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LONGMANS'
GAZETTEER of the WORLD

LONGMANS' GAZETTEER of the WORLD

EDITED BY

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NEW IMPRESSION

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INTRODUCTION

However brief it is desirable to make the introduction to a volume already large, some preliminary explanations are absolutely required.

In the first place, those who use the Gazetteer ought to be told what they may expect to find in it. As regards the contents of the Gazetteer, the chief thing aimed at has been to make the selection of names entered in alphabetical order as complete as possible for the purposes of those who are most likely to consult it, and to localise the places entered by the method most likely to facilitate their being found or placed on the map.

With respect to the selection of names, the British Isles have, of course, been more liberally dealt with than any other parts of the world. All parishes with the exception of town parishes distinguished by saints and other ecclesiastical names (like Allhallows) have been inserted; so also have all places with a railway station, and all places with a post-office, not being town sub-offices and branch offices; in Scotland also all villages separately entered in the census, and in Ireland all townlands with a population above 250, and all electoral divisions not entered under some other heading. Under parishes in England are included all those areas still known locally in the north of England as townships, but now no longer distinguishable from parishes by definition, and not distinguished in the census returns. Ecclesiastical parishes (formerly known as ecclesiastical districts) are all entered where they differ wholly or partly in name from the civil parishes with which they most nearly correspond; but to save space such parishes are entered, wherever possible, under the same heading as the civil parish. This rule is followed in Scotland as well as in England and Wales; and here it may be as well to state that, in accordance with the practice of the last census report, the same designations are used for Scotch as for English civil and ecclesiastical parishes, instead of the designations *quoad omnia* and *quoad sacra* parishes more familiar in that part of the kingdom.

Outside of the British Isles the criterion of selection most convenient to follow is that of population, wherever census returns, or more or less complete official or non-official estimates, are available for this purpose. But this criterion is not quite satisfactory, inasmuch as it does not always allow of our distinguishing the more important aggregations of population in small towns and villages. Even in England the census returns do not give the village population apart from that of the parish. In Spain and the Spanish possessions the only populations obtainable for small areas are those of the communes, often of considerable extent, and containing only small villages scattered over their area. Where there is the means of distinguishing between village and communal population, the lower limit of population adopted as the criterion of insertion for the more densely peopled parts of western Europe is 2000. For the more densely peopled parts of Asia for which we have census or other population figures (India, Japan, &c.), the limit adopted is 5000. It was considered that in densely peopled countries where smaller places happened to be mentioned, it is not unlikely that wherever mentioned they would be stated to be near some larger place; but in the sparsely peopled parts of the world, such as Siberia, no such presupposition can be made, and hence it was necessary to come below that limit in order to make the selection of names sufficiently comprehensive. The reasons for inserting small places are much stronger in the case of the British colonies and those parts of the United States which have been most recently settled; and in these parts of the world a great multitude of places utterly insignificant in respect of population (in a great many cases even below 100), but nevertheless not unlikely to be referred to by those interested in them through the emigration of friends or in other ways, have been included.

Even in those parts of the world where the criterion of population could be adopted, it has been taken as an absolute criterion only for inclusion, not for exclusion. A large number of places below the population limit have been entered on account of their geographical situation, historical interest, mineral resources, and for other reasons.

The articles on countries and the larger divisions of the globe generally are mostly by specialists, and are of sufficient length to allow of interesting information being given as to their features and resources. To allow space for this, without unduly increasing the bulk of the work, the articles on the minor subdivisions have been kept as short as possible, by confining the information contained in them to characteristics that are strictly local (such as the occurrence of minerals), and the omission of what is covered by the general articles on the countries or regions to which these subdivisions belong. In many cases merely the position of the minor subdivisions is indicated: but where this information is important, as in the case of the 'counties' of the British colonies and the United States, which are so often named in accounts of the resources of these parts of the world, it is never omitted. But as this is the sole purpose of making such entries, the entry is always made in the most concise manner possible. For the most part the position of a county, province, circle, district, and the like, is indicated

merely by mentioning the parallel of latitude and meridian of longitude that cross them or pass nearest to them, and in many cases the mention of one or other, or both of these, is replaced by the mention of some physical feature (such as an important river or a coast-line), or some important political boundary. Where a town, village, or settlement that gives name to a county, province, &c., is mentioned, it has been thought sufficient to refer to the division by an initial under the town or whatever it may be. Where the area and population of a division are to be found in a table elsewhere, a reference to the table is added.

Under seaports, information has always been given, where procurable, as to the accommodation afforded by the harbour—depth of water available, facilities of access, facilities for loading and unloading, and the like. This information has usually been taken from Lloyd's list, as published in the last issue of the *Warships of the World;* but occasionally consular reports or local correspondents have supplied the means of giving later information.

Pains have been taken to supply information as to the healthiness of towns and districts, especially in the warmer parts of the world. In the absence of other information on this head, particulars as to the mean temperature (in nearly every case that of the months of January and July, or the coldest and hottest months, whichever they may be, as well as the mean for the year) and the mean rainfall are given for thousands of places all over the world.

Populations have always been inserted from the latest available censuses, or official or non-official estimates for such parts of the world as are without censuses; but here attention must be drawn to one or two peculiarities in the present work. Populations are seldom given to the exact unit, according to the authority from which they are taken. Generally only the nearest 1000 is given, or, in the case of towns and villages below 5000, the 1000 next above the figure ascertained as the result of the last census. For this there are two reasons, each of which seems to me in itself decisive. In the case of the smaller towns it is desired, in any future edition issued subsequently to later censuses, to avoid the necessity for making such trivial alterations as from a population of 2346 to 2420, so as to devote the labour and expense that would be required for such useless changes to keeping the work thoroughly up to date in matters of real importance. In speaking of such changes as useless, I am quite aware that there are purposes for which it is necessary to have the exact census population even of small places, but these are not purposes served by an alphabetical arrangement, which is the idea of a gazetteer. The second reason for using round numbers is, that exact figures are more apt to be confusing than instructive, and it is for this reason alone that round numbers are given for the population of large towns. For small towns, villages, parishes, &c., the exact rules followed are these. For places in the British Isles, the nearest 500 above the census figure is given for all places above 1000, the sign $<$ being used to indicate that the population is below the figure indicated. For places below 1000, the nearest multiple of 250 above the census figure is given. For places in most parts of the world outside the British Isles, the nearest 1000 above the census figure is given for all places below 5000, unless they are below 2000; but <2000 may mean any population from 1 to 1999. In the British colonies and the United States, however, a distinction is made between places above and below 1500 but less than 2000, the former being entered as <2000, the latter as <1500.

With the statistical portion of the work in general special pains have been taken, more particularly with the view of making the statistical information supplied suitable to a permanent work of reference rather than to a year-book. In former times much information of a year-book character might reasonably enough be looked for in a gazetteer; but now, when so many cheap and excellent year-books, official and non-official, are issued, it is time to recognise that year-book statistics are thoroughly out of place in a gazetteer, which is bought perhaps once in a lifetime. Much labour has, therefore, been expended in compiling tables furnishing data that it may be interesting to compare with year-book returns twenty years or more hence, and in other ways to facilitate comparisons of statistical returns. In the tables of countries and some of the great divisions of countries, figures are frequently given in thousands (000 omitted) so as to allow of the introduction of more columns for comparison of different dates. To allow of the direct comparison of the rates of increase of population between different censuses, or in different countries with various census intervals, the rate of increase (or decrease) of population per cent. per annum has been calculated more extensively than in any other work with which I am acquainted. Where these rates are not copied from official returns (as they have been in a few cases), they are all calculated by the formula, $100\left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{a'}{a}}-1\right)$ for rate of increase, $100\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{a'}}-1\right)$ for rate of decrease, where n = the number of years between the two censuses, a' the population at the end, and a the population at the beginning of the period. Except in the case of the Russian articles contributors are not responsible for tables of area and population. Statistics are generally avoided in the articles on countries in the body of the book, except where they are useful to indicate growth or decay within certain periods; but various statistics are given in a form to facilitate comparison on pp. 3–5 in the Appendix. On p. 6 of the Appendix is a table giving the estimated population of various countries for each year, from 1891 to 1901, on the assumption of the same rate of increase as obtained between the last two censuses, or the last two at a decennial interval, being continued down to 1901. This table may prove of interest or utility in two ways. First, when a new census is taken it will serve to show at a glance whether the population has been increasing at a quicker or slower rate since the last census than previously; and second, for any calculations per head of population it will furnish

population figures that are almost certain to be nearer the truth than the last census returns. On pp. 7–12 of the Appendix, the agricultural statistics of the counties of the British Isles have been exhibited in such a form as, first, to facilitate direct comparison between the different counties, irrespective of differences in area; and secondly, to allow of a comparison between the two years in the second half of the 19th century in which the area under wheat has been greatest, and that in which so far it has been least.

Before leaving the subject of statistics, it may be well to explain, for the benefit of those who are given to add up, the discrepancies that will be found in many of the tables between the totals and the sum of the individual items as entered in the columns above. These discrepancies arise from two causes. First, when populations or other numbers are given in thousands, 1 is of course added to the thousands when the hundreds are 5 or above 5. In some cases the hundreds thus added may be exactly balanced by the hundreds omitted below 5, and in such cases there will be no discrepancy. But in other cases a discrepancy is unavoidable; *e.g.*:—

Full figures.	The same in thousands.
234,689	235
482,728	483
717,417	717

A similar result is often brought about where conversions are made from foreign measures, as from kilomètres or square kilomètres into miles or square miles, the totals as well as the individual items being obtained (as is right) by conversion. Thus if the hundreds in the example above represented decimals of a mile or a square mile, the same discrepancy in the total would be the result.

In the spelling of foreign names the rules for the most part adhered to are those of the Royal Geographical Society, of which the following are the most important:—

'1. No change is made in the orthography of foreign names in countries which use Roman letters; thus Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, &c., names will be spelt as by the respective nations.

'2. Neither is change made in the spelling of such names in languages which are not written in Roman character as have become by long usage familiar to English readers: thus Calcutta, Cutch, Celebes, Mecca, &c., will be retained in their present form.

'3. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced will be taken as the basis of the spelling.

'4. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. . . .

'5. *The broad features of the system* are:—

(*a*) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian, and consonants as in English.

(*b*) Every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are introduced. . . .

'6. Indian names are accepted as spelt in Hunter's *Gazetteer of India*, 1881.

'7. In the case of native names in countries under the dominion of other European Powers in whose maps, charts, &c., the spelling is given according to the system adopted by that Power, such orthography should be as a rule disregarded, and the names spelt according to the British system, in order that the proper pronunciation may be approximately known. Exceptions should be in cases where the spelling has become by custom fixed, and occasionally it may be desirable to give both forms. . . .'

In this Gazetteer, where pronunciation is indicated by the re-spelling of a name with a small or 'lower case' initial in parentheses after the name which forms the heading, the names are re-spelt according to the same rules as are followed in the spelling of foreign names phonetically spelt. Accordingly those who use the Gazetteer will be good enough to remember that where, for example, kĕnz is given as indicating the pronunciation of Keynes in Ashton Keynes, that means that the name rhymes with 'rains,' not with 'means.'

The following list gives the peculiarities of pronunciation of the scheme of the Royal Geographical Society, along with certain additional signs (in brackets) that have been adopted in this Gazetteer, those which have been adopted only in names re-spelt to indicate pronunciation being distinguished by asterisks. Letters not included in this list have the same sounds as in English.

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.
a	*ah*, *a* as in *father*.	ei	the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from *ei* in the English *eight* or *ey* in the English *they*.
e	*eh*, *a* as in *fate*.		
(*ĕ	like *e* in *get*.)		
i	English *e*; *i* as in *ravine*.		
(*ĭ	like *i* in *pin*.)	ch	always as in *church*.
o	*o* as in *mote*.	(*dh	like *th* in *this*.)
(*ŏ	like *o* in *not*.)	g	always hard, as in *give*.
(ö	like French *eu*.)	kh	the Oriental guttural, as in *khan*.
u	long *u* as in *flute*.	gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish *Dagh*.
(*ŭ	like *u* in *but*.)	th	stands both for its sound in *thing* (*the only sound for which it is used in this Gazetteer when names are re-spelt to indicate pronunciation), and as in *this*.
(ü	like French *u*.)		
ai	as in *aisle*, or English *i* in *ice*.		
au	*ow* as in *how*.		
aw	when followed by a consonant or at the end of a word, as in *law*.	y	is always a consonant, as in *yard*.
		zh	the French *j*, or as *s* in *treasure*.

It should be added that in names phonetically spelt, *c* and *q* are never used, *c* being always replaced by *s* or *k*, *q* always by *k*; and that where *ph* is used it never has (except in Greek names) the sound of *f*, but always of the two letters *p* and *h* separately. In this Gazetteer the mark ¯ over a letter, as in ē, is sometimes used to indicate length, and to prevent the sound from being confounded with that indicated by the mark ˘.

In the spelling of Hunter's *Gazetteer of India*, the accented vowels have the same sounds as the unmarked vowels in the scheme of the Royal Geographical Society, the unaccented vowels mostly the same sounds as those indicated in the list above by the mark ˘ above the letter, but the unmarked *a* is sounded like *a* in *rural* (or like *u* in *but*).

The tonic accent or accent of stress is indicated in the Gazetteer by an acute accent following the syllable to which it belongs.

Russian and Greek names, though belonging to languages that do not use the Roman alphabet, are in this work spelt by systems of transliteration, the same letters in the original always being represented by the same letters or combinations in the transcription. In Russian this indicates nearly the correct pronunciation, but in Greek it is not so. In Greek, moreover, the transliteration is not quite strict, two letters being used for the Greek *υ*. Where not combined with any other vowel this letter is represented by *y*, but where it is so combined, by *u*. *Ph* is used for the Greek *φ*, *v* for *β*.

In accordance with what seems to be implied in the first rule of the Royal Geographical Society, all the diacritic marks used in French, German, Scandinavian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian, Roumanian, and the Slavonic languages using the Roman alphabet (including also those Slavonic languages which, like the Servian and Bulgarian, use the Cyrillic alphabet, but have a recognised mode of conversion into the Roman), are employed in this Gazetteer. The value of the French and German diacritically marked letters may be presumed to be familiar. The following is a list of the other letters with diacritic marks, along with their equivalents mostly in the scheme used for phonetic spelling:—ã, õ (in the Portuguese combinations ão, õe) indicate that the sounds of the letters are accompanied by the sound of the French semi-nasal heard in *on*), ą, ę (in Polish) = ang and eng respectively; á in Hungarian = a (the Hungarian a being sounded like ŏ); â, ê, î (in Roumanian frequently interchanged and all sounded alike, nearly) = ŭ; ć = ty (the sound heard at the beginning of *tulip*), č = ch; ê, ę, î (see above, under â, a); ĭ (final in Roumanian), not sounded; ł (Polish) a hard doubled l; ń and ń = ny (French gne); ř = rzh; š = sh; ś, a softened s; ţ = ts; ŭ (final in Roumanian), scarcely sounded; ź (in Polish ż) = zh; ź, a softened z. Some of the sounds indicated by diacritically marked letters must, however, be heard from the lips of those who are acquainted with them. The following combinations may also be noted: cs in Hungarian = ch; cz in some Slavonic languages = ch; esci in Roumanian = eshti; gy in Hungarian = dy (nearly j); rz in Polish = rzh, almost zh (but prze, przi = pshe, pshi); sz in Hungarian = s (s sounding like sh), in Polish = sh; szcz in Polish similar to shch; zs in Hungarian = zh.

Many phonetically spelt names are met with in English in spellings originally French or German, and hence it will be of use to give here the equivalents according to the spelling of this Gazetteer for French and German letters and combinations which differ from those of the Gazetteer.

French.	German.	In Gazetteer.
...	ch	kh
ch	sch	sh
dj	dsch	j
eu	ö	ö
i or y	j	y
ou (before a consonant or final)	u	u
ou (before a vowel, frequently)	...	w
...	s (frequently)	z
tch	tsch	ch
u	ü	ü
...	u (before a vowel, frequently)	w
v	w	v
ts	z	ts

If those who consult the Gazetteer will attend to the facts just mentioned, and will bear in mind the frequency with which S and I., and n and u, are confounded in printing from MS., they will more readily find in the Gazetteer a considerable number of names which they may meet with under other spellings than are there entered.

All names are entered in strict alphabetical order, except those consisting of two or more words entered in an inverted order, the inversion being indicated by a comma. Where there are simple names identical with the name coming first in such inverted compound names, the inverted names come immediately after the simple names. Hence the order would be:—

Jefferson.
Jefferson, South.
Jefferson City.

The following are the parts of names that are usually transposed in the alphabetical arrangement: Great, Much, Little, High, Low, Nether, Upper, Long, New, Old, North, South, East, West (except where the second part of the name is significant, like Town, Market, Street, Heath, &c.), Rio, Lago, Punta; La, Le, Les, Los, where they belong to a language still spoken where the names occur, otherwise they are inserted in the natural order. Old World names that have been transferred to the New World or colonies elsewhere, with the prefix New, East, West, &c., are entered in their natural order; *e.g.*, New York. Many double names of English parishes are frequently written indifferently with the parts of the name in either order, as Winterbourne Earls, or Earls Winterbourne. These if not found under the one letter will be found under the other.

When there are numerous entries of the same name, the name of the country to which they belong determines the alphabetical order; and when there are more than one in the same country, the name of the chief division to which they belong next determines the order. The convenience of this arrangement will be apparent on referring to such entries as Franklin, Washington, Norton, Sutton, or Neustadt.

In the body of articles cross references are frequently indicated simply by brackets and Clarendon type thus [**Alexandria**]. Such references are frequent after general observations on climate, to entries at which illustrative details (as to temperature, rainfall, or both) will be found. Where a cross-reference is given from a form of a name which is a mere variation in spelling (such as Dubhooce. See Dabhoi), the form from which the reference is given will not always be found under the entry to which reference is made.

With the exception of the articles belonging to the Russian Empire, both in Europe and Asia, all of which, whether long or short, are by Prince P. Kropotkin, the more important contributions to the Gazetteer are signed by the initials of the contributors, a list of whom is given below. Among these I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Mr. Bealby, formerly on the staff of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and afterwards of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, for the painstaking, valuable, and cordial assistance he has rendered in the preparation for press of large portions of the MS., and in proof-reading from the middle of M to the end of the alphabet. I have to thank Mr. I. P. A. Renwick, M.A., LL.B., of the *Statesman's Year-Book*, and Mr. E. Heawood, for similar assistance, though on a less extensive scale; Mr. W. J. Turner, for assistance in the preparation of the MS. from H to K; and Miss E. J. Hastings, for assistance in the revision of the MS. of part of S and the beginning of T. Dr. Robert Brown, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., author of *The Countries and Peoples of the World*, &c., &c., joint author with Sir Lambert Playfair of the *Bibliography of Morocco*, published by the Royal Geographical Society, has kindly contributed several articles and revised the proofs of others on parts of the world with which he is well acquainted. The statistical appendix was mainly compiled by Mr. J. A. P. Mackenzie, librarian to the Royal Statistical Society. I am much indebted also to Dr. C. H. Leete of New York for his kindness in revising all the proofs of the articles on the states and more important geographical features of the United States in addition to those which he has himself written. My thanks are also due to Miss E. G. Winter, Miss M. A. Leach, and Miss M. Ransome, and other assistants who have worked under my immediate direction.

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Mr. A. King, Thrapston.
Mr. Z. Wright, Thirsk.
Messrs. Tingle & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.
Mr. J. E. Arnett, Tenby.
Mr. A. Boardman, Bishop's Stortford.
Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, U.S.A.
Messrs. Dingwall & Wilson, Boston, Lincolnshire
Messrs. L. & M. Merridew, Boulogne-sur-Mer.
The Misses Liddell, Bodmin.
Mr. S. Price, Ware.
Mr. J. Sampson, York.
Mr. W. Watts, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
Mr. S. Hawson, Swindon.
Mr. T. C. Sawtell, Sherborne.
Mr. W. J. Smith, Brighton.
Mr. Cooper, Huntingdon.
Miss Bates, Buxton.
Messrs. Baird & Hamilton, Airdrie.
Mr. T. Hagyard, Scarborough.
Mr. J. W. Hall, Berwick.
Mr. W. Mackay, Inverness.
Mr. T. Donnelly, Blackpool.
Messrs. Lupton Bros., Burnley.

Mr. S. Whiles, Newark.
Messrs. Lake & Co., Falmouth.
Mr. J. Callander, Falkirk.
Mr. R. Pearse, Warrington.
Mr. F. W. Miller, Fakenham.
Mr. T. Forster, Colchester.
Mr. W. H. Smith, Evesham.
Messrs. Williams Bros., Egremont.
Mr. C. J. Saxby, Leominster.
Mr. J. Walton, Chesterfield.
Mr. E. W. B. Smith, Bury.
Mr. J. P. Weatherley, Earlston.
Mr. H. W. Keay, Eastbourne.
Messrs. J. & J. A. Watson, Elgin.
Mr. C. Hill, Ellesmere.
Messrs. Hill & Son, Ely.
Mr. William Macpherson, Dufftown.
Mr. J. Burt, Kirkcaldy.
Messrs. Albert & Co., Drogheda.
Mr. W. J. Clyma, Truro.
Mrs. F. A. Vaughan, Pembroke Dock.
Messrs. M'Dougal Bros., Paisley.
Messrs. Phillipson & Golder, Chester.
Messrs. J. Knott & Sons, Newton Abbot.
Mr. T. Hawkins, Newbury.
Mr. Ridge, Newark.
Mr. Watson, Nelson.
Mr. J. Bailey, Darlington.
Mr. W. Whittington, Neath.
Mrs. Peake, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
Mr. T. Dodsworth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Messrs. Christopher & Co., Newport, Monmouthshire.
Mr. G. W. Rose, Trowbridge.
Mr. H. Tohall, Moy.
Mr. W. Burlington, Whitehaven.
Mr. E. P. Jarrett, Monmouth.
Mr. S. Fuller, Ramsgate.
Mr. J. Verity, Middleton, Lancashire.
Messrs. Smith & Woolston, Middlesbrough.
Messrs. Leach & Son, Wisbech.
Mr. J. W. Warner, Melton Mowbray.
Mr. J. H. Maggs, Melksham.
Messrs. Irvine & Son, Kilmarnock.
Mrs. Howe, Matlock Bath.
Mr. J. Adair, Maryport.
Messrs. Smith & Co., Great Marlow.
Mr. W. Ruck, Maidstone.
Mr. G. Green, Market Harborough.
Messrs. Woods & Co., Malvern.
Mr. G. Goodwin, Macclesfield.
Mr. J. Farncombe, Lewes.
Mr. J. Williamson, Lincoln.
Mr. L. Titley, Ledbury.
Mr. W. E. Franklin, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr. G. T. Bagguley, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
Mr. B. R. Rees, Llanelly, Carnarvonshire.
Messrs. Hughes & Son, Wrexham.
Mr. A. C. Lomax, Lichfield.
Messrs. Burgis & Colbourne, Leamington.
Mr. T. Brimmell, Launceston.
Mr. J. Fairweather, Kingsbridge.
Mr. G. Parker, Ripon.
Mr. A. W. Lowe, Knaresborough.
Mr. W. J. Thompson, Ashford.
Mr. F. Dunster, Lyme Regis.
Messrs. Jackson & Son, Sedbergh.
Mr. T. Mathias, Saundersfoot.
Miss Dunstone, Falmouth.
Mr. J. Warne, St. Austell.
Mr. J. Wearne, St. Ives, Cornwall.
Mr. R. W. Broomfield, St. Bees.
Messrs. Hoblyn & Taylor, Redruth.
Mr. E. A. Hodges, Redditch.
Mr. C. E. Cookes, Richmond, Yorks.
Mr. H. Pearse, Rochdale.
Mr. J. Lovick, Hythe.
Mr. C. Brown, Ringwood.
Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Rugby.
Mr. C. Whittaker, St. Leonards.
Mr. H. Evans, Kettering.
Mr. D. Jones, Ruabon.
Mr. R. Powle, Ross.
Messrs. Warren Bros., Royston.
Mr. H. J. Pascoe, Rugeley.
Mr. Geo. Bellamy, Runcorn.
Messrs. J. & H. Platt, Preston.
Messrs. Boak & Sons, Pickering.
Messrs. W. & C. Forth, Pocklington.
Mr. A. Coverdale, Redcar.
Mr. E. H. Briant, Croydon.
Messrs. G. & F. Pickering, Bath.
Messrs. White & Chignell, Havant.
Mr. George Phillipson, Kingston-upon-Thames
Messrs. Stanesby & Co., Chelsea.
Mrs. Kipling, Chatham.
Mrs. Griffiths, Chepstow.
Mr. H. Wheeler, Weymouth.
Messrs. Horne & Bennion, Newport, Salop.
Mrs. Dent, Southport.
Mr. J. Clougher, Cardigan.
Mr. E. C. Evans, Carmarthen.
Messrs. Anderson & Son, Dumfries.
Mr. Baylis, Abingdon.
Mr. J. G. Robbers, Amsterdam.
Messrs. Kiessling & Co., Brussels.
Messrs. Boyveau & Chevillet, Paris.
Messrs. Tindall & Co., Newmarket.
Mr. C. Webster, Uttoxeter.
Messrs. Wright & Roberts, Stafford.
Mr. J. Henderson, Donegal.
Mrs. Goulden, Dover.
Mr. Backwell, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Mr. T. Bradshaw, Dollar.
Mr. D. Campbell, Dunfermline.
Messrs. M'Kelvie & Son, Greenock.
Mr. T. Hoskins, Dalton-in-Furness.
Messrs. P. & D. Lyle, Dalkeith.
Messrs. J. & W. Davis, Dartford.
Messrs. Giraud & Son, Deal.
Mr. R. Cranford, Dartmouth.
Messrs. S. Dawson & Son, Dewsbury.
Mr. Woodcock, Llandudno.
Mr. W. Cordwin, Cinderford.
Messrs. Edmondson & Co., Skipton.
Mr. W. W. Curtis, Coventry.
Mr. H. S. Wilson, Keswick.
Mr. G. B. Smith, Chipping Norton.
Mr. J. W. White, Christchurch.
Mr. W. Lawley, Much Wenlock.
Mr. J. Brackett, Hemel Hempstead.
Mr. T. Spencer, Richmond, Yorks.
Mr. L. Brigstocke, Haverfordwest.
Mr. T. Cowan, Haddington.
Mr. J. C. Wilbee, Harrow.
Messrs. H. Brown & Co., Northampton.
Mr. P. D. Lambe, Workington.
Mr. George Marsden, Wirksworth.
Mr. F. Sturt, Farnham.
Mr. J. Potter, Stamford.
Mr. W. H. Irlam, Glossop.
Mr. T. Darter, Cheltenham.
Mr. F. W. Count, East Dereham.
Mr. E. Mackay, Stirling.
Mr. R. B. Stedman, Godalming.
Mr. A. Gait, Grimsby.
Mr. S. J. Clarke, Gravesend.
Mr. W. Clark, Grantham.
Mr. M'Cullagh, Galway.
Mr. F. S. Moore, Castle Cary.
Mr. M'Phail, Galashiels.
Messrs. Amcoats & Co., Gainsborough.

Mr. A. Gillmor, Sligo.
Mr. T. Woolley, Ludlow.
Mr. W. Tempest, Dundalk.
Messrs. Deighton & Sons, Worcester.
Mr. H. S. Goulden, Canterbury.
Mr. J. J. Rutherford, Kelso.
Mr. J. Mitchell, Keith.
Messrs. Robinson & Co., Jarrow.
Mr. W. Easton, Jedburgh.
Messrs. Dennes Bros., Wellingboro'.
Mr. C. H. Bourne, Ilkeston.
Messrs. Reed & Co., Sunderland.
Mr. F. W. Buck, Hucknall Torkard.
Mr. W. Morton, Horncastle.
Mr. J. Bell, Nottingham.
Mr. R. W. Tucker, Honiton.
Mr. W. Michael, Barnstaple.
Mr. W. Kennedy, Hawick.
Messrs. Jakeman & Carver, Hereford.
Mr. Higgins, Henley-on-Thames.
Mr. Wakenell, Hitchin.
Mr. R. B. Coates, Warminster.
Messrs. Simson & Co., Hertford.
Mr. A. Hammett, Taunton.
Mr. F. Lucy, Teignmouth.
Mr. W. Savage, Burslem.
Mr. R. B. Marten, Sudbury.
Mr. Bate (Bromsgrove Messenger Co.), Bromsgrove.
Mr. T. Mark, Kidderminster.
Messrs. Mark & Moody, Stourbridge.
Mr. Lacey, Ludlow.
Messrs. Timmis & Son, Hanley.
Mr. C. Woodhall, Southport.
Mr. Linney, Mansfield.
Mr. J. Potter, Stamford.
Mr. C. Culverwell, Sidmouth.
Mr. C. Pollitt, Kendal.
Mr. W. D. Learmount, South Shields.
Mr. S. Cole, Sheerness.
Mr. Wills, Loughborough.
Mr. Bennett, Sherborne.
Mr. R. Lowe, Shifnal.
Messrs. Day & Sons, Shepton Mallet.
Mr. J. Relfe, Sevenoaks.
Messrs. S. S. & E. Lear, Shaftesbury.
Messrs. Burgis & Colbourne, Warwick.
Messrs. Warnock & Co., Newry.
Messrs. Bright & Son, Bournemouth.
Mr. W. Longman, Yealand Conyers.
Mr. Thomas, Worthing.
Mr. J. Loder, Woodbridge.
Mr. H. Richardson, 4 Church Street, Greenwich.
Mr. J. Bennet, Willenhall, Staffordshire.
Mr. Platt, Wigan.
Messrs. Davies Bros., Weston-super-Mare.
Mr. Sharman, Wellington, Salop.
Mr. H. L. Barrett, Watford.
Messrs. Kirkby & Son, Walsall.
Messrs. Browne & Gradidge, Andover.
Mrs. Cleaver, Wells.
Mr. J. White, Stroud.

GEO. G. CHISHOLM.

Aug. 25, 1895.

LIST OF CONTRACTIONS.

ab. By aneroid barometer.
ac. acres.
alt. altitude.
anct. ancient.
arr. arrondissement.
b. By barometer.
bor. borough.
bp. By boiling-point observations.
Brit. British.
C. R. Caledonian Railway.
cant. canton.
cap. capital.
col. colony.
comm. commune.
co. county, in Hungary comitat.
cos. counties.
C. P. R. Canadian Pacific Railway.
ct. coast.
cy. century.
dep. department.
dist. district.
div. division.
E. East.
eccles. ecclesiastical.
Eng. England.
F. Friday.
ft. feet.
gd.-duchy. grand-duchy.
G. E. R. Great Eastern Railway.
Geog. Jour. Geographical Journal.
Ger. German, Germany.
G. Gopčević.[1]
G. inq.[1]
govt. government.
G. N. R. Great Northern Railway (Eng. or Ire.).
G. & SW. R. Glasgow and South-Western Railway.
G. S. & W. R. Great Southern and Western Railway.
G. W. R. Great Western Railway.
harb. harbour.
Ire. Ireland.
isl., isls. island, -s (isl. of Rügen).
I., Is. island, -s (Rügen I., or Is.).
Jour. R. G. S. Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.
Junc. Junction.
kgd. kingdom.
l. bk. left bank.
L. B. & S. C. R. London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.
L. C. & D. R. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.
L. & NW. R. London & North-Western Railway.
L. & SW. R. London & South-Western Railway.
M. G. W. R. Midland Great Western Railway.
M. R. Midland Railway.
M. & SW. Junc. R. Midland & South-Western Junction Railway.
M. S. & L. R. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.
m. miles.
M. Monday.
manuf., manufs. manufacture, -s.
mb. By mercurial barometer.
mt., mts., Mt. mountain, -s (Black Mt.).
mun. municipal.
municip. municipality.
N. North.
N. B. R. North British Railway.
NE. R. North-Eastern Railway.
N. P. R. Northern Pacific Railroad.
N. T. New Testament.
O. T. Old Testament.
P. Population.
par. parish.
parl. parliamentary.
penin. peninsula.
Petermann's Mitteil. Petermann's Mitteilungen.
PM.O. Post and money order office.
PMT.O. Post, money order, and telegraph office.
P.O. Post-office.
Proc. R. G. S. Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society.
prov. province (Rhine Prov.).
princip. principality.
PT.O. Post and telegraph office.
r. bk. right bank.
Rfall. rainfall.
riv., rivs., R. river, -s (riv. Forth, Forth R.).
rly., Rly. railway.
R.R. Railroad (as the authority for altitudes in U.S.).
S. South, and Saturday.
Scot. Scotland.
Scot. Geog. Mag. Scottish Geographical Magazine.
seapt. seaport.
SE. R. South-Eastern Railway.
sq. m. square miles.
stn. station.
Switzd. Switzerland.
Temp. temperature.
terr. territory.
Th. Thursday.
tnld. townland.
tp., tps. township, -s.
tr. By triangulation.
trib. tributary.
Tu. Tuesday.
U. P. R. Union Pacific Railroad.
U.S. United States.
val. valley.
vil. village.
W. West, and Wednesday.

[1] *Makedonien und Alt-Serbien*, by Spiridion Gopčević. G. inq. after populations indicates that the population given is an estimate based on inquiries, not on personal observation.

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

Aa, aach, ach, ach, å, á, different forms of a Teutonic root, meaning 'flowing water,' met with in river names in Central and Northern Europe and in Iceland.

Aa, the name of many rivs. in Europe, among which are:— **1.** In N. France, enters the Strait of Dover below Gravelines, becomes navigable at St. Omer, and communicates by canal with Dunkirk. **2, 3.** In Holland, N. Brabant; the one joins the Dommel at Bois-le-duc, the other joins the Beerse, a trib. of Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc. **4.** In Holland, Groningen, rises in the Bourtanger Moor, enters the Dollart on the frontier of Holland and Germany. **5, 6.** Two tribs. of the Ems; one with mouth at Greven (upper Ems), the other with mouth at Elbergen. **7.** In Switzd., Unterwalden, traverses L. Sarnen, and enters L. of Lucerne near Alpnach. **8, 9.** In Russia; the one (Treider-Aa) flows by Volmar into the Gulf of Riga, 13 m. NNE. Riga, the other (Courland-Aa) past Mitau, and sends one arm (Bolder-Aa) into the Düna, the other into the Gulf of Riga NW. of Riga.

Aach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 19 m. NW. by W. Constance. P. <2000.

Aachen, Prussia. See **Aix-la-Chapelle.**

Aafjord, comm., Norway, prov. N. Trondhjem, on the W. ct., 40 m. N. Trondhjem. P. <2006.

Aakirkeby, tn., Denmark, in the SW. of Bornholm, 3 m. from the coast. P. <2000.

Aalborg, seapt. and industrial tn., Denmark, in the NE. of Jutland, prov. on the S. side of the Liim Fjord, across which there is a rly. bridge here, 35 m. SW. Frederikshavn, with shipbuilding yards and the royal residence of Aalborgshus; greatest depth of harb. 14–15 ft. P. 19,500.

Aalen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 30 m. N. by E. Ulm, 13 m. E. by N. Gmünd, with iron-mines. P. 7000.

Aalesund, tn., Norway, prov. N. Bergenhus, on a small isl. on the W. ct., 68 m. SW. by W. Kristiansund, with important cod-fisheries. Mean temp., yr. 44.1° F., Feb. 34.8°, July 56.3°; rainfall (18 yrs.), 39.29 in. P. 8400.

Aalia Paakai, salt lake, Sandwich Is., near Honolulu, within 1 m. of the sea-coast. See *Nature*, xlv. p. 29.

Aalsmeer, tn., Netherland, N. Holland, 9 m. SW. Amsterdam, on E. edge of Harlemmer Meer. P. <5000.

Aalten, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 24 m. SW. by S. Enschede. P. 6800.

Aamot, tn., Norway, on the Glommen, 87 m. N. by E. Christiania, with textile manufactures. P. <2000.

Aar, or **Aare,** riv., Switzd., rises in the Upper and Lower Aar glaciers in the SE. of cant. Bern, traverses Haslethal, where it forms the Handeck Fall, traverses also Lakes Brienz and Thun, is diverted by a canal into L. Bienne, from which it issues by the Zihl Canal, enters the Rhine opposite Waldshut; navigable from Thun; below Thun passes Bern, Solothurn, and Aarau; length 175 m., area of basin 6800 sq. m.

Aarad, a group of oases in the S. of Tunis, on the G. of Cabes.

Aarau, tn., Switzd., cap. Aargau, on r. bk. Aar; has various manufactures, among which those of scientific instruments are noted. P. 6800.

Aarberg, tn., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. NW. Bern, on the R. Aar, at the junc. of the Aar Canal. P. <2000.

Aarburg, tn., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 2½ m. S. Olten, on the r. bk. of the Aar. P. <2000.

Aardenburg, tn., Holland, prov. Zeeland, 13 m. SSW. Flushing. P. <2000.

Aargau, *Ger.; Fr.* **Argovie,** cant., Switzd., skirted by the Rhine on the N., and traversed by the Aar and its tribs., Reuss and Limmat. The surface is varied. The highest summits (none above 3000 feet in height) belong to the Jura, in the NW. In the S. and E. are some of the last spurs of the Alps. The soil is well cultivated. There are about 5000 acres of vineyards. The chief mineral is salt, produced at Rheinfelden and elsewhere. Among the mineral springs are those of Schinznach. Manufactures include cottons, ribbons, cutlery (see **Aarau**), machinery, &c. The constitution is democratic. The legislative body is a Great Council, elected by the people, and this body elects the executive council and the supreme court of justice. Cap. Aarau. Area 542 sq. m. P. (1888) 193,580. See **Switzerland,** table.

Aar-glacier in the E. of the Bernese Alps, divided into Upper, Lower, Lauter (clear), and Finster (dark) Aar-glacier.

Aarhus, or **Aarhuus,** seapt., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Jutland, prov. 22 m. S. by E. Randers, with the finest harb. on the penin. formed by the mouth of the Mölla-Aa; depth at low water 19 ft., at high water 21 ft. P. 33,300.

Aari an der Veen, tn., Netherlands, S. Holland, 10 m. E. by S. Leiden. P. 3000.

Aarmühle, or **Ramell,** suburb of Interlaken, Switzd.

Aaroe, small isl. off E. ct. of Schleswig, 55° 15′ N.

Aarwangen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 11 m. E. by N. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Aarziehlebad, Switzd., cold sulphur spring near Bern.

Aas, fortified tn., Norway, Akershus, with excellent harb. at mouth of Lindal, 9 m. S. Christiania. P. <2000.

Aasgaardstrand, vil., Norway, prov. Jarlsberg and Laurvik, on the W. side of Christiania Fjord, 4 m. NNE. Tönsberg. P. <2000.

Aasleagh, place, Ire., SW. co. Mayo, bar. Murrisk, 14 m. S. by W. Westport, P.O.

Aasnäs, tn., Norway, prov. Hedemarken, on the Glommen, 68 m. NE. Christiania. P. <5000.

A'asy, Nahr El. See **Orontes.**

Áb, Persian and Sanskrit, 'water,' Murgh-ab, Doáb. In Central Asia it often appears in the form *au.* The same root is no doubt found in the Slavonic *ap* (Angerap), and *awa* or *ava* (Zwittawa), and in the Celtic *aw* (Loch Awe), *ow* (Owenrea), *avon* or (Welsh) *afon* (Gaelic *abhain*).

Ababdeh, Abab, or **Habab,** tribe scattered over the region between the Nile and the Red Sea, Upper Nubia, the main body of the tribe inhabiting the plateau of Nakfa, between the Red Sea and the R. Anseba, between 17° and 18° N. They are Mohammedans; most of them speak Arabic, but a few in the S. a language allied to the Amharic of Abyssinia.

A-Babu'a, African tribe, S. of Welle R., about 23°–26° E.

Abacaxis, riv., Brazil, joins r. bk. Amazon about midway between the Madeira and Tapajos.

Abaco, or **Lucaya,** Great and Little, two isls., Bahamas, the larger with lighthouse in 25° 51′ N., 77° 11′ W.

Abad, a Sanskrit and Persian suffix, 'a dwelling,' 'town.'

Abadeh, tn., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 105 m. SSE. Ispahan.

Abadi, a member of the Ababdeh.

Abadín', tn., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Mondoñedo. P. <5000.

Abai, seapt., SW. Borneo, 6° 21′ N., with harbour admitting vessels drawing 13 feet.

Abai (Abyssinian, 'father of waters'), riv. See **Bahr-el-Azrek.**

Abaite, riv., Brazil, joining San Francisco on l. bk. about 18° S.

Abakan, riv., Siberia, joining l. bk. Yenisei, above Minusinsk, about 53½° N.

Abakansk, vil., at the mouth of the Abakan; has coal-mines and iron-works. P. 1000.

Abalak, vil., Siberia, on Irtish near Tobolsk, place of pilgrimage.

Abancay, tn., Peru, Apurimac, on river of same name, in a dist. growing excellent sugar-cane, 35 m. W. by S. Cuzco. P. 3000.

Abando, comm., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. Bilbao. P. <5000.

A-Bángba, African tribe, N. of Welle R., about 3° N., 28½° E.

Abanilla, tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. NNE. Murcia. P. 5600.

Abano, comm., Italy, Padua, 5 m. SE. tn. of Padua, with hot sulphur springs. P. 3500.

Abanto y Ciérvana, comm., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. Valmaseda. P. 7000.

Abaran, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NW. by N. Murcia P. <4000.

Abars, indep. tribe, India, Assam, in N. of Lakhimpur dist.

Abasa, or **Abasia.** See **Abkhasia.**

Abasswen, vil., E. Africa, Somaliland, 50 m. SW. Zeila.

Abas-Tuman, mineral waters, Caucasus, govt. and 103 m. W. Tiflis, dist. Akhaltsykh. Alt. 4413 ft. New high level astronomical observatory.

Abauj, co., Hungary, crossed by 48½° N., 21′ E.; largely covered with spurs of the Carpathians surrounding the broad valley of the Hernad. Has mines of gold, silver, iron, copper. Chief tn., Kaschau. See **Hungary.**

Abazai, fort and vil. on the NW. frontier of India, Pesháwar dist.

Abb, fortified tn. of Arabia, Yemen, about 100 m. S. Sana.

Abbadia, seapt., Brazil, prov. and 130 m. NE. Bahia.

Abbadia San Salvatore, comm., Italy, Tuscany, Siena, 18 m. S. Montepulciano. P. <4000.

Abbaretz, vil., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, 24 m. N. Nantes. P. (comm.) <3000.

Abbas, Lat., 'abbot,' a common element in place names, Eng., in many of which *Abbots,* or *Abbotts,* is found as an alternative.

Abbas, or **Abbots Worthy,** vil., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Itchin, 2½ m. NE. by N. Winchester, 2½ m. W. Itchin Abbas stn. P. 1000.

Abbas and Temple Combe. See **Temple Combe.**

Abbasabad, tn., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 70 m. NE. by E. Kazvin.

Abbasiyeh, vil., Egypt, 3 m. NE. Cairo.

Abbazia, watering-place, Austria, Istria, on the W. side of the Gulf of Fiume, 9 m. W. by S. Fiume. P. <2000.

Abbenhall. See **Abinghall.**

Abbenrode, vil., Prussia, Saxony, on the Oker, 19 m. W. Halberstadt. P. <2000.

Abbeokuta. See **Abeokuta.**

Abberley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 7½ m. SW. Kidderminster, P.O. P. <750.

Abberton, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 4 m. S. by W. Colchester, 3 m. WSW. Wyvenhoe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Abberton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7 m. NNW. Evesham, 4½ m. N. Fladbury stn. P. <250.

Abberwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 3½ m. W. Alnwick. P. <250.

Abba Yared, mt., Abyssinia, in the N. of Tigre. Alt. 15,015 ft. (*ö.* Rüppell).

Abbaye = Eng. 'Abbey,' the name, or part of the name, of many places in France and French Switzd.

L'Abbaye, vil., Switzd., Vaud, on Lake de Joux, 17 m. NW. by W. Lausanne; near it remarkable caves with stalactites. P. <2000.

Abbess Roding. See **Abbots Roothing.**

Abbeville, tn., France, Somme, on both banks of R. Somme, 26 m. NW. by W. Amiens, cap. arr.; accessible by vessels of about 150 tons; manufactures fine woollens, velvets, hosiery, carpets, &c. In the 9th cent. a dependency of the Abbot of St. Ricquier, hence known as *Abbatis Villa,* from which name the present form is derived. P. 18,100.

Abbeville, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. of A. co., 77 m. W. by N. Columbia. The co. is on the W. frontier. P. (of tn.) <2000.

Abbey, par., Eng. See **Dercham West.**

Abbey, par., Ire., Clare. See **Corcomroe.**

Abbey, place, Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, 10 m. SE. Loughrea, P.O. P. <250.

Abbey, tn., Ire., Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, 2 m. W. Clonmel. P. <250.

Abbey, par., Scot., NE. Renfrewshire, including part of Paisley, all Johnstone, and several neighbouring vils.; 15,924 ac. P. 42,887.

Abbey, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Neath.**

Abbey Craig, rocky hill, Scot., co. and 1½ m. NE. of Stirling, crowned by the Wallace Monument.

Abbeycwmhir, or **Gollan and Cefn Pawl,** par., Wales, Radnorshire, 12½ m. NW. by N. New Radnor, 5 m. NW. by N. Penybont stn.; par. 11,345 ac. P. <500.

Abbeydale, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, in ancient pars. Dronfield and Norton. P. <1000.

Abbeydore, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Golden Valley Rly., 10 m. SW. by W. Hereford, P.O.; par. 5503 ac. P. <500.

Abbeydorney, Montanagay, or **Montnagee,** tn., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 5 m. N. Tralee, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Abbeyfeale, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 12 m. SE. by E. Listowel, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. Par. 18,149 ac., P. <5000; vil. P. 1000.

Abbey Foregate, stn., Eng., Salop, on the L. & NW. R., in a northern suburb of Shrewsbury.

Abbeygormacan, par., Ire., Galway, bar. Longford; 11,756 ac. P. 1000.

Abbey Green, Scot. See **Lesmahagow.**

Abbey Head, cape, Scot., on the S. ct. of Kirkcudbrightshire, in 30° 58′ W.

Abbey Hill, stn., on the N. B. R., Edinburgh, Scot.

Abbey Holme, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div. See **Holme, Abbey,** &c.

Abbey Hulton, lordship, Eng. Stafford, par. and 2½ m. E. Burslem, partly in the bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Abbey Isle, fishing stn., Ire. See **Aghamore.**

Abbey Jerpoint. See **Jerpointabbey.**

Abbey Junction, rly.-stn. See **Abbey Town.**

Abbeyknockmoy, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 7 m. SE. Tuam; par. 12,385 ac. P. 2500.

Abbeylands, hamlet, I. of Man, 6 m. S. Ramsey.

Abbeylara, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 15 m. E. by N. Longford. Par. 8635 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <250.

Abbeyleix, par. and market-tn., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Cullenagh, 8 m. S. by W. Maryborough, on the Kilkenny Junction Railway. Market-day, S. Par. 12,846 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <1000.

Abbeymahon, par., Ire., Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 7 m. S. Bandon, 5 m. E. Clonakilty stn.; 4481 ac. P. <1500.

Abbey St. Bathans, par. and hamlet, Scot., Berwickshire, on Whiteadder Water, 5½ m. NNW. Duns, 4 m. SW. by W. Grant's House stn., P.O.; 4797 ac. P. <250.

Abbeyshrule, par. and tn., Ire., in SE. co. Longford, bar. Shrule, 11½ m. SE. by S. Longford, P.O. Par. P. <500.

Abbeyside, place, Ire., Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, on the E. side of Dungarvan Harb., PM.O.

Abbeystrowry, par., Ire., Cork, bar. Carbery West, E. div., containing part of Skibereen tn.; 9374 ac. P. <3500.

Abbey Town, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Waver, 12 m. NE. Maryport, on the N. B. R., with another stn. (**Abbey Junc.**) ½ m. NE. on the C. R. and N. B. R., PMT.O.

Abbey Wood, stn., Eng., Kent, Woolwich div., on the S. E. R., 9½ m. E. by S. St. Paul's, London, PMT.O.

Abbi Addi, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 140 m. S. by W. Massaua, on the road from Adua to Sokota.

Abbiategrasso, tn., Italy, Lombardy, on the Naviglio Grande Canal, prov. and 13 m. WSW. Milan. P. 5000.

Abbitibbe, or **Abbitibbi. 1.** Riv., Canada, joins Moose on r. bk. about 30 m. above mouth in Hudson's Bay. **2, 3.** Two lakes near the head of the riv. **4.** Trading stn. on the shore of the upper lake of the same name.

Abbondanza, Savoy. See **Abondance.**

Abbots Ann, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 13 m. NW. Winchester, 2 m. WNW. Clatford stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Abbots Bickington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 10 m. SSW. Bideford. P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. B. with Bulkworthy**) P. <250.

Abbots Bromley, par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 10 m. E. Stafford, 5 m. ENE. Colwich stn., PMT.O.; par. 9476 ac. P. 1500.

Abbotsbury, par. and fishing vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7½ m. WSW. Dorchester, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 4872 ac. P. 1000.

Abbots Cliff, a chalk cliff, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the S. ct., 3 m. SW. by W. Dover, with coastguard stn.

Abbotsford, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., 33 m. E. by S. Montreal. P. <1000.

Abbotsford, seat, Scot., Roxburghshire, 1½ m. SE. by S. Galashiels, on the r. bk. of the R. Tweed, the residence of Sir Walter Scott, by whom it was built, 2 m. NE. **A. Ferry** stn., on the N. B. R.

Abbotshall, par., Scot., Fife, 1½ m. SW. and including the royal and parl. burgh of Kirkcaldy; 4135 ac. P. 6934.

Abbotsham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 1½ m. W. Bideford, P.O. P. <750.

Abbots Hill, hamlet, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 4½ m. SSW. Yeovil, 3 m. SW. Yeovil Junc.

Abbotside, High and **Low,** two adjoining pars., Eng., N. Riding of York, in Aysgarth par. High A., 6289 ac., P. <500. Low A., P. <250.

Abbotside Common, a piece of uninhabited moorland, 9701 ac. in extent, common to High and Low Abbotside.

Abbots Kerswell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Torquay, 2 m. SW. by S. Newton Abbot stn., P.O. P. <500.

Abbots Langley, par. and hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 1 m. E. Kings Langley stn., 5 m. SW. by W. St Albans, PMT.O.; par. 5281 ac. P. 3500.

Abbots Leigh, par., Eng., Somersetshire, N. div., 4 m. from the N. ct., 3 m. W. by N. Bristol, P.O. P. 500.

Abbots Lench, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham Union, P. <250. See **Lench, Church.**

Abbotsley, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 9½ m. S. Huntingdon, 3 m. SE. St. Neots stn., P.O. P. 500.

Abbots Morton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7½ m. N. Evesham, 3½ m. W. Wixford stn. P. <250.

Abbots Ripton, par. and vil., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 3½ m. N. Huntingdon on the G. N. R., P.O.; par. 4191 ac. P. <500.

Abbots (or **Abbess**) **Roding** (or **Roothing**), par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 9½ m. WNW. Chelmsford, 5 m. NNE. Ongar stn., P.O. P. <250.

Abbots Row, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 6 m. NE. Plymouth, 1 m. E. Bickleigh stn.

Abbotstone, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Itchen Stoke.**

Abbott, mt., U.S., California, 220 m. E. by S. San Francisco.

Abbottábád, tn. and cant., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hazára, 95 m. E. by N. Pesháwar. Alt. 4120 ft. P. 10,200.

Abda, tn., Brit. colony of Gold Coast to Volta.

Abdal, tn., central Asia, Eastern Turkistan, on the Tarim, a little above the head of Lob Nur, in 39° 31′ N., 88° 59′ E. (Przhevalsky).

Abdali, Arab tribe. See **Aden.**

Abd-al-Kuri, small isl. off E. ct. Africa, between C. Guardafui and Socotra, of which it is a dependency.

'Abdeh, ruins, Palestine, *Abdon* in the O. T., 33° 3′ N., 35° 9′ E., 10 m. NE. by N. Acre.

Abd-en-Nur, tribe in Algeria, prov. Constantine.

Abdie, par., Scot., Fife, on the Firth of Tay, 6 m. NNW. Cupar. The name of 'Wallace's Camp' is given to a part of the par., said to have been the scene of a victory of the Scotch under Wallace over the English in 1298; 6371 ac. P. <1000.

Abdon, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 17½ m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, 5 m. SE. Rushbury stn. P. <250.

Abegondo, comm., Spain, prov. Coruña, dist. Betanzos. P. 7000.

Abeih, tn., Syria, seat of a Druse sheikh, and an American mission stn., 11 m. S. by E. Beirut.

Abel Beth Maachah, place named in O. T. See **Abl.**

Abell, tn., Russia, govt. Kovno, 28 m. W. Dünaburg.

Abel Meholah, place named in O. T. See **Ain Helweh.**

Abenberg, tn., Ger., Bavaria, Middle Franconia, 17 m. S. Fürth. P. 2000.

Abenbury Fawr, par., Wales, Denbighshire, Wrexham Union. P. <500.

Abendberg, S. slope of the Därtiger Grat, a mt. ridge, Switzd., Bern, overlooking the L. of Thun above Interlaken.

Abensberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 18 m. SW. by S. Regensburg. Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians in 1809. P. <3000.

Abeokuta, or **Abbeokuta** (in Yoruba, 'underneath a rock,' *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 611), tn., Upper Guinea, cap. of the kgd. of the Egba, on the Ogun, 48 m. N. Lagos; centre of a large trade in palm-oil. Alt. 570 ft. P. 100,000.

Aber, Celtic, 'at the mouth of.'

Aber (Abersee), lake, Austria. See **St. Wolfgang.**

Aber, hamlet, Wales, Brecknockshire, on R. Usk, 6 m. SE. Brecknock, 2 m. SSW. Talybont stn.

Aber, par. and vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the N. ct., 4½ m. E. Bangor, on the L. & N. W. R., P.O.; 7306 ac. P. 500.

Aber, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. W. by S. Cardigan.

Aberaeron, or **Aberayron,** eccles. par., small seapt. and watering-place, Wales, Cardiganshire, on the ct., 12 m. NW. Lampeter, at the mouth of the Aeron R., PMT.O. See **Henfynyw.**

Aberaman, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 4 m. SW. by S. Merthyr Tydfil, on the Taff Vale Rly., included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil. Ironworks and coal-mines in the neighbourhood, PMT.O. P. 10,200.

Aberangell, stn., Wales, in the S. of Merionethshire, on the Mawddwy Rly., 9 m. SE. by E. Dolgelly, slate-quarries near, P.O.

Aberarad, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Teifi, 10 m. ESE. Cardigan.

Aberarder, hamlet, Scot., in co. and 12½ m. S. by W. Inverness, on R. Nairn, P.O.

Aberargie, or **Aberdargie,** hamlet, Scot., E. Perthshire, on the Farg, 5½ m. SE. by S. Perth, 1½ m. WSW. Abernethy stn., P.O.

Aberarth, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the ct., 11½ m. NW. by N. Lampeter, P.O.

Aberavon, in Welsh spelling, **Aberafon,** par. and parl. and mun. bor., Wales, Glamorganshire, 5 m. S. by. E. Neath, belonging to the Swansea dist. of parl. bors., with a stn. (**Port Talbot**) on the G. W. R. Port Talbot is also the name of a dock about 1½ m. long and 240 to 900 feet wide, with a depth of 22½ feet over the sill at ordinary spring tides. A. is an important seat of the tinplate trade. The neighbouring works at Cwm Avon include collieries, ironworks, tinplate, charcoal, and copper-smelting works. Par. P. 6100; parl. bor. P. 15,300; mun. bor. P. 6300.

Aberayron, seapt. and watering-place, Wales. See **Aberaeron.**

Aberbank, hamlet, Wales, Cardiganshire, 11½ m. E. by S. Cardigan, 4 m. W. by N. Llandyssil stn.

Aberbargoed, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 7½ m. W. Pontypool.

Aberbeeg Junction, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the G. W. R., 4½ m. W. by N. Pontypool, coal-mines near, PM.O.

Aberbran, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the M. R., 4 m. W. by N. Brecknock.

Aberbrothock. See **Arbroath.**

Abercairney, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, 4 m. E. Crieff, on the C. R.

Abercannaid, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil, on the G. W. R., 2 m. S. Merthyr Tydfil, PM.O.

Abercar, hamlet, Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Taff, 4 m. NW. by N. Merthyr Tydfil, 3 m. NNW. Cefn stn.

Abercarn, tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5½ m. SW. Pontypool, on the G. W. R., with coal-mines. P. 10,500.

Abercastle, ct. vil., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7½ m. WSW. Fishguard; coastguard stn. 1½ m. to the W.

Abercegir, vil., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 11½ m. SSE. Dolgelly, 2 m. SW. Cemmes Rd. stn.

Aberchirder, vil., Scot., Banffshire, 8 m. SW. by S. Banff, 4½ m. E. by S. Glenbarry stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Aberconway. See **Conway,** Wales.

Abercorn, stn., Central Africa, at the SE. end of L. Tanganyika, established in 1889; now attracting a considerable trade.

Abercorn, ct. par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. W. South Queensferry, 2 m. NE. by E. Philipstoun stn.; 4500 ac. P. <1000.

Abercorn, rly. stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the G. & SW. R., ½ m. NNE. Paisley.

Abercorys, hamlet, Wales, Merionethshire. See **Corris.**

Abercrombie, par., Scot. See **St. Monance.**

Abercromby, W. div. of the parl. bor. of Liverpool, Eng. P. 55,500.

Abercwm, hamlet, Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 7 m. SW. Lampeter, 2½ m. SW. Llanybyther stn.

Abercynrig, hamlet, Wales, Brecknockshire, 7½ m. N. by E. Brecknock, 3½ m. S. by W. Erwood stn.

Aberdalgie, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 3 m. SW. by W. Perth, close to Forgandenny stn., P.O.; 4165 ac. P. <500.

Aberdare, par. and market-tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 4 m. SW. Merthyr Tydfil, on the Vale of Neath and Taff Vale rlys. It is included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil, and has extensive collieries and iron and tin works. Par. 16,619 ac., P. 40,900; tn. P. 38,400.

Aberdare, range of mts., Brit. E. Africa, trending NW. to SE., between 0° and 1° S., E. of 36° E. Alt. about 14,000 ft. So called by Thomson, *Masai Land.* See **Settima.**

Aberdare Junction, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Taff Vale Rly., 7 m. SE. Aberdare.

Aberdargie, vil., Scot. See **Aberargie.**

Aberdaron, par. and vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the S. ct., 26 m. WSW. Portmadoc, P.O. Par. 7240 ac., P. <1500; eccles. par. (**A. with Llanfaelrhys**) P. <1500.

Aberdeen, royal, mun., and parl. burgh, Scot., cap. of co. of same name. The royal burgh stands on the l. bk. of the Dee at its entrance into the North Sea; the mun. and parl. burghs, which nearly coincide, include all the district between the rivs. Don and Dee (and thus embrace the town of **Old A.,** which is situated near the former river, and which, despite the name, is not positively known to be the older of the two), and also a rapidly extending part on the S. side of the Dee. The parl. burgh is made up of a N. and S. div., each of which sends one member to Parliament. The city on the Dee is a handsome town, mostly built of a fine grey granite obtained from quarries in the vicinity. It is the seat of Marischal College (founded in 1593 by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal), one of the two colleges of Aberdeen University (see below), of a Grammar School dating from about 1262, and a school known as Gordon's College, founded in 1730 by the bequest of a merchant named Robert Gordon. The City Cross is a structure originally erected in 1686, but on a different site from that which it now occupies. The manufs. include woollens, linens, cottons, carpets, chemicals, machinery and hardware, tobacco and snuff, paper, whiskey, ale, leather, cordage; and there are shipbuilding yards, numerous granite-polishing works, and meat-preserving establishments. There is also a very extensive fish trade, and an excellent fish market. The harbour has been greatly improved by works executed at various dates. The principal dock is the Victoria Dock, constructed between 1840 and 1848. It provides 33½ acres of water-space and 2000 yards of quayage. The total area of the wet docks is 37 acres, and the depth of water on the sill at high-water springs is 26 ft. There is also a graving-dock, 524 ft. by 50 ft., with a depth of 20 ft. on the sill. To the S. of the harb. entrance stands **Girdleness Lighthouse,** which has a revolving light 185 ft. above mean tide. The exports include manufactured articles, animals and animal produce, including butter, eggs, and fish, and preserved meats, the last largely used for supplying ships sailing from Glasgow, Liverpool, and London. See **Appendix,** p. 13. **Old A.,** which is now municipally incorporated with Aberdeen, is the seat of a cathedral church founded in the 14th cent., and of King's College, founded in 1494. The latter was united in 1860 by the Universities Act (Scotland) of 1858 with Marischal College to form the University of Aberdeen, which now has 22 professors and a Principal. The classes of arts and divinity are held at King's College, those of law

and medicine and natural philosophy at Marischal College. By a grant of £40,000 from the Government, and by £40,000 of local subscriptions, a great work of enlargement and reconstruction is about to be carried out at Marischal College, to afford room for the increasing number of students, and probably soon to give accommodation there to all the University classes. Birthplace of Barbour, author of 'The Brus' (14th century); J. Gibbs, architect of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, d. 1754; Cruden, author of the Concordance, d. 1770; John Gregory, physician, d. 1773; his son James, physician, d. 1821; John Phillip, R.A., d. 1867; John Hill Burton, historian, d. 1881; Sir John Steel, sculptor, b. 1801. Alt. 66 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 46.4° F., Jan. 37.3°, July 57.7°. P., mun. burgh (1891) 121,905; parl. burgh (1801) 27,000; (1851) 72,000; (1881) 105,000; (1891) 110,162.

Aberdeen, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. A., 30 m. SW. by W. Graaff Reinet.

Aberdeen, tp., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 75 m. S. Tamworth, on the rly. to Brisbane, Queensland.

Aberdeen, co., Queensland, crossed by 26° S. and 149° E.

Aberdeen, city, U.S., Mississippi, Monroe co., 128 m. SE. by S. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<4000.

Aberdeen, vil., U.S., Ohio, Brown co., on the R. Ohio, 50 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Aberdeen, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 115 m. NE. by E. Pierre, a rly. centre. P.<4000.

Aberdeen, tn., U.S., Washington, Chehalis co., 50 m. W. by N. Olympia. P.<2000.

Aberdeenshire, a co. in the E. of Scotland, bounded by the North Sea both in the E. and N. Nearly half the surface is made up of uninteresting lowlands less than 500 feet in height, but there are some fine valleys, and the ground rises in the SW. to some of the grandest mountain scenery in Scotland [**Ben Macdhui, Cairntoul, Lochnagar**]. The principal rivers beginning in the NW. are the Deveron (with trib. Bogie), Ugie, Ythan, Don, and Dee. Geologically the surface is composed mainly of archæan and metamorphic rocks with large patches of granite. Much of the granite is of fine quality, and forms an important export of the county. [See **Aberdeen, Kemnay, Rubislaw, Peterhead.**] Serpentine occurs in Leslie par., and is worked into ornamental articles. Mineral springs at Peterhead and Pannanich. The soil is mainly poor, though much of it has been greatly improved by cultivation. There are large areas of moorland and moss, and the surface of the mountains consists for the most part either of bare rock or soil so thin as to be unfit even for hill pasture. The mountains up to 1500 feet are in many places clothed with natural wood, in which the Scotch pine is generally conspicuous. The principal crops are rotation grasses (including clover), oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes. Among live stock the cattle are most noted for quality. Sheep are chiefly bred on the mountains, but fattened on the lowlands and middle regions. [See **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.] The coasts abound in herrings and other food-fishes, and the towns of Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh are great fishing centres. Pearls (from the *Unio margaritifera*) are obtained in the Ythan. The principal manufactures are all mentioned under Aberdeen town, but are not confined to that town. The rlys. are the Caledonian, Great North of Scotland, and North British. The principal towns are Aberdeen, Peterhead, Huntly, Fraserburgh, Inverurie, and Turriff. Aberdeen, Inverurie, and Kintore are royal burghs. Balmoral and Abergeldie castles are within the co. For parl. representation the co. is divided into an E. and W. div. (electors in E. div. 11,803, in W. div. 10,827). The territory now forming Aberdeenshire was anciently inhabited by the Caledonian *Texali*. It afterwards formed the greater part of the earldoms of Buchan and Mar. Among the more notable events in the history of the co. are the defeat of Comyn by Bruce at Barra Hill, in the par. of Bourtie, in 1308; and that of Donald of the Isles by the Earl of Mar in 1411, at Harlaw. See Al. Smith, *New History of Aberdeenshire* (2 vols., 1875). Area, 251,451 ac. P. 281,332. See **Scotland,** table.

Aberdour, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 57 m. W. by S. Collingwood.

Aberdour, par. and vil., Scot., Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. W. Burntisland, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Par. 5974 ac., P.<2000; vil. P.<750.

Aberdour, New, ct., vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, in A. par., 7½ m. W. by S. Fraserburgh, 6½ m. NW. Strichen stn., 1 m. S. A. Bay (in 2° 9½′ to 2° 12½′ W.). Par. 15,508 ac., P.<2500; vil. P.<750.

Aberdovey, eccles. par. and seapt. vil., Wales, Merionethshire, at the mouth of the Dovey, 15½ m. SSW. Dolgelly, on the Cambrian Rly., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Aberdylais, or **Aberdulais,** vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the G. W. R., 1½ m. NE. by E. Neath, P.O.

Aberedw, par. and hamlet, Wales, Radnorshire, on R. Edw, 12 m. SW. New Radnor, on the Cambrian Rly. Par. 4861 ac., P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Llanfaredd**) P.<500.

Abererch, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 11½ m. W. by S. Portmadoc, on the Cambrian Rly., P.O.; 5731 ac. P. 2000.

Aberfan, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the G. W. R., 4 m. S. by E. Merthyr Tydfil.

Aberfeldy, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the r. bk. of the Tay, 11½ m. WNW. Dunkeld, on the H. R. P.<1500.

Aberffraw, par. and seapt. vil., Wales, Anglesey, on the Aberffraw Bay, 9½ m. WNW. Carnarvon, 2½ m. WSW. Bodorgan stn., PM.O.; par. 5669 ac. P.<1000.

Aberford, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 8½ m. E. by N. Leeds, 3 m. N. by W. Micklefield stn., PMT.O. Par. P.<750.

Aberford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Lotherton.**

Aberfoyle. 1. Vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 22 m. NW. Hamilton, 7 m. SE. by S. Guelph. **2.** Par., vil., and defile of the Grampians, Scot., in the SW. of W. Perthshire, 8 m. SW. by W. Callander, on the N. B. R., PM.O. The par., skirted by Lochs Katrine and Achray, is noted for its picturesque beauty, and as the scene of some of the incidents in Scott's *Rob Roy*. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 59.5 in. Par. 26,180 ac. P.<1500.

Abergavenny, par. and market-tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 9 m. N. by E. Pontypool, on the L. & NW. R. Market-days, Tu. and F. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 39.3 in. Par. 4251 ac., P. 9000; tn. P. 7700.

Abergeldie Castle, the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Dee, 1½ m. E. by N. Crathie. The 'birks [birches] of Aberfeldy,' celebrated by Burns, are really the 'birks of Abergeldie,' which were renowned long before Burns.

Abergele, par., market-tn., and watering-place, Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 9½ NW. Denbigh, on the L. & NW. R., with lead-mines, PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 9439 ac., P.<3500; eccles. par. (**A. with Pensarn**) P.<3000.

Abergiaslyn, mt. pass, Wales, on the E. border of Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 5 m. N. by E. Portmadoc.

Abergorlech, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Cothi, 9½ m. S. Lampeter, 7 m. NW. Glanrhyd stn., P.O.

Abergwaen. See **Fishguard.**

Abergwessin, Llanddewi and **Llanfihangel,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Brecknockshire, the vils., which are also contiguous, situated in an enclosed valley, 19 m. NW. Brecknock, 4 m. NNW. Llanwrtyd stn.; area respectively 10,536 and 11,611 ac. P. of each<250.

Abergwilly, or **Abergwili,** par. and vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 2 m. ENE. Carmarthen, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. Par. 8395 ac., P.<2000; eccles. par. (**A. with Capel y Groes** and **Llanfihangel Uwchgwili**) P.<2000.

Abergwynfi, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 7 m. from Maesteg, PM.O.

Abergwynolwyn, vil., Wales, Merionethshire, 7½ m. SSW. Dolgelly, on the Tal-y-llyn Rly., with slate-quarries, PM.O.

Aberhafesp, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3½ m. WNW. Newtown, 2 m. ENE. Moat Lane Junc.; par. 4707 ac. P.<500.

Aberkenfig, vil., Wales, Mid Glamorganshire, near Tondu, PMT.O. See **Kenfig.**

Aberlady, par. and vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on **A. Bay,** 5 m. NW. Haddington, 2½ m. NNE. Longniddry stn., PMT.O. Par. 4319 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<750.

Aberlady Point, a cape on the S. of A. Bay.

Aberlemno, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. NE. by E. Forfar, 3 m. NE. by N. Clocksbriggs stn., P.O.; 8914 ac. P. 1000.

Aberllefenny, or **Aberllefni,** place, Wales, Merionethshire, 6 m. SSE. Dolgelly, on the Corris Rly., P.O.

Aberlour, vil. and par., Scot., on W. border of Banffshire, 13 m. S. by E. Elgin, on the G. N. of S. Rly., PMT.O.; par. 14,781 ac. P.<2500.

Aberlunvey, par. and hamlet, Wales, co. and 10 m. NE. by E. Brecknock, 1 m. E. Three Cocks Junc. Par. P.<250.

Abermafon, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 8 m. SSE. Merthyr Tydfil, close to Aberdare Junc. and Quaker's Yard Junc.

Abermaw. See **Barmouth.**

Abermeurig, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 7 m. from Lampeter.

Abermule, vil., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 4 m. NE. by E. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly., PM.O.

Abernant, par. and vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 5 m. WNW. Carmarthen, P.O. Par. 6458 ac., P.<750; eccles. par. (**A. with Conwil Elfet**) P.<2500.

Abernant, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil, on the G. W. R., 1 m. NE. Aberdare.

Abernethy, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 23 m. S. Forres, near Nethybridge stn., PMT.O.; 78,058 ac. P.<1500.

Abernethy, par. and vil., Scot., E. Perthshire and Fife, 6 m. SE. Perth, on the N. B. R. Par. 9544 ac., P.<2000; vil. P.<1000.

Abernyte, par. and hamlet, Scot., E. Perthshire, 6 m. SSE. Coupar Angus, 2 m. NW. by N. Inchture Vil. stn. Par. P.<500.

Aberpergwm, eccles. dist., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the Neath, 9 m. NE. by E. Neath, close to Glyn Neath stn. P.<2000.

Aberporth, par. and seapt. vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5½ m. NE. by E. Cardigan, PM.O. Par. P.<500.

Abersee, or **St. Wolfgangsee,** an Alpine lake in Austria, Salzburg, 18 m. E. by S. Salzburg.

Abersenny, hamlet, Wales, Brecknockshire, 7½ m. W. by S. Brecknock, 2 m. S. Devynock stn.

Abersoch, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, S. ct., 17½ m. WSW. Portmadoc, 6½ m. SW. Pwllheli stn., with lead-mines, PMT.O.

Abersychan, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 2 m. NW. by N. Pontypool, with a stn. on the G. W. R., and another (**A. and Talywain**) on the L. & N. W. R.; with collieries and ironworks. Eccles. par. P. 8800; tn. P. 15,300.

Abertarff and Boleskine. See **Boleskine.**

Abertay, sandbank, Scot., at the mouth of the Tay, with light-vessel.

Abertham, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. N. by W. Karlsbad, with silver, tin, and cobalt mines. P. <2000.

Aberthaw, small seapt., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 11 m. SW. by W. Cardiff, 5½ m. SSE. Cowbridge stn.

Abertillery, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., 4½ m. NW. Pontypool, on the G. W. R., coal-mines, PMT.O.; eccles. par. P. 9100.

Aberuthven, hamlet, Scot., W. Perthshire, on Ruthven Water, 8 m. ESE. Crieff, 1½ m. WSW. Dunning stn., P.O.

Aberwheeler, par., Wales, W. Denbighshire, 3½ m. NE. Denbigh, close to Bodfari stn. P. <500.

Aberyscir, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 2½ m. WNW. Brecknock. P. <250.

Aberystruth, par., Eng., Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire, 7½ m. NW. Pontypool, N. of Blaina stn.; 11,753 ac. P. 25,900.

Aberystwith, mun. bor., par., seapt., and watering-place, Wales, Cardiganshire, on the ct., 15 m. NNW. Tregaron, on the Cambrian and the Manchester and Milford Rlys.; has a national college and an ancient castle. Market-days, M. and S. Mean rfall. (Goginan, 1866–80), 46 in. Par. P. 6700; bor. P. 8000. See **Appendix,** p. 13.

Abeshe, or **Abeshr,** tn., Central Africa, cap. of Wadai, in about 14° 10′ N., 21° 5′ E.; alt. about 1500 feet. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, p. 410.

Abe's Spring, vil., U.S., Florida, Calhoun co., on Appalachicola R., 53 m. W. Tallahassee. P. <1500.

Abetone (from *abete,* a 'fir' or 'pine'), **Col d',** pass in the N. Apennines between Modena and Pistoja.

Abez, place named in O. T. See **El Beidah.**

Abhain, Gaelic, 'water.' See *Ab.*

Abhebad, or **Abhelbad,** lake, En. Sudan. See **Hawash R.**

Ab-i. In Persian river names "water of." See under the last part of the name.

Abiad, Arabic, 'white.'

Abiad, Bahr-el. See **Nile.**

Abila, vil., Palestine, 33° 38′ N., 36° 5′ E., 14 m. NW. by W. Damascus.

Abilene, region named in N. T., near the modern **Abila.**

Abilene, city, U.S., Kansas, Dickinson co., on Smoky Hill R., 85 m. W. by S. Topeka. P. <4000.

Abilene, tn., U.S., Texas, Taylor co., about 178 m. W. by S. Dallas. P. <4000.

Abingdon, mun. bor., Eng., Berkshire, in A. div., on the Thames, at the confluence of the Ock, 6 m. S. by W. Oxford, on the G. W. R. In former times it had a noted abbey, to which it owes its name (corrupted from Abbaddun, that is, Abbot's town). At this abbey Henry I. (Beauclerc) was educated, and to it Geoffrey of Monmouth retired in later life. It has woollen and other manufactures. Bor. P. 6600; parl. div. P. 49,100.

Abingdon, isl., S. America. See **Galapagos.**

Abingdon, city, U.S., Illinois, Knox co., 77 m. N.W. by N. Springfield. P. <1500.

Abingdon, tn., Virginia, cap. Washington co., 87 m. E. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 2069 feet (R. R.). P. <2000.

Abinger, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 4 m. SW. by W. Dorking, 2 m. SE. Gomshall and Sheire stn.; par. 7577 ac. P. <1500.

Abinger Hammer, 1 m. NNW. of A., PMT.O.

Abinghall, or **Abbenhall,** par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 10 m. W. Gloucester, 1½ m. SW. Mitcheldean Rd. stn. P. <250.

Abington, Great, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 8 m. SE. by S. Cambridge, P.O. (Abington). P. <500.

Abington, Little, par., Eng., adjoining Great A. on the N., with a stn. (**Pampisford**) on the G. E. R. P. <500.

Abington, par., Eng., Mid Northamptonshire, partly included in the parl. bor. of Northampton (NE. border). P. <250.

Abington, par. and vil., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Owneybeg, 7 m. E. by S. Limerick; par. 30,398 ac. P. 5000.

Abington, vil., Scot., co. and 13 m. SSE. Lanark, on the C. R., PMT.O.

Abington, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 18 m. SSE. Boston. P. <5000. **A., South,** 2 m. to the SSE.

Abington Pigotts, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Royston Union. P. <250.

Abinskaya, Cossack vil., Cis-Caucasia, Kuban terr., dist. Temryuk. P. <4000.

Abipones, a warlike tribe of S. America which once inhabited the Gran Chaco, but of which only a small remnant now survives in Paraguay.

Abiráman, tn., India, dist. and 40 m. SE. by S. Madura. P. 6000.

Abistada, a lake in the SE. of Afghanistan, 67 m. S. by W. Ghazni, 150 m. long by 50 broad, with no known permanent outlet, but believed to have an occasional outlet southward to the Arghasan R.; alt. 7000 feet. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, pp. 198, 199, 333; map, 1892, p. 140.

Abitibbi. See **Abbitibbe.**

Abiverd, tn., Russian Trans-Caspian terr., 73 m. SE. by E. Ashkabad, 11 m. SE. by E. Lutfabad.

Abkhasia, an old div. in the W. of Trans-Caucasia, corresponding nearly to the modern dist. of Sukhum. It takes its name, however, from a people, the Abazians or Abasians, of whom the Abkhasians form a branch, and whose country, Abasa, Abasia, or Abazia, occupied the whole of the narrow strip of territory between the Caucasus Mts. and the Black Sea, now forming the Black Sea dist., as well as a smaller region to the N. of the mountains.

Ab Kettleby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. NW. by N. Melton Mowbray, 2 m. WSW. Scalford stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. with Holwell**) P. <500.

Abl, vil., Palestine, *Abel Beth Maachah* in the O. T., 35° 15′ N., 35° 34′ E., 22½ m. E. Tyre.

Ablaikit, a small vil., Siberia, in the E. of Semipalatinsk, with the ruins of a Lamaist monastery, whence the first Lamaist books were brought to Europe in 1750.

Ablitas, tn., Spain, Navarre, in the extreme S., 58 m. S. Pamplona. P. 2000.

Abney, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10½ m. NE. by E. Buxton. P. <250.

Åbo (Swedish 'river dwelling'), seapt., Russia, Finland, at the mouth of Gulf of Finland, formerly cap. of Finland, now of govt. **Åbo-Björneborg.** Mean temp., yr. 39.8° F., Feb. 20.8°, July 63.3°. P. 20,000.

Abo, tn., W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Niger, about the head of the Delta, in about 5° 32′ N., 6° 30′ E. P. 8000.

Åbo-Björneborg. See **Finland.**

Abome, Abomeh, or **Agbome,** cap. of Dahome, 59 m. N. by E. Whyda, in about 7° 10′ N., 2° 10′ E.; a walled town. Alt. 1060 ft. (Burton, *b.*). P. 50,000 to 60,000.

Abona, vil. and seapt., Teneriffe.

Abondance, *Ital.* **Abbondanza,** tn., France, dep. Haute Savoie, arr. Thonon-les-Bains, 29 m. E. by N. Geneva; noted for a kind of cheese called *Vacherins.* P. <2000.

Abony, Hungary. See **Nagy-Abony.**

Aboo, mtn., India. See **Abu.**

Abors. See **Abars.**

Aboukir. See **Abukir.**

Aboullonia, or **Aboullionte.** See **Abullonia.**

Above Derwent, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth Union; 14,750 ac. P. <1500.

Aboyne and Glentanner, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 10 m. E. by N. Ballater, on the Deeside Rly., PMT.O.; 25,265 ac. P. <1500.

Abra, prov., Philippine Is., Luzon, named after a river which is navigable by small boats.

Abraham, Mount, U.S., Maine, Franklin co., 53 m. NNW. Augusta. Alt. 3388 ft. (Geol. Survey of Maine).

Abraham, Plains of. See **Quebec.**

Abram, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ince div., 3½ m. SSE. Wigan, with a stn. (Bickershaw and A.) on the Cheshire Lines. P. <4500.

Abrantes, tn., near the coast of Brazil, Bahia, 18 m. ENE. São Salvador. P. 2000.

Abrantes, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the r. bk. of the Tagus, and at the head of regular navigation on that river, 33 m. NE. by E. Santarem. P. 6000.

Abridge, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 5½ m. NNW. Romford, 2 m. E. by N. Chigwell Lane stn., PM.O. See **Lambourne.**

Abrolhos (Portuguese, 'open the eyes'), coral reefs off the E. ct. of Brazil, and off the S. of the prov. of Bahia, divided into two groups, the **Parcel dos A.** in the S. and the **Parcel dos Paredes** in the NW., separated by the Canal dos A. in 17° 52′ S. There is a lighthouse on A., or Santa Barbara I., in 17° 57′ 51″ S., 38° 39′ 29″ W.

Abrolhos de Houtman. See **Houtman Rocks.**

Abrudbánya, tn., Hungary, Transylvania, 45 m. SW. by S. Klausenburg, centre of a gold-mining dist. P. <3000.

Abrupt, Mount, a precipitous peak at the southern end of the Sierra Range in western Victoria, Australia, 48 m. N. Belfast.

Abruzzi e Molise, a territorial division of Central Italy, comprising the provinces of Aquila, Teramo, Chieti, and Campobasso. The first three form the Abruzzi (in the 7th century *Aprutium*), embracing some of the wildest and loftiest parts of the Apennines,

including Gran Sasso d'Italia and La Majella [**Apennines, D.**], the prov. of Aquila comprising the tablelands traversed by parallel ridges to the W. of the main chain of the Apennines and hence formerly known as Abruzzo Citeriore ('hither A., so called with reference to Rome), the two others sloping down from the Apennines to the Adriatic, and hence formerly known as Abruzzo Ulteriore ('further A.'), Primo (Teramo), and Secondo (Chieti). Campobasso is the former Neapolitan prov. of Molise. The mt. slopes of the A. are clothed with dense forests, sheltering in their less accessible portions numbers of bears, wolves, and boars, and the principal agricultural wealth of the region consists in cattle. The Molise, which extends W. to the Montagna del Matese, is rich in cereals, wines, and fruits. The principal mineral product is asphalt in the N. of prov. Chieti, at Manopello, San Valentino, &c. In ancient times the Samnites, Marsi, and other tribes inhabited this region. See **Italy.**

Absam, vil., Austria, Tyrol, 3 m. NE. Innsbruck, famous as a place of pilgrimage. P. <2000.

Abscon, vil., France, Nord, arr. and 11 m. W. Valenciennes. P. <3000.

Absecon, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., 49 m. SE. Philadelphia (Penn.), 5 m. NW. Atlantic City. P. <1500.

Absecon Beach, the coast-line to the S. of Atlantic City, U.S.

Absie, L', vil., France, Deux Sèvres, arr. Parthenay, near the sources of the Vendée, with an anciently celebrated abbey. P. <2000.

Abson, part of par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Wick.**

Abthorpe, par. and vil., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. NNW. Buckingham, 1 m. E. Wappenham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Abt, Ger., 'abbot.'

Abu, mt., India, Rájputána, separated from the southern end of the Arávalli Hills by a valley 15 m. wide. Alt. 5653 ft. It is the summer residence of the Governor-General's Agent for Rájputána. The climate throughout the greater part of the year is agreeable and healthy, but there is a good deal of fever and ague, generally of a mild type, during the short period following the autumn monsoon, that is, after the middle of September. Earthquakes are frequent. Meteorological stn., alt. 3495 ft. Mean temp., yr. 68° F., Jan. 58°, May 79°; mean rainfall, yr. 63.1 in., June-Sept. 58.9 in., July–Aug. 44.7 in.

Abuachanan, vil., Central America, San Salvador, 70 m. SE. Guatemala, cap. dep. A.

Abuam, tn., Morocco, Tafilet, about 31° N., chief market on the NW. frontier of the desert.

Abu-Arish, tn., Arabia, cap. of petty state of same name, 155 m. NW. Sana.

Abuchi, W. Africa. See **Abutshi.**

Abu-Dhabi, tn. and bay, Oman, on Persian Gulf, in 54° 22′ E., with population of pearl fishers.

Abufeda, mt. chain in middle Egypt, overlooking the Nile.

Abu Hammad, vil., Egypt, 11 m. SE. by E. Zagazig.

Abu-Hammed, tn., on r. bk. of the Nile, at the angle of the great bend of the river between the fourth and fifth cataracts; southern terminus of the caravan route across the desert of Nubia.

Abu-Haras, place of trade, En. Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 48 m. N. Sennar, in about lat. 14° 12′ N.; starting-point of a caravan route to the interior of Abyssinia.

Abu Kebir, tn., Egypt, 13 m. NE. Zagazig. P. <2000.

Abukir, or **Aboukir,** vil., on the coast of Lower Egypt, 13 m. NE. Alexandria, near the ruins of the ancient *Canopus.* The bay opposite is celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French, Aug. 1, 1798. At A., Napoleon defeated the Turks, July 25, 1799. Works for the drainage of the L. of A., a salt marsh 30,000 ac. in extent, were begun in May 1887. P. <2000.

Abuklea, place with wells in the Eastern Sudan, to the W. of the Nile, on the desert route from Korti to Metammah, 23 m. NNW. Metammah; scene of a victory of the British over the Mahdists early in 1885.

Abullonia, or **Aboulliont,** a lake 18 m. long by 12, Asia Minor, 20 m. NSW. Brussa. It receives the Adranos, and is drained W. by the Ülfer-chai into the Susur-lu, and by that N. into the Sea of Marmora.

Aburatsu, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, on the E. ct., 120 m. SE. by E. Nagasaki. P. <3000.

Aburi, tn., Brit. Gold Coast protectorate, W. Africa, in 5° 51′ N., 0° 9′ W., N. by W. Accra, with which it is connected by road; govt. sanatorium. Alt. 1540 ft.; annual rainfall, 42 in.

Abury, par., Eng. See **Avebury.**

Abu Serai, the ancient *Circesium,* tn., Syria, on the l. bk. of the Euphrates, 167 m. SE. by S. Urfa.

Abushehr. See **Bushire.**

Abu-Simbel. See **Ipsambul.**

Abu-Sir, tn., Egypt, on the ct., 28 m. SW. Alexandria, with ruins of the ancient *Taposiris.*

Abu-Sir, tn., Egypt, on the l. bk. of Damietta mouth of Nile, 17 m. ENE. Tanta, with ruins of ancient *Busiris.* P. 5400.

Abuskun, an extinct seapt., celebrated in the Middle Ages, on the E. side of the Caspian Sea, probably in 38° 51′ N., *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, p. 164.

Abu-Thubec. See **Abu-Dhabi.**

Abu-Tig, tn., Egypt, W. of Nile, 14 m. SE. Siut. P. 10,800.

Abutshi, vil., W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Niger, in about 5° 10′ N., with botanical station of the Royal Niger Co.

Abu Zabel, tn., Egypt, 14 m. NNE. Cairo.

Aby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 8 m. SE. Louth; with a stn. (**A. for Claythorpe**) on the G. N. R. P. <500. See **Belleau.**

Abyssinia, or **Habesh,** an extensive country in the E. of Africa. It is impossible to assign it any precise limits, but it may be said to lie between about 8° and 16° N., and 35½° and 41° E. Within these limits we include the semi-independent provinces of Tigre in the N. and Shoa in the S., as well as the central province of Amhara, but not the provinces in the S., which have been subjugated by the tributary kings of Shoa and Gojam on their own account. [See **Shoa, Gojam,** and **Gallas.**] The country within the limits indicated is mainly a wedge-shaped portion of the plateau of E. Africa, and embraces the loftiest portions of that plateau. The **surface** falls steeply on the E. to the arid plains, which extend from the fortieth meridian to the Red Sea. The height of the eastern edge above sea-level is from 7000 to 9000 ft. or more. The western edge, though well marked, is lower, and is cut into by the deep valleys of the Takazze and the Bahr-el-Azrek, the rivers which flow from these highlands to the Nile valley. The valley of the Takazze is a gorge of about 2000 ft. or more in depth, which in the part that runs from E. to W. forms the southern boundary of Tigre. That of the Bahr-el-Azrek forms part of the boundary between Amhara and Shoa in the S. Groups of mountains, or relatively narrow tablelands of great height, rise above the general surface of the plateau. The **highest elevations** are in the Samen, or Simen, Mts., which lie to the S. and W. of different parts of the course of the Takazze (Ras Dashan and other summits, upwards of 15,000 ft. in height). The mountains of Gojam occupy the SE of Amhara, their base being skirted by the upper part of the Bahr-el-Azrek. The large lake of Tsana, or Tana, from which this river issues, occupies the lower parts of the plateau of Amhara. The differences in elevation divide the country into three regions as regards climate and production. These are known as the Kwolla, the Woina or Waina Dega, and the Dega, in ascending order. The **Kwolla** consists of the lowlands that skirt the plateau and the lower slopes up to the height of about 5000 ft., where a tropical climate prevails answering to the latitude. In this region the principal grain crop is durrah, and among the other crops are cotton, sugar-cane, dates, bananas, coffee, indigo. The **Woina Dega** consists of the middle region from about 5000 to 9000 ft. This region, the richest of all, contains the most important towns of the country. The characteristic vegetation is similar to that of southern Europe. Wheat, some of it of excellent quality, is grown; but the favourite and most generally cultivated bread-plant is tef (*Eragrostis Abyssinica,* Linn.), from the best kinds of which a fine white flour, making very good bread, is made. The banana is represented by a species of the same genus, *Musa Ensete,* Gm., the fruit of which is also used in making a kind of bread. Oranges, citrons, apricots, and the vine all thrive, and the olive in some places forms regular forests. Excellent pastures support all the domestic herbivorous animals of Europe. The **Dega** embraces all the higher elevations of the country. Barley is the principal grain crop. The vegetation in general is scanty, but the pastures nourish a fine breed of horses and abundance of game. A long-woolled sheep is found here. The highest elevations almost reach the lower limit of perpetual snow. The **rainfall** throughout Abyssinia is almost confined to the summer months, being due to the indraught of air from the Indian Ocean when the land-surface N. of the Equator is most strongly heated. The winds and rains have thus the character of monsoons. During this season the rivers become torrents. Geologically, Abyssinia is remarkable for its great extent of old lava-flows. The **minerals** include deposits of sulphur, rock-salt, gold and silver, and ores of antimony and iron. Economically, the most important of these is rock-salt, small slabs of which form the principal money of the country, except in the N. It is chiefly obtained from lakes on the E. slopes of the plateau. The **inhabitants** of the plateau are physically of a type similar to the European. The skin is generally darker than that of people of European race, but in the higher ranks of society is almost white, especially in the case of the women. At lower levels the negro admixture becomes more and more marked. There are two different **languages** spoken by the higher classes; one in Tigre, and the other, the Amharic, in the rest of Abyssinia. In the former the basis *ges* or *ghez* is Semitic, but the latter is of a different stock, though it has many Semitic roots. Quite different from both of these is a language spoken by the lower classes in a large part of the country. This language is known as the Agao, and

seems to be that of the aboriginal element of the population. In **religion** the Abyssinians are Coptic Christians [**Egypt**], but their religion is of a very corrupt form. There are besides many Mohammedans and Jews. The **manufacturing industries** of the country (the making of cotton and woollen cloths, the working of metals, leather, &c.) are mainly in the hands of the latter. External **commerce** is very limited. Caravans start every year for the Red Sea coast, proceeding generally through Tigre (by Adua) to Massaua, taking gums, ivory, myrrh, coffee, wax, honey, ostrich feathers, gold, musk, hides, &c., in exchange for manufactured articles. The salt slabs above mentioned circulate nearly as far N. as Adua (about 14° N.), but to the N. of that the only money freely accepted is Maria Theresia dollars (*q.v.*). The chief towns are Samara (in the dist. Debra Tabor), the present capital, and Gondar in Amhara, Adua in Tigre, and Ankobar and Antoto in Shoa. The chief event in the recent **history** has been the invasion of the country by a British force in 1868, to liberate a few British subjects and foreign missionaries who were held captive by the king. In 1889 A. ceded to Italy certain territory in the NE. Previously, however, the kingdom had been extended by conquests of the king himself, or his vassals in Shoa and Gojam, over Harrar and the southern Galla States. The total area of the kingdom, including all these conquests, is estimated at about 193,000 sq. m., the pop. at about 4½ millions; the area, exclusive of Harrar and the Galla States, about 100,000 sq. m., and the pop. under 4 millions.

See Bruce, *Travels;* Rüppell, *Reise in Abyssinien*, 1838; *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1850 (Beke); H. Rassam, *British Mission to A.* (Lond. 1869); W. T. Blanford, *Geology and Zoology of A.* (1872); Dove, *Kulturzonen von Nord-Abessinien* (*Ergänzungsheft zu Petermann's Mitteil.*, No. 97); Bardone, *L'Abissinia e i paesi limitrofi* (alphabetically arranged), Florence, 1888; G. Portal, *My Mission to A.* (Lond. 1892).

Acaai, vil., Paraguay, 49 m. SE. by S. Asuncion.

Acadia. See **Nova Scotia.**

Acadia Mines, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., 45 m. W. by S. Pictou, with iron and steel works. P. 3000.

Acajutla, seapt., Central America, San Salvador, on the Pacific Ocean, 50 m. W. by S. San Salvador, 13° 35′ N.

Acambaro, tn., Mexico, state and 76 m. SSE. Guanajuato. P. 6000.

Acanceh, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 15 m. ESE. Merida. P.< 2000.

Acapulco, seapt., Mexico, Guerrero, on the Pacific, 16° 50′ N. It has an excellent nearly landlocked harbour, from which during the Spanish domination in Mexico a galleon laden with goods and specie was annually despatched for Manilla. A rly. to connect the port with the city of Mexico is projected. Climate very hot and unhealthy.

Acará, riv., Brazil, Grão Pará, enters the Rio Pará, to the S. of the town of Pará.

Acaraçu, vil., near the N. ct. of Brazil, at the mouth of the Rio A., state and 122 m. WNW. Ceará.

Acaray, riv., Paraguay, joins r. bk. Paraná about 25° 30′ S.

Acarí, tn., Peru, Arequipa, on **riv. A.** (which enters the Pacific in about 15° 45′ S), 205 m. NW. Arequipa. P.<2000.

Acarnania and Aetolia (Akarnania and Aitolia), prov. (nomos) in the NW. of Greece, extending from the Gulf of Patras to the Turkish frontier. See **Greece.**

Acaster Malbis, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 3½ m. S. by W. York, 1 m. WSW. Naburn stn., P.O. P.<250.

Acaster Selby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 6½ m. S. by W. York, 3 m. E. Bolton Percy stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. S. with Appleton Roebuck**) P.<500.

Acatlan, tn., Mexico, Puebla, 56 m. S. by E. Puebla. P.<2000.

Acaun Bridge, Ire., NE. co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, 11 m. E. Carlow.

Acayucam, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 120 m. SE. Vera Cruz. P.<2000.

Accadia, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 29 m. E. by N. Benevento. P. 4500.

Accho. See **Acre.**

Accomac, co., U.S., Virginia, between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, adjoining Maryland.

Accomac Court House, vil., U.S., Virginia, cap. Accomac co., 98 m. E. by N. Richmond. P.<1500.

Accous, large vil., France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, 25 m. SW. by S. Pau, in the valley of the Gave d'Aspe. P. 2000.

Accra, or **Akra,** tn., Upper Guinea, in about 0° 10′ W.; seat of govt. of the British colony of the Gold Coast. P. 20,000.

Accrington, mun. bor., Eng., Lancashire, A. div., a junction stn. on the L. & Y. R., 5 m. E. Blackburn. It has coal mines; is an important seat of the weaving of cotton goods; has also calico-printing establishments, Turkey red dyeworks, large machine works, chemical manufactures, &c. The town was known in early times as Alkeryngton; it received its charter of incorporation in 1878. P. (1871) 31,000; (1891) 38,600; parl. div. (1891) 75,700.

Accumoli, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, in N. of prov. Aquila, 52 m. NW. Chieti. P. 2500.

Accumoli, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, dist. Cittaducale. Alt. 2820–2975 ft. P.<3000.

Acerenza, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 14 m. NE. by N. Potenza. P. 3000.

Acerno, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 16½ m. E. by N. Salerno. P. 3000.

Acerra, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 10 m. NE. Naples. P. 15,000.

Aceuchal, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Almendralejo. P.<5000.

Ach, Teutonic root, 'water.' See *Aa.*

Ach, Auch, Agh, Augh, Ah, all pronounced with strong guttural, Celtic 'field,' generally found as a prefix. The forms *ach, auch* prevail in Scotland, *agh, augh* in Ireland. Names not found under one spelling may be found under another.

Ach. For places not found under this spelling see under **Akh.**

Acha, place, Scot., Argyllshire, in the S. of Coll I.

Achagarve, place, Scot., Ross-shire, 8 m. N. by E. of the head of Loch Ewe.

Achaguas, tn., Venezuela, Bolivar, 225 m. SSW. Carácas.

Achaholsh, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, 6½ m. SW. by S. Ardrishaig, near the head of Loch Killisport.

Achaia and Elis, prov. (nomos), Greece, in NW. of Morea, mountainous in the S. and E., low-lying in the W.; the chief currant-producing region on the mainland of Greece. Chief town and seapt., Patras. See **Greece.**

Achalee, meteorological stn., Scot., Ayrshire. See **Ayr.**

Achallt, Loch, lake, Scot., Cromartyshire, in the SW., drained W. by Ullapool R. into Loch Broom. Alt. 265 ft.

Achanalt, rly. stn., Scot., Ross-shire, 3 m. S. of the E. end of Loch Fannich, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., P.O. **A., Loch,** a lake adjoining, drained ENE. by the riv. Bran into Loch Luichart.

Achanta, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 53 m. ENE. Masulipatam. P. 7000.

Acharacle, or **Aharacle,** eccles. par., Scot., in the cos. of Argyll and Inverness, at the foot of Loch Shiel, 11 m. WNW. of the head of Loch Sunart, PT.O. P.<1500.

Acharn, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the NE. shore of Loch Tay, at the mouth of A. Burn, 7 m. SW. by W. Aberfeldy.

Achateny, small riv. and hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. ct. of Ardnamurchan, in 60° 3′ W., P.O.

Achbreck, hamlet, Scot., Banffshire, 21 m. S. Elgin, 6 m. SE. Ballindalloch stn., P.O.

Achencau, small riv., France, flows through L. Grand Lieu, and joins l. bk. Loire, 12 m. below Nantes.

Achensee, lake, Austria, Tyrol, 20 m. ENE. Innsbruck.

Achenthal, romantic valley, Austria, Tyrol, enclosing Achensee and drained by Achen R. NW. into the Isar.

Achern, tn., Ger., Baden, 12 m. SSW. Baden, on the **Acher** (trib. Rhine). P.<3000.

Achill, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, separated from the mainland by **A. Sound,** PMT.O.

Achill, par., in the S. of **A. I.,** bar. Burrishoole, co. Mayo, 21 m. NW. by W. Westport; 51,521 ac. P.<6235.

Achillbeg, small isl., Ire., off the SE. of Achill I., in the W. of co. Mayo.

Achill Head, a cape on the W. ct. of A. I.

Achiltibuie, hamlet, Scot., Cromartyshire, on the W. ct., on Baden Bay, 11 m. NW. Ullapool, PMT.O.

Achim, vil., Prussia, Hanover, 10 m. ESE. Bremen. P.< 3000.

Achin, Acheen, or **Atjeh. 1.** A kgd., once powerful, in the N. of Sumatra, extending southwards to about 3° N. [**Sumatra**]. **2.** A seapt. in the extreme N. of the kgd., situated near the mouth of a deltaic river, which falls into a broad but ill-sheltered roadstead. The mouths of the rivers are all obstructed by sand-bars which do not admit of the passage of large vessels. Exports gold, copper, precious stones, betel, sulphur, benzoin, camphor, pepper. P. 35,000. **3. A. Head,** the NW. point of Sumatra.

Achinsk, dist. tn., Southern Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 108 m. W. Krasnoyarsk, on the R. Chulym and the road to Tomsk. P. 4000.

Achiolu, Bulgaria. See **Anchialos.**

Achipur, vil., India, in the dist. of the 24 Parganás, Bengal, a telegraph stn. on the Húglí, 17 m. below Calcutta, to which movements of vessels passing up and down are telegraphed.

Achkhoi, vil., Russia, Cis-Caucasia, dist. Groznyi. P. 3000 (Chechens).

Achnacharach, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, Glen Spean, 13 m. ENE. Fort William, P.O.

Achmin, El. See **Akhmin.**

Achnacarry, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, between Loch Arkaig and Loch Lochy, P.O. (Auchnacarry).

Achnacloich, stn., Scot., Argyllshire, on the C. R., on the S. shore of Loch Etive, 7 m. ENE. Oban.

Achnacraig, place, Scot., Argyllshire, E. ct. Mull, at mouth of Loch Don, in 56° 25′ N., PMT.O. (Auchnacraig).

Achnacroish, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, E. ct. Mull, on Duart B., in 56° 27′ N., PM.O.

Achnasheen, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, 6 m. S. by E. of the W. end of Loch Fannich, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., PT.O.

Achnashellach, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., 7½ m. SE. by E. of the head of Loch Torridon.

Achonry, par., Ire., S. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 14½ m. SSW. Sligo, P.O.; 60,729 ac. P. 11,928.

Achrannie, two falls on Isla R., Forfarshire, 16 m. W. by N. Forfar.

Achray (Gael. 'smooth field'), **Loch,** lake, Scot., in the SW. of W. Perthshire, 6½ m. W. by S. Callander. At its head are the Trossachs. Alt. 276 ft.

Achriesgill, hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct. of Loch Inchard, on A. Water, 12½ m. S. Cape Wrath.

Achris, Ire. See **Aughrus.**

Achshaph, place named in O. T. See **Kefr Yasif.**

Achterwasser, bay, Prussia, Pomerania, on the S. side of the Usedom I., which it nearly divides into two portions; depth 8½ ft. It communicates with the Peene-strom.

Achuyev, small seapt., Russia, Cis-Caucasia, on the E. side of the Sea of Azov, in 45° 43′ N., 68 m. NE. Kerch; chief fishing-place of Chernomorsk Cossacks.

Achsib, place named in O. T. See **Ain Kezbeh.**

Aci Catena, tn., Sicily, prov. and 7 m. NNE. Catania. P. 5000.

Acireale, manufacturing tn. and seapt., Sicily, prov. and 9 m. NNE. Catania. P. 38,000.

Aci Sant' Antonio, tn., Sicily, prov. and 7½ m. N. by E. Catania. P. 6000.

Acken. See **Aken.**

Ackergill, place, Scot., Caithness, 2 m. NNW. Wick, P.O.

Ackerness, cape in N. of Westray I., Orkney Is.

Acklam, West, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, adjoining and partly in the co. bor. of Middlesbrough. P.<250.

Acklam with Barthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 13 m. ENE. York, 3 m. SE. Kirkham Abbey stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ackleton, place, Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. N. by W. Kidderminster, 5 m. NE. Bridgnorth, P.O.

Ackley, tn., U.S., Iowa, Hardin co., 84 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Acklin, a small isl., Bahamas, in 74° W.

Acklington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 7½ m. SSE. Alnwick, with a stn. (**A. for Felton**) on the NE. R., with coal-mines. P.<250.

Acklington Park, par., Eng., Northumberland, adjoining Acklington. P.<250.

Ackton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 4½ m. E. by N. Wakefield, 2 m. E. by S. Normanton stn. P.<750.

Ackworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 6½ m. E. by S. Wakefield, with a stn. on the G. E. R. and G. N. R.; PMT.O. P.<3000.

Aclare, tn., Ire., SW. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 11 m. ESE. Ballina, PMT.O. P.<250.

Acle, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. W. by N. Yarmouth, on the G. E. R.; an excellent station for anglers, within easy reach of Ormesby and other broads, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Acobamba, tn., Peru, dep. Junin, 110 m. NE. by E. Lima. P.<2000.

Acobamba, tn., Peru, dep. and 35 m. E. Huancavelica, 180 m. E. by S. Lima. P.<2000.

Acocks Green, eccles. par., Eng., on the NE. border of Worcestershire, E. div., 4 m. SE. by E. Birmingham, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Acol, or **Wood,** par., Eng., Kent, I. of Thanet div., 3½ m. SW. by W. Margate, 1½ m. SSE. Birchington-on-Sea stn. P.<500. See **Birchington.**

Acomb, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 1½ m. W. York, PM.O. P.<2500.

Acombe, West, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 1½ m. N. Hexham, P.O. P.<1000.

Aconbury, par. and vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4 m. S. Hereford. P.<250.

Aconcagua. 1. Prov., Chile, between about 31° 33′ and 32° 50′ S., divided into deps., Petorca in the N., Ligua in the SW., Putaendo in the E., San Felipe in the middle and E., Los Andes in the S. **2.** Volc., which gives name to prov. A., though situated in the Argentine prov. of Mendoza, lat. 32° 35′ S., 70° W.; alt. 22,860 ft. (Güssfeldt, *tr.*). **3.** A riv., flowing W. from the slopes of the volc. through the prov. A. into the Pacific, sometimes called in its lower course Rio de Quillota.

Aconquija, Sierra de, range of mts., Argentine Rep., on the W. frontier of prov. Tucuman; highest peak, **Nevado de A.,** 15,250 ft.

Açores Is. See **Azores.**

Acoyapo, or **San Sebastian,** tn., Central America, Nicaragua, 15 m. E. by S. Managua. P.<5000.

Acoz, vil., Belgium, Hainaut, 5 m. SE. Charleroi. P.<2000.

Acqua, Ital., 'water.'

Acquanegra, tn., Italy, prov. and 18 m. W. Mantua. P. 4000.

Acquapendente, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 25 m. NNW. Viterbo. Alt. 1380 ft. P. 6000.

Acquate, vil., Italy, Como, 1 m. NE. Lecco, with iron-mines. P. 2000.

Acquaviva, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 16 m. S. Bari.

Acqui, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Bormida, prov. and 18 m. SSW. Alessandria, an ancient town, with remains of a Roman aqueduct; long celebrated for its mineral (sulphurous) springs. Here the French defeated the Austrians and Piedmontese in 1794. P. 11,000.

Acre, St. Jean d'Acre, *Turkish* **Akka,** in the O. T. *Accho,* in the N. T. *Ptolemais,* a fortified city and seapt., Syria, on a promontory N. of C. Carmel. The modern fortifications are outside the older ones, which can still be traced, though with many breaches made in sieges of the town. The fortress is noted for its numerous sieges. In 1191 it was taken by the Crusaders under Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus, in 1291 by the Saracens. In 1799 it successfully resisted the attacks of Napoleon; in 1832 it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, adopted son of the viceroy of Egypt, and it remained in his hands till 1840, when it was taken by the combined fleets of England, Austria, and Turkey. The name of St. Jean d'Acre is due to the fact that during the 100 years it was in the hands of the Crusaders it was the headquarters of the military orders of knights, among whom the Hospitallers assumed the title of knights of St. Jean d'Acre. P. 7000.

Acre, Castle, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 13 m. ESE. King's Lynn. P.<1500

Acre, Rio. See **Aquiry.**

Acre, South, par., Eng., 1 m. S. Castle A., in the SW. div. of Norfolk, 4 m. W. by N. Dunham stn. P.<250.

Acre, West, par., Eng., 2½ m. W. Castle A., in the NW. div. of Norfolk. P.<500.

Acrefair, rly. stn., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 1½ m. E. by N. Llangollen, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Acri, tn., Italy, Calabria, prov. Cosenza, 42 m. NNW. Catanzaro. P. 12,000.

Acrise, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. NW. by N. Folkestone, 2 m. E. by N. Lyminge stn. P.<250.

Acs, tn., Hungary, 6 m. W. by S. Komorn. P. 4000.

Actæon Is., three low wooded isls. belonging to the Low Is. in the Pacific Ocean, in 21° 23′ S., 136° 32′ W.

Acton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 1½ m. WNW. Nantwich, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Junc. Canal, P.O. P.<250.

Acton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 4 m. W. by N. Northwich, on the R. Weaver, 1 m. NW. **A. Bridge** stn., P.O. P.<750.

Acton, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., 7 m. W. St. Paul's, London, on the G. W. R., with other stns. (**A.** and **South A.**) on the N. and SW. Junc. Rly. P. 24,200. See also **Ealing** and **Chiswick Park.**

Acton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 12½ m. S. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. E. by N. Long Melford stn., P.O. P.<750.

Acton, vil., Ire., in the NE. of co. Armagh, bar. Lower Orior, 8 m. SSE. Portadown, 2 m. from Scarva Junc. stn.

Acton, South A., and **West A.,** three adjacent vils., U.S., Massachusetts, 14 m. SSW. Lowell. P. of A.<2000.

Acton, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 2 m. N. Wrexham, 1½ m. ESE. Gwersyllt stn. P.<500.

Acton and Old Felton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Alnwick Union. P.<250.

Acton Beauchamp, par., Eng., on the W. border of Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 10½ m. W. by S. Worcester, 2 m. S. Suckley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Acton Bridge, rly. stn., Eng., Cheshire. See **Acton.**

Acton Burnell, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7½ m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, 4 m. E. Dorrington stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Acton Grange, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2 m. SSW. Warrington, 1 m. E. Moore stn. P.<500.

Acton Green, rly. stn., London. See **Chiswick Park.**

Acton Piggott, chapelry, Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7½ m. SSE. Shrewsbury, 3 m. WSW. Cressage stn.

Acton Round, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14 m. SE. by S. Shrewsbury, 3 m. S. by E. Much Wenlock. P.<250.

Acton Scott, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, 1 m. SE. Marshbrook stn. P.<250.

Acton and Bednall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., on R. Penk, 3 m. S. by E. Stafford, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. Trussell with Bednall**) P.<500.

Acton Turville, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 8½ m. SSE. Wotton-under-Edge, P.O. P.<500.

Acton Vale, or **St. André d'Acton,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., on the R. Black, 48 m. S. Three Rivers. P. 1500.

Acton West, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 27 m. N. by W. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Actopan, tn., Mexico, 60 m. NNE. Mexico. P. 12,000.

l'Acul, seapt. and bay, N. ct. republic of Hayti, in 72° 27′ W.

Acushnet, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 3½ m. N. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Acworth, vil., U.S., Georgia, Cobb co., 25 m. NW. by N. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Acworth and **East A.,** two vils., U.S., New Hampshire, Sullivan co., about 35 m. W. Concord. Crystals of beryl occur here.

Ada, Turkish, 'island'; Ashur-ada.

Ada, tn., Hungary, r. bk. Theiss, 30 m. S. Szegedin. P. 11,100.

Ada, U.S., co., Idaho, on W. frontier, bounded on the W. and SW. by the Snake R.; contains Boisé City.

Ada, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Norman co., on Wild Rice R., 180 m. S. by E. Winnipeg, and 35 m. S. Crookstown. P. <1500.

Ada, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hardin co., 70 m. NW. Columbus. P. <3000.

Adabasar, tn., Asia Minor, near the l. bk. of the Sakaria, 76 m. ENE. Brussa.

Adafu, tn., German W. Africa, Togo Land, on the Bight of Benin, in 1° 32′ E.

Adafudia, a large trading town of W. Africa, N. of Abome, in about lat. 13° N. P. 24,000.

Adai Khokh, a group of mts. in the Central Caucasus, also the highest peak in the group, in 42° 47′ N., 43° 48′ E., alt. 15,274 feet (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, map, p. 140).

Adail. See **Adal.**

Adair, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Georgian Bay, 53 m. NW. by W. Collingwood.

Adair, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 41° N., and between 94° and 95° W.

Adair, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the S., W. of 85° W., crossed in the S. by 37° N.

Adair, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NE., N. of 40° N., and E. of 93° W.

Adaja, riv., Spain, in the SW. of Old Castile, flows E. through the Val de Ambles, then N. to the Douro, which it joins a few miles to the SW. of Valladolid.

Adakh, isl., Alaska, 177° W., with active volc. and numerous hot springs.

Adaklu, mt., Ger. W. Africa, Togo Land, 95 m. N. by W. of the mouth of the Volta. Alt. about 2700 feet. P. 89,561.

Adal, more properly **Adail,** a tribe in E. Africa, round the bay of Tajurra, a section of the Afar or Danakil.

Adalia, or **Satalia,** ancient *Attaleia,* seapt., S. ct. Asia Minor, in the NW. of the large Gulf of A., 118 m. SW. by W. Konieh, in 30° 45′ E.

Adam, place named in O. T. See **Ed Dâmieh.**

Adamawa, the Fula name of a country of Central Africa, situated on both sides, but chiefly to the S., of the upper Benue. It is now subject to a Fula dynasty. By the original inhabitants it is more usually known as Fumbina. It has mts. from 3000 to 9000 feet high, is well watered, fertile, and rich in cattle. Cap. Yola. Area and pop. not known. See **Royal Niger Company.**

Adam Bay, a bay in the W. of the N. Terr. of S. Australia, opposite to the middle of Melville I.

Adame, vil., W. Africa, 95 m. W. by N. Whydah.

Adamello, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II., C. 2.**

Adami, place named in O. T. See **Admah.**

Adaminaby, New South Wales. See **Seymour.**

Adams, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, crossed by 40° N.

Adams, co., U.S., Indiana, on E. frontier, and S. of 41° N.

Adams, tn., U.S., Indiana, Decatur co., 40 m. SE. by E. Indianapolis.

Adams, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 41° N. and E. of 95° W.

Adams, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., on Hoosac R., 11½ m. SE. of the NW. corner of the state. P. 9200.

Adams, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SW., crossed by 31½° N.

Adams, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the S., N. of 40° N. and E. of 99° W.

Adams, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., 35 m. NE. Oswego, and 12 m. SSW. Watertown. P. <1500.

Adams, co., U.S., Ohio, on the R. Ohio, E. of 84° W.

Adams, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the S. frontier, crossed on the E. by 77° W.

Adams, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 47° N. and 118° and 119° W.

Adams, co., U.S., Wisconsin, E. of 90° W., and crossed by 44° N., bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin.

Adams, mt., U.S., Washington, Yakima co., 66 m. SE. Olympia.

Adam's Bridge, a ridge of sand and rocks stretching from the I. of Manar in the NW. of Ceylon to the I. Rámeswarám off the coast of India somewhat further N. At high tide the ridge is covered in some places by 3 or 4 ft. of water [**Pámbam Passage**].

Adam's Mountain, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, in the SE. of Coos co., in the White Mts., 68 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 5776 ft.

Adam's Peak, a lofty mt., Ceylon, in the middle of the island, a place of pilgrimage for Buddhists and Moslems, noted for its upright shadow (apparently projected on vapour) sometimes seen in early morning from its summit. Alt. 7420 ft.

Adam's Point, cape, U.S., Oregon, in the extreme NE., at the mouth of the Columbia, in 46° 12′ N.

Adam's Run, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Colleton co., 22 m. WSW. Charleston. P. <1500.

Adamstown, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 10 m. E. New Ross, P.O.; 8133 ac. P. <2000.

Adamstown, ct. tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 4 m. SW. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Adamstown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 44 m. E. Harrisburg.

Adamuz, comm., Spain, prov. and 19 m. ENE. Cordova. P. 6500.

Adana, tn., cap. of vilayet, in the SE. of Asia Minor, on the r. bk. of the Seihun, since 1886 connected by a rly. with the seaport of Mersina. P. 40,000. See **Asia Minor.**

Adaora, El, an Arab tribe in the S. of the prov. Algiers, Algeria.

Adar, dist., W. Africa, N. of the Sokoto R., about 14° N., 5½° E.

Adare, par. and market-tn., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshma, 10 m. SW. Limerick, on the Maigue R., and Limerick and Foynes Rly., PMT.O. Par. 11,938 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <750.

'Adasah, ruins, Palestine (*Adasan* in the O. T.), 31° 51′ N., 35° 12′ E., 5 m. N. by W. Jerusalem.

Adavale, tp., Queensland, M'Kinlay co., 205 m. WSW. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Adavoyle, stn., Ire., on the G. N. R., a few miles N. of Dundalk.

Adbaston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 10 m. W. by N. Stafford, 6 m. NW. by N. Gnosall stn.; 4638 ac. P. <750.

Adbeer, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3 m. NE. Yeovil.

Adbolton, hamlet, Eng., co. and 2 m. ESE. Nottingham.

Adda (ancient *Addua*), riv., N. Italy, rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, enters L. Como from the E., leaves the lake at Lecco, and joins at r. bk. Po, 7 m. W. Cremona. Navigable by steamers from its mouth to L. Como. Formerly it was the boundary between the rep. of Venice and the duchy of Milan.

Addanki, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Nellore, 82 m. W. by S. Masulipatam. P. 7500.

Adda Springs, settlement, W. Australia, E. div., 390 m. SE. by E. Derby.

Addel, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Adel.**

Adderbury, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 3½ m. S. by E. Banbury, on the G. W. R. A. East, P. <1000; A. West, P. <500; eccles. par. (**A. with Milton**) P. <1500.

Addergoole, par., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 11 m. SW. by S. Ballina; 33,263 ac. P. <4500.

Addergoole, or **Adragoole,** par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunmore, 5 m. N. Tuam; 8441 ac. P. <2500.

Addergoole, or **Adragoole,** co. Cork. See **Adrigole.**

Adderley Park, rly. stn., Eng., Birmingham, on the L. & NW. R.

Adderly, or **Adderley,** par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 8 m. S. Nantwich, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. 500.

Adderstone, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed div., 12 m. N. Alnwick, near Lucker stn. P. <250.

Addiewell, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., on Breich Water, 9 m. S. Linlithgow, with large paraffin works, PM.O. P. <2000.

Addi Garaht. See **Adigrat.**

Addingham with Gamblesby, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 6½ m. NE. Penrith. P. <1000.

Addingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 12 m. NNW. Bradford, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Addington, co., Canada, Ontario, extending 80 m. inland from Lake Ontario, crossed by 77° W.

Addington, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. SE. Buckingham, close to Verney Junc. P. <250.

Addington, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 8 m. SW. Rochester, 2½ m. WNW. Malling stn., P.O. P. <500.

Addington, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 3 m. ESE. Croydon, 2½ m. E. South Croydon stn., with a residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. **A. Hills** to the W., P.O. P. <750.

Addington, Great, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NE. Wellingborough. P. <500.

Addington, Little, 1 m. to the S., in the E. div. of Northamptonshire, 1 m. W. Ringstead stn. P. <500.

Addiscombe, eccles. par. and suburb of Croydon, Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 9 m. S. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (Croydon, A. Rd.) on the SE. R. P. <4000.

Addisham, or **Adisham,** par. and vil., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. ESE. Canterbury, on the L. C. & D. R., P.O. P. <500.

Addison, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., 52 m. E. by S. Bangor. P.<1500.

Addison, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on Canisteo R., 71 m. S. by E. Rochester, and 22 m. W. Elmira. P.<3000.

Addison, co., U.S., Vermont, crossed by 44° N., and bounded on the W. by L. Champlain; white and variegated marbles quarried.

Addison's Flat, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Butler co., 50 m. NE. by N. Greymouth.

Addison Road, stn., London, Eng. See **Kensington.**

Addle, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Adel.**

Addlebrough, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, in the SW. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, 16½ m. SW. by W. Richmond. Alt. 1564 ft.

Addlestone, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 10 m. N. by E. Guildford, 1½ m. SE. Chertsey, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. 5100.

Addlestrop, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 16½ m. SE. Evesham, on the G. W. R. P.<250. See **Broadwell.**

Addlethorpe, ct. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 18½ m. SE. Louth, 5⅜ m. ESE. Willoughby stn. P.<250.

Addo, vil., W. Africa, 35 m. W. by N. Lagos.

Addo Bush, scrub forest, Cape Colony, near Port Elizabeth, which it supplies with fuel.

Adegem, vil., Belgium, E. Flanders, 11 m. E. Bruges. P.<4000.

Adel, vil., U.S., Iowa, Dallas co., on Raccoon R., 23 m. W. Des Moines.

Adel, tribe, E. Africa. See **Adal.**

Adelaide, city, cap. of S. Australia, 6 m. E. of St. Vincent Gulf, on which stands **Port Adelaide,** the shipping port of the city, 508 m. by rail from Melbourne, 1085 m. from Sydney, 1808 from Brisbane. The town is pleasantly situated on a large plain, bounded on the E. and S. by the Mount Lofty range of mountains, which rise at the distance of from 4 to 8 miles from the city. It is remarkable for its regularity even among Australian cities, being built in the form of a square, and originally laid out in allotments of one acre each. The riv. Torrens, which was formerly a sluggish unattractive stream, but has been converted by means of a dam into a fine sheet of water, divides the city into two portions, called N. Adelaide and S. Adelaide, the latter of which is the business half of the city. All round the town are park lands, half a mile in width. A. is the seat of a university, and of a Protestant and Roman Catholic cathedral, and has fine botanic gardens with a museum of economic botany. Distance in nautical miles from London or Liverpool to Port Adelaide by Suez Canal direct, 10,800; by Cape of Good Hope, 11,950; by P. and O. route, 11,500; by Orient route, 11,330. The voyage from London by steamer through the Suez Canal has been accomplished within four weeks. The city was founded in 1837 by Col. Light, and named after the queen of William IV. Lat. of observatory 34° 55′ 34″ S., long. 138° 35′ 6″ E. Mean temp., yr. 62.7° F., Jan. 74.6°, July 51.0°; rainfall (26 yrs.), 20.25 in. P., city proper (1861) 23,000; (1891) 37,800; including suburbs (1891) 133,000.

Adelaide, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 23 m. W. London. P.<1500.

Adelaide, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Fort Beaufort, 65 m. W. by N. King William's Town. P.<1500.

Adelaide, place, Tasmania, Kent co., on the W. side of the estuary of the Huon, 28 m. SW. by S. Hobart.

Adelaide, vil., U.S., Missouri, Miller co., on Osage R., 32 m. SW. Jefferson City. P. 1000.

Adelaide Archipelago, group of isls., Chile, lying to the N. of the W. end of the Strait of Magellan.

Adelaide Lead, mining tp., Victoria, Talbot co., 90 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Adelaide Peninsula, in the N. of Brit. N. America, crossed about the middle by 97° W.

Adelaide River, S. Australia, flows N. into Clarence Strait, opposite Melville I., in about 131° 20′ E., navigable nearly 50 m. for vessels of 12 ft. draught.

Adelaide River, tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., Palmerston co., 53 m. S. by E. Palmerston, on the A. R., and the rly. to Pine Creek. P.<1500.

Adelboden, val., Switzd., Bernese Oberland, 32 m. S. Bern, about 12 m. long, with vil. (alt. 4450 ft.) of same name.

Adel-cum-Eccup, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4½ m. NNW. Leeds, 2 m. NE. Horsforth stn.; 4890 ac. P.<1500.

Adele, small isl. off the NW. ct. of Australia, in 15° 32′ S., about 56 m. from the mainland, almost equidistant from King Sound and Collier Bay

Adeli, dist. in the interior of Togo Land, German W. Africa; mountainous and rocky; contains Bismarckburg.

Adelie, a tract of barren land in the Antarctic Ocean, in 66° 30′ S., 136° to 142° E.

Adelmannsfelden, manufacturing vil., Germany, Würtemberg, 38 m. ENE. Stuttgart. P.<2000.

Adelnau, tn., Prussia, Posen, circle A., on the Bartsch, 42 m. NE. by N. Breslau. P.<3000.

Adelong, gold-mining tp., New South Wales, Wynyard co., 85 m. NE. Albury. P.<1500.

Adelsberg, tn., Austria, Carniola, 24 m. SW. Laibach; famous for its caves with underground streams, stalactites, *Proteus*, &c. P.<5000.

Adelsö, isl., Sweden, in L. Mälar.

Ademuz, tn., Spain, on the Guadalaviar, prov. and 65 m. NW. Valencia. P.<4000.

Aden, a Brit. possession, under the govt. of the Indian presidency of Bombay, situated on the S. ct. of Arabia, about 105 m. E. of the Strait of Babelmandeb; 4610 nautical m. from London. The territory consists of the penin. of A. proper (in Arabic, Jebel Sham Sham), connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, the penin. of Little Aden or Jebel Ihsan to the W., and a small tract on the mainland beyond the isthmus. Between the two penins. lies Aden harb., known as Aden West Bay, or Aden Back Bay, a sheet of water opening to the S., about 8 m. long by 4 broad, with a depth inside of from 3 to 4 fathoms. Large vessels lie off Steamer Point outside the harb., on the W. side of the penin. of A. proper. This penin. contains the bulk of the inhabitants of the possession. It consists of a huge crater walled round by precipices, the highest peak of which is 1775 ft. above the sea-level. It is a natural fortress, which additional fortifications have rendered almost impregnable. The town of A., or A. Camp, is situated within the crater facing the E., but the favourite residence of Europeans is at Steamer Point, which is rather cooler than the crater. The remainder of the inhabitants are at Shaikh Othman, an oasis and old Arab village on the mainland, 8 m. from A. Camp. The mortality among Europeans is not excessive. A. ranks indeed as a rather healthy station for troops, but prolonged residence impairs the faculties and undermines the health of Europeans. The dearth of rain makes A. proper a desert. Provisions, firewood, fodder, and even some of the water used in the settlement, have to be imported from the surrounding country. More than a quarter of a mill on of camels enter A. yearly with produce from all parts of Yemen. Water is also obtained, however, from wells within the valleys of the crater, by condensation from sea-water, and (for washing) by means of an aqueduct led from Shaikh Othman. The counterbalancing advantages of A., in its strength and favourable situation for commerce, have nevertheless made it an important seat of trade at many periods of history. It is identified with the Eden of Ezekiel xxvii. 23; it was an entrepôt of commerce between the ancient Roman Empire and the East; under various rulers it was the seat of a flourishing commerce in the early centuries of Mohammedanism. In 1538 it was taken by the Turks; at a later date it passed into the hands of native Arab chiefs; and in 1839 it was acquired by the British, under whom its trade has developed immensely. In recent years that trade has been specially promoted by the town being made a free port in 1850, and by the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. A. is now the great seat of the commerce between Arabia and Africa, and of rapidly growing importance as an entrepôt and a place of transhipment of European and Asiatic commerce. The average value of imports and exports combined is upwards of £2,000,000. Arab tribes, occupying together a territory of about 140 m. in length by 40 m. in width, are under British protection. The chief of these are the *Abdali* in Lahej (*q.v.*), the *Fadhli*, and the *Akrabi*. Area of British territory proper, about 13 sq. m. Mean temp. (4½ yrs., 1880–84), yr. 81.2° F., Jan. 75.2°, July 84.9°. The rainfall of the year varies from ½ in. to 8½ in., with an irregular average of about 3 in. P. (1891) 42,000; including Perim and cantonment, 44,000.

Adenara, or **Sabrao,** one of the Lesser Sunda Is., close to the E. ct. of Flores.

Adenau, coal-mining vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle A., 25 m. SSW. Bonn. P.<2000.

Adendorp, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 6 m. S. Graaff Reinet. P.<1500.

Ad'erar, or **Aderer. 1.** A dist. in the centre of NW. Africa, near the northernmost part of the Niger, between Timbuktu and Aïr. **2. A.,** or **Adrar,** a mountainous tract inhabited by Moors in the Sahara, north of the Senegal; cap. Wadau. The name in the Berber language means 'mountain-land.'

Aderbaijan, prov., Persia. See **Azerbaijan.**

Aderno, walled tn., Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, prov. and 17 m. NW. Catania; ruins of ancient *Adranum.* P. 16,000.

Adersbach, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 9 m. NE. Trautenau; noted for its remarkable rock scenery (in Cretaceous sandstone). P.<5000.

Adforton, Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 10 m. NW. by N. Leominster, 3½ m. SE. Bucknell stn. P.<250. See **Leintwardine.**

Adiabo, Abyssinia, prov. in the W. of Tigre, 14° 30′ N.

Adiaman, tn., Asia Minor, 78 m. W. by S. Diarbekir. P. 5000. *Adida,* place mentioned in O. T. See **Haditheth.**

Adie's Pond, lake, Newfoundland, about 49° 20′ N., 57° 8′ to 57° 30′ W.

Adiganga. See **Hugli R.**

Adige, anct. *Athesis*, in German **Etsch** (A. being the Italian form), a river which rises in Austria, on the Reschenscheideck, near the W. frontier of Tyrol, flows S. then W. through the Vintschgau, takes a more or less southerly course at Meran, passes Trent and Roveredo, enters Italian territory at Borghetto, passes Verona, and enters the Adriatic S. of Chioggia. It receives on the l. bk. the Eisack below Bozen, and the Avisio. It is navigable from a little below the confluence of the Eisack, but with some difficulty, owing to the velocity of the current. Length, 234 m.; area of basin, 5365 sq. m. See **Adigetto.**

Adigetto, a navigable channel, partly canalised, connecting the Adige at a point near Badia with the Po near its mouth; said to have been formed by an earthquake about the end of the ninth century.

Adigrat, Adigherat, Addi Garaht, or **Ategerat,** tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, cap. of Agame prov., 90 m. S. Massaua, at the top of the terraces which descend to the E., surrounded on other sides by lofty mountains. Alt. 8585 ft. (Markham, *b.p.* and *an.*), according to others about 8200 ft. P. 2000.

Adinkerke, vil., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 10 m. E. by N. Dunkirk. P. <3000.

Adirnas-chai. See **Adranos-chai.**

Adirondack Mountains, a group belonging to the Appalachian system, U.S., extending from the NE. towards the centre of the State of New York; highest peak, Mount Marcy, Essex co. (5334, 5403 ft., Adirondack Survey; 5379 ft., Guyot). They are mainly composed of Archæan crystalline rocks. The scenery is noted for its beauty, wildness, and grandeur. Fish abound in the lakes and streams, and game is still met with. Fine forests cover the slopes, the most valuable timber product being white pine. Rich iron ore occurs in the E. See **Chateaugay.**

Adisham, or **Addisham,** Eng., Kent. See **Addisham.**

Adjai, riv., India, in the W. of Bengal, joins the r. bk. of the Bhágirathí in about 23° 40′ N.

Adjer, tribe, Africa, Sahara. See **Azjer.**

Adjunta, tn., India. See **Ajanta.**

Adjygurh, tn., India. See **Ajaigarh.**

Adkins, cape, China, in the S. of Shantung, in 120° 55′ E.

Adler Kosteletz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 18 m. ESE. Königgrätz. P. <5000.

Adlershof, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, dist. Köpenik. P. <4000.

Adlershorst, vil., Prussia, Posen, circle and dist. Bromberg. P. <4000.

Adligenschwyl, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2½ m. E. Lucerne. P. <1000.

Adlingfleet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 6 m. ESE. Goole, on the Lincolnshire frontier, P.O. P. <250.

Adlington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5 m. N. by W. Macclesfield, on the L. & NW. R., PT.O. P. <1000.

Adlington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 4½ m. N. by E. Wigan, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Adliswil, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, on the Sihl. P. <1000.

Adlun, vil., Palestine, 33° 24′ N., 35° 17′ E., 11½ m. SW. by S. Sidon.

Admah, ruins, Palestine, *Adami* in the O. T., 32° 38′ N., 33° 32′ E., 10½ m. S. Tiberias.

Admaston, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 50 m. W. Ottawa.

Admaston, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 9 m. E. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R., P.O.

Admaston, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 7 m. E. Stafford, 3 m. NE. Colwich stn., P.O.

Admington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5½ m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. P. <250.

Admiral Island, small isl., Brit. Columbia, separated by Stuart Channel from the SE. ct. of Vancouver I.

Admiralty Gulf, a large inlet in the N. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, crossed by 126° E.

Admiralty Inlet. 1. The E. arm of Puget Sound. **2.** In Tierra del Fuego, opening to the NW. in 54° S., 70° W.

Admiralty Island, an isl. off the ct. of Alaska, in 58° N., 134° 30′ W.

Admiralty Islands, a group in the Pacific, NE. of New Guinea, in 2° S., 147° E.; the largest nearly 60 m. long.

Admont, tn., Austria, Styria, on the Ems, 32 m. S. Steyr; with scythe factories. P. <2000.

Adnet, vil., Austria, Salzburg, 8 m. SE. by S. Salzburg, 3 m. ENE. Hallein. P. 2000.

Ado, vil., W. Africa, Benin, in about 7° N., 5° 54′ E., 60 m. NNE. Benin.

Adoa, Abyssinia. See **Adua.**

Adofudia, tn., formerly existing in W. Africa, to the N. of Whydah, in about 10½° N., apparently no longer existing under that name. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1846, p. 156; *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 46–7.

Adolphustown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lennox co., on the Bay of Quinte, 30 m. WSW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Adone, a small tribe, E. Africa, occupying the banks of the Webbe Shebeyli, about 5½° N., 44½° E. They are in every way different from the Somali. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, pp. 632–3.

Adoni, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Bellary, 40 m. NE. Bellary, on the rly. from Madras to Bombay. P. 26,200.

Adony, tn., Hungary, prov. and 23 m. E. by S. Stuhlweissenburg, near the r. bk. of the Danube. P. 3500.

Adoraim, place named in O. T. See **Dura.**

Adorf, vil., Ger., principality of Waldeck, 30 m. W. by N. Kassel, with iron and copper mines. P. <2000.

Adorf, manufacturing tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 30 m. SSW. Zwickau. P. <5000.

Adour, ancient *Aturus*, riv., France, rises in the Tourmalet, Pyrenees, flows N. and then W. to the Bay of Biscay, the last 18 m. through the Landes, passes Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, St. Sever, Dax, Bayonne; receives on the left the Gabas, the united waters of the Gave de Pau and Gave d'Oloron, and the Nive; on the right the Midouze; becomes navigable at St. Sever, 80 m. from its mouth; length, 208 m.; area of basin, 6572 sq. m. See *Dur.*

Adowa. See **Adua.**

Adpar, tn., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the r. bk. of the Teifi, 9½ m. ESE. Cardigan, opposite Newcastle Emlyn.

Adra, seapt., Spain, prov. and 27 m. W. by S. Almeria; important lead-mines near. P. 9000.

Adrampet, seapt., Brit. India, Madras dist., Tanjore, on Palk Strait, 33 m. SSE. Tanjore. P. <5000.

Adramyti (*Greek, Turkish* **Edremid**, the ancient *Adramyttium*), tn., Asia Minor, 83 m. N. Smyrna, 5 m. E. of the head of the Gulf of A. P. 6000.

Adranos-chai, improperly **Adirnas-chai,** riv., Asia Minor, rises near Gediz, and flows N., then W., and finally again N., into Lake Abullonia.

Adrar. See **Aderar.**

Adrara san Martino, vil., N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. E. Bergamo, with an ancient castle noted in the wars of the Guelfs and Ghibellines. P. 2000.

Adrar-n-Deren. See **Atlas.**

Adria, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, on the Po di Levante (N. of the main stream), 25 m. SSE. Padua, 14 m. from the sea. The remains of the ancient *Adria*, or *Hatria*, which was on the coast, and is believed to have given its name to the Adriatic, are buried under sediment, a little to the S. of the present town. P. 15,000.

Adrian, city, U.S., Michigan, Lenawee co., 60 m. SW. by W. Detroit. P. 8800.

Adrian, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Nobles co., 145 m. SW. by W. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Adrigole, vil., Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork, bar. Bear, on harb. of same name, 11½ m. W. Bantry; with lighthouse on Roancarrig I., 2 m. from the mouth of the harb.; PM.O.

Adrianople, in Turkish **Edirne,** an important tn., Turkey, surrounded by forts, cap. of vilayet Edirne, on the l. bk. of the Maritsa, which here becomes navigable, and both banks of the Tunja, which here unites with the Maritsa. It is probably the most populous town in European Turkey after Constantinople, and is a great seat of trade and manufactures (various textiles, perfumery, &c.). The surrounding district is the principal centre of raw silk production in European Turkey. The ancient *Hadrianopolis* took its name from the Emperor Hadrian, by whom it was founded (early in the second century A.D.), on the site of the more ancient *Orestia*. From 1366 to 1453 (the capture of Constantinople) it was the cap. of the Ottoman Empire. The Eski Serai, the old palace of the sultans, now decayed, stands on the r. bk. of the Tunja. P. 60,000.

Adriatic Sea, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and the Balkan Penin., including the Gulfs of Venice, Trieste, and Quarnero in the N., that of Manfredonia in the W., and communicating with the Ionian Sea by the Strait of Otranto. The name Gulf of Venice is sometimes applied to the whole sea. The depth is in most places under 100 fathoms, and the whole of the N. part between the mouths of the Po and the opposite part of the coast of Istria, together with a strip on the E. coast of Italy, is under 20 fathoms. A portion of more than 100 fathoms in depth occurs in the middle of the sea, but the greatest depths are in the S., where the deepest sounding yet made is one of 869 fathoms, about midway between Bari and Durazzo. On the Dalmatian side beautiful channels, affording a secure retreat from storms, are formed by the islands that border the coast. During summer the navigation is safe, the prevailing wind being then favourable for leaving the sea, but in winter the SE. winds cause much destruction. As to saltness and tides, see **Mediterranean;** as to name, see **Adria.** Length from lat. of C. di Leuca, 500 m.; greatest width, 130 m.; area about 60,000 sq. m.

Adstock, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. SE. Buckingham, 1½ m. E. by S. Padbury stn., P.O. P. <500.

Adstone, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. SW. by W. Northampton, 1½ m. ENE. Morton Pinkney stn. P. <250.

Ad'ua, Adoa, or **Adowa,** tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 108 m. SSW. Massaua. Alt. 6400 ft. P. 3500.

Aduard, tn., Netherlands, prov. and 5 m. NW. Groningen. P.<3000.

Adula Mountains. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 2.**

Adule. or **Adulis,** former tn. on Red Sea. See **Zula.**

Adummim, place named in the O. T. See **Tal' at ed Dumm.**

Adun-Chalon, mts., S. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on Onon R. Remarkable beryls, topazes, &c.

Adur, riv., Eng., Sussex, between the Ouse and the Arun, rises SW. Horsham, flows S. and enters the English Channel at Shoreham, after a course of 25 m. Not navigable.

Advent, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 9½ m. N. by E. Bodmin, 1½ m. S. Camelford; 4091 ac. P.<250. See **Lanteglos by Camelford.**

Adventure Bay, on E. side of Bruni I., S. of Tasmania.

Advie, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 18 m. SSW. Elgin.

Advocate Harbour, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on the Bay of Fundy, 79 m. NW. Halifax. P.<1500.

Adwalton, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 5 m. SW. by W. Leeds, on the G. N. R. (Drighlington and Adwalton stn.).

Adwell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 12½ m. ESE. Oxford, 2 m. NW. Aston Rowant stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with S. Weston**) P.<250.

Adwick upon Dearne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Dearne, 6 m. NNE. Rotherham, 1 m. SE. Bolton-on-Dearne stn. P.<250. See **Wath upon D.**

Adwick-le-Street, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. NW. by N. Doncaster, with a stn. (**Carcroft,** or **A. le S.**), on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Adwyrclawdd, place, Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4 m. W. Wrexham, PMT.O.

Adzhamka, vil., Russia, govt. Kherson, 55 m. SW. Kremenchug. P. 5000.

Ægades, a group of isls., Italy. See **Egadi.**

Ægean Sea, the branch of the Mediterranean between Greece, Turkey, and Asia Minor, studded with the isls. of the Grecian archipelago. It is mostly upwards of 100 fathoms in depth, but most of the isls. are separated from the mainland by water of less than that depth. The greatest depth ascertained, 638 fathoms, is between the isls. of Samos and Chios. Length about 300 m., greatest width about 180 m.

Aegeri, Switzd. See **Egeri.**

Ægina, Greece. See **Aigina.**

Aelen, German name of **Aigle.**

Aelst, Belg. Flemish form of the name **Alost.**

Aeltre, tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. W. by N. Ghent. P. 7000.

Aeng, tn., Lower Burma. See **An.**

Ænon, place named in N. T. See **Ainun.**

Aernen, Arnen, or **Ernen,** vil., Switzd., Valais, 7 m. NE. Brieg, birthplace of Walther von der Flue. P.<1000.

Aeroe, isl., Denmark. See **Arrö.**

Aeron, or **Ayron,** small riv., Wales, Cardiganshire, flows S., SW., and finally NW. into Cardigan Bay. Not navigable.

Aerschot, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Demer, 9 m. NE. Louvain. P. 6300.

Aertrycke, vil., Belgium, W. Flanders, 8 m. SSW. Bruges. P.<5000.

Aerzeele, vil., Belgium, W. Flanders, 15 m. NNE. Courtrai. P.<3000.

Aerzen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 29 m. SW. Hanover. P.<2000.

Aeschi, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. S. Basel. P.<2000.

Aeschi, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 8 m. SSE. Thun. P. 1500.

Aëtas, name which the Tagals or Malay inhabitants of Luzon give to the aborigines of the interior, called by the Spaniards Negritos.

Aetna, Mount. See **Etna.**

Ætolia and Acarnania, prov. (nomos) of the kgd. of Greece on the N. side of the Gulf of Corinth; cap. Mesolonghi. See **Greece.**

Ægst, anct. *Augusta,* vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. SSW. Zürich. Near is the Wengibad.

Afabad, tn., E. Africa, near the Red Sea, 60 m. NW. by N. Massaua.

Afade, tn., Central Africa, Bornu, 84 m. SE. Kuka.

Afafit, vil., E. Africa, near the Red Sea ct., in the Barka val., to the S. of Tokar.

Afar, the name of a tribe belonging to E. Africa, extending from the Gulf of Tajurra N. along the coast of the Red Sea to about 14½° N., and inland to the frontiers of Abyssinia; called by the Arabs Danâkil (in the sing. Dankali). Their country has a very irregular surface, covered in large part with rugged volcanic rocks, and is extremely arid. The Afars of the coast are zealous Mohammedans.

Afelele, a strip of the desert of Sahara, lying between about 21½° and 22½° N. and 2° W. and 2° E., with much underground water, well adapted for the rearing of camels.

Affaltrach, vil. and castle, Germany, Würtemberg, E. of Heilbronn, noted for its wine. P.<2000.

Affane, par. and vil., Ire., W. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 4 m. E. by S. Lismore; 7772 ac. P.<1000.

Affingham, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 12½ m. E. by N. Exeter, 1½ m. ESE. Sidmouth Junc.

Affleck, Scot. See **Auchinleck.**

Affighem, vil., Belgium, S. Brabant, with ruins of a once celebrated abbey, 3 m. E. Alost. P.<2000.

Affoltern, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. NNW. Zürich. P.<1000.

Affoltern, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. SSW. Zürich, with Roman antiquities. Alt. 2608 ft.; mean rainfall (20 yrs.), 49.05 in. P.<2000.

Affoltern, vil., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. NE. by E. Bern. P. 2000.

Affpuddle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Puddle, 7⅞ m. E. by N. Dorchester, 3 m. N. by E. Moreton stn., PT.O. P.<500. See **Turner's Puddle.**

Affreville, vil., Algeria, 60 m. SW. by W. Algiers.

Affric, lake and riv., Scot., in NW. of Inverness-shire. The lake lies 14 m. NW. Fort Augustus, at the height of 744 ft. above sea-level. The river passes through Lochs Affric and Benevian, and joins l. bk. Glass.

Afghanistan, an inland country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Persia, on the N. by Russia and Bokharan territory, on the E. by Eastern or Chinese Turkistan and India, with the territory of some independent mountain tribes between the NW. of India and the Hindu Kush [**Kafiristan, Chitral**], on the S. by Baluchistan and the British assigned dists. round Quetta. The W. frontier was long in dispute between Persia and A., but in 1872 was settled by an award of Sir Frederick Goldsmid, who had been appointed by the two powers concerned to determine the matter. In the N. this boundary is formed by a portion of the Heri-Rud, where that river flows from S. to N., and S. of that it generally keeps near the meridian of 61° E., except in the neighbourhood of the Sistan swamp, where it advances to the Helmand R. in 62° E. The NW. boundary with Russia was mostly laid down in 1885–86 by a joint Russian and English Commission, and was finally settled by a direct agreement between the governments of Great Britain and Russia in July 1887. It begins in the W. at the Zulfikar P. in 35° 35′ N., east of the Heri-Rud, assigns to Russia the well-watered dist. of Badghiz between the Heri-Rud and the Murgh-ab, and passes thence NE. between Maruchak and Penjdeh to a point on the Amu, in about 65° 46′ E., and about 30 m. below Khoja Saleh. Above this point the Oxus forms the boundary with Bokhara to about 71° E. [**Badakhshan**]; and in the NE. A. claims a large section of that part of the Pamirs containing the two chief headwaters of the Oxus, the Panj, and the Murgh-ab [**Pamirs**]. The boundary with India runs mostly E. of the Suláiman Mts. The greater part of the **surface** is highly mountainous, and even the plains are mostly above 4000 ft. in height, large areas being upwards of 7000 ft. The parts below that elevation are a considerable tract in the SW. and W., including the lower part of the val. of the Heri-Rud (Herat about 3000 ft.) and the tracts in the N. west of 71° E., the lower parts of which, adjoining the Oxus, are even below 1000 ft. The principal **mountain ranges** are the Hindu Kush, the Koh-i-baba (the continuation of the former range trending SW. from the Bamian P.), the Siah Koh and Safed Koh, respectively S. and N. of the Heri-Rud val., and the Suláiman Mts. in the E. The principal **rivers** are the Helmand with its trib. the Arghand-ab, the Heri-Rud, Murgh-ab, the Amu or Oxus, and three tribs. of the Indus—the Kabul, traversing the Khaibar P.; the Kuram, through the Kuram P.; and the Gomul, traversing the Gomul P. The **climate** is, as regards temperature, as varied as the surface. At the higher elevations the range of temperature is very wide. At Ghazní, 7300 ft., the thermometer sinks in winter to 10° or 15° below zero, Fahr., while in summer, even at Kabul, 5800 ft., it may rise to 100°. At the lower elevations an agreeable temperature prevails for the greater part of the year. The **rainfall** in winter is slight, and in summer rain seldom falls at all. Agriculture is therefore dependent on irrigation, which in the western dists. is often effected by means of *karezes,* or channels dug into the sides of mountains composed of highly porous rocks. In most parts of the country two harvests are reaped, one in spring and one in autumn. The **crops** of the spring harvest are wheat, barley, and lentils; those of the autumn harvest, rice, millets (especially the spiked millet or bájra of India, *Pennisetum typhoideum*), maize, beans, tobacco, beet, turnips, &c. Sugar-cane and madder, melons, grapes, and apples are also important products. In the **natural vegetation** of the country, umbelliferous plants, some of gigantic size, are highly characteristic, and some of them yield valuable gum-resins, known in commerce as gum ammoniacum, gum galbanum, asafœtida, &c. Leguminous plants also abound; among these numerous astragali, including the species that yields the gum tragacanth of commerce. The domestic animals include camels (mostly the single-humped species), horses, cattle, two varieties of the fat-

tailed sheep, goats, &c. **Minerals** are said to be abundant, but few are wrought. Iron ore, lead, antimony, and sulphur are all produced more or less; small quantities of gold are also obtained in certain streams; silver was formerly worked; copper ore exists, but is not known to be worked; coal is said to be found in more than one place in the E.; nitre abounds over all the SW. **Industrial products** are unimportant. Silks are made from material of native production. Wool is both woven and felted for domestic use; and sheepskins with the wool on are made into pelisses by treating the skin with pomegranate rind and other materials, so as to give it great softness and suppleness. These are now exported in considerable number to the Punjab. Practically there are no navigable rivers in A., and the only road for wheeled carriages is one from Peshâwar to Kabul, made during the British occupation of the latter town in 1879–80. Goods are carried on domestic animals, chiefly camels, to a large extent through craggy defiles and stony vals., across high mountain passes, and waste plains. The chief exports are wool, horses, silk, fruit (including much dried fruit from Kandahar), madder, and asafœtida, silks and woollens, skins, and a few other manufactured articles. The principal imports are cotton, woollen, and silk goods (all largely British), coarse country cloths, sugar, tea, indigo, drugs, &c., from India; silk, arms, turquoises, horses, carpets, &c., from Persia; silk and silk fabrics, gold and silver wire (Russian), horses, &c., from Bokhara. There is also a transit trade in Bokharan goods to India. The **people** of A. may be divided into Afghan and non-Afghan tribes. The four great Afghan clans are the *Duranis*, in the SW., mainly between Herat and Kandahar; the *Ghilsais*, on the high plateau in the E., between Kandahar and the Kabul R.; the *Yusufzais*, a very turbulent tribe in the NE., extending into Brit. India (Peshâwar); the *Kakars*, among the spurs of the Suláiman Mts. in the SE. All the Afghans proper are Sunnite Mohammedans. Their language is an Aryan dialect known as Pushtu, or Pukhtu. Among the non-Afghan elements of the population are the *Tajiks*, who speak a dialect of Persian, and are found all over the country, zealous Sunnites; the *Kizilbáshis*, or 'Red Heads,' Persianised Turks, Shiite Mohammedans in religion; the *Hazareh*, a people with a Mongol type of features, but speaking a Persian dialect, mostly nomadic, inhabiting the mountainous country W. and SW. of the Hindu-Kush, Shiites; *Aimaks*, nomads living W. of the Hazareh, Sunnites. *Usbeg Turks* appear to be the ruling race in the NE., the region embracing Balkh, Kunduz, Badakshan, &c. (Afghan Turkistan). The **government** is nominally monarchical, but both in peace and war the *sardárs*, or military chiefs, act much according to their own liking, and it is only by their mutual jealousies that the sovereign (Amir) can retain some control over them. Many small tribes are practically independent. The whole empire of A. has seldom been under one rule. Kábul (the present cap.), Herat, and Kandahar have each in turn been held by native rulers, or Tatar, Persian, or Indian invaders, and occasionally native rulers have extended the empire beyond its present limits. The relations of A. to Brit. India have more than once been disastrous to the British. In 1842 a British-Indian army was wholly destroyed on the march from Kábul to the Khaibar P. In 1879 the British resident and his escort stationed at Kábul, in accordance with a treaty concluded at Gandamak in the same year, placing the foreign relations of A. under British influence, were massacred. The massacre was subsequently avenged; the Amir under whom it happened deposed, and a new Amir set up in his place, but no new resident was sent to Kabul. Length of A. from the W. of the Herat Valley to the frontier of Brit. India, 600 m.; to the NE. of Afghan Turkistan, 800 m.; breadth from N. to S., 520 m. Area, including territory claimed in the Pamirs, and up to the Indian frontier in the E., about 260,000 sq. m., excluding Pamir and eastern territory beyond the frontier of Brit. India proper, but now practically under British control, about 210,000 sq. m. P. about 4,000,000.

See Major H. G. Raverty, *Notes on A. and part of Balúchistan*, London, 1881; *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, pp. 39, &c., 160, &c., 273, &c. (on N. frontier and neighbouring regions); H. W. Bellew, *An Inquiry into the Ethnography of A.*, Woking, 1891. The best map is that of Col. Thuillier, 4 sheets, Calcutta, 1889 (1 : 1,520,640). The greater part of A. is included in Curzon's map of Persia, in which the data of the previously mentioned map are utilised. See also refs. under **Hindu-Kush** and **Suláiman Mts.**

Afiun (or **Afium**) **Kara Hissar** ('opium black castle'), tn., Asia Minor, on the Akkarsu, 110 m. E. by N. Alashehr, 184 m. E. Smyrna, built at the base of a lofty dark-coloured rock crowned with the ruins of a castle, in the midst of a plain in which opium is largely cultivated. Alt. 2950. P. 25,000.

Aflenz, vil., Austria, Styria, 14 m. N. by E. Leoben. P. 2000.

Afogadas, vil., Brazil, a short distance W. of Pernambuco.

Afognac, isl., Alaska, adjoining Kadiak I. on the NE.

Afon, 'water.' See *Ab.*

Afonwen, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, S. ct. of Eifion div., on the L. & NW. and Cambrian Rlys., 8 m. W. by S. Portmadoc.

Afonwen, place, Flintshire, 5 m. SW. by W. Holywell, close to Caerwys stn., P.O.

Afragola, tn., Italy, prov. and 6 m. NNE. Naples. P. 6000.

Africa, the name applied since the time of the Romans to the continent lying to the S. of the Mediterranean; by the ancient Greeks called Λιβύη. Its **coast-line** is remarkable for its uniformity. Its principal gulfs, G. of Guinea in the W., those of Cabes and Sidra in the N., are wide-mouthed. Minor indentations are comparatively few. The **superficial features** contrast markedly with those of all other continents. Africa has no wide plains near the coast, but consists principally of plateaux, varying from about 2000 to 9000 ft. in height, surmounted in many places by mountain peaks or chains, and generally sinking pretty rapidly to the coast, where the strips of lowland are comparatively narrow. The principal mountain ranges are those of the Atlas, which run parallel to the western half of the Mediterranean, and the Drakensberg or Quathlamba Mts., in the SE. The principal series of plateaux extends from N. to S. towards the E. side of the continent, and is broken only by the valley of the Zambezi. Within a few degrees of the equator these plateaux are surmounted by several old volcanic cones rising above the snow-line. The highest are Kilimanjaro (nearly 20,000 ft.), and Kenia (about 18,500 ft.), both S. of the equator, near the eastern border of the elevated region; the next in height, Ruwenzori, just N. of the equator, about seven degrees to the W. of Mount Kenia. On these plateaux lie also a number of great fresh-water **lakes,** Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, Bangweolo, Nyassa. In the E. this series of plateaux is traversed longitudinally from about 6° N. to at least 6° S. by a well-marked relative depression bounded by steep escarpments, and containing a series of lakes with no outlet, Ls. Rudolf, Baringo, Naivasha, and others. The **principal rivers** are the Nile, Niger, Congo, and Zambezi. All except the Nile belong wholly to the tropical portion of the continent. They are all great navigable streams, but all of them have their navigation interrupted in their lower course by falls and cataracts. In the Nile, however, these are high enough up to allow of nearly 800 m. of unimpeded navigation from the mouth. The **rainfall** over a great part of A. is very scanty. A. lies in latitudes where the atmosphere is always able to retain large quantities of vapour uncondensed, and, consisting mainly of plateaux with bordering mountains, its interior is in most parts reached only by winds that have been deprived of the greater part of their moisture. Hence the only regions with abundant rainfall are the western part of the equatorial area and narrow strips on the S. and SE. coasts. Three regions of exceptional drought occur, the Sahara in the N., the eastern horn (Somali-land, &c.), and the Kalahari in the S. To the S. of the Sahara is a large region of inland drainage connected with L. Chad, to the N. of the Kalahari a similar region connected with L. Ngami. Except in the moister parts of the equatorial regions, where dense liana-bound forests occur, the prevailing **vegetation,** where there is any vegetation at all, consists of treeless, or nearly treeless, grassy steppes. Euphorbias and, in the S., heaths are characteristic. In the desert thorny shrubs and scattered tufts of coarse grass form the principal vegetation. Among palms the most characteristic are the date in N., the deleb and doum further S. Among **animals** the quadrupeds that most abound are herbivora—antelopes, giraffes, zebras, quaggas, &c. The single-humped camel is found solely as a domesticated animal. A. possesses a peculiar species of elephant, whose tusks furnish most of the ivory of commerce. Monkeys and apes (chimpanzee and gorilla), rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and crocodiles are all likewise abundant, besides lions, hyænas, and other beasts of prey. Among large birds must be mentioned the ostrich, and among small birds the sunbirds, which answer to the humming-birds of tropical America. The animals just mentioned are specially characteristic of the part of the continent S. of the tropic of Cancer, that part forming, along with Madagascar, the Ethiopian Region in the great zoogeographical divisions of Wallace. The northern portion of the continent is referred to the Mediterranean subregion of the Palæarctic Region [**Europe**]. In some respects the most important member of the African insect-world is the tsetse-fly (*q.v.*), whose bite is fatal to some of the more important domestic animals. The **inhabitants** of the N. and NE. of Africa, including the Abyssinians (a Semitic people), Egyptians, and Berbers, as well as the Asiatic settlers, the Arabs and Jews, are all markedly different from those of the S. and the SW., among whom the negro features are more or less prominent [**Bantu**]. The Jews are settled in considerable numbers in the Atlas States, and the Arabs are more widely diffused, being settled in large numbers in the N. and E., and having the command of the trade (largely a slave-trade) of a great part of E. and Central Africa. The Mohammedan religion has been introduced by the Arabs into all N. Africa, E. Africa as far as the Zanzibar coast, and into the Sudan States between the Nile and the Niger basin; and in Central Africa Mohammedanism is constantly gaining ground. Ancient Christian sects survive in Abyssinia and Egypt (in the latter country called Copts). The rest of Africa is heathen, except where there are European settlers (chiefly English and

Dutch colonists in the S). Misgovernment, internal wars, and the practice of slavery keep down the density of the pop. almost everywhere in the interior. See **Continents,** and also, besides the names of the principal countries, **Sahara, Sudan; Senegambia, Niger Basin, Guinea (Upper and Lower), Bissagos, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, French Congo Terr., Congo Free State, Damara Land, Brit. E.** and **Brit. S. Africa, German E.** and **German W. Africa, Portuguese E.** and **Portuguese W. Africa, Eritrea.**

Africa, cape, Tunis, on the E. ct., in 35° 30′ N.

Afsia, small isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the Sea of Marmora, 30 m. S. Rodosto.

Afton, tn., U.S., Iowa, Union co., 50 m. SW. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Afton, vil., U.S., New York, Chenango co., on the r. bk. of the Susquehanna, 62 m. SSE. Syracuse. P.<1500.

Afton-Bridgend, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, adjoining New Cumnock, of which it forms part, on the S. P.<500.

Afvestad, or **Avesta,** vil., Sweden, Kopparberg, 37 m. SSE. Falun, with iron- and copper-smelting furnaces, in the latter of which the ores of Falun are smelted. P.<2000.

Afzalgarh, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 62 m. ENE. Meerut. P. 8400.

Agach, Turkish, 'tree.'

Agachlü, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, prov. and 15 m. NNW. Constantinople.

Agadem, an oasis, Sahara, in 16° 52′ N., 13° 16′ E. (Vogel, 1853).

Agades, or **Aghades,** tn., Sahara, cap. of **Air.**

Agadir, a Berber word, a 'protecting wall,' or 'fortified place.'

Agadir-n-Irir, ct. vil., Morocco, W. ct., 76 m. S. by E. Mogador, at the end of a spur of the Lesser Atlas.

Agaete, comm., Canary Is., dist. Guia. P.<4000.

Agamenticus, Mount, U.S., Maine, York co., 35 m. SW. by S. Portland. Alt. 673 ft. (Toner).

Agao, Agau, or **Ago,** the name of the people regarded as the aborigines of Abyssinia, and of their language. See **Abyssinia.**

Agar, tn., Central India, Gwalior, 95 m. WNW. Bhopál. Alt. 1675 ft. P. 7700.

Agáshi, tn. and seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thánáa, on the l. bk. of Vaitarani R., 38 m. N. Bombay. P. 7500.

Agassiz, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 121° 50′ W., 1411 m. by railway from Winnipeg, 71 m. from Vancouver, with government experimental farm. P.<1500.

Agassiz Glacier, Alaska, to the S. of Mount St. Elias.

Agassiz, Lake, the name given to an extinct N. American lake of Quaternary age, which embraced the whole basin of the Red R. of the North and portions of adjoining basins, and of which Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, Winnipegosis, Cedar, Dauphin, St. Martin, Rainy Lake, and Lake of the Woods are relics. Total area 110,000 sq. m.; area of basin upwards of 350,000, possibly upwards of 500,000 sq. m. See *Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of Canada,* 1888–9, vol. iv. *Div. E.*

Agassiz Peak, mt., U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 180 m. SE. of the NW. corner of the state.

Agathopolis, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, on the ct., 34 m. SE. by S. Burgas.

Agau. See **Agao.**

Agawam, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 2½ m. SW. Springfield. P.<3000.

Agay, picturesquely situated vil., France, dep. Var, on the S. ct., 7 m. E. Fréjus.

Agazzano, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. SW. Piacenza. P.<3000.

Agbome, or **-ey.** See **Abome.**

Agboto, vil., W. Africa, on R. Ossa, 49 m. WSW. Benin.

Agda, tn., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 112 m. E. by S. Ispahan.

Agde, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 13 m. E. by S. Béziers, on the Languedoc Canal, cap. arr.; seaport with harb. admitting vessels of 400 tons; trade in coal. Originally a colony founded by Greeks of Marseilles, and named ἀγαθὴ τύχη (good fortune); in 1562–77 a stronghold of the French Reformers. P. 6400.

Agden, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 10 m. SW. by W. Nantwich, 3 m. S. by E. Malpas stn. P.<250.

Agden, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 13 m. N. by W. Burnley, 3 m. NW. Newsholme stn.

Agden, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 10 m. SW. by W. Manchester, 1½ m. S. Heatley stn. P.<250.

Agen, cap. dep. Lot et Garonne, France, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, 38 m. WNW. Montauban, seat of a bishop, with various manufactures and antiquities. P. (1891) 20,400.

Agger, riv., Prussia, Rhine Prov., flows SW. and enters the Sieg a little to the NE. of Bonn; not navigable.

Agger Canal, or **Aggerminde.** See **Limfjord.**

Aggerso, or **Agerso,** isl., Denmark, off the SW. of Seeland.

Aggiethorpe with Coverham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10½ m. SW. by S. Richmond, 3 m. S. Wensley stn. P.<250.

Aggtelek, Hungary. See **Agtelek.**

Agh. See *Ach.*

Agha, par., Ire., co. Carlow, containing part of Leighlinbridge tn.; 4183 ac. P.<1000.

Aghadir. See **Agadir-n-Irir.**

Aghaboe, or **Aughavoe,** par., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clarmallagh, 11½ m. SW. Maryborough, P.O. (Aghavoe); 18,715 ac. P.<2500.

Aghabog, par., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 9 m. SW. by S. Monaghan, P.O.; 11,545 ac. P.<3000.

Aghabulloge, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry E., 6½ m. NE. by E. Macrowne, P.O. (Aghabullogue); 18,733 ac. P.<2500.

Aghacrew, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, 2 m. W. Dundrum stn.; 1230 ac. P.<250.

Aghada, par. and ct. vil., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 3½ m. ESE. Queenstown. Par. 2458 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<500.

Aghade, par. and vil., Ire., E. co. Carlow, bar. Forth, 9½ m. SE. by E. Carlow; 1697 ac. P.<250.

Aghaderg, or **Aghaderrick,** par., Ire., co. Down, bars. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half III., and Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, with Poyntzpass stn.; 13,916 ac. P.<4000.

Aghades, or **Agades,** tn., Sahara, cap. of **Air.**

Aghadoe, par. and vil., Ire., E. co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 3 m. NW. Killarney; 16,926 ac. P.<2500.

Aghadowey, par. and vil., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 7 m. S. Coleraine, on the Derry Central Rly., PMT.O.; 16,306 ac. P.<4000.

Aghadown, par., Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork, bar. W. Carberry, 4 m. WSW. Skibbereen, P.O.; 8952 ac. P.<2500.

Aghafatten, or **Aughafatten,** place, Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, 11 m. NW. by W. Larne, P.O.

Aghagallon, or **Aughagallen,** par. and hamlet, Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 4½ m. NNE. Lurgan, P.O.; 5571 ac. P.<2500.

Aghagoogy, tnld., Ire., King's co., bar. Eglish, 7 m. NE. Parsonstown. P.<250.

Aghagower, Aghagour, or **Ayle,** par. and vil., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bars. Burrishoole and Murrisk, 3½ m. SE. Westport, P.O.; 55,046 ac. P.<5000.

Aghalee, or **Aughalee,** par. and vil., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 5 m. NE. Lurgan, P.O. P.<1000.

Aghaloo, or **Aughloe,** par., Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon; 19,523 ac. P.<4000.

Aghalurcher, large par., Ire., cos. Fermanagh and Tyrone, bars. Magherastephana and Clogher; 45,022 ac. P. 7900.

Aghamore, or **Abbey Isle,** fishing stn., Ire., in the SW. of co. Kerry, on Kenmare R.

Aghamore, par., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 19 m. E. by S. Castlebar, P.O.; 22,510 ac. P. 6600.

Aghanagh, par., Ire., in the SE. of co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill; 7747 ac. P.<1500.

Aghancon, par. and hamlet, Ire., S. King's co., bars. Ballybrit and Clonlisk, 9 m. SE. Parsonstown, P.O.; 5615 ac. P.<500. A. Church, 2½ m. to the N.

Aghanloo, par., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 8 m. SSE. Moville, P.O.; 8251 ac. P.<1000.

Aghanunshin, par., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 14 m. W. by S. Londonderry; 3847 ac. P.<750.

Agharra, par., Ire., in the SE. co. Longford, bar. Moydow; 2596 ac. P.<500.

Aghavallen, par., Ire., in the N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor; 16,743 ac. P.<3500.

Aghavas, P.O., Ire., in the SE. co. Leitrim, bar. Carrigallen.

Aghavea, par., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Magherastephana, 9 m. E. by S. Enniskillen; 17,157 ac. P.<3000.

Aghaviller, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher; 5670 ac. P.<750.

Aghavoe. See **Aghaboe.**

Aghavrin, tnld., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, 6 m. ENE. Macroon. P.<250.

Aghd, Persia. See **Agda.**

Aghenish, isl., Ire. See **Aughinish.**

Agher, par., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bars. Upper and Lower Deece, 7½ m. S. by E. Trim, P.O.; 2029 ac. P.<250.

Aghern, par., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Kinnatalloon, 6½ m. SE. by E. Fermoy; 3489 ac. P. 500.

Aghery Lough, a small lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. Down, 6½ m. S. Lisburn, drained E. to Strangford Lough.

Aghinagh, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, on the l. bk. of the Lee, 3 m. SE. Macroone, P.O.; 9420 ac. P.<1500.

Aghla, mt., Ire., in the W. of co. Donegal, 12 m. N. Donegal; height, 1961 ft.

Aghmacart, par., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clarmallagh, 16 m. NW. Kilkenny; 9600 ac. P.<1500.

Aghnacliff, or **Aughnacliffe,** place, Ire., NE. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 15 m. NE. by E. Longford, P.O. P.<250.

Aghnameadle, par., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 13½ m. NW. by N. Thurles; 10,322 ac. P.<2000.

Aghnamullen, or **Aughnamullen,** par., Ire., S. co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 10½ m. S. Monaghan, P.O.; 30,701 ac. P. 7635.

Aghyaran, place, Ire., W. co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, 13½ m. SW. Strabane, on R. Derg, P.O. P. <250.

Agincourt, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 9 m. NNE. Toronto, on a rly. P. <1500.

Agincourt, France. See **Azincourt.**

Aginsk Steppe, the south-eastern part of the Siberian dist. of Trans-Baikal, between the Middle Onon and the Argun R.

Agira. 1. Tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 28 m. ENE. Caltanissetta. **2.** The W. part of Corfu I., Greece.

Agivey, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. and 7 m. NE. by S. Coleraine; 1670 ac. P. <500.

Aglar. See **Aquileja.**

Aglem Bridge, Ire., co. and 5 m. E. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh.

Aglio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 22 m. N. by E. Turin. P. 4000.

Aglish, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, with Kilcrea stn.; 6770 ac. P. <1000.

Aglish, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 5 m. NW. Killarney; 4857 ac. P. <1000.

Aglish, or **Aglish Martin,** par. and vil., Ire., S. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 4 m. WNW. Waterford; 1343 ac. P. <500.

Aglish, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Carra, containing Castlebar; 14,416 ac. P. 5800.

Aglish, par. and vil., Ire., SW. co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, 6½ m. SE. Lismore; 6856 ac. P. <2000; vil. P. <250.

Agliscormick, or **Liscormick,** par., Ire., in the E. of co. Limerick, bars. Coonagh and Clanwilliam; 1715 ac. P. <500.

Aglishcloghane, or **Eghlish,** par., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 8 m. SW. by W. Parsonstown, P.O. (Eglish); 5897 ac. P. <750.

Aglu, small seapt., W. ct. Morocco, in 29° 51′ N.

Agly, a small riv. in the SE. of France, deps. Aude and Pyrenées Orient., flows E. into the Mediterranean, after a course of 50 m., used for irrigation.

Agnello, Col d'. See **Alps,** PASSES, **I.** (5).

Agnew's Hill, mt., Ire., in the E. of co. Antrim, 4 m. W. Larne; height, 1558 ft.

Agno, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 3 m. W. Lugano. It gives name to a fertile val., Val d'A., 15 m. long, traversed by a branch of the St. Gothard Rly. leading to Lugano.

Agnone, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 44 m. S. by E. Chieti. P. 10,000.

Aguase, one of the Spalmatori Is., Asiatic Turkey.

Agome, tn., Ger. W. Africa, Togo Land, 45 m. W. Whydah.

Agon, small seapt., France, dep. Manche, 15 m. N. Granville. P. <2000.

Agong, or **Gunong** (Malay, 'high mountain'), mt., E. Arch., in the E. of Bali I.

Agoomska, isl., Canada, NW. Terr., in James Bay, 60 m. long N. to S.

Agordo, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, on the Cordevole, 44 m. N. by W. Treviso; copper works. P. 4000.

Agosta, Sicily. See **Augusta.**

Agotime, a dist. in the interior of Togo Land, German W. Africa.

Agoulinitza, fishing-tn., Greece, prov. Messenia, 45 m. SSW. Patras, 8 m. W. of the site of the ancient Olympia. P. <3000.

Agout, riv., France, deps. Hérault and Tarn, flows WNW. into the Tarn, 110 m. long, partly navigable, but not actually used for navigation.

Agra, city, British India, NW. provs., cap. of dist. A., on the r. bk. of the Jumna R., at a bend where that river turns sharply to the E., 110 m. SE. by S. Delhi. It is well built, and possesses a fort, with walls 1½ m. in circumference and 70 feet high, but without the strength necessary to withstand modern artillery. It contains within the fort the palace of Sháh Jahán, and outside of the fort the Táj Mahál, the mausoleum in white marble and red sandstone erected by Sháh Jahán in memory of his wife, the finest existing specimen of Mohammedan architecture. For miles around are the remains of palaces and tombs, with the mausoleum of Akbar at Sikandra, 5 m. N.; and the Jamá Masjid ('great mosque'), erected by the same emperor in memory of his daughter. It has a British garrison. It has many manufactures, its most noted specialty being inlaid mosaic work, for which it has been famous for centuries. Though off the main line of the E. Indian Rly., it is now an important rly. centre, and heavy traffic is also carried on by the Jumna and the A. Canal. The Emperor Bábar died at the older Agra, on the l. bk. of the Jumna, in 1530. His grandson Akbar built the fort on the r. bk. in 1566, and afterwards made the town his cap., and it remained the cap. of the Mughal Empire for about 100 years. It was taken by the British under Lord Lake from the Maráthás Oct. 1803. Alt. 555 ft. Mean temp. (10 yrs), yr. 79° F., Jan. 60°, June 95°; mean rainfall, yr. 26 in.; June–Sept. 23.7 in. See H. G. Keene's *Handbook to Agra.* P. including cantonment (1881) 160,200; (1891) 168,700.

Agra, riv., Spain, rises in the Pyrenees near Roncesvalles, and flows S. past Pamplona to the Aragon, which it joins a few miles above its confluence with the Ebro.

Agra Canal, an irrigation and navigation canal, Brit. India, led by the Jumna 10 m. below Delhi, and re-entering that river about 20 m. below Agra, with branches to the cities of Muttra and Agra.

Agrahan Bay, W. ct. of Caspian Sea, from which it is separated by the Uch penin.; receives one of the mouths of Terek R.

Agram, Slav. name **Zagrab,** tn., Hungary, cap. of Croatia-Slavonia, 73 m. E. by S. Laibach. See of a bishop, with a S. Slavonic Academy; in the neighbourhood the copper works of Rude, and the warm baths of Stubitza. Alt. 535 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 31.3°, July 71.7°; rainfall (20 yrs.) 35.28 in. P. 25,000.

Agram Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Agraphi, vil., Greece, in the NW. of Corfu I. P. <2000.

Agri, riv., Italy, in the E. It rises in the Apennines, in the W. of Basilicata, and flows ESE. and E. to the Gulf of Taranto, which it enters in the W. in about 40° 13′ N.

Agrimia, cape, Turkey in Europe. See **Paxi, Cape.**

Agrinion, or **Vrakhori,** tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, 19 m. N. by W. Mesolonghi. P. 7400.

Agrio, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Neuquen.**

Agroha, old tn., India, Punjab, Hissar dist., 110 m. WNW. Delhi; original seat of the Agarevála Baniyás, a trading caste now spread all over the penin.

Agropoli, small fishing vil., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, on the ct., 26 m. SSE. Salerno. P. <3000.

Agror, the upper part of the Kágán valley, in the extreme N. of Brit. India.

Agtelek, vil., Hungary, Gömör co., 39 m. WSW. Kaschau, with celebrated limestone cavern (Baradla).

Agua, pl. *Aguas,* Spanish form of Latin *aqua,* 'water.'

Aguacate, mt. range, Costa Rica, in about 10° N., 84½° W., with gold-mines.

Aguamiro, vil., Peru, dep. Huanuco, 170 m. N. by E. Lima. P. <2000.

Agua Nueva, tn., Mexico, Coahuila, 60 m. SW. by W. Monterey.

Agua, Volcan de ('water volcano'), a volcano, Guatemala, 18 m. SW. by W. Guatemala, so called from its having ejected an enormous quantity of water in 1541, by which the old town of Guatemala was destroyed.

Aguas, small riv., Spain, on r. bk. trib. of the Ebro, which it joins about 30 m. SE. Saragossa.

Aguas Bellas ('fine waters'), vil., Brazil, state and 175 m. WSW. Pernambuco.

Aguas Calientes ('warm waters'), tn., Mexico, cap. of state of A. C. [**Mexico**], 75 m. S. by E. Zacatecas, in the neighbourhood of the warm springs, **122° F.,** which gave name to the town and state. Alt. 6400 ft. Mean rainfall (5 yrs.), 23.4 in. P. 32,400.

Aguas Calientes, tn. and rly. stn., Peru, 27 m. inland from Arequipa, with sulphur springs with a temperature of 94° F. Alt. 9740 ft.

Agudo, Aguda, Spanish and Portuguese, 'acute.'

Agudo, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 10 m. N. by W. Almadén. P. <3000.

Agueda, a riv. in the W. of Spain, flows N. past Ciudad Rodrigo to the Douro, which it joins on the frontier of Portugal.

Aguila, Punta de la, cape, Spain, Balearic Is., the SW. point of the I. of Formentera.

Aguilar, tn., Spain, prov. and 27 m. S. by E. Córdoba. P. 12,500.

Aguilas, seapt., Spain, prov. Murcia, 37 m. WSW. Cartagena, connected by rail with Lorca. P. 10,000.

Aguimes, tn., on Lanzarote I., Canary Is. P. <5000.

Aguja, Punta, cape, Peru, in 5° 57′ S.

Agulhas, Cape, the most southerly point of Cape Colony and of Africa, in 34° 51′ 15″ S., with a lighthouse. It gives name to the large shallow called Agulhas Bank.

Agung, Malay, 'great or chief mountain.'

Agurchinsk. See **Ogurchinski.**

Agyia, vil., Greece, prov. Larissa, 20 m. E. by N. Larissa. P. <3000.

Ahaggar, Sahara. See **Hogar.**

Ahamlish, or **Ahamplish,** par., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 14 m. SW. by W. Ballyshannon; 16,418 ac. P. 5100.

Ahams, or **Ahoms,** Indian tribe. See **Assam.**

Ahar, tn., Persia, Azerbaijan, 50 m. ENE. Tabriz.

Aharacle, Scot. See **Acharacle.**

Aharney, or **Lisdowney,** par., Ire., Queen's co., and co. Kilkenny, bars. Clarmallagh and Galmoy; 6938 ac. P. <750. See **Lisdowney.**

Ahascragh, par. and vil., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Kilconnell, Clonmacnowen, and Killian, 22 m. ESE. Tuam. PMT.O. 17,341 ac. P. <2500; vil. P. <500.

Ahaura, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Grey co., at the confluence of Ahaura R. with Grey R., 23 m. ENE. Greymouth, in a well-watered timber country. P. <1500.

Ahaus, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 27 m. W. by N. Münster, cap. of circle A. P. <3000.

Ahenny, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East. P. <250.

Aheree, India. See **Ahiri.**

Aherla Beg and **A. More,** hamlets, Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, 11 m. WSW. Cork, P.O. P. together <250.

Aherlow. **1.** Rivulet, Ire., flows mainly E. in W. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, along N. base of Galtz Mts., joining the Suir above Cahr. **2. Aherlow,** place in same co., PM.O.

Ahimbe, lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba, to the N. of 7½° S.

Ahipara, settlement, New Zealand, North I., on **A. Bay,** Mongonui co., 150 m. NW. Auckland.

Ahiri, the S. portion of Chándá dist., Central Provs., India, with noted teak forests, now to a great extent felled.

Ahlab, place named in O. T. See **El Jish.**

Ahlbeck, fishing vil. and watering-place on the Baltic ct., Prussia, Pomerania, on the isl. of Usedom, 3 m. W. by N. Swinemünde. P. <1000.

Ahlen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 19 m. SE. Münster. P. <5000.

Ahlsdorf, vil,, Prussian Saxony, mountain-circle Mansfeld, dist. Eisleben. P. <3000.

Ahmadábád, or **Ahmedabad,** a walled tn. of Brit. India, chief city of **A. dist.** [**Bombay**], 310 m. N. Bombay, and about 50 m. N. of the head of the Gulf of Cambay, on the l. bk. of the Sábarmati R., the headquarters of the Gujarát Jains. In the 16th and 17th centuries a city of great splendour, with a population estimated at 900,000; now noted for its numerous architectural remains (mosques, tombs, mausoleums, &c.), as well as for its manufactures, the most important of which are relics of industries once pursued on a much greater scale. They include all those connected with the production of gold-brocaded silks, pottery, paper, tin, and electro-plating; and now also spinning and weaving by steam. Military cantonment 3½ m. to the N. The present city was founded on the site of the more ancient Ashával by Ahmad Shah (1413-43), taken by the British from the Maráthás in 1818. The heat is severe from February to June; and the rainfall being light, the climate is hot and close in the rainy season. October is the least healthy month. Mean temperature, 82° F.; maximum, within doors 110°, minimum, 52°; mean rainfall, 37 inches. Alt. 170 ft. P. (1872) 117,000; (1891) 145,000; including cantonment, 148,400. See Hope and Fergusson, *Architecture of Ahmadábád,* Lond. 1866.

Ahmadnagar, or **Achmednuggur,** tn., Brit. India, cap. A. dist. [**Bombay**], 126 m. E. Bombay, on the plain of the Sina, and on the rly. connecting the NE. and SE. lines of the Great Indian Penin. Rly.; with manufactures of carpets, copper and brass pots, &c.; now well supplied with water by aqueducts. The city is surrounded by an earthen wall, and there is a fort half a mile to the E. The principal diseases in the dist. are fever and small-pox. City founded by Ahmad Nizám Sháh in 1494, finally occupied by the British in 1817. Mean rainfall, 26 inches. Alt. 2140 ft. P. including cantonments (1881) 37,500; (1891) 41,700.

Ahmadpur, or **Ahmedpur,** tn., India, state of and 36 m. WSW. Baháwalpur, a few miles from the l. bk. of the Indus. P. 9800.

Ahnapee, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Kewanee co., on L. Michigan, 25 m. E. by N. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Ahogill, par. and vil., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bars. Upper and Lower Toome, and Upper Antrim, 11 m. NW. by N. Antrim, PM.O.; 12,184 ac. P. 7300; vil. P. <1000.

Ahorcados ('isle of the hanged'), islet, extreme S. of Iviza, with lighthouse visible 16 m.

Ahr, small riv., Prussia, Rhine Prov., flows ENE. into the Rhine, between Cologne and Coblenz; not navigable.

Ahraura, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Mirzápur, 20 m. S. Benares. P. 11,600.

Ahrweiler, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on R. Ahr, 14 m. S. Bonn, cap. of circle, with deposits of iron ore. The neighbourhood produces noted wines. In the circle of A. are the springs producing Apollinaris water. P. 4000.

Ahsa, El. See **El Haza.**

Ahuachapan, tn., Cent. America, state of and 47 m. W. by N. San Salvador. P. 8000.

Ahun, tn., France, dep. Creuse, on the Creuse, 33 m. SW. by W. Montluçon, 10 m. SE. by E. Guéret; important coal-mines. P. <2000.

Ahuran, tn., Persia, prov. Mekran, 300 m. E. Bender Abbas.

Ahuriri, New Zealand. See **Napier.**

Ahus, fishing-tn., Sweden, on the S. ct., prov. and 8 m. SE. Christianstad. P. <2000.

Ahwaz, small tn., Persia, at the rapids on the Karun R., 68 m. NE. by N. Mohammera. See map, *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1883, p. 184, with drawing of rapids. See also **Karun.** P. <2000.

Ahwitu, vil., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., on Manukau Harb., 15 m. SW. Auckland.

Ai, riv., Russia, govt. Ufa, flows N. to Zlatoust, then NW. into the R. Ufa.

Ai, place named in O. T. See **Haiyân.**

Aias, Asia Minor. See **Ayas.**

Aiba, vil., W. Africa, 23 m. W. Abbeokuta.

Aibling, small market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 28 m. SE. Munich. P. <3000.

Aibugir, or **Aibughir.** See **Aral, Sea of.**

Aich, small coal-mining vil., Bohemia, near Karlsbad. P. <2000.

Aicha, Böhmisch. See **Böhmisch-Aicha.**

Aichach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 12 m. NE. by E. Augsburg. P. <3000.

Aichi, a prefecture or ken, Japan, cap. Nagoya.

Aidar (**New** and **Old**), vils., Russia, govt. and 140 m. SE. Kharkov, on A. River. P. 4000.

Aidin, vil., Russian Trans-Caspian Terr., on the Trans-Caspian Rly., 53 m. ESE. Mikhailovsk Wells.

Aidin, or **Aidin-Güzel-hissar,** tn., Asia Minor, in the valley of the Menderez, to the N. of the river, 55 m. SE. Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail, cap. vilayet Smyrna; ruins of the ancient *Tralles.* P. 36,300. See **Asia Minor.**

Aïdinjik, tn., Asia Minor, near the S. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 63 m. W. by N. Brussa, with ruins of the ancient Cyzicus. P. 4000.

Aidonat, or **Paramythia,** tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, 22 m. SW. by W. Yanina, with citadel. P. 5000.

Aidone, comm., Sicily, prov. and 21 m. ESE. Caltanissetta, with mineral springs. P. 7000.

Aidos, Eastern Roumelia. See **Aitos.**

Aigburth, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., suburb of and 4 m. SE. Liverpool, with a stn. (**Mersey Road and A.**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly. P. <2000.

Aigen, vil., Austria, crownland Upper Austria, 27 m. NW. by N. Linz. P. <2000.

Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley, par., Eng., N. Lancashire, to the N. of the Ribble, on the border of Yorkshire; includes Stonyhurst; 6286 ac. P. <1500.

Aigina, isl., Greece, in the Gulf of A., between Attica and the Morea; rocky in the N., fertile in S., contains ruins of a temple of Zeus Panhellenios on Mount St. Elias. Area 32 sq. m

Aigina, tn. and seapt., on W. side of A. I. P. <5000.

Aigion, tn. and seapt., Greece, Achaia and Elis, on S. shore of Gulf of Corinth, 18 m. E. Patras, known in Byzantine and Turkish times, and still called by the Italians **Vostizza**; exports currants. Destroyed by earthquakes in 1817, 1861, and 1888. P. 7100.

Aigle, small tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 7 m. N. by W. St. Maurice, with salt-works in the neighbourhood. P. <4000.

Aignan, vil., France, dep. Gers, 36 m. NE. Pau. P. <3000.

Aignay le Duc, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, 28 m. NW. by N. Dijon. P. <1000.

Aigoual, mt.-mass, France. See **Cévennes.**

Aigre, small tn., France, dep. Charente, 18 m. NNW. Angoulême. P. <2000.

Aigrefeuille, vil., France, dep. Charente Inférieure, 11 m. ESE. La Rochelle. P. <2000.

Aigrefeuille, small tn., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, on the Maine, 12 m. SE. by S. Nantes. P. <2000.

Aigue, pl. *Aigues, Aix,* in French proper names, 'waters.'

Aiguebelle, ancient *Aquabella,* small tn., France, dep Savoie, on the Arc, arr. and 19 m. E. Chambéry. Near it begins the road over Mont Cenis. P. <2000.

Aigueperse, small tn., France, dep. Puy de Dôme, arr. Riom, 19 m. NNE. Clermont-Ferrand, 6 m. S. Gannat, at one time cap. of the Duchy of Montpensier. P. <3000.

Aigues-Mortes, fortified tn., France, dep. Gard, 3 m. from the Gulf of A.-M., with which it communicates by the canal of Grande Robine, 17 m. E. by S. Montpellier. As a seaport it lost its importance in consequence of the silting up of its harb. and the foundation of the port of Cette. Salt-works. P. <4000.

Aiguille, French, 'needle,' the name of various needle-like peaks on the Alps, as the A. d'Argentière.

Aiguilles, vil., France, dep. Hautes Alpes, 62 m. ESE. Grenoble, 14 m. SE. by E. Briançon. Alt. 4765 ft. P. <2000.

Aiguillon, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, near its confluence with the Garonne, arr. and 16 m. WNW. Agen. P. <2000.

Aiguillon, Anse de l', inlet, France, W. ct., in 46°.

Aiguillon (Sur-Mer), L', fishing vil., France, dep. Vendée, 14 m. NW. by N. La Rochelle. P. <2000.

Aigun, Aikhun, or **Sakhalin Ula,** tn., Manchuria, on the Amur, 20 m. S. Blagovyeshchensk. P. 15,000.

Aigurande, vil., France, on the S. border of dep. Indre, 38 m. W. by N. Montluçon, 12 m. SW. by S. La Châtre. P. (comm.) <3000.

Aiha, walled tn., Manchuria, 100 m. E. Niu-chwang.

Aijerbangis. See **Ayerbanggis.**

Aikawa, tn., Japan, on the W. ct. of Sado I., 40 m. W. by N. Niigata; gold-mines near reduction works in town. P. 10,700.

Aike, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11½ m. N. by W. Hull, 1½ m. NE. by N. Arram stn. P.<250.

Aiken, tn., U.S., South Carolina, cap. A. co., 15 m. NE. Augusta (Ga.). P.<3000.

Aiketgate, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 7 m. SE. Carlisle, 1⅛ m. WNW. Armathwaite stn.

Aikhead, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 11 m. WSW. Carlisle, 1 m. NW. Wigton stn.

Aikins, rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 504 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Aikton, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Eskdale div., 8 m. W. Carlisle, 4 m. NNE. Wigton stn.; par. 6172 ac. P.<1000.

Ailet, large vil., Abyssinia, 30 m. W. by S. Massaua. Alt. 650 ft.

Aille, small riv., Ire., S. of co. Mayo, flows first N. then disappears in limestone caves, and finally flows S. into Lough Mask.

Ailsa Craig, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 21 m. NW. by W. London.

Ailsa Craig, rocky isl., Scot., Ayrshire, 10 m. W. Girvan. Alt. 1114 ft. With a lighthouse at S. end, visible 13 m.

Ailsh, Loch, lake, Scot., Sutherlandshire, 6½ m. SSE. Assynt.

Ailsworth, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., 5 m. W. Peterborough, near Castor stn. P.<500.

Aimak, or **Aymak,** tribe. See **Afghanistan.**

Aimarah, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the l. bk. of the Tigris, 100 m. SE. by E. Bagdad; a place with a very mixed population and a considerable caravan trade. P. about 7000.

Aimargues, vil., France, dep. Gard, 13 m. SW. by S. Nîmes. P.<3000.

Aime, vil., France, dep. Savoie; arr. Moutiers, 36 m. E. Chambéry, with anthracite mines. P.<2000.

Aimores, tribe. See **Botocudos.**

Ain, pl. *Aiyun,* Arabic 'spring.'

Ain, in the middle ages called *Danus, Idanus,* or *Indus,* riv., France, rises in the Jura Mts. near Nozeroy, passes Poncin and Pont d'Ain, and joins the Rhone on the right 18 m. above Lyons; chief affluent, the Bienne on the left; total length 120 m., used for floating timber from the Jura; navigable down stream from Port de la Saisse, 80 m. up, but not navigable up stream.

Ain, dep., France, bounded W. by the Saône, on the S. and mostly also on the E. by the Rhone; divided into 5 arrs., Bourg, Nantua, Trévoux, Belley, and Gex; cap. Bourg. The riv. A. divides the dep. into two sections with distinct physical features, the W. consisting of plains and low undulating land, the E. traversed by chains of the Jura, containing in the NE. of the dep. the highest summits of these mountains, the Crêt de la Neige (5650 ft.), and the Reculet (5640 ft.). The N. part of the lowland region corresponds to the old dist. of Bresse, the S. portion to the Dombes, a region remarkable for its numerous small lakes resting upon a substratum of clay, artificially formed in the ninth and tenth centuries. These lakes afford considerable fishing, and every two years each of them is drained and cultivated. The insalubrity arising from the presence of so much stagnant water has, however, led on more than one occasion to the passing of laws for the entire drainage of the dist. About two-thirds of the former marshy area has now been reclaimed, and the insalubrity almost entirely overcome. The mountainous dist. in the E. comprises the old dist. of Bugey, including the Val Romey (*Vallis romana,* 'Roman valley'), the valley of the Séran, a small river flowing S. into the Rhone, and the bailiwick of Gex in the NE. of the canton. Agriculture forms the principal industry; cheese-making is largely carried on in the Jura. Mining and quarrying are carried on to some extent in the mountainous regions, the principal minerals being the iron ores and lithographic stones of Villebois and the asphalte of Seyssel. Area 2249 sq. m. P. (1891) 356,907. See **France,** table.

Ainajik, or **Inejik,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Tekirdagh, 48 m. NE. Gallipoli.

Ain Arik, vil., Palestine, *Archi* in the O. T., 31° 55′ N., 35° 8′ E., 11 m. NW. by N. Jerusalem.

'Ain 'Atân, well, Palestine, *Etam,* or waters of *Nephtoah,* in the O. T., 31° 41′ N., 35° 3′ E., 7½ m. SSW. Jerusalem.

Ain Beida, vil., Algeria, 60 m. SE. Constantine. Alt. 2600 ft. P.<3000.

Ainderby Myers with Holtby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Bedale union. P.<250.

Ainderby Quernhow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the NW. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 6½ m. NNE. Ripon, 1 m. E. by S. Sinderby stn. P.<250.

Ainderby Steeple, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SE. of the Richmond div., 12 m. SE. by E. Richmond, with a stn. (**Ainderby**) on the N. E. R., PMT.O. P.<250.

'Ain Duk, well, Palestine, *Docus* in the O. T., 31° 54′ N., 35° 25′ E., 4 m. NW. of the ancient Jericho.

Ainegöl, or **Inegöl** ('mirror lake'), small lake, Asia Minor, 30 m. E. by S. Brussa, with small town called A. near its shore.

Ainegöl, or **Ainakûl,** lake, Russian Central Asia, 20 m. NW. Merv.

Aineroz. See **Athos.**

Ain-esh-Shehad, ruins, N. Africa, on the site of the ancient Cyrene, 110 m. ENE. Bengazi.

Ain-esh-Shemsiyeh, well, Palestine, *Beth Shemesh* in the O. T., 32° 23′ N., 35° 31′ E., 19 m. NE. by E. Nablus.

'Ain es Sultan, well, Palestine, near Eriha, *Jericho* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 35° 27′ E., 14½ m. ENE. Jerusalem.

'Ain Hajlah, well, Palestine, *Beth Hoglah* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35⅓° E., 3½ m. SE. the ancient Jericho.

'Ain Hamûl, well, Palestine, *Hammon* in the O. T., 33° 7′ N., 35° 10′ E., 11 m. S. by W. Tyre.

Ain Haud, well, Palestine, *En Shemesh* in the O. T., 31° 47′ N., 35° 16′ E., 2½ m. E. by S. Jerusalem.

Ain Helweh, well, Palestine, *Abel Meholah* in the O. T., 32° 20′ N., 35° 30′ E., 16½ m. NE. by E. Nablus.

Ain Jâlûd, well, Palestine, *Harod* in the O. T., 32° 33′ N., 35° 21′ E., 11½ m. SSE. Nazareth.

Ain Jidy, well, Palestine, *En Gedi* in the O. T., 31° 28′ N., 35° 23′ E., 17 m. E. by S. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron), on the W. shore of the Dead Sea.

Ain Kârim, vil., Palestine, *Beth Haccerem* in the O. T., 31° 46′ N., 35° 10′ E., 4 m. W. Jerusalem. P.<1000.

Aïn Kerma, vil., Algeria, 8 m. NW. by W. Constantine.

Ain Kezbeh, site, Palestine, *Achzib,* or *Chezib,* in the O. T., 31° 41′ N., 35° E., 12½ m. NW. by N. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron).

Ain Mahil, vil., Palestine, *Nahallal* in the O. T., 32° 43′ N., 35° 21′ E., 4 m. ENE. Nazareth.

'Ain Minyeh, site, Palestine, 31° 40′ N., 35° 40′ E., 12 m. SW. the ancient Heshbon. The cliff above this spot is probably the cliff of Peor of the O. T.

Ain Milah, vil., Algeria, 24 m. S. Constantine.

Ain Mokra, vil., Algeria, 17 m. W. by S. Bona. In the neighbourhood are the noted mines of Mokta-el-Hadid, which produce excellent iron ore, and are connected with Bona by rail. P.<2000.

Ainos. See **Ainu.**

Ain Salah, or **Insala,** oasis in the Sahara, E. of Tuat, in about 27° N., 2° 20′ E. Alt. 450 ft.

Ain Sârah, well, Palestine, *Sirah* in the O. T., 31° 33′ N., 35° 6′ E., 2 m. N. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron).

Ainsdale, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 4 m. SSW. Southport, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Ain Sefra ('yellow spring'), small oasis, Algeria, 152 m. SSE. Tlemsen, on the railway running S. from Arzeu.

Ain Sinia, Palestine, *Jeshanah* in the O. T., 31° 58′ N., 35° 17′ E., 15 m. N. by E. Jerusalem.

Ainslie, vil., U.S., Montana, Custer co., on the Yellowstone R. and the N. P. R. R., 177 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state.

Ainu (in their own language 'men'), or **Ainos** (a Japanese term of contempt meaning 'mongrels'), a race of men inhabiting most of the Kurile Is., the southern part of Kamchatka, and forming the aboriginal population of Yezo I., Japan. They appear at one time to have occupied all Japan, but to have been driven out of the southern isls. They are of a copper-brown colour, and have much hair on their bodies, speak a peculiar language, but have no alphabet. See **Gilyaks**; also Batchelor, *The Ainu of Japan,* Lond. 1892.

Ainslie Lake, lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., drained N. by the riv. Margarie into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Ainstable, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 10½ m. N. Penrith, 2 m. E. Armathwaite stn., P.O.; 4433 ac. P.<500.

Ainsty, dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, stretching SW. from York to the jurisdiction of which it was annexed under Henry VI., now included in the parl. div. of Thirsk and Malton. P. (1891) 57,200.

'Ain Suweimeh, ruins, Palestine, *Beth Jeshimoth* in the O. T., at the NE. end of the Dead Sea, in 31° 46′ N., 35° 36′ E.

Ainsworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 3 m. E. by N. Bolton, 1 m. NW. Black Lane stn., P.O. P.<2000.

Ainsworth, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Brown co., 210 m. E. by S. of NW. of the corner of the state.

Ainsworth, vil., U.S., Washington, Franklin co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia at the confluence of the Snake R.

Aintab, tn., Asiatic Turkey, cap. of sanjak A., 58 m. N. by E. Aleppo, with a fort and various manufactures; vine-culture rapidly spreading in the neighbourhood. P. 43,200.

Ain Taya, vil., Algeria, on the N. ct., 13 m. E. by N. Algiers.

Ain Tedlès, tn., Algeria, on the l. bk. of the Shelif, 55 m. ENE. Oran.

Ain Temushent (French spelling, *Temouchent*), small tn., Algeria, 30 m. N. by E. Tlemsen, on the fertile plain of Zidur. In a gorge less than two leagues distant a Spanish army was totally destroyed in 1545. P.<4000.

Ainthorp, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the N. of the Whitby div., on the Esk, 12 m. W. Whitby, close to Danby stn.

Aintree, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 5½ m. NNE. Liverpool, on the L. & Y. R. P.<500.

Ainûn, site, Palestine, *Ænon* in the N. T., 32° 11′ N., 35° 21′ E., 6 m. ESE. Nablus.

Aiquile, tn., Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba, 60 m. N. by E. Sucre.

Air, or **Asben,** a kingdom of Central Africa, between 16° and 20° N., 6° and 9° E. Chief town, Agades. Climate healthy. The mountain group of A. is from 4000 to 5000 ft. in elevation, and has a considerable rainfall, since it rises above the general level of the dry region surrounding. Soil fertile, and produces the doom-palm, senna, and fruits. Area about 21,000 sq. m. P. about 60,000.

Air, Point of, cape, Wales, Flintshire, at the mouth of the estuary of the Dee, with fixed light visible 9 m.

Airaine, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Amiens, 11 m. SSE. Abbeville. P.<2000.

Aird, Celtic, 'a height,' 'high.' See *Ard.*

Aird, riv., on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, entering the Gulf of Papua in 144¼ m. E., one of the mouths of the Philp.

Aird, The, a fertile dist., Scot., in the vale of Beauly, NE. of Inverness-shire.

Aird, or **Eye,** penin., Scot., on the E. side of Lewis I.

Aird of Sleat, par., Scot., Argyllshire, I. of Skye. See **Sleat.**

Airdrie (Celtic, 'smooth height'), parl. and mun. burgh and market-tn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 7 m. NNE. Hamilton, on the C. R. and N. B. R. Its industry depends almost entirely on the neighbouring coal and ironstone mines. Besides blast furnaces, it has foundries, engineering and fireclay works, as well as textile and other factories. Market-days, Tu. and S. See **Falkirk.** Parliamentary burgh, P. 15,133; municipal burgh, P. 19,135.

Airds, The, dist., Scot., between Lochs Linnhe and Creran, Argyllshire.

Aird's Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in the S. of Loch Etive, at the mouth of the riv. Awe.

Aird's Moss, an upland tract, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 13 m. SE. by E. Kilmarnock, between the Ayr and the head of the Lugar Water; scene of a skirmish in which Richard Cameron, the Covenanter, was killed, July 1680.

Aire, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, issues from Malham Tarn, 5 m. ENE. Settle, disappears in the carboniferous limestone, and reissues about 2 m. to the S. at the foot of Malham Cove, a cliff 288 ft. high; flows ESE. through Leeds, Castleford, and Knottingley, and joins the Ouse above Goole; 70 m. long; navigable from Knottingley, canalised from Castleford [**Aire and Calder Navigation**].

Aire. 1. Riv., France, deps. Meuse and Ardennes, r. bk. trib. of Aisne. **2.** Riv., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, trib. Arve.

Aire, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. St. Sever, on the Adour, 29 m. N. by E. Pau. P.<3000.

Aire, or **Ayre,** islet, SE. of Minorca, with lighthouse visible 20 m.

Aire, fortified tn., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 10 m. SE. by S. St. Omer. P.<5000.

Aire and Calder Navigation, system of navigable rivs. and canals, Eng., Yorkshire, includes the navigable portion of the Aire, with branch canal from Haddlesey to Selby, a canal from Goole by Knottingley and Castleford to Leeds, where it unites with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and a canal from Castleford by Wakefield to Sowerby Bridge, where it unites with the Rochdale Canal (to Manchester), with a branch from Wakefield to Barnsley, and a short branch to Dewsbury and Halifax; navigable by boats of 7½ ft. draught, except on the Barnsley branch, which does not admit vessels drawing more than 6 ft. It uses mainly steam traction, and carries upwards of 2,000,000 tons annually.

Airey, Canada, Ontario. See **Aldborough.**

Airiequhillart, Flow of, a dist., Scot., Wigtonshire, in the SE., 6 m. SW. by W. Wigton.

Airlie, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dufferin co., 55 m. NW. by N. Toronto.

Airlie, par., Scot., on W. border of Forfarshire, on the Isla, 8½ m. NE. by N. Coupar Angus, 3 m. NNE. Jordanstone stn.; 8923 ac. P.<750.

Airmyn, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. P.<1500. See **Armin.**

Airntully, or **Arntully,** hamlet, Scot., E. Perthshire, 7½ m. N. by W. Perth, 1½ m. NW. by N. Stanley Junc.

Airobol, or **Ireboli,** small tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Tekirdagh, on R. Anas, 43 m. SE. Adrianople.

Airola, tn., Italy, prov. and 14 m. WSW. Benevento; close by is the famous gorge of the *Furcæ Caudinæ.* P. 5000.

Airolo, small tn., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 24 m. S. Altdorf, at the S. end of the St. Gothard tunnel. Alt. 3870 ft. P.<2000.

Airor, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the ct., 10½ m. ENE. Point of Sleat.

Airth, par. and vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 3½ m. S. by E. Alloa, 2 m. E. Airth Road stn., on the N. B. R., P.O. Par. 5477 ac., P.<2000; vil. P.<500.

Airth Road, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire. See **Airth.**

Airton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Aire, 17 m. N. by E. Burnley, 2 m. N. Bell Busk stn. P.<250.

Airvault, small tn., France, dep. Deux Sèvres, arr. Parthenay, 28 m. NW. by W. Poitiers. P.<2000.

Airyholme with Howthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Malton Union. P.<250.

Airyligg, vil., Scot., Wigtonshire, 9½ m. WSW. Newton Stewart, 4½ m. NE. Glenluce stn.

Aisby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 4 m. NE. by E. Gainsborough, 2 m. ESE. Blyton stn.

Aisholt, Eng., Somerset. See **Asholt.**

Aiskew, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SE. of the Richmond div., 10 m. SE. Richmond, close to Bedale stn. P.<1000.

Aislaby, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 5 m. SW. by S. Stockton, 1 m. SW. Yarm stn. P.<250.

Aislaby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 17 m. W. Scarborough, 2 m. NW. Pickering stn. P.<250.

Aislaby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the N. of the Whitby div., on the Esk, 2½ m. SW. by W. Whitby, 1 m. NNW. Sleights stn. P.<500.

Aismunderby with Bondgate, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon Union. P.<1000.

Aisne, riv., France, flows N. then W. into the Oise, l. bk., near Compiègne, after passing Vouziers, Rethel, and Soissons; length, 280 m.; used for floating timber from Mouron, 175 m.; navigable from Château-Porcien, 75 m.; frequented from Neufchâtel about 15 m. below Château-Porcien; with lateral canal from Vouziers to Condé (above Soissons). The Canal des Ardennes (62 m. long), beginning at Condé, below which the riv. is canalised, connects the A. with the Meuse. The lateral canal of the A. is connected with that of the Marne at Condé-sur-Marne by a canal 36 m. long.

Aisne, a dep. of France touching the middle of the Belgium frontier in the NE.; divided into 5 arrs., Château-Thierry, Soissons, Laon, Vervins, and St. Quentin; cap. Laon. It is for the most part a large undulating plain belonging almost entirely to the basin of the Seine, though a small part on the N. contains the head-waters of the Somme, Escaut, and Sambre. The principal rivers of the Seine basin are the Oise, Ourcq, a trib. of the Marne, and the Marne itself. These rivers, together with canals, afford a considerable amount of navigation. Woods occupy about one-seventh of the surface, and this extent of forest, along with the very large number of small lakes, renders the climate somewhat humid and cold. Cereals form the principal crops, but potatoes, flax, hemp, and oil-seeds are also largely cultivated. The principal manufacturing industry is that of cotton and other textiles at St. Quentin; the plate-glass of St. Gobain has been noted since the time of Colbert, its founder (1665). The dep. has been formed out of various old dists. In the N. the Vermandois, including the Thiérache, in the middle Laonnais and Soissonnais, and in the S. portions of Valois, Tardenois, and the Brie Pouilleuse or Champenoise. Area 2868 sq. m. P. (1891) 545,493. See **France,** table.

Aisthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey or Gainsborough div., 6 m. N. by W. Lincoln, 5 m. NE. by N. Saxilby stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with West Thorpe**) P.<250.

Ait, Ida, or *Idan,* Berber, 'tribe.'

Ait, or **Eid,** harbour in E. Africa, on the Red Sea, N. of Strait of Bab-el-mandeb, 13° 55′ N.

Ait-Abbes, a once powerful Kabyle (Berber) tribe in Algeria, in the W. of prov. Constantine, who held command of the Biban or Iron Gates [**Biban**].

Aith, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Bressay I., in the NE. Bressay par., on A. Voe.

Aith, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., in the S. of Fetlar I.

Aith, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Sandsting par., on A. Voe, 12 m. NW. Lerwick.

Aith, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Dunrossness par., on A. Wick, 7½ m. SSW. Lerwick.

Aithsting, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Sandsting par., 11½ m. NW. by W. Lerwick.

Aitkin, vil., U.S., Minnesota, cap. A. co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 75 m. W. by S. Duluth. P.<1500.

Aitodor, cape, SE. extremity of Crimea.

Aitos, tn., Bulgaria, En. Roumelia, prov. and 17 m. NNW. Burgas. P. 4000.

'Aitûn, site, Palestine, *Etam* in the O. T., 31° 29′ N., 34° 55′ E., 11 m. W. by S. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron).

Aitutaki, one of the Hervey Is. P.<2000.

Aivalik, a tn. on the W. ct. of Asia Minor, 66 m. NNW. Smyrna.

Aivei, riv., New Guinea, entering the Gulf of Papua in about 145° 12′ E.

Aix. See *Aigues.*

Aix, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Aix, 17 m. N. by E. Marseilles, the ancient *Aquæ Sextiæ,* the earliest Roman settlement in France. It has a hot saline spring, temp. 69°–98° F.,

numerous manufactures, an academy connected with the University of France, a library of more than 100,000 vols., and numerous antiquities; birthplace of the navigator D'Entrecasteaux (18th century). Alt. 670 ft. P. 24,700.

Aix d'Angillon, Les, vil., France, dep. Cher, 12 m. NE. Bourges. P. <2000.

Aix-en-Othe, small tn., France, dep. Aube, arr. and 17 m. WSW. Troyes. P. <3000.

Aixe-sur-Vienne, small tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 7 m. WSW. Limoges. P. <3000.

Aix, Ile d', small isl., France, in Atlantic Ocean, 5 m. from W. ct., dep. Charente Inférieure, in 46° 2′ N. In the roadstead of Aix, Napoleon I. gave himself up to the English on board the *Bellerophon* in 1815.

Aix-la-Chapelle (the French name, and the name most familiar in England; in German, **Aachen**; the ancient *Civitas Aquensis*), a city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. govt. Aachen, 40 m. WSW. Cologne. It has a cathedral founded 796, a town-hall on the site of the palace of Charlemagne, who is believed to have been born here (742); celebrated mineral baths, temp. 111° to 143° Fahr. Situated between two small but productive coalfields, the Worm basin on the N. and the Inde basin on the S., it now carries on various manufacturing industries on a large scale, the principal being those connected with iron and steel (needles a specialty) and textile industries, above all that in wool. Treaties of peace were concluded here—(1) in 1688, between France and Spain, by which France secured possession of Flanders; (2) in 1748, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A European congress was held here in 1818, which resulted in the withdrawal of the allied troops from France. Alt. 581 ft.; mean temp., yr. 50.2° F., Jan. 36.3°, July 65.7°. P. in 1815, when the town came into the possession of Prussia, about 30,000; (1871) 74,000; (1890) 101,800; (comm.) 103,500.

Aix-les-Bains, tn., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 8 m. N. Chambéry, on the Lac du Bourget, with noted hot springs, the *Aquæ Gratianæ* of the Romans, now much frequented. It is proposed to construct a rly. up Mont Revard (5145 ft.), which adjoins on the E. and commands magnificent views, including Mont Blanc. Alt. 700 ft. P. <4000.

Ajaccio, fortified tn. and seapt., cap. of Corsica, on the W. ct., on the N. side of the **Gulf of A.,** with sardine fisheries and trade in coral and the products of the isls.; birthplace of Napoleon I. (1769). Mean temp., yr. 62° F., Jan. 51°, Aug. 77.2°. P. 17,200.

Ajaigarh, native state and fort, Central India, 105 m. WSW. Allahábád. Alt. of fort, 1744 ft.; estimated area of state, 802 sq. m. P. 80,000.

Ajalon, place named in O. T. See **Yâlo.**

Ajampur, tn., India, Mysore, 102 m. NE. by E. Mangalore.

Ajan, a name formerly applied to the E. ct. of Africa from Cape Guardafui to the Zanzibar coast.

Ajanta, vil. and ravine, India, Haidarábád, 50 m. NE. by N. Aurangábád, noted for its Buddhist cave-temples and monasteries hewn out of the solid rock, belonging to the period from about 200 B.C to 600 A.D.

Ajello, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 27 m. NW. by W. Catanzaro. P. 3000.

Ajemor, a plain, Africa, in the W. of the Sahara, between the Muydir and Tademait plateaus, crossed by 27° N. 4° E.

Ajer, or **Adzer,** tribe, Sahara. See **Azjer.**

Ajeta, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 48 m. S. Potenza. P. 3000.

Aji-chai, riv., in the NW. of Persia, flows W. into Lake Urumia, passing close to, and N. of, Tabriz.

Ajlân, vil., Palestine, *Eglon* in the O. T., 31° 34′ N., 34° 43′ E., 16 m. E. by N. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza).

Ajmere, city, Brit. India, cap. Ajmere-Merwárá, 78 m. WSW. Jaipur, situated on the lower slopes of Táragarh hill, which rises to the height of 2855 ft. above sea-level, 1300–1400 ft. above the plain lying at its base between ridges of the Aráwalli hills, and is crowned by a strong fortress commanding every part of the city. Among its more noteworthy buildings are the Daulat Bágh, or Garden of Splendour, now the residence of the Chief-Commissioner of A.-Merwára; and a fine Mohammedan mosque, originally a Jain temple, on the Táragarh hill. On the S. of the city is the Dargah, the burial-place of a saint of the 13th century, a place sacred both to Mohammedans and Hindus. The city has two institutions for the higher education—A. College, affiliated to Calcutta University, and Mayo College, for the education of the sons of Rájput nobles. Alt. 1611 ft.; mean temp., yr. 74° F., Jan. 58°, May 89°; rainfall, yr. 22.5 in., June–Sept. 20.1 in., July–Aug. 14.2 in. P. (1881) 49,000; (1891) 69,000.

Ajmere-Merwárá, an isolated Brit. Indian prov. occupying the crest of the water-parting of Rájputána, traversed by the Aráwalli hills, with an area equal to rather more than 2½ times that of the English co. of Durham. It is not naturally fertile, but has been made productive by the construction of numerous tanks made by damming up the small streams in the head of their gorges. Lead, copper, and iron abound in the Táragarh hill [**Ajmere**], and lead mines were worked till 1846. Ajmere proper was ceded in 1818 to the British, who two years later conquered the dist. of Merwárá, which lies to the S. and forms somewhat less than a fourth of the whole prov. Before this conquest, Merwárá was inhabited only by savage predatory hill tribes (Mers = 'hillmen'), but under British rule it has been made peaceful and productive through the construction of tanks similar to those of Ajmere. The climate is said to be healthy, but fever is endemic in Ajmere city, and epidemics of cholera are frequent. Ophthalmia and guinea-worm are also common. See **Rájputána** and **India.**

Ajneriganj, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 33 m. NW. by W. Sylhet.

Ajnod, vil., Central India, 18 m. NNW. Indore.

Ajodhya, an ancient tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Faizábád, on the r. bk. of the Gogra, 77 m. E. Lucknow, adjacent to the tn. of Faizábád; at a remote period one of the largest and most magnificent of Indian cities, the glories of which are recounted in the Rámáyana [**Oudh**]. Of this only ruins survive. The modern town is a small place, but is the scene of the great annual fair of Rámnámi, which is attended by about 500,000 people. P. 12,000.

Ajos, vil., Paraguay, 73 m. E. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Ajurnoca, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 100 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro. P. 17,000.

Ak, Turkish, 'white.'

Akabah ('steep slope,' Egli), **Gulf of,** the north-eastern arm of the Red Sea, Arabia. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 1; map, ab. 1:1,000,000.

Akabah-i-Holwan ('the defile of Holwan'), a pass often called 'the Gates of Zagros,' to the NW. of Kirind, in the W. of Persia, prov. Ardilan, on the road from Bagdad to Kirmanshah. Alt. 4630 ft.

Akalbi, tn., Africa, in the oasis of Tuat, Sahara, in 26° 24′ N., 1° 35′ E.

Akalgarh, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujránwála, 60 m. NW. by N. Lahore. P. <5000.

Akalkot, tn., India, cap. native state of A. in Bombay, 56 m. NE. by N. Bijápur. P. 6000.

Akamagaseki, or **Shimonoseki,** tn., Japan, 108 m. NE. by N. Nagasaki; considerable shipping centre. P. 33,700.

Akaples, vil., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, near the mouth of the Akba, on the Ivory Coast, in about 3° 32′ W.

Akarkuf, ruins, Asiatic Turkey, 12 m. WNW. Bagdad.

Akarnania and Aitolia. See **Acarnania** and **Greece.**

Akaroa, seapt. and bor., New Zealand, South I., A. co. (which is formed by Banks Penin.), on the E. side of A. harb., 23 m. SE. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Akashi, tn., Japan, 15 m. W. Kobe, for which it serves as a summer resort. Its meridian gives standard time to Japan. P. 18,800.

Akassa, stn. of the Royal Niger Co., at the mouth of the Nun entrance to the Niger, place of transhipment from ocean to riv. steamers, with repairing yard. Mean temp. (2 yrs. 1887–88), yr. 78° F.

Akatou, pass separating the Kyrenia and Karpas ranges in the N. of Cyprus in about 33° 45′ E.

Akatui, silver-mine, S. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 198 m. ESE. Chita; state prison.

Ak Baital. See **Tujuk.**

Akbarpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 25 m. ESE. Faizábád (Oudh), 80 m. NE. Allahábád. P. 7400.

Akche, or **Akcha,** Uzbeg tn., Afghan Turkistan, 40 m. W. by N. Balkh. P. 8000.

Ak-Dagh ('White Mountain'), short mt. range, Asia Minor, parallel to and NW. of the upper Kizil Irmak, crossed by 39½° N., 36° E.

Akdagh-maden, vil., Asia Minor, W. of the Ak-Dagh range, 70 m. NNE. Kaisarieh, with silver-lead mines.

Akebar, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Leyburn Union. P. <250.

Akela, dist. of the Sahara, to the N. of Timbuktu.

Akeld, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Glen, 14 m. E. by S. Kelso, on the N. E. R. P. <250.

Akeley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. NNE. Buckingham, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**A. with Stockholt**) P. <500.

Akem, or **Akim,** tribe and dist., W. Africa, Gold Coast, between about 6° and 7° N., and in about 1° W.

Akeman Street, Roman road, Eng., began at Bath (Akemanchester), passed NE. to Cirencester, then ENE. to Bicester in Oxfordshire, passing near Woodstock, where traces can be seen; and from Bicester ESE. Ultimately it joined Watling Street.

Akembet, vil., Russia, govt. Bessarabia, on a lagoon parallel to the Black Sea, 33 m. SW. by S. Odessa.

Aken, tn., Ger. Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 8 m. W. by N. Dessau. P. 6100.

Akenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 3 m. N. by W. Ipswich, 2 m. ESE. Claydon stn. P. <250.

Akenyara, or **Alexandra,** lake, central Africa, in about 2½° S., 30½° E., probably drained E. into the Kagera.

'Aker, vil., Palestine, *Ekron* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 34° 48′ E., 15 m. S. by E. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Akeragh, Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Kerry, 14½ m. SW. by W. Listowel, parallel to the shore of Ballyheige Bay.

Akerman, Russia. See **Akkerman.**

Akershus. 1. Dist. (amt) in Christiania stift, Norway. See **Norway** and **Christiania. 2.** Citadel, Christiania (tn.).

Akhalkalaki (Georgian, 'new town'), fortified tn., Trans-Caucasia, in A. oasis, govt. and 70 m. WSW. Tiflis. Alt. 5610 ft. P. <5000.

Akhal-Tekke, a Turkoman tribe in the Russian Trans-Caspian Terr., adjoining the Persian frontier between about 56° and 59° E.

Akhaltsykh (Georgian, 'new castle'), fortified tn., Trans-Caucasia, govt. Kutais, on a l. bk. trib. of the Kur, 67 m. E. Batum, with a large number of Armenians among its inhabitants. Alt. 3100 ft. P. 15,000.

Akhdar, akhdŏr, Arabic, 'green.'

Akhissar ('white castle'), the ancient *Thyatira,* tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, 47 m. NE. Smyrna, with marble quarries. P. 12,000.

Akhladokampos, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 11 m. E. Tripolis. P. <2000.

Akhlat, in Armenian **Khelat,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the N. shore of L. Van, 95 m. SE. by S. Erzerum; at one time a large place, cap. of Armenian kings. P. <2000.

Akhmacha, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 36 m. E. by N. Adrianople.

Akhmyn, or **Akmyn,** tn., Upper Egypt, on the Nile, in about 26½° N., about midway between Kenneh and Siut. P. 18,800.

Akhtamar, an isl. rock in L. Van, Turkish Armenia, with an Armenian monastery.

Akhtuba, riv. mouth. See **Volga.**

Akhty, vil. and fort, Caucasia, Daghestan prov., 106 m. SW. Derbent. Mineral waters. P. of vil. 6300.

Akhty-Chai, riv., Ciscaucasia, flows SE. then NE. to the Samur, which it joins at the fort of Akhty, in 41° 28′ N., 47° 44′ E.

Akhtyrka, tn., Russia, govt. and 72 m. WNW. Kharkov. P. 26,000.

Akhulgo, ruins of fort, Ciscaucasia, govt. Daghestan, near junction of the two Koisu rivs. in Andy Mts.; refuge of Shamil.

Akhuri, Armenian vil., on slope of Ararat, destroyed by earthquake of August 20, 1840.

Aki, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Hiroshima ken.

Akik, or **Port Mornington,** a large and deep natural harb., belonging to Egypt, on the W. shore of the Red Sea, in 18½° N. It is the best outlet for the valley of the Barka.

Akim, tribe, W. Africa. See **Akem.**

Akim Swaidru, vil., in the interior of the Gold Coast Colony between Anamabu and Insuaim.

Akindi Burun ('current cape'), cape, Turkey, at the narrowest part of the Bosporus, where the current is strongest (Egii).

Akis Göl, lake in the W. of Asia Minor, in 32½° N., drained W. into the Menderez.

Akita, tn., Japan, 76 m. SW. by S. Aomori, on the W. ct. of Honshiu. Mean temp. (6 yrs. 1881–86), yr. 50.6° F., Feb. 30°, Aug. 74.8°; rainfall (4 yrs.) 66.7 in. P. 30,000.

Akjechari, vil., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 120 m. NE. by E. Brussa.

'Akka. See **Acre.**

Akka, a dwarf tribe in Central Africa, in the Upper Welle basin (the NE. of the Congo basin), called by the Arabs **Tikki-Tikki,** and by themselves in some places **Auchúa.** They live nomadically among other tribes. Stanley met with dwarfs further S. in the Aruwimi basin, and others live S. of the Congo. Dwarf tribes were known to the ancient Egyptians, and appear to have extended N. to the lat. of Khartum. See **Bátwa** and *Petermann's Mitteil., Ergänzungsheft,* No. 92, p. 37.

Akkerman, commercial and dist. tn., Russia, govt. Bessarabia, on the W. side of the Dniester liman, 27 m. SW. Odessa. P. 46,000 (Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Russians).

Akkeshi, vil. and bay, on the S. ct. of Yezo I., Japan, just W. of 145° E. Important oyster-beds, with oyster-canning establishment.

Akkrum, comm., Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. S. Leeuwarden. P. <2000.

Akma-dagh. See **Alma-dagh.**

Ak Mechet, small seapt., Russia, Crimea, govt. Taurida, on the W. ct., 78 m. NW. by N. Sevastopol. Open roadstead, 28 ft. deep.

Akmolinsk, prov., Russian Central Asia, a little larger than Germany, in the general governorship of the Kirghiz Steppes, has Turgai in the W., Tobolsk in the N., Semipalatinsk in the E., Semiryechensk and Syrdariinsk in the S. Divided into five dists., the chief tns. of which are: Akmolinsk, Atbasar, Kokchetav, Omsk, the cap. of prov., and Petropavlovsk. Its northern part is a high steppe, covered with numerous brackish and fresh-water lakes, watered by the upper tribs. of the Ishim, and chiefly occupied by nomadic Kirghizes, only a line of Cossack settlements (formerly the 'Siberian Frontier Line') running along its N. frontier. The 500 to 600 ft. high spurs of the Tarbagatai Mts., rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal, fill its middle portion, separating the tribs. of the Irtysh from the steppe rivs. flowing S., to be lost in sands before having reached the Syrdaria. The valleys between these spurs being very fertile, well watered, and interspersed with forest groves, are now the seat of vils. of Russian, and partly Kirghiz, agriculturists. A dry, stony desert (Bek pak dala, or Famine Steppe) spreads in the S. toward the Chu riv. and L. Balkhash. Climate excessive; very cold winter, severe snowstorms in spring, and burning hot winds in summer, destroying all grass vegetation. Agriculture on increase, both among Russians and partly Kirghizes. Wheat, rye, and oats raised; culture of tobacco; extensive cattle breeding, chiefly in the N. (597,000 horses, 300,000 cattle, 1,200,000 sheep, 84,000 camels); mining of recent origin (about 280 lbs. gold, and 12,000 tons of coal every year); large quantities of salt obtained from lakes; the transport of Central Asian goods from Khiva to Petropavlovsk, and of Russian goods from Petropavlovsk to Turkestan, is a considerable source of income; active trade in tallow, hides, wool, and sheepskins exported; animated fairs (yearly return of 30 fairs, £850,000), the chief of which at Petropavlovsk and Akmolinsk. Area, 211,566 sq. m. P. (1890) 500,180, out of whom 349,300 nomads, almost entirely Kirghizes.

Akmolinsk, or **Akmoly,** Russian Central Asia, cap. of prov. A., 287 m. SW. of Omsk (503 m. by high road from Ishim), on Ishim R. Active trade, large fair. Alt. 1004 ft.; mean temp., yr. 34.6°, Jan. 1.5°, 69.8°; mean rainfall (9 yrs.), yr. 9.1 in.; June–Oct. 6.5 in. P. (1891) 5500.

Akola, tn., Brit. India, Berár, cap. dist. Akola, on a trib. of Purna R., 53 m. WSW. Amráoti. Alt. 930 ft.; mean temp., yr. 78° F., Dec. 66°, May 93°; rainfall, yr. 30.2 in., June–Oct. 27.7 in. P. 21,500.

Akot, tn., Brit. India, Berár, dist. and 30 m. N. Akola. P. 16,000; Hindus, 12,100; Moham. 3800.

Akova, Turkey in Europe. See **Byelopoye.**

Akpatok, long isl., mouth of Ungava Bay, in N. of Labrador, crossed by 60° N., 68° W.

Akra, Gold Coast. See **Accra.**

Akrabeh, vil., Palestine, *Ekrebel* in the O. T., 32° 8′ N., 35° 20′ E., 8 m. SE. by S. Nablus.

Akra, Jebel-el- ('the bald mountain'), the ancient *Mons Casius,* mt., Syria, on the W. ct., 18 m. SW. Antioch, to the S. of the mouth of the Orontes. Alt. 6400 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1886, p. 94).

Akrabi, Arab tribe. See **Aden.**

Akreyri, or **Akureiri,** seapt., at the head of the Eyja Fjord, about the middle of the N. ct. of Iceland. Mean temp., yr. 36.3° F., Feb. 26.3°, July 49.8°. P. <1000.

Ak-robat, pass, Afghanistan, 12 m. NW. Bamian, on the road to Khulm. Alt. 10,200 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, p. 253, map, p. 160).

Ak Robat, vil., Russian Transcaspian Terr., 80 m. N. by W. Herat.

Akron, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 20 m. ENE. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Akron, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. Summit co., 31 m. SSE. Cleveland, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, which, along with the Little Cuyahoga R., supplies the town with water-power. Alt. 230 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 10,000; (1890) 27,600.

Akroterion, Greek, 'cape.'

Aksai, riv., central Asia, rises in a high valley of the Tian-Shan, in the Russian prov. of Semiryechensk, flows E. into Chinese Turkistan under the name of Kokshaal, but dries up before reaching the Ak-su.

Aksai (*Tash-kichu*), vil., Ciscaucasia, govt. Terek, dist. Khazav-yurt, 50 m. SE. Kizlar. P. 4500; Kumyks.

Aksai, vil., Russia, govt. Astrakhan, dist. Chernyi Yar, 218 m. NW. Astrakhan. P. 3000.

Aksaiskaya, vil., Russia, prov. Don Cossacks, on r. bk. of Don, 7 m. NE. Rostov; active trade. P. 5650.

Akserai, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the Beyassu, 95 m. NE. by E. Konia. Alt. 3900 ft.

Ak-Seral, riv., Afghan Turkistan, collects several headwaters from the Hindu Kush, and joins l. bk. of Amu-daria in about 68° 20′ E.

Aksha, dist. tn., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 170 m. E. Chita, on Onon R. P. 1000.

Akshehr, tn., Asia Minor, 70 m. NW. by W. Konia, a few miles to the S. of Lake A. (salt); with celebrated carpet manufactures. P. 15,000.

Akstafa, dist. tn., Transcaucasia. See **Kazakh.**

Ak-su (Turkish, 'white water'), the name of several rivers in Asia. **1.** In Asia Minor, flowing S. into the Gulf of Adalia, passing about 15 m. to the E. of Adalia. **2.** In N. Syria, flowing W. into the Jihan, which it joins to the SW. of Merash, in about 37½° N. See also towns **A.**

Ak-su, vil., Russian Central Asia, prov. Semiryechensk, 230 m. NE. Khokand, on the **A. River,** which flows N. to the Chu.

Ak-su, tn., Eastern Turkistan, centre of an oasis, on the **A. Riv.** (l. bk. trib. of Tarim), in about 41° 10′ N., 80° 40′ E. ; an important centre of trade, the foreign traders (about 100) mostly Russian subjects. Alt. about 3500 ft. P. of circle about 180,000. In the town 4000 houses.

Akureiri. See **Akreyri.**

Akurike, or **Akunakuna,** vil., Brit. W. Africa, on the l. bk. of Cross R., in 8° 10′ E., 5° 43′ N.

Akusha, vil., Ciscaucasia, Daghestan, 62 m. NW. Derbent, dist. Darghinsk. Alt. 4600 ft. P. 6000.

Akutan, one of the Aleutian Is., crossed by 165½° W.

Akwamu, Akwapim. See **Aquambo, Aquapim.**

Akyáb, tn. and seapt., Burma, cap. of A. dist. and of Arakan div., at the mouth of the Kuladan R., in 20° 7′ N. It has a good harb., protected from the SW. monsoon. The dist. has a malarious climate, with a very heavy rainfall. See **Burma.** Alt. 20 ft.; mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 69°, May 84° ; rainfall, yr. 195.7 in., May to Oct. 188·8 in., June–July 102.6 in. P. of tn. (1881) 34,000 ; (1891) 38,000.

Akyad el Ghatowire, vil., Egypt, 25 m. WNW. Ismailia.

Al, or *El,* Arabic definite article.

Ala, Turkish, 'variegated,' as in Ala-tau, a name applied to several mt. ranges in which the snow is seen in patches (Egli).

Ala, tn., Africa, Bornu, to the S. of L. Chad, in about 12° 13′ N. (Overweg).

Ala, tn., Austria, Tyrol, 23 m. SSW. Trent, on the l. bk. of the Adige. P. <5000.

Ala-archa, Russian Central Asia. See **Pishpek.**

Alabama, riv., U.S., in the state of A., formed by the confl. of the Coosa and Tallapoosa a little above Montgomery ; winds tortuously W. and SW. till it unites with the Tombigbee to form the Mobile R. (50 m. long), which flows S. into the head of Mobile B. Just above its confl. with the Tombigbee it gives off the Tensaw arm or bayou, which also flows S. into Mobile B. It is 312 m. long, navigable for vessels of 6 ft. to Claiborne (60 m. above the confl. with the Tombigbee), and for smaller vessels to its head. Its volume is, however, very variable.

Alabama, one of the U.S., to the E. of Mississippi and N. of Florida, with a coast-line of 60 m. on the Gulf of Mexico between these two states ; cap. Montgomery (since 1847) ; other chief tns., Mobile (the only seapt.), Birmingham, Anniston, Selma, Huntsville, Florence, Pratt Mine, Gadsden, Bessemer. The **surface** is highest in the NE., where the last ranges of the Appalachian system enter the state. To the S. these are followed by extensive plains, which in the extreme S., in some places for 60 m. inland, are little above sea-level. Montgomery is only 160 ft. above the sea ; Birmingham, just to the S. of the Appalachians, about 600 ft. ; Fort Payne, in an Appalachian val. in the NE., nearly 900 ft. The chief rivers besides those named under A. Riv. are the Tennessee, which traverses the N. of the state from E. to W., the Black Warrior, and the Chattahoochee. The **climate** towards the S. is sub-tropical ; malaria prevails along the Gulf coast and the rivers, and all the low-lying tracts are subject to intermittent and congestive fevers. [**Montgomery, Mobile.**] The state is divided into **four regions** : the cereal region in the N. producing grains as well as cotton and fruits ; the mineral region, including all the mountainous and hilly tracts in the NE. ; the cotton or cane-brake region, or black belt, extending from about 33° to 31° 40′, in which negroes predominate, and large quantities of cotton are grown in very rich soil ; and the timber region, in which low sandy plains are covered with forests of yellow- and pitch-pine, yielding turpentine and rosin as well as lumber. Cotton is the staple agricultural product of the state ; among others of importance are maize, oats, tobacco, hay, and rice. Since the civil war of 1861–5 the agricultural production of A. is declined, in consequence partly of exhaustion of the soil, partly of the indolence of the freed negroes. The **mineral region** of the state, of which Birmingham is the centre, is that which is now being most rapidly developed. It includes 5500 sq. m. of rich coal-measures (the principal coalfields being the Warrior, Cahaba, and Coosa), along with vast deposits of easily accessible iron ore and limestone. The Red Mountain vein of iron ore extends for more than 100 m. across the state, with a width of half a mile, and includes throughout a stratum of red hematite 2–8 ft. thick. Brown hematites also abound in Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson, and other cos. In 1870 no regular coal-mining was carried on in the state, but twenty years later A. produced upwards of 3,000,000 tons, and within the same period it had risen to be the third state in the production of pig iron. Among other minerals are beautiful white as well as coloured marble (near Talladega), various other stones, besides gold, graphite, lead, and copper, which, however, are of little or no economic importance. **Manufactures** have grown with the coal and iron production. The chief are ironworks of various kinds ; next in importance, cotton. **Education** is backward. The number of illiterates is very large. There is a state university at Tuscaloosa. A. was first visited by Europeans under the Spanish cavalier De Soto in 1540. The present site of Mobile was occupied in 1711 by the French, who ceded A., with the rest of their possessions E. of the Mississippi, to the English in 1763. After the constitution of the U.S. it belonged first to Georgia, then to Mississippi, till it was admitted as a state in 1819. For various statistics see **United States,** table.

Alabara, ct. vil., W. Africa, on the Bight of Benin, 18 m. E. Lagos, in 3° 4′ E.

Alabuga, two vils., Russia, govt. and 90 m. SE. Tambov, dist. Borisoglyebsk, near Vorona R. P. 3000 and 5000.

Alacapo, vil., Roumania, in the Dobruja, prov. and 12½ m. W. by N. Kustenje.

Alachua, co., U.S., Florida, S. of 30° N., and W. of 82° W. P. 17,000.

Alacranes ('scorpion islands,' Egli), group of small isls. or reefs in the Gulf of Mexico, 80 m. N. of the ct. of Yucatan, affording a good anchorage on their S. side.

Alada, or **Allada,** tn., W. Africa, Dahome, in about 6° 35′ N., 2° 10′ E., 25 m. inland from Whydah.

Alaejos, tn., Spain, Leon, 34 m. SW. Valladolid. P. <4000.

Alaghir, vil. and silver-mine, Cis-Caucasia, 25 m. W. by S. Vladikavkaz. Alt. 2050 ft. ; mean rainfall (10 yrs.), 37½ inches ; rainiest months, May to August. P. <5000.

Alaghöz, mts., Transcaucasia, run W. to E., crossed by highway from Tiflis to Erivan at the height of 7837 ft. Mount A. of this ridge, 30 m. NW. Ararat, an extinct volcano, 13,454 ft.

Alagoas, state, Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, to the S. of Pernambuco. See **Brazil.**

Alagoas, or **Villa da Magdalena,** tn., prov. A., 140 m. SW. by S. Pernambuco ; exports sugar, cotton, hides, Brazil wood, and rosewood. P. 5000.

Alagoinhas, vil., Brazil, Bahia, 63 m. N. by E. São Salvador.

Alagon, tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. NW. by W. Saragossa, near the mouth of the Jalon on the Imperial Canal. P. <4000.

Alagon, riv., Spain, Leon and Estremadura, flows SW. between the Sierra de Gata and the Sierra de Gredos, and joins the Tagus a few miles above Alcantara.

Alagna, German-speaking comm., N. Italy, prov. Pavia, on the Sesia. P. <2000.

Alai, range of mts., Russian Central Asia, partly on the N. frontier of Bokhara, stretching 160 m. E. and W., in about 39½°–40° N., 71°–73° 40′ E. ; average height about 16,000 ft., peaks 18,000–19,000 ft. On the S. the longitudinal val. of the Kizil-Su separates it from the Trans-Alai Mts. [**Pamirs**]. On the N. numerous streams flow transversely towards the Syr Daria.

Alais, industrial tn., France, dep. Gard, 24 m. NW. by N. Nimes, in the middle of a considerable coalfield, and possessing a great variety of other mineral wealth, iron, zinc, lead, copper, &c. Alt. 550 ft. P. 23,700.

Alaise, vil., France, dep. Doubs, 16 m. S. Besançon, regarded by some as the Alesia taken by Julius Cæsar. P. <2000.

Alajuela, tn., Costa Rica, cap. of prov. A., 11½ m. WNW. San José. Alt. 3000 ft. P. 10,000.

Ala-kul, the largest of a group of lakes, Russian Turkistan, to the E. of Lake Balkhash (*q.v.*), NE. of the Dzungarian Alatau. A narrow isthmus separates it from Lake Sasyk-kul.

Alamance, co., U.S., N. Carolina, E. of 80° W., and crossed by 36° N.

Alameda, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 135 m. SE. by E. Regina, on the Souris branch of the C. P. R.

Alameda, city, U.S., California, A. co., on San Francisco Bay, 10 m. SE. San Francisco. P. 11,200.

Alameda, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 48 m. SW. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Alamos, tn., Mexico, Sonora, 140 m. ESE. Guaymas ; with gold and silver mines. P. 6000.

Alamos de Catorce, vil., Mexico, state of and 106 m. N. San Luis Potosi.

Alamparai, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Chengalpat, on E. ct., 27 m. S. Chengalpat, the scene of several events of importance in the struggle between the French and the English in India.

Alampur, tn., India, on the S. frontier of Haidarábád, on R. Kistna, 95 m. ENE. Bellary.

Alan, or **Camel,** riv., Eng. See **Camel.**

Aland, riv., Ger., in the Prussian prov. of Magdeburg, flows N. then NW. into the Elbe, l. bk., at Schnackenburg in the extreme E. of prov. Hanover ; navigable from Seehausen.

Åland Is., a group of numerous small isls., nearly 300 in number, many of them mere rocks and skerries, in the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to Finland. The chief isl., **Å.,** formerly contained the fortress of Bomarsund.

Alanje, vil., Colombia, Panama, 144 m. W. Panama.

Ala'otra, or **Alautra,** lake, Madagascar, in about 17° 9′–35′ S., 48° 40′–49° 4′ E., 37 m. long, formerly larger ; drained NE. into the Indian Ocean.

Alapakam, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. South Arcot, near the E. ct., 8 m. SSW. Cuddalore.

Alaply, tn., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 115 m. NW. Angora, 7 m. S. by W. Eregli.

Alapur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Budáun, 31 m. SSW. Bareilly. P. 6000.

Alapayevsk, iron and copper works, Russia, govt. Perm, on the Neiva, 80 m. NNE. Ekaterinburg. P. (1890) 8400.

Alara, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 95 m. SSW. Konia.

Alas, strait, Eastern Archipelago. See **Allas.**

Alashan, the southern part of the desert of Gobi, Mongolia, inhabited by the Olüts.

Alashehr, the ancient *Philadelphia*, tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, 74 m. E. Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail; seat of a Greek archbishop; a place held sacred by the Turks, with whom it is a favourite place of burial. Alt. 950 ft. P. 22,000.

Alaska, a territory of the U.S., forming the north-western portion of the continent of N. America, extending inland to 141° W., as far S. as the point where that meridian touches the summit of the ct. mts., and thence to the summit line of these mts., but at a distance of not more than 30 m. from ct. to the point where a line beginning at 54° 30′ N., and ascending Portland Channel, touches the mts. It was acquired by the U.S. from Russia by purchase in 1867. The Coast Range of N. America extends through the southern portion of Alaska and the penin. of Alaska, and is continued in the Aleutian Is., which also belong to the territory. It contains some of the highest summits of the chain (Mount St. Elias, Mount Fairweather, Mount Crillon), several of which are volcs. There are also some detached peaks further inland, including the still active Mount Wrangel, at the distance of 120 m. from the ct. Large glaciers (Muir, Guyot, &c.) descend at different places to the ct. The chief riv. is the Yukon, rising in the Rocky Mountains of the British possessions, and flowing in a westerly course through the centre of the territory to its delta, on the ct. of Bering Sea. The territory may be divided into three distinct dists., differing in climate, agricultural capacity, and physical character:—(1.) The northern or Yukon dist., between the riv. and the Arctic Ocean, with rolling or rocky hills and broad marshy plains, without roads, except an occasional trail, with a soil always frozen at a depth of 3 or 4 ft., and with an excessive climate. Summer temperature (at Fort Yukon) 59°, winter 23° Fahr. (2.) The Aleutian or middle dist., comprising the Aleutian isls., with a generally warmer and moist climate; the average of the snow-line is 3510 ft. above the sea, the interior covered with forests, though in the Aleutian isls. there is no wood larger than a shrub, whilst grasses are luxuriant. The average temperature of this dist. is from 36° to 40° Fahr. (3.) The Sitkan dist., from the southern boundary of the territory to the Alaskan penin., is rugged and mountainous, and covered with forest. The fisheries of Alaska extend over the banks from the ice limit in Bering Sea southward. Codfish are most abundant and valuable, besides which are the halibut, herring, and mullet. The herring fishery is carried on principally at Killisnoo, on the small isl. of Kenesaw, and for the sake of the oil and manure furnished by the fish. The fresh waters of Alaska abound in salmon, white fish, turbot, and pike. More than 3,000,000 salmon have been taken in one year at Karluk, where the largest salmon cannery in the world is situated. The pursuit of the whale, seal, and walrus is another source of revenue. The fur trade is the most important business of the territory, and has been fully developed. Among the more important fur-bearing animals are the sea-otter, now greatly reduced in numbers; the fur seal, which appears on all the isls. of the coast from June to October, but chiefly on the Pribylov group; the fox, martin, mink, beaver, otter, musk-rat, and bear (both black and brown), in the interior lands. The productive mineral deposits are those of gold, silver, and lignite. There are now several quartz-crushing gold-mines, the principal being the Treadwell Mine on Douglas I., and gold is obtained in the form of dust in the Yukon region. The production of silver is insignificant. Lignite is worked at Herendeen B., on the N. side of the Alaskan penin., and on the Shumagin Is., to the S. of that penin. Copper, cinnabar, and galena are known to exist, but have not yet been worked with success. Ice is largely exported to San Francisco. Forests cover the ct. regions as far west as Kadiak I., and about one-fourth of the interior is estimated to bear forests where not higher than 1000 ft. above sea-level; but the valuable forest trees (yellow cedar, pine, and hemlock) are found only in scattered clumps amidst vast areas of stunted Sitka spruce. Exportation of forest products is at present forbidden by the govt. Cap. Sitka, on Baranoff I. Area, 577,390 sq. m. P. (1890) 31,795, of whom 23,274 were Indians, 2287 Mongolians (chiefly Chinese, engaged for the summer as labourers in the salmon-canning establishments, &c.). See Elliot, *An Arctic Province*, London, 1886; Allen, *Report of an Expedition in the Territory of Alaska*, Washington, 1887; *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 269, with map (about 1 : 2,950,000) of the S. coast from Kadiak Island to Sitka; *U.S. Census Bulletin*, No. 39 (1891).

Alassio, fishing-tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 24 m. NE. by E. San Remo. P. <5000.

Alata, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the S. ct., 57 m. SW. by W. Adana.

Alatau, several chains of mts. in Central Asia and Siberia. **1. Trans-Ili A.** (*Zailiiskiy A.*), between L. Issyk-kul and the val. of Ili R., 180 m. long, 8000 to 12,000 ft. high, snow-clad; highest peak, Talgarnyn, 14,000 ft. Consists of two parallel chains, of which the southern has the name of *Kungei A.* **2. Terskei A.,** on the S. shore of same lake, joins the Muz-art group of peaks in the E., 200 m. long, 11,000 to 18,000 ft. high (chief peak Alexandrovskiy). **3. Dzungarian A.** or **Semiryechenskiy A.,** on the border of high plateau in SE. of Lake Balkhash, nearly 270 m. long, alt. 11,000 to 13,000 ft., snow-clad, few passes. **4. Kuznetskiy A.,** a complicated Alpine region on the frontier between Tomsk and Yeniseisk, 400 m. long, 100 m. wide, joins Sayan in S., 6000 to 7000 ft. high; gold-bearing.

Alatoz, comm., Spain, prov. and 20 m. ENE. Albacete. P. <2000.

Alatri, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, on R. Cosa, 32 m. SE. by E. Tivoli; with remarkable remains of Cyclopean walls. P. 14,000.

Alatsata, tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, 42 m. W. by S. Smyrna.

Alatyr, dist. tn., Russia, Simbirsk, on the l. bk. Sura, at confluence of riv. A., 115 m. SW. by W. Kazan. P. 14,100.

Alaunsk Plateau, name once given to the W. portion of the plateau running from the S. of the Baltic to the Ural Mts. See **Valdai.**

Alausi, tn., Ecuador, 65 m. E. Guayaquil; with hot springs. P. 4000.

Alava, prov., Spain. See **Basque Provs.,** and **Spain,** table.

Alaw, small riv., Wales, Anglesey, rises in the N. and flows SW. into St. George's Channel.

Alawalpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 47 m. E. by S. Amritsar. P. 4000.

Alaya, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Adalia, 95 m. S. by W. Konieh, close by the old fortress of Castello Lombardo. P. 2000.

Alaykan, tn., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Irâwadi, 53 m. N. Prome.

Alazan, riv., Trans-Caucasia, flows SE. then S. to the Kur, which it joins to the NE. of Elizavetpol, there called Yora.

Alazeya, riv., En. Siberia, flowing N. into the Arctic Ocean in about 156° E., between the rivs. Indighirka and Kolyma.

Alb. See **Jura, German.**

Alba, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, on the Tanaro, 27 m. E. by N. Saluzzo; with numerous remains of the ancient *A. Pompeia.* P. 6000.

Albacete, tn., Spain, prov. A., 85 m. WSW. Valencia. Alt. 2251 ft.; mean temp., yr. 56.6° F., Jan. 40.6°, Aug. 76.4°; rainfall (14 yrs.), 12.91 in. P. 20,700. For the prov., see **Spain,** table, and **Murcia.**

Alba de Tormes, tn., Spain, prov. Salamanca, 14 m. SE. Salamanca; scene of a victory of the French over the Spaniards, November 26, 1809. P. <3000.

Albáida, tn., Spain, prov. Valencia, 45 m. S. by W. Valencia. P. <4000.

Albäk, bay, Denmark, on the E. ct., in the N. of Jutland.

Albani, or **Laziali, Monti,** a group of volcanic mountains, Italy, 13–20 m. SE. Rome. In ancient times their highest summit was crowned by the temple of Jupiter Latialis or Latiaris. Alt. 2535 ft.

Albania, a region in the W. of European Turkey, having no fixed limits, but inhabited by a people usually called Albanians, but called by themselves **Shkipetars,** or **Skipetars** (their land Shkiperia), and by the Turks **Arnauts.** Their land extends from Montenegro in the N. to the Gulf of Arta in the S., and from the Adriatic eastwards to the Shar Dagh and the mts. running S. from that range, and thus embraces the Turkish vilayets of Skodra (Scutari) and Yania (Yanina), with portions of those of Kossovo and Monastir. It is mainly occupied by mts. and high plains. The principal rivs. are the Boyana and Drin in the N., Shkumbi, Semeni, and Viosa in the middle, and the Artino in the S.; the principal lakes, Scutari, Okhrida, and Yanina. The Albanian is an Aryan language of the Thraco-Hellenic family, and is divided into two chief dialects: the Gegh, spoken by the people to the N. of the Shkumbi, and the Tosk, to the S. of that riv. The Albanians are partly Mohammedan, partly Christian, the Gegh Christians adhering to the Latin rite, the Tosk Christians to the Greek rite. They are not confined to A., but are found also in many parts of Greece, and also in Lower Italy, Sicily, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Slavonia, and Dalmatia. Their total number is estimated at <2,000,000.

Alba'no, comm., Italy, prov. and 15 m. SE. by S. Rome, on the SW. side of **Lake A.,** a small crater lake, 970 ft. above sea-level. The Pope's villa of Castel Gandolfo is among those which surround this lake. The duct which the Romans pierced through the solid rock to drain off the surplus waters of the lake during the siege of Veii (396 B.C.) is still to be seen. P. <7000.

Albano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 5 m. SW. by W. Padua. P. <5000.

Albano di Lucania, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 12½ m. E. by S. Potenza. P. <3000.

Albany, riv., Canada, forming part of the NW. frontier of Ontario, issues from L. St. Joseph, and flows E. then NE. into James B.; length, 400–500 m.; navigable up to Martin's Fall,

in about 86½° W.; receives from the S. the **Kenogami,** in about 84° 40′ W., which is navigable about 70 m. up.

Albany, dist. in the E. of Cape Colony, bounded N. and E. by the Great Fish R., cap. Grahamstown.

Albany, co., Queensland, crossed in the middle by 22° S. and in the W. by 146° E.

Albany, tn., U.S., Georgia, Dougherty co., on r. bk. of Flint R., 86 m. N. by E. Tallahassee, Fla. P. <5000.

Albany, co., U.S., New York, in the E., bounded on the E. by the Hudson R., and partly on the N. by the Mohawk R.

Albany, city, U.S., cap. (since 1797) of New York State, also cap. of A. co., on r. bk. of Hudson R., 142 m. from its mouth, and at the E. end of the Erie Canal, 4 m. SW. by S. Troy. It has a state museum of natural history, state library, and the Dudley observatory. It is a port of survey in the customs dist. of New York, has manufactures of stoves, and other articles in iron, &c. A fort called Fort Nassau (after 1623 Fort Orange) was founded here by the Dutch in 1614. Near the fort a settlement grew up, which was known as Beaverwyck till 1664, when it came into the hands of the English, who named it A. after the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II. In 1673 it came again into the hands of the Dutch, who during this second occupation named it Willemstadt. Alt. 16–30 ft. (R. R.). Mean temp., yr. 48.3° F., Jan. 23.6°, July 72.8°; rainfall (36 yrs.), 40.16 in. P. (1810) 11,000; (1850) 51,000; (1880) 91,000; (1890) 94,923.

Albany, tn., U.S., Missouri, Gentry co., 45 m. NE. by N. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Albany, city, U.S., Oregon, Linn co., on Willamette R., 62 m. SSW. Portland. Alt. 600 ft.; mean rainfall (7 yrs.), 46.81 in. P. <4000.

Albany, vil., U.S., Texas, Schackelford co., 148 m. W. Dallas. Alt. 1401 ft. (R. R.). P. <1500.

Albany, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Green co., on Sugar R., 80 m. W. by S. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

Albany, municip., W. Australia, Plantagenet co., on the fine harb. formed by King George Sound, 245 m. SE. by S. Perth, with which it is connected by a railway 362 m. long. It is the principal calling port for mail steamers in the colony. Mean temp. (6 yrs.), yr. 58.6° F., Feb. 66.1°, July 52.6°; rainfall (2 yrs.), 35.55 in. P. <3000.

Albany, New, U.S., Indiana. See **New Albany.**

Albaredo, comm., Italy, Venetia, on the Adige, prov. and 16 m. SE. by E. Verona. P. <5000.

Albarracin, tn., Spain, prov. Teruel, 118 m. E. Madrid. P. <2000.

Albasan, Turkey. See **Elbasan.**

Albaston, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. W. Tavistock.

Albatera, tn., Spain, prov. Alicante, 19 m. NE. Murcia. P. <4000.

Albatross I., a small isl. in the NW. of Tasmania.

Albatross I., Indian Ocean. See **Cargados Is.**

Albatross Point, cape, New Zealand, on the W. ct. of the North I., in about 38° 7′ S.

Albay, tn., Philippine Is., near the E. ct. of the penin. of Camarines, Luzon I., in 13° 10′ N., cap. prov. A. It gives name to a large bay. P. 13,000

Albazin, in Chinese **Yaksa,** vil., Eastern Siberia, Amur prov., on the Amur, about 115 m. below the confluence of the Argun and Shilka. Formerly Chinese and Russian fort. P. 1000.

Albegna, a small riv., Italy, in the S. of Tuscany; it rises in Monte Labbro, and flows SW. into the Tyrrhenian Sea to the N. of Orbetello.

Albemarle, co., U.S., Virginia, crossed by 33° N. and 78½° W., bounded on the NW. by the Blue Ridge (Alleghanies).

Albemarle I. See **Galapagos.**

Albemarle Sound, a channel, U.S., North Carolina, in the NE., stretching 55 m. along the parallel of 36° N.; named after Lord Albemarle, one of the noblemen to whom the adjoining land was granted by Charles II. in 1663.

Albendorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, 8 m. WNW. Glatz. Near it is a sanctuary visited by numerous pilgrims. P. <2000.

Albenga, seapt., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the ct., 22 m. SW. by S. Savona. P. <5000.

Albens, tn., France, dep. Savoie, 15 m. N. Chambéry. P. <2000.

Alberbury with Cardeston, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9 m. W. by N. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. N. Westbury stn., P.M.O.; 7908 ac. P. <1000.

Alberche, riv., Spain, rises in the Sierra de Guadarrama, and flows SW. to the Tagus, which it joins at Talavera.

Albères, Monts, the name given to the low range of the Pyrenees lying between the Col de Pertus and Cape Cerbera on the Mediterranean; highest peak, 4125 ft. The road from Port Vendres (France) to Figueras (Spain) leads across this range by the Col de Banyuls (1190 ft.).

Alberique, tn., Spain, prov. Valencia, 25 m. SSW. Valencia, on the Jucar. P. <5000.

Albermarle, co., U.S., Virginia, E. of 79° W., and crossed by 38° N.

Alberobello, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 32 m. SE. by S. Bari. P. <5000.

Albersweiler, comm., Bavaria, Palatinate, 20 m. WSW. Spires. P. <3000.

Albert, co., Canada, New Brunswick, at the head of the B. of Fundy, crossed in the N. by 46° N.

Albert, dist., Cape Colony, on the N. frontier, crossed by 26° E., cap. Burghersdorp.

Albert, France, dep. Landes. See **Labrit.**

Albert, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Peronne, on the Ancre, 18 m. ENE. Amiens. P. 5900.

Albert, the former name of a large region in the NW. of New South Wales beyond the Darling, now divided up into cos.

Albert, riv., Queensland, flows NNE. into the Gulf of Carpentaria, a little to the west of 140° E.

Albert, co., S. Australia, bounded on the N. and W. by the Murray, and crossed by 140° E.

Albert (Nyanza), or **Mwutan Nzige,** lake, Central Africa, Nile basin, in about 1° 10′–2° 20′ N., 30½°–31½° E., about 110 m. long by 20–26 m. wide, receives at its head the Semliki R., at its NE. end the (Somerset) Nile, which issues from it again in the extreme N. as the White Nile. Alt. 2400 ft.

Alberta, one of the North-West Territories of Canada, bounded on the S. by the U.S., on the W. by the Rocky Mts., on the N. by the '18th correction line,' which is near 55° N., and on the E. by Saskatchewan and Assiniboia; with an area at least one-ninth larger than that of Great Britain; cap. Calgary. Its surface rises from an elevation of about 2000–2200 ft. in the E. to about 3500 ft. at the base of the Rocky Mts. Its chief rivs., all remarkable for their clear cold water, and rich in trout, are the Smoky R., flowing N.; the Athabaska, NE.; the N. Saskatchewan, Battle, Red Deer, Bow, Belly, and Milk, flowing E. or SE. The southern portion of the territory is mainly rolling prairie land, with isolated plateaux ('ridges') 100–200 ft. above the general surface. The principal vegetation is short buffalo grass, and trees are confined to the vals. In the E. the prairie extends to about 52½° N., and this is succeeded to the N. by a transitional region, between the Battle R. and the N. Saskatchewan, in which the short buffalo grass is replaced by grasses of a better quality interspersed with poplar forests. This has been called the 'fertile belt.' The NW. is a forest region with a more broken surface, and the same character belongs to the Beaver Hills to the S. of the N. Saskatchewan. The climate is healthy. In winter its severity is frequently mitigated by the 'chinook' (*föhn*) winds, which blow from the SW. across the Rockies. Mean temperature, winter months (January, February, March) at Fort M'Leod in the S., 21° Fahr.; summer months (July, August, September) 62.2° Fahr.; at Calgary (at the base of the Rockies, 3389 ft.), winter 12.2° Fahr., summer 58.3° Fahr.; at Edmonton, in the N., winter 11.3° Fahr., summer 55.2° Fahr. Average rainfall at Edmonton, 9½ in., snowfall 33½ in. A. is specially adapted for cattle-ranching and dairy-farming, but wheat and other grains thrive. There are enormous fields of coal and lignite. Coal is mined at Lethbridge and anthracite at Banff and Canmore, at the base of the Rockies. Petroleum is known to be present, and iron, gold, silver, galena, and copper are among the other minerals. There are hot sulphur springs at Banff, which is included in the Rocky Mts. National Park of the Dominion. [**North-West Territories.**] P. (1891) 26,123.

Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of Canada, Report of Prog., 1882–84 (*Dawson on the Bow and Belly Rivers*), Montreal, 1885; and vol. ii., E., 1887 (*Tyrrell on North Alberta*).

Albert, lake, U.S., Oregon, Lake co.; no outlet.

Albert Canyon, stn., Canada, Brit. Col., on the C. P. R., 1081 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 401 m. from Vancouver.

Albert Edward (Nyanza), lake, Central Africa, belonging to the upper part of the Nile basin, lying for the most part just S. of the equator, drained N. by the Semliki into the Albert Nyanza; discovered and named in honour of the Prince of Wales by Stanley in 1889. Alt. 3300 ft.

Albert Edward, mt., New Guinea, Owen Stanley range, to the N. of Mt. Owen Stanley. Alt. 12,500 ft.

Albert Lake, a sheet of brackish water, S. Australia, 10 by 8 m., communicating by a narrow channel with Lake Alexandrina on the NW.

Albert Lea, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. of Freeborn co., 85 m. S. by W. St. Paul. P. <4000.

Albert Mine, silver mine, South African Republic, about 50 m. NE. Pretoria.

Albert Mines, coal-mining vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Albert co. P. <1500.

Alberton, seapt. tn., Canada, Prince Edward I., Princes co., on Cascumpeque harb., 62 m. NW. Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Alberton, tp., Queensland, Stanley co., on the ct., 25 m. SE. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Alberton, tn., S. Australia, Adelaide co., a suburb of and 7 m. NW. Adelaide, on the rly.

Alberton, tin-mining locality, Tasmania, Dorset co., 35 m. ENE Launceston.

Alberton, tp., Victoria, Buln Buln co., on a small riv. called Albert, 3 m. from its mouth, 177 m. SE. Melbourne. P. <1000.

Albert Town, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., at the outlet of the Clutha from lakes Hawea and Wanaka, 90 m. WNW. Oamaru.

Albertville, stn., Congo Free State, W. side of Tanganyika, in 6° 4′ S., 13 m. S. of the Lukuga.

Albertville, tn., France, dep. Savoie, on the Isère, 24 m. ENE. Chambéry; cap. arr.; with silver-lead mines. The town was formed in 1835 by King Charles Albert of Sardinia by the union of the two vils. of L'Hôpital and Conflans, on opposite banks of the R. Arly. Alt. 1030 ft. P. <4000.

Albi, the ancient *Albiga*, tn., France, cap. dep. Tarn, on the Tarn, 23 m. N. by W. Castres; with various manufactures; seat of an archbishop; its cathedral, Ste. Cécile, one of the finest in the S. of France; formerly cap. of the co. of A., annexed to the French crown in 1249 at the close of the religious war waged against the Albigenses, who were denounced as heretics. Birthplace of the navigator La Pérouse (died 1788). Alt. 574 ft.; mean temp., yr. 56° F., Jan. 40.6°, Aug. 72.5°. P. 14,200.

Albia, city, U.S., Iowa, Monroe co., 58 m. SE. Des Moines. P. <3000.

Albina, city, U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co., 1 m. from Portland. P. 5100.

Albino Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on L. Erie, 12 m. W. by S. Buffalo, N.Y.

Albion, vil., Canada, Ontario. See **Bolton.**

Albion, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. S. Wednesbury, included in the parl. bor. Wednesbury.

Albion, vil., U.S., Idaho, Cassia co., 155 m. SE. by E. Boisé City. P. <1500.

Albion, vil., U.S., Illinois, Edward co., 117 m. E. by S. St. Louis, Mo. P. <1500.

Albion, tn., U.S., Indiana, Noble co., 40 m, SW. by W. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Albion, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 24 m. NE. Augusta. P. <1500.

Albion, city, U.S., Michigan, Calhoun co., on Kalamazoo R., 88 m. W. Detroit. P. <4000.

Albion, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Boone co., 108 m. W. by N. Omaha. P. <1500.

Albion, vil., U.S., New York, Orleans co., 30 m. W. by N. Rochester, on the Erie Canal. P. 5000.

Albion, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Erie co., 21 m. SW. Erie. P. <1500.

Albion, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., on Blackstone R., 10 m. N. by W. Providence. P. <1500.

Albion Mines, or **Stellarton,** coal-mining vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Pictou co., 10 m. S. by E. Pictou. P. <2000.

Albissola, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 2 m. ENE. Savona, with manufactures of porcelain vases. P. <2000.

Albistan, or **El Bostan,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 122 m. N. Aleppo, on the Jihan. P. 6500.

Alblasser Waard, dist., Holland, in the SE. of prov. S. Holland, to the S. of the Lek; noted for its hemp.

Albocácer, comm., Spain, prov. and 23 m. N. by E. Castellon de la Plana, 47 m. SW. Tortosa. P. <4000.

Albona, tn., Austria, Istria, 23 m. SW. Fiume, on the Gulf of Quarnero. P. <5000.

Alboran, small isl. in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, ½ m. long by ¼ m. broad, in 35° 56′ N., 3° 0′ 40″ W.

Alboraya, tn., Spain, prov. and 4 m. NE. Valencia. P. <5000.

Albourne, par. and hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 8 m. NNW. Brighton, 2½ m. E. Henfield stn., P.O. P. <500.

Albox, tn., Spain, prov. and 42 m. NNE. Almeria. P. 10,100.

Albrechtsburg. See **Meissen.**

Albrechtsdorf, tn. and comm., Austria, in the NE. of Bohemia, 10 m. E. by S. Reichenberg; with large glass-works. P. tn. <5000.

Albreda, British trading stn. at the mouth of the Gambia, W. Africa.

Albrighton, par. and vil., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 18 m. N. Kidderminster, 5 m. ESE. Shiffnal, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Albrighton, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 3½ m. N. Shrewsbury, P.O. P. <250.

Albuera, vil., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 13 m. SE. Badajoz; scene of a battle in which Marshal Soult was defeated by Lord Beresford, May 16, 1811. P. <1000.

Albufeira, small seapt. on the S. ct. of prov. Algarve, Portugal, 41 m. E. by N. Cape St. Vincent. P. <5000.

Albufera (from Arabic, *Al Baheirah*, 'the small sea'), shallow ct. lake, Spain, to the S. of Valencia, abounding in fish and water-birds, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of wooded sand-dunes; 13 m. long.

Albula, mts., Switzd. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A.,** 3 (c).

Albula, pass, Switzd. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (10 *b*.).

Albula, riv., Switzd., cant. Grisons, flows W. from the vicinity of the A. Pass to the Hinter-Rhine, which it joins a little below the Via Mala.

Albuñol, tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. SE. by S. Granada, near the ct. P. 9400.

Albuquerque, fortified tn., Spain, prov. and 26 m. N. by W. Badajoz. P. 7000.

Albuquerque, New, tn., U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 57 m. SW. Santa Fé. Alt. 4933 ft. (R. R.). Mean temp. (13 yrs.), yr. 55.8° F., Jan. 32.6°, July 78.1°; rainfall, 7.19 in. P. <4000.

Albuquerque, Old, tn., to the SE. of New A. P. <2000.

Albuquerque de Velha, riv.-port, Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, on the Paraguay, in about 19° 26′ S.

Alburg, tn., U.S., Vermont, Grand Isle co., 34 m. N. Burlington. P. <1500.

Alburgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 13½ m. S. Norwich, 1½ m. NW. Homersfield stn., P.O. P. <750.

Alburno, Monte, a mt., or rather small plateau, about 15 m. long by 6 m. broad, Italy, near the W. ct., in the S. of Campania, bounded on the NE. and E. by the Tanagro valley and the Val di Diano. Alt. 5715 ft.

Alburtis, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., 20 m. NE. by E. Reading. P. <1500.

Albury, par. and hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 11 m. NE. Hertford, 3½ m. NW. Bishop Stortford, P.O. P. <750.

Albury, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 9 m. E. by S. Oxford, close to Tiddington stn. P. <250.

Albury, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 4 m. ESE. Guildford, 2 m. ENE. of its stn. (**Chilworth and A.**), on the S. E. R., PMT.O.; par. 4418 ac. P. <1500.

Albury, tn., New South Wales, Goulburn co., at the head of steam navigation on the Murray, 115 m. ESE. Deniliquin, in 146° 55′ E. The Murray is here crossed by two bridges, one of them a rly. bridge connecting the Victorian and New South Wales rly. systems. Alt. 572 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.6° F., Jan. 75.2°, July 45.4°; rainfall (23 yrs.), 26.39 in. P. 6000.

Albury, vil., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 20 m. WNW. Timaru, on a rly.

Albury Heath, place, with P.O., 2 m. from Albury, Surrey.

Alburz Mts. See **Elburz Mts.**

Alby, tn., France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the Cheran, 18 m. N. by E. Chambéry, 8 m. SW. Annecy. P. <2000.

Alby with Thwaite, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 6 m. S. by W. Cromer, 4 m. W. Gunton stn. P. <500.

Alcacer do Sal, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, on the Sado, 23 m. SE. by E. Setubal, starting-point of the high road leading SE. by Beja to Mertola on the Guadiana. P. 3000.

Alcaig, hamlet, Scot., Nairnshire, on the E. ct., on the S. shore of Cromarty Firth, 1½ m. SE. Dingwall, P.O.

Alcalá de Chisbert, tn., Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, 40 m. SSW. Tortosa, 3 m. from the ct., from which it is separated by the Irta Mts. P. 5800.

Alcalá de Guadaira, tn., Spain, prov. and 7 m. SE. by S. Seville, with a large Moorish fort. P. 9000.

Alcalá de Henares, an old walled tn., Spain, prov. Madrid, on the r. bk. of the Henares, opposite the site of the ancient Roman tn. of *Complutum*, 20 m. ENE. Madrid; birthplace of Cervantes (1547–1616); once seat of a famous university, founded in 1508 by Cardinal Jimenez, but transferred to Madrid in 1836; the place in which was printed the Complutensian (polyglot) Bible, the original of which is preserved here. P. 13,500 (in the time of the Arabs 60,000).

Alcala de los Gazules, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, 32 m. E. by S. Cadiz. P. 9800.

Alcalá la Real, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, 23 m. SSW. Jaën. P. 16,000.

Alcamo, tn., Sicily, prov. and 24 m. E. by S. Trapani. P. 23,000.

Alcanadre, riv., Spain, prov. Huesca, flows S. then ESE. to the Cinca.

Alcañiz, fortified tn., Spain, prov. Teruel, on the Guadalope, 38 m. NW. by W. Tortosa; with large alum works. P. 7800.

Alcantara, tn., Brazil, Maranham, on the W. side of the B. de São Marcos, in 2° 22′ S., 44° 25′ W., and 16 m. NW. by W. Maranham. P. 5000.

Alcántara (Arabic, 'the bridge'), fortified tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, on the l. bk. of the Tagus, 58 m. WNW. Trujillo, once the seat of the Order of A. The town owes its name to a fine Roman bridge built by Trajan. P. <4000.

Alcantarilla, comm., Spain, prov. and 5 m. W. Murcia. P. <5000.

Alcáraz, tn., Spain, prov. Albacete, 40 m. SW. by W. Albacete, at the N. base of the **Sierra A.** (6000 ft.); with zinc (calamine) mines near. P. <5000.

Alcarrache, small riv., Spain and Portugal, flows W. to the Guadiana, about 38° 20′ N.

Alcarri'n. La, a large, well-watered, and fertile tract in Spain, prov. Cuenca and Guadalajara, traversed by the head-waters of the Tagus.

Alcatraz, a small isl., U.S., California, in San Francisco harb., with U.S. post hospital.

Alcatrazes, Ilhas dos ('Portuguese, 'pelican islands'), two groups of small isls., one on the W. ct. of Africa, in 10° 37′ N., the other on the coast of Brazil, in 24° 6′ S., about 45 m. ESE. Santos.

Alcaudete, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, 22 m. SW. by W. Jaën; built almost entirely of black marble. P. 9200.

Alcázar de San Juan, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 55 m. SE. by E. Toledo; with calamine and iron mines. P. 9500.

Alcester, par. and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., on the Arrow, 7½ m. W. by N. Stratford-on-Avon, on the G. W. and M. Rlys., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**A. with Weethley**) P.<2500.

Alcester, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Union co., 40 m. E. by N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Alchuku, Manchuria. See **Asheho.**

Alcira, tn., Spain, prov. Valencia, on the r. bk. of the Jucar, 23 m. S. by W. Valencia. P. 18,500.

Alciston, par., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., 7 m. ESE. Lewes, 1½ m. SW. Berwick stn. P.<250. See **Selmeston.**

Alcobaça, seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, in the S. of Bahia, in 17° 31′ S., its entrance between the Recife Timbebas and the Abrolhos Reefs.

Alcobaça, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura; with a fine Gothic church containing the tombs of several Portuguese kings and of Iñes de Castro. P.<2000.

Alcochete, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, on the E. side of the Bay of Lisbon, 11 m. E. by N. Lisbon. P.<4000.

Alcock, prov., on the N. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Alcombe (al'kum), hamlet, Eng., Somerset, **Wellington** div., 20 m. N. Tiverton, 1 m. S. Minehead stn., P.O.

Alco'na, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NE., on L. Huron, S. of 45° N.

Alconbury, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 3½ m. NW. Huntingdon, PMT.O. P.<750.

Alconbury Hill, 1½ m. N. of Alconbury.

Alconbury Weston, par., 1 m. to the N. of A., P.O. P.<500.

Alcorcon, comm., Spain, prov. Madrid, 7 m. SW. by W. Madrid. P.<1000.

Alcorn, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the N. frontier, E. of 89° W.

Alcóy, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. N. Alicante; situated in a fine huerta; centre of the Valencian paper manufactures. P. 30,000.

Alcudia, tn., Spain, giving name to the larger of the two bays on the NE. of Majorca I. P.<3000.

Alcudia, Val de la, val., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, in the dist. of La Mancha; with antimony mines.

Alcumlow. See **Moreton with A.**

Aldabra, or **Aldebra,** a group of small isls. in the Indian Ocean, in the N. of Mozambique Channel, 9° 24′ S., 46° 22′ E.; comprising A. (the largest, 20 m. long, 'a solid madreporic mass'), Astove, Cosmoledo, and Assumption, dependencies of Mauritius, with no permanent inhabitants, but visited for turtle-fishing. See Colonial Office Report, No. 40.

Aldamph, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Don, 8 m. N. Crathie.

Aldan, navigable riv., Siberia, Yakutsk, rises in A. Mts., part of Stanovoi, winds NE. then W. into the Lena, which it joins in 63¼° N., 70 m. below Yakutsk; 1370 m. long.

Aldansk, vil., En. Siberia, on the Aldan, and on the route from Yakutsk to Okhotsk.

Aldborough, New Glasgow, or **Airey,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., on Lake Erie, 40 m. SW. by S. London.

Aldborough, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 6 m. SSW. Cromer, 4 m. N. Aylsham stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Aldborough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 7 m. SE. by E. Ripon, 1 m. SE. Boroughbridge stn., P.O. P.<750.

Aldborough Hatch, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex, Romford div., 2 m. NE. by N. Great Ilford stn., 9½ m. NE. by E. St. Paul's, London. See **Ilford, Great.**

Aldbourn, par. and vil., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., 9 m. SE. by E. Swindon, 4½ m. E. Ogbourne stn., PM.O.; 8490 ac. P.<1500.

Aldbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on Lambwath Str., 11 m. NE. by E. Hull, 4½ m. E. by S. Burton Constable stn., PM.O.; 4904 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**A. with Colden Parva**) P<1000.

Aldbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the N. of the Richmond div., 5½ m. W. by S. Darlington, PMT.O. P.<500. See **Stanwick.**

Aldbury, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 9½ m. E. Aylesbury, 1½ m. E. Tring stn.; with monument to the Duke of Bridgwater, the celebrated promoter of inland navigation, PM.O. P.<1000.

Aldcliffe, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster union. P.<250.

Aldclune, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Garry, 2 m. SE. by E. Blair Athole, 1 m. NW. Killiecrankie stn., P.O.

Alde, riv., Eng., Suffolk, flows SE. then E. to Aldeburgh, where it takes the name of the Ore, and flows in a southerly direction parallel to the coast till it enters the sea at **Orford Haven,** 6½ m. NE. of Felixstow, in 52° 2′ N. The Ore is also the name of a trib. which joins it on the r. bk., where it turns to the E.

Aldebra. See **Aldabra.**

Aldeburgh, or **Aldborough,** mun. bor. and par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on the ct. and the Alde, 20 m. ENE. Ipswich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. mun. bor. and par.<2500.

Aldeby, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10 m. SW. by S. Yarmouth, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<750.

Aldeia Gallega, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, 7½ m. E. Lisbon, at the head of an arm of the B. of Lisbon, starting-point of the high-road to Elvas and Badajoz. P.<5000.

Aldelamento, vil., Brazil, on the Yatapu R., 135 m. ENE. Manaos.

Alden, vil., U.S., Iowa, Hardin co., 97 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Alden, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 18 m. E. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Aldenham, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 7 m. S. by W. St. Albans, 1½ m. SW. Radlett stn.; 6113 ac. P.<2500.

Alder Bay, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the W. shore of Loch Ericht, 2½ m. N. of the foot of the loch.

Alderbury, par. and vil., Eng., Wilts., Wilton div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Salisbury, with a junc. stn. on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P.<750.

Alderford, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10 m. NW. Norwich, 1 m. E. Lenwade stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Attlebridge**) P.<250.

Aldergrove, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Massereene, on the G. N. R., 5 m. S. Antrim.

Alderholt, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the E. border of the E. div., 10½ m. S. by W. Salisbury, close to Daggens Rd. stn., P.O. P.<750.

Alderley, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 1½ m. S. by E. Wotton-under-Edge, 3 m. E. by N. Wickwar stn.; in the church is the tomb of Sir Matthew Hale, born in this par. in 1609; P.O. P.<250.

Alderley Edge, or **Chorley,** eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 8 m. SSW. Stockport, with stn. on the L. & NW. R. The name originally belongs to a short hill-ridge adjoining the stn. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Alderley, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 9½ m. SSW. Stockport. N. A., P.<750; O. A., P.<500.

Aldermaston, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 9½ m. SW. by W. Reading, 2½ m. SW. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Aldermaston Soak, hamlet to the SE. of Aldermaston.

Alderminster, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 4½ m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O. P.<500.

Alderney, in French **Aurigny,** the ancient *Riduna*, one of the Channel Is., 10 m. W. Cape de la Hague; cap. St. Anne. It forms part of the bailiwick of Guernsey, but has also a local legislative body, and local civil but not criminal jurisdiction. It is well cultivated, and noted for its breed of cows. On the N. side there is a breakwater and harb. of refuge; 1962 ac. P. 2000.

Alderney, Race of, the channel between Alderney I. and France.

Aldersey, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. SE. by S. Chester, 2 m. SW. Tattenhall stn. P.<250.

Aldersgate Street, stn., London, Eng., on the Metropol. Dist. Rly. (Inner Circle), ½ m. N. St. Paul's.

Aldershot, par. and tn., Eng., in the NE. of Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 14½ m. E. Basingstoke, with two stns. on the L. & SW. R., (1) Aldershot Town, (2) North Camp. In 1854 a permanent camp was established on an adjoining heath for 20,000 men, and in the vicinity there are barracks for 2000 men. 4178 ac. P. (including 13,000 military) 25,600.

Alderton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 6½ m. E. Tewkesbury, 2 m. SE. Beckford stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. or Aldrington**) P.<500.

Alderton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. S. by W. Northampton, 3 m. SSW. Roade stn. P.<250. See **Grafton Regis.**

Alderton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 12½ m. NNE. Bath, P.O. P.<250.

Alderton, ct. par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 11½ m. E. by S. Ipswich, 6 m. SE. Woodbridge stn., P.O. P.<750.

Alderton, stn., Queensland, Bulwer co., 195 m. W. by N. Brisbane.

Alderwasley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 4½ m. SSE. Matlock, 1 m. W. Whatstandwell Bridge stn., with coal-mines. P.<500.

Aldfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. WSW. Ripon. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Studley**) P.<500.

Aldford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. SSE. Chester, on the r. bk. of the Dee, 4 m. W. Tattenhall stn., PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. with Buerton**) P.<750.

Aldgate, stn., London, Eng., on the Metropol. Dist. Rly. (Inner Circle), 1 m. E. St. Paul's. **East A.,** stn. adjoining, on the Whitechapel branch of the same rly.

Aldgirnaig, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Garry, 3 m. SE. by E. Blair Athole, close to Killiecrankie stn.

Aldham, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 6½ m. W. Colchester, 1 m. NW. by N. Marks Tey stn. P.<500.

Aldham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 8 m. W. Ipswich, 2 m. NNE. Hadleigh, 1½ m. NNE. Hadleigh stn. P.<250.

Aldinga, settlement, S. Australia, Adelaide co., 25 m. S. by W. Adelaide.

Aldingbourn, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 4 m. E. Chichester, 2½ m. E. by N. Drayton stn., PM.O.; 3098 ac. P.<1000.

Aldingham, part of eccles. par., Eng., Kent. See **Thornham.**

Aldingham, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 5 m. E. by N. Barrow; 4812 ac., and 17,732 ac. foreshore. P.<1500.

Aldin Grange, rly. stn., Eng., co. Durham, Mid div., on the N. E. R., 2 m. W. by N. Durham.

Aldington, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, in St. Augustine div., 5½ m. SE. Ashford, 1½ m S. by E. Smeeth stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Aldington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the Avon, 2 m. E. Evesham. P.<250.

Aldon, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 21 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. WNW. Onibury stn.

Aldreth, hamlet, Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 7 m. SW. by W. Ely, 2 m. SSW. Haddenham stn.

Aldridge, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth div., 3½ m. NE. by E. Walsall, on the M. R., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Aldringham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 20 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, 2 m. from the ct., 1½ m. S. Leiston stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**A. with Thorpe**) P.<750.

Aldrington, Gloucestershire. See **Alderton.**

Aldrington, or **Atherington,** ct. par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 3 m. W. Brighton. P.<2500.

Aldstone Moor, an old spelling of Alston Moor. See **Alston.**

Aldsworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 7½ m. NNW. Lechlade, P.O. P.<500.

Aldwark, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. WSW. Matlock. P.<250.

Aldwark, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 11 m. NW. York, 3 m. SW. Alne stn. P.<250. See **Alne.**

Aldwark, or **Aldwarke,** hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the M. S. & L. R., 2½ m. NE. Rotherham, P.O.

Aldwinkle, St. Peter, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. NE. Wellingborough, 1½ m. WNW. Thorpe stn.; birthplace of the poet Dryden; P.O. P.<500.

Aldworth, or **Allder,** par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 9 m. NE. by N. Newbury, 2 m. E. Compton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Aleamuri, settlement, New Zealand, North I., E. Taupo co., on the l. bk. of the Waikato, 93 m. NW. by N. Napier.

Aledo, city, U.S., Illinois, Mercer co., 90 m. S. by W. Dubuque, Io. P.<2000.

Alejandra, col., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, on Rio San Javier, 126 m. NE. by N. Santa Fé.

Aleksinac, tn., Servia, cap. prov. A., on the r. bk. of the Morava, 18 m. NW. by N. Nish. P. 5800.

Alele, or **Wickham,** riv., New Guinea, entering the Gulf of Papua in about 145° 14′ E.

Alemeth, place named in O. T. See **Almit.**

Alemquer, tn., Portugal, dist. and 25 m. NNE. Lisbon. P.<5000.

Alemtejo ('beyond the Tagus'), prov., Portugal, divided into the three dists. of Portalegre, Evora, and Beja; cap. Evora. It stretches along the Spanish frontier from the Tagus S. to Algarve, and has about 30 m. of coast between Algarve and Estremadura. Except in the E., where branches of the mts. of Spanish Estremadura and (in the S.) of the Sierra Morena extend into the prov., the surface is level or hilly. In the W. these lower tracts are mostly covered with cistus heaths and cattle pastures, and are generally treeless, in places marshy, and have only a small cultivated area; but the E. has fine fruitful valleys, with considerable stretches of forest (especially chestnuts and cork-oaks) on the mountain slopes. The principal products are grain (above all, wheat), oil, fruit, chestnuts, and cork. Horses and mules are reared on a large scale round Evora, sheep in the NE. The only mineral of importance is copper pyrites, beds of which (continuations of those of Spain) are worked in the SE. at São Domingo. Communications are very defective. It has no navigable river. A rly. runs S. to Beja, and then branches to the E. and SW. Till lately the bay of Lisbon was the only harb. with which it was connected by rail. Neither its own ct., nor that of Estremadura S. of Setubal, has any good harb. These defects, along with the nature of the surface, accounts for its being the most sparsely peopled prov. in Portugal. It was, however, much more populous in the time of the Moors. See **Portugal,** table.

Alen, a small riv., Eng., Cornwall, flows SSW. to the Camel.

Alençon, cap. dep. Orne, France, on the S. border of the dep., on the Sarthe, 30 m. N. by W. Le Mans; with manufactures of lace called *point d'A.*, established by Colbert in 1676, but now greatly declined; noted also for its cut pebbles, called 'A. diamonds.' It was held by the English from 1415 to 1449. Alt. 475 ft.; mean temp., yr. 50.9° F., Jan. 37.9°, July 65.7°. P. 15,700.

Alepe, India. See **Alleppi.**

Aleppo, or **Haleb-es-Shabba,** the ancient *Beræa,* which is probably the same as *Chalybon,* a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. vilayet, in the N. of Syria, and one of the chief centres of trade in the Ottoman Empire, on the Koeik (ancient *Chalus*), 70 m. E. the Mediterranean, in 36° 11′ N., 37° 10′ E.; inhabited by Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, Maronites, Syrians, and a few Europeans. About four-fifths of the inhabitants are Mohammedans, the remainder mainly Christians of the Greek Church. The city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. The Italian form of the name A. dates from the time when Italians commanded the trade with the East. Many Venetian families still survive from this period and carry on Venetian industries. Manufactures silks, cottons, gold and silver thread stuffs. Trade is chiefly in the hands of the Christians. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Diarbekir, Mosul, Kurdistan, and Armenia. The trade with Europe is carried on principally by Alexandretta (Scanderoon). Its trade reached its highest development towards the close of the 15th cy., just before the discovery of the sea-way to India. In recent times it has suffered somewhat by the opening of the Suez Canal. The tn. is healthy, but a curious skin disease, manifesting itself by the appearance, generally in the face, of a spot which undergoes various changes, and ultimately leaves a permanent mark, is very prevalent. The same disease is met with in Bagdad and in several Syrian towns. The city was conquered by the Saracens, 636 A.D. It was ravaged by Tamerlane in 1402, and it fell to the Turks in 1517. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1170, and again in 1822. On the latter occasion, when its population was estimated at 250,000–300,000, it is said to have lost two-thirds of its inhabitants. Alt. 1140 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 39.5° F., July 83.9°. P. 127,000; Moham. 97,000; Greeks, 8000; Armenians, 5500.

Aleppo, a vilayet, Asiatic Turkey, and one of the four sanjaks composing that vilayet. The vilayet is traversed by the upper Jihun, the middle portion of the Euphrates, and the lower part of the Orontes. The N. portion is mountainous, the remainder chiefly composed of plains upwards of 1000 feet high, on which cultivation everywhere depends on irrigation. The sanjak extends from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, and is in large part a region of inland drainage. It contains numerous oases, the principal being Aleppo and Aintab. Agriculture very backward; no modern agricultural machines are in use, but the government has established a model farm near the city of A. Chief exports, butter, oil, cotton, and silk. See **Turkey.**

Aleshki, Genoese *Elice,* dist. tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, on the l. bk. of the Dnieper, cap. of Dnieprovsk dist., 7 m. SE. of Kherson; considerable trade. P. 10,000.

Alessandria, fortified tn., Italy, Piedmont, cap. prov. A., on the Tanaro, 47 m. ESE. Turin; founded in 1168 by the Lombard league to oppose the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and named in honour of Pope Alexander III. It is an important rly. centre and seat of trade with Genoa, Turin, and Milan. See **Marengo.** Alt. 318 ft.; mean rainfall (17 yrs.), 26.3 in. P. 60,000.

Alessandria della Rocca, tn., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 33 m. W. Caltanissetta. P. 6000.

Alessano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 19 m. SSW. Otranto. P. 3000.

Alessio, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Scutari, on the Drin Lyunit, 21 m. SSE. Scutari. Burial-place of Scanderbeg. P.<1000.

Alet, vil., France, dep. Aude, picturesquely situated in a Pyrenean defile, on the R. Aude, 16 m. S. by W. Carcassonne; with hot and cold medicinal springs. P.<2000.

Alethorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, Walsingham union. P.<250.

Aletsch (from local patois, *avalanz, alenz,* 'avalanche,' Egli), peak (A.-horn) and glaciers. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Alevkimos, Cape, Greece, Corfu I., E. ct., in 39° 28′ N.

Aleutian Is., a chain of treeless, grassy, and mostly mountainous isls., with numerous volcanic peaks, stretching about 1650 m. W. from the narrow penin. of Alaska, and belonging to the U.S. The principal isls. of the group are Unimak and Unalaska, the most westerly Attu. The climate is humid and stormy, but free from extremes, the temperature rarely falling below zero or rising above 75°. The inhabitants are mainly Aleuts, a people allied to the Eskimo. They live chiefly by fishing. They have been partly civilised under Russian rule, and are adherents of the Greek Church. Fur-traders visit the isls. for the capture of the seal, sea-otter, and Arctic fox. P. about 8000.

Ale Water, riv., Scot., flows NE. then E. through Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire till it joins the Teviot about 1 m. below Ancrum.

Alexander, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C.P.R., 149 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Alexander, city, U.S., Alabama, Tallapoosa co., 44 m. NE. by N. of Montgomery. Alt 742 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Alexander, co., U.S., Illinois, in extreme SW.

Alexander, co., U.S., N. Carolina, W. of 81° W., crossed in the N. by 36° N., bounded on the S. by the Catawba R.

Alexander Bay, E. side of the Caspian Sea, in 43° 10′ N.

Alexander Islands, the name given to the Alaskan Is., adjoining the W. ct. of N. America from 54° 40′ to 58° 25′ N.; principal, Prince of Wales and Baranov.

Alexander Range, a chain of mts., Russian Central Asia, govts. Semiryechensk and Syr Daria, trending about 200 m. W. by N. from near the W. end of L. Issyk-kul, and sending down from its N. slopes numerous affluents to the Chu; near its E. end Mount Semenov, 15,400 ft.

Alexander Würtemberg, or **Würtemberg Canal,** Russia, connecting the Volga with the N. Dvina with the aid of the Sheksna, trib. of the Volga, and the Porozovitsa, Lake Kubenskoye, the Sukhona, tribs. of the N. Dvina.

Alexander's Bay, or **Port Alexander,** Portuguese W. Africa, in 15° 50′ S.

Alexandra, lake, Central Africa. See **Akenyara.**

Alexandra, vil., Natal, on the E. ct., 38 m. SW. by S. Durban. P.<2000.

Alexandra, bor., New Zealand, North I., Waipa co., on the Waipa, 78 m. SSE. Auckland. P.<1500.

Alexandra, South, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., 72 m. NW. Dunedin.

Alexandra, vil., U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 195 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Alexandra, tn., Victoria, Anglesey co., 60 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Alexandra Dock, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on L. & NW. R. See **Liverpool.**

Alexandra Land, a name once given to the N. terr. of S. Australia.

Alexandra Park, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, in the parl. burgh of Glasgow, on the N. B. R.

Alexandra Park, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Stretford div., on the M. S. & L. R., 4 m. S. Manchester.

Alexandretta, Turkish **Iskenderun,** corrupted into **Scanderoon,** seapt., Asiatic Turkey, on the E. side of the Gulf of A., in the angle between Asia Minor and Syria. It has an excellent anchorage, but, lying at the N. end of a low marshy plain, is unhealthy, so that the consuls and other Europeans reside at Beilan, among the hills to the S., on the route leading across the mts. to Aleppo, of which A. is the port. Average value of exports (wheat, native manufactures, wool, &c.), about £1,000,000; of imports (Manchester goods, &c.), about £1,500,000. P. 6900; Moham. 3300; Christians, 3550 (Cuinet).

Alexandria, Turkish **Iskenderieh,** the principal seapt. of Egypt, 113 m. NW. Cairo, built on a narrow isthmus between the Mediterranean and L. Mariut, partly on a small artificial penin. which runs out to sea between the old harb. on the SW. and the new harb. on the NE., and unites to the mainland the ancient isl. of Pharos, now the NW. side of the old harb, surmounted at its extremity by a lighthouse, with a light visible for 18½ m.; connected by rail with all the chief tns. of Egypt, and by the Mahmudiye Canal (10 ft. deep) with the Rosetta arm of the Nile, which lies to the E. It is fortified, is the stn. of the Egyptian fleet, and has a palace of the pasha, naval arsenal, military and naval hospitals, and a custom-house. The old harb., which is the principal one, has a depth at low water of from 15 to 28 ft; quays nearly 2 m. long. At present it does not admit vessels of the largest size, and is so difficult of entrance that it cannot be entered at night; but the entrance is being made wider and safer, so that it can be entered at all times, and being deepened to 30 ft. The port has also a floating dock 463 ft. long, 79 ft. wide, and 20 ft. deep. Nine-tenths of the foreign commerce of Egypt is carried on by this port [**Egypt**], which has direct telegraphic communication with Port Said, Suez, Beirut, Cyprus, Crete, Malta, Bona, and Gibraltar. Of the ancient city, the cisterns, catacombs, and Pompey's Pillar are the principal remains. A. was built or enlarged by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C. Under the Ptolemies it was the cap. of Egypt, and the most important commercial city in the world; the chief centre of Greek science and literature, with a population probably exceeding 500,000. The famous libraries established by the Ptolemies in the museum and Serapeion suffered on several occasions through wars and local uprisings. The latter was the last great stronghold of heathen learning, and after its capture by the Christians, towards the close of the 4th century, became one of the chief seats of Christian theology and learning till the capture of the city in 640 or 641 A.D. by Amru, general of Khalif Omer, who is said to have destroyed what was left of the library. A. lost its importance on the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope, and recovered it only in 1819, under Mehemet Ali. On March 21, 1801, the French were defeated by the British under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Alexandria. Shortest sea route from London direct 3110 nautical m., by Brindisi 3465 m. Mean temp., yr. 69° F., Jan. 58°, Aug. 78.9°; rainfall (15 yrs.), 8.6 in. P. 210,000.

Alexandria, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Col., on the l. bk. of Fraser R., in 52° 31′ N. P.<1500.

Alexandria, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. A., 45 m. ENE. Port Elizabeth. P.<2000.

Alexandria, tn., Roumania, prov. Teleorman, on R. Vede, 28 m. NE. Nikopoli. P. 12,300.

Alexandria, tn., Russia. See **Alexandriya.**

Alexandria, tn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the N. B. R. and the r. bk. of the riv. Leven, 3 m. N. by W. Dumbarton, PMT.O.; has large calico-printing and dye-works, and various manufactures. P. (1871) 5100; (1881) 6600; (1891) 7800.

Alexandria, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Rapides par., on the r. bk. of the Red R., 118 m. SW. Vicksburg (Miss.); with uninterrupted steamboat navigation. P.<3000.

Alexandria, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Douglas co., 118 m. NW. by W. Minneapolis. Alt. 1382 ft. (R.R.). P.<3000.

Alexandria, vil., U.S., Missouri, Clark co., on the Mississippi, 6 m. SW. by W. Keokuk (Ia.). P.<1500.

Alexandria, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 30 m. NNW. Concord; with mica mines. P.<1500.

Alexandria, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Hanson co., 57 m. NNW. Yankton. P.<1500.

Alexandria, city and seapt., U.S., Virginia, cap. of A. co., on r. bk. of the Potomac, 5 m. S. by W. Washington; with a growing foreign trade. P. (1880) 13,700; (1890) 14,300.

Alexandria Bay, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on the St. Lawrence, 92 m. N. by E. Syracuse. P.<1500.

Alexandrina, Lake, large shallow lake, S. Australia, traversed by the Murray. It communicates on the S. with another shallow lake called L. Albert, and with a long narrow shallow lagoon called the Coorong, which is separated from the sea by a low sandy ridge. Its outlet is obstructed by a bar, the depth of water above which is too little to allow of the passage of ships. The lake was discovered in 1830 by Captain Sturt, who named it after the present Queen, then Princess Alexandrina Victoria.

Alexandriya, vil., Caucasia, govt. Terek, dist. and 19 m. NE. Pyatigorsk rly. stn. P.<5000.

Alexandriya, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, on the Ingulets, 93 m. SW. Poltava. P. 12,500.

Alexandropol, or **Gumry,** tn. and fortress, Transcaucasia, Erivan, 40 m. E. by N. Kars. Alt. 4823 ft.; mean temp. (20 yrs., 1849, 1851–70), yr. 41.8° F., Jan. 12.4°, Aug. 65.7°; mean rainfall (21 yrs.), yr. 15 in., April–Sept. 10.1 in. P. 22,700.

Alexandrov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Vladimir, 65 m. NE. Moscow; residence of Ivan the Terrible; considerable dye-works. P. 5700.

Alexandrov (Polish *Aleksandrów*), tn., Russian Poland, govt. Piotrkow, 7 m. NW. Lodz. P. 6000.

Alexandrov-gai, vil., Russia, govt. Samara, dist. Novouzensk, 140 m. SE. Saratov. P. 6000.

Alexandrov-Grushevskoi, tn., Russia, prov. Don, 27 m. NE. Novocherkask. Important coal-mine. P. 13,200.

Alexandrovka, name of many tns. and vils. in Russia. **1.** Tn., govt. and 100 m. SE. of Voronezh, on Oserda R. P. 6000. **2.** Vil., govt., and 35 m. ESE. Ekaterinoslav. P. 4000.

Alexandrovo (Polish *Aleksandrowo*), tn. and important custom-house, Russian Poland, govt. Kalisz, on railway from Warsaw to Thorn, 140 m. WNW. of Warsaw.

Alexandrovsk, tn., Russia, on the l. bk. of the Dnieper, 172 m. from the mouth of the riv., just below the rapids, govt. and 56 m. S. Ekaterinoslav; with ironworks and considerable river trade. P. 6700.

Alexandrovsk, Novo, tn., Russia, govt. Kovno, 15 m. SW. Dünaburg. P. 7300.

Alexandrovskaya, vil., Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 30 m. E. Tyumen.

Alexandrovskaya Manufactura, vil., Russia, suburb 7 m. E. of St. Petersburg. Important cotton-mills, glass and china wares, and manufactures of playing cards of the Crown. P. about 10,000.

Alexandrovskaya Sloboda, tn., Ciscaucasia, govt. and 57 m. SE. of Stavropol, on Upper Kalaus R. P. 8800.

Alexandrovskiy Fort, Russia, Transcaspian terr., dist. Manghishlak, at W. extremity of Manghishlak penin.

Alexandrovskiy Zavod, two iron-works, Russia. **1.** Govt. Olonets, suburb of Petrozavodsk; supplies Russian artillery. P.<5000. **2.** Govt. and 120 m. N. of Perm, dist. Solikamsk, on Lytva R. P. 2000.

Alexandrovskiy Zavod, crown works and central prison, Eastern Siberia, govt. and 53 m. NW. Irkutsk. P.<4000.

Alexandrovskoye, vil., Ciscaucasia, govt. and E. Stavropol, on Buivol R. P. 5500.

Alexeyevka, tn., Russia, govt. and 74 m. SSW. Voronezh. P. 14,100.

Alexeyevskoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 45 m. SSE. Kharkov; considerable trade in corn. P. 3500.

Alexin, tn., Russia, govt. Tula, 90 m. S. by W. Moscow.

Alexinatz. See **Aleksinac.**

Alexton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. SW. by S. Oakham, 2 m. E. of East Norton stn. P. <250.

Alfaques, Puerto de los. See **Ebro.**

Alfaro, tn., Spain, prov. Logroño, 40 m. ESE. Logroño, near the r. bk. of the Ebro. P. 5000.

Alfedena, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 44 m. NE. by N. Gaeta. P. <2000.

Alfeld, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 28 m. S. by E. Hanover, on the Leine. P. <5000.

Alfen, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 8 m. ESE. Leiden. P. <5000.

Alfen, vil., Holland, N. Brabant, 11 m. SE. Breda. P. <2000.

Alfenas, tn., Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 185 m. N. Santos.

Alferovka (**Olferovka**), tn., Russia, govt. Kharkov, on Khoper R., 95 m. S. Tambov Fairs. P. 4500.

Alfington, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Ottery St. Mary par. P. <250.

Alföld. See **Hungary.**

Alfold, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, div. and 10 m. S. by E. Guildford, partly in the Horsham div. of Sussex, 2½ m. WSW. Baynards stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Alfonsine, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 9 m. NW. by W. Ravenna. P. 9000.

Alfonso Duodecimo (XII.), tn., Cuba, 53 m. ESE. Havana.

Alford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey or Horncastle div., 11 m. SE. Louth, on the G. N. R., and on the route of the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**A. with Rigsby**) P. <3000.

Alford, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, E. div., on the Brue, 8 m. SE. by E. Glastonbury, P.O. P. <250; eccles par. (**A. with Hornblotton**) P. <250.

Alford, par. and vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 15 m. S. by E. Huntly, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. Par. 9102 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <750.

Alfred, co., S. Australia, on the E. frontier, bounded on the N. by the Murray.

Alfred, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 26 m. SW. by W. Portland. P. <1500.

Alfred Centre, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., 64 m. S. by W. Rochester. P. <1500.

Alfredton, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa North co., 72 m. NE. by E. Wellington.

Alfreton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7½ m. ESE. Matlock, on the M. R., with coal-mines and blast furnaces. Market-day, M. Par. 4626 ac., P. 15,400.

Alfrick, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 6½ m. W. by S. Worcester, 1½ m. S. Knightwick stn. P. <500. See **Suckley.**

Alfriston, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., on the Cuckmare, 6½ m. WNW. Eastbourne, 3 m. S. Berwick stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Alfter, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Bonn. P. <3000.

Alfuras, Alforas, Alforias, Arafuras, Harafuras, names of doubtful origin, applied, originally by the Portuguese, to certain wild tribes inhabiting the interior of the Moluccas, Celebes, and other isls. in the E. of the Malay Archipelago.

Algajola, ancient *Allalia*, vil., Corsica, on the N. ct., arr. Calvi, 30 m. W. by S. Bastia. P. <2000.

Algarkirk (al'jer-kerk), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 6 m. SSW. Boston, with a stn. (**A. and Sutterton**) on the G. N. R. P. <500; eccles. par. (**A. with Fosdyke**) P. <1000.

Algarrobo, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. ENE. Malaga. P. 4000.

Algarve (Arabic, 'the west'), the southernmost prov. of Portugal, made up of the single dist. of Faro; cap. Faro. It is in large part mountainous or hilly (Serra de Monchique in the W., Serra de Malhão in the E.), especially on its N. frontier, where it borders on Alemtejo, but the ct. and the picturesque well-watered tract of Barrocal in the extreme SW. of Portugal (to the S. and SW. of the Serra de Monchique) are fertile, carefully cultivated, and populous. The principal agricultural products are southern fruits (figs, almonds, oranges, and carobs), which are exported. The S. ct. has numerous good but small harbs. (Sagres, Faro, Olhão), and here the fisheries are of great importance, the inhabitants of this coast being regarded as the best fishermen and seamen of Portugal. Bay salt is also an important product. A. was once the name of an important Moorish caliphate, which at the time of its greatest glory extended to the Tagus both in Portugal and Spain. The shape of the face and the dark tint of the inhabitants still bear witness to Arab admixture. Area 1873 sq. m. P. (1878) 199,000.

Algäu, or **Algau,** a name sometimes applied in a wider sense to include the whole region of the Iller in the SW. of Bavaria, sometimes confined to the Bavarian dists. of Immenstadt and Sonthofen. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 4.**

Algeciras, tn. and seapt., Spain, prov. Cadiz, 5 m. W. Gibraltar, on the W. side of Gibraltar B.; with harb., defended by forts, accessible for vessels of considerable size. P. 12,400.

Algemesí, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. S. by W. Valencia. P. 7500.

Alger, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NW., on L. Superior, crossed by 86° and 87° W.

Algeria, L'Algérie, a territory of N. Africa, situated on the Mediterranean, between 30° and 37° N.; extending from 20° W. to 10° E.; length 550 m., breadth 200 m. It is now mainly under civil govt., though a small area in the S. belonging to the Sahara (where its limits are most defined) is still under military govt.; divided into the deps. of Algiers in the centre, Constantine in the E., and Oran in the W., which have area and population as follow:—

Departments.	Area in sq. miles.	P. (1872).	P. (1891).	Per sq. m.
Algiers (Alger) .	65,929	872,951	1,468,127	22
Oran . . .	49,616	513,492	942,066	21
Constantine . .	73,929	1,029,782	1,714,539	23
ALGERIA . .	184,474	2,416,225	4,124,732	22

Of this total, 3,637,000 were under civil, 488,000 under military administration. The territory is regarded as a detached part of France (under a civil governor-general), each dep. sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly. A. is traversed by the plateau of Barbary, bordered on the N. by the Little or Tell Atlas, the ranges of which are in many places close to the ct., on the S. by the Great or Sahara Atlas, both of which contain peaks above 7600 ft. in height (see **Atlas**). The plateau has an average width of about 100–130 m., and an elevation of 1800 to 2750 ft. The Tell is the region comprising the northern slopes of the Little Atlas and the plains at their base (the principal being that of Oran, the Metija, round Algiers, and that on the banks of the Shelif), and is the only region with a sufficient amount of rain to be cultivable without irrigation. The principal rivs. are the Shelif, the Wad Rummel or Wad el Kebir, and the Seybus, and in the Saharan region the Wad el Jedy. The principal permanent lakes are the Zaghes or Zahres, E. and W., two salt lakes in the dep. of Constantine. Temporary lakes, called shots or sebkhas, occasionally appear in depressions, which are mostly wholly or partly dry sandy or saline expanses. The most important of these is the Shot Melrhirh, in the E. of the Algerian Sahara, a large depression 102 ft. below sea-level, which always contains some sheets of water or marsh. Climate temperate and healthy on the N. slopes of the mts., but pestilential in the marshy plains. Heat often excessive under the influence of the sirocco or hot wind of the desert. From April to October the sky is serene; winter mild, and marked by abundant rains. [**Algiers, Aumale, Constantine, Tebessa, Sidi-bel-Abbes, Tlemsen.**] The Algerian Sahara consists of two distinct regions—the Lower Sahara, a vast depression of clay and sand, with a store of underground water, stretching on E. as far as frontier of Tunis; and the Upper Sahara, a rocky plateau, frequently high, extending on W. to the border of Morocco. Southward it is not, as was supposed, a sterile desert, but a vast archipelago of oases, each of which presents an animated group of towns and villages, surrounded by date-palms, olives, figs, &c. Throughout the Tell, potatoes, barley, wheat, millet (sorghum), legumes, and tobacco are cultivated. The vine thrives on the hill slopes from 1000 up to about 2600 ft., and wine is becoming every year a more important product. Almost the sole economic product of the plateau is alfa, but another fibre-plant, called diss (*Ampelodesmos tenax*), also promises to be of importance as a paper-making material. Among domestic animals the most important is the sheep. Among wild animals are the lion, panther, jackal, and antelope. The harvests are sometimes ravaged by locusts. Coral and sponge are fished on the coasts. The industry of the natives, which formerly consisted chiefly of weaving and the preparation of morocco leather, is, since the French domination, nearly confined to mining. The rising exports of the country are wine, sheep, and wool, and early potatoes; among others of importance are alfa, or esparto, under which name are included several grasses, especially *Stipa tenacissima* (the 'Hulfa' of the Arabs) and *Lygeum sparteum* (the esparto of the Spaniards), nearly all of which is exported to England. Grapes and other fruit, tobacco, olive-oil, salt, and 'Numidian' marbles. Various metallic ores are known to exist, but the only ones of economic importance are those of iron. Iron ores of excellent quality are worked both in the E. (at Ain Mokra, near Bona) and in the W. (at Benisaf, 50 m. W. of Oran). Civilisation is making rapid progress in the state under French rule. Roads have been made, telegraphic communications established, bridges built, colleges and schools instituted, and trees planted. A line of railway has been completed throughout nearly the whole

length of the country from the frontier of Tunis to the region W. of Oran, and several rlys. run S. into the interior for the conveyance of alfa, one of these running from Oran to the Great Atlas Mts. Irrigation works have been constructed, and for these great numbers of artesian wells have been sunk, especially in the neighbourhood of the Wad Rhirh, to the S. of the Shot Melrhirh. (For statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 3–5.) The country, originally inhabited by the Numidians (Berbers), was afterwards under the power of the Romans and Vandals. In the 16th century it was invaded by Spain, but Barbarossa expelled the Spanish, and founded under the sovereignty of Turkey the state of Algiers, which became redoubtable on account of its corsairs, and compelled many of the European states to pay tribute for the protection of their merchant vessels. Repeated attempts were made by the different European powers to subdue this nest of pirates, without effect, until 1816, when the city of Algiers was bombarded by the British under Lord Exmouth, after which they continued comparatively quiet until 1827, when the French govt., to revenge an insult to their consul, resolved to send an expedition on a great scale to take possession of the country. This was accomplished in 1830.

Algersdorf, vil., Austria, Styria, 2 m. NW. by W. Graz, on the r. bk. of the Mur. P. 3000.

Alghero, tn., on the W. ct. of Sardinia, prov. and 17 m. SW. Sassari. P. 10,000.

Algiers (*Al-jezair,* 'the islands'; French, *Alger*), a city and seapt. of Africa, cap. of the French territory of Algeria, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the W. side of a bay of same name, in the Mediterranean. Lat. of lighthouse, 36° 47′ 20″ N., long. 3° 4′ 32″ E. The city, situated on a slope facing the sea, and crowned by a citadel, is 2 m. in circumference, and strongly walled; since 1830 the French have greatly extended its defences and improved its port, and the streets have been widened. It has palaces, synagogues, mosques, good shops, bazaars, markets, hotels, libraries, museums, club-houses, and in the suburbs on both sides and on the slopes of the Buzarea (1350 ft.), the hill overlooking the town, crowds of villas amidst olive, orange, pomegranate, and fig-trees, palms, cactuses, and American aloes. Several forts and outworks protect it on the land side; by sea it has in front two rocky isls. (whence its name) connected with the mainland by a mole; this and another mole, both furnished with batteries, enclose the harb. It has extensive quays, two govt. dry-docks (one 455 by 86½ ft., with a depth of 30 ft. on the sill, the other 248 by 73½ ft. and 22½ ft. deep on the sill); regular steam communication with Marseilles, Toulon, and Cette in France, and most of the ports in Africa. Submarine cables connect it with Marseilles. Mean temp., yr. 64.3° F., Jan. 54°, Aug. 78.1°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 26.72 in. P. (1862) 58,000; (1886) 71,000; (1891) 81,800 (38,000 French).

Algiers, the former name of a vil., U.S., Louisiana, on r. bk. Mississippi, opposite New Orleans, with which it is now incorporated.

Algoa Bay, SE. ct. of Africa, Cape Colony, between Capes Recife and Padron, 425 m. E. Cape of Good Hope. The Baaken R. flows into the bay, and at its mouth (W. side) is Port Elizabeth. Fort Frederick is on a hill adjacent. Lat. of St. Croix isl., in the bay, 33° 47′ 6″ S., long. 25° 49′ 7″ E.

Algodor, riv., Spain, flows NE. then NW. to the Tagus, which it joins about 12 m. E. Toledo.

Algodonar, tn., Cuba, 220 m. SE. by E. Havana, 30 m. ESE. Trinidad.

Algoma, a large co., Canada, comprising the whole of W. Ontario, N. of Lakes Huron and Superior. It is well watered, and has numerous large and small lakes; the largest, L. Nepigon. It is ill adapted by its climate for agriculture, but is rich in minerals, including iron ores (near Sault St. Mary and near Port Arthur), silver (near Port Arthur), nickel, platinum, and copper (all near Sudbury). Area, 43,132 sq. m. P. (1871) 7000; (1881) 24,000; (1891) 41,856.

Algoma, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, A. co., a few miles to the N. of the N. Channel of Lake Huron, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 539 m. by rail W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Algoma, vil., U.S., Idaho, Kootenai co., on the N. P. R., 124 m. N. by E. Lewiston. Alt. 2214 ft. (R. R.).

Algona, city, U.S., Iowa, Kossuth co., on Des Moines R., 110 m. NNW. Des Moines. P. <3000.

Algonkins, or **Algonquins,** a tribe of N. American Indians, formerly numerous, inhabiting the country on both sides of the St. Lawrence and to the N. and NW. of the great lakes, now mostly confined to the regions near L. Michigan and L. Superior and the Canadian NW.

Alguada (Portuguese name), a reef in the Bay of Bengal, opposite the mouth of the Bassein R., in 15° 42′ N., 94° 12′ E., with lighthouse visible 18 m.

Alhama (from the Arabic, 'warm waters'), tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. WSW. Granada; with warm sulphur springs. Suffered greatly from an earthquake, Dec. 25, 1884. P. 8000.

Alhama, tn., Spain, Murcia, at the base of the Sierra de Espuña, 19 m. WSW. Murcia; with warm sulphur springs. P. 7000.

Alhama de Almeria, or **Alhama la Seca,** tn., prov. and 8 m. NNW. Almeria, with warm springs. P. <4000.

Alhambra, palace. See **Granada.**

Alhambra, settlement, U.S., Montana, Jefferson co., 40 m. NE. Butte City.

Alhamilla, Sierra. See **Aljamilla.**

Alhaurin de la Torre, tn., Spain, prov. Malaga, 3 m. E. by S. Alhaurin-el-Grande. P. <4000.

Alhaurin-el-Grande, tn., Spain, prov. and 14 m. WSW. Malaga. P. 8400.

Alhucemas, a rocky islet on the N. ct. of Morocco, in 3° 54′ W., one of the Spanish Presidios.

Ali, tn., Sicily, prov. and 14 m. SW. by S. Messina. P. 3000.

Alia, tn., Sicily, prov. and 30 m. SE. by S. Palermo. P. 5000.

Ali-abad, vil., Trans-Caucasia, dist. Zakataby. P. <5000.

Aliabad, Buzurg ('Great A.'), tn., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 72 m. ENE. Kazvin.

Aliabad, Küchük ('Little A.'), vil., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 70 m. NNE. Teheran, 25 m. E. of A. Buzurg.

Ali-Agha, vil., on the W. ct. of Asia Minor, 28 m. NNW. Smyrna.

Alaska, name formerly given to the narrow penin. of Alaska, now generally out of use.

Alibágh, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, on the W. ct., 23 m. S. by E. Bombay. Close to the shore is Kolába fort on a small rocky islet, once the stronghold of a Maráthá pirate. P. 5900.

Alibert, mt., S. Siberia, Sayan Mts. Alt. 8000 ft. Noted graphite-mine, now abandoned.

Alicante, prov. Spain, in the S. of Valencia. See **Valencia.**

Alicante, tn., Spain, prov. A., 43 m. NE. by E. Murcia, at the base of a cliff 850 ft. high, which is crowned by the strong Fort St. Barbara, and on one side sinks sheer down to the sea. By the construction of a safe harb., accessible to the largest vessels, and by the establishment of rly. communications, which are being rapidly increased, it has been made a thriving seapt. and manufacturing town. In 1873 it was bombarded by Communist insurrectionists. Mean temp., yr. 63.9° F., Jan. 51.5°, Aug. 78.9°. P. (1877) 36,000; (1887) 40,000.

Alicata, Sicily. See **Licata.**

Alice, tn., Cape Colony, dist. Victoria, 30 m. WNW. King William's Town. P. <1500.

Alice, settlement, New South Wales, Drake co., 47 m. NNW. Grafton.

Alice, Punta dell', cape, Italy, in the SE., on the Gulf of Taranto, in 39° 20′ N.

Alice Dale, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Alexandria, 50 m. NNE. Port Elizabeth, on the rly. to De Aar Junc. P. <1500.

Alice Downs, settlement, Queensland, Orrery co., 315 m. SW. Rockhampton, on the rly. running W. from Brisbane.

Alice Downs, settlement, Queensland, Tambo co., 310 m. SW. Mackay.

Alice Holt, royal forest, Eng., on the E. border of Hants, 2 m. SW. Farnham.

Alice Springs, telegraph stn., S. Australia, on the line to Port Darwin, 1120 m. N. Adelaide, in 23° 38′ S., 133° 37′ E. Alt. 2100 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1878–82), yr. 70.6° F., Jan. 85.4°, July 53°; mean rainfall (9 yrs.), 12.6 in.

Alichur Pamir. See **Pamirs.**

Alick, Lough, Ire., N. co. Mayo, 2½ m. SSW. Ballina.

Alicurí, or **Alicudi** (the ancient *Ericusa,* 'heath island'), the westernmost of the Lipari Is., Italy. Alt. 2185 ft. P. <500.

Alie, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam, 60 m. W. Calvinia.

Alife, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 41 m. E. by N. Gaeta. P. 3000.

Aliganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. provs., dist. Etah, 62 m. SSW. Bareilly. P. 5400.

Aliganj Sewán, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran, 70 m. NW. Patná. P. 17,700. See **Sewán.**

Aligarh, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. A., 47 m. N. Agra, adjoining large native town of **Koil,** with old fort (alt. 740 ft.), the capture of which in 1803 by Lord Lake secured the Upper Doab for the British. P., including Koil (1872), 58,500; (1891) 61,500.

Ali Ghez, mt., Armenia. See **Alaghöz.**

Aliguddy. See **Hadas.**

Alima, riv., French Congo Terr., flows NE. then SE. to the Congo, which it joins in about 1° 35′ S.; a waterway between the Congo and the Ogowe valley.

Alimena, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 14½ m. N. by E. Caltanissetta. P. 5000.

Alimnia, small Turkish isl., 4 m. W. of the middle of the W. ct. of Rhodes.

Aline, Loch, an inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the S. of the Morven Pen., in 5° 45′ W.

Alingar, riv., Central Asia, Kafiristan, flows S. into the Kabul to the W. of Jelalabad.

Alingsås, tn., Sweden, prov. Elfsborg, 26 m. NE. by E. Gothenburg. P. <3000.

Alipur, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Muzaffargarh, 68 m. SW. by S. Múltán. P.<3000.

Alipur, a southern suburb of Calcutta, India.

Alipura, tn., Central India, cap. of native state A. in Bundekhand, 110 m. SW. by S. Cawnpur. P. 3000.

Ali Rajpur, tn., Central India, 73 m. E. Baroda. P. 4000.

Alise-Ste.-Reine, France, dep. Côte D'Or, 30 m. NW. by W. Dijon, 8 m. ENE. Semur-en-Auxois, on the plateau of Mont Auxois; mineral springs. It is believed to be the ancient *Alesia*, cap. of the Mandubii, defended by Vercingetorix against Julius Cæsar, but taken by the latter in 52 B.C. P.<2000.

Alistrati, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 23 m. NNE. of the mouth of the Struma.

Alitka, one of the Aleutian Is.

Aliwál, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 9 m. W. Ludhiána, on the l. bk. of the Sutlej; scene of the great battle of the first Síkh war, in which Ranjúr Singh was defeated by Sir Harry Smith, June 28, 1846.

Aliwal North, tn., in the E. of Cape Colony, on the Orange R., cap. dist. A. N., 280 m. by rail N. of East London. Alt. 4400 ft.; mean temp., yr. 59.8° F., Jan. 72.8°, July 43.5°; rainfall (25 yrs.), 25.2 in. P.<3000.

Aliwal South, Cape Colony. See **Mossel Bay.**

Aljamilla, or **Alhamilla, Sierra,** mt. range, Spain, in S. of prov. Almeria, stretching ENE. from the R. Almeria.

Al (or **El**) **Jezireh.** See **Mesopotamia.**

Alkassar (or **Alkazar**) **el Kebir,** Morocco. See **Ksar-el-Kebir.**

Al (or **El**) **Kan'tara** ('the bridge'), tn., Egypt, on the E. side of the Suez Canal, 28 m. S. Port Said, on the caravan track between Egypt and Syria. P. 2000.

Alkborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey or Brigg div., 9 m. E. by S. Goole, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. with Whitton**) P.<750.

Alkemade, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, close to Leiden. P.<5000.

Alkerton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 5 m. W. by N. Banbury. P.<250.

Alkham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4 m. W. by N. Dover, 2 m. WSW. Kearsney stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**A. with Capel le Ferne**) P.<1000.

Alkhan-yurt, Cossack vil., Ciscaucasia, govt. **Terek,** on Sunzha R., 46 m. NE. Vladikavkaz. P.<5000.

Alkington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury union; 4114 ac. P.<1000.

Alkmaar, tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 18 m. N. by E. Haarlem; trade in butter and cheese; contains church with a celebrated organ. P. 16,000.

Alkmonton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ashbourne union. P.<250.

Alkrington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich div., 4½ m. N. by E. Manchester, with coal-mines. P.<500. See **Tonge.**

Allada, Allahdah, Upper Guinea. See **Alada.**

Allahábád, called by the Hindus **Prayág** (A. being a Mussulman name meaning 'house of God'), tn., Brit. India, at the confl. of the Ganges and Jumna, 72 m. W. Benares, cap. dist. A. and seat of govt. of the NW. Provs. Its fort stands in the angle between the two rivs., where a stronghold has always stood, though the present fort and city were founded by Akbar only in 1575. Its commercial prosperity was originally due to the great navigable rivers on which it stands, but it is now also an important rly. centre. The East Indian Rly. here crosses the Jumna by a fine bridge, and there are two bridges of boats across the Ganges. The Muir Central College at A. (foundation stone laid 1874) is the principal educational establishment in the NW. Provs. Among other objects of interest is a subterranean temple, built over an 'undying' banyan tree, which is an object of religious reverence. The Magh Melá, a great religious fair attended by about 250,000 persons, is held in December and January on a plain near the fort. For the dist. see **North-West Provinces.** Alt. 307 ft.; mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 61°, May 92°; rainfall, yr. 37.6 in., June–Sept. 32.8 in., July–Aug. 21.5. P. (1872) 105,926; (1891) including cantonment, 175,200.

Allaire, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, 26 m. N. St. Nazaire, 4 m. W. by S. Redon. P.<2000.

Allalinhorn, mt., Switzd. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Allamakee, co., U.S., Iowa, in extreme NE.

Allaman, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of L. Leman, 12 m. WSW. Lausanne. P.<1000.

Allan, vil., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montelimart, where the first mulberries were planted in France for the rearing of silkworms (1494). P.<2000.

Allan, Bridge of. See **Bridge of Allan.**

Allandale, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on L. Simcoe, 52 m. N. by W. Toronto. P.<1500.

Allandale, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, 160 m. E. Regina, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., about 135 m. W. Portage La Prairie.

Allandale, East, settlement, South Australia, Grey co., 13 m. S. by W. Mt. Gambier.

Allandale, North, settlement, South Australia, Light co., 46 m. NNE. Adelaide, 5 m. N. Kapunda.

Allan-myo, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Thayet-myo, 40 m. N. Prome, with which it is connected by rail. P. 9000.

Allanton, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Mid Lanark div., 1½ m. SE. by E. Hamilton. P.<500.

Allantown, vil., U.S., Arizona, Apache co., 115 m. S. of the SE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Allantown, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Valencia co., 175 m. W. by S. Santa Fé. P.<1500.

Allan Water, two small non-navigable streams, Scot., one in Perthshire, flowing SW. and S. to the Forth, which it joins 2 m. above Stirling; the other in Roxburghshire, flowing N. to the Teviot.

Allas, or **Alas Strait,** between Sumbawa and Lombok Is., En. Archipelago.

Allbrights, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Ovington.**

All Cannings, par. and vil., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., 14 m. E. by N. Trowbridge, 3 m. WNW. Woodborough stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**A. C. with Etchilhampton**) P.<1000.

Allder. See **Aldworth.**

Alle, riv., East Prussia, principal trib. of the Pregel, S. of l. bk., canalised from Friedland, 34 m., used for floating timber from Schippenbeil, 56 m.

Allée blanche. See **Mont Blanc.**

Allegan, vil., U.S., Michigan, A. co., on Kalamazoo R., 125 m. SW. by W. Bay City, and 20 m. NW. Kalamazoo. P.<3000.

Allegany, co., U.S., Maryland, E. of 79° W., between the N. frontier and the Potomac.

Allegany, co., U.S., New York, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed by 78° W.

Allegany, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., on Allegany R., 58 m. SSE. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Alleghanies. See **Appalachian Mountains.**

Alleghany, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 81° W.

Alleghany, co., U.S., Virginia, on the W. frontier, S. of 38° N., with iron mines (hematite).

Alleghany Mountains. See **Appalachian Mountains.**

Allegheny, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, A. co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, opposite Pittsburg. Alt. 738 ft. (R.R.). P. 105,300. See **Pittsburg.**

Allegheny, or **Alleghany** (the former is the prevailing spelling in Pennsylvania, the latter more usual elsewhere in the U.S.), riv., U.S., chiefly in Pennsylvania, rises in Potter co. in that state, winds N. into New York, then flows SW. and S. to Pittsburg, where it unites with the Monongahela to form the Ohio; length over 400 m., navigable by steamers at high-water about 150 m.

Allègre, tn., France, dep. Haute Loire, 37 m. WSW. St. Etienne. P.<2000.

Allen, isl. in the Wellesley group, Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia.

Allen, small isl., one of the Solomon group, SW. of Choiseul, Pacific Ocean.

Allen, co., U.S., Indiana, on E. frontier, crossed by 41° N.

Allen, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., crossed in the N. by 38° N., W. of 95° W.

Allen, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, W. of 86° W.

Allen, co., U.S., Ohio, in the W. to the S. of 41° N., crossed in the E. by 84° W.

Allen, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire, flowing S. to the Stour, which it joins on the l. bk. at Wimborne Minster; not navigable.

Allen, Bog of, morass, Ire., King's and Kildare cos., E. end (Clane Bog), 17 m. W. Dublin. It is 250 ft. above the sea, and divided into sections by ridges of dry ground. Average depth of peat 25 ft., resting on clay and marl. The name is sometimes applied to the whole series of bogs in the middle of Ireland S. of the Slievebloom Mts.

Allen, Lough, lake, Ire., N. co. Leitrim, 17 m. SE. by E. Sligo, mean height above sea-level in summer 159 ft., in winter 163 ft., the highest of the lakes on the Shannon. Large deposits of ironstone exist on both sides of the lake. P.O.

Allen, West, Eng., Northumberland. See **Ninebanks.**

Allenburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 30 m. SE. by E. Königsberg, on the r. bk. of the Alle. P.<2000.

Allenburgh, vil., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 25 m. NW. Buffalo (N. Y.).

Allendale, par. and market-tn., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., with lead-mines and lead-mills, 8½ m. SW. Hexham; 37,469 ac. P.<3500.

Allendale Common, an upland tract to the SW. of A.

Allendale, East and **West,** two valleys in the S. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, Eng. They unite about 9½ m. WSW. Hexham. Both with important lead-mines.

Allende, San Miguel. See **San Miguel Allende.**

Allendorf, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 22 m. E. by S. Kassel, on the r. bk. of the Werra. P.<3000.

Allenford, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Toyd Farm with Allenford.**

Allenheads, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, in the S. of the Hexham div., 13 m. SSW. Hexham, with zinc and lead mines, PM.O. Alt. 1360 ft. Mean temp. (19 yrs. 1861–79), yr. 44.1° F., Jan. 33.9°, July 56.5°. P.<1500.

Allensmore, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 4 m. SW. Hereford, 2 m. N. Tram Inn stn., P.O. P.<750.

Allenstein, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 50 m. SE. by E. Elbing. Founded 1353. Has iron-foundries, machine-works, steam carpentry, &c. P. (1871) 5500; (1880) 7600; (1891) 18,800.

Allenstown, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on Suncook R., 7½ m. SE. by E. Concord. P.<1500.

Allenton. See **Alwinton.**

Allen Town, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, near Derby, P.O.

Allentown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 10 m. E. by S. Trenton. P.<1500.

Allentown, vil., U.S., Ohio, Fayette co., 42 m. SW. Columbus. P.<15,000.

Allentown, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., on the Lehigh R., 31 m. NE. by E. Reading; important beds of iron-stone and anthracite in the neighbourhood, and iron works in the town. The city was originally called Northampton, but had its name changed to A. in 1838 after its founder (W. Allen); inhabitants largely of German descent. P. 25,200.

Allenwood, P.O., Ire., co. Kildare, near Robertstown.

Alleppi, tn., India, chief seapt. of Travancore, on the W. ct., 32 m. S. by E. Cochin, near the head of the large lagoon which has its mouth at Cochin, with lighthouse visible 18 m. P. (1891) 23,000.

Aller, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8 m. SE. Bridgewater, 1½ m. N. Langport stn., P.O. P.<500.

Aller, riv., Prussia, provs. Saxony and Hanover, flows NW. to the Weser, 100 m. long, navigable from Celle 65 m.

Allerby, par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Oughterside.**

Allerford, place, Eng., Somersetshire, Wellington div., 22 m. N. by W. Tiverton, P.O.

Allerheiligen, vil., Austria, Styria, near Judenburg, with iron, tinplate, and scythe works. P.<2000.

Allerston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the extreme S. of the Whitby div., 11 m. WSW. Scarborough, 1 m. E. Wilton stn., P.O.; 10,043 ac. P.<500. See **Ebberston.**

Allerston Moor, an upland tract to the N. of A., between the Dalby Beck and the Derwent, 8 m. W. Scarborough.

Allerthorp, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 12 m. E. by S. York, 1½ m. WSW. Pocklington stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Thornton.**

Allerthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Swainby.**

Allerton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 5 m. SE. Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R. P.<1000.

Allerton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in co. bor. Bradford, PMT.O. P.<4000. See also **Wilsden.**

Allerton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Wayne co., 120 m. W. Burlington. P.<1500.

Allerton-Bywater, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 7 m. NE. by E. Wakefield, 2 m. N. Castleford stn., P.O. P.<2500.

Allerton Chapel, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8½ m. SE. by S. Weston-super-Mare, P.O. (Allerton). P.<500.

Allerton Chapel, par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the N. of the co. bor. of Leeds, PMT.O. P.<4500.

Allerton Mauleverer with Hopperton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 4 m. E. by N. Knaresborough, 1½ m. NE. Allerton stn. P.<250.

Allerton, Point, cape, U.S., in the E. of Massachusetts, Plymouth co., in 42° 18′ N.

Allesley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 3 m. NW. by W. Coventry, P.O.; 4257 ac. P.<1000; eccles par. (**A. with Eastern Green**) P.<1000.

Allestree, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 2 m. N. by W. Derby, P.O. P.<750.

Allevard, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble, 15 m. SE. by S. Chambéry. P.<2000.

Allexton, Eng., Leicestershire. See **Alexton.**

Alley, settlement, New South Wales, Parry co., 25 m. SE. Tamworth.

All Hallows, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Wigton. P.<1000.

All Hallows, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. WNW. Sheerness, 3½ m. NE. by E. Sharnal Street stn., P.O. P.<500.

Alliance, city, U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 66 m. NNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. 7600.

Allier, dep., near the middle of France. Mainly formed out of the old prov. of Bourbonnais, traversed from S. to N. by the Cher and Allier, partly bordered on the E. by the Loire, divided into four arrs., Moulins, Gammat, La Palisse, Montluçon; cap. Moulins. The surface is mainly undulating, but partly wild and rugged in the SW.; soil for the most part poor, but there is a small but very fertile district in the S., a prolongation of the Limagne. Another fertile district lies to the W. of the Allier, and a third in the valley of the Cher below Montluçon. A large part of the NW. is occupied by desolate heaths (*brandes*) N. of Moulins. The forest area is large, especially in the N. Rye is the prevailing grain. Cattle-rearing is important, and sheep-rearing, on the heaths, still more so. Minerals abundant; six coal-fields, Commentry, Doyet, L'Aumance, the Valley of the Cher, Queune, and Bert. There are also mines of iron, manganese, antimony, copper, and lead, granite and marble quarries. The mineral waters of Bourbon-l'Archambault, Vichy, and Nerisse have long been celebrated. Several manufacturing industries flourish, especially those connected with metallurgy. The Allier and Loire are both navigable within the dep. The lateral canal of the Cher ascends to Montluçon, and the lateral canal of the Loire traverses the whole of the dep. in the E. Area, 2850 sq. m. P. (1891) 424,400. See **France,** table.

Allier, large riv. of central France, rises among the mts. of dep. Lozère, at the height of 4670 ft., flows N. through deps. Haute Loire, Puy de Dôme, A., and between deps. Cher and Nièvre, and joins the Loire (with a greater volume of water than that riv.) about 4 m. below Nevers, length 233 m., navigable from Fontanes near Brioude (145 m.), but too rapid and shallow to be of much use for commerce. It carries chiefly the coals of Brassac, timber, and wine. Discharge below the confl. of the Poule at low water 880 cubic ft. per second, in flood 21,200 cubic ft. per second.

Alligator, two rivs., East A. and South A., flowing into Van Diemen Gulf, N. Terr. of South Australia.

Alligator Pond Bay, Jamaica, on S. ct., in 77° 34′ W.

Alligator Swamp, a marsh, U.S., North Carolina, in the extreme E., in Tyrrell, Dare, and Hyde cos., in 35° 40′-58′ N.

Alligin, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Loch Torridon, 4½ m. W. by N. of the head of the loch.

Alligny-en-Morvand, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, 61 m. ENE. Nevers, arr. and 12 m. NE. Château-Chinon. P.<2000.

Allihies, tnld., Ire., on the ct., co. Cork, bar. Bear, 25 m. W. by S. Bantry, PMT.O. P.<250.

Allinge, fishing vil., Denmark, on the E. ct. of the N. end of Bornholm. P. (with Sandvig)<2000.

Allington, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., ½ m. N. by W. Bridport. P.<2000.

Allington, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Medway, 1 m. NW. by N. Maidstone. P.<250.

Allington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford div., 5 m. NW. Grantham, 1½ m. N. Sedgebrook stn., P.O. P.<500.

Allington, par., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., 14 m. SSW. Swindon, 4½ m. ENE. Devizes. P.<250.

Allington, par., Eng., Wilts., Wilton div., on the Bourne, 7 m. NNE. Salisbury, 2 m. NNE. Porton stn. P.<250.

Allington, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 5 m. NE. by N. Wrexham, 2 m. SE. by E. Rossett stn. P.<1000.

Allington, East, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 7 m. WSW. Dartmouth. P.<500.

Allison, a small isl. in the Pacific, to the N. of German New Guinea, in about 1° 25′ S., 143° 26′ E.

Alliston, vil. and rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 43 m. NW. by N. Toronto.

Allithwaite, Lower and **Upper,** two pars., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11½ m. NW. by N. Lancaster, close to Kents Bank stn., P.O.; L. A., P.<1000; U. A., P.<1000.

Allloa, par. and seapt., Scot., Clackmannanshire and Perthshire, at the head of the Firth of Forth, on the N. side, 5½ m. SW. by W. Dollar, on the N. B. R. There are large coal-mines near, and the town has manufactures of glass, woollens, machinery, and pottery. The port has a wet-dock 635 by 195 ft., with depth over sill at ordinary neap-tides 13½ ft., ordinary spring tides, 17½ ft.; and a dry-dock, 210 by 37 ft.; depth at ordinary high water, 11½ ft. Market-day, S. Par. 5502 ac., P. 13,728; tn. P. 12,643. See **Appendix,** p. 13.

Alloa, South, hamlet, Stirlingshire, 1 m. SW. Alloa, on the r. bk. of the Forth.

Alloa Inch, isl., Scot., in the Forth, 1 m. WSW. Alloa.

Allonby, par. and seapt. vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on Allonby Bay, 5½ m. NE. by N. Maryport, 3 m. N. by W. Bull Gill stn., PMT.O. See **Newton, West.**

Allong, Along, or **Halong,** bay, in the NE. of the Red River delta, Tongking, crossed by 20° 55′ N., 107° E.; has only one tide in 24 hours.

Allora, municip., Queensland, Merivale co,, 65 m. SW. by W. Brisbane.

Allostock, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5½ m. E. by S. Northwick, 3½ m. NW. Holmes Chapel stn. P.<750.

Alloway, hamlet, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 2½ m. S. Ayr, on the Doone; birthplace of the poet Burns, to whom a monument has been erected; PMT.O.

Alloway's town, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Salem co., 27 m. SSW. Philadelphia (Pa.), at the head of navigation of Alloway's Creek, a small trib. of the Delaware. P.<1500.

Allred, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the W. frontier, bounded on the N. by the Missouri R.

All Saints, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, North, 7 m. W. Londonderry; 10,431 ac. P.<2000.

All Saints Bay, Brazil. See **Bahia de Todos os Santos.**

All Saints Green, hamlet, Eng., Suffolk, in the W. of Lowestoft div., P.O.

Allstedt, tn., Ger., in a portion of the gd.-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, surrounded by the Prussian prov. of Saxony, 29 m. N. Weimar; has sugar refineries. P. <4000.

All Stretton, vil., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, 1 m. NNE. Church Stretton, P.O.

Alltmawr, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Wye, 12 m. N. by E. Brecknock, close to Aberedw stn. P. <250.

Alltwen, hamlet, Wales, Glamorgan, 1 m. S. Pontardawe, P.O.

Alltycoed, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, on Cardigan Bay, 4 m. NW. by W. Cardigan.

Allua Lough, lake, Ire., W. co. Cork, 8½ m. SW. Macroom, traversed by the Lee.

Allumette, isl., Canada, Quebec, in the R. Ottawa, crossed by 77° W. **Lower** and **Upper Lakes A.,** wide reaches of the Ottawa below and above this island.

Allur and Kottapatnam, vil. and port, British India, Madras, dist. Nellore, 63 m. N. by E. Nellore. P. 6300; Hindus, 5900.

Allygunj, Allygurh. See **Aliganj, Aligarh.**

'Alma, vil., Palestine, *Umma* in the O. T., 33° 6′ N., 35° 11′ E., 12 m. S. Tyre.

Alma, riv., Russia, Crimea, flows from Chatyr-dagh Mts. W. to Cape Lukul. Banks covered with fruit orchards; ruins of forts and palaces of Khans. Great battle in 1854.

Alma, settlement, S. Australia, Gawler co., 45 m. N. Adelaide.

Alma, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Crawford co., 123 m. WNW. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Alma, city, U.S., Kansas, Wabaunsee co., 32 m. W. Topeka. P. <1500.

Alma, vil., U.S., Michigan, Gratiot co., on Pine R., 43 m. WSW. Bay City. P. <2000.

Alma, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Harlan co., on l. bk. of Republican R., 95 m. SE. of the confl. of the N. and S. Platte. P. <1500.

Alma, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Buffalo co., on the Mississippi, 76 m. SE. by E. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Almada, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the l. bk. of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. It owes its name (see **Almaden**) to the fact that grains of gold are sometimes found in the bed of the river here, and at one time were regularly searched for by the inhabitants (Egli). P. 10,000.

Alma-Dagh, or **Elma-dagh,** according to some **Akma-dagh,** the ancient *Amanus,* a range of mts. in Syria, stretching from the ct. N. of the mouth of the Orontes NNE. to the S. side of the val. of the Aksu (trib. Jihun), keeping in its S. half close to the E. and SE. side of the Gulf of Alexandretta; crossed by two carriage roads, one across the Beilan P. (about 2000 ft.) to the S. of Alexandretta, on the caravan road to Aleppo, the other first leading across a spur to the N. of Alexandretta through the Toprak Kaleh (the Amanian Gate) to Osmaniyeh, and then NE. across the Hassan Beyley P. (about 3000 ft.) to the tableland of Aintab. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1884, p. 320, and map, p. 364; and 1886, pp. 94–98.

Almadén (Arabic, 'the mine'), tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 65 m. N. Cordova; with noted quicksilver and cinnabar mines, and a mining academy. P. 8200.

Almagel, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, in the Saas Valley, 11 m. ENE. Zermatt. P. <2000.

Almagro, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 63 m. E. by N. Almadén, 12 m. ESE. Ciudad Real. P. 8700.

Almaguer, tn., Colombia, prov. Cauca, 40 m. SSW. Popayan, in about 1° 55′ N.; with gold mines. Alt. 7440 ft. P. 5000.

Almali, Almalü, or **Elmaly** (Turkish, 'apple-place'), Asia Minor. See **Elmaly.**

Almalü, tn., Bulgaria, En. Roumelia, prov. Burgas, 33 m. SW. by S. Burgas. P. <2000.

Almansa, tn., Spain, prov. Albacete, 43 m. E. by S. Albacete. P. 9700.

Almanza, tn., Spain, prov. Leon, on the Cea, 23 m. E. Leon.

Almanzor, Plaza de, the highest summit of the Sierra de Gredos, Spain, in the SW. of prov. Avila. Alt. 8730 ft.

Almanzora, riv., Spain, prov. Almeria, flows E. then SE. into the Mediterranean.

Almás, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, cap. dist. Bács-A., 16 m. W. by N. Maria Theresiopel.

Almaskat, mt. range, Somaliland. See **Darror.**

Almati. See **Vyernyi.**

Almazan, tn., Spain, prov. Soria, 19 m. S. by W. Soria. P. <3000.

Almazora, tn., Spain, prov. and 3 m. SSW. Castellon de la Plana, 37 m. NNE. Valencia. P. 6000.

Almedinilla, comm., Spain, prov. Córdoba, dist. Priego de Córdoba. P. <4000.

Almeida, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Spanish frontier, 21 m. NW. by W. Ciudad Rodrigo. Here the allies under Wellington defeated the French under Massena, August 5, 1811. P. 2000.

Almeida, ct. tn., Brazil, prov. Espiritu Santo. P. 4000.

Almeida, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, in about 13° 40′ S.

Almeirim, vil., Brazil, Grão Pará, on the l. bk. of the Amazon, at the mouth of the Pará, in 52½° W.

Almeley, or **Almerley,** par., Eng., Hereford, Leominster div., 11½ m. WSW. Leominster, on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <750.

Almelo, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. NW. Enschede; with cotton and linen manufactures. P. 5000.

Almendralejo, tn., Spain, prov. Badajos, 16 m. S. by W. Merida. P. 12,000.

Almer, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 8½ m. NW. Poole, 2 m. WSW. Bailey Gate stn., P.O. P. <250.

Almeria, prov., in the SE. of Spain, on the Mediterranean ct., formerly included in the kingdom of Granada. It has a varied surface, containing the Sierra de Gador, the eastern (lower) portion (about one-third) of the Sierra Nevada, besides lower ranges to the E., and between these the broad valleys of its four chief rivers, the Rio de Velez, R. Almanzora, Rio de A., and Rio de Adra. Rich in mineral veins and springs and in salt. Among its agricultural products are included sugar-cane, cotton, and cochineal. Several thousands of the inhabitants live in caves hollowed out in the soft rock of the hill-sides. The **Riv. A.** flows SE. from the N. slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and enters the Mediterranean a little to the E. of the town of A. Area 3302 sq. m. P. 339,383. See **Spain,** table, and **Granada.**

Almeria, the *Portus Magnus* of the Romans, a seapt. in the S. of Spain, prov. A. on the Gulf of A., 64 m. ESE. Granada; situated amidst sterile rocky hills, one of which, immediately overlooking the town, is crowned by a Moorish fort, which still serves as a citadel. Many of the streets still have a thoroughly Moorish aspect, though in recent years the town has been largely Europeanised. Commerce active; principal exports, grapes and other southern fruits. Its roadstead, formerly unsafe and in stormy weather almost inaccessible, has been converted into a good harbour by the construction of large breakwaters, and quays are being provided with accommodation for the largest vessels. Sulphur mines near (Balsas de Gador). A railway being made to iron-mines in the Sierra Aljamilla. P. (1887) 36,200.

Almes Cliff, crag, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. SW. Harrowgate, commanding an extensive view.

Almese, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 14 m. WNW. Turin. P. <2000.

Almholme, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 3 m. NNE. Doncaster, 1½ m. SE. Askern Junction.

Almijara, Sierra de, mt. range on the W. frontier of prov. Granada, partly in prov. Malaga, Spain, a continuation eastwards of the Sierra de Alhama.

Almington and Stonydelph. See **Amington and S.**

Almira, vil., U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 75 m. W. Spokane Falls.

Almit, ruins, Palestine, *Alemeth* in the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 35° 16′ E., 4 m. NE. by N. Jerusalem.

Almodington, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex. See **Earnley.**

Almodovar, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 73 m. SSW. Evora. P. <4000.

Almodóvar del Campo, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 50 m. NW. by N. Linares, with silver mines. P. 8000.

Almodóvar del Rio, comm., Spain, prov. Córdoba, dist. Posadas. P. <4000.

Almogia, tn., Spain, prov. and 10 m. NW. Malaga. P. 8300.

Almonacid de Zorita, comm. and tn., Spain, prov. and 19 m. SE. Guadalajara, near l. bk. Tagus, near which the French defeated the Spaniards, Aug. 11, 1809. P. <2000.

Almonaster la Real, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Aracena. P. <5000.

Almond, two small unnavigable rivs., Scot. **1.** Lanarkshire, Linlithgowshire, and Midlothian, enters the Firth of Forth at Cramond. **2.** Perthshire, flowing E. to join the Tay near Perth. In Glenalmond is Trinity College, a public school and theological hall founded in 1841 in the interest of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

Almondbank and Bridgeton, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, with a stn. on the C. R., 3½ m. WNW. Perth, PMT.O. P. <500.

Almondbury, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, SE. of and included in the parl. bor. of Huddersfield, PMT.O. Par. P. 14,900.

Almondsbury, par., Eng., Gloucester, Thornbury div., 7 m. N. Bristol, 2 m. N. Patchway and Stoke Gifford stn., PMT.O.; 7009 ac. P. <2500.

Almont, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lapeer co., 40 m. N. Detroit. P. <1500.

Almonte, tn., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., on R. Mississippi, 25 m. SW. by W. Ottawa. P. <3000.

Almonte, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. La Palma. P. 6200.

Almora, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Kumaun, 85 m. NNE. Bareilly. P. (with cantonment) 7800.

Almoradi, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Dolores. P. <5000.

Almoritta, par., Ire. See **Ballymorin.**

Almorness Point, cape, Scot., on the S. ct. of Kirkcudbrightshire, in 3° 48′ W., 9½ m. E. Kirkcudbright.

Almosa, vil., U.S., Colorado, Conejos co., on the Rio Grande, 175 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Almsford, or **Ansford,** par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9½ m. ESE. Glastonbury. P. <500.

Almuñécar, seapt.-tn., S. ct. Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. by W. Granada; sugar-cane and sweet potatoes cultivated in the adjoining vega; historically notable as the place where Abdurrahman Ibn Moavia, the last scion of the house of the Ommayades, founder of the caliphate of Cordoba, landed in 755. P. 8800.

Almúnia de Doña Godina, La, comm., Spain, Aragon, in the val. of the Jalon, prov. and 28 m. WSW. Saragossa. P. <4000.

Aln, riv., Eng., in the Berwick-on-Tweed div. of Northumberland, flowing into the North Sea at Alnmouth.

Alne, two small rivs., Eng. **1.** Warwickshire, entering the Avon, from the N. at Evesham. **2.** = Aln in Northumberland.

Alne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the S. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 11 m. NW. by N. York, with a stn. (**A. for Easingwold**) on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**A. with Aldwark**) P. <1500.

Alne, Great, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., on the Alne, 6 m. NW. by W. Stratford-on-Avon, on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Kinwarton.**

Alnesbourn Priory, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge Union. P. <250.

Alness, par. and vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on the E. ct., on the N. shore of Cromarty Firth, 1 m. inland from A. Bay, 9. m. NE. Dingwall, on the H. R., PMT.O. Par., 44,041 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <1500.

Alney, isl., Eng., in the Severn, opposite Gloucester, where, according to a story now discredited, Edmund Ironside and Cnut (Canute) met in single combat, and afterwards agreed to share the kingdom between them (1016).

Alnham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed div., on the Aln, 12½ m. W. Alnwick, 6 m. W. Whittingham stn.; 10,346 ac. P. <250.

Alnmouth, par., seapt., and watering-place, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed div., at the mouth of the Aln, on **A. Bay,** 3½ m. ESE. Alnwick, 1 m. E. Bilton Junc., PT.O. P. <750.

Alnö, isl., Sweden, Gulf of Bothnia, opposite Sundsvall; with iron mines.

Alnwick (an′ik), par. and market-tn., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed div., on the Aln, 17½ m. N. Morpeth, on the NE. R., with coal-mines. Close by is A. Castle, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland. Market-day, S. Par. 16,749 ac., P. 7400; tn. (**A. and Canongate**) P. 6700.

Aloasi, tn., Ecuador, 26 m. SW. by S. Quito.

Alon, tn., Upper Burma, on the Chindwin, 60 m. W. by N. Mandalay. P. <5000.

Along Bay. See **Allong.**

Aloni, small isl., Asiatic Turkey, to the W. of the Kapu Dagh penin., Sea of Marmora.

Alora, tn., Spain, prov. Malaga, 17 m. WNW. Malaga; with mineral springs. P. 10,500.

Alosno, comm., Spain, prov. and 23 m. NNW. Huelva; contains the celebrated Tharsis copper and lead-mines. P. 12,000.

Alost (French), or **Aelst** (Flemish), fortified tn., Belg., prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, 7 m. SSW. Dendermonde; formerly the cap. of Austrian Flanders. P. 25,500.

Alpár, vil., Hungary, near Nagy Abony, where Arpád gained the victory over the Slavs and Bulgars, by which he acquired Hungary for the Magyars (889 A.D.).

Alpbach, mt. torrent, Switzd., cant. Bern, enters r. bk. of Aar near Meyringen; waterfall in Upper Haslethal.

Alpe Apuane, offshoot of the Apennines, in the N. of Italy, to the N. and W. of the R. Arno, prov. Tuscany, where Carrara marble is quarried.

Alpena, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Jerauld co., 98 m. E. by S. Pierre. P. <1500.

Alpena, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. A. co., on Thunder Bay, 80 m. S. by E. of the Straits of Mackinac. Alt. 609 ft.; mean temp., yr. 41.7° F., Jan. 19.1°, July 66.1°; rainfall (11 yrs.), 38.21 in. P. 11,300.

Alpera, the ancient *Apiarum,* tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Albacete. P. 4000.

Alperton, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 3 m. SE. by S. Harrow, ½ m. S. Sudbury and Wembley stn., P.O.

Alpes, Basses, dep. in the SE. of France, one of the four formed out of the old Provence; divided into five arrs., Barcelonnette, Castellane, Digne, Forcalquier, and Sisteron; cap. Digne. It is entirely a mountainous region, the E. portion belonging to the crystalline Alps, with summits rising to upwards of 11,000 ft.; the W. portion to the limestone Alps. This latter portion is one of the most arid and desolate in France, and indeed in Europe; its valleys filled with tumbled rocks rent from the mountain-sides, the slopes of which have to a large extent been deprived of their soil and vegetation by torrential waters. This process has gone on for hundreds of years, leading to a steady depopulation of the valleys, and attempts at reafforestation meet with great difficulties. W. of the Durance, the principal riv. of the dep., a chain of the limestone Alps runs westwards under the name of the Montagne de Lure. The Durance partly bounds the dep. on the N. Its principal tribs., all on the l. bk., are the Ubaye in the N., leading up to the Col d'Argentière [**Alps**], the Bléonne, the Asse, and the Verdon, which partly separates B. A. from dep. Var. None of these rivers is navigable. The principal wealth of the higher parts of the dep. consists in its mountain pastures, to which every spring large numbers of sheep from the lower Rhone are led. Cattle, horses, mules, and asses are also reared. Cereals are grown in many places, and in the southern dists. olives and great quantities of almonds are produced, and the silkworm is reared. Mineral wealth is small, though lead, alum, a little coal, marble, and asphalt are produced. Area 2699 sq. m. P. (1891) 124,285. See **France,** table.

Alpes, Hautes, dep. in the SE. of France, adjoining the Italian frontier, formed almost entirely from the Dauphiné, but including a small part of the old Provence in the S.; divided into three arrs., Gap, Briançon, and Embrun; cap. Gap. In physical features it corresponds closely with Basses Alpes. Here also the mountain slopes of the limestone Alps have been devastated by torrents, but reafforestation is being slowly but successfully carried out. In the N., on the borders of dep. Isère, the granitic mass of Pelvoux rises to the height of 13,460 ft. out of the limestone Alps. At its northern base runs the road from Grenoble by the Col du Lautaret (6800 ft.) to Briançon and the Col de Genèvre. The principal river is the Durance, which partly separates it from Basses Alpes, and among its tribs. are the Buech, which flows from N. to S. in the W. of the dep., its valley being traversed by the railway from Grenoble to Sisteron; and the Guil, a small l. bk. trib. in the extreme E. which leads up to the Col de la Traversette [**Alps**]. About the middle of the dep. a line of valleys belonging to different river basins runs from N. to S., and is traversed by a road leading from Grenoble to Sisteron by Gap. From the N. part of this line of valleys the beautiful valley of Valgodemar leads E. to the southern base of Pelvoux, and on the E. side of a dividing ridge is continued by the Vallouise. The climate is generally healthy, except in some of the high valleys, where crétinism prevails. The dep. is the poorest in France in natural resources. Its principal wealth consists in its mountain pastures, in which fine merino sheep are reared. The only important metallic ore is argentiferous lead. Marble of all shades is abundant, and there is a considerable extent of anthracite near Briançon. The French language is everywhere understood, but various local patois, differing considerably from one another, are spoken in the different valleys. Area 2178 sq. m. P. (1891) 115,522. See **France,** table.

Alpes Maritimes, dep. in the extreme SE. of France, formed mainly from the prov. of Nice ceded by Italy in 1860, but containing also the arr. of Grasse, detached from dep. Var; divided into three arrs., Nice, Grasse, and Puget-Théniers; cap. Nice. The physical features are similar to those of Basses and Hautes Alpes. The limestone region in the SW. is specially remarkable for its magnificent scenery, its deep and dark defiles or *clus,* and its numerous swallow-holes, in which streams disappear to reappear in fine springs. Principal river the Var, with its tribs. the Tinée, flow S. to the l. bk., and Esteron, flowing E. to the r. bk. Its climate is noted for its mildness and general equability, except when the mistral prevails, a violent wind from the NNW., which brings great cold with remarkable suddenness. It blows chiefly in the W. of the dep. The mildness of the climate has caused several places on the ct. to become favourable health resorts, especially Cannes, Antibes, Nice, and Mentone. The dep. surrounds on the land side the principality of Monaco. Among the products are vines, mulberries, olives, oranges, and citrons. Flowers are cultivated on a large scale for the making of perfumes, which forms the principal industry of the dep. Silkworms and bees are reared, and oil and soap manufactured. Area 1444 sq. m. P. (1891) 258,571. See **France,** table.

Alphamstone, par., Eng., Essex, in the E. of the Saffron Walden div., 10½ m. NW. Colchester, 1½ m. NW. by W. Bures stn. P. <250.

Alphen. See **Alfen.**

Alpheton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 8½ m. S. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. W. by N. Lavenham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Alphington, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 2 m. S. Exeter, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Alphonse Islands, two small isls. in Indian Ocean, surrounded by reefs, S. of the Amirante Is., in 6° 59′ S., 52° 41′ E.

Alpine, co., U.S., California, on E. frontier, N. of 38° N., and crossed by 120° W.; has rich silver mines.

Alpine, tn., U.S., Colorado, Chaffee co., 98 m. SW. Denver, and 40 m. S. Leadville. P. <1500.

Alpington, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 6 m. SE. Norwich. P. <250. See **Yelverton.**

Alpirsbach, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, on the Kinzig, close by the mineral springs of Krähenbad. P. <2000.

Alpnach, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden, 4 m. W. by S. Stanz. P. <2000.

Alport Heights, hill, Eng., Derbyshire, 5 m. S. Matlock; height, 1018 ft.

Alport Moor, an upland tract, Eng., in the NE. of the High Peak div. of Derbyshire, about 5 m. ESE. Glossop.

Alpowa, vil., U.S., Washington, Garfield co., 57 m. ENE. Walla Walla. P. 30.

Alpraham, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. WNW. Crewe, 1 m. WNW. Calveley stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Alps (from Celtic, *alp*, 'high,' in a special sense 'a high summer pasture,' Egli), the great mt. system of Central Europe, enclosing the great plain of N. Italy on the N., W., and SW. In the SW. they are connected with the Apennines, the limit between the two systems being fixed here by some at one place by others at another. The lowest pass in this region is that of the Col dell' Altare (1600 ft.), which is often on that account taken as the limit. In the E. the true Alpine chains gradually merge in hills and mts., having no Alpine character in the W. of the Austrian dominions. The total length of the system is about 680 m.; the least width, between Mondovi and the Gulf of Genoa, about 30 m.; the greatest width, about the meridian of Verona, about 160 m.; the area covered by the system, about 80,000 sq. m. DIVISIONS.—Vertically the A. are divided into **Fore A.** (German, *Voralpen*), up to a height of about 5300 ft.; the middle region (German, *Mittelgebirge*), about 5300-9000 ft.; and the High A. (German, *Hochalpen*), from 9000 ft. upwards. The last region is almost entirely above the snow-line. By the brothers Von Schlagintweit the average height of the snow-line was determined to lie, in about 46⅔° N., at about 8900 ft. on S. slopes, 9200 ft. on N. slopes. In the higher valleys are *glaciers*, the longest of which, the Aletsch, descends to about 4400 ft. The Boden glacier (lower end of the Gorner) descends to about 5250 ft. The size and extent of glaciers fluctuate with the season, and to a greater extent in long periods of years. Within the last 300 years they have advanced, according to E. Richter, at periods separated by intervals of 20–45 years, on the average just 35 years. (See *Geschichte der Schwankungen der Alpengletscher*, in *Zeitschrift d. Deut. und oester. Alpenvereins*, 1891; but comp. F. A. Forel in *Jahrbuch d. Schweiz. Alpenclubs*, xxv. and xxvi.) With regard to *geological structure*, an important division of the A. into zones is made. The **Central Zone,** containing most of the highest peaks, is composed mainly of hard crystalline rocks (granite, gneiss, mica-schist, and clay-slate). The **Outer Zone,** or zone farthest from the Italian plain, and the **Inner Zone,** where it exists, are composed mainly of limestones and dolomites. The outer zone is found throughout the whole length of the system. A *longitudinal division* of the system by Mojsisovich has been based partly on this division into zones, partly on surface features. According to him, the A. form only two great divisions, the **Western A.** and the **Eastern A.,** the line of demarcation being formed by the valley of the Rhine from the L. of Constance, the valley of the Hinter Rhine, the Bernardino P., the Val Mesocco, the lower part of the valley of the Ticino, and the Lago Maggiore. In the Western A., according to this division, there is no inner zone, and in the outer zone limestones and dolomites are decidedly the most prevalent rocks. In the Eastern A. an inner (or southern) zone exists throughout, and in the outer (or northern) zone, sandstones and slates are largely intermixed with the limestones and dolomites. In another mode of longitudinal division only situation and surface features are regarded. Three great divisions are then recognised:—**I.** The **Western A.,** the part of the system stretching mainly from N. to S., between France and Italy, from Mont Blanc to the Col dell' Altare. **II.** The **Middle A.,** from the pass of the Great St. Bernard (E. of Mont Blanc) and the L. of Geneva, to a well-marked series of valleys, beginning in the S. with the valley of the Adige, and continued northwards by the Eisack valley, the Brenner Pass, the Wipp-thal joining the valley of the Inn at Innsbruck, and below that town the Inn valley. **III.** The **Eastern A.,** the remainder of the system. SUBDIVISIONS.—This threefold division is adopted in the following enumeration of the subdivisions:—**I.** The **Western Alps. A. Central Zone. 1.** The **Maritime A.,** from the Col dell' Altare to the valley of the Stura (Italy) and the valley of the Durance basin (France), communicating with the head of that valley; highest peak, the Punta Argentera (11,140 ft.) **2.** The **Cottian A.,** extending northwards to the Mont Cenis Pass and the valleys of the Dora Riparia (Italy) and Arc (France); with the Monte Viso (12,605 ft.), at the source of the Po, and the Roccia Melone (11,600 ft.) N. of the Dora Riparia. **3.** The **Graian A.,** stretching N. to the Col de la Seigne, S. of Mont Blanc; with La Levanna (11,870 ft.) on the Franco-Italian frontier, and Gran Paradiso (13,320 ft.) in Italy to the S. of Aosta. **4. Mont Blanc** (15,775 ft). **B. Outer Zone.** To the SW. and W. of these extending to the Rhone. In the midst of this zone rises the great **Massif d'Oisans,** to the W. of the Cottian A., with Mont Pelvoux (a mass of granite and gneiss), the highest peak of which belongs to the Barre des Écrins (13,460 ft.). Further N. are the A. of Savoy, which include the Chablais, extending to the L. of Geneva; highest peak, the Dent du Midi (10,690 ft.), on the l. bk. of the Rhone. **II. Middle Alps. A. Central Zone. 1. Pennine A.** From the Great St. Bernard Pass to the Simplon, the chain on the border of Switzd. and Italy, to the S. of that part of the Rhone valley in which the river flows most nearly from E. to W. In this chain, in the order from W. to E., are Mont Velan (12,070 ft.), the Grand Combin (14,160 ft.), Mont Blanc de Seilan (12,695 ft.), Tête Blanche (12,300 ft.), Dent d'Hérens (13,710 ft.), Grand Cornier (13,020 ft.), to the N. of the Dent d' Hérens; the Matterhorn, or Mont Cervin (14,775 ft), Breithorn (13,680 ft.), Monte Rosa, highest peak Dufourspitze (15,215 ft.), Strahlhorn (13,745 ft.), and to the N. of the last, between the Niklaus-thal and the Saas-thal, the Mischabelhörner, with the Dom (14,935 ft.), the Täschhorn (14,755 ft.), and the Allalin- (or Fee-) horn (13,230 ft.) and glacier. To the N. of Monte Rosa is the Gorner Glacier, separated by the Gorner Grat from the Findelen Glacier, both descending W. to the head of the Niklaus-thal. **2.** The **Lepontine A.,** from the Simplon to the Bernardino P., with the St. Gothard mass between the upper parts of the valleys of the Reuss and Ticino, highest peak the Piz Centrale (9850 ft.), and the Adula group, at the source of the Hinter-Rhine; highest peaks, the Rheinwaldhorn (11,045 ft.), and the Güferhorn (11,130 ft.). **3.** The **Rhaetian A.,** from the Bernardino P. and the Hinter-Rhine valley to the E. limit of the Middle A., and from the Klosterthal and the Stanzerthal (the valleys running E. and W. through Vorarlberg and the NW. of the Tirol in the N. to the valley of the Adda and its connection with the Etsch (Stelvio P.) in the S. To this group belong (*a*) the Rhætikon chain in the NW., with Scesaplana (9740 ft.); (*b*) the Silvretta group, to the N. of the Lower Engadine, with the large Silvretta glacier and the Piz Linard (11,205 ft.); (*c*) the Albula group, to the NW. of the Upper Engadine, with the Piz Kesch (11,210 ft.); and (*d*) the Bernina group, to the S. of the Upper Engadine, with the Piz Bernina (13,290 ft.), and to the N. the Morteratsch peak (12,315 ft.), not the next in height, but very conspicuous from the valley. **4.** The **Oetzthal** and **Stubai A.,** with the **Sarnthal A.** to the SE., all enclosed by the valleys between the Inn, Etsch (Adige), and Eisack, and those which connect the latter with the Inn; highest peak, the Wildspitze (12,365 ft.), in the Oetzthal group. **B. Outer Zone. 1.** The **Bernese A.,** from the Lake of Geneva to the head of the Aar valley, between the cants. of Bern and Valais, the highest peaks occurring in the Bernese Oberland and the eastern part of Valais, namely, to the E. of the Simmenthal and the valley of Sierre. To the W. of this limit the highest peaks are the Diableret (10,645 ft.) and the Wildhorn (10,720 ft.); to the E., in the order from W. to E., the Wildstrubel (10,710 ft.), the Balmhorn (12,170 ft.), the Tschingelhorn (11,745 ft.), the Aletschhorn (Valais, 13,770 ft.); to the N. of the Aletschhorn, in close succession on or near the Bern-Valais border, the Breithorn (12,410 ft.), the Jungfrau (13,670 ft.), the Mönch ('Monk,' 13,460 ft.), the Viescherhörner (Gross V.-horn, 13,280 ft.; Hinter-V., 13,185 ft.; Klein V., 12,810 ft.), Finsteraarhorn (14,020 ft.); and to the N. in Bern, the Eiger (13,040 ft.), Schreckhorn (13,380 ft.), and Lauteraarhorn (13,260 ft.). To the SW. of the Aletschhorn is the Upper (Ober), and to the SE. the Great Aletsch Glacier, about 12 m. long. **2. A. of the Four Forest Cantons,** between the Aar and the Reuss valleys; highest peaks all in the SE.; Titlis (10,625 ft.), and farther S. the Dammastock (11,915 ft.), and Galenstock (11,800 ft.). **3. A. of Glarus, Schwyz, and St. Gall,** with Tödi (11,885 ft.), in the extreme S. of Glarus, and the Mythenstock (6240 ft.) in Schwyz. **4.** The **Algäuer A.,** round the head of the Iller basin, followed to the E. by the **N. Tirolese A.,** with the Zugspitze (9710 ft.), near the head of the Loisach valley. **C. Inner, or S. Zone. 1.** The **Bergamese A.,** from the Lago Maggiore to Lake Como and the lower part of the Oglio valley, including a well-marked chain to the S. of the Valtellina, in which is Monte Redorta (9970 ft.). **2.** The **Ortler** and **Adamello** groups, and to the E. of these the **Tridentine A.,** extending eastwards to the valley of the Adige; Ortlerspitze (12,810 ft.), above the Stelvio P., to the S. Monte Adamello (11,655 ft.). **III.** The **Eastern A. A. Central Zone. 1.** The **Hohe Tauern,** including in the W. the Zillerthaler A., from the Brenner P. to the Arlscharte, the pass connecting the basins of the Salzach and Drave, in about 13° 20′ E.; with the Gross Venediger (12,045 ft.) on the SW. frontier of Salzburg, and the Gross Glockner (12,455 ft.), at the point of junction of Carinthia, Salzburg, and the Tirol. **2.** The **Styrian,** or **Noric A.,** including the Niedere Tauern. **B. Outer** or **N. Zone. 1. A. of the Salzkammergut,** between the Inn and the Enns. **2. A. of Upper and Lower Austria. C. Inner,** or **S. Zone. 1.** The **Dolomite A. of S. Tyrol and Venetia,** between the Adige and the Piave (including the Ampezzo A. in the NE.; with the Marmolate (11,460 ft.) on the Austro-Italian frontier between the Fassa-thal and the Val Agordo. **2.** The **Carnian,** and, to the S., the **Venetian A.,** between the upper waters of the Piave and Tagliamento, the former a chain to the S. of the

Gail-thal. **3.** The **Karawanken,** between the valleys of the Drave and Save. **4.** The **Julian A.,** to the S. of the Save, between the Tagliamento and the Laibach R. (r. bk. trib. of the Save); with Triglav or Terglou (9395 ft.).

PASSES AND RAILWAYS.—In the following enumeration all those crossed by carriage-roads are printed in thick type. **I. From Turin**:—(1) The **Col dell' Altare** (1600 ft.), by Mondovi to Savona; a rly. now follows nearly the same route as the road. (2) **Col di Tenda** (6260 ft.), by Cuneo to Ventimiglia. (3) **Col della Maddalena** (6545 ft.), **de Larche** (a place on the French side), or **d'Argentière** (the French name of a place on the Italian side), by Cuneo and the Stura valley to the Ubaye valley (Durance basin). (4) Col de Louget (8900 ft.); and (5) Col d'Agnello (9000 ft.), both by Saluzzo and the Varaita into higher parts of the Durance basin. (6) The Col de la Traversette (9675 ft.), by Saluzzo and the Po into the Durance basin N. of Monte Viso. (7) The **Col di Genevra,** or **de Genèvre** (6080 ft.), by the Dora Riparia, then SW. to the valley of the Durance; a pass also reached by Pinerolo, the valley of the Chisone, and the Col de Sestrières (6630 ft.). (8) Col des Échelles (5870 ft.), a little to the N. of the Col de Genèvre, much less used. (9) **Mont Cenis** (6835 ft.), by the Dora Riparia, and then from Susa NW. to the Arc valley (Isère basin), the pass most used at the time when the traffic was mainly diverted to the rly. through the Mont Cenis tunnel (opened in 1871, length 7.59 m., highest point 4380 ft.), about midway between this pass and the Col de Genèvre. (10) **Little St. Bernard** (7170 ft.), by the Dora Baltea and Aosta to the Isère valley, a little to the S. of Mont Blanc. (11) Great St. Bernard (8110 ft.), to the E. of Mont Blanc, by Aosta to Martigny in the Rhone valley. **II. From Grenoble**:—The **Col de Balme** (7220 ft.), NW. of Mont Blanc by Chamonix to Martigny. **III. From Milan**:—(1) The Matterjoch, St. Théodule P., or Col du Cervin (10,895 ft.), always covered with snow, connecting the Val Tournanche in Piedmont with Zermatt in the Niklaus-thal. (2) The Weisshorn (11,520 ft.), the highest glacier pass, connecting Macugnaga in the Val d'Anzasca with Zermatt. (3) The Mondelli P. (9320 ft.), connecting Macugnaga with the Saasthal. (4) The **Simplon P.** (6595 ft.), on the road leading NW. by the W. side of the Lago Maggiore by the R. Toce and the Val di Vedro to Brieg in the Rhone valley. Across this pass was laid (1800–1806), by order of Napoleon, the first well-made carriage road across the Alps, and a rly. tunnel by this route is now projected. (5) The **St. Gothard P.** (6935 ft.), on the road following the E. side of the Lago Maggiore and the Ticino to the upper Reuss valley and the Bay of Uri; now largely superseded by a rly. **tunnel,** the longest in the world (opened for traffic in 1882; length 9.28 m.; height of summit, 3785 ft.). (6) The **Lukmanier P.** (6290 ft.), on the road leading N. by the Ticino, then farther N., then NW. by the Breno, and finally into the head of the Mittel-Rhine valley. (7) The **Bernardino P.** (6765 ft.), by the Ticino and the Val Mesocco (ascending NNE.) to the valley of the Hinter-Rhine. (8) The **Splügen P.** (6945 ft.), on the road leading NE. to Lecco, then N. by the E. side of Lake Como to the valley of the Hinter-Rhine. (9) The Septimer P. (7580 ft.), on the same route as far as Chiavenna, then E. up the Val Bregaglia, thence N. into the Rhine valley by Oberhalbstein and the Albula valley. (10) The **Maloja P.** (5940 ft.), on the same route, then leading from the Val Bregaglia into the head of the Inn valley (the Engadine). The next five (10*a*)–(10*e*) all lead from the Engadine or Swiss portion of the Inn valley. (10*a*) The **Julier P.** (7500 ft.), then from the Upper Engadine into Oberhalbstein and the Rhine valley. (10*b*) The **Albula P.** (7585 ft.), NW. to the head of the Albula R. (10*c*) The **Flüela P.** (7835 ft.), N. into the Davos valley. (10*d*) The **Bernina P.** (7640 ft.), SE. through Poschiavo to the Adda valley. (10*e*) **Ofenberg P.** (7070 ft.), SE. into the valley of the upper Etsch at Glurns. The Inn valley may be followed to its mouth, but the shortest road to Augsburg and Munich leads by (10*f*) the **Fern P.** (4100 ft.), across the outer zone of the A. to the head of the valley of the Loisach. (11) The **Stelvio P.** (in German, **Stilfser Joch,** 9040 ft.), on the road from the N. end of Lake Como E. then NE. up the Valtellina (valley of the Adda), into the upper Etsch (Adige) valley. (12) **Tonale P.** (6145 ft.), on the road branching off eastwards from the upper part of the Valtellina, and proceeding by the Val Corteno and Val Camonica to the Val di Sole, and finally joining the valley of the Adige above Trent. **IV. From Venice** (Mantua, Verona) up the valley of the Adige to its head, thence by (1) the **Reschenscheideck** (4890 ft.) down to the Inn valley above the place where the road branches off to the Fern P. (see above, **III.** 10*f*), thence westwards up the Stanzerthal across (11*a*) the **Arlberg P.** into the Klosterthal and the Rhine valley; or up the Adige and its trib. the Eisack to its head, thence by (2) the **Brenner P.** (4470 ft.) to Innsbruck on the Inn at the mouth of the Wipp-thal. Thence the shortest way to Augsburg or Munich leads first a short way up the Inn valley, then NW. by (2*a*) the **Seefeld P.** (3860 ft.) across the outer zone of the A. to the sources of the Isar and Loisach. The Brenner and Arlberg passes are now superseded by rly. tunnels, the **Brenner tunnels,** 27 in number, the longest being a little more than half a mile long; opened in 1867; the **Arlberg tunnel,** 6.37 m. long, summit 4300 ft.; opened in September 1884. It may be noticed that to reach the Lake of Lucerne from Milan only one pass has to be crossed (St. Gothard), and that there is likewise only one pass crossed in reaching the Rhine valley by the Lukmanier, Bernardino, Splügen, or Septimer routes, only one also in reaching the valleys of the Inn and Adige, and that there are only two passes on the route from Milan to Augsburg and Munich (by the Inn valley and the Fern P.), and only two from Venice to Augsburg and Munich (by the Brenner and Seefeld passes) or the Rhine valley (by the Brenner and Arlberg passes). In the Eastern A., to which the remaining roads leading from Venice belong, at least three passes have to be crossed on any route crossing the whole system. (3) By the valley of the Piave and the **Ampezzo Road** there is easy communication with the Puster-thal, whence one may proceed westwards to the valley of the Adige, or eastwards by the Drave valley to Klagenfurt, the whole valley being now traversed by rly. From Klagenfurt one proceeds N. into the Mur valley by (3*a*) the **Neumarkt Saddle** (3300 ft.), following a route traversed for the most part by rivs. of the Drave basin, and now wholly by a rly. Proceeding still farther N., one may pass from near the source of the Mur across the Niedere Tauern range by (3*b*) the **Radstädter Tauern P.** (5700 ft.) into the head of the Enns valley, and lower down into the same valley by (3*c*) the **Schober P.** (2785 ft.), now also a rly. route; still lower, by (3*d*) the **Prebühel P.** (4025 ft.); or one may ascend the Mürz-thal northwards and cross into Lower Austria by (3*e*) the **Semmering P.** (3215 ft.) or **rly.** (2970 ft.). There are several easy communications between Venice and the Drave basin by riv. valleys of the Tagliamento basin, the easiest being that by the Fella valley, leading to (4) the **Saifnitz P.** (2625 ft.), also followed by a rly. **V. From Trieste,** up the Isonzo valley to the **Predil** or **Raibl P.** (3810 ft.), across the Julier A., communicating with the Drave basin. **VI. From Laibach,** the **Loibl P.** (4495 ft.), leading from the Save valley across the Karawanken into the valley of the Drave (Klagenfurt). **VII. From the head of the Rhone valley** (*a*) northwards by (1) the Grimsel P. (7195 ft.) into the Hasle-thal (upper Aar valley), and then farther N. from near a point above the head of the Lake of Brienz across (2) the **Brünig P.** (3275 ft.), leading to the valley of the Aa and the Lake of Lucerne; (*b*) ENE. (continuing the line of the Upper Rhone valley) across (1) the **Furka P.** (7990 ft.) into the upper Reuss valley, and (2) across the **Ober-Alp P.** (6730 ft.) into the valley of the Vorder-Rhine. See also above, **II.** and **III.** (1)–(4).

Alpstein, mt.-chain of the Alps, Switzd., cant. Appenzell; highest peak, Säntis (8215 ft.).

Alpujarras, Las (from Arabic, *al Busherat,* 'the place of grass'), a region of mts. and high valleys, Spain. See **Andalucia.**

Alresford (ärls'ford), par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Colne, 4½ m. SE. by E. Colchester, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <250.

Alresford, market-tn. and par. (**New A.**), Eng., Hampshire Petersfield div., 6½ m. E. by N. Winchester, on the L. & SW. R. Market-day, Th. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Alresford, Old, par., 1 m. N. Alresford. P. <500.

Alrewas (awl're-was), par. and vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 4½ m. NE. Lichfield, on the Trent and Mersey Canal and the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 6115 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**A. with Fradley**) P. <2000.

Alsace-Lorraine, *Ger.* **Elsass-Lothringen,** imperial terr. (*Reichsland*) in the SW. of Germany, bounded E. by the Rhine, which separates it from the grand-duchy of Baden, and on the W. and SW. by France, the W. frontier being formed by the water-parting of the Vosges (*q.v.*), from the Elsasser-Belchen in 47° 49′ N. to 48½° N., divided into the districts (*Bezirke*) of Upper Alsace (*Oberelsass,* corresponding nearly to the old French dep. of *Haut-Rhin*), Lower Alsace (*Unterelsass, Bas-Rhin*), and Lorraine (*Lothringen,* made up of parts of the former deps. of *Meurthe* and *Moselle*). These are subdivided into twenty-two circles. The Vosges Mts. occupy the whole of the W. of Alsace, the northern portions belonging partly to Lorraine. The extreme S. of Alsace is an undulating tract, but N. of Mülhausen the E. half belongs entirely to the plain of the middle Rhine [**Germany**]. Lorraine, the NW. part of the terr., is entirely undulating, without any prominent physical features. Nearly the whole terr. belongs to the Rhine basin, the principal tribs. of that river in Alsace being the Ill and Moder; in Lorraine, the Saar and Mosel (Moselle). Railway communication from the Alsatian plains westward is interrupted by the Vosges over a distance of 75 m. [**Vosges,** mts.]. The Marne and Rhine Canal crosses the Vosges towards the N.; the Rhone and Rhine Canal passes through the undulating country in the S. of the prov. The agricultural products are those of SW. Germany generally, those requiring a warm climate being more abundant in Alsace, where the vine occupies about 3 per cent. of the surface, than in Lorraine, where it occupies only about 1 per cent. Forests cover the greater part of the Vosges, but in the N. are confined to the

Lorraine side. In the plain of Alsace there is also a large forest to the N. of Hagenau in the N., and between the Rhine and the Ill in the SE. Altogether forests cover about 35 per cent. of the surface. The principal mineral product is iron ore, which occurs abundantly in jurassic oolites in the Diedenhofen circle in the NW. of Lorraine; and there also are the principal blast-furnaces of the terr. Coal is also produced, the Saar coalfield extending from the Rhine prov. across the Lorraine border; and there is a small detached coalfield at St. Pilt, in Alsace. Large salt deposits at Château Salins (Lorraine). Upper Alsace is the seat of some of the most important textile industries, especially cotton, in Ger.; centres, Mülhausen and Kolmar. Glass and porcelain manufactures are largely carried on in Lorraine, near the Vosges, and at no great distance from the Saar coalfield. German is the language of Alsace, with the exception of some small districts, and the boundary between the French and German languages runs from NW. to SE. nearly through the middle of Lorraine. The terr. of A.-L., which is under the direct administration of the empire, was acquired in 1871 from France. In early times Alsace was a part of the older German empire, and in the twelfth century was formed into the two counties of Upper and Lower Alsace, which had varying fortunes until in 1648 the greater part of Alsace was ceded by the Peace of Westphalia to France, which in 1681 seized Strassburg and the terrs. subject to that town. Area 5602 sq. m. P. (1890) 1,603,506. See **Germany,** table, and **Nordgau, Sundgau,** and **Lorraine.**

Alsager (awl'sa-ger), par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 5 m. E. Crewe, with a stn. on the N. Staffordshire Rly., and 2 m. NW. **A. Rd.** stn., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Alsager Bank, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 3 m. NW. by W. Newcastle-under-Lyme, ½ m. SE. Halmer End stn.

Alsasua, comm., Spain, prov. Pamplona, 25 m. E. Vitoria. P.<3000.

Alsdorf, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 8 m. NNE. Aix-la-Chapelle, with iron-mines and smelting-furnaces. P.<3000.

Alsen, isl., Prussia, in the Baltic, govt. of and separated from Schleswig by a narrow channel, called at its N. or wider end the **A. Föhrde** (firth), and at its S. end the **A. Sund** (sound). At the S. end of the A. Sund is a bar, over which there is only a depth of 23 ft. Principal exported product, fruit. Chief towns, Norburg and Sonderburg. Area, 130 sq. m. P. 25,000.

Alsfeld, tn., Ger., grand-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. circle A., 31 m. ENE. Giessen. P.<4000.

Alsfeldt, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 50 m. SW. by W. Collingwood.

Alsh, Loch, a channel, Scot., Ross-shire, on the SW. between the mainland and the I. of Skye.

Alsleben, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the Saale, 13 m. NNE. Eisleben. P.<3000.

Alsó, Hungarian, 'Under,' 'Lower.' For some places having this prefix, see under the second part of the name.

Alson, hamlet, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6½ m. NNW. Lyme Regis, 2½ m. N. Axminster stn.

Alsop, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9½ m. WSW. Matlock, 5 m. N. by E. Ashbourne stn.; eccles. par. (**A.-le-Dale**) P.<250. See **Eaton.**

Alstaden, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the Ruhr, 7 m. W. Essen; has coal-mines. P. 5700.

Alstahong, maritime vil., Norway, prov. Nordland, on the shore of Alsten I., in 65° 55′ N., the most northern bishopric in Europe. P.<2000.

Alsten, isl., Norway, off the coast of Nordland, with seven snow-capped mountain peaks (the 'Seven Sisters').

Alster, riv., Prussia, prov. Holstein, rises about 20 m. N. Hamburg (*q.v.*), through which it passes to the Elbe.

Alsterweiler. See **Maikammer-A.**

Alston, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cumberland, in the E. of the Penrith div., on the S. Tyne, 16 m. NE. Penrith, on the N. E. R., with zinc, lead, and umber mines. Market-day, S. 36,968 ac. P.<3500. **A. Common** or **Moor** is an upland tract to the S., with a coal-mine. Eccles. par. (**A. Moor with Garrigill**) P.<2500.

Alston, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4 m. NE. by E. Preston. P.<2000.

Alstonby, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 6½ m. N. Carlisle, 2 m. E. by N. Lyneside stn.

Alstone, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. E. Tewkesbury, 2½ m. S. Beckford stn. P.<250. See **Overbury.**

Alstonefield, par. and vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 9 m. E. Leek, PM.O. P.<500.

Alstonville, tn., New South Wales, Rous co., 75 m. NE. by N. Grafton. P.<1000.

Alt, German, 'old.' For some places having this prefix, see under the second part of the name Alt.

Alt, riv., Transylvania and Roumania. See **Aluta.**

Alta, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lima, 8 m. from the W. ct., 120 m. SE. by S. Lima.

Altagracia, tn., Venezuela, Zulia, on the E. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Maracaibo.

Altai, extensive highlands of Siberia, covering an area three times as large as Switzerland (53,000 sq. m.), in SE. Tomsk and on the Chinese frontier, in 47°–52° N. lat. and 80°–90° E. long., join the Sayan highlands in NE., and separated from the Tarbargatai and Tian Shan Mts. by the broad depression of the upper Irtysh. The name of **Great A.,** or Altain Nauru, is also given to the border ridge (600 m. long) of NW. Mongolia, which faces the above depression, continued by that of the Urungu, and runs WNW. to ESE. from the A. proper to the desert of Gobi. The Kuznetskiy Alatau [**Alatau**] is also often reckoned as belonging to the A. system. The highest ridge of the A. is the Sailughem, a border ridge of the high plateau which runs SW. to NE. along the frontier of China. Its peaks are snow-clad, and the passes across it reach altitudes over 10,000 ft. It is accompanied on the NW. by the 7000 to 8200 ft. high tabular highlands of Ukek, Chuya, and Juvlu kul, as well as by a series of shorter, partly snow-clad chains (Korgon, Uibinsk, Kholzun, Azaluk, and Katunsk), of which the Katunskiye Byelki is the highest (Kuitun, 12,000 ft.; Byelukka, 11,000 ft.; Izhik tu, 10,200 ft.—all surrounded by mighty glaciers). They are intersected by deep valleys (Bukhtarma, 200 m. long; Uba, Ulba), the lower parts of which are covered with a rich vegetation, and offer great facilities for agriculture. Several picturesque Alpine lakes (Teletskoye, the largest) are met with in the highlands. The A. is built up of granite, porphyry, and crystalline slates, covered with Silurian, Devonian, and coal-bearing Jurassic deposits. Climate characterised by extremes of heat and cold [**Barnaul**]. Gold (3600 to 4300 lbs. in 1860–72, 2500 to 2900 lbs. since), silver (16,500 to to 23,750 lbs. yearly, 36,000 lbs. previously), copper (about 10,000 cwt.), coal (17,000 to 20,000 tons), lead (20,000 to 33,000 cwt.), some iron (3000 tons), and decorative stones are extracted. The population, which is increasing by immigration, is estimated at about 700,000 Russians and 45,000 indigenes (Altayans, Telenghites, Kalmucks, and Tartars, mostly Shamanists). Chief occupation, agriculture (3,000,000 acres under culture), cattle breeding, bee-culture (400,000 hives), mining, gathering of cedar-nuts (3000 to 10,000 cwts. yearly), and hunting. Active trade with Khobdo, in China, and NW. Mongolia, in cattle and furs. Most of the A. region, including the mining region of the Kuznetskiy Alatau (chief town Kuznetsk), covering an area of nearly 170,000 sq. m., forms, under the name of *Altai Mining District*, a domain of the Imperial family. Its chief town is Barnaul.

Altamaha Sound, a bay, U.S., Georgia, between Macintosh co. and Glynn co., 54 m. S. Savannah.

Alta Mira, tn., isl. of Hayti, repub. of Santo Domingo, 106 m. NW. by N. Santo Domingo.

Altamirano, settlement, Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, 51 m. SSE. Buenos Aires.

Altamont, tn., U.S., Illinois, Effingham co., 83 m. ENE. St. Louis, Mo. P.<1500.

Altamont, settlement, U.S., Kansas, La Bette co., 138 m. S. by W. Kansas City.

Altamullan, hamlet, Ire., W. co. Tyrone, bar. West Omagh, 14 m. SW. Strabane. P.<250.

Altamura, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 25 m. SW. by S. Bari. Alt. 1420–1550 ft. P. 18,000.

Altanuskin, place, Ire., co. Tyrone, 3 m. from Sixmilecross, P.O.

Altan, Lough, inlet, Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, 30 m. W. by N. of Londonderry.

Altano, or **Giordano, Capo,** a cape, Italy, Sardinia, in the SW., in 39° 14′ N.

Altar, or **Collares,** volcano, Ecuador, 100 m. ENE. Guayaquil. Alt. 17,710 ft.

Altare, Coll dell', Alpine pass, N. Italy, on the route from Savona to Turin. Alt. 1600 ft. See **Alps,** PASSES, **I.** (1), and beginning of article.

Altarnon, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7 m. WSW. Launceston, P.O. 15,017 ac. P.<1500.

Altasmor and **Altasbeg,** two adjacent hamlets, Scot., on the S. border of Sutherland, on the l. bk. of the Oykell, 6 m. SW. by W. of the foot of Loch Shin, 5½ m. NW. by W. Invershin stn.

Altass, name of P.O., Scot., Sutherlandshire. See **Altasmor.**

Altata, fishing vil., Mexico, Sinaloa, on the W. ct., 180 m. WNW. Durango, about 24° 40′ N.

Altavilla Militia, tn., Sicily, on the coast, prov. and 11 m. SE. by E. Palermo. P.<4000.

Altavilla Silentina, tn., Italy, prov. Salerno. P.<4000.

Alt-Bunzlau, market-tn., Austria, Bohemia, 13 m. NE. by E. Prague. P.<5000.

Altcar, par., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 7½ m. S. by W. Southport; with a stn. (**Altcar and Hillhouse**) on the Cheshire lines; 4083 ac. P.<750.

Altcar, Little, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 1½ m. W. Altcar; with a stn. (**Altcar Rifle Range**) on the L. & Y. R.

Alt-Damm, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, at the head of the Dammscher See, 4 m. ESE. Stettin. P. 5200.

Altdorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 12 m. ESE. Nuremberg. P.<3000.

Altdorf, market-tn., Switzd., cant. Uri, 10 m. S. by W. Schwyz; with a monument to William Tell. Alt. 1635–1785 ft.; mean rainfall (20 years), 52.5 in. P.<3000.

Altea, seapt., Spain, prov. Alicante, 30 m. NE. by E. Alicante. P. 6000.

Alten, or **Altengaard,** seapt., Norway, Finmark, in 69° 55′ N., 105 m. E. by N. Tromsö, at the head or S. end of the Alten-fjord, where it receives from the S. the Alten-elf, a rapid mountain-stream about 100 m. long. On the neighbouring shores of the fjord, even to the N. of the 70th parallel, barley is grown, this being the highest latitude at which cereal cultivation is regularly carried on. On the shores of the fjord are raised beaches. Mean temp., yr. 32.8° Fahr., Feb. 17°, July 53.9°; rainfall (9 years), 10.55 in. P.<2000.

Altena, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 17 m. SE. by S. Dortmund; manufactures iron wares and especially articles in iron wire. P. 10,500.

Altenau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 29 m. NE. Göttingen; with smelting furnaces. P.<3000.

Altenbeken, vil., Ger., Prussia, 35 m. SSW. Minden; with iron foundries. P.<2000.

Altenberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 20 m. S. Dresden. The Kahlenberg, with a meteorological observatory at a height of 3050 ft. above sea-level, is in the neighbourhood. P. 2000.

Altenberg, comm., in the neutral territory on the E. frontier of Belgium, prov. Liège, 5 m. SW. by S. Aix-la-Chapelle. See **Moresnet.**

Altenberge, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 8 m. NW. by W. Münster. P.<3000.

Altenbochum. See **Bochum.**

Altenbruch, par., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 21 m. NNE Bremerhaven, near the mouth of the Elbe. P.<3000.

Altenburg, tn., Ger., cap. duchy Saxe-Altenburg, 24 m. S. Leipzig, 18 m. N. by W. Zwickau; has various manufactures and important horse-markets. Alt. 580 ft. P. (1871) 20,000; (1890) 31,400.

Altenburg, Ungarisch-, Hungarian **Magyar-Óvar,** market-tn., Hungary, cap. prov. Wieselburg (Mosony), 16 m. S. by E. Pressburg. P.<4000.

Altendorf, vil., Austria, prov. Moravia, 30 m. W. by N. Troppau; with paper factories. P.<5000.

Altendorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, near Chemnitz. P.<4000.

Altendorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 1½ m. W. Essen; with a colony of artisans belonging to Krupp's steel factory. P. 17,800; comm., including the adjacent vils. (*Bauernschaften*) of Holsterhausen (9600) and Frohnhausen (4500). P. 32,000.

Altendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, near Ratibor. P.<4000.

Altendorf, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 5½ m. SE. by E. Essen. P.<3000.

Alten-elf. See **Alten.**

Altenessen, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 1½ m. N. Essen, with manufactures of machinery. P. 12,300.

Altenfjord. See **Alten.**

Altengaard. See **Alten.**

Altenhagen, vil., Ger. See **Eckesey.**

Altenheim, comm., Ger., Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 7 m. W. Offenburg. P.<3000.

Alten Hundem, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 40 m. E. by S. Barmen. P.<2000.

Altenkessel, col., Ger. See **Püttlingen.**

Altenkirchen, place, Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., in A. circle, 24 m. E. by S. Bonn; iron and lead mines. P.<2000.

Altenmarkt, vil., Austria, Styria, 25 m. SSW. Graz, with important coal deposits. P.<2000.

Altenstadt, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, Danube circle, dist. Geislingen. P.<3000.

Altensteig, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 28 m. WSW. Stuttgart, on the Nagold R. P.<3000.

Altenwald, hamlet, Ger. See **Sulzbach.**

Altenweddingen, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 10 m. SW. by S. Magdeburg, with lignite mines. P.<3000.

Altenwerder, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Elbe, near Harburg. P.<2000.

Alter-do-Chão, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 14 m. SW. Portalegre. It has an old castle and fortifications. P.<3000.

Alternon, par., Eng., Cornwall. See **Altarnon.**

Alt-Georgswalde, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 26 m. NW. Reichenberg, 3 m. NNE. Rumburg, with mineral springs. P. 5800.

Altgersdorf, weaving vil., in the E. of kgd. Saxony, 10 m. NW. Zittau. P.<4000.

Althaldensleben, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 15 m. NW. Magdeburg. P.<4000.

Altham, par., Eng., Lancashire, Accrington div., 4 m. W. Burnley, 1 m. S. Simonstone stn. P.<500.

Althammer, vil., Austria, Silesia, 36 m. SE. by S. Troppau, and 3 m. SSE. Friedland. P.<5000.

Althorne, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 6 m. SE. by S. Maldon, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500. See **Creeksea.**

Althorp, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Mid div., with stn. (**A. Park**) on the L. & NW. R., 6 m. NW. Northampton. P.<250.

Althorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey or Gainsborough div., on the l. bk. of the river Trent, 10½ m. SE. by S. Goole, with a stn. (**A. and Keadby**) on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. with Keadby**) P.<1500.

Althrey, hamlet, Wales, in a detached part of Flint, 5½ m. SE. Wrexham.

Althütten, vil., Bohemia, near Dobriš, with iron-mines, and iron and other works. P.<2000.

Alt-Kinsberg, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 4 m. SSE. Eger, with glass manufactories. P.<2000.

Altkirch, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, 10 m. SSW. Mülhausen, with various manufactories. P.<4000.

Alt-Landsberg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 13 m. E. by N. Berlin. P.<3000.

Alt-Lublau, in Hungarian, **Ó-Lublo,** tn., Hungary, co. Szepes, 48 m. NW. by N. Kaschau. P.<3000.

Altmark, a dist., Ger., Prussia, in the N. of the prov. Saxony, corresponding pretty nearly with the circles of Osterburg, Salzwedel, Stendal, and Gardeleben; formerly a prov. of the electorate of Brandenburg.

Altmittweida, vil., kgd. Saxony. See **Mittweida.**

Altmover, place, Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 14 m. E. by S. Londonderry, P.O.

Altmühl, riv., Bavaria, flows on the whole SE. to the Danube, which it joins at Kelheim, a few miles above Regensburg; canalised in its lower course, which is connected with the Main by the Ludwig's Canal.

Altnabreac, stn., Scot., Caithness-shire, on the H. R., 15½ m. SSW. Thurso, P.O.

Altnaharra, hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, 13 m. NE. by E. of the head of Loch Shin, P.O.

Altnamackan, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Upper Fews, near Newtown Hamilton, P.O. (**Altnamachin**). P.<250.

Altnapaste, tnld., Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, South, on the Finn, 16 m. W. Lifford. P.<250.

Alto, vil., Argentine Republic, Catamarca, 105 m. S. by W. Tucuman, 26 m. E. by N. Catamarca. P.<2000.

Altofts, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 3½ m. NE. by E. Wakefield, with a stn. (**Altofts and Whitwood**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<4000.

Altolka, settlement, New South Wales, Yantara co., 125 m. NNW. Wilcannia.

Altomonte, comm., Italy, Calabria, prov. Cosenza, 60 m. NNW. Catanzaro, with iron and silver mines. P.<4000.

Alton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 39 m. WNW. Toronto. P.<1500.

Alton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 4½ m. NE. Matlock, 3 m. W. Clay Cross stn. See **Idridgehay.**

Alton, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Alton Pancras.**

Alton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 9½ m. SE. by S. Basingstoke, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P.<5000; eccles. par. (**A. with Thedden**) P.<3000.

Alton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 10½ m. SE. by S. Leek, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Alton, settlement, Queensland, Elgin co., 230 m. W. by S. Brisbane.

Alton, city and river-port, U.S., Illinois, Madison co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., a few miles above confluence of the Missouri; coal and limestone obtained near. P. 10,300.

Altona, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, govt. Holstein, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, adjoining Hamburg on the NW. It arose in the sixteenth century, when numerous inhabitants of Hamburg, driven out of that city on account of their religion, settled here. In its business and shipping relations it is now one with Hamburg. It possesses an observatory. Mean rainfall (14 years), 25.65 in. P. (1871) 74,000; (1880) 91,000; (1890) 139,500; comm., 143,000.

Altona, vil., U.S., Illinois, Knox co., 93 m. N. by W. Springfield. P.<1500.

Alton Barnes, par., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., 14 m. S. by W. Swindon, 2 m. N. Woodborough stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. B. or Berners**) P.<250.

Alton Bay, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., S. shore of Winnipiseogee Lake, 24 m. NE. Concord. P.<1500.

Alton Pancras, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7½ m. N. Dorchester, P.O. (**Alton**). P.<250.

Alton Priors, par., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., 14 m. S. by W. Swindon. P.<250. See **Overton.**

Altoona, vil., U.S., Iowa, Polk co., 9 m. NE. by E. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Altoona, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 85 m. E. Pittsburgh, with railway carriage factories and machine shops. The railway leading W. climbs the Alleghanies with steep gradients

for 11 m. Alt. 1179 ft. (R. R.). P. (1880) 19,000; (1890) 30,300.

Altore, Lough, a small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Galway, 7 m. NNW. Tuam.

Altos, vil., Paraguay, 24 m. E. by N. Asuncion. P.<2000.

Altos de Huessos, mtn. pass in S. Peru, across which lies the road from Arequipa to Puna. Alt. 13,570 ft.

Alto Tero, extinct volcano, Spain, prov. and 25 m. NNE. Burgos; its crater filled with rock-salt and pumice.

Alt Passarge, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 25 m. NE. by N. Elbing, 3 m. NW. Braunsberg, on the Frisches Haff, at the mouth of the Passarge. P.<2000.

Alt Pillau, vil., Ger., Prussia. See **Pillau.**

Alt Pilsenetz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, on river Usawa, 5 m. SE. Pilsen. P.<2000.

Altranstädt, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, near Lützen, where peace was concluded between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony in September 1706, and in the following year a convention between Charles XII. and the Emperor Joseph I., in which freedom of worship for the Protestants of Silesia and Hungary was stipulated for. P.<2000.

Altrüdnitz, vil., Prussia, Brandenburg, near Zehden. P.<2000.

Altrincham (awl'tring-am), par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, A. div., 8 m. W. by S. Stockport, on the M. S. & L. R. and the Cheshire Lines (**A. and Bowdon** stn.). Market-day, Tu. P. 12,400; parl. div. (1891) 63,400.

Alt-Schalkowitz, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 38 m. SE. by E. Breslau. P.<3000.

Altsekh, riv., Alaska, flows SW. into Dry Bay (about 59° 10′ N.). *Petermanns Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 256.

Altshausen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 37 m. SW. by S. Ulm, formerly an imperial city. P.<3000.

Altsohl, Hungary. See **Zolyom.**

Altstadt, tn., Austria, Moravia, 42 m. NNW. Olmütz, at the foot of the Schneeberg. P.<2000.

Altstädten, or **Altstetten,** vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 2½ m. NW. by W. Zürich. P.<2000.

Altstätten, tn., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. ESE. St. Gall. Alt. 1542 ft.; mean rainfall (20 years), 51.22 in. P.<8000.

Alt-Strelitz, tn., Ger. See **Strelitz, Alt.**

Alt-Tabor. See **Tabor.**

Alt-Tura, Hungary. **See Ó-Tura.**

Altwasser, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 40 m. SW. by W. Breslau, with coal-mines and manufactories of porcelain, mirror-glass, &c. P. 9500.

Altyn-Iurel (Kalmuck, 'Golden Saddle'), mt. pass across Semiryechensk Alatau, leading from Russian Turkistan to the Chinese town Kulja. Alt. 4660 ft.

Altyn Tagh ('gold mts.'), a range of mts., Central Asia, stretching WSW. to ENE. from about 86° to 95° E., in about 38°–39° N., on the S. of the Tarim and Gobi deserts, discovered by Przhevalsky on his second journey, 1876–7. Alt. 13,000–14,000 ft., known passes 11,000–13,000 ft.

Altyre Woods, dist., Scot., Elginshire, in the W., on the r. bk. of the Findhorn, 3 m. S. Forres.

Alum Bay, bay, Eng., at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, noted for its cliffs with bright-coloured nearly perpendicular geological strata (Eocene).

Alupka, vil., Russia, on the S. ct. of the Crimea, 7 m. SW. Yalta. Large vineyards. Rich acclimatised flora.

Alushta, vil., Russia, on SE. ct. of Crimea, and at the foot of Chatyrdagh Mts. Ruins of Justinian's *Aluston;* immense vineyards, the best in Crimea; deep but exposed anchorage.

Aiuta, Alt, Olt, or **Oltul,** a trib. of the Danube, rises in the Carpathians of Transylvania, flows westward, then S. through the chain of the eastern Carpathians, and across Roumania to the Danube, opposite Nikopoli, 260 m. long; too rapid for navigation.

Alva, par. and tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Devon, 2⅛ m. N. Alloa, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Par. 5458 ac., P. 5360; tn. P. 5225.

Alvah, par., Scot., Banffshire, 2 m. S. by W. Banff; 11,488 ac. P.<1500.

Alvanley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Chester, 1½ m. SE. Helsby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Alvarado, seapt., Mexico, Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, 33 m. SE. by E. Vera Cruz, with which it is connected by rail.

Alvarado, vil., U.S., California, Alameda co., near the E. side of San Francisco Bay, 29 m. SE. by E. San Francisco, with beet-sugar factories. P.<1500.

Alvarado, city, U.S., Texas, Johnson co., 150 m. NNE. St. Austin. P.<2000.

Alvaston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Nantwich Union. P.<250.

Alvaston and Boulton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 3 m. SE. Derby, 1½ m. S. Spondon stn., PMT.O. P.<3500.

Alvechurch, par. and vil., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 5 m. E. by N. Bromsgrove, on the M. R., PMT.O.; 6800 ac. P.<2000.

Alveley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 7 m. NW. Kidderminster, 2 m. SE. Hampton stn., P.O.; 5462 ac. P.<1000.

Alverdiscott, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 5 m. E. Bideford. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A.** or **Alscott**) P.<500.

Alverstoke, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on Stokes Bay, 2½ m. W. by S. Portsmouth, close to Stokes Bay stn. P. 25,500; eccles. par. (**A. with Anglesey and Newtown**) P. 10,700. See **Gosport and Alverstoke.**

Alverstone, vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, 4½ m. S. by W. Ryde, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly.

Alverthorpe and Thornes, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 2 m. NW. Wakefield, on the G. N. R. P. 11,700.

Alverton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7½ m. S. Newark, 2 m. NE. Elton stn. P.<250.

Alves, par., Scot., Elginshire, 5 m. W. Elgin, with a stn. on the H. R., P.O.; 9404 ac. P.<1500.

Alves, New, hamlet, 1 m. SE. Alves stn.

Alvescot, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 13½ m. SW. by W. Woodstock, on a branch of the G. W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Alvesdiston, par., Eng., Wilts., Wilton div., 12 m. WSW. Salisbury, 4½ m. SE. by S. Tisbury stn. P.<250.

Alveston, par. and place, Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 9 m. NNE. Bristol, 3 m. SW. by W. Tytherington stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Alveston, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2½ m. NE. by E. Stratford-on-Avon, PM.O. P.<1000.

Alvie, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, with vil. on the S. shore of **Loch A.,** 8½ m. NE. Kingussie, 2½ m. SW. Aviemore stn.; 86,618 ac. P.<750.

Alvignano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 5 m. N. Cajazzo. P.<4000.

Alvingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey or Louth div., 3½ m. NE. Louth, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. with N. Cockerington**) P.<500.

Alvington, par. and place, Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 7 m. NE. Chepstow, 2 m. N. Woollaston stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Wollastone.**

Alvington, West, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 11 m. SW. by W. Dartmouth. P.<1000.

Alvinston, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 35 m. WSW. London. P.<1500.

Alvito, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 35 m. N. by E. Gaeta. P. 4000.

Alvito, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 21 m. S. by W. Evora, with iron ores. P.<2000.

Alwalton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 4 m. WSW. Peterborough, 2 m. WSW. Overton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Alwar, tn., cap. of native state A., India, Rájputána (*q.v.*), 60 m. NE. Jaipur, with fort. P. (1891) 52,000.

Alweston, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3 m. SE. Sherborne, P.O.

Alwington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 4 m. SW. Bideford. P.<500.

Alwinton, or **Allenton,** par., Eng., Northumberland, in the N. of the Hexham div., on the Coquet, 17½ m. W. by S. Alnwick, 11 m. WSW. Whittingham stn., PT.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Holystone and Kidland**) P.<1500.

Alwoodley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4½ m. N. by E. Leeds. P.<250.

Alwyn Water. See **Allan Water.**

Alyn, small riv., Wales, Denbigh and Flint, winds past Mold and Caergwrle to the l. bk. of the Dee.

Alyth, par. and tn., Scot., E. Perthshire and Forfarshire, on the **Burn of A.,** 5½ m. NNE. Coupar-Angus, on the C. R., PMT.O.; 23,296 ac. P.<3500; tn. P.<2500.

Alyth, Forest of, a dist. lying to the NW. of A.

Alyth Junction, rly stn., Scot., on the C. R., 5 m. ENE. Coupar-Angus.

Alzey, tn., Ger., grand-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. circle A., 13 m. NW. by W. Worms. P. 5800.

Alzonne, tn., France, dep. Aude, 10 m. WNW. Carcassonore, on the Canal du Midi. P.<2000.

Amacura, riv., S. America, falls into the Orinoco, in 8° 34′ N., 60° 7′ W. It is navigable for small vessels to the influx of the Yarakita, in 8° N.

Amad, place named in O. T. See *El Amûd.*

Amadeus, a large shallow salt lake in the W. of S. Australia, between about 24° and 25° S., discovered in 1872 by E. Giles, named after the King of Spain.

Amadia, or **Amadieh,** or **Amedi,** dist. and tn., Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, the town 65 m. NNW. Mosul; important for its trade in gall-nuts. Situated in vilayet Van, sanjak Hekkiari. P. 5000; Kurds, 2100; Jews, 1900 (Cuinet).

Amador City, vil., U.S., California, Amador co., 40 m. E. by S. Sacramento. P.<1500.

Amadun, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 28 m. NE. by E. Quetta.

Amagasaki, tn., Japan, in the S. of Honshiu, Hyogo ken. P. 12,800.

Amager, isl., Denmark, off the E. ct. of Seeland, containing part of Copenhagen. P. 8000.

Amakosa, African tribe. See **Kaffraria.**

A'makuru", riv., on the NW. frontier of Brit. Guiana, navigable to its first falls in about 8° N., 60° 7′ W. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 672.

Amakusa, isl., Japan, to the S. and W. of Kiushiu.

Amál, tn., Sweden, prov. Elfsborg, on the W. side of Lake Wener, 46 m. E. by S. Fredrikshald. P. <3000.

Amalápúram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 64 m. ENE. Masulipatam. P. <9300.

Amalfi, tn., Colombia, 50 m. NNE. Medellin. P. <7000.

Amalfi, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. WSW. Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, with old walls and bastions. In the eleventh century the centre of commerce for the Levant. Birthplace of Flavio Gioja, one of the improvers of the mariner's compass. P. <8000.

Amaliapolis, Greece. See **Nea Mintsela.**

Amalias, tn., Greece, in the demos of Elis, in the SW. of nomos Achaia and Elis. P. <5000.

Amalienstein, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Oudtshoorn, 75 m. NE. by E. Swellendam. Alt. 1493 ft.; mean rainfall (16 years), 13.74 in. P. <1500.

Amalner, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 125 m. SSW. Indore. P. 8000.

Amalyára, tn., India, Gujarat, 32 ENE. Ahmadábád.

Amambay, Amambaya, or **Amambahy,** a plateau or range of mts. on the E. frontier of Paraguay, N. of 24° S., forming the water-parting between the rivers Paraguay and Parana.

Amandelboom, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Fraserburg, 68 m. E. by N. Calvinia. P. <1500.

Amandola, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli, 44 m. S. by W. Ancona. P. <5000.

Amanian Gate. See **Alma Dagh.**

Amantea, comn., Italy, on the W. ct. of Calabria, prov. Cosenza, 32 m. NW. by W. Catanzaro. P. <5000.

Amanweiler, vil., Ger., Lorraine, frontier stn. on the rly. to Metz. Near it are deposits of iron-ore and the battlefields of St. Privat-la-Montagne, Ste. Maria-aux-Chênes, and Gravelotte. P. <2000.

Amapala, sea-pt., Central America, Honduras, on **A. Island,** in the Gulf of Fonseca, 73 m. SSW. Tegucigalpa.

Amapo, an india-rubber trading stn., Bolivia, on the Madre de Dios, in about 11° S., 67° 25′ W., 93 m. S. of Novo York on the Aquiry.

Amara, tn., eastern Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Nile, in about 20⅝° N., with ruins of ancient temples.

Amara-mayu, riv., Bolivia. See **Madre-de-Dios.**

Amaramba, Lake, S. Africa. See **Lujenda R.,** also *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 31.

Amaranth, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Dufferin co., 49 m. NW. by W. Toronto.

Amarápura ('the city of the gods'), tn., Upper Burma, on the r. bk. of the Iráwadi, in 21° 57′ N., a few miles below Mandalay, founded in 1783, cap. of Burmese empire till 1822, and again from 1838 to about 1860, with a celebrated temple containing a colossal bronze statue of Buddha. The town suffered greatly from an earthquake in 1839. It is connected by a steam ferry with the terminus of the Mu Valley Rly. P. estimated in 1810 at 170,000, (1891) <5000.

Amaravati, tn., India. See **Amráoti.**

Amargo, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Rio Arriba co., 105 m. NW. by N. Santa Fé; with coal mines. Alt. 6987 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Amarguillo, riv., Spain, in the SE. of prov. Toledo, r. bk. trib. of the Giguela. On the 11th and 12th of September 1891 this river overflowed its banks, causing a disastrous flood. See **Consuegra.**

Amargura, the northernmost of the Tonga Is., in the Pacific Ocean, with active volcanoes.

Amarkantak, vil., Central India, in the extreme S. of the state of Rewá, in the Máikal Range, close to the source of the Narbadá, and also to those of feeders of the Son and Mahánadí.

Amaro, Monte, mt., Italy, in the Apennines, 20 m. S. Chieti. Alt. 9170 ft.

Amarosa, riv., U.S., rising in Nye co., Nevada, and flowing first S. and then NW. through Inyo co., California, into Death Valley Sink.

Amaru-Mayu, riv. See **Madre de Dios.**

Amasia, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 105 m. SSE. Sinope, cap. of sanjak, with several Jewish high schools. P. (once 200,000) now about 8000.

Amassera, Amasra, or **Amasreh,** tn., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 126 m. N. by W. Angora. P. 4000.

Amat Forest, Scot., Ross-shire, on the l. bk. of the Carron, about 12 m. SW. by S. of the foot of Loch Shin.

Amatillo, vil., Central America, on the S. frontier of Honduras, 75 m. S. Tegucigalpa.

Amatique, bay, Guatemala and Brit. Honduras, at the head of the bay of Honduras.

Amatitlan, tn., Central America, state and 12 m. SW. by S. Guatemala, cap. A. dep. P. 9500.

Amatitlan, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 32 m. W. Guadalajara.

Amatola, a short mtn. range, Cape Colony to the SE. of the Little Winterberg, N. of King Williamstown, with government forests. Alt. 6500 ft.

Amatonga. See **Tonga Land.**

Amatrice, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, on riv. Tronto, 32 m. E. by N. Terni. Alt. 3130 ft. P. 7000.

Amay, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Meuse, 13 m. WSW. Liège, 3½ m. ENE. Huy. P. <5000.

Amazon, Marañon, or **Solimões,** the chief river of S. America, and the largest in the world, in regard to its volume and extent of basin. The name Rio de las Amazonas, was first applied by the Spanish expedition under Orellana, which descended the river in 1541, and the members of which thought they saw female warriors among the tribes on its banks. In S. America this name is applied only to the lower course of the river. The middle part of the river (above the mouth of the Rio Negro) is called the Rio dos Solimões (after a once numerous and powerful Indian tribe), and the name Marañon, originally applied (as early as 1499) to the estuary of the A., discovered by Pinzon, is now confined to what is usually regarded as the headstream of the A., and is called by the Indians the Tunguragua. This headstream, which rises in about 10¾° S., 76° 40′ W., is far from being the largest, but it is that which enables one in ascending to continue a westerly course furthest. The longest headstream is the Ucayali, the principal headstream of which, the Apurimac, originates about 15° 20′ S., 72° W. Both rivers have a course at first northward; the Marañon, near lat. 6° S., bends, and after receiving the Huallaga from the S., joins the Ucayali about 4° 30′ S., 73° 25′ W. Here the stream has depth sufficient for any class of ships. Thenceforth the Amazon flows generally E., through the Brazilian terr. to the Atlantic, which it enters nearly under the equator, and between 48° and 50° W. Its estuary widens until it is 180 m. across. Its length from the source of the Marañon is estimated at 3050 m.; and from the head of the Apurimac at 3415 m.; for great part of which (viz., from the ocean to Pongo de Manseriche, in 4° 29′ S., 77° 33′ W., where the Marañon issues from the Andes) it is navigable and uninterrupted by any rapid or cataract. At least twenty rivers, navigable to near their sources, pour their waters into it, besides numerous less important streams. Chief tributaries the Napo, Putumayo, Yapura, and Rio Negro from the N.; the Yavari, Jutai, Jurua, Coari, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, and Xingu from the S. By the Casiquiare (*q.v.*), a branch of the Rio Negro, the Amazon has a direct and remarkable connection with the Orinoco. The Amazon and its tributaries afford an immense inland navigation, estimated at 50,000 m.; and the extent of its basin (excluding that of the Tocantins) has been computed at about 2,320,000 sq. m. Its depth is great; at Nauta, to which steamers of 1000 tons can ascend (2000 m. from the mouth), it is 7 fms.; at Tabatinga, 11; and on the average 27 fms. below Manaos. At Obidos the depth is 40 fms. The velocity is at the average rate of 3½ m. an hour below Tabatinga, and its waters remain distinguishable from those of the ocean 400 or 500 m. from its mouth. Tides ascend for more than 500 m. from the Atlantic, and near full moon occasion a formidable bore (locally called *pororoca*), when the water rushes into the channel, with waves of about 5, or very rarely 15 ft. in height. The tropical rains swell the river annually to 40 or 50 ft. above its ordinary level. The Marañon attains its greatest height in January, the Solimões in February, the Amazon in the middle of March. In the lower part of its course the Amazon abounds with islands, and in its estuary are the large islands Marajo and Caviana. A peculiar feature of the A. river is presented by the igarapes or paranamerins, natural channels running through the dark forest parallel to the main stream, and connecting the different tribs., making it possible to go in a canoe for at least 1000 m. above Santarem without once entering the main stream. The A. has no true delta, the islands at its mouth having to a large extent a rocky basis; but in the sea to the E. of the mouth extensive shallows have been caused by the deposition of river sediment. The main exit of the A. has not yet been surveyed, and no route is known up the river from that exit, so that Atlantic steamers ascending the river pass from the town of Para to the A. by a number of channels (*furos*), so narrow that the steamers almost graze the bushes on each side. The most important trade is in india-rubber, derived from forests on the banks of its tribs., in cacao, and in pirarucu, or the codfish of the A., which forms the principal food of the natives. See **Para** (R.).

Amazonas, a vast state in the W. of Brazil, bordering on Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, traversed by the Rio Negro, Yapura, Amazon, Jurua, Purus, and Madeira, the last of which partly separates it from the prov. of Matto Grosso; principal product india-rubber. See **Brazil.**

Amazonas, terr. in the SW. of Venezuela, the southern part of which belongs to the basin of the Amazon. See **Venezuela.**

Amb, an estate (*jágír*), consisting of mountainous terr. in the NW. of the Hazára dist., Punjab, India, the owner of which is also feudal superior of Tanáwal, between Hazára dist. and the Indus, and chief of the independent state of A., with village of A. on the r. bk. of the Indus.

Ambaca, Ambaka, or **Pamba,** tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 150 m. E. by S. Loanda, in 9° 14′ S., 15° E. Alt. 2340 ft.

Ambahta, tn., Brit. India, NW. Prov., dist. Saháranpur, 50 m. SE. Ambala. P. 6000.

Ambaly, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 22° 50′ S.

Ambála, or **Umballa,** city, Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. A., in A. div. [**Punjab**], 54 m. SSW. Simla, starting-point of the branch line to Kálka, on the route to Simla. There is a cantonment 4 m. SE. Alt. 900 ft.; mean rainfall, yr. 35.4 in., June–Sept. 28.3 in. P. (1872) 51,000; (1891) including cantonment, 79,300; Hindus, 40,300; Moham. 30,500.

Ambalema, tn., Colombia, Tolima, on l. bk. Magdalena, 50 m. W. by N. Bogotá; excellent tobacco grown. P. 6000.

Amban Ashkan Dawan, pass, central Asia. See **Columbus Mountains.**

Ambarab, tn., eastern Sudan, 37 m. SE. by E. Kassala.

Ambarava, tn., Java, 18 m. S. by W. Samarang, with fort Willem I. at alt. 1650 ft.

Ambásamúdram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 16 m. W. Tinnevelli. P. 9900.

Ambas Bay, bay, Ger. W. Africa, Kamerun terr., in 4° N., 9° 10′ E.

Ambaston, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 54 m. SE. by E. Derby, on the Derwent, 1 m. W. by S. Draycott stn.

Ambatala, settlement, Queensland, McKinlay co., 360 m. WSW. Rockhampton.

Ambatiki, one of the Fiji Is., in the S. Pacific, in 17° 47′ S., 179° 11′ W.

Ambato, tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. Tunguragua, situated in a sheltered hollow 78 m. S. by W. Quito. Alt. 8500 ft. P. 13,000.

Ambato, Sierra de, mt. range, Argentine Republic, on the W. side of the valley of Catamarca. Highest peak above 8000 ft. (Moussy, in Latzina).

Ambelakia, Greece. See **Ampelakia.**

Amber, a small isl. off the NE. ct. of Mauritius.

Amber, tn., India, Rájputána, 5 m. NNE. Jaipur, picturesquely situated at the mouth of a mountain gorge, formerly cap. of state of Jaipur, but now decayed. P. 5000.

Amber, cape, the most northerly point of Madagascar.

Amberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 34 m. E. Nuremberg, with royal gun factory and various other manufactories. P. 19,000.

Amberg, a rocky ridge about 6 m. long on the E. shore of Lake Wettern, Sweden; limestone and slate quarries, with many fossils.

Ambergate, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 9½ m. N. Derby, on the M. R., PMT.O.

Ambergris Cay, or **Key,** isl., Brit. Honduras, off the N. part of the coast, separated by a very narrow strait from the SE. of Yucatan; named from the ambergris found on its shores.

Amber Hill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 6 m. WNW. Boston, 2 m. WSW. Langrick stn., P.O.; 5439 ac. P. <750.

Ambérieu-en-Bugey, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Belley, 30 m. ENE. Lyons. P. <2000.

Amberley, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8 m. NE. Wotton-under-Edge. P. <1500.

Amberley, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 6 m. NNE. Hereford, 3½ m. NE. by E. Moreton stn. P. <250.

Amberley, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 4 m. NNE. Arundel, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**A. with Houghton**) P. <1000.

Amberley, tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 24 m. N. E. by Christchurch, on a rly. P. <1500.

Amberno, riv., Dutch New Guinea, flows N. into the Pacific in about 147° 45′ E., navigable by small steamers about 60 m. up.

Ambersham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 10 m. NNE. Chichester, 2 m. E. Midhurst stn. A., North, P. <250; A., South, P. <250.

Ambert, tn., France, dep. Puy de Dôme, arr. A., on the Dore, 33 m. W. by N. St. Etienne. Alt. 1740 ft. P. <4000.

Ambika, riv., India, flows W. into the Arabian Sea about midway between Surat and Damán, navigable for about 11 m. up for boats of 50 tons, bar at mouth, with 2 or 3 ft. of water at low tide.

Ambin, mt., in the Western Alps, on the border of France and Italy, 39 m. W. by N. Turin. Alt. 11,095 ft.

Amble, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 7 m. NW. by N. Bodmin.

Amble, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on Warkworth harb., 7 m. SE. Alnwick, on the N. E. R.; PMT.O. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**A. with Hauxley**) P. <4500.

Amblecote, hamlet and par., Eng., Staffordshire, suburb of Stourbridge, with coal and iron-stone. P. <3000.

Ambler Thorn, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, Shipley div., 2½ m. N. Halifax, P.O.

Ambler, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co. P. <1500.

Ambles, Val de, Spain. See **Adaja, R.**

Ambleside, par., Eng., Westmorland, in the SW. of the Appleby div., 1 m. from the N. end of Windermere Lake, 11½ m. NW. Kendal, 4½ m. NNW. Windermere stn.; with slate quarries. Market-days, W. and S. Noted tourist resort. Par. 4384 ac. P. <2500.

Ambleston, par. and place, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. SSE. Fishgward, P.O.; 4072 ac. P. <500.

Ambleteuse, fishing vil. and watering-place, France, dep. Pas de Calais, on the coast, 7 m. N. Boulogne; a fort and excellent port when in the hands of the English, but which lost its importance through the silting up of its harbour. James II. disembarked here after his flight from England in 1689. The harbour is believed to be the Portus Citerior of the Romans. P. <2000.

Amblève, riv., Belgium, prov. Liège, flows NW. and W., and joins the Ourthe, 12 m. to the S. of Liège. Length about 52 m., of which only about 5 m. are navigable.

Ambohimandroso, tn., Madagascar, Betsileo prov., in about 21° 48′ S., 46° 57′ E.

Ambohimanga, tn., Madagascar, 14 m. NNE. Antananarivo. P. about 5000. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1875, p. 144.

Ambohipeno, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 22° 23′ S.

Amboina, or **Amboyna,** in Malay, **Ambon,** one of the Molucca Is., lying to the S. of the W. end of Ceram. It is one of the smaller islands, but one of the most important of the group; surface hilly but fertile, producing great quantities of cloves, along with cassia, coffee, &c. The town of A., situated on a long bay indenting the S. side, is the cap. of the Moluccas (*q.v.*). Mean temp., Jan., 80.5; July, 77.1; year, 79.2. Area of island, 264 sq. m. P. 238,000 (2100 Europeans); tn. 7800 (700 Europeans).

Amboise, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the l. bk. of the Loire, 14 m. E. Tours, commanded by a castle built by Charles VII. (who made it a royal residence) and Louis XII., and in which Charles VIII. was born and died. The town has long been noted for its excellent steel wares and files; birthplace of Cardinal d'A., one of the ministers of Louis XII. P. <5000.

Ambolo, a beautiful valley in the SE. of Madagascar, in 24° 15′ S., with town of the same name.

Ambositra, tn., Madagascar, 110 m. S. by W. Antananarivo.

Amboy, city, U.S., Illinois, Lee co., 87 m. SE. Dubuquea I. P. <3000.

Amboyna Cay, uninhabited sandbank in the middle of the S. China Sea, NW. of Labuan, annexed by the British in 1877, and leased for the collection of guano.

Ambras, or **Amras,** castle and vil., Austria, Tirol, on the Inn near Innsbruck, with the health resort of Egerbach in its vicinity. P. <2000.

Ambrières, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 25 m. NNE. Laval, 8 m. N. Mayenne. P. <2000.

Ambrim, or **Ambrym,** isl. in the Pacific, one of the New Hebrides, south of 16° S., crossed in the W. by 168° E., with active volcano.

Ambriz, tn. and seapt., Portuguese Lower Guinea, at the mouth of the Loje, in about 7° 50′ S., cap. of dist. A. Chief export, coffee. Exports also ivory, copal, &c. Large deposits of copper at Bemble near A.

Ambrizette, seapt., W. Africa, Portuguese Lower Guinea, at the mouth of the M'Brije, in 7° 14′ S.

Ambrosden, par. and vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 10 m. E. Woodstock, 2 m. SSE. Bicester, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. with Arncot and Blackthorn**) P. <750.

Ambrozetown, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, near Taghmon; 2197 ac. P. <500.

Ambukol, place, Eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Nile, in about 18° N., starting-point for caravans crossing the Bayuda Steppe.

Ambur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, on Pálár R., 28 m. W. by S. Vellore, with fort on the almost inaccessible A. Drúg, commanding an important pass into the Carnatic. P. 10,600.

Amby Downs, settlement, Queensland, Kennedy co., 280 m. SW. by S. Rockhampton.

Amcotts, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on l. bk. Trent, 9 m. SE. Goole, 4½ m. ENE. Crowle stn., P.O. P. <500.

Amden, comm., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 8½ m. NE. by N. Glarus. P. <2000.

Amdo, prov., Tibet, bordering on Western China.

Ameca, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 65 m. WSW. Guadalajara. P. 10,000.

Amecameca, plateau, Mexico, situated to the SW. of the capital.

Ameide, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Lek, 10 m. SW. Utrecht. P. <2000.

Ameland, isl., Holland, in the North Sea, included in the prov. of Friesland, 13 m. long by 2–3 m. broad, separated from the I. of Terschelling (prov. N. Holland) by the channel called **A. Gat** ('gate'). P. <3000.

Amelia, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, 12 m. W. Terni. P. <9000.

Amelia, co., U.S., Virginia, N. of 37° N., and crossed by 78° W.

Amélie-les-Bains, watering-place, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orient, in the valley of the Tech, 20 m. SW. Perpignan; with sulphurous saline mineral springs, 71°–172° F. P. <2000.

Amendolara, tn., Italy, Calabria, prov. Cosenza, 49 m. SW. by S. Taranto. P. <2000.

Ameni, the largest of the Laccadive Is.

America, or the **New World,** the great division of the globe between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, along with the adjacent islands and Greenland. It was discovered by Norsemen about 1000 A.D., and various parts of the coast, to which they gave the names of Helluland or Stone-land, Markland or Wood-land, Vinland or Vine-land, and Hvitramannaland or White Men's Land, were settled by them, but they were driven out by the Skrölinger (Eskimo), and the knowledge then gained became only a Norse tradition. The continent was subsequently discovered and forgotten on other occasions (see *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1873, p. 156), and was finally made known to Europe by the voyage of Columbus, who landed on Watling I., Bahamas, on the 12th of October 1492. Its southern part was in large part explored in 1501–2 by the Florentine Amerigo Vespucci, and the continent was named after him by Waltzemüller or Waldseemüller (Hylacomylus) in his *Cosmographiæ Introductio* (1507). Long after that it continued to be known in the Pyrenean Penin. as the West Indies, the continent having been at first believed to be the eastern part of Asia. The Isthmus of Panama divides the continent into two great sub-divisions, North A. and South A. The name Central A. is applied in a political sense to the five republics of North A. to the S. of Mexico, and usually in a geographical sense to the region occupied by these republics, but it is also applied by some in the latter sense to the land extending from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to that of Panama. The prevailing feature of the continent, in respect of which it contrasts in a marked manner with the Old World, consists in the fact that the great mountain ranges have a more or less southerly trend. Such ranges are nearly continuous on the W. side of the continent from N. to S., and stretch over a great length on the E. side also, both in North and South A., vast plains being interposed between. The only notable exception to this character is found in the highlands in the N. of South A. The original natives of A., known as American Indians, are believed to be all of one stock. They now form less than one-fourth of the entire population, and are most numerous in South A. The remaining inhabitants are mainly descendants of European immigrants, and of African negroes originally introduced as slaves, with a smaller admixture of Chinese and other immigrants. The entire population is comparatively small [**Continents**], and A. has no considerable extent of territory with a population comparable in density to Europe, China, or India in the Old World, even though there are large tracts fitted by nature for the maintenance of a dense population. The explanation of this contrast is to be found in the history of the continent. Compared with the Old World, A., before its discovery by Europeans at the close of the fifteenth century, was very poorly furnished with the cultivated plants and domestic animals that favour the growth of civilisation. A. had only one kind of cultivated grain, maize, to take the place of wheat, oats, rice, and other grains of the Old World; and it had no animal that could be used for the labours of the field, no animal except the reindeer of the far north yielding milk, and North A. had not even any beast of burden. Hence civilisation was little developed among the natives, and indeed only two important civilised nations existed before the advent of Europeans, one on the tableland of Mexico and the other on that of Peru.

America, Central, is the long and narrow region between 8° (Gulf of Darien) and 21° 30′ N., 77° and 94° W., connecting the continents of North and South A. In a more limited sense the term is applied to the following five Spanish-speaking republics, together with Brit. Honduras, between 7° and 18° 30′ N., 82° 30′ and 92° 30′ W. :—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Guatemala . .	48,301	1,452,000	Guatemala.
Salvador . .	8,135	777,900	San Salvador.
Honduras . .	46,262	381,900	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua . .	47,857	282,800	Managua.
Brit. Honduras .	7,562	31,500	Belize.
Costa Rica . .	23,001	243,200	San Jose.
Total . .	181,118	3,169,300	

Geographically, the state of Panama is a part of Central A., but politically it belongs to the republic of Colombia. The greatest length from SE. to NW. is about 300 m.; breadth varying from 70 to 310 m. In the narrowest part to the S. (Costa Rica) mountains extend from sea to sea. In the broader part further N. mountains stretch almost continuously from NW. to SE., with a steep slope towards the Pacific, while on the E. a tableland, with a very varied surface, however, slopes gradually towards the Atlantic, beginning in the W. with an elevation of upwards of 2000 ft. Two well-marked features vary the surface in this northern portion. One is a series of valleys and lake-filled hollows stretching SE. from the Gulf of Fonseca to the W. of the Pacific slope of the mountains ending to the S. of the Gulf of Nicaragua. The other is a line of valleys stretching from sea to sea due N. from the Gulf of Fonseca, traversed in the S. by the river Goascoran, in the N. by the river Humuya. Here grassy savannahs interrupt the forests, otherwise continuous on the Atlantic slope. Throughout Central A. volcanoes are numerous and earthquakes frequent. Columbus discovered this region in 1502; in 1527 it was made a Spanish capt.-generalship, and it belonged to Spain until 1821, when Guatemala first declared its independence. The several states subsequently formed a confederation, which was dissolved in 1839. See also **South America, fauna.**

America, North. The **coast-line** of this continent is most varied in the northern half. The W. coast is for the most part steep. The long Gulf of California here forms a very conspicuous feature, but apart from that the coast S. of 48° N. is broken only here and there by small rocky bays and gulfs, which, however, in many cases form excellent natural harbours. The islands on the W. coast of British Columbia and Alaska guard an inner channel, with very sheltered navigation stretching through about 12° of latitude. On the E. side the estuary of the St. Lawrence, the mouth of the Hudson, Delaware Bay, and Chesapeake Bay, form important inlets in middle latitudes. South of Delaware Bay the E. and S. coasts are generally low, and in many places double. A series of natural levees, formed of alluvial sand by the mutual action of river-currents and sea-waves, run parallel to the mainland coast, from which they are separated by quiet lagoons and sounds. **Surface.**—A great plain stretches down the middle of the continent from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, sloping gradually up to the Rocky Mountains in the W., and the Appalachian Mountains and other highlands in the E. In the S. of the United States this plain spreads eastwards to the Atlantic. Almost the entire area W. of the Rocky Mountains is at a high elevation, and so also is the greater part of the surface in the S. of the United States, the principal plains and lowlands in the latter area being in the penin. of Yucatan, and the E. of the penin. belonging to Honduras and Nicaragua. The highest mountains are volcanic peaks in the NW. of the continent (Mount Logan, about 19,500 ft.), and in Mexico (Popocatapetl and Orizaba, both about 18,000 ft. in height). There are two areas below sea-level, both in the S. of California—the Death Valley, 225 ft., and the San Felipe Sink, 300 ft. The **principal rivers** are the Mississippi and its tribs., and the St. Lawrence, belonging to the Atlantic basin, the Columbia and the Yukon belonging to the Pacific basin, and the Mackenzie and other rivers of the Arctic basin [**Canada**]. The great fresh-water **lakes** belonging to the basin of the St. Lawrence are without a parallel elsewhere. The largest of them is the largest body of fresh-water in the world, and there is no other chain of lakes to be compared with them in importance. [**Warren Lake.**] The following table furnishes the most important particulars regarding them :—

Name.	Water Surface. sq. m.	Drainage Area. sq. m.	Height above Sea-level. ft.	Greatest Depth. ft.	Discharge cubic ft. per sec.
L. Superior .	31,200	51,600	601.8	1008	86,000
L. Michigan .	22,450	37,700	581.3	870	
Huron and Georgian Bay	23,800	31,700	581.3	702	225,000
L. St. Clair .	410	3,400	...	...	...
L. Erie . .	9,960	22,700	572.9	210	265,000
L. Ontario .	7,240	21,600	246.6	738	300,000

To the N. and NW. are numerous lakes, large and small, often very irregular in outline, presenting a marked correspondence to the lakes of Finland. Of the larger of these lakes, however (Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Winnipeg), even the smallest greatly exceeds in size the largest of those of Finland. In accordance with the general correspondence between North A. and Eurasia, the **climate** of the W. of the former continent answers to that of western Europe, that of the E. to that of eastern Asia; but the climate of the E. of North A. is not so severe as that of eastern Asia, while, in consequence of the superior warming effect of the Gulf Stream Drift as compared with the Kuro Siwo Drift, the W. coast is not so mild as in corresponding latitudes of Europe. Hence the most populous (warm temperate) regions of the E. in A. are somewhat farther

N. than the corresponding regions of easterr Asia, those of the W. of North A. somewhat farther S. than the corresponding regions of Europe. Important differences in climate are due to the direction of the mountain chains. The Rocky Mountains, shutting off the moisture from the Pacific, cause a large part of the interior of the United States to be too dry for agriculture without irrigation, and the open plain between these mountains and the Appalachians allows even the most southerly points of the United States, as well as the E. coast of Mexico, to be swept from time to time by icy winds from the N., so that ice forms at the mouth of the Mississippi, in lat. 30° N.; and even in the extreme S. of Texas (lat. 26° N., about the same latitude as that of Patna, in Bengal), as much as nine degrees of frost has sometimes been experienced. [**Canada, United States, Mexico.**] As regards **fauna,** almost the whole of North A., exclusive of Central A. and the lowlands of Mexico, is referred by Wallace to the Nearctic zoogeographical region, the most abundant animals in which are in many cases closely allied to those of the Palæarctic region of Asia and Europe (the once abundant but now nearly extinct bison or 'buffalo' had a congener in the European bison of western Russia), but distinguished by the possession of three peculiar genera of moles, including the highly remarkable star-nosed mole; of the raccoons, a peculiar family of carnivora; of peculiar rodents, including pouched rats and the prairie-dog; and of the opossum, and a few other peculiar mammalian forms, and by the absence of hedgehogs, wild pigs, and dormice. Information as to the **vegetation** will be found in the articles on the principal countries, but a few general facts may be mentioned here. The northern limit of forests runs from about 69½° N. in the N. of Alaska SE. to about Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay, from about the middle of the E. side of Hudson Bay to the middle of the W. side of Ungava Bay, and then runs SE., leaving a strip of about 50 to 80 m. treeless on the coast of Labrador. There are large areas treeless, except along the river banks, or with no more than 20 per cent. of the surface occupied by trees, over a large part of the drier parts of the interior (the 'plains' and 'prairies'), the area of this character extending in Athabasca, in about 117°–118° W., nearly to the 60th parallel of latitude. But the absence of trees over a large part of this area is not due to the insufficiency of rain, but appears to be chiefly attributable to the prevalence of prairie fires, and forests are spreading in certain places as settlement advances. The prevailing forest-trees in the N. and W. are conifers, the forests of the western mountains being remarkable for their giant conifers (Douglas fir, sequoias, &c.). (See the ninth vol. of the *Census Report of the U.S. for* 1880, with the accompanying maps, and *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1886, Plate 12.) Among the most noteworthy facts with regard to the constituents of the North American **flora** are the prevalence of Compositæ (asters, golden-rods, &c.) in the prairie flora; the prevalence in modern times of European invaders over a large part of the continent; and the close resemblance between the native temperate flora of the eastern parts of the continent, and that of the eastern parts of Asia, including Japan, a resemblance not found to exist between that flora and the flora of Europe on the western parts of the North American continent. This last fact was explained by Prof. Asa Gray as due to a flora originally flourishing in Arctic regions in a warm period being driven southwards by the oncoming of a colder climate, and the survival of similar forms in regions that correspond with one another in climate. See **Appendix,** p. 2, and the articles on the countries there enumerated.

America, South. The **coast-line** of this continent is almost as uniform as that of Africa, except in the southern part on the W. side, where, from the island of Chiloe southwards, there is a long chain of islands, backed by a coast broken by numerous fiords similar to the Alaskan and British Columbian coast in the W. of North A. The channel on the inner side of these islands is much used by ocean steamers on account of the shelter which the islands afford. The W. coast generally is rocky, like that of North A., but, except in the part just mentioned, presents hardly any inlets, however small, forming good natural harbours. Within the tropics the eastern coasts are generally low, and for hundreds of miles bordered by mangrove swamps. In certain places, especially in southern Brazil, there is a double coast-line similar to that described under North A. **Surface.** — The Andes Mountains stretch along the whole of the W. of the continent [**Andes**]. In the E. there is a region of tablelands and mountains, the highest ranges of which (Serra da Mantequeira, &c.) face the Brazilian coast S. of the Tropic of Capricorn. In the N. there is another highland region, with ranges having a more or less E. and W. trend in the S. of Venezuela and Guiana. Elsewhere the surface consists mainly of vast plains. The **principal rivers** are the Amazon, Parana, and Paraguay, Orinoco, Araguaya, and Tocantins, and the San Francisco. The **principal lakes** lie on the great elevated area of inland drainage in the Andes, and at the base of the Andes in Patagonia [**Andes, D., E., F.**]. The **climate** of South America is greatly affected by the chain of the Andes, the two sides of which present striking contrasts as regards rainfall and vegetation everywhere except in the extreme N. In the N. copious rains, with a rich tropical vegetation, occur on both sides. The contrast of climate begins about 4° S. Thence to about 30° S. the E. (trade) winds, which blow from the Atlantic for the greater part of the year, deluge the eastern slopes of the Andes with rain, and cover them with dense forests as high as trees can reach. Dense tropical forests (selvas) likewise occupy the valley of the Amazon to its mouth. South of the Amazon, however, the Brazilian coast-mountains deprive the Atlantic winds of much of their moisture, so that the tablelands and plains intervening between them and the Andes have only a scanty rainfall. On the W. of the Andes, between the latitudes mentioned, no rain whatever falls except high up on the mountain sides, and moisture appears on the low grounds only in the form of mist (*garua*). Vegetation is consequently scanty except beside the rivers, and for six or seven degrees north of 28° S. the strip of coast is a desolate wilderness. South of latitude 30° S., the contrast is opposite to that just described. There the prevailing winds are from the NW., and bring plenteous rains from equatorial seas to the western slopes of the Andes, and still farther S. to the lowlands at their base; while on the eastern side the plains (the treeless pampas of the Argentine Republic and the bleak steppes of Patagonia) get drier and drier as one goes southwards. In this southern part the western slopes of the Andes are as densely clothed with forests as the eastern slopes farther N. (See also **Andes,** *snowline.*) As regards its **fauna,** South A., including Central A. and the lowlands of Mexico, together with the West Indies, forms the neotropical zoogeographical region, characterised by the possession of prehensile tailed monkeys, marmosets, blood-sucking bats, coatimundis, peccaries, llamas, and alpacas, chinchillas, agoutis, capybaras, sloths, armadillos, and ant-eaters, and by the absence of sheep, oxen, and antelopes. Among its best-known vegetable forms may be mentioned the cinchona tree, the Brazilian rubber tree, manioc, castor-oil, and a great variety of cabinet woods. See **Appendix,** p. 2, and the articles in the countries there enumerated.

American Fork, tn., U.S., Utah, Utah co., 27 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City, on the N. of L. Utah. P.<1000.

American River, U.S., California, formed by two head-streams, the N. and S. Forks, flows through a gold-mining region SW. then W. into the Sacramento just below Sacramento City.

Americus, city, U.S., Georgia, Sumter co., 65 m. SW. by S. Macon. P. 6400.

Amerongen, vil., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the Lower Rhine, 15 m. ESE. Utrecht. P.<3000.

Amersfoort, tn., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the Eem, 12 m. ENE. Utrecht. P. 15,500.

Amersham, par. and tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 12½ m. N. Windsor, on the Aylesbury branch of the Metropolitan Rly. Par. 6119 ac., P.<3000; eccles. par. (**A. with Coleshill**) P.<3500.

Ames, comm., Spain, prov. Coruña, dist. Negreira. P. 7000.

Ames, city, U.S., Iowa, Story co., on Skunk R., 30 m. N. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Amesbury, par. and tn., Eng., Wilts., Wilton div., on the Avon, 7½ m. N. Salisbury, 4 m. NNW. Porton stn., PMT.O.; 5936 ac. P.<1000.

Amesbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 4 m. NW. Newburyport. P. 9800.

Amet, tn., India, Rájputána, 86 m. SE. Jodhpur.

Amethi Dungar, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. and 18 m. SE. by E. Lucknow. P. 6000.

Amethyst, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 18 m. N. by E. of the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. Alt. 9423 ft. (Hayden).

Amga, riv., Eastern Siberia, flows NE. and NNE. to the Aldan.

Amgid, oasis in the Sahara in the Wady Igharghar, in about 26° 20′ N., 5° 20′ E. Alt. 1950 ft.

Amginskaya, vil., Eastern Siberia, on the Amga to the E. of Yakutsk, on the road to Okhotsk.

Amherst, small tn. and seapt., Burma, A. dist. [**Tenasserim**], near the mouth of the Wákarú, 30 m. S. Máulmain, on a healthy elevated site. P. 3000.

Amherst, seapt.-tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 74 m. W. by N. Pictou. P.<4000.

Amherst, seapt., Canada, Quebec. See **Magdalen Islands.**

Amherst, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 12½ m. NNE. Holyoke. P.<5000.

Amherst, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsborough co., 25 m. S. by W. Concord. P.<1500.

Amherst, co., U.S., Virginia, N. of 37° N., crossed in the E. by 79° W., bounded on the SW. and SE. by the James R.

Amherst, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Portage co., 62 m. W. of the head of Green Bay. P.<1500.

Amherst, vil., Victoria, Talbot co., 42 m. SW. Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Amherstburg, port, Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on the Detroit R., 14 m. S. by W. Windsor. P.<3000.

Amherst Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, Addington co., at the E. end of Lake Ontario.

Amherst, North, vil. and tp., U.S., Ohio, Lorain co., 28 m. WSW., Cleveland. P. of tp. 3000.

Amiata, Monte, mt., Italy, in the S. of Tuscany, 42 m. WSW. Perugia. Alt. 5690 ft.

Amideb, vil., E. Sudan, 78 m. E. Kassala, formerly an Egyptian military station.

Amiens, cap., dep. Somme, France, 26 m. SE. by E. Abbeville, on the Somme, which here receives the Avre and Celle, and breaks up into eleven canals, on which account it has been called the 'Little Venice'; with a beautiful Gothic cathedral (built 1120–1288) and museum of paintings and antiquities, and numerous manufactures (velvet, cotton, and other textiles, machinery, &c.). In ancient times it was the capital of the Ambiani. The peace of A. was signed in the town-hall (built by Henry IV.) in 1802. Birthplace of Peter the Hermit, the promoter of the first crusade, and of the scholar Ducange. Mean temp., yr. 51.2° F., Jan. 37.6°, Aug. 67°. P. (1872) 64,000; (1891) 78,500.

Amington (or **Almington**) **and Stonydelph,** par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2 m. ENE. Tamworth (*q.v.*), P.O. P. <750.

Amirante, or **Admiral Islands,** group of small coral isls. in the Indian Ocean, between about 4½° and 6½° S. and 53°–53½° E.; dependencies of the British colony of Mauritius, sparsely populated; produce coco-nut oil; have stations for fishing and turtle-catching.

Amisfield, vil., Scot., Dumfries-shire, 4½ m. NNE. Dumfries, on the C. R., P.O.

Amite City, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Tangipahoa par., 60 m. NNW. New Orleans. P. <2000.

Amité, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the S. frontier, E. of 91° W.

Amity, vil., U.S., Oregon, Yam Hill co., 40 m. SW. Portland. P. <1500.

Amityville, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I., 31 m. E. Brooklyn. P. <3000.

Amjhera, tn., Central India, 50 m. WSW. Indore. Once populous, now deserted.

Amka, vil., Palestine, *Beth Emek* in the O. T., 32° 58′ N., 35° 10′ E., 7 m. NE. by E. Acre.

Amlikon, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, near Weinfelden. P. <1000.

Amlwch, par., seapt., and watering-place, Wales, Anglesey, on the N. ct., 14 m. ENE. Holyhead, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; with copper, lead, zinc, and ochre mines. Market-day, S. 9271 ac. P. <4500.

Ammanford, hamlet, Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the G. W. R., 12½ m. N. Swansea, PMT.O.

Ammapet, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, 48 m. NE. Salem. P. 7000.

Ammeberg, tn., Sweden, prov. Örebro, on the N. side of Lake Wetter, 24 m. N. Motala.

Ammeloe, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, in the NW. of Westphalia, 35 m. W. by N. Münster. P. <4000.

Ammer, riv., Ger., Bavaria, rises on the southern frontier, and flows N. into Lake Ammer.

Ammer, Lake (German, **Ammer-See**), Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 21 m. WSW. Munich, 10 m. long by 1½–3½ m. wide, drained NE. by the Amper into the Isar.

Ammergau, Ober- and **Unter-,** two adjoining vils., Ger., Upper Bavaria, in the higher part of the valley of the Ammer, 42 m. SW. by S. Munich. Ober-A. is noted for its Passion-play, performed in Passion Week every tenth year since 1600. P. <2000.

Ammerland, dist., Ger., grand-duchy Oldenburg, in the W., about 53° 8′–15′ N.

Ammertenthal, the lower part of the Lauterbrunnen valley, Switzd., cant. Bern, traversed by the Lütschine; with the Schmadribach cataract.

Ammonoosuc, Lower, riv., U.S., New Hampshire, in the W., rises in the S. of Coos co., flows W. then SW. to the Connecticut, which it joins on the l. bk. at Bath.

Amney Down. See **Ampney Down.**

Amnok River. See **Yalu.**

Amoaful, vil., W. Africa, Ashanti, S. of Kumassi, scene of defeat of Ashantis by the British, Jan. 1874.

Amod, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Broach, 20 m. NNW. Broach. P. 5000.

Amoeiro, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Orense. P. 5000.

Amol, tn., Persia, 22 m. W. by S. Barfrush. P. about 8000.

Amorbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 34 m. WSW. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Amorevieta ó Zornoza, comm., Spain, prov. Viscaya, dist. Durango. P. <4000.

Amorgopula, small isl., Greece, in the Ægean, 10 m. SSW. of Amorgos I., in 36° 37′ N., 25° 42′ E.

Amorgos, isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 105 m. SE. of the S. point of Eubœa, with town of Khora or A. on the SE. ct.; area, 50 sq. m. P. 3400.

Amotherby (am'er-bi), par., Eng., Yorkshire, North Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 17 m. NE. by N. York, 2½ m. WNW. Malton, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Appleton-le-Street.**

Amou, Amou Darya, Amour. See **Amu, Amur.**

Amou, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. St. Sever, 7 m. N. by E. Orthez. P. <2000.

Amounderness, hundred, Eng., N. Lancashire, occupying the whole width of the county.

Amoy, tn. and (since 1842) treaty port, China, prov. Fokien, on the small isl. of Hiamen on the E. ct., 114 m. NE. by E. Swatow. It has three dry docks, but is without wet docks or quays, but has an admirable anchorage, well sheltered by other islets and accessible for the largest vessels at all states of the tide. Principal exports, black tea and sugar. Total annual value of exports and imports combined above £2,000,000. P. 100,000.

Amozoc, tn., Mexico, state and 11 m. E. Puebla.

Ampagnan, large tin mine in the SE. of the British protectorate of Selangor, Malay Penin.

Amparo, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 88 m. NNW. Santos.

Ampelakia, vil., Greece, prov. and 15 m. NE. by N. Larissa.

Ampelakion, vil., Greece, S. of Salamis, on the site of the ancient Salamis.

Amper, riv., Ger., Bavaria, issues from Lake Ammer and flows NE. then E. into the Isar, 14 m. above Landshut; not navigable, but used throughout its length for floating timber.

Ampezzo, comm., Austria, in the SE. of the Tirol, 37 m. E. Bozen. Principal vil. Cortina. P. <5000.

Ampezzo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 32 m. NW. Udine. P. <2000.

Ampezzo Alps. See **Alps,** SUB-DIVISIONS, **III. C. 1.**

Ampezzo Road. See **Alps, Passes, IV.** (3).

Ampfield, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, in the extreme S. of the Andover div., 6 m. SW. by W. Winchester, 2½ m. NW. Chandlers Ford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ampfing, vil., Ger., Upper Bavaria, 23 m. SE. by S. Landshut. P. <2000.

Amphion, watering-place, France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva, 24 m. NE. by E. Geneva, 4 m. NE. by E. Thonon, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Amphissa, or **Salona,** tn., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, 31 m. ENE. Lepanto. P. 8400.

Am Platz, Switzd. See **Davoz-Platz.**

Ampleforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in extreme SW. of Whitby div., 17½ m. N. York, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Ampleforth Oswaldkirk. See **Oswaldkirk.**

Amplepuis, tn., France, dep. Rhone, 13 m. ESE. Roanne, with textile manufactures. P. <5000.

Ampney Crucis, St. Mary, and **St. Peter,** 3 pars., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., near Cirencester, P.O. at A. C. P. <500; St. M., P. <250; St. P., P. <250.

Ampney (or **Amney**) **Down,** Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6 m. SE. by E. Cirencester, 2 m. N. Cricklade.

Amport, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 13 m. NE. Salisbury, 4½ m. W. by S. Andover, 1½ m. SSW. Weyhill stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Amposta, tn., Spain, prov. Tarragona, 9 m. S. Tortosa. P. <4000.

Ampthill, par. and tn., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7½ m. S. by W. Bedford, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the M. R. Market-day, Th. P. <2500.

Ampton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 4½ m. N. Bury St. Edmunds, close to Ingham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Amran, dist. and small tn., Arabia, Yemen.

Amráoti, Umrawutty, Oomrawuttee (spelt also in various other ways), walled tn., Brit. India, Berar, cap. dist., 88 m. W. by S. Nágpur, on a branch of the rly. to Nágpur, important centre of cotton trade (giving name to a class of raw cotton), with cotton-mills in town and neighbourhood. Mean rainfall, yr. 32.2 in., June–Sept. 28.0 in. P. (1891) 29,000; A. Camp, 4700.

Amrávati, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Kistna dist., on r. bk. of Kistna R., 62 m. from its mouth, with remarkable Buddhist tope. P. <3000.

Amreli, tn., India, Kathiáwár, 65 m. N. by E. Diu. P. 14,000.

Amriswyl, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 10 m. SE. by S. Constance. P. <3000.

Amritsar, or **Umritsur,** an important commercial city of the Punjab, Brit. India, cap. dist. A., div. A., 32 m. E. Lahore, situated in a depression of the Bári Doáb, on the NW. R. at the junction of a branch to Pathánkot; founded in 1574 by Guru Rám Dás, the apostle of the Sikhs, round a sacred tank, to which the city owes its name, meaning 'pool of immortality,' and from the midst of which rises the Darbár Sáhib, the great temple of the Sikh faith. A. carries on manufactures of cashmere shawls, of inferior quality, however, to those made in Kashmír. P. including cantonment (1881) 152,000; (1891) including cantonment, 137,000.

Amroha, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 69 m. NW. by W. Bareilly. P. (1891) 35,000.

Amroth, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. NNE. Tenby, P.O. P.<750.

Amrum, isl., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, off the W. ct., in 54° 42′ N., 8° 20′ E.

Amselfeld (in Servian **Kossovopolje**), the German name of a plain in the W. of Turkey in Europe, 30–65 m. NNW. Ushkub, traversed by the Sitnitsa; celebrated in history as the scene of numerous battles.

Amselgrund, a beautiful level tract in 'the Saxon Switzerland,' kgd. of Saxony, with the Amselstein (rock) and a waterfall.

Amsmiz, tn., Morocco, 35 m. SSW. Morocco, on the Wady A. Alt. 3000 ft.

Am Steg, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 7½ m. S. by E. Altdorf. Alt. 1715 ft.

Amstel, riv., Holland. See **Amsterdam.**

Amsterdam, vil., Brit. Guiana, on the l. bk. of the Demerara, in about 6° 6′ N.

Amsterdam, an important commercial city, cap. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the prov. of N. Holland, is built in the form of a crescent, on the S. side of the Y or IJ. The city is built on piles of wood, divided into two parts by the small river Amstel, from which it takes its name (Latinised from *Amstelodamum*), and intersected by numerous canals. A. has a branch of the government navy department, with extensive magazines and building-yards. Its docks are of great extent. Among its many scientific and literary establishments may be noted a university with over 1000 students, an observatory, botanic garden, zoological garden, a cabinet of natural history, royal museum (with paintings, prints, and historical collections). Amsterdam, still one of the most commercial places in Europe, attained its greatest prosperity after the closing of the Shelde by the Spaniards in 1648, when it monopolised nearly all the commerce of the Indies. Its trade decreased with the decline of the republic of Holland, by the opening of the Schelde, and the rivalry of Antwerp and Rotterdam. Till 1825 its only communication with the sea was through the Zuider Zee, and the largest vessels that could then reach the port were only of about 10 ft. draught. In that year the Helder Canal, with a depth of 26 ft., running to the N. end of the mainland was opened, and A. has since been brought into more direct communication with the ocean by the North Sea Canal (to IJmuiden, constructed in 1875–76). Since the opening of this canal its shipping has greatly increased. In 1871 the tonnage entered was 527,312, in 1891, 1,507,525. In 1892 its landward connections were greatly improved by the opening of the Merwede Canal (*q.v.*). See also **IJmuiden.** The bank of the Netherlands was established here in 1814. Its manufactures are numerous. There are several factories for the making of steam-engines and other machinery, and shipbuilding, cigar-making, distilling, beer-brewing, and sugar-refining are all important, but industrially the city is most noted for the cutting and polishing of diamonds, an employment chiefly in the hands of Jews. Mean temp. yr., 49° F., Jan. 36.4°, July 63.7°; rainfall, 26.3 in. P.(1869) 264,000, (1890) 418,500. See **Hague, The.**

Amsterdam, city, U.S., New York, Montgomery co., on the Mohawk R. and the Erie Canal, 30 m. WNW. Troy. P. (1870) 7700, (1890) 17,300.

Amsterdam, or **New Amsterdam,** isl. in the Indian Ocean, in 37° 48′ S., 75° 25′ E., to the N. of St. Paul; discovered by the Dutch navigator Van Vlaming in 1696; taken possession of, along with St. Paul, by France, in 1892; uninhabited.

Amsterdam, tn., S. African Republic, Ermelo dist., 54 m. S. by W. Barberton, two hours' ride from the Forbes Reef gold mine in Swaziland. P.<2000.

Amsterdam, small isl. W. of Jaffna I., in N. of Ceylon.

Amsterdam, isl. in the Arctic Ocean, W. of Spitzbergen.

Amsterdam, small isl., Java. See **Batavia.**

Amt, the name given in Denmark to the provs., in Norway to the subdivisions of the *stift* or diocese, and in Germany, in the compound forms *Amtsgericht*, *Amtshauptmannschaft*, and *Bezirksamt*, to certain minor administrative subdivisions.

Amu, riv., Africa. See **Volta.**

Amu, Oxus, or **Jihun,** a great river of central Asia, more than 1500 m. long, which rises on the Pamir table-lands and enters Lake Aral. It takes its origin from the junction, at Kala Vamar in Roshan, of two large rivers: the Ak-su, which rises in Lake Chatmak (13,850 ft.) in Vakhan, describes a wide curve towards the E. on the Pamir, and takes the names of Murghab and Bartang in Roshan; and the Panj, which is formed by the junction of the Vakhan-su with the Pamir river (rises in Aidin-kul, and flows through Zor-kul, or Lake Victoria), and flows SW. along the base of the Hindu-kush, towards Ishkashem, and thence northwards between the khanates of Badakshan and Shignan. From Kala Vamar, the A., after having described two sharp bends and pierced high chains, flows W. and SW., past Kala-i-khumb, towards its junction with the Kokcha, in 37° 10′ N., 41° 15′ E., where it issues from the highlands into the Aral-Caspian plains. Thence it flows W. past Kelif (795 ft.), receiving the Vaksh, the Kafirnagan, and the Surkhan from the right, and the Ak-serai or Kunduz from the left; and NW. past Kerki, Charjui, where it is crossed by the Transcaspian railway, Pitnyak, and Petro-Alexandrovsk, to enter Lake Aral after having divided below Nukus into several branches. Bokhara, Khiva, and Kunya Urghenj are situated within short distances from its banks; Kungrad is on the Taldyk branch of its delta. The A. is navigable to about 69° E. (956 m. from Lake Aral, 49 m. above its confluence with the Vaksh). Its width varies from 220 to 380 yards in its lower course, and from 380 to 650 yards below Kelif, occasionally attaining two miles. Wide spaces are inundated on its right bank in May and June. Below Kelif none of the former tributaries of the A. reaches the river, and its own water is largely drawn off by canals to irrigate the Charjui and especially the Khiva oasis. Many old beds of the A. intersect Khiva and the Turkoman terr. At a time when the level of the Caspian Sea stood much higher, and had large gulfs spreading E. as far as 57° E. long., the A. followed at the foot of the Kopet dagh, receiving the Tejen and the Murghab. Later on it took a more northerly direction (old bed Unguz); and in historical times it entered the Sary-kamysh depression (30 m. SW. of the recently desiccated Aibughir gulf of Lake Aral), which was at one time in permanent, and, later on, in periodical communication with the Caspian Sea.

Amu-dariinskiy Otdyel, a prov. of Russian Turkestan, on the right bank of the lower Amu, making part of the Syr-dariinsk prov., but placed under a separate military governor; bound by the Khanate of Khiva in the W., Lake Aral in the N., Syr-dariinsk in the E., and Bokhara in the S. Apart the Bukan-tau hills in the E., the delta of the Amu, and a narrow strip of land along the right bank of the Amu, it is covered by the sand deserts of South Kizyl-kum. The delta, which is formed by the Taldyk branch on the W., and the Kuzan-jerma, or Yany-su, on the E., and their secondary branches (the Kuvansh-jerma reaching Lake Aral no more) is covered with hard clay in its middle, and marshes and rushes elsewhere. The population consists of settled Uzbegs, Tajiks, liberated Persian slaves formerly kept by the Turkomans, and a few Russian settlers, and of nomad Karakalpaks, Kirghizes, and Turkomans. More than 4,000,000 acres are under culture. Divided into two districts, the chief towns of which are Fort Shurakhan, on the Amu, and Chimbai (P. 1610) in its delta. Area, 39,976 sq. m. P. (1885) 133,360.

Amulree, eccles. par., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Bran, 8½ m. WSW. Dunkeld, P.O. P.<500.

Amur, a great riv. of Eastern Asia, which is formed at Ust-Stryelka (52° 20′ N. lat., 121° E. long.) by the confluence of the Shilka with the Arguñ. Total length, taking the Onon for its source, 2700 m.; area of basin, about 787,000 sq. m. On the first 337 m. of its course it flows past Albazin, Tolbuzina, and Kumara in a narrow valley deeply cut into the plateau, attaining a width of from 250 to 930 yards, and a depth of 7 to 20 ft., but is intersected by thirteen bars, covered by only 3 to 5 ft. of water during periods of droughts. Issuing from the plateau below Kumara, its valley widens on the next 263 m. above Blagovyeschensk, and patches of fertile plains are met with on its banks. On the next 260 m. below Blagovyeschensk the A., which flows past the Chinese town of Aigun, waters the fertile high plains (alt. about 1000 ft.) of its middle course which are stretching far NE. and SW. between the Ilkhuri-alin and the Dousse-alin, or Bureya (also Little Khingan) Mts. The stream divides into several branches, sometimes 5 m. apart, has an average depth of 45 ft., occasionally reduced to 5 ft. on a few bars, and receives from the left the Zeya, not much inferior to itself, and the Bureya. At Pashkova it enters a picturesque gorge 87 m. long, piercing the Little Khingan (width 580 to 700 yards, depth 30 to 50 ft.), and then issues into the lowlands, attaining in 47° 50′ N. lat. and 132° 20′ E. long., at its junction with the Sungari, the most southern part of its course. In the lowlands the A. widens still, dividing into several large branches which enclose large islands. During the summer rains, the water of the A., being swollen by that of the Zeya, and especially of the Sungari, whose volume of water is nearly equal to that of the A., rises considerably, and inundates both banks, so as to give origin to lakes 10 to 12 m. wide. From its junction with the Sungari the A. bends north-eastwards and continues in the same direction after having received from the S. the Usuri, the only line of overland communication between Russia and its settlements on the Pacific at Vladivostok. On the last 735 m. of its course the A. flows along the foot-hills of the Sikhota-alin Mts., having to its left extensive lowlands, interspersed with immense lakes and marshes. A line of settlements is maintained with difficulty on the right bank, the left bank being only inhabited by nomad indigenes. At Mariinsk the stream approaches the N. Pacific coast, from which it is separated by but a narrow and low ridge of hills, bends northwards and eastwards, and enters at Nikolaevsk (53° 8′ N. lat., 140° 43′ E. long.) its 40 m. long estuary, which has its mouth in the Strait of Lapeyrouse, or Tartar Strait, between the mainland and the island of Sakhalin. The A., which is open for navigation from the end of April to

the beginning of November, is the chief line for the intercourse between Russia and its dominions on the N. Pacific coast, but it did not realise the hopes which were expressed at its annexation to Russia in 1856–1859 as to its becoming a great line for external trade, the hilly and wild character of its banks, the consequent sparseness of population, and the difficulties of navigation in its estuary and the Tartar Strait being the chief obstacles. It is now navigated by 45 steamers, chiefly engaged in the transport of goods for the State.

Amur, prov. of Eastern Siberia, on the l. bk. of the Amur R., includes all its l. bk. tribs. as far as the Stanovoi waterparting; has Transbaikalia in the W., Yakutsk in the N., the Coast or Maritime Province in the E., and Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Amur R., in the S. and SW. Its northern part is occupied by the high plateau (3000 ft. over the sea), its border ridge, which is a continuation of the Great Khingan, and a belt of smaller chains running parallel to the border ridge. The fertile plains, 1000 to 1200 ft. high, of the lower Zeya and the Bureya occupy its middle, and are separated by the 5000 to 7000 ft. high Bureya Mts., or Little Khingan, from the lowlands which stretch between the latter and the Alpine tracts of Sikhota-alin. Climate continental [**Blagovyeshchensk**]. A rich flora, Manchurian in character, appears on the banks of the Amur as soon as it issues from the plateau. The population consists of Amur Cossacks, who are settled in villages 15 to 18 m. apart along the l. bk. of the Amur, and of immigrants from Russia, whose villages are scattered on the plains of the Zeya, Silinja, and Bureya, all settled since 1858, and of Manchus, who, though settled on what is now Russian terr. around Blagovyeshchensk, continue to remain under Chinese administration. Agriculture is carried on all over the terr., especially on the plains, the yearly crop attaining 700,000 cwt. of various corn. Hunting and fishing are notable sources of income. Rich gold-mines, yielding 10,000 lbs. of gold every year, in the Stanovoi highlands. Domestic trades (linen, felts, wooden goods) begin to develop among the peasants. Communications chiefly along the Amur and the Zeya, maintained in summer by steamers and in winter on the ice of the frozen river, the overland route along the Amur being mostly simple footpath for riding on horseback. Chief town Blagovyeshchensk. The terr. was annexed to Russia in 1858. Area, 172,848 sq. m. The total P. (34,860 in 1879) attained 87,705 in 1891 (17,935 Cossacks, 25,488 peasants, 20,242 urban, 14,000 Manchus and Chinese, 990 Koreans, 3000 nomad indigenes, and 6000 workers coming in summer to work in the gold-mines).

Amuri, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed in the N. by 42° S. and in the E. by 193° E.

Amwâs, vil., Palestine, *Emmaus Nicopolis* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 34° 59′ E., 15 m. W. by N. Jerusalem.

Amwell, Great, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Lea, div. and 2⅓ m. E. Hertford, 1 m. SE. Ware, P.O. P. <2000.

Amwell, Little, par., 1½ m. SW. by W. Great Amwell, 2 m. SE. Hertford. P. <1000.

Amyot, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 727 m. by rail W. Montreal.

An-. Many Chinese names beginning with this syllable are also spelt **Ngan-.**

An, or **Aeng,** tn., Lower Burma, Arakan, dist. Kyauk-pyu, 73 m. E. by S. Akyab.

Ana, place, Colombia, prov. Tolima, near Mariquita, with important silver-mines.

Ana, tn., Turkey in Asia, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, in about 34° 26′ N. P. 3000.

Anâb, ruins, Palestine, *Anab* in the O. T., 31° 24′ N., 34° 56′ E., 14 m. SW. El Khulîl (anct. Hebron).

Anabara, riv., Siberia, flows N. into the Arctic Ocean, which it enters in about 116° E.

Anacapa, isl., U.S., California, 11 m. from the ct., in 34° N.

Anaconda, city, U.S., Montana, Deer Lodge co., 20 m. NW. by W. Butte City; with large smelting works for treating the ores of the A. mine in Butte City. P. <4000.

Anacortes, seapt. and rly. terminus, U.S., Washington, Skagit co., on an island in the N. of Puget Sound. P. <1500.

Anadolchiol, Ger. colony, Dobruja. See **Kustenji.**

Anadoli Bay, Turkey in Europe, in the S., in 25° 20′ E.

Anadoli-hissar, vil., Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 7 m. NE. Constantinople.

Anadoli-kavak, vil., Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 12 m. NNE. Constantinople.

Anadyr, new prov. of Russian Empire, in the NE. extremity of Siberia and the penin. of the Chukchis, created in 1893 out of parts of the prov. of Yakutsk. N. of 62° lat., and E. of 134° E. long. Pop. (composed of Yukaghirs, Lamutes, Koryaks, Chukchis, and Kamchadals) estimated at 200,000.

Anadyr, Gulf of, a large bay in the NE. of Siberia, in the NW. of the Bering Sea. It receives at its head the **A. River** (450 m. long).

Anagni, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 24 m. SE. Tivoli. P. <9000.

Anaharath, place named in O. T. See *En N'dûrah.*

Anahcilt, Scot., Argyllshire, to the N. of Lake Sunart, 20 m. E. by N. Tobermory.

Anaheim, city, U.S., California, co. and 24 m. SE. Los Angeles, an important wine and fruit-growing irrigation settlement. Alt. 250 ft.; mean temp. (13 yrs.), Jan. 54.8° F., Aug. 74.8° F., yr. 65° F.; rainfall, yr. 12.56 in., Dec. to Feb. 7.1 in. P. <1500.

Anahuac. See **Mexico.**

Anakápalle, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 18 m. W. Vizagapatam. P. 17,000.

Anakies, settlement, Victoria, Grant co., 23 m. N. by W. Geelong.

Analábu, tn., Sumatra, in the NW., on the W. ct., in 4° 7′ N.

Anam, Indo-China. See **Annam.**

Anama, settlement, South Australia, Stanley co., 86 m. N. Adelaide.

Anamabu, tn. and fort, Africa, Gold Coast col. (Brit.). P. 5000.

Anamalai Hills ('elephant mountains'), a range, southern India, trending N. and S. to the S. of the Pálghát Gap, partly in Coimbatore dist., Madras, partly in Cochin and Travancore; composed of two ranges, a lower and a higher; the lower about 2000 ft. in height, unhealthy, but densely wooded, and containing valuable timber—teak, *venge* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), and blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), besides bamboos, &c.; the higher, 6000–8000 ft., mainly open grassy hills, remarkably healthy, soil and climate well adapted for coffee-culture, which is carried on there. Besides elephants, 'bison,' sámbhar deer, and ibex are numerous. Apart from the settlers on the few plantations, the inhabitants consist only of a few scattered colonies of Kaders, Malassers, and other tribes. Highest peak Anamúdi, the highest in southern India, 8850 ft.

Anambas Islands, group of isls., Eastern Archipelago, E. of the Malay penin., residency Rhio, crossed by 3° N.

Anamosa, city, U.S., Iowa, Jones co., on Wapsipinicon R., 43 m. SW. Dubuque. P. <3000.

Anamuka, or **Namuka,** one of the Tonga Is.

Anamur, cape, the southernmost point of Asia Minor, 130 m. S. by E. Konieh; also a port with open roadstead 10 m. E.

Anand, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaira, 23 m. NW. Baroda. P. 9200.

Anandpur, tn., India, Punjab, 10 m. W. by N. Simla. P. 5100.

Ananiev, dist. tn., Russia, Kherson, 95 m. NNW. Odessa. P. 13,000.

Ananiah, place named in the O. T. See **Beit Hannina.**

Anantápur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. A., on a trib. of the N. Penner R., 58 m. SE. Bellâry. P. 7000.

Anapa, fortified tn., Transcaucasia, dist. of the Black Sea, on the Black Sea, 58 m. SE. by E. Kerch, 44° 53′ N., 37° 20′ E. P. 7600.

Anaphē, or **Nauli,** isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 128 m. SE. by S., the S. point of Eubœa. P. (1889) 658.

Anarek, vil., Persia, 94 m. NNW. Yezd. Alt. 4700 ft.

Anas, riv., Turkey in Europe, in the SE.; it is formed by the confluence of the Poja-Derisi and the Sazlú, flows N. to the Ergene, which it joins on the l. bk. at Mandra, 35 m. SE. of Adrianople.

Anascaul, or **Annascaulle,** tn., Ire., W. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 16½ m. WSW. Tralee, PM.O. P. <500.

Anaserd, lough, Ire., extreme W. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, 33 m. SW. Westport.

Anastasievo (*Bondari*), vil., Russia, govt. and 35 m. NE. of Tambov. Woollen cloth mills, sugar works. P. 3500.

Anata, vil., Palestine, *Anathoth* (city of Jeremiah) in the O. T., in 31° 49′ N., 35° 15′ E., 3 m. NE. by N. Jerusalem.

Anathoth, place named in the O. T. See **Anata.**

Anatolikon, or **Aitolikon,** fortified tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Aetolia, 6 m. NW. Mesolonghi. P. <5000.

Anau, vil., Russian Trans-Caspian Terr., on the rly., 9 m. SE. by E. Askhabad; salt petre.

Anawarza, ruins, in the SE. of Asia Minor, 40 m. NE. by E. Adana.

An-byon, tn., Korea, 20 m. SSE. Wön-San.

Ancachs, or **Huaylas,** dep. Peru. See **Peru.**

Ancaster, par. and vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., 6 m. NE. Grantham, on the G. N. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Ancaste, Sierra de, mt.-range in the NW. of the Argentine Republic, on the E. side of the valley of Catamarca.

Ancenis, tn., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 21 m. NE. by E. Nantes, cap. arr. P. <4000.

Ancerville, tn., France, dep. Meuse, arr. and 11 m. SW. by S. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Anchialos, or **Achiolu,** tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, on the ct., prov. and 10 m. ENE. Burgas, at the mouth of the Gulf of Burgas. P. <5000.

Ancoats, All Souls and **St. Andrew,** eccles. pars., Eng., Lancashire, Manchester par. A. All Souls, P. 9500; A. St. Andrew, P. 8700.

Ancon, Peru. See **Puerto Ancon.**

Ancona (from Greek ἀγκών, 'elbow,' a name due to the shape of the coast where the town stands), a maritime city of the kgd. of Italy, cap. prov. A., on the Adriatic, 43° 38′ N., 134 m. NE. Rome, 56 m. SE. Rimini. The city slopes to the sea between two hills, one crowned with a cathedral and the other with a citadel. The port, one of the best in Italy (harbour with two quays available for vessels drawing 22 ft.), is defended by several forts, and enclosed by two moles, on one of which is an arch erected to the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 112. On the new mole is the arch of Benedict XIV., and a lighthouse at its extremity. The chief industries are connected with flour and maccaroni. A. was founded by a colony of Greeks in 394 B.C., but was first provided with a good harbour by the Emperor Trajan. On Oct. 29, 1860, Ancona surrendered to the Piedmontese troops when the Marches (La Marca) of A. were united to the kingdom of Italy. Mean temp., yr. 59.3° F., Jan. 41.90°, July 78.8°; rainfall (17 yrs.), yr. 28.6 in. P. (1871) 45,700; (1881) 46,400.

Anclam, Prussia. See **Anklam.**

An Corr Eilean, isl., Scot., in Loch Eriboll, off the N. ct. of the co. of Sutherland, in 4° 42½′ W.

Ancroft, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 5 m. S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2½ m. SSW. Scremerston stn., P.O.; 11,452 ac. P. <2000.

Ancrum, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the Ale Water, 3 m. NNW. Jedburgh, 2 m. W. by N. Jedfoot Bridge stn., PMT.O.; par. 10,295 ac. P. <1500. **A. Moor,** to the N., scene of a battle in 1545.

Ancud, seapt., Chile, on the N. side of Chiloe I., cap. prov. Chiloe; founded in 1768 under the name of San Carlos de Chiloe. Mean temp. (3½ yrs. 1869–71, '86) yr. 51° F., Feb. 56.7°, Aug. 45.8°. P. <4000.

Ancud, Gulf of, a channel between the mainland of S. America and the island of Chiloe, about 150 m. long, and 60 wide. Shores everywhere high. In the middle of the Gulf are a great number of rocky islands.

Ancy-le-Franc, vil., France, dep. Yonne, on the Armançon, 37 m. S. by E. Troyes. P. <2000.

Andahuaylas, tn., Peru, dep. Apurimac, cap. prov. A., 85 m. W. Cuzco.

Andalucia, in Anglicised form **Andalu'sia,** an ancient division of the S. of Spain, now divided into the following provinces, which are named from their chief towns: Almeria, Granada, Jaen, Malaga, Cadiz, Cordova, Huelva, and Sevilla. Physically it is divided into Upper and Lower A., Upper A. comprising the mountains and other highlands enclosing the valley of the Guadalquivir, in the N. the southern slopes and ranges of the Sierra Morena, in the E. the sparsely-peopled esparto-clad tablelands at the head of that river-basin, in the S. the Sierra Nevada and the coast-ranges and mountain-groups extending from the Atlantic all along the S. coast; Lower A. consisting of the valley of the Guadalquivir, mainly composed of the southern portions of provs. Cordoba and Sevilla and the SE. of Huelva. Upper A. includes the most southerly and warmest valleys in Spain, where sugar-cane, cotton, and other subtropical products are added to the other products of Spain. To it belongs the district of **Las Alpujarras** (provs. Granada and Almeria), a complicated region of high and romantic well-watered valleys, many of them filled with the most luxuriant vegetation, lying between the Sierra Nevada on the N. and the coast-ranges of Sierra Contraviesa and Sierra de Gador on the S. Upper A. is also rich in iron, silver, and lead (provs. Jaen and Malaga). Lower A. is for the most part fertile, except in the tracts bordering the lower Jenil ('the Bætic steppe'), the *marismas*, or salt-marshes traversed by the lower Guadalquivir, and the *Arenas gordas*, the region of sand-dunes on the coast between the Guadalquivir and the Rio Tinto. A. generally is celebrated for its breed of horses, and sheep, which yield fine wool. Manufactures, formerly important, have greatly declined. Alans, Visigoths, and Vandals settled in A. early in the fifth century. The so-called Moors (Arabs) held A., or part of it, from 711 to 1492, their power and splendour reaching their climax under the Ommayades in the caliphate of Cordoba. This caliphate was overthrown in 1031, and was followed by the sultanate of Seville and the kingdom of Jaen, afterwards by the kingdom of Granada, the last Moorish dominion in Spain. For area and pop., see **Spain.**

Andalusia, vil., U.S., Alabama, cap. Covington co., 72 m. S. by W. Montgomery. P. <1500.

Andalusia, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., on the r. bk. of Delaware R., 17 m. NE. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Andaman Islands, a group of isls. in the Bay of Bengal, between 10½° and 13¾° N., 160 m. to the SW. of Cape Negrais, now placed (along with the Nicobar Is.) under a chief-commissioner in direct correspondence with the supreme government of India. They are volcanic and hilly, rising in one place to an alt. of 2400 ft. There are three main isls., North, Middle, and South A.—lying close together, stretching from N. to S., and separated only by narrow channels, the northern of which is not navigable. These islands possess two magnificent natural harbours, one called Port Blair, on the E. side of South **A.,** the other Port Cornwallis, on the same side of North A. The island known as Little A. lies about 35 m. to the S. of the main group, from which it is separated by Duncan Passage. The islands appear to be a complete epitome of tropical luxuriance and beauty. Dense forests, overshadowing and carrying a rich vegetation of other kinds, cover the surface, except where one small clearing has been made. The natives are a small black race (the men averaging somewhat less than 5 feet), utterly uncivilised, but pleasant among themselves, and now in the larger group friendly also to strangers. They go naked, and do not practise agriculture, but live on anything they can gather or kill by land or sea. They are wonderfully expert in the use of the bow and arrow. They appear to be dying out. The natives of Little A. were till quite recently invariably hostile to strangers who visited or were driven by shipwreck on their shores, but at last the attempts to gain their confidence and goodwill have met with some success. The first settlement was formed at Port Blair in 1789 by Lieut. Blair, but was transferred to Port Cornwallis in 1792. This settlement was abandoned in 1796 on account of its extreme unhealthiness. Since 1858 the Indian government has had a penal settlement at Port Blair, and there about 12,000 convicts are employed in reclaiming land, which is planted with vegetables for the use of the settlement, as well as tea, Liberian coffee, cacao, arrow-root, and other plants. Many thousands of coco-nut palms (rarely seen wild) have been planted. Of the natural products of the islands, the most valuable is padúk, a fine timber which takes on a polish like mahogany. Mean temp. (Port Blair, 12 yrs.) yr. 80° F.; rainfall, yr. 116.7 in., May–Dec. 111.7 in., May–Sept. 85.1 in. Area about 2500 sq. m. P. (Port Blair) in 1891, 15,700. See monograph on the A. islanders by E. H. Man in *Jour. Anthrop. Soc.*, vols. xii. and xiv., and *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, p. 57.

Andeer, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 18 m. S. by W. Chur, on the Hinter-Rhine, in the Schams Valley, about 2 m. S. of the upper end of the Via Mala. P. <1000.

Andelfingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, on the Thur, 7 m. NNW. Winterthur. P. <2000.

Andelot, tn., France, dep. Haute Marne, 37 m. S. by E. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Andelys, Les, cap. dep. Eure, France, on the r. bk. of the Seine, 19 m. SE. Rouen. P. <4000.

Andenäs, or **Andenes,** fishing vil., Norway, Lofoten Is., at the N. end of Andö I., with lighthouse. Mean temp., yr. 37.4° F., Feb. 27.2°, Aug. 51°. P. <2000.

Andenne, tn., Belgium, prov. Namur, 10 m. E. by N. Namur. P. 7000.

Anderby, par. and vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey or Horncastle div., 2 m. from the E. ct., 15 m. SE. by E. Louth, 2 m. E. Mumby Rd. stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. with Cumberworth**) P. <500.

Anderlecht, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, 2 m. W. by S. Brussels. P. 32,200.

Anderlues, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7½ m. W. Charleroi. P. 7100.

Andermatt, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 17 m. S. by W. Altdorf, in the Urseren Valley. Alt. 4735–4840 ft. P. <1000.

Andernach, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 9 m. NW. Coblenz, on the l. bk. of the Rhine; principal seat of trade in the hydraulic cement called trass made from volcanic ash and scoriæ. P. 5300.

Andersey, vil., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., on the Parret, 3 m. SE. Bridgwater.

Anderson, riv., Brit. Columbia, flows NNW. into the Fraser, which it enters about 20 m. above Yale.

Anderson, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the S. end of Lake Anderson, 85 m. NNE. Vancouver.

Anderson, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the W. border of the E. div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Poole, 3½ m. SSW. Spettisbury stn. P. <250. See **Winterborne A.**

Anderson, city, U.S., Indiana, Madison co., 33 m. NE. Indianapolis. P. 10,700.

Anderson, co., U.S., Kansas, N. of 38°, W. of 95°.

Anderson, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 38° N. and 85° W.

Anderson, tn., U.S., South Carolina, A. co., 80 m. NW. by N. Augusta (Ga.) P. <4000.

Anderson, co., U.S., Tennessee, crossed in the S. by 36° N. and in the E. by 84° W., traversed by the Clinch R.

Anderson, co., U.S., Texas, in the E., crossed in the N. by 32° N., bounded on the W. by Trinity R.

Anderson's Bay, suburb of Dunedin, New Zealand.

Anderson's Town, tn., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Belfast, 2 m. SW. Belfast, P.O.

Anderston, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow. P. 7800.

Anderton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 2 m. NW Northwich. P. <500.

Anderton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 4½ m. NNE Wigan, 1 m. N. of Blackrod stn. P. <500.

Andes (Span. *Cordillera de los Andes*), the great mountain system of South America, extending from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama over 65° of lat., or 4500 m., with a breadth of from 40 to 400 m., and a mean height of 11,800 ft. above the sea, covering, with its mountains, plateaus, and declivities, nearly a sixth part of the continent. The A. comprise a series of chains, which extend in a nearly continuous line close to, or within a short distance of, the Pacific Ocean. They are composed partly of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, but chiefly of greenstone, porphyry, and basalt, with limestone, red sandstone, and conglomerate. Salt and gypsum are also found, and seams of coal at a great elevation. Gold, silver, copper, mercury, lead, tin, and iron are abundant, and among gems the topaz and amethyst. Volcanoes are numerous in the Chilean Andes; and the mountains of Ecuador consist almost altogether of volcanic summits, two of which, Cotopaxi and Sangai, are described as in a state of constant activity. No portion of the globe is subject to such frequent and destructive earthquakes as the countries within the range of the A., and those lying between them and the Pacific Ocean. The cities and towns of Bogotá, Riobamba, Callao, Arica, Copiapo, Valparaiso, and Concepcion, have all at different times been devastated by their agency. The potato is cultivated in the A. at an elevation of 9800 to 13,000 ft. Within the tropics wheat grows luxuriantly in certain places at a height of 10,000 ft., and oats ripen in the vicinity of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of more than 12,600 ft. The highest town in the A. is Cerro de Pasco (14,100 ft.), but there are silver-mining camps at the height of about 16,000 ft. or more. Owing to differences in the amount of rainfall [**America, South**], as well as the enormous range of latitude, the elevation of the **snow-line** varies greatly. Within the tropics the height at which snow is constantly present in certain situations varies from about 15,000 to 17,000 ft. In the Argentine-Chilean A. the snow-line between 32° and 33° S. is placed by Güssfeldt at about 4200 metres (about 13,800 ft.), on the slopes of Maipo in 34° 10′ S. at about 4000 metres (13,100 ft.). The most noteworthy fact with regard to the snow-line of the A. is the great fall in its elevation between 32° and 35° S., in consequence of the great increase in the amount of the precipitation from N. to S. between these parallels. The lower limit of glaciers falls correspondingly. In 46° 30′ S., a latitude corresponding to that of La Rochelle in France in the northern hemisphere, a glacier descends to the water's edge. For convenience of description the A. may be divided into six great sections, taking their names from the countries or regions to which they mainly belong: **A. The Colombian and Venezuelan A.**, including the whole of the system to the N. of the high plateau or mountain-knot in the S. of Colombia, called the Paramo de las Papas, on which stands the volcano of Pasto (13,985 ft., R. and S.), and from which the rivers Cauca and Magdalena flow northwards to the Caribbean Sea, the Caqueta and Içа eastwards to the Amazon. From this knot the A. diverge more or less northwards in three main chains or subordinate systems, separated by the valleys of the Cauca and the Magdalena. I. *The Western Chain.*—In this the highest peak is the Cerro Munchique (9880 ft.), in about 2° 32′ N., and the most important pass that on the route from Cali to the B. of Choco in about 3° 40′ N. II. *The Middle Chain*, with the volcano of Tolima (about 18,300 ft.), in about 4° 45′ N., the pass of Quindiu (about 11,500 ft.), immediately to the S. of Tolima, and the Nevado de Huila (about 18,700 ft.), another volcano, in about 3° N. III. *The Eastern Chain*, or rather system, for it breaks up in the NE. into several parallel chains, the northeasternmost of which are continued under the name of the Maritime A. [**Venezuela**] eastwards along the coast of the Caribbean Sea. The highest peaks in III. are Pic Concha (about 15,400 ft.) and the Pan de Azucar (about 15,200), both in the Venezuelan state of Los A., to the S. of the Gulf of Maracaybo in about 71° W., and the Nevado de Suma Paz (about 15,800 ft., the same as Mont Blanc), in about 4° N. to the S. of Bogotá. **B. The A. of Ecuador,** stretching from the Paramo de las Papas to the Paramo de Loja in the S. of Ecuador. In this section the A. do not form well-marked chains, but are broken up into a number of basins at the height of about 7000 to 10,000 ft., with lofty peaks on different sides of them, but without any well-marked parallelism in the arrangement of these peaks. The following are the chief peaks in this section, with their heights, according to Whymper (Wh.), by mercurial barometer, Reiss and Stübel (R. and S.), as given by Whymper or Wolff (W.), as given in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 125–30:—

North of Quito.

Cotacachi, 0° 24′ N., 78° 12′ W., 16,301 ft. (Wh.).
Imbabura, 15,033 ft. (R. and S.), 15,020 ft. (W.).
Cayambe, 0° 4′ N., 77° 49′ W., 19,186 ft. (Wh.), 19,450 ft. (W.).
Majanda, 0° 9′ N., 78° 6′ W., 14,088 ft. (R. and S.).
Sara-urcu, 0° 4′ S., 77° 44′ W., 15,502 ft. (Wh.).
Pichincha, 0° 8′ S., 78° 28′ W., 15,918 ft. (Wh.), 15,804 ft. (W.).

South of Quito.

Atacatzo, 0° 20′ S., 78° 30′ W., 14,892 ft. (R. and S.).
Antisana, 0° 27′ S., 77° 59′ W., 19,335 ft. (Wh.[1]), 18,885 ft. (W.).
Sincholagua, 16,365 ft. (R. and S.).
Illiniza, 0° 40 S., 78° 36′ W., 17,405 ft. (R. and S.), 17,380 ft. (W.).
Cotopaxi volcano, 0° 43′ S., 78° 18′ W., 19,613 ft. (Wh.), 19,480 ft. (W.).
Tunguragua, 16,690 ft. (Wh.), 16,690 ft. (W.).
Chimborazo, 1° 30′ S., 78° 47′ W., 20,498[2] ft. (Wh.).
Carihuairazo, 1° 25′ S., 78° 43′ W., 16,515 ft. (Wh.).
Altar, 1° 42′ S., 78° 24′ W., 17,730 ft. (R. and S.).
Sangai volcano, 2° S., 78° 40′ W., 17,465 ft. (R. and S.).

Whymper has given the name of the Pacific Range of Ecuador to a range with peaks of 13,000–14,000 or probably nearly 15,000 ft., trending N. and S. to the W. of the A. of Ecuador, but, according to him, completely separated from them by the valley of the Chimbo (just W. of 79° W.) **C. Peruvian A.**—This name may be applied to the section extending from the S. of Ecuador to the gorge traversed by the Mollendo-Arequipa-Puno Rly. in the SW., and the knot or cross-ridge of Raya or Vilcanota (about 14½° S.) in the SE. In this section the A. widen out and in most places form three chains, the western chain being traversed by short coast rivers, or giving rise to such on their western slopes, while in the E. the prevailing feature is longitudinal valleys drained by rivers belonging to the Amazon basin (Urubamba, Apurimac, Pachitea, Mantaro, &c.). In this section the peak of Huascan in about 9° S. in the Western Cordillera attains the height of about 22,000 ft. The principal passes are San Mateo or La Piedra Parada (about 15,750 ft.), on the road from Lima to Oroya, in about 11° 45′ S., and the Alto de Toledo (about 15,600 ft.), in 16° 2′ S. on the road from Arequipa to Puno. The highest point on the Arequipa-Puno Rly. is about 15,000 ft. Another railway is being made across the western chain from Lima to Oroya, and a tunnel has already been pierced for this railway (the Galera tunnel, at the height of 15,660 ft.). **D. The Bolivian A.**—This name may be applied to that part of the system in which the most notable feature is a lofty area of inland drainage enclosed by two well-marked chains extending from the cross-ridge of Raya or Vilcanota in the N. to the Despoplado in the SW. of Bolivia, the E. of Chile (Antofagasta), and the NW. of the Argentine Republic. The passes of Los Puquios, in 27° 10′ S., and San Francisco (about 15,000 ft.), further E., in about 26° 40′ S., 68° 20′ W., on the route from Copiapó to Antofagasta, may be taken as the southern limit. This area of inland drainage includes the large fresh-water lake of Titicaca (12,640 ft.), and the large salt or brackish lake of Aullagas (about 12,000 ft.). The eastern chain enclosing this area is connected in its northern portion with a tableland or elevated mountainous area running far out to the E., and cut up by deep valleys belonging to the basins of the Madeira and Pilcomayo. The Misti volcano (about 20,000 ft.) is situated immediately to the S. of the Arequipa-Puno gorge, to the W. of the western chain enclosing the area of inland drainage. In this chain are Sajama (about 21,000 ft.), just N. of 18° S.; Licancaur (about 19,500 ft.), in 22° 50′ S., at the angle formed by two sides of the Chilean prov. of Antofagasta in the SW. of Bolivia; Llullaillaco (about 20,250 ft.), at the angle of the Chilean provs. Antofagasta and Atacama, in about 24° 45′ S., 68° 15′ W., and Doña Inez (about 18,250 ft.), in 26½° S. To the NW. of Sajama, in 17° 40′ S., is the Tacora Pass (10,600 ft.), on the route from Tacna to Oruro. In the eastern chain, within an interval of less than one degree of lat. to the E. and SE. of L. Titicaca, are the peaks of Sorata or Illampu (about 21,500 ft.), Huaina Potosi (about 20,200 ft.), and Illimani (about 21,000 ft.); and in about 25° S. on the Argentine-Chilean frontier stands the Nevado de Cachi (about 21,300 ft.[3]). The pass called Abra de la Cortadera (about 13,000 ft.), in about 22° 20′ S., 65° 10′ W., leads N. from Jujuy in Argentina to that part of Bolivia which belongs to the basin of the Pilcomayo. The rly. from Antofagasta to Oruro crosses the western chain of this section of the Andes in about 21° 45′ S., at the height of upwards of 12,000 ft. **E. The Chilean-Argentine A.**—Under this name we include only that part of the system which lies to the N. of the Chilean Is., and S. of the great area of inland drainage. This section contains the highest peak of the whole system, Aconcagua, and numerous other lofty peaks as well as important passes. Aconcagua stands in 32° 39′ S., 70° 0′ W., and attains the height of 22,860 ft. (*fr.*, G.[4]). In this section two parallel chains can generally be made out, the Argentine-Chilean frontier following the western, but the eastern chain is not everywhere well-marked. At the S. end of this section lie L. Llanquihue on the W. side and L. Nahuel-huapi

[1] The highest point actually reached by Whymper was determined by him at 17,623 ft.
[2] Mean deduced from different readings on January 4 and July 3.
[3] Moussy in Latzina (*Geografia de la Republica Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1888).
[4] Güssfeldt (*Reise in den Andes von Chile und Argentinien*, Berlin, 1888).

on the E. side, at the base of the mountains. None of the passes across this section is capable of being used by wheeled vehicles, but three railways across the mountains are in progress or projected, one from Mendoza to Valparaiso across the Uspallata Pass [**Uspallata**], another leading to the Chilean seaport of Concepcion, and crossing the mountains to the S. of 37° N., and the third by way of Lake Nahuel-huapi. *Peaks and Passes N. of Aconcagua.*—(1.) *Peaks:* Cerro del Cobre (about 18,300 ft.), in 28½° S.; Cerro del Mercedario (22,300 ft.), in 32° S. (2.) *Passes.* For a detailed account of the passes in this section, as far as 35° S., see Brackebusch (cited below as Br.) in the *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, 1892, pp. 249–348 (with map, 1 : 3,000,000). Among the principal passes may be mentioned Pircas Negras, in 27° 58′ S., 69° 20′ W. (13,580 ft., Moussy in Br.), or Come Caballos ('horse-eater,' that is, 'killer'), in 28° 5′ S., 69° 31′ W. (14,100 ft., Br.), in the western chain, succeeded by Barrancas Blancas, 28° 4′ S., 69° 12′ W. (14,630 ft., Moussy in Br.), and the Estanzuelo Pass, in 28° 5′ S., 68° 43′ W. (13,600 ft., Br.), all on the route from Copiapó to Tinogasta, and thence to Rioja or Catamarca; the Paso de las Tórtolas, in 29° 49′ S., 70° 10′ W. (14,750 ft.), in the W. chain, followed by the Paso de Colanguil, in 29° 51′ S., 69° 49′ W. (15,400 ft.), or the Paso de Conconta, in 29° 53′ S., 69° 52′ W. (14,750 ft.), in the E. chain on the route from Coquimbo to San Juan by Rodeo; the Hurtádo Pass or Paso de Doña Rosa, in 30° 33′ S., 70° 30′ W. (about 14,400 ft.), in the W. chain, and then that of Tocota or Coquimbito, in 30° 40′ S., 69° 55′ W. (only used when there is little snow on the summit; alt. not known), or the Paso de la Ollita, in 30° 57′ S., 69° 59′ W. (summit about 12,450 ft., but with constant ups and downs, in which 11,300 ft. is four times exceeded in other places), in the E. chain on the more direct route south-eastwards from Coquimbo to San Juan; Los Patos or Boquete de Valle Hermoso (11,700 ft., *mb.* G.[1]), in 32° 21′ S., on the route from San Felipe to San Juan. *Peaks and Passes S. of Aconcagua.*—(1.) *Peaks:* Tupungato (22,000 ft.[2]), in 33° 20′ S.; Maipo volcano (17,765 ft., *bp.*, G.[1]; 17,665 ft., tr. G.[1]), in 34° 10′ S.; Tronador (8500–10,000 ft.), in 41° 10′ S. (2.) *Passes:* **Uspallata** (Cumbre Iglesia, 'church summit,' often known simply as La Cumbre, 'the summit,' 12,330 ft., G.[1]), in 32° 50′ S., 70° 4′ W., on the route from Valparaiso to Mendoza by Los Andes and San Felipe (valley of the Rio Aconcagua) and the valley of the Rio de Mendoza; Portillo de los Piuquenes (13,775 ft.[2]), in 33° 37′ S., on another route from Santiago to Mendoza; Maipo Pass (11,390 ft. G.[1]), in the western chain at the S. foot of the Maipo volcano, and Atravieso de la Cruz de Piedra (12,400 ft., G.[1]), in the eastern chain, both in 34° 14′ S., on the Rio Maipo-San Carlos route; Atravieso de la Leña (13,480 ft., G.[1]), in the western chain, in 34° 28′ S.; Cajon Ancho Pass (11,970 ft., G.[1]), and La Iglesia (11,285 ft., G.[1]), on the Roncagua-San Rafael route, by the Rio Cachapual and the Rio Diamante valleys; Planchon (8200 ft.), in 35° 11′ S., connecting Curico in Chile with the Rio Colorado valley in Argentina; Pichachen (6530 ft.), in 37½° S., connecting the Chilean seaport of Concepcion by the basin of the Biobio with the valley of the Neuquen; Copalhue, in 37° 50′ S., connecting the valleys of the Biobio and Agrio; Nahuel-huapi or Boquete de Pedro Rosales (2750 ft.[3]), in 41° 20′ S., connecting Llanquihue with the valley of the Rio Limay. The large lake of Nahuel-huapi lies at the base of this section of the A. on its E. side near the S. end. **F. Patagonian A.,** including the whole system from the S. of section **E.** to its termination in Tierra del Fuego. In this section the main chain is single, but there are numerous isolated peaks to the W. of the main chain either on the mainland or coast islands. At the base of this section of the A., on the E. side, lie the large lakes of Fontana (45° S.), and the connected series of San Martin, Viedma, and Argentino, between about 47° and 50½° S. In about 43½° S. the Corcovado, flowing W. into the Pacific, makes a breach through the system, and in 52¼° S. a winding inlet from the Pacific passes right across the chain, terminating in Last Hope Inlet, on the plains to the E. of which the Gallegos (Atlantic basin) takes its rise. The principal summits are the volcano of Corcovado (about 7400 ft.), an isolated mountain rising from the Pacific coast in 43° 10′ S.; Yanteles (6725 ft.), in 43° 28′ S.; Chalten (about 7100 ft.), in 49° 10′ S.; Stokes (about 6400 ft.), in 50½° S.; and Sarmiento (about 6800 ft.) and Darwin (about 6900 ft.), on Tierra del Fuego.

Andes, Los, tn., Chile. See **Santa Rosa de los Andes.**

Andevorando, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 18° 50′ S.

Andijan, tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Ferghana, on the Syr Daria, 73 m. ENE. Khokand. P. 30,600.

Andijk, tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the N. ct., 20 m. ENE. Alkmaar. P. <3000.

Andilly, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N. by W. Notre Dame, Paris; birthplace of Arnauld, the Jansenist. P. <2000.

Andiyúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Coimbatore, 39 m. W. Salem. P. <6000.

Andkhui, oasis and tn., Afghanistan, 85 m. W. by N. Balkh. It uses up the last waters of the **A. river,** which flows NNE. from the Tirband-i-Turkistan Mts.

Andlau, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, on Andlau R., 21 m. SW. Strassburg. P. <2000.

Andö, the most northerly of the Lofoten Is., off W. ct. of Norway, in 66° 20′ N., 15° 15′ E.; area, 285 sq. m. P. <2000.

Andorno, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 27 m. NW. by N. Vercelli, 4 m. N. by E. Biella, with iron, copper, and lead mines. P. <3000.

Andorra, tn., 76 m. NE. by N. Lerida, Spain, cap. of the small **republic of A.,** the chief judicial power in which is vested in a civil judge and two vicars or priests. The civil judge and a vicar are appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel alternately; an arrangement based on an arbitrament passed in 1278, France now possessing by inheritance the rights then assigned to the Counts of Foix. The terr. of the republic, which lies between the French dep. of Ariège and the Spanish prov. of Lerida, consists of the upper part of the valley of the Balira (r. bk. trib. of Segre) and two or three other Pyrenean valleys opening into it. Area of republic, 175 sq. m. P. <6000.

Andover, vil. and port, Canada, New Brunswick, Victoria co., on R. St. John, 76 m. NW. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Andover ('passage of the Ande'=Anton R.), mun. bor. and par., Eng., Hampshire, A. div., 12½ m. NW. by N. Winchester, with a stn. (**A. Junction**) on the L. & SW. R.; an old town well known to the Romans. Market-day, F. Par. 9456 ac., P. 6000; mun. bor. P. 5900; parl. div. P. 51,200; eccles. par. (**A. with Foxcott**) P. 5200.

Andover, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on Shawshen R., 3 m. S. by E. Lawrence, with extensive water-power; seat of A. Theological College (Congregational). P. 6100.

Andover, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., 20 m. NW. Concord. P. <1500.

Andover, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 30 m. W. by N. Paterson. P. <1500.

Andover, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., 68 m. S. by W. Rochester. P. <1500.

Andover, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Day co., 130 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Andoversford, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 4½ m. ESE. Cheltenham, on the G. W. R. and the M. & SW. Junc. Rly. (A. and Dowdeswell), PMT.O.

Andovoranto, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 18° 50′ S.

Andrahombe, tn., Madagascar, on the SE. ct., in about 25° 10′ S.

Andraix, comm., Spain, prov. Baleares, dist. Palma. P. 6000.

Andranovelona, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 15° 15′ S.

Andravida, tn., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 36 m. SW. Patras. P. <2000.

Andravina Bay, Madagascar, in the NE., in 12° 55′ S.

Andreas, or **Kirk A.,** par. and vil., Isle of Man, 4 m NW. Ramsey, PM.O.; 7871 ac. P. <2000.

Andreas, isl., in the Danube. See **Szent Andras.**

Andreasberg, or **St. A.,** tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 28 m. ENE. Göttingen; with mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, one of which, the deepest in the Harz, is 2870 ft. deep. P. <4000.

Andreev, dist. tn., Poland. See **Jędrzejów.**

Andréevka, vil., Russia, govt. Taurida, 19 m. NNW. Berdyansk. P. 7000.

Andreevo (*Enderi*), vil., Caucasia, govt. Terek, dist. Khasavyurt. P. 3000 (Kumyks).

Andretta, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 32 m. ESE. Benevento. P. <5000.

Andrew, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., crossed in the S. by 40° N., and in the W. by 95° W., partly bounded by the Missouri.

Andrew Bay, on the W. ct. of Burma, Arakan div., in 18° 45′ N.

Andrews, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the W. frontier just N. of 32° N.

Andrews, tn., U.S., Indiana, Huntington co., 78 m. NNE. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Andrezieux. See **St. Etienne.**

Andria, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 42 m. ESE. Foggia, favourite residence of the Emperor Frederick II. P. 37,000.

Andritzaina, tn., Greece, prov. Messenia, 26 m. W. Tripolis. P. <3000.

Andros, a group of isls. belonging to the Bahamas, lying close together on the Great Bahama Bank, between 23° 41′ and 25° 10′ N., crossed by 77° W. See **San Andres I.**

Andros, isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 7 m. off the S. ct. of Eubœa, with the town and seaport of A. on the E. ct. The best harb. is that of Anō-Gaurion, on the W. ct. Area of island, 156 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. 18,100; tn. P. <3000.

Androscoggin, co., U.S. Maine, in the SW., W. of 70° W., crossed in the S. by 44° N.

Androscoggin, riv., U.S., rises in the W. of Maine near

[1] Güssfeldt (*Reise in den Andes von Chile und Argentinien*, Berlin, 1888).

[2] Pissis in Latzina.

[3] Fonch and Hers in Latzina.

the NE. corner of New Hampshire, flows S. partly through New Hampshire, then E. re-entering Maine, then S. and SE. passing Auburn and Brunswick, and finally joins the Kennebec a few miles above Bath; not navigable.

Androsovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 37 m. SW. Samara. P.<5000.

Andrusa, tn., Greece, prov. Messenia, 19 m. NE. Navarino. P.<2000.

Andrusovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 40 m. SW. Smolensk, where peace was concluded between Russia and Poland in 1667.

Andújar, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, on the r. bk. of the Guadalquivir, 26 m. NW. Jaën; the place in which the porous jars used throughout Andalusia for cooling water are made. P. 15,200.

Anduze, tn., France, dep. Gard, 24 m. NW. Nîmes, arr. and 7 m. SW. Alais. P.<4000.

Andwell, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke Union. P. <250.

Anegada, one of the British West Indian Is., one of the Virgin group, 75 m. ENE. of the NE. point of Porto Rico, in 18° 45 N., 64° 14′–23′ W.

Anekal, tn., India, Mysore, 20 m. SSE. Bangalore. P. 6000.

Anem, place named in O. T. See **Anîm.**

Aner, place named in O. T. See **Ellâr.**

Anerley, vil., Eng., Surrey, in the Penge div. of Camberwell parl. bor., 7 m. S. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Anet, tn., France, Eure-et-Loir, on the Eure, 18 m. SE. Évreux. P.<2000.

Aneta, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Nelson co., 94 m. SSW. Pembina.

Aney. See **Knockainy.**

Ancysa, oasis, Arabia, one of the two principal towns in Nejd, about 400 m. NE. by N. Mecca. P.<7000. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1884, p. 389.

Angad, a large tribe composed of numerous sections dwelling on the frontiers of Algeria and Morocco.

Angangeo, mining-tn., Mexico, in the NE. of Michoacan state, about 75 m. W. of the city of Mexico.

Angara, riv., Siberia, flows first SW. into the N. end of Lake Baikal, issues from that lake on W. side near the S. end, and flows first NW. past Irkutsk, then W. into the Yenisei above Yeniseisk; called Upper A. before entering Lake Baikal, Lower A. or Upper Tunguska after its issue from the lake. The Lower A. is navigable below Irkutsk (*q.v.*), but its navigation is rendered difficult by rapids above Bratskoi Ostrog, in 56° N.

Angarnes, tn., Peru, dep. Huancavelica, with mercury mines.

Angaston, tp., South Australia, Light co., 38 m. NE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Angavoke'ly, mt., Madagascar, 18 m. E. by N. Antanarivo.

Angaziyn. See **Comoro.**

Angdaphorang, tn., Bhután, 15 m. S. by E. Punakhá.

Ange, vil., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, on the Ljungan R., 53 m. W. by N. Sundsvall.

Angeja, tn., Portugal, dist. Aveiro. P.<3000.

Angel de la Guarda, large isl., Mexico, off the E. ct. of California penin., in 29°-29½° N., separated from the mainland by Ballenas Channel.

Angeles, Los, Chile. See **Anjeles.**

Angeles, Los, bay, Mexico, in the middle of the E. ct. of California penin., in 29° N.

Angeles, Los, U.S., California. See **Los Angeles.**

Angelica, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., 62 m. SSW. Rochester. P.<1500.

Angelina, co., U.S., Texas, in the E., to the W. of 94° W., N. of 31° N.

Angeline, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., 37 m. ESE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Angell Town, part of eccles. par., Eng., co. London. See **Lambeth.**

Angeln, dist., Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, between the inlets of Schlei and Flensburg.

Angel Island, small isl., U.S., California, in San Francisco harbour.

Angel Road, stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the G. E. R., 7 m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London.

Angerapp ('eel river'), riv., Prussia, in the E. of prov. E. Prussia, issues from Lake Mauer, just above Angerburg, flows N. then W., and unites with the Inster to form the Pregel; not navigable.

Angera, comm., Italy, Lombardy, on the E. shore of Lake Maggiore, prov. and 24 m. W. Como. P.<3000.

Angerburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 60 m. SE. by E. Königsberg. P.<4000.

Angerman-Elf, the most beautiful river in Sweden, flows SE. through Westerbotten and West Norrland into the Gulf of Bothnia at Hernösand; navigable from Sollefteå downwards (about 65 m.).

Angermanland, or **Angermania,** an old prov. of Sweden, now part of prov. of West Norrland.

Angermünde, manufacturing tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, in A. circle, 36 m. SW. Stettin, 25 m. NNW. Berlin. P. 6500.

Angern, tn., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, on the March, 24 m. NE. by E. Vienna. P.<2000.

Ange Robert, Canada. See **Canrobert.**

Angers (the ancient *Juliomagus*), tn., cap. dep. Maine-et-Loire, France, on the Maine, just below the confluence of the Sarthe and the Mayenne, 42 m. S. by E. Laval. Divided by the Maine into two portions, *La Cité* and *La Doutre;* possesses a cathedral of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and some curious houses built of wood or stone of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the finest known as the *Logis Barrault,* containing the museum, which includes an important collection of sculpture; formerly cap. of Anjou; birthplace of Menage, scholar, and Chevreul, chemist. Alt. 153 ft.; mean temp., yr. 52.5° F., Jan. 39.0°, July 66.2°. P. (1891) 64,600.

Angersleigh, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 4½ m. SSW. Taunton. P.<250.

Angerton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ulverston Union. P.<250.

Angerton, High and **Low,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 7 m. W. by S. Morpeth, with stn. (**Angerton**) on the Morpeth branch of the N. B. R. A. High, P.<250; A. Low, P.<250.

Anges, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., on the R. Batiscan, 53 m. W. Quebec.

Anghiari, tn., N. Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. NE. Arezzo. In 1440 a victory was gained here by the Florentines over the Milanese. P. 7000.

Angkor Tom, tn., Siam, 225 m. E. by S. Bangkok, 10 m. N. of the Caman Dai Lake. Two or three miles to the S. is the temple of Angkor Wat, one of the most remarkable monuments of ancient Cambodian civilisation. See Garnier, *Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine,* i. p. 25.

Angle, or **Nangle,** par. and vil., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. SW. by W. Milford, on Angle Bay, which opens on the S. off Milford Haven, PM.O. P.<500.

Anglesborough, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 14 m. N. Fermoy, P.O. P.<250.

Anglesea, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cape May co., on the E. coast, 65 m. SSE. Philadelphia, 10 m. NE. Cape May.

Anglesey, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Alverstoke.**

Anglesey, or **Anglesea** ('isle of the Angles'), an island and co. of North Wales, forming the most NW. part of the principality, separated from the mainland by Menai Strait, and connected by the Menai bridges. Surface little diversified (highest point, Holyhead Hill, 703 ft.), most of the land unenclosed. As to crops and live-stock, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Geologically, it is mainly composed of archæan and metamorphic rocks, but has in the E. patches of carboniferous, including the coal-measures, but no productive coal-mines. Its mineral products are lead, copper, and zinc ores, all produced near Amlwch. The copper-mines, discovered in 1768, were, until 1800, the most productive in the kingdom. Anglesey is divided into six hundreds (which are also deaneries), and consists of 78 parishes, all in the diocese of Bangor and circuit of North Wales, and contains one municipal and four parliamentary boroughs. Chief towns—Beaumaris, the capital, Amlwch, and Holyhead. It sends one member to the House of Commons for the county. Anglesey is the *Mona* of Tacitus, and has numerous Druidic remains. It is traversed by the North Wales line of the L. & NW. R. to Holyhead, which is carried over Menai Strait by the Britannia tubular bridge, and by the Anglesey Central, which runs from Caerwen to Almwch. 175,836 ac. Parl. co. P. (1891) 50,100. See **Wales.**

Anglesey, co., Victoria, crossed in the N. by 37° S., between 145° and 146° E.

Angleur, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Vesdre, 3 m. SSE. Liège. P. 6100.

Angle Vale, settlement, S. Australia, Adelaide co., 20 m. N. Adelaide.

Anglezark, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley Union. P.<250.

Anglure, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. Epernay, on the Aube, 24 m. NW. by N. Troyes. P.<2000.

Angmering, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Arundel, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 4557 ac. P.<1500.

Angoche, riv., E. Africa. See **Mluli.**

Angoche Cape, 12 m. to the S. of A. river, in 16° 23′ S.

Angol, tn., Chile, cap. prov. Malleco, and dep. A., 70 m. SSE. Concepcion. P. 6300.

Angola, the general name for the Portuguese possessions in Lower Guinea, W. Africa, the main portion bounded N. by the Congo Free State, E. by the Congo Free State and the sphere of British influence, S. by the sphere of German influence. It includes also the detached tract of Cabinda to the N. of the Congo on the coast between the French Congo Terr. and the terr. of the

Congo Free State. By the agreement of 1891, the boundary with the Congo Free State is formed by the Congo R. as far up as a point near Nokki, in about 5° 52′ S., then by a parallel of lat. eastwards from that point to the Kwango, by the parallel of 8° S. between the Kwango and Kwilu, and by that of 7° S. between the Kwilu and Kassai, then by that river upwards to the neighbourhood of L. Dilolo, and afterwards mainly by the water-parting between the Zambezi and Congo to the meridian of 24° E. The boundary with the German sphere of influence on the S., as determined by treaty in 1886, is formed by the lower course of the Kunene to the falls on that river in about 17° 20′ S., 14° 20′ E., from this point by a parallel of lat. to the Kubango, by that watercourse to Andara in about 17° 26′ S., 21° 20′ E., and thence by a straight line to the Katima Falls on the Zambezi. By the treaty with Great Britain in 1891, the boundary with the British sphere of influence is formed by the Zambezi from the Katima Falls northwards to the Barotse country, the whole of which is assigned to the British sphere. The whole terr. is divided into five districts —Congo (which includes the detached area N. of the Congo and the area S. of the Congo to about 7° 40′ S.), Loanda, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, and the capital is Loanda, or São Paulo de Loanda. The interior of the older parts of the terr. W. of the Congo basin is very mountainous, the ground gradually rising on the whole from the coast inwards, in places to altitudes above 8000 ft. There are vast tracts in the interior at an average elevation of 5000 ft., and with an almost European climate. The low-lying coast strip begins to assume an arid character about 50 m. S. of the Congo, and the width of the arid tract increases from about 5 m. at Ambriz (in 7° 40′ S.) to about 70 m. at Mossamedes (in about 15° 15′ S.). The principal rivers in the order from N. to S. are the Loge, Bengo, Kwanza (Coanza), the finest of all, navigable for more than 200 m. up; the Kuyo, Katumbela, and Kunene. The interior contains a good deal of forest-land. The oil-palm does not reach further S. than 10° S. Coffee grows wild on nearly all the hilly districts, and is the chief export of Ambriz. Cotton is grown largely in the S., and especially in the district of Mossamedes, and sugar in all the low-lying tracts. Indiarubber, from the *Landolphia florida*, is an important export. The domestic animals of Europe are reared. Among wild animals the elephant is no longer abundant, except far in the interior and on the S. border. The ostrich extends northwards to about 12° S. Railways to the interior from each of the three chief ports, Loanda, Benguela, and Mossamedes, are projected, and that from Loanda has already been opened to a distance of more than 100 m. Area estimated at 517,160 sq. m., P. at 2,400,000.

Angola, tn., U.S., Indiana, Steuben co., 13 m. SW. of NE. corner of state. P. <2000.

Angola, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 18 m. SSW. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Angolala, tn., Abyssinia, Shoa, 185 m. SE. by S. Debra Tabor, 28 m. W. Ankobar.

Angoni, tribe, Brit. S. Africa, to the SW. of L. Nyassa.

Angora, Ankara, or (Turkish) **Enguri,** tn., Asia Minor, on the river A., which flows W. to the Sakaria, 140 m. N. by E. Konieh. Seat of an Armenian bishop. Noted for the wool of its goats; with water-power, but not used; coal abundant in the neighbourhood, though not mined. P. 20,000.

Angostura, Venezuela. See **Ciudad Bolivar.**

Angoulême, tn., France, dep. Charente, on the Charente, cap. arr., 24 m. E. by S. Cognac, built at an alt. of 230 ft. above the riv. Charente. A. possesses a fine cathedral of the twelfth century, and a castle; birthplace of Marguérite de Valois, sister of Francis I. (1492); birthplace also of Balzac. The numerous paper factories of A. are situated mostly within a radius of 10–13 m. from the town, on the Touvre and on the beautiful clear streams in the valley of the Charente. P. (1872) 26,000; (1891) 31,000.

Angoumois, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Angoulême.

Angra do Heroismo, tn., cap. of the Azores, on the I. of Terceira. Mean rainfall (6 yrs.), 42.17 in. P. 1200.

Angra dos Reyes, seapt., Brazil, prov. and 73 m. W. Rio de Janeiro. P. 4000.

Angram, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. W. by S. York, 3½ m. WNW. Copmanthorpe stn. P. <250.

Angra Pequeña, in Portuguese spelling **A. Pequenha,** (Spanish and Portuguese, 'little bay'), bay, on the W. ct. of Africa, in 26° 38′ S.; discovered by Diaz, 1486. Deposits of nitrate of potash and soda in its vicinity. It now belongs to Ger. W. Africa, but there are three small isls. in its mouth—Seal, Penguin, and Shark—belonging to Cape Colony.

Angram, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, in the extreme W. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, 17½ m. SE. Appleby, 6 m. N. by E. Hawes stn. **A. Common** is an upland tract to the W., extending to the border of Westmorland.

Angram Grange, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Easingwold Union, sub.-dist. of Coxwold. P. <250.

Angri, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 7 m. N. by W. Amalfi. P. 11,000.

Angså, Angsöe, or **Angesö,** isl. on the ct. of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, in about 61° 40′ N.

Angtong, tn., Siam, on a branch of the Mei-Nam, 56 m. N. Bangkok.

Anguilla, or **Snake,** British West India isl., Leeward group, 8 m. N. St. Martin; chief products, cattle, ponies, and garden stock, phosphate of lime and salt. P. <3000 (about 100 whites).

Anguille Cape, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 47° 57′ N., at the S. of the entrance to St. George's Bay.

Angus, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 53 m. NNW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Anhalt, a duchy of central Germany, between 51° 35′ and 52° 10′ N., 11° and 12° 30′ E., formed by the combined duchies of Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen and Anhalt-Bernburg; the terr. made up of detached areas, the largest of which in the E. (circles Bernburg, Köthen, Dessau, and Zerbst) is a plain traversed by the Elbe, Mulde, and Saale, all nearly surrounded by the Prussian prov. Saxony; the SW. area (circles Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg), near the Harz Mts., is hilly. There are mines of lignite, silver and lead ore, copper, and brown and red hematite, and the duchy contains the valuable rock-salt and potash-salt deposits of Leopoldshall near Stassfurt. Area, 886 sq. m. P. 272,000. See **Germany,** table.

Anhembi. See **Tiete.**

Anhid, or **Athnett,** par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshma, 11 m. SSW. Limerick; 980 ac. P. <250.

Anholt, isl., Denmark, off the E. ct. of Jutland, in 56° 45′ N. P. <250.

An-hwei, prov., China. See **Ngan-hwei.**

Ani, or **Anisi** (ancient *Arnicum*), tn., Trans-Caucasia, on the Kars R., dist. and 28 m. E. by S. Kars; formerly the cap. of Armenia.

Aniane, tn., France, dep. Hérault, on the Hérault, 15 m. WNW. Montpellier. P. <3000.

Aniche, tn., France, dep. Nord, 8 m. ESE. Douai; coal mined here since 1778; glass-works, &c. P. 6300.

Aniene, riv., Italy, prov. Rome, flows NW. then SW. past Tivoli, where it forms important falls, into the Tiber. Supplies Rome with drinking water.

Anim, place named in O. T. See **El Ghuwein.**

Anin, site, Palestine (*Anem* in the O. T.), 32° 20′ N., 35° 10′ E., 9 m. NW. by N. Nablus.

Anita, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cass co., 63 m. E. by N. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Anitaguipan, cape, on the E. ct. of the isl. of Samar Philippine Is.

Anitha, vil., Palestine (*Beth Anath* in the O. T.), 33° 8′ N., 35° 26′ E., 17 m. SE. by E. Tyre.

Aniva Bay, the large bay at the S. end of Sakhalin I.

Aniva Cape, at the end of the penin. on the E. of A. Bay.

Anjangáon, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Ellichpur, 32 m. NW. by W. Amráoti. P. 10,600.

Anjangáon Bári, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 9 m. SSE. Amráoti. P. <3000.

Anjanwel, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Katnágiri, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the Vashishti R., 87 m. SW. Poona.

Anjar, tn., India, Cutch, 164 m. W. Ahmadábád. P. 13,000.

Anjeles, Los, tn., Chile, prov. Biobio, 62 m. (72 m. by rail) SE. Concepcion, cap. dep. La Laja. Alt. 550 ft. P. 8300.

Anjer, seapt., Java, on the W. ct., 60 m. W. Batavia.

Anjera, an Arab tribe in the extreme N. of Morocco.

Anjir Pass, Persia, prov. and 30 m. ENE. Kerman, on the road to Khabis. Alt. 6460 ft.

Anjou, an old prov. of France, intersected by the Loire, and now forming the dep. Maine-et-Loire, and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire; its cap. was Angers.

Anjouan, the French name of Hinzuan, one of the Comoro Is., Africa.

An-ju, tn., Korea, 90 m. WNW. Wön-san, in a strong military position. *Proc. R. G. S.* 1886, p. 300.

Anjuman Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Ankara, Asia Minor. See **Angora.**

Ankara, the dist. forming the extreme N. of Madagascar.

Ankarana, tn., Madagascar, about 7 m. from the E. ct., in about 23° S.

Ankárat, or **Ankar'atra,** a group of mts. in central Madagascar, 20 m. SW. Antananarivo. Alt. 8000–8950 ft. *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1875, p. 137.

Ankay', a high plain or terrace, Madagascar, between the two parallel mountain ranges or plateau-slopes running from N. to S. between Antananarivo and the E. coast.

Ankistrion, isl., in the Gulf of Ægina, to the W. of the isl. of Ægina.

Anklam, or **Anclam,** tn. and seapt., Prussia, Pomerania, on the Peene, 24 m. W. by S. Swinemünde, accessible by ships of 14 ft. draught. P. 12,900.

Ankleswar, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Broach, on the l. bk. of the Narbadá, opposite Broach. P. 10,700.

Ankobra, riv., W. Africa, flows S. through the W. of the Gold Coast colony, entering the sea a little to the W. of Axim.

Ankober, or **Ankobar,** tn., Abyssinia, on the E. slope of the mts. bounding the tableland of Shoa, 200 m. SE. by S. Debra Tabor, carries on a caravan trade with the Red Sea, about 370 m. from the Gulf of Tajurra, 350 m. from Zeila. Alt. 8700 ft. Mean temp. (1 yr.), yr. 55.5° F., Jan. 51.9°, July 58.1°. P. 7000.

Ankogl, mt., Austria, in the E. of the Hohe Tauern range, on the frontier of Salzburg and Carinthia. Alt. 10,665 ft.

Anko'le, country, Brit. E. Africa. See **Ankori.**

Anko'ri, or **Ankole,** country, central Africa, in the sphere of British influence, to the E. of L. Albert Edward, with plains over 5000 ft. in height. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1890, p. 19.

An'laby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 4 m. W. by N. Hull, 1 m. SSE. Willerby and Kirk Ella stn., PM.O. P.<750. See **Kirk Ella.**

Anmer, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 10 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 3 m. NE. by N. Hillington stn. P.<250.

Ann, Cape, U.S., Massachusetts, in the NE., in 42° 39′ N.

Anna, Ire. See **Annagh.**

Anna, city, U.S., Illinois, Union co., 95 m. SE. by S. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<3000.

Annaberg, mining tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 17 m. S. by E. Chemnitz. P. 15,000.

Annabon. See **Annobon.**

Annaburg, formerly **Lochau,** vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 12 m. N. by E. Torgau. In the neighbouring castle of Lochau was concluded the secret treaty between the Elector Maurice of Saxony and the plenipotentiary of Henry II. of France, Oct. 5, 1551. P.<3000.

Annacarty, hamlet, Ire., SW. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, 6 m. N. by E. Tipperary, P.O.

Annaclone, par., Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (1), 10 m. NE. by N. Newry, P.O.; 6544 ac. P.<1500.

Annacloy, vil., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 3 m. NW. Downpatrick, P.O.

Annaduff, a large par., Ire., co. Leitrim, bars. Leitrim and Mohill; 9675 ac. P.<2500.

Annagary, place, Ire. See **Annagry.**

Annagassan, tn., Ire., E. ct. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 9 m. S. by E. Dundalk, P.O. P.<250.

Annagelliff, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Loughtee, Upper, near Cavan; 8261 ac. P.<2000.

Annagh, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Kilconnell, 18½ m. SE. by E. Tuam. P.<250.

Annagh, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Costello; 20,315 ac. P.<6000.

Annagh, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bars. Loughtee, Lower, and Tullygarvey; 19,014 ac. P. 5360.

Annagh, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. Corkaguiny and Trughanacmy; 13,756 ac. P.<2000.

Annaghdown, par., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 8½ m. N. Galway; 19,550 ac. P.<3500.

Annagher, place with coal-mines, Ire., near Coalisland, Tyrone.

Annagh Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Mayo.

Annagh Island, Ire., W. co. Mayo, between Achill I. and the mainland.

Annagh Lough, Ire., the upper part of L. Conn.

Annaghmore, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Armagh, bar. Oneiland West, 6½ m. NW. by W. Portadown, on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Rly., P.O. P.<500.

Annaghmore, tnld., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Roscommon, 4 m. from Mohill, with P.O. P.<250.

Annaghmore Lough, a small lake, Ire., co. Roscommon, 9½ m. S. by W. Carrick-on-Shannon.

Annagry, P.O., Ire., NW. ct. co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, on Gweedore Bay, 26 m. N. by W. Donegal.

Annahilt, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 4½ m. SSE. Lisburn, P.O.; 6774 ac. P.<2000.

Annalee, riv., Ire., issues from L. Egish in the S. of co. Monaghan, and flows W. through co. Cavan into L. Oughter.

Annalong, tn., Ire., SE. ct., co. Down, bar. Mourne, 18 m. E. by S. Newry, with a coastguard stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Annalore, place, Ire., co. Monaghan, 3 m. from Clones, P.O.

Annam, or **Anam,** a French protectorate in the E. of Indo-China, formerly an independent empire, which included also Lower Cochin-China in the S. and Tongking in the N. It consists of a strip of land from about 30 to 50 m. in width, stretching from the S. China Sea to the mts. bounding the basin of the Mekong on the E., between about 11° and 20° N., and is divided into the following eleven provs. in the order from N. to S.:—Tanh-hoa, with cap. of the same name; Nge-an, cap. Binh or Vinh; Kwang-binh, cap. Dong-hoï or Dong-heui; Kwang-tri, with cap. of same name; Kwang-duk, the cap. of which is Hué, the cap. of the dominion; Kwang-nam, with cap. of same name; Kwang-ngai, with cap. of same name; Binh-dinh, cap. Kwi-nhon or Quin-nhon; Fu-yen, Kanh-hoa, and Binh-thuan, all three with caps. of same name as prov. The two first mentioned or northernmost provs. are similar in character to the adjoining parts of Tongking, being traversed by rivers (Tanh-hoa by the Song-ma, and Nge-an by the Song-ka), which form in the lowlands densely peopled, rice-growing deltas, seamed by an intricate network of navigable river-mouths, the two main rivers themselves being also connected by a navigable channel. These two provs. are separated from the others to the S. by a ridge, the Deo-ngan, about 3400 ft. high, running out from the mts. in the W. to the sea, and terminating in the promontory of Vung Shwa, a little to the S. of 18° N. The provs. S. of this ridge differ in character from those to the N. The rivers are all short mountain-streams, rolling down immense quantities of sand, which have formed along the coast long lines of sand-dunes, separated for the most part from the mainland by narrow and shallow malarious lagoons, the outlets of which are all obstructed by bars. The rivers themselves are mostly not navigable, even by small gunboats, for more than a few miles above their mouths. These provs. are consequently much less densely peopled than those to the N. The higher tracts are similar throughout, the foot-hills extending over a width of 15 to 30 m., mostly forest-clad, and very sparsely peopled, the slaty, schistose, or granitic mts., in some places clothed with forests, in some places bare, but with an equally scanty population. The **climate,** like that of Indo-China generally, is governed by the prevalence of monsoon-winds, giving rise to a rainy and a dry season. In middle A. the rainy season lasts from September to April, the heaviest rains falling before December; the dry season from April to September [**Hué**]. The transition from the dry to the rainy season is usually very unhealthy for Europeans. Dysentery is the most prevalent and fatal disease. The great bulk of the people live by agriculture. Rice is the principal product only in the northernmost provs.; elsewhere millets and other cereals, pine-apples, areca-nuts, yams, sweet-potatoes, cinnamon, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, mulberries, tea, and a number of other products are grown. The coffee shrub was introduced into the hill-tracts by Portuguese missionaries two hundred years ago, and flourishes admirably, now growing wild in many places, but is not cultivated to any great extent. Among **minerals,** gold and silver mines are or have been worked, and there are considerable deposits of iron ore and coal. Iron ore occurs in the mountainous tract of the prov. of Nge-an, and in a district claimed also by Siam on the W. side of the water-parting of the Mekong in the prov. of Binh-dinh, where rich deposits of magnetic iron ore are worked by the Sedan tribe. Coal occurs among the foot-hills of Nge-an prov., and about 40 m. up a navigable influent of the Bay of Turan. The latter deposit is now worked by Europeans. The total value of the external **commerce** of A., imports and exports combined, is under £500,000, and is almost entirely carried on with China (including Hong-Kong) and Japan. The principal imports are rice, opium, and cottons; the principal exports, cinnamon and raw silk. The monetary unit of A. is a string of copper coins consisting of 600 sapeks. The Mexican dollar and the tael also circulate. The unit of length is the *tuok* (18.6 to 19.2 in.), the unit of weight the *picul,* varying in different provs. from about 137 to 139 lbs. The **people** are mainly of Mongolic stock, speaking an isolating language like the Chinese. The Annamese proper are confined to the coast-plains and the lowlands. Some of the towns contain also considerable numbers of Chinese. The inhabitants of the hill-tracts and mts., known collectively as Mois, differ considerably in physical appearance from the lowlanders, being generally taller and of lighter complexion. **Government.**—The intervention of France in A. arose out of a dynastic war in A. before the close of the eighteenth century. In 1790 the Emperor Gia-long was victorious over a usurper with the aid of the French, who stipulated that they should receive in recompense a settlement in A. For the purpose of enforcing the fulfilment of this promise, various expeditions were sent out in 1858 to 1861, and in 1862 the three provs. of Cochin-China north of the Mekong delta were ceded to France. In 1867 the three provs. S. of that delta were also occupied by the same power. In 1874 a treaty was concluded by which the Emperor of A. engaged to regulate all the foreign relations of the state only in agreement with France. Subsequently French expeditions, sent to put down the piratical 'black-flags,' led to the renewal of war with A., at the conclusion of which, in June 1884, the treaty now regulating the relations of France and A. was concluded. According to this the French protectorate extends over the whole of A., including Tongking, but the Emperor of A. retains the internal administration over the whole terr., from the N. limit of French Cochin-China to the S. frontier of the Tongking prov. of Ninh-binh. France, however, has the control of the customs and public works. The ports of Kwi-nhon, Turan, and Xuan-day were opened to foreign trade, and that of Thuan-an, on the coast in front of Hué, was ceded to France. Hué is the residence of the French resident-general

for A. and Tongking. Area roughly estimated at about 46,000 sq. m., including the terr. acquired by France from Siam in 1893, 100,000 sq. m. P. probably about 5,000,000. See also **Indo-China.**

Annamoe, place, Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor North, 9 m. WNW. Wicklow, PMT.O.

Annamuka, or **Namuka,** one of the Tonga Is. P. 2000.

Annan, par., parl. and royal burgh, Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the l. bk. of the river A., about 2 m. from its mouth, 15 m. ESE. Dumfries, on the C. R. and the G. & SW. R. Par. 10,915 ac., P.5,941; parl. burgh, P.<3500; royal burgh, P.<5000.

Annanes, isl., Greece. See **Klinia.**

Annapolis, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, crossed in the N. by 45° N.

Annapolis, seapt.-tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, A. co., on the l. bk. of the river A., 100 m. W. Halifax. P.<3000.

Annapolis, city, U.S., Maryland, Anne Arundel co., on Chesapeake Bay, 28 m. E. by N. Washington, with U.S. Naval Academy (established here 1845) and an observatory. The city was originally called Providence, but named Annapolis in 1708 in honour of Queen Anne. P. 7600.

Annapolis River, Canada, Nova Scotia, rises in King's co., and flows SW. into **A. Basin,** an inlet of the Bay of Fundy.

Ann Arbor, city, U.S., Michigan, Washtenaw co., on Huron R., 36 m. W. Detroit; seat of Michigan University, and with an observatory in 83° 43′ 48″ W., 42° 16′ 48″ N. Alt. 771 ft. (R. R.). P. 9400.

Annaszorg, vil., on the coast of Dutch Guiana, in 54° 55′ W., 20 m. NE. by E. Paramaribo.

Annat, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Torridon, 7½ m. WNW. Achnashellach stn.

Annatom. See **Aneitium.**

Annbank, mining vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 4 m. E. by N. Ayr, on the G. & SW. R., PM.O. P.<1500.

Anne Arundel, co., U.S., Maryland, bounded on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, crossed by 39° N.

Annecy, tn., France, cap. of dep. Haute-Savoie, at the NW. extremity of lake of same name, 22 m. S. Geneva, with blast-furnaces, iron, cotton, paper, and other works. The Lake of A. is 9 m. by 2, 1511 ft. above the sea. At NW. end it empties by the Fiéran into the Rhone. The vil., **A. le Vieux,** 2½ m. NE. of A., has many Roman remains. P. (of A.) 11,000.

Annefield, place, Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 8 m. S. Clare, P.O.

Annemasse, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. St. Julien, on the Arve, 4 m. E. by S. Geneva. P.<2000.

Annen-Wullen, vil., Ger., Prussia, Westphalia, near Arlberg, with coal-mines and iron and steel foundries. P. 8300.

Annenzovo, vil., Russia, govt. Simbirsk, dist. Korsuń, 48 m. SW. Simbirsk. P. 2000.

Annesley, par. and hamlet, Eng., Nottinghamshire, Mansfield div., 6 m. SSW. Mansfield, 1 m. SW. Annesley stn., on the G. N. R., PM.O. P.<1500.

Annesley Bay, Ghubbet Daknu, or **Zula Bay,** a bay running 30 m. S. on the W. side of the Red Sea, a little to the S. of Massaua. Several easy passes [**Hadas, Nebhaguddy**] lead up from its shores to the Abyssinian tableland, and in ancient times under the Ptolemies the bay was the starting-point of a brisk trade carried on by Greeks with Axum.

Annesley Woodhouse, hamlet, Eng., Nottinghamshire, Mansfield div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Mansfield, with stn. (**Annesley**) on the G. N. and M. Rlys., PMT.O.

Annestown, small seapt. vil., Ire., co. and 10½ m. SSW. Waterford, bar. Middlethird, P.O. P.<250.

Annette Island, in S. of Alaska, crossed by 55° N., 131½° W. Contains New Metlakahtla, a colony of Christianised Tsimsians.

Annfield, suburb of Leith, Scot., close to Leith stn. (C. R.).

Anni, Russian Armenia. See **Ani.**

Anniesland, vil., Scot., in par. and co. Renfrew. P.<500.

An-ning, an impetuous, shallow, and unnavigable stream which flows from N. to S. through Kien-Chang dist., in the S. of the Chinese prov. of Süchwan, and unites with the Ta-chung a few miles above the confluence of the latter with Kin-shakiang.

An-ning-Chau, tn., China, Yün-nan, 17 m. SW. by W. Yün-nan-fu.

Annis, riv., New Guinea, entering the Gulf of Papua in about 145° 25′ E.

Anniuskaya, vil., Russia, prov. Don Cossacks, 65 m. SE. Borisoglebsk; coal-mines. P. 4500.

Anniston, city, U.S., Alabama, Calhoun co., 58 m. E. by N. Birmingham, picturesquely situated amidst wooded spurs of the Blue Ridge, and amidst vast fields of brown hematite; hence a rapidly rising seat of the iron industry. P. (1880)<1000; (1890) 10,000.

Anniviers, Ger., **Eivisch-thal,** val., Switzd., cant. Valais, ascending S. by E. from Sierre.

Anno, or **Mango,** dist., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, in about 7½° N., 3° 15′-30′ W.

Annobon, or **Annabon,** Spanish isl., W. Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, in about 1° 24′ S. and 5° 38′ E., 4 m. long; mountainous. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1832, pp. 276–278.

Annonay, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, 20 m. SE. St. Etienne, noted for its paper manufactures, and also carrying on manufactures of cloth, hosiery, gloves, &c.; birthplace of Montgolfier. P. 14,500.

Annone, tn., Italy, prov. and 16 m. WSW. Alessandria, on the l. bk. of the Tanaro. P.<3000.

Annotta Bay, Jamaica, in the N., in 76° 45′-48′ W.

Annsborough, tn., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, 9½ m. SW. Downpatrick, PM.O. P.<750.

Annscroft, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, near Shrewsbury. P.<500.

Annville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lebanon co., 20 m. E. by N. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Annweiler, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, on the Queich R., 23 m. WSW. Spires. P.<3000.

Anoka, city, U.S., Minnesota, Anoka co., on l. bk. of the Mississippi, 22 m. NNW. St. Paul. P.<5000.

Año Nuevo, small isl., U.S., on the coast of California, in 37° 7′ N.; with lighthouse.

Anor, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 19 m. W. by N. Rocroy. P.<3000.

Anory, fertile prov. and tn. in the extreme SE. of Madagascar, noted for its magnificent limestone cliffs.

Anping-hsien, or **Nganping-hsien,** tn., China, Kweichou, 27 m. WSW. Kwei-yang-fu. See also **Tainan** (seapt., Formosa).

Anrath, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 15 m. W. by N. Düsseldorf, with iron-mines and large peat-beds. P.<3000.

Ans, tn., Belgium, prov. Liège, 2 m. NW. by W. Liège. P. 6800.

Ansa, tn., India, Haidarábád, 108 m. NE. by N. Bijápur.

Ansbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 22 m. SW. by W. Fürth, formerly cap. of a margraviate; birthplace of Baron von Stein. P. (1890) 14,200.

Anse à Veau, tn., isl. and republic of Haiti, SW. ct., 68 m. W. Port-au-Prince, in 73° 20′ W.

Anseba, or **Ainseba,** riv., Eastern Africa, upper Nubia, flowing NNW. into the Barka.

Anse d'Alguillon. See **Alguillon, Anse d'.**

Anseghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W. Oudenarde. P.<4000.

Anses d'Arlet, tn., W. Indies, on the SW. ct. of Martinique I. P.<3000.

Ansford. See **Alnsford.**

Anshun-fu, or **Nganshun-fu,** tn., China, Kweichou, 59 m. SW. by W. Kwei-yang-fu.

Ansichou, Mongolia. See **Ngansichou.**

Anslet, isl., Greenland, off the W. ct., on the S. side of Disko Bay, containing the small settlement of Egedesminde. P.<500.

Ansley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 9 m. SE. by S. Tamworth, 2½ m. WNW. Stockingford stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Ansley Bay. See **Annesley Bay.**

Ansliebury, vil., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 3½ m. S. by W. Dorking.

Anslow, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 2½ m. NW. Burton-upon-Trent. P.<500.

Anso, tn., Spain, prov. and 43 m. N. by W. Huesca. P.<2000.

Anson, bay, China, in the Canton R., at the mouth of the Boca Tigris, E. side.

Anson, large bay, on W. side of N. Terr. of S. Australia; crossed by 13½° S.

Anson, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. frontier, crossed by 80° W.

Anson, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 38 m. N. Augusta. P.<1500.

Ansonia, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., 8 m. WNW. New Haven, on the E. bk. of the Naugatuck R., which affords much water-power; with large brass and copper works; also the original seat of the A. Clock Co. P. (1880) 2700; (1890) 10,300.

Ansonville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., 82 m. ENE. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Anspach, another spelling of *Ansbach*, now given up in Germany.

Anstey, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 10 m. NE. by N. Dorchester, 7 m. W. by S. Blandford.

Anstey, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 13½ m. NNE. Hertford, 3½ m. NE. Buntingford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Anstey, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 3½ m. NW. Leicester, 1 m. N. Glenfield stn., PMT.O. (**Ansty**). P.<2000.

Anstey, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 5½ m. NE. by E. Coventry, close to Shilton stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Shilton**) P.<500.

Anstey, or **Ansty,** par., Eng., Wilts., Wilton div., 12½ m. W. by S. Salisbury, 2 m. S. Tisbury stn. P.<250.

Anstey, East, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 10½ m. NW. by N. Tiverton, on the G. W. R. P.<250.

Anstey Pastures, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Soar Union. P. <250.

Anstey, West, par., 1½ m. WNW. of East A. P. <250.

Anston, North and South, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 7½ m. SE. Rotherham, 1½ m. NNE. Kiveton Park stn. P. <1500.

Anstruther, seapt. and market-tn., Scot., Fifeshire, including the pars. of A. Easter, A. Wester, and Kilrenny. P. <4500.

Anstruther, Easter, par. and parl. and royal burgh, Scot., E. Fife, on E. ct., 9 m. SSE. St. Andrews. P. <1500.

Anstruther, Wester, par. and parl. and royal burgh, adjoining A. Easter on W., with a stn. (**Anstruther**) on the N. B. R.; par. 911 ac. P. <750.

Ansty, pars., Eng., cos. Leicester and Wilts. See **Anstey.**

Ansty Cross, vil., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 9 m. SE. by E. Horsham, 2 m. WSW. Haywards Heath stn.

Ant, riv., Eng., Norfolk, trib. of the Bure, which it joins on the l. bk. about 10 m. ENE. Norwich. See **Broads.**

Antakiych, or **Antakieh,** Syria. See **Antioch.**

Anta, tn., Argentine Rep., Salta, 143 m. NNE. Tucuman.

Antanambalana, riv., Madagascar, flows SE. into the head of Antongil Bay; navigable for large canoes 30 m. up, but obstructed by rapids 22 m. from mouth. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, p. 295 (with map).

Anta'lo, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre (of which it was at one time the cap.), 142 m. ENE. Gondar. Alt. 8432 ft. (Markham, *b.p.* and *an.*, 1868). P. probably <5000.

Antan'anarī"vo ('at the town of a thousand'), cap., Madagascar, situated near the middle of the island, on a rock crowning a small plain belonging to the plateau of Imerina. Mean rainfall (10 yrs., 1881–90), yr. 53.1 in., Nov.–March 45.7 in. P. 80–90,000. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 744, 750.

Antarctic Regions, the regions S. of the Antarctic Circle in 66½° S. Compared with the Arctic Regions they are remarkable for the uniformity of their low temperatures. To the S. of 62° S. the mean temperature of both sea and air is at or below the freezing-point of fresh water even in summer. Still nearer the south pole, ice barriers have stopped the advance of explorers at a lat. about 5° lower than that attained in the Arctic Regions. The highest lat. ever reached in southern seas was 78° 10′ S., the lat. at which the progress of Sir James Ross was arrested in 1842, after he had sailed along an icy barrier about 300 m. in length, and from 150 to 200 ft. in height. He had previously sighted land, the coast of which he traced from the parallel of 72°. To this land, the most extensive that has been seen in the A. R., he gave the name of **Victoria Land,** and on it he observed in the course of his voyage an active volcano, **Mount Erebus,** nearly 13,000 ft. in height. Elsewhere land has hitherto been seen only on or near the Antarctic Circle (Graham's Land, to the S. of Tierra del Fuego. Alexander Land further to the SW., Enderby I. in 50° E., and Wilkes Land, known in isolated capes and segments at many places between about 100° and 160° E.). The icebergs of the A. R. are remarkable for generally having the form of vast tabular masses. One seen during the *Challenger* expedition was 3 m. in length and about 200 ft. high. The swarms of these icebergs that have been seen in and near the Antarctic seas, and the deposits of terrestrial origin that have been found in the vicinity of the ice-barriers, afford clear evidence of the existence of an Antarctic continent. See also report of a voyage toward the Antarctic Sea in *Geog. Jour.* II. (1893) pp. 429–38.

Antas, comm., Spain, prov. Almeria, dist. Vera. P. <4000.

Antas, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Chantada. P. <5000.

Antelope, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NE., crossed in the S. by 42° N., and in the E. by 98° W.

Antelope, tp., U.S., Nebraska, Cheyenne co., on Lodge Pole Creek, 150 m. W. of confluence of N. and S. Platte. 4712 ft. (R. R.).

Antenna, Pizo, mt., in the N. of Sicily. See **Madonie, Le.**

Antequera, tn., Spain, prov. Malaga, 22 m. N. by W. Malaga. P. 27,000.

Antequera, Sierra de, range of mts., Spain, prov. Malaga; rich in marble.

Anthony, city, U.S., Kansas, Harper co., 184 m. SW. Topeka, and 35 m. W. by S. Wellington. P. <2000.

Anthony, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Kent co., 11 m. SW. Providence. P. <1500.

Anthony's Nose, three mountain peaks, U.S., New York, in the highlands E. of the Hudson, and one on the Mohawk River.

Antibes, fortified tn., France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, arr. Grasse, on the S. ct., 7 m. E. by N. Cannes, 11 m. SW. Nice, with a deep harbour of easy access, and a lighthouse visible 24 m. on the peninsula of the Garoupe. P. <5000.

Anticosti Island, isl., Canada, prov. Quebec, Saguenay dist., in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 135 by 30 to 40 m.; interior mountainous and wooded; N. coast high and without harbours. S. shore low and dangerous; principal industries, salmon and trout fishing and seal-catching. The lighthouse on its SW. point is in 49° 23′ 53″ N., 63° 38′ 47″ W.; 100 ft. high. Discovered by Jacques Cartier, 1534, who named it Assomption. Mean temp. (SW. pt.), yr. 35.4° F., Jan. 11.7°, Aug. 58°; mean rfall. (1882–88), 20.9 in.; snowfall, 76.8 in. P. (1891) 253.

Antietam, riv., N. America, trib. of the Potomac, rises in the Alleghany Mts., and flows through Pennsylvania and Maryland; scene of battle between the Union and Confederate armies, Sept. 17, 1862.

Antignana, comm., Austria, Istria, 30 m. S. Trieste. P. <5000.

Antigo, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Langlade co., 70 m. NW. of the head of Green Bay. P. <5000.

Antigonish, seapt.-tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, A. co., on St. George's Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 38 m. E. by S. Pictou. P. <2000.

Antigua (an-ti'ga), a Brit. West India isl., colony of Leeward Is., of which it is the seat of government, in 17° 6′ N., 61° 45′ W., 50 m. N. Guadeloupe. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and the first settlement of British took place in 1632. Coasts deeply indented and rugged, interior diversified but almost treeless, though considerable tracts have been overrun with 'bush.' There are no rivers and few springs, water being chiefly provided by catchment reservoirs; irrigation works now in progress. Climate remarkable for dryness. Chief products, sugar; pine-apples are also grown for export, and yams, sweet potatoes, &c., grown for home consumption. Experiments are being made with fibre-plants of the genera *Sansevieria, Boehmeria,* and *Furcræa.* Value of combined imports and exports about £400,000. Cap. St. John, which is also the seat of the Bishop of Antigua. Average rainfall about 30 in. Area, 108 sq. m. P. (1871) 34,300; (1891) 36,700 (mostly negroes).

Antigua, tn., Central America, state of and 15 m. WSW. Guatemala. P. 18,000.

Antigua, stn. and prov., Philippine Is., with a fort, and the only good anchorage on the island Panay.

Antikythera, isl., Greece. See **Cerigotto.**

Anti-Lebanon, mt. range, Syria, running parallel to and E. of Lebanon, the two ranges enclosing the valley of Coele-Syria, watered by the Litani and Orontes. It extends from about 33° 30′ to 31° 30′ N., and some of its summits are upwards of 9000 ft. in height; geologically, it consists mainly of cretaceous strata. See **Hermon.**

Antilles. See **West Indies.**

Antill Ponds, post-tn., Tasmania, Somerset co., 45 m. N. Hobart.

Antina, tn., Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 m. E. by N. Trebizond.

Antingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 6½ m. S. by E. Cromer, 2 m. S. Gunton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. with Thorpe Market** and **Bradfield**) P. <500. See **Walsham, North.**

Antioch, Turkish **Antakieh,** or **Antakiyeh,** tn., Syria, vilayet and 57 m. W. Aleppo, on l. bk. of the Orontes (Nahr-el-Asy), about 20 m. above its mouth. It has warm springs, and a trade in silk and other products of the district. Shattered remains of the city walls, a ruined aqueduct, two bridges, and a portion of pavement are the only vestiges of ancient magnificence. A. was embellished and named by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 300. Although it suffered severely by successive earthquakes, it maintained its importance till taken by the Saracens in 658. Its ancient population was estimated at 400,000, in its most flourishing state. Chrysostom computes the population in his time at 200,000, more than one-half of whom were Christians. It was the capital of a Christian principality from 1098 to 1269, since which time it has progressively declined. Near it was Daphne, the sanctuary of Apollo. It was here that the followers of Christ were first called Christians. In 1872 was almost destroyed by an earthquake, but has since recovered. P. 23,600; Moham. 16,000; Greeks, 3500; Armenians, 3900 (Cuinet).

Antioche, Pertuis d', strait between the isls. of Ré and Oléron, W. ct. France, dep. Charente-Inférieure.

Antioco, Sardinia. See **Sant' Antioco.**

Antioquia, state, Colombia. See **Colombia.**

Antioquia, Santa Fe dé, tn., Colombia, dep. A., 280 m. S. by W. Cartagena; outside the mining region. Founded 1541, and formerly flourishing; seat of a bishop. Alt. 1875 ft. P. 13,000.

Antiparos, the ancient *Oliaros* or *Olearos,* isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 70 m. SSE. of the S. point of Eubœa, just W. of Paros, with a famous stalactite cavern. P. <2000.

Antipatris, place named in N. T. See **Râs el Ain.**

Antipaxos, small isl., Greece, little more than 1 sq. m. in area in the Ionian Sea, 1½ m. SE. Paxos.

Antipodes, small isl. in S. Pacific Ocean, SE. of New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Great Britain in the S. hemisphere, in 49° 32′ S., 178° 42′ E.

Antipovxa, vil., Russia, govt. and 115 m. SW. by S. Saratov, on the r. bk. Volga. P. 3000.

Antirrhion, fort, Greece, on the N. of the strait connecting the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto, 5 m. SW. by S. Lepanto.

Antisana, mt., Ecuador. Mean temp. at alt. 13,320 ft. (1 yr., 1845–46), yr. 40.8° F., Jan. 43.2°, July 37.4°. See **Andes, B.**

Anti-Taurus, a series of mt.-chains stretching about 140 m. NE. by N. to SW. by S. in the SE. of Asia Minor, mainly between the Zamanti-chai and the Gök-su, the two chief headwaters of the Seihun, but including also the Binbogha-Dagh, E. of the Gök-su.

Antivari, fortified tn., Montenegro, 23 m. SSE. Cetinje, 2½ m. from the bay and roadstead of A.

Antler, vil., Canada, in the SE. of dist. Assiniboia, on North Antler R., 162 m. SE. by E. Regina. P. <1500.

Antofagasta, the largest prov. of Chile, stretching from the Pacific to the Bolivian and Argentine frontier at the widest part of the country, nearly bisected by the Tropic of Capricorn. It is in the rainless region of Chile, and is without agriculture, except in a few places capable of irrigation. Its original development is due to the working of the silver mines of Caracoles, discovered in 1870, and it contains also deposits of nitrate of soda of economic value, besides other vast saline deposits or salt lakes. See **Chile, Antofagasta** (seapt.), and **Atacama** (town).

Antofagasta, seapt., Chile, cap. prov. A., on the W. ct., about 23° 43′ S., with poor harbour. The railway connecting it with the silver-mining dist. of Caracoles has been continued to Oruro in Bolivia, so that it now exports the silver ores of Huanchaca and Potosi in Bolivia, as well as nitrate of soda. P. 7600.

Antofagasta, vil., Chile, in the SE. of prov. A., 200 m. ENE. Copiapo.

Antogast, place with mineral springs, Ger., Baden, at the foot of the Kniebis, 23 m. E. by S. Strassburg.

Antoing, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 5 m. SE. by S. Tournay. P. <5000.

Antomboka, or **Diego Suarez,** bay, Madagascar, in the NE., in 12° 15′ S.

Anton, or **Test,** riv., Eng., Hampshire, flowing SE. and S. past Stockbridge and Romsey into Southampton Water, at Redbridge; not navigable.

Anton Chico, tn., U.S., New Mexico, San Miguel co., 57 m. SE. by E. Santa Fé. P. <1000.

Antongil Bay, large bay in the E. of Madagascar, E. in about 15⅔° 20′ to 16° 15′ S., opening S., with anchorage at its head (to the S. of the small bay called Port Choiseul, at the mouth of the Antanambalana R.) for vessels of 500 tons.

Antonienhütte, estate, Prussia, prov. Silesia, 31 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 4 m. SW. by W. Königshütte. P. <5000.

Antonina, tn., Brazil, state of Parana, on the bay of and 18 m. NW. Paranagua. P. 6000.

Antoninus, Wall of (*Vallum Antonini*), an entrenchment raised by the Romans across the N. of Britain from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth in 140 A.D., supposed to have connected a line of forts erected by Agricola in 80 A.D. The work was composed of a rampart, ditch, and military way, called by the people of the dist. through which it passes Graham's Dyke, probably a corruption of Celtic, *greim*, a place of strength, and *diog*, a trench or rampart.

Antonio, riv. mouth, Portuguese E. Africa, in 15° 56′ S.

Antonio Dias Abaixo, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 42′ S., 42° 39′ W.

Anton Lizardo, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, on the E. ct., 14 m. SE. Vera Cruz.

Antonovra, vil., Russia, govt. and 102 m. WNW. Poltava, dist. Piryatin. P. 2500.

Antony, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 4 m. W. Plymouth, PM.O. P. <4000.

Antony, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, on La Bièvre R., 7 m. SSW. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Antotto, or **Antoto,** tn., Abyssinia, Shoa, 197 m. S. by E. Debra Tabor, sometimes the residence of the King of Shoa. Alt. 9480 ft.

Antoto, Old, tn., Shoa, a few miles to the SW. of A., on the outer slope of the tableland. Alt. 8530 ft.

Antraigues, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 47 m. NNW. Orange, 12 m. W. Privas, in a valley full of the traces of extinct volcanoes, among these the *Chaussée des Géants* ('giants' causeway'), 700 yds. in length, formed of columnar basalt. P. <2000.

Antrim, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on L. Erie, in 42° 20′ N., 64 m. E. Windsor. P. <1500.

Antrim, par. and market-tn., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, 13 m. NW. by W. Belfast, on the Six Mile Water, 1 m. above its mouth in A. Bay, Lough Neagh, on the G. N. R. (Ire.). Market-day, M. Par. 8439 ac., P. 4000; tn. P. <2000.

Antrim, a maritime co. in the extreme NE. of Ireland, Ulster, including Rathlin I. on the N., divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Antrim, Lower	80,826	20,048
Antrim, Upper	36,490	10,868
Belfast, Lower	56,160	22,204
Belfast, Upper	32,942	17,136
Cary	75,036	12,901
Dunluce, Lower	30,576	8,246
Dunluce, Upper	52,789	13,353
Glenarm, Lower	64,945	8,427
Glenarm, Upper	24,032	7,671
Kilconway	68,649	16,590
Massereene, Lower	27,229	4,791
Massereene, Upper	56,862	24,517
Toome, Lower	36,135	23,944
Toome, Upper	47,580	15,610
Belfast City (part of)	4,322	212,899
Carrickfergus (town)	16,702	8,923
Total, Antrim	711,275[1]	428,128

[1] Exclusive of 50,804 ac., under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Surface near the coast rises in some places to 1600 ft. in height. In the SW. much of the soil is boggy [**Ireland,** table]. Chief rivers, the Bann, forming the W., and the Lagan, the S. boundary. The Lagan Canal connects L. Neagh with Belfast L. Volcanic rocks cover the greater part of the surface. In the E. archæan and metamorphic rocks prevail, with strips of carboniferous. The famous Giant's Causeway, one of the most perfect specimens of columnar basalt in Europe, is on the N. coast of this co. As to agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The minerals are important. Iron ore (aluminous hematite) is worked at various places from Larne to Cushendall, and also at Portrush. Rock-salt is mined at Carrickfergus, and alum clay or bauxite at Glenarm, Ballintoy, Ballynure, and Ballymena. Chief industry, especially about Belfast, spinning linen and cotton yarn, and weaving. Salmon and other fisheries on the coast are important. The co. returns four members to Parliament, representing the N., S., E., and Mid divs., besides four members for the borough of Belfast. Apart from Belfast the pop. has steadily decreased since 1841 (in that year, 281,000, in 1891, 215,000). See **Ireland,** table.

Antrim, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NW., crossed by 45° N. and by 85° W., bounded on the W. by Grand Traverse Bay.

Antrim, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsborough co., 25 m. WSW. Concord. P. <1500.

Antrim, Lower, bar., Ire., in the Mid of co. A.

Antrim, Upper, bar., adjoining it on the S., touching L. Neagh in the SW.

Antrobus, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 4 m. N. by W. Northwich. P. <500.

Antrodoco, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 24 m. ESE. Terni. P. 4000.

Antrona, val., Italy, Lombardy, dist. Domo d'Ossola.

Antuco, volc., in the Andes, Chile, prov. Bio-bio, in 37° 22′ S. Alt. 9060 ft.

Antwerp, *Flem.* **Antwerpen,** *Fr.* **Anvers** (from Flem. *aen't werf*, 'at the wharf'), a famous fortified city and naval arsenal of Belgium, and the centre of its foreign trade, cap. prov. of same name, on r. bk. of the Scheldt, 47 m. from its mouth, 27 m. N. Brussels. Lat. of cathedral, 51° 13′ 2″ N., long. 4° 24′ 2″ E. Its old fortifications, including a citadel built by Alba in 1567–8, have been destroyed, but since 1860 it has been provided with a new and larger fortification wall, as well as a semicircle of forts. Its cathedral, originally dating from the fifteenth century, was nearly destroyed in the eighteenth, and rebuilt at the beginning of the present century. It has a noted tower (the only one of two which has been finished) 403 ft. high. A. has also a gallery of sculpture, and museum of pictures with masterpieces of Rubens (some also in the cathedral, which has the tomb of Rubens), botanic garden, &c. Its situation for shipping is admirable. It has 2¼ m. of quay along the Scheldt, with a depth at low water of from 26.8 to 28.4 ft., and 12 docks, most of which have a depth over sill of 21 to 23 ft. It has ample railway facilities, besides communication with 930 m. of Belgian inland waterways connected with the Meuse and the Seine, and navigable for vessels of 300 to 400 tons. Its principal drawback as a port is that the navigation of the Scheldt below the town being difficult the port dues are heavy. In winter too the mouth of the Scheldt is sometimes closed by ice, in 1891, for example, for nearly an entire month. In the sixteenth century, till about 1560, A. was the richest and also the most commercial city in Europe, and contained 200,000 inhabitants. Its importance afterwards declined from political causes, and its revival in modern times dates from 1863, when the navigation

of the Scheldt was made free. In 1860, the gross tonnage that entered the port was 546,444; in 1870, 1,362,609; in 1880, 3,063,825; in 1890, 4,493,043; see also **Appendix,** p. 14. Its principal trade is with the ports of Western Europe, including Great Britain, and the chief American ports. It shares with Bremen the emigrant trade to America, and has a large import trade from the Argentine Rep., and Uruguay. More than half the tonnage visiting the port is under the British flag. It carries on numerous industries, among which lace-making, ship-building (at the suburb of Hoboken), and diamond-cutting may be specially mentioned. A. was taken by the Spaniards in 1576 and 1585, and by the French in 1792 and 1794. Birthplace of the painters Teniers, Jordaens, and Vandyck, the geographer Ortelius, and the engraver Edelinck. P. (1846) 100,000, (1869) 127,000, (1890) 225,500; including suburbs, 303,000.

Antwerp, prov., on the N. frontier of Belgium, bounded on the W. by the Scheldt, divided into the arrs. of A., Mechlin, and Turnhout; surface level. In the NE. are extensive heaths (the Campine); elsewhere the soil is fertile. See **Belgium.**

Antwerp, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., 66 m. NE. Oswego, with iron-mines. P. <1500.

Antwerp, vil., U.S., Ohio, Paulding co., 72 m. WSW. Toledo. P. <1500.

Anunghoy, isl., China, at the mouth of the Canton R., E. side, with fort, taken by the British in 1841.

Anúpshahr, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 58 m. SE. by S. Meerut. P. 8000.

Anúrádhapúra, or **Anarajapura,** a deserted and ruined city, Ceylon, North Central prov., 64 m. W. by S. Trincomali, the ancient cap. of the island, with a bo-tree, or pípal (*Ficus religiosa*), sprung from a shoot derived from the tree under which Gautama is said to have sat at Buddh Gayá when he became Buddha. P. <3000.

Anure Lough, lake, Ire., in the extreme W. of co. Donegal, 23 m. N. by W. Donegal, drained by the Gweedore R. into the Atlantic.

Anvers, French; **Anversa,** Italian. See **Antwerp.**

Anwick (an'ik), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 14 m. WNW. Boston, 4 m. NE. Sleaford, 2 m. E. Ruskington stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Brauncewell.**

Anwoth, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. WNW. Kirkcudbright, and 4½ m. SE. by S. Dromore stn.; 11,774 ac. P. <750.

Anyalla, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan, 4 m. from Castleblaney.

Anyui, Great and **Little,** two rivs., Eastern Siberia, entering the Kolyma from the SE. a little above Nizhne-Kolymsk, the Great A. a few miles above the Little A.

Anzasca, Asl d', an Alpine val., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, opening eastwards into the valley of the Toce, to the S. of Domo d'Ossola.

Anzeli, tn., Persia. See **Enzelli.**

Anzerma, gold-mining tn., Colombia, Cauca, near l. bk. of R. Cauca, 140 m. W. by N. Bogotá.

Anzio, Porto d', small seapt., Italy, prov. and 33 m. S. by E. Rome, with which it is connected by rail.

Anzin, comm. and tn., France, dep. Nord, on the railway from Douai, 2⅔ NW. Valenciennes. It is the principal coal-mining centre in France, the industry dating from 1734. P. 11,400.

Aomori, tn., Japan, at the head of the SW. portion of the large bay, forming a fine natural harb. in the N. of Honshiu (the main isl.). P. 15,200.

Aonla, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 17 m. WSW. Bareilly. P. 13,600.

Aor, or **Aur,** small isl. in S. China Sea, off the E. ct. of the Malay Penin., in 2° 29' N., 104° 34' E., with harb. on NW. sheltered from NE. monsoon.

Aorangi ('cloud-capped'), the native name of Mount Cook, the highest summit of the Southern Alps, New Zealand, in 43° 35' S. Alt. 12,349 ft. (*tr.*).

Aosta, the ancient *Augusta Prætoria,* tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Dora Baltea, prov. and 49 m. NNW. Turin, at the meeting of the roads leading W. over the Little St. Bernard and NW. over the Great St. Bernard. Alt. 1910 ft. P. 7000.

Aotea Harbour, a bar harb., on the W. side of the North I. of New Zealand, just N. of 38° S. The population round about is mainly Maori.

Ap, 'water.' See *Ab.*

Apa, Colonia del, a colony, Paraguay, on the l. bk. of the Paraguay, in 28° 18' S.

Apacha, extinct volcano, Kamchatka, 52° 30' N.

Apache, co., U.S., Arizona, in the NE. corner of the state.

Apache Mountains, a range of mts., U.S., in the W. of Texas, Presidio co., stretching for about 130 m. from NW. to SE.

Apaches, a warlike tribe belonging to the arid region of N. America in the SW. of the U.S. (Arizona, New Mexico, &c.), and the adjoining parts of Mexico. For centuries they have carried on war against Spain, Mexico, and the people of the U.S.

Apalach'ee Bay, U.S., Florida, Gulf of Mexico, in 30° N., 84° W.

Apalachico'la, or **Appalachicola,** riv., U.S., Florida, formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers at the SW. angle of Georgia, flows S. into St. George's Sound, Gulf of Mexico; navigable by steamers throughout (75 m.).

Apalachico'la, city and seapt., U.S., Florida, Franklin co., at the mouth of the A. river, with timber trade; bar harbour, depth on bar at ordinary high water, 7½ ft. (springs 10 ft); good anchorage; vessels discharge into lighters or steam-tugs. P. <3000.

Apam, or **Appam,** ct. tn., Gold Coast Colony, W. Africa, 52 m. WSW. Accra.

Apam, tn., Mexico, Hidalgo, 48 m. ENE. Mexico.

Apana, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the N. ct., 56 m. W. Sinope.

Aparri, seapt., Philippine Is., at the mouth of the Rio Grande, near the middle of the N. ct. of Luzon.

Apatin, market-tn., Hungary, prov. Zombor, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 45 m. SW. Maria Theresiopel. P. 12,800.

Apeldoorn, comm. and vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. WSW. Deventer. P. (comm.) 19,300.

Apennines, Italian **Appennino,** the ancient *Mons Apeninus* (probably from Celtic *pen,* a mountain), a long chain of mountains which unites in the NW. with the Maritime Alps, from which it may be said to be separated by the Col dell' Altare [**Alps**], and the main chain of which describes a great curve to the eastwards, passing through the peninsular portion of Italy, and ending, at least on the mainland, in the 'toe' of that country. The mountains of Sicily are mostly a continuation of this chain. On the mainland, this chain, with its numerous branches, fills up the greater portion of Italy, S. of the valley of the Po. It is divided into the Ligurian A., in Liguria; the Etruscan A., the main chain of which runs along the NE. frontier of Tuscany; the Roman A., the main chain of which lies between Umbria and the Marches; and the Abruzzi, in the prov. to which this division of the chain gives its name. To the S. of Abruzzi no general name is given to any considerable section of the range. **A.** The Ligurian A. are for the most part narrow, and rise more or less abruptly from the sea. Down to recent times, the principal pass across this section was the **Bocchetta P.** (2560 ft.), on the road from Genoa to Alessandria, but this pass has been superseded by the railway which crosses the more easterly **Giovi P.** at the height of 1550 ft. The highest peak in this section is the **Monte Bue** (5915 ft.), in the E. of Liguria. **B.** The Etruscan A. may be taken as beginning in the NW. with **La Cisa P.** (3410 ft.), on the road from Parma to Pontremoli, between the Monte Molinatico on the NW. and the Monte Orsaro on the SE. In former times the most important pass across this section was **La Futa,** or **Pietra Mala** (2960 ft.), on the road running nearly direct from Florence to Bologna; but this pass is also superseded by a railway which passes first NW. to Pistoja, then winds up the mountains, and finally traverses the main ridge in a tunnel near the head of the valley of the Reno. The highest peak in this section is the **Monte Cimone** (7110 ft.), in the S. of Emilia, NNW. of Pistoja. The region to the SW. of the main chain in this section is mainly mountainous, but the basin of the Arno, which belongs to it, includes one of the largest lowland valleys of the whole chain. The elevated L. Trasimeno, W. of Perugia, may, though beyond the frontier of Tuscany, be referred to this section. **C.** The Roman A. have their principal peaks in the short chain of the **Monti Sibillini,** in the SW. of Umbria, where the **Monte Rotondo** rises to 6900 ft. in the N., the **Monte Pretara** and **Vettore** in the S. to 8125 ft. and 8005 ft. respectively. In ancient times the principal road leading N. from Rome across the A., the Via Flaminia, entered the mountains near the modern town of Foligno (to the SE. of Perugia), crossed the **Scaletta P.** to the NE. of Monte Catria (S. of Urbino), traversed the defile bounded by walls 1650 ft. high, now known as the **Furlo P.,** or **Pietra Pertusa,** and then descended the valley of the Metauro to Fano. Another important road, the Via Salaria, crossed the main chain of the A. by a pass immediately to the S. of the Monti Sibillini, which may be taken as the limit between the Roman A. and the Abruzzi. No part of the main chain of the Roman A. is as yet crossed by a railway. The W. of this section is covered with volcanic rocks, on which lies a series of round lakes, Bolsena, Vico, Bracciano, Albano (in the order from N. to S.), occupying the craters of extinct volcanoes. **D.** The Abruzzi constitute the loftiest and most rugged part of the whole system, sloping steeply down on all sides, but especially towards the E. They culminate in the short chain known as the **Gran Sasso d'Italia** ('great rock of Italy'), the highest peak of which is **Monte Corno** (9580 ft.), the upper part of which, on the E. side, shoots precipitously up to the height of about 6500 ft. Further to the S. lies the group called **La Majella,** the highest of which is the **Monte Amaro** (9170 ft.). Between these two mountain masses, the A. are now crossed by a railway which ascends the valley of the Pescara, or Aterno, to Aquila, and is continued thence NW. to Terni. **E.** The southern A. are confined mainly to the western part of the penin. Their higher parts are scattered, and the general elevation is lower than in the N. and Middle A. Still the region occupied by them is generally wild, and affords passage for few easy cross-

roads. In ancient times the Via Appia, the great S. road from Rome, after descending the Campanian plain to about 41° N., turned ENE., and passed through the gorge known as the Caudine Forks [**Arienzo**], on a route running nearly direct from Naples to Benevento. In modern times the railway makes a sweep to the N., round the mountains lying N. of this defile. Now, as in ancient times, Benevento is the point of divergence of several routes on the E. side of the passes. In modern times a railway proceeds from Salerno by valleys belonging to the basin of the Sele, into the wild highland 'compartment' of Basilicata, then through that compartment past Potenza, down the valley of the Basento. A branch from this railway ascends the marshy Val di Diano between the Basilicata on the E., and the isolated plateau of Alburno and the mountainous penin. between the gulfs of Salerno and Policastro on the W., and a road continues southwards across a rugged highland tract into the valley of the Crati, the large N. Calabrian valley which has its mouth at the western angle of the Gulf of Taranto. Among the principal groups and peaks of this section are the following:—Between Campania and the prov. of Molise the **Montagna del Matese,** highest peak **Monte Miletto** (6725 ft.); on the S. frontier of Basilicata, **Monte Pollino** (7375 ft.) and **Dolcedorme** (7450 ft.); in the extreme S. behind Reggio, **Aspromonte,** highest peak **Montalto** (6420 ft.). In this section volcanic areas, with remains of extinct volcanoes, occur in the W. of Campania, round the Bay of Naples, in the N. of Campania, and in the N. of Basilicata, and in the first-mentioned district, Mount Vesuvius (4200), the only active volcano on the mainland of Europe, rises isolated from the plain on the E. of the bay. **Geologically,** the A. generally, apart from the volcanic areas mentioned, are composed principally of limestones of Cretaceous or Tertiary age. Old crystalline rocks, plutonic or metamorphic, occur principally in the extreme S. (Calabria) and the extreme NW. The mountains are poor in metals. Iron is found in small quantities, and extensive saliferous depôts occur near Cosenza. The celebrated marble of Carrara, Serravezza, and Siena constitutes the chief riches of the Apennines. Below 3000 ft. in elevation, the flanks of the principal chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone; but forests are rare. Above 3200 ft. the mountains are generally arid and comparatively bare of vegetation, but green bush is found on Monte Corno as high as 5500 ft. With regard to the Middle A., see Partsch in *Verhandlungen d. Gesell. für Erdkunde*, Berlin, 1889, pp. 427–42, and abstract of the same in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 743–6.

Apenrade, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, in A. circle, 18 m. N. Flensburg, at the head of the Apenrader Föhrde (firth), which admits vessels of the largest size; with a school of navigation. P. 5200.

Ape's Hill, Arabic **Jebel Zatut,** the anct. *Abyla*, the extremity of a mt. range in the N. of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar; one of the 'Pillars of Hercules.'

Apethorpe, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. S. by W. Stamford, 1½ m. SE. King's Cliffe stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Wood Newton**) P.<750.

Aphek, place named in O. T. See *Fik*.

Api, Cape, Dutch Borneo, in the NW., in about 2° N.

Api, Gunong, mt., Eastern Archipelago, S. ct. of Flores I.

Api, Gunong, mt., Eastern Archipelago, in the S. of Sangir I.

Api, Gunong (Dutch spelling, **Goenong**), a volcanic isl., Eastern Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, about 110 m. S. of Buru, and 180 m. SE. of Celebes.

Api, Gunong, a lofty volcanic isl., Eastern Archipelago, in Flores Sound, off the NE. of Sumbawa I.

Apia, tn., with good harb., about the middle of the N. ct. of Upolu I., Samoa group, with British, German, and U.S. consulates; centre of trade with the Samoan Is. Plan of harb. in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, map, p. 280.

Apice, comm., S. Italy, prov. and dist. Benevento. P.<4000.

Apierbeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 3½ m. ESE. Dortmund, with coal and iron mines. P. 6200.

Apley, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Louth div., 9 m. E. by N. Lincoln, 2 m. W. Kingthorpe stn. P.<250.

Aplichau, or **Aplecchow,** small isl. off S. ct. Hongkong, included in the colony.

Apody, riv., Brazil, Rio Grande do Norte, flows on the whole NNE. into the Atlantic, which it enters by a barred mouth in 37° 7′ W.

Apohaqui, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 36 m. NE. by N. St. John. P.<1500.

Apoinga, tn., S. Australia, 86 m. N. by E. Adelaide. P.<1000.

Apolda, tn., Ger., grand-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 8 m. ENE. Weimar, with woollen, especially hosiery manufactures. P. (1871) 10,500; (1890) 20,900.

Apollinaris Springs. See **Ahrweiler.**

Apollo, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., on Kiskiminetas R., 26 m. E. by N. Pittsburgh. P.<3000.

Apollo Bay, Victoria, S. ct., between Capes Otway and Patton, 60 m. SW. of the entrance to Port Phillip.

Apollonia, tn., Greece, E. ct. Siphnos I. P.<2000.

Apolobamba, tn., Bolivia, dep. El Beni, 150 m. N. by W. La Paz. P.<2000.

Apooterie, British Guiana. See **Rupununi River.**

Apostle Islands, a group of beautiful isls., U.S., Wisconsin, Ashland co., in the W. of Lake Superior, in 90° 25′ to 91° W.; settled by the French in 1680; have several Jesuit missions.

Appalach'ian Mountains (*ach*, like *atch* in 'catch'), the general name for the great mountain system in the E. of North America, extending with a general south-westerly trend over a length of 1320 m. from Maine and the SE. of Quebec in the NE., to Georgia and Alabama in the SW. **A.** It is divided in a marked manner into two unequal sections by the line of valleys affording direct communication between New York and Montreal, namely, the valley of the Hudson and that of the Richelieu, with L. Champlain, this breach separating the **Green** and **White Mts.,** the **Hoosac** and **Taconic Mts.** from all the rest of the system. To the W. of this breach the **Adirondacks** in the N. are isolated by the Mohawk Valley, in which lie the Erie Canal and the railway that carries most of the traffic from New York to the western states. **B.** The remainder of the system is more continuous, and is characterised by general topographical features not belonging to the northern ranges and groups, and hence the name of A. Mts. is sometimes confined to mountains S. and SW. of the valleys mentioned. The main features in this part of the system are two series of mountain ranges running nearly parallel to one another, and separated in the N. at the widest section of the system by ranges of mountains known as the Middle Belt of the A., and further S. merely by a wide valley. **I. The Eastern Members of the System.** The name of **Blue Ridge** is sometimes applied to the whole of the eastern series of mountains, but sometimes confined to the part in which the series is most continuous, from Virginia southwards. In Pennsylvania the mountains of this series are sometimes called the **South Mts.** In its southern part (N. Carolina) the Blue Ridge spreads out laterally, having mountain ranges on the E. and W. connected by transverse ridges. The western ranges are here known as the Iron Mts., Great Smoky Mts., and Unaka Mts. (in the order from N. to S.), the eastern ranges forming the Blue Ridge proper. To this latter part of the Blue Ridge, and in particular to the **Black Mts.,** belong the highest peaks of the whole system. Here **Clingman's Mountain,** or the **Black Dome,** attains the height of 6707 ft. (Guyot), and several other peaks rise above 6500 ft. Immediately to the W. of the eastern series of mountains, a great longitudinal valley, sometimes known generally as the Great Valley, runs through the whole length of the southern section of the system. It begins in the extreme SE. of New York, where it communicates with the mouth of the Hudson valley. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where it is bounded on the W. by the Kittatinny Range, it is called the Kittatinny Valley, in Virginia the Great Valley (including the Shenandoah Valley), and in Tennessee also the Great Valley, or the Valley of E. Tennessee. **II.** The **Middle Belt of the A.** can be traced in the S. of New York state, but in that state, in which the only striking topographical feature S. of the Mohawk Valley is the **Catskill Mts.,** it has no importance. It attains its greatest extent in Pennsylvania, and is a prominent feature only in that state and Virginia, and a narrow tract in Maryland. In Tennessee it dies away, merging in the Great Valley, which there extends across the whole width between the eastern and western members of the system. Where well developed, this belt is characterised by long, straight, or gently curving ridges, having the same general direction as the whole system (NE. to SW.), for the most part with narrow sharp crests of remarkably equable elevation, these ridges separated by narrow valleys, which in most cases are open at both ends, but in some instances are closed at one end by the meeting of two adjacent ridges. **III. The Western member of the system** is for the most part not properly a mountain range, but only the eastern escarpment of a plateau which extends for a long distance westwards, gradually merging in the low plains of the Mississippi basin. In the northern section, Pennsylvania and on the E. frontier of W. Virginia, this escarpment forms the **Alleghany Mts.,** according to the proper application of that name (sometimes used as equivalent to A. Mts.); in the southern section, Tennessee and the E. frontier of Kentucky, it forms the **Cumberland Plateau,** or, seeing that in places, especially in Tennessee, it slopes somewhat abruptly to the W. as well as the E., the Cumberland Mts. The plateau stretching to the W. of this escarpment is broadest in the N.; narrowest, but at the same time loftiest, most rugged, and most sparsely peopled in the S. (Tennessee). **C.** It is the western member of the A. system S. of the Potomac that offers the principal barrier to communication. That river crosses the whole of the system except the western member, and an easy passage across this part of the system also is afforded for the railway that ascends the lower valley of the Potomac. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal followed the same route. To the N. of the Potomac many river valleys (those of the Juniata, Susquehanna, Delaware, &c.) intersect the ranges of the Middle Belt, or both the Middle

Belt and the E. member of the system. The Susquehanna crosses the entire system. The famous Delaware Water Gap is where the Delaware breaks through the Kittatinny Range on the border of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These and other valleys allow of the passage of numerous railways. S. of the Potomac a transverse division of the A. Mts. is formed where the Great Kanawha R., which crosses the western members of the system from SE. to NW., approaches nearest to the James R., which crosses the eastern members of the system eastwards. At this division a railway crosses from Virginia into W. Virginia at the height of about 2000 ft., but there is no other railway across the western A. from Maryland to the **Cumberland Gap** (1675 ft.), at the meeting-place of the states of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, a distance of nearly 400 m. Through this gap, which long afforded the only practicable route westwards in this region, a railway was laid only about 1890. To the S. of this gap two railways have been laid for a longer period across the Cumberland Mts., one by a route running NW., another by a route running SW. from Clinton on the Clinch R., Tennessee; but to the S. of that there is no other railway crossing till the Cumberland Mts. begin to die away to the NW. of the Tennessee R., in the S. of the same state. This paucity of westerly railways makes the Great Valley of the A. system of special importance in the traffic between E. and W. Access to this valley from the E. is afforded even across the highest part of the A. system by a railway which crosses the Blue Ridge by the **Swananoa Gap** to the S. of the Black Dome, connecting the upper parts of the Catawba and French Broad valleys (N. Carolina and E. Tennessee). **D.** Archæan, Cambrian, and Silurian rocks are found throughout the length of the system, the newer rocks following the older, SW. of the Hudson, in the order from E. to W. S. of the Mohawk Valley Devonian rocks prevail in the N., and can be traced in most cases to the W. of the Silurian strata, and further W. the great Carboniferous area of the U.S. is met with; and productive coal-measures are found from Pennsylvania to Alabama. Next to coal (including anthracite), iron ore is the most important mineral, this being abundant in Pennsylvania in the N. and Alabama in the S. All the A. highland was covered originally with a great forest of maple, oak, ash, chestnut, hickory, butternut, walnut, and other trees. Much woodland still remains, especially on the Cumberland Plateau and the southern Alleghanies.

Appalachicola, tn., U.S. See **Apalachicola.**

Appalaga, vil., U.S., Florida, Gadsden co., 38 m. WNW. Tallahassee.

Appam, Gold Coast colony. See **Apam.**

Appanoose, co., U.S., Iowa, on S. frontier, crossed by 93° W.

Appelland, small sand isl., Prussia, off W. ct. Schleswig, in 54° 38′ N., 8° 44′ E.

Appenzell, a cant. in the NE. of Switzerland, wholly surrounded by the cant. St. Gall. Is subdivided into the *Outer Rhodes* and *Inner Rhodes.* The former division is nearly all Protestant, and the latter Roman Catholic; the inhabitants speak the German language. Surface mountainous in the S., where Mount Sentis is 8232 ft., and the lowest part of the surface is 1300 ft. in elevation. Chief river the Sittern, which runs through its centre. *Inner Rhodes* is agricultural. In *Outer Rhodes,* cotton and linen weaving, embroidering and dyeing, are branches of industry. Cap. of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell; of Outer Rhodes, Trogen; Herisau is the only other town of importance. Government in both subdivisions is vested in a grand council, which meets the assembled population once a year for legislative business. Appenzell holds the thirteenth place in the Swiss confederacy. Area 162 sq. m. P. 67,000. See **Switzerland.**

Appenzell, tn., Switzd., cap. of Inner Rhodes, cant. A., 7 m. S. by E. St. Gall. P. <5000.

Appenweier, market-tn., Ger., Baden, 10 m. ESE. Strassburg, important junction of E. and W. and N. and S. rlys. P. <2000.

Apperknowl, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 4½ m. N. Chesterfield, 1½ m. E. by S. Dronfield stn.

Apperley, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 3½ m. SW. by S. Tewkesbury, P.O. See **Deerhurst.**

Apperley Bridge, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., on the Aire, 3½ m. NNE. Bradford; with a stn. (**Apperley and Rawdon**) on the M. R., PMT.O.

Appila-Yarrowie, tn., S. Australia, Frome co., 53 m. SE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Appin, post vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 26 m. WSW. London. P. <1500.

Appin, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 30 m. SW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Appin, dist., Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW., adjoining Loch Linnhe.

Appin, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, part of the civil par. of Lismore and A., 11 m. NNE. Oban, and 7½ m. N. by E. Connel Ferry stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Appin, Port. See **Port Appin.**

Appingedam, tn., Holland, prov. Groningen, 14 m. NE. by E. Groningen, important cattle and horse markets. P. <3000.

Appleby, par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., partly in the Bosworth div. of Leicestershire, 8 m. ENE. Tamworth, 2 m. SW. Measham stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Appleby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Ashby de la Zouch Union. P. <500.

Appleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey or Brigg div., 14 m. ESE. Goole, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O.; 5693 ac. Alt. 50 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs. 1861–80), yr. 48° F., Jan. 36.6°, July 60.9°. P. <750.

Appleby, mun. bor., market and co. tn., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the Eden, 12½ m. SE. by E. Penrith, on the M. R. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 26 in. P. <2000; P. parl. div. (1891) 31,200.

Appleby, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Waimea co., on Tasman Bay, 9 m. W. by S. Nelson.

Applecross, par., Scot., Ross-shire, with small vil. on **A. Bay,** 11 m. NW. by W. Strome Ferry, PM.O. 112,895 ac. P. <2500.

Appledore, eccles. par. and seapt. vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., at the mouth of the Torridge, 3 m. N. Bideford, with a lifeboat, PMT.O. Par. P. <2500.

Appledore, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 6 m. NNE. Rye, 1 m. W. of its stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 3007 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**A. with Ebony**) P. <1000.

Appledram, par., Eng., Sussex, on the W. border of the Chichester div., on the estuary of the Lavant, 2 m. SW. Chichester. P. <250.

Appleford, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3 m. SE. Abingdon, 1 m. S. by W. Culham stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Sutton Courtney.**

Applegarth, vil., Eng., Westmorland, in the SE. of the Kendal div., 8½ m. SE. Kendal, 1 m. N. Barbon stn.

Applegarth and Sibbaldbie, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 2 m. NE. by E. Lochmaben; 11,869 ac. P. <1000.

Apple River, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 30 m. from Londonderry.

Apple River, settlement, U.S., Illinois, Jo Daviess co., on the N. frontier of state, 30 m. E. Dubuque, Io.

Appleshaw, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, in the W. of the Andover div., 15½ m. SW. Newbury, 4½ m. NW. by W. Andover, 1½ m. N. by W. Weyhill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Applethwaite, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 2 m. N. Keswick, P.O.

Applethwaite, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., includes the greater part of Lake Windermere; 9121 ac. (3657 ac. water). P. <2500.

Appleton, post vil., Canada, Lanark co., on Mississippi R., 26 m. from Ottawa. P. <1500.

Appleton, par. and hamlet, Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2½ m. S. by E. Warrington. P. <3000.

Appleton, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 6 m. W. by S. Warrington, on the L. & NW. R.

Appleton, hamlet, Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 7½ m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 2 m. NW. Hillington stn.

Appleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5½ m. SE. Richmond, 3 m. S. by E. Catterick Bridge stn. P. <250.

Appleton, tn., U.S., Maine, Knox co., 27 m. E. by S. Augusta. P. <1500.

Appleton, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Swift co., on Pomme de Terre R., 24 m. SW. Benson. P. <1500.

Appleton, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Outagamie co., on l. bk. of Fox R., 25 m. SW. of the head of Green Bay. P. 11,900.

Appleton and Eaton, par., Eng., Berkshire, 5 m. SW. by W. Oxford, div. and 4 m. NW. Abingdon stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Appleton City, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. Clair co., 72 m. SSE. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Appleton-le-Moors, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 18 m. SW. by S. Whitby, 2½ m. ENE. Kirby Moorside stn., PM.O. (**A.-le-Moor**). P. <250.

Appleton-le-Street, par. and tp., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the NE. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 16½ m. NE. by N. York, 3½ m. WNW. Malton, 1 m. SE. Barton-le-Street stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. le S. with Amotherby**) P. <1000.

Appleton-on-Wiske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the S. border of the Cleveland div., on the Wiske, 8½ m. SE. Darlington, 1 m. W. of West Rounton Gate stn., P.O. (**A. Wiske**). P. <500. See **Smeaton, Great.**

Appleton Roebuck, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 6½ m. SSW. York, 2 m. E. by N. Bolton Percy stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Acaster Selby.**

Appletree, par., Eng., Northampton, Banbury Union. P. <250.

Appletreewick, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the E. of Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 18 m. WSW. Ripon, 4½ m. N. by W. Bolton Abbey stn.; 7689 ac. P. <250.

Appley Bridge, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 4 m. NW. by W. Wigan, P.O.

Appling, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 32° N., and W. of 82° W.

Appolonia, maritime dist. in W. of Gold Coast colony, Upper Guinea, crossed in the W. by 3° W.

Appomattox, settlement, U.S., South Dakota, Potter co., 48 m. N. by E. Pierre.

Appomattox, co., U.S., Virginia, N. of 37° N., and crossed in the extreme W. by 79° W., bounded on the NW. by the James R.

Appomattox River, U.S., Virginia, flows E. into the James R.; navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Petersburg, 12 m., where falls occur, navigable by boats higher up.

Apponaug, or **Warwick,** tn., U.S., Rhode Island, Kent co., 8½ m. SSW. Providence. P. 17,800.

Apricena, comm. and vil., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 22 m. N. by W. Foggia. P. (of comm. and vil.) 6000.

Aprigliano, comm., Italy, Calabria, prov. Cosenza, 27 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P. 4000.

Aprouague, vil. and fortified post, French Guiana, S. America, on river of same name, near its mouth, 5 m. SSE. Cayenne.

Aps, the anct. *Alba Augusta,* comm. and vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S. Privas; formerly important; many Roman antiquities. P. <2000.

Apsheron', a penin., Trans-Causasia, govt. Baku, extends for 40 m. into the Caspian Sea. Soil impregnated in some places with inflammable gas; famous as the place of the sacred flame so highly venerated by the fire worshippers of Asia; now noted for the immense quantities of petroleum which it produces. Saffron, cotton, and madder grown. On its S. coast is the port of Baku (*q.v.*).

Apsley, tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 30 m. N. by W. Hobart.

Apsley, tn., Victoria, Lowan co., 108 m. W. by N. Ararat. P. <1500.

Apsley End, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, near Hemel Hempstead. P. <1500.

Apsley River, New S. Wales. See **M'Leay River.**

Apsley Strait, Timor Sea, between Melville and Bathurst islands, off the NW. coast of Australia. Length 46 m., breadth from 1½ to 4 m.

Apt (anct. *Apta Julia Vulgientium*), comm. and tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, 25 m. N. Aix. Alt. 730 ft. P. <5000.

Aptar, seapt., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 80 m. W. Trebizond.

Apuan Alps. See **Alpe Apuane.**

Apuí, Caxoeira de, falls on the Tapajoz R., Brazil, in 4° 34′ S., 55° 55′ W.

Apulia, in Italian **Puglia,** a territorial div. in the extreme SE. ('heel') of Italy, consisting of the provs. Foggia, Bari, and Lecce, a vast plain almost without undulation, and for the most part treeless, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic, on the W. by the Apennines and Gulf of Taranto, but includes in the N. the Monte Gargano. The northern portion of the Apulian plain is pasture land, known as the *Tavoliere* ('chess-board') *di Puglia,* a region of about 1200 sq. m. in extent, or nearly one-seventh of the entire div., upon which great flocks of sheep, the chief wealth of the dist., feed—the name probably referring to the regular arrangement of the distinct pasturages in which the area is divided. This pastoral dist. is the characteristic feature of A., and has been in existence under all the governments that have prevailed in this region from the time of the Romans. The region is traversed in every direction by grassy roads (*tratturi*) over 100 yards in width, and with a total length of 940 m., by which the sheep descend to these lowland pastures for the winter season. During the summer the region is a scorched and arid waste [**Italy,** climate]. The soil is poor, there being only a thin layer of humus upon a substratum of clay. Among the crops of A. the most noted is wheat, which is renowned for its weight and quality, and is that mostly used in the manufacture of maccaroni. In Bari and Lecce large quantities of excellent oil are produced. The wine is generally poor, but the industry is making progress, and production is rapidly increasing, large areas of corn-fields being converted into vineyards. The mineral products are unimportant, with the exception of the fine marbles quarried round Monte Gargano. Salt is scarce. The coasts both on the Adriatic and on the Gulf of Taranto are in many places (round the Monte Gargano, round Brindisi, Otranto, Taranto, &c.) malarial, owing to lack of drainage. In other parts irrigation is required. Pellagra is unknown. See **Italy,** table, and with regard to the history, **Naples.**

Apure, riv., Venezuela, S. America, and one of the tribs. of the Orinoco, rises in the Andes of the U.S. of Colombia, near 7° N. to 72° W., flows E., and joins the Orinoco in about 7° 40′ N.; navigated by steamers. On it are the towns of Nutrias and San Fernando.

Apurimac, riv., S. America, one of the head-streams of the Amazon (*q.v.*). Its course, till its junction with the Ucay, is between 500 and 600 m.; navigable for small steamers even in the dry season up to the confluence of the Mantaro, in about 11¾° S.

Apurimac, dep. Peru, comprising the provs. of Abancay, Aymareas, Anta, and Cotabambas, and a portion of Ayacucho. Chief town, Abancay. See **Peru.**

Aquafort Harbour, port, Newfoundland, E. ct., in 47° N.

Aqualate Mere, a small lake, Eng., Staffordshire, in the extreme W., 9 m. W. by S. Stafford.

Aquambo, or **Akwamu,** a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the river Volta, on the interior border of the British protected terr., with a town of same name.

Aquapim, or **Akwapim,** a maritime state of Africa, British protected terr., Upper Guinea, in 6° N. to 0°. Soil barren near the coast, but fertile inland.

Aquë, or **Aztgo,** vil., French W. Africa, on the Bight of Benin, in 1° 42′ E.

Aquidabau, riv., Paraguay, rises in the NE. of the country, flows SW. then W. into the Paraguay, which it enters in 23° 12′ S.; useless for navigation on account of its numerous rapids.

Aquila, a fortified and episcopal city of central Italy, cap. prov. Aquila [**Abruzzi**], on the Aterno, 40 m. ESE. Terni. The city was much injured by earthquakes in 1688, 1703, and 1706. Aquila was built by the Emperor Frederick II., from ruins of the ancient *Amiternum,* the birthplace of Sallust, vestiges of which city are still traceable. Alt. 2105–2365 ft.; mean temp., yr. 52.4° F., Jan. 34.9°, July 72.7°; rfall. (1874–91), yr. 25.6 in., Oct.–Nov. 6.2 in. P. 17,000.

Aquila, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 16 m. E. by S. Airolo. P. <1000.

Aquileja, or **Aglar,** vil., Austria, Görs and Gradisca, to the W. of the Isonzo, 18 m. SW. Görz, connected with the Adriatic by the navigable canal of Ansoca. In the reign of Marc Aurelius it was the strongest fortress of the Roman empire, and its pop. was reckoned at 10,000 before it was taken and burned by Attila (452). It was the frequent residence of the Emperor Augustus. See **Venice.** P. <2000.

Aquilonia, ruined city, Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 38 E. by S. Benevento. P. <3000.

Aquin, or **Yaquimo,** vil., isl., and repub., Haiti, on the S. ct., 72 m. WSW. Port au Prince, in 73° 20′ W.

Aquino, col., Argentine Republic, Terr. Formosa, 75 m. NNE. Corrientes, on the r. bk. of the Paraguay.

Aquiqui, a river-arm, Brazil, connecting the l. bk. of the mouth of the Xingu with the Amazon.

Aquiry, or **Acre,** riv., Bolivia and Brazil, flows N. by E. into the Purus, which it joins in about 8° 45′ S., 67° 20′ W., navigable by steamers during the rainy season, by smaller boats in the dry season, to the india-rubber trading station of **Novo York** at the confluence of the Iriariape, in about 10° S. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1889, p. 500; 1890, p. 240.

Ara, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 137 m. NE. Lagos.

Arab, place named in O. T. See **Er Rabiyeh.**

Arabah, Wady El, a great valley extending from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akaba.

Arabat, a Russian fortress, Crimea, on the Sea of Azov, 70 m. ENE. Simferopol, on the Bay of A., at the S. end of the penin. of A. See **Azov, Sea of.**

Arabet, the ancient *Araba,* vil., Palestine, 32° 51′ N., 35° 20′ E., 11 m. N. by E. Nazareth.

Arabia (*Arabistan* of the Turks), the most westerly of the three great penins. of S. Asia, between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman on the E. and the Red Sea on the W. On the NW. it is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez, is divided in two parts by the Tropic of Cancer. Length from N. to S. about 1500 m.; average breadth, 800 m. Ptolemy subdivided the country into *Arabia Petræa* (the stony), *Arabia Felix* (Araby the blest), and *Arabia Deserta* (Araby the desert); the first comprising its NW. portion, with the penin. of Sinai between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah; the second, the terr. along the W. and S. coasts; and the last, all the rest of its extent; but this partition is unknown to the inhabitants and to Arab geographers. A. is mainly composed of a tableland with an average elevation of about 3500 ft., sloping steeply down on the W. and SW., but for the most part more gradually in other directions. Where the steeper slope occurs the strip between the low coast-lands and the tableland is in some places occupied by a succession of terraces or broken by ranges of mts. parallel to the coast. The low coast-strip is called by the Arabs *tehama,* the ascent to the tableland *hejaz,* and the tableland *nejd* or *negd,* but the two latter terms are also the names of certain regions. The highest elevation is in the mts. of Oman (9900 ft.), in the SE. Mount Sinai in the NW. attains the height of 8535 ft. The middle portion of the interior is known as Nejd (*q.v.*), a region studded with numerous oases, and having on its N. and S. vast sand-deserts. The southern sand-desert is called the Roba-el-Khali, and is by much the larger, the northern the Nefud (*q.v.*), and to the N. the Nefud is succeeded by the stony Syrian desert (El Hamid, 'the stony'), which begins to the S. of 30° N., and in the SW. of which lies the remarkable depression of Wady Sirhan (*q.v.*). Several mt. ranges traverse the N. half of the penin., and there are also a number of vast elevated platforms composed of volcanic outpourings known as *harrats* (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1884, pp. 386–8, 395). The climate is among the driest in the world; the rainy season, which in general lasts from the middle of June to the end of September, and in Oman from

November to the middle of February, occurs only in December and January in the northern deserts. Heat excessive in the plains [**Aden, Jedda, Maskat**], but temperate in the mountainous regions of Yemen and Hadramaut, and the winters are rigorous in the elevated regions of Nejd. The *Simoom* or *Samiel*, the hot wind of the desert, blows from the interior towards the coast in all directions. The most fertile tracts of A. are in Yemen (*q.v.*), in the SW. The products are dates, durra, and other cereals; tamarinds, bananas, and in the SW. coffee, spices, drugs, gums, resins, cotton, and sugar. Minerals comprise ores of lead, iron, silver, sulphur, and precious stones. Arabia is famous for the horse and camel (especially in Nejd); wild animals comprise the wild ass, goat, and sheep, musk deer, antelope, hare, monkeys; in the S., bears, wolf, hyæna, fox, eagle, vulture, hawk, pheasant, ostrich, tortoise, serpents, and locusts. Lions were formerly numerous. The sperm whale is found on the coasts. Politically, A. is divided. The penin. of Sinai belongs to Egypt. The strip W. of the tableland forms the Turkish provs. of Hejaz and Yemen, and a narrow strip on the Persian Gulf called El Haza (improperly El Ahsa) also belongs to Turkey. Aden in the SW. is British, and the remainder is under independent rulers (sheikhs or emirs), the principal being those of Oman, Hadramaut, Mahra, and Kara. The inhabitants settled around the coast appear to have a distinct origin from the Beduins or true Arabs, who are the traditionary reputed descendants of Ishmael, and wander with their flocks and herds, dwelling in tents, and subsisting partly by plunder. The Wahábis, who form a distinct sect of Mohammedans, occupy the interior of the country, having subjected a great portion of it to their dominion at the commencement of the present century. Agricultural processes are rude, and manufactures at a low ebb. The Beduin women weave hair tent-covers and bags, and coarse linen and woollen fabrics. The trade of A. is considerable, and large quantities of merchandise are brought by caravans and by sea from the surrounding countries, partly for internal consumption, and partly for distribution among the numerous pilgrims and merchants who resort to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. The principal seaports are Jedda and Hodeida on the Red Sea, and Maskat on the Gulf of Oman. The religion of the country is Islamism, which had its origin here towards the end of the sixth century, replacing the Sabæism and Judaism which had previously been the prevailing forms of worship. The Arabic language, called vulgar to distinguish it from that of the Koran, is used all over the N. of Africa, and extends even to the SE. of Asia. The literary Arabic is still used in the liturgy of all Mussulmans. It was long the language of the sciences, arts, and civilisation, and its literature is the richest of all the ancient nations of the East. Area estimated at 1,172,000 sq. m. P. about 3,500,000.

Arabian Sea, the northern part of the Indian Ocean, between the Indian penin. and Arabia.

Arabkir, or **Arabgir,** tn., Asia Minor, 107 m. NW. Diarbekir. P. 20,000.

Aracajú, seapt., Brazil, Sergipe, in 11° 56′ S. P. 15,000.

Aracan. See **Arakan.**

Aracaty, tn., near the NE. ct. of Brazil, and the mouth of the Rio Jaguaribe, state and 75 m. SE. Ceará. P. 16,000.

Aracena, tn., Spain, prov. Huelva, 45 m. NW. Seville. Pleasantly situated in a small carefully cultivated valley at the foot of a hill crowned by a large Moorish castle. P. 6000.

Arad, place named in O. T. See **Tell Arâd.**

Arad, co., Hungary, bounded S. by the Maros, traversed by the White Körös, a plain in the W. occupied by spurs of the Bihar Mts. in the E.

Árad, Ó (German, **Alt A.**), municip. and fortified tn., Hungary, on the r. bk. of the Maros, 30 m. N. Temesvar, seat of a bishop of the non-united Greek Church, and of a Theological School. P. (1850) 22,400; (1869) 32,700; (1890) 42,100.

Arad, Uj (German, **Neu A.**), tn., 4 m. to the SE. of Ó. Á., some distance from the l. bk. of the Maros. P. 5600.

Aradan, tn., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 70 m. SE. by E. Teheran.

Arafale, tn., Eastern Sudan, at the head of Annesley Bay, 42 m. SSE. Massaua.

Arafat, a sacred area with a naked granite hill, called the Hill of Mercy, in the middle, about 15 m. SE. Mecca, Arabia. To 'stand' on this area is the principal ceremonial of the Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca.

Arafuras. See **Alfuras.**

Arafura Sea, a name sometimes given to the sea between the NW. of Australia and the W. of New Guinea.

Araglin, place, Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 7 m. NE. by E. Fermoy, P.O.

Aragon, Kingdom of, one of the provs. into which, previous to 1833, the Spanish monarchy was divided, bounded N. by the Pyrenees, separating it from France, E. by Catalonia and Valencia, S. Valencia, and W. by New and Old Castile and Navarra; now divided into the provs. of Huesca in the N., Zaragoza in the middle, and Teruel in the S., cap. Zaragoza. Surface largely mountainous, spurs of the Pyrenees, which in this prov. attain their highest altitudes, reaching down towards the left, and outliers of the Iberian tableland (Sierra Moncayo in the W., and Sierra Albarracin in the S.) advancing towards the r. bk. of the Ebro, which traverses the lowlands in the middle, and here receives the Jalon and Guadalope on the r. bk., the Gallego and Segre (the latter chiefly in Catalonia) on the l. bk. The other chief rivers are the Cinca (trib. Segre) and its affluent the Isuela. The principal railways are that traversing the lowlands from Navarre to Catalonia and that which ascends the valley of the Jalon into Old Castile. Upper A. is a picturesque well-wooded region with climate and vegetation of a central European character [**Huesca**]; lower A., a dreary timberless tract, mostly incapable of cultivation, but containing here and there some irrigated and very fertile oases, producing corn, pulse, fruit, wine, olives, and mulberries; with saline streams and salt lakes and ponds, which in the exceedingly hot and hazy summers [**Zaragoza**] get wholly or partly replaced by incrustations of salt. The present barrenness of the prov. is largely due to the expulsion of the Moors by Philip III. (1609-10) and other historical causes. The minerals include salt, salt-petre, iron and copper ores, and coal, but owing to the deficiency of the communications are little worked. The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and united to the crown of Castile by Ferdinand the Catholic. See **Spain,** table, and **Pyrenees.**

Aragon, riv., Spain, rises in the Pyrenees on the slopes of the Pic du Midi, and flows on the whole W. and then SW. to the Ebro, which it joins about 1° 48′ W.; not navigable. Only its headwater belongs to the old kingdom, to which it gives name.

Aragona, tn., Sicily, prov. and 7 m. N. by E. Girgenti. P. 11,000.

Aragon Canal, Spain. See **Imperial Canal.**

Aragua, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 165 m. ESE. Caracas.

Aragua, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 110 m. W. of the SW. point of the isl. of Trinidad.

Araguaya, Araguay, or **Rio Grande,** a large riv., Brazil, rises in the Serra Cayapo in about 18½° S., 53° W.; flows northward between the provs. Goyaz and Grão Para on the W., and Matto Grosso on the E., and joins the Tocantins, length 1000 m. Navigable at all seasons of the year in its middle course—from Itacayu in 15° 7′ S., 51° 11′ W., to the rapids of Sta. Maria in 9° 25′ S., below which there is a succession of rapids as far as the Cachoeira Grande in 6° 10′-14′ S., the second that of Sta. Maria (10° 22′ to 9° 48′ S.). In its middle course it twice separates into two arms, enclosing two large islands, the first that of Santa Anna or Bananal (13° 27′ to 10° 29′ S.), more than 200 m. in length. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1893, pp. 44-46.

Aragva, riv., Trans-Caucasia, l. bk. trib. of the Kur, which it joins a few miles above Tiflis.

Arahal, El, tn., Spain, prov. Seville, 24 m. E. by S. Seville. P. 8200.

Ar'air, ruins, Palestine, *Aroer* in the O. T., 31° 27′ N., 35° 51′ E., 20 m. NNE. Kerak (ancient *Kir of Moab*).

Araish, El, seapt., Morocco. See **Arish, El.**

Arakan, or **Arracan,** a div. of Lower Burma, a prov. of British India, Burma, extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, between 18° and 21° 33′ N., separated from Upper Burma and the Pegu and Iráwadi divs. of Lower Burma on the E. by the A. Yoma Mts.; divided into four dists., Akyab, N. Arakan, Kyauk-pyu, and Sandoway; cap. Akyab. Coast swampy and unhealthy. Among the numerous islands, two, Ramri and the Eastern Boronga I., are noted for the production of excellent petroleum. Chief rivers, the Kúladan, An, and Sandoway, all in some degree navigable. See **Burma, Lower.**

Arakan, riv. See **Kúladan.**

Arakan, tn. See **Mro-haung.**

Arakan Hill Tracts, a wild and backward dist., between 4000 and 5000 sq. m. in extent, to the N. of the Arakan div. of Lower Burma, between Chittagong and the Arakan Yoma Mts. It is composed of parallel ridges of sand-stone clothed with dense forest, and is sparsely peopled by a number of wild hill-tribes described as 'demon-worshippers.'

Arakan Yoma Mountains, a range 700 m. long, stretching from the mountains of the Naga city downwards along the E. of Chittagong div., Bengal, and Arakan div., Lower Burma, and through the Iráwadi div., and terminating in C. Negrais; highest peak, Blue Mt., 7100 ft. The range is very steep, and there are few practicable passes. The principal are one on the road leading from An, alt. 4663 ft.; and one on the road from Sandoway to Padaung, in Prome dist.

Arakhova, tn., Greece, Laconia, 15 m. N. by E. Sparta. P. <4000.

Arakhthos, riv. See **Artinos.**

Arakoon, tn., New South Wales, Macquarie co., on Trial Bay, 125 m. E. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Aral (*Khovaresm, Aral-denghis*), an extensive brackish lake of Asia, Russian Turkestan, between 43° 42′ to 46° 44′ N. lat.

and 58° 19′ to 61° 47′ E. long., 170 m. E. of the Caspian Sea; 158 ft. above the level of the Black Sea, 243 ft. above that of the Caspian; length, NE. to SW., 280 m.; NW. to SE., 80–180 m. Area, 26,166 sq. m.; depth, 75–220 ft. The slopes of the desert plateau of Ust Urt, 200–500 ft. high, rise on its W. shore; the sands of Kara-kum stretch NE., where it receives the Syr-daria; those of Kyzyl-kum in the E.; and the low delta of Amu in the S. Its shores are uninhabited, and only visited by a few Kirghizes. Kazalinsk, 35 m. E., and Kungrad and Chimbai in the Amu-delta, are the nearest settlements. There are a number of small islands, the number and size of which are rapidly increasing — Lake A. rapidly desiccating. The 80 m. long Gulf of Aibughir, in the SW., which was crossed on boats in 1859 by a Russian mission, is now quite dry and partly covered with fields. A. is very stormy, but freezes entirely in the N., and partially in the S. Rich in fishes, some fishing now carried on. Since 1847 Russia has kept a small flotilla on Lake A.

Aralar Mountains, a chain of the Cantabrian Mts., Spain, separating Navarre from Guipuzcoa. Alt. 3300 ft.

Araluen, tn., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., 65 m. S. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Aralykh, fort, Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 26 m. S. Erivan, near Persian frontier.

Aramac, tn., Queensland, Rodney co., 270 m. SSW. Townsville. P. <1500.

Aramengo, old tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, dist. Asti. P. <2000.

Aramon, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Nimes, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 7 m. WSW. Avignon. P. <3000.

Aran, riv., India, in S. of Berar, flows E. then S. into the Pengangá.

Aran, a Pyrenean val. in the Spanish prov. of Lerida, though on the N. side of the main chain, being enclosed on the S. and SE. by the Maladetta, and containing the source of the Garonne; chief village, Viella (alt. 2875 ft.), whence the Puerto (pass) de Viella (alt. 8200 ft.) leads S. over the Maladetta to the valley of the Noguera-Ribagorzana.

Aran Benllyn, mt., Wales, Merionethshire, 9 m. NE. by E. Dolgelly. Alt. 2902 ft.

Aranda de Duero, tn., Spain, prov. Burgos, on the r. bk. of the Douro, 47 m. S. Burgos. P. 5700.

Arandjelovac, tn., Servia, prov. Kraguyevatz, 30 m. SW. by S. Semendria. P. <2000.

Aranga, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Betanzos. P. <5000.

Aran Island, Ire., off the W. ct. of co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, Lat. 55° N.

Aran Isles, a group of isls. forming the barony of Aran, Ire., co. Galway, Connaught, at the entrance to Galway Bay, largest Inishmore. Soil extremely sandy. The people depend mainly on the fisheries, which have been fostered by the Congested District Board, partly on kelp burning. The principal village is Kilronan (*q.v.*). The islands contain many antiquities. There is a lighthouse visible 16 m. on Eeragh I., the westernmost of the group, and another visible 15 m. on the S. side of Inisheer I., the SE. member of the group.

Aranjuez, the ancient *Ara Jovis,* tn., Spain, prov. Madrid, on the l. bk. of the Tagus, 25 m. ENE. Toledo; castle with celebrated art treasures and fine park, the spring residence of the Court. P. 9600.

Aran Mowddwy, mt., Wales, Merionethshire, 9 m. ENE. Dolgelly. Alt. 2972 ft.

Aransas, co., U.S., Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed by 28° N., divided into three sections by **A. Bay,** which communicates with Gulf of Mexico by **A. Pass,** which has a lighthouse visible 13 m. in 27° 52′ N., 97° 3′ W.

Arányos, Hungarian, 'golden.'

Aranyos, riv., Hungary, Transylvania, flows E. from the Bihar Mts., then SE. into the Maros; carries gold.

Arányos-Gyéres, tn., Hungary, Transylvania, 22 m. SE. Klausenburg.

Arányos-Marót, tn., Hungary, 44 m. NNE. Komorn. P. <3000.

Araona, or **Arauna,** a tribe of American Indians inhabiting the N. of Bolivia between the rivers Madre de Dios and Beni.

Arapahoe, co., U.S., Colorado, bounded on the N. by 40° N., and stretching from the E. frontier to 105° W.

Arapahoe Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, 43 m. NW. by W. Denver. Alt. 13,520 ft. (Hayden).

Arapahoes, or **Arrapahoes,** a tribe of N. American Indians, called by early French travellers *Gros Ventres,* originally found to the E. of the Rocky Mts. between the S. Platte and upper Arkansas. A retrograding and intractable remnant is now settled in Oklahoma.

Arapatak, Hungary. See **Elöpatak.**

Arapés, vil., Greece, Acarnania and Ætolia, on the Gulf of Arta, 43 m. NNW. Mesolonghi. P. <2000.

Arapiles. See **Salamanca.**

'Ar'arah, ruins, Palestine, *Aroer* in the O. T., 31° 8′ N., 35° E., 14 m. SE. by E. Beersheba.

Araraquara, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 187 m. NW. Santos.

Araras, an isl. in the Madeira, Brazil, 600 m. SW. by S. Manaos, 25 m. from the Bolivian frontier.

Ararat, a famous volcanic mt. of Armenia, and the culminating point of Western Asia, at the junction of the Russian, Turkish, and Persian empires, on the NW. border of the prov. Azerbaijan, in 39° 42′ N., 44° 35′ E. The two peaks, Agri Dagh (16,925 ft.) and Allah Dagh (12,850 ft.), surpass the limit of perennial snow. A. is the supposed place where the ark rested after the flood, but a similar distinction is claimed for several other heights in Asia.

Ararat, tn., Victoria, Ripon co., 82 m. WSW. Sandhurst. Alt. 1072 ft.; rainfall (14 yrs.) 24.37 in. P. <1500.

Araruama, tn., Brazil, on a lagoon on the S. ct. of the prov. Rio de Janeiro, 57 m. E. Rio de Janeiro.

Arary, riv., on the isl. of Marajo, Brazil, flows N. into the mouth of the Amazon.

Arary, vil., Brazil, Maranhão, on the r. bk. of the Guajahu, opposite the mouth of the Pindare, 39 m. S. by W. Maranham.

Aras (Araxes), riv., Armenia, rises in the Turkish vilayet Erzerum, near 41° 30′ N., 41° 10′ E., flows E., dividing for the greater part of its length the terrs. of Russia and Persia, and joins the Kur 60 m. W. of its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Course is 635 m., very rapid. Chief affluents, the Arpa-chai and Kara-Su.

Arasaig, or **Arisaig,** place, Scot., Inverness-shire, on W. ct., 3½ m. NE. of A. point, FMT.O. P. <1000.

Arasaig, Sound of, bay, Scot., SW. of Inverness-shire, in 56° 50′–53′ N. **A. Point** is a cape in 56° 53½′ N.

Arashkol, Jebel, a mt. group, Eastern Sudan, rising abruptly from the plain to the W. of the White Nile, crossed by 14° N., 100 m. long. NE. to SW.

Arassuahy, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 360 m. SW. by S. São Salvador.

Aratapu, tn., New Zealand, North I., Hobson co., on the W. side of the Wairoa R., 70 m. NW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Arauca, riv., S. America, rises in Colombia, flows E. partly in the frontier of Colombia and Venezuela, and then through Venezuela, enters the Orinoco. Length about 450 m.; all except the headwaters navigable.

Araucanians, S. American Indians. See **Chile.**

Arauco, city, Chile, prov. A., on A. Bay, which offers bad anchorage, 28 m. S. by W. Concepcion, in 37° 13′ S.; coal-mines near, the production of which is increasing. P. <4000.

Araure, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, 170 m. SW. by W. Carácas. P. 4000.

Árávalli, or **Aravulli,** range of mts., India, stretching 300 m. NE. through Rájputána and Ajmere-Merwára, 6–60 m. in width. Average alt. 1000–3000 ft. See **Abu.**

Arawaks, a gentle race of American Indians, numerous in the W. Indies at the time of their discovery by the Spaniards, but now confined to Guiana (the banks of the Surinam and Essequibo).

Arawata, settlement, New Zealand, North I., E. Taupo co., 67 m. N. by W. Napier.

Arawan, or **Arauan,** oasis, Africa, Sahara, NW. of Timbuktu, in about 18° 55′ N., 3° W., a centre of trade between W. and NW. Africa. Alt. 835 ft. (Lenz, *ab.*).

Arawis, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaland, 37 m. N. by W. Ookiep.

Aray River, Scot. See **Glen Aray.**

Arbe, tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the W. side of **A. I.,** 45 m. E. by S. Pola. P. <2000. The **island** is 13 m. long NW. to SE., and 2–5 m. broad. P. <5000.

Árbela, place named in O. T. See **Irbid.**

Arber, the highest summit of the Bohemian Forest, Bavaria, 50 m. E. Regensburg. Alt. 4765 ft.

Arbia, small riv., Italy, Tuscany, flows SSE. to the Ombrone, which it joins about 15 m. SSE. of Siena.

Arbil, Turkey in Asia. See **Erbil.**

Arbirlot, ct. par. and vil., Scot., Forfarshire, on Elliot Water, 2½ m. W. Arbroath, 1½ m. NW. by W. Elliot stn., P.O.; 6747 ac. P. <1000.

Arbo, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedro, dist. Cañiza. P. 5200.

Arboe, par., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 8 m. E. by S. Cookstown, 2 m. from Arboe Point in L. Neagh, P.O.; 12,672 ac. P. <4500.

Arboga, tn., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 25 m. ENE. Örebro. P. <5000.

Arboga, small riv., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, falls into L. Mälar, and is connected by the A. canal with L. Hjelmaren.

Arbois, comm. and tn., France, dep. Jura, 26 m. SW. by S. Besançon, 6 m. NE. by N. Poligny, formerly the residence of several of the counts of Burgundy. P. <4000.

Arbon, tn., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, on the S. side of L. Constance, 7 m. N. by E. St. Gall. P. <3000.

Arborfield, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 4 m. SE. Reading. P. <250.

Arborfield Cross, 1 m. to the SE. of A., PMT.O.

Arbory, par., Isle of Man, 2 m. NW. Castletown; 4477 ac. P. <2000.

Arbresle, L', small vil., France, dep. Rhone, 12 m. NW. by W. Lyons. P. <4000.

Arbroath, formerly **Aberbrothock** (mouth of the Brothock), par., and parl. and royal burgh and seapt., Scot., Forfarshire, on E. ct., 13 m. ESE. Forfar, on the N. B. R.; one of the chief seats of the linen manufacture in the E. of Scotland, introduced into the town early in last century, has several other manufactures, bleach-fields, and a ship-building yard; signal tower communicating with Bell Rock lighthouse, 12 m. distant; picturesque ruins of an old abbey founded by William the Lion about 1178. The harb. has 3¾ ac. of water area, 15 ft. deep at entrance at high water, 2 ft. at low water. There is a patent slip 450 ft. long, with 600 tons lifting power. Alt. 71 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs. 1861–80), yr. 47.5° F., Jan. 38°, July 59.1°; rainfall, 29 in. Par. P. 9647; parl. burgh, P. 22,800; royal burgh, P. 22,987. See **Appendix,** p. 13.

Arbucias, comm., Spain, prov. Gerona, dist. Sta. Coloma de Farnés. P. <4000.

Arbury, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Houghton.**

Arbus, vil., Italy, Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 14½ m. N. by E. Iglesias. P. <4000.

Arbuthnott, par., Scot., Kincardineshire, on Bervie Water, 2 m. NW. by W. Bervie, P.O.; 9585 ac. P. <1000.

Arc, riv., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Étang de Berre, after a W. course of 30 m.

Arc, riv., France, dep. Savoie, rises in Mount Iseran, and joins the Isère near Aiguebelle. The lower part of its valley is followed by the railway that passes through the Mont Cenis tunnel. See **Savoie,** dep.

Arcachon, tn., France, dep. Gironde, 33 m. WSW. Bordeaux, on the S. side of the Bassin d'A. Noted for its fine beach and mild climate, one of the most popular watering-places in France. The **Bassin d'A.** is a nearly land-locked bay communicating with the Bay of Biscay by a mouth less than 2 m. wide, and with a shifting navigable channel of about 1700 ft. and only 22–25 ft. deep, but which it is proposed to regulate by means of moles. On the shores of the bay are the most important oyster-parks of France, whence between 200 and 300 million oysters are now exported annually (in 1870, only 6,500,000). Mean temp., yr. 59° F.; winter months, on the beach, 46° F.; under the shelter of the adjoining sand-dunes, 50° F. P. <7800.

Arcade, vil., U.S., New York, Wyoming co., 33 m. SE. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Arcadia, vil., Nova Scotia, on Chebogue R., co. and 3 m. from Yarmouth. P. <1500.

Arcadia, vil., U.S., Kansas, Crawford co., 100 m. S. Kansas City. Alt. 813 ft. (R. R.). P. <1500.

Arcadia, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Trempealeau co., on Trempealeau R., 98 m. SE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Arcadia Downs, settlement, Queensland, Denison co., 170 m. SW. Rockhampton.

Arcadins, a group of small isls. in St. Marc Channel, to the NW. of Port au Prince, Haiti, with a lighthouse visible 9 m. on the centre islet, in 18° 47′ N., 72° 38′ W.

Arcangelo (di Romagna). See **Argangelo.**

Arcanum, vil., U.S., Ohio, Darke co., 63 m. N. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Arcata, vil., U.S., California, Humboldt co., 82 m. S. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Arce, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 27 m. N. Gaeta. P. 6000.

Arcevia, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 29 m. WSW. Ancona. P. 10,000.

Archambault Lake, Quebec, Montcalm co. See **Trembling Lake.**

Archangel, in Russian **Arkhangelsk,** govt., occupying the whole of N. Russia from Lapland to the Ural Mts., and including the White Sea and the **Kola** penin. The islands of **Novaya Zemlya, Vaigach,** and many others are also reckoned in A. The spurs of the Ural Mts. and the Timanskiy ridge in the E.; granitic and schistose plateau, cut through by deep valleys, in Kola penin.; low and marshy tracts in middle portions, and wide *tundras* in the E. of White Sea, entirely devoid of tree vegetation. Watered by several large rivers: Pechora, Northern Dvina, and its large tribs. Pinega and Vaga; Mezeń, Onega, Kem, and many smaller rivers. The two former are connected by canals with tribs. of the Volga. Some gold in Kola penin.; iron and copper ores. Immense forests, partly used for ship-building. Population consists chiefly of Russians; Lapps (about 2500), and Karelians (about 15,000) in the W.; Zyryans (about 8000), and Samoyedes in the E. Agriculture in the S. only; grain imported; cattle-breeding, especially in Kholmogory dist. Seal-hunting gives occupation to nearly 3000 men; important fishing (cod, herring), especially on the Norman (Murman) coast of Kola penin.; extensive hunting; timber, grain, shipped from the S.; charcoal, tar, pitch, and wooden goods exported; considerable trade in timber, wooden goods, ropes, &c., exported; and corn, fish, grocery, and manufactured goods imported (**White Sea**). Divided into 7 dists., the chief towns of which are: Arkhangelsk, Kem, Kholmogory, Mezeń, Onega, Pinega, and Shenkursk. Area 331,505 sq. m., out of which nearly 45,000 sq. m. occupied by two large islands. P. (1860) 282,180; (1887) 340,251.

Archangel (Russian, **Arkhangelsk**), Russia, cap. govt. A., at the mouth of the Northern Dvina, in 64° 33′ N., 731 m. NE. St. Petersburg. Important seaport for export of corn, flax, linseed, timber, tar, pitch, and tallow. Harbour free from ice from about the middle of May to the first week of November. Great fair. Mean temp., yr. 32.1° F., Jan. 7.7°, July 60.8°; mean rainfall (18 yrs.), yr. 15.6 in., June to Nov., 10.3 in. P. 18,000.

Archbald, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., on Lackawanna R., 9 m. NE. Scranton. P. <5000.

Archbishop's Palace, precinct, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2 m. NW. Canterbury; 14 ac. P. <250.

Archbold, vil., U.S., Ohio, Fulton co., 42 m. W. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Archdeacon Newton, par., Eng., Durham, in the SW. of the SE. div., 3 m. NW. Darlington. P. <250.

Archena, tn., Spain, prov. and 14 m. NW. Murcia, on the Segura, with saline mineral springs (122½° F.), and Roman antiquities. P. <4000.

Archennes, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. S. Louvain. P. <2000.

Archer, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., S. of 34° N. and W. of 98° W.

Archerstown, place, Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Delvin, 13½ m. NE. Mullingar, P.O. P. <250.

Archidona, tn., Ecuador, 120 m. ESE. Quito. P. 2000.

Archidona, tn., Spain, prov. Malaga, 25 m. N. by E. Malaga. P. 7800.

Archiestown, vil., Scot., Elginshire, 13 m. WSW. Keith, and 2 m. N. by E. Carron stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Archuleta, co., U.S., Colorado, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed by 107° W.

Arcidosso, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 43 m. NW. Viterbo. P. 7000.

Arcis-sur-Aube, tn., France, cap. dep. Aube, 17 m. N. by E. Troyes, with hosiery manufactures and cotton-spinning; birthplace of Danton. P. <3000.

Arclid, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 6 m. NE. by E. Crewe, 3 m. E. Sandbach stn. P. <900.

Arco, tn., Austria, Tirol, 17 m. SW. Trent, 3 m. N. of the Lago di Garda. P. <5000.

Arcola, city, U.S., Illinois, Douglas co., 50 m. W. by N. Terre Haute, Ind. P. <2000.

Arcola, settlement, U.S., Texas, Fort Bend co., 21 m. SW. by S. Houston.

Arcona, or **Arkona,** cape, Ger., in the NE. of the island of Rügen, 28 m. NNE. Stralsund, with a lighthouse visible 21 m. Alt. 177 ft.

Arcos de la Frontera, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, on the Guadalete, 20 m. E. by N. Jerez. P. 16,200.

Arcos de Valle do Vez, tn., Portugal, prov. Minho, 48 m. N. by E. Oporto. P. <3000.

Arcot, tn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. North A., on Pálár R., 15 m. E. by S. Vellore. It is enclosed by walls; has fine mosques, tombs, and a ruined palace of its former nabobs. The ramparts of a former fort, memorable for its brilliant defence by Clive in 1751, still remain, and protect the city from the inundations of the river. P. 11,000.

Arcot, North and **South,** two contiguous dists. of Brit. India, presidency Madras, stretching N. from the Coleroon R., South A. on the coast, but North A. separated from the sea by the dists. of Chengalpat and Nellore; traversed in the W. by the Eastern Ghâts. In North A. the rivers in the plains are dry for most of the year, but there is always an underflow, which is tapped by channels for irrigation. Both liable to drought; most serious recent famines, 1866, 1875–76, a less serious one in 1891. Both dists. contain abundance of iron ore, North A. also copper. South A. also liable to floods. Malarious fever endemic in many places; smallpox very prevalent in North A.; cholera epidemics frequent in South A. See **Madras.**

Arctic Ocean, or **Northern Icy Sea,** is that part of the ocean which extends from the Arctic Circle, lat. 66° 30′ N., to the North Pole; it bathes the whole of the N. coasts of Europe, Asia, and America, and communicates on the NW. of Europe with the Atlantic; on the NE. of Asia with the Pacific by Bering Strait. It forms the White Sea in Europe, and the Gulfs of Kara, Obi, and Yenisei, in Siberia; in N. America, where it takes the name of the Polar Sea, it forms Baffin Bay. The principal rivers which flow into the Arctic Ocean are the Obi, Yenisei, Olenek, Lena, and Kolima in Asia; the Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Back in America. The ocean is mostly shallow, but a tongue-shaped area exceeding 2000 fathoms in depth advances southwards to within about one degree of the Arctic Circle, about midway between the coasts of Norway and Greenland. During the winter ice extends in every direction

round the pole, covering a space of from 3000 to 4000 m. in diameter; and even during the four months of summer the surface is at the freezing-point. Icebergs and fields of ice are continually drifting southwards into the Atlantic—the latter sometimes extending to 100 m. in length, and from 25 to 30 m. in diameter. This ocean is remarkable for the abundance of its animals, and it is the principal field of the northern whale fishery.

Arctic Regions, the regions lying N. of the Arctic Circle; chief islands, Spitzbergen, the Lofoten Is., Kolguev, Franz Josef Land Archipelago, Vaigach, and Novaya-Zemlya, in Europe; the islands of New Siberia, Kotelnoi, and Wrangell Land in Asia; and the Polar Archipelago in America. The coast-line of the Arctic Ocean in Asia and Europe has been pretty well ascertained by English, Russian, German, and Swedish navigators. Scoresby, in 1822, traced the E. coast of Greenland as far as 77° N., and the German expedition of 1870 reached 77° 1′ N.; the portion intervening between Franz Josef Sound and Cape Farewell being for the most part traced by Graah (1829-30) and other Danish expeditions (1883 and 1892); and Cook, Hearne, Parry, Franklin, Back, Ross, Inglefield, Lyon, Richardson, Dease, Simpson, Beechy, Collinson, Rae, M'Clintock, and the American explorers Kane, Hayes, and Hall, have made known most part of the coast-line in N. America, the last-named discoverer having succeeded in reaching by ship the lat. of 82° 16′ in Robeson Channel. Sir E. Parry, in 1827, penetrated as far N. as lat. 82° 45′ 15″ by boat sledges over the ice N. of Spitzbergen; and great additions have been made to our knowledge of the Frozen Regions by the expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin, who left England in 1845, with two ships and a crew of 138 men, all of whom perished, and whose sad fate was unknown till the document containing news of the ships was discovered in 1859 by Captain M'Clintock on a small island in the estuary of the Back R. In one of the search expeditions the long-sought-for NW. passage was at last discovered, Captain M'Clure having sailed, between 1850 and 1853, from Bering Sea along the N. coast of America into Baffin Bay, but the route is too encumbered by ice to be of any use to commerce. Subsequent to the discovery of Franklin's remains, the most important expeditions to the A. R., apart from Greenland (*q.v.*), have been the American expedition under Hall, in 1871, which reached 82° 26′ N., and by which it was ascertained that the Atlantic tides enter Robeson Channel from the N.; the Austro-Hungarian expedition, under Weyprecht and Payer, in 1872–74, in search of a NE. passage, in the course of which Franz Josef Land was discovered; the expedition under Nordenskiöld, a Swede, by which the NE. passage round Eurasia was effected in 1878-9; the British expedition under Nares, in 1876, when lat. 83° 20′ was reached; Leigh Smith expedition in 1880 to Franz Josef Land, by which 118 m. of new coast were explored; the U.S. *Jeannette* expedition under De Long, which, after ascertaining the extent of Wrangel Land, and discovering several small islands, was in 1881 lost off New Siberia in Iceland, to which the vessel had drifted; and the U.S. expedition under A. W. Greely, in 1883, when lat. 83° 24′ was reached; these last two expeditions having sailed up through Smith Sound. In the American expedition, a series of ice-free valleys, with pastures grazed by herds of musk-oxen, were discovered, stretching from Hall Basin (N. of Smith Sound) to the W. coast between Grinnell Land and Grant Land, in about 81° N. At present a project is entertained for another expedition to try to reach the North Pole, the expedition to be under the command of Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian who first crossed Greenland in 1888. The following may serve as examples of the mean temperatures that have been experienced in Arctic expeditions:—

Place.	Lat.	Long.	Period of Observation.	Date.	Jan.	Feb.	July.	Year.
			Years.		Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr
Ooglamie . . .	71° 23′ N.	156° 40′ W.	2	1881-3	−16.3°	..	39.7°	9.8.
Northumberland Sound . . .	76° 52′ N.	97° 0′ W.	1	1852-3	−38.6	..	36.7	0.6
Gulf of Boothia .	70° 6′ N.	91° 45′ W.	2½	1829-32	−25.8	−31.2°	41.3	4.2
The *Alert*. . .	82° 27′ N.	61° 22′ W.	1	1875-6	−33.0	−38.0	38.3	−3.6
The *Discovery* .	81° 44′ N.	65° 3′ W.	1	..	−40.7	−35.0	37.2	−4.2
Fort Conger . .	81° 44′ N.	64° 45′ W.	2	1881-3	−37.4	−42.7	36.5	−3.8
Weyprecht and Payer Exped.	76° 80′ N.	59°-72° E.	2	1872-4	−10.3	−25.0	34.7	3.6

See a map in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1891, Pl. 11, showing the present and former limits of human habitations, as well as the position of coal deposits, the occurrence of driftwood, &c.

Arcturus, settlement, Queensland, Denison co., 135 m. W. by S. Rockhampton.

Arcueil, vil., France, dep. Seine, 3 m. S. of Paris, on the railway from Paris to Sceaux, with the ruins of a Roman aqueduct (*Arcus Juliani*); a modern one, constructed by Salomon de Brosse, conveys water from Rungis to Paris. P. 5000.

Arcuentu, Mont, mt., Sardinia, near the W. ct., 20 m. N. Iglesias. Alt. 2715 ft.

Ard, Aird, Celtic, 'a height,' 'high.'

Arda, riv., Turkey in Europe, rises in the SW., and flows NE. through the Rhodope Mts., and E. to the Maritsa, which it joins on the r. bk. at Adrianople.

Ardabil, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan. See **Ardebil.**

Ardagh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 5½ m. NNW. Youghal; 7880 ac. P. <750.

Ardagh, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 3 m. WSW. Ballina; 5494 ac. P. 1000.

Ardagh, par., Ire., co. Meath, bars. Morgallion and Slane, 17 m. NW. by W. Drogheda, P.O.; 3978 ac. P. <1000.

Ardagh, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bars. Glenquin and Shanid, 18 m. E. by N. Listowel, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O. Par. 9030 ac., P. <2000; vil. P. <250.

Ardagh, par., Ire., SE. co. Longford, bars. Ardagh and Moydow, 6½ m. SE. Longford (*q.v.*), P.O.; 11,421 ac. P. <2000.

Ardagh, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Longford.

Ardahan, fortified dist. tn., Russia, Trans-Caucasia, govt. and 40 m. NNW. Kars. Alt. 6020 ft. P. 1000.

Ardakillin Lough, lake, Ire., co. Roscommon, 8 m. N. Roscommon, 172 ft. above sea-level.

Ardales, comm., Spain, prov. Malaga, dist. Campillo. P. 5000.

Ardallie, *quoad sacra* par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, P.O. P. <1500.

Ardamine, par., Ire., E. ct., co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen N., 12 m. S. by W. Arklow; 4214 ac. P. <1000.

Ardandridge. See **Ardcandrisk.**

Ardanuch, dist. tn., Russia, Trans-Caucasia, govt. and 53 m. SSE. Batum, on Chorokk R. P. 1000.

Ardara, tn., Ire., W. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, 13½ m. NW. by W. Donegal, 1 m. from the head of Loughros More Bay, PMT.O. P. <500.

Ardara, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 14 m. ESE. Sassari. P. <1000.

Ardarragh, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Lordship of Newry, 5 m. NE. by N. Newry, P.O. P. <250.

Ardatov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 93 m. WNW. Simbirsk. P. 5600.

Ardattin, P.O., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Forth, near Tullow.

Ardavasar, or **Ardvasar,** hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, Isle of Skye, E. ct., 5 m. NE. by E. Point of Sleat, PT.O (**Ardvasar**).

Ard Bay, small bay, Ire., W. co. Galway, in lat. 53° 18′ N

Ardbear, bay, Ire., W. ct., co. Galway, 29 m. SW. Westport.

Ardbeg Point, cape, Scot., co. and I. of Bute, in the E., in 55° 52′ N., on the NW. of Rothesay Bay.

Ardbraccan, par. and vil., Ire., W. co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 2½ m. W. by N. Navan. Par. 6494 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <500.

Ard Buidhe, place, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S. of South Uist, on L. Boisdale.

Ardcandrisk, or **Ardandridge,** par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere W., 4 m. WNW. Wexford. P. <250.

Ardcanny, par., Ire., in co. and 8 m. W. Limerick, bar. Kenry; 3029 ac. P. <500.

Ardcarn, par., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 6 m. WSW. Leitrim, on the Longford and Sligo Rly.; 19,099 ac. P. <3500.

Ardcath, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Duleek, Upper, 6 m. SW. Drogheda; 4380 ac. P. <500.

Ardcavan, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere E., 4 m. NE. Wexford; 2457 ac. P. <750.

Ardchattan and Muckairn, par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the NW. shore of Loch Etive, 6½ m. NE. Oban, and 2 m. NE. Connel Ferry stn.; 144,916 ac. P. <2000.

Ardchyle, Scot., W. Perthshire, on the r. bk. of the Dochart, 4 m. SW. of the head of L. Tay, close to Killin Junction.

Ardclach, par., Scot., Nairn, on R. Findhorn, 8½ m. SE. by S. Nairn, and 4½ m. WSW. Dunphail stn., P.O.; 40,317 ac. P. <1000.

Ardclare, par., Ire. See **Cloonygarinican.**

Ardclinis, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 13 m. NNW. Larne; 15,699 ac. P. <1500.

Ardcolm, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere E., 3 m. NE. Wexford; 2232 ac. P. <500.

Arderony, par., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 7 m. N. Nenagh, P.O. (**Ardcroney**); 6428 ac. P. <750.

Ardderry, Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Galway, 23 m. NW. by W. Galway, drained S. into Camus Bay.

Arddleen, or **Arleen,** rly. stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 6 m. N. by E. Welshpool, P.O.

Ardea, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Portnahinch (containing part of Mount Mellick town); 7724 ac. P. <2500.

Ardebil, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 97 m. NW. Resht, 30 m. W. of the Caspian Sea, in a mountain-enclosed plain at the height of 4480 ft.; centre of trade on the routes to the Caspian port of Astara. P. 20,000.

Ardèche, a dep. in the SE. of the Central Plateau of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhone, divided into three arrs., Privas, Largentière, and Tournon, cap. Privas. A. is one of the most rugged and mountainous deps. of France, decreasing in

fertility as it recedes from the Rhone, the Cevennes, here called the Monts Vivarais, occupying the W. of the dep. The calcareous rocks which border that river are succeeded by schistose rocks containing coal, then by granite, over all of which are spread immense fields of lava from volcanoes now extinct, by which most of the valleys originally descending to the Rhone across the granitic regions have been filled up. All the craters are situated in the granitic zone not far from the junction with the calcareous rocks. The chief natural curiosity among the many of this volcanic region is the Pont de la Beaume. The character of the surface causes the communications with the W. to be defective. The dep. is indeed traversed by excellent roads made at the time of the revolution, but the only railway across the mountains is in the narrow angle in the N., where a railway runs from the valley of the Rhone to that of the Loire (St. Etienne). Owing to the great differences in altitude and the shelter which the mountains afford to the valleys, there is great diversity in the vegetation of the dep. The olive flourishes as far N. as 44° 50′ (about the middle of the dep.), the highest latitude which it reaches in France. The vine and mulberry grow throughout the lowlands of the dep. and attain higher altitudes than the olive. A. is the principal silk-producing dep. in France. Chestnuts abound, and besides being exported under the name of Lyons chestnuts, form a large part of the food of the people, especially in the districts where the production of grain is small. Skirting the more fertile districts is a region of treeless plateaux, snow-covered during six or eight months of the year, and producing little but pasture grasses. Iron-mines are numerous, those of Lavoulte, Veyras, and Aubenas being the most considerable; lignite, antimony, galena, and copper also occur, and silver ore was formerly mined [**Largentière**]. A. corresponds very nearly to the old prov. of Vivarais, which in former times belonged in turn wholly or partly to the duchy of Burgundy or the county of Toulouse, and part of which was united to the crown of France in 1271, the remainder in 1308. Area 2145 sq. m. P. (1891) 371,269. See **France,** table.

Ardee, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Louth. See **Louth.**

Ardee, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, on R. Dee, 12 m. NW. Drogheda, 6 m. WNW. Dunleer stn., PMT.O. Par. 4884 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <2500.

Ardeer Iron Works, Scot., N. Ayrshire, 3 m. WNW. Irvine, close to Stevenston stn.

Ardekan, or **Ardekun,** dist. and tn., Persia, Fars, the town 46 m. NW. Yezd.

Ardeley, long known under the corrupt form of **Yardley,** par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 10 m. N. Hertford. P. <500.

Ardelly Point, cape, Ire., W. ct., co. Mayo, W. side Blacksod Bay, with a coastguard station.

Ardelve, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Alsh, 25 m. NE. Point of Sleat, PMT.O.

Arden, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 52 m. by rail W. Portage La Prairie.

Arden, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 38 m. NNW. Kingston.

Arden, the name once given to a large forest in England to the E. of the Severn. It survives in the name of Henley-in-Arden, and as name of part of the par. of Temple Grafton in Warwickshire, supposed to be Shakespeare's Forest of A. See **Ardenne.**

Arden, hamlet, Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 3 m. NE. by E. Airdrie, 1 m. E. Whiterigg stn. P. <500.

Ardendraught Bay, Scot. See **Port Errol.**

Arden with Ardenside, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the N. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 17½ m. NE. by E. Ripon, 7½ m. NW. by W. Helmsley stn; 4524 ac. P. <250.

Ardenne, or **Ardennes,** the *Silva* or *Saltus Arduenna* of the Romans, a name undoubtedly of Celtic origin, probably meaning 'the forest' (*ar dean*), though by some connected with the root *ard*, 'high,' applied in ancient times to a vast forest extending from the Seine and Oise to the Rhine in the NE. of the ancient Gaul, now applied to a tract extending from the N. of France through the SE. of Belgium to Luxemburg and the Prussian Rhine prov. N. of the Moselle, and when used with most precision to a curved strip on the NW. of the slate plateau occupying this region, beginning in the NE. of the French dep. of Aisne and ending near Aix-la-Chapelle, and having a total length of about 140 m. with a width of 25–30 m. This strip is still wooded in places, marshy in others, but for the most part made up of uncultivated heaths and poor pastures.

Ardennes, a dep. on the N. frontier of France, with a tongue of land advancing N. into Belgian terr. to enclose the platform on which stands the fortress of Givet; formerly belonging mainly to the prov. of Champagne; now divided into five arrs. Mézières, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, cap Mézières. The elevations of this dep. take the form rather of plateaux than of mts. The central tableland which parts the basin of the Meuse from that of the Aisne is a continuation of the wooded highlands of Argonne (dep. Meuse). The eastern region (Meuse basin) lies higher and presents more irregularities than the western (the fertile valley of the Aisne). The Canal des A., completed in 1832, connects the Meuse (midway between Sedan and Mézières) and Aisne (at Rethel). The NW. region is of schistose formation, covered with wood and moorland, with very important slate quarries, but the rest of the Meuse valley is more fertile, and furnishes the greater part of the cereals raised in the dep. To the SW. lies a chalky plain, on the pastures of which large flocks of sheep are reared, noted for excellent wool, which as far back as the end of the sixteenth century gave rise to an important woollen industry [**Sedan**]. Iron-mines are worked chiefly in the cantons of Grandpré and Buzancy, and the blast-furnaces of the dep., now numerous, date back to the same period. The arr. of Mézières produces nails, and in the neighbourhood of Givet are important copper-works. Area 2028 sq. m. P. (1891) 324,923. See **France,** table.

Ardentinny, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Long, 7½ m. WNW. Helensburgh, P.O. P. <250.

Ardeonaig, hamlet, Scot., W. Perthshire, on the SE. shore of Loch Tay, 6 m. E. by N. of the head of Loch Tay, P.O.

Arderra, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 6½ m. ESE. Carrick-on-Suir; 776 ac. P. <250.

Ardersier, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 6 m. W. by S. Nairn, and 2 m. NNW. Fort George stn., PMT.O.; 3824 ac. P. <2000.

Ardeshan, Asia Minor. See **Artashen.**

Ardetz, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the l. bk. of the Inn, in the Lower Engadine, 25 m. NE. St. Moritz. P. <1000.

Ardfern, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, 10 m. NW. Lochgilphead, PT.O.

Ardfert, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bars. Clanmaurice and Trughanacmy, 5 m. NW. Tralee, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. Par. 10,132 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <250.

Ardfield, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Ibane and Barryroe, near Clonakilty, P.O.; 2645 ac. P. <1000.

Ardfinnan, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa W., 8 m. WSW. Clonmel, on the r. bk. of the Suir, PM.O. Par. 1812 ac., P. <500; vil. 37 ac., P. <500.

Ardfry Point, cape, Ire., on the ct. of co. Galway, in the E. of Galway Bay, with a lighthouse.

Ardgay, vil., Scot., in the N. of Ross-shire, at the mouth of the Oykell, 10 m. S. by E. of the foot of Loch Shin, close to Bonar Bridge stn., PMT.O.

Ardglass, par. and tn., Ire., SE. ct. of co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, 6 m. SE. Downpatrick, PMT.O. Par. 2022 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Ardgour, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, 9 m. SW. Fort William, forming with Ballachulish an eccles. par. P. (of par.) <1000.

Ardgroom Harbour, inlet, Ire., on SE. side of Kenmare R., between cos. Cork and Kerry.

Ardilan, prov. in the NW. of Persia, on the W. frontier, S. of Azerbaijan; largely inhabited by Kurds. See **Kurdistan** and **Persia.**

Ardingly, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 10½ m. E. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Ardington, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. SW. by S. Abington, 2½ m. SE. Wantage Rd. stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Ardistan, tn., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 74 m. NE. by N. Isfahan, on the road from Kashan to Yezd.

Ardivachar Point, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the NW. ct. of South Uist, in 57° 23′ N.

Ardjiz, Turkish Armenia. See **Erjish.**

Ardkeen, par. and vil., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 13 m. SE. by S. Newton Ards, on the E. side of Strangford L., P.O.; 4809 ac. P. <1500.

Ardkill, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, near Edenderry; 5848 ac. P. <500.

Ardlamont Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. ct., in 5° 13′ W. **A. Bay,** to the NW., at the entrance to L. Fyne.

Ardlaw, place, Scot., 3 m. from Rosehearty, P.O.

Ardleen, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 6 m. NNE. Welshpool.

Ardleigh, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 4 m. NE. Colchester, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 5062 ac. P. <2000.

Ardler, stn., Scot., on the W. border of Forfarshire, on the C. R., 2½ m. ENE. Coupar Angus, P.O.

Ardley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 9 m. NE. Woodstock, 4 m. NW. Bicester, 3 m. E. by S. Somerton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ard, Loch, lake, Scot., in the extreme SW. of Perthshire, 9½ m. WSW. Callander. Alt. 105 ft.

Ardlougher, place, Ire., NW. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhunco, 10 m. WNW. Cavan, with a P.O. (**Ardlogher**).

Ardmayle, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 3½ m. N. by W. Cashel; 4940 ac. P. <750.

Ardminish, place, Scot., Argyllshire, on A. Bay, in the E. of Gigha I.

Ardmolich Bridge, place, Scot., Inverness-shire, at the head of L. Moidart, on R. Moidart, 10½ m. NW. by W. of the head of L. Sunart.

Ardmore, stn., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, on Limavady and Dungiven Rly.

Ardmore, par. and tn., Ire., SW. ct. of co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, 6 m. E. Youghal, near **Ardmore Head,** PM.O. Par. 24,215 ac., P.<4000; vil. P.<500.

Ardmore, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 8 m. NW. Philadelphia. P.<3000.

Ardmore Point, cape, Ire., on the E. co. Wicklow, 5 m. S. Wicklow.

Ardmore Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, the N. extremity of the I. of Mull. **A. Bay,** a small bay to the W.

Ardmore Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SE. ct. of Islay I., in 55° 41′ N.

Ardmore Point, cape, Scot., Ross-shire, on the S. shore of Dornoch Firth, 5½ m. WNW. Tain, in 4° 11′ W.

Ardmucknish Bay, Scot. See **Nell, Loch.**

Ardmulchan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 2 m. NE. Navan; 3582 ac. P.<500.

Ardnacrusha, place, Ire., SE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 2½ m. N. Limerick, P.O.

Ardnageehy, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, near Rathcormack; 16,334 ac. P.<1500.

Ardnahien, place, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. shore of L. Goil, 9 m. NW. Helensburgh.

Ardnamurchan, par., Scot., Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, 9½ m. NW. by N. Tobermory, PM.O.; 216,969 ac. P.<4000.

Ardnamurchan Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W., in 56° 43′ N., with a lighthouse, exhibiting a white flashing light 180 ft. above high water, visible 18 m. Mean rfall. (1861–90), 00 in.

Ardnave Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. ct. of Islay I., in 6° 20′ W.

Ardnish, penin., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SW., at the head of the Sound of Arisaig, in 56° 51′–53½′ N.

Ardnurcher, or **Horseleap,** par., Ire., S. cos. Westmeath and King's, bars. Moycashel and Kilcoursey, 9½ m. NNW. Tullamore; 12,010 ac. P.<1500.

Ardoch, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Frontenac, 70 m. from Kingston. P.<1500.

Ardoch, place, Scot., Kircudbrightshire, 3½ m. N. New Galloway, and 8 m. N. by W. New Galloway stn.

Ardoch ('high field'), par. and vil., Scot., Perthshire, 7 m. S. by W. Crieff; 22,127 ac. P.<1000.

Ardoch, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Walsh co., 53 m. S. by W. Pembina. P.<1000.

Ardon, vil., Switzd., Valais, 5 m. WSW. Sion. P.<2000.

Ardon, two vils., Russia, Caucasia, on the A. Riv. (l. bk. trib. Terek), govt. Tiflis, 25 m. NW. by W. Vladikavkaz. P. 3000 and 2000.

Ardore, tn., Italy, Calabria, prov. and 29 m. E. by N. Reggio. P. 5000.

Ardoye, market-tn., Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. cant., 16 m. SW. Bruges. P. (with comm.) 6100.

Ardoyne, place, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 8 m. WNW. Inverurie, 1 m. NNW. Oyne stn.

Ardoyne, par., Ire., cos. Carlow and Wicklow, bars. Forth and Rathvilly (Carlow) and Shillelagh (Wicklow); 6613 ac. P.<750.

Ardpatrick, par. and vil., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 22 m. S. by E. Limerick, P.O.; 624 ac. P.<250.

Ardpatrick, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, 1 m. from A. Point., PM.O.

Ardpatrick Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. ct., in 56° 46′ N., the S. end of Knapdale.

Ardquin, par., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 9 m. NE. Downpatrick; 3044 ac. P.<500.

Ardrahan, par. and vil., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 10 m. WSW. Loughrea, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O.; 17,946 ac. P.<2000.

Ardree, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, near Athy; 323 ac. P.<250.

Ardres, tn., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 10 m. SE. Calais, arr. St. Omer. Near A. was held, in 1520, the interview of the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold,' between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France. P.<2000.

Ardrishaig, eccles. par. and small seapt., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Gilp, at the SE. end of the Crinan Canal. Mean rainfall (20 yrs., 1866–85), 67.2 in.; PMT.O. P.<1500.

Ardristan, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, near Tullow; 1571 ac. P. 250.

Ardross, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, 12 m. WNW. Tain, 3 m. from Alness, P.O.

Ardrossan, par., seapt., and watering-place, Scot., N. Ayrshire and Bute, 6 m. WNW. Irvine, on the G. & SW. R.; two wet docks, one of which, Eglinton Dock, includes an inner and outer tidal basin, 18 ft. deep at low, 28 ft. at high water; exports coal and pig iron. Mean rfall. (20 yrs., 1866–85), 38.54 in. Par. 7341 ac., P. 9897; tn. P. 5294. See **Appendix,** p. 13.

Ardrossan, New, eccles. par., adjoining Ardrossan.

Ardrossan, tn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 53 m. NW. Adelaide, on the W. side of the Gulf of St. Vincent. P.<1500.

Ard Rudha Mor, penin., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the SE. ct. of Barra I.

Ardrumkilla, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, 4½ m. W. Tuam. P.<250.

Ardsallagh, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, near Navan; 1740 ac. P.<250.

Ards Beg, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 33 m. WNW. Londonderry. P.<250.

Ardscalpsie Point, cape, Scot., co. and on the W. ct. of the I. of Bute, in 55° 46′ N.

Ardscull Moat, place, Ire., S. co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and Reban East, 3½ m. NE. Athy.

Ardshulhane, riv., Ire., S. co. Kerry, flows into estuary of Kenmare R. at Sneem.

Ardskeagh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, near Charleville; 1928 ac. P.<250.

Ardsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barnsley div., 2½ m. E. by S. Barnsley, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<4500.

Ardsley, East, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the E. border of the Morley div., 3½ m. NW. by N. Wakefield, 1 m. S. **A. Junc.,** on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<3500.

Ardsley, West, par., Eng., Yorkshire, 2 m. W. by S. East Ardsley, with a stn., **Woodkirk,** or **W. Ardsley,** on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<4000.

Ards, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., co. Down, composing the penin. on the E. side of Strangford L.

Ardsollus, vil., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, 4½ m. SE. by E. Ennis, on the Limerick and Ennis Rly., P.O.

Ardstraw, par. and vil., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 6 m. S. Strabane, on the Derg, P.O.; 51,699 ac. P. 9800.

Ardtalla, place, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. ct. of Islay I., in 55° 43′ N.

Ardtalnaig, hamlet, Scot., Perthshire, 15 m. NW. Crieff, P.O.

Ardtoe, place, Scot., Argyllshire, at the mouth of Kentra Bay, 14 m. WNW. of the head of Loch Sunart.

Ardtornish Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. ct. of the Morven Penin., in 5° 45′ W. **A. Bay,** a small bay to the E.

Ardtramont. See **Artramont.**

Ardtrea, or **Artrea,** par., Ire., cos. Tyrone and Londonderry. See **Artrea.**

Ardvar, or **Ardvare, Loch,** inlet, Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., in 58° 15½′ N.

Ardvar, Glen, bounded on the W. by Loch A., about 9½ m. E. by S. Storr Head.

Ardvasar. See **Ardavasar.**

Ardwall, High, place, Scot., co. and 7½ m. WNW. Kirkcudbright.

Ardwell, High and Low, hamlet, Scot., Wigtownshire, 7½ m. SE. Portpatrick, PMT.O.

Ardwick, par., Eng., Lancashire, in the E. div. of the parl. bor. of Manchester, on the L. & NW. R. P. 35,000.

Ardyne Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. ct., in 5° 3′ W., at the entrance to L. Striven.

Areas, tn., Brazil, prov. São Paulo, 100 m. W. by N. Rio de Janeiro. P. 5000.

Arecibo, tn., isl. of Porto Rico, N. ct., 41 m. W. San Juan, in 66° 41′ W. P. 11,000.

Arecife, seapt.-tn., Canaries, Lanzarote, on the SE. ct., the best port of the islands. P.<5000.

Areg, or **Erg, El,** a region of sand-dunes, Sahara, to the S. of Algeria.

Aregua, vil., Paraguay, 14 m. E. Asuncion. P.<2000.

Areley Kings, or **Regis,** par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, opposite Stourport, 4 m. SW. by S. Kidderminster. P.<750.

Arena, tn., Italy, Calabria, prov. and 31 m. SW. Catanzaro. P.<3000.

Arena, Point, cape, U.S., California, in 38° 53′ N.

Arenac, co., U.S., Michigan, on the NW. of Saginaw Bay.

Arenas, the N. point of Sebastian Bay, on the E. ct. of Tierra del Fuego, at the entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

Arenas de San Pedro, comm., Spain, prov. Avila, 73 m. W. by S. Madrid, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gredos. P.<4000.

Arenas, Punta, cape, Chile, in about 21° 40′ S.

Arenas Gordas, Las, the vast sand-dunes on the S. ct. of Spain, in the lowlands between the lower Guadalquivir and Rio Tinto.

Arenberg-Meppen, formerly a portion of the bishopric of Münster, annexed in 1814 to the kingdom of Hanover.

Arendal. See **Arndal.**

Arendsee, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 52 m. N. by W. Magdeburg, on a small lake very deep and rich in fish. P.<3000.

Arenenberg, or **Arenaberg,** seat, Switzd., cant. Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 6 m. W. Constance, at one time the residence of the ex-Queen of Holland, Hortense, and of her son Napoleon III.

Arenig, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the G. W. R., 6 m. WNW. Bala.

Arenig Bach, mt., Wales, in the N. of Merionethshire, 17 m. E. by N. Portmadoc. Alt. 2264 ft.

Arenig Mawr, or **Fawr,** mt., Wales, Merionethshire, to the W. of Bala, 16 m. E. Portmadoc. Alt. 2800 ft.

Arenitas, Punta, cape, Costa Rica, on the W. side of the Golfo Dulce, in 8° 32′ N., 83° 17′ W.

Arensburg (Esthonian *Kurre-Saare*), dist. tn., Russia, govt. Livonia, on SE. ct. of Oesel I., 58° 15′ N., 22° 29′ E. Roadstead open to S. winds. P. 3600.

Arenys de Mar, seapt.-tn., Spain, prov. Barcelona, on the ct., 25 m. NE. by E. Barcelona. P.<5000.

Arenzano, vil., Italy, Liguria, on the ct., prov. and 11 m. W. Genoa. P.<4000.

Areopolis, or **Tisimova,** vil., Greece, prov. Laconia, near the E. shore of the Gulf of Messenia, 21 m. N. by W. of Cape Matapan. P.<2000.

Arequipa, a littoral dep. of Peru, extending along the Pacific, between 15° and 17° 20′ S., 70° 40′ and 74° W. Chief ports, Islay and Chala. See **Peru.**

Arequipa, tn., Peru, cap. dep. A., 50 m. NE. Mollendo, situated on the SW. slope of the volcano of Misti, and subject to earthquakes, almost entirely destroyed by one on August 13, 1868. Large deposit of sulphur near the town; carries on a large trade with the port of Islay, on the Pacific, and with the interior of Peru. A line of railroad passes from Mollendo through Arequipa, and on to Puno, and is being continued on to Cuzco. The Arequipa-Puno section is one of the most remarkable railways in the world. It is 218 m. long, and its summit-level is 14,460 ft. above the sea. Seat of a high level observatory (alt. 16,275 ft.). Alt. of tn. 7850 ft. P. 30,000.

Arera, Monte, mt., Italy, in the N., in the Alps, 18 m. NNE. Bergamo. Alt. 8235 ft.

Ares, seapt.-tn., W. ct. of Spain, prov. Corunna, on the bay (ria) of A., 6 m. SSW. Ferrol. P.<4000.

Åreskutan, an isolated mt., Sweden, prov. of Jemtland. Height, 4919 ft.

Aretaka Rapids. See **Essequibo.**

Arévalo, tn., Spain, prov. Avila, 32 m. W. by N. Segovia. P.<4000.

Arezzo (the ancient *Arretium*), city, Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov. A., on a healthy elevated site overlooking the plain of Chiana, to the S. of the upper Arno, 34 m. NW. by N. Perugia; see of a bishop, with cathedral of the thirteenth century, and numerous remains of antiquity. *Arretium*, one of the principal towns of the ancient Etruria, was famous for its terra-cotta vases. Birthplace of Mecænas, Petrarch, Vasari, Guittone (Guido d'A.), the inventor of musical notation, and the physiologist Redi. P. 11,000.

Arezzo, prov., Italy. See **Tuscany.**

Arfak, mts., Dutch New Guinea, W. of the mouth of Geelvink Bay.

Arfon, N. parl. div., Carnarvonshire, Wales. P. (1891) 45,800.

Argalasti, vil., Greece, prov. Larissa, 20 m. SE. Volo. P.<3000.

Argam, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Bridlington Union. P.<250.

Argamasilla de Alba, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Alcázar de S. Juan. P.<4000.

Argamasilla de Calatrava, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Almodóvar del Campo. P.<4000.

Arganda, tn., Spain, prov. Madrid, 15 m. ESE. Madrid. P.<4000.

Argandab, riv., Afghanistan. See **Arghandab.**

Argangelo, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forlì, 7 m. W. Rimini. P. 8000.

Argelès de Bigorre, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Pau, 14 m. W. by S. Bagnères de Bigorre, cap. arr. P.<2000.

Argelès-sur-Mer, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées Orient., on the ct., 12 SE. by S. Perpignan. P.<3000.

Argenau, or **Gniewkowo,** tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 12 m. SW. Thorn. P.<3000.

Argenta, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Ferrara, 22 m. NW. by W. Ravenna. P. 6000.

Argentan, tn., France, dep. Orne, on the Orne, 13 m. SE. Falaise; cap. arr. P. 5000.

Argentario, Monte, or **Argentaro,** mt., Italy, on the W. ct., 37 m. NW. Civita Vecchia. It forms a penin., which is connected with the mainland by two strips of land enclosing a lagoon. Alt. 2085 ft.

Argentat, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, on r. bk. Dordogne, 73 m. SW. Clermont, arr. and 15 m. SE. by S. Tulle; cap. cant. P.<2000.

Argentera, Punta. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A.** 1.

Argenteuil, co., Canada, Quebec, bounded on the S. by the R. Ottawa, between 74° and 75° W.

Argenteuil, tn., France, dep. Seine et Oise, on the r. bk. of the Seine, 7½ m. NW. by N. Notre Dame, Paris, with clock and watchmaking industry. P. 11,600.

Argentiera, isl., Greece. See **Kimolos.**

Argentiera, Capo dell', cape, Sardinia, in the NW., in 40° 43′ N.

Argentière, Col d'. See **Alps,** PASSES, **I.** (3).

Argentière, L', tn., France, dep. Ardèche. See **Largentière.**

Argentière, L', tn., France, dep. Hautes Alpes, on the Durance, 49 m. SE. by E. Grenoble, arr. and 10 m. SW. by S. Briançon; with silver-lead mines (whence the name). P.<2000.

Argentine, city, U.S., Kansas, Wyandotte co., adjoining Kansas City (*q.v.*). P.<5000.

Argentine Republic, a republic of S. America, occupying the greater part of the continent to the S. of Bolivia and Paraguay, between the Andes and the Uruguay R., N. of the estuary of La Plata, and between the Andes and the Atlantic S. of that estuary. By the treaty of 1881 the crest of the eastern chain of the Andes forms the boundary with that country, except at the Straits of Magellan, both sides of which belong to Chile. The R. Uruguay separates the republic from Uruguay and the Brazilian prov. of Rio Grande do Sul. Besides the terr. on the mainland, the republic also includes the eastern half of the main island of Tierra del Fuego. The following table shows its divs., area, and pop. :—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands.		Pop. (Latzina) per sq. m.
		1869.	Latzina[1]	
Buenos Aires, tn. and dist.	83	178	433	9.9
Buenos Aires, prov.	120,140	495	761	
Entre Rios	29,135	134	180	6.2
Corrientes	31,332	129	190	6.0
Santa Fé	50,804	89	220	4.3
Cordoba	67,479	211	310	4.6
San Luis	29,313	53	77	2.6
Santiago del Estero	39,519	133	150	3.8
Jujuy	17,485	40	65	3.7
Salta	49,524	89	155	3.1
Tucuman	9,343	109	170	18.2
Catamarca	34,999	80	92	2.6
Rioja	34,376	49	80	2.3
San Juan	37,648	60	85	2.3
Mendoza	62,091	65	75	1.2
Northern Terrs. (Gobernaciones)—				
Misiones	20,833			
Formosa	44,661			
Chaco	48,198			
Southern Terrs.—			160	0.3
Pampa	55,953			
Rio Negro	81,916			
Neuquen	42,116			
Chubut	95,495			
Santa Cruz	106,916			
Tierra del Fuego	[2]8,127			
Total	1,117,486[2]		3203	2.8

[1] *Geografia de la Republica Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1888.
[2] According to the calculations of Wagner and Supan, 1,077,000 sq. m.

The **surface** consists for the most part of low plains, sloping SE. or E. from mountains in the W. and NW. Most of the mountains are branches of the Andes, and all of them, like the Andes, trend nearly N. and S. In the NW., the most mountainous area of the whole republic, the Sierra Lumbre, and the Sierras de Aconquija, Ambato, and Ancaste, succeed one another from N. to S. close to but detached from the Andes. To the W. of the more southerly of these ranges lie the Sierra Velasco and Sierra Famatina, the latter closely connected with the Andes. Further to the SE., and separated from all the other mountains mentioned by a wide plain, is the Sierra de Cordoba, about the meridian of 65° W. to the S. of 30° S. The country E. of the Parana is varied by low hills, especially in the densely forest-clad terr. of Misiones in the extreme NE. The plains vary in character. In the N., in the terrs. of Chaco and Formosa, to the N. of the Salado, forming part of the region known as El Gran Chaco ('the great hunting-ground'), the surface is covered, so far as it is known, with open forest, and slopes to the SE. so gently that in times of rain large areas adjoining the rivers are apt to be flooded. Further S. grass-covered prairies extend between the Parana R. and the Cordoba Mts., and within about the same meridians over the region still further S. as far as the Rio Colorado. Further W. the dryness of the climate causes the surface to be almost devoid of vegetation unless where irrigated. In this region vast *Salinas*, or salt-incrusted surfaces, partly converted for short periods by heavy rains into shallow lakes, occur here and there, the largest being

the *Salinas grandes*, in the area between the Cordoba Mts. and the Sierra de Ancaste. In Patagonia, to the S. of the Rio Negro, the surface is for the most part higher than further N. and becomes very varied in character, for the most part arid, stony, and unfit for cultivation, but not without valleys here and there suitable for pasture. In this region, indeed, at the base of the Andes, recent explorers have discovered large well-watered valleys, with a mild climate, likely at some future period to be the seats of a dense population. By far the most important **rivers** are the Parana and Paraguay, which are navigable for steamers everywhere within the terr. of the A. R. The navigation was thrown open to all nations in 1852. The three long r. bk. tribs. of the Parana, the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado, are all shallow and difficult of navigation. The Rios Dulce (Saladillo), Desaguadero, Nuevo Salado, and other rivers in the interior end in marshy tracts or shallow lagoons. Further S. the more important rivers, the Rios Colorado, Negro, Chubut, Chico, and Santa Cruz flow directly into the Atlantic. The principal **lakes** north of the Rio Negro are shallow lagoons such as the Mar Chiquita (prov. Cordoba) and the Laguna Ibera (prov. Corrientes). Innumerable small lakes are scattered over the pampas. Further S. there are several large and beautiful lakes, Nahuel-Huapi, Fontana, Viedma, and Argentino, at the base of the Andes, and there are two large lakes, Musters and Colhue, adjoining one another further E. in the course of the Senger (trib. of the Chubut). The **rainfall** declines on the whole from N. to S. and from E. to W. The following particulars may serve for illustration, the places being arranged roughly in order from N. (top) to S. (bottom), and from W. (left) to E. (right), the figures giving the average annual rainfall in inches (altitudes in brackets):—

Salta (3950 ft.), 25.
Tucuman (1520 ft.), 38; Santiago del Estero, 28; Corrientes, 52.
Rioja (1770 ft.), 12.
San Juan (2160 ft.), 3 in.; Cordoba (1460 ft.) 28; Parana, 38.
Mendoza (2640 ft.), 8 in.; San Luis (2490 ft.), 22; Rosario, 46.
Buenos Aires, 34.

The exceptional position of Tucuman is noteworthy, and is no doubt due to the fact that it lies in a plain immediately to the E. of a lofty range of mountains, the Sierra de Aconquija. The following figures may serve to illustrate the temperature:—

	Mean Temperature.		
	Jan.	July.	Year.
	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
Corrientes	79.3°	61.0°	70.6°
Tucuman	77.7	54.0	66.9
Rioja	81.5	56.3	69.3
Mendoza	73.4	46.4	60.6
Buenos Aires	75.6	50.0	63.0
Chubut (Rawson)	70.0	42.4	56.2

The **staple products** of the A. R. are live-stock, above all, horned cattle, sheep, and horses; the principal producing provinces those nearest the estuary of the La Plata—Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Santa Fé, and Cordoba; the next in importance, Corrientes, Santiago, and the Pampa terr. Arable agriculture is rapidly extending, the chief crops being maize, wheat, lucerne, flax, oats, the vine and sugar-cane. The wine is cultivated principally on irrigated land near the principal towns at the base of the western mountains. Sugar-cane is grown principally in Tucuman, but also to a considerable extent in Santiago, Jujuy, and Salta. The orange, peach, apple, and other fruit-trees now grow wild in many places. (For a table showing the area under different crops in the separate provs. in 1891, see *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1893, p. 164.) The guanaco, llama, and vicuña abound in the vicinity of the Andes; and the native animals comprise the puma, jaguar, and armadillo; the biscacha, and the small quadrupeds which furnish the nutria and chinchilla skins. The **mineral production** of the A. R. is as yet unimportant. Enormous deposits of good coal are said to exist along the base of the Andes from the prov. of San Luis to the terr. of Neuquen, but they are not yet worked. So far the most important mineral is salt. Even it is not yet largely produced, but arrangements have been made for utilising for salt production large salt lakes between the Rios Negro and Colorado. The **means of communication** have been enormously increased since 1880. The first railways were opened after 1860. In 1880 the total mileage opened was 1536; in 1891 the number of miles open was nearly 7000, and upwards of 4800 m. were then under construction. The railways belong partly to companies, partly to the state. The cheapness of horses favours the use of tramways. One horse tramway with cars for goods as well as passengers runs from Buenos Aires for hundreds of miles across the pampas towards Bahia Blanca. As to the trans-Andine railways, see **Andes, E.** The **foreign commerce** has grown rapidly with the development of internal communications (see **Appendix,** pp. 3–5). The principal articles of export are wool (nearly or quite half the total value), dried and salted ox-hides, sheep-skin, salted and hung beef, tallow, wheat, flax. Among minor exports may be mentioned, fresh mutton, maize, bones. Considerable numbers of live cattle and other animals are exported to Chile across the passes of the Andes. The principal imports are cotton and other manufactures, metal wares, wine and spirits, coal, and olive oil. France and Belgium are the principal countries receiving the exports, nearly all the wool and sheepskins of the A. R. being sent to the mainland of Europe. The United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and Italy, rank next. The United Kingdom ranks first among the countries supplying the imports, and is followed by France, Germany, and the United States. The bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the port of Buenos Aires, which has been greatly improved. A considerable ocean trade is also carried on at Rosario. **Money, weights, and measures.**—The chief money of account is the dollar or peso, of the value of 47.57*d.*, divided into 100 centavos. Both gold and silver are unlimited legal tender, but only gold is received in unlimited amount by the mint. Since the beginning of 1885 there has been a forced paper currency, the value of which is greatly depreciated, especially since a great financial crisis which took place in 1890. Since Jan. 1, 1887, the use of the French metric system of weights and measures is compulsory. The bulk of the **population** are of Spanish origin, and Spanish is the official and prevailing language. Large numbers of immigrants, principally from Italy, Spain, and southern France, arrive annually, but the financial crisis above mentioned put a check to the growth of their numbers. In each of the three years 1886–88, the number considerably exceeded 100,000, in 1889 the excess of the number of immigrants over that of the emigrants was nearly 250,000, but in 1890 this excess was only 55,400. **Government.**—The constitution, dated 1853, with modifications in 1860, places a president, elected for a term of six years, at the head of the executive, and vests the legislative authority in a National Congress composed of a Senate of thirty members (two for the cap. and two for each prov.) elected for three years, one-third retiring for re-election every year, and a House of Deputies, consisting of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants, the members elected by the people for four years, one-half retiring for re-election every two years. The president is elected by a body of representatives of the provs., equal in number to double the number of the senators and deputies combined. Each prov. has a governor and local legislature, and these local legislatures elect the senators representing the provs. The senators representing the capital are elected by a special electorate. There is a small standing army and a militia, composed of men between seventeen and forty-five. As to **Revenue,** &c., see **Appendix,** pp. 3–5. Primary education in the cap. and the terrs. is under the control of the general government, and in the provs. under that of the local governments. In the cap. and the provs. the elementary schools are supported by special taxation. Secondary education is controlled by the general government. There are two universities (Buenos Aires and Cordoba). The principal towns are Buenos Aires, the seat of the general government, La Plata, cap. of the prov. of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario, Tucuman, Mendoza, Parana, Salta, Corrientes.

The most comprehensive English work on the A. R. is Mulhall's *Handbook of the R. Plate.* The best map is that of Brackebusch, on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000 (13 sheets), 1891.

Argenton-sur-Creuse, tn., France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 57 m. E. Poitiers, 18 m. SSW. Chateauroux. P. 5500.

Arges, dist. and tn. See **Curtea de Arges.**

Arges, riv., Roumania, rises in the Transylvanian Alps, and flows S. and SE. to the Danube, which it joins on the l. bk., opposite Tutrakan, in about 26° 39′ E.

Arghana, tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 35 m. WNW. Diarbekir, cap. sanjak A.; important copper-mines at **A. Maden,** 10 m. NW., on the Tigris, near its source. P. (Arghana) 6200; (A. Maden) <4000.

Arghandáb, riv., in E. of Afghanistan, flows SW., passing a few miles to the W. of Kandahar, then W. into the Helmand.

Argo, isl., in the Nile, Nubia, between 19° 10′ and 29° 32′ N., 25 m. by 5 m. On it are several villages.

Argoed, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the L. & NW. R., 6½ m. W. Pontypool, PM.O.

Argoed and Ystrad, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, with rly. stn. (**Ystrad**) on the Taff Vale Rly.

Argolis and Corinthia, prov. (*nomos*) of the kingdom of Greece, Morea, cap. Nauplia, forming a small part of the ancient Argolis, and extending along the N. shore of the gulf of same name. See **Greece.**

Argonia, settlement, U.S., Kansas, Sumner co., 215 m. SW. Kansas City.

Argonnes, two chains of hills in the NE. of France, stretching NNE. from the plateau of Langres and the Monts Faucilles, on opposite sides of the Meuse; the name of **Forêt d'Argonne,** or Argonne simply, is applied in a special sense to the part of the

W. chain N. of the sources of the Aisne, forming a short but continuous ridge, forming an important line of defence intersected only by narrow defiles, one of which, that of Islettes, just S. of Ste. Menehould, is now traversed by the rly. from Paris to Verdun.

Argos, tn., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 7 m. NW. Nauplia. P. (1889) 9800.

Argos, tn., U.S., Indiana, Marshall co., 79 m. SE. by E. Chicago. P.<1500.

Argostolion, or **Argostoli,** tn., Greece, on the W. ct. of Cephalonia I. P. 9100.

Argovia. See **Aargau.**

Arguello, Point, cape, U.S., California, in 34° 35′ N.

Arguenon, riv., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, passes Jugon, and falls into the English Channel at the port of Guildo, 10 m. W. St. Malo. Length 35 m.

Arguin, bay, Africa, on the W. ct., S. of Cape Blanco, with three isls., the largest called A. I. Upon the mainland opposite is A. town, which has a caravan trade with Timbuktu. A fort built here by the Portuguese in 1448, and a stn. founded by a Brandenburg company about the end of the 17th century.

Argun, riv., Cis-Caucasia, mainly in the Terek dist., rises in govt. Tiflis, and flows NNE., then NE., entering the Terek in about 46° 10′ E.

Argun̆, riv., En. Siberia, forming, by its confluence with the Shilka at Ust-Stryelka, the Amur. Its sources were formerly in the Kentei, or Guntu Mts., near Urga, whence the Kerulen flows to Lake Dalai-nor; but since the last century, this lake, which is rapidly drying up, ceased to send its water into the A., whose headwater is now in the Khailar, which rises on the W. slope of the Great Khingan, flows 170 m. W. and SW., and, suddenly turning NE. at Tsurukhaitui, receives the name of Argun̆. The A. forms the frontier between Russia and China along the whole of its course, 440 miles. It first waters the high prairies of Transbaikalia, then enters the Nerchinsk Mts., flows past Nerchinskiy Zavod, pierces the Gazimur chain, and in its lower course runs through a wild, almost uninhabitable valley.

Argyle, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Yarmouth co., on the W. ct., 128 m. WSW. Halifax.

Argyle, or **Argyll,** a maritime co. of Scotland, on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea between the Firth of Clyde and Inverness-shire. It includes the islands of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, &c. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous. The only railway as yet is that which, after ascending the Fillan valley in Perthshire, crosses the Grampians on the frontier, and proceeds to Oban, skirting the N. shores of Loch Awe. The total area of fresh water is estimated at 52,000 ac. Average annual rainfall is upwards of 80 inches. Many cattle are reared here for export to southern markets. See **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The salmon and herring fisheries are important branches of industry. The rocks are mainly Silurian, with large patches of granite N. and E. of Loch Etive and near Inveraray, and volcanic outpourings S. of Loch Etive and in Mull, and to the N. of Mull. The only minerals are slate, quarried at Ballachulish, on the I. of Luing and elsewhere, and coal mined at Campbeltown. Chief towns, Inveraray, Campbeltown, and Oban. It returns one member to the House of Commons. Area 2,056,402 ac. P. (1891) 75,003. See **Scotland,** table.

Argyll, co., New South Wales, crossed by 35° S., and in the E. by 15° E.

Argyrades, vil., Greece, in the S. of Corfu I. P.<2000.

Argyrokastron, Turkey. See **Ergeri.**

Arheiligen, vil., Ger., grand-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 14 m. S. Frankfurt. P.<4000.

Aria, Monte, mt., Italy. See **Vulcano Islaud.**

Ariano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, 8 m. SSE. Adria, on a branch of the Po delta. P.<5000.

Ariano di Puglia, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 16 m. E. by N. Benevento. P. 14,000.

Arica, seapt., Chile, prov. Tacna, cap. dep. A., on the ct., in 18° 28′ S., connected by rail with the town of Tacna; built on a flat close to the sea-shore, having a high promontory to the S., which protects the roadstead, there being no harbour; climate unhealthy, on account of stagnant waters and the presence of hills, which impede the circulation of the air; water-supply, however, good. Chief exports are copper, ore, and silver. The port is one of the chief outlets for the products of Bolivia. The dist. is subject to frequent shocks, and was devastated by the great earthquake of 1868. A. was sacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1579, and in 1880 was taken by the Chileans from Peru. Mean temp. (1½ yr., 1854–55), yr. 67.5° F., Jan. 71.6°, Aug. 63.1°. P.<4000.

Ariccia, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, summer resort of German artists. P.<3000.

Arichat, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Richmond co., on S. ct., 58 m. SW. Sidney. P.<1500.

Ariège, dep., France, on the frontier of Spain, divided into three arrs., Foix, Pamiers, St.-Girons; cap. Foix; traversed by offshoots of the Pyrenees, which diminish in height, and become more interspersed with fertile valleys towards the N. Montcalme (the culminating peak of the dep.) is 10,100 ft. in height, and peaks of nearly equal importance are numerous in the S. This main portion of the chain abounds in passes (*ports*), the most frequented being that of Puymorenns (alt. 6335 ft.), along which runs the highway from Toulouse *viâ* Foix, following the course of the river A. into the Cerdagne. These highlands offer pasturage to great flocks of sheep, but possess little else in the way of vegetation except half-devastated forests. The plains of the lower-lying districts, however, yield grain of all kinds, and potato-culture is very extensive. The iron-mines of A. yield excellent ores, the iron made from which is reputed to be the best in France for steel-making. The most noted mine is worked at Rancié, near Vicdessos, where enormous masses of the metal exist. In addition to this chief mineral wealth, lead, copper, zinc, and manganese occur in different parts of the dep. Mineral and warm springs are very numerous. The dep. corresponds to the old county of Foix, together with the dists. (*pays*) of Donézan and Cousérans. Area 1893 sq. m. P. (1891) 227,491. See **France,** table.

Ariège, riv., France, rises on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, and flows N. through dep. A., then NW. through dep. Haute Garonne, and joins the Garonne, r. bk., about 5 m. above Toulouse, regarded as navigable from Cintegabelle, but, in fact, scarcely used even for floating timber. Length 95 m.

Arienas, Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, drained S. by E. into Loch Aline by the river Aline, in the W. of the Morven Penin.

Arienzo, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 16 m. SW. by W. Benevento. At Arpaia, 2½ m. ENE., are the Furculæ Caudinæ, or Caudine Forks, a narrow pass in the mountains, where the Roman army surrendered to the Samnites, and was sent under the yoke, B.C. 321. P.<4000.

Aries, dist., Scot., Wigtonshire, on the W. ct., 7 m. NW. Stranraer.

Ariezo, vil., Sardinia, prov. and 41 m. N. by E. Cagliari, at the foot of Monte Gennargentu, W. side. P.<2000.

Arigna, place, Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 6 m. NNW. Leitrim, formerly with iron mines and works, P.O.

Arigna River, Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Roscommon, trib. of river Shannon, which it joins on the r. bk. just below Lough Allen.

Arima, hill station, Japan, 9 m. from Kobe; favourite summer resort. Alt. 1400 ft.

Arima, inland tn., Trinidad, W. Indies, 15 m. E. by S. Port of Spain, with which it is connected by rail. P. 3000.

Arisaig, Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Arasaig.**

Arish, El, a wady, in the SW. of Syria, its mouth forming the frontier between Egypt and Syria.

Arish, El, tn., Lower Egypt, at the mouth of the wady El A. P.<3000.

Arish, or **Araish, El,** seapt., Morocco, W. ct., in about 35° 12′ N., 45 m. SSW. Tangier.

Arispe, tn., Mexico, prov. Sonora, at the foot of the Sierra Madre, 110 m. NNE. Hermosillo. P.<2000.

Aristazable, isl., Brit. Columbia, crossed by 52° 35′ N., 129° W.

Arita, tn., Japan, in the W. of the isl. of Kiushiu, N. of Nagasaki; one of the chief seats of Japanese porcelain manufacture (established 1592). Clay from Hirado and the Goto Is. is now generally used for glazing. P. 6000.

Ariza, vil., Spain, prov. Zaragoza, 31 m. SE. by S. Soria. P.<2000.

Arizona (a name of native, Pima, origin), a terr., U.S., nearly equal in extent to the British Isles, bounded on the S. by Mexico, and mainly bounded on the W. by the Colorado, which traverses the terr. in the NW., composed of terr. acquired from Mexico mainly at the cession of 1848, but partly included in the Gadsden purchase of 1853; admitted as an organised territory in 1863. The surface is mainly composed of high plains or mesas, with sides sloping steeply down to lower plains. More than half the area is upwards of 5000 ft. above sea-level, and there are two systems of summits rising to above 7000 ft. The Grand Cañon, and other cañons of the Colorado (*q.v.*), with the Shiwits (or Sheavwitz), Uinkaret, Kanab, and Kaibab plateaux, are included in the state in the N. The Mogollon and Pinal Mts. occupy the middle. The geological structure is extremely complicated, but Cretaceous and Eocene rocks prevail in the W., Archæan in the NE., and volcanic deposits in the SE. At least six-sevenths of the surface is composed of rock or soil of irreclaimable barrenness, and the remainder demands irrigation. There are, however, rich alluvial bottom lands in the valleys of the Colorado, Gila, Salt R., Rio Verde, and Hassayampa, all in the SW. of the terr., well suited for grain-growing and the cultivation of the vine. The area, with a rainfall above 20 in. annually, is comparatively small, but according to the report cited below, there occurs twice each year a sufficient amount of aqueous precipitation to reclaim every acre of land worthy of being reclaimed. The most abundant rainfall is in July and August [**Fort Apache, Benson, Fort Bowie, Florence, Tucson, Prescott**], but winter rains occur from December to February. In former times irrigation has

been practised on a large scale in the valley of the Santa Cruz, near Tucson, by people of whom nothing is known beyond the ruins of their aqueducts, by the Aztecs in the Colorado valley, and by the Indians who were found in possession of the region by the Spaniards, and whose descendants have continued the practice down to the present day. The total area already irrigated at the date of the report referred to was less than 600,000 acres, chiefly in Maricopa co. The terr. is remarkably rich in minerals, above all silver, gold, and copper. The principal silver-mining dists. are round Tombstone, Cochise co., in the SE., and Pioneer dist., to the W. and SW. of Globe, in Gila and Pinal cos., and in the Bradshaw dist., SSE. of Prescott. The most remarkable deposit of copper, pure or nearly pure, occurs at Clifton, Graham co.; and other copper mines are worked in Cochise co. and elsewhere. Coal occurs in the NE. See **United States,** table; and also *Report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in response to the House [of Representatives] Resolution . . . relating to Irrigation and Water Storage in the Arid Regions,* Washington, 1891. Area 113,916 sq. m. P. (1890) 59,620.

Arjish, Turkish Armenia. See **Erjish.**

Arjish Dagh, mt., Asia Minor. See **Erjias Dagh.**

Arjona, comm., Spain, prov. Jaén, dist. Andújar. P. 7200.

Arjonilla, comm., Spain, prov. Jaén, dist. Andújar. P. <4000.

Arjuno, or **Ardjuno,** mt., in the E. of the I. of Java, to the S. of Surabaya.

Arkaba, settlement, S. Australia, Hanson co., 67 m. NE. Port Augusta.

Arkadelphia, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Clark co., 65 m. SW. Little Rock. P. <3000.

Arkadia, Greece. See **Kyparissia.**

Arkaig, Loch, lake, Scot., in the SW. of Inverness-shire, 12 m. long, drained E. into Loch Lochy by the Arkaig. Alt. 140 ft.

Arkansas, riv., U.S., rises in the Rocky Mts., near 39° N., 106° W., in the state of Colorado, to the W. of the S. Park, flowing generally ESE.; it waters the central parts of Kansas and Arkansas states, and joins the Mississippi in 33° 40′ N. after a course, including windings, of more than 2000 m., unobstructed by rapids, and navigable when exceptionally high to Fort Gibson in the Indian Terr., 462 m., at other times across the state of A. In the dry season it is only 1 or 2 ft. deep in places hundreds of miles below the Rocky Mts. Its water is in places so salt as to be unfit for drink. Its valley is generally fertile, and it is estimated to drain 178,000 sq. m. of country. Chief trib. the Canadian R., flowing through the Indian terr. from New Mexico. Little Rock and A. towns are on its banks.

Arkansas (official pronunciation, ar-kan-sâ′), one of the United States of N. America, somewhat larger than England, between 33° and 36° 30′ N., 89° 30′ and 94° 30′ W., bounded on the E. by the Mississippi R. Length 240 m., breadth 228 m. Surface swampy and extensively wooded in the E., where lies one of the most important cotton-growing regions of America; undulating and drier in the centre; hilly in the W.; and in the SW., which is renowned for its apples, mountainous (alt. 2850 ft.). Chief rivers, the Mississippi, on which the state has a shore line of about 400 m.; the Arkansas, Washita, St. Francis, Black, Red, and White rivers, and the Saline, all navigable in part. The length of navigable river highways in the state is upwards of 3000 m. Climate mild [**Little Rock, Fort Smith**]; healthy in the higher parts, but unhealthy in the low grounds in the E. The forest trees include yellow pine (the pine lands covering more than one-fourth of the area of the state), oaks, yellow poplar, walnut, &c. Carboniferous rocks, comprising productive coalfields, which yield both anthracite and bituminous coal, and are being rapidly developed, cover the greater part of the NW. of the state. The SW. is mainly composed of cretaceous and eocene rocks, and in the E. all the rocks are overlaid by aqueous deposits of pleistocene age. Besides coal, the chief minerals are manganese ore, lignite (in the S.), granite, and whetstone rock. Iron ores are widely distributed—in the NE. of the state, in the Washita Mts., and in the S.; but it is only in the NE., where limonites containing 23–58 per cent. of iron occur, that the conditions are favourable for an iron industry. Chief towns, Little Rock, the cap., Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, Hot Springs (*q.v.*), and Helena. A. takes its name from a tribe of Indians once settled on the Mississippi near the mouth of the A. River. It was first visited by Spaniards under Hernando de Soto in 1541, afterwards by Marquette in 1673; first settled by Frenchmen in 1686; held by Spain as part of Louisiana from 1763 to 1800, when it was restored to France, and acquired by the U.S. with the rest of Louisiana in 1803. Area 52,203 sq. m. P. 1,128,179. See **United States,** table.

Arkansas, co., U.S., Arkansas, bounded on NE. by White R., and on SW. by A. R., crossed in extreme S. by 34° N.

Arkansas City, city, U.S., Kansas, Cowley co., 159 m. SSW. Topeka. P. 8300.

Arkendale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 3½ m. NE. by N. Knaresborough, 1½ m. SE. Copgrove stn., P.O. P. <250.

Arkengarthdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, and about 13 m. W. by N. Richmond; includes a large upland tract called **A. Moor**; PM.O.; 14,566 ac. P. 1000.

Arkesden, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. SW. by W. Saffron Walden, 2½ m. WNW. Newport stn., P.O. P. <500.

Arkholme with Cawood, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on the Lune, 9½ m. NE. Lancaster, on the M. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Arkl, a small Turkish isl. on the W. of Asia Minor, 20 m. S. Samos, in 37° 23′ N., 26° 45′ E.

Arkik, Arkiko, or **Arkeko,** in Italian spelling, **Archico,** tn., on the E. ct. of Africa, on a bay on the Red Sea opp. Massaua, formerly cap. of the Danakil country, now an Italian possession.

Arkle Beck, riv., Eng., in the W. of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, rising in Sleightholme Moor, in the extreme W. of the Richmond div., and flowing SW. through that div., trib. of the Swale, which it joins on the l. bk., about 7 m. W. Richmond.

Arkleby, place, Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., near Aspatria, P.O.

Arklet, Loch, lake, Scot., on the E. border of Stirlingshire, 5½ m. SE. of the head of Loch Lomond. Alt. 463 ft.

Arkleton Hill, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 5 m. NE. by N. Langholm. Alt. 1708 ft.

Arkley, vil., Eng., Middlesex, Barnet div., 1½ m. W. by S. Chipping Barnet stn., 11 m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, London, PM.O.

Arklow, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Wicklow.

Arklow, seapt., Ire., SE. ct. co. Wicklow, bar. A., 13½ m. SSW. Wicklow, at the mouth of the Avoca, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. Market-day, Th. 1595 ac. P. 4500.

Arklow Bank, a shallow off the E. ct. of co. Wexford, Ire., with two lightships, one in 52° 53′ 40″ N., 5° 50′ 40″ W.; the other in 52° 41′ 15″ N., 5° 56′ 40″ W.

Arklow Head, a cape 2 m. to the S. of Arklow.

Arkona, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 29 m. W. by N. London.

Arkonam, tn., Brit. India, Madras dist., N. Arcot, 42 m. W. Madras. P. <4000.

Arksey, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 2½ m. N. by E. Doncaster, on the G. N. R. See **Bentley.**

Arkwright, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Bruce, 22 m. from Owen Sound. P. <1500.

Arlanc, vil., France, dep. Puy de Dôme, on the Dore, 33 m. W. St. Etienne, arr. and 10 m. SW. by W. Ambert. P. <2000.

Arlanzon, riv., in the N. of Spain, flows SW. past Burgos to the Pisuerga.

Arlay, vil., France, dep. Jura, 32 m. E. Chalons-sur-Saône, arr. and 5 m. NNW. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. <2000.

Arlberg, pass and tunnel. See **Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (*12*).

Arle, place, Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. from Cheltenham, P.O.

Arlecdon, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 5 m. E. Whitehaven, close to Rowrah stn., P.O.; 5556 ac. P. 5700.

Arlee, settlement, U.S., Montana, Missoula co., on the N. P. R., 102 m. NW. Butte City. Alt. 3057 ft. (R. R.).

Arleen. See **Ardleen.**

Arles (the ancient *Arelas* or *Arelate*), a city and river-port of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, cap. arr., on l. bk. main branch of Rhone, 15 m. from the Mediterranean, and 44 m. NW. Marseilles, 18 m. SE. Nîmes: in the middle ages a seaport whose ships vied with those of Marseilles. Remains of a Roman amphitheatre, two temples, aqueduct, triumphal arch, and cemetery. It has manufactures of silk, twist, soap, glass bottles. *Arelate* was the metropolis of the Gauls. Among many celebrated councils, the first, held in 314, was the most important. The *canal d'Arles,* which is capable of being used by vessels of 300 tons, commences on the Rhone at Arles, and extends to Port du Bouc, on the Mediterranean, 25 m. P. (1872) 24,700; (1890) 23,800.

Arlesey, par. and vil., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 1½ m. NE. by N. Luton, 5½ m. S. Biggleswade, with a stn. (**Arlesey**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**A. with Astwick**) P. <2500.

Arlesheim, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. S. by E. Basel. P. <1000.

Arles-sur-Tech (the ancient *Aruiæ*), tn., France, dep. Pyrénées Orient., arr. Céret, at the foot of Mount Canigou, 22 m. SW. Perpignan; frequented for its mineral waters and hot sulphur baths. P. <2000.

Arleston and Sinfin, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. S. by W. Derby, 2 m. W. by S. Chellaston stn. P. <250.

Arleston, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 11 m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, 5 m. WNW. Shiffnal, 1½ m. SE. Wellington stn.

Arleux, tn., France, dep. Nord, 6 m. S. Douai. P. <2000.

Arley, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 4½ m. N. by E. Northwich, PM.O.

Arley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 8 m. NNW. Coventry, with a stn. (**Arley and Fillongley**) on the M. R. P. <250.

Arley, Upper, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., on the Severn, 5 m. NW. by W. Kidderminster, with a stn. (**Arley**) on the G. W. R., PT.O. P. <750.

Arlingham, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., on the l. bk. of the river Severn, 9½ m. SW. by W. Gloucester, P.O. P.<750.

Arlington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 5½ m. NE. Barnstaple, P.O. P.<250; eccles par. (**A. with Loxhore**) P.<500.

Arlington, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., on the Cuckmare, 7 m. NW. by N. Eastbourne, 1½ m. NE. Berwick stn.; 5231 ac. P.<750.

Arlington, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 7 m. NW. Boston. P. 5600.

Arlington, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., 7 m. NW. Jersey City. P.<1500.

Arlington, vil., U.S., Oregon, Gilliam co., on the l. bk. of Columbia R., 120 E. by N. Portland. P.<1500.

Arlington, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Kingsbury co., 104 m. N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Arlington, vil., U.S., Vermont, Bennington co., on Batten Kill R., 38 m. S. by W. Rutland, with marble quarries. P.<1500.

Arlington Heights, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 23 m. NW. Chicago. P.<1500.

Arlon, tn., Belgium, cap. prov. and 15 m. NW. Luxembourg. P. 8300.

Armada, vil., U.S., Michigan, Macomb co., 38 m. N. by E. Detroit. P.<1500.

Armadale, tn., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 1 m. N. of its stn. on the N. B. R., 6½ m. SW. by S. Linlithgow, in the midst of coal and ironstone fields; large chemical and paraffin works near, PMT.O. P.<3500.

Armadale, fishing vil., Scot., Sutherland, on A. Bay, 17½ m. NNE. of the foot of Loch Naver, P.O.

Armadale Bay, Scot., I. of Skye, in the SE., in the W. of the Sound of Sleat, in 57° 4′ N.

Armagh, or **St. Cajetan,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Bellechasse, 24 m. from St. Valier. P.<1500.

Armagh, an inland co., Ireland, Ulster, bounded on the N. by Lough Neagh, on the NW. by the Blackwater, divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Armagh	47,864	23,683
Fews, Lower	29,757	8,394
Fews, Upper	47,434	14,165
Oneilland, East	21,422	24,853
Oneilland, West	57,512	29,392
Orior, Lower	32,151	10,453
Orior, Upper	49,500	25,703
Tiranny	27,393	6,646
Total of county	313,035[1]	143,289

[1] Exclusive of 15,050 ac. under the larger rivers and lakes.

Surface hilly and even mountainous in the S., where Slieve-Gullion rises to 1893 ft. in height; elsewhere flat and undulating. Chief rivers, the Blackwater, Bann, Callan, and Newry Water. Soil fertile, apart from 27,460 ac. of bog and other waste land. For agricultural products, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Geologically, the surface is mainly composed of Silurian and Carboniferous rocks, but the volcanic rocks of Antrim stretch across the Bann in the NE.; granite stretches from co. Down into the SE., and there are Pliocene deposits in the NW. A. is traversed by several lines of the G. N. R., skirted in the E. by the Newry Canal, and in the NW. partly by the Ulster Canal. Weaving is often combined with agriculture, linen being the staple manufacture. A. is mostly in the NE. circuit, mostly in the archdiocese of A., and for parliamentary purposes is divided into a N., Mid, and S. div., each returning one member. Chief towns, Armagh city, Lurgan, Portadown, and a part of Newry.

Armagh, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. A.

Armagh (*Ard Magha,* 'Magha's height'), munic. bor. and par., Ire., cap. of A. co., and the archiepiscopal seat of the primate of 'all Ireland,' on the slope of a hill crowned by the Protestant cathedral, 34 m. SW. Belfast, on the G. N. R., 4 m. from the Ulster Canal. A. has also an observatory and a Roman Catholic cathedral. A. had great repute as a seat of learning from the sixth to the ninth century, and was much frequented by students from England. In 1765 there were only three stone houses in the city; since then it has been entirely rebuilt. Alt. 206 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs. 1861–80), yr. 49° F., Jan. 39.7°, July 60.5°. Par. 3763 ac., P. 9490; tn. P. 7438.

Armagon, or **Armeghon,** shoal and lighthouse, Brit. India, Madras, on an island off the E. ct., 40 m. S. by E. Nellore.

Armançon, riv., France, rises in the dep. Côte d'Or, passes Sémur, Ancy-le-Franc, and St. Florentin, and falls into the Yonne, 5 m. above Jorgny; length, 67 m. Affluents Brenne and Armance.

Armand, or **St. Honoré,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Temiscouata co., 26 m. from Rivière du Loup. P.<1500.

Armathwaite, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 8½ m. SE. Carlisle, on the M. R., PM.O.

Armavir, old cap. of Armenia, on SE. slope of Mount Ahaghöz.

Armavir, vil., Russia, Cis-Caucasia, Kuban terr., 40 m. W. Stavropol, on Caucasian Rly. P. 6400.

Armeghon, India. See **Armagon.**

Armenia (the *Minni* of the Scriptures), a country of western Asia, extending from Caucasia on the N. to the mountains of Kurdistan on the S., and to near the Caspian on the E., being between about 38° and 42° N. and 38° and 48° E., now forming the Turkish vilayet of Erzerum, with the greater part of that of Diarbekir (Kara Amid), the Russian govt. of Erivan, with the dist. of Kars and part of the govt. of Tiflis, and part of the Persian prov. of Azerbaijan. The greater part of the surface constitutes a tableland, or congeries of tablelands, with an average elevation of about 5000 to 5250 ft. in height, containing the headwaters of the Kur and its trib. the Aras, the two chief headstreams of the Euphrates, and those of the Tigris, the first four streams all rising in the W. of A. in a small area, with a radius of about 55 m. Two of the tablelands are so completely isolated as to contain salt lakes, Van and Urmia, and a third, occupied by Lake Gokcha, or Sevanga, has only a narrow outlet, by which the surplus waters of that lake escape to the Aras. The climate in the higher regions is very cold, and the valleys in summer are scorched with heat. Soil various; has many fertile cornlands and pastures, and its valleys produce excellent cotton, maize, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits. Manufacturing industries unimportant. The Armenians proper, who form only a fraction of the whole population, which is very mixed, are a people of Caucasic type, speaking a language of the Aryan family, and adherents of a peculiar rite of Christianity which was introduced among them in the early part of the fourth century. From an early date large numbers of them have emigrated into adjoining countries in Asia and Europe, always retaining their language and religion, and generally acquiring a large share of the commercial and banking business of the countries in which they settle. According to native tradition, Armenian kings ruled in A. at a very remote period, but the first dynasty known to history is that which reigned from the early part of the sixth century B.C. to B.C. 328, when it was overthrown by one of the generals of Alexander the Great. Other Armenian dynasties subsequently ruled at various times, but the country was invaded and subjugated, in whole or in part, by Romans, Persians, Arabs, and Turks in turn. It was entirely subjected by the Turks about the middle of the sixteenth century. At the beginning of the present century Armenia was shared by Turkey, Persia, and Georgia, the last of which had already recognised the suzerainty of Russia in 1783, and was annexed by that power in 1802. Russia thus acquired some of the Armenian terr. between the upper Aras and upper Kur, and all the remainder of A. north of the Aras was acquired from Persia in 1827. Parts of the pashalic of Akhaltsykh were acquired by the same power from Turkey between 1829 and 1833, and the dist. of Kars from Turkey in 1877. *Armenia Minor* is the ancient name of the country forming the modern Turkish pashalics Kaisariyeh, Sivas, and Marash, included in Asia Minor, but which were respectively termed First, Second, and Third Armenia, Fourth Armenia having been the modern pashalic of Diarbekir in Mesopotamia.

Armenierstadt, tn., Hungary. See **Szamos-Ujvar.**

Armentières, manufacturing tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. WNW. Lille, formerly cap. of the Pays de Weppes. P. 26,200.

Armi, Capo dell, cape, in the SW. of Italy, 11 m. S. by W. Reggio, with a lighthouse visible 11 m.

Armidale, city, New South Wales, Sandon co., 60 m. NE. Tamworth, on the railway to Brisbane. Gold and antimony found near. Alt. 3278 ft.; mean temp., yr. 57.7° F., Jan. 70.3°, July 44°; rainfall (22 yrs.), 32.72 in. P.<4000.

Armin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Aire, 2 m. WNW. Goole. P.<1500.

Arminghall, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 3 m. SSE. Norwich, 2 m. SE. Trowse stn. P.<250.

Armitage Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., near Huddersfield. P.<3500.

Armitage, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 5 m. NW. by N. Lichfield, on the Trent and Mersey Canal and the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P.<1500.

Armley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, included in the parl. bor. of Leeds, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 19,000.

Armori, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Chándá, on the Waingangá R., 70 m. SE. Nágpur. P. 6000.

Armour, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Douglas co., 57 m. NW. by W. Yankton. P.<1500.

Armoy, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 14 m. E. Coleraine, on the Ballycastle Rly., PO. Par. 9668 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<250.

Armscote, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7 m. S. by E. Stratford-on-Avon.

Armston, par., Eng., Northampton, Oundle Union. P. <250.

Armstrong, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the W., traversed by the Alleghany R., crossed in the N. by 41° N.

Armstrong, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed by 35° N., bounded on the E. by 101° W.

Armstrong's Corner, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., 24 m. from St. John.

Armthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 3½ m. E. by N. Doncaster, P.O. P. <500.

Armyanskiy Bazar, vil., Russia, govt. Taurida, suburb of Perekop, now more important than the town. P. 5500.

Armyn, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Airmyn.**

Arnage, stn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 13 m. NE. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R.

Arnarfjördr, inlet in the S. part of the NW. penin. of Iceland.

Arnau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the Elbe, 8 m. W. by S. Trautenau. P. <5000.

Arnaud, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Emerson branch of C. P. R., 44 m. S. Winnipeg.

Arnaut-Köl ('Arnaut Village'), vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 5 m. NE. by N. Constantinople.

Arnavatn, desert in the interior of Iceland.

Arnay-le-Duc, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Beaune, 16 m. NE. by N. Autun. P. <3000.

Arncliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the N. of the Skipton div., on Halton Beck, 24 m. W. Ripon, 8 m. E. Horton stn., P.O.; 34,079 ac. P. <250. **A. Cote,** 1½ m. to the E.

Arncliffe Ingleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 7 m. NE. Northallerton. P. <500.

Arncot, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Ray, 10 m. NE. Oxford, 3 m. SE. by S. Bicester. P. <250. See **Ambrosden.**

Arncroach, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 7½ m. S. St. Andrews, 2½ m. NW. by W. Pittenweem stn., P.O.

Arndal, or **Arendal,** seapt., Norway, prov. Nedenäs, on the S. ct., 34 m. NE. by E. Kristiansand; called 'the Norwegian Venice,' because partly built on piles, with bridges of boats connecting different parts; harb. about 87 ft. deep; rich ironstone mines near. P. <5000.

Arne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, I. of Purbeck, E. div., 3 m. WSW. Poole, on the S. side of Poole harb., 3½ m. E. Wareham stn. P. <250. See **Wareham.**

Arneburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 28 m. NW. Brandenburg. P. <3000.

Arnedo, tn., Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 27 m. SE. Logroño. P. <5000.

Arnemuiden, tn., Holland, on the E. ct. of the island of Walcheren, prov. Zeeland, 3 m. E. Middelburg. P. 2000.

Arnensee, lake, Switzd., cant. Bern, near Saanen.

Arnesby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8 m. S. by E. Leicester, 4 m. SW. Glen stn. P. <500.

Arney, hamlet, Ire., SW. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clanawley, 5 m. SSW. Enniskillen, P.O.

Arngask, par., Scot., in cos. Perth, Fife, and Kinross, on the Farg, 5½ m. N. by E. Kinross, close to Glenfarg stn.; 6452 ac. P. <750.

Arnhem, formerly spelt also **Arnheim,** fortified tn. and riv. port, Holland, cap. prov. Gelderland, on the Rhine, 9 m. N. by E. Nijmegen. P. 50,000.

Arnhem Bay, Australia, on the N. ct., in 12° S., 136° E.

Arnhem Cape, headland, Australia, on the N. ct., the easternmost point of A. Land.

Arnhem Land, N. ct. of Australia, between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay, discovered by the crews of the *Arnhem* and *Pera* in 1618.

Arni, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, 22 m. SE. by S. Vellore. P. 5000.

Arnisdale, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the N. shore of Loch Hourn, 18½ m. ENE. Point of Sleat.

Arnish, Loch, an inlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the NW. of Raasay I., in 57° 28′ N., P.O.

Arnisort, hamlet, Scot., in the NW. of Skye, Inverness-shire, on an arm of Loch Snizort, 2 m. from Edinbane, P.O.

Arniston Colliery and Hunterfield, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 5 m. S. Dalkeith, on the S. Esk, 1½ m. SW. Gorebridge stn. P. <750.

Arnloss Colliery and Balquhatson Row, vil., Scot. See **Pirnie Lodge.**

Arno, riv., Italy, Tuscany, rises on the Monte Falterona, in the E. of the compartment, and after making a large loop to the S. finally flows W., past Florence and Pisa, into the Mediterranean; 140 m. long; navigable for small boats from Florence. See **Chiana, Val di.**

Arnö, isl., off the ct. of Norway, prov. Finmark, in 70° 10′ N., 20° 30′ E. P. <2000.

Arnol, vil., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, in Barvas par. P. <500.

Arnold, par. and tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4½ m. N. by E. Nottingham, 1½ m. NNE. Daybrook stn.; par. 4612 ac. P. 7800.

Arnot, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 31 m. W. by S. Collingwood.

Arnot, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., 78 m. W. by N. Scranton. P. <1500.

Arnoya, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Rivadavia. P. <4000.

Arnprior, tn., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the r. bk. of the river Ottawa, at the confluence of the Madawaska, 29 m. W. Ottawa. P. <4000.

Arnprior, vil., Scot., Perthshire, 11½ m. W. Stirling, 1 m. SE. Port of Menteith stn., P.O.

Arnsberg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. govt. and circle A., 27 m. ESE. Dortmund, in the valley of the Ruhr, with manufactures of rod and sheet iron, hosiery, &c. P. 6400.

Arnsdorf, vil., Austria, prov. Bohemia, 1 m. N. Haida. P. <5000.

Arnsheen, eccles. par. and hamlet, Scot., Ayrshire, Colmonell par. P. <1000.

Arnside, eccles. par. and ct. vil., Eng., Westmorland, Kendal div., 10½ m. N. Lancaster, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Arnstadt, tn., Ger., princip., Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 10 m. SW. Erfurt. Near it the brine-pits and rock-salt mines of Arnshall. P. (1890) 12,800.

Arnswalde, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 40 m. ESE. Stettin, in A. circle. P. 7000.

Arntully. See **Airntully.**

Arnu, tn., India, Rájputána, 40 m. E. by N. Jaipur.

Aroa, tn., Venezuela, Lara, 155 m. W. Carácas; copper-mines; connected by rail with Tucacas.

Aroangoa (Portuguese spelling), rivs., S. Africa. See **Arwangwa.**

Aroche, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Aracena. P. <5000.

Aroche, Picos de, mts., Spain. See **Picos de Aroche.**

Aroer, places named in O. T. See **Ar'air** and **'Ar'arah.**

Ar of Moab, place named in O. T. See **Rabba.**

Arö, isl., Denmark. See **Arrö.**

Arogy, a high plain, Abyssinia, NW. of the fortress of Magdala. Here an action took place between the British and Abyssinian troops in 1868.

Árokszállás, in Hungarian *Jász-A.,* market-tn., Hungary, 40 m. E. by S. Waitzen (Vácz). P. 11,200.

Arolsen, tn., Ger., principality Waldeck, 22 m. WNW. Kassel, with a fine library and collection of antique bronzes. Birthplace of the sculptor Rauch. P. <3000.

Aroma, dist., on the S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, crossed in the W. by 148° E.

Arona, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the SW. shore of Lake Maggiore, 25 m. W. Como. P. <4000.

Aroo Islands. See **Arru.**

Aroona Mine, settlement, S. Australia, Taunton co., 100 m. NE. by N. Port Augusta.

Aroostook, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Victoria co., on Aroostook R., 79 m. NW. by N. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Aroostook, co., U.S., Maine, in the N. and NE.

Aroostook, riv., U.S., Maine, and Canada, New Brunswick, trib. of the St. John, which it joins on the r. bk., in 46° 45′ N.

Aropaki, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Whakatane co., 90 m. N. Napier.

Aros, vil., Scot., Mull I., Argyllshire, 7 m. SE. by S. Tobermory, PMT.O.

Aros, short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, in the E. of Mull, flowing E. into the Sound of Mull.

Arosa, vil., W. ct., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, on a small isl. in the **Ria** (bay) **de A.,** 28 m. SW. Santiago, 15 m. NW. by N. Pontevedra.

Arröskjobing. See **Arröskjöbing.**

Arowaks. See **Arawaks.**

Arowhenua, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., on the Opihi, and the railway to Christchurch, 9 m. NNE. Timaru.

Arpaia, val., Italy. See **Arienzo.**

Arpajon, tn., France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Corbeil, 16 m. SSE. Versailles. P. <3000.

Arpatalek, mt. range, central Asia, to the E. of the Zarafshan (upper Yarkand), crossed by 37° N., E. of 76° E.; also a pass (alt. 12,435 ft.), on the road from Kilian to the Tagh Dumbach Pamirs.

Arpino (anct. *Arpinum*), tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 31 m. N. Gaeta. Birthplace of Cicero and Marius. P. 12,000.

Arqua, vil., Italy, prov. and 12½ m. SW. Padua, residence and burial-place of Petrarch.

Arquata del Tronto, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli, 35 m. ENE. Terni. P. <5000.

Arquata Scrivia, comm., Italy, prov. Alessandria, dist. Novi Ligure. P. <3000.

Arquellos, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, 12 m. E. by N. Linares.

Arquennes, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Samme, 3 m. NNE. Seneffe. P. (with comm.) <5000.

Arques, tn., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 2 m. SE. St. Omer; with a strong castle, one of the finest feudal ruins of Normandy. P. <2000.

Arques, riv., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, navigable from the town of A. to the English Channel.

Arracourt, vil., France, dep. Meurthe et Moselle, 9 m. NNE. Lunéville. P. <2000.

Arrad Foot, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., at junction of the rivers Crake and Leven, 10 m. NE. Barrow, 1 m. SW. Greenodd stn., P.O.

Arragon. See **Aragon.**

Arrah, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, 33 m. W. Patná. P. (1891) 47,000.

Arram, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11 m. NNW. Hull, on the NE. R.

Arra Mountains, range of hills, Ire., in the NW. of co. Tipperary, to the S. of Lough Derg; highest point, 1517 ft.

Arran, isl., Scot., in the Firth of Clyde, forming the larger part of the co. Bute, about 5 m. SW. Bute I. and E. Kintyre. Length 21 m., extreme breadth 11 m. Its N. part is mountainous and wooded, culminating point Goatfell, 2866 ft.; its S. undulating, and destitute of timber. It has several bays, that of Lamlash being one of the best natural harbours in the Firth of Clyde. Exports cattle, sheep, oats, and fish. The island is divided into the parishes of Kilmory and Kilbride. It is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, and for its interesting geological and botanical features. It is mainly composed of granite, archæan, and volcanic rocks. It has many Druidical and Danish remains. Ac., including islet of Pladda (28) and Holy I. (620), 106,084. P. (1871) 5234, (1881) 4730, (1891) 4824. See **Bute.**

Arran, Ire. See **Aran.**

Arranmore, or **North Arran,** isl., Ire., co. Donegal, PM.O.; 4350 ac. P. <2000.

Arrapahoes. See **Arapahoes.**

Arras, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 14 m. NW. Hull, 1½ m. S. Kipling Cotes stn. See **Market Weighton.**

Arras, the ancient *Nemetocena*, cap. of the Atrebates, fortified tn., France, cap. dep. Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. WSW. Douai; with a citadel of the first-class, and flourishing industries dating from the Roman period. Noted for its manufacture of agricultural instruments and lace. Birthplace of Robespierrre. Mean temp., yr. 50° F., Jan. 37.4°, Aug. 64.8°. P. 20,100.

Arrathorne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5½ m. SSE. Richmond, 2½ m. N. by E. Finghall Lane stn. P. <250.

Arrawatta, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, crossed by 151° E.

Arre, lake, Denmark, in N. of Seeland, E. of the mouth of the Roeskilde Fjord.

Arreau, vil., France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, 16 m. SE. Bagnères de Bigorre, in the Vallée d'Aure. P. (with comm.) <2000.

Arrecife. See **Arecife.**

Arrecifes, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 110 m. WNW. Buenos Aires. P. <4000.

Arreskov, lake, Denmark, in the S. of Fyen, drained N. by the Odense-aa into the Odense Fjord.

Arreton, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., 2½ m. SE. by E. Newport, 1 m. NNW. Horringford stn., P.O.; 9192 ac. P. <2000.

Arriate, comm., Spain, prov. Malaga, dist. Ronda. P. <4000.

Arrington, par. and vil., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 10 m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 3 m. SSE. Old North Road stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Arrino, tn., W. Australia, Victoria dist., 170 m. N. Perth.

Arrö, isl., Denmark, off the S. ct. of Fyen I. P. 13,000.

Arrö Dyb, channel, Denmark, between Arrö and Langeland Is.

Arrochar, par., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the C. R., at the head of Loch Long, 13 m. E. Inveraray, PT.O. Mean rfall. (1866–85) 89 in. 25,858 ac. P. <1500.

Arrö, Arö, or **Aeroe,** isl., Denmark, to the S. of Fyen, at the S. end of the Little Belt, 31½ sq. m. P. 13,000.

Arronches, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 18 m. NNW. Elvas. P. <2000.

Arrone, small riv., Italy, prov. Rome, issues from L. Bracciano, where it drains S. to the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Arröskjöbing, or **Aröskjöbing,** cap. of Arrö I., Denmark, on its NE. ct. P. <2000.

Arrow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 3 m. SW. Birkenhead. P. <250.

Arrow, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., on the Arrow, 8 m. W. by N. Stratford-on-Avon, 1 m. S. Alcester stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**A. with Oversley**) P. <750.

Arrow, Lough, lake, Ire., in extreme SE. of co. Sligo, 13½ m. SSE. Sligo, drained NW. into Ballysadare Bay. Height 181 ft.

Arrow, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, an expansion of the Columbia R., about 95 m. in length. A narrowing in the middle divides it into two portions, called Upper and Lower Arrow Lake.

Arrow, lake, Canada, Ontario, on the borders of Minnesota (U.S.), crossed by 90° W.

Arrow, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows E. by S. into Pigeon R., on the frontier of Minnesota, U.S.

Arrow, riv., Eng., rises in Radnor, Wales, and flows NE. past Kington, then E. into the Lugg below Leominster. Length 30 m.

Arrowsmith, isl., Pacific Ocean, one of the Mulgrave group, to the E. of the Caroline Is.

Arrowsmith, or **Irwin,** riv., W. Australia, enters the Indian Ocean in 29° S.

Arrowtown, bor., New Zealand, South I., Lake co., 106 m. N. by E. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Arroyo, tn., I. of Porto Rico, S. ct., 36 m. S. by E. San Juan, in 65° 59′ W.

Arroyo del Puerco, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, 25 m. SE. Alcantara. P. 6000.

Arroyomolinos de Leon, vil., Spain, prov. Huelva, 48 m. NW. by N. Seville. P. <2000.

Arroyos y Esteros, vil., Paraguay, 30 m. NE. by E. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Arru, Aru, or **Aroo,** a group of isls. in the Eastern Archipelago, between 5° and 7° S., 134° and 136° E. The largest (Tanah Bessar) is divided into several parts by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef, and the islands themselves are entirely coralline in structure. The inhabitants, who can be distinguished from Papuans only by the absence of woolly hair, are a kind of fetish-worshippers, but there are a number of Christians and Mohammedans. Sago is the principal food. Principal trade-products, pearl, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise, and trepang, which are exchanged for arrack, brandy, calicoes, hardwares, axes, knives, arms, and gunpowder. The sea between these islands and New Guinea is shallow, and the similarity of the fauna shows that they were once connected with the larger island. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, p. 207. Area, 3000 sq. m. P. 25,000.

Ars, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, on the l. bk. of the Moselle R., 5 m. SW. Metz. P. <3000.

Arsa, a small group of isls., En. Arch., in the Strait of Malacca, between the E. ct. of Sumatra and the Malay Penin.

Arsachena, gulf, Sardinia, in the NE., in 41° 8′ N.

Ars-en-Ré, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the W. ct. of Ile de Ré, 17 m. W. La Rochelle; with a system of dykes to protect the town, which is below the high-water line, from the encroachments of the sea. P. <2000.

Arsiero, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. NNW. Vicenza. P. (with comm.) <4000.

Arsoli, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, 12 m. ENE. Tivoli. P. (with comm.) <2000.

Arsuf, tn., Palestine, the site of the ancient *Apollonia*, near the ct., about 10 m. NNE. Yáfa.

Arsus, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Iskanderun, 21 m. NW. Antioch.

Art, vil., Switzd. See **Arth.**

Arta, tn., Greece, prov. Arta, on R. Arta, 59 m. NNW. Mesolonghi, the scene of the victory of the Turks over the Greeks, July 16, 1822. The naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance to this gulf, B.C. 29. See **Artinos.** P. (1889) 7048.

Arta, Gulf of, a gulf of the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean), forming part of the N. frontier of the kgd. of Greece.

Arta, comm. and vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Tolmezzo. P. <3000.

Arta, tn., I. of Majorca, 40 m. E. by N. Palma. P. 5900.

Artafallie, place, Scot., Black Isle, Ross-shire, 6½ m. E. Muir of Ord, P.O.

Artaine, or **Artane,** par. and hamlet, Ire., co. and 4 m. NE. Dublin, bar. Coolock; 952 ac. P. <1500.

Artaki (*Greek*), *Turkish*, **Erdek,** ct. tn., Asia Minor, on the SW. ct. of the Kapu Dagh penin., and on the N. side of the Gulf of Artaki, 68 m. W. by N. Brussa.

Artashen, tn., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 38 m. SW. Batum.

Artcljo, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Corunna. P. 7800.

Artemesia, Canada, Ontario. See **Flesherton.**

Artemisa, place, Cuba, 35 m. SW. Havana.

Artern, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, at the head of navigation on the canalised Unstrut, 29 m. NNE. Erfurt; with royal salt refineries, &c. P. <5000.

Artesian City, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Sanborn co., 83 m. NNW. Yankton. P. <1500.

Artfield Fell, hill, Scot., Wigtonshire, in the N., 11 m. W. Newton Stewart. Alt. 888 ft.

Arth, vil., Switzd., cant. Schwyz, at the S. end of L. Zug, 7 m. S. Zug, starting-point of one of the railways up the Rigi. P. <4000.

Arthabaska, co., Canada, Quebec, crossed in the middle by 46° N. and 72° W.

Arthabaska, vil., Canada, Quebec, A. co., 62 m. SW. by S. Quebec. P. <1500.

Arthington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 7 m. S. by W. Harrogate, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Arthingworth, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. NW. Wellingborough, 1½ m. SE. Desborough stn. P. <250.

Arthog, vil., Wales, Merionethshire, on the S. side of Barmouth Bay, 6 m. WSW. Dolgelly, on the Cambrian Rly.

Arthrath, place, Scot., Aberdeenshire, near Ellon, with a P.O.

Arthur, tn., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 69 m. NE. by N. London. P. <1500.

Arthur, co., Tasmania, on the SW. ct., crossed by 43° S. and 146° E.

Arthuret, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 9 m. N. by W. Carlisle, with stn. (**Longtown**) on the N. B. R.; 12,942 ac. P. <2500.

Arthurette, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Victoria, 15 m. from Andover.

Arthur River, settlement, W. Australia, Wicklow co., 120 m. SE. by S. Perth.

Arthur's Pike, hill, Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 7 m. SSW. Penrith. Height 1747 ft.

Arthur's Seat, the highest point of Nova Scotia, Canada.

Arthur's Seat, hill, Scot., near Edinburgh. Alt. 822 ft.

Arthurstown, tn., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 7 m. E. Waterford, on the E. side of Waterford harb., PMT.O. P. <250.

Arthurton, settlement, S. Australia, Daly co., 67 m. NW. Adelaide.

Articlave, tn., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 4 m. WNW. Coleraine, P.O. P. <250.

Artigarvan, place, Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 2½ m. NE. Strabane, P.O.

Artinos, Arakhthos, or **Arta,** riv., mainly on the frontier of Greece and Albania, flows S. through a narrow defile into the Gulf of Arta.

Artinsk, iron-work, Russia, govt. and 146 m. SE. of Perm, dist. Krasnoufimsk. P. 5000.

Artnagross, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, near Kilrea.

Artney, Glen, val., Scot., W. Perthshire, stretching along the course of Ruchill W., about 6½ m. NE. by N. Callander.

Artois, an old prov. of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present dep. of Pas-de-Calais; Arras was its capital. Artesian wells derive their name from this prov.

Artramon, or **Ardtramont,** par., Ire., co. and 5 m. N. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere, E.; 2376 ac. P. <500.

Artrea, par., Ire., cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, bars. Loughinsholin and Upper Dungannon, containing part of Moneymore tn.; 18,762 ac. P. 6900.

Artro, small riv., Wales, Merionethshire, which flows W. into Cardigan Bay, to the S. of Harlech.

Artvin, tn., Russian Armenia, cap. of prov. Kutais, 30 m. S. by E. Batum, on the Chorokh. P. 6700.

Aruba, isl., one of the Dutch Antilles, near the ct. of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zoutman) 12° 28′ 30″ N., long. 70° 11′ W. Area, 64 sq. m. P. 6000.

Arucas, comm., Canary Is., dist. Las Palmas. P. 7900.

Arudy, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Oloron, on the Gave d'Ossau, 14 m. S. by W. Pau. P. <2000.

Aru Islands. See **Arru.**

Arun, riv., Eng., Sussex, rising in the NW. border of the co., flows W. then S. past Horsham and Arundel, and enters the English Channel at Littlehampton, after a course of 37 m.; canalised to Newbridge, 14 m., for boats of 3½ ft. draught. Area of basin, 390 sq. m.

Arundel, settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. Argenteuil, on R. Rouge, 28 m. from Grenville.

Arundel, mun. bor. and par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 9½ m. E. Chichester, on the Arun, and the L. B. & S. C. R.; with ruins of an old castle dating from the time of Edward the Confessor, and with a fine modern structure known as A. Castle, the possession of which carries with it the title of Earl of A. (now belonging to the Dukes of Norfolk). P. <3000.

Aruppakotai, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Madura, 28 m. S. by W. Madura. P. 12,700.

Aruwimi, Biyerre, or **Ituri,** riv., in the E. of the Congo Free State, flows W. from the highlands on the W. of Lake Albert Nyanza to the Congo, which it enters in about 1° 10′ N., 23° 50′ E. Navigable to Yambuya, in about 25° 10′ E., above that navigable in various stretches, but obstructed by numerous rapids.

Arva, or **Arvagh,** tn., Ire., SW. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhunco, 10 m. SW. by W. Cavan, 5 m. SW. by W. Arva Rd. stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Arve, riv., France, rises near the Col-de-Balme, waters the valley of Chamonix, and joins the Rhône after it leaves the Lake of Geneva, near Geneva. Length, 45 m. It is very rapid, and often inundates the surrounding country.

Arvi, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Wardhá, 32 m. E. by N. Amráoti. P. 8600.

Arvika, tn., Sweden, prov. Vermland, 58 m. NE. by E. Fredrikshald. P. <2000.

Arvilla, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Grand Forks co., 72 m. S. by W. Pembina. P. <1500.

Arwangwa, l. bk. trib. Zambezi. See **Loangwa.**

Arwangwa, riv., Portuguese E. Africa. See **Pungwe.**

Aryalur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Trichinopoli, 26 m. N. by W. Tanjore. P. 6700.

Arzamas, dist. tn., Russia, on the Tesha, govt. and 64 m. S. of Nizhniy Novgorod. P. 10,400.

Arzano, comm., Italy, prov. and 4 m. N. by E. Naples. P. 5500.

Arzberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 28 m. ENE. Baireuth, with iron and coal mines. P. <3000.

Arzeu (ar-ze-u), small seapt., Algeria, on the NW. ct., 22 m. NE. by E. Oran, near the ancient *Arsenaria.* Salt obtained from a salt lake near. P. 5100.

Arzignano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. W. by S. Vicenza. P. 8000.

Arzila, small seapt., W. ct. Morocco, 25 m. SSW. Tangiers.

Arzúa, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. A. P. 8700.

Asaba, tn., W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Niger, in 6° 30′ N., 6° 41′ E., well situated on the slope of a hill, with a sandy soil, cap. of the British Niger protectorate.

Asal, salt lake, E. Africa, Adel, 28 m. WSW. Tajurra (on the Red Sea), in a volcanic basin. Alt. – 570 ft.

Asama-yama, active volcano, Japan, Honshiu, about 80 m. NW. Tokyo; last great eruption, 1783; subsequent eruptions have produced mere showers of ashes. Alt. 8315 ft. (Naumann).

A-Sandé, tribe, Central Africa. See **Niam-Niam.**

Asangaro, Peru. See **Azangaro.**

Asansol, vil., British India, Bengal, Bardwán dist., 8 m. NW. by W. Ráníganj, place of junction of the East Indian and Bengal-Nágpur R.

Asaorta, tribe, E. Africa, in the lowlands of Eritrea, Hamitic in language, Mohammedan in religion.

Asawad, large oasis in the W. of the Sahara, mainly to the S. of 20° N., crossed about the middle by 2½° W.; chief place, Arawan.

Asben, Sahara. See **Aïr.**

Asbury Park, sea-bathing-place, U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 30 m. S. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Asby, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 4½ m. S. Appleby, 3 m. SW. Ormside stn.; 8494 ac. P. <500.

Ascalon, place named in O. T. See **Askalân.**

Ascension, bay, in the middle of E. ct. of Yucatan penin.

Ascension, isl., in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, 800 m. NW. St. Helena. Lat. of the fort, 7° 55′ 55″ S., long. 14° 25′ 5″ W. It is of volcanic origin. Mountainous in the SE., where one peak is 2820 ft. high. Surface nearly destitute of verdure. Climate healthy, but so dry that until wells were sunk water was very scarce. Mean temp. (2 yrs. 1863–5), yr. 77.2° F. Green turtles, 600–800 lbs. in weight, are caught in great numbers from Christmas to midsummer, when they come to the island to lay their eggs. On its NW. side is an open roadstead, opposite George Town, a station (the only one in the island) consisting of a fort, military quarters, and a few detached residences. The island is named from having been discovered on Ascension Day in 1501. It was taken possession of by the English in 1815, and is used as a victualling station for the African squadron. Area, 38 sq. m. P. about 200.

Ascension, isl., Pacific Ocean. See **Ponape.**

Ascension, par., U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., N. of 30° N., crossed in the W. by 91° W., bounded on the E. by Lake Maurepas.

Ascension, W. Indies. See **Grenada.**

Asch, manufacturing tn., Austria, Bohemia, 13 m. NW. by N. Eger. P. 15,600.

Aschaffenburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the r. bk. of the Main, 22 m. ESE. Frankfurt, cap. of dist. A., with a castle, once the summer residence of the prince-bishops of Mainz. Alt. 450 ft.; mean temp., yr. 47.7° F., Jan. 30.2°, July 65.1°. P. 13,400.

Aschbach, tn., Austria, Styria, 23 m. NNE. Leoben, with iron-mines and an iron industry in the neighbourhood. P. 5000.

Ascheberg, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, 11 m. S. Münster. P. <4000.

Aschendorf, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle A., 22 m. S. by E. Emden. P. 3000.

Aschersleben, manufacturing tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 17 m. N. by W. Eisleben, cap. circle A.; lignite and brine-wells near. P. 22,600.

Asciano, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the Ombrone, prov. and 13 m. ESE. Siena. P. 8000.

Asco, comm., Spain, prov. Tarragona, on the r. bk. of the Ebro, 25 m. N. Tortosa. P. <3000.

Ascog, vil., Scot., co. and I. of Bute, on A. Bay, 1½ m. SE. by E. Rothesay, PT.O. **A., Loch,** a small lake to the SW.

Ascoli Piceno, the ancient *Asculum Picenum,* manufacturing tn., Italy, The Marches, cap. prov. A., on the Tronto, 50 m. ENE. Terni. P. 23,000.

Ascoli Satriano, the ancient *Asculum Appulum,* tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Foggia, 41 m. E. by N. Benevento. P. 6500.

Ascona, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 12 m. W. by S. Bellinzona, 2 m. SW. Locarno, on Lake Maggiore. P. <1000.

Ascope, tn., Peru, dep. Libertad, 350 m. NNW. Lima; dist. irrigated by restored Indian canals. P. 2000.

Ascot, vil., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 4½ m. SSW. Windsor, 1½ m. N. of its stn. (**A. and Sunninghill**), on the L. & SW. R. See **A. Heath.**

Ascot, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 8½ m. SE. Oxford. P.<250.

Ascot, settlement, Victoria, Bendigo co., 5 m. NE. Sandhurst.

Ascot, vil., Victoria, Talbot co., 13 m. NW. by N. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Ascotan, tn., Chile, prov. Antofagasta, 170 m. SE. Iquique, close to A. volcano (13,300 ft.) and the borax lake of A., which is rather a bed of borate of soda, though water is found 3 ft. below the crust, and numerous pools of salt water occur. P.<2000.

Ascot Heath, eccles. par., Eng., in the E. of Berkshire, Wokingham div. It has a racecourse 2 m. long. P.<2500.

Ascott, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 9½ m. WSW. Banbury, 3 m. WNW. Hook Norton stn.

Ascot-under-Wychwood, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 9 m. W. by N. Woodstock, on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Ascq, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. ESE. Lille. P.<3000.

Asdee. See **Astee.**

Ascutney, mt., U.S., Vermont, 57 m. S. Montpelier, 3 m. WSW. Windsor, an isolated mass of granite, about 2 m. from the l. bk. of the Connecticut, commanding a fine view from its summit. Alt. 3320 ft. (Geol. Survey of Vermont.)

Asdud, vil., Palestine. See **Esdud.**

Aseh, Persia. See **Ask.**

Åsele, tn., Swedish Lappland, on the Angerman, in 64° 10′ N., 107 m. N. by W. Hernösand.

Asenby, Aisenby, or **Azenby,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 6 m. ENE. Ripon. P.<250.

Aserei, Monte, mt., Italy, Emilia, in the Apennines, 27 m. SSW. Piacenza. Alt. 4695 ft.

Aserradero, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 19 m. WSW. Santiago de Cuba, in 76° 8′ W.

Aserri, vil., Costa Rica, 6 m. SSE. San José.

Asfi, Morocco. See **Safi.**

Asfordby, or **Ashfordby,** par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. W. Melton Mowbray, on the M. R., PT.O. P.<750.

Asgar, Sahara. See **Asjer.**

Asgarby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 13 m. W. by N. Boston, 3 m. E. Sleaford stn. P.<250. See **Kirkby la Thorpe.**

Asgarby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey or Horncastle div., 13 m. S. Louth, 4½ m. ESE. Horncastle. P.<250. See **Lusby.**

Ash, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Burton-upon-Trent Union. P.<250.

Ash, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 7 m. SW. by W. Bideford.

Ash, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 2½ m. SW. Axminster. Birthplace of the first Duke of Marlborough.

Ash, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 12½ m. SSE. Bideford, 8 m. SSE. Torrington stn.

Ash, hamlet, Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 14½ m. E. by S. Sherborne, 3 m. NNW. Blandford.

Ash, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 7 m. SW. by S. Gravesend, 3 m. S. Fawkham stn., PM.O.; 3074 ac. P.<750.

Ash, par., Eng., Kent. See **Ash-next-Sandwich.**

Ash, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 10 m. SW. by S. Nantwich, 2 m. SE. Whitchurch, P.O. P.<750.

Ash, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 4 m. NE. Farnham, on the SE. R., PM.O.; 6324 ac. P.<3000.

Ash-in-Martock, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Yeovil, 1 m. E. Martock stn. P.<500.

Ashampstead, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 8 m. NE. Newbury, 2½ m. E. by N. Hampstead Norris stn. P.<500.

Ashanggi, lake, Abyssinia, Tigré, on the E. slope of the plateau, 150 m. E. Gondar, 4 m. long by about 3 m. broad; surrounded by volcanic mountains; fresh-water, though without any apparent outlet. Alt. 8000 ft. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1868, p. 39.

Ashanti, a country of Africa, one of the most powerful native states of Upper Guinea, to the N. of the British Gold Coast Colony and W. of Volta R. It is mountainous, well wooded and watered, and healthy in the more elevated dists. Exports, gold dust and palm oil. The inhabitants are courageous, intelligent, and excel in several manufactures. Chief town and seat of trade, Kumassi (Coomassie), which was burnt in 1873 by a British expeditionary force sent to punish an invasion of British terr. Area about 21,000 sq. m. P. vaguely estimated at 2–4,000,000.

Ashap, copper-works, Russia, govt. and 90 m. SSW. Perm. P.<4000.

Ashaway, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 25 m. W. by S. Newport. P.<1500.

Ash Bocking, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 6½ m. N. Ipswich, 4½ m. E. by S. Needham stn. P.<500.

Ashbourne, or **Ashborne,** par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 11½ m. SW. Matlock, with a stn. (Ashbourne) on the N. Staffordshire Rly. Market-day, S. Par. P. 2000; eccles. par. (**A. with Mappleton**) P.<5000.

Ashbourne, tn., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 13 m. NNW. Dublin, PM.O.; 34 ac. P.<250.

Ashbourne, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 14 m. NE. by N. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Ashbourne Green, place, Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. from Ashbourne, P.O.

Ashbrittle, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 8 m. NE. Tiverton, 2 m. S. Venn Cross stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Ashburn, settlement, U.S., Missouri, Pike co., on the Mississippi, 82 m. NW. by N. St. Louis.

Ashburnham, co., New South Wales, crossed in the N. by 33° S., and in the W. by 148° E., partly bounded on the S. by the Lachlan R.

Ashburnham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., adjoining the town of Peterborough, 69 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P.<2000.

Ashburnham, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 9½ m. WNW. Hastings, 4 m. W. Battle stn., P.O.; 4079 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**A. with Penhurst**) P.<1000.

Ashburnham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 31 m. W. Lowell. P.<3000.

Ashburton, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, A. div., 11 m. WNW. Torquay, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; par. 6963 ac. Market-day, S. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**A. with Buckland in the Moor**) P.<3000.

Ashburton (or Mid) **Division,** parl. div., Eng., in the S. of Devon. P. 53,000.

Ashburton, tn., New Zealand, South I., A. co., on the A. R., 40 m. NE. by N. Timaru, on the railway to Christchurch. P.<2000. **Upper A.,** settlement, 25 m. to the NW.

Ashburton, riv., W. Australia, in the NW. of the colony, flows into the Indian Ocean to the NE. of Exmouth Gulf.

Ashbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 14 m. NE. Launceston, 2 m. NE. of its stn., on the L. & SW. R. P.<250. See **Lew, North.**

Ashbury, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 6½ m. E. Swindon, 2 m. SE. Shrivenham stn. Near it are the blocks of hard sandstone (greywethers), which form Wayland Smith's Cave or Forge, P.O.; 5609 ac. P.<750.

Ashbury's, rly. stn., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. E. by S. Manchester, on the Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire Rly.

Ashby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 6 m. S. by W. Great Grimsby, 2½ m. W. by S. Holton-le-Clay stn. P.<2000.

Ashby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 13 m. SE. Goole, 2 m. SSW. Frodingham and Scunthorpe stn., PM.O.

Ashby, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Norwich, 4 m. W. by S. Cantley stn. P.<250. See **Carleton.**

Ashby, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Lowestoft, 2 m. E. by N. Herringfleet Junc. P.<250. See **Somerleyton.**

Ashby, settlement, New South Wales, Clarence co., on the Clarence R., 20 m. NE. Grafton.

Ashby, settlement, Queensland, Belmore co., 220 m. W. by S. Brisbane.

Ashby-by-Partney, or **Ashby East,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 14½ m. SSE. Louth, 2 m. E. by N. Spilsby stn. P.<250.

Ashby-de-la-Launde, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., 11½ m. SSE. Lincoln, 2 m. W. Digby stn. P.<250.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (zush), par. and market-tn., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 9 m. NNW. Bosworth, with a stn. (**Ashby**) on the M. R.; with coal-mines and hosiery, hat and leather manufactures. Mary Queen of Scots was confined for a time in Ashby Castle, now a ruin. Market-day, S. Par. 6061 ac. P. 7700.

Ashby East. See **Ashby-by-Partney.**

Ashby Folville, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. SW. by S. Melton Mowbray, 3 m. SW. Great Dalby stn. P.<250.

Ashby Magna, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10 m. NNE. Rugby, 2 m. ESE. Broughton Astley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ashby Parva, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8½ m. N. by E. Rugby, 1 m. E. by N. Ullesthorpe stn. P.<250.

Ashby Puerorum, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 5 m. ENE. Horncastle, 10 m. S. Louth, P.O. P.<250.

Ashby St. Legers, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. SE. Rugby, 2 m. NW. Welton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ashby West, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 2 m. N. Horncastle, 10½ m. SSW. Louth. P.<500.

Ashby-with-Fenby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 6 m. S. by W. Great Grimsby, 2½ m. W. by S. Holton-le-Clay stn. P.<250.

Ashby-with-Oby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 12 m. ENE. Norwich. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Oby and Thurne**) P.<500.

Ashchurch, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2 m. E. by N. Tewkesbury, on the M. R.; 4274 ac. P.<750.

Ashcombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 6 m. W. by S. Exmouth, 4 m. E. Chudleigh stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ashcott, or **Ashcot,** formerly **Asheholt,** par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 3½ m. WSW. Glastonbury, on the M. R., PM.O. P.<750. See **Shapwick.**

Ashcroft, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 121° 30' W., 1278 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 204 m. from Vancouver.

Ashdod, place named in the O. T. See **Esdûd.**

Ashdon, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. NE. by E. Saffron Walden, 2 m. S. by W. Bartlow stn., PMT.O.; par. 4156 ac. P.<1000.

Ashdoth Pisgah, place named in O. T. See **Ayun Mûsa.**

Ashdown Forest, dist., Eng., in the E. Grinstead div. of Sussex, about 7 to 12 m. SW. by W. Tunbridge Wells. Highest point, 615 ft. See **Maresfield.**

Ashe, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. W. Basingstoke, 1½ m. ESE. Overton stn. P.<250.

Ashe, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the extreme NW.

Asheholt. See **Ashcott.**

Asheho, or **Ashekho,** in Manchu **Aichuku,** tn., Manchuria, 125 m. N. by E. Kirin, 30 m. S. of the Sungari. P. 30–40,000. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1869, p. 27.

Asheldham, or **Asheldon,** par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 8½ m. ESE. Maldon, 3 m. W. by N. Southminster stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ashen, or **Essе,** par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 12 m. N. Braintree, 1 m. S. by E. Stoke stn. P.<250.

Ashendon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 7 m. W. Aylesbury, 1 m. SE. Church Siding stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Dorton**) P.<500.

Asheville, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Buncombe co., 105 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state, situated amidst picturesque scenery in the gap of the Blue Ridge of the Appalachians, traversed by the French Broad R., with a mild and equable climate, hence a favourite resort and place of residence both in summer and winter. Alt. 2350 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54.3° F., Jan. 38.9°, July 72.4°. Mean rainfall, 40 in. P. (1880) 2600; (1890) 10,200.

Ashey (for **Nunwell**), stn., Eng., on Isle of Wight Central Rly., 2½ m. SSW. Ryde.

Ash Fell, a hill, Eng., Westmorland, div. and 10 m. SSE. Appleby.

Ashfield, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 6 m. NW. by N. Southampton, 2 m. SSE. Romsey stn.

Ashfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 12 m. N. by E. Ipswich, 5 m. W. Framlingham stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Thorpe**) P.<250.

Ashfield, place, Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 6 m. SE. Lurgan, 1½ m. N. Mullafernaghan stn., P.O.

Ashfield, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 5 m. S. Sydney. P. 11,700.

Ashfield, settlement, U.S., Montana, Dawson co., on the N. P. R., 164 m. WSW. of the NE. corner of the state.

Ashfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 25 m. NNW. Holyoke. P.<1500.

Ashfield Green, hamlet, Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 8 m. SW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds.

Ashfield Magna, or **Great,** par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 9 m. E. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. N. by E. Elmswell stn., P.O. (**Ashfield**). P.<500.

Ashford, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. E. by S. Buxton, 1 m. S. Longstone stn., PM.O. (**Ashford**). P.<750; eccles. par. (**A. in the Water with Sheldon**) P.<1000.

Ashford, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 1½ m. NW. by W. Barnstaple, on the N. side of the estuary of the Tawe, P.O. P.<250.

Ashford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Kent, A. div., on the Stour, 10½ m. NW. by W. Hythe, with stns. on the L. C. & D. R. and the SE. R.; contains works of the SE. R., and an important piano factory. Market-day, Tu. P. 10,700; parl. div. (A. or South) P. 67,800.

Ashford, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 2 m. E. Staines, with a stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Ashford, tnld., Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 3 m. NW. by N. Wicklow, PMT.O.; 77 ac. P.<250.

Ashford, hamlet, Ire., SW. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 19 m. ESE. Listowel. P.O.

Ashford, vil., New South Wales, Arrawatta co., 110 m. W. by N. Grafton. P.<1000.

Ashford Bowdler (baud'ler), par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 7½ m. NNE. Leominster, 1½ m. N. Woofferton Junction. P.<250.

Ashford Carbonell, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Teme, 20 m. W. by S. Kidderminster, 2½ m. S. by E. Ludlow, P.O. P.<500.

Ashford Street, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, div. and 6½ m. ENE. Tiverton, 2 m. SW. Burlescombe stn.

Ash Grove, tn., U.S., Missouri, Greene co., 115 m. SW. by S. Jefferson City, and 18 m. NW. by W. Springfield. P.<1500.

Ashie, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, 6 m. SSW. Inverness. Alt. 716 ft.

Ashikaga, tn., Japan, 64 m. NNW. Tokyo; great centre of trade in native cotton goods, mostly woven, however, from foreign yarns. Has a noted academy of Chinese learning. P. 13,900.

Ashill, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, div. and 8 m. E. Tiverton, 1½ m. SE. Uffculme stn.

Ashill, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 20 m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, 5½ m. SE. Swaffham, 2 m. S. by E. Holme Hale stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Ashill, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 8 m. SE. Taunton, 3 m. NW. Ilminster, P.O. P.<750.

Ashingdon, or **Ashington,** par., Eng., Essex div., 5½ m. N. by W. Southend, 2½ m. NNW. Rochford stn., the *Assandun* of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the place at which Canute finally defeated Edmund Ironside in 1016. The pronunciation Assandun was heard locally as late as 1867 (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 403). P.<250.

Ashington, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3 m. N. Yeovil. P.<250. See **Chilton Cantelo.**

Ashington and Sheepwash, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 4 m. ENE. Morpeth, on the N. E. R., PMT.O. P.<250.

Ashington with Buncton, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 9 m. NE. by E. Arundel, 5 m. SE. Pulborough stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ashinhurst, settlement, Queensland, Belyando co., 220 m. SW. Mackay, on the rly. running W. from Rockhampton.

Ashinoyu, famous sulphur springs, Japan, near Hakone, 42 m. SW. by W. Tokyo, in a deep valley. Alt. 2300 ft.

Ashio, or **Ashiwo,** tn., Japan, 68 m. N. by W. Tokyo, 10 m. WSW. Nikko; with the most productive copper-mines in Japan, employing electric motors. P. 6000.

Ashkabad (Arabic and Persian, 'abode of love'), improperly **Askabad,** cap. of Russian Trans-Caspian Terr., on the Trans-Caspian Rly., just S. of 38° N., 135 m. NW. by N. Meshed (Persia); a new Russian settlement founded since the annexation of the Turkoman terr., but now a flourishing place, containing barracks for 4000 soldiers. P. (including garrison) 11,000, chiefly Turkomans.

Ashkirk, par. and vil., Scot., Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, 3½ m. S. Selkirk, 4½ m. WNW. Hassendean stn., P.O.; 11,708 ac. P.<500.

Ashland, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 5 m. from Hartland. P.<1500.

Ashland, tn., U.S., Illinois, Cass co., 50 m. SSW. Peoria. P.<1500.

Ashland, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Boyd co., on the l. bk. of the R. Ohio, 110 m. ESE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P.<5000.

Ashland, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 22 m. WSW. Boston. P.<3000.

Ashland, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Saunders co., 27 m. SW. Omaha. P.<2000.

Ashland, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., on the Merrimack R., 34 m. N. by W. Concord. P.<1500.

Ashland, vil., U.S., Ohio, A. co., 55 m. SW. Cleveland. P.<4000.

Ashland, tn., U.S., Oregon, Jackson co., 78 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Ashland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 46 m. NE. Harrisburg, and 11 m. NW. Pottsville. P. 7300.

Ashland, vil., U.S., Virginia, Hanover co., 14 m. N. Richmond. P.<1500.

Ashland, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on Lake Superior, W. of 90° W.

Ashland, city, U.S., Wisconsin, A. co., at the head of Chaquamegon Bay, 60 m. E. by S. Duluth (Minn.). P. 10,000.

Ashland City, settlement, U.S., Tennessee, Cheatham co., on Cumberland R., 16 m. NW. by W. Nashville. P.<1500.

Ashleworth, or **Ashelworth,** par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, 4 m. N. by W. Gloucester, P.O. P.<500.

Ashley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Stockport, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., P.O. P.<500.

Ashley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6 m. W. by N. Winchester, 2 m. E. Horsebridge stn. P.<250.

Ashley, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 9 m. NNE. Bournemouth, 1½ m. W. Ringwood stn.

Ashley, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 15½ m. NNW. Wellingborough, with a stn. (**A. Weston**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<250.

Ashley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 9 m. SW. by W. Stoke-upon-Trent, 4 m. W. by N. Standon Bridge stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Ashley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Cirencester, 4½ m. N. Malmesbury stn. P.<250.

Ashley, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 20 m. N. by W. Christchurch.

Ashley, co., U.S., Arkansas, on S. frontier, and bounded on the W. by the Sabine and Ouachita rivers.

Ashley, vil., U.S., Illinois, Washington co., 59 m. ESE. St. Louis, Mo. P.<1500.

Ashley, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, M'Intosh co., 85 m. SE. Bismarck. P.<1500.

Ashley, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 18 m. SW. Scranton, 2 m. SSW. Wilkesbarre, with coal-mines and iron-works. P.<4000.

Ashley, vil., U.S., Utah, Uintah co., 124 m. E. by S. Salt Lake City. P.<1500.

Ashley-cum-Silverley, par., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 3½ m. SSE. Newmarket stn., P.O. (**Ashley**). P.<500.

Ashley Green, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3 m. from Berkhamsted, PM.O. P.<750.

Ashleyhay, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Belper Union. P.<250.

Ashley Hill, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. N. Bristol.

Ashley Walk, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 10 m. SSE. Salisbury, 4 m. E. Fordingbridge stn.; 8399 ac. P.<500.

Ashley River, riv., U.S., S. Carolina, flows SE. into Charleston harb.; extensive deposits of phosphatic rock on its banks.

Ashling, East and **West,** two tithings, Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. WNW. Chichester, 1½ m. NE. Bosham stn. West A. with P.O.

Ashmanhaugh, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 10 m. NE. by N. Norwich, 3 m. E. Coltishall stn. P.<250. See **Beeston.**

Ashmansworth, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7½ m. W. by S. Newbury, 3½ m. W. by S. Burghclere stn. P.<250.

Ashmansworthy, hamlet, Eng., Devon, Barnstaple div., 9½ m. SW. Bideford.

Ash Mill, place, Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 12 m. NW. by W. Tiverton, with a P.O.

Ashmore, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the N. border of the N. div., 16½ m. WSW. Salisbury, 6½ m. SSE. Semley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ashmore, small British isl., Indian Ocean.

Ashmunein, vil., Upper Egypt, a few miles from the l. bk. of the Nile, in about 27° 45′ N., with ruins of the ancient *Hermopolis Magna.*

Ash next Sandwich, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. W. Sandwich, PMT.O.; 7021 ac. P.<2500.

Asholt, or **Aisholt** (both pronounced ash'olt), par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6 m. W. by S. Bridgwater, 4½ m. E. Crowcombe stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ashop, riv., Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, trib. of the R. Derwent, which it joins on the r. bk.

Ashopton, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 10½ m. W. Sheffield.

Ashover, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 4 m. ENE. Matlock; with calcareous and fluor spar mines and manufactures of hosiery and lace, PMT.O.; par. 9564 ac. P. 2500.

Ashow, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 4 m. NNE. Warwick, 1½ m. SE. Kenilworth stn. P.<250.

Ash Parva, vil., Eng., Shropshire, Newport div., 9½ m. SW. Nantwich, with P.O.

Ashperton, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 9 m. E. by N. Hereford, on the G. W. R. P.<500. See **Stretton Grandison.**

Ashprington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 5 m. NW. Dartmouth, near the r. bk. of the Dart, 2½ m. SE. by S. Totnes stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ash Priors, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Taunton, ½ m. W. Bishops Lydeard stn. P.<250.

Ashraf, or **Ashref,** tn., Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 50 m. W. Astrabad, at the end of the sixteenth century the residence of Shah Abbas. P. (very mixed)<5000. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, p. 119.

Ashreigney (ash-ré'ni), or **Ringsash,** par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 13 m. SSE. Barnstaple, 3 m. SW. of S. Molton Rd. stn., P.O.; 5723 ac. P.<750.

Ash Street, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Southport.**

Ashta, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 80 m. W. by N. Bijápur. P. 11,400.

Ashta, tn., Central India, state of and 48 m. WSW. Bhopál. P. 6300.

Ashtabu'la, co., U.S., Ohio, in the extreme NE.

Ashtabula, vil., U.S., Ohio, A. co., 54 m. ENE. Cleveland, 3 m. from Lake Erie. P.<8300.

Ashtagrám, civil div., India, in the extreme S. of Mysore.

Ashtead, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 2 m. SW. Epsom, on the L. B. & S. C., and L. & SW. Rlys., PMT.O. P. 1500.

Ashted, eccles. par., Eng., in the NE. of Birmingham. P. 16,600.

Ashteroth Karnaim, place named in O. T. See **Tell Ashterah.**

Ashti, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Wardhá, 35 m. ENE. Amráoti. P. 6000.

Ashton, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Carleton, 23 m. by rail from Ottawa. P.<1500.

Ashton, Eng., Cheshire. See **Ashton-on-Mersey.**

Ashton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. E. by N. Chester, 1 m. S. by W. Mouldsworth stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ashton, Eng., Cornwall. See **Ashtown.**

Ashton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 7 m. SW. by S. Exeter, on the Teign and the G. W. R. P.<250.

Ashton, par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Eye.**

Ashton, part of par., NW. suburb of Preston. See **A.-on-Ribble** and **Lea.**

Ashton, hamlet, Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. E. by S. Stamford, 2 m. W. Helpstone stn.

Ashton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. SW. by W. Peterborough, 1 m. E. Oundle. P.<250. See **Oundle.**

Ashton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. S. Northampton, 1½ m. SSE. Roade stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ashton, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Glastonbury, 3½ m. SSW. Axbridge stn.

Ashton, watering-place, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the ct., 2½ m. W. Greenock, near Gourock stn.

Ashton, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., on Blackstone R., 9 m. N. Providence. P.<1500.

Ashton, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 100 m. ENE. Pierre. P.<1500.

Ashton, Long, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 2½ m. WSW. Bristol, P.O.; 4239 ac. P.<2500.

Ashton, Steeple, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 3½ m. E. by S. Trowbridge, PM.O. Par. P.<750; eccles. par. (**S. A. with Semington**) P.<1500.

Ashton Gate, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Bedminster par. P. 5800.

Ashton Hayes, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. E. by N. Chester. P.<750.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 4½ m. ENE. St. Helens, 1 m. SE. Bryn stn.; par. 6250 ac. P. 13,400.

Ashton Keynes (kēnz), par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 5 m. S. by E. Cirencester, 2 m. SSW. Cerney and A. K. stn., on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly., PM.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**A. K. with Leigh**) P.<1500.

Ashton-on-Mersey, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 5 m. SW. Manchester, with a stn. (**Sale and A.-on-M.**) on the L. & NW. R. P.<4500.

Ashton-on-Ribble, part of par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of Preston.

Ashton-under-Hill, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4 m. SW. by S. Evesham, on the M. R., P.O. P.<500. See **Beckford.**

Ashton-under-Lyne, parl. and mun. bor., market-tn., and par., Eng., cos. Lancaster and Cheshire, on the Tame, 6 m. E. Manchester. It is well placed for manufacturing industry, coal being plentiful, and canals from Manchester, Huddersfield, and Derbyshire meeting here, by which communication is established throughout the country; it has also stations on branch lines of L. & NW., M. S. & L., and L. & Y. Rlys. It has many collieries, extensive cotton manufactories (especially weaving), engineering works, &c. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Alt. 350 ft. Par. 9486 ac., P. 81,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 47,300; mun. bor. P. (1871) 37,400, (1891) 40,500.

Ashton West, par., 2 m. W. of Steeple A., PT.O. P.<500.

Ashton-with-Stodday, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. S. by W. Lancaster. P.<250.

Ashtown, or **Ashton,** hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 8½ m. E. by S. Penzance, 3½ m. W. Helston stn., P.O.

Ashuapmouchouan, or **Chamouchouan,** riv., Canada, Quebec, flows SE. and enters L. St. John S. of the Mistassini R.

Ashurada (Turkish, 'opposite'), Russian naval stn., on a small island in the SE. of the Caspian Sea, 30 m. WNW. Astrabad. Alt. —79 ft.; mean temp., yr. 63° F., Jan. 45.2°, Aug. 83.4°; mean rfall. (19 years), 17.2 in., Sept. to Jan. 9.8 in.

Ashurst, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, 4 m. W. Southampton, P.O.

Ashurst, par., Eng., Sussex, in the extreme NW. of the Lewes div., 9½ m. S. Horsham, 2 m. W. Henfield stn. P.<500.

Ashurst, par., Eng., on the S. border of Kent, Tunbridge div., on the Medway, 4 m. W. Tunbridge Wells, on the L. B. & S. C. R. P.<250.

Ashurst Wood, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead par., P.O.

Ash Vale, suburb of Aldershot, Eng., Hampshire, with stn. (**N. Camp and A. V.**), PMT.O.

Ashwanipi, or **Aswanipi,** lake, Canada, Labrador, in 52° N., crossed in the E. by 65° E., drained E. into the Grand R.

Ashwater, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 7 m. NNE. Launceston, on the L. & SW. R., P.O.; 8710 ac. P.<1000.

Ashwell, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the N. border of the Hitchin div., 16½ m. NE. Luton, 2½ m. W. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 4109 ac. P.<2000.

Ashwell, par., Eng., Rutland, 3 m. N. Oakham, on the M. R., PT.O. P.<250.

Ashwell Thorpe, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10

m. SW. Norwich, on the G. E. R. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. T. with Wreningham**) P.<1000.

Ashwick, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 5½ m. E. by N. Wells, 2 m. E. Binegar stn. P.<1000.

Ash Wicken, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 5 m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 2 m. N. by W. Winch stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Leziate**) P.<500.

Ashworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 3 m. W. Rochdale. P.<250.

Asia, the largest of the continents, is about five times as large as Europe, the smallest. Its **coast-line** is the most varied in outline except that of Europe, but it has comparatively few good natural harbours in the latitudes most frequented by shipping. Most of the small bays affording a good shelter are on the E. coast, a few in Annam, more in China, and on the W. side of the Sea of Japan, on the E. or S. side of the islands of Japan, and on some of the islands of the Eastern or Malay Archipelago. **Surface.**—The highland regions lie chiefly in the middle and towards the E., and in the southern penins. The extreme N. is one vast low plain, and this increases in extent from E. to W., spreading southwards in the W. through nearly 40° of lat. as far as the mountains in the N. of Persia and Afghanistan. The whole of Central Asia is a series of plateaux varying from 2000 to 20,000 ft. in height, enclosed and partly cut off from one another by mountains, the chief of which take their origin in an elevated and complicated region to the N. and NW. of India. From this centre the Himalayas proceed south-eastwards, the Karakorum Mts. for a shorter distance in the same direction; the Kuenlun Mts. proceed E. and slightly S.; the Tian-shan Mts. more towards the NE. The Himálayas (highest Mount Everest, 29,000 ft.) are the highest mountains in the world, having more than a score of peaks higher than the highest of the Andes. The **principal rivers** are the Yang-tse-kiang, Hwang-ho, Amur, Mekong, Iráwadi, Ganges, Indus, all flowing from the highland region in the middle E., SE., or S., into the Pacific and Indian oceans, the Ob, Yenisei, and Lena flowing N. into the Arctic Ocean, and the Tigris and Euphrates, which enter the Persian Gulf as one stream. In the interior, both on the high plains from which the encircling mountains cut off the supplies of rain, and in the plains of the W., between the Caspian Sea and the mountains, there are numerous rivers, which after a longer or shorter course dry up in sandy deserts, their water being partly absorbed by the porous soil, partly evaporated. Such rivers are, however, of the highest importance, since on their banks are found fertile oases, sometimes with large towns for their centre. The fresh-water **lakes** are comparatively few and small. The largest is Lake Baikal, which is less than half the area of the largest lakes of Africa and N. America, not quite twice the size of Lake Ladoga. On the other hand, there are large inland seas of salt or brackish water, besides an immense number of small salt lakes in the low-lying region adjoining Europe, S. of the Ural Mts., and other salt lakes elsewhere. The Caspian Sea is the largest sheet of inland water in the world. Next in size are the Sea of Aral and Lake Balkhash. Elsewhere among the salt lakes are Tengri Nur and Koko (or Kuku) Nor in Tibet, Urmia and Van on the Armenian tableland. From its more easterly position, A. has a **climate** subject to greater extremes of temperature than Europe. The mean temperature of the year is everywhere lower than in corresponding latitudes in the western continent, the mean temperature of January, the coldest month, relatively still lower, but the mean temperature of July, the hottest, everywhere higher, notwithstanding that on and near the E. coast the sea has a certain effect in moderating extremes. Owing to the great width from E. to W. of the land-mass to which it belongs, the coldest area in the world lies towards the NE. of this continent, and it is a fortunate thing for that part of A. which lies to the S. that the mountains intervene to shelter it from the cold winds that would otherwise sweep down on it from this area. The following particulars may serve for illustration.

Mean temperature, places in about 52°–54° N. :—

	Barrow-in-Furness.	Hamburg.	Barnaul (459 ft.).	Irkutsk (1536 ft.).	Nikolaevsk.
	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
Jan. . .	39.4°	33.1°	—0.9	—6.8°	—9.2°
July . .	59.6	63.4	68.6	65.9	63.6
Year . .	48.9	47.1	33.7	30.3	28.2

Places in about 40° N. :—

	Naples.	Samarkand (2379 ft.).	Peking.	Aomori.
	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
Jan. . .	47.7°	30.8°	23.4°	27.6°
July . .	76.5	81.9	79.3	69.4
Year . .	61.1	57.4	53.3	47.8

The **rainfall** is insufficient, not only in many parts of the interior, but also in the SW. (as far E. as the Indus valley), where the southerly winds of summer blow not over the ocean but over Africa, or both Africa and Arabia. On the other hand, in the monsoon region in the SE., where the winds blow in summer from the ocean, and especially in the tropical portion of it, the summer rains are very abundant. The region just referred to, including the whole area from India to the N. of China, together with the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and Japan, is that which contains the great mass of the Asiatic population. It comprises, according to the best estimates, seven-eighths of the inhabitants, although not much more than a quarter of the area. In the rest of A., the average density of the population is only about eight to the square mile, or about half that of Norway; the principal parts in which a greater density is found are the western skirts of the central tablelands and some districts in A. Minor. With regard to its **fauna,** A. is referred by Wallace to two great regions, the Palæarctic, embracing the whole of the continent N. and W. of India, and N. of an irregular line drawn through the S. of China, and the Oriental Region, embracing India, the Eastern Peninsula, the S. and SE. of China, and all the islands as far as a line drawn through the deep channel between Bali and Lombok, and through the straits and seas separating Celebes from Borneo and the Philippine Is., this line, known as 'Wallace's Line,' marking the boundary between the Oriental and Australian zoogeographical regions. In the Palæarctic Region the animals are the same as or similar to those of Europe, those S. of the Black Sea, the Caspian, the Elburz Mts., and the Hindu-Kush corresponding to those of the Mediterranean sub-region. In the Oriental Region the characteristic animals include the orang-utan or mias, the tiger, sun-bear, and honey-bear, the tapir, chevrotain, Indian elephant, the semnopithecus, nycticebus, and several peculiar prosimians, flying squirrels, &c. The great divisions of the **flora** correspond roughly with those of the fauna. Most of the **inhabitants** of A. belong to two types, the Mongolian and Caucasian—the former characterised among other things by yellow complexions without ruddy tinge, small almond-shaped obliquely set eyes, and high cheek-bones; the latter by a fair complexion usually with a ruddy tinge, low cheek bones, and round eyes set straight. Of the Mongolian type (most abundant in the E.) the Chinese are the most numerous representatives, as the Hindus are of the Caucasian. Each type is broken up into great groups, the languages of which are entirely distinct from each other, while the groups are themselves sub-divided into smaller groups, speaking allied languages. Among the races of the Mongolian type, the most important of the great groups are the Chinese and Anamese, the Finno-Tatars, inhabiting Siberia and Western A., and the Malays in the SE. Of those of the Caucasian type, the chief great linguistic groups are the Aryan (comprising Hindus and Iranians), and the Semitic (of which the Arabs are now the principal representatives). To this type belong also the majority of the inhabitants of the Caucasus (whence the name Caucasian). As regards religion, A. is remarkable as the cradle of all the great religions of the world—Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism; Zoroastrianism, Brahmanism, Buddhism; and three of these (the first three) arose among Semitic peoples, the others among Aryans. Brahmanism or Hinduism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism are now the prevailing religions, the first in India, to which it is confined, the second throughout the monsoon area except in India, the land of its birth, and the third in Western A., and partly in India and the Eastern Archipelago. See **Appendix,** p. 1, the articles on the different countries of A., and the article on **Continents.**

Asiago, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 23 m. N. Vicenza, cap. of the Sette Comuni. P.<6000.

Asia Minor, Anatolia, or **Anadoli,** an oblong penin. which forms the W. of Asia, extending between 36° and 42° N. to 26° and 41° E., having E. Transcaucasia, the Armenian vilayet of Erzerum, Kurdistan, and the Syrian vilayet of Haleb or Aleppo, S. the Mediterranean, W. the Ægean Sea, and N. the Sea of Marmora and Black Sea. Greatest length about 750 m., greatest width 410 m. The penin. consists mostly of a tableland, the greater part of which is upwards of 3000 ft. in height, but the tableland is partly bordered, partly traversed by mountain-ranges, and here and there studded with isolated cones (extinct volcanoes). The highest chains meet in the S., where the Taurus range (mean height, 9800 ft.) has only one passage, the narrow gorge of the Cilician Gates, leading through it from the tableland to the plain of Adana. To the N. of this range the extinct volcano of Erjias Dagh (ancient *Argæus*) rises to the height of 13,000 ft. In the NW. of the penin., to the SE. of Brussa, the Keshish Dagh (ancient *Olympus*) attains the height of 8300 ft. The surface is for the most part arid, and in great part desert. Even the largest rivers, the Kizil-Irmak, and Sakaria flowing into the Black Sea, the Gediz-chai and the Menderes into the Ægean Sea, and the Seihun and Jihun into the E. of the Mediterranean, are too shallow for navigation

except for short distances. The principal valleys are those traversed by the last four of these rivers, and by the Küchük (little) Menderes, whose valley lies between those of the Menderes and Gediz-chai. The broad and fertile valley watered by the Seihun and Jihun is called the plain of Adana. The tableland contains several areas of inland drainage, the rivers ending in large salt lakes. Lake Tuz-göl, the largest, is 50 m. by 15 m., and 2525 ft. above the sea. Its water contains 32 per cent. of saline matter. There are also several large freshwater lakes—Beishehr, Egerdir, and Soghla in the S.; Maniyas, Abullonia, and Isnik in the NW. The coasts are bold and present many fine inlets. These are the Gulfs of Adalia and Makri, on the S.; those of Symi, Kos, Scala-Nova, Smyrna, and Adramyti on the W., and Ismid and the Injir Liman on the N. coast (Sea of Marmora). The minerals comprise copper [**Arghana**], silver [**Gümüshkhane, Denek, Akdagh-maden**], lead [**Bereketlimaden**], and iron ores, alum, nitre, and rock-salt; but mining is carried on only to a small extent. The climate of A. M. has been celebrated for excellence in all ages [**Smyrna, Scutari, Brussa, Samsun, Trebizond, Brussa**]. The mountains are covered with forests of oaks, beeches, planes, and ash. The flora is very beautiful, and evergreens, myrtle, bay, laurel, and holly abound. Sheep, goats, and horses are of excellent breeds. Manufactures leather, carpets, cotton and woollen stuffs. Exports raisins and figs, produced principally in the western valleys, cotton, a rapidly increasing product of the Adana valley as well as the western valleys, valonia (a forest product), opium (a product of the tableland), excellent barley, liquorice, wool and mohair (hair of the Angora goat), carpets, sponges, chrome ore, and meerschaum clay. Smyrna, Trebizond, and Brussa are the principal seats of commerce. Railways lead from Smyrna up all the three principal western valleys, the northernmost at present terminating at Alashehr; one in the NW. from Scutari to Ismid, and thence to the valley of the Sakaria and up that valley and that of one of its tribs. past Angora, this railway being intended ultimately to lead to Bagdad; and one in the SE. from the port of Mersina to the town of Adana. Another was constructed in the NW. from Mudania on the Injir Liman to beyond Brussa, but was rendered unfit for use by the weather before it was opened. This railway is now (1893) being restored. The name *Anatolia* (from the Greek, meaning 'land of the rising sun') was given to the country under the Byzantine emperors, and is retained under the form of Anadoli by the modern Turks. Ruins scattered over almost every portion of its surface attest its former wealth and prosperity. The present population consists mainly of Ottoman Turks; the other people are Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Kurds, wandering Arabs, and a few Zingari or gypsies. The *Asia* of the N. T. refers to a Roman prov. which embraced the W. part of the penin. of A. M., and of which Ephesus was the capital. Area about 159,000 sq. m. P. about 8,500,000. See **Turkish Empire.**

Asientos de Ibarra, mining-tn., Mexico, Aguas Calientes, 14 m. SSE. Zacatecas.

Asif, Berber, 'river.'

Asigliano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, dist. Vercelli. P. <4000.

Asinalunga, Italy, Tuscany. See **Sinalunga.**

Asinara, Isola dell, isl., Italy, off the NW. ct. of Sardinia, crossed in the S. by 41° N.

Asirgarh, strong fortress, Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Nimár, 87 m. SSE. Indore, on a spur of the Sátpura range, 850 ft. above its base, 2280 ft. above sea-level. P. 2500.

Asjer, or **Asgar,** an elevated region in the Sahara, to the W. of southern Fezzan. Alt. 4000–5500 ft.

Ask, or **Asek,** tn., Persia, Mazanderan, at the SE. foot of Mount Demavend, in a nook shut in by its spurs. Alt. about 5900 ft.

Aska, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 28 m. WNW. Ganjam. P. <5000.

Askabad, or **Askhabad.** See **Ashkabad.**

Askalân, vil., on the ct. of Palestine, *Ascalon* in the O. T., 31° 40′ N., 34° 33′ E., 12½ m. NNE. Ghuzzeh (ancient *Gasa*).

Askam. See **Askham.**

Askamore, vil., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, W. of Gorey, with P.O.

Aske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 2 m. N. Richmond. P. <250.

Askeaton, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 15 m. W. by S. Limerick, on the Limerick and Foynes Rly., PMT.O. Par. 6478 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <1000.

Askern, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 6½ m. N. Doncaster, 3 m. NNW. **A. Junction,** on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Askersund, tn., Sweden, prov. Örebro, on the N. side of Lake Wetter (Vettern), 30 m. SSW. Örebro. P. <2000.

Askerswell, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10 m. W. by N. Dorchester, 1½ m. S. by E. Powerstock stn., P.O. P. <250.

Askerton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 12½ m. NE. Carlisle, 5½ m. WNW. Gilsland stn.; 11,302 ac. P. <500.

Askham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10 m. E. by S. Worksop, 3 m. N. by W. Tuxford stn. P. <250.

Askham, par., Eng., Westmorland, in the N. of the Appleby div., 4½ m. S. Penrith, 2 m. SW. Clifton and Lowther stn., P.O.; 4484 ac. P. <750.

Askham, or **Askam (-in-Furness),** part of eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 6 m. N. Barrow, on the Furness Rly., with deposits of red hematite. See **Ireleth.**

Askham Bryan, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 3½ m. SW. by W. York, 1½ m. NNW. Copmanthorpe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Askham Richard, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. WSW. York, 2 m. WNW. Copmanthorpe stn. P. <250.

Askja, the largest volcanic crater in Iceland, crossed about the middle by 65° N., 17° W. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, pp. 471–83, map (about 1 : 2,000,000), p. 512; *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1885, pp. 613–26.

Asknish, Scot., Argyllshire, 13 m. S. by W. Oban, on Loch Melfort.

Askö, small isl., Denmark, in the bay on the N. of Laaland. **2.** An isl., Norway, off the W. ct., to the NW. of Bergen.

Askold, small isl., Siberia, at the E. of the entrance to Ussuri Bay, about 32 m. SE. Vladivostok. Mean temp. (10 yrs. 1875–85), yr. 40.2° F., Jan. 10.3°, Aug. 69°.

Asko'le, vil., Kashmir, Baltistan, in the upper valley of the Shigar, near E. end Biafo glacier, 122 m. NNE. Srinagar.

Askrigg, par. Eng., Yorkshire, in the SW. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, on the Ure, 15½ m. WSW. Richmond, on the NE. R. **A. Common,** an upland tract to the N., between the Swale and Ure; height 1853 ft. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 4914 ac. P. <750.

Askwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 9½ m. N. Bradford, 1½ m. NE. by N. Burley stn. P. <250.

Askyz, vil., En. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, dist. and 108 m. SW. of Minusinsk, at confluence of A. with Abakan. Centre for Tartar administration. P. <500.

Aslackby (e'zel-bi), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 11½ m. ESE. Grantham, 2½ m. NW. Rippingale stn., P.O.; 4078 ac. P. <500.

Aslacton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12½ m. SSW. Norwich, 2 m. N. Tivetshall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Aslocton, or **Aslacton,** par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9 m. SW. by S. Newark, on the G. N. R., P.O.; birthplace of Archbishop Cranmer (1489). P. <500. See **Scarrington.**

Asluj, site, Palestine, probably the *Ziklag* of the O. T., 31° 3′ N., 34° 45′ E., 14 m. S. by W. Beersheba.

Asmar, tn. and small independent state in Kafiristan, on the Kunar or lower Chitral R., to the NE. of Jalálábád, Afghanistan.

Asmara, tn., Abyssinia, 47 m. SW. by W. Massaua. Alt. 7535 ft.

Asnières, a suburb of Paris, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 5 m. NW. by N. Notre Dame; favourite boating resort. P. 19,100.

Aso, riv., Italy. See **Pedaso** (tn.).

Asola, tn., Italy, Lombardy, on the Chiese, prov. and 19 m. WNW. Mantua. P. 6000.

Asolo, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 18 m. NW. by W. Treviso, at the base of a hill 1025 ft. high, a place with numerous beautiful country-seats. Residence of Browning at the time of publication of his poem of *Asolando*. P. 5500.

Asotin, vil., U.S., Washington, A. co. (SE. corner of the state), on the Snake R. (E. frontier), 64 m. ENE. Walla Walla. P. <1500.

Asoyama, volc., in middle of Kiushiu I., Japan. Alt. 5000 ft.

Aspall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 12½ m. N. Ipswich, 6 m. S. by E. Eye stn. P. <250.

Aspang, vil., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 18 m. SSW. Wiener-Neustad. P. <1500.

Aspatria and Brayton, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Eskdale div., 7½ m. ENE. Maryport, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., with coal-mines and an agricultural college, PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. 3000.

Aspe, tn., Spain, prov. Alicante, 15 m. W. Alicante, in the midst of land irrigated by the waters of the Vinalapo. P. 7300.

Aspe, Gave d', a Pyrenean torrent, 30 m. long, flowing N. from the **Col de Somport** (5380 ft. high), in 0° 31′ W., which connects this valley with that of the Aragon in Spain, to Oloron. See **Oloron.**

Aspeden. See **Aspenden.**

Aspen, city, U.S., Colorado, Pitkin co., 104 m. WSW. Denver, and 28 m. W. by S. Leadville, with important silver-mines. P. (1880) <500; (1890) 5100.

Aspen, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 18 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state, on the U. P. R. R. Alt. 7405 ft. (R. R.). P. <1500.

Aspenden, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 10 m. N. by E. Hertford, ½ m. SW. Buntingford stn., P.O. P. <750.

Asper, vil., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 5½ m. NNE. Oudenarde. P. <5000.

Asperen, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Linge, 14 m. S. Utrecht. P. <2000.

Asperg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 8½ m. NNW. Stuttgart, overlooked by a hill 1300 ft. high, crowned by a strong-hold and state prison. P. <3000.

Aspern, or **Asparn,** vil., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 4 m. E. Vienna, in a plain to the N. of the Danube, containing also the village of Esslingen, scene of a sanguinary battle in which the Austrians under Prince Charles were defeated by Napoleon, May 21–2, 1809. P. <2000.

Aspet, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 34 m. E. by S. Bagnères de Bigorre, arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. St. Gaudens. Alt. 1375 ft. P. <2000.

Asphodel, or **Westwood,** tn., Canada, Ontario, co. Peterborough, 3 m. from Hastings. P. <1500.

Aspinwall, Colombia. See **Colon.**

Aspiring, mt., Southern Alps, New Zealand, to the W. of Lake Wanaka, in 44° 20′ S. Alt. 9940 ft.

Aspley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Ullenhall.**

Aspley, Guise (gaiz), and **Heath,** two adjoining pars., Eng., co. and 11 m. SW. Bedford, 1½ m. E. by S. Woburn Sand stn. Deposits of fullers' earth on A. Heath. PMT.O. (A. Guise). P. <1500; (A. Heath) P. <500.

Aspraspetia (ancient *Anticyra*), vil., Greece, Phthiotis and Phocis, at the head of a bay on the N. side of the Gulf of Corinth, 49 m. E. by N. Patras. P. <2000.

Asprières, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, 43 m. N. Albi, 8 m. SE. by E. Figeac; zinc and lead mines; silver-lead mines near. P. <2000.

Asprokavos, or **Bianco, Cape,** Greece, in the extreme S. of Corfu I.

Aspromonte, range of mts., Italy. See **Apennines, E.**

Aspropotamo ('white river'), the ancient *Acheloos,* the longest river in Greece, nomos Acarnania and Ætolia, flows on the whole S., and finally turns W. into the Ionian Sea a little to the N. of the mouth of the Gulf of Patras. Length 115 m.; not navigable.

Aspull, par., Eng., Lancashire, West Houghton div., 2½ m. NE. Wigan, with coal-mines, P.O. (**A. Moor**). P. 9000.

Aspy Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 46° 55′ N.

Assab, bay and vil., on the N. shore of the bay, E. Africa, on the Danakil ct. of the Red Sea, in 13° N., annexed by Italy in 1882. The coast here is without vegetation. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1885, pp. 111–16, map, p. 136. Mean temp. (1 yr. 1882), yr. 86.1° F., Jan. 79.3°, Aug. 93.4°.

Assahan, coalfield, Dutch Borneo, 28 m. E. Banjermassin.

Assahan, vil., Straits Settlements, 28 m. NE. by E. Malacca.

Assahan, riv., Sumatra, formed by several streams (one being the outlet of Lake Toba), which unite at a great waterfall, flows E. into the Strait of Malacca, in about 3° N.

Assahan, inland vil., on A. River, Sumatra.

Assal, salt lake, E. Africa. See **Asal.**

Assala, a large village in the S. of Arabia, 21 m. NE. Aden.

Assam, chief commissionership, in the extreme NE. of India. The prov. consists of three parts; in the N., that part of the valley of the Brahmaputra which runs from E. to W. to the S. of the Himálayas, the hill-region to the S. of that valley, and the part of the valley of the Surmá which lies to the S. of that again. Its subdivisions are given in the following table:—

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Population (in Thousands). 1881.	1891.	Per sq. m. 1891.	Increase per Cent.
Cachar Plains	2,472	294	368	149	25
Sylhet	5,414	1,969	2,155	398	9·4
Surmá Valley	7,886	2,263	2,522	319	11
Goálpára	3,954	446	452	114	1·4
Kámrúp	3,660	645	634	173	1·7
Darrang	3,418	273	308	90	12
Nowgong	3,258	311	344	106	10·8
Sibságar	2,855	370	457	160	23
Lakhimpur	3,724	180	254	68	41
Brahmaputra Valley	20,869	2,225	2,450	117	10
North Cachar	1,728	20	19	10	5·8
Gáro Hills	3,270	110	122	37	11
Khásiand Jaintiá Hills	6,041	169	198	33	17
Nágá Hills	5,710	94	123	21	30
North Lushai	3,500	...	44[1]	12	...
Hill Districts	20,249	393	505	25	28
Total	49,004	4,881	5,477	112	12·2

[1] Mainly estimated.

For religions, see **India,** table. The whole prov. is less densely peopled than any other part of India situated immediately to the S. of the Himálayas. The most sparsely peopled part of all is the hill country in the middle. The Brahmaputra valley, in Assam, notwithstanding the fact that it communicates freely at its mouth with the valley of the Ganges, has had in a great measure a separate history from the rest of India. This is to be ascribed to its narrowness and the peculiarities of its situation in other respects. The valley is upwards of 400 m. long, but only from 25 to 100 m. wide, the higher width being attained only at the mouth. Of this width the Brahmaputra alone, with the area of dense grassy jungle incapable of cultivation on its banks, occupies a space from 6 to 20 m. wide, and the inhabitants of the fertile plains were thus restricted to narrow limits, exposed to incursions from hill tribes on both sides, as well as to invaders across the passes on the E. and SE. These seem to have been the chief causes that kept down the destiny of population in former times. The Ahams, the inhabitants who gave name to this valley, a name afterwards extended to the whole prov., entered it from the E., apparently in the thirteenth century, but they had to maintain an almost constant struggle against Mohammedans in the W., who were ever trying to annex the prov. to Bengal. These attempts were unsuccessful, and it was from the kingdom of Burma that the valley was ultimately acquired by the British in 1826. The Goálpárá dist. had previously become British with Bengal in 1765. The hill, or rather mountain, tract to the S. of the Brahmaputra valley is made up of a number of ridges and plateaux separated by deep valleys. The plains to the S. form the most thickly-peopled part of the whole prov. That of **Sylhet,** in the W., is similar in character to the neighbouring plains of Bengal—a region of countless rivers flowing along ridges, with gently curving hollows (locally called *hâors*) between them. The **Cachar** valley is narrower, and has numerous long minor valleys opening into it from the Lushái hills on the S., that is, from the region in which a succession of mountain chains, trending N. and S., separate Bengal from Burma. The hill tracts and southern valleys were brought under British rule at different dates, mostly after the annexation of the Brahmaputra valley. Under British rule the whole prov has been rapidly increasing in population, largely in consequence of the rapid spread of tea-cultivation, first tried in northern Assam in 1835. The tea-plant had already, in 1823, been discovered growing wild in the prov. The labourers on the European tea plantations are mostly coolies, introduced from the crowded dists. of western Bengal, and working under contracts for a term of years. The introduction of these coolies is under the close supervision of the Government to prevent abuses. The ordinary crops of the natives are similar to those of Bengal. Dense forests of tropical evergreens cover nearly all the mountainous and hilly tracts of the prov., but the forest products are as yet comparatively small in amount, the working of the forests being nearly confined to the dists. of Kámrúp and Goálpárá, at the mouth of the Brahmaputra valley. The principal forest product is rubber, obtained from the *Ficus elastica.* The chief hard-wood tree is the sál (*Shorea robusta*), but others, including the sisu, or sissoo, abound. The lacquer tree of Japan is said to be found growing freely. Among minerals, the most important is coal, which is of exceptional quality, forming a good steam-coal. It is at present worked only in the Mákúm coal-field, which is connected by a short railway with the river-port of Dibrugarh, but the coal is said to extend along the foot of the Nágá Hills for over 100 m. Petroleum is also found in abundance, and is now worked. Iron ore is plentiful, and is worked to some extent by native methods. Immense beds of limestone exist on the S. side of the hills, and have been a source of supply for Bengal from time immemorial. There are only a few short railways in Assam unconnected with the general railway system of India, but a line is now being constructed from the Dibrugarh to the port of Chittagong in Bengal, and from this line it is intended to have a branch to Chandpur on the Meghná. The towns of Assam are for the most part merely groups of agricultural villages, and none of them had at last census as many as 20,000 inhabitants. The seat of administration of the prov. is Shillong, on a tableland of the Khási Hills, nearly 5000 ft. high. It is now connected by a well-made road with Gauhátí, on the Brahmaputra, the old capital of the prov.

Assametquagan, rly. stn., Canada, Quebec, Bonaventure co., on the Matapedia R., 18 m. WNW. of the head of Chaleur Bay.

Assawad, oasis, Sahara. See **Asawad.**

Assaye, vil., India, in the NW. of Haidarábád, 46 m. NE. by E. Aurangábád; scene of the victory of Gen. Wellesley (Duke of Wellington) over the Maráthás, Sept. 23, 1803.

Assche-les-Bruxelles, manufacturing vil., Belgium, Brabant, 8 m. NW. by W. Brussels. P. 7000.

Asse, riv., France. See **Alpes, Basses.**

Asse Jiriba, vil., Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, 48 m. SSE. Tunis.

Assel, par., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 24 m. WNW. Hamburg. P. <3000.

Asselby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div.,

3½ m. NW. by N. Goole, 2 m. W. Howden stn., on the Hull and Barnsley Rly. P.<250.

Asseln, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 5 m. E. by N. Dortmund, coal-mines. P.<3000.

Assen, tn., Holland, cap., prov. Drenthe, 15½ m. S. Groningen. P. (comm.) 9200.

Assendelft, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 8 m. NE. Haarlem. P.<4000.

Assendon. See **Assenton.**

Assenede, vil., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. N. Ghent. P.<5000.

Assenheim, tn., Ger., grand-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m. ENE. Homburg, on the l. bk. of the Nidda. P.<2000.

Assens, small tn. and seapt., on the Little Belt, W. ct. of Fyen I., Denmark. P.<5000.

Assens, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 6 m. N. Lausanne. P.<500.

Assenton, or **Assendon,** place, Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 7 m. N. by E. Reading, 2 m. NNW. Henley, P.O.

Asserby, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 12 m. SE. by E. Louth, 3½ m. ENE. Alford stn.

Assesse, comm., Belgium, prov. and 9 m. SE. Namur, with quarries of good marble. P.<2000.

Assin, inland dist. of Gold Coast colony, Upper Guinea, W. of 1° W., S. of 6° N.

Assington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 15 m. W. by S. Ipswich, 4 m. ESE. Sudbury stn., P.O. P.<750.

Assini, or **Assinie,** vil., on the Ivory Coast, Upper Guinea, in about 3° 17′ W., a French trading stn. Mean temp. (3 yrs. 1847–48, 57–58, 63) 82.8° F.

Assiniboia, one of the three dists. forming the govt. of the NW. Terrs. of Canada, situated on the S. frontier of the Dominion between Manitoba and Alberta. Its NE. half belongs to what is called the second prairie steppe, average alt. about 1600 ft.; the SW. half to the third prairie steppe, alt. above 2000 ft. The boundary between the two, formed in the S. by the Grand Coteau du Missouri, begins on the S. frontier in about 104° W., and runs northwestwards. The NE. section contains many tracts well suited for tillage, above all in the valley of the Qu' Appelle R.; the higher steppe to the SW., which contains the greater part of the S. Saskatchewan R. included in the dist., is better suited for stock-rearing. Outcrops of coal occur on the Souris R., near the U.S. frontier, in the Wood Mts. further W. (106°–107° W.), on the White Mud R., between about 108° and 109° W. (also near the frontier), and near Medicine Hat. Natural gas occurs at Medicine Hat and at Langevin, the latter close to the W. frontier. The cap., Regina, is the seat of the general legislature for the NW. Terrs. Area about 95,000 sq. m. P. (1891) 30,400. See also **North-West Territories** (Canada) and **Assiniboine.**

Assiniboine, riv., Canada, rises in the SE. of Saskatchewan dist. and flows SE. through Assiniboia into Manitoba, then E. to the Red R. of the North, which it joins at Winnipeg. Length about 600 m.; navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Fort Ellice, near the W. frontier of Manitoba. It takes its name from the **A.** or **Stone Indians,** a branch of the Sioux family, which gives its name also to the dist. of Assiniboia, and is settled both in the neighbourhood of this valley and in the Rocky Mts.

Assisi, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 12 m. E. by S. Perugia; native place of St. Francis, founder of the Franciscan order. P.<4000.

Assmannshausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 16 m. W. Mainz; noted for its wines. P.<2000.

Asson, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 13 m. SSE. Pau; iron-mines near. P.<2000.

Assoro, comm., Sicily, prov. Catania, 22 m. ENE. Caltanissetta. P.<4000.

Assos, small seapt., Greece, on the NW. ct. of Cephalonia I. P.<2000.

Assu, tn., Brazil, Rio Grande do Norte, on the Rio A., 210 m. NW. Pernambuco.

Assuan, Assouan, Aswan, or **Es-suan,** tn., Upper Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Nile, just below the 'first cataracts' (rapids), in 24° 5′ 23″ N. (Nouet). It is the ancient *Syene,* which gives the name of syenite to a variety of granite quarried in the neighbourhood, largely used in building by the Pharaohs of the eighteenth dynasty. Opposite A. is the beautiful island of *Elephantine* (the Jeziret-ez-Zaher, or 'flowery isle' of the Arabs), a large mound on which marks the site of numerous remains of antiquity, now all destroyed. The island of *Philæ,* 6 m. to the S. above the cataracts, is still covered with remains of temples, obelisks, and other ancient structures.

Assumption, small isl. in Indian Ocean, S. of Aldabra, a dependency of Mauritius.

Assumption, Paraguay. See **Asuncion.**

Assumption, vil., U.S., Illinois, Christian co., 38 m. SE. by E. Springfield. P.<1500.

Assumption, par., U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., crossed by 30° N. and 91° W., bounded on the W. by Grand Lake.

Assunguy, Ger. colony, Brazil, Parana, 430 m. WSW. Rio de Janeiro.

Assynt, par., Scot., in the W. of Sutherland. The church and hamlet (with P.O.) are at the head (SE. end) of Loch A; par. 110,111 ac. P.<3000.

Assynt, Loch, lake, Scot., Sutherland, 8½ m. W. by S. of the head of Loch Shin, 6⅝ m. long by ⅛–⅝ m. wide; in places more than 600 ft. deep; drained W. into the Minch Alt. 215 ft.

Astakos, tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, on the W. ct., 22 m. NW. by W. Mesolonghi. P.<2000.

Astaninskaya, vil., Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 45 m. SE. by E. Tyumen.

Astara, tn., Trans-Caucasia, govt. Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and on the Persian frontier; considerable export trade.

Astbury, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Cheshire, Macclesfield div., 9 m. ENE. Crewe, and 2 m. SW. Congleton, P.O. P.<1000.

Astee, or **Asdee,** tnld., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 6½ m. SSW. Kilrush, P.O.; 1304 ac. P.<500.

Asten, comm., Holland, N. Brabant, 30 m. ESE. Tilburg. P.<4000.

Asterabad, Persia. See **Astrabad.**

Asterby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 6½ m. SW. Louth, 2 m. SE. Donington-on-Bain stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Goulceby**) P.<500.

Asterleigh, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock Union. P.<250.

Asthall, par. and vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Windrush, 10½ m. W. by S. Woodstock, 4½ m. W. by N. Witney. P.<500; eccles. par. (**A. with Asthalleigh**) P.<500.

Asthalleigh, part of eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Asthall.**

Asti, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Borbore, just above its confluence with the Tanaro, prov. and 21 m. W. Alessandria; noted for its wine; birthplace of the poet Alfieri (1749).

Astley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh div., 5½ m. S. by W. Bolton, on the Bridgwater Canal, 2 m. N. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R.; coal-mines, PM.O. P.<3000.

Astley, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 5 m. NE. by N. Shrewsbury, 1 m. SE. Hadnall stn., P.O. P.<250.

Astley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 7 m. N. by W. Coventry, 2 m. E. Arley and Fillongley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Astley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 6½ m. SSW. Kidderminster, 4 m. WSW. Hartlebury Junction, P.O. (**A. Cross**). P.<1000.

Astley Abbotts, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. NW. by N. Kidderminster, 2½ m. N. Bridgnorth. P.<750.

Astley Bridge, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., near Bolton-le-Moors, PMT.O. P. 6200.

Aston, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., 66 m. SW. by W. Quebec.

Aston (by Budworth), par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3 m. NNE. Northwich. P.<500.

Aston (by Sutton), par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 7 m. WNW. Northwich, 1½ m. SE. Sutton Weaver stn. P.<500.

Aston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 11 m. W. by S. Sheffield. P.<250.

Aston (on Trent), par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. SE. by S. Derby, 1½ m. NE. Weston-on-Trent stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Aston, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 9 m. N. by W. Leominster, 4 m. SW. by W. Ludlow stn. P.<250.

Aston, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Beane, 7 m. NNW. Hertford, 2 m. NE. Knebworth stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Aston, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, Forden Union. P.<250.

Aston and Cote, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 11 m. W. Oxford, 3 m. SE. Bampton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Aston(-on-Clun), vil., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 19 m. ESE. Newtown, 1 m. W. Broome stn., PMT.O.

Aston, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 3 m. SE. by E. Oswestry. See **Uppington.**

Aston, tp., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Newcastle-under-Lyme, close to Pipe Gate stn.

Aston, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4½ m. N. by W. Stafford, 2 m. S. by E. Stone Junction, P.O. (**A. with Burston**). P.<750.

Aston, par., Eng., Warwickshire, partly in parl. bor. of Birmingham, on the L. & NW. R.; 14,074 ac. P. 249,300.

Aston, Little, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 5 m. E. by N. Walsall, 1½ m. W. Blake Street stn. P.<500.

Aston, Middle, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 2 m. NW. Heyford rly. stn., 7½ m. N. by E. Woodstock. P.<250.

Aston, North, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Cherwell, 7½ m. S. by E. Banbury, 1½ m. WNW. Somerton stn. P.<500.

Aston, White Ladies. See **White Ladies Aston.**

Aston Abbots, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. NNE. Aylesbury, 3 m. NW. Marston Gate stn., P.O. P.<500.

Aston Blank, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 11½ m. E. by S. Cheltenham, 2½ m. WSW. Bourton-on-the-Water stn. P.<500.

Aston Botterell, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13½ m. WNW. Kidderminster. P.<250.

Aston Brook, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, A. par. P. 13,300.

Aston Cantlow, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 5 m. NW. Stratford-on-Avon, 1 m. NE. Great Alne stn., P.O.; 4894 ac. P.<1000.

Aston Clinton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. E. by S. Aylesbury, 3 m. S. by W. Marston Gate stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Aston Cross, place, Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3 m. ENE. Tewkesbury, with P.O.

Aston Eyre, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15½ m. SE. Shrewsbury, 4 m. W. by N. Bridgnorth. P.<250. See **Morville.**

Aston Flamville, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 7½ m. SSE. Bosworth, 2½ m. E. by S. Hinckley stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. F. with Burbage**) P.<2000.

Aston Grange, par., Eng., Cheshire, Runcorn Union. P.<250.

Aston Heath, hamlet, Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. SW. by S. Nantwich, 1 m. E. Wrenbury stn., PMT.O.

Aston Ingham, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5½ m. E. Ross, 2 m. W. Newent. P.<500.

Aston-juxta-Mondrum, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3½ m. N. Nantwich. P.<250.

Aston-le-Walls, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 15½ m. S. Rugby, 2 m. WSW. Byfield stn. P.<250.

Aston Magna, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 11 m. ESE. Evesham, 1 m. S. Blockley stn. P.<250.

Aston Manor, parl. bor., Eng., Warwickshire, NE. Birmingham. P. 68,600.

Aston Rowant, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 14½ m. ESE. Oxford, on the G. W. R. P.<750.

Aston Sandford, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. SW. by W. Aylesbury, 3 m. NNW. Bledlow stn. P.<250.

Aston Somerville, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3½ m. S. by E. Evesham, 2 m. SE. Hinton stn. P.<250.

Aston-sub-Edge, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 7 m. E. by S. Evesham, 2 m. NW. Campden stn. P.<250.

Aston Tirrold, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. SE. by S. Abingdon, 2½ m. E. by S. Upton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Aston Upthorpe, par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Upton.**

Aston with Aughton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5 m. SSE. Rotherham, 1½ m. E. Woodhouse Mill stn. The poet Mason was rector of this par. PMT.O. P.<3000.

Astor, garrison tn., India, Kashmír, 85 m. N. Srínagar; with fortress crowning a height precipitous on three sides.

Astorga, tn., Spain, prov. Leon, 30 m. WSW. Leon; the ancient capital of the Astures, with a cathedral of the 15th century. Alt. 2900 ft. P. 5300.

Astoria, tn., U.S., Illinois, Fulton co., 43 m. NW. by W. Springfield. P.<1500.

Astoria, city, U.S., Oregon, Clatsop co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia, 8 m. ESE. of the mouth of the river (Adam's Point). Mean rainfall (23 yrs.) 76.48 in. P.<6100.

Astove, small isl. in the Indian Ocean, N. of Madagascar, SE. of Aldabra, a dependency of Mauritius.

Astrabad, or **Asterabad,** a walled tn., Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 100 m. E. by N. Barfrush, 23 m. E. of **A. Bay,** in the SE. corner of the Caspian Sea. See **Ashurada.**

Astrakhan, a govt. of European Russia, on the Lower Volga, has Saratov and Samara in N., Don Cossacks in W., and the terr. of the Bukéev Horde in the E. With the exception of the low hills along the course of the Volga in the NW., it is flat and consists of sandy deserts, large parts of which are below the level of the ocean, and gradually slope to the Caspian Sea (85 ft. below the level of the Black Sea). They are intersected by many old beds of the Volga, and covered with hundreds of brackish lakes, from which salt is extracted to the amount of about 150,000 tons every year (Elton and Baskunchak, now connected by rail with the Volga, being the most important). Gypsum, rock-salt, and grinding-stones are extracted from the hills. Climate continental, very hot in summer and cold in winter (average temp., yr. 49° F., Jan. 19°, July 78°; yearly rainfall, 6.1 in.). Only the delta and the banks of the Volga have a settled population, chiefly Russian. The Russians make about 60 per cent. of the population, the remainder being Kirghizes (23 per cent.), Kalmucks (14 per cent.), Tatars (4 per cent.), Armenians, Turkomans, a few Hindus, &c. Cattle-breeding is the chief occupation; agriculture insufficient for population. Vineyards cover several thousand acres, and wine is exported. Fishing and seal-hunting in the Caspian and the Volga delta are important trades (100,000 to 125,000 seals, and nearly 30,000 tons of fish every year), fish and caviare being largely exported. Manufactures in infancy. Divided into five dists., the chief towns being: Astrakhan, Chornyi Yar (5070), Krasnyi Yar (6230), Tsarev (6860), and Yenotaievsk (2450), and six Kalmuck dists. The *Astrakhan Cossacks* (about 25,000) constitute a separate *voisko* under their own military administration. Area 91,237 sq. m. P. (1860) 475,000, (1888) 932,539.

Astrakhan, cap. of above prov., 1021 m. SE. of Moscow, and 271 m. from nearest railway station, at Tsaritsyn, on l. bk. of Volga, 40 m. from its mouth; 46° 21′ N., 48° 4′ E. Formerly a Tatar fortress, annexed to Russia in 1551–54; has an old citadel (Kreml), a botanic garden, a small admiralty, and is a considerable entrepôt for Caspian fisheries and for trade between Russia, Transcaucasia, Transcaspian region, and Persia. Regular steam communication with upper Volga, as well as Baku, Krasnovodsk, and Ashur-ada; extensive vineyards in suburbs. P. (1860) 44,587, (1888) 73,710.

Astrolabe, large bay in the E. of Ger. New Guinea, 5°–5½° S.

Astropalia, Turkish isl. See **Astypalæa.**

Astros Paralia, vil., Greece, prov. Arcadia, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Nauplia, 11 m. S. by W. Nauplia. P.<2000.

Astudillo, comm., Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 18 m. NE. Palencia. P.<4000.

Astura, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, on a penin. in the Mediterranean (*Insula Asturæ*); at the mouth of the riv. A., 39 m. SE. Rome. A lofty tower is supposed to occupy part of the site of the villa of Cicero, near which he was put to death, B.C. 43. Here Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen family, was betrayed after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268.

Asturias, a former principality of Spain, now forming the prov. of **Oviedo.** It has given the title of 'Prince of A.' to the eldest son of the kings of Leon, Castile, or Spain since 1388. See **Spain,** history, and **Cángas de Onís.**

Astwick, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 12½ m. SE. by E. Bedford, 4 m. SSE. Biggleswade, 1½ m. NNE. Arlesey and Shefford Rd. stn. P.<250. See **Arlesey.**

Astwood, par., Buckinghamshire, on the E. border of the Buckingham div., 6 m. W. by S. Bedford, 3 m. S. by W. Turvey stn., P.O. P.<250.

Astwood Bank, vil., Eng., on the E. border of Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7½ m. SE. Bromsgrove, 1½ m. W. Studley and A. B. stn. on the M. R., PMT.O.

Astypalæa, or **Astropalia,** or **Stampalia,** a dumb-bell shaped isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, crossed by 36½° N., and just W. of 26½ E. P. 2000. **2.** A tn. on the S. ct.

Asuncion, frequently called in English **Assumption,** city, cap. of Paraguay, on a high cliff on the l. bk. of the R. Paraguay, 1040 m. by water above Buenos Aires, with which it is in communication by river steamers. It presents a curious mixture of primitive conditions with the most recent modern improvements. It has few streets capable of being used by ordinary carriages, but has a tramway leading 5 m. through the forest to the residential suburb of Villa Morra. Its principal streets are lighted by electricity, and it has numerous telephones. Alt. 322 ft.; mean temp. (1½ yrs., 1874–75) 74.1° F. P. (1887) 25,000.

Asuncion, tn., Venezuela, E. end of Margarita I. P.<3000.

Aswan, Egypt. See **Assuan.**

Aswanipi, lake. See **Ashwanipi.**

As'warby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 10 m. E. by N. Grantham, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Swarby**) P.<500.

Aswardby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey or Horncastle div., 11 m. S. by E. Louth, 3½ m. NNW. Spilsby stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Sausthorpe**) P.<250.

Atacama, prov., Chile, situated between the Andes and the coast, and between about 24° 40′ and 29° 10′ S. Two-thirds of its area in the N. is mainly an elevated and partly mountainous stony or sandy desert. In the S. there are a few rivers which afford the means of irrigation, and in this part of the prov. the bulk of the population is collected. The great wealth of the prov. consists in its deposits of silver, gold, and copper. The prov. is divided into four deps., **Chañaral** in the N., **Copiapó** in the middle, **Freirina** in the SW., and **Vallenar** in the SE. Easter I., about 2000 m. off, and San Felix and San Ambrosio Is., nearly 600 m. off, belong to the prov.; cap. Copiapó; chief ports Caldera and Carrizal Bajo. Area 28,400 sq. m. P. (1870) 83,000, (1885) 64,000. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, p. 250 (map about 1: 1,500,000).

Atacama, or **San Pedro de A.,** tn., Chile, prov. of Antofagasta, 240 m. SE. by S. Iquique, to the N. of a great salt desert of A., the point of convergence of several trade-routes across the Andes. Alt. 7900 ft. P.<1000.

Atacames, small seapt., Ecuador, in 0° 57′ N.

Atahualpa, vil., Uruguay, dep. and 5 m. NNE. Montevideo. P.<2000.

Ataïro, mt., Asiatic Turkey, the highest summit of Rhodes I., near the middle of the island and towards the W. side. Alt. 4065 ft.

Atak, Atok, Turkish, 'mountain-skirt,' a name applied in Persia to the northern country bordering on the mountains. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1883, pp. 14–15.

Ataki, tn., Russia, govt. Bessarabia, dist. Soroki, on r. bk. of Dniester, opposite Mohilev; considerable trade. P. 7000.

Atami, tn., Japan, 40 m. WSW. Yokohama, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu, on Odawara Bay; protected from N. and W. winds; favourite winter resort of the Japanese nobility and higher official class. P. <3000.

Atamisqui, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 56 m. SE. by S. Santiago del Estero, 144 m. SE. by S. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Atani, stn. of Royal Niger Co., on l. bk. Niger, in about 6° 2′ N.

Ataroth, place named in O. T. See **Attârus.**

Ataroth Adar, place named in O. T. See **Ed Dârich.**

Atascosa, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 29° N. and W. of 98° W., traversed by A. Riv. (trib. R. Frio).

Atbara, r. bk. trib. of the Nile, the lowest of all its tribs., rises in Abyssinia, among the mountains to the NW. of Lake Tsana, and flows NNW. then WNW., entering the Nile in about 18° N., 25 m. S. Berber; navigable from June to September as high as Gurasé or Korasi, a few miles below El Fasher, in about 15° 20′ N. It receives the Setit (Takazze) on the r. bk. just below Tomat. As to upper course see *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1888, p. 66.

Atbasar, dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Akmolinsk, 280 m. S. Ishim, 300 m. SW. Tomsk. P. <2000.

Atchafalay'a ('lost water'), riv., U.S., Louisiana, a large bayou issuing from the Mississippi on the r. bk., and flowing S. into Grand Lake at Grande Riviere.

Atchafalaya, settlement, U.S., Louisiana, St. Landry par., on Riv. A., 110 m. WNW. New Orleans.

Atchafalaya Bay, U.S., Louisiana, in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico, and S. of St. Mary par., in 91° 20′–30′ W.

Atcham, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 4 m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. S. by W. Upton Magna stn., P.O. P. <500.

Atchin. See **Achin.**

Atchiugton, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15 m. NE. by E. Shrewsbury, 5 m. S. Market Drayton.

Atchison, city, U.S., Kansas, A. co., on the r. bk. of the R. Missouri, 20 m. NNW. Leavenworth, centre of an important railway system. Alt. 973 ft. (R. R.). P. 14,000.

Atchison, co., U.S., Missouri, in the extreme NW.

Atchison, East, settlement, U.S., Missouri, Buchanan co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, 18 m. SW. St. Joseph.

Ateca, tn., Spain, prov. Zaragoza, 45 m. SE. by E. Soria, on the Jalon. P. <4000.

Ategerat, Abyssinia. See **Adigrat.**

Ateuas, tn., Costa Rica, 20 m. W. San José, with gold-mines.

Ateshgah ('place of fire'), a place in Trans-Caucasia, about 10 m. E. Baku, formerly celebrated as a seat of Zoroastrian fire-worship.

Atessa, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Chieti, 24 m. SE. by S. Chieti. P. 10,000.

Ateyba, a Beduin tribe, inhabiting a granitic and basaltic plateau to the N. of Mecca, Arabia.

Atfi, vil., Lower Egypt, r. bk. Nile, 40 m. S. Cairo, on the site of ancient *Aphroditopolis.*

Atford, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 7 m. E. Bath, 2½ m. S. Corsham stn.

Ath, manufacturing tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender, 15 m. NW. by N. Mons. P. 9900.

Athabasca, a provisional dist. in the NW. Terrs. of Canada, bordering on Alberta dist. on the S., and Brit. Columbia on the W.; not yet settled, and inhabited by a small pop., mainly of Indians. Area, about 122,000 sq. m. See **North-West Territories** (Canada).

Athabasca, a large shallow lake, about 200 m. long W. to E., the W. end of which forms part of the E. boundary of A. dist. It receives the A. Riv. at its W. end, and one of the outlets of Wollaston Lake at its E. end, and discharges its surplus waters northwards by the Slave R. into the Great Slave Lake from its W. end. **2.** A difficult pass across the Rocky Mts., between Mounts Brown and Hooker, in about 52° 20′ N. **3.** A river, rises in Alberta dist. to the E. of Mount Hooker, and flows NE. then on the whole N., forming part of the E. boundary of A. dist. into A. Lake; navigable by steamers from A. Landing to the Grand Rapids in about 56° 13′ N., from that point obstructed by bad rapids for 60 m., then again navigable by steamers from Fort M'Murray, where it begins to form the boundary of A. dist. to its mouth; thus navigable in all for about 400 m. out of a total of nearly 1000.

Athabasca Landing, place, Canada, dist. Alberta, on the A. Riv., 80 m. N. by E. Edmonton.

Athassel and Relickmurry, par., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bars. Middlethird and Clanwilliam, 5 m. SW. Cashel, on the r. bk. of the Suir; 12,768 ac. P. <2000.

Athboy, par., Ire., W. co. Meath, bar. Lune, 7 m. NW. Trim, connected by rail with Trim, PMT.O.; 11,880 ac. P. <2500.

Athea, or **Attea,** tn., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 8 m. E. Listowel, PM.O.; estimated area, 21 ac. P. <500.

Athelhampton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, near Dorchester. P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. with Burlestone**) P. <250.

Athelington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 17 m. N. by E. Ipswich, and 4½ m. E. by S. Eye. P. <250.

Athelney, isl. in the Parret, Eng., Somerset, div. and 5½ m. SE. by S. Bridgwater, with stn. on the G. W. R.; place of refuge of Alfred the Great in 878.

Athelstan, or **St. Michael,** vil., Canada, Quebec., co. and 5½ m. from Huntingdon, on R. Hinchinbrooke. P. <1500.

Athelstaneford, locally called **Elshinford,** par., Scot., co. and 2½ m. NNE. Haddington, 2 m. SE. Drem Junction; said to owe its name to the victory of a Pictish king of the eighth century over a Northumbrian leader named Athelstane; P.O. 5077 ac. P. <750.

Athenry, par. and market-tn., Ire., co. Galway, bar. A., 10 m. NW. Loughrea, on the Midland Great Western Rly. Market-day, F. Par. 14,950 ac., P. <3000; tn. 42 ac., P. <1000.

Athens, Greek **Athenai,** cap. of the kgd. of Greece or Hellas, and of the dep. Attica and Bœotia, situated in a small plain on the NW. side of the Gulf of Ægina, between the rivers Ilissos E. and Kephissos W., and between the Acropolis on the S. and the hills of Strephon and Lykabettos on the NE., 4½ m. by rail from its harbour, the Piræus. Lat. of the Parthenon, 37° 58′ 20″ N., long. 23° 43′ 8″ E. It is the residence of the sovereign, and the seat of an archbishop, a university (founded in 1836), an observatory, and a botanic garden. The Acropolis or citadel, on which most of its noble monuments are placed, is a square craggy rock, about 510 ft. high. Summit enclosed by walls. The cathedral is a handsome Byzantine structure with a modern steeple. A. has recently been rapidly growing in importance as an industrial city, manufacturing chiefly coarse cotton yarns and tissues, morocco leather, and silks. A. is reputed to have been founded by Cecrops, leader of an Egyptian colony; it fell to Rome, B.C. 86; since then it has belonged successively to Goths, Byzantines, Franks (1204), Catalans (1312), the kings of Sicily (1326), Venetians, and Turks (1456). Principal antiquities, the Acropolis, surmounted by the Parthenon, an edifice of white marble, 228 ft. in length by 100 ft. in breadth, and still tolerably perfect; the Erechtheion, a building 90 ft. in length; remains of the Temple of the Wingless Victory; the Propylaia, or grand entrance, in front of the foregoing temples; and the theatre of Herodes Atticus, at the SW. angle of the Acropolis. N. of the Areopagos is the Temple of Theseus, one of the most perfect monuments of ancient A., having thirty-four remaining Doric columns outside, and containing a rich museum of antiquities. Areopagos or Mars' Hill, where St. Paul addressed the Athenians; the Pnyx, where popular meetings were held; the Eleusinion, the prison of Socrates, and Tower of the Winds, vestiges of the Temple and Theatre of Dionysos (Bacchus), the Grotto of Apollo and Pan. Outside of the city, sixteen Corinthian columns, 60 ft. in height, on a raised platform, remains of the Temple of Zeus Olympios; and near the Ilissos, the Stadium, or ancient race-course, is still traccable. A. became the seat of the Greek government (removed hither from Nauplia) in 1835. Shortest sea track to Liverpool, 2566 nautical miles. Alt. 337 ft.; mean temp. (yrs. 1859–82), yr. 63.1° F., Jan. 46.4°, July 80.6°; rainfall (12 yrs.), 15.04 in. P. (1870) 25,000; (1879) 68,700; (1889) 107,250. See also **Greece,** climate.

Athens, vil., U.S., Alabama, Limestone co., 86 m. N. by W. Birmingham. Alt. 707 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Athens, city, U.S., Georgia, Clarke co., 63 m. ENE. Atlanta, with a university. P. 8600.

Athens, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 43 m. N. by E. Augusta. P. <1500.

Athens, vil., U.S., New York, Greene co., on the r. bk. of the Hudson, 29 m. S. by W. Albany. P. <3000.

Athens, vil., U.S., Ohio, A. co., on Hocking R., 65 m. SE. Columbus. P. <3000.

Athens, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co., on the Chemung, 58 m. NW. Scranton. P. <4000.

Athens, vil., U.S., Tennessee, M'Minn co., 48 m. NE. by E. Chattanooga. P. <3000.

Athens, tn., U.S., Texas, Henderson co., 70 m. SE. by E. Dallas. P. <1500.

Atherfield Point, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of the Isle of Wight, 3½ m. NW. St. Catherine's Point.

Atherington, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 9 m. E. by S. Bideford, 1½ m. W. Umberleigh stn., P.O. P. <500.

Atherington, vil., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 3½ m. S. by W. Arundel, 1½ m. SW. Ford Junction.

Atherly, or **Atherley,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Ontario co., on Lake Simcoe, 46 m. E. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Atherstone, par. and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire,

Nuneaton div., 8 m. SE. by E. Tamworth, on the L. & NW. R. P. <5000.

Atherstone-on-Stour, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon, with coal-mines. P. <250.

Atherton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Bolton, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. 15,800.

Athgarvan and Blackrath, tnld., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. Connell, 6 m. E. Kildare, PT.O. ; 617 ac. P. <500.

Athi, riv., Brit. E. Africa. See **Sabaki.**

Athlacca, par., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Coshma, 14 m. S. Limerick, on Cork and Limerick Rly., P.O.; 5511 ac. P. <500.

Athleague, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Galway and Roscommon, bars. Killian and Athlone, N., 5 m. SW. Roscommon, PM.O. Par. 13,011 ac., P. <2000 ; tn. P. <250.

Athlone, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 38 m. NW. Toronto.

Athlone, market-tn., Ire., on both banks of the Shannon, here navigable by large river steamers, partly in co. Westmeath, bar. Brawny, partly in co. Roscommon, bar. Athlone, on which side it is secured by strong military works, 17 m. SE. by S. Roscommon, on a branch of the Great Southern and Western Rly ; has a woollen mill, saw-mills, and a valuable fishery. Market-day, Tu. **A. and Parsonstown,** alt. 304 and 182 ft. ; mean temp. (15 yrs., 1866–80), yr. 48.6° F., Jan. 39.3°, July 59.8°. 1129 ac. P. 7000.

Athlumney, Ire. See **Factory.**

Athmallin, trib. state, Brit. India, Bengal, Orissa, crossed about the middle by 84½° N., 20⅝° E ; 730 sq. m. P. 22,000.

Athneasy, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Coshlea and Small-county, near Kilmallock ; 2836 ac. P. <750.

Athnett. See **Anhid.**

Athni, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Belgáum, 44 m. W. by S. Bijápur. P. 10,400.

Athnowen, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry E., near Cork ; 4837 ac. P. <1000.

Athol, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Cumberland, 12 m. by rail from Amherst. P. <1500.

Athol, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 68 m. W. by S. Montreal. P. <1500.

Athol, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 65 m. N. by E. Invercargill, on the rly. to Lake Wakatipu.

Athol, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., on Millers R., 33 m. NE. by N. Holyoke. P. 6300.

Athol, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 95 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Athos, the ancient name, still current in western countries, for the mountainous penin. in Turkey forming the eastern-most of three narrow penins. in the NW. of the Ægean Sea, and more particularly for the mountain at the end of that penin. ; called by the Greeks **Hagion Oros** ('sacred mountain'), which has been corrupted by the Turks into **Aineros** ; called by the Italians **Monte Santo** (same meaning). The mountain is composed of a white marble or limestone, rising about 3000 ft. above the pine-forests to a total alt. of 6345 ft. At an early date it became the seat of a Greek theological seminary, and it now possesses twenty monasteries, in which are preserved the remains of the famous libraries which supplied the MSS. of many masterpieces of ancient Greek literature. No female is permitted to enter the penin. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes at the narrow N. end of the penin. have been discovered. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1837, pp. 61–74 ; 1847, pp. 145–150 ; *Ausland*, 1885, pp. 184, 211, 228.

Athpadi, tn., India, native state Aundh, Satára dist., Bombay, 66 m. NW. Bijápur. P. 6000.

Athy (a-thaï'), market-tn., Ire., SW. co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and Reban W., 12 m. S. by W. Kildare, at the head of navigation on the Barrow, terminus of a branch of the Grand Canal. Market-days, Tu. and S. 961 ac. P. <5000.

Athy St. John, par., Ire., cos. Kildare and Queen's, bars. Narragh and Reban W., and Ballyadams, near Athy. P. <2500.

Athy St. Michael, par., Ire., co. Kildare, including the town of Athy ; 1880 ac. P. <2500.

Atibaia, vil., Brazil, prov. and 35 m. N. by E. São Paulo.

Atico, tn., Peru, dep. Arequipa, on W. ct., in about 16° 13′ S.

Atina, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 31 m. NNE. Gaeta. P. <5000.

Atiquipa, riv., Peru, rises in the Andes, flows SW. and enters the Pacific Ocean, about 15° 50′ S.

Atira, vil., Paraguay, 32 m. E. by N. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Atitlan, or **Santiago de A.,** tn., Guatemala, on the S. side of the large mountain lake of A., 49 m. W. Guatemala. P. 2000 (Indians).

Atiu, one of the Cook or Hervey Is.

Atkarsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. WNW. Saratov. P. 8000.

Atkins, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Pope co., 48 m. NW. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Atlanta, city, U.S., Georgia, cap. of the state, Fulton co., 114 m. SE. of NW. corner of state, an important rly. centre, with large trade in grain, cotton, and tobacco, and with rapidly rising cotton and other manufactures. Seat of a university (coloured). Alt. 1050 ft. (R. R.) ; rainfall (6 yrs.) 56.23 in. P. (1850) <3000 ; (1870) 21,900 ; (1890) 65,500.

Atlanta, city, U.S., Illinois, Logan co., 39 m. NE. by N. Springfield. P. <1500.

Atlanta, tn., U.S., Texas, Cass co., 50 m. NNW. Shreveport (Louisiana). P. <2000.

Atlantic, co., U.S., New Jersey, on the Atlantic, crossed in the N. by 39½° N.

Atlantic, city, U.S., Iowa, Cass co., 50 m. E. by N. Omaha, Neb. P. <5000.

Atlantic City, city and seaside resort, U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., 53 m. SE. Philadelphia (Penn.), on Absecum Beach. Mean temp., yr. 51.9° F., Jan. 32.5°, Aug. 72.3° ; rainfall (11 yrs.) 43.23 in. P. 13,100.

Atlantic Highlands, ct. vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on Sandy Hook Bay, 15 m. S. Brooklyn.

Atlantic Mine, settlement, U.S., Michigan, Houghton co., 70 m. NW. by W. Marquette.

Atlantic Ocean (ancient *Atlanticus Oceanus*, from Mount Atlas), one of the five great hydrographical divisions of the globe, occupies an immense longitudinal val., extending from the Arctic circle on the N. to the Antarctic circle on the S., bounded W. by the coast of America to Cape Horn, and E. by the shores of Europe and Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. It is naturally divided into three portions : 1st, the N. ; 2nd, the S. ; and 3rd, the intertropical Atlantic. The North Sea, the Caribbean Sea, and the Irish Sea form portions of the Atlantic ; but the Baltic and the Mediterranean, which communicate with the ocean only by narrow channels, are properly considered separate seas. The principal gulfs of the Atlantic are, in Europe, the Bay of Biscay ; in Africa, the Gulf of Guinea ; in America, the Gulfs of Mexico and St. Lawrence. The chief islands are, in Europe, the British Isles and Iceland ; in Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Canary islands, and the archipelago of the Gulf of Guinea ; in America, the Antilles, Newfoundland, and the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Atlantic, with its branches, receives the drainage of nearly the whole of Europe W. of the Volga, of N. America E. of the Rocky Mts. and the mountains of Mexico, of S. America E. of the Andes, and the greater portion of Africa. Its chief affluents are, in Europe, the Rhine, Loire, and Tagus ; in Africa, the Senegal, Niger, and Congo ; and in America, the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata. The bed of the Atlantic rises in some places in immense sand-banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and in others sinks to considerable depths. The bed of this ocean in the N. as far S. as 60° N. is for the most part under 1000 fathoms in depth, and down to 50° N. in most places between 1000 and 2000 fathoms. S. of that line the principal feature of the bed of the ocean is a submarine tract 1000 to 2000 fathoms in depth, running from N. to S. about midway between the opposite shores, the Azores Is. and the island of St. Paul, resting on this tract in the N. hemisphere the islands of Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, and Gough in the southern. It ends a little to the S. of Gough I. E. of this tract there is a single trough upwards of 2000 fathoms in depth, but to the W. of it the areas exceeding that depth are divided into two by a branch from the median shallower tract running SW. to the coast of S. America between the mouths of the Amazon and Orinoco. Large areas more than 3000 fathoms deep occur on both sides of the median tract both in the N. and S. Atlantic [**Oceans**]. The most extensive banks are Newfoundland, the Dogger in the North Sea, and the Agulhas, off the S. point of Africa. Many of the shallower and smaller banks rise out of deep water, and even the several members of the island groups, such as Tristan da Cunha and Madeira islands, are separated by deep channels. A submarine telegraph cable was laid across the Atlantic in 1858, but failed after transmitting a few messages ; another, attempted in 1865, also failed ; but in July 1866 a new cable was successfully laid between Valentia I., Ireland, and Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and in September the cable of 1865 was recovered and successfully spliced. There are now three cables between these two places, one between Ballinskelligs Bay, Ireland, and Tor Bay, Nova Scotia ; one between Ballinskelligs Bay and Dover Bay, Nova Scotia ; one between Sennen Cove, Cornwall, and Dover Bay ; two from Brest, in France, to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are connected by cable with Boston, U.S. ; two from Lisbon by Madeira and the Cape Verde Is. to Pernambuco. Another cable is being laid from Senegal to Brazil. Submarine cables following the coast connect the principal ports of Africa with Teneriffe and Europe ; others connect the principal ports of S. America with each other, the West Indies, and the U.S. Immense numbers of fish are found in the Atlantic, and herring and cod fishing are important branches of industry in Northern Europe. Animal life occurs in profusion at all depths. For dimensions, greatest depths, prevailing winds, currents, tides, and floating ice, see **Oceans.**

Atlantic Peak, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Fremont co., 152 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 12,794 ft. (Hayden).

Atlas Mountains, the general name given to a number of mountain-ranges in the NW. of Africa, stretching nearly continuously from near the W. coast of Morocco to the E. coast of Tunis, for the most part with a SW. by W. to NE. by E., or WSW. to ENE., trend. They are known by different special names in different parts and to different writers. They are most conveniently divided first into (**A.**) the Morocco Atlas, and (**B.**) the Atlas of Algeria and Tunis. **A. The Morocco Atlas.**—Four great chains, running nearly parallel to one another, have been distinguished in this division:—(1.) The **High Atlas** (sometimes called the **Great Atlas**), which contains the highest elevations, and is also the longest, beginning about 40 m. to the E. of Cape Gir, where a valley traversed by a trib. of the Wady Sus separates it from the tableland of Haha-Mtuga, and ending on the N. margin of the Shot Tigri in the W. of Algeria (about 1½° W.). The name of **Adrar-n-Deren** is sometimes applied to the whole of this chain, but properly that is merely a general term, meaning 'snow-mountains.' Sometimes this name is used to denote the part of the chain to the S. and SE. of Morocco, where the highest elevations occur. The **Tizi Likumpt,** in this portion of the chain, SSE. of Morocco, ascended by Thomson in 1888, had its altitude determined by him at 13,150 ft., but another summit was seen by him to the SW., the **Tizi Tamjurt,** which he believed to be from 1500 to 2000 ft. higher. This chain offers a serious hindrance to communication. The passes across it are mostly high and difficult. The principal pass to the S. of the city of Morocco, the Tizi Tagherat, is nearly 12,000 ft. in height. E. of the pass called **Tizi-n-Telghemt** (about 4° 15′ W.) this chain rapidly diminishes in height, till at last it merges in the Algerian plateau. See also **Miltsin** and **Bibawan.** (2.) The **Middle Atlas,** to the N. of the High Atlas, stretching from about 7° to 3° W., terminating in the E. at the valley of the Muluya; named on account of its being intermediate in altitude between the High Atlas and the chain to the S. of the High Atlas, namely—(3.) The **Anti-Atlas,** also called the Little Atlas, which, beginning on the coast a little to the N. of 29° N., and ending in about 2½° W., is connected with the High Atlas by transverse ridges lying between the basins of the Wady Sus and Wady Draa. (4.) The **Jebel Bani,** a short distance S. of the previous, with which it unites in the E. to the NW. of the oasis of Tafilet. **B. The Atlas of Algeria and Tunis.**—In this section two series of chains or short ranges are distinguished, one in the N. called the **Tell Atlas,** or **Little Atlas** (the *Atlas minor* of Ptolemy), the other in the S., the **Great Atlas,** or **Atlas of Sahara** (the *Atlas major* of Ptolemy), the two series being for the most past separated by a plateau 50 to 80 m. in width. According to Rothpletz, however, these two series cannot be distinguished by their position with reference to the plateau. In the Great Atlas the ranges all have a more or less SW. to NE. trend, while those of the Little Atlas trend more nearly E. and W. The two series being distinguished by this test, the Great Atlas is found to advance further to the N. as one goes eastwards, until in Tunis it embraces all the mountainous parts of the country. The highest range in the Great Atlas is that of **Aures,** between about 6° and 7° E. (highest peak Sheliya, 7635 ft.); in the Little Atlas the **Jurjura,** or **Jerjera,** between about 3¾° and 4¾° E. (highest peak **Lella Khedija,** 7570 ft.). Both in an orographical and a geological sense the Wady Draa in the W. and the Wady Jedi in the E. may be taken as forming the southern limit of the A. Mts. S. of that limit are the tablelands of the Sahara, distinguished by the absence of the older mesozoic rocks, while the region to the N. is characterised by the abundance of synclinal and anticlinal folds, and the complete development of a geological series, from the earliest to the most recent period, closely allied to that of south-western Europe. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 1–17, map, p. 64 (about 1:1,030,000); De Foucauld's *Itinéraire au Maroc* in *Bull. Soc. Géog.*, Paris, 1887, pp. 118–125, with numerous maps; Schnell, *Das Marokkan. Atlasgebirge* (Erg.-heft., No. 103 to *Petermann's Mitteil.*), with map (1:1,750,000), Gotha, 1892; and Rothpletz in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 188.

Atlixco, tn., Mexico, Puebla, 17 m. WSW. Puebla. Alt. 5460 ft. P. 8000.

Atlow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Matlock, 3½ m. ENE. Ashbourne stn. P. <250.

Atmagea, Ger. col., Roumania, Dobruja, 31 m. SE. Braila.

Atmath, riv., E. Prussia. See **Memel.**

Atmida, tn., Egypt, prov. Dakahliye. P. 5700.

Atna, or **Copper River,** riv., Alaska, flowing E. then S. past the base of Mount Wrangell, and entering the Pacific by a wide island-studded estuary, in 60° 20′ N., 145° 20′ W.

Atnah, a tribe of N. American Indians, in Brit. Columbia and the adjoining parts of the U.S.

Atnya, Tartar vil., Russia, govt. and 40 m. N. of Kazañ; cotton mills. P. 2500.

Atoll, formerly also *Atollon,* the name applied to ring-shaped coral islands or reefs.

Atorick Lough, lake, Ire., in the extreme NE. of co. Clare, 12 m. S. Loughrea, drained by the Bleach R. into Lough Graney.

Atosanobori, large convict stn., Japan, in E. of Yezo I.

Atotolnico el Chico, Mexico. See **Chico.**

Atouai, Sandwich Is. See **Kauai.**

Atoyac, Rio. See **Balsas, Rio de las.**

Atrafa Balda, the dist. of Haidarábád (Nizam's dominion), India, which surrounds the city of Haidarábád.

Atrani, ct. vil., Italy, prov. and Gulf of Salerno, 1½ m. NE. Amalfi. P. <3000.

Atrato, riv., Colombia, dep. Cauca, flows N. into the Gulf of Uraba (head of Gulf of Darien); length about 350 m., for two-thirds of which it is navigable by steamers; has fifteen mouths, eight of which are navigable by canoes, two by small sea-going vessels. It rolls down a good deal of gold.

Atrauli, or **Atrowlee,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Aligarh, 60 m. N. by E. Agra. P. <15,400.

Atravieso, Spanish, 'pass,' 'crossing-place.'

Atrek, riv., in the N. of Persia, partly (from Fort Chat near the confluence of the Sumbar to its mouth) on the frontier, flows WNW., then SW., into the SE. corner of the Caspian Sea. Length about 250 m.; almost dry at its mouth in summer.

Atri, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, NW. by N. Chieti. P. 10,000.

Atripalda, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 15 m. S. Benevento. P. <6000.

Atrowlee, India. See **Atrauli.**

Atsuta, tn., Japan, 70 m. E. Kyoto, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu. P. 17,000.

Attadale, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., 4½ m. NE. Strome Ferry.

Attaka, or **Ataka, Jebel,** mt., Egypt, overlooking Suez from the W. Alt. 2770 ft.

Attala, co., Mississippi, E. of 90° W., crossed in the S. by 33° N.

Attalla, tn., U.S., Alabama, Etowah co. P. <1500.

Attanagh, par., Ire., NE. cos. Kilkenny and Queen's, bars. Fassadinin and Clarmallagh, 12 m. N. by W. Kilkenny, on the Kilkenny Junc. Rly., P.O. (**Attanna**); 2560 ac. P. <500.

Attaran, riv., Burma, Amherst dist., flows NW. into the Salwin at Maulmain; navigable for nearly its whole length.

Attârus, ruins, Palestine, *Ataroth* in the O. T., 31° 35′ N., 35° 42′ E., 17 m. SSW. of the ancient Heshbon.

Attawahpiskat, riv., Canada, flows E. into James Bay (Hudson Bay), which it enters in about 53° 6′ N., 65 m. N. of Fort Albany; navigable by steamers in high water 250–300 m. up.

Attayaro, mt., Rhodes. See **Ataïro.**

Atten. See **Athen.**

Attenborough, vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4½ m. SW. Nottingham, near the l. bk. of the Trent, on the M. R. Eccles. par. (**A. with Bramcote**) P. <2500.

Attendorn, tn., Prussia, in the S. of Westphalia, circle Olpe, 32 m. ESE. Barmen. P. <3000.

Atter, or **Kammer Lake,** in the SW. of Upper Austria, the largest lake in the prov. It belongs to the basin of the Traun. Alt. 1525 ft., depth 560 ft.; area 18 sq. m.

Atterby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 11 m. E. by N. Gainsborough. P. <250. See **Bishop Norton.**

Attercliffe, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., on R. Welland, 29 m. SE. by S. Hamilton.

Attercliffe, the easternmost div. of the parl. bor. of Sheffield, Eng. P. (1891) 72,500.

Attercliffe-with-Darnall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, included in parl. bor. of Sheffield, with a stn. (**Attercliffe**) on the M. S. & L. R., and another stn. (**A. Road**) on the M. R., in the Brightside div. of the bor. P. 35,900.

Atterton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Atherstone Union. P. <250.

Attica, city, U.S., Indiana, Fountain co., 56 m. N. by E. Terre Haute. P. <3000.

Attica, vil., U.S., Kansas, Harper co., 240 m. SW. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Attica, vil., U.S., New York, Wyoming co., 30 m. E. Buffalo. P. <2000.

Attica, vil., U.S., Ohio, Seneca co., 53 m. SE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Attica and Bœotia, a prov. (*nomos*) of the kingdom of Greece, extending from the Ægean Sea and the Channel of Egripos W. to the Gulf of Corinth. Surface hilly, in places even mountainous. The eastern or Attic portion of the prov. is rich in vines and olives, and is noted still, as it was in ancient times, for its honey. The Bœotian portion is better adapted for the cultivation of cereals and the rearing of cattle. The prov. comprises the Greek cap. Athens, its port Piræus, and contains the silver-mines of Laurium and marble quarries of Pentelicus. See **Greece.**

Attigny, small tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the Aisne, 23 m. SW. Sedan, arr. and 8 m. NW. Vouziers. Here Witikind, the leader of the Saxons, was baptized in presence of Charlemagne. P. <2000.

Attili, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 49 m. NE. Masulipatam. P. 7400.

Attington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Thame Union. P. <250. See **Tetsworth.**

'Attir, ruins, Palestine, *Jattir* in the O. T., 31° 22′ N., 35° E., 13 m. SSW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Attleborough, par. and small market-tn., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Norwich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 5410 ac. P. <2500.

Attleborough, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 8 m. NNE. Coventry, 2 m. SSE. Nuneaton, PM.O. P. <2000.

Attleborough, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 10 m. WNW. Taunton. P. 7600.

Attlebridge, par., Eng., Norfolk, on the border of N. div., 8½ m. NW. Norwich, on the E. & M. R., P.O. P. <250. See **Alderford.**

Attock, tn., with fort, Brit. India, Punjáb, dist. Ráwal Pindi, on the l. bk. of the Indus, opposite the influx of the Kabul, and immediately above a dangerous whirlpool on the main river, which since 1883 has here been crossed by a railway bridge with a subway for passengers on foot and carriage traffic, 42 m. E. by S. Pesháwar, about 74 m. by rail and road from the mouth of the Khaibar Pass. It is an important station on the military road to the frontier. The fort was built by Akbar in 1583. P. <4000.

Attopeu, tn., French Indo-China, 120 m. SSW. Hué.

Attu, the westernmost of the Aleutian Is., with a small pop. of Aleuts. Alt. 3100 ft.

Attymachugh, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Foxford (co. Mayo).

Attymass, or **Altymass,** par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, near Foxford rly. stn., P.O.; 11,154 ac. P. <3000.

Attymon, rly. stn., Ire., co. Galway, near Athenry, on the M. G. W. R.

Atúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 30 m. E. by S. Salem, with a fort commanding the pass from Salem to Sankaridrúg. P. 9300; Hindus, 8200.

Atúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 33 m. NW. by N. Madura. P. 7000.

Atúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 30 m. ESE. Tinnevelli, on the Támbraparní R. P. 6000.

Atures, tn., Venezuela, terr. Alto Orinoco, on the r. bk. of the Orinoco, in 5½° N., about 90 m. above the confluence of the Meta.

Átvidáberg, copper-mining vil., Sweden, Östergötland, 30 m. SW. by S. Norrköping. P. <2000.

Atwick, par. and hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the ct., 15 m. NNE. Hull, 2 m. NNW. Hornsea stn., P.O. P. <500.

Atworth, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 5 m. N. Trowbridge, PM.O. P. 1000; eccles. par. (**A. with S. Wraxhall**) P. <1500.

Atzendorf, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 15 m. S. by W. Magdeburg; with lignite mine. P. <4000.

Atzgersdorf, manufacturing vil., Lower Austria, a few miles to the SW. of Vienna. P. 5800.

Au, 'water.' See *Aa, Ab.*

Au, Aue, Ger., 'a valley,' or more particularly 'a fertile dist. bordering on a river'; frequent as a suffix in German names, as Ilmenau. *Die goldene Aue,* 'the golden valley,' the sheltered and fertile valley between the Thuringian Mts. and the eastern end of the Harz, between Nordhausen and Eisleben, watered in its upper part by the Helme. *Die blaue Aue,* 'the blue valley,' round Plaue in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

Au, suburb of Munich, Bavaria, on the r. bk. of the Isar.

Aubagne, tn., France, dep. Bouches du Rhone, arr. and 11 m. E. Marseilles. P. 5400.

Aube, central dep. of France, in the SE. portion of the Seine basin, divided into five arrs., Arcis-sur-A., Bar-sur-A., Bar-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine, and Troyes; cap. Troyes. A. is a lowland dep. through which flows the upper course of the Seine and its trib. the A. The dep. consists of two dists. physically opposite in character; that of the NW., an arid, treeless, nearly sterile plain, with a gravelly or chalky soil (part of Champagne Pouilleuse), and that of the S., fertile, and still in places covered with extensive remains of forests, which were formerly of even greater extent. The contrast between these two regions is most sudden and striking. The mineral products of the dep. are marble, lithographic stone, and iron, the last principally worked at Vendeuvre. Principal manufactures, hosiery and cotton and woollen goods. A. belonged in former times mainly to the prov. of Champagne, but partly also to the Sénonais (the NW.) and partly to Burgundy (the SE.). Area, 2327 sq. m. P. (1891) 255,548. See **France,** table, and **Troyes.**

Aubel, vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, 11 m. WSW. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <4000.

Aubenas, commercial and manufacturing tn., France, dep. Ardèche, 39 m. NW. by N. Orange, 8 m. NE. L'Argentière, cap. of arr. P. 5300.

Auberchicourt, coal-mining vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. ESE. Douai. P. <3000.

Aubervilliers-les-Vertus, vil., France, dep. Seine, 1 m. from the city wall, arr. St. Denis, 4½ m. NNE. Notre Dame, Paris. P. 24,800.

Aublère, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 3 m. SE. by S. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <4000.

Aubigny, or **Aubigny-Ville,** small manufacturing tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerre, 29 m. N. Bourges; taken and burnt by the English after the battle of Poitiers. P. <3000.

Aubigny, co., Queensland, just N. of 28° S., and crossed in the E. by 152° E.

Aubin, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, 42 m. N. Albi, 12 m. ESE. Figeac. It gives name to a productive coal-basin, the principal mining centres in which are A. itself, Decazeville, and Cransac, and possesses also mines of iron and alum. P. <2000.

Aubonne, tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the riv. A., which flows from the Jura to the Lake of Geneva, 12 m. W. by S. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Auborn, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., 6 m. SW. by S. Lincoln, 2½ m. W. Harmston stn. P. <250.

Aubrac, mts. and forest, France. See **Aveyron,** dep.

Aubrey City, landing-place, U.S., Arizona, Mohave co., on the Colorado R., 134 m. NNE. of SW. corner of state.

Auburn, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., on R. Maitland, 10 m. from Goderich. P. <1500.

Auburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Bridlington Union. P. <250.

Auburn, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 12 m. W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Auburn, settlement, Queensland, Newcastle co., 175 m. NW. by W. Brisbane.

Auburn, vil., S. Australia, Stanley co., 62 m. N. Adelaide, 8 m. E. by N. **A. Road** stn. Mean rainfall (18 yrs.), 25.08 in. P. <1500.

Auburn, vil., U.S., Alabama, Lee co., 50 m. E. by N. of Montgomery. P. <1500.

Auburn, city, U.S., California, Placer co., 34 m. NE. by N. Sacramento. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 60° F., Jan. 45.3°, July 76.5°; rainfall, yr. 32.55° in., Nov. to March 25.46 in. P. <2000.

Auburn, vil., U.S., Illinois, Sangamon co., 16 m. SSW. Springfield. P. <1500.

Auburn, tn., U.S., Indiana, De Kalb co., 30 m. SSW of NE. corner of state. P. <3000.

Auburn, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Logan co., 45 m. N. Nashville (Tenn.). Alt. 603 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Auburn, city, U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., on the r. bk. of the R. Androscoggin, 29 m. SW. by W. Augusta. Alt. 184 ft. (R.R.). P. 11,200.

Auburn, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 4½ m. SSW. Worcester. P. <2000.

Auburn, city, U.S., Nebraska. P. <2000.

Auburn, city, U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 22 m. WSW. Syracuse, with Presbyterian Theological Seminary. P. 25,900.

Auburn, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Walsh co., 33 m. SSW. Pembina. P. <1500.

Auburn, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., on the Schuylkill R., 48 m. ENE. Harrisburgh, and 9 m. SE. by S. Pottsville. P. <1500.

Auburn, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., 3 m. SSW. Providence. P. <1500.

Auburndale, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lucas co. P. <2000.

Aubusson, old manufacturing tn., France, dep. Creuse, on the Creuse, 34 m. SW. Montluçon; cap. of arr.; noted for its tapestries since the fifteenth century, now possessing also other textile manufactures. The tapestry industry is said to have been introduced by Saracens, who are credited with having founded the town after their defeat at Tours in 732 A.D. Alt. 1450 ft. P. 6100.

Auch, cap. dep. Gers, France, arr. A., on the Gers, 38 m. S. Agen; in ancient times cap. of the *Auscii.* P. 11,700.

Auchel, coal-mining vil., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 20 m. NW. Arras. P. <5000.

Auchen—, some places in Scotland beginning with this prefix may be found under the spelling **Auchin—.** See also *Ach.*

Auchencairn, eccles. par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. E. by N. Kirkcudbright, on **A. Bay,** PMT.O. P. <1000.

Auchencloich, hamlet, Scot., Ayrshire, 7½ m. SE. by E. Kilmarnock, P.O.

Auchencraw, vil., Scot., Berwickshire, 6 m. NE. Duns, 2 m. WSW. Reston Junction, P.O.

Auchengray, hamlet, Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 9½ m. NE. Lanark, P.O.

Auchenhalrig, hamlet, Scot., Banffshire, 8 m. NW. by N. Keith, 2 m. SE. by S. Fochaberis-on-Spey stn.

Auchenheath, colliery vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the Nethan, 4½ m. W. Lanark, on the C. R., P.O. P. <750.

Auchenmade, stn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the C. R., 8 m. ENE. Ardrossan.

Auchentibber, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Mid div., Blantyre par., near Hamilton. P. <500.

Auchentibber, hamlet, Scot., N. Ayrshire, 12½ m. SSW. Paisley, and 3 m. SW. by W. Dunlop stn.

Auchinairn, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, NW. div., 3½ m. NNE. Glasgow. P.<750.

Auchinblae, vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, 7½ m. WNW. Bervie, 2½ m. NW. Fordoun stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Auchincloich, hamlet, Scot., Ayrshire, 13½ m. SSE. Kilmarnock.

Auchincruive, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the G. & S. W. R., 2½ m. ENE. Ayr.

Auchindachy, stn., Scot., Banffshire, 2½ m. SW. by S. Keith, on the G. N. of S. R.

Auchindinny, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. Esk, 6 m. SW. by W. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R. P.<500.

Auchindoir and Kearn, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 10 m. SSW. Huntly, containing Lumsden P.O.; 15,310 ac. P.<1500.

Auchinleck (af-flek'), par. and tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 12½ m. SE. by S. Kilmarnock, on the G. & SW. R.; coal-mines. PMT.O. Par. 24,129 ac., P. 6200; tn. P.<1500.

Auchinstarry, vil., Scot., Cumbernauld par., in detached part of Dumbartonshire. P.<750.

Auchintore, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the E. shore of Loch Linnhe, just S. of Fort William.

Auchleeks, hamlet, Scot., Perthshire, 8½ m. W. by S. Blair Athole, P.O.

Auchleven, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on Gady Burn, 9½ m. W. by N. Inverurie, 2 m. S. by W Insch stn., P.O.

Auchmithie, fishing vil., Scot., Forfarshire, on E. ct., 3½ m. NE. Arbroath, P.O. P.<500.

Auchmull, or **Auchmill,** tn., Scot., W Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Don, 3½ m. NW. Aberdeen, close to Buxburn stn., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Auchmuty and Balbirnie Mills, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 4 m. SSE. Falkland. P.<500.

Auchnacarry, hamlet, Scot., with P.O. See **Achnacarry.**

Auchnacraig, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, with PMT.O. See **Achnacraig.**

Auchnagatt, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 13 m. W. by S. Peterhead, on the G. N. of S. R., P.O.

Auchnasheen. See **Achnasheen.**

Auchnashellach, stn., with P.O., Scot. See **Achnashellach.**

Auchter, Gaelic *nachdar,* 'upper.'

Auchterarder ('upper high land'), par. and market-tn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on Ruthven Water, 7 m. SE. Crieff, on the C. R.; manufactures tartans and other woollens, agricultural implements, &c., and has dye-works, flour-mills, and breweries. Market-day, S. Par. 11,181 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<3000.

Auchterderran, par., Scot., Fife, 5 m. NW. by W. Kirkcaldy, 1 m. N. by W. Cardenden stn.; 7818 ac. P. 6185.

Auchtergaven, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, to the S. of Dunkeld; 12,941 ac. P.<2500.

Auchterhouse, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 6 m. NW. by N. Dundee, on the C. R., P.O.; 5708 ac. P.<750.

Auchterless, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 12½ m. SSE. Banff, P.O.; 16,826 ac. P.<2000.

Auchtermuchty, par., royal burgh and market-tn. Scot., E. Fife, 3 m. NNW. Falkland, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Par. 3530 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<1500; royal burgh, P.<750.

Auchterneed, or **Achterneed,** hamlet, Scot., Cromartyshire, 4 m. W. Dingwall, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., P.O.

Auchtertool, par., Scot., Fife, 3 m. NNW. Burntisland, P.O.; 2738 ac. P.<750.

Auchtertyre, hamlet, Scot., Forfarshire, 4 m. E. by N. Coupar Angus, close to Newtyle stn.

Auckland, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Compton, 30 m. from Sherbrooke. P.<1500.

Auckland, co., New South Wales, in the extreme SE. **2.** Prov. dist., New Zealand, comprising about three-fifths of the North I. in its N. portion. It has more safe harbours than any other part of the colony. Principal minerals, gold (largely produced in the Thames district) and coal (produced in the valley of the Waikato, about 60 miles S. A., and at Whangerei, and on the Bay of Is. in the northern penin.). Other important products (apart from those of agriculture, as to which, see **New Zealand**), are kauri gum and timber. The gum is the resin of a tree, *Dammara australis,* confined to this prov., and indeed to its northern portion; but is also found fossil, sometimes at a considerable depth, where the tree no longer exists. **3.** An important seaport in this prov., in Eden co., picturesquely situated on the S. shore of Waitemata Harbour (a western arm of Hauraki Gulf) and on the N. side of an isthmus only six miles in width, having on the other side the much shallower harbour of Manukau, which it is proposed to connect with Waitemata Harbour by a canal; lat. 36° 50′ S., long. 174° 51′ E., 1270 nautical miles from Sydney, about 5440 nautical miles from San Francisco. The harbour is broad and deep, so that the wharves of the port can be reached in any state of the tide by the largest vessels afloat. A. is a port of call for the Californian mail-steamers. It has two graving-docks, a university college, a free public library, and another public library, including a valuable collection of MSS. presented by Sir G. Grey; numerous manufacturing industries, including sugar-refineries and glass-works. A. was founded in 1840, and named after Lord Auckland. It was the seat of govt. of New Zealand till 1864. Average rainfall (4 yrs.), 43.62 in.; mean temp., yr. 59.3° F., Jan. 66.6°, July 51.9°. P. of municipality (1881) 26,083; (1891) 25,773; including suburbs, 51,287.

Auckland, West, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the Gaunless, 3½ m. SW. Bishop A., on the N. E. R.; with coal-mines, PMT.O. P.<4000.

Auckland Islands, a group belonging to, and to the S. of New Zealand, in 50½° to 51° S., 166° E.; uninhabited, but occasionally visited by whalers in search of water and wood.

Auckland St. Andrew, par., Eng., Durham, including town of Bishop A., on the N. E. R. (**Bishop A.**). P.<3500.

Auckland St. Helen, par., Eng., Durham, 2½ m. SW. Bishop A., P.O. P.<1000.

Auckley, or **Awkley,** par., Eng., Yorkshire (W. Riding) and Nottinghamshire, 5 m. SE. Doncaster, P.O. P.<500.

Aude, maritime dep. of France (formed with other deps. out of the ancient prov. of Languedoc), on the W. shore of the Gulf of Lyons; divided into four arrs., Carcassonne, Castelnaudary, Limoux, and Narbonne; cap. Carcassonne; also, locally, into various dists., of which the most noteworthy are, Rasez, on the W. of the A. to the S. of Carcassonne, and the Pays de Sault, the part of the basin of the A. above Rasez. It is mainly mountainous, the Canal du Midi marking the division between the spurs of the Pyrenees on the S. and those of the Cevennes on the N. The Pyreneran portion is divided by the upper (S. to N.) course of the riv. A. into two sections, the eastern including the Corbières, between which, following the course of the river, runs the highway from Carcassonne to the Col de la Perche (dep. Pyrénées Orientales). In the N. are the granitic Montagnes Noires, culminating in a peak of 3970 ft. The coast-line of A. is characterised by extensive lagoons (*étangs*), of which the principal are those of Sigean, Gruisson, and Leucate. Wheat is grown throughout the dep., rye chiefly in northern portion, but barley rarely. Buck-wheat is cultivated to some extent, and maize, which forms the customary food of the people in rural districts, much more largely. The vine cultivation of the dep. is second only to that of grain, and is combined with fig and almond culture. The dep. is fairly wooded, and is noted for the fine quality of its wool, more particularly that of the Corbières. The mineral products include iron, copper, lead, tin, and manganese, and from the calcareous rocks on either bank of the R. A. fine marbles are quarried. In the S. iron-mines are numerous and important. Area, 2448 sq. m. P. (1891) 317,372. See **France,** table.

Aude, riv., France, rises in the dep. of Pyrénées Orientales, flows first N. then below Carcassonne turns E., and finally enters the Mediterranean by two branches, one of which, canalised, and bearing the name of La Robine, passes south-eastwards by Narbonne, and by its upper end is connected with the Canal du Midi, the other continues the easterly course of the river; used for floating timber from Quillan, a distance of 90 out of a total of 129 m.; navigable only in the canalised portion.

Audenarde, in Flemish **Oudenaerden,** in English frequently spelt **Oudenarde,** manufacturing tn., Belgium, E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 15 m. SSW. Ghent, at one time noted for its tapestries (it furnished the first workmen for the manufactory of the Gobelins); scene of the great battle in which Marlborough defeated the French under the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendôme in 1708. P. 5500.

Audenshaw, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., Gorton div., 4 m. E. Manchester, P.O. P. 7900.

Auderghem, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels, 2 m. SE. Ixelles, on the Woluve. P.<4000.

Audierne, fishing vil., France, on the W. ct. of dep. Finistère, arr. and 21 m. W. Quimper, a little to the N. of 48° N., once a place of much more importance. It gives name to the large bay in the dep. looking to the SW. P.<2000.

Audincourt, small industrial tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Montbéliard, on the Doubs, 11 m. S. Belfort; with iron-mines and an iron industry. P.<5000.

Audlem, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5½ m. S. Nantwich, on the G.W.R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<1500.

Audley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 4½ m. NW. Newcastle under Lyme, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O.; 8727 ac. P. 12,500.

Audley End, place, Eng., Essex, div. and 1 m. SW. by W. Saffron Walden, on the G. E. R., P.O.

Audrain, co., U.S., Missouri, N. of 39° N., crossed by 92° W.

Audruic, or **Audruick,** vil., France, dep. Pas de Calais, arr. St. Omer, 12 m. SE. by E. Calais; with salt-refinery. P.<2000.

Audubon, tn., U.S., Iowa, A. co., 62 m. ENE. Omaha, Neb. P.<1500.

Aue. See *Au.*

Aue, industrial tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 13 m. SE. Zwickau; with a technical school connected with the tin-plate industry. P. 6000.

Aue, small riv., Prussia, prov. Hanover, l. bk. trib. of the Weser, which it enters about midway between Bremen and Minden; not navigable.

Auer, comm., Austria, Tyrol, 11 m. S. by W. Botzen. P. <2000.

Auerbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 14½ m. S. by W. Zwickau; with lace and other manufactures. P. 7500.

Auerbach (an der Bergstrasse), vil., Hesse, 12 m. S. Darmstadt; health resort. P. <3000.

Auerberg, mt., Ger., in the Harz, 21 m. S. by W. Halberstadt; noted for its crystals. Alt. 1890 ft.

Auersperg, vil., Austria, Carniola, 15 m. S. by E. Laibach; with the seat of a noted princely family. P. <2000.

Auerstädt, or **Auerstedt,** vil., near the S. frontier of the Prussian prov. Saxony, 32 m. SW. by S. Halle; scene of a victory of Napoleon over the Prussians, Oct. 14, 1806, with a monument to the Duke of Brunswick, who fell here. P. <2000.

Augathella, post-tn., Queensland, on l. bk. Warrego, in 25° 47′ S., 146° 34′ E. P. <1500.

Auge, Vallée d', dist., France, dep. Calvados, in the English Channel, just W. of the mouth of the Seine.

Aughafatten. See **Aghafatten.**

Aughagallen. See **Aghagallon.**

Aughalee. See **Aghalee.**

Aughamore, vil., Ire., co. Roscommon, near Dromod rly. stn., P.O.

Aughaval. See **Oughaval.**

Aughavoe. See **Aghaboe.**

Augher, tn., Ire., S. co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, 13 m. SSE. Omagh, PM.O. P. <500.

Aughils, place, Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, on N. shore of Castlemaine Harbour, 10 m. SW. Tralee; with coast-guard stn.

Aughinish, isl. and tnld., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Burren, 7 m. S. Galway; tnld. P. <250.

Aughinish, isl., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, in R. Shannon.

Aughinish Point, cape, Ire., co. Clare, in the SW. of Lough Derg.

Aughintain, or **Aghintain,** place, Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. and 4 m. W. Clogher, P.O.

Aughloe. See **Aghaloo.**

Aughnacliffe. See **Aghnacliffe.**

Aughnacloy, market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 10 m. SW. Dungannon, PMT.O.; 152 ac. P. <1500.

Aughnamullen. See **Aghnamullen.**

Aughnasheelan, place, Ire., near Carrick-on-Shannon, 3 m. from Ballinamore, P.O.

Aughnish, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, near the head of Lough Swilly, W. side; 9192 ac. P. <2500.

Aughrim, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Galway, bar. Kilconnell, 12½ m. NE. by E. Loughrea, scene of a battle in which the forces of William III., under Gen. De Ginkell, inflicted a decisive defeat on those of James II., under Gen. St. Ruth, July 12, 1691, PMT.O. Par. 7251 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <500.

Aughrim, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon, 4 m. S. Carrick-on-Shannon; 8119 ac. P. <1500.

Aughrim, tn., Ire., S. co. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor S., on R. Aughrim, 8½ m. WNW. Arklow, on the Shillelagh Branch Rly., PMT.O.; 2 ac. P. <250.

Aughris, tnld., Ire., N. ct. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 11½ m. W. Sligo; near **A. Head,** a cape adjoining. P. <250.

Aughrus Point, cape, Ire., W. ct., co. Galway.

Aughton, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on R. Lune, 6 m. NE. Lancaster, 1½ m. NNE. Caton stn. See **Halton.**

Aughton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 9 m. SSE. Southport, with a stn. (**Town Green and Aughton**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.; 4610 ac. P. <3500.

Aughton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 9½ m. N. by W. Goole, 2 m. N. by W. Bubwith stn.; P. <250; eccles. par. (**A. with Cottingwith**) P. <500.

Aughton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Rotherham div., 4½ m. SSE. Rotherham, 1½ m. ESE. Freeton stn., P.O. See **Aston.**

Aujila, oasis, Africa. See **Aujila.**

Auglaize, co., U.S., Ohio, in the W., crossed in the SW. by 40½° N., and in the E. by 84° W.

Auglaize, riv., U.S., in the W. of Ohio, flows N. into the Maumee.

Augpadlartok, glacier, on the W. ct. of Greenland, behind the settlement of Upernivik, in about 73° N. It has been observed to advance in August at the rate of 99 ft. in 24 hours. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1888, pp. 68 and 70.

Augsburg, the ancient *Augusta Vindelicorum,* a city of Germany, Bavaria, cap. govt. Schwaben and Neuburg, on a hill between the confluence of the rivers Lech and Wertach, on rly. 35 m. WNW. Munich. Principal buildings, the Rathhaus, or Golden Hall, palace of the former prince-bishops, one of the finest old buildings in Germany, in which the memorable 'Confession of Augsburg' was presented by the Protestants to Charles V. in 1530; cathedral of the sixth century, academy of arts, polytechnic and other schools, library, and picture-gallery. Towards the close of the middle ages A. was the great centre of commerce between S. Germany and N. Italy (see **Alps**), and was even the principal money-market of Europe. It is to this city and period that the Fuggers, a wealthy family of weavers and bankers, belonged. The city reached the height of its prosperity about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and gradually declined after the commerce between Europe and the East began to follow the sea-route round the Cape of Good Hope. It still retains importance as a manufacturing town, deriving great advantage as such from the water-power afforded by the rapid Lech. Principal manufactures, textiles and machinery. It is also an important centre of the book-trade. A. was a free and imperial city from 1628, until annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon I. in 1806. Alt. 1638 ft.; mean temp., yr. 45.1° F., Jan. 27.9°, July 64.0°. P. (1871) 51,000; (1880) 61,000; (1890) 75,600; including suburbs, more than 100,000.

Augst, two adjoining vils., Switzd., 6 m. E. by S. Basel, on the l. bk. of the Rhine at the mouth of the Ergolz, which separates one of the two villages in cant. Basel-land from the other (distinguished as **Kaiser A.**) in Aargau. They represent the ancient *Augusta Rauracorum,* of which these are remains. P. of each <500.

Augusta, or **Agosta,** tn., Sicily, on an isl. on the E. ct., connected with the mainland by a bridge, and 12 m. NNW. Syracuse. In a naval battle between the Dutch and French, fought off this town, the Dutch admiral Van Ruyter was mortally wounded, April 2, 1676. P. 13,000.

Augusta, S. Australia. See **Port Augusta.**

Augusta, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Woodruff co., on l. bk. of White R., 78 m. W. by N. Memphis, Tennessee. P. <1500.

Augusta, city, U.S., Georgia, cap. of Richmond co., on r. bk. of, and at the head of navigation on, Savannah R., 113 m. ENE. Macon. The A. canal, which conducts the waters of the Savannah R., affords inexhaustible water-power, which is used in large cotton-mills, A. being one of the chief seats of the southern cotton manufactures. Mean temp., yr. 64.8° F., Jan. 48.3°, July 82°; rainfall (14 yrs.), 49.56 in.; alt. 134 ft. (R. R.). P. (1880) 22,000; (1890) 33,300.

Augusta, vil., U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., 115 m. NNW. St. Louis (Missouri). P. <1500.

Augusta, city, U.S., Kansas, Butler co., 120 m. SW. Topeka, and 20 m. E. by N. Wichita. Alt. 1212 ft. (R. R.). P. <1500.

Augusta, city, U.S., Kentucky, Bracken co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, 36 m. SE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <1500.

Augusta, city, U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Kennebec (*q.v.*), 58 m. SW. by W. Bangor. P. 10,500.

Augusta, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 39 m. NW. Newark. P. <1500.

Augusta, co., U.S., Virginia, in the W., crossed in the S. by 38° N., and in the E. by 79° W.

Augusta, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Eau Claire co., 102 m. E. by S. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Augustenburg, vil., in the centre of Alsen I., Baltic Sea, belonging to Prussia. From its castle a branch of the Dukes of Holstein take their name.

Augustine Friars, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Leicester Union. P. <250.

Augustwó, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. Suvalki, on the A. Canal (connecting the Nyeman and the Vistula), 48 m. WNW. Grodno. P. 10,300.

Au Haute, Isle, U.S., Maine, off the S. ct. of Hancock co., in 68° 35′ W.

Auheim, Gross and Klein, Ger. See **Gross-Auheim.**

Aujezd, the name of many small places in Bohemia and Moravia. **Unter-A.,** vil., Bohemia, 33 m. SE. by S. Königgrätz, 4 m. SW. Leitomischl. P. <3000.

Aujila, oasis and tn., Tripoli, 220 m. S. by E. Bengazi. Alt. 135 ft. (*ab.*, Stecker, 1879, calculated by Hann).

Aulakis, a tribe in S. of Arabia, in two sections, one on the coast, the other inland, between about 46° and 47½° E.

Auldbar Road, stn., Scot., on the C. R., co. and 5 m. E. Forfar.

Auldclune, vil., Scot. See **Aldclune.**

Auldearn, ct., par., and vil., Scot., co. and 2½ m. ESE. Nairn, PMT.O. Par. 14,035 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <500.

Auldgirth, hamlet, Scot., in co. and 8 m. by rail NW. Dumfries, on G. & SW. R., PMT.O.

Aulendor, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, Donau-Dreis, 29 m. NE. Constance. P. <2000.

Aulie-ata, dist. tn. and fort, Russian Central Asia, prov. Syr-Daria, 155 m. NE. Tashkent. Alt. 1620 ft.; mean temp. (6 yrs. 1870–1875), yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 24.8°, July 73.4°. P. 5700.

Aulis, Greece. See **Vathy.**

Aulisto Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, in the extreme W. of the Morven Penin., in 56° 39′ N.

Aulla, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, on the Magra, 10 m. NE. Spezia.

Aullagas, large lake, Bolivia, Oruro, to the S. of Lake Titicaca, of which it receives the surplus waters by the Desaguadero; 80 m. long by 20 m. broad; no outlet, water brackish. Alt. about 12,000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1882, map, p. 712 (about 1 : 1,100,000). See **Poopo.**

Aulnay, or **Aunay-sur-Odon,** manufacturing vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Vire, 17 m. SW. Caen. P. <2000.

Aulnay, or **Aulnay-de-Saintonge,** the ancient Roman stn. of *Aunedonacum*, tn., France, dep. Charente Inférieure, arr. St. Jean d'Angély, 22 m. S. by E. Niort; a fortress in the middle ages. P. <2000.

Aulne, or **Aune,** small riv., France, Brittany, flows W. into the roadstead of Brest, navigable to Port Launay, 20 m., for sea-going vessels of 10 ft. draught, higher up connected with the canal from Brest to Nantes.

Ault, fishing vil. and watering-place, France, dep. Somme, arr. Abbeville, on the coast, 21 m. NE. by E. Dieppe. P. <2000.

Aultbea, ct.-hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the E. shore of Loch Ewe, 5 m. N. by E. the head of the loch, P.O.

Aultgowrie Inn, Scot., Ross-shire, on the Orrin, 6 m. SW. Dingwall, 2½ m. W. by N. Muir of Ord stn.

Ault Hucknall, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 5 m. NW. by W. Mansfield; 4429 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**A. H. with Heath**) P. <2000.

Aultnabreac, stn., Scot., Caithness, on the Highland Rly., 15½ m. SSW. Thurso.

Aultnacallagach Inn, Scot., on the borders of Sutherland and Cromartyshire, on the N. shore of Loch Borrolan, 11 m. SW. of the head of Loch Shin.

Aultsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dundas co., on l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 44 m. SE. Ottawa.

Auma, manufacturing tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Auma R., 22 m. SE. Jena. P. <3000.

Aumale, tn., Algeria, 55 m. SE. Algiers, on the site of the ancient Roman stn. *Auzea*. Alt. 2972 ft.; mean temp., yr. 60.2° F., Jan. 43.5°, July 82.5°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 15.40 in. P. <3000.

Aumale, formerly *Albemarle* (original seat of the English family of that name), tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Neufchâtel, 24 m. S. by W. Abbeville. P. <2000.

Aumenau, vil., Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, 29 m. E. Koblenz; with iron-mines. P. <2000.

Aunay-sur-Odon. See **Aulnay.**

Aunby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 4½ m. N. by W. Stamford, 2 m. NW. Essendine stn. P. <250. See **Careby.**

Aundh, tn. and native state, India, Bombay, 75 m. SSE. Poona; state, P. 60,000; tn. P. <3000.

Auneau, vil., France, dep. Eure et Loir, arr. and 13 m. E. Chartres; scene of a victory of the Duke of Guise over the Protestants in 1587. P. <2000.

Aunis, old prov., France, between Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern dep. Charente-Inférieure.

Aunsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 8½ m. E. by N. Grantham, 3 m. WSW. Aswarby stn. P. <250.

Aup, riv., S. Africa. See **Oup.**

Aupa, riv., Bohemia, flows SE. from the base of the Schneekoppe (Riesengebirge) then SW. to the Elbe, which it joins near Josephstadt.

Aupa, comm., Austria, Bohemia, composed of several villages near the head of the valley of the A. P. <5000.

Aurâlyâ, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Etâwah, 52 m. W. Cawnpur. P. 6300.

Auranga, small riv., India, Bombay, Surat dist., flows W. into the Arabian Sea; navigable 6 m. up.

Aurangâbâd, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 40 m. W. Gayâ. P. <5000.

Aurangâbâd, walled tn., India, Haidarâbâd, 67 m. NE. by N. Ahmadnagar, cap. of prov. A.; with ruins of a palace built by Aurangzeb; with noted caves (partly Buddhist) near cantonments 1 m. W.; trade reviving. P. (estimated 1825) 60,000; (estimated about 1880) 25,000.

Aurangâbâd Sayyid, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 40 m. SSE. Meerut. P. 5000.

Auray, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. A., at the mouth of the small river A., 14 m. NNE. Quiberon. P. 5100.

Aure, small riv., France, Normandy, dep. Calvados, flows first N., then W., after which its waters mostly disappear in marshes to the NW. of Bayeux, part, however, reappearing lower down and then flowing W. into the mouth of the Vire.

Aurelia, vil., Argentine Rep., Santa Fe, 51 m. NW. by W. Santa Fe.

Aurelia, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cherokee co., 52 m. ENE. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Aures, a range of the Great Atlas Mts., Algeria. See **Atlas.**

Aurich, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. circle A., 13 m. NE. by E. Emden, connected by canal with the Ems. P. 5600.

Aurignac, vil., France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, 39 m. E. by N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre; in the neighbourhood noted bone-caverns. P. <2000.

Aurigny, French name of island of Alderney.

Auriliac, cap. dep. Cantal, France, arr. A., on the Jordane, a stream flowing SW. from the Plomb du Cantal, 72 m. N. by E. Albi; birthplace of Pope Sylvester II. Alt. 2193 ft.; mean temp., yr. 49.2° F., Jan. 36.3°, July 63.2°; rainfall, 44.49 in. P. 13,700.

Auřinowes, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 8 m. ESE. Prague. P. <2000.

Auriol, manufacturing tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 15 m. ENE. Marseilles; with coal-mine. P. <2000.

Auronzo, tn., Italy, in the N. of Venetia, prov. Belluno, 63 m. N. by E. Treviso; with zinc-mines. P. <5000.

Aurora, or **Machell's Corners,** vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 25 m. N. by W. Toronto. P. <2000.

Aurora, island group in the S. Atlantic Ocean, ESE. of the Falkland Is.; precise position not known.

Aurora, or **Malwo,** one of the New Hebrides, crossed by 15° S., just E. of 168° E.

Aurora, co., U.S., S. Dakota, S. of 44° N., between 98° and 99° W.

Aurora, city, U.S., Illinois, Kane co., 35 m. W. by S. Chicago, said to have been the first town in the world to light its streets with electricity (1881). P. (1870) 11,200; (1890) 19,700.

Aurora, city, U.S., Indiana, Dearborn co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 80 m. SE. by E. Indianapolis. P. <4000.

Aurora, city, U.S., Missouri, Lawrence co., 140 m. SW. by S. Jefferson City, and 63 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 1357 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Aurora, city, U.S., Nebraska, Hamilton co., 110 m. W. by S. Omaha, and 25 m. NE. Hastings. P. (of precinct) <2000.

Aurora, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brookings co., 103 m. NNE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Aurora, East, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 15 m. SE. by E. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Aurungabad, India. See **Aurangâbâd.**

Aus, trading stn., Ger. W. Africa, Lüderitz Land, 49 m. E. Angra Pequena Bay.

Ausable, city, U.S., Michigan, Iosco co., on Lake Huron, 63 m. NNE. Bay City. P. <5000.

Au Sable, riv., U.S., Michigan, in the NE., rises in Otsego co., and flows S. then E. into Lake Huron, which it enters about 8 m. N. of Saginaw Bay.

Au Sable Forks, vil., U.S., New York, Essex co., on Au Sable R., 25 m. W. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Auschwitz, tn., Austria, in the W. of crownland Galicia, a little to the S. of the Vistula, 32 m. W. Cracow. P. <5000.

Ausonia, comm. and tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, dist. Gaeta. P. <3000.

Auspitz, tn., Austria, in a detached part of the principality of Liechtenstein, 11 m. NNE. Nikolsburg (Moravia). P. <5000.

Aussa, the dist. on the l. bk. of the Niger, W. Africa, including Timbuktu.

Aussa, tn., NE. Africa, Adel country, on the Hawash and the brackish **Lake A.,** about 50 m. W. of the head of the Gulf of Tajurra, cap. of a terr. since 1889 under Italian protection. P. (tn.) <5000.

Ausschlag, a suburb of Hamburg, Ger., between the Dove Elbe and the Bille.

Aussee, market-tn., Austria, Styria, 36 m. ESE. Salzburg, in a valley producing large quantities of salt. P. <2000.

Aussen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 24 m. SSE. Trier; with iron-works. P. <2000.

Aussig, manufacturing tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 8 m. E. Teplitz, with large chemical and other works; birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs. Alt. 470 ft. P. 23,600.

Aust, par., Eng., Gloucester, Thornbury div., on the l. bk. of the R. Severn, on a small isolated coal-basin, 3½ m. SE. Chepstow, 3½ m. N. Pilning stn.; owes its name to the ancient Roman passage across the Severn *Trajectus Augusti*. P. <250. See **Henbury.**

Austerfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 7½ m. SE. Doncaster, close to Bawtry (*q.v.*) stn. P. <500.

Austerlitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, on R. Littawa, 12 m. E. by S. Brünn; scene of the defeat of the Austrians and Russians by Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1805 ('three emperors' battle'). Alt. 690 ft. P. <5000.

Austerson, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., on the Weaver, 2½ m. SSE. Nantwich. P. <250.

Austhorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4 m. E. Leeds. P. <250.

Austhwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Birker.**

Austin, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 85 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Austin, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cork co., 7 m. W. by N. Chicago. P. <5000.

Austin, city, U.S., Minnesota, Mower co., 80 m. S. St. Paul. P. <4000.

Austin, city, U.S., Nevada, Lander co., 142 m. E. by N. Carson City, and 58 m. W. Eureka. Alt. 6594 ft. (Wheeler). P. <1500.

Austin, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Potter co. P. <2000.

Austin, city, U.S., cap. Texas, Travis co., in a basin-shaped valley, on the Colorado, 75 m. NE. San Antonio. The capitol, of red Texan granite, is the largest in the States. State university opened 1883. Alt. 501 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 4400; (1890) 14,600.

Austin, co., U.S., Texas, W. of 96° W., crossed in the N. by 30° N., and bounded on the E. by Brazos R.

Austin, coal-mining tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Preston co. (adjoining W. frontier of Maryland). P. <1500.

Austin, large salt-pan, or salt lake, in the interior of W. Australia, crossed by 27½° S., 118½° E.; discovered by Robert Austin, 1854. Alt. about 1400 ft.

Austral Islands. See **Tubual.**

Australasian Colonies.—For details, see the articles on the separate colonies. The following table gives a comparative view of the growth of population in all of them :—

Area of the Australasian colonies, with the population in thousands, and increase per cent. per annum, between the successive censuses, for which particulars are here given :—

Colonies.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. about 1851.	Pop. 1861.	Inc. 1851-1861.	Pop. 1871.	Inc.	Pop. 1881.	Inc.	Pop. 1891.	Inc.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Victoria . .	87,884	76.2*	540	19.52	732	3.09	862	1.65	1140	2.83	12.98
New S. Wales	311,098	266*	358	2.74	504	3.46	751	3.83	1132	4.19	3.64
Queensland	668,497		34.9		120	13.15	214	5.96	394	6.29	.59
S. Australia .	903,690	63.0*	127	6.58	186	3.89	280	4.18	320	1.34	.35
W. Australia .	1,060,000	5.9*	15.7	9.31	25.4	4.93	29.7	1.58	49.8	5.30	.05
Total . .	3,031,169		1076		1567	3.83	2137	3.15	3036	3.57	1.00
Tasmania .	26,215		90.0		102	1.26	116	1.29	147	2.40	5.59
New Zealand .	104,458	26.7†	99.0	14.0	256‡	9.97	490‡	6.71	627‡	2.49	6.00§

* Census 1850. † Census 1851.
‡ Excluding Maori as well as Moriori in the Chatham Is., estimated at 37,502 in 1871, 44,097 in 1881, and 41,993 in 1891. § Including Maori, 6.40.

Australia, a vast island lying between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, separated from New Guinea and the Eastern Archipelago by Torres Strait, the Arafura Sea, and the Sea of Timor, from Tasmania by Bass Strait; extreme points of mainland, in the N. Cape York in about 10° 40′ S., in the S. Wilson's Promontory in about 39° 11′ S., in the W. Steep Point in about 113° E., in the E. Cape Byron in about 153° 38′ E.; greatest length from W. to E. (in about lat. 27° S.) more than 2300 m., greatest breadth, from Cape York to Wilson's Promontory, about 2000 m., breadth from the Gulf of Carpentaria on the N. to the head of Spencer Gulf on the S., about 1050 m.; area, including small islands adjacent, about 3,000,000 sq. m. [**Continents**]. The **coast-line** of A., like that of Africa, is remarkable for its long stretches of uniform character, without inlets that can be made use of by shipping even for shelter. As in the part of Africa which corresponds in lat. to A., the portion of the coast-line which is richest in inlets and natural harbours is that in the E. and SE. On the S. coast, on the other hand, there is, along the Great Australian Bight, one unbroken stretch of sandy beach backed by barren cliffs a few hundred feet high, and the only good natural harbour W. of Spencer Gulf is that of King George's Sound, within 200 m. of Cape Leeuwin, the cape first sighted by vessels coming from Europe by Suez or the Cape of Good Hope. Equally uninviting is a large part of the W. and N. coast. In some places the shore presents to view a line of hills and cliffs, in other places low flats of sand or mud, and on the shores of the warmer seas within and near the tropics the mud-flats are generally covered with mangroves. A more varied and more beautiful coast-line, and one more convenient for shipping, is met with in the NW., where the map shows numerous creeks bordered by small islands. As to the NE. coast, see **Great Barrier Reef.** The principal **surface** feature of A. is the Great Dividing Range given to the series of mountain ranges, which run from N. to S. near the E. coast, and then turn westwards, where the coast begins to trend to the W., terminating a little to the E. of the W. frontier of Victoria. The highest summit of the Dividing Range which is in many places only the steep outer edge of a tableland, is in the Australian Alps, 7350 ft. [**Australian Alps**]. The interior of A. consists for the most part of broad level or rolling plains of greater or less height. In the E. the tableland extends at its widest only to about 100 m., and slopes away to plains under 1000 ft. in height, and in places not much, if at all, above, if not below, sea-level. In the very heart of A., however, just on the Tropic of Capricorn, the Macdonnell Ranges approach 4000 ft. in height, and further to the SW. the Musgrave Range reaches about 4500 ft. The western half of A., so far as it has been explored, consists mainly of a tableland 1000 ft. high or less. All the great **rivers** of A. take their rise on the inner slopes of the tableland, and flow towards the W. or SW. Only one, the Murray, enters the sea by an independent mouth. Of the other long rivers of the interior shown on the map many are merely water-courses, filled at times with running water, but often empty except for a few days in the year. Many, such as the Diamantina, dry up after a longer or shorter course, partly through evaporation, partly through absorption by the porous soil. Others, such as the Barcoo or Coopers' Creek, terminate in large shallow salt lakes. Over extensive areas much of the water lost by sinking into the ground can be recovered by means of artesian wells. Most of the rivers on the E. and SE. of the Dividing Range are comparatively short, but well supplied with water all the year round. Many of them are navigable for a shorter or longer distance up, but they bring down so much sediment from the neighbouring highlands, that bars are formed in most cases at their mouths. The largest **lakes** of A. are shallow sheets of salt water which in summer become almost dry. The principal are Lakes Eyre, Torrens, Frome, Gairdner, all in S. Australia, Amadeus in S. and W. Australia, Austin, Barlee, and Moore in W. Australia. The principal freshwater lakes are coast lagoons, like Lakes Alexandrina and Albert in S. Australia, Lakes Wellington and King in Victoria.

The Dividing Range not only divides two regions with different physical features, but which also present marked contrasts in **climate.** As the greater part of A. lies in latitudes in which the trade-winds blow over the ocean from the SE. towards a belt near the equator, these winds on the E. side tend to blow over the land, but on the W. side away from it. But the presence of the land has an influence on the direction of the winds. The fact that the broad plains in the interior are more rapidly heated in summer than the surface of the ocean causes the air above to be rarefied, so that there is a tendency for the winds to blow inwards on all sides from the ocean. But this has different results on opposite sides of the continent. On the E. side it strengthens the winds which at all times tend to blow towards the land, but on the W. side it has to act against the tendency of the wind to blow away from the land, so that the currents of air that blow inwards are only feeble, and bring with them so little moisture, that that little is retained in the hot atmosphere of the interior as vapour without falling as rain. On the E. side of the continent, on the other hand, the mountains and edges of the tablelands have their usual effect in causing the moisture-charged winds to let fall their moisture, hence the coast strips on this side are in general plentifully supplied with moisture. It is, however, an unfortunate circumstance for A. that the highlands lie in close proximity to the E. coast, thus causing the rain-bearing winds to be so soon deprived of the greater part of their moisture. The amount of rain that falls on the coast strip increases on the whole from S. to N., seeing that the further N. we go the winds that bring the moisture come from warmer seas, and are hence more heavily charged with moisture. Within the tropics, where true monsoon winds prevail, the amount of rain that falls in the year, mainly in the summer months, is in some places near the coast twice as much as at Sydney and three times as much as at Melbourne. In winter, when the land gets cooled more rapidly than the adjoining seas, and the air over the land becomes in consequence denser and heavier than that over the sea, the effect on the direction of the wind is opposite to that which exists in summer. The wind then tends to blow away from the land, and thence does not carry as a rule a great deal of vapour. But the greater coldness of the season favours the condensation of vapour into rain, especially on mountain slopes and near mountains, so that winter is in some parts more rainy than summer. In general, rain, when it does fall, falls in a deluge, so that A. may be described as a land of drought and flood There is one part of A. which receives nearly all its rain in winter from winds blowing directly from the sea. That is the SW. corner, and the districts further E. which lie near that part of the coast which looks to the SW., including chiefly the more populous parts of S. Australia. That part of the continent lies outside of the trade-wind zone in winter, when the trade winds move further to the N. It then comes to lie within the region in which the prevailing winds are from the NW., and these coming vapour-laden from warm seas deposit their moisture on the colder land, and especially where they approach mountains or hills. As regards its **fauna,** A. belongs to a great zoogeographical region, which includes the neighbouring islands in the N., NE., and E., the boundary of which on the NW. is described under Asia. The great feature of this region is 'the almost total absence of all the forms of the mammalia which abound in the rest of the world, their place being supplied by a great variety of Marsupials' (kangaroos and wallabies, phalangers, koales, wombats, &c.). A. with Tasmania forms one of the sub-regions of this great region, and is characterised by the entire absence of Insectivora, Carnivora (for the dingo or native dog was almost certainly introduced by man), and Ungulata,

while even the rodents are represented only by a few small rats and mice. The **flora** is as peculiar as the fauna. Its main distinguishing feature is the great variety of eucalypts among its forest trees, the genus Eucalyptus numbering about 150 species, most of which are confined to A. They include the tallest trees in the world, some specimens of the taller species reaching nearly 500 ft. in height. Besides eucalypts, acacias abound in A., and various species of casuarina (including the she-oak, swamp-oak, &c.), banksia, xanthorrhœa, &c., are also characteristic. The native grasses of A. are numerous and nutritious, and among these the tall kangaroo grass is notable for its power of withstanding long drought. The **native Australians** are a dark-coloured race, as black as negroes, but without the woolly hair and thick protruding lips which distinguish the latter. Their weapons are spears, wooden axes, clubs, and the curious boomerangs, which when skilfully thrown return to within a short distance of the thrower. Very few even have bows and arrows. A few boughs or pieces of bark form their only shelter, and their only clothing consists of a scanty covering of skins or matting. A few of the natives have taken employment as shepherds under European settlers; and others, especially in Queensland, where the natives are very fierce, are employed against the people of their own race as a kind of police. At no time were the natives numerous, and since the arrival of Europeans they seem to be quickly dying out. In Queensland, where they are most numerous, they are not believed to number much above 50,000. The great majority of the present inhabitants are immigrants or descendants of immigrants of British or Irish origin, with an admixture of Germans and other Europeans, along with a few Chinese and Polynesians. The first settlers were a body of convicts sent from England in 1787, who landed in Botany Bay early in 1788. **Discovery, Name, and History of Exploration.**—Old maps show that A. was known to the Portuguese before 1540. Early in the seventeenth century some knowledge of the coasts was gained by several Dutch navigators, to whom we owe the Dutch names for several coast features and maritime tracts. Towards the close of the same century several parts of the coast were visited by Dampier. In 1770 Cook sailed along the E. coast and through Torres Strait, and in 1791 some important discoveries were made by Vancouver on the S. coast. In 1801–3, Flinders made important explorations on the SE. and N. coasts, and it was he who, in the account which he published of these voyages in 1814, first proposed A. as the name of the vast island now so called. The name *Terra Australis* (southern land) had previously been in use as a general name for all the lands of the southern seas, and the name of New Holland, which was bestowed by the Dutch navigator Tasman in 1644, remained in use long after that date. Our knowledge of the interior of A. has been gradually accumulated since the date of the first settlement by the British. In 1813, Wentworth, Lawless, and Blaxland first crossed the Blue Mts. and discovered the plains to the W. At various dates between 1817 and 1823, J. Oxley explored the regions on the Upper Lachlan and Macquarie, and discovered the Brisbane R. In 1824, Hume and Hovell crossed a river now known to be the upper part of the Murray, but which was then called the Hume. In 1827, Allan Cunningham passed northwards across the Liverpool Range, and discovered the Darling Downs. In 1828–30, Captain Sturt made two important journeys in which he traced the Macquarie R. to the Darling, the Murrumbidgee to the Murray, and the Murray to its mouth in Alexandrina Lake (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1833, pp. 248, &c.). In 1831, Major Mitchell made important discoveries in the N. and W. of New South Wales, and what is now Victoria, and it was on this occasion that the Darling was shown to flow into the Murray (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1837, pp. 271, &c.). In 1837–39, Lieut., afterwards Sir George Grey, made two arduous journeys in the NW., discovering the Glenelg, Gascoyne, and other streams (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1838, pp. 454, &c.). In 1840, E. J. Eyre first proceeded NE. from the head of Spencer Gulf to Mount Hopeless, then turned SW. to Eyre's Penin., and proceeded along the shores of the Great Australian Bight to King George's Sound (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1841, p. lxii.; 1842, p. lxxix.). In 1845, Capt. Sturt penetrated northwards to about 26° S., 139½° E. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1847, pp. 85, &c.). In 1844 and 1846–47, Dr. Ludwig Leichardt made three expeditions in the NE. regions. The last expedition, through Cape York Penin., never returned, and its fate was never definitely known. In the course of an expedition in the same penin. in 1848 Kennedy was killed by the natives a few miles to the S. of Cape York (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1849, pp. lxxiii., 193; extracts from his journal, 1852, pp. 228, &c.). In 1848 also J. S. Roe, proceeding NE. from the settled districts of W. Australia, reached the Russell Ranges in 33½° S. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1852, pp. 1, &c.). In 1856, A. C. Gregory proceeded SE. from Cambridge Gulf, and reached a point in about 20½° S., and thence continued eastwards to Moreton Bay (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1858, pp. 1, &c.). In Aug. 1860, Burke and Wills started from Melbourne to cross the continent to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and in Feb. 1861, Wills, with the other survivors of the party, which underwent extreme hardships in consequence of which Burke and other members perished, arrived at the destination of the expedition. In 1861–62, J. M. Stuart, after various preliminary journeys to the neighbourhood of Lakes Eyre, Gairdner, and Torrens, and to other parts of S. Australia, crossed the continent from S. to N. (Van Diemen's Gulf), following the route afterwards adopted for the overland telegraph (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1863, pp. 276, &c.). In 1870 John Forrest travelled from Perth to Adelaide, keeping for the most part near the coast, except on the route from Perth to 120° E. and in Eyre's Penin. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1871, pp. 361, &c.). In 1871, Alex. Forrest made a journey E. from Perth to beyond the Hampton Plains, returning by the coast from about 123° E. by the same route that John Forrest had taken eastwards (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1872, pp. 388, &c.). In 1873, Major Warburton explored about 10° of long. between about 20° and 22° S. in W. Australia. In 1874, John Forrest, starting at Champion Bay on the W. coast in about 28° 45′ S., explored about 20° of long. chiefly between 25° and 27° S. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1875, pp. 449, &c.). In 1875, Ernest Giles, starting from Fowler's Bay on the S. coast in 132½° E., proceeded W. to Perth, keeping mainly between 29° and 31° S. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, pp. 328, &c.). In 1875–76, W. O. Hodgkinson explored first the Cloncurry and then the Diamantina, proceeding down the latter to the frontier of Queensland. In 1876, E. Giles, after proceeding from the W. coast north-eastwards to the upper part of the Ashburton R., ascended that river to its source, and then continued eastwards mainly between the Tropic of Capricorn and 25° S. to the frontier of S. Australia, and then SE. to the telegraph line. In 1879, John Forrest explored some fine sheep country in the NW. on the De Grey R., and Alex. Forrest some similar country on the Fitzroy R., which he traced to its source (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, pp. 512–14). In 1883, C. Winnecke explored the region in the SW. of Queensland and the adjoining parts of S. Australia between about 22° and 28° S. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1884, pp. 566–69). In 1885–86, D. Lindsay explored the Finke R., and travelled thence N. to Palmerston (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 650, &c.), and in 1887 made a second transcontinental journey from Palmerston to Adelaide. In 1888, E. Favenc explored the regions of the Upper Gascoyne and Ashburton rivers (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 492, &c.). In 1891, D. Lindsay made an attempt to penetrate N. in the E. part of W. Australia, but was baffled by want of water. In all directions from the point whence he turned back, the 90-Gallon Rock Hole, in 27° 40′ S., 126° E., he found nothing but sandy desert, sandstone hills, and plenty of spinifex, but no water. See **Appendix**, pp. 3–5, and the articles on the different colonies.

Australia Felix. See **Victoria.**

Australian Alps, a range of mountains in the SE. of Australia, forming part of the great Dividing Range, stretching from the neighbourhood of Melbourne, about 37° 40′ S., 145½° E., to the SE. of New South Wales, about 35° S., 149° E., over a length of about 400 m., with a width of about 100 to 150 m. The highest peaks are in New South Wales, and the highest of all, according to Lendenfeld, is the peak called by him Mount Townsend (7350 ft., *ab.*), belonging to a group which he calls the Kosciusko group, the latter name having been previously applied to another peak (called Mueller's Peak by Lendenfeld), a few miles to the N., which was long believed to be the highest. The peaks next in height belong to the Bogong group in Victoria and the W. of the Mitta Mitta, the highest of which is Mount Bogong (6508 ft., *Survey of Victoria*). They do not reach the snow-line, though snow lies in the higher valleys all the summer. Geologically the A. A. are composed mainly of very ancient metamorphic rocks, and have been worn down in the course of ages to tablelands, which slope down rather steeply on all sides, and are crowned by the higher peaks. Volcanic rocks cover the tableland to the S. of Mount Bogong. Forests of lofty trees reach to about 5500 ft. in height, passing gradually over into a dense scrub, which reaches about 1000 ft. higher. There are no railways as yet across these mountains. See Lendenfeld, *Forschungsreisen in den A. Alpen* (*Ergänzungsheft*, No. 87, to *Petermann's Mitteil.*), Gotha, 1887.

Austria, Archduchy of, the terr. which formed the nucleus of the Austro-Hungarian empire, occupying both sides of the valley of the Danube between the Salzach and Inn on the W., which form the boundary with Bavaria to the S. of the Danube, and the March and Leitha on the E., which form together the greater part of the boundary with Hungary; now divided into the crownlands of **Upper** and **Lower A.,** the boundary between which S. of the Danube is partly formed by the lower Enns; chief towns, Vienna in Lower, Linz in Upper A. Surface for the most part mountainous or hilly, but sinking down to plains on both sides of the Danube in the E., the Marchfeld (*q.v.*) on the N. of that river between Vienna and the March being remarkably level. S. of the Danube the mountains and hills belong chiefly to the Alps, which stretch along the S. frontier between A. and Styria and Salzburg, the highest peaks being found in the dist. of the Salzkammergut (*q.v.*) in the extreme S. of Upper A. (Dachstein, at the meeting-place of Upper A., Salzburg, and

Styria, 9825 ft.). In the E. of Lower A., the valley of the Triesting (now traversed by a railway) separates the range known as the Wienerwald (highest peak Schöpfl, 2930 ft.), which stretches NE. to Vienna, from the Alps proper, and in the W. of Upper A. the Völcka and Traun valleys (also traversed by a railway) separate the Kobernauser-Wald and the Hausruck (2630 ft.) from the Alps in a much more marked manner. N. of the Danube the hills are all connected with the Bohemian-Moravian plateau. The Salzkammergut is occupied by a number of deep Alpine lakes (Atter, Traun, Mond, Hallstatt), which are all drained by or into the Traun. The valleys of the Traun and Enns are both ascended by railways, which connect Upper A. with Styria, and the railway connecting Lower A. with the Mürzthal in the same prov. crosses the frontier at the Semmering Pass. The only special agricultural product that need be mentioned is wine, some choice kinds being produced on the sunny slopes of the Wienerwald. The most important mineral product is the salt of the Salzkammergut, the centre of which is Ischl. As regards other minerals, the chief mining dists. are Wels in Upper, St. Pölten in Lower A., and the principal products lignite in Upper, and coal, iron ore, lignite, and graphite in Lower A. The principal manufacturing centres in Lower A. are Vienna (miscellaneous), Wiener-Neustadt (cottons, &c.), and, in the W., Waidhofen (iron); in Upper A., Steyr (iron), and Linz (woollens, &c.). Originally a margraviate, A. was erected into a duchy in 1156, and the title of archduke (borne solely by members of the Habsburg family) was first formally conferred by imperial letters patent in 1453, though it had previously been assumed by some of the Dukes of A. See **Austria-Hungary,** table and historical notes, and **Vienna.**

Austria, Circle of. See **Austria-Hungary,** end of historical notes.

Austria-Hungary, in German **Œsterreichisch-ungarische Monarchie,** a dual state in Central Europe, situated chiefly between 42⅓° and 51° N. (but extending in Dalmatia to 42° 3′ N.), and 9° 35′ and 26° 25′ E. The two sections of the state, which have independent legislatures (see below), are known as the Austrian or Cis-Leithan and the Hungarian or Trans-Leithan portion, the Leitha being a r. bk. trib. of the Danube, which forms a small part of the frontier between the two. The provs. of Bosnia and Herzegovina, still nominally forming a part of the Ottoman Empire, are now (since 1878) under the administration of the monarchy, but do not belong to either section, and the sanjak of Novi-Bazar is occupied by an Austro-Hungarian military force. The whole monarchy forms a single customs union, in which Bosnia and Herzegovina and the small independent principality of Liechtenstein are also included. The following table gives the names of the provs. of the two sections of the monarchy :—

Population in Thousands, and Annual Increase per Cent. 1869–80 and 1880–90.

	Area in sq. m. Official.	Pop. 1869.	Pop. Dec. 31, '80.	Incr. 1869-1880.	Pop. Dec. 31, '90.	Pop. p. sq. m. 1890.	Incr. p. ct. 1880-1890.[1]
Austrian or Cis-Leithan Provs.—							
Lower Austria	7,654	1,991	2,331	1.43	2,662	348	1.34
Upper Austria	4,636	737	760	0.23	786	170	0.34
Salzburg	2,761	153	164	0.60	174	63	0.59
Styria	8,659	1,138	1,214	0.58	1,283	148	0.55
Carinthia	3,988	338	349	0.29	361	91	0.34
Carniola	3,844	466	481	0.29	499	130	0.37
Coastland	3,076	601	648	0.69	695	226	0.70
Tirol and Vorarlberg	11,308	886	913	0.27	929	82	1.75
Bohemia	20,058	5,141	5,561	0.71	5,843	291	0.50
Moravia	8,580	2,017	2,153	0.59	2,277	265	0.56
Silesia	1,987	513	565	0.88	606	305	0.70
Galicia	30,309	5,444	5,959	0.82	6,608	218	1.04
Bukowina	4,036	513	572	0.98	647	160	1.24
Dalmatia	4,955	457	476	0.34	527	106	1.02
Total, Austria	115,851	20,395	22,144	0.75	23,895	206	0.76
Hungarian, or Trans-Leithan Provs.—							
Hungary (including Transylvania)	109,183	13,561	13,812	0.09	15,232	140	0.99
Croatia and Slavonia	16,424	1,838	1,905	0.33	2,201	134	1.45
Town of Fiume	8	18	22	1.61	30	..	3.15
Total, Hungary	125,615	15,417	15,739	0.11	17,463	139	1.04
Total, Austria-Hungary	241,466	35,812	37,884	0.48	41,358[1]	171	0.88

[1] Including military abroad, 41,384,638.

The principal part of the terr. presents the form of an oblong square, parallel with the equator lengthwise, and its centre is indicated, nearly, by the position of Pest, on the Danube. Three-fourths of its area is mountainous, and there are three great mountain systems—the Alps in the SW., the Bohemian and Moravian mountains in the NW., and the Carpathians, the latter forming a great curve, the one extremity of which abuts on the Danube at Pressburg in the NW., and the other at Orsova in the SE. The most elevated summits are in the Alps of Tirol, where the Ortlerspitze attains the height of 12,810 ft. [**Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **B. III.**]. The most mountainous provs. are the Tirol, Salzburg, Upper Styria, the W. part of Upper Carinthia (all belonging to the Alps), and the E. part of Transylvania (belonging to the Carpathians). A.-H. has many plains, remarkable for uniform level, the principal being the plains of Lower Austria, on both sides of the Danube, the plains of Hungary, and the plains of Slavonia. It is abundantly supplied with water, nearly all of which is collected into five great rivers, viz., the Danube and the Dniester, flowing to the Black Sea; the Adige to the Adriatic; the Vistula to the Baltic; and the Elbe to the North Sea. The most important lake is Lake Balaton or the Plattensee. [See also **Neusiedler-see.**] Of the Italian lakes, only the N. end of Garda is now within the Austrian empire. The principal gulfs are those of Trieste, Quarnero, and Cattaro. Earthquakes occur in Dalmatia, Illyria, Hungary, and Transylvania.

As to **climate,** the inner lowlands are more especially subject to those extremes of temperature which become more characteristic as we go eastwards. With the exception of the maritime tracts, even the warmest parts of the empire have at least two months in the year in which the mean daily temperature is under the freezing point, and all the lowlands of the Hungarian section have three or four months in which the mean daily temperature is above 68° F. N. of the Carpathian Mts. the summer temperature is more moderate, and in the eastern part of the empire it is only within that system that a summer temperature lasts long enough for the cultivation of the vine. The dists. in which the rainfall is most scanty are the interior of Bohemia and Moravia, and the tract between the Danube and Theiss in Hungary, in all of which the mean annual amount is under 23 inches. The following particulars may serve for illustration. In all cases the mean temperatures are those of the fifteen years 1870–84. The places are arranged roughly in the order from W. (left) to E. (right), and from N. (top) to S. (bottom) :—

		Eger (1943 ft.).	Prague (660 ft.).	Lemberg (978 ft.).
Mean temp. Fahr.	Jan.	27.6°	30.2°	24.4°
	July	63.4°	67.1°	65.4°
	Year	44.3°	48.0°	44.6°
Mean rainfall		...	18.5 in.	26.9 in.

		Salzburg (1430 ft.).	Vienna (664 ft.).	Debreczen (453 ft.).
Mean temp. Fahr.	Jan.	28.3°	29.6°	17.4°
	July	65.2°	68.5°	71.0°
	Year	46.8°	48.8°	49.3°
Mean rainfall		45.6 in.	23.4 in.	...

		Laibach (943 ft.).	Szeged.	Hermannstadt (1381 ft.).
Mean temp. Fahr.	Jan.	27.8°	29.0°	23.8°
	July	68.0°	72.1°	67.2°
	Year	48.2°	51.1°	47.1°
Mean rainfall		...	20.3 in.	25.9 in.

		Trieste.	Ragusa.
Mean temp. Fahr.	Jan.	40.5°	47.7°
	July	76.3°	77.2°
	Year	57.1°	61.2°
Mean rainfall		43.9 in.	65.7 in.

The **flora** of the Austrian empire comprises the different grains and plants common to the countries of Central Europe, as vines, hops, tobacco, saffron, and a great variety of fruit-trees. A third part of the productive soil is covered by **forests.** The Alps and the mountains of Bohemia and Moravia produce pine, beech, and larch; while the forests of Hungary, Galicia, Transylvania, and Croatia-Slavonia furnish oak, beech, and elm. The vegetation of these zones is modified by the elevation of the soil; thus the vine ceases at a height of 1750 ft., the oak at 3000 ft., cereals generally at 4500 ft., pines at 6000 ft., and pasture at the limits of snow in the Alps. Among the **animals** of Austria may be noticed, in the Alps and Carpathians, the bear, wolf, fox, lynx, and chamois; in the high Alps, the jackal; in Dalmatia, the marten, otter, marmot, beaver, wild boar, wild cat, stag, deer, hare, and rabbit. Eagles and other birds of prey are found in the mountains, and herons are plentiful in the plains. Fish is abundant in most of the streams, and leeches are exported from the marshes. **Agriculture** is rapidly being improved in many parts of the empire, above all perhaps in Hungary, where the great demand for Hungarian wheat and flour, renowned for their high quality, have greatly stimulated this industry. Among corn crops rye and oats predominate on the whole in the Austrian provs., maize and wheat in the Hungarian. Among other important

crops are potatoes, common beet, hemp, and rape, in both sections; flax, mostly in Austria; sugar-beet, principally in the Austrian provs., and especially in Bohemia; hops, chiefly in Bohemia; tobacco, principally in Hungary. Even a little rice is grown in the irrigated dists. of the Banat, in the SE. of Hungary. In Styria, Illyria, and the Tirol the rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of agricultural industry, and the produce of wine is abundant. Sheep and pigs are reared principally in the Hungarian provs. The rearing of silkworms is also a source of wealth in the southern provs. Mules are numerous in Dalmatia, and donkeys in Hungary, goats in the provs. adjoining the Mediterranean. Of the **mineral production** about two-thirds of the annual value falls to the Austrian provs., the remainder to Hungary. In the Austrian section the most productive provs. in order are Bohemia (yielding about half the total value of the Austrian production), Silesia, Styria, Moravia, Carinthia, and Carniola; and the principal minerals produced are coal (in Bohemia, Silesia, Moravia, &c.), lignite (four-fifths in Bohemia, the remainder chiefly in Styria), salt (in Galicia, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Istria, Styria, Tirol, &c.), silver ore (chiefly in Bohemia), iron ore (chiefly in Styria and Bohemia), lead ore (chiefly in Carinthia and Bohemia), quicksilver (nearly all in Carniola), graphite (in Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, &c.), copper ore (chiefly in Salzburg and Tirol), zinc ore (chiefly in Styria and Galicia), sulphur ore and alum slates, gold, tin, bismuth, antimony, arsenic, manganese, uranium, asphalt. The principal minerals of the Hungarian provs. are coal and lignite, salt, silver, gold, lead, copper, and iron ores. **Manufacturing industries** are advancing rapidly, especially in the Austrian provs. The regions in the neighbourhood of the chief coal supplies, northern Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, which have long been the principal seats of such industries, have naturally remained so under the changed conditions due to the application of machinery. Elsewhere manufactures are carried on chiefly in the capital and other large or considerable towns of the eastern Alpine provs. The most important articles produced are woollens, linens, cotton, jute, raw iron, and iron and steel wares, glass, porcelain, wooden wares, sugar, beer. Among the specialties of the woollen industry of Austria may be mentioned the fez caps made for the eastern markets, which are of great importance for the products of Austrian manufacturing industry generally. Raw, including cast, iron is made chiefly in Styria and Carinthia, and the northern coal-producing provs., and is worked chiefly in Upper Austria and Styria. Agricultural implements (scythes, &c.) and agricultural machinery take a high place among the wares of this class. Glass-making has long been a specialty of Bohemia. In Hungary the principal manufacturing industries, so far, are flour-milling and others connected with the preparation of agricultural produce. The **means of communication** include, besides a network of railways, a great length of navigable rivers. Among the more noteworthy railways are the Brenner and Semmering lines [**Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (2) and (3 *e*)]. There is no railway as yet across the Stelvio Pass, the route followed by the shortest carriage road between Vienna and Milan, and none from Trieste up the valley of the Isonzo and across the Predil Pass. There are only one or two railways across the eastern and southern Carpathians (*q.v.*). Both in Austria and Hungary, part of the railway system belongs to the state. It was on the Hungarian state railways that the system of zone tariffs, according to which the fare is increased only at intervals of several miles (in Hungary after the first two stations, 10 to 16 m.) was first tried (for passengers on the 1st of August 1889, for goods on the 1st of January 1891). It was afterwards adopted on the Austrian railways. Of the waterways, the most important is the Danube, which is navigable by steamers throughout the empire. Of the tribs. of the Danube, the Theiss is navigable by steamers to Tokay, the Drave to the confluence of the Mur (which is navigable to Graz), and the Save to Sissek, at the confluence of the Kulpa. The Moldau-Elbe steamer navigation is of importance, from Prague downwards. The principal **imports** are raw cotton, grain (principally maize), raw wool, coffee, and tobacco; the principal exports grain (principally wheat and barley), sugar and molasses, timber, animals, and woollen manufactures. The only commercial seaports of consequence are Trieste (Austrian) and Fiume (Hungarian), but there are numerous small ports and fishing towns on the islands and coasts of Dalmatia. The **monetary system** of A.-H. is on a silver basis. The money of account is a florin (gulden) of 100 kreutzers, and the standard coin a two-florin piece of the gross weight of 385.209 grains troy, nine-tenths fine. For many years, however, the actual currency has consisted of inconvertible paper, which has circulated at the rate of about 12 florins nominal value to the £1 sterling. Steps are now being taken to introduce a metallic currency on a gold basis. The metric system of **weights and measures** is now obligatory. The **population** is one of the most diverse in Europe. Its constituents, on the basis of language, are shown in thousands in the following table, according to the census of 1890:—

	Austria.	Hungary.
Non-Slavonic—		
German	8,462	2,106
Italian	674	21
Roumanian	209	2,592
Magyar	8	7,431
Gipsies	..	95
Others	...	85
Slavonic—		
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovaks	5,473	1,938
Polish	3,721	...
Ruthenian	3,107	383
Slovene	1,176	94
Servian and Croatian	644	2,604

The Germans inhabit the Alpine provs. N. of the Drave, and in Tirol N. of Trent, the outer parts of Bohemia on the SW. and N., the N. and S. of Moravia, and the NW. of Silesia, and are found scattered in larger or smaller districts in other parts of the empire. The Italians are found in the S. of Tirol, and on the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. The Roumanians are almost confined to the S. and SE. of Transylvania. The Magyars, a people speaking a language belonging to the Finno-Tatar or Uralo-Altaic family, form the great bulk of the population in the lowlands of Hungary. Of the Slavonic-speaking peoples, the Bohemians and Moravians (or Czechs) are nearly confined to the interior of Bohemia and Moravia and the middle portion of Silesia; the Slovaks inhabit the mountainous or hilly tracts in the N. of Hungary, the E. of Silesia, and the SE. of Moravia; the Poles belong chiefly to Galicia; the Ruthenians to eastern Galicia, Bukovina, and the NE. of Hungary (the middle Carpathians); the Slovenians to the Alpine provs. S. of the Drave (Carniola, Görz, and Gradisca, and the SE. of Carinthia), and the Servians and Croatians to the Hungarian provs. S. of the Drave, along with the E. of Istria and the islands in the Gulf of Quarnero. Large numbers of Jews speaking the languages of the people among whom they are settled are scattered over the eastern parts of the empire N. of the Drave, where they form the trading population. Of late years, about 35–50,000 of the population have emigrated annually, the principal destination being North America. **Government.**—Austria formerly held the first rank in the Germanic confederation, which was dissolved in 1866, the event leading to the formation (1867) of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Under this organisation the western and the eastern part of the empire form two virtually independent states, the connection between both being formed by the hereditary sovereign—called emperor in Austria proper, and king in Hungary—and by a legislative body for common purposes (chiefly foreign affairs, military and naval affairs, and finance), entitled Delegations. These are two in number, each composed of sixty members, twenty in each from the upper, and forty in each from the lower houses of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments respectively. They meet and vote separately, except after three interchanges of opinion on some question, when, in case of continued disagreement, the question is settled without discussion by a vote of the combined delegations. The legislation for Austria is vested in a parliament, called *Reichsrath*, formed of a chamber of lords (of princes of the imperial house, nobles or hereditary members, seventeen archbishops and bishops, and life members nominated by the crown, this last class outnumbering all the others together), and a chamber of representatives composed of members elected indirectly to represent rural districts, and directly to represent towns, chambers of commerce, and the larger landed proprietors. The franchise is exercised by all males paying at least five florins in taxes annually. The Hungarian constitution was first granted in 1222 by the golden bull (*bulla aurea*) of King Andrew II., often suspended, and finally re-established in 1867, but modified in 1885. Parliament (in German *Reichstag*, in Hungarian *Orszaggyülés*) has likewise two chambers. The upper chamber, called the House of Magnates, is composed of the archdukes of full age, all hereditary peers paying at least 3000 florins a year in land tax, 40 archbishops, bishops, and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, 11 representatives of the Protestant confessions, 82 life members appointed by the crown, 17 *ex-officio* members, and 3 delegates of Croatia-Slavonia. The first two classes make up about two-thirds of the chamber. The lower chamber is composed of representatives elected by all male citizens of 20 years of age paying direct taxes to a small amount, or belonging to certain classes (professional and other), whether paying such taxes or not. The provs. both of Austria and Hungary have legislatures (diets) of their own for dealing with local affairs. The **joint revenue** of A.-H. is mainly derived from the common customs duties, Austria paying 70 per cent., Hungary 30 per cent. of the net proceeds of these duties; a per cent. of the deficiency is paid by Hungary. A fixed sum of 30,312,920 florins is paid annually by Hungary towards the expenses of the common debt

contracted before 1868. The separate revenue of the Austrian provs. is derived mainly from direct taxes, excise duties, customs duties, salt and tobacco duties, and government properties (posts and telegraphs and railways). The Hungarian revenue is derived from similar sources, the government properties in this case including, however, crown domains and forests, horse-breeding establishments, mines, and factories. **Military service** is obligatory on all. Normally it begins at the end of the twentieth year. From that age men are liable for ten years' service in the army (three years in the line) or its reserve, or twelve years in the Landwehr or its reserve, or twelve years in one of the branches of the navy, viz., the marines, the naval reserve, or the Seewehr. The Landwehr, the marines, and Seewehr are called out in time of peace only for periodical instruction and drill. All men from the end of their eighteenth to the end of their forty-second year belong to the Landsturm, which is called out only by special command of the emperor, but which can be used for filling up gaps in the army and Landwehr. The principal fortresses are Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Olmütz, Cracow, and Przemysl (a fortified and entrenched camp) in the N.; Karlsburg, Arad, and Temesvar in the E. of Hungary; Orsova, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Alt-Gradiska, and Karlstadt in the S. There are entrenchments round Lemberg in the SE., and Komorn on the Danube in western Hungary is also fortified. Pola in Istria is the chief naval station, and the coast towns of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, Sebenico, and Budua, and the harb. of Lissa, all have fortifications. As regards **religion,** the empire is divided into archbishoprics, bishoprics, Protestant superintendencies, and parishes. In the Austrian provs. in 1890 nearly 80 per cent. of the population were Roman Catholics, nearly 12 per cent. Greek Catholics, 2.4 per cent. non-united Greeks, or members of the Greek Oriental Church, 1.8 per cent. Protestants, and 4.8 per cent. Jews; in Hungary, in 1890, about one-half Roman Catholics, one-fifth Protestants, 15.1 per cent. non-united Greeks, 9.6 per cent. Greek Catholics, and 4.2 per cent. Jews. Education has made rapid strides in German Austria, and is very general in Hungary proper; the law requiring that in every prov. of the empire every child between the ages of six and twelve (in all the Austrian provs. except Istria and Dalmatia, Galicia and Bukowina, every child from six to fourteen) shall be educated either in the school or at home. There are eleven universities: those of Vienna, Prague (one German and one Bohemian), Budapest, Cracow, Lemberg, Graz, Innsbruck, Czernowitz, Klausenburg, and Agram; and there are seven government technical high-schools, at Vienna, Prague (one German and one Bohemian), Graz, Lemberg, Brünn, and Budapest. **Historical Notes.**—The history of A.-H. is to a large extent a dynastic and family history. It may be held to begin with the conquest of the Avars in the region now belonging to Lower Austria in 791–99. Soon after this conquest the margraviate of the Eastern Marches (*Ostmark*) was there founded, and this subsequently came to be known as the *Oesterreich* (E. kingdom, in Latin form *Ostarrichi*), a name first met with in documents in 996. For more than two and a half centuries this margraviate belonged to the family of Babenberg (Bamberg), and during their tenure Upper was united to Lower Austria, and the two were erected into a duchy (1156). The house of Babenberg came to an end in 1246, and after that date Austria was held till 1276 successively by the Margrave of Baden and the King of Bohemia, who in the latter year was compelled to cede Austria and Styria (which had already been joined to Austria under the Babenbergs) to Rudolf of Habsburg, and in 1278 lost his life in battle with Rudolph. Since then the Austrian dominions have belonged uninterruptedly to the Habsburg family, but have at different times been subdivided among branches of that family. In 1335 the Habsburgs came into the permanent possession of Carinthia and part of Carniola; in 1363 acquired the Tirol proper, and most of the remainder of Carniola, and about the same date some of the counties and other terrs. of Vorarlberg, the remainder being acquired at different dates down to 1523. In 1379 the Habsburg possessions were divided between two houses, one holding Lower Austria and the other Inner Austria, which at first comprised Styria, Carinthia, and Tirol, and in 1382 added Trieste and its terr. In 1496 all the Habsburg dominion was again united in the hands of one ruler, Maximilian (the son of Frederick III.), under whom the possessions of the family were permanently increased by the acquisition of Görz and Gradiska, parts of Tirol in the NW. in 1507, and other parts of the S. in 1518. In 1526 the family possessions were further increased by the addition of Bohemia, Moravia, and the greater part of Silesia (including most of the terr. afterwards ceded to Prussia), as well as Croatia and Hungary, or rather western Hungary, that is, so much of the kingdom as was not then held by the Turks. After the long wars with Turkey that ensued, the possession of the whole of Hungary except the Banat of Temesvar, along with Transylvania (previously surrendered by Prince Michael II. in 1696) and Croatia, was conceded to Austria in the peace of Karlowitz in 1699. The Banat of Temesvar was added in the peace of Passarowitz in 1718. In 1772 eastern Galicia and half of Cracow were acquired in the first partition of Poland; in 1776 Bukowina (which had been occupied in the previous year) was ceded by Turkey; and in 1795 the remainder of Galicia and Cracow became Austrian in the third partition of Poland, although these last acquisitions were not finally confirmed till 1846, at the close of the changes of the Napoleonic period and the period following. Meanwhile the Austrian terr. was increased in the W. and SW. by the addition of the Innviertel, a narrow strip on the r. bk. of the Inn and Salzach, between the Danube on the NE. and the Salzach on the SW., ceded by Bavaria in 1779; Istria and Dalmatia, ceded by Venice in the peace of Campo Formio in 1797; the secularised bishoprics of Trent and Brixen in Tirol, annexed in 1803; and the terr. of Salzburg, assigned to Austria by the peace of Pressburg in 1805. Since 1878 Bosnia and Herzegovina have been occupied and administered, and the sanjak of Novi-bazar occupied by Austria, under the treaty of Berlin, though all three remain under the suzerainty of Turkey. In the preceding sketch only those terrs. are mentioned which still remain under Austrian rule, and the sketch accordingly requires to be completed by an enumeration of the principal terrs. that have been at one time Austrian, although they are so no longer. Already in the thirteenth century, when Rudolf of Habsburg came into possession of Austria, the family held considerable terrs. in the Aargau, Thurgau, and Zürichgau (Switzerland), in the Black Forest, in the Sundgau (S. of Alsace), in Alsace proper, and elsewhere. Several dists. in Switzerland were lost through the defeats of Sempach and Näfels in 1386–88, others in Aargau, &c., in 1415–17, Thurgau in 1461, and the last remnants in the peace of Lunéville in 1801. The possessions in Alsace and the Sundgau were ceded to France in the peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Breisgau in Baden was Austrian from about 1368 to the peace of Campo Formio in 1797. The Netherlands (that is, the whole of the present Belgium and Holland, with Luxembourg and the county of Artois, but excluding the large bishopric of Liège) and Burgundy were claimed after the death of Charles the Bold in 1477 by his son-in-law, Maximilian of Austria, but ultimately Burgundy was divided in the peace of Senlis (1493), the duchy falling to France, and the part known as the Franche Comté assigned to Philip the Fair, son of Maximilian. The Netherlands were also handed over by Maximilian to his son, who married Johanna, heiress of Aragon and Castile, Naples and Sicily, and became the father of the Emperor Charles V. In 1519 Charles succeeded to the Austrian dominions, and thus united these under his rule along with his Spanish inheritance, including Burgundy and the Netherlands, as well as Spanish America, Naples, and Sicily, which had already fallen to him; but in 1521 he handed over the Austrian terrs. to his brother Ferdinand, retaining the Spanish for himself. Among the Austrian possessions at that time was Würtemberg, acquired in 1520, and retained till 1534. Lusatia, which was acquired along with Bohemia in 1526, was ceded in 1635 to Saxony. In 1714 the Spanish Netherlands (nearly equivalent to the modern Belgium and Luxemburg, with the exception of the bishopric of Liège) became Austrian once more in the peace of Rastatt (confirming that of Utrecht), and remained so till the peace of Campo Formio in 1797. The Milanese terr., also acquired in 1714, and the rest of Lombardy, acquired in 1735, were Austrian till 1859. Silesia, which had been increased in 1675 by the acquisition of the duchies of Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau, was all ceded to Prussia in the peace of Breslau in 1742, excepting only the small strip that remains under the name of Austrian Silesia. Parma and Piacenza were Austrian from 1735 to 1748 (peace of Aix-la-Chapelle). The peace of Passarowitz, in which the Banat of Temesvar was ceded to Austria, also handed over to that power Servia as far as the Timok, and Little Walachia, or the Banat of Craiova (Roumania as far E. as the Aluta), but these latter were retained only till 1739. Venetia, which was annexed to Austria by the Congress of Vienna in 1814–16, was given up in 1866 at the close of the war with Prussia and Italy. See also **Tuscany.** Though from 1437 onwards the emperors of the old German empire always belonged to the house of Habsburg, and were for the most part rulers of the Austrian dominions, the portions of those dominions lying E. of Moravia and E. and S. of the Alpine provs. never belonged to that empire. The title Emperor of Austria was first assumed by Francis I. in 1806, when the old empire of Germany came to an end. **The circle of Austria,** one of the ten circles into which the German empire was divided in 1495–1512, embraced nearly all that portion of the present Austrian dominions lying to the W. of Hungary and S. of Bohemia and Moravia, with the exception of Salzburg and territory not belonging to the empire (Trieste, Dalmatia, &c.).

Australind, post-tn., W. Australia, Wellington co., near the W. ct., 90 m. S. by W. Perth.

Austonley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., near Huddersfield. P. <1500.

Austrey, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. ENE. Tamworth, P.O. P. <500.

Austwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the W. of

the Skipton div., 22 m. SE. Kendal, 5 m. NW. Settle, 2½ m. ENE. Clapham stn., PM.O.; 7912 ac. P.<500.

Auswell Rock, hill, Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, 13 m. W. by S. Teignmouth, 2 m. NW. Ashburton stn.

Autauga, co., U.S., Alabama, S. of 33° N., and midway between E. and W. frontiers.

Autelbas, vil. and comm., Belgium, prov. and 13 m. W. by N. Luxemburg. P. (comm.)<5000.

Auterive, tn., France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. Muret, on the Ariège, 17 m. S. by E. Toulouse. P.<2000.

Auteuil, arr. of the city of Paris, near the r. bk. of the Seine and the Bois du Boulogne.

Authie, riv., France, flows WNW. into the English Channel (**Baie d'A.**), its lower part on the border of dep. Somme and Pas-de-Calais; navigable at high tide 7 m. up; length 60 m.

Authion, riv., France, deps. Indre-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire, flows in the latter dep. parallel to the Loire at a short distance from it, and finally enters the Loire almost due S. of Angers; 65 m. long.

Authorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 6 m. SE. Louth, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<250.

Autlan, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 140 m. SW. by W. Guadalajara. P. 7000.

Autrey lès Gray, vil., France, dep. Haute Saône, 24 m. NE. by E. Dijon, arr. and 6 m. NW. by W. Gray, with blast-furnaces producing excellent iron. P.<2000.

Autun, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the confluence of the Arroux and Ternin, 44 m. SW. by W. Dijon; finely situated on a hill in a rather broad high valley surrounded by mountains; cap. of arr., with a bishop's see held at the time of the revolution by the celebrated Talleyrand; a seat of trade and manufactures, among which may be mentioned as a specialty the making of a kind of thick cloths used as horse-wrappings. Its present name is a corruption of *Augustodunum*, the celebrated and flourishing Roman town which succeeded *Bibracte*, cap. of the Ædui. Among the remains of the Roman period may be mentioned the gates of Arroux and St. André, and the ruins of a temple of Janus. Its cathedral, twelfth century, has a fine bell-tower of the fifteenth century. Alt. 940 ft. P. 11,300.

Auvergne, an old prov. in central France, taking its name from the ancient *Arverni*, now forming, for the most part, the deps. of Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, and Haute-Loire; cap. Clermont.

Auvergne, Mountains of, France, chiefly in the deps. Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, and Creuse from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains extend over an area about 70 m. long by 15–40 m. broad, and form intricate groups, which throw out contreforts to the N. and S., and present the highest points of the interior. They consist principally of volcanic masses (basalts, trachytes, scoriæ) heaped up in cones or poured out irregularly over a granite platform, presenting scenes of the wildest and most picturesque grandeur. There are three great volcanic centres: in the N. the Dômes, the highest of which is the Puy-de-Dôme (4805 ft.); immediately to the S. the Monts Dore, including the highest summit of all, the Puy-de-Sancy (6185 ft.); somewhat further to the S. the group containing the Plomb du Cantal (6095 ft.), and the Puy Mary (5850 ft.).

Auvernier, vil., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. SW. by W. Neuchâtel, on the W. side of Lake Neuchâtel; noted for its white wines. P.<1000.

Auvers-le-Hamon, vil., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche, 26 m. W. by S. Le Mans, with anthracite mines. P.<2000.

Auvillar, vil., France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, arr. Moissac, on the l. bk. of the Garonne, 17 m. SE. by E. Agen. P.<2000.

Aux Cayes, small seapt., isl. and repub., Hayti, S. ct., 98 m. W. by S. Port au Prince, in 73° 45′ W.

Auxerre, tn. and busy riv. port, on the Yonne, France, cap. dep. Yonne, arr. A., 43 m. SW. by S. Troyes. It is an old Roman town, with boulevards taking the place of Roman and middle age fortifications. P. 15,200.

Auxi-le-Château, See **Auxy-le-Château.**

Auxois, an old dist. of France, in the NW. of Burgundy; the *pagus Alesiensis*, or dist. round Alesia (Alise) of the Romans.

Auxonnais, France, an old dist. round Auxonne.

Auxonne, fortified tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Saône, 19 m. SE. by E. Dijon, 9 m. NW. by N. Dole; cap. of arr.; called by the Romans *Ad Sonam* ('on the Saône'), then by corruption *Axona*. P.<3000.

Auxy-le-Château, small tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Pas de Calais, arr. St. Pol, on the Authie, 15 m. NE. by E. Abbeville. P.<3000.

Auzat-sur-Allier, coal-mining vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Issoire, 25 m. SSE. Clermont. P.<2000.

Auzon, coal-mining vil., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Brioude, on the Allier, 32 m. SSE. Clermont. P.<2000.

Ava, 'water.' See *Áb.*

Ava, tn., Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, in 21° 52′ N., a few miles below Mandalay, defended on the E. by the Myt-nge, on the S. and W. by the Myt-tha (both tribs. to Iráwadi); divided into an inner and outer town, both fortified; usual cap. of Burma from its foundation in 1364 to the foundation of Amarapura in 1783, and again from 1822 to 1837–8; now declining. P. 25,000.

Avacha, or **Avatcha Bay.** See **Petropavlovsk.**

Avaghon Lough, a small lake, Ire., co. Monaghan, 12 m. S. Monaghan.

Avah, tn., Persia, in the Karaghan Plain, 68 m. SW. Kazvin.

Availles-Limousine, vil., France, dep. Vienne, on the Vienne, arr. Civray, 35 m. SSE. Poitiers, 8 m. N. by W. Confolens, with noted medicinal springs. P.<2000.

Avala, hill, Servia, 9 m. SSE. Belgrade, with ruins of a castle noted in the history and popular songs of Servia.

Avallon, or **Avalon,** tn., France, dep. Yonne, above the gorge of the Cousin, 42 m. NNW. Autun; cap. arr. P. 5500.

Avaloirs, Mont des, range of hills, France, at the source of the Mayenne R., on the borders of deps. Mayenne and Orne. Alt. 1370 ft.

Avalon, penin., Newfoundland, in the SE., bounded N. by Trinity Bay, W. by Placentia Bay.

Avâni, sacred vil., India, Mysore, 53 m. E. by N. Bangalore. P.<1000.

Avaria, khanate, NE. Caucasia, Daghestan, between the Avarian Koisu and Kondi Koisu rivers. Annexed to Russia in 1727, remained till lately a separate khanate. P. about 25,000 (Avarians).

Avasaksa, or **Avasaxa,** isolated hill, Russian Lapland, on the l. bk. of the Torneå, 40 m. N. of its mouth, in 66° 25′ N.; noted in the history of science as a station used by Maupertuis and his companions in measuring a degree of latitude in 1736–37, and again by the Swedes Svanberg and Oefverbom for the same purpose in 1801–3.

Ave, riv., Portugal, flows SW. then W., entering the Atlantic in 41° 20′ N., 50 m. long.

Avebury, or **Abury,** par. and vil., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., 10 m. SSW. Swindon, 6 m. W. Marlborough, with Druidical remains formed of greywethers or sarsen stones. Close by is Silbury Hill, one of the largest artificial mounds in Europe, formed of chalk rubble. PMT.O. 4690 ac. P.<750.

Avehy, Lough, lake, Ire., in the extreme S. of co. Donegal, 10 m. ENE. Ballyshannon.

Aveiro, vil., Brazil, on the r. bk. of the Tapajoz R., in 3° 15′ S.

Aveiro, tn. and seapt., Portugal, prov. Beira, 35 m. S. Oporto, on a coast lagoon from which great quantities of salt are obtained; cap. dist. A. P. 6000.

Aveley, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Romford, 1½ m. NE. Purfleet stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Avelghem, manufacturing tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 9 m. ESE. Courtray, with coal-mines. P.<4000.

Avella, tn., Italy, prov. Avellino, 20 m. ENE. Naples. Near it are the remains of *Abella*. P.<4000.

Avellaneda, colony, Argentine Republic, prov. Santa Fe, 130 m. SW. by S. Corrientes. P.<2000.

Avellino, tn., Italy, Campania, cap. prov. A., 28 m. E. by N. Naples, in a fertile but unhealthy dist. at the foot of the Monte Vergine, a noted place of pilgrimage. Alt. 1280 ft. P. 21,000.

Avenal, bor., New Zealand, South I., Southland co. P.<1500.

Avenbury, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 13 m. NE. Hereford, 1½ m. S. Bromyard stn. P.<500.

Avenches, the ancient *Aventicum*, called in German **Wiflisburg** ('castle of Wiflis,' a Burgundian count of the seventh century), vil., Switzd., in a detached part of Vaud, 7 m. NW. Freiburg, at one time on the Lake of Morat, about 1½ m. to the S. of the present shore of that lake; with Roman remains. P.<2000.

Avenel, vil., Victoria, Anglesey co., 55 m. E. by S. Sandhurst. P.<1000.

Avenhorn, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. E. by S. Alkmaar. P.<2000.

Avening, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 62 m. NW. by N. Toronto.

Avening, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8 m. ENE. Wotton-under-Edge, 3 m. S. Brimscombe stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Avenue, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co. P.<1500.

Avenue Road, rly. stn., S. Australia, Robe co., 167 m. SE. by S. Adelaide.

Avenwedde, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 36 m. E. Münster, 7 m. S. by W. Bielefeld; spinning and weaving of linen. P. 3000.

Averham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., on the l. bk. of the Trent, 2 m. W. by N. Newark. P.<250; eccles. par. (**A. with Kelham**) P.<500.

Averias, vil., Uruguay, dep. Treinta y Tres, 132 m. NE. by N. Montevideo.

Averno, small lake, Italy, 9 m. W. Naples, occupying the

crater of an extinct volcano which in ancient times gave forth mephitic vapours, and was hence believed to be the entrance to the infernal regions.

Avers, val., Switzd., in the S. of cant. Grisons, opening from the SE. into the Hinter-Rhine valley, containing the hamlet of **A.** or **Cresta** (16 m. W. St. Moritz), one of the highest inhabited places in Europe (alt. 6400 ft.).

Aversa, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 9 m. N. Naples. P. 24,000.

Aves, or **Bird Islands,** a group of small Venezuelan islands to the E. of the Dutch island of Buen Ayre, producing guano. **2.** A small barren islet in the E. of the Caribbean Sea, 140 m. W. Dominica.

Avesnes, fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, 24 m. S. Mons, cap. of arr. P. 5300.

Avesnes-les-Aubert, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 7 m. ENE. Cambrai, manufactures of linens and cambric. P. <5000.

Avesnes-le-Comte, vil., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 11 m. W. Arras. P. <2000.

Avestad, Sweden. See **Afvestad.**

Aveton Gifford, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., on the Avon, 11½ m. W. by S. Dartmouth, PM.O. P. <1000.

Aveyron, riv., France, a shallow stream flowing W., S. and again W. through deps. A. and Tarn-et-Garonne, partly on the NW. frontier of dep. Tarn, finally joining the R. Tarn, 6 m. below Montauban; length, 150 m.; not navigable.

Aveyron, a dep. in the SW. of the Central Plateau of France, partly bounded on the N. by the R. Lot, and traversed from E. to W. by the Riv. A., in the S. by the Tarn; divided into five arrs., Espalion, Millau, Rodez, Saint-Affrique, and Villefranche; cap. Rodez. Its surface is high (Rodez, 2075 ft.) and very varied, presenting a perpetual succession of mountains, plateaux, grassy valleys and deep ravines, and the external communications are consequently very defective, especially in the country dists. In the region N. of the R. Lot, a group of granite mountains succeeds the barren plateau of calcareous rock [**Causses**] of the centre and S. of the dep. In this group extinct craters abound, and the mountains of Aubrac, which form the NE. boundary of A., are entirely volcanic in character. The canton to which these mountains form the E. border is called Viadène, and is distinguished for its wild scenery. The Lot is the only river navigable within the dep. About two-fifths of the surface is arable. It is only in the W. dist. that vineyards are found, but all sorts of grain are cultivated, though in quantities barely sufficient for the consumption. The Laguiole and Roquefort cheeses are noted, the latter even in foreign countries. The most extensive forest is that of Aubrac. Foremost amongst the mineral products is coal, Aubin and Millau being the chief mining centres. The slate and marble quarries are productive, and the silver mines of this dep. were formerly prosperous. In ancient writings the inhabitants of A. are called Ruteni, and the name of Rouergue came to be applied to the dist. In 859 the county of Rouergue became the appanage of the eldest sons of the Counts of Toulouse. In 1589 it was finally united to the crown of France. Area, 3386 sq. m. P. (1891) 400,467. See **France,** table.

Avezzano, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 32 m. E. by N. Tivoli. Alt. 2285 ft. P. 6400.

Aviano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, 33 m. NE. by N. Treviso. P. 6000.

Avich, Loch, a lake, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W., drained E. by R. Avich into Loch Awe. Alt. 311 ft.

Aviemore, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the H. R., 27 m. S. Nairn, PMT.O.

Avigliana, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. W. Turin, on the r. bk. of the Dora Riparia. P. 3500.

Avigliano, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 8 m. NW. Potenza. P. 17,000.

Avignon (the ancient *Avenio*), city, S. France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, occupying a plain on l. bk. of the Rhone, 14 m. S. Orange, just above the influx of the Durance; seat of an archbishop. It has many scientific and literary establishments, among these the Calvert Museum, which includes a large public library; also numerous manufactures, those of silk being the chief. In the fourteenth century the city had a population of nearly 100,000. It was the residence of the popes from 1309 to 1376 (a relic of which epoch is to be seen in the fine ramparts and the ancient palace of the popes), and remained under the jurisdiction of the Holy See till 1791, when it was united to France. Mean temp., yr. 56.8° F., Jan. 40.6°, July 73.4°; rainfall, 22.44 in. P. 37,600.

Avila, walled tn., Spain, prov. A., 37 m. SW. by W. Segovia, 55 m. WNW. Madrid, on the R. Adaja, at the lower end of the beautiful Val de Ambles; from 1482 to 1807 the seat of a university. P. 10,900.

Avila, prov., Spain, occupies the southernmost angle of Old Castile, is in a large measure a region of romantic highlands belonging to the Sierra de Gredos, a range separated by the picturesque longitudinal valleys of the upper Alberche and Tormes from the high plain of Alava, which slopes towards the N. The lower tracts produce grain, the higher in the S. principally fine wool (merino). See **Spain.**

Aviles, tn., Mexico, Coahuila, 115 m. NE. by N. Durango.

Avilés, seapt., Spain, prov. Oviedo, 14 m. W. by N. Gijon. P. (comm.) 10,200.

Avington, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 6 m. W. by N. Newbury, 2½ m. E. Hungerford stn. P. <250.

Avington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Itchin, 3½ m. ENE. Winchester, 1 m. S. Itchin Abbas stn. P. <500.

Avington, settlement, Queensland, Mitchell co., 330 m. SW. Mackay.

Avio, comm., Austria, Tyrol, 25 m. SSW. Trent, on the r. bk. of the Adige. P. <5000.

Avión, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Ribadavia. P. <5000.

Avisford, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Wellington, 186 m. NW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Avisio (*Ital.*), **Avis** (*Ger.*), riv., Austria, Tyrol, flows SW. into the Adige above Trient. The upper part of its valley, which is bounded on the E. by the Dolomite Alps, is called the **Fassa-thal,** the middle portion the **Fleimser-thal,** and the lower portion the **Val Cembra.**

Avize, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 5 m. SE. by S. Épernay; with fine champagne cellars. P. 3000.

Avlona (*Ital.* **Valona**), seapt., Turkey in Europe, prov. Berat, on the Adriatic, 58 m. S. Durazzo, in a very unhealthy situation, at the S. end of a lagoon, 1½ m. inland from the Bay of A. Mean rainfall (142 yrs.), 42.2 in. P. 6000.

Avoca, riv., Australia, in the W. of Victoria, flows N. into Lake Tyrrell, which has no outlet.

Avoca, settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. Argenteuil, 6 m. from Point au Chêne. P. <1000.

Avoca, Cape Colony, dist. Herbert, at the confluence of the Vaal and the Riet, 62 m. WSW. Kimberley.

Avoca, Ire. See **Ovoca.**

Avoca, settlement, Queensland, Belyando co., 225 m. SW. by S. Mackay.

Avoca, tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., on the S. Esk, and a branch railway, 40 m. SE. Launceston. P. <1000.

Avoca, vil., U.S., Iowa, Pottawattamie co., 33 m. ENE. Omaha, Neb. P. <1500.

Avoca, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on Conhocton R., 52 m. S. by E. Rochester. P. <1500.

Avoca, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co. P. <4000.

Avoca, tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., on A. Riv., 32 m. ENE. Ararat. P. <2000.

Avocet Rock, a small isolated patch of coral in the S. part of the Red Sea, with only 15 ft. of water over it, in 14° 22′ 8″ N., 42° 41′ 32″ E.

Avoch, par. and fishing vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on the W. shore of Inner Moray Firth, 6 m. NNE. Inverness, PMT.O. Par. 8030 ac., P. <2000; vil. P. <1500.

Avola, tn., Sicily, on the E. ct., prov. and 13½ m. SW. Syracuse, at the foot of a hill once crowned by an older town called A., which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. The famous honey of Hybla is still produced near. P. 13,000.

Avon, 'water.' See *Ab.*

Avon, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, flows N. into Minas Basin.

Avon, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the A., 6 m. NE. Bournemouth, 1 m. NE. Herne stn.

Avon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the A., 2½ m. NW. by N. Salisbury. P. <250.

Avon, or **East Avon,** riv., Eng., rising in Wiltshire, and flowing S. through that county and Hampshire into the English Channel at Christchurch; passes Amesbury, Salisbury, and Downton in Wiltshire, Ringwood in Hampshire; not navigable.

Avon, or **Lower Avon,** riv., Eng., rises in the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, flows S. through Wiltshire, and W., partly through, partly on the N. boundary of Somerset, past Bath and Bristol, to the estuary of the Severn; 62 m. long. See **Bristol** and **Kennet and Avon Canal.**

Avon, or **Upper Avon,** riv., Eng., rises near Naseby, Northamptonshire, and flows SW. partly on the border of Leicestershire, then through Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and enters the Severn at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire; passes Rugby, Warwick, Stratford, and Evesham; navigable to Harvington, about 5 m. above Evesham; 96 m. long.

Avon, riv., Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, flows S. into Bigbury Bay, in 3° 50′ W.

Avon, riv., Scot., Banffshire, flows NE. then N. to the Spey.

Avon, riv., Scot., flows NE. then NNW., and joins the Clyde at Hamilton.

Avon, riv., Scot., forms part of the W. frontier of Linlithgowshire, and enters the Forth below Grangemouth.

Avon, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., on Farmington R., 9 m. W. by N. Hartford. P. <1500.

Avon, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co. P. <1500.

Avon, vil., U.S., New York, Livingston co., 19 m. S. of Rochester by rail. P. <2000.

Avon, small riv., Wales, Glamorganshire, flows SW. into the Bristol Channel at Aberavon.

Avon, riv., W. Australia, flows NW., and joins the Swan at Northam.

Avon, Loch, lake, Scot., Banffshire, at the source of the Avon, 15½ m. E. Kingussie.

Avon, Nether. See **Netheravon.**

Avonbeg, riv., Ire., in the E. of co. Wicklow, flows from Mount Lugnaquilla SE. to the Avonmore.

Avonbridge, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the N. B. R., on the Avon, 4½ m. SSE. Falkirk, PM.O.

Avondale, par., Scot., Lanarkshire, S. div., containing Strathaven town; 37,533 ac. P. 5100.

Avondale, tn., U.S., Alabama, Jefferson co. P.<2000.

Avondale, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., a suburb of Cincinnati. P.<5000.

Avon Dassett, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 6½ m. NNW. Banbury, 2½ m. SW. by W. Fenny Compton stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Avon Downs, settlement, Queensland, Bell co., 130 m. W. by S. Mackay.

Avonhead, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, in New Monkland par. P.<750.

Avonmore, place, Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor North, 9½ m. W. by N. Wicklow, barracks 1 m. to the W.

Avonmore, riv., Ire., in the E. of co. Wicklow, flows SE. then S. till it unites with the Avonbeg to form the Avoca.

Avonmouth and **Avonmouth Dock,** stns., Eng., Gloucestershire, at the mouth of the Avon, on the r. bk., PMT.O. (**Avonmouth**). See **Bristol.**

Avon Plains, tn., Victoria, Kara-Kara co., 175 m. NW. Melbourne. P. (of tn. and dist.)<3000.

Avonport, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., on R. Avon, 57 m. by rail from Halifax. P.<1500.

Avontuur, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 3 m. SSE. Uniondale, 100 m. SSE. Beaufort West.

Avonwick, place, Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., near S. Brent stn., P.O.

Avoyelles, par., U.S., Louisiana, crossed by 31° N. and 92° W., bounded on the E. by the Atchafalaya R.

Avranches, tn., France, dep. Manche, on a hill near the W. ct. and the mouth of the Seé, 16 m. SE. Granville, cap. of arr., with a library containing some valuable MSS. which belonged to the old abbey of Mont St. Michel. On the site of its old cathedral, demolished 1799, is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of England is said to have knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. P. 7600.

Avratynskiya (Ovratynskiya), hills, Austria and Russia, spurs of Carpathians, stretching through Galicia and Volhynia, 1120 ft. at Białozórki.

Avre, two rivs., France, one joining the l. bk. of the Somme above Amiens, navigable for 19 m. by small vessels; the other flowing E. into the Eure, its lower course partly on the frontier of deps. Eure and Eure-et-Loir, used for irrigation and as a source of water-power.

Avtura, vil., Russia, Caucasia, govt. Terek, dist. and S. of Groznyi. P. 3020.

Aw, awa, 'water.' See *Ab.*

Awah, mun. tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Etah, 34 m. NE. by E. Agra. P. 5700.

Awaji, less properly **Awadzi,** isl. and prov., Japan, between Honshiu and the NE. of Shikoku I. Noted potteries.

Awamasoko. See **Awanyakusa.**

Awamba, tribe, central Africa, inhabiting the forest region of the Semliki valley.

Awanyakusa, or **Awamasoko,** a tribe occupying a rich but marshy plain at the head of Lake Nyassa. *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* 1890, pp. 281, 282.

Awarua Harbour, same as **Bluff Harbour,** New Zealand.

Awas, mt., Ger. SW. Africa, about 160 m. E. Walfisch Bay. Several spots at its base seem to be fit for cultivation.

Awatere, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Marlborough co., 46 m. SE. Nelson, on the Awatere R., which flows NE. into Cook stn.

Awbridge, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 10 m. WSW. Winchester, P.O. P.<500.

Awe, Loch, lake, Scot., in the W. of Argyllshire, 23 m. long SW. to NE., ⅓–1 m. wide, fed by the Orchy from the NE. and the Strae from the NNE., drained by the **R. Awe** WNW. into Loch Etive from an arm near its N. end to the S. of Ben Cruachan (pass of Brander). At its N. end is the fine ruin of Kilchurn Castle on an island connected at low water with the mainland. Alt. 116 ft. Area 15.6 sq. m.

Awe, Loch, lake, Scot., Sutherland, 10 m. SW. by W. of the head of Loch Shin.

'Awertah, vil., Palestine, *Gibeah Phineas* in the O. T. 32° 10′ N., 35° 17′ E., 4 m. SSE. Nablus.

Awkley. See **Auckley.**

Awlis Combe, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 13 m. SE. by E. Tiverton, 2 m. WNW. Honiton, P.O. P<500.

Awol, tn., W. Africa, Sokoto, about 15 m. N. of the Benue, and 175 m. E. by N. of its confluence with the Niger.

Awomori, Japan. See **Aomori.**

Awre, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 10 m. SW. by W. Gloucester, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 4329 ac. P.<1500.

Awsworth, eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 7 m. WNW. Nottingham, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<1500.

Awyaw, W. Africa. See **Oyo.**

Ax, small tn., France, dep. Ariège, on the r. bk. of the R. Ariège, 54 m. W. Perpignan, arr. and 20 m. SE. by S. Foix; with noted hot medicinal (sulphurous) springs. P.<2000.

Axbridge, par. and small tn., Eng., Somersetshire, div. and 9½ m. NW. Wells, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-days, Tu. and S. P.<750.

Axe, two rivs., Eng., one in the N. of Somerset, rises in the Mendip Hills, and flows NW. to the Bristol Channel, which it enters about 3 m. S. of Weston-super-Mare, with a navigable estuary; the other in Dorset and Devon, flows W., then SW. past Axminster, and finally S. into Lyme Bay, about midway between Sidmouth and Lyme Regis; not navigable.

Axedale, tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 15 m. E. by S. Sandhurst. P.<1000.

Axe Edge, hill, Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 1½ m. SSW. Buxton. Alt. 1810 ft.

Axel, tn. and fortress, Holland, prov. Zeeland, 17 m. NE. by N. Ghent. P.<3000.

Axenberg, mt., Switzd., cant. Uri, rising sheer from the E. side of the bay of Uri, above which the road called the **Axenstrasse** (completed in 1866) has been hewn out of the face of the rock; now pierced by a railway tunnel, 1222 yds. long, on the route of the St. Gothard Rly.

Axford, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, div. and 6 m. SSW. Basingstoke, 5½ m. E. Micheldever stn.

Axford, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wilts. See **Ramsbury.**

Axholme, Isle of, a dist. in the NW. of Lincolnshire, Eng., enclosed by the Trent, the Idle, the N. Idle Drain, and the old R. Don; chief tn. Epworth. Much of the land here is cultivated by small landowners.

Axim, vil. and fort, on the Brit. Gold Coast, W. Africa, in about 2° 15′ W., acquired from Holland in 1872. The place is well supplied with water, and is said to be the healthiest on the coast.

Axminster, par. and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., on the l. bk. of the Axe, and on the L. & SW. R., 24 m. E. by N. Exeter, with brush factory. A. gives name to a kind of carpet manufactured here from 1755–1835. PMT.O. Market-days, Th. and S. 6867 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**A. with Kilmington and Membury**) P.<4000.

Axmouth, par. and fishing vil., Eng., in SE. of Devonshire, Honiton div., 1 m. from the mouth of the Axe (l. bk.) and Seaton stn., 5½ m. SW. by S. Axminster, P.O.; 4244 ac. P.<750.

Axtell, vil., U.S., Kansas, Marshall co., 68 m. NW. by N. Topeka. P.<1500.

Axum, Axoum, or **Aksum,** an ancient but decayed tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 113 m. SSW. Massaua, 12 m. WSW. Adua, in the middle ages cap. of a great Christian kingdom, to which it gave name. It possesses many interesting ruins, some bearing inscriptions. Lat. 14° 6′ 55″ N., long. 38° 43′ 40″ E.; alt. 7120 ft. (Capt. Galinier, 1841).

Ay, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. Reims, 3 m. NE. by E. Épernay. P. 5100.

Ayacucho, dep., Peru, nearly equally bisected by the meridian of 74° W., and extending from about 11½° to 15½° S., traversed by the main chains of the Andes. See **Peru.**

Ayacucho, tn., Peru, cap. dep. A., 200 m. ESE. Lima; formerly called **Huamanga,** its name having been changed in 1824, after the victory over the Spaniards in the neighbouring plain of A. in the War of Independence; seat of a university since 1677. P. 12,000.

Ayaguz. See **Sergiopol.**

Ayakúdi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 67 m. NW. Madura. P. 10,000.

Ayamonte, fortified tn. and seapt., Spain, on l. bk. of the Guadiana at its mouth, prov. and 23 m. W. Huelva. P. 6600.

Ayan, small seapt., Eastern Siberia, on the W. side of the Sea of Okhotsk, in 56° 28′ N., 125° 33′ E. Mean temp. (5½ yrs. 1843–45, '47–50), yr. 24° F., Jan. −8.5°, July 54.2° P.<1000.

Ayar-nor, lake, Dzungaria, in 85° E., just N. of 45° N., receives the Manas; no outlet.

Ayas, Asia Minor, on a bay on W. side of Gulf of Iskanderun, 33 m. SE. by E. Adana, the ancient *Ægæ,* the *Layas* of Marco Polo; frequented port in middle ages.

Ayash, tn., Asia Minor, on S. ct., 68 m. SW. by W. Adana.

Ayasoluk, vil., in the W. of Asia Minor, near the ruins of the ancient *Ephesus,* 35 m. SSE. Smyrna.

Ayat, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, on the Sioule, 21 m. NW. by N. Clermont-Ferrand, with a castle in which Gen. Desaix was born in 1768. P.<2000.

Ayavaca, tn., in the NW. of Peru, dep. Piura, 170 m. S. Guayaquil.

Ayaviri, tn., Peru, dep. and 66 m. N. by W. Puno, 150 m. SE. Cuzco. P. <3000.

Aycliffe, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the Skerne, 5½ m. N. Darlington, on the N. E. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Aydon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 4½ m. E. by N. Hexham, 2 m. NNE. Corbridge stn. P. <250.

Aydon Castle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham Union. P. <250.

Aydon Forest, an upland tract, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., a short distance to the SW. of Alnwick.

Ayen, vil., France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Brive, 30 m. E. by N. Périgueux; iron, copper, antimony, and silver-lead mines near. P. <2000.

Ayent, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 4 m. NE. Sion. P. <2000.

Ayer, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 15 m. WSW. Lowell. P. <3000.

Ayerbanggis, seapt., on the W. ct. of Sumatra, in 0° 11′ N., port of Rau.

Ayer's Flat, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Stanstead, 18 m. by rail from Lennoxville. P. <1500.

Ayer's Range, a small range of mts., S. Australia, just N. of the tropic of Capricorn, and E. of 133° E.

Aylburton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 7½ m. NE. Chepstow, 1½ m. W. Lydney Junction, P.O. P. <750. See **Lydney.**

Ayle, or **Aile,** place, Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, 4 m. E. by S. Westport, P.O.

Aylesbeare, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 7 m. E. Exeter, 3 m. S. by W. Whimple stn. P. <1000.

Aylesbury, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 58 m. NW. by W. Regina.

Aylesbury, par. and market-tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, A. div., 15 m. SE. by S. Buckingham, on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R.; lace and straw-plait manufactures. Market-day, S. P. 8900; parl. div. (1891) 58,500.

Aylesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 5 m. WSW. Great Grimsby, 3½ m. S. Stallingborough stn. P. <250.

Aylesford, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., 87 m. by rail from Halifax. P. <1500.

Aylesford, par. and tn., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Medway, 2½ m. NW. Maidstone, on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 4057 ac. P. <3000.

Aylestone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 3 m. S. by W. Leicester, 1½ m. NW. by N. Glen Parva stn., P.O. P. 5400.

Aylestone Park, place, Eng., Leicestershire, in Aylestone par., with PMT.O.

Aylmer, lake, Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., 69 m. S. Quebec, drained S. by the St. Francis R.

Aylmer, vil., Canada, Quebec, Ottawa co., on the r. bk. of the Ottawa, 8 m. above Ottawa.

Aylmerton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 2 m. from the N. ct., 3 m. SW. by W. Cromer, 2½ m. WSW. Cromer (Beach) stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**A. with Runton**) P. <1000.

Aylmer West, vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., 19 m. SE. London. P. <1500.

Aylsham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10 m. S. by W. Cromer, with two stns., one on the G. E. R., and another (**A. Town**) on the Eastern and Midlands Rly. Market-day, Tu. 4330 ac. P. <3000.

Aylton, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 10 m. E. by S. Hereford, 2 m. S. Ashperton stn. P. <250.

Aylwin, vil., Canada, Quebec, Ottawa co., on the Gatineau R., 40 m. NNW. Ottawa. P. <1000.

Ay'maras. See **Peru.**

Aymestrey, par. and vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 6 m. NW. Leominster, P.O.; gives name to a formation of Silurian limestones; 6441 ac. P. <750.

Aynhoe, par. and vil., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 11½ m. W. Buckingham, on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <750.

Ayora, tn., Spain, prov. Valencia, 50 m. SW. by W. Valencia. P. <5000.

Ayotla, tn., Mexico, state of and 15 m. ESE. Mexico.

Ayot St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the S. border of the Hitchin div., 2 m. NE. Wheathampstead stn., 6½ m. NNE. St. Albans, P.O. P. <250.

Ayot St. Peter, par., Eng., 1½ m. SE. by E. Ayot St. Lawrence, with a stn. (**Ayot**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <250.

Ayr, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 46 m. ENE. London.

Ayr, riv., Scot., flows W. through the middle of Ayrshire, entering the Firth of Clyde at the town of A.; not navigable except at its mouth. The 'Water of A.' stone, used for whetting fine-edged tools and for polishing marble and metals, is found in its bed near the town.

Ayr, royal and parl. burgh, seapt. tn. and par., Scot., cap. co., at the mouth of the A. Riv., 32 m. SSW. Glasgow, on the G. & SW. R. Lat. of lighthouse, 55° 28′ 17″ N., long. 4° 38′ 26″ W., with a fixed light on the N. pier. Of the two bridges ('twa brigs') celebrated by Burns, the 'auld brig' is the upper, and probably dates from about the end of the fifteenth century. The new bridge was built in 1785–88, but had to be rebuilt in 1878–79. The Wallace Tower, built in 1834 to replace an older structure so-called, is 113 ft. high. The A. Academy, founded in the thirteenth century, received a royal charter in 1798. A. is the seat of carpet, flannel, and other woollen manufactures, shoe-making on a large scale, &c. Its harbour is composed of a tidal basin, with 5000 ft. of quays and a depth of 19 ft. at ordinary high water; another basin, 300 ft. by 250 ft., with a depth of 23 ft. at ordinary spring tides; and a dock, 600 ft. by 400 ft., with a depth of 21 ft. at ordinary spring tides. There is a patent slip 800 ft. long, with 1200 tons lifting power. Alloway, the birthplace of Burns, and Burns's monument, are within 2½ m. of A. on the S. A. itself was the birthplace of Macadam, the celebrated road engineer (born 1756). It unites with Campbeltown, Inveraray, Irvine, and Oban (forming the A. dist. of burghs), to send one member to House of Commons. P. royal burgh (1891) 9512; mun. burgh (1851) 17,600; (1871) 17,900; (1891) 24,800; parl. burgh, 23,800; parl. dist. of burghs, 46,200.

Ayre, small isl., Balearic Is., S. of Minorca.

Ayre, Point of, the most northerly point of the Isle of Man.

Ayron, riv., Wales, Cardigan. See **Aeron.**

Ayr Road, stn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 2½ m. SSW. Wishaw.

Ayrshire, maritime co., Scot., having W. the Firth of Clyde. Surface in the E. and SE. mountainous, elsewhere hilly; and along the coast, especially in the N., the land is fertile. For principal crops and live-stock, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Agriculture has been much improved, and drainage carried to a large extent. Great attention is paid to the breeding of stock (A. gives name to a breed of cattle long valued for their milking qualities), and manufacture of cheese, for both of which the county is famed. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous system, including a large area of coal-measures, in the N., to the Silurian system in the S., and to the Old Red Sandstone in the middle (between the Ayr and Girvan rivers). Coal is mined at Ayr, Dalmellington (*bl.*), *Patna,* Maybole, Drongan, *Coylton,* Irvine, Stevenston (*bl.*), Beith, Kilwinning (*bl.*), *Dalry, Kilbirnie* (*bl.*), *Dreghorn,* Kilmarnock (*bl.*), Galston, Hurlford, Muirkirk (*bl.*), Auchinleck, *Cumnock* (*bl.*), and New Cumnock; and ironstone is also produced at the places in italics, while there are blast-furnaces at the places with (*bl.*) after their names. Fire-clay, ganister, limestone, and honestone [**Ayr,** river] are also obtained. The principal manufactures are various branches of the woollen industry, and the chief manufacturing towns are Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Stewarton, and Ayr. A. consists of three dists., Carrick in the S., Cunningham in the N., and Kyle in the centre; it comprises 46 pars. For parliamentary purposes the co. is divided into North and South Ayr, each sending one member to House of Commons. 722,229 ac. P. (1891) 226,283.

Ayrshire, co., Queensland, crossed by 22° S. and bounded on the W. by the Diamantina.

Ayrshire Downs, settlement, Queensland, Ayrshire co., 325 m. SW. by W. Townsville.

Aysgarth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the SW. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, on the Ure, 13½ m. SW. by W. Richmond, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <250. Near it **A. Force,** a fine waterfall (*Scot. Geol. Mag.,* 1885, p. 411).

Ayston, par., Eng., Rutland, 4½ m. S. Oakham, 2 m. SW. Manton stn. P. <250.

Aythorpe Roothing, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 9½ m. NW. by W. Chelmsford, 4 m. SSE. Takeley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ayton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Middlesbrough. **Great A.,** with PMT.O. and a stn. on the NE. R. P. <2000. **Little A.** P. <250; eccles. par. (**Great A.,** or **A. in Cleveland with Easby**) P. <2500.

Ayton, East, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SE. of the Whitby div., on the Derwent, 4 m. SW. by W. Scarborough. P. <500. See **Seamer.**

Ayton, West, par., Eng., adjoining E. Ayton on the W., close to Forge Valley stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Ayton, ct. par. and vil., Scot., Berwickshire, on Eye Water, 5 m. S. St. Abb's Head, on the N. B. R. Par. 6699 ac., P. 2000; vil. P. <1000.

'Ayûn esh Sh'aîn, site, Palestine, *Shihon* in the O. T., 34° 43′ N., 35° 20′ E., 2½ m. NE. by E. Nazareth.

'Ayun Mûsa, site, Palestine, *Ashdoth Pisgah* in the O. T., 31° 45′ N., 35° 45′ E., 4 m. WSW. the ancient Heshbon.

Ayuthia, Yuthia, or **Krung-Kao,** tn., Siam, 43 m. N. Bangkok, at the confluence of two branches of the Meinam, partly composed of floating dwellings, partly built on piles driven into the bed of the river; founded in the 14th century, and for four centuries (till it was sacked by the Burmese in 1767) cap. of the kingdom; still an important centre of trade. P. 50,000.

Aywaille, manufacturing tn., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Amblève, 9 m. W. Spa. P. <5000.

Aywick, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., Mid and S. Yell par., 11 m. SE. by E. of the N. end of the mainland.

Ayyankere, artificial lake, India, Mysore, 85 m. NE. by E. Mangalore.

Azaluk Range. See **Altai.**

Azambuja, col., Brazil, in the SE. of Santa Catharina, in 28¾° S., 49⅓° W.

Azambuja, tn., Portugal, dist. and 29 m. NE. by N. Lisbon. P. <2000.

Azamgarh, mun. tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. A., 52 m. N. by E. Benares. P. 19,000.

Azamor, or **Azemmur,** seapt., on the W. ct. of Morocco, in 33° 17½′ N., 10 m. E. by N. Mazagan, at the mouth of the Um-er-Rbia, which forms its harbour; difficult of approach on account of a bar.

Azangaro, tn., Peru, dep. and 66 m. N. by W. Puno, 170 m. SE. by E. Cuzco, about 30 m. from the N. end of Lake Titicaca. Alt. 12,850 ft. P. <2000.

Azcoitia, tn., Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 19 m. SW. by W. San Sebastian. P. 5000.

Azeglio, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 23 m. WNW. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Azemur, vil., Tunis, 39 m. E. by N. Tunis.

Azerbaijan, or **Aderbaijan** (the ancient *Media Atropatene*), prov. in the extreme NW. of Persia. It includes part of Armenia, and is inhabited by Persians, Armenians, Tatar-Turks, Kurds, Arabs, and others; in religion Shiah and Sunni, Mohammedans and Christians. Surface mountainous; highest mountains, Ararat, about 17,000 ft., in the NW. corner of the prov., partly also in Turkish and Russian Armenia; Savalan Dagh, between the N. end of Lake Urumia and the Caspian, 15,792 ft. (Curzon); Mount Sahend, 11,630 ft. (Curzon), to the E. of the southern half of Lake Urumia. Its valleys are fertile, yielding wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, madder, tobacco, and saffron, so that it is reckoned one of the most productive regions of Persia. Its great deficiency is that which is general in Persia, the lack of means of communication. 'There are no roads, not even the most elementary ones, between village and village, hamlet and hamlet' (*Consular Report*, Annual Series, No. 423). Principal rivers, the Aras (*Araxes*), forming its N. frontier, its trib. the Kara Su, and in the S. the Kizil Uzen. Lake Urumia, 4360 ft. above the sea (Curzon), is wholly comprised in this prov. Chief cities, Tabriz, Urumia, Ardebil, and Khoi. Area about 40,000 sq. m.; P. <1,000,000. See **Persia,** and as to ethnology, *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1890, pp. 84–93.

Azerley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the N. of the Ripon div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Ripon. P. <500.

Azgar. See **Azjer.**

Azigo, W. Africa. See **Aquë.**

Azila, Azella, or **Arzeilah,** seapt., W. ct. Morocco, in 35° 30′ N., 21 m. SSW. Tangiers.

Azimghur, India. See **Azamghar.**

Azincourt, usually spelt in English history **Agincourt,** vil., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 20 m. S. by W. St. Omer; scene of the victory of the English under Henry V. over the French under Charles VI., on Oct. 25, 1415. P. <1000.

Azizie, vil., W. of Asia Minor, 39 m. SSE. Smyrna, on the railway to Aïdin

Azjer, Azgar, Ajer, or **Adzer,** tribe, Africa, inhabiting the plateau of Tassili, western Sahara, adjoining the SW. of Fezzan.

Azmaveth, place named in O. T. See **Hizmeh.**

Aznalcóllar, comm., Spain, prov. Seville, dist. Sanlúcar la Mayor. P. <4000.

Azógues, tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. Cañar, 73 m. ESE. Guayoquil. Near it are exhausted mines of mercury (Spanish *azógue*), and to the NE. the silver-mines of Pilzhun. P. 4000.

Azores, or **Western Islands** (Portuguese *Açores* = 'hawk' islands), a group of nine islands in the N. Atlantic Ocean, between 36° 55′ and 39° 44′ N., 25° and 31° 16′ W., belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant about 800 m. W. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 1460 nautical miles. They consist of the following islands:—St. Mary (Santa Maria), St. Michael (San Miguel), the two easternmost, the second being the largest of all; Terceira, Graciósa, San Jorge, Pico, Fayal, these five forming the middle group (27°–29° W.); Flores and Corvo, both W. of 31°, with some rocky islets. They are of volcanic origin, with steep and rugged coasts, and abound in deep ravines and elevated mountains, the highest being on the island of Pico (whence the name meaning 'peak'), 7610 ft. The climate of the islands is healthy; in the summer months dry and fine, but throughout the rest of the year often stormy or foggy, and very moist. The islands are subject to violent earthquakes, are well watered and fertile, producing excellent wines, all kinds of grain and pulse, with bananas, oranges, pine-apples, and other fruits, tobacco, and sweet potatoes, these last used in distilling a kind of spirit. After prolonged cultivation, the leading vegetable products seem to become subject to disease, necessitating a change of culture. All the quadrupeds are of European introduction. The chief exports are the products above mentioned, the chief imports manufactured articles, tropical products (coffee, tea, sugar), and wood. The inhabitants are a mixture of Portuguese and negroes, with traces of Flemings descended from a colony introduced by Isabella of Burgundy in 1466. There is a large emigration from the islands, principally to Brazil, the United States, and the Sandwich Is. The Azores were first colonised by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century, at which time they were uninhabited and covered with forests. They form a colonial government, of which the cap. is Angra, in the island of Terceira; but Ponta Delgada and Ribeira Grande, in St. Michael, are larger towns. Horta is a town on Fayal. Since Aug. 1893 the islands have been connected by cable with Lisbon. Mean temp., Jan. 36.7° F., July 73.4°. Area, 922 sq. m. P. 270,000 (293 to the sq. m.).

Azotus, place named in N. T. See **Esdûd.**

Azov, or **Azof,** tn., Russia, govt. Ekaterinoslav, near mouth of the Don, 29 m. ESE. Taganrog. P. 16,600.

Azov, Sea of (the ancient *Palus Mœotis*), an extensive lagoon of S. Europe, between 45° 20′ and 47° 18′ N., 35° and 39° E., entirely surrounded by the Russian dominions NE. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates only by the Strait of Kerch or Yenikale (ancient *Cimmerian Bosporus*), in which the navigable channel is now being deepened to 22 ft. Another entrance to it is now being cut across the isthmus of Perekop. Length SW. to NE. about 235 m., greatest breadth 110 m.; water brackish. The Don enters it at its NE. extremity. The SE. shore is low; the NW. shore, and both shores of the narrower part of the sea in the NE. rise to 150–75 ft. The SW. is formed by the long and narrow sandy penin. of Arabat, which separates it from the Sivash or Putrid Sea. It is very shallow [**Berdyansk, Taganrog, Mariupol**], but of great importance to Russian commerce. Chief trade in corn, wool, &c., exported from S. Russia, linseed, iron, copper, &c. It appears to be gradually filling up, and its muddy shores are very unhealthy. The fisheries of this sea are important. It is usually frozen from the beginning of December to the end of March.

Azpeitia, tn., Spain, Guipuzcoa, 17 m. SW. by W. San Sebastian. About 1½ m. up the valley is the monastery of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits. The building includes a tower of the house in which he was born. Close by are hot medicinal (sulphurous) springs. P. 6600.

Azru, Berber, 'rock.'

Aztecs. See **Mexico.**

Azua de Compostela, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, 59 m. W. by S. Santo Domingo, near the S. ct., in 70° 42′ W. P. 2000.

Azuaga, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 54 m. NW. by W. Cordoba. P. 8300.

Azuay, El, a knot of the E. chain of the Andes of Ecuador, in 2° 20′ S. It gives name to a prov. of Ecuador; cap. Cuenca.

Azucar, Pan de, isl., S. America, Chile, near the coast, in about 26° 10′ S.

Azul, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, 156 m. SW. by S. Buenos Aires. P. 7800.

Azun, val., France, in the SW. of dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, sometimes called 'the Eden of the Pyrenees;' watered by a trib. of the Gave de Pau.

Azzano Decimo, tn., Italy, prov. and 28 m. WSW. Udine. P. 5500.

B

Ba, Loch, two lakes, Scot. **1.** In the NE. of Argyllshire, 10½ m. WSW. of the head of Loch Rannoch. Alt. 937 ft. **2.** In the E. of Mull I., drained NW. by the R. Ba into Loch-na-Keal. Alt. 41 ft.

Ba, or *Wa,* Bantu prefix meaning 'people'; Balolo, Waregga.

Ba, in Western Sudan, 'water,' 'a river'; Joliba, Bakhoy.

Baabda, vil., Syria. See **Lebanon.**

Baagö, isl., Denmark, between Falster and Zeeland. P. 550.

Baagö, small isl., Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Fyen (Funen) and Schleswig, separated from Fyen by B. Sound, with vil. of same name; with a lighthouse, visible 10 m. Mean temp., yr. 45.6° F., Feb. 32.3°, July 60.7°. P. 875.

Ba'albek, Syrian, 'city of the sun' (the *Baalath* of Scripture, and *Heliopolis* of the Greeks), a ruined city of Syria, formerly of great size and magnificence, situated on the lower declivity of Anti-Libanus, in a valley, opening into the plain of Bekâ'a.

35 m. N. by W. Damascus, in 34° 0′ 36″ N., 36° 11′ 40″ E. Its remains, more extensive than those anywhere else in Syria except at Palmyra, comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls, 2 m. in circuit. The date of its origin is lost in remote antiquity. A great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. It continued a place of importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion; was sacked in 748, and finally pillaged by Timur Bey in 1400. The present village, to the E. of the ruins, contains about a hundred mean houses. Alt. 3840 ft.

Baalath, place named in O. T. See **Bel'ain.**

Baal Hazor, place named in O. T. See **Tell 'Asûr.**

Baal Meon, place named in O. T. See **Tell M'aîn.**

Baal Shalisha, place named in O. T. See **Kefr Thilth.**

Baar, a plateau traversed by the headwaters of the Danube, Baden and Würtemberg, Ger., formerly a county belonging to the once independent principality of Fürstenberg in the SE. of Baden.

Baarderadeel, comm., Holland, prov. Friesland, SW. of Leeuwarden. P. 6100.

Baarle-Nassau, or **Baarle-Hertog,** *French* **Bar-le-duc,** vil., Netherlands, N. Brabant, to the SW. of Tilburg, near the Belgian frontier. P. <3000.

Baarn, comm., Holland, prov. and 11 m. NE. by N. Utrecht. P. <5200.

Bab, pl. *Bibân*, Arabic, 'gate.'

Bába Búdan, a spur of the W. Ghâts, India, Mysore, which strikes E. for 15 m., leaving a narrow opening at its W. end for the passage of the Bhadra, then S. in an unbroken line for 20 m., enclosing between itself and the main chain of the Ghâts a rich but unhealthy valley. To this spur belong three peaks above 6000 ft. high, among these Mulaina-giri, 6317 ft., the highest in the W. Ghâts. On the slopes of Kalhatti, one of these peaks, is a hill station, a resort of Europeans during the heat. Coffee was first planted in India on another part of this spur towards the close of the seventeenth century, by a Mohammedan saint named Bába Búdan.

Baba-burun (the ancient *Lectum promontorium*), cape, Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Gulf of Adramyti, opposite the I. of Mitylene, in 39° 28′ N., to the SE. of Mount Ida.

Babadagh (**Babadag**), tn., Roumania, Dobruja, prov. Tulcea, 31 m. S. by W. Izmail. P. <4000.

Baba-Eski, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 33 m. SE. by E. Adrianople. P. 8000.

Babahan, tn., Persia. See **Behbehan.**

Babahoyo. See **Bodegas.**

Baba Kach, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 70 m. ESE. Quetta.

Baba Konak Pass. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Babangi, tribe, Congo Free State. See **Bayansi.**

Babber, one of the isls., Eastern Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut, in about 8° S., 129° 45′ E.

Babbicombe, or **Babbacombe,** eccles. par. and ct. vil., Eng., Devonshire, div and 1½ m. NE. Torquay, PMT.O. P. (of par.) <2000.

Babcary, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., on the Cary, 7½ m. SE. by S. Glastonbury, P.O. P. <500.

Bab-el-Mandeb (Arabic, 'the Gate of Tears' or 'of danger'), a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, 14 m. broad, divided by the I. of Perim into two channels, only the narrower of which (on the Asiatic side) is navigable. **Cape Bab-el-Mandeb** (*Jebel Manhali*), on its N. side, is a conical basaltic rock 865 ft. in height, in 12° 41′ N., 43° 28′ E. See **Perim.**

Babenhausen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 16 m. SE. Frankfurt. P. <3000.

Baber, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Babber.**

Babi, in the Philippine Is. *babuy*, Malay, 'pig.'

Babi, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Simalu.**

Babiagora (Slavonic, 'woman's mountains'), short range and peak of the Carpathians (Galician Beskids), 37 m. SSW. Cracow. Alt. 5660 ft.

Babinberg, city, Ger. See **Bamberg.**

Babine, lake, Brit. Columbia, crossed by 54° 30′ N., and in about 125° 45′ W., drained by the riv. B. into the Skeena.

Babingley, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 5 m. NE. King's Lynn, 2 m. S. Wolferton stn. P. <250. See **Sandringham.**

Babington, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Frome. P. <250.

Babisa, tribe, Brit. S. Africa, dwelling SE. of Lake Bangweolo.

Bablá, or **Dwarká,** riv., Bengal, flows first E. then SE., finally falling into the Bhágírathí. Navigable in its lower course, and connected in Murshidábád dist. by numerous cross-channels with the Bhágírathí.

Babor, or **Babour,** group of mountains overlooking the Gulf of Bougie, Algeria. Alt. (of Grand B.) 6490 ft.

Babraham, par. and vil., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 6 m. SE. by S. Cambridge, 1½ m. NW. Pampisford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Babuyanes (Malay, 'pig' islands), group of islands to the N. of Luzon, Philippine Is.; the more noted islands are **Babuyan,** Calayan, and Camiguen. Very mountainous. Area, 212 sq. m.

Babuk, vil., Tibet, on the N. border of Nepál, in 84° 38′ E., a considerable mart between Tibet and Nepál.

Babworth, par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10 m. SW. by W. Gainsborough, 1 m. NW. by W. Retford stn., P.O.; 6344 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**B. with Ranby**) P. <750.

Babylon, ancient city on the l. bk. of the Euphrates, the ruins of which are 5 m. N. Hilleh. See **Irak Arabi.**

Babylon, tn. (tp.), U.S., New York, Suffolk co., in Long I., a summer resort, 35 m. E. Brooklyn; including the vils. of Amityville and Breslau. P. 6000.

Babylon Hill, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3 m. WSW. Sherborne.

Bacalar, or **San Felipe de B.,** tn., Mexico, in the SE. of Yucatan, on the W. side of **Lake B.,** which is drained E. into the Bay of Chetumal. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 23–5.

Bacáü (bako), tn., Roumania, prov. B., on the Bistrița, 50 m. SW. by S. Yassy, centre of internal trade. P. (comm.) 12,700.

Bac Beag. See **Bac Mor.**

Baccarat, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, arr. and 16 m. SE. Lunéville, with the most important manufactory of plate glass in France. P. 5200.

Baccaro Point, settlement, Nova Scotia, 12 m. from Shelburne. P. 250.

Bacchiglione, riv., Italy, Venetia, rises in the Alps, flows S. past Vicenza, then E. past Padua into the Venice lagoon; canalised up to Padua, and connected by canal leading thence to Este on the Frassine.

Bacchus Marsh, municip., Victoria, co. Bourke, 31 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Bach, Ger., in old high German *bah* or *pah*, Anglo-Saxon *bec* (modernised *beck*), Old Norse *bekr*, Low German *beke*, 'brook.'

Bach, hamlet, Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 14 m. W. by N. Hereford, 1½ m. NW. Dorstone stn.

Bacharach, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 8 m. NW. Bingen. P. <2000.

Bache, par., Eng., Cheshire, Chester Union. P. <250.

Bacheldre, hamlet, Wales, co. and 3 m. SSE. Montgomery.

Bachhraon, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 35 m. E. by S. Meerut. P. 7000.

Bachi, Bashi, or **Bashee,** group of small isls. belonging to the Philippines, about 3° N. of Luzon, separated by B. Channel from the S. end of Formosa.

Bachia, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 27 m. NW. by W. Novibazar.

Bachian (Dutch spelling, **Batjan**), isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, immediately to the SW. of Halmahera I., with vil. of B. (P. 2000), about a mile N. of which is the Dutch fort of Barnevelt.

Bachinovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 6 m. E. by N. Ushkub.

Back, vil., Scot., Lewis I., Ross-shire, 7 m. NNE. Stornoway, PT.O. P. <750.

Backbarrow, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11½ m. WSW. Kendal, 1 m. NE. Haverthwaite stn.

Back Bay, an inlet or lagoon, U.S., in the extreme SE. of Virginia. See also **Bombay.**

Back Burn, riv., Eng., in the W. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, trib. of the N. Tyne, which it joins on the r. bk. 3 m. above Yarrow.

Back Cove, settlement, Newfoundland, on Fogo I.

Back Creek, tp., New South Wales. See **Copeland.**

Back Creek, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 36 m. NE. Launceston. P. <1500.

Backergunge. See **Bákarganj.**

Backford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 3 m. N. by W. Chester, 1 m. NE. Mollington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bäckholm, Sweden. See **Beckholm.**

Back Land, Brit. N. America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic circle, between 95° and 108° W., explored by Captain Back in 1831.

Backnang, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 16 m. NE. Stuttgart. P. 6100.

Back Reach. See **Canton.**

Back's River. See **Great Fish River.**

Backstairs Passage, strait, S. Australia, separating the E. end of Kangaroo I. from the mainland, contains Yatala shoal.

Backwell, par., Eng., Somersetshire, N. div., 7 m. SW. Bristol, 1½ m. SW. by W. Flax Bourton stn. P. <1000.

Backworth, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 4 m. NW. by W. North Shields, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Bac Mor, islet, Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in 56° 27′ N., 6° 28′ W. **Bac Beag,** a smaller island adjoining on the S.

Bac-ninh, tn., Tongking, 17 m. ENE. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name, with a citadel.

Bacolor, vil., Philippine Is., Luzon, 40 m. NW. by N.

Manila, cap. of the Philippines during the English occupation of 1762. P. 13,000.

Bacolot, vil., Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of the Isle of Negros, in 10° 40′ N. P. 7100.

Bacon, co., in the extreme SE. of Colorado, U.S.

Baconsthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 7 m. WSW. Cromer, 2⅓ m. SE. by E. Holt stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bács, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 30 m. WNW. Neusatz. P.<5000.

Bács-Almás, dist. Hungary. See **Almás.**

Bács-Bodrog, co., Hungary, the southernmost portion of the plain between the Danube and Theiss, which rivers are joined by the Bács- or Franzens-Canal. Produces the best Hungarian wheat.

Bácsfalu, vil., Hungary, in the SE. of Transylvania, one of the Seven Walachian Villages formerly enjoying special privileges. P.<2000.

Bacton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 10 m. WSW. Hereford, 1⅓ m. NW. Abbey Dore stn. P.<250.

Bacton, ct. par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 9 m. SE. Cromer, 4 m. NE. of N. Walsham stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Bacton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 12½ m. E. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, 1 m. WSW. Finningham stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Bacuba, riv., Colombia. See **Leon.**

Bacup, mun. bor. (incorporated in 1882), Eng., East Lancashire, Rossendale div., 6 m. SSE. Burnley, on the L. & Y. R. The town has grown rapidly; in 1798 the population was 1426. This rapid growth is due to the extension of various manufactures, especially cotton, spinning and weaving (in the district are many large co-operative cotton mills). There are also large iron and brass foundries, machine shops, and at Irwell Springs (near the source of the Irwell) a large work for Turkey-red dyeing. P. (1881) 25,000, (1891) 23,500.

Bad, German, 'bath,' in place-names frequently *Baden.*

Badacsony, hill in the SW. of Hungary, co. Zala, noted for its wine (so-called Tokay).

Badágara, tn., Brit India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., 26 m. NNW. Calicut. P. 8000.

Badajoz (the ancient *Pax Augusta*), a strongly fortified frontier city of Spain, cap. prov. B., on l. bk. of the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivillas, 132 m. E. Lisbon and 12 m. E. the fortress of Elvas (Portugal). It is strengthened by outworks, and by the fortified height of San Cristobal, and has a cathedral, hospital, and arsenal. Manufactures, soap, coarse woollens, and leather. B. was taken by the French under Soult, March 10, 1811, and by the English under Wellington, April 6, 1812. Birthplace of the painter Morales. Alt. 561 ft.; mean temp., yr. 61.4° F., Jan. 46.2°, Aug. 79.7°. P. 27,000.

Badajoz, prov. See **Spain,** table, and **Estremadura.**

Badakshan, a territory of central Asia, recognised by Britain as belonging to the Afghan dominion, between the Hindu Kush Mts. and the R. Amu (Oxus), bounded E. by that part of the Panj headwater of the Amu which flows from S. to N., and on the W. by the state of Kunduz. The country has rich well-watered valleys. In the B. hills, gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead abound; there are also mines of lapis lazuli, emeralds, rubies, and a variety of other valuable stones. Its inhabitants appear to be of pure Aryan race, of the same stock as the highland Tajiks, and are Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, speaking the Persian language. The country has been conquered by the Chinese, by the Sultans of India, by the Afghans and Uzbegs of Kunduz; but in 1859 the Afghans conquered the whole country from Balkh to the Pamir, and reinstated the ancient line of Amirs of B. on the throne, at the capital Faizabad. The dist. of Wakhán (in the Wakhán valley, and S. of that part of the Panj which flows from E. to W.) is a dependency of B. See an exhaustive account of B. in *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1872, pp. 440–448.

Badalona (the *Betulo* of the Romans), tn., Spain, prov. and 6 m. NE. Barcelona. P. 16,000.

Bádámi, tn., Bombay, dist. Kaládgi, noted for its Jain cave temple, and three Bráhmanical caves. P.<4000.

Badáriyá, vil., India. See **Soron.**

Bad Axe, vil., U.S., Michigan, Huron co., 45 m. ENE. Bay City. P.<1000.

Badby, par. and vil., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 11 m. SSE. Rugby, 2½ m. S. by W. Daventry, P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**B. with Newnham**) P.<1000.

Badcaul, or **Badcall,** hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., on B. Bay, 9 m. ENE. Storr Head.

Baddagyle, Loch, lake, Scot., Cromartyshire, 9½ m. NNW. Ullapool, communicating in the SE. with Loch Lurgan, and drained N.W. through Loch Owskeich into Enard Bay.

Baddan, Loch, lake, Scot., Sutherland, in the middle, drained SE. into the R. Ullie. Alt. 392 ft. It is divided into three portions by narrow straits, the middle portion being called Loch a' Chlair, the upper Loch nan Cuinne.

Baddeck, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Victoria co., on Lake Bras d'Or, 28 m. W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Baddesley, North, par., Eng., Hampshire, in the extreme NE. of the New Forest div., 6 m. N. by W. Southampton, 2 m. W. Chandlers Ford stn. P.<500.

Baddesley, South, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 1 m. from ct., 10½ m. SW. by S. Southampton, 2 m. E. Lymington. P.<750.

Baddesley Clinton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 7 m. NW. by W. Warwick, 1½ m. ESE. Kingswood stn. P.<250.

Baddesley Ensor, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 5 m. SE. Tamworth, 3 m. ESE. Wilnecote stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Baddiley, par. and hamlet, Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3 m. WSW. Nantwich. P.<250.

Baddingham, par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Badingham.**

Baddington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 2 m. SW. Nantwich. P.<250.

Baddow, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, div. and 1½ m. SE. by E. Chelmsford, PM.T.O. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**B., Great, with Galleywood Common**) P.<1000.

Baddow, Little, par. and vil., on the Chelmer, 2½ m. ENE. Great B., P.O. Par. P.<750.

Badema, African tribe, on the N. banks of the Zambezi, in about 32½°–33° E., just above the place where the river turns SE.

Baden (*Aquæ Pannoniæ*), tn., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 17 m. SSW. Vienna, with mineral springs and several palaces. P. 7700.

Baden, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 42 m. NE. London. P.<1500.

Baden, gd.-duchy, SW. Germany, between Würtemberg and the Rhine, 47° and 50° N. lat., and 7° and 10° E. long., about $\frac{1}{15}$ of the side of Great Britain; divided into the following eleven circles, which are named roughly in the order from N. to S., the last four from W. to E.:—Mosheim, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe, Baden, Offenburg, Freiburg, Lörrach, Waldshut, Villingen, Konstanz (Constance); cap. Karlsruhe. Larger part of B. mountainous and hilly; there is no great plain except the valley of the Rhine. Chief mountains, Schwarzwald [**Black Forest**], Odenwald, and Kaiserstuhl. The Odenwald, N. of the Neckar, is less elevated than the Black Forest, and in its western part descends abruptly to the Rhine valley; it is densely covered with oaks, beeches, and pines. Highest point, Katzenbuckel (2060 ft.). The Kaiserstuhl (1825 ft.), between the Rhine and the Dreisam, is entirely isolated from the Black Forest, in the plains NW. of Freiburg. The most important of the rivers is the Rhine; it enters B. W. of the Lake of Constance, and leaves the gd.-duchy N. of Mannheim; rectification of its course ('Rheincorrektion') between Basel and Mainz, 186 m. in length. B. tribs. of the Rhine: the Main (with the Tauber), bordering B. near Wertheim; the Neckar, Murg, Rench, Kinzig, Elz (with Dreisam), Wiese, Wutach. The Brege and Brigach flow E., and at Donaueschingen form the Danube. The Rhine, Main, and Neckar are all navigable; Mannheim, on the Rhine, near the mouth of the Neckar, one of the most important river ports in Europe [Rhine]. The Kinzig and Murg are used for timber-floating. The largest lake is the Bodensee (Lake of Constance), the western portion of which belongs to B., viz., the Zeller-See (with island of Reichenau), and the Überlinger-See (with island of Mainau). Other lakes: Schluch-, Titi-, Feld-, Mummel-, Wild-, Eichner-, Ilmen-, and Mindel-See. Geologically the Black Forest region consists of granite and gneiss, overlaid with triassic sandstone ('Buntsandstein'). The formations of the Odenwald are similar, sandstone prevailing in its eastern parts. The Kaiserstuhl is of volcanic origin. The Rhine valley (within the B. terr.) consists of tertiary and diluvial deposits. In the lower regions, especially in the Rhine valley, the climate is mild and healthy (mean temp., yr., at Mannheim and Freiburg, 52° F., at Heidelberg and Karlsruhe, 50° F.). In the higher regions of the Black Forest and Odenwald the climate is raw and inclement. More rainfall on the western than on the eastern side of the mountainous dists.: rainfall, yr., Odenwald, 39.4 in.; Black Forest, 78.0 in. Vineyards are chiefly found on the hill-slopes skirting the valleys of the Rhine and Main; the wines of Kaiserstuhl, Durlach, Mülheim, and Wertheim, are known for their good quality. (As to agriculture generally, see **Germany.**) Timber is plentiful, especially in the Black Forest, and the central and upper parts of B.: fir, pine, oak, beech, birch, alder, aspen, and ash. The principal minerals are iron, silver, copper, lead, cobalt, bismuth, salt, alabaster, gypsum, chalk, coal.

Mineral waters occur at Baden, Badenweiler, Griesbach, Antogast, Petersthal, Rippoldsau, and Langenbrücken. Most of the lakes and rivers (the Neckar excepted) abound in fish. The sturgeon is found in the Danube and in the Lake of Constance. Among manufacturing industries are textiles (especially in the southern parts of the Black Forest), wooden ware, clocks, and musical instruments (Black Forest), chemical products, gold and silver manufactures; many tobacco factories and paper mills. The railways belong mostly to the state. S. of Karlsruhe the only railway that crosses B. is that which follows the valleys of the Kinzig and Brigach [**Black Forest**]. The

principal commercial centres are Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Freiburg, Lahr, Offenburg. Two-thirds of the **inhabitants** are Catholics, one-third Protestants. There are two universities, Heidelberg and Freiburg. Oldest inhabitants of B.: Celtic tribes, Marcomanni, Alemanni. In the Middle Ages, the two reigning lines were those of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach. The former became extinct in 1771, the present reigning house is descended from the latter. In 1803 B. became an electorate, in 1806 a gd.-duchy. In 1869 it entered the N. German confederation, and since 1871 it has formed part of the German Empire. Area, 5823 sq. m. P. (1890) 2,035,000. See **Germany,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Baden, or **Baden-Baden** (the ancient *Aurelia Aquensis*), tn., Ger., gd.-duchy B., cap. circle B., in a narrow valley of the Black Forest, traversed by the Oosbach, 19 m. SSW. Karlsruhe; owes its name to its celebrated warm mineral springs (containing sulphur, salt, and alum, 116° to 160° F.), which were known even to the Romans, and the bathing establishments connected with which attract about 40,000 visitors annually; in former times, when gaming tables (suppressed in 1872) existed here, an even greater number. The mild climate makes it also a winter resort. The seat of the former Margraves of Baden-Baden is about 2 m. distant. Alt. 600 ft. P. (comm.) 13,900.

Baden (ancient *Aquæ Helveticæ*), tn., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on the Limmat, 13 m. NW. by W. Zürich; in the Middle Ages an important stronghold of the Habsburgs. P. <4000.

Baden, vil., U.S., Missouri, co. and 6 m. NNW. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Badenscoth, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, with P.O., Auchterless par. See **Auchterless.**

Badenweiler, vil., Ger., Baden, 16 m. N. by E. Basel, with warm calcareous springs (79°–82° F.). P. <2000.

Badger, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15½ m. NNW. Kidderminster, 5 m. NE. Bridgnorth. P. <250.

Badger Bay Pond, lake, Newfoundland, in 49° 15′ N., 55° 46′ W.

Badgeworth, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Cheltenham, 2 m. SE. Churchdown stn. P. <1500.

Badghiz, or **Badkhiz** (Persian, 'the place where the wind rises'), dist. in the NW. of Afghanistan, between the Heri-rud and the Murgh-ab; fertile in the SE., where it is watered by numerous headwaters of the Kushk and other tribs. of the Murgh-ab; inhabited by Jamshidis and Hazaras. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, pp. 562–64, 592; map, p. 624, and map, 1892, p. 140.

Badgington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Bagendon.**

Badgworth, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8 m. SE. by S. Weston-super-Mare, 3 m. SW. Axbridge stn. P. <500.

Bad Hills, Canada, Assiniboia, in 51° 33′ N., 108° W.

Badi, vil., French W. Africa, to the N. of the Gambia, in 13° 6′ N., 13° 15′ W.

Badia Cavalena, tn., Italy, cap. of the former Thirteen German Communes, in the N. of prov. Verona. P. <3000.

Badia Polesine, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, on R. Adige, 28 m. W. by N. Adria, cap. of circle. P. <3000.

Badiari, vil., Portuguese Upper Guinea, in 12° 24′ N., 14° 4′ W.

Badiman, riv., W. Africa. See **Gambia.**

Badingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 17 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, 3½ m. NNE. Framlingham stn., P.O. P. <750.

Badis, seapt., Morocco. See **Velez de la Gomera.**

Badkhiz. See **Badghiz.**

Badland, par., Wales, Radnorshire. See **Kinnerton.**

Badlesmere, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4 m. S. Faversham, 3 m. WSW. Selling stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. with Leaveland**) P. <250.

Badley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9½ m. NW. Ipswich, 2 m. WNW. Needham stn. P. <250.

Badminton, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucester, Thornbury div., 6 m. SSE. Wotton-under-Edge, PMT.O. P. <750.

Bad Nauheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 17 m. N. by E. Frankfurt. P. <3000.

Badnera, tn., Brit. India, Berár, dist. and 8 m. SSW. Amráoti; with cotton factory, whence the cotton of the dist. is despatched to Bombay. P. 9900; Hindus, 7500.

Badnur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Betul, 65 m. N. by E. Amráoti. P. 5000; Hindus, 3700.

Badolato, comm., Italy, near the E. ct. of Calabria, prov. and 23 m. S. by W. Catanzaro. P. 4000.

Badolatosa, tn., Spain, prov. Seville, dist. Estepa. P. <3000.

Badombe, stn., French W. Africa. See **Badumbe.**

Badong, state, with cap. of the same name, on the S. end of Bali I., Eastern Archipelago.

Badonviller, comm., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and 20 m. ESE. Lunéville. P. <2000.

Badorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Cologne. P. (comm.) <3000.

Badrawar, tn., India, Kashmír, 53 m. ENE. Jammu.

Badrináth, peak, India, NW. Provs., Garhwál dist.; with a shrine of Vishnu at the height of 10,400 ft., and 56 m. NE. Srínagar. Alt. 23,210 ft.

Badsey, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 2½ m. E. Evesham. 1 m. S. Littleton and Badsey stn., P.O. P. <750.

Badshápur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jaunpur, 27 m. NE. by E. Allahábád. P. 6000.

Badsworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 9 m. ESE. Wakefield, 1½ m. NNW. Upton and N. Elmsall stn., P.O. P. <250.

Badulla, tn., Ceylon, Uva Prov., 38 m. SE. by E. Kandy. P. 5000.

Badumbe, or **Badombe,** a French stn., W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Bakhoi, at the head of navigation, in 13° 35′ N., 10° 10′ W., 690 m. by water above St. Louis.

Baduria, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. of the 24 Parganás, 30 m. ENE. Calcutta. P. 12,700; Hindus, 7200; Moham. 5600.

Badvel, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 68 m. WNW. Nellore. P. 5400; Hindus, 4300.

Badwell Ash, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 9 m. ENE. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. N. by E. Elmswell stn., P.O. P. <500.

Badwrog, hamlet, Wales, Anglesey, 10 m. ESE. Holyhead, 5 m. NE. Ty Croes stn.

Baelen, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout. P <5000.

Baéna, dist. tn., Spain, prov. and 31 m. SE. by E. Cordoba. P. 12,000.

Baependy, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 166 m. NE. by N. Santos.

Baesrode, comm., Belgium, E. Flanders, arr. Termonde. P <4000.

Baeza, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, 22 m. NE. Jaën. P. 14,000.

Bafala Bay, Madagascar, in the NW., in about 14° S.

Baffa, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hazara, 100 m. ENE. Pesháwar. P. 7400; Moham. 6700.

Baffin Land, large isl., Canada, crossed by the Arctic Circle, W. of Davis Strait. Area about 236,000 sq. m.

Baffin Sea (erroneously styled a *Bay*), N. America, between Greenland and the lands or islands N. of Hudson's Bay, extending from 68° to 78° N., and 55° to 80° W. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis' Strait on the S., with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound and Jones Sound on the W., and with the Polar Sea by Smith Sound and Robeson Channel on the N. Depth 200–1050 fathoms. The tides do not rise more than 10 ft. The surface of the sea is covered with ice during the greater part of the year, which extends from shore to shore in winter, though possessing a slow southward movement. In spring and summer the great mass, known as the 'middle ice,' begins to move less slowly southward, leaving navigable passages on the side of Greenland and America, and occasional channels, or 'crossings,' between these coasts. The coasts are mountainous, barren, and deeply indented with gulfs. Whale and seal fishing is followed. This sea was discovered by the English navigator Baffin in 1616, while in search of a passage to the Pacific.

Bafila, tn., W. Africa, to the N. of Togo-land, NE. of Salaga; has 10–15,000 huts.

Bafing ('black river'), riv., W. Africa, the W. headwater of the Senegal (*q.v.*).

Bafira, or **Bafra,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Trebizond, on the r. bk. of the Kizil Irmak, 53 m. SE. Sinope. P. 6000.

Bafk, vil., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 65 m. ESE. Yezd.

Bafulabe, French stn., W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Senegal, just below the confluence of its two main headwaters, the Bakhoi and the Bafing, 640 m. by water from St. Louis, connected by rail with Kayes, in 13° 47′ N., 10° 51′ W. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1882–84), yr. 81.7° F., Jan. 74.6°, July 80.4°.

Bafurus, tribe, French Congo Terr., on the r. bk. of the Congo, between about 0° and 2° S.

Baga, tn., Cuba, N. ct., 136 m. NW. Santiago de Cuba, in 77° 17′ W.

Bagaces, tn., Costa Rica, 75 m. NW. by W. San José.

Bagagem, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 375 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro. P. 10,000.

Bagalkot, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Bijápur, on Ghatprabha R., 44 m. S. Bijápur. P. 18,000; Hindus, 13,600.

Bagamoyo, seapt., German E. Africa, in about 6° 26′ S.; starting-point of caravans, but with no harbour. P. 30,000.

Bagasra, tn., India, Káthiáwár, 55 m. N. Diu. P. 8000.

Baga Yulduz, valley. See **Yulduz.**

Bagborough, West, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 7 m. NW. by N. Taunton, P.O. P. <500.

Bagby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11 m. NE. by E. Ripon, 2½ m. ESE. Thirsk, P.O. P. <250. See **Kirby Knowle.**

Bagdad, or **Baghdad,** a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. vilayet B., and formerly of the Saracen calíphate, on the Tigris (*q.v.*), 220 m. above where the Shat-el-Arab enters the Persian Gulf. The city stands on both sides of the river, its two portions being connected by a bridge of boats; is enclosed by a brick and earthen wall flanked with towers, and is 5 m. in circumference. A citadel, though of no great strength, here commands the passage of the Tigris. This city was long the great emporium of all the surrounding countries; but its commerce has

declined since Persia has received European goods from the N. by way of Trebizond, and on the S. direct from India and the Persian Gulf. Its transit trade with that country is still, however, important, and constitutes about one-fourth of its local commerce. *Imports.*—Merchandise (chiefly Manchester goods, also continental and Indian manufacture); loaf-sugar (chiefly from Marseilles), coffee, indigo, pepper, tobacco. *Exports.*—Wool, gum, galls, opium, carpets, dates. Steamers ply regularly between B. and Busrah. The climate is trying owing to great variations in temperature. The summer heat is excessive but dry, and the inhabitants then dwell chiefly in *serdabs* or semi-subterranean rooms. A cutaneous disease known as the 'Bagdad button' is prevalent [**Aleppo**], and cholera recurs periodically. This city, built out of the ruins of Ctesiphon and Selucia, was founded by Al Mansur in 762 or 763, and originally named *Medinet-es-Salam*, 'the city of peace.' It continued to flourish under succeeding caliphs, until sacked by Haluku in 1258. It has been held by the Turks since 1638. Mean temp. (1 yr. 1861-62), yr. 73.9°, Jan. 49°.5 F., July 94.8°; mean rainfall, 6 in. P. estimated at 150,000 (mostly Mohammedans, about one-eighth Jews).

Bagdad, vilayet, Asiatic Turkey, comprising the northern portion of Irak Arabi and the southern and eastern portion of Mesopotamia (Al Jezireh). See **Turkey-in-Asia, Irak Arabi,** and **Mesopotamia.**

Bagdad, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Monmouth, 23 m. from Hobart.

Bagé, tn., Brazil, state of and 125 m. WNW. Rio Grande do Sul, with which it is connected by rail. P. 22,000.

Bag'elen, Baglen, Bagelon, or **Begalein,** dist. Java, on the S. ct., about 109° 20′ to 110° E.

Bagenalstown, or **Bagnalstown,** market-tn., Ire., W. co. Carlow, bar. Idrone E., on the l. bk. of the Barrow, 9 m. S. Carlow, connected by rail with Athy, Wexford, and Kilkenny. The ruins of Ballymoon Castle are 2 m. to the E. P. <2000.

Bagenbon, Cape, Ire. See **Baginbun.**

Bag Enderby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 10 m. S. Louth, div. and 6 m. ENE. Horncastle. P. <250. See **Somersby.**

Bagendon, or **Badgington** (baj'n-d'n), par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2½ m. N. by W. Cirencester, 4 m. SW. Cheltenham. P. <250.

Baggrow, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the NW. border of the Penrith div., 9½ m. ENE. Maryport, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly.

Baggy Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Devonshire, 9½ m. WNW. Barnstaple.

Bágh, vil., Baluchistan, on the plain of Kachh Gandáva, 65 m. NW. Jacobábád. P. 3000.

Bágh, riv., India, Central Provs., Bhandárá dist., partly navigable and falling into the Waingangá at Satona.

Baghár, one of the mouths of the Indus, Sind, diverges a little below Tatta, winds W., and enters the Arabian Sea about 25 m. SE. Karáchi; navigable.

Baghche, Turkish, 'garden.'

Baghche, vil., in the SE. of Asia Minor, at the N. end of the Alma-Dagh (*q.v.*), 74 m. E. by N. Adana. P. 3000.

Baghche-Köl, pleasure resort on the Bosporus, near Constantinople.

Baghdad, city, Asiatic Turkey. See **Bagdad.**

Baghelkhand, agency, India, in the E. of what was once known as the Bundelkhand dist., chiefly made up of the native state of Rewá. As to climate, see **Sutna.**

Bágherhát, vil., cap. of B. sub-div., Bengal, dist. Khulná, on the Bhairab.

Bagheria, tn., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 8 m. ESE. Palermo. P. 11,000.

Baghermi, central Africa. See **Bagirmi.**

Baghrash-kul, lake, central Asia. See **Bagrach-kul.**

Baghsen, mt., in the Sahara, in the S. of Aïr or Asben. Alt. 4400 ft.

Bagida, tn., German W. Africa, Togo-land, on the Bight of Benin, in 1° 23′ E.

Bagillt, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 1½ m. E. Holywell, on the L. & NW. R., belonging to the Flint dist. of parl. bors., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. <3500. See **Holywell.**

Bagina Basta, tn., Servia, prov. Užice, on the r. bk. of the Drina, 65 m. W. Kragujevac. P. <3000.

Baginbun Head, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Wexford, in 6° 50′ W.; landing-place of Strongbow in 1171.

Baginton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 3 m. S. by E. Coventry. P. <250.

Bagirmi, Begharmi, or **Baghermi,** central African sultanate, S. of Lake Chad. The greater part of the country consists of large plains which have a slight slope to the N., and only in the northern dists. of the terr. are there some hills and mountains, forming the watershed between Lake Chad and Lake Fitri. Average alt. 950 ft. The soil consists partly of lime and partly of sand, and accordingly the two principal cereals are Pennisetum and Sorghum; much Sesamum is also cultivated. The principal river is the Shari, flowing into Lake Chad; its chief tribs. are the Serbewuel. Ba-Irr, and Aukadebbe. Raw products, valuable for industrial purposes, are cotton and indigo. No valuable minerals. Cattle-rearing is practised by the Shoa or Shua, a tribe of Arabs, who have numerous flocks of cattle, horses, and sheep. The majority of the inhabitants are negroes, but, according to Lepsius, their language is in some way connected with those of the Bantu races. Area about 71,000 sq.m. P. estimated at about 1,000,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Baglan, Higher and **Lower,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 3½ m. S. Neath, 1½ m. SE. Briton Ferry stn. B. Higher, P. <250; B. Lower, P. <500.

Baglen, Java. See **Bagelen.**

Bagley Wood, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon Union. P. <250.

Bagnacavallo, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. W. Ravenna. P. 15,000.

Bagnall, part of eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Bucknall.**

Bagnalstown. See **Bagenalstown.**

Bagnara Calabra, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabrie, prov. Reggio, 16 m. NE. by N. Reggio. P. 9000.

Bagnasco, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 25 m. E. by S. Cuneo. P. <2000.

Bagne, Baignes, Bagnères, Bagnols, Bagno, Bagnolo, &c., different forms found in French and Italian names, from the Latin *balneum, balnearium,* meaning 'bath,' 'bathing-establishment.'

Bagnères-de-Bigorre (the ancient *Aquensis Vicus*), a town of France, celebrated for its mineral springs, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. arr., on l. bk. of the Adour, at the entrance of the valley of Campan, 31 m. SE. by E. Pau. It has various manufactures, the most noted being those of 'barèges,' and has several marble-works utilising the products of numerous quarries round about. Its waters (sulphurous and ferruginous) vary in temp. from 66° to 125° F. They were resorted to by the Romans, and are annually visited from May to October by thousands of strangers. The neighbourhood abounds in places of interest, among which may be mentioned the works by which the waters of the Lac Bleu are used for the irrigation of the valley. P. 6800.

Bagnères-de-Luchon (the ancient *Aquæ Onesiæ*), tn., France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., in valley of same name in the Pyrenees, arr. St. Gaudens, 5 m. from the Spanish frontier, 30 m. SE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. It has sulphurous thermal springs (100°–136° F.), and a bath establishment, frequented from May to October. P. <4000.

Bagnes, Val de, a branch of the Rhone valley, about 30 m. long, running W. to SE., Switzd., cant. Valais, watered by the Dranse, with vast glaciers, among them the Getroz glacier (r. bk. Dranse), the lower end of which has occasionally blocked the course of the river, causing the formation of a large lake, which on the bursting of the ice-barrier, as in 1597 and 1818, has caused disastrous floods. P. <5000.

Bagno-a-Ripoli, tn., Italy, prov. and 2 m. E. Florence. P. 14,000.

Bagno-in-Romagna, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 33 m. WSW. Rimini, with mineral springs. P. 8000.

Bagnoles, or **Bagnolles,** vil., France, dep. Orne, in a valley, 13 m. SE. Domfront. It has hot saline springs (temp. 82° F.), and cold ferruginous springs and baths. P. <2000.

Bagnolo, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 8 m. SSW. Brescia. P. 3000.

Bagnols, tn., France, dep. Gard, on the Cèze, arr. Uzès, 10 m. W. by N. Orange; centre of a coalfield. P. <4000.

Bagnols-les-Bains, vil., France, dep. Lozère, 58 m. NW. by N. Nimes, arr. and 8 m. E. Mende; with sulphurous and ferruginous spring. P. <2000.

Bagnone, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, 17 m. NNE. Spezia. P. 5000.

Bagnor, tithing, Eng., Berkshire, div. and 2 m. NW. by W. Newbury.

Bagnorea, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 15 m. N. Viterbo. P. 3000.

Bago, settlement, New South Wales, Wynyard co., 63 m. NE. by E. Albury.

Bagolino, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 23 m. NNE. Brescia. P. 4000.

Bagot, co., Canada, Quebec, bounded on the W. by the R. Yamaska, crossed by 45½′ N.

Bagot, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 71 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Bagot, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on R. Madawaska, 45 m. W. by S. Ottawa.

Bagot's Bluff, the W. point of Anticosti I., Canada.

Bagots Well, post-tn. and rly. stn., S. Australia, Light co., 48 m. NNE. Adelaide.

Bagotville, or **St. Alphonse de la Grande Baie,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., 10 m. from Chicoutimi, at the head of Ha Ha Bay, on Saguenay R. P. <1500.

Bagrach-kul, or **Baghrash-kul,** lake, central Asia, 42° N.,

87°–88° E., to the E. of Karashar, receives the Khaidugol; no outlet, but water said to be fresh; abounds in fish.

Bagribari, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Goálpárá, 100 m. W. Gauháti, on the r. bk. of the Brahmaputra. P. <2000.

Bagrot, valley and glacier, in the Western Himálayas, sloping S. from Mount Rakaposhi, crossed by 36° N., 74° 35′ E.

Bagru, riv., Upper Guinea. See **Mano Bagru.**

Bagshot, hamlet, Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 10 m. W. by S. Newbury, 3 m. SSW. Hungerford stn.

Bagshot, tp., Victoria, 112 m. N. Melbourne, on the Sandhurst and Echuca Rly. P. <1500.

Bagshot, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 10 m. NW. by N. Guildford, on the SW. R.; gives name to the uppermost beds of the Middle Eocene series of rocks, these beds being found on the adjoining **B. Heath.** P. <1500.

Bagslate, place, Eng., Lancashire, 1½ m. W. Rochdale, with coal-mines.

Bagthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 14 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 4 m. S. by E. Docking stn. P. <250.

Bag'uley, or **Brooklands**, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., on the Cheshire Lines Rly., 6m. SSW. Manchester. P. <1000.

Bagur, Cape, in the NE. of Spain, 21 m. E. Gerona.

Bagworth, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 4 m. NE. Bosworth, on the M. R., P.O.; with coal-mines. P. <750. See **Thornton.**

Bahádúrgarh, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 22 m. W. Delhi. P. 6100; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 2600.

Bahádur Khel, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kohat, 65 m. SW. by S. Pesháwar, near B. K. salt-mine.

Bahádurpur, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 23 m. ESE. Sylhet.

Bahaghs, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Caher.

Bahal, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismail Khan, 90 m. NNW. Múltán.

Bahama, or **Lucayos Islands**, a group of 29 islands and 661 islets (called *Cayos* or *Keys*), in the W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, lat. 21° to 27½° N., long. 72° to 79° W., separated from Cuba and Florida S. and W. by the Great and Little B. channels. Only twenty of the islands are inhabited. *Guanahani* (*q.v.*), one of the group, was the first part of the new world discovered by Columbus in 1492. First settlement of English in 1629. Possessed by Spain in 1641, and restored to England in 1783. Most of the islands are mere coral rocks, but some are of tolerable size, as Abaco, the Great B., Eleuthera, Cat Island, Andros, New Providence, Watling [see **Guanahani**], Exuma, Long and Crooked Is., Mayaguana, Great Key, and Great Inagua. The soil is mostly composed of heaps of limestone and shell, with a thin covering of vegetable mould. Chief products, cotton, maize, Guinea corn, salt, sugar, turtle, pine-apples, and vegetables. The cultivation of sisal fibre has now become an important industry. Labour is deficient for the successful culture of cotton. Government vested in a governor, a council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 29 members elected by the inhabitants, of whom the majority are negroes. The colony now forms a diocese of itself, under a bishop. Salt and pine-apples and sponges are important items of export. Connected (1892) by telegraph cable with Jupiter Inlet, Florida. Numerous wrecks and casualties occur in this archipelago, and the islands are subject to severe cyclonic gales. Annual rainfall, 45 in., rainy season June to Oct. Nassau, or New Providence, is the cap. and seat of govt. Annual revenue about £50,000; exports about £120,000 to £180,000 (mainly to the United States). Area, 4466 sq. m. (three-fifths of that of Wales). P. (1871) 39,200; (1891) 47,565.

Bahama, Grand or **Great**, one of the Bahama Is., near the N. extremity of the group, 70 m. E. Florida, and 80 m. W. to E., by 10 m. in breadth. P. <1000.

Bahama Bank, Great and **Little**, are shoals among the W. India Is.; the former between 22° and 26° N., 75° and 79° W., having S. and W. the Bahama old and new channels. On it are the islands Providence, Andros, and Exuma. The Little Bank, NW. of the foregoing, between 26° and 27° N., 77° and 79° W., has on it the Great Bahama and Abaco islands.

Bahama Bank, a shifting sand across Ramsey Bay, Isle of Man, with a light-vessel, 1½ m. SE. of SE. tail of the bank, in 54° 19′ 40″ N., and 4° 12′ 55″ W., visible 11 m.

Bahama Channel, Old and **New.** The former separates the Great Bahama Bank and Cuba; the latter, also called the **Gulf of Florida,** is between the Great and Little Bahama Banks and Florida, and forms a part of the channel of the great Gulf Stream, which flows here at the rate of from 2 to 5 m. an hour.

Bahar-Kuta, riv., central Africa. See **Shari.**

Baharutse, an African tribe in the SE. of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland and the W. of the S. African Republic.

Bahawalpur, tn., India, cap. of B., 55 m. S. by E. Múltán, about 2 m. from the l. bk. of the Sutlej, surrounded by a mud wall 4 m. in circuit; 5 m. from B. the Indus Valley Rly. crosses the Sutlej by an iron bridge 4258 ft. in length. P. (1881) 13,600; (1891) 18,700; Moham. 11,100; Hindus, 7500.

Bahawalpur, native state, India, in relation with the govt. of the Punjab, and, except Kashmír, the largest of the native states connected with that prov.; bounded W. by the Indus and Sutlej, E. by Rájputána; two-thirds desert. See **Punjab,** table.

Bahhola, tn. See **Bahila.**

Bahia, Spanish and Portuguese, 'bay.'

Bahia, state of Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, to the S. of Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Piauhy, E. of Goyaz, N. of Minas, Espirito Santo. Cabral landed at Cabralix Bay (Porte Seguro) on his discovery of Brazil (24th April 1500). Healthy and suited for white colonisation in the interior, viz., Caetete, Monte Alto, Maracai, Jacobina, Feira de St. Anna, 400 m. of sea-coast. See **Brazil.**

Bahia, or **S. Salvador da B.,** tn., state B., 13° S., 38° 31′ W., 800 m. NNE. from Rio de Janeiro, at the entrance of *B. de Todos os Santos* (Bay of All Saints), founded in 1510 by Thomar de Sousa, was the first capital of Brazil (1549–1763). It is the second seaport in Brazil. The commercial or lower town (*Cidade Baixa* or *Praia*) extends for 3 m. along the bay. The upper town (*Cidade alta*) is in amphitheatre form on a range of hills to an alt. of 270 ft., from which a splendid panorama of the bay and sea is obtained. The 'Hoisting Machinery Co.' (English) connects the two towns. There is a natural history museum, gallery of paintings, public library, theological seminary, technical college (*artes e officios*), academy of fine arts, academy of physical science and medicine. It is the residence of the Roman Catholic Metropolitan of Brazil. Some of the most important cotton, tobacco, and sugar factories in all Brazil are there. Shipbuilding yards (merchantmen). Unhealthy. Exports, tobacco, coffee, feathers, rubber, medicinal plants, coco-nuts, piassava and coquilla nuts, tapioca, hides, dye and cabinet woods, brandy, diamonds, bullion. Submarine cable to Pernambuco, Pará, Rio. To Southampton, 4366 m. Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1881–84), 79.2° F.; rainfall (5 yrs.), 95.1 in. P. 200,000 (60,000 white).

Bahia Blanca ('white bay'), large bay, Argentine Republic, in 39°–39½° S.

Bahia Blanca, tn., Argentine Republic, in the S. of prov. Buenos Aires, terminus of railway from La Plata, 3 m. from its harbour on bay of same name, in dist. suitable for viticulture. Mean temp. (14 yrs., 1870–83), yr. 59.5° F., Jan. 73.2°, July 46.8°; rainfall (20 yrs.), 19.25 in. P. <2000.

Bahia de Campo-Azul, Central America. See **Blewfields.**

Bahia de Todos os Santos, or All Saint's Bay, Brazil, in 13° S., 7 m. in circuit, 12–32 fathoms deep, with numerous islands, viz., Itapasica, Beinbarra, Fontes, Bom Jesus, Medo, Cajahiba, dos Frader, da Maré. The soil (*Massaper*) of the country around the B., the *Reconcavo* (for 20–40 m.), is very rich, and well adapted for tobacco and sugar-cane cultivation.

Bahia Honda, seapt., Cuba, 53 m. W. by S. Havana, at the head of a bay of the same name, on the N. ct., in 83° 11′ W., with roadstead for large vessels; copper and coal obtained in the vicinity. P. 8500.

Bahia, Islas de la. See **Bay Islands.**

Bahila, or **Bahhola,** tn., in the interior of Oman, E. of Arabia, said to be strongly fortified.

Bahira, or *Baheira*, Arabic, 'lake,' applied as a proper name to the Lake of Tunis. See **Tunis.**

Bahiuda, desert. See **Bayuda.**

Bahlingen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden. circle Breisgau, dist. Emmendingen. P. <3000. See also **Balingen.**

Bahmeshir, or **Bhankusi,** riv. arm, Persia. See **Karun.**

Bahn, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 22 m. S. by E. Stettin. P. <3000.

Bahr, *Bakhr*, or *Bahar*, Arabic, 'lake,' 'river,' 'sea.'

Bahraich, dist., Brit. India. See **North-West Provinces.**

Bahraich, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. B., 65 m. NE. Lucknow. P. 24,000.

Bahramabad, tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 57 m. W. Kerman.

Bahramghát, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, Bara Banki dist., on the r. bk. of the Gogra, here spanned by a bridge of boats; connected by rail with Lucknow, 39 m. distant.

Bahrámpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, 50 m. NE. by N. Amritsar. P. <3000.

Bahrein, or **Aval Island** (Arabic, 'two seas'; the ancient *Tyros* or *Tylos* and *Tharras*), surrounded by smaller islands and shoals; in the Persian Gulf, B. Bay, near the coast of Arabia, 200 m. S. of Bushire. Supposed by Bent to be the ancient land of Punt and original home of the Phœnicians. Second island Moharek, NE. of B., separated from it by strait 1 m. broad, fordable at low water. Other islands are mere rocks. Commercial cap., Manameh, in NE. of B. Moharek, on island Moharek, is the seat of govt. Islands ruled by sheikh under British protection. Mohammedans. B. I., 27 m. long, and 10 m. broad, chiefly of coral formation; in centre are limestone hills, Jebel Dukhan, 400 ft., the rest flat, mainly desert, with cultivated patches and palm groves yielding excellent dates. Several submarine fresh-water springs off the coasts. Entrance to harbour too narrow for large vessels; basin of moderate depth, except near the shore, to which no boats can approach; no docks or wharves. The pearl fishery here em-

ploys about four hundred boats. Annual value of pearls about £200,000. The proximity of B. to the Arabian coast, and the shallowness of the intervening sea, render it well suited to be a commercial emporium, such as it was under the Portuguese rule in the sixteenth century. Climate very unhealthy during summer on account of prevailing mists. P. (?) 68,000. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 1.

Bahrein, oasis, with salt lake in the Libyan desert, in 28° 31 N., 26° 30′–33′ E.

Bahr-el-Abiad, and **Bahr-el-Azrek,** rivs., Africa. See **Nile** and **Shari.**

Bahr-el-Ghazal ('river of the gazelles'), riv., Africa, Sudan, issues from Lake Chad and flows 300 m. NE. before spreading out in the marshy tract of the Bodele, where it comes to an end.

Bahr-el-Ghazal, one of the chief tribs. of the White Nile, l. bk., flows E. through a marshy country to the E. of Darfur, and enters Lake No in about 9° N. Its principal feeders come from the Niam-Niam country to the S.

Bahrikh, oasis. See **Beharieh.**

Bahr-Kuti, riv., central Africa. See **Shari.**

Bahr-Sefid-Boghaz. See **Dardanelles.**

Bahr Yusuf ('river of Joseph,' so called because popularly ascribed to Joseph the Israelite), an artificial irrigation channel, 270 m. long, led from the l. bk. of the Nile a little below Siut, and ending in the Fayum (*q.v.*).

Baládgi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 65 m. SSE. Dhárwár. P. 5100; Hindus, 4600.

Baian-Kara-ula, range of mts., Tibet, to the SW. of lakes Jering and Oring, between the headwaters of the Hwang-ho and the Yang-tse-kiang (Di-chu), crossed by 35° N., 95° E.

Baias, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Palas.**

Baiburt, tn., Turkish Armenia, 60 m. WNW. Erzerum; beautiful carpets manufactured. Alt. 5370 ft. P. 12,000.

Baidarskaya, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, near Tobol R., 300 m. W. Omsk.

Baidyabáti, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Húglí, 15 m. N. by W. Calcutta. P. 18,400; Hindus, 16,300.

Baiersbronn, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 30 m. W. Tübingen. P. 6000.

Baigal-Dalai, or **Kosso-gol,** lake, Mongolia, in 50° N., 118° E.

Baignes. See *Bagne.*

Baigorry, val., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Mauléon, watered by the Nive. The inhabitants speak Basque.

Baikal, an extensive lake of Eastern Siberia, between 51° 20′ and 55° 30′ N., 103° and 110° E. It is crescent-shaped, and is surrounded by high and wild mountains rising 3000 to 4000 ft. above its surface. Length, SW. to NE., 370 m.; breadth, 20 to 70 m.; alt. about 1400 ft. Greatest ascertained depth, 4500 ft.; average depth of its southern part, about 800 ft. Divided by Olkhon I. and Svyatoi Nos Penin. into two basins, which may be considered as two longitudinal valleys connected together by a transverse passage. Receives the Upper Angara, Barguzin, and Selenga, all from the E., and very many mountain streams; its waters are discharged through the Lower Angara into the Yenisei. Frozen from January to the first part of May. Forms part of the line of communication between Russia, the Amur, and China, steamers plying between Listvenichnoye, at the outlet of the Lower Angara, and Posolskoye, in the delta of Selenga, smaller steamers plying up this latter to Verkhneudinsk, while in the winter the lake is crossed on the ice, and a temporary station is established half-way. Besides, a road has been built around its S. coast, past Kultuk, at the foot of the very steep slopes of the mountains. The Siberian railway will follow this road; but a temporary connection will be established from Listvenichnoye to Posolskoye by means of steamers, and, perhaps, also by means of a temporary railway on the ice. Shores very thinly peopled. Great fisheries in the N. (60,000 cwts. of cured salmon; 7000 fishermen). Area, 13,197 sq. m.

Baikanthpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Patná, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 13 m. SE. Patná. P. 7000.

Baildon, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 4 m. N. by W. Bradford, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 5800.

Baildon Hill, a hill with ancient entrenchments, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. N. Bradford. Alt. 922 ft.

Bailen, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, 7 m. WSW. Linares; has mines of galena and blende. Scene of a victory of General Castaños over the French under Dupont, July 19, 1808. P. 9000.

Bailey, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Aighton.**

Bailey, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the W. frontier, crossed by 34° N.

Bailey Gate, stn., Eng., Dorset, on the M. R., 2½ m. SE. Spettisbury.

Baileyhead, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on Bailey Water, 17½ m. NNE. Carlisle, 3 m. SE. Kershope Foot stn.

Bailey's Brook, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Pictou co., 21 m. from New Glasgow. P. <1500.

Bailieborough, par. and market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Cavan, bar. Clankee, 17 m. ESE. Cavan, PMT.O. Par. 12,415 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <1500.

Bailiff Bridge, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the L. & Y. R., between Bradford and Huddersfield, with PMT.O.

Baillamont, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, 15 m. NNE. Sedan. P. <2000.

Bailleul, tn., France, dep. Nord, 17 m. NW. by W. Lille, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Hazebrouck; has an academy of art, and manufactures of lace, linen, &c. P. 13,300.

Baillie Settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, 13 m. from St. Stephen. P. <1500.

Baillies Mills, place, Ire., co. Down, 5 m. from Ballynahinch, P.O.

Bailliestón, par. and mining tn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 5 m. W. by S. Airdrie, with coal-mines, PMT.O. Par. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**B.** or **Crosshill**) P. <4000; tn. P. <4500.

Bailliestón, post-tn., Victoria. See **Coy's Diggings.**

Ballundu, or **Ballundo,** tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 172 m. E. by N. Benguella, on the interior plateau, watered by tribs. of the Kwanza, in 12° 8′ S., 15° 54′ E. Alt. 5250 ft.

Baily, place, Ire., E. ct. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 9 m. E. by N. Dublin, with a lighthouse, P.O.

Bainbridge, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, in the W. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, at the confluence of the Ure and Cogill Beck, 16½ m. WSW. Richmond, 1 m. SW. Askrigg stn., P.O.; 15,434 ac. P. <750.

Bainbridge, tn., U.S., Georgia, Decatur co., 41 m. NNW. Tallahassee, Florida, at the head of navigation on Flint R. P. <2000.

Bainbridge, vil., U.S., New York, Chenango co., on the r. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 16 m. SE. by S. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Bainbridge, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ross co., on Paint Creek, 66 m. E. by N. Cincinnati, in Paxton tp.

Bainbridge, tn., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., on the l. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 16 m. SE. by S. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Bain de Bretagne, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Redon, 19 m. S. Rennes. P. <2000.

Baindir, tn., Asia Minor, 31 m. ESE. Smyrna. P. 9600.

Bains, tn., France, dep. Vosges, 43 m. S. by W. Lunéville, arr. and 15 m. SW. by S. Épinal. The warm springs of B. were much frequented by the Romans. P. 2000.

Bainshole, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 6 m. ESE. Huntley, 5 m. from Insch stn., with P.O.

Bainsville, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., on Lake St. Francis, 48 m. WSW. Montreal.

Bainton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. E. by S. Stamford, 1½ m. E. by S. Uffington and Barnack stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Ufford.**

Bainton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17 m. NNW. Hull, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Baira, seapt., E. Africa. See **Beira.**

Bairam Ali, stn., on the Transcaspian Rly., 22 m. E. by N. Merv, adjoining the ruins of Old Merv.

Bairám Ghát, place of great sanctity, India, Berar, dist. Ellichpur, 14 m. E. of Ellichpur tn., site of an annual fair at which 50,000 people gather.

Bairamich, tn., in the NW. of Asia Minor, 40 m. S. Gallipoli.

Bairath, tn., India, Rájputána, 40 m. NNE. Jaipur. P. <6000.

Bairds, rly stn., Canada, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Rly., 5 m. W. of St. Thomas.

Bairds Rows, Scot., Lanarkshire, part of the vil. of Stonefield.

Baireuth. See **Bayreuth.**

Bairnsdale, tp., Victoria, Tanjil co., on the Mitchell, 37 m. NE. by E. Sale, PMT.O.; 6250 ac. P. tn. <1500.

Baise, or **Bayse,** riv., SW. France, l. bk. trib. of the Garonne, rises near Lannemezan, flows N. through the deps. Haute-Pyrénées and Lot-et-Garonne. Course 112 m.; canalised to Condom, 35 m.

Baiso, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Reggio nell' Emilia. P. <4000.

Baitarani, riv., India, Orissa, flows first SW. then E. to join the Bráhmaní, the united stream, under the name of the Dhámrá, flowing into the Bay of Bengal; navigable 15 m. up.

Baja, municip., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 33 m. W. by N. Maria Theresiopel. P. (1850) 14,000; (1869) 18,100; (1890) 19,500.

Bajana, tn., India, Guzerát, 52 m. W. Ahmadábád, cap. native state B.

Bajaur, a dist. belonging to the independent area NE. of Afghanistan, N. of the Kabul R. and W. of the Swat, separated from Kunur and Chitral on the W. by the Lahori Mts., about 34° 20′–35° N., 71°–71° 45′ E.

Baj-baj, vil., Bengal, 15 m. by river below Calcutta, with which it is now connected by rail, site of a fort captured by Clive in 1756.

Bajil, tn., Yemen, 36 m. ENE. Hodaida, with large Turkish fort. P. about 3000.

Bajistan, tn., Persia, 125 m. S. by E. Sebzevar, prov. Khorassan.

Bajitpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, 50 m. NE. Dacca. P. (1881) 4600; (1891) 9400; Hindus, 5200; Moham. 4200.

Bajmok, comm., Hungary, W. Bács-Bodrog, 14 m. SW. Maria Theresiopel. P. 7200.

Bajone, Cape, Portuguese E. Africa, at the mouth of Mokambo Bay, 13° S., 13 m. SSW. Mozambique.

Bakalahari. See **Kalahari.**

Bakalai, or **Bakelai,** tribe in the French Congo Terr., between Gabun R. and the mouth of the Ogowe.

Bakalan, Madura. See **Bangkalian.**

Bakamba, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 168 m. NNW. Boma, in 3° 30′ S., 12° 20′ E.

Bakana, vil., Niger Coast Protectorate, 4° 44′ N., 7° E.

Bakangai, vil., Congo Free State, in 2° 41′ N., 26° 45′ E.

Bákarganj, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. B., 82 m. S. Dacca. P. <5000.

Bákarganj, dist., Brit. India, Bengal, the southernmost dist. of the Dacca div. and a typical part of the alluvial delta, with extensive marshes and swamps, and subject to disastrous floods. In November 1876 the islands at the mouth of the Meghná were swept by a terrible cyclone and storm-wave, which caused great loss of life. The climate is said to be one of the healthiest in Eastern Bengal, owing to the strong SW. monsoon, which keeps the atmosphere cool.

Bakasi, penin. or isl., Brit. W. Africa, between the estuaries of the Old Calabar R. and Rio del Rey.

Bakel, a vil. and French stn., W. Africa, with fort on a hill commanding native village at its base, on the l. bk. of the Senegal, 475 m. by water above St. Louis, in 14° 52′ N., 12° 28′ W. Mean temp. (1 yr., 1860–61), yr. 83° F., Jan. 77.7°, Feb. 82°. P. 4000.

Bakelai, tribe, Africa. See **Bakalai.**

Baker, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 70 m. NW. by W. Kingston.

Baker, co., U.S., Florida, on the N. frontier, W. of 82° W.

Baker, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 31° N., and bounded on SE. by Flint R.

Baker, Mount, U.S., Washington, Whatcom co., 65 m. SE. by E. New Westminster (B. C.). Alt. 10,827 ft. (U.S. Coast and Geodet. Survey).

Baker City, city, U.S., Oregon, Baker co., 95 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 3418 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Baker Island, a guano island, Pacific Ocean, in 0° 13′ 27″ N., 176° 29′ 26″ W., belonging to the U.S., without water and with dangerous anchorage.

Bakers Falls, U.S., New York, on the Hudson R., about the place where it finally turns S., of remarkable beauty, and furnishing a great amount of water-power.

Bakersfield, tn., U.S., California, Kern co., 105 m. NNW. Los Angeles. P. <3000.

Bakersfield, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. Franklin, about 30 m. NE. Burlington. P. <1500.

Baker Street, hamlet, Eng., Essex, SE. div., 9 m. SE. by E. Romford, 3 m. W. Stanford le Hope stn., PM.O.

Baker Street, stn., Eng., London, on the District Rly. (inner circle), the junction for the St. John's Wood line, 2½ m. W. by N. St. Paul's.

Bakersville, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Mitchell co., included in B. tp. P. (of tp.) <3000.

Bakewell (ancient *Badican-Wylla,* 'the bath wells'), par. and market-tn., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10½ m. ESE. Buxton, on the R. Wye and the M. R. It has chalybeate springs, with bath-rooms and museum; a woollen factory established by Arkwright. Chatsworth House, seat of Duke of Devonshire, is in the vicinity. Market-days, M. and F. Par. P. <3000.

Bakharich, oasis, Egypt. See **Beharich.**

Bakhcheish-köl, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Chatalja, at the mouth of riv. Kara-Su, 22 m. W. by N. Constantinople.

Bakhchisaral (*Bagche-serai,* Turkish, 'garden-palace'), tn., Russia, Crimea, 18 m. SW. Simferopol. Formerly residence of Khans of Crimea; has now ruins of their palaces, and many mosques and gardens. P. 15,650.

Bakhmach, tn. and rly. junc., SW. Russia, govt. Chernigov, 120 m. by rail ENE. Kiev. P. 6000.

Bakhmut, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 125 m. E. Ekaterinoslav, important coal-mines round it (1,000,000 tons in 1891). P. 15,400.

Bakhoi, or **Bakhoy** ('white river'), the E. headwater of the Senegal, navigable to Badombe, 50 m. above its confluence with the Bafing.

Bakhtegan, or **Deria Numuk,** a large salt lake, Persia, to the E. of Shiraz, communicating in the N. with Lake Tashk or Nargis, which receives the Bundamir R. from the NW. The lake sometimes dries up, leaving a wide expanse of saline deposit. Alt. 5100 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, pp. 288–9, 1892, map, p. 140; *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1872, p. 202.

Bakhta, riv., E. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Yenisei, which it joins at Chulkovo, 435 m. below Yeniseisk.

Bakhtiari, a semi-civilised tribe inhabiting the mountains and high valleys on the borders of the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Luristan in the W. of Persia, between Ispahan and Khuramabad; estimated to number 29,100 families, or about 232,800 persons (Mrs. Bishop).

Bakke, tn., Norway, prov. Lister and Mandal, 50 m. WNW. Kristiansand. P. <2000.

Bakkeveen, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m. SW. by W. Groningen. P. <2000.

Bakony, in German **Bakonyer-wald** ('forest of Bakony'), a mountain range of Hungary, S. of the Danube, between the Raab R. and Lake Balaton, and separating the Great and Little Hungarian plains, the former of which is on its SE., and the latter on its NW. side.; highest summit Köröshegy, alt. 2340 ft. It is densely wooded, and contains quarries of excellent marble.

Baksaich, ruins, Asiatic Turkey, near the Persian frontier, 118 m. ESE. Bagdad.

Baksan, glacier, Persia. See **Elbruz.**

Baku, prov., Russia, Caucasia; has Daghestan and Elisabethpol in W., Persia in S., and Caspian Sea in E. The spurs of the main Caucasus ridge occupy its N. part, attaining to 12,000 ft. above the sea; valley of the Kur, with Mugan Steppe, in the middle; and slopes of Anti-Caucasus (Talysh), also 12,000 ft. high, in S. Watered by Kur and Arax, but deficient in water in the flat lands. Climate extreme; the average temp. at B. being, yr. 59° F., Jan. 38°, July 80°; yearly rainfall, 10 in. Immense quantities of rain (47 in.) are poured down on the slopes of Anti-Caucasus at Lenkoran. Agriculture sufficiently productive for population; extensive cattle-breeding, gardening, vine-tree, and sericulture. The extraction of naphtha on the Apsheron Penin. is growing rapidly, and from 4000 tons in 1860, it has now attained 4,600,000 tons every year. Divided into six dists.: Baku, Gheokchai, Jevat (chief town Saliany), Kuba, Lenkoran, and Shemakha. Area, 15,095 sq. m. P. (chiefly Tartars) 708,100.

Baku, cap. of above prov., on Caspian Sea, on S. ct. of Apsheron Penin., 42° 21′ N., 49° 50′ E. Old fortress; large city of an Asiatic character, surrounded by paraffin oil works. Good roadstead, visited every year by several hundred ships. Considerable trade with Persia and Astrakhan. P. 103,000.

Bakuba, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 28 m. NNE. Bagdad. Noted for the quality of its dates.

Bakuba, important Bantu tribe of the Congo basin, inhabiting the terrs. on the l. bks. of the Sankurru R. Intellectually, the B. show a higher development than that possessed by the surrounding tribes. (See Wolf, *Verhandl. der Gesell. für Erdkunde zu Berlin,* 1887.) [**H. G. S.**]

Bákud Creek, a short deep branch of the Mahánadi R., Bengal, the more southerly of the two channels leading inland from the anchorage at False Point. A bar across its mouth is dry during the last quarter of the ebb.

Bakundi, tn., western Sudan, in SE. of Sokoto, on a S. affluent of the Benue, in 8° 3′ N., 10° 35′ E. Alt. 620 ft.

Bakundu-ba-Nambeleh, vil., German W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., near the r. bk. of the Mungo, in about 4° 33′ N., 9° 27′ E.

Bal, Bally, Celtic, 'a dwelling,' 'a village,' combined with article *an* in the form *Ballin,* as in Ballintubbert; or *Ballyn,* as in Ballynure.

Bala, Celtic, in Wales, 'river-head.'

Bala, Persian, Turkish, 'high,' 'upper'; Bala Murgh-ab.

Bala, part of eccles. par. and tn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Dee, 17½ m. NE. Dolgelly, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. See **Llanycil.**

Bala Lake, to the SW. of B., about 3½ m. long by ¾ m. broad, traversed by the R. Dee.

Balábac, isl., En. Archipelago, SW. of Palawan, in 7° 50′ N., 117° E. (south end), separated from N. Borneo by **B. Strait.**

Balachulish. See **Ballachulish.**

Balaclava, part of the bor. of St. Kilda, Victoria, 5 m. E. Melbourne.

Balade, place, in NE. of New Caledonia, where Captain Cook first saw the island, with gold and copper in its vicinity (valley of Diahot).

Balado, stn., Scot., Kinross-shire, on the N. B. R., 2 m. W. by S. Kinross.

Balafrush, tn., Persia. See **Barfrush.**

Bálaganj, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 15 m. S. by W. Sylhet.

Balagansk, dist. tn., Siberia, govt. and 120 m. NW. of Irkutsk, on l. bk. of Angara. P. <2000.

Bálághát ('above the Ghats'), upland country of Berár, Brit. India, above the Ajanta ridge (in contradistinction to the Payanghát or lowland tract).

Bálághát, dist., Brit. India, Central Provs., Nágpur div., cap. Burha. See **Nágpur** (div.).

Balaguer, tn., Spain, prov. Lérida, on the R. Segre, 15 m. NE. by N. Lérida. P. <5000.

Balakhany, tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt., dist., and 8 m. N. Baku. Centre of naphtha wells; salt-springs. P. <3000.

Bala-ishem, rly. stn., Russian Transcaspian Terr. See **Balla-ishem.**

Balak-Hissar, tn., Asia Minor. See **Balikesri.**

Balakhna, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 23 m. NW. of Nizhniy Novgorod, on r. bk. of Volga. P. 4200.

Balaklava (ancient *Palakion*), seapt. tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, 8 m. SE. of Sebastopol. Battle of Crimea war, Oct. 25, 1854. Excellent harbour, occupied by the British during the siege of Sebastopol. P. <3000.

Balaklava, post-tn., S. Australia, Gawler co., 54 m. NNW. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Bálakot, tn., India, Hazára dist., on the l. bk. of the Kunhar, 20 m. in a straight line from the junction with the Jhelum.

Balalan, hamlet, Scot., Lewis, 14 m. SW. Stornoway, with PT.O. P. <750.

Balambangan, small isl., Brit. N. Borneo, off the N. ct., crossed in the E. by 117° E.

Bala Murghab, vil., Afghanistan, on the Murghab, 110 m. NE. Herat.

Balancan, tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 94 m. E. San Juan Bautista, 230 m. NNW. Guatemala.

Balanda, vil., Russia, govt. and 90 m. NW. of Saratov. P. 7000.

Balanga, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon, 30 m. W. by N. Manila, on the W. side of Manila Bay. P. 8400.

Balantes, negro tribe on the ct. of Senegambia, between rivs. Geba and Kasamanza.

Balapur, tn., India, Berár, dist. and 12 m. W. by S. Akola. P. 10,300; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 4400.

Balaruc-les-Bains, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Montpellier, on Étang de Thau, 4 m. N. by W. Cette. P. <2000.

Bala Samac, Bosnia. See **Samac.**

Balashov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 180 m. W. of Saratov, on Khoper. P. 11,200.

Bálásinor, cap. of B. state, India, Bombay, Gujarát, in 23° N., 73° 24′ E. P. 10,000.

Balasor, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. of dist. B., 118 m. SW. Calcutta. P. 20,800; Hindus, 16,900; Moham. 3400.

Balasor, isolated peak, India, Madras, Malabár dist., in the W. Ghâts, in 11° 41′ 45″ N., 75° 57′ 15″ E. Alt. 6762 ft.

Balassa Gyarmat, tn., Hungary, cap. of co. Nógrad, 22 m. N. by E. Waitzen. P. 7700.

Balaton. See *Blatt.*

Balaton-Füred, vil., Hungary. See **Füred.**

Balaton Lake, Ger., **Platten See,** the largest lake in Hungary, 55 m. SW. Pesth. Length, SW. to NE., 48 m.; breadth, 3 to 10 m. Its waters are brackish. Receives 30 streams, the largest being the Zala; and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sio. It has flat, marshy shores; abounds in fish. Area, 266 sq. m. Alt. 350 ft.; depth, 10–13 ft.

Balayan, seapt. and bay, Philippine Is., in the S. of Luzon, due S. of the Bay of Manila. P. 16,200.

Balay Down, upland tract, Eng., in the extreme NW. of Dorsetshire. Highest point, 808 ft.

Balazote, comm., Spain, prov. and 16 m. WSW. Albacete. P. <2000.

Balbane Head, cape, Ire., NE. ct. of Donegal, in 6° 56′ W.

Balbarrup, small tn., W. Australia, Nelson co., 110 m. NW. by W. Albany, P.O.

Balbeggie, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. NE. Perth, 4½ m. SE. by E. Stanley Junction, P.O.

Balbirnie Mills, vil., Scot., Fifeshire. See **Auchmuty.**

Balblair, vil., Scot., in a detached part of Ross-shire, 5½ m. W. Cromarty, on the S. side of Cromarty Firth, opposite Invergordon, with which it is connected by ferry, PT.O.

Balbriggan, market and seapt. tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery E., 10 m. SE. Drogheda; on the Dublin and Drogheda Rly., with hosiery manufactures and power-loom weaving. Market-days, M. and S. Tp. 516 ac. P. <2500.

Balby with Hexthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Don, 1½ m. SW. Doncaster, PM.O. P. <4500.

Balcairn, post-tn., New Zealand, co. Ashley, 30 m. N. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Balcastle and Brownrig, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, part of Slamannan.

Balčik, tn., Bulgaria, on the ct., prov. and 18 m. NE. Varna. P. <5000.

Balclutha, post-tn. and borough, New Zealand, South I., Clutha co., on the r. bk. of the Clutha, 47 m. SW. by W. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Balcombe, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 8½ m. E. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O. Par. 4795 ac., P. <1000.

Bald Eagle Creek, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the middle. It rises in the Bald Eagle Ridge, and flows NE. to the Susquehanna, which it joins on the r. bk. at Lockhaven.

Bald Eagle Mountains, U.S., Pennsylvania, NE. Juniata R., to the E. of B. E. Creek. B. E. Valley lies on the E. side, lying above a bed of limestone.

Baldegg, lake, Switzd., Lucerne, drained by the B. Aa into Lake Hallwyl. Area, 2 sq. m. Alt. 1205 ft.

Baldenburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 71 m. NW. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Balder, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, in the NW. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, trib. of the Tees, which it joins about 4 m. above Barnard Castle.

Balder, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 102 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Balder'nock, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 6½ m. N. Glasgow, 2 m. WNW. Balmore stn.; 4322 ac. P. <750.

Baldersby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the NW. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Ripon, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Balderstone, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 4 m. NW. by N. Blackburn. P. <750.

Balderstone, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 2 m. S. Rochdale. P. 5900.

Balderton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 2 m. SE. Newark, PM.O. P. <1500.

Baldface, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, exceptionally rich in red hematite and magnetic ironstone.

Bald Head, promontory, N. America, NW. ct., in 64° 43′ N.

Bald Head, cape, Western Australia, S. ct., at the entrance to King George's Sound.

Baldhill, settlement, New Zealand, South. I., Vincent co., on the r. bk. of the Clutha, 70 m. NW. by W. Dunedin.

Bald Hills, small tp., Victoria. See **Seaton.**

Baldhu, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, near Truro. P. <1000.

Bald Mountain, Canada, New Brunswick, just E. of 67° W., and S. of 46½° N.

Bald Mountain, U.S., Colorado, a peak of the Front Range. Alt. 11,493 ft. (Hayden).

Baldo, Monte, mt., N. Italy, partly on the frontier of the Tirol, between Lake Garda on the W. and the valley of the Adige on the E., commanding beautiful views of Lake Garda. Important marble quarries and coal-mines. Alt. 7210 ft.

Baldock, par. and tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 13 m. NE. by E. Luton, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <2500.

Baldongan, ct. par., Ire., NE. co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery E., 15 m. SE. Drogheda; 850 ac. P. <250.

Baldon-Marsh and **B. Toot,** two adjoining pars., Eng., in co. and 6 m. SE. Oxford, Henley div.; B. Marsh, P.O. (**Marsh Baldon**). P. <500; B. Toot, P. <500.

Baldovan, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 3 m. NNW. Dundee, on the C. R.

Baldovie, hamlet, Scot., Forfarshire, 3½ m. NE. by E. Dundee, 1½ m. N. by W. West Ferry stn., P.O.

Baldoyle, par. and fishing-tn., Ire., E. ct., co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 7 m. ENE. Dublin, on the railway to Howth, P.O. Par. 1236 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <750.

Bald Point Island, Canada, Ontario, co. Durham, in Lake Scugog.

Baldragon, rly. stn., Scot., Forfarshire, 3½ m. NW. by N. Dundee, on the C. R.

Baldrashane. See **Ballyrashane.**

Baldrine, hamlet, Isle of Man, on Garwick Bay, 5½ m. NE. by N. Douglas.

Baldry, settlement, S. Australia, Stanley co., 98 m. SE. by S. Port Augusta.

Baldwin, chapelry, Isle of Man, on the Glass, 4½ m. NNW. Douglas, 2 m. N. Union Mills stn., P.O.

Baldwin, co., U.S., Alabama, in extreme S., bounded on W. by Mobile Bay and River, and on S. by Gulf of Mexico.

Baldwin, settlement, U.S., Colorado, Gunnison co., 130 m. SW. by W. Denver.

Baldwin, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., on Long I., 22 m. E. by S. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Baldwin, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, St. Croix co., 37 m. E. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1000.

Baldwin-Brightwell, par. and vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 12 m. SE. Oxford, 2½ m. W. Watlington stn. P. <250.

Baldwin City, city, U.S., Kansas, Douglas co., 30 m. SE. by E. Topeka. Alt. 1046 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Baldwins, settlement, Queensland, Belmore co., 315 m. WSW. Brisbane.

Baldwinstown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery W., 10 m. S. Drogheda. P. <250.

Baldwinsville, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., on Seneca R., 11 m. NW. Syracuse by rail; a branch of the Oswego Canal runs to B. P. <4000.

Baldy, mt., U.S., New Mexico, co. and 14 m. NE. by E. Santa Fé. Alt. 12,661 ft. (Wheeler).

Bale, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14 m. W. by S. Cromer, 4½ m. E. by S. Walsingham stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Gunthorpe.**

Bâle, tn., Switzd. See **Basel.**

Balearic Isles, Spanish *Baleares*, a group of five islands in

the Mediterranean, consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, and Cabrera, and forming an administrative prov. of Spain, cap. Palma. Climate temperate and healthy [**Palma**], soil fertile. The salt-pans of Iviza and Formentera are among the most important of Spain. The lighthouses of the islands are models of their kind. Submarine telegraph cables connect the group with the mainland. The name, meaning 'slingers' islands,' and having reference to the skill of the inhabitants in the use of the sling, is said by Egli to be of Phœnician or Carthaginian origin. It was originally applied only to the two larger islands. The inhabitants long remained independent. The islands came under the rule of Rome in 123 B.C. From 798 to 1238 they were under Arab rule, and for some time seat of a separate sultanate. In 1238 Majorca was conquered by the King of Aragon, and made the seat of an independent kingdom, which subsequently included the other islands, and which in 1343 was reannexed to Aragon, and under Charles V. was made part of the Spanish monarchy. See **Spain,** table, and the articles on the separate islands.

Baledore, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, 66 m. W. by S. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Baledore Bay, Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, just S. of 44½° N.

Baleira, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Fonsagrada. P. <4000.

Balen, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 11 m. SSW. Brieg. P. < 2000.

Balerna, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 5 m. NW. by W. Como. P. <2000.

Balerno, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., 7½ m. SW. by W. Edinburgh, PMT.O. P. <750.

Balesford, settlement, Victoria, Grant co., 5 m. NW. Geelong.

Baleshare, or **Balishare,** isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the W. ct. of N. Uist, P.O. P. (B. and Illeray) 318.

Baleswar (' Lord of Strength'), riv., India. See **Haringháta.**

Balfeaghan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Deece, Upper; 1617 ac. P. <250.

Balfour ('cold dwelling'), hamlet, Scot., Orkney, 5 m. NE. Kirkwall, with PM.O. Alt. 130 ft.; mean temp. (15 yrs., 1861–75), yr. 46.7° F., Jan. 37°, July 58.5°.

Balfron, par. and vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 10½ m. ENE. of the foot of Loch Lomond, 1½ m. E. of its stn. on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Par. 7820 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <1000.

Balfrush, Persia. See **Barfrush.**

Balgaon Jagir, tn., India, Berár, dist. Amráoti. P. 5900; Hindus, 5200.

Balgonie, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 341 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Balgonie, Coalton of, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Markinch par., 9½ m. SSW. Cupar, P.O. (**Coaltown**). P. <750.

Balgonie, Milton of, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Markinch par., 9 m. SSW. Cupar, PT.O. P. <500.

Balgowan, settlement, S. Australia, Fergusson co., 75 m. NW. by W. Adelaide.

Balgowan, stn., Scot., on the borders of E. and W. Perthshire, on the C. R., 8 m. E. Crieff.

Balgown, small bay, Scot., Wigtownshire, on the W. shore of Luce Bay, 9½ m. SE. Portpatrick.

Balgray, hamlet, Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. N. Dundee, 3 m. NE. Baldragon stn.

Balgray Reservoir, Scot., Renfrewshire, in the S., 4½ m. SSE. Paisley.

Balgriffin, par. and tnld., Ire., E. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 6 m. NE. Dublin, on the Dublin and Drogheda Rly. Par. 1053 ac., P. <500; tnld. P. <250.

Balham, a suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Wandsworth bor., 5 m. SSW. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. R. (**B.** and **Upper Tooting** stn.).

Balhanna, post-tn. and rly. stn., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 14 m. ESE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Bali, Bally, or **Little Java,** an isl. of the Asiatic archipelago, E. of Java, from which it is separated by **B. Strait** (at its narrowest 3 m. wide). Island 70 m. long by 35 m. in breadth. With Lombok, from which it is separated by the deep Lombok Strait [**Eastern Archipelago**], it forms a residency of the Dutch East Indies (*q.v.*). Two mountain chains traverse it from E. to W. Culminating point, the volcano of Gunung Agung, 11,400 ft. Island abundantly supplied with water from numerous large rivers and lakes. Exports, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, oil, edible birds'-nests, catechu, &c. The people are said to be adherents of Hinduism, and they have certainly some Hindu institutions and practices, such as the caste-system and the burning of widows (rare), but otherwise there are few traces of that religion. Principal towns, Badong in the S., Bliling or Beliling, the chief seaport and seat of the Dutch resident in the N., and Karang-Assam on E. coast.

Bali, stn., far in the interior of the Kamerun Terr., Ger. W. Africa, in about 6° 10′ N., 9° 5′ E.

Báli, or **Bally** (census), tn., Brit. India, Húglí dist., on r. bk. Húglí, 4 m. N. Howrah. P. 16,700; Hindus, 14,900.

Balicuatro, cape in NW. of Samar I., Philippines, 12° 33′ N., 124° 15′ E., also small island a few miles to E.

Balief, place, Ire., co. Kilkenny, 3 m. from Johnstown, P.O.

Báliganj, or **Ballygunge,** SE. suburb of Calcutta, India.

Balihri, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., Jabalpur dist., in 33° 48′ N. and 80° 19′ E. Anciently a flourishing city, 24 m. in circumference, on the main line of communication between the valleys of the Ganges and the Narbadá, containing hundreds of temples, to which pilgrims flocked from all parts of India. P. <3000.

Balikesri, Balak-hissar, or **Balik-shehr,** tn., in the NW. of Asia Minor, 75 m. WSW. Brussa, cap. sanjak, in a fertile plain. P. 13,000.

Balimba-a-Yeru, vil., German W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the S. branch of the Edea, in 3° 36′ N., 9° 45′ E.

Balingen, or **Bahlingen,** tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 20 m. SW. by S. Tübingen. P. <4000.

Balintore, fishing vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 22 m. S. Crathie, P.O. P. <500.

Baliquatro. See **Balicuatro.**

Balira, torrent, Pyrenees Mts., after watering the Republic of Andorra enters the Sègre R., at a short distance from Séo de Urgel.

Balis, tn., Syria, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, 53 m. E. by S. Aleppo, with extensive ruins. It has been suggested as the starting-point of a railway to the Mediterranean.

Balise, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Humansdorp, on the S. ct., 55 m. W. by S. Port Elizabeth.

Balishare, isl., Scot. See **Baleshare.**

Balize, Brit. Honduras. See **Belize.**

Balize, pilot stn., U.S. See **Belize.**

Balje, comm., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 30 m. NE. Bremerhaven, 2 m. S. of the Elbe. P. <3000.

Baljuan, tn., central Asia, khanate and 300 m. ESE. of Bukhara, on Kichi-Surkhab, trib. of Ak-su, which flows into the Amu. Alt. 2720 ft.

Balk, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12 m. NE. by E. Ripon, 3 m. E. by S. Thirsk. P. <250.

Balkán, Turkish, 'mountains.'

Balkan Mountains, ancient *Hæmus,* a name applied at one time, when the orography of the easternmost of the great Mediterranean penin. of Europe was even less known than it now is, in a rather loose way to a great assemblage of mountains in the N. of that penin., now confined to a range stretching E. and W. for the most part on the frontier of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, then curving north-westwards through the W. of Bulgaria and on the Servian frontier, and terminating in the Danube to the E. of the valley of the Timok. The whole range is called in Turkish Kodža (Koja) B., and in Servian Stara Planina, both names meaning 'old mountain,' though these names are sometimes restricted on maps to certain portions of the chain, the name Kodža B. being confined to the highest part of the chain, between about 23½° and 25½° E., and that of Stara Planina to the part lying to the W. of the narrow and tortuous defile of the Isker, the only river that crosses these mountains. Different portions of the chain are sometimes also distinguished by names belonging to towns in their neighbourhood, such as the Etropol B., NE. of Sofia and S. of Etropolje, the Karnabat B., N. of Karnabat, and the Emine B. (in which name some recognised the ancient *Hæmus*), the low range in the E. stretching W. from Emine. The highest peak is the Jumrukčal (7790 ft.), N. by E. of Philippopolis; the next in height are Kadimlja (7475 ft.), to the E., and Vežen (7215 ft.), to the W. of Jumrukčal, and Midžur (7105 ft.), on the Servian frontier, N. by E. of Pirot. The B. in their highest parts slope down for the most part very steeply to plains in the S., but on the N. they present a succession of terraces with easy slopes, vine-clad near the base, bearing forests higher up, and still higher covered with pastures, and intersected by numerous tribs. of the Danube, flowing through narrow defiles, leading up to mountain passes. The passes are for the most part merely baggage-tracks for animals. The principal pass-roads in the order from W. to E. are (1) across the Sveti Nikolaja Pass (4505 ft.), on the road from Lom Palanka on the Danube to the Nishava valley in Servia; (2) the Ginci Pass (4730 ft.), in the W. of Bulgaria, on the road from Lom Palanka to Sofia; (3) the road following the narrow and tortuous defile of the Isker from Sofia north-eastwards; (4) the Baba-Konak Pass (3240 ft.), on the road leading first eastwards from Sofia, then N. to Orchanie, and thence NE. to Plevna; and (5) the Šipka (Shipka) Pass (4370 ft.), on the road from Kezanlik to Trnova. Other less important passes are the Trojan Pass (3445 ft.), to the W., and the Rosalita Pass (6155 ft.), to the E. of the Jumrukčal, both on routes from Plevna to Philippopolis; the Haiduci Čokar Pass (3600 ft.), to the W. of Sliven; the Demir Kapu, or Iron Gate (3600 ft.), further E., but still a little to the W. of Sliven; and the Karnabat or Dobral Pass (2735 ft.), SE. of Šumla (Shumla).

Still further E. the mountains are nowhere of great altitude. No railways as yet cross the B. Mts., and the steepness of the southern slopes and the narrowness of the Isker defile place difficulties in the way of their construction in the regions where improved means of communication could be of most importance. Railways connecting Plevna with Sofia, and Trnova with Nova Zagora (Yeni Zagra) are, however, projected. Geologically the higher parts of the B. Mts. have a core of granite, gneiss, and metamorphic rocks. Triassic strata also abound, succeeded by Cretaceous in the N. and E., and Jurassic in the NW. See also **Cerna-gora** and **Sredna-gora.**

Balkan Peninsula, the name commonly applied to the easternmost of the three great Mediterranean penins. of Europe, between the Adriatic and the Black and Ægean Seas, now divided among various powers. See **Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Turkey-in-Europe,** and **Greece.**

Balkh, a prov. of central Asia, the ancient kingdom of Bactria, noted for its fertility, even in its present state one of the most productive tracts in Turkistán, now subordinate to Afghanistan, having N. the Oxus, E. Badakhshan, S. the Hindu Kush Mts., and W. the desert. Climate very unhealthy. Length, 250 m.; breadth, 120 m.

Balkh (the ancient *Bactra*), city, Afghanistan, 86 m. E. by S. Andkhui, now fallen to decay, with ruins extending a circuit of about 20 m. New B. is open, with a central citadel at an hour's journey N. from Old B. The road from B. to Kabul, a thirteen days' march, leads over six highly difficult mountain passes. P. 6000.

Balkhan, or **Balkan, Great** and **Little,** two mountain groups in the W. of the Russian Transcaspian Terr., separated by a sandy plain, through which runs the Transcaspian Rly. Great B. (5450 ft.) to the N. of the line; Little B. (2625 ft.) to the S.

Balkhash (Kirghiz, **Ak-Denghiz,** or **Ala-Denghiz**), lake, Russian Turkistan, 45°–47° N., 74°–78° E., separates prov. Akmolinsk from Semiryechensk; receives Ili R. and several smaller streams from the Alatau Mts. The Lepsa, Ak-su, and Karatal are lost in the marshes of its low SE. ct. Length, NE. to SW., 280 m.; breadth, 10–55 m.; depth, 50–135 ft.; alt. 900 ft. Surface frozen from November to the middle of April. In comparatively recent times it probably extended eastwards so as to include the present lakes Sassyk-kul and Ala-kul, and possibly even Ebi-Nor, in one large freshwater or slightly brackish lake, and it is still contracting, its level being lowered at the rate of about 3 ft. in 14 or 15 years. See *Nature*, xxxv., p. 182, and xxxix., p. 67.

Balkholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire, NE. Goole, 1 m. SW. by S. Eastrington stn. P.<250.

Balking, or **Baulking,** par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 11 m. ENE. Swindon, 3 m. SE. by S. Faringdon, ½ m. N. Uffington stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Woolstone**) P.<500.

Balla, par. and tn., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 8 m. SE. by E. Castlebar, on the Midland Great Western Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 5509 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<500.

Ballaarat. See **Ballarat.**

Ballabeg, rly. stn., Isle of Man, 1 m. NW. Castletown, on the Isle of Man Rly., P.O.

Ballabgarh, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 23 m. S. by E. Delhi. P. 6000.

Ballabunt, hamlet, Isle of Man, 2½ m. WNW. Douglas, 1½ m. S. Union Mills stn.

Ballacarnane, hamlet, Isle of Man, 5 m. NE. Peel, 2 m. SW. Kirkmichael stn.

Ballachulish ('the dwelling on the narrow strait'), vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. shore of L. Leven, 8 m. NNW. of the head of L. Etive, with slate quarries, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Ballachulish, North, hamlet, on the opposite side of the loch, in Inverness-shire, in the eccles. par. of B. and Ardgour. P. (of par.)<1000.

Ballacolla, place, Ire. See **Ballycolla.**

Ballagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare. dist. Ennistimon.

Ballagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Fivemiletown.

Ballagh, tnld., Ire., E. co. Roscommon, bar. Athlone, 8 m. SE. by S. Roscommon. P.<250.

Ballagh, vil., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, 6½ m. NW. Cashel, on the Great Southern and Western Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Ballaghaderreen, tn., with rly. stn., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 20 m. W. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon. P.<1500. Market-day, F.

Ballaghamcehan, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Lurganboy.

Ballaghassaan, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Edenderry.

Ballaghkeen, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Wexford.

Ballaghmoon, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone; 2157 ac. P.<250.

Ballaghmore, Upper, tnld., Ire., W. Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, 12½ m. SE. Parsonstown. P.<250.

Ballaghnatrillick, place, Ire., near Sligo, 4 m. from Cliffoney, with P.O.

Ballagilley, hamlet, Isle of Man, 2½ m. S. by E. Ramsey.

Ballah, lake, south-easterly continuation of Lake Menzaleh, to the E. of the Damietta branch of the Nile.

Ballahig, hamlet, Isle of Man, 4 m. SE. by S. Peel, close to Waterfall stn.

Ballahot, hamlet, Isle of Man, 2½ m. N. Castletown, 1 m. NW. Ballasalla stn.

Balla-ishem, rly. stn. of Transcaspian Rly., Russia, Transcaspian Terr., 54 m. ESE. of Uzun-ade.

Ballakinnag, hamlet, Isle of Man, on the NW. ct., 7 m. W. Ramsey, 2 m. N. Ballaugh stn.

Ballallan, vil., Scot., Ross and Cromarty. See **Balallan.**

Ballalgna, settlement, Queensland, Belmore co., 250 m. W. by S. Brisbane.

Ballamacskelly, hamlet, Isle of Man, 5½ m. NW. Ramsey.

Ballamanaugh, hamlet, Isle of Man, 3½ m. W. by S. Ramsey, 1 m. S. Sulby Glen stn.

Ballandean, post-tn., Queensland, co. Bentinck, 221 m. SW. Brisbane. P.<1500.

Ballanagare, or **Ballynagarhagh,** hamlet, Ire., co. Mayo, near Frenchpark, with P.O.

Ballangeich, Scot. See **Stirling.**

Ballangeich, post-vil., Victoria, co. Villiers, 151 m. W. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Ballanruan, P.O., Ire., co. Clare. 11 m. from Ennis.

Ballantrae, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 26 m. N. by E. Toronto.

Ballantrae ('the dwelling on the sea-shore'), ct. par. and fishing-vil., Scot., Ayrshire, on **B. Bay,** 9 m. NE. by N. Corsewall Point, 9 m. W. Barrhill stn., PMT.O.; 33,561 ac. P.<1500; vil. P.<750.

Ballantyne, vil., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 9 m. NE. Kingston.

Ballarat, or **Ballaarat,** tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 63 m. WNW. Melbourne (74 m. by rail), composed of the two municipalities of B. and East B., separated by the Yarrowee Creek. It stands on the richest alluvial goldfields ever opened up, but the yield of alluvial gold has greatly declined, and gold is now chiefly obtained by quartz-crushing, which is also becoming less productive. There are iron foundries, woollen mills, and other factories. Alt. 1438 ft.; mean temp., yr. 55.2° F., Jan. 66.7°, July 43.5°; rainfall (17 yrs.), 27 in. P. (1871) 38,200; East B., 16,000; (1891) 24,300; East B., 16,600.

Ballard, co., U.S., Kentucky, on R. Ohio, crossed by 89° W.

Ballard, tn., U.S., Washington, King co. P.<1500.

Ballard, Cape, Newfoundland, E. ct., in 46° 44′ N.

Ballard Bay, Ire., in the SW. of co. Clare, about 52° 43′ N.

Ballarhenny, hamlet, Isle of Man, 7½ m. NE. Peel, 1 m. N. Kirkmichael stn.

Ballasalla, vil., Isle of Man, 2½ m. N. by E. Castletown, on the Isle of Man Rly., PMT.O.

Ballas Lough, a small lake, Ire., S. King's co., bar. Ballyboy, 5 m. SW. Tullamore.

Ballater ('the town on the sloping hill'), vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 6½ m. E. Crathie, on the Deeside Rly., a favourite summer resort on account of its bracing air. Alt. 670 ft.; mean temp. 44.6° F.; mean rainfall, 33.4 in. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Ballaugh, par. and vil., Isle of Man, 6½ m. W. by S. Ramsey, on the Manx Northern Rly., PMT.O. Par. 6086 ac., P.<1000.

Ballee, or **Bally,** par., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 3 m. SE. Downpatrick, P.O.; 5716 ac. P.<1000.

Balleen, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, Galmoy bar., 3 m. NW. Freshford, with the ruins of B. Castle, principal stronghold of the Earls of Ormond; 2559 ac. P.<500.

Ballelin, hamlet, Isle of Man, 5 m. S. by E. Ramsey.

Ballenas, Bahia de ('whale bay'), bay, Mexico, Lower California, on the W. ct., in 26° 55′ N.

Ballenas Channel. See **Angel de la Guarda.**

Ballencleuch Law, hill, Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 9 m. W. Moffat. Alt. 2267 ft.

Ballengara, settlement, New South Wales, Macquarie co., 105 m. E. by S. Tamworth.

Ballenstedt, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 14 m. SE. by S. Halberstadt, cap. of circle B., which has mines of argentiferous lead, iron ore, and iron pyrites. P.<5000.

Balleny, group of five small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered by the whaler Balleny in 1839, almost under the polar circle and in the meridian of New Zealand.

Balleroy, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 10 m. SW. Bayeux, with lace and tulle manufactures and iron-works. P.<2000.

Balleshare, isl., W. ct., Scot. See **Baleshare.**

Ballesta Islands, a group of small isls., Peru, in about 13° 45′ S.

Ballestero, comm., Spain, prov. Albacete, 36 m. W. by S. Albacete. P.<2000.

Ballia, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. of dist. B., 70 m. ENE. Benares; great bathing fair held here in Nov., attended by from 200,000 to 400,000 people. P. (1891) 16,400.

Ballickmoyler, tn., Ire., SE. Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy, 4½ m. NW. Carlow, P.O. P.<250.

Ballidon, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7 m. SW. by W. Matlock, 5 m. NNE. Ashbourne stn. P.<250. See **Bradbourne.**

Ballig, hamlet, Isle of Man, on the Neb, 3 m. SE. by E. Peel, close to St. John's stn.

Ballilogue, tnld., Ire., E. co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 3 m. NNW. New Ross. P.<250.

Ballin. See *Bal.*

Ballina. For places in Ireland beginning with this prefix see also under **Ballyna.**

Ballina, market and seapt. tn., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, on the Moy, which is navigable to within 1 m. of the town, 17⅓ m. N. by E. Castlebar. Important salmon-fishery. The harbour is 16 ft. deep (13 ft. at the quays) at high water in ordinary spring tides. This town was taken by the French when they landed in Killala in 1798. PMT.O. P.<5000.

Ballina, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Portroe.

Ballina, seapt., New South Wales, Rous co., 65 m. NE. by N. Grafton, in 28° 50′ S. P. 2000.

Ballinaboy, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Cork, Kerrycurrihy, Kinalea, and Muskerry E., 7 m. SW. Cork; 7970 ac. P.<1000.

Ballinabrackey, place, Ire., co. Westmeath, 8 m. from Killucan, with P.O.

Ballinacarrig, par., Ire., co. and bar. Carlow, 2½ m. SE. Carlow; 2605 ac. P.<500.

Ballinaclash, vil., Ire., SE. co. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor S., 9 m. NW. by N. Arklow, on R. Avonbeg, 2½ m. SW. Rathdrum stn., P.O.

Ballinacor, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. B. South, 13 m. W. by S. Wicklow. Par. 17,451 ac., P.<500.

Ballinacor, North and **South,** two bars., Ire., in the Mid and S. of co. Wicklow.

Ballinacurra, hamlet, Ire., co. Cork. See **Ballynacorra.**

Ballinadee, par. and tnld., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, E. div., and Muskerry, West, 4½ m. W. Kinsale, P.O. Par. 8334 ac., P.<1500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballinafad, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wellington, 6 m. from Georgetown. P.<1500.

Ballinafad, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Balla.

Ballinafad, vil., Ire., SE. co. Sligo, bar. Tirerril, 18 m. SSE. Sligo, P.O. P.<250.

Ballinafid, P.O., Ire., near Mullingar, 2 m. from Multifarnham.

Ballinagh, place, Ire., co. Cavan. See **Bellananagh.**

Ballinaglera, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Dowra (Cavan).

Ballinagree, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 6 m. from Macroom.

Ballinaheglish, P.O. Ire., 9 m. from Roscommon.

Ballinahowen, place, Ire. See **Ballynahown Court.**

Ballinakill, small tn., Ire., S. Queen's co., bar. Cullenagh, 11 m. S. Maryborough, PMT.O. P.<750.

Ballinalack, tn., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, 9 m. NW. by N. Mullingar, P.O. P.<250.

Ballinalee, vil., Ire., NW. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 7 m. NE. by E. Longford, PMT.O.

Ballinamallaght, place, Ire., 7 m. from Clady, with P.O.

Ballinamallard, stn., Ire. See **Bellanamallard.**

Ballinamara, or **Ballynemara,** par., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 6 m. WNW. Kilkenny. P.<500.

Ballinameen, place, Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Frenchpark, 9 m. WSW. Carrick-on-Shannon, with P.O.

Ballinameesda, tn., Ire. See **Kilbride.**

Ballinamore, P.O., Ire., co Donegal, 13 m. from Glenties.

Ballinamore, market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Leitrim, bar. Carigallen, 11 m. ENE. Leitrim, on the Erne and Shannon Junc. Canal, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Ballinamore, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Kiltamagh.

Ballinamore Bridge, Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Killian, 20 m. E. Tuam, P.O.

Ballinamuck, East and **West,** two electoral divs., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Drumlish.

Ballinamuck, place, Ire., N. co. Longford, bar. Longford, 10 m. NNE. Longford, with P.O.

Ballinard, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 5 m. NE. Bruff; 1441 ac. P.<500.

Ballinascarty, vil., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 7 m. SW. Bandon, on Cork and Skibbereen Rly., P.O.

Ballinasloe, market-tn., Ire., E. co. Galway, bar. Clonmacnowen, on the Suck, 12½ m. SW. by W. Athlone, on the Midland Great Western Rly., terminus of the Grand Canal. A great sheep, cattle, and horse fair, lasting five days, is held here annually, beginning on the first Tuesday in October, PMT.O. Market-days, W. and S. P.<5000.

Ballinastack, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Williamstown.

Ballinchalla, par., Ire., cos. Galway and Mayo, bars. Kilmaine and Ross, near Ballinrobe; 11,546 ac. P.<2000.

Ballinclogher, or **Ballincloher,** electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, 9⅞ m. SW. by W. Listowel.

Ballincollig, tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry E., 5 m. W. Cork, on the r. bk. of the Lee, and on the Cork and Macroom Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<1000.

Ballincor, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Shinrone.

Ballincreagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Kilmakevoge.

Ballincurrig, tnld., Ire., SE., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 10 m. NNE. Queenstown, P.O. P.<250.

Ballincurry, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Ballingarry (Tipperary).

Ballincuslane, or **Ballycuslane,** par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 10 m. NE. Killarney; 39,737 ac. P.<4000.

Ballindaggan, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, 6 m. NW. Enniscorthy.

Ballindalloch, hamlet, Scot., Banffshire, 16 m. S. by W. Elgin, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.

Ballindangan, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 7½ m. NNW. Fermoy. P.<250.

Ballindarra, place, Ire., co. Fermanagh, 3 m. from Lisnaskea, P.O.

Ballinderry, par. and tnld., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 6½ m. NE. by N. Lurgan, on the G. N. R., P.O. Par. 10,895 ac., P.<2500; tnld. P.<500.

Ballinderry, Upper, vil., 2 m. E. Ballinderry, co. Antrim, P.O.

Ballinderry, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Tuam.

Ballinderry, par. and hamlet,, Ire., cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, bars. Loughinsholin and Dungannon, Upper, near Cookstown, with P.O. (**B. Bridge**). Par. 4922 ac., P.<2000.

Ballinderry, place, Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 13⅓ m. WSW. Parsonstown, with P.O.

Ballinderry, electoral div., Ire., co. and 10 m. WSW. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor, North.

Ballinderry, riv., Ire., co. Tyrone, flows E. into Lough Neagh, forming in its lower part the boundary between cos. Tyrone and Londonderry.

Ballindine, tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 18 m. SE. Castlebar, PMT.O. P.<250.

Ballingdoo, PM.O., Ire., co. Mayo. See **Doocastle.**

Ballindooly, tnld., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Galway, 3½ m. NE. Galway. P.<250.

Ballindoon, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, near Clifden; 20,033 ac. P.<3000.

Ballindoon, hamlet, Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerril, 7 m. from Boyle, with P.O.

Ballindrait, tn., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 2 m. WNW. Lifford, P.O. P.<250.

Ballinduff, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Headford.

Ballinea, PM.O., Ire., co. Westmeath, 4 m. from Mullingar.

Ballineen and Enniskean, stn., Ire. See **Ballyneen.**

Ballinfull, place, Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 8 m. NW. Sligo, with PM.O.

Ballingaddy, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 3 m. S. Kilmallock; 5998 ac. P.<1500.

Ballingarrane, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick. See **Ballingrane.**

Ballingarry, par. and tn., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 16½ m. SW. Limerick, PMT.O. Par. 17,732 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<750.

Ballingarry, par. and tnld., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 7 m. SW. by S. Parsonstown, PMT.O. Par. 6683 ac., P.<750; tnld. P.<250.

Ballingarry, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 8 m. E. Kilmallock; 6113 ac. P.<1500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballingarry, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 13 m. ESE. Thurles, P.O. Par. 13,714 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<500.

Ballingate, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Coolattin and Clonegall.

Ballingdon, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury Union. P.<750. See **Sudbury.**

Ballingeary, P.O., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 8½ m. SSE. Cashel.

Ballingham, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5 m. SE. Hereford, 3 m. SE. Holm Lacey stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Bolstone**) P.<250.

Ballinglen, stn., Ire., co. Wicklow, 3 m. NE. Tinahely, P.O.

Ballinglen, riv., Ire., Mayo, flows into Bunatrahir Bay.

Ballingly, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere W., 12 m. SW. Wexford; 765 ac. P.<250.

Ballingrane, or **Ballingarrane,** tnld., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 15½ m. SW. by W. Limerick, at the junction of the Limerick and Foynes and the Rathkeale and Newcastle Junction Rlys., P.O. P.<250.

Ballingry, par. and hamlet, Scot., Fife, 8 m. NW. by W. Kirkcaldy, 2 m. NNW. Lochgelly stn. Par. 4621 ac., P.<2500.

Ballinguile, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Kiltegan.

Ballingurteen, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Ballineen.

Ballinhassig, stn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, 10 m. WSW. Queenstown, with P.O.

Ballinkillin, tnld., Ire., S. co. Carlow, bar. Idrone, E., 13½ m. E. Kilkenny, 3 m. N. Borris stn. P.<250.

Ballinleeny, place, Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 15½ m. SSW. Limerick, with P.O.

Ballinlena, tnld., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, on W. shore of Killala Bay, 11½ m. N. by W. Ballina. P.<250.

Ballinlough, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 3 m. SW. Pallas-Grean; 2340 ac. P.<500.

Ballinlough, tnld., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 7 m. from Oldcastle, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballinlough, tn., Ire., NW. co. Roscommon, bar. Castlereagh, 20 m. WNW. Roscommon, PMT.O. Market-day. F. P.<250.

Ballinlough, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Clonmelon.

Ballinluig, vil. and rly. junc., Scot., in the NE. of W. Perthshire, on the l. bk. of the Tummel, 7 m. NW. by W. Dunkeld, on the H. R., PMT.O.

Ballinode, P.O., Ire. See **Bellanode.**

Ballinree, tnld., Ire., S. co. Carlow, bar. Idrone E., 16 m. E. Kilkenny. P.<250.

Ballinrobe, par. and market-tn., Ire., cos. Galway and Mayo, 17 m. SE. by E. Westport, PMT.O. Par. 21,203 ac., P. 6000; tn. P.<2000.

Ballinskelligs, tnld., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, on **B. Bay,** which has the E. ends of two submarine cables, one to Tor Bay, and the other to Dover Bay, Nova Scotia, PM.O. P.<500.

Ballinspittle, tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Courceys, 4 m. SW. Kinsale, PM.O. P.<250.

Ballintaylor, hamlet, Ire., co. Waterford, 6 m. from Dungarvan, with P.O.

Ballintemple, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. Tullow.

Ballintemple, par. and tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, 6½ m. S. by W. Cavan. Par. 10,657 ac., P. 3000.

Ballintemple, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Oranmore.

Ballintemple, tn., Ire., co. and 2 m. E. Cork. P.<500.

Ballintemple, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 7 m. SE. Middleton; 2659 ac. P.<750.

Ballintemple, hamlet, Ire., co. Londonderry, 2 m. from Garvagh, P.O.

Ballintemple, par., Ire., SW. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, 6½ m. NE. Tipperary; 4207 ac. P.<500.

Ballintemple, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. and 5 m. NW. Arklow; 4094 ac. P.<750.

Ballintober, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Broadford.

Ballintober, par., Ire., NW. co. Roscommon, bar. Castlereagh, 11 m. NW. Roscommon, with P.O. (**Ballintubber**); 6351 ac. P.<1000.

Ballintober, par., Ire., S. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 6 m. S. Castlebar, with P.O. (**Ballintubber**); 21,886 ac. P.<3000.

Ballintober, North, bar., Ire., co. Roscommon, bordering on cos. Leitrim and Longford.

Ballintober, South, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Roscommon.

Ballintogher, tn., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 7 m. SSE. Sligo, on the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Ballintogher, East and **West,** two electoral divs., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Collooney.

Ballintore, vil., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Fearn par. P.<500.

Ballintoy, ct. par. and tn., Ire., N. ct., co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 12 m. E. by N. Portrush, with beds of alum-clay, PMT.O. Par. 12,757 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<250.

Ballintra ('the town on the strand'), tn., Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, 5 m. S. Donegal, PMT.O. P.<500.

Ballintrae, par., Scot. See **Ballantrae.**

Ballintubber, pars. See **Ballintober.**

Ballintubbert, tnld., Ire., E. Queen's co., bar. Ballyadams, 4 m. W. Athy, P.O. P.<250.

Ballintuim, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, 26 m. S. by E. Forres, and 5 m. SE. by E. Nethybridge stn., PT.O.

Ballinure, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 6½ m. NE. Cashel. P.<250.

Ballinvoher, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 13 m. SW. Tralee; 16,661 ac. P.<2000.

Ballinvonear, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 4 m. from Buttevant.

Balliol Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Bootle div., on the Alexandra Dock (Liverpool) branch of the L. & NW. R.

Ballisk, tn., Ire., NE. co. Dublin, bar. Nether Cross, 11½ m. NNE. Dublin, on the Dublin and Drogheda Rly. P.<250.

Ballisodare, tnld., Ire. See **Ballysadare.**

Ballitore, tn., Ire., SE. co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and Reban E., 7 m. ENE. Athy, 2 m. W. Collinstown stn., PMT.O. (**Ballytore**). P.<500.

Ballivor, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Lune, 7½ m. WSW. Trim, P.O. P.<250.

Ballmaclellan, par., Scot. See **Balmaclellan.**

Balloch, vil., Scot., at the foot of Loch Lomond, on the N. B. R., co. and 4½ m. N. by W. Dumbarton, PM.O.

Balloch ('a pass'), Scot., Inverness-shire, 4 m. E. by N. Inverness, and near Culloden stn. Alt. 94 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs.), yr. 47.8° F., Jan. 38.5°, July 59.3°.

Ballochbuie Forest, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, about 4 m. SW. by W. Crathie.

Ballon, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Carlow, bar. Forth, 9½ m. SE. Carlow, 4½ m. SSW. Tullow, P.O. Par. 3697 ac., P.<750; tn. P.<250.

Ballon d'Alsace, and **B. de Guebwiller.** See **Vosges.**

Ballooly more, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Iveagh Upper, Lower Half, Garvahy par. P.<250.

Balloughter, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Camolin.

Ballsbridge, tnld., Ire., co. and bar. Dublin, now included in Pembroke tp.

Ball's Cross, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 3 m. from Petworth.

Ballsmill, place, Ire., co. Armagh, near Forkhill, with P.O.

Ball's Pond (St. Paul), eccles. par., Eng., London. See **Islington.**

Ballston Spa, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., 22 m. NW. by N. Troy, with acidulous chalybeate springs. P.<4000.

Ballston, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Polk co., 40 m. SW. by S. Portland.

Ballsville, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 22 m. SSW. Hamilton.

Bally, Bal, Celtic, 'a dwelling.' See *Bal.*

Bally, isl., Asiatic Archipelago. See **Bali.**

Bally, tn., India. See **Bâli.**

Bally, par., Ire. See **Ballee.**

Ballyadams, bar., Ire., in the E. of Queen's co.

Ballyadams, par., Ire., Queen's co., bars. B. and Stradbally, 3 m. W. Athy; 6898 ac. P.<750.

Ballyaghran, par., Ire, co. Londonderry, bar. and 3 m. NW. Coleraine; 3893 ac. P.<2000.

Ballyagran, tnld., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 19 m. SSW. Limerick, P.O.; 321 ac. P.<250.

Ballyalinan, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Rathkeale, No. 2.

Ballyalton, tnld., Ire., co. Down, 3 m. from Downpatrick, with P.O.

Ballyanne, or **Ballynane,** par. and tnld., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, near Ross. Par. 4577 ac., P.<750; tnld. P.<250.

Ballyardel, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Mourne, 15 m. E. by N. Dundalk, P.O. (**Ballyardle**). P.<250.

Ballyards, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Armagh.

Ballyarr, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Rathmelton.

Ballyarthur, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Mitchelstown.

Ballyarthur, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Newbridge.

Ballyaughlis, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 4 m. from Lisburn.

Ballybacon, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa, W., 10 m. SW. Clonmel; 11,120 ac. P.<1500.

Ballybarrack, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Dundalk, Upper, 2 m. SW. Dundalk. Par. P.<750; tnld. P<250.

Ballybay, par. and market-tn., Ire., E. co. Monaghan, bars. Monaghan and Cremorne, 8½ m. SSE. Monaghan, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 8741 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<1500.

Ballybeagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Tullaroan.

Ballybeg, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Camolin.

Ballybeg, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Tinahely.

Ballybeg Crossing, rly. stn., Ire., on the G. N. R., co. Meath, between Drogheda and Oldcastle.

Ballyblood, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Kilkishen.

Ballyboden, tn., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, near Rathfarnham, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballybofey, or **Ballybophay,** tn., Ire., SE. co. Donegal, bar. South Raphoe, 12 m. W. by S. Lifford, on the R. Finn, and the Finn Valley Rly., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Ballyboggan, par. and tnld., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Moyfenrath, 15 m. SW. Trim. Par. 6229 ac., P.<750; tnld. P.<250.

Ballyboghill, or **Ballyboughal,** par., Ire., NW. co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery W., 12 m. N. Dublin, P.O.; 2789 ac. P.<250.

Ballybogy, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, 5 m. E. Coleraine, P.O. (**Ballybogey**). P.<250.

Ballyboley, stn., Ire., on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., between Larne and Doagh, co. Antrim.

Ballyboy, bar., Ire., in the S. of King's co.

Ballyboy, par. and tn., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Ballyboy, 11 m. SW. Tullamore. Par. 14,276 ac., P.<2000.

Ballyboyland, place, Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Ballymoney, P.O.

Ballyboys, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Dundalk, Lower, 3 m. ENE. Dundalk; 1483 ac. P.<500.

Ballybrack, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 3½ m. N. by W. Bray, with a rly. stn., PMT.O.; 879 ac. P.<250

Ballybrack, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Darrynane.

Ballybrackan, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Offaly W., 6 m. SW. Kildare; 3057 ac. P.<750.

Ballybrazil, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 6 m. S. New Ross; 2370 ac. P.<500.

Ballybrennan, par., Ire., in co. and 5 m. SE. Wexford, bar. Forth; 1041 ac. P.<250.

Ballybrick, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Iveagh Upper, Lower Half, Drumballyroney par. P.<500.

Ballybricken, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Caherconlish.

Ballybritt, bar., Ire., in the SW. of King's co.

Ballybrittas, tn., Ire., NE. Queen's co., bar. Portnahinch, 4 m. SE. by S. Portarlington, PMT.O. P.<250.

Ballybroder, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Moate.

Ballybrood, par., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 10 m. SE. Limerick; 2355 ac. P.<500.

Ballybrophy, stn., Ire., Queen's co., on the Great Southern and Western Rly., 67 m. by rail SW. Dublin, PMT.O.

Ballybunnion, tnld., Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 8½ m. NW. by W. Listowel, PMT.O. P.<250.

Ballybur, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher, 4 m. SW. Kilkenny; 667 ac. P.<250.

Ballyburly, par., Ire., NE. King's co., bars. Warrenstown and Lower Philipstown, 13 m. SE. by S. Mullingar; 7083 ac. P.<1000.

Ballycahalan, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Ardrahan.

Ballycahane, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bars. Pubblebrien and Smallcounty, 8½ m. S. by W. Limerick; 2417 ac. P.<500.

Ballycahill, par., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bars. Eliogarty and Upper Kilnamanagh, 3½ m. W. Thurles, P.O.; 3843 ac. P.<750.

Ballycallan, par., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 5 m. WSW. Kilkenny; 6834 ac. P.<750.

Ballycanew, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 14 m. SSW. Arklow, PMT.O. Par. 3627 ac., P.<750; tn. P.<250.

Ballycannan, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Coolacasey.

Ballycar (and **Newmarket**), stn., Ire., co. Clare, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., between Limerick and Ennis.

Ballycarney, par. and tnld., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 5½ m. N. Enniscorthy, on R. Slaney, 3 m. W. Milltown stn., PM.O. Par. 8233 ac., P.<1500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballycarroll, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Maryborough.

Ballycarron, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Bansha.

Ballycarry, tn., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 6 m. SSE. Larne, on the Carrickfergus and Larne Rly., PM.O. P.<250.

Ballycassidy, hamlet, Ire., E. co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 4 m. N. Enniskillen, with P.O.

Ballycastle, market-tn., Ire., N. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 16 m. E. Portrush, on B. Bay, connected by rail with Ballymoney, with coal and iron-mines and salmon fisheries; to the E. ruins of Bonamargy Abbey, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Ballycastle, tn. and watering-place, Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 14 m. N. by W. Ballina, PMT.O. P.<500.

Ballychatrigan, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SE. ct. of Islay I.

Ballyclare, market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bars. Antrim and Lower Belfast, 9 m. ENE. Antrim, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Ballyclerahan, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa E., 9 m. SE. by S. Cashel. Par. P.<500.

Ballyclog, par., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 4 m. SE. by E. Cookstown; 4774 ac. P.<1500.

Ballyclogh, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bars. Orrery and Kilmore, and Duhallow, 4 m. WNW. Mallow, PM.O. (**Ballyclough**). Par. 9709 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<250.

Ballyclug, par., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, 8½ m. N. Antrim; 8264 ac. P.<5000.

Ballycogly, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 6 m. S. Wexford, P.O. (**Ballycogley**). P.<250.

Ballycolla, tn., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clarmallagh, 11 m. SSW. Maryborough, with PM.O. (**Ballacolla**). P.<250.

Ballycommon, par. and tnld., Ire., N. King's co., bar. Philipstown, Lower, 5½ m. E. by N. Tullamore, P.O. Par. 6640 ac., P.<750; tnld. P.<250.

Ballycommon, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 3 m. from Nenagh.

Ballyconlought, tnld., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 13 m. N. by W. Galway. P.<250.

Ballyconneely, tnld., Ire., W. ct., co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, on the harb. of the same name, 33 m. SW. by S. Westport, PM.O. P.<250.

Ballyconnell, market-tn., Ire., NW. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhaw, 12 m. NW. Cavan, PMT.O. P.<500.

Ballyconnell, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Trim.

Ballyconnell, ct. tnld., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 9 m. NW. Sligo. P.<750.

Ballyconnelly, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Ahoghill.

Ballyconnick, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, 8 m. SW. Wexford; 1610 ac. P.<250.

Ballyconra, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Balleen.

Ballyconree, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Clifden (co. Galway).

Ballyconry, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 6 m. NW. Listowel; 1205 ac. P.<500.

Ballycor, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, 3 m. NE. Ballyclare; 7328 ac. P.<1500.

Ballycottin, tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 12½ m. E. by S. Queenstown, on **B. Bay,** PMT.O. (**Ballycotton**). P.<750.

Ballycowan, bar., Ire., in the middle of King's co.

Ballycregagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Dervock.

Ballycrissane, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 5 m. from Eyrecourt.

Ballycrogue, par., Ire., co. and bar. Carlow, 3 m. SE. Carlow; 369 ac. P.<250.

Ballycrossaun, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 12½ m. S. Ballinasloe, P.O. P.<250.

Ballycroy, place, Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, 28 m. W. by S. Ballina, PMT.O.

Ballycullane, tnld., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 7 m. from Arthurstown, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballycullen, electoral div., Ire., Wicklow, dist. Annamoe.

Ballyculter, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lecale, Lower, 5 m. ENE. Downpatrick, with P.O. Par. 5469 ac., P.<1500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballycumber, tnld., Ire., N. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 8½ m. WNW. Tullamore, on the Great S. & W. R., P.O.

Ballycummin, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Clarina.

Ballycurrany, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 5 m. NW. Middleton; 3939 ac. P.<500.

Ballycuslane, par., Ire. See **Ballincuslane.**

Ballydahin, suburb of and partly included in tn. of Mallow, Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, on the r. bk. of the Blackwater.

Ballydangan, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Creagh, with P.O., 7 m. from Ballinasloe.

Ballydarrog, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 13 m. E. by N. Londonderry. P.<250.

Ballydavid Head, cape, Ire., W. ct., co. Kerry. Alt. 831 ft.

Ballydehob, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., 8½ m. W. by N. Skibbereen, PMT.O.

Ballydeloher, sometimes called **Kilroan,** par., Ire., co. and 5 m. NE. Cork, bar. Barrymore; 2101 ac. P.<500.

Ballydeloughy, or **Ballylough,** par. and tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 4 m. SW. Mitchelstown; 1999 ac. P.<500.

Ballydonegan, fishing tnld., Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork, bar. Bear, on **Bay of B.,** 25 m. W. by S. Bantry. P.<250.

Ballydonegan, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 14½ m. SE. Londonderry. P.<250.

Ballydoolagh, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Enniskillen.

Ballydooley, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Roscommon, bar. Ballymoe, 6½ m. NW. by W. Roscommon, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballydrain, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 4 m. from Comber.

Ballyduff, or **Manvers,** settlement, Canada, Ontario, co. Durham, 6 m. from Bethany, and 30 m. from Port Hope.

Ballyduff, tn., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 7½ m. W. Listowel, P.O. P.<250.

Ballyduff, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 18 m. W. by S. Tralee; 6983 ac. P.<500.

Ballyduff, tn., Ire., N.W. co. Waterford, bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, 9½ m. E. Fermoy, on the l. bk. of the Blackwater; on the Fermoy branch of the Great Southern and Western Rly., PMT.O. P.<250.

Ballydugan, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lecale, Upper, 3 m. from Downpatrick, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballyduneen, P.O., Ire., 10 m. from Kildysart (co. Clare).

Ballydurn, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Rathgormuck.

Ballyea, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Ennistimon.

Ballyeaston, place, Ire., S. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, 8½ m. WNW. Carrickfergus, with P.O.

Ballyederlan, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, SW. ct., bar. Banagh, 11 m. WSW. Donegal. P.<250.

Ballyegan, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Ballyduff.

Ballyeighter Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Clare, 20 m. S. by E. Galway.

Ballyegan, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Castleisland.

Ballyellin, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bars. Forth, Idrone, E., and St. Mullin's, Lower, 3½ m. NW. Borris; 4963 ac. P.<750.

Ballyellis, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Camolin.

Ballyfadd, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Arklow (co. Wicklow).

Ballyfarna, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 5 m. from Claremorris.

Ballyfarnan, tn., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 18 m. SSE. Sligo, PMT.O. (**Ballyfarnon**). P.<500.

Ballyfeard, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 6 m. NE. by E. Kinsale, P.O.; 2461 ac. P.<500.

Ballyfermot, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Uppercross, 2 m. W. Dublin; 1185 ac. P.<250.

Ballyferris Point, cape, Ire., E. ct. co. Down, 54° 35′ N.

Ballyferriter, tnld., Ire., W. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 30 m. W. by S. Tralee, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballyfin, P.O., Ire., Queen's co., 7 m. from Mountrath.

Ballyfinboy, riv., Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Tipperary; flows NW. into Lough Derg.

Ballyforan, vil., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Killian, 23 m. E. by S. Tuam. P.O.

Ballyformoyle, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Keadew.

Ballyfoyle, tnld., Ire., co. and 6 m. from Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballyfoyle, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 7 m. NE. Kinsale; 2882 ac. P.<500.

Ballygalley Head, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Antrim; with a coastguard stn., 3½ m. N. by W. Larne.

Ballygar, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Killian, 22 m. E. Tuam, PM.O.

Ballygarden, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Roosky.

Ballygarrett, electoral div., Ire., Wexford co., dist. Kilenagh and Wells. P.<1000.

Ballygarris, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 4 m. from Hollymount.

Ballygarth, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Duleek, Upper, 5 m. SE. Drogheda; 760 ac. P.<250.

Ballygarvan, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Carrigaline.

Ballygawley, small market-tn., Ire., S. co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, 15 m. SE. Omagh, PMT.O. P.<500.

Ballygeary Bay, Ire., SE. ct. of Wexford, near Wexford Harbour.

Ballygibbon, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ormond, Upper, 6 m. NE. Nenagh; 3293 ac. P.<750.

Ballyglass, tnld., Ire., S. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 10 m. SE. by S. Castlebar, PMT.O. P.<250.

Ballyglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Coolacasey.

Ballyglunin, seat, Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 7 m. S. by E. Tuam, on the Athenry and Tuam Rly., PM.O.

Ballygomartin, electoral div., Ire., Belfast.

Ballygorman, tnld., Ire., NE. ct., co. Donegal, bar. East Inishowen, 16 m. NW. Moville, P.O. P.<500.

Ballygowan, tn., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 7½ m. SW. by S. Newtown Ards, on the Belfast and co. Down Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Ballygrainey, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 3 m. SW. Donaghadee, P.O. (**Ballygraney**). P.<250.

Ballygrant, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, SE. Islay I., with P.O.

Ballygrennan, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Castletown.

Ballygriffin, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 3 m. W. Cashel; 2862 ac. P.<500.

Ballygroman, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Templemartin.

Ballygunge, or **Báliganj,** India, SE. suburb of Calcutta.

Ballygunner, par., in co. and 3 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere; 2266 ac. P.<500.

Ballygurrim, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 3 m. SW. New Ross; 1923 ac. P.<500.

Ballyhack, fishing-tn., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 6 m. E. Waterford, on the E. side of Waterford Harb. P.<250.

Ballyhackamore, tn., Ire., co. Down, bar. Castlereagh, Lower. P.<750.

Ballyhacket Cross, place, Ire., co. Carlow, 4 m. from Tullow, with P.O.

Ballyhaden, tnld., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 10 m. SW. Parsonstown. P.<250.

Ballyhahill, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 14½ m. NE. by E. Listowel, P.O. P.<250.

Ballyhaise, tn. and seat, Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 4½ m. NNE. Cavan, on the R. Annalee, on the G. N. R.; PM.O. P.<250.

Ballyhalbert, or **St. Andrews,** ct. par. and fishing-tn., Ire., E. ct., co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 11 m. SE. Newton Ards, PM.O. Par. 4031 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<500.

Ballyhale, tnld., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 12 m. N. by W. Galway. P.<250.

Ballyhale, tn., Ire., co. and 13 m. S. by E. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher, on the Waterford and Kilkenny Rly. P.<250.

Ballyhane, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Cappoquin.

Ballyhar, place, Ire., co. Kerry, 5 m. from Farranfore, P.O.

Ballyhaunis, tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 22 m. ESE. Castlebar, on a branch of the M. G. W. R. Market-day, Tu. PMT.O. P.<500.

Ballyhay, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Orrery and Kilmore and Fermoy, 2 m. S. Charleville; 4835 ac. P.<750.

Ballyhealy, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Delvin.

Ballyhean, par., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 8½ m. E. Westport; 7674 ac. P. 1500.

Ballyheeny, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Clashmore.

Ballyheige, par. and tn., Ire., NW. ct., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, on **B. Bay,** 15 m. SW. by W. Listowel, P.O. (**Ballyhelgue**). Par. 11,260 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<250.

Ballyhillin, hamlet, Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 18 m. NW. Moville, with a coastguard stn.

Ballyhoe, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Castlequarter.

Ballyhoe, Lough, a small lake, Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Meath, 14 m. SW. Dundalk, drained by the R. Lagan into the R. Glyde.

Ballyhoge, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. Bantry and Shelmaliere W., 5 m. S. Enniscorthy, with P.O. (**Ballyhogue**); 4268 ac. P.<750.

Ballyhoolahan, electoral div., Ire., bar. Duhallow, 21 m. ENE. Killarney.

Ballyhooly, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, on the l. bk. of the Blackwater, and on the Fermoy Branch Rly., 5 m. W. Fermoy, PMT.O. Par. 5252 ac., P.<750; tn. P.<250.

Ballyhoorisky, place, Ire., N. ct., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 24 m. NW. Londonderry, with coastguard stn.

Ballyhorgan, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 6½ m. W. Listowel.

Ballyhornan, fishing-tn., Ire., E. ct., co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 6½ m. E. by S. Downpatrick. P.<250.

Ballyhowley, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Claremorris.

Ballyhowrac Hills, range of hills, Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Cork.

Ballyhuskard, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen S., 4 m. SE. Enniscorthy; 7947 ac. P.<1500.

Ballyin, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Lismore.

Ballyjamesduff, market-tn., Ire., S. co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, 11 m. SSE. Cavan, PMT.O. P.<750.

Ballykeel, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, lower half, 7 m. S. Lisburn, P.O. P.<500.

Ballykean, par., Ire., King's co., bars. Geashill and Philipstown, Upper, 4 m. SE. Geashill; 12,926ac. P.<1500.

Ballykeeran, tnld., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Brawny, 3 m. from Athlone, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballykelly, tn., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 12½ m. ENE. Londonderry, on the Londonderry and Coleraine Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Ballykilbeg, place, Ire., co. Down, bar. Lecale, Upper, 4 m. SE. Clough, with P.O.

Ballykilmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Tyrrellspass.

Ballykine, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor S., 4 m. SW. Rathdrum; 11,052 ac. P.<1500.

Ballykinler, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lecale, Upper, 5 m. SW. Downpatrick; 2032 ac. P.<500.

Ballykisteen, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Tipperary.

Ballyknockan, tn., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Idrone E., 9 m. NE. Kilkenny. P.<250.

Ballylagan, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Portrush.

Ballylanders, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 23 m. SE. by S. Limerick, P.O. Par. 7717 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<500.

Ballylannan, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere W., 6 m. SW. Taghmon; 2493 ac. P.<500.

Ballylaneen, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 11 m. NE. by E. Dungarvan. Par. 6307 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<250.

Ballylar, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 10 m. from Kerrykeel.

Ballylarkin, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, near Freshford; 1394 ac. P.<250.

Ballylarkin, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Coolgreaney.

Ballyleny, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Oneilland W., 5 m. from Lurgan, with P.O. (**Ballyleeny**). P.<250.

Ballyleny, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Moira.

Ballylehane, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Ballickmoyler and Newtown.

Ballyliffin, tnld. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 15 m. WNW. Moville. P.<250.

Ballylinch, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 2 m. NW. Thomastown; 1167 ac. P.<250.

Ballylinny, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Belfast, Lower, 6 m. W. Carrickfergus. Par. 5685 ac., P.<2000; tnld. P.<250.

Ballylongford, tn., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 6 m. S. Kilrush, PM.O. P.<750.

Ballylooby, place, Ire., SW. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa, W., 11½ m. W. by S. Clonmel, with P.O.

Ballylough, par., Ire., co. Cork. See **Ballydeloughy.**

Bally Lough, lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Waterford, 5 m. SE. Waterford, drained SW. into Tramore Bay.

Ballyloughloe, par., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Clonlonan, 7 m. E. Athlone; 13,577 ac. P.<2000.

Ballylusky, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Cloghjordan.

Ballylynan, tn., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Ballyadams, 4½ m. SW. Athy, with PMT.O. (**Ballylinan**). P.<250.

Ballymacarbry, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Waterford, bar. Glenahiry, 5½ m. S. Clonmel, PM.O. (**Ballymacarberry**). P.<250.

Ballymacarret, an eastern suburb of Belfast, Ire., co. Down.

Ballymacart, par., Ire., SW. co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, 5½ m. S. by W. Dungarvan; 2538 ac. P.<500.

Ballymacashen, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Dufferin, 5 m. from Saintfield, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballymacaw, tnld., Ire., SE. ct. co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, 8½ m. SSE. Waterford. P.<250.

Ballymacbrennan, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Lisburn.

Ballymacelligott, par., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 5 m. ESE. Tralee, P.O.; 14,018 ac. P.<2500.

Ballymachugh, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, 4 m. from Mount Nugent, with P.O.; 6044 ac. P.<1500.

Ballymackean, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Courceys.

Ballymackey, par., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 5 m. E. by N. Nenagh, P.O.; 9713 ac. P.<1500.

Ballymackney, place, Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 3 m. from Carrickmacross, with P.O.

Ballymacoda, tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 5½ m. SSW. Youghal, P.O. P.<250.

Ballymaconnelly, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 2 m. from Kilrea, with P.O. P.<500.

Ballymacool, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Letterkenny.

Ballymacormick, par., Ire., co. Longford, bars. Ardagh and Moydow, 3 m. SW. by W. Longford; 8909 ac. P.<1500.

Ballymacshaneboy, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Charleville.

Ballymacward, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Kilconnel and Tiaquin, 18 m. SE. by E. Tuam, P.O.; 17,258 ac. P.<2000.

Ballymacwilliam, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Warrenstown, 3 m. NW. Edenderry; 4978 ac. P.<500.

Ballymadun, par., Ire., in co. and 13 m. NW. Dublin, bar. Balrothery W.; 3438 ac. P.<250.

Ballymagan, Upper and Lower, and Clonblosk, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Fahan, Lower, 3 m. from Buncrana, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballymagarvey, par.; Ire., co. Meath, bar. Duleek, Lower, 4 m. SW. Duleek; 903 ac. P.<250.

Ballymagauran, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Ballyconnell.

Ballymaglaff, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Comber.

Ballymaglassan, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 5½ m. N. by E. Maynooth; 3476 ac. P.<250.

Ballymagorry, tn., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 3 m. N. by E. Strabane, P.O. P.<250.

Ballymagran, electoral div. and dist., Ire., co. Tyrone, in the poor law union of Dungannon.

Ballymaguigan, tnld. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 9 m. NE. by E. Cookstown, P.O. P.<1000.

Ballymahane, riv., Ire., in the S. of co. Cork, trib. of the Bandon, which it joins on the l. bk. about 4 m. below Bandon.

Ballymahon, market-tn., Ire., co. and 11 m. S. by E. Longford, bars. Rathcline and Shrule. Oliver Goldsmith spent much of his early life here. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Ballymakeery, tn., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry W., 7½ m. WNW. by W. Macroom, P.O. P.<250.

Ballymakellet, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 4½ m. NE. Dundalk. P.<250.

Ballymakenny, par., Ire., S. co. Louth, bars. Ferrard and Drogheda, 3 m. N. Drogheda, P.O.; 1581 ac. P.<500.

Ballymalecl, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 14 m. W. Londonderry, 1 m. W. of Lough Swilly.

Ballymany, par., Ire., in co. and 4 m. E. Kildare, bar. Offaly E.; 506 ac. P.<250.

Ballymartin, par., Ire., in co. and 8 m. E. Antrim, bars. Belfast, Lower and Upper; 2805 ac. P.<500.

Ballymartin, tnld., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. St. Mullins, Lower, 14 m. E. by S. Kilkenny, 2 m. N. by E. Borris stn. P.<250.

Ballymartin, tnld., Ire., SE. ct., co. Down, bar. Mourne, 16½ m. ESE. Newry, with P.O. P.<500.

Ballymartle, par., Ire., S. co., Cork, bars. Kinalea and Kinsale, 4 m. N. Kinsale, with rly. stn.; 5502 ac. P.<750.

Ballymartrim, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Armagh.

Ballymascanlan, par., Ire., N. co. Louth, bars. Lower and Upper Dundalk, 2½ m. NNE. Dundalk, P.O.; 12,876 ac. P.<3000.

Ballymena ('middle town'), market-tn., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Toome, 10½ m. N. by W. Antrim, an important rly. centre, with iron ores (aluminous hematite), and a large linen, especially brown linen, trade, introduced in 1733. Market-days, Tu., W., Th., and S. P. (1831) 4100; (1871) 7900; (1891) 8700.

Ballymichael, Scot., I. of Arran, 6 m. SW. by W. Brodick.

Ballymitty, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere W., 3 m. SW. Taghmon, with P.O.; 1364 ac. P.<250.

Ballymodan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Carbery E. (E. div.), and Kinalmeaky, containing Bandon; 8080 ac. P.<5000.

Ballymoe, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Galway.

Ballymoe, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Roscommon.

Ballymoe, tn., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. B., on the Suck, 11½ m. NW. by W. Roscommon, with a station, 2 m. distant, on the G. N. & W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<250.

Ballymoghan, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Magherafelt.

Ballymoile, place, Ire., co. Wicklow. See **Ballymoyle.**

Ballymoney ('town of the shrubbery'), market-tn., Ire., NW. co Antrim, bar. Upper Dunluce, 7½ m. SE. by E. Coleraine, on the Ballymena and Portrush Rly. Market-day, Th. P. (with tp. of B.)<3000.

Ballymoney, par., co. Cork, bar. Carbery E., E. div., 9 m. W. Bandon; 7309 ac. P.<2000.

Ballymoney, par., Ire., cos. Londonderry and Antrim, bars. NE. Liberties of Coleraine, Upper Dunluce, and Kilconway, 12½ m. ESE. Londonderry, P.O.; 23,088 ac. P. 9000.

Ballymoney Fishery, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Wexford.

Ballymoon, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. Bagenalstown (*q.v.*).

Ballymore, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Orior, Lower, containing Tanderagee Town. Par. 14,151 ac., P.<5000.

Ballymore, place, Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 10 m. W. Carrick-on-Shannon, with P.O.

Ballymore, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, 12 m. ENE. Athlone, P.O. Par. 10,454 ac., P.<1500; tn. (partly in Killare par.) P.<500.

Ballymore, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 7 m. S. Wexford; 2525 ac. P.<500.

Ballymore Eustace, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. S. Naas, 6 m. SSE. Naas, 3 m. E. of its stn., PMT.O. Par. 8676 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<750.

Ballymorin, Almoritia, or **Moranstown,** par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, 12 m. W. Mullingar. P.<500.

Ballymote, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 7 m. from London. P.<1500.

Ballymote, market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Sligo, bar. Corran, 13 m. S. by W. Sligo. Market-day, Th. P.<1500.

Ballymoyle, place, Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. and 5 m. from Arklow, with P.O. (**Ballymoile**).

Ballymuigh, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Street.

Ballymullins, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Claudy.

Ballymurn, place, Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, S., 6 m. SE. Enniscorthy, with P.O.

Ballymurphy, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Belfast (No. 10).

Ballymurphy, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. St. Mullins.

Ballymurphy, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Inishannon.

Ballymurray, rly. stn., Ire., E. co. and 3 m. SE. by E. Roscommon, bar. Athlone, on the G. N. & W. R.; P.O.

Ballymurreen, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 5 m. SE. Thurles; 3845 ac. P.<500.

Ballymyre, par., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Fews, 8 m. NW. by W. Newry; 7380 ac. P.<2000.

Ballyn. See *Bal.*

Ballyna-. For places in Ireland beginning with this prefix see also under **Ballina-.**

Ballynabanoge, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Croom.

Ballynabola, tnld., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 5 m. E. by S. New Ross, P.O.

Ballynabragget, place, Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 4 m. SE. by S. Lurgan, with P.O.

Ballynacally, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, Killadysert Union.

Ballynacally, tn., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, 9 m. S. by W. Ennis, PM.O. P.<250.

Ballynacarriga, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 18 m. E. by N. Bantry, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballynacarriga, tnld., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Kenry, 7½ m. W. Limerick. P.<250.

Ballynacarrigy, tn., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, 9 m. WNW. Mullingar, on the Royal Canal, PMT.O. (**Ballynacargy**). P.<500.

Ballynacarrow, tnld., Ire., E. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 10 m. SSW. Sligo, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballynaclogh, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coonagh, 2 m. N. Pallas Grean. P.<500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballynaclogh, par. and tnld., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 3 m. SE. by S. Nenagh, with P.O. (**Ballinaclough**). Par. 3869 ac., P.<500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballynacor, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. Oneilland, E., 3 m. W. by S. Lurgan, on the Ulster Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Ballynacorra, or **Ballynacurra,** tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 7 m. ENE. Queenstown, PMT.O. P.<750.

Ballynacourty, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 6 m. S. Oranmore; 6293 ac. P.<1000.

Ballynacourty, par. and tnld., Ire., W. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 16 m. WSW. Tralee; 5318 ac. P.<1500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballynacourty, tnld. and low headland, Ire., S. ct. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 2½ m. E. Dungarvan, with a lighthouse and coastguard stn. P.<500.

Ballynadrentagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Crumlin.

Ballynadrummy, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. and 5 m. N. Carbury; 4286 ac. P.<750.

Ballynafagh, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Clane, 3½ m. NW. Prosperous. Par. 4154 ac., P.<500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballynafie, place, Ire., 3 m. from Portglenone, with P.O.

Ballynagappoge, meteorological stn., Ire., co. Down, 8 m. from Cullybackey stn. (NW. Ballymena, on Belfast & N. Cos. R.).

Ballynagar, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Woodford.

Ballynagarhagh, hamlet, Ire. See **Ballanagare.**

Ballynagarrick, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 3 m. from Gilford, with P.O. P.<500.

Ballynaglogh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Carrignavar, No. 2.

Ballynagoraher, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Castlebar, No. 2.

Ballynagore, tnld., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bar. Moycashel, on R. Brosna, 10 m. SW. Mullingar, P.O. P.<250.

Ballynahaglish, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 6 m. W. Tralee; 3005 ac. P.<1000.

Ballynahaglish, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 6 m. S. Ballina; 11,961 ac. P.<3500.

Ballynahinch, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Tulla.

Ballynahinch, place, Ire., 2 m. from Birdhill (near Limerick), with P.O.

Ballynahinch, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Galway.

Ballynahinch, lake, Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, 27 m. SW. by S. Westport.

Ballynahinch, market-tn., Ire., co. Down, bar. Kinelarty, 9 m. SE. by S. Lisburn, with two stns. (**B.** and **B. June.**) on a branch of the Belfast and co. Down Rly. Market-day, Th. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Ballynahown Court, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Clonlonan, 6 m. SSE. Athlone, with PM.O. (**Ballynahowen**).

Ballynakill, ct. par., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, on B. harb., 27 m. SW. by S. Westport; 47,962 ac. P.<4000.

Ballynakill, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Killian, 5 m. N. Castleblakeney; 5220 ac. P.<500.

Ballynakill, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, containing Woodford tn.; 55,625 ac. P. 6000.

Ballynakill, par., Ire., cos. Galway and Roscommon, bar. Ballymoe, 10 m. NW. Athleague; 14,577 ac. P.<2500.

Ballynakill, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Coolestown, 4 m. SW. Edenderry; 6753 ac. P.<500.

Ballynakill, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 5 m. SE. Collooney; 4593 ac. P.<1000.

Ballynakill, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, 2 m. SE. Waterford. Par. 1877 ac., P.<500; tnld. P.<250.

Ballynameen, tnld., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 11 m. S. Coleraine, 1½ m. S. Garvagh stn. P.<250.

Ballynamona, vil., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barretts, 3 m. S. Mallow, on the Great Southern and Western Rly., with P.O.

Ballynamona, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 4 m. ENE. Bruff; par. 1497 ac. P.<500.

Ballynamona, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Brideswell.

Ballynamore, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 5 m. SE. by E. Londonderry. P.<250.

Ballynamult, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 9½ m. NW. by N. Dungarvan, with P.O.

Ballynane, place, Ire., 3 m. from Portglenone, with P.O.

Ballynane, par., Ire. See **Ballyanne.**

Ballynapark, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Abbey.

Ballynare, P.O., Ire., co. Meath, 3 m. from Maynooth.

Ballynarry, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 2 m. from Kilnaleck.

Ballynasaggart, place, Ire., co. Tyrone, 3 m. from Ballygawley, with P.O.

Ballynascreen, par., Ire., S. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 11 NW. Cookstown; 32,520 ac. P. 6000.

Ballynashannagh, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Kerrykeel.

Ballynashee, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Ballyfarnon.

Ballynashee, stn., Ire., on Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., between Larne and Ballymena.

Ballynaskeagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Delvin.

Ballynaskeagh, tnld., Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (1), 8 m. NNE. Newry, P.O. (**Ballinaskeagh**). P.<250.

Ballynaslaney, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. Ballaghkeen S., and Shelmaliere E., 6 m. NW. Wexford. P.<500.

Ballynasollus, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Pomeroy.

Ballyneal, or **Ballyneill,** hamlet, Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, 3 m. NW. Carrick-on-Suir, P.O.

Ballyneaner, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Clady, co. Tyrone.

Ballynease, place, Ire., co. Londonderry, 3 m. from Portglenone, with P.O.

Ballyneen, tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 9 m. W. Bandon, with stn. (**Ballineen and Enniskean**) on the Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast Rly., PMT.O. P.<500.

Ballyneety, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 5½ m. SE. by S. Limerick, with P.O.

Ballyness Bay, Ire., on N. ct. co. Donegal, in long. 8° 8′ W., with coastguard stn.

Ballynestragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 8 m. SW. by S. Arklow.

Ballynew, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, par. Ballynakill. P.<250.

Ballynoe, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Cork, bar. Kinnatalloon, 9½ m. SE. by E. Fermoy. Par. 7715 ac., P.<1000; tn. P.<250.

Ballynoe, stn., Ire., co. Down, on the Belfast and co. Down Rly., between Downpatrick and Ardglass.

Ballynoe, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Castletown.

Ballynoe, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Feenagh.

Ballynonty, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Killenaule (co. Tipperary).

Ballynorig, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Ardfert.

Ballynure, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 7½ m. SW. Larne, on a branch of the Ballymena and Larne Rly., with alum clay, P.O. Par. 8533 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<500.

Ballynure, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Talbotstown, Upper, 4 m. SW. Dunlavin; 7403 ac. P.<750.

Ballyorgan, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 24 m. S. by E. Limerick, P.O.

Ballyoughtera, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 5 m. E. Middleton; 4532 ac. P.<750.

Ballyoughteragh, place, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 31 m. WSW. Tralee, with coastguard stn.

Ballyoukan, hamlet, Scot., Perthshire, 2 m. from Pitlochry, with P.O.

Ballyovey, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 7 m. NW. Ballinrobe; 19,842 ac. P.<3000.

Ballypatrick, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa E., 7 m. ENE. Clonmel, P.O. P.<250.

Ballyphillip, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Ards, Upper, containing Portaferry; 4964 ac. P.<2500.

Ballyphilip, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Ballingarry.

Ballyporeen, tn., Ire., SW. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa W., 14 m. S. by E. Tipperary, 7 m. E. Mitchelstown, P.O. P.<500.

Ballyquintin Point, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Down, at the N. of the entrance to Strangford Lough, in 54° 20′ N.

Ballyragget, market-tn., Ire., N. co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 10 m. NNW. Kilkenny, on the Kilkenny Junc. Rly., PMT.O. P.<750.

Ballyrashane, or **Baldrashane,** par., Ire., cos. Antrim and Londonderry, bars. Dunluce, Lower, and NE. Liberties of Coleraine, 4 m. SW. Bushmills; 6344 ac. P.<1500.

Ballyreagh, tnld., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 3 m. from Tempo, with P.O. P.<250.

Ballyreagh, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Dungannon, Upper, 3 m. from Ballygawley, with P.O.

Ballyroan, par. and tn., Ire., S. Queen's co., bar. Cullenagh, 5½ m. S. Maryborough, P.O. Par. 9694 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<500.

Ballyrobin, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Antrim.

Ballyronan More, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, on Lough Neagh, 9 m. ENE. Cookstown, PM.O. (**Ballyronan**). P.<500.

Ballyroney, tnld., Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 9½ m. NE. Newry, connected by rail with Scarva Junc., P.O. P.<500.

Ballysadare, riv., Ire., in the E. of co. Sligo, drains Lough Arrow, and flows NW. into B. bay.

Ballysadare, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bars. Leyny and Tirerrill; 4½ m. S. by W. Sligo, at the head of **B. Bay,** with a stn. (**Ballysodare**) on the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Rly. Par. 16,256 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<250.

Ballysaggartmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Ballyduff.

Ballysakeery, par., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 5 m. N. Ballina, P.O.; 12,692 ac. P.<2000.

Ballysallagh, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 3 m. from Dromore, with P.O. (**Ballysallough**). P.<500.

Ballysax, par. and tnld., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. Offaly E., 5 m. SE. by E. Kildare. Par. 7207 ac., P. 6000; tnld. P.<250.

Ballyscaddan, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 8 m. NE. Kilmallock; 943 ac. P.<250.

Ballyscolly, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Glenavy.

Ballyscullion, par., Ire., W. cos. Antrim and Londonderry, bars. Upper Toome and Loughinsholin, 9½ m. NW. by W. Antrim; 10,772 ac. P.<4500.

Ballyscullion, Grange of, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 5 m. NW. Randalstown; 4269 ac. P.<2500.

Ballyseedy, par., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 3 m. SE. Tralee; 3489 ac. P.<750.

Bally-Shanassy, vil., Victoria. See **Burwood.**

Ballyshannon, market and seapt. tn., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, at the mouth of the Erne, which here forms a fine fall ('the salmon leap'), 11 m. S. by W. Donegal, with important salmon fishery. Great annual fair on the 16th of Sept. On the Great Northern (Ire.) and Donegal Rly. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Ballyshannon, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bars. Offaly E. and W., 5 m. SE. Kildare; 2816 ac. P.<250.

Ballyshear, electoral div., Ire., King's co., bar. Philipstown Upper, 4 m. NW. Portarlington.

Ballysheehan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. NE. of Cashel; 9215 ac. P.<1000.

Ballysheil, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Tanderagee.

Ballysillan, electoral div., Ire., Belfast.

Ballysimon, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 3 m. from Limerick, with P.O.

Ballysodare, rly. stn., Ire., co. Sligo. See **Ballysadare.**

Ballyspillane, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 2 m. N. Middleton; 2088 ac. P.<250.

Ballysteen, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Roadford.

Ballysteen, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick, 5 m. from Askeaton.

Ballysumaghan, par., Ire., E. co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 7 m. SSE. Sligo; 4216 ac. P.<1000.

Ballytarsney, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 7 m. SE. Carrick-on Suir; 895 ac. P.<250.

Ballyteige Bay, Ire., co. Wexford, S. ct., 6° 38′ to 6° 48′ W.

Ballytobin, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, 3 m. SE. Callan; 2393 ac. P.<500.

Ballytore, place, Ire., co. Kildare. See **Ballitore.**

Ballytruckle, tn., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere. P.<500.

Ballytrustan, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Ards, Upper, 1 m. SE. Portaferry; 1681 ac. P.<500.

Ballyvaghan, or **Ballyvaughan,** fishing-tn., Ire., NW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Burren, 12 m. SSW. Galway, on Blackhead Bay, with a coastguard stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Ballyvaghan Bay, Ire. See **Blackhead Bay.**

Ballyvaldon, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, S., 11 m. E. Enniscorthy. Par. 3911 ac., P.<1000; tnld. P.<250.

Ballyvalloo, par., Ire., in co. and 7 m. NE. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, S.; 1891 ac. P.<500.

Ballyvarra, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Annacotty.

Ballyvary, or **Bellavary,** tnld., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 5 m. ENE. Castlebar, with PM.O. P.<250.

Ballyvaskin, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Milltownmalbay.

Ballyvoige, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 6 m. from Macroom, with P.O.

Ballyvool, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Inistioge.

Ballyvourney, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry W., 9 m. W. by N. Macroom, P.O.; 26,602 ac. P.<3000.

Ballyvoy, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 18½ m. E. Portrush, 3 m. E. Ballycastle, P.O.

Ballyvoyle Head, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Waterford, in 7° 29′ W.

Ballywalter, par. and fishing-tn., E. ct. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 9 m. SE. by E. Newton Ards, with a coastguard stn., PMT.O. Par. 3013 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<750.

Ballyward, place, Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 14 m. NE. by E. Newry, 4 m. W. Ballyroney stn., P.O.

Ballywatt, place, Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Dunluce, Lower, 5 m. from Coleraine, with P.O.

Ballywilliam, stn., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 6 m. NE. New Ross, on the Bagenalstown and Wexford Rly., P.O.

Ballywillin, par., Ire., cos. Antrim and Londonderry, bars. Dunluce, Lower, and NE. Liberties of Coleraine, containing Portrush; 4675 ac. P.<3000.

Ballywillin, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 16½ m. ENE. Longford, with a stn. (**Ballywillan**) on the Cavan Junc. Rly. P.<250.

Ballyworfy, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Hillsborough.

Balmaclellan, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 1½ m. NE. New Galloway, and 5½ m. N. New Galloway stn., P.O.; 23,019 ac. P.<750.

Balmaghie, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, near Castle Douglas; 21,069 ac. P.<1000.

Balmaha, steamboat pier, Loch Lomond, on the E. side of the loch, 4½ m. NNE. of the foot of the loch.

Balmain, suburb of Sydney, new South Wales. P. 27,000.

Balmangan, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire. See **Borgue.**

Balmaz Ujváros, comm., Hungary, co. and 14 m. WNW. Debreczen. P. 10,300.

Balme, Col de. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **II.**

Balmedie, place, Scot., Aberdeenshire, with PMT.O.

Balmerino ('town on the sea-shore'), par., Scot., E. Fife, on S. shore of estuary of Tay, 4½ m. SW. Dundee, 2½ m. WSW. Wormit stn.; 3431 ac. P.<750.

Balmhorn, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II., B., I.**

Balmoral, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Restigouche, 10 m. SW. Dalhousie.

Balmoral, place, Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, a SW. suburb of Belfast, with a rly. stn., PT.O.

Balmoral, vil., Victoria, Dundas co., 61 m. W. Ararat. P.<1000.

Balmoral ('the majestic dwelling') **Castle,** royal residence, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Dee, close to Crathie on W. The estate was purchased by Queen Victoria in 1848, and in 1853 the present castle was built in place of the old one.

Balmore, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 5½ m. N. by E. Glasgow, on the N. B. R.

Balmullo, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 5 m. NE. Cupar, 1½ m. W. by N. Leuchars Junction, P.O. P.<500.

Balmurrie Fell, hill, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the N., 10½ m. ENE. Stranraer. Alt. 807 ft.

Balnaguard, vil., Scot., Perthshire, on the r. bk. of the Tay, 6 m. E. by N. Aberfeldy, 2 m. W. Ballinluig stn.

Balnahua, or **Balnahuaigh,** isl., Scot., W. Argyllshire, in Jura par. P.<250.

Balnamore, place, Ire., 3 m. from Ballymoney, with PM.O.

Balne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 9 m. N. Doncaster, on the G. N. R. P.<500. See **Pollington.**

Balnellan, ferry, on R. Spey, between Elginshire and Banffshire, near mouth of R. Avon.

Balolo, a large Bantu nation in the Equatorial Prov. of the Congo Free State. They inhabit the forests on the banks of the Chuapa, Bussera, and Lomami, and their settlements are interspersed with the villages of the Batwa dwarfs. The principal tribes of the B. are the Boruki, Bangombe, Dulingo, Imballa, and Kimema. Agriculture exists among them to a certain extent, but they follow no pastoral pursuits. According to V. François, all B. tribes are addicted to cannibalism. The territories inhabited by the B. belong to the most promising of Equatorial Africa, especially as the climate is more favourable to Europeans than it is in many other parts of the Congo Free State. See V. François: *Die Erforschung des Tschuapa und Lulongo,* 1888. [**H. G. S.**]

Balonne, riv., Australia. See **Condamine.**

Bálotra, tn., India, Rájputána, 55 m. SW. by W. Jodhpur. Estimated P. 7000.

Balquhatson Row and Arnloss Colliery, vil., Scot. See **Pirnie Lodge.**

Balquhidder ('the town at the back of the country'), par., Scot., W. Perthshire, at the foot of Loch Voil, 8 m. SSW. of the head of Loch Tay, 2 m. W. by N. King's House stn., the scene of many of the exploits of Rob Roy, whose tomb is in the graveyard; PM.O.; 54,674 ac. P.<750.

Balraheen, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany, 4 m. SW. Maynooth; 3372 ac. P.<500.

Balrámpur, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Gonda, 85 m. ENE. Lucknow. P. 14,800.

Balranald, tn., New South Wales, Caira co., 70 m. W. by S. Hay. P.<1500.

Balrath, tnld., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, 8½ m. SW. by S. Drogheda, 3 m. SW. Duleek, with P.O.

Balrathboyne, par., Ire., co. Meath, bars. Upper Kells, and Navan, Lower, 2 m. SE. Kells. P.<500.

Balrothery, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery E., 10½ m. SE. Drogheda, 1½ m. S. Balbriggan. Par. 6887 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<250.

Balrothery, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in N. co. Dublin.

Balsád, tn., India, Bombay, dist. Surat. P. 14,800; Hindus, 10,800.

Balsall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 9 m. SW. Coventry; 5095 ac. P.<1500.

Balsall Heath, two eccles. pars., with stn. (**Camp Hill and B. H.**), Eng., Worcestershire, near Birmingham, on the M. R. B. H. St. Paul, P. 22,800; B. H. St. Thomas in the Moors, P. 7700.

Balsall Street, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 7 m. W. by S. Coventry, 1½ m. W. Berkswell stn., with P.O. (**B. Common**).

Balsam Lake, Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 62 m. NE. by N. Toronto, communicating with Sturgeon Lake.

Balsan, one of the Punjab Hill States, India, crossed by 31° N. and 77½° E. Area, 51 sq. m.

Balsas, Rio de las, riv., Mexico, rises in state of Tlaxcala, where it is called the Atoyac, flows S. then W. past Mexcala (known in this part of its course as Rio Mexcala), and finally SSW., entering the Pacific by a delta crossed by 18° N.; rendered unnavigable by innumerable rapids and shoals; length about 500 m. Principal tribs., the Zahuapam, Coetzal, Amatzinac, and Amacusac.

Balscaddan, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery E., 8½ m. SE. by S. Drogheda, 1½ m. NW. Balbriggan. Par. 3947 ac., P.<750; tn. P.<250.

Balscott, part of eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 4 m. W. by N. Banbury, P.O. See **Wroxton.**

Balsham, par. and vil., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 9 m. SSW. Newmarket, 3 m. NNE. Linton stn., PM.O.; 4550 ac. P.<1000.

Balsoon, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Deece, Lower, 4 m. E. Trim; 1271 ac. P.<250.

Balsover, or **Bolsover,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Victoria, 30 m. from Lindsey. P.<1500.

Balsthal, vil., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. NE. Solothurn. P.<2000.

Baltn, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 128 m. NW. of Odessa, 10 m. from Birzula rly. junc. Considerable trade. P. 31,400.

Baltasound, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Unst I., at the head of an inlet of the same name, on the E. ct., with PMT.O.

Balteagh, par., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 11 m. SW. Coleraine, 3 m. SE. Newtown Limavady; 10,410 ac. P.<2000.

Balterley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 6 m. NW. by W. Newcastle-under-Lyme, 22 m. E. Betley Road stn. P.<500.

Baltí. See **Baltistán.**

Baltic Provinces, name applied to the Russian govts. of Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia, situated on the Baltic Sea.

Baltic Lake Plateau, a low plateau in N. Ger., parallel to the S. ct. of the Baltic Sea; 750 m. in length, extending from E. Prussia to Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland. Its eastern parts form broad elevations, the highest points being the Thurmberg, near Dantzig (1086 ft.), and the Kernsdorf Mt. (1027 ft.); more to the W., in Mecklenburg and Schleswig-Holstein, the altitudes decrease and the elevations become less defined, but even the last offshoots of the plateau in Schleswig and Jutland are of importance, as they form the watershed between the basins of the Baltic and North Sea. A characteristic feature of the B. L. P. is the large number of lakes and ponds, some with very irregular outlines, others occupying wide basins, or narrow river-like channels. The largest of these lakes are the Müritz-See (93 sq. m.), in Mecklenburg, and the Spirding-See (46 sq. m.), in E. Prussia. Many of these lakes (mostly very small) in the E. section (Pomerania and W. Prussia) are without visible outlet. According to the most recent investigations, the lake basins date from the glacial period, when a massive sheet of ice covered N. Germany, the ridges and hollows of the B. L. P. being due to the action of the ice. See *Geog. Jour.*, vol. i., 1893, pp. 61–62; *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1891, p. 38–41. [**H. G. S.**]

Baltic Sea, a large sea of N. Europe, between 54° and 66° N. lat., and 9½° and 30° E. long., surrounded by Sweden, Russia, Germany, and Denmark. Its principal direction is from SW. to NE. Three straits, viz., the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt, connect the B. S. with the North Sea. Moreover, there are communications between the two seas by means of the Göta and Eider Canals, and another very important canal is at present in course of construction, the North Sea Canal (*q.v.*). The characteristic features of the B. S. are those of an inland sea. It has hardly any tides, there being at Copenhagen 1 foot, and further to the E., on the average, not more than 1 in. difference between high and low water mark. The B. S. is colder, and contains less salt than the Atlantic (total salts from ½ to 1½ per cent.). On the whole the B. S. is very shallow, its average depth being not more than 20 fathoms; towards the N. it deepens to 100 fathoms. The greatest depth which has been sounded is 216 fathoms, near the isl. of Gotland. Important parts of the B. S. are the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga. The German coast is characterised by the Kurische-, Frische-, and Stettiner-Haffs. The southern coasts are flat and sandy, but in the northern parts rocky coast-lines prevail. Besides the Danish isls. which partly close in the B. S. on the W., Bornholm, Öland, Gotland, Ösel, Dagö, as well as the Ålands and Quarken Is., must be mentioned. There are also innumerable cliffs, called Skaeren, surrounding the coasts of Sweden and Finland. More than 200 rivers belong to the basin of the B. S., but only five of them are large, viz., the Oder, Vistula, Niemen, Düna, and Neva. The navigation of the B. S. is of the utmost importance, but, unfortunately, more or less suspended during the winter months, many ports being blocked by ice. In severe winters large parts of the B. S. are frozen up, *e.g.*, the Gulf of Bothnia in 1875–76; and there are three cases on record that the whole of the B. S. was covered with a massive sheet of ice, viz., in 1323, 1459, and 1709. For centuries past it has been observed that the Baltic coasts of S. Sweden and N. Germany are subsiding, whilst the coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia show signs of upheaval. Greatest length, 960 m.; greatest breadth, 390 m.; area, 160,000 sq. m.; length of coast-lines, 5000 m. [**H. G. S.**]

Baltimore, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 66 m. ENE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Baltimore, seapt. tn., Ire., SW. ct. of co. Cork, bar. Carbery W., E. div., 5½ m. SW. Skibbereen, on B. Bay, now a thriving fishing stn., connected with Skibbereen by rail, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Baltimore, city and seapt., U.S., Maryland, co. Baltimore, on l. bk. of the Patapsco R., 12 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 34 m. NE. Washington, in 39° 17′ N., 76° 36′ W. The city has for its harbour a deep basin of 27 ft. of water in the channel, formed by one of the arms of the Patapsco. A stream called Jones' Falls run through the northern and eastern portion of the city, and another stream, known as Gwynn's Falls, runs through the western and southern portion of what was formerly the county but now included in the city. Six lines of railway lead into the city, and an underground system connects the principal lines with the wharves and immense elevators for the storage of grain, B. being now one of the principal grain markets of the U.S. The leading industries are iron, copper, glassware, bricks, leather, flour, tobacco, clothing, furniture, and bell casting, in which it excels, also the finest quality of pottery. The canning industry is large, especially that of oysters. Rich deposits of coal, copper, and clay are found; also marble, granite, limestone, slate, and chrome. Imports include iron, salt, coffee, sugar, and fruits. Exports, petroleum, grain, flour, tobacco, cotton, machinery, and live stock. Splendid system of waterworks. Several parks and cemeteries, including Druid Hill (880 ac.) and Green Mount cemetery. Washington and Battle monuments (the former 212 ft. high) commemorate the struggle for independence. Seat of the Johns-Hopkins university (unsectarian, opened 1876), and hospital. Mean temp., yr. 55.8° F., Jan. 35.4°, July 78.5°; rainfall (22 yrs.), 42.87 in. P. (1850) 169,054; (1870) 267,354; (1890) 434,439.

Baltimore, co., U.S., Maryland, between the upper part of Chesapeake Bay and the N. frontier.

Baltimore, North, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wood co., 34 m. S. by W. Toledo. P.<3000.

Baltinglass, par. and market-tn., Ire., W. cos. Carlow and Wicklow, bars. Rathvilly and Upper Talbotstown, 12 m. ESE. Athy, on the Naas and Tullow branch of the Great Southern and Western Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. P.<2500; tn. P.<1500.

Baltinglass, settlement, Queensland, Waldegrave co., 230 m. SSW. Rockhampton.

Baltischport, seapt. tn., Russia, govt. Esthonia, at entrance into Gulf of Finland, 32 m. W. of Reval. Terminus of Baltic Rly. Roadstead freezes but for a few days. P. 1000.

Báltistán, Balti, or **Little Tibet,** a div. of Kashmír, India, traversed by the Indus, where it receives the Shigar and Shyok, between Ladakh and Gilghit; mainly mountainous; cap. Iskardo (Skardo).

Baltonsborough, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 3½ m. SE. Glastonbury, PMT.O. P.<750. See **Butleigh.**

Bal'toro, glacier, in the N. of Báltistán, between the Mustagh Range and Masherbrum, in about 35° 45° N., 76° 10–30′ E. See maps, *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1864, p. 19; *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 272.

Baltrasna, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Fore, 16 m. N. by E. Mullingar. P.<250.

Baltray, tn., Ire., SE. ct. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, on R. Boyne, 3½ m. ENE. Drogheda. P.<500.

Baltrum, a low isl., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 3 m. from the ct., in 53° 43′ N., 7° 25′ E.

Balu, isl., Burma. See **Bilú-Gywon.**

Baluba, a large Bantu tribe of the Congo basin, living between the Kasai and Lubilash Rivs.

Balúchistán, or **Beluchistan** (the ancient *Gedrosia*, which comprised the coast tracts, together with the country of the *Oritæ*, &c.), is the country to the S. of Afghanistan, composed mainly of arid [**Quetta**] and rugged tablelands, but including, in the prov. of Kachh-Gandáva, in the E., an area of low-lying plains, traversed by the Nári, Bolan, and Badra rivers. The soil is generally stony, except in these plains, where it is rich and loamy, requiring only irrigation to make it highly productive. On the E., B. is separated from Sind mainly by the Kirthár Mts. (average height about 7000 ft.) and the Pab Hills (average height about 2000 ft.), which succeed the Kirthár range on the S., and terminate in C. Monze in Sind. Where not entirely desert B. is inhabited only by sparsely scattered tribes subject to the Khan of Khelát. The principal tribes belong to two main stocks, the Baluchis, who speak an Aryan language, and the Brahuis, whose language has no known affinities with any other. The agricultural products are similar to those of Afghanistan. Special attention is given to the cultivation of the date-palm in Mekran or Makran (the SW.). Khelat, the capital, is a fortified

town at the height of 6800 ft., occupying the W. side of a well-cultivated plain. The coast-line, 600 m. long, mostly craggy, though not very high, but in some places low and sandy, has not a single harbour, but has two or three fair roadsteads, at which a small trade is carried on with British India, the best being Sonmiáni, Ormarah or Homara, and Gwadar, the last of which belongs to Oman. In the tables of the trade of Brit. India this branch of trade is entered as with Mekran and Sonmiáni. The government of the whole area is now under the supervision of the agent of the Governor-General of India, and parts of B. (including the fortress of Quetta) are now included in the British districts. The part under British rule extends from the Suláiman Mts. westward nearly to 60° E., includes in the W. the high valley of Pishin (average height about 5000 ft.), with the Khwája (Khoja or Khojak) Amrán Mts., which form the western boundary of this valley; in the SW., the whole route of the railway which has been laid from Sukkur in Sind to Pishin, and for the continuation of which towards Kandahár a tunnel nearly 2½ m. long has been pierced through the Khwája Amrán range, and on the NW. the valley of the Zhob, a trib. of the Gumál (Gomul). Almost the whole region is high and mountainous, being traversed by spurs of the Suláiman Mts., but it embraces also part of the desert plain of Kachh to the S. The railway just mentioned forms a loop before entering Pishin, one branch ascending by the Nári Pass, the other (western) branch by the Bolan Pass (5800 ft.) and the town and fortress of Quetta (5600 ft. above sea-level). Workable deposits of coal and petroleum have been found on or near the route of this railway. Area of the whole of B. about 130,000 sq. m. P. about 500,000; Brit. B. (1891) 173,00.

See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1874, pp. 163–182 (Southern B.); *Notes on Afghanistan and Balúchistán*, by Major H. G. Raverty, Lond. 1881; *Unexplored Balúchistán*, by E. A. Floyer, Lond. 1882; *Across the Border; or, Pathan and Bilooch*, by E. E. Oliver, Lond. 1891. The whole of B. is included in Curzon's map of Persia (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 140).

Baluk Göl, or **Ak Deniz,** lake, Syria, 15 m. long, 12 m. NE. Antioch, drained SW. into the Orontes.

Balumbo, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 178 m. NNW. Boma, in 3° 25′ N., 12° 3′ E.

Balún, cantonments, India. See **Dalhousie.**

Balve, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, 10 m. WSW. Arnsberg, formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. P. <2000.

Balwearie, ruined fort, Scot., Fife, 2 m. W. by S. Kirkcaldy, the residence of the famous Sir Michael Scot (1210–1291).

Baly Bay, Madagascar, in the W., in about 16° S.

Balzar, vil., Ecuador, on the Rio Daule, in 1° 21′ S., 55 m. N. Guayaquil; head of steam navigation.

Balzas, Rio de las. See **Balsas.**

Bam, fortified tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 105 m. SSE. Kerman. P. (estd. by Col. Goldsmid in 1872 at) 8–10,000.

Bamaku, tn., W. Africa, on the Niger. See **Bammaku.**

Bamangwato, an African tribe, inhabiting the NE. of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland, cap. Palapye.

Bamba, gorge on the Niger, W. Africa, about 65 leagues below the port of Timbuktu.

Bambarra, or **Bambara,** W. African tribe, inhabiting both banks of the Niger, mainly in the sultanate of Segu (*q.v.*).

Bamber Bridge, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 3 m. SE. by S. Preston, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. 5500.

Bamberg (in the 9th century **Babinberg**), city, Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 42 m. E. by N. Würzburg, on the Regnitz, 3 m. above its confluence with the Main. Formerly the cap. of the independent bishopric of B. founded by the Emperor Henry II. in 1007. It was secularised in 1801, and in 1803 annexed to Bavaria. The diocese covered an area of 1430 sq. m. It has a cathedral and palace, formerly the residence of its prince-bishops. B. is an archbishop's see. Iron-works, sugar-refining, and cotton-spinning are largely carried on. Manufs. woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, sealing-wax, starch, gunpowder, musical instruments, tobacco, and beer. Alt. 796 ft.; mean temp., yr. 46.4° F., Jan. 28.9°, July 64.8°. P. 35,800.

Bamberg, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Barnwell co., 52 m. E. by S. Augusta (Ga.). P. <1500.

Bamberrys, Brit. Guiana, 50 m. NW. by N. Georgetown.

Bamborough, Eng. See **Bamburgh.**

Bambuk, a country, French W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Senegal, between 13° and 15° N. Gold-washings numerous, and veins of iron are worked. The inhabitants of the Mandingo race have few arts or manufactures; they import cotton, cloth, ornaments, and salt, mostly in exchange for gold-dust. The Portuguese were masters of this country in the 15th century. P. about 800,000.

Bamburgh, or **Bamborough,** and **Bamburgh Castle,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the coast, 13½ m. N. Alnwick, 3½ m. E. Belford stn.; B. Castle contains apartments for shipwrecked seamen, schools for the education and maintenance of thirty girls, &c.; PMT.O. (**Bamborough**). P par. P. <500; B. Castle, P. <250.

Bamdioota, settlement, S. Australia, Blackford co., 47 m. NE. by N. Port Augusta.

Bamford, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 9½ m. W. by S. Sheffield, PMT.O. P. <500.

Bamford, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. W. Rochdale, with PT.O. See **Birtle.**

Bamfurlong, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. N. Newton, with PM.O.

Bami, vil., Russian Turkistan, Transcaspian Terr., 196 m. SE. of Uzun-ade; chief town of dist. P. <500.

Bamian, tn., Afghanistan, 80 m. W. by N. Kabul, at the angle where the Kohibaba and the Hindu-kush meet, near the head of the Surkh-ab, in a high valley, where wheat, barley, lucerne, and maize are grown. The name of **B. Pass** is often given to the **Hajikhak Pass** (alt. about 12,000 ft.), the middle one of three passes leading from B. to the upper valley of the Helmand, the other two being the Pusht-Hajikhak to the S., and the Irak Pass (about 13,000 ft.) to the N. Alt. of town 8350 ft. (Curzon).

Bam-i-Dunya. See **Pamirs.**

Bammaku, or **Bammako,** vil., W. Africa, on the Upper Niger, in about 12° 36′ N., 7° 50′ W., at the lower end of the rapids that extend from Sigiri; with a French fortified post, 908 m. from St. Louis. Alt. 1035 ft. (Binger); mean temp. (1 yr. 1883–84), yr. 82.4° F.

Bamniáwás, tn., India, Rájputána, 50 m. ESE. Jaipur. P. 6000.

Bamo, tn., Upper Burma. See **Bhamo.**

Bamoni, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rangpur, 75 m. SSE. Darjíling. P. 7000.

Bamoth Baal, place named in O. T. See **El Maslúbíyeh.**

Bampton (anct. *Bathomton*), tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 6 m. N. Tiverton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 7799 ac. P. <2000.

Bampton Proper, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 12 m. SW. Woodstock, 2 m. S. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 4530 ac. P. <1500; eccles. pars. (**B. Aston with Shifford**) P. <1000; (**B. Lew**) P. <250; (**B. Proper**) P. <1500.

Bampton, par. and vil., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the l. bk. of the Lowther, 1 m. W. **B. Grange,** 7½ m. S. Penrith, P.O.; 10,925 ac. P. <500.

Bampur, tn., Persia, prov. Mekran, 260 m. E. Bender Abbas. Very unhealthy. Temperature liable to sudden and extreme changes.

Bamra, native state, India, attached to Sambalpur dist., crossed by 21½° N., and 85° E.; area 1988 sq. m. P. 81,000.

Bamsáru, pass, India, NW. Provs., Garhwál State, across the Jamnoti range, in 30° 56′ N., 78° 36′ E. Alt. 15,447 ft.

'*Ban*,' Gaelic, 'white, fair.'

Banabe'a, tribe, S. Africa, S. of the Zambezi, between about 27° and 28° E.

Banada, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, on the Moy, 14 m. ESE. Ballina.

Banaganapalli, tn., India, cap. native state B., 89 m. E. by N. Bellary, with diamond mines nearly worked out. P. <3000.

Banagh, bar., Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Donegal.

Banagher, tn., Ire., King's co., bar. Garrycastle, on the l. bk. of the Shannon, 5½ m. NNW. Parsontown, connected by rail with Clara, with a royal school. Market-day, F. P. <1500.

Banagher, par., Ire., S. co. Londonderry, bars. Keenaght and Tirkeeran, 20 m. SW. by S. Coleraine. P. <2500.

Baña, La, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Negreira. P. 5600.

Banalya, or **Bonalya, Upper** and **Lower,** vils., Congo Free State, on the Aruwimi, in about 25° 50′–26° E., 1° 30′ N.

Banam, tn., Cambodia, on the Tien, 103 m. WNW. Saigon, cap. prov. B. P. (tn.) 28,000.

Banana, vil., Queensland, Ferguson co., 80 m. SSW. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Banana, isl., W. Africa, at the N. of the mouth of the Congo, in 6° 1′ S., with town of B., a stn. of the Congo Free State, cap. dist. B., which stretches from the mouth of the Congo to the Portuguese terr. of Kabinda. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., April 82°, July 71°; rainfall (1889–90), 24.4 in.; (1890–91) 15 in.

Banana Islands, a group of small isls. off the SW. point of Sierra Leone Penin., in about 8° 8′ N.

Bananal, isl., Brazil. See **Araguaya.**

Bananal, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, in the E. of prov. São Paulo, 72 m. W. by N. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1255 ft.

Bananeira, fall on the R. Madeira, S. America, on the frontier of Brazil and Bolivia, in about 13° 23′ N.

Banankoro, tn., W. Africa, in the Sangara country, in about 9° 50′ N., 9° 25′ W. About 1500 houses. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 452.

Banás, riv., India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, the drainage channel between the Arrah Canal and the Bihiyá branch of the Son Canal System.

Banás, riv., India, Eastern Rájputána, rises in the Arávalli Range, and flows on the whole NE. to the Chambal.

Banás, rly. stn., India, Rájputána, state Sirohi, 105 m. S. Jodhpur.

Banas-Chai, riv., Asia Minor, flows SW. to the Menderes, which it joins 45 m. ESE. Alashehr.

Banat (Slavonic, 'lordship'), formerly the name of that portion of S. Hungary between the Maros and the Danube, having W. the Theiss, and E. Transylvania and Walachia. Surface mountainous in the E. and marshy in the W., traversed by the Temes, Alt-Bega, and Karas rivers, and highly productive of wheat, spelt, and other grains. The marshy dists. are notoriously unhealthy. The mountains yield iron, copper, and gold. The chief town was Temesvar. History mentions the Banats of Craiova, Belgrade, and others, at the time when Hungary extended into Walachia, Servia, and Bosnia.

Bánát Komlós (Hungarian, **Nagy-Komlós**), market-tn., Hungary, prov. Torontal, 30 m. WNW. Temesvar. P. 5200.

Banátujfalu, Hungary. See **Neudorf.**

Banavási, tn., India, Bombay, N. Kánara dist., on Varada R., 61 m. S. Dhárwár. P.<2000.

Banavie, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the Caledonian Canal, 2½ m. N. by E. Fort-William, PT.O.

Banawn, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Tuosist.

Banbridge, tp., Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (1), 9 m. SE. Portadown, on the R. Bann, and on the Banbridge and Lisburn and the Ballyroney Branch Rlys., with several linen factories. Market-days, M., Tu., and F. P.<5000.

Banbury, ancient *Berinburig* ('Bera's town'), mun. bor. (also parl. bor. till 1885), par., and market-tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, B. div., 15½m. N. Woodstock, on the riv. Cherwell and G. W. R. and L. & NW. R. The town was incorporated by Queen Mary, and the boundaries of the bor. were extended in 1889. B. has been noted since Tudor times for cakes which bear its name. Principal manufactures, agricultural implements and plush. Mines of brown hematite. A modern cross replaces the B. cross of nursery rhyme fame. Market-day, Th. Alt. 340 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 38.2° F., June 63.4°; annual rainfall, 21 in. Parl. div. P. (1891) 43,900; par. P.<4000; mun. bor. P. (1891) 12,800; eccles. pars. (**B. with Neithrop**) P. 5900; (**B. South**) P. 6900.

Bancalis. See **Bangkalis.**

Bancalian. See **Bangkalan.**

Banchory ('the fair valley'), vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 16½ m. W. by S. Aberdeen, on the Deeside Rly., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Banchory-Devenick, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, on either side R. Dee, P.O.; 10,040 ac. P.<4000.

Banchory-Ternan, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, containing vil. of Banchory; 20,079 ac. P.<3500.

Banco, tn., Colombia, Magdalena, on the Magdalena R. at its junction with the Rio Cesar, 150 m. SE. Cartagena. P.<2000.

Bancoorah, India. See **Bánkurá.**

Bancran, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Derrystown.

Bancroft, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., on R. Shawashkong, 88 m. NW. Kingston.

Bancroft, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Kingsbury co., 112 m. N. by W. Yankton.

Bancroft, vil., U.S., Michigan, Marquette co., 3 m. W. Marquette.

Bancyfelin, hamlet, Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Cywyn, 6 m. W. by S. Carmarthen, 2½ m. E. St. Clears stn., PM.O.

Bánda, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. B., 1 m. E. of the r. bk. of the Ken, 70 m. S. Cawnpur; has declined through the growth of Rájápur as a rival cotton emporium. The cantonments are 1 m. from the town. The climate of the dist. is healthy for natives, but produces fever and ague among Europeans. Malarial fever is the only endemic disease. P. (1853) 42,000; (1891) 23,000.

Banda Gonge, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, in 9° S., 17° 20′ E. Alt. 2525 ft.

Banda Islands, a group of 12 small but important isls., Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, in 4° 30° S., 129° 50′ E., 50 m. S. Ceram. The largest are Lontor, B. or B. Neira (with the residence of the governor), and Gunong-Api, the last of which is the highest, and has an active volcano of same name. Principal product, nutmegs. The islands form a part of the residency of the Moluccas, and have an area together of 17 sq. m. P. about 8000.

Bandajuma, vil., in the SE. of the British colony of Sierra Leone, about 33 m. from the coast.

Bandar, seapt. and municip., India. See **Masulipatam.**

Bandar Abbas. See **Bender Abbas.**

Banda Oriental. See **Uruguay.**

Bandárban, principal vil., in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Brit. India, Bengal, 28 m. ESE. Chittagong. P.<3000.

Bandar Baru, vil., Malay Penin., Perak, on the l. bk. of the Perak, at the confluence of one of the mouths of the Kinta, in 4° 8′ N.

Bandar Bushire. See **Bushire.**

Bandar Maharani. See **Maharani, Bandar.**

Ban'dawe, mission stn., Brit. S. Africa, Nyassaland, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in 11° 56′ S.; on a sandy promontory at the base of the Angoni Mts.; unhealthy.

Bande, stn., Nyassa-land, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in 11° 17′ S.

Bande, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. B. P. 5700.

Bandeia, volcano, W. Africa, Futa Jallon, between the Senegal and Gambia.

Ban-de-la-Roche. See **Steinthal.**

Bander, a roadstead of S. Arabia, Akrabi terr., about 12 m. W. Aden.

Bandera, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 30° N., crossed in the E. by 99° W.

Bandiat, riv., SW. of France, deps. Haute Vienne and Charente, for the most part disappears in clefts in limestone rock, but after heavy rains joins the Tardoire.

Banditti, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Pandita.**

Bandjermassing. See **Banjermassin.**

Bandjoemas. See **Banyumas.**

Bandjoevangi. See **Banyuvangi.**

Bandols, comm. and seapt., France, dep. Var, on the S. ct., arr. and 9 m. W. Toulon. P.<2000.

Bandon, or **Melville's Mills,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Huron, 9 m. from Clinton. P.<1500.

Bandon Grove, vil., New South Wales, Forbes co., 75 m. W. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Bandong, tn., Java, 64 m. ESE. Buitenzorg, cap. residency Preanger; bird's nest cave near. P. 18,000 (340 Europeans).

Bandon, market-tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalmeaky, on R. Bandon, 9½ m. W. by N. Kinsale, connected by rail with Cork and Bantry, with important corn and provision trade. The town dates from 1610, when Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, established here a settlement of English Protestants. Market-days, W. and S. P. (of tp.)<3500.

Bandon, riv., Ire., co. Cork, flows E. into Kinsale Harb., which it enters in about 51° 40′ N.

Bandon, ct. tn., U.S., Oregon, Cook co., in 43° 7′ N. Mean rainfall (9 yrs.), 62.8 in. P.<1500.

Bándra, tn., Brit. India, Thána dist., on the SW. end of Salsette I., at the point at which it is connected with the isl. of Bombay by a causeway and bridge. P. (1881) 15,000; (1891) 18,300; Hindus, 8,700; Christians, 6300.

Bandu, tn., Siam, near E. ct. Malay Penin., about 9° 5′ N.

Bandurma (*Turkish, Greek* **Panormo**), tn., Asia Minor, on the S. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 57 m. W. by N. Brussa.

Bane Lough, small lake, Ire., on the border of Meath and Westmeath, 13 m. NNE. Mullingar, drained by the Deel R. into the Boyne.

Bañeras, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Alcoy. P.<4000.

Bañeza, La, comm., Spain, prov. and 29 m. SW. León. P.<4000.

Banff, tn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 921 m. m. by rail W. Winnipeg, with hot sulphur springs; situated amidst some of the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountain National Park. P.<1500.

Banff (bamf), a royal and parl. burgh, seapt. tn., and par. of Scot., cap. Banffshire, at the mouth of the Deveron, 6 m. E. by S. Portsoy, with two stns., **B. Bridge,** and the **Harbour** stn., on the G. N. of S. R.; birthplace of Archbishop Sharp; has various small factories, including ironworks; shipbuilding carried on. The harbour has a water area of 4 acres, and 12–14 ft. of water on the sill in ordinary spring tides. Par. 6037 ac., P.<5000; royal burgh, P.<4000; tn. and parl. burgh, P. 7600.

Banffshire, co., Scotland, stretching from SW. to NE., where it has a coast-line on the North Sea, between Elgin and Inverness cos. on the W. and Aberdeenshire on the E. There is also a small detached part surrounded by Aberdeenshire to the S. of Huntly. Less than a third of the surface is under 500 ft. in height. This lies wholly in the N., to which part also the railways (Great North of Scotland and Highland) are confined. From the N. the surface rises on the whole to the S. frontier, which is formed by the granitic Grampian knob of the Cairngorms (Cairngorm 4084 ft., Ben Macdhui 4296 ft., the second highest mountain in the British Isles). The NE. belongs to the basin of the Deveron, which traverses a great part of the county, and in two places separates it from Aberdeenshire (principal trib. the Isla, also a B. river). The SW. belongs to the basin of the Spey, which forms part of the W. boundary, and receives from B. the Avon, with its affluent the Livet Water [**Glenlivet**], and the Fiddich. As regards agriculture, the rearing of cattle is of more importance than cropping. [See **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.] Besides the S., granite occurs towards the NE., and the greater part of the remainder of the county is composed of archæan and metamorphic rocks, small areas of Old Red Sandstone occurring, however, in the extreme NE. and extreme NW. There are no minerals of great economic importance, but there is an interesting outcrop of serpentine at Portsoy. Chief towns, Banff and Macduff, Portsoy, Cullen, Buckie, Keith, the last of which is the only inland town. Area, 410,112 ac. P. 64,200. See **Scotland,** table.

Banffy-Hunyad. See **Hunyad-Banffy.**

Banga, tn., India, Punjab, dist. Jalandhar, 72 m. ESE. Amritsar. P. 5000; Hindus, 3100; Sikhs, 1000.

Bangáhal, val., India, Punjab, dist. Kángra. The northern half contains the headquarters of the Ravi.

Bangala, or **Liboko,** stn., Congo Free State, on the r. bk of the Congo, in about 1° 50′ N., 18° 45′ E., in marshy unhealthy situation.

Bangalore, tn., India, in the SE. of Mysore, near the main water-parting of the state. Since 1811 the chief military station in Mysore, now also the seat of the British Resident. It is also a manufacturing town, noted for its carpets. In the beautiful botanical gardens numerous experiments have been made with a view to the introduction of various tropical exotics (vanilla, cacao, ipecacuanha, &c.). The climate both of B. and the surrounding country is healthy, but in the hilly jungles W. and S. malarious fever is endemic. The city is not ancient; its fort, which lies on the SW., is said to have been founded in 1537. Lord Cornwallis besieged and took B. in 1791. The cantonments lie on the NE. Alt. 3113 ft.; mean temp., yr. 73° F., Jan. 67°, April 80°; rainfall, yr. 35.6 in., May–Oct. 30.8 in. P., including Brit. stn. (1852) 134,000; (1871) 142,000; (1891) 180,000.

Bángarmau, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Unáo, 30 m. NNW. Cawnpur. P. 6000.

Bangasi, a fortified tn. of W. Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, on the R. Vulima.

Bangeston, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. SW. by S. Milford, on Angle Bay.

Banggaai, or **Bongay,** a group of small isls., Eastern Archipelago, to the E. of the middle of Celebes.

Bangi, tn., French Congo Terr., on the Ubangi, opposite Zongo, in 4° 20′ N.

Bangka, isl. See **Banka.**

Bangkálan, Bangkallan, or **Bakalan,** tn., Eastern Archipelago, on the ct., near the W. end of Madura I.

Bangkális, vil., Sumatra, on an isl. on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Siak, in about 1° 30′ N.

Bangkok, or **Bankok,** the cap. city and only important seapt. of Siam, on the Menam, 20 m. above its mouth, in a flat marshy situation; it is the 'Venice' of the E.; in 13° 38′ N., 100° 34′ E. It consists of three portions—the palace or citadel, on an island enclosed by walls, and comprising the residences of the sovereign and court, with many Buddhist temples and gardens; the city proper; and the floating town, composed of movable bamboo rafts, each bearing rows of eight or ten houses. The more solid buildings are of brick, but the dwellings are mostly of wood mounted on posts. Intercourse is carried on by water, and the Menam is navigable to the city; but a bar 5 miles from the mouth of the river, with a depth about it of only 13 to 14 ft. at ordinary spring tides, prevents the access of large vessels, the largest that can reach the wharves being of about 1500 tons burden. Railways are now in progress [**Siam**]; tramways and the electric light have been introduced; and European shipbuilding yards, rice-husking works, and works for timber-sawing have been established. For the principal exports see **Siam.** The average value of the exports is about £1,000,000 to £3,500,000, imports £1,500,000 to £3,000,000. B. is a modern city, and succeeded Ayuthia as cap. of Siam. Mean temp. (10 yrs. 1858–67), yr. 80.1° F.; mean rainfall (10 yrs.), 58.55 in. (five-sixths of this amount from May to Oct.). P. about 600,000.

Bangor, par., seapt., and fishing-tn., Ire., N. ct. co. Down, bars. Lower Castlereagh and Lower Ards, near the mouth of Belfast Lough, 5 m. N. by E. Newton Ards, connected by rail with Belfast; with a coastguard station; carries on flowering and embroidering of muslin; also a sea-bathing resort. Market-day, Tu. Par. P. 7600; tp. P. <4000.

Bangor, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, 24 m. W. Ballina, with P.O. (**B. Erris**).

Bangor, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Walworth co., 70 m. N. by E. Pierre.

Bangor, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., at the head of the navigation, and on the r. bk. of the R. Penobscot, 58 m. NE. by E. Augusta, 60 m. from the open sea. The Penobscot is navigable to B. for vessels of 300–400 tons; about 2000 vessels annually freight lumber and timber, besides those engaged in the fisheries. P. (1880) 16,900; (1890) 19,100.

Bangor, vil., U.S., Michigan, Van Buren co., 51 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Bangor, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., 46 m. SE. by S. Scranton. P. <3000.

Bangor, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5 m. E. Newcastle in Emlyn. P. <250.

Bangor (Celtic, said to mean 'high choir'), a city, mun. and contributory parl. bor., seapt., and par. of N. Wales, at the N. entrance of Menai Straits, co. and 9 m. NE. Carnarvon, on the L. & NW. R. The tidal basin is 11 ft. deep at ordinary neap, 17 ft. at ordinary spring tides. The trade consists principally in the shipping of slate from several slate-yards. It is a favourite watering-place. During the summer steamers ply daily between Liverpool, Llandudno, and B. St. Daniel founded a college at B. in 525, and about 25 years later the cathedral was built. The borough was incorporated in 1883. B. has the University College of N. Wales, and a Normal College. The borough forms part of the Carnarvon dist. of boroughs, sending one member to House of Commons. The diocese comprises the co. Anglesey, nearly the whole of Carnarvonshire, and parts of Merioneth and Montgomery. Market-day, F. Par. 6524 ac., P. 12,300; con. parl. bor. and mun. bor. P. 9900.

Bangor Erris, Ire., Mayo. See **Bangor.**

Bangor (**Monachorum,** or **Isycoed**), par., Wales, in a detached part of Flint, on the r. bk. of the Dee, 4½ m. SE. by E. Wrexham, PMT.O. (**B. Isycoed**). P. <750.

Bangor Teivi with Henllan, par., Wales. See **Henllan.**

Bang-pa-kong, riv., Siam, flows W. then SW. into the Gulf of Siam, which it enters about 25 m. E. of the mouth of the Menam, with which it is connected by canal.

Bang Pla Soi, tn., Siam, 40 m. SE. by E. Bangkok, on the E. side of the Gulf of Siam.

Bang-Tapan, tn., Siam, on the E. ct. of the Malay Penin., in about 11° 12′ N.

Bang-tse, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 102 m. SW. Kirin.

Banguey, a small isl., Brit. N. Borneo, off the N. ct., to the E. of 117° E.; turtle plentiful.

Bangwaketse, African tribe inhabiting the SE. of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland.

Bangweolo, or **Bemba,** a lake of Central S. Africa, between 29½° and 30¾° E., and extending permanently from about 10° 40′ to 11½ S., while it spreads during the rains over a marshy flat reaching to about 12¼° S. Discovered by Livingstone in 1868. The R. Chambeze is the chief affluent of the lake, joining it from the E., but it also receives numerous tributaries from the SE. and S., drained from the S. by the Luapula (*q.v.*). It contains several islands, the largest called Chiribe, Chirube, or Kirwe. Alt. 4000 ft. (Livingstone), 4260 ft. (Giraud), 3750 ft. (J. Thomson). See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, pp. 125–34; *Geog. Jour.*, 1893, p. 109.

Banhaglog, vil., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 11 m. SW. Newtown, close to Tylwch stn. See **Llandinam.**

Banham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 17 m. SW. Norwich, 3 m. SE. by E. Eccles Road stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Banhos, Portuguese, 'baths.' See *Bagne.*

Bani, tn., I. of Haiti, S. ct., rep. and 39 m. WSW. Santo Domingo, in 70° 21′ W.

Baniak Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, off the W. ct. of Sumatra, residency Tapanuli, in 2° N., 97° E. A conical hill on the Pulo Baniak I. is a conspicuous sea-mark.

Banians. See **Baniyás.**

Bánias, vil., Palestine, *Cæsarea Philippi* in the N. T., 33° 18′ N., 35° 41′ E., 29 m. E. Tyre.

Banias, vil., Syria, on the ct., 25 m. SSE. Latakieh.

Bánihal Pass, India, Kashmír, 50 m. SSE. Srínagar, connecting the basin of the Jehlam with that of the Chenáb, in 33° 21′ N., 75° 20′ E. Alt. 9200 ft.

Bani, Jebel. See **Atlas** (of Morocco).

Baniyás, Banians, or **Banyans,** an Indian trading caste, Vishnuites in religion, originally from Gujarat, but found in Bombay and many other parts of western India, as well as in Aden, Zanzibar, &c. In the NW. Provs. and Oudh the name is applied generally to the merchant class. See **Agroha.**

Banja, Banya, Slavonic form of the Latin *balneum,* 'bath,' 'mineral spring.' See *Bagne.*

Banja, tn., Servia, prov. Aleksinac, 24 m. N. Nish, with warm springs (upwards of 110° F.), which were known to the Romans. P. <3000.

Banja, vil., Servia, dist. Kruševac. See **Jošanica-Banja.**

Banja, Dolnje, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Tatar-Pazardzik, 50 m. W. by N. Philippopolis. Alt. 2170 ft. P. <3000.

Banjaluka, tn., Bosnia, cap. prov. B., on R. Vrbas, 47 m. SW. by W. Brod, with hot springs. Alt. 535 ft. P. 11,400.

Banjermasin, or **Banyermassing,** cap. of Dutch Borneo, and also cap. of E. ct. and S. ct. residency (see **Borneo**), on the Martapura, about 8 miles above its junction with the Barito, in 3° 19′ S., 114° 35′ E. The houses are built on piles. It is the seat of an active trade, in the hands of Chinese and Arabs, in spices (especially pepper), diamonds, gold-dust, ratans, wax, drugs, and other exports, and in salt, cotton stuffs, iron goods, glass, rice, &c., imported. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1851–58), yr. 80.6°; rainfall (12 yrs.), 95 in. P. 39,350, of whom 36,000 are Dayaks and Malays. For the former independent state of this name, see **Borneo.** [**J. T. B.**]

Banjumas, Banjuvanggi. See **Banyumas, Banyuvangi.**

Banka, Banca, or **Bangka,** isl., Dutch E. Indies, situated between 1° 30′ and 3° 5′ S., 105° 10′ and 106° 53′ E., on the E. of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Strait of Banka, 7 to 17 m. wide; area, 4895 sq. m. (officially, 5024), being five-sevenths the size of Wales. An irregular oblong, B. stretches NW. to SE.; is hilly in the N. and S., with isolated granite peaks, reaching 2500 ft.; consists of ferruginous clays and

sandstones (laterite) in the middle; and has for the most part low flat coasts, marshy on the W., sand-dunes on the E. alternating with numerous cliffs, especially on the E. The W. coast is gradually rising (or the sea receding). The rivers are numerous, but of no great size. The climate is moist, the annual rainfall averaging (12 yrs.) 118 in. Heavy storms are frequent during the rainy season. The coastlands are unhealthy, particularly for Europeans. The thermometer ranges between 80° and 87° F., but goes down to 40° in the mountainous peaks of the interior. The chief vegetable productions are **wax** and honey, coco- and areca-nuts, fruits, and drugs. The crocodile and numerous birds are the principal fauna. The most valuable product, however, is tin, which is obtained both from the sand of the river-valleys and from the mountain rocks; 3500 to 5400 tons are extracted annually, principally by Chinese. Magnetic iron exists. Rice and salt rank first among the imports; cap. Muntok, in 105° 10′ E., 2° 4′ S., on the NW. coast. B. forms a separate residency of 10 dists., and has been a Dutch possession since 1608. P. of island, 80,500, of whom 56,000 are Malays and 24,000 Chinese. [**J. T. B.**]

Banka, tn., China, Formosa I., on the Sintiam R., a few miles above Tamsui, close to the tea-producing dists. P. 40,000.

Bankalan, tn., Eastern Archipelago. See **Bangkalan.**

Bankápur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Dhárwár, 42 m. SSE. Dhárwár. P. 6500; Hindus, 4400.

Bankend, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Lochar, 6 m. SE. Dumfries, 4 m. S. Racks stn., P.O.

Bankfoot, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Bradford par. P.<4000.

Bankfoot, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 8 m. NNW. Perth, 3 m. WNW. Stanley Junction, PMT.O. P.<750.

Bank Hall, stn., Eng., Liverpool, on the L. & Y. line to Bootle and Southport.

Bankhead, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 2 m. NW. Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R. P.<750.

Bankhead and Springside Colliery, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, Dreghorn par. P.<2000.

Bankhead, stn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 6 m. E. Lanark, on the C. R.

Bank Island, in Torres Strait, in about 10° 10′ S., 142° 15′ E.

Bánkipur, suburb of Patna, India, Bengal, cap. of Patna dist.

Bánkipur, ancient vil., India, on the Húglí R., near the modern Palta above Barrackpur, site of the principal settlement of the Ostend Company.

Bank Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 13½ m. NNE. Burnley, 2 m. W. Gargrave stn. P.<250.

Banknock, hamlet, Scot., Stirlingshire, 7 m. W. Falkirk, on the N. B. R., with coal-mine.

Bankok, city, Siam. See **Bangkok.**

Bánkot, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, on the S. side of the mouth of the Savitri R., 70 m. WSW. Poona, in 17° 58′ 30″ N. The bar has a depth of 9 ft. at low water. Fort Victoria is on the S. side of entrance to its harbour, on a high barren hill.

Banks Quay, St. Barnabas, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, in Warrington town. P. 5900.

Banks, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Irthing, 11½ m. ENE. Carlisle, 1 m. NW. Low Row stn.

Banks, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, near Southport, with PM.O., on the W. Lancashire and Preston Junc. Rly. P.<1500.

Banks, or **Maud,** vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire. See **Maud.**

Banks, co., Queensland, on the NE. ct., S. of 14° S., crossed in the S. by 16° S.

Banks, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 34° N., and midway between 83° and 84° W.

Banks, Sir Joseph (1743–1820), a distinguished naturalist, after whom many islands, &c., were named.

Banks Cape, New South Wales, at the entrance to Botany Bay, N. side, a few miles S. Port Jackson.

Banks Island, Brit. N. America, in the Pacific, in 53° 20′ N., 130° W.

Banks Islands, a group of 17 isls., Pacific, N. of the New Hebrides, in 14° S., 169° E., the principal being Vanua Lava and Santa Maria.

Banks Islands, group, S. Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, in about 34° 30′ S., 136° 20′ E.

Banks Land, isl., Brit. N. America, in Arctic Ocean, SW. of Melville I., from which it is separated by **Banks Strait,** in about 71°–74° 30′ N., 115°-125° W.

Banks Land, penin., New Zealand, Middle I., near the centre of its E. ct., in 43° 40′ S., 173° W. Length 50 m., breadth 25 m., forming a high tableland. It is a volcanic mass, with several inlets (one forming the harbour of Port Lyttelton), representing breaches made in the sides of extinct craters.

Banks Strait, between Tasmania and Fourneaux Is.; breadth, 15 m.

Bankstown, vil., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 12 m. S. Sydney. P.<1500.

Bánkurá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. of B. dist., 90 m. NW. by W. Calcutta; the station is dry and regarded as very healthy. P. 18,700; Hindus, 17,900.

Bankyfelin, place, Wales, Carmarthen, 4 m. from St. Clears, with PM.O.

Bann, riv., Ire., in the E. of co. Wexford, flows SW. to the Slaney. See also **Bann, Lower** and **Upper.**

Bann, Lower, riv., Ire., flowing from Lough Neagh, between cos. Antrim and Londonderry, NW. to the Atlantic. Navigable to Coleraine.

Bann, Upper, riv., Ire., cos. Down and Armagh, rises in the Mourne Mts., flows SW. past Banbridge into Lough Neagh, which it enters in about 54° 30′ N.

Banna, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Ardfert.

Bannalec, tn., France, dep. Finistère, 20 m. NW. Lorient, 8 m. N. by W. Quimperlé. P.<5000.

Bannatyne House, seat, Scot., Forfarshire, 7½ m. NW. Dundee, with famous collection of ancient Scottish poems gathered by George Bannatyne, in honour of whom the Bannatyne Club was named.

Bannbrook, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Articlave.

Bannú, penin., India, on the N. of the Cutch Penin.

Banningham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 8 m. S. Cromer, 4 m. W. of N. Walsham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bannio, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 44 m. NW. by N. Novara, in the Val d'Anzasca. P.<1000.

Bannister, settlement, W. Australia, Wicklow co., 100 m. SE. Perth.

Bannockburn, vil., New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., on the r. bk. of the Kawarau, 90 m. W. Oamaru. P.<1500.

Bannockburn ('the stream of the white knoll'), tn., Scot., co. and 2½ m. S. Stirling, on the N. B. R. and C. R. Famous for the victory gained here, June 24, 1314, by the Scots, under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II., the site of which is marked by a block of granite called the Bored Stane. Near it, at Sauchie Burn, in 1488, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son. Coal in dist., and carpet, tweed, and other woollen factories. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Bannock Burn, small riv., Scot., Stirlingshire, rises in the NE. of the co., and flows E. and NE., passing Bannockburn, to the Forth, which it joins 2½ m. E. Stirling.

Bannockburn, or **Leigh Road,** settlement, Victoria, Grant co., 15 m. NW. by W. Geelong.

Bannow, par., Ire., S. ct. co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, 16 m. SW. by W. Wexford, on **Bannow Bay,** with a coastguard station, PM.O.; 6551 ac. P.<1500.

Bannu, tn., India. See **Edwardesábád.**

Banogue, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick, 3 m. from Croom.

Bañolas, comm., Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Gerona. P. 5000.

Baños, Spanish, 'baths.' See *Bagne.*

Baños, hot mineral springs (130° F.), Ecuador, at the base of Tunguragua, 105 m. NE. by E. Guayaquil, 20 m. ENE. Rio-bamba.

Baños de la Encina, comm., Spain, prov. Jaén, dist. La Carolina. P.<4000.

Baños de Molgas, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Allariz. P.<5000.

Ban Pao, tn., Siam, on the Mei-Ping, 75 m. SE. by S. Rahang, in about 16° 1′ N.

Bansan, vil., W. Africa, a little to the S. of the Gambia, in 13° 30′ N., 14° 43′ W.

Bánsbáriá, tn., India, Bengal, on Húglí R., 29 m. N. Calcutta. P. 6800; Hindus, 6300.

Bánsdá, tn., India, Bombay, Gujarát, cap. of B. state, 131 m. NNE. Bombay. At Unai, 7 m. from B., is a hot-spring, with temperature generally little below boiling-point. P.<3000.

Bansdíh, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Ballia, 65 m. WNW. Patná. P. 9400.

Bánsgáon, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gorakhpur, 85 m. N. by E. Benares. P. 6000.

Bansha, tn., Ire., SW. co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 4 m. ESE. Tipperary, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O. P.<500.

Banshchikova, place in Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, in 58° 3′ N., 108° 35′ E., with meteorological stn. Alt. 985 ft.; mean temp., yr. 23.4° F., Jan. – 22.6°, July 66.6°.

Banstead, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 3½ m. E. by S. Epsom, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 5557 ac. P.<5000.

Banstead Downs, Eng., NE. Surrey, Epsom and Wimbledon divs., a chalky tract slightly elevated above the surrounding country, now in large part under cultivation. The Epsom Downs are a continuation of B. Downs.

Bánswára, tn., India, Rájputána, cap. of B. state, 108 m. NW. by W. Indore. The palace is surrounded by a high wall. P. 8000.

Bant, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, circle and dist. Jever. P. 8300.

Bantam, tn., Java, on the N. ct., in about 106° 13′ E., 45 m. WNW. Batavia, on B. Bay, the first settlement founded by the Dutch in Java (in 1602).

Banteer, tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 11 m. W. Mallow, on the Killarney Junc. Rly., PM.O. P.<250.

Banthly, tn., India. See **Wanthali.**

Banton, eccles. par., Scot., Stirlingshire, Kilsyth par., 8½ m. W. Falkirk, 2 m. W. by N. Banknock stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Bantry, market and seapt. and fishing tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. B., on the large inlet of **B. Bay,** 12 m. NW. Skibbereen, a resort of tourists; with slate-quarries and mines of barytes, and rly. stn. Market-day, S. P.<3000.

Bantry, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Cork.

Bantry, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Wexford.

Bantry Bay, Ire., extreme SW. co. Cork, with fixed light at E. entrance, visible 12 m. See **Adrigole.**

Bantu, collective name of the great majority of the inhabitants of S. Africa. The Bantu races extend from the Kameruns, the Mobangi, and Upper Nile to Cape Colony, only the SW. parts of S. Africa being occupied by the Hottentot races, and the districts E. of the Victoria Nyanza by the Masai, Wakwafi, and Wandorobbo tribes belonging to the Nuba races. About the most important B. nations see **Congo Free State,** moreover, Waganda, Wanyamwezi, Barotse, Matabili, Bechuanas, Zulu, Ovambo, and Ovaherero. All B. languages are entirely different from those of the negroes proper and of the Hottentot races. In the eastern and south-eastern territories mixtures between B. and Arabs have taken place in ancient and modern times (Suahili, Kafirs, Barotse). In many countries occupied by the B., small settlements of the old aborigines of S. Africa, the Batwa, are found. [**H. G. S.**]

Bántwá, tn., India, Kathiáwár, cap. of B. state, 80 m. NW. Diu. P. 8000.

Bántwál, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Kánara, 15 m. E. Mangalore, on the Netrávati R. P.<4000.

Banúr, tn., India, Punjab, Patiála state. P. 6500; Hindus, 2800; Moham. 2800.

Banvaniste, vil., Hungary. See **Bavaniste.**

Banw, small riv., Wales, Montgomeryshire, flows SE. to Llanfair, then NE. into the Vyrnwy.

Banwell, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 5 m. E. by S. Weston-super-Mare, on the G. W. R. (Sandford and Banwell stn.), PMT.O.; 4974 ac. P.<2000.

Banya, Hungarian, 'mine.'

Banya, Slavonic, 'bath.' See **Banja.**

Banya, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, on the Vardar, 53 m. NE. by E. Monastir, just above the Demir Kapu Pass.

Bánya, Felsö-, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Szatmár, 60 m. N. Klausenburg. Alt. 1185 ft. P.<5000.

Bánya, Nagy-, tn., 6 m. W. Felsö-B. Alt. 750 ft. P. 9800.

Banyai, S. African tribe on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, between about 28° and 31° E.

Banyans, Indian trading caste. See **Baniyás.**

Banyena, settlement, Victoria, 177 m. NW. Melbourne.

Banyermassing. See **Banjermasin.**

Banyuls-sur-Mer, small seapt. tn. at the foot of the Pyrenees. See **Albères.**

Banyumas ('golden water'), tn., Java, cap. residency B., 72 m. WNW. Jokjokarta. P. 5200 (220 Europeans).

Banyuvangi, or **Banjuvanggi,** tn., Java, about the middle of the E. ct. (114° 23′ E., 8° 13′ S.); mean temp. (8 yrs., 1850–57), yr. 79.9° F.; rainfall (12 yrs.), 55 in.

Banza, part of the name of many tns. and vils. in equatorial Africa. Sometimes met with as a prefix, sometimes as a suffix.

Banza Manteka, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, about 60 m. ENE. Boma.

Banza Mputa, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, about 100 m. S. by W. Leopoldville.

Baol, country, Africa, in the W. of Senegal, near the penin. of Cape Verd. The principal vil. is Lambayé.

Baoli, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 7 m. NW. by N. Meerut. P. 6000.

Baoni, state, India, the only Muhammadan state in Bundelkhand, enclosed on all sides by British terr. Crossed by 26° N. and 80° E.

Baor-Tieb, lake, Africa. See **Debo.**

Bao-thang, tn., Tongking. See **Laokai.**

Ba-oule, riv., French W. Africa. See **Ba-ule.**

Bápatlá, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 46 m. WSW. Masulipatam. P. 6900; Hindus, 6300.

Bapaume, tn., France, dep. Pas de Calais, arr. and 14 m. S. by E. Arras, scene of a battle between the French and the Germans, Jan. 1871. P.<3000.

Bapchild, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 5½ m. W. by N. Faversham, 1½ m. ESE. Sittingbourne stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Baptiste, riv., Canada, Alberta, rises in the Rocky Mts., flows first SE. then NE. into the Athabasca R., which it enters in about 54° 6′ N.

Baptistgrange, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 5 m. NE. Clonmel; 2857 ac. P.<250.

Bapton, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 11 m. NW. by W. Salisbury, 1 m. NW. Wylye stn.

'Bar,' Celtic, 'a summit.'

Bar, riv., France, dep. Ardennes, flows N. into the Meuse.

Bar, tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 50 m. NE. Kamenets-Podolsk. P. 13,500.

Bara, riv. and val., India and Afghanistan. The river flows eastwards from Afghanistan a few miles to the S. of the Khaibar Pass, and joins the Kabul R. about 10 m. ENE. of Peshawar.

Baraba (Barabinskaya) Steppe, wide prairies of W. Siberia, between the Obi and Irtysh Rivs., making part of govts. of Tobolsk and Tomsk. N. part is known as **Vasyugan Steppe**; S. part (in the Altai) as **Kulunda Steppe**; and middle part, crossed by the great highway, as **B. proper.** Less than 300 ft. above sea-level. Immense marshes, numerous lakes (Chany, Abyshkan, Sumy, &c., all rapidly decreasing in size); no lack of forests, especially in N. Soil very fertile in B. proper, which contains a numerous population of Russian immigrants.

Barábár, hills, India, Bengal, Gayá dist., between 25° 1′ and 25° 2′ 30″ N. and 85° 3′ and 85° 7′ E., containing many remarkable antiquarian remains. Scene of an annual fair held in Sept

Barabara, riv., Brit. Guiana, part of the waterway connecting the Barama with the Moruka [**Baramanni**].

Barábáti Fort, India. See **Cuttack.**

Baraboo, riv., U.S., Wisconsin, flows S. then E. into the Wisconsin R., which it enters some miles below Portage City.

Baraboo, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Sauk co., 96 m. WNW. Milwaukee, the centre of the Wisconsin hop-growing dist. P.<5000.

Baraboo1 Hills, dist., Victoria, co. Grant, in the neighbourhood of Geelong.

Barabra, Barabirah, Berabra, or **Danagla,** tribe in the N. of Nubia, E. Africa, now in great part mixed with Funj and Bejas.

Baracaldo, comm., Spain, Basque Provs., Vizcaya, dist. Valmaseda. P. 9000.

Barachais Point, cape, Newfoundland, S. ct., 57° 53′ W.

Barachois de Malbaie, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the Mal Bay, in 48° 35′ N. P.<1500.

Baracoa, seapt., Cuba, at the E. end of the isl., N. ct., 92 m. ENE. Santiago de Cuba, in 74½° W., the first settlement of the Spaniards on the island. P. 18,100.

Barada (ancient *Abana*), riv., Syria. It rises to the NW. of Damascus, flows first S. then SE. through the Anti-Libanus, enters the plain of Damascus by a deep ravine, and converts a desert into a fruitful paradise. It winds through and copiously waters the city, and then continues eastward for 20 m., when it is lost in the Lake Bahret-el-Ateibeh.

Baradine, co., New South Wales, crossed by 31° S., and in the middle by 149° E.

Baradine, settlement, New South Wales, 240 m. N. Sydney.

Baradla, cave, Hungary. See **Agtelek.**

Baraga, co., U.S., Michigan, on Lake Superior, crossed in the extreme E. by 88° W.

Barágáon, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, 65 m. NE. Benares. P. 11,000.

Barágári, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 17 m. NE. by E. Rangpur, 112 m. SE. Darjíling. P. 6000.

Baragua Point, cape, Burma, the most southerly point of the Irawadi delta.

Barahona, Altos de, mts., Spain, between the prov. of Guadalajara (New Castile) on the S., and of Soria (Old Castile) on the N., between the basins of the Douro and Tagus.

Bárak, riv., India. See **Surma.**

Bar'aka, riv., Ethiopia. See **Barka.**

Bárakhar, riv., Brit. India, in the W. of Bengal, flows ESE. into the Dámodar; several coalfields in its basin.

Barákhar, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Bardwán dist., 18 m. WNW. Rániganj, a place with both coal and iron ore near, where iron-works on a large scale have several times been attempted.

Barákhati, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rangpur, 80 m. SE. Darjíling. P. 11,400.

Baral, riv., India, Bengal, Rajsháhi dist., offshoot of the Ganges, flowing E. through the southern portion of the dist.

Bára Láchá Pass, Brit. India, Punjáb, dist. Kangra, 112 m. N. by E. Simla; can be crossed by laden yaks. Alt. 16,500 ft.

Baralong Location, dist. Orange Free State, crossed in the N. by 29° S., and in the middle by 27° E.

Baram, riv. and cape, Saráwak. See **Barram.**

Bara'ma, riv. in the NW. of Brit. Guiana, flows ENE. into the Waini, navigable up to falls in about 7° 18′ N., 59° 55′ W., alluvial gold-field worked to N. of these falls. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 673.)

Bárámahal, a former div., India, Madras, including parts of the present Salem and N. Arcot dists.

Baramanni, settlement, Brit. Guiana, on the Waini, in about 7° 49′ N., 59° 5′ W., where the B., a river-like lagoon, connected in wet seasons at its upper end with the sea, joins the Waini, which at this point is brought into communication with the Moruka by a waterway, partly artificial, of which the B. lagoon forms part. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 675.)

Bárámati, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 53 m. SE. by E. Poona. P. 5400; Hindus, 4700.

Báramúl, river-gorge, India. See **Mahánadi.**

Baramula, mt.-gorge, India, Kashmír State. See **Jehlam R.**

Baran, tn., Brit. India. See **Bulandshahr.**

Baran, tn., India, Rájputána, 133 m. SSE. Jaipur. P. 8000.

Baránagar, a northern suburb of Calcutta, Brit. India.

Baranello, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 6 m. WSW. Campobasso, 50 m. W. Foggia. P.<4000.

Barania, mt., in the Carpathians, source of the Vistula. Alt. 4200 ft.

Barano d' Ischia, comm., Italy, prov. Naples, dist. Pozzuoli. P.<5000.

Baranow, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the r. bk. of the Vistula, 67 m. SW. Lublin. P.<2000.

Baranow, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 43 m. E. by N. Breslau. P.<2000.

Baranquilla, tn., S. America. See **Barranquilla.**

Baranya, co., Hungary (*q.v.*), between the Drave and Danube.

Barapa, tn., W. Africa, on Fernando Po I., in the Bight of Biafra.

Barasat, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist of the 24 Parganás, 14 m. NE. by N. Fort-William, Calcutta. P. 9800; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 4400.

Barassie, stn., Scot., Ayrshire, on a branch of the Glasgow & SW. Rly., 4 m. SSE. Irvine.

Barataria, bay, U.S., in the SE. of Louisiana, NW. of the mouth of the Mississippi in Gulf of Mexico.

Barau, or **Bavarov,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 21 m. NW. by W. Budweis. P.<2000.

Bara'va, more properly **Bara'wa.** See **Brava,** tn., E. Africa.

Barba, active volcano, Costa Rica, 15 m. N. San José.

Barbacena, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, on the W. slope of the Serra Mantiqueira, 130 m. NW. by N. Rio de Janeiro, 64 m. SSW. Ouro Preto. Alt. 3725 ft. P. 6000.

Barbacoas, tn., in SW. of Colombia, Cauca, 140 m. N. by E. Quito. Accessible from sea by river steamers. P. 6000.

Barbacoas, bay, Colombia, NW. ct., separated by Baru I. from Cartagena Harbour on the N.

Barbacoas, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 75 m. S. Carácas, on E. bank of Guarico R. P. 13,000.

Barbadanes, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and dist. Orense. P.<4000.

Barbados, or **Barbadoes** (said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, and named by them *Los Barbados,* 'the bearded,' with reference to the bearded fig-trees which they observed there), the most easterly of the W. India Is., 100 m. E. St. Vincent; a little more than half the size of Anglesey; length 21 m., breadth 14 m.; cap. and only seapt., Bridgetown, on W. side of island. Lighthouse on S. point of island, visible 18 m., in 13° 3′ N., 59° 31′ W. The island is composed of stratified rocks (including clays used in making fire-bricks and pottery), on which rest unconformably chalky-looking calcareous and silicious deposits (including infusorial earth), all of deep-sea origin, above which again a crust of coral limestone lies over a large part of the surface. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts extend 3 m. seaward. Shore low, except on the E. side; surface level, but towards the N. Mount Hillaby rises to 1104 ft. The island is free from swamps, and has a generally healthy climate, but hurricanes occur, though at long intervals. B. was taken possession of in the name of England in 1605, when it was almost uninhabited, but first received an English colony in 1625. At first indigo, cotton, ginger, and aloes were grown, and it was not till later that sugar, now the staple product, was grown with success. Aloes (*Aloe vulgaris*) is still cultivated to a small extent, and renewed experiments are being made with ginger, as well as with cacao, and other tropical products. Annual imports and exports each more than £1,000,000 in value; sugar and molasses making up three-fourths of value of exports, imports chiefly manufactures, food-stuffs, coal, timber, &c. B. is a separate colony. The government is vested in a governor, a legislative council of 9 members nominated by the crown, and a house of assembly composed of 24 elected members. B. is the headquarters of H.M. forces in the W. India command, the see of a bishop, and possesses a college, affiliated to Durham University, called Codrington College in memory of its founder, Gen. Codrington (died 1710). B. has direct steam communication with Southampton, London, Liverpool, New York, and Quebec. Shortest track to Plymouth 3498 nautical miles. It is a station of the W. India and Panama Telegraph Company [**West Indies**]. Mean temp., yr. 80.7° F.; rainfall (Bridgetown, 30 yrs.), 55.6 in.; rainy season, June to Nov. Area, 166 sq. m. P. (1851) 136,000; (1891) 182,306=1096 to the square mile, the great majority being negroes or 'coloured.'

Barbajeda, mts., Spain, belonging to the Serrania de Cuenca, prov. Cuenca, with two considerable lakes.

Barbania, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. N. by W. Turin. P.<3000.

Barbara, harb., on the S. side of Curaçao I., W. Indies.

Barbara Channel, a strait, S. America, filled with rocky islands leading S. from the Froward Reach of the Strait of Magellan, between Santa Ines and Clarence Is.

Barbara Hoofd, cape, Dutch Guiana, in 55° 42′ W.

Barbarano, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, 17 m. W. by N. Padua. P.<3000.

Barbary (ancient *Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria*), an extensive region, comprising all the N. portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the Mediterranean to beyond the Greater Atlas, and extending between 25° and 37° N., 10° W. and 25° E. It was peopled chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phœnician colonists; attained celebrity under the dominion of the Carthaginians, was afterwards subject to the Romans, and occupied for nearly a century by the Vandals. The Arabs took it finally from the Romans in the year 697. See **Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barka,** and **Berbers.**

Barbastro, tn., Spain, prov. Huesca, 30 m. E. by S. Huesca P. 8200.

Barbata, riv., Spain. See **Guardal.**

Barbate, torrent, Spain, prov. Cadiz, flows SW. into the Straits of Gibraltar, nearly opposite Tangier.

Barber, co., U.S., Kansas, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 99° W.

Barberino di Mugello, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. N. Florence. P. 10,000.

Barberino di Val d'Elsa, vil., Italy, prov. and 15 m. S. by W. Florence, with the palace of the Barberini, birthplace of Pope Urban VIII. P. 11,000.

Barbers Bridge, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the G. W. R., 2½ m. WNW. Gloucester.

Barbers Creek, settlement, Victoria, 21 m. NE. Melbourne.

Barberton, tn., S. African Republic, 70 m. W. Lourenço Marquez, centre of the De Kaap goldfields. Alt. about 3000 ft. Founded in 1885. P. (1888) about 4000, since declined.

Barbezieux, tn., France, dep. Charente, 18 m. SE. by S. Cognac; cap. arr. P.<3000.

Bárbighá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Monghyr, 43 m. SE. Patná. P. 8000.

Barbon, par., Eng., Westmorland, Kendal div., 9½ m. SE. Kendal, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.; 4261 ac. P.<500.

Barbon Fells, an upland tract, Eng., on the borders of Westmorland and the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 3 m. E. Barbon, and about 11 m. SE. by E. Kendal; height, 2250 ft.

Barbour, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the N., crossed by 80° W., and in the S. by 39° N., traversed by the Monongahela.

Barbour, co., U.S., Alabama, on E. frontier, and crossed in N. by 32° N.

Barbourne, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, near Claines. P.<3500.

Barboursville, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Knox co., on Cumberland R., 116 m. SE. Frankfort. P.<1500.

Barboursville, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Cabell co., on Guyandotte R., 36 m. W. by N. Charleston. P.<1500.

Barbridge, hamlet, Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. from Alpraham, with P.O.

Barbuda (Portuguese, 'the island of the bearded men'), one of the Brit. West India Is., Leeward group, in the Atlantic, 20 m. N. Antigua, of which it is a dependency. The greater part of the island is flat. It produces some salt and phosphate of lime and exports cattle to Antigua. There is no harb., but a roadstead on W. side. Area, 62 sq. m. P. 580.

Barby, par. and vil., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. SE. Rugby, P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**B. with Oluey**) P.<750.

Barby, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 16 m. SE. Magdeburg. P. 5300.

Barca. See **Barka.**

Barcarrota, tn., Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Badajoz. P. 5200.

Barcaldine, vil., Queensland, Portland co., 310 m. SW. by W. Mackay. P.<1500.

Barcellona, tn., Sicily, prov. and 18 m. W. by S. Messina. P. 21,000.

Barcellos, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, on the r. bk. of the Rio Negro, about 300 m. above its confluence with the Amazon, 260 m. NW. by W. Manaos.

Barcellos, tn., Portugal, prov. Minho, on r. bk. Cavado, 27 m. N. Oporto. P.<3000.

Barcelona, prov., Spain, ancient co., part of the ancient principality of Catalonia, traversed from N. to S. by riv. Llobregat; cap. B. See **Spain,** table; **Catalonia.**

Barcelona, tn., Spain, near the mouth of riv. Llobregat, on the Mediterranean, 310 m. ENE. Madrid, 440 m. by rail. Lat. 41° 21′ 44″ N., long. 2° 30′ 32″ E. Cap. prov. B., and of military dep. (Capitania) of Catalonia. Bishopric under Archbishop of Tarragona. The most important commercial and industrial centre of Spain. Good harbour, with two long piers; entrance 300 yds. wide, 20–26 ft. deep, 346 acres. On a plain surrounded by high hills, with villas, 'torres' (*towers* formerly circled as a refuge against Barbaresque pirates), picturesquely intermixed with vines, pine, orange, lemon, fig, and pomegranate trees.

Supposed to have been founded by Hamilcar Barca some 230 B.C. (*Barcina, Carthago nova*); Roman colony, 200 B.C. (Faventia-Julia-Augusta-Pia); cap. of Gothic Septimania, 533 A.D. (Barcinoma); conquered by the Moors, 713; cap. of Aquitania under the Franks and Charlemagne, and cap. of county of B. since 762; cap. of united Catalonia and Aragon (twelfth century), and then great commercial centre of E. trade (thirteenth to fourteenth century); united to Castilla under Ferdinand and Isabella (fifteenth century). Here the first commercial code, 'Consulado del Mar,' was promulgated (1279). Here Blasco de Garay tried his first steamship (1543). B. was taken by Berwick (1660), by Peterborough (1705), by Duhesme (1808). Long siege in 1823. Seat of a university (medicine, law, natural sciences, with valuable library rich in old MSS.). The archives of the ancient kingdom of Aragon are second only to Simancas (documents from 844). Several libraries (the Episcopal, with 2000 ancient MSS.). The 'Liceo' is the largest theatre in Europe (5000 spectators). All important branches of manufacture carried on, those of textiles taking the lead. Some 120,000 workmen are employed in the cotton mills. Exportations: manufactured goods, principally for the Spanish colonies, agricultural products (cork-wood, wine, saffron, anise, fruits), quicksilver, and lead. Importation: coal (from England), raw cotton (from the W. Indies). Average annual value of imports to foreign countries £1,500,000 to £2,000,000, to Spanish possessions abroad, £4,000,000 to £5,000,000. The most important port of Spain after Cadiz—12,000 ships of 2,000,000 tons yearly. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), 61° F., Jan. 47.7°, Aug. 77°; rainfall (14 yrs.), 22.8 in. Average number of rainy days, 69. The area now occupied is twice as large as that in 1868. P. (1868) 167,000; (1877) 248,943; (1887) 272,481; with suburbs, 400,000 to 450,000.

Barcelona, tn., Venezuela, cap. Bermudez, 150 m. E. Carácas, 3 m. from the coast, now connected by rail with the new port of Guanta 12 m. distant; coal deposits near. P. 12,800.

Barceloneta, fishing suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

Barcelonnette, tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, almost at the middle of the long valley of the Ubaye, 58 m. NW. by N. Nice, 15 m. SE. by S. Embrun. B. received its name from Reymond Bérenger, then Count of Provence, whose family belonged to Barcelona. Cap. arr. Alt. 3714 ft.; mean temp., yr. 45.8° F., Jan. 27.7°, July 65.3°. P. <2000.

Barcheston, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 10½ m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon, 7 m. E. Campden stn. P. <250.

Barchfeld, vil., Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, circle and dist. Schmalkalden. P. <3000.

Barclay, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R. 1204 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Barclay, vil., U.S., Illinois, Sangamon co., 8 m. NE. Springfield. P. <1500.

Barclay, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co., 55 m. W. by N. Scranton, with mines of bituminous coal. P. <1500.

Barclay Sound, inlet, Canada, Brit. Columbia, on W. side Vancouver I., crossed by 49° N.; 35 m. long.

Barco, El, comm., Spain, Galicia, on the Sil, 86 m. ESE. Santiago. P. 6400.

Barcombe, par., Eng., Sussex, on the E. border of the Lewes div., 3 m. N. Lewes, with two stns. (**B.** and **B. Mills**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O.; 5032 ac. P. <1500.

Barcoo, riv., Australia. See **Cooper's Creek.**

Bárda, div., SW. ct. of Káthiáwár Penin., Gujarat, India.

Bárda Hills, a circular cluster in Bárda div., near Porbandar, 30 m. round, 12–18 m. from the coast; highest 1730 ft.

Bardaune, riv., Prussia, govt. Frankfurt, a branch of the Oder.

Barden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 5 m. SSW. Richmond, 2½ m. NE. Leyburn stn. P. <250.

Barden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. NE. Skipton; 7338 ac. P. <250.

Bardenberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 4 m. N. by E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <3000.

Barde'ra, Somali village, E. Africa, occupying a height on the l. bk. of the Jub (*g.v.*), in about 2° 18′ N., at the crossing-place of the caravan route from the Borani country to Brava. P. <1200.

Bardfield-end Green, hamlet, Eng., Essex, div. and 7½ m. SE. Saffron Walden, 6 m. N. Dunmow stn.

Bardfield, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 6½ m. NW. Braintree. Great B. P. <1000; Little B. P. <500.

Bardfield Saling, par., Eng., Essex, on the S. border of the Saffron Walden div., 5 m. NW. by W. Braintree, 3½ m. NW. Rayne stn. P. <500.

Bard Head, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., in the extreme SE. of Bressay I., in 60° 6′ N.

Bardi, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Piacenza, 31 m. SW. by W. Parma. P. 7000.

Bardney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9½ m. E. by S. Lincoln, on G. N. R., PM.O. Par. 5418 ac. P. <1500.

Bardolino, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda, 8 m. N. by E. Peschiera. P. <3000.

Bardon, par., Eng., co. and 10 m. NW. Leicester, P.O. P. <250. See **Thornton.**

Bardon Hill, Eng., co. and 9 m. NW. Leicester, the summit of the Charnwood range. Height, 912 ft. Commanding one of the finest views in the kingdom, with stn. on the M. R.

Bardon Mill, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the NE. R., 10 m. W. Hexham, with coal in neighbourhood, PM.O.

Bardonnecchia, French **Bardonnèche,** vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 19 m. W. Susa, near the Italian end of Mont Cenis tunnel. Alt. 4265–4480 ft. P. <2000.

Bardowiek, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 23 m. SE. Hamburg, on the Ilmenau R. P. <2000.

Bardsea, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 7 m. NE. by E. Barrow, close to Conishead Priory stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Bardsea Bank, a sandbank, Eng., Lancashire, in the estuary of the Leven, Morecambe Bay.

Bardsea Channel, a navigable channel, Eng., Lancashire, Morecambe Bay, leading N. to the estuary of the Leven.

Bardsey with Rigton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 7 m. NE. by N. Leeds, on the NE. R. P. <500.

Bardsey ('Bard's Island,' said to be so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards), an island of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the Irish Sea, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay, separated from the mainland by **B. Sound.** Lat. of lighthouse (with fixed light, seen 17 m.), 52° 45′ N., 4° 48′ W. It is accessible only at a small harbour on the SE. side. 430 ac. P. 77.

Bardsley, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Hathershaw, PM.O. P. <3500.

Bardstown, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Nelson co., 35 m. SE. by S. Louisville. Alt. 635 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Bardswell Islands, group, Brit. Columbia, to the S. of 52° N.

Bardwán, div., India. See **Bengal.**

Bardwán, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. of dist. B., 55 m. NW. by N. Calcutta, on the l. bk. of the Dámodar R. Since 1866 the dist. has suffered seriously from malarious endemic fever, in the lower and purely alluvial tracts. Alt. 99 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 66°, April 86°; rainfall, yr. 57.7 in., May–Oct. 52.3 in., June–Sept. 42.7 in. P. 34,500; Hindus, 24,200; Moham. 10,100.

Bardwell, par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 8 m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, 6 m. SE. Barnham stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Barefield, place, Ire., 4 m. from Ennis, with P.O.

Bare, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2½ m. NNW. Lancaster, with a stn. (**Bare Lane**) on the Morecambe branch of the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Barea, tribe, E. Africa. See **Barrea.**

Barèges, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 m. SSW. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, with sulphurous thermal springs (88°–113° F.). The Vallée de Bastan, in which B. stands at an altitude of 4040 ft., is subject to terrible avalanches. P. <2000.

Bareilly, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. of dist. B., 146 m. NNW. Cawnpore, for half a century the cap. of the Rohillá race. Has a government college. P. (including cantonment) (1872) 103,000; (1891) 121,000 (half Hindu, half Mohammedan).

Bärengrund, deep valley in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, not far from the source of the Elbe.

Bärenstein, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 17½ m. S. by E. Dresden. P. <3000.

Barentin, comm. and vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 10 m. NW. Rouen. The railway crosses the valley of B. by a remarkable viaduct of twenty-seven arches. P. <4000.

Barents Land, isl., in the E. of Spitzbergen Archipelago, crossed by 78½° N., named in honour of the Dutch navigator, 16th century, Will. Barents [**Spitzbergen**].

Barents Sea, between Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya.

Bareppa, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 2½ m. SW. by S. Falmouth.

Bares, cape, Spain, N. ct. See **Vares.**

Baretun, El, ruins on the N. ct. of Africa, about 180 m. W. Alexandria, site of the ancient Parætonium.

Barflenr ('the summit or projection on the channel'), tn., France, dep. Manche, on the N. ct., 16 m. E. Cherbourg, 1½ m. S. of the **Pointe de B.,** with tidal harbour 9–16 ft. deep at high water. P. <2000. See **Gatteville.**

Barford, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 7½ m. W. Norwich, 3 m. E. Thuxton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Barford, par., Eng., Northampton, 2 m. NE. Rothwell. P. <250.

Barford, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., on the Avon, 3½ m. SW. by S. Warwick, PMT.O. P. <750.

Barford, Great, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 5½ m. ENE. Bedford, 1½ m. NW. Blunham stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Roxton.**

Barford, Little, par., on the Great Ouse, 4 m. NE. by E. Great B., 2½ m. SSW. St. Neots stn. P. <250.

Barford St. John, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the l. bk. of the Swere, 5 m. S. by W. Banbury. P. <250.

Barford St. Martin, par., Eng., Wilts., Wilton div., on the Nadder, 2½ m. W. Wilton, PM.O. P. <750.

Barford St. Michael, par., adjoining B. St. John on the S., 4½ m. W. Aynho stn. P. <500.

Barforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6 m. SW. Darlington. P. <250.

Barfreston (local pron., bars'ton), par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 6 m. NW. by N. Dover, 1½ m. NNE. Shepherd's Well stn. P. <250.

Barfrush, Balafrush, or **Balfrush,** Persian **Barfurush** ('market-place'), important commercial tn., Persia, Mazanderan, 95 m. NE. Teheran, 12 m. from the roadstead of Meshed-i-Ser on the Caspian Sea. Though nearer Teheran than Resht, it has the disadvantage of a more difficult route to that cap., crossing the Elburz Mts. by the Imamzade-Hashim Pass, 7550 ft., and hence is more a seat of provincial than of international commerce. P. estimated in 1874 at 50,000, much less, according to Curzon, in 1890.

Barga, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. N. Lucca. P. 8000.

Bargagli, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Genoa. P. <4000.

Bargas, comm., Spain, New Castile, prov. and dist. Toledo. P. <4000.

Barge, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 29 m. SW. by S. Turin, manufactory of arms, slate quarries. P. 11,000.

Bargeddie, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, Old Monkland par., 2 m. from Baillieston, with PM.O. P. <3000.

Bargeddie and Dykehead, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Old Monkland par. P. <1500.

Bargoed, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Merthyr Tydfil, with stns. on the L. & NW. and Brecon and Merthyr Rlys., PM.O.

Bargrennan, eccles. par., Scot., in cos. Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, on R. Cree, 8 m. NW. by N. Newton Stewart, P.O. P. <500.

Barguzin, riv., Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, flowing into Lake Baikal on its E. side, after a course of 200 m. Considerable fishing at the mouth of the river. Higher up the Bargusin R. a wide steppe, peopled with Buryates.

Barguzin, dist. tn., Transbaikalia, Siberia, on the B. riv., govt. 220 m. ENE. Irkutsk, in 55° 56′ N., 109° 47′ E. Near it are thermal springs and baths, and gold is found in the surrounding country. This is believed to be the *Bargu* of Marco Polo, and it is one of the oldest settlements in Siberia. P. <2000. See **Turka.**

Bargy, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Wexford.

Bárh, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Patná, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 31 m. E. by S. Patná. P. 12,400; Hindus, 9300.

Barham, par., Eng., co., div., and 7 m. WNW. Huntingdon, 4 m. NNW. Grafham stn. P. <250. See **Spaldwick.**

Barham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 5½ m. SE. by S. Canterbury, on the SE. R.; PMT.O.; 4698 ac. P. <1500.

Barham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4½ m. NNW. Ipswich, 1½ m. NE. Claydon stn. P. <500.

Bar Harbor, vil., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on the E. side of Mount Desert I., 42 m. SE. Bangor.

Barholme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4½ m. ENE. Stamford, 1½ m. N. by W. Tallington stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Stowe**) P. <250.

Bárí, tn., India, Rájputána, 40 m. S. by E. Bhartpur. P. 12,000.

Barí, negro tribe, Africa, White Nile, between 4° and 6° N., independent and powerful, inhabiting a dist. 40 m. in extent between dists. of Madi and Gondokoro; the terror of ivory-traders.

Bari, tn. and seapt., on the E. ct. of Italy, Apulia, cap. prov. B., 65 m. NW. by W. Brindisi, with nautical school and arsenal, and various manufactures. Good anchorage in all weathers. Average depth of harbour, 25½ ft. P. 55,000.

Barí, conical mt., Tongking, on l. bk. of He-ho, at its confluence with the Song-koi.

Báría, tn., India, Rewá Kántha, 50 m. NE. Baroda. P. <4000.

Barichara, tn., Colombia, Santander, 150 m. N. by E. Bogotá. P. 11,000.

Bárí Doáb, tract of country, India, Punjab, between the Ravi, with the Trimáb, on the NW., and the Beas, with the Sutlej, on the SE. See **B. D. Canal** and **Sutlej.**

Bárí Doáb Canal, a canal irrigating with its main branches (in all 362 m.) the N. part of the B. D.; headworks 7 m. NW. Pathankot; completed in financial year 1859–60. In 1890–91 its net revenue was equivalent to a return of 8.08 per cent. on capital outlay.

Barigan, settlement, New South Wales, Phillip co., 70 m. NNE. Bathurst.

Barigazzo, vil., Italy, prov. Modena, at base of Monte Cimone. Near this is observed a phenomenon similar to that at Pietramala. Natural fire issues from the soil, ascends several feet, and continues for some days without intermission.

Barigazzo, Monte, mt., Italy, in the Apennines, prov. and 26 m. SW. Parma. Alt. 4200 ft.

Barika, torrent, Algeria, prov. Constantine, flows SW. towards the Salt Lake, Hodna, which it only reaches at high flood, after a course of 81 m.

Barile, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 23 m. NNW. Potenza; was destroyed by an earthquake, Aug. 14, 1851. P. <4000.

Bariloche Pass, a low pass across the Andes said to exist to the S. of Lake Nahuel Huapi, in about 41° 40′ S. According to Siemiradzki, no such pass exists in that region. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1893, p. 58.

Barí'ma, a riv. in the NW. of Brit. Guiana, flows E. then NW. into the Atlantic, which it enters just E. of the mouth of the Orinoco; navigable about 80 m. up for vessels of 15 or 16 ft. draught. The first falls (ascending) occur in about 7° 35′ N., 60° W. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 668.)

Barinas, vil., Venezuela, Zamora, 270 m. SW. by W. Carácas.

Báringen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. NNW. Karlsbad. P. <3000.

Baringhup, tp., Victoria, Talbot co., 22 m. SW. by W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Baringo, lake, Central Africa, just W. of 36° E., crossed in the S. by 0° 30′ N.; 18 by 10 m.; with no visible outlet, but apparently a copious hidden one, for though fed by several streams its level rises very little even in the wet season, and its water is quite fresh; abounds in fish. Alt. 3217 ft. (*ab.* Thomson), 3725 ft. (*ab.* Teleki and Höhnel), 3300 ft. (*ab. Geog. Jour.*, II. 125).

Barisál, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bákarganj, 70 m. S. Dacca. P. 15,500; Hindus, 8000; Moham. 7100.

Barisciano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 30 m. W. Chieti. P. <4000.

Baritbog River, Great, riv., Canada, New Brunswick, flows SE. into Miramichi Bay.

Barito, riv., Dutch Borneo, flowing S. into the Java Sea, passing a little to the W. of Banjermassin; estimated total length, 550 m. Steamers can ascend for five days. The bar at its mouth has 11–16 ft. of water at high tide. An arm flowing SW. joins the Kapuas below 3° S., and from the junction a canal runs SE. into the main stream again.

Barjac, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, 32 m. N. Nîmes, with mineral springs and coal-mines. P. <2000.

Barjols, tn., France, dep. Var, 29 m. E. by N. Aix, arr. and 10 m. NNW. Brignoles. P. <3000.

Barka, or **Baraka,** riv., E. Africa, Upper Ethiopia, flows W. then N., passing Tokar and entering the Red Sea to the SE. of Suakim, receives the Anseba on the r. bk. Its valley is followed by an important road leading to the country of the Beni Amer.

Barka, or **Bengazi** (the anct. *Cyrenaica*), Turkish vilayet on the Mediterranean, in the N. of Africa, between Tripoli and the Gulf of Sidra on the W. and Egypt on the E., extending southwards to the Libyan desert, where its limits are undefined. It is mainly a desert plateau, but has a fertile strip along the coast, yielding corn and including tracts of fine pasturage. On the N. and W. slopes of the plateau are forest of pines, date and olive trees, and flowering shrubs. There are no permanent rivers. The region was anciently the seat of the *Pentapolis*, or five Greek cities of Berenice, Arsinoe, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene; of which the first, now called Bengazi, the cap. and only seaport of the vilayet, is the only one retaining any importance. Area about 60,000 sq. m. P. 500,000.

Barkadi, place, Africa, Sahara, S. of Ghadames.

Barkal, Jebel, an isolated sandstone rock in Nubia, in 18° 31′ N., 36° 46′ E. Between it and the Nile are the remains of several temples.

Barkal Rapids, India. See **Karnaphuli.**

Barkala, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Cachar, 52 m. E. by N. Sylhet.

Barkathulla, settlement, Queensland, M'Kinlay co., 350 m. SW. by W. Rockhampton.

Barkby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4½ m. E. Leicester, close to Syston Junc., with P.O. P. <750.

Barkby Thorpe, par., Eng., co. and 3 m. N. Leicester. P. <250.

Barker's Creek, vil., Victoria, co. Talbot, 83 m. N. by W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Barker, Mount, hill-range, to the SE. of Adelaide, S. Australia. Alt. 1300 ft.; mean temp., yr. 57.4° F., Jan. 68.1°, July 46.6°; rainfall (22 yrs.), 29.12 in.

Barkerville, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 270 m. NNE. Vancouver. P. <1500.

Barkestone (bark'ston), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8½ m. W. Grantham, on the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, 1 m. SSW. Redmile stn., P.O. P. <500.

Barkham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 6 m. SE. Reading, 2 m. SW. Wokingham stn. P. <500.

Barkhamsted, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co. P. <1500.

Barking, par. and market-tn., Eng., Essex, Romford div., 5 m. SW. by W. Romford, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., with jute and other factories and extensive market-gardens. Market-day, S. Par. P. 14,300.

Barking Road, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Ham, West,** and **Canning Town.**

Barking Side, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex, Romford div., 2 m. E. Woodford (George Lane) stn., 9 m. NE. by E. St. Paul's, London, PM.O. See **Ilford, Great.**

Barking, par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 2 m. from Needham Market, 1½ m. WSW. Needham stn. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**B. with Darmsden**) P.<500.

Barkisland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Ripponden, with a stn. (**Ripponden and B.**) on the L. & Y. R., P.O. P.<2000.

Bark Lake, vil., Canada, Ontario, Nipissing co., 103 m. W. Ottawa, at the N. end of a lake of the same name, drained E. by the R. Madawaska into the R. Ottawa.

Barkly, tp., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 146 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Barkly East, mun., Cape Colony, cap. dist. B. E., 60 m. ESE. Aliwal N. Alt. 5830 ft. P.<1500.

Barkly West, mun., Cape Colony, cap. dist. B. W., in Griqua Land West, on the Vaal, 23 m. NW. Kimberley, centre of the (Vaal) River diamond diggings. Alt. 3800 ft. P.<1500.

Barkstead, vil., Victoria, co. Grant, 60 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Barkston, Eng., Leicestershire. See **Barkestone.**

Barkston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5 m. S. Tadcaster. P.<500.

Barkston Ash, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, B. A. div., 12 m. SW. by S. York, 1½ m. WSW. Church Fenton stn., P.O.

Barkston Ash, parl. div., in the E. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., the eastern portion of it occupying the angle between the Ouse and the Aire. P. (1891) 48,500.

Barkstone, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 4 m. NNE. Grantham, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Barkul, or **Barkyul,** tn., in the E. of Dzungaria, at the N. base of the Tian-shan Mts., to the NW. of Hami, 12 m. SE. **Lake B.,** composed of two parts, one Manchu (the garrison town), and one Chinese, both walled. Alt. 5300 ft. (of lake 5100 ft.). P. 3-4000. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 78.)

Bárkúr, Brit. India, Madras. See **Hangarkatta.**

Barkut, or **Barkhut,** a range of mts. in the NW. of Afghanistan, forming part of the water-parting between the basins of the Heri Rud and the Kushk.

Barkway, par. and vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, in the NE. of the Hitchin div., 15 m. N. by E. Hertford, 4 m. SSE. Royston stn., PT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**B. with Reed**) P.<1500.

Barkwith, East, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 11 m. WSW. Louth, on the G. N. R. P.<500.

Barkwith, West, par., 1 m. SW. of East B. P.<250.

Bârlad (Bêrlad), tn., Roumania, prov. Tutova, 62 m. S. Yassy, on the **Bârlad R.,** which flows S. and joins the Seret. P. 20,000.

Barlassina, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 14 m. N. by W. Milan. P.<2000.

Barlaston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4 m. S. by E. Stoke upon Trent, on the N. Staf. Rly., P.O. P.<1000.

Barlavington, or **Barlton** (the second form giving the pronunciation), par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 6½ m. NNW. Arundel, 2½ m. S. Petworth stn. P.<250.

Barlborough, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 7½ m. ENE. Chesterfield, 1½ m. NW. Clown stn., with coal, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Barlby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Ouse, 10 m. NW. Goole, 1½ m. NE. by N. Selby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Barle, a small riv., Eng., in the W. of Somerset, flows SE. to the Exe.

Barleben, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 5 m. NNW. Magdeburg. P.<4000.

Bar-le-Duc, or **Bar-sur-Ornain,** trading tn., cap. dep. Meuse, France, arr. B. le D., on the Ornain, 29 m. SSW. Verdun. Noted for its mines, cotton, and hosiery, also for its church, containing the tomb of the Prince of Orange. B. is the ancient *Taturigis*, and was afterwards the cap. of Barrois, a dist. still known familiarly as the county or duchy of Bar. P. 15,900.

Bar-le-Duc, Netherlands. See **Baarle-Nassau.**

Barlee Lake, large lake in W. Australia, crossed by 29° S., just W. of 120° E.; discovered by John Forrest in 1869. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1870, p. 234.)

Barlee Range, range of mts., W. Australia, between the Tropic of Capricorn and 24° S., mainly east of 116° E.

Barlestone, or **Barlston,** par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2½ m. NE. Bosworth, with P.O. P.<1000.

Barletta, a fortified seapt. city of Apulia, Italy, ancient *Bardulum*, in the Middle Ages *Barulum*, prov. and 40 m. E. by S. Foggia, on a rocky island in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland. It has a citadel, now almost in ruins, cathedral, college, and a colossal statue of the Emperor Heraclius. Its harbour, formed by a mole on which is a lighthouse, admits only small vessels. Among its exports is salt from the salt-pans of **Margherita di Savoia** (producing annually 40-50,000 tons of salt), 7 m. NW. P. 30,000.

Barley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, in the extreme NE. of the Hitchin div., 17 m. N. by E. Hertford, 3½ m. SE. Royston stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Barley-with-Wheatley-Booth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 5 m. E. by S. Clitheroe. P.<500.

Barley Cove, harbour, Ire., SW. co. Cork, between Mizen Head and Brow Head.

Barley Hill, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Newmarket.

Barleythorpe, par., Eng., Rutland. See **Oakham Deanshold.**

Barling, Great, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on the E. ct., 3½ m. NE. by E. Southend, P.O. P.<500.

Barlings, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey or Gainsborough div., 7 m. ENE. Lincoln, 2 m. ESE. Langworth stn. P.<500.

Barlocco, penin. and hamlet, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. WSW. Kirkcudbright.

Barloge, place, Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., 4 m. S. Skibbereen, with coastguard station.

Barlow, Great, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 3 m. NW. Chesterfield, 2 m. WNW. Sheepbridge stn., with coal in dist., PM.O. P.<1500.

Barlow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Goole, 2½ m. SE. Selby stn., P.O. P.<250.

Barlow, a small isl., Madagascar, off the W. ct., in about 20° 50′ S.

Barlow, settlement, New South Wales, Hardinge co., 55 m. NNE. Tamworth.

Barlow Moor, eccles. par., Eng., near Manchester, PMT.O. (**B. M. Road**). P.<3000.

Barlton, Eng. See **Barlavington.**

Barma. See **Burma.**

Barmbek, or **Barmbeck,** a NE. suburb of Hamburg, Ger., 3½ m. NE. of the centre of the city. P. 32,800.

Barmbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 5½ m. W. Doncaster, 2 m. E. by N. Bolton-on-Dearne stn., PM.O. (**Barmborough**). P.<750.

Barmby Moor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11 m. E. by S. York, 1½ m. W. by N. Pocklington stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. on the Moor with Fangloss**) P.<750.

Barmby-on-the-Marsh, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Ouse, 5 m. NW. Goole, 3½ m. W. Howden stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Barmedman, tp., New South Wales, Bland co., 145 m. WSW. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Barmen, a manufacturing tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., in the valley of the Wupper contiguous to Elberfeld (*q.v.*). Separate P. (1864) 60,000; (1890) tn. P. 115,700; comm. P. 116,100.

Barmer, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 15 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 3½ m. S. by E. Stanhoe stn. P.<250.

Barmer, tn., India, Rájputána, dist. Mallani, 110 m. WSW. Jodhpur.

Barmill, vil., Scot. See **Barrmill.**

Barming, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Medway, 2½ m. WSW. Maidstone, on the L. C. & D. R., P.O. P.<750.

Barming, West, par., Eng., Kent, near Maidstone. P.<250. See **Nettlestead.**

Barmouth, called by the Welsh **Abermaw** or **Llanaber,** par., seapt. tn., and watering-place, Wales, Merionethshire, on **B. Bay,** which forms the estuary of the Eden and Mawddach rivers, 7½ m. W. by S. Dolgelly, with two stns. (**B.** and **B. Junc.**) on the Cambrian Rly.; with manganese ore. Market-day, F. P.<3000; tn. P.<2500.

Barmpton, par., Eng., Durham, in the S. of the SE. div., on the Skerne, 3 m. NE. Darlington, 1½ m. NE. North Road (Darlington) stn. P.<250.

Barmstedt, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 19 m. NW. by N. Hamburg; carries on shoemaking. P.<3000.

Barmston, par., Eng., co. Durham, 5 m. W. Sunderland. P.<750.

Barmston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E Riding, Buckrose div., on Bridlington Bay, 19½ m. N. by E. Hull, 4 m. SE. by E. Burton Agnes stn. P.<250.

Bármúl Pass. See **Máhanadí.**

Bärn, tn., Austria, Moravia, on R. Bistrica, 23 m. SW. by W. Troppau. P.<4000.

Barna, place, Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Galway, 5 m. WSW. Galway, on N. of Galway Bay, with P.O.

Barna, hamlet and electoral div., Ire., King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 11½ m. S. Parsonstown. P.<500.

Barna, P.O., Ire., co. Kilkenny, 3 m. from Freshford.

Barna, place, Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Coonagh, 15 m. SE. by E. Limerick, P.O.

Barnabas, cape, the E. point of Sitkalidak I., off the SE. ct. of Kadiak I., S. of Alaska.

Barnaby Island, isl., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., in the St. Lawrence, in 48° 25′ N., 68° 32′ W.

Barnaby-on-the-Moor. See **Barnby Moor.**

Barnack, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. ESE. Stamford, with a stn. on the G. N. R., and 1½ m. S. of Uppington and B. stn., on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Barnacre with Bonds, par., Eng., Lancashire, Garstang Union; 4957 ac. P.<1500.

Barnacurra, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 20 m. NE. by E. Killarney. P.<250.

Barnadi, riv., India, Assam, flowing S. from Bhután into the Brahmaputra, which it enters in about 91° 48′ E. In the rainy season navigable by large country boats.

Barnaderg, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 7 m. from Tuam.

Barnagee Hills, Ire., Mayo, between Loughs Conn and Beltra.

Barnagh, stn., Ire., co. Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., 6 m. from Newcastle.

Barnahely, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kerricurrihy, 7 m. SE. Cork; 894 ac. P.<1000.

Barnameenagh, electoral div., Ire., co Leitrim, dist. Drumshanbo.

Barnane-ely, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 3 m. NW. Templemore; 2166 ac. P.<250.

Barnard Castle, par. and market-tn., Eng., Durham, B. C. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 13 m. SW. Bishop-Auckland, on the NE. R. It has a dispensary for poor persons, founded in 1229 by John Baliol, King of Scotland (a native of this place), an extensive art museum, and north-eastern county school. The ruined castle was founded in 1180 by Barnard Baliol, grandfather of John Baliol. A short distance from B. C. is the manor of Rokeby, which gives name to one of Sir W. Scott's poems, the scene of which is laid there and in the neighbourhood, the attractions of which are making the town a favourite summer resort. Alt. 526 ft. Market-day, W. 7790 ac. P.<5000; tn. P.<4500; parl. div. P. 59,500.

Barnardis'ton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 10½ m. SSE. Newmarket, 3 m. NE. by E. Haverhill stn. P.<250.

Barnard's Green, vil., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 7 m. SSW. Worcester, 1½ m. E. Great Malvern stn., PM.O.

Barnaul, dist. tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. and 258 m. SW. of Tomsk, on l. bk. Obi; chief town of the Altai mining dist. Magnetical and meteorological first-class observatory, 53° 20′ N., 83° 48′ E. Alt. 481 ft. Average temp., yr. 32.5° F., Jan. 3°, July 76°; yearly rainfall, 10.1 in. Mining school, museum, and laboratory. Gold, silver, and lead works; considerable trade; steamers ply to Tomsk. P. 17,500.

Barnawatha, tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 15 m. W. Albury. P.<1500.

Barnbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Barmbrough.**

Barnby, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. from Beccles, with P.O. P.<500. See **Mutford.**

Barnby Dun, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Don, 4½ m. NE. Doncaster, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<750.

Barnby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 4½ m. WNW. Whitby, 2 m. W. Sandsend stn. P.<250.

Barnby-upon-Don, Yorkshire. See **Barnby Dun.**

Barnby in the Willows, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 4 m. E. by S. Newark, 2½ m. NE. by N. Claypole stn. P.<500.

Barnby Moor, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 4 m. from Retford, near Sutton stn., with P.O. P.<250.

Barnegat Bay, a lagoon, U.S., New Jersey, about 30 m. long, in about 39½° to 40° 5′ N., separating Long Beach, Island Beach, and Squan Beach from the mainland; communicates with the Atlantic by B. Inlet in 39° 46′ N., on the S. side of which there is a lighthouse, visible 19 m. Mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 32.2°, July 72°; rainfall (11 yrs.), 50.18 in.

Barnes, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., on the r. bk of the Thames, 3 m. NE. by E. Richmond, on the L. & SW. R. P. 8400.

Barnes, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 47° N. and 98° W.

Barnes Green, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 3½ m. SW. by W. Horsham, P.O.

Barnesmore, hamlet, Ire., SW. co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, 4½ m. NE. Donegal, on the E. Donegal Rly., P.O.

Barnesmore, mt., Ire., in the SW. of co. Donegal, 8 m. NE. by E. Donegal. Height, 1491 ft.

Barnesmore Gap, an opening in the hills to the N., through which the W. Donegal Rly. passes.

Barness, cape, Scot., on the NE. ct. of Haddingtonshire, in 55° 59′ N.

Barnesville, tn., U.S., Georgia, Pike co., 36 m. NW. by W. Macon. P.<2000.

Barnesville, city, U.S., Minnesota, Clay co., 218 m. NW. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Barnesville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Belmont co., 25 m. W. by S. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<4000.

Barnet, market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., and Middlesex, Enfield div., partly in the par. of Chipping B., with a stn. (**New B.**) on the main line of the G. N. R. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle in which the Lancastrian army was defeated, and its leader, the Earl of Warwick, killed by the Yorkists in 1471.

Barnet, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., on Connecticut R., 15 m. N. St. Johnsbury by rail. P.<2000.

Barnet, Chipping, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 8½ m. NE. Harrow, with a stn. (**High B.**), terminus of a branch line of the G. N. R. Market-day, W. P.<5000; tn. P. 5500.

Barnet, East, par., in the extreme SE. of the St. Albans div. of Hertfordshire, 2 m. SE. by E. Barnet, with a stn. (**Oakleigh Park**) on the G. N. R. P. 5100.

Barnetby, or **Barnetby-le-Wold,** par. and vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. ENE. Brigg, 13½ m. W. Great Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Barnetby, New, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Melton Ross.**

Barnet Gate, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, Barnet div., 2 m. W. by S. High Barnet stn., 11 m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, London.

Barneveld, tn. and comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. NW. Arnhem. P. comm. 7100.

Barneville-sur-Mer, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Valognes, on the W. ct., 19 m. SSW. Cherbourg. P.<2000.

Barney, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 16 m. WSW. Cromer, close to Thursford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Barney Downs, settlement, New South Wales, Clive co., 68 m. NW. Grafton.

Barney, settlement, U.S., Nebraska, Otoe co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 50 m. S. by E. Omaha.

Barney's River, Canada, Nova Scotia, Pictou co., flows N. to Northumberland Strait.

Barn Green, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7½ m. N. by E. Portsmouth, 4 m. N. Cosham stn.

Barnham, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 4 m. WSW. Arundel, the junc. stn. for Bognor, L. B. & S. C. R., P.O. (**B. Junction**). P.<250.

Barnham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., on the Little Ouse, 8½ m. N. by E. Bury St. Edmunds and 3 m. S. Thetford, on the G. E. R. P.<500. See **Euston.**

Barnham Broom, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 9 m. W. Norwich, 3 m. E. Thuxton stn., PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. B. with Bixton and Kimberley**) P.<750.

Barnhardt's Island, isl., U.S., New York, in the N. of St. Lawrence co., in the St. Lawrence R.

Barnhill, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 4½ m. ENE. Dundee, on the C. R. P.<500.

Barnhill, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 2 m. NE. Glasgow, on the N. B. R.

Barnhill, hamlet, Scot., Perthshire, on l. bk. of the Tay opposite Perth, with P.O.

Barnhill and Larkfield, vil., rly. stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, on Rotten Calder Water, 3 m. WNW. Hamilton, ½ m. N. High Blantyre stn. P.<1500.

Barningham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 10½ m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, 7½ m. SE. by E. Thetford stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. with Coney Weston**) P.<750.

Barningham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the N. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, 8 m. NW. Richmond, 5 m. SSE. Barnard Castle stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Barningham Norwood, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Cromer. P.<250.

Barningham Parva, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 7½ m. SW. Cromer, 3 m. NE. by N. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn. P.<250.

Barningham Town, or **B. Winter,** 4½ m. SE. Holt stn. P.<250.

Barnkirk Point, cape, Scot., on the S. ct. of Dumfriesshire, at the mouth of the R. Annan, with a lighthouse.

Barnoldby le Beck, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey or Brigg div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Great Grimsby, 3 m. W. by S. Waltham stn. P.<250.

Barnolds'wick, par. and local board dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 9 m. N. by E. Burnley, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<4500.

Barnsailie Fell, an upland tract, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the S., near the head of Luce Bay.

Barnsbury, stn., Eng., London, on the N. L. R., 2 m. NNW. St. Paul's.

Barnsbury St. Clement, eccles. par., Eng., London, N. See **Islington.**

Barns, East, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 3 m. SE. by E. Dunbar, 2 m. NW. Innerwick stn.

Barns, West, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 1½ m. WSW. Dunbar, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Barns Green, place, Sussex, 3 m. from Southwater, with P.O.

Barnshaw, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Goostrey.**

Barnsley, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 44 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Barnsley, par., Eng., Gloucester, Cirencester div., 4 m. ENE. Cirencester, P.O. P.<250.

Barnsley, par. and mun. bor. (incorporated 1869), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, B. div., on the Dearne, 12 m. N. Sheffield, with stns. on the L. & Y. R., M. R., and M. S. & L. R. The B. canal, connecting the town with Leeds and Wakefield, takes boats of 6 ft. draught. B. is the principal centre of the S. Yorkshire coal district; good stone quarries near. Chief manufactures, linen and paper; there are also iron foundries, extensive glass-bottle works, manufactures of down clothing, ready-made clothing, boot and shoe factories, bobbin-mills, &c. The town possesses a fine public hall and park. P. (1871) 23,000; (1891) 35,400; parl. div. P. (1891) 78,800.

Barnsole, hamlet, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3½ m. W. by S. Sandwich.

Barnstable, co., U.S., Massachusetts, formed by the penin. in the extreme SE. See **Cape Cod.**

Barnstable, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, B. co., 32 m. E. New Bedford, on **B. Harb.,** an inlet running W. from **B. Bay,** in the S. of Cape Cod Bay. A summer resort. P.<5000.

Barnstaple (barn'sti-p'l), parl. div., Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire. P. (1891) 61,300.

Barnstaple, sometimes called locally **Barum,** mun. bor., seapt., and par., Eng., Devonshire, B. div., at the head of the estuary of the Taw, 6 m. from its mouth, in B. Bay, 8 m. NE. by E. Bideford, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys.; with tidal harbour empty at low water, 13 ft. deep at high water. At one time a considerable seaport, which supplied a contingent to the fleet sent out to oppose the Spanish armada. Its former broad-cloth manufacture has died out, but it still manufactures lace, gloves, pottery ('Barum ware'), &c., and has large cabinet-works. Mean temp., Jan. 41.7° F., June 62.9° F. Market-days, Tu., F. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 13,100; par. P. 11,400.

Barnstead, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 17 m. NE. by E. Concord. P.<1500.

Barnston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Birkenhead, 2 m. N. by E. Heswall stn., P.O. P.<500.

Barnston, or **Birnston,** par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 9 m. NNW. Chelmsford, 1½ m. SW. by W. Felstead stn., P.O. P.<250.

Barnston, or **Barnstone,** part of eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 10 m. E. by S. Nottingham, on the G. N. R., with P.O. See **Langar.**

Barnt Green, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the M. R., between Redditch and Birmingham.

Barnton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 2 m. WNW. Northwich, on the Grand Trunk Canal, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Barntown, place, Ire., co. and 4 m. from Wexford, with P.O.

Barnwell, ancient par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 5½ m. E. by S. Troon, 3½ m. NW. Tarbolton stn.

Barnwell, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the G. E. R., between Cambridge and Mildenhall for Fen Dilton.

Barnwell, pars., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 12½ m. SW. Peterborough, 2½ m. S. Oundle, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. **B. All Saints,** P.<250; **B. St. Andrew,** P.<500.

Barnwell, co., U.S., S. Carolina, on the Savannah R. (SW. frontier), crossed in the S. by 33° N.

Barnwell, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Barnwell co., 40 m. ESE. Augusta (Ga.). P.<1500.

Barnwood, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2 m. E. Gloucester. P.<1500.

Barnyards, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Kilconquhar par. P.<250.

Baroch'an, hamlet, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 5½ m. WNW. Paisley, and 2 m. W. by S. Bishopton stn.

Baroche, La. See **Zell.**

Baroda, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 50 m. NW. Delhi. P. 6000.

Baroda, non-trib. state, India, in different parts of Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, in direct political relation with the government of India; area, 8550 sq. m. P. 2,185,000.

Baroda, tn., India, cap. of B. state, 37 m. E. Cambay, a city of temples and bankers. P. (of city) 102,000; (of cantonment) P. 5000.

Baroda, tn., India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, in 29° 10′ N., 76° 41′ E. P. 6200; Hindus, 5800.

Baro'gil Pass, a high but easy pass across the Hindu Kush Mts., leading from the Little Famir into Chitral, immediately to the NW. of the Darkot Pass, in about 36° 52′ N., 73° 30′ E. Alt. 12,460 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, *Map*, p. 272).

Baro'long, African tribe, Brit. colony Bechuanaland, to the NW. of Vryburg.

Baromapulana, or **Batsutla,** tribe inhabiting the NE. of the S. African Republic.

Barombi, stn., Ger. Kamerun Terr., on Elephant Lake, in 4° 40′ N., 9° 26′ E.

Baronissi, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 5 m. N. Salerno. P. 8000.

Baron's Court, demesne, Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 8 m. NNW. Omagh, P.O.

Barons Point, cape, Scot., Dumbartonshire, in the extreme W. on Loch Long, in 55° 59′ N.

Barony, par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Glasgow. P. 309,800.

Baroondah, settlement, Queensland, Labouchere co., 175 m. SSW. Rockhampton.

Barop, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 3 m. SW. Dortmund, with coal-mines and machine factories. P.<2000.

Barossa Goldfield, tp., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 25 m. NE. by N. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Barot, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, 32 m. N. Delhi. P. 6800.

Barotse, or **Marotse,** important Bantu tribe inhabiting the banks and the regions E. of the Upper Zambezi, from 14°–18° S. lat. In Livingstone's time the Makololo were the dominant tribe in these parts of S. Africa, but since then they have been almost entirely annihilated by the B., who now occupy the vast territory from the Kabompo R. to the Victoria Falls. Formerly they were inhabitants of Mashonaland, where many of them were destroyed by the Matabili, whilst the others retired into the Upper Zambezi valley. Selous, who has carefully studied them, is of opinion that they are not of pure Bantu origin, but that they commingled in ancient times with the Arabian colonists who built the fortress and temple of Zimbabye. See Selous, *Twenty Years in Zambesia, Geog. Jour.*, April 1893. [**H. G. S.**]

Barotse Valley, a low-lying, marshy, and unhealthy valley, inundated during the rainy season, on both banks of the Zambezi, where it flows from N. to S. between 15° and 16° S.; fertile, producing sugar-cane, bananas, sweet potatoes, and manioc. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, p. 220.)

Bar-panj, Shugnan. See **Kalai-bar-panj.**

Barpeta, tn., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Kámrúp, 48 m. W. by N. Gauháti. P. 9300; Hindus, 9200.

Barquero y Vares, Ria del, inlet, N. ct. of Spain, immediately to the E. of the northernmost point of Galicia, receives from the S. the Barquero or Sor R., which is accessible to vessels of 150 tons.

Barquisimeto, tn., Venezuela, cap. of Lara, 168 m. W. by S. Carácas. Alt. 1700 ft. P. 31,000.

Barr, Bar, Celtic, 'a summit.'

Barr, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, 18 m. SW. Strasburg, with mineral baths of Bühl. P. 5700.

Barr, par. and vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 6 m. ESE. Girvan, 4½ m. ENE. Pinmore stn., PMT.O.; 54,876 ac. P.<750.

Barr, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth div., 3 m. SE. by E. Walsall, 2½ m. N. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., P.O.; 5252 ac. P.<1500.

Barra, Portuguese, 'bar.'

Barra, isl., Scot., Hebrides, near the S. extremity of the group, 5 m. SW. of S. Uist, and forming, with Bernera, Flodday, Fluda, Hellisay, Mingallay, Pabbay, Sanderay, and Watersay isls., a par. of the co. Inverness. Length 8 m., by 2 to 4 m. in breadth. P.O. Par. 22,212 ac., P.<2500.

Barra, or **Barra do Rio Grande,** tn., Brazil, on the l. bk. of the Rio São Francisco, at the confluence of the Rio Grande, in 11° 56′ S. Alt. 1245 ft. P. 4000.

Barraba, tp., New South Wales, Darling co., 50 m. NNW. Tamworth. P.<1500.

Barrabool Range, a chain of low hills, co. Grant, Victoria, Australia, about 2½ m. SW. of Geelong. The vine is grown on the slopes, and sandstone abounds.

Barraccas, SE. suburb of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. P. 6000.

Barrach'nie, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 5 m. E. Glasgow, close to Mountvernon stn.

Barrack Bridge, stn., Ire., co. and 6 m. from Donegal, on the Donegal Rly.

Barrackpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. of the 24 Parganás, 15 m. N. Fort William, Calcutta. The natives call B. 'Charnak,' after Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, who occasionally lived here. P. (including Nawábganj) 18,000.

Barrack Village, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 8 m. W. by S. Enniscorthy.

Barraconda, tn., W. Africa, near the Gambia, 95 m. from its mouth.

Barracouta, Cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., 35 m. SE. by E. Swellendam.

Barracouta Point, cape, Portuguese E. Africa, in 15° 30′ S., 37 m. SSW. Mozambique.

Barra do Corda, vil., Brazil, on the r. bk. of the Mearim, a. the mouth of the Corda, 195 m. SSW. Maranham. See **Mearim.**

Barradero, riv., S. America, one of the mouths of the Parana.

Barra do Rio Contas. See **Contas.**

Barra do Rio Negro, a name sometimes given to Manaos, Brazil.

Barra do São João. See **São João.**

Barrafranca, tn., Sicily, prov. and 12 m. SE. Caltanissetta. P. 8000.

Barragh, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bars. Forth and St. Mullins, Upper, 10 m. E. Bagenalstown. P.<2000.

Barra Head, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the S. ct. of

Berneray I., in 56° 47′ N., 7° 39′ W., with light seen at a distance of 33 m., 683 ft. above high water, the highest in the British Isles.

Barrahill. See **Bourtie.**

Barra Lough, lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, 21 m. N. Donegal.

Barram, cape and riv., Borneo, on the W. ct., the cape in 4° 37′ N. **B. River** rises in Saráwak, and winds N. then NW. into the China Sea close to this cape, forming in its lower course the boundary of Brunei and Saráwak; navigable for the greater part of its length; rapids begin (going up) in about 3½° N.; receives the Tinjar on the l. bk. See *Geog. Jour.*, 1893, p. 193.

Barra Manza, tn., Brazil, prov. and 69 m. WNW. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1240 ft. P. 12,000.

Barranagh, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, in the NW. of Blacksod Bay.

Barranca Bermeja ('green gorge'), riv. port, Colombia, Santander, on the Magdalena, 175 m. N. Bogotá.

Barrancas, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Bermudez, on the l. bk. of the Orinoco, 120 m. SSW. of the SW. point of the I. of Trinidad.

Barranquilla, tn. and riv. port, Colombia, Bolívar, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 65 m. NE. by E. Cartagena, connected by rail with Sabanilla. P. about 35,000. See **Magdalena.**

Barras, stn., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the N. E. R., 11½ m. SE. by E. Appleby.

Barrasford, vil., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the N. Tyne, 6 m. N. by W. Hexham, on the N. B. R., PM.O.

Barraway, hamlet, Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 2½ m. S. by E. Ely, 2 m. E. by S. Stretham stn.

Barraza, riv., Chile. See **Limari.**

Barr Beacon, a hill, Eng., Staffordshire, in the extreme SE., 4 m. E. by S. Walsall. Alt. 734 ft.

Barre, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 19 m. NW. by W. Worcester. P. <3000.

Barre, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., 6 m. SE. by S. Montpelier, with granite quarries. P. 6800.

Barrea, African tribe, Upper Ethiopia, near the N. confines of Abyssinia, S. of the road from Kassala to Keren; live partly by agriculture, partly by rapine; number about 1,500,000.

Barréges, or **Barèges,** watering-place, France. See **Barèges.**

Barreiros, comm., Spain, Galicia, in N. of prov. Lugo, dist. Ribadéo. P. <5000.

Barr Elyas, vil., Palestine, 33° 47′ N., 35° 56′ E., in the valley of the Leontes (Nahr-el-Litany), 29 m. NW. Damascus.

Barren, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 37° N. and 86° W.

Barren, isl., Tasmania. See **Cape Barren.**

Barren Island, an active volcano forming a small island, Bay of Bengal, about 60 m. E. of Middle Andaman I.

Barren Island, on W. ct. of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.

Barren Island, sandy tract of land, U.S., New York, King's co., on the S. shore of Long I.

Barren Islands, group of islets and reefs, off the W. ct. of Madagascar, in the Mozambique Channel, in about 18½° S.

Barrepper, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 7½ m. E. by S. St. Ives, 1 m. E. Gwinear Road stn., P.O. (**Barripper**).

Barretts, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 111 m. NE. by N. Collingwood.

Barretts, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Cork.

Barretts Grange, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middle Third, 2 m. from Fethard; 1051 ac. P. <250.

Barrhead, manuf. tn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the Glasgow, Barrhead, & Kilmarnock Joint Rly., 3½ m. SSE. Paisley, with calico-printing, cotton-spinning, bleaching, engineering, and other works, PMT.O. P. 8200.

Barrhill, hamlet, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 15 m. NW. Newton-Stewart, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R., PMT.O.

Barrie, tn., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, 56 m. N. by W. Toronto. P. <5000.

Barrier, isl., New Zealand. See **Great Barrier.**

Barrier, or **Stanley Range,** range of hills, New South Wales, near the W. frontier, in about 31°–32° S., with the silver-mining towns of Silverton and Broken Hill at their S. end.

Barrier Reef, Great. See **Great Barrier Reef.**

Barrigone, place, Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 22 m. NE. by E. Listowel, with P.O.

Barrington, one of the Galapagos Is., in 0° 50′ S., 90° 10′ W.

Barrington, tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Shelburne co., on the S. ct., 123 m. SW. by W. Halifax. P. <2000.

Barrington, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. from Hemmingford. P. <1500.

Barrington, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 6½ m. SW. Cambridge, with phosphate of lime deposits, 1 m. WNW. Foxton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Barrington, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 10½ m. W. by N. Yeovil, 3 m. NE. Ilminster. P. <500.

Barrington, settlement, New S. Wales, Gloucester co., 164 m. N. Sydney, on B. river, 6 m. S. of Copland goldfields.

Barrington, tn., Tasmania, co. Devon, 60 m. NW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Barrington, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Stafford co., 20 m. NW. Portsmouth. P. <1500.

Barrington, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Bristol co., 9 m. WNW. Fall R., Massachusetts. P. <1500.

Barrington, Great, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 9 m. N. Lechlade, 6 m. SW. Shipton stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Barrington, Great, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., on Housatonic R., 12 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <5000.

Barrington, Little, par., Eng., adjoining Great B. on the SE. P. <250.

Barrington, Lower, tn., Tasmania, 84 m. W. Launceston. P. <1500.

Barrington Colliery, place, Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. from Choppington, with P.O.

Barringtonsbridge, place, Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Owneybeg, 6 m. E. by S. Limerick, P.O.

Barringun, tp., New S. Wales, Culgoa co., 75 m. N. by W. Bourke. P. <1500.

Barrios, Los, comm., Spain, prov. Cadiz, dist San Roque. P. 5500.

Barripper, place, Eng., Cornwall, with P.O. See **Barrepper.**

Barrisdale, a small riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W.; it flows through a glen of the same name to B. Bay, in the S. of Loch Hourn, which it enters in 57° 5′ N.

Barrmill, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint Rly., 10½ m. SW. by S. Paisley. P. <500.

Barro, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Caldas. P. <4000.

Barrocal, dist. Portugal. See **Algarve.**

Barrock, hamlet, Scot., Caithness, 9 m. E. by N. Thurso, and 8½ m. NNE. Bower stn., P.O.

Barr of Inch, or **Mintinghs,** par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Inishowen, W., 6 m. N. Buncrana; 3258 ac. P. <500.

Barrois. See **Bar-le-Duc.**

Barron, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Jackson co., 80 m. E. of the SW. corner of the state.

Barron, city, U.S., Wisconsin, B. co., 71 m. ENE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Barrona, co., New S. Wales, crossed by 30° S. and 145° E.

Barronsfield, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Cumberland, 12 m. from Maccan. P. <1500.

Barronstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Carrickbyrne.

Barronstown, par., Ire., Louth, bar. Dundalk, Upper, 3 m. SW. Dundalk; 2208 ac. P. <500.

Barroosky, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Knocknalower.

Barrow, Scandinavian, 'a mound of earth,' especially over a grave.

Barrow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4½ m. E. by N. Chester, 1 m. S. of Barrow stn. on the Cheshire Lines, PT.O. (**Great Barrow**). P. <750.

Barrow, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. S. Clitheroe.

Barrow, par., Eng., Northumberland, Rothbury Union. P. <250.

Barrow, par., Eng., Rutland, 4½ m. NE. by N. Oakham, 2½ m. ENE. Ashwell stn. P. <250. See **Cottesmore.**

Barrow, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. SE. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. E. Much Wenlock. P. <500. See **Willey.**

Barrow, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10 m. S. by W. Frome, 3 m. ESE. Bruton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Barrow, par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 6 m. W. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. W. by S. Saxham stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Barrow, group of sandbanks, Eng., in the North Sea, about 6 m. from the SE. ct. of Essex, E. of the Maplin Sands.

Barrow, riv., Ire., rises in the Slievebloom Mts., Leinster, flows generally southward, and, after a course of about 90 m., joins the Suir to form the estuary, Waterford harbour. It divides the cos. Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, on the E., from Kilkenny and Queen's cos. on the W.; affluents, the Nore, Blackwood, and Greese rivers. It is navigable for ships from the sea to Ross, and for barges to Athy, 70 m. above its mouth, and where it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal. Length, 119 m. Area of basin, including that of the Suir, 3555 sq. m.

Barrow, cape, U.S., Alaska terr., in 71° 23′ N., 156° 31′ W Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1852–54, 1881–83), yr. 8.4° F., Jan. – 17.5°, July 38.1°.

Barrow, East and **West,** shoal, Eng., at the mouth of the Thames, about 8 m. from the SE. ct. of Essex, 13 m. long by ½–2 m. broad, between the Middle Swin on the NW., and the B. Deep on the SE.

Barrow, North, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8 m. NNE. Yeovil. P. <250.

Barrow, South, par., 2 m. to the S. of North B., in the S. div., 1 m. NW. Sparkford stn. P. <250.

Barrowby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 3 m. from Grantham, PM.O.; 4440 ac. P. <1000.

Barrow Common, tract of land, Eng., Cumberland, 2 m. from Keswick.

Barrowden, par., Eng., co. Rutland, 7½ m. SE. Oakham, with a stn. (**Wakerley and B.**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Barrowfield, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow, in Barony par. P. 9000.

Barrowford Booth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 4½ m. NNE. Burnley, on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 1 m. W. Calne stn., PMT.O. (**Barrowford**). P.<5000.

Barrowgarroo, hamlet, Isle of Man, 5 m. ENE. Peel, 2½ m. SSE. Kirkmichael stn.

Barrow Gurney, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 4 m. SW. by W. Bristol, 1½ m. E. Flax Bourton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Barrow Haven, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the M. S. & L. R., 2 m. from New Holland, with P.O.

Barrow Hill, PMT.O., Eng., Derbyshire, near Chesterfield.

Barrowhouse, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Ballylynan.

Barrow in Furness, mun. bor., parl. bor., co. bor., par., and seapt., Eng., co. Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, opposite Walney I., which is included in the bor.; till about 1850 a village, now an important town. In 1847 the Furness railway was extended to Barrow, in order to facilitate the exportation of iron ore (the valuable red hæmatite found in the neighbourhood); and in 1859 the erection of blast-furnaces was commenced. Foundries on a large scale, and engineers' shops, have been established; docks and timber-yards have been formed; and it has large shipbuilding yards, iron-rolling mills, wire-works, works for the making of ship-armour, hæmatite steel-works, and manufactories of jute and flax, paper pulp, and tubular wagons. The first of its magnificent docks was opened in Sept. 1867. The Buccleuch dock, opened in 1873, has a depth of 24 ft.; the Devonshire dock 26 ft., with a basin adjoining with a depth of 18 ft. at ordinary neap, 25½ ft. at ordinary spring tides; the Ramsden dock and basin (for Anchor Liners) with 24 ft. at neap, and 31½ ft. at spring tides. There is also the Cavendish timber basin with a water area of 142 ac., besides a large graining dock, a depositing dock, and a patent slip; and Piel Roads afford good anchorage in all weathers for vessels not drawing more than 21 ft. There is a large export trade in pig-iron, steel-rails, and ore, and a large trade in cattle is carried on with Belfast. Steamers go daily between B. and Belfast, and in the summer to the Isle of Man and Glasgow. See **Appendix,** p. 13. The town contains a town-hall, which includes a free public library, reading-room, and museum. The bor. was incorporated in 1867, and has returned one member to Parliament since 1885; co. bor. under Act of 1888. 10,987 ac. Parl., mun. bor., and par., P. (1871) 18,200; (1881) 47,300; (1891) 51,700.

Barrow Island, an isl. off the NW. ct. of Australia, in about 20° 50′ S., 115° 20′ E.

Barrow on Humber, par. and vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey or Brigg div., 15 m. NW. by W. Great Grimsby, 2½ m. E. by S. Barton upon Humber, 2 m. W. Goxhill stn., PMT.O.; 5065 ac. P.<3000.

Barrow-on-Soar, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. SE. Loughborough, on the M. R., with limestone quarries; manufactures cements and hosiery. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Barrow's Creek, stn. on the trans-continental telegraph line, about the middle of S. Australia, in 21° 30′ S., 133° 44′ E.; rainfall (9 yrs.), 15.5 in.

Barrow Strait, the passage from Baffin Bay westward into Prince Regent inlet, in 74° N., and between 84° and 90° W., averaging 40 m. in breadth. Coasts rugged and mountainous.

Barrow upon Trent, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., on the Trent, 5½ m. S. Derby, 2 m. WSW. Chellaston stn., P.O.; 5840 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. upon T. with Twyford**) P.<750.

Barruelo de Santullán, comm., Spain, prov. Palencia, dist. Cervera de Pisuerga. P.<4000.

Barry, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 7½ m. SW. by W. Arbroath, on the N. B. R., P.O. Alt. 38 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs. 1861–80), yr. 47° F., Jan. 37.2°, July 59°. 5328 ac. P.<4000.

Barry, city, U.S., Illinois, Pike co., 85 m. NW. by N. St. Louis, Missouri. P.<1500.

Barry, co., U.S., Michigan, in the SW., to the S. of 43° N., and W. of 85° W.

Barry, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 94° W.

Barry, par. and seapt., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 7 m. SW. Cardiff, terminus of the Barry Rly. (from Cardiff), on which it has two stns. (**B.** and **B. Dock**). It lies opposite the small **Barry I.,** between which and the mainland there are a dock and tidal basin, both with a depth of 29 ft. at high water ordinary neap tides. It forms with Porthkerry (*q.v.*) an eccles. par., and with Cadoxton an urban sanitary dist., the population of which in 1891 was 13,300 (in 1881<500). Par. P.<1000.

Barrydale, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and about 25 m. ENE. Swellendam. P.<1500.

Barrymore, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Cork.

Barryroe, bar., Ire. See **Ibane and Barryroe.**

Barry's Head, cape, Ire., on S. ct. co. Cork, in 8° 24′ W.

Barry's Point, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork, S. of Courtmacsherry Bay, 51° 36′ N., 8° 41′ W.

Barry's Reef, tn., Victoria, co. Bourke, 72 m. NW. Melbourne. P. (with dist.)<1500.

Barrysway, vil., Newfoundland, Burin Penin., on Fortune Bay, in 55° 30′ W. P.<1500.

Barsac, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the l. bk. of the Garonne, arr. and 20 m. SE. by S. Bordeaux, with cloth factory; excellent white wine produced in the neighbourhood. P.<2000.

Barsby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. SW. by S. Melton Mowbray, 3 m. WNW. John o' Gaunt stn. P.<250.

Barsham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 11 m. W. by S. Lowestoft. P.<500.

Barsham, East, par., 1 m. S. of North B. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. East with Little Snoring**) P.<500.

Barsham, North, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 20 m. W. by S. Cromer, 2 m. SW. Walsingham stn. P.<250.

Barsham, West, par., 1½ m. W. of East B. P.<250.

Barsi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sholápur, 123 m. E. by S. Poona. P. 20,600; Hindus, 17,800.

Barsinghausen, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 12 m. WSW. Hanover. A health resort; has coal-mines. P.<4000.

Barsi Takli, tn., India, Berár, dist. and 11 m. SE. by S. Akola. P. 5000; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 1500.

Barsö, small isl., in the little Belt, in the Prussian govt. Schleswig, circle Appenrade.

Barston, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 8 m. W. Coventry, 2½ m. S. Hampton stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Berkeswell.**

Barstow, junc. stn., on the Atlantic & Pacific Rly. for San Bernardino, U.S., California, 88 m. NE. Los Angeles.

Barsuki, great desert, Wn. Siberia, N. of the Sea of Aral.

Bar-sur-Aube, tn., France, dep. Aube, arr. B.-sur-A., on the Aube, 30 m. E. by S. Troyes. Formerly the cap. of the portion of Champagne known as La Vallage. P.<5000.

Bar-sur-Ornain. See **Bar-le-Duc.**

Bar-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Aube, arr. B.-sur-S., on the Seine, 19 m. SE. Troyes. P.<3000.

Barswick, headland, Scot., on W. side of S. Ronaldshay I., Orkney.

Bart, tp., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 50 m. W. Philadelphia, with mines of nickel. P.<1500.

Bartân, or **Bartin,** walled tn., Asia Minor, near the N. ct., 120 m. N. by W. Angora, on river B., which admits vessels drawing 6½ ft. to the town. P. 4000–6000.

Bartang, riv. See **Amu.**

Bartenstein, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 35 m. SSE. Königsberg, on the R. Alle. P. 6000.

Bartestree, par., Eng., co. and 6 m. NE. Hereford, P.O. P.<250. See **Dormington.**

Bartfeld (German, in Hungarian **Bártfa**), tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Sáros, 40 m. N. Kaschau, with much frequented hot mineral springs. P. 5100.

Barth, seapt., Prussia, Pomerania, on the Binnensee, 17 m. WNW. Stralsund, with fisheries and large export of salt and dried herrings. P. 5400.

Barthol Chapel, or **Gordon Memorial,** eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 6 m. from Old Meldrum, with P.O. P.<750.

Bartholomew, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 39° N., and crossed in W. by 86° W.

Bartholomew Bayou, riv., U.S., Arkansas and Louisiana, winds SE. then SW. into the Washita R. Navigable for steamboats for about 200 m. (to Baxter, Arkansas, in 33½° N.).

Bartholomew River, riv., Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., flows NE. into the SW. Miramichi.

Barthomley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Crewe, 1½ m. SSW. Radway Green stn., P.O. P.<500.

Barthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Acklam.**

Bartîka, or **Bartica,** vil., Brit. Guiana, at the confluence of the Mazaruni and Essequibo.

Bartington, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. NW. Northwich. P.<250.

Bartle, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4 m. NW. Preston, 2 m. WSW. Barton and Broughton stn.

Bartlemy, place, Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 13 m. NE. Cork, 6½ m. S. Fermoy, P.O.

Bartlett, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 72 m. NW. Portland by rail. P.<1500.

Bartlett, settlement, U.S., Tennessee, Shelby co., 10 m. E. by N. Memphis. Alt. 263 ft. (R.R.).

Bartley, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 7½ m. W. by N. Southampton, 2 m. NW. Lyndhurst Road stn., P.O.

Bartley Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, 3 m. from Harborne, with P.O. See **Northfield.**

Bartlow, par., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 12 m. SE. Cambridge, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<250.

Bartlow End, par., Eng., Essex, 3 m. SE. Linton. P. <250.

Barton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 3½ m. WSW. Cambridge, 1 m. NE. Lords Bridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

Barton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8½ m. SSE. Chester, 2 m. W. Broxton stn. P. <250.

Barton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, in Gloucester tn. P. 15,500.

Barton, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the coast, 9 m. E. Bournemouth, 2 m. SE. by E. Hinton Admiral stn., with coastguard stn. P. <2000.

Barton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 5½ m. S. by E. Southport, on the W. Lancashire and Liverpool Rly., 2 m. ENE. of B. and Halsall stn., on the Cheshire Lines. P. <500.

Barton, Eccles div., Lancashire. See **Barton-on-Irwell.**

Barton, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, on the Avon, div. and 6½ m. WSW. Stratford-on-Avon, 2½ m. E. Salford Priors stn.

Barton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the N. of the Richmond div., 6 m. NE. Richmond, 4 m. W. by S. Croft stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Barton, co., U.S., Kansas, N. of 38° N., crossed in the W. by 99° W.

Barton, dist., U.S., Maryland, Allegany co., 28 m. SE. by E. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Barton, co., U.S., Missouri, on the W. frontier, S. of 38° N.

Barton, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orleans co., 15 m. S. Newport, by rail. P. <3000.

Barton, Great, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 2½ m. NE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. W. by N. Thurston stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Barton, High, par., Eng., Westmorland, on R. Eamont. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Pooley Bridge**) P. <1000.

Barton, Middle, PT.O., Eng., co. and 13 m. NNW. Oxford. See also **Steeple B.** and **Westcott B.**

Barton and Broughton, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Broughton.**

Barton Bendish, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 11 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 5 m. SW. by S. Narborough stn., P.O.; 4123 ac. P. <500.

Barton Blount, par., Eng., co. and 10 m. W. Derby. P. <250.

Barton Earls, par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Earl's Barton.**

Barton Hartshorn, par., Eng., on the W. border of Buckinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. WSW. Buckingham, 2 m. SSW. Fulwell and Westbury stn. P. <250.

Barton in Fabis, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Nottingham, on the r. bk. of the Trent, 1 m. S. Attenborough stn., P.O. P. <250.

Barton-in-the-Beans, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2 m. N. Bosworth, 1½ m. E. Shackerstone Junc. P. <250. See **Nailstone.**

Barton-in-the-Clay, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 6½ m. N. Luton, 3 m. E. Harlington stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Barton Landing, vil., U.S., Vermont, Orleans co., 40 m. NNE. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Barton-le-Street, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 16½ m. NE. by N. York, 4½ m. WNW. Malton, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B.-le-S. with Butterwick**) P. <500.

Barton-le-Willows, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10 m. NE. York, 1 m. SSE. **Barton Hill** stn., P.O. P. <250.

Barton Mills, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., on the Lark, 8½ m. NE. Newmarket, 1 m. SE. Mildenhall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Barton Moss, the N. part of Chat Moss, also the name of a stn., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., on the L. & NW. R., 7 m. W. Manchester.

Barton-on-Humber, par. and tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey or Brigg div., on the S. bk. of the Humber, 18 m. E. Goole, on the M. S. & L. R. Manufactures brick, tile, pottery, and sailcloth. PMT.O. Market-day, M. 6345 ac. P. 5200.

Barton-on-Irwell, par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 4½ m. W. Manchester, 1 m. S. Patricroft stn., PM.O. The aqueduct by which Brindley here carried the Bridgewater Canal over the Irwell was replaced in 1893 by a movable bridge over the Manchester Ship Canal. 10,621 ac. P. 35,800.

Barton-on-the-Heath, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 14 m. WSW. Banbury, 3½ m. E. Moreton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Barton Seagrave, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. N. Wellingborough, 1½ m. ESE. Kettering stn., P.O. P. <250.

Barton Stacey, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7½ m. NNW. Winchester, 2 m. SE. Long Parish stn., P.O.; 5026 ac. P. <750.

Barton St. David, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 5 m. SE. by S. Glastonbury, P.O. P. <500.

Barton Turf, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 14½ m. NW. Yarmouth, 2½ m. W. Catfield stn. P. <500.

Barton-under-Needwood, par., Eng., Staffordshire div. and 4½ m. SW. Burton; with a stn. (**B. and Walton**) on the L. & NW. R. and M. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Bartonville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wentworth, 3 m. from Hamilton. P. <1500.

Bartow (formerly **Cass**), co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 34° N., and crossed in W. by 85° W.

Bartow, tn., U.S., Florida, Polk co., 45 m. E. Tampa, 205 m. NNW. Cape Sable. P. <1500. See **Florida.**

Bartragh Island, Ire., off N. ct. co. Mayo, in Killala Bay.

Bartsch, riv., in the SE. of Prussia, flows W. by N. into the Oder, which it enters 10 m. above Glogau; not navigable. Length, 102 m.

Baru, small isl. of the ct. of Colombia, in the Gulf of Darien, to the SW. of Cartagena; fertile, well-peopled, and having a good port.

Baru, place, Celebes I., in the Macassar residency, inhabited by Europeans.

Barua, tn., central Africa, Bornu, on W. shore of Lake Chad, about 60 m. N. Kuka. See **Niger Territories.**

Baruchella. See **Glacciano con Baruchella.**

Barue, tribe inhabiting the borders of Brit. S. Africa and Portuguese E. Africa, S. of 18° S.

Barugh, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. WNW. Barnsley, 2 m. N. Dodworth stn., with PM.O. (**B. Green**). P. <3000.

Barugh, Great, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the S. of the Whitby div., on the Seven, 19½ m. NE. by N. York, 3 m. N. by E. Barton-le-Street stn.

Baroghs Ambo, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. SW. Pickering. P. <250.

Bárul, iron ore field, Brit. India, Bengal, Bardwán dist., crossed in the middle by 23° 44′ N., and 87° 9′ E.

Barum, Eng. See **Barnstaple.**

Barung, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the S. ct. of Java, in 113° 20′ E.

Barár, or **Warúd** (census), tn., Brit. India, Berár, dist. and 15 m. NNW. Amráoti. P. 7300.

Baruth, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 30 m. SE. by S. Potsdam; large glass-works near. P. <2000.

Barvas, par. and two vils. (Upper and Lower B.), Scot., Lewis I., Ross-shire, 12 m. from Stornoway, with PT.O. Par. 85,043 ac., P. <6000; vil. P. <750.

Bárwa, tn. and port, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 45 m. SW. Ganjam. P. <5000.

Bárwal, tn., Central India, 30 m. SSE. Indore.

Barwála, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. and 80 m. SW. Ahmadábád. P. <5000.

Bärwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 15 m. NNW. Küstrin. P. <4000.

Bärwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 43 m. SE. Colberg. P. <3000.

Barwáni, tn., Central India, cap. of B. state, 77 m. SW. by W. Indore, near the l. bk. of the Narbadá. P. 6000.

Barwa Ságar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., Jhánsi dist., 128 m. SW. by W. Cawnpur. P. 6000.

Barway, Eng., Cambridgeshire. See **Soham.**

Barwell, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m. SE. by S. Bosworth, 2 m. WNW. Elmsthorpe stn., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Barwick, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 1½ m. S. Yeovil. P. <500.

Barwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 15 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 2½ m. S. Stanhoe (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Barwick in Elmet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6½ m. ENE. Leeds, 1½ m. E. Scholes stn. PM.O.; 6957 ac. P. <2500.

Barwon, riv., Australia, New South Wales. See **Darling.**

Barzdorf, comm., Austria, Silesia, 48 m. NW. by W. Troppau, 19 m. E. by S. Glatz. Alt. 846 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47° F., Jan. 29.9°, July 66°. P. <4000.

Basahid, comm., Hungary, co Torontal, dist. Nagy-kikinda. P. <5000.

Basantpur, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, 32 m. NNW. Patná. P. 5000.

Basari, tn., W. Africa, to the N. of Togo-land, NE. of Salaga. 3-4000 huts.

Basarjusl, mt., Caucasus, Daghestan, in 41° 14′ N., 47° 52′ E. Alt. 14, 722 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, map, p. 380).

Baschi, tn., Italy, Umbria, on the Tiber, 29 m. NNW. Perugia. P. 5000.

Baschurch, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7½ m. NW. Shrewsbury, 1 m. W. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 8491 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Little Ness**) P. <1500.

Basècles, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13 m. ESE. Tournay, with excellent marble. P. <4000.

Basedale, valley, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the S. of the Cleveland Hills, traversed by a trib. of the Esk.

Basel, comm., Belgium, E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas. P. <4000.

Basel (German), or **Bâle** (French), sometimes spelt in English **Basle,** one of the cants. of the Swiss Confederation since 1501,

in the NW., on the frontiers of France and the grand duchy of Baden; divided since 1832 into two portions, Basel-town (*Bâle Ville*), including only the city of B. and its immediate environs, and Basel-land (*Bâle Campagne*); cap. of latter, Liestal. Surface undulating, traversed by the N. spurs of the Jura. Principal rivers, the Rhine (which forms the greater part of the N. boundary), and its tribs. the Birs and Ergolz, the valley of the former traversed by the railway to Delemont, of the latter by that to Olten. Excellent pastures; considerable amount of fruit and wine produced. The legislative body in Basel-town is the Great Council, elected for six years, from which the Small Council, forming the executive body, is chosen. In Basel-land the legislative body, also elected for six years, is called the National Council, and elects the executive council, which holds office for four years. See **Switzerland,** table.

Basel, a city in the N. of Switzd., 42 m. N. by E. Bern, on the Rhine, where it changes its course from W. to N.; divided by the Rhine into Great Basel on the left, and Little Basel on the right bank. It has scientific and literary establishments, and a cathedral built on the site of the Roman fort *Basilia*. Its university was founded in 1460. It has also a botanic garden, museum, and library. It is one of the chief seats in Europe of the manufacture of silk ribbons, and has also manufactures of yarns, machinery, chemical products, &c. Great works have been constructed for the purpose of utilising the water-power of the Rhine in the neighbourhood by means of dynamos for electric lighting and working machinery. B. dates from the fourth century. In the eleventh century it was the most powerful city of Helvetia; was the seat of a great council from 1431 to 1449, and of a memorable treaty between France and Prussia in 1795. Near it the French were defeated by the Swiss at the battle of St. Jacob in 1444. Birthplace of John and James Bernouilli and Euler, and temporary residence of Hans Holbein, the younger, and Erasmus, the latter of whom died here in 1536. Alt. 912 ft.; mean temp., 49.3° F., Jan. 32.8°, July 66.7°. P. (1860) 38,000; (1870) 45,000; (1888) 69,800.

Bas-en-Basset, tn., France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. Yssingeaux, on the Loire, 17 m. SW. by W. St. Étienne, with mineral springs and manufactures of lace, ribbons, &c. P. <2000.

Basenga, S. African tribe, dwelling N. of the Zambezi, between the Loangwa and Pajozi rivers, about 30°–32½° E.

Basento, riv., Italy, in the E., it rises in the Apennines, and flows E. past Potenza, then SE. to the Gulf of Taranto, which it enters in 40° 20′ N.

Basford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Nantwich Union. P. <250.

Basford, par. and northern suburb of Nottingham, Eng., included in the parl. bor. of Nottingham, with stns. on the M. R. and G. N. R. Par. P. 22,800; eccles. par. (**B. Old with Cinderhill**) P. 11,300; (**New B.**) P. 5400.

Bashad, vil., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the l. bk. of the Shat-el-Arab, 22 m. SSE. Mohammera.

Bash, Turkish, *head.*

Bashahr, one of the Punjab Hill States, India, crossed by 31½° N. and 78° E.

Bashakerd, a rugged region in the S. of Persia, to the E. of the mouth of the Persian Gulf, having a scanty population of half-naked savages with a marked infusion of negro blood.

Bashall Eaves, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the extreme SW. of the Skipton div., 10 m. NW. by W. Burnley, 1½ m. W. Horrocksford stn.; 3806 ac. P. <250.

Bashi, or **Bashee,** riv., Cape Colony, flows SE. between Transkei and Bomvanaland, and enters the Indian Ocean in 32° 15′ S.

Bashi-buzuks. See **Cherkesses.**

Bashi Islands. See **Bachi Islands.**

Bashkires, Finnish stem, inhabiting E. Russia, on the slopes of the Ural Mts., govts. Ufa, Orenburg, Perm, Samara, and partly Vyatka. Part of them are settled, and carry on agriculture, gardening, and cattle-breeding; the others are nomade. They owned in 1860 35,000,000 ac. of land, of which half under forests, but much of it has been appropriated since by Russians. They are Mussulmans, but have maintained many of their pagan customs. They are divided into *cantons* and *yurts*, and possess self-government under Russian supervision. They supply to the army, together with the Meshcheryaks, regiments of irregular cavalry. Total number, about 500,000.

Básí, vil. and rly. stn., India, Rájputána, 18 m. SE. by E. Jaipur.

Basi, tn., India, Punjab, Patiálá, 140 m. SE. Lahore. P. 13,800; Moham. 9400; Hindus, 4000.

Basidu, Basidoh, or **Bassadore,** vil., Persia, at the W. end of Kishm I., N. ct., 75 m. WSW. Bender Abbas. A British establishment which once existed here was abandoned on account of the heat and the lack of water.

Basignana, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the r. bk. of the Po, prov. and 8 m. NNE. Alessandria.

Basilan, the largest isl. in the Sulu Archipelago, SW. of Mindanao I., from which it is separated by the Straits of B., cap. Isabela, on the NW. ct.

Basildon, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., on the Thames, 8 m. NW. by W. Reading, 1½ m. S. Goring stn. P. <750.

Basildon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 10½ m. S. Chelmsford, 2 m. E. Laindon (*q.v.*) stn., P.O. P. <250.

Basildon Wood Green, hamlet, 2 m. S. of Basildon, Berkshire, 2 m. W. Pangbourn stn.

Basilicata, the ancient *Lucania*, div. (*compartimento territoriale*), S. Italy, composed solely of the prov. of Potenza; so called after the Emperor Basilius II., who reconquered it from the Saracens and Lombards in the 11th century. It is mountainous, several peaks rising to upwards of 4500 ft. (Monte Pollino, 7375 ft.). The Apennines here divide into two parts, which branch off to the E. and W. From these the rivs. Bradano, Basento, Salandrella, Agri, and Sinni take their source, and, after draining this fertile dist., fall into the Gulf of Taranto in the Ionian Sea. There are also many lakes, some of volcanic origin. The chief are Monticchio, Pesole, Maorno, and Santa Palagina. The bulk of the people are poor and ignorant, and talk a dialect called 'basilisco.' Its coast-line being for the most part marshy, and as a consequence unhealthy, the prov. derives next to no commercial benefit from it. Nevertheless, there are works of amelioration at present in progress or projected under the Acts of 1882 and 1886. The railway runs across the terr. from NW. to SE., where there is a junction at Metaponto with the lines from Reggio and Brindisi. There are, moreover, four other lines in course of construction or projected. Notwithstanding the great fertility of the soil agriculture is backward, and emigration to S. America comparatively large. The products are varied. On the slopes of the Apennines, forests and pasture-grounds are numerous, and the chestnuts plentiful. But even in the mountain valleys the vine is grown. In the vast plains that extend to Apulia and Calabria wheat is the principal product, while towards Melfi and the neighbourhood of Melfi it is noted for its excellent wine. The orange and lemon grow well nearer the coast. Among other products are cotton, flax, silk, honey, wax, liquorice, dried fruit, saffron, tobacco, &c. Mineral springs are many, chiefly sulphureous. There are marble quarries at Avigliano, Latronico, Muro, Lucano, and Picerno; chalk at Mauro Forte and Montemuro; transparent quartz at Lagonegro; tufa at Matera; and excellent lignite at San Chirico Raparo and Rotonda. [**E. A.**]

Basilisk Island, Brit. New Guinea, in 10° 35′ S., 150° 45′ E.

Basilisk Passage, New Guinea. See **Port Moresby.**

Basiluzzo, one of the smaller of the Lipari Is., Italy, 15 m. NE. by N. of the middle of Lipari I.

Básim, tn., Brit. India, Berár, cap. dist. B., 70 m. SW. Amráoti. Alt. 1758 ft. P. 12,400; Hindus, 9400; Moham. 2700.

Basing, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 2 m. E. by N. Basingstoke stn.; 5635 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Up Nately**) P. <1500.

Basingstoke, par. and mun. bor., Eng., Hampshire, B. div., 14½ m. W. Aldershot, on the G. W. R. and L. & SW. R., terminus of the London and Hampshire Canal, in a fertile dist. at the source of the Loddon; incorporated under James I.; formerly noted for its druggets and shalloons, now possessing manufactories of agricultural implements, clothing factories, &c.; has a school called Queen Mary's School, enjoying the revenues of a guild instituted by the Bishop of Winchester in the reign of Henry VIII.; numerous charities; with remains of a castle which was stormed by Cromwell, Oct. 14, 1645, and burned to the ground. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rainfall (1861–90) 00 in. 4172 ac. Par. P. (1871) 5600; (1891) 8000; mun. bor. P. (1891) 8200; parl. div. P. (1891) 70,500.

Basiun, vil., Egypt. See **Besiyun.**

Baška, Austria. See **Besca Nuova.**

Baskahegan Lake, U.S., Maine, in the N. of Washington co., 62 m. NE. Bangor, drained N. into the Mattawamkeag. Alt. 400 ft. (Water-Power of Maine).

Baskanskaya, vil., Russian Turkistan, prov. and 323 m. S. of Semipalatinsk, on highway to Vyernyi.

Baskerville, cape on the W. ct. of Dampier Land, Kimberley div. of W. Australia, in about 17 °12′ S.

Baskunchak, salt-lake, Russia, govt. Astrakhañ, near Great Bogdo Mt.

Basle, Switzd. See **Basel.**

Baslick, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 5 m. E. Castlereagh; 15,395 ac. P. <1500.

Baslow and Bubnell, par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., on the Derwent, 7½ m. W. Chesterfield, 2½ m. ENE. Hassop stn., PMT.O.; 5635 ac. P. <1000.

Básoda, tn., India, Central India, cap. of B. state (22 sq. m.), 50 m. NE. by N. Bhopál, in 23° 51′ N. and 77° 55′ E.

Bason Bridge, stn., Eng., Somersetshire, on Somerset and Dorset Rly., between Burnham and Edington Junc.

Basongo, or **Basoko,** stn., Congo Free State, on the Aruwimi, a few miles from r. bk. of Upper Congo, in 1° 10′ N.

Basque Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the W. ct., in 46° 39′ N.

Basque Provinces (Spanish **Vascongadas**), a country of France and Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, traversed by the

Pyrénées. The four Basque provs. belonging to Spain, forming the old provs. of Navarra and Vascongadas, are Vizcaya (Biscay), cap. Bilboa; Guipuzcoa, cap. Tolosa; Alava, cap. Vitoria; and Navarra, cap. Pamplona. The three Basque dists. in the French dep. Basses-Pyrénées are Labourd, Basse-Navarre, and Soule. The Basques, who are nearly all shepherds, are celebrated for their bravery and vivacity. They speak a language which has no analogy with any other living tongue, and which, in remote ages, appears from the occurrence of Basque roots in place-names in many parts of Spain and Portugal to have been used all over the peninsula. It is still spoken in the French Basque dists., and in two-thirds of Vizcaya, the whole of Guipuzcoa, the half of Navarre, and a small part of Alava in Spain. In their own language the Basques call themselves *Euscaldunherri*, their country, *Euscaldun*, and their language *Euscara*, in the first syllable of which names there probably survives the same root as is found in Basque itself, Vizcaya, and Gascony (ancient *Vasconia*).

Basra, Asiatic Turkey. See **Busrah.**

Básrá, vil., India, Bengal, in the 24 Parganás, on the Bidyádhári R., 8 m. from Port Canning. Important depôt of the timber trade of the Sundarbans.

Bass, tn., Victoria, co. Mornington, on Bass R., 68 m. SE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Bass, Great and **Little,** ledges of rocks in the Bay of Bengal, off the SE. ct. of Ceylon, in 6° 11′ 48″–6° 25′ 53″ N. and 81° 39′ 28″ E. B., Little, is the more dangerous group.

Bassa, Great, seapt., W. Africa, Liberia, in 10° W.

Bassa, Little, or **Fishtown,** seapt., Liberia, about 30 m. NW. Great B.

Bassadore, Persia. See **Basidu.**

Bassak, one of the arms of the Mekong (*q.v.*) below Pnompenh.

Bassak, tn., Siam. See **Chompasak.**

Bassaleg, eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 3 m. W. Newport, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O. P. <4000.

Bassam, Grand, tn., Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, near the mouth of the Assini R. Products, gold-dust, palm-oil, and ivory. The French established a station here in 1844, but abandoned it in 1871. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1858–59, 1863), yr. 82.2° F.

Bassano, tn., Italy, Venetia, on the Brenta, prov. and 17 m. NE. by N. Vicenza; scene of a signal victory of General Bonaparte over the Austrians, Sept. 9, 1796. P. 50,000.

Bassée, La, tn., France, on the borders of deps. Nord and Pas de Calais, arr. and 13 m. SW. by W. Lille, on the Canal la Deule. P. <4000.

Bassein, riv., Burma, Irawadi div., the most westerly of the main channels by which the Irawadi reaches the sea, divided at its mouth by Haing-nyi I. into two channels, the eastern of which is rendered dangerous by reefs; navigated by steamers from B. to Henzada all the year round.

Bassein, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thánd, on the W. ct., 28 m. N. by E. Bombay, ceded in 1534 to the Portuguese by the King of Guzerát, and whilst in their hands came to be called the Court of the North. Towards the end of the seventeenth century B. suffered severely from the plague. In 1739 the town passed into the power of the Maráthás, and in 1818 came under British rule. P. 11,300; Hindus, 7100.

Bassein, seapt., Lower Burma, cap. dist. B., on both banks of the B. Riv., 90 m. W. Rangoon. Said to have been founded in 1249 A.D. Cholera and fever are endemic in the dist. P. (including port) 30,200; Buddhists, 19,900; Hindus, 5400.

Bassenthwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the E. shore of B. Lake, 4½ m. NW. by N. Keswick, PM.O. 6915 ac. P. <750.

Bassenthwaite Lake, Eng., Cumberland, in the W. of the Penrith div., 3 m. NW. Keswick, 4¼ m. long, with a stn. on the Cockermouth, Keswick, & Penrith Rly., drained N. into the Derwent, P.O. Alt. 226 ft. Greatest depth about 72 ft.

Basses-Alpes. See **Alpes, Basses.**

Basse Pointe, vil., W. Indies, NE. ct. of Martinique I. P. <1000.

Basseterre, seapt., W. Indies, cap. and on the SW. ct. of St. Christopher I., in about 17° 25′ N. P. 8000.

Basse Terre, seapt., West Indies, cap. and on SW. ct. of Guadeloupe I., in about 16° 10′ N. P. 9000.

Bassetlaw, parl. div., Eng., in the N. of Notts. P. 51,600.

Bassett, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, near Southampton, with PMT.O.

Bassett House, par., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Knoll.**

Bassevelde, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N. Ghent. P. <4000.

Bassia, tn., W. Africa, on the Great Skarcies R., about 60 m. NNE. Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bassilly, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. N. Mons. P. <2000.

Bassingbourne, par. and vil., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 12 m. SW. Cambridge, 2 m. NNW. Royston stn., with phosphate of lime, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Bassingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., on the Witham, 8 m. SW. by S. Lincoln, 3½ m. SW. Harmston stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Bassingthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Grantham, 2½ m. ESE. Great Ponton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Westby**) P. <250.

Bassington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Alnwick Union. P. <250.

Bass Island, N., Middle, and S., three isls., U.S., Ohio, Ottawa co., in Lake Erie, the S. isl., 37 m. E. Toledo.

Bass Lake, settlement, Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 255 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Basso, tn., Abyssinia, Gojam, to the N. and W. of the Abai, about 170 m. S. by E. Gondar, an important centre of trade.

Basso Narok, lake, E. Africa. See **Rudolf, Lake.**

Bassonge, a tribe, Congo Free State, inhabiting the district stretching from about 4° 50′–to 5° 50′ S., in about 26° E.

Bass River, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Colchester, 14 m. from Londonderry. P. <1500.

Bass Strait, separates Australia from Tasmania. Explored in 1787 by Bass, a surgeon in the British Navy. Breadth 80–150 m. The small isls. in the strait supply guano to Australia.

Bass Rock, a rocky islet, Scot., in the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. off the N. ct. of Haddingtonshire, 2½ m. ENE. of North Berwick. Alt. 350 ft.

Basswood, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 89 m. W. Portage la Prairie.

Basta, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., on the W. ct., on B. Voe, 8½ m. E. of the N. end of the mainland.

Bastak, tn., Persia, prov. Laristan, 120 m. W. Bender Abbas.

Bastam, Persia. See **Bostam.**

Bastan, valley, Spain. See **Baztan.**

Bastan, valley, France. See **Barèges.**

Bastár, or **Bustar,** feudatory state, India, the largest in the Central Provs., traversed in the middle from E. to W. by the Indravatí, which then forms the W. boundary down to the confluence with the Godávari; the E. half a continuation of the plateau of Jaipur, the NW. occupied by the Mardian Hills, the last stronghold of the Maria Gonds, the SW. low-lying; nearly everywhere wild, poor, and unhealthy, and hence very sparsely peopled. See **Central Provinces,** and *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, pp. 372–82 and map (1 : 1,500,000), p. 416.

Bastead, hamlet, Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5½ m. N. by E. Tunbridge, 1½ m. S. Wrotham and Borough Green stn.

Bastei, a remarkable piece of sandstone rock scenery, Ger., in the so-called 'Saxon Switzerland,' 17 m. ESE. Dresden.

Bastelica, tn., Corsica, 18 m. E. by N. Ajaccio. P. <1000.

Bastenaeken, tn., Belgium. See **Bastogne.**

Basti, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. B., 111 m. E. Lucknow. P. (1881) 5500; (1891) 13,600.

Bastia, seapt. tn., Corsica, on the E. ct., in 42° 42′ N. Occupied for some time by the English, after a siege (1794), in which Nelson lost an eye. Birthplace of Casibianca, killed at Abukir, 1798. P. 23,400.

Bastide, old French 'dwelling,' 'building' (from *bastir, bâtir*).

Bastide-de-Clairence, La, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 13 m. ESE. Bayonne, with copper and iron mines. P. <2000.

Bastide-de-Serou, La, tn., France, dep. Ariège, 40 m. S. Toulouse, arr. and 10 m. WNW. Foix. Yellow and grey clay found in the neighbourhood, used in making glass-melting pots. P. <2000.

Bastide-Murat, La, tn., France, dep. Lot, 45 m. N. by E. Montauban, arr. and 11 m. SE. by E. Gourdon. P. <2000.

Bastide-Rouairoux, La. tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 21 m. SE. Castres. P. <3000.

Bastifell, a hill, Eng., Westmorland, 12 m. SE. Appleby.

Bastogne (Flemish **Bastenaeken**), tn., Belgium, prov. and 32 m. NW. by N. Luxembourg; cap. arr. P. <4000.

Baston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 7 m. NE. by E. Stamford, 2½ m. E. Braceborough Spa stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Bastonnais, riv., Canada, prov. Quebec, issues from Grand L., and flowing SW., enters the St. Maurice in about 47° 30′ N.

Bastrop, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Morehouse par., 68 m. WNW. Vicksburg (Miss.). P. <1500.

Bastrop, tn., U.S., Texas, B. co., on the l. bk. of the Colorado, 28 m. ESE. Austin. P. <2000.

Bastwick, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 9½ m. NW. Yarmouth, close to Potter Heigham stn. See **Repps.**

Basurhát, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. of the twenty-four Parganás, 30 m. E. by N. Calcutta. P. 15,100; Hindus, 9400; Moham. 5700.

Basuto-land, Brit. crown col., in the eastern portion of S. Africa, bounded by the Orange Free State on the W. and partly on the N., by Cape Colony on the S., and separated on the E. and NE. from Griqua Land East and Natal by the Quathlamba Mts.; divided into six dists., namely, in the order from N. to S., Leribe, Berea, Thaba Bosigo or Maseru, Mafeteng, Kornet

Spruit, and Quthing; cap. Maseru, near the middle of the W. frontier. Surface mostly above 5000 ft. high, mountainous, divided into three almost equal portions by two ranges of mountains (the Maluti and Molappo) running parallel to the Quathlamba, and fertilised by the head-waters of the Orange R., Kornet Spruit, and Caledon R. Climate temperate; mean temp. in SW. (1 yr. 1882–3), yr. 58.1° F., Feb. 70.2°, July 47.8°; mean rainfall at Leribe, in NW. (5 yrs.), 33 in. Very fertile, large quantities of grain (maize or 'mealies,' wheat, Kaffir corn) being harvested. B. is known for its hardy, sure-footed ponies; and its sheep and cattle thrive well. Throughout the terr. there is but little wood, and many parts are uninhabited, or nearly so—particularly the eastern dists., where the winter climate is excessively cold; the most populous part being the country between the Caledon R. and the Maluti Mts. The natives are perhaps the most intelligent members of the Kaffir race. They are both industrious and warlike. Their mountain fastnesses, to which they invariably retire during war, are almost inaccessible; and the Basutos, by artfully constructed defences, have added to their impregnability. These people, after waging a tedious and disastrous war with the Free State, placed themselves in 1868 under British protection. In 1871 the country was annexed to Cape Colony; but a rebellion breaking out in 1880, consequent on the Colonial Government trying to enforce the disarmament of the natives, the country was placed in 1884 under the direct administration of the Imperial Government. Area about 9720 sq. m. P. (1891) 219,000 (of whom 578 European), or about 22 to the sq. m. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, pp. 519–25, and map, p. 548 (1 : 1,100,000).

Basva Patná, vil., India, Mysore, 110 m. NE. by N. Mangalore. P. <1000.

Baswa, tn., India, Rájputána, 112 m. E. Bíkaner. P. 6000.

Baswich, or **Berkswich,** par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 2 m. SE. Stafford. P. <750.

Báta, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Központ. P. <4000.

Bataan, prov., Philippine Is. (*q.v.*), Luzon, on W. side of Bay of Manila.

Batabano, seapt., Cuba, S. ct., 32 m. SE. by S. Havana, in 82° 11′ W. P. 8000.

Batak, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Tatar-Pazardžik, 30 m. WSW. Philippopolis. P. <2000.

Batála, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 26 m. NE. by E. Amritsar. P. (1891) 27,200; Moham. 17,300; Hindus, 9600.

Batalha, tn., Portugal, dist. and 7 m. S. Leiria, named in honour of a victory of John I. over the King of Castille, at Aljubarrota, near Alcobaça, in 1385.

Batalpashinsk, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubaň, 57 m. S. of Stavropol, on Kubaň R. P. 6760.

Batan, one of the Bashi Is., group situated between the Philippines and Formosa. Seat of the governor of the Bashi and Babuyanes Is.

Batang, isl., opposite Singapore. See **Battam.**

Batang, Malay, 'river.'

Bat'ang, tn., China, Süchwan, near the frontier of Tibet, in the valley of the Kin-sha-kiang (upper Yangtse-kiang), in about 30° N., 99½° E.; recently for some time the seat of a French Roman Catholic mission. Rebuilt since its total destruction by an earthquake in 1871. Alt. 8150 ft. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, p. 92.

Batanga, or **Moanya,** riv., Kamerun Terr., West Africa, flows SW. into the Atlantic, which it enters in about 3° 18′ N., navigable to the Neven du Mont falls about 20 m. up, but obstructed by a bar at its mouth, which can be crossed only by vessels of less than 10 ft. draught. At its mouth are the English and German factories of Little B. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1885, p. 387.

Batanga, Big (or, in Ger., **Gross**), country in the SW. of the German Kamerun Terr., S. of the Lokunje R., with English and German factories; climate said to be one of the healthiest and most agreeable on the coast. *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1886, pp. 145–6.

Batangan, Cape, on the E. ct. of Annam, in about 15° 15′

Batangas, comm., Philippine Is. (*q.v.*), on the **Gulf of B.,** S. ct. of Luzon, 60 m. S. by E. Manila, cap. prov. B. P. 35,600.

Batang Hari, riv., Sumatra, flows E. into Brahala Strait, which it enters by several arms to the S. of 1° S; navigable for small craft up to confluence of Seliti, in about 1° 15′ S., 101° 20′ E., 470 m. *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1880, p. 13.

Batang Lupar, riv., in the S. of Saráwak, flows W. into the China Sea, which it enters in about 1½° N. and 111° E. Navigable for large vessels to Lingga, about 30 m. above its mouth, but only with difficulty higher up; the entrance obstructed by a bar with 3¾ fathoms at high water, 10 ft. at low water. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 196.

Batang Padang, a range of mts., Malay Penin., on the E. frontier of Perak, in about 4° 5′–20′ N. The riv. B. P. flows from these mountains SW. to the lower part of the Perak.

Batante, or **Battanta,** isl., off the W. end of New Guinea, just S. of Dampier Strait.

Bataszék, Hungary. See **Battaszék.**

Batataes, vil., Brazil, São Paulo, 220 m. NW. Santos. Alt. 2625 ft.

Batavia, vil., Dutch Guiana, on the r. bk. of the Coppename, 36 m. W. Paramaribo.

Batavia, the cap. of the Dutch East Indies, called 'the Queen of the East,' lies, in 106° 50′ E. and 6° 1′ S., on a bay of the Java Sea, on the N. coast of the island of Java, and near its W. end. The town consists of an old part next the bay, built in the Dutch fashion on a network of canals and small streams, and several newer handsome suburbs—Rijswijk, Koningsplein, Weltevreden, &c.—situated further inland, where the Europeans mostly live, and where the government buildings stand. The old town contains the business quarters, and is the seat of the commercial activity. B. is the principal trading-place in the Dutch East Indies, exporting all the products the islands yield, notably sugar, coffee, tin, rice, tea, hides, spices, &c., and supplying them with a large part of the European and other commodities they require, especially cottons and woollens, petroleum, ironmongery, provisions, coals, and earthenware. The total annual trade is valued at £3,000,000. Some islands and sandbanks in the bay shelter the roadstead and the entrance to the R. Chilivung, which served as the port before a new harbour was made at **Tanjong Priok,** 6 m. to the NE., in 6° 6′ S. and 106° 53′ E. This new harbour has a depth of 24 ft. at ordinary neap, 28 ft. at ordinary spring tides, and has 4000 ft. of quayage, besides two government cylinder docks, and a floating iron dock, the last 295 ft. long, with 4000 tons lifting-power. At Amsterdam I., one of the small islands adjacent, there is a floating dock 200 by 45 ft., with 2000 tons lifting-power. It is connected with B. by rail, road, and canal. B. itself is not healthy in the old districts, but fairly healthy in the new. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 78.6°, Jan. 77.5°, July, 78.2°; annual rainfall, 70 in. Founded in 1619, B. has been in the possession of Holland ever since, except during the period 1811–1816, when it was held by the English. P. 105,000, of whom 68,000 are Javanese, 27,000 Chinese, and 8000 Europeans. See **Java.** [**J. T. B.**]

Batavia, riv., N. Queensland, entering the Gulf of Carpentaria, just N. of 12° S.

Batavia, tn., U.S., Illinois, Kane co., 35 m. W. Chicago. P. <4000.

Batavia, vil., U.S., New York, Genesee co., on Tonawanda R., 31 m. WSW. Rochester. P. 7000.

Batavia, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., 20 m. E. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Batchewahnung, bay, Canada, prov. Ontario, in the extreme SE. of Lake Superior.

Batchworth, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, 2 m. SE. Rickmansworth, with P.O. (B. Heath).

Batcombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 8 m. SSW. Sherborne, 2 m. E. Evershot stn. P. <250. See **Frome Vauchurch.**

Batcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 7½ m. SW. Frome, 3 m. SW. Wanstrow stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Batcombe, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Nyland.**

Bate, isl., Gulf of Cutch. See **Beyt.**

Batekes, W. African tribe, inhabiting sandy plateaux at the height of 1300–2500 ft., in the French Congo Terr., between the Congo and the source of the Ogowe.

Batelau, comm., Austria, Moravia, 10 m. SW. by W. Iglau. P. <3000.

Bateman's Bay, seapt., New South Wales, in 35° 40′ S., on the Clyde R., a little above its entrance into the bay of the same name, 130 m. N. Cape Howe. P. <1500.

Baten Ahenet, plateau, Africa, western Sahara, S. of Tuat.

Batenburg (the anct. *Oppidum Batavorum*), comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Maas, 15½ m. SW. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Bates, co., U.S., Missouri, on the W. frontier, N. of 38° N.

Batesar, tn., India., NW. Provs., dist. and 35 m. SE. Agra, on the r. bk. of the Jumna; holds great commercia. fair.

Batesburg, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Lexington co., 52 m. E. Augusta. P. <1500.

Bates Cottages, place, Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. from Seaton Delaval, with P.O.

Batesford, tn., Victoria, co. Grant, 48 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Batesville, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Independent co., on the White R. (navigable for small steamboats to this point), 100 m. WNW. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <3000.

Batesville, tn., U.S., Indiana, Ripley co., 54 m. NW. Cincinnati by rail. P. <1500.

Bath, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., 61 m NW. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Bath, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Addington co., on the Bay of Quinte, 16 m. W. by S. Kingston.

Bath, city, parl., mun., and co. bor., and fashionable inland watering-place, Eng., co. Somerset, Frome div., on the Avon,

11 m. ESE. Bristol, 107 m. from London by the G. W. R., likewise connected with the M. R., and L. & SW. R. It has water communication with Bristol by the Avon, and with London by the Kennet and Avon Canal. B., a British settlement from the earliest times, was known to the Saxons as *Caer Badon* ('the city of baths'). By the Romans, who founded a city, of which important remains have been discovered, it was called *Aquæ Solis* ('waters of the sun'). The first Bishop of Bath was John de Villula, in the reign of Rufus. His successor Gilbert adopted the title of Bath and Wells, which is still retained, though since the reformation Bath has had no chapter. The city was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1590. On the site of the Temple of Minerva, Villula built a church, which in 1136 was almost destroyed by fire. This structure rebuilt and beautified was the predecessor of the church or abbey, as it is now called, erected during the reign of Henry VII. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park, 21½ ac. in extent. Bath has many educational and other institutions, a Roman Catholic college, a Wesleyan college, and the Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. The hot springs, which are saline and chalybeate, temp. 110° to 117° F., rise in the centre of the city, and supply five establishments: the King's, Queen's, Cross, Hot Baths, and the Baths of the Grand Pump Room Hotel. The old Roman Baths are closed. To the King's bath is attached the grand pump-room, 85 ft. by 48, and 34 in height, built in 1797. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 54,600; mun. bor. (now also co. bor.) (1881) 51,814; (1891) 51,844.

Bath, tn., Jamaica, Surrey co., 29 m. E. Kingston, in a great fruit-growing dist., and with a famous mineral spring.

Bath, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 121 m. NE. by E. Pierre.

Bath, co., U.S., NE. Kentucky, N. of 38° N., E. of 84° W.

Bath, city and port of entry, U.S., Maine, Sagadahoc co., on the r. bk. of the Kennebec (which here never freezes), 29 m. S. Augusta, 12 m. from the ocean, with extensive shipbuilding. P. (1880) 7900; (1890) 8700.

Bath, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., at the confluence of the Lower Ammonoosuc R. and the Connecticut, 69 m. NNW. Concord; copper-mines. P. <1500.

Bath, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on Conhocton R., 57 m. SSE. Rochester. P. <4000.

Bath, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., 39 m. NE. Reading. P. <1500.

Bath, co., U.S., Virginia, on the W. frontier, crossed by 38° N., containing many mineral springs.

Bath, U.S., Wn. Virgina. See **Berkeley Springs.**

Bathampton, par., Eng., Somersetshire, suburb of Bath, on the G. W. R., with P.O. P. <500.

Bathang, tn., China, Süchwan. See **Batang.**

Bath Beach, vil., U.S., New York, King's co., on the Long I. shore of the Narrows, 7 m. S. Brooklyn. A summer resort. P. <2000.

Bathealton, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 10 m. NE. by E. Tiverton, P.O. P. <250.

Batheaston, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., on the Avon, 2 m. NE. Bath, PMT.O. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**B. with St. Catherine**) P. <2000.

Batherton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. S. Nantwich. P. <250.

Bathford, par. and vil., Eng., Somersetshire, 4 m. NE. Bath, P.O. P. <1000.

Bathgate, par., manufacturing and market-tn., Scot., co. and 5 m. S. by W. Linlithgow, on the N. B. R.; coal-mines producing the Torbanehill 'parrot' or cannel coal, and paraffin works [**Linlithgowshire**]. Market-day, Tu. Alt. 446 ft. Par. 10,876 ac., P. 11,400; tn. P. 5300.

Bathgate, tn., U.S., N. Dakota, Pembina co., 14 m. WSW. Pembina. P. <1500.

Bathley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 4 m. NNW. Newark. P. <250.

Bath on the Hudson, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., on the Hudson R., opposite E. Albany. P. <3000.

Bathpool, P.O., Eng., Somersetshire, 3 m. from E. Reach.

Bath'sheba, tn., on the middle of the E. ct. of Barbados; favourite sea-bathing resort.

Bathurst, isl., off N. Australia, just W. Melville I.; length and greatest breadth 30 m.

Bathurst, port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., on Nepisiguit Bay, Chaleur Bay, 125 m. NNE. Fredericton. Mean temp., yr. 39.4° F., Jan. 10.6°, July 65.9. P. <3000.

Bathurst, lake, near the centre of Newfoundland, 40 m. long W. to E., drained E. by the Exploits R.

Bathurst, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. B., 52 m. SW. by S. King William's Town. P. <4000.

Bathurst, municip., New South Wales, B. co. (which contains the oldest goldfields in Australia), in 33° 25′ S., 149° 42′ E., on the r. bk. of Macquarie R., 145 m. W. Sydney, with slate quarries and silver mines in dist., which is, however, mainly agricultural. Alt. 2200 ft. Mean temp., yr. 57.6° F., Jan. 72.6°, July 43.3°. P. 9000.

Bathurst, seapt. tn., W. Africa, cap. of the British settlement on the Gambia, on the island of St. Mary, a sandbank about 3½ m. long and 1¼ m. broad, separated from the mainland by Oyster Creek, across which, however, there is now a metalled road connecting it with British Cumbo. B. is situated at the mouth of the Gambia R., in 13° 24′ N., and has a government house and hospital for liberated Africans. Very malarious in rainy season, July to September. P. 6000.

Bathurst Islands, a group of small isls. to the NE. of King's Sound, Kimberley div. of W. Australia.

Bathville Row, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, near Bathgate, with coal.

Bathwick, par., Eng., Somerset, in Bath bor. P. <5000; eccles. par. (**B. with Woolley**) P. <4000.

Bath Zacharias, placed named in O. T. See **Beit Skâria.**

Baticala, Bombay. See **Bhatkal.**

Baticalo, Ceylon. See **Batticaloa.**

Batignolles, Les, one of the arrs. in the NW. of Paris.

Batiscan, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 57 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Batiscan, Great, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows S. and finally ESE. into the St. Lawrence, 2 m. below Batiscan.

Batiscan Lake, Canada, prov. and co. Quebec, 45 m. NW. Quebec, drained by the river Batiscan into the river St. Lawrence.

Batjan Island. See **Bachian.**

Batla'ro, African tribe, Brit. colony, Bechuanaland, in about 26°–27° S., 22°–23° E.

Batler's Green, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 1 m. SW. Radlet stn., 15 m. NW. St. Paul's, London.

Batley, par. and mun. bor., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, included in the parl. bor. of Dewsbury, with stns. on the L. & NW. Rly., the G. N., and the Leeds and Manchester Rlys. It is in the archdeaconry of Craven; the principal seat of the heavy woollen trade, and manufactures army cloths, pilots, druggets, shoddy, &c. The town was incorporated in 1868, and has a free grammar-school and a technical school. P. (1851) 9038; (1871) 20,871; (1891) 28,700.

Batley Carr, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Batloko, a tribe inhabiting the NE. of the S. African Republic, to the SW. of the Zoutpansberg Range.

Batna, vil., Algeria, 62 m. SSW. Constantine, arr. B., trading stn. between the Sahara and Tell. Headquarters of a military sub-div., magnificent cedar woods on the slopes of Mount Tugurt, fertile soil, 6 m. to the SE. lie the ruins of *Lambæsis*. Alt. 3471 ft.; rainfall (5 yrs.), 12.35 in. P. <3000.

Batoche, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, 31 m. SSW. Prince Albert, on the S. Saskatchewan R.

Batonga, or **Batoka** (the latter form a Makalolo corruption), a tribe, Brit. S. Africa, dwelling to the N. of the Zambezi, between 24½° and 28½° E.; also found S. of the Zambezi, between 33° and 34° E. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, p. 219.

Baton Rouge, city, U.S., cap. Louisiana, E. Baton Rouge par., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 75 m. WNW. and 117 m. by river above New Orleans, standing on a bluff 25 ft. above the highest inundations. P. (1880) 7200; (1890) 10,500.

Baton Rouge, East and **West,** two pars. (cos.), U.S., Louisiana, S. of 31° N., separated by the Mississippi.

Batonya, tn., Hungary, prov. Csanád, 13 m. NW. by W. Arad. P. 12,000.

Batramsley, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 10½ m. SW. Southampton, 2 m. NNW. Lymington.

Batrun, small seapt., Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 m. S. Tripoli. P. <4000.

Batsford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 11 m. SE. by E. Evesham, 2 m. WNW. Moreton-in-the-Marsh stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Moreton-in-the-Marsh**) P. <2000.

Båtstad, comm., Sweden, prov. and 20 m. S. Halmstad, on an inlet of the Kattegat, in 12° 50′ E. P. <1000.

Batsutla, tribe, S. African Republic. See **Baromapulana.**

Battalen, isl., North Sea, on W. ct. Norway, in 61° 38′ N.

Battam, isl., Eastern Archipelago, SE. Singapore I.

Battambang, Indo-China. See **Patabang.**

Battanta, isl., New Guinea. See **Batante.**

Battas, Battaks, or **Battahs,** a race akin to the Malays, inhabiting the central highlands of Sumatra, from the volcano Ophir (or Pasaman) northwards to Achin. Their national centre is Lake Toba (*q.v.*). They are partly independent and heathen; partly subject to the Dutch, and these are mostly converts to Islam. They cultivate the soil, growing rice and maize, and keep cattle, horses, buffaloes, goats, and pigs, are clever iron-smiths, and possess a written literature. Cannibalism, to which they were formerly addicted, has almost ceased amongst them. P. 400,000 (1,000,000?). See A. Schreiber, *Die Battas in ihrem Verhältniss zu den Malaien von Sumatra* (1874), and *Nature*, vol. xlvi. (1892). [**J. T. B.**]

Battaszék, or **Bataszék,** tn., Hungary, co. Tolna, 25 m. ENE. Fünfkirchen. P. 8200.

Battenberg, tn., Prussia, govt. Wiesbaden, 15 m. NNW. Marburg. P.<2000.

Battersby, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, with stn. (**B. Junction**) on the NE. R., 10 m. SE. by S. Middlesbrough.

Battersea, par., a suburb of London, Eng., on the r. bk. of the Thames, 3–4½ m. SW. St. Paul's, with a stn. (**B.**) on the W. London Rly.; another (**B. Park**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., a third (**B. Park Rd.**) on the L. C. & D. R., and a fourth (**Queen's Rd.**) on the L. & SW. R. Par. P. 150,600; eccles. pars. (**B. with Lavender Hill**) P. 8700; (**Nine Elms**) P. 8900; (**Wandsworth Common**) P. 6200.

Battersea and Clapham, parl. bor., in the SW. of London, composed of two divs. (**Battersea** and **Clapham**), each returning one member to Parliament. P., B. div. (1891) 98,200.

Batterstown, hamlet, Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 6½ m. NNE. Maynooth, P.O., on the M. G. W. R.

Battert, ruined castle, Ger., gd-duchy of Baden, adjoining the town of Baden on the N. Alt. 1605 ft.

Batticala, or **Batecala,** Bombay. See **Bhatkal.**

Batticaloa, seapt. tn., Ceylon, E. prov., on the E. ct., 69 m. SSE. Trincomali. Mean rainfall (15 yrs.), 59.12 in. P. (local board dist.) 7300.

Battisford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 10 m. NW. Ipswich, and 3 m. S. Stowmarket. P.<500.

Battisford Tye, hamlet, Eng., Suffolk, Battisford par., 4 m. W. Needham stn.

Battle, or *Bottle,* Teutonic, 'a dwelling.' See *Bold.*

Battle, riv., Canada, flows E. from Alberta into Saskatchewan, and enters the N. Saskatchewan R. near Battleford.

Battle, market-tn. and par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 6 m. NW. Hastings, on the SE. R.; scene of the so-called battle of Hastings, in which Harold of England was defeated by William the Conqueror in 1066. B. Abbey, now one of the seats of the Earl of Rosebery, was founded by William to commemorate this battle. 8253 ac. P.<3500.

Battle, par., Wales, co. and 3 m. NW. by W. Brecknock. P.<250.

Battleburn, par., Eng., Yorks, E. Riding. See **Kirkburn.**

Battle Creek, city, U.S., Michigan, Calhoun co., on Kalamazoo R., 107 m. W. Detroit, and 42 m. SW. Lansing. P. (1880) 7100; (1890) 13,200.

Battlefield, par., Eng., Shropshire, 3 m. NE. Shrewsbury. P.<250.

Battleford, chief tn., dist. of Saskatchewan, Canada, on the Battle R., near the confluence of the N. Saskatchewan R., 114 m. W. by S. Prince Albert. Alt. 1615 ft. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1876–78, 1881–82), yr. 34.2° F., Jan. – 1.3°, July 65.0°. P.<1500.

Battle Harbour, chief port, Labrador, Strait of Belle Isle.

Battlehill, P.O., Ire., Armagh co., 4 m. from Portadown.

Battle Lake, Canada, NW. Terr., dist. Alberta, drained SE. into a stream which enters Battle R., in about 53° N., and W. of 114° W.

Battle Mountain, vil., U.S., Nevado, Lander co., 175 m. NE. by E. Carson City, and 78 m. N. by E. Austin. P.<1500.

Battles Bridge, vil., Eng., Essex, div. and 9 m. SE. by S. Chelmsford, on the G. E. R., PM.O.

Battlesden, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 9½ m. NW. by W. Luton, 4 m. NE. by E. Leighton Junc. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Potsgrove**) P.<250.

Batts Corner, P.O., Eng., Surrey, 3 m. from Frensham.

Battuécas, valley, Spain. See **Batuecas.**

Battyeford, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. SW. Dewsbury, PMT.O. P.<4000.

Batu, a place in the British protectorate of Selangor, Malay Penin., in about 3° 20′ N., 101° 52′ E., remarkable for its limestone caves. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1882, p. 398.

Batu, isls., Eastern Archipelago, off the W. ct. of Sumatra, most of them just S. of the equator; volcanic and densely-wooded. Estimated area, 400 sq. m. P. 3000.

Batua, a dwarf tribe S. of the Congo.

Batu Bara, tn., Sumatra, in the N., on the E. ct.

Batuecas, Valle de las, remarkable valley, Spain, SE. Salamanca, on the borders of Estremadura, with small chapel annually visited by great numbers of pilgrims.

Batum, seapt. and dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Kutais, situated in SE. corner of Black Sea, 41° 40′ N., 41° 38′ E., 108 m. E. of Trebizond, and 83 m. S. Poti, with which it is connected by a railway, which brings it in connection with Tiflis and Baku. The town is built on marshy and unhealthy ground, on a terrace at the foot of the mountains. Climate very wet. Average temp. (1882–86), yr. 59°, Jan. 42°, July 75°; torrential rains, yearly rfall. reaching 90 in. (23 in. in Aug. and Sept.). The harbour is pretty well protected, but artificial works are required, and have been lately began, as well as fortifications for protecting the naval station. B. is a great emporium for the export of naphtha, corn, and other goods from Transcaucasia; and partly for import. Total shipping entered and cleared, 1,100,000 tons, value £3,826,000. Kerosene refining works. P. 20,200.

Batu' Pahat, riv., Malay Penin. See **Johor.**

Baturir, tn., Russia, govt. and 63 m. E. Chernigov, on the Seim. It was the residence of the Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks from 1669 to 1708. P. 3600.

Batz, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the W. ct., arr. and 1 m. W. St. Nazaire; with salt-pans. P<2000.

Bau, German, 'a building.'

Baud, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Pontivy, 18 m. ENE. Lorient. P.<2000.

Baudas, a medieval form of the name of Bagdad, used by Marco Polo, and explained by Col. Yule as due to the Mongol habit of slurring gutturals, a habit seen also in the form *Paota,* used for Bagdad by Chinese historians.

Baudo, tn., Colombia, Cauca, 125 m. SW. by W. Medellin, about 15 m. from the W. ct.

Baudoinville, stn., on Mrumbi Bay, W. shore Lake Tanganyika, central Africa, in 7° S.

Baudour, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 5½ m. WNW. Mons. P. 4000.

Bauerwitz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 12 m. WNW. Ratibor. P.<3000.

Baugé, tn., France, dep. Maine et Loire, on the Couasnon, 22 m. E. by N. Angers; cap. arr. The English, under the Duke of Clarence, were defeated here in 1421. P.<4000.

Bauges, Les, plateau, France. See **Savoie, Haute.**

Baugh Fell, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 13 m. E. Kendal; height 2216 ft.

Baughurst (bog'hurst), par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6 m. NW. by N. Basingstoke, 4½ m. S. Midgham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Baukau, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and dist. Bochum, on the Emscher. P.<4000.

Baúl, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, 102 m. S. by W. Valencia.

Baulby, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the coast, 9½ m. NW. by W. Whitby, 2 m. E. Loftus stn.

Ba-ule ('red river'), riv., French W. Africa, one of the head waters of the Senegal, flows N. then W. into the Bakhoy, which it enters about 65 m. above its confluence with the Ba-fing.

Bauld, Cape, Newfoundland, off the N. ct., in 55° 23′ W.

Baulking, par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Balking.**

Baulmes, Baume, or **Beaumes,** vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 6 m. W. by S. Grandson. P.<1000.

Baum (Ger.), *beam* (A. S.), *boom* (Dutch), 'a tree.'

Bauma, tn., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. E. Zürich. P.<3000.

Bauman Island. See **Samoa.**

Baumanns Höhle, a famous cavern of the Harz Mts., duchy of Brunswick, 5 m. SE. Blankenburg, on the l. bk. of the Bode R. Profusely hung with stalactites.

Baumber, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 10 m. SW. Louth, 4 m. NNW. Horncastle stn., PT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. with Great Sturton**) P.<500.

Baume, La, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, near Joyeuse; near it is a mass of columnar basalt, called the Causeway of B. P.<2000.

Baume-les-Dames, tn., France, dep. Doubs, on the Doubs, 18 m. ENE. Besançon; cap. arr. Alt. 1750 ft. P.<3000.

Baumholder, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 33 m. ESE. Trèves; the grinding and polishing of agates, found in the neighbourhood, forms a considerable industry. P.<2000.

Baunmore, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Galmoy, 9 m. NE. by E. Thurles. P.<500.

Baunt, lake, Siberia, prov. Trans-Baikal, traversed by the Tsipa, trib. of the Vitim.

Baunton, or **Bothenhampton,** par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 1 m. N. Cirencester. P.<250. See **Stratton.**

Bauphal, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bákarganj, 80 m. W. Chittagong. P. 5000.

Bauraneag, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 14 m. NE. by E. Listowel. P.<250.

Baures, riv., S. America, Bolivia, a trib. of the Guapore, into which it falls in about 64° 12′ W.; about 300 m. long.

Baurleigh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Kilbrittain.

Baurroe and Feakle, tn., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 12 m. NW. Killaloe. P.<500.

Bauseley, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 10 m. NE. Welshpool. P.<500.

Ba-usi, tribe, in SE. of Congo Free State, W. and SW. of Lake Bangweolo.

Bauske, dist. tn. and old castle, Russia, govt. Courland, 23 m. SE. Mitau, on the Aa. P. 7100.

Bautregaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Tralee.

Bautsch, or **Budissow,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 15½ m. SW. Troppau. P. 4000.

Bautzen, Slavonic **Budissin,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on R. Spree, 31 m. ENE. Dresden, cap. of circle, formerly cap. of Margraviate of Upper Lusatia, with Roman Catholic cathedral, and leather, paper, textile, metal, and other manufactures. P. (1871) 13,200; (1890) 21,500.

Baux, Les, vil., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 10 m. NE. Arles, with ruins of an old castle demolished by Richelieu in 1631; once the seat of powerful barons. P.<2000.

Bavaniste, or **Banvaniste**, vil., Hungary, prov. Temes, 23 m. E. Belgrade (Servia). P. 6000.

Bavaria, Ger. **Bayern** (name derived from the *Boïoarii*, or *Baiuvari*, German tribes, which settled in B. in the 6th century of the Christian era), a kingdom of S. Germany, one-third of the size of Great Britain, in size and population second state of the German Empire. B. is situated between 47° and 50½° N. lat., and 7° and 14° E. long. B. consists of two separate parts, B. proper and the Rhine Palatinate, which is treated of in a separate article, the present article dealing with B. proper only, though the palatinate is included in the following table showing the divisions of the kingdom :—

Area of the provs. of Bavaria, with the population in thousands on the 31st December, and increase or decrease per cent. per annum between the successive censuses for which particulars are here given.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1871.	Pop. 1880.	Inc.	Pop. 1890.	Inc. or Dec.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Upper Bavaria .	6,458	842	952	1.37	1103	1.48	171
Lower Bavaria .	4,153	604	647	.77	665	0.26	160
Upper Palatinate .	3,731	498	529	.67	538	0.17	144
Swabia . . .	3,792	583	635	.96	668	0.51	176
Upper Franconia .	2,702	541	575	.68	573	−0.03	212
Middle Franconia .	2,924	584	644	1.09	701	0.85	240
Lower Franconia .	3,244	586	626	.74	618	−0.13	191
Palatinate of the Rhine . .	2,289	615	677	1.33	728	0.73	318
Total . .	29,293	4,863	5,285	.93	5595	0.57	191

It is on the whole a mountainous country, walled in by mountains on S. and N., and intersected by various elevated ranges. But it contains also extensive plains and a number of valleys. The principal mountain ranges are the following :—the mountains S. of the Danube, which form part of the Alps (*q.v.*) (Subdivisions II. B. 4), consisting of three parts, which stretch along the S. of Swabia and Upper Bavaria ; the Algäuer, Bavarian, and Salzburger Alps. The highest summit of this part of the Alps is the Zugspitze (9710 ft.), which is the highest mountain of the German Empire. N. of the Danube are the mountains of the Bohemian Forest (*q.v.*), running along the E. frontier of B., and forming the watershed between Danube and Elbe. SW. of this range rise the Bavarian Forest Mts., a range lower than the Bohemian Forest Mts., and separated from them by the valley of the Regen. In the NE. corner of B. rises the Fichtelgebirge (3415 ft.), a group of mountains forming the centre of the surrounding mountain ranges (Thuringian Forest, Erzgebirge, Bohemian Forest). N. of the Fichtelgebirge are the Franconian Forest Mts. and more to the W., and N. of the Franconian Saale, the peculiar Rhön Mts. (3115 ft.), isolated and differing from all the surrounding ranges, the characteristic features being plateaux and conical peaks. SW. of the Rhön extends the Spessart, separated from the Odenwald—the NE. parts of which also belong to B.—by the Main. S. of this river are two more mountain ranges, viz., the Franconian Jura and the Steigerwald. Between the Alps and the Danube extends a large elevated plain, with an average altitude of 1650 ft. Most of the rivers of B. are tribs. of the Danube and Main, the Danube traversing the country from W. to E., and becoming navigable at Ulm, just before crossing the Würtemberg frontier, the Main winding from E. to W. in the N. of B., and becoming navigable at Bamberg. Danube and Main are connected by the Ludwigs Canal, 108 m. in length. A characteristic feature of the country between Alps and Danube are numerous **lakes** and **morasses** (the latter called 'Moose' and 'Filze'). The largest lake is the Lake of Constance, which, however, belongs only in part to B. More to the E. are situated a number of picturesque lakes, of which the Starnberger-, Tegern-, and Chiem-See are the most important. Widely extending morasses are the Dachauer-, Erdinger-, and Donau-Moos. **Geologically,** the above-mentioned groups of the Alps present the characteristic features of the Alpine Triassic and Tertiary formations ; Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks are likewise found. The plain N. of the Alps belongs chiefly to the Tertiary and Diluvial formations, and N. of the Danube Triassic and Jurassic formations prevail. The Bohemian Forest Mts. consist of gneiss and granite, and these rocks are likewise met with in the Fichtelgebirge. The Rhön Mts. are of volcanic origin, and rest on Triassic rocks. The climate of B. is on the whole temperate and healthy, but varies greatly in different parts of the country. In the higher regions of the mountains it is raw and inclement, the Alpine dists., the Bohemian Forest Mts., and the higher parts of the Franconian Jura having in many places a mean annual temp. of 40° F., and even less, whilst the lower parts of the country have a mean temp. of 48° F., and more. For further details as to temperature, see **Bamberg, Bayreuth, Regensburg, Munich, Aschaffenburg.** SW. and NW. winds prevail. B. is principally an agricultural country ; 57½ per cent. of its area are cultivated soil, which is very productive, and eminently adapted for the cultivation of grain, especially in the very fertile dists. of Lower Bavaria, and Middle and Upper Franconia. The total annual production of cereals amounts to 2½ millions of tons, rye yielding the largest crop. Next in quantity follow oats, barley, and wheat. The cultivation of potatoes, hops, pease, lentils and beans is likewise of great importance. Considerable quantities of tobacco are grown in the dists. of Nuremberg and Fürth, in Middle Franconia. Flax is cultivated in Upper Bavaria and Swabia. Excellent wines are produced in Lower Franconia, especially near Würzburg, whose Stein and Leisten wines are among the very best produced in Germany. Forests cover not less than 33 per cent. of the surface of B. ; oaks, beeches, firs, pines, and junipers are the principal trees. The largest forests are those of the Alpine dists., in the southern parts of Upper Bavaria and Swabia ; but there are also large forests in Lower Franconia and the Upper Palatinate, the Bavarian Forest, and the so-called 'Reichsforst' of Nuremberg. The value of the annual production of timber amounts to about £3,000,000. Excellent pastures are plentiful in the southern parts of B., and cattle-rearing is accordingly of very great importance in Upper and Lower Bavaria and Swabia. The celebrated Algäu cattle are reared in the last-named dist. Sheep-breeding is likewise of importance, fine merino breeds being met with in Upper Bavaria and Swabia. The lakes and rivers of B. abound in fish ; the Munich fish-market is one of the largest in Germany. The mineral production of B. is limited. The most important minerals are coal, lignite, iron, and salt. Coal-mining is carried on in Upper Bavaria (at Miesbach, Hausham, Penzberg), and in Upper Franconia (near Kronach) ; lignite occurs in Upper and Lower Bavaria (at Grosswcil and Kelheim), and in Lower Franconia (near Bischofsheim). Iron ores are found in Upper Franconia (at Arzberg, Wolfsdorf, Grundfeld, and Burgheim), and in Upper Bavaria (Achthal). Salt is plentiful in the Berchtesgaden dist. (SE. corner of B.) ; celebrated are the brine-springs and salt-works of Reichenhall, Traunstein, Rosenheim, and Berchtesgaden ; rock-salt is found at the last-named place. Of other mineral products must be mentioned graphite (in the district of Passau), and the excellent lithographic stones, which are obtained from the quarries of Solnhofen (Middle Franconia). Mineral waters occur at various places ; the brine and carbonic acid springs of Kissingen (in Lower Franconia) are famous. Although B. is chiefly an agricultural country, her industries have greatly developed since the middle of our century. Munich, Nuremberg, Fürth, and Augsburg are the chief industrial centres. One of the principal industries of B. is beer-brewing. There are more than 6000 breweries in the country, and very large quantities of beer are produced at Munich, Kulmbach, Erlangen, and Nuremberg. In recent years the export of this beverage has enormously increased, Bavarian beer being consumed all over the globe. The towns of Middle Franconia, especially Nuremberg and Fürth, are world-famed for their industry in toys, machinery, iron ware, gold and silver articles, pencils, and paper. Textile fabrics are also of very great importance ; the principal dist. of this industry is Swabia, which has numerous factories of woollen and cotton yarns and cloths. The railways of B. belong mostly to the state. The most important lines are those which connect B. with Italy (across the Brenner Pass, 4470 ft.) and with Austria (Munich-Vienna line). The navigation of the Danube and Main and of the Lake of Constance is of considerable importance. B. is a constitutional kingdom, forming part of the **German Empire** (*q.v.*). B. is inhabited by German tribes only, and nothing but German is spoken. The Bavarian tribe occupies the S. and SE. parts of the country, the riv. Lech forming the boundary towards the Swabians, who inhabit the SW. dists. The Franks, on the other hand, occupy nearly the whole of N. Bavaria. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, one-fourth Protestants ; Middle and Upper Franconia are the only parts of B. where the latter are in the majority. Education is progressing slowly but steadily, but in many parts of B. the lower classes are still very ignorant. There are three universities, Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen ; the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich is one of the first of Europe. Among the towns, Munich, the cap. of B., take the first place ; other towns, like Augsburg and Nuremberg, were famous throughout the world in the Middle Ages, and, with Munich, they still form the political and industrial centres of the country. In the early times of antiquity B. was inhabited by Celtic tribes (Vindelici), and shortly before the commencement of the Christian era a considerable portion of its terr. became part of the Roman Empire. During the peoples' migration B. suffered greatly, and in the 6th century German tribes (Boïoarii, Alemanni) settled in it. Later on it became a dependency of the East Franconian Empire, and in 1070 it passed by imperial grant into the possession of the Guelfs, and in 1180 was transferred to Otho, Count of Wittelsbach. In 1623 it became an electorate. The direct Wittelsbach line became extinct in 1777, and the Elector Palatine Charles Theodor succeeded to the sovereignty. B. was a member of the Confederation of the Rhine, and became

a kingdom in 1806. Since 1871 it has belonged to the **German Empire** (*q.v.*). [**H. G. S.**]

Bavaria, Lower, govt., kgd. Bavaria, in the E., between 48° and 49½° N., and 11⅓° and 14° E.

Bavaria, Upper, govt., kgd. Bavaria, in the S., between 47½° and 49° N., and 10½° and 13° E.

Bavarov, comm., Austria. See **Barau.**

Bavay, or **Baval** (the ancient *Bagacum*, cap. of the Nervii), tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 13 m. ESE. Valenciennes, with iron-works and marble-quarries, &c. P. <2000.

Baverstock, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 3 m. W. by N. Salisbury, 1½ m. ENE. Dinton stn. P. <250.

Baviaan's Kloof ('baboon's gorge'), vil. and native location in the E. of Willowmore dist., Cape Colony. The Baviaan's Kloof R. is one of the head waters of the Gamtoos.

Bavian, isl., in the Java Sea, between Borneo and Java, or the W. end of Madura; hilly, but with fine valleys, producing rice, indigo, &c.; cap. Singkapura, S. side. P. (isl.) 33,000.

Bavington, Great, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 10 m. NNE. Hexham, 4 m. S. Knowe's Gate stn. P. <250.

Bavington, Little, par., 1 m. NE. Great B. P. <250.

Bávrá, tn., India, Bombay Pres., cap. petty chiefship Kolhápur, 16° 33′ N., 73° 51′ E. Alt. 2800 ft.; mean rfall. (13 yrs.), 252 in.

Báwal, tn., India, Punjab, Nábha state. P. 5100; Hindus, 3300; Moham. 1800.

Bawburgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, 5 m. W. Norwich; with P.O. P. <500.

Bawdeswell, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 3 m. W. by S. Whitwell stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Bawdrip, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., on the R. Cary, 3 m. NE. by E. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <500.

Bawdsey, par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 12 m. E. by S. Ipswich, with P.O. P. <500.

Bawean, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Bavian.**

Bawn, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Clara.

Bawnboy, or **Kilsub,** tnld., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhaw, 15½ m. NW. by W. Cavan, PMT.O. P. <250.

Bawncross, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Milford.

Bawsey, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 2½ m. E. King's Lynn, 2 m. W. by S. Grimston Road stn. P. <250.

Bawtry, par. and market-tn, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 8 m. SE. Doncaster, on the G. N. R. Market-day, Th. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**B. with Austerfield**) P. <1500.

Baxá, military cantonment, India, Bengal, dist. Jalpáiguri, on a small gravel plateau, in a valley in the lower range of Bhután Hills, 32 m. from the town of Kuch Behar.

Baxár, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 65 m. E. by N. Benares. Scene of the defeat of the last independent Nawáb of Murshidábád in a battle which finally won the lower provs. of Bengal for the British (Oct. 22, 1764). A place of great sanctity. P. 15,500; Hindus, 11,700; Moham. 3600.

Baxenden, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Accrington div., 2 m. SSE. Accrington, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Baxley, tn., U.S., Georgia, Appling co., 80 m. WSW. Savannah. P. <1500.

Baxter, co., U.S., Arkansas, on N. frontier, W. of 92° W.

Baxterley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 5 m. SE. by S. Tamworth, 2½ m. ENE. Kingsbury stn. P. <500.

Baxter Springs, city, U.S., Kansas, Cherokee co., 5 m. W. of the SE. corner of the state; zinc and coal near. P. <1500.

Bay, co., U.S., Michigan, on the W. side of Saginaw Bay.

Bay, large lake, Philippine Is., on Luzon I., SE. of Manila.

Bayamo, tn., Cuba, 60 m. WNW. Santiago de Cuba. P. 17,700.

Bayansi, or **Babangi,** a tribe, Congo Free State, occupying the l. bk. of the Congo to the N. of 3° S.

Bayard's Leap, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 11 m. NE. by N. Grantham, 2½ m. E. by N. Gaythorpe stn.

Bayazid, or **Bayazet,** tn., Turkish Armenia, vilayet Erzerum, near the frontier of Persia, 155 m. NW. Tabriz; cap. sanjak B. P. 2000 (more than half Armenians).

Bayble, Lower and **Upper,** vils., Scot., Lewis I., near Stornoway. P. (Lower) <500; P. (Upper) <750.

Baybridge, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 5½ m. SE. Winchester, 3 m. N. by W. Bishops Waltham stn.

Bay Centre, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Pembina co., 26 m. W. Pembina.

Bay City, city, U.S., Michigan, Bay co., on the r. bk. of the Saginaw R., 95 m. NNW. Detroit, with many sawmills and salt wells and factories. The export of lake fish is large. Alt. 592 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 20,700; (1890) 27,800.

Bay City, West, or **Wenona,** city, opposite Bay City, on the l. bk. of the Saginaw R. P. 13,000.

Baycliff, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 6 m. ENE. Barrow, 2 m. SW. Conishead Priory stn.

Bay de Verds, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on N. side of Conception Bay.

Baydon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 9 m. ESE. Swindon, P.O. P. <500.

Bay du Vin, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, 20 m. from Chatham.

Bayenthal, manufacturing tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Cologne. P. <3000.

Bayern, Ger. name of Bavaria (*q.v.*).

Bayeux (the anct. *Augustodurum*, cap. of the *Baiocasses*), tn., France, dep. Calvados, on the Aure, 17 m. WNW. Caen. Manufactures of lace, china, &c. In its cathedral is preserved the tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and representing his exploits in the conquest of England. Cap. arr. P. 7100.

Bayfield, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Huron co., on Lake Huron, 43 m. NNW. London.

Bayfield, part of par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Glandford.**

Bayfield, city, U.S., Wisconsin, B. co., on Lake Superior, 60 m. E. Duluth (Minn.). P. <1500.

Bayfield, Mount, Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., in 48° 47′ N., 67° W. Alt. 3973 ft.

Bayford, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hertford div., 2½ m. SSW. Hertford, PT.O. P. <500.

Bayford, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, Eastern div., adjoining Wincanton, 12 m. SSW. Frome. It forms part of the eccles. par. of **Cucklington with Stoke Trister and Bayford.** P. (entire eccles. par.) <750.

Bayham, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, on the N. border of the Rye div., 4½ m. ESE. Tunbridge Wells.

Bay Head, PM.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, NW. ct. of N. Uist,

Bay Horse, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on L. & NW. R., between Preston and Lancaster, 3 m. from Galgate, with P.O.

Bay Horse, settlement, U.S., Idaho Custer co., 115 m. NE. by E. Boisé.

Baylen. See **Bailen.**

Bay Islands (**Islas de la Bahia**), a group of islds., principal, Roatan (30 m. long), Utila, and Bonaca or Guanaja, off the N. coast of the republic of Honduras, of which they were recognised as part in 1859.

Baylham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5½ m. NW. Ipswich, 2 m. NW. Claydon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Baylin, P.O., Ire., co. Westmeath, 5 m. from Athlone.

Baylor, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., S. of 34° N., bounded on the E. by 99° W.

Baynard's, stn., Eng., Surrey, div. and 10½ m. SE. by S. Guildford, on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O.

Baynes' Hill, India. See **Nandidrúg.**

Baynet, bay and seapt., republic of Haiti, S. ct., 39 m. SW. Port au Prince, in 72° 45′ W.

Baynton, tn., Victoria, co. Dalhousie, 52 m. N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Bay of Islands, co., New Zealand, on the E. ct. of the North I., crossed by 35½° S. Named from a bay of irregular outline on the E. side containing many islands.

Bay of Islands, inlet with settlement, W. ct. Newfoundland, in 49° N.

Bayon, tn., France, dep. Meurthe et Moselle, on the Moselle, arr. and 12 m. SW. Lunéville. P. <2000.

Bayona, seapt. tn., Spain, Galicia, prov., Pontevedra, about 12 m. SW. Vigo, with harbour admitting vessels of 10 ft. draught. P. <5000.

Bayona, Rio de, riv., Mexico. See **Cañas, Rio de las.**

Bayonne, a fortified city of France, near its SW. extremity, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. arr. at the confluence of the Adour and Nive, 4 m. E. by N. Biarritz, and 18 m. NE. the Spanish frontier at Fuenterrabia. Its industries include shipbuilding, leather-dressing, distilling, manufacture of pottery, chocolate, &c. The R. Adour now admits vessels of 2500 tons. Depth at entrance to harbour, 15 to 19 ft. at high water. It is commonly said that the bayonet takes its name from this place, but the statement rests on no sufficient authority; birthplace of Lafitte. This city, though often besieged, has never been taken. Mean rainfall, 56.3 in. P. 27,200.

Bayonne, city, U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., 4 m. SW. Jersey City, from which it is separated by the Morris Canal. Vast refineries of petroleum, which is shipped here to all parts of the world. P. (1880) 9400; (1890) 19,000.

Bayoréca, important mining-tn., Mexico, Sonora.

Bayou (from French, *boyau*), in the southern U.S., a side arm of a river or similar water-course.

Bayou Bœuf, a large bayou of the Mississippi, U.S., Louisiana, issues from the Atchafalaya bayou to the S. of 31° N., and flows into the S. end of Grand Lake.

Bayou la Fourche, one of the mouths of the Mississippi.

Bayou Sara, tn., U.S., Louisiana, W. Feliciana par., on l. bk. Mississippi, 96 m. NW. by W. New Orleans. P. <1500.

Bay Port, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on S. shore of Long I., 53 m. E. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Bayra Bil, marsh, India, Bengal, dist. Khulná, E. of the Jamuná R., crossed by 22° 35′ N., 89° 5′ E. Area, 40 sq. m.

Bayreuth, city, Ger., Bavaria, cap. govt. Upper Franconia, 31 m. E. Bamberg, 126 m. N. Munich, on the Roter Main, at the W. base of the Fichtelgebirge; in the 17th and 18th centuries

cap. of the margraviate of Brandenburg-B.; has a large opera-house constructed under the superintendence of Richard Wagner, a monument to Jean Paul Richter, who resided here; manufactures of cottons and other textiles, &c. Near it are the seats of the Hermitage (in which the memoirs of Frederick the Great were written by his sister the Margravine) and Fantasie. Alt. 1132 ft.; mean temp., yr. 44.9° F., Jan. 27.7°, July, 63.1°. P. (1871) 17,800; (1890) 24,600.

Bay Ridge, vil., U.S., New York, King's co., 5 m. SW. Brooklyn. P.<2000.

Bayse, riv., France. See **Baise.**

Bay St. Louis, city, U.S., Mississippi, Hancock co., on Mississippi Sound, 48 m. ENE. New Orleans. P.<2000.

Bay Shore, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., Long I., S. ct., 40 m. E. Brooklyn. P.<3000.

Bay Side, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., 12 m. ENE. Brooklyn. P.<1500.

Bays, Lake of, Canada, Ontario, in the NE. of Muskoka co., traversed by the R. Muskoka.

Bayston Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, 3 m. S. Shrewsbury, P.O. P.<500.

Baysville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., on the R. Muskoka, 72 m. NE. by E. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Bayswater (Queen's Road), parts of two eccles. pars., London, Eng., on the Metropol. Dist. Rly. (inner circle), 4 m. W. St. Paul's. See **Paddington** and **Kensington.**

Baythorn End, P.O., Eng., Essex, 4 m. from Haverhill.

Bayton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 9 m. W. by S. Kidderminster, 2 m. S. by W. Cleobury Mortimer stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Mamble.**

Baytown, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Robin Hood's Bay.**

Baynda, or **Bahiuda,** desert or steppe, E. Africa, Nubia, between Khartum and the angle of the Nile to the NNW.; studded with rocky mountains, and sparsely occupied with mimosa thickets.

Bay Verte, seapt., Canada, New Brunswick, on Northumberland Strait, about 3 m. from frontier of Nova Scotia. P.<1500.

Bayvil, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6½ m. SW. by W. Cardigan. P.<250.

Baywood, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on E. of Owen Sound, 31 m. WNW. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Baza, vil., Brit. E. Africa, near Hameye, the head of steam navigation on the Tana.

Baza, tn., Spain, prov. Granada, 52 m. ENE. Granada, having on its NW. an immense plain (*hoya de B.*), and in the town the remains of an Arab fortress.

Baza, small isl., in the Bight of Biafra, W. Africa.

Bazarak Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Bazarjik, and **Tatar-B.** See **Pazardžik** and **Tatar-P.**

Bazaruto, isl., 20 m. long, off the E. ct. of Portuguese E. Africa, in 21° 30′–48′ S., surrounded by a pearl-bank.

Baza, Sierra de, chain of mts., Spain, uniting the Sierra de Filabres with the Sierra Nevada, and rising to the S. and SE. of the town of B. Alt. 6230 ft.

Bazaleti, tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Tiflis, dist. Dusheti. P. 7900.

Bazas, tn., France, dep. Gironde, 33 m. SE. by S. Bordeaux, cap. arr.; trade in cattle, wood, and wine. P.<3000.

Bazeilles, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and 2 m. SE. Sedan, near the l. bk. of the Meuse; almost totally destroyed in the battle of Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870. P.<2000.

Bazer, salt lake (or *sebkha*), Algeria, prov. Constantine, 17 m. SE. Sétif.

Bázias, tn., Hungary, 45 m. E. Belgrade, at the head of the gorge in which the lowest series of rapids of the Danube occur.

Batlulu, S. African tribe, S. of the Zambezi, in about 29° 30′ E.

Bazin, Hungary. See **Bösing.**

Bazol, Seno de, gulf, Philippine Is., on the W. side of Luzon, in 15° 50′ N.

Bazougers, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval, cant. and 1 m. from Meslay, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Bazouges, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Fougères, 25 m. NNE. Rennes. Intelligent cultivation has here rendered fertile tracts of land unproductive for centuries. P.<2000.

Baztan, or **Bastan,** valley, in the extreme N. of Spain, watered by the upper course of the Bidassoa, about 9 m. long and 4½ m. broad; chief vil., Elizondo.

Bazuki, tn., of residency, Java. See **Bezuki.**

Bazzano, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 12 m. W. by N. Bologna. P.<4000.

Beaac, tn., Victoria, co. Grenville, 56 m. from Geelong. P.<1500.

Beachamp'ton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, div. and 5½ m. ENE. Buckingham, 3½ m. SW. Wolverton stn. P.<250.

Beachamwell, vil., Eng., with PM.O. See **Beechamwell.**

Beachburg, or **South Westmeath,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 57 m. WNW. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Beach Haven, summer resort, U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., on Long Beach, 20 m. NE. Atlantic City.

Beachley, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., on r. bk. Severn, 1½ m. SE. by E. Chepstow, P.O. P.<250.

Beachport, tp., S. Australia, Grey co., 190 m. SE. by S. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Beachy Head, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of the co. of Sussex, the E. end of the South Downs, with light (on Belle Toute cliff) visible at 23 m. Off this cliff was fought the great naval battle of 1690, when the French vanquished the English and Dutch fleets. Alt. 512 ft.

Beacon, tn., U.S., Iowa, Mahaska co., 73 m. SW. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Beacon Hill, Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, 12 m. E. Exeter, 2½ m. N. by W. Sidmouth.

Beacon Hill, Eng., Hants, 6½ m. S. by W. Newbury. Alt. 863 ft.

Beacon Hill, Eng., Hants, 11 m. NE. by N. Salisbury. Alt. 565 ft.

Beacon Hill, Eng., Hampshire, 3½ m. W. Aldershot.

Beacon Moor, an upland tract, Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, about 14 m. SE. by S. Barnstaple Alt. 694 ft.

Beacon Point, cape, Eng., Northumberland, 7½ m. ENE. Morpeth.

Beaconsfield, municip., Cape Colony, dist. and 2 m. SW. Kimberley, with which it is connected by tramway. Diamond-mining. P. (1881) 4259; (1891, including the former tps. of Bultfontein and Du Toit's Pan) 10,478.

Beaconsfield (bēk'onz-fild), par. and tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 7½ m. N. by W. Windsor, 2 m. ENE. Wooburn Green stn., PMT.O.; 4504 ac. P.<2000.

Beaconsfield, or **Brandy Creek,** tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 23 m. NW. Launceston, 47 m. E. by S. Emu Bay. P.<1500.

Beaconsfield, co., Queensland, crossed in the middle by 21° S. and in the W. by 140° E.

Beaconsfield, tn., Victoria, 28 m. SE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Beacontree Heath, vil., Eng., Essex, Romford div., 2 m. SW. by W. Romford, 1 m. NNW. Dagenham stn., P.O.

Beadlam, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 22 m. N. by E. York, ½ m. NW. Nawton stn. P.<250.

Beadle, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 45° N., crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Beadnell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the coast, on the N. shore of **B. Bay,** 10½ m. N. by E. Alnwick, 3½ m. E. by N. Newham stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Beaford, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 9½ m. SE. Bideford, 5 m. SE. Torrington stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Beag, Beg, Celtic, 'little.'

Beagh, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, containing part of Gort Town; 13,838 ac. P.<2500.

Beaghall, or **Beal** (both pronounced 'bil'), par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Aire, 12½ m. E. by N. Wakefield, 2 m. NW. Whitley Bridge stn. P.<500.

Beaghmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Headford.

Beaghmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Pomeroy.

Beagh, Lough, lake, Ire., in the NW. co. Donegal, 26 m. W. by N. Londonderry, 149 ft. above sea-level.

Beagle Channel, strait, 180 m. long, on the S. of the main isl. of Tierra del Fuego; named after the ship commanded by Captain Fitzroy, in which Darwin made a voyage round the globe in 1831–36.

Beaksbourne. See **Bekesbourne.**

Beal, Gaelic, 'a mouth, entrance.' See **Bel.**

Beal, vil., Eng., Northumberland, on the ct., div. and 8 m. from Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the NE. R., with coal, PMT.O.

Beal, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Ballylongford.

Bealad, West, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, 13 m. SW. Bandon. P.<250.

Bealadangan, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 17 m. from Spiddal.

Bealanageary, two electoral divs., Ire., co. Cork, one in dist. Coolmountain, the other in dist. Inchigeelach.

Bealby (Hayton with), par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Bielby.**

Beale, Cape, Brit. Columbia, W. ct. of Vancouver I., in 48° 45′ N.

Bealiba, tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 40 m. W. Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Bealings, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, on the G. E. R. Great B., with P.O., P.<500; Little B., with PT.O., P.<250.

Bealnamulla, P.O., Ire., co. Roscommon, 4 m. from Athlone.

Bealock, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Coolmountain.

Beam, Anglo-Saxon, 'a tree.' See *Baum.*

Beamhurst, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 11½ m. NE. Stafford, 2½ m. NW. by W. Uttoxeter stn.

Beaminster (bem'in-ster), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10½ m. NE. by E. Lyme Regis, 4½ m. SSE. Crewkerne stn., PMT.O.; 5190 ac. P.<2000.

Beamish, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, near Chester-le-Street. P. 6300.

Beamsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. NE. Skipton. P.<250.

Beamsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 22 m. ESE. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Beane, riv., Eng., Hertfordshire, rises in the N. of the county, and flows S., SE., and S. to the Lea at Hertford.

Beanfield Lawns, par., Eng., Northampton, near Kettering. P. <250.

Beanley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7½ m. WNW. Alnwick, 1½m NE Hedgeley stn. P.<250.

Beannachan, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, in the middle, drained E. and then NE. by R. Meig. Alt. 465 ft.

Beansburn, vil., Scot., a N. suburb of Kilmarnock.

Bear, Teutonic, 'a dwelling.' See *Beer.*

Bear, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 9½ m. N. by E. Launceston, 3½ m. SSE. Holsworthy stn.

Bear, bar., Ire., in the SW. co. Cork, N. of Bantry Bay.

Bear, isl., Ire., SW. co. Cork, in the N. of Bantry Bay.

Bear Cape, Canada, Prince Edward I., on the E. ct.

Bear Creek, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Col., on the C. P. R., 1050 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 432 m. from Vancouver.

Bear Creek, Little, riv., Canada, in the SW. of Ontario, flows W. into Lake St. Clair.

Beard, part of eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Mills, New.**

Beardiville, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dists. Bushmills and Portrush.

Beardstown, city, U.S., Illinois, Cass co., on l. bk. of Illinois R., 43 m. WNW. Springfield. P.<5000.

Bear Green, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 4 m. S. by E. Dorking, near Holmwood stn.

Bear Green, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 6½ m. E. by N. Taunton, 2 m. SW. Athelney stn.

Bear Gulch, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., 94 m. N. of the SW. corner of the state.

Bearhaven, Ire. See **Castletown Bearhaven.**

Bear Haven, sound, Ire., SW. co. Cork, N. of Bear I.

Bear Head, cape, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 49° N.

Bear Island, an isl. in the Nelson R., Canada, Keewatin, crossed by 54° 50′ N.

Bear Island, Arctic Regions, 2½° S. of the S. end of Spitsbergen. Alt. 1785 ft.; mean temp. (1 yr., 1865–6), yr. 22.4° F., Jan. 4°.

Bear Island, Ire., co. Cork. See **Bere Island.**

Bear Island, or **M'Pherson's Ferry,** settlement, Nova Scotia, co. Richmond, 3 m. from Port Hawkesbury, in S. of Cape Breton I. P.<1500.

Bearl, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 7½ m. E. Hexham, 1½ m. NW. by N. Mickley stn. P.<250.

Bear Lake, Great, Canadian NW. Terrs., in 65° to 67° N., 117° to 123° W. Shape irregular. Discharges its waters by the Bear R. W. into the Mackenzie, and has been known to remain frozen over from October to the middle of July. Area, 14,000 sq. m.

Bear Lake, U.S., Michigan, Manistee co., 126 m. NW. by W. Bay City, drained into the Manistee R.

Bear Lodge, or **Devil's Tower,** a great rectangular obelisk of granite, rising 625 ft. from its base, in the Black Hills, U.S., S. Dakota.

Bearley (bir'li), par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 4 m. NNW. Stratford-on-Avon, on the G. W. R. P.<250.

Béarn, old prov., France, of which the cap. was Pau, now forming, with a small part of Guienne, dep. Basses-Pyrénées.

Béarn, cape, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, with a lighthouse visible 24 m., in 42° 31′ N., 3° 7′ 30″ E.

Bearney, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, near Strabane.

Bear Park Colliery, PM.O., Eng., co. and 3 m. from Durham.

Bear Point, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Shelburne, 8 m. from Barrington. P.<1500.

Bear River, U.S., Utah and Idaho.

Bear River, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, flows NW. into Annapolis Basin. See also **Bear Lake, Great.**

Bearsden, or **New Kilpatrick,** vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the N. B. R., 5½ m. NW. Glasgow, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Bears Island, small isl., Canada, Ontario, at the mouth of Georgian Bay, in 45° 19′ N.

Bearsted, or **Bearstead,** par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 2 m. ESE. Maidstone, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Bears Tooth, settlement, U.S., Montana, Lewis and Clarke co., 60 m. NNE. Butte City, near B. T. Mt., a rocky peak at the end of a cañon of the Missouri.

Bearwardcote, par., Eng., co. and 6 m. SW. Derby. P. <250.

Bearwood, hamlet, Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 7½ m. W. by S. Leominster, 1½ m. S. Pembridge stn.

Bearwood, eccles. par., Eng., Berks., near Wokingham. P.<1000.

Beas (the anct. *Hyphasis* of the Greeks, Sanscrit *Vipasa*), one of the five rivers of the Punjab, rises in the Himalaya Mts., in Kulu, Kángra dist., 13,200 ft. above the sea level, in about 31° 50′ N., 77° 17′ E.; flows first W. then SW., passing through the Siwálik Hills to the plains of the Punjab, where it becomes navigable for broad flat-bottomed boats, and joins the Sutlej 35 m. SSE. Amritsar, after a course of 290 m. At 20 m. above this confluence it has, during August, been found 740 yards in width, but in winter it is in most places fordable.

Beas, vil. and rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Amritsar, on the r. bk. of the Beas, 26 m. E. by S. Amritsar.

Beas de Segura, comm., Spain, prov. Jaén, dist. Villacarillo. P. 5900.

Beast Point, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, 3 m. E. Lizard Head.

Beata, cape, the southernmost point of the I. of Haiti, W. Indies; also a small island to the SW. of that cape.

Beath, par., Scot., Fifeshire, 5 m. ENE. Dunfermline; 6345 ac. P. 8000.

Beath, Hill of, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, in B. par. P.<1000.

Beatley, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Tamworth, 3½ m. E. Whiteacre Junc.

Beaton Fell, upland tract, Eng., N. Lancashire, 8 m. N. Preston.

Beatrice, city, U.S., Nebraska, Gage co., on the Big Blue R., 80 m. SW. by S. Omaha. Alt. 1261 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <3000; (1890) 13,800.

Beatrice Gulf, NE. arm of Albert Edward L., central Africa.

Beats, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, Boston Union, Parts of Holland. P. (of each)<250.

Beattock, stn., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 1½ m. SSW. Moffat, on the C. R., PMT.O.

Beatyestoun, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., 36 m. W. by N. Newark. P.<1500.

Beau, French, 'beautiful.' See *Bel.*

Beau Bois, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on Placentia Bay, dist. and 4 m. from Burin.

Beaucage, settlement, Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 374 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Beaucaire, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Gard, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 10 m. N. Arles, arr. and 13 m. E. Nîmes, opposite Tarascon, at the head of the **Canal de B.** (leading to Aigues-Mortes, 49 m. long) and near an important rly. junc. Its annual fair, instituted in 1217 by Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, July 22nd to 28th, is attended by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, to the number of 100,000, in former times by much larger numbers. P. (1872) 8800; (1891) 7600.

Beauce, co., Canada, Quebec, crossed by 46° N., 71° W.

Beauce, dist., France, composed of the calcareous plateau lying to the N. and NW. of the great northerly bend of the Loire, singularly monotonous in character, devoid of wood, trees, springs, and rivers, but very fertile notwithstanding, especially in cereals, and rich in artificial meadows. B. consists of portions of the deps. Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Seine-et-Oise, and is without particular history.

Beauce Junction, rly. stn., Canada, Quebec, Beauce co., 34 m. SSE. Quebec.

Beauchamp, vil., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5 m. SE. by E. Taunton, on the G. W. R.

Beauchamp Compton, par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Compton, B.**

Beauchamp Roothing (or **B. Roding**), par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 8½ m. W. by N. Chelmsford, 4 m. NE. by N. Ongar stn. P.<500.

Beauchesne, the most southerly of the Falkland Is.

Beauchief, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. SW. Sheffield, with stn. (**B. and Abbey Dale**) on the M. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. Abbey**) P.<250.

Beaudesert, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 4 m. from Hatton. P.<250.

Beaudesert, settlement, Australia, Queensland, 47 m. by rail from Brisbane.

Beaudoinville, stn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the l. bk of the Kwilu, 137 m. NW. by N. Boma, 4° 10′ S., 12° 0′ E.

Beaufort, cape, N. America, Alaska Terr., a coaling stn., in about 69° 6′ N.

Beaufort, tn., France, dep. Jura, 32 m. ESE. Chalon sur Sâone, arr. and 9 m. SW. Lons-le-Saulnier. P.<2000.

Beaufort, tn., France, dep. Savoie, 35 m. ENE. Chambéry, arr. and 10 m. E. by N. Albertville, with copper and silver-lead mines, and the richest pastures of the dep. P.<2000.

Beaufort, place, Ire., co. Kerry, bar. N. Dunkerron, 4½ m. W. Killarney, with PT.O.

Beaufort, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., on both sides of Pamplico R., N. of 35° N., crossed in the W. by 77° W.

Beaufort, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Cartaret co., on Bogue Sound (here defended by Fort Macon), 80 m. ENE. Wilmington. P. (1880) 209; (1890)<3000.

Beaufort, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the extreme S.

Beaufort, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, B. co., 50 m. SW. by W. Charleston, on Port Royal I.; a favourite summer resort, with spacious harbour, having 24 ft. of water on the bar; one of the chief places of export of phosphate rock. P.<4000.

Beaufort, tn., Victoria, Ripon co., 25 m. WNW. Ballarat. P.<2000.

Beaufort, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 8 m. ENE. Merthyr Tydfil, on the L. & NW. R., with coal-mines. P. 6000.

Beaufort, co., W. Australia, crossed by 32° S. and 18° E.

Beaufort-en-Vallée, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Baugé, 17 m. E. by S. Angers; carries on sail-making. P.<3000.

Beaufort West, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. B. W., 115 m. W. Graaff-Reinet, on the rly. to Kimberley. Alt. 2850 ft.; rainfall (6 years), 9.17 in. P.<3000.

Beaugency, tn. and riv.-port, France, dep. Loiret, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 20 m. NE. Blois, with manufactories of woollens. B. was a Roman settlement, and in the 7th century was made the site of an abbey. P.<5000.

Beauharnois, tn., Canada, Quebec, B. co., on Lake St. Louis, 21½ m. SW. Montreal. P.<2000. See **St. Lawrence.**

Beaujeu, tn., France, dep. Rhone, 27 m. E. by N. Roanne, arr. Villefranche. P.<3000.

Beaujolais, France. See **Rhone** (dep.).

Beaulieu, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Montmorency, 4½ m. from Quebec. P.<1500.

Beaulieu (byu'li), or **Bewley,** par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., at the head of the estuary of the **Beaulieu R.,** 6½ m. SSW. Southampton, 5 m. NE. Lymington stn., PMT.O.; 8632 ac. P.<1000.

Beaulieu, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Brive, on the Dordogne, 74 m. N. by W. Albi, with lead-mines. P.<2000.

Beaulieu, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers, near Thouarcé, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Beaulieu, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, on riv. Boyne, 2 m. NE. Drogheda; 1011 ac. P.<500.

Beauly, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, near the mouth of the riv. Beauly, 7½ m. S. by W. Dingwall, on the H. R. The name is a corruption of the French *Beaulieu.* P.<1000.

Beauly River is the name given to the Glass R. below the influx of the Farrar. It flows NE. into the head of **B. Firth,** which stretches 7 m. E. and W., and opens into the head of the Inner Moray Firth at Inverness.

Beaumaris, mun. bor. (since 1295), par., seapt. tn., and watering-place, Wales, Anglesey, on B. Bay, 2½ m NNE. Bangor, with steamboat communication with Liverpool, PMT.O. Par. P.<2000; bor. P.<2500. See **Llandegvan.**

Beaumaris Bay, bay, Wales, between Anglesey and the Arfon div. of Carnarvonshire, affords safe anchorage; exports some of the produce of the copper-mines of Amlwch and the slate-quarries of Penrhyn.

Beaumes, vil., Switzd. See **Baulmes.**

Beaumont, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. SW. by S. Charleroi; iron foundries and marble quarries near. P.<3000.

Beaumont, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Bellechasse, on S. shore of St. Lawrence, 9 m. below Quebec. P.<1500.

Beaumont (bi'mont), par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Eden, 4 m. NW. by W. Carlisle, 1 m. NW. Kirkandrews stn. P.<500. See **Kirkandrews-on-Eden.**

Beaumont Chase, par., Eng., Rutland, 1½ m. from Uppingham. P.<250.

Beaumont Leys, par., Eng., co. and 2 m. N. Leicester. P.<250.

Beaumont-with-Moze, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7 m. SW. Harwich, 2 m. N. by W. Thorpe stn., P.O. (**Beaumont**). P.<500.

Beaumont (la Ferrière), vil., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, 14 m. N. by E. Nevers, with iron and steel works. P.<2000.

Beaumont, vil., Jersey, near St. Helier, with PM.O.

Beaumont, city, U.S., Texas, Jefferson co., on the Neches R., 80 m. ENE. Houston. P.<4000.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castlesarrasin, 20 m. WSW. Montauban. P.<4000.

Beaumont-Hague, vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. and 10 m. W. by N. Cherbourg. P.<2000.

Beaumont-sur-Sarthe, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers, 14 m. S. Alençon. P.<2000.

Beaumont-sur-Vingeanne, vil., France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arr. Dijon, near Mirebeau, with iron-mine. P.<2000.

Beaune, an anct. tn. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arr., at the foot of the Côte-d'Or Mts., on railway, 23 m. SSW. Dijon, with large trade in Burgundy wines; those raised on the hill above the town being in high repute. Alt. 720 ft. P. 12,500.

Beaupark, seat and rly. stn., Ire., NE. co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, 5½ m. NE. by E. Navan, PT.O.

Beauport, vil., Canada, Quebec, on the l. bk. of R. St. Lawrence, co. and 3½ m NNE. Quebec. P.<1500.

Beaupré. See **Loyalty Is.**

Beaupréau, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Cholet, on the Evre, 27 m. E. Nantes. P.<3000.

Beauraing, tn., Belgium, prov. and 24 m. S. Namur. P.<2000.

Beauregard Islands, small group, Canada, prov. Quebec, in St. Lawrence R., about 20 m. below Montreal.

Beaurepaire, tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Isère, on the Dolon, arr. and 16 m. SE. by S. Vienne. P.<3000.

Beaurivage River, Canada, Quebec, flows N. into the R. Chaudière, about 71° 25′ W.

Beausale, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. N. Warwick. P.<250.

Beausejour, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 1388 m. by rail W. Montreal, 36 m. E. Winnipeg.

Beautiful Valley, or **Wilmington,** tn., S. Australia, co. Frome, 30 m. from Augusta. P.<1500.

Beauvais (anciently cap. of the *Bellovaci*), cap. dep. Oise, France, on the Thérain, 34 m. SSW. Amiens. It was formerly fortified and held by the English from 1420 to 1430, when, after the victory of Joan of Arc at Gerberoy, they were expelled along with the Bishop of B., who in 1431 presided over the court that condemned her as a sorceress; defended against Charles the Bold by the female inhabitants under Jeanne Fouquet, surnamed J. Hachette, in 1472. It has manufactures of tapestry in the Gobelin style, and other woollen manufactures, &c. P. 19,400.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Les Sables d'Olonne, near the W. ct., 26 m. SSE. St. Nazaire. P.<2000.

Beauworth (locally, byu'worth or bo'worth), par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 6½ m. ESE. Winchester, 4 m. S. by W. Alresford stn. P.<250. See **Kilmeston.**

Beaver, riv., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., flows N. into Nottawasaga Bay, about 80° 30′ W.

Beaver, place, with P.O., Eng., Kent, 1 m. from Ashford.

Beaver, riv., U.S., New York, in the NW., flows W. to the Black R., in about 43° 50′ N.

Beaver, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the W., it rises in Crawford co. in the NW. of the state, and flows S. to the Ohio, which it joins on the r. bk. at Rochester, 21 m. NW. Allegheny.

Beaver, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, B. co., on the Ohio, 2 m. below the mouth of B. Riv., 22 m. NW. Allegheny. P.<2000.

Beaver, vil., U.S., Utah, B. co., 117 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the terr. P.<1500.

Beaver Brook, or **Germantown,** vil., Canada, New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay (head of Bay of Fundy). P.<1500.

Beaver Cove, vil., Canada. See **Botsdale.**

Beaver Creek, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Logan co., 64 m. SE. by E. Bismarck.

Beaverdam, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Dodge co., 55 m. NW. by W. Milwaukee. P.<5000.

Beaver Falls, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Beaver co., on Beaver R., 25 m. NW. Allegheny. Manufacturing place, with coal in vicinity. P. (1880) 5100; (1890) 9700.

Beaver Harbour, vil., Canada, in the S. of New Brunswick, co. Charlotte. P.<1500.

Beaver Head, co., U.S., Montana, in SW. corner of state.

Beaver Hill Lake, Canadian NW. Terrs., crossed by 54° N., and at its E. end by 95° W.

Beaver Hills, a plateau or hilly tract, Canada, in the NE. of Assiniboia.

Beaver Hills, a plateau or hilly tract, Canada, dist. Alberta, between Beaver Lake and its outlet on the E., and the N. Fork of the Saskatchewan on the W.

Beaver Islands, a group, U.S., Michigan, Manitou co., in the N. of Lake Michigan, in 45° 25′–50′ N.

Beaver Lake, lake, Canada, dist. Alberta, about 17 m. long N. to S., drained N. into the N. Fork of the Saskatchewan, about 30 m. below Edmonton. **B. L. Settlement** is on the E. side of the lake.

Beaver Meadows, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., 12 m. NW. Mauch Chunk (by rail). P.<1500.

Beaver Mouth, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 117° 40′ W., 1035 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 447 m. from Vancouver.

Beaver Tail, cape, U.S., Rhode I., Newport co., at the S. end of Conanicut I., in 41° 26′ N., 71° 24′ W.

Beaverton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Ontario co., on the E. side of Lake Simcoe, 56 m. NNE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Beawar, tn., Brit. India, Ajmere-Merwárá, 35 m. SW. by S. Ajmere. P. 21,000.

Beaworthy (bi'worthy), par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 13 m. NE. by N. Launceston, 1½ m. ESE. Halwill Junc., PM.O. P.<500.

Beban-el-Maluk. See **Luxor.**

Bebawan Pass, Morocco. See **Bibawan.**

Bebek, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 5 m. NE. by N. Constantinople, with biscuit-bakery for the Turkish fleet.

Bebedero, lagoon impregnated with salt, Argentine Rep., prov. and 30 m. SW. San Luis.

Bebington, Lower, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 3 m. S. Birkenhead, on the L. & NW. R. P.<4500.

Bebington, Higher, par., Eng., adjoining B. P. 5200.

Bebra, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 27 m. SSE. Kassel, on the r. bk. of the Fulda. P.<3000.

Bebside, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5½ m. ESE. Morpeth, included in parl. bor. Morpeth, on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<250.

Becancour, tn., Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., 66 m. WSW. Quebec. P.<1500.

Becancour, riv., Canada, Quebec, rises in Beauce co., and flows W. then NW. into the St. Lawrence.

Beccles, par., mun. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, on R. Waveney (here navigable for vessels of 100 tons), div. and 8 m. W. Lowestoft, on the G. E. R., with large printing works. It has an interesting church, a large common and fen or marsh lands, 940 ac. in extent, the income from which belongs to the corporation. Market-day, F. P. <6700.

Becconsall, par., Eng. See **Hesketh.**

Becerreá, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Lugo, 70 m. E. Santiago. P. 8100.

Bécherel, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Montfort, 18 m. NW. Rennes, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Bechtheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 7 m. NNW. Worms. P. <2000.

Bechuana-land (usually spelt in accordance with a practice which the English of S. Africa have learnt from the Dutch, Bechuanaland), vast terr. in S. Africa, inhabited chiefly by the Kaffir race of the Bechuanas, who settled here after being driven from homes further E. by the Zulus. It extends from Cape Colony in the S., to the wedge of German terr. bounded by the parallel of 18° S. and the riv. Chobe, and from the frontier of German SW. Africa (Great Namaqua-land, Damara-land, and Ovampo-land) in the W., to the Orange Free State and Matabili-land on the E. An arbitrary boundary has been drawn on maps in the NE. from the confluence of the Chobe and Zambezi to a point on the Shashi below Tati, that river forming the remainder of the boundary between Bechuana-land and Matabili-land to a point near Fort Tuli; but in the N. this boundary runs through the terr. of one of the chief Bechuana tribes, the Bamangwato, who occupy land to the S. of the Zambezi below the Victoria Falls. The whole area is now under British administration or protection, the area to the S. of the rivs. Molopo and Nosob forming a British crown colony, the remainder a protectorate. The **B. Crown Colony** was established by royal proclamation in 1885 as far as the Molopo, and in 1891 it was extended westwards to the meridian of 20° E., as far N. as the Nosob. It consists of a plateau ranging in the E. from 3200-4200 ft. above sea-level, with a gradual slope towards the W. and SW. In the E. there is a rainfall of about 25 in. annually, which is adequate for tillage even without irrigation (principal crops, maize or mealies, and millet), but the rainfall diminishes rapidly towards the W. [**Kalahari**], so that there are now no permanent rivers beyond about 23° E. Even in the rains the Molopo does not reach beyond about 24½° E. The remainder of the so-called Molopo is merely a dry water-course with occasional water-holes, and such also is the character of the Nosob, Oup, and Hyghab, the last being the name of the water-course inclined southwards below the junction of the Molopo and Nosob. There are, however, extensive stores of underground water, likely in the future to afford the means of considerably increasing the cultivated area. Apart from the inadequate rainfall, the climate is one of the best in the world, at least for man. Horse-sickness causes tremendous mortality among horses, but the country is well adapted for cattle-ranching, and the Cape sheep and common goat thrive. At present the terr. is mostly unsuited for the merino sheep. Gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Vryburg and Mafeking. Vryburg, the seat of govt. of the colony, is the present terminus of the Cape railway system, which is now being extended to Mafeking. Since the terr. came under British administration it has been thrown open to settlement by Europeans, but large areas have been set apart as native reserves. The three principal Bechuana tribes are the Batlapin, or Batlaping (cap. Taungs), Barolong (cap. Mafeking), and Batlaro (cap. Kuruman). In the W. of the colony the Bakalahari (known to Europeans by the nickname of Vaalpense) live in a state of complete subjection to their Bechuana lords. The NW. is inhabited by a mixed race, known as Bastards, who immigrated from the Cape Colony. For administrative purposes the colony is divided into six divs., namely Taungs, Vryburg, and Mafeking, on the E. border, in that order from S. to N.; Kuruman in the middle, Gordonia in the SW., and Mier in the NW. Area about 60,800 sq. m. P. (1891) 60,400, of whom 5200 were of European origin (including Boers), about 48,000 inhabitants of the Bechuana native reserves, and the remainder (7500) Hottentots, Kaffirs, Malays, and others not belonging to the native reserves. The **B. Protectorate** is on the whole similar in physical features and climate to the crown colony, but in the N., where the terr. includes Lake Ngami, the Zuga (or Botletli) R., and the great Makarikari salt-pan, the slope is towards the E. It includes the goldfields of Tati in the E. All kinds of S. African game were formerly found here in great abundance, but their numbers have greatly diminished in recent years. The principal tribes are the Bamangwato (cap. Palapye, or Palachwe), the Bakhatla, or Bakathlu (cap. Mochudi), the Bakwena (cap. Molopolole), the Bangwaketese (cap. Kanye), and the Bamaluti (cap. Ramoutsa). Area about 386,000 sq. m. P. unknown.

Beck, 'brook.' See *Bach.*

Beckbury, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 16½ m. NNW. Kidderminster, 5 m. S. by E. Shiffnal, P.O. P. <500.

Beckenham, par. and tn., Eng., Kent, 2 m. W. Bromley, on the L. C. & D. R., with two stns. (**B. and B. Hill**). P. 20,700.

Beckenried, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (nid dem Wald), on the S. side of the Lake of Lucerne, 10 m. SE. by E. Lucerne; noted for its cheese (*Mayenzieger*). P. <2000.

Becker, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., crossed by 47° N., and in the W. by 96° W.

Beckermet, St. Bridget, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Ellen, 8½ m. SSE. Whitehaven; 5063 ac. P. <750.

Beckermet, St. John, a par. adjoining St. B. B. on the N., with a stn. (**Beckermet**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Beckermond, locality, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the extreme N. of the Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 23 m. ESE. Kendal, 7 m. E. by N. Ribblehead stn.

Becket, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 26 m. WNW. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Beckfoot, rly. stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Duddon, 14 m. N. Barrow.

Beckfoot, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the NW. ct., 8½ m. NNE. Maryport, 3 m. SSW. Black Dyke stn.

Beckfoot, Low, hamlet, Eng., Westmorland, on the Lune, div. and 9½ m. SE. Kendal, 1 m. S. by W. Barbon stn.

Beckford, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. ENE. Tewkesbury, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Ashton-under-Hill**). P. <1000.

Beckham, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5 m. W. by S. Cromer, 1 m. SW. Sheringham stn. B. East, P. <250; B. West, P. <500.

Beckhampton, tithing, Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 10½ m. SSW. Swindon, 6½ m. W. Marlborough stn.

Beckholm, Bäckholm, small rocky isl., Sweden, close to Stockholm, with large warehouses for pitch and tar.

Beckingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., on the Witham, 5 m. E. Newark, 3 m. NNE. Claypole stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Stragglethorpe and Fenton**) P. <500.

Beckingham, par., Eng., Notts., Bassetlaw div., 2½ m. WNW. Gainsborough, on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Beckington, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3 m. NE. by N. Frome, PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**B. with Standerwick**) P. <1000.

Beckley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 4½ m. NE. Oxford, P.O. P. <500.

Beckley, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Rye, PMT.O.; 5620 ac. P. <1500.

Beck Row, hamlet, Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 9 m. NNE. Newmarket, 2½ m. NNW. Mildenhall stn., P.O.

Beckton, part of Woolwich bor., Eng., Kent, on the l. or Essex bk. of the Thames, 8 m. E. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R.

Beckum, par., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Arnsberg, with iron mines and foundries. P. <3000.

Beckum, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, in circle B., 30 m. NE. by E. Dortmund, with important limestone beds. P. <5000.

Beckville, vil., U.S., Texas, Panola co., 43 m. WSW. Shreveport (La). P. <1500.

Beckwith, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, co. Lanark, 35 m. from Ottawa.

Beckwith Island, Canada, prov. Ontario, Simcoe co., in the SE. of Georgian Bay.

Beckwithshaw, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, 3 m. from Harrogate, with P.O. P. <500.

Becse, Ó, vil., Hungary, prov. Bács Bodrog, on the r. bk. of the Theiss, 45 m. S. by W. Szeged. It is now proposed to construct a large winter harbour here, and to make it the terminus of the Franzens canal. P. 17,000.

Becse, Török (German, **Türkisch-Becse**), vil., Hungary, on the l. bk. of the Theiss, in prov. Torontal, 5 m. ESE. of Ó Becse. P. 7300.

Bective, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar Upper Navan, 4 m. S. Navan, on the Midland G. W. R. B. Abbey, a fine ruin, is 2 m. SW., PT.O.; 3383 ac. P. <500.

Bedale, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 9½ m. SE. by S. Richmond, on the NE. R. Market-day, Tu. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Burrill**) P. <2500.

Bedanga, tn., India, Bengal, dist. Murshidábád, in about 23° 56′ N., 88° 18′ E. P. 5500.

Bédar, comm., Spain, in E. of prov. Almeria, dist. Vera. Important mines of red hematite. A railway is projected from the mines to the small port of Garrucha. P. <4000.

Bédarieux, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 19 m. N. by W. Béziers, with glass manufactures and copper-smelting at Clairac, near the town. P. 5900.

Bédarrides, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Avignon, 8 m. SE. by S. Orange. P. <2000.

Bedáwins, Bedaweens. See **Beduins.**

Bedburdyk, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and dist. Grevenbroich. P. <4000.

Bedburg, mining, manufacturing, and market tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on R. Erft, 17 m. W. by N. Cologne. P. <4000.

Bedburn, North, par., Eng., 2 m. E. by N. of South B., close to Witton-le-Wear stn.; 2858 ac. P. <2500.

Bedburn, South, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the **Bed Burn,** a small trib. of the Wear, 7 m. W. by N. Bishop Auckland, 3 m. W. Witton-le-Wear stn.; 10,046 ac. P. <500.

Bedbury, hamlet, Eng., Essex, div. and 3 m. NE. Colchester, close to Ardleigh stn.

Bedcister, hamlet, Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 13½ m. E. Sherborne, 4 m. ENE. Sturminster stn.

'*Bedd,*' Welsh, 'a grave.'

Beddadanoi, vil., Brit. India, Madras Presidency, dist. Godávarí, 38 m. NW. Rájámahendri; centre of a coal-bearing formation. P. <2000.

Beddgelert, par. and vil., Wales, on the SE. border of Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire, Eifion div., on the Glas Llyn, near the Pass of Aberglasslyn, at the foot of Snowdon, 6 m. N. by E. Portmadoc, PMT.O.; 26,060 ac. P. <1500.

Beddicote, hamlet, Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 2 m. S. by E. Banbury.

Beddingham, par., Eng., Sussex, P.O. P. <500. See **Firle, West.**

Beddington, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 1 m. W. Croydon, with stn. (**B. Lane**) on the L. B. & S. C. R. P. <3000.

Beddington Corner, locality, Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 9 m. SSW. St. Paul's, London, ½ m. S. Mitcham Junc.

Beddington, South, vil., Eng., Surrey, in B. par., PM.O.

Bédeilhac, or **Bédeilhac-et-Aynat,** vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Foix, 5 m. NW. Tarascon, on R. Ariège, with many vast stalactite caves. P. <2000.

Bedeque Harbour, Canada, Prince Edward I., on the SW. ct., in 46° 20′ N., 63° 48′ W.

Bederkesa, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 26 m. W. Stade, on Lake B., which is drained by a stream connected with the Geeste canal. P. <2000.

Bedfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 14 m. NNE. Ipswich, P.O. P. <500.

Bedfont, East, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 3 m. ENE. Staines, 1½ m. ENE. Ashford stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Bedford, vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 40 m. SE. Montreal. P. <2000.

Bedford, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, co. Addington, 30 m. from Kingston.

Bedford, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. B., 75 m. W. by N. King William's Town. P. <1500.

Bedford, isl., South Pacific, in 21° 18′ 30″ S., 136° 38′ W. It is low and wooded, a coral reef, enclosing a lagoon.

Bedford (called by the British *Lettuydier,* or *Liswidur,* and by the Saxons *Bedicanford,* both names signifying 'a resting-place for wayfarers,' or 'inns upon a ford'), mun. and parl. bor. (1 member), and par., Eng., cap. Bedfordshire, on both sides of the Ouse, 45 m. NNW. London, with stns. on the M. R. and branch line of the L. & NW. R. B. has a large manufactory of agricultural implements. B. was incorporated by Henry II. In Saxon times there was a monastery in the town, where Offa was buried, and there are remains of two other monasteries. B. has many educational endowments and other charitable institutions, many of which are supported by a bequest of Sir W. Harpur, Lord Mayor of London in 1561. The town contains many memorials of John Bunyan (who was born in the neighbouring village of Elstow), one of which is Boehm's fine bronze statue of him on St. Peter's Green. The site of the gaol in which Bunyan was imprisoned, and where he wrote his 'Pilgrim's Progress,' is now occupied by houses. The Bunyan (Congregational) Chapel, at the entrance to which are a pair of massive bronze doors, their ten panels, by F. Thrupp, illustrating passages in the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' occupies the same site as that in which he often preached; his chair is in the vestry. P. (1871) 16,850; (1891) 28,000.

Bedfordshire, inland co., Eng., enclosed by the cos. Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Herts, and Bucks; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Northern, or Biggleswade . .	201,419	64,457
Southern, or Luton	94,852	68,224
Bedford, parl. borough . . .	2,223	28,023
Total (anct. and administrative co.)	298,494	160,704

Surface generally level, or slightly undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the chalk range of the Luton and Dunstable Downs, a continuation of the Chiltern Hills from Buckinghamshire. To the N. of these downs, which are chiefly used as sheep-walks, green sand and gault stretch from Leighton Buzzard to Potton (SW. to NE.), and in the higher parts of this dist. the soil is poor, though the sands of the greensand formation contribute greatly to the fertility of the market-gardens in the valley of the Ivel. The remainder of the county, including the Vale of Bedford, one of the finest corn-producing dists. in the kingdom, and containing deposits of a rich and gravelly loam, on the river banks is mainly oolitic. For principal crops and live stock see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Principal rivers, Ouse, Ivel, and Lea. Phosphate of lime is found at Potton, Sandy Heath, and Leighton Buzzard; stone and silver sand at Leighton Buzzard; and fullers' earth at Apsley Heath and Woburn Sands. Principal manufactures, straw plait for bonnets, and pillow lace (the latter has greatly declined), and matting made from the rushes of the Ouse. B. is in the Midland circuit and diocese of Ely. Principal towns, Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. The county is intersected by the G. N. R., M. R. and branches, and branch lines of the L. & NW. R. In Saxon times the county was included in the kingdom of Mercia. See **England,** table.

Bedford, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. SE. by E. Wigan, on the Bridgwater Canal, ½ m. E. Leigh stn., PM.O. P. 9500; eccles. par. (**B. Leigh**) P. 9000.

Bedford, city, U.S., Indiana, Lawrence co., 61 m. S. by W. Indianapolis. Important quarries of limestone similar to the Portland stone. P. <4000.

Bedford, tn., U.S., Iowa, Taylor co., 76 m. SE. by E. Omaha, Neb. P. <2000.

Bedford, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 15 m. NW. Boston. P. <1500.

Bedford, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsborough co., on Merrimac R., 21 m. S. Concord. P. <1500.

Bedford, vil., U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., 14 m. SE. Cleveland by rail. P. <1500.

Bedford, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, S. frontier, E. of 79° W.

Bedford, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, B. co., on Roystown branch of the Juniata R., 85 m. W. by S. Harrisburg, with mineral springs. P. <3000.

Bedford, co., U.S., Tennessee, crossed by 35½° N., 86½° W.

Bedford (formerly **Liberty**), city, U.S., Virginia, cap. of B. co., 25 m. W. by S. Lynchburg by rail. P. <3000.

Bedford Basin, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, at the head of Halifax Harbour. P. <1500.

Bedford Bay, Canada. See **Glenaladale.**

Bedford Circus, par., Eng., Devonshire, Exeter Union. P. <250.

Bedford Level, dist., Eng., including the isle of Ely, in co. Cambridge; Peterboro' Fen, Northamptonshire; the parts of Holland in Lincolnshire; about 60,000 ac. in Huntingdonshire, 63,000 in Norfolk, and 30,000 in Suffolk, in all 400,000 ac., comprising most of the 'Fens,' a marshy flat, intersected by the Nene, Cam, Ouse, and Welland rivers. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide, and rendered the dist. for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked, and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass, increased by inundations of the sea in the 13th century. Various attempts were made to drain it in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I., and it was finally reclaimed in the 17th century, mainly by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden at the charge of the Earl of Bedford in 1649–52. The sea again burst the barriers in 1863, when 10,000 ac. were submerged, but the drainage was restored by Mr. Hawkshaw. This tract produces fine crops of grain.

Bedford New Town, part of eccles. par., Eng., London. See **St. Pancras.**

Bedgbury, hamlet, Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 9 m. ESE. Tunbridge Wells, 5 m. E. Wadhurst stn.

Bedhampton, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on Langston Harbour, 6 m. NE. Portsmouth, 1 m. W. Havant stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Bedingfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 15 m. N. Ipswich, with P.O. P. <500.

Bedingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10 m. S. by E. Norwich, 4 m. NW. by W. Bungay stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bedlington, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Blyth, 4 m. SE. by E. Morpeth, included in the parl. bor. of Morpeth, on the NE. R.; 8470 ac. P. 17,000. With urban sanitary dist. known as **Bedlingtonshire,** identical with par. of B.

Bedlington Colliery, vil., Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. from Bedlington, with PM.O.

Bedlinog, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. from Troedyrhiw, on the G. W. and Rhymney Joint Rly., PM.O.

Bedloe's Island, U.S., in New York harbour, with a colossal statue of Liberty, presented by France to the U.S.

Bedminster, par. and suburb of Bristol, Eng., in the S. div., on the G. W. R., with blast-furnaces; 4167 ac. P. 54,200.

Bedmont, vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 4 m. SW. by W. St. Albans, 2 m. NW. Bricket Wood stn., P.O.

Bednall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4½ m. SSE. Stafford, 2½ m. SSW. Milford and Brocton stn., P.O. See **Acton** and **Acton Trussell.**

Bedonia, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Parma, 29 m. NNW. Spezia. P. 6000.

Bedouna, Manchuria. See **Petuna.**

Bedous, comm. and vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 12 m. S. Oloron, last post-house on the route to Spain. P. <2000.

Bed-pak-dala, desert, central Asia. See **Akmolinsk.**

Bedreh-chai, riv., Asia Minor. See **Gök-su.**

Bedreh, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 87 m. E. by S. Bagdad.

Bedretto, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, on the R. Ticino, on the S. side of the St. Gothard, 5 m. WSW. Airolo. P. <2000.

Bedrule, par. and hamlet, Scot., Roxburghshire, 3½ m. WSW. Jedburgh; par. 3917 ac. P. <250.

Bedstone, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 18 m. SE. by E. Newtown, 1½ m. SSW. Hopton Heath stn. P. <250.

Bed'uins, Bedouins, Bedawins, Bedawcens, the name applied to the pastoral and nomadic Arabs as distinguished from those who practise agriculture. Properly the singular form is Beduin, or Bedawin, the plural Beduí, or Bedawi.

Bedum, comm., Holland, prov. Groningen, 6 m. N. by E. Groningen. P. 5000.

Bedw, Cymric; *beith,* Gaelic; *bedwen,* Welsh; 'birch tree.'

Bedwas, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 9½ m. W. by N. Newport, on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., with coal, PM.O.; 4195 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**B. with Ruddry**) P. <2500.

Bedwellty, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., 7½ m. W. Pontypool, containing the mining vils. of Rhymney and Sirhowy, and part of Ebbw Vale, the church close to Aberbargoed stn., 4 m. S. **B. Pits** stn., on the L. & NW. R.; 16,244 ac. P. 39,000; tn. (urban sanitary dist.) P. 6800; eccles. par. (**B. with Blackwood**) P. <5000.

Bedwen, Welsh, 'birch tree.' See *Bedw.*

Bedwin, Great, or **Bedwyn Magna,** par. and tn., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., on the Avon, 15 m. SE. by S. Swindon, with a stn. (**Bedwin**) on the G. W. R., PM.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 9933 ac. P. <2000.

Bedwin, Little, or **Bedwyn Parva,** par., 1½ m. NE. Great B.; 4343 ac. P. <500.

Bedworth, par. and tn., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 5½ m. N. by E. Coventry, on the L. & NW. R., with coal and iron. Market-day, S. P. 5500.

Będzin (Russian **Bendin**), tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 80 m. SSW. Piotrkow, near to the Austrian frontier. Crown zinc works. P. 9600.

Bee, co., U.S., Texas, in the S., to the N. of 28° N., and crossed in the W. by 98° W.

Beeby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5½ m. ENE. Leicester, 2½ m. NNE. Thurnby stn. P. <250.

Beechamwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 12 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 5 m. WSW. Swaffham stn., PM.O. (**Beachamwell**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Shingham**) P. <500.

Beechburn, stn., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the NE. R., 3½ m. WNW. Bishop Auckland.

Beechdale, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, on the border of the W. div., 5 m. SSW. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2½ m. W. Barlaston stn.

Beechey, islet, N. America, in the Arctic Archipelago, in the Barrow Strait, in about 74° 43′ N., 91° 54′ W. Franklin wintered here in 1845, and memorials have been erected on it to the members of this and a later expedition of the British government, as well as a marble tablet in memory of Lieut. Bellot, who perished in a British expedition in 1853. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1852–54), yr. 3.8° F., Jan. −33.5°, July 39.0°.

Beechey, cape and bay, N. America, N. ct. Alaska.

Beech Hill, par., Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. from Mortimer, with P.O. P. <500.

Beeching Stoke, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15 m. E. Trowbridge, 2 m. W. Woodborough stn. P. <250.

Beech Lanes, place, Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. from Harborne, with P.O.

Beechworth, tp. and rly. stn., Victoria, Bogong co., 25 m. SW. by S. Albury, New South Wales; chief town of the Ovens gold-fields. Alt. 1783 ft.; mean temp., yr. 55.2° F., Jan. 69.7°, July 41.0°; rainfall (4 yrs.), 29.29 in. P. <3000.

Beeck, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 12½ m. W. by N. Essen, 2 m. N. Ruhrort. P. 6300.

Beeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Erkelenz, dist. Wegberg. P. <4000.

Beeding, Lower, par., Eng., Sussex, 5 m. NE. Horsham, PMT.O.; 10,153 ac. P. <1500.

Beeding, Upper, or **Sele,** par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Brighton, 2 m. SE. Steyning stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Beedon, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. N. by E. Newbury, 3 m. NW. Hampstead Norris stn., P.O. P. <500.

Beef Island, a small isl., W. Indies, one of the Brit. Virgin Is., separated by a strait from Tortola.

Beeford, par. Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. N. by E. Hull, 4½ m. SSE. Lowthorpe stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**B. with Dunnington**) P. <1000.

Beeleigh Abbey, hamlet, Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Chelmer, 1½ m. NW. by W. Maldon, close to Langford stn.

Beeley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. NNW. Matlock, 1 m. NNE. Rowsley stn. P. <500.

Beelitz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 21 m. SE. by E. Brandenburg. P. <4000.

Beelsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 7 m. SW. Great Grimsby, 5½ m. W. Holton le Clay stn. P. <250.

Beemah, riv., India. See **Bhima.**

Beemster, comm., Holland, the largest of the polders, or drained grounds, 28.2 sq. m., prov. N. Holland, 7 m. SE. by E. Alkmaar. P. <5000.

Beenham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 8 m. WSW. Reading, 1 m. NW. Aldermaston stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Beenham Hill and **Beenham Village,** two post-offices, Eng., Berkshire, each 2 m. from B.

Beenleigh, tn., with rly. stn., Queensland, Ward co., 20 m. SSE. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Beer, Bear, Buren, or *Beuren,* Teutonic; *Buur,* Dutch, 'a farm, cottage, or dwelling.'

Beer, fishing vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 20 m. E. by S. Exeter, 1½ m. WSW. Seaton (*q.v.*) stn., PMT.O.

Beer Alston, small tn., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 8½ m. N. by W. Plymouth, on the L. & SW. R., tin smelting carried on; PMT.O.

Beerberg. See **Thuringian Forest.**

Beerbhoom, dist., Bengal. See **Birbhum.**

Beer Crocombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 6 m. ESE. Taunton, 1 m. E. Hatch stn. P. <250.

Beerenberg, mt. See **Jan Mayen.**

Beerfelden, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 24 m. E. by N. Mannheim. P. <3000.

Beer Ferrers, or **B. Ferris,** par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 6 m. N. by W. Plymouth, on the estuary of the Tavy (r. bk.), and the L. & SW. R., P.O.; 6188 ac. P. <2000.

Beer Hackett, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, near Yeovil. P. <250.

Beer Head, cape, Eng., S. ct. Devon, 16 m. ENE. Exmouth.

Beernem, comm., Belgium, W. Flanders, arr. Bruges. P. <5000.

Beeroth, place named in O. T. See **Birch.**

Beersheba, place named in O. T. See **Bir es Seb'a.**

Beersheba Springs, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Grundy co., 80 m. SE. Mashville, with medicinal springs. P. <1500.

Beerta, comm., Holland, prov. Groningen, NE. of Winschoten. P. <5000.

Beesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Hawerby.**

Beesby-in-Marsh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 10 m. SE. by E. Louth, 4 m. E. Authorpe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Beeskow, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, l. bk. Spree, 17 m. SW. Frankfurt, cap. circle **B.-Storkow.** P. <4000.

Beeston, P.O., Eng., Bedfordshire, 2 m. from Sandy.

Beeston, par., Eng., co. and 11 m. SE. Chester, on the L. & NW. R. (**B. Castle and Tarporley**). P. <500.

Beeston, par. and suburb of Leeds, Eng., in the S. div. of the parl. bor., on the G. N. R., with PMT.O. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**B. Hill**) P. 9000.

Beeston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 3½ m. WSW. Nottingham, on the M. R. P. 6900.

Beeston Castle, stn., Eng., Cheshire. See **Beeston.**

Beeston-next-Mileham, vil., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18½ m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 5 m. WNW. of E. Dereham, 1½ m. NE. Fransham stn., P.O.

Beeston Regis, ct. par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 3 m. W. by N. Cromer, close to W. Runton stn. P. <250.

Beeston St. Andrew, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 4 m. NE. by N. Norwich, 2½ m. SW. Salhouse stn. P. <250.

Beeston St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 11 m. NE. by N. Norwich, 3 m. WSW. Stalham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. St. L. with Ashmanhaugh**) P. <250.

Beeston with Bittering, par., Eng., Norfolk, 6 m. NE. Swaffham. P. <500.

Beeswing, hamlet, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. SW. Dumfries, close to Killywhan stn., P.O.

Beetham, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 9 m. S. by W. Kendal, 2 m. NW. Burton and Holme stn., P.O.; 5170 ac. P. <1500.

Beethwaite Green, hamlet, Eng., Westmorland, Kendal div., 5 m. SSW. Kendal, 3½ m. NW. by N. Milnthorpe stn.

Beetley, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. WNW. Norwich, 1½ m. SW. N. Elmham stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Bilney, E.**

Beeton, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 37 m. NNW. Toronto, a rly. junc.

Beeville, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. of Bee co., 95 m. SE. San Antonio. P. <1500.

Befort, France. See **Belfort.**

Beg, Beag, Celtic, 'little.'

Beg, Lough, lake, Ire., cos. Londonderry and Antrim, about 2 m. N. of Lough Neagh, drained N. by the Bann.

Bega, riv., SE. Hungary, joins the l. bk. Theiss, 21 m. E. Peterwardein, forming in its lower course part of the Bega canal, extending 86 m. from Facset (46 m. E. by N. Temesvár) by Temesvár to Nagy-Becskerek.

Bega, tn., New South Wales, Auckland co., 60 m. N. Cape Howe. P. <3000.

Begaleln, Java. See **Bageien.**

Begbroke, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 2½ m. SE. Woodstock. P. <250.

Begelly, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. N. Tenby, with a stn. (**Kilgetty and Begelly**) on the Pembroke and Tenby Rly.; coal in dist. P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Williamston**) P. <1000.

Begharmi, central Africa. See **Bagirmi.**

Begijar, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Baeza. P. <4000.

Beginish, isl., Ire., off N. ct. Valencia I., W. co. Kerry.

Bègles, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 3 m. SSE. Bordeaux. P. 10,500.

Beglieve, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 4 m. from Bailieborough.

Begonte, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Villalba. P. 5600.

Beg-shehr, tn. and lake, Asia Minor. See **Belshehr.**

Begulldy, Radnorshire. See **Llanfihangel Begulldy.**

Begum, tn., India, Rájputána, 108 m. S. by E. Ajmere. P. 5000 (?).

Behar, or **Bihar** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 36 m. SE. by S. Patná, having considerable trade; manufactures silk, cotton, and muslin goods. P. 47,700; Hindus, 32,500; Moham. 15,100.

Beharieh, or **Bahrikh,** the *Oasis parva* of the ancients, oasis in the Libyan Desert, running from SW. to NE. in about 27°–28° 20′ N., and 28° 30′–29° E.

Behbehan, or **Babahan,** tn., Persia, 155 m. SW. by S. Ispahan, in a fertile plain, enclosed by an earthen wall, and with a citadel. P. 10,000.

Behesul, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 60 m. NW. by W. Urfa.

Behistan, or **Besitun,** mt. range, Persia. See **Besitun.**

Behnessa, or **Behneseh,** tn., Middle Egypt, prov. and 53 m. SW. Benisuef, on the Bahr Yusuf, in 28° 33′ N., with ruins of anct. *Oxyrrynchos* and numerous monasteries.

Behobeho, vil., Ger., E. Africa, N. of the Rufiji, about 110 m. W. of its mouth, situated amidst dense forest; the place where Keith Johnston, the younger, died, June 28, 1879.

Béhobie, hamlet, France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cant. St. Jean-de-Luz, with a custom-house in the pass of the Pyrénées, on the route to Spain. P. <2000.

Behouden Passage, or **Prince's Strait,** channel between the SW. penin. of Java and Prince's I., in Sunda Strait.

Behring Island, Sea, and **Strait.** See **Bering.**

Behror, tn., India, Rájputána, Alwar State. P. 5500.

Beibazar, tn., Asia Minor, on the r. bk. of R. Sakaria, 44 m. W. by N. Angora.

Beidah, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 122 m. NE. by N. Aden.

Beighton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 6 m. SE. by E. Sheffield, 1½ m. SE. Woodhouse Junc., on M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Beighton, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 10 m. E. Norwich, 1½ m. ESE. Lingwood stn., P.O. P. <500.

Beigirkale, tn., Turkish Armenia, a few miles from the NE. end of Lake Van.

Beigua, Monte, mt., Italy, Liguria, in the Apennines, 11 m. NNE. Savona. Alt. 4220 ft.

Beiky, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Rinn.

Beijerlanden, the general name for the three communes of **Oud** (Old) **Beijerland, Nieuw** (New) **B.,** and **Zuid** (S.) **B.,** in the W. of the island of Hoeksche Waard, between the Oude Maas and the Hollandsch Diep, to the W. of Dortrecht, Holland, prov. S. Holland. Oud B., P. 5300; market-tn., P. 4000; Nieuw B., P. 2000; Zuid B., P. 2000.

Bei-khem, upper part of Yenisei, rises in Erghik-targak-targa Mts., near Russian frontier, flows SW. on the high plateau of NW. Mongolia, and makes, by its junction with Khua-khem, the Ulu-khem.

Beikoz, vil., Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 10½ m. NE. by N. Constantinople.

Beil (bīl), vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 3½ m. SW. by W. Dunbar, 3 m. E. by S. East Linton stn.

Beilan, tn. and pass of Syria, at its N. extremity, on the E. side of the Gulf of Scanderoon. The pass (about 2000 ft. high) between the Alma-dagh (*q.v.*) and the Jebel-el-Ahmar, is considered identical with the Syrian Pass of antiquity. It is now crossed by a macadamised road. The town, 6 m. S. Alexandretta (*q.v.*), W. of the pass, has numerous aqueducts. Here the Egyptians defeated the Turks in 1832. P. 5000.

Beilen, comm., Holland, prov. Drenthe, 17 m. NW. by N. Coevorden. P. <5000.

Beilngries, tn., Bavaria, govt. Upper Palat., 19 m. N. by E. Ingolstadt, on the Ludwig's Canal. P. <2000.

Beinn, Ben, Gaelic, 'a mountain.'

Beinn an Armuinn, Scot. See **Ben Armine.**

Beinn Buidhe, Scot. See **Ben Bui.**

Beinn Mheadhoin. See **Ben Mheon.**

Beinwil, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 11 m. SE. Aarau, on the W. side of Lake Hallwil. P. <2000.

Beira, name of the central part of Portugal (from the riv. Douro to rivs. Tagus and Mondego), between the original provs. of the county and kingdom (Entre-Minho-e-Douro and Traz-os-Montes), to the N., and the last conquered terrs. on the Tagus and S. thereof. In its centre it has the highest mountain range in Portugal (Estrella). Here Viriatus resisted the Romans for a long time. It gives (1734) the princely title to the eldest child of the king. It was at one time divided into **B. Alta** ('High B.') and **B. Baixa** ('Low B.'). Modern Portuguese naturalists consider it as one of the natural sections of the country, and divide it into four sub-regions.—**B. Central** (Serras of Montemuro, Caramullo, and Estrella); **B. Transmontana,** from riv. Douro to the Serras; **B. Meridional,** from the Serras to the Tagus; **B. Littoral,** from the Serras to the sea. Part of B. was taken in 1835 to form the new prov. of Douro. In 1842 B. disappeared as a prov., and was replaced by the administrative dists. of Vizeu (the former B. Alta), Guarda, and Castello Branco (the former B. Baixa). See **Portugal.**

Beira (bai'ra), seapt., Portuguese E. Africa, 25 m. NE. by N. Sofala, on a tongue of sand at the mouth of the Pungwe, which forms an excellent harbour, 6 m. by 2 m., in which the tide rises 10 ft. It is the nearest port to Mashona-land. See **Pungwe.**

Beirut, or **Beyrout,** the anct. *Berytus,* a fortified seapt. and commercial town of Syria, on a bay of the Mediterranean, formed by a projecting headland, in 33° 5′ N., 26 m. NNE. Sidon, 55 m. WNW. Damascus, of which city it is the port, and with which it is connected by a well-made and well-maintained road, crossing the Lebanon range by the Mughitheh Pass (5200 ft.) and the Anti-Lebanon by the valley of the Barada; seat of European consuls, of a Greek and a Maronite bishop, with English and other mission schools, and various European benevolent institutions. Its walls are 3 m. in circumference, outside of which are new suburbs equalling the town in extent. It has well supplied bazaars. Water is conveyed in pipes for 10 m. from the Nahr el Kelb. The plain round the city is of the highest fertility. The harbour, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats, but in the bay beyond it ships may anchor in from 6 to 11 fathoms. Manufactures silk stuffs, and gold and silver thread. The principal trade of Syria is in the hands of B. merchants. Principal exports, silk (more than three-fourths of total value), wool, oils, soap, lemons, and oranges; imports mainly European manufactures, among which Manchester cottons hold the first place. Total value exports, £800,000 to £1,000,000; imports above £1,000,000. The position of B. as the port of Damascus is now threatened by the proposed Acre and Haifa-Damascus Rly. [**Damascus, Syria**], but a rly. from B. to Damascus partly on the rack system is also projected. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1876–86), yr. 68.3° F., Feb. 55.4°, Aug. 80.8°; rainfall (8 yrs.), 37.8° in. P. 100,000.

Beisân, or **Besan,** tn., Palestine, *Bethshean* in O. T., 31½° N., 35½° E., 20 m. S. Tiberias, on the route of the Acre-Damascus Rly. The neighbouring streams might afford a large amount of water-power. Many ruins and other remains of antiquity.

Beishehr, tn., Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the **B. Göl** (lake), 40 m. WSW. Konieh. The lake, also called **Kirill Göl,** from a tn. near its NE. shore, is 38 m. long NW. to SE. by 1 m. broad, and is drained SE. into the Soghla Göl. Alt. 3070 ft.

Beit, Arabic, 'a house.' See **Beth.**

Beit Ainûn, ruins, Palestine, *Beth Anoth* in the O. T., 31° 34′ N., 35° 7′ E., 3 m. NNE. El Khulil (anct. Hebron).

Beit Alâm, site, Palestine, perhaps the *Holon* of the O. T., 31° 35′ N., 34° 47′ E., 18 m. W. by N. Hebron.

Beit 'Anân, vil., Palestine, *Elon Beth Hanan* in O. T., 31° 51′ N., 35° 6′ E., 9 m. NW. by W. Jerusalem.

Beit 'Atâb, vil., Palestine, *Etam* (rock) in the O. T., 31° 44′ N., 35° 3′ E., 11 m. W. by S. Jerusalem.

Beit Dejan, vil., Palestine, *Beth Dagon* in the O. T., 32° N., 34° 50′ E., 5½ m. SE. Jaffa (anct. Joppa).

Beit-ed-din, vil., Syria. See **Lebanon.**

Beith, Gaelic, 'birch tree.' See **Bedw.**

Beith, par. and market-tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, 10½ m. SW. Paisley, on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and the Kilmarnock Joint Rly., with a stn. on the G. & SW. R. 1 m. to NNW.; coal and fireclay in neighbourhood. Market-day, F. Par. 11,222 ac., P. 7000; tn. P. <5000.

Beit Hanuna, vil., Palestine, *Ananiah* in the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 35° 12′ E., 4 m. NNW. Jerusalem.

Beitîn, vil., Palestine, *Bethel* in the O. T., 31° 56′ N., 35° 14′ E., 10 m. N. Jerusalem, with fine ruins. P. <2000.

Beit Jâla, tn., Palestine, perhaps the *Galim* of the O. T., 31° 43′ N., 35° 11′ E., 5 m. SW. by S. Jerusalem.

Beit Jibrin, vil., Palestine, 31° 36′ N., 34° 53′ E., 14 m. WNW. El Khulil (anct. Hebron).

Beit Kâd, vil., Palestine, *Beth Eked.* in the O. T., 32° 28′ N., 35° 21′ E., 16½ m. S. by E. Nazareth.

Beit Lahm, the Bethlehem (of Judah) of the O. and N. T., tn., Palestine, 31° 42′ N., 35° 12′ E., 5 m. S. by W. Jerusalem.

Beit Lahm, vil., Palestine, *Bethlehem* in the O. T., 32° 44′ N., 35° 11′ E., 7 m. WNW. Nazareth.

Beit Lif, site, Palestine, probably the *Heleph* of the O. T., 33° 8′ N., 35° 20′ E., 12½ m. SE. by S. Tyre.

Beit Likia, vil., Palestine, probably the *Eltekeh* of the O. T., 31° 52′ N., 35° 4′ E., 12 m. NW. by W. Jerusalem.

Beit Mizzeh, site, Palestine, *Mozah* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 9′ E., 6 m. NW. by W. Jerusalem.

Beit Nebâla, vil., Palestine, *Neballat* in the O. T., 31° 59′ N., 34° 57′ E., 13 m. ESE. Jaffa (anct. Joppa).

Beit Nettif, vil., Palestine, in 31° 42′ N., 35° E., 14 m. NW. by N. El Khulil (anct. Hebron).

Beit Nuba, vil., Palestine, 31° 51′ N., 35° 2′ E., 13 m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Beit Nusîb, ruins, Palestine, *Nezîb* in the O. T., 31° 56′ N., 34° 59′ E., 8 m. NW. by W. El Khulil (anct. Hebron).

Beit Sîra, vil., Palestine, *Uzzen Sherah* in the O. T., 31° 53′ N., 35° 2′ E., 14½ m. NW. by W. Jerusalem.

Beit Skâria, ruins, Palestine, *Bath Zacharias* in the O. T., 31° 40′ N., 35° 7′ E., 10 m. SW. Jerusalem.

Beit Sur, ruins, Palestine, *Beth Zur* in the O. T., 31° 35′ N., 35° 6′ E., 4½ m. N. by W. El Khulil (anct. Hebron).

Beit Tûl, site, Palestine, perhaps the *Jethlah* of the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 4′ E., 9¾ m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Beit Ummar, vil., Palestine, *Maarath* in the O. T., 31° 37′ N., 35° 6′ E., 6 m. N. El Khulil (anct. Hebron).

Beitunya, vil., Palestine, 31° 53′ N., 35° 10′ E., 8½ m. NW. by N. Jerusalem.

Beit 'Ur el Foka, vil., Palestine, *Upper Beth Horon* in the O. T., 31° 54′ N., 35° 6′ E., 10½ m. NW. Jerusalem.

Beit 'Ur et Tahta, vil., Palestine, *Nether Beth Horon* in the O. T., 31° 54′ N., 35° 5′ E., 11 m. NW. Jerusalem.

Beja (corrupt from the Latin *Pax-Julia*), tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 37 m. S. Evora, cap. of the dist. of B. P. 6600.

Béja, or **Elbadja,** tn., Tunis, 55 m. W. Tunis, to the N. of the Mejerda, on the site of the ancient Carthaginian emporium, afterwards Roman colony of *Vacca*, *Vaga*, or *Vaba*.

Beja, Bishari, or **Bisharin,** people of E. Africa, forming the stock to which belong many tribes spread over the region between the lower part of the Blue Nile and the Highlands of Abyssinia, throughout which region their language is the general medium of intercourse; Mohammedans in religion.

Bejapoor, India. See **Bijápur.**

Béjar, tn., Spain, prov. and 41 m. S. Salamanca. Surrounded by old walls; with saline springs (108° F.) and cloth manufactures; noted also for its hams. P. 12,100.

Bejarano, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 180 m. ENE. San Luis Potosi.

Bejucal, tn., Cuba, 18 m. S. by E. Havana. P. 7900.

Bekaa, El, valley, Syria. See **El Bekaa.**

Bekal, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Kánara, W. ct., 38 m. S. Mangalore, with large fort in fair preservation.

Bekan, par., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 19 m. ESE. Castlebar, P.O. (**B. Cross**); 15,202 ac. P. <5000.

Békés, tn., Hungary, cap. prov. B., 42 m. WSW. Grosswardein, formerly an imperial free town, with a ruined fortress. P. 25,100.

Bekesbourne, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 3 m. ESE. Canterbury, on the L. C. & D. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Beaksbourne.**

Békés-Csaba, vil., Hungary. See **Csaba.**

Békés-Szent-András, tn., Hungary. See **Szent-András.**

Bek-pak-dala, or **Famine Steppe,** Russian Turkistan, govt. Akmolinsk, between Lakes Aral and Balkhash, on r. bk. Chu.

Bel, Belle, Beau, French; *Bello, Bella,* Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian, 'beautiful,' 'fine.'

Bel, Byel, Biala, Slavonic, 'white.'

Bel, Beal, Gaelic, 'a mouth,' 'an entrance.'

Bela, or **Lus Bela,** tn., Baluchistan, on the Purali R., 108 m. NNW. Karáchi, cap. dist. Lus. P. 10,000.

Bela, vil., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Partábgarh, 35 m. N. by E. Allahábád. P. 6500.

Bela, tn., Hungary, co. Szepes (Zips), on the Poprád, 50 m. NW. Kaschau, with sulphur springs. P. <3000.

Belabanya, tn., Hungary. See **Dilln.**

Belad, Arabic, 'a district.' See *Beled.*

Bel'ain, vil., Palestine, *Baalath* in the O. T., 31° 56′ N., 35° 4′ E., 14 m. NW. Jerusalem.

Belair, rly stn., Canada, prov. and 12 m. W. by S. Quebec.

Belair, tn., S. Australia, 14 m. by rail from Adelaide. P. <1500.

Belair, tn., U.S., Maryland, Harford co., 20 m. NE. by N. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Belalcázar, comm., Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 52 m. NNW. Córdoba. P. 7500.

Belan, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 6 m. SE. Athy; 1197 ac. P. <250.

Belang, tn., Eastern Archipelago, Celebes I., in the NE., on the E. ct.

Belangers Island, off the W. ct. of Labrador penin., in Hudson Bay, in about 56° N.

Belascoain, comm., Spain, prov. Navarre, dist. Pamplona, with noted hot springs. P. <1000.

Belaugh (locally pronounced both bi'-law and bi'lō), par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the Bure, 16 m. S. by E. Cromer, 1 m. NNW. Wroxham stn. P. <250.

Belaugh, or **Bellaugh,** tn., Ire., co. Roscommon, now included in Athlone.

Belbank, par., Eng., Cumberland, Longtown Union. P. <250.

Belbeis, or **Belbes,** tn., Lower Egypt, 13 m. S by E. Zagazig, on the Ismailiyeh Canal, and the great caravan route to Syria. P. 7300.

Belbek (*Kubarta*), a small riv. of the SW. Crimea, falling into the Black Sea, N. of Sevastopol.

Belbina, isl., Greece. See **Hagios Georgios.**

Belbo, riv., Italy, Piedmont, rising in the Apennines, prov. Cuneo, and falling into the Tanaro, W. of Alessandria.

Belbroughton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 5 m. NW. by N. Bromsgrove, 3 m. ESE. Churchill stn., PMT.O.; 4749 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**B. with Fairfield**) P. <2000.

Belby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 4 m. NNE. Goole, 1½ m. WSW. Eastrington stn. P. <250.

Belcarra, place, Ire., with PM.O. See **Ballycarra.**

Belcèle, comm., Belgium, E. Flanders, arr. and near St. Nicolas. P. <4000.

Belchalwell, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 10½ m. ESE. Sherborne, 3 m. S. Sturminster stn. See **Ibberton.**

Belchamp Otten, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 12 m. NNE. Braintree, 3 m. S. by W. Cavendish stn. P. <500.

Belchamp St. Paul, par., Eng., Essex, 4 m. from Clare, with P.O. P. <750.

Belchamp Walter, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 12 m. NNE. Braintree, 2½ m. W. Sudbury stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Bulmer.**

Belcher Islands, two small groups in Hudson Bay, Canada. in 56° N., 80° W.

Belchertown, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 11 m. ENE. Holyoke. P. <3000.

Belchford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 8 m. SSW. Louth, 5 m. SSE. Donington on Bain stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Belchite, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Saragossa. P. <4000.

Belclare, or **Clare Tuam,** par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, 5 m. from Tuam, with P.O.; 7847 ac. P. <1500.

Belcoo, tn., Ire., W. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clanawley, 10 m. WSW. Enniskillen, on the Northern Counties Rly. P. <250.

Beldeh, vil., Syria, on the ct., 22 m. SSE. Latakieh.

Belderg Harbour, small bay, Ire., N. ct. co. Mayo, 22 m. NW. Ballina; P.O. (**Belderrig**).

Beldergmore, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Ballycastle.

Belding, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ionia co., about 14 m. NW. Ionia. P. <2000.

Belebei, dist. tn., E. Russia, govt. and 112 m. SW. Ufa. P. 4500.

Beled, or *Belad,* Arabic, 'a district,' 'country.'

Beledugu, a region, French W. Africa, to the N. of the Niger, between about 7¾° and 8½° W.

Beledzoni Canal, a channel connecting the rivs. Tana and Ozi, Brit. E. Africa, near their mouths. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 514.

Beled'-el-Haram ('interdicted country'), a region, Arabia, having Mecca almost in its centre, considered sacred ground.

Beled'-ul-Jerid ('country of dates'), a name sometimes applied by Europeans to the whole region of N. Africa S. of the Atlas from Morocco to Fezzan, containing many oases producing abundance of dates, but confined by the Arabs to the dist. in the S. of Tunis just N. of the Shot-el-Kebir.

Belem, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 53 m. NW. by N. Santos. See also **Para.**

Belem, tn., Portugal, 2 m. SW. Lisbon, from which it is separated by the valley of Alcantara, on r. bk. and near the mouth of the Tagus. It has a fortress, and a monastery built by King Manoël, to commemorate the discovery, by Vasco da Gama, of the route to the Indies. Being founded on piles, this building resisted the earthquake of 1755. It is now used as an orphan asylum. B. was taken by the French in 1807. P. 7000.

Belem de Desealvados, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 163 m. NW. by N. Santos.

Belen, African tribe. See **Bogos.**

Belen, tn., Argentine Republic, Catamarca, 137 m. WSW. Tucuman. P. 3000.

Belen, tn., Colombia, on the N. ct. of the isthmus of Panama, 85 m. W. Panama.

Belen, vil., Uruguay, on the R. Uruguay, dep. and 42 m. NNE. Salto.

Belenj, the ancient *Balacria,* tn., Tripoli, Barka, 95 m. NE. by E. Bengazi.

Belenyes, market-tn., Hungary, co. Bihar, in a dist. rich in copper, iron, lead, and black marble. P. <4000.

Bélesta, small tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Foix, 5 m. ESE. Lavelanet, with quarries of alabaster and marble, and the intermittent spring of Fontestorbe. P. <2000.

Belfast, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 67 m. N. by W. London. P. <1500.

Belfast, or **Eldon,** vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Queen's co., 24 m. from Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Belfast (ancient *Bel-feirsde,* 'the ford of the farset or sand-bank'), parl. and mun. bor., seapt., and principal manufacturing and commercial tn., Ire., cap. of Ulster, and county town of Antrim, at the head of Belfast Lough, where it receives the Lagan, 12 m. from the Irish Sea, and 86 m. NNE. Dublin. Among its educational institutions are Queen's College, opened in 1849, with eighteen professorships in arts, medicine, and law; the General Assembly's College (Presbyterian theology), the Royal Academical Institution, Campbell College, Methodist College, St. Malachy's College (Roman Catholic), and the Royal Academy. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the White Linen Hall, erected in 1785 to be the centre of the linen trade; the Ulster Hall, and the Museum. There is a free public library, built by the corporation, besides other public libraries. In the suburbs are five parks—Ormeau, Falls, Alexandra, Woodvale, and Dunville, besides the Royal Botanic Garden. The neighbouring streams afford a great amount of water-power, which at one time constituted the chief motor used in the important textile industries of the town. B. is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, and indeed the principal centre of that industry in the British Isles, and has also distilleries, breweries, foundries, bobbin, hat, and shoe factories, alabaster and barilla works, rope and sailcloth factories, flour-mills, and bleaching grounds, &c. The cotton manufacture introduced here in 1777 is now extinct. In the harb. are three iron shipbuilding yards, one of which is placed in the Admiralty list as suitable for building for the royal navy, and, among other ships, has built the steamers of the White Star line. The harb., which is under the control of commissioners elected by the ratepayers, has several docks and basins, the largest of which are Abercorn basin and Spencer dock (tidal), the latter having a depth on the sill at high water of 24 ft. 10 in. in ordinary neap, and 25 ft. 8½ in. in ordinary spring tides. There are four graving docks, the largest of which is 825 ft. long, and has a depth of 25 ft. 8½ in. on the sill. The inland trade of B. is facilitated by a canal connecting the Lagan with Lough Neagh, and by railways crossing the country in all directions, and extending by direct communication to Cork, Galway, and Londonderry. B. has constant steam communication with the neighbouring ports of Great Britain, by means of which it carries on a large part of its foreign trade. [See **Appendix,** p. 13.] For parliamentary purposes it is divided into four divs., N., S., E., and W., each returning one member. Market-days, Tu. (cattle and sheep), W. (general), F. (flax). Mean rainfall (1866–80), 34 in. Area of mun. bor. 5992 ac. (including 1670 ac. in the suburb of Ballymacarrett, co. Down). P. (1841) 64,000; (1851) 73,000; (1861) 91,500; (1871) 133,000; (1881) 161,000; (1891) 256,000; parl. bor. (1891) 273,000.

Belfast, city, U.S., Maine, Waldo co., on the W. side of the estuary of the Penobscot R., 30 m. SSW. Bangor, with harbour rarely obstructed by ice. P. 5300.

Belfast, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., on Genesee R., 53 m. SE. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Belfast, seapt., Victoria, Villiers co., 35 m. E. Portland. P. <2000.

Belfast Lough, an inlet, Ire., between the cos. Antrim and Down, with five lighthouses.

Belfast, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the E. of co. Antrim.

Belfaux, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2½ m. WNW. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Belfield, settlement, Brit. Guiana, Demerara, on the E. ct.

Belford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 13½ m. SE. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the NE. R., PMT.O.; coal in neighbourhood. Market-day, Tu. Tn. P. <1000.

Belford, tn., New South Wales, co. Northumberland, 138 m. N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Belfort, or **Béfort,** fortified tn., France, cap. arr. not belonging to any dep., on the Savoureuse, 35 m. W. by N. Basel, in a position commanding the opening between the Vosges and the Jura. It was besieged by the Germans during the war of 1870–71, and capitulated Feb. 16, 1871, but was retained by France under the treaty of 1871, when the rest of the dep. of Haut-Rhin, to which it belonged, was ceded to Germany. Since that date its fortifications have been greatly strengthened. In former times cap. of the Sundgau. Alt. (base of church) 1195 ft. P. 17,900.

Belgard, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Persante R., 21 m. SE. by E. Colberg. P. 6900.

Belgáum, tn., with large military cantonment, Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. B., 43 m. NW. Dhárwár, connected by rail with Marmagáo (Goa). At the close of the rainy season fevers are common in the dist., which at other times is considered healthy. Alt. 2550 ft.; mean temp., yr. 74° F., Aug. 70°, April 81°; mean rainfall, yr. 48.8 in., June–Oct. 41.9, June–Aug. 33.5. P. 28,400 (Hindus, 21,200); cantonment, 12,300.

Belgern, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 8 m. SE. Torgau, with lignite mines. P. <3000.

Belgium (French **Belgique,** German **Belgien,** anciently a part of *Gallia Belgica*), a European kingdom, forming the southern division of the 'Low Countries,' on the North Sea between Holland and France, is about one-eighth of the size of Great Britain. The frontier line inland is purely arbitrary, not being marked by any well-defined physical features. It is divided into eight provs., the names, &c., of which are given in the following table:—

Area of the Provinces of Belgium, with the population in thousands on the 31st December, and increase per cent. per annum between the successive censuses, for which particulars are here given.

Provinces.	Area sq. m.	Pop. 1856.	Pop. 1866.	Inc.	Pop. 1880.	Inc.	Pop. 1890.	Inc.	Pop. per sq. m.
Antwerp . .	1093	434	466	.71	577	1.54	700	1.95	640
Brabant . .	1268	749	814	.83	985	1.37	1106	1.20	872
West Flanders	1249	625	642	.27	692	0.54	738	0.65	591
East Flanders	1158	777	806	.14	882	0.64	950	0.75	820
Hainaut . .	1437	769	845	.95	978	1.05	1049	0.70	730
Liège . . .	1118	504	557	1.00	664	1.26	757	1.32	677
Limbourg . .	931	192	195	.15	211	0.56	223	0.56	240
Luxemburg .	1706	194	200	.31	209	0.32	212	0.14	124
Namur . . .	1413	286	303	.58	323	0.76	335	0.37	237
Grand total	11,373	4529	4828	.64	5520	1.19	6069	0.95	534

The greater part of the **surface,** including the provs. of Limburg, Antwerp, Brabant, Hainaut, and the two Flanders, is flat or slightly undulating. In the SE. are the forest-covered hills of the Ardennes, which occupy a considerable part of the dist. lying beyond the Sambre and the Meuse, comprising the provs. of Liège, Namur, and Luxemburg. One branch of the Ardennes separates the Meuse from the Sambre. General elevation about 2000 ft., Baraque Michel 2230 ft. In the prov. of Limburg in the NE. is a tract known as the Campine, formerly entirely composed of sand and bog, but now in a great measure reclaimed, partly planted with fir-trees, and in some places producing rich pasture-grasses. The **coast** is of very limited extent and with no indentations of importance, and no good natural harbours. The coast is bordered with dunes or sandhills, which protect it against the inroads of the sea. Tracts of land wrested from the sea and enclosed by dykes are here, as in Holland, known as polders. About one-sixtieth of the surface has been reclaimed from the sea and the rivers. The chief **rivers** are the Meuse and the Scheldt, only the middle courses of which, however, are in Belgium. Both rivers have their source in France, and their outfall into the North Sea through Holland. The Meuse (*q.v.*) drains the eastern provs., both it and its chief tribs. (Sambre, l. bk., and Ourthe, r. bk.) flowing through narrow valleys which intersect the high grounds of this part of the country. The Scheldt (*q.v.*) and its tribs. (Lys, l. bk., Dendre or Dender, r. bk.) wind through the western plains. **Geology.**—In the SE. the stratified rocks belong mainly to the Palæozoic group (see below under **minerals**), overlying the granitic and other Plutonic rocks which crop out in the Ardennes. To the NW. these are covered by secondary deposits, which occupy an extensive area in the central part of the country. Still more to the NW. Tertiary deposits predominate, as they do also in the E. The **climate** is similar to that of England, but subject to greater extremes. The mean annual temp. for the whole country is about 50½° F., Jan. 37°, July 60°; rainfall about 28 in. Of **wild animals,** the bear, wolf, and boar are still found in the forests, but their numbers are few. **Agriculture** is pursued with great industry, though in a rather primitive fashion, the Flemings especially being very reluctant to adopt new methods. About 67 per cent. of the land is under cultivation, and more than 20 per cent. of the population are engaged in it. Subdivision of the land prevails to such an extent that the number of distinct holdings exceeds 900,000. The western provs. are the most fertile. In the S. and E. the soil is generally poor. The principal objects of culture are—cereals (wheat, oats, rye, which together cover about a third of the entire surface), potatoes, flax, beet-root (including sugar-beet), turnips, and other root crops; and among the minor crops are hemp, hops, chicory, madder, tobacco, &c. The flax is noted for its quality, and is principally grown in the Lys dist., where the water is remarkably free from lime salts, and hence peculiarly suited for the cleansing of the fibre. **Forests** cover about 17 per cent. of the surface; the principal are those of Ardennes and Soignies (*q.v.*). The **mineral wealth** of Belgium consists chiefly in coal, iron, and zinc. The region of production may be described as occupying the valleys which intersect the Belgian plateau from the eastern frontier, near Aix-la-Chapelle, to about the middle of the Franco-Belgian frontier, the principal valleys in this respect being those of the Sambre and Meuse, more especially that part of the Meuse valley which continues the line of the valley of the Sambre, and is traversed by the railway from St. Quentin in France to Liège. Geologically,

this strip is formed by a series of carboniferous strata lying on the north-western margin of a Devonian plateau which extends eastwards into Germany. The carboniferous area is occupied by a large proportion of productive coalfields, the chief coal-mining regions being round Mons, in Hainaut, near the French frontier, and round Charleroi in eastern Hainaut. Iron ores are chiefly found in the more easterly provs. of Namur and Liège, and zinc is obtained at Moresnet, close to the eastern frontier, between Verviers and Aix. There are also productive lead-mines near Verviers. The iron-ore production in B. is only about one-tenth of the amount consumed. This deficiency is, however, of less moment on account of the proximity of the very abundant iron ores of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg and the NE. of France. The coast and deep-sea **fisheries** form an important industry, employing about 360 vessels. Ostend is the headquarters of the herring-fishery. **Manufactures** are extensive and varied, giving employment to about one-seventh of the population. The textile industries, above all, woollen and linen, iron industries, and glass-making, are the most important. B. having local supplies of sand as well as coal, and manufacturing soda compounds for itself, has the most extensive manufacture of window-glass in Europe, and also makes excellent mirror-glass. The principal seats of the manufactures of iron and steel (Liège, Seraing, Namur, Charleroi); firearms (Liège); machinery (Seraing); cutlery (Namur); nails and glass (Charleroi); cotton (Ghent); woollens (Verviers, Liège, Ypres); linen (Ghent, Bruges, St. Nicolas, Courtrai); silk and velvet (Antwerp and Lierre); hosiery (Tournai); lace (Brussels, Louvain, Bruges); carpets (Brussels, Tournai); beet-sugar (Hainaut); beer (Louvain); shipbuilding (Antwerp); paper, &c. **Railway system.**—Railways, first introduced in 1835, now form a complete network throughout the country. The centre is at Malines (Mechlin), whence main lines radiate in all directions, and these again are united by numerous branch lines. Two-thirds of the railways are the property of the state. A great extent of **inland navigation** is afforded by the two large rivers, which, with their numerous tribs., ramify through the country, and this has been nearly doubled by the construction of canals, the total length of navigable waterways for vessels of from 300 to 400 tons being over 900 m. Amongst the principal canals are the Lieve, between Ghent and Heyst; the canal from Ghent to the estuary of the Scheldt (Terneuzen-Ghent canal); the Bruges and Ostend canal; the Brussels and Charleroi; and the Canal du Nord, which connects the Nèthe, a small trib. of the Dyle, with the Meuse at Liège. The last-named canal has a very circuitous route through Antwerp and Limburg to Maastricht in Holland, from which point it follows the valley of the Meuse to Liège. With regard to the amount of the **foreign commerce,** see **Appendix,** pp.4-5. In the special commerce, which includes all articles that have paid customs duty, grain, wool, vegetable fibres, and raw hides make up considerably more than one-fourth of the imports. Among others of importance are animals, oil-seeds, timber, metals, and minerals, petroleum, and coffee. Grain, coal, flax, yarns (linen, hemp, and woollen), machinery, glass and glass wares, make up more than a third of the value of the exports. Amongst minor exports may be noted eggs, butter, rabbits, clocks and watches, and gloves. The countries with which commerce is chiefly carried on are France, Germany, Netherlands, England, the United States, and Russia. The external trade is mainly in the hands of foreign carriers (chiefly England), the mercantile marine being very limited. The great bulk of the shipping trade is carried on at Antwerp. Of the other ports the principal are Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Ostend, Blankenberghe, and Heyst, all, with the exception of the first, in West Flanders. The system of **money, weights, and measures** is the same as in France. **Government, Army, and Fleet.**—The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, dating from 1831. The executive authority is vested in the King, and the legislative in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. Senators are elected for a period of eight years in the proportion of 1 to 80,000 inhabitants, and Deputies for four years in the proportion of 1 to 40,000. The franchise is limited to citizens paying direct taxes amounting to 40 francs annually. Service in the **Army** is compulsory. Every man over nineteen years of age is liable to serve, but may provide a substitute. The period of service is nominally eight years, of which two years and eight months are with the colours. B. has no navy. The **population** is partly of Teutonic and partly of Romance origin, the former represented by the Flemings, who predominate in the N. and W., and the latter by the Walloons in the S. The Flemings speak the Flemish, and the Walloons French, or a Romance dialect closely akin to it. French is the official language, and that of the upper classes generally. Immigration is slightly in excess of emigration. The difference, which has been decreasing for some years, is still over 1000. The prevailing **religion** is Roman Catholic. Protestants number about 10,000, and Jews 4000. Complete religious toleration is established, and the clergy of all denominations may be paid by the state. **Education**, though free for the children of the poor, is not compulsory, and a large proportion of the community is quite illiterate, as shown by the fact that of the military recruits about one-eighth are unable to read or write. Higher education is provided for by the Universities of Ghent, Liège, Brussels, and Louvain; by special academies for art and music, and by various technical schools. There are many middle-class schools subsidised by the state. The following are the **principal towns**, in order of population, above 20,000: —Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liège, Bruges, Malines (Mechlin), Verviers, Louvain, Tournai, Seraing, Courtrai, Namur, St. Nicolas, Mons, Alost, Ostend, Charleroi. **Historical Notes.** —Under the Roman dominion Belgium formed part of Gaul. Afterwards, for several centuries, it was ruled by the Franks, and then divided into several independent states, as the duchies of **Brabant, Limburg,** and **Luxemburg,** and the counties of **Flanders, Hainaut,** and **Namur,** &c. In course of time the Counts of Flanders acquired the supremacy, but in 1385 their dominions passed to the House of Burgundy, whose sway was soon extended over the whole of the Netherlands. The marriage of Mary of Burgundy with Maximilian in 1477 transferred these provs. to the Austrian rule, from which they passed to that of Spain. When the northern provs. asserted their independence, the southern or Belgian still adhered to Spain. For a short period in the beginning of the 17th century B. was formed into an independent state under the Archduke Albert, but on his death it reverted to Spain. In 1713 it was ceded to Austria, from which it was taken by France during the revolutionary war. In 1814 it was united with Holland under the rule of the House of Orange. This union proved uncongenial, and in 1830 the Belgians asserted their independence, and formed themselves into a separate kingdom. See **Luxemburg,** duchy of. [**E. J. H.**]

Belgodere, tn., Corsica, on the Golo, arr. and 13½ m. E. by N. Calvi. P.<2000.

Belgooly, vil., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 2½ m. NE. Kinsale, P.O.

Belgrade, Servian **Beograd** ('white fortress'), the anct. *Singidunum*, a fortified city, cap. of Servia, prov. B., at the confluence of the Save and Danube. The fortress, situated on a spur of the Avala Mts., on the tongue of land between the rivers, was formerly a Turkish stronghold, and was of special importance as long as the Danube and Save formed the frontier between Turkey and Austria. Seat of a metropolitan of the Greek Church. B. was taken by the Turks under Solyman II. in 1522, and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1717. It was partly ruined during the Servian insurrection in 1813, but the defences were strengthened during the Crimean war. Partly lighted with electricity. P. (1872) 26,700; (1890) 54,300. See **Nándor Fehervar.**

Belgrade, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 59 m. NE. Portland. P.<1500.

Belgrano, NW. suburb of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, connected with the city by tramway and railway.

Belgrave, par., Eng., Leicestershire, included in the parl. bor. of Leicester, PMT.O. P. 11,400; eccles par. (**B. with Birstal**) P. 6200.

Belgrove, stn., Scot., in the E. of Glasgow, on the N. B. R.

Belgrove, post-tn. and rly. stn., New Zealand, co. Waimea, 22 m. from Nelson. P.<1500.

Belhavel, Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, 12 m. ESE. Sligo, drained SE. into Lough Allen.

Belhaven, eccles. par. and ct. vil., Scot., Hadingtonshire, on the N. ct., 1 m. W. Dunbar. Vil. P.<500.

Belhelvie, ct. par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 7 m. N. Aberdeen, 4 m. ENE. Parkhill stn., P.O.; 12,184 ac. P.<2000.

Belian, tn., Eastern Archipelago, on the N. ct. of Battam I., 17 m. SE. by E. Singapore.

Bellao, islet, New Guinea. See **Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen.**

Beliápatam, tn., India, Madras Presidency, dist. Malabár, on l. bk. of B. Riv., 4 m. from the cantonment of Cannanore.

Bell'ling, chief seapt. isl. Bali (*q.v.*).

Belin, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the Leyre, arr. and 26 m. SSW. Bordeaux. P.<2000.

Belivat, P.O., Scot., co. and 7 m. SE. Nairn.

Belize, or **Balize** (originally the Spanish pronunciation of *Wallace*, the name of a Scottish buccaneer), the cap. and chief seapt. of Brit. Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras (Carribbean Sea), in 17° 29′ N., at the mouth of the B. Riv., which is obstructed by a bar, on which there is only 3 ft. of water, but which it is proposed to deepen to 10 ft. Vessels anchor at a distance of 1 to 2 m. from shore, and load and discharge by lighters. See **Honduras, British.** Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1865–69), yr. 80.1° F., Jan. 76.1°, Aug. 83.0°; mean rainfall (7 yrs.), 79.30 in. P. 7000.

Belize, or **Balize,** pilot stn., U.S., on the Mississippi, a few miles above the head of its delta.

Belize, or **Old River,** Brit. Honduras, flows NE. from Guatemala, then SE. into the Bay of Honduras; navigable for

vessels of light draught for a considerable distance up; Garbutts Falls occur on the frontier in 17° 3′ 40″ N.

Belize Inlet, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, opposite Queen Charlotte Sound.

Belkas, tn., Egypt, 32 m. WSW. Damietta.

Belknap, co., U.S., New Hampshire, in the SE., crossed by 71½° W., 43½° N.

Belkofski, trading stn., near the end of Alaska Penin., S. ct., at the foot of Mount Pavlof, centre of sea-otter trade.

Bell, hamlet, Eng., Kent, div. and 9 m. W. Ashford, 1½ m. ESE. Headcorn stn.

Bell, co., Queensland, crossed in the N. by 22° S., touching in the E. 148° E.

Bell, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SE., on the S. frontier.

Bell, co., U.S., Texas, E. of 98° W., and crossed by 31° N.

Bella, Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian, 'beautiful.' See *Bel.*

Bella, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 16 m. NW. by W. Potenza. P. 5000.

Bellac, tn., France, dep. Haute Vienne, 22 m. NNW. Limoges; cap. arr. P. <4000.

Bellachat, mt., France, dep. Savoie, 28 m. SW. of the summit of Mont Blanc. Alt. 8140 ft.

Bellacorick, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 11 m. from Crossmolina.

Bellacragher Bay, Ire., W. co. Mayo, and E. of Curraun Penin.

Bellagan Point, cape, Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Louth, at S. of entrance to Carlingford Lough.

Bellaghy, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 14 m. SE. Coleraine, on the Ballymena and Portrush Rly., PMT.O. P. <250.

Bellaghy, tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 14½ m. NE. by N. Cookstown. P. <500.

Bellaggio, place, Eng., near E. Grinstead, consisting chiefly of country residences, with grounds for recreation, PMT.O.

Bellagio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, at the N. end of the penin. in the S. of Lake Como. P. <4000.

Bellahouston (—hus'ton), eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2 m. WSW. Glasgow, included in the parl. burgh of Glasgow, on the G. & SW. R. P. 8400.

Bellahy, tn., Ire., E. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 17 m. SE. by E. Ballina. P. <250.

Bellaire, city, U.S., Ohio, Belmont co., on the R. Ohio, 5 m. SSW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. (1880) 8000; (1890) 9900.

Bellamy's, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 49 m. S. by W. Ottawa.

Bellamy's Mills, vil., Canada. See **Clayton.**

Bellanagare, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Frenchpark.

Bellanalack, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Moate.

Bellanamallard, tn., Ire., NE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 6 m. NNE. Enniskillen, with stn. (**Ballinamallard**) on the G. N. R. P. <500.

Bellananagh, tn., Ire., W. co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, 5 m. SSW. Cavan. P. <500.

Bellano, comm., Italy, Lombardy, on the E. shore of Lake Como, prov. and 19 m. NE. by N. Como. P. <4000.

Bellanoch, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, N. Knapdale, with PMT.O.

Bellanode, tn., Ire., co. and 3 m. WNW. Monaghan, P.O. (**Ballinode**). P. <250.

Bellarena, rly. stn. and seat, Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 5½ m. SE. Moville, on the r. bk. of the Roe. Mean rainfall (1866-80), 37 in.

Bellary, strongly fortified tn. and military stn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. B., 122 m. E. by S. Dhárwár, on an arid plain in the middle of the wedge between the terrs. of Haidarábád and Mysore, an important railway station at the crossing-place of the railways to Bombay and Goa (Marmagáo). It has a fort on a rocky height, 450 ft. high, below which is the town, with a bazaar, barracks, and military cantonments. Climate healthy. Alt. 1455 ft. Mean temp., yr. 80° F., Jan. 73°, April 89°; mean rainfall, yr. 17.6 in., Aug.–Oct. 9.9. P. (1881) 53,500; (1891) (with cantonment) 59,500; Hindus, 37,200; Moham. 17,700.

Bellasize, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 4 m. E. Howden. P. <250.

Bellatrain, electoral div., Ire., co. and 15 m. S. by E. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne.

Bellaugh, tn., Ire., co. Roscommon. See **Belaugh.**

Bellaughley, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Warrenpoint (co. Down).

Bellavary, tnld., Ire., E. co. Mayo. See **Ballyvary.**

Bellavista, isl., Philippines. See **Dinagar.**

Bell Bar, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, near Hatfield, with PMT.O.

Bellbeaver, hill, Eng., Cumberland, in the extreme SE. of the Penrith div., 16 m. E. by N. Penrith.

Bell Busk, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 15½ m. N. by E. Burnley, on the M. R., PM.O.

Bellchalwell, Eng. See **Ibberton.**

Belle, French, 'beautiful.' See *Bel.*

Belleau, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 7 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1 m. WSW. Aby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Claythorpe and Aby**) P. <500.

Belle Bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 55° 10′–30′ W.

Bellechasse, co., Canada, Quebec, stretching SE. from the St. Lawrence R. to the E. of 71° W.

Bellecourt, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. S. Seneffe, 9 m. NW. by W. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Belledune, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., on Chaleur Bay, 140 m. N. by E. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Belleek, tn., Ire., S. co. Armagh, bar. Lower Fews, 6 m. W. Newry, with P.O. (**Belleeks**). P. <250.

Belleek, par. and tn., Ire., co. Fermanagh, on R. Erne, bar. Lurg, 4 m. ESE. Ballyshannon, with a stn. on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Rly. Near it is a bed of excellent clay, which is utilised in the manufacture of high-class pottery. PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 10,789 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <500.

Bellefontaine, vil., U.S., Ohio, Logan co., 49 m. NW. by W. Columbus. P. <5000.

Bellefonte, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Centre co., 67 m. NW. Harrisburg. P. <4000.

Bellegarde, vil., France, dep. Ain, arr. Nantua. Near it is the celebrated Perte du Rhône. P. <3000.

Bellegarde, hill-fortress, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Spanish frontier, 17 m. S. Perpignan.

Belleghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai. P. <4000.

Belle Haven, vil., U.S., Virginia, Accomack co., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 88 m. E. Richmond. P. <1500.

Belle-Ile-en-Mer, isl., France, off the S. ct. of Brittany, dep. Morbihan, in 47° 20′ N., 3° 10′ W., with a citadel, and good anchorage, and pilchard fishery. It was taken by the English in 1761 and held by them till 1763. P. 10,000.

Belleisle, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Maguiresbridge.

Belle Isle, isl., Newfoundland, midway between that isl. and Labrador, at the entrance to the Strait of B. I. from the Atlantic Ocean; 9 m. long by 3 m. broad, with lighthouse visible 28 m. Alt. 405 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1877–78, 1883–85), yr. 29.4° F., Jan. 4.9°, Aug. 50.9°.

Belle Isle, isl., Newfoundland, in Conception Bay, 13 m. W. by N. St. John's. P. <1500.

Belle Isle Creek, vil., Canada, in the S. of New Brunswick, King's co., 44 m. from St. John. P. <1500.

Belle Isle, Strait of, between Newfoundland and Quebec and Labrador, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 70 m. long by 10–15 m. wide.

Belle-Isle-en-Terre, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 52 m. E. by N. Brest, 11 m. W. Guingamp. P. <2000.

Bellême, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Mortagne, 23 m. E. by S. Alençon. P. <3000.

Bellend, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 4½ m. N. by W. Bromsgrove, 3½ m. W. by S. Rubery stn.

Bellenden Ker Hills, the highest of the ct.-ranges of Queensland, S. of Cairns, in 17½ S. Alt. 5240 ft.

Belleplaine, city, U.S., Iowa, Benton co., 34 m. W. by S. Cedar Rapids. P. <3000.

Belle Plaine, vil., U.S., Kansas, Sumner co., 145 m. SW. by S. Topeka. P. <1500.

Belle Plaine, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Scott co., on the Minnesota R., 32 m. SW. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Bellerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 6 m. SW. by S. Richmond, 2 m. N. Leyburn stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bellerive, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. NE. by N. Geneva, on the E. side of the Lake of Geneva. P. <2000.

Bellerive, place, Tasmania, Monmouth co., on the l. bk. of the Derwent opposite Hobart. P. <1500.

Belle River, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on Lake St. Clair, 13 m. E. Windsor.

Belle Rivière, vil., Canada, 33 m. NW. Montreal, co. Two Mountains. P. <1500.

Bellevernon, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fayette co., on Ohio R., 26 m. SSE. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Belleview, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Campbell co., near Newport. P. <4000.

Belleville, tn., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., on Bay of Quinté, 45 m. W. Kingston. P. (1881) 9500; (1891) 9900.

Belleville, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Turloughmore.

Belleville, city, U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 15 m. SE. by E. St. Louis, Mo. P. (1880) 10,700; (1890) 15,400.

Belleville, city, U.S., Kansas, Republic co., 120 m. WNW. Topeka. Alt. 1536 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Belleville-sur-Saône, tn., France, dep. Rhone, 25 m. N. by W. Lyons, arr. and 8 m. N. by E. Villefranche. P. <3000.

Belle Vue, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Manchester, on the M. S. & L. R., with P.O.

Bellevue, city, U.S., Iowa, Jackson co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 21 m. SE. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Bellevue, vil., U.S., Michigan, Eaton co., 100 m. SW. by S. Bay City. P. <1500.

Bellevue, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Sarpy co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 10 m. S. Omaha. P.<1500.

Bellevue, vil., U.S., Ohio, Huron co., 46 m. SE. by E. Toledo. P.<4000.

Bellevue, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on the Ohio R., 5½ m. NW. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Bell Ewart, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe, 46 m. N. by W. Toronto. P.<1500.

Bellewstown, tnld., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Upper Duleek, 5 m. S. Drogheda, P.O.

Belley, tn., France, dep. Ain, in the Val Romey [**Ain**], 18 m. NW. by N. Chambéry. The best lithographing stones in France are found in the neighbourhood. Cap. arr. Alt. 910 ft. P.<4000.

Bellezma, small region of plateaux and mts., Algeria, prov. Constantine, to the W. of Batna.

Bellfields, place, Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Stoke, near Guildford, with P.O.

Bell Green, stn., Eng., Kent, Lewisham bor., 6½ m. SSE. St. Paul's, London, on the SE. R.

Bell Harbour, place, Ire., co. Galway, 5 m. from Ballyvaughan, with P.O.

Bellheim, comm., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 12 m. SW. by S. Spires. P.<3000.

Bell Hill, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 12 m. SE. by E. Sherborne.

Bellie, par., Scot., cos. Elgin and Banff, containing Fochabers tn.; 13,212 ac. P.<2500.

Bellinge Wolde, comm., Holland, prov. and 26 m. E. by S. Gröningen, on the German frontier. P.<5000.

Bellingham, par. and vil., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the l. bk. of the N. Tyne, 13½ m. NNW. Hexham, on the N. B. R., with coal-mines. The lands belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater, but were forfeited to the crown in 1715, and granted to Greenwich Hospital. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 19,724 ac. P.<1500.

Bellingham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 24 m. NW. by W. Taunton. P.<1500.

Bellingham Bay, U.S., Washington, in almost the extreme N. of the state; lignitic, bituminous coal is mined here.

Bellingshausen Island, Pacific Ocean, Society Is., in 15° 48′ S., 154° 30′ W.

Bellinzona, tn., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 8 m. ENE. of the head of Lake Maggiore, since 1881 sole cap. of the cant., situated at the entrance to the defile closing the Riviera valley at the junction of the roads from the St. Gothard and San Bernardino passes. Alt. 750 ft.; mean rainfall (15 yrs.), 66.81 in. P.<3000. See **Ticino.**

Bell Island, isl., Newfoundland, off E. ct., in 50° 42′–51′ N. *Bello,* Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, 'beautiful.' See *Bel.*

Bellister, par., Eng., Northumberland, Haltwhistle Union. P.<250.

Bellochantuy, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, 3 m. from Glenbarr, with P.O.

Bellocq, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Pau, arr. and 8 m. W. by N. Orthez. P.<2000.

Bellot Strait, Polar Regions, between N. Somerset and Boothia Felix, named after Lieut. Bellot. See **Beechey** (isl.).

Bellows Falls, vil., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on the Connecticut, which here affords much water-power, 42 m. SE. by S. Rutland. P.<4000.

Bell Pat, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, Gandava, 55 m. NNW. Jacobábád, on the Quetta Rly.

Bell Rock, or **Inch Cape,** a reef of rocks in the N. Sea, 12 m. SE. Arbroath; 6 ac. The reef is 2000 ft. long, and at spring ebbs a portion is uncovered to the height of 4 ft. Between 1808 and 1811 a lighthouse was built on it, which is 100 ft. high, and 42 ft. in diameter at its base, with a revolving light; in 56° 26′ 3″ N., 2° 23′ 6″ W. At the distance of 100 yards all around the rock, at low water of spring tides, there is a depth of three fathoms of water. It owes its name to the tradition that a bell was attached to the rock by one of the abbots of Arbroath to give warning to mariners in storms.

Bell's, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, on the C. P. R., 13½ m. from Brockville.

Bell's Corners, vil., Canada, Ontario, Carleton co., 9 m. SW. by S. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Bell's Depôt, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Crockett co., on the S. fork of Forked Deer R., 65 m. NE. by E. Memphis. P.<1500.

Bellshield, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Rede, 16½ m. SE. by S. Jedburgh, 8 m. NNE. Thorneyburn stn.

Bellshill, mining tn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 3 m. N. Hamilton, on the C. R. and the N. B. R. P.<3500.

Bellsquarry, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 8 m. SSE. Linlithgow, close to New Park stn., P.O.

Bells Yew Green, P.O., Eng., Kent, near Tunbridge Wells.

Bellthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Bishop Wilton.**

Bellton, settlement, U.S., W. Virginia, Marshall co., 21 m. SSE. Wheeling.

Belluno, tn., Italy, Venetia, cap. prov. B., on R. Piave, 33 m. N. Treviso; seat of a bishop. Alt. 1358 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.1° F., Jan. 29.9°, Aug. 69.8°; rainfall (1875–91), yr. 54.4 in., April–Nov. 43.7 in. P. 16,000.

Bellurgan, stn., Ire., co. Louth, 4 m. from Dundalk, on the L. & NW. R.

Bellus. See **Belusz.**

Bellville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Richland co., on Mohican Creek, 53 m. NNE. Columbus. P.<1500.

Bellville, vil., U.S., Texas, Austin co., 92 m. E. by S. Austin. P.<1500.

Bellville Mines, tn., U.S., Missouri, Jasper co., near Joplin City. P.<1500.

Bellwood, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 8 m. NNE. Altoona. P.<1500.

Belly, riv., Canada, Alberta, flows NE. from the Rocky Mts., and joins the Bow (*q.v.*): named with reference to the 'Big Belly' Indians who used to dwell on its banks.

Belmez, tn., Spain, prov. Cordoba, 35 m. NW. by N. Cordova. P. (comm.) 12,000.

Belmond, vil., U.S., Iowa, Wright co., 120 m. NW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Belmont, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific & Manitoba Rly., 110 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Belmont, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 11 m. SE. London. P.<1500.

Belmont, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Herbert, 58 m. SW. by S. Kimberley, on the rly. to Kimberley.

Belmont, eccles. par., Eng., co. and 2 m. from Durham. P.<3000.

Belmont, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 5 m. NW. by N. Bolton, 3½ m. NNE. Horwich stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Belmont, stn., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., on the Epsom Downs branch of the L. B. & S. C. R., 13 m. SSW. St. Paul's, London, PM.O.

Belmont, tn., France, on the NE. border of dep. Loire, arr. and 16 m. NE. by E. Roanne. P.<2000.

Belmont, tn. and watering-place, New South Wales, Northumberland co., on the ct., 8 m. SW. by S. Newcastle, about 32° 52′ S. P.<1500.

Belmont, tn., Victoria, co. Grant, 47 m. SW. Melbourne. P. (of dist.)<1500.

Belmont, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 6 m. WNW. Boston. P.<3000.

Belmont, vil., U.S., Missouri, Mississippi co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 18 m. S. by E. Cairo (Ill.). P.<1500.

Belmont, vil., U.S., Nevada, Nye co., 150 m. E. by S. Carson City, and 60 m. S. by E. Austin. P.<1500.

Belmont, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 17 m. NNE. Concord. P.<1500.

Belmont, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., 62 m. SE. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Belmont, co., U.S., Ohio, bounded on the E. by the R. Ohio, crossed by 40° N.

Belmonte, tn., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio Jequitinhonha (sometimes called Rio B.), in 15° 50′ S. P.<1000.

Belmont Lake, Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 70 m. WNW. Kingston, drained W. into Stony Lake.

Belmore, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 67 m. N. London. P.<1500.

Belmore, co., Queensland, S. frontier, crossed by 148° E.

Belmore, Mount, Ire., in the W. of co. Fermanagh, 6½ m. W. by S. Enniskillen. Height, 1312 ft.

Belmore Harbour, S. Africa. See **Fernão Veloso Bay,** also Chart, *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1885, p. 416.

Belmount, or **Lisderg,** tnld., Ire., King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 11½ m. S. by E. Athole, P.O. P.<250.

Belmullet, fishing-tn., Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, on Broad Haven, 34 m. W. by N. Ballina, PMT.O. P.<750.

Beloeil, vil., Canada, Quebec, Verchères co., on R. Richelieu, 18 m. E. by N. Montreal. P.<1500.

Beloit, city, U.S., Kansas, Mitchell co., on R. Solomon, 140 m. W. by N. Topeka. P.<3000.

Beloit, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Rock co., 67 m. SW. by W. Milwaukee. P. 6300.

Belokany, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, dist. Zakataly, 84 m. E. of Tiflis. P. 7020.

Belovár, free tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, cap. prov. B., 43 m. E. by N. Agram. P.<4000.

Belovely, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 7 m. WSW. Bodmin, 1 m. N. Victoria stn.

Belp, tn., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. SSE. Bern. P.<3000.

Belpasso, tn., Sicily, prov. and 8 m. NW. Catania. P. 7000.

Belper, par. and market-tn., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7 m. N. Derby, on the M. R.; with manufactures of cotton nails, earthenware, and silks. Market-day, S. Par. P. 10,400

Belpre, vil., U.S., Ohio, Washington co., on the Ohio, 72 m. SW. Wheeling (W. Va.). Alt. 630 ft. (R. R.). P.<1500.

Bel Royal, rly. stn., Channel Is., Jersey, between St. Aubin and St. Helier.

Belsay, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the W. border of the Wansbeck div., 1 m. S. of the Blyth, 7½ m. SW. by W. Morpeth, 3 m. SSW. Meldon stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Belses, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the N. B. R., 5½ m. NW. by W. Jedburgh.

Belsize Park, part of eccles. par., Eng., London. See **Hampstead.**

Belstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 3 m. SW. Ipswich, 2 m. NNE. Capel stn. P.<500.

Belstone, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 19 m. W. Exeter, 2 m. E. Okehampton stn., with arsenical pyrites mines, P.O. P.<250.

Belt, Great and **Little,** two straits of the Baltic Sea, by which it communicates with the Kattegat. Both extend from about 54° 50′ to 55° 40′ N.; the Great Belt in 11° E., between the Danish islands Seeland on the E., and Fyen (Funen) on the W.; the Little Belt, 9° 50′ E., between Fyen on the E. and the mainland of Schleswig and Jutland on the W., is 70 m. long and 4 to 20 m. broad. The navigation of the Belts, both of which have a navigable channel of at least 30 ft. depth throughout, is dangerous from the number of shoals, and their liability to storms in winter, when they are sometimes frozen over. In 1893 Denmark resolved to keep them open by ice-boats.

Beltana, tn. and rly. stn., S. Australia, co. Frome, 144 m. N. Port Augusta. Mean rainfall (9 yrs.), 9.11 in. P.<1500.

Beltanun, vil., Egypt, 12 m. S. Tanta.

Beltany Circle, a circle of ancient stones, Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 4 m. WNW. Lifford.

Belthorn, place, Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SE. Blackburn, with coal.

Beltinge, hamlet, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the N. ct., 7 m. NNE. Canterbury, 1 m. ENE. Herne Bay stn.

Beltingham with Henshaw, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, near Haltwhistle. P.<1000.

Belt Mountains, a range, U.S., Montana, stretching NNW.-SSE. to the E. of and parallel to the Missouri, in about 46°–47° 10′ N. **Little Belt Mountains,** a range further E.

Beltoft, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 11½ m. SSE. Goole, 3 m. SSW. Althorpe and Keadby stn.

Belton, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 13 m. NNE. London.

Belton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6 m. NW. Loughborough, with P.O. P.<750.

Belton (All Saints), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 11 m. S. by E. Goole, 3 m. S. Crowle stn., PM.O.; 8307 ac. P.<2000.

Belton (Grantham), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 2½ m. NE. by N. Grantham, P.O. P.<250.

Belton (Uppingham), par., Eng., Rutland, 5½ m. SW. by S. Oakham, 2 m. ENE. East Norton stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Wardley.**

Belton, par., Eng., Suffolk, near Yarmouth, 4 m. from Gorleston, on the G. E. R., with PM.O. P.<1000.

Belton, vil., U.S., Missouri, Cass co., 20 m. S. by E. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Belton, city, U.S., Texas, Bell co., on Little R., 56 m. NNE. Austin. P. 3000.

Beltonford, hamlet, Scot., Haddingtonshire, 2½ m. WSW. Dunbar.

Beltra, hamlet, Ire., co. and 6½ m. SW. Sligo, P.O.

Beltra Lough, lre., NW. co. Mayo, 15 m. SW. Ballina, drained by the Newport into Newport Bay.

Beltrami, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the N. frontier, crossed by 95° W. partly bounded on the N. by the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake R.; contains the Red Lake and part of the White Earth Indian reservation.

Beltring Green, hamlet, Eng., Kent, div. and 5 m. E. Tunbridge, 2 m. N. Paddock Wood Junc.

Belturbet, market-tn., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Lower Loughtee, 8 m. N. by W. Cavan, r. bk. Erne, terminus of the Cavan, Leitrim, & Roscommon Rly. Market-day, Th. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 36 in. P.<2000.

Beltzhoover, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., near Pittsburg. P.<3000.

Beluchistan, or **Beloochistan.** See **Baluchistan.**

Belu'dan, Syria. See **Bludan.**

Belur-tagh, or **Bolor-tagh.** See **Pamirs.**

Belusz, Ger. **Bellus,** vil., NW. Hungary, co. and 24 m. NE. Trencsén, with warm sulphur spring. P.<3000.

Belvedere, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the S. E. R., 11 m. E. by S. St. Paul's, with PMT.O. P.<5000.

Belvedere Marittimo, vil., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabria, prov. Cosenza, 63 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro.

Belves, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, 32 m. SSE. Périgueux. P.<3000.

Belvidere, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Mullingar.

Belvidere, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Knysna, near Millwood. P.<1500.

Belvidere, tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 33 m. SE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Belvidere, city, U.S., Illinois, Boone co, 67 m. WNW. Chicago. P.<4000.

Belvidere, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., on the l. bk. of the Delaware R., one of the tribs. of which affords water-power, 48 m. W. by N. Newark. P.<2000.

Belvoir, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. W. by S. Grantham. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 27 in. P.<250.

Belvoir, Vale of, Eng., in the extreme N. of the Melton div. of Leicestershire, and the SE. of the Newark div. of Notts.

Belvue, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Pictou co., on Northumberland Strait, 18 m. W. by N. Pictou.

Belyando, riv., Queensland, flows N. from B. dist. into the Suttor.

Belyando, co., Queensland, crossed in the S. by 24° S., and in the E. by 147° E.

Belz, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 38 m. N. Lemberg. P.<5000.

Belz, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 11 m. ESE. Lorien on the Etel inlet. P.<2000.

Belzig, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 18 m. S Brandenburg, cap. circle B. P.<3000.

Bemba, lake, S. Africa. See **Bangweolo.**

Bembe, lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba to the N. of 7° S.

Bembe, riv., S. Africa. See **Limpopo.**

Bembibre, comm., Spain, prov. León, dist. Ponferrada. P.<4000.

Bemble, place near Ambriz, Angola; deposits of copper.

Bembridge, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Isle of Wight div., on the E. ct., 4½ m. SE. Ryde, with stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Bement, vil., U.S., Illinois, Pitt co., 59 m. E. by N. Springfield. P.<1500.

Bemerside, hamlet and seat, Scot., Berwickshire, 3 m. E. by S. Melrose, 1½ m. NE. St. Boswell's stn.

Bemerton, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Fugglestone.**

Bemfica, vil., Portugal, Estremadura, 8 m. NW. Lisbon. P.<4000.

Bemidji, Lake, U.S., Minnesota, Beltrami co., 140 m. WNW. Duluth, traversed by the Mississippi.

Bemini, a group of islets belonging to the Bahamas E. of Florida Strait, which is sometimes called the Strait of B.

Bemmel, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 6 m. S. by W. Arnhem. P. 5700.

Bempton and Newsholm, ct. par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14½ m. SE. Scarborough, 2½ m. NE. by N. Bridlington, on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Ben, Gaelic, 'a mountain.' See *Beinn.*

Bena, post-tn. and rly. stn., Victoria, Mornington co, 65 m. SSE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Ben A'an, mt., Scot., in the W. of W. Perthshire, 8 m. NE. by E. of the head of Loch Lomond. Alt. 3827 ft.

Benabarre, tn., Spain, prov. and 44 m. E. Huesca. P.<3000.

Benacazón, tn., Spain, prov. and 11 m. W. Seville. P.<4000.

Benacre, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6½ m. SW. by S. Lowestoft. P.<250; eccles. par. **(B. with Covehithe and Easton Bavents)** P.<500.

Benadir, El ('the ports'), name of the ct. of the Arabian Sea from Brava to Mokdishu.

Ben Afien, desert, Tripoli, Fezzan.

Benagalbón, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Málaga. P.<5000.

Benaguacil, tn., Spain, prov. and 11 m. NW. Valencia. P.<5000.

Bena Kamba, stn., Congo Free State, near head of navigation on the Lomami (Lubilash), about 2° 58′ S., 24° 50′ E.

Ben Alder, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the extreme S., 5 m. N. of the foot of Loch Ericht. Alt. 3757 ft.

Benalla, tp., Victoria, Delalite co., 43 m. SW. by W. Beechworth. P. 3000.

Ben Alligin, mt., Scot., Ross-shire, in the W., 4 m. NW. of the head of Loch Torridon. Alt. 3232 ft.

Benamargosa, comm., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NE. Malaga. P.<4000.

Ben Am Binnein. See **Ben A'an.**

Benambra, co., Victoria, N. frontier, crossed by 148° E.

Benamejí, tn., Spain, prov. Cordoba, 40 m. N. by W. Malaga. P.<5000.

Benarba, co., New S. Wales, crossed by 29° S. and 149° E.

Benares, div. and dist., Brit. India. See **NW. Provinces.**

Benares, city, India, NW. Provs., cap. of B. dist., 390 m. NW. Calcutta, 72 m. E. Allahábád, the anct. cap. of Hinduism. It stands on the edge of the R. Ganges, l. bk., where it makes a bend to the left, thus presenting at one view the whole series of the imposing ghâts or steps descending to the river-bank, along with the temples and mosques by which these ghâts are surmounted. The river is still accessible here to large steamers,

and is now crossed by a railway bridge; but the town, in spite of its size, is not specially remarkable as a seat of trade and manufactures. It is enriched rather by the concourse of wealthy pilgrims. B. has shown a tendency to shift its position. The oldest town occupied the site of Sárnáth, where colossal Buddhist remains still lie thickly scattered over the ground. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Hindus, less than one-fourth Muhammadans. The climate in the dist. is one of the hottest and dampest in the NW. Provs. Alt. 267 ft.; mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 61°, June 91°; mean rainfall, yr. 39.6 in., June–Sept. 35.0, July-Aug. 23.5. P., including cantonment (1881) 199,700; (1891) 219,500.

Ben Armine, or **Beinn an Armuinn,** mt., Scot., Sutherland, in the middle.

Ben Arthur, or **The Cobbler,** mt., Scot., Argyllshire, to the W. of the head of Loch Long. Alt. 2891 ft.

Benasque, fort, Spain, prov. Huesca, on the Sera, 60 m. NE. by E. Huesca. P. <2000.

Ben Auler, mt., Scot. See **Ben Alder.**

Benaventa Camp, an anct. camp, Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 2 m. E. Daventry.

Benavente, dist. tn., Spain, León, prov. Zamora, 56 m. WNW. Valladolid. P. <5000.

Benavides, tn., U.S., Texas, Duval co., 140 m. NW. by N. of the S. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Benbaun, mt., Ire. See **Bunnebeola.**

Benbecula, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, between N. and S. Uist. P. <2000.

Benbeoch, mt., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 1½ m. NE. Dalmellington, 12 m. E. Maybole. Alt. 1521 ft.

Ben Bhan, mt., Scot., Ross-shire, in the SW., 7 m. NW. by N. Strome Ferry. Alt. 2936 ft.

Benbrack, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Swanlinbar.

Ben Bui, or **Beinn Buidhe,** mt., Scot., Argyllshire, 9 m. NE. Inveraray. Alt. 3106 ft.

Ben Bule, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, in the S. of Mull I. Alt. 2354 ft.

Benburb, tn., Ire., Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 6½ m. S. by E. Dungannon, on the Blackwater, PMT.O. P. <250.

Ben Chaorach, mt., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 6 m. N. by W. Helensburgh. Alt. 2338 ft.

Ben Chonzie, or **Ben-y-hone,** mt., Scot., W. Perthshire, 8 m. NW. Crieff. Alt. 3048 ft.

Bencoolen, Sumatra. See **Benkulen.**

Bencorr, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Roundstone.

Bencorr, mt., Ire. See **Bunnebeola.**

Ben Cruachan, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, 9½ m. S. by W. of the head of Loch Etive, just N. of Loch Awe. Alt. 3689 ft.

Ben Dearg, mt., Scot., Ross-shire, in the N., 5½ m. ESE. of the head of Loch Broom. Alt. 3547 ft.

Bendemeer, Bendamir, or **Bundamir,** riv., Persia. See **Bakhtegan** (lake).

Bendemeer, tp., New South Wales, Inglis co., 20 m. NE. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Bender, Persian, 'a harbour.'

Bender' (Bandar, or **Bunder) Abbas** (at one time called also **Gombroon,** but renamed after Shah Abbas the Great after he had, in 1622, with the aid of the English, driven the Portuguese out of Ormuz), seapt., Persia, on the Persian Gulf, at the most northerly point of the Strait of Ormuz, and about 10 m. NW. Ormuz I., starting-point of the caravan route to Kerman and Yezd; roadstead exposed to the SE., otherwise sheltered. It is a dirty town, and so hot and unhealthy that the wealthier native merchants mostly retire during the greater part of the year to Minab, 50 m. to the E., though healthy residences could, it is said, be obtained on hills a few miles off. Trade chiefly with Brit. India and Arabia; total value exports (mainly cotton, opium, asafœtida, and henna) about £500,000. P. variously estimated at 5000 to 12,000.

Bender Bushehr, Persia. See **Bushire.**

Bender Eregli, Asia Minor. See **Eregli.**

Bender-i-Gez, Persia. See **Gez.**

Benderloch, dist., Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW. between Loch Etive and Loch and Glen Creran.

Bendery, dist. tn. and fortress, SW. Russia, govt. Bessarabia, on r. bk. Dniester, 48 m. from its mouth; has a citadel on an eminence. The boats floated down the Dniester are unloaded here, and goods are sent by rail to Odessa and Roumania. P. 31,000.

Bendigo, mining locality, New Zealand, co. Vincent, 153 m. NW. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Bendigo, co., Victoria, betweeen 36° and 37° S., crossed in the W. by 144° E. See also **Sandhurst.**

Bendochy, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the Isla, 1 m. N. Coupar-Angus; 9368 ac. P. <750.

Bendooragh, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Dunluce, 7 m. SE. Coleraine, on the Ballymena and Portrush Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Bendorf, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 5 m. N. Coblenz; important iron and other industries; in the neighbourhood iron-ore mining. P. <5000.

Bene, small tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. NE. Cuneo. P. 6000.

Bene Berak, place named in O. T. See **Ibn Ibrâk.**

Beneckenstein, tn., Prussia. See **Benneckenstein.**

Benedetto, tn., Italy, Lombardy, near the r. bk. of the Po, prov. and 11 m. SE. Mantua. P. (comm.) 6700. See **San B.**

Benefield, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. S. by W. Stamford, 3 m. W. Oundle, P.O.; 4748 ac. P. <500.

Bénéjacq, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Pau, cant. Nay. P. <2000.

Benenden, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 10½ m. NW. Rye, 7 m. NE. by E. Etchingham stn., PMT.O.; par. 6693 ac. P. <2000.

Beneschau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 18 m. SSE. Budweis. P. 5600.

Benet, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 7 m. NW. by W. Niort. P. <2000.

Benevelan, loch. See **Affric, R.**

Bénévent l'Abbaye, tn., France, dep. Creuse, arr. Bourganeuf, 27 m. NE. Limoges. P. <2000.

Benevento, tn., Italy, Campania, cap. prov. B., on the Calore, 33 m. NE. Naples, occupying the site of the ancient town out of the ruins of which it was built. B. is an archbishop's see. Under the Lombards B. was made, in 589 A.D., the cap. of a duchy, which, after sundry vicissitudes, became in 1053 part of the papal domain. In 1806 Napoleon I. erected it into a principality, but it was again restored to the Pope in 1814, and in 1860 was incorporated in the kingdom of Italy. See **Apennines, E.** Alt. 380 ft.

Ben Fad, or **Ben Fhada,** mt., Scot., Argyllshire, in the W. of Mull I., adjoining Ben More on the NE. Alt. 2302 ft.

Benfeld, cant., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, on the l. bk. of the Ill R., 16½ m. SSW. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Benfieldside, par., Eng., Durham, near Shotley Bridge. P. 6300.

Benfleet, North, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 8½ m. WNW. Southend, P.O. P. <250.

Benfleet, South, ct. par., SE. div., SE. of North B., on the London, Tilbury, & Southend Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

Bengal, a presidency of Brit. India, one of the three great divisions of the country, roughly embracing all India N. of the Vindhya Mts., at one time under a single administration, but now divided into several provinces, which are still united, however, as regards military organisation. The provinces are the lieutenant-governorships of Bengal, the NW. Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the chief commissionership of Assam, and the commissionership of Ajmere. See **India,** table.

Bengal, or **Lower Bengal,** a lieutenant-governorship of Brit. India, composed principally of the lower basin of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. In ancient times Banga was the name of an Aryan kingdom practically conterminous with the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and the name Bangala, a form which first appears in the works of Marco Polo, and other writers of the 13th century, was applied under Mohammedan rule to the same region. The present lieutenant-governorship is made up of the nine divisions enumerated in the following table. Of these Orissa (*q.v.*) in the SW., and Chutiá Nágpur (*q.v*) in the W., correspond to two old provs. The divisions of Bhágalpur and Patná in the NW. are equivalent to the old prov. of Behar. The remaining divisions form Bengal proper. Bardwán, Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong succeed one another from W. to E. in the S., and Rájsháhi lies between Bhágalpur and Assam.

Area in square miles and population in thousands at the Censuses of 1872, 1881, *and* 1891, *with increase per cent. between* 1881–91, *and population per square mile* 1891 *of the divisions and districts of Bengal.*

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1872.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. p. cent. 1881-91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
24 Parganás .	2,108	1,528	1,618	1,892	17	898
Calcutta & suburbs	20	687	685	682	−0.4	37,057
Nadiyá . .	2,794	1,813	1,663	1,644	−1.1	588
Jessore . .	2,925	1,452	1,939	1,889	−2.6	646
Khúlná . .	2,077	1,047	1,080	1,178	9	567
Murshidábád .	2,144	1,214	1,227	1,251	2	583
Presidency div. .	**12,068**	**7,740**	**8,212**	**8,535**	**4**	**707**
Dacca . .	2,797	1,853	2,113	2,421	15	865
Faridpur . .	2,267	1,502	1,637	1,797	10	792
Bákarganj .	3,649	1,888	1,901	2,154	13	590
Maimansingh	6,332	2,349	3,055	3,472	14	548
Dacca div. .	**15,045**	**7,592**	**8,706**	**9,844**	**13**	**654**
Chittagong .	2,563	1,127	1,132	1,290	14	503
Noákhálí .	1,645	840	821	1,010	23	614
Tipperah .	2,491	1,409	1,514	1,783	18	716
Hill Tracts .	5,419	70	102	107	5	20
Chittagong div. .	**12,118**	**3,446**	**3,570**	**4,190**	**17**	**345**
Carry forward .	39,231	18,778	20,488	22,569		

Area in square miles and population in thousands, &c., of the divisions and districts of Bengal—continued.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1872.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. p. cent. 1881-91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Brought forward	39,231	18,778	20,488	22,569		
Dinájpur	4,118	1,502	1,514	1,556	2.8	378
Rájsháhi	2,330	1,311	1,331	1,313	−1.4	564
Rangpur	3,486	2,154	2,098	2,065	−1.6	592
Bogra	1,452	689	735	817	11	563
Pabná	1,839	1,212	1,312	1,362	3.8	741
Dárjiling	1,164	94.7	156	223	42.9	192
Jalpáiguri	2,962	419	581	681	17	230
Rájsháhi div.	17,351	7,381	7,727	8,019	3.8	456
Monghyr	3,921	1,815	1,970	2,036	3.3	519
Bhágalpur	4,226	1,825	1,968	2,033	3.3	481
Purniah	4,993	1,715	1,850	1,945	5.2	389
Maldah	1,902	676	711	815	14.6	428
Santál Parganás	5,469	1,259	1,568	1,754	11.9	321
Bhágalpur div.	20,511	7,290	8,066	8,582	6.4	418
Patná	2,076	1,560	1,752	1,769	0.97	852
Gayá	4,712	1,948	2,125	2,138	0.6	454
Sháhábád	4,365	1,724	1,953	2,063	5.6	473
Muzaffarpur	3,003	2,245	2,582	2,711	5	903
Darbhangah	3,335	2,139	2,630	2,802	6.5	840
Sáran	2,653	2,064	2,297	2,467	7.4	930
Champáran	3,531	1,441	1,722	1,859	8	527
Patná div.	23,675	13,121	15,061	15,811	5	667
Bardwán	2,697	1,484	1,394	1,392	−0.14	516
Bánkurá	2,621	969	1,042	1,070	2.7	408
Bírbhúm	1,753	854	792	798	0.76	455
Midnapur	5,186	2,545	2,516	2,632	4.6	507
Húglí	1,223	1,157	1,015	1,077	6.1	880
Howrah	476	596	635	721	13.5	1,515
Bardwán div.	13,956	7,605	7,394	7,689	4	550
Hazáribágh	7,021	772	1,105	1,164	5.3	166
Lohárdagá	7,140	1,237	1,058	1,129	6.7	155
Singhbhúm	3,753	318	454	545	20	145
Manbhúm	4,747	821	1,058	1,193	12.8	288
Palamau	4,905	..	552	597	8.3	122
Chutiá Nágpur div.	26,966	3,148	4,226	4,629	9.5	172
Cuttack	3,633	1,495	1,795	1,938	8	533
Purí	2,473	770	889	945	6.3	382
Balasor	2,066	770	945	995	5.3	481
Angul and Kandh Mehás	1,681	..	161	170	5.6	101
Orissa div.	9,853	3,162	3,790	4,047	6.8	411
Total Brit. Terr.	151,543	60,484	66,751	71,347	6.9	471
Native States in connection with the govt. of Bengal—						
Kuch Behar	1,307	533	603	579	−4.0	443
Hill Tipperah	4,086	35.3	95.6	137	42.7	34
Tributary States—						
Orissa	14,387	1,156	1,410	1,697	20.4	118
Chutiá Nágpur	16,054	499	678	883	30.2	55
Total Native States	35,834	2,222	2,786	3,296	18.3	92
Grand Total	187,377	62,706	69,537	74,643	7.3	398

The greater part of the area of the lieutenant-governorship consists of plains. These plains are widest in the S., where they spread out along the seaboard. They are narrowest in an E. to W. direction, about the place where the Ganges and the Brahmaputra turn southward, the Ganges skirting the Rájmahál Hills on the W. of the plains, the Brahmaputra washing the base of the Gáro Hills on the E. The width of the plain is here about 130 m. Farther N. the plain expands in an E. to W. direction, the narrower dimensions being that from N. to S. between the Himálayas and the southern tableland. The width in this direction is about the same as that in the neck between the Rájmahál and the Gáro Hills. The plains to the S. of this neck form one of the most extensive regions of river alluvium in the world. The greater part of the area made up of these plains belongs to the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, which is about equal in extent to the whole of Ireland [**Deltas**]. The main streams of these rivers now unite at Goálánda; the bulk of their water is carried to the sea by the Meghná estuary, whereas the Húglí (Hooghly) has throughout the historical period formed the principal highway for ships [**Húglí, Ganges, Calcutta**]. The principal rivers of this basin, belonging at least in part to Bengal, are the Gogra (the lower course of which forms part of the frontier on the side of the NW. Provs.), Gandak, and Kúsi, three l. bk. tribs. of the Ganges, the Son, a r. bk. trib. of the Ganges, and the Surmá, a river joining the main stream on the left in the delta. Orissa has a separate river system from Lower Bengal. The chief rivers are the Mahánadí, Bráhmaní, and Baitaraní, together with the Subarnarekhá, on the confines of the prov. in the N. The chief river of Chittagong division, the Karnaphulí, also has a basin wholly distinct. Its upper waters flow between the parallel ranges of mountains which bound the Ganges delta on the E. The **climate** of Bengal generally is more tropical than might be expected from the situation of the province, seeing fully half of it lies outside of the torrid zone. The mean temp. at all the stations at moderate elevation (less than 400 ft.) N. of Orissa is from 77° to 79° F. at Cuttack in Orissa, 3° S. of the Tropic of Cancer, 81° F. The mean rainfall in the half of the prov. E. of the meridian of 88° (near that in which the Ganges turns to the SE.), as well as in Orissa [**Cuttack**], is generally above 50 in. [**Calcutta, Berhampur, Jessore, Dacca, Purniah**], at hill-stations and places near the W. base of hills [**Darjiling, Dacca, Chittagong**], much higher; in the half W. of that meridian the mean rainfall is generally below 50 in., as in Behar [**Patna, Darbhanga**], and the Chutiá Nágpur div. [**Hazáribágh, Gayá**]. Everywhere the rainiest months are June to Sept. The less rainy parts in the NW. are almost the only parts that can be called healthy. The rest suffer from malarious diseases, and in many of the dists. cholera is endemic. **Irrigation** works are not required in the E. half of the prov. The only irrigation works, indeed, are those of the deltaic system in Orissa, the Midnapur Canal running W. from the Húglí, and the Sáran and Son canals in the NW. of the prov., the Sáran canals, between the lower Gogra and Gándak, being principally designed to supply water for the manufacture of indigo. **Famine** is seldom experienced E. of the Húglí. In 1865–6 the whole of the W. half of the prov. was visited by famine, which was intense in Orissa, and in 1873–4 the NW. was visited by famine, which was very severe to the N. of the Ganges between the Gandak and the Tísta. **Agricultural Products.**—Rice is the great staple, but numerous other grains besides pulses are grown. Among other products of the soil are oil-seeds, sugar-cane, pepper, ginger, indigo, jute, tropical fruits, the silk-mulberry—in fact, almost everything that tropical India can furnish. A large proportion of the silk of the prov. is tasar or tussur silk, the produce of 'wild moths' in the hill-forests of Chutiá Nágpur. On the Himalayan slopes in Darjiling (*q.v.*) are grown tea and cinchona [**India**]. Among **minerals** the coal and iron of the W., on the outskirts of the Indian tableland, are the most important. Here, in the valley of the Dámodar R., a r. bk. trib. of the Húglí, and in that of the Barákhar, a l. bk. trib. of the Dámodar, are several coal-fields, which together produce about four-fifths of the coal raised in India, the principal being that round **Ráníganj**, about 120 m. NW. of Calcutta. The coalfield of **Karharbárí** yields a better quality of coal, and the amount of its output is rapidly increasing. It is connected by a branch line with the East Indian Railway, which possesses some of the mines belonging to it. The same railway is projecting the laying of another branch line to the Jhariá coalfield, about 30 m. to the S. of that of Karharbári. The principal beds of iron ore are near Ráníganj, but are not of good quality, while the Raniganj coal is not suitable for iron-smelting. Karharbári coal can, however, be used for the purpose; but hitherto the attempts to develop a great iron industry in this neighbourhood have not been successful [**Barákhar**]. Coal also exists among the eastern hills, though here there is as yet but a scanty production. The northern plains of Behar have long been noted for their yield of saltpetre, which appears as an incrustation on the surface, and is regularly renewed after its removal. Other salts incrust the surface elsewhere, but only in the drier parts of the prov. Common salt is obtained in the dist. of Balasor, in the N. of Orissa, by the boiling of sea-water in earthenware pots, and in that of Purí, in the S. of Orissa, by solar evaporation. Muslins [**Dacca**], cotton piece goods, diaper, pack-thread, sailcloth, chintzes, silks, calicoes, blanketing, and other woven goods are occasionally manufactured, but the bulk of the native manufactures have now been superseded by European imports. Jute cloth and gunny-bags are now, however, made in Bengal in large and increasing quantity in mills working modern machinery. As to the foreign commerce, see **India** and **Calcutta.** In the delta the rivers form the principal **means of communication.** Almost every cottage there has a navigable stream at its door, and the Bengal *rayat* keeps his boat almost as regularly as an English farmer keeps his gig. The Brahmaputra is the principal means of communication with the valley of Assam. A railway is, however, being constructed from Chittagong to Assam (*q.v.*). The principal railways of the prov. are those which run from Calcutta (or Howrah on the r. bk. of the Húglí opposite Calcutta) westwards; the most important being the E. Indian Rly., which ascends the Ganges valley, and communicates with the Bengal-Nágpur Rly., by means of which communication has since March 1891 been established between Calcutta and Bombay. The Eastern Bengal State Rly. runs first E. to Goálánda, the starting-point of steamer-traffic on the Brahmaputra, and then by means of a ferry effects communication with another line running N. to the base of the Himálayas, where a narrow gauge (2 ft.) mountain railway, the highest in the Old World (reaching a height of 7300 ft.), takes one up to the hill-station of Darjiling. The principal and most celebrated **towns** are Calcutta, the seat of government, its suburb Howrah, Murshidábád, Dacca, Patna, Gayá, Cuttack, and Purí; the only seaports of any consequence Calcutta and

Chittagong. As regards **language,** nearly all the inhabitants of B. proper speak Bengáli, and the allied Uriyá is the prevailing dialect of Orissa. In the NW. divs., on the other hand (Behar and Chutiá Nágpur), the main dialects are Hindí [**India**]. The principal 'aboriginal' tribes [**India**] are Santáls and Kols, who are most numerous in the hill-tracts of Chutiá Nágpur (*q.v.*). About one-third of the population are Mohammedans in religion, and the remainder principally Hindus. [See **India,** table.] In early times the chief seat of power in this part of India was in Behar [**Patna**], and Hindu princes ruled in petty principalities in Bengal proper down to the end of the twelfth century. From about that date to 1336, B. was ruled by governors dependent on the Mohammedan emperors in the N. From 1336 to 1539, it remained under independent Mohammedan kings. From 1539 to 1576 it was governed by an Afghan or Pathan dynasty, and from the latter date till 1765 it formed part of the Mughal empire. Meantime, the British East Indian Company had been acquiring influence in the delta, and becoming involved in war with the Mughal empire, succeeded after several victories (Plassy, 1757; Baxar, 1764) in obtaining in 1765 the cession of most of the terr. now constituting the lieutenant-governorship.

Bengazi, or **Benghazi,** seapt., on the N. ct. of Africa, Barka, in 19° 54′ E., starting-point of caravans proceeding S. by the oases of Aujila, Kufra, and Kebabo, to Wanjanga and Wadai, and SE. by those of Siwah and Beharieh to Egypt; shallow harbour but good roadstead. A breakwater is now being constructed to divert the currents which encumber the harbour with sandbanks. Principal exports, sheep and other animals (including camels sent by land to Egypt), wool, barley, butter, salt, sponges (from Gulf of Sidra), ivory. Annual value, £200,000 to £300,000. Mean temp. (1 yr., 1882), yr. 69.0° F., Jan. 54.7°, Aug. 80.4°. P. 15,000.

Bengeo, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hert on the Lea, 1 m. N. Hertford, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Bengeworth, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the M. R., 1 m. SW. Evesham. P. <1500.

Bengore Head, cape, Ire., NW. co. Antrim, in 6° 28′ W.

Bengoriff, mt., Ire., extreme N. co. Galway, 12½ m. S. Westport. Height, 2039 ft.

Bengorm, mt., Ire., in the SW. of co. Mayo, 13 m. SSW. Westport. Height, 2303 ft.

Bengour, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Murragh.

Bengower, or **Bencorr,** mt., Ire. See **Bunnebeola.**

Benguela, or **Benguella,** seapt., Portuguese W. Africa, in 12° 34′ S., giving name to one of the govts. of the prov. of Angola (*q.v.*), 20 m. from Katumbela, 26 days' march from Bihe, to which it is proposed to lay a railway by way of Kakonda; open roadstead. Exports, good rubber, ivory, skins, and coffee; annual value, £100,000 to £150,000. Site swampy and unhealthy.

Bengwane, a name of the Limpopo R., S. Africa.

Benha-el-Asl, tn., Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Damietta arm of the Nile, 22 m. WSW. Zagazig. P. 8400.

Benhall, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. from Saxmundham, with P.O. (**B. Green**). P. <750.

Benhar, East, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, in Whitburn par. P. <750.

Benhar, West, or **Muirhead,** vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 8½ m. E. by S. Airdrie, 2 m. NW. Fauldhouse stn. P. <1500.

Benhead, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Meath, 53° 40′ N.

Ben Hee, mt., Scot., in the W. of Sutherland, 6 m. NNE. of the head of Loch Shin. Alt. 2864 ft.

Benhilton, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, near Croydon. P. <3000.

Benholm, ct. par., Scot., Kincardineshire, 3 m. SW. Bervie, 1½ m. NNE. Johnshaven stn.; par. 4891 ac. P. <2000.

Ben Hope, mt., Scot., in the N. of the co. of Sutherland, 5 m. ESE. of the head of Loch Eriboll. Alt. 3040 ft.

Ben Howth. See **Howth Head.**

Beni, Arabic, 'tribe.'

Beni, riv., S. America, Bolivia, formed by the junction of all the streams descending from the eastern Cordillera, between 14° and 18° S. It flows N. then NE. till it unites with the Mamore on the Brazilian frontier in about 10° 20′ S. to form the Madeira. Falls occur at Esperança, about 22 m. up, but above that it is navigable with ease to the confluence of the Madre de Dios (about 11° S.), and with more difficulty, especially during the dry season (Aug. to Nov.) to San Buenaventura, about 14½° S.; alt. 790 ft.—300 ft. above the mouth. Total length, reckoned from the source of its principal headwater, the La Paz (about 16½° S., 68° W.), 850 m., in which there is a fall of 9840 ft.

Beni, or **El Beni,** the northernmost dep. of Bolivia (*q.v.*) traversed by the riv. B.

Beni-Adin, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut, caravan stn., on the Bahr Yusuf.

Beni Amer (or **Hamer**), E. African tribe dwelling on both sides of the Barka, Upper Ethiopia, near the Red Sea, in about 16°–18° N. Mohammedans. One half speak the Tigre dialect of the Abyssinian; the rest a Hamitic dialect (Beja), which they have learnt from the Hadendoa. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1892, pp. 546, 706.

Beni Arros, an Arab tribe, in the N. of Morocco, in about 35° 20′ N., 5½°–5⅝° W.

Benicarló, tn., Spain, prov. and 42 m. NE. Castellon de la Plana, on the shores of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the small riv. B. Superior wine. P. 7900.

Beni Chamara, an Arab tribe in the N. of Morocco, in about 35° 20′ N., 5°–5° 20′ W.

Benicia, city, U.S., California, Solano co., 24 m. NE. by N. San Francisco. P. <3000.

Benidorm, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. NE. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, with sardine-fisheries. P. <4000.

Benifayo de Espioca (or **de Falcó**), comm., Spain, prov. Valencia, 5 m. SE. San Félipe de Jativa. P. <4000.

Beniganim, tn., Spain, prov. Valencia, near San Félipe de Jativa. P. <4000.

Beni Ghorfad, an Arab tribe in the N. of Morocco, in about 35° 10′ N., 5° 20′–40′ W.

Beni Hamar, an Arab tribe in the N. of Morocco, to the S. of Tetuan.

Beni Hassan, vil., Upper Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Nile, about 75 m. below Siut, with celebrated rock-tombs.

Beni Hassan, an Arab tribe in the W. of Morocco, to the S. of the R. Sebu.

Beni Mansur, vil., Algeria, on the Sahel, 50 m. SW. by W. Bougie, with a fort commanding the roads from Algiers to Constantine and from Aumale to Bougie. P. <2000.

Beni M'sgilda, an Arab tribe, Morocco, on both banks of the Sebu, to the N. of Fez.

Beni Naim, vil., Palestine, *Janum* in the O. T., 31° 31′ N., 35° 9′ E., 3 m. E. by S. El Khulil (anct. Hebron).

Benin, riv., W. Africa, about 70 m. long, flows W. into the Atlantic, in about 5° 46′ N., 5° 3′ E.; bar at mouth 13–14 ft. deep at high tide, in consequence of which large steamers enter the Forcados R., which is connected with the B. by creeks; forms the W. boundary of the Oils River Protectorate. *Geog. Jour.,* 1893, p. 122.

Benin, kgd., W. Africa, of large but undefined extent, lying to the NW. of the Brit. Niger Coast Protectorate, and now itself included under British protection. Surface rises gradually inland to the height of 2500 ft. A mountain range in the W. has peaks estimated at 5000–8000 ft. Principal river the Benin. Produces large quantities of palm-oil, a trade in which is carried on with the Lagos colony and the Niger Coast Protectorate through the Jakris coast tribes, who act as middlemen. The B. people are utterly barbarous. The cap., B. city, is the seat of a powerful theocracy of fetish priests. Human sacrifices are frequent, the victims generally being crucified. *Geog. Jour.,* I. (1893), pp. 122–30. Area, 50,000 sq. m. (?). P. unknown.

Benin, tn., W. Africa, cap. state of B., on the Gwato Creek, a navigable arm of the Benin R., about 25 m. above the mouth of the creek, and about 50 m. from the Atlantic, and 135 m. E. Lagos; a stray collection of houses here and there in a situation naturally defended by forests, but without artificial defences; wood-cutting and brass-work practised. Numbers of mines testify to the city having been much larger, as it was described to be in the 17th and 18th centuries. P. 15,000 (?).

Benin, Bight of, the large open bay, W. Africa, to the W. of the Niger delta.

Benington, par., Eng. See **Bennington.**

Benin, New, vil., W. Africa, near the mouth of the riv. B., 45 m. SW. by W. Benin, in about 5° 50′ N., 5° 7′ E.

Beninguet, small isl., France, dep. Finistère, on the W. ct., 12 m. SE. Ushant.

Beni-Oled, tn., Africa, Tripoli, on the road to Fezzan. P. 2000.

Benisa, tn., Spain, prov. and 39 m. NE. Alicante. P. 5200.

Benisaf, seapt., Algeria, NW. ct., arr. and 30 m. N. Tlemsen, in 1° 23′ W.; exports large quantities of good iron ore obtained near; harbour with a depth of 26.2 ft. at the loading berth. P. <3000.

Beni Shongul, tn., Eastern Soudan, 53 m. S. Fazokl.

Beni-Shugran, range of the Atlas Mts., Algeria, prov. Oran, on the N. of the plain of Eghris, facing the mountains of Saida, S. of that plain.

Beni Udeh, an Arab tribe in W. of Morocco, S. of 35° N.

Beni Ulid. See **Beni Oled.**

Benkenstein, tn., Prussia. See **Benneckenstein.**

Benkúlen, or **Bencoolen,** in Dutch spelling **Benkoelen,** seapt., W. ct. Sumatra, in 3° 47′ S., cap. of assistant-residency B. Situation unhealthy. It was founded in 1685 by the English, and ceded to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca in 1824. P. 5000 (150 Europeans).

Ben Laoghal. See **Ben Loyal.**

Ben Laoigh, Scot., Argyllshire. See **Ben Loy.**

Ben Lawers, mt., Scot., W. Perthshire, 6 m. NE. by N. of the head of Loch Tay. Alt. 3984 ft.

Ben Ledi, mt., Scot., in the SW. of W. Perthshire, 4 m. W. by N. Callander. Its scenery has been described by Sir Walter Scott in the 'Lady of the Lake.' Alt. 2875 ft.

Ben Lomond, mt., Scot., Stirlingshire, 8 m. SSE. of the head of Loch Lomond. On the N. this mountain terminates by a

precipice 2000 ft. high. It gives rise to the Duchray Water, one of the headstreams of the Forth. Alt. 3192 ft.

Ben Lomond, mt., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 33 m. SE. by E. Launceston. Alt. 5010 ft.

Ben Lomond, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Monmouth, 122 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Ben Loy (Laoigh), or **Ben Lui,** mt., Scot., on the border of Argyllshire and Perthshire, 15 m. NE. Inveraray and 9 m. E. Loch Awe stn., at the junction of the roads from Oban, Loch Tay, and Loch Lomond. Alt. 3708 ft.

Ben Macdhui, second highest mountain in Scotland, on borders of Banffshire (S. end) and Aberdeenshire. Alt. 4296 ft.

Ben Mheon, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW., 13½ m. NNW. Oban. Alt. 2425 ft.

Ben Mhor, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE., 12½ m. WNW. Helensburgh, on the W. side of Loch Eck. Alt. 2433 ft.

Ben Mhor, mt., Scot., in the S. of Ross-shire, 15 m. N. by W. of the head of Loch Arkaig; highest peak, Sgurr Fhuaran or Scour Ouran, 3505 ft.

Ben More, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, in the W. of Mull I., 14 m. S. Tobermory. Alt. 3169 ft.

Ben More, mt., Scot., in the W. of W. Perthshire, 9 m. NE. by E. of the head of Loch Lomond. Alt. 3843 ft.

Benmore, or **Fair Head,** cape, Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Antrim, in 6° 8′ W., a columnar basaltic rock. Alt. 636 ft.

Benmore Head, cape, Ire., N. ct. co. Mayo.

Ben More Assynt, mt., Scot., Sutherland, 4 m. SW. by W. of the head of Loch Shin. Alt. 3273 ft.

Bennan Head, cape, Scot., S. ct. Arran I., in 5° 10′ W.

Bennane Head, cape, Scot., S. Ayrshire, in 55° 8½′ N.

Bennebola, mts., Ire. See **Bunnebeola.**

Benneckenstein, Beneckenstein, or **Benkenstein,** tn., Prussia, in a detached part of prov. Saxony, 22 m. SW. Halberstadt; iron-mines in the vicinity. P. <3000.

Bennekerry, P.O., Ire., in co. and 3 m. from Carlow.

Bennethead, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, in the S. of the Penrith div., 6 m. SW. Penrith, 3 m. SSE. Penruddock stn.

Bennett, large Arctic isl., N. of the New Siberian Is., in 76° 40′ N., 148° 20′ E.

Bennetsville, rural vil., Cape Colony, Paarl dist., 25 m. ENE. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Bennettsbridge, tn., Ire., E. co. Kilkenny, bars. Gowran and Shillelogher, 5 m. SSE. Kilkenny, on the l. bk. of the Nore, and on the Kilkenny Junc. Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Ben Nevis, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S., 4½ m. ESE. Fort William. The loftiest mountain in Britain, terminating on its NE. side by a precipice 1500 ft. high. The base of the mountain consists of granite and gneiss, the upper part is composed of porphyritic greenstone. Meteorological observations have been made here since 1881 at a station near the top, now belonging to the Scottish Meteorological Society. Alt. 4406 ft.

Bennie's Corners, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Lanark, 5 m. from Almonte. P. <1500.

Benningbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 6½ m. NW. York, 1 m. W. Shipton stn. P. <250.

Benningholme and Grange, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 7 m. SE. Beverley. P. <250.

Bennington, par. and vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 7 m. N. by W. Hertford, 4 m. ESE. Stevenage stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Bennington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Spalding div., on the ct., 6½ m. E. by N. Boston, P.O. P. <500.

Bennington, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsborough co., on the Contoocook R., 22 m. SW. Concord. P. <1500.

Bennington, tn., U.S, Vermont, Bennington co., 52 m. S. by W. Rutland, largest manufacturing village in the state, with deposits of brown hæmatite. P. 6400.

Bennington, Long, and Grange, two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., on the Witham, 6 m. SSE. Newark, 3 m. SE. by S. Cotham stn. B. Long, 4335 ac., P. <1000; eccles. par. (**B. Long with Foston**) P. <1500; B. Grange, P. <250.

Bennington, North, vil., U.S., Vermont, 5 m. NNW. Bennington, also with deposits of brown hematite. P. <1500.

Bennington Furnace, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 76 m. E. Pittsburg, 7 m. W. Altoona. P. <1500.

Bennington Ultra, hamlet, Lincolnshire, 1½ m. W. Bennington, 3½ m. SE. Sibsey stn.

Bennisch, tn., Austria, Silesia, 14 m. W. by N. Troppao. P. <4000.

Benniworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 5½ m. NE. Wragby, P.O. P. <500.

Benone, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 4 m. from Magilligan.

Benoskee, mt., Ire., W. co. Kerry, 17 m. W. by S. Tralee. Height, 2713 ft.

Benquhat, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, Dalmellington par. P. <750.

Benrath, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 6 m. SE. Düsseldorf. P. <4000.

Ben Rhydding, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 9 m. NNW. Bradford, with a noted hydropathic establishment, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Alt. 1320 ft.

Benridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Ben Rinnes, mt., Scot., Banffshire, in the NW., 14½ m. SW. Keith. Alt. 2755 ft.

Bensberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 9 m. ENE. Cologne, with lead, zinc, and iron mines. P. (comm., 1890) 10,300.

Ben Screel, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, to the N. of Loch Hourn, 18½ m. NE. by E. Point of Sleat. Alt. 3196 ft.

Bensfort, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Northumberland, 20 m. from Port Hope. P. <1500.

Bensham St. Cuthbert, vil., Eng., Durham, near Gateshead, with stn. (**Bensham**) on the NE. R.

Bensheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 14 m. S. Darmstadt, cap. of circle B. P. 6300.

Bensington, or **Benson,** par. and vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 11½ m. SE. by S. Oxford, 2 m. NE. Wallingford, with PMT.O. (**Benson**). Par. P. <1500.

Ben Slioch, mt., Scot., Ross-shire, in the W., 3 m. NNW. of the E. end of Loch Maree. Alt. 3217 ft.

Benson, par., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Bensington.**

Benson, vil., U.S., in the SE. of Arizona, Cochise co., in 32° N., 110° 22′ W. Alt. 3580 ft.; mean temp. (9 yrs.), yr. 66.1° F., Jan. 44.6°, July 86.6°; rainfall, yr. 8.06 in., July–Aug. 4.00 in. P. <1500.

Benson, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Swift co., 117 m. W. by N. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Benson, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 48° N. and 99° W.

Benson Landing, vil., U.S., Vermont, Rutland co., on Lake Champlain, 21 m. WNW. Rutland. P. <1500.

Ben Starav, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, 2 m. S. by E. of the head of Loch Etive. Alt. 3541 ft.

Bent, co., U.S., Colorado, in the SE., crossed by 38° N., 103° W.; traversed by the Arkansas R.

Ben Tarsuin, mt., Scot., I. of Arran, 5 m. NW. Brodick. Alt. 2706 ft.

Benthall, par., Eng., Shropshire, 9 m. NW. Shrewsbury, with coal. P. <500.

Benthall, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 12 m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, 3 m. NE. Much Wenlock. P. <500.

Bentham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wenning, 16½ m. SE. by S. Kendal, on the M. R., PMT.O.; 7711 ac. Par. P. <2500.

Bentham, Lower, vil., 1 m. W. by N. Bentham, Yorkshire.

Ben Tharsuinn, mt., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 5½ m. N. Helensburgh. Alt. 2149 ft.

Bentheim, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 37 m. W. Osnabrück, cap. of circle B. P. <3000.

Ben-thuong, port, Tongking. See **Langgiang.**

Bentinck Arm, inland part of Burke Channel, Canada, Brit. Columbia.

Bentinck Island, wooded isl. in the Gulf of Carpentaria, 10 m. from the mainland of the Northern Terr. of S. Australia, in 17° S., 139° 40′ E.

Bentley, par. and liberty, Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7 m. SW. by W. Aldershot, on the L. & SW. R. P. <750.

Bentley, par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., on the M. R., 4½ m. E. by N. Wolverhampton. P. <500.

Bentley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5 m. SW. Ipswich, on the G. E. R., with PM.O. P. <500.

Bentley, place, Eng., Surrey, near Farnham, with PMT.O.

Bentley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 3 m. SW. Atherstone. P. <250. See **Shustoke.**

Bentley, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 7 m. NW. Hull, 2½ m. SW. by S. Beverley stn.

Bentley, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, div. and 7 m. ESE. Colchester, on the G. E. R. P. <1500.

Bentley, Little, par., 2½ m. N. by E. Great Bentley, PM.O. P. <500.

Bentley, Pauncefoot, or **Lower,** par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 3 m. SE. by S. Bromsgrove. P. <250.

Bentley, Upper, hamlet, 1 m. to the E. of Lower Bentley.

Bentley with Arksey, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2 m. N. Doncaster, close to Arksey stn., PM.O.; 5133 ac. P. <2000.

Benton, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, div. and 6½ m. E. by N. Barnstaple, 4 m. NE. by N. Swimbridge stn.

Benton, stn., Eng., Northumberland. See **Benton, Long.**

Benton, co., U.S., Arkansas, in the extreme NW.

Benton, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Saline co., 25 m. SW. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Benton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Franklin co., 83 m. SE. by E. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Benton, co., U.S., Indiana, W. frontier, crossed by 40° 40′ N.

Benton, co., U.S., Iowa, intersected by 42° N. and 92° W.

Benton, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 20 m. NE. Augusta. P. <1500.

Benton, co., U.S., Minnesota, S. of 46° N., bounded on the W. by the Mississippi.

Benton, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the N. frontier, crossed in the NE. by 89° W.

Benton, co., U.S., Missouri, N. of 38° N., E. of 94° W.

Benton, U.S., Montana. See **Fort Benton.**

Benton, co., U.S., Oregon, on the ct., crossed by 44½° N.

Benton, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NW., bounded on the E. by the Tennessee R., crossed by 36° N.

Benton, Long, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 3½ m. NNE. Newcastle, 1 m. SW. Benton stn., PMT.O.; 8981 ac. P. 22,200.

Benton Harbor, vil., U.S., Michigan, Berrien co., on Paw Paw R., 32 m. NE. by N. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <4000.

Bentonville, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Benton co., 23 m. ESE. of the NW. corner of the state. Alt. 1796 ft. (Smithsonian Inst.). P. <2000.

Bentpath, hamlet, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6 m. from Langholm, with P.O.

Bents, stn., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the N. B. R., 9½ m. S. by W. Linlithgow.

Bentschen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 44 m. W. by S. Posen. P. <4000.

Bentworth, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7½ m. S. by E. Basingstoke, 3 m. N. Medstead stn., P.O. P. <750.

Benty, French stn., W. Africa, 47 m. N. Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Benue (or **Benuwe, Binue, Chadda**), the most important trib. of the Niger. It takes its rise in the mountains N. of Ngaundere (Adamawa), following first northwards to a point a little below Dinghi, and then westwards till it joins the Niger opposite Lokoja in about 7° 50′ N.; navigable by boats of 5 ft. draught at least as high as Garua, about 600 m. up, in about 13° 26′ E. Its mouth first seen in 1830 by Lander, who calls it 'the Benue or Tchadda' (Chadda), though this latter name does not appear to be known on its banks; its upper waters visited by Barth in 1851. Its chief tribs. are the Faro, Tarabba, Katsena, Kebbi (*q.v.*), Gongola, Kaddera, and Okwa. During the rainy season the Binue inundates all the surrounding country. Yola in Adamawa is the most important town on the Benue, it is noted as an ivory centre. Other towns on or near the B. are Muri, Shebu, Wukari, Awoi, and Loko. The B. as far as Yola is now within the British sphere of influence. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 448-465, and map, p. 512. [**H. G. S.**]

Benvardin, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Dervock.

Ben Venue, mt., Scot., in the SW. of W. Perthshire, 9½ m. W. Callander. Alt. 2393 ft.

Benvie, hamlet, Scot., on the W. border of Forfarshire, 5 m. W. by N. Dundee, 1½ m. W. Liff stn. See **Liff.**

Ben Vorlich, mt., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 12 m. E. by N. Inveraray. Alt. 3092 ft.

Ben Vorlich, mt., Scot., W. Perthshire, 6½ m. N. Callander. Alt. 3224 ft.

Benwee, or **Kilcummin Head,** cape, Ire., N. co. Mayo, at the W. entrance to Killala Bay.

Benwell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., on the Tyne, 2½ m. W. Newcastle, close to Scotswood stn., PMT.O. P. 10,400; urban sanitary dist. (**B. and Fenham**) P. 10,500.

Benwick, par., Eng., Cambridge, I. of Ely, Wisbech div., on the Old Nen, 6½ m. SW. by W. March, 4 m. NW. by N. Chatteris stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Benwood, tn., U.S., Western Virginia, Marshall co. P. <3000.

Ben-y-Gloe, mts., Scot., Perthshire, forming the eastern side of Glen Tilt.

Ben-y-hone. See **Ben Chonzie.**

Ben Yub, Algeria. See **Chanzy.**

Benzert, the native name of Bizerta, tn. and lake, Tunis.

Benzie, co., U.S., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, S. of parallel 45°.

Beodra, tn., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Török-Becse. P. <5000.

Beograd, Servia. See **Belgrade.**

Beoley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 7 m. E. Bromsgrove, 2½ m. NE. Redditch stn., PM.O.; 4718 ac. P. <750.

Beoraid, Loch, small lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SW., in 56° 54½′ N., drained NW. by R. Meoble.

Beowawe, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Eureka co., 190 m. ENE. Carson City, 75 m. NNW. Eureka. Alt. 4695 ft.

Bepaalde-Hoek, cape, on the SW. ct. of New Guinea, in 7° 12′ 30″ S., 139° E.

Bepton, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 8½ m. N. Chichester, 1½ m. W. Cocking stn. P. <500.

Bequia, one of the Brit. W. Indies, the northernmost of the Grenadines, 8 m. S. of Vincent I., just N. of 13° N.

Berabra, tribe, Africa. See **Barabra.**

Beragh, tn., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. East Omagh, 7 m. SE. by E. Omagh, with a stn. on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <500.

Berane, vil., Turkey in Europe, on R. Lim, prov. and 39 m. SW. by W. Novibazar. P. <1000.

Berar, or **Haidarábád Assigned Districts,** a terr., India, to the S. and W. of the Central Provs. and to the E. of Bombay, properly belonging to the dominions of the Nizam of Haidarábád (Hyderabad), but placed in 1853 under British administration by a treaty in which the British Government undertook the maintenance of the Haidárábad contingent of troops in return for this cession. The dists., five in number, named in the following table, are under the administration of the resident at Haidarábád, who is chief commissioner for this terr.:—

District.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1867.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Increase or Dec., 1881-91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Amráoti .	2759	501	575	656	14.1	238
Akola . .	2660	481	593	575	−3.0	216
Ellichpur .	2623	279	314	316	.6	120
Buldána .	2809	366	440	481	9.3	171
Wún . .	3911	324	392	472	20.4	120
Básim . .	2956	277	359	398	10.9	135
Total .	17,718	2228	2673	2897	8.4	164

The southern portion of the terr. belongs to the tableland bordered by the Ajanta Hills, but the northern, and by far the richer half, consists mainly of the valley between these hills and the Sátpura range, drained W. by the Purna (trib. of the Tápti). This valley, now traversed by the railway from Bombay to Nágpur, is filled with the rich black cotton soil widely spread over the tableland of India (*q.v.*), and has a regular and ample rainfall [**Akola, Amráoti, Chikalda**], so that famine is here unknown. More than three-fifths of the whole area of B. is under cultivation, the cultivated area being principally in this valley. Great millet (*jodr*) and cotton are by far the most important crops, wheat and oil-seeds ranking next in order. The only mineral of importance is coal in the SE. (Wardhá Valley), but it is as yet little if at all worked. Chief towns, Amráoti, Ellichpur, Akola. See **India,** table.

Berat, called by the Slavs **Bielagorad** ('white town'), by the Turks **Arnaut Beligradi,** tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. B., occupying an important strategic situation on a high and picturesque rock overlooking the R. Osum, 50 m. SE. by S. Durazzo, near the ancient *Elyma*, with a castle; Greek archbishopric. P. 10-12,000.

Beraun, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. B., at the confluence of the Litawa, 18 m. WSW. Prague, with blast-furnaces and rolling-mills, and cotton and other manufactures. In the neighbourhood the castle (formerly the church) and cave of St. John under the Rock, a place of pilgrimage. P. 7300.

Beraunka, or **Beraun,** riv., Bohemia, trib. of the Moldau, rises in the Bohemian Forest, where it is called the Mies, and joins the Moldau at Königssaal. 105 m. long.

Berbenno di Valtellina, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Sondrio. P. <4000.

Berber, tn., Nubia, on the r. bk. of the Nile, to the N. of the Atbara mouth, in 18° N., the nearest place on the Nile to Suakim. P. 30,000.

Ber'bera, seapt., E. Africa, cap. of Somali-land, under British influence, on a bay of the Gulf of Aden, forming a safe and capacious harbour, 11-13 fathoms deep at the mouth, decreasing to 5 fathoms at 400 yds. from the town. An annual fair is held from October to April, attended by 10,000 to 20,000 persons. See **Harrar.**

Berbers, the name given to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Barbary States, N. Africa, a people belonging to the Hamitic branch of the Caucasic stock; now largely intermixed with Arabs. In Algeria they are called Kabyles.

Berbice, the westernmost dist. of Brit. Guiana [**Guiana**], extending along the coast, and up the Berbice R., and mostly between 6° and 7° N., 57° and 58° W. Principal town New Amsterdam.

Berbice, riv., Brit. Guiana, has at first a N., and afterwards a NE. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyn Rivs., and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 5 m. wide, 10 m. N. New Amsterdam, and in 6° 21′ N., 57° 30′ W. In 1837 it was ascended as far as 3° 55′ N., where it was 33 yds. wide, with a depth of from 8 to 10 ft. In its upper part it has rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for 165 m. from the sea, for vessels drawing 7 ft. of water. Among the vegetation on its banks, the magnificent water-lily, the *Victoria regia*, was discovered in 1837.

Berceto, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 25 m. SW. by S. Parma. P. 6000.

Berchem (Iez-Anvers), comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. SSE. Antwerp. P. 15,300.

Berchem (Iez-Audenarde), comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the r. bk. of the Scheldt, 6 m. SW. by W. Audenarde. P. <3000.

Berching, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 24 m. N. Ingolstadt, on the Ludwig's Canal. P. <2000.

Berchtesgaden, tn., Ger., in the SE. of the kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 12 m. S. by W. Salzburg, with a royal castle, formerly a Franciscan hospice, and mines of rock salt. Frequented as a health-resort on account of its climate and saline springs. P. <3000.

Berden, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7 m. SW. Saffron Walden, 4 m. SW. by W. Newport stn., P.O. P. <500.

Berdichev, dist. tn., SW. Russia, govt. and 115 m. by rail WSW. Kiev. Important centre of commerce, great fairs; one of the chief *entrepôts* in SW. Russia. P. (1860) 54,000; (1890) 98,800.

Berdyansk, dist. tn. and seapt., Russia, Crimea, on NW. coast of Sea of Azov, 100 m. WSW. Taganrog. Extensive orchards and vineyards in suburbs. Harbour good, but shallow —6 to 10 ft. deep, according to the direction of the wind. Considerable export, chiefly of corn. P. 23,800.

Bere, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Exeter, close to Hele and Bradninch stn.

Berea, dist., Basuto-land, extending from the E. to the W. frontier about the middle of the country; it contains the mission stn. of B., a few miles E. of Maseru.

Berea, vil., U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., 11 m. SW. Cleveland, producing excellent sandstone and grinding-stone. Alt. 787 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Berea, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1 m. from the NW. ct., 12 m. WSW. Fishguard, P.O.

Berechurch, par., Eng., Essex, 2½ m. SW. by S. Colchester, included in the parl. bor. of Colchester. P. <250.

Bere Ferrers, par., Eng. See **Beer Ferrers.**

Bere, Forest of, dist., Eng., on the borders of the Petersfield and Fareham div. of Hampshire, about 6½ m. N. Portsmouth.

Beregonium, or **Selma,** vitrified fort, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. shore of Loch Nell, 5½ m. NNE. Oban.

Beregszász, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. Bereg, 57 m. E. by N. Tokay. P. 8100.

Bereguardo, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 8 m. NW. by W. Pavia. P. <3000.

Bereidah, tn., central Arabia. See **Boreyda.**

Bere Island, or **Bear Island,** place, Ire., off co. Cork, 2 m. from Berehaven (or Bearhaven), with P.O.

Bereket, Jebel. See **Glaur Dagh.**

Berketlü-Maden, vil., with lead-mine, Asia Minor, 137 m. E. Konieh, 17 m. SE. Nigde.

Beremboke, settlement, Victoria, Grant co., on Little River Creek, 43 m. W. Melbourne.

Berent, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 32 m. SW. by W. Danzig, in circle B. P. <5000.

Bere Regis, par. and anct. tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 10½ m. E. by N. Dorchester, 5½ m. NW. Wareham stn., PMT.O.; 8313 ac. P. <1500.

Beresford, co., New S. Wales, crossed by 36° S., 149° E.

Beresford, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Union co., 34 m. ENE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Berethalom, market-tn., Hungary, co. Nagyküküllö, 27 m. NE. Hermannstadt, seat of the Superintendent of the Protestant Church of Transylvania. P. <3000.

Berettyó Ujfalu, vil., Hungary, prov. Bihár, 23 m. NW. by W. Grosswardein. P. 6900.

Berezina, riv., W. Russia, govt. Minsk, r. bk. trib. of Dnieper; length, 333 m. Channel for floating timber. Part of the system of canals connecting Dnieper with Neva. Famous passage of Napoleon I. during his retreat in 1812.

Berezov (Berlozov), dist. tn., W. Siberia, govt. and 706 m. N. of Tobolsk, on Sosva R. Place of exile of Menshchikov, Dolgomkiy, and others in last century. P. 2300.

Berg, German, 'a hill, mountain.'

Berg, suburb of Stuttgart, Würtemberg, Ger. P. <5000.

Berg, vil., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, 14 m. N. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Berg, Duchy of, on the Rhine, between Cologne and Coblenz, formed by Napoleon I. in 1806, and ceded to Prussia in 1815, now comprised in Prussian Westphalia.

Berga, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 14 m. W. by N. Zwickau, kgd. Saxony. P. <2000.

Berga, tn., Spain, prov. Barcelona, on the R. Llobregat, 52 m. N. by W. Barcelona. P. <5000.

Bergama (the anct. *Pergamos*), tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, in the valley of the Bakir-chai, 58 m. N. Smyrna; the place where *parchment* was invented, and whence it takes its name. P. 12,000.

Bergamese, Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. C. 1.**

Bergamo (*Bergomum*), fortified city, Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov. B., 29 m. WNW. Brescia, with manufactures of silks, woollens, and other textiles, fine iron wares, &c., and a trade in grinding-stones, quarried in the vicinity. P. 35,000.

Bergantes, riv., in the E. of Spain, flows N. to the Guadalope, which it joins about 40° 50′ N.

Berge, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 15 m. E. Kottbus, 1 m. NE. Forst. P. 5200.

Bergedorf, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 10 m. SE. by E. Hamburg, on the Bille. P. 7000.

Bergell. See **Bregaglia, Val.**

Bergen, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 7 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Bergen, market-vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and dist. Hanau. P. <4000.

Bergen, a fortified city and seapt. of Norway, cap. of diocese (*stift*) and dist. (*amt*) B. [**Norway**], built round the head of a deep bay, on the Atlantic, 190 m. WNW. Christiania. Lat. of castle 60° 24′ N., long. 5° 18′ E. B. is surrounded by elevated hills on the land side, which renders the climate humid. It has a cathedral, museum, diocesan college, naval academy, &c. Its harbour, which includes those of Nyhavn, Holmen, Skudevigtsbugten, and Puddefjorden, besides Vaagen, which forms the inner harbour, is deep and sheltered, but rocky, and is defended by several forts. Manufactures earthenware, tobacco, and cordage; distilling and shipbuilding are carried on; the fishery is, however, the principal source of employment, and large fleets of small vessels come from the N. provs. in summer, bringing to Bergen cod-fish for salting, fish-roes, fish-oil, blubber, skins, and feathers, and taking back goods in return. The *Stävne,* a kind of fish-fair, attended by fishermen and other seamen of all nations, is held here in May to June and July to August. The foreign trade is mostly with the countries of N. Europe, besides Spain and Portugal, but it has direct steam communication even with N. America. In the Middle Ages the Hanseatic League had an important factory here, and their old quarter still survives under the name of the Bryggen or Tydske Bryggen ('German bridge'). Mean temp., yr. 44.2° F., Feb. 32.3°., July 58.5°.; rainfall (19 yrs.), 67.72 in. P. (1870) 30,300; (1891) 52,800.

Bergen, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the extreme NE.

Bergen, vil., U.S., New York, Genesee co., 19 m. WSW. Rochester. P. <1500.

Bergen auf Rügen, tn., Prussia, Pomerania, in the middle of the isl. (and circle) of Rügen. P. <4000.

Bergenhus, North and **South,** two dists. (*amts*) of the diocese of Bergen, Norway (*q.v.*).

Bergen op Zoom, tn. and comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 18 m. NNW. Antwerp, on the Zoom, a canalised trib. of the E. Scheldt; important in history on account of its situation, being naturally defended by marshes, to which were added in 1699–1700 fortifications by Coehorn; taken by the French in 1747 and 1794. P. (comm.) 12,700.

Bergen Point, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., 6 m. SW. Jersey City, now annexed to Bayonne.

Bergerac, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. B., on the r. bk. of the Dordogne, 26 m. SSW. Périgueux; trade in grain, truffles, and wine (*petit Champagne*). P. 10,200.

Bergglesshübel, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, near Pirna, with iron-mines and smelting-works. P. <2000.

Bergh, or **Burgh Apton,** par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 7 m. SE. Norwich, 5 m. WSW. Cantley stn., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. A. with Holverstone**) P. <750.

Bergheim, tn., Ger., Upper Alsace, 9 m. N. Colmar. P. <3000.

Bergheim, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circ. B., on R. Erft, 16 m. W. by N. Cologne; lignite near. P. <2000.

Berghofen, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, circle and dist. Hörde. P. <4000.

Bergholt, East, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on R. Stour, 9 m. SW. Ipswich, 3 m. WSW. Bentley stn., with PMT.O. P. <1500.

Bergholt, West, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 2 m. WNW. Colchester stn., PT.O. P. <1500.

Berghville, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Tulbagh. P. <1500.

Bergisch-Gladbach, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 8 m. ENE. Cologne, with lignite mines and textile and other manufactures. P. <5000.

Bergneustadt (formerly **Neustadt**), tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Gummersbach. P. <3000.

Bergondo, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Betanzos. P. 5400.

Bergreichenstein, or **Hory Kašperské,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 42 m. S. by E. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Bergsät-Glaciers, three large glaciers, Norway, prov. (*amt*) N. Bergenhus, in the Jostedal, also called Krondal glaciers.

Bergues, fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. SE. by S. Dunkirk, with which and the sea it communicates by the canal of B., which admits vessels of 300 tons. P. <5000.

Bergün, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 10 m. NNW. St. Moritz, in the Albula Valley; alt. 4550 ft. The Bergünerstein Pass leads over the Albula Mts. P. <1000.

Bergzabern, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palat., 20 m. W. by N. Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

Berhampur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. of dist. and 10 m. S. Murshidábád. Scene of the first overt act of mutiny in 1857. Alt. 66 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 65°, May 85°; mean rainfall, yr. 55.4 in., June–Oct. 45.9. P. 23,500; Hindus, 18,800; Moham. 4200.

Berhampur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. of dist. and 16 m. WSW. Ganjám; unhealthy. P. (with cantonment) 25,700; Hindus, 23,800.

Berl, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 40 m. W. Delhi. Great mercantile centre. P. 9800; Hindus, 9000.

Berici, Monti, range of hills, Italy, Venetia, about midway between Padua and Verona. Alt. 1300 ft.

Berikat Cape, Eastern Archipelago, in the SE. of Banka I.

Berimbal, tn., Egypt. See **Berma.**

Bering Cape, Alaska, in 65° N.

Bering Island, the larger of the two Kommandor Is., 115 m. from the E. ct. of Kamchatka, crossed by 55° 10′ N., with the tomb of Bering, who died here after being shipwrecked in Dec. 1741. Important resort of sea-hunters. Mean temp. (4 years., 1882–86), yr. 35.8° F., Jan. 26.4°, Aug. 51.0°.

Bering Sea is that part of the N. Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian Is., in 55°, and B. Strait, in 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It has on its W. side Kamchatka and the Chukchi country, with the Gulf of Anadyr, and on its E. the terr. of Alaska, with Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. Contains several islands, and receives the Yukon R. from N. America and the Anadyr R. from Asia. Fogs are almost perpetual in this sea. Ice is formed and melted in the sea every year, the northern part becoming closed to navigation about the beginning of November. Pack-ice gradually extends southwards to a little below the lat. of St. Matthews I. (60½°), beyond which ice is found in floes. The S. limit of the ice usually extends from Bristol Bay, Alaska, to about 35 m. S. of Pribilof I., though in exceptionally severe winters it reaches as far S. as Unimak Pass. It usually leaves Pribilof I. about May 1st, and vessels following in its wake may reach B. Strait between about the 15th and 25th of June. A strong and comparatively warm current sets northwards at about 2 to 3 knots an hour, through B. Strait, and after following the Siberian shore turns N. towards Herald I. A cold current also passes out through the strait. The United States having claimed the exclusive right of seal-fishing in the B. Sea in virtue of the purchase of Alaska from Russia, and this right having been disputed by the British, it was decided in Aug. 1893 by an arbitration tribunal, to which the question was referred, that no such right existed, but at the same time regulations for the protection of the fur-seal were drawn up and agreed to between the two powers, the chief being the prohibition of the seal-fishery within a zone of 60 m. round the Pribilof Is., inclusive of the territorial waters, and the establishment of a close season for the fur-seal from May 1 to July 31 inclusive, applying to the part of the Pacific and B. Sea N. of 35° N. and E. of the 180th meridian from Greenwich.

Bering Strait, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other, and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean (B. Sea). Between East Cape (Asia), and Cape Prince of Wales (America), it is 36 m. wide, and generally of small depth. Shores rocky, bare, and greatly indented. Discovered by Bering in 1728, and first explored by Cook in 1788. See **Bering Sea.**

Berislav (Borislav), tn., SW. Russia, govt. and 46 m. NE. Kherson, on l. bk. Dnieper. P. 11,800.

Berja, tn., Spain, prov. Almeria, 21 m. W. Almeria, with lead-mines. P. 13,600.

Berk, Teutonic, 'birch tree.' See *Birce.*

Berka, tn. and watering-place, gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bk. of the Ilm R., 6½ m. SSW. Weimar. P. <2000.

Berkel, riv., Prussia and Holland. See **Borkal.**

Berkeley, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 26 m. WSW. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Berkeley (locally always pronounced 'bark'li'; means 'birch-field'), par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 6 m. NW. Wotton-under-Edge, with a stn. on the M. R. The place of birth (1749) and death (1823) and long the residence of Dr. Jenner, to whom vaccination is due. B. Castle, on an eminence SE. of B. town, is the place in which Edward II. was murdered in 1327. B. Vale is noted for rich pasturage, and once produced the famous 'double,' now chiefly 'single Glo'ster' cheese. Par. P. <1000. **B. Road** stn., on the M. R., is 2 m. E.

Berkeley, tn., U.S., California, Alameda co., near the E. side of San Francisco Bay, 9 m. ENE. San Francisco. Seat of the University of California and of the State Agricultural College. P. (1880) 400; (1890) 5100.

Berkeley, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., on Blackstone R., 8 m. N. Providence. P. <1500.

Berkeley, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the SE., bounded on the S. by the Atlantic, crossed by 33° N.

Berkeley, co., U.S., West Virginia, in the NE., crossed by 78° W., bounded on the N. by the Potomac.

Berkeley Canal. See **Gloucester.**

Berkeley Springs, or **Bath,** tn., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. of Morgan co., 74 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of Maryland, with springs of 74° F. temperature. P. <1500.

Berkeswell, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 5½ m. W. Coventry, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O.; 6169 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Barston**) P. <2000.

Berkhampstead, Great, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 10 m. W. St. Alban's, on the L. & N. W. R. (**Berkhamstead** stn.). Cowper the poet was born here in 1731, while his father was rector of the parish. Market-day, S. Par. 4364 ac., P. <5000; **B. with Potten End,** P. 5000.

Berkhampstead, Little, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 3½ m. SW. by S. Hertford. P. <500.

Berkhampstead St. Mary, or **Northchurch,** par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 1 m. ESE. Great Berkhampstead, 10½ m. ESE. Aylesbury. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**B. St. Mary with Northchurch**) P. <2500.

Berkley, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 2 m. ENE. Frome. P. <500.

Berkley, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 3½ m. S. by E. Taunton. P. <1500.

Berkley, tn., U.S., Virginia, Norfolk co., 80 m. SE. Richmond. P. <4000.

Berkovica, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Lom-Palanka, 28 m. E. by N. Pirot. P. <5000.

Berks, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, N. of 40° N., crossed by 76° W., traversed by the Schuylkill R.

Berkshire, co., Eng., to the W. of Surrey, bounded N. by the Thames, divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
N. or Abingdon . . .	170,240	49,082
S. or Newbury . . .	178,582	54,800
E. or Wokingham . .	107,470	60,207
Parl. bors.[1] . . .	5,932	74,620
Total . .	462,224[2]	238,709[2]

[1] Reading, Windsor, and part of Oxford.

[2] The administrative co., which includes part of the urban sanitary dist. of Abingdon in the co. of Oxford, and excludes part of Oxford co. bor., has 461,742 ac., with 236,163 inhabitants.

Besides the Thames, the chief rivers are the Kennet, Loddon, and Ock. Chalk covers the middle of the county W. of the Thames, and a ridge of chalk-hills running E. and W. divides the valley of the Thames (the Vale of the White Horse) from the valley of the Kennet. Scattered over the chalk in the W. are numerous blocks of hard sandstone, grey wethers, or sarsen stones [**Ashbury**]. Bagshot Heath, an eocene tract in the SE., has from early times been waste land, but a large portion has been lately planted with fir. Excellent crops are raised on the oolitic formation, which is mainly N. of the Ock. For agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Various manufactures are carried on at Reading; there is a paper-mill at Bisham, and at Kintbury whiting is made from the soft upper chalk. The county formed part of the kingdom of Wessex, but was some time under the Mid-English. B. is in the Oxford circuit, and the assizes are held at Reading. See **England,** table.

Berkshire, co., U.S., Massachusetts, extending along the whole of the W. frontier.

Berkshire, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., 40 m. NE. Burlington. P. <1500.

Berkshire Valley, telegraph stn., W. Australia, Victoria dist., 100 m. N. by E. Perth.

Berkswell, par., Eng. See **Berkeswell.**

Berkswich, par., Eng. See **Baswich.**

Berlaer-lez-Lierre, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 9 m. NE. Malines. P. <4000.

Berlaere-lez-Termonde, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. W. Termonde. P. <5000.

Berlaimont, tn., France, dep. Nord, 17 m. SE. Valenciennes, arr. and 7 m. NW. Avesnes. P. <2000.

Berlanga, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Llerena. P. 5100.

Berleburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 23 m. NW. Marburg, circle B. P. <2000.

Berlengas, called by English sailors the **Burlings,** a group of small isls., Portugal, off the W. ct., prov. Estremadura, 39° 25′ N., near Cape Carvoeiro, with lighthouse visible 25 m.

Berlin, vil., Brit. Guiana, l. bk. Demerara, in 6° 20′ N.

Berlin, tn., Canada, Ontario, cap. Waterloo co., 49 m. NE. London. P. 7400.

Berlin, cap. of Ger. and Prussia (origin of name uncertain, meaning either 'uncultivated land,' or 'ford,' 'crossing-place'). After London and Paris B. is the largest town in Europe. B. is situated on the Spree, in the middle of the N. German plain, between the Oder and the Elbe. B. Observatory: lat. 52° 30′ 16.7″ N., long. 13°23′ 43.5″ E. The environs of B. are very unattractive, consisting chiefly of sandy plains, heaths, swamps, small rivers, and lakes. But nevertheless the rapid development of B. is chiefly due to its geographical position, as the diluvial elevations N. and S. of the town (Teltow and Barnim) here closely approach the R. Spree, the site of B. thus being by far the best crossing-place in the whole river system of the

Spree and Havel, forming the commercial centre of the terrs. between the Elbe and the Oder, and connecting the highroads of Brandenburg, Silesia, and Saxony with those of Pomerania, Mecklenburg, and Hanover. The R. Spree, about 300 ft. broad in this part of its course, winds through B. from SE. to NW., and divides it into two nearly equal parts. Most of the principal buildings of B. are built on a very small area in the insular quarter surrounded by the Spree. The chief divs. of B. are: the old town, old and new Kölln, the Königsstadt, Stralauer Viertel (within and without), Spandauer Viertel, Friedrich-Wilhelms Stadt, Friedrichswerder, Dorotheenstadt, Friedrichs-stadt (within and without), Louisenstadt, Vogtland, and the suburb of Oranienburg. Other suburbs are those of Charlotten-burg, Schöneberg, Tempelhof, Rixdorf, Lichtenberg, Weissen-see, Pankow, and Lietzow, which are gradually being absorbed by the town. A little more distant are Spandau, Teltow, Lichterfelde, Potsdam, and Köpenick. B. is the seat of the civil and military government for the whole kingdom of Prussia. The University of B. is the first of the German universities. The city possesses a large state library, botanical and zoological gardens, and an aquarium. The museums contain very valuable collections. The celebrated Brandenburg gate on the W. side of the town is a copy of the Propylæa of the Acropolis of Athens, but on a much larger scale. B. is one of the first manufacturing towns of Prussia; the chief productions are Berlin porcelain, pottery, machinery, telegraph apparatus, and paper. The founding of B. is uncertain. It is first mentioned at the beginning of the 13th century. It was originally a village of Wendish fishermen. During the 13th century there were two separate settlements, Berlin and Kölln, but these were united in 1307. In the middle of the 15th century the town became the residence of the reigning house of Hohenzollern. During the Thirty Years' War it was several times occupied and pillaged by the Imperialist soldiery and by the Swedes. B. owes its importance to Frederic William, the Great Elector. There are at the present time no fortifications there. B. has grown much more rapidly than any of the other great cities of the world, as the following figures show: (1648) 6000; (1688) 18,000; (1788) 150,000; (1850) 440,000; (1870) 825,000; (1880) 1,222,000; (1890) 1,579,000. Mean temp., yr. 48.5° F., Jan. 32.8°, July 66.7°; annual rainfall, 29.98 in. [**H. G. S.**]

Berlin, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., 10 m. by rail SW. Hartford. P. <3000.

Berlin, city, U.S., Maryland, Worcester co., 100 m. ESE. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Berlin, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 13 m. NE. Worcester. P. <1500.

Berlin, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., 60 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. The Androscoggin Rly. here falls more than 200 ft. in 1½ m. P. <4000.

Berlin, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., 4 m. S. by W. Montpelier. P. <2000.

Berlin, city, U.S., Winconsin, Green Lake co., on Fox R., 80 m. NW. by N. Milwaukee; granite quarries. P. <5000.

Berlin, vil., Uruguay, dep. Rio Negro, on the R. Uruguay, 20 m. NE. Fray Bentos.

Berlin, Victoria. See **Rhcola.**

Berlinchen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 40 m. SE. Stettin. P. 5000.

Berlin Falls, hamlet, U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., on the r. bk. of the Androscoggin, 59 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Berma, or **Berimbal,** tn., Egypt, 6½ m. WNW. Tanta. P. 6200.

Bermejo, Rio ('red river'), riv., in the N. of the Argentine Republic, flows SE. into the Parana, which it enters in about 27° S. In its middle course it divides into two arms, the NE. arm called the Rio Teuco. The lower B. and the Rio Teuco can, it is said, be easily made navigable for boats of 4 ft. draught. Total length, including windings, more than 1100 m.

Bermeo, fishing tn., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, W. of the mouth of riv. B., on the Bay of Biscay, 14 m. NE. Bilbao. P. 8400.

Bermondsey, par., Eng., London, B. div. Par. P. 84,700; parl. div. P. 82,800. See **Southwark.**

Bermuda, Bermudas, or **Somers Islands,** a group of about 300 small islands, of which 15 or 16 are inhabited, belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic, 580 m. SE. of Cape Hatteras, in S. Carolina. The group is about 20 m. in length, and is surrounded by sunken coral reefs, through which access is gained only by a few long, narrow, tortuous channels. Surface mostly low, and composed of a shelly, coralline rock. Climate mild and delightful, and highly salubrious, but severe thunderstorms frequently prevail, and the atmosphere is sometimes charged with excessive humidity. The islands were devastated by hurricanes in 1780 and 1813. The soil is poor, three-fourths quite unfit for cultivation; but the fruits of both tropical and temperate regions are raised; early potatoes, tomatoes, beetroot, and arrowroot are sent in great quantities to New York. Govt. vested in a governor, a council of eight members, and an assembly of thirty-six members, four being returned by each parish. Annual revenue about £30,000; value of exports £60,000–£130,000. The principal islands are Bermuda, or Main I., about 14 m. long, by 1 m. broad (with Hamilton the cap., situated at the head of a deep inlet, two or three miles long, which forms a safe and convenient harbour); St. George, Somerset, St. David, Boaz, and Ireland. St. George I. (in the NE.) and Ireland I. (in the NW.) are strongly fortified. Ireland I. is entirely occupied by its fortress, arsenal, and dock-yards. There is a govt. floating-dock, 381 ft. by 124 ft., 53 ft. deep, and large enough to lift an ironclad of 10,400 tons. The principal islands form an almost continuous chain, and all those from St. George to Ireland are connected by roads, bridges, and causeways, with only one break between Somerset and Watford Is. This group of islands was discovered in 1515 by Bermudez, a Spaniard, from whom it derives its name, spelt in former times **Bermoothes,** in accordance with Spanish pronunciation of the letter *d*. They remained uninhabited until Sir G. Somers was wrecked here in 1609, soon after which date they were colonised from Virginia and England. Shortest track to England 2858 nautical m. Mean temp., yr. 70.4° F., Feb. 62.6°, Aug. 80.4°. Never below 40°. Annual rainfall about 60 in. Area, 19 sq. m. P. 15,013 (whites, 5690).

Bermudez, state, Venezuela, on the N. ct., crossed by 63°, 64°, and 65° W.; cap. Barcelona.

Bern, tn., Switzd., cap. cant. B., and, since 1848, of the Swiss Confederation, situated on a high platform washed at its base on three sides by the R. Aar, in the middle of the Swiss plateau, 80 m. NE. Geneva. Commands a magnificent view of the Alps of the Bernese Oberland; contains an old cathedral (founded 144), and among its chief modern structures the Federal Palace (building of the Swiss legislature). Principal streets bordered by covered foot pavements, the houses resting on arcades. The crest of the city is a bear, in allusion to the popular though erroneous derivation of the name (Ger. *Bären*, 'bears'), and a bear-pit, maintained at the cost of the city, is one of the chief objects of interest. Seat of a university, with a natural history museum, and of an observatory (46° 57′ 8″ N., 7° 26′ 25″ E.). Birthplace of Haller the physiologist. Alt. (riv.) 1635 ft., (meteorological stn.) 1880 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.8° F., Jan. 29.4°, July 64.8°; rainfall (20 yrs.), 39.61 in. P. (1870) 36,000; (1880) 44,000; (1888) 47,150.

Bern (French **Berne**), cant., Switzd., stretching from the centre NW. to the French and German frontiers. The country is mountainous, comprising, in the S., many of the highest points of the Alps, as the Finster-Aarhorn, the Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, and Mönch, belonging to the *Bernese Oberland*, celebrated for the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasle. The NW. part of the canton is covered by the Jura Mts., the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. Nearly the whole terr. is drained by the Aar and its tribs.; the Birs flows to the Rhine, and the Doubs is partly within, and partly forms the NW. boundary of this canton. The Lake of Bienne is formed by the Thiele, and those of Brienz and Thun by the Aar. Climate healthy; excessively cold in the region of the Alps, where perennial snow forms some of the largest glaciers in Switzerland, but mild at the foot of the Jura and in Interlaken. Forests (chiefly pine and beech) cover one-sixth of the country; pastures one-sixth; the vine, about 2500 ac. Emmenthal is noted for its horses and cattle. Principal mineral products, iron (in the Jura), coal (Simmenthal), marble, granite. Among numerous mineral springs are those of Leissingen and Blumenstein. Chief objects of industry are the manufactures of linens and woollens, lace, watchmaking, the wooden wares of the Oberland, and cheese. The canton is traversed by several lines of railway, and has excellent roads; steam-packets ply on the lakes and on the R. Aar. Religion chiefly Protestant. The govt. is democratic. The legislative body is a Great Council elected by the people, and this body chooses from itself an executive council and the Landamann, or president. Language mainly German. Cap. Berne. See **Switzerland,** table.

Bernagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Dungannon.

Bernalda, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 28 m. W. by S. Taranto. P. 6000.

Bernalillo, vil., U.S., New Mexico, B. co., 43 m. SW. by W. Santa Fé. Alt. 5031 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Bernam, a riv. which flows W. into the Strait of Malacca, in about 3° 37′ N., in the S. of Perak; navigable 100 m. up.

Bernardmyo, hill stn., Upper Burma, ruby mines dist., 70 m. N. by E. Mandalay, with British barracks. Alt. 6000 ft.

Bernardino Pass. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 2**; PASSES, **III.** (7).

Bernardo, vil., Brazil, on the l. bk. of the Rio Jaguaribe, state and 90 m. SSE. Ceará.

Bernardston, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 33 m. N. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Bernard Town, part of eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Maindee.**

Bernareggio, comm., Italy, prov. Milan, dist. Monza. P. 6000.

Bernau, tn., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 42 m. SE. by E. Munich, near the S. shore of the Chiem-see. P. 7700.

Bernay, tn., France, dep. Eure, on the Charentonne, 17 m. E. by S. Lisieux; cap. of arr. B. P. 5800.

Bernburg, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 22 m. W. Dessau, on the Saale; cap. circle B.; with various manufactures. P. 28,300.

Berne, or **Drysdale,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Huron, 16 m. from Seaforth. P. <1500.

Berne, cant. and tn., Switzd. See **Bern.**

Berncastel. See **Bernkastel.**

Berneck, tn., Ger., Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Olsnitz, where it enters the White Main; with pearl-fishery, glass-blowing, and iron-mining. Much resorted to for the 'whey-cure' and pine-leaf baths. P. <2000.

Berneck, vil., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. E. St. Gall. P. <3000.

Bernera, a small isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the SW. ct. of Lismore I., in Lynn of Morven, in 56° 29½′ N.

Bernera, or **Berneray,** isl., Scot., off the W. ct. Inverness-shire, in 56° 47′ N., separated from Mingulay I. on the N. by the **Sound of B.**

Bernera, or **Berneray,** isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, part of Harris par., separated from the N. ct. of N. Uist by the **Sound of B.,** PM.O. P. <500.

Bernera, or Berneray, Great, isl., Scot., Ross-shire, Outer Hebrides, Uig par., in Loch Roag, P.O. P. <750.

Berners Roding, or **Roothing,** par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6½ m. WNW. Chelmsford, 5 m. NE. Ongar stn. P. <250.

Bernese Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Bernesga, small riv., in the N. of Spain, prov. León, flows S. to the Esla.

Bernex, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. SW. by W. Geneva. P. <2000.

Berney Arms, stn., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the G. E. R., 4½ m. WSW. Yarmouth.

Bernezzo, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Cuneo, near Caraglio. P. <4000.

Bernhausen, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, near Stuttgart, birthplace of the engraver Gottfried von Müller (1747). P. <2000.

Bernice, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Sullivan co., 38 m. W. by N. Scranton. P. <1500.

Bernicia, Scot., ancient div. of Northumbria, immediately S. of the Firth of Forth.

Bernina Mountains. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 3** (*d*).

Bernina Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** 10 (*d*).

Bernkastel, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Moselle, 22 m. NE. by E. Trèves; cap. of circle B. P. <3000.

Bernouilli, or **Jaffa,** sandy cape at S. of Lacepede Bay, S. Australia, in 36° 57′ S.

Bernsbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Schwarzenberg, with manufactures of tin-plate, &c. P. <3000.

Bernsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Bernstadt, tn., Ger., in the E. of the kgd. of Saxony, 9 m. SW. Görlitz. P. <2000.

Bernstadt, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 22 m. E. Breslau; sheep extensively reared round about, and a considerable woollen industry in town and neighbourhood. P. <5000.

Bernstein, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 42 m. SE. Stettin. P. <3000.

Berow, Gulf of. See **Mac Cluer, Gulf of.**

Berre, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on the N. shore of the Etang de Berre, arr. and 15 m. W. by S. Aix. Preparation of bay salt and olive-oil. P. <2000.

Berrian, one of the towns of the Mzab confederation, in the Algerian Sahara, 275 m. S. Algiers. P. 3500.

Berrick (or **Berwick**) **Salome,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 10 m. SE. Oxford, 3½ m. N. by E. Wallingford. P. <250. See **Chalgrove.**

Berriedale, eccles. par., Scot., Caithness, at the mouth of Berriedale Water, 22 m. SW. by S. Wick, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Berriedale Water, riv., Scot., Caithness, rises in the SW., and flows E. then SE. into the German Ocean at Berriedale.

Berrien, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 31° N. and W. of 83° W.

Berrien, co., U.S., Michigan, in the extreme SW.

Berrien Springs, vil., U.S., Michigan, Berrien co., on St. Joseph R., 28 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Berrier and Murrah, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 7½ m. W. Penrith, 2 m. NW. Penruddock stn. P. <250.

Berriew (*Aber-Rhiw,* 'at the mouth of the R. Rhiw'), par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 5 m. SW. Welshpool, 2½ m. W. Forden stn., PMT.O.; 12,131 ac. P. <2000.

Berrigan, post-stn., New South Wales, Denison co., 442 m. by rail and road SW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Berrima, tp., New South Wales, Camden co., 40 m. NE. by E. Goulburn, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Berring, place, Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Coachford, with P.O.

Berrington, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 4374 ac. P. <1000.

Berrington and Eye, stn., Eng. See **Eye.**

Berrow, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the W. ct., 6 m. S. by W. Weston-super-Mare, 2 m. W. Brent Knoll stn., P.O. P. <500.

Berrow, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7 m. W. by N. Tewkesbury, P.O. P. <500.

Berry, old prov. of France, nearly corresponding to the modern deps. Cher and Indre; divided into Haut (Upper) B., cap. Bourges, in the E., and Bas (Lower) B., cap. Châteauroux, in the W.

Berry, isls., in the NW. of the Bahamas.

Berry, formerly **Broughton Creek,** vil., New South Wales, Camden co., on Berry R., 70 m. S. by W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Berry Brow, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. from Huddersfield, with PM.O.

Berry, Canal de, one of the most important canals in France as regards the amount of its traffic; begins at Montluçon on the Cher, the chief trading centre of the coalfields of the Allier; descends the Cher valley to St. Amand, then proceeds E., and soon after branches, one branch going NE. and joining the lateral canal of the Loire about 9 m. NW. of Nevers, the other branch proceeding N. and rejoining the valley of the Cher, and ultimately entering the Cher itself near St. Aignan, below which point the canalised Cher continues the line of navigation to Tours. Length of navigation 200 m., of which 36½ m. belong to the canalised Cher. Constructed 1807–1841.

Berry Head, cape, Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, in the S. of Tor Bay, 4½ m. SSE. Torquay, with a lighthouse.

Berryl's Point, cape, Eng., NW. Cornwall, in 50° 28′ N.

Berrynarbor, ct. par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 3 m. E. Ilfracombe, PT.O.; par. 4980 ac. P. <750.

Berry Pomeroy, or **Bridgetown,** par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 6½ m. WSW. Torquay, 1½ m. E. Totnes stn.; 4483 ac. P. <1500.

Berryvale, settlement, U.S., California, Siskiyou co., on l. bk. of Sacramento R., 111 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state.

Berryville, vil., U.S., Virginia, Clarke co., 53 m. WNW. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Bersbo, copper-mining vil., Sweden, prov. Ostergötland, 23 m. S. by W. Norrköping. P. <2000.

Berseba, vil., Great Namaqualand, in about 26° S., 17° 42′ E., about 150 m. E. by N. Angra Pequeña Bay.

Bersenbrück, comm., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 20 m. N. by W. Osnabrück, in circle B. P. <2000.

Bersham, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 2 m. WSW. Wrexham, PM.O. P. 5200.

Berste, riv., Prussia, l. bk. trib. of the Spree, which it joins near Lübben.

Bersted, North, tithing, Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Chichester.

Bersted, South, par. and vil., 1 m. ESE. North B., 1 m. NE. Bognor. P. <5000.

Bert, electoral div., Ire., co. Kildare, dist. Athy.

Berta, Capo, cape, Italy, Liguria, 17 m. ENE. San Remo.

Bertât, dist., Eastern Sudan, in the S. of Sennar, bounded on the E. by the Blue Nile, with gold-mines.

Berthengam, hamlet, Wales, Flintshire, 5 m. NW. by W. Holywell, 2½ m. WSW. Mostyn stn.

Berthier, riv. port., Canada, Quebec, B. co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 35 m. WSW. Three Rivs. P. <2000.

Berthier, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Montmagny co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 26 m. ENE. Quebec.

Berthoud, tn., Switzd., cant. Bern. See **Burgdorf.**

Bertie, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 11 m. W. by N. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Bertie, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., crossed by 77° W., and in the S. by 36° N., bounded on the S. by the Roanoke, and on the E. by the Chowan R.

Bertinoro, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 16 m. SE. Faenza; seat of a bishop. P. 7000.

Bertraghboy Bay, Ire., in the W. of co. Galway, in about 53° 20′ N.

Bertrich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 4½ m. from the l. bk. of the Moselle, 32 m. SW. Koblenz, with warm medicinal springs. P. <2000.

Bertrix, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, 17 m. NE. by E. Sedan. P. <3000.

Bertry, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 11 m. SE. by E. Cambrai. P. <3000.

Bertsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Zittau. P. <3000.

Beru-Fjord, inlet, Iceland, on the E. ct., with mouth in 64° 40′ N.; rainfall (10 yrs.), 47.05 in.

Berun, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 39 m. E. Ratibor, 12 m. SSE. Königshütte. P. <2000.

Bervie (contains the Gaelic root *bior,* 'water'), par., parl. and royal burgh, market-tn., and seapt., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., at the mouth of **B. Water,** on **B. Bay,** 8½ m. SSW. Stonehaven, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. P. <2500; burghs and tn. P. <1500.

Berwick, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., 65 m. NW. by W. Halifax. P.<1500.

Berwick, Northumberland. See **Berwick-upon-Tweed.**

Berwick, vil., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 3¾ m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. SW. Upton Magna stn., P.O.

Berwick (ber'ik), par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, div. and 7 m. NW. by W. Eastbourne, on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O. P. <250.

Berwick, settlement, U.S., Louisiana, St. Mary par. (co.), on the Myrtle Bayou, 73 m. WSW. New Orleans.

Berwick, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 40 m. SW. Portland. P.<3000.

Berwick, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Columbia co., on N. branch Susquehanna, 38 m. SW. by W. Scranton. P.<3000.

Berwick, small tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 24 m. SE. by E. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Berwick, North, Scot., Haddingtonshire. See **North B.**

Berwick, North, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 35 m. SW. by S. Portland. P.<2000.

Berwick, South, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 40 m. SW. by S. Portland. P.<4000.

Berwick Bassett, par., Eng., Wilts, Devizes div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Swindon, P.O. P.<250. See **Winterbourne Monkton.**

Berwick Hill, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 6½ m. S. by W. Morpeth, 4½ m. SW. Plessey stn. P.<250.

Berwick St. Leonard, par., Eng., Wilts, Wilton div., 14 m. W. by N. Salisbury, 3 m. NNW. Tisbury stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. St. L. with Sedghill**) P.<250.

Berwick St. James, par., Eng., Wilts, Wilton div., 8 m. NW. by N. Salisbury, 3 m. N. Wishford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Berwick St. John, par., Eng., Wilts, Wilton div., 14 m. WSW. Salisbury, 4½ m. S. Tisbury stn., P.O.; contains Winkle-bury or Vespasian's Camp, alt. 851 ft.; 4569 ac. P.<500.

Berwick Salome, par., Eng. See **Berrick Salome.**

Berwickshire, co., Scot., forming its SE. extremity on the coast of the North Sea. The 500 ft. contour line running from near St. Abb's Head SW. divides the county roughly into two halves, the lower and richer portion, to the SE., called the Merse (formerly March—it gives the title of Earl of March to the Earl of Wemyss), the higher composed mainly of the broad uplands connected with the so-called Lammermuir Hills. In the W., opening from N. to S., is the valley of Lauderdale, the greater part of which, including the town of Lauder itself, is above 500 ft. in height, but which, nevertheless, is fertile and well cultivated. Towards the E. of the county the higher tracts are divided by the narrow valleys of the Eye and the Pease-burn, and the low water-parting separating the two, and this depression is that followed by the highroad from Edinburgh to the E. of England, now also by the N. B. R. The only other railway in the county is a branch of the same company from Reston Junc. to St. Boswells, by Duns and Greenlaw. Principal rivers, the Tweed, Eye, and the Leader (traversing Lauderdale), Whiteadder, Blackadder, and other affluents of the Tweed. Lower and Upper Silurian rocks and members of the Old Red Sandstone cover the greater part of the county, but a small area in the SE. is occupied by Carboniferous strata (not coal-bearing). There are no minerals of economic importance. As to agriculture, see **Appendix**, pp. 10–12. Chief towns, Greenlaw, Lauder, Duns, Coldstream, and Eyemouth. The county returns one member to the House of Commons. Area, 294,805 ac., P. (1891) 32,400. See **Scotland,** table.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, seapt. tn., mun. bor., and par., Eng., in the N., or B.-upon-T. div. of Northumberland, on the N. bk. of the Tweed, at its mouth, with terminal station of the N. B. R. and NE. R., 57 m. ESE. Edinburgh. The town is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, which are within the borough, by a bridge. It has an iron-foundry, at which steam-engines and mill machinery are built; sulphuric acid and manure works are carried on; and near the town are coal-mines. The harbour has a depth at ordinary high tides of 17 ft. 6 in.; highest springs 21 ft. Imports timber, staves, bones, iron, flax, hemp, tallow, and oil. Exports agricultural produce, wool, ale, whisky, coal, and fish, especially salmon—its fisheries once formed the chief industry, though it has now greatly declined. For shipping statistics see **Appendix**, p. 13. The possession of B. was long disputed between England and Scotland, but was finally secured by England in 1482. It had previously been fortified by Henry II., and ruins of the old fortifications still remain, and the walls erected at a later date survive entire. Market-day, S. Fairs for cattle and horses, first Saturday in March, May, and November. Par. 5367 ac., P. 8500; bor. P. (1891) 13,400; parl. div. P. 52,400.

Berwinne, riv., Belgium, enters the Meuse r. bk., in the N. of prov. Liège.

Berwyn, range of hills, N. Wales, on the borders of cos. Merioneth, Montgomery, and Denbigh, to the SE. of the valley of the Upper Dee; highest, Moel-sych, 2716 ft.

Berwyn, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 1½ m. WNW. Llangollen, on the G. W. R.

Berzava, riv., in the S. of Hungary, l. bk. trib. of the Temes, canalised in its lower part for the drainage of the dist.

Besan, tn., Palestine. See **Beisân.**

Besançon (ancient *Vesontio*), city, France, cap. dep. Doubs, arr. B., 47 m. E. by S. Dijon, on the Doubs, mainly within a loop on the l. bk., and on the canal of the Rhone and Rhine. It has an important strategical situation at the convergence of roads and railways from the opening between the Vosges and the Jura and from Switzerland, and has from early times been a fortified city. It now has a citadel, on an elevated rock, and a number of outlying forts on both banks of the river. It is an archbishop's see, and has a royal college, academy of sciences and arts, school of horology, a large public library, and arsenal and schools of artillery and medicine. It has various manufactures, but its principal industry is the making of watches and clocks, especially the putting together of parts made in the Swiss Jura, with the watch-making districts of which it communicates by two lines of railway, one leading E. to La Chaux de Fonds and Le Locle, the other NE. past Porrentruy. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and united to France in 1678. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1814. Alt. 845 ft. Mean temp., 51.2° F., Jan. 35.1°, July 68.2°. P. (1872) 49,400; (1881) 54,400; (1891) 56,100.

Besaya, small riv., Spain, flows N. from the gorge of Reinosa through the middle of prov. Santander into the Bay of Biscay.

Bescaby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 6 m. NE. Melton Mowbray. P.<250.

Besca Nuova, or **Baška,** market-tn., Austria, crownland Istria, I. of Veglia, on the S. ct. P.<3000.

Bescar Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., on the L. & Y. R., 4 m. SE. by E. Southport.

Bescott, part of eccles. par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, 2 m. S. Walsall, on the L. & NW. R. (**Bescot Junction**). See **Pleck.**

Besfitsa, vil., Turkey in Europe. See **Besvitsa.**

Besford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 8 m. W. by N. Evesham, 2 m. N. by W. Defford (*q.v.*) stn. P.<250.

Beshi, vil., W. Africa, Lagos, on a lagoon parallel to the Slave Coast, 12 m. W. Lagos.

Besigheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 16 m. N. Stuttgart, on the l. bk. of the Neckar, cap. of circle B. P.<3000.

Besitun, small range of mts., Persia, prov. Ardilan, overlooking B. village, a short distance to the E. of Kirmanshah; noted for two cuneiform inscriptions written on the face of the rock at the height of 300 ft. above the ground. The village of B. is supposed to be the Baghistan of the Greeks.

Besiyun, or **Basiun,** vil., Egypt, 16 m. NW. Tanta. P. 5700.

Beskid, or **Bieskid,** mts. See **Carpathians.**

Besnitsa, vil., Turkey in Europe. See **Besvitsa.**

Bessarabia, prov. of SW. Russia, separated by the Pruth and the Lower Danube from Roumania in the W., and by the Dniester from Podolia and Kherson in N. and E., touching the Black Sea from the Sulina mouth of the Danube to the estuary (*liman*) of Ovidiopol. Hilly in N., flat and low in S. (Budzhak Steppe), the two parts being separated from each other by the Trajan's wall. Climate moderate, the temp. at Kishinev being as follows: yr. 50.4°, Jan. 26.6°, July 71.7°; yearly rainfall 18½ in., summer 11 in. Bessarabia was ceded by Roumania in 1812. Its population is extremely varied: Moldavians make the chief bulk of it; Galicians and Little Russians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Tsigans, &c., grouped into large villages. Soil fertile throughout; forests in middle portions. Agriculture and cattle-breeding, gardening, culture of tobacco, vineyards. Manufactures in infancy; considerable export trade. Area, 17,619 sq. m. P. 1,588,330.

Bess Brook, market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior, 2½ m. NW. Newry.

Besse-en-Chendesse, tn., France, dep. Puy-de Dôme, arr. Issoire, 20 m. SSW. Clermont. In the neighbourhood are the cascades of Entraigues, and the mineral springs of Condat. P.<2000.

Bessèges, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, on the Céze, 34 m. NNW. Nîmes, with iron, coal-mining, and glass manufs. P. 8100.

Besselsleigh, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 5 m. SW. Oxford, 4 m. NW. Abingdon stn. P.<250.

Bessemer, tn., U.S., in the iron and coal dist. of Alabama (*q.v.*), Jefferson co., 16 m. SW. Birmingham, with blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and other large iron-works. Founded 1887. P. (1890)<5000.

Bessemer, city, U.S., Colorado, Pueblo co. P.<4000.

Bessemer, city, U.S., Michigan, Gogebic co., 129 m. W. Marquette. P.<3000.

Bessemer, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Athens co., 55 m. SE. Columbus.

Bessemer, tn., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 11 m. E. Pittsburg, with large steel-works.

Besses o' th' Barn, place, Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Whitefield, near Manchester, PM.O.

Bessi, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Sula Is. E. of Celebes I., separated by Pitt's Passage from Buru I.

Bessingby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. SSE. Scarborough, 1½ m. SW. Bridlington. P. <250.

Bessingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5 m. SW. Cromer. P. <250.

Bessûm, site, Palestine, *Zaanaim* (plain) in the O. T., 32° 44′ N., 35° 29′ E., 5 m. SW. Tiberias.

Besterczebánya, Hungary. See **Neusohl.**

Besthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 14 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 1 m. NE. Attleborough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Besthorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. N. by E. Newark, 2 m. E. Carlton-on-Trent stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Scarle, South.**

Bestwood Colliery, stn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, between Daybrook and Newstead, on the G. N. R., with P.O.

Bestwood Park, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. N. Nottingham, with coal and iron. P. <750.

Besuki, tn., Java. See **Bezuki.**

Besvitsa, Besnitsa, or **Besfitsa,** vil., Turkey in Europe, 65 m. NW. by N. Salonica. P. <3000.

Beswick, par., Eng., Manchester. P. 9700. See **Bradford.**

Beswick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 13½ m. NNW. Hull, 1 m. NW. Lockington stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Watton.**

Beszterce, Hungary. See **Bistritz.**

Beszterczebánya, Hungary. See **Neusohl.**

Betafo, tn., Madagascar, 82 m. SW. by S. Antananarivo.

Betaghstown, tnld., Ire., co. Meath. See **Bettystown.**

Betánzos (the ancient *Flavium Brigantium*), tn., Spain, prov. and 11 m. ESE. Corunna. P. 8100.

Betánzos, Bay of, an inlet of the Atlantic, branches of which form the harbours of Ferrol and Corunna.

Betáwad, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. Khándesh, in 21° 13′ N., and 74° 57′ E. P. 5300.

Bet Bet, tp., Victoria, Gladstone co., 30 m. WSW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Betchton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. SE. Sandbach. P. <1000.

Betchworth, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 3 m. E. Dorking, 1 m. S. of its station on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Bet-el-Fakih, tn., Arabia. See **Beit-el-Fakih.**

Beten, place named in O. T. See **El B'aneh.**

Beth, Hebrew, *Beit,* Arabic, 'a house.'

Bethabara, place named in N. T. See **Makhadet 'Abârah.**

Bethalto, vil., U.S., Illinois, Madison co., 21 m. NNE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Beth Anath, place named in O. T. See **'Ainitha.**

Bethanga, tn., Victoria, Benambra co., on the Mitta-Mitta, 15 m. SE. Albury. Gold, silver, and copper in small quantities are found near. P. <1500.

Beth Anoth, place named in O. T. See **Beit Ainûn.**

Bethany, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 52 m. NE. by E. Toronto.

Bethany, place named in N. T. See **El 'Azlrîyeh.**

Bethany, or **Bethanien,** Rhenish mission stn., founded 1842, Great Namaqualand, about 100 m. E. Angra Pequeña Bay.

Bethany, tn., S. African Republic, div. and 20 m. WNW. Pretoria.

Bethany, tn., U.S., Missouri, Harrison co., 57 m. NE. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Beth Aram, place named in O. T. See **Tell Râmeh.**

Beth Baal Meon, place named in O. T. See **Tell M'aîn.**

Beth Dagon, place named in O. T. See **Beit Dejan.**

Beth Dagon, O. T. locality (Josh. xix. 27). See **Tell D'aûk.**

Beth Ekêd, place named in O. T. See **Beit Kâd.**

Bethel, place named in O. T. See **Beitîn.**

Bethel, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaland, 55 m. S. by W. Ookiep.

Bethel, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 17 m. NW. Bridgeport. P. <4000.

Bethel, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., on Androscoggin R., 50 m. W. Augusta. P. <3000.

Bethel, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., 25 m. ESE. Cincinnati. Alt. 1255 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Bethel, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 21 m. NE. Rutland. P. <1500.

Bethel, place, Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. from Port Dinorwic, near Carnarvon, with P.O.

Bethelsdorp, missionary stn., Cape Colony, dist. and 8 m. NW. Port Elizabeth. P. <2000.

Beth Emek, place named in O. T. See **Amka.**

Bethersden, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Ashford, PM.O.; par. 6376 ac. P. <1500.

Bethesda, well or pool named in N. T. See **Silwân.**

Bethesda, vil. and mission stn., in the SW. of Basutoland, 55 m. ENE. Aliwal North.

Bethesda, vil., S. Australia, in the electoral dist. of Flinders, 625 m. N. Adelaide. P. <1500 (principally natives).

Bethesda, tn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the Ogwen, 4½ m. SE. by S. Bangor, with slate quarries, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. (1881) 7000; (1891) 6000.

Bethesda Springs, U.S. See **Waukesha.**

Beth Gamul, place named in O. T. See **Jemaîl.**

Beth Haccerem, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Kârim.**

Beth Hoglah, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Hajlah.**

Beth Horon, Nether and *Upper,* places named in O. T. See **Beit 'Ur et Teahta** and **Beit 'Ur el Foka.**

Beth Jeshimoth, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Suweimeh.**

Bethlehem, now **Beit-Lahm** (*q.v.*), tn., Palestine, which will be ever memorable as the birthplace of Christ. It stands on a narrow ridge, 5 m. SW. Jerusalem. It is a large straggling place, with magnificent church, erected A.D. 327, by the Empress Helena, over the site (the 'Grotto of the Nativity') traditionally celebrated for the birth of the Saviour, and to which belong convents, schools, and hospitals of the Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians. P. said to be 3000, all Christians—a bold and hardy race, who have successfully resisted Turkish oppression.

Bethlehem, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of B. div., 125 m. NE. Bloemfontein. Alt. 5400 ft. P. <2000.

Bethlehem, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 75 m. N. by W. Concord. P. <1500.

Bethelehem, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., on the l. bk. of the Lehigh R., 34 m. NE. by E. Reading, founded in 1741 by the Moravians. P. 6800.

Bethlehem, South, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, adjoining B. on the r. bk. of the river, seat of Lehigh University, with large iron-works, including plant for the manufacture of gun-steel, large guns, armour plate, and shafting. P. (1880) 4900; (1890) 10,300.

Bethlem, tn., Brazil, São Paulo, 69 m. NW. by W. Santos.

Bethlem, hamlet, Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10 m. W. by S. Carmarthen, 1½ WSW. St. Clears stn.

Beth Meon, place named in O. T. See **Tell M'aîn.**

Bethnal Green, parl. bor. and par., in the NE. of London, divided into a NE. and a SW. div., each returning one member. It contains part of Victoria Park, and the East London museum. P. (1891) NE. div. 62,400; SW. div. P. 66,700; par. P. 129,100; eccles. pars. (**B. G. with Shoreditch**) P. <3500; (**B. G. with Haggerston**) P. 6200.

Beth Nimrah, place named in O. T. See **Tell Nimrîn.**

Beth Peor, place named in O. T. See **El Mareighât.**

Bethphage, place named in N. T. See **Kefr-et-Tor.**

Bethsaida, place named in N. T. See **Ed Dikkeh.**

Bethshean, place named in O. T. See **Beisân.**

Beth Shemesh, places named in O. T. See **'Ain esh Shemsîyeh** and **Shemsîn.**

Beth Shitta, place named in O. T. See **Shutta.**

Beth Tappuah, place named in O. T. See **Tuffûh.**

Bethulia, place named in O. T. See **Mithilia.**

Bethulie, vil., Orange Free State, cap. of B. div., on the S. frontier, 48 m. WNW. Aliwal North, on the railway route from Burghersdorp to Springfontein; coal mined a few miles away. P. <2000.

Bethune, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 32 m. NW. by W. Regina.

Béthune, fortified tn., France, dep. Pas de Calais, 17 m. NNW. Arras; cap. arr. with coal-mines, sugar and salt refineries, &c. P. 9900.

Bethungra, small tn., New South Wales, Clarendon co., 115 m. W. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Beth Zur, place named in O. T. See **Beit Sur.**

Betijoque, tn., Venezuela, Los Andes, 190 m. WSW. Valencia. Alt. 2600 ft. P. 5000.

Betley, par. and vil., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 6 m. W. by N. Newcastle-under-Lyme, 2½ m. SE. by E. **Betley Rd.** stn., on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Betlis, Asiatic Turkey. See **Bitlis.**

Betsche, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 49 m. W. by N. Posen. P. <2000.

Betsham, PM.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Gravesend.

Betshanger, or **Betteshanger,** par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3½ m. W. Deal. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Ham**) P. <250.

Betsiamites, riv., Canada, Quebec, co. Saguenay, flowing SE. into the St. Lawrence at **B. Point,** in 68° 37′ W.

Betsibo'ka, riv., Madagascar, rises in Imerina, N. of Antananarivo, and flows N. then NW. into Bombetoke Bay; receives on the left the Iko'pa.

Betsizaraina, tn., Madagascar, E. ct., in about 20° S.

Bettelar (in Marco Polo). See **Puttalam.**

Bettemburg, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy and 7 m. S. by W. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Betten, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 6 m. NE. by N. Brieg. P. <2000.

Bettenhausen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and dist. Cassel. P. <3000.

Betteshanger, par., Eng., co. Kent. See **Betshanger.**

Bettiá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Champáran, 90 m. NNW. Patná. P. 22,800; Hindus, 14,700; Moham. 6700.

Bettie, vil., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Akba R., in 6° N., 3° 11′ W.

Bettingen, vil., gd.-duchy and 9½ m. W. by N. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Bettiscombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 5½ m. NE. Lyme Regis. P. <250.

Bettisfield, par., Wales, in a detached part of Flintshire, 12 m. SE. Wrexham, on the Cambrian Rly., includes **B. Park** tp., P.O. P. <500.

Bettola, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 19 m. S. by W. Piacenza. P. 3000.

Betton Strange, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Oswestry div., 2½ m. S. by E. Shrewsbury. P. <250.

Betts Creek, vil., Queensland. See **Pentland.**

Bettsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Seneca co., 32 m. SE. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Bettws, Cymric, 'a portion of land between a river and a hill.'

Bettws, hamlet, Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4 m. N. Abergavenny, 1½ m. W. Llanfihangel stn.

Bettws, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 3 m. NW. Newport. P. <250. See **Henllys.**

Bettws, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the Amman, 11 m. NE. Llanelly, close to Ammanford stn.; 6511 ac. P. <2500.

Bettws, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 11½ m. SE. by E. Meath, 2 m. NNE. Tondu Junc.; 5023 ac. P. <2000.

Bettws, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 5 m. N. Newtown; 5128 ac. P. <750.

Bettws, hamlet, Wales, Radnorshire, 8½ m. S. New Radnor, 3 m. N. Hay stn.

Bettwsabergele, or **Bettws yn Rhôs,** par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 9 m. ESE. Conway, 3½ m. S. by E. Llandulas stn., PM.O.; 6588 ac. P. <750.

Bettws Bleddrws, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 3 m. NNE. Lampeter, 1½ m. SW. Llangybi stn. P. <250.

Bettws Coedewen, eccles. par. and vil., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 4 m. N. by E. Newtown, P.O. P. <500.

Bettws-Clyro, part of eccles. par., Wales, Radnorshire. See **Clyro.**

Bettws-Disserth, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 7 m. W. by S. New Radnor. P. <250. See **Llansaintffraid in Elvel.**

Bettws Evan, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 8 m. E. by N. Cardigan. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. E. with Brongwyn**) P. <750.

Bettws Garmon, par. and hamlet, Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 5½ m. SE. Carnarvon, on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. G. with Waenfawr**) P. <1500.

Bettwsgwerfil-goch, par. and hamlet, Wales, on the N. border of Merionethshire, 12½ m. WNW. Llangollen, 3 m. W. by N. Gwyddelwern stn., P.O. Par. P. <500.

Bettws Leiki, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Aeron, 4½ m. W. by S. Tregaron, 2½ m. WNW. Pont Llanio stn. P. <500.

Bettws Newydd, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. SE. Abergavenny, 2½ m. E. Nantyderry stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Trostrey.**

Bettws-Penpont, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire, in ancient par. of Llanspyddid. P. <250.

Bettws-y-Coed, par. and vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the Conway, 14 m. S. Conway, on the L. & NW. R.; noted for its picturesque scenery. PMT.O. Par. P. <750.

Bettws-y-Crwyn, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 9 m. SE. Newtown; 9038 ac. P. <500.

Bettws yn Rhôs, par., Wales, Denbighshire. See **Bettwsabergele.**

Bettyhill of Farr, hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, at the mouth of the R. Naver, PMT.O.

Bettystown, or **Betaghstown,** tnld., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Duleek, Lower, 2 m. from Laytown, with P.O. P. <250.

Betúl, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. B., 62 m. N. by E. Amráoti. P. 5300; Hindus, 4900.

Betuwe, fertile dist., Holland, between the Waal and the Rhine, prov. Gelderland.

Betwá, riv., India, Central India Agency, Bundelkhand, flows mainly NE., and finally joins the Jumna about 3 m. below Hamírpur. Above the dist. of Jhánsi its valley presents a wild, picturesque appearance; nowhere navigable.

Betzdorf, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 34 m. E. Bonn. P. <3000.

Betzingen, vil., Ger., Würtemberg Black Forest circle, dist. Reutlingen. P. <3000.

Beuel, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Bonn. Lignite and iron ore near. P. <2000.

Beulah, tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 9 m. from Dunorlan rly. stn.

Beulah, place, Wales, co. Brecknock, 3 m. from Llangammarch Wells, near Garth, with P.O.

Beult, riv., Eng., in the S. of Kent, flowing WNW. to the Medway, which it joins at Yalding.

Beuningen, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the l. bk. of the Waal, 10 m. SW. Arnhem. P. <3000.

Beuren, Teutonic, 'a dwelling.' See *Beer.*

Beuthen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 36 m. ENE. Ratibor, 2 m. from the frontier of Poland. Chief seat of mining and smelting in upper Silesia. In or near the town are zinc (calamine) and coal mines, and zinc and iron works. P. (1871) 15,700; (1890) 30,800; including the large iron-smelting works of Friedenshütte (3000) and other places in the comm., 36,900.

Beuthen an der Oder, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Freistadt, dist. Glogau. P. <4000.

Beutnersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle and dist. Ortelsburg. P. <3000.

Beuvron, small riv., France, rises near Châtillon-sur-Loire, dep. Loiret. Passes Chaon, Lamotte-Beuvron, and Neung, and falls into the Loire. 78 m. long.

Beuzeval, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont L'Evêque, on the N. ct., 16½ m. NE. by E. Caen. P. <2000.

Beuzeville, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Pont-Audemer, 7 m. SE. Honfleur. P. <2000.

Beuzeville, vil., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. and 16 m. ENE. Havre. P. <2000.

Bevagna, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 18 m. SE. Perugia. P. 5000.

Beveland ('land of oxen or beeves'), **North,** isl., Holland, prov. Zeeland, at the mouth of the E. Scheldt (Ooster Schelde), 13 m. long by 3–5 m. broad.

Beveland, South, a former isl., to the SE. of North B., from which it is separated by the Zuidvliet, now connected with the mainland and the former island of Walcheren by railway embankments, along which runs the railway from Bergen-op-Zoom to Flushing; traversed from N. to S. by a canal connecting the E. and W. Scheldt.

Bever, Teutonic, 'beaver.' See *Biber.*

Bevercotes (Markham Clinton with), par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 2½ m. NW. Tuxford. P. <250. See **Markham, West.**

Bevereu, tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. W. Antwerp, with cotton and lace manufactures. P. 8600.

Beveridge, tn. and rly. stn., Victoria, Bourke co., 24 m. N. Melbourne. P. <1000.

Beverin, Piz, granite mt. in Switzd., cant. Grisons, near Heinzenberg. Alt. 9840 ft.

Beverley (ancient *Beverlac,* 'beaver lake'), par., mun. bor. since 1573 (till 1870 also a parl. bor.), and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the NE. R., 8 m. NNW. Hull, with which it has also water communication by the B. Beck and the R. Hull. Has iron foundries, agricultural implement works, tanneries, &c. The beautiful minster of B., with two towers, one of which is 198 ft. high, has forty stalls in the choir, a noble screen and altar, and the finest carved work in England. In it are several tombs of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 6000; (1851) 8900; (1891) 12,500; eccles. par. (**B. Minster with Tickton,** P. 6900.

Beverley, small tn., W. Australia, York co., 68 m. E. by S. Perth, on the railway to Albany. P. <1500.

Beverley Parks. See **Woodmansey.**

Beverly, suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <2000.

Beverly, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the coast, 2 m. N. Salem. P. (1880) 8500; (1890) 10,800.

Beverly, city, U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on the Delaware R., 13 m. SW. by S. Trenton. P. <2000.

Beverly, vil., U.S., Ohio, Washington co., on Muskingum R., 62 m. SW. by W. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Bevern, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Brunswick, on the Bever, 37 m. N. Kassel. P. <3000.

Bevern, Ost- and **West-,** vils., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, respectively 11 and 8 m. NE. by E. Münster. Ost-B. P. <3000; West-B. P. <2000.

Bevers, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 4½ m. NE. by N. St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine. Alt. 5610 ft. P. <2000.

Beverstone ('beaver stone'), par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6 m. E. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. W. by N. Tetbury. Par. P. <250.

Beverungen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the l. bk. of the Weser, 24 m. N. by W. Kassel. P. <2000.

Beverwijk, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. N. Haarlem. In the vicinity of B. the expedition of the Prince of Orange to England in 1688 was planned. P. <5000.

Bevier, vil., U.S., Missouri, Macon co., 75 m. SW. by W. Keokuk (Io.). P. <1500.

Bevington, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Liverpool par. P. 8300.

Bevington, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 7 m. WNW. Wotton-under-Edge, 3 m. SW. by S. Berkeley stn.

Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the E. border of the Cockermouth div., 8 m. NNW. Keswick, 3 m. N. by E. Bassenthwaite Lake stn. P. <250.

Bewcastle, par., Eng., in the extreme N. of Cumberland, Eskdale div., 11 m. from Brampton, with P.O.; 28,563 ac. P. <1000.

Bewchurch, Much, hamlet, Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 6½ m. SSW. Hereford, 2 m. SSE. Tram Inn stn.

Bewdley, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 10 m. from Port Hope. P. <1500.

Bewdley, parl. div., Eng., Worcestershire. P. 52,000.

Bewdley, par. and mun. bor. (incorporated by Edward IV. under the name of *Beau-de-ley*, referring to the beauty of its situation), Eng., Worcestershire, B. div., on the slopes of a hill rising from the r. bk. of the Severn, 3½ m. W. by S. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R.; has coal and iron-stone mines, and brass-works, and carries on tanning, malting, and combmaking. Market-day, S. Par. and mun. bor. P. <3000.

Bewdley Far Forest, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Rock par. P. <750.

Bewerley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on R. Nidd, div. and 12 m. WSW. Ripon; 5771 ac. P. <1500.

Bewholme, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 14 m. NNE. Hull, 3 m. NW. by W. Hornsea stn., P.O. See **Nunkeeling.**

Bewick, New, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Breamish, 8½ m. NW. by W. Alnwick, 1½ m. E. by S. Wooperton stn. P. <250.

Bewick, Old, par., 1 m. N. New B.; 5519 ac. P. <250. See **Eglingham.**

Bewley, par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Beaulieu.**

Bex, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 2½ m. N. St. Maurice, with salt-mines, discovered in 1823, and saline springs discovered in 1554. Alt. 2610 ft. P. <4000.

Bexar, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 30° N., and W. of 98° W.

Bexhill, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., on the S. ct., 5½ m. W. by S. Hastings, on the L. B. & S. C. R.; 8015 ac. P. 5200.

Bexley, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Cray, 5 m. SE. Woolwich, on the SE. R.; 5328 ac. P. 10,600.

Bexley Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 1 m. N. by W. Bexley stn., 11 m. ESE. St. Paul's, London. P. 6400.

Bexton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 1 m. SW. Knutsford. P. <250.

Bexwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 10½ m. S. King's Lynn, 2 m. E. Downham stn. P. <250.

Bey-Bazar, or **Bey Pazari.** See **Beibazar.**

Beyern, vil., Ger., duchy Brunswick, 30 m. NW. Göttingen. P. <2000.

Beylan, tn., Syria. See **Beilan.**

Beylerbey-Köi, vil., Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 2½ m. NE. by E. Skutari.

Beyne-Heusay, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. and 4 m. E. Liège; coal-mines and manufactures of nails. P. <4000.

Bey-Pazari. See **Beibazar.**

Beypur, small tn. and port, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., 7 m. S. by E. Calicut, near the mouth of B. riv. P. 6700.

Beyrout, tn., Syria. See **Beirut.**

Beyt, or **Bate,** island, India, at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch, S. side, with a fort and many temples to the honour of Krishna.

Beyton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5 m. E. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. SE. Thurston stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Bezdán, tn., Hungary, 25 m. NE. by N. Eszek. P. 8400.

Bezek, place named in O. T. See **Ibzik.**

Béziers, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. B., on the Orb, 15 m. NE. Narbonne, beautifully situated on the slope of a hill commanding a magnificent panorama. B. has wool spinneries and manufactures of chemical products, &c., and an ancient cathedral. In the church of Madeleine, 7000 Albigenses were massacred in 1209. Birthplace of P. Riquet, engineer of the Canal du Midi (died 1680). P. 45,500.

Bezons, tn., France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Versailles, on the Seine, 7½ m. NW. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Bezopasnoye, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt., dist., and 40 m. N. Stavropol, on Yegorlyk R. P. 6850.

Bezovluk, riv., Russia. See **Buzuluk.**

Bezskorbnaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. Labinsk, 42 m. SW. Stavropol, on Urup R. P. 6600.

Bezuki, tn., in the E. of Java, N. ct., in about 113° 40′ E., 75 m. ESE. Surabaya, cap. of residency of B. P. <2000.

Bezwáda, or **Bezváda,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, on the l. bk. of the R. Kistna, 44 m. Masulipatam; an important centre of river and canal navigation, and now also of railway traffic; railway bridge over the Kistna opened March 1893. B. contains rock-cut Buddhist temples. P. (1881) 9300; (1891) 20,700; Hindus, 18,200.

Bgum Kope, W. Africa. See **Gum Koffi.**

Bhabuá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, 45 m. SE. by E. Benares. P. (1881) 5700; (1891) 10,200; Hindus, 8400; Moham. 1800.

Bhadaur, tn., India, Punjab, state of and 65 m. W. by N. Patiála. P. 7200; Hindus, 2900; Sikhs, 2100; Moham. 2100.

Bhadgáon, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, on Girná R., 55 m. N. Aurangabad. P. 7300; Hindus, 5700.

Bhadrá, riv., India, Mysore, which unites in 14° N. with its twin stream the Tunga, to form the Tungabhadrá.

Bhadráchalam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávarí, on the l. bk. of the R. Godávari, 103 m. N. by W. Masulipatam, celebrated for its temple of Rámachandra, and for its largely attended April fair. P. 1900.

Bhadreswar, tn., India, Bengal, on the r. bk. of the Húglí. P. 9600; Hindus, 8800.

Bhadreswar, site of an ancient city, India, Bombay Presidency, in the SE. of Cutch; now a petty village.

Bhadrinath, tn., India. See **Badrináth.**

Bhágalpur ('tiger city'), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. of dist. B., 112 m. E. by S. Patná, on the r. bk. of the Ganges. Malarious fevers are endemic in the dist., which is occasionally visited by deadly epidemics of cholera. P. (1872) 69,700; (1891) 69,100; Hindus, 48,900; Moham. 19,700.

Bhágalpur, div. and dist., India. See **Bengal.**

Bhágirathi, riv., Bengal. See **Húgli.**

Bhagpat, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, on the l. bk. of the Jumna, 23 m. N. Delhi.

Bhainsror, tn. and fort, India, Udáipur, Ráiputána, 120 m. SE. by S. Ajmere, on the summit of a lofty rock at the angle of confluence of the Bhámani and Chambal rivs., with vast ruins of ancient temples to Siva.

Bhajji, a hill state, India, on l. bk. of Sutlej, N. of Simla.

Bhakkar, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismail Khan, 103 m. N. by W. Múltán. P. 5200; Hindus, 2700; Moham. 2400.

Bhamo, or **Bamo,** tn., Upper Burma, the principal mart of its trade with China (by the Ta-peng valley, Momein and Tali-fu) at the junction of the Ta-peng with the Iráwadi (l. bk.), in 24° 16′ N., 50 m. W. the Chinese frontier, at the head of navigation on the Iráwadi (*q.v.*); unhealthy. Alt. 430 ft. P. 6900 (Buddhists, 4300); cantonment, 1200.

Bhandára, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. of dist. B., 32 m. E. Nágpur, on the Waingangá R. Built entirely on red gravel; dry and healthy. P. 13,300; Hindus, 11,500.

Bhánder, ancient tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jhánsi, 111 m. WSW. Cawnpur. P. 5600.

Bhankusi, riv. arm, Persia. See **Karun.**

Bhanwád, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 115 m. NW. Diu. P. <5000.

Bhartpur, fortified tn., India, Rájputána (*q.v.*), cap. B. state, 32 m. W. Agra, named after Bharat, a legendary character of Hindu mythology; unsuccessfully besieged by the British under Lord Lake in 1805, but taken by Lord Combermere in 1827. P. (1881) 66,200; (1891) 68,000.

Bhátbachagari, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 10 m. NW. Rangpur, 102 m. SE. by S. Darjíling. P. 5300.

Bhátgáon, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 6 m. SE. Purniah, 50 m. NE. Bhágalpur. P. 5700.

Bhátgáon, tn., Nepál, 4 m. SE. Khátmándu, with which it is connected by a carriage road, 8 m. in length.

Bhatinda, tn., India, Patiála, 95 m. S. Amritsar.

Bhatkal, tn., Brit. India, in the extreme S. of Bombay, dist. N. Kánara, on the W. ct., 80 m. N. by W. Mangalore, from the 14th to the 16th century, under the names of Batticala, Batecala, and Baticala, a flourishing centre of trade. P. 5900; Moham. 3500; Hindus, 2400.

Bhatnair, now called **Hanumángarh,** fortified tn., India, Rájputána, state and 123 m. NE. by N. Bíkaner; of historical celebrity.

Bhattiána, tract, India, Punjab, dist. Sirsa, named from the Bhattís, a wild Rájput clan.

Bhattu, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissar, 108 m. SW. by W. Ambála.

Bhaun, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jehlam, 55 m. SSW. Ráwal Pindi. P. 5200; Moham. 3500; Hindus, 1200.

Bhaunagar, tn. and port, India, Káthiáwár Penin., on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, 50 m. W. by N. Broach, cap. of B. state. It has a good and safe harbour for shipping of light draught, but difficult of access. P. (1891) 57,700.

Bhaváni, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Coimbatore, at the confluence of the B. Riv. with the Cauvery (r. bk.), 36 m. W. by S. Salem, at the meeting-place of seven roads. P. 7300; Hindus, 7100.

Bháyáwadar, tn., India, Káthiáwár, 95 m. NW. by N. Diu. P. 5200.

Bhera, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Shahpur, 80 m. S. Ráwal Pindi. P. 17,400; Moham. 11,000; Hindus, 6100.

Bheraghát, vil., India, Central Provs., on the Narbadá; remarkable for the scenery in its neighbourhood, about 12 m. SW. Jabalpur tn.

Bhewsa, a Himálayan lake in the SW. of Sikkim. Alt. about 12,000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 329.

Bhíls, an aboriginal tribe inhabiting principally the rough and jungle country round the Vindhyá, Sátpurá, and Ajanta Hills, in Central India, the Central Provs., and the N. of Bombay Presidency. A few are found in villages in the plains of Khándesh. Their terr. is traversed by the Narbadá, which is regarded by them with veneration and terror. They are in a very low state of civilisation, having been from the earliest

times treated by the Aryan conquerors of India as little better than wild beasts, but under British rule their condition has been much improved, and they are gradually becoming less savage. Their deities are water, fire, and the heavens. They eat the flesh of animals, except the monkey, which is universally worshipped. Like many other mountain tribes they are remarkable for their truthfulness and fidelity.

Bhilsá, fortified tn., India, Central India, 30 m. NE. Bhopal, on R. Betwá, and now also on the Bhopál-Jhánsi Rly.; noted for its tobacco, and for the temples in neighbourhood in the bed of the Betwá, as well as for the Buddhist topes, including the great Sánchi tope, a little to the SW. P. 9700.

Bhlú-Gywon, Brit. Burma. See **Blu-Gywon.**

Bhilwára, tn., India, Rájputána, state of Udaipur.

Bhilwára, tract, Central India, occupied by a collection of native states, on the Vindhya range, forming the Bhíl or Bhopáwar agency, and inhabited principally by Bhíls.

Bhim Ghorá, place of Hindu pilgrimage, India, NW. Provs., in Saháranpur dist., in 29° 58′ N., 78° 14′ E.

Bhimá, riv., India, rises in Bombay Presidency, and flows first S. then SE. through Haidarábád, joining the Kistna on the S. frontier of that state a little S. of 16° N.; 394 m. long.

Bhind, tn., Central India, Gwalior, in about 26° 33′ N., 78° 50′ E. P. 9200.

Bhindar, tn., India, Rájputána, 137 m. S. by W. Ajmere. P. 6500.

Bhingár, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadnagar, 5 m. E. Ahmadnagar. P. 5500 (Hindus, 5300); hamlets, 550.

Bhinmal, tn., India, Rájputána, state of and 100 m. SW. by S. Jodhpur.

Bhir, tn., India, Haidarábád, on Pandsura R., 64 m. E. by S. Ahmadnagar.

Bhiwandi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 30 m. NE. by N. Bombay. P. 14,400; Hindus, 7900; Moham. 6300.

Bhiwání, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissar, 70 m. W. by N. Delhi. P. 35,500; Hindus, 31,000.

Bhogdábárí, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rangpur, 65 m. SE. by S. Darjíling. P. 10,900.

Bhojpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist Sháhábád, 70 m. ENE. Benares. P. 9300.

Bhongáon, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Máinpuri, 80 m. S. by W. Bareilly. P. 5100.

Bhongir, tn., India, Haidarábád, 31 m. ENE. Haidarábád.

Bhooj. See **Bhúj.**

Bhopál, tn., India, Central India, cap. of B. state, 105 m. ENE. Indore, surrounded by a masonry wall, within which is a fort. Alt. 1670 ft. P. 70,300; Moham. 35,800; Hindus, 32,500.

Bhopál, native state, in Málwá, Central India (*q.v.*). The B. dynasty was founded early in the 18th century by Dost Muhammad, an Afghán in the service of Aurangzeb.

Bhor Ghát, important pass across the Western Ghats, Brit. India, Bombay, 38 m. NW. by W. Poona. See **Bombay** (tn.).

Bhraoin, Loch a. See **Vruin, Loch a.**

Bhúj, tn., India, cap. of Cutch, in the middle of Cutch penin. P. 25,400.

Bhukarheri, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 35 m. NNE. Meerut. P. 5600.

Bhúm, Sanskrit, 'land,' 'country.'

Bhusáwal, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 115 m. S. Indore. P. 13,200; Hindus, 9500.

Bhután is the Himálayan region to the N. of the Brahmaputra Valley, extending only as far N. as the southern chain of the Himálayas. It is a lofty and rugged region, abounding in picturesque scenery, and very sparsely peopled by a hardy and vigorous but oppressed and very backward people, the Bhutiás. The products of cultivation are similar to those of western Europe. The manufactures are coarse woollens, cottons, buffalo leather, &c. Their houses are chimneyless, but otherwise well built, generally in three or four stories, and remarkable for their neat joinery. The lower ranges of the hills abound in animal life, elephants, leopards, deer, and wild hogs, besides pheasants, jungle fowls, pigeons, &c., being remarkably abundant. A strong and well-made pony, the *tangan,* apparently indigenous in B., and not found in any of the neighbouring countries, is domesticated. The trade is very scanty. The state religion is Buddhism, and B. swarms with priests, the monastic endowments absorbing a large part of the national property. The Buddhism of B., however, is one of the most corrupt forms of the northern type of that religion, and consists chiefly in the mechanical recital of a few sacred sentences, and the propitiation of evil spirits. The custom of polyandry is prevalent, but polygamy is also common. Formerly the country included the hill tract known as the Dwárs (Duars), at the base of the Himálayas, containing the entrances to the passes leading into the Himálayan valleys; but the Bhutiás took advantage of this position to make such frequent descents upon the occupants of the plains, that the British government was obliged to interfere, and, after various disputes, the Dwárs were formally ceded to the British in 1865. They are now annexed partly to Assam, partly to Bengal. The capital of B. is Panakhá or Dosen, a place of great natural strength. Among other towns are Tásichozong and Angdaphorang.

Bhuvaneswar, temple city of Siva, India, Bengal, dist. Purí, for six centuries cap. of the Kesarí dynasty of Orissa.

Biache, tn., France, dep. Pas de Calais, arr. Arras, 8 m. SW. by W. Douai. P. <2000.

Biafo, large Himálayan glacier. See **Hispar.**

Biafra, Bight of, the large open bay, W. Africa, to the E. of the Niger delta, containing the island of Fernando Po.

Biala, Slavonic, 'white.' See *Bel.*

Biala, small riv., Austria, flows N. into the Vistula, forming the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia.

Biala, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the Riv. B. (W. frontier), 43 m. WSW. Cracow, opposite Bielitz in Silesia; has woollen and linen manufactures. Alt. 1025 ft. P. 7600.

Biala, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. and 2½ m. NW. Czortkow. P. <4000.

Biala (Russian **Byela**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 30 m. ESE. Siedlce, on main line Warsaw to Moscow. P. 9900.

Białacerkiew. See **Byelaya Tserkov.**

Bialla, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 99 m. SE. by S. Königsberg. P. <2000.

Białowieska Puszcza. See **Byelovyezhskaya Pushcha.**

Bialykamien, tn., Austria, Galicia, near the source of the Bug. P. <4000.

Białystok. See **Byelostok.**

Biana, tn., India, Rájputána, 25 m. SW. by S. Bhartpur. P. 8800.

Biancaville, comm., Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, prov. and 15 m. NW. Catania. P. 13,000.

Bianco, Italian, 'white.' See **Blanc.**

Bianco, comm., Italy, Calabria, on the E. ct., prov. and 27 m. E. Reggio. P. <3000.

Biandrate, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8½ m. W. by N. Novara. P. <2000.

Bianze, comm., Italy, prov. Novara, dist. Vercelli. P. <4000.

Biar, vil., Tunis, 11½ m. W. by S. Tunis. P. <2000.

Biar, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NW. Alicante. P. <4000.

Biarritz, watering-place, France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bay of Biscay, arr. and 4 m. W. by S. Bayonne, with fine sandy beach. P. 7200.

Biasca (Ger. **Ableutsch**), tn., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 11 m. NW. by W. Roveredo. P. <3000.

Biban (Arabic, 'gates'), a defile in Algeria, called by the French *Portes de fer* ('iron-gates'), through which the road, and now also the railway from Algiers to Constantine, pass in crossing the chain (also called B.) between the Jurjura on the N. and the mountains of Hodna on the S.

Biban-el-Meluk (Arabic, 'gates of the kings'), a rock-bound valley containing the tombs of the ancient Egyptian kings of the 18th, 19th, and 20th dynasties, near the ruins of ancient Thebes. See **Luxor.**

Bibart. See **Marktbibart.**

Bibawan, pass across the High Atlas Mts., 100 m. SW. Morocco, on the road to Tarudant. Alt. 3900 ft.

Bibb, co., U.S., Alabama, intersected by 33° N. and 87° W.

Bibb, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 33° N. and E. of 84° W.

Bibbenluke, post-tn., New South Wales, Wellesley co., 65 m. NW. by N. Cape Howe, on riv. B. P. <1500.

Bibbiano, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Reggio-nell'-Emilia. P. 5000.

Bibbiena, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 17 m. N. Arezzo. P. 5000.

Bibbona, comm., Italy. See **Cecina.**

Biber, Bever, Teutonic, *Bober,* Slavonic, 'beaver.'

Biber, riv., Ger., flows S. from the Hardt Mts. into Lorraine, then E. into the Rhine to the W. of Rastatt.

Biberach, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 23 m. SSW. Ulm. P. 8200.

Biberist, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. SE. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Bibiana, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, dist. Pinerolo. P. <4000.

Bibiniani, vil., Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, 45 m. SE. by S. Quetta. Alt. 2420 ft.

Biblis, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 m. NE. Worms. P. <3000.

Bibra, vil., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra R., 6½ m. S. by E. Meiningen. P. <2000.

Bibra, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 19 m. NE. by N. Weimar, with saline chalybeate spring. P. <2000.

Bibstone, hamlet, Eng., Gloucester, Stroud div., 4 m. WSW. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. WSW. Charfield stn.

Bibundi, ct. vil., W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., 4° 12′ N.

Bibury, par., Eng., Gloucester, div. and 6½ m. ENE. Cirencester, 4½ m. NNW. Fairford stn., PM.O.; 5198 ac. P. <750.

Bibury and Winson, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, including B. P. <1000.

Bic, or **St. Cécile de Bic,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski

ro., on the r. bk. of the R. St. Lawrence, in 68° 43′ W. P.<1500.

Biccari, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 18 m. WSW. Foggia. P.<5000.

Bicester (bis'ter), par. and market-tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 9½ m. ENE. Woodstock, on a branch of the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Comprises the two pars. of **B. King's End** and **B. Market End.** P.<3500.

Bicêtre, vil., France. See **Gentilly.**

Biche, Lac, and **Rivière a la,** French names of the Red Deer Lakes and River, Canada.

Bicheno, post-tn., Tasmania, Glamorgan co., on the E. ct., 65 m. SE. by E. Launceston, in 41° 51′ S. P.<1500.

Bichura, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 107 m. S. of Verkhne-udinsk. P. 2500.

Bic Island, isl., Canada, Quebec, in the St. Lawrence, in 48° 20′ N., 68° 50′ W.

Bickendorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Cologne. P.<4000.

Bickenhall, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5 m. SE. Taunton, 1½ m. W. Hatch stn. P.<250. See **Staple Fitzpaine.**

Bickenhill, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 8 m. ESE. Birmingham, 1 m. NW. Hampton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Bicker, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., 7 m. SW. by W. Boston, 2½ m. NE. Donington Road stn., P.O. P.<750.

Bickern, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, circle and dist. Gelsenkirchen. Coal-mines near. P. 8900.

Bickershaw, place, Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. N. Wigan, PM.O., with coal-mines.

Bickerstaffe, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 9 m. W. by S. Wigan, 1½ m. WSW. Skelmersdale stn., P.O.; 6444 ac. P.<2500.

Bickerton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8½ m. W. by N. Nantwich, 2½ m. E. Broxton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bickerton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 15 m. SW. by W. Alnwick, 4½ m. WSW. Rothbury stn. P.<250.

Bickerton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7 m. SE. by E. Knaresbrough, 3 m. ENE. Wetherby stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bickington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 9 m. W. Teignmouth, 4½ m. W. Newton Abbot stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bickington, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 2 m. W. by S. Barnstaple, P.O.

Bickington, High, par., Eng., Devon, S. Molton div., 8½ m. SSE. Barnstaple, 1½ m. S. Umberleigh stn.; 4053 ac. P.<750.

Bickleigh, East, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. S. by W. Tiverton, on the l. bk. of the Exe, close to Upper Exe stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bickleigh, West, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Plymouth, on the G. W. R. P.<500.

Bickley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. WSW. Nantwich, 3 m. E. Malpas stn. P.<500.

Bickley, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the L. C. & D. R., 10 m. SE. St. Paul's, London, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Bicknacre, hamlet, Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. SE. Chelmsford, P.O.

Bicknoller, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 12 m. NW. Taunton, 1½ m. N. Stogumber stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bicknor, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 6½ m. E. Maidstone, 3 m. NE. Hollingbourne stn. P.<250.

Bicknor with Bucking, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, including B. hamlet. P.<250.

Bicske, tn., Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 22 m. W. Budapest. P. 6000.

Bickton, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. ESE. Newtown, 5 m. SW. by S. Bishops Castle stn.

Bicols, people, Philippine Is., inhabiting the large penin. in the SE. of Luzon I.

Bicton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 10½ m. ESE. Exeter, 4 m. WSW. Sidmouth stn. P.<250.

Bicton, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., on the Severn, 4 m. NW. by W. Shrewsbury, P.O. (**B. Heath**); 5311 ac. P.<2000.

Bida, or **Bidda,** tn., cap. of Nupe, W. Africa, Sudan, to the N. of the Niger, about 90 m. NNW. of the confluence of the Benue. Alt. 450 ft. P. nearly 100,000.

Bidache, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées; before 1789, cap. of a principality dependent on the duchy of Gramont, arr. and 17 m. E. Bayonne. P.<2000.

Bidan-tso, a Himálayan lake in the W. of Bhután, near the SE. frontier of Sikkim, remarkable for the very dark colour of its water. Alt. about 12,000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, pp. 335–6.

Bidar, tn., India, state of and 72 m. NW. by W. Haidarábád, noted for metal-ware, an alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, to which it has given its name.

Bidart, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the W. ct., 6 m. WSW. Bayonne. P.<2000.

Bidasson, small riv., Spain, at the W. end of the Pyrenees, describes a curve to the S., and finally flows NW. into the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia, the lower part of its course being on the French frontier. On an island in its mouth the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Bidborough, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. SSW. Tunbridge, P.O. P.<500.

Bidcombe Hill, eminence, Eng., on the W. border of Wilts, 12 m. S. by W. Trowbridge, 5½ m. SW. Warminster.

Bidda, tn., Africa. See **Bida.**

Biddeford, city, U.S., Maine, York co., 16 m. SW. by S. Portland, on the r. bk. of the R. Saco, which here falls 42 ft., supplying water-power to cotton-mills, &c. B. has also a large lumber trade. P. (1880) 12,700; (1890) 14,400.

Biddenden, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, div. and 10½ m. W. by S. Ashford, 3½ m. S. by E. Headcorn stn., P.O.; 7191 ac. P.<1500.

Biddenden Green, hamlet, 3½ m. NE. Biddenden, 1 m. WSW. Pluckley stn.

Biddenham, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 1½ m. W. by N. Bedford, P.O. P.<500.

Biddestone, par., Eng., Wilts, Chippenham div., 9 m. NE. by E. Bath, 4½ m. W. Chippenham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Biddestone with Slaughterford, eccles. par., Eng., Wilts, including B. P.<750.

Biddisham, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 7 m. SE. by S. Weston-super-Mare, 3 m. WSW. Axbridge. P.<250.

Biddlesdon, par. and vil., Eng., on the N. border of Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Buckingham, 4 m. NE. by E. Brackley stn. P.<250.

Biddlestone, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. NW. Rothbury; 4860 ac. P.<250.

Biddulph, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 5½ m. N. by E. Burslem, close to Gillow Heath stn.; 5671 ac. P. 5300; eccles. par. (**B. with Knypersley**) P.<4500.

Biddulph Moor, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, near Congleton. P.<1500.

Bidean-nam-Bian, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, 5½ m. NE. of the head of Loch Etive. Alt. 3756 ft.

Bideau, riv., Canada, Ontario, falls into Lake Superior, NE. side, W. of 86° W.

Bideford ('by the ford'), mun. bor., seapt., market-tn., and par., Eng., co. Devon, div. and 8 m. SW. by W. Barnstaple, on the Torridge, about 1½ m. above its influx into the estuary of the Taw, on the L. & SW. R. The quay near the centre of the town is at full tides, when there is a depth of 16–18 ft., accessible to vessels of 500 tons. In the 17th century it was one of the principal ports trading with Virginia, the W. Indies, and Newfoundland, and it still carries on a trade with America, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, though its principal trade is with Ireland and Wales. Manufactures ropes, sails, earthenware (using a black clay found near), and collars. Exports clay and black paint from a local mine. Market-days, Tu. and S. Mun. bor. and par. 3196 ac., P. (1801)<3000; (1851) 5800; (1891) 7800.

Bideford Bay, Eng. Same as **Barnstaple Bay.**

Bidford, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6½ m. W. by S. Stratford-on-Avon, with a stn. on the East & West Junc. Rly., PM.O. P.<1500.

Bidick, South, par., Eng., Durham, 6 m. SW. Sunderland. P.<250.

Bidouze, l. bk. trib. of the Adour, France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 50 m. long, navigable for 10½ m.

Bidston, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 2 m. W. Birkenhead, with a lighthouse. P.<2500.

Bidston with Ford, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. W. Birkenhead. P.<500. See **Docks.**

Bieber, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and dist. Offenbach. P.<3000.

Biebrich, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 3 m. S. Wiesbaden, formerly summer residence of the Duke of Nassau. Iron-rolling mills and foundries, and other works. Tn. P. 10,900; comm. P. 11,000.

Biecz, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 40 m. ESE. Bochnia. P.<3000.

Biedenkopf, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 13 m. NW. by W. Marburg, in circle B. P.<3000.

Biederitz, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 4 m. NE. Magdeburg. P.<2000.

Biegonice, comm., Austria, Galicia, dist. and 2 m. NE. Alt-Sandec, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Biel, and **Bielersee,** Switzd. See **Bienne,** tn. and lake.

Biela, trib. of the Elbe, in Bohemia, rises in the Erzgebirge, flows into the Elbe near Aussig.

Bielа, or **Bielitz,** trib. of the Elbe, kgd. of Saxony, rises in the Erzgebirge, and flows into the Elbe near Königstein.

Bielach, small trib. of the Danube, in Upper Austria, flows into the Danube near Mölk.

Bielagorad, tn., Turkey. See **Berat.**

Bielby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 13 m. ESE. York, 3 m. NNW. Everingham stn. P.<250. See **Hayton.**

Bielefeld, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 28 m. SE. by E. Osnabrück, centre of the linen industry of Westphalia, with numerous iron-works, &c.; at one time cap. of the county of Ravensberg, which fell to the house of Brandenburg (Prussia) in 1648 after the Thirty Years' War. P. 40,000.

Bielitz, trib. of the Elbe. See **Biela.**

Bielitz, tn., Austria, on the E. frontier of Silesia, on R. Biala, 51 m. E. by S. Troppau; with important manufactures of textiles and machinery. P. 14,600.

Biella, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, at the foot of the Alps, 25 m. NW. Vercelli. Seat of a bishop; chief seat of the Italian woollen industry, which has existed here for about 1000 years, and which now uses, in addition to steam-power, the abundant water-power afforded by the neighbouring mountain streams; numerous iron and steel works, &c. Alt. 1330–1425 ft. P. 12,000.

Bielschowitz, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 29 m. ENE. Ratibor, with coal-mines and zinc-smelting works. P. <3000.

Bielshöhle, celebrated stalactite caves, Ger., in the Harz Mts., near Baumannshöhle.

Bien-ho, lake, Cambodia. See **Toulé-Sap.**

Bien-hoa, fortified tn., Lower Cochin China, cap. prov. B., 15 m. NE. by N. Saigon. P. 19,000.

Bienne, in German **Biel,** tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, 14 m. WSW. Solothurn, about 1 m. from the NE. end of the Lake of Bienne; enclosed by old walls; has cotton and other manufactures, and trade in watches. P. (1870) 8100; (1888) 15,300.

Bienne Lake, German **Bieler-see,** Switzd., cant. and 16 m. NW. Bern, and 3 m. NE. the Lake of Neuchâtel, 10 m. by 1 to 3 m. It is traversed by the R. Thiele, which joins the Aar (*q.v.*) 4 m. E. Bienne, and contains the island St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765. Alt. 1417 ft.; area, 16 sq. m.; greatest depth, 256 ft.

Bienvenida, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Fuente de Cantos. P. <5000.

Bienville, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, N. of 32° N., crossed by 93° W.

Bieque. See **Vieques.**

Bierbeek, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain. P. <4000.

Biere, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Kalbe, dist. Grossalze; has lignite-mine. P. <3000.

Bierley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Bradford. P. <3500.

Bierley, North, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., 1½ m. S. by E. Bradford, 1 m. NNE. Low Moor stn. P. 16,200.

Bierstadt, vil., Ger., prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and dist. Wiesbaden. P. <3000.

Bierton with Broughton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 1½ m. NE. Aylesbury, P.O. (**Bierton**). P. <750.

Bierton with Quarrendon, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 1½ m. NE. Aylesbury, P.O. P. <1500.

Biervliet, tn., Holland, prov. Zeeland, 8 m. SE. by S. Flushing; birthplace of Beukelszoon, the reputed inventor of the art of curing herrings. P. <3000.

Biesbosch ('bent thicket'), dist., Holland, on the borders of provs. N. Brabant and S. Holland, now composed of a large number of islands separated by arms of the Meuse, was originally an area of polders about 180 sq. m. in extent, which was submerged through the bursting of the dykes on the 18th of November 1421, when 72 villages were laid under water, and about 100,000 people drowned. Of the villages 42 have since been reclaimed.

Biese, riv., Prussia, prov. Saxony, flows E., and unites with the Uchte to form the Aland; not navigable.

Biesenthal, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 20 m. NE. by N. Berlin. P. <3000.

Bieskid, mts. See **Carpathians.**

Biesme, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. SW. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Bieston, par., Wales, Denbighshire, Wrexham Union. P. <250.

Bietigheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 13 m. N. by W. Stuttgart. P. <4000.

Bietschorn, mt. peak, Switzd., Valais. Alt. 12,965 ft.

Biévène, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 25 m. NE. Tournai. P. <4000.

Bièvre, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, 17 m. N. by E. Sedan. P. <2000.

Bifara, or **Bipara,** tn., W. Africa, on Lake Nabarat, in 9° 46′ N., 13° 59′ E.

Biferno, riv., Italy, in the SE. of Abruzzi e Molise, rises in the Montagna del Matese, and flows NNE. to the Adriatic, emptying itself a little to the S. of Termoli.

Bifertenstock, an Alpine peak, Switzd., on the S. frontier of cant. Glarus, SE. of Tödi. Alt. 11,240 ft. (*mb.* 638).

Big Black River, U.S., Mississippi, rises in Choctaw co., flows SW. by S. for 200 m., and enters the Mississippi about 20 m. S. Vicksburg; navigable to Boonia.

Big Bone Lick, a salt 'lick,' or spring, U.S., Kentucky, Boone co., 11 m. S. Burlington, about 25 m. SW. Cincinnati. It takes its name from the fossil bones found here of the mastodon and other animals.

Bigbury, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 13½ m. W. by S. Dartmouth, P.O. P. <500.

Bigbury Bay, Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, between about 3° 53′ and 4° 2′ W., beset with rocks and dangerous to navigation.

Bigby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey or Brigg div., 13½ m. W. by S. Great Grimsby, 4 m. E. Brigg, 2 m. S. by W. Barnetby stn. P. <500.

Big Creek, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia, falls into Fraser R.

Big Creek, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows E. then S. into Lake Erie, opposite the W. end of Long Point I.

Big Dover Island, small isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, off the E. ct., in 45° 15′ N.

Bige, isl., in the Nile. See *Philæ.*

Biggar, par. and tn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 10 m. ESE. Lanark, on the C. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Par. 7272 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <1500.

Biggarsberg, a mt. spur running E. from the Quathlamba Mts., in the N. of Natal; also a railway junction at the E. end of the range.

Biggenden, Queensland. See **Mount Biggenden.**

Bigges (or Carlisles) Quarter, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Biggin, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. SSW. Matlock, 2 m. WSW. Idridgehay stn. P. <250.

Biggin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 11 m. SSW. York, 2 m. N. by W. Hambleton stn. P. <250.

Biggin, par., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Newton and Biggin.**

Biggleswade, par. and market-tn., Eng., Bedfordshire, B. div., on the Ivel, which is navigable to this place, 9½ m. ESE. Bedford, on the G. N. R.; has cycle and carriage works. Par. 4647 ac., P. <5000; P. of parl. div. 64,500.

Bigha, tn., in the NW. of Asia Minor, 95 m. W. Brusa, 10 m. S. of the Sea of Marmora. P. 10,000; Moham. 8400.

Big Horn Hills, Canada, Alberta, in about 52° 45′ N.

Big Horn River, U.S., Wyoming and Montana, the largest trib. of the Yellowstone, called in its upper course Wind R.; rises in the NW. part of Wyoming, flows SE. then N. for about 350 m., joining the Yellowstone R. in Montana; navigable to Fort Custer, where it is joined by the Little B. H.

Big Horn, settlement, U.S., Montana, Custer co., at the confluence of the B. H. and Yellowstone Rivs., 240 m. E. Butte City.

Bighton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8½ m. ENE. Winchester. 1½ m. NW. Ropley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Big, or **Indian Lake,** Canada, Keewatin, in about 54°–57° 30′ N. and 96°–102° W., traversed by the Churchill R., by which it is drained NE. into Hudson's Bay.

Big Island, isl., Lake Winnipeg, Canada, Manitoba, crossed at its S. end by 51° N.

Big Island, isl., Ire., in Wexford Harbour.

Big Lake, U.S., Maine, in the W. of Washington co., 52 m. ENE. Bangor. It receives the surplus waters of Grand Lake in the same county, and is drained NE. into the St. Croix.

Bignall End, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 4 m. NW. Newcastle-under-Lyme, PMT.O.

Bignasco, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 13 m. S. Airolo. P. <2000.

Bignor, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 5½ m. NNW. Arundel, 2½ m. WNW. Amberley stn., with interesting Roman remains. P. <250. See **Sutton.**

Bigorre, an old subdivision of SW. France, prov. Gascony, now forming part of the dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, cap. Tarbes; chief vils., Vic-de-Bigorre, Lourdes, Luz, Campan.

Big Otter Creek, riv., Canada. See **Otter Creek, Big.**

Big Rapids, city, U.S., Michigan, Mecosta co., on R. Muskegon, 80 m. W. by N. Bay City. P. 5300.

Big Reed Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, 21 m. N. of Lake Winnipeg, communicating with the W. branch of the Nelson R.

Bigrigg, place, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., with red hæmatite iron ore, P.O.

Big Sandy Bay, Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., on Lake Ontario, in 77° 15′–20′ W.

Big Saugeen, riv., Canada. See **Saugeen, Big.**

Big Sioux, riv., U.S., Dakota, rises in the E. of state, and after a S. course of about 285 m., enters the Missouri R. near Sioux City.

Big Spring, tn., U.S., Texas, Howard co., 280 m. W. by S. Dallas. P. <1500.

Big Stone, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the W. frontier, S. of 46° N., bounded on the W. by **B. S. Lake.** The lake of this name stretches for 25 m. from NW. to SE., and is drained SE. by the Minnesota R. Alt. 978 ft. (U.S. Engineer Corps), or only 28 ft. higher than that of Lake Traverse, 5 m. to the N.

Big Stone City, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Grant co., 170 m. NNE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Bigsweir, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the G. W. R., 5 m. SSE. Monmouth.

Big Tracadie, riv., Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., flows E. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bihać, fortified tn., Bosnia, on the Una, cap. prov. B., 57 m. NE. by N. Zara (Dalmatia). P. <4000.

Bihan, Breton, 'little'; Morbihan, 'little sea.'

Bihar, range of mts., on the borders of Hungary proper and Transylvania, containing the sources of the principal headstreams of the Körös, and on the E. side those of the Aranyos; highest peak, Bihar or Cucurbeta. Alt. 6065 ft.

Bihar, tn., India. See **Behar.**

Bihe, native kingdom, Portuguese W. Africa, in about 12° 40′ S., 16½°–17½° E., about 250 m. E. Benguela; cap. Kangombe. Alt. 5300 ft. P. about 100,000.

Bijápur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. B., 106 m. NE. by N. Dhárwár, with remains of former Muhammadan grandeur. P. (1881) 11,400; (1891) 16,800; Hindus, 12,100.

Bijar, tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 92 m. NW. by N. Hamadan. P. about 5000.

Bijáwar, native state, Central India, Bundelkhand.

Bijáwar, tn., Central India, Bundelkhand, cap. of native state B., 140 m. SSW. Cawnpur. P. 7500.

Bijbahár, tn., Kashmír. See **Bijbharu.**

Bijbharu, tn., India, Kashmír, on the R. Jhelam, 25 m. SE. Srínagar, second city in the Kashmír valley.

Bijnaur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. B., 35 m. NE. Meerut. The climate of the dist. is on the whole pleasant and healthy. P. 16,200; Moham, 7900; Hindus, 7800

Bijuga Islands. See **Bissagos Islands.**

Bikaner, native state, India. See **Rájputána.**

Bikaner, walled tn., India, Rájputána, 120 m. N. by E. Jodhpur, cap. of B. state. Situated on a slight elevation, amid a scene of singular dreariness, on soil totally unfit for cultivation. Alt. 744 ft.; mean temp., yr. 80° F., Jan. 61°, June 95°; mean rainfall, yr. 12.5 in., May–Sept. 11.5 in., July–Aug. 6.6 in. P. (1881) 43,300; (1891) 56,300.

Bikity, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Baja. P. < 5000.

Biklista, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 31 m. SSW. Monastir.

Bila, riv., I. of Sumatra, which flows into the Strait of Malacca, in about 2° 35′ N., navigable for 30 m. for vessels drawing 13 ft. of water.

Bilaran, one of the Philippine Is., N. of Leyte, crossed by 11½° N., 124½° E.

Biláspur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. of dist. B., 123 m. WNW. Sambalpur. P. 11,100; Hindus, 9500.

Biláspur, tn., India, 34 m. NW. by W. Simla, picturesquely situated on the l. bk. of the Sutlej; cap. of state of B. or Kahlúr. Alt. 1460 ft.

Bilbao, tn. and principal port of the N. of Spain, frequented by a larger tonnage than any other Spanish port, cap. prov. Vizcaya (Biscay), on the Nervion, 6 m. from its mouth at Portugalete, and 31 m. NNW. Vitoria. It is enclosed by lofty mountains. The town owes all its prosperity to the neighbouring deposits of valuable iron ore, which have been known since the time of the Romans, and are exported in immense quantity (between 3,500,000 and 4,500,000 tons annually), principally to Great Britain, but also to Holland (for Germany), France, Belgium, and elsewhere. The Nervion R. has been deepened so as to have a depth of 22 ft. on the bar at ordinary spring tides, and at different parts of the river there are more than twenty shoots for loading the ore. The ore is also smelted in the neighbourhood, and for this purpose large quantities of coal and coke are imported from Great Britain and elsewhere, this forming the principal import, the pig-iron forming a considerable export. Other manufacturing industries, including paper, steel, files, tin-plate, glass, and chemicals, are rising, and there are large shipbuilding works. The port has two graving docks, and a dry dock, the last 430 ft. long and 23 ft. deep on sill. A large breakwater is in progress. A submarine cable connects B. with the Lizard. B. was founded in 1300; at the end of the 15th century it became the seat of the famous consulado, originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. It was the scene of frequent contests in the late Carlist wars. It was bombarded in 1873 and 1874. Mean temp., yr. 58.7°F., Jan. 47.7°, Aug. 71.6°; rainfall (13 yrs.), 48.42 in. P. (1877) 35,200; (1887) 50,800.

Bilberry, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Ballyconnell.

Bilboa, place, Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Idrone W., 5 m. SW. by W. Carlow, P.O.

Bilboa, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Coonagh, 14 m. E. by S. Limerick. P. <250.

Bilborough, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4 m. WNW. Nottingham, 2 m. W. Basford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Strelley**) P. <500.

Bilbrook, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 4 m. NW. by N. Wolverhampton, ½ m. E. Codsall stn.

Bilbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. SW. by W. York, 2 m. W. Copmanthorpe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bilbster, stn., Caithness, on the H. R., 5 m. WNW. Wick.

Bildeston, or **Bilson,** par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 6 m. NW. Hadleigh, PMT.O. P. <750.

Bildstock, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Saarbrücken, dist. Sulzbach; coal-mining. P. <3000.

Bildt, dist., Holland, in the NW. of prov. Friesland.

Biled-ul-Jerid. See **Beled-ul-Jerid.**

Bilejik, tn., Asia Minor, 50 m. E. Brusa. The old castle was taken by the Turks in 1299 in their first victory over the Byzantines.

Bilga, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jalandhar, 60 m. SE. by E. Am ṛsar. P. 6600.

Bilgoraj, or **Bielgoraj,** dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 48 m. SSE. Lublin. P. 7850.

Bilgrám, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Hardoi, 52 m. NNW. Cawnpur. P. 11,500.

Bilham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. NW Doncaster. P. <250.

Bilhaur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 30 m. NW. by N. Cawnpur. P. 5900.

Bilimbai, two iron-works, Russia, Urals, govt. Perm, 27 m. WNW. Ekaterinburg. P. 9800.

Bilimbayevskii, vil. and iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, on the Chusovaya, 32 m. W. by N. Ekaterinburg.

Bilin, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 7 m. SSW. Teplitz. It has two castles, one of which, the castle of Prince Lobkovicz, has a collection of arms and minerals; also frequented mineral springs, the acidulated waters of which form an article of export, similar to those of Vichy. P. 6700.

Bilin, riv., Lower Burma, Tenasserim div., rises among the mountains between the rivers Sittaung and Salwín, and after a southerly course of 282 m. enters the Bay of Bengal, E. of the mouth of the Sittaung; subject to 'bores' which, in the dry season, are felt as far as B. town. During rains the B. overflows its banks.

Bilke, Ruthenian market-tn., Hungary, co. Bereg-Ugocsa, on one of the upper tribs. of the Theiss, 21 m. SE. by E. Munkács, with iron-works. P. <4000.

Bill, Old German, 'plain,' or 'level.'

Billabong, or **Illabo,** tp., New South Wales, Ashburnham co., 175 m. NNE. Wilcannia; mining. P. <1500.

Billbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Bilbrough.**

Bille, r. bk. trib. of the Elbe, Ger., flows into it at Hamburg, canalised from Bergedorf, where it enters the terr. of Hamburg.

Billéd, tn., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Gene. P. <5000.

Billerbeck, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 45 m. NNE. Brunswick. P. <2000.

Billerbeck, par., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 13 m. W. Münster. P. <3000.

Billerica, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 6 m. S. by E. Lowell. P. <3000.

Billericay, eccles. par. and market-tn., Eng., Essex, div. and 8 m. SSW. Chelmsford, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Billesdon, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9 m. E. by S. Leicester, 2½ m. SE. Ingersby stn., with Roman remains, and manufactures of earthenware and hosiery, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Billesdon with Rolleston and Goadby, eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire, including B. hamlet. P. <1000.

Billesley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 3½ m. WNW. Stratford-on-Avon. P. <250.

Billiers, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, on the W. ct., 22 m. NW. by N. St. Nazaire. P. <2000.

Billingborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 11½ m. NW. Spalding, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Billinge, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 3½ m. N. by E. St. Helens, 1½ m. N. Garwood stn., with building stone, PM.O. P. <3500; urban sanitary dist. P. <4000.

Billinge, Chapel End, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4½ m. SW. Wigan. P. <2000.

Billinge, Higher End, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4½ m. SW. Wigan. P. <1500.

Billingford, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 16 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 2 m. E. of N. Elmham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Billingford (or **Pryleston**), par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 18½ m. S. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. E. by S. Diss stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Thorpe Parva**) P. <250.

Billing, Great, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. ENE. Northampton, 1½ m. N. by W. Billing stn., on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Billing, Little, par., 1 m. SW. Great B. P. <250.

Billingham, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 2 m. NNE. Stockton, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <3000.

Billinghay, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 13 m. NW. by W. Boston, 3½ m. W. Dogdyke stn., PMT.O. P. < 1500.

Billinghay with Walcott and Dogdyke, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, including B. hamlet. P. <2500.

Billingley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6 m. E. by S. Barnsley, 2 m. NW. Bolton-on-Dearne stn. P. <250.

Billings, city, U.S., Montana, Yellowstone co., l. bk. Yellowstone R., 187 m. E. by S. Butte City. Alt. 3115 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Billings, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 47° N.

Billingshurst, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 6½ m. WSW. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 6862 ac. P. <2000.

Billingsley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 10 m. NW. by W. Kidderminster, 2½ m. W. by S. Hampton stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Sidbury**) P. <250.

Billington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 9½ m. W. by N. Luton, 2 m. W. Stanbridgeford stn. P. <500.

Billington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 4 m. NNE. Blackburn, close to Wilpshire stn. P. <1500.

Billis Bridge, place, Ire., SE. co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, 11 m. SE. Cavan, P.O.

Billiton, Bliton, or **Blitong,** isl., Dutch East Indies, lies E. of Banka and W. of Borneo, with the Java Sea to the S. Its extreme points are in 107° 31′ and 108° 18′ E. long., and 2° 31′ and 3° 16′ S. lat.; one-fourth the size of Wales. The surface is undulating, but rises into granite mountains in the interior. The coast-lands are flat, consisting principally of marshes and sand-dunes. The soil is little suited for cultivation; but the island is exceptionally rich in tin, of which 3600 to 5700 tons are extracted every year, chiefly by Chinese. Iron ore and the topaz are also obtained. The climate is not healthy for Europeans; annual rainfall (12 yrs.), 113 inches. Since 1852, when, shortly after the discovery of the tin, the Dutch authorities first gave any attention to the island, B. has formed a separate residency; cap. Tanjung Pandan, on the W. coast. P. 2500. Area, embracing 154 small islands, 1800 sq. m. (officially 2520 sq. m.). P. of island, 38,000, of whom 27,000 are Mohammedan Malays, and 11,000 Chinese. See *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, 1887. [**J. T. B.**]

Billockby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Yarmouth, 3 m. NNE. Acle stn. P. <250. See **Burgh St. Margaret.**

Billom, tn., France, dep. Puy de Dôme, arr. and 14 m. ESE. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <4000.

Bill Quay, vil., Eng., Durham, on R. Tyne. 3 m. E. Gateshead, with lead-ore smelting-works, bottle-works, and shipbuilding yards, PMT.O.

Bills Rocks, islets, Ire., about 12 m. from the entrance to Clew B., co. Mayo.

Billwerder (or **Billwärder) an der Bille,** comm., Ger., 4 m. ESE. Hamburg. P. <3000.

Billwerder- (or **Billwärder-) Auschlag,** an E. suburb of Hamburg, Germany. P. 24,000.

Billy, par., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, 6 m. E. by S. Portrush. P. 5000.

Billy Row, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 5½ m. NW. by N. Bishop Auckland, 1½ m. N. Crook (*q.v.*) stn.

Bilma, Sahara. See **Kawar.**

Bilney, East, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. WNW. Norwich, 5 m. NW. by N. of E. Dereham, 2½ m. W. by S. of N. Elmham stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. B. with Beetley**) P. <750.

Bilney, West, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 7 m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, 1½ m. SE. of E. Winch stn. P. <250.

Biloela, New South Wales. See **Cockatoo Island.**

Biloxi, city, U.S., Mississippi, Harrison co., on the ct., 55 m. WSW. Mobile (Ala.); summer resort, with lighthouse visible 13 m. P. <4000.

Bilsborough, par., Eng., near Preston, Lancashire, P.O. P. <250.

Bilsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 11½ m. SE. Louth, 2 m. E. by N. Alford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bilsdale, Mideable and **Westside,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on W. side of Bilsdale Vale, 13 m. S. by E. Middlesbrough. B. Midcable, 14,290 ac., P. <750; B. Westside, P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. St. Hilda**) P. <750.

Bilsdean, hamlet, Scot., in the extreme E. of Haddingtonshire, 6½ m. SE. by E. Dunbar, 1 m. NW. Cockburnspath.

Bilsen, comm., Belgium, prov. Louvain, 7½ m. W. by N. Maastricht; mineral springs. P. <3000.

Bilsi, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Budáun, 35 m. WSW. Bareilly. P. 5800.

Bilsington, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. SSE. Ashford, 2½ m. E. Ham Street stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Bonnington.**

Bilson, par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Bildeston.**

Bilsthorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. E. Mansfield, 2 m. NNE. Farnsfield stn. P. <250.

Bilston, market-tn. and par., Eng., co. Stafford, 2½ m. SE. Wolverhampton, of which parl. bor. it forms a part; with stations on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R. Coal and ironstone abound, also fine sand used in casting, and stone suitable for grindstones. B. is a great centre of hardware trade, and has blast-furnaces. Market-days, M. and S. P. 23,500.

Bilstone, par., Eng., Leicester, 3 m. NW. Market Bosworth. P. <250.

Bilton, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 2½ m. SE. by E. Alnwick, on the NE. R.

Bilton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7½ m. W. York, 3½ m. NE. Thorp Arch stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bilton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Hull, 2½ m. E. Sutton-on-Hull stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. in Holderness**) P. <500.

Bilton, New, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 2 m. SW. by W. Rugby, P.O. P. <2000.

Bilton-with-Harrogate, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Knaresborough; 4201 ac. P. 14,100.

Bilú-Gywon, or **Balu,** isl., Burma, Amherst dist., in mouth of Salwín R., 20 m. by 6 m. Area, 107 sq. m. P. 28,000.

Bima, seapt. tn., Dutch E. Indies, Sumbawa I., cap. of B. state, on a bay of the N. ct., 100 m. E. Sumbawa, in 8° 26′ S., 117° 46′ E. Chief exports, timber and horses.

Bimar, rocky islet, Scot., Fifeshire, in Firth of Forth, ⅝ m. SW. of N. Queensferry.

Bimbia, a creek or channel, German W. Africa, running parallel to the estuary of the Kamerun R., NW. of that estuary. It communicates, at its head, with the Modeaka Creek.

Bimbia, or **König Wilhelms Dorf,** vil., German W. Africa, on the ct., at N. of the mouth of the Bimbia, in 3° 58′ N.

Bimbilla, tn., W. Africa, NE. of Salaga, in 8° 50′ N., 0° 12′ W. Contains about 2000 huts.

Bimini Islands. See **Bemini Islands.**

Bimlipatam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, on the E. ct., 15 m. NE. by N. Vizagapatam. An open roadstead, but somewhat protected by the Upada and Sugar-Loaf headlands, with good anchorage, in 6½ fathoms at 2 m. from shore. Alt. 30 ft.; mean rainfall, yr. 32.6 in., June-Oct. 25.6 in. P. 9800; Hindus, 9200.

Binab, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 55 m. SSW. Tabriz, 10 m. E. of Lake Urmia.

Binalong, tp., New South Wales, Harden co., 65 m. W. by N. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Binangonam, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, 47 m. ENE. Manila.

Binasco, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 9 m. SSW. Milan; Parmesan cheese. P. <2000.

Binbane, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Mountcharles.

Binbrooke, par. and vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey or Louth div., 8½ m. NW. by W. Louth, 5½ m. W. by S. Ludborough stn., PMT.O.; 5391 ac. P. <1500.

Binche, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, on the Haine, 12 m. W. Charleroi. P. 10,100.

Binchester, par., Eng., Durham, Bishop Auckland div., on the r. bk. of the Wear, 1 m. N. Bishop Auckland. P. <250.

Bincombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 3½ m. S. Dorchester, 1 m. E. Upway Junc. P. <250.

Binderton, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 3½ m. N. by W. Chichester, on the L. B. & S. C. R. P. <250.

Bindki, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Fatehpur, 32 m. SSE. Cawnpur. P. 7200.

Bindon, liberty and hamlet, Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 10½ m. W. by S. Poole, ½ m. E. Wool stn. P. <2500.

Bindrában, India. See **Brindában.**

Binegar, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Wells, on the M. R. P. <500.

Binfield, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 8 m. E. Reading, 2 m. NNW. Bracknell stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Bingara, tp., New South Wales, Murchison co., 140 m. W. Grafton, centre of diamond-fields. P. 1500.

Bingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, at junction of rivs. Rhine and Nahe, 17 m. W. by S. Mainz, cap. of circle B. In the Rhine, where it enters the defile called the 'Bingerloch,' on a small island, is the Mouse or Hatto's Tower. P. 7600.

Bingfield, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 6 m. NNE. Hexham, 3 m. ENE. Chollerton stn. P. <250. See **Lee.**

Bingham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 8 m. E. Nottingham, with two stns. (**B. & B. Road**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <1500.

Bingham Canyon, U.S., Utah, Salt Lake co., 20 m. SW. by S. Salt Lake City.

Binghamstown, North and **South,** two electoral divs., Ire., co. Mayo, 35 m. NW. by N. Westport.

Binghamton, city, U.S., New York, Broome co., on the Susquehanna R., 65 m. S. by E. Syracuse, with large trade in iron and coal. Alt. 846 ft. (R.R.) P. (1880) 17,300; (1890) 35,000.

Bingley, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding,

Otley div., on the Aire, 5½ m. NW. Bradford, on the M. R., with coal-mines and manufactures of worsted, cotton, and paper. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 10,336 ac., P. 19,300; Local Government dist., P. 10,000; Improvement Act dist. P. 9300.

Bingöl Dagh ('mountain of the thousand springs'), mt., Asia Minor, 40 m. S. by E. Erzerum, whence streams flow to the Euphrates on the S. and the Aras on the N. Alt. 11,000 ft.

Binh, tn., Annam, cap. prov. Nge-an. See **Vinh.**

Binham, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 15 m. W. Cromer, 3½ m. ENE. Walsingham stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Binh Thuan, cap. of prov. B. T., Annam, 127 m. E. by N. Saigon.

Binic, tn., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and 7 m. NNW. St. Brieuc, sending boats to the Newfoundland fisheries, outer harb. 25 ft., inner (tidal) 17.3 ft. deep at high water. P. <2000.

Biniguet, isl., on the NW. ct. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St. Brieuc.

Binisalem, comm., Spain, Majorca (Balearic Is.), dist. Inca. P. <4000.

Binley, tithing, Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 9½ m. SSW. Newbury, 2½ m. W. Litchfield stn.

Binley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Sow, 3 m. E. Coventry, P.O. P. <250.

Binnaness, cape and bay, Scot., Shetland, Tingwall par.

Binnel Bay, bay, Eng., Hampshire, on the S. ct. of the Isle of Wight, 3½ m. SW. Ventnor.

Binnend, vil., Scot., co. Fife, Burntisland par. P. <750.

Binnichill and Southfield, tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, 5½ m. SSW. Falkirk, ½ m. SW. by W. Slamannan stn. P. <2500.

Binondo, tn., Philippine Is., on the I. of Luzon, a suburb of Manilla.

Binscarth, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 155 m. W. Portage la Prairie.

Binsey, par. and vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the r. bk. of the Thames, 2 m. NW. Oxford, included in the parl. bor. of Oxford. P. <250.

Binstead, par. and vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the NE. ct., 1 m. W. by N. Ryde stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Binsted, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 9½ m. SW. Aldershot, 1½ m. SW. Bentley stn., P.O.; 6920 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Kingsley**) P. <1500.

Binsted, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div. 2½ m. W. by S. Arundel. P. <250.

Bintang, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the SE. end of the Malay Penin.

Binth, vil., Persia, Mekran, 197 m. ESE. Bender Abbas.

Binton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3½ m. W. by S. Stratford-on-Avon. P. <250.

Bintree, or **Bintry,** par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 16 m. NW. by W. Norwich, close to Foulsham stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Themelthorpe**) P. <500.

Bintulu, tn., Borneo, Saráwak, on the W. ct. near the mouth of the riv. B., in 3° 10′ N.

Binue, riv., W. Africa. See **Benue.**

Biobio, riv., Chile, rises in the Andes, flows WNW., traversing prov. B. (cap. Los Anjeles) and forming in part the boundary between that province and Concepcion, and enters the Pacific Ocean at Concepcion. Course, 220 m.; basin, 7180 sq. m.; discharge, 15,900 cubic ft. per second.

Bipara, W. Africa. See **Bifara.**

Bipp, Ober-, Nieder-, two vils., Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. NE. by E. Solothurn. Ober-B. P. <1000; Nieder-B. P. <3000.

Bir, Himálayan vil., Brit. India, Punjab, Kangra dist., in 32° 3′ N., 76° 46′ E., with mines of excellent iron ore (magnetic oxide), but little worked owing to the difficulty of communication.

Bir, tn., on the Euphrates. See **Birejik.**

Bir Ali, tn., S. ct. Arabia, 236 m. ENE. Aden, in 48° 24′ E.

Birbhúm, dist., India, Bengal (*q.v.*), Bardwán div.

Birce, Birke, Berk, Teutonic, 'birch-tree.'

Birch, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. SW. by W. Colchester, 3 m. SE. by S. Marks Tey stn., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles par. (**B. Great and Little**) P. <1000.

Birch, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 3½ m. SE. Bury, 2 m. S. Broadfield stn., PM.O. P. <5000.

Birch, Little, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5½ m. S. Hereford, 3½ m. ESE. Tram Inn stn. P. <250.

Birch, Much, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 6 m. S. by W. Hereford, 4 m. E. St. Devereux stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Bircham, Great, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 12½ m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 4 m. S. Docking stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bircham Newton and **Bircham Tofts,** 1 m. to the N. B. Newton, P. <250; B. Tofts, P. <250.

Birchanger (berch'ang-ger), par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 10½ m. S. by W. Saffron Walden, 1½ m. S. by W. Stanstead stn. P. <500.

Birchfield, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth par. P. 7400.

Birchfield, stn., Scot., Elginshire, in the Glen of Rothes, 6½ m. SSE. Elgin, on the G. N. of S. R.

Birch Grove, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 4 m. from Forest Row.

Birch Grove, place, Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 4 m. W. Neath, PM.O.

Birch Grove, place, Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. from Cardiff, with P.O.

Birchigáon, mt. pass, India, NW. Provs., dist. Kumáun, in 30° 12′ N., 80° 17′ E., on the route from Almorá by the R. Gori to south-western Tibet. Alt. 15,000 ft.

Birchills, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the L. & NW. R., 1½ m. N. by W. Walsall.

Birchincliffe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Huddersfield. P. <2000.

Birchington, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, I. of Thanet div., 3 m. WSW. Margate, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**B. with Acol**) P. <2500.

Birch-in-Rusholme, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. SE. Manchester. P. <2500.

Birchip, post-tn., in the NW. of Victoria, Karkarooc co. P. <1500.

Birch Island, in the middle of Lake Winnipegosis, Canada, Manitoba; 18 m. long.

Birch Island, Canada, Quebec, co. and in R. St. Maurice, a few miles from its mouth.

Bircholt ('birch wood'), par., Eng., Kent, near Ashford. P. <250.

Birchover, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 4½ m. WNW. Matlock, 2½ m. W. Darley stn. P. <250. See **Stanton in Peak.**

Birch St. Agnes, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, near B. in Rusholme. P. <2500.

Birch Vale, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., on the M. R., 5 m. S. by W. Glossop, PMT.O.

Bircle, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Bury and Middleton par. P. <2000.

Bird, or **Chaos Islands,** a group of small isls., Cape Colony, off the S. ct., 38 m. E. by N. Port Elizabeth, on one of which the navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500. On one of them is a red light, visible 14 m.

Birdbrook, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 10½ m. E. Saffron Walden, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <750.

Birdforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire. P. <250. See **Husthwaite.**

Birdham, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 4 m. SW. Chichester, at the W. end of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, P.O. P. <500.

Birdhill, tnld., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 2½ m. S. Killaloe, on the G. S. & W. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Birdholme, P.O., Eng., near Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Birdingbury, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 6½ m. SW. Rugby, on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Bird Island, Canada, off the E. ct. of Cape Breton I.

Bird Island, isl., Ire., co. Cork, in Dunmanus Bay.

Bird Island, isl., Ire., co. Down, in Lough Strangford.

Bird Island, one of the Seychelles.

Bird Island, in the mouth of the Gambia, W. Africa.

Bird Island, Pacific, near the middle of the Low Is.

Bird Island, a small isl., Pacific, in the Norfolk Is. group.

Birdjan, tn., Persia. See **Birjand.**

Birdling's Flat, tp., New Zealand, South I., 31 m. from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Birdlip, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5 m. S. by W. Cheltenham, PT.O.

Bird Rocks, Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 47° 51′ N., 61° 8′ W. Mean temp., yr. 38.3° F., Feb. 17.5°, Aug. 61.3°.

Birdsall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. NE. by E. York, 4½ m. SSE. Malton, 2 m. SW. North Grimston stn.; 4031 ac. P. <500.

Birdsboro, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., on Schuylkill R., 8 m. SE. Reading. P. <3000.

Birds Hill, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 1416 m. by rail W. Montreal, 8 m. E. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Birds Isle, hamlet, Eng., Kent, div. and 8½ m. SW. by W Ashford, 5 m. S. by W. Pluckley stn.

Birds Point, settlement, U.S., Missouri, Mississippi co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 5 m. SSE. Cairo (Ill.).

Birdstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Kilderry.

Birdsville, post-tn., Queensland, Rosebery co., on the W. bk. of the Everard R., 565 m. S. by W. Normanton. P. <1500.

Birdwell, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SE. Barnsley, on the L. & Y. R., PM.O.

Bireh, vil., Palestine, *Beeroth* in the O. T., 31° 54′ N., 35° 13′ E., 9 m. N. Jerusalem.

Birejik, or **Bir,** tn., Syria, on the l. bk. of the Euphrates, at the head of navigation on that river, 50 m. W. by S. Urfa. P. 10,200.

Bir es Seba, ruined border tn., Palestine, *Beersheba* in the O. T., 31° 14′ N., 34° 47′ E., 27 m. SE. Ghuzzeh (anct. Gaza); a station of the patriarch Abraham, and the S. limit of the Promised Land. Here are still two deep wells of pure water, very ancient.

Birgham, vil., Scot., Berwickshire, on the l. bk. of the Tweed, 3 m. W. Coldstream, 1½ m. N. Carham stn., P.O.

Birlá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, 44 m. W. by N. Patná. P. 9200.

Biribizi Lake, Portuguese E. Africa. See **Mtepwesi River.**

Bir Islands, Ire., Galway, at entrance to Kilkieran Bay.

Birjand, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 205 m. NE. by N. Kerman, with citadel in very bad repair; seat of an amir enjoying a certain amount of independence. P. 14,000.

Birkacre, place, Eng., Lancashire, with coal-mines, PT.O.

Birkby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the E. of the Richmond div., on the Wiske, 8 m. SSE. Darlington, 1 m. SSE. Cowton stn. P.<250.

Birkdale, ct. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1½ m. S. by W. Southport, with a stn. on the L. & Y. R. (B.), and another (**B. Palace**) on the Southport & Cheshire Lines Extension Rly., PMT.O. P. 12,400.

Birkdale, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, Richmond div. of the N. Riding, 15½ m. SE. Appleby, 7½ m. N. by W. Hawes stn.

Birke, Teutonic, 'birch tree.' See *Birce.*

Birkenau, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 m. ENE. Mannheim. P.<2000.

Birkenberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. E. by S. Pilsen, 1½ m. WSW. Přibram; silver and lead mining. P. 5100.

Birkenfeld, principality, W. Germany, belonging to the gd.-duchy of Oldenburg, enclosed by Rhenish Prussia. Surface mountainous and well wooded. Chief river the Nahe. Chief industry, the setting and polishing of precious and other stones, the rocks of the principality containing large numbers of agates.

Birkenfeld, tn., Ger., cap. principality B., 25 m. ESE. Treves. P.<3000.

Birkenhain, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and dist Beuthen; zinc and lead mining. P.<3000.

Birkenhead ('the head of the birches'), munic., parl., and co. bor., par., market-tn., and seapt., Eng., co. Chester, on the W. side of the estuary of the Mersey, about 3 m. from the sea, opposite Liverpool, and 15 m. NNW. Chester, with terminal stations on the L. & NW. R., the G. W. R., and the Birkenhead and Hoylake Rly. The town originated in the foundation of a Benedictine priory in 1153, but its development dates from the opening of the first wet dock here at Wallasey Pool, a creek of the R. Mersey, in 1824. The town was incorporated in 1877, when the townships of B., Claughton, Tranmere, and Oxton, and part of that of Higher Bebington were united to form the borough. The gas and water supply (the latter derived by pumping from old red sandstone underlying the town) are the property of the ratepayers. The area of the docks and basins is 164½ acres, and there is quay space extending to nearly 9½ miles; and these, along with extensive cattle lairages, are the property of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board [**Liverpool**]. There are also numerous graving docks and a large shipbuilding yard. The ferries to Liverpool are the property of the corporation, but the number of passengers has been greatly reduced since B. became connected in 1886 by a railway passing by a tunnel under the Mersey. B. has two public parks, the B. Park (114 acres), opened in 1847, and the Mersey Park, on the heights of Tranmere. It also has a valuable free library and public baths. It returns one member to House of Commons. P. mun. bor. (which is conterminous with county, and nearly conterminous with parl. bor.), (1851) 24,300; (1871) 43,000; (1881) 84,000; (1891) 99,900; par. P. 58,300.

Birkenhead, bor., New Zealand, North I., on the N. side of Auckland Harb. P.<1500.

Birkenhead, S. Australia. See **Port Adelaide.**

Birkenshaw with Hunsworth, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 3½ m. SE. Bradford, with a stn. (**B. and Tong**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<4000; urban sanitary dist. (**Birkenshaw**) P.<3000.

Birkenside, place, Eng., Northumberland, in the SE. of Hexham div., 10 m. SE. Hexham, 4 m. NW. by W. Consett stn.

Birker and Austhwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland, 6½ m. NE. Ravenglass; 8243 ac. P.<250.

Birkesdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Düren. P.<3000.

Birket-el-Hajji ('lake of pilgrims'), small lake, Egypt, 10 m. NE. Cairo.

Birket-el-Kerun (or **Kurun**), lake, Lower Egypt, in the NW. of the Fayum (*q.v.*), from which it receives the whole of the surface irrigation water; in 29° 54′ to 30° 44′ E., crossed by 29½° N., 28 m. long by 5 m. broad. Alt. 141 ft. below sea-level; deepest part probably 200 ft. below sea-level.

Birket-er-Ram, small lake, Palestine, 4 m. ESE. Banias, the *L. Phiala* of Josephus, occupying crater of an extinct volc.

Birk Fell, hill, Eng., Westmorland, on E. side of Ullswater.

Birkhall, royal seat, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Minch, 2 m. SW. Ballater.

Birkhill, mountain pass, Scot., between cos. Selkirk and Dumfries, 10 m. NE. Moffat. Alt. 1100 ft.

Birkhill Fens, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 4½ NW. by W. Dundee, 1½ m. SE. by S. Dronley stn. P.<250.

Birkin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6 m. ENE. Pontefract, 2½ m. ESE. Burton Salmon stn., P.O. P.<250.

Birkin River, Eng., in the NE. of Cheshire, affluent of R. Bollin, which it joins on the left bank, S. of Bowdon.

Birkrigg, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the extreme NW. of the Skipton div., on the Clough, 13 m. E. by S. Kendal, 4½ m. ESE. Sedbergh stn.

Birkul, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Midnapur, on the Bay of Bengal, 83 m. SW. by S. Calcutta, from which it is a pleasant hot-weather retreat; a favourite resort of Warren Hastings.

Birladu, tn. and riv., Roumania. See **Bârlad.**

Birlenbach, vil., Prussia, Wiesbaden, dist. Diez; iron-mines and mineral springs. P.<2000.

Birley, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 5 m. SW. by S. Leominster, 3½ m. WSW. Ford stn. P.<250. See **King's Pyon.**

Birleyhay, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 5 m. SE. by S. Sheffield, 2½ m. W. Killamarsh stn.

Birling, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 6 m. NW. by W. Maidstone, 2 m. WSW. Snodland stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Birling, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on Alnmouth Bay, 1 m. E. Warkworth stn. P.<250.

Birling Gap, a break in the South Downs, Eng., on the ct. of Sussex, about 3 m. W. Beachy Head; coastguard station.

Birlingham, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 6½ m. W. Evesham, on the Avon, 1 m. E. Defford stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Nafford.**

Birma. See **Burma.**

Birmingham (in Domesday Book *Bermingeha*, a name derived from the tribe of the *Beorms*, spelt in 140 different ways, including such forms as *Bromwycham*, which still survives in the popular form of *Brummagem*), a parl. bor., mun. bor. (since 1838), city (since 1880), and co. bor., comprising the parishes of B. and Edgbaston, and parts of that of Aston, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, in the extreme NW. of Warwick, in the angle between the counties of Stafford and Worcester, almost exactly in the centre of the plain between the rivers Trent, Severn, and Avon; 20 m. NW. Warwick, 112½ m. (by rail) NW. London, 97½ m. SE. Liverpool. The town, about 21 m. in circumference, built on undulating ground, at the confluence of the Rea with the Tame, has numerous educational and charitable institutions (among the former Queen's College, theological, and Mason College, science, arts, and medical). There is a Corporation School of Art, with branch schools, a Gallery of Art, and a Corporation Technical School, besides other handsome buildings. Reference free library, built 1883 to replace one opened in 1861, burned down 1879, when nearly the whole collection was destroyed. The new library has about 120,000 vols., and Shakespeare, Cervantes, Burns, and Milton collections. There are eight public parks, including Aston, which was opened by the Queen in 1858; the borough and two other cemeteries, of which the first covers 105 ac. The old Roman road, 'Icknield Street,' passes through the SW. and NE. of the town. B. has been one of the chief seats of the hardware industry from an early date, the rise of this industry having no doubt been determined by the abundant supplies of iron-stone in the neighbourhood, and by the existence of the great forests which once covered the Midlands, and supplied the charcoal used in smelting the ore before coal came to be used for that purpose about the middle of last century. The S. Staffordshire coalfield, which approaches to within 3 m. of the town, still further stimulated its industries in modern times. The smiths of B. were mentioned by Leland as being numerous as early as 1538. During the civil war it was sacked and partly burned by Prince Rupert in 1643, but it speedily recovered, and acquired commercial importance. Sword-making was introduced in 1651, gun-making in 1687. In 1727, though still a village in govt., B. was estimated to support 50,000 persons by its hardware manufactures. In 1736 Wyatt and Paul here made the earliest attempts at cotton-spinning by rollers. In 1761, its 'ingenious manufactures' supplied not only this country and its colonies, but were known throughout the world. Its leading manufactures at the present day are iron and brass founding, rolling, stamping, plating, and drawing of metals; manufactures of iron-roofs, girders, steam-engines, gasometers, hydraulic and gas engines, railway waggons and carriages, guns and rifles, electric-light apparatus and fittings; machines, tools, and implements of all kinds; bell-founding, and general metal-working of all kinds; electroplating, gold and silver working, watch and clock making, &c. In addition, glass-blowing, brewing, coachmaking, and chemical works are largely carried on. Matthew Boulton's famous Soho steam-engine factory, with which the name of Watt is associated, is still carried on under the name of the James Watt & Company Foundry and Mint. At Smethwick are the only lighthouse works in the kingdom. Two special government offices connected with local industries are the Assay Office (of which the first master was appointed in 1773), for gold and silver ware, and the Gun-proof House, where more than 400,000 gun-barrels are annually proved. Wages are higher than in most of the manufacturing towns in the N. of England. Social features of industry are the great

number of small employers, 'little masters,' and the general employment of female workers in the lighter trades. Birmingham enjoys great facilities for transport and intercommunication. It is a great railway centre, being a principal station on the L. & NW. R., M. R., G. W. R., and S. Staffordshire systems. Additional advantages are afforded by canals, of which the principal are the Birmingham and Worcester, which communicates with the Severn and western towns; the Grand Junction, which unites the Thames and the Mersey; the canal which runs through the Potteries, and that which joins the Trent, and thereby connects with Hull and the German Ocean; and the Warwick and Birmingham. For local conveyance there is an excellent tramway service. Town very healthy; little epidemic disease. The parl. bor. is divided into 7 divs., the N., S., E., W., and Central, and the Bordesley and Edgbaston divs., each returning one member. Highest alt. 640 ft.; alt. meteor. stn. 406 ft. Mean rainfall (1861–90), 00 in. P. (1851) 232,500; (1871) 342,500; (1881) 400,800; (1891) 429,200; parl., co., and mun. bor. (1891) 478,100. See **England**, table II.

Birmingham, city, U.S., Alabama, Jefferson co., 86 m. NNW. Montgomery, 6 m. from Red Mt. Founded in 1871, has rapidly growing iron and steel industry of all kinds [**Alabama**]. Alt. 596 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 26,200.

Birmingham, bor., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., at the confluence of the Naugatuck and Housatonic Rivs., 8 m. W. by N. New Haven. P. <5000.

Birmingham, vil., U.S., Iowa, Van Buren co., 44 m. W. Burlington. P. <1500.

Birmingham, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 18 m. NW. by N. Detroit. P. <1500.

Birmingham, New, place, Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 8½ m. SE. by E. Thurles, PM.O.

Birnam, vil., Scot., Perthshire, on the r. bk. of the Tay, close to Dunkeld on the SE., with slate quarries, PMT.O. P. <500.

Birnam, hill, Scot., co. and 12 m. NW. Perth, and about an equal distance WNW. Dunsinane. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakespeare has made famous as 'B. Wood' in his tragedy of 'Macbeth,' and has remains of a vitrified fort.

Birnbaum (Polish **Miedzychod**), tn., Prussia, in circle B., prov. and 45 m. WNW. Posen, on the l. bk. of the R. Warthe; lignite mines (the oldest in Posen) near. P. <4000.

Birnbaumer-Wald, part of the Karst, Austria, Carniola, between Idria and Adelsberg.

Birness, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 5 m. from Ellon, P.O.

Birnie, par., Scot., co. and 2½ m. S. by W. Elgin, and 1¾ m. W. Longmorn stn.; 6777 ac. P. <500.

Birnston, par., Eng., Essex. See **Barnston.**

Birr, par. and tn., Ire., King's co. See **Parsonstown.**

Birreencorragh, mt., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, 16½ m. WSW. Ballina. Height, 2295 ft.

Birregurra, post-tn., Victoria, Polwarth co., 25 m. SW. by W. Geelong. P. <1500.

Birrenswark, Brunswark, or **Burnswark,** conspicuous hill, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 7½ m. N. Annan, 2 m. N. Ecclefechan stn.; anciently a central station of the Romans, with well-marked remains of two Roman camps. Alt. 920 ft.

Birrier, place, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., 4½ m. SE. by E. of the N. end of the Mainland, with 'Picts' houses.'

Birs, riv., in the NW. of Switzerland, flows NE. then N. into the Rhine to the E. of Basel.

Birsay and Harray, a united par., Scot., on the Mainland of Orkney, PMT.O. (**Birsay**); 26,743 ac. P. <2500.

Birse, par. and vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the S. side of the Dee, 11½ m. E. Ballater, 2 m. SE. by E. Aboyne stn., P.O.; includes the **Forest of B.**; 31,218 ac. P. <1500.

Birsig, small riv., Switzerland and Alsace, flows NE. into the Rhine through the terr. of Basel.

Birsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 45 m. NNW. Ufa, on Byelaya R. Considerable trade. P. 9000.

Birstal, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 5 m. SE. Bradford, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Par. P. <4500; tn. P. 6500.

Birstall, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. N. by E. Leicester, on l. bk. of Soar, P.O. P. <750. See **Belgrave.**

Birstwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the NE. R., 4½ m. NW. Harrogate, PMT.O. P. <500.

Birthelm. See **Berethalom.**

Birthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Parts of Kesteven, 3 m. SE. Folkingham. P. <250.

Birtirbuy Bay, Ire., in W. co. Galway.

Birtle, munic., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 138 m. from Portage la Prairie. P. <1500.

Birtle-cum-Bamford, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. NE. Bury. P. <2000.

Birtles, par., Eng., Cheshire, near Macclesfield. P. <250.

Birtley, par., Eng., Durham, Chester le Street div., 5½ m. S. by E. Newcastle, on the NE. R., with coal-mines. P. <4500.

Birtley, par., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. NNW. Hexham, 1 m. NNE. Wark stn., P.O.; 6980 ac. P. <500.

Birtown, place, Ire., co. Kildare, 4 m. from Athy, P.O.

Birts Morton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 6½ m. WNW. Tewkesbury, 4½ m. S. Malvern Wells stn. P. <250.

Birts Street, place, Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 5 m. from Malvern Wells, P.O.

Biru, W. Africa. See **Walata.**

Birur, tn., India, Mysore, 95 m. NE. by E. Mangalore. P. <4000.

Biryuch, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 103 m. SSW. of Voronezh, on a trib. of Don. P. 4500.

Biryusa, riv., Siberia, govts. Tomsk and Irkutsk, l. bk. trib. of Angara; rises in Sayan Mts., flows 270 m. NW. Rich gold-mines on its tribs.

Biryusinskiy, important gold-mine of E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, on Biryusa R., 223 m. SE. Krasnoyarsk.

Bisaccia, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 32 m. E. by S. Benevento; seat of a bishop. P. 5000.

Bisacquino, tn., Sicily, prov. and 29 m. S. by W. Palermo. P. 9000.

Bisalnagar, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. Kadi, 47 m. N. Ahmadábád. P. 19,600.

Bisalpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Pilibhít, 25 m. E. by S. Bareilly P. 9200.

Bisbal, La, tn., Spain, prov. and 10 m. E. by S. Gerona. P. <5000.

Bisbee, tn., U.S., Arizona, Cochise co., 38 m. SE. Charleston. P. <2000.

Bisbrook, par., Eng., Rutland, 6 m. S. by E. Oakham, 2 m. NW. by W. Seaton and Uppingham stn. P. <250.

Biscari, comm., Sicily, prov. and 44 m. W. Syracuse. P. <3000.

Biscarosse, Étang de, lake, France, near the W. ct., dep. Landes, 44 m. SW. Bordeaux.

Biscathorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 6 m. WSW. Louth, 2 m. NNW. Donington-on-Bain stn. P. <250. See **Gayton le Wold.**

Biscay, bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 53° 15′ W.

Biscay, Bay of (French **Golfe de Gascogne,** anct. *Cantabricum Mare, Aquitanicus Sinus*), a bay or gulf formed by the Atlantic, and extending between Ouessant I., on the W. ct. of France, and Cape Ortegal, on the N. ct. of Spain. Chief islands, Belleisle, Ré, and Oleron, on the coast of France. Its N. and S. coasts are bold and rocky; but on the E., from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand downs, and interrupted by numerous lagoons. The depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W. coast of France, to 200 fathoms on the N. of Spain. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by NW. winds.

Biscaya, prov., Spain. See **Vizcaya** and **Basque Provinces.**

Biscayne Bay, a bight 40 m. long in the SE. of Florida, U.S. On its shores are thickets of sisal hemp, which was introduced here by Dr. Perrine in 1836 and 1837.

Biscayne, isl., in the Gulf of Florida, in 25° 55′ N., 82° 43′ W.

Bisceglie, tn. and seapt., on the E. ct. of Italy, Apulia, prov. and 20 m. WNW. Bari; seat of a bishop. P. 22,000.

Bischheim, vil., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, 2 m. N. Strassburg. P. 6000.

Bischoff, Mount, Tasmania. See **Mount Bischoff.**

Bischofsburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 62 m. S. by E. Königsberg. P. <4000.

Bischofsheim, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 14 m. N. by W. Kissingen, near the frontier of Hesse-Nassau. In the neighbourhood are lignite-beds. P. <3000.

Bischofstein, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 46 m. SSE. Königsberg. P. <3000.

Bischofswerda, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 11 m. WSW. Bautzen. P. 5600.

Bischofswerder, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 45 m. NE. Thorn. P. <2000.

Bischofteinitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. SW. Pilsen, and 6 m. N. by E. Taus. P. <3000.

Bischweiler, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, on the r. bk. of the Moder R., 14 m. NNE. Strassburg. P. 6500.

Biscoe Islands, a group of isls. in the South Polar Sea, near Graham's Land.

Biscot, eccles. par., Eng., Bedfordshire, near Luton. P. <1500.

Biscotasing, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 532 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Biscovey, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 8½ m. S. Bodmin, 2 m. from St. Blazey, P.O.

Bisenti, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 22 m. NW. by W. Chieti. P. <3000.

Bisenz, or **Bzanze,** comm., Moravia, 10 m. W. Ostrau. The best wine in Moravia is made here. P. <4000.

Biserta. See **Bizerta.**

Bish'am, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the Thames, 9 m. NW. by W. Windsor, 1½ m. S. by W. Great Marlow stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Bis'hampton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 6 m.

NW. by N. Evesham, 3½ m. N. by W. Fladbury stn, P.O. P.<500.

Bishanpur Narhan Khás, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Darbhangah, 49 m. E. by N. Patná. P. 6000.

Bishari, African people. See **Beja.**

Bishballk, name in the middle ages of Urumtsi, Dzungaria.

Bishe, or **Kala'at B.,** inland tn., Turkish Arabia, Azir, about 150 m. from the ct., in about 20° N.; said to be the most important place between Taïf (E. of Mecca) and Sana.

Bishnupur, or **Bishenpur,** municip., Brit. India, Bengal, anct. cap. of Bánkurá dist., in about 23° 5′ N., 87° 23′ E. P. 18,200; Hindus, 17,500.

Bishop and Clerks, isls. in St. George's Channel, off the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, to the N. of St. Bride Bay, with lighthouse (on S. Bishop) visible 18 m.

Bishop Auckland, parl. div., Durham, Eng. P. 61,800.

Bishop Auckland, market-tn., Eng., Durham, B. A. div., on the Wear, 9 m. SW. by S. Durham, on the NE. R. Adjoining the town is the palace of the Bishop of Durham, with a large and beautiful park annexed. Several coal-mines, large coke-works, and engineering works in the neighbourhood. Market-day, Th. P. 10,500; par. (**B. A. and Pollard's Lands**) P. 11,800.

Bishop-Briggs, vil., Scot., in the NW. and Partick divs. of Lanarkshire, 3½ m. NNE. Glasgow, on the N. B. R., with coal and iron-stone, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Bishop Burton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9½ m. NW. Hull, 3 m. W. Beverley stn., PMT.O.; 4263 ac. P.<500.

Bishop Dale, val., Eng., Yorkshire, in the SW. of the Richmond div. It opens into the Ure valley about 5 m. below Askrigg.

Bishopdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4½ m. SE. Askrigg; 4735 ac. P.<250.

Bishop Middleham, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 7½ m. E. Bishop Auckland, 2 m. N. Sedgefield stn., PM.O.; 6240 ac. P.<500.

Bishopmill, tn., Scot., Elginshire, ½ m. N. Elgin. P.<1500.

Bishop Monkton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 3½ m. SSE. Ripon, 2 m. NE. by E. Wormald Green stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bishop, North, small isl. in St. George's Channel, 3½ m. W. St. David's Head, Pembrokeshire.

Bishop Rock, insular rock, Eng., Scilly Isles, SW. of the main group, with lighthouse visible at 18 m.

Bishop's (or **Bishop**) **Norton,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. div., 10½ m. E. by N. Gainsborough, 5½ m. SE. Kirkton Lindsey stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bishop's Norton with Atterby, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. P.<500.

Bishopsbourne, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4 m. SE. by S. Canterbury, on the SE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Bishopsbourne, vil., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 14 m. SW. Launceston.

Bishops Cannings, par. and vil., Eng., Wilts., Devizes div., 13 m. ENE. Trowbridge, 3 m. NE. Devizes, P.O.; 8873 ac. P.<1000.

Bishops Castle, par., mun. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13½ m. E. by S. Newtown, connected by a short railway with Stretford Junction on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 5872 ac., P.<2000.

Bishop's Caundle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 5 m. SE. by E. Sherborne, PM.O. P.<500.

Bishop's Cleeve, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3 m. N. by E. Cheltenham, with a stn. (**Cleeve**) on the M. R., PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**B. C. with Stoke Orchard**) P.<2000.

Bishop's Court, place, Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 4½ m. ESE. Downpatrick, P.O.

Bishop's Cove, fishing settlement, Canada, Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay.

Bishop's Frome, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 11½ m. NE. by E. Hereford, 3½ m. SSW. Suckley stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Bishopsgate, two stns., Eng., London. **1.** On the G. E. R., 1 m. NE. by E. St. Paul's. **2.** On the Metropol. Dist. Railway (Inner Circle).

Bishop's Head, cape, Canada, New Brunswick, in the N. of Grand Manan I., Bay of Fundy.

Bishop's Hull, Within and **Without,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1½ m. W. Taunton, on the Great Western Canal, P.O. B. H. Within, P.<750; B. H. Without, P.<1500.

Bishopside, High and Low, par., Eng., Yorkshire, 11 m. SW. Ripon; 6005 ac. P.<2500.

Bishop's Island, a small isl., Ire., SW. Clare, in 52° 40′ N.

Bishop's Islands, isls., Ire., in the R. Shannon, a mile or two below the confluence of the Suck.

Bishop's Itchington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., on the Itchen, 7 m. SE. Leamington, 2 m. SE. Southam Road stn., P.O. P.<1000

Bishop's Loch, Scot., Lanarkshire, one of the reservoirs of the Forth and Clyde Canal, 2½ m. NW. Coatbridge.

Bishop's Lydeard (lid'yard), par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 5 m. NW. by W. Taunton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 4832 ac. P.<1500.

Bishop's Nympton, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 13½ m. ESE. Barnstaple, and 3 m. ESE. South Molton, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 9623 ac. P.<1000.

Bishopsoll, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howden Union. P.<250.

Bishop's Road, stn., Eng., London. See **Paddington.**

Bishop's Seat, hill, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE., 3 m. W. Dunoon. Alt. 1651 ft.

Bishop's Sutton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8 m. E. by N. Winchester, 1 m. E. by S. Alresford stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Bishop's Sutton with Stowey, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. S. Bristol, 3 m. W. Clutton stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Bishop's Tachbrook, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 3 m. SE. by S. Warwick, P.O. P.<750.

Bishop's Tawton, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, on R. Taw, 2 m. SE. Barnstaple, P.O. P.<1000.

Bishopsteignton, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 2 m. W. Teignmouth, PMT.O.; 4449 ac. P.<1500.

Bishopstoke, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, in the extreme S. of the Andover div., on the Itchin, 5½ m. NNE. Southampton, with a stn. (**Eastleigh and B.**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 3431 ac. P.<2000.

Bishopstone, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 6 m. E. Swindon, 2 m. S. Shrivenham stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Bishopston, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, near Bristol. P. 5700.

Bishopston, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2 m. NW. by N. Stratford-on-Avon.

Bishopston, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 4½ m. WSW. Salisbury, P.O.; 4649 ac. P.<750.

Bishopston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 1 m. from the S. ct., 6 m. SW. by W. Swansea, 2½ m. S. by W. Killay stn., P.O. (**Bishopstone**). P.<750.

Bishopstone, part of eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2 m. SW. by S. Aylesbury. See **Stone.**

Bishopstone, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 6 m. WNW. Hereford, 1½ m. ESE. Moorhampton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bishopstone, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 7 m. SE. by S. Lewes, on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O. P.<500.

Bishop Stortford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, in the extreme NE., div. and 11½ m. ENE. Hertford, a junction on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. 6600.

Bishopstrow, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 9½ m. S. by E. Trowbridge, 1½ m. SSE. Warminster stn. P.<500.

Bishop's Waltham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8½ m. ENE. Southampton, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. Par. 7429 ac., P.<3000.

Bishopswood, P.O., Eng., co. Somerset, 6 m. from Chard.

Bishopswood, eccles. par., Eng., Hereford, on R. Wye, 3¾ m. SW. Ross, P.O. P.<500.

Bishopswood, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, near Brewood, P.O. P.<500.

Bishop Thornton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. SW. Ripon. P.<500.

Bishop Thorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 2 m. S. by W. York, 1 m. N. by W. Naburn stn. P.<500.

Bishopton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5½ m. W. by N. Stockton, 1½ m. S. Stillington stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bishopton, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, 2 m. NW. Stratford-on-Avon.

Bishopton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and ½ m. W. Ripon. P.<250.

Bishopton, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 5½ m. NW. Paisley, with a stn. on the C. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Bishop Wearmouth, par., Eng., Durham, mainly in the co., bor. of Sunderland. P. 87,600; part outside the bor. P.<1000.

Bishop Wilton with Belthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in B. W. par.; 4573 ac. P.<500.

Bishop Worth, or **Bishport,** eccles. par., Eng., Somersetshire, 3 m. SW. Bristol, P.O. (**Bishop's Worth**). P.<2500.

Bishton, par., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 5 m. E. Newport, 1½ m. E. Llanwern stn. P.<250. See **Llanwern.**

Bishunpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal. See **Bishnupur.**

Bisignano, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 45 m. NNW. Catanzaro; seat of a bishop. P.<5000.

Biskra, or **Biskara,** tn., or rather collection of villages, Algeria, on the B., 117 m. SSW. Constantine, at the S. base of the last spurs of the Aures, on a site with remarkably deep alluvial soil; numerous date-palms and olives, said to date from the time of the Romans; centre of transit trade between the Sahara and the Tell; with iron-mines and deposits of saltpetre. Formerly a much more important town; said to have

lost 71,000 people by the plague in 1663. Alt. 409 ft.; mean temp., yr. 69.6° F., Jan. 52°, July 90°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 2.76 in. Tn. P. <3000.

Biskupitz, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 30 m. NE. by E. Ratibor, 5 m. WSW. Beuthen; large iron-works. P. <4000.

Bisley with France Lynch, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8 m. WNW. Cirencester, 3 m. NE. by N. Brimscombe stn., PM.O.; 7399 ac. P. 5200.

Bisley, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 7 m. NNW. Guildford, 2 m. N. by W. Brookwood stn. On B. Common, E. side of the Chobham ridges, the National Rifle Association now has its annual competition in July. P. <750.

Bislich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 28 m. NW. by W. Essen, on the r. bk. of the Rhine. P. <3000.

Bislig, tn., Philippine Is., on the E. ct. of Mindanao, in 8° 11′ N.; cap. prov. B.

Bismarck, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 12 m. from Hobart.

Bismarck, city, U.S., cap. N. Dakota, Burleigh co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, and on the N. P. R., 170 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 1668 ft. (R.R.); mean temp. (10½ yrs., 1874–84), yr. 39.3° F., Jan. 5.8°, July 69.4°; mean rainfall (9 yrs.), yr. 21.27 in. P. <3000.

Bismarck, Victoria. See **Callawadda.**

Bismarck Archipelago, the name now given to the group to the N. of the E. end of New Guinea and NW. of the Solomon Is., formerly called the New Britain Is., but named B. A. after the group was assigned to the German sphere of influence by an agreement with Great Britain in 1885; principal islands, Neu-Pommern (New Pomerania), formerly New Britain, in the S., separated from New Guinea by the Dampier Strait; Neu-Mecklenburg, formerly New Ireland, separated from Neu-Pommern by St. George's Channel, which is remarkable for its violent and capricious currents; and Neu-Hannover, to the W. of the NW. end of Neu-Mecklenburg, from which it is separated by an intricate network of reefs. They are all included in the German protectorate of the New Guinea Company. The natives are careful agriculturists, but practise cannibalism. The islands are said to be fairly healthy, and well suited for tropical plantations under white management, and cotton plantations, on which the natives have been induced to work as labourers, have been started by the Germans. The principal German stations are on Blanche Bay in the N. of the Gazelle Penin., the NE. portion of Neu-Pommern, namely, Herbertshöhe, on the S. side of the bay, the seat of government both of the B. A. and the German portion of the Solomon Is., and Matupi, on a small island in the bay. At present the chief articles of trade with the whites are coco-nuts and dried coco-nut kernels (copra), and the principal article of barter is tobacco. The money used by the natives in their dealings with each other is shells threaded on long strips of split cane. The islands were discovered by Dampier in 1699.

Bismarckburg, a stn. in the interior of Togo-land, Ger. W. Africa, in 8° 12′ N., 0° 33′ E., about 130 m. from the coast. Alt. 2330 ft.

Bismarck Range, mts., in the E. of Ger. New Guinea, trending WNW. to ESE.; highest mountain, Otto, said to be snow-capt.

Bismark, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 10 m. W. by N. Stettin. P. <2000.

Bismark, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 37 m. N. by W. Magdeburg. P. <3000.

Bispham with Norbreck, ct. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2½ m. N. Blackpool, on the L. & Y. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Bispham (bis'pam), par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 8 m. NW. by W. Wigan, 1½ m. N. Parbold stn. P. <500.

Bisrámpur, coalfield, India, Bengal, in the centre of Sargújá State, Chutiá Nágpur,

Biss, riv., Eng., Wiltshire, trib. of the Avon, which it enters 1½ m. below Bradford.

Bissagos, Bissao, or **Bijuga Islands,** a group of about thirty isls., on the W. ct. of Africa, opposite the mouths of the Rio Grande and of the Rio de Geba. They are of volcanic origin, and surrounded by many rocks and reefs. The soil is very fertile, chiefly consisting of decomposed lava and vegetable matter. The chief products are cotton, indigo, rice, wax, and hides. They are inhabited by the Bissago or Bijuga, a strong and warlike tribe, who are good sailors. Their chief occupation is cattle-rearing. The most important of the B. Is. are Bolama, Galinhas, and Orango. Most of the islands belong to Portugal. The climate is unhealthy to Europeans; June, July, and August being the worst months of the year. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, vol. xi. pp. 595–601.

Bissandugu, Bissandu, or **Bissan,** tn., W. Africa, in the Sangara country, in about 9° 55′ N., 9° 20′ W. Nearly 3000 houses. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 450.

Bissao, seapt., Portuguese Guinea, at the E. end of an isl. in the estuary of the R. Geba, in 11° 52′ N., 15° 44′ W.

Bissau, tn., India, Rájputána, in native state Shaikhawati, 110 m. E. by N. Bíkaner. P. 6500.

Bissett, settlement, Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 284 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Bissoe, vil., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Perranwell stn., with arsenic-refining and tin-smelting works, P.O.

Bistagno, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Bormida, prov. and 22 m. SW. by S. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Bistan, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 130 m. N. by W. Kerman, on the road from Yezd to Birjand.

Bisterne, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire. See **Ringwood with Harbridge and B.**

Bistineau, lake, U.S., Louisiana, to the W. of 93° W., and crossed in its extreme N. by 32½° N., drained SW. by a short outlet into Red R.; navigable for steamboats.

Bistrau, tn., Bohemia, 32 m. NNW. Brünn. P. <3000.

Bistre, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, 2 m. E. Mold. P. <4000.

Bistritsa, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 47 m. NW. by W. Novibazar.

Bistritz, tn., Moravia, 23 m. SE. by E. Olmütz. P. <4000.

Bistritz, two rivs. of Galicia, trib. to the Dniester.

Bistritz (German, in Hungarian **Besztereze**), tn., Hungary, 48 m. NE. by E. Klausenburg, in 47° 7′ N., 24° 30′ E. Alt. 1204 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 23.7°, July 67.6°. P. 9100.

Bistritz, riv., Transylvania, rises in the Bistritz Mts., and joins the Szamos after a W. course of 50 m.

Bistritz, Goldene, in Roumanian **Bistrița,** riv., En. Europe, rises in the E. of Transylvania, flows SE. through Bukowina and Roumania (Moldavia), passes Patria and Bacáŭ, and joins the Seret near Bacáŭ after a course of 110 m., named the 'Golden Bistritz' from its auriferous sands.

Bisutan, or **Bisutun.** See **Besitun.**

Biswán, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Sítápur, 40 m. N. Lucknow. P. (1891) 7300; Hindu, 3700; Moham. 3600.

Biswanath, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Darrang, on the r. bk. of the Brahmaputra, 90 m. ENE. Gauháti.

Bitburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle B., 16 m. NNW. Trèves. P. <3000.

Bitche, French spelling of **Bitsch.**

Bitche, vil., Algeria. See **Ksör.**

Bitchfield, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Grantham, 3½ m. ESE. Great Ponton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bitchfield, par., Eng., Northumberland, 9 m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Bitetto, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 9 m. SW. Bari; seat of a bishop. P. 5000.

Bithúr, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 10 m. NW. by N. Cawnpur, on l. bk. Ganges. P. 5800; Hindu, 5100.

Bitlis, tn., Asiatic Turkey, cap. vilayet and sanjak B., 62 m. W. Van, 120 m. ENE. Diarbekir, 9 m. (16 by road) from W. shore of Lake Van. Built in a ravine, with hills 2000 ft. above its valley. Summer cool; winter dry, but with snow so deep that horses are confined to their stables for months. Manufactures, cotton cloths, celelebrated for their bright red dye, also fire-arms and silver articles, and exports tobacco. Near it the army of Solyman the Magnificent was defeated by the Persians in 1554. Alt. 5115 ft. P. 39,000; Moham. 20,800; Armenians, 16,100 (Cuinet).

Bitolj, or **Bitolia,** Turkey in Europe. See **Monastir.**

Bitonto, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 9½ m. W. Bari; seat of a bishop. P. 26,000.

Bitritto, comm., Italy, prov. and 6½ m. WSW. Bari. P. <4000.

Bitsch, in French spelling **Bitche,** fortified tn. at the foot of the Vosges, Ger. Alsace-Lorraine, 23 m. W. Weissenburg; besieged 1870–71. P. <3000.

Bitschweiler, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, on the Thur R., 12½ m. WNW. Mülhausen. Iron-smelting, and manufactures of machinery and cotton. P. <3000.

Bittadon, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 4 m. SSE. Ilfracombe. P. <250.

Bitterfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Mulde, cap. circle B., 18 m. NE. Halle, with lignite-mines, and earthenware-pipe, paraffin, machine, and other manufactures. P. 9000.

Bittering, Great, hamlet, Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. WNW. Norwich, 2½ m. NW. by N. of E. Dereham.

Bittering, Little, eccles. par., 2 m. NW. by W. Great B. P. <250. See **Beeston.**

Bitterley, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 4 m. ENE. Ludlow, 17 m. W. Kidderminster; 6879 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Middleton**) P. <750.

Bitterne, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. NE. Southampton, included in the parl. bor. of Southampton, 1 m. E. **B. Road** stn., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Bitter Root Mountains, a range, U.S., forming part of the frontier between the terrs. of Idaho and Montana and the water-parting between the B. R. and Snake or Lewis Rivs., which are tribs. to the Columbia.

Bittesby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 3 m. NW. Lutterworth. P. <250.

Bitteswell (bit'ez-wel), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 7 m. NNE. Rugby, 2½ m. SE. by E. Ullesthorpe stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bitti, comm., Italy, prov. and 45 m. ESE. Sassari. P.<5000.

Bittir, vil., Palestine, 6 m. SW. by W. Jerusalem, stn. on the Yafa-Jerusalem rly. P.<1000.

Bittkow Mit Hohenlohehütte, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 37 m. ENE. Ratibor, 2½ m. E. by N. Königshütte; coal-mines. P.<3000.

Bitton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., on the S. border, 4½ m. NW. by W. Bath, on the M. R., with coal-mines, P.O. P.<3500.

Bitz, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, dist. Balingen, with deposits of iron ore and potter's clay. P.<2000.

Biviere, Biveri, or **Lentini,** lake, Sicily, 17 m. WNW. Agosta. In winter it is about 19 m. in circumference, but much of it is mere marsh in the summer. In its fisheries of eels, mullet, &c., 50 to 60 boats are usually employed.

Bivolyak, vil., Turkey in Europe, on R. Sitnitsa, sanjak and 9 m. WNW. Prishtina.

Bivona, tn., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 34 m. WNW. Caltanissetta, with petroleum wells. P.<5000.

Biwa, lake, Japan, about 40 by 15 m., a few miles NE. of Kyoto, drained SW. into the Bay of Ozaka, connected with the Kamogawa, the river which waters Kyoto, by a canal (opened in the spring of 1890) 6⅛ m. long, having a secondary branch for irrigation and water-power 5¼ m. long; total fall, 143 ft.

Bix, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, in the E. of the Henley div., 8 m. N. Reading, 3 m. NW. Henley, P.O. P.<500.

Bixley, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 3 m. SE. by S. Norwich, 1½ m. SE. Trowse stn. P.<250. See **Framingham Earl.**

Bixter, voe or bay, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Sandsting par., 11 m. NW. by W. Lerwick, P.O.

Bixton, Eng., Norfolk. See **Barnham Broom.**

Biyala, tn., Egypt, 30 m. NNE. Tanta. P. 5100.

Biyerre, riv., Congo Free State. See **Aruwimi.**

Biysk, dist. tn., W. Siberia, govt. and 357 m. SW. of Tomsk, on r. bk. Biya R., near its junction with the Obi. Steamers ply from here down the Obi. Important centre of trade for Altai region with Siberia and NW. Mongolia. P. 18,400.

Bizarre Island, isl., Canada, Quebec, Jacques Cartier co., in the Ottawa R., 14 m. W. Montreal.

Bize, vil., France, dep. Aude, arr. Narbonne, 5 m. N. Ginestas, with caves that have furnished flint implements, pierced shells, worked antlers of deer, &c. P.<2000.

Bizerta, in French **Bizerte,** called by the natives **Benzert,** seapt., Tunis, 37 m. NNW. Tunis, on the outlet of a lake which takes its name from the town; on its seaward side fortified, and defended by batteries. Its port, formerly one of the best in the Mediterranean, had become silted up, but a new harbour was opened in 1894. P. 8000.

Bizlat, vil., France, dep. Ain, arr. Trevoux, with mineral springs. P.<2000.

Bjela, tn., Bulgaria, on the ct., prov. and 22 m. S. Varna. P.<2000.

Bjela, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rustchuk, on the Jantra, 26 m. N. by E. Tirnova. P.<5000.

Bjelafjeld, mt., Norway, on the S. bk. of the Sognefjord. Alt. 6230 ft.

Bjela Slatina, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rahova, on the Skit, 38 m. W. by N. Plevna. P.<3000.

Bjelcue, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Svištov, on a branch of the Danube, 12 m. ESE. Nikopoli. P.<3000.

Bjeli, Servian, 'white.'

Bjelina, tn., Bosnia, in the NE., 60 m. W. Belgrade. P. 7800.

Björkö, isl., Sweden, on the E. ct., in 59° 53' N., 19° E.

Bjurholm, comm., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, on the Öre Elf, 100 m. NNE. Hernösand. P.<4000.

Blaavands Huk, cape, Denmark, the most westerly point of Jutland, in the S. of the penin., with a lighthouse visible 15 m.

Blabhein, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Blaven.**

Blaby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 4½ m. S. by W. Leicester, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P.<2000.

Blachford, co., S. Australia, N. of 32° S., crossed by 138° E.

Blachi, tn., Turkey, prov. Serfije, 41 m. S. by E. Monastir.

Blackadder Water, small riv., Scot., Berwickshire, flows SE. to Greenlaw, then NE. past Fogo to join Whiteadder Water at Allanton.

Blackall, mun. bor., Queensland, Tambo co., 320 m. SW. Mackay. P.<1500.

Blackawton, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 4½ m. W. Dartmouth, P.O.; 7455 ac. P.<1500.

Black Ball Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork, N. of Bantry Bay.

Black Bank, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the G. E. R., 4 m. N. by W. Ely.

Black Barrow Down, an upland tract, Eng., in the W. of Somerset, on the E. of Exmoor Forest.

Black Bird, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NE., on the Missouri, N. of 42° N.

Blackborough, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4½ m SE. Tiverton, P.O.

Blackbourton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 12½ m. SW. by W. Woodstock, 1 m. E. Alvescot stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B.** or **Burton Abbots**) P.<250.

Blackboy, vil., Eng., Sussex, E. Grimstead div., 10 m. NE. Lewes, 3 m. SE. Buxted stn., PM.O. (**Blackboys**).

Blackbraes, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 3¼ m. SE. Falkirk, with coal-mines. P.<750.

Black Brook, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on Miramichi R.

Black Brook, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Boularderie I.

Blackbrook, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., near Prescot, PM.O.

Black Brush, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 7 m. E. by N. Brighton.

Black Bull, stn., Eng., on the N. Staffordshire Rly., between Stoke and Congleton.

Blackburn, parl., mun., and co. bor. (all conterminous), and par., Eng., Lancashire, 5 m. W. Accrington, on the L. & Y. R., connected also with the L. & NW. R. and M. R. It has been a manufacturing town since about the time of the Commonwealth, when it became noted for 'Blackburn checks,' a fabric made with a linen warp and cotton woof; now one of the chief seats of cotton weaving. Hargreaves, the inventor of the 'spinning jenny,' was a resident at Blackburn at the time of the invention (1767). It has a free grammar school, founded in 1567 by Queen Elizabeth, a large technical and trades school, and a 'Corporation Park.' The corporation has adopted the Free Libraries Act. B. was incorporated in 1851, and its boundaries were extended in 1879. Market-days, W. and S. P. (1851) 46,500; (1871) 83,000; (1881) 104,000; (1891) 120,100; par. P. 104,300.

Black Burn, riv., Scot., Roxburghshire, trib. of R. Liddel, with beautiful falls.

Blackburn, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the Almond, 7 m. S. Linlithgow, 1 m. E. by N. Whitburn stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Blackburn, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 6½ m. SE. by S Inverurie, 1½ m. S. by W. Kinaldie stn.

Black Carts and Ryehill, par., Eng., Northumberland, 9 m. NW. Hexham. P.<250.

Black Castle, Ire. See **Wicklow.**

Blackcave Head, Ire., co. Antrim, E. ct., near Larne.

Black Chapel, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Waltham, Great.**

Black Combe, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 12 m. NNW. Barrow. Height, 1969 ft.

Black Craig, hill, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the E. side of Loch Doon, 15½ m. SE. by E. Maybole. Alt. 1730 ft.

Blackcraig, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 m. E. by S. Newton-Stewart.

Blackcraig Hill, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 8 m. W. by S. Sanquhar. Alt. 2298 ft.

Black Creek, port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on the W. bk. of the R. Niagara, 12½ m. NW. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Blackden, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 8 m. W. by S. Macclesfield, 2½ m. NE. by N. Holmes Chapel stn. P.<250.

Black Dog, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. from Morchard Bishop.

Black Dome. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Black Down, an upland tract, Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., about 11 m. E. by S. Launceston, on the NW. of Dartmoor Forest.

Black Down, a hill, Eng., in the S. of the Totnes div. of Devonshire, about 10 m. W. Dartmouth.

Black Down, a hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 5 m. WSW. Dorchester. Height, 790 ft.

Blackdown, part of eccles. par., Dorsetshire. See **Broadwinsor.**

Black Down Hills, an upland tract, Eng., on the border of Devonshire and Somerset, to the S. of Wellington.

Black Dykes, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the N. B. R., 17½ m. W. by S. Carlisle.

Blacker, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NW. Barnsley, PM.O.

Blackett Street, PM.T.O., Eng., near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Blackfalds, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 100 m. N. Calgary.

Blackfeet, a tribe of American Indians, Montana, on the E. of the Rocky Mts., between the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivs., of Algonquin stock. Once a powerful and ferocious tribe.

Black Fell, hill, Eng., in the W. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, 15 m. WNW. Hexham.

Blackfellows Creek, settlement, S. Australia, Taunton co., 110 m. NNE. Port Augusta.

Blackfoot, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Bingham co., 105 m. NW. by N. from the SE. corner of the state.

Blackford, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 4 m. N. Carlisle, 1 m. NE. Rockliffe stn. P.<750.

Blackford, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9 m. NE. Yeovil,

3½ m. WSW. Wincanton stn. P.<250. See **Compton Pauncefoot.**

Blackford in Wedmore, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8 m. NW. Glastonbury, P.O. P.<500.

Blackford, par. and vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on Allan Water, 8 m. S. by E. Crieff, 4 m. SW. Auchterarder, on the C. R., PM.O. Par. 21,453 ac., P.<2000; vil. P.<750.

Blackford, co., U.S., Indiana, midway between 40° and 41° N., and W. of 85° W.

Blackford Bridge, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Bury.

Blackfordby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 10 m. NNW. Bosworth, 1½ m. NE. by N. Moira stn. P.<1500.

Blackford Hill, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on N. B. R., on the S. border of the parl. burgh of Edinburgh.

Black Forest, German, **Schwarzwald** (name derived from the dark forests of firs and pines), a mt. range in SW. Germany, to the E. of the valley of the Middle Rhine, stretching (from 47½–49° N. lat.) 98 m. from SSW. to NNE. It belongs chiefly to Baden, but some of its eastern parts lie in Würtemberg. The mountains of the B. F. are broad masses with rounded summits, separated from one another by deeply cut valleys, and covered with pines, firs, and other conifers up to 3800 ft. On the W. side the range slopes steeply down to the Rhine valley, whilst the E. parts merge almost imperceptibly into the plains of Swabia. Orographically analogous to the B. F. are the Vosges (*q.v.*). The valley of the Kinzig separates the B. F. into two distinct and well-defined parts, the southern having more prominent mountains, and covering a larger area than the northern, which is lower, and presents at many places a plateau-like appearance. In the southern half the most important mountains are the Feldberg (4900 ft.) and the Belchen (4640 ft.), whilst the highest point of the northern div. is the Hornisgrinde (3820 ft.). Geologically, the B. F. consists of gneiss, granite, and Triassic sandstone ('Buntsandstein'); porphyry is also met with at many places. During the glacial period the B. F. region was covered with enormous glaciers, much larger than the present glaciers of the Alps. Vestiges of this period are to be found in a number of small lakes at high elevations (Feld-, Mammel-, Wild-, Schluch-, Titi-See), the presence of which is due to the action of the glaciers. For rainfall and climate, see **Baden.** Valuable minerals are found in many localities: silver, copper, and lead occur in the Kinzig and Münster valleys; iron is found near Freudenstadt, Kandern, and Neuenbürg; coal near Offenburg; and salt near Dürrheim. Mineral waters occur at various places, the springs of Baden-Baden and Wildbad being specially celebrated. Timber constitutes the chief wealth of the B. F.: saw-mills are very numerous, and large quantities of timber are floated down the Rhine and Neckar. In the southern parts a special industry is flourishing, viz., the manufacture of clocks and musical instruments, of which more than 2,000,000 are annually exported to all parts of the globe. Two railway lines are of great strategical and commercial importance: first, the Black Forest Rly., which follows the valley of the Kinzig, and crosses the whole B. F., connecting Würtemberg with S. Baden; and, secondly, the Höllenthal Rly., more to the S., following the valley of the Dreisam, and connecting Freiburg with Neustadt. These lines are the most picturesque railways of the German Empire, the dists. through which they run being celebrated for their grand scenery. [**H. G. S.**]

Black Friars, par., Eng., Leicester co. and Union. P.<3000.

Blackfriars (or **College**), eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Glasgow City. Par. P.<3000.

Blackfriars, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropolitan Rly. (Inner Circle), adjoining the bridge of the same name.

Blackgang Chine, a small, deep, and narrow valley, Eng., Isle of Wight, 1 m. NW. by W. St. Catherine's.

Blackhall, stn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 5½ m. E. by N. Wishaw.

Blackhall, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 2½ m. W. by N. Edinburgh, close to Craigleith stn., P.O.

Black Hall Mill, P.O., Eng., Durham, 4 m. Shotley Bridge.

Blackhall Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, on the E. side of the mouth of the Connecticut R.

Black Hawk, tn., U.S., Colorado, Gilpin co., 25 m. W. by N. Denver, with gold and silver mines. P.<1500.

Blackhawk, co., U.S., Iowa, between 42° and 43° N., and W. of 92° W.

Black Head, two capes, Eng., S. ct. Cornwall, one in 4° 45′ W., near St. Austell, the other 7 m. ENE. Lizard Head.

Black Head, cape, Ire., E. ct. Antrim, in 54° 48′ N.

Blackhead, or **Ballyvaghan,** bay, Ire., NW. co. Clare, in the SE. of Galway Bay.

Black Head, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on NW. side of Conception Bay.

Blackhead Bay, in the E. of Newfoundland, off Bonavista Bay, in 48° 30′ N.

Blackheath, an open common and suburb of London, Eng., co. Kent, Lewisham and Greenwich divs., 5 m. SE. by E. of St. Paul's, on the SE. R., with another stn. (**B. Hill**) on the L. C. & D. R.; contains Morden College, founded for decayed merchants in the Levant trade by Sir J. Morden, Bart., in 1695. It is crossed by the Roman Watling Street, and was the scene of several insurrectionary movements, including those of Wat Tyler and Cade.

Blackheath, a large elevated tract of heath, Eng., Surrey, from 3 to 5 m. SE. Guildford; P.O. 1 m. from Chilworth.

Blackheath, P.O., Eng., Essex, 3 m. from Colchester.

Blackheath, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, near Dudley, PMT.O. P. 9000. See **Rowley Regis.**

Blackheath, post-tn. and rly. stn., New South Wales, Cook co., 58 m. W. by N. Sydney. P.<1500.

Black Heddon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 10 m. SW. by W. Morpeth, 5 m. S. Angerton stn. P.<250.

Blackhill, vil., Eng., Durham, 1 m. W. Shotley Bridge, with blast-furnaces, with stn. (**B. and Consett**), on NE. R., PMT.O.

Blackhill, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, chiefly in the civil par. of Peterhead. P.<1500.

Black Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, in the N. of the NW. div., 12 m. SW. by W. Newcastle, 1 m. S. Shotley Bridge stn. P.<4500.

Blackhill, place, Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 7 m. S. Coleraine, 2 m. W. Aghadowey stn., P.O.

Blackhills, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 4 m. from Peterhead, P.O.

Black Hills, mt. range, U.S., in the SW. of S. Dakota and the NE. of Wyoming, near parallel 44° N., and between 103° and 105° W.; covered with forests of magnificent pine-trees and rich in minerals, including gold, tin, iron, coal, and lead. [**United States, Minerals.**]

Black Island, an isl. in Lake Winnipeg, Canada, Manitoba, crossed by 51° 10′ N., with deposits of iron ore.

Black Islands, small isls., Ire., in Lough Ree, SW. of co. Longford.

Black Lake, lake, U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., in the W., 110 m. W. Burlington (Vt.), traversed by Indian R., which drains it N. into the Oswegatchie R.

Blackland, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Calstone Wellington.**

Blacklands, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Restigouche co., 10 m. from Dalhousie.

Black Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Radcliffe div., on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. SW. by W. Bury, PM.O.

Blacklarg, mt., Scot., on the SE. border of Dumfriesshire, 8½ m. WSW. Sanquhar. Alt. 2231 ft.

Blacklaw, hamlet, Scot., Banffshire, 3 m. from Aberchirder, P.O.

Blackley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich div., 3½ m. NNE. Manchester, 1½ m. W. Moston stn. P. 7300.

Black Lion, tn., Ire., NW. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhaw, 10½ m. WSW. Enniskillen, PMT.O. P.<250.

Black Loch, small lake, Scot., Renfrewshire, 8 m. S. by E. Paisley, drained NE. into White Cart R.

Blacklow Hill, Eng., co. and 1½ m. N. Warwick. A stone cross here marks the spot where Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II., was beheaded by the barons in 1312.

Blackmanstone, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Hythe, 3 m. N. by E. New Romney stn. See **Dymchurch.**

Black Mill, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the SE. border of the Mid div., on the G. W. R., 13 m. SE. by E. Neath, with coal-mines, PM.O.

Blackmoor, eccles. par., Eng., E. Hampshire, Selborne par. P.<750.

Blackmore, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. WSW. Chelmsford, 3½ m. NW. by W. Ingatestone stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Black Mountains, in the NW. of India, on W. frontier of Hazára dist., Punjab, between 34° 25′ and 34° 35′ N., to the W. of a l. bk. trib. of the Indus flowing through the Káján valley and joining the main river to the N. of Amb.

Black Mountains, U.S. See **Appalachian Mts.; B. I.**

Blackness, ct. hamlet, Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3½ m. NE. by E. Linlithgow, 2 m. N. Philipstoun stn. Its old castle is one of the four kept up by the Articles of Union. James I. and Charles I. made it a state prison.

Black Notley, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., near Braintree. P<750.

Blackpill, rly. stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the ct., 2 m. N. Mumbles, PM.O.

Black Point (**Pointe Noire**), seapt., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 4° 45′ S.

Blackpool, mun. bor. and seapt.-tn., Eng., W. ct. Lancashire, B. div., 8 m. S. by W. Fleetwood, on the L. & Y. R., with a lifeboat. It is a sea-bathing place, with a theatre, winter-garden, piers, promenade, and public park, &c. Visited by hundreds of thousands of people during the summer. Mun.

bor. incorporated January 1876, area extended 1879. P. (1881) 14,200; (1891) 23,800; parl. div. P. 73,000.

Blackpool, a suburb of Cork, Ire.

Black Prince's Chantry, par., Eng., Kent, Canterbury Union. P. <250.

Blackrath, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. NE. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran; 1758 ac. P. <500.

Black Rath, Ire., SE., co. Kildare. See **Athgarvan.**

Blackridge, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on Barbauchlaw Burn, 8 m. S. Falkirk, close to Westcraigs stn., P.O.

Black River, vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbiniere co., on a trib. of Beaurivage R., 21 m. SW. by S. Quebec. P. <1500.

Black River, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows S. then W. to the Yamaska.

Black River, riv., Ire., forms part of the boundary between co. Mayo and co. Galway, and flows into Lough Corrib.

Black River, vil., Jamaica, Cornwall co., on the S. ct., at the mouth of the Black R., 32 m. S. Montego Bay, in 77° 52′ W.

Black River, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Wellington, 45 m. NNW. Waratah.

Black River, Tongking. See **He-ho.**

Black River, U.S., New York, in the NE., rises by two branches in the E. of Herkimer co., and flows WSW., NNW., then W. into the E. end of Lake Ontario, through **B. R. Bay.**

Black River Falls, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Jackson co., on Black R., 122 m. ESE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <3000.

Black (or **West**) **Road River,** Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows on the whole E., entering the Fraser R. in about 53° 40′ N.

Blackrock, tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Cork, 2½ m. SE. Cork, on the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Rly., PMT.O. B. Castle is one of the lighthouses of Cork Harbour. P. <750.

Black Rock, tp., Ire., co. Dublin, on Dublin Bay, bar. Rathdown, 2 m. WNW. Kingstown, on the Kingstown Rly.; a bathing-resort. P. 8000.

Black Rock, tn., Ire., E. ct. co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 3 m. SSE. Dundalk; a bathing-resort, PMT.O. P. <250.

Blackrock, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, with a lighthouse, in 54° 4′ N., visible at 22 m.

Black Rock, small islet, Ire., in the E. of Sligo Bay, with a lighthouse visible 13 m.

Black Rock, islet, Ire., off the SE. ct. of co. Wexford, 3 m. WSW. Carnsore Point.

Blackrock, settlement, S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 62 m. ESE. Port Augusta, on the Great Northern Line.

Blackrock, P.O., 2 m. from Brynmawr (Brecknockshire).

Black-Rock Desert, or **Mud Lakes,** tract of barren low-lying land, U.S., Nevada, nearly 1000 sq. m. in area, N. of Pyramid Lake.

Black Rock Range, mts., U.S., Nevada, Humboldt co., in the NW., trending about 75 m. NNE. from the N. side of B. R. Desert.

Blackrod, par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 3½ m. NNE. Wigan, on the L. & Y. R. P. <4500.

Blacks, New Zealand. See **Ophir.**

Blacksboat, stn., Scot., Banffshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 14½ m. S. by W. Elgin, P.O.

Blacksburg, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, York co., 80 m. NNW. Columbia. P. <1500.

Blacksburg, vil., U.S., Virginia, Montgomery co., 165 m. W. by S. Richmond, 74 m. W. by S. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Black or **Euxine Sea** (*Pontus Euxinus*), a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, surrounded by Russia, Caucasia, Asiatic and European Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania, and communicating by the Strait of Yenikale or Kerch (ancient *Cimmerian Bosporus*) with the Sea of Azov on the NE., and by the Bosporus with the Sea of Marmora in the SW. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the NE., E., and SW., but flat on the N. and NW. The 100-fathom line generally keeps close to the shore, except in the NW., where the whole of the area between the Crimea and the Roumanian and N. Bulgarian shores is below that depth. The depth then increases somewhat rapidly to 800 fathoms, then slowly to an oval surrounded by the 1200-fathom line, within which 1219 and 1227 fathoms are the greatest depths yet sounded. Owing to the large influx of fresh water from the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, Don (through the Sea of Azov), besides smaller European rivers, as well as the additional supplies furnished by the Kur, Kizil-Irmak, Sakaria, and other Asiatic rivers, the surface waters may be described as brackish. The density varies from 1.01206 to 1.01372, gradually increasing to 1.01678 at the depth of 100 fathoms, and 1.01721 at 900 fathoms. The distribution of temperature is very remarkable. The upper layer, about 25 fathoms in thickness, varies in temperature with the seasons. Then next comes a lower of colder water, below which the temperature gradually rises to 48° F. at 100 fathoms, below which that temperature is constant. This seems to prove that the vertical circulation of the water in the sea is confined to the upper 100 fathoms or so, a consequence probably of the nature of the horizontal circulation. A surface current constantly runs out through the Bosporus with a maximum velocity in the middle of about 6½ feet per second, or about 4½ m. an hour and this is balanced by an inflowing current of salt water, the upper part of which at the E. end of the strait is at a depth of about 27 fathoms, at Constantinople only 11 fathoms. The lower layers contain a large amount of dissolved sulphuretted hydrogen, but a great lack of dissolved oxygen, in consequence of which organic life is restricted to the upper 100 fathoms. In the ooze at depths of 100 to 600 fathoms, remains of Caspian brackish-water mussels have been discovered, which, with other circumstances, seems to indicate that at the close of the Pliocene period, the Black Sea was part of a vast inland sea of brackish water. The Black Sea has no perceptible tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and enclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being very dangerous, as formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It has neither islands, rocks, nor reefs in the tracks of navigation, and has excellent anchorage. The freezing of the Black Sea even near its shores is exceptional [**Odessa**], but, according to P. de Tchihatchef, there are seventeen instances recorded in history of its total or partial congelation—total in 762 A.D. (*Bosphore et Constantinople*, pp. 268–318). Greatest length, 715 m.; greatest breadth, 380 m.; area (according to Strelbitsky), 163,700 sq. m. See *Geog. Jour.*, 1893, pp. 49–51; *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1887, pp. 77–80; *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1891, pp. 33–7, and plate 3.

Blackshear, vil., U.S., Georgia, Pierce co., 86 m. SW. by W. Savannah. P. <1500.

Blackshiels, hamlet, Scot., Haddingtonshire, PMT.O. See **Fala and B.**

Blackskull, place, Ire., co. Down, 5 m. from Dromore, P.O.

Black Snake, settlement, Queensland, Lennox co., on B. S. Creek, 170 m. N. by W. Brisbane; copper-mine near.

Blacksod, bay, Ire., W. ct. co. Mayo, lighthouse visible 10 m.

Blacksod Point, cape, Ire., Mayo, at the entrance to B. Bay.

Blacks Point, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., 51 m. from Greymouth. P. <1500.

Blackstairs, mt., Ire., in the W. of co. Wexford, 9 m. NW. by W. Enniscorthy. Height, 2409 ft.

Blackstairs, mt. range, Ire., between cos. Carlow and Wexford. Mount Leinster, the highest point, is 2610 ft.

Blackston, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the N. B. R., on the Avon, 5 m. SSE. Falkirk.

Blackstone, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 23 m. SE. by S. Worcester, on B. River. P. 6100.

Blackstone Edge, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding and Lancashire, 7 m. SW. by W. Halifax. Mean rainfall (1866–80) 42 in. Height, 1428 ft.

Blackstone River, U.S., Massachusetts, rises in Worcester co., flows SE. into Rhode I., and enters Narragansett Bay. Below the town of Pawtucket it receives the name of Pawtucket R. Length about 75 m.

Black Sturgeon, riv., Canada, Ontario, passing through several lakes enters Black Bay in Lake Superior.

Blackstown, vil., Scot., co. Renfrew, 2 m. NW. Paisley. P. <500.

Blackthorn, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 10½ m. SW. by S. Buckingham, 2½ m. SE. Bicester. P. <500. See **Ambrosden.**

Blacktoft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Humber, 5½ m. E. Goole, 3 m. ESE. Laxton stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Black Torrington, par., Eng., Devonshire, 6 m. NW. Hatherleigh. P. <750.

Blacktown, post-tp., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 21 m. WNW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Blackville, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the Miramichi R., 73 m. NE. by E. Fredericton.

Blackville, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Barnwell co., 42 m. E. by S. Augusta (Ga.). P. <1500.

Blackwall, dist., Eng., London, Middlesex, Tower Hamlets bor., 4 m. E. St. Paul's, at the confluence of the Lea and the Thames, on the G. E. R., and the G. N. R. Here are the East and West India docks.

Black Warrior River, U.S., Alabama, formed by the union of two rivers near the S. extremity of Walker co.; it flows SW., and enters Tombigbee R. about 2 m. above Demopolis. Navigable for steamboats up to Tuscaloosa. Length about 175 m.

Blackwater, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Ontario co., 40 m. NNE. Toronto.

Blackwater, place, Eng., Cornwall, Camborne and Truro divs., 5½ m. W. by N. Truro, close to Chacewater stn., P.O.

Blackwater, vil., Eng., Hampshire, on the NE. border of the Basingstoke div., on the **Blackwater R.** (trib. of the Loddon), 5 m. N. by W. Aldershot, on the SE. R., PMT.O. See **Arreton.**

Blackwater, hamlet, Eng., Isle of Wight, on the Medina, 1½ m. S. by E. Newport, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly., P.O.

Blackwater, riv., Eng., Essex. It rises in the NW. of the co., where it is known as the Pant, and flows on the whole

ESE past Braintree, until it reaches Coggeshall, where it turns S., and flows to Maldon, where it forms an estuary, which opens eastwards into the North Sea.

Blackwater, riv., Eng., co. Dorset, rises near Cranbrook, and enters the Stour, near Christ Church, Hants.

Blackwater, vil., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, 9 m. N. by E. North Wexford, 1½ m. NW. Blackwater Harbour, P.O.

Blackwater, riv., Ire., rises in the SW. of co. Tyrone, and flows E., SE. (past Aughnacloy), and NE. (past Benburb and Charlemont) into the SW. of Lough Neagh. It forms the boundary between cos. Tyrone and Armagh, and part of that between cos. Tyrone and Monaghan. See **Ulster Canal.**

Blackwater, riv., Ire., in the SW. of co. Cork, rises about 16 m. NE. Killarney, flows first S., then E. to Cappoquin, where it turns abruptly S., and enters the sea at Youghall after a course estimated at 104 m. Navigable up to Cappoquin. The towns of Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal are on its banks.

Blackwater, riv., Scot., Banffshire. See **Deveron.**

Blackwater, riv., Scot., Perthshire and Forfarshire, flows SE. through the narrow vale of Glenshee in the E. of Perthshire, and unites with the Ardle to form the Ericht, about 8 m. NW. by N. Coupar-Angus.

Blackwater Bridge, hamlet, Ire., co. Kerry, on riv. B., 8 m. from Kenmare, P.O.

Blackwater Foot, hamlet, Scot., I. of Arran, on the W. ct., 9 m. SW. by W. Brodick, P.O.

Blackwatertown, tn., Ire., NW. co. Armagh, bar. Armagh, on R. Blackwater, 5 m. NNW. Armagh, PT.O. P.<250.

Blackwell, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the M. R., 2 m. from Bromsgrove, between Birmingham and Worcester.

Blackwell, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. SW. Tideswell. P.<250.

Blackwell, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6 m. W. by S. Mansfield, on the M. R., PM.O. P.<3500.

Blackwell, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 1½ m. SW. Darlington. P.<500.

Blackwell, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on Grand Trunk Rly., 5 m. E. Sarnia.

Blackwell's Island, U.S., part of New York city, lying in East R., with numerous handsome public buildings.

Blackwood, part of eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., on the L. & NW. R. (Tredegar branch), 7 m. WSW. Pontypool, with coal-mines, PMT.O. See **Bedwellty.**

Blackwood, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 5½ m. W. Lanark, on the C. R. See **Southfield.** P.<750.

Blackwood, post-tn. and rly. stn., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 5 m. S. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Blackwood, post-tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 30 m. E. by N. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Blackwood, post-stn., W. Australia, Sussex co., on the r. bk. of the Blackwood, 165 m. S. by W. Perth. P.<1500.

Blackwood, riv., in the SW. of W. Australia, flows SW. then S. into Flinders Bay, a little to the E. of Cape Leeuwin. It traverses a well-wooded and good grazing country, and is navigable for boats 25 m. from the sea.

Blackwoodhill Dam. See **Goin, Loch.**

Blacon-cum-Crabhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. SW. Chester, stn. (**Blacon**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly. P.<500.

Blad-el-Jerid. See **Beled-ul-Jerid.**

Bladen, co., U.S., N. Carolina, E. of 79° W., and S. of 35° N., traversed by Cape Fear R.

Bladenoch, riv., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the E., issues from Loch Maberry, and flows on the whole SE. till it enters Wigtown Bay at Wigtown.

Bladenoch, vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, 4½ m. W. by N. Wigtown, P.O. (**Bladnoch**).

Bladensburg, vil., U.S., Maryland, Prince George's co., on the E. branch of the Potomac, 6 m. NE. Washington; the scene (August 24, 1814) of the battle between the British and Americans, which resulted in the capture of Washington by the British. P.<1500.

Bladen Springs, vil., U.S., Alabama, Choctaw co., 118 m. WSW. of Montgomery. P.<1500.

Bladington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Bledington.**

Bladon, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Glyme, 1½ m. S. by E. Woodstock, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. with Woodstock**) P.<2500.

Bladworth, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, about 90 m. NW. Regina.

Blaen, Cymric, 'river source.'

Blaenau (or **Blainan**) **Festiniog** (or **Ffestiniog**), eccles. par. and tn., Wales, Merionethshire, 9 m. ENE. Portmadoc, 3 m. N. Festiniog, with branch terminal stns. of the L. & NW. R. and G. W. R., and two stns. (**B. F.** and **Duffws,** the latter terminal) of the 2 feet gauge Festiniog rly., constructed for the conveyance of slate from the extensive quarries to which the town owes it rise. P. 7700.

Blaenavon, tn., Eng., Monmouthshire. N. div., on the Avon, 4½ m. SW. Abergavenny, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. 11,500; eccles. par. (**B. with Capel Newydd**) P. 11,400.

Blaenclydach, place, Wales, near Pontypridd, 1 m. from Clydach Vale, PM.O.

Blaengwaithnoah, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 13 m. NE. by E. Pembroke, 3 m. SE. by E. Narberth stn.

Blaengwrach, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the Neath, 9½ m. NE. by E. Neath, 1 m. NE. Glyn Neath stn. P.<250.

Blaen Gwynfy, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on Rhondda branch of Taff Vale Rly., 8 m. WSW. Merthyr Tydfil.

Blaen-honddan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 2 m. N. Neath. P.<3000.

Blaenllecha, place, Wales, Glamorganshire, near Pontypridd, 1 m. from Ferndale stn., PM.O.

Blaenpenal, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on R. Aeron, 4 m. NW. Tregaron; 4231 ac. P.<500.

Blaenporth, ct. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5½ m. ENE. Cardigan. P.<750.

Blaen-Rhondda, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Rly., near Treherbert stn.

Blaen-y-Ffos, place, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. from Crymmych Arms, PM.O.

Blagdon, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 10 m. SW. by S. Bristol, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Blagdon, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 5 m. S. Taunton, P.O.

Blagdon Hill, Eng., Somerset, 12 m. N. Tiverton.

Blagill, place, Eng., Cumberland, in the E. of the Penrith div., 17½ m. NE. Penrith, with lead-mines.

Blagodat, mt., Russia, Urals, govt. and 127 m. ENE. of Perm, near Kushva rly. stn. Alt. 1260 ft. Contains rich ores of magnetic iron, and a group of important Crown iron-works (**Goroblagodat** dist.) is scattered round it, **Kushvinsk** being the chief. P. of dist. over 50,000.

Blagovyeshchensk, tn., E. Siberia, cap. of the Amur prov., 2 m. above the confluence of the Amur with the Zeya, 1014 m. E. of Chita (5035 m. from Moscow). It was founded in 1858, and is now the seat of administration for the prov. and the Amur Cossacks, as well as an entrepôt for the gold-mines on the upper Zeya. Regular steamer communication with Sryetensk in Transbaikalia, Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur, and Lake Khangka, in the basin of the upper Usuri. Alt. 361 ft.; mean temp., yr. 32.1° F., Jan. −13.4°, July 72.8°. P. (1873) 3385; (1889) 20,212.

Blaich, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. shore of Loch Eil, 4½ m. WNW. Fort William.

Blain, tn., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, arr. St. Nazaire, 21 m. NNW. Nantes, with zinc-mines. P.<2000.

Blaina, vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 6½ m. NW. Pontypool, PMT.O., with coal-mines and blast-furnaces.

Blainau Festiniog, tn., Wales. See **Blaenau F.**

Blaine, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed in the N. by 42° N., and in the middle by 100° W.

Blaine, city, U.S., Washington, Whatcom co., in the extreme NW. of the state. P.<2000.

Blair, Blar, Gaelic, 'a plain.'

Blair, city, U.S., Nebraska, Washington co., 20 m. NW. by N. Omaha. P.<3000.

Blair, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, W. of 78° W., crossed by 40½° N.

Blairadam, hamlet, Scot., Kinross-shire, on the N. B. R., 7 m. NNE. Dunfermline, PMT.O., with coal-mines.

Blair Athole, par. and vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Garry, 15 m. ENE. of the foot of Loch Rannoch, on H. R., PMT.O. Par. 181,114 ac., P.<2000; vil. (B. A. and Bridge of Tilt) P.<500.

Blairderry Moss, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the S., about 5 m. NE. of the head of Luce Bay.

Blairdrummond, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, 2 m. from Doune.

Blairgowrie, par. and tn., Scot., E. Perthshire, 4 m. NW. Coupar-Angus, on the Ericht, which supplies abundant water-power to flax and other mills; stn. on the C. R. Par. 15,303 ac., P.<5000, tn. P.<4000.

Blairingone, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, 1½ m. ESE. Dollar, P.O. P.<500.

Blairlogie, vil., Scot., Perthshire, 3 m. NE. Stirling, 1½ m. W. Menstrie stn., P.O. P.<250.

Blairmore and Strone, watering-place, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. of Loch Long, 6½ m. W. Helensburgh, PMT.O. P.<750.

Blair's Falls, settlement, Canada, Ontario, on Parry Sound, 62 m. N. by E. Collingwood.

Blairs-Smithy, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. from Cults.

Blairstown, vil., U.S., Iowa, Benton co., 23 m. W. by S. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Blairsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Indiana co., on the Kiskiminetas R., 39 m. E. Pittsburg. P.<4000.

Blairton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 64 m. W. by N. Kingston. P. <1500.

Blaisdon, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 8 m. W. Gloucester, 2 m. WNW. Grange Court stn., P.O. P. <250.

Blaise, riv., France, dep. Haute-Marne, trib. Marne.

Blaisois, former div. of France in Orléannais, of which Blois was cap., now forming a great part of dep. Loir-et-Cher.

Blaithwaite, High, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., 9 m. ENE. Maryport.

Blake, settlement, U.S., Florida, Volusia co., on a lagoon on the E. ct., 90 m. S. by E. of the mouth of St. John's R.

Blakedown, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the G. W. R. See **Churchill.**

Blake Hall, stn., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the G. E. R., 9 m. N. by E. Romford.

Blakely, or **Port Blakely,** seapt., U.S., Washington, on an island in Puget Sound to the W. of Seattle; mean rainfall (9 yrs.), 46.4 in. P. <1500.

Blakely, vil., U.S., Georgia, Early co., 80 m. NW. by N. Tallahassee (Florida). P. <1500.

Blakely, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., 7 m. by rail NE. Scranton, with anthracite coal-mines. P. <3000.

Blakemere, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 10 m. W. Hereford, 2 m. NE. Peterchurch stn. P. <250. See **Preston-on-Wye.**

Blakemore, or **White Hart Forest,** Eng., co. Dorset, is a large tract in the N. and W. parts of the county.

Blakeney, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 11 m. ESE. Monmouth, 1½ m. W. Awre stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Blakeney, par. and seapt., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the N. ct., 12 m. W. by N. Cromer, 5 m. NW. by N. Holt stn., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**B. with Cockthorpe and Glandford**) P. <1000.

Blakenhall, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. E. Bloxwich.

Blakenhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. SE. by E. Nantwich, 2 m. S. Betley Road stn., P.O. P. <250.

Blakenhall Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton. P. 5300.

Blakenham, Great, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 3½ m. SE. Needham Market, P.O. P. <500.

Blakenham, Little, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. SE. Needham Market. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B., Little, with Nettlestead**) P. <250.

Blakesley, par. and vil., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. SW. by W. Northampton, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Blake Street, stn., Eng., on the N. border of Warwickshire, on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. N. Sutton Coldfield.

Blâmont, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and 17 m. E. Lunéville. P. <2000.

Blanc, French; *Blanco,* Spanish; *Bianco,* Italian; *Branco,* Portuguese; *Blank,* German, 'white.'

Blanc, Le, tn., France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, arr. Le B., 34 m. E. Poitiers, with woollen and other manufactures, formerly a stronghold of the prov. of Berry. Mean rainfall, yr. 28 in. P. 5100.

Blanca, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NW. Murcia. P. <4000.

Blancafort, vil., France, dep. Cher, 32 m. N. by E. Bourges, connected with La Motte-Beuvron by a canal (the Canal de la Sauldre), used to convey the marls of B. for the amelioration of the Sologne.

Blanchard, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 37 m. NW. by N. Fargo.

Blanchardstown, tn., Ire., W. co. Dublin, bar. Castleknock, 5 m. WNW. Dublin, on the Midland Great Western Rly., PMT.O. P. <250.

Blanche Bay, at NE. end of Neu-Pommern (New Britain) I. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

Blanchester, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clinton co., 31 m. ENE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Blanchetown, tp., S. Australia, Eyre co., on the r. bk. of the Murray R., 70 m. NE. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Blanchland, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Derwent, div. and 8½ m. S. by E. Hexham, PMT.O. P. <500.

Blanchvilleskill, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Kilkenny. P. <250.

Blanco, Spanish, 'white.' See *Blanc.* It is the name of numerous capes in different parts of the world, some of which are mentioned below.

Blanco, vil., Cape Colony, dist. George, 115 m. E. Swellendam. P. <1500.

Blanco, tn., Cuba, 225 m. ESE. Havana.

Blanco, seapt., I. of Haiti, N. ct., republic and 120 m. NW. by N. Santo Domingo, in 70° 52′ W.

Blanco, cape, Argentine Republic, E. ct., govt. Santa Cruz, in about 47° 25′ S.

Blanco, cape, W. Africa, Sahara, in 20° 47′ N.; first rounded in modern times by Antonio Gonsalvez, a Portuguese, in 1443.

Blanco, cape, W. ct. Morocco, in 33° 8′ N.

Blanco, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the S. by 30° N., and W. of 98° W.

Blanco, cape, U.S., Oregon, in 42° 50′ N.

Blanco, cape, in the NW. of Peru, in about 4° 20′ S.

Blanco, cape, Tunis. See **Ras al Abiad.**

Blanco, Rio, riv., Ecuador. See **Esmeraldas, Rio.**

Blanco Encalada, roadstead, Chile, prov. Antofagasta, on the W. ct., about 24° 25′ S.

Bland, co., NSW., crossed by 34° S. and 148° E.

Bland, co., U.S., Virginia, on the NW. frontier, crossed in the E. by 81° W.

Blandford, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenberg co., 44 m. W. Halifax. P. <1500.

Blandford, post-tp. and rly. stn., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 43 m. S. Tamworth. The neighbourhood yields silver, lead, and kerosine. P. <1500.

Blandford, settlement, U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 18 m. W. by N. Springfield.

Blandford, St. Mary, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on R. Stour, ½ m. S. Blandford Forum. P. <500.

Blandford Forum, par., mun. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., near the ford called by the Romans *Trajectus Belaniensis,* on the Stour, 13 m. NW. Poole, with a stn. (**Blandford**) on the L. & SW. R.; once noted for its lace, a manufacture now extinct. Market-days, W. and S. P. <4000.

Blandsfort, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Ballinakill.

Blanefield, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the N. B. R., 7½ m. NNE. Renfrew, PMT.O. P. <750.

Blanes, tn., Spain, prov. Gerona, at the mouth of the R. Tordera, 20 m. S. by W. Gerona. P. <5000.

Blaney, hamlet, Ire., N. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, on Lough Erne, 7 m. NW. by N. Enniskillen, P.O.

Blanja, vil., Malay Penin., Perak, on the l. bk. of the Perak, in 4° 33′ N.

Blank, German, 'white.' See *Blanc.*

Blankenberghe, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the ct., 8 m. NW. by N. Bruges. The B. Canal, 8 m. long, connects the Bruges-Ostende canal with a point on the coast E. of B. P. <5000.

Blankenburg ('white town'), tn., Ger., duchy Brunswick, 31 m. SE. by S. Wolfenbüttel, 8½ m. SW. by S. Halberstadt, resorted to for the pine-needle baths. P. 7700.

Blankenburg, small tn., Ger., principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 m. SE. Rudolstadt. P. <3000.

Blankenese ('white cape'), fishing-vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Elbe, 7½ m. W. Hamburg, with numerous villas scattered over a wooded height, the summit of which (300 ft.) is a favourite resort of the people of Hamburg. P. <4000.

Blankenhain, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 8½ m. S. Weimar, with manufactures of porcelain and cotton, and pine-needle baths. P. <3000.

Blankenheimerdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., dist. Blankenheim, with iron and lead mines. P. <2000.

Blankensee, lake, Ger., on the borders of Lübeck and Lauenburg, with good fishing.

Blankenstein, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, dist. Hattingen, with iron and lead ores, and coal-mines. P. <2000.

Blankney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., 9 m. SE. by S. Lincoln, on the G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly., P.O.; 6781 ac. P. <750.

Blanquefort, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 6 m. NW. by N. Bordeaux. B. Castle was the cap. of an important lordship, and was the last place occupied by the English after the defeat of Castillon in 1453. P. <2000.

Blanquilla Island, isl., Venezuela, off the N. ct., in 11° 52′ N., 64° 40′ W., having on its W. ct. the village of Agueda.

Blansko, tn., Austria, Moravia, on R. Zwittawa, 12 m. N. by E. Brünn, with blast-furnaces, alum and vitriol works, limestone caves. P. <3000.

Blantyre ('the warm retreat'), par., Scot., Mid-Lanarkshire, including the town of B. and the village of B. Works, PMT.O.; 3954 ac. P. 11,000.

Blantyre, or **High B.,** tn., Scot., on the C. R., 1 m. SW. Blantyre Works, with coal-mines. Here Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, was born in 1817. PMT.O. P. (including **Auchenwraith and Causewaystones**) <2500.

Blantyre, mission stn. and settlement, in a healthy situation on the Shire Highlands (*q.v.*), Brit. S. Africa, in 15° 47′ S., 35° 3′ E.; named after the birthplace of Livingstone. Alt. 3300 ft.

Blantyre Port, a name sometimes given to Katunga, the nearest navigable point on the Shire to Blantyre, S. Africa.

Blantyre Works, vil., Scot., Mid-Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 2½ m. NW. Hamilton, on the C. R., with dye-works and weaving-mill. P. <2000.

Blanzy, coal-mining vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Autun, 8 m. S. by W. Le Creuzot. P. <3000.

Blar, Gaelic, 'a plain.' See *Blair.*

Blaris, par., Ire., cos. Down and Antrim, containing Lisburn; 5891 ac. P. 14,200.

Blarney, tn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry, East, 4½ m. NW. Cork, on the Great Southern & Western Rly. Here, about 20 ft. from the top of an old castle, is the 'B. stone,' the kissing of which is reputed to secure for one the gift of a persuasive tongue. It has a noted hydropathic establishment, said to have been the place where Turkish baths were first introduced into western Europe. Manufactures tweeds. PMT.O. P. < 1000.

Blaru, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Mantes, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Blasewitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, near Dresden, on the E. P. <5000.

Blasheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and dist. Lübbecke. P. <3000.

Bläsibad, watering-place, Ger., Würtemberg, near Tübingen.

Blaskets, isls., Ire., W. ct. Kerry, in N. of Dingle Bay.

Blaston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9 m. SSW. Oakham, 1½ m. ESE. Hallaton (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Blatchington, East, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 8 m. SE. by S. Lewes, close to Seaford stn., PM.O. P. < 500.

Blatchington, West, par., Eng., Sussex, 2½ m. NW. Brighton (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Blatchinworth and Calderbrook, par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 5 m. NE. Rochdale; 4781 ac. P. 8400.

Blatherwick, or **Blatherwycke,** par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. SW. by S. Stamford, 3½ m. E. by S. Harringworth stn., P.O. (**Blatherwyck**). P. <250.

Blatna, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 32 m. SE. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Blaton, comm., Belgium, Hainaut, arr. Tournai. P. <4000.

Blatt, Teutonic, 'a marsh.' See *Bloto.*

Blaubeuren, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 10 m. W. Ulm, cap. of circle B., with a Protestant theological seminary lodged in a building which was once a Benedictine convent (founded 1085). P. <3000.

Blauda, comm., Austria, Moravia, 29 m. NW. by N. Olmütz, and 3 m. SW. Schönberg. P. <3000.

Blauort Sand, sandbank, Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, off the W. ct., in 54° 10′ N., and 8° 42′ E.

Blauveltville, vil., U.S., New York, Rockland co., 25 m. N. New York. P. <1500.

Blaven, or **Blabhein,** mt., Scot., in the S. of the I. of Skye, 14 m. N. by W. Point of Sleat. Alt. 3042 ft.

Blavet, riv., France, Brittany, rises in dep. Côtes-du-Nord, and flows S. through Morbihan, and after traversing a deep granitic valley passes Pontivy where the canal between Nantes and Brest divides, one branch descending the B. under the name of the B. Canal, finally forming the Bay of Lorient. Navigable with the aid of twenty-seven locks from Pontivy (47 m.), and for sea-boats to Hennebont. Length, 90 m.

Blawhorn Moss, a moss, Scot., on the W. border of Linlithgowshire, about 7 m. S. Falkirk.

Blawith, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 13 m. NNE. Barrow, 5 m. E. Broughton stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Blaxhall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 15 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, P.O. P. <750.

Blaxland, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Lachlan R., and crossed by 146° E.

Blaxton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. NE. Bawtry. P. <250.

Blaydon, tn., Eng., Durham, on the N. border of the Chester le Street div., on the r. bk. of the Tyne, 4½ m. W. Newcastle, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. 13,400.

Blaye (the anct. military stn. of *Blavia*), tn. and fortress, France, dep. Gironde, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Gironde, 7 m. SE. Pauillac, 21 m. N. by W. Bordeaux; cap. arr. It has a strong citadel (reconstructed by Vauban in 1688), in which the Duchess de Berri was imprisoned in 1832–3; exports wine, brandy, &c. Its harbour is defended by Forts Médoc and Pâté. P. <4000.

Blayney, tp., New South Wales, co. and 20 m. WSW. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Blazowa, comm., Austria, Galicia, 74 m. WNW. Drhobycz, 11 m. SSE. Rzeszow. P. <5000.

Bleadon, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the r. bk. of the Axe, 3½ m. SSE. Weston-super-Mare, 1½ m. E. Bleadon and Uphill stn., P.O. P. <750.

Blea Moor, an upland tract, Eng., in the extreme N. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 17½ m. ESE. Kendal.

Blean, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. NW. Canterbury, P.O. P. <750.

Bleasby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6 m. WSW. Newark, on the M. R. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Halloughton**) P. <500.

Blencdale, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 11 m. SE. by S. Lancaster, P.O.; 7298 ac. P. <500.

Blea Water, lake, Eng., Westmorland, on the S. border of the Appleby div., 12 m. NNW. Kendal.

Blea Wyke Point, cape, Eng., on the ct. of the N. Riding of the co. of Yorkshire, 8½ m. SE. Whitby.

Blebo, Scot. See **Dura Den.**

Bleckede, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 34 m. SE. by E. Hamburg. P. <2000.

Bleddva, or **Bleddfa,** par., Wales. See **Blethvaugh.**

Bledington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the E. border, 15 m. N. by E. Lechlade, 1 m. NW. Chipping Norton Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Bledlow, par. and vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the W. border of the Aylesbury div., 8 m. SSW. Aylesbury, 1 m. S. by E. of its stn. on the G. W. R., P.O.; 4169 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**B. Ridge**) P. <500.

Bledsoe, co., U.S., Tennessee, crossed by 35½° N., and in the extreme NE. by 85° W.

Bled-ul-Jerid. See **Beled-ul-Jerid.**

Blegno, riv. and valley, Switzd. See **Blenio.**

Bleiberg, comm. and vil., Austria, Carinthia, 9 m. W. Villach, 28 m. W. Klagenfurt, with very rich lead-mines (to which it owes its name, meaning 'lead-mine'). P. (comm.) < 4000.

Bleicherode, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 11 m. WSW. Nordhausen. P. <4000.

Bleistadt, tn., Bohemia, circle Eger, 7 m. NW. Falkenau, with lead-mines and garnets. P. <2000.

Blekinge, län, Sweden, on the Baltic, cap. Karlskrona. See **Sweden,** table.

Blencarn, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the S. of the Penrith div., 8 m. E. Penrith, 2½ m. NE. by E. Culgaith stn. See **Kirkland.**

Blencogo, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 13½ m. WSW. Carlisle, 1½ m. N. by W. Broomfield stn. P. <250.

Blencow, Little, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Petterill, 4 m. WNW. Penrith, with a stn. (**Blencow**) on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Rly., P.O. See **Greystoke.**

Blendworth, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10 m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, 2 m. NW. by N. Rowlands Castle stn. P. <500.

Bléneau, tn., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Joigny, on the Loing, 50 m. NE. by N. Bourges, 15 m. E. Gien. P. <2000.

Bleng, riv., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., trib. of the Irt, which it joins on the l. bk. near its head.

Blenheim, tn., New Zealand, South I., Marlborough co., 40 m. ESE. Nelson. Mean rainfall (20 yrs.), 26.81 in. P. <4000.

Blenheim Park, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., at the confluence of the Glyme and the Evenlode, ½ m. S. by W. Woodstock, on the G. W. R. P. <250.

Blenheim Park, seat of the Duke of Marlborough, the masterpiece of the architect Vanbrugh, built with funds voted by Parliament to the first duke after the victory of Blenheim (Blindheim); is in the vicinity of B. village.

Blenheim Passage. See **Canton.**

Blenio, Blegno, or **Brenno,** in German **Bollenz,** valley, Switzd., in NE. of cant. Ticino, communicating at S. end with the Ticino valley; stretching mostly N. and S., but at its upper end leading NW. to the Lukmanier Pass (6290 ft.). Another branch leads directly N., and then communicates eastwards by the Greina Pass (7740 ft.) with the Val Someix, and so with the Vorder-Rhine valley.

Blenkinsopp, par., Eng., Northumberland, in the W. of the Hexham div., 17 m. W. Hexham, ½ m. S. Greenhead stn. P. <750.

Blennerhasset and Kirkland, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the W. of the Penrith div., on the Ellen, 9½ m. ENE. Maryport, near Baggrow stn., P.O. P. <750.

Blennerville, fishing vil., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 1½ m. WSW. Tralee, P.O.

Bléonne, riv., France. See **Alpes, Basses.**

Bléré, tn., France, dep. Indre et Loire, on the Cher, arr. and 15 m. ESE. Tours. P. <2000.

Blessberg, mt. peak, Ger., in the Thuringian forest, near Eisfeld, in which the Werra and the Itz rise. Alt. 2845 ft.

Blessington, par. and market-tn., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 6½ m. SE. by E. Naas, on the Liffey, PMT.O. P. <500.

Bletchingley, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 4½ m. E. Reigate, 1½ m. NE. Nutfield stn., PMT.O.; 5621 ac. P. <2000.

Bletchington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 3½ m. E. Woodstock, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Bletchley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 10 m. E. Buckingham, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Water Eaton**) P. <750.

Bletchley, vil., S. Australia, co. Frome, 348 m. N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Bletchley, post-tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 30 m. SE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Bletherston, par., Wales. See **Llawhaden.**

Blethvaugh, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 4½ m. N. New Radnor, 3 m. SE. Llanbister Road stn., P.O. (**Bleddfa**); 4139 ac. P. <250.

Bleting, vil., on the N. ct. of Timor I., in the Malay Archipelago; seat of an assistant resident for the Netherlands.

Bletsoe, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6 m. N. by W. Bedford, 2 m. SE. Sharnbrook stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bléville, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and near Havre, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Blewburton Hill, Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., near Blewbury.

Blewbury, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. S. by E. Abingdon, 1½ m. SE. Upton stn., P.O.; 4246 ac. P. <750.

Blewfields, Bluefields (named after the Dutch pirate Blauvelt), or **Bahia de Campo-Azul,** seapt., Central America, Nicaragua, 165 m. E. Managua, on a lagoon on the E. ct., which receives, 5 m. N. of the town, the river B., formed by the union of the rivers Escondido and Mico, in about 12° 5′ N. The lagoon admits vessels of not more than 15 ft. draught; entrance so narrow, that two vessels could scarcely pass at once. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1883–86), yr. 80.4° F. P. 8000 (chiefly of Jamaican origin).

Bleymard, tn., France, dep. Lozère, 55 m. NW. by N. Nîmes, arr. and 12 m. E. by S. Mende. Alt. 3300 ft. P. <2000.

Blickling, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 9 m. SSW. Cromer, 1 m. W. Aylsham Town stn. P. <500.

Blickling with Erpingham, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, including B. village. P. <750.

Blida, fortified tn., Algeria, 23 m. SW. by S. Algiers, at the foot of the Atlas Mts., in the plain of Metija, cap. arr., with copper and lead mines, and cedar forests. P. 10,600 (over 5000 Europeans).

Blidworth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 5 m. SE. Mansfield, 1½ m. SSW. of its stn. on the M. R., PM.O.; 5473 ac. P. <1500.

Blies, riv., Prussia, in the Rhine Prov., it flows S. and then W. into the Saar at Saargemünd, 46 m. long.

Blieskastel, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, on the Blies R., 50 m. E. by N. Metz, Alsace-Lorraine, 4½ m. W. by S. Zweibrücken. P. <2000.

Bligh, co., New South Wales, crossed in the N. by 32° S., and in the middle by 150° E.

Bligh Entrance. See **Great Barrier Reef.**

Bliling, chief seapt., I. of Bali (*q.v.*).

Blindbothel, par., Eng., Cumberland, 2 m. W. Cockermouth. P. <250.

Blindcrake, Isell and Redmain, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 7½ m. E. Maryport, 3½ m. NE. Cockermouth stn.; 4251 ac. P. <500.

Blind Harbour, Ire., on SW. ct. co. Cork, in about 9° 8′ W., with coastguard stn.

Blindheim, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Swabia, 15 m. SSE. Nördlingen, close to the l. bk. of the Danube; scene of the so-called battle of Blenheim, in which the English and the Imperialists under Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French and Bavarians in 1704. P. <1000.

Blindley Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 8 m. ESE. Reigate, 2 m. NW. by W. Lingfield stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Blind River, settlement, Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 546 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Blinkbonny, hamlet, Scot., Midlothian, 3½ m. SE. by S. Dalkeith, 1½ m. E. Gorebridge stn.

Blinkbonny, portion of Slamannan vil., Scot., co. Stirling. P. <500.

Blinklip, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Hay, 70 m. SSW. Kuruman (British Bechuana-land).

Blinman, post-tn., S. Australia, Flinders co., 114 m. NE. by N. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Blisco, Pike of, a hill at the meeting-place of the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancaster. Height, 2304 ft.

Blisland, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 4 m. NNE. Bodmin, P.O.; 6445 ac. P. <750.

Blissfield, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the SW. branch of the Miramichi R., 55 m. NE. by E. Fredericton.

Blissfield, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lenawee co., on Raisin R., 55 m. SW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Blissville, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Sunbury co., 25 m. S. by E. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Blisworth, par. and vil., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. SSW. Northampton, on the L. & NW. R., with iron (brown hematite) mines. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Blithfield, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., on R. Blythe, 7½ m. E. Stafford, 3 m. ESE. Great Haywood stn. P. <500.

Biltong, the true Malay form of the name of Billiton I.

Blockhouse, par., Eng., Worcester co. and Union. P. <2500.

Block Island, U.S., Rhode I., between the S. extremity of Long I. and Port Judith, with lighthouse at its south-eastern end, visible 21 m. P. <1500.

Blockley, par. and vil., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 10 m. SE. by E. Evesham, 2 m. WSW. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 7896 ac. P. <2500.

Blocksberg, mt., Ger. See **Brocken.**

Blocksberg, hill, Hungary. See **Budapest.**

Blockton, coal-mining vil., U.S., Alabama, in the Cahaba coalfield, about 30 m. SW. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Blockzijl, or **Blokzijl,** comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on E. shore of Zuider Zee, 15½ m. NNW. Zwolle. P. <2000.

Blod, Teutonic, 'a dwelling.' See *Bold.*

Bloemendaal, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 2 m. NNW. Haarlem. P. <5000.

Bloemfontein, tn., cap. of Orange Free State and of B. dist., occupying a healthy situation in an extensive plain on the railway to Pretoria, 95 m. ESE. Kimberley. Alt. 4500 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.6° F., Jan. 73.5°, July 46.6°. P. <5000.

Bloemhof, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of B. dist., in the SW. corner of the republic, 95 m. NNE. Kimberley.

Blofield, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 6½ m. E. Norwich, close to Brundall stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Blois, cap. dep. Loir-et-Cher, France, on the Loire, 33 m. ENE. Tours; an archbishop's see. Its ancient castle belonged to the Counts of B., of the house of Champagne and Châtillon. Little of the original structure remains. Manufactures gloves and porcelain. Mean rainfall, 27.56 in. P. 23,500.

Blomberg, tn., Ger., princip. Lippe, 25 m. S. by E. Minden, 9 m. E. Detmold. P. <3000.

Blomidon, Cape, Canada, in the W. of Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, in 45° 17′ N.

Blo Norton, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the Waveney, 23 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 6½ m. W. Diss stn. P. <500.

Bloodsworth, isl., U.S., Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, in 38° 10′ N.

Bloodybush Edge, hill, Eng., Northumberland, in the N. of the Hexham div., 16½ m. E. by S. Jedburgh. Height, 2001 ft.

Bloody Foreland, cape, Ire., NW. ct. Donegal, 55° 8′ N.

Bloom, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Stutsman co., 85 m. W. Fargo.

Bloomfield, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., 17 m. Belleville. P. <1000.

Bloomfield, stn., Ire., co. Down, near Belfast, PM.O.

Bloomfield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 6 m. NW. Hartford. P. <1500.

Bloomfield, tn., U.S., Indiana, Greene co., 36 m. SE. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Bloomfield, city, U.S., Iowa, Davis co., 60 m. WNW. Keokuk. P. <2000.

Bloomfield, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., 4 m. NNW. Newark. P. <1500.

Bloomfield, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Perry co., 19 m. NW. by W. Harrisburg. Alt. 1460 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Bloomfield, North, vil., U.S., California, Nevada co., 67 m. NNE. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Bloomfield River, locality, Queensland, 40 m. S. Cooktown, in 16° 5′ S., and 145° 16′ E.

Bloomingburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Fayette co., 35 m. SW. Columbus. P. <1500.

Bloomington, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. of M'Lean co., 35 m. ESE. Peoria. Coal-mines in vicinity. P. (1880) 17,200; (1890) 20,500.

Bloomington, city, U.S., Indiana, Monroe co., 44 m. SSW. Indianapolis, seat of the State University. P. (1880) 2800; (1890) <5000.

Bloomington, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Franklin co., on the l. bk. of the Republican R., 110 m. SE. by E. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. P. <1500.

Bloomington, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Somerset co., on Rariton R., 30 m. SW. by W. Jersey City. P. <1500.

Bloomington, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Charles Mix co., 75 m. WNW. Yankton. P. <1500.

Bloomington, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Grant co., 25 m. NNW. Dubuque (Ia.). P. <1500.

Bloomsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Columbia co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 56 m. NNE. Harrisburg, with iron and limestone in vicinity. P. <5000.

Bloomsbury, part of eccles. par., Eng., London. See **St. Giles in the Fields.**

Bloomville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Seneca co., 50 m. SE. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Blore with Swinscoe, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 10½ m. SSE. Leek, 3½ m. NW. by W. Ashbourne stn. The second battle between the forces of York and Lancaster was fought on B. Heath in 1459. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Blore Ray**) P. <500.

Blossburg, tn., U.S., New Mexico, co. Colfax, 117 m. NE. Santa Fé; with coal-mines. P. <1500.

Blossburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., on Tioga

R., 75 m. W. by N. Scranton; coal and iron mines. P. <3000.

Blosseville-bon-Secours, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Seine, arr. and 2 m. SE. Rouen. P. <2000.

Blossom Prairie, vil., U.S., Texas, Lamar co., 103 m. NE. by E. Dallas. P. <1500.

Bloto, Blatt, Slavonic, 'a marsh.'

Blotzheim, vil., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, 12½ m. SE. by S. Mülhausen; artificial fish-breeding. P. <2000.

Blount, co., U.S., Alabama, crossed by 34° N., and midway between E. and W. frontiers.

Blount, co., U.S., Tennessee, SE. frontier, S. of 36° N.

Blowick, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1½ m. ESE. Southport, on the L. & Y. R., PM.O.

Bloxham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 3½ m. SW. by S. Banbury, PMT.O.; 4397 ac. P. <1500.

Bloxholme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 12½ m. SSE. Lincoln, div. and 5 m. N. Sleaford, 1½ m. SW. Digby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Bloxholm with Digby**) P. <500.

Bloxwich, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., S. Staffordshire, in the N. of the parl. bor. of Walsall, with stn. on the L. & NW. R., with coal and ironstone in neighbourhood, also blast-furnaces, PMT.O. P. 6700.

Bloxworth par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 8½ m. WNW. Poole, P.O. P. <500.

Blubberhouses, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the N. of the Otley div., on the Washburn, 8 m. W. Harrogate, 3½ m. SW. by S. Darley stn., P.O.; 3736 ac. P. <250. See **Fewston.**

Bludân, vil., at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, amongst gardens and vineyards, 19 m. NW. by N. Damascus, the summer residence of many of the Europeans of that city.

Bludenz, tn., Austria, Vorarlberg, 24 m. S. by E. Bregenz. Alt. 1900 ft. P. <4000.

Blue Anchor, ct. vil., Eng., Somerset, with stn. on the G. W. R., 18 m. W. by N. Bridgwater.

Blue Ball, place, Ire., SW. King's co., bar. Ballyboy, 6 m. SW. by W. Tullamore, P.O.

Blue Bell Hill, P.O., Eng., near Aylesford, Kent.

Blue Cliffe, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Uitenhage, 33 m. N. by W. Port Elizabeth.

Blue Earth, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Faribault co., 96 m. SSW. Minneapolis, on B. E. Riv., which flows N. to the Minnesota, and joins that river at Mankato. P. <2000.

Bluefield, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Mercer co. P. <2000.

Bluefields. See **Blewfields.**

Blue Grotto. See **Capri.**

Bluehill, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 30 m. SSE. Bangor. P. <2000.

Blue Island, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 16 m. S. by W. Chicago. P. <3000.

Blue John Mine, chambered cave, Eng., at the foot of Mam Tor, N. Derbyshire, 1½ m. W. Castleton, so called from containing a blue or purple nodular variety of fluorspar, called *blue John.*

Blue Lick Springs, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Nicholas co., on Licking R., 8 m. N. Carlisle, celebrated for its mineral waters.

Blue Mountain, U.S., New York, Hamilton co., one of the Adirondacks, 75 m. SW. by W. Burlington (Vt.). Alt. 3825 ft. (Adirondack Survey).

Blue Mountains, the name given to that part of the Dividing Range of Australia, which lies to the W. of Sydney. See **New South Wales.**

Blue Mountains, Canada, Ontario, in the E. of Grey co., to the S. of Georgian Bay, in 44° 25′ N., 80° 15′–30′ W.

Blue Mountains, the highest mountains in Jamaica (*q.v.*).

Blue Mountains, U.S., Maine, 39 m. NW. Augusta.

Blue Mountains, U.S., Oregon, a ridge stretching from N. to S., to the frontier of Utah terr., about 200 m. E. of the Coast Range.

Blue Mountains, U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Kittatinny.**

Bluemull Sound, Scot., Shetland Is., between the NE. of Yell I. and the SW. of Unst I.

Blue Rapids, vil., U.S., Kansas, Marshall co., on Blue R., 72 m. NW. by W. Topeka. P. <1500.

Blue Ridge. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Blue River, Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows NE. into N. Thompson R.

Blueskin, vil., New Zealand, South I., Waikouaiti co., 9 m. N. by E. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Blue Springs, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Gage co., on Big Blue R., 88 m. SSW. Omaha. P. <1500.

Bluespur, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Westland co., 63 m. from Dunedin. P. <1500.

Bluestack, mt., Ire., in the S. of co. Donegal, 8 m. N. by E. Donegal. Height, 2219 ft.

Bluestone, stn., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Eastern and Midlands Rly., 12 m. NNW. Norwich.

Blue Tier, or **Polemena,** post-tn., Tasmania, co. Dorset, 180 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Blue Tier Junction, post-tn., Tasmania, 40 m. from St. Mary's. P. <1500.

Bluevale, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 60 m. N. London.

Bluevale, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow. P. <4500.

Bluff, settlement, U.S., Utah, San Juan co., 32 m. NW. of the SE. corner of the terr.

Bluff Harbour, New Zealand, co. Southland, on the E. side of New Ross estuary, 17 m. distant from, and port of, Invercargill, bounded on the W. by penin. called **The Bluff,** on which stands Campbelltown.

Bluffton, vil., U.S., Alabama, Chambers co., about the middle of E. frontier of state, with cliffs of hematite iron ore all round, and with blast-furnaces. P. <2000.

Bluffton, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. of Wells co., 82 m. NE. by N. Indianapolis. P. <4000.

Bluffton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Allen co., 57 m. SSW. Toledo. P. <1500.

Blumberg, tp., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 22 m. ENE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Blumenau, Ger. col., Brazil, state of Sta. Catharina, on the r. bk. of the Itajahy (*q.v.*) founded 1852; tn. of B. in 26° 57′ S., 49° 6′ W. Healthy. Mean rainfall (7 yrs.), 42.8 in. Tn. P. 5000.

Blumenfeld, tn., Ger., Baden, 25 m. WNW. Constance. P. <2000.

Blumenort, settlement, Canada, on the S. frontier, Manitoba, 64 m. SSW. Winnipeg.

Blumenthal, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 12 m. NW. Bremen, cap. circle B., on the r. bk. of the Weser. P. <3000.

Blümlisalpstock, a beautiful and conspicuous mountain mass in the Bernese Oberland, Switzd., 14 m. SSW. Interlaken, between the Kandergrund and the Kienthal. Alt. 10,560 ft.

Blumut, group of hills. See **Johor.**

Blundell Sands, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, with stn. (**B. and Crosby**) on the L. & Y. R., 6 m. NNE. Liverpool. P. <3000.

Blundeston, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3½ m. NW. Lowestoft, PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Blundeston with Flixton**) P. <1000.

Blunham, par. and vil., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6½ m. E. by N. Bedford, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Blunsdon, Broad, eccles. par., Eng., Wilts, Cricklade div., 4½ m. N. by W. Swindon. P. <1000.

Blunsdon, St. Andrew, par., 1 m. SW. Broad B. P. <1000.

Blunt, vil., U.S., South Dakota, Hughes co., 18 m. ENE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Bluntisham (blŭn'tis-ham) **with Earith,** par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8½ m. E. Huntingdon, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Blunt's Reef, off Cape Mendocino, California, U.S.

Blurton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 2 m. SSE. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1½ m. SW. Longton stn. P. <500.

Blyborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 8 m. ENE. Gainsborough, 2½ m. ESE. Northorpe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Blyford, or **Blythford,** par., Eng., Suffolk, on R. Blyth, div. and 13 m. SW. Lowestoft, close to Wenhaston stn. P. <250.

Blymhill, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 10½ m. SW. Stafford, 4½ m. N. by W. Albrighton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Blyth, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 53 m. N. by W. London, 12 m. E. Goderich.

Blyth, South, par. and seapt., Eng., Northumberland, on the ct. at the mouth of the **Riv. B.,** 7½ m. ESE. Morpeth, included in the parl. bor. of Morpeth, on the NE. R., with coal-mines, PMT.O. See **Newsham.**

Blyth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 5½ m. NNE. Worksop, 2½ m. W. by S. Ranskill stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Blyth, settlement, S. Australia, Stanley co., 75 m. N. by W. Adelaide.

Blyth Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, 5½ m. SE. Stoke, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O. (**Blythe Bridge**).

Blythburgh, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 13 m. SW. by S. Lowestoft, on the Southwold Rly., P.O.; 4325 ac. P. <750.

Blythe, riv., Eng., Staffordshire, in the E., trib. of the Trent, which it joins on the l. bk. near Bromley Regis.

Blythfield, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 20 m. SW. Winnipeg.

Blythford, par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Blyford.**

Blythswood, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow. P. 6200.

Blyton, par. Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. NE. by N. Gainsborough, with a stn. (**B. for Corringham**) on the M. S & L. R., P.O.; 4705 ac. P. <750.

Bo, Scandinavian, 'a dwelling.' See *Bold.*

Boa, Bom, Portuguese; *Buen,* Spanish (Latin *bonus*), 'good.'

Boa Island, Ire., co. Fermanagh, in Lough Erne, 3 m. from Pettigo (co. Donegal), P.O. P. <250.

Boal, tn., Spain, prov. and 49 m. W. Oviedo. P. 6000.

Boara Pisani, comm., Italy, prov. and 20 m. SSW. Padua, on the Adige. P. <3000.

Boara Polesine, comm., Italy, prov. Rovigo, on r. bk. Adige, opposite B. Pisani. P. <4000.

Boardmills, place, Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 5 m. SE. by E. Lisburn, P.O.

Boarhills, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 4½ m. ESE. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Boarhunt, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 6 m. N. by W. Portsmouth, 1½ m. NNW. Porchester Junc. P. <500.

Boarhunt with Southwick, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, near Fareham. P. <1000.

Boar's Head, stn., Eng., Lancashire, in the parl. bor. of Wigan, between Wigan and Standish on the L. & NW. R., the junction for Chorley and Blackburn on the L. & Y. R.

Boarshead Street, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 5 m. SW. Tunbridge Wells, 1½ m. SW. Eridge stn., P.O.

Boars Isle, hamlet, Eng., Kent, div. and 9 m. SW. by W. Ashford, 5½ m. SSW. Pluckley stn.

Boarstal, part of eccles par., Eng., Kent. See **Rochester.**

Boarstall, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 12 m. W. Aylesbury, 3 m. W. by S. Brill (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Boat Harbour, tp., New South Wales, 340 m. by post route N. Sydney, 30° 30′ S., 152° 58′ E. P. <1500.

Boat of Garten, junc. stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, close to the R. Spey, 23 m. S. by E. Nairn, on the H. R. and the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.

Boaventura, comm., N. ct. of Madeira I. P. <3000.

Boavista, Bonavista, or (Spanish) **Buenavista** ('fine view'), isl., Africa, the most E. and next to Santiago the largest of the Cape Verde Is., about 20 m. in length; has three ports, Porto Sal Rey on the W., Porto do Norte on the NE., and Porto Curralinho on the SE. P. 5000.

Boavista, place, Brazil, Amazonas, on the Rio Branco, 320 m. SW. by S. Georgetown (Brit. Guiana).

Boaz Island, one of the Bermudas, in NW. of the group.

Bobadilla, comm., Spain, prov. and 27 m. NW. by N. Malaga, on the r. bk. of the Guadalhorce, rly. junc. on the Cordoba-Malaga line. P. <2000.

Bobbers Mill, hamlet, Eng., Nottinghamshire, 1 m. from New Basford, P.O.

Bobbili, tn., India, Madras Presidency, dist. and 60 m. N. Vizagapatam. P. 14,500; Hindus, 14,100.

Bobbing, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 8 m. WNW. Faversham, 2 m. E. Newington stn. P. <500.

Bobbington, par., Eng., Staffordshire (Kingswinford div.), Shropshire (Ludlow div.), 8½ m. W. Dudley, 5 m. NE. by E. Hampton Loade stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bobbingworth, or **Bovinger,** par., Eng., Essex, 2½ m. NW. Ongar, P.O. (**Bovinger**). P. <500.

Bobbio, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, on R. Trebbia, 23 m. SSW. Piacenza. P. <5000.

Bobcaygeon, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., on Lake Sturgeon, 74 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Bober, Bobr, Slavonic, 'beaver.' See *Biber.*

Bober, riv., Prussia, flows N. from the Riesen-gebirge, in the S. of the prov. of Silesia, enters Brandenburg, and after approaching within 2 m. of the Oder, flows W. for about 14 m. parallel to that river, which it finally enters just above the confluence of the Neisse. It receives from the S. the Queiss, l. bk., and from the E. the Sprotte, r. bk.; not navigable.

Bobi, vil., Paraguay, 135 m. SE. by S. Asuncion.

Böblingen, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, 9½ m. SW. Stuttgart, with textile manufactures. P. <5000.

Boboras, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Carballino. P. 7200.

Bobrek, vil., Prussia, Upper Silesia, circle and dist. Beuthen. P. <3000.

Bobrinets, tn., SW. Russia, govt. and 120 m. NNW. of Kherson. Tobacco works. P. 10,400.

Bobritsch, riv., kgd. Saxony, flows NNW. into the Freiberger Mulde; not navigable.

Bóbrka, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 18 m. SE. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Bobrov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. SE. of Voronezh, on Bityug R. P. 3550.

Bobruisk, first class fortress and dist. tn., W. Russia, govt. and 108 m. SE. of Minsk, on a main line connecting Libau with SE. Russia, and on Berezina R. P. (1860) 23,760; (1888) 58,100.

Boca, Spanish, Portuguese; *Bocca,* Italian, 'a mouth'; applied to numerous straits and river-mouths.

Boca, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circle Novara. P. <2000.

Boca (or **Bocca**) **Tigris,** or the '**Bogue.**' See **Canton R.**

Bocabec, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, 10 m. from St. Andrews. P. <1500.

Boca Chica, channel, 28 m. below and leading to the port of Cartagena, United States of Colombia.

Boca de Dragos. See **Dragon's Mouth.**

Boca del Drago and **B. del Toro.** See **Drago, Isla del.**

Boca del Tigre. See **Chiriqui.**

Boca de Navios, the S. and largest mouth of the Orinoco R., S. America.

Bocage, Le, two dists., France. See **Calvados** and **Vendée, La.**

Bocairente, comm., Spain, prov. Valencia, dist. Onteniente. P. <4000.

Bocas Islands, small isls. NW. of Trinidad, W. Indies.

Bocca Grande and **Bocche di Cattaro.** See **Cattaro.**

Bocca Tigris. See **Canton R.**

Bocchetta Pass. See **Apennines, A.**

Boccolo de Tassi, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Piacenza, near Fiorenzuola d'Arda. P. <3000.

Bochnia, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 17 m. E. Wielickza, with large rock-salt mines belonging to the state. Alt. 740 ft. P. 8900. See **Wieliczka.**

Bochold, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 2½ m. NW. by W. Essen. P. 7800.

Bocholt, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 33 m. NW. by N. Essen. P. 13,000.

Bochragh Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the W. of co. Cork. Highest summit, 2118 ft.

Bochum, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 9 m. E. by N. Essen, cap. circle B., in the middle of the Ruhr coal-basin, one of the busiest manufacturing towns of Germany (iron and steel works, carpet and paper-mills, coke-furnaces, zinc-smelting works, &c.). P. (1871) 21,200; (1890) 47,600.

Bockau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 15 m. SE. by S. Zwickau, centre of the cultivation of medicinal herbs (angelica, valerian, rhubarb, gentian, &c.) in the Erzgebirge. P. <3000.

Bockenem, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 20 m. SW. by W. Wolfenbüttel; has sugar factories. P. <3000.

Beckenfield, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. N. Morpeth. P. <250.

Bockenheim, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, now practically a NW. suburb of Frankfurt. P. (1871) 8500; (1890) 18,700.

Bockhampton, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 2 m. from Dorset.

Bocking, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 1½ m. N. by E. Braintree. **B. Church Street,** in the vicinity, was formerly famous for its baize manufacture, and has a PMT.O.; PM.O. (**B. Street**); 4639 ac. P. <4000.

Böckingen, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, dist. Heilbronn, with many Roman antiquities. P. <5000.

Bockleton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 16½ m. W. by N. Worcester, 4½ m. S. by W. Tenbury stn. P. <250.

Bocks, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Raferagh.

Bockum, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 7 m. N. by W. Düsseldorf. P. <2000.

Bockwa, coal-mining vil., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Zwickau, on the Zwickau Mulde. P. <3000.

Bocognano, vil., Corsica, 21 m. ENE. Ajaccio. P. <3000.

Boconnoc, par., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. NE. Lostwithiel. P. <500.

Boconnoc with Braddock (or **Broadoak**), eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, including B. hamlet. P. <750.

Bod, Cymric, 'a dwelling.'

Bod, the most westerly of the trib. states of Orissa, India, crossed by 20½° N., and 84° E.

Böda, harb., Sweden, on the NE. ct. of Öland I.

Bodalla, vil., New South Wales, Dampier co., 90 m. S. by E. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Boddam, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., 2 m. S. Peterhead. In the vicinity is B. Castle, an old seat of the Keith family. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Boddam, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Dunrossness par., 5 m. N. Sumburgh Head.

Bodden, Der, str., SW. of Rügen I., Prussia, separating the island from the mainland of Pomerania.

Bodden Town. See **Caymans.**

Boddicot, Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Bodicote.**

Boddington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2½ m. NW. Cheltenham. P. <500. See **Staverton.**

Boddington, Upper, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 14 m. S. by W. Rugby, P.O. P. <500.

Boddington, Lower, ½ m. to the S., 2½ m. W. Byfield stn. P. <250.

Bode, riv., Ger., rises in the Harz Mts., flows NE. past Quedlinburg (Prussian Saxony), then N. past Halberstadt to Gross-Oschersleben, and then SE. past Stassfurt into the Saale, which it joins at München-Nienburg, about 12 m. above the mouth of the Saale; not navigable.

Bodedern, par. and vil., Wales, Anglesey, 6 m. E. by S. Holyhead, 3 m. E. Valley stn., PMT.O.; 4283 ac. P. <1000.

Bode'ga, bay, U.S., on the W. ct. of California, in 38° 18′ N.

Bodegas, or **B. de Babahoyo,** tn., Ecuador, 35 m. NNE. Guayaquil, on the road to Quito. P. 2000.

Bodegraven, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 12 m. ESE. Leiden. P. <4000.

Bodele, dist., central Africa, to the NE. of Lake Chad, of which it receives the drainage through the Bahr-el-Ghazal; a

system of shallow valleys, rich in little water-holes and isolated moving dunes. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, p. 407.)

Bödelei, level tract in the Swiss canton of Bern, between Lakes Thun and Brienz.

Bodelwyddan, eccles. par. and vil., Wales, Flintshire, 3 m. W. St. Asaph, PT.O. P.<500.

Boden, German, 'the ground,' 'soil.'

Bodenham, par. and vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the Lugg, 5½ m. SSE. Leominster, 1½ m. E. Dinmore stn., PMT.O.; 5295 ac. P.<1000.

Bodenham, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 3 m. SE. Salisbury, P.O. See **Nunton and B.**

Bodenheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy of Hesse, prov. Rhine-Hesse, 5½ m. NNW. Oppenheim. P.<3000.

Boden-see. See **Constance, Lake.**

Bodenstown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, on the R. Liffey, contains Sallins; 2831 ac. P.<500.

Bodesbeck Law, hill, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6 m. NE. by E. Moffat. Alt. 2173 ft.

Bodethal, 'valley of the Bode.' See **Bode.**

Bodewryd, par., Wales, Anglesey, 3½ m. WSW. Amlwch, 1 m. NW. Rhosgoch stn. P.<250.

Bodewryd with Rhôsbeirio, eccles. par., Wales, Anglesey, near Amlwch. P.<250.

Bodfari, par. and vil., Wales, Flintshire, 3½ m. NE. Denbigh, on the L. & NW. R., with iron-mines, P.O. P.<500.

Bodferin, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4½ m. NW. Aberdaron. P.<250.

Bodffordd, P.O., Wales, Anglesey, 3 m. from Llangwyllog.

Bodham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 6½ m. W. by S. Cromer, P.O. P.<500.

Bodham Street, 1 m. to the N., 3 m. E. by N. Holt stn.

Bodh Gayá. See **Buddh Gayá.**

Bodiam, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Peddie, 22 m. S. King William's Town.

Bodiam, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, on the Rother, div. and 10 m. WNW. Rye, 3½ m. ENE. Robertsbridge stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bodicote, or **Boddicot,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 2 m. S. Banbury, PMT.O. P.<750.

Bodie, vil., U.S., California, Mono co., 4 m. from E. frontier of state, and 18 m. N. of 38° N. P.<1500.

Bodináyakanúr, tn., India, Madras Presidency, Madúra dist., in 10° 1′ N., 77° 25′ E. P. 15,000.

Bodio, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, on the R. Ticino, 17½ m. SE. by E. Airolo. P.<2000.

Bodle Street, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, div. and 10½ m. N. by E. Eastbourne, 4 m. ENE. Hellingly stn., P.O.

Bodle Street Green, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, near Hailsham. P.<750.

Bodmin (from *Bod-manach*, 'the dwelling of the monks'), mun. bor. and par. (parl. bor. till 1885), co. tn., Eng., Cornwall, B. div., 20 m. SW. by W. Launceston, on the G. W. R., had an Augustinian monastery and cathedral till the Reformation; manufactures boots and serges, PMT.O. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 53 in. Bor. P. 5200; parl. div. (1891) P. 52,300.

Bodmin Moor, hill tract, Eng., Cornwall, about midway between Bodmin and Launceston.

Bodmin Road, stn., Eng., Cornwall, on the G. W. R., and the Fowey R., 3 m. ESE. Bodmin.

Bodney, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. SE. King's Lynn, 6 m. W. by S. Watton stn. P.<250. See **Cressingham, Great.**

Bodö, seapt., Norway, Nordland, at the entrance to the Salten Fjord, in about the same lat. as the southernmost of the Lofoten Is. Mean temp., yr. 39.0° F., Feb. 26.4°, Aug. 55.3°; rainfall (11 yrs.), 31.78 in. P.<4000.

Bodo, Fort, in Congo Free State. See **Fort Bodo.**

Bodoney, Lower, par., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 8½ m. N. by E. Omagh; 47,921 ac. P. 5500.

Bodoney, Upper, par., 3 m. to the NE.; 38,209 ac. P.<4500.

Bodorgan, stn., Wales, Anglesey, on the L. & NW. R., 11½ m. W. Bangor, PMT.O.

Bodrog, riv., in the NE. of Hungary, flows SW. into the Theiss, just above Tokay.

Bodrog Keresztúr, tn., Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Bodrog, 3 m. NW. Tokay. P. 5000.

Bodrum, tn., Asia Minor. See **Budrum.**

Bodvean, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 16 m. W. Portmadoc, 3½ m. WNW. Pwllheli stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bodvari, eccles. par., Wales. See **Bodfari.**

Bodwad, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 110 m. W. Amráoti. P. 5700; Hindus, 4700.

Bodwrog, par., Wales, Anglesey, 12 m. W. Beaumaris, 2½ m. WSW. Llangwyllog stn. P.<500. See **Llandrygarn.**

Bodyke, hamlet, Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 8 m. NW. Killaloe, P.O.

Body's Island, a long, low, sandy strip, U.S., N. Carolina, between Roanoke and Albemarle Sounds, lighthouse vis. 19 m.

Bodza Mountains. See **Carpathians** (Transylvanian Mts.).

Boën, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, 20 m. S. by W. Roanne. P.<3000.

Boeo, or **Lilibeo, Capo,** cape, Sicily, in the extreme W., in 37° 48′ N.; the ancient promontory of *Lilybæum.*

Bœotia, Greece. See **Attica and B.**

Boeroe (Dutch spelling), isl. See **Buru.**

Boers, a Dutch word, meaning 'peasants'; the name given to the Dutch colonists of S. Africa, founders of the Transvaal (S. African) Republic and the Orange River Free State.

Boesinghe, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. NNW. Ypres. P.<2000.

Boetsap, vil., Cape Colony, Barkly West dist., 75 m. NW. by N. Kimberley.

Boeuf, Bayou. See **Bayou Boeuf.**

Boffa, stn., French Upper Guinea, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the Pongo, in 10° 6′ N., 14° 4′ W.

Boffin, harb., Ire., in S. of Inishbofin I., co. Galway.

Boffin, Lough, lake, Ire., mainly in the SW. of co. Leitrim, partly in the E. of co. Roscommon, traversed by the Shannon.

Bofo, vil., W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Niger, in 7° 8′ N. 6° 40′ E.

Bóg, riv., Russia. See **Bug.**

Bogachko, or **Bogaskö1,** in Servian **Bogacikon,** tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Serfije, 44 m. S. Monastir. P. about 3000 (G.).

Bogačic (bogachits), vil., in the NW. of Servia, 47 m. W. Belgrade. P.<4000.

Bogados, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Chatalja, on the Sea of Marmora, 30 m. W. Constantinople.

Bogan, or **New Year's River** (the '*Allen Water*' of Oxley), riv., E. Australia, rises in Harvey Range, near 33° S., 148° 30′ E., flows generally NW., and joins the Darling R. about 30° N., 146° E. Total course upwards of 300 m.

Bogantungan, tn., Queensland, Plantagenet co., 200 m. SW. by S. Mackay, on the rly. from Rockhampton. P.<1500.

Bogany Point, cape, Scot., I. of Bute, on the SE. of Rothesay Bay.

Bogay, place, Ire., co. Donegal, 7 m. from Londonderry, P.O.

Bogayevskaya, Cossack tn., Russia, Don Cossacks, on l. bk. Don, 20 m. SE. Novocherkask. Chief town of First Don dist.

Bogeador, cape, Philippine Is., NW. Luzon, in 18° 30′ N.

Bogen, German, 'a bend,' or 'bow.'

Bogen, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, on l. bk. of the Danube, 6 m. E. Strubing, with large breweries. P.<2000.

Bogenberg, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, near the l. bk. of the Danube, on a mountain of the same name, 20 m. E. by S. Regensburg, with a chapel, a celebrated place of pilgrimage. P.<2000.

Bogense, tn., Denmark, on the N. ct. of Fyen I., prov. and 17 m. NW. Odense, with lighthouse. P.<2000.

Boggabri, tn., New South Wales, Pottinger co., 60 m. NW. by W. Tamworth. P.<1500.

Boghadich, tn., Asia Minor, 85 m. NE. Smyrna, in a dist. producing the best quality of Turkish opium.

Boghar, probably the ancient *Castellum Mauritanum,* tn., Algeria, 60 m. SSW. Algiers, on a height to the W. of the Shelif, with a fort. Alt. 3180 ft. P.<2000.

Boghari, vil., Algeria, on the Shelif, to the SE. of Boghar; an important seat of trade.

Boghaz, Turkish, 'mouth,' 'gorge,' 'pass,' 'strait.'

Boghaz-köl, vil., Asia Minor, E. of the Kizil-Irmak, 90 m. E. Angora, with remains of by far the most extensive city (*Pteria*) of the penin. See *R. G. S. Supp. Papers*, vol. iv., p. 28.

Boghazlian, or **Boghazlayan,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Angora, 35 m. NNW. Kaisarie. P. 8000 (Cuinet).

Boghead, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 6½ m. W. by S. Lanark, 1½ m. SW. Blackwood stn.

Bogle, small riv., Scot., Aberdeenshire, flows N. through the par. of Auchindoir, and joins the Deveron near Huntly.

Boglipore. See **Bhágalpur.**

Bognor, ct. tn. and watering-place, Eng., Sussex, on the S. ct., div. and 5½ m. SE. Chichester, on the L. B. & S. C. R. Market-days, Tu., Th., S. P.<4500.

Bogö, German spelling of Danish islands, **Baagö.**

Bogodukhov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 40 m. NW. of Kharkov. P. 11,150.

Bogojampi, place, with meteorological stn., E. ct. Java, a few miles S. of Banyuvangi, in 8° 24′ S., 114° 24′ E. Mean temp. (2½ yrs.), yr. 77.5° F.; Jan. 79.2°, July 72.3°.

Bogong, co., Victoria, on the N. frontier, crossed by 147° E.

Bogoroditsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 40 m. SW. Tula. P. 8000.

Bogorodsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 27 m. ENE. Moscow, on railway to Nijniy. P. 2700.

Bogorodskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 40 m. WNW. Tomsk, on Ob R.

Bogos, a pastoral and agricultural tribe of E. Africa, inhabiting the region to the N. of Abyssinia and W. of Massaua, speaking an Ago or Agao language [**Abyssinia**] called Bilen or Belen, mostly Christians, the remainder Mohammedans.

Their cap. is the fortified town of Keren, which was assigned to Abyssinia in 1884. Total number, at least 18,000.

Bogoslof, volcanic isl., with sea-lion rookeries, W. of Unalaska, Alaska. Rose from the sea in 1796.

Bogoslovsk, iron and copper works and gold-mines, Russia, Urals, govt. and 170 m. NE. of Perm; meteorological observatory, 59° 45′ N., 60° 2′ E. Centre of a large mining dist. Mean rainfall (45 yrs.), yr. 16.2 in., May–Sept. 11 in. P. 4500.

Bogotá, formerly **Santa Fé de B.,** cap. of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, situated in 4° 35′ N., 74° 14′ W., on the SE. edge of a mountain-enclosed plain, 20 by 45 m., 8500 ft. high, drained SW. by the Funza or Bogotá R. into the Magdalena at Jirardot, which place (52 m. in a direct line SW. by W. Bogotá; alt. about 800 ft.) is now being connected with B. by rail. The highest point on the road to Jirardot is only about 8660 ft. above the sea, on that to Honda (lower down, on the Magdalena), 9000 ft., on the road leading E. 10,920 ft. It has a cathedral, palace of the president, palaces of the deputies and senate, mint, and a university. The Rio Francisco, which traverses the city, joins the Rio B. in the centre of the plain, and the conjunct waters descend in a SW. direction through a ravine nearly 40 m. long. At the cataract of Tequendama the cleft between the rocks is only 36 ft. wide, and the waters descend in an unbroken mass 600 ft. On the Suma Paz, a feeder of the Rio B., are the natural bridges of Icononzo or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain cleft, about 250 or 300 ft. above the surface of the torrent. The plain (Campo) of B. contains coal-fields, and towards the N. border the salt-mines of Zipaquira. Alt. of tn., 8630 ft. (Reiss and Stübel); mean temp. (2 yrs., 1823–4), yr. 57.9° F.; rainfall (10 yrs.), 43.62 in. P. 100,000.

Bográ, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. of dist. B., 83 m. NE. by E. Murshidábád; cholera occasionally breaks out in the dist. with great severity. P. 6600; Moham. 3500; Hindus, 3000.

Bogrie Hill, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 13 m. WNW. Dumfries. Alt. 1416 ft.

Bogsan, Nemet-, vil., Hungary, co. Krasso, circle and 20 m. SSW. Lugos; important iron-mines. P. <3000.

Bogside, stn., Scot., Perthshire, on Bluther Burn, 8 m. W. by N. Dunfermline, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Bogston, stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the C. R., 2 m. SE. by E. Greenock.

Bogton, Loch, small lake, Scot., S. Ayrshire, a little to the W. of Dalmellington, 10¼ m. E. by S. Maybole, about 1 m. long, drained NW. by the R. Doon.

Boguchar, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 150 m. SE. of Voronezh, near the Don. P. 4200.

Bogue. See **Canton River.**

Boguslav, tn., Russia, govt. and 69 m. SE. Kiev. P. 9000.

Bogutschütz, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 38 m. E. by N. Ratibor, and 4½ m. SE. by E. Königshütte. P. 6400.

Boh, riv., Russia. See **Bug.**

Bohadoon, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Seskinan.

Bohain, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 12 m. NE. by N. St. Quentin. P. 6600.

Boharm, par., Scot., cos. Elgin and Banff, 6 m. W. Keith, near Mulben stn.; 16,741 ac. P. <1500.

Bohemia, Ger. **Böhmen,** part of the Austrian empire. It is surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges: W. and SW. by the Bohemian Forest Mts., NW. by the Erzgebirge, NE. by the Sudetes Mts., and S. and SE. by an elevation called Bohemian-Moravian Mts. Several inferior mountain ranges intersect, the principal ones being the Trapp Mts. and the Mittelgebirge (Midland Mts.). The interior of B. consists chiefly of undulating plains, which have a general slope towards the interior of the country. The most extensive of these plains are in the provinces of Königgrätz and Chrudin. In the NE. rampart of B. rises the largest river of N. Germany, the Elbe. The whole of B. (with the exception of a few border districts) belongs to its river system. The upper Elbe is, however, inferior to its trib., the Moldau, the latter being in reality the great artery of B. The Moldau is connected by a canal with the Danube and the Black Sea. Geologically, the mountains of B. consist principally of palæozoic rocks, gneiss being prevalent. Near Prague are silurian deposits of great geological interest. The carboniferous formation is also met with in various parts of the country. There are also some tertiary basins, viz., near Wittingau, Falkenau, Teplitz, and Zittau. B. is rich in coals and ores. Coal is found near the Upper Elbe, and at Pilsen, Kladno, Teplitz, and Polish Ostrau. Extensive silver mines are worked at Přibram, and lead mines at Stříbro (Mies). Budweis is noted for its graphite works; and nickel, antimony, tin, iron, sulphur, alum, and porcelain clay are found in various parts of the country; the largest iron-works being at Kladno, and those of tin on the southern slopes of the Ore Mts. As regards agriculture B. is one of the most productive countries of the Austrian empire, but is, in this respect, still capable of great development. Many districts are very fertile, *e.g.*, the region adjoining the Upper Elbe, around Königgrätz; the 'Golden Road,' in the valley of the Eger; the 'Paradise,' near Teplitz; and the 'Garden of Bohemia,' in the Midland Mts. Saaz is noted for the culture of hops. Manufactures and industries are of very great importance, the annual value of the articles produced being estimated at about £50,000,000. Bohemian glass is celebrated on account of its good qualities, especially lightness and brilliancy of colour; most of the glass-works are in the neighbourhood of the mountains, where silica and fuel are plentiful. Moreover, there are many textile factories, where cotton, woollen, and linen goods are manufactured, print and dye works, iron-works, machine-shops, chemical-works, breweries, and paper-mills. The principal manufacturing districts are in the northern parts of B., Reichenberg, the second town of B., being specially celebrated for its cloth manufactories, in which it is unsurpassed by any other town of the Austrian empire. The high road connecting Vienna with Berlin goes through this place, and makes it an important commercial centre. Pilsen, Kladno, Leitmeritz are other towns of great industrial importance. Karlsbad, Marienbad, Teplitz, Bilin, Pullna, and Sedlitz are renowned watering-places. As regards **climate,** B. is, on the whole, a healthy country, and has a clear and salubrious atmosphere. In the higher parts of the regions the climate is, however, rough and inclement. The dist. near Gottesgab in the Erzgebirge is considered the coldest of B., it is unfit for the cultivation of grain. The prevalent winds are W. and SW. B. derives its name from the Boii, the ancient inhabitants of the country. These were followed by the Quadi and Marcomanni, who were in possession of the principal parts of B. at the beginning of the Christian era. After them came the Rugii and Langobardi, and later on, in the beginning of the 6th century, the Slavs, who have remained the dominant race in B. up to the present day. As a rule, the Bohemian Slavs are called Chechs or Czechs. But during the Middle Ages the German element spread over the whole of B. Land and privileges were granted to German colonists, and the Germans founded most of the Bohemian towns. At present the Germans preponderate in the mountainous dists., and the Czechs in the lower and level parts of the country. Bitter animosity exists between the Germans and the Slavs in B., the aristocracy and the peasants being for the most part Czech, whilst the inhabitants of the towns are mostly German. The Jewish influence is also considerable. The mean temp. of B. is 46.5° F., whilst in the higher parts of the country is about 41° F. See **Austria-Hungary.** [**H. G. S.**]

Bohemian Forest (**Böhmerwald**), mt. range, running SE. to NW., and forming the boundary, mostly also the water-parting between Bohemia and Bavaria. It consists chiefly of palæozoic rocks (gneiss, granite), and is characterised by its wild features. It slopes abruptly towards Bavaria, and gradually towards Bohemia. The highest points, the Arber (4840 ft.), and Rachel (4780 ft.), rise within the frontier of Bavaria; on the Bohemian side the highest parts are the Heidelberg (4500 ft.), the Kubani or Boubin (4220 ft.), and the Dreisesselberg (3800 ft.). Metals are found in many parts of the range: silver, lead, iron, antimony, zinc, cobalt, cinnabar; coal is met with in a few places [**Bavaria, Bohemia**]. [**H. G. S.**]

Boher, stn., Ire., co. and 7 m. SE. Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly.

Boherboy, tn., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 19½ m. ENE. Killarney. P. <500.

Boherboy, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Kilskeer.

Boherbue, place, Ire., co. Cork, 6 m. from Newmarket, P.O.

Boherglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Feakle.

Boherlahan, vil., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 8 m. SSW. Thurles, 1½ m. E. of the Suir, P.O.

Bohermeen, vil., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 4 m. W. by N. Navan, P.O.

Boherquill, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Street.

Bohilliane, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 2 m. S. Castlemartyr; 1096 ac. P. <250.

Böhle, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Hagen. P. <5000.

Böhmisch, German, 'Bohemian.'

Böhmisch Aicha, or **Dub Český,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 8 m. SSW. Reichenberg, with textile manufactures. Near it is a basaltic dyke known as the Teufelsmauer ('devil's wall'). P. <3000.

Böhmisch-Brod, or **Brod Český,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 19 m. E. Prague. P. <5000.

Böhmisch-Kamnitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 28 m. ENE. Teplitz, and 5 m. SW. by S. Kreibnitz. P. <5000.

Böhmisch-Leipa, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 23 m. W. by S. Reichenberg, with woollen-spinning mills and other factories. Alt. 860 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.7° F., Jan. 28.2°, July 64.5°. P. 9300.

Böhmisch-Skalitz, or **Česká Skalice,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 13 m. SE. by S. Trautenau. P. <3000.

Böhmisch-Trübau, or **Česká Trěbova,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 35 m. SE. Königgrätz, with cloth-mills. P. <5000.

Böhmisch-Wiesenthal. See **Wiesenthal, Böhmisch.**

Bohnitz, comm., Bohemia, 3½ m. N. Prague. P. <2000.

Bohnsack, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the r. bk. of the Vistula, 8 m. E. Danzig. P. <2000.

Boho, par. and hamlet, Ire., W. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magheraboy, 7 m. W. Enniskillen, P.O. P. <1500.

Bóhol, Isla de, one of the Philippine Is., crossed by 10° N., and 124° E. Mountainous, well-wooded; produces rice and gold. Area, 1184 sq. m. P., including Siquijor and smaller islands belonging to the prov., 227,000.

Bohola, par., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 9 m. NE. by E. Castlebar, P.O.; 8674 ac. P. <3000.

Bohorodczany, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 60 m. SE. Drohobycz. P. <5000.

Bohus, ruined fortress, Sweden, at the head of the island formed by the two arms at the mouth of the Göta. It gave name to a neighbouring part of the coast, and is now a part of the name of a prov. (län). See **Gothenburg.**

Boiestown, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the SW. branch of the Miramichi R., 40 m. N. by E. Fredericton.

Boimorto, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, dist. Arzúa. P. <4000.

Boinica, vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 17 m. W. by S. Viddin. P. <3000.

Boiro, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Noya. P. 7700.

Bois Blanc Island, U.S., Michigan, Cheboygan co., in the extreme NW. of Lake Huron, in 84½° W.

Boisdale, or **Beaver Cove,** vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton co., on Little Bras d'Or. P. <1500.

Boisdale, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SE. of S. Uist.

Boisdale Loch, inlet, nearly dividing the island of S. Uist.

Boise (boi'ze), co., U.S., Idaho, crossed by 116° W., 44° N.

Boise, tn., U.S., cap. Idaho, Ada co., 115 m. NE. by N. of the NW. corner of the state, with rich placer and quartz gold mines, within 50 m. to the E. and NE.; U.S. Assay Office. Alt. (signal stn.) 2768 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 48.9° F., Jan. 29.5°, July 73.6°; mean rainfall (6 yrs.), 16.19 in. P. <3000.

Bois Forts Indian Reservation, U.S., Minnesota, in St. Louis and Itasca cos., crossed by 48° N., and 93° W.

Bois le Duc, Holland, N. Brabant. See **s'Hertogenbosch.**

Boissevain, rly. stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 140 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Bois Vert River, Canada, Quebec, Saguenay basin, flows N. into Kenogami Lake, about 71° 30′ W.

Boitzenburg, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 32 m. SW. by W. Schwerin, on the r. bk. of the Elbe. P. <4000.

Bojador, cape, on the W. ct. of Africa, S. of the Canary Is., in 26° 7′ N., with a dangerous coast; first rounded in modern times by Gil Eannes, a Portuguese, in 1434.

Bojador, NW. promontory of Luzon, Philippine Is.

Bojan, vil., Austria, Bukovina, 9 m. E. Czernowitz. P. <6200.

Bojana, riv., European Turkey. See **Boyana.**

Bojano, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 11 m. WSW. Campobasso, 54 m. W. Foggia. P. 6000.

Bojanowo, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Posen, 29 m. E. by N. Glogau. P. <2000.

Bojewyan, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from St. Just, Cornwall.

Bojkowitz, comm., Austria, Moravia, 46 m. SE. by S. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Bojol, one of the Philippines. See **Bohol.**

Bokáro, coalfield, Brit. India, in the W. of Bengal dist., Hazáribágh, to the N. of the Dámodar R.

Boke, fortified trading stn., French W. Africa, Futa-jallon, in 10° 55′ N., 14° 13′ W., on the Nunez R., at high tide navigable to this point; 20 leagues from the sea; comparatively healthy. Alt. 600 ft. Mean temp. (1½ yr. 1878–79), yr. 80.2° F.

Bokhara. See **Bukhara.**

Bokharaka, tribe, Africa. See **Bonyai.**

Bokore, stn., Brit. E. Africa, on the Tana, 0° 26′ S., 39° 6′ E.

Bok Point, cape, Cape Colony, 25 m. N. by W. Cape Town.

Boksburg, mining tn., S. African Republic, 34 m. S. by E. Pretoria, about 12 m. E. Johannesburg, which it supplies with coal; cap. of B. div.

Bokstel, or **Boxtel,** comm. and tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Dommel, 7 m. S. s'Hertogenbosch. P. 6100.

Bol, Scandinavian, 'a dwelling.' See *Bold.*

Bola, La, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Orense, dist. Celanova. P. <4000.

Bolabola. See **Borabora.**

Bolaboy, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Oulart.

Bolac, fresh-water lake, Victoria, Ripon and Hampden cos., 55 m. WSW. Ballarat, drained into the Hopkins R.

Bolam, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 5 m. S. by W. Bishop Auckland, 3 m. S. by E. West Auckland stn. P. <250.

Bolam, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 7 m. W. by S. Morpeth, 1 m. SSE. Angerton stn. P. <250.

Bolan, pass on the road leading from the plains of Kachh Gandáva, India, across the Brahui Mts. to Quetta, Baluchistan; now traversed by the western of the two railways that run from Sibi to Quetta. Alt. 5800 ft. For historical notes see *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 59.

Bolaños, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 70 m. NW. Guadalajara; rich silver-mines near. P. <2000.

Bolaños, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad-Real, dist. Almagro. P. <4000.

Boláram, military cantonment, India, 11 m. N. Haidarábád (Nizam's Dominion), on a piece of high ground 6 or 8 m. in circumference. Alt. 1890 ft.

Bolas, Great, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 11½ m. NE. by E. Shrewsbury, 2 m. ESE. Peplow stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bolawadun, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Bolowodun.**

Bolbec, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 17½ m. ENE. Havre, with cotton, linen, and other manufactures. P. 11,000.

Bolchen, French **Boulay,** tn., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, 15 m. E. by N. Metz. P. <3000.

Bölcske, tn., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Dunaföldvar. P. <5000.

Bold, Battle, or *Bottle, Büttel, Blod,* Teutonic; *Bol,* or *Bo,* Scandinavian, 'a dwelling.'

Bold, par. and hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. SE. Prescot; 4483 ac. P. <1000.

Boldmere, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Aston par., near Birmingham. P. <3000.

Boldon, par., Eng., Durham, in the S. of the Jarrow div., on the Don, 3½ m. NW. by W. Sunderland, 1½ m. W. Cleadon Lane stn., PM.O.; 4215 ac. P. <5000.

Boldre, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the **B. Riv.** (a small stream that enters the Solent at Lymington), 9½ m. SW. Southampton, 2 m. SE. Brockenhurst stn., P.O.; 9887 ac. P. <2500.

Boldre, East, eccles. dist., Eng., Hampshire, near Southampton. P. <750.

Boldron, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 1⅛ m. S. Barnard Castle, div. and 11½ m. NW. Richmond, 3 m. E. Bowes stn. P. <250.

Bole, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 2 m. SW. Gainsborough, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Bole with Saundby**) P. <500.

Böle, or **Böhle,** vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 7½ m. S. Dortmund. P. <2000.

Bole, or **Bule,** vil., W. Africa, in the Worodugu country, in about 12° 15′ N., 6° 34′ W.

Bolea, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 4 m. from Limavady.

Bolechow, tn., Austria, Galicia, 14 m. S. by E. Stry; has salt-works. P. <5000.

Bolehall and Glascote, par., Eng., Warwickshire and Staffordshire, 2 m. SE. Tamworth. P. <4000.

Bole Hill, Eng., in the W. of Derbyshire, 9 m. ESE. Buxton. Height, 1179 ft.

Bolengam, seapt., N. ct. of Celebes.

Boleskine and Abertarff, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 19 m. SW. by S. Inverness; 110,047 ac. P. <1500.

Bolghar, or **Bolgara,** celebrated seat of trade in the Middle Ages, on the l. bk. of the Volga, in 54° 54′ N., 90 m. below Kazan; seems to have perished early in the 15th century; now represented by the village of Bolgari, where old ruins survive.

Boli (the ancient *Hadrianopolis*), tn., Turkey, cap. of sanjak B., 84 m. NW. Angora, with warm springs. P. 10,000.

Bolida, plain stretching E. and W., in SW. of Baluchistan.

Bolinao, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, at the mouth of Lingayen Gulf, in 16° 25′ N., 119° 55′ E. P. 6900.

Bolingbroke, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 14 m. N. by E. Boston, 3 m. W. by S. Spilsby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bolingbroke, New, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 10 m. N. Boston, 6 m. W. by N. Eastville stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Bolingbroke with Hareby, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, near Spilsby. P. <500.

Bolingy, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., ½ m. from the NW. ct., 6½ m. NW. by N. Truro, P.O.

Bolivar, dep., Colombia (*q.v.*), on the Caribbean Sea, bounded on the E. by the Magdalena; cap. Cartagena.

Bolivar, tn., Colombia, Cauca, 177 NE. by N. Quito.

Bolivar, seapt., in N. of Ecuador. See **Santiago,** riv.

Bolivar, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the Mississippi R., crossed in the N. by 34° N.

Bolivar, city, U.S., Missouri, Polk co., 95 m. SW. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Bolivar, vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., 55 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.). Alt. 907 ft. (Canal). P. <1500.

Bolivar, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., on Kiskiminetas R., 46 m. E. by S. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Bolivar, tn., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Hardeman co., 60 m. E. Memphis. P. <1500.

Bolivar, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Jefferson co., near Harper's Ferry. P. <1500.

Bolivar, colony, Venezuela, Miranda, 25 m. E. Carácas. See also **Ciudad Bolivar.**

Bolivar, state, Venezuela, comprising the greater part of Venezuelan Guiana, bounded on the N. by the Orinoco, above the delta, and the Apure as far W. as 69° 35′ W.; cap. Ciudad B.

Bolivar Point, U.S., Texas, Chambers co., at the N. side of the entrance to Galveston Bay, with lighthouse, in 29° 22′ N.

Bolivia (named in honour of Bolivar, the hero of the War of Independence), a republic of S. America, five times the area of Great Britain, divided into the eight departments named in the following table:—

Departments.	Area sq. m.	Population.		Chief Towns.	
		Thousands.	Per sq. m.	Name.	Pop.
La Paz de Ayacucho	171,081	362	2	La Paz	45,000
Potosi	52,084	229	4	Potosi	12,000
Oruro	21,331	111	5	Oruro	15,000
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	39,877	123	3	Sucre	17,000
Cochabamba	21,417	188	9	Cochabamba	25,000
Beni	100,551	17	0.2	Trinidad	
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	126,305	97	0.8	Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	10,000
Tarija	34,599	63	2	Tarija	8,000
Total	567,240[1]	1,190[2]	2		
Uncivilised Indians		245			
		1,435	3		

[1] Uncertain, owing to the uncertainty of the frontiers.
[2] Estimates based on partial enumerations.

Boundaries: W., Peru and Chile; S., Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay; N. and E., Brazil. B. occupies the mountainous region forming the loftiest and largest plateau in all America [**Andes, B.**], known in B. as the *Altiplanicie central* ('high central plain'), which forms an interior basin (500 m. long, and 80 m. wide), with a mean alt. of 12,500 to 13,000 ft., containing in the N. the fresh-water lake Titicaca (12,640 ft.), and in the S. lands which are alternately submerged swamps or arid saline deserts (*Pampas, Cienagas de Salinas*, or *Desiertos de Lipes*), with somewhat isolated heights (Tahua, 17,393 ft.). The N. portion of the region, described in the article Andes, under the head of Bolivian Andes, belongs politically to Peru; the Bolivian section in a political sense beginning in the W. or coast Cordillera, to the SW. of Lake Titicaca (half of which belongs to Peru), and in the E. chain or Cordillera Real, to the NE. of that lake. The S. portion begins with the *Nudo* ('nucleus,' or 'knot') of Apolobamba (17,614 ft.), and continues by Illampu or Sorata (the highest, about 21,500 ft.), Huaina Potosi, Illimani, to the Nudo of Cochabamba-Tunari (16,170 ft.), which branches out to the E. up to the sierra of Missiones. In the S. the 'high central plain' is closed by the Todos os Santos, or All Saints Mts. (19,375 ft.), connecting the Cordillera Real with the W. mountains. N. and E. B. extends in immense undulating plains (*Llanos*) to the high valleys of the Amazon basin, and to the basin of the Paraguay, with occasional isolated groups of hills, probably separated by erosion from the Andes. The westernmost heights of the Brazilian plateau, forming the water-parting between the basins of the Amazon and Paraguay, form a small mountainous district called 'the Chiquitos.' Southwards the *Llanos* or *Pampas* merge into the Gran Chaco (*q.v.*).

Hydrography.—1. All the waters of the central high plain terminate in Lake Titicaca, the Pampas lakes (Aullagas, &c.), or enter the riv. Desaguadero (200 m. long), which links the two chief lakes. At the foot of Mount Illimani, in the middle of the Cordillera Real, the riv. Beni (Veni or Paro) excavates a deep valley, through which the waters of the N. and NE. slopes of the Cordillera are drained N. to the Amazon. It seems that in ancient times the waters of Lake Titicaca flowed this way into the Amazon valley. The waters of the E. Cochabamba Mts. are drained by riv. Mamoré (Guapay or Rio Grande) to the Madeira. Another region is drained S. by the Pilcomayo-Pilaya and Bermejo to the Paraguay. The Guaporé (or Itenez), affluent of the Mamoré, conveying the waters of the Brazilian plateau, and of the Llanos (with the rivs. S. Miguel, Blanco, Baures), forms the E. boundary of B. Finally, in the extreme N. many rivs. (Purus, Embira, Juruá, Aquiry, Manu or Madre de Dios) pass through B., having their sources in the Peruvian Andes, and, most of them, their outlets in the selvas of Brazil. **Geology.**—The central high plain shows principally Secondary or Mesozoic rocks, with Quaternary deposits along riv. Desaguadero, and Lakes Titicaca and Aullagas, and thence to Potosi. In the E. Cordillera the rocks are largely eruptive (porphyry, trachyte). The bulk of the Cordillera Real is Palæozoic (Silurian, Dèvonian, Carboniferous), with great masses of granitic and schistose rocks, and red and yellow sandstones. Some of the greatest heights, like the Sorata and Illimani, are of schistose, fossiliferous, Silurian rocks. Carboniferous deposits are met with along the E. slopes. The Llanos and Pampas are, from N. to S., Quaternary, with hills of gneiss and granite, which seem to have been separated from the main Cordillera by erosion, and some Carboniferous regions (Chiquitos). Active volcanoes are numerous (see **Andes**). B. has great **mineral wealth,** partially undeveloped for want of means of communication. Still, in 1890 the value of the mineral products amounted to £2,288,000. Metallic ores are principally met with in trachytic porphyries. Gold is usually mixed with antimony, silver, &c. Silver is the traditional and most important object of all mining operations (ores from 75 per cent. to 1, Oruro—and 7 per 1000, Huanchaca). Huanchaca is now the most productive silver-mine in the world (in 1890, £883,470). Next in importance are the once famous Potosi mines (with gold and platinum, discovered in 1545, £600,000,000 in 320 years), Portugalete (Chichas), Oruro (with mercury and tin), Aullagas, Guadelupe, Cochabamba (with lead), Chorolque (with tin), Corocoro (copper). Tipuani (*Lavaderos*) is now the most important gold region (from 1818-68, 340,000 tons of ore, worth £2,000,000). There is gold also in the valleys of rivers flowing to the W. Coal and iron are found at Oruro, Chuquisaca, Beni, also bismuth, cobalt, borax. Diamonds and emeralds in the valley of the Beni; hyacinth and opals at St. Cruz; petroleum (Yungas, Pilcomayo). The **climate** is tropical, modified by the altitude and orientation; trade winds (SE.) blow regularly from July to October. In some parts rains begin in November and last until February or March. There are considerable hailstorms both at the beginning and end of the rainy season. B. is between the 60° and 70° July, and the 70° and 80° January Isothermes. May, June, and July are the coldest months. E. winds blowing along the slopes of the Andes give them their humidity. Dry winds [**Peru**] bring about great evaporation on the mountains. In central B. the snow-line reaches 17,250 ft. The glaciers reach some 1600 or 1700 ft. lower down. The *Punas* are the highest and coldest regions; the *Yungas* the warmest [**Peru**]. The *Puna brava* (wild P.) extends from the snow-line to 12,800 ft. The *Puna* lies above 11,000. Temp., maximum 73° F., minimum 44°, mean 50° (La Paz, 11,942 ft.). Near Lake Titicaca (12,643 ft.) temperatures are less extreme. In the *Cabeceras de Valles* ('heads of valleys'), or *Bolsones* ('purses,' or basin-shaped hollows surrounded by hills), above 9570 ft., the temp. is very mild. In the median *Yunga* (or Valle, 9570–5300 ft.) the temp. is better distributed [**Cochabamba**]. The last two regions have regular rainy and dry seasons. Towns lie principally between 12,400 and 8200 ft. alt. The *Yungas* proper (or 'Yuncas,' hot valleys) are tropical; the name has been given to the valleys which permit the influence of the Atlantic to enter the Andine regions, but it is now used principally to designate the valleys of the Beni basin. The temp. is high and uniform (mean 73° F. at Tipuani, 1903 ft.). Saturated winds travel along the slopes of the mountains from the Amazonian *Selvas*. Rains occur all the year round. The *Llanos* to the E. and N. are hot and damp, in some places very variable (W. Chiquitos). There are two meteorological observatories (1893), Potosi and Santa Cruz. On the mountains the **flora** has the character of that of the Peruvian Andes [see **Peru**], on the *Llanos* that of the upper part of both the Amazon and La Plata basins [**Argentine Republic, Brazil**]; all plants can, however, find suitable climates in B. On the Punas the vegetation is scanty (*Espeletia, Senecio glacialis*, and others at Sorata, 16,400 ft.), *Deyeuxia, Cactus bolivianus, Cereus, Bacharis Tola, Stipa Ichu.* Potatoes, barley, and the Quinoa (*Chenopodium Quinoa*) are cultivated. Forests, however, reach as high as 11,500 ft. On the Sorata, *Alnus, Escallonia.* Some palms (*Euterpe andicola*) ascend to about 10,000 ft. In the *Cabeceras de Valles* cereals (Indian corn) are grown. The Yungas are very fertile, and covered with tropical fruits and plants: coffee, cacao, sugar cane, banana, pine-apple, tobacco. On the upper part of the Andine forest belt (*Ceja*, or 'lid' of the mountain, 4700–7500 ft.) grow the cinchona plants, *Cascarilla* (*Calisaya*, and some ten more species most largely cultivated), and the coca (*Erythroxylon Coca*); the *Syphocampylus* yields caoutchouc, the pacay (*Prosopis dulcis*) yields pods used for food, the copal sumach (*Rhus copalinum*), copaiba, *Pessoe*, Mapajo (vegetable silk), sarsaparilla, goiac, textiles, woods for building (mahogany), dyeing and tanning. On the S. slopes vines are cultivated (Camargo to Conception, Chayanta, Mojotoro). The **fauna** is also very like that of **Peru.** Very rich in birds and insects. Birds of prey (Condor) inhabit the highest regions. Humming-birds are found at 14,460 ft. (Potosi). In the Puna the wild American camelidæ (*Auchenia*), the *Huanaco* and *Vicuña*, and the *Chinchilla* (valuable for its fur) are met with, and domestic *lamas, alpacas* (the domesticated *Auchenias*), as well as sheep, are kept. In the S., the African camel has been introduced. The Cabiai or Capybara is plentiful in the Yungas (where it destroys the plantations), and the tapir, the jaguar, and

almost all Amazonian wild animals [**Brazil**]. Among the **people** the Quichuas and the Aymara, whom they appear to have conquered, are now the representatives of the celebrated Incas [**Peru**]. Tradition says they first came from the Bolivian part of Lake Titicaca (Tiahuanaco and Coati), where ruins of magnificent buildings are still to be seen, and where those tribes still live, as they (Apolistas, Yucaré, Mocetenes, Tacanas, Lecos) also do on the central mountains of B., extending from the *Altiplanicie* to the Beni valley. The *Inca* or Quichua language is even now prevalent in central B. The Chiquitos (hunters, agriculturists) live between the Cordillera and riv. Paraguay on the small detached mountainous region. The Jesuits tried to make their language prevalent on the *Llanos*. S. of the Cordillera, as far as the rivs. Pilcomayo and Paraguay, the existing Indians represent a stream of Guarani, coming from the E. (Chiriguanos, Guarayos, from *Guara-Tu* 'yellow men'). N. of the Chiquitos, and between the Mamoré and Guaporé, the Mojos (Canichanas, Itonamas, Iténes), are the navigators of the Amazonian Rivs. Towards the extreme NW., between the Madre de Dios and Purus, live the Antis (*Chunchos*, 'wild'), robbers and savages. The **means of communication** are still very imperfect. Ultimately there will be two outlets to the Pacific and two to the Atlantic. On the Pacific side: 1. In the N., Puno (on Lake Titicaca) is already the head of the Peruvian railway, Mollendo-Arequipa. From Puno, or Puerto Perez, to Chililaya (Lake Unimarca) there are 116 m. by steamer, and, from this, one road to La Paz and Oruro. A railway is in construction between La Paz and Ayagacha (Lake Titicaca). 2. In the S., the Chilean railway Antofagasta-Mejillones-Calama already reaches Huanchaca and Oruro (574 m.). From these two points there are roads, better or worse, to Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Villa Bela (Matto Grosso), on the Guaporé, Puerto-Pacheco, on the Paraguay, Sucre, Potosi, Huanchaca, Tarija, Jujuy, and Oran (in the Argentine). Puno and Oruro will shortly be united by a railway along the *Altiplanicie*. On the Atlantic side: 1. Towards the S. (*a*) the Argentine Railway system already reaches Jujuy and Oran; (*b*) two railways are in construction between Sucre and Puerto-Pacheco (Chamacoco), on rivs. Paraguay-Otuquis (755 m.), and between Santa Cruz and Lake Caceres, both ports on the navigable part of Paraguay (587 m.). There is a good road between Sucre and Santa Cruz. 2. On the N., the rivs. Guaporé, Mamoré, and Beni are navigable for more than 3000 m., 2000 of which for steamers drawing 6 ft. of water. But riv. Madeira (*q.v.*), which these rivers form in Brazil, is interrupted by impassable falls (for 230 m.). There are **telegraphs** between Puno (Peru) and La Paz (145 m.), thence to Oruro, Sucre, Potosi, and the Argentine. The Mining Company of Huanchaca has established an extensive telegraphic net open to the public. About one-half of the **imports** are from Great Britain, *viâ* Arica (cotton goods, iron, machinery, carriages, coals). Silver makes up two-thirds of the value of the **exports**, the others including gold, copper, tin, bismuth, cinchona bark, and medicinal plants, indiarubber, gum, coca, coffee, tobacco, cereals, wool, and chinchilla furs. (For statistics, see **Appendix**, p. 5). Metals and wools are generally exported by the Pacific; barks and gums by the Atlantic. The decimal metric system of weights and measures is the legal one, but the old Spanish measures are still in general use. (*Libra* = 1.014th; *Quintal*, 100 *Lib.* or 4 *Arrobas; Arroba*, 25 lb., or 6.74 gall.; *vara*, 0.927 yard). The *Dollar*, *Peso*, or *Boliviano*, in silver, is the unit = 5 Fr. (2 S.). The *quinto* $\frac{1}{5}$, the *real* $\frac{1}{10}$, the *medio* $\frac{1}{20}$. Gold *onza* = 17.5 silver Bolivianos. The **constitution** of B. dates from 1880 (October 28). The President is elected for four years by direct vote. Parliament of two chambers both by popular election (sixteen senators and sixty-four deputies). The right of the suffrage belongs to all who can read and write. Principal revenues: import and export duties, besides a land-tax on Indians. The eight departments of B. are officially divided into thirty-four provinces and about 400 cantons. The capital is now La Paz, but has been Sucre and Oruro. Military service is compulsory (since 1892) from 21 to 40 years of age. Roman Catholic is the established religion, but the exercise of all others is permitted. Primary instruction is free and obligatory by law. There are five universities. There is much Indian blood even among the so-called whites. The population is increasing most rapidly in the mountainous dists. At lower elevations the births are more numerous, but great epidemics are frequent. A special kind of yellow fever is prevalent. B. was conquered by the Incas (13th century). During the Spanish dominion was first under the Viceroyalty of Lima as 'Upper Peru'; then (1776) under the Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires (*Audiencia de Charcas*). From 1809–25 B. fought against the Spanish dominion, and finally secured her independence under Bolivar. Numerous political troubles since. From 1878 allied to Peru against Chile. B. lost (1882) the lands she had on the Pacific, from the riv. Loa to 24° S., a stretch of about 185 m. Total population (1880–88) about 2,300,000 (estimated in 1825 = 979,000 : 1846 = 1,379,000; 1868 = 2,600,000). [**J. B. R.**]

Boljevici, tn., Montenegro, near the NW. shore of Lake Scutari, 10 m. NNW. Antivari.

Bolkenhain, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. of circle B., 20 m. S. by W. Liegnitz. P. <4000.

Bolkhov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 35 m. N. of Orel; considerable trade. P. 26,800.

Boll, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Danube, 5 m. SW. Göppingen. It has much-frequented mineral springs and baths (**Bollerbad**). P. <2000.

Boll, tn., Switzd. See **Bulle.**

Bollands, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the W. of the Skipton div., 15½ m. N. by W. Burnley, 4 m. WSW. Long Preston stn.

Bollate, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 6 m. NW. Milan. P. 6000.

Bollène, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Lez, arr. and 11 m. N. by W. Orange. P. <3000.

Bollenz, val., Switzd. See **Blenio.**

Bolles Junction, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 15 m. NNE. Walla Walla.

Bolligen, or **Bollingen,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. NE. Bern. P. <5000.

Bollihope, riv., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., trib. of the Wear, which it joins on the r. bk. 2 m. below Frosterley.

Bollin, l. bk. trib. of the Mersey, Eng., confluence about midway between Manchester and Warrington.

Bollin Fee, par., Eng., Cheshire, 6 m. SW. Stockport. P. <3500.

Bolling, strait, Eastern Archipelago, between Sabrao I. and Lomblem I., in about 8° 15′ S., 123° 15′ E.

Bollinger, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., N. of 37° N., and crossed by 90° W.

Bollingham, part of eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Eardisley.**

Bollington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 8 m. E. by S. Warrington, on the Bridgwater Canal, 1½ m. S. Dunham Massey stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bollington, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., on R. Dean, 2½ m. NNE. Macclesfield, on the M. S. & L. R., with silk and cotton factories. P. 5300; tn. P. <4000.

Bollis Law, hill, Eng., Durham, 12 m. S. Hexham; 1772 ft.

Bolinäs, comm., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on the Voxna, 51 m. NNW. Gefle.

Bollo, El, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Viana del B. P. 5400.

Bollullos par del Condado, comm., Spain, prov. and 23 m. E. by N. Huelva. P. 7300.

Bolmen, lake, Sweden, provs. Kronoberg and Jonköping, 53 m. NNW. Christianstad, 20 m. long and 7 m. broad.

Bolney, part of eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Harpsden.**

Bolney, par and vil., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 7½ m. SE. Horsham, 5 m. E. of W. Grinstead stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Bolnhurst, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6½ m. NNE. Bedford, 5 m. E. by S. Sharnbrook stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bolobo, stn., Congo Free State, in a remarkably fertile dist., on the l. bk. of the Congo, in 2° 13′ S., 16° 39′ E.

Bologna (ancient *Felsina*, afterwards *Bononia*), city, Italy, Emilia, cap. prov. B., in a plain N. of the Apennines, 23 m. SE. by E. Modena, and 27 m. SW. Ferrara, close to the r. bk. of the Reno, surrounded by forts. Lat. of observatory, 44° 29′ 47″ N., 11° 21′ 14″ E. It is one of the series of towns at the mouths of valleys on the NE. of the Apennines, and the most important of all, as lying on the direct road from the principal plains of Tuscany to the populous region in the NE. of Italy [**Italy** (physical features), **Apennines, B.**]. It is enclosed by a brick wall entered by twelve gates, and is supplied with water by a subterranean aqueduct constructed by Augustus and restored in the present day by Zannoni. B. is one of the great centres of public instruction in Italy, and has a university said to have been founded by the Emperor Theodosius II. early in the 5th century, though its celebrity dates only from the time of its refoundation by Irnerius or Wernerus in the 12th century, an academy of arts, with galleries of painting and sculpture, a school of music, an engineering school, an artillery school, libraries, cabinets, and botanic gardens. Principal churches, San Stefano, the cathedral, with the meridian of Cassini traced on the floor; St. Dominic, and St. Bartholomew. The other principal edifices are the *palazzo pubblico*, podestà palace, the tower of Asinelli, the loftiest in Italy (256 ft.), and the leaning tower of Garisenda. Outside of the city an arcade, nearly 3 m. in length, leads to the church of the Madonna di San Luca. Manufactures of silks, wax candles, musical instruments, paper, cards, artificial flowers, straw hats, leather-work, glass, soap, maccaroni, and sausages, in high repute; and trade in other products. It has been an archbishop's see since the 4th century, is the residence of a cardinal legate, and was the seat of the court of appeal for the four N. legations of the Pontifical States. Birthplace of Galvani, Aldrovandi, Malpighi, Massighi, the Zanotti, the painters Guido, Albano, Domenichino, and the three Caracci, the founders of the far-famed Bolognese school of painting, of Pope Benedict XIV., and several other Popes.

B. fell into the hands of the Lombards in the 8th century; at the end of the 10th century it became a republic. During the wars of Guelfs and Ghibellines [**Italy,** history], it sided with the Guelfs, and after various changes it was annexed to the Pontifical States in 1506, with which it remained connected till it was transferred to the kingdom of Italy in 1860. Alt. 150-180 ft.; mean rainfall (1813–91), yr. 25.3 in. P. (1871) 89,100; (1891, estimated) 143,000.

Bolola, riv. and tn., Africa. See **Bulola.**

Bolonchen ('new springs'), or **B. Ticul,** tn., Mexico, Campêche, 60 m. S. by W. Merida; takes its name from a pit containing springs which furnish the only water for drinking to be found in the neighbourhood. P. 7000.

Bolong, or **Bomaderry,** tp., New South Wales, Camden co., 119 m. by rail S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Bolor Tagh. See **Pamirs.**

Bolotana, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 35 m. SE. by S. Sassari. P. <4000.

Bolotwa, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Queenstown, 65 m. N. by W. King William's Town.

Bolowodun, Bulawadin, or **Bulavadin,** the ancient *Polybotos,* tn., Asia Minor, 205 m. E. Smyrna, 30 m. E. Afiun-Karahissar, with many remains of antiquity. P. 3000.

Bolsena (*Volsinium*), tn., central Italy, 20 m. NNW. Viterbo, on the N. shore of the Lake of B. It was one of the twelve Etruscan cities, cap. of the Volsci. P. <3000.

Bolsena, Lake of (*Lacus Volsiniensis*), is 10 m. long and 8 m. broad. It is drained SW. by the Marta R. into the Mediterranean, and contains the two small islands Bisentina and Martana. Alt. 1000 ft. See **Apennines, C.**

Bolshezemelskaya Tundra, *tundra* region of N. Russia, govt. Arkhangelsk, dist. Mezen. Covers 35,000 sq. m. on the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

Bolson de Mapimi, El, a rocky depression in the Mexican states of Coahuila and Durango, roamed over by wild Indian tribes.

Bolsover, vil., Canada. See **Balsover.**

Bolsover, par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 6 m. E. by S. Chesterfield, 2½ m. SE. Netherthorpe stn., with coal-mines. In the par. are quarries of magnesian limestone, from which the Houses of Parliament were built. PMT.O. Par. 4955 ac. P. <4000.

Bolsterstone with Deepcar and Stocksbridge, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 7½ m. SW. Barnsley, 2 m. WSW. Deepcar stn., P.O. P. <5000.

Bolstone, par., Eng., Hereford co. and Union. P. <250. See **Ballingham.**

Bolsward, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, 14 m. SW. by W. Leeuwarden. Butter trade and woollen manufactures. P. 6000.

Bolszowce, comm., Austria, Galicia, 56 m. E. by S. Drohobycz. P. <4000.

Boltby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the N. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 14½ m. NE. by E. Ripon, 4½ m. NE. by E. Thirsk, P.O.; 4570 ac. P. <250. See **Felixkirk.**

Bolt Head, cape, Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, 3 m. WNW. Prawle Point, in 3° 48′ W.

Boltigen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, in the Simmenthal, 14 m. SW. Thun. P. <3000.

Bolton, or **Albion,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 24 m. NW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Bolton, or **Bolton-le-Moors** (so-called on account of its situation in the midst of bleak moorlands), par., parl. bor. (returning two members), and mun. and co. bor., Eng., Lancashire, 10 m, NW. Manchester, on the L. & Y. and L. & NW. Rlys. It lies in a dist. abounding in coal, and is one of the chief seats of the cotton industry, its specialty being the spinning of the finer yarns, mainly from Egyptian cotton; has also large machine works, iron and steel works, chemical and bleaching works, hosiery works, paper-mills, &c.; are said to date from 1337, when the woollen industry was introduced by Flemings, its 'cottons' (that is, mixed fabrics composed of linen or woollen warp with cotton weft) being mentioned by Leland (1549); and this branch of industry was stimulated by the settlement of Flemings in 1569, and of French Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). The town was incorporated in 1838. It has two public parks and four recreation grounds, an excellent library and two museums, technical school, &c. Market-days, M. and S. Mean rainfall (1866–80) 48 in. Par. 35,406 ac.; B., Great, P. 47,100; B., Little, P. 44,300; mun. bor. P. (1851) 61,200; (1871) 82,900; mun. and co. bor. P. (1891) 115,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 118,700.

Bolton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 5½ m. W. Alnwick, 2 m. E. Glanton stn. P. <250. See **Edlingham.**

Bolton, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the Eden, 3½ m. NW. by W. Appleby, 2 m. WSW. Long Marton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bolton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11 m. E. York, 1½ m. E. by S. Fangfoss stn. P. <250.

Bolton, or **B. Bradford,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, NE. of co. bor. of Bradford. P. <3500.

Bolton, par. and hamlet, Scot., Haddingtonshire, on Gifford Water, 2½ m. S. by W. Haddington; 3106 ac. P. <500.

Bolton, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 16 m. NE. by N. Worcester. P. <1500.

Bolton Abbey, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the E. border of the Skipton div., 1 m. N. Bolton Bridge, 14½ m. NNW. Bradford, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <250.

Bolton by Bowland (or **Bolland**), par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the SW. of the Skipton div., 11 m. N. by W. Burnley, 3½ m. W. Gisburn stn., PMT.O.; 5942 ac. P. <750.

Bolton Centre, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Brome, on R. Missisquoi, 8 m. from Knowlton. P. <1500.

Boltongate, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Ellen, 12½ m. E. by N. Maryport, 1½ m. SE. Mealsgate stn., P.O.

Bolton-le-Moors. See **Bolton,** Lancashire.

Bolton-le-Sands, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 4 m. N. Lancaster, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Bolton on Dearne, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Dearne, 6½ m. NNE. Rotherham with two stns. on the M. R., that on the main line being called **Wath and Bolton,** PM.O. P. <1500.

Bolton-on-Swale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 5 m. E. by S. Richmond, 1½ m. SE. Catterick Bridge stn. P. <250.

Bolton Percy, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. SW. by S. York, on the NE. R. and G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <250.

Boltons, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the NW. of the Penrith div., near Wigton; 8456 ac. P. <1000.

Bolt Tail, cape, Eng., in the SE. of Devonshire, 10½ m. W. by N. Start Point, in 3° 53′ W.

Bolus Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Kerry, W. ct. Ballinskelligs Bay, in 51° 48′ N., 10° 15′ E.

Bolventor, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, 9 m. SW. Launceston. P. <500.

Boly, Asia Minor. See **Boli.**

Bolzano, Vicentino, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Vicenza. P. <3000.

Bolzano, Tirol. See **Bozen.**

Bom, Portuguese, 'good.' See *Boa.*

Boma, M'Boma, formerly called also **Embomma,** or **Lombi,** W. Africa, Congo Free State, on r. bk. of the Congo, in 13° 11′ E., cap. of **dist. B.**, which extends from the Congo to the Chiloango (frontier of French Congo Terr.); its harbour, formed by the Congo between its r. bk. and the I. of Nkete, is nearly 1 m. wide, with a depth varying from 20 to 66 ft. Mean temp. (1 yr., 1884–85), yr. 77.6° F., Feb. 80.8°, July 73°.

Bom Abrigo ('good shelter'), islet, Brazil. See **Cananea.**

Bomackatall, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Drumquin.

Bomaderry, tp., New South Wales. See **Bolong.**

Bomarsund, straits, Baltic Sea, at entrance of Gulf of Bothnia, between Aland and Vardö Is. The B. fortifications on the E. ct. of Aland were destroyed by the English and French fleets in 1854.

Bomba, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 25 m. SSE. Chieti; excellent wine and oil. P. <4000.

Bomba, isl., Tripoli, off the NE. ct. of Barka, in the Gulf of Bomba, in 18½° E., with good roadstead.

Bombala, tp., New South Wales, Wellesley co., 319 m. SSW. Sydney; 36° 54′ S., 149° 15′ E. P. <1500.

Bombay. The Presidency of Bombay embraces the whole of western India down to about 14° N. (the place where the native state of Mysore advances nearest to the W. coast). It includes also the distant possessions of Aden and the other British possessions in or on the Arabian and Red Seas (Sokotra, Kuria-Muria Is., Perim I., and the Somali-land Protectorate). The terr. belonging to it in India comprises a large area under the direct administration of the governor, the commissionership of Sind, and many native states.

Area in square miles and population in thousands at the censuses of 1872, 1881, *and* 1891, *with increase per cent. between* 1881 *and* 1891, *and population per square mile* 1891 *of the divisions and districts of Bombay:—*

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1872.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. 1881-91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Ahmadábád	3,949	832	856	922	8	233
Káira	1,609	783	805	872	8	542
Pánch Maháls	1,613	241	255	313	23	194
Broach	1,463	350	327	341	4	233
Surat	1,662	608	614	650	6	391
Gujarat	10,296	2,814	2,858	3,098	8	301
Khándesh	10,907	1,030	1,252	1,461	17	134
Násik	5,940	738	781	844	8	142
Ahmadnagar	6,645	778	750	889	19	134
Poona (Púna)	5,369	921	902	1,068	18	199
Sholápur	4,542	719	583	751	29	165
Satára	4,987	1,062	1,062	1,226	15	246
Deccan	38,390	5,249	5,331	6,238	17	162
Carry forward	48,686	8,063	8,189	9,336	—	—

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1872.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. 1881-91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Brought forward .	48,686	8,063	8,189	9,336	—	—
Belgáum . . .	4,657	945	866	1,013	17	217
Dhárwár . . .	4,603	990	894	1,051	18	228
Bijápur . . .	5,668	816	627	796	27	140
Karnatik . .	14,928	2,751	2,386	2,861	20	192
Thána . . .	3,935	847	807	905	12	230
Kolába . . .	1,872	350	483	510	6	272
Ratnagiri . . .	3,922	1,019	997	1,106	11	282
Kánara . . .	3,910	398	422	446	6	114
Konkan . . .	13,639	2,614	2,709	2,967	10	218
Karáchi . . .	14,182	427	489	561	15	40
Haidarábád . .	9,033	724	755	919	22	102
Shikárpur . . .	9,296	776	826	915	11	98
Thar and Parkar .	12,749	181	203	298	47	23
Upper Sind Frontier .	2,549	95.6	146	175	20	68
Sind . . .	47,789	2,203	2,414	2,872	19	60
Bombay City and Isl.	22	653	773	822	6	37,352
Aden	80	22.7	34.8	44	26	551
Total Brit. Territory	125,144	16,308	16,506	18,901	15	151
Cutch	6,500	489	512	558	9	86
Káthiáwár (N. div.) .	20,559	2,319	2,344	2,752	17	134
Pálanpur . . .	7,775	509	576	646	12	83
Máhi Kántha . .	9,300	447	517	582	13	63
Khairpur (Sind) .	6,109	130	129	132	2.3	22
Minor Native States .	18,802	2,907	2,848	3,389	19	180
Total Native States	69,045	6,801	6,926	8,059	16	117
Grand Total . .	194,189	23,110	23,432	26,960	15	138

The **physical features** and climate of the terr. are for the most part sufficiently described in the general account of India. It is enough to add here, with reference to Bombay proper, exclusive of Sind (*q.v.*), that the lowland area to the W. of the Ghâts or Sahyádri Mts., begins to widen out a little to the N. of the twentieth parallel. S. of that limit the lowland area is confined to a narrow strip, varying from 1 or 2 m. to about 50 m. in width, the wider portions being river valleys running up eastwards between spurs of the great mountain chain. This narrow strip of lowlands and small valleys is known as the Konkán, and includes the Portuguese terr. of Goa, which is entirely surrounded by the Presidency of Bombay, except on the side of the sea. To the N. of that limit the lowlands, which include the lower course of the Táptí and Narbadá (Nerbudda), the two great rivers of the tableland belonging to the basin of the Arabian Sea, as well as of the Mahí, Sabarmati, Saraswatí, and Western Banas, gradually widen out to upwards of 100 m. in width. These lowlands are known as the plains of Gujarát (Guzerat). In the S. part of these lowland plains the valleys of the Táptí and Narbadá form areas of unbroken cultivation, but in the N. the soil is sandy and the rainfall deficient. As regards **climate**, the Ghâts form the boundary between a narrow strip to the W., with excessive rainfall S. of Bombay city, and the area to the E. with only a moderate rainfall [**India** (climate), **Surat, Bombay** (city), **Matheran, Mahábaleshwar, Kárwár, Málegáon, Poona, Sholápur, Belgáum**]. Everywhere the rainiest months are June to September or October. In all the moister dists. there is a tendency to epidemics of fever, often of a severe type, towards the close of the rains. Except in Sind, the principal **irrigation** works are tanks [**India** (irrigation)]. S. of the Narbadá **famine** has not been experienced W. of the Ghâts since 1802–3, but E. of the Ghâts there was severe famine in 1876–8 S. of the Godávari, and in 1868–9 over portions of the NE. dists. Cutch and Gujarát suffered greatly in 1812. The differences in the **crops** of different parts of the terr. of Bombay correspond to the contrasts of climate. In Bombay proper (exclusive of Sind), millets of one kind or another are the prevailing grains, but W. of the Ghâts, as far N. as the Táptí, rice, the characteristic 'wet' crop, ranks next in importance, but in the northern plains wheat, the most valuable of the 'dry' grains, covers larger areas than rice, and the relative area under wheat is still greater in the northern parts of the tableland. Cotton, another dry crop, accompanies wheat, but is a crop of importance further S. than wheat, both on the plains and on the tableland. One of the chief areas of cotton cultivation indeed is the SE. of the tableland (the dist. of Kaládgi, and part of that of Dhárwár), but the greatest cotton as well as the greatest wheat region of Bombay is the dist. of Khándesh, that is, the middle portion of the basin of the Táptí, a region with an extensivé covering of deep black soil [**India**, geology], forming the western continuation of the valley of Berar. The land revenue system is based on the principle of measuring each field separately, and assessing it at a fixed sum for thirty years. There is special legislation intended to hinder he peasantry from getting hopelessly into the power of moneylenders. The **mineral wealth** of Bombay is comparatively small, apart from building-stone and road-metal; but this is the part of India in which **manufactures** are carried on by modern machinery to the greatest extent. The principal branch of such industries is cotton-spinning, more than half the spindles employed in this branch in India belonging to Bombay I., and more than two-thirds to the Presidency [**India**, manufactures]. The great standard-gauge **railways** of the Presidency (exclusive of Sind) all converge on Bombay—from Calcutta and Nágpur, and from Allahábád in the E. and NE., from Madras and from Bezwáda and Haidarábád in the SE., and from Ahmadábád and Baroda in the N. These great lines are supplemented by metre and smaller gauge railways in the N. and S., the southern railways being in direct communication with the port of Marmagáo in Goa. The twentieth parallel limit between the narrower and broader lowland area W. of the Ghâts nearly coincides on the coast with the limit between two of the chief Aryan **dialects** of India, Gujaráthí and Maráthí. The Dravidian dialect known as Kanarese prevails in the southern part of the Bombay tableland. The Maráthás (*q.v.*) are the most important of the native races of Bombay, and of those classed as 'aboriginals' the principal are the Bhíls (*q.v.*). Four-fifths of the population are Hindús in religion, the remainder chiefly Mohammedans [**India**, table]. The Pársis, descendants of the Zoroastrians or fire-worshippers who emigrated from Persia after the conquest of that country by the Mohammedans in 651, form a small but influential community, including many of the wealthiest merchants. Two-thirds of them belong to Bombay city, and most of the remainder to the dist. of Surat. The principal **towns** are Bombay, the cap., Poona, the seat of government from July to November, Ahmadábád, Baroda (in native state), Surat, Karáchi (Sind), Sholápur, Haidarábád (Sind), Hubli, Dhárwár, Kolhápur, and Belgáum; the principal hill-stations Mahabaleshwar and Matheran. The first British acquisition in the Presidency was Bombay I. (1661). The greater part of the present British terr. was acquired on the overthrow of the Peshwá of the Maráthás in 1818. Sind was added in 1843.

Bombay, city and seapt., Brit. India, the seat of the Presidency of B. during the cooler part of the year, the largest and chief manufacturing town in India, and the rival of Calcutta as a seaport. Lat. of observatory 18° 55′ 5″ N., lon. 72° 48′ 51″ E. It is built on the small island of B., which, along with the smaller island of Kolába to the S. and the larger island of Salsette to the N., is now connected with the mainland by roads and railways. It consists of the Fort or old town, the fortifications of which were razed for ventilation in 1865, occupying a penin. to the SE. of B. island immediately to the N. of Kolába I., 1 m. in length by ¼ m. in breadth, and in which the European inhabitants and most of the Pársí merchants have their offices; and the new town, separated from the old town by a large *maidán* or park, inhabited by the Hindu and Mohammedan native population. The official residence of the governor has long been in the N. suburb of Parell, but the favourite residential quarters for Europeans now are Malabár Hill, on a penin. in the SW. of Bombay I., separated from the Fort by Back Bay and terminating in Malabar Point, Breach Candy on the shore to the N. of this hill, and Kolába. B. was lighted with gas in 1865, and the Fort is now lighted by electricity. Principal edifices in the Fort—the court-house, and other government offices, custom-house, town-hall, castle, mint, cathedral of St. Thomas, and St. Andrew's Scottish Church, European hospital, Sir J. Jejeebhoy's hospital, the Byculla Church, the Sailors' Home, erected at the expense of a Gáekwar of Baroda, the Royal Yacht Club, and the Hindu temple of Momba Devi. On the island of Kolába are the lighthouse, visible 18 m., the observatory, lunatic asylum, and a stone pier. The town is now supplied with water from a reservoir 60 m. NE., formed by constructing a dam 2 m. long (said to be the longest in the world) across the valley of the Tansa R. The islands form one side of a magnificent natural harbour, safe for large ocean-steamers in all weathers, and to this enormous advantage B. owes its present prosperity. The accommodation of the port has been increased by the formation both of wet and dry docks. The wet docks are the Victoria Dock, with a depth of 27.2 ft. at ordinary neap, 30.2 ft. at ordinary spring tides, and the Princes' Dock, 25.2 ft. deep at neap, 28.2 ft. at spring tides, besides the Carnac basin. There are several dry docks, the largest of which, the Merewether Dock, opened in 1891, and adapted for large ships of war, can be used at any state of the tide, and at the highest springs has a depth of 29.7 ft. In 1661 the island of B. was acquired by the British King Charles II. from the Portuguese, and in 1687 the East India Company, to which it had previously been handed over, made it the headquarters of their possessions. The advance of B. was retarded, however, by the fact that the island of Salsette and the other islands in Bombay harbour remained in other than British hands till 1774–82, when they were acquired from the Maráthás. Even afrer that its advance was slow till the establishment of improved communications with the interior raised it to the commanding position which it now holds in the commerce of India. First of all a carriage road, a remarkable engineering achievement, was constructed up the Bhor Ghát (1830). A railway up the Thal Ghát (1912 ft. at the summit), now the means of communication with the whole of the NE. of India, was completed in 1861, and one up the Bhor Ghát (summit 2027 ft.), now the means of

communication with the SE. of India, followed in 1863. The development of commerce after the outbreak of civil war in America in 1861 was sudden and rapid, chiefly in consequence of the large increase in the export of raw cotton, especially after the completion of the two railways to the interior. A temporary collapse took place in 1865, but the development of the port has kept pace with that of the general commerce of India. Its average imports now exceed £20,000,000 in value (one-third treasure); its average exports £30,000,000 (mainly merchandise —raw cotton and cotton yarns, wheat, oil-seeds, &c.). Mean temp., yr. 80° F., Jan. 74°, May 85°; mean rainfall, yr. 74.4 in., June–Sept. 71.4 in. P. (1872) 644,000; (1881) 773,000; (1891) 822,000; Hindus, 543,000; Moham. 155,200. See **Elephanta.**

Bombay, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 35 m. from Auckland. P. <1500.

Bombay Hook Island, tract, U.S., Delaware, on the Delaware R., bounded on the W. by Old Duck Creek, in 39° 17′–22′ N., with a lighthouse at its N. end, visible 12 m.

Bombay Shoal, group of rocky islets on the W. ct. of Palawan, Philippine Is., in 9° 36′ N., 116° 55′ E.

Bombetoke Bay, Madagascar, in the W., in about 16° S. It receives at its head the united waters of the Ikopa and Betsiboka Rivs.

Bombon, or **Taal,** lake, in the S. of Luzon, Philippine Is., crossed by 14° N., 121° E.; 15 by 12–13 m., with island and volcano of Taal in the middle; drained S. by the Taal into Balayan Bay.

Bomere Heath, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Newport div., 5 m. NNW. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. N. Leaton stn., P.O.

Bom Fim, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 200 m. NW. by N. Rio de Janeiro, 75 m. W. Ouro Preto. P. 6000.

Bom Jardin ('good garden'), vil., Brazil, Bahia, 42 m. N. by W. São Salvador.

Bom Jardin, São Antonio de, tn., Brazil, prov. and 260 m. S. by W. Ceará. P. 6000.

Bom Jesus, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Kwanza, in 9° 5′ S., 13° 43′ E.

Bomma. See **Boma.**

Bommelerwaard, isl., Netherlands, formed by the Waal and the Meuse, prov. Gelderland, containing the town of Zalt-Bommel, besides many villages; divided into two parts by the Meidijk. It is defended on the E. by the redoubt St. Andries, and on the W. by the castle of Loevestein, in which Grotius, Jacob de Witt, and Abraham de Wicquefort were confined.

Bömmelö, isl., Norway, off the W. ct., on the W. of the entrance to the Hardanger Fiord.

Bommelsvitte, a N. suburb of Memel, E. Prussia. P. < 4000.

Bommern, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 8½ m. SW. Dortmund, on the l. bk. of the Ruhr. P. <3000.

Bomoseen, lake, U.S., in the W. of Vermont, crossed by 43° 40′ N., and drained S. into a trib. of Poultney R.

Bomporto, comm., Italy, prov. and 9 m. NE. Modena, at the entrance of the Modena Canal into the Panaro. P. <5000.

Bom Retiro ('good retreat'), vil., Brazil, Santa Catharina, 165 m. NE. Porto Alegre.

Bomst, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Posen, 49 m. W. by S. Posen, cap. of B. circle. P. <3000.

Bomvanaland, Kaffir terr., Cape Colony, E. ct., between the Umtata and Bashee rivers, crossed about the middle by 32° S.; annexed to Cape Colony in 1885.

Bona, in French **Bône,** a fortified seaport town of Algeria, dep. and 85 m. NE. Constantine, cap. arr. on the bay of B., 25 m. wide (between Cape Garda on the W. and Cape Rosa on the E.), near the mouth of the Sebus. Lat. of the hospital, 36° 53′ 58″ N., long. 7° 46′ 5″ E. It is nearly 2 m. in circumference, is surrounded by a wall, and has four gates; Fort Cigogne is its chief defence. The iron mines of Mokta-el-Hadid at Ain-Mokra form its chief source of wealth. There are also marble-quarries near. The harbour, which lies between two jetties and has a depth of 24–25 ft., is sheltered from all winds; and is considered to be the safest on the coast of Algeria. Beyond a swamp S. of B. are the ruins of *Hippo-regius,* once the see of St. Augustine, but destroyed by the Caliph Othman. The harbour of the ancient town has been filled up by the deposits brought down by the Sebus, which tend to spread northwards and encroach on that of the modern town. P. (1861) 15,300; (1872) 16,200; (1891) 26,500.

Bonaca, or **Guanaja,** isl. See **Bay Islands.**

Bonahaven Bay, Argyllshire, Islay, on the Sound of Islay, in 55° 53′ N.

Bonái, the most southerly of the trib. states of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal, composed of a central valley shut in on all sides by the lofty B. Hills. Area, 1349 sq. m.

Bonaire, a name originally French, now adopted by the Dutch and other nations, for the Spanish **Buen Aire** (or **Ayre**) ('good air'), the easternmost of the Dutch West Indies off the N. ct. of Venezuela in 12° 2′ N., 68° 22′ W. P. 5000.

Bonalya. See **Banalya.**

Bonane, place, Ire., co. Kerry, 7 m. from Kenmare, P.O.

Bonanza, comm., Spain, prov. Cadiz, 12 m. NW. Jerez, on the l. bk. of the Guadalquivir, near its mouth. P. <2000.

Bonaparte, vil., U.S., Iowa, Van Buren co., on Des Moines R., 30 m. NW. Keokuk. P. <1500.

Bonaparte, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows W. then S. to the Thompson.

Bonar Bridge, vil., Scot., in the S. of Sutherland, at the mouth of the Oykell, head of Dornoch Firth, on the H. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Bonares, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Moguer. P. < 4000.

Bonaventure, settlement, Newfoundland, Bonavista dist., on the E. ct., 56 m. NW. by N. St. John.

Bonaventure Island, a small isl., Canada, Quebec, off the E. ct. of Gaspé co., in 48° 28′ N.

Bonaventure River, Canada, Quebec, in the Gaspe Penins., flows S. into Chaleur Bay, about 65° 30′ W.

Bonavigo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, on the Adige, 4½ m. NNW. Legnago. P. <3000.

Bonavista, cape, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 48° 42′ N.

Bonavista, dist., Newfoundland, chiefly to the W. of B. Bay.

Bonavista, tn. and port of entry, Newfoundland, on B. Bay, 73 m. N. by W. St. John. P. <3000.

Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., 30 m. wide, in 48½°–49° 10′ N.

Bonavitsa, isl., Africa. See **Boavista.**

Bonawe, or **Bunawe,** vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on Loch Etive, 9½ m. E. by N. Oban, close to Taynuilt stn. It has a ferry across Loch Etive, and extensive granite quarries near.

Bonby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey or Brigg div., 17 m. ESE. Goole, 5 m. SSW. Barton-upon-Humber, 3½ m. NNW. Elsham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bon, Cap, cape, Tunis. See **Ras Addar.**

Boncath, stn., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. S. Cardigan, on the G. W. R., PM.O.

Bonchester Bridge, hamlet, Scot., Roxburghshire, 6 m. SE. Hawick, PMT.O.

Bonchurch, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., on S. ct., 1 m. E. Ventnor, PMT.O. P. <750.

Boncourt, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 27 m. W. by S. Basel, close to the French frontier. P. <1000.

Bond, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in N. by 39° N., and between 89° and 90° W.

Bondei, a dist. of Ger. E. Africa, about 20–45 m. from the ct. just S. of 5° S., between the rivs. Zigi and Pangani (Ruvu), comprising the E. portion of the hill country of Usambara. See *Petermann's Mitteil.,* 1889, p. 85.

Bondeno, tn., Italy, Emilia, on the Panaro, prov. and 11 m. W. by N. Ferrara. P. 14,000.

Bondgate, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Aismunderby.**

Bondhead, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 35 m. NNW. Toronto. P. <1000.

Bondi (bon'dai), vil., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 3 m. from Sydney.

Bondleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 18½ m. SE. Bideford, 3 m. NNW. North Tawton stn. P. <250.

Bondo, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 7 m. E. by N. Chiavenna, in the Val Bregaglia. P. <2000.

Bondö, island in the Gulf of Bothnia, on the ct. of Sweden, in 65° 15′ N.

Bondog, Punta, a high cape, Philippine Is., in the S. of Luzon, in 122° 35′ E.

Bonds, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Barnacre.**

Bondsglen, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Claudy.

Bondu, kgd., French W. Africa, situated about midway between the upper waters of the Gambia and the middle course of the Senegal; inhabited by Fulbe.

Bonduku, vil., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, in about 7° 50′ N., 2° 15′ W. Alt. 850 ft. (Binger).

Bondy, comm., France, dep. Seine, 6½ m. ENE. Notre Dame, Paris. The **Forêt** (forest) **de B.** lies to the E. mainly in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise. P. <3000.

Bône, tn., Algeria. See **Bona.**

Bonefro, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 35 m. WNW. Foggia. P. <5000.

Bo'ness. See **Borrowstounness.**

Bonessan, Scot. See **Bunessan.**

Bonet, riv., Ire., in cos. Leitrim and Sligo, issues from Lough Glenade, and flows into Lough Gill.

Bonga, tn., Abyssinia, cap. of Kaffa, important seat of trade with the Galla countries, 7° 15′ N., 36° 20′ E., 340 m. SSW. Debra Tabor. Alt. 6000 ft.

Bonga, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, Batoka-land, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, at the confluence of the Ruenya, 104 m. WSW. Blantyre.

Bonga, stn., in the extreme SE. of Tibet, founded in 1854 by French missionaries, in about 28° 10′ N., and 98° 50′ E.

Bongate, or **Appleby S. Michael,** par., Eng., Westmorland, in Appleby tn. P. <2000.

Bongay, isls. See **Banggaai.**

Bongo, small isl., off the SW. ct. of Mindanao, Philippine Is., in 7° 20′ N., and just E. of 124° E.

Bongo, or **Borea,** the S. arm of the mouth of the Edea or Sannaga, German W. Africa, in 3° 35′ N.

Bongos, numerous negro tribe, Africa, on the Upper Nile, between 6° and 8° N.

Bonham, tn., U.S., Texas, Fannin co., 65 m. NE. by N. Dallas. P. <4000.

Bonheur, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1128 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Bonhill, par. and tn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 3 m. N. Dumbarton, near Alexandria stn., PM.O.; 8373 ac. P. 14,400; tn. P. <4000.

Bonhomme, Col du, dangerous pass across the Cottian Alps in France, SW. Mont Blanc, leading from the Arve valley to the Isère valley. Alt. 8050 ft.

Bon Homme, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the S. frontier, crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Boni, tn., En. Archipelago, near the E. ct. of the SW. penin. of Celebes I. (*q.v.*), in 4° 37′ S., cap. of the native state of B.

Boni, Gulf of, the gulf between the SW. and SE. penins. of Celebes I.

Bonifacio, tn., Corsica, on the S. ct., 16 m. SSW. Porto Vecchio; subject to burning S. winds; coasting trade, coral fisheries. P. <4000.

Bonifacio, Strait of, between Corsica and Sardinia, 7 m. in width at its narrowest part, and very difficult of navigation owing to numerous rocks.

Bönigen, vil., Switzd., Bern, 2 m. E. Interlaken. P. <2000.

Bonilla, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Beadle co., 90 m. E. by N. Pierre.

Bonilla, El, tn., Spain, prov. and 34 m. WNW. Albacete. P. 5100.

Boningale, or **Boninghall,** par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 16½ m. N. Kidderminster, 2 m. S. Albrighton stn. P. <250.

Bonin Islands, called by the Japanese **Munin-fo** (or **-shima**), that is, 'uninhabited islands,' or **Ogasawara-shima,** and by the Spaniards, by whom they were discovered in 1543, **Arzobispo Islands,** a group of small volcanic islands in the N. Pacific, belonging since 1876 to Japan, between 26½° and 27¾° N., on or near the meridian of 142° E., divided into four groups, the Coffin Is. in the S., principal Hillsborough; Beechey Is., just N. of 27°, principal Peel I., with Port Lloyd, which affords a good anchorage 18–20 ft. deep on the W. side, and Buckland I.; Kater I., with a few adjacent rocks in 27½°; and Parry Is., in the N. Inhabitants partly composed of European and Polynesian half-breeds, now largely of Japanese colonists; principally engaged in turtle-catching, otter-hunting, shark-fishing (exporting shark-fins and shark-oil).

Bonita, settlement, U.S., Montana, Missoula co., 69 m. NW. Butte City.

Bonita Point, cape, U.S., California, in 37° 49′ N., with lighthouse.

Bonito, comm., Italy, prov. Avellino, 6 m. SW. Ariano. P. <4000.

Bonjem, tn. and val., Tripoli, 210 m. SE. Tripoli, with Roman antiquities.

Bonmahon, PMT.O., Ire., near Carrick-on-Suir (Tipperary).

Bonn (mentioned in the 4th century as *Bonna*), tn., Prussia, prov. Rhine, cap. circle B., on l. bk. of the Rhine, govt. and 14 m. SSE. Cologne. Lat. of observatory, 50° 43′ 45″ N., long. 7° 5′ 49″ E. It has a celebrated university (founded in 1786, suppressed under French rule in 1801; re-founded in 1818), and library of 200,000 vols., a botanic garden, museum of natural history and mineralogy (in Poppelsdorf Castle), and school of agriculture. It is the seat of a superior mining court, and of an old Catholic bishop, and has an active commerce, manufactures of earthenware, chemicals, jute, &c. Beethoven was born here (1770). P. (1816) 9900; (1871) 20,000; (1890) 39,800.

Bonne Bay, inlet, Newfoundland, W. ct., in 49° 30′ N.

Bonne Bay, dist., in the W. of Newfoundland, between White Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bonnechère River, Canada, Ontario, flows E. through Nipissing and Renfrew cos. into the R. Ottawa about 45° 30′ N.

Bonner's Ferry. See **Kootenay River.**

Bonnétable, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers, 17 m. NE. Le Mans. P. <4000.

Bonnet Carre, vil., U.S., Louisiana, cap. of St. John Baptist par., 25 m. WNW. New Orleans, on the Mississippi R. P. <1500.

Bonne Terre, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. François co., 52 m. SSW. St. Louis. P. <4000.

Bonneval, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Moutiers, on the Arc, 29 m. SW. by S. Aosta. Alt. 5870 ft. P. <2000.

Bonneval, tn., France, dep. Eure et Loir, on the Loir, 19 m. S. by W. Chartres, 9 m. NNE. Châteaudun, with an ancient abbey used now as a lunatic asylum. P. <3000.

Bonneville, tn., France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the Arve, 16 m. SE. by E. Geneva, cap. arr. Alt. 1475 ft. P. <2000.

Bonneville, extinct lake, U.S. See **Great Basin.**

Bonniconlan, P.O., Ire. See **Bunnyconnellan.**

Bönnigheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 19 m. N. by W. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Bonnington, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, about 102 m. NW. Regina.

Bonnington with Bilsington, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, near Hythe. P. <250.

Bonnington, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6 m. SE. by S. Ashford, 2½ m. SSW. Smeeth stn. P. <250.

Bonnington, a N. suburb of Edinburgh, Scot., included in the parl. burgh of Leith, on the N. B. R., PMT.O.

Bonny, riv., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, one of the arms of the Niger, between the Old and New Calabar Rivs.; enters the Atlantic (Bight of Biafra), in about 7° 7′ E.

Bonny, tn., Africa, Niger delta, on the E. bk. of B. Riv., near its mouth, which forms a good harbour. The centre of a great trade in palm oil.

Bonnybridge, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on Bonny Water, 4 m. W. Falkirk, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P. 2500.

Bonnyglen, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Mountcharles.

Bonnykelly, place, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. from New Pitsligo, P.O.

Bonnyrigg, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 2 m. SW. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R.; with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Bonorva, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 24 m. SSE. Sassari, with medicinal springs; extinct volcanoes near. P. 5600.

Bonsall, par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 1½ m. W. Matlock Bath stn., with barytes mines, PM.O. P. <1500.

Bon Secours Bay, U.S., Alabama, in SE. of Mobile Bay.

Bontaeng, or **Bonthain,** tn., Eastern Archipelago, Celebes I., in the middle of the S. ct. of the SW. penin.

Bontddu, or **Caerdeon,** eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, in town of Llanaber (or Barmouth), with gold-mining, PM.O. P. <500.

Bonthe, tn., W. Africa, at the E. end of Sherbro I., Sierra Leone, about 100 m. SSE. Freetown.

Bont Newydd, vil., Wales, co. and 2 m. S. Carnarvon, P.O.

Bont Newydd, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the G. W. R., 3½ m. ENE. Dolgelly.

Bontoc, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, 175 m. N. Manila.

Bonvilston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 8 m. W. by S. Cardiff, 2 m. S. by W. Peterston stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Bonwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 4 m. NW. Hornsea. P. <250.

Bonyai, or **Bokharaka,** tribe, Brit. S. Africa, to the N. of the Limpopo, in about 29½°–31½° E.; allied to the Basuto; show some skill in iron and copper working and other handicrafts.

Bonyhád, tn., Hungary, prov. Tolnau, 20 m. NE. Fünfkirchen. P. 6300.

Bonymaen, place, Wales, Glamorganshire, 4 m. from Swansea, P.O.

Booby Island, a mere rock, Torres Strait, in 10° 36′ S., 141° 53′ E., but contains a depôt of provisions and water, left by vessels passing, for the benefit of those who may be wrecked.

Boobyalla, tn., Tasmania. See **Ringarooma.**

Bookham, post-tn., New South Wales, Harden co., 60 m. W. by S. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Bookham, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 6 m. SW. by W. Epsom, 1½ m. S. by E. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Bookham, Little, par., 1 m. SW. of Great B. P. <250.

Boola, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Broadford.

Boolavogue, place, Ire., co. Wexford, 5 m. from Ferns, P.O.

Boolburra, or **Gainsford,** settlement, Queensland, 100 m. W. Gladstone.

Booleroo Centre, post-tn., S. Australia, Frome co., 44 m. SE. by E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Booligal, post-tn., New South Wales, Nicholson co., on the Lachlan R., 40 m. N. Hay. P <1500.

Boom, Dutch, 'tree.' See *Baum.*

Boom, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp, on the Rupel, 5½ m. NW. Malines. P. 13,200.

Boompjes, small isls., Eastern Archipelago, off the N. ct. of Java, about 108½° E.

Boone, co., U.S., Arkansas, N. frontier, crossed by 93° W.

Boone, co., U.S., Illinois, on N. frontier, E. of 89° W.

Boone, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed by 40° N., E. of 87° W.

Boone, city, U.S., Iowa, cap. B. co., 37 m. NNW. Des Moines. P. 6500.

Boone, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, E. of 85° W.

Boone, co., U.S., Missouri, E. of 93° W., and bounded on the SW. by the Missouri.

Boone, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 42° N., crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Boone, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the SW., to the E. of 82° W., crossed by 38° N.

Boonesboro, vil., U.S., Iowa, Boone co., on Des Moines R., which here affords great water-power, 37 m. NW. by N. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Boonesville, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Prentiss co., 95 m. ESE. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Boon Island, U.S., Maine, a ledge of rocks 10 m. E. of the harbour of York, with a lighthouse visible 18 m.

Boonsboro, vil., U.S., Maryland, Washington co., 52 m. W. by N. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Boonton, city, U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 25 m. NW. New York, with large iron-works, and blast-furnaces for smelting the magnetic iron ore of the neighbouring Kittatinny Mts. P. (of portion in B. tp.) 2981.

Boonville, tn., U.S., Indiana, Warrick co., 91 m. S. Terre Haute. P. <2000.

Boonville, city, U.S., Missouri, Cooper co., on r. bk. of the Missouri, 42 m. NW. Jefferson City. P. <5000.

Boonville, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 58 m. E. Oswego. P. <2000.

Boora Lough, lake, Ire., in the W. of King's co., 9½ m. NE. by N. Parsonstown.

Booroo, isl. of the Eastern Archipelago. See **Buru.**

Booroondarra, co., New South Wales, crossed by 32° S. and 145° E.

Booroopki, post-tn., Victoria, 295 m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Boort, tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 55 m. NW. by N. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Boort-Meerbeek, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 5 m. SE. Malines. P. <2000.

Boosbeck, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the NE. R., 10 m. E. by S. Middlesbrough, PM.O.

Boosempra, riv., W. Africa. See **Busum-pra.**

Boot, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 15½ m. SSW. Keswick, on the Ravenglass and Eskdale Rly., P.O.

Booter'stown, par. and vil., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bars. Dublin and Rathdown, 3 m. WNW. Kingstown, with rly. stn., PMT.O. P. (of par.) <3500.

Boothbay, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., on Booth Bay (to the E. of the estuary of the Kennebec), a much frequented summer resort. P. <2000.

Boothbay Harbor, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co. P. <2000.

Boothby Graffoe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., 8 m. S. Lincoln, 1 m. NE. Navenby stn. P. <250.

Boothby Pagnel, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 5 m. SE. Grantham, 2½ m. E. by N. Great Ponton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Boothia, or **Boothia Felix,** penin., Canada, the northernmost part of mainland of N. America, reaching to about 72° N., separated by Bellot Strait from N. Somerset; so named in honour of Sir Felix Booth.

Boothia, Gulf of, Canada, separates Boothia from Cockburn I. and Melville Penin.

Booths, Higher and Lower, two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, 5 m. SW. Burnley. B. Higher, 4412 ac., P. 6800; B. Lower, P. 7000.

Booth's Town, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, 7 m. W. Manchester, PMT.O.

Boothtown, NE. suburb of Halifax, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, PMT.O.

Bootle, ct. par. and vil., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 14 m. NNW. Barrow, on the Furness Rly.; coal discovered here in 1890. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 6786 ac. P. <1000.

Bootle, mun. and co. bor. and par., Eng., SW. ct. Lancashire, B. div., adjoining Liverpool on the N., on the L. & Y. R. and L. & NW. R., with three stations on the Liverpool Overhead (electric) Rly., and goods station of the M. R.; has free library and museum, technical school, park, the finest of the docks belonging to the port of Liverpool, and has also large jute works, tanneries, engineering works, corn-mills, &c. B. received its charter in December 1868. Mun. and co. bor. P. (1871) 16,200; (1891) 49,200; par. (**B. with Linacre**) P. 49,200; park div. (1891) 97,600.

Booton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11½ m. NW. by N. Norwich, 1½ m. ESE. Reepham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Booyoolie, dist., S. Australia, co. Victoria, 33° 16′ S., 138° 14′ E. P. <1500.

Boppard, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 10 m. S. Coblenz. P. 5500.

Boquetjón, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Santiago. P. <5000.

Boquete, Spanish, 'gap,' 'pass.'

Bor, Slavonic, 'wood.'

Bora, wind. See **Mediterranean Sea.**

Borabini, or **Golbanti,** vil., Brit. E. Africa, on the Tana, 116 m. N. by E. Mombasa, in 2° 25′ S., 40° 5′ E.

Bora-Bora, or **Bolabola,** one of the Society Is., Pacific Ocean, in 16° 30′ S., about 160 m. WNW. Tahiti; discovered in 1769 by Cook; a dependency of Tahiti. Alt. 3300 ft.

Boral Valley, val., Brit. Baluchistan, running E. and W., in about 30½° N., 68° 20′–50′ E., with 'about 108 m. of almost unobstructed plain, varying from 5 m. to 10 m. in width.' *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, p. 238.

Borambil, vil., New South Wales, Bligh co., 95 m. N. by E. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Boranl, E. African people to the W. of the Jub, in about 2½°–4° N., 38°–42° E.

Boras, tn., Sweden, prov. Elfsborg, 36 m. E. Gothenburg, founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus, with a mineral spring. P. 8100.

Borasgun, tn., Persia, on the SE. border of prov. Khuzistan, 90 m. WSW. Shiraz.

Boraston, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14½ m. W. by S. Kidderminster, 2 m. W. Newnham Bridge stn. P. <500. See **Burford,** 1st portion.

Borax Lake, small lake, U.S., California, at the E. of Clear Lake, N. of San Francisco, the water of which is a strong solution of borax.

Borba, place, S. America, Brazil, on the Madeira, 90 m. SSE. Manaos.

Borbeck, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 3 m. NW. by W. Essen. P. <5000.

Borbona, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, on R. Aterno, 25 m. E. by S. Terni. P. <2000.

Borcea, an arm of the Danube, bounding in the NW. a marshy tract in the SE. of the prov. of Ialomița, Roumania.

Borcette, tn., Prussia. See **Burtscheid.**

Borculo. See **Borkulo.**

Borda, cape, in the NW. of Kangaroo I., S. Australia. Alt. 506 ft.; mean temp., yr. 58.2° F., Jan. 65.0°, July 57.9°; rainfall (14 yrs.), 23.54 in.

Bordeaux (the ancient *Burdigala*), a comm. and city in the SW. of France, cap. dep. Gironde, on the l. bk. of the Garonne, 60 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic, in 44° 50′ 16″ N., 0° 34′ 32″ W. Is an archbishop's see, the seat of a university academy; has a school of medicine, navigation school, mint, public library, and museum of paintings. Situated on a navigable river 2600 ft. broad, communicating on one side with the Atlantic, and on the other with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi. It has a floating dock with 23 ft. of water in sill at ordinary neap, 27 ft. at ordinary spring tides, and affording 5709 ft. of quayage, and there is a vertical river quayage (in addition to the inclined quayage for lighters) of 3630 ft., with a depth alongside of 32.8–39.4 ft. at highwater, 19.7 ft. at low water. This vertical quayage is now (1893) being increased. For trans-oceanic passenger traffic and for vessels too large to ascend to B., Pauillac (*q.v.*) serves as an out port. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Exports wines, brandy, fish, and fruit. Imports colonial merchandise—cotton goods, iron, coal, and timber. The chief import from Britain is coal. There are large shipbuilding yards, factories of preserved meats, porcelain factories, &c. Under the name of *Burdigala,* this was an important place at the time of the conquest of the country by the Romans. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the 4th century. In 1152 it passed, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleonora of Guienne, under the dominion of England; since 1453 it has belonged to France. The principal Roman remains are the important ruins of the amphitheatre called *Palais Gallien,* and traces of various aqueducts. B. was burnt by the Saracens in 735. Its cathedral belongs to the 13th to 15th centuries. Annual value of exports £13,000,000–15,000,000, of which wine forms one-third. Mean temp., Jan. 42.4°, July 69.1° F. P. (1861) 162,750; (1872) 194,000; (1891) 252,400; comm., including Bègles and other suburbs, 283,000.

Bordelais, an old sub-div. of France, formed of the coast-line of prov. Guienne, cap. Bourdeaux; it now forms the greater part of the dep. Gironde, and a portion of Landes.

Borden, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 8½ m. ESE. Chatham, 2 m. W. by S. Sittingbourne stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Borden, co., U.S., Texas, E. of 102° W., N. of 32° N.

Bordenau, vil., Prussia, Hanover, circle and dist. Neustadt am Rübenberg. Bpl. of Gen. Scharnhorst (1756-1813). P. <2000.

Borden Flats, in Mount Hope Bay, at mouth of Taunton R., U.S., Massachusetts.

Bordentown, city, U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on the l. bk. of Delaware R., 6 m. SSE. Trenton, a favourite summer resort of the Philadelphians, and has the mansion and grounds once occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain. P. <5000.

Border Town, post-tn., S. Australia, co. Buckingham, 183 m. SSE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Bordesley, the SE. div. of the parl. bor. of Birmingham, Eng., with a stn. on the G. W. R. P. 81,800.

Bordighera, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, on the ct., 5 m. WSW. San Remo, at the extreme W. of the Riviera di Ponente; renowned for its mild climate and picturesque situation; with groves of palms, oranges, and lemons. P. <2000.

Bordley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 21 m. NNE. Burnley, 6 m. NNE. Bell Busk stn. P. <250.

Bordö, same as **Borö,** one of the Faroe Is.

Bordwell, par., Ire., Queen's co., bars. Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, 4 m. E. Ballybrophy stn. P. <500.

Borea, German W. Africa. See **Bongo.**

Boreas Mountain, a short range of mts., U.S., New York, belonging to the Adirondacks. Alt. 3726 ft. (*Geol. Survey of New York*).

Boreham, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. ENE. Chelmsford, 2½ m. SW. by W. Hatfield Peverel stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Boreham Street, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 8½ m. NNE. Eastbourne, PM.O.

Boreham Wood, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., on the M. R., 12 m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, London, P.O.

Borek, tn., Prussia, prov. and 37 m. S. by E. Posen. P. < 2000.

Boreland, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on Dryfe Water, 7 m. NE. Lockerbie, P.O.

Boreman, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the N. frontier, crossed in the middle by 101° W.

Boren, lake, Sweden, prov. (län) Skaraborgs, connected with the Göta Canal (*q.v.*).

Boreray, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Boveray.**

Boreyda, oasis, Arabia, Nejd, about 410 m. NE. by N. Mecca, 10 m. NE. by N. Aneysa. P. 5000. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1884, p. 389.

Borger, comm., Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, 10½ m. ESE. Assen. P. 6300.

Borgerhout, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 1 m. E. Antwerp. P. 28,700.

Borgfelde, suburb of Hamburg, l. bk. Alster. P. 15,500.

Borghetto Lodigiano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 7 m. S. Lodi. P. 6000.

Borghi, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 10 m. W. by S. Rimini. P. <3000.

Borgholm, tn., Sweden, Öland I., on the W. ct., 17 m. NE. by N. Kalmar. P. <2000.

Borgholz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 24 m. NNW. Kassel. P. <2000.

Borghorst, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 13½ m. NW. Münster, with cotton manufactures. P. <4000.

Borgia, comm., Italy, Calabria, prov. and 7 m. SW. by S. Catanzaro, almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. P. <5000.

Borginskiy, silver works, Siberia. See **Ducherskiy.**

Borgne, val., Switzd. See **Hérens.**

Borgne (born), a gulf, U.S., in the SE. of Louisiana, due E. of New Orleans, forming the W. end of Mississippi Sound.

Borgo, Italian, 'town.'

Borgo, market-tn., Austria, Tirol, 17 m. E. Trent, chief town of the Val Sugana. P. <4000.

Borgo d' Ale, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, in the Lomellina, 24 m. W. Vercelli. P. <4000.

Borgocollefegato, comm., Italy, Abruzzi, prov. Aquila, dist. Cittaducale. P. 6000.

Borgolavezzaro, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Novara. P. <4000.

Borgomanero, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 25 m. N. Vercelli. P. 9000.

Borgomaro, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 8 m. NNW. Porto Maurizio, 14½ m. NE. San Remo. P. <2000.

Borgomasino, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 22 m. W. by N. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Borgo Mozzano, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the Serchio, prov. and 10 m. N. by E. Lucca. P. 10,000.

Borgonovo val Tidone, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 12 m. W. by S. Piacenza. P. 7000.

Borgo Panicale, comm., Italy, prov. and 4 m. WNW. Bologna. P. <5000.

Borgo Pass, a mt.-pass, Austria-Hungary, leading from Transylvania (Bistritz) into the SW. of Bukowina. Alt. 4000 ft.

Borgoricco, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. Camposampiero. P. <4000.

Borgo San Dalmazzo, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. SW. Cuneo. P. <5000.

Borgo San Donnino, or **Donino,** tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 13 m. WNW. Parma. P. 10,000.

Borgo San Lorenzo, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the Sieve, prov. and 14½ m. NNE. Florence. P. 13,000.

Borgosesia, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 25 m. NW. Novara. P. <4000.

Borgotaro, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Parma, 26 m. N. by W. Spezia. P. 8000.

Borgo-Ticino, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 26 m. NNE. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Borgo Vercelli, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 2½ m. NE. Vercelli. P. <4000.

Borgu, Eastern Sudan. See **Borku.**

Borgu, kgd., W. Africa, Brit. Niger Terrs., N. of Dahomey and W. of Nupe (Gandu).

Borgue, or **Balmangan,** par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 m. SW. by W. Kirkcudbright, P.O.; 13,531 ac. P. <1500.

Borgund, comm., Norway, prov. N. Bergenhus, 94 m. ENE. Bergen. P. 6000.

Bori, tn., Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, about 186 m. SSE. Ghazni.

Bori, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 20 m. SSW. Nágpur; noted for brick-red cloth, high in price on account of the durability of the dye. P. <3000.

Bori Liman, the inlet on the S. ct. of Turkey in Europe, in which the Maritsa has its mouth.

Borinage, a small dist. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, to the S. of Mons; important for its coal-mines.

Borisoglyebsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 163 m. SE. Tambov, on Orel-Tsaritsyn Rly., amidst fertile prairies. Trade in corn. P. 17,700.

Borisov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. NE. Minsk. P. 18,100.

Borisovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 80 m. S. Kursk, on Vorskla R. P. 16,300.

Borja, vil., Peru, on the Amazon (Marañon), just below the Pongo de Manseriche.

Borja, comm., Spain, prov. Saragossa, 36 m. WNW. Saragossa. P. 5900.

Borjas, comm., Spain, prov. and 15 m. SE. Lerida. P. <4000.

Borj bu Arérij, tn., Algeria, 50 m. SSW. Bougie, arr. Sétif, with healthy climate. P. <2000.

Borj-Buira, tn., Algeria, 54 m. SE. by E. Algiers, occupying the site of the Roman colony of *Idatha.* P. <2000.

Borj Bu Ficha, tn., Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, 38 m. SSE. Tunis.

Borj-Morsot, tn., Algeria, arr. and 92 m. SE. by E. Constantine. P. <2000.

Borjom, gorge and hot mineral waters, Caucasia, 98 m. NW. Tiflis.

Borj Tum, tn., Tunis, on the Mejerda Valley Rly., 25 m. W. by S. Tunis.

Bork, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 11 m. N. Dortmund. P. <3000.

Borkal, or **Berkel,** riv., Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, flows W. through the prov. Gelderland, and joins the Ijssel at Zutphen. Length, 60 m.

Borken, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 21 m. SSW. Kassel. P. <2000.

Borken, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. of circle B., 27 m. NNW. Essen. P. <4000.

Borkhaya, cape and bay, Arctic Ocean, Russia, in the E. of the delta of the Lena.

Borku, or **Borgu,** Tibbu dist., Africa, Eastern Sudan, to the N. of Wadai and NE. of Lake Chad, in 18° N., 18°–20° E.

Borkulo, vil. and comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 13½ m. E. by S. Zutphen. Vil. P. <2000; comm. P. <5000.

Borkum, isl., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, off the NW. ct., in 53° 36′ N., 6° 40′ E. The island is low, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel. Length 6 m., average breadth 2 m., with a lighthouse, visible 21 m. Mean temp., yr. 47.6° F., Feb. 35.0°, July 63.0°. P. <2000.

Borley, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., near the Suffolk border, 14 m. NE. by N. Braintree, 1 m. SW. by W. Long Melford stn., P.O. P. <250.

Borlu, vil., Asia Minor, near r. bk. Gediz-Chai, 24 m. NNE. Alashehr.

Bormida, small riv., Italy, Liguria and Piedmont, it rises in the E. of the Maritime Alps, and flows NE. to the Tanaro, which it joins a little below Alessandria.

Bormio, German **Worms,** tn., N. Italy, prov. and 29 m. NE. Sondrio, on the borders of the Tirol, near l. bk. of the Adda. At Molina, N. of Bormio, on the Adda, are the salt baths called Bagni di Bormio (temp. 92.5° F.). Alt. (of B.) 4020 ft. P. <2000.

Borna, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 15 m. SSE. Leipzig, with industry in felt goods, &c.; noted for its onions and other vegetables. P. 7500.

Borna, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Borne, riv., France, dep. Haute-Loire, one of the principal upper tribs. of the Loire (r. bk.). It descends from the mountains of Velay, flows SE. then E., and enters the Loire 2½ m. from Le Puy.

Borne, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 9 m. NW. Enschede. P. <5000.

Borne, Great, mt., Eng., Cumberland, on the N. border of the Egremont div., 9 m. E. by S. Whitehaven. Height, 2019 ft.

Börnecke, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Aschersleben, dist. Egeln; has lignite mine, sugar refineries. P. <4000.

Borneo, properly **Brauni** (native name **Kalamantin, Klemantin, Klemutan**), next after Australia and New Guinea the

largest island in the world, lies between 7° 3′ N. lat. and 4° 10′ S. lat., and 108° 53′ and 119° 22′ E. long., having the China Sea on the N., the Sunda or Java Sea on the S., Celebes on the E., and Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula on the W.

State.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
I. English Protected States :—		
North Borneo	31,000	150,000
Labuan	30	6,000
Brunei	8,100	50,000
Sarawak	41,000	320,000
II. Dutch Possessions :—		
West Borneo	60,000	418,600
South and East Borneo	144,500	1,000,000
Totals	284,630	1,944,600

Thus in area B. is more than three times as large as Great Britain. The main axis and watershed of the island, a mountain chain varying in height from 3000 to 8000 ft., and consisting chiefly of crystalline slates and Devonian rocks, runs NNE. to SSW., the lowest elevations being towards the latter extremity. From this backbone there radiate, E., S., and SW., a series of short disconnected chains and isolated groups of Eocene and Miocene age, reaching up to 6000 ft.; these are flanked by lower ranges (up to 300 ft.), and penetrated by extensive plains, which in many parts are mere marshes or morasses. Although extinct crater-lakes abound, there are no traces of recent volcanic activity in the island. In several districts there are limestone caves, from which large quantities of edible birds' nests are obtained. The coast regions are mostly diluvial and swampy, and covered with mangroves and nipa palms. The longest rivers rise in the mountain axis, and radiate outwards; at first they descend rapidly, often over rapids and waterfalls, but in passing through the lower hilly regions and the plains, generally overflow their banks and form wide marshes; at their mouths they spread out into broad deltas, the channels through which are frequently obstructed by sandbanks. There are scarcely any large bays, and but few good harbours, except on the N. coasts, in British North Borneo and Brunei. The interior is still to a large extent unexplored, and comparatively little is known about it, except along a few of the principal rivers. Although B. is cut in two by the equator, its climate is neither so hot nor so unhealthy as would be expected. The low coast-lands are at all seasons unhealthy for Europeans. The air is humid all the year round, even during the dry season (May to November); annual rainfall (12 yrs.), 95 to 150 ins. Violent storms occur during the prevalence of the monsoons. The surface is nearly everywhere covered with a dense vegetation. The forests yield some sixty varieties of timber, several of great value for building purposes, as teak, iron-woods, sandalwood, ebony, bamboo, *mohor*; others produce gums and resins, as gutta-percha, indiarubber, dammar; others drugs, spices, foods, &c., notably camphor, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, ginger, gambier, betel nuts, sago, coco-nuts; then there are medicinal roots and barks, oils, fibres, rattans, and magnificent flowers, especially orchids, pitcher-plants, and rhododendrons. The principal animals are apes and lemuroids, the orang-utang, tapir, bantang (wild ox), panther, leopard, elephant and rhinoceros (these two only in the N.), wild boar, Malay bear, deer, porcupine, bats, squirrels, crocodiles, snakes, tortoises, leeches, remarkably large moths, chafers, and butterflies, and many varieties of birds—eagles, vultures, peacock, heron, flamingo, raven, starling, dove, parrots, owls—but more especially the Argus and Bulwer pheasants and the edible-nest swallows. There are only a few horses, introduced by Europeans. The natives, who are generally averse to work, keep buffaloes, sheep, and goats, but do comparatively little by way of cultivating the soil, though under European direction they do produce tobacco (in N. and W. Borneo), sago (in Sarawak), and sugar, coffee, cotton, and rice (all in W. Borneo), besides coco-nuts everywhere. B. is exceptionally rich in minerals, though neither much energy nor much capital is expended in their extraction. Gold, coal, and iron are generally diffused; gold is obtained in Dutch Borneo, coal in Brunei, Sarawak, and Labuan, and iron only by the natives of the S. Besides, a little antimony is obtained in Sarawak and the western parts of S. Borneo, and quicksilver in Sarawak; platinum, copper, silver, zinc, and lead exist, but are not mined. Diamonds are found in W. and S. Borneo, and are cut by native workmen at Pontianak (W. Borneo) and Martapura (S. Borneo). Warm springs are very common throughout the S. The principal means of internal communication are the rivers, traversed by native boats, occasionally by small steam vessels; but navigation is much impeded by overflows and rapids, and by the sand-banks of the estuaries. Fish are abundant in all the rivers and on all the coasts, where, too, trepang (bêche-de-mer), pearls, and tortoise-shell are collected. The inhabitants belong for the most part to three classes—Dayaks, Mohammedan Malays, Javanese, and Buginese, and Chinese. The Europeans (Dutch and English) and the Arabs, the principal merchants, are comparatively few in number. The Dayaks, the aboriginal inhabitants, dwell in the interior, and live by hunting and collecting the native wild products; they number considerably more than one million. They are mostly heathens, and are addicted to the practice of 'head-hunting,' which, however, is being gradually put down by the Europeans. The Malays and other native Mohammedans are mostly sailors or traders; they dwell round the coasts, and were the dominant races before the Europeans became supreme. The Malays, who through their piracy were long the terror of the adjacent seas, founded several powerful states, of which Brunei, Banjermasin, Martapura, and Kutei are the best known. The Chinese, who have visited Borneo for more than ten centuries, are miners, farmers, and traders. The native women weave cotton, make mats, baskets, and earthenware, and cultivate the soil. The men in Banjermasin forge good knives and sharp-edged weapons of steel. B. was discovered by the Portuguese in 1518 or 1526. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the Portuguese, Spaniards, English, and Dutch all planted trading-stations on the island, but none of them established themselves permanently. The beginnings of permanent settlement were made by the Dutch in Banjermasin in 1733. Since 1814 they have gradually made themselves masters of the greater part of the island. James Brooke in 1838–41 put down the Malay pirates and created an independent state in Sarawak, which in 1888 was placed under British protection. Brunei, the last of the free sovereign states, was declared a British protectorate in 1888. The extreme N. of the island was obtained by the British North Borneo Company in 1881; in 1888 their territories were raised to the status of a protected state under the sovereignty of England. In 1889 the administration of the island of Labuan was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. **Dutch Borneo** embraces the greater portion (nearly 72 per cent.) of the entire area of the island, and lies to the S. of Sarawak, Brunei, and (British) North Borneo. The boundary line between British North Borneo and the Dutch possessions begins at 4° 10′ N. lat. on the E. coast, proceeds westwards to the intersection of 4° 20′ N. lat. with 117° E. long., follows 4° 20′ N. lat. as far as the crest of the watershed separating the rivers that flow to the NW. coast from those that flow to the E. coast, and then coincides with the crest of the watershed that divides the rivers flowing W. and NW. from those that flow S. or SW., and finally terminates in Tanjong Datu. The surface is undulating, with several short mountain ranges and vast alluvial plains and swamps. The more important rivers are the Sibavang, Bulungan, Segah, and Mohakkam (navigable 250 m.) on the E. coast, the Barito (570 m. long), Great and Little Dayak, Katingan (400 m.), and Pembuan (350 m.) on the S. coast, and the Kapuas (navigable 400 m.) on the W. coast. The chief cultivated products of W. Borneo are rice, sugar, earth-nuts, cotton, indigo, and coffee; of S. Borneo, rice, sugar, and earth-nuts. The exports consist of gold, diamonds, coal, rattan, guttapercha, indiarubber, birds' nests, cotton, bees'-wax, timber, baskets, mats, gums, and other natural wild products. The imports comprise earthenware, haberdashery, hardware, linens, woollens, silks, paper, medicines, provisions, wine, rice, sugar, tobacco, tea, trepang, gambier, oils. The busiest ports are Banjermasin, cap. of the S. and E. div., Pontianak, cap. of the W. div., and Sambas in the same div. Trade is carried on chiefly with Batavia, Singapore, and Hong-kong. The S. and E. div. is subdivided into eight dists.: Banjermasin, Amuntai, Martapura, the Duson (Dusun) Lands, the Dayak Lands, Sampit, Kutei, and the North-East Coast, Pasir and the Tanah Bumbu Lands—and includes the tributary native states of Pasir, Kutei, and Beru (with subtributary states Sambiliung, Gunong Tebur, and Bulungan). The W. div. consists of eighteen dists.: Sambas, Mampava, Pontianak, Kubu, Simpang, Sukadana, Matan, Landak, Tayan and Meliow, Sanggan, Sekedow, Sintang, Silat, Suhaid, Salimbow, Piassa, Jonking, Bunut. See other particulars under **Borneo** above. See Th. Posewitz, *Borneo*, Eng. trans. 1892. **British North Borneo** extends from 7° 25′ to 3° 52′ N. lat., and from 119° 16′ to 115° 20′ E. long., and has a coast-line of nearly 1000 m. It contains the highest mountain in all B., namely, Kinabalu, 13,680 ft.; the interior consists, so far as is known, in great part of mountains ranging from 1500 to 6000 ft., and densely covered with jungle. Sandstone is the prevailing rock. Fertile soil exists alongside the rivers. This part of B. is well provided with bays and harbours: Sibuco or St. Lucia, Darvel, Sandakan, Labuk, Marudu, Abai, Ambong, Gaya, Kimanis, and Brunei Bays follow along the coast from E. to W. The principal rivers, going in the same direction, are the Sebuco, Segama, Kinabatangan, Labuk, Sugut, Bongon, Marudu, Tampasuk, Papar, Padas. The climate is tropical, but not unhealthy. Mean annual temperature, 74° to 86° F.; rainfall (11 yrs.), 102 inches. The natural products embrace all those mentioned above as common to B., with sago, sugar-

cane, rice, Indian corn, ground and betel nuts, tobacco, cotton, tapioca, and sweet potatoes, cultivated by the natives. Tobacco of excellent quality is grown in large quantities by Europeans, and experiments are being made to cultivate coffee, hemp, gambier, pepper, and sago. Coal and gold both exist in paying quantities, though but little is extracted. The principal exports are tobacco, rattan, guttapercha, birds' nests (from the limestone caves of Gomantin, Madai, Segalong, Batu Timbang, and other localities), timber, sago, pearls, and indiarubber; their value increased sixfold between 1883 and 1890 (£180,000). The imports embrace rice, provisions, cloth, spirits, machinery, opium, tobacco, and iron-ware, and nearly quintupled between 1883 and 1890 (£400,000). The bulk of the commerce is with Singapore and Hong-kong. The currency is the same as in the Straits Settlements—dollars and cents. Weights and measures —picul (133⅓ lbs.) and catty (100 = 1 picul). British North Borneo, more correctly the independent state of North Borneo, under the protectorate of England, is administered by the British N. Borneo Company, the directors of which, sitting in London, appoint the governor. The territories are divided amongst nine provs. : Alcock, Dewhurst, Dent, Cunliffe, Martin, Myburgh, Mayne, Elphinstone, and Keppel. A census taken in 1890 made the population number 67,000; but large tracts of country were not included in the returns. The total population may be set down as about 150,000, and consists of the same classes as are found in B. generally. Cap. Sandakan (*q.v.*); other towns, Kudat, Gaya, Silam, Mempakul. For historical notices, see **Borneo** above. See *Handbook of British North Borneo* (annual), where there is a map, 1 : 640,000.

Bornesga, riv., Spain, an affluence of the Esla, rises in the Cantabrian Mts., and flows S. past the city of Leon.

Borness Point, cape, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the S. ct., in 4° 9′ W.

Bornheim-Brenig, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Bonn. P. <3000.

Bornhem, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Malines. P. 5400.

Bornholm, isl., Denmark, in the Baltic, off the S. ct. of Sweden, diocese Seeland. Chief tns., Rönne, Hasle, and Aakirkeby; surface hilly, shores steep and rocky. Highest point, 530 ft. Yields building-stone, blue marble, potter's clay, and coal. Area, with three small islands to the NE., Christiansöe, Frederiksholm, and Gräsholm, known collectively as the Ertholmene, 225 sq. m. See **Hammershnus.**

Borno, tn. and comm., Italy, prov. Brescia, dist. Breno. P. <3000.

Borno, German W. Africa. See **Mbenga.**

Bornos, comm., Spain, prov. Cádiz, dist. Arcos de la Frontera. P. 5200.

Bornu, central African sultanate, W. and S. of Lake Chad. It is a flat country, there being very few elevations. The soil is for the most part sterile, consisting of ferruginous clay and sand, but the regions adjoining the rivers are formed by alluvial deposits, and are of great fertility. The principal rivers are the Komadugu (Waube) and the Shari, both flowing into Lake Chad. Lake Chad, which belongs for the most part to B., is known to be an enormous swamp rather than a lake. The climate of B. is hot and unhealthy. During the rainy season (between March and June) the temperature, even during the nights, is seldom lower than 100° F., whilst during the rest of the year the mean temperature is about 70° F.; the lowest temperatures being about 55° F. During the wet season rain falls in torrents, and the hot air, saturated with moisture, is very oppressive and unhealthy, producing malignant fevers. The fauna and flora of B. are those common to the central Sudan regions. The most important products are indigo, cotton, and ground-nuts (*Arachis hypogæa*). The pop. consists of various tribes, the most important being the Kanûri, Kanembu, Tibbu, Musgo, Manga, Haussa and Fulbe, Mandara, Marghi, Tuareg, and Arabs. The sultan of B. maintains an army of about 30,000 soldiers, mostly cavalry. Import articles are calico, burnuses, sugar, and salt; exports are at present of no importance: formerly slaves were exported in considerable numbers. The cap. of B. is Kuka or Kukaua (P. about 60,000). Other important towns are Ngornu (on the shores of Lake Chad), Dikoa, Birni, Mashena, Doloo, and Logone. Area, 57,000 sq. m. P. estimated at about 5,000,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Borny, vil., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, 2½ m. E. by S. Metz. P. <2000.

Boro, riv., Ire., co. Wexford, flowing first SE. then NE., entering the R. Suir 2 m. below Enniscorthy.

Borö, one of the Faroe Is., 12 m. E. Strömö.

Boro-Budur, remarkable temple ruins in the middle of Java, W. of Surakarta and NW. of Jokjokarta. See Leeman's *Der Tempel B.-B. auf Java,* 1880, and *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1888.

Borodino, vil., Russia, govt. and 72 m. W. of Moscow, dist. Mozhaisk, on highway to Smolensk. Great battle in 1812.

Böröe, isl., in the North Sea, off the SE. ct. of Norway.

Boro-Koro, a range of mts., central Asia, trending from WNW. to ENE. on the S. of Dzungaria and the Russian govt. of Semiryechensk, between about 79½ and 83° E., and 44° to 44° 40′ N., crossed about the middle by the **Talki Pass** (6260 ft.) leading S. from Lake Sairam to Kulja.

Boroloola, or **Borraloola,** tp., in the Northern Terr. of S. Australia, on the Macarthur R., about 45 m. from its mouth, in about 16° 5′ S., 136° 25′ E.

Borongan, tn., Philippine Is., E. ct. Samar I., in 11° 40′ N., 125° 24′ E. P. 9700.

Borongo, East and **West,** two isls. on the W. ct. of Lower Burma, Akyab dist., crossed by 20° N., the eastern producing petroleum of high quality.

Boroojird. See **Burujird.**

Borore, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 37 m. SSE. Sassari. P. <3000.

Bororo, a refractory and plundering hunting tribe, Brazil, occupying an extensive region between the headwaters of the Paraguay and those of the Tapajoz and Araguaya.

Bororo, tribe, S. Africa, N. of the Lower Zambezi and Kwa-Kwa.

Boros-Jenö, tn., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. B.-J. P. 5100.

Boroughbridge, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Ure, 6 m. SE. by E. Ripon, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <1000.

Borough Fen, par., Eng. P. <250. See **Newborough with B. F.**

Borough Green, hamlet, Eng., Kent, Medway div., 6½ m. N. by E. Tunbridge, with a stn. (**Wrotham and B. G.**) on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O.

Borough Island, Eng., off the S. ct. of Devon, in Bigbury Bay, 12 m. ESE. Plymouth.

Borough Muir, formerly an open common on the S. side of Edinburgh, where James IV. reviewed his army before he marched to the battle of Flodden, 1513.

Borough Road, stn., Eng., London, Surrey, on L. C. & D. R., 1 m. S. St. Paul's.

Borovan, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rahova, 48 m. W. Plevna. P. <3000.

Borovichi, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 138 m. E. of Novgorod, connected by rail with railway to Moscow, on Msta R. Boat-building. P. 11,000.

Borovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 53 m. N. Kaluga. Trade in corn, hemp, oil, and hides. P. 10,100.

Borraloola, tp., Australia. See **Boroloola.**

Borras Hovah and **B. Riffre,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Denbighshire, 3 m. NE. Wrexham. P. of each <250.

Borreraig, place, Scot., I. of Skye, 3 m. from Glendale, P.O.

Borriol, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Castellón de la Plana. P. <4000.

Borris, tn., Ire., S. co. Carlow, bar. Lower St. Mullins, 14 m. ESE. Kilkenny, on the Bagenalstown and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

Borris, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Maryborough E., containing Maryborough; 7044 ac. P. <4000.

Borris in Ossory, tn., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, 14 m. SW. by W. Maryborough, PMT.O. P. <500.

Borrismore, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Galmoy, 2 m. S. Johnstown; 1271 ac. P. <250.

Borrisnafarney, par., Ire., cos. King's and Tipperary, 6 m. SW. Roscrea. P. <500.

Borrisnoe, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Bourney.

Borrisokane, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 11 m. SW. Parsonstown, PMT.O. Par. 5128 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Borrisoleigh, tn., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilnamanagh, 12 m. SE. by E. Nenagh, PMT.O. P. <750.

Borrobol, stn., Scot., on the H. R., between Dingwall and Thurso.

Borromean Islands, a group of four small isls. of N. Italy, prov. Pallanza, in the Bay of Tosa (forming the W. arm of the Lago Maggiore). They are Isola S. Giovanni or Isolino, Isola Madre, the largest, Isola Superiore or I. dei Pescatori, inhabited by fishermen, and containing the small church of the islands, Isola Bella. They were formerly little else than sterile rocks, till in the latter part of the 17th century they were transformed into gardens by Vitaliano and Renato Borromei. The island of Isola Bella contains the palace of the Borromei family.

Borrowash, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 4 m. ESE. Derby, on the M. R., PMT.O.

Borrow Beck, riv., Eng., Westmorland, flowing between the divisions of Appleby and Kendal, trib. of the Lune, which it joins on the r. bk. 1½ m. below Roundthwaite Abbey.

Borrowby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the extreme E. of the Richmond div., 13 m. NE. by N. Ripon, 4½ m. N. Thirsk, 3 m. ENE. Otterington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Borrowby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8½ m. WNW. Whitby, 1½ m. SW. Hinderwell stn. P. <250.

Borrowdale, par., Eng., Cumberland, 5 m. S. of Keswick, with slate and slate-slab quarries; 16,666 ac. P. <750.

Borrowstoun, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 2 m. N. Linlithgow, 1 m. S. Bo'ness stn.

Borrowstounness, or **Bo'ness,** par. and seaport, Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N. Linlithgow; on the N. B. R., with coal-mines and blast-furnaces, chemical works, a pottery, brickyards, and sawmills; also carries on salt-refining, iron-founding, engineering, distilling, fishing, and boat-building. Remains of the wall of Antoninus are near the town. It has a tidal harbour and a dock, the latter with 22 ft. of water over sill at high water at ordinary springs. Par. 3146 ac., P. 6500; tn. P. 6000.

Borsa, vil., Hungary, co. Mármaros, 80 m. NE. Klausenburg, with copper-mines and mineral waters. P. 6200.

Borsad, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaira, 22 m. E. by N. Cambay; having a double line of fortifications, the inner in fair preservation. P. 12,200; Hindus, 7800; Moham. 3100.

Börsch, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 16 m. SW. by W. Strassburg. P. <2000.

Borsigwerk, great mining and smelting works, Prussia, SE. of Silesia, 4 m. WSW. Beuthen. P. <4000.

Borsod, co., Hungary (*q.v.*), stretching N. from the Theiss, crossed by 48° N., cap. Miskólcz.

Borsselen, vil., Holland, on the S. ct. of the island of S. Beveland, prov. Zeeland, 7 m. E. by S. Flushing. P. <2000.

Borstal, St. Margaret, vil., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Rochester, PMT.O.

Borstel, vil., Prussia, Hanover, dist. York. P. <2000.

Borston, Scot., N. Ayrshire. See **Laugbar.**

Borszczów, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 36 m. N. Czernowitz. P. <5000.

Borszek, vil., Hungary, co. Csik, 95 m. E. by N. Klausenburg, in a Carpathian valley 2400 ft. high, with mineral waters (exported), the most frequented watering-place in Transylvania.

Bort, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Ussel, on the Dordogne, 39 m. SW. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <4000.

Borth, ct. vil. and watering-place, Wales, Cardiganshire, 5 m. N. by E. Aberystwith, on the Cambrian Rly., PMT.O.

Borthwick, par., Scot., Midlothian, 5 m. SSE. Dalkeith, 1 m. ESE. Fushiebridge stn.; 9806 ac. P. <2000.

Borth-y-gest, place, Wales, Carnarvonshire, 1 m. from Portmadoc, PM.O.

Boruma, or **Mburuma,** vil., Brit. S. Africa, near the l. bk. of the Zambezi, 52 m. W. Zumbo, about 29° 35′ E.

Borung, Africa, W. of the Niger. See **Bussang.**

Borung, co., Victoria, crossed in the S. by 37° S. and 143° E.

Borve, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W. of Barra I.

Borve Point, cape, W. of Borve, in 56° 59′ N.

Borwick, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 8 m. NNE. Lancaster, on Carnforth branch of M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Boryslav, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 7 m. SW. Drohobycz; important petroleum and ozokerit deposits, and works for treating these minerals. P. 10,400.

Borzecin, comm., Austria, Galicia, dist. Radlów. P. <5000.

Borzil, Himálayan pass, Kashmír (*q.v.*).

Borzna, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 82 m. SE. Chernigov. P. 10,300.

Borzoli, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. <3000.

Borzonasca, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 23 m. E. by N. Genoa. P. 5000.

Bosa, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 30 m. S. by W. Sassari, the seat of a bishop; coral fishery. P. 6000.

Bosbury, par. and vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 12½ m. E. by N. Hereford, 3½ m. N. by W. Ledbury stn., PM.O.; 4825 ac. P. <1000.

Boscastle, ct. vil., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 14½ m. WNW. Launceston, with grand coast scenery, PMT.O.

Boscawen, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on the Merrimack R., 8 m. NNW. Concord. P. <1500.

Boschplaat, mudbank, Holland, 3 m. from the N. ct. of prov. Groningen, to the S. of the I. of Rottumeroog.

Boscobel, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 22 m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, 3 m. N. by E. Albrighton stn. The manor-house here was the retreat of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester in 1651. P. <250. See **Donington.**

Boscobel, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Grant co., on the l. bk. of the Wisconsin, 45 m. N. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <2000.

Bosco Chiesanuova, comm. and vil., Italy, prov. and dist. Verona. P. <3000.

Bosco (Marengo), tn., **Italy,** Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. SSE. Alessandria. P. <5000.

Boscombe, summer resort, Eng., Hampshire, on the ct., 1½ m. E. Bournemouth, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. eccles. par. (**B. St. John the Evangelist**) <3300.

Boscombe, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Bourne, 6½ m. NE. by N. Salisbury, 1½ m. NE. Porton stn. Richard Hooker was rector from 1591–1595. P.O. P. <250.

Bosconero, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Turin. P. <3000.

Bosco-Reale and **Bosco-Trecase,** two adjoining comms., Italy, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Naples, at the S. base of Mount Vesuvius. B.-R., P. 8400; B.-T., P. 8900.

Bosden, par., Eng., Cheshire, Stockport Union. P. <2500.

Bosemont, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, co. and 18 m S. Pembina.

Bosham (bos'am), par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on Chichester harb., 3½ m. W. Chichester, with a stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Bosheston, or **Bosherston,** ct. par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. S. by W. Pembroke; limestone cliffs with numerous caverns, P.O. P. <250.

Boshof, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of B. div. (on the W. frontier), 40 m. NE. by E. Kimberley.

Bösing, Hungarian **Bazin,** free tn., Hungary, prov. and 12 m. NNE. Pressburg. P. <5000.

Bosi River, Portuguese E. Africa. See **Busi River.**

Bosisio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, dist. Lecco. P. <3000.

Bosjesmans, Boschman's country. See **Bushmen.**

Boskoop, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. SE. Leiden. P. <3000.

Boskowitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 21 m. N. by E. Brünn, with coal-mines and glass and chemical works. P. <5000.

Bosley, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 5½ m. S. Macclesfield, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., P.O. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 33.8 in. P. <500.

Bosna, riv., Bosnia, to which it gives its name; after a tortuous N. course of 150 m., it joins the Save at Šamac (Shamats), 24 m. E. Brod, navigable from Maglaj.

Bosna Serai. See **Sarajevo.**

Bosnia (including Herzegovina and Novibazar, all three having a joint administration) was formerly the most NW. prov. of Turkey in Europe, but is under Austrian administration since the Berlin Conference in 1878. The divisions are shown in the following table:—

Bosnia and Herzegovina—Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1885.	Pop. per sq. m., 1885.
BOSNIA:—			
Bihač . . .	2,133	158	75
Banjaluka . .	3,285	265	80
Dolnja-Tuzla . .	3,471	314	91
Sarajevo . . .	3,232	193	60
Travnik . . .	4,084	218	54
HERZEGOVINA:—			
Mostar . . .	3,529	188	54
Totals . .	19,735	1,336	67

The Dinaric Alps or Prolog Planina extend in the W., forming the watershed between the Adriatic and the Save, the country sloping from this mountain range to the NE. and SW. B. is a mountainous country, and a considerable number of offshoots of the Dinaric Alps divide it into a great number of secondary valleys and basins. The principal rivers are the Narenta, which flows into the Adriatic, and the Drina, Bosna, Vrbas, and Unna, which are tribs. of the Save. B. has no lakes of importance. Its climate is on the whole temperate, and the country healthy, except in the lowlands of the Save, Bosna, and Narenta. The mountains and highlands are covered with magnificent forests, the principal trees being oak, fir, lime, beech, pine, and larch, but up to the present time the forests of B. are still an unproductive source of revenue, although the felling of trees of all kinds is continuously increasing. The soil in many parts of the country is stony and rocky, and more suitable for cattle-rearing than for agriculture, but there are many very productive plains and valleys; wheat, barley, maize, millet, rye, and oats being the chief cereals. Various kinds of fruit grow in abundance. The rearing of swine is of considerable importance in the N.; horned cattle, horses, sheep, and goats are also reared in large numbers. The rivers abound in fish, and game is plentiful. B. is a wine-growing country, but the production of wine was of very little importance while the country was under Turkish rule, and made but very little progress until 1882. The best wines are produced near Mostar, Stolac, and Jeni-Bazar. Many minerals are found in various parts of the country; gold (in the mountains near Serajevo), silver (near Sreberniza, Kruppa, and Kamengrad), iron (in the neighbourhood of Kreševo Borovica, Fojnica, Vareš, Foča, and Shari Majdam), lead (near Zvornik and Sreberniza), coal (in the dist. of Zenica, near Travnik), and salt (near Tuzla). Besides these, manganese, chromium, and antimony mines are worked. B. is especially a country of raw products, and industries and manufactures are of very little importance. Quite recently efforts have been made by the government to promote glass, cloth, and carpet manufactures, and to introduce silk culture. The principal towns of B. are Sarajevo (cap.), Mostar, Banjaluka, Bjelina, Travnik, Livno, Berbir, and Visoka. Most of the towns have a thoroughly oriental character; only Sarajevo and Banjaluka show signs of western European influence. Most of the roads of B. are in a bad condition, but since the Austrian occupation some

new ones have been made connecting B. with the valley of the Save, and the Bosnian valleys with each other. Two railway lines are of special importance, viz., Brod-Sarajevo, and Jasenovak-Novi-Banjaluka. The Brod-Sarajevo line is now being connected with Spalato by Travnik and Livno. B. formed a part of ancient Pannonia. Since the 7th century it has been chiefly inhabited by the Servian Slavs. In the middle of the 15th century the country was conquered by the Turks, and the nobility of B. soon became Mohammedans, whilst the majority of the population are Greek and Roman Catholics. Area about 24,000 sq. m. P. (1885) 1,300,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Bosnian Gradiska. See **Gradiska.**

Bošnjaci, tn., Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. Županje. P. <5000.

Bosporus (sometimes spelt in English *Bosphorus*), or the **Straits of Constantinople,** called by the Turks **Boghaz** ('mouth'), the ancient *Bosporus Thracius*, a strait of Turkey which separates Europe and Asia, and connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora. Length NE. to SW. 20 m., breadth 1 m. to 2 m. At its S. and N. entrances are lighthouses. Shores elevated and picturesque, with wooded cliffs studded with ruins and splendid oriental mansions; on them are the town of Scutari, the castles of Europe and Asia, Böyukdere, Therapia, Pera, and the city of Constantinople (*q.v.*). See **Black Sea.**

Bosporus, Cimmerian, the ancient name of the Strait of Kerch or Yenikale.

Bosque (bos'ke), co., U.S., Texas, E. of 98° W., crossed in the N. by 32° N., bounded on the E. by the Brazos R.

Bosra eski Shām, vil., Palestine, 32½° N., 36° 27′ E., 19 m. SSW. Kanawat. Alt. 2920 ft.

Bossall with Buttercrambe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, near York. P. <500.

Bossekop, vil., Norway, Finnmarken, in 69° 57½′ N., 23° 15′ E., polar station of the Norwegians for scientific observations in 1882–83; one of the chief markets of the Lapps. Mean temp. (1 yr. 1882–3), yr. 34.7° F., Jan. 20.2°, Aug. 53.7°.

Bossier (bos-sir), par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, on N. frontier, bounded on the W. by the Red Riv.

Bossingham Street, hamlet, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. S. Canterbury, 3½ m. W. Barham stn., P.O.

Bossington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Test, 9 m. W. by N. Winchester, 1 m. W. by N. Horsebridge stn. P. <250. See **Broughton with B.**

Bossington, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the N. ct., 23 m. N. by W. Tiverton, 5 m. W. by N. Minehead.

Bossum Prah, riv., Africa. See **Busum-pra.**

Bostal, hamlet, Eng., Kent, 1½ m. SW. by S. Rochester, included in the parl. bor. of Rochester.

Bostam, or **Bastam,** tn., Persia, 42 m. SE. Astrabad, 5 m. NNE. Shahrud, to the SE. of the Shahwar Mts., enclosed by high mud wall. Alt. 5200 ft. P. 7000.

Bostan, vil. and rly. junc., Baluchistan, 15 m. N. Quetta, at the junc. of the rlys. through the Bolan and Nari passes.

Bostan, El, Asiatic Turkey. See **Albistan.**

Bostock, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 3½ m. S. by E. Northwich, 1½ m. NE. Winsford stn. P. <250.

Boston, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Norfolk, on B. Creek, 11 m. from Brantford. P. <1500.

Boston (corrupted from *Botolphstown*, and named from a hermit Botulph or Botulf, who settled on the site of the town in the 7th century), parl. and mun. bor., seapt., market-tn., and par., Eng., co. and 28 m. SE. Lincoln, in the parts of Holland, 5 m. from the mouth of the Witham, on both banks of the river, 26 m. E. by N. Grantham, with junc. stn. on branch lines of the G. N. R. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, canvas, and sacking; iron-foundries, agricultural implement factories, and shipbuilding yards. B. harbour has a depth of 23 ft. in river after passing the dock at high water or ordinary springs, and in the dock there is 25 ft. of water over the sill at ordinary spring tides. There is good anchorage in roadstead 6 m. below the harbour, in 4½ fathoms low water ordinary springs. Imports Baltic produce, coal, and manufactured goods coastwise. Exports oats, wool, and machinery. Birthplace of Fox, author of the 'Book of Martyrs.' B. sends one member to the House of Commons. Market-days, W. and S. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 18,700; mun. bor. and par. P. (1801) 5900; (1851) 14,700; (1891) 14,600.

Boston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Clifford.**

Boston, place, Ire., NE., co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 19 m. SW. Loughrea, P.O.

Boston, vil., Jamaica, Surrey co., on the NE. ct., 33 m. ENE. Kingston, in 76° 21′ W.

Boston, city, U.S., cap. of Massachusetts, in Suffolk co., 207 m. ENE. New York, on B. harbour, an indentation of Massachusetts Bay, from which it is separated by some 50 isls., and having, with its several arms, an area of 75 sq. m. The surrounding country is pleasantly undulating, and varied by woodlands and lakelets. E. Boston is situated on the W. of Noddle's or Maverick's I., and here the ocean steamers chiefly lie. S. Boston is mostly reclaimed from the harbour by which it is divided from B. proper. The depth of the harbour at mean low water is over 18 ft., and the principal wharves are dredged to a depth of 23 ft. at ordinary low water. The depth at the entrance to the harbour at ordinary springs is 33½ ft. high water, 21⅞ ft. low water. The total length of water frontage of the wharves and docks (exclusive of the length of side docks) is about 12 m. There are several dry docks, including one belonging to the government. The older part of the town stands in very uneven ground, and is notorious in America for the narrowness and irregularity of its streets, although improvements were made after the great fire of November 9–10, 1872. The newer parts have all the regularity and spaciousness usual in American cities. The old State House, Faneuil (pronounced fün'l) Hall, the 'cradle of liberty,' in which the revolutionary patriots met, and the public library, next to that of Congress the largest in America, are the most noted buildings. The Bunker Hill Monument, a granite obelisk 221 ft. high, on a low hill in the former city of Charlestown (now a N. suburb of B.), marks the scene of the first conflict between the British and American forces in the war of independence, June 17, 1775. The earlier settlers called the place Trimountain or Tremont. In 1630 a company of English Puritans settled on the site of the present city, and in the same year a general court of the governing body of that community ordered that the place should be called B. after the town in England, from the neighbourhood of which many of the prominent men of the colony had come. The park known as B. Common was reserved for the perpetual use of the community in 1634. Trade with the E. (China) began in 1787, and in the period 1856–59 B. was the undisputed centre for E. Indian goods, though it has since been outstript as regards this trade by New York. In more recent years the import of fruit from the Mediterranean has been an important feature of the trade of the port, together with an export trade of fish to Spain which dates from 1642. B. is the great wool-market of the U.S., its trade having of late years been stimulated by the growth of the carpet industry (at Lowell, Palmer, Clinton, &c.). The trade of B. with Australia is consequently growing very rapidly. B. itself is the seat of various and extensive manufactures, but has no leading speciality. The annual value of the exports is between £12,000,000 and £15,000,000, that of the imports generally somewhat less. Nearly all the great literary men of America —Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Thoreau, Motley, and Prescott, have dwelt in or near B., most of these having been connected at some time with Harvard University, in the adjoining city of Cambridge. B. contains the medical branch of this University, has rich art collections, and is the seat of the Massachusetts Historical Society, founded in 1791. Birthplace of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Shortest track to Liverpool, 2800 nautical miles. Mean temp., yr. 48.4° F., Jan. 27.4°, July 71.3°; mean rainfall (38 yrs.), 40.61 in. P. (1790) 18,038; (1820) 43,298; (1850) 136,881; (1870) 250,526; (1880) 362,839; (1890) 448,477.

Boston Corner, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., 43 m. S. by E. Albany. P. <1500.

Boston Deeps. See **Wash, The.**

Bostonnais, riv., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., flows 60 m. SW. to the St. Maurice.

Bostonnais, Little, riv., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., flows W. to the R. St. Maurice.

Boston River, Canada, Ontario, flows E. into the R. Grand, a little to the N. of 45° N.

Boston Road, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., on the L. & SW. R., 10 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London.

Boston Spa, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Wharfe, 8½ m. SE. by S. Knaresborough, close to Thorp Arch stn. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Bostra, tn., Syria. See **Bozrah.**

Bosur Planina, a range of mts., Turkey in Europe, stretching E. and W. on the SE. frontier of the prov. of Novibazar.

Bosworth, or **Market Bosworth,** market-tn., par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 11 m. W. Leicester, on the L. & NW. R. Scene of the battle in which Richard III. was defeated by Henry Earl of Richmond, and killed in 1485. Par. P. <1000; parl. div. P. (1891) 57,100.

Böszörmeny, Hungary. See **Hajdu-B.**

Bota, vil., Perak (Malay Penin.), on the Perak R., in about 4° 20′ N.

Botad, tn., India, Gujarat, 58 m. W. by S. Cambay.

Botafogo, SW. suburb of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Botany Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E. ct. of Australia, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 10 m. S. Sydney Heads, about 5 m. in length and breadth. Lat. 34° S., long. 151° 16′ E. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and derived its name from the variety of new plants then observed on its shores [**New South Wales**].

Botany Bay, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, near Chorley.

Botáwad, tn., India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh. See **Betáwad.**

Botcherby, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, 2 m. from Carlisle.

Botesdale, par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, on the W. border of the Eye div., 14 m. NE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 3½ m. WNW. Mellis stn., PMT.O. P.<500. See **Redgrave.**

Botetourt, co., U.S., Virginia, S. of 38° N., crossed in the W. by 80° W.

Bothal Demesne, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Wansbeck, 2½ m. E. by N. Morpeth, P.O. P. 5400; eccles. par. (**B. with Hebburn**) P.<2500.

Bothamsall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6½ m. SE. by E. Worksop, 4 m. S. by E. Checker House stn. P.<500.

Bothel and Threapland, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 9½ m. E. by N. Maryport, 3 m. SE. Aspatria stn. P.O. P.<500.

Bothenhampton, par., Eng. Dorsetshire, W. div., 8½ m. E. Lyme Regis, adjoining Bridport on the SE. P.<500.

Bothenhampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Baunton.**

Bothkennar, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1½ m. WNW. Grangemouth, PMT.O.; 1774 ac. P.<4500.

Bothnang, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 2½ m. W. Stuttgart. P.<3000.

Bothnia, Gulf of (Scand. *Bottn*, 'a lake'), gulf, Europe, forming the N. part of the Baltic Sea, between 60° and 66° N., 17° and 25° 35′ E., from the Åland Is. to Torneå, having E. Finland, and W. Sweden. Length 440 m., average breadth 100 m. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland, and on account of the large amount of fresh water it receives in excess of evaporation it freezes very readily. See **Baltic Sea.**

Bothwell, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., 40 m. SW. by W. London. P.<1500.

Bothwell, par. and tn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the r. bk. of the Clyde, 2 m. NW. by N. Hamilton, on the N. B. R. and C. R., with numerous collieries besides mines of ironstone and oil-shale. B. Bridge, on the river, was the scene of an action in which the Covenanters were defeated by the Royal forces under Monmouth, in 1679. Ruins of a noted old castle. Joanna Baillie, the poetess and friend of Sir W. Scott, was born in the Manse of **B.** in 1762. Par. 13,664 ac., P. 13,500; tn. P.<2500.

Bothwell, tn., Tasmania, Cumberland and Monmouth cos., 39 m. NNW. Hobart. P.<1500.

Bothwell Park, vil., Scot., Bothwell par. P.<1000.

Botletli, riv., S. Africa. See **Zuga.**

Botley, tithing, Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. from Oxford, P.O.

Botley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 5½ m. E. by N. Southampton, on the L. & S. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Botley Hill, Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 8 m. ENE. Reigate. Height, 851 ft.

Botleys and Lyne, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. SW. Chertsey. P.<750.

Botucudos, the name given by the Portuguese to the **Aimores,** a savage tribe of American Indians dwelling, partly in a state of complete independence, in the forest regions of Espiritu Santo, Bahia, and the E. of Minas Geraes, Brazil; so-called on account of their practice of inserting a large disk of wood (Portuguese, *botoque*) in their lower lip. The practice is now rapidly dying out.

Botolph, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex. See **Bramber.**

Botolph Bridge, eccles. par., Eng. See **Overton Longville.**

Botolph Claydon, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, 4 m. from Winslow, P.O.

Botol-Tabago-Sima, small isl., Chinese Sea, SE. of Formosa.

Botoşani, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. B., 47 m. SE. Czernowitz. P. (comm.) 31,000.

Botriphnie, par., Scot., Banffshire, 2 m. from Auchindachy, P.O.; 9459 ac. P.<750.

Botte Donato, mt., Italy, in the S., in the Apennines, 27 m. NNW. Catanzaro. Alt. 6330 ft.

Bottesford, par. Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. WNW. Grantham, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Bottesford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey or Brigg div., 12 m. NNE. Gainsborough, 3 m. S. by W. Frodingham stn.; 4978 ac. P.<250.

Bottineau, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Bottineau co., 137 m. N. by E. Bismarck. P.<1500.

Bottisham, par. and vil., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 6 m. E. by N. Cambridge, with deposits of phosphate of lime, PMT.O.; 5987 ac. P.<2000.

Bottisham Lode and Long Meadow, eccles. par., 2 m. NW., close to Bottisham stn., on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<1000.

Bottle, or *Battle,* Teutonic, 'a dwelling.' See **Bold.**

Bottlesford, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, near Woodborough.

Bottnog, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 20 m W. by S. Portmadoc, P.O. P.<250. See **Meylltyrn.**

Botton, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Wray.**

Bottrop, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 6 m. NW. Essen; coal-mines near. P.<3000.

Bottwar, Gross, Würtemberg. See **Gross-Bottwar.**

Botusfleming, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 6 m. NW. Plymouth, on the estuary of the Tamar. P.<250.

Botzen, Austria. See **Bozen.**

Bötzingen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Freiburg, dist. Emmendingen, at the SE. base of the Kaiserstuhl. P.<3000.

Bou-. For places in Algeria, &c., beginning with this prefix, see under **Bu-.**

Bouchain, fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, 8 m. NNE. Cambrai. P.<2000.

Bouchards Isles, group, Canada, Quebec, on S. shore of R. St. Lawrence, in 73° 20′ W.

Boucherville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Chambly co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 7½ m. NE. by N. Montreal. P.<1500.

Bouches-du-Rhône, maritime dep. in the S. of France, formerly part of Provence; bounded on the N. by the Durance (l. bk. trib. of the Rhone), and on the W. partly by the Rhone, partly by the westernmost branch of its delta; divided into three arrs., Marseilles, Aix, and Arles; cap. Marseilles. The surface is alluvial in the W., the region of the Rhone delta, mountainous in the E., where are many distinct groups and chains of mountains all belonging to the limestone zone of the Alps. The dist. enclosed by the delta of the Rhone is called La Camargue, and is low-lying, fenny, and intersected by numerous lagoons (*étangs*). Between the foot-hills of the Alps, the Étang de Berre, and the Canal d'Arles, extends the vast stony plain of La Crau, very uneven and covered with rounded pebbles identical with those drifted down by the Rhone and Durance. The outer border of this plain has been reclaimed, and is now either under culture or planted with wood, and for six (winter) months of the year the interior yields herbs which furnish good grazing for sheep, rendering their fleece of finer staple. The coast is low-lying and marshy in the W., in the E. very irregular and broken by several great gulfs. The otherwise fine climate is subject to frequent and sudden changes, and to visitations of a violent wind (*mistral*) from the NW. Of the surface one-eighth is wooded. A greater area is devoted to fruit-culture than to corn, and foremost among the products of the dep. are its olives, mulberries, almonds, and figs. The dists. producing the finest grain crops are the inland island formed by the lower Durance, the Rhone, and the Craponne canal, the upper portions of La Camargue, the Plan du Bourg (between La Camargue and La Crau), and the valley of the Huveaune. Metals are absent, but there are rich mines of lignite (principally between the Arc and the Huveaune). Salt-pans yield large quantities of salt, and there are hot springs at Aix. Area, 2026 sq. m. P. 630,600. See **France,** table, and **Marseilles.**

Bouchoux, Les, vil., France, dep. Jura, 17 m. WNW. Geneva, arr. and 7 m. SSW. St. Claude. P.<2000.

Boudeuse, La, one of the Amirante group of islands.

Boue (bo-u-e), stn. and fort, W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on r. bk. Ogowe, in about 0° 8′ S., 11° 55′ E.

Bouflioulx, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3½ m. ESE. Charleroi. P.<5000.

Boufflers, vil., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 17 m. NE. Abbeville, cradle of the celebrated family of B. P.<2000.

Bougainville, cape, W. Australia, N. ct., about 126° 10′ E.

Bougainville, isl., in the Pacific Ocean, in the NW. of the Solomon group, belonging to the German sphere of influence, separated from Choiseul I. to the SE. by **B. Strait,** and from Buka I. on the NW. by Buka Passage; about 150 m. long by 25–40 m. wide, with mountains 7000–10,000 ft. high. Native villages on E. coast.

Bougainville, strait, New Hebrides, between Mallicollo and Espiritu Santo Is., 15⅔° S., 167° 10′ E.; discovered in 1768 by Louis Antoine B., commander of the first French expedition that circumnavigated the globe (1766–68).

Boughadoon, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 9 m. from Crossmolina,

Bough Beech, or **Bow Beech,** hamlet, Eng., Kent, div. and 6½ m. W. Tunbridge, 2 m. W. by N. Penshurst stn., PT.O.

Boughrood, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on R. Wye, 9 m. NE. by N. Brecknock, on the Cambrian Rly. P.<250.

Boughton, vil., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. ESE. Faversham, 1½ m. N. by E. Selling stn., PMT.O.

Boughton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 12 m. SSE. King's Lynn, 2 m. N. Stoke Ferry stn. P.<250.

Boughton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. N. Northampton, 1½ m. E. by S. Pitsford and Brampton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Boughton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 9 m. SE. by S. Worksop, 5 m. WSW. Tuxford stn. P.<500.

Boughton, vil., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 6 m. N. by W. Tewkesbury, 2½ m. W. Defford stn.

Boughton, Great, par., Eng., Cheshire, partly in Chester (*q.v.*) city. P.<750.

Boughton Aluph, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4 m. NNE. Ashford, 1 m. NW. Wye stn. P.<750. See **Eastwell.**

Boughton Lees, hamlet, Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 3 m. NNE. Ashford, 1½ m. W. Wye stn., PM.O.

Boughton Malherbe, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 8½ m. SE. by E. Maidstone, 1½ m. SW. Lenham stn. P.<500.

Boughton Monchelsea, par., Eng., Kent, 4 m. SE. Maidstone, P.O. P. <1500.

Boughton under Blean, par., Eng., Kent, 3 m. SE. Faversham. P. <2000.

Bougie (bu-zhi'), the ancient *Saldæ*, called after an ancient tribe *Bejaïa*, fortified seapt., Algeria, arr. B., on the N. ct., 112 m. E. Algiers, on the slope of Mount Guraya, which rises to a height of 2310 ft. The roadstead of B. is deep, sheltered from many winds, and at the entrance to the great valley of the Sahel. Early in the 12th century B. was a cap. of the Berber empire of the Beni-Hammed, with a pop. of 100,000. Mean temp., yr. 65.5° F., Feb. 55.0°, Aug. 79.4°. P. 6200.

Bougival, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 4 m. N. Versailles. P. <3000.

Bouillante, place, West Indies, on the W. ct. of Guadeloupe I. P. <4000.

Bouillargues, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 4 m. SW. by S. Nimes. P. <2000.

Bouillon, a fortress, Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, on the R. Semoy, 9 m. NE. Sedan. P. <3000.

Bouin, isl. and comm., off the W. ct. of France, dep. Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel 22 m. SW. Nantes, with salt-works. The village of the same name has a port. P. (of island) <3000.

Boulac, or **Boolak.** See **Bulak.**

Bouladuff, place, Ire., co. Tipperary, 4 m. from Borrisoleigh, P.O.

Boulardcric Island, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the NE. of Cape Breton I., 27 m. long by 1–4½ m. broad. See **Bras d'Or.**

Boulay, tn., Ger. See **Bolchen.**

Boulder, city, U.S., Colorado, Boulder co., 25 m. NW. Denver, with silver and gold mines in the vicinity. Alt. 5308 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Boulder Pass, U.S., Colorado, in the extreme SW. of Boulder co. Alt. 11,900 ft. (*R. R. Survey*).

Boulder Valley, vil., U.S., Montana, Jefferson co., 25 m. NE. Butte City. P. <1500.

Bouldon, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Holdgate.**

Boulge, par., Eng., Suffolk, 8 m. NE. Ipswich, div. and 3 m. N. by W. Woodbridge. P. <250.

Boulge with Debach, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, near Woodbridge. P. <250.

Boulia, post-tn., Queensland, Burke co., 355 m. S. by W. Normanton. P. <1500.

Boulogne, tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Haute Garonne, 30 m. NE. by E. Bagnères de Bigorre. P. <2000.

Boulogne-sur-Mer (the ancient *Gesoriacum*, afterwards, from the 4th century, *Bononia*), a prosperous seapt. and watering-place, France, cap. arr., dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Liane, with a station on the railway from Paris to Calais, 139 m. NNW. Paris, and 19 m. SW. Calais; 28 m. from Dover, 29 m. from Folkestone (passage 1½ hours). Lat. (of the column) 50° 44′ 32″ N., long. 1° 36′ 15″ E. It is divided into upper and lower towns; the first on a hill, with old ramparts commanding fine view. The lower, or new town, stretches from the upper town to the sea. B. has a pro-cathedral, a rich museum of antiquities, ethnography, and natural history, an industrial museum, and important cement, pen, and shoe factories. The port, which has recently undergone considerable improvement, and is now protected by the Carnot breakwater, 1½ m. long, admits the largest merchantmen. Good anchorage within the deep-sea harbour and extending to Cape Grisnez. There is a floating dock. B. is the chief French fishing-port, and is now an important emigrant port. Weekly mail-service to New York. Total value of exports about £12,000,000. The modern defences are forts outside the town. P. (1872) 39,700; (1891) 45,200.

Boulogne-sur-Seine, tn., France, a suburb of Paris, between the SW. angle of the city wall and the Seine. The **Bois de B.,** a beautiful park, laid out principally between 1853 and 1860, extends for 2½ m. N. from this town as far as Neuilly. P. (1891) 32,200.

Boulonais, a former div. of France, prov. Picardy, of which Boulogne was the cap., forming, until 1789, a general military government; now comprised in the dep. Pas-de-Calais.

Boulston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. SE. Haverfordwest on an arm of Milford Haven. P. <250.

Boulteen, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Murragh.

Boultham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven or Sleaford div., 2 m. S. Lincoln. P. <750. See **Bracebridge.**

Boulton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 2½ m. SE. by S. Derby. See **Alvaston.**

Boundary, The, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. N. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. P. <250.

Bound Brook, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Somerset co., on the Raritan R., 22 m. SW. by W. Newark. P. <1500.

Bound Skerry, isl., Scot., E. Shetland Is., with light in 60° 25′ N., 0° 44′ W. (Out Skerries), seen 18 m.

Bountiful Island, one of the Wellesley Is., Queensland, in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Bounty Islands, a small group, Pacific Ocean, SE. New Zealand, in 47° 44′ S., 179° 7′ E. Area, 3300 ac.

Boupère, Le, comm. and tn., France, Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, cant. and 5 m. W. Pouzauges. P. <2000.

Bourbon, tn., U.S., Indiana, Marshall co, 83 m. ESE. Chicago, Illinois. P. <1500.

Bourbon, co., U.S., Kansas, on the E. frontier, crossed in the N. by 38° N.

Bourbon, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., crossed in the E. by 84° W. Bourbon whisky, made from a mixture of maize, rye, and malt, takes its name from this county.

Bourbon, isl., Indian Ocean. See **Réunion.**

Bourbon Lancy, tn., France, dep. Saône et Loire, 34 m WSW. Le Creuzot, with mineral springs (105°–133° F.) P. <2000.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, tn., France, dep. Allier, 28 m. NE. by E. Montluçon; marked on the Roman map of Peutinger as *Aquæ Bormonis*. The castle was built in the 13th century, but extended and fortified by the successive Counts of B., from whom the royal house of B. was descended. B. has a warm (124° F.) and a cold (55° F.) spring. P. <3000.

Bourbonnais, old prov. in the centre of France, now distributed amongst the deps. Allier, Puy-de-Dôme, Creuse, and Cher; its cap. was Moulins.

Bourbonne les Bains, tn., France, dep. Haute Marne, arr. Langres, 51 m. S. by W. Toul, 30 m. NW. Vesoul, with hot springs (122°–138° F.). P. <4000.

Bourboule, La, hamlet, France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 22 m. SW. Clermont, on the Dordogne, in one of the most picturesque parts of Auvergne, with mineral springs (81°–129° F.), which are bottled for export. Alt. 2850 ft. P. <2000.

Bourbourg, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 10 m. SW. by W. Dunkirk. P. <3000.

Bourganeuf, tn., France, dep. Creuse, 25 m. ENE. Limoges, cap. arr. Alt. 1475 ft. P. <3000.

Bourg-Argental, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 17 m. SE. St. Etienne. Alt. 1640 ft. P. <4000.

Bourgas, Eastern Roumelia. See **Burgas.**

Bourg-de-Thizy, vil., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche, cant. and 2 m. W. Thizy. P. <3000.

Bourg d'Oisans, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Romanche, 18 m. SE. by E. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Bourg-du-Péage, small tn., France, dep. Drôme, on the Isère, 36 m. W. by S. Grenoble, arr. and 10 m. NE. Valence. P. <5000.

Bourg-en-Bresse, tn., France, cap. dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, on the Reyssouse, 35 m. NE. by N. Lyons. The church of Notre Dame de Brou, a little distance from the town, contains the tombs of Margaret of Bourbon, Philibert le Beau, and Margaret of Austria, its founders. Birthplace of Vaugelas. Alt. 822 ft.; mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 34.7°, July 69.3°. P. 13,200.

Bourges, cap., dep. Cher, France, arr. B., 37 m. W. by N. Nevers, with arsenal and cannon-foundry; its magnificent cathedral, Saint-Etienne, dates from the 13th century. B. derives its name from the *Bituriges*, whose cap. it was. Cæsar took the town B.C. 52, and the Roman fortifications are still extant. It was here that Charles VII. passed the Pragmatic sanction, in which the king maintained the rights of the Gallican Church against the popes in the appointment of bishops. Alt. 510 ft.; mean temp., yr. 52.2° F., Jan. 37.8°, July 68.2°; rainfall, 25.59 in. P. (1872) 31,300; (1891) 41,200.

Bourget, tn., France, dep. Savoie, 7 m. WNW. Chambéry, with which it is connected by rly., at the S. extremity of the Lake of B. The Lake of B. or Châtillon, 11 m. by 2 m., discharges its waters into the Rhône by the canal of Savières (2½ m. long), and is 758 ft. above sea-level, 476 ft. deep (the deepest in France except the Lake of Geneva). P. <2000.

Bourg-la-Reine, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 5½ m. SSW. Notre Dame, Paris, 3 m. from the city wall. P. <3000.

Bourg-Madame, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, on the frontier of Spain, 52 m. W. by S. Perpignan. Alt. 3740 ft. P. <2000.

Bourgneuf-en-Retz, seapt., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Paimbœuf, on B. Bay, 20 m. SE. St. Nazaire; salt-pans and oyster-beds. P. <2000.

Bourgogne, French name of **Burgundy** (*q.v.*).

Bourgoin, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Bourbre, 20 m. E. by N. Vienne, 9 m. W. by N. La Tour du Pin. P. <5000.

Bourg St. Andéol, Le, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, on the r. bk. of the Rhône, 19 m. NNW. Orange. P. <4000.

Bourg-sur-Gironde, tn., France, dep. Gironde, at the mouth of the Dordogne, 14 m. N. Bordeaux, arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. Blaye. P. <2000.

Bourgueil, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Chinon, 26 m. WSW. Tours. P. <2000.

Bourke, co., New South Wales, crossed in the S. by 35° S., and in the W. by 147° E.

Bourke, tn., New South Wales, Cowper co., on the l. bk. of the Darling R., 184 m. NE. by E. Wilcannia. Alt. 456 ft. Mean temp., yr. 68.6° F., Jan. 84.2°, July 51.5°. P. <3500.

Bourke, co., Victoria, between 37° and 38° S., crossed in the E. by 145° E., bounded on the S. by Port Phillip Bay.

Bourlos, or **Boorlos.** See **Burlus.**

Bourn, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 8¾ m. W. Cambridge, 1½ m. NE. by N. Old North Road stn., PMT.O.; 4175 ac. P.<1000.

Bourn, par. and tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford div., 9 m. NE. by N. Stamford, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 24 in. Par. 10,103 ac. P.<4500.

Bourne, Teutonic 'a well,' 'small stream.' See *Brunn.*

Bourne, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Farnham. P.<1500.

Bourne, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 18 m. ENE. New Bedford. P.<1500.

Bourne End, stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the G. W. R., 7½ m. NW. by N. Windsor, PMT.O.

Bourne End, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Bovingdon.**

Bournemouth, mun. bor. (since 1890) and watering-place, Eng., in the extreme SW. of Hampshire, on the ct., 5 m. W. by S. Christchurch, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch, with two stns. (**East** and **West B.**) on the L. & SW. R.; has sandy beach 5 m. long, and is much frequented by consumptives on account of the great mildness of the winter climate, especially in the central valley opening to the sea, the bottom of which is laid out as a pleasure garden and playground. Alt. 128 ft. Mean temp. (19 yrs. 1862–80), yr. 50.3° F., Jan. 40.3°, July 61.3°. P. (1881) 18,600; (1891) 37,800.

Bourne St. Mary, par., Eng. See **St. Mary Bourne.**

Bourney, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 4 m. S. Roscrea; 12,981 ac. P.<1500.

Bournezeau, tn. and comm., France, dep. Vendée, arr. and 12 m. SSW. La Roche-sur-yon. P.<2000.

Bourn Moor, par., Eng., Durham, 4 m. SW. Sunderland. P.<1500.

Bournville and Stirchley Street, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., on the M. R., 4 m. S. Birmingham.

Bourtange, tn. and fort, in the Netherlands, in the former Bourtanger morass (in German, **B. Moor**), prov. and 30 m. ESE. Groningen, on the border of Germany. Taken by the Spaniards in 1593, and again by the French in 1795. The morass (on the borders of Groningen and western Hanover) is now drained and converted into pasture-land. P.<2000.

Bourtie, or **Barrahill,** par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. NE. Inverurie, 2 m. from Old Meldrum; 5693 ac. P.<500.

Bourton, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 5 m. E. by N. Swindon, 1 m. W. by S. Shrivenham stn. P.<500.

Bourton (bŭr'ton), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 11½ m. NE. Sherborne, 3½ m. NNW. Gillingham stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Bourton, vil., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 4 m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, 2 m. W. Berrington stn., P.O.

Bourton, Great and Little, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 3½ m. N. Banbury, 1 m. SW. Cropredy stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bourton on Dunsmore, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 5 m. SW. by W. Rugby, near Birdingbury stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bourton on the Hill, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 11½ m. SE. Evesham, 2 m. W. Moreton-in-the-Marsh stn., P.O. P.<750.

Bourton on the Water, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 13½ m. E. by S. Cheltenham, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Bourton on the Water with Clapton and Lower Slaughter, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire. P.<1500.

Bouscat, Le, tn., France, dep. Gironde, 3 m. NW. Bordeaux. P. 8200.

Bousies, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 16 m. S. by E. Valenciennes. P.<4000.

Bousignies, vil., France, on the Belgian frontier, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 18 m. SE. by S. Mons, with marble quarries. P.<2000.

Boussa, tn., W. Africa, on the Niger. See **Bussang.**

Boussenac, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. St. Girons, cant. Massat. P.<3000.

Boussole Strait, the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the middle of the Kurile Is., in 46° 30' N.; named by La Pérouse after one of his ships (1787).

Boussu, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 7 m. W. by S. Mons; coal-mines, foundries, iron and glass works, &c. P. 9800.

Bouthwaite, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the NW. of the Ripon div., on the Nidd, 11½ m. W. Ripon, 4½ m. NNW. Pateley Bridge stn.

Bouton, isl., Siam. See **Pulo B.**

Boutonne, riv., France, deps. Deux-Sèvres and Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente 8 m. above Rochefort, after a SW. then W. course of 65 m.

Bouveret ('cattle pasturage,' Egli), vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the S. side of the Lake of Geneva, a little to the W. of the influx of the Rhone.

Bouvet, isl., Africa, SW. of the most southerly point of the continent, in about 54° 20' S., 9° 9' E.

Bouvignes, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, on the l. bk. of the Meuse, 13 m. S. Namur, with blast-furnaces, iron-works, and manufactures of ironwares. P.<2000.

Bouzas, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Vigo. P. 7700.

Bova, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 18 m. ESE. Reggio; seat of a bishop. P.<4000.

Bovagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Garvagh.

Bovain, P.O., Ire., Tyrone, 4 m. from Moy.

Bovec, Austria. See **Flitsch.**

Bóveda, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Monforte. P.<5000.

Bovedy, P.O., Ire., Londonderry, 3 m. from Kilrea.

Bovegno, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 17 m. N. by E. Brescia, in the Val Trompia. P.<3000.

Boveney, par. and liberty, Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, 2 m. WNW. Windsor. P.<500. See **Burnham.**

Boveray, or **Boreray,** isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the N. ct. of N. Uist, in 7° 18' W. P.<250.

Boveridge, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Cranborne.**

Boverton, hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 14 m. WSW. Cardiff, 4½ m. S. by W. Cowbridge stn., P.O.

Boves, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 5 m. S. Cuneo, with iron-mines and marble quarries. P. 10,000.

Bovevagh, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 15½ m. SW. Coleraine, P.O. Par. 18,003 ac., P.<3000; tnld. P.<500.

Bovey, North, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 13 m. WSW. Exeter, 2 m. SW. Moreton Hampstead stn., P.O.; 5589 ac. P.<500.

Bovey Tracey, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 8½ m. WNW. Teignmouth, with a stn. (**Bovey**) on the G. W. R.; producing excellent pipe and potter's clay and lignite (worked since 1714) from noted outlying beds of eocene age; extensive potteries; PMT.O.; 7567 ac. P.<2500.

Bovine, settlement, U.S., Utah, Box Elder co., 105 m. WNW. Salt Lake City.

Bovingdon, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 9 m. W. by S. St. Albans, 2 m. SW. Box Moor stn., PM.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Bourne End**) P.<1500.

Bovinger, par., Eng., Essex. See **Bobbingworth.**

Bovino, fortified tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Avellino, 18 m. SW. by S. Foggia; bishopric; scene of defeat of the Spaniards by the Imperialists, 1736. P. 8000.

Bovolone, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 13 m. SSE. Verona. P.<5000.

Bow. This syllable in English place names is usually pronounced *bō.*

Bow, riv., Canada, Alberta, flows SE. from the Rocky Mts., and unites with the Belly to form the S. Saskatchewan in about 49° 50' N., 111° 40' W. The C. P. R. ascends its valley from Calgary nearly to its source, passing, near Kananaskis, Canmore, and Banff, through some of the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mts.; so called because wood well suited for making bows grows on some parts of its banks (Egli).

Bow, suburb, London, Eng., Middlesex, Tower Hamlets bor., 3 m. ENE. St. Paul's, London, on the N. L. R., with another stn. (**B. Road**) on the G. E. R.

Bow, or **Nymet** (nĭm'et) **Tracey,** par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 14 m. WNW. Exeter, 1 m. N. Bow stn., on the L. & S. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<750.

Bow and Broad Nymet, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, including B. village. P.<1000.

Bow and Bromley, Eng., Middlesex, one of the divs. of Tower Hamlets borough. P. 88,400.

Bowbeat, one of the Moorfoot Hills, Scot., on borders of cos. Peebles and Midlothian, 5 m. NE. Peebles. Alt. 2049 ft.

Bow Beech, hamlet, Eng., with PT.O. See **Bough Beech.**

Bow Brickhill, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 13½ m. E. Buckingham, 1½ m. E. Fenny Stratford stn. P.<500.

Bowden, suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia. P.<3000.

Bowden, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 62 m. N. Calgary.

Bowden, par. and vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2 m. S. by E. Melrose. The Eildon Hills, elevation 1364 ft., form part of the N. boundary of this par., which contains an ancient cross, and ruins or sites of old Border keeps. P.O. Par. 7668 ac. P.<750.

Bowden, Great, par., Eng., Leicestershire, on R. Welland, 1 m. NE. Market Harborough, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Bowden Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, near Chippenham. P.<500.

Bowden, Little, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire,

15 m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, close to Market Harborough stn. P.<1500.

Bowditch, isl., in the S. Pacific, of coral formation and triangular shape. Length 8 m., breadth 4 m. Lat. of N. point, 9° 20′ S., long. 171° 4′ W. Discovered by the Americans in 1841.

Bowdle, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Edmunds co., 78 m. NNE. Pierre. P.<1500.

Bowdoin, settlement, U.S., Montana, Dawson co., 170 m. WSW. of the NE. corner of the state.

Bowdoinham, tn., U.S., Maine, Sagadahoc co., 15 m. by rail, SW. Augusta. P.<2000.

Bowdon, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 9 m. W. by S. Stockport, 1 m. SW. Altrincham and B. stn., ½ m. W. Peel Causeway stn. ; built on light dry soil, now a favourite residential suburb of Manchester. P.<3000.

Bowell, rly. stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 675 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Bowen, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Taranga co., on the E. ct., 75 m. SE. by E. Auckland.

Bowen, co., Queensland, crossed by 25° S., and 151° E.

Bowen, municip., Queensland, Herbert co., on the E. ct., 100 m. NW. Mackay, in 20° 1′ S. P.<1500. See **Port Denison.**

Bowenfels, tp., New South Wales, Cook co., 97 m. W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Bower, par. and hamlet, Scot., Caithness, on the Highland Rly., 8 m. SE. Thurso, P.O. ; par. 19,677 ac. P.<2000.

Bower Chalk, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 9 m. SW. by W. Salisbury, 5 m. S. Dinton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bowers, settlement, U.S., Delaware, Kent co., on the ct., 48 m. S. by E. Wilmington, and 9½ m. SE. Dover.

Bowers Gifford, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 8 m. W. by N. Southend, 1 m. E. by S. Pitsea stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bower's Row, place, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Kippax, P.O.

Bowes (bauz), par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the NW. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, on the Greta, 4 m. WSW. Barnard Castle, 13½ m. NW. by W. Richmond, on the NE. R., PM.O. ; 16,966 ac. P.<750.

Bowes, par., Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., on the G. N. R. (**B. Park**), 6½ m. N. by W. St. Paul's, London. See **Southgate.**

Bow Fell, mt., Eng., Westmorland, on the W. border of the Appleby div., 18½ m. WNW. Kendal. Height, 2960 ft.

Bowgrave, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Garstang (Lancashire).

Bow Hill, Eng., Sussex, div. and 4½ m. NW. Chichester. Alt. 597 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 45.7° F., Jan. 35.4°, July 57.8°.

Bowhouse, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on N. B. R., 3½ m. WSW. Linlithgow.

Bowhousebog, or **Liquo,** vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 4 m. NE. by E. Wishaw, 1½ m. SW. by W. Shotts stn.

Bowie, vil., U.S., Maryland, Prince George's co., 15 m. ENE. Washington (D.C.). P.<1500.

Bowie, co., U.S., Texas, in the extreme NE.

Bowie, tn., U.S., Texas. P.<1500.

Bow Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, in 54° 30′ N., and W. of 104° W.

Bowland Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Westmorland, Kendal div., on the Winster, 6½ m. WSW. Kendal.

Bowland, Little, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. NW. Clitheroe. P.<250.

Bowland Forest, an upland tract, Eng., in the extreme W. of the Skipton div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 17 m. NW. by N. Burnley.

Bowland Forest, High, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 10 m. NW. Clitheroe, on R. Hodder ; 19,750 ac. P.<250.

Bowland Forest, Low, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. NW. Clitheroe, on R. Hodder ; 5497 ac. P.<250.

Bowlers Green, vil., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8 m. SW. Guildford, 3 m. from Witley, near Godalming, P.O.

Bowling, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1 m. S. Bradford, on the G. N. R. P. 33,300.

Bowling (bō'ling), vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, r. bk. Clyde, on the N. B. R., 3½ m. E. by S. Dumbarton, a sub-port of Glasgow, with a quay at the W. end of the Forth and Clyde Canal, PMT.O. P. (including Littlemill)<1000.

Bowling Bank, P.O., Wales, 6 m. from Wrexham, Denbighshire.

Bowling Green, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clay co., on Walnut Creek, 21 m. E. by S. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Bowling Green, city, U.S., Kentucky, Warren co., 58 m. NNE. Nashville (Tenn.), on Barren R., which is navigable to this point by steamboats of 200 tons. P. 7800.

Bowling Green, tn., U.S., Missouri, Pike co., 75 m. NE. Jefferson City. P.<2000.

Bowling Green, tn., U.S., Ohio, Wood co., 20 m. S. by W. Toledo. P.<4000.

Bowman, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the SW. frontier.

Bowman's Forest, settlement, with rly. stn., Victoria, co. Bogong, 169 m. NE. Melbourne.

Bowmanville, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Durham co., on L. Ontario, 38 m. ENE. Toronto. P.<3500.

Bowmont, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7½ m. E. Kelso, ½ m. S. by E. Mindrum stn.

Bowmore, seapt. and vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Islay I., on the E. shore of Loch Indaal, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Bowna, post-tn., New South Wales, Goulburn co., 10 m. NE. Albury. P.<1500.

Bowness, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on Solway Firth and C. R., 12 m. WNW. Carlisle, PMT.O. ; 11,177 ac. P.<1500.

Bowness, tn., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the E. shore of Windermere, 7½ m. WNW. Kendal, PMT.O. P.<3000.

Bowning, post-tn., New South Wales, Harden co., 54 m. W. Goulburn. P.<1500.

Bow-of-Fife, place, Scot., Fifeshire, near Cupar, P.O.

Bowral, tn., New South Wales, co. Camden, 61 m. SW. Sydney ; cool summer resort ; trachyte quarries. Alt. 2170 ft. P.<2000.

Bowraville, tp., New South Wales, Raleigh co., 349 m. NNE. Sydney. P.<1500.

Bow River, Canada, Alberta. See **Bow.**

Bowscale, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 7½ m. NE. Keswick, 3 m. NNW. Troutbeck stn. P.<250. **B. Fell,** a hill to the W.

Bowsden (bauz'den), vil., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 4½ m. W. Beal stn., P.O.

Bowthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, on R. Yare, 3 m. W. Norwich. P.<250. See **Earlham.**

Bowthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Menthorpe.**

Bow Street, stn., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 3 m. ENE. Aberystwith, PM.O.

Box, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. from Minchampton, near Stroud, P.O.

Box, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 5 m. ENE. Bath, with a stn. on the G. W. R., with freestone quarries, PMT.O. ; 4647 ac. P.<2500.

Box Elder, vil., U.S., Utah, B. E. co. (which occupies the NW. corner of terr.), 50 m. N. by W. Salt Lake city. P.<1500.

Boxford, par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, 6 m. SE. Sudbury, PMT.O. P.<750.

Boxford, riv., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., trib. of the Stour, which it joins on the l. bk. about 5½ m. in a direct line above the head of the estuary.

Boxford, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 4 m. NW. Newbury, PT.O. P.<750.

Boxford, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 8 m. ESE. Lawrence. P.<1500.

Boxgrove, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 3 m. ENE. Chichester. P.<750.

Boxhagen-Rummelsburg, estate and colony, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, E. suburb of Berlin ; numerous market-gardens. P. 11,000.

Boxhill, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bourke, 9 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Box Hill, Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 1 m. NE. Dorking, with a stn. (**B. H. and Burford**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., and another on the SE. R. Height, 390 ft.

Boxholm, important iron-work and rly. stn., Sweden, prov. (län) Ostergötland.

Boxley, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 1½ m. NNE. Maidstone, P.O. ; 5787 ac. P.<2000.

Boxmeer, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 23 m. S. Arnhem, 14½ m. S. by E. Nijmegen. P.<3000.

Boxmoor, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. SE. Berkhampstead. P.<4500.

Boxted, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. N. Colchester, P.O. P.<1000.

Boxted, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 9 m. SSW. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. NNE. Cavendish stn. P.<250. See **Hartest.**

Boxtel, tn., Holland. See **Bokstel.**

Boxwell and Leighterton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 2½ m. E. Wotton-under-Edge. P.<500.

Boxworth, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 8 m. NW. by W. Cambridge, 3½ m. SSW. Swavesey stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Boyabad, vil. with fort, Asia Minor, 43 m. SSW. Sinope.

Boyaca, dep., Colombia (*q.v.*), between the Magdalena and Orinoco (frontier of Venezuela), cap. Tunja.

Boyaca, tn., Colombia, S. America, dep. B., 20 m. S. Tunja, celebrated for the victory gained by Bolivar in 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. P. 7000.

Boyadine, settlement, W. Australia, York co., 70 m. E. by N. Perth.

Boyana, or, in Slavonic spelling, **Bojana,** riv., Balkan Penin., outlet of Lake Scutari, flows past the town of Scutari

(Skodra) then SSW. into the Adriatic, its lower course forming part of the boundary between Montenegro and Turkey (Albania); navigable by sea-going vessels about 13 m. up, but only for small boats, in consequence of obstructions due to the influx of a branch of the Drin. A convention has been concluded between Turkey and Montenegro for the regulation of these two rivers.

Boyannagh, par., Ire., Galway. See **Boyounagh.**

Boyce, settlement, U.S., Louisiana, Rapides par., on the r. bk. of the Red R., 125 m. SW. by W. Vicksburg (Miss.).

Boyd, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Murrumbidgee R. and crossed by 146° E.

Boyd, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the E. frontier, bounded by the Ohio on the NE.

Boyertown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berkshire co., 10 m. ESE. Reading, with mines of magnetic iron ore. P. <1500.

Boylagh, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Donegal.

Boyle, bar., Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Roscommon.

Boyle, riv., Ire., in the N. of co. Roscommon, connecting Lough Gara with Lough Key. Length, 13 m.

Boyle, par., tp., and market-tn., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. B., 10 m. W. by S. Leitrim, near a fine abbey ruin, PMT.O. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 19,618 ac., P. 6100; tp. P. <2500.

Boyle, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of 38° N., bounded on the W. by 85° W.

Boylston, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Guysboro, 3 m. from Port Mulgrave. P. <1500.

Boylstone, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10½ m. W. Derby, 4 m. NNE. Sudbury stn. P. <250.

Boylston, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., on Nashua R., 8 m. N. by E. Worcester. P. <1500.

Boyndie (locally pronounced bin'di), par., Scot., Banffshire, 3 m. W. Banff, close to Ladysbridge stn.; 6945 ac. P. <2500.

Boyndlie, place, Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 5½ m. WSW. Fraserburgh, P.O.

Boyne, riv., Ire., Leinster, Kildare, King's, Meath, and Louth cos., rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carbury, and flows NE. by Trim and Navan to Drogheda, about 4 m. below which it enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable for barges to Slane, midway between Navan and Drogheda. Length, 70 m.; area of basin, 1040 sq. m. About 2½ m. W. the last-named town, an obelisk marks the spot where the forces of William III., on July 1, 1690, gained a victory over those of James II., known as the 'Battle of the Boyne.'

Boyneburg, one of the oldest and most remarkable ruins in Germany, in the govt. of Kassel, near Sontra.

Boyne Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, near Maidenhead. P. <3000.

Boynton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on Gipsy Race, 14 m. SSE. Scarborough, 2½ m. W. Bridlington, P.O. P. <250.

Boynton, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 98 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Boyounagh, par., Ire., Galway co., bars. Ballymoe and Tiaquin, 12 m. NE. Tuam, P.O. (**Glennamaddy**); 15,831 ac. P. <3500.

Boypeba, isl. and tn., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, 55 m. SW. by S. São Salvador, in 13° 39' S.

Boystown, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 3 m. S. Blessington, on R. Liffey; 25,129 ac. P. <2500.

Boythorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Foxholes.**

Boyton, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4½ m. N. Launceston, P.O.; 4206 ac. P. <500.

Boyton, par., Eng., Suffolk, on R. Alde, 7 m. SW. Woodbridge, PM.O. P. <250.

Boyton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., on the Wily, 13 m. SSE. Trowbridge, close to Codford stn. P. <500.

Boytonrath, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 6 m. NW. Caher; 991 ac. P. <250.

Böyük, Turkish, 'great.'

Böyük-Chekmeje, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Chatalja, on the Sea of Marmora, 20 m. W. Constantinople. P. 2000.

Böyük-dere ('great valley'), tn., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 11 m. N. by E. Constantinople, contains the residences of many of the foreign ambassadors.

Bozbaba ('grey father'), Turkish I. in the Ægean Sea. See **Hagiostrati.**

Boz-Burun, cape, at the W. end of a penin. jutting westwards into the Sea of Marmora, 33 m. S. by W. Constantinople.

Bozdogan, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak and 32 m. ESE. Aidin. P. 8000; Moham. 7500 (Cuinet).

Bozeat, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. S. by E. Wellingborough, 3½ m. SE. Castle Ashby and Earl's Barton stn., PMT.O. P. <1500; par. (**B. with Strixton**) P. <1500.

Bozeman, city, U.S., Montana, Gallatin co., 74 m. ESE. Butte City, with immense deposits of coal. Near this city the N. P. R. passes through the B. tunnel (alt. 5560 ft.). P. <3000.

Bozen, or (formerly) **Botzen** (German; Italian, **Bolzano**), tn., Austria, Tirol, 33 m. NNE. Trent, on the Eisack, a few miles above its confluence with the Adige (Etsch), and hence at the meeting-place of important roads [**Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (1) and (2)]; a chief station on the Brenner railroad to Italy. It is protected from sudden inundations of the river by a strong dyke nearly 2 m. in length. Manufactures cotton-yarn and silk and cotton fabrics, silk twist, &c. In its vicinity are numerous mud-pillars, resulting from denudation by rain of the spaces between them. P. (1869) 9400; (1890) P. 11,700.

Bözingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 13 m. W. by S. Solothurn. P. <3000.

Bozok, or **Buzuk,** region in Asia Minor, between different parts of the Kyzyl Irmak, in the NW. and SE., corresponding to the W. part of the ancient *Cappadocia.*

Bozrah, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 15 m. N. by W. New London. P. <1500.

Bozrah (Hebrew, 'stronghold'), or **Bostra,** ruined tn., Syria, pash. and 76 m. SSE. Damascus. Mentioned in Scripture as a chief town of the Edomites.

Bozzolo, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. W. by S. Mantua, with silk-worm breeding and faience manufactures. P. <5000.

Bra, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 19 m. E. by N. Saluzzo. P. 14,000.

Brabant, cape, Mauritius, on the SW. ct.

Brabant, an old duchy of the Netherlands, which formed part of the circle of Burgundy in the Germanic empire. After the peace in 1609 it was divided into Spanish B., now forming the provs. South B. and Antwerp in Belgium, and Dutch or North B.

Brabant, North (Dutch, **Noord-Brabant**), a prov. in the S. of the Netherlands, to the E. of Zeeland. Uniformly flat, marshy in some places; soil in general infertile; cap. Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc). See **Netherlands.**

Brabant, South, prov., Belgium, near its centre. Surface hilly; in the S. well watered and fertile. Woods extensive, and include the forest of Soignies. Subdivided into three arrs., Brussels (the cap.), Louvain, and Nivelles. Flemish spoken in the N., French in the S. See **Belgium.**

Brabourne, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6 m. E. by S. Ashford, 3 m. NE. Smeeth stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Brabourne with Monk's Horton, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, near Ashford. P. <1000.

Bracadale, par. and hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, isl. of Skye, 10 m. NE. Portree; 93,140 ac. P. <1000.

Bracara, or **Bracora,** hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, N. shore of Loch Morar, 10½ m. ESE. Point of Sleat, P.O.

Bracciano, lake, Italy, prov. and 20 m. NW. Rome, to which town an aqueduct conducts its waters; 17 m. in circumference, and 984 ft. deep. Alt. 540 ft.

Bracciano, comm., Italy, prov. and 20 m. NW. Rome, on the W. side of a small lake of the same name, with seat of the Odescalchi family, thermal springs and baths, and remains of Veii and of the Via Claudia in the neighbourhood. P. <3000.

Braceborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 5 m. NE. Stamford, 1 m. S. of its stn. (**B. Spa**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <250.

Bracebridge, vil., Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., on the R. Muskoka, 59 m. NE. by E. Collingwood. P. <1000.

Bracebridge with Boultham, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, near Lincoln. P. <3500.

Bracebridge, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. S. Lincoln, included in the parl. bor. of Lincoln, PMT.O. P. <2500.

Braceby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford div., 6½ m. E. Grantham. P. <250. See **Sapperton.**

Braceville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Grundy co., 55 m. SW. Chicago. P. <3000.

Bracewell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 9½ m. N. by E. Burnley, 2 m. ESE. Gisburn stn., P.O. P. <250.

Brachelen, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 28 m. SW. by W. Düsseldorf. P. <3000.

Bracht, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 27 m. W. by N. Düsseldorf. P. <3000.

Bracigliano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 10½ m. N. Salerno. P. <4000.

Brackagh and Slievegallion, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Moneymore.

Brackel, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 3½ m. E. by N. Dortmund. P. <4000.

Bracken, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 6 m. SW. Great Driffield. P. <250.

Bracken, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, crossed by 84° W.

Brackenborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. N. Louth. P. <250. See **Fotherby.**

Brackenfield, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 4 m. NW. Alfreton. P. <500.

Brackenheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 21 m. N. by W. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Brackenholm with Woodhall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, on R. Derwent, 4 m. NW. Howden. P. <250.

Brackenthwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland, 5 m. S. Cockermouth; 4382 ac. P.<250.

Brackettville, tn., U.S., Texas, Kinney co., 120 m. W. San Antonio. Alt. 1137 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). P.<2000.

Bracklagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Woodford.

Brackley, mun. bor., par. (B. St. Peter), and market-tn., Eng., S. div. Northamptonshire, 7½ m. WNW. Buckingham, on L. & N.W. R., PMT.O. Bor. first chartered under Edward II.; present charter granted in 1886. Market-day, W. P.<3000.

Brackley, Lough, lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Cavan, 14 m. S. by W. Enniskillen; 197 ft. above sea-level.

Bracklin, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Delvin.

Brackloon, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Swineford.

Bracknell, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 9 m. E. by S. Reading, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Bracknell, settlement, Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 20 m. SW. by S. Launceston.

Brackwede-Brock, manuf. vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 28 m. SE. Osnabrück, 2 m. SW. Bielefeld. P. 5800.

Bracky, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. East Omagh, 6½ m. E. Omagh, P.O. (**Brackey**). P.<500.

Braco, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on Knaik Water, 7½ m. S. by W. Crieff, 1 m. N. Greenloaning stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Bracon Ash, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 7 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 2 m. N. by W. Flordon stn. P.<500.

Bracora, Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Bracara.**

Brad, Anglo-Saxon, 'broad.' See *Breit.*

Bradano, riv., Italy, in the E., it rises in the Apennines, about 12 m. N. Potenza, and flows ESE. to the Gulf of Taranto, which it enters in 40° 23′ N.

Bradbourne with Ballidon, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, near Ashbourne. P.<500.

Bradbourne, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Matlock, 4½ m. NE. by N. Ashbourne stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bradbury, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the Skerne, 6½ m. E. by S. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R. P.<250.

Bradbury, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Columbia co., on the l. bk. of Columbia R., 40 m. E. by S. of the mouth of the river.

Bradda Mooar, hamlet, Isle of Man, 4½ m. WNW. Castletown, 1 m. E. **Bradda Head,** 1 m. N. Port Erin stn.

Braddan, or **Kirk B.,** par., Eng., Isle of Man, partly in Douglas tn.; 11,454 ac. P.<3000.

Bradden, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. NNW. Buckingham, 2½ m. W. by S. Towcester stn. P.<250.

Braddock, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall. See **Boconnoc.**

Braddock, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 9 m. SE. by E. Pittsburg, with manufactures of steel rails. Here, in 1775, the English General B. was defeated by the French and Indians. P. (1880) 3300; (1890) 8600.

Bradenham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the S. border of the Aylesbury div., 10½ m. S. Aylesbury, 1½ m. N. by W. of West Wycombe, P.O. P.<250.

Bradenham, East, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. W. Norwich, 3 m. SSW. Dereham stn. P.<500.

Bradenham, West, par., 2½ m. E. by N. Holme Hale stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Bradenstoke, Clack with, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire. P.<500.

Bradeston, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 6½ m. E. Norwich, close to Lingwood stn. See **Strumpshaw.**

Bradfield, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 7 m. W. Reading, 2½ m. NW. Theale stn., PMT.O.; 4359 ac. P.<1500.

Bradfield, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 7 m. W. Harwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<750. See **Mistley.**

Bradfield, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 6½ m. SSE. Cromer, 1 m. SE. Gunton stn. P.<250. See **Antingham.**

Bradfield, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., on the Loxley, 6½ m. NW. by W. Sheffield, 3 m. W. by S. Oughtybridge stn. The township contains several large reservoirs for the water-supply of Sheffield; 38,425 ac. P. 12,300.

Bradfield Combust, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5 m. SSE. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. SSW. Welnetham stn.; the residence of Arthur Young, the noted agricultural writer (1741–1820). P.<250.

Bradfield St. Clare, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5½ m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, 1 m. SE. Welnetham stn. P.<250.

Bradfield St. George with Rushbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, near Bury St. Edmunds. P.<750.

Bradfield St. George, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5 m. SE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 1 m. NE. by E. Welnetham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bradford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on R. Holland, 33 m. N. by W. Toronto. P.<2000.

Bradford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 15½ m. NNE. Launceston, 3 m. NNE. Dunsland Cross stn.; 4133 ac. P.<500.

Bradford, par. and suburb of Manchester, Eng., in the E. div. P. 20,000; eccles. par. (**B. with Beswick**) P. 26,000.

Bradford, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., at the head of Budle Bay, 12½ m. N. by W. Alnwick, 1½ m. N. Lucker stn. P.<250.

Bradford, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 9½ m. WSW. Morpeth, 3½ m. S. Middleton stn. P.<250.

Bradford, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 4 m. WSW. Taunton, P.O. (**B.-on-Tone**). P.<500.

Bradford, Eng., Wiltshire. See **Bradford-on-Avon.**

Bradford ('broad ford'), parl., mun., and co. bor., market-tn., and par., Eng., co. York, W. Riding, on affluent of the Aire, and branch of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 8 m. W. Leeds, with stations on branch lines of the G. N. R., M. R., and L. & Y. R. It is situated at the junction of four valleys, all at one time well watered, and one drained by a stream, the B. Beck, which was probably at one time broad enough to justify the name of the town, though at present the water in the neighbouring hills is collected in reservoirs and transmitted to the town in pipes, so that there is no longer any stream of any consequence nearer than the Aire at Shipley. It has magnificent corporation buildings, an exchange, a fine public hall (St. George's), a large covered market, literary and scientific institutes, a technical college, an Independent College, and a large grammar school. B. is now the principal seat of the worsted yarn and stuff manufacture (for which it has been noted from a very early period) in England, and the great mart for the wool used in these fabrics; and has also silk velvet and plush works, and several large iron foundries. It has coal and iron in its vicinity, and blast-furnaces. B. has adopted nearly every public Act under which it is possible to effect local improvements; the corporation own five parks: Peel Park (56 ac.), Lister Park (56 ac.), Horton Park (39 ac.), Bowling Park (53 ac.), and Bradford Moor Park (15 ac.). Among other municipal establishments is a conditioning house (opened in 1891), for testing and giving certificates as to the weight, condition, and description of raw wool and woollen yarns and piece-goods. The manor belonged originally to John of Gaunt. During the parliamentary war the town underwent a siege. The bors. are coextensive, and comprise the townships Bradford, Manningham, Bowling, Horton, Bolton, Allerton, and Heaton. For parliamentary purposes the bor. is divided into a Central, an E., and a W. div., each returning one member. Market-days, M. and Th. Alt. 360 ft. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 42.8 in. P. (1851) 104,000; (1871) 146,000; (1891) 216,400. P. Par. 72,700.

Bradford, co., U.S., Florida, crossed by 30° N., W. of 82° W.

Bradford, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., 25 m. NW. Bangor. P.<1500.

Bradford, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimac, 6 m. NE. Lawrence. P.<4000.

Bradford, vil., U.S., Ohio, Darke co., 73 m. N. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Bradford, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the N. frontier, traversed by the Susquehanna R.

Bradford, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, M'Kean co., 72 m. E. by S. Erie. P. (1880) 9200; (1890) 10,500.

Bradford, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., on the Connecticut, 30 m. SE. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Bradford, settlement, Victoria, Talbot co., 16 m. SW. Sandhurst.

Bradford Abbas, par. and vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, in the extreme W. of the N. div., on the Yeo, 3½ m. SW. by W. Sherborne, 1 m. E. Yeovil Junc., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**B. A. with Clifton Maybank**) P.<750.

Bradford-on-Avon, market-tn. and par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., on the Avon and the Kennet and Avon canal, with station on the G. W. R., 6 m. ESE. Bath, and 29 m. NW. Salisbury. It is said to have been the first place in England to manufacture kerseymere, and it is still one of the seats of the English broadcloth manufacture. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 10,208 ac., P. 7700; tn. P.<5000.

Bradford Peverell, par. and vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 2½ m. NW. Dorchester, 1½ m. SE. Grimstone and Frampton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bradford, West, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Ribble, 9½ m. NW. by N. Burnley, 1½ m. NW. Chatburn stn. P.<500.

Bradiford, vil., Eng., Devon, 1 m. from Barnstaple, P.O.

Brading, par. and tn., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Yar, 3½ m. S. by E. Ryde, with a stn. (**Brading Junc.**) on the Isle of Wight & Ryde Pier Rly., PMT.O.; 8273 ac. P. 9000.

Bradley ('broad pasture'), par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. SE. Malpas. P.<250.

Bradley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10 m. NW. Derby, 2½ m. E. Ashbourne stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bradley, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 6½ m. S. Basingstoke, 4½ m. NNW. Medstead stn. P.<250.

Bradley, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 3½ m. NNE. Burnley, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

Bradley, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2½ m. S. by W. Grimsby, included in the parl. bor. of Grimsby. P. <250.

Bradley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Stafford, P.O.; 4948 ac. P. <500.

Bradley, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Sedgley and Wolverhampton par. P. 5100.

Bradley, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 3 m. from Trowbridge.

Bradley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 7 m. S. by E. Bromsgrove. See **Stock and B.**

Bradley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, near the S. border of the N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Cover, 16 m. SW. by S. Richmond, 6 m. S. by E. Aysgarth stn., PT.O. See **Cononley.**

Bradley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Woodhouse.**

Bradley, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, Skipton div. See **Bradleys Both.**

Bradley, co., U.S., Arkansas, a little to the N. of S. frontier, and bounded on W. by Moro R., on SW. by Ouachita R., and on SE. by Saline R.

Bradley, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Clark co., 138 m. ENE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Bradley, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the SE., on the S. frontier.

Bradley, Great, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 6½ m. S. by E. Newmarket, 4½ m. N. by E. Haverhill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bradley, Little, par., adjoining Great Bradley on the S., P.O. P. <250.

Bradley, North, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 1½ m. S. Trowbridge, P.O. P. <1000.

Bradley, West, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 4½ m. ESE. Glastonbury. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. W. with Lottisham**) P. <500.

Bradley and Moxley, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the G. W. R., 1 m. SE. Bilston.

Bradley Field, par., Eng., Westmorland. See **Underbarrow.**

Bradley Fold, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 3 m. E. Bolton, on the L. & Y. R.

Bradley Green, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 4 m. N. by E. Burslem, ½ m. S. Gillow Heath stn., PM.O.

Bradley in the Moors, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 11½ m. E. by S. Stoke upon Trent, 1½ m. SW. Alton stn. P. <250.

Bradleys Both, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2 m. SSE. Skipton, 14 m. NW. Bradford, P.O. (**Bradley**). P. <750.

Bradmore, par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5 m. S. Nottingham, 2 m. W. Plumtree and Keyworth stn. P. <250. See **Bunny.**

Bradninch, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 6 m. SSE. Tiverton, with a stn. (**Hele and B.**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 4399 ac. P. <2000.

Bradnop and Cawdry, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 1½ m. SE. by E. Leek. P. <500. See **Onecote.**

Bradon, South, eccles. par., Eng., W. Somerset, 3 m. NE. Ilminster. P. <250.

Bradpole, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9 m. E. by N. Lyme Regis. P. <2000.

Bradshaw, par., Eng., Lancashire, West Houghton div., 2½ m. NNE. Bolton, ½ m. E. The Oaks stn., P.O. P. <750.

Bradshaw, or **St. John,** eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Halifax par., P.O. P. <2000.

Bradshaw's Creek, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Dorset.

Bradstone, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 4 m. SE. by E. Launceston. P. <250.

Bradstowe, Eng., Kent. See **Broadstairs.**

Bradwall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. NE. by N. Crewe, 1½ m. NNE. Sandbach stn. P. <1000.

Bradwell, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 9⅓ m. ENE. Buckingham, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <3000.

Bradwell, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 8⅓ m. NE. by E. Buxton, 5 m. NNE. Millersdale stn. with fluorspar and barytes; here is a stalactite cavern, with numerous chambers, 400 yds. long; PM.O. P. <1000.

Bradwell, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Blackwater, 3½ m. E. by S. Braintree, 3 m. ENE. Bulford stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bradwell, or **Broadwell,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 14½ m. SW. by W. Woodstock, 1 m. W. Alvescot stn. P. <750.

Bradwell, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. SW. Great Yarmouth, P.O. P. <750.

Bradwell-Juxta-Mare, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 1 m. from the S. shore of the estuary of the Blackwater, 9½ m. E. Maldon, 4 m. NNE. Southminster stn., PM.O. (**Bradwell**); 5015 ac. P. <1000.

Bradwell, New, Eng., Bucks. See **Stantonbury.**

Bradwell Abbey, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. SE. Stony Stratford. P. <250.

Bradwell with Kelmscot, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, near Lechlade. P. <500.

Bradworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12 m. SW. Bideford, PM.O.; 9792 ac. P. <1000.

Bradworthy with Pancrasweek, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, including B. village. P. <1500.

Brady, East, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clarion co., on Allegheny R., 40 m. NE. by N. Allegheny. P. <1500.

Brae, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Delting par., 16½ m. S. by W. of the N. end of the Mainland, PT.O.

Braehead, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 6 m. NE. Lanark, 3 m. SW. Auchengray stn. P. <250.

Braehead and Woodlands, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2 m. W. Coatbridge. P. <1000.

Braemar, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, in par. Crathie and B., 18 m. W. by S. Ballater, PMT.O. Alt. 1110 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 43.5° F., Jan. 34.0°, July 55.3°; rainfall (1866–80), 36.5 in. P. <500.

Braemar Point Lighthouse, Ire., on N. side of Shannon estuary, 2½ m. below Limerick. Light visible 5 m.

Braemore Forest, dist., Scot., Ross-shire, in the N., 5 m. SE. of the head of Loch Broom.

Braes of Rannoch, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, in Fortingall par. P. <500.

Brafferton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the Skerne, 4½ m. N. Darlington, 1 m. S. by E. Aycliffe stn. P. <250.

Brafferton, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 8 m. E. by S. Ripon, on the NE. R. P. <500.

Brafield on the Green, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. ESE. Northampton, 1½ m. SE. by S. Billing stn. P. <500. See **Houghton, Little.**

Braga (the ancient *Bracara Augusta*), city, Portugal, cap. prov. Minho, cap. dist. B., 27 m. NNE. Oporto; anciently cap. of the Suevi, before the capture of Coimbra cap. of Portugal; still seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal; has a cathedral and archbishop's palace. Manufactures of firearms, jewellery, cutlery, &c. On a neighbouring hill, 1265 ft. high, now a summer resort, is the church of Bom Jesus, visited by numerous pilgrims. P. 20,000.

Bragan, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Aughnacloy.

Bragança, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 68 m. N. by W. Santos.

Bragança, tn., Portugal, cap. prov. Traz oz Montes, and of dist. B., 85 m. NW. Salamanca; centre of the Portuguese silk industry; divided into the upper and older walled town, enclosing the strongly fortified hereditary seat of the Dukes of B. (now Kings of Portugal), and the lower new town. P. <5000.

Braga Ness, cape, Shetland Is., Mainland, W. ct., 60° 13′ N.

Bragar, North and South, vil., Scot., cos. Ross and Cromarty, in Barvas. Par. P. <750.

Brahala, strait, Eastern Archipelago, between the E. ct. of Sumatra and Singkep I., just to the S. of the equator.

Brahmanábád, ruined city, Brit. India, Sind, dist. and 45 m. NE. by N. Haidarábád; it stood on the old course of the Indus, and was strongly fortified; its destruction was sudden.

Bráhmanbárlá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Tipperah, 50 m. ENE. Dacca. P. 17,400.

Brahmani, riv., India, in the Chutiá Nágpur and Orissa divs. of Bengal formed by the union of the Koel and Sánkh, flows E. and unites with the Baitarani (*q.v.*).

Brahmaputra, or **Brahmapootra,** a large riv. of Asia, believed to have its source in about 31° N., 81½° E., in a lake at the E. base of the Kailas Hill, a ridge connecting the Gangri Mts. of Tibet with the N. range of the Himálayas, and separating the source of the B. from that of the Sutlej. All its upper course is on the whole from W. to E. in Tibet, where it is known as the Sanpo, Sangpo, Sanpu, Tsampu, or Tsanpu. At Tamjan, in 30° 21′ N., 82° 51′ E., the great road from the Manasarowar Lake to Lhasa, strikes the Brahmaputra, the Tibetan name of which, in this region, is Tamjan Khamba (Horse's Mouth); 40 m. E. of Tamjan, the river receives its first great affluent, the Chunago; it then flows SE. for 50 m., when it receives a still larger trib. in the Cachu Sanpo, 200 paces wide, and not much inferior in volume to the great river itself; 60 m. lower it receives the Charta Sanpo, 250 paces wide; still flowing eastward, it is joined at the distance of about 200 m. by the Raka Sanpo, estimated to be 200 paces wide at the point of junction. From this point it flows almost due E. for many miles. Passing Shigatze, 60 m. below its junction with the Raka Sanpo, it receives at Chusuljong, about long. 90° 40′ E., the Kichu Sanpo, the stream upon which Lhasa is built, the height above sea-level at the confluence being about 11,300 ft. Joined by many large affluents, it continues its eastward course until it arrives at about 94° E., where, near the fort of Gyala-Sindong (about 8000 ft.), it turns somewhat abruptly to

the SE., and in the course of about 170 m. in a direct line traverses the whole width of the Himalayas, emerging on the plains at the alt. of less than 400 ft. In this part of its course the river has not yet been fully explored, but it has been followed downwards as far as Onlet in about 28° 15′ N., 94° 55′ E., or to about 35 m. from the Assam frontier, up to which the Dihang or Dihong has been ascended, so that there is no longer any doubt left as to the identity of these two streams, though it was long contended by some that the Sanpo was probably the headstream of the Iráwadi. In the plains of Assam the B. sweeps round to the SW., receiving as it does so the Dibang or Dibong from the NE. and the Lohit from the E. A SW. or WSW. course is continued to the meridian of 90°, where it turns S. past the end of the Gáro Hills, and taking the name of the Jamuná, joins the Ganges. The total length of this river is estimated at about 1800 m., the area of its basin at about 360,000 sq. m. The discharge of the river at Dibrugarh in the upper part of the plains of Assam, about 800 m. from the sea, was found by Harman in March 1878, when the water was about its lowest, to be 116,115 cubic ft. per second. The river is too large and rapid to be fordable 140 m. from its source, or at any point farther down. On this river navigation is carried on at a higher level (13,500 ft. above the sea) than on any other stream in the Old or New World. In its lower course steamers can ascend as high as Dibrugarh, to which point a regular service is maintained from Calcutta, and a more frequent one from Goálandá (*q.v.*). Gauhátí is the limit of navigation for boats of large burden.

Brâhuis, The. See **Baluchistan.**

Braich-y-pwll, cape, Wales, in the extreme SW. of the mainland of Carnarvonshire.

Braid Hills, a range of hills, Scot., Midlothian, about 2½ m. S. Edinburgh (*q.v.*). Alt. 606 ft.

Braid River, Ire., in the W. of co. Antrim, flows SW. past Ballymena to the R. Main.

Braidwood, tn., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., 50 m. S. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Braidwood, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 3½ m. NW. Lanark. P. (including **Harestanes** and **Thornice**) <500.

Braidwood, city, U.S., Illinois, Will co., 50 m. SW. by S. Chicago. P. <5000.

Brăila, or **Ibraila,** called by the Russians **Brailov,** tn., river-port, and seapt., Roumania, prov. B., on the l. bk. of the Danube (*q.v.*), about 125 m. from the mouth of the Sulina arm of the river, 12 m. SSW. Galatz, the principal port for southern Roumania (*q.v.*), including Bukarest, with which it is connected by rail by way of Ploesci; docks under construction. P. 46,700.

Brailes, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 8½ m. W. by S. Banbury, 4 m. NNW. Hook Norton stn., PM.O.; 5625 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Winderton**) P. <1500.

Brailsford, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 7 m. NW. by W. Derby, PMT.O.; 4366 ac. P. <750.

Braine l'Alleud, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 11 m. S. Brussels. P. 7200.

Braine-le-Château, comm., Belgium, arr. and 6 m. NNW. Nivelles, 12 m. SSW. Brussels. P. <4000.

Braine-le-Comte, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7½ m. NW. Seneffe, 19 m. SW. by S. Brussels. P. 8700.

Brainerd, city, U.S., Minnesota, Crow Wing co., on Crow Wing R., 105 m. NNW. Minneapolis; rly. junc. for Duluth on the N. P. R. Alt. 1207 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <2000; (1890) 5700.

Braintfield, par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Bramfield.**

Braintree, par. and market-tn., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 11 m. NNE. Chelmsford, on the G. E. R., with silk and crape manufactures. B. was once a seat of the Bishops of London. Market-day, W. P. <5300.

Braintree, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 10 m. SSE. Boston. P. <5000.

Braiseworth, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. SW. Eye. P. <250.

Braishfield, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, in the extreme NE. of the New Forest div., 7 m. WSW. Winchester, 3 m. E. by S. Mottisfont stn., P.O. P. <750.

Braithwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Penrith div., 2 m. W. by N. Keswick, on the Cockermouth Keswick, and Penrith Rly., PMT.O. See **Middlescough** and **Thornthwaite.**

Braithwell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5½ m. SW. by S. Doncaster, 3½ m. SSE. Conisbrough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Braithwell with Bramley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, near Rotherham. P. <1000.

Brake, seapt., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, 27 m. SE. Wilhelmshaven, on the l. bk. of the Weser. Vessels of 22½ ft. draught can now ascend to this point safely at ordinary tides, and lie alongside of an iron quay 700 ft. long. P. <5000.

Brakel, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 31 m. NNW. Kassel; lignite-mines. P. <3000.

Brak Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam, 80 m. SW. by S. Calvinia.

Brak Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Victoria W., 165 m. NNE. Mossel Bay, in 31° 52′ S., 23° 0′ E. Alt. 4100 ft.; mean temp., yr. 60.2° F., Jan. 73.0°, July 45.8°; mean rainfall (18 yrs.), 10.4 in.

Braknas, a group of tribes, French W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Senegal, about 70–200 m. from its mouth.

Brakpan, coal-mining vil., S. African Republic, on the Witwatersrand, E. of Johannesburg and Boksburg.

Brak River, a trib. of the Groote R., Cape Colony.

Brak River, Great, vil., Cape Col., dist. George. P. <1500.

Brala, isls., Siam, E. ct. Malay penin. See **Pulo Brala.**

Bralieve Mountains, range of hills, Ire., in extreme SE. of co. Sligo, and N. of co. Roscommon.

Bramber, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., on the Adur, 8½ m. NW. by W. Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R. P. <250.

Bramber with Buttolphs (or **Botolph**), eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, near Steyning. P. <250.

Bramble Cay, small rocky isl., with a beacon, in the Gulf of Papua, in 9° 7′ S., 143° 52′ E.

Bramblestown, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Graigue.

Brambleton, vil., U.S., Virginia, Norfolk co., in the SE. of state. P. <1500.

Bramcote, par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5 m. W. by S. Nottingham, 1½ m. ESE. Stanton Gate stn., with manufactures of lace and hosiery. P.O. P. <1000. See **Attenborough.**

Bramdean, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8½ m. E. by S. Winchester, 3 m. SE. by S. Alresford stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Bramerton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5 m. SE. by E. Norwich, 3 m. W. Buckenham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brameya, riv., French W. Africa, N. of Sierra Leone, flows S. and enters the Atlantic in 9¾° N., 13° 40′ W.

Bramfield, or **Braintfield,** par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 3 m. NW. Hertford. P. <250.

Bramfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. S. Halesworth, P.O.; P. <750.

Bramfield, tn., S. Australia, Eyre's Penin., Musgrave co., 180 m. SW. by W. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Bramford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 3 m. NW. by W. Ipswich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Mean rainfall (1861–90), in. P. <1500.

Bramford with Burstall, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, near Ipswich. P. <1500.

Bramhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., on the L. & NW. R., 3½ m. S. Stockport. P. <3500.

Bramham with Oglethorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 10 m. NE. by E. Leeds, 3½ m. W. Tadcaster stn., PMT.O.; 4108 ac. P. <1500.

Bram Hoofd, cape, Dutch Guiana, in 55° 10′ W., at the mouth of the Surinam R., r. bk.

Bramhope, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 7 m. NW. by N. Leeds, 1½ m. SW. by S. Arthington Junc., PM.O. P. <500.

Bramley, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. N. Basingstoke, 4 m. SW. by S. Mortimer stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Bramley, par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 3 m. S. by E. Guildford, with a stn. (**Bramley and Wonersh**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 4544 ac. P. <2000.

Bramley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the W. div. of the parl. bor. of Leeds, on the G. N. R. P. 14,800.

Bramley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Rotherham div., 4 m. E. Rotherham stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Braithwell.**

Bramling, hamlet, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. E. by S. Canterbury, 2 m. E. Bekesbourne stn.

Bramoe, noted glass-work, Sweden, prov. (län) Skaraborg.

Brampford-Speke, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4 m. N. Exeter, on R. Exe and the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Brampton, tn., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 20 m. W. by N. Toronto; a railway junction. P. <4000.

Brampton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 8½ m. ENE. Carlisle, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. 6466 ac. P. <3000.

Brampton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 2½ m. W. by N. Chesterfield, P.O. (**Old B.**); 8156 ac. P. 6900; urban sanitary dist. (**B. and Walton**), 10,102 ac., P. <3000.

Brampton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 2 m. WSW. Huntingdon, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Brampton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 6 m. S. by E. Gainsborough, close to Torksey stn. P. <250.

Brampton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10 m. N. Norwich, 2 m. SSE. Aylsham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Brampton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 11 m. SW. Lowestoft, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500.

Brampton, hamlet, Eng., Westmorland, div. and 2 m. NNW. Appleby, 1½ m. SSE. Long Marton stn., P.O.

Brampton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Ulley.**

Brampton Abbotts, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 2 m. N. Ross, P.O. P.<250.

Brampton Ash, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 13½ m. NNW. Wellingborough, 2 m. NW. by N. Desborough stn. P.<250.

Brampton Bierlow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, S. div., W. Riding, 5 m. N. Rotherham. P.<5000.

Brampton Brian (or **Bryan**), par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 12 m. NW. Leominster, 1½ m. SE. Bucknell stn., P.O. P.<500.

Brampton-en-le-Morthen, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SE. by E. Rotherham, 3½ m. E. Treeton stn. P.<250.

Brampton, Little, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the Lugg, 12½ m. W. by N. Leominster, 2 m. S. by W. Presteigne stn. See **Rodd.**

Bramsche, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 10 m. N. by W. Osnabrück. P.<3000.

Bramshall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 10½ m. NE. by E. Stafford, 2 m. W. Uttoxeter. P.<250.

Bramshaw, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div. and Wiltshire, Wilton div., 11 m. SE. Salisbury, 5½ m. NW. Lyndhurst Rd. stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Bramshaw, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 6½ m. NW. Lyndhurst. P.<500.

Bramshill, par., Eng., Hampshire, 3½ m. NE. Winchfield. P.<250.

Bramshott, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire and Sussex, in the extreme E. of the Petersfield div., 12 m. S. by W. Aldershot, 1½ m. N. Liphook stn., P.O.; 6526 ac. P.<2000.

Bramstedt, vil., Prussia, govt. Schleswig, dist. Kiel, with mineral springs. Bpl. of the poet, Count Stolberg. P.<3000.

Bran, riv., Scot., co. Perth, rises in Loch Freuchie and joins the Tay near Dunkeld, after a NE. course of about 14 m.

Bran, riv., Scot., Ross-shire, issues from Loch Rosque and flows E. through Loch Achanalt into Loch Luichart.

Branca, one of the Cape Verde Is.; uninhabited.

Brancaster, par. and fishing vil., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 1 m. from the N. ct., 18 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Brancaster Staithe, vil., 1 m. E. Brancaster, 3 m. WNW. Burnham Market stn., PM.O.

Brancepeth, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 4 m. SW. Durham, on the NE. R., PT.O. P.<500.

Branch, co., U.S., Michigan, S. frontier, crossed by 85° W.

Branch Dale, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 40 m. NE. Harrisburg and 8 m. W. by S. Pottsville. P.<1500.

Brancheville, vil., U.S., S. Carolina co., Orangeburg co., 52 m. SSE. Columbia. P.<1500.

Branchfield, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Coolaney.

Branchton, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 22½ m. W. by N. Hamilton.

Branco, Portuguese, 'white.' See *Blanc.*

Branco, Rio, Portuguese, 'white river,' a river of Brazil, rises in the Parime Mts. and flows S. 400 m. to the Rio Negro, which it joins near 1° 20′ S.; its waters really according to Wallace of a pale yellowish olive, due apparently to some matter held in solution, since the colour persists in lakes.

Brand, German, 'a place cleared of wood by burning.'

Brand, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 3 m. SSW. Freiburg. P.<4000.

Brand, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and dist. Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle). P.<3000.

Brande, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, dist. Falkenberg, with iron-mines. P.<2000.

Brandeis, or **Brandýs Nad Labem,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 12 m. NE. by E. Prague. P.<4000.

Brandenburg, prov., Prussia, representing the ancestral dominions of the present reigning family. B. is situated in the N. German plain, the only small elevations being the Fläming in the SW. near Jüterbogk, and some isolated hills, viz., the Hagelsberg, Golmberg, Rückenberg, Mühlen, and Dubrow. The Oder (B. tribs., Warthe, Netze, Neisse, and Bober) and the Elbe (B. tribs., Havel, Spree, and Black Elster) are the principal rivers of this prov. B. has many small lakes, the most important being the Ruppin-, Müggel-, and Blankensee. It has also a number of canals connecting the river systems of Elbe and Oder, the principal ones being the Friedrich-Wilhelm, Ruppin, Finow, and Plauen canals. The cap. of B. is Berlin. Other important towns are Frankfort on the Oder, Potsdam, Kottbus, Spandau, Brandenburg, and Luckenwalde, and Frankfort on the Oder. The principal productions are agricultural products [**Germany**]; timber, game, fish, honey and wax, coals, lime, salt, gypsum, and potters' clay. Great attention is paid in various parts of the prov. to sheep-breeding, and the wool produced in the New-Mark is the finest in the Prussian dominions. Principal manufactures (outside of Berlin), war materials, iron and steel ware, spirits. The majority of the inhabitants are Germans, but some are of Wendish and some of French extraction. The considerable number of navigable rivers and canals greatly facilitate the trade of B. Next Berlin, Frankfurt on the Oder is the chief centre of commercial enterprise. The Mark ('Nordsachsen') was founded in 931 for protection against the Wends. Albrecht the Bear assumed the title of Margrave of Brandenburg in 1134. Frederick of Nuremberg became Margrave of B. in 1415; he was the first margrave of the House of Hohenzollern. See **Prussia,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Brandenburg (originally **Brennaburg,** 'wooded mountain'), the old cap. of the Mark B., a town situated upon the Havel, about half way between Berlin and Magdeburg. There is an active transit trade; the chief manufactures comprise cloth, linen, hosiery, paper, and leather. P. (1871) 25,800; (1891) tn. P. 37,400; comm. P. 37,800. [**H. G. S.**]

Brandenburg, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Meade co., on R. Ohio, 30 m. SW. Louisville. P.<1500.

Brander, cape, Scot., N. ct., Berwickshire, in 2° 12½ W.

Brander, Pass of, Scot., Argyllshire, between the base of Ben Cruachan and the arm of Loch Awe that forms the R. Awe.

Branderburgh, small ct. tn., Scot., Elginshire, 5 m. N. by E. Elgin, adjoining Lossiemouth. P.<2500.

Brandesburton, par., Eng. See **Brandsburton.**

Brandeston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., on R. Deben, 12 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, P.O. P.<500.

Brandis, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 10 m. E. Leipzig, with lignite works. P.<3000.

Brandis Corner, place, Eng., 5 m. from Holsworthy stn. (W. Devonshire), PM.O.

Brandiston, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10½ m. NW. by N. Norwich, 1½ m. SSE. Cawston stn. P.<250.

Brando, vil., Corsica, 6 m. N. Bastia, a short distance from the E. ct., furnishing paving-stones. P.<2000.

Brandö, isl., off the coast of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, in 65° 40′ N.

Brandon, riv. See **Ouse, Little.**

Brandon, tn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 133 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P.<4000.

Brandon, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford div., 7½ m. N. Grantham, 2½ m. N. Hougham stn. See **Hough on the Hill.**

Brandon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 9½ m. WNW. Alnwick, 1½ m. WNW. Hedgeley stn. P.<250.

Brandon, par. and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk and Norfolk, Stowmarket div., on the Little Ouse, 15 m. NNW. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. R. Market-day, Th. 6783 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**B. Ferry with Wangford**) P.<2500.

Brandon, mt., headland, bay, and vil., Ire., Munster, co. Kerry. The mountain, 22 m. W. by S. Tralee, is 3127 ft. high, and terminates NE. in the headland, which forms the W. limit of Brandon Bay, an arm of Tralee Bay. The village, a fishing and coastguard stn., is on the W. side of Brandon Bay, 10 m. NE. Dingle.

Brandon, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Rankin co., 10 m. E. by S. Jackson. P.<1500.

Brandon, tn., U.S., Vermont, Rutland co., on Otter Creek, 14 m. NNW. Rutland; marble quarries. P.<4000.

Brandon, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Fond du Lacco, 65 m. NW. Milwaukee. P.<1500.

Brandon and Bretford, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Avon, 5 m. ESE. Coventry, with a stn (**Brandon**) on the L. & NW. R. P.<500.

Brandon and Byshottles, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 3 m. WSW. Durham, on the NE. R., PM.O.; 6683 ac. P. 14,200.

Brandon Parva, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 10 m. W. Norwich, 2 m. E. by N. Thuxton stn. P.<250.

Brandreth, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 6½ m. SSW. Keswick. Alt. 2344 ft.

Brandrum, place, Ire., NW. co. Monaghan, bar. Monaghan, 3 m. WSW. Monaghan, P.O.

Brandsburton, or **Brandesburton,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12 m. N. Hull, 5 m. WNW. Sigglesthorne stn., PM.O.; 4970 ac. P.<750.

Brandsby, or **Bransby,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 13½ m. N. York, 3 m. SSE. Ampleforth stn., P.O. P.<500.

Brand-Vley, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Calvinia, on the Great Riet R., 80 m. NNE. Calvinia.

Brandwacht, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Calvinia, on the Great Riet, 30 m. E. by N. Calvinia.

Brandwacht, vil., on the ct. of Dutch Guiana, in 54° 44′ W., 30 m. ENE. Paramaribo.

Brandy Creek, tp., Victoria. See **Buln Buln.**

Brandy Creek, tn., Tasmania. See **Beaconsfield.**

Brandy Creek, vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., 22 m. from Brantford. P.<1500.

Brandys Nad Labem, tn., Austria. See **Brandeis.**

Brandywine, U.S., Delaware, formerly a village on B. Creek, now annexed to the city of Wilmington.

Brandywine Bay, now called by the Dutch **Koninginne** (Queen's) **Bay,** small bay, W. ct. Sumatra, just S. of Padang, sheltered by hills, little subject to SE. swell; harbour works in course of construction. See **Sumatra.**

Brandywine Creek, riv., U.S., rises in Pennsylvania, and after a SE. course of 36 m. joins the Delaware R., and forms the port of Wilmington (Delaware).

Bran-end, hamlet, Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6½ m. W. by N. Braintree, 2½ m. N. by W. Felstead stn., P.O.

Brănești, tn., Roumania, prov. Ilfov, 12 m. E. Bukarest.

Branford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., 6 m. E. by S. New Haven; a summer resort. P. <5000.

Branitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 19 m. W. by S. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Branksea Island, Eng., off the E. ct. of Dorsetshire, in Poole Harbour. See **Brownsea.**

Branksome Park, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., Canford Magna par. P. <2500.

Branle, riv., France, r. bk., trib. Loire, dep. Indre et Loire.

Branneberget, mt., Sweden, prov. (län) Vermland, with celebrated slate quarries.

Brannock Islands, two small isls., Ire., W. of Inishmore, Aran Is., co. Galway, with a lighthouse visible 16 m. on Eeragh, the western of the two.

Brannockstown, par., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. S. Naas, 7 m. S. Naas; 888 ac. P. <250.

Branosera, Spain, prov. Palencia, 45 m. SW. Santander.

Bransbury, tithing, Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 9 m. NNW. Winchester, 1 m. SE. by E. Long Parish stn.

Bransby, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Brandsby.**

Branscombe, ct. par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 17 m. E. by S. Exeter, 4 m. WSW. Seaton stn., with a coastguard stn., P.O. P. <750.

Bransdale West Side, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 9 m. NE. Helmsley. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Farndale**) P. <1000.

Bransford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 4 m. SW. by W. Worcester, 1½ m. SW. Bransford Road stn., on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <250. See **Leigh.**

Bransgore, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, 3½ m. NE. by N. Christchurch, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch, 2 m. NW. Hinton Admiral stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Branston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Grantham, 3½ m. ESE. Harby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Branston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 4 m. SE. Lincoln, 1½ m. S. by W. of its stn. on the G. N. and G. E. Joint Rly., PMT.O.; 5679 ac. P. <1500.

Branston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 1½ m. SW. by W. Burton, on the M.R., P.O. P. <1500.

Brant, co., Canada, Ontario, just to the N. of 45° N., and to the W. of 80° W.

Brantas, riv., Java. See **Kala-Brantas.**

Brant Broughton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 7½ m. E. Newark, 3 m. WNW. Leadenham stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Brant Fell, eminence, Eng., Westmorland, near Bowness, commands good view of Windermere.

Brantford, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Brant co., on R. Grand, 25 m. W. by S. Hamilton; an important railway junction. P. (1881) 10,000; (1891) 13,000.

Brantham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on R. Stour, 7½ m. SW. Ipswich, 2 m. N. Manningtree stn., P.O. P. <750.

Branthwaite, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Derwent, 5 m. SE. by E. Workington, on the L. & NW. R.

Brantingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in the SE. of the Howdenshire div., 10 m. W. Hull, 2 m. SSE. South Cave stn. P. <500.

Brantingham with Ellerker, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, including B. tp. P. <750.

Branton, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. SE. Wooler. P. <250.

Branton, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Dunsforth, Upper.**

Brantry, place, Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 7 m. SSW. Dungannon, P.O.

Branxholm, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 59 m. NE. by E. Launceston; centre of the tin-mining dist. P. <1500.

Branxholme, meteorological stn., Scot., Roxburghshire. See **Hawick.**

Branxholme, post-tn. and rly. stn., Victoria, Normanby co., 35 m. N. by E. Portland. P. (with dist.) <2000.

Branxton, post-tp., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 28 m. NW. Newcastle; coal-mining. P. (of dist.) <1500.

Branxton, par. and vil., Eng., in the NW. of the Berwick-upon-Tweed div. of Northumberland, 10½ m. E. by N. Kelso, 2 m. ESE. Coldstream stn. The scene of the battle of Flodden is about 1 m. S. P.O. P. <250.

Bras d'Or Channels, Great and **Little,** the channels communicating with Bras d'Or Lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on different sides of Boularderie I. (Great B. on the W., Little B. on the E.).

Bras d'Or Lake, a very irregularly shaped gulf of the Atlantic, almost dividing Cape Breton I. into two portions, the isthmus in the S. connecting the two portions being only about 1 m. wide.

Brasher Falls, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on St. Regis R., 80 m. WNW. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Brasil Bank, shallow sea-bank, near the Mersey mouth, Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. W. of Rock Lighthouse.

Braslovče. See **Frasslau.**

Brassac, or **Brassac les Mines,** vil., France, on the Allier, on the S. border of dep. Puy de Dôme, 29 m. SE. by S. Clermont, with productive coal-mines near, and large export of coal by river. P. <2000.

Brasschaet, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Brass Creek, a branch of the Niger delta, to the N. of 5° N., flowing NW. into the Forcados.

Brasse, small isl., E. Arch., off the NW. end of Sumatra.

Brassington, par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 6 m. SW. by W. Matlock, 4 m. W. Wirksworth stn.; producing barytes, fireclay, and lead, P.O.; 4222 ac. P. <750.

Brassó, Hungary. See **Kronstadt.**

Brass River, one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the sea in about 4° 17′ N., 6° 15′ E.

Brasted, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the Darenth, 9 m. NW. by W. Tunbridge, on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 4449 ac. P. <1500.

Brathay, small stream, Eng., Westmorland, flows from Bow Fell westwards to the head of Windermere.

Brathay, eccles. par., Eng., Hawkshead, par. N. Lancashire and Grasmere, par. Westmorland. P. <750.

Bratișu, lake, Roumania, close to the Pruth, into which it is drained just above its confluence with the Danube.

Bratoft, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 17 m. NE. by N. Boston, 1½ m. S. by W. Burgh stn. P. <250.

Bratoft with Irby in the Marsh, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, including B. hamlet. P. <500.

Bratsberg, a mountainous amt in the S. of Norway, rich in forests; it contains the seaports of Kragerö and Brevik.

Bratskiy Ostrog, tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. and 280 m. NW. of Irkutsk, at junction of Oka with Angara. P. 1000.

Bratslav, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 100 m. E. of Kamenets Podolsk, on Southern Bug. P. 10,100.

Brattleborough, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on the Connecticut, 56 m. SSE. Rutland, situated amid charming hill scenery; with large organ company. The first settlement of the state was made here in 1724. P. 6900.

Brattleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 6½ m. N. by W. Lincoln, 5½ m. E. Stow Park stn. P. <250.

Bratton, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 5 m. SE. Trowbridge, 3 m. E. Westbury stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Bratton Clovelly, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 10 m. NE. by E. Launceston, 3 m. SSW. Ashbury stn., P.O.; 7254 ac. P. <500.

Bratton Fleming, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5½ m. NE. by E. Barnstaple, PT.O.; 5893 ac. P. <500.

Bratton Seymour, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10½ m. NE. Yeovil, 2½ m. WNW. Wincanton stn. P. <250.

Bratz, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Posen, 48 m. E. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Braubach, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, circle Rheingau, with silver-refining works, and three mineral springs. P. <2000.

Brauhauerschaft, peasant vil., Prussia, Westphalia, circle and dist. Gelsenkirchen. P. 10,100.

Brauerschwend, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, govt. Upper Hesse, with lignite mines. P. <2000.

Braughing (braf'ing), par. and vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., at the confl. of Quin and Rib, 9½ m. NE. by N. Hertford, on a branch of the G. E. R., P.O.; 4368 ac. P. <1000.

Braunau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 18½ m. E. Trautenau. P. 7100.

Braunau, tn., Austria, crownland Upper Austria, 32 m. N. Salzburg, on the r. bk. of the Inn at the confluence of the Salzach, with active industries; formerly an important fortress. Alt. 1155 ft. P. <4000.

Brauncewell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. NNW. Sleaford, 13 m. SSE. Lincoln, 3 m. WNW. Ruskington stn. P. <250.

Brauncewell with Anwick, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, including B. hamlet. P. <500.

Braunfels, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Koblenz, dist. Limburg, with red and brown hematite mines. P. <2000.

Braunfels, New, city, U.S., Texas, Comal co., on Guadalupe R., 30 m. NE. by E. San Antonio. P. <2000.

Brauni. See **Borneo.**

Bräunlingen, small tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, 28 m. E. by S. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Braunsberg, or **Brusperk,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 22 m. SE. Troppau. P. <3000.

Braunsberg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 23 m. NE. Elbing, on the R. Passarge. Tn. P. 10,600; comm. P. 10,900.

Braunschweig, German name of **Brunswick.**

Braunsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, near Dresden, with silver-mines. P. <2000.

Braunseifen, comm., Austria, Moravia, 25 m. W. by S. Troppau, and 5 m. SE. Römerstadt, with iron-mines. P. <3000.

Braunshausen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, dist. Herrnskeil, with blast-furnaces and other iron-works. P. < 2000.

Braunston, par. and vil., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. SSE. Rugby, 4 m. W. by S. Welton stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Braunston, par., Eng., Rutland, 2½ m. SW. by W. Oakham, P.O. P. <500.

Braunstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Leicester. P. <250. See **Glenfield.**

Braunstone Frith, par., Eng., co. and 2 m. W. Leicester. P. <250.

Braunton, par., Eng., Devonshire, at mouth of the Taw, 5 m. NW. Barnstaple, on the L. & SW. R.; 10,282 ac. P. <2500.

Brava, or **São João,** isl., Africa, Cape Verde Archipelago, SW. Fogo, in 14° 49′ N., 24° 45′ W., 7 m. long and 6 m. broad. Mountainous, coasts arid, but the interior fertile. Taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1680, when the colonists were driven from Fogo by a volcanic eruption. Healthy. Principal harbour, Furnas. P. 6600.

Brava, Bara'va, or more properly **Bara'wa,** tn., E. Africa, on the coast, and 100 m. SW. Magodoxo, in the terr. belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, with a port on the Indian Ocean, and active trade with Arabia and India; the most important place between Cape Guardafui and Mombasa. P. 5000 (?)

Bräviken, an inlet from the Baltic, Sweden, in about 58° 40′ N., with Norrköping at its head.

Brawby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the S. border of the Whitby div., on the Rye, 19 m. NE. by N. York, 3 m. NE. Slingsby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Brawdy, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. from the W. ct., 8½ m. NW. Haverfordwest; 5534 ac. P. <500.

Brawdy with Hayscastle, eccles. par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, including B. hamlet. P. <1000.

Brawith, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Knayton.**

Brawny, bar., Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Westmeath.

Braxbad, mineral-springs and bath, Austria, in the Tirol, Pusterthal.

Braxted, Great, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. N. Maldon, on the Blackwater. P. <500.

Braxted, Little, par., on the Blackwater, 1 m. SW. by W. Great B., 1 m. E. Witham Junction. P. <250.

Braxton, co., U.S., W. Virginia, S. of 39° N., and E. of 81° W., traversed by the Elk R.

Bray, Celtic, 'a marshy place.'

Bray, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the Thames, 4½ m. WNW. Windsor, 1½ m. SE. Maidenhead stn., PMT.O.; 9063 ac. P. 8000; eccles. par. (**B. with Touchenend**) P. <2000.

Bray, dist., France, in the old prov. of Normandy, occupying a cretaceous plateau; now mainly forming the E. part of Seine-Inférieure, partly in dep. Oise.

Bray, par., tp., and market-tn., Ire., NE. ct., co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 6½ m. S. Kingstown, on the Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford Rly., a favourite seaside resort, popularly called 'the Irish Brighton'; a centre for delightful walks and excursions (to the Dargle, Wicklow Mts., &c.). Market-days, W. and S. Par. 2977 ac., P. 5100; tn. P. 6900. **Bray, Little,** a hamlet adjoining in co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown.

Bray, Lough, small lake, Ire., co. Wicklow, 8 m. W. by S. Bray, drained E. by the Glencree.

Braybrook, post-vil. and rly stn., Victoria, Bourke co., 7 m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Braybrooke, par. and vil., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 12½ m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, 2 m. W. Desborough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Braydeston, Eng. See **Strumpshaw.**

Braydon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 4½ m. SW. Cricklade. P. <250.

Braye, riv., France, trib. of the Loire, in deps. Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, and Loir-et-Cher.

Brayfield, place, Eng., co. and 5 m. SE. Northampton, P. O.

Brayfield, Cold, Eng. See **Lavendon.**

Brayfield on the Green, Eng. See **Houghton, Little.**

Brayford, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 8 m. E. by N. Barnstaple, 5½ m. N. Filleigh stn., P.O.

Bray Head, cape, Ire., Valencia I., W. co. Kerry.

Bray Head, cape, Ire., E. ct. co. Wicklow, 53° 11½′ N.

Braystones, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Ehen, 8 m. SSE. Whitehaven, on the Furness Rly.

Bray-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 25 m. E. Fontainebleau, 11 m. SSW. Provins. P. <2000.

Brayton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., 9 m. NE. by E. Maryport, P.O. See **Aspatria.**

Brayton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 10½ m. WNW. Goole, 1½ m. SW. Selby stn., P.O. P. <750.

Braywood, eccles. par., Eng., co. Berkshire, Bray and Winkfield pars. P. <1000.

Brazil (United States of), called at first 'Vera Cruz' and 'Santa Cruz,' then B., from a wood for dyeing. A republic in S. America, the fifth nation in the world for territorial extent, about thirty-six times the area of Great Britain, nearly one-half of S. America, extending from 5° 9′ 50″ N. (riv. Cotingo) to 33° 46′ 10″ S. (riv. Chuy, 2644 m.), and from 65° 1′ (riv. Javary) to 34° 44′ 56″ W. (riv. Goiama, 2707 m.), the easternmost point of America. It is divided into states, as shown in the table below (based on Reclus):—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (in Thousands) at Various Dates.	Pop. per sq. m.	Capitals.
Alagôas	22,584	459[1]	20	Maceió
Amazonas	664,210	81[1]	.12	Manaos
Bahia	164,650	1,870[2]	11.	Bahia
Ceará	40,251	953[1]	23.	Fortaleza
Espirito Santo	17,313	122[1]	7	Victoria
Federal dist.	538	516[2]	959	Rio de Janeiro
Goyaz	288,549	212[1]	.7	Goyaz
Maranhão	177,569	488[1]	2.7	São Luiz
Matto Grosso	536,700	80[1]	.15	Cuyabá
Minas Geraes	221,961	3,019[1]	14	Ouro Preto
Parahiba	28,855	497[1]	17	Parahiba
Paraná	85,455	301[2]	3.5	Curitibá
Pernambuco	49,575	1,111[1]	22	Pernambuco
Piauhy	116,529	267[1]	2.3	Therezina
Rio de Janeiro	26,614	1,054[3]	40	Nictheroy
Rio Grande do Norte	22,196	309[1]	14	Natal
Rio Grande do Sul	91,337	964[1]	11	Porto Alegre
Santa Catharina	28,633	236[1]	8	Desterro
São Paulo	112,312	1,306[1]	12.	São Paulo
Sergipe	15,093	233[1]	15	Aracajú
Pará	413,144	407[1]	1.	Pará
Total (in round numbers)	3,124,000	14 483	4.6	

[1] 1888. [2] 1890. [3] 1892.

Of the states named in this table, Pará, Maranhão, Piauhy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte are on the NE. coast, in that order from NW. to SE. (Piauhy, with only a short coast-line); Rio Grande do Norte has also a coast-line facing E., and S. of it in order are Parahiba, Pernambuco, Alagôas, Sergipe, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul (the last three stretching to the W. frontier). The remaining states—Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and Amazonas—are entirely inland.

B. forms a triangle, having its base W. against Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay; a N. side against Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the Atlantic; a SE. side along the Atlantic, with a total seaboard of about 4000 m. The **political limits** of B. are not yet definitely settled. More than 100,000 sq. m. between rivs. Amazon and Oyapok are claimed by France. England claims some terrs. on rivs. Cotingo and Tacutu (Guiana). Colombia claims the country from Serra Aracacoara and riv. Tarahira to a line from S. Imeri to rivs. Japurá and Javary. **Orography.**—B. may be regarded as composed of an elevated region forming a sort of island, surrounded NE. and SE. by the Atlantic, NW. and W. by the valleys of the Amazon ('Amazonia') and the Paraguay-Parana, these rivers traversing what was probably an old Mediterranean Sea, which a 650 ft. rise of the Atlantic would again restore, and which is in part reproduced every year by floods. Brazilian Amazonia is nearly sixteen times as large as Great Britain. The valley in its lower part is bounded by the spurs of the Guiana Cordillera and the Brazilian Central Plateau, which in the centre of the basin are about 500 m. apart. The Amazonian slopes of Tumak-Humak, Cairrit (Guiana), Pacaraima, Parima, Imeri (Venezuela), and Aracoara (Colombia) belong to B. The S. foot-hills of these chains form the cataracts which intercept the navigation of the great affluents of riv. Amazon. The Brazilian 'island' is formed (1) by a large plateau above 1500 ft., probably connected in ancient times with the Guiana highlands through the site now occupied by the mouth of the Amazon, but now divided in deep valleys by the denuding waters of the Tapajoz, Xingu,

Tocantins, Parnahiba, São Francisco, flowing to the N., and the Paraguay-Paraná flowing to the S.; (2) by a mountainous region, the central knot of which stands around Rio de Janeiro under the names of Mantiqueira (general alt. 7000 ft., Itatiaia 10,340 ft.), Ibitipoca, Taipas, Tingua, Estrella, Orgãos (Pedra Assu, 7320 ft.), Bocaina, Canudos, Goitacazes. From this centre the following lines of highlands radiate: (*a*) SW. along the coast the 'Sea ranges,' Serras do Mar (Paranapiacaba, Ubatuba, Cubatão, 3300 ft. mean alt., Itatins, 4360 ft., Graciosa, 4900 ft.), Serra Geral, Tubarão, Herval, Tapes (in São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul); (*b*) NE. along the coast, Espigão, Aimorés (Capazão, 7200 ft.), Terra Dura (Espirito Santo, Bahia); (*c*) N. to the interior (Minas Geraes), Serra do Frio ('of the cold'), or Espinhaço ('backbone,' Caraça, 6400 ft., Piedade, 5800 ft., Itacolumí, 5700 ft., Itahira do Campo, 5000 ft.), Tacuaril, Itatiaiassu, Paraima, Diamantina (Itambé, 5981 ft.), Curumatahy, Bicudo, Matta da Corda, forming a highland mass whence waters flow in all directions to the Paraná, São Francisco, Jequitinhonha, Doce; and Serras de Grão Mogol, Branca, Boqueirão, Itiuba, Icatambira, Sincora, Chapada Diamantina, Tombador, Jacobina, between riv. São Francisco and the coast rivers; (*d*) NW. to the interior, Vertentes (Divisões), Canastra (4200 ft.), Tiririca, Pyreneos (Veadeiros, 5500 ft.), Paranan, Chapadão de Santa Maria, Tabatinga, Dois Irmãos, Borborema, Araripe, Ibiapaba, Mangabeira, between the basins of rivs. São Francisco, Paraná, Tocantins, Parnahiba, Jaguaribe, and Parahiba do Norte; Serras de Cayapo, Estrondo, between rivs. Tocantins and Araguaya; Serras, or rather *Campos*, *Taboleiros* of Santa Rita, Santa Martha, Cuyabá, Parexis (Araxá), between the central affluents of the Paraguay and Amazon, although all these last interior highlands, as well as the coast prolongations of the central knot, should more properly be considered as spurs produced by denudation on the edges of plateaux, with a mean alt. of 3000 ft. (*Chapadões*), between horizontal, elevated terraces (*Campos*, *Taboleiros*, 'trays,' *Geraes*). Almost all mountainous elevations in B. run NE. to SW., as if to meet the Andes in the extreme S. of the continent. **Hydrography.**—Four great basins receive almost all the interior waters of the Brazilian plateau and mountains: the Amazon and Parnahiba, in the N.; the São Francisco to the E.; the Paraguay-Paraná in the S. Almost all the important affluents of the Amazon rún through Brazilian terrs. from the Rio Napo to Jary, and from riv. Javary to the Tocantins. The Amazon runs through Brazilian terr. for more than 2000 m. (Tabatinga to Macapá). See **Amazon.** The Paraguay, with affluents Seputuba, São Lourenço, Jacuary, Aquidanana, belongs to B. from its source to the confluence of riv. Apa, and drains the S. slopes of Matto Grosso. From the highlands between Pyreneos de Goyaz and Mantiqueira-Espinhaço radiate all the most important rivers of E. B.: (1) N. Tocantins-Araguaya, draining Goyaz, Matto Grosso (E.), Maranhão (W.), and Pará; São Francisco, draining Minas Geraes, Bahia, Piauhy, Pernambuco, Alagôas, Sergipe; (2) S. Paraná-Paranahiba, draining Matto Grosso (S.), Goyaz (S.), Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina. An isolated region in the extreme NE., and principally composed of Maranhão, Piauhy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahiba, and Alagôas, is drained by the Parnahiba (and rivs. Gurupy, Mearim, Itapicuru, Jaguaribe, Apody, Açu). The Uruguay, dividing Santa Catharina from Rio Grande do Sul, runs through Brazilian terr. to the Missiones country. Many rivers run more or less directly from the mountains to the Atlantic: Oyapok, Cassiporé, Cunaní, Amapu, Tartarugal, Aragurary (N. of Amazon), and Vasabarris (Sergipe), Itapicuru, Paraguassu, Contas (Bahia), Pardo Jequitinhonha, Mucury (Bahia and Minas Geraes), São Matheus, Doce (Espirito Santo), Parahiba (Rio de Janeiro), Iguapé (São Paulo and Paraná), Itajahy (Santa Catharina), Jacuhy-Vacacahy, Camaquam, emptying themselves in Lagoa dos Patos; and Jaguarão, Jacuary, Cebollati in Lagoa Mirim (Rio Grande do Sul). At many points in the plateau the great basins of the Amazon and La Plata are almost in actual communication by the Guaporé, Tapajoz, Xingu, Araguaya, with the Paraguay; the Paraná with the São Francisco, Tocantins. In the extreme NE. the middle Tocantins and São Francisco are actually united (about 10° S.) by the riv. Somno-Sapão. Lakes are numerous along the coast, some of them in direct communication with the sea (Rio de Janeiro Bay, and others), often in lines running more or less parallel to the sea-shore. Others are merely the enlargement of rivers. S. of Rio de Janeiro there are Lagoas do Tubarão (Santa Catharina), dos Patos (23–300 sq. m.), along with Lagoas de Peixe, Bujuru, Lavar, Junco, Verde, Pontal; Lago Mirim ('small'), along with Lagoas Itahim, Mangueira (Rio Grande do Sul), Mar Pequeno, 'little sea' (Trapandi Bay), at the mouth of riv. Iguapé (São Paulo), Rodrigues de Freitas, Camorim, Maricá; Saudade, Campello, Tay Grande, de Cima, Bananeiras, Saquarema, Feia, Carapebus, Jagruaroaba, Jutunahyba, Araruama (Rio de Janeiro); do Norte, Mauguaba, Pacas, Doce, Comprida (Alagôas). Villa Franca (35 m. by 4–6 m., Amazonia); Santa, Septe Lagoas, Sumidouro (riv. São Francisco); Uberába, Gaiba, Mandioré, Caceres (Xarayes, riv. Paraguay). **Geology.**—B. seems to have acquired its present general form after the end of Palæozoic times, and to be composed of the remaining elevations of a former very lofty system of mountains, the accumulation of the products of their disintegration covering the interior plateaux and the surrounding valleys, where an inland sea probably extended from the Orinoco to the estuary of La Plata. All the coast of B. is in process of upheaval. All the mountainous lands of B. are Archæan (laurentian gneiss from Rio de Janeiro to the extreme S., N., and W.; huronian schists, Itacolumites, in Minas Geraes, Espinhaço, with gold and diamonds *in situ*). All the Archæan zones are connected by Palæozoic rocks—between the Guianas and the Amazon, from Ceará to the Madeira (Devonian, Carboniferous), thence to S. Matto Grosso (Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous), Goyaz, and the São Francisco; along the Serras do Mar (limestones and sandstones, coal-measures in Rio Grande do Sul). Mesozoic formations occupy all the central portion of B. surrounded by the older rocks, and some parts of the sea-coast from Bahia to Parahiba (Cretaceous, Triassic sandstone). Tertiary rocks appear from Ceará to the central parts of the Amazon valley (sandstones, clays, lignites on an inland sea) on the coast to Espirito Santo, in Minas Geraes, São Francisco valley, in Rio Grande do Sul. Quaternary rocks are principally represented by clays, gravels, sandstones, conglomerates, and granitic boulders, covering large tracts, with a false appearance of glaciation, but produced by the denudation that is still in progress; also the alluvial deposits where gold and diamonds are found; peat in Amazon and old lacustrine regions; cave deposits (tufa, lehm), with fossils representing the direct ascent of the existing characteristic Brazilian fauna (the Edentata: *Megatherium*, *Megalonix*, *Mylodon*, *Glyptodon*, *Chlamydotherium*, *Glossotherium*; and *Mastodon*, *Machairodus*, *Hydrochœrus*, *Loncheres*, *Hapalidæ*, *Rhea*). The decomposition of Archæan and volcanic rocks makes a red clay, *Terra roxa*, *Massapé*, of great fertility. Sandstones (*Tabayacú*, *Serpente de pedra*, 'stony serpent') and coral reefs are in process of formation along the coast (*pareceis*, *abrolhos*, *chapeirões*). **Mineral production.**—Gold was found (*Rios de Ouro*, 'gold rivers), in the 16th century, from Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, to the Andes. Many mining centres are now of small importance (Maranhão, Piauhy, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, Bahia, Santa Catharina, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul). The great mines date from the 18th century (1719), and are to-day almost all in Minas Geraes (Serra do Espinhaço and from rivs. das Velhas and das Mortes to the Rio Doce). They produced, from the discovery to 1820, nearly one ton (£120,000,000); from 1850–70, £280,000; 1881-85, £120,000. Some of the principal mines in Minas Geraes—Matto Grosso, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul—belong to English companies (the oldest, Congo Secco). All other metals, although plentiful, are almost entirely unexplored. Silver is found in Minas Geraes (Paracatú), iron in Minas Geraes (Itabira, Presidio, Gandarela, Areado, Corcunda, Ouro Preto), São Paulo (Ipanema: Araçoiába, Jucupiranguinha), Espirito Santo (Itapemerim), Paraná (Antonina), Santa Catharina (isl. of São Francisco), Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Goyaz, Matto Grosso. Lead in Minas Geraes (Abaeté, Septe Lagoas), São Paulo (Iporanga); copper in Rio Grande do Sul (Caçapava, Lavras), and from riv. Tocantins (Pará) to riv. Jaguaribe (Ceará); Mercury in Paraná (Palmeira). There is a belt of coal running parallel to the coast from Tubarão (Santa Catharina) to São Jeronymo (2000 tons per year) and Jaguarão (Rio Grande do Sul). Lignite is met with in São Paulo, Santa Catharina, Minas Geraes; bituminous schists in São Paulo (Taubaté); peat in the bed of old lakes (São Paulo). In 1727–28 important diamond mines were discovered (total production, 12 million carats, £20,000,000; in 1867, £280,000; 1892, £40,000), which yielded some of the most celebrated in the world (the *Cruzeiro do Sul*, 254 carats). The most important are at Minas Geraes (Diamantina, Jequitinhonha valley). They were also found at Bahia (Chapada Diamantina, Lençoes, Sincorá, Cannavieiras), São Paulo (Rio Grande), Matto Grosso (high Paraguay). Garnets, topazes (Ouro Preto), corundums, beryls, amethysts, agates (Rio Grande do Sul). Very good kaolin in Minas Geraes (Marianna, São Caetano); saltpetre in Minas Geraes; rock-salt in Matto Grosso, Goyaz, and on the banks of the São Francisco; bitumen and mineral oil in São Paulo (Botucatu Taubaté) and Pernambuco (Petrolina); asbestos (Caéthé). Medicinal mineral waters in Minas Geraes (Alambary, Poços de Caldas, Caxambu, São Domingos de Araxá), Bahia (Itapicurú), Santa Catharina (Caldas de Béthancourt), in Goyaz (Santa Cruz). **Climate.**—Almost all B. is within the S. half of the Torrid Zone, between the isotherms of 79° and 67° F., only the 13th part (S.) in temperate regions (Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, parts of Paraná and São Paulo). Winds are: trade winds, winds produced by the interior-heated *Campos*, coast breezes, the *Pampeiro* from SW. Whenever the E. winds meet highlands, rains are abundant (the upper valley of the Amazon, the coast S. of Pernambuco, with more than 70 in.

of rain yearly). The interior plateau has a long dry season. At the mouth of the Amazon (as on all the coast), although rain may fall all the year, there is a special rainy season (Jan.–July; Belem, 68 in., 4 years; São Luiz, 96 in., 2 years); and a dry season (Aug.–Dec.). In the centre of Amazonas, the principal rainy months are April–June (Manaos, yearly rfall. 53 in.); dryest, Feb.–March, after the strong winds (Aug.–Feb.). In the far interior, rains are constant (principally in Feb.–July, and Oct.–Jan.). Humidity (Hygrom. 80–100) and heat, increasing from the sea to the Andes. Great inundations from Feb.–June, lesser ones from Oct.–Jan. In the valleys of the W. (Guaporé–Madeira and Paraguay) maximum temp. 105° F., mean temp. 78°. On the interior plateau the winds are NW. (warm), SE. (cold), or SW. (*Pampeiro*). One rainy and one dry season; great variation of temperature (Cuyabá, mean temp. 79°, minimum 44°, maximum 105°). The countries around Goyaz have 80½° highest mean temp., and 69½° lowest mean temp., the extremes in one day ranging sometimes from 40°–89°. The mountainous region (parts of Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo) has different mean temps., according to altitude, from 60½°–68½°, with minimum 21½°. Snow sometimes falls on the higher lands. In the maritime tropical belt mean temp. decreases regularly from the Equator to the Tropic of Capricorn (81° F. Maranhão, 2 years; 74° Rio de Janeiro, 35 years); but the variation and extremes are greater in the latter (Maranhão, maximum 92°, minimum 69°; Rio de Janeiro, maximum 99°, minimum 50½°), with sometimes a difference of 20° between morning and noon (July 50°–73°, Jan. 69°–87°). The rainy season is Dec.–June in Maranhão, March–Aug. in Pernambuco, Oct.–April in Rio de Janeiro. There are periodical seasons of extreme dryness with no rain the whole year in the N. (Maranhão, Ceará, where the E. winds run parallel to the coast). In the extreme S. of B., parts of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, the temperate climate approaches more nearly that of the Mediterranean (Europe). Mean temp. ranges from 62½°–70° F., with 25° minimum, and 100° maximum (Rio Grande do Sul, 66°). The **flora** may be broadly divided into three regions: (1) Equatorial (to 12°–15° lat., with predominating Palms, Anonaceæ, Sapotaceæ, Aristolochiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Meliaceæ, Cacteæ, Mimoseæ); (2) Tropical (to 25°–30° lat., with Melastomaceæ, Laurineæ, Piperaceæ, Proteaceæ, arborescent Ferns); and (3) Temperate. Equatorial forests have an enormous development in Amazonia (*Selva*, Hylœa), with the greatest known variety of palm-trees (*Mauricia, Copernicia, Attalea*), also *piassaba, Hancornia, Manihot, Hevea* (caoutchouc), *Theobroma cacao, Lecythis, Bertholletia* (Brazil nut), Cinchoneæ. From the sea to the Rio Negro and Madeira forests are intercepted by savannas. Thence the former prevail, almost without interruption, from N. to S. through 15°. In some parts (the *Caa-Igapó*) the forests are for months under water (sometimes 53 ft. deep), and there the trees have no epiphytes, and convolvulaceæ take the place of ligniferous creepers. In the unflooded parts (*Caa-Ete* or *Caa-Guaçu*) most trees are of the laurel type, more than 200 ft. high. Palms (*Attalea*) reach 56 ft.; some take climbing forms (*Euterpe gracilis, Desmoncus*). On the islands, willows predominate (*Salix Humboldtiana*), *Cecropia*, and *Arundo*. In the waters grow the *Victoria regia*. Tropical evergreen forests cover all lands exposed to the E. in the mountainous regions with an extraordinary variety of species: Ipecacuanha, *Pilocarpus, Dalbergia, Jacarandá* ('Rose Wood'), *Cæsalpinia* (Ibirapitanga, 'Páo Brazil'), *Copernicia, Araucaria* (Pinheiro), this last forming distinct forests. Trees are covered with epiphytes and creepers. The Alpine flora (4000–6000 ft.) is composed of *Velloxia, Amaryllis, Fuchsia*, Ericaceæ, Gerneraceæ, Orchideæ, *Erythroxylum*, Melastomaceæ, Acacieæ, Asclepiadeæ, Bromeliaceæ. The interior plateaux are covered with *Campos* never completely denuded of trees and forests, these sometimes very dense along the rivers. From 3°–15° lat. (20° on riv. São Francisco), *Campos* of Gramineæ and arborescent Cacteæ (*Cereus*, 23 ft. high, *Opuntia*) to 23°; great variety of forms (Melastomaceæ, Gentianeæ, arborescent Liliaceæ), to 30°; campos with forests of conifers (*Araucaria brasiliana; Ilex*, 'Mate-Thea,' on Serra da Mantequeira). In the *Campos abertos* there is little but grass (Gramineæ, *Heliotropium*) and ferns (*Pteris caudata*); *Caa-Tingas* are formed by shrubs and dwarf trees; *Caa-poeiras*, (*Capões, Caá-puans*) are tracts in which new forests have grown up in old clearings. Some are exclusively shrubby (*Carrascos, Carrasqueiros*, Melastomaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Malpighiaceæ, Bromeliaceæ); some others have only scattered groups of trees (*Taboleiros cobertos* or *Mattas abertas*), or masses of very dense bushes (*Campos serrados*), occasionally marshy with *Acacia* and *Copernicia* (*Alagadiços*). In the extreme S. (Rio Grande do Sul) forests are more uniform, without epiphytes or creepers, with ferns as undergrowth, and they acquire the appearance of European temperate forests. **Fauna.**—All B. forms a natural department in the neotropical zoogeographical province, the richest of all regions in generic types and families. Where plants become creepers and epiphytes, animals have to be climbers, or else they are adapted to live with little or no light under ground. Quadrumana with prehensile hind limbs or tails (Platyrhinc: *Mico, Saguim, Sapaju, Seimiri, Saitaia*) predominate, (Hapalidæ: 'Marmosets,' *Aletes*, 'Spider Monkeys,' *Mycetes*, 'Howling M.' Cebidae: *Cebus, Callitrix*, 'Squirrel M.,' *Eriodes, Lagothrix, Pithecia*). Edentates: Sloths (*Bradypus*), Armadilhos (*Dasypus*), Tatus (*Priodonta, Tatusia*), Tamanduá (*Myrmecophaga*). Rodentia: Capivara (*Hydochœrus*); Agoutis (*Dasyprocta*); Paca (*Cœlogenys*). Carnivora: Jaguar (*Felis onça*); Puna, Sucuarana (*F. concolor*), Maracaja (*F. pardalis*), Coati (*Nasua*); Kinkaju ('Arboreal Bear,' *Cercoleptes*). Entire families of birds, with about 200 genus, are confined to B. Many genus of humming-birds—(Trochilidæ) Tanagridæ, Tyrannidæ, Pipridæ, Turdidæ (*Sabid*). Many climbing-birds (Scansores), Psittacidæ (Parrots), Arainæ (Macaws), Toucans (Rhamphastidæ). The ostrich (Nhandu, *Rhea Americana*) does not go further now than S. Goyaz. Reptilia: principally Pythoninæ (Boa, Giboia; *Eunectes*, Sucuriú); Alligatoridæ, Crocodilidæ, and gigantic tortoises (*Podochemys*). B. is very rich in fishes (Clupeidæ: Pirarucú; Salmonidæ) and in insects. **Ethnography.**—The principal native races of B. may be reduced to the following groups, according to their languages and the districts where they dwell: (1) Gés, having migrated from E. to W., occupy the S. half of B. between Maranhão, riv. Xingu, and Rio Grande do Sul (Camacém, Aimorés, part of Botocudos, Pataxos, Sokleng, Bugres, Acroás, Caiapós, Acués); (2) Tupis (Guaranys) having migrated from Paraguay, by the coastlands, to the Amazon valley and Guiana, through the centre to the rivs. Xingu, Tapajoz; (3) Caribs (Carahibs), from the headwaters of rivs. Xingu and Tapajoz to the Guianas, and along the Amazon to the Japurá; (4) Nu-Aruaks or Maipures (Ipurina), from the E. Indies to the SW. (rivs. Japurá, Jurua, Purus, and S. to riv. Paraguay; (5) Goitaca (Vaitaca), from riv. Parahiba to the Rio Doce and Minas Geraes (part of Botocudos, Puris, or Coroados, Coropós), on the Parahiba (Ararís, Yomettos, Pittas); (6) Miranhas, between the Amazon and the Içá and Rio Negro; (7) Panos, on rivs. Ucayale and Madeira; (8) Caraya (Carajás, Carajahis), on the rivs. Xingu, Araguaya; (9) Guaicuru (Vaicuru), on the upper Paraguay. **Agriculture.**—Amazonas yields principally the products of its forests. Along the sea, from Ceará to São Paulo, are cultivated, according to altitude, sugar-cane, cassava (*mandioca*), (*milho, angú, cangica*), cotton, coffee, tobacco, cacao, cinchona. Sugar-cane and cotton predominate in the N. In the temperate zone of the S. all European plants, besides Paraguay 'tea' (*mate*), are cultivated. The vine is cultivated in Pernambuco, Minas Geraes, Goyaz, São Paulo, and Rio Grande do Sul. Cattle are reared principally in Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and Minas Geraes. **Manufacturing industries** are slowly progressing in comparison with the vast necessities they have to satisfy. The cost price is still excessive. Tariffs against foreign importation are very high (the mean 45 per cent. *ad val.*). Many manufactures have been established under their protection: cotton and silk in Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; wool in Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná; iron in Minas Geraes, São Paulo, &c.; sugar and brandy (*cachaça*) in Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, besides other preparations of agricultural produce. Some decorative artistic products are made with coloured feathers and insects. **Means of communication.**—The rivs. Amazon (6210 m.), São Francisco, Paraná, Paraguay, and those between the plateau and the Atlantic, are navigable for about 34,000 m. By the Amazon, Peru is reached (Iquitos); by the Madeira, Bolivia, and the NW. of Matto Grosso; by the Paraguay, the S. of Matto Grosso. The central part of B. will be made accessible by the railways, which are gradually extending from the E. coast. All the affluents of the Amazon are navigable for long stretches below and above the first cataracts. Regular steamers (English company with government subsidy) ply between Belem (Pará) and Tabatinga in 10 days (10 months by sail). Others in connection with those on the Jutahy, Jurua, Purus-Aquiri, Rio Negro, Madeira, Tapajoz, Xingu, Tocantins. Steamers on the navigable parts of almost all the important rivers, and on Lakes Mangaba, Patos, Mirim. In São Paulo the steam navigation of rivers is combined with the railways. Principal ports are Belem (Pará), Recife (Pernambuco, the nearest to Europe), Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Porto Alegre, and Corumbá on the Paraguay. From Recife to Lisbon, 11 days; from B. to Africa, 2½ days (one week by sail). There are direct steam communications from Manaos (the capital of Amazonas) to Liverpool (since 1874, in 20 to 30 days), to New York (from 1882), to Rio de Janeiro (from 1884); and between Europe (mostly British lines) and Belem, São Luiz, do Maranham, Fortaleza, Recife, Maceió, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Desterro, Porto Alegre. Coasting navigation (from November 1894) only permitted to Brazilian ships with Brazilian crews. Railways started from Rio de Janeiro (1854–56) and São Paulo. The two centres are now united (370 m.). From there they

radiate to Uberaba, Jaboti, Cabal, Jahu, Botucatu, Itapetinga (basin of Paraná) to Abaéte, Sabará, Ouro Preto (pass at 4468 ft. basin of the São Francisco). Railways have been commenced to the interior from Camocim, Fortaleza, Natal, Parahiba, Recife, Maceió, Bahia (above the falls of riv. São Francisco), Caravellas, Laguna, Porto Alegre (the latter in connection with the Plata railways). Many local railways are connected with these. In 1867 B. had only 373 m. of railways; in 1880, 2183 m.; in 1893, in operation, 6651 m.; in construction, 3815 m.; under survey, 5340 m.; projected, 9.071 m.; state lines, 1586 m. With the exception of the roads in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and one between Ouro Preto, Goyaz, and Cuyabá (Matto Grosso) there are no regular highways in B. Telegraphic cables connect Pernambuco with Lisbon (through Cape Verde and Madeira), with St. Louis du Senegal by Fernando do Noronha, and with New York. Another, 3720 m. long, connects the different points along the coast from Belem to Montevideo. Cuyabà, in Matto Grosso, is already in telegraphic connection with Rio de Janeiro. In 1880 B. had 4305 m. of telegraphs; it had 9145 m. in 1893. They belong to English companies under government control. **Commerce.**—In 1808 the ports of B. were open to International trade. In 1852 the riv. Uruguay, in 1858 the riv. Paraguay, in 1867 the riv. Amazon, were open to all flags. In 1864–69 the exportation of cotton became important; from 1870 began the great exportation of coffee. For statistics, see **Appendix.** The countries with which the trade of B. is carried on are, in order of importance, United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal. The principal articles of exportation are: coffee (more than four-fifths of total), caoutchouc, goat-skins, sugar, cacao, Pará nuts, cotton, tobacco, mate, medicinal plants, hides, building, cabinet, and dyeing woods, gold, diamonds. Great Britain sends principally manufactured cotton wool, iron, coals, and machinery. Commerce has increased considerably with Italy and Germany since the great settlements in B. of natives of these countries. The metric system of **weights and measures** is compulsory (since 1874); but ancient measures are still in use (*Arroba* = 32.38 lbs.; *Quintal* = 129.54; *Libra* = 1.012 lbs.; *Alqueire* = 1 imperial bushel; *Oitava* = 55.34 grains). **Money.**—Although the legal standard is gold, and the unit the *milreis*, of the value of 2*s.* 2⅛*d.* (10 milreis gold-piece = 8.9648 grammes, 916 fine; 2.000 silver piece = 25.5 gramme, 916 fine), the circulation is now entirely paper currency, with nickel and bronze coins. English sovereigns are legal tender. The three great stocks of the **population** are the White (Europeans), the African negroes, and the native Indians, very much mixed at the present time, called *Caboclos*, *Cafuzos*, or *Mestiços*, when of mixed Negro and Indian blood; *Pardos Mulattos*, of mixed White and Negro blood, and *Mamelucos* (formerly *Membyruca*), of mixed White and Indian blood. The negroes have gone more to the N. tropical climates. The Europeans now concentrate more in the S. temperate dists. (1872, Europeans, 4,000,000; Negroes, 2,000,000; Mestiços, 4,000,000; Indians, 1,000,000). The population has increased at a rapid rate; in 1585 (only including the so-called civilised Indians) was estimated at 57,000 (25,000 being Europeans); in 1776, 1,900,000; 1817, 3,800,000; 1872, 10,700,000; 1883, 12,600,000. In the last ten years the population has remained almost stationary in the N. and centre, but has doubled in the S. Three thousand **immigrants** arrived from 1808–54 annually to Brazil, 16,000 from 1855–85, 98,400 from 1886–92, and from 1871–92 nearly one million. Down to the beginning of the 19th century immigration was almost exclusively Portuguese. Until 1872, Portuguese immigrants formed two-thirds of the total. After 1873, Italians predominate; 100,000 arrived in 1892. There are now in all B. more than one million. In 1820 a Swiss colony was established in Rio de Janeiro (Nova Friburgo, an important town now). In 1824 the German colony of São Leopoldo (Rio Grande do Sul) with 8000 in 1827, now very important town in a dist. with more than 40,000. There are many other German colonies (some now mixed with Italians) in Santa Catharina (from 1824–51; Blumenau with 20,000 in 1889, Joinville, Dona Francisca, Nova Trento, São Pedro de Alcantara), Rio Grande do Sul (from 1849, Santa Cruz, important town in a dist. with more than 20,000; Nova Petropolis, Trez Forquilhas), São Paulo (Ribeirão Preto, Santo Amaro, and forty more colonies), Rio de Janeiro (Petropolis from 1846). From 1818–30, 6856 German immigrants, from 1838–84, 71,247. In 1889 only 230,000 Brazilians of German origin retained their language and original customs. Immigrants are now Italians, Portuguese, Spanish, German, and of all European nationalities. The Portuguese live principally in the towns, and are traders and industrial. A law permits (from Sept. 1892) Chinese and Japanese immigration. The *Companhia Metropolitana* made a contract with the government (1st Jan. 1893) for the introduction of one million European immigrants in ten years. There are large asylums (*Hospedarias*) in São Paulo (for 4000), Rio de Janeiro (Macahé), Minas Geraes (Juiz de Fóra), and Pernambuco for immigrants, with agencies for their employment. In the dry years *Cearenses* emigrated to the Amazon region and the S. Settlements from Ceará are numerous in the Amazons valley, at the mouth of the principal affluents (Tapajoz, Rio Negro). There is also a good deal of emigration from Minas and central Bahia to São Paulo. **Nosology.**—There are in B. all the diseases of tropical climates. Skin diseases are prevalent; leprosy (*Morphea*, *Pé de S. Thomé*), *Piau*, *Puru-puru*. The yellow fever is endemic (since 1850) in some parts (all the coast except Rio Grande do Sul), so is the *Beri-beri* (in the N.). **Political Institutions.**—B. forms a federation of twenty states (see table and special articles), and one federal dist. with the central govt. States are divided into *Comarcas*, *municípios* (892), *termos* and *freguesias* (parishes, 1886). For naval purposes B. is divided into five *Perfeituras:* two for the river administration (Amazonas, Matto Grosso), and three maritime (N., centre, and S.). The constitution is modelled on that of the United States of America. The deputies for the Federal Parliament are 205 (1 to 70,000 electors); the senators, 63 (3 for each state). All privileges or honorary titles have been abolished. The electorate is composed of all citizens above twenty-one years, knowing how to read and write, and having an independent occupation. Military service is compulsory (1875), but, in fact, is largely by voluntary engagement; 6 years of active service, 3 in the reserve; 15,000 to 20,000 in time of peace; 1,000,000 National Guards. The soldiers are mostly negroes. The war navy was, in 1893, 8 armour-clad battleships, 3 armour-clad cruisers, 3 wood cruisers, 17 gun-boats and 28 different smaller ones, with 250 guns, 700 officers, and 4000 men. Arsenals in Belem, Recife, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Ladario (riv. Paraguay, Matto Grosso). The **capital** is at present Rio de Janeiro, but it is to be removed and established in a federal dist. 37,300 sq. m. in extent amongst the Pyrenean Mts., on the plateau where the Tocantins, São Francisco, and Paraná have their sources. **Instruction.**—In 1872, 23 men to 13 women in 100 could read; only 1 in 1000 negroes; in 1893 about one half of the adult population were still unable to read. In 1886 there were 6224 schools; in 1893, 8000. The principal scientific colleges are at Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Bahia, São Paulo, and Ouro Preto. The higher scientific instruction is under the control and is maintained by the central government. The language is Portuguese, with a different pronunciation and many archaisms and neologisms. French is the best-known foreign language. The first printing machine was introduced in 1744. There were 31 newspapers in 1828, 271 in 1876, and 550 in 1886. **History.**—In 1500 B. was seen by V. Pinzon in the N., and by Cabral in the centre. From 1532–35 it was divided by the Portuguese into hereditary captaincies, and at this period the sugar-cane was introduced. In 1549 the first capital was established in Bahia. War between the Portuguese and the French, in B., lasted from the 16th to the 18th century; with the Dutch during the first part of the latter. In 1680 the slavery of the Indians was prohibited. Negro slaves were, however, introduced from Africa, and this traffic was allowed to go on till 1830. From the 16th to the 18th century the settlers of São Paulo completed the general reconnoitring of the interior. Coffee was introduced in 1761. In 1762 Rio de Janeiro was made the capital of colonial B. During the 18th century the last captaincies were taken by the crown. In 1808 the King of Portugal arrived in B., which, in 1815, was erected into a kingdom united to Portugal, when John VI. returned in 1821. In 1822 Pedro I. was proclaimed Emperor of independent B., and a constitution was proclaimed in 1824. The traffic in African slaves was prohibited in 1830. In 1831 Pedro II. succeeded his father. In 1851–52 B. was at war with Argentina, from 1863–64 with Uruguay, from 1865–70 with Paraguay. Laws providing for the emancipation of the slaves were passed in 1871, 1885; and in 1888 slavery was finally abolished. In 1889 B. was proclaimed a republic (*Estados Unidos do B.*), the old provinces becoming federated states. [**J. B. R.**]

Brazil, city, U.S., Indiana, Clay co., 14 m. E. by N. Terre Haute. P. 5900.

Brazil Pond, lake, Newfoundland, in 48° 4′ N., just to the E. of 56° W.

Brazo Colorado, Central America. See **Colorado.**

Brazoria, co., U.S., Texas, on G. of Mexico, E. of 96° W.

Brazoria, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. B. co., on the r. bk. of Brazos R., 50 m. WSW. Galveston. P. <1500.

Brazos, co., U.S., Texas, W. of 96° W., S. of 31° N., bounded on the W. by the B. riv.

Brazos, riv., U.S., Texas, flows for the most part SE. to the Gulf of Mexico, which it enters about 28° 50′ N., after a course of 900 m. (500 m. direct); navigable at high water for 300 m., and steamers ascend 40 m. to Columbia at all seasons.

Brazos Santiago, inlet and seapt., U.S., Texas, with bad and shifting bar. Good anchorage in 7 fathoms outside the bar, which, however, can seldom be crossed by vessels drawing more than 9½ ft.; with movable marine railway and lighthouse visible 13 m. P. <1500.

Brazza, isl., Austria, Dalmatia, the W. end to the S. of Spalato; hilly (highest point, San Vito, 2550 ft.) and well-wooded; cap. San Pietro. The channel of B. between it and the mainland is from 7 m. to 8 m. across, and capable of

affording secure anchorage for shipping. Area, 159 sq. m. P. (1880) 15,500; (1890) 22,650.

Brazzaville, stn., founded by Savorgnan de Brazza, in the French Congo terr., at the lower end of Stanley Pool, nearly opposite Leopoldville.

Brčka, tn., Bosnia, prov. Dolnja Tuzla, on the r. bk. of the Save, 73 m. N. by E. Sarajevo. P. <5000.

Brdjanj, vil., Servia, circle Rudnik, 60 m. S. Belgrade, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Brdy, or **Brody,** wooded chain of mts., Bohemia, in the fork between the Beraun, Moldau, and Litava, 23 m. long. Highest peak, Pisek, 2255 ft.

Breach Candy. See **Bombay,** city.

Breaches, The, a gap in the sand gravel bank called the Murrough, Ire., E. ct. co. and 7½ m. N. Wicklow.

Breachwood Green, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 3½ m. E. Luton, P.O.

Breadalbane, dist., Scot., comprising the W. part of the co. Perth, and surrounded by the dist. Lochaber, Athol, Strathearn, Monteith, Lorn, and Knapdale. Though mountainous and rugged, being traversed by the Grampians, it has good roads and bridges. In it are Ben Lawers, Lochs Tay and Lyon, and the villages Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton.

Breadalbane, post-tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 6 m. S. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Breadsall, par., Eng., S. div. of Derbyshire, 2½ m. NE. by N. Derby, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <750.

Breadstone, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. NE. Berkeley. P. <210.

Bready, place, Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 7½ m. N. by E. Strabane, P.O.

Breage, ct. par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 9½ m. E. by S. Penzance, 3 m. W. by N. Helston stn., producing arsenic and tin, P.O.; 7274 ac. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**B. with Germoe**) P. <2500.

Breagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Tartaraghan.

Breaghwy, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 2 m. SE. Castlebar; 5265 ac. P. <1000.

Breahan, tn., Abyssinia, Shoa, 20 m. WNW. Ankobar.

Breakfast Creek, suburb of Brisbane, Queensland.

Breakheart Point, cape, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 48° 8′ N.

Breakish, Lower and **Upper,** hamlets, Scot., isl. of Skye, N. ct., 17 m. NNE. Point of Sleat, P.O. (**Breakish**).

Break o' Day, Victoria. See **Corindhap.**

Breaksea Point, cape, Wales, on the S. of Glamorganshire, 11 m. WSW. Cardiff, with lighthouse, visible 11 m.

Breaksea Sound and **Island,** off the SW. ct. of South I., New Zealand, in about 45° 35′ S.

Bream, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 3 m. NW. Lydney; mines of brown hematite. PM.O. P. <2500.

Bream Creek, post-tn., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 27 m. ENE. Hobart, in 42° 47′ S. P. <1500.

Breamore, par. and liberty, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 7 m. S. Salisbury, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <750.

Brean, ct. par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the N. ct., 4 m. SSW. Weston-super-Mare; 3167 ac. P. <250.

Brean Down, cape, 2½ m. N. by E. Brean.

Breandrum, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Rowan.

Breanrisk, electoral div., Ire., Longford, dist. Drumlish.

Brearton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 3½ m. NW. by N. Knaresborough, 2 m. E. by N. Nidd Bridge stn. P. <250.

Breasclet, vil., Scot., Uig par., in the SW. of Lewis I., 15 m. W. Stornoway. P. <500.

Breaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 7 m. ESE. Derby, 1 m. E. Draycott stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Breaston, St. Michael with Risley, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, including B. tp. P. <1500.

Breathitt, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the E., S. of 38° N., W. of 83° W.

Breback, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, dist. Saarbrücken, with iron-works. P. <2000.

Breccles, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 20 m. WSW. Norwich, 2 m. SE. Stow Bedon stn. P. <250.

Brecha, tn., Mexico, Sinaloa, at the head of an inlet on the W. ct., in about 25° 20′ N.

Brèche-de-Roland, a defile of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, about 11 m. S. Luz, 27 m. SSW. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, forming a difficult passage from 200 to 300 ft. wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 ft. high, surrounded by rocks called Tours de Marboré, at an elevation of 9500 ft. above the sea.

Brechfa, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10 m. NE. by N. Carmarthen, P.O. P. <250.

Brechin, tn., par., and royal and parl. burgh, Scot., Forfarshire, on the S. Esk, 7½ m. W. by N. Montrose, on the C. R., with manufactures of linen and sailcloth, and spinning, bleaching, distilling, and brewing. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 36 in. Par. 14,313 ac., P. 10,500; tn. P. 9000; parl. bor. P. 9000; royal bor. P. 5100. See **Montrose.**

Brechva, par., Wales. See **Brechfa.**

Breckenbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Newsham.**

Breckenridge, vil., U.S., Colorado, Summit co., 60 m. W. by S. Denver, and 20 m. NE. by N. Leadville. P. <1500.

Breckenridge, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Wilkin co., on the Red River of the North, where it first touches the frontier, 180 m. NW. by W. Minneapolis. Alt. 968 ft.; mean temp., yr. 38.1° F., Jan. 2.8°, July 68.7°. P. <1500.

Breckenridge, vil., U.S., Missouri, Caldwell co., 56 m. E. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Breckerfeld, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 12 m. E. Barmen. P. <3000.

Breckinridge, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, E. of the meridian 87°.

Breckles, par., Eng. See **Breccles.**

Brecklum, Prussia. See **Breklum.**

Brecknockshire, or **Brecon** (supposed to be derived from Brychan, a native prince of the fifth century), co., Wales, in the S., between Radnorshire (from which it is separated for the most part by the R. Wye) on the N. and Glamorgan on the S. Surface very mountainous, the mountains or hills being divided into three groups by the valleys of the Usk and the Yrfon. S. of the Usk valley (which is partly traversed by the M. R., and in the SE. by the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal) are the Black Mts., including the Brecknock Beacons, the highest of which, Pen-y-Fan (2910 ft.), is the highest summit in S. Wales. S. of the Yrfon valley (which is traversed by the L. & NW. R.) is the elevated and very sparsely peopled tract called Mynydd Epynt. Old red sandstone rocks cover all the SE., Silurian and Cambrian the NW. The industries are almost entirely agricultural, principally cattle and sheep-rearing. Hereford is the chief breed of cattle. On the lower lands the chief breed of sheep is a cross between the Shropshire Down and the Ryelands. For statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The factories for coarse woollens and worsted hosiery, formerly numerous, are now almost extinct. There are iron-works at Beaufort and Clydach; lead-ore is found at Nant-y-Garw in the N. of the county, 8 m. from Rhayader; slate at Cwm Yrfon, 3 m. from Llanwyrtyd; and coal at Beaufort, Brynmawr, Swansea Valley, Gwys, Glyn Neath, Ystradgynlais, and Yniscedwyn. The county returns one member to Parliament. It is almost entirely in the diocese of St. David's. Welsh is spoken by a large proportion of the country people. P. parl. co. (1891) 54,600. See **Wales,** table.

Breck Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Bootle div., on the Alexandra Dock (Liverpool) branch of the L. & NW. R.

Brecon, Brecknock, or **Aber-Honddhu,** mun. bor. (first incorporated under Queen Mary), market-tn., and par. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), Wales, cap. co. Brecon, on the Usk (which affords good salmon and trout fishing), at the influx of the Honddhu and Tarrell, 29 m. WSW. Hereford; has a high-class school called Christ College, founded by Henry VIII., rebuilt in 1862, and Congregational Memorial College. The neighbourhood abounds in lime, in which there is a considerable trade. Connected with Merthyr and Newport (Monmouthshire) by the **B. and Merthyr Rly.** Alt. 450 ft. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 5600.

Brecon and Abergavenny Canal, Eng. and Wales, belonging to the G. W. R., extending from Brecknock SE. by Crickhowell, Gilwern, and Govilon to Pontymoyle (near Pontypool), where it unites with the Monmouthshire Canal, nearly 34 m. long; admits vessels of 3 ft. 1 in. draught.

Brecon Road, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the L. & NW. R., in the town of Abergavenny.

'*Bred*,' Scandinavian, 'broad.' See *Breit.*

Breda, tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Mark, 14 m. W. by N. Tilburg, communicating with the Maas by canal. Manufactures carpets, woollens, leather, &c. Fortified from the 14th to the 19th century, when its fortifications were destroyed on the laying of the railway; still has a citadel with a royal military academy. Taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1590, by the Spaniards in 1625, and by the French in 1794. Peace with England concluded here in 1667. P. 22,000.

Breda, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Ballylesson.

Bredagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Dromdaleague.

Bredasdorp, vil., Cape Colony, cap. dist. B., 35 m. SW. Swellendam. Mean rainfall (16 years), 19.7 in. P. <1500.

Bredbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. NE. Stockport, on the M. S. & L. R. P. <4000; urban sanitary dist. (**B. and Romiley**) P. 5800.

Brede, Dutch, 'broad.' See *Breit.*

Brede, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 5 m. N. Hastings, P.O. (**B. Hill**); 4830 ac. P. <1500.

Brède, La, France, dep. Gironde. See **Labrède.**

Bredenbury, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 8 m. E. by S. Leominster, 3 m. WNW. Bromyard stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Bredenbury with Wacton, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, including B. hamlet. P. <250.

Bredeney, peasant vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov. See **Zweihonnschaften.**

Bredfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. N. Woodbridge, P.O. P.<500.

Bredfield with Pettistree, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, including B. hamlet. P.<750.

Bredgar, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 7½ m. E. by N. Maidstone, 3 m. SW. Sittingbourne stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Bredhurst, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4 m. S. by W. Chatham, 2½ m. NE. Aylesford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Bredicot, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 4 m. E. Worcester. P.<250.

Bredicot with Tibberton, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, including B. hamlet. P.<500.

Bredon, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the l. bk. of the Avon, 3 m. NE. by N. Tewkesbury, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Bredons Norton, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 5 m. NE. by N. Tewkesbury, 2 m. S. Eckington stn., P.O.

Bredon with Norton, eccles. par., Eng., including B. hamlet. P.<1500.

Bredow, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Oder R., 3 m. NNE. Stettin. P. (1880) 11,000; (1890) 13,800.

Bredstedt, vil., Prussia, govt. Schleswig, 22 m. SW. by W. Flensburg, 2½ m. from the W. ct. P.<3000.

Bredwardine, par., Eng., Hereford, Leominster div., on the r. bk. of the Wye, 12 m. W. by N. Hereford, 5 m. W. Moorhampton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bredwardine with Brobury, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, including B. hamlet. P.<500.

Bredy, Eng. See **Littlebredy** and **Longbredy.**

Bredy, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire, rising in and flowing W. through the W. div. into Lyme Bay.

Bree, vil., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 5 m. SSW. Enniscorthy, P.O.

Breede, riv., S. Africa, in the SW. of Cape Colony, dists. Worcester and Swellendam, rises in the Warm-Bokkeveld, a mountain basin about 33° 10′ S., 19° 30′ E.; flows first SW. through Mitchell's Pass, and after a course mostly SE. by E., enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is one of the deepest and largest rivers of the colony; but its navigation is impeded by a bar at its mouth, with only 13 ft. water at low and 19 ft. at high spring tide. Affluences Hex and Zondereinde. The towns of Worcester and Swellendam are near its banks.

Breedene, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, near Ostende. P.<5000.

Breedoge, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Frenchpark, 12 m. W. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon.

Breedon, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 8 m. W. by N. Loughborough, close to Tonge stn., P.O. P.<750.

Breedon on the Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire, including B. tp. P.<1000.

Bréel. See *Breuil.*

Breenagh, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 8 m. from Letterkenny.

Breencorragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Aclare.

Breese, vil., U.S., Illinois, Clinton co., 36 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Breewarina, post-tp., New South Wales, Clyde co., on the Barwan R., 50 m. E. Bourke. P.<1500.

Breeza, tp., New South Wales, Pottinger co., 29 m. WSW. Tamworth. P.<1500.

Bree-Zand, sandbank, Holland, in the Zuider Zee, about 6 m. from the W. ct. of prov. Friesland, to the SW. of Harlingen.

Bregaglia, Val, Ger. **Bergell,** Alpine val., N. Italy (prov. Sondrio) and Switzd. (Grisons), traversed by the upper Maira, separated from the Engadine, which has the same general direction, by the ridge of the Maloja P.; at its mouth Chiavenna.

Bregalnitsa, riv., Turkey in Europe, flows SW. to the Vardar, which it joins on the l. bk. about 37 m. SE. Ushkub.

Brégançon, small isl., with fort, on the E. side of the roadstead of Hyères in the S. of France.

Breganze, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. N. by E. Vicenza. P.<5000.

Bregenz, cap. of the crownland Vorarlberg, Austria, at the E. end of Lake Constance. P.<6700.

Bregenzer Wald, mountainous dist., Austria, Vorarlberg, to the S. of Bregenz. Highest point, the Rother Wand, 8855 ft.

Bregnano, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P.<3000.

Bregoge, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, near Buttevant; 1332 ac. P.<250.

Bregovo, tn., Bulgaria, on the Timok, prov. and 15 m. NW. Viddin. P.<4000.

Bréhat, small isl., France, on the N. ct. of dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St. Brieuc, near the northernmost point of Brittany. P.<2000.

Brehna, tn., Prussian Saxony, 12 m. ENE. Halle. P.<3000.

Breich, stn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the C. R., on Breich Water, 10½ m. ENE. Wishaw.

Breich, rivulet, Scot., trib. Almond, part of the boundary between cos. Linlithgow and Edinburgh.

Breidbach, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 3 m. SE. King William's Town.

Breidenstein, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 13 m. NW. by W. Marburg, with copper-mines. P.<2000.

Breightmet, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. E. Bolton, PT.O. P.<2000. See **Tonge with B.**

Breighton with Gunby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 7½ m. NNW. Goole, 1½ m. SE. by E. Menthorpe Gate stn. P.<250.

Breinig, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Aix-la-Chapelle, with lead-mines. P.<2000.

Breinton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Wye, 2½ m. W. Hereford. P.<500.

Breisach, Alt, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, 13 m. W. by N. Freiburg, on the r. bk. of the Rhine. P.<4000.

Breisach, Neu, fortified tn., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, on the Rhone Canal, where it is joined by the Vauban Canal, 9 m. ESE. Colmar, 2½ m. W. by S. Alt-B. P.<4000.

Breisgau, an old div. of Germany, in SW. of Swabia. Chief towns, Freiburg, Old Breisach, and Laufenburg. Long held by the Counts of Breisach, and afterwards united to the dominions of Austria. Ceded in 1806 chiefly to Baden, with portions to Switzerland and Würtemberg.

Breit, Ger.; *Brad,* Anglo-Saxon; *Bred,* Scand.; and *Brede,* Dutch, 'broad.'

Breitenbach, vil., Ger., Bavaria, in the Rhine Palatinate, dist. Waldmohr, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Breitenberg, mt., Ger., Saxe-Meiningen, dist. Sonneberg, with several iron-mines.

Breitenbrunn, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Johanngeorgenstadt; to the NW. are arsenic-works. P.<3000.

Breitenfeld, hamlet, Ger., kgd. Saxony, 5½ m. NNW. Leipzig. Scene of the defeat of Tilly by Gustavus Adolphus, 4th Sept. 1631. P.<2000.

Breitenhain, vil., Prussia, Silesia, circle and dist. Schweidnitz, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Breitenworbis, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Erfurt, circle and 2½ m. E. Worbis. P.<3000.

Breithorn, mts. **1.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1. 2.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Brei Wick, bay, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, on the W. ct., in 60° 29′ N.

Brejo, tn., Brazil, State of Maranhão, on a tableland a few miles from the l. bk. of the Parnahiba, in about 3° 54′ S. P. 3000.

Breklum, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 22 m. SW. by W. Flensburg, 3 m. from the W. ct. P.<3000.

Bremangerland, isl., Norway, off the W. ct., in 61° 50′ N., prov. N. Bergenhus.

Brembio, vil., Italy, prov. Milan, 9 m. SSE. Lodi. P.<4000.

Brembo, riv., Italy, Lombardy, flows SSW. from the Bergamese Alps into the Adda a few miles N. Lodi.

Bremen, free Hanseatic town, situated upon the Weser, about 50 m. from its mouth. The terr. connected with it extends on both sides of the Weser, and consists of three parts—the town of B., Vegesack, and Bremerhaven. The whole area is about 74 sq. m. This terr. has rich pastures, and a very fine breed of cattle is reared. Agriculture is also of importance. The soil consists principally of marshland, which is, however, well drained. The town lies in a sandy plain on both sides of the Weser. It consists of the Altstadt (Old Town), with a beautiful park and suburbs, on the right, and the Neustadt (New Town), on the left bank of the river, both connected by the isl. of Werder and a number of bridges. B. owes its prosperity to the Weser, although at the present time large vessels can go up the river only as far as Bremerhaven, which lies 28 m. below B. But works have already been executed, and are projected in the near future, for the conversion of B. into a large and important seaport. The artificial deepening of the Weser from Bremerhaven to B. is nearly completed, which will enable the largest vessels to ascend the river at high tide. In 1894 vessels drawing 17 feet could reach B. under favourable circumstances, and in 1895 the work of deepening the Weser through the city will be commenced. B. is chiefly a commercial town, having trade connections with all parts of the world. But its industries are also of importance, especially those in connection with maritime commerce, as well as its tobacco industry. B. is first mentioned as a town during the 8th century. It entered the Hanseatic League in 1276, but was afterwards several times expelled from it. In 1810 it became French, but recovered its independence after the battle of Leipzig (1813). In 1871 it joined the German Empire. Mean rainfall (37 yrs.), 27.92 in. P. (1871) 82,800; (1890) state, 153,900; city, 125,700.

Bremen, tn., U.S., Indiana, Marshall co., 77 m. ESE. Chicago, (Ill.). P.<1500.

Bremen, Duchy of, old duchy of Ger., in the circle of Lower Saxony. It was first a bishopric, and then an archbishopric, afterwards secularised and ceded to Sweden in 1649. In 1789 it was ceded to Hanover by the treaty of Stockholm. Chief towns Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it. It now forms part of the prov. of Hanover, and the bailiwick Stade, Prussia.

Bremen Woltmershausen, comm., Ger., terr. of Bremen. P. <4000.

Bremer, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 43° N. and W. of 92° W.

Bremer Bay, telegraph stn., W. Australia, Kent co., 107 m. E. Albany, on the S. Australian Rly.

Bremerhaven, at the mouths of the Weser and Geeste, was purchased from Hanover in 1827 by Bremen. It has rapidly grown since that time, and has now an excellent harbour and several docks. In connection with the 'Kaiser Dock' an enormous dock with sluice-gates is being constructed at B., which will be 656 ft. long, 82 ft. broad, and 34 ft. deep. P. (1890) 16,414.

Bremervörde, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 24 m. E. by S. Bremerhaven, on the Osle, cap. circle B. P. <3000.

Bremgarten, tn., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on the Reuss, 9½ m. W. by S. Zürich. P. <2000.

Bremhill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. NE. by N. Trowbridge, 2 m. NW. by N. Calne, P.O.; 5912 ac. P. <1500.

Bremhill with Highway and Foxham, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, including B. hamlet. P. <1500.

Brem'ilham, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., on the Avon, 13 m. SW. by S. Cirencester, 3 m. WSW. Malmesbury, in which the former civil par. is now included. P. <250.

Bremke, vil., Ger., prov. Brunswick, near Eschershausen, with coal-mining. P. <2000.

Bremner, settlement, Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 763 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Bremö, isl., off the ct. of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, to the SE. of Sundsvall, in 62° 11′ N.

Bremond, vil., U.S., Texas, Robertson co., 90 m. NE. Austin, in a region abounding in coal and iron. P. <1500.

Breña, La, basaltic tableland with an extinct crater, Mexico, to the SE. of the city of Durango, 33 m. long and 16 m. wide. Alt. about 6400 ft.

Breña alta and **Breña baja,** two comms., in the Canary Is., on La Palma I. P. <3000 and <2000.

Brenchley, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., 6 m. E. by N. Tunbridge Wells, 2 m. S. by E. Paddock Wood Junc.; 7804 ac. P. <4000.

Brenderup, vil., Denmark, isl. of Funen (Fyn), prov. and 17 m. WNW. Odense. P. <2000.

Brendola, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 6 m. SW. Vicenza. P. <4000.

Brendon, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 14 m. E. Ilfracombe, P.O.; 6780 ac. P. <500.

Brendon Hills, a range, Eng., Somerset, from 15 to 21 m. W. Bridgwater. There is a short railway from these hills to Watchet, originally constructed for the conveyance of iron ore.

Brenets, Les, val. and vil., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, dist. Locle, with a watch factory. P. <2000.

Brenham, city, U.S., Texas, Washington co., 80 m. E. Austin. Alt. 301 ft. (R.R.). P. 5200.

Brenkley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 6½ m. S. by E. Morpeth, 3 m. SW. Cramlington stn. P. <250.

Brenna, comm., Austria, Silesia, 48 m. ESE. Troppau. P. <4000.

Brennaburg. See **Brandenburg.**

Brenne, dist., France, between deps. Indre and Creuse, drained by the Claise. In consequence of deforestation, numerous marshes and swamps occur, now, however, partly drained.

Brenne, riv., France, dep. Côte-d'Or, joins the Armançon, r. bk., near St. Remy.

Brenner, pass and tunnel. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **IV.** (2).

Brennó, valley, Switzd. See **Blenio.**

Breno, comm., Italy, Lombardy, on the Oglio, prov. and 28 m. N. by E. Brescia. P. <4000.

Brent, riv., Eng., cos. Hertfordshire and Middlesex, after a tortuous course enters the Thames at Brentford, forming for the last few miles part of the Grand Junction Canal.

Brent, East, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 6½ m. S. by E. Weston-super-Mare, PMT.O. P. <750.

Brent, South, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12½ m. WNW. Dartmouth, with a stn. (**Brent**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 9422 ac. P. <2000.

Brenta, riv., Austria and Italy, issues from Lake Caldonazzo, in the Tirol, to the SE. of Trent, flows E. then S. through Venetia, becomes canalised near Padua, forming Brenta la Cunetta, which enters the Venice lagoon, opposite Chioggia, and from which a branch called B. Vecchia (Old B.) leads SE. into the Adriatic, just below Brondolo. Length about 106 m., of which 56 m. are navigable. Formerly its mouth was at Venice, but is now to the S.

Brent Eleigh, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 11½ m. SE. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. SE. Lavenham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Brentford, market-tn., Eng., Middlesex, B. div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 8½ m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London, on the L. & SW. R., the G. W. R., and the Grand Junction Canal. Here Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes in 1016. Market-day, Th. P. 13,700; eccles. pars. (**B. Old St. George**) P. <4500; (**St. Paul**) P. 7300; **Brentford, New,** par. P. <2500.

Brentford, parl. div., Eng., Middlesex. P. (1891) 69,800.

Brentingby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 2 m. E. Melton Mowbray. See **Thorpe Arnold.**

Brent Knoll, par. and vil., Somerset, adjoining E. Brent, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Brentonico, comm., Austria, Tirol, dist. and 6½ m. SW. Roveredo, on the N. slope of Monte Baldo. P. <5000.

Brenton Reef, rocks, U.S., Rhode I., Newport co., off the S. ct., in 41° 26′ N., 71° 22′ W.

Brentor, or **Brent Tor,** par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 9 m. ESE. Launceston, 1½ m. WNW. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., with mines of manganese. P. <500.

Brent Pelham, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 13½ m. NE. by N. Hertford, 4½ m. N. by E. Buntingford stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. P. with Furneaux Pelham**) P. <1000.

Brents, or **Brent Town,** vil., Eng., Kent, near Faversham.

Brentside, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., on the Brent, 1 m. N. by E. Hanwell stn., 10 m. W. St. Paul's, London.

Brentwood, par. and market-tn., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 6 m. ENE Romford, on the G. E. R. Market-day, Th. P. <5000.

Brenz, riv., rises near Königsbronn, in Würtemberg, trib. of the Danube, which it joins near Gundelfingen in Bavaria; traverses a rich pastoral valley.

Brenzett, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 6 m. NE. by E. Rye, 1 m. NE. by N. Brookland stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brereton-cum-Smethwick, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7 m. NE. Crewe, 2 m. SSE. Holmes Chapel stn., P.O.; 4599 ac. P. <750.

Brereton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 6 m. NW. Lichfield, 1 m. SE. Rugeley (Town) stn., P.O. P. <2000.

Brescello, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Reggio, on the r. bk. of R. Po, 11 m. NE. Parma. P. <5000.

Brescia, the anct. *Brixia*, city, N. Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov. B., 60 m. ENE. Milan, 29 m. ESE. Bergamo, on the Garza. Chief buildings, cathedral of marble, the Broletto or old palace of the republic, and the Citadel, called the Falcone d'Italia. It has also a cemetery celebrated for its beauty. In a Roman edifice, excavated in 1822, a museum of antiquities has been deposited. It has a public library with a collection of rare MSS. Manufactures silk, linens, paper, leather, arms, steel of good quality, cutlery, iron-wares. Alt. 460–805 ft. Rainfall (1870–91), yr. 39 in. P. 34,000.

Brescou, volc. isl., off the S. ct. of France, 2½ m. from Agde, with fortified castle.

Breslau, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Waterloo, 4 m. by rail E. Berlin. P. <1500.

Breslau (from Slav. **Wratislaw**), in point of population the second town of Prussia, and the third of the German Empire. Lat. 51° 6′ 56″ N., long. 17° 2′ 16.5″ E. Alt. 483 ft. above sea-level. It is the cap. of the Prussian prov. of Silesia, and is—and has been for centuries past—the commercial centre between the western and eastern countries of Central Europe. B. is situated at the confluence of the Oder and Ohlau, and its site is an excellent crossing place over the riv. Oder. It is noted for its trade in cereals and wool. Besides its great commercial importance, B. is also a manufacturing town, and not less than 44 per cent. of its inhabitants are occupied in various industries and manufactures, the most important of these being beet-sugar manufactories, cotton mills, foundries, and chemical works. It is now being converted into a first-class fortress to replace Glatz, which is to be dismantled. B. has a university. It is connected by railways with Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Cracow, Warsaw, Hanover, and Stettin. Alt. 483 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.7° F., Jan. 29.4°, July 65.8°. P. (1890) 335,200.

Breslau, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., 33 m. E. by S. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Bresle, riv., France, between deps. Somme and Seine-Inférieure; enters the English Channel at Tréport after a NW. course of 35 m.

Bressay, par., Scot., Shetland Is., comprising isl. on the E. ct. of the Mainland, S. of 60° 12′ N., a small part of the mainland, and the islands of E. and W. Burra, PT.O. Par. 12,657 ac., P. <2000; isl. P. 799.

Bressay Sound, harb., between Bressay I. and the Mainland, Shetland, at Lerwick, with lighthouse visible 16 m.

Bresse, La, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Remiremont, cant. and 8 m. NE. Saulxures. P. <2000.

Bresse, La, dist., France. See **Ain** (dep.).

Bressingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 20 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 3½ m. W. by N. Diss stn., P.O. P. <750.

Bressoux, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <4000.

Bressuire, tn., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. of arr. B., 44 m. S. Angers, besieged in 1361 by Duguesclin, sufferedgreatly through the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and in the Vendéan wars. P. <5000.

Brest, tn., France, dep. Finistère, on the W. ct., on the N. side of the Rade-de-B., 68 m. NW. Lorient, 32 m. NW. by N. Quimper; cap. arr. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 23′ 32″ N., long. 4° 29′ 25″ W. It is a fortified city and important naval port. Its bay or roadstead (*rade*) communicates with the North Sea by a strait called the 'Goulet,' defended by forts and batteries, and rendered difficult of access. Its inner harbour is secure, and could accommodate 60 ships of the line. The fortress is protected by batteries and a citadel built on a rock, and communicates by a canal with the port of Nantes. The city, built on the slopes of hills, is divided by the port into two parts, which communicate only by boats; that on the right is called Recouvrance. The upper and lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by stairs. It has a medical school, naval school, school of hydrography, public library, and botanic garden. Its harbour is tidal, and has a depth of 24 ft. 8 in. at low water, 52 ft. at high water. There are nine government dry docks, available, when not required by the government, for merchant vessels; also a floating dock. The commerce of the port is considerable. B. is connected by two telegraph cables (the first laid in 1869) with St. Pierre and Miquelon (S. of Newfoundland), and with the mainland of North America (Boston). It was occupied by the English in 1372, 1378, and 1397; and was attacked, without success, by the Spaniards in 1597, and by the English in 1694. Mean temp., yr. 53.1° F., Jan. 43.5°, Aug. 64.6°; rainfall, 28.35 in. P. (1872) 66,300; (1891) 75,900.

Brest Litovsk (Polish *Brzese*), fortress and dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 131 m. S. of Grodno, at the junction of two main railways, Warsaw to Moscow, and Königsberg to Odessa, on Bug R., at the mouth of the Mukhavets. Consists of the fortress and two suburbs. Considerable trade. P. (1860) 19,343; (1888) 45,140.

Brestovac, vil., Servia, prov. and 12 m. S. Nish, with warm mineral baths. P. <2000.

Bresztovácz, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Apatin. P. 5200.

Bret, or **Brett,** riv., Eng., Suffolk. See **Brett.**

Bretagne. See **Brittany.**

Bretby, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., Repton par., 3 m. E. Burton on Trent, PM.O. P. <500.

Breteuil, tn., France, dep. Eure (*q.v.*), arr. and 17 m. SW. Evreux, with mineral springs and iron-mines. P. <2000.

Breteuil, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Clermont, 17 m. NE. by N. Beauvais. P. <3000.

Bretford, part of par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Avon, 5 m. WNW. Rugby, 2½ m. ENE. Brandon (*q.v.*) stn.

Bretforton, par., Eng., on the border of Worcestershire, div., and 4 m. E. Evesham, 1½ m. W. Honeybourne stn., P.O. P. <750.

Bretherton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7 m. SW. by S. Preston, 2 m. WSW. Midge Hall stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Brétigny, comm., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 4 m. ESE. Chartres. By a treaty concluded here in 1360, the French king, John, regained his freedom, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers. P. <2000.

Brétigny, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. S. Paris, arr. and 8 m. W. Corbeil. P. <2000.

Breton Cape, a cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 45° 58′ N.

Breton Fertuis, strait, France, separating the I. of Ré from the coasts of Charente-Inférieure and La Vendée.

Brett, or **Bret,** riv., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury and Woodbridge divs., flows into the l. bk. of the Stour, about 5 m. in a direct line above the head of the estuary. Length 18 m.

Brettel Lane, stn., Eng. See **Brierley Hill.**

Bretten, urban comm., Ger., Baden, 14 m. E. by N. Karlsruhe; birthplace of Melancthon the reformer, Feb. 16, 1497. P. <4000.

Brettenham, hamlet, Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the Thet, 25 m. SW. Norwich, 4 m. E. Thetford. P. <250.

Brettenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., on the Brett, 9½ m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. E. Cockfield stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brettenham with Rushford, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, including B. hamlet. P. <250.

Brettnig, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Kamenz, dist. Pulsnitz; has linen manufactures and dyeing. P. <3000.

Bretton, West, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barnsley div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Wakefield, 1 m. WNW. Haigh stn., PM.O. (**Bretton**). P. <500.

Bretzenheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 1½ m. SW. Mainz. P <4000.

Breuil, Broglie, Broil, Brogue, Broville, Bréel, in low Latin *brogilus,* 'brush-wood,' 'forest.'

Breukelen-Nijenrode, comm., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the Vecht, 8 m. NW. Utrecht. P. <3000.

Brevard, co., U.S., Florida, in the SE., bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, crossed in the N. by 28° N.

Brevent, mt., rising above the valley of Chamonix, Savoy, on the opposite side to Mont Blanc, and a favourite view point of that mountain. Alt. 8280 ft.

Brevik, tn., Norway, prov. Bratsberg, on an inlet on the S. ct., 30 m. WSW. Tönsberg. P. <2000.

Brevilacqua, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the ct., 12 m. NNW. Zara. P. <2000.

Brevine, La, vil., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, dist. Locle, with mineral springs. Near B. is a bed of coal, supposed to be the fossil relic of a forest swallowed up by an earthquake in 1356. P. <2000.

Brewarrina, New South Wales. See **Breewarrina.**

Brewer, city, U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., on the l. bk. of the Penobscot, opposite Bangor. P. <5000.

Brewer, Mount, mt., U.S., California, Tulare co., 230 m. ESE. San Francisco. Alt. 13,886 ft. (Whitney, *b.*)

Brewham, North, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 7 m. SSW. Frome. P. <250.

Brewham, South, par., 1 m. to the SW., 2½ m. ENE. Bruton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brewhouse Yard, par., Eng., Nottingham co. and union. P. <250.

Brewongle, post-tn., New South Wales, Bathurst co., in 33° 27′ S., 149° 45′ E. Formerly called **Macquarie Plains.**

Brewood, par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6½ m. N. by W. Wolverhampton, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Junc. Canal, 2 m. W. Four Ashes stn., PMT.O.; 12,152 ac. P. <3000.

Brewster, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Huron co., on Lake Huron, 33 m. NW. London.

Brewster, mt., Southern Alps, prov. Canterbury, New Zealand, to the W. of the Hunter R., in about 44° 5′ S., 7200 ft. above the sea. Limit of forest 4320 ft.; of Alpine shrub vegetation 4920 ft.

Brewster, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstaple co., 44 m. E. by N. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Brewster, Little, isl., U.S., Massachusetts, at the N. entrance to Boston Harbour; lighthouse, visible 17 m.

Brewsterfield, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Coom.

Brewsterford, Scot. See **Carnbroe and Brewsterford.**

Brewton, tn., U.S., Alabama, Escambia co., 68 m. NE. by E. of Mobile. P. <1500.

Breyell, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kempen, dist. Lobberich. P. (comm.) 5800.

Brezina, oasis, Algeria, 200 m. SE. Tlemsen. Alt. 2720 ft.

Breznitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. SE. by E. Pilsen, 10 m. SSW. Pribram. P. <3000.

Breznobánya, Hungarian, in German **Bries,** royal free tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Sohl, 75 m. W. by N. Kaschau. P. <4000.

Brezova, vil., Hungary, prov. Neutra, 54 m. SE. Brünn. P. 5700.

Briagolong, post-tn. and rly. stn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 20 m. N. Sale. P. <1500.

Briance, riv., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, l. bk. trib. of the Vienne.

Briançon (the ancient *Brigantium,* cap. of the *Brigantini*), fortified tn., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, cap. arr., on r. bk. Durance, 49 m. ESE. Grenoble, at the foot of the Genevra Pass. It is the most elevated town of France, occupying a site 4330 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by still loftier heights, bristling with forts. Carries on silk-spinning, and has a trade in talc ('B. chalk') found in the neighbourhood. P. <2000.

Brianza, hilly dist., Italy, to the S. of Lake Como, much frequented for its climate.

Briare, tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 42 m. NNE. Bourges, arr. and 7 m. SE. by E. Gien. P. 5400.

Briare, Canal de, canal, France, uniting Briare with Buges, near Montargis, on the Loing, trib. of the Seine; commenced in 1604. Length, 37 m.

Briatico, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 34 m. WSW. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Bribiesca, Spain. See **Briviesca.**

Bribir, tn., Croatia-Slavonia, co. Modrus-Rieka, dist. Novi. P. <5000.

Bricett, Great, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9 m. NW. by W. Ipswich, 4 m. WSW. Needham stn. P. <250.

Bricett, Little, part of eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Offton.**

Briceville, vil., U.S., in the E. of Tennessee, Anderson co., not far from Knoxville. P. <1500.

Brichany, tn., SW. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 30 m. SW. Kamenets Podolsk. P. 5000.

Bricherasio, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 15 m. NW. by N. Saluzzo. P. <4000.

Bri-chu, a Tibetan name of the upper Yangtse-kiang.

Brickendon, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Buntingford union. P. <1500.

Brickendown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, near Cashel; 1254 ac. P. <250.

Brickens, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 6 m. from Claremorris.

Bricket Wood, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. NNE. Watford.

Brickhill, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the S. border of the Buckingham div., 11½ m. NNE. Aylesbury, 3½ m. NNW. Leighton Buzzard, P.O. P. <750.

Brickhill, Little, par., 1½ m. NNE. Great B., 2 m. SE. by E. Fenny Stratford stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Bricklehampton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 4 m. W. by S. Evesham. P. <250. See **Pershore.**

Bricklieve, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Ballymote.

Bricquebec, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Valognes, 12 m. S. Cherbourg, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Bride, riv., Ire., in Cork and Waterford, flows E. and joins the Blackwater on the r. bk., 5 m. S. Cappoquin, navigable for barges to Kintalloon.

Bride, par., Isle of Man, 4 m. N. Ramsey; 5801 ac. P. <1000.

Bridebridge, tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 5 m. SSE. Fermoy, on the Bride. P. <250.

Bridekirk, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Derwent, 5½ m. ESE. Maryport, 2 m. NE. Papcastle stn.; 9751 ac. P. <250.

Bridell, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. S. Cardigan, near Kilgerran stn. P. <500.

Bridenbury, Eng. See **Bredenbury.**

Brides Church, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Clane, 3 m. N. Naas; 2231 ac. P. <250.

Brides-les-Bains, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Moutiers, 5 m. W. Bozel, with mineral waters and bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Bridesness, cape, Scot., SE. of North Ronaldshay I., Orkney.

Bridestowe, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 11½ m. ENE. Launceston, 1½ m. NW. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., P.O.; 5687 ac. P. <750.

Bridewell Precinct, par., Eng., within London city. P. <500.

Bridford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 8 m. SW. by W. Exeter, 2½ m. WNW. Ashton stn., P.O.; 4151 ac. P. <500.

Bridge, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 2½ m. SE. Canterbury, on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <1000. See **Patrixbourne.**

Bridge Casterton, place, Eng., Rutlandshire, 3 m. NW. Stamford, P.O.

Bridge Creek, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 70 m. W. Portage la Prairie.

Bridge Creek, tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 30 m. SSE. Palmerston, with alluvial gold-digging.

Bridge End, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 3½ m. NW. by N. Londonderry, with a rly. stn.

Bridge-end, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 2 m. SE. Cupar, a part of Ceres vil.

Bridge-End, vil., Scot., co. and par., Linlithgow. P. <500.

Bridge End, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, Bathgate par. P. <500.

Bridge End, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Earn, adjoining Crieff on the SW.

Bridge End, stn., Wales, Flintshire, on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Rly., 7 m. SE. Mold.

Bridgefoot, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Cockermouth, Keswick, & Penrith Rly., 4½ m. E. Workington, P.O.

Bridgeford, Great, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3 m. NW. Stafford, on the L. & NW. R.

Bridgegate, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow. P. <2500.

Bridgehampton, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I., 87 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Bridge Hewick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Ure, 2 m. SE. by E. Ripon. P. <250.

Bridge Hill, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, Duffield par. P. <3000.

Bridgemere, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. SE. Nantwich, 3 m. WNW. Madeley stn. P. <250.

Bridgend, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Islay I., on the Sorn and the head of Loch Indaal, PMT.O.

Bridgend, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the l. bk. of the Tay, opposite Perth.

Bridgend, market-tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the Llyfnu, 14½ m. SE. Neath, with a junc. stn. on the G. W. R., with blast furnaces.

Bridgend of Alness, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, part of Alness. P. <750.

Bridgend of Lintrathen, hamlet, Scot., Forfarshire, on the SE. shore of the Loch of Lintrathen, 9½ m. NNE. Couper-Angus, 4½ m. NNE. Alyth stn.

Bridgeness, ct. vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N. by E. Linlithgow, 1 m. E. Bo'ness stn. P. <500.

Bridgenorth, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. and 6 m. from Peterborough, on Lake Chemong. P. <1500.

Bridgenorth, Eng. See **Bridgnorth.**

Bridgenorth, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 12½ m. NW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Bridge of Allan, tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on Allan Water, 2½ m. N. Stirling, on the C. R., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Bridge of Avon, place, Scot., Banffshire, 2 m. from Tomintoul, P.O.

Bridge of Bucket, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 5 m. from Strathdon, P.O.

Bridge of Cally, PT.O., Scot., Perthshire, near Blairgowrie.

Bridge of Canny, P.O., Scot., 2 m. from Glassel (on the border of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire).

Bridge of Dee, P.O., Scot., co. and 2 m. from Aberdeen.

Bridge of Dee, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on R. Dee, 3 m. (by rail) SW. Castle-Douglas, on a branch of the Glasgow & SW. Rly., P.O.

Bridge of Don, P.O., Scot., co. and 2 m. from Aberdeen,

Bridge of Dun, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the C. R., near the mouth of the S. Esk, 3 m. W. by N. Montrose, P.O.

Bridge of Earn, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the Earn, 3½ m. S. by E. Perth, on the N. B. R. P. <500.

Bridge of Fiddich, place, Scot., Banffshire, 3 m. from Dufftown, P.O.

Bridge of Gairn, place, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Gairn, 1½ m. NW. by W. Ballater, P.O.

Bridge of Marnoch, place, Scot., Banffshire, 2 m. from Aberchirder, P.O.

Bridge of Orchy, place, Scot., 6 m. from Tyndrum (Perthshire), P.O.

Bridge of Roy, Scot. See **Roy Bridge.**

Bridge of Tilt, vil., Scot. See **Blair Athole.**

Bridge of Turk, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, near Callander, PMT.O.

Bridge of Walls, P.O., Shetland Is., 3 m. from Walls.

Bridge of Weir, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 6 m. W. Paisley, on the G. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Bridge of Westfield, place, Scot., Caithness-shire, 5 m. from Thurso, P.O.

Bridgeport, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Cape Breton, 13 m. from Sydney.

Bridgeport, city, U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., on the W. side of B. harbour, 16 m. SW. by W. New Haven; a railway and steamboat centre, with manufactures of sewing-machines, &c. P. (1880) 27,600; (1890) 48,866.

Bridgeport, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Gloucester co., on l. bk. of the Delaware, 13 m. SW. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Bridgeport, vil. U.S., Ohio, Belmont co., on r. bk. of the Ohio, 2 m. N. by W. Wheeling (W. Va.). Alt. 659 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Bridgeport, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Fayette, 35 m. S. Pittsburg, on Monongahela R. P. <1500.

Bridgeport, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on Schuylkill R., 16 m. NW. by N. Philadelphia. P. <3000.

Bridgeport, vil., U.S., in the SW. of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co. P. <1500.

Bridge River, Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows on the whole ESE. and enters Fraser R. in about 50° 50′ N.

Bridge River, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, 104 m. NW. Port Arthur.

Bridger Basin, a continuation of the Laramie Plains, on the N. of the Uintah Range, Wyoming, U.S.

Bridger's Pass, U.S., in the S. of Wyoming, defile in the Rocky Mts., in about 41° 39′ N., 107° 30′ W.; formerly the overland mail route passed through it. Its lateral walls are of vast height.

Bridgerule, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., on R. Tamar, 5 m. SE. Holsworthy, P.O. B. East, P. <250; B. West, P. <250.

Bridges, stn., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the G. W. R., 6 m. SSW. Bodmin.

Bridge Sollers, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the Wye, 6½ m. W. by N. Hereford, 2 m. W. Credenhill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bridge Street, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, in the parl. burgh of Glasgow, on the C. R., ½ m. S. Glasgow.

Bridgeton, vil., Scot. See **Almondbank.**

Bridgeton, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow. P. 7300.

Bridgeton, vil., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 35 m. NW Portland. P. <1500.

Bridgeton, city and port of entry, U.S., New Jersey, cap. of Cumberland co., on Cohansey R., 33 m. S. by W. Philadelphia (Penn.), with iron-foundry, glass and woollen factories, and shipbuilding industry. P. (1880) 8700; (1890) 11,400.

Bridgetown, Eng. See **Berry Pomeroy.**

Bridgetown, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, Annapolis co., 89 m. W. by N. Halifax. P.<1500.

Bridgetown, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Kings co., 30 m. E. by N. Charlottetown. P.<1500.

Bridgetown, place, Eng., 5 m. from Dulverton (Somersetshire), P.O.

Bridgetown, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, near Castletownroche; 3239 ac. P.<500.

Bridgetown, place, Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, 4 m. S. Donegal, P.O.

Bridgetown, tn., Ire., SE. co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, 8 m. SSW. Wexford, PM.O. P.<250.

Bridgetown, cap. tn. and port of the island Barbados, on the W. ct., NE. shore of Carlisle Bay, an open roadstead exposed on the S. and SW. About 1 m. distant is the govt. house, and 2 m. S. of the town are barracks and arsenal. It is the first port of call in the W. Indies of the Royal Mail steamers from Southampton. See **Barbados.** P. (1891) 21,000.

Bridgetown, post-tn., W. Australia, about 172 m. S. Perth, on Blackwood R.; the nearest town to the B. tin-field. P.<1500.

Bridge Trafford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. NE. Chester, 2 m. NE. Mickle Trafford stn. P.<250.

Bridgeville, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Pictou, 12 m. from New Glasgow, on branch of East R. P.<1500.

Bridgewater, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., on R. La Have, 49 m. WSW. Halifax. P.<1500.

Bridgewater, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 46 m. NW. by W. Kingston. P.<1500.

Bridgewater, Eng., Somerset. See **Bridgwater.**

Bridgewater, or **Cox's Creek,** tp., S. Australia, co. and 13½ m. SE. Adelaide, with copper-mine near. P.<1500.

Bridgewater, tp., Tasmania, Buckingham co., on the r. bk. of the Derwent, 11 m. NW. by N. Hobart. P.<1500.

Bridgewater, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 9 m. NE. Taunton. P.<5000.

Bridgewater, East, tn., 3 m. to the N. by E. P.<3000.

Bridgewater, West, tn., 3 m. to the NW. P.<2000.

Bridgewater, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania,, Beaver co., on Ohio R., at the mouth of Beaver R., 24 m. NW. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Bridgewater, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, M'Cook co., 41 m. N. by W. Yankton. P.<1500.

Bridgewater, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 16 m. E. Rutland. P.<1500.

Bridgewater Canal, Eng., extending from a junction with the Rochdale Canal at Manchester to the R. Mersey at Runcorn, with a branch from Stretford to a junction with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Leigh, and another from Preston Brook, Cheshire, to a junction with the Trent and Mersey Canal; generally speaking, navigable by boats drawing 4 ft. 3 in. between Manchester and Runcorn, by boats drawing 4½ ft. between Runcorn and Preston Brook, and by boats drawing 4 ft. on the Leigh-Stretford branch; constructed, 1761–65, by Brindley, in great part at the expense of the Duke of Bridgwater; now owned by the Manchester Ship Canal Company. Length, 40 m.

Bridgewater on Loddon, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 21 m. NW. Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Bridgford, East, or **Bridgford on the Hill,** par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7 m. ENE. Nottingham, on R. Trent, 2½ m. N. by E. Bingham stn., with site of old Roman station in the neighbourhood, where many antiquities have been found. PM.O. P.<1000.

Bridgford, West, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Roshcliffe div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 1½ m. SSE. Nottingham. P. 3000.

Bridgford on the Hill. See **Bridgford, East.**

Bridgham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 23 m. SW. Norwich, 2½ m. ESE. Roudham Junction, P.O. P.<500.

Bridgnorth, par. and mun. bor., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. NW. by N. Kidderminster, on the Severn (*q.v.*), by which it is divided into two parts, the upper and lower town, and with a stn. on the G. W. R.; has large power-loom carpet factory, worsted spinning-mills, tannery, and malthouses. The public recreation grounds are the Grove and Castle Hill. The name is derived from the town being N. of a bridge once existing at Quatford, 2 m. lower down the river. Market-day, S. 3104 ac. P. 5900. B. St. Leonard, P.<3000; B. St. Mary Magdalen, P.<3000.

Bridgton, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 34 m. NW. Portland. P.<3000.

Bridgtown, place, Eng., near Stafford, PMT.O.

Bridgwater, par., mun. bor., and seapt., Eng., Somerset, B. div., on both sides of the Parrett, about 7 m. from its mouth in the Bristol Channel, on the G. W. R. and the Somerset and Dorset Rly. The only place in the world where 'Bath-bricks' (so called after the first maker) are made—from a peculiar deposit of mud and sand mixed with diatoms on the banks of the Parrett. B. has water communication by means of a canal with Taunton, and carries on a foreign trade with the United States, West Indies, and Canada. The docks are accessible to vessels of 200 tons, but the entrance of the river is difficult, and the tide often washes into it with great violence. In Domesday Book B. is mentioned under the name of 'Brugie,' but having been granted to Walter de Douay it became 'Burg-Walter.' The first charter was granted by John in 1200. Admiral Blake was born here in 1599. P. (mun. bor.) 12,400; par. P. 13,300.

Bridgwater, parl. div., forming the middle part of Somerset. P. (1891) 48,200.

Bridgwater Bay, Eng., on the N. ct. of Somerset.

Bridgwater with Chilton, eccles. dist., Eng., Somersetshire. P.<4000.

Bridlington, or **Burlington** (the latter spelling giving the invariable local pronunciation), market-tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15½ m. SE. by S. Scarborough, on the NE. R., 1 m. from **B. Quay,** an eccles. dist. and sea-bathing resort, on **B. Bay.** Market-day, S. Par. P. 6800; tn. P. 8900; eccles. pars. (**B. Quay, Christchurch**) P.<5000; (**B. Quay, Holy Trinity**) P.<1000.

Bridport, seapt. tn., mun. bor., and par. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Brit, 8 m. E. Lyme Regis, on a branch of the G. W. R., 2 m. from the S. ct. Principal trade, the manufacture of ropes and cordage (for which it has been famed for centuries), sail-canvas, and fishing nets and lines. B. was a place of some importance before the Conquest, and received its first charter from Henry III. The town has a free school founded in 1708, and almshouses founded in 1696. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. 6600; par. P.<4000.

Bridport, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., on the N. ct., 31 m. NNE. Launceston, in 147° 24′ E.

Bridport, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 31 m. NW. by N. Rutland. P.<1500.

Bridstowe, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 1½ m. NW. Ross, on the r. bk. of the Wye. P.<750.

Brie, old dist., France, bounded on the W. and S. by the Seine, and on the N. by the valleys of the Thérouanne, Ourcq, and other small tribs. of the Marne. B. once formed part of the provs. Champagne and the Ile-de-France, but is now comprised in deps. Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, and Marne. Its caps. were Brie-Comte-Robert and Meaux.

Brie-Comte-Robert, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Melun, 16 m. SE. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<3000.

Brieg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the l. bk. of the Oder, 26 m. SE. Breslau, cap. circle B.; various manufactures. P. (1871) 15,400; (1880) 17,500; (1890) 20,200.

Brieg, or **Brig,** French spelling **Brigue,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 17 m. E. Leuk, on the Rhone, at the foot of the road leading over the Simplon Pass. Alt. 2340–2440 ft. P.<2000.

Briel, or **Brielle,** fortified seapt. tn., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., in the I. Voorne, on r. bk. of the Maas, at its mouth, 14½ m. W. Rotterdam. It has military magazines and a good harbour; was the nucleus of the Dutch Republic, its capture by William de la Marck, 1572, having been the first important event in the struggle between Holland and Spain. Admiral Van Tromp was a native of B. P.<5000.

Brienne le Château, tn., France, dep. Aube, arr. Bar-sur-Aube, on the Aube, 22 m. E. by N. Troyes; as a county of Champagne in the successive possession of the families of Brienne, D'Enghien, Luxembourg, Loménie, and Baufremont. At the Military School (founded 1776, suppressed 1790) Napoleon I. made his first studies; a bronze statue of him in the garb of a student of the school has been erected. P.<2000.

Brienon, or **Brienon l'Archeveque,** tn., France, dep. Yonne, on the Armançon, 31 m. SW. Troyes, arr. and 10 m. E. Joigny. P.<3000.

Brienz, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the N. side of the Lake of B., 14 m. SW. Sarnen. P.<3000.

Brienz, Lake of, Ger. **Brienzer-see,** is formed by the R. Aar, at the foot of the valley of Hasle, and above the L. of Thun. It is surrounded by elevated mountains; the torrents that flow from them form several cascades, the principal of which is the fall of the Giessbach. Alt. 1856 ft.; area, 12 sq. m.; depth, 856 ft.

Brienza, tn., Italy, Basilicata, on the Melandro, prov. and 15 m. SW. by S. Potenza. P. 5000.

Brie Poutlleuse, or **Champenoise.** See **Ain** (dep.).

Briercliffe, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, near Burnley. P.<2500.

Briercliffe with Extwistle, par., Eng., Lancashire, Whalley par., 3 m. NE. Burnley; 4227 ac. P.<2000.

Brier Creek, riv., U.S., Georgia, flows SE. and enters the Savannah.

Brière, La Grande, lake, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 9 m. NW. St. Nazaire.

Brierfield, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, near Burnley, on the L. & Y. R. P. 6100; tn. P. 5900.

Brierfield, vil., U.S., Alabama, Bibb co., 33 m. S. by W. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Brierley, hamlet, Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 2 m. S. Leominster.

Brierley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barnsley div., 5 m. NE. Barnsley, 1½ m. NE. Upper Cudworth stn., PM.O. P. <750. See **Felkirk.**

Brierley Hill, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, 2½ m. SW. Dudley, and included in the parl. bor. of Dudley, with 3 stns. (**B. H., Brettel Lane** to the S., and **Roundoak** to the N.) on the G. W. R. The dist. abounds in minerals, specially coal, iron, and fireclay. It has blast-furnaces and manufactures of glass, bricks, and earthenware. P. 11,800.

Brierly's Brook, rly. stn., Canada, Nova Scotia, 35½ m. from New Glasgow.

Brierton, par., Eng., Durham, in the E. of the SE. div., 4 m. SW. Hartlepool, 2½ m. W. by N. Seaton Carew stn. P. <250.

Briery Cottages, par., Eng., Cumberland, near Keswick. P. <250.

Bries. See **Breznó-bánya.**

Briesen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 24 m. NE. by N. Thorn. P. 5000.

Briey, tn., France, dep. Meurthe et Moselle, 14 m. NW. Metz, cap. arr. Alt. 845 ft. P. <2000.

Brig, Switzd. See **Brieg.**

Brigantine Inlet, U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., in the E., in 39° 25′ N.

Brigden, vil. and rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, co. Lambton, 70 m. from London. P. <1500.

Brigg, market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 16 m. NE. Gainsborough, on the M. S. & L. R. Market-day, Th. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 24 in. P. <3500. See **Glanford Brigg.**

Brigg, or **North Lindsey,** parl. div., Eng., Lincolnshire. P. (1891) 49,100.

Briggs, The, islet, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Down, 2½ m. ENE. Bangor.

Brigham, vil., Canada, Quebec, Brome co., on the R. Yamaska, 42 m. SE. by E. Montreal. P. <1500.

Brigham, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 5 m. SE. Maryport, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Brigham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. N. Hull, on the Driffield Canal, 3 m. SSE. Nafferton stn. P. <250.

Brigham City, U.S., Utah, cap. of Box Elder co., 40 m. N. by W. Salt Lake City. P. <3000.

Brighouse, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 3 m. E. by S. Halifax, with flagstone quarries. Tn. P. 10,300. See **Hipperholme.**

Brighstone, PMT.O., Isle of Wight. See **Brixton.**

Bright, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., 36 m. NE. by E. London. P. <1500.

Bright, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lecale, Upper, 3 m. S. Downpatrick, P.O.; 5615 ac. P. <1000.

Bright, post and mining tp., Victoria, co. Delatite, 32 m. S. by SE. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Brighthampton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 3½ m. W. Oxford, 4½ m. S. by E. Witney. P. <250.

Brightling, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 13 m. SSE. Tunbridge Wells, 3½ m. WSW. Robertsbridge stn.; 4900 ac. P. 750.

Brightlingsea (brīt'el-sī), par. and seapt.-tn., Eng., Essex, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Colne, div. and 7½ m. SE. Colchester, on the G. E. R., the par. forming a penin. between the Colne and B. Creek. B. is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich. PMT.O. P. <4000.

Brighton, port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 64 m. W. by S. Kingston. P. <1500.

Brighton (formerly **Brighthelmstone**), parl., mun., and co. bor., and watering-place, Eng., co. Sussex, div. and 7½ m. WSW. Lewes, on the English Channel, 50½ m. by rail S. of London. The town, sheltered on the N. and NE. by the South Downs, extends (including Hove and Kemp Town) for 3 m. along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall, and occupying declivities on the E. and W., with a central valley. Consists almost wholly of new and elegant streets, squares, and terraces. Principal structures are the Royal Pavilion, built by George IV. when Prince of Wales, since 1850 the property of the town; the suspension chain-pier, extending 1136 ft. into the sea, and the W. pier (1100 ft.); theatre, concert hall, free library, museum, and picture gallery; Booth's museum (belonging to the corporation), containing an excellent collection of birds; assembly-rooms and baths, and a large marine aquarium. The open spaces, besides those of the central valley, include the Pavilion Grounds, Preston Park (72 ac.), and the Queen's Park (17 ac.). There are numerous boarding-schools, besides many day-schools. It is the seat of the Sussex Literary and Scientific Institution, founded in 1836. Has communication by steamers from Newhaven with Dieppe (France). B. was incorporated by royal charter in 1854. It sends two members to House of Commons. The parliamentary borough includes Hove (popularly known as W. Brighton), besides Preston, which was annexed to the municipal borough in 1873. Tn. P. (1801) 7300; (1851) 69,700; mun. (and now also co.) bor. P. (1871) 90,000; (1891) 115,900; parl. bor. P. 142,100; par. P. 102,700; eccles. par. (**B. with West Blatchington**) P. 37,900.

Brighton, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Buller co., on the W. ct., 27 m. NNE. Greymouth.

Brighton, tn. and watering-place, S. Australia, Adelaide co., 10 m. SW. by S. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Brighton, rural municipality and post-stn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 13 m. N. by W. Hobart. P. <3000.

Brighton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., not far from Chicago. P. <1500.

Brighton, vil., U.S., Illinois, on borders of Jersey and Macoupin cos., 28 m. N. by E. St. Lewis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Brighton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Washington co., 45 m. NW. by W. Burlington. P. <1500.

Brighton, vil., U.S., Michigan, Livingston co., 40 m. WNW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Brighton, watering-place, Victoria, Bourke co., on Port Phillip Bay, 5 m. S. by E. Melbourne. P. 9000.

Brighton, tn., U.S., Vermont, Essex co., 55 m. NE. by E. Montpelier. P. <3000.

Brighton, New, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., at the mouth of the R. Mersey, 3 m. NNW. Birkenhead, on the Wirral Rly., with a lighthouse, battery, and lifeboat. Watering-place with fine sandy beach. P. 7600.

Brighton Road, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., on the M. R., 1½ m. S. by E. Birmingham.

Brightside, the NE. div. of the parl. bor. of Sheffield. P. 67,100.

Brightside Bierlow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the bor. of Sheffield, with a stn. (**Brightside**) on the M. R. P. 67,100; eccles. pars. (**B. All Saints**) P. 11,300; (**B. St. Thomas**) P. 13,600.

Brightwalton, or **Brightwaltham,** par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. NNW. Newbury, 6 m. SSE. Wantage Road stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Brightwater, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waimea co., 12 m. from Nelson. P. <1500.

Brightwell, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5½ m. E. Ipswich. P. <250. See **Kesgrave.**

Brightwell, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. SE. Abingdon, 2 m. NW. by W. Wallingford, PM.O. P. <750.

Brightwell, hamlet, Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 11½ m. SE. Oxford. P. <250.

Brightwell with Foxhall, eccles. par., Eng. See **Kesgrave.**

Brightwell with Sotwell, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, including B. hamlet. P. <750.

Brightwood, vil., U.S., D. C., 3 m. N. by E. Washington.

Brightwood, tn., U.S., Indiana, Marion co., 3 m. NNE. and a suburb of Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Brigmerston, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Milston.**

Brignall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the N. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, on the Greta, 9½ m. NW. Richmond, 3½ m. S. by E. Barnard Castle stn. P. <250.

Brignano Gera d'Adda, comm., Italy, prov. and 12 m. S. Bergamo. P. <4000.

Brignoles, tn., France, dep. Var, 24 m. N. by E. Toulon, cap. arr., in a beautiful situation. Alt. 750 ft. P. <5000.

Brigown, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, containing Mitchelstown; 15,212 ac. P. <5000.

Brigsley, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 5½ m. SSW. Great Grimsby, 2½ m. W. by N. Holton le Clay stn. P. <250.

Brigstock, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 11½ m. NNE. Wellingborough, 5 m. E. Geddington stn., PMT.O.; 6147 ac. P. <1500.

Brigstock with Stanion, eccles. par., Eng., Northamptonshire, including B. hamlet. P. <1500.

Brigue, vil., Switzd. See **Brieg.**

Brigus, port of entry, Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 38 m. NW. St. John's. P. 2000.

Brihuega, tn., Spain, prov. Guadalajara, 33 m. NE. Alcala. P. <4000.

Brill, par., Eng., co. and div. Buckingham, 10 m. W. Aylesbury, 1 m. SW. by S. of its stn. on the Wotton Rly. P. <1500.

Brill with Boarstall, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, including B. hamlet. P. <1500.

Brilley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 17 m. WSW. Leominster, 1 m. N. Whitney stn. P. <500.

Brilley with Michaelchurch, eccles. par. Eng., Herefordshire, including B. hamlet. P. <750.

Brillion, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Calumet co., 99 m. NW. Milwaukee by rail. P. <1500.

Brilon, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 41 m. W. by N. Kassel, cap. of circle B; near it are mines of zinc (calamine). P. <5000.

Brimaston, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. N. by W. Haverfordwest.

Brimfield, par. and vil., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6 m. NNE. Leominster, 1 m. SE. Woofferton Junc. P. < 750.

Brimfield, vil., U.S., Illinois, co. and 19 m. NW. by W. Peoria. P. <1500.

Brimfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 20 m. E. Springfield. P. <1500.

Brimham, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6½ m. SW. Ripon, 2 m. NNE. Dacre stn. Near it are the B. Rocks, of millstone grit, weathered into singular shapes.

Brimington, par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 2 m. NE. Chesterfield, PMT.O. P. <4500.

Brimpsfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5½ m. S. Cheltenham, P.O. P. <500.

Brimpsfield with Cranham, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, including B. hamlet. P. <750.

Brimpton, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 11½ m. WSW. Reading, 2 m. SW. Midgham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brimpton, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 2½ m. W. by S. Yeovil. P. <250.

Brimscombe, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3 m. SE. Stroud, with a stn. (**B. for Chalford**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Brimsdown, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., on the G. E. R., 10 m. NNE. St. Paul's, London.

Brimslade, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Savernake South with B. and Cadley.**

Brims Ness, cape, Scot., Caithness, on the N. ct., in 3° 39′ W.

Brimstage, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4 m. S. by W. Birkenhead, 2½ m. W. by S. Spital stn. P. <250.

Brimstone Hill, stn., on SW. side of St. Kitts, Brit. West Indies; former garrison.

Brin, Bryn, Cymric, 'a hill ridge' or 'hill.'

Brindában, or **Bindrában,** municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muttra, on r. bk. Jumna, 30 m. NNE. Bhartpur, one of the holiest cities of the Hindus, with numerous temples and shrines. P. (1881) 21,500; (1891) 31,600; Hindus, 30,500.

Brindisi (the ancient *Brundusium*), tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, on a small inlet on the E. ct., at the mouth of which are several islets, on one of which is a fort, on another a lighthouse visible 14 m., 39 m. ENE. Taranto; a rapidly rising seaport, the European terminus of part of the 'Overland Route' to India. The port is in regular communication with Corfu, the principal ports of the Adriatic, and with Alexandria. Tonnage cleared upwards of 1,000,000 annually, one-third British, one-third Italian, and one-fourth Austrian. Principal import, coal; exports, corals, figs, wine, tartars, oil. Projects for repairing the ancient Roman aqueducts in order to provide the town with an abundant water-supply are under consideration. P. (1871) 13,000; (1881) 16,700.

Brindisi di Montagna, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 7½ m. ESE. Potenza. P. <3000.

Brindister, vil. and bay, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Sandsting par., 16 m. NW. Lerwick.

Brindle, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 6 m. SW. by W. Blackburn, 2 m. SSW. Hoghton stn., P.O.; 3104 ac. P. <1500.

Brindle Heath, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 3 m. NW. Exchange stn. See **Pendleton.**

Brindley, par., Eng., Cheshire, W. div., Acton par., 4 m. NW. Nantwich. P. <250.

Brineton, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 10 m. SW. Stafford, and 5 m. SE. Newport.

Bringhurst, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10½ m. S. by W. Oakham, 2 m. WSW. Rockingham stn. P. <250.

Bringhurst with Great Easton and Drayton, eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire, including tp. of B. P. <750.

Bringsty Common, place, Eng., Herefordshire, 3 m. from Bromyard, PM.O.

Brington, par., Eng., co., div., and 10 m. WNW. Huntingdon, 3 m. N. by W. Kimbolton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Brington, par. and vil., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. WNW. Northampton, 1 m. SW. Althorpe Park stn., PMT.O.; 3761 ac. P. <750.

Brington with Bythorn and Old Weston, eccles. par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, including B. hamlet. P. <750.

Briningham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. WSW. Cromer, 1 m. N. Melton Constable stn., P.O. P. <250.

Brinkburn High Ward and **Brinkburn Low Ward,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Coquet, 9½ m. NW. by N. Morpeth, 3½ m. SE. Rothbury stn. P. of each <250. See **Framlington, Long.**

Brinkhill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 9 m. S. by E. Louth, 4½ m. WSW. Alford stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Harrington.**

Brinkley, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 5 m. S. by W. Newmarket, 2½ m. S. by E. Dullingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brinkley, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Monroe co., 68 m. W. by S. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <2000.

Brinklow, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Rugby, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Brinksway, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Stockport.**

Brinkum, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 4 m. S. by W. Bremen. P. <3000.

Brinkworth, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 9 m. W. Swindon, 3½ m. E. Somerford stn., P.O.; 6059 ac. P. <1500.

Brinlack, place, Ire., near Letterkenny (Donegal), P.O.

Brinnington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 1½ m. NE. Stockport. P. 7100.

Brinny, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Kinalea, Carbery, E. (E. div.), and Kinalmeaky, 3½ m. NNE. Bandon, on the Cork and Bandon Rly. P. <750.

Brinon les Allemands, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, 26 m. NE. by N. Nevers. P. <2000.

Brinscall, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 3½ m. NE. Chorley, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Brinsley, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9 m. SW. by S. Mansfield, 1½ m. N. by E. Eastwood stn. P. <1500.

Brinsop, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 6 m. NW. by W. Hereford, 1½ m. N. Credenhill stn. P. <250.

Brinsworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2 m. SSW. Rotherham, 1 m. ESE. Tinsley stn. P. <2000.

Brinton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12½ m. W. by S. Cromer, 2 m. N. Melton Constable stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Thornage.**

Brión, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Negreira. P. 5800.

Brionnais, small terr., France, in the SW. of Burgundy, cap. Semur-en-B.

Brionne, tn., France, dep. Eure, on the Rille, 15 m. WSW. Elbeuf, arr. and 9 m. NE. Bernay. P. <3000.

Briones, small tn., Spain, prov. Logroño, dist. Haro. P. <4000.

Brioni, group of small isls., Austria, at the mouth of the harbour of Pola; the chief islands are Brion, Great and Little, San Girolamo, and several smaller ones. Fort Tegetthoff is on Great B., and freestone quarries on San Girolamo. Lighthouse visible 14 m.

Brioude, tn., France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. B. on the Allier, 37 m. SSE. Clermont-Ferrand, with coal-mines. P. <5000.

Brisach, French spelling of **Breisach.**

Brisbane, co., New South Wales, crossed by 32° S. and 151° E.

Brisbane, city, cap. and principal seapt. of Queensland, on the N. bk. of B. Riv., about 25 m. by water from its mouth in Moreton Bay, in 27° 28′ S., and 153° 2′ E. B. was first occupied as a penal settlement in 1825, and was named after Sir Thomas Brisbane, then governor of Australia. Since 1842, when it was opened to free settlers, its growth has been rapid. The city was incorporated in 1859. Seat of an Anglican bishop and a Roman Catholic archbishop; has several parks, including Queen's Park, part of the Botanic Gardens, and One Tree Hill, now Mount Coot-tha, a large area reserved for the public and now being improved. B. has been connected by rail since 1889 with Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide (*q.v.*), and is the terminus of a railway which runs several hundred miles W. into the interior. The average depth alongside municipal wharves is 15–25 ft., and the rise and fall of tide about 7 ft. 9 in. Shortest passage in nautical miles to London, 11,820; passage by P. & O. route, 13,050 m.; by Orient route, 12,875 m.; by Torres Strait, 12,310 m. Mean temp., yr. 69.2° F., Jan. 78°, July 58.8°; rainfall (17 yrs.), 52.36 in. P. 22,800. P., excluding South B. (1871) 15,000; (1891) 25,900; within an area of 5 m. round 93,700. See **B., South.**

Brisbane, South, mun., Queensland, on S. side of B. Riv., a suburb of B., with which it was at one time connected by Victoria Bridge, a fine structure, which was, however, destroyed in Feb. 1893 by a flood, which caused immense damage elsewhere to the towns on both sides of the river.

Brisbane, short riv., Queensland. See **Brisbane,** city.

Brisbane Water, an arm of the sea on the N. side of Broken Bay, New South Wales, in about 33° 30′ S.

Brisbin, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., near the centre of the state. P. <2000.

Brisco, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 2½ m. SSE. Carlisle, 1½ m. SE. Cummersdale stn., P.O.

Briscoe, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., S. of 35° N. and crossed in the E. by 101° W.

Brisighella, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Ravenna, on the Lamone, 7 m. SW. Faenza. P. 13,000.

Brisha, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Mountrath.

Brisley, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 20 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 3 m. WSW. County School stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brisley with Gateley, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, including B. hamlet. P. <500.

Brislington, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 2½ m. SE. Bristol, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <2000.

Brisons, The, two rocks, Eng., Cornwall, 60 and 70 ft. high, 1 m. off the coast, 4 m. N. Land's End.

Bristnall Fields, place, Eng., near Birmingham, P.O.

Bristol, city, parl., mun., and co. bor., and seapt., Eng., situated chiefly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, on the Avon, at the confluence of the Frome, and 8 m. SE. of its mouth in the Bristol Channel, 10½ m. WNW. Bath, 33½ m. SSW. Gloucester, and 118¼ m. W. London by the G. W. R. Since 1831 it has included Clifton, to the W. of the original city, within its mun. and parl. boundaries. Principal edifices, the cathedral (formerly the abbey church of St. Augustine, the most notable of the numerous religious houses which B. possessed in pre-Reformation times), the fine old church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, rebuilt, with the exception of the N. porch, which still remains, by Wm. Canynges and his grandson of the same name in the latter part of the 14th and the middle of the 15th century; St. Stephen's Church, a beautiful late Gothic edifice (1450–1490); a Roman Catholic cathedral (at Clifton); the Exchange, used as a corn-market; the B. Museum and Library, Victoria Rooms. B. has also a University College (founded 1876), to which the older medical school is now attached, a proprietary Baptist college, a college at Clifton, five grammar and collegiate schools, a fine arts academy, a school of music, a school of art, merchant venturers' technical school, a trade and mining school, a central free library, with branches. B. gives name to a coalfield which extends 16 m. SE. to Radstock in Somerset, and which is now of importance to its manufacturing industries. Its factories include iron-foundries, silk-mills, floorcloth works, sugar-refineries, soap and starch works, cocoa and chocolate works, corrugated iron works, stained paper works, tobacco works, tanneries and leather works, and boot and shoe factories; and there are shipbuilding yards and several industries subsidiary to shipbuilding. The shipping interest has, however, always been the most important at B., which, previous to the rise of Liverpool, was the principal seaport in the W. of England. The corporation has now jurisdiction over the whole of the Avon from 4 m. above the city to the sea, and along the B. Channel to Clevedon. The Avon at B., though narrow, is deep enough for large ships. In 1804–9 docks were formed by changing the course of the riv. Avon, and by placing locks at the extremity of the old channel. There are now two half-tide basins (the Bathurst and Cumberland), a floating harbour, 16 ft. deep on the sill at neap, 26 ft. deep at spring tides, and the Avonmouth dock, 28 ft. deep on the sill at neap tides; and the corporation laid a bill before Parliament in 1893, asking for powers to form a new dock at Avonmouth (including part of Dumball I.) large enough to accommodate at one time three of the largest Atlantic liners now afloat or on the stocks, and capable of being entered at high water of the lowest neap tides. B. has several dry docks, the largest (the Albion) 522 ft. long, 14–16 ft. deep on the sill at high water ordinary spring tides, and the new scheme provides for the construction of a graving-dock suitable for the largest vessels. The principal imports are grain, raw sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, leather, fruit, petroleum, wine; principal exports, iron and ironwares and copper. There is a considerable import of Canadian cattle. As to value of commerce and extent of shipping, see **Appendix,** p. 13. B. was the first port in Britain whence regular steam communication with the U.S. of N. America was established. The steamships *Great Western* and *Great Britain*, two of the pioneers of this trade, were built here. B. first appears in history on two coins of Ethelred II. (978–1016), which attest that they were struck at 'Bric,' a contraction of Brigstow ('bridge-place'), from which its present name is derived. Its castle, rebuilt by Robert, Earl of Gloucester (died 1147), was demolished in 1655. Its earliest known charter of incorporation was granted by Henry II. Among its most noted citizens are John and Sebastian Cabot, the discoverers of the Labrador coast (1497), Colston the philanthropist, the anniversary of whose birth (Nov. 2, O. S., 13, N. S., 1636) is annually celebrated by a number of B. societies. Birthplace of Chatterton and Southey. The diocese of B. was incorporated with that of Gloucester in 1836, but arrangements are being made for its re-establishment. For rate of increase of pop. since 1801, see **England,** table 2. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 63,600; (1851) 137,300; (1871) 182,522; (1891) 221,600; parl. bor., composed of four divs., N., S., E., and W., each returning one member, P. (1891) 286,200.

Bristol, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 16 m. SW. by W. Hartford. P. (1890) 7400.

Bristol, vil., U.S., Indiana, Elkhart co., 89 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Bristol, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., on the site of the old city and port of Pemaquid, 28 m. SSE. Augusta. P. <3000.

Bristol, co., U.S., Massachusetts, adjoining the state of Rhode I. on the E.

Bristol, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., Pemigewassett R., 28 m. NNW. Concord. P. <2000.

Bristol, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., on the r. bk. of Delaware R., 22 m. NE. Philadelphia, with large seed-farm. P. 6600.

Bristol, co., U.S., Rhode I., on the E. frontier, bounded on the W. and S. by Narragansett Bay, and on the SE. by Mount Hope Bay.

Bristol, tn., U.S., Rhode I., B. co., on B. Harbour, 6 m. WSW. Fall R. (Mass.); a summer resort, on a penin. between Narragansett Bay on the W. and Mount Hope Bay on the E.; with large india-rubber works. P. 5500.

Bristol, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Day co., 140 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Bristol, tn., U.S., in the NE. of Tennessee and Virginia, 102 m. ENE. Knoxville. Alt. 1689 ft. (R. R.). P. 6200.

Bristol, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 25 m. SSE. Burlington. P. <2000.

Bristol Bay, Alaska, in 54° N., 160° W.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the Atlantic, in the W. of England, between Wales and Monmouthshire on the N., Devon and Somerset on the S., its upper part forming the estuary of the Severn, besides which river it receives the Avon, Parret, Taw, Taff, and Towy. Lundy I., with lighthouse, is in the mouth of the Channel. Contains Milford Haven, Carmarthen Bay, and Swansea Bay on the N., and Porlock and Bridgwater Bays on the S. Its tides flow rapidly upward, and rise to a greater height than anywhere else in the British Isles—at Swansea and Ilfracombe 27 ft. at spring tides (20 or 21 ft. neap tides); at Minehead, 32 ft. at spring, 24 ft. at neap tides; at Newport, 38 ft. at spring tides, 29 ft. at neap tides.

Briston, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11½ m. WSW. Cromer, 1½ m. E. Melton Constable stn., PM.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Little Burgh and Melton Constable**) P. <2000.

Brit, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire, rising in and flowing S. through the W. div. past Bridport into Lyme Bay.

Britannia, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. SE. Bacup, on the L. & Y. R., PM.O.

Britannia, PM.O., Wales, 1 m. from Porth (Glamorganshire).

Britannia, or **Mare Island,** the most southerly of the group of the Loyalty Is., NE. of New Caledonia, S. Pacific.

Britannia Mills, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., 39 m. E. by N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Britford, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 1½ m. SE. Salisbury, P.O. P. <1000.

Brithdir, part of eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the L. & NW. and Rhymney Rly., PM.O. See **Gelligaer.**

Brithdir, locality, Wales, Montgomeryshire, in Berriew par. (3½ m. NW. Montgomery).

British, place, Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Massereene, 3 m. S. by W. Antrim, P.O.

British Borneo, Guiana, Honduras, New Guinea. See **Borneo, Guiana,** &c.

British Columbia, the Pacific prov. of Canada, bounded on the S. by the strait of Juan de Fuca and the U.S., on the E. by the Rocky Mts. and 120° W., on the N. by 60° N., between which and 55° N. the coast region belongs to Alaska, while S. of 55° N. all the islands, including the Queen Charlotte group, Vancouver, &c., belong to the prov.; area, four times that of Great Britain; cap. Victoria, on Vancouver I. The country, which has been described as a 'sea of mountains,' comprises three principal systems on the mainland—the Rocky Mts. on the E. frontier, having an average breadth of 60 m., crossed by 12 principal passes, of which the only one practicable, except for pack-horses, is the Kicking Horse or Hector Pass, traversed by the C. P. R.; the mountains W. of the Rockies, collectively known as the Gold Ranges, average width 80 m., principal, the Selkirks, with many summits of 10,000 ft., besides the Gold (or Columbia), Purcell, and Carriboo Mts.; the Coast Ranges, sometimes called the Cascade Range, though quite distinct from the mountains of that name in the U.S., average width 100 m., mean elevation 6000 to 7000 ft., with some peaks exceeding 9000 ft. The principal islands of the coast are formed by another parallel series of mountains, the highest summit of which in Vancouver I. is 7484 ft., while a considerable part of the interior exceeds 2000 ft. The coast is deeply indented by many-branched fiords, which afford good harbours and great facilities for intercommunication. A wide valley, at least 600 m. long, stretches W. of the Rockies to the head of the Peace R. Be-

tween the Gold and the Coast Ranges is the Interior Plateau, average breadth 100 m., mean elevation 3500 ft., declining from S. to N. and intersected by several rivers; the part S. of the 53rd parallel is much diversified with hill-ranges, wide rolling prairies, and forest-covered plateaux. Between the 53rd and 56th parallels is a great network of lakes and streams, the head-waters of several rivers. Chief rivers of the province:—Fraser, Skeena, Stickeen, and Nasse in the W., the Columbia in the S., the Liard in the N., and the Peace R. in the E.; other rivers are the Thompson and Okanagan, tributaries of the Fraser, and the Bella Coola and Dean or Salmon R. in the W. Most of the rivers form long narrow lakes in their course, as the Arrow, Okanagan, Shuswap, Salmon, Adams, Kamloops, and Kootenay Lakes. Vast primeval forests, in which the coniferæ predominate, cover a great part of the prov., many of the trees, especially on the W. slopes of the Coast Range, attaining a gigantic size; most noted is the 'Douglas Spruce,' which grows to 250 and 300 ft.; other trees are the 'yellow pine,' characteristic of the interior plateau, the yew, cedar, hemlock, &c. Agricultural land is limited in comparison with the area in the NW. Terrs., but there are extensive cultivable tracts, chiefly 'bench-lands,' or terraces of gravel and silt, deposited by water which at an earlier period flowed at the higher levels, and forming in some parts millions of acres of fertile land. The Okanagan and Spallumcheen valleys and the Kootenay (*q.v.*) dist. are amongst the most important arable tracts inland, but there are many others, as those about the Peace R.; on the coast is the rich delta of the Fraser, and there are fertile lands in the S. and E. of Vancouver I. The climate is healthy and more temperate than that of any other part of Canada; the warm 'chinook' winds from the SW. blow over the prov., southerly currents are drawn in through the longitudinal valleys, while the Rockies in their NW. trend shelter the country from NE. winds. In the interior, extremes of heat and cold, especially on the plateaux and towards the N., are much greater than on the coast. Wet and dry longitudinal belts alternate; the warm moisture-laden air from the Japan current, partly condensed by the cold air from the Arctic current, renders the coast very humid; the winds which reach the E. side of the Coast Range and the Interior Plateau consequently supply little moisture to these parts, but on the lofty summits of the Selkirks they are further condensed, giving rise to the extensive snow-fields and glaciers which characterise these mountains, while on the Rockies little moisture remains to be precipitated. The interior plateau can be rendered fit for cropping only by irrigation. Average rainfall at New Westminster, 58.4 in., at Nicola Lake (interior plateau 2100 ft.) 12 in., at Clinton (interior plateau, 2978 ft.) 8.75 in. [**New Westminster, Hope, Lillooet, Spence's Bridge, Esquimalt.**] Many parts both in Vancouver I. and on the mainland appear to be peculiarly well adapted for the cultivation of fruit, the canning and preserving of which is a growing industry. Fish abound both inland and off the coast, and large quantities of tinned salmon are exported. The greatest wealth of the country consists in its minerals, as yet imperfectly explored; of gold, B. C. still supplies nearly one-half the total produce of the Dominion, though the output has been decreasing for several years, owing to the partial exhaustion of the surface deposits. It is obtained chiefly in the Fraser Valley and at Baskerville in the Cariboo district; coal is mined extensively at Nanaimo, Wellington, and Comox in Vancouver I., where excellent semi-bituminous coal (the best on the Pacific seaboard) extends over a wide area, and varieties ranging from lignite to anthracite are known to exist at several places (lignite near New Westminster, and along the Thompson and Skeena rivers, bituminous coal near Kamloops, and semi-anthracite in the E. Kootenay district); iron is worked in Texada I., and magnetic iron ore occurs in the Queen Charlotte and other islands; exceedingly rich deposits of galena and silver-bearing copper have been discovered in the W. Kootenay dist., of which Nelson is now the mining capital. SW. of Nelson is the famous Toad Mt.; other centres are, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Hot Springs Camp, and the Slocan Lake dist. Platinum is mined in the Yale dist. (in the S. of the prov., E. of the Fraser). See **Canada, Dominion of,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

British Cumbo (or **Combo**), settlement, at mouth of Gambia, opposite Bathurst (*q.v.*).

British East Africa, a vast terr. in eastern equatorial Africa, situated between the German and Italian spheres of influence. It includes the coast from Wanga (4° 40′ S. lat.) to the mouth of the riv. Juba (0° 15′ S. lat.). In the interior the S. boundary line runs from Wanga to a point in 1° S. lat., on the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza (Mt. Kilimanjaro being German). The line is continued across Lake Victoria on the parallel mentioned till it cuts the 30th degree of E. long., along which it goes northward to Kordofan and Darfur, and turning W. it includes these countries. The N. boundary line follows the Juba R. from its mouth to the 6th degree of N. lat., thence it coincides with this parallel as far as the 35th degree of E. long., along which it runs northward until it reaches the Rahat R., a trib. of the Blue Nile. To these regions we have to add the isls. of Pemba, Lamu, Manda, and Patta. B. E. A. comprises the main portion of the highlands of eastern equatorial Africa, including the lofty mountains of Kenia, Elgon, and Ruwenzori, and the high plateaux E. and NE. of the Victoria Nyanza. Towards E. the country slopes down to the lowlands of the coast, and towards W. and NW. to the valley of the Upper Nile. The principal river is the Nile (*q.v.*), the upper course of which is entirely within the terr. of B. E. A.; it is navigable for small steamers as far as the Albert Nyanza. The rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean are smaller; but two of them, Tana and Juba, are nevertheless of importance, as their lower courses are navigable for light-draught vessels for several hundred miles inland. B. E. A. has many interesting lakes. It comprises the northern half of the Victoria Nyanza. Then follow the peculiar Rudolf and Stefanie Lakes, the remarkable Baringo, the picturesque Naivasha, and the western source-lakes of the Nile, the Albert and Albert Edward Nyanza. The inhabitants include numerous large and small Bantu (*q.v.*) tribes, the most important of which are the Waganda and Wanyoro; further, the warlike Masai and Galla (*q.v.*) tribes, of unknown origin, and totally different from the Bantu; moreover, a variety of Negro tribes, inhabiting the banks of the Nile (*q.v.*); and on the coast of the Indian Ocean the Waswahili, a mixed race. The natural resources of the country are many, and capable of great development. At present the following exports are of importance: cloves, gum-copal, ivory, indiarubber, sesame-seed, coco-nut, coir, copra, orchella, Indian corn, millet, rice, hides, and timber. The principal imports are Manchester goods, ironware, copper, brass, and iron wire, and various kinds of beads. The governing power is mainly vested in the Imperial British East Africa Company, Limited, on which a Royal Charter was conferred in Sept. 1888; but in April 1894 the British govt. determined to declare Uganda (*q.v.*), N. of the Victoria Nyanza, a separate Brit. protectorate, and to establish there a regular administration. The East Africa Company is very energetic in improving the state of the country, especially in the dists. near the coast; the natural resources are being developed, roads constructed, telegraph lines opened, and all efforts made to suppress slavery and the slave trade. A survey has been completed between the coast and the Victoria Nyanza with a view to the construction of a railway, the cost of which is estimated at £2,500,000. Custom-houses have been established at the principal ports. In consideration of the concessions made by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Company, the latter pays him 80,000 dollars per annum. The principal place on the coast is Mombasa, situated about 150 m. N. of Zanzibar, the commercial centre of this part of the mainland. The surrounding country is very fertile—coco-nut, palms, coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, wild indigo, and fibre plants grow freely, and the cultivation of grain is capable of unlimited extension. Next in importance follows Lamu; further N. other ports of importance are Wanga, Malindi, Mambrui, and Kismayu. The climate of the coast dists. is unhealthy to Europeans, but many parts of the plateaux in the interior are described as healthy and salubrious. Mombasa is connected by submarine cable with Zanzibar, and post-offices exist at Mombasa, Malindi, and Lamu. The steamers of the Brit. East Africa Company, and those of the Brit. India Steam Navigation Company, call at the principal ports. Area (including Kordofan and Darfur), over 1,000,000 sq. m. P. unknown. See **Zanzibar, Uganda, Nile, Kordofan, Darfur.** [**H. G. S.**]

British Empire, The. This is not an official name, but is the name usually given to the whole area under the British crown. The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland bears the title of Empress only in relation to her Indian dominion. In the popular sense the empire is made up of a large number of terrs., including large and small islands scattered over the globe, the relations of which to the crown and the central government, as shown in the notes to the following table, are very diverse. In all of those which have a separate government there is a governor (governor-general or viceroy) appointed by the crown. Those colonies in which the legislative body is wholly nominated are called crown colonies, while those in which they are partly nominated, partly elected, are sometimes said to have representative government. In those which have an elective legislative assembly (the name usually given to the lower house where the legislative body is divided into two chambers), or House of Commons (as it is called in Canada), the executive government is responsible to the local legislature, and such colonies are said to have responsible government. In these the main bond of connection with the mother country is the feeling of mutual goodwill arising from a common language and a common origin. In some of them the functions of the governor, important as they are, may be described as principally social, formal, or ceremonial. The colonies with responsible government are ten in number (the seven Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, and Cape Colony), and in all of them except Cape Colony the white population far outnumbers the original native population. In Cape Colony the proportion of whites is about one-fourth. At present (1893) Natal, in which the whites are even in less proportion than in Cape Colony, is also seeking to

TABLE SHOWING THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, &c.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1891.
Europe—		
Gibraltar, *f, g*	1⅞	19
Malta, &c., *d*	119	165
Total for Europe	121	184
Asia—		
Cyprus, *m*	3,584	209
India and Burma, *e, i* (terr. under Brit. administration)	964,993	221,173
Indian Feudatory States and other Dependencies, *i*	595,167	66,050
Sikkim	3,090	50
Manipur	8,300	220
Burmese Dependencies	135,280	2,120
Baluchistan	121,620	173
Afghan-Indian Frontier Terr.	31,660	500
Andaman and Nicobar Is.	3,130	?
Aden Dependencies—		
Arabian Protected Terr., Kuria-Muria Is., Perim I., and Sokotra	18,809	438
Ceylon, *e, g*	25,365	3,008
Straits Settlements, *c, n*	1,472	513
Malay Protected States, *f*	26,610	412
Borneo Protectorates, *k* (Brit. N. Borneo, Brunei, Saráwak), and Labuan, *f, g*	74,739	506
Islands in the Indian Ocean—		
Christmas I., *n*	39	uninhabited.
Keeling Is., *n*	8	0.5
Islands in the S. China Sea—		
Spratlley I., *o*	...	uninhabited.
Amboyna Cay, *o*	...	uninhabited.
Hong Kong, *e, g*	30	221
Total for Asia	2,013,946	295,593
Africa—		
Ascension, *j*	34	0.16
Basuto-land, *f, h*	10,293	219
Bechuana-land Protectorate, *f*	386,200	?
British Bechuana-land, *f, h*	60,800	73
Cape Colony, *a*, and Dependencies	221,311	1,527
Gambia, *e, g*	69	14
Gold Coast Colony, *e, g*	39,060	1,500
Lagos, *e, g*	1,070	86
Mauritius, *d, g*, and Dependencies	880	371
Natal, *c*	20,460	544
Niger Terr. & Niger Coast Protec., *k*	500,000	25,000
St. Helena, *f, g*	47	4
Sierra Leone, *e, g*	3,000	75
Somali Protectorate, *k*, Zanzibar, Pemba, and sphere of Brit. Imperial East African Co., *k, l*	750,000	?
Sphere of Operations of Brit. South Africa Company, and Nyassa-land, *f*	500,000	?
Zululand, *f, h*	12,000	148
Total for Africa	2,445,224	29,541

Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, &c.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1891.
America—		
Bermuda, *d, h*	19	15
Canada, *c*	3,456,383	4,833
Newfoundland and Labrador, *c*	160,200	202
British Guiana, *d, g*	109,000	278
British Honduras, *e, h*	7,562	31
Falkland Is., *e, g*	6,500	2
West Indies (Grenada, *e, g*; St. Lucia, *e, g*; St. Vincent, *e, g*; Trinidad and Tobago, *e, g*; Bahamas, *d, h*; Barbados, *d, h*; Jamaica, *d, h*, of which the Turks' Is. are a dependency; Leeward Is., *d, h*)	12,031	1,357
Total for America	3,750,533	6,718
Australasian Colonies (Victoria, *a*; South Australia, *a*; Tasmania, *a*; New South Wales, *c*; Queensland, *c*; Western Australia, *c*; New Zealand, *c*)	3,161,457	3,852
Pacific Ocean—		
Dependencies of New South Wales—		
Lord Howe I., Norfolk I., Pitcairn I.	25	1
Dependencies of Tasmania—		
Macquarie Is.	170	uninhabited.
Dependencies of New Zealand—		
Kermadec, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell Is.	438	...
Cook Is.	142	9
Fiji Is., *e, g* (including Rotumah)	8,045	125
Brit. New Guinea	89,000	300
Christmas I., *o*	234	?
Malden I., *o*	35	0.2
Phœnix Is., *p*	16	0.05
Gilbert Is., *p*	166	35
Total for Australasia	3,259,728	4,322
Total for Europe	121	184
,, ,, Asia	2,013,946	295,593
,, ,, Africa	2,445,224	29,541
,, ,, America	3,750,533	6,718
,, ,, Australasia	3,259,728	4,322
Grand total of Colonies, &c.	11,469,431	336,174
British Isles	120,927	38,105
Grand total of Empire (round numbers)	11,590,000	374,000

have responsible government conferred on it. In all the other colonies the whites are greatly outnumbered by coloured races.

A number of islands and rocks throughout the world are British territory or under British protection, but are not included in any colony or separate protectorate. Many of these have not permanent inhabitants, but are, or have been, leased by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for guano collection, or for coco-nut planting. The rents are paid into the Exchequer. Among these are Sombrero (West Indies), Raine I., Bell Cay and Bramble Cay (near Brit. New Guinea), Sydney I., Caroline I., Flint I., Pilgrim, Ducie, Bauman, Roggewein, and Teinhoven, Coral. Dudosa, Starbuck, Little Scrub, Palmerston, Vostoc, and Willis's, Fanning, Penrhyn or Tongarewa, Johnston, Gardner, Nassau, Suwarrow I., and the Ellice Is., all in the Pacific Ocean. The Great and Little Basses and Minicoy, small islands, Indian Ocean, with lighthouses maintained by the Board of Trade. Tristan da Cunha in the S. Atlantic.

a. Legislative assembly and legislative council wholly elected. *b.* Elected legislative assembly (lower house), legislative council (upper house), partly elected, partly nominated, by the crown (none). *c.* Elected legislative assembly, legislative council wholly nominated, usually by the crown (governor). *d.* No legislative assembly, legislative council partly nominated by the crown (governor), partly elected. *e.* No legislative assembly, legislative council wholly nominated by the crown (governor or viceroy), or containing only nominated and *ex officio* members. *f.* No legislative council; legislative power delegated to the officer administering the government. *g.* Power of legislating by order in council reserved for the crown. *h.* No power reserved for the crown of legislating by order in council. *i.* Under the Secretary of State for India. *j.* Under the Admiralty. *k.* Under the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. *l.* Spheres of influence. *m.* Turkish, but under British administration. *n.* Two of the members of council in the Straits Settlements are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. Christmas I. (Indian Ocean) and Keeling Is. are under the governor of the Straits Settlements. *o.* In the same position as the islands mentioned in the last paragraph. *p.* Under the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

British Frontier, govt. stn., at the mouth of the Amakuru, in the extreme NW. of Brit. Guiana.

British Isles, The, form an immense archipelago of about 5500 islands and rocks, at a small distance from the W. shores of central Europe, from which it is separated by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel. See **England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales,** and **United Kingdom.**

Brito, seapt., Central America, Nicaragua, on the Pacific ct.,

60 m. SSE. Managua, in 10° 20′ N., the western terminus of the Nicaragua Canal, now in progress.

Briton Ferry, seapt. tn. and par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 2½ m. S. by W. Neath, on the G. W. R., with blast-furnaces and coal-mines; dock 18 ft. deep at ordinary neap, 25 ft. at ordinary spring tides. P. 5800.

Britstown, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Richmond, 130 m. NNE. Beaufort West. P. <1500.

Brittania, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, 6 m. from Ottawa, on the C. P. R.

Brittany, the name given by the English to the old French prov. of **Bretagne** in the NW. of France, forming an extensive penin. between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the deps. Finistère, Côte-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure. It was divided into Upper B. (Haute Bretagne), cap. Rennes, and Lower B. (Basse Bretagne), cap. Vannes. The people are known as Bretons, and the names of both people and prov. are due to the fact that numerous settlements were made here by British tribes, driven out of Britain by the Angles and Saxons in the 5th to the 7th centuries, and whose language, Breton or Armorican, closely allied to the Welsh, is spoken in the prov. to the present day W. of a line stretching from the mouth of the Vilaine to a point on the N. coast W. of St. Brieuc, and also on the coast between the mouth of the Vilaine and that of the Loire. The name Armorican is derived from an ancient name once applied to a large area in the W. of France, but which ultimately became confined to this penin.

Brittas, place, Ire., SE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 13 m. SE. by S. Kilkenny, P.O.

Brittas Bay, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Wicklow, in 52° 52′ N.

Brittle, Loch, an inlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, isl. of Skye, on the S. ct., in 6° 18′–20′ W.

Brittnau, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 7 m. S. by E. Olten. P. <3000.

Britton, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Marshall co., 155 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Britway, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Barrymore and Kinnatalloon, 5 m. SE. Rathcormack, on R. Bride. P. <500.

Britwell Prior, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 13 m. N. by W. Reading, 2 m. SW. Watlington stn. P. <250.

Britwell Salome, par., ½ m. NE. B. Prior, P.O. P. <250.

Britz (bei Berlin), vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, dist. Rixdorf. P. 6000.

Brive, ancient *Briva Curretia*, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, 39 m. E. Périgueux, cap. arr.; situated in a rich valley amid varied scenery. Birthplace of Cardinal Dubois. The name of the town is derived from an old Celtic word meaning 'bridge.' P. 11,100.

Briviesca, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NE. Burgos, on the Oca. P. <4000.

Brixen, tn., Austria, crownland Tirol, 21 m. NE. Bozen, in the valley of the Eisack, and on the Brenner Rly., a few miles S. of the point where the railway through the Pusterthal branches off to the E.; has mineral baths; once seat of a prince bishop, whose bishopric was secularised in 1803, and united to Tirol. Birthplace of Fallmerayer. Alt. 1175 ft. P. 5200.

Brixham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Torquay div., on S. side of Tor Bay, opposite Torquay, and on the G. W. R.; headquarters of the fisheries in the bay (chiefly trawling for flatfish, haddocks, whitings, &c.). Par. 5612 ac., P. 8000; tn. (**Lower B.,** part of par.) P. 6200.

Brixham with Churston Ferrers, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire. P. <2500.

Brixlegg, Austria, Tirol. See **Rattenberg.**

Brixton, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 5 m. E. by S. Plymouth, 1 m. from the estuary of the Yealme, PM.O. P. <750.

Brixton, or **Brighstone** (brai's'n), par., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., 1 m. from SW. ct., 6 m. SW. Newport, 3 m. S. Calbourne stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Brixton, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Lambeth bor. (see **Lambeth**), 3 m. S. by W. St. Paul's, London, on the L. C. & D. R. (**B. and S. Stockwell** stn.). Parl. div. P. 90,400.

Brixton Deverill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 4 m. S. Warminster. P. <250.

Brixworth, par. and vil., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. N. Northampton, on the L. & NW. R., with iron ores (brown hematite), PMT.O. P. <1500.

Brize Norton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 11 m. WSW. Woodstock, 4½ m. W. by S. Witney, 2 m. NNW. Bampton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Brjenica, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rahova, 25 m. W. Plevna. P. <3000.

Brjest, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Svištov, 16 m. W. by S. Nikopoli. P. <3000.

Bro, comm., Sweden, prov. Upsala, on the NE. side of Lake Mäler, 19 m. NW. Stockholm. P. <2000.

Broach, tn., Brit. India, Bombay dist., 32 m. N. by E. Surat, near the mouth of the Narbadá, one of the oldest seaports known in the commerce of India with the East or West. The mouth of the Narbadá has the advantage of possessing high banks out of the reach of flooding, and being contiguous to a highly productive region; but the port is difficult of access, a fact mentioned as far back as the first century A.D., and B. declined with the rise of Surat in the sixteenth century. P. 40,200. Hindus, 25,300; Moham. 11,400.

Broad Bay, inlet, Scot., E. ct. of Lewis, Ross-shire, 8 m. by 3½ m.

Broadbent, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 68 m. NNE. Collingwood.

Broadbottom, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 7 m. NE. Stockport, with stn. (**Mottram and B.**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O.

Broadbridge Heath, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 1½ m. NW. by W. Horsham, P.O.

Broad Brook, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., 12 m. NE. by N. Hartford. P. <1500.

Broad Bury, an upland tract, Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, about 8 m. NE. Launceston, 6 m. W. Okehampton.

Broadcar, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Shropham.**

Broad Chalke, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 7½ m. WSW. Salisbury, 4 m. SSE. Dinton stn., PM.O.; 6966 ac. P. <750.

Broad Clist (or **Clyst**), par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 5 m. NE. Exeter, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 9326 ac. P. <2500.

Broad Clyst with Westwood, eccles. par., Eng., including B. C. hamlet. P. <2500.

Broad Cove, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 6 m. SW. Digby, near St. Mary's Bay. P. <1500.

Broad Cove, or **Cherry Hill,** vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 20 m. SW. Lunenburg. P. <1500.

Broad Down, an upland tract, Eng., in the S. of the Honiton div. of Devonshire, about 15 m. E. Exeter, and 5 m. S. Honiton.

Broadfield, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, 2½ m. NW. Buntingford. P. <250. See **Cottered.**

Broadfield, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., on the L. & Y. R., 3½ m. E. by S. Bury.

Broadford, tn., Ire., E. co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 8 m. W. Killaloe, PMT.O. P. <250.

Broadford, place, Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 11½ m. SW. by S. Trim, P.O.

Broadford, tn., Ire., SW. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 22 m. ESE. Listowel, P.O. P. <250.

Broadford, vil., Scot., isl. of Skye, on **B. Bay,** 15½ m. N. by E. Point of Sleat, PMT.O.

Broadford, post-tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 43 m. N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Broad Green, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. E. Lime Street stn., Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Broad Green, eccles. par., Eng., E. Surrey, Croydon par. P. 9300.

Broad Haven, bay, Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo.

Broad Haven, the SE. corner of St. Bride Bay, Wales, Pembrokeshire.

Broad Haven, Stags of, islets, Ire., off N. ct. co. Mayo.

Broadheath, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3 m. NW. by W. Worcester, P.O. See **Hallow.**

Broad Heath, stn., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., on the L. & NW. R., 9½ m. E. by N. Warrington.

Broadhembury, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 10½ m. SE. by E. Tiverton, and 4½ m. NW. by W. Honiton, 3½ m. N. Sidmouth Junc., P.O.; 4822 ac. P. <750.

Broadhempston, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 7½ m. W. by N. Torquay, 2 m. NE. Staverton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Broadholme, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 5 m. WNW. Lincoln, 1 m. SE. Saxilby stn. P. <250. See **Thorney.**

Broadland, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Beadle co., 97 m. E. by N. Pierre. P. <1500.

Broadley, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. N. Rochdale, on the L. & Y. R.

Broadley Common, place, Eng., near Waltham Cross (Herts.). P.O.

Broadmarsh, Tasmania. See **Eldersl1e.**

Broadmayne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 3½ m. SE. Dorchester, PM.O. P. <500. See **Knighton, West.**

Broadmeadows, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 10 m. N. by W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Broad Nymet (nim'et), eccles. par., Eng. See **Bow,** or **Nymet Tracey.**

Broadoak, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 6 m. SE. by E. Bodmin, 2½ m. SW. Doublebois stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Boconnoc.**

Broad Oak, place, Eng., Herefordshire, near Ross, 4 m. from St. Weonards, P.O.

Broad Oak, part of eccles. par Eng , Dorsetshire. See **Symondsbury.**

Broad Oak Cross, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 6½ m. W. Rye, P.O. (**Broadoak**).

Broad River, U.S., rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge in the W. of N. Carolina, enters S. Carolina and flows SSE., uniting with the Saluda at Columbia to form the Congaree.

Broads, The, is the flat district lying about the lower courses of the Yare, Bure, and Waveney, in Norfolk and Suffolk, chiefly in the former. The three rivers converge towards Yarmouth, where they flow into Breydon Water, a tidal lake 4½ m. by 1 m. The tide is felt, though feebly, 30 m. up the rivers. Scattered singly or in groups over the district are the 'broads,' large shallow lakes, connected with the rivers by channels or 'dykes.' The principal are navigable for boats drawing four feet of water and several for larger craft. Extensive reedy marshes stretch on all sides, many of them being below the level of the adjoining rivers, into which the waters are pumped by turbine wheels. Fish abound. Waterfowl are numerous, and some of the Broads are favourite nurseries. In the upper reaches the banks are wooded, and many picturesque spots are found. Several places of historic interest, as St. Benedict's Abbey and Burgh Castle. Most of the Broads are connected with the Bure. They include Wroxham, the 'Queen of the Broads,' Hoveton, &c. On the trib. Ant is Barton, connected with which is the Dilham Canal. Hickling, Heigham Sound, and Horsey Mere are connected with the Thurne, or Hundred Stream; also Whitelsea, Somerton, and Martham. On the Yare are Surlingham and Rockland; on the Waveney, Oulton, connected with L. Lothing, a part of Lowestoft harbour, by a lock which gives access to sea-going vessels. The New Cut, a canal 3 m. long, commences at Reedham and joins the Yare with the Wensum. The Muck Fleet dyke, navigable only for small boats, leads from the Bure to the Ormesby group. Fritton Decoy, without a connecting channel, lies within the bend of the Waveney. [**E. J. H.**]

Broadsea, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the N. ct., close to Fraserburgh. P. <750.

Broadsea Bay, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the W., in 54° 53′ N.

Broadside, vil., Eng., Northumberland. See **Catton.**

Broad Somerford, Eng. See **Somerford Magna.**

Broad Sound, a long bay on the E. ct. of Queensland, opening northwards, and having its mouth in about 22° S.

Broad Sound, channel, Wales, on the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, between Skomer and Shokham Is.

Broadstairs (formerly **Bradstowe**), eccles. par., much frequented bathing-place, Eng., Kent, I. of Thanet div., E. ct., 2 m. NNE. Ramsgate, on the L. C. & D. R., with firm sands and precipitous chalk cliffs, PMT.O. Urban sanitary dist. (**B. and St. Peter's**) P. 5200.

Broadstone, stn. and PM.O., Eng., Dorset. See **Poole Junction.**

Broadstone, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop. See **Munslow.**

Broad Street, stn., Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. NW. by W. Guildford.

Broad Street, Eng., London, the terminus of the N. L. R., adjoining Liverpool St. stn., 1 m. NE. St. Paul's.

Broadstruther, meteorological stn., Eng., Northumberland. See **Cheviot.**

Broad Top Mountain, U.S., near the middle meridian of Pennsylvania, towards the S., with beds of bituminous coal.

Broad Town, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Swindon, 3 m. SSE. Wootton Bassett stn., P.O. P. <500.

Broadview, vil., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 264 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Broadwas, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the Teme, 6 m. W. Worcester, 1½ m. E. Knightwick stn., P.O. P. <500.

Broadwater, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 8½ m. E. by S. Arundel, the vil. 1 m. N. Worthing, which is in the par. P. 15,900.

Broadwater, tp., New South Wales, Richmond co., to the N. of Grafton. P. <1500.

Broadwater Down, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 2 m. WSW. Tunbridge Wells. P. <1500.

Broadway, par. and vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 4½ m. SSW. Dorchester, 1 m. S. Upwey Junction. P. <1000.

Broadway, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 8 m. SE. Taunton, 2½ m. W. Ilminster. P. <500.

Broadway, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 6 m. SE. Evesham, 5 m. WSW. Campden stn.; 4990 ac. P. <2000.

Broadway, place, Ire., 2 m. from Belfast (Antrim), P.O.

Broadway, tn., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 9 m. SSE. Wexford, PM.O. P. <250.

Broadway, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. from the W. ct., 5 m. W. by S. Haverfordwest.

Broadway St. Peter, hamlet, Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 17½ m. WSW. Norwich.

Broadway St. Andrew, 1½ m. to the S. by E., in the Mid div., 3 m. E. Stow Bedon stn.

Broadwell, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 14½ m. SE. Evesham, 2 m. WNW. Addlestrop stn., P.O. P. <500.

Broadwell, Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Bradwell.**

Broadwell with Addlestrop, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, including B. hamlet. P. <750.

Broadwey, place, Eng., Dorsetshire, near Dorchester, PM.O.

Broadwinsor, par. and vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9½ m. NE. Lyme Regis, 4 m. SSE. Crewkerne stn; coal; PMT.O.; 6303 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Blackdown and Drimpton**) P. <1500.

Broadwoodkelly, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 16½ m. SE. by S. Bideford, 5 m. NW. North Tawton stn. P. <500.

Broadwoodwidger, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 6 m. NE. by E. Launceston, P.O.; 10,655 ac. P. <1000.

Brobury, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the l. bk. of the Wye, 11 m. W. by N. Hereford, 4 m. WSW. Moorhampton stn. P. <250. See **Bredwardine.**

Brock, Scotch and dialectic English, 'a badger.'

Brock, riv., Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, l. bk. trib. of the Wyre.

Brock, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on the L. & NW. R., 6½ m. N. by W. Preston.

Brock, vil., or group of vils., Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Minden, near Bielefeld. P. <4000.

Brockagh, tnld., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor, N., 13 m. W. by N. Wicklow. P. <500.

Brockdish, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 18½ m. S. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. SW. by S. Harleston stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Brocken, or **Blocksberg,** a granite mt., Ger., Prussia, in the extreme SW. of the prov. Saxony, 20 m. WSW. Halberstadt, culminating point of the Harz Mts. Alt. 3745 ft. It is cultivated nearly to the summit. On the top is a meteorological stn. Mean temp., yr. 37.3° F.; mean rainfall, 67 in.

Brockenhurst, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Boldre, 9½ m. SW. by W. Southampton, on the L. & SW. R.; 4044 ac. P. <1500.

Brockford, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Wetheringsett**

Brockhall, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m W. by N. Northampton, 2½ m. N. Weedon stn. P. <250.

Brockham, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 2 m. E. Dorking, PM.O. P. <1500.

Brockhampton, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Southam.**

Brockhampton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Havant.**

Brockhampton, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on R. Wye, 12 m. E. by S. Leominster, 2 m. ENE. Bromyard stn., P.O. See **Norton.**

Brockhampton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5 m N. Ross, 7 m. SE. Hereford, 2 m. ENE. Fawley stn. P. <250

Brockhurst, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 2½ m. WNW. Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. R. (**Fort B.**).

Brockholes, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., on the L. & Y. R., 4 m. S. Huddersfield, PMT.O. See **Honley.**

Brockholes, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Grimsargh.**

Brocklesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 8½ m. W. by N. Great Grimsby, 1½ m. S. by W. Habrough stn. P. <500.

Brocklesby with Kirmington, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, including B. hamlet. P. <750.

Brockley, par., Eng., Somersetshire, N. div., 8½ m. WSW. Bristol, 2½ m. SW. Nailsea stn. P. <250.

Brockley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 5½ m. SSW. Bury St. Edmunds, 5 m. WSW. Welnetham stn. P.O. at the hamlet of **B. Green.** P. <500.

Brockley, a suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Lewisham bor., 5 m. SE. by S. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. and S. E. Rlys. **B. Lane** is on the L. C. & D. R. See **Lewisham.**

Brockley Whins, stn., Eng., Durham, 6 m. E. Gateshead, on the NE. R.

Brockmoor, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford par., with blast-furnaces. P. <4000.

Brockport, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., on the Erie Canal, 17 m. W. by N. Rochester. P. <4000.

Brockton, or **Lippincott,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 3 m. from Toronto. P. <1500.

Brockton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop. See **Stanton, Long.**

Brockton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4 m. SE. by S. Stafford, 1 m. S. Milford and Brocton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Brockton, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 14 m. N. by E. Taunton, with manufactures of boots and shoes. P. (1880) 13,600; (1890) 27,300.

Brockville, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 47 m. NE. by E. Kingston. P. 8800.

Brockway Centre, vil., U.S., in the SE. of Michigan, St. Clair co. P.<1500.

Brockweir, or **Brookswar,** vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, on R. Wye, 6 m. N. Chepstow. Vessels ascend the Wye to this place to receive goods brought by barges down the river. P.O.

Brockworth, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3½ m. E. by S. Gloucester, P.O. P.<500.

Brocton, Eng., Staffordshire. See **Brockton.**

Brod, or **Marsonia,** tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the Save, 44 m. SW. Eszek. Mean temp., yr. 52° F., Jan. 29.8°, July 71.8°. Alt. 295–315 ft. P.<5000.

Brod Česky, tn., Austria. See **Böhmisch-Brod.**

Broddbo, important iron-works, Sweden, near Falun.

Brodhead, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Green co., on Sugar R., 80 m. WSW. Milwaukee. P.<1500.

Brodick (Scand. 'broad bay town'), eccles. par., Scot., Buteshire, I. of Arran, on B. Bay. P.<1500.

Brodie, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the H. R., 4 m. WSW. Forres, P.O.

Brodsworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Doncaster, 3 m. E. Frickley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Brody, tn., Austria, in the E. of crownland Galicia, 42 m. NNW. Tarnopol, an important centre of trade with Russia. P. 20,000.

Brody, mts., Bohemia. See **Brdy.**

Brod Zelezny, tn., Austria. See **Eisenbrod.**

Broek in Waterland, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 4 m. NNE. Amsterdam, with numerous residences of Amsterdam merchants; formerly noted for its excessive cleanliness, which was such that till 1858 there was no road by which vehicles might enter the village, lest the horses should dirty the streets. P.<2000.

Brogden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 9 m. SW. Skipton. P.<250.

Broglie. See *Breuil.*

Broglie, formerly **Chambrois,** tn., France, dep. Eure, on the Charentonne, 17 m. SE. by E. Lisieux. P.<2000.

Brogue. See *Breuil.*

Broich, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 6 m. NE. Aix-la-Chapelle. P.<3000.

Broich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Kempen. P.<3000.

Broich, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 6½ m. WSW. Essen, on the l. bk. of the Ruhr, opposite Mülheim. P.<5000.

Broil. See *Breuil.*

Broke, post-tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 37 m. W. by N. Newcastle. P.<1500.

Broken Bay, an inlet of the S. Pacific, New South Wales, at mouth of Hawkesbury R., in 33° 35′ S. Shores greatly indented. There is safe anchorage for vessels of all sizes. A favourite place of resort for pleasure-seekers from Sydney.

Brokenborough, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 9½ m. SW. Cirencester, 1½ m. NW. Malmesbury stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Charlton.**

Broken Bow, city, U.S., Nebraska, Custer co., 57 m. ENE. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. P.<2000.

Broken Cross, place, Eng., Cheshire, near Macclesfield, P.O.

Broken Hill, tn., New South Wales, situated on a narrow ridge running several miles NE. and SW., about 150 ft. above the plain, in the great silver-mining dist. in the S. of the Barrier Range, about 140 m. N. by E. of the SW. angle of the colony, connected by rail with Silverton and Adelaide. Beds of excellent asbestos are also reported in the dist. The working of the B. H. silver lode began in 1884. P. (1891) about 30,000.

Broken River, New South Wales, rises in Broken Ranges, flows N. and W. for 120 m., and joins the Goulburn R.

Brolo, comm., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 39 m. W. Messina. P.<2000.

Bromberg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Posen, 25 m. WNW. Thorn, on the Brahe, at the point of junction of the B. Canal, which connects the Brahe with the Netze; cap. circle B. Mean temp., yr. 45.3° F., Jan. 27.9°, July 65.1°. P. 41,400.

Bromborough, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., on the Mersey and the G. W. & L. & N. W. joint rlys., 5 m. SSE. Birkenhead. P.<2000.

Brome, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2 m. N. Eye. P.<500.

Brome with Oakley, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, including B. hamlet. P.<750.

Brome, co., Canada, Quebec, bounded S. by Vermont, U.S., E. by Lake Memphremagog, between 72° and 73° W.

Brome, vil., Canada, Quebec, Brome co., on R. Yamaska, 52 m. SE. by E. Montreal. P.<1500.

Bromeswell (locally pronounced brüm'zel), par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9½ m. NE. by E. Ipswich, at the head of the estuary of R. Deben. P.<250.

Bromfield, par., Eng., Cumberland div., 6½ m. W. Wigton. P.<500.

Bromfield, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Onny and Teme, 11 m. N. Leominster, 3 m. NW. by W. Ludlow, on the L. & NW. R. & G. W. R.; 6322 ac. P.<750.

Bromford Lane, stn., Eng. See **Oldbury and B. L.**

Bromham (brüm'am), par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 2½ m. NW. by W. Bedford, P.O. P.<500.

Bromham, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 9 m. NE. by E. Trowbridge, 3 m. NE. Melksham stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Bromham with Oakley, eccles. par., Eng., Bedfordshire, including B. hamlet. P.<750.

Bromley, market-tn. and par., Eng., Kent, on the N. border of the Sevenoaks div., 6 m. ENE. Croydon, with stns. on the L. C. & D. R. and SE. R. Market-day, Th. 4706 ac. P. 21,700.

Bromley, a suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Tower Hamlets bor., 3 m. E. by N. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R.

Bromley, South, stn., on the N. L. R.

Bromley, or **Burnt Creek,** tn., Victoria, co. Gladstone, 104 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Bromley Common, eccles. pars., Eng., Kent co., Bromley, PMT.O. **Bromley Holy Trinity with B. C.** P.<1000; **B. St. Luke with B. C.** P.<4500.

Bromley Cross, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. N. Bolton, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Bromley, Great, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. E. Colchester, 2 m. SE. Ardleigh stn., P.O. P.<750.

Bromley, Little, par., 1½ m. NE. by N. Great Bromley, P.O. P.<500.

Bromley Regis, Eng., Staffordshire. See **King's Bromley.**

Bromö, isl., Sweden, in Lake Wener, with plate-glass manufactures.

Brompton, a northern suburb of Chatham, Eng., Kent, included in the parl. bor. of Chatham, and within the fortified lines, with naval hospital barracks, &c. The stn. called **New B.** is the next stn. to the E. of Chatham on the L. C. & D. R.

Brompton, a suburb of London, Eng., 3–4½ m. WSW. St. Paul's, with a stn. (**Gloucester Road**) on the District Rly. (inner circle), and another (**West B.**) on the West London Rly.

Brompton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Swale, 3 m. E. by S. Richmond, 1 m. WSW. Catterick Bridge stn., P.O. See **Easby.**

Brompton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the E. of the Richmond div., 12½ m. SSE. Darlington, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Brompton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Scarborough, near Sawdon stn., PMT.O.; 5317 ac. P.<750.

Brompton, ward of Hindmarsh tn., S. Australia, co. and near Adelaide. P. (1881)<3000.

Brompton and Phiston, par., Eng., Salop, Forden Union. P.<250.

Brompton Falls, vil., Canada, Quebec, Richmond co., on the R. St. Francis, 99 m. SSW. Quebec. P.<1500.

Brompton, New, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, near Chatham, with a stn. (**New B.**) on the L. C. & D. R. P. 12,100.

Brompton Patrick, Eng. See **Patrick Brompton.**

Brompton Ralph, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 10 m. WNW. Taunton, P.O. P.<500.

Brompton Regis, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 11½ m. N. Tiverton, 4½ m. NE. by N. Brushford stn., P.O.; 9029 ac. P.<750.

Brompton with Snainton, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, including B. hamlet, near Scarborough. P.<1500.

Broms Ash, place, Eng., Hereford, 4 m. from Ross, P.O.

Bromsberrow, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 9½ m. W. by N. Tewkesbury, 4 m. SE. Ledbury stn., P.O. P.<500.

Brömsebro, hamlet, Sweden, prov. and 29 m. SW. by S. Kalmar, near the mouth of the Brömsa. Celebrated in history for the treaties between Sweden and Denmark in 1541, 1641, and 1645.

Bromsgrove, par. and market-tn., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 13 m. SW. Birmingham, on the M. R. Chief industry, wrought nailmaking, but there are also waggon, indigo, and flax lint works, and clothing and button manufactories. The Birmingham sanatorium is situated in N. part of the parish, and the town has a large grammar school, founded by Edward VI. Market-day, Tu. Par. 11,649 ac., P. 13,000; urban sanitary dist. (country dist.) P. 5100.

Bromsgrove Lickey, hill range, N. of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, in which rise several affluents of the Trent and the Severn.

Bromwich, West, Eng. See **West Bromwich.**

Bromyard, market-tn. and par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 11 m. E. by S. Leominster, on a branch of the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Par. P.<1500.

Broncastellan, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 1½ m. SE. Aberystwith. P.<250.

Brondesbury, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div.,

on the Hampstead Junc. Rly. (Edgeware Road), 5 m. WNW. St. Paul's. See **Willesden,** also **Kilburn.**

Brondolo, a fortified vil. of Northern Italy, at the S. extremity of the island of Lido, 3 m. S. Chioggia, on l. bk. of the Brenta. It was formerly a flourishing town at the mouth of the Adige, which has changed its course. The Porto di Brondolo is a shallow bay at the mouth of the Bacchiglione.

Brongwyn, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 7 m. E. by S. Cardigan, P.O. P.<500. See **Bettws Evan.**

Brongwyn, hamlet, Wales, Montgomeryshire, 8 m. NNW. Welshpool, with a stn. (**Bryngwyn**) on the Cambrian Rly.

Broni, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. SE. by S. Pavia. P. 6000.

Bronington, par., Wales, Flintshire, 4½ m. SW. Whitchurch, P.O.; 4692 ac. P.<750.

Bronkhorst, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Ijssel, 13 m. NE. by E. Arnhem. P.<2000.

Bronllys, par., Wales, near Talgarth (Brecknockshire), P.O. P.<500.

Bronn, 'a well.' See *Brunn.*

Bronnitsy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 32 m. by rail SE. of Moscow. P. 7900.

Brönö, tn. and small isl., on the W. ct. of Norway, Nordland, in 65° 28′ N. Mean temp., yr. 41° F., Feb. 29.3°, July 56.0°; mean rainfall (11 yrs.), 32.7 in. P.<5000.

Bronson, vil., U.S., Florida, Levy co., 98 m. SW. of the mouth of St. John's R. P.<1500.

Bronson, vil., U.S., Michigan, Branch co., 113 m. WSW. Detroit. P.<1500.

Bronte, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., on Lake Ontario, 12½ m. NE. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Bronte, tn., Sicily, prov. and 24 m. NW. by N. Catania. The title of Duke of B. was given to Admiral Lord Nelson by the Neapolitan government in 1799. P. 15,000.

Bron-y-Garth, place, Eng., Shropshire, 4 m. NE. Oswestry, P.O.

Bronwydd Arms, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. N. by E. Carmarthen, P.O.

Brood Cove, bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the W. ct., in 46° 15′ N.

Brook, par. and vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, on SW. ct., 8 m. WSW. Newport, 3 m. S. by W. Ningwood stn., P.O. P. 250.

Brook, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 4 m. E. by N. Ashford, 2 m. SE. by S. Wye stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Hinxhill.**

Brook Chine, a small, deep, and narrow valley, Eng., in Isle of Wight div. of Hampshire, 6 m. E. by S. of The Needles.

Brooke, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 7 m. SSE. Norwich, 4½ m. SE. Swainsthorpe stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Brooke, par., Eng., Rutland, 2 m. S. by W. Oakham. P.<250. See **Oakham.**

Brooke, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the 'Panhandle' between the Ohio and the E. frontier, with coal-mines.

Brookeborough, tn., Ire., SE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magherastephana, 10 m. E. by S. Enniskillen, PMT.O. P.<250.

Brooketon, settlement at the S. entrance to Brunei Bay, Borneo, founded after the state of Brunei was taken under British protection.

Brookfield, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Colchester, 53 m. by rail from Halifax. P.<1500.

Brookfield, part of eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, in St. Pancras (*q.v.*) par.

Brookfield, settlement, Queensland, co. Stanley, about 10 m. from Brisbane.

Brookfield, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 24 m. NNW. Bridgeport. P.<1500.

Brookfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 16 m. W. by S. Worcester. P.<4000.

Brookfield, North, tn., 4 m. to the NNE. P.<4000.

Brookfield, West, tn., 3 m. WNW. P.<2000.

Brookfield, tn., U.S., Missouri, Linn co., 96 m. E. St. Joseph. P.<5000.

Brookhaven, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Lincoln co., 60 m. SSE. Vicksburg, important centre of lumber trade. P.<3000.

Brookhill, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Clonelly.

Brookings, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Brookings co., 102 m. NNE. Yankton. P.<2000.

Brookland, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 5 m. NE. by E. Rye, on the SE. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. with Fairfield**) P.<500.

Brooklands, stn., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., on the L. & NW. R., 7½ m. W. Stockport, PMT.O.

Brooklands, or **Baguley,** eccles. par., Eng. See **Baguley.**

Brooklin, vil., Canada, Ontario prov. and co., 29 m. NE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Brooklin, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 40 m. S. by E. Bangor. P.<1500.

Brookline, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., a residential suburb of Boston, on the Charles R., which separates it from Cambridge and from Boston. P. (1880) 8100; (1890) 12,100.

Brooklyn, or **Musgrave Harbour,** vil., Canada, Newfoundland, on W. side of Bonavista Bay. P.<1500.

Brooklyn, or **Herring Cove,** vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Queen's co., on E. side of Liverpool Harbour, 2½ m. from Liverpool. P.<1500.

Brooklyn, vil., U.S., California, Alameda co., on San Francisco Bay, 10 m. ESE. San Francisco. P.<1500.

Brooklyn, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 31 m. N. by E. New London. P.<3000.

Brooklyn, tn., U.S., Iowa, Poweshiek co., 50 m. WSW. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Brooklyn, vil., U.S., Michigan, Jackson co., 62 m. W. by S. Detroit. P.<1500.

Brooklyn, city and seapt., U.S., New York, King's co., on Long I., opposite New York, with which it has been connected since May 1883 by an iron-wire suspension bridge (with tramway line) nearly a mile long and 135 ft. above the water. Though an independent municipality, it is to a large extent a residential suburb of New York, and being built on a site presenting considerable inequalities, has a picturesque appearance. Principal public buildings, the City Hall, of white marble, the State arsenal, extensive marine barracks, and the Marine Hospital; on the S. shore of Wallabout Bay is the U.S. navy yard, the principal naval station of the country. It has two parks, Washington Park and Prospect Park, the latter situated on an elevated ridge in the SW. part of the city. Greenwood cemetery is noted for its beauty. Numerous scientific and other institutions. It has 16 m. of water-front, and the warehouses lining its docks contain a greater value of goods than even those of New York. As to the harbour, see **New York.** B. ranks as the fourth American city in value of manufactures, having numerous flour-mills, sugar refineries, breweries, brass and copper works, &c. The first settlement (1636) was formed by a few Walloon colonists, and was called Breuckelen. P. (1800) 3298; (1850) 96,850; (1870) 396,099; (1880) 566,700; (1890) 806,343.

Brooklyn, vil., U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., a southern suburb of Cleveland. P.<5000.

Brookmount, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, 16 m. SW. Belfast.

Brooks, co., U.S., Georgia, S. frontier, W. of the middle.

Brooksby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5½ m. W. by S. Melton Mowbray, on the R. Wreak and the M. R. P.<250.

Brookston, vil., U.S., Indiana, White co., 91 m. SSE. Chicago (Ill.). P.<1500.

Brook Street, hamlet, Eng., Kent, div. and 7 m. SW. Ashford, 3½ m. NW. Appledore stn., PM.O.

Brooksville, vil., U.S., Florida, Hernando co., 140 m. SSW. of the mouth of St. John's R. P.<1500.

Brooksville, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 50 m. E. Augusta. P.<1500.

Brookswar, vil., Eng. See **Brockweir.**

Brookthorpe, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4 m. S. Gloucester, 2 m. NE. Haresfield stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Whaddon**) P.<500.

Brookville, tn., U.S., Indiana, Franklin co., on l. bk. of White R., 63 m. ESE. Indianapolis, with abundant waterpower. P.<3000.

Brookville, city, U.S., Kansas, Saline co., 120 m. W. by S. Topeka. P.<1500.

Brookville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Montgomery co., 52 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Brookville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Jefferson co., on Red Bank Creek, 65 m. NE. Pittsburg. P.<3000.

Brookwood, stn., Eng., in the W. of Surrey, on the L. & SW. R., the station for the Woking necropolis, which is immediately adjoining, 28 m. by rail from Waterloo stn.

Broom, hamlet, Eng., Bedfordshire, on the Ivel, 9 m. SE. by E. Bedford, div. and 1½ m. SW. Biggleswade stn., P.O.

Broom, par., Eng., co. and 2 m. W. Durham. P.<2000.

Broom, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 7 m. W. Stratford-on-Avon, a junction stn. on the M. R., P.O.

Broom, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 5 m. ENE. Kidderminster, 2 m. E. Churchill stn., P.O. P.<250.

Broom, Loch, and **Little Loch Broom,** two inlets of the W. ct. of Scot., between cos. Ross and Cromarty.

Broom, South, eccles. par., Eng. See **Southbroom.**

Broome, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12 m. SE. by S. Norwich, 1½ m. NW. Ellingham stn. P.<500.

Broome, rly. stn., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 20 m. ESE. Newtown, on the L. & NW. R.

Broome, co., U.S., New York, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 76° W.

Broome, a pearl fishing stn. and small seapt. on the W. ct. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, in 18° S. P.<1500.

Broomfield, rly. stn., Eng., Cumberland, in the NW. of the Penrith div., 10½ m. NE. by E. Maryport, on the C. R.

Broomfield, par., Eng., Essex, on the Chelmer, div. and 2 m. N. Chelmsford, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Broomfield, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Maidstone, 2 m. S. Hollingbourne stn. P.<250. See **Leeds.**

Broomfield, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 4 m. N. by W. Taunton, P.O.; 4080 ac. P.<500.

Broomfield, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 12½ m. WNW. Dundalk.

Broomfield, tn., Victoria, co. Talbot, 97 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Broomfleet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Humber, 8½ m. E. by N. Goole, 3½ m. W. by N. Brough stn. P.<250.

Broom Green, hamlet, Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. SW. by W. Cromer, close to County School stn.

Broomhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3½ m. SW. Nantwich. P.<250.

Broomhall, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Sheffield.**

Broomhaugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Tyne, 5½ m. ESE. Hexham, near Riding Mill stn. P.<250.

Broomhedge, place, Ire., co. Down, 3 m. from Moira, P.O.

Broomhill, ct. par., Eng., Kent and Sussex cos., 4 m. SE. Rye. P.<250.

Broomhill, colliery and vil., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 8½ m. SSE. Alnwick, with a stn. on the branch line of the NE. R. to Warkworth Harbour, P.O.

Broomhill, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the H. R., 22 m. SSE. Nairn.

Broomhouse, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 5½ m. E. by S. Glasgow, with coal-mines, P.O. P.<750.

Broomley, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. ESE. Hexham, 1 m. SW. Stocksfield stn.; 4135 ac. P.<750.

Broom Park, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon Tweed div., 5 m. W. Alnwick, 1 m. NE. Whittingham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Broomsthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, 5½ m. W. Fakenham. P.<250. See **Rudham, East.**

Broomy, par., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. N. Ringwood; 4729 ac. P.<250.

Broomyknowes, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., 2 m. SW. by W. Dalkeith.

Broons, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Dinan, 26 m. SSW. St. Malo; birthplace of Constable Bertrand de Guesclin. The castle of La Motte-B. is 1 m. from the town. P.<2000.

Broos (in Hungarian **Szászváros**), imperial free tn., Hungary, prov. Hunyad, 45 m. W. Hermannstadt. P. 5700.

Brootally, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Tynan.

Brora, vil., Scot., Sutherlandshire, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Brora, 4½ m. ENE. Golspie, on the H. R., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P.<750.

Brora, riv., Scot., Sutherlandshire, flows SE. into the mouth of the Dornoch Firth, expanding near its mouth into **Loch Brora.**

Broseley, par. and market-tn., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 13 m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. W. Coalport stn., on the G. W. R., with coal-mines and manufactures of coarse earthenware and tobacco pipes. Market-day, W. P.<4500.

Broseley with Linley, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire. P.<3500.

Brosna, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 9 m. SE. by E. Listowel, PM.O. Par. 11,959 ac., P.<2500; tn. 9 ac., P.<500.

Brosna, tnld., Ire., SW. King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 7½ m. S. Parsonstown, P.O. P.<250.

Brosna, riv., Ire., issues from Lough Ennell in Westmeath, flows SW. into King's co., and joins the Shannon on the l. bk. at Shannon Harbour.

Brothers, The, a group of six or eight rocky islets, at the entrance of the Red Sea, off the African shore, 9½ m. S. Perim I., and varying from 250 to 350 ft. in height. Lat. of loftiest 12° 28′ N., long. 43° 22′ E.

Brothers, The, isls., in Duncan Strait, between Big and Little Andaman Is.

Brothers, The, three isolated mts., E. Australia, near the ct., between Harrington Inlet and Port Macquarie.

Brothers, The, two small isls., in the Indian Ocean, to the SW., and dependencies of Sokotra.

Brothertoft, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 4 m. NW. by W. Boston, 1 m. S. Langrick stn. P.<250.

Brotherton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Aire, 3 m. NNE. Pontefract, 1½ m. SSW. Burton Salmon stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Brotherwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. SE. Alnwick. P.<250.

Brotterode, vil., Ger., Prussia, in a detached part of the prov. Hesse-Nassau, 12 m. SSE. Eisenach. P.<3000.

Brotton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the E. of the Cleveland div., 12 m. E. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<4000.

Brotton Parva, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, containing town of B. P. 5600.

Brötzingen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Karlsruhe, dist. Pforzheim. P. 5200.

Brou, tn., France, dep. Eure et Loir, arr. Châteaudun, on the Loir, 23 m. SW. Chartres. P.<3000.

Brouage, small port and former fortress, France, dep. Charente Inférieure, 7 m. SW. Rochefort, situated amidst extensive salt-marshes, partially drained by small canals, which terminate in the navigable canal from B. to Rochefort (9 m. long, with a draught of 8½ ft.). Birthplace of the navigator Champlain, Canadian coloniser. P.<2000.

Brough (brŭf), par. and market-tn., Eng., Westmorland, in the E. of Appleby div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Appleby, 2 m. ENE. Musgrave stn., with iron and coal mines; a great horse and cattle fair is held annually at B. Hill, 2 m. NW., on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<750. Area (including pars. of **B. Sowerby, Hillbeck,** and **Stainmore**), 21,650 ac.

Brough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Humber, 10½ m. W. Hull, on the NE. R., PMT.O. See **Elloughton.**

Brough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Dringhoe.**

Brough, fishing vil., Scot., Caithness, 7 m. NE. by E. Thurso, P.O.

Brough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 3½ m. SE. Richmond, 1½ m. S. by W. Catterick Bridge stn. P.<250.

Broughal, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Frankford.

Brougham, par. and vil., Eng., Westmorland, on the N. border of the Appleby div., on the Eamont, 3 m. E. Penrith, 2½ m. W. Culgaith stn.; 6226 ac. P.<500.

Brough and Shatton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3½ m. SE. Castleton; lead smelting carried on. P.<250.

Broughderg, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 10 m. from Draperstown (co. Londonderry), P.O. P.<500.

Brough Ness, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., in the W. of Fetlar I., in 60° 36½′ N.

Broughshane, tn., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, 15½ m. W. by N. Larne, 4 m. ENE. Ballymena, with alum clay, PM.O. P.<750.

Brough Sowerby, par., Eng., Westmorland, in the E. of the Appleby div., 8½ m. SE. by E. Appleby, 2 m. ESE. Musgrave stn. P.<250.

Broughton, par., Eng., Buckingham. See **Bierton.**

Broughton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 11 m. SW. by W. Bedford, 2 m. SSE. Newport Pagnell. P.<250.

Broughton, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 10½ m. E. by N. Salisbury, 2½ m. NW. by W. Horsebridge stn., PMT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**B. with Bossington**) P.<1000.

Broughton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Huntingdon, 3 m. WSW. Warboys stn., P.O. P.<500.

Broughton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 3½ m. N. Preston, with a stn. (**Barton and Broughton**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<750.

Broughton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 15 m. NE. Gainsborough, div. and 2½ m. NW. by W. Brigg, P.O.; 7073 ac. P.<1500.

Broughton, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Brant Broughton.**

Broughton, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NNW. Wellingborough, 2½ m. SW. Kettering, P.O. P.<1000.

Broughton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Banbury, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Newington, North**) P.<750.

Broughton, par. and suburb of Salford, Eng., Lancashire, in the N. and W. divs. P. 37,900.

Broughton, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 7½ m. N. Shrewsbury, close to Yorton stn. P.<250.

Broughton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the S. of the Cleveland div., 9½ m. S. by E. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. SE. Stokesley stn. P.<750.

Broughton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the extreme NE. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 17½ m. NE. York, 1½ m. WNW. Malton, 1 m. E. by S. Amotherby stn. P.<250.

Broughton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the S. of the Skipton div., 13½ m. NE. by N. Burnley, 3½ m. W. Skipton, 1 m. S. Gargrave stn., P.O. P.<250.

Broughton, settlement, Queensland, Davenport co., 60 m. SSW. Townsville.

Broughton, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, 15 m. ESE. Lanark, with a stn. on the C. R., PM.O.; 18,065 ac. P.<750.

Broughton, riv., S. Australia, flowing W. into Spencer's Gulf, which it enters in about 33° 20′ S.

Broughton, settlement, S. Australia. See **Redhill.**

Broughton, par., Wales, Denbighshire, near Wrexham, 2 m. from Brymbo, P.O. P. 5000.

Broughton, vil., Wales, Flintshire, 5 m. WSW. Chester, with a stn. (**B. Hall**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Broughton, East, par., Eng., Lancashire, 7 m. NE. Ulverston. P.<2000.

Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho, united par., Scot., Peeblesshire, containing village of B.; 18,065 ac. P.<750.

Broughton, Great, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth

div., on the Derwent, 4½ m. SE. Maryport, 1 m. W. by S. Papcastle stn., with coal-mines, P.O. P.<1500.

Broughton, Higher, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Manchester par. P. 6700.

Broughton, Little, par., Eng., Cumberland, 3½ m. NW. Cockermouth. P.<1000.

Broughton, Lower, two eccles. pars., Eng., Manchester. **B. L. The Ascension,** P. 13,700; **B. L. St. Clement,** P. 8100.

Broughton Nether, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. NW. by N. Melton Mowbray, 1½ m. NNE. Old Dalby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Broughton, Upper, Eng. See **Broughton Sulney.**

Broughton, West, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire; 7298 ac. P.<1500.

Broughton Astley, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8 m. SW. by S. Leicester, on the M. R., P.O. P.<1000.

Broughton Creek, New South Wales. See **Berry.**

Broughton Cross, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Rly., 5 m. E. by N. Workington.

Broughton Gifford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 8 m. E. Bath, 1½ m. W. Melksham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Broughton Hackett, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. E. Worcester. P.<250.

Broughton-in-Craven, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. P.<500. See **Broughton,** Yorkshire.

Broughton-in-Furness, eccles. par. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 12 m. N. Barrow, on the Furness Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<1500.

Broughton Lane, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Rotherham div., on the M. S. & L. R., 2 m. NE. by E. Sheffield.

Broughton Moor, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 2½ m. SE. Maryport, with coal-mines.

Broughton Poggs, or **Pogis** (always pronounced pŏgz), par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 15 m. SW. by W. Woodstock, 2 m. W. Alvescot stn. P.<250.

Broughton Strait, Brit. Columbia, on the NE. of Vancouver I., in 50° 35′ N.

Broughton Sulney, or **Upper,** par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 10½ m. SE. by S. Nottingham, with a stn. (**Upper B.**) on the M. R., P.O. (**Upper B.**). P.<500.

Broughty Ferry, tn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the Firth of Tay, 3½ m. (by rail) E. Dundee, on the Cal. and N. B. Joint Rly. A favourite suburban residence. P. 9200.

Brough under Stainmore, eccles. par., Eng., Westmorland, near Penrith. P.<1000.

Broussa, city, Asiatic Turkey. See **Brusa.**

Brouwershaven, tn., Holland, N. ct. Schouwen I., prov. Zeeland, 19 m. NE. Middelburg. P.<2000. See **Grevelingen.**

Broville. See *Breuil.*

Brow Head, cape, Ire., SW. co. Cork, 2 m. E. Mizen Head.

Browhouses, ct. vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Solway Firth, 5½ m. E. by S. Annan, 3 m. SW. by W. Gretna Green stn. P.<250.

Brown, a peak of the Rocky Mts., Canada, on the frontier of Brit. Columbia, in 52° 25′ N. Alt. about 16,000 ft.

Brown, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed by 40° N., E. of 91° W.

Brown, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 39° N. and W. of 86° W.

Brown, co., U.S., Kansas, on N. frontier, crossed by 95½° W.

Brown, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded on the NE. by Minnesota R., and traversed by its r. bk. trib., the Big Cottonwood R.

Brown, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the N., crossed in the W. by 100° W., N. of 42° N.

Brown, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., on the Ohio R., crossed in the extreme W. by 84° W.

Brown, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Brown, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 99° W., and in the extreme N. by 32° N.

Brown, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the E., on both sides of Fox R., at the head of Green B.

Brown Candover, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8½ m. NE. Winchester, 4 m. N. by W. Alresford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Brown Candover with Chilton Candover, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, containing B. C. par. P.<500.

Brown Edge, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. N. Burslem, P.O. P.<1500.

Browney, riv., Eng., Durham, trib. of the Wear, which it joins on the l. bk. a little above Durham.

Browney Colliery, Eng., Durham, 2 m. from Langley Moor, P.O.

Brownfield, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 35 m. WNW. Portland. P.<1500.

Brownhill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, near Birstall. P.<4500.

Brownhills, tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 5 m. N. Walsall, with a stn. (**B.** for **Cannock Chase**) on the L. & NW. R., with coal and ironstone, PMT.O. P. 13,700.

Brown Islands, a group of small coral isls. in the Pacific, in the NW. of the Marshall group, in 11½° N., 162° E.

Brownlows Derry, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dists. Lurgan No. 1 and No. 2.

Brown Mountain, tn., New South Wales. See **Lyttleton.**

Brownrig, vil., Scot. See **Balcastle.**

Browns, tn., Victoria, co. Grenville, on Yarrowee Creek, 14 m. from Ballarat. P.<1500.

Brownsburg, tn., U.S., Indiana, Hendricks co., 14 m. (by rail) NW. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Brownsea, or **Branksea,** isl., with eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, 2 m. S. Poole. P. (eccles. par.)<250.

Brownsgrove, place, Ire., Galway, 5 m. from Tuam, P.O.

Brownside, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Chinley.**

Brownsover, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., on the Avon, 2 m. N. by E. Rugby. P.<250. See **Clifton on Dunsmore.**

Brown's River, post-tn., Tasmania. See **Kingston.**

Brownstown, par., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 4½ m. E. by S. Navan, P.O. P.<250.

Brownstown, tn., U.S., Indiana, Jackson co., 56 m. S. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Brownstown Head, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Waterford, in 7° 6′ W. Alt. 102 ft.

Brownsville, vil., U.S., in the NE. of California, Yuba co. P.<1500.

Brownsville, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Houston co., on the Mississippi, 122 m. SE. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Brownsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fayette co., on the r. bk. of and at the head of navigation for large steamboats on Menongahela R., 32 m. S. by E. Pittsburg; rich in coal-mines. P.<1500.

Brownsville, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., 88 m. N. by E. of the SW. corner of the state.

Brownsville, city, U.S., Tennessee, cap. of Haywood co., 57 m. NE. by E. Memphis. P.<3000.

Brownsville, city and riv.-port, U.S., Texas, Cameron co., on the r. bk. of the Rio Grande, 20 m. W. of the mouth of the river, opposite Matamoras (Mexico), having a fort with garrison. Mean temp., yr. 73.0° F., Jan. 58.5°, July 84.6; rainfall (9 yrs.), 33.01 in. P. (1880)<5000; (1890) 6100.

Brownville, tn., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., on Pleasant R., 40 m. NNW. Bangor. P.<1500.

Brownville, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Nemaha co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 62 m. S. by E. Omaha. P.<1500.

Brown Willy, hill, Eng., Cornwall, 10 m. WSW. Launceston. Alt. 1368 ft.

Brownwood, city, U.S., Texas, Brown co., on the l. bk. of the Colorado R., 120 m. NW. by N. Austin. P.<3000.

Broxa, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 6½ m. WNW. Scarborough, 4½ m. WNW. Scalby stn. P.<250.

Broxbourne, par., Eng., co., div., and 4½ m. SE. Hertford, on the Lee and the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Broxburn, mining tn., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on Brox Burn, 6 m. SE. by E. Linlithgow, 1 m. N. Drumshoreland or B. stn., with paraffin-oil works. P. 5900.

Broxfield, par., Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. NE. Alnwick. P.<250.

Broxholme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 5½ m. NW. Lincoln, 2½ m. NE. Saxilby stn. P.<250.

Broxted, or **Chawreth,** par., Eng., Essex, in Epping div., 7½ m. S. by E. Saffron Walden, 3 m. E. by N. Elsenham stn., PM.O. P.<750. See **Chickney.**

Broxton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 10 m. E. by N. Wrexham, on the L. & NW. R., PT.O. P.<750.

Broxwood, place, Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. SW. Pembridge, P.O.

Broye, riv., Switzd., cants. Freiburg and Vaud, flows through Lake Morat into Neuchâtel; navigable by steamboats between the lakes.

Broyle Harbour, inlet, Newfoundland, E. ct., in 47° 10′ N.

Brozas, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. NW. Caceres, with sulphurous waters. P. 5200.

Brozzi, comm. and tn., central Italy, prov. and 6 m. W. Florence, on r. bk. of R. Arno, with extensive industry in straw hats. P. 10,100.

Bruar, place, Scot., Perthshire, 2 m. from Calvine, P.O.

Bruar, rivulet, Scot., rises in N. Perthshire, and flows S., joining the Garry 3 m. W. Blair Athole. Its course of 10 m. is interrupted by a series of falls, the deepest leap being 200 ft. in the upper fall.

Bruay, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. NNE. Valenciennes. P.<4000.

Bruce, co., Canada, Ontario, on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, almost entirely to the W. of 81° W.

Bruce, co., New Zealand, South I., on the SE. ct., crossed by 46° S.

Bruce, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Brookings co., 110 m. N. by E. Yankton.

Bruce Grove (for Tottenham High Cross), stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the G. E.R., 5¾ m. N. by E. St. Paul's.

Bruce Hall, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Arvagh.

Brucehaven, Scot. See **Limekilns.**

Bruce Mines, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 586 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Bruceport, seapt., U.S., Washington, Pacific co., 55 m. SW. by W. Olympia. P.<1500.

Bruch, peasant vil., Prussia. See **Recklinghausen.**

Bruchsal, urban comm. and important railway centre, Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 11½ m. NE. Karlsruhe, with large penitentiary on the Pennsylvanian system. Tn. P. 11,800; comm. P. 11,900.

Bruck, tn., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 24 m. ESE. Vienna. P.<5000.

Bruck, tn., Austria, Styria, 9 m. E. by N. Leoben, near the confluence of the Mur and Mürz. P.<4000.

Bruck, market-tn., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 14 m. W. by N. Munich. P.<3000.

Brück, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 17 m. SE. by E. Brandenburg. P.<2000.

Bruck, vil., Switzd. See **Brugg.**

Brückenau, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 36 m. N. by W. Würzburg. P.<2000.

Brucklay, vil., Scot., Aberdeen, 6 m. (by rail) S. Strichen, on the G. N. of S. R., P.O. P.<250.

Bruckless, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, 11 m. W. Donegal, P.O.

Brue, riv., Eng., rises in the **E.** of Somerset, and flows W. past Bruton and Glastonbury into Bridgwater Bay at Burnham. Length, 30 m.; not navigable.

Brüel, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 m. NE. by E. Schwerin. P.<3000.

Bruen Stapleford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. E. by S. Chester, 3 m. ENE. Waverton stn. P.<250.

Bruera, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Chester, 3 m. WNW. Tattenhall stn. P.<750.

Bruern, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Evenlode, 11½ m. W. by N. Woodstock, 2 m. S. Chipping Norton Junc. P.<250. See **Milton-under-Wychwood.**

Bruernish Point, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, E. ct. of Barra I., in 56° 59′ N.

Bruff, par. and market-tn., Ire., **E.** co. Limerick, bar. Coshma, 13 m. S. by E. Limerick, PMT.O. Par. 1330 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<1000.

Bruges, Flemish **Brugge** ('bridge'), tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 13 m. E. Ostende, at the junction of the Ghent, Ostende, and Sluis canals, with dock 14 ft. deep; seat of a bishop; with manufactures of lace, embroidery, and soap. The tapestries of B. were formerly widely celebrated, and it was from this town that Colbert summoned artists to organise the Gobelin manufactures at Paris. Amongst all Belgium towns it has preserved the most mediæval aspect; its market is surmounted by a magnificent tower of the 15th century. In the church of Notre Dame (12th century) are the tombs of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary of Burgundy. Formerly the cap. and residence of the Counts of Flanders. In the 13th century B. was one of the most flourishing commercial cities of Europe. It began to decline at the end of the 15th century, when the religious persecutions of Philip II. of Spain obliged many of its inhabitants to seek refuge in England. In 1430 Philip the Good here instituted the order of the Golden Fleece. B. is now (1894) about to be connected with Heyst by a ship-canal 26½ ft. deep. P. (1869) 47,621; (1890) 47,500.

Brugg, or **Bruck,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. NE. Aargau, on the Aar, a mile or two above the confluence of the Reuss. P.<2000.

Brügg, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 13 m. WSW. Solothurn. P.<2000.

Brugine, vil., Italy, prov. Padua, dist. and 2 m. WSW. Piove. P.<4000.

Brühl, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 7 m. SSW. Cologne; lignite in the neighbourhood. P.<5000.

Bruichladdich, place, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SW. of Islay I., on the W. shore of Loch Indaal, PMT.O.

Bruille-St.-Amand, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. NNW. Valenciennes, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Bruinisse, vil., Holland, prov. Zeeland, on the I. of Schouwen. P.<3000.

Bruintjes Hoogte, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaland, on the Zwart Doorn, 85 m. S. by E. O'okiep.

Bruis, par., Ire., in co. and 4 m. SW. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam; 3698 ac. P.<750.

Bruisyard, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4½ m. NW. Saxmundham, on R. Alde, P.O. P.<500.

Brule, co., U.S., S. Dakota, S. of 44° N., crossed by 99° W., bounded on the W. by the R. Missouri.

Brûlon, vil., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche, on the Vegre, 21 m. W. Le Mans, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Brumath, tn., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, 10 m. N. Strassburg, with mineral springs. P.<5000.

Brumby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. from Scunthorpe, P.O. P.<1000.

Brummen, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 12 m. NE. by E. Arnhem. P. 7200.

Brumpton-upon-Swale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond union. P.<500.

Brumstead, or **Brunstead,** par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 13½ m. SE. Cromer, 2 m. E. by S. Honing stn. P.<250.

Brundall, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5½ m. E. Norwich, on the G. E. R., PT.O. P.<500. See **Witton.**

Brundish, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4½ m. N. Framlingham, P.O. P.<500. See **Tannington.**

Bruneck, comm., Austria, Tirol, 34 m. NE. by E. Bozen, in the Puster-thal; copper-mines and marble quarries. Alt. 2845 ft. P.<3000.

Brunei, sultanate, under British protection, in the W. of Borneo (*q. v.*), between Brit. N. Borneo and Sarawak; principal river the Limbang. Area, 8100 sq. m. P. 50,000.

Brunei, tn., cap. of the state of B., in 4° 52′ N., at the head of the wide and deep estuary of the small river B., which flows NE. into B. Bay; houses built on stakes, partly on islands in the river; the town hence called the Venice of the East. P. estimated by Pigafetta in 1521 at 100,000, now about 25,000.

Brunei Bay, a large bay between Brit. N. Borneo and the state of B.

Brünen, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 23 m. NW. Essen, 4½ m. NE. by N. Wesel. P.<2000.

Brunet Island, isl., Newfoundland, off the S. ct., in 55° 46′–57′ W.

Bruni, tn. and sultanate. See **Brunei.**

Brünig Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **VII.** (*a*) (2).

Bruni Island, a long and irregular isl. in the SE. of Tasmania, between Storm Bay and d'Entrecasteaux Channel; divided by a narrow isthmus into N. and S. Bruni I., on the latter of which is a revolving light at the height of 335 ft. Mean rainfall (5 yrs.), 40.5 in.

Brunn, brunnen, bronn, burn, bourne, Teutonic, 'a well,' 'a small stream.'

Brünn (Morav. *Brno*), city, Austria, cap. of the crownland of Moravia, and of a circ. of same name, 70 m. N. by E. Vienna, 116 m. SE. by E. Prague, 40 m. SW. Olmütz, situated at the base of hills at the junction of the valleys of the Schwarzawa and Zwittawa, the latter of which offers an easy route (now followed by a railway) to the populous (N.) portion of Bohemia. Near it is the Spielberg, formerly the citadel, afterwards a state prison, now used as barracks. B. is the seat of the chief legal and military courts and authorities for Moravia and Austrian Silesia, of a bishop's see (cathedral dating from the fifteenth century), and a Protestant consistory, and has a museum with rich collections, botanic garden, and public library. It is the principal centre of the woollen manufacture of Austria, manufacturing industries (of varied kinds) being stimulated by the vicinity of the Rossitz coal-mines. It was occupied by the French in 1805 and 1809, and was the headquarters of Napoleon I. before the battle of Austerlitz. Alt. 761 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.0° F., Jan. 28.6°, July 68.4°; rainfall (31 yrs.), 19.9 in. P. (1869) 73,800; (1890) 94,500.

Brunn (am Gebirge), comm., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 8 m. S. by W. Vienna. P.<3000.

Brunndöbra, mining vil., kgd. Saxony, near Auerbach. P.<4000.

Brunnen, beautiful vil., Switzd., cant. Schwiz, on the Lake of Lucerne opposite the Seelisberg, at the N. end of the Bay of Uri, and on the St. Gothard Rly.

Brunner, bor., New Zealand, South I., Grey co., 8 m. E. by N. Greymouth, with important coal-mines. P.<3000.

Brunsbüttel, par., Prussia, govt. Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe, 15 m. E. Cuxhaven, starting-point of the Baltic Canal. P.<3000.

Brunstatt, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, 2½ m. S. Mühlhausen. P.<3000.

Brunstead, par., Eng. See **Brumstead.**

Brunswark, hill, Scot. See **Birrenswark.**

Brunswick, Ger. **Braunschweig,** duchy, in the NW. of Ger., is composed of three large unconnected dists. lying on the banks of the Aller, Ocker, Leine, and Weser, and of six small enclaves, the total area being 1425 sq. m. The N. and central dists. have an undulating surface, with several hill ranges; the southern ones lie within the limits of the Harz Mts., and are intersected by wide valleys. The country gradually declines towards the N., and slopes to the Weser and Elbe. The highest points within the duchy are the Wormberg, 3240 ft., and the Achtermannshöhe, 3030 ft. The most important river is the Weser, which is navigable in these parts of its course, and which flows for about 20 m. past the western parts of B., and again past the more northern enclave of Thedinghausen, near Bremen. The chief trib. of the Weser is the Aller (with Leine, Ocker, and Fuse). The Ocker is of importance for trans-

porting timber. To the river system of the Elbe belong the Ohre and Bode. B. has a considerable number of small lakes, and an extensive morass, the Drömling. A canal connects the Ocker and the Bode. In the N. dists. the climate is mild, but in the mountainous parts more to the S. is raw and inclement. The soil in the northern parts of the duchy is very productive, except on the borders, where the great Lüneburg plain commences. More to the S. many of the mountainous parts of the country are stony and unproductive, but they are interspersed with fertile tracts of land, especially in the vicinity of the Weser and Leine. The most sterile part of B. is that of Ottenstein, near Holzminden. Agriculture is general in the lower parts of the duchy, but the highlands are too cold and stony for agriculture. Cattle-rearing is considerable. Timber is plentiful, and especially some parts of the Harz Mts. and of the dists. near the Weser are valuable in this respect. The most common trees are beech, fir, pine, and oak. The Harz Mts. yield valuable mineral products — coal, ores (especially iron ore), granite, lime, gypsum, marble, and porcelain clay. Textiles and household wooden utensils are the chief manufactures. The chief towns are the cap. of the duchy, Blankenburg, Wolfenbüttel, and Holzminden. The duchy is divided into six circles— B., Wolfenbüttel, Helmstedt, Gandersheim, Holzminden, and Blankenburg. During the early times of the Middle Ages B. was a part of the duchy of Saxony, which was, however, divided in 1180. Afterwards it became a separate duchy, and was subdivided in various ways in subsequent times. At the beginning of the present century B. formed a part of the kgd. of Westphalia, but became independent again in 1814. Since 1871 it has been a part of the German Empire. P. 404,000.

Brunswick, tn., cap. of the duchy of the same name. It is situated in a fertile plain on the Ocker. B. is principally a commercial town, exporting agricultural produce. In the Middle Ages it was a great centre of commerce. Mean temp., yr. 48° F. P. (1871) 57,900; (1890) 101,000.

Brunswick, tp., New South Wales, co. Rous, 402 m. N. Sydney, in 153° 30′ S., 28° 30′ E. P. <1500.

Brunswick, city, U.S., Georgia, Glynn co., 68 m. SSW. Savannah, a growing port with deep, spacious, and well-sheltered harbour, the bar at the entrance to which has been deepened to 20 ft. at high tide; favourite winter resort; lighthouse (St. Simon), visible 16 m. P. (1880) <3000; (1890) 8500.

Brunswick, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., on the r. bk. of the R. Androscoggin, whose falls furnish ample water-power, 31 m. SSW. Augusta; the seat of Bowdoin College, opened in 1802; with many factories. P. 6000.

Brunswick, tn., U.S., Missouri, Chariton co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, 96 m. E. Leavenworth (Kansas). P. <2000.

Brunswick, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the extreme S., on the Atlantic.

Brunswick, co., U.S., Virginia, S. frontier, E. of 78° W.

Brunswick, tn., Victoria, co. Bourke, 4½ m. N. Melbourne. P. 22,000.

Brunswick, post-tn., W. Australia, Wellington co., 90 m. S. Perth. P. <1500.

Brunswick Bay, an irregular inlet in the NW. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, in 15° 20′ S.

Brunswick Lake, Canada, Ontario, 36 m. long, NE. to SW., crossed by 49° N. and 84½° W. On its E. side is **B. House,** a Hudson Bay Co.'s stn.

Brunswick Peninsula, large penin., Chile, between the Strait of Magellan and Otway Water.

Bruntcliffe, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley div., 3½ m. N. Dewsbury, close to Morley stn. on the G. N. R., PM.O.

Bruntingthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9 m. S. by E. Leicester, 4 m. N. Welford and Kilworth stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brunton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7½ m. N. by E. Alnwick, 1 m. N. Christon Bk. stn. P. <250.

Brunton, East, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 4½ m. N. by W. Newcastle, 2 m. W. Killingworth stn. P. <250.

Brunton, West, par., Eng., Northumberland, near East B. P. <250.

Brunton, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 5 m. NW. Cupar, P.O.

Bruray, one of the Out Skerries, Scot., Shetland Is.

Bruree, par. and vil., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 17 m. S. Limerick, on the Cork and Limerick Rly., PMT.O.

Brus, vil., Servia, prov. Krusevac, 30 m. NE. by E. Novibazar. Alt. 1480 ft. P. <2000.

Brussa, or **Broussa** (the ancient *Prusa ad Olympum*), city, Asiatic Turkey, cap. vilayet Brusa, cap. sanjak, at the N. foot of Keshish Dagh (Mt. Olympus), 57 m. SSE. Constantinople, in a rich plain noted for centuries for the rearing of silkworms, as the town has been for the manufacture of silk. Seat of an Armenian and Greek archbishop. Meerschaum clay found near. Its numerous thermal springs, all more or less alkaline, known in ancient times by the name of *Pithya*, are situated on a spur of the mountain at the height of 1000 ft. The waters are used solely for bathing, and there are some excellently appointed bathing establishments, besides many inferior ones. The citadel is on a rock near the centre of the town. The trade with the interior is conducted by caravans. A railway connecting it with the port of Mudania on the Sea of Marmora is now (1893) being made fit for use after lying for years in an unfinished condition. *Brusa* was anciently the cap. of Bithynia, and after capture by Orkhan in 1356 it continued to be the cap. of Turkish sultans, until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. The tombs of Orkhan and his successor Othman are in a neighbouring village. B. was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1855. Alt. (meteor. stn.) 1000 ft. Mean temp. (1½ yrs.), yr. 59.1° F., Jan. 39.2°, July 79.7°. P. (including in addition to Turks, who form the majority, many Armenians, Jews, and Greeks) estimated at 136,000.

Brusasco, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, on the r. bk. of the Po, 20 m. SW. by W. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Brush Creek, tn., U.S., Iowa, Fayette co., 57 m. SSW. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Brushfield, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 6½ m. E. Buxton, close to Monsal Dale stn. P. <250.

Brushford, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 17½ m. SSE. Barnstaple, on the Tawe, 2½ m. S. Eggesford stn. P. <250.

Brushford, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 8 m. N. by W. Tiverton, on the G. W. R. P. <500.

Brushgrove, post-tn., New South Wales, Clarence co., on the Clarence R., 10 m. NE. by E. Grafton. P. <1500.

Brushton, vil., U.S., New York, Franklin co., 70 m. WNW. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Brusnengo, vil., Italy, prov. Novara, circle Biella. P. <3000.

Brušperk, tn., Austria. See **Braunsberg.**

Brussels, tn., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 52 m. N. London. P. <1500.

Brussels, Flemish **Brussel,** French **Bruxelles** (oldest known form *Bruxella*, the origin of which is doubtful), a city of Central Europe, cap. of Belgium, and of the prov. of S. Brabant, on the Senne; connected by canal and the rivs. Ruppel and Scheldt with Antwerp, and thus capable of being reached by vessels drawing 10 feet. Lat. (of observatory) 50° 51′ 10.7″ N., long. 4° 22′ 11″ E. Consists of an upper or new town, containing the palace of the chambers, king's palace, &c., and the lower or old town in which is the Hôtel de Ville, a noble Gothic structure, with a spire of open stonework, 364 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of St. Michael. Of churches, the finest is the cathedral of St. Gudule, built in 1273, and celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and finely carved pulpit; and among other important buildings are the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Chapelle, and that of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, the Broot-Huys, or Old Hôtel de Ville, and several gates of its ancient walls, which are removed, and the space converted into boulevards. The finest promenades are the Allée-Verte, along the canal from B. to the Scheldt, and the park, an extensive enclosure, near the royal palace, laid out with avenues of trees, and ornamented with statues. A colossal statue to Godefroi de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. B. has a free university founded in 1834, with faculties of law, medicine, sciences, and philosophy; a polytechnic school, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a royal school of music, a school for deaf-mutes and blind established in 1834, a large public library and the royal library, founded in 1837, and the library of the Bollandists; a gallery of paintings in the Palais des Beaux Arts, containing the best specimens of the Flemish school; museums of natural history and antiquities, a botanic garden, and a well-equipped commercial museum. Has also a variety of manufactures, the most noted specialty being that of lace. Carpets are not a specialty of B. (The manufacture of the so-called B. carpets was introduced into England from Tournai.) B. is an ancient city, believed to have been founded in the seventh century; was fortified in the eleventh century, and was the residence of the Dukes of Brabant, and afterwards of the Spanish and Austrian governors-general of the Netherlands; its fortifications were dismantled by Joseph II. It is the birthplace of the physicians Vesalius and Van Helmont, and of the two painters Champaigne. Mean temp., yr. 50.5° F., Jan. 36.9°, July 65.7°; rainfall (30 yrs.), 28.04 in. P. (1874) 187,000; with the eight adjacent comms. of Laeken, Schaerbeek, Louvain or St. Josse-ten-Noode, Ixelles, Hall or St. Gilles, Anderlecht, Ninove, and Molenbeek or Faubourg de Flandre, 365,000; (Dec. 31, 1890), city, 176,100; with suburbs, 471,800.

Brüsterort, cape and vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the NW. shore of the Samland, 27 m. NW. Königsberg, large quantities of amber found on the coast both to the E. and S.; with lighthouse, visible 20 m. P. <2000.

Bruthen, post-tn., Victoria, cos. Dargo and Tambo, 189 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Bruton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9½ m. SW. by S. Frome, on the G. W. R.; with ancient hexagonal cross in the market-place; cattle show held annually in October. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 4007 ac. P. <2000.

Brüx, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. SW. Teplitz. In the neighbourhood are important lignite-mines, and Püllna, Seidschütz and Seidlitz mineral waters. P. 14,100.

Bruxelles, city, Belgium. See **Brussels.**

Bruyère, French, 'heath.'

Bruyères, tn., France, dep. Vosges, 29 m. SSE. Lunéville, 13 m. E. by N. Épinal, with mineral springs. P. <3000.

Bruz, comm., France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, on the Vilaine, arr. and 7 m. SW. by S. Rennes; has silver-lead mines. P. <2000.

Bryan, maritime co., U.S., Georgia, W. of 81° W., and crossed in N. by 32° N.

Bryan, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co., 55 m. W. by S. Toledo. P. <4000.

Bryan, city, U.S., Texas, Brazos co., 85 m. ENE. Austin. P. <3000.

Bryansford, vil., Ire., S. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 11 m. SW. Downpatrick, PMT.O.

Bryansk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. by rail WNW. of Orel, on Desna R. Trade in corn, hemp, and timber. P. 20,200.

Bryansk, tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. SW. Grodno. P. 2300.

Bryanston, or **Goodwood,** post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 12 m. from London. P. <1500.

Bryanston, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 13½ m. NW. Poole, ½ m. NW. Blandford, P.O. P. <250. See **Durweston.**

Bryant, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hamlin co., 120 m. N. Yankton. P. <1500.

Brydekirk, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 2½ m. N. by W. Annan, P.O. P. <500.

Bryher, par., one of the Scilly Is., Eng., off SW. ct. of Cornwall, in the NW. of the group, 4 m. (by boat) from Scilly, P.O. P. <250.

Brymbo, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4 m. NW. Wrexham, on a branch of the G. W. R., with numerous collieries and extensive iron and steel works, PMT.O. P. <4500.

Bryn, Cymric, 'a hill-ridge,' or 'hill.'

Brynamman, eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 18 m. NW. Llanelly, on a branch of the G. W. R., with coal-mines and blast-furnaces in the dist. P. <2000.

Bryncethin, hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Aberkenfig, P.O.

Bryncoch, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Neath.

Bryncoedivor, eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, near Dolgelly. P. <250.

Bryncroes, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 23 m. W. by S. Portmadoc. P. <1000.

Bryncrug, PM.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 3 m. from Towyn.

Bryneglwys, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 6 m. NW. Llangollen, 3 m. N. Glyndyfrdwy stn., P.O. P. <500.

Brynford, eccles. par., Wales. See **Brynford.**

Brynglas, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Tal-y-llyn Rly., 11 m. SW. by S. Dolgelly.

Bryngwran, hamlet, Wales, Anglesey, near Holyhead, PM.O.

Bryngwyn, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. ESE. Abergavenny, 2½ m. WNW. Raglan stn. P. <500.

Bryngwyn, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., 4½ m. SSE. Carnarvon.

Bryngwyn, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire. See **Brongwyn.**

Bryngwyn, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 7½ m. S. by W. New Radnor, 5 m. W. by N. Whitney on the Wye stn.; 4587 ac. P. <250.

Bryning with Kellamergh, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. SW. Kirkham. P. <250.

Brynkir, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 4 m. NW. Portmadoc.

Bryn Llanfair, hamlet, Wales, in co. and 3 m. NE. Carnarvon, on Menai Strait, PMT.O. (**Llanfairpwllgwyngyll**).

Brynllys, par., Wales. See **Bronllys.**

Bryn Mawr, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 9 m. NW. Philadelphia; has large college for women.

Brynmawr, tn., Wales, Brecknockshire, 14½ m. SE. Brecknock, on the L. & NW. R., with coal-mines and extensive iron-works, PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. 6400; eccles. par. (**B. St. Mary**) P. 6100.

Brynmenin, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 4½ m. NE. Bridgend, on a branch of the G. W. R.

Brynmill Road, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1½ m. W. Swansea, on Swansea and Mumbles Rly.

Brynn, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. NE. by N. St. Helens.

Brynsaddler, place, Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Pontyclun, P.O.

Brynsaith Marchog, place, Wales, 6 m. from Corwen (Merionethshire), P.O.

Brynsiencyn, place, Wales, Anglesey, 5 m. from Llanfairpwll, PMT.O.

Bryntegg, place, Wales, Anglesey, 4 m. from Pentraeth, P.O.

Bryntirion, place, Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. from Beddgelert, P.O.

Brynvord, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, partly in par. of Holywell. P. <750.

Bryson, formerly **Hargrave,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Pontiac, on Ottawa R., 60 m. WNW. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Bry-sur-Marne, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Marne, 8 m. E. by S. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Brynkhovskiye Islands, numerous isls. in estuary of Yenisei, 69°–72° N.

Brzapalanka, vil., Servia, prov. Kraina, on the Danube, 17 m. S. Orsova; coal-bed 4 m. distant. P. <2000.

Brzesc. See **Brest Litovsk.**

Brzesko, tn., Austria, Galicia, 8 m. E. Bochnia. P. <4000

Brzeżany, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 30 m. W. by S Tarnopol. P. 6000.

Brzezinka, vil., Prussia, in the SE. of Silesia, near Myslowitz, with coal-mines; zinc-smelting works in the neighbourhood. P. <3000.

Brzozów, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 73 m. E. by S. Bochnia. P. <5000.

Bteddin, vil., Syria. See **Lebanon.**

Bua, isl., Austria, Dalmatia, circle Spalato, opposite the town of Trau, with which it is connected by a bridge. Principal village, Santa Croce. P. <2000.

Bua, or **Mbua,** small seapt. with meteorological stn. at SW. end of Vanua Levu I., Fiji Is. (*q.v.*).

Buache, or **Garden Island,** isl., W. Australia, co. Perth, in the Indian Ocean, 5 m. from the mainland, between which and the island is Cockburn Sound. Length, N. to S., about 6 m.; average breadth, 1 m.

Buahit, mt., Africa, believed to be the highest in Abyssinia, 90 m. N. Debra Tabor. Alt. variously estimated at from 14,790 to 15,770 ft.

Buangor, post-tn. and stn., Victoria, co. Ripon, 143 m. W. by N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Buba, vil., Portug. Upper Guinea, in 11° 37′ N., 14° 59′ W.

Bubassa, vil., E. Africa, 33 m. S. by E. Harrar.

Bubbenhall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., on the Avon, 4½ m. SSE. Coventry, P.O. P. <250.

Bubbio, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Bormida, prov. and 24 m. SW. Alessandria. P. <2000.

Bubeně, Bohemia. See **Owenetz, Vorder-.**

Bubendorf, vil., Switzd., cant. Basel-land, 10 m. SE. Basel. P. <2000.

Bubian, isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the NW. of the Persian Gulf, to the W. of the Shat-el-Arab.

Bubilitz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 43 m. ESE. Colberg, with important state and private forests. P. <5000.

Bubnell, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Baslow.**

Bubry, comm. and vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, cant. Plouay. P. <4000.

Bubwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 8½ m. N. by W. Goole, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Bubye, riv., Brit. S. Africa, flowing SE. and entering the Limpopo in about 31° 10′ E.

Bucaramanga, tn., Colombia, cap. dep. Santander, 185 m. NNE. Bogota, with gold, copper, and iron mines; streets lighted by electricity; railway to the Magdalena projected. Alt. 3030 ft. P. (including dist.) 20,000.

Buccaneer Archipelago, a group of small isls. at the mouth of King's Sound, Kimberley div. of W. Australia, in 16° S. and 123° 30′ E., so called on account of having been visited by the English buccaneer, William Dampier, in 1688.

Buccari, or **Bukari,** seapt., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 5 m. E. Fiume. P. <2000.

Buccheri, tn., Sicily, prov. and 24 m. W. by N. Syracuse. P. <5000.

Bucchianico, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 4 m. S. by E. Chieti, produces excellent wine. P. <5000.

Buccino, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 22 m. W. Potenza. P. 6300.

Buccleuch, eccles. par., Scot., in the city of Edinburgh.

Buccleuch, co., New S. Wales, crossed by 35° S. and 148½° E.

Bucellas, vil., Portugal, Estremadura, 14 m. N. Lisbon, giving its name to a white wine. P. <3000.

Buchan, an old dist. on the E. ct. of Scotland, between Ythan and Deveron Rivs., 40 m. in extent, now comprised in the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff (N. portion), gives a name to one of the oldest earldoms in Scotland.

Buchan, Bullers of, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 5 m. SSW. Peterhead. The sea dashes with great force into *Bullers* or boilers, a natural cave in a granite cliff, 50 ft. in diameter, and 150 ft. deep. Near it are the ruins of Slain's Castle.

Buchanan, par., Scot. See **Buchannan.**

Buchanan, co., U.S., Iowa, between 42° and 43° N., and crossed in the W. by 92° W.

Buchanan, vil., U.S., Michigan, Berrien co., on St. Joseph R., 25 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <2000.

Buchanan, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., bounded on the W. by the Missouri, S. of 40° N.

Buchanan, co., U.S., Virginia, in an angle on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 82° W.

Buchanhaven, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., close to Peterhead on the N. P. <1000.

Buchannan, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the E. side of Loch Lomond, 9½ m. NNE. Dumbarton, 3 m. NW. Drymen stn.; 41,598 ac. P. <750.

Buchan Ness, cape, Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., in 57° 28′ N., the most easterly point of the Scottish mainland; with lighthouse, visible 17 m.

Buchanty, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Almond, 6 m. NE. Crieff, 4 m. NNW. Madderty stn., P.O.

Buchany, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, 6 m. SE. by E. Callander, 1 m. NW. by W. Doune stn.

Bucharest. See **Bukarest.**

Buchau, tn., Bohemia, 9 m. SE. by E. Karlsbad. P. <2000.

Buchau, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 28 m. SW. by S. Ulm. P. <3000.

Buchen, urban comm., Ger., Baden, 32 m. SW. by W. Würzburg, Bavaria. P. <3000.

Buchholz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 18 m. S. by E. Chemnitz; originated as a mining town in the 16th century, now carries on all kinds of embroidery and lace-work, makes paper from wood fibre, has large bookbinding establishments and other industries. P. 7800.

Buchhorn. See **Friedrichshafen,** Würtemberg.

Buchlowitz, comm., Moravia, 31 m. S. by E. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Buchlyvie (bük-lai′vi), vil., Scot., co. and 14 m. W. Stirling, on the N. B. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Buchs, vil., Switzd., cant. and 18 m. SSE. St. Gall, on the l. bk. of the Rhine. P. <4000.

Buchsweiler, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 20 m. NW. by N. Strassburg, with lignite mines. P. <4000.

Buckinch, an islet, Scot., in Loch Lomond, in 56° 5½ N., to the NE. of Inchruim, 6 m. N. Balloch Pier.

Buckau, a suburb of Magdeburg, Prussia, l. bk. Elbe. P. 24,200.

Buckby, Long, par. and vil., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. NW. by W. Northampton, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 4078 ac. P. <2500.

Buckden, par. and vil., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 4½ m. SW. Huntingdon, on the G. E. R., 1½ m. W. Offord and B. stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Buckden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the extreme N. of the Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 24 m. W. by N. Ripon, 9 m. ENE. Horton stn., P.O.; 16,076 ac. P. <250.

Buckden Out Moor, an upland tract to the N.

Bückeberge, wooded mt., on the border between Schaumburg-Lippe and the Prussian circle of Rinteln; rich in coal-mines.

Bückeburg, tn., Ger., cap. of princip. Schaumburg-Lippe and of circle B., 30 m. WSW. Hanover. P. 5200.

Buckenham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. E. by S. Norwich, on the G. E. R. Market-day, S. P. <250.

Buckenham, New, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 15 m. SW. Norwich, 5 m. W. by N. Tivetshall stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Buckenham, Old, par., adjoining New B. on the W., 3 m. E. by N. Eccles Road stn., PM.O.; 5024 ac. P. <1500.

Buckenham, or **Buckenham Parva,** par., Eng., Norfolk, 6 m. SW. Watton. P. <250.

Buckenham with Hasingham, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, containing the par. of B. P. <250.

Buckerell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 13½ m. ENE. Exeter, 3 m. W. Honiton, 2 m. ENE. Sidmouth Junc., P.O. P. <250.

Buckfast'leigh, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12 m. W. by N. Torquay, on the r. bk. of the Dart, and on the G. W. R., with tin and copper mines, tanneries, and manufactures of blankets and serges. Near it are the ruins of Buckfast Abbey. PMT.O. Market-day, F. 5882 ac. P. <3500.

Buckfield, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 30 m. W. by S. Augusta. P. <1500.

Buckhannon, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Upshur co., on the Monongahela R., 44 m. WSW. of the SW. corner of Maryland. P. <1500.

Buckhaven, fishing tn., Scot., W. Fife, on N. shore of Firth of Forth, on B. Harbour, 9 m. SE. Falkland, on the N. B. R., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. 4000.

Buckhill, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Frenchpark.

Buckholt, East and West, par., Eng., Hampshire, 5 m. SW. Stockbridge. P. <250.

Buckholt Hills, a range of hills, Eng., on the W. border of the Andover div. of Hampshire, about 8½ m. ENE. Salisbury.

Buckhorn Weston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the W. border of the N. div., 8½ m. NE. by E. Sherborne, 3½ m. WSW. Gillingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Buckhurst Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, in the extreme SW. of the Epping div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Romford, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Buckie, fishing tn., Scot., Banffshire, on the ct., 12½ m. E. by N. Elgin, with a stn. on the G. N. of S. R., and a harbour, depth of water at ordinary spring tides 19 ft., at ordinary neap 16 ft.; PMT.O. P. 5800.

Buckingham, vil., Canada, Quebec, in Ottawa co., 18 m. ENE. Ottawa. Plumbago mine in vicinity. P. <3000.

Buckingham, mun. bor. (also parl. bor. till 1885), par., co., and market-tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, B. div., in the diocese of Oxford, on the Ouse, which winds round three sides of the town, 15 m. NW. by N. Aylesbury, on the L. & NW. R. Has a grammar or 'Royal Latin' school (founded by Edward VI.). Formerly carried on lace-making. Limestone quarries near. Market-day, S. 5007 ac. Parl. div. P. (1891) 57,400; mun. bor. and par. P. (1891) <3500.

Buckingham, co., S. Australia, E. frontier, crossed by 36° S.

Buckingham, co., in the S. of Tasmania, between the Huon and Derwent Rivs.

Buckingham, co., U.S., Virginia, N. of 37° N. and E. of 79° W., bounded on the N. and NW. by the James R.

Buckingham Canal, a salt-water canal, Brit. India, running parallel to the E. ct., and forming an important means of communication between Madras and the Godávari.

Buckinghamshire, or **Bucks,** co., Eng., stretching N. from the Thames, which forms its S. boundary, between Middlesex and Oxford, divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
N., or Buckingham	202,623	57,401
Mid, or Aylesbury	162,284	58,500
S., or Wycombe	110,510	66,884
Part of New Windsor parl. bor. . .	277	2,499
Total (anct. and administrative co.)	475,694	185,284

In the N., which belongs mainly to the upper oolites, the surface is undulating, and the higher parts are generally somewhat unproductive. Equally unproductive is the southern half, nearly all of which, except in the SE., where the lower eocene occurs, is covered by the chalk, the Chiltern Hills (*q.v.*) traversing this half from SW. to NE. Between these two areas lies the beautiful and fertile Vale of Aylesbury, which belongs mainly to the upper greensand, but the soil of which contains an admixture of rocks derived from the chalk and other adjoining formations. This district is noted for its dairy produce, and its sheep have long been valued for the weight and fineness of their wool. The Chilterns are well wooded, especially with beech, the name of which is believed by some to contain the root which gives its name to the county. For agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 7-9. The minerals are not important; fire-clay occurs at Slough, and stone and chalk are got at Gerrard's Cross, Napple Common Kiln, and Woodburn. The principal manufactures are lace, paper, wooden chairs, and other wares. The county is traversed by the L. & NW. R., G. W. R., and Grand Junction Canal. It forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Oxford, and returns three members to Parliament, one for each of the divs. of Wycombe, Aylesbury, and Buckingham. It belonged to the ancient kingdom of Mercia. Hampden was born at the village which bears his name, Cowper lived at Olney, and Herschel had his great telescope at Slough. See **England,** table.

Buckland, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 9½ m. W. Abingdon, 5 m. NNW. Wantage Road stn., PMT.O.; 4505 ac. P. <750.

Buckland, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. E. by S. Aylesbury, 2½ m. S. Marston Gate stn. P. <1000.

Buckland, par., Eng., Gloucester, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. SSE. Evesham. P. <500.

Buckland, par., Eng., Herts, Hitchin div., 13½ m. N. by E. Hertford, 2½ m. N. Buntingford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Buckland, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, 1 m. NW. by N. Dover, included in the parl. bor. of Dover. P. <4500.

Buckland, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. NW. by W. Faversham, 1 m. ESE. Teynham stn. P. <250.

Buckland, par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 4 m. E. by N. Dorking, ½ m. SE. Betchworth stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Buckland, co., New South Wales, crossed in the N. by 31° S., and touching 151° E. in the E.

Buckland, tp., New Zealand, North I., co. Manukau, 33 m. from Auckland. P. <1500.

Buckland, post-vil., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 28 m. NE. Hobart. P. <1500.

Buckland, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 28 m. NNW. Holyoke. P. <2000.

Buckland, mining-tp., Victoria, Delatite co., on B. Riv., 210 m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Buckland, East, par., Eng., Devonshire, 5 m. NW. South Molton, with arsenical pyrites. P. <250. See **Filleigh.**

Buckland, West, par., Eng., Devonshire, 6 m. NW. South Molton, P.O. P.<500.

Buckland, West, par., Eng., Somersetshire, div. and 2½ m. E. Wellington, 5 m. SW. by W. Taunton, P.O. P.<1000. See **Wellington.**

Buckland Brewer, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 4½ m. SSW. Bideford, P.O.; 6111 ac. P.<750.

Buckland Denham, or **Dinham,** par. and vil., Eng., Somersetshire, div. and 3 m. NNW. Frome, P.O. P.<500.

Buckland Filleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 11 m. S. Bideford, 5½ m. NE. Dunsland Cross stn. P.<250.

Buckland-in-the-Moor, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 14 m. W. Teignmouth, 3 m. NW. by N. Ashburton stn. P.<250. See **Ashburton.**

Buckland Monachorum, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 9 m. N. Plymouth, 2 m. WSW. Horrabridge stn., with copper-mines. **Buckland Abbey,** the seat of the Drake family, built by Sir Francis Drake on the site of the church of an old Cistercian abbey, of which there are few remains, is 1 m. to the S. P.O. 6715 ac. P.<1500.

Buckland Newton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 8½ m. SSE. Sherborne, PM.O.; 6250 ac. P.<1000.

Buckland Rings, ancient earthwork, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 11½ m. SW. Southampton, close to Lymington stn.

Buckland Ripers, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 3 m. NW. by N. Weymouth. P.<250.

Buckland St. Mary, par. and vil., Eng., Somersetshire, Bridgwater div., 8 m. S. by E. Taunton, P.O. P.<750.

Buckland Tout Saints (the latter part of the name pronounced as in French), par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 8 m. WSW. Dartmouth. P.<500. See **Loddiswell.**

Buckleburv, par. and vil., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 5½ m. ENE. Newbury, 3½ m. SSE. Hampstead Norris stn., P.O.; 6130 ac. P.<1500.

Buckleburv with Marlestone, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, containing B. vil. P.<1500.

Buckler's-hard, vil., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the W. shore of the estuary of the Beaulieu, 7 m. S. by W. Southampton, 6 m. ENE. Lymington stn.

Bucklesham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5 m. ESE. Ipswich, P.O. P.<500.

Buckley, cape, Patagonia, S. ct., in the Straits of Magellan, in 53° 6′ S., 73° 30′ W.

Buckley, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, 3 m. E. by N. Mold, with a junc. stn. on the Mold and Connah's Quay Rly., with fire-clay, and manufactures of course earthenware, drainingtiles, and fire-bricks, PMT.O. P.<3000.

Buckley's Crossing Place, post-tn., New South Wales, Wallace co., 100 m. NW. Cape Howe. P.<1500.

Bucklyvie, vil., Scot. See **Buchlyvie.**

Buckminster, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8½ m. ENE. Melton Mowbray, 5 m. NE. by E. Saxby stn., PMT.O. Par. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. with Sewstern**) P.<750.

Buck Mountain, coal-mining place, U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., 3 m. S. Weatherly.

Bucknall, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 12 m. E. by S. Lincoln, 2½ m. NNE. Southrey stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bucknall, tn., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 2½ m. NE. Stoke-upon-Trent, with a stn. (**B. and Northwood**) on the N. Staff. Rly., PM.O. Eccles. par. (**B. with Bagnall**) P.<4500.

Bucknell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 9½ m. NE. by E. Woodstock, 2½ m. NW. by N. Bicester, P.O. P.<250.

Bucknell, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. NW. Leominster, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500.

Bucknell with Buckton, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire and Herefordshire, containing tp. of B. P.<750.

Bucknell University, U.S. See **Lewisburg.**

Buckow, tn., Bohemia, now called **Buschtěhrad.**

Buckpool, stn., Scot., on the Great N. of Scot. Rly., between Portsoy and Elgin.

Buckrose, parl. div., in the N. of the E. Riding of Yorkshire. P. 50,900.

Bucks, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the SE., on the Delaware, N. of 40° N.

Buck's Cross, PT.O., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. from Clovelly.

Bucks Horn Oak, place, Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. from Bentley, P.O.

Buckskin Mount, U.S., Colorado, in the NW. of Park co., 50 m. WSW. Denver. Alt. 14,296 ft. (Hayden).

Bucks Mills, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, near Bideford. P.<250.

Bucksport, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on the l. bk. of the Penobscot R., 16 m. S., and winter harbour for the vessels of Bangor. P.<3000.

Buckthorpe. See **Bugthorpe.**

Buckton, ct. par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 13½ m. SE. Scarborough, 3 m. NNE. Bridlington, 1 m. NNW. Bempton stn. P.<250.

Buckton and Coxwall, par., Eng., Herefordshire, on R. Teme, 7½ m. NE. Knighton. P.<250. See **Bucknell.**

Buckworth, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 6½ m. NW. by W. Huntingdon, 5 m. W. Abbots Ripton stn. P.<250.

Bucsum, tn., Hungary, co. Alsó-Fehér, dist. Verespatak. P<5000.

Buctouche, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., on the estuary of the **R. Buctouche,** 102 m. ENE. Fredericton. P.<1500.

Bucuresci, Roumania. See **Bukarest.**

Bucyrus, city, U.S., Ohio, Crawford co., 60 m. N. Columbus, with mineral springs. P. 6000.

Buczacz, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, on R. Strypa, 35 m. S. by W. Tarnopol. P. 11,100.

Buda, vil., U.S., Illinois, Bureau co., 113 m. WSW. Chicago. P.<1500.

Budafok, tn., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pilis alsó. P. 5300.

Budaörs, tn., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pilis alsó. P. 5300.

Budapest, the cap. of Hungary, formed in 1873 by the incorporation in one city of the two towns of **Buda** (Ger. **Ofen**) on the r. bk. of the Danube, 130 m. SE. by E. Vienna, and **Pest** on the l. bk., just above the place where the Danube, after traversing a dist. bordered by hills on both sides, divides into two arms, enclosing the large island of Csepel, and begins to traverse the Hungarian plains. The town on the r. bk. is the older of the two, dating back to Roman times, and occupies the first site convenient for fortification met with in ascending the Danube through these plains. On the right hills advance close to the river, in the Blocksberg or Gellerthegy, on the S. of the town, up to the river bank. This hill (715 ft.) is occupied by the citadel. The town itself is built partly on an isolated hill to the N., partly on level ground at the base of that hill, and partly on the slopes of other hills which slope westwards up to the Great Schwabenberg, or Mount Szechenyi (1545 ft.), which is partly ascended by a rack-railway, and the Johannesberg (1735 ft.). The suburb of Ó Buda (Old Buda, Ger. **Alt-ofen**) lies a little to the N., where the hills again recede somewhat from the river. At Buda the Danube is so narrowed as to be bridged with comparative ease. Till 1849 the only connection between the opposite banks was a bridge of boats, but in that year a handsome suspension bridge, 1245 ft. long, was opened, and now there are two passenger bridges, and a little below the town a railway bridge. The site of the town on the l. bk., which dates only from the 13th century, but is the larger and more rapidly expanding part of the whole city, belongs entirely to the Hungarian plains. Buda is the chief seat of administration, contains the royal palace (*Kiralya Palota*), a vast and splendid building erected by Maria Theresia in 1748, from which beautiful terraced gardens descend to the river, the chambers of the Hungarian diet, &c. Pest is the industrial and commercial part of the city, but here also are the university (transferred from Tyrnau to Buda in 1777, and to Pest in 1784), a fine gallery of paintings in the university buildings, a national museum founded in 1802 by Count Szechenyi, and containing a rich cabinet of medals and a gallery of antiquities, and a polytechnical institute, with an observatory (lat. 47° 29′ 35″ N., 19° 3′ 51″ E.). Among the institutions of the city, besides the university, are an academy of sciences founded in 1830, an academy of music, an institute of science and arts, the Kisfaludi society for the scientific literature of Hungary, the Matica Serbska society for Slavonic literature, &c. The principal industries of the town are those connected with the working up of the agricultural produce of Hungary. The most important are the flour-mills, producing the celebrated Hungarian flour. There are also tobacco-factories, sugar-refineries, tanneries, chemical works, and manufactures of machinery. B. is the chief station of the Danube Steam Navigation Co., which has shipbuilding yards here. Five hot springs well forth at the base of the Blocksberg, and there are other hot (sulphur) springs with a bath establishment in the Margaret I. (Ger. Margaretheninsel; Hung. Margit Sziget) in the Danube, nearly opposite Ó Buda. The springs at the base of the Blocksberg are supposed to have given rise to the name of the Roman military colony founded here and called *Aquincum* (supposed to be a corruption of *Aquæ quinque*). By some the names Buda and Ofen, both meaning 'oven,' are supposed to refer to the same thing. Others interpret them as referring to caves in the hills of Buda, and the same explanation is given of the name Pest (a corruption of Slavonic *pěć*, a cavern), which was originally applied to the same town as Buda. The town has suffered greatly on several occasions from terrible epidemics. B. was taken by Solyman the Magnificent in 1526, and retaken by Ferdinand I., King of Bohemia, in 1527; was again taken by Solyman in 1529, and occupied by the Turks till 1686. It suffered much during the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848–9. Alt., Danube 340 ft.; meteorological stn. 502 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.8° F.; Jan. 29.4, July 71.1°; rainfall (28 years), 20.75 in. P. of Buda (1780) 24,000; (1873) 54,600; of Pest (1813) 36,000; (1873) 200,000; of Budapest (1880) 360,000; (1890) 492,000 (about half Germans, one-third Magyars, one-sixth Jews).

Budáun, city, Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. of dist. B., 26 m. SW. by S. Bareilly. P. (1891) 35,400; Moham. 20,800; Hindus, 14,100.

Budbrooke, par., Eng., co. and 1½ m. SW. Warwick. P. <1000.

Budby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 2½ m. NW. Ollerton. P. <...

Buddh Gayá, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 6 m. S. by W. Gayá, the dwelling-place of the founder of Buddhism; here is to be seen a lineal descendant of the famous *pipal* tree under which the sage sat when he attained to Buddhahood; here too are ruins, probably of a palace of Asoka, the greatest of Buddhist kings.

Buddon Ness, cape, Scot., Forfarshire, on the E. ct., in 56° 28′ N., with two lighthouses, visible 16 and 13 m.

Buddu, outlying prov. of Uganda, on W. shore of L. Victoria Nyanza, between the mouths of the Katonga and Kagera.

Budduso, vil., isl. of Sardinia, prov. and 40 m. E. Sassari. P. <4000.

Bude, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., on B. Bay, 15 m. NNW. Launceston, with a coastguard stn. and lifeboat. A growing watering-place amid picturesque scenery, and a small port. PMT.O. Mean rainfall (1861–90), in. P. <1500.

Bude Canal, Eng. See **Tamar R.** (Eng.).

Budějovice, tn., Austria. See **Budweis.**

Buderich, vil., Ger. Prussia, Rhine Prov., 22 m. NW. by W. Essen, near the l. bk. of the Rhine. P. <3000.

Büderich, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 8 m. SE. Krefeld, on the l. bk. of the Rhine. P. <3000.

Buderim, post-tp., Queensland. See **Mount Buderim.**

Büdesheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and dist. Bingen. P. <3000.

Büdesheim, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., in the Eifel region, circle and dist. Prüm; iron mined. P. <2000.

Budge-Budge. See **Baj-Baj.**

Budhána, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 22 m. NW. Meerut. P. 5900; Hindus, 3800; Moham. 2100.

Büdikot ('fort of ashes'), vil., India, Mysore, 38 m. E. by S. Bangalore; birthplace of Haidar Ali, 1722. P. <2000.

Büdingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle B., 22 m. NE. by E. Frankfurt, with beds of lignite in the neighbourhood, and mineral springs. P <3000.

Budissin, tn., Ger. See **Bautzen.**

Budissow, tn., Austria. See **Bautsch.**

Budle, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. NE. Belford. P. <250.

Budle Bay, bay, Eng., on the ct. of the co. of Northumberland, 14 m. SE. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Budleigh, East, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Exmouth, at the head of a small inlet, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Budleigh Salterton, ct. vil., 1½ m. S. by W. Exmouth, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Budock, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 1½ m. WSW. Falmouth. P. <2500.

Budon, or **Igbido,** vil., W. Africa, Nupe country, on the r. bk. of the Niger, in about 8° 28′ N., 6° 36′ E.

Büdös-Hegy, mt., Hungary, near the E. border of Transylvania, in 46° 12′ N., with hot sulphur springs, and caverns which emit sulphuric exhalations. Alt. 7820 ft.

Budrio, fortified ct. tn. and comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. ENE. Bologna. P. (of comm.) 17,000.

Budrum, tn., on the N. side of the Gulf of Kos, in the W. of Asia Minor, 96 m. S. by E. Smyrna, on the site of the ancient Halicarnassus. P. 6000; Moham. 3600; orthodox Greeks, 2300 (Cuinet).

Budua, or **Budva,** tn., Austria, prov. Dalmatia, circle and 10 m. SSE. Cattaro, on a penin. in the Adriatic. P. <2000.

Budukshan. See **Badakshan.**

Budweis, or **Budějovice,** tn., Austria, prov. Bohemia, cap. circ. B., at the head of navigation on the Moldau (*q.v.*), in an undulating expansion of its valley, 20 m. long by 7 m. wide, 77 m. S. Prague. Graphite is mined at several places in the neighbourhood, and the town has large manufactures of lead-pencils, as well as of stoneware, &c., and a considerable trade in wood and merchandise from the S., which is forwarded by the river to Prague, &c. Alt. 1360 ft. P. (1869) 17,400; (1890) 28,500.

Budworth, Great, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 2 m. N. Northwich, P.O. P. <750.

Budworth, Little, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. SW. by S. Northwich, 4 m. SE. by S. Delamere stn., PT.O. P. <750.

Budzanow, comm., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. and 7 m. N. Czortkowa. P. 5400.

Bue, fortified post, French Congo Terr., W. Africa, below **B. Falls** on Ogowe, a little to S. of the equator, in 11° 50′ E.

Bue, Monte, Italy. See **Apennines, A.**

Buech, riv., France. See **Alpes, Hautes.**

Buen, Spanish, 'good.' See *Boa.*

Buen Ayre, West Indies. See **Bonaire.**

Buenaguardia, vil., Venezuela, Alto Orinoco Terr., on the Orinoco, just below the bifurcation of the Casiquiare.

Buenaventura, tn. and free pt., Colombia, Cauca, at the head of the Bay of Choco, on the Pacific, in 3° 48′ N., terminus of a railway to the interior. Mean temp. (1881–82), yr. 79.0° F. See **Andes, A., I.** P. <5000.

Buenavista, one of the Cape Verde Is. See **Boavista.**

Buenavista, place, with meteorological stn., Mexico, state of and 22 m. ESE. Mexico. Alt. 7218 ft.; mean rainfall (21 years), 23.7 in.

Buena Vista, tn., U.S., Colorado, Chaffee co., 85 m. SW. Denver, 29 m. SSE. Leadville. Alt. 7948 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Buena Vista, tn., U.S., Georgia, Marion co., 64 m. SW. by W. Macon. P. <1500.

Buena Vista, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 43° N., and crossed in E. by 95° W.

Buena Vista, vil., U.S., Ohio, Scioto co., on the Ohio R., 75 m. ESE. Cincinnati; has quarries of building-stone. P. <1500.

Buena Vista, tn., U.S., in the W. of Virginia, Rockbridge co. P. <1500.

Buena Vista, cape, in the SE. of Uruguay, in 34° 24′ S.

Buena Vista, tn., Venezuela, Falcon, on the Paraguana Penin., 230 m. WNW. Carácas.

Buen Hombre, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic of Santo Domingo, N. ct., 114 m. NE. by N. Port au Prince, in 71° 17′ W.

Bueno, riv., Chile, issues from Lake Ranco, flows W., forms in its lower course the boundary between provs. Valdivia and Llanquihue, and enters the Pacific in 40° 20′ S. Length, 152 m.; area of basin, 6950 sq. m.; discharge, 17,700 cubic ft. per second.

Buenos Aires (or **Ayres**), the largest, most populous, and most flourishing of the provs. of the Argentine Republic. Extends from the mouth of the Rio Negro in 41° S. along the Atlantic Ocean to the estuary of the La Plata; cap. (since 1882) La Plata. The N. includes a portion of the eastern Pampas, and is flat, with lakes and swamps. The E. tracts are likewise for the most part flat, studded with salt lagoons, and in great part utterly barren. The S. part, however, at some distance from the coast (S. of Azul and Tandil), includes some low ranges,—Sierra de Tandil, Sierra Baya, and further S. Sierra Curumalan, and Sierra de la Ventana the last, about 50 miles N. of Bahia Blanca, being the highest (3475 feet). This dist. contains some of the most fertile tracts in the whole prov., well adapted for wheat, the cultivation of which is now rapidly spreading there. The principal crops of the prov. are maize, wheat, flax, and lucerne; but the chief agricultural industry is the rearing of live-stock (sheep, cattle, &c.). The vine thrives even at Bahia Blanca, but is not largely cultivated. No minerals of importance. The N. winds prevailing here have the disagreeable character of the sirocco of Italy; the SW. winds, or *pamperos,* are hurricanes accompanied with thunder. See **Argentine Republic,** table.

Buenos Aires (formerly spelt **Ayres**) ('good air'), the cap. of the Argentine Republic, is situated on the S. bank of the estuary of La Plata, about 150 m. from the sea, in 34° 36′ 21″ S., 58° 23′ 34″ W. It is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing each other at right angles (in accordance with the prescriptions of the *Leyes de Indias,* promulgated at the Escurial in the sixteenth century), and now mostly paved with granite. Works for thorough drainage of the city and supplying it with water are being carried out. Tramways traverse the streets in every direction, but the streets are so narrow that there is no room for a double line, and the cars constantly travel in one direction by one street, and return by a parallel street. Wider boulevards are now being made, cutting the old streets diagonally. Most of the houses are but one story in height, flat-roofed, and built around courtyards; but many of the newer houses and business premises are of three or four stories. The government offices occupy a fine building (*Palacio de Gobierno*) on one side of the principal square, the Plaza de la Victoria. The university occupies an extensive building, and has a valuable library. The principal manufactures that make use of imported material are the making of furniture, carts, and carriages, and of cigars and cigarettes. (See also **Argentine Republic.**) The navigation of the Plata (here 36 m. broad) is difficult; and the largest ships are still obliged to anchor in the roadstead about 10 m. off, to and from which merchandise has to be conveyed by lighters, and formerly smaller ocean-going vessels had to do the same. Great harbour works, including a series of docks parallel to the shore of the La Plata, with two entrances, a main channel on the N. and the Riachuelo Channel leading to the suburb of La Boca on the S., are now however in progress. These works constitute the Puerto Madero. In 1890 vessels drawing nearly 22 feet were able to reach the first of the new docks. Nearly half the entire tonnage entered and cleared at

the ports of the Argentine Republic is entered and cleared at this port. Shortest track to Liverpool, 6210 nautical m. The mortality among children in the town is very great. On the average of the 16 years 1872–1887, out of every 1000 deaths (including children still born), 158 were those of children under one year old (215.2 among those of Argentine birth), 470.4 were those of children under five years (633.1 among those of Argentine birth). B. A. was founded in 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza, but being destroyed by the Indians was abandoned, and was refounded in 1580 by Don Juan Garcia de Garay. In 1775 it was made the seat of a viceroyalty. Till 1882 it was cap. of the prov. of B. A., but in that year the town with the district round, in all 83 sq. m. in extent, was placed under the general government of the Republic. Mean temp. (21 yrs., 1856–76), yr. 63.0° F., Jan. 75.6°, July 50.0°; mean rainfall (17 yrs.), 34.1 in. P. (1863) 140,000; (1869) 177,800; (end of 1888) about 500,000; (1892) 554,700.

Buer, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 9 m. N. by E. Essen; coal-mines. P. <4000.

Buerton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. SSE. Nantwich, 2 m. E. Audlem stn. P. <500.

Buerton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Tarvin union. P. <250. See **Aldford.**

Buet, Mont, summit, Switzd., in the Pennine Alps, between the sources of the Trient and the Giffre, on the frontier of cant. Valais, from which one of the finest views of Mont Blanc is obtainable.

Bueu, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 11 m. SW. Pontevedra. P. 6400.

Bufarik, tn., Algeria, arr. and 15 m. SW. by W. Algiers; founded in 1835, and for the first ten years very unhealthy on account of its stagnant waters; now a well irrigated and healthy oasis. P. <5000.

Buffalo, riv., in the E. of Cape Colony, flows SE. into the Indian Ocean at East London (*q.v.*).

Buffalo, tn., U.S., Missouri, Dallas co., 79 m. SW. Jefferson City, with iron, lead, and coal mines. P. <1500.

Buffalo, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 99° W., and in the N. by 41° N.

Buffalo, city, U.S., New York, cap. of Erie co., at the E. end of Lake Erie, with a water-front of 2½ m. on the lake, and an equal frontage on Niagara R. Its harbour, the best on Lake Erie, is formed by the B. Riv., the entrance being protected by a breakwater 1½ m. long; the Erie Basin is the beginning of the Erie Canal. Commerce in consequence very important; the chief commodity, grain; next in importance stock and lumber from the Western States and Canada, and coal from Pennsylvania. Manufactures also very extensive, including iron wares, sleeping and freight cars; also chemical and fertilizer works, car-wheel works, oil-refineries, breweries, leather-works, and many others. Chief public buildings, the City and County Hall, of Maine granite, the Music Hall, Grosvenor Free Library, two medical schools, and B. Library, which contains also the Fine Arts Academy, Society of Natural History, and B. Historical Society. B. was founded in 1801. Alt. 664 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.7° F., Jan. 24.4°, July 70.0°; rainfall (12 yrs.), 37.44 in. P. (1850) 42,300; (1870) 117,700; (1890) 255,700.

Buffalo, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 36 m. W. Fargo.

Buffalo, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N., and 99° W., bounded on the W. by the R. Missouri.

Buffalo, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, crossed in the W. by 92° W.

Buffalo, tn., U.S., Wyoming, Johnson co., 138 m. WSW. from the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Buffalo-Bayou, riv., Texas, co. Harrisburg, after an E. course of 70 m. enters the Bay of Galveston. It is navigable for steamers to Houston, 40 m.

Buffalo Bluff, vil., U.S., Florida, Putnam co., on the r. bk. of the St. John's R., 60 m. S. by W. of the mouth of the river.

Buffalo Gap, vil., U.S., Texas, Taylor co., 183 m. NW. Austin. P. <1500.

Buffalo Lake, Canada, near the middle of the E. half of Alberta, drained S. into the Red Deer R. There are outcrops of coal to the SW.

Buffalo Lake, Canada, NW. Terrs., crossed by 56° N., 109° W., connected with Clear Lake, which adjoins, and is drained SE. into Lake La Crosse.

Buffalo Rocks (*Liep Kywon*, or 'Turtle I.'), a group of rugged detached rocks, off the W. ct. Lower Burma, Bassein dist., 29 m. from shore, in 16° 19′–16° 22′ N.

Buff Bay, Jamaica, in the NE., in 76° 35½′–42′ W.

Buford, co., U.S., N. Dakota, in the NW. corner of the state, bounded on the S. by the R. Missouri.

Bug, Polish **Bóg,** or **Boh,** rivs., Russia. I. **Southern B.,** Turkish **Ak-su,** the ancient *Hipanis*, rises in Volhynia, flows SE. and S., and enters the estuary of the Dnieper, having itself a long estuary, at the head of which stands the naval stn. of **Nikolaiev,** at its junction with the Ingul. Depth of estuary, from 9 to 23 ft. Navigated up to Voznesensk, 65 m. above Nikolaiev. Considerable fishing in estuary. II. **Western B.,** r. bk. trib. of Vistula, rises in the spurs of the Carpathians, in Galicia, flows NW. and enters Russian Poland near Hrubeszow, then flows N. and W. past Brest-Litovsk, describing a great curve, and joins the Vistula at Novogeorgievsk, below Warsaw. Length, 500 m.; area of basin, 26,220 sq. m. Timber floated on it for export to Prussia.

Buga, tn., Colombia, dep. and a little to the E. of the riv. Cauca, 155 m. W. by S. Bogotá, 50 m. direct E. of the port of Buenaventura, with which it is getting connected by rail. Alt. 3290 ft. P. 12,500.

Buganda, E. Africa. See **Uganda.**

Bugaroni, Bujaroni, or **Seba'a Ras** (Arabic, 'seven capes'), the northernmost point of Algeria, 37° 6′ N., 6° 30′ E., with lighthouse visible 26 m.

Bugbrooke, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. WSW. Northampton, 3½ m. SE. Weedon stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Bugeaud, vil., Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. and 8 m. W. Bona. P. <2000.

Bugey, dist., France. See **Ain** (dep.).

Buggaur, riv., India. See **Baghar.**

Buggenhout, comm. and vil., Belgium, prov. Flanders, 5 m. E. Termonde. P. 5300.

Buggiano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. E. by N. Lucca. P. 10,000.

Bugis, Malay tribe inhabiting chiefly the southern penins. of Celebes, also the isls. S. of Celebes; active and dexterous navigators and merchants.

Buglawton, par. and vil., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 7 m. SSW. Macclesfield, 1 m. NE. Congleton. P. <1500.

Bugle, stn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the G. W. R., 5½ m. SW. Bodmin.

Bugle Ranges, settlement, S. Australia, co. Hindmarsh, 27 m. ESE. Adelaide.

Bugnara, tn., Italy, prov. Aquila, circle Solmona. P. <3000.

Bugojno, vil., Bosnia, prov. Travnik, 52 m. W. by N. Sarajevo. Alt. 1865 ft. P. <2000.

Bugsworth, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 6 m. NNW. Buxton, on the M. R., with coal-mines, P.O. See **Glossop** and **Chinley.**

Bugthorpe, or **Buckthorpe,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 12 m. E. by N. York, 4 m. NE. Fangfoss stn., P.O. P. <250.

Bugue, Le, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, 22 m. SE. by S. Périgueux; near it the large stalactite cave of Miremont or Trou-de-Granville. P. <2000.

Bugulma, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 243 m. NE. Samara; considerable trade with Kirghiz Steppes. P. 12,300.

Buguruslan, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 177 m. ENE. Samara. P. 10,500.

Bühl, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, 14 m. NNW. Mühlhausen, with important woollen manufactures. P. <4000.

Bühl, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy and 6 m. SW. Baden, with cotton spinning mills. P. <3000.

Bühlerthal, comm., Baden, 2 m. E. Bühl. P. <4000.

Bui, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 116 m. NNE. of Kostroma. P. 3000.

Buildwas, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 10½ m. ESE. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R. P. <250.

Builth, or **Llanfair in Buallt,** par. and tn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Wye, at the confluence of the Yrfon, 12½ m. SW. by W. New Radnor, with a stn. (**B. Wells**) on the Cambrian R., 2 m. SSE. **B. Road** stn. on the L. & NW. R., with much frequented mineral springs, PMT.O. Market-day, M. P. <1500.

Buinsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. N. of Simbirsk. P. 5500.

Buira, tn., Algeria. See **Borj-Buira.**

Buironfosse, comm. and vil., France, dep. Aisne, cant. La Capelle, 9 m. NNW. Vervins. P. <3000.

Buis, Le, tn., France, dep. Drôme, 25 m. ENE. Orange, arr. and 9 m. SE. Nyons. P. <2000.

Buitenzorg (Dutch, 'without care'), tn., Java, 32 m. S. Batavia, seat of the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, with carefully-kept botanic gardens laid out in 1818, and a meteorological stn. Alt. 910 ft.; mean temp. (8 yrs., 1848–55), yr. 76.9° F.

Buittle, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 m. ESE. Castle Douglas, 2 m. SW. Dalbeattie stn.; 11,391 ac. P. <1000.

Buja, tn., Asia Minor, 3 m. SE. Smyrna.

Buja, tn., adjoining Assab on the Red Sea, has Italian magazines.

Buja, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. NNW. Udine. P. 5000.

Bujalance, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. by N. Córdoba, in the Campiña. P. 10,000.

Bujaleuf, comm. and vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. and 18 m. E. Limoges, on the Vienne. P. <2000.

Bujan, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Ordenes. P. < 5000.

Bujaraloz, comm., Spain, prov. and 37 m. E. by S. Saragossa. P. <2000.

Bujaroni, Algeria. See **Bugaroni.**

Bujarron, mountain range, Spain, provs. Murcia and Valencia.

Buje, tn., Austria, Istria, 15 m. SSW. Trieste. P. <3000.

Bujnurd, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 70 m. WSW. Ashkabad, inhabited by a Kurd colony, planted by Shah Abbas about 1600 for defence against the Turkomans. P. 8000.

Buk, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 18 m. W. by S. Posen, circle B. P. <4000.

Buka, the north-westernmost of the Solomon Is., separated from Bougainville I. by **B. Strait;** mountainous in the interior; coast in large part occupied by mangrove swamps; elsewhere thickly peopled.

Buka'a, El, another spelling of **El Bekaa** (*q.v.*).

Bukarest, or **Bucharest,** Roumanian **Bucuresci** (bukuresh'ti), cap. Roumania, prov. Ilfov, on the Dimbovita, in the E. part of the Walachian plain, 30 m. from the Danube, 108 m. SW. by W. of the Danubian port of Braila, surrounded by a ring of forts at distances varying from 5 to 8 m. Chiefly important as the royal residence and seat of government and a centre of trade. Has a university, national museum, library, &c. Near it is Cotroceni, the summer residence of the royal family (formerly a monastery), situated at the end of a broad plateau. Alt. 305 ft.; mean temp., yr. 51.0° F., Jan. 26.4°, July 73.6°; rainfall (6 yrs.), 21.38 in. P. (1860) 122,000; (1889) about 220,000.

Bukari, seapt., Hungary. See **Buccari.**

Bukau, or **Buckau,** a southern suburb of Magdeburg, Prussia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, now included in the town-commune of Magdeburg. P. 24,200.

Bu Khanifis, tn., Algeria, on the l. bk. of the Mekerra, 35 m. ENE. Tlemsen. P. <2000.

Bukhara, khanate of central Asia, between 37°–41° N., and 62°–72° E., having the Russian Turkistan provs. of Samarkand and Fergana in the N., Kashgaria and partly Kashmir in the E., Afghanistan in the S., the Russian Transcaspian Terr. in the SW., and Khiva in the W. It may be divided into three parts, very different from each other. The western part, where the capital is situated, is a lowland watered by the Zerafshan, the waters of which are diverted into countless irrigation canals in the dists. of Ziaeddin, Kermine, Bukhara, and Karakul. This fertile region touches the Karakum sands in the N., while eastwards it assumes the character of a prairie (Karnak-chul), which is covered in the summer with a rich grass vegetation. Its climate is very hot and dry. The cultivation of cotton, the vine, and the mulberry tree; the breeding of an excellent breed of Karakul sheep, as well as of horned cattle, horses, and camels; and an extensive trade in raw cotton, silk, sheepskins, hides, rice, fruit, felts, and carpets are the chief occupations of the population. The middle part of B. occupies the slopes of the Tian-shan Mountains, which are known under the names of Baba-tagh, Hazi-malek, and Kara-tau, which form plateaux nearly 4000 ft. high, intersected by fertile valleys. This region enjoys a cooler and damper climate, is very fertile in the valleys, and has a dense population engaged in agriculture and cattle-breeding. The mountain-rivers (Surkhan, Kafirnagan, Vaksh, or Surkhab, all r. bk. tribs. of the Amu), as well as many smaller streams, supply an abundance of water to the fields, while the slopes of the mountains are covered with gardens of pistachio and almond trees. Coal, salt, and naphtha are found in the mountains. The eastern part is an Alpine region, intersected by the ridges of Karateghin, Peter I's, and Darvaz, whose highest summits attain 25,000 ft. The inhabitants of Karateghin also carry on agriculture, and raise wheat, millet, barley, flax, and lucerne, and keep good breeds of horses. Those of the khanate of Darvaz (35,000) live almost entirely by the cultivation of the mulberry tree; they eat a flour obtained from its dried berries, and pay the taxes with the same. The climate is hot in the summer, and cold in the winter; the only means of communication are on horseback or on foot. The chief rivers of B. are the Amu, which waters the eastern part, and flows along its SW. frontier elsewhere, receiving many tribs. from the right; and the Zerafshan, whose waters are well utilised for irrigation; a new canal is now being dug across the Bek-pak-dala, or Famine Steppe, to bring the waters of the Syr-daria to the central parts of B. The population consists of Uzbegs (nearly one-half of the whole), Tajiks, chiefly in towns, and nearly 20,000 of Arabs, Persians, Jews, and Tsigans. Part of the Uzbegs, the Kirghizes, and the Arabs are nomads. Prevailing religion, Mussulman. For administrative purposes B. is divided into twenty-eight dists., of which eleven are under separate Beks—those of Hissar, Charjui, and Ziaeddin are the richest. The chief towns are **Bukhara, Karshi** (35,000 inhabitants), and **Charjui.** The trade of B. with Russia, Afghanistan, Kashgaria, and India is considerable. Raw cotton, silk, dried fruit, rice, indigo, sheepskins, furs, cotton cloth, carpets, shawls, and felt, woollen and silk goods are exported, while all sorts of manufactured goods are imported, partly for further export. B. is now crossed by the Russian Transcaspian Rly., which enters it at Charjui, and passes Bukhara and Kermine to Mir. Nearly 50,000 camels were used previously to the construction of this railway for the trade with Russia alone, which is estimated at £3,200,000 for imports, and £4,500,000 for exports. B. is in reality a vassal state to Russia. Area, about 92,000 sq. m. P. about 2,500,000.

Bukhara, cap. of the above, on one of the branches with which the Zerafshan ends in the lowlands before reaching the Amu, 155 m. by rail from Samarkand, and 736 m. from Uzunada, on the Caspian; 39° 47′ N., 64° 27′ E. It lies in a fertile country, well watered, and densely covered with villages. The city consists of a citadel, and the town, which is nearly 8 m. in circumference, is said to possess 360 mosques. P. estimated at 70,000. The Transcaspian Rly. passes within 8 m. from B., and round the rly. stn. a Russian town, **B. Russkaya,** or **New Bukhara,** is growing, on a terr. conceded by the Khan. P. 2000.

Bukhtarma, riv., W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai Region, r. bk. trib. of Irtysh, rises in Sailughem range, flows NW. 330 m. through **Lake B.,** and then through a very fertile well-peopled valley, and past the Zyryanovskiy silver-mine.

Bukit, Malay, 'a hill.'

Bukke, or **Bukn Fjord,** on the W. ct. of Norway, prov. Stavanger. Length about 35 m., breadth 15 m.; full of islands, one of which has the same name.

Bukkur, fortified isl., India, Sind, situated where the railway from the Punjab has since 1889 been carried across the Indus, between the towns of Rohri and Sukkur.

Bukoba, Ger. stn., central Africa, on the W. side of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in about 1° 21′ S.

Bukovina, in German spelling **Bukowina** ('beech-land'), crownland, Austria, more than half the size of Wales, S. of and similar in features to Galicia, drained by the Pruth and Sereth and their tribs. Inhabited mainly by Roumanians, in the N. by Ruthenians. Cap. Czernowitz. Area, 4036 sq. m. P. 647,000. See **Austria-Hungary,** table.

Bukumbi, stn., Ger. E. Africa, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 2° 42½′ S., 32° 22′ E.

Bulacan, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, 17 m. NNW. Manila, cap. prov. B. P. 12,200.

Buladan, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 100 m. E. by S. Smyrna, sanjak and 21 m. NNW. Denizli. P. 9700 (Moham.).

Bulak, tn., Egypt, on r. bk. of the Nile, the river-port of Cairo (*q.v.*).

Bulalacao, seapt., Philippine Is., on a bay on the S. ct. of Mindoro, in 12° 20′ N., 121° 18′ E.

Bulama, the easternmost of the Bissagos Is., off the W. ct. of Africa. An attempt to found a British settlement here in 1792 failed through the frightful mortality among the settlers.

Bulandshahr, or **Baran,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. of dist. B., 40 m. ESE. Delhi, of great antiquity, coins of Alexander the Great being found in and around the town. Malarious fever prevails in the dist. during the rainy season. Alt. 741 ft. P. (1891) 16,900; Hindus, 8500; Moham. 8100.

Bulang, isl., Eastern Archipelago, to the S. of Singapore Strait, and just W. of 104° E.

Bulangan, riv., near the N. frontier of Dutch Borneo, flowing E. into the Strait of Macassar.

Bulari Pass. See **New Caledonia.**

Bulawadin, or **Bulavadin.** See **Bolowodun.**

Bulcote, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6 m. NE. by E. Nottingham, 1½ m. NE. Burton Joyce (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Buldana, dist., Brit. India, in the SW. of Berar.

Buldur, tn., Asia Minor. See **Burdur.**

Bule, vil., W. Africa. See **Bole.**

Bulebane, walled tn., cap. of the kingdom of Bondu, Africa, Senegambia, SW. of Futa-Toro. P. <3000.

Bulford, stn., Eng., Essex, Malden div., on the G. E. R., 10 m. NNE. Chelmsford.

Bulford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Avon, 9 m. N. by E. Salisbury, 5 m. N. Porton stn. P. <500.

Bulgaden, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 16½ m. S. by E. Limerick, P.O. P. <250.

Bulgaria, an autonomous principality of the Turkish empire, lies between the Danube and (Turkish) Roumelia, and the Black Sea and Servia, its extremities touching, in the E. 28° 37′ E. long., in the W. 23° 13′, in the N. 44° 12′ lat., and in the S. 41° 46′. In area, it is about two-fifths of Great Britain. Northern B. (B. proper) is separated from Southern B. (Eastern Roumelia) by the Balkan Mts. (*q.v.*). These two portions are made up as shown in the following table:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, Jan. 1, 1883.	Pop. per sq. m.
Köstendil	1,807	163	90
Loveč	1,517	119	78
Lom Palanka (with Berkovica)	1,456	114	78
Pleven (Plevna)	958	92	96
Rahovo	1,070	87	80
Razgrad	1,170	122	104
Russe, or Rusčuk (Rustchuk)	1,595	154	97
Sevlijevo	745	94	126
Silistra	1,162	108	93
Sofia	2,174	182	84
Šumen (Shumla) with Eski Džumaje	1,695	176	104
Svištov (Shishtova)	1,151	91	80
Trn	927	76	82
Trnovo	1,811	205	113
Varna	3,019	207	69
Vraca	958	87	91
Vidin	1,174	116	99
Bulgaria proper (total)	24,389	2,193	90
Burgas	2,236	110	49
Haskovo without Kirdžali	1,351	123	90
Pazardžik	2,355	137	58
Plovdiv (Philippopolis) without Rubdžus	2,073	226	109
Sliven	2,510	161	64
Stara Zagora (Eski Zagra)	2,409	203	84
Eastern Roumelia (total)	12,934	961	74
Grand total	37,323	3,154	85

A plateau region of Tertiary (loess) deposits, resting on Jurassic and Cretaceous limestones and sandstones, descends by successive terraces from the Balkans to the Danube, and is seamed by the deeply-eroded channels of the tribs. of that river—the Tarok, Lom, Isker, Vid, Osma, Jantra. The Rhodope Mts., or Despoto Dagh (reaching to 7200 ft.), separate Bulgarian from Turkish Roumelia. Between that range and the Balkans stretches the plain that is watered by the Maritza and its affluents—the Tunja and Giopsa; on its northern side lies the Sredna Gora (5200 ft.), running parallel to the Balkans. The western part of South B. belongs to the valley of the Struma, being parted from the Maritsa basin by the Vitoša and Rila Mts. The rivers Kamčyk and Mandra Su flow E. into the Black Sea. The climate is characterised by hot, dry summers, short, dry winters, rainy springs and autumns, with abrupt changes, and a wide range of temperature (86° to −2° F. at Sofia); but it is healthy, except in the marshes along the rivers and the Black Sea. Temp., Jan. 27.5°, July 70°, yr. 50°; rainfall, 250 in. at Sofia, 270 at Rusčuk. Forest trees (oak, ash, lime, with some Coniferæ and beech) grow on the mountains. The plains are generally treeless, except for scrub (oak, sumach, thorn, elder), and orchards of plum, walnut, apples, pears, cherries. Bear, wild boar, red and roe deer, chamois, eagles, vultures, Falconidæ, and owls abound in the mountains; wild boar and wild fowl in the marshes; and wolves, partridges, hares, weasels, stoats, otter, badger, quail, woodcock, are plentiful everywhere. The squirrel, leech, and marmot also occur. Sturgeon are taken in the Danube, trout in all streams, and mackerel (to be dried) in the Black Sea near Burgas. The domestic animals are horses (small and hardy, for riding only), asses and mules, buffaloes and oxen, sheep, goats. Salt (10,000 to 15,000 tons) at Anchialos and Balčik, gypsum near Stara Zagora, and coal in the Struma valley, are the only minerals extracted, though iron and gold exist, as well as turf. There are many sulphur springs on the S. of the Balkans. The chief occupation is agriculture, engaging 70 per cent. of the population. Cereals (wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats) are the principal crops, and rank first among the exports (90 per cent. of total). Wine, about 80,000 gallons annually, is made everywhere, especially near the Black Sea. Roses are cultivated between the Balkans and Sredna Gora, especially round Kazanlik and Karlovo, and on the N. side of the Rhodope Mts., for attar of roses for export. About 12,000 Bulgarians go abroad every spring, returning in autumn to work as gardeners. Silkworms are bred in Philippopolis and Haskovo. Tobacco is carefully cultivated. There is little industry apart from domestic branches, of which the more notable produce native cloth, carpets, trimmings and ribbons, and hosiery; but there is some brewing and distilling (*slivovitsa* from plums), leather-work (at Šumen), furriery, corn-grinding, silk-spinning (Trnovo), copper-work (Stara Zagora), and pottery-making (Trn, Rusčuk, Silistria). The total value of the exports does not quite reach £3,000,000; grain, live stock, native cloth, butter and eggs, hides, and attar of roses being the heaviest items. These things are sent chiefly to Turkey, France, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary. The imports average somewhat more than the exports; they consist principally of textiles, groceries, metals, wines and spirits, timber, paper, glass and pottery, oils, &c., and leather, and are mostly supplied by Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom. The pop. embraces 74 per cent. Bulgarians, 19 per cent. Turks, less than 2 per cent. Greeks, 2 per cent. Gipsies, and .75 per cent. Spanish Jews. Since 1877 great numbers of Turks have left the country; their place in the plains is being taken by native Bulgarians from the mountains. The Bulgarians are descended from the ancient Finno-Ugric Bolgari, but have been for centuries thoroughly 'slavised.' The Orthodox Greek Church, with twelve eparchies or bishoprics, counts 77 per cent. of the people as its adherents, Islam reckons 21½ per cent., the rest are Jews, Roman Catholics, and Armenians. Great pains are being taken to foster education; but for a university training young men are sent abroad by the state. The main line of railway from Vienna to Constantinople passes through Sofia, the cap., and Philippopolis. There are nineteen towns, besides the two just named, whose pop. exceeds 10,000. Military service is compulsory, 16,000 recruits being drafted every year. B. has small flotilla on the Danube. The *okka*=3 lb., divided into 400 drams, each=16 krat, and each krat=32 corns, is the principal dry measure. Two ells (2½ ft. and 2½ ft.) are in use. The ell=8 rup, 1 rup=16 grech, 1 grech=32 fingers. The uvrat=618 sq. yds., divided into 4 lecha, is the unit of land measurement. Money is reckoned in francs and centimes. The annual budget balances at £3,500,000. B. pays an annual tribute to the Sultan. The executive head of the state is an hereditary prince, who is assisted by responsible ministers. The members of the legislative national assembly are elected directly by the people, one for every 10,000 inhabitants, and sit for three years. The Bolgari settled in the region between the Danube and Balkans towards the end of the 7th century. They adopted Christianity, and the language and customs of their Slovenian subjects, in the 9th century. Twice during the 9th–10th centuries, and again in the 12th, their rulers (tsars) extended their sway over the greater part of the Balkan Penin. Then, for close upon five hundred years, they were subject to the tyrannous rule of the Ottoman Turks; but were freed in 1878. Southern B. (East Roumelia) was incorporated in the Bulgarian state in 1885. See the voluminous monograph of Dr. C. Jireček, *Bulgarien*, Vienna, 1891, and J. Samuelson, *Bulgaria, Past and Present*, 1888 [**J. T. B.**].

Bulger, post-settlement, Canada, Ontario, co. Renfrew, 8 m. from Cobden. P.<1500.

Bulghurla, vil., in the NW. of Asia Minor, 2½ m. E. Skutari.

Bulluyan, Punta, cape, SW. end of the isl. of Palawan, in 8° 20′ N., 117° 10′ E.

Bulimba, suburban tp., Queensland, 4 m. from Brisbane. P.<1500.

Bulk, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. NE. Lancaster. P.<750.

Bulkeley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. W. by N. Nantwich, 3½ m. E. Broxton stn. P.<250.

Bulkington, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 6 m. NE. Coventry, on the L. & N. W. R., PM.O.; 4892 ac. P.<1500.

Bulkington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 6 m. E. by N. Trowbridge, 2 m. S. Melksham stn. P.<250.

Bulkworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 9 m. SSW. Bideford, 7 m. WSW. Torrington stn. P.<250. See **Abbot's Bickington.**

Bull, rocky isl., Ire., off W. ct. Dursey I., in the SW. of co. Cork.

Balla, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 15 m. NW. by N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Bulladan, tn., Asia Minor, 27 m. SE. Alashehr.

Bullaĕelah, post-vil., New South Wales, Gloucester co., 45 m. NE. by N. Newcastle. P.<1500.

Bullaque, small riv., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, flows S. to the Guadiana.

Bullarto, post-tn., Victoria, co. Talbot, 71 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Bullas, tn., Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. by N. Murcia. P. 6700.

Bullaun, par., Ire., E. co. Galway, bar. and 3 m. N. Loughrea, P.O.

Bull Bay, small watering-place, Wales, in the N. of Anglesey, to the W. of Amlwch.

Bulle, or **Boll,** tn., Switzd., cant. and 14 m. S. Freiburg; the chief *entrepôt* for Gruyère cheese made in the adjacent valleys. P.<3000.

Buller, co., New S. Wales, on the N. frontier E. of 152° E.

Buller, co., New Zealand, South I., on the NW. ct., crossed by 172° E., and in the S. by 42° S.

Bullerborn, a remarkable periodic spring, Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Minden, near Altenbeken.

Bullers of Buchan. See **Buchan, Bullers of.**

Bulley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4½ m.

W. by N. Gloucester, 1½ m. N. Oakle Street stn. P.<250. See **Churcham.**

Bull Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Hay, 157 m. WSW. Kimberley. P.<1500.

Bull Gill, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., 4½ m. ENE. Maryport, with coal-mines.

Bulli, tp., New South Wales, Camden co., on the ct., 35 m. SSW. Sydney. P.<3000.

Bullinghope, or **Bullingham, Lower,** par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 2 m. S. Hereford, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. Upper and Lower with Grafton**) P.<750.

Bullington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7 m. N. by W. Winchester, 1½ m. NNW. Sutton Scotney stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Tufton**) P.<500.

Bullington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. W. Wragby. P.<250. See **Goltho.**

Bullitt, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 38° N., E. of 86° W.

Bullock, co., U.S., Alabama, crossed in S. by 32° N., and bounded on W. by 86° W.

Bullock, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 32° N., and bounded on E. by Ogeechee R.

Bullock's Corners, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wentworth, near Dundas. P.<1500.

Bullocks Hall, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. SE. Alnwick. P.<250.

Bulloo, co., Queensland, crossed in the N. by 26° S., and in the middle by 144° E.

Bull Point, cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., 57 m. ESE. Swellendam.

Bull Point, headland, Eng., Devonshire, on NW. ct., 4 m. W. Ilfracombe, with lighthouse with two lights visible, respectively, 17 and 18 m.

Bull Point, cape, Ire., on the W. ct. of Rathlin I., co. Antrim.

Bull Run, stream, U.S., in the NE. of Virginia, flowing into the Occoquan R., 14 m. from the Potomac. Two battles during the civil war were fought upon its banks; in 1861, July 16–19, when the Union army was routed by the Confederates, and in 1863, Aug. 30, when the national forces were again defeated.

Bulls, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Rangitikei co., on the r. bk. of the Rangitikei, 85 m. NNE. Wellington. P.<1500.

Bull Sand, sandbank, Eng., Yorkshire, in mouth of R. Humber, with light-vessel visible 8 m.

Bull's Bay, U.S., S. Carolina, Charleston co., in 33° N.

Bull's Creek, post-tn., S. Australia, co. Hindmarsh, 33 m. SE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Bull's Cross, vil., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 1½ m. WNW. Enfield Lock stn., 11 m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London, P.O.

Bull's Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, on the N. of Dingle Bay.

Bull's Head Hill, eminence, Eng., Mid-Lincolnshire, 2½ m. SW. Alford, serves as a landmark.

Bull's Island, U.S., S. Carolina, Charleston co., off the E. ct., in 32° 56′ N.

Bull Wall, lighthouse, Ire., Dublin Bay, at entrance of R. Liffey, with light (N. Bull) visible 10 m.

Bulmer, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 12 m. NE. by N. Braintree, 1½ m. W. by S. Sudbury stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**B. with Belchamp Walter**) P.<1500.

Bulmer, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the E. of the Thirsk and Malton div., on **Bulmer Beck** (a r. bk. trib. of the Derwent), 12 m. NE. by N. York, 2½ m. W. by N. Castle Howard stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Welburn and Castle Howard**) P.<750.

Bulmke, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and dist. Gelsenkirchen; has coal-mines and blast-furnaces. P. 5600.

Buln Buln, co., Victoria, S. ct., crossed by 146° and 147° E.

Buln Buln, tp., Victoria, on Brandy Creek, 66 m. E. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Bulnes, vil., Chile, Nuble, 42 m. E. by N. Concepcion, on the railway to Santiago.

Bulola, or **Bolola,** riv. and tn., W. Africa, Senegambia; the river enters the Atlantic opposite the Bissagos I., and on one of its creeks is the town, in 11° 30′ N., 14° 24′ W.

Bulphan, or **Bulvan,** par., Eng., Essex, in SE. div., 7½ m. ESE. Romford, 3 m. S. of E. Horndon stn. P.<500.

Bulsár, port and tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Surat, 114 m. N. by E. Bombay, with export trade of timber from the Dáng forests. P. 13,200.

Bulstrode, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 11 m. from Arthabaska, on Wolfe R. P.<1500.

Bultfontein, Cape Colony. See **Beaconsfield.**

Bulti, or **Bultistan,** Kashmír. See **Báltistán.**

Bul-Tul, pass, India, leading from the NE. Kashmír. Alt. 11,300 ft.

Bulun-tokhoi, tn., central Asia, Mongolia, on the Urungu, a little above its mouth, in about 47° 8′ N., 87° 20′ E.

Bulusan, volcano, Philippine Is. (Camarines Penin.), in the extreme SE. of Luzon I.

Buluwayo (buluwai'o), or **Gubuluwayo,** vil., Brit. S. Africa, the residence of the chief of Matabili-land, 108 m. NE. by N. Tati, about 20° 10′ S., 28° 30′ E.

Bulvan, par., Eng., Essex. See **Bulphan.**

Bul'well, par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, included in the parl. bor. of Nottingham, 4½ m. NW. by N. Nottingham, on the R. Leen and the M. R., with two other stns. (**B. Forest** and **Basford and B.**), on the G. N. R. The principal industry is framework-knitting. P. 11,500.

Bulwer, stn., Canada, Quebec, co. Compton, on International Rly., 10 m. from Lennoxville.

Bulwer, co., Queensland, S. of 26° S., crossed by 150° E.

Bulwick (bul'ik), par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. SW. by S. Stamford, 3 m. SE. by E. Harringworth stn., P.O. P.<500.

Bulwuden. See **Bolowodun.**

Bum, riv., W. Africa, Sierra Leone, flows S. into the Kittam, which it enters in about 12° 5′ W., navigable about 30 m. up.

Bumban, tn., W. Africa, in an unhealthy situation surrounded by hills, about 105 m. ENE. Sierra Leone. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 442.

Bumfrau, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 30 m. by rail from Woodstock. P.<1500.

Bumlin, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon, containing Strokestown; 6582 ac. P.<2000.

Bumpe (in the Mendi language, 'slippery'), a dist. containing eight towns in the Mendi country, Sierra Leone, W. Africa, about 110 m. SE. by E. Freetown, with a slippery clay soil. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 441.

Bümplitz, vil., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. W. Bern. P.<3000.

Buna, vil., W. Africa, upper Guinea, in about 8° 44′ N., 2° 25′ W.

Bunar, independent dist. on the r. bk. of the Indus, just N. of the frontier of British India.

Bunarbashi (Turkish, 'head springs'), tn., near the W. ct. of Asia Minor, on the l. bk. of the Menderez, 43 m. SW. Gallipoli; a short distance to the SE. is a site formerly regarded as that of the ancient *Ilion* (*Troy*). See **Hissarlik.**

Bunatrahir Bay, Ire., N. ct. co. Mayo, in 9° 11′ W.

Bunaveela, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Crossmolina.

Bunawe, vil., Scot., Argyllshire. See **Bonawe.**

Bunbeg, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 39 m. W. by N. Donegal, PMT.O. P.<250.

Bunbrusna, hamlet, Ire., co. Westmeath, 3 m. from Multifarnham, P.O.

Bunbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. NW. Nantwich, 2 m. W. by S. Calveley stn., PMT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**B. with Calveley and Peckforton**) P. 2500.

Bunbury, mun., W. Australia, Wellington co., on the W. ct., 100 m. S. Perth, in 33° 19′ S. lat. Mean temp. (6 yrs.), yr. 61.5° F., Feb. 69.8°, July 54.8°. P.<1500.

Bunchrew, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the H. R., on the S. shore of Beauly Firth, 3 m. W. Inverness, PT.O.

Buncombe, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W. to the E. of 83° W., and S. of 36° N.

Buncra'na, market-tn., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, on the E. shore of Lough Swilly, 10½ m. NNW. Londonderry, with which it is connected by rail; resorted to for sea-bathing and with valuable salmon fishery, PMT.O. The castle, now reduced to a single tower, once formed a stronghold of the O'Dohertys. Market-days, Tu. and F. P.<750.

Buncrowey, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Easky.

Buncton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 9½ m. ENE. Arundel, 3 m. NW. Steyning stn. See **Ashington.**

Bunda, general name for the group of languages spoken on the W. ct. of Africa, from the Bight of Benin (3° or 4° N.) to the neighbourhood of the Kunene (18° S.).

Bundaberg, municip., Queensland, Cook co., on the r. bk. of the Burnett, 180 m. N. by W. Brisbane. P.<4000.

Bundala, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 8 m. ESE. Amritsar. P. 5100.

Bundall, dist., Ger. E. Africa. See **Buntali.**

Bundamba, post-tn., Queensland, 21 m. from Brisbane, in 27° 39′ S., 152° 42′ E. P.<1500.

Bundamir, riv., Persia. See **Bakhtegan,** lake.

Bundanoon, post-tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 95 m. SW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Bundarra, post-tp., New South Wales, Hardinge co., 63 m. N. by E. Tamworth. P.<1500.

Bünde, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 24 m. E. by S. Osnabrück. P.<3000.

Bunde, vil., Holland, prov. Limburg, on the Maas, 3 m. NNE. Maastricht. P.<2000.

Bunder Abbas. See **Bender Abbas.**

Bunder Bushire, city, Persia. See **Bushire.**

Bunder Gez, Persia. See **Gez.**

Bündheim, vil., Ger. See **Harzburg.**

Búndi, tn., India, Rájputána, cap. of B. state, 95 m. SE.

Ajmere, situated in a gorge in the centre of hills passing through the state. P. 20,700.

Bund-i-Kir, vil., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 29 m. S. Shuster, at the confluence of the Shateit and Ab-i-Gargar arms of the Karun.

Bundley, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Bondleigh.**

Bundoran, tn., Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, 4½ m. SW. Ballyshannon, a watering-place, PMT.O. Barytes mines near. P. <1000.

Bundoran, junc. stn., Ire., SW. co. Tyrone, bar. E. Omagh, 7½ m. NNE. Enniskillen, where the Enniskillen and Bundoran Rly. joins the Londonderry and Enniskillen Rly.

Bundorragha, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Louisburgh.

Bunera, tn., India, Rájputána, Udaipur state, 59 m. from Nasírábád, containing some 2500 houses. Alt. 1900 ft.

Bunessan, or **Bonessan,** vil., Scot., Argyllshire, at the S. of L. Lathaich, in the SW. of Mull I., 22 m. S. by W. Tobermory.

Bungaree, post-tp., Victoria, co. Grant, 110 m. W. Melbourne. Mean rainfall (23 years), 21.15 in. P. <1500.

Bungay, tn., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 14 m. W. by S. Lowestoft, on R. Waveney and a branch of the G. E. R., with large silk factory and printing works. Market-day, Th.

Bungay, Holy Trinity and **St. Mary,** two pars., Eng., Suffolk, containing the town of B. P. (of each) <2000.

Bungendore, tp., New South Wales, Murray co., 40 m. SW. by S. Goulbourn, a little to the S. of the S. end of St. George. P. <1500.

Bungo Strait, Japan, between isls. Kiushiu and Shikoku.

Buni, Greek, 'mountain,' or 'mountains.'

Buninyong, tp., Victoria, Grant co., 8 m. SSE. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Bunje, vil., German W. Africa, on the ct., in 2° 52′ N.

Bunji, vil., India, Kashmír, on the Indus, 110 m. N. by W. Srínagar, occupying a region once populous but now nearly desert, having been devastated by a flood of the Indus in 1840.

Bunker Hill, city, U.S., Illinois, Macoupin co., 32 m. NNE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Bunker Hill, U.S., Massachusetts. See **Boston.**

Bunkeya (bŭng-kai'a), tn., central Africa, in SE. of Congo Free State, about 10° 25′ S. 27° 15′ E.

Bunkle and Preston, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 4 m. NNE. Duns, 3½ m. NW. by W. Chirnside stn.; 9189 ac. P. <750.

Bunlahy, vil., Ire., NE. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 10 m. NE. by E. Longford. P. <250.

Bunmahon, tn., Ire., S. ct. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, at mouth of Mahon, 11 m. ENE. Dungarvan. P. <250.

Bunnacurry, place, Ire., Achill I., P.O.

Bunnanaddan, hamlet, Ire., SE. co. Sligo, bar. Corran, 16 m. SSW. Sligo, PMT.O.

Bunnebeola, The Twelve Pins of, group of mts., Ire., in the NW. of co. Galway, Connemara, the loftiest summits being Bencorr, 2336 ft., and Benbaun, 2395 ft.

Bunny, par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6½ m. S. Nottingham, 3 m. WSW. Plumtree stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Bradmore**) P. <500.

Bunnybeg, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Mohill.

Bunnyconnellan, tnld., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 5 m. E. Ballina, P.O. (**Bonniconlan**). P. <250.

Buñol, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Valencia; numerous springs welling forth from neighbouring cliffs form falls, which afford water-power for paper and other mills. P. <5000.

Buñola, tn., Spain, isl. Majorca, 9 m. NNE. Palma. P. <3000.

Bunowen River, Ire., in the extreme E. of co. Galway, trib. of R. Suck, which it joins on the r. bk. at Ballinasloe.

Bunown, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Kilkenny, W., 2 m. NE. Athlone; 3361 ac. P. <750.

Bunratty, Lower, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Clare.

Bunratty, Upper, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Clare.

Bunratty and Islands, par. and vil., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Bunratty Lower, 8½ m. W. by N. Limerick. P. <500.

Bunschoten, vil., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the S. shore of the Zuider Zee, 15 m. NE. Utrecht. P. <3000.

Buntali, or **Bundali,** a fine elevated district on the S. frontier of Ger. E. Africa, to the E. of 33½° E. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890.

Bunthly, India, Káthiáwár. See **Wanthali.**

Buntingford, tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Rib, 11 m. N. by E. Hertford, on a branch of the G. E. R., with manufactures of leather and malt, PMT.O. See **Layston.**

Buntingsdale, meteorological stn., Eng., Salop. See **Market Drayton.**

Buntingville, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Pondoland, 115 m. NE. by N. East London.

Bu-Nura, one of the seven towns of the Mzab confederation, Algeria. See **Mzab.**

Bunwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 3 m. W. Forncett stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Bunyip, post-vil., Victoria, 48 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Bunyoro, central Africa. See **Unyoro.**

Bunzelwitz, vil., Prussia, Silesia, 3 m. N. Schweidnitz; associated with incidents of the Seven Years' War. P. <2000.

Bunzlau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 26 m. E. by N. Görlitz, in circle B., near the R. Bober, with potteries, glass works, and other manufactures. Tn. P. 12,700; comm. P. 12,900.

Buochs, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (Nid dern Wald), 8 m. SE. Lucerne, on the S. side of the Lake of Lucerne. P. <2000.

Buolick, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 9 m. E. Thurles; 7116 ac. P. <1500.

Buonabitacolo, tn., S. Italy, prov. Salerno, circle and 9 m. S. Sala. P. <3000.

Buonalbergo, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Benevento. P. <4000.

Buonconvento, vil., central Italy, prov. and 15 m. SSE. Siena, on the Ombrone. P. <4000.

Bura, an elevated tract, Brit. E. Africa, about 25 m. long N. to S., and 13-18 m. E. to W., in about 3° 18′–30′ S., 38° 3′–12′ E.; inhabited by Wataita.

Burábalang ('old twister'), riv., Brit. India, Orissa, enters the sea in 21° 18′ N.; navigable for sea-going steamers to Balasor, but owing to a sandbar difficult of entrance.

Burano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Venice, on an islet in Venice lagoon, 5 m. NE. Venice. P. 7000.

Burbach, Malstatt, tn., Prussia. See **Malstatt-Burbach.**

Burbage, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, near Buxton. P. <3000.

Burbage, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7 m. SSE. Bosworth, 1 m. SE. Hinckley stn., PMT.O. P. <2000. See **Aston Flamville.**

Burbage, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15½ m. SSE. Swindon, 1 m. S. Savernake stn., PMT.O.; 4013 ac. P. <1500.

Burbo Bank, sandbank, Eng., at the mouth of the Mersey, roughly triangular in shape, and bounded on two sides by the channels running parallel to the coasts of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Burburata, place, Venezuela, Carabobo, on the Caribbean Sea, between Puerto-Cabello and Ocamare; produces excellent bay-salt. Near it the B. isls.

Burchetts Green, place, Eng., 2 m. from Littlewick Green (Berkshire), P.O.

Burcombe, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Nadder, 5 m. W. by N. Salisbury, 2 m. W. Wilton, P.O. P. <500.

Burcott, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 7 m. SSE. Oxford, 2 m. E. Culham stn. P. <250. See **Dorchester.**

Burdale, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 9 m. SE. New Malton, on a branch of the NE. R.

Burdett Road, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R., 3½ m. E. by N. St. Paul's.

Burdiehouse, hamlet, Scot., Midlothian, on Burdiehouse Burn, 3½ m. W. Dalkeith, 1 m. NW. by N. Loanhead stn., well-known to collectors of local fossils, the Scottish equivalent of the mountain limestone cropping out here; has limestone quarries and a mineral well. P. <250.

Burdon, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 4½ m. S. by W. Sunderland, 1 m. NW. Seaton stn. P. <250.

Burdon, Great, par., Eng., Durham, in the S. of the SE. div., on the Skerne, 2½ m. NE. by E. Darlington, 1½ m. E. by S. North Road (Darlington) stn. P. <250.

Burdur, or **Buldur,** tn., Asia Minor, 65 m. NNW. Adalia, 102 m. ESE. Alashehr, on the SE. side of **B. Göl** (salt lake, 20 m. long NE. to SW.), cap. sanjak B.

Burdwan, India. See **Bardwan.**

Bure, riv., Eng., Norfolk, rises to the NW. of Aylsham, and becomes navigable thence to its junction with the Yare at Yarmouth. Length, 50 m.

Bureau, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 41° N. and between 89° and 90° W.

Bureba, La, dist., Spain, Old Castile, in the N. of prov. Burgos, S. of the Ebro, from which it is separated by the Obarenes Mts.

Bu-Regreb, riv., Morocco, the SW. boundary of the ancient *Mauritania,* enters the Atlantic at Rabat, 180 m. W. Fez, by a mouth 500 yds. across, within which is an imperial dockyard.

Burei-chu, a Tibetan name of the upper Yangtse-kiang.

Burêkan, Arab. isl. in the Red Sea, in 27° 35′ N.

Büren, Teutonic, 'a dwelling.' See *Beer.*

Büren, market-tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 44 m. NNW. Kassel, circle B. P. <3000.

Büren, tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. SW. by W. Solothurn; birthplace of the geologist, Bern-Studer, 1794. P. <2000.

Burer, vil., Palestine, 31° 35′ N., 34° 38′ E., 11 m. ENE. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza).

Bures, par., Eng., Essex, 6 m. SE. Sudbury, on R. Stour. P. <500.

Bures St. Mary, par., Eng., cos. Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 17½ m. WSW. Ipswich, with a stn. (**Bures**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. (Bures). P. <1000.

Bureya (Manchu **Momañ bira**), riv., Russia, prov. of Amur, rises in Stanovoi Highlands, flows 480 m. SW., joins

Amur R. 115 m. SE. of Blagovyeshchensk. Fertile prairies on its banks, rapidly becoming colonised.

Bureya Mountains, also **Little Khingan,** Chinese **Dousse-alin**, range of mts., Russia, prov. of Amur, runs NE. to SW., attaining 7–8000 ft. in its highest summits, and separating the l. bk. tribs. of Lower Amur from the Bureya R. It is pierced by the Amur above its junction with the Sungari in a picturesque gorge, and by the Lower Sungari about Merghen, and seems to be continued south-westwards in the mountains of the upper course of the Sungari and on the coasts of the Gulf of Pechili.

Burford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Brant co., 40 m. E. by N. London. P. <1500.

Burford, par. and tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Windrush, 12½ m. W. by S. Woodstock, 7 m. WNW. Witney, PMT.O. Par. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**B. with Fulbrook**) P. <2000.

Burford, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the N. bk. of the R. Teme, 17 m. WSW. Kidderminster, 1 m. W. Tenbury stn. P. <500; eccles. pars. (**B. with Boraston and Nash**) P. <500; and (**B. with Whitton**) P. <500.

Burford Bridge, stn., Eng. See **Box Hill.**

Burg, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 10 m. WNW. Kottbus. P. <2000.

Burg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Ihle, 14 m. NE. Magdeburg, with woollen and other manufactures. P. 17,200

Burg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, Fehmarn I., 44 m. E. by N. Kiel. Its port Burg-Staaken, 1½ m. distant, has regular steam communication with Kiel. P. <4000.

Burg, par., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 40 m. SW. by W. Kiel, 8 m. N. of the Elbe. P. <2000.

Burgage, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Talbotstown, Lower, 2 m. SW. Blessington; 1877 ac. P. <250.

Burgani, dist., Brit. E. Africa, about 25 m. ESE. Ugowe Bay (Lake Victoria Nyanza).

Burgas, tn., Bulgaria, En. Roumelia, cap. prov. B., 53 m. SSW. Varna, at the head of the Gulf of B., which forms a very safe roadstead, surrounded with villages, vineyards, gardens, and fertile plains; connected by rail since 1890 with the main line from Philippopolis to Constantinople. P. 5700.

Burgate, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 16 m. ENE. Bury St. Edmunds, 1½ m. NW. by W. Mellis stn. P. <500.

Burgau, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, 18 m. E. by N. Ulm. P. <2000.

Burgaw, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Pender co., 20 m. N. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Burgberg, vil., Hungary. See **Ditro-Varhegy.**

Burgdorf, tn., Prussia, prov. and 13 m. ENE. Hanover, on the Aue R. P. <4000.

Burgdorf, French **Berthoud,** tn., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. NE. Bern, on l. bk. of the Emmen. It is the depôt for the Emmenthal cheese, and manufactures ribbons and silk. Near it are the baths of Sommerhaus. P. 6900.

Bürgel, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and dist. Offenbach. P. <4000.

Burgeo and La Poile, dist., Newfoundland, in the SW.

Burgeo Islands, a group off the S. ct. of Newfoundland, in 57° 43′ W. Important as a fishing stn.

Burgesbeg, or **Burgess,** par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 5 m. SW. Nenagh; 4980 ac. P. <1000.

Burgess, post-stn., Tasmania, Devon co., on the N. ct., 37 m. NW. by W. Launceston, 32 m. E. Emu Bay. P. <1500.

Burgess Hill, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 8 m. NW. Lewes, close to Keymer Junc., PMT.O. Eccles. par. P. <4500.

Burgesville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Oxford, 10 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Burgettstown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Washington co., 21 m. WSW. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Burgh, or **Burgh-in-the-Marsh,** par. and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 17⅓ m. SE. by S. Louth, 2 m. SE. Burgh stn., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 4399 ac. P. <1000.

Burgh, par. and hamlet, Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Bure, 10½ m. S. Cromer, 1 m. SE. Aylsham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Burgh, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. NW. Woodbridge, P.O. P. <250.

Burgh, Little, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Briston.**

Burgh, South, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **South Burgh.**

Burgh Apton, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Bergh Apton.**

Burghausen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on R. Salzach, 40 m. SE. Landshut, with important salt-works. P. <3000.

Burghaz, or **Bourghas.** See **Burgas.**

Burgh-by-Sands, par. and vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 5½ m. WNW. Carlisle, with a stn. (**Burgh**) on the N. B. R. An obelisk, 1 m. to the N., marks the place where Edward I. died in 1307 on his march against Scotland. PMT.O. 6170 ac. P. <1000.

Burgh Castle, par. and vil., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m SW. Yarmouth, P.O. P. <500.

Burghclere (bŭr'klir), par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6 m. S. Newbury, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 5270 ac. P. <1000.

Burghclere with Newton, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, containing B. vil. P. 1000.

Burgh Common, P.O., Eng., Norfolk, 6 m. from Beccles.

Burghead (bürg-hed'), seapt., Scot., Elginshire, on the NE. of B. Bay, 7½ m. WNW. Elgin, on the H. R., with a herring-fishing station and salmon fishery. The promontory of B. has an alt. of 80 ft. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Burghersdorp, municip., Cape Colony, dist. Colesberg, 85 m. ENE. Middelburg, on the railway to Aliwal North. Alt. 4330 ft. Rainfall, 33.04 in. P. <2000.

Burghfield (bŭr'fild), par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 4½ m. SW. Reading, 2 m. SSE. Theale stn., P.O.; 4309 ac. P. <1500.

Burghfield Common, place, Eng., Berkshire, 3 m. from Mortimer, P.O.

Burgh Heath, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, div. and 3 m. SE. by E. Epsom, 1½ m. S. by E. Banstead stn., P.O.

Burghill, par. and vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4 m. NW. by N. Hereford, 2½ m. WSW. Moreton stn., PT.O. P. <1500.

Burgh-le-Marsh with Winthorpe, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, containing market-tn. of B.-in-the-Marsh. P. <1500.

Burgholz, Slavonic **Purkarec,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk of the Moldau, 11 m. N. Budweis. P. <2000.

Burgh on Bain, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 7 m. W. Louth, 4½ m. WNW. Withcall stn., P.O. P. <250.

Burgh Parva, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Briston.**

Burgh St. Margaret, or **Flegg Burgh,** par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. NW. Yarmouth, 2½ m. S. by W. Martham stn., PM.O. (**Flegg Burgh**). P. <750; eccles. par. (**Burgh St. Margaret and St. Mary with Billockby**) P. <750.

Burgh St. Peter, or **Burgh Wheatacre,** par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 9 m. SSW. Yarmouth, 2 m. W. Oulton Broad stn. P. <500.

Burgh Wallis, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 6 m. NNW. Doncaster, 2 m. SW. Askern stn. P. <250.

Burgio, tn., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 36 m. S. by W. Palermo. P. 5000.

Bürglen, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 1½ m. E. Altdorf, with a chapel marking the birthplace of William Tell. P. <2000.

Burglengenfeld, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 41 m. NE. Ingolstadt, on the R. Naab. P. <3000.

Burgo, tn., Spain, prov. and 36 m. W. Malaga, on the Ardales. P. <4000.

Burgo-de-Osma, El, tn., Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Soria, and 1 m. N. Osma. P. <4000.

Burgörner, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Mansfeld, dist. Hettstedt; copper-works. P. <4000.

Burgos, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 110 m. SE. by E. Monterey.

Burgos, fortified city, Spain, 72 m. NE. by E. Valladolid, cap. of prov. B., and the original cap. of Old Castile; pleasantly situated on and round a hill rising from a richly wooded fertile plain, on the r. bk. of the Arlanzon. B. is the seat of an archbishop, and has manufactures of cloth and hoisery. Its cathedral belongs to the 13th–15th centuries. In the cloister of Pedro de Cardeña, 4 m. to the E., is the tomb of the Spanish national hero Ruy Diaz de Bivar, the 'Cid,' who is said to have been born in the neighbouring village of Bivar. From 1550–1776 B. was the seat of a university. It was taken by the French in 1808 and 1809. Alt. 2790 ft. P. (1877) 31,700; (1887) 31,300.

Burgos, prov., Spain. See **Spain** and **Castile, Old.**

Burgstädt, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 7½ m. NW. by N. Chemnitz, with manufactures of stockings, linen, and woollen weaving, and cotton-printing. P. 6600.

Burgsteinfurt, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 17 m. NW. Münster. P. <5000.

Burgtonna, vil., Ger., duchy Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 m. N. Gotha, with remains of fossil animals in large deposits of calcareous tuff. P. <2000.

Burguillos, tn., Spain, prov. and 38 m. SE. by S. Badajoz. P. 5000.

Burgundy, in French **Bourgogne,** an old duchy of France, between the Saône and the middle Loire, and corresponding to the modern deps. Saône-et-Loire, Côte d'Or, and parts of Yonne and Nièvre; cap. Dijon. On the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, two kingdoms of B. were formed in the basin of the Rhone, Cis-Juran B. with Vienne, and Trans-Juran B., with Avenche for its cap. In 933 the two were united to form the kingdom of Arles, which was annexed in 1032 to the German empire. The duchy was founded in 887 by Richard the Justicer, and attained the height of its power under its last duke, Charles the Bold, in the latter part of the 15th century. On his death in 1477, B. was attached to the crown of France. B. formed afterwards, along with Bresse (dep. Ain) one of the general-governments of France.

Burgundy Canal, France, connecting the basins of the Seine and Rhone, begins just below the confluence of the Yonne and Armançon (NNW. of Auxerre), ascends the valley of the Armançon, then descends in zig-zags that of the Ouche, passes Dijon, and joins the Saône at St. Jean-de-Losne; 152 m. long; 191 locks; the summit (1230 ft.) in a tunnel 2 m. long, near Pouilly-en-Auxois. Begun 1775, completed 1832.

Búrha, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. Bálághát, 96 m. S. by E. Jabalpur. P. 5100; Hindus, 4200.

Burham, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Medway, 4½ m. SW. by S. Chatham, close to Snodland stn.; has extensive cement and lime works and brickfields. In the vicinity of village is a quarry, which once abounded in fossil remains. PM.O. P.<2000.

Burhan, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ráwal Pindi, 57 m. E. by S. Pesháwar.

Burhánpur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Nimár, 95 m. S. by E. Indore; until 1635 the seat of the Deccan princes of the Mughal Empire; has manufactures of fine cottons and silks brocaded with gold-plated silver thread, this industry being a relic of its former greatness as a capital. P. 32,300; Hindus, 21,500; Moham. 10,500.

Burkhan-budha Mountains, a range of the Kuen-lun system, trending from WNW. to ESE. between about 96½° and 98° E., with the middle point in about 35° 40′ N. Alt. 16,000 to 17,000 ft. (Przhevalsky).

Burial Island, or **Burr,** an islet, Ire., off the E. ct. of co. Down, in 54° 29½′ N.

Buriasco, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 20 m. SW. Turin. P.<3000.

Burias, Isla de, one of the Philippine Is. to the S. of Luzon, in 13° 10′ N., 122° 59′ E. (north end).

Buri Dihing, riv., Assam, Brit. India, flows W. into the Brahmaputra, about 25 m. below Dibrugarh, passing Jaipur; almost useless for navigation.

Buri Gandak ('old Gandak'), riv., Bengal, Brit. India, flows SE. past Darbhangah into the Ganges, a little above the place where that river turns SE., navigable in the rainy season by large boats everywhere except in the highest reach.

Buriganga ('old Ganges'), riv. of the Ganges delta, India, the branch of the Dhaleswari on which Dacca stands, probably at one time the principal channel of the Ganges.

Burin, dist., Newfoundland, in the S., forming the greater part of the penin. between Fortune and Placentia Bays in 54° 53′-55° 58′ W.

Burlton (bĕr'i-ton), par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 14½ m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, 2 m. S. by W. Petersfield stn., P.O.; 6435 ac. P.<1500.

Burlya, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 37 m. ESE. Ambala. P. 6800; Moham. 3500; Hindus, 3000.

Burka, tn., Arabia, Oman, E. ct., about 45 m. NW. by W. Maskat.

Burke, co., U.S., Georgia, on E. frontier, intersected by 33° N. and 82° W.

Burke, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NW., crossed in the extreme N. by 36° N., and in the extreme W. by 82° W.

Burke, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., 40 m. NE. Montpelier Rd. P.<1500.

Burke Channel, strait, Canada, Brit. Columbia, between the mainland and King I., crossed near its SW. end by 52° N.

Burkersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Rochlitz, dist. Burgstädt. P.<3000.

Burke's, rly. stn. and P.O., New Zealand, South I., 24 m. from Dunedin.

Burkes Flat, post-tn., Victoria, co. Gladstone, 146 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Burke's Pass, post-tn., New Zealand, Mackenzie co., 51 m. from Timaru. P.<1500.

Burkesville, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Cumberland co., on Cumberland R., 90 m. ENE. Nashville (Tennessee). P.<1500.

Burketown, post-tn., Queensland, Porchester co., 110 m. W. Normanton. P.<1500.

Burkeville, tn., U.S., Virginia, Nottoway co., 46 m. SW. by W. Richmond. P.<1500.

Burkhardtsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 6 m. S. Chemnitz. P.<5000.

Burland, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3½ m. NW. Nantwich. P.<750.

Burleigh, riv. port, Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 81 m. WNW. Kingston.

Burleigh, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed in the middle by 47° N., between 100° and 101° W.; partly bounded on the W. by R. Missouri.

Burlescombe (bŭr-les'kum), par., Eng., Devonshire, div and 8 m. ENE. Tiverton, on the G. W. R., with remains of Augustinian priory founded in the reign of Henry II.; important lime and stone quarries. P.O. P.<750.

Burleson, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 30° N., bounded on the E. by the Brazos R.

Burlestone (bŭrl'ston), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Piddle, 6 m. ENE. Dorchester. P.<250. See **Athelhampton.**

Burley, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 11 m. NE. Bournemouth, 2 m. NNW. Holmsey stn., P.O.; 11,275 ac. P.<750.

Burley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NW. Leeds. P. 13,100.

Burley Dam, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. SSW. Nantwich, 2½ m. S. Wrenbury stn. P.<500.

Burley Gate, place, Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. from Withington, P.O.

Burley-in-Wharfedale, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., on the Wharfe, 8½ m. N. Bradford, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Burley on the Hill, par., Eng., Rutland, 1½ m. NE. Oakham, P.O. P.<500.

Burlingame, city, U.S., Kansas, Osage co., 22 m. SSW. Topeka. P.<1500.

Burlingham St. Andrew, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8½ m. E. by N. Norwich, PM.O. P.<250.

Burlingham St. Edmund, par., Eng., Norfolk, 8 m. E. Norwich. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. St. Edmund with Lingwood**) P.<750.

Burlingham St. Peter, par., ½ m. to the E. P.<250.

Burlingjobb, par., Wales, Radnor. See **Radnor, Old.**

Burlings, isls., Portugal. See **Berlenga.**

Burlington, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 6 m. NE. by N. Hamilton, at the mouth of **B. Bay,** at the W. end of Lake Ontario. P.<1500.

Burlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Bridlington.**

Burlington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 16 m. W. Hartford. P.<1500.

Burlington, vil., U.S., Indiana, Carroll co., 50 m. NNW. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Burlington, city, U.S., Iowa, Des Moines co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 34 m. NNE. Keokuk, built partly on low ground adjoining the river, partly on limestone bluffs behind, with extensive coal-fields in the vicinity, and various manufactures in the town. Alt. 526 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 19,500; (1890) 22,600.

Burlington, city, U.S., Kansas, Coffey co., on the r. bk. of the R. Neosho, 60 m. S. Topeka. P.<3000.

Burlington, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 13 m. NW. by N. Boston. P.<1500.

Burlington, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the S., bounded on the NW. by the Delaware, and on the SE. by the Atlantic, crossed in the N. by 40° N.

Burlington, city, U.S., New Jersey, B. co., on the Delaware, 11 m. SSW. Trenton, the seat of B. College (Episcopalian). First settled in 1667 under the name of New Beverly. P. 7300.

Burlington, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Alamance co., 55 m. WNW. Raleigh. P.<2000.

Burlington, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Ward co., 105 m. NNW. Bismarck. P.<1500.

Burlington, city, U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., beautifully situated on B. Bay, on Lake Champlain, 35 m. WNW. Montpelier. Its heaviest trade is in lumber; limestone and fine marble quarries within or near the city; the abundant water-power of the Winooski is utilised for woollen and cotton mills, &c.; the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College are here. B. was first settled in 1773. Mean temp., yr. 45.1° F., Jan. 19.2°, July 70.7°. P. (1880) 11,400; (1890) 14,600.

Burlington, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Racine co., 30 m. SW. by S. Milwaukee. P.<3000.

Burlington Junction, city, U.S., Missouri, Nodaway co., 51 m. N. by W. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Burlorne Eglos, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 5½ m. WNW. Bodmin, 1½ m. S. Wadebridge stn.

Burlton, place, Eng., Salop, Newport div., 9 m. N. by W. Shrewsbury, 3 m. NE. Baschurch stn., P.O.

Burlus, Lake, a shallow lagoon, Egypt, in the N. of the delta of the Nile, stretching about 50 m. E. from the Rosetta mouth, bordered on the S. by swamps which are being reclaimed. See **Egypt.**

Burma, the country in the NW. of the Indo-Chinese Penin., now forming the two chief commissionerships of Lower and Upper B., under the government of Brit. India. The southern portion, which formed part of Brit. India before the 1st of January 1886, is known as **Lower B.,** the remainder, which was annexed by proclamation of the Governor-General on that date, is called **Upper B.** Lower B. was annexed partly in 1826, partly in 1852. The areas annexed in 1826 were the greater part of the present div. of Arakan, occupying the narrow strip between the Bay of Bengal and the mountains on the W. side of the basin of the Iráwadi (Irrawaddy), and the Tennaserim div., occupying the lower part of the valleys of the Salwín and Sittaung, and the narrow coast strip to the S., extending to the isthmus of Kra. The delta of

the Iráwadi and the lower part of the valley of that river above the delta, now forming the Pegu and Iráwadi divs., were annexed in 1852. In addition to the area under direct British administration, there are large tracts on the E. and N. (Shan States, &c., see below) regarded as within the British frontier. The place of this frontier on the side of Siam is now being settled by a commission. On the E. the limits of this terr., which extends to that claimed by France, are doubtful. In the NE. the terr. between Iráwadi and the Tapaing R. (which enters the Irawadi on the left at Bhamo) is claimed both by the British and the Chinese. The following table gives the names of the divs. and dists. of B. under direct British administration:—

Lower Burma.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands. 1872.	1881.	1891.	Inc. '81-91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Akyab	5,535	277	360	416	15.7	75
Northern Arakan	1,015	8.8	14.5	15	0.7	14
Kyaukpyu	4,309	144	149	164	9.7	38
Sandoway	3,667	54.7	64.0	77	20.5	21
Arakan Div.	**14,526**	**484**	**588**	**672**	**14.4**	**46**
Thon-gwa	5,413	..	284	446	57.0	82
Bassein[1]	6,848	270	389	475	22.0	69
Henzada[1]	2,298	..	318	381	19.8	166
Thayetmyo[1]	2,983	157	170	250	4.7	84
Iráwadi Div.[1]	**17,542**	..	**1,161**	**1,552**	**33.7**	**88**
Rangoon	22	98.7	134	780	34.4	..
Pegu[2]	2,428	..	221	301	36.3	124
Hanthawadi[1]	1,948	..	213	267	25.2	137
Tharrawadi	2,014	..	278	347	24.9	173
Prome	2,887	275	322	360	11.8	125
Pegu Div.	**9,299**	..	**1,161**	**1,456**	**24.6**	**1,169**
Amherst	15,203	193	301	417	17.8	27
Tavoy	7,150	71.8	85.0	94	11.6	13
Mergui	7,810	47.2	56.6	74	30.2	9
Shwe-gyin	5,427	129	171	199	20.7	37
Toung-gu	6,354	86.2	129	162	25.9	25
Salwín	4,646	26.1	30.0	31	4.7	7
Tennaserim Div.	**46,590**	**601**	**826**	**978**	**19.4**	**21**
Total	87,957	2,747	3,737	4,659	247	53

[1] Considerable alterations in area since 1881, the populations for 1881, however, in accordance with the present areas.
[2] Dist. formed since 1881.

UPPER BURMA.

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1891.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Mandalay	2,100	374	178
Bhamo	9,800	54	6
Katha	6,000	59	10
Ruby Mines	2,000	26	13
Shwebo	2,680	135	50
Northern Division	**22,580**	**649**	**29**
Ye-u	5,000	93	18
Sagaing	1,836	248	135
Lower Chindwin	3,400	232	68
Upper Chindwin	19,000	76	4
Central Division	**29,236**	**649**	**22**
Myingyan	3,737	351	94
Pakôkku	6,160	304	49
Minbu	3,210	224	70
Magwe	5,500	219	40
Southern Division	**18,607**	**1,099**	**59**
Kyauksè	1,050	127	120
Meiktilla	3,000	207	69
Yamîthin	3,000	161	54
Pyinmana	6,000	56	9
Eastern Division	**13,050**	**550**	**42**
Total, British Territory	**83,473**	**2,947**	**35**
Total, Shan States	...	**3**	...
Grand Total	**171,430**	**7,609**	**44**

B. is traversed by several **mountain ranges,** trending mostly from N. to S., in the same general direction accordingly as that followed by the principal rivers. The principal mountain ranges are the Arakan-yoma Mts., between Arakan and the basin of the Iráwadi, the Pegu-yoma Mts., between the basins of the Iráwadi and the Sittaung, and the Paung-laung Mts., between those of the Sittaung and the Salwín. The Patkoi Mts., on the NW., on the Assam frontier, have a NE.-SW. trend. Of the **rivers** of B., the Iráwadi (Irrawaddy) is in every respect the most important, and as regards navigation it is by far the most important river of the entire penin. It traverses the entire length of the middle portion of the prov., and is regularly navigated by steamers of considerable size as high as Bhamo, in about lat. 24° N., a distance of about 900 m. At Bhamo the further progress of steamers is obstructed by rapids. The Kyendwin, or Chindwin, the chief trib. of the Iráwadi (right bank), is also navigated, but is ascended with no little difficulty on account of the strength of the current. The same hindrance is met with on the Sittaung, the navigation of which is likewise impeded by shifting sandbanks and the windings of the course, and is sometimes rendered dangerous by the violence of the bore. The Salwín is scarcely navigable at all, except for a few miles above its mouth. The **climate** of B. is very similar to that of Bengal, but is somewhat warmer, especially during the cool season, in consequence of the more southerly latitude. [**Mergui, Maulmain, Rangoon, Akyab, Taung-ngu, Mandalay, Thayet-myo.**] Irrigation is not required in Lower B., but in Upper B. irrigation systems existed at Kyauk-se, Minbu, and other places within a short radius of Mandalay, and these are now being restored and improved. As regards salubrity, the British troops in B. are said now to enjoy better health on the average than those in India proper, although at first the mortality among them was high. The excessive rainfall, heavy mists, and extraordinarily rapid growth of vegetation render hill-stations scarcely tenable during the rainy season in Lower B., but the station of Bernardmyo (6000 ft.) has been established to the E. of the Iráwadi in Upper B. In the delta of the Iráwadi and the other low plains of the prov., the **principal crop** is rice; and as the area covered by this crop is extensive in proportion to the population, there is a large surplus for export. Between 60 and 70 per cent. of the whole export of rice from British India comes from this one prov., which has indeed the largest rice export in the world. The prov. also ranks first for its export of teak, mostly from the mountains of Upper B., the Burmese rivers affording special facilities for floating and shipping the timber. Among other vegetable products are cutch and rubber. The **minerals** include petroleum, coal, gold and silver, jade, rubies, and amber. Petroleum has long been a commercial product of some importance both in Lower and Upper B., in Lower B. in the Akyab dist. (Borongo I.) and Kyauk-pyu dist. (Ramri I.), in Upper B. in the region round Yenaung-young, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, in about 20° 25′ N., this place of production being by far the most important of all. Three coal-fields are known in Upper B., that supplying the best coal and occupying the greatest area being in the valley of the Kyendwin (Chindwin), between about 23° and 24° N., but the difficult navigation of that river, together with the lack of other means of transport, has hitherto hindered the working of these deposits. Gold, jade, and rubies are all products of the northern parts of Upper B. The gold is scattered in fine grains and leaflets over northern valleys difficult of access. The Burmese jade, obtained chiefly from the Kakhyen country, in a dist. between the Kyendwin and Iráwadi valleys, about 96° E. and S. of 26° N., forms the chief supply of that mineral in the markets of China and Japan, where it is of great value, and the amber-mines (producing a dark, reddish-brown amber esteemed in China though not in Europe), lie almost due N. in 26° 20′. The ruby-mines of B. (at Mogok, a high valley to the E. of the Iráwadi, about halfway between Mandalay and Bhamo) furnish the only rubies of the finest colour to be found anywhere. Sapphires and other precious stones, copper, tin (at Maliwon in Mergui dist.), lead, iron, and other minerals also exist. There are two lines of railway in B., both metre-gauge. Both start from Rangoon, one proceeding to Prome on the Iráwadi, and the other first proceeding NE. to Pegu, then ascending the valley of the Sittaung, and then continuing farther N. to Mandalay, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi. A farther extension of this railway northwards is now being made on the opposite side of the Iráwadi. The route for a proposed railway across the Patkoi Mts., to connect the railway system of B. with India proper, has been surveyed. There is a cart-road from Thabeitkyin on the Iráwadi, in 22° 50′ N., to Bernardmyo in the ruby-mines dist., with a branch to Mogok. **People.**—The Burmese proper make up about five-sevenths of the pop. of Lower B. In physical form they are more allied to the Mongolians of E. Asia than to the Hindus; figure short, robust, and fleshy, face lozenge-shaped, cheek-bones large and oblique, hair black, coarse and lank, and skin light brown and yellowish. Their language is monosyllabic, allied to the Chinese. The Burmese are gay, frank, and fond of amusements. Their religion is Buddhism. [**India,** table.] Education is in the hands of the priests, especially those of the monastic orders (*phúng-yis*), who are nearly all engaged in teaching. Reading and writing are very generally diffused. Next in number to the Burmese in Lower B. are the Karens, who are believed to have immigrated from China, and are now settled in large numbers in the delta of the Iráwadi and the interior of Tenasserim; and next in number to the Karens are the Talaings, as they are

called by the Burmese, Mon as they are called by themselves, the majority of whom belong to the dist. of Amherst. In Upper B., the principal non-Burmese races within the terr. under British administration are the Chins, Khyens or Khyins, inhabiting the hilly country between the Arakan-yoma Mts. and the Kyendwin, and to the W. of these the Lushais (*q.v.*). Both of these have for years been in the habit of raiding the villages in the adjoining valleys, which has been the cause of the despatch of several punitive expeditions since Upper B. came under British rule. Part of the northern Shan country is occupied by the Paloungs, a quiet retiring race, who collect and prepare the wild tea of those regions, which is eaten throughout B. in the form of pickled tea. Of the **feudatory tribes** the principal are the Shans, who inhabit a wide area extending E. to the French part of Indo-China, and stretching S. into Siam. They are subject to their own chiefs (*sawbwas* or *tsawbwas*), but one or two of these chieftaincies have been brought under direct British rule since the annexation of Upper B. A branch of the Shans known as the Khamtis occupy the territory in the extreme N. in the angle between Assam and the Chinese prov. of Yunnan. Among the feudatory tribes of B. may be mentioned also the Karens of Karen-ni (*q.v.*), a plateau from 3000 to 4000 feet in height, between the Paunglaung Mts. and the R. Salwín. To the N. of the terr. under direct British administration, in the wild mountainous country containing the headwaters of the Kyendwin and the Iráwadi, but to the S. of the Khamtis, dwell the northern Chins, known as the Kachins or Kakhyens, and in the Assam hills and the neighbourhood as Singphos, a courageous people, skilful in defending their mountain fastnesses, notable robbers, and much given to the levying of blackmail on some of the trade-routes to China. The **chief towns** of Lower B. are Rangoon, the cap., Maulmain, Akyab, Bassein, Prome, Pegu, Mergui, and Tavoy; of Upper B., Mandalay, the cap., Ava, and Pagan. Of the **history** of B., previous to its occupation by the British, the records are very scanty. In general, the country seems to have been so much disturbed by internal wars and foreign invasions as to leave little opportunity for orderly development, and to this cause is no doubt to be ascribed the scantiness of the population, which has left room for such rapid increase of the numbers of the inhabitants since the country became British. [**India,** table.] In Lower B. there were at least four old kingdoms, Arakan, Thah-tun, Martaban, and Pegu, all of which are said to have had an Indian origin, and without doubt derived from India their literature and religion. The most celebrated of these kingdoms is that of Pegu, which happened to be in the height of its prosperity when it was first visited by Europeans in the 16th century, when it embraced the valleys of the Iráwadi and Sittaung. Towards the close of that century its power waned in consequence of a war with the kings of Ava in Upper B., and after that date the kingdom of Arakan was the most powerful in Lower B. It was the aggressions of this latter kingdom that led to the first war with the British. The old Burmese empire in Upper B. was at the height of its power in the 11th to the 13th century, when Pagan was the cap. Afterwards this region was included in the kingdom of Pegu, and after the decline of that power remained, during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries down to 1886, subject to dynasties reigning at Ava (including Sagain), Amarapura, and Mandalay.

Burmantofts, two eccles. pars., Eng., Yorkshire, in Leeds par. **B. St. Stephen,** P. 6000; **B. St. Agnes,** P. <5000.

Burmarsh, ct. par., Eng., Kent, 4 m. SW. Hythe. P. <250.

Burmington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., on the Stour, 10¾ m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon, 5 m. NE. Moreton stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Wolford, Great.**

Burn, 'a well,' 'a small stream.' See *Brunn.*

Burn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 10½ m. WNW. Goole, 2 m. N. Temple Hirst stn., P.O. P. <500.

Burnabad, tn., Asia Minor, 5 m. ENE. Smyrna.

Burnaby, isl., Canada, Brit. Columbia, Queen Charlotte Is., in 131° 12′ W., and 52° N.

Burnage, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. S. Manchester, with a stn. (**Levenshulme and B.**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <2000.

Burnak, vil., SE. Russia, govt. Tambov, dist. and 50 m. NW. of Borisoglyebsk. P. 6000.

Burnar-Hisar, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 50 m. E. Adrianople.

Burnaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 5 m. SW. by W. Derby, 1½ m. E. Etwall stn. P. <250.

Burnbank, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2 m. from Hamilton, PMT.O. P. 5600.

Burnbrae, place, Scot., Perthshire, 3 m. from Methven, P.O.

Burnby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on Bielby Beck, 15½ m. E. by S. York, close to Nunburnholme stn. P. <250.

Burnchurch, par., Ire., W. co Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher, 5½ m. S. by W. Kilkenny; 3363 ac. P. <500.

Burncourt, vil., Ire., co. Tipperary, 5 m. from Clogheen, P.O. P. <250.

Burncross, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. N. Sheffield, P.O.

Burn Dennett, riv., Ire., in the N. of co. Tyrone, flows W. to the Foyle.

Burneside, eccles. par., Eng., Westmorland, Kendal div., on the Kent, 2 m. NNW. Kendal, on the L. & N. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Burness, Cross and, par., Scot. See **Cross and Burness.**

Burneston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the extreme NW. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 8½ m. N. Ripon, 2½ m. NW. by W. Pickhill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Burnet, tn., U.S., Texas, B. co., 47 m. NW. Austin. P. <1500.

Burnett, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6 m. SE. Bristol, 1½ m. SW. Saltford stn. P. <250.

Burnett, co., New South Wales, between 150° and 151° E., and 29° and 30° S.

Burnett, vil., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., in W. of the state. P. <1500.

Burnett, settlement, U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 42 m. E. by N. Olympia.

Burnett, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the NW., on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 46° N., bounded on the W. by St. Croix R.

Burnfoot, place, Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, on the SE. side of Lough Swilly, 5½ m. NW. Londonderry, with a rly. stn., P.O.

Burnfoothill, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, in Dalmellington par. P. (including Lethanhill) <2000.

Burngrange Moor, an upland tract in the W. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, Eng., about 17 m. S. by E. Jedburgh. Highest point, 1684 ft.

Burngullow, stn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the G. W. R., 2 m. W. St. Austell.

Burnham, par. and vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 4 m. NW. by N. Windsor, 1½ m. NE. by E. Taplow stn., PMT.O.; par. 6810 ac. P. <3000.

Burnham, par. and seapt., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Crouch, 7⅛ m. NE. Southend, with a stn. (**B. on Crouch**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 4526 ac. P. <2500.

Burnham, ct. par. and tn., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the W. ct., 7½ m. S. by W. Weston-super-Mare, on the M. R., a much frequented watering-place, with fine sandy beach; the sea recedes 4 m. at low water. Par. P. <4500; tn. P. <2500.

Burnham, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 20 m. WSW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Burnham, High and Low, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 9 m. N. by W. Gainsborough, 3⅜ m. N. by E. Haxey stn.

Burnham Beeches, part of an ancient forest, Eng., Buckinghamshire, in Burnham par., near Maidenhead, a tract of nearly 600 ac., acquired for public use.

Burnham Deepdale, ct. par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 19½ m. NE. King's Lynn, 2½ m. NW. Burnham Market stn. P. <250.

Burnham Flats, sandbanks, in the North Sea, to NE. of the mouth of the Wash, 4–8 m. N. of Brancaster Bay, Norfolk.

Burnham Market, or **Burnham Westgate,** par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 19½ m. NE. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <750.

Burnham Market (or **Westgate**) **with Medieties of Norton and Ulph,** eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, containing B. M. vil. P. <750.

Burnham Norton, par., ½ m. to the NE. of B. Market. P. <250.

Burnham Overy, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 2 m. from the N. ct., 21 m. NE. King's Lynn, 4 m. W. Wells, 1 m. NE. Burnham Market stn. P. <750.

Burnham Overy with B. Sutton, and Medieties of Norton and Ulph, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, containing par. of B. Overy. P. <1000.

Burnham Sutton and Burnham Ulph, par., 1 m. to the SE. of B. Market. P. <750.

Burnham Thorpe, par., 2 m. to the ESE. of B. Market. P. <500.

Burnham Ulph, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **B. Market.**

Burnham Westgate, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **B. Market.**

Burnham with Boveney, eccles. par., Eng., Bucks, containing B. vil. P. <3000.

Burnhaven, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., on **Sandford** or **Invernettie Bay,** 1½ m. SSW. Peterhead. P. <500.

Burnhead, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 1 m. from Penpont, P.O.

Burnhervie, place, Scot., 3 m. from Kemnay, P.O.

Burnhill Green, place, Eng., 3 m. from Albrighton, Shropshire, P.O.

Burn Hill Junction, stn., Eng., Durham, NW. div., on the NE. R., 13¾ m. NW. Bishop Auckland.

Burnhope, hamlet, Eng., Durham, in the E. of the NW. div., 6½ m. NW. by W. Durham, 2 m. NE. Lanchester stn., P.O.

Burnie, post-tp., Tasmania, co. Wellington, 67 m. WNW.

Launceston, on Emu Bay, terminus of the railway to the tin-mining vil. of Mount Bischof (48 m.). P. <1500.

Burnliston, ct. par. and hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 3 m. NW. by N. Scarborough, 1 m. S. Cloughton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Burnley, parl., co., mun. bor. (incorporated 1861), and par., Eng., Lancashire, on the Brun at its junction with the Calder, 5½ m. NE. by E. Accrington, in the diocese of Manchester, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and with three stns. (**B. Bank Top, B. Barracks,** and **Manchester Road**) on the L. & Y. R. Chief industry cotton-weaving, cotton-spinning, cotton-printing, and the manufacture of weaving machinery also carried on. Grammar school of Edward IV.'s reign. Market-days, M. and S. P. tn. (1851) 20,800; mun. and co. bor. (1871) 40,857; (1891) 87,000; parl. bor. (1891) 86,000; par. 39,600.

Burnmoor, vil., Eng., Durham, in pars. of Chester-le-Street and Houghton-le-Spring, P.O.

Burnmouth, fishing vil., Scot. See **Ross and Burnmouth.**

Burn-of-Cambus, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, 2 m. from Doune.

Burnopfield, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Durham, on the borders of the Chester-le-Street and NW. divs., 6½ m. SW. Newcastle, 1½ m. SE. Rowlands Gill stn., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Burn Row, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, in Slamannan par., part of Binniehill and Southfield town. P. <750.

Burnsall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the E. of the Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 18½ m. WSW. Ripon, 5 m. NNW. Bolton Abbey stn., P.O. P. <250.

Burnside, suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <1500.

Burnside, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 63 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Burnside, vil., on the ct. of Dutch Guiana, in 56° 27′ W.

Burnside, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Taieri co. P. <1500.

Burnside, vil., Scot., suburban to Dumbarton. P. <750.

Burnside, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., 3 m. E. by N. Hartford. P. <1500.

Burnside, vil., U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., 88 m. NW. by W. Springfield. P. <1500.

Burns Lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in about 125° 50′ W. and N. of 54° N., drained SE. into the Nechahoo R.

Burnstown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on R. Madawaska, 40 m. W. by S. Ottawa.

Burnswark, hill, Scot. See **Birrenswark.**

Burnt Ash Hill, part of eccles. par., Eng., London. See **Lee.**

Burnt Coat, isl., U.S., Maine. See **Swan Island.**

Burnt Creek, post-tn., Victoria. See **Bromley.**

Burnt Fen, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the G. E. R., 6½ m. ENE. Ely.

Burntgates, place, Eng., Yorkshire, 2 m. from Birstwith, near Leeds, P.O.

Burntisland, par., parl. and royal burgh, seapt. and watering-place, Scot., Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 4½ m. SW. Kirkcaldy, on the N. B. R., and connected by steamboat ferry with Granton. The harbour depth alongside of quays is 16 ft. at high water, 8 ft. at low water ordinary spring tides, and there is a dock with a depth of 21 ft. over sill at high water ordinary spring tides. Coal-mines near, and considerable trade in coal, also large oil-works. PMT.O. Par. 2565 ac., P. 6200; parl. and royal burgh, P. <5000. See **Kirkcaldy.**

Burnt Mill, stn., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the G. E. R., 6½ m. ESE. Ware (Herts.).

Burnt River, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 76 m. NE. by N. Toronto.

Burntwood Edial and Woodhouses, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 2½ m. W. Lichfield, PM.O.; 4425 ac. P. 7100; eccles. par. (**Burntwood**) P. <3000.

Burowiętz, colony, Prussia. See **Klein-Dombrowka.**

Burpham, part of eccles. par., Eng., Surrey. See **Worplesdon.**

Burpham, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the Arun, 2 m. NE. by E. Arundel. P. <500.

Burr, islet, Ire. See **Burial Island.**

Burra, cape, E. Africa, Gaza-land, in 23° 45° S., at the mouth of Myambane Bay.

Burra, co., S. Australia, N. of 34° S., and crossed by 139° E.

Burra, or **Burray,** one of the Orkney Is., Scot., between S. Ronaldshay and the E. end of the Mainland, PT.O. P. <750.

Burra, or **Burray, East** and **West,** two isls., Scot., Shetland Is., Bressay par., on the W. side of the Mainland, N. of 60° 2′ N., respectively 4 and 5½ m. long from N. to S., P.O. P. E. B. <250; W. B. <500.

Burra, or **Kooringa,** tn., S. Australia, co. B., on B. Creek, 85 m. N. by E. Adelaide. Close by is the **Burra Burra** copper-mine, the first worked on a large scale in Australia (operations begun about 1845). Silver has been found in the Black Hills, 15 m. SE. Mean rfall. (24 yrs.), 17.4 in. P. <3000.

Burra Creek, riv., S. Australia, flows ESE. into the Murray, which it enters near the point where that river turns to the S.

Burradon, or **Burrowdon,** par., Eng., Northumberland, in the N. of the Hexham div., 13½ m. W. by S. Alnwick, 6 m. NW. by W. Rothbury stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Burradon, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. NE. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Burra Falsa, or **Lady Grey,** cape, E. Africa, Gaza-land, in 22° 55′ S.

Burrafirth, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., in the N. of Unst I., on inlet of the same name, which stretches 3 m. S.

Burra Firth, West, an inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, on the W. ct., in 60° 17½′ N., and 1° 33′–35′ W.

Burrangong, New South Wales. See **Young.**

Burrard Inlet, the inlet on which Vancouver stands, opening W. into the Strait of Georgia, Canada, Brit. Columbia.

Burravoe, hamlet and bay, Scot., Shetland Is., in the SE. of Yell I., PT.O.

Burravoe, small bay, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Northmaven par., 3½ m. S. by W. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Burrawang, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Camden, 96 m. S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Burray, isls., Scot. See **Burra.**

Burrell's Cross, settlement, Canada, Prince Edward I., Princess co., 29 m. NW. by W. Charlottetown.

Burreltown and Woodside, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 2 m. SW. by S. Coupar Angus, close to Woodside stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Burren, bar., Ire., in the extreme NW. of co. Clare.

Burren, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Castlebar, No. 2.

Burren, place, Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Burren, 8½ m. S. Galway, P.O.

Burriana, tn., Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, 33 m. NNE. Valencia, 8 m. SSW. Castellon de la Plana. P. 10,200.

Burrill-cum-Cowling, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 9½ m. SSE. Richmond, 2 m. W. by S. Bedale (*q.v.*) stn., P.O. P. <250.

Burrillgabby Springs, W. Australia, 200 m. N. by E. Perth.

Burrillville, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., 17½ m. NW. by W. Providence. P. 5500.

Burrin, place, Ire., 6 m. from Kinvara, PM.O.

Burringham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 11 m. E. Thorne, on the Trent, and with a stn. (**Gunness and B.**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P. <750. See **Gunhouse.**

Burrington, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 11½ m. SSE. Barnstaple, 1½ m. WSW. South Molton Rd. stn., P.O.; 5349 ac. P. <750.

Burrington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, on the Clun, div. and 9½ m. NNW. Leominster, 4 m. SW. Bromfield stn. P. <250.

Burrington, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 10 m. E. by S. Weston-super-Mare, P.O. P. <500.

Burriscarra, par., Ire., S. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, on N. shore of Lough Carra, 9 m. S. by E. Castlebar; 4356 ac. P. <750.

Burrishoole, par., Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, on N. shore of Clew Bay, 7½ m. NNW. Westport, with ruins of an abbey; 53,749 ac. P. 5000.

Burritt's Rapids, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Grenville, on an island in the Rideau Canal. P. <1500.

Burr Oak, city, U.S., Kansas, Jewell co., 155 m. WNW. Topeka, and 10 m. NW. by N. Mankato. P. <1500.

Burr Oak, vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Joseph co., 120 m. WSW. Detroit and 18 m. WSW. Cold Water. P. <1500.

Burrough (-on-the-Hill), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. S. Melton Mowbray, 1½m. NE. John O' Gaunt stn. P. <250.

Burrough Green, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 5 m. S. Newmarket, 2½ m. SSE. Dullingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Burrowa, tp., New South Wales, co. King, 38 m. by road from Yass. P. <1500.

Burrow Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, 6 m. S. Langport, P.O. P. <500.

Burrowdon, par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Burradon.**

Burrow Head, headland, Scot., Orkney, on the SE. ct. of Stronsay I.

Burrow Head, cape, Wigtownshire, in the extreme SE., in 4° 23′ W. Alt. 150 ft.

Burrow Island, or **Rat Island,** par., Hampshire, Alverstoke dist. P. <250.

Burrow-with-Burrow, par., Eng., Lancashire, on R. Lune, div. and 12 m. NE. Lancaster, 2 m. SW. Kirkby Lonsdale. P. <250.

Burrum, place at the NE. angle of the great bend of the Niger, W. Africa.

Burrum, coalfield, Queensland. See **Howard.**

Burrumbeet, tn., Victoria, Ripon co., 12 m. WNW. of Ballarat, on the N. shore of **Lake B.** (8 sq. m.). Cod-fish from the Murray have been placed within it, and thrive. P. <1500.

Burrundie, tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 42 m. SE. Palmerston. P. <1500.

Burry, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 2 m. SW. Kells; 3691 ac. P. <250.

Burry Holmes, small isl., Wales, off the W. ct. of Glamorganshire, 16 m. W. Swansea.

Burry Inlet, estuary of R. Llwchwr, Wales, between Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire.

Burry Port, seapt., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the ct., 4 m. W. Llanelly, with a stn. (**Pembry and B. P.**) on the G. W. R. Has tidal harbour and dock, the former 18 ft. over sill at ordinary neap, 25 ft. at ordinary spring tides. Copper smelting works. PMT.O.

Burscheid, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 12 m. S. Eberfeld, with plush, woollen, and other manufactures. P. 6900.

Burscough, (bŭr'sko), par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 8 m. SE. by E. Southport, with a stn. (**B. Junction**), and 1 m. SW. **B. Bridge** stn., on the L. & Y. R., with manufactures of cotton; 1 m. S. of the village are remains of a priory, long the burial-place of the Stanleys; PMT.O. (**B. Bridge**); 4960 ac. P. <2500.

Bursledon, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the R. Humble, 4 m. E. by S. Southampton, on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Burslem, mun. bor. (incorporated 1878), par., and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, in the parl. bor. of Hanley and diocese of Lichfield, 3 m. NE. by N. Newcastle-under-Lyme, on a loop line of the N. Staf. Rly. (Longport being the main line stn.). Rich in coal, ironstone, and other minerals. B. is the oldest of the six towns which now form the Staffordshire Potteries. The pottery manufacture was first established in 1644, the place being suitable on account of the great variety of clays found in its neighbourhood. The ware first made was what was then known as black and mottled, now called Jet and Rockingham. Birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood; an institute named after him includes a free library, museum, and science and art schools. Market-days, M., W., and S. Par. P. 32,800; mun. bor. P. (1881) 26,000; (1891) 32,000.

Bürstadt, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 4½ m. E. Worms. P. <4000.

Burstall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4½ m. W. Ipswich, 3 m. SW. by W. Bramford (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Burstead, Great, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 9½ m. S. by W. Chelmsford, 1 m. SE. Billericay stn. P. <2000.

Burstead, Little, par., 1 m. W. by S. Great B., P.O. P. <250.

Burstock, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Lyme Regis, 5 m. E. by S. Chard Junction. P. <250.

Burston, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 17½ m. SSW. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500.

Burston, vil., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Aston.**

Burstow, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, div. and 6½ m. SE. by S. Reigate, 3 m. N. Rowfant stn.; par. 4760 ac. P. <1500.

Burstwick-cum-Skeckling, par., Eng., Yorkshire, 7½ m. E. Hull, PM.O.; 4338 ac. P. <500.

Bursztyn, comm., Austria, prov. Galicia, circle and 20 m. SW. Brzezany, on the Lippa. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches. P. <5000.

Burt, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 7 m. NW. Londonderry; 12,355 ac. P. <2000.

Burt, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NE., on the Missouri, crossed in the N. by 42° N. P. <5000.

Burtersett, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, in the SW. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, 19 m. WSW. Richmond, 1 m. SE. Hawes stn., with slate-quarries.

Burtholme, par., Eng., Cumberland, 3 m. NE. Brampton, on R. Irthing. P. <500.

Burtle, eccles. par., Eng., Somersetshire, near Bridgwater. P. <500.

Burton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. E. by S. Chester, 2½ m. NNE. Tattenhall Road stn. P. <250.

Burton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 7 m. NW. Chester, 2½ m. SE. Neston stn. P. <500.

Burton, Eng., Derbyshire. See **Burton-on-Trent.**

Burton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Winfrith Newburgh.**

Burton, Eng., Leicestershire. See **Burton-on-the-Wolds.**

Burton (by Lincoln), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 3 m. NNW. Lincoln. P. <250.

Burton, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. SE. Belford. P. <250.

Burton, parl. div., Eng., Staffordshire, in the E. P. 58,600.

Burton, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 7½ m. NNW. Arundel, 1½ m. SW. Petworth stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**B. with Coates**) P. <250.

Burton, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, 3 m. from Badminton, P.O.

Burton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Hornsea.**

Burton, Fleming. See **Burton, North.**

Burton, Long. See **Longburton.**

Burton, North, or **Burton Fleming,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on Gipsey Race, 10 m. S. by E. Scarborough, 3 m. SSW. Hunmanby stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. Fleming with Fordon**) P. <500.

Burton, St. Luke, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, on the Avon, 1½ m. N. Christchurch, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch. P. <1000.

Burton, West, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 2½ m. SSW. Gainsborough, on the l. bk. of the Trent, close to Sturton stn. P. <250. See **Wheatley, North.**

Burton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Adams co., 84 m. W. Springfield. P. <1500.

Burton, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 5½ m. N. by E. Wrexham, 1 m. W. by N. Rossett stn. P. <750.

Burton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the N. side of Milford Haven, 2½ m. N. Pembroke. P. <1500.

Burton Abbots, Oxfordshire. See **Blackbourton.**

Burton Agnes, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. S. by E. Scarborough, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Burton Agnes with Harpham, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, containing tp. of B. A. P. <1000.

Burton Bradstock, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Bredy, on the S. ct., 9½ m. E. by S. Lyme Regis, P.O. P. <1000.

Burton Bradstock with Shipton George, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, near Lyme Regis. P. <1500.

Burton Coggles, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 7½ m. SSE. Grantham, 1 m. NNW. Corby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Burton Constable, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 7½ m. NE. Hull, on the NE. R.

Burton Constable, tp., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 6½ m. S. Richmond, with a stn. (**Constable Burton**) on the NE. R. P. <250.

Burton Dassett, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 7½ m. NW. Banbury, 3 m. W. Fenny Compton stn.; 4975 ac. P. <750.

Burton Gate, par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Gate Burton.**

Burton Gulf, a gulf in the N. of Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa, between its W. shore and the penin. of Ubwari.

Burton Hall, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. Carlow.

Burton Hastings, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Coventry, 4 m. ESE. Nuneaton. P. <250.

Burton Howe (or **Head**), hill, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 14 m. SE. by S. Middlesbrough. Alt. 1489 ft.

Burton in Kendal, par. and tn., Eng., Westmorland, on the S. border of the Kendal div., 10½ m. S. Kendal, with a stn. (**Burton and Holme**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. P. <750.

Burton in Lonsdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the extreme W. of the Skipton div., on the Greeta, 15 m. SE. by S. Kendal, 3 m. W. Ingleton stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Burton Joyce, par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5 m. NE. by E. Nottingham div., on the M. R., and the l. bk. of the Trent, PM.O. Par. P. <1000.

Burton Joyce with Bulcote, eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, containing B. J. vil. P. <1000.

Burton Latimer, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. N. Wellingborough, with a stn. (**Isham and Burton**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Burton Lazars, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 1½ m. SE. Melton Mowbray (*q.v.*), P.O. P. <500.

Burton-le-Coggles. See **Burton Coggles.**

Burton Leonard, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 4½ m. N. by W. Knaresborough, 1½ m. ESE. Wormald Green stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Burton-on-the-Wolds, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 9 m. E. Loughborough, P.O. P. <500.

Burton-on-Trent, mun. bor. (incorporated in 1878) and par., Eng., in the Burton div. of Staffordshire and the S. div. of Derbyshire, on the Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal, 11½ m. NE. and in the dioceses of Lichfield and Southwell, with coal and fire-clay and potteries. Principal seat of the brewing of ale in the kingdom, a pre-eminence due to the quality of the water, which contains variable proportions of sulphate of lime derived from the Keuper (triassic) marls of the neighbourhood. The brewery traffic is served by four railway companies. Nearly every street is intersected by level railway crossings. The town has three recreation grounds, and literary institutions. Pars., **B. Extra,** P. 14,200; **B.-on-Trent,** P. 8200; tn. P. (1801) 3700; (1851) 7900; (1871) 20,400; mun. bor. P. (1891) 46,000; parl. div. (**Burton**) P. 58,600.

Burton Overy, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 7 m. SE. by E. Leicester, 2 m. ENE. Glen stn., P.O. P. <500.

Burton Pedwardine, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. SE. Sleaford, 13 m. W. Boston, 2 m. ENE. Aswarby stn. P. <250.

Burton Pidsea, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9½ m. E. Hull, 4 m. ENE. Hedon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Burton Port, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, 5 m. NW. Dunglow, PMT.O.

Burton Salmon, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4 m. NNE. Pontefract, on the NE. R. and L. & Y. R. P. <500.

Burton upon Stather, par. and vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 8½ m. ESE. Goole, 4½ m. NNW. Frodingham stn., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**B. upon Stather with Flixborough**) P. <1500.

Burton-upon-Ure, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 5 m. SW. Bedale. P. <250.

Burton West, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on Walden Beck, 13 m. SW. Richmond, 1½ m. SSE. Aysgarth stn., PM.O.

Burton with Coates, Eng., Sussex. See **Burton.**

Burton with Walden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. SW. Aysgarth; 7659 ac. P. <500.

Burtonwood, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 3½ m. SE. by E. St. Helens, 2 m. E. by S. St. Helens Junc., P.O.; 4193 ac. P. <2000.

Burtscheid, called by the French **Borcette,** tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., adjoining Aix-la-Chapelle on the S., with extensive woollen and iron and steel manufactures, specially noted for its sewing-needles. Tn. P. 12,900; comm. P. 13,400.

Buru (Dutch spelling, **Boeroe**), isl., E. Archipelago, one of the Amboina Is., between Celebes I. and New Guinea, 3° 14′ S., 126° E.; separated from Ceram on the E. by B. or Manipa Strait, 85 by 40 m.; mainly composed of sedimentary rocks, but with volcanic cone at W. end; contains Lake Wakolo (apparently a crater lake) near the middle, at height of 1900 ft.; produces cayaput (cajeput), oil, sago, &c.; inhabited by a Malay people in the N., mainly by Papuans in the S. Area nearly 2000 sq. m.

Buru-Göl, lake, Turkey in Europe, in the extreme S., communicating with the Karagach Liman, about 22 m. ENE. of the mouth of the Kara-Su.

Burujird, tn., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 78 m. S. by E. Hamadan, on the plain of **B.** or **Silakhor,** an important trade-centre, having connections with Hamadan, Kirmanshah, Khuramabad, and Kum. Alt. 4375 ft. (Bell). P. 12,000 to 18,000.

Burunean, Punta, cape, Philippine Is., the S. point of Mindoro, in 12° 9′ N., 121° 14′ E.

Burwardsley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 9½ m. SE. Chester, 3 m. ESE. Tattenhall stn. P. <500.

Burwarton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14 m. WNW. Kidderminster, 7½ m. NW. Cleobury Mortimer stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Burwash, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 11 m. SE. by S. Tunbridge Wells, 2½ m. SSE. Ticehurst stn., PMT.O.; par. 7452 ac. P. <2500.

Burwash Weald, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, near Etchingham. P. <1000.

Burwell, par. and vil., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 4 m. NW. by W. Newmarket, on the G. E. R., producing phosphate of lime, PMT.O.; 7446 ac. P. <2000.

Burwell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 5⅛ m. S. by E. Louth, 3 m. W. by S. Authorpe stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Muckton.**

Burwick, hamlet, Scot., Orkney Is., near the S. end of Ronaldshay I., P.O.

Burwood, municip., New South Wales, 7 m. W. Sydney, on the Great Southern Rly. P. <1500.

Burwood (late **Bally Shanassy**), post-vil., Victoria, co. Bourke, 8 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Bury, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8½ m. NNE. Huntingdon, 1 m. SW. Ramsey, P.O. P. <500.

Bury, parl., mun. (incorporated 1876), and co. bor., par., and tn., Eng., Lancashire, 5½ m. E. by N. Bolton, in the diocese of Manchester, on the L. & Y. R., and the Manchester, B., and Bolton Canal. Manufactures of woollen goods (since time of Edward III.), cotton-spinning and weaving, iron-foundries, bleach and dye works, paper-mills, &c. Market-day, S. Par. P. 41,000; parl. bor. P. 55,500; mun. and co. bor. P. 57,200.

Bury, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Arun, 3½ m. N. Arundel, 1½ m. NW. Amberley stn., P.O. P. <750.

Bury, New, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, near Bolton-le-Moors. P. 5600.

Buryas Bridge, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Newlyn.

Buryates, or **Buryats.** See **Siberia,** people.

Bury Hill, a hill, Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 12½ m. NW. Winchester, 2 m. SW. Andover; with ancient camp.

Bury Lane, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, 11 m. W. Manchester, with a stn. (**Glazebury and B. L.**) on the L. & NW. R.

Bury St. Edmunds, parl. bor. (returning one member), mun. bor. (since the time of James I.), Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., in the diocese of Ely, 13½ m. E. Newmarket, on the G. E. R. There are factories of agricultural implements, and many malting establishments. The principal buildings are the fine parish church of St. Mary, erected 1005 and rebuilt in 1421; the church of St. James, built by Abbot Anselm about 1125 (the main portions since rebuilt); the Norman Tower, built about 1090 by Abbot Baldwin; and the grammar school, founded by Edward VI. In Saxon times B. was a royal bor., called 'Beodric's Worthe,' and one of the chief towns of E. Anglia. Here the body of the murdered King Edmund was buried, and over his grave was built a large church with a wonderful cover of wood; the king himself was canonised, miracles were declared to be wrought at his tomb, and the place began to be called St. Edmundsbury. The scanty remains of the ancient Benedictine abbey, founded by Canute in honour of St. Edmund, are found in a well-kept botanical garden, to enter which one passes under the Abbey Gate, a magnificent decorated work dating from 1337. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 26 in. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1891) 16,600.

Bury Street, place, Eng., near Manchester, PM.O.

Burythorpe, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15 m. NE. by E. York, 4½ m. S. Malton, 3 m. E. Kirkham Abbey stn., P.O. P. <250.

Burza, riv., in the SE. of Transylvania, Hungary, flows NE into the Aluta, to the N. of Kronstadt.

Burzu, tn., Persia. See **Sarvistan.**

Busa, W. Africa. See **Bussa.**

Bu Saada (Arabic, 'the happy'), tn., Algeria, on the r. bk. of the Dermel, 122 m. SSW. Bougie. P. 5400.

Busachi, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 50 m. SSE. Sassari. P. <3000.

Busaco, a hamlet and convent of Portugal, prov. Beira, in the Serra-de-Busaco, 20 m. NNE. Coimbra. Here, on Sept. 27, 1810, the French were repulsed in an attack upon the troops under the Duke of Wellington.

Bu Said, cape, on the Bay of Tunis, 11 m. ENE. Tunis.

Busalla, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circle Genoa. P. <4000.

Busambra, Rocca, mt., Sicily, in the W., 18½ m. S. Palermo. Alt. 5295 ft.

Büsbach, vil., Ger., Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Aix-la-Chapelle; has coal-mines and important woollen manufactures. P. 5800.

Busbridge, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, near Godalming. P. <1500.

Busby, vil., Scot., on the borders of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire (S. div.), on White Cart Water, 5 m. S. Glasgow, on the C. R., with cotton-mill and printing-works, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Busby, Great, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the S. of the Cleveland div., 10 m. S. Middlesbrough, 1 m. S. by W. Stokesley stn. P. <250.

Busby, Little, par., adjoining Great B. P. <250.

Busca, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, on R. Maira, 8 m. S. Saluzzo, with marble and alabaster quarries. P. 9000.

Buscemi, tn., Sicily, prov. Syracuse, circle Noto. P. <3000.

Buschow, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 13 m. N. by E. Brandenburg. P. <2000.

Busch Sand, sandbank, Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, off the W. ct., in 54° 2′ N., 8° 37′ E.

Buschtĕhrad (formerly **Buckow**), tn., Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. WNW. Prague, with collieries. P. <4000.

Buscot, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 17 m. W. Abingdon, 2 m. S. by E. Lechlade stn., P.O. P. <500.

Bu Sellam, riv., Algeria, prov. Constantine, traverses very deep and savage defiles, and enters the Sahel or Bougie R., after a course of 137 m.

Busemprah, riv., W. Africa. See **Busum-pra.**

Busen, isl., on the ct. of Dithmarschen, govt. Schleswig.

Busento, trib. of the Crati, Italy, prov. Cosenza.

Busera, riv., central Africa, flows NW. into the Chuapa, which it enters a little to the S. of the equator, in about 18° 40′ E.; navigable to about 20° E.

Bu-Shater, site, 17½ m. NNW. Tunis, on a promontory overlooking the deltaic deposits of the Mejerda, with ruins of ancient *Utica.*

Bush, stn., Ire., co. Louth, 10 m. E. Dundalk, on the L. & NW. R.

Bushbury, par. and vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 2½ m. N. by E. Wolverhampton, a junction on the L. & NW. and M. Rlys., PM.O. Par. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**B. with Essington**) P. <4000.

Bushby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Billesdon union. P. <250.

Bush End, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Hatfield Broad Oak.**

Bushey, par. and vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 5½ m. N. by W. Harrow, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. 5700.

Bushey Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, near Watford, 1½ m. S. Bushey, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Bushey Park, royal park, Eng., Middlesex, 14 m. SW. London, on the Thames, and with a stn. (**Teddington and B. P.**) on the L. & SW. R.

Bush Hill Park, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., on the G. E. R., 9 m. N. St. Paul's, London, ½ m. SE. Enfield, PMT.O.

Bushire, properly **Abu-Shehr** (Arabic, 'Father of cities'), or **Bender, Bandar,** or **Bunder B.,** a seaport city of Persia, and its principal *entrepôt* on the Persian Gulf, terminus of the land-route from Shiraz [**Persia,** communications], at the N. extremity of a sandy penin., which is regularly converted into an island by the rise of the water in the gulf. The space between this penin. and the mainland forms the harbour, the bar of which can be

crossed by vessels drawing 13 ft. at low water, 19½ ft. (or occasionally 20–20½ ft. at high water). Larger vessels have to anchor about 4 m. off in water exposed to all winds from the NW. to the SE. Value of imports upwards of £1,000,000, mainly from the United Kingdom and British India (cottons, metals, sugar, &c.); principal exports, opium, grain, tobacco, cotton and silk, mostly for China, British India, and the United Kingdom. Good drinking water lacking. Climate sultry and unhealthy. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1878–86), yr. 73.6° F., Jan. 57.5°, Aug. 88.8°; rainfall (8 yrs.), 14.50 in. Lat. 29° N., long. 50° 52′ E. P. 12–20,000.

Bushley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, 2 m. NW. Tewkesbury, P.O. P. <500.

Bushmans Nek, a pass across the Quathlamba Mts., in the E. of Basuto-land, in 29° 52′ S.

Bushmen, in Dutch **Bosjesmans,** a S. African people closely allied to the Hottentots, called by themselves **Saan** or **Sagua,** by the Kaffirs **Abatua,** by the Bechuanas **Makautu**; confined to the Kalahari and Damaraland. They are of low stature; expert, daring, and untiring hunters, using both the gun and the bow and arrow (the arrows often poisoned); vindictive and treacherous. They have as a rule no settled habitations; those belonging to the mountains living in caves and clefts in the rocks, the sides of which they are fond of covering with coloured drawings; those of the plains living in holes in the ground, or sheltering themselves under bushes.

Bushmills, market-tn., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bars. Lower Dunluce and Cary, 5 m. E. Portrush, 1½ m. S. of the Giant's Causeway; connected with both places by an electric railway. PMT.O. 42 ac. P. <1500.

Bushnell, city, U.S., Illinois, Donough co., 68 m. NW. Springfield. P. <3000.

Bushnell, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Cheyenne co., on Lodge Pole Creek, 162 m. W. by N. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. P. <1500.

Bush River, Ire., N. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, flows W. then N., and enters the sea to the W. of the Giant's Causeway.

Bush River, vil., U.S., Maryland, Harford co., 22 m. NE. by E. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Bushruieh, vil., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 160 m. S. Sebzewar, 37 m. NE. by E. Tabbas.

Bushwood, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Solihull Union. P. <250.

Bushy Park, Eng. See **Bushey Park.**

Busi, terr., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Busi, or **Bosi,** riv., Portuguese E. Africa, flows E. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters about 9 m. N. of Sofala, navigable to the confluence of the Lusiti in 33° 20′ E., about 120 m. from the mouth.

Busi, isl., in Adriatic Sea or ct. of Dalmatia, SW. of Lissa, S. of 43° N., just E. of 16° E., with a blue grotto like that of Capri.

Busigny, tn., France, on the borders of dep. Nord and Aisne, arr. and 15 m. SE. Cambrai. P. <3000.

Busk, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, on R. Bug, 27 m. ENE. Lemberg. P. 6300.

Buskerud, a bailiwick of Norway, diocese of Christiania, occupying a portion of the watershed to the Skager-rak, between the dists. of Christiania and Bratsberg, drained by the Hallingdal and Lauven Elv.

Buskevik, harb., Sweden, W. ct., isl. Gotland, near Visby.

Buskö, isl., Gulf of Bothnia, on E. ct. Sweden, in 65° 1′ N.

Buslingthorpe, par. and hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, Louth div., 11 m. NE. Lincoln, 3 m. SW. by S. Market Rasen, 1½ m. N. Wickenby stn. P. <250. See **Faldingworth.**

Buslingthorpe (St. Michael), eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, in Leeds par. P. 8500.

Buso'ga, Brit. E. Africa. See **Usoga.**

Busot, comm., Spain, prov. and 10 m. NE. by N. Alicante, amidst picturesque scenery, with mineral springs (100° F.), and a well-appointed establishment for taking the waters. P. <2000.

Busra, Busreh, Basra, or **Bussorah,** tn., Turkey in Asia, cap. vilayet B., 2 or 3 m. up the Ashar or B. Creek, which joins the r. bk. of the Shat-el-Arab about 60 m. from its mouth, at the head of navigation for ocean-steamers of not more than 19 ft. draught (larger vessels being unable to cross the bar at the mouth of the river), the principal Turkish port of the Persian Gulf. Site malarious, though much improved in salubrity since date and wheat cultivation were substituted for rice. Another cause of the heavy mortality of the town is the fact that the B. Creek is at once the source of the drinking-water and the receptacle of all the drainage of the town, but there is a scheme for obtaining drinking-water from the main river above the town. Value of exports above £1,000,000; dates and wool more than one-half. The dates have long been celebrated. Marco Polo (13th century), who calls the place Bastra, speaks of them as the best in the world. Principal imports, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics. P. 40,000, principally Arabs, the remainder Persians, Jews, and Christians. According to Cuinet, the total pop. is only 18,000, of whom 14,650 are Moham. (mainly Sunnite) and 1500 Armenians.

Bussa, or **Bussang,** tn., W. Sudan, cap. dist. B., on an isl. in the Niger, in about 10° 14′ N., 5° 20′ E. Near this Mungo Park the traveller was murdered. P. 10,000–18,000.

Bussage, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 3 m. E. Stroud, P.O. P. <500.

Bussang, comm. and vil., France, dep. Vosges, on the Moselle, near its source, arr. and 14 m. SE. Remiremont. P. <2000.

Busselton, or **Vasse,** post-tn., W. Australia, Sussex co., 125 m. S. by W. Perth. P. <1500.

Busseto, comm., Italy, Emilia, on the Ongina, prov. and 19 m. NW. Parma. P. 8000.

Bussière-Badil, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, 22 m. E. Angoulême, 9 m. NNW. Nontron. P. <2000.

Bussière Dunoise, comm., France, dep. Creuse, 7½ m. NW. Guéret. P. <2000.

Bussière Poitevine, comm. and tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. and 11 m. NW. Bellac. P. <2000.

Bussigny, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 4½ m. NW. by W. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Bussnang, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, on the l. bk. of the Thur, near Weinfelden. P. <3000.

Bussolengo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. WNW. Verona. P. <4000.

Bussoleno, tn., N. Italy, prov. Turin, 5 m. E. Susa, on the Dora Riparia. In its environs are quarries of green marble. P. <4000.

Bussora, or **Bussorah.** See **Busrah.**

Busswil, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 12 m. SW. by W. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Bussy, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 9 m. W. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Bustar, feudatory state, India. See **Bastár.**

Bustard Bay, on E. ct., Queensland, NW. of Hervey Bay.

Bustenî, vil. and rly. stn., Roumania, prov. Prahova, on R. Prahova, 16 m. S. by W. Kronstadt. P. <2000.

Busto, cape, on the N. ct., Spain, prov. Oviedo.

Busto-Arsizio, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 20 m. NW. by W. Milan. P. 13,000.

Busto Garolfo, tn., N. Italy, prov. Milan, circle Abbiate-Grasso. P. <4000.

Buston, High and **Low,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 4 m. SE. Alnwick, 1 m. N. Warkworth stn. P. of each <250.

Busuanga, isl., Philippines. See **Calamianes.**

Busum-pra, riv., W. Africa, Ashanti and Gold Coast Colony, flows SW. then S., and enters the Atlantic about midway between Cape Three Points and Cape Coast Castle.

Busvagon, one of the Philippine Is., Asiatic Archipelago, 50 m. SW. Mindoro. Surface mountainous. Length, 50 m.; breadth, 12 m.

Butáná, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 53 m. NW. Delhi. P. 7600; Hindus, 6900.

Butari, rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 17 m. E. by S. Amritsar.

Butaritari, one of the Gilbert Is. (*q.v.*), Pacific Ocean.

Butchers Island, isl., Brit. India, in Bombay harbour.

Butcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8 m. SW. by S. Bristol, P.O. P. <250.

Bute, isl., Scot., in the Firth of Clyde, forming with Arran, &c., the co. B., and separated from Argyllshire by a winding channel (the Kyles of B.), generally less than 1 m. across. It is in length 15½ m., and from 2 to 5 m. in breadth. Its N. part is composed of archæan and metamorphic rocks, and is mountainous and rugged; its centre and S. part are composed of old red sandstone, followed in the extreme S. by granite, and are undulating, with a fertile soil. In the centre are the small lakes Fad, Ascog, and Quein; and there is a vitrified fort at its S. end. Its climate [**Rothesay**] is moist, but the mildness and equability of its temperature have made it a resort of invalids. Area, 45,709 m. P. 11,700. See **Scotland,** table.

Bute, North, par., Scot., in N. of Bute I.; 14,756 ac. P. <1500.

Bute, Sound of, Scot., between the isls. of Bute and Arran.

Bute Docks, harb., Wales. See **Cardiff.**

Bute Inlet, a great fiord, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in 50° 30′ N. and 125° W. It receives the waters of the R. Hamathco, and has Valdez I. between its mouth and Vancouver. Noted for its magnificent scenery; rocky sides 4000–8000 ft. high.

Butera, tn., Sicily, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Caltanissetta. P. 6000.

Buteshire, co., Scot., composed of isls. of Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes, Holy Isle, Inchmarnock, and Pladda, in the Firth of Clyde. See **Scotland,** table.

Butha Buthe, a residency in the N. of Basuto-land, in about 28° 3′ S., 28° 13′ E.

Bu Thaleb, beautiful wooded mountain, Algeria, prov. and about 85 m. WSW. Constantine; the scene (1871) of a decisive action against the rebel tribes.

Buti, tn., Italy, Tuscany, 9½ m. E. Pisa. Its vicinity produces excellent olives. P. 5000.

Butjadingen, dist., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, in the N., between the Jade-Busen and the Weser R.; remarkably fertile.

Butleigh, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 3½ m. S. by E. Glastonbury, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Butleigh with Baltonsborough, eccles. par., Eng., Somersetshire, containing B. par. P. 1500.

Butler, co., U.S., Alabama, S. of 32° N. and E. of 87° W.

Butler, tn., U.S., Indiana, De Kalb co., 22 m. S. by W. of NE. corner of the state. P.<3000.

Butler, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 43° N., crossed by 93° W.

Butler, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed in the N. by 38° N. and in the W. by 97° W.

Butler, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of the parallel 37° N., crossed in the SW. by 87° W.

Butler, co., U.S., Missouri, S. frontier, W. of 90° W.

Butler, city, U.S., Missouri, Bates co., 60 m. S. by E. Kansas City. P.<3000.

Butler, settlement, U.S., Montana, Lewis and Clarke co., 44 m. N. by E. Butte City.

Butler, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., N. of 41° N., crossed in the E. by 97° W.

Butler, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 39½° N.

Butler, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. of B. co., 27 m. NNE. Allegheny, in the oil-region. P. (1880) 3200; (1890) 8700.

Butlers Bridge, tn., Ire., NW. co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 3½ m. N. Cavan, on the Cavan and Clones Rly., P.O.; 18 ac. P.<250.

Butlers Cross, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. SSE. Aylesbury, 1½ m. E. by N. Little Kimble stn., PT.O.

Butler's Hill, stn., Eng., co. and 9 m. NW. Nottingham, on a branch of the G. N. R., PM.O.

Butlers Marston, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 8½ m. ESE. Stratford-on-Avon, 1 m. SW. Kineton stn. P.<250.

Butlerstown, tnld., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 11½ m. SW. Kinsale, P.O. P.<250.

Butley, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. N. Macclesfield. P.<750.

Butley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 14 m. ENE. Ipswich, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**B. with Capel**) P.<750.

Buton, isl., Eastern Archipelago, in Banda Sea, off the SE. ct. of Celebes I., crossed by 5° S. and 123° E.

Bütow, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 77 m. E. Colberg. P.<5000.

Butrinto, vil., Turkey, Albania, at S. end of Lake Vivari, near a small bay on the N. channel of Corfu; see of a Greek bishopric. Held by the Venetians till 1797. P.<2000.

Butschowitz, comm., Moravia, 18 m. E. by S. Brünn. P.<4000.

Butte (byut), co., U.S., California, crossed in N. by 40° N., and partly bounded on W. by Sacramento R.

Butte, co., U.S., S. Dakota, W. frontier, crossed by 45° N.

Butte City, tn., U.S., cap. Montana, Silverbow co., near the SW. of the state, the seat of the great Anaconda (copper and silver) mine, and other gold, silver, and copper mines; the largest mining camp of America. P. (1880) 3400; (1890) 10,700.

Büttel, Teutonic, 'a dwelling.' See *Bold.*

Buttelstedt, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. N. Weimar. P.<2000.

Buttercrambe, par., Eng., Yorkshire. P.<250. See **Bossall.**

Butterknowle, PMT.O., Eng., Durham, 5 m. from Evenwood.

Butterleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. SSE. Tiverton, 2 m. E. Cadeleigh stn. P.<250.

Butterley, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 10 m. NNE. Derby, on the M. R., 2½ m. SE. by S. Alfreton; coal-mines and iron-works near.

Buttermere, lake, Eng., in the SE. of the Cockermouth div. of Cumberland, 7 m. SW. Keswick, 1¼ m. in length by ½ m. in width. Alt. 331 ft.

Buttermere, par. and vil., Eng., in the SE. of the Cockermouth div. of Cumberland, 7 m. SW. by W. Keswick, P.O.; par. 6851 ac. P.<250.

Buttermere, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 19 m. SE. by S. Swindon, 4½ m. SE. Bedwin stn. P.<250.

Buttermere Hause, pass, Eng., W. Cumberland, from Buttermere vil. to Keswick. Alt. 1100 ft.

Butternut Ridge, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Westmoreland co., 67 m. NE. by N. St. John. P.<1500.

Butters Church, eccles. par., Scot. P.<250. See **Glenapp.**

Buttershaw, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., 2½ m. SW. by S. Bradford, PM.O. P.<4500.

Butterstone, vil., Scot., Perthshire, 5 m. from Dunkeld, P.O.

Butterton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 5½ m. E. Leek. P.<250.

Butterton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, near Newcastle-under-Lyme. P.<500.

Butterwick, ct. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Spalding div., 4 m. E. Boston, P.O. P.<500. See **Freiston.**

Butterwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 10¼ m. SSW. Scarborough, 4½ m. S. Ganton stn. P.<250.

Butterwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on N. border of Thirsk and Malton div., on the Rye, 18½ m. NE. by N. York, 2½ m. NE. Slingsby stn. P.<250. See **Barton-le-Street.**

Butterwick, East, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., on the Trent, 11 m. N. by E. Gainsborough, 3 m. SSW. Gunness stn. P.<500.

Butterwick, West, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, near Epworth. P.<750.

Butterworth, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Galeka Land, 50 m. NNE. East London. P.<1500.

Butterworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 2 m. ESE. Rochdale, close to Milnrow stn., with coal-mines, 7766 ac. P. 9400.

Buttevant, market-tn. and par., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 6½ m. N. by W. Mallow, on the Great Southern and Western Rly.; a garrison town, with remains of a fine abbey; PMT.O. Alt. 300 ft. Mean temp. (6¾ yrs., 1867–73), yr. 50.0° F., Jan. 41.1°, July 61.3°.

Büttgen, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 8 m. W. by S. Düsseldorf. P.<2000.

Buttington, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the l. bk. of the Severn, 2 m. NE. Welshpool, on the Cambrian Rly. P.<750.

Buttisholz, vil., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. NW. Lucerne. Near it is a mound called *Tertre Anglais,* said to be the grave of 3000 Englishmen, followers of De Courcy, defeated here in 1376. P.<2000.

Buttle Lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., drained SW. into Clahoquot Sound.

Buttock Point, cape, Scot., in the extreme N. of the I. of Bute.

Buttolphs, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 8 m. WNW. Brighton, close to Bramber (*q.v.*) stn. P.<250.

Buttons Islands, five small isls. in Hudson Strait, on the ct. of Labrador.

Butts, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., and crossed by 84° W.

Buttsbury, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. SW. by S. Chelmsford, 1 m. E. by S. Ingatestone (*q.v.*) stn. P.<750.

Butts Green, place, Eng., near Romsey, 2 m. from Dunbridge (Hants), P.O.

Buttstädt, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 11 m. NNE. Weimar. P.<3000.

Butuan, strait, vil., and bay, on the N. of the Philippine isl. of Mindanao.

Buturlinovka, tn., Russia, govt. and 85 m. SE. of Voronezh, dist. Bobrov. P. 21,700.

Butzbach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 11 m. S. Giessen. P.<3000.

Bützfleth, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 22 m. WNW. Hamburg, 1½ m. from the l. bk. of the Elbe. P.<2000.

Bützow, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on R. Warnow, 18 m. SSW. Rostock. P. 5300.

Buur, Dutch, 'a farm, or dwelling.' See *Beer.*

Buv, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 11 m. S. Monastir.

Buwachum, tn., Siam, on the Nam Sak, 110 m. NNE. Bangkok.

Buxar, Bengal. See **Baxar.**

Buxburn, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 4 m. NW. Aberdeen, portion of Auchmull. P.<750.

Buxey, a sandbank, Eng., in the North Sea, about 4–9 m. from the E. ct. of Essex, N. of the Crouch Channel.

Buxhall, par., Eng., Suffolk, 10 m. SE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, div. and 3 m. W. Stowmarket, P.O. P.<500.

Buxières la Grue, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. Moulins, near Bourbon-l'Archambault, with iron-mines. P.<2000.

Buxlow, part of eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Knodishall.**

Buxted, par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 10 m. NE. by N. Lewes, on the L. B. & S. C. R., formerly carried on iron-works (**Weald**), PMT.O.; 8961 ac. P.<2500.

Buxtehude, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 15 m. W. by S. Hamburg. P.<4000.

Buxton (*Bucostenum*), market-tn. and watering-place, Eng., Derbyshire, 15 m. SE. Stockport, on the L. & NW. R., and M. R. It is situated amidst picturesque environs, near the head of the Wye valley, nearly 1000 ft. above the sea, and consists of an old and a new town. Its natural and hot baths of mineral waters have been celebrated for centuries. The Devonshire Hospital and Bath Charity is an important institution supported by voluntary contributions for the relief of poor persons from all parts. B. has public gardens of 24 ac., and a concert hall. The dist. is very healthy, the death-rate being as low as 10 per 1000. Coal-mines and large lime-works, alabaster, spar, and inlaid marble works. Adjacent to the town are Poole's Hole, a stalactite cavern, and Diamond Hill, where crystals of quartz are found. Many old castles and seats (Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, Old Hall, &c.) in the neighbourhood. Alt. 987 ft. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 57 in. P. (1801) 760; (1871) 3700; (1891) par. P.<5000; tn. P. 7500.

Buxton, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Bure, 9 m. N. Norwich, with a stn. (**Buxton Lamas**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Buxton, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 13 m. W. by S. Portland. P.<3000.

Buxton, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 52 m. NNW. Fargo. P.<1500.

Buxton, post-tn., Victoria, co. Anglesey, 60 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Buxton with Oxnead, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, containing B. village. P.<750.

Buxy, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 9 m. WSW. Châlon-sur-Saône. Iron-mines. P.<2000.

Buy, Loch, an inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the S. of Mull I.

Buyuk-Dere and Buyuk-Chekmeje. See **Böyük-Dere.**

Buza, cape, at the NW. end of the I. of Crete.

Buzançais, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Châteauroux, on the Indre, 48 m. S. Blois, with woollen manufactures; in the vicinity are extensive iron-works. P.<4000.

Buzău (Buse), tn., Roumania, cap. prov. B., on riv. B., 42 m. ENE. Ployeshti. P. 17,300.

Buzot, Spain. See **Busot.**

Buzuk, region, Asia Minor. See **Bozok.**

Buzuluk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 110 m. by rail ESE. Samara, near junction of Buzuluk R. with Samara. P. 13,600.

Buzuluk, Bezovluk, riv., SW. Russia, govts. Ekaterinoslav and Kherson, r. bk. trib. of Dnieper. The Zaporogue Cossacks had, in the 17th century, their *Sich* on its banks.

Buzzard's Bay, large bay, U.S., in SE. of Massachusetts, containing the harbours of New Bedford, Fairhaven, Rochester, &c.; partly surrounded by cedar swamps. See **Cape Cod Canal.**

Bwale, vil., Upper Guinea, in about 8° 46′ N., 1° 47′ W.

Bwlch ('a mountain pass'), PM.O., Wales, Brecknockshire, 3 m. from Talybont.

Bwlch Gwyn, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, Wrexham par., P.O. P.<1500.

Bwlch-railwys, pass, Wales, Brecknockshire, 7½ m. SE. by E. Brecknock, 2½ m. ESE. Talybont stn.

Bwlch Trewyn, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 5 m. N. Abergavenny. P.<250.

Bwlchycibau, eccles. par., Wales, chiefly in Montgomeryshire, near Oswestry, P.O. P.<500.

By, vil., Sweden, prov. Vermland, near the W. side of Lake Wener, 54 m. E. Fredrikshald.

Byaduk, post-vil., Victoria, co. Normanby, 15 m. from Hamilton. P.<1500.

Byankina, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, dist. and 17 m. E. of Nerchinsk, on Shilka R. Chief town of Cossack administration. P.<1000.

Byculla, a NE. suburb of Bombay, Brit. India.

Byelaya. 1. Riv., E. Russia, l. bk. trib. of Kama; rises in S. Urals, and flows 800 m. N. NW. and W. past Ufa and Birsk through a fertile country, and receives the Ufa (527 m.) and many smaller tribs. Important channel for shipping corn, metals, metallic goods, and timber to Kazañ and lower Volga. **2.** Several rivers in Siberia, govt. Tomsk. **3.** Left bk. trib. of Angara, which it enters in about 53° N.

Byelaya Tserkov, Polish **Białacerkiew,** tn., Russia, govt. and 48 m. SW. of Kiev, on Nikolaiev Rly., one of the chief centres for trade in the region. P. 18,700.

Byelev (Byelov), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 80 m. SW. of Tula, on l. bk. of Oka; considerable amount of corn, hemp, and hempseed-oil shipped. P. 9900.

Byelgorod, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 86 m. by rail SSE. of Kursk; trade in corn, honey, wax, and hides. P. 23,000.

Byelopolle, tn., Russia, govt. and 117 m. NW. Kharkov, dist. Sumy, railway junction of Kursk–Kiev line, with branch to Kharkov. P. 11,160.

Byeloryechenskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. Maikop, 43 m. ESE. Ekaterinodar. P. 6800.

Byelostok (Polish **Białystok**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 49 m. by rail SW. of Grodno, near to junction of St. Petersburg–Warsaw and Königsberg–Odessa Rlys.; considerable trade. P. (1860) 16,540; (1888) 56,610.

Byelovodsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 156 m. ESE. Kharkov, dist. Starobyelsk. P. 8000.

Byelovyezhskaya Pushcha (Polish **Białowieska Puszcza**), crown forests, Russia, govt. Grodno, on the flat and partly marshy water-parting between Nyeman (Niemen), Bug, and Pripet; covers 470 sq. m. Only place in Europe where bisons are still living.

Byelozersk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 427 m. NE. of Novgorod, on **Lake Byelo-ozero** (433 sq. m.), which enters into the Mariinsk system of canals connecting the Volga with St. Petersburg. P. 4600.

Byelsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 76 m. SW. of Grodno, on Königsberg–Odessa Rly. P. 6920.

Byeltsy, dist. tn., Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 80 m. NW. of Kishinev; centre for trade in cattle with Austria and Roumania. Chief town of dist. Yassy. P. 10,100.

Byelukha, mt. See **Altai.**

Byelyi, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 96 m. NNE. of Smolensk, on Obsha R.; corn, iron, and timber shipped. P. 9200.

Byers, settlement, U.S., Colorado, Arapahoe co., 40 m. E. Denver.

Byers Green, par., Eng., Durham, div., on the r. bk. of the Wear, div. and 3 m. N. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R. P.<2500.

Byerstown, police camp, Queensland, Cape York, Peninsula co., 50 m. SW. Cooktown. P.<1500.

Byezhetsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. NE. of Tver, 103 m. from Bologoye rly. junc., on r. bk. of Mologa. P.7000.

Byfield, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 14½ m. S. Rugby, on the East and West Junc. Rly., PMT.O. P.<750.

Byfleet, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 8 m. NE. by N. Guildford, 2 m. SSW. Weybridge stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Byford, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the l. bk. of the Wye, 7½ m. W. by N. Hereford, 2½ m. S. Moorhampton stn. Offa's Dyke passes through the par., crossing the Hereford turnpike road. P.<250; eccles. par. (**B. with Mansell Gamage**) P.<500.

Bygrave, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, in the N. of the Hitchin div., 14½ m. NE. by E. Luton, 2 m. NE. Baldock stn. P.<250.

Byker, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1 m. E. Newcastle, included in the parl. bor. of Newcastle. P. 32,300.

Bykova, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, on Bukhtarma R., 200 m. ESE. Semipalatinsk.

Byland, Old, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 17½ m. NE. by E. Ripon, 4½ m. WNW. Helmsley stn. P.<250.

Byland Abbey, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. S. Old Byland, 16 m. E. by N. Ripon, 2 m. NW. Ampleforth stn., with extensive remains of a fine abbey of the 12th century.

Byland with Wass, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Helmsley union. P.<250.

Bylaugh, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Wensum, 14 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 3 m. ESE. of N. Elmham stn. P.<250.

Bylchau, eccles. par. and vil., Wales, Denbighshire; village is 5 m. NW. Denbigh, P.O. P.<500.

Byley-cum-Lees, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, near Middlewich. P.<500.

Byley with Yatchouse, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. NE. Northwich. P.<250.

Bynea, hamlet, Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. ESE. Llanelly, with coal-mines.

Byng Inlet, vil., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., on Georgian Bay, in 45° 45′ N. P.<1500.

Bynham Point, cape, Eng., in SE. of Isle of Wight.

Byram with Sutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pontefract union. P.<250.

Byrness, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, in the N. of the Hexham div., on the Rede, 13½ m. SE. by S. Jedburgh, 10 m. NNE. Plashetts stn. P.<250.

Byrock, post-vil., New South Wales, Cowper co., 45 m. SE. by S. Bourke, on the railway from Bathurst. P.<1500.

Byron, the easternmost point of Australia, New South Wales, in 28° 45′ S., 153° 40′ E.

Byron, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, on R. Thames, 6 m. from London. P. 1500.

Byron, or **Nukunau,** small isl., Pacific, in the SE. of the Gilbert group. Also an island in Byron Strait.

Byron, strait, between the isls. of Neu-Hannover and Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), in the Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain). Also called **Intricate Strait.**

Byron Bay, on E. ct. Labrador, just S. of 55° N.

Byshottles, par., Eng., Durham. See **Brandon.**

Bystryanskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, on Katna R., 123 m. SE. Barnaul.

Bystřitz, tn., Moravia, 28 m. NW. by N. Brünn. P.<3000.

Byth (baith), **New,** vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, in King Edward par. P.<500.

Bytham, Castle, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 7½ m. NNW. Stamford, 2 m. WNW. Little Bytham stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Bytham, Little, par., Eng., adjoining Castle B., on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Bythorn, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 11½ m. W. by N. Huntingdon, 2½ m. NE. Raunds stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Brington.**

Byton, par. and vil., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 9 m. WNW. Leominster, 3½ m. N. Pembridge stn. P.<250.

Bytown, former name of the city of Ottawa, Canada.

Byturnee, riv., India. See **Baitarani.**

Bywell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Tyne, 7½ m. E. by S. Hexham, near Stocksfield stn. Alt. 87 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 49.0° F., Jan. 38.0°, July 61.5°. P.<250.

Bywell St. Andrew with Riding Mill, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, on R. Tyne, 7 m. E. Hexham. P.<750.

Byworth Street, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 9 m. N. by W. Arundel, 1½ m. NE. Petworth stn., P.O.

Bzanze, comm., Moravia. See **Blsenz.**

C

Caacupe, vil., Paraguay, 31 m. E. by S. Asuncion. P. <2000.
Caa-Guazú, vil., Paraguay, 107 m. E. Asuncion. P. <2000.
Caapucu, vil., Paraguay, 63 m. SSE. Asuncion. P. <2000.
Caazapa, vil., Paraguay, 92 m. SE. by E. Asuncion, 21 m. S. Villa Rica. P. <2000.
Cababury, Cauabury, or **Cauaboris,** trib. of the Rio Negro, which it enters in about 96° W., connected through one of its tribs. with the Baria, a trib. of the Casiquiare.
Cabaco, isl., on the ct. of Guatemala, America. Pearl fishery.
Cabagan, comm., Philippine Is., prov. Cagayan, at N. extremity of I. Luzon. P. 5900.
Cabahybas, Indian tribe, in N. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, near the source of the Tapajoz and its tribs.
Caballeria, cape, Balearic Is., Minorca, with a lighthouse visible 18 m., in 40° 6′ N., 4° 4′ E.
Caballones, Cayos de, small isls. or rocks, off the S. ct. of Cuba, in 20° 48′ N., 78° 55′ W.
Caballos Rada, roadstead, S. America, Peru, on the W. ct., about 14° 55′ S.
Cabalunga, comm., of the I. Samar, Philippines; residence of the Spanish alcalde of the island.
Cabana, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Carballo. P. <5000.
Cabanaconde, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, 145 m. S. Cuzco. P. <2000.
Cabañas, seapt., Cuba, N. ct., 37 m. WSW. Havana, in 82° 55′ W. P. 8600.
Cabañas, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Puentedeume. P. <4000.
Cabanes, comm., Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, 50 m. NNE. Valencia. P. <4000.
Cabango. See **Kabango.**
Cabannes, Les, vil., France, dep. Ariège, on the Ariège, 46 m. SW. Carcassonne; iron-mines. P. <2000.
Cabar'rus, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the SW., to the N. of 35° N., E. of 81° W.
Cabeceira, cape and penin., Portuguese E. Africa, just N. of Mozambique.
Cabell, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Ohio, crossed by 38½° N.
Cabellos, vil., Uruguay, dep. Artigas, 60 m. NE. Salto.
Cabenow, riv., New Guinea, flows N. into Astrolabe Bay.
Cabes (the ancient *Tacapæ*), seapt. tn., Tunis, on the W. shore of the large Gulf of C. (the ancient *Syrtis Minor*), 123 m. S. Kairwan, in 33° 54′ N. Also spelt **Gabes.** P. 6000.
Cabeza del Buey, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 21 m. W. by S. Almaden. P. 8200.
Cabeza del Moro, mt., Spain, Estremadura, in the Sierra de Guadalupe. Alt. 5110 ft.
Cabeza de Vaca, vil., Chile, in the southern part of prov. Atacama; noted silver-mines. P. <2000.
Cabeza de Vaca, Punta, cape, Chile, in about 26° 50′ S.
Cabezas, tn., Cuba, a little to the SW. of Havana. P. 8800.
Cabezas de San Juan, Las, tn., Spain, prov. and 27 m. S. Seville. P. <5000.
Cabezon de la Sal, market-tn., Spain, prov. and 7 m. NNE. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Scene of one of the first battles of the Peninsular war in 1808. P. <3000.
Cabhan, Irish, 'a hollow place.' See *Cavan.*
Cabiao, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, NW. Manilla. P. 8000.
Cabinda, Portuguese W. Africa. See **Kabinda.**
Cabinteely, vil., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 4 m. NNW. Bray, PM.O.
Cabita Bay, bay, S. America, on the W. ct., in about 5° 25′ N.
Cable, vil., U.S., Illinois, Mercer co., 84 m. S. Dubuque (Io.) P. <1500.
Cable Island, small isl., Ire., co. Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 m. SSW. Youghal.
Cabo, Spanish and Portuguese, 'a cape.' See under the second part of the name.
Cabo Corrientes, cape, Mexico, W. ct., in 20° 23′ N.
Cabo Cruz, cape, Cuba, S. ct., in 77° 44′ W. Lighthouse.
Cabo de Gracias a Dios, cape, port, and dist., Nicaragua. See **Gracias a Dios.**
Cabo Frio ('cold cape'), cape, E. ct. Brazil, in 23° 1′ S.
Cabo Frio, seapt., Brazil, at the mouth of a long lagoon on the S. ct. of prov. and 72 m. E. Rio de Janeiro. Climate unhealthy. P. 3000.
Cabo Frio, cape, W. Africa, in 18° 22′ S.
Cabool, or **Cabul,** Afghanistan. See **Kabul.**
Caboolture, tn., Queensland, Canning co., 28 m. NNW. Brisbane. P. <1500.
Cabot, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., 17 m. NE. Montpelier. P. <1500.
Cabots Head, cape, Canada, Ontario, on the W. side of Georgian Bay, in 45° 13′ N.
Cabot Strait, name of entrance to Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton I., so named since about 1886 on English Admiralty charts in concurrence with the government of Canada in honour of John and Sebastian Cabot, the discoverers of Labrador.
Cabourn, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 9½ m. SW. by W. Great Grimsby, 4½ m. ENE. Moortown stn. P. <250.
Cabra, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, 'goat.' See *Capra.*
Cabra, or **Cabragh,** place, Ire., co. Down, 12 m. NE. Newry, P.O.
Cabra, tn., Spain, prov. and 33 m. SE. by S. Cordova. P. 13,400.
Cabrach ('the timber-moss'), par., Scot., Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, 14½ m. S. by W. Keith, P.O.; 34,103 ac. P. <750.
Cabra del Santo Cristo, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Huelma. P. <4000.
Cabraghkeel, tnld., Ire., NW. ct. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, E. shore of Killala Bay, 11½ m. N. by E. Ballina. P. <500.
Cabrales, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, near Llanes, producing cheese resembling Roquefort. P. <4000.
Cabranes, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, near Infiesto. P. <4000.
Cabras, vil., in the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 5 m. NW. Oristano. P. <5000.
Cabrera ('goat island'), one of the Balearic Is., in the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Majorca. It has a fort, and is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile.
Cabrera, isl., Greece. See **Skhiza.**
Cabres, Indian tribe, in Colombia, S. America, on the banks of the Guaviare.
Cabriel, riv., in the E. of Spain, flows S. then SE. to Jucar, which it joins at Cofrentes.
Cabrobó, tn., Brazil, prov. and about 310 m. W. by S. Pernambuco, near l. bk. of the Rio São Francisco. Alt. 1170 ft. P. 3000.
Cabul, Afghanistan. See **Kabul.**
Cabure, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Falcon, 200 m. W. by N. Carácas. P. <5000.
Cabus, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. N. Garstang. P. <250.
Čačak, tn., Servia, cap. prov., on R. Morava, 29 m. WSW. Kragujevac. P. <4000.
Cacan-fu, (in Marco Polo). See **Hokiang-fu.**
Caçapaba, tn., Brazil, cap. dist. C., prov. Rio Grande do Sul, 150 m. WSW. Porto Alegre. P. <4000.
Caccamo, tn., Sicily, prov. and 22 m. SE. by E. Palermo. P. 8000.
Caccavone, tn., S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, 3 m. SW. Agnone. P. <3000.
Caccia, Capo della, cape, Sardinia, in the NW., in 40° 35′ N., with a lighthouse visible 19 m.
Cacere, Nueva, comm., Philippine Is., cap. of prov. Camarines Sur, in the S. of Luzon I. P. 9300.
Caceres, tn., Colombia, state Antioquia, 124 m. N. Medellin, on the r. bk. of the Cauca, with unhealthy climate. P. <2000.
Cáceres, prov., Spain. See **Estremadura,** and **Spain,** table.
Cáceres (the ancient *Castra Cecilia*), tn., Spain, cap. of prov. C., 25 m. W. Trujillo. Important in Roman times. Finally taken from the Moors under Alfonso IX. in 1225. P. 14,900.
Cachabi, riv., in N. of Ecuador. See **Santiago.**
Cachapoal, riv., Chile, to the S. of 34° S., flows W. from the Andes along the N. frontier of prov. Colchagua till it unites with the Tinguiririca; 100 m. long.
Cachar, dist., Brit. India. See **Assam.**
Cache, riv., U.S., Arkansas, rises in the N. of Greene co., and flows SSW. 230 m. into White R., which it joins at Clarendon, co. Monroe; navigable to Gray's Ferry.
Cache, co., U.S., Utah, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 112° W., and watered by Bear R., the borders of which are carefully irrigated.
Cache Lake, settlement, Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 787 m. by rail W. Montreal.
Cache la Poudre Creek, riv., U.S., in the N. of Colorado, flows ESE. into the S. fork of the Platte R.
Cacheo, tn. and fort, W. Africa, Senegambia, Portuguese terr., near the mouth of the Cacheo R., 85 m. SSE. Bathurst.
Cachi, vil., Argentine Republic, Salta, 146 m. NNW. Tucuman. P. <2000.
Cachinal, tn., S. America, Chile, prov. Atacama, 170 m. N. by E. Copiapo. P. <2000.
Cachoeira, Portuguese, 'a rapid,' or 'cascade.'
Cachoeira, tn., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, on the l. bk. and at the head of the steam-navigation (here stopped by rapids)

of the Jacuhy in 30° 2′ 55″ S., 52° 49′ 21″ W. (Reis) 100 m. W. Porto Alegre. P. 4000.

Cachoeira, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, prov. and 47 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro.

Cachoeira, tn., Brazil, Bahia, 57 m. NW. São Salvador, on the riv. C., which joins the Paraguaçu, and shortly above the town is obstructed by rocks. P. (with **São Felix**) 20,000.

Caconda, tn., W. Africa. See **Kakonda.**

Cacouna (ka′ku-na), vil., Canada, Quebec, Temiscouata co., on the r. bk. of the R. St. Lawrence, in 60° 31′ W.; a favourite watering-place. P. <1500.

Cadaer, Welsh, 'a castle.' See *Caer.*

Cadamstown, par., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 14 m. W. Maynooth, 4 m. W. by S. Innfield stn., P.O.; 5036 ac. P. <500.

Cadamstown, tnld., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Ballybritt, 10½ m. E. by N. Parsonstown, P.O.

Cadaques, tn. and seapt., Spain, prov. and 32 m. NE. Gerona. P. <3000.

Cadboll, vil., Scot. See **Hilton of Cadboll.**

Cadbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Tiverton, 2½ m. NW. by W. Up Exe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cadbury, North, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8 m. NE. by N. Yeovil, PM.O. P. <1000.

Cadbury, South, par., 1 m. to the S., 2 m. E. Sparkford stn. P. <250.

Caddagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Kilmore.

Caddell, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Murray R., and crossed by 145° E.

Cadder, par., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 5 m. NNE. Glasgow, 1 m. SE. Balmore stn. At Robroystone, in this par., Wallace is said to have been betrayed and apprehended, August 5, 1305. 13,969 ac. P. 8200.

Caddington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, on the S. border of the Luton div., 2 m. WSW. Luton, P.O. P. <1500.

Caddington, par., Eng., Herts, adjoining C., Bedfordshire. P. <1500.

Caddo, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the extreme NW.

Caddo, Lake, U.S., Louisiana and Texas, 20 m. NW. Shreveport. See **Cross Lake.**

Caddonfoot, eccles. par., Scot., N. Selkirkshire, 3 m. SW. Galashiels. P. <750.

Caddy, place, Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Randalstown, P.O.

Cadeac, comm., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 16 m. SE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, on the Nesle. It has hot sulphur springs and baths. P. <2000.

Cadeby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 1½ m. ESE. Bosworth. P. <250.

Cadeby, part of par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Wyham.**

Cadeby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. WSW. Doncaster, 1 m. NNE. Conisbrough stn. P. <250. See **Sprotbrough.**

Cadelboreo, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Reggio in Emilia. P. 6000.

Cadeleigh (kad′li), par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4½ m. SW. Tiverton, 1½ m. W. of its stn. on G. W. R. P. <500.

Cadenabbia, vil., Italy, W. shore of Lake Como, nearly due W. of the point where the lake forks. Much resorted to by the Milanese. Near it is the Villa Carlotta (formerly Sommariva), containing works of the sculptors Canova and Thorvaldsen.

Cadenet, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Durance, 16 m. N. by W. Aix, arr. and 10 m. N. by W. Apt. P. <3000.

Cadeo, tn., Italy, prov. Piacenza, circle Fiorenzuola. P. <4000.

Cader, 'a fort.' See *Caer.*

Caderfronwen, mt., Wales, in the S. of Denbighshire, 9 m. SW. by W. Llangollen. Alt. 2573 ft.

Caderetta, tn., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 20 m. E. by S. Monterey. In its vicinity silver-mines are worked. P. 12,000.

Cader Idris ('the Chair of Idris'), mt., Wales, Merionethshire, 3 m. SW. Dolgelly. Alt. 2929 feet.

Caderousse, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Orange, on l. bk. of Rhone, 11 m. NNW. Avignon; silk manuf. P. <2000.

Cadgwith, ct. vil., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. ENE. Lizard Head, with a lifeboat, P.O.

Cadibona, Col di, a name sometimes given to the Col dell' Altare [**Alps**] from an adjoining hamlet.

Cadière, La, vil., France, dep. Var, arr. and 10 m. NW. Toulon. P. <2000.

Cadillac, city, U.S., Michigan, Wexford co., 90 m. NW. by W. Bay City. Alt. 1292 ft. (R.R.). P. <5000.

Cadima, tn., Portugal, dist. Coimbra, not far from the coast. P. <4000.

Cadishead (kad′is-hed), vil., Eng., Lancashire, 4½ m. W. Manchester, with a stn. (**Irlam and C.**) on the Cheshire Lines, PMT.O. See **Irlam.**

Cadiz, prov. (since 1833), in the southernmost part of Spain, between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, forming the N. side of the Strait of Gibraltar, and a triangle between (*a.*) the sea, (*b.*) riv. Guadalquivir (prov. of Huelva), Sierras de Gibaldin-Algodonales, riv. Guadalete (prov. Seville), and (*c.*) Sierra de Libar-Ubrique, riv. Guadiaro (prov. Malaga). It is old *Tarshish* and *Tartessus.* Is covered with mountains branching from Ronda Chain (San Cristobal, 5629 ft.). Very well watered. In the W. extends the sherry wine district (Jerez, Rota, Puerto de Santa Maria, Chiclana, San Lucar). Fruits are famous (Tarifa oranges). At the SW. is Cape Trafalgar, off which Nelson conquered and died. English Gibraltar is at the SE. extreme of the prov. The Spanish possessions in Africa are dependencies of the prov. of C. Principal ports are San Lucar, Puerto de Santa Maria, Cadiz, Conil, Tarifa, Algeciras.

Cadiz, bay, formed by the Isla of León with the town of C. and its long isthmus, divided into two natural basins. The large and exterior one, exposed to the SW., has at its entrance Rota (N.), C. town (S., with dangerous rocks, Cuchinos, Puercas, Diamante). Riv. Guadalete flows into it near Puerto de Santa Maria (greatest width of the bay, 7 m.). The small inner basin is very well protected. It has at the entrance the Channel (Caño de) of Trocadero, and at the head (SE. of the city of C.) (*a.*) La Carráca, since 1790 one of the principal arsenals and naval colleges of Spain, on the islands between the bay and riv. Santi Petri, the sea arm (6 m. wide) separating Isla de León from the mainland; (*b.*) the observatory of San Fernando, the oldest in Spain (36° 27′ 45″ lat., 25° 9′ W. long.), on the Isla de León. Great production of salt in the marshes (*Salinas*).

Cadiz, tn., Spain, cap. prov. C., on the extremity of a long and narrow rocky and sandy peninsula (SE.-NW.) of the Isla de León (10–50 ft. alt.), one of the prettiest towns in the world (*la Copa de Plata,* 'the Silver Cup') in respect of its situation and buildings, and with a pleasant climate. No spring water; rain water kept in cisterns and brought from Puerto Real. Head of military government, maritime department, judicial district, bishopric. From Torre de Tavira (135 ft. alt.), view of all the Isla de León, the bay, and the most prominent points of the prov. Academy of fine arts, college of medicine (University of Seville), seminary. Industries: manufactured wools, cottons, linen, cabinet-making, gloves, hats, jewellery, tobacco. *Gaddir, Gadeira, Gades* was founded by the Phœnicians about 1100 B.C.; the *Julia Augusta Gaditana* of Cæsar and head of Tingitania; became Gothic in the 5th and Moorish in the 8th century. Taken by the Moors in 1262. C. had, with Seville, the monopoly of the trade with the W. Indies. Very good commercial position. Steamers between C. and Malaga (daily to Algeciras and Gibraltar in 8–10 hours), Lisbon, and the principal English, French, and American ports. Connected by rail with Madrid (450 m.), with Lisbon (through Merida), and the principal towns of the Peninsula. Shipping accommodation defective; 5–7 fathoms only at three-fourths of a mile from land. Min. temp. 41° F.; max. temp. 80° F.; mean rainfall, 22 in. P. (1877) 65,000; (1887) 62,500.

Cadiz, vil., U.S., Indiana, Henry co., 36 m. ENE. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Cadiz, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Trigg co., 80 m. WNW. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Cadiz, vil., U.S., Ohio, Harrison co., 22 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.), with coal-mines. P. <2000.

Cadiz, Bay of, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the SW. ct. of Spain, prov. Cadiz, in 36° 30′ N., 6° 15′ W., bounded SW. by the peninsula of Cadiz, 5 m. in length, and divided into an outer and inner bay by the promontory and fort of Matagorda. Along its shores are some excellent harbours. In the islet La Carraca, on its E. side, are arsenals and shipbuilding yards, the most important in the kingdom.

Cadley, par., Eng. See **Savernake, South, with Brimslade and Cadley.**

Cadmore End, eccles. dist. and hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, near High Wycombe. P. <250.

Cadnam, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, on the N. border of the New Forest div., 8½ m. W. by N. Southampton, 3½ m. NW. Lyndhurst Road stn., PM.O.

Cadney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 3 m. SSE. Brigg, 16 m. NE. by E. Gainsborough, 2½ m. W. by S. Howsham stn., P.O.; 4548 ac. P. <500.

Cadney with Howsham, eccles. dist., Eng., Lincolnshire, containing hamlet C. P. <500.

Cadore, tn., N. Italy. See **Pieve de Cadore.**

Cadoric Alps, a name sometimes given to the S. Tirolese Alps, E. of the Etsch and Eisack. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS **III., C.** 1.

Cadoros Island, in English Channel, France, dep. Finistère, opposite Cape Primol.

Cadotte Pass, U.S., Montana, Deer Lodge co., in the Main range of the Rocky Mts., in about 47° 16′ N.

Cadouin, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, 28 m. S. by E. Périgueux. Ruins of 12th century abbey. P. <2000.

Cadoxton, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the r. bk. of the R. Neath, opposite Neath, P.O.

Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, ct. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Cardiff, with a stn. (**Cadoxton**) on the Barry Dock and the Taff Vale Rlys. P. 8200.

Cadoxton-Juxta-Neath, eccles. dist., Wales, Glamorganshire, in bor. of Neath. P. <4000.

Caduruan, Punta, cape, Philippine Is., the SE. point of the Isla de Masbate, in 11° 43′ N., 124° 2′ E.

Cadvalonga, tn., Philippines. See **Catbalogan.**

Cadzow, or **Cadyow** (the latter form giving the pronunciation, the spelling with *s* having arisen through the confusion of an old *y* with *s*), vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, near Hamilton, with ruins of a castle, formerly a royal residence. P. <1500.

Cae Athraw, PT.O., Wales, in co. and 2 m. from Carnarvon.

Cæcubus Ager, Italy. See **Fondi.**

Caegurwen, or **Caegurwain,** hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 m. N. Neath, with coal.

Caen (*Cadomum*), city and seapt., France, cap. dep. Calvados, 122 m. WNW. Paris, and 9 m. from the English Channel, on l. bk. of the Orne. It has a university academy, schools of hydrography, medicine, and art, and a public library. The church of St. Étienne contains the tombs of William the Conqueror and his queen. Manufactures lace, oils, cottons, and woollens, and has shipbuilding yards. A maritime canal connects its port with the sea; and it has a basin with 17 ft. of water on the sill, and a tidal harbour 9.8 ft. deep at low, 14.1 ft. at high water. Exports to England butter, eggs, poultry, and fruits. The English took it in 1346, and again in 1417, when they held it till 1450. Previous to the revolution of 1790 it was the seat of a university, founded by Henry VI. of England. In the old university buildings are statues of Malherbe and Laplace. Birthplace of Auber. Temp., yr. 51.7° F., Jan. 39.9°, July 63.9°. P. (1872) 41,200; (1891) 45,200.

Caenby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 11½ m. E. Gainsborough, 6½ m. W. by N. Market-Rasen stn. P. <250.

Caer, Cadaer, Welsh, in the modern spelling of proper names *Car; Cathair, Caher*, Gaelic; *Kaer, Ker*, Breton, 'an enclosed fortification,' 'a castle.'

Caerau, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 3½ m. W. Cardiff, 1½ m. S. St. Fagans stn. P. <250.

Caer Caradoc, hill, Eng., in the SW. of Shropshire, 3 m. W. Ludlow; the Caradoc beds of the Upper Cambrian formation are so called from being well developed near here.

Caerdeon, Wales. See **Bontddu.**

Caer Drewyn, fort, Wales, on summit of hill on N. bank of R. Dee, NE. Merioneth, opposite Corwen, one of the ancient British forts that stretched from Dyserth to Canwyd.

Caergwrle ('the fortress of the great legion'), parl. bor., Wales, Flintshire, 5½ m. NNW. Wrexham, on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Rly., with relics of Roman smelting-works, and vestiges of two Roman roads. Its name refers to the twentieth Roman legion stationed at Chester. PM.O. P. <1500. See **Flint.**

Caerhayes, St. Michael, par., Eng., Cornwall, near St. Austell. P. <250.

Caerhun, par. and vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the l. bk. of the Conway, 5 m. S. Conway, 1 m. SW. Tal-y-Cafn stn.; 12,770 ac. P. <1000.

Caerlaverock, ct. par., Scot. See **Carlaverock.**

Caerleon, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 1½ m. from the S. ct., 9 m. E. Penzance, 3 m. NW. Helston stn.

Caerleon ('Castle of the Legion'), ancient *Isca Silurum*, tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Usk, and the G. W. R., 3 m. NNE. Newport. Is interesting as the ancient cap. of *Britannia Secunda* (modern Wales), and as having been a place of importance in the 12th century, during which and subsequently it was ruined by repeated wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <1500. See **Llangottock Caerleon.**

Caerleon ultra Pontem, Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Christchurch with Caerlon ultra Pontem.**

Caermarthen and **Caernarvon.** See **Carmarthen** and **Carnarvon.**

Caerphilly, 'the fort of the trench' (Lat. *vallum*), eccles. dist. and tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 7½ m. N. by W. Cardiff, on the L. & NW. R. Manufactures of linsey-woolsey, shirtings, and checks. In the vicinity are collieries and ironworks. C. Castle, a magnificent ruin, was one of the largest strongholds in the kingdom. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. (eccles. dist.) <3500.

Caersws, hamlet, Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 5 m. W. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly., PM.O. See **Trevegiwys with Caersws.**

Caervallwch, eccles. dist., Wales, Flintshire, near Northop. P. <1000.

Caerwen, hamlet, Wales, Anglesey, 5½ m. N. Carnarvon, with a junc. stn. on the L. & NW. R.

Caerwent, par., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Chepstow, 2½ m. WNW. Severn Tunnel Junc. P.O. P. <500.

Caerwent with Llanvair-y-Discoed, eccles. dist., Eng., Monmouthshire, including C. vil. P. <750.

Caerwys, parl. bor. and par., Wales, Flintshire, 4 m. WSW. Holywell, on the L. & NW. R.; has large cattle fairs. PMT.O. P. <1000. See **Flint.**

Cæsar's Hill, hill, Bagshot Heath, Eng., Berkshire, 9 m. SSW. Windsor. Height, 421 ft.

Caesarea, place named in N. T. See **Kaisârieh.**

Caesarea Philippi, place named in N. T. See **Bânîâs.**

Caestre, comm., France, dep. Nord, 16 m. E. St. Omer, 6 m. NE. Hazebrouck. P. <2000.

Cacte, or **Cahete,** tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 19° 53′ S., 43° 50′ W., 36 m. NW. by N. Ouro Preto. P. 6500.

Cafayate, vil., Argentine Republic, Salta, 72 m. NW. by N. Tucuman. P. <3000.

Caffraria. See **Kaffraria.**

Cafital, port on the N. ct. of the I. of Canaria, Canary Is.

Cagada, isl., W. Indies, on N. side of Porto Rico.

Cagancho, vil., Uruguay, dep. San José, 38 m. NNW. Monte Video.

Cagayan, prov., on the N. ct. of Luzon, Philippine Is.

Cagayan, comm., Philippine Is., near the N. ct. of Mindanao, in 124° 37′ E. P. 6700.

Cagayanes, group of small isls., in the Sulu Sea, the largest (**Cagayan**) in 9° 35′ N., 121° 20′ E.

Caggiano, tn., S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 14 m. N. Diano. P. <4000.

Cagli, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, 32 m. NE. by N. Perugia. P. 10,000.

Cagliari (the ancient *Calcaris*), seapt., on the Gulf of C., S. ct. of Sardinia, cap. prov. C., which forms the S. half of Sardinia, and contains the important zinc and lead-mining dist. of Iglesias; residence of the viceroy and the archbishop primate of Sardinia. Mean temp., yr. 63.1° F., Jan. 51.3°, Aug. 77.7°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 16.57 in. P. 33,000.

Cagnano Varano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Foggia, near the S. shore of the L. di Varano, 27 m. NNE. Foggia. P. <4000.

Cagnes, comm., France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, on the S. ct., 8 m. WSW. Nice. Manufactures olive oil, and prepares anchovies and sardines. P. <2000.

Caguas, vil., I. of Porto Rico, 17 m. S. by E. San Juan.

Caha, mt. range, Ire., in the SW. of co. Cork, partly in co. Kerry, between Bantry Bay and Kenmare R.

Cahawba, riv., U.S., Alabama, after a S. course of 200 m. joins the Alabama R. at Cahaba village, 68 m. SE. Tuscaloosa. See **Alabama** (state).

Caher, Gaelic, 'a castle.' See *Caer.*

Caher, tnld., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 8 m. NW. Scarriff, P.O.

Caher, isl., Ire., 5 m. S. Clare I., in the W. of co. Mayo.

Caher, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, containing Cahersiveen town. Birthplace of Daniel O'Connell. 19,100 ac. P. <2000.

Caher, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Abbeyfeale.

Caher, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Castletown.

Caher, market-tn. and par., Ire., co. Tipperary, on R. Suir, bar. Iffa and Offa W., 11 m. W. Clonmel, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., in a rich and beautiful dist.; large corn-mills near. Market-day, F. Par. 13,646 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <2500.

Caheragh, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. and W. divs., 7½ m. SE. by E. Bantry, P.O. P. <4000.

Caheratrant, tnld., Ire., Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, on the N. shore of Dingle Bay, 30 m. SW. Tralee. P. <250.

Caheravally, par., Ire., in co. and 4 m. S. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam; 3833 ac. P. <500.

Caherbarnagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Millstreet.

Cahercoullish, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 7½ m. SE. by E. Limerick, 2 m. S. of Bohergar stn., PT.O. Par. 8172 ac., P. <2000; tn. 51 ac., P. <500.

Cahercorney, par., Ire., co. Limerick, on R. Comogue, bar. Smallcounty, 8 m. E. Croom. P. <500.

Caherdaniel, tnld., Ire., S. ct., co. Kerry, bar. S. Dunkerron, 23 m. WSW. Kenmare, with coastguard stn., P.O.

Caherduggan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 4 m. N. Mallow; 6131 ac. P. <750.

Caherelly, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 9 m. SE. Limerick, P.O. P. <500.

Caherhurly, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Annacarriga.

Caherlag, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. E. Cork, bar. Barrymore; 3556 ac. P. <1500.

Caherlustraun, tnld., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 7½ m. WSW. Tuam, P.O. (**Cahirlistrane**).

Cahermore, hamlet, Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork, bar. Bear, 25½ m. W. by S. Bantry, with coastguard stn.

Cahermore, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Kinvarra.

Cahermurphy, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Kilmihil.

Cahernarry, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 4 m. SE. Limerick. P. <500.

Cahersiveen (*Cathair-Saidbhin*, 'Sabina's fort'), market-tn., Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, at the head of an inlet running out of Valencia harbour, 27 m. NW. by W. Kenmare, on the G. S. & W. R. (**Cahirciveen**), PMT.O. P. <2000.

Cahete, tn., Brazil. See **Cacte.**

Cahir, 'a fort.' See *Caer.*

Cahoka, U.S. See **Kahoka.**

Cahoon, or **Cohun Mountains,** a ridge of hills. See **Honduras, British.**

Cahore, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Killenagh and Wells.

Cahore Point, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Wexford, in 52° 33½′ N., with a coastguard stn.

Cahors (the ancient *Divona*), cap. tn., dep. Lot, France, 30 m. N. by E. Montauban, on a rocky peninsula almost enclosed by the R. Lot, 60 m. N. Toulouse, formerly cap. of Quercy; with a beautiful Romano-Byzantine cathedral; seat of a university from 1321 to 1751. Occupied by the English from 1360–1428. Coal-mines. Manufactures of textiles, earthenware, &c. Trade in full-bodied red wine (Vin de C.), brandy, and rural produce. Alt. 405 ft. P. 15,400.

Cahy, Rio, riv., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, flows SW. then SE. into the head of the Lagoa dos Patos, with several colonies on its banks.

Caibarien, tn., Cuba, N. ct., 193 m. E. by S. Havana, in 79° 28′ W. P. 5100.

Caicara, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 120 m. W. by S. of the SW. point of the island Trinidad.

Caicara, tn., Venezuela, Bolivar, 200 m. S. Carácas.

Caicos, or **The Keys,** isls., in the S. of the Bahama group in the W. Indies, with Turk Is. form a separate government subordinate to the governor of Jamaica. Salt-making is the only industry of any importance. Attempts are being made to introduce the cultivation of sisal hemp on W. Caicos. Sponges are collected on the banks by Bahamas schooners and taken to Nassau. P. (1891) 2400.

Caidmucce, settlement, New South Wales, Finch co., 190 m. ENE. Bourke.

Caiffa, Syria. See **Haifa.**

Caiju, in Marco Polo. See **Kwachou.**

Cail, in Marco Polo. See **Kayal.**

Caillou, lake, U.S., Louisiana, 2 m. N. of the Gulf of Mexico. About 10 m. long.

Cailoma, or **Caylloma,** tn., S. America, S. Peru, cap. prov. and 90 m. NNW. Arequipa, 130 m. N. by E. Mollendo. Near it are rich silver-mines. P. <2000.

Caimanera, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 40 m. E. Santiago de Cuba, in 75° 16′ W.

Caimans. See **Caymans.**

Cain, place named in O. T. See **Yukin.**

Caindu, dist., China, mentioned by Marco Polo. See **Kien-chang** and **Süchwan.**

Cainham, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 10 m. NNE. Leominster, 3 m. ESE. Ludlow. P. <1500.

Cains, riv., Canada, New Brunswick, rises in York co., flows on the whole NE. and enters the Miramichi in 46° 40′ N.

Cainscross, or **Ebley,** eccles. dist., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8 m. S. Gloucester, 1 m. W. Stroud, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Cainsdorf, tn., Germany. See **Kainsdorf.**

Cainsville, or **Cayuga Heights,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Brant, 3 m. from Brantford. P. <1500.

Caintown, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Leeds, 4 m. from Mallory town. P. <1500.

Caio, place, Wales. See **Conwil Cayo.**

Cairn, co., New South Wales, on both sides of the Lachlan R., and partly bounded by the Murray R. on the S.

Cairate, vil. and comm., Italy, prov. Milan, circle Gallarate. P. <3000.

Cairn, Gaelic, 'a heap of stones.' See *Carn.*

Cairnbaan, place, Scot., Argyllshire, on Crinan Canal, 3 m. from Lochgilphead, P.O.

Cairnbawn, Loch, inlet, Scot., on the W. ct. of Sutherland, opening into Edderachylis Bay, in 58° 16½′ N.

Cairnbulg, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., 3 m. ESE. Fraserburgh, 2½ m. NE. Rathen stn. P. <500.

Cairnburgbeg, and **Cairnburgmore,** two isls., Scot., Argyllshire, 5½ m. SE. Coll.

Cairness, hamlet, Scot., NE. Aberdeenshire, 3 m. from Lonmay, P.O.

Cairney, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, 4 m. NW. Huntley, 2½ m. WSW. Rothiemay stn., P.O.; 17,004 ac. P. <1500.

Cairneyhill, vil., Scot., Fife, 2½ m. W. by S. Dunfermline, 2 m. SE. Oakley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cairngorm, mt., Scot., near the extreme SW. of Banffshire, on the border of co. Inverness. Among other minerals are found topazes and 'Cairngorm stones.' Alt. 4084 ft.

Cairngrassie, P.O., Scot., Kincardineshire, near Stonehaven.

Cairnie, par., Scot. See **Cairney.**

Cairnnorrie, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. from Methlec.

Cairnpat, or **Cairnpint,** hill with ancient fortifications, Scot., Wigtownshire, 3½ m. SW. Stranraer.

Cairn Ryan, seapt. vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the E. shore of Loch Ryan, 4½ m. N. Stranraer. Vessels of any burden may ride in its bay in safety; lighthouse visible 12 m. PMT.O.

Cairns, municip., Queensland, Nares co., on the E. ct., 100 m. SSE. Cooktown, in 16° 55′ S., in a sugar dist., and with the Mulgrave gold-fields and Herberton tin-mine in the neighbourhood. P. <3000.

Cairns, co., Queensland, crossed by 22° S., and 148° E.

Cairnsmore of Fleet, mt., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., 6 m. E. Newton-Stewart. Alt. 2331 ft.

Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn, mt., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 13½ m. SW. Sanquhar. Alt. 2612 ft.

Cairn Table, mt., Scot., on the W. border of S. Lanarkshire, 8 m. SW. by W. Douglas. Alt. 1942 ft.

Cairntoul, one of the Cairngorm group of mts., Scot., Aberdeenshire, close to Inverness-shire, separated from Ben Macdhui (to the NE.) by Glen Dee. Alt. 4241 ft.

Cairnywellan Head, cape, Scot., Wigtownshire, on the SW. ct., in 54° 43′ N.

Cairo (kai'ro), an Italian corruption of *Masr-el-Kahirah,* 'the victorious' of the Arabs, the cap. city of Egypt, residence of the viceroy, and seat of government, near the r. bk. of the Nile, 5 m. from the origin of its delta. Lat. 30° 2′ 4″ N., long. 31° 15′ 36″ E. The city proper is built on the slope of one of the lowest ridges of the Jebel Mokattam, and is surrounded, N. and E., by old walls, and the highest part of the ridge is occupied by a citadel commanded by forts on the Mokattam, and containing the palace of the viceroy, the arsenal, mint, public offices, and the magnificent new mosque of Mehemet Ali. The city is separated from its suburbs Bulak and Masr-el-Atiqa by a series of gardens and plantations, chief of which is the Ezbekiah. Bulak, the port of C., is connected with it by a railway 1 m. in length; it was built in 1313 on land deposited by the river. At Bulak is the celebrated museum of antiquities, an unequalled collection of Egyptian remains of unique historical interest. C. is divided into several distinct quarters, as the Coptic, Jews', and Frank quarters, which were formerly separated by gates. The new quarter, called Ismailiyeh, the residence of Europeans and wealthy natives, has many of the houses in the Italian style, with large gardens attached. The remarkable edifices of C. comprise many of the finest remains of Arabian architecture, all dating from the time of the ancient sultans of Egypt. Among these, besides mosques, chapels, and Coptic churches, are several of the ancient gates, an aqueduct for conveying water from the Nile to the citadel, the works of the citadel, and the palace and well of Joseph. At Old C. are the seven towers, still called the 'Granary of Joseph,' and serving their ancient purpose. In the isl. of Rhoda is the celebrated Nilometer [**Nile**]. On the S., outside the walls, are the tombs of the Mamelukes, and on the NE. the obelisk of Heliopolis. There are also a public library containing a splendid collection of illuminated copies of the Koran, one of which, in Old Kufic, is ascribed to the 7th century; a magnetic observatory, and the Mohammedan college of El Ahzar (originally a mosque), the principal university of the Mohammedan world, attended by 10,000 to 12,000 students from all parts of the East. The sanitary condition is very bad, death-rate more than 46 per 1000 per annum. In 1892 an international sanitary commission recommended a scheme for conveying all the drainage by gravitation to one point, whence it might be pumped and distributed for irrigation. The suburb of Masr-el-Atiqa, or Old C. (first called *Fostat,* 'tent-town'), was the site of the original C., founded about 642 by the sultan Amru, the town on the present site, a little to the N. of Old C., not having been founded till about 970; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176, and it was the capital of the sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1517; since that time it has been the residence of the pashas, governors of the province. It was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 3½ years. Mean temp. (14 yrs., 1868–81), yr. 71.2° F., Jan. 54.2°, July 85°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 1.34 in. P. (1871) 354,000; (1882) 375,000 (21,650 foreigners).

Cairo, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 12 m. NW. by W. Savona. P. <4000.

Cairo (ke'ro), city, U.S., Illinois, Pulaski co., on a low point of land at the junctions of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivs. (across which latter there is now a rly. bridge), 125 m. SSE. St. Louis (Mo.). In 1858 almost entirely destroyed by a flood, from which it is now protected by 4 m. of levees. This liability to inundation, together with the swampy character of the site, nullified the other advantages of the situation, and thus hindered the growth of a great town here. Alt. 377 ft. Mean temp., yr. 57.8° F., Jan. 34.4°, July 79.2°; rainfall (13 yrs.), 46.74 in. P. (1870) 6,300; (1880) 9000; (1890) 10,300.

Cairo, vil., U.S., Ohio, Allen co., 65 m. SSW. Toledo. P. <1500.

Caister next Yarmouth, ct. par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, 3 m. N. Yarmouth, on the Eastern and Midlands Rly., PM.O. Par. P. <2000. **Caister, West,** 1 m. to the W.

Caistor, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 11 m. WSW. Great Grimsby, 2½ m. ENE. Moortown stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Caistor, St. Edmund (ancient *Venta Icenorum*), par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, 4 m. S. Norwich, 2 m. S. by W. Trowse

stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. St. E. with Marksball**) P.<250.

Caistorville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Lincoln, on Chippewa Creek, 8 m. from Canfield. P.<1500.

Caistor with Holton-le-Moor and Clixby, eccles. dist., Eng., Lincolnshire, including Caistor tn. P.<2000.

Caistron, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Coquet, 14½ m. WSW. Alnwick, 4½ m. W. Rothbury stn. P.<250.

Caithness, the most northerly co. of Scot., having W. the co. Sutherland, E. the North Sea, and N. the Pentland Firth. Surface hilly in the W., in the S. even mountainous (Morven, 2313 ft.; Scaraben, 2054 ft.), elsewhere flat or undulating. The hilly tract in the W. and SW. is composed of archæan rocks, the remainder of the county belongs to the Old Red Sandstone, which is spread out in horizontal beds of sandstone over the level plains, above which is tile clay surmounted in places by a deep fertile loam. Fossil fish and traces of vegetable remains are abundant in the shale and sandstone. About one-third of the surface is occupied by bogs or peat moors, one tract of considerable extent in the NE. being so swampy that it cannot be traversed by cattle. Three-fourths of the surface is altogether unprofitable. See **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. With the exception of the sandstone slabs exported under the name of C. flags for paving, there are no minerals of great economic importance. Next to agriculture the fishery, especially the herring fishery, is the principal branch of trade, two of the 26 Scotch fishery dists., Wick and Lybster, being entirely confined to this co. The only rly. is the H. R., which enters the W. of the co. from the head of Strath Halladale, and has termini at Wick and Thurso, the two principal towns, the former being the cap. Wick is the only head port, but there are considerable harbours also at Thurso, Castletown, and Lybster. In the middle ages this part of Scotland was held by the kings of Norway; most of its inhabitants are of Scandinavian or Gothic descent, and use the English to the exclusion of the Gaelic language. Caithness returns one member to House of Commons. Area, 438,878 ac. P. 37,177. See **Scotland,** table.

Caivano, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. N. by E. Naples. P. 11,000.

Caiza, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. Tarija, 250 m. SE. Sucre. P.<2000.

Cajabamba, tn., Ecuador, 85 m. NE. by E. Guayaquil.

Cajabamba, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Cajamarca, cap. prov. C., 350 m. N. by W. Lima. P.<4000.

Cajamarca, dep., in the N. of Peru, traversed by the Andes, and divided into four provs., C., Cajabamba, Chota, and Jaen.

Cajamarca, tn., S. America, Peru, cap. dep. C., 365 m. SSE. Guayaquil. Many monuments of ancient Peruvian architecture. In the neighbourhood are the warm sulphuric mineral baths, 'Baños del Inca;' gold and silver mines near. Alt. 9230 ft. P. 12,000.

Cajarc, vil., France, on the E. border of dep. Lot, on the Lot, 42 m. NNW. Albi, arr. and 13 m. SW. Figeac, iron and coal mines. P.<2000.

Cajatambo, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, 107 m. N. by E. Lima, in an elevated valley on the W. side of the Andes, with silver-mines and deposits of gold. P.<4000.

Cajazzo, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. N. by E. Caserta, 10 m. NE. by E. Capua. P. 6000.

Cajo, Punta de, cape, near the W. end of the isl. of Cuba, on the N. ct. in 84° 56′ W.

Cajou, or **Katjuri.** See **Mahánadi.**

Cakemore, par., Eng., W. Worcestershire, 4 m. E. Stourbridge. P.<1500.

Cala, Italian and Spanish, 'a bay,' or 'roadstead.' For names beginning with this word see under second part of the name.

Cala, small riv., Spain, flows S. to the Guadalquivir, which it joins at Seville.

Calabar, New, one of the rivs. of the Niger delta, W. Africa, entering the Bight of Biafra in about 7° E., a little to the W. of Bonny; also the name of the neighbouring dist.

Calabar, Old, seapt. and mission-stn., W. Africa, cap. Niger Coast Protectorate, on the l. bk. of the Old Calabar R., in 4° 56′ N., 8° 18′ E. Also known as **Duke Town.** P. about 40,000.

Calabar, Old, riv., W. Africa, flows S. into the estuary of the Cross (*q.v.*), navigable to rapids occurring about 35 m. up; also the name of the neighbouring dist.

Calabogie, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on R. Madawaska, 49 m. W. by S. Ottawa.

Calabogie Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, drained by the R. Madawaska into the R. Ottawa.

Calabozo, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Miranda, 120 m. SSW. Carácas. Founded in 1730. Alt. 330 ft. P. 5600.

Calabrie, div. (*compartimento territoriale*), in the S. of Italy, consisting of the penin. between the Gulf of Taranto and the Tyrrhenian Sea. The name is a plural form referring to the old names of the provs. into which it is divided, namely, Calabria Citeriore, now Cosenza, and Calabria Ulteriore (Prima and Seconda, now Reggio and Catanzaro). The div. is traversed throughout by the Apennines, which occupy nearly the whole surface, and rise in the peak of Montalto in the S. to 6420 ft., in the Botte Donato to 6330 ft., the latter belonging to an elevated area of considerable extent to the E. of the valley of the Crati, which opens in the Gulf of Taranto and forms an important feature in the N. of the div. The div. produces abundances of wheat, olive oil, and southern fruits, especially figs, and in recent years the area under the vine has been rapidly increasing. The principal mineral products are sulphur in prov. Catanzaro and rock-salt in prov. Cosenza. Anciently this penin. was inhabited by the *Bruttii,* and its E. side formed part of *Magna Græcia.* A considerable number of the inhabitants are of Greek descent. See **Italy,** table.

Calabritto, tn., S. Italy, prov. Avellino, on the Sele, 25 m. E. by N. Salerno. P.<4000.

Calacala, baths, Bolivia, near Cochabamba.

Calacelte, tn., Spain, prov. and 75 m. NE. Teruel. P.<3000.

Calacoto, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 60 m. SW. La Paz, at the confluence of the Mauri with the Desaguadero, and on route of projected railway La Paz to Tacna and Arica. Alt. 12,560 ft.

Calafatŭ, Roumania. See **Kalafat.**

Calafquen Lake, S. Chile, prov. Valdivia.

Calahorra (Arabic *Kalat-harrat,* 'stone castle'), tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. ESE. Logroño, near the r. bk. of the Ébro, the ancient *Calagurris Nasica.* Bishopric, with very ancient cathedral. Birthplace of Quintilian. P. 8800.

Calais, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., on R. St. Croix, 60 m. W. by S. St. John.

Calais, seapt. tn., France, dep. Pas de C., arr. Boulogne, on the NW. ct., 24 m. W. by S. Dunkirk, connected by canal with the Aa and the network of inland waterways in the neighbourhood. Lighthouse, visible 20 m. The town and harbour are defended by castles and forts, and by means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. It is the seat of a tribunal and a chamber of commerce, and since 1885 it includes the formerly separate industrial comm. of St. Pierrelès-Calais, now known as Calais-Sud, where large manufactures of tulle and machine-made lace, &c., are carried on. The port has been made accessible for vessels of the largest size, the principal dock, the Carnot dock, 30 ac. in extent, having a depth on sill of 25.1 ft. at ordinary neap, 29.2 ft. at spring tides. There is a dry dock 508 ft. long, 26½ ft. deep on sill at ordinary springs. C. is an entrepôt for colonial produce, Bordeaux wines, brandy, and cured fish; but its chief importance is owing to its being the French port nearest to England, to which country it exports eggs and other rural produce. There are facilities for the discharge of petroleum at the rate of 230 tons an hour. C. has constant communication by steamers with Dover and London. The first permanently successful submarine telegraph cable was laid between Dover and C. in 1851. This city had a prominent place in all the wars between England and France. It was taken in 1347 by the English under Edward III., who built a palace here which still survives, though reconstructed in the 15th and 16th centuries. The French, under the Duke of Guise, retook it in the reign of Mary, 1558. Birthplace of the aeronaut Tissandier. P. (1881) 12,900; (1886) 58,900; (1891) 56,900.

Calais (kal'is), city, U.S., Maine, Washington co., on the r. bk. of and at the head of tide water on the R. St. Croix, 77 m. ENE. Bangor, opposite St. Stephen, New Brunswick, 30 m. from the sea. Manufactures and trade in lumber. P. (1880) 3500; (1890) 7300.

Calais, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., 8 m. N. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Calama, tn., S. America, Chile, prov. Antofagasta, 180 m. SSE. Iquique, on the railway to the Bolivian silver-mines of Huanchaca. The town stands on a little oasis watered by canals derived from the R. Loa. Copper-mines in the dist. Alt. 7421 ft. (R.R.). P.<2000.

Calamandrana, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, dist. Acqui. P.<3000.

Calamar, tn., S. America, Colombia, Bolivar, on l. bk. of the Magdalena, 50 m. E. by S. Cartagena (*q.v.*).

Calamarca, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. and 30 m. S. La Paz. P.<2000.

Calamianes, a group of isls., Philippine Is., between Mindoro and Panay Is. on the NE. and Palawan I. on the SW., more particularly the group between Mindoro and Palawan, containing two principal islands, **Busuanga,** to the NE. (the middle of the S. ct. in about 12° N., 120° E.), and **Calamian,** to the SW. The latter, 35 m. by 15 m., has a Spanish settlement, and is the residence of an alcalde. Area of this group, with the Cuyos, 618 sq. m. Prov. C. consists of this group and part of Palawan. P. 17,000.

Calamota, small isl., S. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circle and 6 m. WNW. Rajusa. P.<500.

Calañas, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Valverde del Camino. P<9600.

Calanca, Val, a high, narrow, rocky val., Switzd., in the SW. of the Grisons, stretching S. from the Adula Mts., and opening into the Val Mesocco above Roveredo.

Calanda, tn., Spain, prov. and 62 m. NE. Teruel, on small river of same name. P. <4000.

Calanda, mt., Switzd., on the borders of St. Gall and the Grisons, sloping gently down on the SE. to the Rhine just below the union of the Vorder- and Hinter-Rhine; noted for its minerals and wealth of plant-life.

Calandsoog, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the North Sea. The allied British and Russian forces here gained a victory over the Dutch in 1779.

Calanna, tn., S. Italy, prov. and 7 m. NE. Reggio. P. <3000.

Calapan, maritime tn., Philippine Is., cap. isl. of Mindoro, on its NE. ct., on the Strait of Mindoro, 85 m. ESE. Manila. Ships unload at Puerto Gabera, 20 m. NW. P. <5000.

Calapooia Mountains, a range of mts., U.S., Oregon, in the SW., between Lane co. and Douglas co., branching W. from the Cascade Range, about 43½° N., and running to the Pacific, closing the Willamette Valley on the S.

Calapooya, riv., U.S., Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range, flows W. then NW., and joins the Willamette R. some miles below Albany. Length, 125 m.

Călărasi, tn., Roumania, cap. of prov. Ialomita, on the Borcea, 6½ m. NNE. Silistria. P. (comm.) 8100.

Calar del Mundo, mt. chain, Spain, in W. of Murcia, stretches NE. between the valleys of the Segura and Mundo.

Calary, par., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bars. Ballinacor North, Newcastle, and Rathdown, 6½ m. SW. by S. Bray. P. <1500.

Calascibetta, tn., Sicily, prov. and 13 m. NE. by E. Caltanissetta. P. 6000.

Calasparra, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. NW. Murcia. P. 5200.

Calatabiano, comm., Sicily, near the E. ct., prov. and 23 m. N. by E. Catania. P. <4000.

Calatafimi, tn., Sicily, prov. and 21 m. ESE. Trapani. P. 10,000.

Calatañazor, place, Spain, prov. and 14 m. W. by S. Soria. Victory of Almanzor over the Christians, 1001.

Calatayud ('the castle of [the Moorish king] Ayud'), tn., Spain, prov. Saragossa, on the R. Jalon, 45 m. WSW. Saragossa. P. 11,000.

Calathe, isl., Mediterranean. See **Galita.**

Calatrava la Vieja, former fortress, Spain, prov. and dist. Ciudad Real, considered in the Middle Ages the key to the Sierra Morena; taken from the Moors in 1147; order of the knights of C. founded 1158. The ruins of the castle have almost entirely disappeared, but it gives name to the magnificent pastures, or **Campos de C.,** watered by the Jabalon, l. bk. trib. of the Guadiana.

Calava, Capo, cape, on the N. ct. of Sicily, in the NE., 35 m. W. Messina.

Calaveras, co., U.S., California, crossed in S. by 38° N., and W. of 120° W. Derives its name from the Calaveras R., which runs through it to join the San Joaquin about 12 m. below Stockton. The grove of *Sequoia gigantea* in this county is the most frequently visited portion of the forest of those trees.

Calavie, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 11½ m. E. by N. Strome Ferry, drained E. through other small lakes into Loch Monar.

Calavite, the NW. point of Mindoro, Philippine Is.

Calayan, one of the Babuyanes Is., Asiatic Archipelago, 60 m. N. Luzon (Philippines), 15 m. long.

Calbha Mor and **Calbha Beag.** See **Calva.**

Calbourne, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 4½ m. W. by S. Newport, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the Isle of Wight Central Rly., P.O.; 6551 ac. P. <1000.

Calbuco, or **San Miguel de Calbuco,** tn., Chile, prov. Llanquihue, on the isl. of C., in the Gulf of Riloncavi. P. <2000.

Calburga, tn., India. See **Kulbarga.**

Cal'casieu, par., U.S., Louisiana, on the W. frontier, between 30° and 31° N.

Cal'casieu, riv., U.S., Louisiana, in the SW., flows into the Gulf of Mexico through a lake of the same name.

Calceby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 8 m. SSE. Louth, 2½ m. SW. by S. Aby for Claythorpe stn. P. <250. See **Ormsby, South.**

Calcethorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 5½ m. W. by N. Louth, 4½ m. N. Donington-on-Bain stn. P. <250.

Calci, tn. and comm., Italy, prov. and circle Pisa. P. 5000.

Calcinaga, tn., central Italy, prov. and circle, Pisa, in the valley of the Arno. P. <4000.

Calcinato, tn., N. Italy, prov. and 11 m. SE. Brescia, on the Chiese. P. <4000.

Calcio, tn., N. Italy, prov. and 16 m. SE. Bergamo. P. <4000.

Calcken, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cant. Wetteren. P. 5300.

Calcot Row, place, Eng., Berkshire, near Reading, 2 m. from Ticehurst, PM.O.

Calcots, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 2½ m. ENE. Elgin.

Calcutta, the cap. of Brit. India, the seat of the Presidency of Bengal, the chief seaport and commercial cap. of India. Lat. 22° 34′ 2″ N., long. 88° 23′ 59″ E. It is built on the left or E. bank of the Húglí, about 80 m. from the coast, and connected by a floating bridge with Howrah on the r. bk. It comprises the municipality or 'Town of C.,' lying between the Húglí and the site of the Maráthá Ditch, Fort William, the Port of C., and several suburbs, which, prior to 1889, existed as a separate municipality. The post-office stands on the site of the original fort, and is the centre of the commercial portion of C., all government offices, banks, the principal merchants, both European and native, being in close proximity. To the S. is the *maidan,* or great park, adorned with many statues and monuments, and on which stands Fort William, commenced by Clive in 1757, and finished in 1773. To the E. of the *maidan* is the European residential quarter, containing many palatial residences. The native city surrounds the N., E., and S., and consists principally of narrow streets, in which the magnificent palaces of princes and rajahs, the residences of wealthy merchants, are side by side with the mat huts of the poorer classes. The town is lighted with gas, and the new road and bridge by electricity, and contains about thirty miles of tramway. Principal edifices—the government house, the high court, the town hall, the mint (a reduced copy of the Temple of Minerva at Athens), the cathedral, St. John's (with many interesting tombs, including that of Job Charnock), the mosque of Prince Ghulam Muhammed, the Indian and the Economic museums, the former containing a fine archæological collection, besides many Christian churches (Protestant, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek), and two Jewish synagogues. The Royal Botanic Gardens are at Sibpur, a suburb of Howrah, where also is an engineering college. There are, besides, four government colleges, and several others, some of which are state-aided. The sanitary condition has been greatly improved by a complete system of underground drainage, with outlet in the Salt Lake, and the present city bears but a slight resemblance to the Calcutta as described in old books of travel, or as it existed a quarter of a century ago. The water supply system, dating from 1865, provides daily over eight million gallons of filtered water, obtained from the Húglí at Paltá. The principal manufactures of this centre of population (jute, cotton, iron, &c.) are carried on in Howrah (*q.v.*) and in the N. and S. suburbs. Commercially C. has an admirable situation. It is the lowest of several seaports succeeding one another on the Húglí, and the only one of all now accessible to sea-going ships. It has excellent anchorage. The port extends 10 m. along the river, and can always be reached by vessels drawing 26 ft. The chief drawback consists in the shifting sand-banks in the river [**Húglí**]. There are both wet and dry docks; the principal wet docks are the Kidderpur, consisting of a basin (9½ ac.) and an inner dock (33 ac.); depth at mean low water 23 ft., mean rise of tide 9 ft. There are several dry docks, of which the Kidderpur is the largest, depth 25 ft. at high water of ordinary spring tides; the Upper and Lower Union Docks belong to the British India Navigation Company. C. has communications by water in three directions: eastward by various channels and rivers leading through the Sundarbans to the Brahmaputra; northwards by the Húglí and the Nadiyá rivers to the Ganges, which can generally be reached, even in the dry season, by the broad boats, drawing from 2 to 3 ft. water, in use in this region; and westward by the Midnapur Canal. By rail it is directly connected with Khulná in the middle of the delta, with Goálánda, the starting-point of the steamer traffic on the Brahmaputra (with the aid of a ferry across the Ganges), with Darjíling in the Himálayas almost due N., and finally with two seaports in the S., Diamond Harbour, about the head of the estuary of the Húglí, and Port Canning, at the head of that of the Matla. As those seaports, however, have never attained the importance expected of them, the traffic on these last railways is small. The railways to the NW. of India and to Bombay start from Howrah. The importance of C. is of comparatively recent date. Its history may be said to begin with the year 1686, when Job Charnock established a factory of the East India Company at one of three villages now included in the city, which takes its name from another of the three, Kalikata, that is, the shrine of the goddess Kálí. Ten years later Fort William, the largest fortress in India, was built at the southern end of the present city. But it was nearly eighty years after that before it became the capital of Bengal, and a little later of Brit. India. In 1772 the administration of Bengal was transferred by Warren Hastings from the hands of the Mohammedan officials to the East India Company, and at the same time the treasury of the prov. was deposited at C. In the following year pre-eminence was given to the Council of Bengal over those of Bombay and Madras, and thus C. became the general seat of government for the country; it had already become the commercial capital. The imports (exclusive of treasure, about £2,000,000) now exceed £25,000,000; and the exports (jute,

indigo, rice, wheat, oil-seeds, &c.), £35,000,000. The trade of C. is about 36½ per cent. of the total for India. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 65°, May 85°; mean rainfall, yr. 65.6 in., May–Oct. 59.7 in., June–Sept. 48.7 in. P., including suburbs, and in 1891 embracing a more extended area than in 1881, but not including Howrah, (1881) 742,000; (1891) 840,000; city proper, 682,000; Hindus, 445,000; Moham. 203,000; Christians, 29,000.

Caldarola, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 37 m. SSW. Ancona. P. <4000.

Caldarvon, stn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the N. B. R., 5½ m. NNE. Dumbarton.

Caldas, Spanish and Portuguese, 'hot springs,' part of the name of various places in Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America.

Caldas, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 150 m. N. Santos, with sulphurous springs. P. <3000.

Caldas, comm., Spain, prov. and 15 m. N. Barcelona. Roman antiquities. P. <4000.

Caldas da Rainha, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 47 m. N. Lisbon, 4 m. NNE. Obidos; sulphurous and saline springs at a temperature of 91°–93° F. P. <3000.

Caldas de Reyes, tn., Spain, Galicia, 5½ m. N. by W. Pontevedra. P. <6000.

Caldas de Taipas, Portugal. See **Taipas.**

Caldbeck, par. and vil., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 11 m. SSW. Carlisle, 6 m. S. Curthwaite stn., PM.O.; par. 13,742 ac. P. <1500.

Caldbridge (or **Caldbergh**) **with East Scrafton,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Cover, 11½ m. SSW. Richmond, 3½ m. S. by E. Wensley stn. P. <250.

Caldecot, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 7 m. W. by S. Cambridge, 2½ m. NE. Old North Road stn. P. <250. See **Toft.**

Caldecot, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8 m. SSW. Peterborough, 3½ m. WNW. Holme stn. P. <250. See **Denton.**

Caldecot, Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Chelveston with C.**

Caldecote, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 13 m. NW. St. Paul's, London, 2 m. W. by S. Boreham Wood stn. P. <250.

Caldecote, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 13½ m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 4 m. NE. Stoke Ferry stn. P. <250.

Caldecote, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Anker, 2 m. N. Nuneaton. P. <250.

Caldecote, Lower, hamlet, Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Ivel, 8½ m. E. by S. Bedford.

Caldecote, Upper, hamlet, 1 m. WSW. Lower Caldecote, 2 m. WNW. Biggleswade stn. See **Northill.**

Caldecott, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. E. by N. Wrexham, 3½ m. WSW. Broxton stn. P. <250.

Caldecott, par., Eng., co. of Rutland, 9 m. S. Oakham, close to Rockingham stn., P.O. (**Caldecot**). P. <500. See **Lyddington.**

Caldeira Point, cape, Portuguese E. Africa, in 16° 38′ S.

Calder, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 14 m. from London, and 3 m. from Southwold. P. <1500.

Calder, riv., Eng., Cumberland, flowing S. through the Egremont div. into the Irish Sea, 10 m. SSE. Whitehaven.

Calder, riv., Eng., in the NE. of Lancashire, flows on the whole W., passing Colne near its head, and joins l. bk. Ribble just below the place where the latter quits Yorkshire.

Calder, riv., Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, flows SW. to the Wyre, which it joins on the l. bk. at Garstang Church.

Calder, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, rises near Burnley on the borders of Lancashire, flows tortuously E. and joins the Aire at Castleford after a course of 40 m.; for nearly 30 m. it is navigable, forming a branch of the Aire and Calder navigation (*q.v.*).

Calder, hamlet, Scot., Caithness-shire, near Thurso, 3 m. from Halkirk, P.O.

Calder (ancient *Caldover*, 'woody water'), stn. for Carnbroe and Brewsterford on the C. R., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 1½ m. WSW. Airdrie.

Calder, East, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 8 m. SE. Linlithgow, 1 m. WNW. Mid-Calder stn., PM.O. P. <1000. See **Kirknewton and Calder.**

Calder, Loch, lake, Scot., Caithness, in the NW., drained NNW. into the Forss Water, 2 m. long. Alt. 205 ft.

Calder, Mid-, par. and vil., Scot. See **Mid-Calder.**

Calder, West, par. and tn., Scot., Midlothian, 8½ m. S. Linlithgow, on the C. R., with coal-mines. PM.O. Par. 21,089 ac., P. 8500; tn. P. <3000.

Caldera, seapt. tn., S. America, Chile, prov. Atacama, on the W. ct., in 27° 4′ S., 40 m. NW. by W. of the important mining town of Copiapó, with which it is connected by railway and of which it serves as the port. No docks or quays, but good anchorage in four or five fathoms of water close in shore. Mean temp. (3 yrs.), yr. 61.8° F., Jan. 68.1°, July 55.5°. P. <3000.

Calderara di Reno, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circle Bologna. Products, hemp and wines. P. <5000.

Calderbank, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on North Calder Water, 1½ m. SSE. Airdrie, on the C. R., with coal-mines, PT.O. P. <2000.

Calder Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Calder, 9 m. SE. by S. Whitehaven, 2 m. NE. by E. Sellafield stn., PM.O.

Calderbrook, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 4 m. NE. Rochdale, 1½ m. S. Walsden stn. See **Blatchinworth.**

Caldercruix, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on North Calder Water, 4 m. ENE. Airdrie, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Calderdale Factory, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on R. Calder, 10½ m. SSE. Lancaster, 2 m. NE. Garstang.

Calderhead, eccles. dist., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, in pars. Shotts and Cambusnethan. P. <5000.

Calder Vale, eccles. dist., Eng., N. Lancashire, 4 m. N. Garstang, PM.O. P. <1000.

Calder Water, North, small riv., Scot., Lanarkshire, rises in the NE. of the county, and flows S. and W. past Clarkston and Whifflet to the Clyde, r. bk, 2½ m. above Carmyle.

Calder Water, South, small riv., Scot., Lanarkshire, rises in the NE. of the county, and flows W. past Shotts and Newmains to the Clyde, which it joins 1½ m. W. Motherwell.

Caldew, riv., Eng., Cumberland, rising in Skiddaw and flowing N. to the Eden, l. bk., at Carlisle. Length, 25 m.

Caldewgate, par., Eng., Cumberland, in Carlisle city. P. 15,000.

Caldicot, par. and vil., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 5 m. SW. Chepstow, 2 m. W. Severn Tunnel Junc., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Caldiera, Mte. See **Istria.**

Caldiero, comm., N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. E. Verona, so called from its once celebrated thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805. P. <3000.

Caldmore, eccles. dist. and hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, in Walsall par. P. 10,200.

Caldogno, comm., Italy, prov. and circ. Vicenza. P. <3000.

Caldonazzo, comm., Austria, Tirol, 9 m. SE. Trent, with village on S. side of the **Lake of C.** (alt. 1475 ft., source of Brenta: see *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1892, p. 103). P. <2000.

Caldragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Killashee.

Caldstane Slap, pass, Scot., between Peeblesshire and Edinburghshire, 6½ m. SE. Mid-Calder.

Caldwell, Eng., Derbyshire. See **Cauldwell.**

Caldwell, part of eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Rothley.**

Caldwell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8 m. N. Richmond, 2½ m. S. Gainford stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Stanwick.**

Caldwell, eccles. par., Scot., cos. Renfrew and Ayr, with a stn. on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint Rly., 6 m. SSW. Paisley. P. <750.

Caldwell, city, U.S., Kansas, Sumner co., 175 m. SW. by S. Topeka, close to the S. frontier of the state. P. <2000.

Caldwell, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., crossed in the S. by 37° N., and in the W. by 88° W.

Caldwell, par., U.S., Louisiana, crossed by 32° N., 92° W.

Caldwell, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., to the S. of 40° N., and crossed by 94° W.

Caldwell, vil., U.S., New York, Warren co., 62 m. N. Albany, a favourite summer resort, containing the ruins of Fort William Henry and Fort George. Memorable in the French and Revolutionary wars.

Caldwell, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NW., crossed by 36° N., E. of 82° W.

Caldwell, vil., U.S., Ohio, Noble co., 48 m. WSW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Caldwell, co., U.S., Texas, E. of 98° W., and crossed in the extreme N. by 30° N.

Caldwell, tn., U.S., Texas, Burleson co., 60 m. ENE. Austin. P. <1500.

Caldy, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6 m. WSW. Birkenhead, 1 m. SE. West Kirby stn. P. <250.

Caldy Isle, isl., and extra parochial dist. of Wales, co. Pembrokeshire, off its S. ct., 2½ m. S. Tenby, with a lighthouse on the S. side, in 51° 37′ 56″ N., 4° 40′ 57″ W., and 210 ft. above the sea, and visible 20 m. P. with St. Margaret Is. <250.

Calecono Springs, W. Australia, 135 m. N. by E. Perth.

Caledon, tn., Canada. See **Charleston.**

Caledon, market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 11 m. S. by W. Dungannon, PMT.O. Market-days, Th. and S. P. <1000.

Caledon, riv., S. Africa, flows SW. from the Mont aux Sources along the NW. frontier of Basuto-land, and then through the Orange R. Free State into the Orange R.

Caledon, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. C., 62 m. ESE. Cape Town; has chalybeate spring. P. <1500.

Caledon Bay, N. Terr. of S. Australia, is an inlet on the W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in 12° 40′ S., 136° 40′ E.

Caledon East, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 30 m. NW. by W. Toronto.

Caledonia, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., 14 m. from Sydney. P.<1500.

Caledónia, or **Seneca,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., on the l. bk. of the Grand R., 14 m. SSW. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Caledonia, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., 100 m. SW. by W. Bay City, and 13 m. SE. by S. Grand Rapids. P.<1500.

Caledonia, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Houston co., 120 m. SE. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Caledonia, vil., U.S., New York, Livingston co., 18 m. SW. Rochester. P.<1500.

Caledonia, tn., U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 40 m. N. by W. Fargo. P. 1000.

Caledonia, vil., U.S., Ohio, Marion co., 48 m. N. Columbus. P.<1500.

Caledonia, co., U.S., Vermont, in the NE., crossed by 44½° N., bounded on the SE. by the Connecticut.

Caledonia Corner, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, in Queen's co., 38 m. SE. Annapolis. P.<1500.

Caledonia Mines, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., 3 m. from Sydney. P.<1500.

Caledonia Station, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., 17 m. SE. Grand Rapids. P.<1500.

Caledonian Canal, Scot., cos. Inverness and Argyle, connects the North and Irish Seas, extending NE. to SW. through the Great Glen from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. Length 60½ m., of which the lochs compose 37½ m., and the canal 23 m. Begun in 1805 and opened in 1822. Repaired and reopened in 1847. Least depth 17 ft. The canal was constructed to enable vessels passing between the North Sea and the Atlantic to avoid the stormy Pentland Firth, but is in fact chiefly used for the passage of fishing-boats, and local and tourist traffic.

Caledonian Railway, one of the principal railways of Scotland; centre at Glasgow, which it connects with Edinburgh, Carlisle, Perth, Aberdeen, Oban, Greenock, Ayr, &c.

Caledon River, dist., Orange Free State, crossed by 30° S., and bounded on the E. by Caledon R.

Calella, maritime tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. SE. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P.<4000.

Calendasco, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circle Piacenza. P.<4000.

Calenzana, vil., Corsica, 7 m. SE. Calvi. The dist. abounds in oil-mills, supplied with water-power by the Secco, and produces honey; large silver-lead mine. P.<3000.

Calenzano, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Florence. P. 6000.

Calera, vil., U.S., Alabama, Shelby co., 25 m. S. Birmingham. P.<1500.

Calera de Leon, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 11 m. SSW. Fuente de Cantos. P.<3000.

Calera y Chozas, comm., Spain, prov. Toledo, 13 m. NE. Puente del Arzobispo. P.<4000.

Caleralia Bay, Brazil. See **Bahia,** state.

Calestano, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 17 m. SW. by S. Parma. P.<4000.

Caleta Hueyelhué, small bay, Chile, Llanquihué, in 41° S.

Calf, The, mt., Eng., on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmorland, 9 m. E. by N. Kendal. Height, 2220 ft.

Calf Islands, Ire., SW. co. Cork, 2 to 3 m. N. of Clear I.

Calf of Man, small isl., with two lighthouses at the S. end of the Isle of Man.

Calgary, tn., Canada, cap. dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 840 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivs. Alt. 3550 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs.), yr. 34.5° F., Jan. 4.4°, July 59.4°. P. 3876.

Calgary, place, Scot., Argyllshire, Mull, 8½ m. WSW. Tobermory, on **C. Bay,** PT.O.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Alabama, touching in N. on 34° N., E. of 86° W. Marble, limestone, and iron ore abound.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Arkansas, W. of 92° W., bounded on SW. by Ouachita R., and on E. by Moro R.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, mostly bounded on the E. by the Appalachicola R.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Georgia, between 31° and 32° N., and E. of 85° W.

Calhoun, vil., U.S., Georgia, Gordon co., 52 m. SE. by E. of NW. corner of state. P.<1500.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, and crossed in S. by 39° N., between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivs.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 42° N., and E. of 95° W.

Calhoun, vil., U.S., Kentucky, M'Lean co., 100 m. NNW. Nashville (Tennessee). P.<1500.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Michigan, in the S., crossed by 85° W., N. of 42° N.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Mississippi, W. of 89° W., and crossed by 34° N.

Calhoun, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., on the Gulf of Mexico (Matagorda B.), W. of 96° W.

Calhoun, co., U.S., W. Virginia, crossed in the N. by 39° N., and in the E. by 81° W.

Cali, tn., S. America, Colombia, Cauca, 195 m. SSW Medellin; founded in 1556, and, as regards commerce and business, the most important town of the state. Alt. 3430 ft. P. 16,000.

Caliach Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the NW. of Mull I., in 56° 36′ N.

Calibia, tn., Tunis. See **Kelibia.**

Calice al Cornoviglio, comm., N. Italy, prov. and circle Massa. P.<4000.

Callán, site of an old tn., Brit. India, Madras, Malabár dist., which arose out of a Portuguese factory, near the railway stn. of Beypur.

Calicut, tn. and port, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabár, on the W. ct., 84 m. WNW. Coimbatore, in 11° 15′ N. Interesting as the first place in India visited by Europeans (by Covilhão in 1486, Vasco da Gama in 1498), and as the place which gave name to the cloth called *calico*, first introduced by the Portuguese into Europe; the town and port, since Jan. 1888 terminus of the railway to Madras through the Pálghát Gap, have prospered since they came into British hands in 1790. P. (1871) 48,000; (1891) 66,100; Hindus, 37,700; Moham. 24,500; Christians, 3700.

Caliente, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Taos co., 43 m. N. Santá Fé.

Califfnia, place, Scot., Stirlingshire, near Falkirk, 3 m. from Polmont stn., P.O.

California, city, U.S., Missouri, Moniteau co., 20 m. W. by N. Jefferson City. P.<2000.

California, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Washington co., on Monongahela R., 30 m. S. by E. Pittsburg. Coal extensively mined and shipped. P.<1500.

California, one of the U.S., bordering the Pacific, with a coast line of about 1000 m., and an area about 1⅔ that of Great Britain; bounded on the S. by Mexican terr. (Lower California). Chief towns, San Francisco, the capital, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, San Diego, Stockton, Fresno. The state is traversed longitudinally by the Sierra Nevada (*q.v.*) and the Coast Ranges, which unite N. and S., enclosing between them the Great Valley, with a total length of about 600 m., of which the area under 100 ft. is about 190 m. long, with a breadth about the parallel of San Francisco of about 50 m., and the area under 500 ft. is about 410 m., with a breadth of 50 to 70 m. The N. section is drained by the Sacramento, and the S. by the San Joaquin (*q.v.*), both navigable. The Coast Ranges comprise a complex assemblage of chains which, under different names, extend for about 400 m., breadth 40 to 70 m.; mean elevation, 2000 to 4500 ft.; the W. slopes are thickly forested, but the E. are almost treeless. In the S. is a third system of mountains, stretching SE. from the preceding to San Bernardino Peak (11,600 ft.), where it attains its greatest development, and thence S. to Lower California. The SE. of the state is mainly an arid plateau and sand desert, largely irreclaimable, diversified with alkali lakes and flats and mud volcanoes; some parts are below the level of the sea. This region includes the Colorado Desert (*q.v.*), the Mohave Desert, Owens Lake, Death Valley, &c. The Northern section of the state is in the W. mountainous (Siskiyou, Salmon, and Scott Ranges), and covered with vast forests (coniferæ, oaks, &c.), while the NE. consists of barren volcanic plains. The principal lakes are Tulare, in the S. of the Great Valley; Tahoe, Mono, Eagle, and Honey in the Sierra; and Clear Lake in the Coast Range. As regards **geological** structure, the backbone of the Sierra consists of Archæan rocks, broken through at various points by volcanic rocks (which also cover large areas in the NE.), and flanked on the W. by Jurassic formations. The Coast Ranges consist chiefly of Cretaceous metamorphic rocks, while Quaternary and Tertiary deposits occupy the Great Valley. In the S., Archæan rocks predominate. C. has several times been visited by earthquakes, the most destructive in recent times being those of 1868 and 1892. The principal cultivable land is in the Great Valley, but there are tracts of great fertility in the S. (valleys of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego), particularly well-adapted to fruit culture. The **climate** is mild and equable, corresponding to that of the Mediterranean region. The mean rainfall of the NW. coast to about 38°, and the N. mountain region, generally exceeds 40 in. [**Mendocino, Colfax, Cisco, Delta**]; S. of **San Francisco** to about 34°, it is from 15 to 20 in. [**Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino**]; still farther S. less than 10 in. [**San Diego**]. Throughout the Great Valley the rainfall, everywhere scanty in summer, decreases from above 20 in. in the N. to less than 10 in. over a large area in the S. [**Napa, Sacramento, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Visalia**]. The SE. desert is practically rainless [**Kecler, Yuma**]. Irrigation is consequently indispensable to agriculture throughout a great part of the state. In the San Joaquin it is necessary for some and desirable for all crops, while in the S. it is absolutely essential. The **agricultural products** include cereals (chiefly wheat and barley), and root-crops; but it is as a fruit-growing country that C. is pre-eminent: grapes, oranges, peaches, and

prunes are produced in immense quantities. The grape country, 600 m. long and 100 m. wide, comprises three dists.—the Coast, the Sierra foot-hills and the Sacramento Valley, and the southern dist. Fresno is specially noted for its raisins, which, first produced in 1875, amounted in 1890 to nearly 15,000,000 boxes (20 lbs. each), about one-half of which was supplied by Fresno co. alone. Wine production is on an extensive scale. C. is rich in **minerals**; gold, in the production of which it ranks first amongst the states, is mined chiefly along the Sierra foothills, the Coast Range, and in Los Angeles co.; silver, near the Mohave R.; quicksilver, at New Almaden, and in Lake and Napa cos.; coal, at Mount Diablo; tin, in San Bernardino co.; nickel, in Monterey; petroleum, in Santa Paula and Santa Clara districts; copper, lead, and iron are abundant; granite, marble, and limestone occur in considerable quantities; a valuable deposit of cement rock has recently been discovered in South C. Valuable medicinal springs are found in various parts. Railways passing N., E., and S. from the Great Valley, afford direct communication with all parts of the U.S., except Alaska. Area, 158,360 sq. m. P. 1,208,130. See **United States,** table; and also *Report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in Response to the House [of Representatives]. Resolution . . . relating to Irrigation and Water Storage in the Arid Regions,* Washington, 1891.

California, Lower, a penin. of the W. ct. of N. America, extending between 23° and 32° 30′ N. Length, 750 m.; average width, 100 m. The penin. forms a terr. of the republic of Mexico (*q.v.*). The mountain chain which forms the penin. is a continuation of the coast range of Upper California, and its highest point is reached in the extreme S. of the penin., in the Sierra de San Lazaro, 6000 ft.

California, Gulf of, or **Sea of Cortez,** or **Vermillion Sea,** an arm of the Pacific Ocean, separating the penin. of California on the W. from Sonora and Sinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length, 700 m.; breadth, 40–100 m. Its W. coasts are abrupt, and offer few places of shelter; E. ct. low. The tide is little felt, and in many respects it resembles the Adriatic. It contains numerous islands, and at its N. extremity it receives the rivers Colorado and Gila. The villages Loreto, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. It is noted for its pearl fishery.

Calig, or **Calix,** tn., Spain, prov. and 38 m. NE. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. <4000.

Calimere Point, cape, Brit. India, on the N. side of Palk Strait, in the SE. angle of Tanjore dist., in 10° 18′ N., 79° 52′ E. C. Pagoda stands 5½ m. NNW. of the S. extremity of the point, about 1 m. from the shore.

Calipoola Mountains, U.S. See **Calapooia.**

Calistoga, vil., U.S., California, Napa co., 73 m. N. San Francisco by rail. Favourite summer resort on account of its warm mineral springs (185° F.), and fine scenery. Petrified forest near. Mean temp. (18 yrs.), yr. 59.7° F., Jan. 47.5°, July 72.5°; rainfall, yr. 32.07 in., Nov.–March 25.66 in. P. <1500.

Calitri, tn., S. Italy, prov. Avellino, near the Ofanto, 7 m. ENE. Conza. P. 6000.

Calitzdorp, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Oudtshoorn, on the Dwika, 85 m. NE. by E. Swellendam. Alt. 607 ft. Rainfall (5 yrs.), 7.48 in. P. <1500.

Calix, tn., Spain. See **Calig.**

Calizzano, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Genoa, 18 m. W. by S. Savona. P. <4000.

Calke, or **Caulk,** par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 7½ m. E. Burton. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Caulke Abbey**) P. <250.

Callagambroon, settlement, New South Wales, Cowen co., on the r. bk. of the Castlereagh, 145 m. W. by S. Tamworth.

Callahan, vil., U.S., Florida, Nassau co., 25 m. WNW. of the mouth of St. John's R. P. <1500.

Callahan, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., and E. of 100° W.

Callaley and Yetlington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 9 m. W. by S. Alnwick, 3 m. SW. Whittingham stn. P. <500.

Callalli, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, 130 m. SSE. Cuzco. P. <2000.

Callan, market-tn., par., and tp., Ire., W. co. Kilkenny, bar. C., 9½ m. SW. Kilkenny, PMT.O. Par. 5633 ac., P. <3000; tp. P. <2000.

Callan River, Ire., in the W. of co. Armagh, rises near the centre of the county, and flows N. to the Blackwater.

Callander, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 344 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Callander, market-tn. and par., Scot., in the S. of W. Perthshire, on the Teith, 17 m. SW. by W. Crieff, on the C. R. Favourite summer resort, about 12 m. from the foot of Loch Katrine by the road leading through the Trossachs, itself situated in the midst of romantic scenery; hydropathic establishment near. PMT.O, Market-day, Th. Par. 51,186 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <2000.

Callandoon, settlement, Queensland, Carnarvon co., 190 m. WSW. Brisbane.

Callanish, dist. and vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on Lewis I., on E. ct. of Loch Roag, 16 m. W. Stornoway; has one of the most perfect 'Druidical' circles in Britain. PT.O. P. <500.

Callantsoog, comm., Holland. See **Calandsorg.**

Callao, the principal seapt., Peru, dep. Lima, cap. C. prov., on the W. ct., 10 m. W. Lima, in about 12° 5′ S. The castle here is the key of Lima; and its roadstead is the best on the coast, and there is now a dock with a depth of 24 ft. of water over the sill in ordinary spring, and of 21 ft. at ordinary neap tides. At present the port of C. is chiefly important as the place at which the cap. is supplied with foreign commodities, most of the vessels leaving C. in ballast. Among the exports are guano, silver ore, and sugar, also salt (obtained from large mines to the N.). As to railway communication, see **Peru.** In 1746 Callao was destroyed by an earthquake, when 3000 persons perished. Mean temp. (1857–70), yr. 66.4° F., Jan. 70.9°, July 60.8°. P. (1890) 35,500.

Callao, El, gold-mines, Venezuela. See **Nueva Providencia.**

Callas, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 16 m. NW. Fréjus, with coal-mines. P. <2000.

Callater, Loch, small lake, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 8 m. SW. Crathie, drained NW. through Glen C. into the Clunie.

Callawadda, or **Bismarck,** tp., Victoria, co. Borung, on Richardson R., 191 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Callaway, co., Kentucky. See **Calloway.**

Callaway, co., U.S., Missouri, bounded on the S. by the Missouri, crossed in the W. by 92° W.

Calle, La, seapt., Algeria, arr. and 38 m. E. Bona, in 36° 54′ N., 8° 26′ E. Seat of coral and sardine fisheries. Much frequented by Italian fishermen, especially from Torre del Greco. Open roadstead exposed to winds N. of E. and W. Vessels drawing more than 12 ft. cannot enter the creek. Mean temp., yr. 65.4° F., Jan. 55.4°, Aug. 78.7°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 29.73 in. P. <4000.

Callendale, settlement, S. Australia, Robe co., 185 m. SE. by S. Adelaide.

Callercove Point, cape, Scot., Berwickshire, in 55° 53′ N.

Callernish, Scot., Ross-shire. See **Callanish.**

Callerton, Black, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 6 m. NW. by W. Newcastle, 3½ m. NNE. Ryton stn. P. <250.

Callerton, High and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., the former 1½ m. WNW. Black Callerton. C. High, P. <250; C. Little, P. <250.

Callestick, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4½ m. NW. Truro, P.O.

Callingherom, or **Deace's Rock,** islet, Ire., N. of Clare I., in Clew Bay.

Callinghstown, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, 11 m. NE. Athlone. P. <250.

Calliagua, tn., W. Indies, on SE. ct. of St. Vincent I. P. <2000.

Calliano, comm., Austria, Tirol, on the Adige, 10 m. S. by W. Trent, celebrated for the defeat of the Venetians by the Austrians in 1487. P. <2000.

Calliano, vil., Italy, prov. Alessandria, 12 m. SW. Casale. P. <4000.

Calligray, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Killegray.**

Callington, tn., S. Australia, co. Sturt, on Bremer Creek, 36 m. SE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Callington, market-tn. and par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 10 m. S. by E. Launceston, 7 m. NE. Menheniot stn., with mines of copper, tin, arsenic, and arsenical pyrites, PMT.O. P. <2000. See **South Hill.**

Callioch, headland, Scot. See **Callach Point.**

Calliope, postal centre, Queensland, Clinton co., 48 m. SE. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Calliope, vil., U.S., Iowa, Sioux co., on l. bk. of Big Sioux R., 36 m. N. by W. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Callitunga, settlement, Queensland, Paglan co., 35 m. SW. Rockhampton.

Callnberg, tn., Germany. See **Kallnberg.**

Callosa de Ensarriá, comm., Spain, prov. and 26 m. NE. Alicante. P. <5000.

Callosa de Segura, tn., Spain, 27 m. SW. Alicante, on an important irrigation canal derived from the Segura, in the *huerta* of Orihuela. P. <5000.

Callow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ashbourne union. P. <250.

Callow, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 4 m. SSW. Hereford, 2 m. E. Tram Inn stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Dewsall.**

Callow, PM.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. from Kempsey.

Callow, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 10 m. SE. by S. Ballina, P.O.

Calloway, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., on the S. frontier, W. of 88° W.

Callville, vil., U.S., Nevada, at the head of navigation on the Colorado, in 36° 6′ N.

Callwen, eccles. dist., Wales, Brecknockshire, in Devynnock par. P. <250.

Cally, meteorological stn., Scot., Kircudbrightshire. See **Gatehouse.**

Calma, isl., Canada, Quebec, in the E. of Lake St. John.
Calmar, Sweden. See **Kalmar.**
Calmar, vil., U.S., Iowa, Winneshiek co., 39 m. SW. by W. of NE. corner of state. P.<1500.
Calne, mun. bor. (also a parl. bor. till 1885), Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. NE. Trowbridge, on the R. Marden, trib. of the Avon, and on a branch of the G. W. R. It has water communication with London, Bristol, and other places, by a branch of the Berks and Wilts Canal. Its manufacture of woollen cloth is now extinct. The staple trade is bacon-curing. The town has a technical art school. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a Danish camp, and the white horse of Wiltshire cut into the side of a chalk hill. C. rose out of an old Roman town near Studley. P.<3500; par. C. Within, P.<3500; C. Without, 9894 ac., P.<2500.
Calonge, comm., Spain, prov. Gerona, dist. La Bisbal. P.<4000.
Calore, two rivs., S. Italy, one in the prov. Avellino, affluent of the Volturno, the other in Salerno, trib. to the Sele.
Calossahatchee, riv., U.S., S. Florida, rises near Lake Okeechobee, and flows W. into the Gulf of Mexico.
Calosso, vil., N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 11 m. SSE. Asti. P.<3000.
Caloto, tn., Colombia, Cauca, near the source of the Magdalena R.; gold-mines.
Calow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 2½ m. E. Chesterfield (*q.v.*). P.<750.
Calpe, old walled tn., Spain, Alicante, 15 m. SSW. Denia. P.<2000.
Calpe, Spain. See **Gibraltar.**
Calpentyn, Ceylon. See **Kalpitiya.**
Calry, par., Ire., co. Sligo, containing part of Sligo tn., bar. Carbury; 10,013 ac. P.<4500.
Calshot Castle, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., at the W. of the entrance to Southampton Water, 7 m. SE. by S. Southampton, with a lightship on E. side of the Channel, visible 10 m.
Calstock, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., on the r. bk. of the Tamar, 9 m. N. by W. Plymouth, 2 m. N. by W. Beer Alston stn., with mines of copper, arsenical pyrites, and tin, PMT.O; 5828 ac. P. 6200.
Calstone, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. NE. by E. Trowbridge, 2½ m. SE. Calne, P.O.
Calstone Wellington cum Blackland, eccles. dist., Eng., Wiltshire, including C. hamlet. P.<500.
Caltabellotta (**Tricala**), comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on Caltabellotta R. (ancient *Crimisus*), 38 m. S. by W. Palermo. P. 6000.
Caltagirone, comm., Sicily, prov. and 36 m. SW. by W. Catania. Alt. 2000 ft. P. 27,000.
Caltanissetta, tn., Sicily, cap. prov. C., 30 m. NE. by E. Girgenti, in a fertile plain near the Salso; has mineral springs and sulphur works. Alt. 1870–1930 ft. Mean rainfall (1876–91), yr. 19.4 in., June–Aug. 1.1 in., May–Aug. 2.2 in. P. 27,000.
Caltavuturo, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 25 m. NNW. Caltanissetta; cultivation of vine and silk. P. 5000.
Calthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 3 m. N. Aylsham. P.<250.
Calthwaite, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Petterill, 6½ m. NNW. Penrith, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.
Calton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 8½ m. ESE. Leek, 5 m. NW. by W. Ashbourne stn. P.<250.
Calton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Aire, 17 m. N. by E. Burnley, 2 m. N. by E. Bell Busk stn. P.<250.
Calton, eccles. dist., Scot., in the E. of Glasgow. P. 28,100.
Calton Hill, Scot. See **Edinburgh.**
Caltowie, tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 62 m. SE. Port Augusta. P.<1500.
Caltra, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 17½ m. ESE. Tuam, P.O. P.<250.
Caltragh, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Roscommon, bar. and 9 m. NW. Athlone.
Calvaire et Cuire, tn., France, dep. Rhone, arr. and 3 m. NNE. Lyons. P. 7600.
Calumet, or **Grand Calumet,** isl., Canada, Quebec, in riv. Ottawa, 11 m. long, lower end 46 m. WNW. Ottawa.
Calumet, vil., U.S., Michigan, Houghton co., 68 m. NW. Marquette; has one of the richest copper-mines in the world. Alt. 1228 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.
Calumet, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the E., bounded on the W. by Lake Winnebago, crossed by 44° N.
Caluso, fortified tn., N. Italy, prov. Turin, 11 m. S. Ivrea. P. 6000.
Calva, Mor, and **Beg,** isls., Scot., off the W. ct. of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance to Loch Cairnbawn, in 58° 17′ N.
Calvados, maritime dep., in the NW. of France, formed of parts of Upper and Lower Normandy, divided into the six arrs. of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Evêque, and Vire. Cap. **Caen.** The coast is but slightly indented, bordered by cliffs, and difficult of access, on account of the numerous rocks. The dep. slopes from S. to N., and in the N. and E. presents fertile plains, separated by wide shallow valleys, all with a calcareous soil, and of great fertility. These regions are the Pays d'Auge, the Campagne de Caen, and Bessin, in the order from E. to W.; the SW. being occupied by the hilly and still well-wooded dist. of Bocage, with a soil of granite, slate, and red sandstone, and with the culminating points of the dep.; Guilberville, alt. 1190 ft. The Seine estuary washes the NE. portion of C., and the remainder of the dep. is drained by coast streams, the chief of which are the Touques, Vire, and Orne. The climate in general is cold and damp, but healthy. [**Caen, Ste. Honorine-du-Fay.**] The speciality of the dep. is its pastures, natural and artificial. The former cover one-fourth of its area. Cereals are grown in excess of the consumption; the dep. is noted also for its vegetables and cider. The rivers and coasts are rich in fish. Minerals unimportant. Principal ports, Caen, Trouville, and Honfleur. The manufactures include the laces of Bayeux, the embroidered tulles of Caen, the flannels and swan-skins of Lisieux, the canvas of the Bocage, and the porcelain of Bayeux. Area, 2198 sq. m. P. 428,900. See **France,** table.
Calvados, group of small isls. and rocks belonging to the Louisiade Archipelago.
Calve Island, small isl., Scot., Argyllshire, in the Sound of Mull, at the mouth of Tobermory Bay.
Calveley (kalv'li), par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. Crewe, on the L. & NW. R. P.<500. See **Bunbury.**
Calvello, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 12 m. S. by E. Potenza. P. 5000.
Calventura, group of rocks off the coast of Arakan, Lower Burma, S. of 17° N.
Calver, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. W. by N. Chesterfield, 3 m. NE. by N. Hassop stn., with calc-spar and gravel, PM.O. P.<500.
Calverhall, or **Corra,** eccles. dist., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 10½ m. SSW. Nantwich, 5 m. WNW. Market Drayton. P.<500.
Calverleigh, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. WNW. Tiverton, P.O. P.<250.
Calverley, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 3½ m. NE. Bradford, with a stn. (**C. and Rodley**) on the M. R., PM.O. P.<3000; par. (**C. with Farsley**) P. 9700.
Calverstown, tnld., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and Reban East, 7 m. SE. Kildare, P.O. P.<250.
Calvert, isl., Canada, off the coast of Brit. Columbia, in about 51° 30′ N., and crossed by 128° W.
Calvert, city, U.S., Texas, Robertson co., 81 m. NE. by E. Austin. P.<3000.
Calvert, co., U.S., Maryland, in the SE., bounded on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the W. and SW. by the Patuxent R.
Calverton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. ENE. Buckingham, 2 m. SW. Wolverton stn. Birthplace of George A. Lee (1761–1826), inventor of the stocking-frame. P.<750.
Calverton, par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6½ m. NNE. Nottingham, 4 m. NW. by W. Lowdham stn., P.O. P.<1500.
Calvi, tn., Corsica, on the N. ct., on the Gulf of C., cap. of arr., 35 m. W. by S. Bastia. Built partly on the crown, and partly at the base, of a very high rock, and consisting of the old town or Citadel, and the new town or Marina. The former was taken by the English in 1754 after a siege of fifty-one days. P.<3000.
Calvi Risorta, vil., Italy, prov. and circle Caserta. P.<3000.
Calvillo, tn., Mexico, Zacatecas, 60 m. S. by W. Zacatecas.
Calvine, hamlet, Scot., W. Perthshire, 4½ m. W. Blair Athole, close to Struan stn., PMT.O.
Calvinia, vil., Cape Colony, dist. C., 185 m. NNE. Cape Town. P.<1500.
Calvisano, tn., N. Italy, prov. and 15 m. SSE. Brescia. P.<4000.
Calvisson, small tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 14 m. W. by S. Nimes. P.<2000.
Calvizzano, vil., S. Italy, prov. and 5 m. NW. Naples, circle Casoria. P.<3000.
Calvörde, Germany. See **Kalvörde.**
Calvos de Randin, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Ginzo de Limia. P.<4000.
Calw, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 20 m. W. by S. Stuttgart, on the Nagold, with textile and other manufactures. P.<5000.
Calwich, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 12 m. SE. Leek, 1 m. NE. Norbury stn.; near the ruins of C. Abbey (16th century). P.<250.
Calzada, comm., Spain, prov. Toledo, 45 m. NE. Trujillo. P.<3000.
Calzada de Calatrava, tn., Spain, New Castile, prov. and 15 m. SSE. Ciudad-Real. P. 6000.

Cam, Cambus, Celtic, 'crooked.'

Cam, riv., Eng., co. Gloucester, trib. of the Severn, which it joins at Frampton-Pill.

Cam, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 4 m. N. Wotton-under-Edge, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Cam, Lower, eccles. dist., 1 m. to the NW. P.<1500.

Cam, riv., Eng., formed by the union of two headwaters, the Rhee from the SW. of Cambridgeshire, and the Granta from the NW. of Essex; the two unite about 3 m. above Cambridge, and the Cam flows thence in a northerly direction till it joins the Ouse on the r. bk. about 4 m. S. of Ely; navigable to Cambridge.

Cam, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bars. Athlone, N. and S., 9 m. NW. Athlone; 12,403 ac. P.<2000.

Cam, Loch, Scot., in the W. of Sutherland, 12½ m. NNE. Ullapool, communicating with Loch Veyatie. Alt. 405 ft.

Cama, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 11 m. WSW. Chiavenna, in the Val Mesocco. P.<1000.

Camacuam, riv., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, flows E. into the Lagoa dos Patos, which it enters through a marshy delta in 31° 12′ S.; navigation hindered by several rapids. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1887, pp. 289, &c., and plate 15.

Camagna, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, circle Casale-Monferrato. P.<3000.

Camaguan, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, on the Portuguesa, 180 m. SSW. Carácas. Near the town a navigable lake of 24 sq. m. is formed in the wet season. P.<4000.

Camajore, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, 12 m. NW. by W. Lucca. P. 17,000.

Camamu, vil., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, in 13° 57′ S.

Camana, ct. tn., Peru, Arequipa, in 16° 38′ S., 58 m. NW. Mollendo, at the mouth of the C. or Majes R.

Camanche, vil., U.S., Iowa, Clinton co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 54 m. SSE. Dubuque. P.<1500.

Caman Dai, the N. part of Lake Tale Sap, Cambodia.

Camano, isl., U.S., Washington, 12 m. long, N. of 48° N., separated from the mainland by a narrow channel which communicates with Puget Sound.

Camara de Lobos, tn., on isl. Madeira, circle Funchal. P. (comm.)<5000.

Camarda, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Aquila. P.<4000.

Camarès, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, 37 m. NNW. Béziers, arr. and 10 m. S. St. Affrique; celebrated mineral springs. P.<2000.

Camaret, maritime vil., France, dep. Finistère, with small port on r. bk. of the Aulne, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 8 m. SW. Brest; trade in sardines. P.<2000.

Camargo, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, on the r. bk. of the Grande del Norte, 100 m. ENE. Monterey. P.<3000.

Camargo, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. Chuquisaca, 110 m. SE. by S. Potosi, cap. prov. Cinti. P.<2000.

Camargo, tn., Spain, prov. and 4 m. from Santander, with great iron-mines. P.<4000.

Camargue, La, marshy dist., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône (*q.v.*); unhealthy.

Camariñas, maritime tn., Spain, prov. and 43 m. WSW. Corunna, on the N. side of the Bay of (*Ria de*) C. P.<4000.

Camarines, the large penin. in the SE. of Luzon, Philippine Is., divided into the provs. **C. Norte** (N.), **C. Sur** (S.), and **Albay.**

Camarones, riv., Chile, rises in the Andes, flows W. and enters the Pacific Ocean about 19° 10′ S.

Camarones, tn., Cuba, 153 m. ESE. Havana. P. 6700.

Camas Prairie, a tract in central Idaho, U.S., consisting of about 500 sq. m. of rolling farm-land.

Camatagua, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Miranda, 50 m. S. Carácas.

Cambados, seapt., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, 30 m. SW. by S. Santiago. P. 5300.

Cambay, tn., India, cap. of native state of C., Gujarát, 37 m. W. Baroda, on the N. bk. of the Mahi, at the head of the Gulf of C. Many ruins show the former wealth of the town. Its decline is due to the silting up of the gulf and to the bore. P. 31,400.

Cambay, Gulf of, in the W. India, between the peninsula of Káthiáwár, and the mainland of Bombay, in ancient times much frequented by Arab mariners. The gulf is silting up owing to the bore in the N. portion; high spring tides rise and fall as much as 33 ft., the current running from six to seven knots an hour; consequently now resorted to only by small craft.

Cambeak, cape, Eng., NW. Cornwall, in 50° 44′ N.

Cam Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., trib. of the Ribble, which it joins on the l. bk. near Selside.

Camber Castle, ruined fortalice, Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 1½ m. S. Rye.

Camberley, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 10½ m. NW. Guildford, on the border of Hants, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. See **York Town.**

Camberwell, parl. bor. and par., in the SE. of London, divided into the **North C.** (P. 1891, 88,900), **Peckham** (P. 83,500), and **Dulwich** (P. 83,300) divs. Par. 4450 ac., P. 235,300; parl. bor. P. 255,700.

Camberwell, suburb of Melbourne, Victoria.

Camberwell, settlement, New South Wales, Durham co., 45 m. NW. Newcastle.

Cambewarra, tn., New South Wales, co. Camden, 22 m. S. Sydney. P.<1500.

Cambiano, vil., N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. SE. Turin by rail. P.<3000.

Cambil, tn., Spain, prov. and 13 m. SSE Jaën, on the Matávexis. P.<5000.

Cambiesforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 7 m. W. by N. Goole, close to Carlton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cambo, eccles. dist. and par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 11 m. W. Morpeth, 1 m. SW. Scots Gap stn., PMT.O. Par. P.<250.

Cambo, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne, on a hill commanding a charming view of the valley of the Nive; with mineral waters, one spring warm and sulphurous, the other cold and ferruginous, and a bathing establishment. P.<2000.

Cambodia, or **Cambogia,** French protectorate in Indo-China, the ancient kingdom of the Khmers, formerly of much greater extent, now included between 10° and 13° N., and 103° and 106° 30′ E. long. It comprises fifty-six native provs., grouped into five appanages for the ministers of the crown, but under French administration divided into the following eight provs., subdivided into thirty-two arrs.: Kompong-Thom, in the N.; Pursat, Kompong-Shnang, Kompong-Tiam, and Kratie in the middle, from W. to E.; Kampot, in the SW.; Pnom-Penh in the S.; and Banam in the SE.; each with cap. of same name. Cap. of kingdom, since 1866, Pnom-Penh, on the Mekong. The country consists mainly of an alluvial plain formed by the Mekong, which traverses it from N. to S., periodically inundating and fertilising an extensive area, and which serves to some extent as a waterway [**Mekong**]. Near Pnom-Penh the river divides into an eastern and western branch, a third arm, the Tonle Sap, about 70 m. in length, runs NW. to the Great Lake, also known as the Tonle Sap. This lake forms the second great feature of C.; it serves as a vast reservoir for the surplus waters of the river, and consequently varies in size and depth, according to the season; the area in the dry season, being about equal to that of the Lake of Geneva, with a depth of 3–6 ft., while in the rainy season its area is three times, and its depth from six to ten times as great. During the season of high water, constant communication is maintained along the Mekong and the Great Lake between Saigon, Pnom-Penh, and Battambang across the NW. frontier. Beyond the great plain are several mountain ranges and detached groups and peaks. In the E. spurs, thickly forested, enter from Annam; in the N. are short ranges and isolated peaks, outliers of the Pnom Dangrik range, which, beyond the frontier, forms the N. limit of the plain, sending down several streams to the Mekong and the Tonle Sap; the Pnom-Dek, Svai, or Swai Mts. in this dist. are rich in iron ore. In the SW., between the Great Lake and the Gulf of Siam, the country is much diversified; altitudes up to nearly 5000 ft. The whole region is well forested; caoutchouc and cardamoms are abundant. Several small rivers (Kampot, Kompong-Son, and others) descend to the sea. Coasts low and sandy; principal indentation the Bay of Kompong-Son. Off the coast are several isls., one of which, Trei-ka, near Kampot, has been ceded to France. The main features of the **climate** are determined by the monsoons; the rainy season, lasting from June to November, and the dry season from December to May, with a short break in the former towards the end of July. A destructive whirlwind, the '*khial-kaduc*,' is not infrequent in November. The climate, on the whole, is healthier than that of Cochin-China; but some districts, notably the Cardamom region, are highly malarial. Fishing and agriculture are the chief employments of the people; the former is carried on mainly at the Great Lake during the season of low water, when some 20,000 or 30,000 persons are engaged in the fishing. Of **agricultural products,** rice is the most widely cultivated in the lowlands; sugar-cane in the drier regions; maize in Banam; pepper extensively in Kampot; indigo, cotton, the mulberry grow well in the Mekong valley; tobacco everywhere; coffee, cacao, and vanilla flourish. Cattle rearing is also an important industry. **Minerals** are as yet imperfectly explored, and want of communication hinders their development. Iron, found in the Pnom-Dek Mts., is wrought by the Kuïs, a barbarous tribe, into rude utensils; kaolin occurs near Kratie; limestone and saltpetre are found in Kampot. Manual arts are little practised by the Cambodians; bricks are manufactured by the Chinese; pottery in considerable quantities is made in the district of Kompong Shnang; mattings and mattresses ('Cambodians') are characteristic productions; silk-weaving is a widespread domestic industry. The total value of the **commerce** is under £1,000,000 annually. The exports, chiefly to China, comprise rice, salt-fish, tobacco, gum, wood, boats, cardamoms, bam-

bous. The principal imports include salt, refined sugar, wines, and spirits from France, porcelain, various European manufactures, opium, arms, and utensils, &c. The monetary unit is similar to that of Annam; very small native silver coins are also used; the unit of weight is the *tael* (*tomlong*), and for heavy merchandise the *picul* (*hap*), of which there are three varieties; the unit of length is the *coudée* (about 19.7 in.); and the unit of capacity the *thang* (about 8.8 gallons). The **people** belong to the Mongolo-Tibetan family, presenting, however, certain peculiarities; their language is without the variety of intonations which characterise the spoken language in the adjoining countries. The religious vocabulary is an altered form of the Pali, and different words are used in speaking to persons of different ranks. Besides the Cambodians proper, or Khmer, a considerable proportion of the population consists of Annamese and other Asiatics. The little known frontier tribes (Kuïs, Stiengs, and others) are more or less barbarous. **Government.**—The establishment of the protectorate in 1867 followed on the operations of France in the neighbouring countries. In 1884 a treaty was made by which the power of France was established on a firmer and wider basis, and in 1887, C., with the other states under French influence, were constituted French Indo-China, the whole being placed under a Governor-General at Saigon. There is a resident general at Pnom-Penh, with residents under him in the principal districts. The internal administration is still exercised by native officials, subject to French control. The principal towns, besides the caps. of provs., are Udong, the former cap., Pinyalu, and Sambor. Kampot is the only port. Area estimated at about 40,000 sq. m. P. about 1,500,000. See map of French Indo-China in *Geog. Jour.*, II. p. 288.

Cambodia, or **Camboja River.** See **Mekong.**

Cambois, eccles. dist., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. E. Morpeth, included in the parl. bor. of Morpeth, 1½ m. ESE. North Seaton stn., PM.O. P. <4000.

Cambooya, tn., Queensland, co. Aubigny, 124 m. SW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Camborne, market-tn. and par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 9 m. E. St. Ives, on the G. W. R., with tin-mines. Market-day, S. 6931 ac. P. 14,700; parl. div. P. 54,200.

Cambrai, or **Cambray** (the ancient *Camaracum*), fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, 19 m. SW. Valenciennes, cap. of arr. and seat of an archbishop. Has a citadel and modern cathedral. Famous for its fine linen fabrics, thence called cambrics. Manufactures, linen-thread, lace, oils, hardware, beetroot sugar, and soap. The league of C. against the Venetian Republic was concluded here in 1508, and the peace between Charles V. and Francis I. in 1529. Mean temp., Jan. 30.5° F., July 66.5°. P. (1872) 22,900; (1891) 24,100.

Cambray, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 59 m. NE. by N. Toronto.

Cambre, comm., Spain, prov. and 6 m. SE. Corunna. P. 6300.

Cambresis, an old subdivision of French Flanders, of which Cambrai was the cap., now comprised in the dep. Du Nord.

Cambria, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Argenteuil, on Cambria R., 9 m. W. St. Jerome. P. <1500.

Cambria, former bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, now united with Johnstown.

Cambria, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, bounded on the E. by the Alleghany Mts., lying between 40° and 41° N.

Cambrian Railway, rly., chiefly in N. Wales; main line from Whitchurch (Salop) to Pwllheli; branches to Aberystwith, Barmouth, Brecon, &c.; centre at Oswestry.

Cambrians, vil., New Zealand, Maniototo co., about 80 m. NNW. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Cambridge, vil. and rly. stn., Cape Colony, dist. and 5 m. N. East London. P. <1500.

Cambridge (ancient *Granta*), parl. and mun. bor. and market-tn., Eng., cap. co. Cambridge, and seat of one of the English universities, on r. bk. of the Cam, with stns. on the G. E., G. N., L. & NW., and M. Rlys., 57 m. NNE. London. Alt. 32 ft. Lat. of observatory 52° 12′ 51.6″ N., long. 0° 5′ 41″ E. Principal buildings connected with the town, St. Mary's, St. Benet's, the Round Church, Trinity, and other churches, a grammar school, and Addenbrooke Hospital. The public recreation ground, called Parker's Piece (21 ac.), and the College grounds, which are open freely to the public. The Corporation has adopted the Free Library Act. Notwithstanding railway competition, C. still carries on some river trade with King's Lynn in corn and coal. C. (independent of its university) sends one member to the House of Commons. The University of Cambridge, supposed to have been founded in the seventh century by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, contains seventeen colleges, as follows: St. Peter's College or Peterhouse, founded in 1284; Clare College, 1326; Pembroke College, 1347; Caius College, 1348; Trinity Hall, 1350; Corpus Christi College, 1352; King's College, 1441; Owen's College, 1448; St. Catherine College, 1473; Jesus College, 1496; Christ's College, 1505; St. John's College, 1511; Magdalen College, 1519; Trinity College, 1546; Emmanuel College, 1584; Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1594 on the site of a suppressed religious house granted by Henry VIII. to Trinity; and Downing College, 1800. Principal buildings connected with the university are the senate-house, the public schools, library, science museums and laboratories, university union (club debating society) buildings, observatory, Pitt press or university printing office, and Fitzwilliam museum. The most interesting edifices belonging to the colleges are the chapels of King's College, St. John's College, Jesus College, and the hall and library of Trinity College. The hostels, or unendowed colleges, are two: Selwyn College, 1882; and Ayerst's Hostel, 1884. There are also two colleges for women, Girton (3 m. from C.) and Newnham, the latter college including Old Hall, Sidgwick Hall, Clough Hall, and Pfeiffer Building, the students at which, after completing their course of study, receive, on passing the degree examinations, a certificate, but are not allowed to take degrees. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the members of the senate. Relics prove C. to have existed in Roman times. It is first recorded as being burnt by the Danes in 871. After the Conquest, William the Conqueror built a castle here to overawe the Saxons under Hereward the Wake, who defied him and made the Isle of Ely a camp and temporary home. In the reign of Henry I. C. was incorporated. Market-days, W. and S. Mean temp., yr. 48.7° F., Jan. 37.5°, July 62.1°; mean rainfall, 23¼ in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 10,100; (1851) 27,800; (1871) 30,100; (1891) 37,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 44,300.

Cambridge, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, on R. Cam, 3 m. from Eastington, PM.O.

Cambridge, bor., New Zealand, co. Waikato, 101 m. SE. Auckland. P. <1500.

Cambridge, vil., U.S., Illinois, Henry co., 86 m. S. by E. Dubuque (Ia.). P. <1500.

Cambridge, tn., U.S., Maryland, Dorchester co., on the Choptank R. (Chesapeake Bay), 53 m. ESE. Washington (D. C.). P. <5000.

Cambridge, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., on Charles R., 2 m. WNW. Boston. Seat of Harvard University, the oldest and most famous in the U.S., and with an observatory in 42° 22′ 47″ N., and 71° 7′ 45″ W., and a Manual Training School and Library. Its numerous manufactures are located chiefly in Cambridgeport, and it is noted as the head of the printing industry. P. (1860) 26,000; (1870) 39,600; (1890) 70,000.

Cambridge, vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., 25 m. NE. by N. Troy. P. <2000.

Cambridge, city, U.S., Ohio, Guernsey co., 47 m. W. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <5000.

Cambridge, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., on French Creek, 23 m. S. Erie. P. <1500.

Cambridge, tn., U.S., Vermont, Lamoille co., 25 m. NE. Burlington. P. <2000.

Cambridge City, tn., U.S., Indiana, Wayne co., 50 m. E. Indianapolis. P. <2000.

Cambridge Gulf, W. Australia, between Capes Dussejour and Domett, in 14° 45′ S., just E. of 128° E.; 20 m. wide at its entrance, and running 75 m. inland (southwards).

Cambridge Heath, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R., 2 m. NE. by E. St. Paul's.

Cambridgeshire, an inland co. in the E. of Eng., to the N. of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire, divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
N. or Wisbech	189,676	49,645
W. or Chesterton . . .	191,214	46,108
E. or Newmarket . . .	164,884	48,878
Parl. bor. of Cambridge . .	3,975	44,330
Total . . .	549,749 [1]	188,961 [1]

[1] The administrative county of Cambridge (from which part of the urban sanitary dist. of Newmarket is excluded) has an area of 549,565 acres, and a population of 185,822.

The Jurassic formation occurs in the NW. part of the county, while in the S. Cretaceous rocks occupy most of the area, and the chalk rises into bare downs where not covered by drift. The lower grounds are mostly either covered by gravel or form part of the great area of recent alluvium and peat, known as the Fens [**Bedford Level**], which has been converted by skilful drainage into good farm lands. Out of the Fens rises the Isle of Ely, which was formerly in flood-time often surrounded by water. The chief rivers are the Ouse, with its tribs., the Cam and Lark, and the Nen. The valley of the Cam is called 'The Dairies,' being entirely occupied by dairy farms, on which excellent stock is bred, while on others there is much fruit-growing. As to agriculture generally, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Brewing and malting are the chief trades. The chief minerals of economic importance are the phosphatic nodules obtained

from the base of the chalk marl; lime and cement from the chalk; and the Jurassic and Cretaceous clays, from which bricks are made. Peat is largely cut for fuel. The railways are the G. E. R., L. & NW. R., G. N. R., and M. R. The principal towns are Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket, and Wisbech. There are abbeys at Thorney and Denny, and between the fens and woodland in the SE. there are ancient dykes or 'ditches,' such as the 'Devil's' Dyke, Fleam Dyke, and Balsham Ditch, the Bran Dyke, &c., running from NW. to SE. In ancient times C. was inhabited by the Iceni, a British tribe. Under the Romans the county was included in the prov. *Flavia Cæsariensis*. By the Saxons it was called Grantbridgeshire. Hereward the Wake held the Isle of Ely against William the Conqueror until 1074. The Isle of Ely is in some respects a distinct county, having its own *custos rotulorum*, commission of the peace, and police. See **England,** table.

Cambridge Town, PM.O., Eng., Essex, near Shoeburyness.

Cambrils, comm., Spain, prov. Tarragona, on the coast, 11 m. W. by S. Tarragona. P.<3000.

Camburg, Ger. See **Kamburg.**

Cambus, Cam, Celtic, 'crooked.'

Cambus, vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, on the Forth, 2 m. WNW. Alloa, on the N. B. R., PMT.O.

Cambusbarron, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1½ m. SW. by W. Stirling, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Cambuskenneth Abbey, ruin, Scot., Clackmannanshire, on the Forth, 1 m. ENE. Stirling.

Cambuslang ('at the head of the water,') tn. and par., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 4½ m. SE. by E. Glasgow, on the C. R., on the l. bk. of the Clyde, with coal-mines. Par. 5160 ac., P. 15,400; tn. P. 8300.

Cambusnethan, par. and vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 1 m. ENE. Wishaw, PM.O. Par. 16,608 ac., P. 22,700; vil. P.<2500.

Cambus O'May, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 3½ m. ENE. Ballater, on the Deeside Rly.

Cambyna, isl., E. Archipelago. See **Kambaina.**

Camddwr, riv., Wales, Radnorshire, in the N., affluent of the R. Ithon, which it joins on the l. bk.

Camden, municip., New South Wales, in C. co., 30 m. WSW. Sydney. P. (with dist.)<4000.

Camden, vil., U.S., Alabama, Wilcox co., 62 m. WSW. Montgomery, in 32° N. P.<1500.

Camden, city, U.S., Arkansas, Ouachita co., on Ouachita R., 90 m. SSW. Little Rock. P.<3000.

Camden, vil., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 44 m. S. Wilmington, and 4 m. S. by W. Dover. P.<1500.

Camden, co., U.S., Georgia, in extreme SE.

Camden, tn., U.S., Maine, Knox co., 35 m. E. by S. Augusta; produces lime used for making cement. Megunticook R. affords an extensive water-power. P.<5000.

Camden, vil., U.S., Missouri, Ray co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, 32 m. E. by N. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Camden, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed by 38° N., and in the W. by 93° W.

Camden, city, U.S., New Jersey, cap. C. co., on the l. bk. of the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia (Penn.); has numerous manufactures, and a large area of market-gardens round about. P. (1870) 20,000; (1880) 41,700; (1890) 58,300.

Camden, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 27 m. NE. Syracuse. P.<2000.

Camden, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., stretching from Albemarle Sound to the N. frontier, crossed in the SE. by 76° W.

Camden, vil., U.S., Ohio, Preble co., 39 m. N. by W. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Camden, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. of Kershaw co., 33 m. NE. Columbia, on Wateree R., which is navigable for steamboats as far as the town. P.<4000.

Camden East, or **Clark's Mills,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Addington, on riv. and 10 m. NE. Napanee. P.<1500.

Camden Haven, bay and vil., in the N. of New South Wales, S. of Port Macquarie, 256 m. N. Sydney. P.<1500.

Camden Road, stn., Eng., London, on the M. R., 2½ m. NW. by N. St. Paul's.

Camden Town, eccles. dist. with junc. stn., Eng., London, 2½ m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, on the L. & NW. R., N. L. R., and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly. P. 8900; and **C. T. St. Michael,** P. 5100.

Camderry, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Dromore.

Camel, or **Alan,** riv., Eng., rises in the N. of Cornwall, flows first S. past Camelford, then W. past Wadebridge and Padstow into the Bristol Channel, its lower course forming a navigable estuary; length about 30 m.

Camel, West, par., Eng., Somerset, 1 m. W. Camel Queen, 1½ m. SW. Sparkford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Cameley, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8½ m. NNE. Wells, 1½ m. SW. Clutton stn. P.<500.

Camelford, market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., on the R. Camel, 10 m. N. by E. Bodmin, with slate-quarries, on L. & SW. R.

Camelon, eccles. par. and vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1 m. W. by N. Falkirk. C., which stands on site of Roman town, now forms part of town of Falkirk; it has iron-foundries and nail factories. PMT.O. Par. P.<3500; vil. P.<2500.

Camel Queen, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 5½ m. NNE. Yeovil, PMT.O. P.<750.

Camel's Hump, mt. peak, India, Madras Presidency, Malabár dist., 26 m. NE. Calicut. Alt. 7677 ft.

Camembert, comm., France, dep. Orne, 17 m. E. Falaise. The well-known C. cheese is made in the dist. P.<2000.

Camerano, tn., Italy, prov. and 8 m. S. Ancona. P.<4000.

Camerata, ct. tn., W. Algeria, 43 m. SW. Oran, 8 m. NE. Benisaf, with valuable iron-mines. P.<2000.

Camerino, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 34 m. E. Perugia, archbishopric. Rainfall (1846–64, 1866–91), yr. 39.1 in. P. 12,000.

Camerlata, tn., N. Italy, prov. and 2 m. SSW. Como. P.<3000.

Cameron, bay, in SW. of Lake Tanganyika, in 8° 15′–35′ S.

Cameron, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 31 m. S. by E. Auckland.

Cameron, par., Scot., E. Fife, 3½ m. SSW. St. Andrews, 1½ m. SSW. Mount Melville stn.; 9325 ac. P.<1000.

Cameron, par., U.S., in the extreme SW. of Louisiana.

Cameron, city, U.S., Missouri, Clinton co., 33 m. E. St. Joseph. P.<3000.

Cameron, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed by 41½° N., W. of 78° W.

Cameron, city, U.S., Texas, Milam co., on Little R., 57 m. NE. Austin. P.<2000.

Cameron, co., U.S., Texas, in the extreme S., on the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico.

Cameron, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Marshall co., 18 m. SSE. Wheeling. P.<1500.

Cameron Bridge, vil., Scot., W. Fife. See **Windygates.**

Cameroons. See **Kamerun.**

Camerota, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 47 m. SSW. Potenza. P.<4000.

Camerton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Derwent, 3 m. NE. by E. Workington, on the L. & NW. R.; has large tinplate and iron-works, and coal-mines, and supplies fireclay. P.<250.

Camerton, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 6 m. SW. Bath, on the Somerset Canal and G. W. R., P.O. P.<2000.

Camerton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Ryhill.**

Caméta, tn., Brazil, prov. Pará, on the W. bk. of the estuary of the Tocantins, 100 m. SW. Belem; dist. fertile. P. 2000.

Cam Fell, upland tract, Eng., W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 19 m. ESE. Kendal.

Camfer's Kraal, meteorological stn., Cape Colony, in 32° 17′ S., 23° 3′ E., on the Great Karroo. Alt. 3000 ft.; rainfall (16 years), 8.46 in.

Camghouran, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the S. shore of Loch Rannoch, 7 m. W. by S. of the foot of Loch Rannoch.

Camiguin, one of the Philippine Is., N. of Mindanao, in 9° 5′ N., 124° 45′ E. (S. point); volcano at its S. end.

Camilla, vil., U.S., Georgia, Mitchell co., 64 m. N. by E. Tallahassee (Flor.). P.<1500.

Caminha, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, dist. Braga, at the mouth of the Minho. P.<3000.

Camisano, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. ESE. Vicenza. P.<5000.

Camisendun, bay, Scot., N. Sutherlandshire, within Loch Eriboll, par. and 6½ m. SE. Durness, with excellent anchorage.

Camlach'ie, E. dist. of Glasgow, Scot. P. 38,000.

Camlachie, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 49 m. W. London. P.<1500.

Camlin, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, containing Crumlin; 5802 ac. P.<1500.

Camlough, tn., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior, 3 m. W. Newry, near Lough Cam, P.O. P.<250.

Camly, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Newtown Hamilton.

Camlyn Bay, small bay, Wales, on the N. of Anglesey, 6½ m. W. Amlwch.

Cammarata, comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 24 m. WNW. Caltanissetta, at NE. base of Monte C. (alt. 5180 ft.). P. 5000.

Cammeringham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 7 m. N. by W. Lincoln, 6 m. NE. Saxilby stn. P.<250.

Camocim, small seapt., on the N. ct. of Brazil, in 40° 50′ W., state and 170 m. WNW. Ceará.

Camoghe, mt., Switzd., in the SE. of cant. Ticino, on the borders of Lombardy, 7 m. N. of the E. end of Lugano. The view, one of the finest in Switzerland, embraces fourteen valleys, and the Italian lakes, as far as Milan. Alt. 7300 ft.

Camogli, tn., Italy, Liguria, on the coast, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Genoa. P. 9000.

Camolin, tn., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 8 m. SW. Gorey, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. P.<500.

Camonica, or **Valle Camonica,** valley, N. Italy, prov. Bergamo, formed by ramifications of the Rhætian Alps, and extending for 50 m. NNE. to SSW. along the Oglio to the Lake of Iseo. It is well cultivated, and has marble, slate, lead, copper, and iron.

Camowen, riv., Ire., in the middle of co. Tyrone, flows W. and NW. to the Strule, which it joins a little above Omagh.

Camp, place, Ire., co. Kerry, 11 m. from Tralee, P.O.

Camp, co., U.S., in the NE. of Texas, crossed in the N. by 33° N., and about the middle by 95° W.

Campagna di Roma, region of the prov. of Latium, Italy, extending along the W. coast from Cape Linaro, S. of Civita Vecchia, to Astura and the Pontine marshes, and inland to the Alban and Sabine hills, Rome being near its centre; through it runs the Appian Way. It is an undulating region, rising to 200 feet above the sea, and skirted on the Mediterranean by a strip of marsh land from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. At no time does the region appear to have been remarkably healthy, though in ancient times it was well cultivated; but in consequence of the devastations wrought by Goths, Langobards, and other invaders, still more in consequence of the neglect of cultivation during the Middle Ages, when internal wars drove the inhabitants of the country more and more to seek protection in towns, the region was allowed to relapse into a state of nature, and repeated inundations of the Tiber, whose mouth is choked by the wood and other vegetable matter which it carries down in times of flood, have ended in making it so unhealthy as to be absolutely uninhabitable for about four months in summer. There is little cultivation, though the soil is by no means infertile, and the region is mainly used for the pasturage of cattle and sheep. The few labourers who inhabit the region for eight months dwell for the most part in wretched huts or in caves hollowed out in the tuff, of which the ground is mostly composed. Attempts at amelioration are being made by the construction of embankments for the regulation of the Tiber, and the planting of eucalypti. See **Pontine Marshes,** and Sombart, *Die Römische Campagna*, Leipzig, 1888.

Campagna, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 18 m. E. Salerno. P. 9000.

Campagnano, comm., Italy, prov. and 17 m. NNW. Rome. P. <4000.

Campagnatico, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Grosseto. P. 5000.

Campan, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, arr. and 4 m. SSE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, in a beautiful Pyrenean valley; 12 m. to the SE. are quarries of marble susceptible of a high polish. P. <2000.

Campana, tn., Argentine Republic, state of and 43 m. NW. by N. Buenos Aires. P. <3000.

Campaña, an island off the W. ct. Chile, just S. of 48° S., separated from Wellington I. on the E. by Fallos Channel. Length N. to S. about 55 m.; average breadth, 10 m.

Campana, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 37 m. NNE. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Campana, tn., Ecuador, 110 m. N. Quito, in 1° 25′ N.

Campana, La, tn., Spain, prov. and 37 m. ENE. Seville. P. <5000.

Campanario, chief tn. of the Brazilian I. of Fernando do Noronha, prov. Rio Grande do Norte.

Campanario, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 37 m. E. Merida. P. 7000.

Campanha, tn., Brazil, in the S. of prov. Minas Geraes, 160 m. NNE. Santos, 160 m. SW. Ouro-Preto. P. 6000.

Campania, isl., Canada, Brit. Columbia, off the coast of Princess Royal I., crossed by 53° N.

Campania, territorial div. (*compartimento territoriale*) of Italy, somewhat larger than Yorkshire, comprising the provs. Caserta, Naples, Benevento, Avellino, and Salerno, with a coast-line on the Tyrrhenian Sea extending from about 40° to 41° 20′ N. Surface in great part mountainous, but including large and small plains and valleys of great fertility. Principal elevations [**Apennines**], the Montagna del Matese on the frontier of C. and Molise, the Alburno in the S., and still further S. Monte Cervati (6230 ft.) and the isolated cone of Vesuvius (4200 ft.), on the Bay of Naples. Principal lowlands, the great plain in the W., to which the div. originally owed its name, meaning 'plain,' stretching from the S. of the Bay of Naples northwards a few miles beyond Capua and the Volturno, and containing one of the densest agricultural populations in the world; the plain of the Sele, to the S. of the city of Salerno, in large part malarious, and comparatively sparsely peopled; and the Val di Diano, E. of Alburno, and the Monte Cervati bordering on the mountains of Basilicata. Chief rivers, the Volturno and Sele, already mentioned. Chief cereals, wheat and maize; beans, pease, and lentils largely cultivated; hemp extensively grown in the N. (Caserta); oranges and olives in the maritime provs. (Naples, Caserta, and Salerno); chestnuts in the S. provs.; wine in all parts. The area under the vine increased from about 253,000 ac. on the average of the five years 1870–74, to upwards of 460,000 ac. in 1890. Extensive works for the amelioration of the soil and climate (as regards salubrity) have been effected directly or indirectly by the State, or are in progress in the plain of Campania in the S. of prov. Caserta and the W. of Avellino, and to the N. of Vesuvius (prov. Naples), SE. of Vesuvius round Nocera and Sarno, and in the lower part of the basin of the Volturno (provs. Naples and Caserta). The only mineral product of importance is sulphur, which is produced in large quantity near the town of Avellino, in the communes of Tufo and Altavilla Irpina. A little petroleum is produced in prov. Caserta. Till 1860 C. formed part of the kingdom of Naples. Area, 6393 sq. m. P. (1881) 2,897,000. See **Italy,** table.

Campania, tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 17 m. NNE. Hobart. P. <1500.

Campaspe, riv., Australia, flows N. through co. Dalhousie and on W. frontier of co. Rodney, and joins the Murray at Echuca. It rises amid volcanic rocks, and for a considerable part of its lower course passes through settled agricultural dists., with open, grassy, and wooded plains. Length, 120 m.

Campaspe, tn., Victoria, co. Rodney, 132 m. N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Campbell, cape, New Zealand, on the N. ct. of South I., in about 41° 43° S. Mean temp., yr. 57.5° F., Feb. 65°, July 49.4°.

Campbell, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqua-land West, dist. Herbert, 65 m. W. Kimberley.

Campbell, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the N. frontier, crossed in the middle by 100° W.

Campbell, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N., and E. of 85° W.

Campbell, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, W. of 84° W.

Campbell, co., U.S., Virginia, in the S., N. of 37° N., crossed by 79° W., bounded on the S. by the Staunton R.

Campbell, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 84° W.

Campbellfield, vil., Victoria, co. Bourke, on the Merrimerri Creek, 10 m. N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Campbellford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., on the R. Trent, 64 m. W. by N. Kingston. P. <3000.

Campbell Island, Canada, Brit. Columbia, crossed by 128° 15′ W., just N. of 52° N.; has a mission village containing the remnants of the Bella Bellas, an Indian tribe once notorious for its bloodthirstiness and treachery.

Campbell Island, S. Pacific, a dependency of New Zealand, 180 m. SE. of the Auckland Is., in 52° 33′ S., 169° 9′ E., is 36 m. in circumference, mountainous, and has several harbours. It is volcanic, and its flora is very interesting. In 1874 a French astronomical expedition observed the transit of Venus here. Alt. 1500 ft.

Campbell's Creek, tn., Victoria, 81 m. NW. Melbourne, on creek (river) of the same name. P. <1500.

Campbell's Creek, seapt., Victoria. See **Port Campbell.**

Campbell's Cross, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 26 m. WNW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Campbellpur, small cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ráwal Pindi, 47 m. ESE. Pesháwar.

Campbellsville, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Taylor co., 66 m. SSE. Louisville. P. <1500.

Campbellsville, settlement, U.S., Mississippi, Yazoo co., 47 m. NW. Jackson.

Campbelltown, tn., Canada, New Brunswick, Restigouche co., on Chaleur Bay, 15 m. from the W. end.

Campbelltown, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 20 m. WSW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Campbelltown, bor., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 11 m. S. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Campbelltown, fishing vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on Inner Moray Firth, 6½ m. W. by S. Nairn, and 1½ m. NW. by N. Fort George stn. P. <750.

Campbelltown, tn., S. Australia, on R. Torrens, co. and 5 m. E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Campbelltown, tn. and rly stn., Tasmania, Somerset co., 41 m. SSE. Launceston. P. <1500.

Campbelltown, post-vil., Victoria. See **Glengower.**

Campbellville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 16½ m. N. by W. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Campbeltown, parl. and royal burgh, par., and seapt., Scot., Argyllshire, 11 m. NE. Mull of Kintyre. There is a coal-mine in the vicinity, and numerous distilleries in the town, and the fisheries are important. The harbour has a depth of 22 ft. at high, and 13 ft. at low tide. Par. 44,220 ac., P. 10,300; parl. burgh P. 8200; royal burgh P. 5500.

Camp Crook, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Harding co., 26 m. S. from the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Campden, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Chipping C.**

Campden Hill, eccles. dist., Eng., London, Kensington. P. 8000.

Campeachy, in Spanish spelling **Campeche,** state, Mexico, occupying the SW. of the penin. of Yucatan; almost entirely flat; essentially agricultural, producing sugar-cane, rice, tobacco, and maize, besides some sisal hemp, cotton, and indigo. Timber is felled, and salt extracted.

Campeachy, seapt., Mexico, cap. of C. state, on the Gulf of Mexico, in 19° 50′ N., at the western extremity of a fertile plain, surrounded on three sides by hills. Its harbour is a poor one, being so shallow that vessels of 500 tons must lie nearly 3 m. from shore. The principal exports are dye-woods and cordage of sisal hemp; commerce has declined owing to the rising importance of Carmen. C. was founded in 1540 on the site of an immense series of catacombs constructed by the Mayas. P. 18,700.

Campeachy, Bay of, the SE. part of the Gulf of Mexico.

Campello, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 32 m. S. Boston by rail. P. <1500.

Campenhout, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 10 m. ENE. Brussels. P. <4000.

Camperdown, western suburb of Sydney, New South Wales.

Camperdown, tn., Victoria, Hampden co., 62 m. SW. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Camperdown, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 27 m. NW. Amsterdam, celebrated for Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet, October 11, 1797.

Camperdown, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the C. R., 2½ m. WNW. Dundee.

Camperdunin, Dutch name of Camperdown, Holland.

Campfield, hamlet, Scot., S. Aberdeenshire, 6 m. NW. Banchory, P.O.

Camp Hill, stn., Eng. See **Balsall Heath.**

Campi, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 9 m. WNW. Lecce, 17 m. S. by E. Brindisi. P. 5000.

Campi, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 7 m. NW. Florence. It has a fine old castle. P. 12,000.

Campichu (in Marco Polo). See **Kan-chou.**

Campidano, a plain, Sardinia, 50 m. long by 6–10 m. broad, stretching from the Gulf of Oristano, on the W. ct., to that of Cagliari on the S. ct.

Campiglia Marittima, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 40 m. WSW. Siena, with warm springs. P. 5000.

Campillo, comm., Spain, prov. and 17 m. SSE. Jaën. P. < 3000.

Campillo de Altobuey, comm., Spain, New Castile, prov. and 40 m. SSE. Cuenca. P. <4000.

Campillos, tn., Spain, prov. and 33 m. NW. Malaga. P. 6000.

Câmpina, tn., Roumania, prov. Prahova, on R. Prahova, 19 m. NW. Ploescĭ (Ployeshti); salt-mines near. P. (comm.) <3000.

Campiña, the dist. of plains and low hills in the S. of Cordoba, Spain, Andalusia, on the l. bk. of the Guadalquivir, and on both banks of the Guadajoz.

Campinas, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 87 m. NW. by N. Santos. P. 18,000.

Campine, or **Kempenland,** a vast sandy plain in the NE. of Belgium, provs. Antwerp and Limburg, formerly heathy or marshy, but now reclaimed by means of the C. (East to West) Canal, and numerous branch canals; produces excellent butter.

Campli, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 4½ m. N. Teramo, 35 m. NW. Chieti. P. 7000.

Campo, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, *Champ* French, 'a field' or 'plain,' plural (Italian) *Campi,* (Spanish) *Campos;* all from the Latin *Campus.*

Campo, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Caldas. P. <4000.

Campo, riv., W. Africa, enters the Atlantic in about 2° 22′ N., forms in its lower course the boundary between the Kamerun and French Congo Terr.

Campo, Maestro de, small isl., to the E. of Mindoro, Philippine Is., just S. of 13° N.

Campoalegre, tn., Colombia, Tolima, 12 m. S. Neiva. P. <4000.

Campobasso, fortified tn., Italy, Abruzzi, cap. prov. C., 45 m. W. by N. Foggia; manufactures of cutlery and arms. Alt. 2365–2605 ft. P. 14,000. See **Abruzzi e Molise.**

Campobello, isl., Canada, New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, close to the coast of Maine, U.S. P. (1881) 1160.

Campobello, tn., Sicily, prov. and 19 m. E. by S. Girgenti. P. 6000.

Campobello di Mazzaro, tn., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 21 m. SE. by E. Marsala. P. 6000.

Campochiaro, tn., S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, circle Isernia. P. <3000.

Campo de Criptana, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 60 m. SE. by E. Toledo. P. 7200.

Campó de Suso, comm., Spain, prov. Santander, dist. Reinosa. P. <4000.

Campo Formio, or **Campo Formido,** vil., N. Italy, prov. and 5 m. SW. by W. Udine, famous for the treaty of peace concluded here between the Austrians and French, Oct. 17, 1797. P. <3000.

Campofreddo, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 14 m. NW. Genoa. P. <4000.

Campofrio, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, 42 m. NW. Seville. P. <2000.

Campogalliano, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Modena. P. < 5000.

Campo Grande, suburb of Lisbon (*q.v.*).

Campo Largo, tn., Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. bk. Rio Grande, 70 m. from its mouth in the San Francisco. P. 3000.

Campolato, Capo, cape, Sicily, in the E., at the S. of the Gulf of Catania, in 37° 18′ N.

Campolieto, tn., S. Italy, prov. and 8 m. NE. Campobasso. P. <3000.

Campoloro, or **Campo dell Oro** ('field of gold'), the name of two fertile dists. in Corsica, one about the middle of the E. ct., the other in the valley of the Gravone to the NE. of Ajaccio.

Campomaior, tn., Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 165 m. S. by W. Parnahyba. P. 5000. See also **Quixeramobim.**

Campo Maior, fortress, Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Portalegre, 11 m. NE. by N. Elvas. Alt. 945 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.2° F., Jan. 47.6°, July 77.4°. P. 5000.

Campo Marino, tn., Italy, Molise, at the mouth of the Biferno, amidst unhealthy marshes. P. <2000.

Camponogara, vil., Italy, prov. Venice, circle Dolo. P. <3000.

Campo Reale, tn., I. Sicily, prov. Trapani, circle Alcamo. P. <5000.

Camporgiano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, circle Castelnuovo. P. <3000.

Camport, bay, Ire., co. Mayo, S. Achill I.

Campos, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, on the r. bk. of the Rio Parahyba, prov. and 137 m. ENE. Rio de Janeiro. The neighbouring plains are of great fertility. P. 27,000.

Campos, tn., Spain, I. Majorca, 21 m. SE. Palma, on the ct., a few miles to the S. is the small inlet of Puerto de C., shallow, uncertain, and difficult of access. P. <5000.

Campos, Canal de, Spain, León, a branch of the Canal de Castille, from which it separates at Calahora, 5 m. NW. Palencia, terminating at Medina de Rioseco. Length, 47 m.

Campo San Martino, comm., Italy, prov. Padua, circle Camposanpiero. P. 35,000.

Camposano, vil., S. Italy, prov. Caserta, dist. and 2 m. N. Nola. P. <3000.

Camposanpiero, or **Campo San Pietro,** comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 19 m. E. Vicenza. P. <3000.

Camposanto, tn., N. Italy, prov. Modena, circle Mirandola. P. <4000.

Campotosto, vil., Italy, prov. and circle Aquila. P. <3000.

Camp Point, vil., U.S., Illinois, Adams co., 77 m. W. by N. Springfield. P. <1500.

Camprodon, formerly fortified tn., Spain, prov. and 32 m. NW. Gerona, on l. bk. of the Ter, twice taken by the French in 1794. P. <2000.

Camp Rucker, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Cochise co., 30 m. NNW. from the SE. corner of the state.

Campsall, par. Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 7 m. N. by W. Doncaster, 1½ m. W. Askern stn., P.O. P. <500.

Campsea Ash, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 13 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, P.O. P. <500.

Campsey, Lower and **Upper,** two tnlds., Ire., NW. bar. Tirkeeran, co. and 5 m. ENE. Londonderry, P.O. P. (of each) <250.

Campsie, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 8½ m. N. by E. Glasgow, ½ m. N. **Campsie Glen** stn. on the N. B. R. The hills to the N., extending to the valley of the Endrick, are called the **C. Fells.** P.O. (**C. Glen**). 17,871 ac. P. 5300.

Camp Thomas, vil., U.S., Arizona, Graham co., 130 m. NNW. from the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Campton, par. and vil., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 9 m. SE. by S. Bedford, 1½ m. SW. Shefford stn., P.O. Par. P. <500.

Campton, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., about 8 m. N. Plymouth; much resorted to during summer months by artists and tourists. P. <1500.

Campton with Shefford, eccles. dist., Eng., Bedfordshire, including C. vil. P. <1500.

Camptown, hamlet, Scot., Roxburghshire, 6 m. SE. Jedburgh, P.O.

Câmpulung, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. Muşcel, 37 m. SW. Kronstadt (Transylvania); a rly. terminus. P. (comm.) 10,200.

Camrose, or **Camrhos,** par. and vil., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. NW. by N. Haverfordwest, P.O.; 8367 ac. P. <1000.

Camross, tnld., Ire., W. Queen's co., bar. Upper Woods, 12½ m. W. by S. Maryborough, P.O.

Cams, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Ballyleague.

Camsail, bay, Scot., Dumbartonshire, 2½ m. W. by S. Helensburgh.

Camtoos, riv., S. Africa. See **Gamtoos.**

Camus, par., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 3½ m. S. Strabane, on r. bk. Mourne; 7505 ac. P. <4500.

Camus Bay, Ire., co. Galway, opening into Kilkieran Bay.

Camusmore Bay, Ire., co. Donegal, in the S. of Tory I.

Camusnagaul, bay, Scot., SW. Inverness-shire, 2 m. from Fort William, P.O.

Camuy, tn., Porto Rico, N. ct., 49 m. W. San Juan, in 66° 48′ W. P. 9100.

Cana, Dahome. See **Kanna.**

Canaan, a name applied in Scripture to the 'Promised Land' of the Israelites [**Palestine**].

Canaan, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, on R. Munquart, 33 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Canaan, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Russell, 10 m. from Buckingham. P. <1500.

Canaan, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 39 m. NE. by E. Poughkeepsie (N.Y.). Alt. 627 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Canaan, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 38 m. W. Bangor. P. <1500.

Canaan, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 53 m. NW. Concord by rail. P. <1500.

Canacona, tn., Portuguese India, on W. ct., 36 m. S. by E. Goa.

Canada, tn., Venezuela, Falcon, N. ct., in 71° 40′ W.

Canada, lake, U.S., New York, Fulton co., 32 m. W. Saratoga Springs; its charming scenery attracts many visitors.

Canada, Dominion of. The terr. belonging to this dominion is situated to the N. of the United States, from which it is separated partly by the middle line of Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, partly (W. of the Lake of the Woods) by the parallel of 49° N. E. of the great lakes the boundary is formed by the middle line of the St. Lawrence down to parallel of 45° N., then by that parallel to Hall's Stream, the most westerly of the headwaters of the Connecticut R., then by that stream to its head, afterwards by the water-parting of the St. Lawrence basin to about 46° N., and after that by arbitrary straight lines or rivers and lakes (St. John R., Grand Lake, St. Croix R.) as far as Passamaquoddy Bay on the Atlantic. The whole of the N. part of the continent except Alaska (*g.v.*), including the Arctic Is. W. of Greenland, is Canadian terr. The Dominion, formed in 1867 by the union of separate colonies, has a general government and parliament for the common affairs, but it has seven provs. with separate legislatures, empowered to deal with matters of local concern. These provs. are, in the order from E. to W., Nova Scotia, Prince Edward I., New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. There is also a separate legislature for the provisional dists. of Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Athabasca collectively. In addition to these there is a vast terr. on both sides of Hudson's Bay, not yet organised. The seat of the general government is Ottawa, in the prov. of Ontario.

Area in square miles and population in thousands and decimals of a thousand of the Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, with the rate of increase per cent. per annum between the successive censuses.

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1871.	Inc. 1861-1871.	Pop. 1881.	Inc. 1871-1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. 1881-1891.	P. per sq.m. 1891.
Quebec . .	188,688	2,507.7	1 191.5	..	1,359.0	1.32	1 488.6	.92	7.89
Ontario . .	181,800		1,620.9	..	1,926.9	1.75	2,113.0	.93	11.62
New Brunswick .	27,174	252.0	285.6	1.26	321.2	1.18	321.3	.01	11.82
Nova Scotia .	20,907	330.9	387.8	1.60	440.6	1.28	450.5	.22	21.55
Manitoba .	60,520*	..	12.2	..	62.3	17.71	154.4	9.59	2.55
Prince Edward I.	2,133	80.9	94.0	1.51	108.9	1.72	109.1	.02	51.14
Brit. Columbia .	341,305	34.8	33.6	—†	49.5	3.95	92.8	6.49	.27
N.W. Terrs., &c.	2,247,730	..	60.5	..	56.4	—†	99.7	5.86	.04
Total . .	3,070,257‡		3,686.1	..	4,324.8	1.61	4,829.4	1.11	1.57

* Between International Boundary and 12th Base, as far E. as meridian of NW. angle of the Lake of the Woods.
† Decrease. ‡ Exclusive of the Canadian portion of the Great Lakes.

It is important to point out that the population of the Dominion is so far mainly collected in one comparatively small portion of the vast area above indicated. The region comprising the city and island of Montreal, the city of Quebec, the counties in the prov. of Quebec S. of the St. Lawrence and W. of the meridian of Quebec city, the area in the angle between the Madawaska, Ottawa, and St. Lawrence rivers, and in the penin. between Lake Huron, with Georgian Bay, and Lakes Erie and Ontario S. of the rivers Severn and Madawaska, has an area (about 47,000 sq. m.) a good deal less than that of England, but contained in 1891 a pop. of 2,795,000, or more than four-sevenths of the entire pop. of the dominion, equal to an average of rather less than 60 to the sq. m. Of this total 1,986,000 belonged to Ontario, or more than fifteen-sixteenths of the pop. of that prov., whose area is more than twice that of Great Britain. The **surface** W. of the Rocky Mts. is made up of mountains, valleys, and tablelands [**British Columbia**]. E. of those mountains the Canadian terr. is principally composed of plains and undulating lowlands. Tundras, similar to those of N. Russia and Siberia, cover large tracts in the N., descending in the E. to about 58° N. on the W. shore of Hudson's Bay. There next follows a region of vast forests, chiefly of pines and firs, a region that embraces the whole of the Dominion E. of Lake Winnipeg, except the tundra area and the limited portions cleared for agriculture. In the W. of the Dominion this region is succeeded to the S. by the prairies, which extend furthest N. on the gently sloping tablelands immediately to the E. of the Rocky Mts. The nearly treeless prairies here extend about 38° N. of the United States frontier, and the area with less than 20 per cent. of forest land reaches about 10° N. of that frontier, between the Rocky Mts. and Lake Athabasca. For the future development of the Canadian Dominion this prairie region is of the highest importance, for it contains vast areas ready for the plough, with soil of the richest description, and a climate admirably adapted for agriculture, though very different from that of England. The **geological structure** of the Dominion terr. is of peculiar importance with reference to the physical features. What is most striking under this head is the prevalence over enormous continuous areas of Archæan and other crystalline rocks, and wherever such rocks prevail, the earthy covering forms generally only a thin layer spread over a hard foundation over which multitudes of rivers flow with innumerable sharp twists, mostly forming frequent rapids and falls, and on which there lie crowds of lakes of all sizes and shapes, some connected in strings, some more or less isolated. Archæan rocks extend almost without interruption over the whole area from the lower St. Lawrence westwards to the shores of Lake Winnipeg. In the unorganised terr. of the NW., granite is known to prevail over large areas of the regions hitherto explored, and the surface features and hydrography in these two regions are similar. In the E. of the Dominion the Archæan are succeeded by Silurian rocks, with one or two patches of Cambrian, along a strip bordering the St. Lawrence from a little below Quebec, and occupying the whole area between the St. Lawrence and lower Ottawa. The same rocks are found over the area between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, with the northern part of Lake Huron, reaching nearly as far N. as the Madawaska R., and the SW. part of the lake penin. (between Lake Erie and Lake Huron) is occupied by rocks of Devonian age. W. of Lake Winnipeg, Silurian and Devonian strata succeed the Archæan rocks in strips parallel to that lake and Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, both of which are almost wholly surrounded by the Devonian. Further W. there follows a vast area of Cretaceous deposits, the western limit of which is not as yet known. Beyond that Tertiary rocks are known here and there, and with regard to the mountainous area in the W., all that can be said is that the geology is as complicated as the physical features. Glacial deposits are spread over almost the entire surface of the Dominion, and here and there are also recent aqueous (lacustrine and other) deposits, such as those which form the fine, rich, and deep soil in the Red R. valley in Manitoba. The particulars in the table below will serve to illustrate the **climate** of the Dominion. The places are arranged roughly in the order from W. (left) to E. (right), but all the stations included in the table to the S. of 47° N. lie to the E. of Lake Huron, and accordingly of the meridians of York Factory and Nepigon. For the sake of comparison, two stations, Sitka (Alaska) and Nain (Labrador), outside of the Dominion, are introduced. The mean temperatures given are those of the hottest and coldest months, besides the mean of the year. The table may be advantageously compared with that in the article on Asia. Sitka and New Westminster, it may be mentioned, are the only stations W. of the Rocky Mts., and it will be noticed that at all the stations to the E. there is a wide range of temperature, with a slight reduction in that range at the E. ct. stns. and at York Factory, on Hudson's Bay.

Places in about 56°-57° N. :—

		Sitka.	York Factory.	*Nain.*
Mean temp.	Jan. or Feb.	31.4° F.	16.5° F.	7.8° F.
	July or Aug.	55.9°	61.3°	47.8°
	Year	43.3°	19.7°	21.7°
Rainfall		84 in.	21.1 in.	?
Snowfall		?	77.1 in.	?

Places between 49° and 51° N. :—

		New Westminster.	Medicine Hat. (2136 ft.)	Winnipeg. (764 ft.)	Nepigon. (750 ft.)	Anticosti. (SW. Point.)
Mean temp.	Jan. or Feb.	36.4° F.	1.4° F.	0.7° F.	0.8° F.	11.7° F.
	July or Aug.	58.5°	68.3°	66.1°	61.8°	58.0°
	Year	48.1°	40.0°	32.7°	29.8°	35.4°
Rainfall		59.2 in.	9.3 in.	15.2 in.	?	18.3 in.
Snowfall		52.2 in.	18.9 in.	49.2 in.	?	67.2 in.

Places between 45° and 47° N. :—

		Parry Sound. (641 ft.)	Pembroke. (389 ft.)	Quebec. (312 ft.)	St. John, N. Br.
Mean temp.	Jan. or Feb.	14.2° F.	10.4° F.	9.1° F.	18.5° F.
	July or Aug.	65.8°	68.3°	66.5°	60.3°
	Year	40.3°	40.6°	38.7°	40.4°
Rainfall		26.4 in.	28 in.	25.1 in.	40.7 in.
Snowfall		105.2 in.	78.6 in.	159.7 in.	96.5 in.

Places between 42° and 44° N. :—

		Windsor. (604 ft.)	Woodstock. (980 ft.)	Hamilton. (332 ft.)	Toronto. (350 ft.)	Yarmouth, N. S.
Mean temp.	Jan. or Feb.	23.4° F.	19.0° F.	23.3° F.	21.6° F.	26.0° F.
	July or Aug.	72.6°	67.2°	71.9°	68.2°	60.5°
	Year	48.1°	43.2°	46.8°	43.8°	43 3°
Rainfall		23 in.	26.3 in.	25.1 in.	23.2 in.	39.7 in.
Snowfall		57 in.	71.8 in.	54.6 in.	69.0 in.	94.4 in.

As regards the distribution of population, the general result of climatic, physical, and geological conditions is summed up in the following words of Mr. Goldwin Smith, which may be accepted as true, with one qualification:—'The physical map [of Canada] displays four separate projections of the cultivable and habitable part of the continent into arctic waste. The four vary greatly in size, and one of them is very large. They are, beginning from the E., the maritime provs.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward I.; Old C., comprising the present provs. of Quebec and Ontario; the newly-opened region of the NW., comprising the prov. of Manitoba and the dists. of Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, and Brit. Columbia. The habitable and cultivable parts of these blocks of terr. are not contiguous, but are divided from each other by great barriers of nature, wide and irreclaimable wildernesses or manifold chains of mountains. The maritime provs. are divided from Old C. by the wilderness of many hundred miles, through which the Inter-Colonial Rly. runs, hardly taking up a passenger or a bale of freight by the way. Old C. is divided from Manitoba and the NW. by the great fresh-water sea of Lake Superior, and a wide wilderness on either side of it. Manitoba and the NW. again are divided from Brit. Columbia by a triple range of mountains, the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Golden or Coast Range' (*Canada and the Canadian Question*, London, 1891, pp. 1–2). The qualification that has to be made in this passage refers to the expression 'irreclaimable wildernesses,' which is somewhat too absolute. The term is in truth justified by facts with respect to a large part of each of the areas to which it is applied, but each of them nevertheless contains larger or smaller areas in which both soil and climate are favourable to settlement, though they do not present the advantages which in the meantime attract settlers to more favourably situated spots. In E. Quebec, in situations remote from the fogs of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there are many such tracts bordering the lakes and rivers. In Ontario the inhabited area is now almost confined, as we have seen, to the Silurian and Devonian area in the S., but even in the Archæan area to the N. of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, there are sheltered valleys bordering rivers and lakes in the basin of the great lakes, and still more extensive cultivable tracts in the Hudson Bay basin. Finally in the valleys of Brit. Columbia irrigation may yet develop a population where none exists at present. But as things are now, settlements are principally made where there are the greatest facilities for transporting surplus agricultural produce to distant markets, or where such facilities can be most advantageously provided. Hence regions like Manitoba, where there are vast continuous areas of the richest soil ready for crops, where in the course of ten years the area under wheat increased from next to nothing to about two-fifths of that under the same crop in the British Is., are favoured by settlers to the neglect of those in which the cultivable tracts are more scattered, and the climate somewhat more severe. It may be expected that the settlement of these latter tracts will be long postponed, unless perchance the discovery of important economic minerals in their vicinity attracts agricultural settlers in the train of the miners. (See the articles on the separate provs.) In the eastern provs. and dists. the principal **products** are those of the forest and the sea, together with minerals in Nova Scotia, in the middle regions chiefly agricultural, in the W. (Brit. Columbia) there is considerable production under all these heads. Details will be found in the articles on the separate provs., and in the paragraphs below on mineral resources and external commerce, and here it will be enough to draw attention to two facts, that grapes, which ripen in the open air even in the southern parts of Quebec, are grown to a considerable extent in Ontario (principally in the dists. in the extreme SW., and those adjoining the Niagara R.), in vineyards which in winter are buried deep under snow, and that in Manitoba there was a steady and rapid increase in the wheat area in the ten years 1881–91, when in most parts of the world the area under wheat was fluctuating or declining. The **mineral resources** of the Dominion are very great. In the meantime, however, the mines and quarries in operation furnish products chiefly for home consumption. The minerals of most importance commercially at present, or likely to be so in the immediate future, are coal (in the three forms of lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite), gold, silver, copper, iron, and apatite. The coalfields are enormous in extent, though as yet worked only where there are special facilities for commerce, as in the neighbourhood of seaports (in the N. of Nova Scotia, and in Vancouver I., Brit. Columbia), and at various points on or near the route of the Pacific Rly., a region in which it is very abundant. The British Columbia coal is important as the only good coal as yet worked on the Pacific coast. Gold is chiefly produced, like coal, in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and both of these provs. likewise have the advantage of possessing iron ores in close proximity to coal. The silver deposits, situated about the W. end of the Canadian shores of Lake Superior, are likely to prove of great commercial value now that the Pacific Rly. has been laid through the dist. Apatite is found in great quantity in the W. of the prov. of Quebec and N. of Kingston, Ontario, and is a rapidly growing export. Important deposits of nickel and other ores have been found near Sudbury, the junction of the 'Soo line' with the main line of the C. P. R. The **manufacturing industries** were greatly stimulated by the adoption in 1879 of what is known as the national policy, under which a tariff was fixed giving protection to various industries under this head. To this cause may be largely ascribed the increase in the capital invested in these industries from about 33 to 71 millions sterling between 1881 and 1891. Of the total output of manufs. in 1891, 50.5 per cent. belonged to Ontario, 32.2 to Quebec, 6.4 to Nova Scotia, 5 to New Brunswick, and 5.9 to the others. The industries in which most capital is invested in C. are, naturally, those which consist in subjecting the raw material of the country to the simplest processes, preparatory to sending the products to a home or foreign market. Saw-milling stands first in the list, flour-milling second. In recent years, however, other industries have risen rapidly. The textile industries in the aggregate are now more important than flour-milling. Among these cotton ranks first (especially in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Ontario), woollens second (most largely carried on in Ontario). Foundries and machine shops and agricultural implement factories also rank very high, and among others of importance are those connected with leather, sugar-refining in Quebec and Nova Scotia, and in Brit. Columbia fish-canning. With regard to the **internal communications** of the Dominion it is noteworthy, in the first place, that the St. Lawrence R., and the great lakes, supplemented by a number of short canals (the longest is about 27 m.), form a system of internal navigation for sea-going vessels unparalleled in any other continent. All these canals except one belong to the Canadian Dominion. The one exception is the Sault St. Mary Canal, less than a mile in length, avoiding the rapids of the Sault St. Mary R. between Lakes Superior and Huron. The Canadian canals vary in minimum depth at present from 6½ to 11 ft., but they are now being enlarged so as to afford a minimum depth of 12 ft., provision being made at the same time for an addition of other 2 feet of depth at some future date. The Lachine Canal, which avoids the rapids of the St. Lawrence, immediately above Montreal, has already been deepened to 12 ft., but this is now being increased to 21 ft. When this increase in depth has been effected, vessels drawing nearly that amount of water will be able to visit all the ports of the great lakes, except those of Lake Ontario, and vessels drawing 14 ft. all the lake-ports without exception. By this series of waterways sea-going ships are carried up a distance of 2260 m. from the Straits of Belle Isle, in the N. of Newfoundland, to Port Arthur, the Lake Superior terminus of the Canadian Pacific Rly., and thus within about 1915 m. by rail of Vancouver, the seaport at the Pacific terminus of that railway. On the United States side they are carried up a distance of 2400 m. to Duluth, at the very head of Lake Superior, which is now within 1890 m. by rail of the nearest Pacific port. The importance of these details will be seen from the rapid development of the lake navigation, which is well illustrated by the increase in the traffic through the Sault St. Mary Canal. In 1855, the year of its opening, the total amount of registered tonnage that passed through it was little over 100,000 tons. In twenty years this amount had grown to upwards of 1,000,000 tons, and in 1890 to 9,000,000 tons. To this great navigation route there is only one drawback. It is closed by ice for a shorter or longer period every year. It is usually open from about the end of April or the beginning of May to near the end of November or even the first week of December. The route from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, round the N. of Newfoundland (by the straits of Belle Isle), is closed for a longer period than that by Cabot Strait, round the S. of Newfoundland, which adds about 160 m. to the distance to Liverpool. Besides this leading highway for ships the Canadian Dominion possesses other less important inland waterways. The R. Ottawa, a trib. on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, is continuously navigable, with the aid of a few canals, as far as the city of Ottawa; and from thence there is a navigable connection by the Rideau R. and Canal with Kingston on Lake Ontario. Above Lake Superior navigation can be continued with little interruption by Rainy Lake and R., Winnipeg Lake and R., and the N. Saskatchewan R. to near the base of the Rocky Mts.; steamers can ascend the last-mentioned river as high as Edmonton. The Assiniboine and Red Rivs., which both belong, like the Saskatchewan, to the basin of Lake Winnipeg, are likewise important navigable streams, but the Nelson, the outlet of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, is too much obstructed by rapids to be of great service as a waterway. In the populous parts of the Dominion there is a tolerably complete network of **railways**, and since November 1885, when the Canadian Pacific Rly. was completed, there has been uninterrupted railway communication from ocean to ocean within Dominion terr. Of the other Canadian railways already completed two are of special importance. One is the Grand Trunk Rly., which connects

Montreal on the one side with the SW. of the peninsula, between Lakes Huron and Erie, there communicating with the shortest line in the United States to Chicago, the great lake-port at the head of Lake Michigan, and on the other side, after crossing the St. Lawrence by a bridge nearly 2 m. in length (including approaches), proceeds to the United States seaport of Portland (Maine). The other is the line which connects the Canadian Pacific Rly. with Minneapolis in the United States by way of Sault St. Mary, 'the Soo line;' and thus affords the shortest route from one of the most important wheat and timber regions of the United States, not only to the eastern seaports of Montreal and Quebec, but also to the NE. of the United States, including the port of New York. A railway from Sault St. Mary to Duluth, at the W. end of Lake Superior in Minnesota, was completed in 1888. A railway from the rapidly developing grain-growing province of Manitoba to a port in Hudson's Bay is now contemplated. The importance of this railway arises from the fact that it would form the shortest route for the products of the NW. to England, but its value depends in a great measure on the navigability of Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Strait. Timber makes up more than a fifth of the value of Canadian **exports**, and among others of importance are living animals, cheese, grain (barley and wheat), and dried fish. The timber, wheat, and cheese are mainly despatched to the United Kingdom, but most of the barley (principally from Ontario) to the United States, which also derive from C. enormous quantities of eggs, and larger quantities of peas, apples, and potatoes, greater numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses (principally from Ontario), than are imported into C. from the United States. In return, the United States supply C. for home consumption with large quantities of maize and maize (corn) meal, wheat, flour, pork, bacon and hams, beef, lard, tallow, and other agricultural produce. Iron manufactures of all kinds and woollen goods make up one-fifth of the value of the imports, and the other imports of considerable value include coal and coke, cottons and other manufactures, sugar, tea, and other colonial wares. Coal is mutually supplied, Ontario and Quebec receiving that commodity from the United States, and Nova Scotia and Brit. Columbia supplying to some extent the eastern and western coasts of the Union respectively. The great bulk of the foreign trade of C., both import and export, is carried on with the United Kingdom and the United States. The denominations of **money** in the currency of C. were declared by the Act 34 Vict. cap. 4, to be dollars, cents, and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar, and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for 4.86 dollars. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in C. were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums. The coins in circulation in C. are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten, and five cent pieces, and bronze one cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. C. has no gold coinage of its own; but British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government. The **inhabitants** are mainly of British origin, and Protestant in religion; but French Roman Catholics make up about three-tenths of the population, chiefly in Quebec, where the first colonists were French. There are also large numbers of Irish Roman Catholics, so that the adherents of this section of the Christian Church amounted in 1891 to 43.17 per cent. of the entire population (as against 40.22 per cent. in 1871). The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the French-speaking inhabitants by provs. in 1871, 1881, and 1891:—

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Quebec	78.5	78.9	80.4
Ontario	?	5.2	4.8
New Brunswick	15.9	17.7	19.2
Nova Scotia	8.6	9.3	6.7
Manitoba	?	15.0	7.3
Prince Edward I.	?	9.8	10.8
British Columbia	?	1.5	1.3
NW. Territories	?	10.1	2.3
Dominion	?	30.1	29.4

How far the population is still recruited by immigration is shown by the fact that the proportion of native-born increased from 85.8 per cent. in 1881 only to 86.5 per cent. in 1891. The proportion born in Scotland is comparatively very large. In 1891 it amounted to 2.3 per cent. as against 4.6 per cent. born in England and Wales, and 3.1 per cent. born in Ireland. There are about 120,000 Indians, most of whom are hunters, roaming over the forest regions of the North-West, and living by the sale of fur to the fur-trading companies. By the Imperial Act, 30 Vict. cap. 3, known as the British North America Act, 1867, **the Executive Government** is vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor-General, appointed by her for a term of five years. There is one Parliament for C., consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General; an Upper House, styled the Senate, the members of which are appointed; and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected. Each senator is appointed for life by the Governor-General under the Great Seal of C., and must be a British subject, born or naturalised, over 30 years of age, and resident in the prov. for which he is appointed. The present number of senators is 80. In the House of Commons the prov. of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other provs. are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an indemnity at the rate of 10 dollars per diem if the session is less than thirty days, and a maximum amount of 1000 dollars for any period over that time. The following are the main events in the **history** of the Dominion. In 1497 Sebastian Cabot, who sailed from Bristol, touched at some part of the coast of Labrador, but it is not known that he then visited any portion of what is now Dominion terr., but in 1517 he made his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, and accordingly may be regarded as the first European visitor. The first important explorations, as well as the first settlements, are, however, due to the French. Jacques Cartier made three visits to what are now the eastern provs. in 1534, 1535, and 1540. Samuel de Champlain made several visits and carried on a considerable amount of exploration in 1603 and subsequent years, and in 1608 founded the city of Quebec. During the next century and a half the St. Lawrence region formed a French colony under the name of Canada, but in 1670 the English Hudson's Bay Company was founded and began to trade with the Indians in the NW., and in 1749 Halifax, Nova Scotia, was founded, and a number of British emigrants brought out and settled in that prov. under a British governor. In 1759 Quebec was taken by General Wolfe, who thereby secured the possession of Canada for the British, though the formal cession was not made by the French till the close of the Seven Years' War in 1763 (by the treaty of Paris). The boundary between Canada and the United States (afterwards settled by the Ashburton treaty in 1842), was first defined by another treaty of Paris (Sept. 3, 1783), on the conclusion of the American war of independence. In 1791 the two provs. of Upper Canada (now Ontario), and Lower Canada (now Quebec), were formed. At its formation in 1867 the Dominion included only these two provs., Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Manitoba was admitted in 1870, and in the same year the North-West Terrs. were added to the Dominion. Brit. Columbia was admitted in 1871, Prince Edward I. in 1873.

Canada, Lower and **Upper.** See **Canada, Dominion of** (History).

Canada Bay, Newfoundland, E. ct., mouth in 50° 42′ N.

Canada de Gomez, tn., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 48 m. W. by N. Rosario. P. <3000.

Canada Dock, stn., Eng., Lancashire, in Liverpool bor., on the Liverpool and Bootle Rly.

Canadian River, U.S., rises in New Mexico, flows nearly S. then E. through the N. of Texas, and S. of Indiana, to join the Arkansas R.; a shallow stream, subject to floods at the breaking-up of winter; its waters are brackish. Length, 900 m.

Canajoharie, vil., U.S., New York, Montgomery co., on Mohawk R. and the Erie Canal, 45 m. W. by N. Troy. P. <3000.

Canal Dover, vil., U.S., Ohio. See **Dover.**

Canale, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 23 m. SE. Turin. P. 5000.

Canal Fulton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 44 m. S. by E. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Canal Negro, Italy. See **Gorzone.**

Canals, tn., Spain, prov. and 36 m. SSW. Valencia, on the Albaida (r. bk. trib. Jucar). P. <5000.

Canandaigua, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario co., 25 m. SE. Rochester, beautifully situated on a plain at the N. end of **C. Lake** (14 m. long, from 1 to 1½ m. wide). Alt. 740 ft. (R.R.). P. 5900. See **Oswego River.**

Cananea, Ger. colony, near the E. ct. of Brazil, in the S. of São Paulo, in about 25° S. Harbour protected by the isl. of Bom Abrigo ('good shelter'), on which there is a lighthouse. Railway to Matto Grosso by the valleys of the Parapanema and Ivinhema proposed.

Cananore (Canura), seapt., Brit. India. See **Cannanore.**

Cana of Galilee, place named in N. T. See **Kefr Kenna.**

Cañar, prov., Ecuador, mainly composed of an Andine basin crossed by 2½° S.; cap. Azogues.

Cánara, North and **South,** dists., India. See **Kánara.**

Canard, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., at the mouth of Canard R., 54 m. NW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Canaro, vil., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, dist. Occhiobello. P. <4000.

Can'arsie, vil., U.S., New York, King's co., about 6 m. SE. Brooklyn; a famous summer resort. P. <3000.

Canary Islands (from *Ganar* or *Canar*, Berber name of African regions N. of the Senegal), an archipelago (27° to 30° lat., 14° to 18° long. W., about 2900 sq. m.) of seven islands and some small islets. The five larger stretch (for 344 m.) in a semicircular curve from NE. (Lanzarote, Fuertaventura, 665 sq. m.) by the S. (Gran Canaria, 531 sq. m.) to the NW. (Tenerife, 752 sq. m., Palma). Gomera lies almost between the last two. Hierro is the last to the SW. of the five islets; the Selvagem (the 'Wild') are mere rocks far off the N. of Tenerife and Gran Canaria. The others (Alegranza, Montaña Clara, Gracioza, I. del Rio) are N. of Lanzarote and (Lobos) N. of Fuertaventura. This one is 60 m. from Africa (Cape Jubi). The W. islands are abrupt mountains, with peaks above 4000 and 6000 ft. (peak of Teyde, an active volcano at Tenerife, 12,188 ft.). Numerous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes since the 14th century. Thermal waters in Gran Canaria (Terror). C. Is. are almost entirely volcanic. The E. islands have an African aspect and climate. The W. islands, very mountainous, are more temperate. C. Is. are in the region of permanent trade winds (NE. and NW.). These and the anti-trade winds, where lands are high enough, are the source of humidity and vegetation. The greatest condensations take place between 2000–6500 ft. E. and SE. winds (*Levante*) produce at times great droughts. The meeting of contrary winds cause great storms (tornados). Very temperate spring and summer. Part of this and autumn very hot. April–October, dry season. (Tenerife: mean temp., 70° F.; hottest month, August or October, 79°; coldest, Jan. 60°; max. 87°, min. 46°; 300 days without rain. C. Is. are considered a sanatorium. Up to about 1500 ft. the flora is African (*Tamarix*, *Euphorbiæ tabaibas*, fleshy plants, *Dracæna*). Higher up it is Mediterranean (*Laurus*, *Pinus*, *Juniperus*, *Spartocytisus*, *Retama*). On the highest regions (above 8000 or 9000 ft.) the recent volcanic soil prevents plants from growing. Many special animal forms (molluscs; birds, the canary). Four primitive races of men: Berberes, Guanchos, and the Palma and Hierro natives, much intermingled since the 15th century with Italians, Portuguese, Normans, Spaniards, Flemish, Irish, Africans. There is an emigration to the West Indies. The islands are supposed to be the *Beatorum* or *Fortunatæ* islands of the ancients. They were known to the Phœnicians. Visited by the Portuguese and Genoese in the beginning of 14th century. Conquered by Bethencourt (1402). Annexed to Spain (end of 15th century). Prov. of Spain. The C. Is. formerly produced very good sugar and wines (Malmsey, Vidueña). The present productions are oil, wheat, barley, resin, tobacco (since 1862), European and tropical fruits, silk, and cochineal (since 1825; in 1871 more than two tons, one-third of the total value of the exports). The ports are free. The best port is Palmas (Gran Canaria). Santa Cruz de Tenerife is the seat of government. P. 291,625; 102 per sq. m. See **Spain** and **Ferro.** [**J. E. R.**]

Cañas, tn., Costa Rica, 69 m. NW. by W. San José.

Cañas, Rio de las, or **Rio de Bayona,** riv., Mexico, Pacific seaboard, on frontier of states Sinaloa and Jalisco, enters the sea in 22° 32′ N.

Canasera'ga, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., 50 m. S. by W. Rochester. P. <1500.

Canasto'ta, vil., U.S., New York, Madison co., 20 m. E. by N. Syracuse, on the Erie Canal. P. <3000.

Canaveral, Cape, U.S., E. ct., Florida, in 28° 27′ N.

Canavieiras, tn., Brazil, prov. Bahia. P. 3000.

Canay, tn., Philippine Is., E. ct. of Mindanao, in 8° 49′ N.

Canby, vil., U.S., Oregon, Clackamas co., 25 m. S. Portland, by rail. Mean temp., yr. 50.7° F., Jan. 41.3°, Aug. 59.2°. P. <1500.

Cancale, tn., France, dep. Ille et Villaine, on the W. side of the Baie du Mt. St. Michel, arr. and 8 m. ENE. St. Malo. Good anchorage is found between it and some rocks off the shore, from which oysters are extensively fished. P. <4000.

Cancellara, tn., S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, 8 m. NE. Potenza. P. <4000.

Canche, small riv., France, dep. Pas de Calais, enters the English Channel below Etaples by a sandy estuary 60 m. long. Navigable from Montreuil 11 m.

Candahar. See **Kandahar.**

Candamo, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Oviedo. P. 5300.

Candava, lake, Philippine Is., on I. of Luzon, near the l. bk. of the Pampanga, river issuing into the Bay of Manilla. Length rather less than 50 m., width 4 to 7 m.

Candé, vil., France, dep. Maine et Loire, arr. Segré, 24 m. W. by N. Angers. P. <3000.

Candeish (Khandesa), Brit. India. See **Khándesh.**

Candela, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Foggia, 37 m. E. Benevento. P. 5000.

Candelaria, vil. and colony, Argentine Republic, terr. Misiones, on the Purana, which at this point has a width of only 2390 ft., near Posadas, in 55° 50′ W.

Candelaria, seapt. tn., Canaries, on E. ct. of the island Tenerife. P. <3000.

Candelaria, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Esmeralda co., 115 m. SE. Carson City.

Candelario, tn., Spain, León, prov. and 40 m. S. Salamanca; noted for its sausages and saveloys. P. <3000.

Candelaro, riv., Italy, prov. Foggia, rises in Mt. Liburno, and after a SE. course of 40 m. enters the Adriatic Sea; near its mouth are salt-works.

Candeleda, tn., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 42 m. SSW. Avila. P. <3000.

Candelo, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 22 m. NW. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Candelo, tn., New South Wales, Auckland co., 50 m. N. by W. Cape Howe. P. <1500.

Candia, tn., N. Italy, prov. Turin, circle Ivrea. P. <3000.

Candia, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 15 m. SE. Concord. P. <1500.

Candia, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 13 m. SE. by S. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Candia, or **Megalokastron,** fortified seapt. city, Turkey, cap. and on the N. ct. of the I. of Crete, in 25° 9′ E. Its fortifications were constructed by the Venetians. Its harbour is available only for vessels of small draught, having an average depth of 13 ft., but is fairly well protected by the town walls. The roadstead is considered dangerous. There is a lighthouse, visible 10 m. The town was founded by the Arabs in the 9th century under the name of *Khandak* ('intrenchment') near *Cnossus*, ancient cap. of the island. C. was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in the year 1669. Subject to earthquakes. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1879–84), yr. 64.4° F., Feb. 51.1°, July 79°. P. 24,600; Moham. 17,000; orthodox Greeks, 7500. (Cuinet.)

Candle, lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, to the N. of the Saskatchewan R., crossed by 104° 20′ W., drained from its S. end by the Big Sturgeon R., ENE., into Pine I. Lake.

Candlemas Islands, S. Pacific Ocean, are near Sandwich Land, in 37° 10′ S., 30° W.

Candlesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 15 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1½ m. NW. Burgh stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cando, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Towner co., 95 m. SW. by W. Pembina.

Candoglia, tn., Italy, prov. Novara, dist. Pallanza, with celebrated marble quarries whence was obtained the stone for the cathedral of Milan.

Candor, vil., U.S., New York, Tioga co., 57 m. S. by W. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Candroma, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Inchigeelagh.

Candy, tn., Ceylon. See **Kandy.**

Cane, riv., India. See **Ken.**

Canea, or **Khania.** See **Kanea.**

Canea'dea, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., 55 m. SE. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Canedo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and dist. and 25 m. E. by S. Orense. P. 5700.

Canelli, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 21 m. SW. Alessandria. P. 5000.

Canelones, or **Guadalupe,** tn., Uruguay, cap. dep. C., 24 m. N. Montevideo. P. <4000. See **Uruguay.**

Canepina, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, circle Viterbo. P. <3000.

Canestoga Creek, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows S. then E. into the Grand R., about 80° 31′ W.

Canet de Mar, comm., Spain, prov. Barcelona, dist. Arenys de Mar. P. <4000.

Cañete, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lima, cap. of dist. C., 90 m. SE. by S. Lima, near river C., from which magnificent aqueducts dating from the time of the Incas distribute the water. The plantations of C. produce large quantities of sugar, and the manufactories of the dist. are furnished with all the resources of modern industry. P. <4000.

Cañete la Real, tn., Spain, prov. and 44 m. NW. Málaga; commerce in fruits and wine. P. <5000.

Caney, comm., Cuba, adjoining Santiago de Cuba on the E. P. 8700.

Caneva, market-tn., N. Italy, prov. and 37 m. W. Udine. P. 5000.

Canewdon, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 5½ m. N. by E. Southend, 2½ m. NE. Rochford stn., P.O.; 5239 ac. P. <750.

Canfanaro, comm., Austria, Istria, 38 m. S. Trieste. P. <3000.

Canfield, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 23 m. S. by E. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Canfield, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 7 m. W. Fargo.

Canfield, vil., U.S., Ohio, Mahoning co., 60 m. SE. by E. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Canfield, Great, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 10 m. NW. Chelmsford, 3½ m. SW. by W. Dunmow stn., P.O. P.<500.

Canfield, Little, par., 1½ m. N. by W. Great Canfield, 1½ m. E. by N. Takeley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Canford, Great (or **Magna**), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Stour, 5½ m. NNE. Poole, 1½ m. E. Wimborne stn., PT.O.; 7846 ac. P.<1500.

Canford Heath, uncultivated tract, Eng., in the SE. of Dorsetshire.

Canford, Little, vil., Eng., 1 m. NE. Canford Magna, P.O.

Canfranc, comm. and vil., Spain, prov. Huesca, near the head of the valley of the Aragon, 58 m. E. by S. Pamplona, giving name to a pass (Puerto or Port de C., or Col. de Somport; alt. 5380 ft.) leading across the Pyrenees, in about 0° 30′ W., into the valley of the Gave d'Aspe (to Oloron). See **Pyrenees.**

Cangallo, tn., Peru, dep. and 45 m. SE. by S. Ayacucho, 235 m. SE. by E. Lima, with gold-mines.

Cangas, tn., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, on N. of Bay of Vigo. P. 7600.

Cangas de Onis, tn., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 35 m. E. Oviedo. Said to have been founded by Pelayo (Pelagius) about 718 A.D., after the decisive victory over the Moors fought in the neighbourhood by which the reconquest of Spain from those invaders was begun. At Corvadonga, about 6 m. SW. of C., is shown a cave in which Pelayo is said to have taken refuge with some of his followers. P. 10,300.

Cangas de Tineo, tn., Spain, Asturias, 37 m. WSW. Oviedo. P. 22,400.

Canglass Point, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, on the S. side of Dingle Bay.

Cango Caves, celebrated limestone caves, Cape Colony, in the Great Zwartebergen, about 55 m. N. by E. Mossel Bay.

Cangort, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Shinrone.

Cangrehal, roadstead, on the E. shore of Lake Nicaragua, in communication with Juigalpa.

Canguçu, or **São Lourenço Canguçu,** tn., Brazil, prov. and 70 m. NW. Rio Grande do Súl. P. 6000.

Caniapuscaw, or **Koksoak,** lake, central Labrador, crossed by 54° N., and to the W. of 67° W.

Caniapuscaw, riv., Labrador, issues from Lake C., and flows 400 m. N. into Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait.

Canicatti, tn., Sicily, prov. and 15 m. E. by N. Girgenti. In its environs are sulphur mines. P. 22,000.

Canigou, mt., France. See **Pyrenees.**

Caniles, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. Baza. P. 2500.

Canillas de Aceituno, comm., Málaga, dist. Vélez-Málaga. P.<4000.

Canino, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, dist. Viterbo. The place was erected into a principality for Lucien Bonaparte by Pope Pius VII. in 1814. P.<3000.

Canisbay, par., Scot., Caithness, on the N. ct., 3½ m. W. Duncansbay Head, P.O.; 26,243 ac. P.<2500.

Canisp, mt., Scot., Sutherland, 11½ m. WSW. of the head of Loch Shin. Alt. 2779 ft.

Canisteo, riv., U.S., New York. See **Chemung.**

Canisteo, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on C. River, 60 m. S. Rochester. P.<3000.

Canistota, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, McCook co., 50 m. N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Canisy, vil., France, dep. Manche, 26 m. NE. Granville, arr. and 5 m. SW. by W. St. Lô. P.<2000.

Cañiza, La, tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 24 m. SE. Pontevedra. P. 7800.

Canjayar, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. NW. Almeria. P.<4000.

Canmore, rly. stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 907 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, at the base of the Rocky Mts.

Canmore, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 108 m. ENE. Regina.

Cann, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., near Shaftesbury. P.<750.

Cann, group of isls., Newfoundland, 16 m. from Fogo.

Canna, Dahome. See **Kanna.**

Canna, small isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct. of Inverness-shire, about 3½ m. NW. of Rum I., in 57° 3′–4′ N., 4⅜ m. long by 1 m. broad, P.O. P. 40.

Cannaigre Bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 55° 44′–56′ W.

Cannanore, tn. and port, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., 49 m. NNW. Calicut. Its chief importance is as a military cantonment. In 1498 Vasco da Gama touched here and established a colony. Trade now small. P. mun. 27,400; Hindus, 11,700; Moham. 12,600; Christians, 3100.

Cannas, comm., Portugal, Beira, dist. Vizeu; mineral springs. P.<2000.

Cannavieras, vil., Brazil, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Rio Pardo, in 15° 40′ S.

Cannaway, par., Ire., co. Cork, on R. Lee, bar. East Muskerry, 4 m. SE. Macroom; 5225 ac. P.<750.

Canne, vil., S. Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 8 m. WSW. Barletta, near the Ofanto, on the site of the field of *Cannæ*, still called the 'Campo di Sangue,' where Hannibal gained a victory over the Romans, B.C. 216.

Cannelton, city, U.S., Indiana, Perry co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 57 m. WSW. Louisville (**Ky.**), with mines of cannel-coal. P.<2000.

Cannelton, coal-mining vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Kanawha co., on the Great Kanawha R., 19 m. SE. Charleston. P.<1500.

Cannes, tn., France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, S. ct., arr. Grasse, 17 m. SW. Nice, with distilleries of essences, and manufactures of soap, olive-oil, and perfumery. Exports anchovies, fruits, and corn. P. 14,500. See **Jouan.**

Canneto, comm., Italy, Lombardy, on the l. bk. of the Oglio, prov. and 19 m. W. Mantua. P.<4000.

Cannich, riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, issues from Loch Mullardoch, and flows E. to the R. Glass, which it joins about 57° 21′ N. Its valley, including that of Loch Mullardoch, is called **Glen Cannich.**

Cannifton, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Hastings, on R. Moira, 3 m. N. Belleville. P.<1500.

Canning, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., 55 m. NW. Halifax. P.<1500.

Canning, settlement, W. Australia, co. and 10 m. SE. Perth.

Canning, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., crossed in the S. by 27° S.

Canning, Port, or **Mutla,** India. See **Port Canning.**

Canningstown, place, Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Clankee, 13 m. E. Cavan, PM.O.

Cannington, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 53 m. NNE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Cannington, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3 m. NW. by W. Bridgwater, PMT.O. Par. 4076 ac., P.<1500.

Canning Town, suburb of London, Eng., Essex, Romford div., 5 m. E. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R. (**C. T. and Barking Road stn.**).

Cannistown Church, eccles. ruins, Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 2½ m. S. Navan.

Cannitello, seapt. tn., Italy, prov. and dist. Reggio di Calabria. P.<3000.

Cannobbio, Italy. See **Canobbio.**

Cannock, tn. and par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 7½ m. N. by W. Walsall, on the L. & NW. R.; in the dist. known as **C. Chase** (between Lichfield and Stafford), which abounds in coal-mines, and contains also ironstone in beds underneath the coal-measures. Market-day, S. Par. and urban sanitary dist. 8010 ac., P. 20,600.

Cann Office, PM.O., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 13 m. W. by N. Welshpool.

Cannon, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. of 36° N., crossed by 86° W.

Cannonbar, settlement, New South Wales, Gregory co., 18 m. SE. Bourke.

Cannon Falls, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Goodhue co., on Cannon R. (trib. Mississippi), 35 m. SSE. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Cannons Town, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4 m. S. by E. St. Ives, 1 m. SW. Lelant stn., PT.O.

Cannon Street, two stns., Eng., London, ½ m. ESE. St. Paul's, one of them the city terminus of the SE. R., the other upon the Metropolitan Dist. Rly. (inner circle).

Cannonville, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Cumberland, 16 m. from Athol. P.<1500.

Cannouan, isl., British W. Indies, one of the Grenadines, in 12° 42′ N., 61° 18′–20′ W.

Cannstatt, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, at the head of navigation on the Neckar, 2 m. NE. Stuttgart; lukewarm chalybeate springs. P. (1880) 16,200; (1890) 19,800.

Canobbio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, 25 m. NW. Como. P.<3000.

Canoble, settlement, Queensland, 120 m. S. Normanton.

Canobie, stn., Scot. See **Canonbie.**

Caño de Trocadero. See **Cadiz,** bay.

Canoe, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, to the W. of 120° W., to the S. of 52° N.

Canoe, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows SE. into the most northerly part of the Columbia R.

Cañon, canyon (Spanish *cañon*, 'a tube'). Term used commonly in the western states of America to designate a deep gorge between high cliffs.

Canon, isl., Ire., co. Clare, in Fergus R., par. Killadysert. P. 24.

Canonbie, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Esk, 5½ m. SSE. Langholm, on a small coalfield, 1 m. SW. by W. Canobie stn. on the N. B. R., PMT.O.; 24,142 ac. P.<2500.

Canonbury, suburb, Eng., London, on the N. L. R., 2½ m. N. by E. St. Paul's.

Canon Cape, cape, Canada, Quebec, on the E. ct. of Gaspé co., in 48° 29′ N., 16 m. S. by W. Cape Gaspé.

Canoncito, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Santa Fé co., 12 m. SE. Santa Fé.

Cañon City, U.S., Colorado. See **Canyon.**

Canon Frome, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 9 m. E. by N. Hereford, 1½ m. N. Ashperton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Canon Frome with Munsley, eccles. dist., Eng., Herefordshire, including C. F. village. P. <500.

Canongate, par., Scot., in the E. of Edinburgh. P. 8700.

Cañon House, settlement, U.S., Montana, Gallatin co., 55 m. E. by S. Butte City.

Canon'icut, isl., U.S., Rhode I., in Narragansett Bay.

Canon Pyon, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 7 m. NW. by N. Hereford, 4 m. WSW. Dinmore stn., P.O. P. <750.

Canons Ashby, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, in Daventry union. P. <250.

Canonsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Washington co., 18 m. SSW. Pittsburg, with copious flow of natural gas. P. <3000.

Canosa (the ancient *Canusium*), tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 13 m. WSW. Barletta, and 31 m. SE. by E. Foggia. In the cathedral is the tomb of Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, one of the heroes of Tasso. P. 16,000.

Canossa, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 11 m. SW. Reggio, with ruins of a castle which belonged to the Countess Matilda, in which the Emperor Henry IV. performed the penance imposed upon him by Pope Gregory VII.

Canouan, Grenadine Is. See **Cannouan.**

Canourgue, La, vil., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Marvejols, 64 m. NE. by E. Albi, 15 m. WSW. Mende. Near it Roman remains have been found. P. <2000.

Canova, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Miner co., 70 m. N. Yankton. P. <1500.

Canowindra, tn., New South Wales, co. and 55 m. WSW. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Canrobert, or **Ange Gardien,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., 5 m. from W. Farnham. P. <1500.

Canso, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on the E. ct., 88 m. ESE. Pictou. P. of dist. <1500.

Canso, Cape, Canada, the NE. extremity of the mainland of Nova Scotia.

Canso, Gut of, strait between Nova Scotia on the NE. and Cape Breton on the SW., a branch of the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

Canstatt, riv. port of Stuttgart. See **Kanstatt.**

Canta, prov., Peru, dep. Lima.

Cantabrian Mountains, in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees, and extend from these mountains on the E. to Cape Finistère on the W., about 43° N. The chief divisions of the chain in the order from E. to W. are the Sierras d'Aralar (on the borders of provs. Guipuzcoa and Navarra), Salvada (W. of the Nervion valley), Peñas de Europa, at the junction of provs. Oviedo, Santander, and León (with the Peña Vieja, 8740 ft.), the mountains of Asturias, on the S. of the old prov. of Asturias (now Oviedo), and the Sierra de Picos, on the borders of the old provs. of León and Galicia. The principal passes are the Puerto de Idiazabal (2160 ft.), a little to the W. of which the railway from Pamplona descends to San Sebastian, the Reinosa on the water-parting between the head of the Besaya valley and the upper Ebro valley (the pass by which the railway from Valladolid descends to Santander), and the Puerto de Pajares, by which the railway from León descends to Oviedo and Gijon. The E. half of the chain is composed of Cretaceous rocks, the W. end of Siluro-Cambrian, and the middle of Devonian strata, overlaid on the N. (in prov. Oviedo) by the richest coalfield in Spain.

Cantagallo, Ger. col. and rly. stn., Brazil, prov. and 81 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1360 ft. P. 4000.

Cantagallo, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Florence. P. <5000.

Cantal, dep., France, on the Central Plateau, formed from the upper portion of the ancient Auvergne (*q.v.*). The dep., which is divided into four arrs., Aurillac (the cap.), Saint-Flour, Mauriac, and Murat, is partly bordered in the E. by the Margeride range, which is continued S. into Lozère, but the greater part of the surface is occupied by the remains of a huge volcano, whose base, 75 m. in diameter, rests on a foundation mainly of crystalline schists and granites, above which are patches of Carboniferous and Tertiary deposits; culminating peaks, the Plomb de C. (6095 ft.) in the S., and the Puy Mary (5850 ft.) to the NW. Down the sides of this volcano streams traversing deep gorges radiate in all directions. Two of these valleys, the Cère (trib. Dordogne) and the Alagnon (trib. Allier), which nearly meet immediately to the north of the Plomb de C., are traversed by the main road across the dep. (on the route from Clermont to Aurillac), and now also by a railway, which passes through a tunnel in the flank of the mountain. The climate in the mountains is very cold. Autumn, on the whole, is the most agreeable season of the year. The natural agricultural regions are three, the most elevated including the high mountains, which for four or five months are covered with snow, but for the remainder of the year offer excellent pastures for numerous flocks. Next, at an altitude of from 3300 to 2600 ft., are the most fertile dists. Lower still is the ring of crystalline rocks with a thin and barren soil. The growth of cereals is inadequate to the consumption of the dep., only one-fourth of the surface being capable of cultivation. Cattle-breeding gives excellent results. Isolated deposits of coal are met with in the NW., and near Mauriac. Marble is quarried. Manufactures insignificant. See **France,** table.

Cantalupo, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 58 m. W. Foggia. The French here gained a victory over the Neapolitans in 1798. An earthquake in which many lives were lost occurred here in 1805. P. <3000.

Cantalupo, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. SW. Alessandria. P. <2000.

Canteck Head, Scot., Orkney Is. See **Cantick Head.**

Canteloff, Eng., Norfolk. See **Hethersett.**

Cantenac, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 10 m. N. Bordeaux, with a port on l. bk. of the Gironde. Exports wine, of which that of Gorse is in repute. P. <2000.

Canterbury, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., 40 m. W. by S. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Canterbury (the *Durovernum* of the Romans, the *Cantwarabyrig* of the Saxons, called in ecclesiastical Latin *Cantuaria*), city, mun. and parl. bor. (returning one member), Eng., and the metropolitan see, co. Kent, on the Stour, in the middle of a wide hollow at the junction of the Chalk of the N. Downs with the London tertiaries, in ancient times situated at a ford on the river where roads from the present Richborough, Dover, and Lymne converged, and whence the great NW. road, afterwards called Watling Street, started, 55 m. ESE. of London, and 62 m. by the L. C. & D. R. It is also on the Ashford and Margate branch of the SE. R. Its cathedral, begun by Lanfranc in the 12th century and completed in the two following centuries, stands on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England. It is in the form of a double cross, with a central and two western towers, and presents a union of almost every style of Christian architecture. The choir is large, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of St. Thomas Becket; and here are monuments of Henry IV. and his queen, the Black Prince, and many prelates. A chapter-house and a library are attached to the cathedral, under which is a crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth, when a company of Huguenot clothiers and silk-weavers settled here. The parish churches (14) are mostly ancient, but possess little interest. The grammar-school was founded by Henry VIII. Monasteries and nunneries formerly abounded, as well as hospitals, almshouses, and other charitable institutions, amongst the latter of which there have come down to the present time the hospital of St. John, founded by Lanfranc, 1086, and now supporting a prior and eighteen brethren appointed by the archbishop; Cogan's hospital for clergymen's widows; King's Bridge, established by St. Thomas Becket for poor priests, now used as almshouses; a blue-coat school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, now merged in the Simon Langton schools. The St. Augustine's missionary college, a recent foundation, occupies the site of the old abbey in which the saint was buried, and of which the N. gate still remains. The former silk manufactures are replaced by industry in damask linen and worsted; there are large malting and brewing establishments. The archbishopric was founded in 597. The archbishop is 'primate of all England,' metropolitan, and first peer of the realm next to the royal family. He crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and his ecclesiastical province includes all England and Wales, except the six northern counties, Cheshire, part of Flint, and the Isle of Man. Area of ecclesiastical prov., 44,146 sq. m. The diocese comprises the whole of Kent except Rochester, and the part W. and NW. of that city, and the pars. of Croydon and Addington in Surrey. Area 1428 sq. m. The archbishop's seats are Lambeth Palace and Addington Park. Amongst other privileges he has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and medicine. Main drainage works were carried out by the corporation in 1867. The sewage is precipitated in tanks, and the effluent water employed in irrigation. Market-days, M. and S. P. mun. (and now also co.) bor. (1851) 18,400; (1871) 21,000; (1891) 23,100; parl. bor. P. (1891) 22,700.

Canterbury, one of the provs. of New Zealand, occupying the central portion of South I., from the Hurunui R. in the N. to the Waitaki in the S., E. of the water-parting line of the Southern Alps; the co. of Westland, on the opposite slope, having been separated in 1870. The prov. is level on the E., where are the famous **Canterbury Plains,** affording rich sheep pasture, occupy an extent of 4000 sq. m., or nearly one-third of the whole area. Chief towns, Christchurch, Lyttelton, and Timaru. See **New Zealand.**

Canterbury, SW. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales.

Cantick Head, Scot., SE. extremity of South Walls I., Orkney, in 58° 37′ N., 3° 8′ W., with lighthouse, visible 16 m. Also spelt **Canteck Head.**

Cantillana, tn., Spain, prov. Seville, on the r. bk. of the Guadalquivir, 16 m. NNE. Seville. P. <5000.

Cantire, penin., Scot. See **Kintyre.**

Cantley, par., Eng., Norfolk, on the Yare, 10 m. SE. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Cantley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3 m. ESE. Doncaster, 2 m. N. Rossington stn., P.O.; 5590 ac. P.<750.

Canton, Chinese **Sheng-cheng,** the 'city of perfection,' or **Kwang-chau-fu** (the name Canton is a corruption by the Portuguese, the earliest European visitors, of the name of the prov.), city and seapt., China, cap. prov. Kwangtung, on l. bk. of the Canton R. (*q.v.*), about 70 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 6′ 9″ N., long. 113° 15′ E. It has an admirable situation for commerce, both by land and sea, the Si-kiang (*q.v.*), or West R., affording a navigable channel westwards, the Pe-kiang (*q.v.*) opening up communication northwards with the provs. of Hunan and Kiangsu, and the Tung-kiang (East R.) eastwards. Opposite the town the Canton R. is deep enough for vessels of 800 or 1000 tons burden. There the river divides into two arms, enclosing the island of Honam, at the E. end of which stands Whampoa, 12 m. below C. This is the limit of navigation for the largest ocean steamers. The N. arm, or Front Reach, is navigable only by shallow-draught river steamers, but the S. arm, or Back Reach, or Blenheim Passage, can be navigated by ocean steamers of considerable size. The latter, however, was closed by barriers at the time of the war with France in 1884, and was only reopened on the 6th of July 1891. With its suburbs, C. occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the N. and NE., but between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the S. is an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 m. in circumference, 25 ft. high, and entered by twelve gates; and it is unequally divided by another wall, with four gates, into the old and new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, and the arsenal. The European quarter is in the Shamien suburb, about three-quarters of a mile up the river. Here a triangular piece of ground is separated from the mainland by a wide canal, faced with masonry, crossed by three stone bridges, having a strong stone bulwark along the river's bank for upwards of half a mile, where trees have been planted and a promenade formed. A large part of the population resides on the water. The river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all kinds, on many of which large numbers of poultry are reared. Manufactures various and extensive, and the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. Great numbers of individuals work in wood, stone, iron, and brass. C. is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs. Until 1842, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at C. Since then the opening of the northern ports has seriously checked the trade of this southern emporium, especially those on the Yangtse R., whence the greater part of the teas are exported which were formerly shipped at C. C. still ranks, however, next after Shanghai in the total value of its trade by sea (upwards of £9,000,000 annually, including native imports). The total value of its exports is £4–5,000,000 annually, the principal articles being silk and silk goods (together more than half the value), tea, matting, fire-crackers, and glass bangles. About four-fifths of the shipping frequenting the port is British. In 1841, 1847, and 1856 the C. forts were taken by the British; and from 1858 to 1862 the town itself was occupied by an Anglo-French military force as security for the payment of a war indemnity. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1829–31, 1876), yr. 70.3° F., Jan. 54.6°, July 82.3°. P. estimated at 1,600,000.

Canton, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, in the NW. of the co. bor. of Cardiff. P. 32,800.

Canton, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 12 m. WNW. Hartford. P.<3000.

Canton, city, U.S., Illinois, Fulton co., 55 m. NNW. Springfield, in a dist. rich in coal. P. 5600.

Canton, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., on Androscoggin R., 28 m. WNW. Augusta. P.<1500.

Canton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 15 m. SSW. Boston. P.<5000.

Canton, city, U.S., Mississippi, Madison co., 21 m. NNE. Jackson. P.<3000.

Canton, tn., U.S., Missouri, Lewis co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 20 m. SSW. Keokuk (Ia.). P.<3000.

Canton, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Grass R., 95 m. W. Burlington (Vt.); seat of the St. Lawrence University. P.<3000.

Canton, manufacturing city, U.S., Ohio, cap. Stark co., 64 m. NW. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.); coal abundant in vicinity. P. (1880) 12,300; (1890) 26,200.

Canton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co., 65 m. W. by N. Scranton. Alt. 1261 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Canton, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Lincoln co., 50 m. NE. by E. Yankton. P.<1500.

Canton River, Chinese **Chu-kiang** ('pearl river'), one of the arms of a delta as intricate as that of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, namely, the delta of the Si-kiang, in the prov. of Kwangtung, China, leaves the main stream a little below the place where it receives the Pe-kiang, or North R., and flows first E. then S. At about 50 m. below Canton it is called the **Boca** (or **Bocca**) **Tigris,** or Tiger's Mouth, between the island of Taikoktau (Tycocktow) on the W., and those of Anunghoi and Chuenpi on the E., and there suddenly increases from 1 m. to 4 m., and, still lower, to 5–9 m. in width, forming a large estuary, termed the 'Outer Waters,' on the E. side of the island of Macao. The entrance to the Boca Tigris is defended by ports known to British sailors as the Bogue forts, taken by the British in 1841 and 1856.

Cantoria, comm., Spain, prov. Almeria, dist. Huércal-Overa, on the Almanzor. P.<5000.

Cantreff, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 2 m. S. by E. Brecknock; 8986 ac. P.<500.

Cantreff with Nantddu, eccles. dist., Wales, in co. and near Brecknock. P.<500.

Cantsdam, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, in Beath par. P.<500.

Cantsfield, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4½ m. SE. Kirkby Lonsdale. P.<250.

Cantu, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 7 m. SE. by S. Como. P. 8000.

Canty Bay, a picturesque little bay, Scot., on the N. ct., Haddingtonshire, in 2° 39½′ W., 2½ m. E. North Berwick.

Cantyre. See **Kintyre.**

Canuig, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Emlagh.

Canuma, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, 94 m. SE. Manaos.

Canura, seapt., Brit. India. See **Cannanore.**

Canvey Island, par., formed of a low marshy isl. in the Thames, Eng., Essex, 7 m. W. Southend, 2 m. S. Benfleet stn. At one time grapes were cultivated here for wine-making. P.O. 4383 ac. P.<500.

Canwell, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 4½ m. SW. Tamworth, 2½ m. E. Blake Street stn. P.<250.

Canwick, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 1½ m. SE. Lincoln. P.<500.

Canworthy, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, 10 m. NE. Camelford, P.O. (**C. Water**).

Canyon, city, U.S., Colorado, cap. Fremont co., on Arkansas R., 90 m. S. by W. Denver; an invalid resort, with both warm and cold mineral springs; its water-power is unlimited, and in the vicinity are coal, iron, oil wells, marble and limestone quarries, and copper and silver mines. P.<3000.

Canyon City, vil., U.S., Oregon, Grant co., on John Day's R., 146 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Caobang, tn., Tongking. See **Kaobang.**

Caolas Uist, sound, Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, between Uist and Bernera Is.

Caorle, comm. and fishing vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Venice, unhealthy, on a lagoon isl., 36 m. SSW. Udine; bishopric. P.<3000.

Capaccio, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 25 m. SE. by S. Salerno, with a cathedral at C. Vecchio, a vil. 2½ m. NNW., destroyed in the 13th century by the Emperor Frederick II. P.<4000.

Capaci, comm., Sicily, on the coast, prov. and 7 m. NW. by W. Palermo. P.<3000.

Capadare, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Falcon, 125 m. WNW. Carácas, in about 68° 35′ W.

Capanne, Monte, mt., Italy, in W. of Elba. Alt. 3340 ft.

Capard, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Clonaslee.

Capard, Ridge of, mt. ridge, Ire., Queen's co., in the NE. of the Slieve Bloom Mts. Height, 1590 ft.

Capatarida, tn., S. America, Venezuela, cap. state Falcon 350 m. E. by N. Cartagena, in about 70° 40′ W. P. 2000.

Capbern, vil., France. See **Capvern.**

Cap Chat, vil. and par., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, in 66° 41′ W., at the mouth of the Cap Chat R. P.<2000.

Cap Coch, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Mountain Ash, near Aberdare.

Cap de Garde, cape, Algeria. See **Garda.**

Cap de la Magdeleine, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on l. bk. St. Lawrence, 72 m. WSW. Quebec. P.<1500.

Cap d'Espoir, cape, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., in Gulf of St. Lawrence, in about 64° 18′ W.

Cap des Rosiers, ct. vil. and par., Canada, Quebec, co. and 19 m. from Gaspé. P.<1500.

Cap d'Or, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the SW. of Cumberland co., Bay of Fundy.

Cape Barren Island, off the NE. ct. of Tasmania, to which it belongs, and from the mainland of which it is separated by Clarke and some smaller islands and Banks Strait. Area, 172 sq. m.

Cape Breton, co., Nova Scotia, in the E. of Cape Breton I.

Cape Breton Island, a very irregularly shaped isl., forming part of the prov. of Nova Scotia (*q.v.*), separated from the mainland of Nova Scotia by the Gut of Canso. It is divided into Inverness, Victoria, Richmond, and C. B. cos. See **Bras d'Or** (lake and channels).

Capecastle, stn., lre., co. Antrim, on the railway between Ballycastle and Ballymoney, 3 m. SW. Ballycastle.

Cape Coast Castle, a tn. and fort of Africa, formerly cap. of the British settlements on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in 5° 5′ N., 1° 13′ W. The principal fort is situated on a granite rock which projects into the sea; near it are two small outposts, Fort William and Fort Victoria. P. 10,000.

Cape Cod Bay, the bay enclosed by the penin. in the SE. of Massachusetts, U.S. **Cape Cod Harbour,** an inlet in the NE. of that bay.

Cape Cod Canal, a ship canal, U.S., in course of construction since 1880 from Buzzards Bay to Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts.

Cape Colony, British colony, occupying the southern end of the continent of Africa, bounded on the N. by German SW. Africa, the Kalahari Desert, the Boer Republics, and Natal. Its area and population are shown in the following table:—

	Area in sq. m.		Population in Thousands, and Increase per Cent. per Annum.				
			Pop. 1865.	Pop. 1875-79.	Inc.	Pop. 1891.	Inc.
Cape Colony as in 1875	191,416	White	190	237 [2]	2.23	337	2.22
		Other	393	484 [2]	2.11	619.5	1.55
		Total	583	721 [2]	2.15	956.5	1.78
Griqualand West (annexed in 1880)	15,197	White	..	12.4 [3]	..	29.7	6.44
		Other	..	32.9 [3]	..	53.7	3.56
		Total	..	45.3 [3]	..	83.4	4.46
Native territories annexed since 1875	[1] 14,698	White	..	2.6 [4]	..	10.4	12.25
		Other	..	260.4 [4]	..	477.0	5.17
		Total	..	263.0 [4]	..	487.4	5.28
Grand Total . . .	221,311			1,029		1,527	

[1] Including the population of British Kaffraria (annexed in 1866) on the 31st of December 1864.
[2] Census, 1875. [3] Census, 1877. [4] Census, 1879.

Coast and Surface.—The Atlantic coasts are low and sandy, whilst those of the Indian Ocean are rocky and steep. The coast-line is indented by many small bays, the most important to navigation being Table Bay, False Bay (with Simon's Bay), Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, Port Alfred, and the mouth of the Buffalo R. The country rises in a series of terraces towards the interior. The first of these runs parallel to the S. coast, and is separated from the highlands in the interior by the Lange, Outeniqua, and Langkloof Mts. (Brookbosh, 5000 ft.). Between these mountains and the ranges further N. stretches a plateau with isolated hills and mountains, reaching altitudes of more than 5000 feet. Then follow (in 33½° S. lat.) the ranges of the Witte-, Kleene-, and Groote-Zwartebergen, Baviaanskloof, Kouga, and Little Winterhoek, the general direction of which is also parallel to the S. coast. Their average altitude is from 4000 to 5000 ft. (Seven Weeks Poort, 7630 ft.), and their southern slopes are steep, whilst towards the N. they merge into the second plateau, the **Great Karroo,** a large plain extending from W. to E., between 32° and 33° S. lat., with an average altitude of 4000 ft. in the western, and of 2800 ft. in the eastern parts. The Karroo is divided into a number of dists., separated from each other by table mountains, which rise isolated or in ranges above the plain. During a greater part of the year the soil of the Great Karroo, consisting chiefly of red, ferruginous clay, is hard and perfectly dry; but when the rains set in it is covered for three months in the year with rich pastures and a luxuriant vegetation. The highest points of this plateau are the Eland Mts. (4890 ft.) and the Great Table Mt. (4720 ft.). The water-parting between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans runs across the central parts of the Karroo. The northern boundary of this great plain is formed by a third series of mountain ranges, viz., the Roggeveld, Nieuweveld, Winter, and Koudveld Mts. (5000–5900 ft.), stretching from W. to E. in 32° S. lat. They form a further system of table mountains, sloping less steep to the S. than the preceding ranges, and very gently to the N., where the large Nieuweveld plateau extends (4600–5200 ft. above sea-level). The latter is traversed by a number of mountain ranges, or isolated mountains, of which the Slang, Karree, Pram Mts., the Hartzogs, and Jagtpun Rand are the principal. The Nieuweveld plateau gradually slopes down to the plains of Great Bushmanland and to the valley of the Orange R. The western parts of C. C. also rise in various terraces towards the interior. Near Cape Town the mountains approach the coast, the Table Mt. and the Lion's Head reaching altitudes of 3550 and 2180 ft. respectively. But generally the coast dists. are low, and the first western ranges are met with some distance inland. These are the Drakenstein, Piquet, and Olifant Mts., with an average altitude of 3300 ft. (Great Winterhoek, 6840 ft.), which are followed northward by the Western Karree Mts. To the E. of the deep Olifant valley rise the mountains of the second terraces, the Cedar Mts. (Sneeuwkop, 6335 ft.), succeeded by the Bokkeveld and Western Lange Mts. Between the last-named ranges and the Western Karree Mts. extends the plain of the Barren Karroo. Further N. rise the Kamies Mts. (Welcome Mt., 5130 ft.) and the Coppermines Mts. (Riet Mt., 4500 ft). More to the E. are the Great Doorn Mt. (5000 ft.) and the Rood Mts., belonging to the third terrace, which forms the western boundary of the above-described Nieuweveld plateau; and of its northern continuations E. of the Koudveld Mts., between 24° and 25° E. long., rises a high group, the Snow Mts. (Compass Mt., 8000 ft.), from which two important ranges diverge, viz., the chain including the Buffelshoek, Zwagershoek, Tandtjes, and Elands Mts. (Great Winterhoek, 7810 ft.), running in a SE. direction, and reaching the Indian Ocean near the mouth of the Great Kei R.; and, secondly, the high and picturesque range of the Drakenbergen, extending to the N.E. The principal divisions of this range within Cape terr. are the Zuurbergen, Stormbergen, and Kwathlamba Mts. (Mont aux Sources, 11,150 ft., the highest mountain of sub-tropical S. Africa; Champagne Castle, 10,360 ft.; Giant's Peak, 9640 ft.). **Hydrography.**—The Orange is the most important and one of the few perennial rivers of this part of Africa. It rises in the western slopes of the Kwathlamba Mts., and flows to the Atlantic in many windings; it is not navigable on account of cataracts and rapids. Its principal trib. within Cape terr. is the periodic Hartebeest R., which drains the plains of Great Bushmanland during the rainy season. Of other rivers must be mentioned the Buffalo and Olifant on the W. coast; the Breede, Gouritz, Gamtoos, and Zondag (or Sunday) Rivs. or the S. coast; and on the E. coast which, owing to the more copious rainfall, is watered by numerous small coast rivers—the Great Fish R. and the Great Kei. C. C. has no lakes, but only a number of small ponds or vleys, some of which are, however, of great importance in connection with artificial irrigation (see afterwards). **Geology.**—Many parts of C. C. consists of Archæic and Palæozoic rocks. Granite, gneiss, and crystalline schists cover the western dists. from the Orange to the Olifant R. These rocks are overlaid in the SW., S., and E. by the so-called 'Cape formation,' which belongs to the age prior to the Carboniferous period. It is succeeded by widely extending fresh-water deposits, without any trace of maritime influence. They are called 'Karroo formation,' and Schenck is of opinion that these rocks belong to the time between the Carboniferous and Triassic periods. The Cape and the Karroo formations consist principally of sandstones (which constitute many of the characteristic S. African 'table-mountains'), clays, clay-slates, and limestones. Besides these formations, numerous old volcanic rocks are to be met. With the exception of the coast dists. and the banks of the rivers, more recent formations are entirely absent, and this is direct evidence that these parts of S. Africa belong to the oldest land masses of the globe, and have not been covered by the sea since the Palæozoic age. The **climate** of C. C. is subtropical; the distribution and quantity of the rainfall are of the utmost importance. In these respects the eastern and western terr. differ greatly: the latter have winter-rains, whilst in the eastern dists. summer-rains are frequent; and the quantity of the rainfall gradually decreases from E. to W. For instance, the coast regions near the Knysna Harbour, and between the Great Kei R. and the St. Lucia Bay, have copious rainfall, whilst the western coast dists. N. of the St. Helena Bay are almost rainless. According to Dove, not less than eight climatic divisions exist within the comparatively small terr. of C. C. which correspond to the distribution and quantity of the rains. Snow is nothing unusual in the high mountain regions of the interior, *e.g.*, in the Draken, Storm, Snow, and Nieuweveld Mts.; occasionally snow has also been observed near the S. coast. The particulars in the following table will serve to illustrate these peculiar climatic differences. The places are arranged in the order from N. to S. For the sake of comparison, a number of places (printed in *italics*) outside the colony are introduced:—

Places between 17° and 20° E. long.:—

	Rehoboth.	Springbok-fontein.	Clan-william.	Cape Town (Royal Observatory).
Altitude . . .	4550 ft.	3200 ft.	245 ft.	40 ft.
Mean temp. Jan. or Feb. .	77.5° F.	69.5° F.	74.6° F.	69.9° F.
Mean temp. July or Aug. .	51.0°	49.6°	51.6°	55.1°
Mean temp. Year . .	67.0°	60.5°	63.7°	62.3°
Rainfall . . .	4.1 in.	7.64 in.	9.30 in.	25.46 in.

Places between 20° and 23° E. long.:—

	Carnarvon.	Fraserburg.	Prince Albert.	Mossel Bay.
Altitude . . .	4650 ft.	3900 ft.	2120 ft.	105 ft.
Mean temp. Jan. or Feb. .	..	71.9° F.	72.0° F.	70.7° F.
Mean temp. July or Aug. .	..	39.5°	46.0°	57.2°
Mean temp. Year . .	..	55.3°	61.0°	63.6°
Rainfall . . .	8.89 in.	7.13 in.	7.7 in.	17.39 in.

Places between 23° and 26° E. long.:—

	Kimberley.	Hopetown.	Richmond.	Graaff-Reinet.	Uitenhage.
Altitude . . .	4042 ft.	3600 ft.	4700 ft.	2500 ft.	200 ft.
Mean temp. Jan. or Feb. .	78.8° F.	..	..	74.0° F.	..
Mean temp. July or Aug. .	51.8°	..	..	52.3°	..
Mean temp. Year . .	66.4°	..	..	64.0°	..
Rainfall . . .	17.9 in.	10.9 in.	12.88 in.	15.03 in.	15.86 in.

Places between 26° and 29° E. long. :—

		Kroonstad.	*Bloemfontein.*	Aliwal North.	Cathcart.	East London.
Altitude		4500 ft.	4518 ft.	4330 ft.	3900 ft.	20 ft.
Mean temp.	Jan. or Feb.	..	73.5° F.	72.8° F.	..	70.5° F.
	July or Aug.	..	46.6°	43.5°	..	58.4°
	Year	..	61.6°	59.8°	..	64.9°
Rainfall		25.4 in.	22.4 in.	25.19 in.	30.3 in.	26.15 in.

Places E. of 29° E. long. :—

		Pietermaritzburg.	*Durban.*
Altitude		2093 ft.	150 ft.
Mean temp.	Jan. or Feb.	71.8° F.	75.1° F.
	July or Aug.	55.7°	63.1°
	Year	64.9°	69.4°
Rainfall		29.3 in.	40.8 in.

The **flora** of C. C. is very interesting and peculiar. It varies greatly owing to the above-explained climatic differences. The families of the Ericeae and Proteaceae prevail. The so-called Karroo flora occupies the largest area, and is characterised by many species of Acacia, Euphorbia, Aloe, Mesembryanthemum, and by a great number of bulbous plants. Similar to the tropical flora of the countries more to the N., and characterised by palm-trees (*Phœnix reclinata*), is the vegetation of the SE. dists. (from Natal to the Algoa Bay). A third region is that of the southern coast dist. (between Port Elizabeth and Mossel Bay), where dense forests exist, in which olive-cypress, Leucodendron, Protea, and Oreodaphne trees prevail. A fourth region, totally different from the former, is that of the SW. (from Mossel Bay to the W. Olifant R.), where bushes, heaths, and numerous evergreen plants form the principal features. The **fauna** has greatly changed in the course of the present century. Many wild animals, like the rhinoceros and the giraffe, have disappeared altogether; the lion and the elephant are but rarely met with in the eastern terrs. The zebra still exists in the mountains, and the hippopotamus is found in the Orange and in some of the coast rivers. The buffalo is still met with in some of the southern forests. Various kinds of antelopes, as well as jackals, hyenas, and monkeys, are found in many parts of the colony, but no longer in such great numbers as formerly. The ostrich was on the point of becoming extinct when its successful domestication was commenced a short time ago. Serpents (many of them poisonous) and locusts are pests, which have by no means diminished under the influence of European civilisation. The **mineral production** of C. C. is of the utmost importance. The diamond fields of West Griqualand (*q.v.*) have to be mentioned first, diamonds forming the most valuable export of the colony. Since 1867, when the first diamond was accidentally discovered, more than £60,000,000 worth of diamonds have been exported. The present annual export amounts to about £4,000,000. One of the largest towns of the colony, Kimberley owes its sudden rise exclusively to its diamond mines; other mining localities of great importance are Dutoitspan and Bultfontein. Next in importance are copper ores, which occur in large quantities in the gneiss formation of Little Namaqualand. The Ookiep mines, near Springbokfontein, are the principal. Coal is found in the eastern divisions of Albert and Wodehouse; and since railways have been constructed in the neighbourhood, the output of the mines is constantly increasing. The principal mines are those of Cyphergat, Fairview, Molteno, and Indwe, their total yield being at present about 30,000 tons per annum. Of other minerals, manganese ore occurs at Dutoitskloof (30 m. from Cape Town), lead ore on the Orange R., and iron ores and zincblende are met with in various parts of the colony. Together with the mineral production, **pastoral pursuits** form the principal source of wealth of the colony. Sheep-breeding ranks first, the total number of sheep being at present more than 16 millions. The excellent wool of the Cape sheep is, next to diamonds, the most valuable export article of C. C., amounting to £2,000,000 per annum. In recent years ostrich farming has been practised with great success, there being at present more than 150,000 ostriches in the colony. Other branches of importance are goat and horse-breeding, as well as cattle-rearing, the last-named showing great development since the introduction of artificial **irrigation,** which has made rapid strides during the last decade. The most important irrigation work is that of Van Wyk's vley, in the dist. of Carnarvon, where a dam of 330 ft. length has been built, the result being an artificial lake of 19 sq. m. surface, and 10–12 ft. depth. By means of this enormous reservoir a large area of the surrounding country has been converted into fertile land. Other important irrigation works have been constructed in the dists. of Calvinia and Beaufort West. The principal **agricultural products** are wheat, oats, barley, Kafir corn, rye, potatoes, and tobacco. Wine is produced at Constantia, Paarl, Stellenbosch, and various other places, and is exported in considerable quantities. At the present time there are hardly any **manufacturing industries** in the colony. A number of distilleries, breweries, factories of woollen cloths, leather goods, waggons, &c., are all that is worth mentioning in this respect.

The colony has 2430 m. of **railways.** The principal line is that crossing the country from SW. to NE., and connecting Cape Town with Beaufort West, Kimberley, and Vryburg. Two other lines of great commercial importance start from Port Elizabeth, the first running to Middelburg and Colesberg, and the second to Graaff Reinet. A fourth line connects the port of East London with Aliwal North, on the Orange R. In connection with the railways, the post and telegraph system of the colony has likewise greatly developed in recent years. The telegraph lines exceed 5000 m. The **commerce** of C. C. is very considerable, especially with the United Kingdom. Of course the opening of the Suez Canal for some time affected the commerce of the colony, but the recent enormous development of the social and commercial intercourse between Europe and S. Africa has given a great and permanent impulse to the commerce, and the latter is at present in a very flourishing state. The principal exports are diamonds, wool, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, Angora hair, copper ore, and wine. The chief imports are textile fabrics, cereals, flour, alcoholic beverages, building materials, and fancy articles. For statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 4–5. There is cable connection with England, Zanzibar, and Aden, and regular steam communication with England (Union Steamship Co. and Castle Mail Packet Co.), East Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius. The **government** consists of a governor, a ministry of 6, a legislative council of 22, and a house of assembly of 72 members. The governor is appointed by the mother country, but in all other respects the colony has a complete system of local self-government. Among the **population** the native races (Kafirs, Bechuanas, Fingos, Hottentots, &c.) are far more numerous than the Europeans. Among the latter, those of British and Dutch descent prevail. In 1891 the only census dists. with more than 50 per cent. white pop. were in order: Piquetberg (56.23), Port Elizabeth, Sutherland, Riversdale, Ladismith, Knysna, Robertson, Prince Albert, Fraserburg. Cape Dist. had 49.9. The lowest white percentage was in Elliotdale, 0.16. **Religion.**—The large majority of the civilised and semicivilised inhabitants are Protestants, but there are also a number of Catholics, Mohammedans, and Jews. More than one-half of the whole population are, however, pagans. **Education,** although not compulsory, is making rapid strides. The colony has many good schools, and even a university (which is affiliated to Oxford, and is an examining body only) at Cape Town. **Principal towns.**—Cape Town, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, Beaconsfield, Paarl, and East London. **Historical notes.**—The colony was founded by the Dutch in 1652. It was occupied by British troops in 1796, but given up again to the Netherlands in the Peace of Amiens (1803). In 1806 it came permanently into the possession of the English. Since that time the colony has steadily developed, in spite of considerable difficulties with the natives (six 'Kafir wars' from 1811 to 1879) and with the Dutch Boers. See **Griqualand West, Kaffraria.** [**H. G. S.**]

Cape Cove, vil., Canada, Quebec, on the E. ct. of Gaspé co., in 48° 24′ N., 24 m. SSW. Cape Gaspé.

Cape Elizabeth, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 1 m. S. Portland. P. 5500.

Cape Fear, riv., U.S., N. Carolina, formed by the confluence of the Haw and Deep Rivs., which join at Haywood in Chatham co. It then flows SE. till it widens out into an estuary, and enters the Atlantic about 20 m. S. Wilmington. Steamboats can ascend 120 m. to Fayetteville. At Wilmington it receives from the N. the NE. Cape Fear R.

Cape Foulwind, tn., New Zealand, South I., Buller co., 7 m. from Westport. P. <1500.

Cape George, or **Georgeville,** vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Antigonish, 40 m. from New Glasgow. P. <1500.

Cape Girardeau, city, U.S., Missouri, C. G. co., 24 m. NW. Cairo (Illinois), on the Mississippi. P. <5000.

Cape Haytien and **Cape Henry.** See **Cap Haitien.**

Cape Island, U.S., S. Carolina, Charleston co., in 33° 1′–4′ N.

Capel. For other compound names (in Wales) commencing with C, see *Chapel.*

Capel, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. SE. by E. Tunbridge, 2 m. W. by S. Paddock Wood Junc. P. <1500. See **Tudeley.**

Capel, par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 5½ m. S. Dorking, ½ m. E. Ockley stn., PMT.O.; 5663 ac. P. <1500.

Capela, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Puentedeume. P. <4000.

Capel Arthog, hamlet, Wales, Merionethshire, 3 m. from Barmouth, P.O.

Capel Bangor, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Rheidol, 5 m. E. by S. Aberystwith, P.O.

Capel Celyn, P.O., Wales, 7 m. from Bala (Merionethshire).

Capel Coelbren, hamlet, Wales, Brecknockshire, 13 m. W. by N. Merthyr Tydfil, with a stn. (**Colbren Junc.**) on the M. R.

Capel Colman, par., Wales. See **Chapel Colman.**

Capel Curig, eccles. dist., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on Lake Mymbyr, 13 m. S. by W. Conway, 5 m. W. by N. Bettws-y-Coed stn., with slate quarries, PMT.O. P. <500.

Capel Cynon, eccles. dist., Wales, Cardiganshire, 13 m. E. by N. Cardigan. P. <500.

Capel Ddewi, hamlet, Wales, Cardiganshire, 5 m. N. Newcastle Emlyn.

Capel Fell, hill, Scot., on the border of the cos. of Dumfries and Selkirk, 18½ m. NW. Langholm. Alt. 2223 ft.

Capel Garmon, eccles. dist., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 14½ m. S. by E. Conway, 1½ m. SE. Bettws-y-Coed stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Capel Isaac, P.O., Wales, 4 m. from Llandilo (Carmarthenshire).

Capel Island, Ire., off the SE. ct. of co. Cork, at the W. of the entrance to Youghal Harbour.

Capella, tp., Queensland, Talbot co., 145 m. SW. by S. Mackay. P. <1500.

Capellades, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NW. Barcelona. P. <3000.

Capellante, mt. peak, Wales, co. and 11 m. SW. Brecknock. Alt. 2382 ft.

Capellas, tn., on NE. of the I. of São Miguel (St. Michael), Azores. P. <3000.

Capel le Ferne, par., Eng., Kent, Dover union. P. <250. See **Alkham.**

Capelle, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, W. of Geertruidenberg. P. <3000.

Capelle aan den Ijssel, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland. P. <3000.

Capelle, La, vil., France, dep. Aisne, 27 m. W. by N. Rocroy, arr. and 10 m. N. Vervins, with tulle and other manufs. P. <3000.

Capelnewydd, Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Blaenavon.**

Capel St. Andrew, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 7 m. E. Woodbridge, P.O. P. <250. See **Butley.**

Capel St. Mary, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 6 m. SW. by W. Ipswich, with a stn. (**Capel**) on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. St. M. with Little Wenham**) P. <750.

Capelton, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 10 m. from Sherbrooke; has copper-mines. P. <500.

Capelulo, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. from Penmaenmawr.

Capel y Groes, part of eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire. See **Abergwilly.**

Cape May, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the extreme S., between Delaware Bay and the Atlantic.

Cape May, city, U.S., New Jersey, at the S. end of Cape May co.; favourite summer resort and sea-bathing place. Mean temp., yr. 53.9° F., Jan. 34.7°, July 73.5°; mean rainfall (13 yrs.), 47.24 in. P. <3000.

Capendu, vil., France, dep. Aude, on the Aude, 11 m. E. by S. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Cape Negro, isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, Shelburne co., 12 m. from Barrington, with lighthouse, visible 13 m.

Capenhurst, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 5 m. NNW. Chester, on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Capernaum, place named in N. T. See **Khurbet Minyeh.**

Capers Island, U.S., S. Carolina, in 32° 51′ N.

Capertee, settlement and rly. stn., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 43 m. NE. by E. Bathurst.

Cape Sable Island, Canada, Nova Scotia. See **Sable, Cape.**

Capestang, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 9 m. W. by S. Béziers. The **Étang de C.** has an area of 7.31 sq. m., 4.73 of which are permanently under water. P. <4000.

Capesthorne, par., Eng., Cheshire, Macclesfield union. P. <250.

Capesthorne with Siddington, eccles. dist., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5 m. W. by S. Macclesfield, 2½ m. SE. Chelford stn. P. <750.

Capestrano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 21 m. WSW. Chieti. Alt. 1630 ft. P. <4000.

Cape Town, cap. of Cape Colony, situated on the N. side of the small penin., in the SW. of the colony, between Table Bay, a small bay looking to the N., and the flat-topped Table Mt., flanked on the SW. and SE. respectively by the Lion's Head and the Devil's Peak. It has two cathedrals, several Mohammedan mosques, the S. African College, an excellent public library and museum (the gift of Sir George Grey, a former governor), an observatory (33° 56′ 3″ S., 18° 28′ 42″ E.), a castle (an antique fort more than 200 years old, but now useless for defence), &c. Modern defensive works have been constructed, including a chain of forts, some armed with heavy ordnance, along the shores of Table Bay. A breakwater 3640 ft. long affords shelter to shipping in the bay, and there are wet docks with accommodation for large steamers, a dry dock, and a government patent slip, the last with 1000 tons lifting power. An outer harbour, which will have a minimum depth of 27 ft., is under construction. Mean temp., yr. 62.3° F., Jan. 69.9°, July 55.1°; mean rainfall at observatory (42 yrs.), 24.8 in. P. (1865) 28,500; (1881) 33,200; (1891) 51,250.

Cape Traverse, cape and vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., in Northumberland Strait, 33 m. W. by S. Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Cape Verde Islands (Ilhas de Cabo Verde), an archipelago (14°–18° N., 21°–24° W.), about 300 m. W. of the African coast (Cape Verde), forming three groups: (1.) NW. to SE., Santo Antão (246 sq. m.), São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau (islets Branco and Razo, between the two last); (2.) NE., Sal, Boa Vista; (3.) Maio, Santiago (396 sq. m.), Fogo, Brava (some islets, Grande, Bombo, between the two last). The two first groups are called the Windward Is., the third the Leeward Is. The more mountainous are Santo Antão' (Pão de Assucar, about 8000 ft.), Brava, Fogo (active volcano, 8800 ft.—last great eruption, 1680), Santiago (Pico de Santo Antonio, 7380 ft.). They are essentially volcanic, but sedimentary rocks occur. Iron is very abundant in the S. islands. The **climate** is tropical. Cold trade winds from NE. (October to May), sometimes changed to NW. by the African continent, or very hot from Africa (the *Léste*). Dry season, December to July; rainy, August to September. Highlands not being extensive, the trade winds do not cause rain, and the islands are subject to great drought. Storms from W. (tornados). Mean temp. 74° F.; maximum, 91½° (September); minimum, 58° (December). Extreme daily variation, 30° F. Rather unhealthy. Best climate at São Vicente, Fogo, Brava, Santo Antão. The endemic **flora** seems to come from Canary Is. (shrubby Labiatæ and *Synantheræ*, from 1600 ft. to 4800 ft). The flora up to 1600 ft. was derived from Senegambia. No indigenous tree. Land **fauna** very poor. Some birds are special to Cape Verde Is. (puffins), or very numerous (*Alcedo*, guinea-fowl). Atlantic steamers coal at São Vicente, receive water from Santo Antão, and cattle from Santo Antão and São Nicolau. Principal **exports**: *Jatropha Curcas* (50 per cent. of the whole), salt, coral, *Rocella*, skins, coffee, sugar, brandy, palm oil, Indian corn, beans, fruits (oranges, grapes), peanuts, cacao, cotton (yellow), tobacco. There are now good plantations of *Cinchonæ* (2950 to 4000 ft.). Some islets are covered with guano. In the **population,** Africans predominate. In the dry years, emigration to Brazil and British Guiana. Language, a very corrupt Portuguese (*Creolo*). Discovered by the Portuguese in 1460. Form a colonial government of Portugal, with capital in Santiago (Villa da Praia). P. (1844) 60,000; (1879) 100,000. **[J. B. R.]**

Capeville, settlement, Queensland, Dalrymple co., 130 m. SW. Townsville.

Cape Vincent, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on the St. Lawrence R., 48 m. NNE. Oswego. P. <1500.

Cape Wolfe, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., co. Prince, 12 m. from Bloomfield. P. <1500.

Cap Haitien, formerly **Cap Henri,** seapt., isl., and repub., Haiti, N. ct., 83 m. N. Port au Prince, in 72° 10′ W., the second town in size and importance in the republic, situated at the base of high hills which hem it in on three sides, enclosing a commodious harbour, which, however, is as yet unprovided with quays, so that vessels have to load and discharge by lighters. Nearly entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1842. Estimated P. (probably including dist.) 29,000.

Capheaton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 11 m. W. by S. Morpeth, 3½ m. SW. by S. Middleton stn., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. <250.

Capiata, vil., Paraguay, 10 m. ESE. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Capibaribe, riv., Brazil, flows E. into the Atlantic at Pernambuco.

Capiguary, col., Paraguay, 108 m. ENE. Asuncion.

Capilla Borja, or **Yacan Guazu,** vil., Paraguay, 86 m. SE. by E. Asuncion, 6½ m. S. Villa Rica. P. <2000.

Capistrello, tn. and comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. of Aquila. P. <4000.

Capitanata, an old prov. of Italy, now named Foggia.

Capivary, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 100 m. NW. Santos.

Capivary, vil., Brazil, prov. and 52 m. ENE. Rio de Janeiro. P. <4000.

Capiz, city of the Philippines, cap. of the island Panay, on its W. ct. It is the residence of a Spanish alcalde, govt. of the prov. P. 16,900.

Capizzi, the ancient *Capitium*, comm., Sicily, prov. Messina, 40 m. NW. by W. Catania. P. <5000.

Capleston, tn., New Zealand, South I., Buller co., 43 m. from Westport. P. <1500.

Caplestone Fell, a hill, Eng., Northumberland, 20½ m. S. by W. Jedburgh. Alt. 1569 feet.

Capleville, settlement, U.S., Tennessee, Shelby co., 12 m. SE. Memphis.

Capodistria, or **Capo d'Istria** (that is, cap. of Istria, which it still is), tn. and seapt., Austria, on the Gulf of Trieste, 7 m. SSW. Trieste; a favourite sea-bathing resort. P. 8200.

Capolago, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 7 m. S. by E. Lugano, at the head of one of the arms of Lake Lugano. P. <2000.

Capolona, tn., central Italy, prov. and circle Arezzo, on the Arno. P. <3000.

Caporetta. See **Karfreit.**

Cappadocia, vil., S. Italy, prov. Aquila, circle Avezzano. The scenery here is wild and romantic. P. <3000.

Cappagh, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Kilgarvan.

Cappagh, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 14½ m. SW. by W. Limerick. P. <250.

Cappagh, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary. See **Cappagh-white.**

Cappagh, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bars. Upper Strabane and E. Omagh, 2½ m. N. Omagh; 37,671 ac. P. 7500.

Cappagh, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 7 m. WNW. Dungannon, P.O. P. <250.

Cappagh, stn., Ire., W. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 5½ m. WNW. Dungarvan, on Waterford and Lismore Rly., P.O.

Cappaghabaun, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Mountshannon.

Cappaghduff, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. C., in Ballinrobe union.

Cappaghwhite, tn., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilnamanagh, 7½ m. N. Tipperary, PM.O. (**Cappawhite**). P. <750.

Cappalough, electoral div., Ire., NW. Queen's co., bar. Tinnahinch, 8 m. SE. by S. Tullamore.

Cappalusk, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 15 m. SE. Tuam.

Cappamore, tn., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Owneybeg, 13 m. E. by S. Limerick, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Cappancur, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Tullamore.

Cappard, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Ardrahan.

Capparoe, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 3½ m. SW. by S. Nenagh, on the Nenagh Branch Rly.

Cappataggle, tnld., Ire., E. co. Galway, bar. Kilconnell, 4 m. WSW. Aughrim, P.O. P. <250.

Cappavilla, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Coolacasey.

Cappella Maggiore, vil., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Vittoria. P. <3000.

Cappellen, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Cappoge, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 1 m. NW. Dunleer. P. <250.

Cappoquin, tn., Ire., W. co. Waterford, bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, 3 m. ENE. Lismore, on Waterford and Lismore Rly. and the l. bk. of the Blackwater, where it turns S., navigable hence downwards in barges, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Capra, Italian; *Cabra,* Spanish and Portuguese; *Chèvre,* French, 'goat.'

Capracotta, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 36 m. S. by E. Chieti. P. <4000.

Capraja, isl., in the Mediterranean Sea, 18 m. from the N. point of Corsica. There is a village of the same name with a lighthouse on the E. side of the island. The island is of volcanic origin, and, except on the E. ct., difficult of access; until 1507 it belonged to Corsica, but at that date it was taken by the Genoese. Length, 3½ m.; breadth, 1½ m.; alt. 1465 ft. P. 800.

Capraja, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, circle Miniato. Its stronghold rises abruptly from the Arno. P. <4000.

Capranica, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, circle Viterbo. P. <4000.

Caprara, the most northerly of the Termiti Is., in the Adriatic Sea, Italy, prov. Foggia, with lighthouse, visible 11 m.

Caprara, tn., N. Italy, prov. Bologna, circle Vergato. P. <5000.

Caprara, Punta, cape, Italy, in the extreme N. of Asinara I., in 41° 6′ N., with lighthouse, visible 21 m.

Caprera, Isola di ('goat island'), small isl., Italy, off the NE. ct. of Sardinia, in 41° 10′–14′ N. Length, N. to S., 5 m.

Caprese, vil., central Italy, prov. and 13 m. NE. Arezzo. Birthplace of Michael Angelo, 1475. P. <3000.

Capri, the ancient *Capreæ* ('island of goats'), isl., Italy, dist. Castellamare, at the S. entrance of the bay, and 20 m. S. city of Naples. Length, 4½ m.; breadth, 3 m. It is mountainous, coast composed of limestone cliffs, steep and inaccessible except at two places, one forming the port of Capri, a small fortified town on its S. side, with a cathedral. The island was a favourite residence of the Roman emperors Augustus and Tiberius, the substructures of whose palace (destroyed after the death of Tiberius by order of the Senate) can still be seen at the E. point. The island is also noted for its 'blue grotto' (*grotta azzurra*), a cavern entered from the sea, so called on account of the beautiful blue seen reflected from all parts. Alt. 1525 ft. P. <5000.

Capriano, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. WNW. Bergamo. P. <2000.

Capriata, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. SSE. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Capricorn Islands, small group of isls. and rocks off the E. ct. Australia, on the Tropic of Capricorn. Long. 151° 15′ E.

Caprie, small. isl., Austria, Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 10 m. W. Sebenico. P. <500.

Capringstone, colliery, Scot., N. Ayrshire, 2 m. E. by N. Irvine, ½ m. NE. by N. Dreghorn stn.

Caprino, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, 13 m. NNE. Peschiera. P. 5000.

Capriolo, vil., N. Italy, prov. Brescia, circle Chiari. P. <3000.

Cap Rouge, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Quebec, on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 8 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Capryke, tn., Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 13 m. NNW. Ghent. It has several breweries, and trade in timber. P. <4000.

Cap Santé, tn., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 31 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Cap-sir, or **Cap-cir,** former dist., France. See **Roussillon.**

Cap St. Ignace, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmagny co., 40 m. ENE. Quebec, on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence and the Grand Trunk Rly. P. <4000.

Captain's Flat, tn., New South Wales, co. Murray, 201 m. S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Captain's Harbour, trading port, Alaska, in the I. of Unalaska.

Capua, fortified tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, on the Volturno, 33 m. E. by S. Gaeta; archbishop's see, with Gothic cathedral. It is one of the keys of the province, for though far from the frontier it is the only fortress that covers the approach to Naples. The fortifications, constructed by Vauban, were extended in 1855. Ancient C., with ruins of an amphitheatre, is 2 m. distant. P. 13,500.

Capua Vetere ('Old Capua'), Italy. See **Capua.**

Capurso, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 6½ m. SE. by S. Bari. P. <5000.

Caputh, par., Scot., cos. Forfar and Perth, on the l. bk. of the Tay, 8 m. W. Coupar Angus, 1½ m. NW. Murthly stn.; 14,489 ac. P. <2000.

Capuyapo, valley, Chile. See **Copiapó.**

Capvern, or **Capbern,** vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Bagnes de Bigorre, cant. and 4½ m. WSW. Lannémezan; mineral waters, and much frequented establishment. P. <2000.

Caqueta, riv., Brazil. See **Yapura.**

Cáqueza, tn., Colombia, Cundinamárca, 16 m. SE. Bogotá. Alt. 5500. P. 8000.

Car, 'a marsh.' See *Corcagh.*

Cara, small isl., Scot., Argyllshire, to the S. of Gigha I., in 55° 38′ N. See **Gigha.**

Caraballeda, tn. and harb., Venezuela, Bolivar.

Carabanchel, tn., Spain, prov. and 4 m. SW. Madrid. Favourite holiday resort of the people of Madrid. C. Alto, P. <2000; C. Bajo, P. <4000.

Carabane, French fortress, at the mouth of the Kazamanza, in Senegambia.

Carabaya, or **Caravaya,** prov., SE. Peru, dep. Puno, on the Bolivian frontiers, and mainly on the E. side of the Andes, near the source of the Madre de Dios; rich in gold.

Carabobo, maritime state, Venezuela, cap. Valencia.

Caraca, La. See **Cadiz.**

Caracalŭ, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. Romanatĭ, 30 m. SE. by E. Craiova. P. (1889–90) 10,900.

Caracas Bay, S. America, Ecuador, in 0° 35′ S.

Carácas, improperly **Caraccas,** city, S. America, cap. Venezuela, in federal dist. surrounded by state of Miranda, in a valley of the Maritime Andes at the S. foot of the peak known as the **Silla** (seat) **de C.** (alt. 8745 ft.), 8 m. (23½ m. by rail) S. by E. of its port of La Guaira, in 10° 31′ N., 67° 5′ W. It is well supplied with water, and has a healthy climate. It has a cathedral, the church of Alta Gracia, the central university, the national library, a museum, and a polytechnic school. By the earthquake of 1812, 12,000 persons perished. Alt. (meteorological stn.) 3043 ft. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1868–70), yr. 71.2° F., Jan. 68.5°, Aug. 72.6°. P. (including suburbs), 70,000.

Carache, one of the Bissagos Is.

Carache, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Los Andes, 230 m. WSW. Carácas. P. <4000.

Caracoles, silver-mining tn. and dist., Chile, prov. and 100 m. ENE. Antofagasta, about 25 m. from Sierra Gorda stn., on the railway from Antofagasta. P. <3000.

Caracora, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 130 m. SW. Cuzco.

Caracoron (in Marco Polo). See **Karakorum.**

Caradoc. See **Caer Caradoc.**

Caragh, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Killorglin.

Caraglio, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Cuneo; manufactures of silk. P. 7000.

Caraguatay, vil., Paraguay, 46 m. ENE. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Carah, hamlet, Ire., co. Kerry, 17 m. W. Killarney, near Lough Carah, P.O.

Carahuara, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. Oruro, 90 m. S. by W. La Paz.

Carajan (in Marco Polo). See **Tali-fu** and **Yünnan.**

Caramagna, Piemonte, comm., N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, circle Saluzzo. P. <4000.

Caramanico, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 16 m. SSW. Chieti. P. 5000.

Caramari, bay, on the ct. of Bolivar, Colombia.

Caramel, riv., Spain. See **Sangonera.**

Caramoran (in Marco Polo). See **Hwang-ho.**

Caramut, tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 53 m. SSW. Ararat. P. <1500.

Caranja, isl., Brit. India. See **Karanja.**

Caraorman, tn., Roumania, Dobruja, at the S. end of the Liman Sinoe, prov. and 18 m. N. by E. Kustenji. P. <2000.

Carapelle (*Cerbalus*), riv., S. Italy, prov. Foggia, after an NE. course of about 48 m. enters the Adriatic 9 m. S. Manfredonia.

Carapequa, vil., Paraguay, 38 m. SE. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Caraque, tn., Colombia, prov. and E. of Cartagena.

Caraques, or **Caracas,** bay, Ecuador, in 0° 35′ S.

Caraquette, port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., on the Bay of Chaleur, in 65° 7′ W. P. <4000.

Caraquette Bay, Canada, New Brunswick, an inlet of Chaleur Bay to the SE. of Caraquette.

Carasso, comm., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 1½ m. NNW. Bellinzona. P. <2000.

Caratal, tn., Venezuela, Guayana, on the Yuruari, near the colony Nueva Providencia. P. 6000.

Caratasca, a large lagoon about 50 by 10 m. in the E. of Honduras, communicating with the Caribbean Sea by a narrow opening in 15° 20′ N.

Carate Brianza, tn., Italy, prov. and 15 m. N. Milan. P. <5000.

Caravaca, tn., Spain, prov. Murcia, 33 m. N. by W. Lorca, on the slope of a hill on the summit of which is an old fortress. In a mountain W. of the town is the stalactite cavern of Barquilla. P. 15,000.

Caravaggio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 15 m. S. Bergamo. Birthplace of the painters Polidoro Caldara and Michael Angelo Merigi, both named *Caravaggio*, from their native town. P. 8000.

Caravaya, prov., Peru. See **Carabaya.**

Caravele, La, cape, NE. Martinique I., W. Indies, with lighthouse, visible 12 m.

Caravell, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, 130 m. NW. by N. Mollendo. P. <4000.

Caravellas, seapt., Brazil, in the S. of Bahia, in 17° 45′ S., opposite the famous rocks of the Abrolhos. P. 3000.

Carawn, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Ballindine.

Carayao, vil., Paraguay, 75 m. E. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Caraz, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, 220 m. N. by W. Lima. P. <4000.

Carazo, dep., Nicaragua (Central America), on W. ct., cap. Jinotepe.

Carballeda, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Valdeorras. P. <5000.

Carballeda de Avia, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Ribadavia. P. <4000.

Carballedo, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Chantada. P. 9500.

Carballino, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Orense, 35 m. ENE. Vigo; has mineral springs. P. 8300.

Carballo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, 24 m. NNW. Santiago, with mineral springs and baths. P. 11,300.

Carbelego, co., New South Wales, bounded on the E. by the Bogan R., and crossed in the N. by 31° S.

Carberry, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 106 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Carberry, stn., Ire., between Enfield and Edenderry, King's co., on branch of M. G. W. R.

Carberry Hill, a hill, Scot., Midlothian, 2½ m. SE. Musselburgh. Here Mary Queen of Scots surrendered to the confederate lords June 15, 1567. Alt. 500 ft.

Carberry Island, Ire., SW. co. Cork, in Dunmanus Bay.

Carbery, East, and **C., West,** four bars., Ire., in the SW. of co. Cork, E. and W. Carbery, being each divided into an E. and W. div.

Carbet, tn., W. Indies, W. ct. of Martinique (*q.v.*). P. <4000.

Carbia, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Latin. P. 9900.

Carbis Bay, stn., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 1½ m. SE. St. Ives, on the G. W. R. P.O.

Carbon, cape, Algeria, in 0° 20′ W., 22 m. NE. Oran. The principal promontory protecting the port of Bougie.

Carbon, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clay co., 19 m. NE. by E. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Carbon, co., U.S., in the E. of Pennsylvania, E. of 76° W., crossed in the N. by 41° N., traversed by the Lehigh R., yielding about one-sixth of all the anthracite produced in the States; cap. Mauch Chunk, which is also the chief mining centre.

Carbon, tn., U.S., Wyoming, C. co., 57 m. NW. Laramie. P. <1500.

Carbonado, tn., U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 40 m. E. Olympia. P. <1000.

Carbonara, Cape, forms the SE. extremity of the island Sardinia, in 39° 4′ N., 9° 34′ E.

Carbonara di Bari, comm., Italy, prov. and 4 m. S. Bari. P. 6000.

Carbonara di Po, comm., Italy, prov. Mantua, dist. Sermide, on the Po. P. <3000.

Carbondale, city, U.S., Illinois, Jackson co., 83 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.), seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University. P. <3000.

Carbondale, vil., U.S., Kansas, Osage co., 18 m. S. Topeka. P. <1500.

Carbondale, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., near the source of Lackawanna R., 13 m. NE. by N. Scranton, in a vicinity rich in coal (beds near C. being 20 ft. thick), which is conveyed from Honesdale by the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the Hudson R. Alt. 1079 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 7700; (1890) 10,800.

Carbondale, settlement, U.S., Tennessee, Montgomery co., 42 m. WNW. Nashville.

Carboneras, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. Almeria, dist. Vera; small port, with good anchorage, sheltered on the W. and SW. P. <3000.

Carbonne, tn., France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. Muret, on the Garonne, 25 m. SSW. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Carbonnear, port of entry, Newfoundland, Avalon Penin., on Conception Bay, 25 m. NW. by W. St. John's. P. <3000.

Carbon Run, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co., 55 m. W. by N. Scranton. P. <1500.

Carbost, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., 11 m. SW. Portree, PM.O.

Carbrook, eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NE. Sheffield. P. 9300.

Carbrooke, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 18½ m. W. by S. Norwich, 2 m. ENE. Watton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Carburton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Worksop union. P. <250. See **Edwinstowe.**

Carbury, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Sligo.

Carbury, par., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. C., 14 m. W. Maynooth, 2 m. E. Carbury stn., PMT.O.; 4796 ac. P. <500.

Carcabuey, tn., Spain, prov. and 36 m. SE. Córdoba. P. <5000.

Carcagente, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. by W. Valencia, on a plain; palm, orange, and mulberry trees flourish in the gardens; with woollen and other manufactures. P. 12,500.

Carcarañal, Rio, riv., Argentine Republic, flows E. from the Sierra de Cordoba, and enters the Parana N. of Rosario.

Carcassonne, the ancient *Carcaso*, tn., France, cap. dep. Aude, composed of two parts, the old town strongly situated on a rock commanding the R. Aude and the Canal du Midi, 55 m. SE. Toulouse, the new town below; both surrounded by old walls, those of the old town restored in modern days by Viollet-Leduc. The old town contains the castle and the old cathedral (11th and 14th centuries); the new town, the new cathedral, town hall, hospitals, theatre, barracks, covered markets, and Church of St. Vincent. It is a bishop's see (since the 6th century). It is well supplied with water, and has important manufactures of cloth, hosiery, &c. Near C. is the fine aqueduct by which the Canal du Midi crosses the R. Fresquel. C. has been of importance since the time of Cæsar; the hereditary Counts of C. date from 836. The town suffered in the wars against the Albigenses (1209). Alt. 340 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.4° F., Jan. 41.7°, July 72.5°. P. 28,200.

Carclaze, range of downs, Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. N. St. Austell, with ancient tin-mine. Alt. 665 ft.

Carcoar, tn., New South Wales, Bathurst co., 25 m. SW. by W. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Car Colston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 9 m. ENE. Nottingham, 3 m. NW. Aslockton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Carcroft and Adwick-le-Street, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the G. N. R., 4 m. NNW. Doncaster.

Cardamom, range of hills, India, Madras Presidency, Travancore state; owes its name to the large amount of cardamoms collected annually. Alt. 2-4000 ft.

Cardamom, range in Cambodia (*q.v.*).

Carden, par., Eng., Cheshire, Tarvin union. P. <250.

Cardenas, tn. and seapt., Cuba, N. ct., 76 m. E. Havana, in 81° 12′ W. P. 23,400.

Cardenden, vil., Scot., Fife, on the N. B. R., 4½ m. NW. by W. Kirkcaldy. C. colliery to the S. P.O. P. <500.

Cardeston, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6½ m. W. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. N. Yockleton stn. See **Alberbury with C.**

Cardew, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 5½ m. SW. Carlisle, 1 m. E. by N. Curthwaite stn.

Cardie's Inlet, Victoria. See **Peterborough,** Victoria.

Cardiff ('fort on the Taff'), parl., mun., and co. bor., and seapt. of S. Wales, cap. co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 1 m. from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn, in the diocese of Llandaff. C. is the seat of the University College of S. Wales and Monmouthshire. It has a public library, and excellent museum, particularly rich in geological specimens, and its growth, which has been very rapid since the sixties, has been chiefly due to the increase in the export of the excellent steam-

coal obtained from this field. The export of coal coastwise increased between 1865 and 1891 from 899,000 to 1,299,000 tons, that to foreign countries from 1,451,000 to 10,115,000 tons (including coke and patent fuel). As to total amount of shipping, see **Appendix,** p. 13. C. also exports large quantities of iron and tin-plate, carries on iron shipbuilding, and has large iron and steel works and various factories. The port has 5 docks and basins, Bute docks (E. and W.), Roath Dock and Basin, these two with a depth of 35 ft. at ordinary springtides. and the Glamorganshire Canal basin, in addition to a floating dock with 4500 tons lifting power, and numerous dry docks. C. joins with Cowbridge and Llantrissant (forming the Cardiff dist. of bors.) in sending one member to House of Commons. C. is ancient and can be traced to the first century; with remains of a Roman fort. The castle, dating from 1110, now belongs to the Marquis of Bute, who has the title of Baron C. It has a stn. on the S. Wales line of G. W. R., and is connected by the Taff Vale and Rhymney railways with the S. Wales coal and mineral dists. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. (and now also co.) bor. P. (1851) 18,400; (1871) 56,900; (1891) 128,900; C. dist. of parl. bors. P. 132,200.

Cardigan, mun. bor., seapt. tn., and par., S. Wales, cap. co., on the Teifi, 5 m. from its entrance into St. George's Channel, in the archdeaconry of C., and the diocese of St. David's. As to shipping, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Market-day, S. Par. P. <3000; mun. bor. P. <3500.

Cardigan, vil., New South Wales, Grenville co., in 37° 35′ S., 143° 42′ E., 79 m. NW. Melbourne.

Cardigan Bay, Canada, on the E. of Prince Edward I., in 46° 9′–12′ N.

Cardigan Bay, the large bay on the W. of Wales between Braich-y-Pwll, Carnarvonshire, and Strumble Headlands, Pembroke.

Cardigan Headland, Wales, N. point of Pembrokeshire.

Cardigan Isle, Wales, at the mouth of Cardigan Bay, N. side. 40 ac.

Cardiganshire, co., S. Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, between the mouth of the Dovey and that of the Teifi (or Deifi). Surface wholly composed of Cambrian and Silurian rocks; level on the coast; mountainous in the interior, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 2460 ft. in height, is in its NE. part. The chief rivers are the Teifi, which forms the chief part of the S. boundary, Rheidol, Ystwith, Aeron or Ayron, and Towy, the last dividing this co. from Brecon. The principal towns are either on the coast or in the valley of the Teifi—on the coast, Aberystwith and Aberayron, in the valley of the Teifi, Tregaron, Lampeter, and Cardigan. A branch of the Cambrian Rly. keeps near the coast to Aberystwith, and from that town the Manchester and Milford Rly. first ascends the valley of the Ystwith, then descends that of the Teifi into Carmarthenshire, where it joins the G. W. R., which sends a branch into the S. of Cardiganshire as far as Adpar. Principal industry is the rearing of live stock [**Appendix,** pp. 7–9]. Copper ore is mined at Glandovey, zinc ore at Devil's Bridge, Penrhyncoch, Talybont, and one or two other places, and lead ore at Goginan, Ystradmeurig, Talybont, Penrhyncoch, &c., and slates are quarried at Cwmere and Glandovey. Gloves and flannels are manufactured. C. belongs to the diocese of St. David's. It returns one member to Parliament. The county contains no parl. bor. Area, 440,630 ac. P. 62,630. The administrative county includes the part of the urban sanitary dist. of Cardigan, in the ancient county of Pembroke. Area, 443,071 ac. P. 63,467. See **Wales,** table.

Cardinal, stn., Canada, Ontario, 9 m. from Prescott, on the Grand Trunk Rly.

Cardington, par. and vil., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 3 m. ESE. Bedford, on the M. R., P.O. Alt. 105 ft. Mean temp. (1861–80), yr. 49.4° F., Jan. 37.2°, July 63.1°. Par. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Eastcotts**) P. <1500.

Cardington, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11 m. S. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. SE. Leebotwood stn., P.O.; 6685 ac. P. <750.

Cardington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Morrow co., on the E. branch of Whetstone R., 39 m. N. by E. Columbus. P. <1500.

Cardinham, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 3 m. ENE. Bodmin, P.O.; 9634 ac. P. <750.

Cardito, vil., S. Italy, prov. and 7 m. N. Naples, circle Casoria. P. <5000.

Cardiva, one of the Maldive Is., in 5° N., 73° 40′ E.

Cardon, isl., in Pacific Ocean, near Realejo, Nicaragua, Central America, with a lighthouse, visible 13 m., on its N. point.

Cardona, comm., Spain, prov. and 45 m. NW. by N. Barcelona. SW. of the town is a mountain of rock salt 500 ft. in elevation, 4 m. in circumference, which affords an inexhaustible supply of that article. P. <4000.

Cardonald, eccles. par., Scot., cos. Lanark and Renfrew, near Paisley, on the G. & SW. R., 3½ m. W. Glasgow. P. < 1000.

Cardoner, riv., Spain, Catalonia, flows SSE. past Manresa into the Llobregat.

Cardrona, stn., Scot., Peeblesshire, 4 m. ESE. Peebles, on the N. B. R.

Cardross ('the promontory fort'), par. and vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the r. bk. of the Clyde, on the N. B. R., 3 m. WNW. Dumbarton, between which and the village the old castle of C., where King Robert Bruce died, June 7, 1329, formerly stood, PMT.O. Par. 8264 ac., P. 10,600; vil. P. <500.

Cardtown, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Coolrain.

Cardwell, dist., Canada, Ontario, in the N. of Peel co., and the SE. of Dufferin co. P. 16,000.

Cardwell, tn., Queensland, C. co., 90 m. NW. by N. Townsville. P. <1500.

Cardwell, co., S. Australia, crossed by 36° S. and 140° E.

Cardynham, Eng., Cornwall. See **Cardinham.**

Cardy Rocks, islets, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Dublin, 2 m. N. by E. Balbriggan.

Careby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 6 m. N. Stamford, 1 m. S. by E. Little Bytham stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Careby with Aunby and Holywell**) P. <500.

Careg-allen, a group of islets, Wales, off the NE. ct. of Anglesey, 4 m. ESE. Amlwch, P.O.

Caregog, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 14 m. ENE. Portmadoc, 4½ m. E. by N. Duffws stn.

Careids Pass, a pass across the Lange Bergen, Cape Colony, about 46 m. W. by N. Mossel Bay.

Carelmapu, dep. of prov. Llanquihue, Chile.

Caremata, or **Carimata,** elevated woody isl., W. ct. Borneo, from which it is separated by a channel of the same name.

Carentan, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. St. Lô, 25 m. W. Bayeux; manufactures of lace and cotton. P. <3000.

Carentoir, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 28 m. ENE. Vannes; trade in cider and butter. P. <2000.

Caresana, vil., N. Italy, prov. Novara, 8 m. SSE. Vercelli. P. <4000.

Careston, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 4½ m. W. Brechin, P.O. P. <250.

Carew, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. E. Pembroke, 2½ m. NW. Manorbier stn.; 5100 ac. P. <750.

Carey, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 6½ m. N. Ross.

Carey, riv., Ire., NE. co. Antrim, flows into Ballycastle Bay.

Carey, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wyandot co., 49 m. S. by E. Toledo. P. <2000.

Carey Islands, Baffin Bay. See **Cary Islands.**

Carfin, mining vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 1½ m. NE. by E. Motherwell, ½ m. SE. Holytown Junc., P.O. P. <2000.

Cargados, St. Brandon, or **Nazareth Islands,** a group of low coral islands (Albatross, Tromelin, and Coco) in the Indian Ocean, in 16° 20′–50′ S., 59° 26′–41′ E., dependencies of Mauritius.

Cargan, stn., Ire., near Parkmore, co. Antrim, on Belfast and North Counties Rly., 2 or 3 m. from Red Bay.

Cargarie, settlement, Victoria, co. Grant, 85 m. W. Melbourne.

Carghèse, comm., Corsica, arr. and 12 m. NNW. Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. This comm. forms a Greek colony founded in 1676, and is one of the best cultivated in the island. P. <2000.

Cargill, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, co. Bruce, 25 m. from Southampton.

Cargill, par. and vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the l. bk. of the Tay, 5 m. WSW. Coupar Angus, on the C. R.; par. 9495 ac. P. <1500.

Cargin, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Randalstown.

Cargin, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, on Lough Corrib, 2 m. SW. Headford. P. <750.

Cargo, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Rockcliff.**

Cargo, tn., New South Wales, Ashburnham co., 44 m. W. by S. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Cargo Fleet, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, in the E. of the parl. bor. of Middlesbrough, on the NE. R. Salt is here extracted from brine.

Car Green, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. from Saltash.

Carhaix ('fortress on the river Aes'—now the Hieres), tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Guingamp, 38 m. N. by W. Lorient, with bronze statue of La Tour d'Auvergne, who was a native of C. P. <2009.

Carham, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tweed, 4½ m. NE. Kelso, on the NE. R.; 10,712 ac. P. <1500.

Carhampton, ct. par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 18 m. NW. Taunton, 1½ m. W. Blue Anchor stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Roadhuish**) P. <750.

Carharrack, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Redruth.

Carhuamayo, tn., Peru, dep. Junin, on the E. side of Lake Chinchaycocha, 110 m. NE. Lima. A road starts from here to Mayoro, the highest navigable point that can be reached by the Pachitea. Alt. 13,800 ft.

Carhuaz, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, 200 m. N. by W. Lima.

Cariaco, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Bermudez, in about

63° 40′ W., an inlet in a plain watered by the Cariaco R., near the head of the Gulf of C., 40 m. in length, W. to E., by 10 m. in breadth, which has good anchorage in all parts. P. 7000.

Cariati, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, on the E. ct., 45 m. NNE. Catanzaro; bishopric. P. <4000.

Caribana, oldest Spanish possession, Guiana, S. America.

Caribbean Sea, that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which extends between Central and S. America and the isls. of Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico, communicating on the W. with the Gulf of Mexico. Chief inlets, the Gulfs of Honduras, Darien, and Maracaybo. See **West Indies.**

Caribe, Venezuela. See **Rio Caribe.**

Caribou, silver-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, Boulder co., 34 m. WNW. Denver. P. <1500.

Caribou, dist., on both banks of the head-waters of the Fraser R., British Columbia, N. America; important goldfields.

Caribou, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, drained SW. by a short stream into Quesnelle R., l. bk. trib. of Fraser R.

Caribou, mts., Canada, Brit. Columbia, N. of C. Lake, trending NW. to Bear Lake, to the E. of 122° W.

Caribou, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., on the l. bk. of the Aroostook R., 145 m. NNE. Bangor. P. <5000.

Caribou Island, isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, 1 m. from the N. ct., in Northumberland Strait, 5 m. N. Pictou.

Caribrod (tsa'ri-brod), vil., Bulgaria, prov. Trn, on R. Nišava, 14 m. SE. Pirot. P. <2000.

Caribs, a race of S. American Indians, noted at the time of the discovery of America, when they were spread over many of the W. Indian islands, as well as the adjacent mainland, for their fierce and warlike character. They now survive in numerous tribes chiefly scattered over the region between the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco, but there are also a few survivors on the islands of Trinidad and St. Vincent, and some isolated tribes on the headwaters of the Yapuri, and S. of the Amazon on those of the Xingu and on the banks of the Guapore.

Carignan, formerly called **Yvois,** tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the Chiers, 11 m. ESE. Sedan, of great antiquity, with iron mines and manufactures,of tin-plate. P. <2000.

Carignano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Po, prov. and 11 m. S. Turin; noted for its citron peel. P. 7000.

Carihuairazo, peak of the Andes of Ecuador. See **Andes, B.**

Carillon, vil. and port of landing, Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., on the l. bk. of the R. Ottawa, 42 m. W. by N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Carimata Islands. See **Caremata.**

Cariñena, comm., Spain, prov. Saragossa, dist. Daroca. P. <4000.

Carini, tn., Sicily, prov. and 10 m. W. by N. Palermo. P. 10,000.

Carinish, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the SW. ct. of North Uist, in 57° 31′ N., P.O.

Carinola, tn., Italy, prov. Caserta, dist. and 20 m. E. Gaeta; neighbourhood produces excellent wine. P. 8000.

Carinthia, Ger. **Kärnthen** (name derived from the *Carni*, a Celtic tribe), Austrian crownland, occupying both sides of the valley of the upper Drave, which is the principal river of C., and traverses it from W. to E. C. is an Alpine country; the mountain ranges N. of the Drave belong to the Central Zone of the Eastern Alps [**Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 1.**], and those S. of this river to the limestone Alps [**Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. C. 2–3**). C. is occupied by a number of interesting lakes (Wörther-, Millstätter-, Ossiacher-, Weissen-See). In the N. and NW. parts the climate is bleak, but the E. and SE. dists. are milder. A large proportion of the surface of C. is covered with pastures and forests, and there is but little arable land. But the principal wealth of C. is derived from the large yields of lead and iron ores, and from the industries in connection therewith. The chief lead dists. are those of Bleiberg, Raibl, and Bleiburg, whilst iron ores (excellent siderite and limonite deposits) are found in the dists. of Hüttenberg, Friesach, and Wolfsberg. The principal industrial seats in addition to the mining localities just mentioned are Prävali, Buchscheiden, Lippitzbach, and Ferlach, where steel of excellent quality, rails, machinery, firearms, lead articles, &c., are manufactured. Other manufactures of importance are textiles, leather goods, cement, and wood-pulp. Timber is floated down the Drave. Klagenfurt, the cap. of C., and Villach are the commercial centres of the country, both towns being connected by direct railway lines with Vienna, Innsbruck, Venice, and Verona. The population of C. consists chiefly of Germans, but there is a considerable number of Slavs in the SE. dists. Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Area, 3988 sq. m. P. (1890) 361,000. See **Austria-Hungary,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Caripe, tn. and valley, S. America, Venezuela, Bermudez, 40 m. SE. Cumana. The valley is noted for a cavern frequented by a species of night-hawk (*Caprimulgus*). P. 5000.

Carisbrook, municip., Victoria, co. Talbot, 107 m. by rail NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Carisbrooke, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., 1½ m. SW. by W. Newport, 1 m. ESE. of its stn. on the Isle of Wight Central Rly.; formerly cap. of the island, with ancient castle in good preservation in which Charles I. was imprisoned. Par. 8823 ac., P. 9100; eccles. par. (**C. with Northwood**) P. 6900.

Cark, vil., Eng., Lancashire, North Lonsdale div., 11 m. ENE. Barrow, with a stn. (**C. in Cartmel**) on the Furness Rly., PMT.O.

Carker, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Brosna (No. 2).

Carkin and Forcett, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond union. P. <250.

Carland, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 2 m. N. by W. Dungannon.

Carlanstown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 10 m. NW. by N. Navan, P.O. P. <500.

Carlatton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 7½ m. E. by S. Carlisle, 2½ m. NE. by E. Cotehill stn. P. <250.

Carlaverock, par., Scot., co. and 5½ m. SE. Dumfries; 5664 ac. P. <1000.

Carlby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. N. by E. Stamford, 1½ m. W. Braceborough Spa stn. P. <250.

Carlentini, tn., Sicily, circle Noto, prov. and 19 m. NW. Syracuse. Founded by Charles V. to be the headquarters of his Sicilian army, but never completed; and being partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, it is now unimportant. P. 6000.

Carlet, tn., Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Valencia, on the Requena. P. 5000.

Carleton. See also **Carlton.**

Carleton, co., Canada, New Brunswick, on the W. frontier, crossed in the S. by 46° N. P. 23,000.

Carleton, suburb of St. John, Canada, New Brunswick, at W. entrance to St. John Harbour, opposite the main part of the city.

Carleton, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 16 m. from Yarmouth. P. <1500.

Carleton, co., Canada, Ontario, bounded N. by the R. Ottawa, crossed by 76° W.

Carleton, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bonaventure co., on the shore of Chaleur Bay, in 66° 5′ W. P. <1500.

Carleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 3 m. NE. by N. Blackpool, 1½ m. SW. Poulton stn. P. <500.

Carleton, par., Eng., Norfolk, Loddon union. P. <250.

Carleton, par., included in the parl. bor. of Pontefract, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, P.O. P. <500.

Carleton Place, tn., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., on R. Mississippi, 28 m. SW. Ottawa. P. (1881) <2000; (1891) <5000.

Carleton (or **Carlton**) **Rode,** par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 13 m. SW. Norwich, 3 m. W. by S. Forncett stn. P. <750.

Carleton with Ashby, eccles. dist., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Norwich, 3 m. WSW. Cantley stn. P. <500.

Carlingford, market and seapt. tn. and par., Ire., NE. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, on C. Lough, 9 m. ENE. Dundalk, on the Newry and Greenore Rly.; large export of oysters. PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. 19,924 ac., P. 6700; tn. P. <750.

Carlingford Lough, an inlet, Ire., between cos. Down and Louth, connected with Lough Neagh by the Newry Canal.

Carlinghow, eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 9 m. E. Halifax, on the L. & NW. R. P. <4000.

Carlingwark Loch, a lake, Scot., Kircudbrightshire, adjoining Castle Douglas on the S.

Carlin How, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. SE. Saltburn, on the NE. R., with blast-furnaces, PM.O.

Carlins Cairn, mt., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 18 m. SE. Maybole, 3 m. S. of the S. end of Loch Doon. Alt. 2650 ft.

Carlinville, city, U.S., Illinois, Macoupin co., 39 m. SSW. Springfield. P. <4000.

Carlisle, the bay on which Bridgetown, Barbados, stands.

Carlisle (corrupted from the ancient British name *Caer-Luel*, of which the Roman name *Luguvallum* is believed by Egli to be a translation), an ancient city, parl. bor. (one member), and mun bor., Eng., cap. of Cumberland, Eskdale div., at the confluence of the Caldew and Petterill with the Eden, 17½ m. NNW. Penrith. The L. & NW., Midland, NE., Caledonian, N. B., G. & SW., Newcastle & C., Maryport & C., and the C., Silloth, & Port C. railways all unite here. Cotton-spinning, introduced here before the end of last century, has lost much of its importance in recent years. Formerly shipping was carried on by a canal to the Solway, but now Silloth serves as the port. C. has many interesting remains of former times. Traces of the Roman wall (that of Hadrian) can still be seen near. Parts of the old city walls still survive. The castle, founded in 1092, has been restored, and is now used as barracks. The cathedral, built between 1092 and 1419, has suffered four times by fire, most severely in 1292. Of its Norman nave only a fragment remains, which until a few years ago was cut off from the choir, the great glory of which is the large and beautiful E. window. C. has also an old grammar school, in connection with which handsome new buildings have been erected, and among other recent structures

a large market and a free library and technical school may be named. The governing charter of the borough was given by Charles I., in whose favour the city declared and suffered severely during the succeeding civil war. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, when he put to death, as traitors, the officers of the garrison. The see, founded by Henry I., comprises the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the detached parts of Lancashire N. of Morecambe Bay. Market-days, W. and S. Alt. 114 ft. Mean temp. (1861–80), yr. 47.8° F., Jan. 37.8°, July 59.5°; rainfall (1866–80), 30.1 in. Mun. bor. P. (1851) 26,300; (1871) 31,000; (1891) 39,200; parl. bor. P. (1891) 38,100; pars. P. 42,900.

Carlisle, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Nicholas co., 58 m. SSE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <1500.

Carlisle, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 8 m. S. by W. Lowell. P. <1500.

Carlisle, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Cumberland co., 17 m. WSW. Harrisburg. Seat of Dickinson College, founded 1783, and of an Indian Training School. P. 7600.

Carlisle, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., crossed by 21° S.

Carlisle Bay, Jamaica, on the S., in 77° 21′ W.

Carlisles Quarter, par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Bigges.**

Carloforte, comm., Sardinia, in the E. of San Pietro, 17 m. SW. Iglesias. Important salt-work. Its roadstead, between the I. of San Pietro and the coast of Sardinia, is important as the place of despatch of the product of the zinc and lead-mines of Sardinia. P. 5000.

Carlopago, fortified seapt., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 62 m. SSE. Fiume, on a channel of the Adriatic. P. <2000.

Carlops, vil., Scot., Peeblesshire, 11 m. NW. by N. Peebles, 2½ m. NW. by N. Macbie Hill stn., P.O.

Carlos, seapt., I. Porto Rico, near the N. end of the W. ct., 70 m. W. San Juan.

Carlosama, tn., Colombia, Cauca, near Ecuador frontier. P. <4000.

Carlota, La, tn., Spain, prov. and 17 m. SSW. Córdoba. It is one of the German colonies, founded in 1767, in the Sierra Morena. Manufactures, hempen and linen fabrics. P. 5500.

Carlow, or **Smith's Hill,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Huron, 6 m. from Goderich. P. <1500.

Carlow, a SE. co. of Ire., Leinster, to the W. of Wicklow and Wexford, W. of Kilkenny, divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Carlow	31,364	9,095
Forth	39,507	4,934
Idrone, E.	48,153	8,779
Idrone, W.	23,067	3,667
Rathvilly	44,804	8,485
St. Mullins, Lower	26,615	4,822
St. Mullins, Upper	7,785	1,154
Total	221,295	40,936

It is traversed from N. to S. by the rivers Barrow (navigable throughout the co.) in the W., and the Slaney in the E., the Barrow forming the boundary in the S. half, and the surface between these rivers is generally level or rolling, with much alluvial soil in the middle, the value of which has been greatly increased by drainage operations carried out by the Board of Works. In the E., where the county borders on Wicklow and Wexford, it is hilly, rising in the SE. in Mt. Leinster to 2600 ft., and in the NW. to the W. of the Barrow there is another hilly and well wooded but less elevated tract belonging to the unproductive Carboniferous system. The remainder of the county is chiefly composed of granite rock. There are no minerals of great economic importance. For agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The county returns one member to Parliament. The population has steadily decreased since 1851. See **Ireland,** table.

Carlow, par. and mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl bor.), Ire., NW. co. and bar. C., 10½ m. S. by E. Athy, at the confluence of the Burren with the navigable Barrow, and on the C. Rly. Market-days, M. and Th. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 35.4 in. Par. 3319 ac., P. 6200; mun. bor. (partly in Slievemargy bar., Queen's co.) P. (1841) 10,400; (1891) 6600.

Carlow, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Carlow.

Carloway, dist. and vil., Scot., Ross-shire, at the head of Loch C., on the W. ct. of Lewis I., near the mouth of Loch Roag. Near the village is a large and well-preserved circular fort. PT.O. Vil. P. <500.

Carlow Junction, rly. stn., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Offaly, East, 2½ m. W. by S. Kildare.

Carlsbad, &c. See **Karls——.**

Carlsruhe, tn., Victoria, co. Dalhousie, 55 m. N. by W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Carlstadt, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1088 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Carlstadt, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 8 m. NW. by N. Hoboken. P. <2000.

Carlton. See also **Carleton.**

Carlton, settlement, Canada, Ontario, York co., 6 m. NW. by W. Toronto.

Carlton, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, on North Saskatchewan R., 40 m. WSW. Prince Albert.

Carlton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7 m. NW. by W. Bedford, 2 m. N. by W. Turvey stn., P.O. P. <500.

Carlton, Eng., Cambridgeshire. See **Carlton with Willingham.**

Carlton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 3½ m. WNW. Stockton, on the NE. R., PM.O. (**C. Iron Works**). P. <250.

Carlton, eccles. dist. and par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 1½ m. N. by W. Bosworth. P. <500.

Carlton, or **Carlton in Lindrick,** par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 3 m. N. by E. Worksop, PMT.O.; 4054 ac. P. <1000.

Carlton, par. and tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 2½ m. NE. by E. Nottingham, with a stn. (**C. and Gedling**) on the M. R., and another (**Gedling and C.**) on the G. N. R.; manufactures hosiery. Par. P. 6900; tn. P. 6600; eccles. par. (**C. in the Willows**) P. <4000.

Carlton, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 18½ m. NE. Ipswich, P.O. See **Kelsale.**

Carlton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Wharfedale union. P. <250.

Carlton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Cover, div. and 12½ m. SW. by S. Richmond, 4 m. S. by W. Wensley stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Carlton, or **Carlton in Cleveland,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 10½ m. S. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. ESE. Sexhow stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. in C.** or **C. Highdale**) P. <250.

Carlton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley div., 4 m. N. Wakefield, 2 m. E. by N. Ardsley Junc., P.O. See **Lofthouse.**

Carlton, eccles. dist. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. NNE. Barnsley, 1½ m. E. by N. Staincross stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Carlton, or **C. juxta le Snaith,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6½ m. W. Goole, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the Hull and Barnsley Rly. P. <1000.

Carlton, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 13½ m. NE. Burnley, 1½ m. SW. Skipton, PMT.O. (**Carleton**); 5258 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**C. in Craven**) P. <1500.

Carlton, settlement, Tasmania, Pembroke co., 16 m. E. by N. Hobart.

Carlton, co., U.S., Minnesota, E. frontier, S. of 47° N.

Carlton, a portion of Melbourne, Victoria.

Carlton, East, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Norwich, 2 m. S. by E. Hethersett stn. P. <500.

Carlton, East, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 14 m. N. by W. Wellingborough, 3½ m. W. by N. Weldon and Corby stn. P. <250.

Carlton, Great, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 6 m. E. by S. Louth, 2 m. SE. by S. Grimoldby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Carlton, Little, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Louth union. P. <250.

Carlton, Little, with Carlton Castle, eccles. dist., Eng., Lincolnshire, adjoining Great C. P. <250.

Carlton, North, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. NNW. Lincoln, Gainsborough div. P. <250.

Carlton, South, par., 1 m. to the S. P. <250.

Carlton Colville, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3½ m. SW. Lowestoft, on a branch of the G. E. R., 1½ m. NE. of the village, P.O. P. <2000.

Carlton Curlieu, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8½ m. SE. by E. Leicester, 2½ m. N. by E. Kibworth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Carlton Curlieu with Ilston, eccles. dist., Eng., Leicestershire, including hamlet of C. C. P. <500.

Carlton Forehoe, par., Eng., Norfolk, Forehoe union. P. <250.

Carlton Forehoe with Crownthorpe, eccles. dist., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 9 m. W. by S. Norwich, 2 m. NE. by N. Kimberley stn. P. <250.

Carlton Highdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Leyburn union; 10,138 ac. P. <250.

Carlton Husthwaite, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Easingwold union. P. <250.

Carlton-le-Moorland, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 7 m. ENE. Newark, 4½ m. W. Navenby stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C.-le-M. with Stapleford**) P. <500.

Carlton Miniott, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. NE Ripon, 1 m. WSW. Thirsk Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Carlton on Trent, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., on the l. bk. of the Trent, 6½ m. N. Newark, on the G. N. R., P.O. · P.<250.

Carlton Scroop, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 6 m. NNE. Grantham, 1 m. NNE. Honington stn., P.O. P.< 250; eccles. par. (**C. S. with Normanton**) P.<500.

Carlton with Chellington, eccles. dist., Eng., Bedfordshire, including C. hamlet. P.<500.

Carlton with Willingham, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 6 m. S. Newmarket, 4 m. SE. by S. Dullingham stn., P.O. (**Carlton**). P.<500.

Carluke, tn. and par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 4 m. SE. Wishaw, with coal-mines. Par. 15,345 ac., P. 8100; tn. P.<4500.

Carlyle, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on Moose Mountain Creek, 118 m. SE. by E. Regina.

Carlyle, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Patea co., 52 m. SSE. New Plymouth.

Carlyle, tn., U.S., Illinois, Clinton co., 44 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<2000.

Carmagnola, city, N. Italy, on the Po, prov. and 16 m. S. Turin; manufactures of jewellery, and an active trade in silk, flax, corn, cattle, &c. P. 13,000.

Carmarthen, ancient *Maridunum*, parl. and mun. bor. and par., Wales, in the SW. of co. C., in the deaconry of C., and diocese of St. Davids, on the Towy, navigable to the bridge, 8 m. above its mouth in the Bristol Channel, for vessels of 200 tons burden, 14 m. NW. by N. Llanelly, with stns. (**C.** and **C. June.**) on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R. Monuments to General Picton and General Nott, natives of the town. Here are also the S. Wales training college, and a grammar school and Presbyterian college. C. has tin and lead works, iron foundries, and cloth and woollen manufactories; also an extensive salmon-fishery. Under the native princes C. was the cap. of S. Wales. In conjunction with Llanelly, C. sends one member to the House of Commons. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 51.5 in. Par. and bor. 5160 ac., P. 10,300; dist. of parl. bors. P. 34,600.

Carmarthen Bay, large inlet of the Bristol Channel, Wales, between St. Govan's Head, co. Pembroke, and Worm's Head, co. Glamorgan, on the S. of Carmarthenshire. It receives the Tav and Towy Rivs. See **Caldy Isle.**

Carmarthenshire, maritime co., S. Wales, belonging to the bishopric of St. Davids, between Pembrokeshire on the W. and Brecon and Glamorgan cos. in the E., divided into the parl. divs. named below:—

	Area.	P. 1891.
Eastern	259,174	49,003
Western	321,325	46,956
Carmarthen dist. of bors. . .	7,317	34,607
Total . . .	587,816[1]	130,566

[1] The administrative county of C. is coextensive with the ancient county.

Surface mainly hilly or undulating. The only important river is the Towy, which enters the county in the NE., and flows SW. into Carmarthen Bay. Minor rivers are the Tav or Avon Tav, Gynin, Gwendraeth-fach and Gwendraeth-fawr, and the Loughor or Lwchwr. The NW. of the county is composed of Cambrian rocks, which are succeeded by narrow belts of Devonian and Lower Carboniferous, and finally by the coal-measures which occupy all the SE. of the county from a line running from Kidwelly to Llandebie (Llandybie). In this part of the county coal-mines occur at Llanelly, Kidwelly, Pembrey, Pontardulais, Burry Port, Llandebie, and several other places. Gold ore is mined at Caio, and lead at Llandovery and Talley. See **Wales,** minerals. As to agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. At Llanelly there are blast-furnaces, besides copper, silver, lead, and tin works. Principal towns, Llanelly, Penbrey, Kidwelly, and Laugharne on the coast, Llandovery, Llandilo, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and Carmarthen (the cap.) in the valley of the Towy. The railways mostly belong to the G. W. system, but the line running N. from Carmarthen up the valley of the Gwili (trib. Towy) unites in the N. with the Manchester and Milford Rly. The towns of Carmarthen and Llanelly form the Carmarthen dist. of bors., which also returns one member. See **Wales,** table.

Carmaux, comm. and tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 8 m. N. Albi, on l. bk. of the Ceron; coal-mines in its vicinity. P. 8100.

Carmavey, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, near Temple-Patrick.

Carmeirs, picturesque valley, Eng., Cornwall, descending SE. to St. Blazey from Hensbarrow Beacon.

Carmel ('the Park' or 'Fruitful Field'), mt. range, Palestine, which branches off from the N. ends of the mountains of Samaria, runs NW. between the plains of Phœnicia and Sharon, and forms a bold promontory on the Mediterranean overlooking the Bay of Haifa. Length, 18 m., greatest breadth, 5 m., highest point, 1750 ft. Its sides and dells are covered with the evergreen oak, the prickly pear and copsewood, and its scenery is among the finest in Palestine, and amidst the forests are seen the remains of former villages. It abounds in hares, partridges, quails, woodcocks, and the jackal; the wolf and wild boar are met with. Carmel is sacred as the scene of Elijah's sacrifice (1 Kings xviii.). The **Convent of C.,** seated high on the W. declivity of the ridge overlooking the sea, consists of a large square block of buildings, surmounted by a cupola, and comfortable accommodation is offered to travellers by the Carmelite monks.

Carmel, mission stn., S. Africa, in Orange Free State.

Carmel, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., 13 m. W. Bangor. P.<1500.

Carmel, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 3 m. from Llandebie.

Carmel, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 2 m. from Penygroes.

Carmel (or **Carmelo**) **Bay,** portion of Monterey Bay, U.S., California, noted for its cypress groves.

Carmelo, vil., Uruguay, dep. and 40 m. NW. Colonia.

Carmel of Judah, place named in O. T. See **Kurmul.**

Carmels Point, cape, Wales, on the NW. of Anglesey.

Carmen, tns., &c., America. See **El Carmen.**

Carmen, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 48 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg, on a branch of the C. P. R.

Carmen de Patagones, riv. port, Argentine Republic, in the S. of prov. Buenos Aires, about 25 m. from the mouth of the Rio Negro, opposite Viedma. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1883–85), yr. 57.6° F., Jan. 70.9°, July 44.2°.

Carmen Point, cape, Eng., Cornwall, 2½ m. SW. St. Ives.

Carmi, city, U.S., Illinois, White co., at head of navigation on Little Wabash R., 117 m. ESE. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<3000.

Carmiano, tn., S. Italy, prov. and circle Lecce. P.<3000.

Carmichael, par., Scot., co. and 4 m. SE. Lanark; 11,314 ac. P.<750.

Carmignano, ancient *Carminianum,* comm. and market-tn., central Italy, in the Val d'Ombrone, prov. and 13 m. WNW. Florence. P. (of comm.) 11,000.

Carmo, Monte, mt., Italy, in the NW., in the Maritime Alps, 17 m. SW. Savona. Alt. 4555 ft.

Carmona, tn., Spain, prov. and 19 m. ENE. Seville. In the Middle Ages seat of an Arab principality, and still presenting the aspect of an old Arab city. P. 17,500.

Carmunnock ('the fort of the monks'), par. and vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 5 m. S. by E. Glasgow, 1½ m. ENE. Busby stn., C. R., P.O. Par. 3479 ac., P.<750; vil. P.<500.

Carmyle, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the r. bk. of the Clyde, 4½ m. ESE. Glasgow, on the C. R. P.<750.

Carmylie, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 6 m. W. by N. Arbroath, 3 m. E. Kirkbuddo stn., extensive sandstone and pavement quarries, P.O. (**Carmyllie**); 7553 ac. P.<1500.

Carn, Cairn, Gaelic; *Carn,* Welsh, 'a heap of stones.'

Carn, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Kildare, bar. E. Offaly. P.<500.

Carn, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Ballyconnell.

Carn, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Glassan.

Carn, par., Ire., co. and 10 m. SE. Wexford, bar. Forth. P.<500.

Carna, tnld., Ire., W. ct. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, on E. shore of Bertrahgboy Bay, 32 m. W. by N. Galway. Near it, at Knockboy, is an experimental forest plantation established by the Congested Districts Board of Ireland. PM.O. P.<250.

Carna, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in Loch Sunart, in 56° 39′–40′ N.

Carnabat, tn., Eastern Roumelia. See **Karnabat.**

Carnaby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. SSE. Scarborough, 2½ m. SW. Bridlington, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<250.

Carnaby with Fraisthorpe, eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, including Carnaby tp. P.<500.

Carnac, comm. and vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 17 m. SE. Lorient. P.<2000.

Carnach, eccles. par., Scot. See **Carnoch.**

Carnagarve, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Ballieborough.

Carnagh, P.O., Ire., SW. co. Armagh, bar. Tiranny, 10 m. SE. by E. Monaghan.

Carnagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Kiltoom.

Carnagh, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 4 m. SE. New Ross. P.<250.

Carnalbanagh, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 6 m. from Glenarm.

Carnalea, stn., Ire., co. Down, 10½ m. NE. Belfast, on the Belfast and County Down Rly.

Carnalway, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. S. Naas, 5 m. S. Naas; 3840 ac. P.<750.

Carnamah, settlement, W. Australia, Victoria dist., 160 m. N. Perth.

Carnamoney, P.O., Ire., Londonderry co., 4 m. from Draperstown.

Carnaross, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 13 m. NW. by W. Navan, 3½ m. NW. Kells.

Carnarvon, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. C., 102 m. NNW. Beaufort W. P. <1500.

Carnarvon (corruption of Caer-yn-Arfon, 'the castle in Arfon'), parl. and mun. bor. and seapt. tn. of N. Wales, cap. co. C., on the E. side of the Menai Strait, 7 m. SSW. the Menai Bridge, in the diocese of Bangor, with stn. on branch line of L. & NW. R. Exports slate and copper ore, the former of which is brought into the town by rail from neighbouring quarries. Writing slates and enamelled slate slabs, besides tobacco, manufactured. The town is partly built upon the ruins of the old *Segontium* or Caer-Seiont. The castle, which is a magnificent ruin, was built by Edward I., and it was here that Edward II. was born and presented by Edward I. to the Welsh as their prince. In connection with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, forming the C. dist. of bors., it sends one member to the House of Commons. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 40.8 in. Mun. bor. P. 9800; dist. of parl. bors. P. 29,600. See **Llanbeblig.**

Carnarvon, co., Queensland, S. frontier, crossed by 150° E.

Carnarvon, vil., Queensland, on the W. point of Sweer's I., Gulf of Carpentaria.

Carnarvon, co., S. Australia, composed of Kangaroo I.

Carnarvon, tn., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 31 m. SE. by E. Hobart. P. <1500.

Carnarvon, tn., W. Australia, Gascoyne co., at the mouth of the Gascoyne R., in about 24° 52′ S. P. <1500.

Carnarvon, co., W. Australia, S. of 30° S., crossed in the W. by 18° E.

Carnarvon Bay, large bay, Wales, between Carnarvonshire and the SW. of Anglesey. Breadth of entrance between Holyhead and Braich-y-Pwll, 35 m. It communicates with the Irish Sea by Menai Strait. Light-vessel, visible 11 m., in 53° 5′ 40″ N., 4° 44′ 30″ W.

Carnarvonshire, co., N. Wales, having W. Carnarvon Bay and N. the Menai Strait and Beaumaris Bay, S. Cardigan Bay and Merioneth, and E. Denbighshire, divided into the parl. divs. named below:—

	Area.	P. 1891.
S. or Eifion	188,299	42,816
N. or Arfon	163,268	45,816
Carnarvon dist. of bors. . .	9,530	29,572
Total . . .	361,097[1]	118,204[1]

[1] The administrative county (which excludes parts of Colwyn Bay and Colwyn urban sanitary dist., administrative county of Denbigh) has an area of 360,138 ac., and a population of 117,233.

C. is in the diocese of Bangor, with the exception of the detached part of the county on the N. coast, called Creuddyn, surrounded by Denbighshire. Surface altogether mountainous, and intersected by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain [**Snowdon, Moel Siabod, Moel Hebog, Carnedd Llewelyn, Carnedd Dafydd**], all in the part adjoining Merionethshire. Principal river the Conway, chiefly forming the E. boundary. Silurian rocks occupy by far the greater part of the county, but there are Archæan rocks in the SW., and in two narrow strips parallel to the Menai Strait in one place bordering the strait, and succeeded on the N. by a narrow strip of Lower Carboniferous. Lead and zinc ores are mined at Pantgwyn and some adjacent places, as well as (in smaller quantity) at Llanrwst, a little manganese near Pwllheli and Bethesda, and iron pyrites at Trefriw, hones at Llyn Ogwen, yellow ochre at Bethesda, and granite is quarried for setts at Penmaenmawr and Llithfaen; but the principal mineral product is slate, which is produced more largely in this county than in any other county in the kingdom, the principal places of production being Bethesda, Llanberis, Rhostryfan, and Nantlle. The L. & NW. R. traverses the northern part of the county, and then runs S. from Carnarvon to Afonwen on the S. coast, where it joins the Cambrian Rly., which runs along the S. coast to Pwllheli. Principal towns, Carnarvon, Bangor (a city), Pwllheli, Conway, Portmadoc, Criccieth, and Nevin. See also **Carnarvon,** town, and **Wales,** table, and as to agriculture, **Appendix,** pp. 7–9.

Carnatic. See **Karnátik.**

Carnbee, par., Scot., E. Fife, 6½ m. S. by E. St. Andrews, 2½ m. NW. Anstruther Wester stn.; 8396 ac. P. <1000.

Carnbo, vil., Scot., in co. and near Kinross, 3 m. from Fossoway, P.O.

Carn Brea (bre), vil., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 2 m. SW. Redruth, on the G. W. R., PMT.O., with mines of arsenic, copper ore, and tin. In the neighbourhood is C. B., a rocky height, alt. 740 ft., supposed to have been one of the chief seats of the Druids.

Carnbroe and Brewsterford, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Bothwell par. P.O. (**C.**). P. <750.

Carncastle, ct. par., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Glenarm, 3½ m. NW. Larne, P.O.; 9723 ac. P. <1500.

Carncoagh, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 5 m. from Ballymena.

Carndonagh, tn., Ire., co. Donegal, 20 m. N. Londonderry, bar. E. Inishowen, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Carne, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the S. ct., 7 m. SE. by E. Truro.

Carnedd Llewelyn, mt., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 8 m. SE. by S. Bangor; alt. 3482 ft. **C. Dafydd,** mt., adjoining on the SW.; alt. 3430 ft.

Carnelian Bay, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. S. Scarborough.

Carnesville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Franklin co., 45 m. S. by W. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Carnethy, hill, Scot., Midlothian. See **Pentland Hills.**

Carnew, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Wexford and Wicklow, bars. Scarawalsh, Gorey, and Shillelagh; vil. in co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 16 m. SW. by W. Arklow, 3½ m. SE. Shillelagh stn., PMT.O. Par. 23,261 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <750.

Carney, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 5 m. NW. by W. Sligo, on Drumcliff Bay, P.O.

Carney, P.O., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 6 m. N. Nenagh.

Carnforth, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., on the ct., 6½ m. N. by E. Lancaster, on the L. & NW. R. and a branch of the M. R., with iron ore, blast-furnaces, and deposits of native oxide of iron used in making pigments, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Carngham, tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 15 m. W. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Carngiwch, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire. P. <250. See **Edeyrn.**

Carnian Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. C. 2.**

Carnières, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. S. Seneffe, 8½ m. W. by N. Charleroi. P. 6300.

Carniola, Ger. **Krain** (name derived from the Slav *Krajina*= boundary), duchy and Austrian crownland, occupying the terr. between the Austrian Coast Prov. and the upper Save. It is a mountainous country, the mountains belonging partly to the Alps (**Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. C. 3–4**), and partly to the Karst (*q.v.*). The principal rivers are the Save and its tribs., the Gurk and Kulpa; the valleys of the Idrizza (trib. Isonzo), and Zeier (trib. Save) separate the Alpine ranges from the Karst. The principal lakes are the picturesque mountain lakes of Wurzen, Wochein, and Veldes, and the famous periodic lake of Zirknitz, which disappears in the dry season. A similar lake formerly occupied the now fertile plain of Laibach. The climate varies greatly in different parts of the country. In the Gurk and Kulpa dists. it is so mild that the vine grows well; the Alpine regions are cold, but salubrious; and the Karst region bleak. Forests and pastures are numerous in C., and timber is plentiful; only a small proportion of the surface consists of arable land. Valuable minerals rank first among the natural resources of C. The supply of quicksilver from the mines of Idria seems inexhaustible. Iron ores occur at Eisnern, Feistritz, and Jauerburg; lead is found at Lake Littai; and zinc at Sava, Jauerburg, and Sagor. The industries of C. are but little developed. There are ironworks at Jauerburg, Sava, Neumarktl, and Wochein; textiles are manufactured at Lake Laibach, and leather goods at Neumarktl. The commerce of C. is considerable, quicksilver, iron and ironware, and timber being the chief exports. Laibach, the cap. of the country, has direct railway connections with Graz, Vienna, Trieste, and Venice. The population consists almost exclusively of Slavs; a number of Germans live in the dist. of Gottschee, at Laibach, and some other places. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Area, 3844 sq. m. P. (1890) 499,000. See **Austria-Hungary,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Carnlough, fishing vil., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 12½ m. NNW. Larne, on Carnlough Bay, with iron ore, PMT.O. P. <750.

Carnmenellis, eccles. dist., Eng., Cornwall, vil. of C., 3 m. S. Redruth. P. <2000.

Carnmoney, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 5 m. N. Belfast, P.O.; 8977 ac. P. 7600.

Carnmoon, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Dervock.

Carnmore, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Rosslea.

Carnmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Oranmore.

Carno, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 10½ m. WNW. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly., PM.O.; 11,004 ac. P. <1000.

Carnoch, eccles. par., Scot., Ross-shire, 20 m. from Beauly, comprising a narrow secluded valley 14 m. long. P. <250.

Carnock, par., Scot., Fife, 3 m. WNW. Dunfermline, 1 m. E. Oakley stn., PT.O.; 3492 ac. P. <1000.

Carnota, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Muros. P. 5200.

Carnoustie, ct. tn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the E. ct., 6 m. SW. Arbroath, on the N. B. R., with manufactures of linen; a rising watering-place. P. <4500.

Carnowen, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 3 m. from Convoy.

Carnowry Gap, ravine with waterfall, Ire., co. Londonderry, near Downhill rly. stn.

Carnrosemary, vil., Cornwall, 4½ m. NW. St. Austell, with a stn. (**Bugle**) on the G. W. R., P.O. (**Carnesmerry**).

Carnsore Point, cape, Ire., the SE. extremity of co. Wexford, with a coastguard station. It was the *Hieron* of Ptolemy.

Carnteel, par., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 8 m. SW. by S. Dungannon, P.O.; 13,431 ac. P. <4000.

Carntogher Mountains, a part of the mt. group of N. Ire., in co. Londonderry.

Carntual, mt., Ire. See **Carrantuohill.**

Carntyne, stn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. E. Glasgow.

Carnwath, par. and vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 6 m. ENE. Lanark, rich in coal and ironstone, PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 30,446 ac., P. 5500; vil. P. <750.

Caro, vil., U.S., Michigan, Tuscola co., on the Cass R., 22 m. E. by S. Bay City. P. <2000.

Carol, Vallée de, valley, in French dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, opening SE. into the Cerdaño at Puigcerda.

Carola Harbour, a bay, on the W. of Buka I. (Solomon group), in 5° 8′–10′ S., 154° 30′–33′ E.

Carolei, tn., S. Italy, prov. and circle Cosenza. P. <3000.

Carolina, tn., U.S. of Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia.

Carolina, La, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. NNE. Jaën. P. 8500.

Carolina, North and **South,** two of the thirteen original states of the U.S., with an area rather less than that of Great Britain, the relative size of North C. and South C. being about 5 : 3; bounded on the N. by Virginia, W. by Tennessee, S. by Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, with a coast-line of about 590 m. The coasts are fringed in the N. by sand-dunes, and in the S. by larger islands (noted for long staple cotton), the former enclosing a belt of sounds varying in width from about 2 to 30 m., the principal being the Pamlico, Albemarle, and Currituck sounds. The surface, low along the coasts, rises inland by a series of belts to the Appalachian system (*q.v.*), which forms the W. frontier. The shore belt, width about 50 m., is low and swampy (Great Dismal, Alligator Swamps, &c.), beyond this is the middle region, hilly, well-watered, and with wide valleys; succeeded by the Piedmont plateau, 60 to 75 m. in width, and traversed by spurs from the mountains; a sandy, pine-covered belt, 30 to 80 m. in width, stretches NE. and SW. through the states from Virginia to South C., and from Cheraw to Augusta (Ga.). Many rivers, navigable throughout a great part of their course, flow SE., the principal in order from N. to S. being Chowan, Roanoke, Tar and Pamlico, Neuse, C. Fear, Great Pedee, Santee, Edisto, Congaree, and Savannah. The climate of the lowlands is sub-tropical, humid, and malarial; in the middle region, warm, equable, and healthful; in the mountainous region, cooler, and subject to greater extremes. The rainfall is greatest on the coasts and in the mountains; least in the middle zone. [North C.—**C. Hatteras, C. Lookout, Kitty Hawk, Smithville, Wilmington, Asheville**; South C.—**Charleston.**] Severe earthquakes have occurred in recent times, the most destructive being that of 1886. The geological structure is simple, the formations being arranged, for the most part, in zones parallel to the mountain axis and the coast. Archæan rocks predominate in the W., and Tertiary in the E. Agriculture is the leading industry in both states; chief products—cotton, rice (in the production of which South C. takes the lead), maize, tobacco, chiefly in the N. Tea has recently been successfully grown at Summerville. Immense quantities of oysters are produced in North C., and of shrimps in South C. The **minerals** include gold, mined chiefly near Salisbury (North C.), and in Lancaster co. (South C.); iron is widely distributed; emery is obtained in Macon co. (North C.); large deposits of coal occur in the Deep River basin; kaolin, of the finest quality, near Aiken (South C.); marble, granite, and mica abound, besides various other minerals, including the phosphate rock, which in South C. is of pre-eminent importance. The phosphate deposits extend along and parallel to the coast from the neighbourhood of Port Royal to the NE. of Charleston, a length of about 70 m., with a breadth of about 30 m.; phosphate rock also occurs in North C., between South C. and the Neuse. First commercially worked in South C. in 1867, the annual output has risen to 500,000 tons, one-third of which is used in the state in the manufacture of fertilisers [**Charleston**]. South C. is also the chief cotton manufacturing state of the S. Chief towns, North C.—Wilmington (the capital), Raleigh, Charlotte, Asheville; South C.—Charleston, the capital, Columbia. Originally peopled by Indians, now represented by a few Cherokees and Catawbas, it was first visited by Ponce de Leon in 1512. The earliest attempts at colonisation were made, though unsuccessfully, by Sir Walter Raleigh; subsequently, bands of colonists of various nationalities settled in the country. In 1663, the territory was granted by Charles II. to eight lords-proprietors, who established a very liberal government, which still further attracted settlers. In 1670, the philosopher, John Locke, drew up for the colony the Fundamental Constitutions, but the scheme met with great opposition; the Proprietary Government became obnoxious, and in 1729 C. was formally divided into N. and S., though practically the two parts had been under different governments since 1690. C. was named after one of the Kings Charles, but whether one of the English kings, or Charles IX. of France (by Huguenot settlers) seems uncertain. North C., area 48,580 sq. m., P. (1890) 1,618,000; South C., area 30,170 sq. m., P. 1,151,000. See **United States,** table.

Caroline, co., U.S., Maryland, on the E. frontier, crossed in the N. by 39° N.

Caroline, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., crossed by 38° N., and W. of 77° W.

Caroline Island, one of the Marquesas group, South Pacific, lying N. of Eimeo, in 9° 57′ S., 150° 25′ W., a low-lying strip of land, covered with verdure, 5 m. in circumference.

Caroline Islands, a group of about 700 islands and islets, mainly coral, belonging to Spain, in the Pacific Ocean, between about 5° and 10° N., and 135° to 165° E. The great majority are uninhabited atolls, but there are forty-eight real islands, each surrounded by a group of islets. Five out of these forty-eight are of basalt, with coral at the base, the rest all coral. The principal are Yap, Ullea, Laucotrek, Ruk, Bonebey (Ponape), and Ualan. Climate temperate. Two rainy seasons, one in January, the other in August. People of Micronesian family, but with an admixture of Negritoes and Papuans, along with some Japanese and Chinese. The products include bread-fruit, coco-nut, oranges, cloves, and sugar-cane. The islands form two provs., dependent on the Philippines, a western, cap. Yap, and an eastern, cap. Ponape, on the island of Bonebey. The group was discovered by a Portuguese navigator in 1526, and was named in honour of Charles II. of Spain by the Spanish Admiral Lazeano in 1686. The claim of Spain to the group was recently disputed, but was upheld by the Pope as arbitrator in 1885. Total area about 270 sq. m. Estimated P. 22,000.

Caroling, post-stn., W. Australia, Howick co., 95 m. E. Perth. P. <1500.

Caromb, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 4 m. NE. Carpentras, on the Lauron, which is dammed to supply water to irrigate the valley. P. <2000.

Caron, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 415 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Carondelet (ka-ron′-de-le), former vil., U.S., in 1860 annexed to St. Louis.

Caroni, riv., S. America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima, and after a N. course of 400 m. joins the Orinoco 85 m. E. Angostura; affluents Paragua and Adaman; cataracts render it unnavigable.

Caronia, maritime tn., Sicily, prov. Messina, on the N. ct., 22 m. E. Cefalu. P. <5000.

Caronno, tn., N. Italy, prov. Milan, circle Gallarate. P. <3000.

Caron-Uwch-Clawdd, par., Wales. See **Strata Florida.**

Caron-ys-Clawdd, par., Wales. See **Tregaron.**

Caroor. See **Karur.**

Carora, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Lara, 220 m. W. by S. Carácas. P. 8000.

Carouge, tn., Switzd., cant. and 1 m. S. Geneva, on the r. bk. of the Rhone. P. 5700.

Carovigno, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 15 m. WNW. Brindisi. P. <5000.

Carovilli, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 45 m. S. by E. Chieti. P. <4000.

Carp, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in about 54° 40′, to the E. of 124° W.

Carpane, or **Carpanedo,** vil., N. Italy, prov. and 23 m. NNE. Vicenza, on the l. bk. of the Brenta. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796. P. <2000.

Carpaneto, tn., N. Italy, prov. Piacenza, circle Fiorenzuola. P. 5000.

Carpas, mts., Cyprus. See **Karpas.**

Carpathians (name derived from the Slav word *Khrebet,* signifying mountain range), a mountain system of SE. Europe, surrounding Hungary and Transylvania from the NW. to the E. and S. in a large semicircle. The total length of the C. is more than 800 m., and their width varies between 7 and 230 m. They form the water-parting between the Baltic and the Black Sea, and slope steeply towards Galicia and Roumania, but gently towards the Hungarian plain. Geologically, the mountains W. of the Hernad R. consist of ancient crystalline rocks (granite, Archæan, gneiss, crystalline schists), which are overlaid by Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary deposits. Further E., from the Hernad to the head-waters of the Tisza, Archæan rocks are entirely absent, and the mountains consist of Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks, mostly sandstone. E. of the Taraczko R. and in the mountains of Transylvania, Archæan rocks become again of great importance, and are overlaid in many localities by Mesozoic, Tertiary, and recent formations. Volcanic rocks also are very extensive, forming many of the mountains on the Hungarian side of the C., *e.g.*, the mountains of Schemnitz, Visegrad, the Matra group, the Eperies-Tokay range, the Vihoriat-Gutin Mts., and in Transylvania the Hargita. The C. form four great oro-

graphical divisions, viz., the western C., the central Groups, the eastern C., and the mountains of Transylvania. The **western C.** extend from the Danube to the Poprad R. They commence at Pressburg with the low range of the Little C. (2670 ft.), and are followed by the White Mts. (3350 ft.) and the western and eastern Beskid (or Bieskid) Mts., the last-named range connecting the western with the eastern C. (Babia Gora, 5650 ft.; Smrk, 4400 ft.). The **central Groups** comprise the High Tatra and the surrounding mountain ranges, which occupy the greater part of N. Hungary. The High Tatra, the highest and boldest mountain group of the C., occupies the terr. between the valleys of the Waag (Vág) and Arva and those of the Poprad and Dunajec. The total length of the High Tatra is 76 m., and its width 28 m. The Tatra Mts. consist chiefly of lofty granite masses which rise abruptly to altitudes of more than 8000 ft., forming a majestic mountain wall with steep ramparts and serrated crests. A characteristic feature of the High Tatra is the great number of small and picturesque mountain lakes which occupy the cup-shaped cavities in the granite, and which greatly increase the wild grandeur of the Tatra scenery. The highest summits are the peaks of Gerlachfalva, or Gerlsdorfspitze (8700 ft.), of Lomnitz (8640 ft.), Eisthal (8620 ft.), and Kesmark (8300 ft.). No glaciers exist in the C. South of the High Tatra range lies a widely extending mountain region intersected by the valleys of numerous rivers, all of which flow to the Danube and Theiss (Tisza). N. of the Arva rises the Little Tatra (5500 ft.), and S. of this river the Great Tatra (5850 ft.). Between the valleys of the Waag and Gran, and parallel to the High Tatra, stretches the Low Tatra (Djumbir, 6700 ft.; Kralowa Hola, 6400 ft). Then follow along the left banks of the Waag the Neutra (4400 ft.) and Galgoc (4350 ft.) Mts., and more to the E. the Ostrowsky and other mountain groups, called the Hungarian Ore Mts., on account of their richness in valuable ores. More to the SE. rise the Neograd Mts. (2850 ft.) and the picturesque group of the volcanic Matra Mts. (3300 ft.). The last offshoots of the central C. to the S. and E. are the densely wooded Bükk Mts. (3100 ft.) and the Eperies-Tokay Mts., celebrated for their wine production. From the valley of the Poprad to that of the Golden Bistritza extends the long and monotonous sandstone range of the **eastern C.** (Czerna Gora, 6600 ft.; Pop Ivan, 6300 ft.). The **Transylvanian Mts.** commence at the valley of the Golden Bistritza and turn westward at the point where the Buseo R. pierces the Transylvanian Alps. The latter extend to the Danube near Orsova. The eastern Transylvanian ranges commence with the high Rodna Mts. (Pietrosza, 7550 ft.; Kuhhorn, 7500 ft.). Then follow the Gyergyó (Pietroszul, 6900 ft.) and Bereczk (Lakocz, 5800 ft.) ranges; and further W., almost parallel to this eastern rampart, the Görgeny Mts. (Mezöhavas, 5730 ft.) and the grand Trachytic masses of the Hargita (5700 ft.). The southern rampart of Transylvania consists of high and bold ranges, with wild and grand mountain scenery. It commences with the Bodza Mts., which form the SE. corner of Transylvania (Csukas, 6400 ft.). Then come the picturesque Burza Mts. (Bucsecs, 8300 ft.; Königstein, 7350 ft.) and the steep Fogaras range, which contains the highest summit of the Transylvanian Alps, the Negoi (8340 ft.). Further W. extend the Cibin, Vulkan, and Hatszeg Mts. (Retyezat, 8200 ft.), and in the SW. corner the Banat Mts. The Transylvanian Mts. thus form a great natural stronghold, which has always been regarded as the eastern citadel of central Europe. A number of **passes** and **railways** lead across the C., the following being the most important: The Iablunka Pass (1970 ft.), connecting Hungary with Silesia by the Budapest-Breslau railway; the Cracow branch of the just-mentioned railway, crossing the mountains to the E. of the Iablunka Pass; the Kaschau-Tarnow line, passing through the Poprad Gorge (2630 ft.); the line from Tokay and Homonna to Sanok and Przemysl and the Latorcza railway from Munkácz to Lemberg, crossing the C. near the Vereczke Pass (2760 ft.). All these lead from Hungary to the countries N. and E. The principal connections between Transylvania and the countries to the S. are the railway from Kronstadt to Bukarest, through the Tömös Pass (3370 ft.); the line from Hermannstadt to Bukarest, through the narrow gorge of the Aluta, the famous Roteturm Pass (1115 ft.); and the railway connecting Temesvar with Craiova, across the Teregova Pass (1690 ft.). The C. are for the most part covered with forests (beeches, oaks, conifers) to heights of between 3–4000 ft.; higher up they present bare and steep rocks. Beasts of prey (bear, wolf, and lynx) are still met with in the Tatra, in the eastern C., and in the Transylvanian Mts. The population of the C. consists of Slavs, Magyars, Germans, and Roumanians. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are mining industries, agriculture, and cattle-rearing. The C. are richer in valuable minerals than any other mountain system of Europe, N Hungary, Galicia, the Bukowina, the Transylvanian Mts., and the Banat possessing an almost inexhaustible supply of silver, copper, lead, iron, salt, coal, petroleum, and various other minerals. For the principal mining localities, see **Hungary** and **Galicia.** [**H. G. S.**]

Carpenedolo, tn., N. Italy, prov. and 16 m. SE. Brescia. P. 5000.

Carpeneto, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. S. Alessandria. P. <2000.

Carpentaria, Gulf of, in the S. Pacific, indents deeply the N. coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York, comprised between 11° and 17° 30′ S., 136° and 142° E. Average length and breadth about 350 m. each. Coasts low, but on the W. greatly indented; and it contains Groote, Wellesley, and many other islands. Its E. coast was discovered by the Dutch in 1606, this being the first authenticated discovery of this part of the Australian continent.

Carpentras, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, 14 m. ESE. Orange, cap. of arr. It has a cathedral (1405–1519) and ancient ramparts. Under the Papacy C. was cap. of the county of Venaissin, and was regarded in Roman times as one of the most beautiful and rich cities of S. Gaul. P. 9800.

Carpentras, Canal de, branches off from the R. Durance, and suffices to irrigate 50,000 ac.

Carperby with Thoresby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Ure, 12½ m. SW. by W. Richmond, near Aysgarth stn., P.O.; 4915 ac. P. <250.

Carpi, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. N. by W. Modena. P. 18,000.

Carpignana, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 15 m. N. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Carpineti, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 17 m. S. by W. Reggio. P. 6000.

Carpino, tn., S. Italy, prov. Foggia, on Monte Gargano, 22 m. NE. San Severo. P. 6000.

Carpinone, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 48 m. NE. by E. Gaeta. P. <4000.

Carpio de Tajo, El, comm., Spain, prov. Toledo, dist. Torrijos. P. <4000.

Carquinez, or **Karquenas,** strait, U.S., California, connecting the Bay of San Pablo (opening off San Francisco Bay) with Suisun Bay. Navigable for steamboats and for large ships as far as Benicia.

Carra, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Mayo.

Carraca, La. See **Cadiz,** bay.

Carracastle, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 6 m. from Ballaghaderin.

Carradale, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on E. of Kintyre, 13 m. NE. Campbeltown, on C. Bay, near C. Point, PMT.O.

Carrafin, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Belturbet.

Carragh, par., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. Clane, 3½ m. NW. by W. Naas, 3 m. W. by S. Sallins stn.; 3730 ac. P. <750.

Carragorra, agricultural school, Ire., co. Mayo; post-tn. Knockmore, Foxford.

Carraig Mhor, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. end of Jura.

Carral, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Corunna. P. <5000.

Carra Lough, Ire., S. co. Mayo, NE. of Lough Mask, into which it drains; alt. 67 ft. above sea-level, 3 ft. above L. Mask.

Carran, par., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Burren, 16½ m. S. Galway; 14,460 ac. P. <500.

Carrancas, tn., Brazil, in C. dist., erected 1841, prov. Minas Geraes, on upper course of the Rio Grande. P. (of dist.) 4000.

Carrantuohill, or **Carntual,** mt., Ire., co. Kerry, 11½ m. WSW. Killarney; height, 3414 ft.; the highest summit of the Macgillicuddy's Reeks and of Ireland.

Carranza, comm., Spain, prov. Viscaya, dist. Valmaceda. P. <4000.

Carrara, city, Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 4 m. NW. by N. Massa, 26 m. NW. by W. Lucca. At Monte Sagro, in its environs, are the famous marble quarries which furnish the statuary marble of C. The port of embarkation is at L'Avenza. P. 25,000.

Carraroe, P.O., Ire., co. and 29 m. W. Galway.

Carrathool, tn., New South Wales, co. Sturt, 419 m. SW. Sydney by rail.

Carratraca, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 23 m. WNW. Malaga. The establishments for its sulphurous waters are much frequented. P. <2000.

Carratraca Springs, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Prescott, on riv. and 40 m. E. Ottawa; has much frequented mineral springs, the waters of which are exported to all parts of N. America.

Carr Bank, shoal, Wales, W. Pembrokeshire, Milford Haven.

Carrbridge, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on R. Dulnain, 21 m. S. Nairn, 3½ m. NW. Boat of Garten Junc., on H. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Carr Briggs, reef, Scot. See **Fife Ness.**

Carrbrook, P.O., Eng., near Stalybridge (Cheshire).

Carrefour Selous, place, Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, 2 m. from Milbrook, PM.O.

Carrega, vil., N. Italy, dist. Genoa, prov. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Carreghofa, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on R. Vyrnwy, 10 m. N. Welshpool. P. <500.

Carreg-Narth Point, Eng., Cornwall, opposite Falmouth, at St. Mawes Harbour.

Carreira Isles, isl. group, Spain, off E. ct. of Galicia, prov. Corunna, 22 m. NW. Vigo. P. <2000.

Carreño, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Gijon. P. 7100.

Carretas Cape, cape, Peru, in about 14° 15′ S.

Carr House and Elmfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster union. P. <250.

Carriacou, Brit. isl., W. Indies, one of the Grenadines, in 12½° N. Length, 7 m.; breadth, from 2 to 4 m.

Carrichue, stn., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 11½ m. ENE. Londonderry, on the Londonderry and Coleraine Rly., P.O.

Carrick, Carrig, Carrow, Craig, Crag, Crick, Celtic, 'a rock.' Places in Ireland not found under *Carrick* may be found under *Carrig,* and the reverse.

Carrick, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, on R. Glen, 20 m. W. Donegal, PMT.O. P. <250.

Carrick, par., Ire., co. Kildare, on R. Boyne, bar. Carbury, 3 m. from Edenderry stn.; 5181 ac. P. <500.

Carrick, par., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, on R. Roe, 13 m. SW. Coleraine; 5337 ac. P. <1500.

Carrick, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. E. Iffa and Offa, containing the town of Carrick on Suir. P. <5000.

Carrick, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 6 m. S. Mullingar. P. <250.

Carrick, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. N. Wexford, bar. West Shelmaliere, on R. Slaney; 3009 ac. P. <1500.

Carrick, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. of Loch Goil, 6 m. from Lochgoilhead, takes its name from an old castle standing on a rocky peninsular platform formerly defended landwards by a deep moat, dating from the end of the 15th century, if not earlier, and used as a royal stronghold.

Carrick, tn., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 9 m. SW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Carrickaboy, P.O., Ire., co. and 4 m. from Cavan.

Carrick-a-raide, or **Carrick-a-rede Island,** rocky islet, Ire., off the N. ct. of co. Antrim, in 6° 19′ W., joined to the mainland by a rope bridge 60 ft. long, at a height of 84 ft. Salmon are caught here in great numbers.

Carrickart, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 22 m. NW. by W. Londonderry, PMT.O. (**Carrigart**). P. <250.

Carrickaslane, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Castleblaney.

Carrickatea, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Ballybay.

Carrickbaggot, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 7 m. N. Drogheda. P. <250.

Carrickbanagher, electoral div., Ire., Sligo, dist. Ballymote.

Carrickbeg, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Carrick on Suir.

Carrickboy, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Ballyshannon.

Carrickboy, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Longford, bar. Shrule, 8 m. SE. by S. Longford.

Carrickbyrne, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. C., in New Ross union.

Carrickfergus, or **St. Nicholas,** mun. (and till 1885 also a parl.) bor., market-tn., seapt., and par., Ire., E. ct. co. Antrim, bar. C., 9 m. NNW. Belfast, on N. side of Belfast Lough, connected by rail with Belfast and Larne. Manufactures linen and cotton fabrics; has also flax-spinning mills, bleaching works, salt-mines (at Duncrue, discovered in 1852 in Triassic sandstone), and oyster fishery. C. was formerly a place of great strength; a considerable part of the walls remain, and the castle, built on a rock projecting into the sea, is still kept up as an arsenal and mounted with heavy guns. The harbour has a depth, at high water, ordinary springs, of 14 ft. at entrance, and 9–13 ft. alongside quays. Market-day, S. Par. 16,702 ac. Par. and civic tn. P. 8900.

Carrickfergus Junction, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. SW. Carrickfergus, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., P.O.

Carrickhugh, Ire., Londonderry. See **Carrichue.**

Carrickleck, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Nobber.

Carrickmacosker, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Lisnaskea.

Carrickmacross, or **Magheross,** par. and tp., Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 13 m. W. by S. Dundalk, with which it is connected by rail on G. N. and Donegal Rly.; with free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Lord Weymouth in 1711. PMT.O. Market-days, W., Th., and S. Par. (**Magheross**) 16,708 ac., P. 5800; tp. P. <2000.

Carrickmahoy, islet, Ire., co. Galway, SE. Inishbofin I.

Carrickmalagh, small islet, Ire., off SW. ct. co. Mayo.

Carrickmines, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 4 m. NW. Bray, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Carrickmore, or **Termon Rock,** tn., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. and 10 m. E. Omagh, 1½ m. from its stn. on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Carrick-on-Roe, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 5 m. from Limavady.

Carrick on Shannon, market-tn., Ire., SE., on both banks of the Shannon, 3 m. SSW. Leitrim, partly in Leitrim bar., co. Leitrim (of which co. it is cap.), and partly in Boyle bar., co. Roscommon, on the Longford and Sligo Rly.; has military barracks. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <1500.

Carrick on Suir, market-tn. and tp., Ire., in SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa E., on the l. bk. of the Suir (which can be ascended to this point by vessels of 150 tons), 12 m. E. Clonmel, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., but including Carrickbeg on the r. bk. in the co. of Waterford. There are quarries of good slate in the neighbourhood. Five acres of commonage have been converted into a 'People's Park.' PMT.O. Market-days, W. and S. Tn. P. 5600.

Carrick Road, roadstead, Eng., Cornwall, to the N. of Falmouth Harbour.

Carrickroe, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan, 4 m. from Emyvale.

Carriden, par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. NNE. Linlithgow, 1½ m. E. by S. Borrowstounness stn. P. <2500.

Carrieton, tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 45 m. E. by N. Port Augusta, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Carrig, Celtic, 'a rock.' See *Carrick.*

Carrig, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Ballyhooly.

Carrig, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 3½ m. ENE. Mallow.

Carrig, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Kerry, bar. Dunkerron South, 3 m. NNW. Kenmare.

Carrig, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Clarina.

Carrig, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Riverstown.

Carrigaholt, fishing vil., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, on **C. Bay,** N. of R. Shannon, 9½ m. W. by S. Kilrush, PMT.O.

Carrigahorig, P.O., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 9½ m. W. by S. Parsonstown.

Carrigaline, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, 4½ m. SW. Queenstown, PMT.O. Par. 14,499 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <500.

Carrigallen, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Leitrim, bar. C., 11 m. W. by S. Cavan, PMT.O.; 17,793 ac. P. <4000; tn. P. <500.

Carrigallen, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Leitrim.

Carrigaloe, hamlet, Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 1 m. NW. Queenstown, with stn. (**C.** for **Passage**) on the G. S. & W. R.

Carrigan, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 6 m. from Crossdoney.

Carrigan Head, cape, Ire., on SW. ct. of co. Donegal, in lat. 54° 38′ N.

Carriganimmy, tnld., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry W., 5 m. N. Macroom, P.O. P. <250.

Carrigans, tn., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, on the l. bk. of the Foyle, 5 m. SW. by W. Londonderry, with a stn. on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Carrigart, Ire. See **Carrickart.**

Carrigatogher, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 4½ m. SW. by W. Nenagh.

Carrigbaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Dromdaleague.

Carrigboy, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., near the head of Dunmanus Bay, 5 m. SW. Bantry.

Carrigcastle, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Bunmahon.

Carrigdownane, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 10 m. E. Mallow. P. <250.

Carrigeen, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Waterford.

Carrigeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Kildare, dist. Baltinglass.

Carriglea, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Dungarvan.

Carriglealmleary, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 3 m. NE. Mallow; 3320 ac. P. <500.

Carrignavar, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 6 m. N. Cork, P.O. P. <250.

Carrigparson, par., Ire., in co. and 4 m. SE. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam. P. <500.

Carrigrohane, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. W. Cork, bars. Cork and E. Muskerry, P.O.; 2658 ac. P. <2000.

Carrigrohanebeg, par., Ire., in co. and 4 m. W. Cork, bars. Cork and Muskerry E. P. <2000.

Carrigtohill, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 6½ m. NE. Queenstown, with a stn. (**Carrigtwohill**) on the G. S. & W. R., PM.O. Par. 10,318 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <500.

Carril, seapt. and comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, 22 m. SW. Santiago; now connected with Santiago de Compostela by rail. Its port is perfectly sheltered. P. <3000.

Carrillo, tn., Costa Rica, 15 m. NNE. San José, connected by rail with Puerto Limon.

Carrington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., on the Mersey, 8½ m. ENE. Warrington, 1 m. NE. Partington stn., P.O. P. <750.

Carrington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 7½ m. N. by W. Boston, 4 m. NW. Sibsey stn. P. <750.

Carrington, eccles. dist., Eng., in co. and mun. bor. of Nottingham, PMT.O. P. 5600.

Carrington, settlement, New South Wales, Gloucester co., 25 m. NE. Newcastle.

Carrington, suburb of Newcastle, New S. Wales. P. <3000.

Carrington, par., Scot., Midlothian, 4 m. S. by W. Dalkeith, 3 m. E. by S. Rosslynlee stn., P.O.; 4403 ac. P. <750.

Carrington, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Foster co., 90 m. NE. by E. Bismarck. P. <1000.

Carrington with Frithville, eccles. dist., Eng., Lincolnshire, including C. hamlet. P. <1500.

Carrion, riv., Spain, prov. and flows S. by E. past Palencia to the Pisuerga.

Carrión de Calatrava, comm., Spain, prov. and 6 m. ENE. Ciudad Real. P. <4000.

Carrion de los Condes, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. N. by W. Palencia. P. <4000.

Carrizal Bajo, small seapt., Chile, prov. Atacama, on the W. ct., 70 m. SW. Copiapo, in about 28° 3′ S., connected by railway with the copper-mining dist. of **Carrizal Alto** (23 m. by rail). P. (of each) <2000.

Carrizalillo, tn., Chile, prov. Atacama, 85 m. N. Copiapo. P. <2000.

Carrock Fell, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 8½ m. NE. Keswick. Height, 2174 ft.

Carrog, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the G. W. R., 6 m. W. by N. Llangollen, P.O.

Carroll, tn., New South Wales, Buckland co., 30 m. NW. by W. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Carroll, co., U.S., Arkansas, on N. frontier, E. of 94° W.

Carroll, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, and between 33° and 34° N.

Carroll, co., U.S., Illinois, W. frontier, crossed by 42° N.

Carroll, co., U.S., Indiana, between 40° and 41° N., and traversed by Wabash R.

Carroll, tn., U.S., Iowa, in C. co., 80 m. NE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <3000.

Carroll, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, crossed by 85° W.

Carroll, a suburb of Baltimore, U.S., Maryland.

Carroll, co., U.S., Maryland, N. frontier, crossed by 77° W.

Carroll, co., U.S., Mississippi, N. of 33° N., and crossed by 90° W.

Carroll, co., U.S., Missouri, bounded on the S. by the Missouri, crossed by 93½° W.

Carroll, settlement, U.S., Montana, Choteau co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 225 m. NE. by E. Butte City.

Carroll, co., U.S., New Hampshire, on the E. frontier, crossed by 44° N.

Carroll, co., U.S., Ohio, in the E., S. of 41° N., crossed in the E. by 81° W.

Carroll, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NW., to the E. of 89° W., crossed by 36° N.

Carroll, co., U.S., Virginia, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 81° W.

Carroll, East, par., U.S., in the extreme NE. of Louisiana.

Carroll, West, par., U.S., Louisiana, adjoining East C.

Carroll's Cross, stn., Ire., in co. and 10½ m. W. Waterford, on the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Rly.

Carrollton, tn., U.S., Georgia, Carroll co., 40 m. W. by S. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Carrollton, city, U.S., Illinois, Greene co., 46 m. N. by W. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <3000.

Carrollton, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Carroll co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, 48 m. SW. Cincinnati. P. <2000.

Carrollton, suburb, New Orleans, U.S., Louisiana, higher up the Mississippi.

Carrollton, vil., U.S., Michigan, Saginaw co., on the l. bk. of Saginaw R., 10 m. SSW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Carrollton, city, U.S., Missouri, Carroll co., 76 m. E. Leavenworth (Kansas). P. <4000.

Carrollton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Carroll co., 41 m. NNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Carrolltown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co., 68 m. E. by N. Pittsburg, and 19 m. WNW. Altoona. P. <1500.

Carron, P.O., Ire., co. Clare, 7 m. from Corofin.

Carron, stn., Scot., Banffshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 14 m. WSW. Keith, PM.O. (**C. stn.**).

Carron, riv., Scot., in the W. of Ross-shire, rises about 2 m. above the head of Loch Scaven, flows SW. through Glen Carron, traversing the loch just named, and Loch Doule, and enters the head of Loch C. Glen C. is traversed by the Dingwall and Skye Rly.

Carron, riv., Scot., Stirlingshire, rises on the Campsie Fells and flows E. past Denny and Larbert into the Firth of Forth ½ m. below Grangemouth.

Carron, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Carron, 1½ m. N. by W. Falkirk, 1 m. E. Larbert stn., PMT.O. Close by are the vast C. Ironworks, the first furnaces of which were blown Jan. 1, 1760 (the first in modern times in Scotland). They gave name to carronades, a kind of ordnance first made here. P. <1500.

Carron, Daugh of, dist., Scot., Banffshire, on the W. border S. of the Spey.

Carron Loch, an inlet, Scot., in the SW. of Ross-shire, 12 m. long by ⅓–2 m. wide.

Carronbridge, stn., Scot., co. and near Dumfries, on the G. & SW. R., P.O.

Carronbridge, P.O., Scot., Stirlingshire, on R. Carron, near Carron Ironworks.

Carronbrook, vil., Canada. See **Dublin.**

Carronshore, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Carron, 2 m. W. by N. Grangemouth, 2 m. E. by N. Larbert stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Carrot, riv., Canada, Saskatchewan, flows ENE. into the Saskatchewan, which it joins in about 101° 25′ W.

Carrow, Celtic, 'a rock.' See *Carrick.*

Carrowbaun, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Annacarriga.

Carrowbehy, PM.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 6 m. from Ballyhaunis.

Carrowbrack, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Portadown.

Carrowbrowne, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Galway.

Carrowdoan, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 5 m. from Rathmullen (near Letterkenny).

Carrowdore, tn., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 5½ m. E. by S. Newtown Ards, P.O. P. <500.

Carrowduff, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Castleplunket.

Carrowen, stn., Ire., co. Donegal, 10 m. W. Londonderry, on the railway between Londonderry and Letterkenny.

Carrowholly, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 4 m. from Westport.

Carrowkeel, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, on Lough Foyle, 7½ m. SW. by W. Moville. P. <250.

Carrowmenagh, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 4½ m. N. Moville, P.O. (**Carrowmena**). P. <250.

Carrowmore, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 19 m. SE. by E. Westport.

Carrowmore Lough, Ire., NW. co. Mayo, 25 m. W. by N. Ballina, 4 m. NE. Tulloghan Bay. It contains several islets, and discharges itself by the R. Munhin into the Owenmore.

Carrowmore Point, cape, Ire., co. Clare, lat. 52° 45′ N.

Carrownagur, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Dunmore.

Carrownaskeagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Coolaney.

Carrowneadan, P.O., Ire., co. Sligo, 7 m. from Tubbercurry.

Carrowreagh, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Roscommon, bar. and 10½ m. WSW. Athlone.

Carrowrevagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Tuam, No. 2.

Carr Rock, a portion of a reef in the North Sea, off Fife Ness, Scotland, with a lighthouse (May I.), in 56° 11′ 9″ N., and 2° 33′ 22″ W., visible 21 m.

Carr's Harbour, Fiji Is. See **Matuku.**

Carrù, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, on the Tanaro, 17 m. ENE. Cuneo. P. <5000.

Carrutherstown, hamlet, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 8 m. SE. Lockerbie, P.O.

Carrycoats, par., Eng., Northumberland, Bellingham union, P. <250.

Carryduff, tnld., Ire., co. Down, 6 m. SE. Belfast, P.O. P. <250.

Carryglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Fintona.

Carsaig, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. shore of C. Bay, on the S. ct. of Mull I., in 5° 58½′ W.

Carsaig Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. side of the Sound of Jura, in 56° 2′ N.

Carse, a fertile tract of land, on the bank of a river (Scotland).

Carsehead, Old, part of Dalry town, Scot., Ayrshire.

Carse of Gowrie, Scot. See **Gowrie, Carse of.**

Carserrigan Moor, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the NE., 4½ m. WNW. Newton Stewart.

Carshalton, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 3 m. W. Croydon, on the L. B. & S. C. R. P. 5400.

Carshield, Eng., Northumberland. See **Ninebanks.**

Carsington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5½ m. SW. Matlock, 3 m. W. Wirksworth stn. P. <250.

Carso. See **Karst.**

Carsoli, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 18 m. NE. by E. Tivoli. P. <5000.

Carson, riv. and lake, U.S., Nevada. See **Humboldt River.**

Carson, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., W. of 101° W., and N. of 35° N.

Carson City, vil., U.S., Michigan, Montcalm co., 57 m. WSW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Carson City, city, U.S., cap. Nevada state, Ormsby co., 16 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state (Lake Tahoe), in Eagle Valley, 4 m. from Carson R., in a fertile and picturesque region, with a branch mint. Alt. 4630 ft. (R.R.). Mean temp. (12 yrs.), yr. 50° F., Jan. 30.0°, July 71.6°; rainfall, yr. 11.25 in., May–Oct. 1.77 in. P. <4000.

Carsphairn, par. and vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 19 m. SE. by E. Maybole, 9 m. SE. by S. Dalmellington stn., PM.O.; par. 54,624 ac. P. <500.

Carssdale, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 20 m. NW. Regina.

Carstairs, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 37 m. N. Calgary.

Carstairs, par. and vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 1 m. WNW. from its stn. (**Carstairs Junction**) on the C. R., 3½ m. ENE. Lanark, P.O. Par. 9820 ac., P.<2000; vil. P.<500; **C. Junction** (PM.O.), P.<1000.

Cart, riv., Scot. See **Cart Water.**

Cartagena, seapt., Chile, Santiago, 35 m. S. Valparaiso. P.<2000.

Cartagena (the ancient *Carthago Nova*, or *New Carthage*, it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians), city and seapt., and the chief naval arsenal of Spain, on a bay of the Mediterranean, prov. and 27 m. S. by E. Murcia. Lat. 37° 36′ 5″ N., long. 0° 56′ 36″ W. It occupies the declivity of a hill, and a small plain extending to the harbour, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, protected from all winds by surrounding heights, and by an island on the S., which, as well as the city, is fortified. Its port communicates with the Segura R. by the Lorca canal. Silver-lead, zinc, and iron ores mined in the vicinity, and esparto grass are the chief exports; coal and coke are the only important imports. The mines of C. were originally wrought by the Carthaginians. C. was taken by Scipio, B.C. 210, at which period Livy states that it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II. Taken by insurgents, it was bombarded in Nov. 1873, and surrendered to the government troops in the following Jan. Mean temp., yr. 65.6° F., Jan. 52.9°, Aug. 80.3°. P. (1877) 75,900; (1887) 84,200.

Cartagena, a strongly fortified city and seapt., S. America, U.S. of Colombia, cap. of state of Bolivar, on a narrow island, now connected by bridges with the mainland, and forming a sandy peninsula in the Caribbean Sea, a little to the S. of the point where the coast begins to trend S., and form the Gulf of Darien. Its natural harbour, formed of a sheet of water about 15 sq. m. in extent, nearly landlocked by the penin., on which the town stands, and the islands of Tierra Bomba and Baru to the S., is the best on the N. coast of S. America, accessible to the largest ships, though only small vessels less than 5 ft. in draught can lie alongside the quays. Notwithstanding the excellence of its harbour, it was formerly at a disadvantage compared with Sabanilla, through being cut off from the Magdalena, but the connection with that river, through the Canal del Dique, which existed in the time of the Spaniards, but had been allowed to become choked, has now been reopened, so that C. has now regular steam communication with Honda, and the shipping of the port is rapidly increasing. C. is about to be connected (1893) by submarine cable with Colon and other Colombian ports, and is being connected by rail with Calamar on the Magdalena. It has a citadel, college, seminaries, and hospitals. C. was founded in 1533 by Pedro de Heredia, and named C. de las Indias on account of the resemblance of its harbour to that of C. in Spain. Under the Spaniards C. was the seat of a captain-general, and of one of the three tribunals in the Inquisition of S. America. P. 16,000.

Cartago, tn., Costa Rica, cap. prov. C., once cap. of county, 12 m. ESE. San José, on the railway to Limon, in a fine valley at the S. base of volcano of Irazu, founded 1553, in great part destroyed by earthquake in 1841. The hot springs of Aguacaliente lie to the SW. P. 8–10,000.

Cartago, tn., S. America, Colombia, Cauca, 100 m. S. by W. Medellin. Alt. 3210 ft. P. 7000.

Cártama, ancient tn., Spain, prov. and 21 m. W. Malaga, on the Guadalhorce. P. 5700.

Cartaxo, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. and 7 m. SW. Santarem. P. 5000.

Cartaya, tn., Spain, prov. and 13 m. WNW. Huelva. P. 5200.

Cartbridge, P.O., Eng., Surrey, 1 m. from Woking vil.

Cartelle, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Celanova. P. 6900.

Carter, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., crossed by 83° W.

Carter, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., crossed by 37° N. and by 91° W.

Carter, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., on the frontier of N. Carolina, N. of 36° N.

Carter, settlement, U.S., Wyoming, Nintah co., 43 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the state, on the U. P. R.

Carter Bar and **Carter Fell.** See **Cheviot Hills.**

Carteret, vil., France, dep. Manche, on the W. ct., 19 m. SSW. Cherbourg; lighthouse, visible 23 m., 262 ft. above high water. P.<2000.

Carteret, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the Atlantic (Raleigh and Onslow Bays), and partly on Pamplico Sound, which washes its NE. end.

Carteret, atoll, Solomon Archipelago, is in 5° 45′ S., 155° 25′ E., nine isls., named after Philip C., an English seaman who took part in the expeditions of Byron (1764–66) and Wallis (1766–68).

Carterhaugh, an alluvial tract, Scot., Selkirkshire, above the confluence of the Ettrick and Yarrow, 2 m. WSW. Selkirk.

Cartersville, city, U.S., Georgia, Bartow co., on r. bk. of Etowah R., 34 m. NW. by N. Atlanta. P.<4000.

Carterton, tn., New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa West co., 45 m. ENE. Wellington. P.<1500.

Carterville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Williamson co., 84 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Carterville, city, U.S., Missouri, Jasper co., 45 m. NNE. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<3000.

Carthage, ancient city, Africa. See **Marsa, La.**

Carthage, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 53 m. NNE. London.

Carthage, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Malin.

Carthage, tn., U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., 87 m. WNW. Springfield. P.<2000.

Carthage, vil., U.S., Indiana, Rush co., 30 m. E. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Carthage, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. Jasper co., 132 m. S. by E. Kansas City; in the centre of the rich lead regions of SW. Missouri. P.<8000.

Carthage, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on Black R., 58 m. NE. by E. Oswego, and 15 m. E. by N. Watertown; with extensive water-power, and various manufs. P.<3000.

Carthage, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 10 m. (by rail) N. Cincinnati. P.<3000.

Carthage, vil., U.S., Dakota, Miner co., 92 m. N. by W. Yankton. P.<1500.

Carthagena, a frequent English spelling of **Cartagena** (Spain and Colombia).

Carthamartha Rocks, group of picturesque cliffs, Eng., Cornwall, 4½ m. S. Launceston.

Carthew, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, co. Simcoe, 17 m. NE. Barrie.

Carthew, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. from St. Austell.

Carthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7½ m. N. Ripon, 2½ m. W. Pickhill stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cartier, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 478 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Cartier, Jacques. See **Canada,** History.

Cartington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Rothbury union. P.<250.

Cartland, vil. and chasm, Scot., co. and 2 m. NW. Lanark.

Cartmel, eccles. dist. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 12½ m. SW. Kendal, 15 m. WNW. Grange-over-Sands stn., on Furness R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Mean rainfall (Holker, 1866–80), 45.1 in. Eccles. dist. P.<1000.

Cartmelfell, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6½ m. NE. Cartmel; 4958 ac. P.<500.

Cartron, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Coolaney.

Cartsburn, eccles. dist., Scot., Renfrewshire, in town of Greenock. P. 11,100.

Cartsdyke, stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the C. R., 1½ m. SE. by E. Greenock.

Cart Water, Black, riv., Scot., Renfrewshire, in the W., issues from Castle Semple Loch, and flows NE. past Johnstone to the Clyde, which it joins on the l. bk., 1 m. below Renfrew. It is previously joined by the **White C.,** which forms a large part of the E. boundary of the county, and then flows W. and N. through Paisley.

Cartworth, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 6 m. S. Huddersfield, 1 m. S. Holmfirth. P.<2000.

Cartwright, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 112 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Cartwright, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 43 m. NE. Toronto, 2 m. E. Lake Scugog. P. of sub. dist.<3000.

Caruará, vil., Brazil, state and 82 m. W. by S. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail. P. 3000.

Carunchio, tn., S. Italy, prov. Chieti, circle Vasto. P.<3000.

Carunhanha, tn., Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. bk. of the San Francisco, at the mouth of the Carunhanha, in 14° 15′ S. P. 3000.

Carupano, seapt., Venezuela, Bermudez, on the N. ct., in about 63° 15′ W. P. 12,400.

Carver, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 17 m. E. Taunton. P.<1500.

Carver, vil., U.S., Minnesota, in C. co., on Minnesota R., 33 m. SW. Minneapolis by rail. P.<1500.

Carville, stn., Eng., co. Durham, on the NE. R., between Newcastle and Tynemouth, P.O.

Carvin, tn., France, on the N. border of Pas de Calais, 10 m. SSW. Lille, with coal-mines. P. 6800.

Carvoeiro, or **Peniche,** cape, Portugal, on the W. ct., 39 m. W. by N. Santarem, with lighthouse, visible 17 m.

Carwinley, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, 4 m. from Longtown stn.

Cary, riv., Eng., rises in the E. of the co. of Somerset, and flows W. into the estuary of the Parret.

Cary, bar., Ire., in NE. of Antrim.

Cary (or **Carey**) **Islands,** a group in the N. of Baffin Bay, about 25 m. from Greenland, crossed by 76° 45′ N., 72° 45′ W.

Caryquoita Rock, eminence, Eng., Cornwall, 10½ m. NE. by N. Truro.

Casabermeja, comm., Spain, prov. Malaga, dist. Colmenar. P. <4000.

Casa Blanca, tn., Chile, prov. and 25 m. SE. by S. Valparaiso. P. <2000.

Casa Blanca (Italian, 'white house'), Arabic **Dar-el-Beida,** small seapt. and cape, W. ct. Morocco, 56 m. SW. by W. Rabat, about midway between Mazagan and Rabat, in 33° 37′ N.

Casa Branca (Portuguese, 'white house'), tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 155 m. N. by W. Santos. P. <4000.

Casacalenda, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, on the Biferno, 40 m. WNW. Foggia. P. 6000.

Casaccia, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 11 m. SW. St. Moritz, at the head of the Val Bregaglia. P. <2000.

Casa Grande, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Pinal co., 185 m. E. by N. from the SW. corner of the terr. Mean temp. (8 yrs.), 73.2° F., Jan. 50.3°, July 94.4°; rainfall, yr. 4.28 in.

Casalanguida, vil., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Chieti, dist. Vasto. P. <4000.

Casalbordino, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 25 m. SE. by E. Chieti. P. <5000.

Casalborgone, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. NE. by E. Turin. P. <3000.

Casalbuttano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 8½ m. N. by W. Cremona. P. 6000.

Casalduni, comm., Italy, prov. Benevento, 21 m. S. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Casale, Italian, 'a village.'

Casale (**Corte Cerro**), tn., N. Italy, prov. Novara, on the Strona. P. <4000.

Casale (**Di Scodosia**), tn., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. Montagnana. P. <4000.

Casale (**Litta**), tn., Italy, prov. Milan, circle Gallarate. P. <3000.

Casalecchio di Reno, tn., Italy, prov., circle, and 4 m. SW. Bologna. P. <3000.

Casale Monferrato, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, on the r. bk. of the riv. Po, 12 m. S. Vercelli. Noted for a syrup made from the juice of a kind of reed; bishopric; former cap. of Monferrat. In 1640 the scene of a great victory of the Duke of Harcourt over the Spanish. Alt. 375 ft. P. 27,000.

Casaleone, vil., N. Italy, prov. Verona, dist. Sanguiretto. P. <4000.

Casalgrande, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circle Reggio. P. <5000.

Casalmaggiore, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, on the l. bk. of the Po, 13 m. NNE. Parma, with earthenware manufactures, &c. P. 16,000.

Casalnuovo, tn., Italy, prov. Foggia, circle and 15 m. SW. San Severo. P. <4000.

Casalnuovo, tn., Italy, prov. Naples, circle and 3½ m. E. Casoria. P. <4000.

Casalpusterlengo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 9 m. N. by W. Piacenza. P. 6000.

Casalvecchio, tn., Italy, prov. and 25 m. WNW. Foggia. P. <3000.

Casalvecchio, vil., Sicily, on a mountain, prov. and 23 m. SW. Messina, circle Castroreale. P. <3000.

Casalvieri, tn., S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 7 m. SSE. Sora. P. <5000.

Casamance, riv., W. Africa. See **Kazamanza.**

Casamassima, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 12 m. S. by E. Bari. P. 7000.

Casamicciola, comm., Italy, on the isl. of Ischia, 18 m. WSW. Naples; mineral springs and baths, large potteries. Destroyed by an earthquake July 28, 1883. P. <5000.

Casanare, riv., Colombia, state Boyaca, rising in the mountains of Chita, after an E. course of 180 m. falls into the Meta, in 5° 56′ N., 71° 50′ W.

Casanare, tn., S. America, Colombia, Boyaca, 170 m. NE. by E. Bogotá. P. 12,000.

Casarano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 19 m. SW. by W. Otranto. P. <5000.

Casar-de-Cáceres, tn., Spain, prov. and 10 m. NNW. Cáceres; linen weaving and manufactures of leather. P. <5000.

Casares, tn., Spain, prov. and 52 m. WSW. Malaga; manufactures leather. P. 5500.

Casarobonela, tn., Spain, prov. and 29 m. WNW. Malaga; considerable commerce in wine and fruit. P. <5000.

Casate-Nuovo, tn., N. Italy, prov. Como, circle Lecco. P. <4000.

Casbin, tn., Persia. See **Kazvin.**

Cascade, co., U.S., Montana, partly bounded on the S. by 47° N., and crossed by 111° and 112° W., traversed from NE. to SW. by the Missouri.

Cascade, vil., U.S., Iowa, co. and 23 m. SW. by W. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Cascade Locks, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Wasco co., on the l. bk. of Columbia R., 40 m. E. by N. Portland.

Cascade Point, cape, on the W. ct. of the South I. of New Zealand, in 43° 58′ S.

Cascade Range, the name applied to that portion of the mountains of the outer edge of the N. American plateau which rise in the states of Oregon and Washington, trending N. and S., or nearly N. and S., between the meridians of 120½° and 122° W., and directly continuing the line of the Sierra Nevada. The highest summits are in Washington—Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams, and Mount Rainier (14,440 ft.). The name is due to the fact that the cascades of the Columbia occur where that river pierces the range. The same name is also applied to a range in British Columbia running parallel to the coast between 50° and 52½° N., but separated from the more southerly range by the Fraser Valley.

Cascade River, settlement, Tasmania, co. Dorset, 50 m. NW. Launceston, on Cascade R. P. <1500.

Cascades, vil., U.S., Washington, Skamania co., 107 m. SSW. Olympia, on Columbia R. Named on account of the rapids which here obstruct the navigation of the river. P. <1500.

Cascaes, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the coast, 14 m. W. Lisbon, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Cascante, comm., Spain, prov. Navarre, 45 m. ENE. Soria; mineral springs. P. 4100.

Cascapedia, Great, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows SSE. into **C. Bay** (Chaleur Bay), about 65° 55′ W. **Cascapedia, Little,** riv., which holds a nearly parallel course into Chaleur Bay, 6–15 m. to the E.

Cascavel, tn., Brazil, cap. dist. C., prov. Ceará, at the foot of C. Mt., on river and 40 m. SW. the port of Ceará. P. 9000.

Cascia, comm., Italy, prov. and 42 m. SE, Perugia. P. <5000.

Casciua, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the Arno, prov. and 7½ m. ESE. Pisa. P. 21,000.

Casco, bay, U.S., in SW. of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point, 20 m. apart; containing several hundred small islands, some of which are favourite summer resorts.

Cascob, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 4 m. NNE. New Radnor. P. <250.

Cascumpeque, settlement, Canada, Prince Edward I., Princes co., on C. Harbour, 58 m. NW. Charlottetown.

Caselle, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. NNW. Turin. P. <4000.

Casellina, comm., central Italy, prov. and circle Florence, in the valley of the Arno. P. 14,000.

Caserta, city, S. Italy, cap. C. prov., 17 m. NE. Naples, and 6 m. ESE. Capua; has a cathedral, and a palace built by Charles III., one of the finest in Europe. Large silk works near. Founded in the 8th century by Lombards on the slope of a hill, but the present town, on lower ground, dates only from the early part of the 18th century. P. 30,000.

Caseville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Huron co., on the Saginaw Bay, 39 m. NE. Bay City. P. <1500.

Casey, vil., U.S., Illinois, Clark co., 33 m. WSW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Casey, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° N., crossed by 85° W.

Caseyville, vil., U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 10 m. E. St. Louis (Missouri) by rail. P. <1500.

Cashambú, tn., Brazil. See **Caxambú.**

Cashcarrigan, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Drumshambo, co. Leitrim.

Casheen, riv., Ire. See **Feale.**

Casheen, bay, Ire., co. Galway, on the W. side of the isl. Garomna; easy of access, and with depth of water for large ships.

Cashel, Irish, 'a fort.'

Cashel, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 17 m. W. Roscommon, PM.O. P. <250.

Cashel, city and mun. (also, till 1870, parl.) bor., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 11½ m. S. by W. Thurles, 6 m. SE. its stn. (**Goold's Cross and Cashel**) on the G. S. & W. R. Formerly an archbishop's see, but now a bishopric combined with the see of Waterford. It is a Roman Catholic archdiocese. The city is built on the S. and E. sides of an isolated rock, called the Rock of C., which rises steeply to the height of about 300 ft. in a plain 2 m. E. of the riv. Suir. On the summit of the rock was the palace of the ancient kings of Munster, the ancient cathedral, and other structures, of which there are extensive remains. Market-days, W. and S. P. <3500.

Cashel, or **Dookie South,** tn., Victoria, co. Moira, 125 m. NE. Melbourne, with government experimental farm. P. <1500.

Cashel and Islands, par., Ire., SW. co. Longford, bar. Rathcline, on NE. side of Lough Ree, 12 m. SSW. Longford; 15,922 ac. P. <2500.

Cashelmore, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 26 m. WNW. Londonderry.

Cashelnagor, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 32 m. W. by N. Londonderry. P. <500.

Cashen, riv., Ire. See **Feale.**

Cashmere, native state, India. See **Kashmír.**

Casina, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Reggio nell' Emilia. P. <5000.

Casino, municip., New South Wales, Rous co., 55 m. N. Grafton. P. <2000.

Casiquiare. See **Orinoco.**

Caskets, or **Casquets,** a dangerous group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. W. Alderney. On the highest is a lighthouse, visible 17 m. Off these rocks Prince William, son of Henry I. of England, and his suite perished in 1119, and the *Victory*, 110 guns, foundered in 1744. See **Ortac Pass.**

Časlau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. SW. Königgrätz, and 6 m. SE. by E. Kuttenberg. Tomb of Ziska, the Hussite leader, in one of the churches. Scene, in 1742, of a victory of Frederick the Great over the Imperialists. P. 8400.

Caslo, small riv., Brit. Columbia, flows SE. and enters Lake Kootenay in 49° 56′ N., 117° W.

Casma, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, 210 m. NNW. Lima, on the W. ct., in about 9° 25′ S. P. <3000.

Caso, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Labiana. P. <5000.

Casola di Lunigiana, comm., Italy, prov. Massa e Carrara, dist. Massa. P. <4000.

Casola Valsenio, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Bologna, 13 m. WSW. Faenza. P. <5000.

Casole d' Elsa, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Siena. P. <5000.

Casoli, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 21 m. SSE. Chieti. In a plain near C. are remains of great walls, aqueducts, and other antiquities. P. 5000.

Casorate, comm., Italy, prov. and 10 m. NW. Pavia. P. <4000.

Casoria, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 5 m. NNE. Naples. P. 9000.

Caspe, comm., Spain, prov. Saragossa, on the r. bk. of the Ebro, 42 m. NW. Tortosa. P. 8400.

Caspian Sea (Russian **Kaspiyskoye More,** Persian **Darya-i-Khyzyr,** the ancient *Mare Caspium*, or *Hyrcanium*), an inland sea between Europe and Asia, 36° 40′–47° 20′ N., 46° 50′–55° 10′ E., enclosed on W., N., and E. by Russia, and S. by Persia. Length, N. to S., 270 m.; W. to E., from 150 to 270 m.; area, 169,383 sq. m.; alt. 85.5 ft. below the ocean. Shores low and flat, and in great part sandy, on N.; low but more fertile on the NW., where the Uch Penin. juts N. Further S. the slopes of the Daghestan highlands and the spurs of the Caucasus reach the coast, and protrude eastwards in the Aspheron Penin. The Mugañ Steppe spreads at the mouth of the Kur, whose delta forms the Saliany, or Kyzyl-agach Penin., and further on the steep slopes of the plateau of Armenia and Persia fringe the SW. and S. coasts. The Turkoman Steppes spread on the SE. ct. up to the Krasnovodsk (*q.v.*) and Darja Penins., where the Balkhan Mts., running SE., appear as a continuation of the Caucasus Range. A wide shallow bay, Karabogaz (*q.v.*), comes next, while the NE. ct. is occupied by the steep slopes of the Ust-urt. Receives Volga, Ural, and Emba in N.; Kuma, Terek, and Kur in W.; Sefid-rud, Gürgen, and Atrek in S. and SE. Depth only 10–12 fathoms in the N., greater in middle; the underground submarine ridge, which runs NW. to SE. from the Aspheron to the Darja Penin., divides the sea into two parts—the middle basin attaining a maximum depth of 421 fathoms, and the S. basin 516 fathoms. The W. ct. altogether has a steep slope. Volcanic activity, in the shape of mud volcanoes, occasionally rising over the water surface, is still continued in the submarine ridge, while the shores at Lenkoraň are often visited by earthquakes. Traces of former communication with Black Sea are seen in the Manych and Kuma depression (*q.v.*). The salinity of its water is very feeble in the N., and altogether smaller than in the Black Sea. The sea freezes in the N. Easterly winds prevail. Fishing and seal-hunting are carried on on a great scale, especially in N. A naval station for the Caspian flotilla (7 gunboats) is kept by Russia at Ashur-ade, on an island close to the Persian shore. The chief Russian ports are: Astrakhañ, Petrovsk, Derbent, Baku, and Lenkoraň, on W. ct.; Fort Krasnovodsk and Mikhailovsk, head of the Transcaspian Rly., on E. shore; Resht, on Persian terr. See **Caucasus, Volga, Transcaspian Territory.**

Casquets, rocks, Eng. See **Caskets.**

Cass, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 47° N. and 97° W.

Cass, co., U.S., Georgia. See **Bartow.**

Cass, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed by 40° N., and bounded on W. by Illinois R.

Cass, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 41° N., W. of 86° W.

Cass, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 41° N., crossed by 95° W.

Cass, co., U.S., Michigan, S. frontier, crossed by 86° W.

Cass, riv., U.S., Michigan, in the E., trib. of the Saginaw, which it joins on the r. bk. a few miles above Saginaw.

Cass, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded S. by the Mississippi and Crow Wing Rivs., crossed by 47° N. and by 94° W.

Cass, co., U.S., Missouri, on the W. frontier, S. of parallel 39°.

Cass, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE., on the Missouri, crossed in the N. by 41° N.

Cass, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., on the E. frontier, crossed by 33° N.

Cass, lake, U.S., Minnesota, C. co., in the extreme N., 123 m. WNW. Duluth, traversed by the Mississippi R.

Cassaba, Asia Minor. See **Kassaba.**

Cassadaga Creek, riv., U.S., New York, in the SW., Chautauqua co., flows SE. to the Conewango.

Cassá de la Selva, comm., Spain, prov. and 6 m. SSE. Gerona. P. <5000.

Cassagnes-Begonhès, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 26 m. NE. Albi. Alt. 2000–2150 ft. P. <2000.

Cassaigne, tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, 17 m. NE. Mostaganem. P. <2000.

Cassala. See **Kassala.**

Cassange, Angola. See **Kassanji.**

Cassano, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 17 m. S. by W. Bari. P. <5000.

Cassano al Jonio, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 62 m. N. by W. Catanzaro; warm sulphur springs. P. 9000.

Cassano Magnago, tn., prov. and 23 m. NW. Milan. P. <4000.

Cass City, vil., U.S., Michigan, Tuscola co., 36 m. E. of Bay City. P. <1500.

Cassel. See **Kassel.**

Cassel, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Hazebrouck, 11 m. ENE. St. Omer; hosiery and other manufactures. Alt. 575 ft. P. <3000.

Casselman, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Russell co., on the S. Nation R., 29 m. E. by S. Ottawa.

Casselton, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 20 m. W. Fargo. P. <1500.

Cassergode (Kasaragodu), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Kánara, on the W. ct., 28 m. S. by E. Mangalore. P. 6400.

Cassiar, a once-noted gold-mining dist. in the N. of Brit. Columbia, at the sources of the Stikeen and Liard.

Cassilis, tn., New South Wales, Bligh co., 100 m. N. by E. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Cassilis, co., Queensland, S. frontier, crossed by 147° E.

Cassilis, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the G. & SW. R., 2½ m. NE. by N. Maybole.

Cassils, rly. stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 733 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Cassine, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 12 m. SSW. Alessandria. P. (comm.) 5000.

Cassington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 3½ m. S. Woodstock, 1 m. W. Yarnton stn. P. <500.

Cassino, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 25 m. NE. by N. Gaeta. The celebrated monastery of Monte C. is near here. Mean temp., Monte C. (alt. 1730 ft.), yr. 56.9° F., Jan. 43.0°, July 75°. P. 13,000.

Cassiquiare, or **Casiquiare.** See **Orinoco.**

Cassis, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the S. ct., arr. and 10 m. SE. by E. Marseilles. Birthplace of the archæologist, J. J. Barthélemy. Lighthouse, visible 10 m. P. <2000.

Cassley, riv., Scot., in the SW. of Sutherland, flowing SW. into the Oykell, parallel to and W. of Loch Shin.

Cassolnovo, comm., N. Italy, prov. Pavia, circle Lomellina, 10½ m. SE. Novara. P. <5000.

Cassop, hamlet, Eng., Durham, Mid div., 5 m. ESE. Durham, 2½ m. NNE. Coxhoe Bridge stn., PM.O. (**C. Colliery**).

Cassop cum Quarrington, par., Eng., Durham, including hamlet C. P. <1500.

Cassopolis, vil., U.S., Michigan, Cass co., 44 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Cassville, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Grant co., on the Mississippi, 26 m. NW. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Castagnaro, comm., N. Italy, govt. Venice, 6 m. SE. Verona, on r. bk. of the Adige. P. <5000.

Castagneto, tn., S. Italy, prov. and 30 m. SE. Salerno. On the W. a fort of the same name. P. <3000.

Castagnole Lanze, comm., Italy, prov. Alessandria, 10 m. S. Asti. P. <4000.

Castalia, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Charles Mix co., 95 m. SE. Pierre. P. 1500.

Castalia, vil., U.S., Ohio, Erie co., 43 m. ESE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Castalla, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. NW. Alicante, on riv. C. It has linen manufs. and brandy distilleries. P. <5000.

Castanheira, tn., Portugal, dist. Leiria. P. <5000.

Castanheiro, tn., Brazil, Amazonas, on the l. bk. of the Negro, 440 m. NW. by W. Manaos.

Castano, tn., W. Italy, prov. and 21 m. WNW. Milan. P. <5000.

Castasegna, comm., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 7 m. NNE. Chiavenna. Alt. 2297 ft.; rainfall (20 yrs.), 58.07 in. P. <2000.

Casteau Cambron, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender, 10 m. NNW. Mons. Victory of William of Orange over the French, August 14, 1678. P. <2000.

Casteggio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12½ m. S. Pavia. The battlefield of Montebello (1800) lies between C. and Voghera. P. <4000.

Castel Arquato, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 17 m. SE. Piacenza. P. <5000.

Castel Bolognese, comm., Italy, Emilia, on the Via Emilia, prov. Ravenna, 4 m. NW. by W. Faenza. P. 5000.

Castelbuono, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 31 m. N. Caltanissetta. P. 9000.

Casteldaccia, comm., Sicily, prov. and dist. Palermo. P. < 3000.

Castel d'Ajano, comm., N. Italy, prov. Bologna, circle Vergato; manufactures gun-barrels. P. 5000.

Castel del Piano, comm., central Italy, prov. and circle Grosseto. P. 6000.

Castel del Rio, vil., N. Italy, prov. and 33 m. WSW. Ravenna. P. <3000.

Castel di Sangro, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 48 m. NE. by N. Gaeta. P. 5000.

Castelfidardo, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 11 m. S. Ancona; near here the Piedmontese under Cialdini gained a victory over the Papal troops under Lamoricière. P. 6000.

Castelfiorentino, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 18 m. SW. by W. Florence. P. 7000.

Castelfranco, anct. *Forum Gallorum,* comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Bologna, 7½ m. SE. Modena. P. 13,000.

Castelfranco, tn., Italy, Venetia, on the Musone, prov. and 15 m. W. Treviso. P. 11,000.

Castelfranco di Sopra, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and circle Arezzo. P. <4000.

Castelfranco di Sotto, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, circle San Miniato. P. <5000.

Castelfrentano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Chieti, circle Lanciano. P. 5000.

Castel Gandolfo, comm., Italy, prov. and 13 m. SE. by S. Rome, on the W. side of Lake Albano; takes its name from a papal villa here. P. <2000.

Castelgoffredo, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Mantua, dist. Asola. P. <5000.

Castelguelfo, tn., Italy, prov. Bologna, circle Imola. P. < 4000.

Casteljaloux, tn., France, dep. Lot et Garonne, arr. Nérac, 28 m. WNW. Agen, with ferruginous waters. P. <3000.

Castellabate, comm., on the W. ct. of Italy, Campania, prov. and 29 m. SSE. Salerno. P. <5000.

Castellamare, tn., Sicily, prov. Trapani, on the Gulf of C., 20 m. E. Trapani; the remains of the ancient *Segesta* are near. P. 13,000.

Castellamare Adriatico, comm., Italy, prov. Teramo, dist. Penne, 8 m. N. by E. Chieti. P. 5700.

Castellammare, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, on the Bay of Naples, 15 m. SE. Naples. It is at the foot of a hill on which stood the ancient *Stabiæ,* near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79; and has a castle, royal palace, military hospital, royal dockyard, and a quay. Manufactures linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, sailcloth, and leather. Its harbour is defended by two forts, and its mineral waters are celebrated. P. 27,000.

Castellamonte, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 22 m. N. Turin; manufactures of earthenware. Alt. 1120–1140 ft. P. 6000.

Castellan, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire. P. <250.

Castellana, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 23 m. SE. Bari. P. 9000.

Castellane, tn., cap. arr., France, dep. Basses Alpes, 31 m. NNW. Frejus, with salt-springs and large trade in prunes. Alt. 2960 ft. P. <2000.

Castellaneta, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 18 m. NW. by W. Taranto. P. 8000.

Castellar, comm., Spain, prov. Barcelona, dist. Sabadell. P. <4000.

Castellarano, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Reggio, on the Secchia, 13 m. SW. by S. Modena. P. <4000.

Castellar de Santisteban, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Villacarriedo. P. <5000.

Castellazzo Bormida, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. SSW. Alessandria. P. 6000.

Castelleone, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, 12 m. E. by S. Lodi. P. 6000.

Castelletto d'Orba, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 22 m. NNW. Genoa. P. <3000.

Castelletto Sopra Ticino, vil., Italy, prov. and 9 m. from Novara, on the r. bk. of the Ticino. P. <5000.

Castellfullit de la Roca, vil., Spain, Catalonia, prov. Gerona; formerly fortified; on a curious basaltic rock commanding the Fluvia. P. <2000.

Castellina in Chianti, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 9 m. NNE. Siena. Very good wine. P. <5000.

Castellina Marittima, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and dist. Pisa, with noted alabaster quarries. P. <3000.

Castello Branco, comm., Fayal, Azores. P. <3000.

Castello Branco, walled tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, 44 m. NE. by E. Abrantes, cap. of the dist. of C. B. Citadel and bishopric; cloth factories; noted marble quarries; Roman antiquities. Alt. 1565 ft. P. 5000.

Castello d'Annone, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and dist Alessandria. P. <4000.

Castello de Vide, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Portalegre, 38 m. E. by S. Abrantes. P. 5000.

Castellon de la Plana, seapt., Spain, cap. of prov. **C. de la P.,** 40 m. NNE. Valencia, near the mouth of the Milhares. Situated on a wide, well peopled plain, bordered on the N. by picturesque mountains, and watered in the S. by the Milhares. Noted for the water-works (for the most part executed by the Moors) which irrigate the numerous orange gardens. The strip of coast N. to Cape Oropesa, S. to the boundary of the prov., resembles a garden, being a succession of *huertas.* Grain, hemp, wine, olives, and tropical fruits. Sail-cloth factories. P. 25,200.

Castellone al Volturno, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, on the Volturno, 40 m. NE. by N. Gaeta. P. <2000.

Castello Sopra Lecco, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, dist. Lecco. P. <3000.

Castellote, tn., Spain, prov. and 55 m. NE. Teruel. P. < 3000.

Castello-Tesino, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. Strigno. P. <3000.

Castellonbon, narrow and arid valley, France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, separated by the Pic-de-Montaigu from the Barèges Valley. Mineral springs.

Castellucchio, comm. and fort, Italy, Lombardy, prov. and just N. of Mantua. P. <5000.

Castelluccio, ancient *Acqua Borrana,* comm., Italy, prov. and 20 m. NE. Campobasso, on the S. slope of Monte Sibilla, 4763 ft. above the sea, the loftiest village in the Apennines. P. <5000.

Castelluccio Inferiore, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 45 m. S. by E. Potenza. P. <3000. **C. Superiore,** comm., adjoining on the NW. P. <4000.

Castelmaggiore, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 6 m. N. by E. Bologna. P. <5000.

Castelmuschio, comm., Austria, I. of Veglia, 9 m. SSE. Fiume, on the Gulf of Fiume. P. <3000.

Castelnau, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 2 m. N. Montpellier. On a neighbouring hill is the *Substantion* where, 737–1037, the bishopric of Maguelonne was established. P. <2000.

Castelnaudary, tn., France, dep. Aude, 22 m. WNW. Carcassonne; cap. arr. on the Canal du Midi, at the junction of the rlys. from Bordeaux and Castres to Carcassonne. With quarries of millstone, and manufactures of earthenware, pottery, and common cloth. Noted historically for the battle in which Richelieu defeated the revolted Duke of Montmorency. Alt. 330 ft. P. 10,000.

Castelnau de Brassac, comm., France, dep. Tarn, arr. Castres, 30 m SE. Albi. P. <4000.

Castelnau-de-Médoc, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 18 m. NW. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Castelnau-Montratier, tn., France, dep. Lot, arr. Cahors, 18 m. N. Montauban. P. <2000.

Castelnovo, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 8½ m. NNW. Reggio. P. 6000.

Castelnovo Barriano, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, dist. Massa Superiore. P. 5000.

Castelnuovo, tn., Austria, Istria, 22 m. SE. by E. Trieste. P. <2000.

Castelnuovo, fortified tn. and seapt., Austria, Dalmatia, 11 m. W. Cattaro, on W. entrance of the gulf. It is commanded by two forts on contiguous heights, and defended by a citadel on the shore. It was captured by the British in 1814. P. <2000.

Castelnuovo, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, on the Serchio, 16 m. E. by N. Carrara. P. 5000.

Castelnuovo Berardenga, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 9 m. E. Siena. P. 8000.

Castelnuovo d'Asti, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 15 m. NW. Asti. P. <4000.

Castelnuovo della Daunia, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 23 m. WNW. Foggia. P. <4000.

Castelnuovo de' Monti, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 20 m. SSW. Reggio. P. 6000.

Castelnuovo di Porto, comm., Italy, prov. and 15 m. N. Rome. P. <2000.

Castelnuovo di Val di Cecina, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 13½ m. S. Volterra. P. 5000.

Castelnuovo di Verona, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, dist. Bardolino. P. <4000.

Castelnuovo Scrivia, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Scrivia, prov. and 13 m. NE. by E. Alessandria. P. 7000.

Castelorizo, or **Castel-Rosso.** See **Kasteloryzo.**

Castel-Rodrigo, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, 32 m. NE. Guarda. P. <2000.

Castel San Giorgio, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Salerno. P. <5000.

Castel San Giovanni, comm., Italy, prov. and 15 m. W. Piacenza. P. 8000.

Castel San Lorenzo, comm., Italy, prov. Salerno, 8½ m. E. Capaccio. P. <4000.

Castel San Nicola, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Arezzo. P. 5000.

Castel San Pietro, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 13 m. SE. Bologna. P. 13,000.

Castel Sant' Angelo, comm., Italy, prov. Aquila, circle Cittaducale. P. <3000.

Castel Sardo, fortified tn., Sardinia, prov. Sassari, on the Gulf of Asinara, 15 m. NE. by N. Sassari. P. <3000.

Castel-Sarrasin, tn., France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, cap. arr., 12 m. W. by N. Montauban, 5 m. S. by E. Moissac. P. <4000.

Casteltermini, comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 23 m. W. Caltanissetta. P. 9000.

Castel-Tesino, tn., Austria. See **Tesino, Castello.**

Castelvecchio, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 27 m. SW. by W. Chieti. P. <2000.

Castelvetere in Val Fortore, comm., Italy, in the E. of Campania, prov. Benevento, dist. S. Bartolommeo in Galdo. P. <5000.

Castelvetrano, tn., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 20 m. ESE. Marsala. Cultivation of rice; excellent wine. P. 21,000.

Castelvetro di Modena, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and dist. Modena. P. <5000.

Castenaso, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and dist. Bologna. P. <5000.

Castenedolo, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 6 m. SE. Brescia; grain and silk trade. P. <4000.

Caster, chester, cester, from the Latin *castrum,* 'fortified camp or city.'

Castéra-Verduzan, vil., France, dep. Gers, arr. Condom, 6 m. SE. Valence, with sulphurous and ferruginous waters. P. <2000.

Casterley Camp, entrenchment, Eng., Wiltshire, in Salisbury Plain, 8½ m. SE. Devizes.

Casterton, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Lune, div. and 10½ m. SE. by S. Kendal, 1 m. NE. Kirkby Lonsdale, PM.O.; 4324 ac. P. <500.

Casterton, tn., Victoria, Dundas co., 55 m. N. by W. Portland. P. <1500.

Casterton, Great, par., Eng., Rutland, 2½ m. WNW. Stamford, P.O. P. <500. **C., Little,** par., 1½ m. ENE. P. <250.

Casterton, Great, with Pickworth, eccles. dist., Eng., Rutlandshire, including Great C. hamlet. P. <500.

Castets, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, 32 m. NE. by N. Bayonne, with iron-works. P. <2000.

Castiglione, comm., Italy, Umbria, on the W. shore of Lake Trasimeno, prov. and 17 m. W. Perugia. P. 10,000.

Castiglione, comm., Sicily, prov. and 26 m. N. Catania, at the base of Mount Etna on the N. P. 8000.

Castiglione d'Adda, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 11 m. SE. Lodi. P. <4000.

Castiglione dei Pepoli, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 26 m. S. by W. Bologna. P. <5000.

Castiglione della Pescaja, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, on the coast, 43 m. SW. by S. Siena. P. <3000.

Castiglione delle Stiviere, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Mantua, 10 m. WSW. Peschiera. P. 5000.

Castiglione Fiorentino, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 8½ m. S. by E. Arezzo. P. 12,000.

Castiglione, Lake of, a lagoon of central Italy, prov. Siena, N. of Grosseto, 10 m. in length, by 1 to 3 m. in breadth. It receives the Bruna and other rivers, and discharges into the Mediterranean by a canal close to C. della Pescaja.

Castiglione Messer Marino, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 37 m. SSE. Chieti. P. <5000.

Castiglione Messer Raimondo, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 19 m. NW. Chieti. P. <4000.

Castignano, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. and dist. Ascoli. P. <4000.

Castile, vil., U.S., New York, Wyoming co., 43 m. ESE. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Castille, Old and **New,** in Spanish **Castilla la Vieda** and **Castilla la Nueva,** are natural and historical divs. of the Iberian Penin., but no longer administrative units, as the present military departments of the same names do not exactly correspond to either. As a natural region the two C.'s form the central plateau of the Iberian Penin. (2000 ft. in average alt.), with the high and central valleys of rivs. Duero (Douro), Tagus, Guadiana, and the mountain ranges between them; the Cantabrian in the extreme N., Gredos-Guadarrama-Moncayo between the Duero and Tagus (Old C.), Toledo, Cuenca-Molina between the Tagus and the Guadiana (New C.), and Sierra Morena, as the extreme S. escarpment of the whole plateau. Montes Idubedas (Oca to Cuenca) form the E. escarpment (Ebro valley). Rivers and mountains rise in a general NE.-SW. direction. Between the sierras immense plains, very thinly populated (*despoblados*), stretch like steppes, with a few trees, or merely covered with low thickets, where numerous sheep travel (*Merinos transhumantes*), yielding, under cultivation, great harvests of wheat and barley. The climate is one of extremes—summers very hot, winters very cold, great drought. As an historical div., Old C. (Valladolid, Palencia, Burgos) is the country covered with castles (*Castillos,* in Arabic *Ardo-l-Kalad,* 'land of the castles') as a barrier between the first Christian states (Asturias and León) on the N. mountains and the Mohammedan S. countries, on which it gradually encroached, extending as far as Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, the Rioja on the valley of riv. Ebro, and, after having passed the Guadarrama Mts. (New C.), to the borders of Andalucia (1212). Burgos was a county in the beginning of the 10th century, a kingdom in the beginning of the 11th. Toledo and New C. were occupied, and León and C. united as a kingdom from 1085-1230; C. with Aragon in 1504. The dialect of C. (*Castellano*) became the official language of Spain and her colonies. Madrid, in the middle of the two C.'s, and in the centre of the Iberian Penin., was made the capital of all Spain by Philip II. The C.'s were anciently inhabited by Celtiberian tribes. From 554-771 Toledo was the seat of the Visigothic monarchy. Old C. was divided (1833) into eight provs., named from their chief towns: Valladolid, Palencia, Burgos, Santander, Logroño (Rioja), Segovia, Soria, Avila. New C. was divided into five: Toledo, Madrid, Guadalajara, Cuenca, Ciudad Real (Mancha in part). There is a military captaincy of Old C., with seat at Valladolid, comprising Old C. prov., except Segovia; and one of New C., with seat at Madrid, comprising all New C., with prov. of Segovia. See **Spain,** table. [**J. B. R.**]

Castillo, one of the Grenadines, W. Indies, 12° 48′ N.

Castillo, vil., Nicaragua, on the r. bk. of the R. San Juan; centre of the india-rubber commerce. In the neighbouring forests the tree known as *Castilloa elastica* grows. Customs station. Large fort, rebuilt in 1727.

Castillo de las Guardas, El, comm., Spain, prov. Sevilla, dist. Sanlucar la Mayor. P. <5000.

Castillo de Locubin, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Alcalá la Real. P. 5800.

Castillon-sur-Dordogne, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the r. bk. of the Dordogne, 25 m. E. Bordeaux, 11 m. ESE. Libourne. Victory of the French over the English, 1451. P. <3000.

Castine, port of entry, U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on the E. side of estuary of Penobscot R., 30 m. S. Bangor. P. <1500.

Castle, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Mullingar.

Castle Acre, par., Eng. See **Acre.**

Castle An Dinas, hill, Eng., Cornwall, 12 m. NNE. Truro; has a circular fort with triple trenches. Alt. 735 ft.

Castle Ashby, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. SSW. Willingborough, 3 m. S. by W. of its stn. (**C. A.** and **Earls Barton**) on the L. & NW. R., PT.O. P. <250.

Castle Baldwin, P.O., Ire., E. co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 14 m. S. by E. Sligo.

Castlebanny, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Inistioge.

Castlebar, market-tn. and tp., Ire., W., cap. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 10 m. ENE. Westport, at the foot of **C. Lough,** on the M. G. W. R.; has infantry and cavalry barracks. Held for a short time by the French, after their landing at Killala Bay in 1789. Market-day, S. P. (of tp.) <4000.

Castlebar, riv., Ire., co. Mayo, issues from C. Lough, flows NE. then N. into Lough Cullen.

Castlebay, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S. of Barra I., on Castle Bay, PMT.O.

Castlebellingham, tn., Ire., E. ct. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 7 m. S. Dundalk, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-days, Tu., W., and F. P. <500.

Castle Bigh, Wales. See **Castle Bythe.**

Castleblakeney, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 17 m. ESE. Tuam, PMT.O. P. <250.

Castleblane, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Castlederg.

Castleblayney, market-tn. and tp., Ire., E. co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, on Lough Muckno, 13 m. SE. Monaghan, near Blayney Castle, on the G. N. R., with corn and flax mills, and jute and tow factories. Market-day, W. P. <2000.

Castle Bolton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10½ m. SW. by W. Richmond, near Redmire stn., with the ruins of Bolton Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned for two years previous to her removal to Tutbury. 4956 ac. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. B. with Redmire**) P. <500.

Castleborough, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Clonroche.

Castleboy, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 10 m. NE. Downpatrick. P. <500.

Castleboy, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. and 6½ m. SW. by W. Loughrea.

Castlebrack, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Tinnahinch, 9 m. W. Portarlington; 9276 ac. P. <1000.

Castlebridge, tn., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere East, 3 m. N. Wexford, PM.O. P.<250.

Castle Bromwich, eccles. dist., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 5 m. ENE. Birmingham, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Castle Bytham. See **Bytham, Castle.**

Castle Bythe, or **Castle Bigh,** par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6½ m. SE. by S. Fishguard. P.<250.

Castle Caereinion, par., Wales, Montgomery, 4½ m. WSW. Welshpool, P.O.; 6731 ac. P.<750.

Castle Caldwell, stn., Ire., co. Fermanagh, on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Rly., near Bundoran.

Castle Campbell, Scot. See **Dollar.**

Castle Camps, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 13 m. S. by W. Newmarket, 3 m. SE. by E. Bartlow stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Castle Carlton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 5 m. SE. Louth, 2½ m. ESE. Legbourne Road stn. P.<250. See **Carlton, Little.**

Castle Carrock, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 8½ m. E. Carlisle, 4½ m. NE. Cotehill stn., PT.O. P.<250.

Castle Cary, market-tn. and par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9½ m. ESE. Glastonbury, on the G. W. R. and M. R., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Castle Cary, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 2½ m. SW. by W. Moville.

Castlecary, stn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 6½ m. W. by S. Falkirk, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Castlecaulfield, tn., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Mid Dungannon, 2½ m. W. Dungannon, PMT.O. P.<250.

Castlechurch, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 1½ m. SW. Stafford. P. 6400.

Castle Combe, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 9½ m. NE. by N. Bath, 5½ m. WNW. Chippenham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Castlecomer, market-tn. and par., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 10½ m. N. by E. Kilkenny, on R. Dinin, the most important coal-mining centre in Ire., PMT.O. Par. 21,592 ac., P. 5900; tn. P.<1500.

Castleconnell, tn., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 6½ m. NE. Limerick, on a branch of the Waterford and Limerick Rly., resorted to for the angling on the Shannon, upon which it stands. In the vicinity the ruins of a castle of the Kings of Munster, the O'Briens. PMT.O. P.<500.

Castleconor, par., Ire., W. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 4½ m. N. by E. Ballina; 16,663 ac. P.<2500.

Castlecooke, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Kilworth.

Castlecoole, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 1½ m. ESE. Enniskillen.

Castlecor, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. NE. Kanturk.

Castlecor, P.O., Ire., co. Meath, 2 m. from Oldcastle.

Castlecove, P.O., Ire., co. Kerry, 10 m. from Sneem.

Castlecrine, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Coolacasey.

Castlecuffe, electoral div., Ire., NW. Queen's co., bar. Tinnahinch, 8½ m. SSW. Tullamore.

Castle Dale, settlement, U.S., Utah, Emery co., 118 m. SSE. Salt Lake City.

Castledaly, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Moate.

Castle Dawson, tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 12 m. NE. by N. Cookstown, on the Cookstown and Randalstown Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<500.

Castlederg, tn., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, 13½ m. NW. by W. Omagh, on the l. bk. of the Derg, with a large spinning-mill in the vicinity, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Castledermot, tn. and par., Ire., S. co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 7½ m. SE. by E. Athy, 3½ m. E. Mageney stn., PMT.O. Par. 7490 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<750.

Castle Dexter, ruins, Ire., co. Meath, near Beauparc stn.

Castledillon, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. S. Salt, 5 m. S. Maynooth, on R. Liffey. P.<250.

Castledockrell, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 6 m. N. by W. Enniscorthy.

Castle Donington, market-tn. and par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7 m. NW. Loughborough, 1 m. SW. of its stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<3000.

Castle Donnington, Victoria. See **Swan Hill.**

Castle Douglas, market-tn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 8½ m. NE. by N. Kirkcudbright, on the G. & SW. R., at the junc. of the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly.; manufs. agricultural implements, and is the centre of the business for E. Galloway. Frequented in summer on account of the rich scenery and the fishing to be obtained in the neighbourhood. Market-day, M. P.<3000.

Castle Dyrran, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, in Narberth union. P.<250. See **Clymaenllwyd.**

Castle Eaton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 9 m. ESE. Cirencester, 3½ m. S. by W. Fairford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Castle Eden, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 6½ m. WNW. Hartlepool, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Castle Eden Colliery, vil., Eng., Durham, 1 m. SE. Castle Eden, with coal-mines, PM.O.; stn. now called Hasleden.

Castleëllis, par., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, 7½ m. ESE. Enniscorthy; 5603 ac. P.<1000.

Castle Ffrench, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Kilconnell, dist. Clonbrock.

Castlefinn, tn., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. S. Raphoe, on R. Finn, 4½ m. SW. by W. Lifford, on the Great Northern (Ire.) & Donegal Rly., PMT.O. (**Castlefin**). Market-day, M. P.<500.

Castleford, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., on the Aire, 6½ m. ENE. Wakefield, on the NE. R. and the G. N. R. Extensive glass-bottle works. P. 14,100.

Castlefore, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. and 6½ m. ENE. Leitrim, bar. Mohill, dist. Rowan.

Castleforward, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 6½ m. W. Londonderry.

Castlefreke, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 4 m. from Rosscarbery.

Castle Frome, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 11 m. ENE. Hereford, 4 m. N. by E. Ashperton stn. P.<250.

Castlegannon, electoral div., Ire., co Kilkenny, dist. Knocktopher.

Castlegarren, P.O., Ire., co. and 6 m. from Cliffoney (co. Sligo).

Castlegregory, tn., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 12½ m. W. Tralee, PM.O. P.<750.

Castle Gresley, par., Eng., Church Gresley par., Derbyshire, 3 m. from Burton-on-Trent, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Castle Hall, eccles. dist. and vil., Eng., Cheshire, near Stalybridge. P. 6300.

Castlehaven, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div.; off the coast are the **Stags of C.** rocks; 10,542 ac. P.<3500.

Castle Haven, inlet, Ire., SW. co. Cork, in 9° 10′ W

Castle Hedingham, par. and vil., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., on the Colne, 8 m. N. by E. Braintree, with a stn. (**Hedingham**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Castle Hill (Ealing Dean), rly. stn., Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., 10 m. W. St. Paul's, London, on the G. W. R.

Castle Hill, P.O., Eng., co. and 7 m. from Worcester.

Castle Hill, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 20 m. W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Castlehill, vil., Scot., co. Lanark, par. Carluke. P.<500.

Castle Howard, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, 3 m. from Malton, on the NE. R. See **Bulmer.**

Castle Hyde, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Ballyhooly.

Castleinch, or **Inchyolaghan,** par., Ire., co. and 2 m. SW. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher. P.<250.

Castle Inn, par., Wales, co. and union of Brecknock. P.<250.

Castle Island, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Cork, 10 m. WSW. Skibereen.

Castleisland, tn. and par., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 10 m. E. by S. Tralee, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Tn. P.<2000; par. 29,635 ac., P. 5800.

Castlejordan, par., Ire., cos. King's and Meath, bars. Coolestown, Warrenstown, and Upper Moyfenrath, 12½ m. SE. Mullingar; 17,370 ac. P.<2000.

Castlekeeran, par., Ire. See **Loughan.**

Castlekeeran, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Killskeer.

Castle Kennedy, stn., Scot., Wigtownshire, 3 m. E. Stranraer, on the G. & SW. R., and the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., P.O.

Castleknock, tn. and par., Ire., co. and 4½ m. WNW. Dublin, bar. C., P.O. Tn. P.<250; par. 7123 ac., P.<4500.

Castle Leavington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Stokesley union. P.<250.

Castle Loch, small lake, Scot. See **Lochmaben.**

Castle Loch, small lake, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the SE., about 1½ m. N. and drained SW. into Luce Bay.

Castlelost, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 8 m. S. Mullingar; 9458 ac. P.<1000.

Castlelyons, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Barrymore and Condons and Clangibbon, 3½ m. SW. by S. Fermoy, P.O.; 12,718 ac. P.<2000.

Castlemacadam, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. and 4 m. NW. Arklow; 10,844 ac. P.<2000.

Castlemagner, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, containing part of Kanturk town; 7880 ac. P.<1000.

Castlemahon, tn., Ire., Limerick. See **Mahoonagh.**

Castlemaine, tn., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, on R. Maine, 6 m. S. Tralee, on the G. S. & W. R., P.O. P.<250. **C. Harbour** forms the head of Dingle Bay.

Castlemaine, tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 22 m. S. by W. Sandhurst. The gold-diggings were among the first discovered in the colony, and were once very numerous. There are still between 3000 and 4000 miners in the dist. Slate and flagstones are quarried, and the neighbourhood yields fruit and wine. P.<5000.

Castleman, riv., U.S., rises in the NW. of Maryland, in the Alleghany Mts., first flows NE. into Pennsylvania, and then after a great bend to the N. flows NW. to the Monongahela, which it joins about 10 m. SE. Pittsburg.

Castlemartin, ct. par. and vil., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. S. Milford, P.O.; 4811 ac. P.<500.

Castlemartyr, tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 11 m. ENE. Queenstown, 2 m. from Mogeely stn., on the Cork and Youghal Rly., PMT.O. P.<500.

Castlemore, par., Ire., E. cos. Mayo and Roscommon, bars. Costello and Frenchpark, 21 m. W. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon; 8912 ac. P.<3000.

Castle Morris, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. from Letterston.

Castle Morton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7 m. WNW. Tewkesbury, P.O. P.<750.

Castle Mountain, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 936 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Castle Northwich, par., Eng., Mid Cheshire, Great Budworth par. P.<2500.

Castlepark, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 1 m. from Kinsale.

Castle Peak, mt., U.S., in the E. of California, Mono co., just to the N. of 38° N. Alt. 12,500 ft. (Whitney).

Castle Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the N. of Gunnison co., 108 m. WSW. Denver. Alt. 14,115 ft. (Hayden).

Castle Point, cape, Eng., on the ct. of the co. of Northumberland, at the mouth of Embleton Bay, 7 m. NE. Alnwick.

Castlepoint, post-tn., New Zealand, co. Wairarapa, N., 75 m. NE. Wellington. P.<1500.

Castlepollard, tn., Ire., N. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 11 m. N. Mullingar, with a stn. (**Float,** or **C.**) an the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<1000.

Castleplunket, P.O., Ire., NW. co. and 10½ m. NNW. Roscommon, bar. Castlereagh.

Castlequarter, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. C., in part of Ballymoney union.

Castlequin, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Caher.

Castlerahan, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Cavan.

Castlerahan, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. C., containing Ballyjamesduff town, P.O. (**Castlereaghan**); 10,212ac. P.<3500.

Castlereagh, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., 57 m. WSW. Pictou, 6 m. N. Cobequid Bay.

Castlereagh, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper C., Knockbreda par., P.O. P.<250.

Castlereagh, tn., Ire., co. and 14½ m. NW. Roscommon, bar. C., with a stn. (**Castlerea**) on the M. G. W. R. P.<1500.

Castlereagh, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Roscommon.

Castlereagh, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 30 m. WNW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Castlereagh, riv., New South Wales, rises W. of the Liverpool ranges, flows NW. and enters the upper Darling or Barwon in about 147½° E.

Castlereagh, bay, S. Australia, N. ct., just E. of 135° E.

Castlereagh, Lower, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Down, between Belfast Lough and the NW. of Strangford Lough.

Castlereagh, Upper, a barony to the W.

Castlerichard, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Ballyduff.

Castlerickard, par., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bars. Upper Moyfenrath and Lune, 7 m. SW. Trim, P.O. P.<500.

Castlerigg St. Johns and Wythburn, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth union; 19,710 ac. P.<2000.

Castlering, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. and bar. Louth, 5½ m. WSW. Dundalk.

Castle Rising, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 2½ m. from the Wash, 4 m. NE. King's Lynn, 2 m. ENE. of N. Wootton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Castle Rising with Roydon, eccles. dist., Eng., Norfolk. P.<500.

Castle Rock, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 4½ m. SW. Portrush, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., PM.O. P.<250.

Castle Rock, vil., U.S., Colorado, Douglas co., 25 m. S. by E. Denver. Alt. 6198 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Castlesampson, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Brideswell.

Castlesanderson, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Ballyhaise.

Castle Semple Loch, small lake, 1½ m. long, Scot., Renfrewshire, in the SW., drained NE. by the Black Cart Water.

Castleshane, P.O., Ire., co. and 3½ m. E. Monaghan.

Castleside, eccles. dist. and hamlet, Eng., Durham, NW. div., 13 m. WNW. Durham, 3 m. from Consett; lead ore. PM.O. P.<1000.

Castle Sowerby, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 10 m. NW. Penrith; 8647 ac. P.<1000.

Castletalbot, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Oulart.

Castletaylor, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Ardrahan.

Castleteheen, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Castleplunket.

Castleterra, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, containing Ballyhaise; 9980 ac. P.<2500.

Castlethorpe, par., Eng., co., div., and 9½ m. NE. Buckingham, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500. See **Hanslope.**

Castleton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., on a trib. of the R. Trent, 74 m. W. by S. Kingston. P.<1500.

Castleton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 9 m. NE. Buxton, 6 m. E. by N. Chapel-en-le-Frith stn. (M. R.); barytes and fluor spar mines; manufactures of spar ornaments. Peak Castle, built by William Peveril, is on a neighbouring summit. PMT.O. P.<750.

Castleton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 1 m. E. Sherborne. P.<250.

Castleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly within bor. of Rochdale, on the L. & Y. R. P. 38,500; urban sanitary dist. P. 4900.

Castleton, vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Newport, 1½ m. NW. Marshfield stn., PMT.O.

Castleton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Esk, div. and 13½ m. W. Whitby, on the NE. R.; coal-mines. PMT.O. Market-day, F.

Castleton, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Lochgilphead, Argyllshire.

Castleton, vil., Scot., co. Caithness, 4½ m. E. Thurso, PMT.O. (**Castletown**). P.<1000.

Castleton, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, at the confluence of the Hermitage and Liddel Waters, 9 m. ENE. Langholm, 1½ m. NE. Newcastleton stn. Mean rainfall (New C., 1866–80), 49.3 in. 67,858 ac. P.<2500.

Castleton, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., 12 m. S. by E. Albany. P.<1500.

Castleton, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 7 m. W. Rutland. P.<3000.

Castleton, botanic gardens, W. India. See **Jamaica.**

Castleton Moor, eccles. dist., Eng., Lancashire, in Rochdale par. P. 6400.

Castleton of Braemar, Scot. See **Braemar.**

Castle Town, eccles. dist., Eng., Staffordshire, in Castle Church par. P.<2000.

Castletown, seapt. tn., Isle of Man, of which it formerly was cap., on the S. ct., 9 m. SW. by W. Douglas, on the Isle of Man Rly. It has the walls and towers of Castle Rushen, an old Danish fortress, at one time the residence of the Kings of Man, now partly used as a prison and barracks. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<2500.

Castletown, seapt. vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, Isle of Portland, 4½ m. SE. Weymouth; exports Portland stone. PMT.O.

Castletown, Eng., Durham. See **Hylton, North.**

Castletown, vil., Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. from Sunderland, PM.O.

Castletown, riv., Ire., in the SW. of co. Armagh, and the N. of co. Louth, flows S. then SE. into Dundalk Harbour.

Castletown, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, 16½ m. S. Galway.

Castletown, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, W. div., 8 m. S. Macroom, P.O. (**C. Kinneigh**). P.<250.

Castletown, electoral div., Ire., Limerick. See **C. Conyers.**

Castletown, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coonagh, near Pallas Green. P.<250.

Castletown, P.O., Ire., King's co., 4 m. SE. Parsonstown.

Castletown, par., Ire., co., Louth, bars. Lower and Upper Dundalk, 2 m. NW. Dundalk. P.<750.

Castletown, par., Ire., N. co. Meath, bar. Morgallion, 9½ m N. by W. Navan; 4067 ac. P.<500.

Castletown, tnld., Ire., W. co. Meath, bar. Lune, 7 m. NW. by W. Trim, P.O.

Castletown, tn., Ire., W. Queen's co., bar. Upper Woods, 9 m. WSW. Maryborough, with a stn. (**Mountrath and C.**) on the G. S. & W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Castletown, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Portroe.

Castletown, tn., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bar. Moycashel, 8 m. SW. Mullingar, on the M. G. W. R., PM.O. (**C. Geoghegan**). Market-day, F. P.<250.

Castletown, P.O., Ire., co. Westmeath, 6 m. N. Castlepollard.

Castletown, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Inch (near Gorey, co. Wexford).

Castletown, vil., Scot., Caithness. See **Castleton.**

Castletownarra, par., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 8 m. W. by N. Nenagh; 6804 ac. P.<1500.

Castletown Bearhaven, the ancient *Tameia,* seapt., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Bear, 19 m. W. Bantry, PMT.O. (**C. Berehaven**). P.<2500.

Castletown Conyers, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick, 6 m. from Ballingarry.

Castletowneley, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 8 m. SW. Roscrea. P.<250.

Castletownkindalen, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, 8 m. SW. Mullingar; 11,349 ac. P.<2000.

Castletown Kinneigh, P.O., Ire., co. Cork. See **Castletown.**

Castletownroche, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. and 8 m. WNW. Fermoy, on a branch of the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Par. 6484 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<750.

Castletownsend, tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., 4 m. ESE. Skibbereen, PMT.O. (**Castletownshend**). P.<1000.

Castleventry, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery,

W. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, 19 m. SW. by W. Bandon; 4753 ac. P. <1000.

Castlewellan, tn., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 10 m. WSW. Downpatrick, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Castlewood, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hamlin co., 128 m. N. by E. Yankton. P. <1500.

Castle Wray, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, 13 m. W. Londonderry.

Castlewright, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, Forden union. P. <250.

Castley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Wharfedale union. P. <2150.

Caston, pa., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. WSW. Norwich, 1 m. NE. Stow Bedon stn., P.O. P. <750.

Castor, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. W. Peterborough, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Castor, riv., U.S., rises in Francisco co., in the ESE. of the state of Missouri, flows S., joins several small lakes in Stoddart co., and falls into the Whitewater R., which empties itself into Big Lake.

Castor River, riv., Newfoundland, White Bay dist., flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 50° 55′ N.

Castra, post-tp., Tasmania, Devon co., 55 m. WNW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Castrelo del Valle, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Verin. P. <4000.

Castrelo de Miño, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Orense, near Ribadavia. P. <5000.

Castres, tn., France, dep. Tarn, on the Agout, 23 m. S. by E. Albi. The seat of a Protestant consistory, having been one of the first towns which embraced the doctrines of Calvin. Birthplace of Dacier and Rapin. P. 22,500.

Castries, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 8 m. NE. by E. Montpellier. P. <2000.

Castries, or **Port Castries,** tn., W. Indies, on W. ct. of St. Lucia; lighthouse, visible 12–14 m. P. 6700.

Castril, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, 55 m. E. Jaën. P. 4000.

Castrillon, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, near Avilés. P. 6000.

Castro, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Puentedeume. P. <5000.

Castro, tns., Turkey. See **Kastro** and **Mitilini.**

Castro, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., N. of 34° N., crossed in the E. by 102° W.

Castro Caldelas, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Puebla de Trives. P. 5300.

Castro-Daire, tn., Portugal, dist. Vizeu, 40 m. SE. by E. Oporto. P. <4000.

Castro del Rio, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 2 m. SE. Córdoba. P. 11,300.

Castro de Rey, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and dist. Lugo. P. 6900.

Castrogeriz, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. by S. Burgos. P. <3000.

Castrogiovanni, the ancient *Enna,* fortified tn., Sicily, prov. and 13 m. ENE. Caltanissetta, on a tableland in the centre of the island, with a rigorous winter climate, but surrounded by fertile plains, with rock-salt and sulphur springs; 5 m. distant is the Lake of Pergusa, where Proserpine was said to have been carried off by Pluto. Alt. 3270. P. 15,000.

Castro Labroeiro, tn., Portugal, dist. Vianna do Castello, 65 m. NE. by N. Oporto. P. <3000.

Castro Marim, tn., Portugal, prov. Algarve (dist. Faro), 27 m. W. Huelva, near the mouth of the Guadiana. P. <4000.

Castronuño, comm., Spain, on the l. bk. of the Douro, prov. and 34 m. SW. by W. Valladolid. P. <3000.

Castronuovo, comm., Sicily, prov. and 33 m. SSE. Palermo, with quarries of fine marble. P. <5000.

Castronuovo di Sant' Andrea, tn., S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, 34 m. SSE. Potenza. P. <4000.

Castropignano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi, prov. and 6½ m. NW. by W. Campobasso, 50 m. W. by N. Foggia. P. <4000.

Castropol, seapt. tn., Spain, prov. and 58 m. WNW. Oviedo. P. 7800.

Castroreale, comm., Sicily, prov. and 19½ m. WSW. Messina. P. 8000.

Castro Urdiales, fishing vil. and seapt., N. of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. by S. Santander, with walls and fortifications. P. 9500.

Castroverde, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 26 m. S. Beja. P. <4000.

Castroverde, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Lugo. P. 5800.

Castrovillari, fortified tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 60 m. SSE. Potenza. In its vicinity, near Monte Pollino, the famous *Cacio Cavallo* cheese is made. Alt. 1090–1140 ft. P. 10,000.

Castroville, vil., U.S., California, Monterey co., 81 m. SSE. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Castroville, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Medina co., on Medina R., 26 m. W. by S. San Antonio. P. <1500.

Castrovireyna, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Huancavelica, 180 m. SE. by E. Lima. The vicinity is rich in silver. P. 7000 (?).

Castua, or **Kastav,** comm., Austria, Istria, on the Gulf of Fiume, 6 m. WNW. Fiume. P. 16,500; vil. P. <2000.

Castuera, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 45 m. E. by S. Merida. P. 7100.

Casuarina, point on the ct. of W. Australia, with a lighthouse in 33° 19′ S., 115° 39′ E., visible 12 m.

Caswell Bay, Wales, on the S. of Glamorganshire, to the W. of Swansea Bay.

Caswell, co., U.S., N. Carolina, N. frontier, E. of 80° W.

Cat, isl., one of the Bahamas, for a long time regarded as the Guanahani or San Salvador of Columbus. See **Watling I.**

Cat, isl., U.S., Louisiana, in Mississippi Sound, in 89° 7′ W.

Cata, Punta de, cape, Spain, the E. point of the island of Formentera.

Catacaos, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Piura, 220 m. S. by W. Guayaquil. P. 4000.

Catacol Bay, Scot., I. of Arran, NW. ct., in 55° 41½′ N.

Cataguazes, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 110 m. N. Rio de Janeiro.

Catahoula, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, N. of the parallel 31°, crossed by 92° W.

Catahoula Lake, U.S., Louisiana, C. par., 88 m. SW. Vicksburg (Miss.), traversed by the Little R.

Catalina, tn. and port of entry, on C. Harbour, Newfoundland, 60 m. NNW. St. John's. P. <1500.

Catalonia, old princip. and prov. in the extreme NE. of Spain, in a triangle formed by the Mediterranean (E., SE., S., 230 m. of seaboard), the Pyrenees (N., France), and, more or less on the W. by the rivs. Cinca, Ebro, Segre, Noguera-Ribagorzana (W., Aragon; S., Valencia). Covered by mountains branching from the Pyrenees (heights from 6000 to more than 11,000 ft. alt.), in a general NE.-SW. direction parallel to the coast, and forming an acute angle with the main chain. One range from El Cadi (Urgel) to Monsant and La Llena forms a coast chain, and divides C. into characteristic zones: (*a.*) in the NE. rivs. (Fluvia, Ter, Llobregat-Cardoner) flow straight from the Pyrenees into the sea (modern provs. of Gerona and Barcelona); (*b.*) in the W. a plateau extends to the interior (*llanos* and *huertas* of Urgel, Lerida, Noguera), drained by the Segre-Noguera as an affluent of the Ebro (prov. of Lerida). The present prov. of Tarragona embraces the coast chain and the littoral with the mouth of the Ebro. The climate and flora of C. are mostly a continuation of those of Andalucia, Murcia, and Valencia. Among the evergreen oaks the cork-oak represents a great industry. Wines, some of them very alcoholic, are produced at Llansa, Selva, Ampurdan, Alella, Taia, Tiana, and Sitgés. Artificial irrigations are very well managed. Coral fishery exists along the coast. Iron, lead, copper, tin, zinc, coal (Ripoll, Abadesas, &c.), and rock-salt [**Cardona**]. But the great economic characteristic of C. is its active industry (manufactured cotton, wool, silk, and laces, &c.) and commerce. In the interior dists. C. was peopled by Celtiberian tribes; on the littoral, by Phœnician, Carthaginian, Greek colonies. C. was the first conquest of the Romans in Spain (*Hispania-Tarraconensis*). The Goths entered Spain by C. also (5th century, *Gothalania, Catalaunia*). During the 8th century C. becomes Mussulman. Reconquered till the 10th century (*Marca Hispanica*). Hereditary Estate in 1040; united to Aragon in 1137. Often revolted against Aragon and Spain. Republic for some time in the 15th century. The language is the Catalan, derived from the Limousine (Langue d'Oc) of old Provença, and still spoken in a part of S. France (Roussillon), prov. of Valencia, the Baleares, and some parts of Sardinia. C. forms one military captaincy, and is divided (1833) into four provs.: Gerona, Barcelona, Lerida, Tarragona. See **Barcelona, Pyrenees,** and **Spain,** table. [**J. B. E.**]

Cataluña, cape, Spain, N. ct. of Majorca.

Catamarca, prov., Argentine Republic, on W. frontier, between about 25½° and 28° S., and extending in the E. to 30° S.; in large part mountainous, traversed by branches of the Andes and the Sierra Aconquija; rivers formed by the melting of mountain snows, almost dry in winter, mainly used for irrigation, and where not fit for such use, terminating by evaporation or absorption in the soil, or emptying themselves into salt lagoons; mineral wealth great, but as yet little utilised through the lack of cheap fuel and means of transport. Principal mines Las Capillitas, in the NE., near the W. frontier of Tucuman, these mines containing gold, silver-lead, native copper, copper ore, iron ore, &c. See **Argentine Republic,** table.

Catamarca, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, cap. prov. C., 116 m. S. by W. Tucuman; founded in 1683. Mean rainfall, yr. 11 in., April–Sept. 2 in. P. 7500.

Catanduanes, Isla de, one of the Philippine Is., E. of Luzon, just E. of 123° E., crossed in the N. by 14° N. Area, 644 sq. m.

Catanduanes Bató, comm., Philippines, prov. Albay, in the S. of Catanduanes I. P. 6700.

Catania, the ancient *Catana,* tn. and seapt., Sicily, cap. prov. C., on its E. ct., near the foot of Mount Etna, 33 m.

NNW. Syracuse. Often ruined by earthquakes and eruptions of Etna, but always rebuilt in a superior style. Its streets are paved with lava, of which material the public buildings are constructed, the latter being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. Has a cathedral, rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693, and an observatory and university, and many Roman antiquities. Manufactures, silk fabrics and other textiles, and wares in lava and amber; besides which goods it exports corn, fruit, &c., manna, sulphur, cantharides, and snow from Mount Etna. Birthplace of Bellini. The **Gulf of C.** extends from La Trezza Bay, near Aci Reale, to Cape Santa Croce, near Agosta, 18 m. P. (1881) town and suburbs, but exclusive of remote parts of comm., 96,000; (estimated, 1891) 117,500.

Catanzaro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, cap. prov. C., 75 m. NE. by N. Reggio. See of a bishop. Many of its buildings were destroyed by the earthquake in 1783. Manufactures of silk, velvet, and woollen fabrics. P. 25,000.

Cat Arm, inlet, Newfoundland, in the W. of White Bay.

Catarmán, comm., Philippine Is., on the N. ct. of Samar I. P. 6800.

Catarroja, tn., Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. Valencia. P. 5500.

Catas Altas, tn., Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 30 m. N. Ouro Preto, formerly in a flourishing gold-mining dist. P. 3000.

Catasauqua, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., on Lehigh R., 31 m. NE. Reading. P. <4000.

Catastrophe, cape, S. Australia, the SE. extremity of Eyre's Penin., so named by Flinders in 1802, in consequence of a disaster that occurred here.

Catatumbo, principal riv., State of Zulia, Venezuela, flows E. into the Lake of Maracaibo.

Catawba, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of 36° N., crossed in the extreme E. by 81° W., bounded on the N. and E. by the Catawba R.

Catawba, or **Great C.,** riv., U.S., N. and S. Carolina, one of the headwaters of the Santee. Its valley is well suited to the vine, and gives name to a variety of grapes much esteemed in the U.S. The **Little C.** is a r. bk. trib.

Catawba Island, U.S., Ohio, Ottawa co., in the SW. of Lake Erie, in 82° 50′ W.

Catawbas, ancient tribe of N. American Indians, formerly living on the Atlantic coasts of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Catawissa, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Columbia co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 54 m. NNE. Harrisburg. P. <2000.

Catbalogan, or **Cadvalonga,** tn., Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of Samar I., 11° 45′ N., 124° 53′ E. P. 6700.

Catcherside, par., Eng., Northumberland, Bellingham union. P. <250.

Catchgate, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Annfield Plain, Durham.

Catcliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. S. Rotherham, P.O. P. <750.

Catcott, par. and eccles. dist., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 6 m. W. Glastonbury. P. <750.

Cateau Cambresis, Le, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 15 m. ESE. Cambrai. Gave name to a treaty between Henry II. and Philip II., King of Spain (1559). Birthplace, and with a statue, of Marshal Mortier. P. 10,300.

Catel, place, Guernsey I., near Les Gravées, P.O.

Catene, Le. See **Cattaro.**

Caterham, par. and vil., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 6 m. ENE. Reigate, on the SE. R., with hearthstone and firestone deposits. PMT.O. (**C. Valley**). Par. P. 7300; eccles. pars. **C. Valley, St. John the Evangelist,** P. <2500; **C. Valley, St. Luke, Whyteleafe,** P. <1000.

Caterham Junction, former stn., Eng., now called Purley.

Caterinenstadt, Russia. See **Ekaterinenstadt.**

Catesby, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. S. by E. Rugby, 3½ m. SW. by W. Daventry. P. <250.

Catfield, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 13 m. NW. Yarmouth, on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., PM.O. P. <750.

Catford, stn., suburb of London, Eng., Kent, 5–6 m. SE. by S. St. Paul's, with stn. on the L. C. & D. R., and another (**C. Bridge**) on the SE. R., near Nunhead.

Catforth, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. from Broughton.

Catfoss, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12 m. N. by E. Hull, 3 m. NW. by W. Sigglesthorne stn. P. <250.

Cathair, Gaelic, 'a castle.' See *Caer.*

Catharina, Dutch Guiana, in 5° 48′ N., 56° 47′ W. Mean rainfall (5 yrs.), 79.15 in.

Cathay. See **Khitan.**

Cathcart, par., Scot., cos. Renfrew and Lanark, on the White Cart R., 2 m. S. Glasgow, on the C. R., containing vils. **Old C.** (P. <3000) and **New C.** (P. <1000). The battle of Langside, the last fought in behalf of Mary Queen of Scots, took place in this par. in 1568; 4064 ac. P. 16,600.

Cathcart, tn. and rly. stn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. C., 45 m. NNW. King William's Town. P. <1500.

Cathcart, post-tn., New South Wales, Wellesley co., 235 m. SSW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Cathcart, or **Sydenham,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Brant co., 6 m. from Princeton. P. <1500.

Cathedine, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 7 m. E. by S. Brecknock, 2 m. ENE. Talybont stn. P. <250.

Cathedral Peak, mt., U.S., California, 180 m. E. San Francisco.

Cathedral Rock, mt., U.S., Arizona, Yuma co., 88 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the state.

Catherina Sophia, vil., Dutch Guiana, 25 m. WNW. Paramaribo. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1852–56), yr. 77.9° F.

Catherington, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 9½ m. NNE. Portsmouth, 3½ m. NW. Rowlands Castle stn.; 5279 ac. P. <1500.

Catherston-Leweston, par., Eng., Dorset, near Charmouth. P. <250.

Cathkin Peak. See **Kwathlamba Mountains.**

Cathlamet, vil., U.S., Washington, Wahkiakum co., 64 m. SSW. Olympia. P. <1500.

Catia, small bay, N. ct. Venezuela, NW. of Carácas.

Catignano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 11 m. W. Chieti. P. <3000.

Cat Lake, Canada, NW. Terr., in 51° 45′ N., 91° 40′ W., drained SE. into Lake St. Joseph by **C. L. River.**

Catlettsburg, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Boyd co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, 115 m. ESE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <1500.

Catmore, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8½ m. N. by W. Newbury, 4 m. W. Compton stn. P. <250.

Catmos, Vale of, Eng., in the W. of Rutland, around Oakham.

Catoche, Cape, Mexico, the NE. point of Yucatan Penin.

Caton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4 m. NE. by E. Lancaster, on the Morecambe branch of the M. R., PMT.O.; 8396 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**C. with Littledale**) P. <1500.

Catonsville, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 8 m. W. by N. Baltimore. P. <3000.

Catoo'sa, co., U.S., Georgia, N. frontier, W. of 85° W.

Catorce, or **Real de la Purissima Concepcion de Alamos de los C.,** celebrated mining tn., Mexico, state of and 120 m. N. San Luis Potosi, in the centre of important silver and tin mines, with smelting-furnaces. Alt. 8810 ft.

Catrail, anct. earthwork, Scot., consisting of ditch and walls, extends from the Gala Water near Galashiels S. to Peel Fell, Northumberland; known also in places as 'The Deil's Dyke' and 'The Picts' Work Ditch.'

Catrine, tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Ayr, 9½ m. SE. Kilmarnock, 2 m. E. Mauchline stn.; has cotton-factory and bleaching-work. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Catsfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 7½ m. WNW. Hastings, 2 m. SW. Battle stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Catshill, eccles. dist. and vil., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 2 m. N. Bromsgrove, PM.O. P. <3000.

Catskill, vil., U.S., New York, Greene co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 32 m. S. by W. Albany, 5 m. WSW. Hudson. P. <5000.

Catskill Creek, riv., U.S., New York, in the E., trib. of the Hudson, which it joins on the r. bk. at Catskill.

Catskill Mountains, ranges in the U.S., in the E. of New York State, N. of 42° N., composed of two divs., the N. or C. Proper, between the Catskill and Esopus Creeks, two streams flowing ESE. to the Hudson, this div. consisting of a plateau with border chains 10–15 m. apart; and the S. div., S. of the Esopus, less regular and with less clearly defined boundaries, except on the side of the Esopus valley, but containing the highest summit of the entire group, Slide Mt. (4205 ft.).

Catswater, riv., Eng., on the borders of Cambridge and Lincoln, connected by the N. Level Main Drain of the Bedford Level with the Nen.

Cattal, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 6 m. E. by S. Knaresborough, 1½ m. S. of C. stn. on the NE. R. P. <250.

Cattan, tnld., Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. Mohill, Cloone par. P. <500.

Cattaraugus, settlement, U.S., New York, C. co., 38 m. S. Buffalo.

Cattaraugus Creek, riv., U.S., New York, in the SW., forms the boundary between C. co. and Erie co., flows W. into Lake Erie in the NE., affording extensive water-power.

Cattaro, Slavonic **Kotor,** fortified seapt., Austria, prov. Dalmatia, at the head or S. end of the deep rock-girt bay of C., to enter which ships must pass through three straits: the first, 1–1½ m. wide, called the 'Bocca Grande'; the second, about ½ m. wide, leading into another rock-girt bay (San Teodo); the other, the Canal Le Catene ('the chains'—so called because closed by the Venetians by means of a chain), less than ¼ m. wide, leading thence into the bays of Risano (to the N.) and C. (to the S.). The bays collectively are known as the Gulf of C., and their mouths as the Bocche (mouths) di C. It is enclosed on all sides by mountains and all the heights around

it are covered with fortifications. It was the cap. of a small republic, which placed itself under the dominion of Venice in 1420, remaining under Venetian government till 1797, when by treaty it became Austrian. After sundry changes during the Napoleonic wars, it was finally ceded to Austria in 1815. P. <4000.

Cattawade, hamlet, Eng., Suffolk, 9 m. SE. Ipswich, PT.O.

Cattawar, India. See **Káthiáwár.**

Cattegat. See **Kattegat.**

Catterall, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. SW. Garstang, with a stn. (**Garstang and C.**) on the Garstang and Knotend Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Catterick, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 4½ m. ESE. Richmond, 1½ m. SE. by S. **C. Bridge** stn., PMT.O. Par. P. <750.

Catterlen, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith union. P. <250.

Catterline, par., Scot. See **Kinneff.**

Catterton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Tadcaster union. P. <250.

Catthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 3 m. from Rugby, P.O. P. <250.

Cattistock, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Frome, 8 m. NW. Dorchester, 1½ m. N. Maiden Newton stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Catto, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Landmoth.**

Cattolica Eraclea, tn., Italy, prov., dist., and 13 m. NW. Girgenti, with sulphur mines. P. 7000.

Catton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Burton-upon-Trent union. P. <250.

Catton, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 2½ m. N. Norwich. P. <1500.

Catton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk union. P. <250.

Catton, High and **Low,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 1 m. SW. Stamford Bridge. P. (of each) <250.

Catton, New, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, Norwich city. P. 6500.

Catton and Broadside, vil., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8 m. SW. by W. Hexham, with a stn. (**C. Road**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**Catton**).

Catton with Stamford Bridge, eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire. P. <1000.

Catuama, seapt., Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, N. of Olinda.

Catwater, The, Eng., estuary of R. Plym, at Plymouth.

Catwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 10½ m. N. by E. Hull, 3½ m. W. by N. Sigglesthorne stn. P. <250.

Catworth Magna, par., Eng., co., div., and 9½ m. W. by N. Huntingdon, 2 m. N. by W. Kimbolton stn., PM.O. (**Catworth**). P. <750.

Catwyck, group of small islands to the E. of Cochin China, in about 109° E., just N. of 10° N.

Cauca, riv., Colombia, rises in the mountain knot of the Andes called the Paramo de las Papas, in the S. of the republic, and flows N. between the E. and W. chains of the Andes, in the states of C. and Antioquia, finally emerges on plains in the state of Bolivar, where it divides into several arms, the chief of which enters the Magdalena in about 8° 55′ N. The C. begins to be navigable about 60 m. below its source, is a good navigable stream in the stretch between Popayan and Cali, but navigation is impeded by a fall between Cali and Antioquia, and by rapids just below Antioquia and just below Caceres. Total length, about 500 m.

Cauca, one of the United States of Colombia, stretching from the Gulf of Darien to the S. frontier, and including the whole of the Pacific coast S. of the Isthmus of Panama, traversed in the S. by the C. Riv., in the N. by the Atrato; cap. Popayán. See **Colombia,** table.

Caucagua, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Miranda, 55 m. SE. by E. Carácas.

Caucasus is a name indiscriminately applied to: (*a.*) the great chain of mountains which run NW. to SE. from the Sea of Azov to the Caspian Sea (Caucasus proper, or Great Caucasus); (*b.*) to the whole of the mountains and highlands which fill up the isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian, including both the former and the highlands of Transcaucasia; and (*c.*) to the Russian General-Lieutenancy of the C., or Caucasia, which covers the same region from the Kuma-Manych depression in the N., to the frontiers of Persia, Asia Minor, including parts of the plateau of Armenia and the highlands of Asia Minor.

Caucasus, extensive chain of mts. which runs NW. to SE. from the Tamañ Penin. (between the Black and Azov Seas) to the Apsheron Penin. of the Caspian, attaining a total length of 940 m. (nearly 700 m. in a straight line). Although usually represented as one chain, it has a very complicated structure, and may be roughly divided, by Mt. Kazbek, into the Western and the Eastern C. The former is a relatively narrow chain, having its SW. foot on the Black Sea coast, and, further on, in the broad valley of the Rion, while extensive high plains, watered by the Kubañ and the upper Terek, spread at its NE. foot-hills. A low chain of mountains, 3000–5000 ft. high, the Meskes ridge, which may be taken as a continuation of the Pontic ridge (on the SE. coast of the Black Sea), and runs in a NE. direction, joins the Great Caucasus ridge near Mt. Kazbek. As to the Eastern Caucasus, it has the characters of plateau-like highlands (the Daghestan plateau), of which the main ridge appears as a south-western border ridge. The Great Caucasus may be divided into nine sections, as follows: (1) The **Black Sea Ridge** (*Chernomorskaya Tsyep*), about 155 m. long, from Anapa to Mt. Oshten, the first snow-clad peak in C. Tertiary deposits at the NW. extremity, and Jurassic and Cretaceous further on, prevail. The chain is narrow, the passes low, and the peaks gradually rise from 2140 ft. (Idokopaz) to 9369 ft. (Oshten and Fisht). It is all covered with thick wood, has a steep slope to the sea, and a gentle one to the NE.; (2) the **Alps of Abhazia** (or **Kuban C.**), from Mt. Oshten to Mt. Elbruz, about 120 m. long, and over 100 m. wide; the main ridge (water-parting) consists of granites, diorites, porphyries, gneisses, and crystalline slates, covered with a variety of subsequent deposits. The peaks rise above the snow-line, from 10,640 ft. (Pssashka) to 12,427 ft. (Psysh); and the passes, which are few, are from 6250 to nearly 10,000 ft. high. The main ridge is accompanied in the N. by a parallel ridge, the Black Mts., 3000–6000 ft. high, with a deep valley between, and sends spurs and has short parallel ridges in SW. The **Central Caucasus,** from Elbruz to Kazbek, comes next, and may be subdivided into: (3) the **Alps of Svanetia;** (4) the **Alps of Digoria;** and (5) the **Alps of Ossetia** (the two former also described as the **Elbruz C.**). It contains the highest peaks of C., Elbruz (18,463 ft.), Dykh-tau (16,925 ft., Shkhara (17,036 ft.), Janga (16,569 ft.), Koshtantau (16,875 ft.), Kazbek (16,546 ft.), Mizhirgi-tau (16,273 ft.), Gistola, Tetnuld, Himarai-khokh, Ushba, Adai-khokh (15,244 ft.), and several others above 15,000 ft. The passes are from 9300 ft. (Mamisson) to 11,000 ft. high, and all above the snow-line, even though the main crystalline ridge of the Ossetian Alps is pierced by the Terek and its trib. Ardon, which both originate in high valleys on its southern slope. The narrow gorge of the Terek, which has pierced through the main ridge, and the pass over the Cross Mt. (Krestovaya Gora), 7957 ft. high, have been utilised for the military road, which is the only pass across the middle C. available for carriages, and leads from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis in Georgia. Spurs and parallel ridges give to the aggregate chain a width of 110 m., and no less than three parallel chains accompany the eastern part of this division in the N. Large high valleys and depressions are inclosed between these secondary ridges, of which some exceed by the height of their peaks the main water-parting. Immense glaciers originate in this part of the C., over 200 great glaciers being already known on the maps, and over 25 further E. in Daghestan, while traces of immense glaciers of the Glacial Period are being discovered by modern exploration. The crystalline rocks and slates disappear further E., where we have next (6) the **Khevzur Alps,** from the gorge of the Terek to the Borbalo Mt. (10,807 ft.), the highest peaks of which do not exceed 13,000 ft. (7) With the **Alazañ Alps** (or Daghestan C.), from Borbalo Mt. to the meridian of Nukha town, the character of the C. changes. A great chain, the Andi Mts., shoots NE., and the space between it, the Great C. and the Caspian, is filled up with the Daghestan plateau, so ravinated that the highlands between the rivers flowing NE. often appear as so many separate chains; immense 'depressions' and plateaux lie between them. The peaks of the main ridge have alts. of from 9500 to 11,375 ft., but the passes still remain at about 10,000 ft. high, while the Andi ridge attains a still greater height (Tebulos-mta, 14,781 ft.; Kachu, 14,027 ft.; Donos-mta, 13,736 ft.). In the next division (8) the **Samur Alps,** from Borbalo to Baba-dagh, the snow-clad peaks rise again over 12,000 ft. up to 14,720 ft. (Begyul, 12,172 ft.; Bazar-dyuz, 14,722 ft.; Thfandagh, 13,764 ft.; and several others above 12,000 ft.), and the very difficult passes lie from 11,000 to 12,000 ft. high, but the width of the ridge is less than 50 m. It rapidly lowers eastwards, and in (9) the **Caspian Chain,** or Shemakha C., the highest peaks gradually decline from 9000 to 5000 ft., the chain ending in low hills, volcanic about Shemakha. The broad and fertile valley of the Rion and the Kura separates the Great C. from the steep slopes of the Armenian plateau, which are often described as **Little Caucasus,** or Anti-Caucasus, but are better known as Transcaucasia.

Caucasus, General Lieutenancy of, or **Caucasia,** part of the Russian dominions in Asia, occupies the large isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian. A succession of elongated lakes and old river beds, which connects the Manych (l. bk. trib. of lower Don) with the lower Kuma (trib. of the Caspian), and is known as the Kuma-Manych depression, through which the Caspian communicated with the Black Sea in Post-tertiary times, bounds it in the N., and is considered as a natural boundary between Europe and Asia; the Black Sea in the W., the Caspian in the E., Asia Minor in SW., and

Persia in SE. are its other boundaries. The **natural divisions** of which this extensive terr. is composed are: (**1.**) **The prairies, high plains and steppes to the NE. of the Great C. ridge,** gently sloping from its high foothills to the Kuma-Manych depression (Stavropol and most of Kubañ and Terek provs.). These prairies, covered with a fertile black earth soil, have a dense Russian population along the courses of the main rivers, Kubañ, Yegorlyk (trib. of Don), and Terek and Kuma (tribs. of Caspian), gathered in big, chiefly Cossack, villages. Climate warm, but rather dry, the average temp. and rainfall being: Stavropol (1919 ft.), yr. 47° F., Jan. 24°, July 70°; rainfall, 29.8 in.: Pyatigorsk (1656 ft.), yr. 48° F., Jan. 24°, July 72°; rainfall, 21.3 in. Agriculture and extensive cattle breeding are the chief riches, corn being largely exported. Vine culture on lower levels. Towards the Caspian, large steppes, often stony and dry, peopled by Nogai Tatars and some Turcomanes. The chief towns, Stavropol (35,600 inhabitants), Vladikavkaz (44,210), Pyatigorsk (13,000), Kizlyar (6000), are not of great importance. (**2.**) **The Great C. ridge and the highlands of Daghestan,** thickly clothed with forests, and containing between its spurs and secondary ridges a number of large and small depressions or broad high valleys, inhabited by a variety of indigenous stems: Cherkesses (Adyghe), Abhazes, and Kabardians in West C.; Svanetes, Ossetes, Pshaves, Khevzures, in the middle; and the Mountaineers (*Gortsy*) in the E., who include a variety of stems, of which the Chechens and the Lezghines are the most numerous. They all live a hard life in their high valleys, utilising every patch of available land for cornfields or gardens, chiefly relying upon some cattle for living; while the Mountaineers carry on a variety of domestic trades. The narrow strip of land at the foot of the West C., along the Black Sea (Chernomorsk dist.), formerly inhabited by Cherkesses, who were driven after the Crimean War to Turkey, and there became mostly the *Bashi-buzuks*, is covered with thick forests; notwithstanding its luxurious vegetation and warm climate, this region, partly on account of prevailing fevers, and partly because of the difficulties of communication with the interior—the seaports having but open roadsteads—this region is but slowly re-peopled by the Russians. Chief town, Novorossiisk (14,600); chief ports, Anapa (10,600), Gagry, and Sukhum-kale (500 inhabitants). (**3.**) **The broad and fertile valley which separates the Great C. from the Anti-C.,** and in which the Rion flows W. into the Black Sea, and the Kura flows SE. into the Caspian—the two drainage areas being separated by the (3000–5000 ft.) high Meskes Mts. This is the richest part of C., thickly peopled, chiefly with Georgians (Svanetes, Imeretes, Gurians, and Mingrelians), in the drainage area of the Rion, and by Georgians proper and Armenians in its middle, while the much drier steppes eastwards are peopled chiefly with various Turko-Tatars, and partly by Russian Nonconformists. The drainage area of the Rion (govt. Kutais) is filled up with spurs of the Great C., the Meskes Mts., and the Wakhan ridge (10,000–11,000 ft.). It has extremely heavy rainfalls, and warm climate, the average temp. at Poti being (11 yrs.), yr. 58° F., Jan. 41°, July 74°; yearly rainfall, 61.9 in. Luxuriant vegetation; the hills clothed with fine forests, and the valleys covered with gardens. Maize, the mulberry, the vine, various cereals, and a variety of fruit-trees are cultivated. Poti (4710 inhabitants), an important seaport, is connected by rail with Batum, and is the head of a line of railway running through the Suram Pass along that valley to Tiflis and Baku. The eastern part of the same valley (govts. Tiflis, Elisabethpol, and Baku), enclosed between the woody slopes of the Great C. and the Anti-C., is equally thickly peopled in its upper parts, and equally well cultivated by the Georgians and the Armenians; but the climate is much drier (at Tiflis, 1343 ft., yearly temp. 55° F., Jan. 32.5°, July 77°; rainfall, 18.9 in.; Baku, yr. 59° F., Jan. 39°, July 80°; rainfall, 10.4 in.), and the steppes of the lower Kura (Mugañ) are chiefly suitable for cattle breeding only. The chief towns of C. are situated in this valley: Tiflis, its capital, has 145,730 inhabitants; Baku, 103,000; Elisabethpol, 20,300. (**4.**) **The highlands of Transcaucasia,** 375 m. long NW. to SE., and 160 m. wide, offer two distinct regions: the Armenian plateau (Kars, Erivañ, and part of Elisabethpol and Baku), and the highlands of Asia Minor, recently annexed from Turkey (Batum and Artvin divisions of Kutais). The Armenian plateau, bounded on the S. by the deep valley of Araxes, is 5000–6500 ft. high, mostly undulating, and covered with rich meadows and often cornfields. Dome-shaped mountains, mostly grouped in low ridges, intersect it, rising to 8000–9500 ft. above the sea, and occasionally to 11,000 ft. and more (Ala-ghöz, 13,436 ft.). A number of lakes occur on it, Gokcha being the largest (500 sq. m., alt. 6130 ft.). Granites and other unstratified rocks, covered with Azoic, Devonian, Carboniferous, Tertiary, and Glacial deposits. Volcanic rocks are widely spread about Erivañ and Alexandropol, the Alaghöz and the Ararats being huge trachytic masses. Cotton tree is grown in the low valleys, especially of Araxes; but on the plateau, where the winters are very severe, wheat and barley are the chief crops. The temperatures are: at Alexandropol (5100 ft.), yr. 41.5° F., Jan. 13°, July 17°, at Erivañ (3230 ft.), yr. 51° F., Jan. 16°, July 75°. The population is very mixed, and consists of Armenians, Tatars, Kurds, Turks, Turkomans, Greeks, and Russians. Of the chief towns, Erivañ, Nakhichevañ, Kars, and Alexandropol, only the last has over 20,000 inhabitants. The W. part of the Transcaucasian highlands is occupied by Alpine ridges—the Pontic ridge along the Black Sea coast, and the Arjar and Arsian ridges (10,000–11,000 ft.) further inland. The Chorokh and its trib. mountain streams water the region. The climate is hot in the coast region, and distinguished by very heavy rains (at Batum, yearly temp. 59° F., Jan. 43°, July 75°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 89.7 in., often attaining 10 in. in a single day. A luxuriant subtropical vegetation and rich gardens cover the mountain slopes; wet valleys and fevers. Rice, wheat, millet, tobacco, and all sorts of fruits are grown. Population chiefly Georgian; chief town, Batum (20,170 inhabitants). The district of Lenkorañ, on the slopes of the Azerbaijan plateau, which are turned towards the Caspian, is a special region, distinguished by a hot climate, very heavy rainfalls, and the culture of the mulberry tree, the cotton tree, and the vine tree. At Lenkorañ, which is 73 ft. below the sea-level, yearly temp. 59° F., Jan. 37°, July 78°, yearly rainfall, 48.1 in. The population of Caucasia belongs to a great number of different nationalities. The following is an approximate estimate given for a total population of 6,200,000 (which now must be about 8,200,000):—

	Thousands.		Thousands.
Russians	1,916	Western (Adyghe, Abkhazian, Kabards, &c.)	188
Poles	9	Eastern (Chechenes, Lezghines, &c.)	708
Germans	24	**Mountaineers**	896
Greeks	43	Tatars	1,028
Europeans	1,991	Turks	76
Ossetes	127	Turkomans, &c.	44
Persians, Tates, Talyshins	133	Northern Tatars	126
Kurds	10	**Turks and Tatars**	1,274
Armenians	804	**Jews**	51
Iranians	1,074	**Kalmuks**	11
Georgians	310		
Mingrelians	200	**Total**	6,200
Imeretes	373		
Pshaves, Khevzures	20		
Kartvelians	904		

According to more recent data (1886–90), the chief populations of Transcaucasia are:—

	Thousands.		Thousands.
Russians	140	Mingrelians	215
Greeks	57	Abhasians	29
Kurds	97	Svanetes	14
Ossetes	76	Samurzakans	27
Tates	125	Turkomans	10
Talyshins	88	Turks	76
Armenians	965	Tatars	1,107
Georgians	400	Jews	34
Imeretes	420		
Gurians	74	The remaining nationalities number less than 10,000 each.	
Ajares	59		

Much has lately been done for education in Caucasia, which now has 19 lyceums for over 6000 boys, and 16 lyceums for nearly 5000 girls, 5 teachers' schools, 10 professional schools, and over 1000 primary schools, besides 150 Armenian and nearly 2000 Musulman and Jewish schools. Agriculture in Caucasia becomes of great importance, N. Caucasia, with its yearly crop of over 15,000,000 quarters of cereals, being already a granary for Russia; while considerable amounts of wheat begin to be exported from Transcaucasia, which produces about 11,000,000 quarters of cereals, as well as cotton, tobacco, wine, and various plants for dyeing. The mining industry yearly acquires more importance. The naphtha industry is the most important, the yearly extraction having attained 4,490,000 tons in 1892 (2,676,000 in 1887), out of which only 25,000 tons in N. Caucasia. Copper is extracted in Elisabethpol (chief mine Kedabek), Tiflis, and Kutais; coal in Kubañ and Kutais (Tkvibuli); lead in Artvin; manganese in Kutais; sulphur in Daghestan; and salt in Erivañ, Kars, Baku, Stavropol, and Daghestan. Industries begin to develop, and they lately gave occupation to 40,300 workers in Transcaucasia, the yearly production being over £4,000,000. C. has a great number of mineral waters, those of Kislovodsk and Pyatigorsk being the best known. Some mineral springs are met with in Transcaucasia as well. For administrative subdivisions see **Russia.**

Caucomgomoc Lake, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 100 m. NNW. Bangor. Alt. 930 ft. (water-power of Maine).

Caudebec, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Seine, 18 m. WNW. Rouen, 6 m. S. by W. Yvetot, with cotton-spinning and tanning, &c. It was formerly the fortified capital of the Pays de Caux, and was taken by the English in 1419. Previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes it had a considerable body of Protestant artisans. P. <3000.

Caudebec-les-Elbeuf, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the l. bk. of the Seine, adjoining Elbeuf on the E.; celebrated manufactures of cloth. P. 10,400.

Cauderan, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 1 m. NW. Bordeaux. P. 8400.

Caudete, tn., Spain, prov. Albacete, 35 m. NW. Alicante. P. 5500.

Caudiès-de-St.-Paul, comm., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, near Perpignan, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Caudine Forks. See **Apennines, East,** and **Arienzo.**

Caudry, tn., France, dep. Nord, 8 m. ESE. Cambrai, with manufactures of tulle and cheap silk lace. P. (1881) 4400; (1891) 8000.

Caughall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Chester union. P. <250.

Caughnawaga, or **Sault St. Louis,** vil., Canada, Quebec, La Prairie co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 10 m. SW. by S. Montreal, at the head of the Lachine rapids. P. < 2000.

Cault, Punta, cape, Philippine Is., on the E. ct. of Mindanao, in 9° 18′ N.

Cauldcleuch, hill, Scot., Roxburghshire, 9 m. SW. Hawick.

Cauldcots, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, 4 m. N. by E. Arbroath, on the N. B. R.

Cauldmill, PT.O., Scot., Roxburghshire, near Hawick.

Cauldon, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 7½ m. SE. Leek, 4 m. ENE. Froghall stn. P. <500.

Cauldrés, vil., France. See **Cauterets.**

Cauldshields, hill, Scot., Roxburghshire, 1¼ m. SE. Abbotsford; crowned with Caledonian fort.

Cauldwell, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Burton-upon-Trent union. P. <250. See **Stapenhill.**

Caulfield, postal shire, Victoria, co. Bourke, 6 m. SE. Melbourne.

Caulk, par., Eng. See **Calke.**

Caulonia, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Reggio, 37 m. S. by W. Catanzaro. P. 10,000.

Caum, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 4 m. from Macroom.

Caumont, comm., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 14 m. SSW. Bayeux, with slate-quarries. P. <2000.

Caunay, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, near Melle, with much-frequented mineral springs. P. <2000.

Caundle Marsh, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3½ m. SE. Sherborne. P. <250. See also **Bishop's Caundle, Purse Caundle,** and **Stourton Caundle.**

Caunes, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. Carcassonne, 4 m. NW. Peyrac-Minervois, with agate mines and quarries of marble of various colours. P. <3000.

Caunton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6 m. NW. Newark, PM.O. P. <500.

Caupolican, prov., Bolivia, dep. El Beni, on the Peruvian frontier.

Caupolican, dep., Chile, in prov. Colchagua, on the frontier of the Argentine Republic.

Cauquenes, tn., Chile, on the Cachapoal, prov. Colchagua, 55 m. S. by E. Santiago. P. <2000.

Cauquénes, tn., Chile, cap. prov. Maule and dep. C., 205 m. S. by W. Valparaiso. Alt. 500 ft. P. 6500.

Caurel, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Quiroga. P. 6200.

Causeland, stn., Eng., Cornwall, on the Moorswater and Looe Rly., near Moorswater.

Causeway, tn., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 10½ m. W. by S. Listowel, PM.O. P. <250.

Causewayend, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. W. by S. Linlithgow.

Causewayhead, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Forth, 1 m. NNE. Stirling, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Causewaystones, vil., Scot., part of **Blantyre.**

Causey Park, par., Eng., Northumberland, Morpeth union. P. <250.

Caussade, tn., France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, 14 m. NE. Montauban. P. <3000.

Causses (Lat. *calx,* lime), a series of arid, calcareous plateaux, 2600 to 4000 ft. in height, on the W. declivities of the Cévennes, France, in the deps. of Lot, Lozère, Aveyron, Gard, and Hérault; bounded N. by the Lot, S. by the Lodève, E. mainly by the Tarnon, stretching W. to the valleys traversed by the railway from Béziers to Mende, and covering an area of nearly 2000 sq. m. Numerous streams which here take their rise have cut for themselves deep gorges, presenting, though on a small scale, many of the characteristic features of the American cañons, and dividing the plateau, originally continuous, into four great promontories or 'causses,' and these again into numerous smaller ones. Features in general similar to those of the Karst (*q.v.*); surface wild, weird, and mostly sterile; surface pits, here called *avens* (100 to 600 or 700 ft. deep), underground streams, and stalactite caverns numerous. The four principal C. in order from N. to S. are the Sauveterre, the Méjean, the Noir, and the Larzac. The Sauveterre, the least sterile, is separated from the Méjean by the gorge of the Tarn, which between Ispagnac and Le Rozier, a distance of 31 m., receives 30 subterranean streams, but not a single surface one. The Méjean, the most arid, most elevated of the C., is almost isolated by surrounding fissures; on the S. the Jonte (noted for its grottoes) separates it from the Noir, the smallest and most picturesque of the larger C. The Noir is separated from the Larzac by the valley of the Dourbie; on its S. frontier stands the 'dolomite city,' named Montpellier-le-Vieux, discovered in 1883, where the rocks, worn into forms resembling houses, castles, arches, and bridges, present the appearance of a great ruined city. The climate of the C. is rigorous; during eight months of the year winter of almost Arctic severity prevails, while during the short summer the heat is intense. See *The Roof of France,* by M. Betham-Edwards, 1889; *Les Cévennes et les Regions des C.,* by E. A. Martel, Paris, 1890. [**E. J. H.**]

Cauterets, formerly **Cauldrés,** vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Argelès, 25 m. SSW. Tarbes, with 22 mineral springs varying in temperature from 102° to 142° Fahr., much frequented since the 16th century, when Marguerite of Navarre composed at C. part of her *Heptameron.* The village stands in a fertile basin 3250 ft. above the sea, and enclosed by rugged mountains. P. <2000.

Cautin, prov., Chile, on the coast, crossed by 39° S.; cap. Temuco.

Cautin, riv., Chile, flows W. into the Pacific through prov. C. Length, 199 m.; area of basin, 4890 sq. m; discharge, 6200 cubic ft. per second.

Caution, cape, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in 51° 9′ N., at entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound.

Cautley-cum-Dowbiggin, eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, near Sedbergh. P. <250.

Cauto, the longest riv. in Cuba (E. end), flows W. into the Bay of Manzanillo in 20° 35′ N.

Cauveripuram. See **Káveripuram.**

Cauvery, riv., India, rises in Coorg, and flows through Mysore and Madras, forming on the borders of Mysore and Madras, some distance below Seringapatam, the beautiful falls and rapids which enclose the island of Sivasamúdram. In the plains it forms one of the largest of the Indian deltas, spreading over the whole of that part of the coast which runs due N. from Palk Strait. The northern arm of this delta is known as the Coleroon, the name of the Cauvery being given to that which pursues a nearly easterly course. With respect to navigation this river is of little value, any navigation there is being carried on in basket-work boats. Its deltaic irrigation system, now supplying more than 1,000,000 acres, is said to have been in operation for 1600 years, and, though improved in some respects by British engineers, the general plan remains the same as it has always been, and has served as a model for all the other Indian works of the kind. Height of source, 5000 ft.; total length, 415 m.; area of basin, 37,417 sq. m.; maximum discharge above the delta, 284,000 cubic ft. per second.

Caux, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 14 m. NE. by N. Béziers. P. <2000.

Caux, Pays de, France. See **Seine Inférieure.**

Cava, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 4 m. SW. by S. Pavia. P. <3000.

Cava (de' Tirreni), comm., Italy, prov., dist., and 3½ m. NW. Salerno; bishopric. P. 21,000.

Cavado, ct. riv., Portugal, flows WSW. into the Atlantic, to the W. of Braga, receives the Homem on the r. bk.

Cavaglia, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 18 m. WNW. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Cavaia, tn., Albania. See **Kavaya.**

Cavaillon, the ancient *Cabellio,* tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Vaucluse, on the Durance, arr. Apt, 14 m. SE. by E. Avignon, with model establishment for rearing of silkworms. P. <5000.

Cavalaire, vil., France, dep. Var, 20 m. SW. by S. Fréjus, on a bay with a fine beach. P. <2000.

Cavalcanti, tn., Brazil, Goyaz, in 14° 16′ S., 47° 47′ W. P. 4000.

Cavalese, tn., Austria, Tirol, 16 m. S. by E. Bozen, with the celebrated health resorts Casano and Cavelonto. P. <3000.

Cavalier, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the N. frontier, just to the E. of 99° W., and crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Cavalier, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Pembina co., 24 m. SW. by W. Pembina. P. <1500.

Cavaliere, the highest cape on the S. ct. of Asia Minor, in 33° 38′ E.

Cavalla, Turkish seapt. See **Kavala.**

Cavallermaggiore, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, on the Maira, 25 m. S. Turin. P. 6000.

Cavallo, cape, Algeria, at the E. of the Gulf of Bougie, in 5° 34′ E.

Cavallo Marinho Island, small isl., S. America, in the Mamore, on the borders of Brazil and Bolivia, in about 65° 20′ W.

Cavallo Pass, U.S. See **Matagorda Bay.**

Cavalupo, vil., Italy, prov. Pisa, near Volterra. Here were found Roman and Etruscan graves in 1828.

Cavan, Cabhan, Irish, 'a hollow place.'

Cavan, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 57 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P. <3500.

Cavan, the southernmost co. of Ulster, Ire., to the S. of Monaghan and Fermanagh, divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Castlerahan	69,278	18,171
Clankee	64,381	16,235
Clanmahon	51,460	13,182
Loughtee, Lower	28,294	6,552
Loughtee, Upper	64,056	17,452
Tullygarvey	59,874	15,549
Tullyhaw	89,847	15,323
Tullyhunco	39,835	9,453
Total, Cavan	467,025	111,917

Surface elevated in the E. and W., everywhere under 500 ft. in the middle portion, which is traversed from S. to N. by the R. Erne, which enters Upper Lough Erne on the N. boundary of the county. This river forms approximately the dividing line between Silurian rocks in the E. and Carboniferous in the W., the latter, however, having no productive coalfield. Small lakes are numerous. There are several mineral springs, that at Swanlinbar being the most celebrated. The soil is light and poor, except along the banks of the rivers. For agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The linen trade was at one time extensively carried on here, and there are still many bleaching-greens. A branch of the G. N. R. (Ire.) runs from N. to S. through the county E. of the Erne. The county returns two members to Parliament, one each for the E. and W. divs. Since 1851 the population has continued to decrease. See **Ireland,** table.

Cavan, tn., Ire., cap. co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 26 m. SSE. Enniskillen, 23 m. SW. Monaghan, on the G. N. R. Market-days, M. and Tu. P. <3000.

Cavangarden, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 3 m. from Ballyshannon.

Cavarzere, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Venice, on the Adige, 6½ m. NNE. Adria. P. 16,000.

Cave, tp., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 18 m. WNW. Timaru.

Cave, North, with Drewton, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 10½ m. NE. by E. Goole, on the Hull and Barnsley Rly., PMT.O.; 5143 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**North C. with Cliff**) P. <1500.

Cave, South, par., 2 m. ESE. North Cave, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the Hull and Barnsley Rly., PMT.O.; 4335 ac. P. <1000.

Cavedine, comm., Austria, prov. Tirol and Vorarlberg, dist. Vezzano. P. <3000.

Cave Hill, mt., Ire., in the SE. of co. Antrim, 3½ m. N. Belfast. Height, 1188 ft.

Caveirac, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Nîmes, near St. Mamert, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Cavendish, par., Eng., Suffolk, on R. Stour, div. and 5 m. NW. Sudbury, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Cavendish, co., Queensland, between 26° and 28° S., crossed in the W. by 152° E.

Cavendish, post-tn., Victoria, Dundas co., 53 m. W. by S. Ararat. P. <1500.

Cavendish, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 22 m. SE. Rutland. P. <1500.

Cavenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 7 m. NW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <250.

Cavers, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2½ m. ENE. Hawick. Birthplace of John Leyden, poet and orientalist (1775–1811). 18,254 ac. P. <1500.

Caversfield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 9 m. SW. by W. Buckingham, 2 m. N. Bicester. P. <250. See **Stoke Lyne.**

Caversham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, opposite Reading, PMT.O.; 4879 ac. P. 5400; urban sanitary dist. P. 5000.

Caversham, bor., New Zealand, 2 m. from Dunedin. P. <5000.

Caverswall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 4½ m. E. by S. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1 m. E. Normancot stn., P.O.; 5296 ac. P. 6100.

Caveside, post-tn., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 37 m. WSW. Launceston.

Cave Springs, vil., U.S., Georgia, Floyd co., 65 m. SSE. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Cavezzo, tn., N. Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Mirandola. P. 5000.

Caviana, isl., in the mouth of the Amazon, crossed in the S. by the equator, and in the E. by 50° W.

Caviano, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 13½ m. WSW. Bellinzona, on the E. side of Lake Maggiore. P. <2000.

Cavil, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Portington.**

Cavité, a fortified seapt. tn. of Luzon, Philippines, in the bay and 10 m. SSW. the city of Manila. It has an arsenal, and is cap. of C. prov., residence of the governor, and head naval depôt of the Spanish possession in the E. P. 6200.

Cavour, or **Cavorre,** comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 25 m. SW. by S. Turin. P. 8000.

Cavour Canal, irrigation canal, extending from Chivasso, on the r. bk. of the Po, to Ticino through Lomellina, passing N. of Novara. Length, 51 m.

Cavriago, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circle Reggio. P. <4000.

Cawarral, tp., Queensland, Livingstone co., on C. Creek, 18 m. ENE. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Cawdor (ancient *Kaledor,* 'woody water'), par., Scot., cos. Inverness and Nairn, 5 m. SSW. Nairn, and 3½ m. SE. by E. Fort George stn., PM.O.; 29,366 ac. P. <1500.

Cawdry, par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Bradnop.**

Cawee, Great and **Little,** capes, Canada, Quebec, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 67° 1′ and 66° 56′ W.

Caw Fell, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 10 m. ESE. Whitehaven. Height, 2188 ft.

Cawker City, vil., U.S., Kansas, Mitchell co., 150 m. WNW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Cawkwell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 5½ m. SW. by S. Louth, 2½ m. SE. Donington-on-Bain stn. P. <250. See **Scamblesby.**

Cawnpur, or **Cawnpore,** a great mercantile tn. of modern growth, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. C., 43 m. SW. by W. Lucknow, on the r. bk. of the Ganges. It is purely a British creation, having been quite an unimportant place when it was first occupied as a British outpost, with the permission of the Nawáb of Oudh, in 1778. It has developed a large trade in grain and other agricultural produce, and since February 1888 its mercantile advantages have been increased through the opening of the railway to Jhánsi, by which it has been brought into direct communication with Bombay. Cawnpur is now, indeed, one of the most important railway centres in India, having direct railway communication SE. with Allahábád and the lower Ganges, NW. with Agra, Delhi, &c., NE. with Lucknow and other places in Oudh, and SW. with Bombay. The manufactures of the place are also characteristic of a large modern town. They do not consist of articles of luxury and refinement, such as are made in many an old capital of India, but of articles of everyday use, such as leather and cottons, produced on a large scale. The Memorial Gardens of Cawnpur commemorate the massacre of a number of English people, chiefly women and children, by the rebels in the mutiny of 1857. The dist., being on the whole well drained, is fairly healthy even during the rains. P. (1872) 122,800; (1881) 151,400; (1891) 163,800; Hindú, 123,800; Moham. 38,300; total, including cantonment, 188,700.

Cawood, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Arkholme.**

Cawood, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Ouse, 9 m. S. by W. York, 3 m. W. Riccall stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Cawsand, vil., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div. on the W. side of Plymouth Sound, on C. Bay, 4 m. SW. Plymouth (*q.v.*). PM.O.

Cawston, par. and vil., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11½ m. NW. by N. Norwich, 4 m. WSW. Aylsham, on the G. E. R., PM.O.; 4361 ac. P. <1500.

Cawthorn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Pickering union. P. <250.

Cawthorne, par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 4 m. WNW. Barnsley, 2 m. SW. Darton stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Cawthorpe, Little, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 3 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1 m. S. by W. Legbourne Road stn. P. <250.

Cawton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Helmsley union. P. <250.

Caxamarca, Peru. See **Cajamarca.**

Caxambú (kashambu), tn., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 4 m. SW. Baependi, about 120 m. WNW. Rio de Janeiro, with much-frequented warm mineral springs. P. 3000.

Caxias, tn., Brazil, Maranhão, on the r. bk. of the Itapicuru, 180 m. S. by E. Maranham. P. 10,000.

Caxine, cape, Algeria, with a lighthouse, visible 20 m., in 36° 49′ N. and 2° 57′ E.

Caxoeira, tn., Brazil. See **Cachoeira.**

Caxton, par., Eng., in co. and 10 m. W. Cambridge, Chesterton div., 3 m. NNW. Old North Road stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Cayambe, mt., in the Andes of Ecuador, nearly under the equator. At its foot are the town of C. (3000 inhabitants) and ruins of Inca fortresses. See **Andes, B.**

Cayápas, riv., in N. of Ecuador. See **Santiago.**

Cayapo, Serra, or **São Señada,** chain of mts., Brazil, provs. Matto-Grosso and Goyaz, forming the water-parting between the Araguay and the Parana.

Cayapos, tribe of Indians, Brazil, on the banks of the upper Araguay and its tribs.

Cayarí. See **Madeira.**

Cayaru, vil., near the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, 56 m. SW. São Salvador.

Caycara, tn., Venezuela. See **Caicara.**

Cayenne, cap. and chief seapt. of French Guiana, on the

W. point of the island, and at the mouth of the small river C., in the Atlantic, in 4° 56′ 5″ N., 52° 20′ W. Has a wide and safe bay, an imperial court, botanic garden, penitentiary, and leper hospital. The island of C. is separated from the continent of South America by a narrow channel, and is 30 m. in circumference, with an extremely unhealthy, fever-inducing climate. Connected by telegraph with Demerara, and thus with Europe, in 1891. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1846–52), yr. 80.3° F.; rainfall (10 yrs.), 129.12 in. P. (of tn.) 8000.

Cayes, Aux, Haiti. See **Aux Cayes.**

Cayeux-sur-Mer, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Abbeville, on the NW. ct., 26 m. NE. Dieppe. P. <3000.

Cayil, or **Cail** (of Marco Polo). See **Kayal.**

Cayiloma, tn., S. America. See **Cailoma.**

Caymans, or **Cayman Islands,** three isls., Brit. W. Indies, Grand C., Little C., and C. Brac, about 200 m. NW. Jamaica, included under the government of that col., in the Caribbean Sea. **Grand C.,** the largest of the group, is 30 m. by 5 m., and only a few feet above the sea, and is surrounded by coral reefs, produces dye-woods and mahogany and phosphates, and has at Bodden Town a natural cistern of sweet water of unknown depth, extending some hundreds of yards under the sea. C. Brac exports a large number of coco-nuts. P. (of Grand C.) about 4000.

Caynham, par., Eng., Shropshire. See **Cainham.**

Cayo Cadiz, isl., off the N. ct. of Cuba, in 80° 30′ W.

Cayo Cocos, isl., off the N. ct. of Cuba, in 78° 16′–35′ W.

Cayo Guajaba, isl., off the N. ct. of Cuba, in 77° 28′–35′ W.

Cayo Largo, small isl., off the S. ct. of Cuba, in 81° 21′–35′ W.

Cayo Medialuna, isl., off the N. ct. of Cuba, in 78° 37′–43′ W.

Cayo Paredon, isl., off the N. ct. of Cuba, in 78° 7′–13′ W.; lighthouse on N. end.

Cayor, maritime country, Senegal, extending from the mouth of the R. Senegal to the penin. of Cape Verde for a distance of nearly 100 m. In the N. it stretches inland for 62 m., and in the S. for 19 m. The soil is fertile. C. is the largest of the three terrs. occupied by the Yolofs.

Cayo Romano, two long isls., separated by a narrow passage, off the N. ct. of Cuba, in about 77° 35′–78° 20′ W.

Cayo Santa Maria, isl., off the N. ct. of Cuba, in 78° 56′–79° 1′ W.

Cayos de las Doce Leguas. See **Jardines de la Reina.**

Cayo Verde, islet, off the N. ct. of Cuba, in 80° 15′–20′ W.

Cayres, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 45 m. SW. St. Etienne, arr. and 9 m. SSW. Le Puy. Alt. 4660 ft. P. <2000.

Cayru, isl., off the coast of Brazil, prov. Bahia, with small town of same name. P. <2000.

Cays, The, islets. See **Keys.**

Caythorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 8 m. N. by E. Grantham, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Caythorpe, par., Eng., co. and 8 m. NE. by E. Nottingham, Newark div., 1 m. E. Lowdham (*q.v.*) stn.; 4272 ac. P. <250.

Cayton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 3½ m. S. by E. Scarborough, 1 m. from **C. Bay,** on the NE. R., P.O. P. <750. See **Seamer.**

Cayton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Stainley, S.**

Cayu (in Marco Polo). See **Kaoyu-chou.**

Cayuca, tn., Mexico, Guerrero, on the S. ct., 30 m. WNW. Acapulco.

Cayuga, tn., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., on the Grand R., 24 m. S. Hamilton. P. <2500.

Cayuga, co., U.S., New York, stretching 55 m. S. from a frontier about 13 m. long on Lake Ontario, E. of 77° W.

Cayuga, Lake, U.S., New York, between Onondaga co. and Seneca co., and in the N. of Tompkins co., 30 m. W. by S. Syracuse, in a rich farming valley, stretching nearly 30 m. N. from Ithaca, which lies at its head. See **Oswego River.**

Cayuga Heights, vil., Canada. See **Cainsville.**

Cayuttian, tn., Mexico, Colima, on the W. ct., 165 m. SSW. Guadalyara, in about 18° 30′ N.

Cazalla de la Sierra, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. by E. Seville, with Roman and Moorish antiquities. P. 8500.

Cazamança. See **Kasamanza.**

Cazau, Étang de, lake, France, deps. Gironde and Landes, 35 m. SW. Bordeaux.

Cazembe, Cazengo, Africa. See **Kazembe, Kazengo.**

Cazenovia, vil., U.S., New York, Madison co., 16 m. ESE. Syracuse. P. <2000.

Cazères, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Muret, on the Garonne, 34 m. SW. by S. Toulouse. P. <3000.

Cazorla, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, 41 m. ESE. Linares. P. 6200.

Cazorla, Sierra de, mt., Spain, forms the E. part of the tableland of Jaën, and stretches to the Gaudiana.

Cea, small tn., Spain, prov. and 32 m. ESE. León, on l. bk. of **C. Riv.,** which joins the Esla, 5 m. NE. Benavente (near 42° N.), after a SW. course of about 70 m. P. <2000.

Cea, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Carballino. P. 6900.

Ceander, Loch, lake, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 4½ m. ENE. Ballater.

Ceannacroe Forest, an upland tract, Scot., in the extreme W. of Inverness-shire, in 57° 9–11′ N.

Ceará (native name for 'a parrot'), one of the states of Brazil, with coast-line on N. (400 m.) stretching from about 37° to 41½° W., and reaching S. to 7½° S. Large plains near coast, and the valleys of Camocim, Acaraçu (NW.), and Jaguaribe-Banabiu (S. to NE.). Climate healthy, but state subject to droughts. Produces cotton, coffee (*da Serra*, Maranguapé), sugar, tobacco, wax (*Copernicia, Carnauba*), fruits, caoutchouc (from *Manihot, Hancornia*), cattle (on the fertile *Campos de Criação*), skins, wood. Principal ports are Fortaleza, Camocim, Aracaty. See **Brazil.**

Ceará, or **Fortaleza,** seapt., on the NE. ct. of Brazil, cap. prov. C., on the top of a cliff overlooking a small bay in 38° 30′ W., which serves as the harbour. A reef in the bay prevents vessels drawing more than 16 ft. from anchoring in the inner roadstead. The outer roadstead affords a depth of 28 ft. at high, 18 ft. at low water. Lighthouse, visible 12 m., on Mocuripe Point, E. of the bay. A rly. from the port ascends the cliff and proceeds S. to Maranguapé and Baturite. The name is that of a small river W. of the town, so called on account of its noise being likened to that made by a parrot. Mean rainfall (28 yrs.), 58.6 in. P. 30,000.

Ceará-Merim, vil., about 12 m. from the E. ct. of Brazil, in 5° 45′ S., prov. Rio Grande do Norte, 165 m. N. by W. Pernambuco. P. 4000.

Cearn, Cymric, 'a horn.' See *Kerne.*

Cébazat, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Cebolla, tn., Spain, prov. Toledo, near Talavera de la Réina; manufactures white wine. P. <3000.

Cebollati, vil., Uruguay, dep. Minas, 98 m. NE. Montevideo, on the Rio Cebollati, which flows NE. into the Lagoa Mirim.

Cebollera, La, mts., Spain, Sierra de Guadarrama, 33 m. ENE. Segovia. Highest peak, 7015 ft.

Cebreros, tn., Spain, prov. and 21 m. SSE. Avila, on the Alberche. P. <4000.

Cebú, one of the Philippine Is., between Negros and Bohól, crossed by 10° and 11° N., and in the E. by 123° E., 140 m. long N. to S., 4–25 m. wide; inhabited by Visayas. Produces coal of excellent quality. Area, 2289 sq. m. P. (1887) 490,300; including Bantayan I., 504,000.

Cebu, cap. C. isl., about middle of E. ct.; depth at entrance of port, 25 ft.; alongside wharf at low water, 17 ft.; no bar. On the island of Mactan, opposite the town, Magellan was killed in a skirmish in 1521. P. 12,000.

Ceccano, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 28 m. NNW. Gaeta. P. 8000.

Cecil, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Clogher.

Cecil, co., U.S., Maryland, in the extreme NE.

Cécile Archipelago. See **Linschoten Islands.**

Cecilstown, tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 6½ m. NW. by W. Mallow, P.O. P. <250.

Cecina, or **Fitto di Cecina,** formerly **Bibbona,** comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, near the mouth of the **river C.,** which flows N. from Le Cornate then W. into the Mediterranean, 20 m. SSE. Leghorn. P. 5000.

Cecir de Mer and **de Terre.** See **Sesir,** &c.

Ceclavin, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, 11 m. NE. by N. Alcantara, with sulphur springs. P. <5000.

Cedar, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and crossed by 91° W.

Cedar, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 38° N., crossed in the W. by 94° W.

Cedar, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NE., bounded on the N. by the Missouri, W. of 97° W.

Cedar, or **Red Cedar,** riv., U.S., rising in the S. of Minnesota, flows on the whole SE. through Iowa, and joins the Iowa R. (l. bk.) about 35 m. NNW. Burlington.

Cedarburg, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Ozaukee co., 20 m. N. by W. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

Cedar City, vil., U.S., Utah, Iron co., 75 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Cedar Creek, small riv., U.S., in the N. of Virginia, flows E. into the N. Fork of the Shenandoah.

Cedar Falls, city, U.S., Iowa, Blackhawk co., on Cedar R., 57 m. NW. Cedar Rapids. P. <4000.

Cedar Island, U.S., New York, Suffolk co., at the entrance to Sag Harbour, Long I., with a lighthouse, visible 11 m. Large trade in sponges, oysters, fish, and turtle.

Cedar Keys, seapt., U.S., Florida, Levy co., on the W. ct., 130 m. SW. of the mouth of St. John's R., with lighthouse, visible 14 m. Mean temp., yr. 70.5° F., Jan. 56.9°, July 83.2°; rainfall (5 yrs.), 56.70 in. P. <1500.

Cedar Lake, settlement, Canada. See **Denbigh.**

Cedar Lake, Canada, Ontario, Nipissing dist., in 78° 21′–39′ W., 142 m. N. Lake Ontario, drained E. by R. Petewawa into R. Ottawa.

Cedar Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, traversed by the lower part of the Saskatchewan R. Amber found on its W. shore.

Cedar Mountain, U.S., Culpeper co., Virginia, famous for a battle between the Federals under Banks, and the Confederates under Jackson, August 9, 1862.

Cedar Mountains, range of primary mts., S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam, between the Elephant and Thorn Rivs., about 32° S., 19° E. Their highest summit, Sneeuw Kop, is 6335 ft. high. The valleys they enclose are productive of corn and tobacco, and the mountains are named from the 'cedar' trees (*Widdringtonia juniperoides*) which grow on their higher parts.

Cedar Point, cape, U.S., Ohio, in the NW., in 83° 25′ W.

Cedar Rapids, city, U.S., Iowa, Linn co., on Cedar R., 63 m. SW. by W. Dubuque, with valuable water-power and various manufactures. P. (1880) 10,100; (1890) 18,000.

Cedars, vil., Canada, Quebec, Soulanges co., on l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 30 m. SW. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Cedar Springs, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., 88 m. W. by S. Bay City, and 19 m. N. by E. Grand Rapids. P. <1500.

Cedartown, tn., U.S., Georgia, Polk co., in 34° N., 52 m. WNW. Atlanta. P. <2000.

Cedar Vale, vil., U.S., Kansas, Chautauqua co., 140 m. SSW. Topeka, 8 m. from S. frontier of state. P. <1500.

Cedarville, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., 40 m. S. by W. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Cedarville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Greene co., 47 m. WSW. Columbus. P. <1500.

Ceded Mile, name given to a small tract at the mouth of the Gambia, W. Africa; ceded to the British in 1826 and 1832.

Cedeira, seapt., on the NW. of Spain, prov. Corunna, 11 m. SW. Cape Ortegal. P. <5000.

Cedron, brook named in N. T. See **Wady-en-Nar.**

Cedron, vil., Palestine. See **Katrah.**

Cedros, isl., Mexico. See **Cerros.**

Cedros, small tn. and steamboat stn., in the extreme SW. of Trinidad I., W. Indies.

Cedros, tn., Azores, Fayal, dist. Horta. P. <4000.

Cée, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, near Corcubión. P. < 4000.

Cefalu, tn. and fortified seapt., Sicily, on the N. ct., prov. and 36 m. E. by S. Palermo. Here are ancient walls of immense blocks of stone, and caves of fine marble. With a bishopric and fisheries, and traces of the ancient Greek town of *Cephalœdium.* P. 14,000.

Cefn, Cymric, 'a ridge.' For Welsh names with this prefix, see also under **Cevn.**

Cefn, vil., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., on the G. W. R., 7½ m. SW. by S. Wrexham, 2 m. NNE. Ruabon, PM.O. (**Cefn Mawr**).

Cefn Coed y Cymmer, part of eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire. See **Vaynor.**

Cefn Crubwr, hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 11½ m. SE. by S. Neath, close to Kenfigg Hill stn.; PM.O. (**C. Cribbwr**).

Cefn-y-bedd, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Rly., 3½ m. NNW. Wrexham, PMT.O.

Cega, riv., Spain, flows from the Sierra de Guadarrama NW. to the Douro, which it joins a little to the SW. of Valladolid.

Ceglie-Messapico, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Leece, 22 m. W. Brindisi. P. 14,000.

Cehegin, the ancient *Legisa*, tn., Spain, prov. Murcia, 30 m. N. by W. Lorca. P. 10,400.

Ceidio, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 18 m. W. Portmadoc, 2 m. S. by W. Nevin, with slate quarries. P. < 250.

Ceidio with Llandudwen, eccles. dist., Wales, Carnarvonshire. P. <250.

Ceinus, slate quarries, Wales, 2 m. from Corris, Montgomeryshire, P.O. (**Ceinws**).

Ceirchiog, par., Wales, Anglesey, 8½ m. ESE. Holyhead, 3 m. N. Ty Croes stn. P. <250. See **Llechylched.**

Ceja de Pablo, tn., Cuba, N. ct., 120 m. E. Havanna, in 80° 32′ W. P. 9700.

Čelakowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 15 m. ENE. Prague. P. <2000.

Celano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 36 m. SW. by W. Chieti, to the N. of the cultivated plain which now replaces the dried up lake of Fucino. P. 7000.

Celanova, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Orense, with a Benedictine monastery. P. <5000.

Celaya, tn., Mexico, state of and 10 m. SE. by S. Guanajuato; has woollen factories. Alt. 6410 ft. P. 21,000.

Celbridge, tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. N. Salt, 3½ m. SSE. Maynooth, on the Liffey, with a stn. (**Hazlehatch and C.**) on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <1000.

Celebes (pron. sele'bes, but usually in English, se'le-bes), one of the Sunda Is., in the E. Indies, lies E. of Borneo, being separated from it by the Strait of Macassar; its N. shore is washed by the Celebes Sea, its E. by the Molucca Sea, and its S. by the Sunda or Flores Sea. It consists of four long penins., striking out E., NE., SE., and S. respectively from a central nucleus. The E. arm, called Menado (Manado) or Gorontalo, but Minahassa at its E. extremity, is separated from the NE. arm, known as Barante, by the Gulf of Gorontalo or Tomini; the NE. arm from that stretching SE. by the Gulf of Tolo, Tomori, or Tomaiki; and the SE. from the S. penin., named Macassar (Mangkasar), by the Gulf of Boni. The island is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and is one of the loveliest in the E. Indies. The coasts are low and sandy, the interior mountainous. Mountain ranges thread each of the penins., reaching 6600 ft. in Klabat and 6000 in Saputan, both in Menado; 10,000 ft. in Bonthain (Bantaeng) and Bobokaraeng in the S.; and 8500 ft. in Tokala, near the head of the Gulf of Tolo. Menado is volcanic and subject to frequent earthquakes; the rest of the island differs entirely, being a series of sandstones and limestones resting on crystalline rocks. Lake Posso in the centre, Tempe in Macassar, and Tondano in Minahassa; there is a famous waterfall in the river that issues from this last. The streams are all short, though numerous, the principal being Salang (250 m.) and Tienrana in Macassar, and Solo (150 m.) in the SE. penin. Owing to the mountainous contour and the maritime situation of C., its climate, although the island is crossed by the equator, is, except on the low moist coast-lands, comparatively temperate and unusually healthy. The thermometer ranges between maxima of 90° by day and 70° by night. Rainfall (8 yrs.) averages from 40 in. in Menado to 127 in. in Macassar. The fauna is peculiar; no large wild animals, but several peculiar species, *e.g.*, a black ape, the cuscus, *Anoa depressicornis* (forest ox, bovine deer), butterflies, chafers, &c.; and the babirussa, numerous birds (many peculiar species), the python, snakes, fish, tortoises, and crocodiles abound. The people cultivate sago, rice, maize, and fruits for food; and coffee (most excellent, chiefly in Minahassa and Macassar), nutmegs, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and cocoanuts for the Dutch for export. Besides, the island yields guttapercha, gums, honey, pearls, tortoiseshell, tripang, edible birds' nests, bamboo, ratan, timber (sandalwood, ebony, teak), and a highly esteemed race of horses—all exported. Buffaloes, deer, cattle, swine, goats, and sheep are kept and bred. Gold is extracted in Menado; poor coal in Menado and on W. coast; salt in Macassar; iron in the E.; whilst copper, tin, and sulphur are known to exist. Trade centres almost wholly in the free harbours of Macassar, Menado, and Kema; is carried on principally with Batavia and Chinese ports; the exports being as above, the imports chiefly the textiles, pottery, manufactured wares, and drugs of Europe and China. The pop. of the interior are heathen aborigines, called Alfures, a Malay stock strongly influenced by Papuan blood; they probably number 250,000. The ruling race are the Malay tribes of Buginese and Macassars, civilised and Mohammedans, except in Minahassa, where they have been mostly converted to Christianity; they are enterprising traders and bold navigators, and constitute three-fourths of the total pop. Another race is the Bajos or Sea-Gipsies, a Malayo-Papuan tribe, who live entirely in boats and follow the sea. There are also some 7000 Chinese, petty traders and merchants. P. 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 in all. The Portuguese established themselves in Macassar in 1525; the Dutch planted factories on the island in 1660, and since the early part of the 19th century have been the ruling nation, governing a number of vassal and (so-called) allied native states—Boni, Wajo, Kajeli (Palos), &c. Area, including several small islands, 72,000 sq. m., equal to eight-ninths of Great Britain. Administratively, C. is divided between three different residencies—(1) Menado, embracing Menado proper, the shores of the Gulf of Tomini, and the Sangir and Talaut archipelagoes, with a total area of 46,000 sq. m., and P. 530,000, cap. Menado; (2) C., consisting of Macassar, the W. coast, centre, most of the SE. penin., and the islands of Saleyer, Buton, Mina, Sumbava, and the W. half of Flores, 27,000 sq. m., and P. 865,000, cap. Macassar; (3) the shores of the Gulf of Tolo, with an area of 11,000 sq. m., and P. 70,000, belongs to Ternate. On the inland lakes of C.; see *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1893, pp. 225, &c. **[J. T. B.]**

Celenza Sul Trigno, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 40 m. SE. by S. Chieti. P. <2000.

Celenza Valfortore, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 29 m. W. by N. Foggia. P. <4000.

Celerina, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 2 m. NE. St. Moritz. P. <2000.

Celethrum, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Kesrie.**

Céligny, vil., Switzd., cant. Geneva, 2 m. N. Coppet. P. <2000.

Celina, vil., U.S., Ohio, Mercer co., 95 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P. <3000.

Celian, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, 3 m. ENE. Lampeter, P.O. P. <500.

Cellardyke, eccles. dist., Scot., Fifeshire, in par. and royal bor. of Kilrenny. P. <2000.

Celle, or *Celles,* is the name of numerous comms. and vils. in France, Belgium, Italy, and elsewhere, all deriving their name from the Latin *cella,* 'a monastery.'

Celle, manufacturing tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, at the head of navigation on the Aller, 22 m. NE. Hanover, on the S. side of the Lüneburg Heath; formerly an important seat of water traffic with Bremen, and trade by land (across the heath) with Hamburg and Lübeck. P. (1871) 16,100; (1890) 18,900.

Celle Ligure, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 3½ m. NE. by E. Savona. P. <3000.

Cellino, tn., S. Italy, prov. and 12 m. SE. Teramo. P. <4000.

Celorico, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. NW. Guarda, at the foot of the Estrella. Alt. 1815 ft. P. <1500.

Cembra, Val. See **Avisio.**

Cementville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clark co., 5 m. N. Jeffersonville. P. <1500.

Cemête, place with mineral waters and bathing establishment, in the N. of Hungary, co. Saros, dist. Nagy-Sáros.

Cemmaes ('the ridge of the plain'), hamlet, Wales, Anglesey, on C. Bay, 4½ m. W. Amlwch, PMT.O. (**Cemaes**).

Cemmes, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Dovey, 10 m. SE. Dolgelly, on the Mawddwy Rly., PM.O. (**Cemmaes**); 13,201 ac. P. <750. **Cemmes Road,** stn., on the Cambrian Rly., 2 m. SW., P.O. (**Cemmaes Road**).

Cempoala and Cempoaltepec. See **Zempoala.**

Cenarth, P.O., Wales, 3 m. W. from Newcastle Emlyn, Cardiganshire.

Ceneda, Venetia. See **Vittorio.**

Cenia, tn., Spain, prov. Tarragona, on l. bk. of small river of same name, 15 m. SW. Tortosa. It has remains of Roman walls. P. <4000.

Cenis, Mont, Italian **Monte Cenisio,** peak and tunnel. See **Alps.** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (9).

Cenlle, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Ribadavia. P. < 4000.

Cenomania, ancient name of **Le Mans,** France.

Cenon la Bastide, suburb of Bordeaux, France, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, formerly a separate town. P. 7000.

Centallo, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on R. Mellea, prov. and 8 m. N. by E. Cuneo. P. <5000.

Center Point, vil., U.S., Iowa, Linn co., 16 m. NNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Centerville, tn., U.S., Maryland, Queen Anne's co., 31 m. ESE. Baltimore, in a large peach-growing dist. P. <1500.

Centerville, city, U.S., Iowa, Appanoose co., 94 m. W. Burlington, underlaid by a field of good coal. P. <4000.

Cento, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 19 m. WSW. Ferrara. Birthplace of the painter Francesco Barbieri, called Il Guercino. P. (1871) 37,300.

Centovalli ('hundred valleys,'—so called because of the numerous minor valleys formed by the mountains on both sides), valley, Switzd., cant. Ticino, watered by the Malazzo from Locarno to Domodossola.

Central, stn., Eng., London. See **Victoria Docks.**

Central America. See **America, Central.**

Central Chebogue, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 24 m. from Yarmouth. P. <1500.

Central City, tn., U.S., Colorado, cap. Gilpin, co. and 30 m. W. by N. Denver, with rich gold-mines. P. <3000.

Central City, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Muhlenberg co., 72 m. N. by W. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Central City, tn., U.S., Nebraska, Merrick co., on the l. bk. of Platte R., 105 m. W. by S. Omaha. P. <1500.

Central City, gold-mining tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., in the Black Hills, 98 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Central Falls, former vil., U.S., Rhode Is., Providence co., on Blackstone R., 5 m. N. by E. Providence. P. (1880) 3500.

Centralia, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 23 m. NW. by N. London. P. <1500.

Centralia, city, U.S., Illinois, Marion co., on l. bk. of Crooked Creek, 58 m. E. by S. St. Louis (Mo.); important railway centre and rising manufacturing town. P. (1880) 3600; (1890) <5000.

Centralia, vil., U.S., Kansas, Nemaha co., 54 m. NNW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Centralia, tn., U.S., Missouri, Boone co., 42 m. N. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Centralia, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Columbia co., 48 m. NE. by N. Harrisburg, and 12 m. NW. Pottsville, with coal-mines. P. <3000.

Centralia, city, U.S., Washington, Lewis co. P. <3000.

Centralia City, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, Wood co., on the r. bk. of the Wisconsin, opposite Grand Rapids, 90 m. W. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Central India is the name officially given to a collection of native states under the supervision of an agent-general resident at Indore, and comprising eight sub-agencies. They lie to the S. of Rájputána and the NW. Provs., and are divided into two groups by a narrow tract belonging to the NW. Provs., stretching southwards. The E. group is part of a larger district, once known by the name of Bundelkhand (Bundelcund), but now divided into the Bundelkhand Agency in the W. and the Bághelkhand Agency in the E. This latter agency is made up chiefly of the native state of Rewá on both sides of the Son (Soane). The western group is bounded on the S. for a considerable distance by the Narbadá (Nerbudda), but in the SW. advances beyond that river, and in places even beyond the crest of the Sátpura Hills. This group is made up chiefly of scattered districts belonging to the native states of Gwalior, the largest separate portion of which is in the N.; Bhopál, the largest portion of which is in the SE.; and Indore, the fragments of which are all in the W. and SW. Almost the whole area belongs to the Indian tableland [**India**], but the N. of Gwalior is included in the plains of the Jumna basin. The most elevated tract is the plateau of Málwá, which is bounded on the S. by the Vindhya range overlooking the valley of the Narbadá. Being covered to a large extent with black cotton-soil [**India,** geology], this plateau is fertile, and not much in need of irrigation; it is indeed the richest part of the Central India Agency. The slopes of the Vindhyas, as well as the Sátpura Hills to the S. of the Narbadá, are forest-clad. A large part of the terr. belonging to the eastern group of states is composed of rugged and far from fertile country; but on the tableland N. of the Kaimur (Kymore range), which overlooks the valley on the Son of the N., and forms a continuation of the Vindhya range, there are numerous saucer-shaped depressions, each several miles in diameter, filled with a rich soil. The Narbadá is the only river which has considerable stretches of navigable water within the area of these states, and that only in the rainy season. The principal rivers in the N. are the Chambal, Betwá, and Ken, tributaries of the Jumna (*q.v.*) [**Ganges**], and the Son, tributary of the Ganges. **Climate.**—Although the greater part of the Agency lies N. of the tropic of Cancer, the heat in summer is very great, and, in the N. and less elevated parts, the climate is very unhealthy during the rainy season, which lasts from June to September; malarial fevers then prevail. The Málwá region enjoys a more equable climate. The maximum summer temp. at many stations exceeds 110° F., while during the cool season the mercury occasionally falls below freezing-point. The rainfall is least in the N. (less than 30 in.), increasing S. and SW. to between 40 and 50 in., and in the E. to over 50 in. [**Indore, Jhánsi, Nimach**]. The principal **irrigation** works are tanks [**India,** irrigation]. **Famine** is more frequent in the W. than in the E. group of states. In 1837–38 the NW. portion was visited by a severe famine; in 1868–69 famine was intense in the whole of the NW., and severe throughout the rest of the Agency; in 1876–78 a slight famine was experienced in the NW. (Chambal basin). Among special **crops** are opium, on the Málwá plateau generally, and excellent tobacco (reputed to be the best in India), grown around Bhílsá, in the E. of that plateau; rice is also grown. Among **minerals** are coal, in Rewá, worked in the Umaria district, now connected by rail with Allahábád and SE. with the Bengal-Nágpur Rly.; diamonds in the Bundelkhand Agency, NE. of Panna; and iron ore, worked by native methods, in many places. Three **railways,** connecting the railway systems of southern and northern India, cross these states. One of them (the easternmost) is the main line connecting Bombay with Allahábád (standard gauge); the next to the W., also standard gauge, that which ascends the Vindhya Mts. at the Bhopál Ghát, and proceeds first to Bhopál, then to Jhánsi (*q.v.*) in Gwalior, the centre of the Indian Midland system; the westernmost, a metre-gauge railway, which, after climbing the Vindhyas with steep gradients, proceeds by Mhau (Mhow), Indore, Ratlám (Rutlam), and Nímach (Neemuch) to Ajmere. The **languages** belong chiefly to the Aryan group, predominant among which is that of the Maráthás (*q.v.*), who form the ruling class; but there are many others. Of the 'aboriginal' tribes [**India**], the principal are the Gonds (*q.v.*), inhabiting the Gondwáná tract; the Bhíls (*q.v.*) in the forest-covered hills of the SW., and the Kols in Panna (*q.v.*) [**India**]. The bulk of the people are Hindus in religion; Mohammedans form a small minority; of the remainder, Jains are the most numerous [**India,** table]. The principal **towns** are Indore, the political centre, Gwalior, Ujjain, and Bhílsá in Gwalior, Panna, and Rewá.

Central Park, settlement, U.S., Montana, Gallatin co., 60 m. E. by S. Butte City.

Central Provinces.—These comprise a territory mainly under British administration, but embracing also a considerable area of native states, to the S. of the native states of Central India Agency and Bengal. The middle course of the Narbadá forms a large part of the N. boundary of the provinces, and the Wardhá, Pranhíta, and Godávari form together the greater part of the SW. boundary, separating these provs. from Berar and Haidarábád (Hyderabad). It is divided into divs. and dists.

as shown in the following table, in which the population is given in thousands:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1872.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. '81-'91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Nágpur	3,843	631	697	758	8.6	197
Bhandárá	3,968	565	684	743	8.6	187
Chándá	10,749	559	649	698	7.5	65
Wardhá	2,428	355	387	401	3.5	165
Bálághát	3,139	302	341	383	12.5	122
Nágpur div.	**24,127**	**2,411**	**2,758**	**2,983**	**8.1**	**123**
Ráipur	11,724	1,093	1,405	1,584	12.7	135
Biláspur	8,341	715	1,017	1,164	14.4	140
Sambalpur	4,948	523	693	796	14.8	161
Chhattisgarh div.	**25,013**	**2,332**	**3,116**	**3,545**	**13.8**	**142**
Jabalpur	3,948	529	687	748	8.8	189
Ságar	4,007	528	565	592	4.7	148
Dámoh	2,831	270	313	326	4.0	115
Seoní	3,198	301	335	371	10.4	116
Mandlá	5,056	213	302	339	12.9	67
Jabalpur div.	**19,040**	**1,840**	**2,202**	**2,376**	**7.9**	**124**
Hoshangábád	4,594	450	489	530	8.4	115
Narsinghpur	1,916	339	365	367	0.5	192
Betúl	3,824	274	305	323	5.9	84
Chhindwárá	4,630	316	373	407	9.2	88
Nimár	3,357	211	231	253	9.5	75
Narbadá div.	**18,321**	**1,591**	**1,763**	**1,881**	**6.7**	**102**
Total Brit. Territory	**86,501**	**8,174**	**9,839**	**10,784**	**9.6**	**185**
Bastár	13,062[1]	78.9	196	..	58.4	..
Kalahándí	3,745[1]	133	225	..	..	..
Patná	2,399[1]	98.6	258	..	..	..
Minor Native States	9,628[1]	740	1,031	..	..	..
Total Native States	**29,435[2]**	**1,050**	**1,710**	**2,161**	**26.4**	**73**
Grand Total	**115,936**	**9,224**	**11,549**	**12,945**	**12.1**	**111**

[1] According to the census of 1881.
[2] According to the census of 1891.

This territory contains the head-waters of some of the principal rivers of the tableland, including the Narbadá, the Taptí, the Mahánadi, and the Wardhá and Waingangá, belonging to the basin of the Godávari. It contains also the greater part of the course of the Indrávati, the principal trib. of the Godávari flowing from the W. The rivers are little navigable except after the rains, and the channels are obstructed by rocks. The regions containing the head-waters of the Wardhá and Waingangá, and the plains of Chhattísgarh (Chutteesgurh), traversed by those of the Mahánadi, include most of the area less than 1000 ft. above sea-level, and the most considerable tracts of fertile soil. In the higher region, to the N. of the Wardhá-Waingangá lowlands, there are other large tracts, especially in the valley of the Narbadá, well adapted for cultivation; but the highlands on the W., and still more those on the E. and S. of the Chhatísgarh plains, are rugged tracts, with a very sparse population. It is in these latter tracts that the principal native states are situated. The **climate** is for the most part hot and dry, though modified by elevation. In the Nágpur region it approximates to that of Calcutta [**Nágpur**]; in the northern provs. [**Jabalpur, Sagar**] the range of temperature is much greater, while in the Sátpura plateau [**Pachmarhí, Seoní**] the climate is slightly cooler. The rainfall is considerable, about 50 in. or over, but owing to the character of the surface the moisture quickly disappears [**Chhatisgarh**]. The rainy season lasts from June to September. **Irrigation** is supplied mainly by tanks; there are no irrigation canals. The only **famine** in the C. P., during the present century, occurred in 1868–9, when a great part of the Chhatísgarh district suffered severely. Less than one-third of the area of the provs. is under cultivation; a somewhat larger area is stated to be capable of cultivation, though not cultivated; and a still larger area is described as waste land. Of the area not under cultivation, only a small portion is now covered with forests, the jungle areas consisting mainly of low scrub yielding little useful timber. Among the **crops** of the provs. wheat is one of great importance; cotton is very extensively grown in the valleys of the Wardhá and Waingangá, the Taptí and the Narbadá, and a few other regions. Nágpur is noted for its oranges. The chief **minerals** are coal, obtained chiefly at Warorá, and iron ore of excellent quality, for which the Chándá district is especially noted. Cotton weaving and working in iron are the principal **manufactures**. The provs. are now traversed from side to side by two important standard-gauge railways, one the railway from Bombay by Jabalpur to Allahábád, the other that from Bombay by Nágpur to Calcutta. The latter traverses the plains of Chhattísgarh, a region well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, hitherto sparsely peopled on account of its isolation, first partly opened up by the establishment of railway connection with Bombay, and now brought into communication with the much nearer market of Calcutta by the opening of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway (March 1891). The construction of roads designed as feeders to the great railway systems is being actively prosecuted. The principal towns are Nágpur, the seat of administration, Jabalpur, Kamptí, Ságar, Burhánpur, Wardhá, Hingangnát, Warorá, Chándá, Ráipur, Biláspur, Sambalpur. Aryan **languages** now predominate, including the Maráthí, spoken chiefly in the SW., and the Uriyah in the S. of Chhatísgarh, besides several others. Of the 'aboriginal' tribes [**India**] the most numerous are the Gonds, who at one time were the dominant race throughout the greater part of the area now belonging to the C. P.; they occupy the hilly region S. of the Narbadá, and parts of the centre and S. In Bastár the hill tribes, of whom the Máriás are the chief, form three-fifths of the population. Rather more than three-fourths of the population are Hindus; there are many other religions, of which those having the greatest number of adherents are Kabírpanthís, Satnámís, and Mohammedans. In the 16th century, Gondwáná, though owning allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi, was practically independent, and enjoyed a great degree of prosperity. In the 17th century the Gonds fell under the Maráthá power, which soon became oppressive. In 1818 England annexed the terrs. of Ságar and Narbadá; other terrs. were subsequently added, and in 1861 these, with the Nágpur prov., were formed into the C. P. The dist. of Nimár, and the state of Bijeraghogarh, were added in the following years.

Centre, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed by 78° W. and 41° N., partly bounded on the NW. by the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Centre, Canal du, canal, France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, connecting the Loire and the Saône, from Digoin on the Loire, where it communicates both with the river and its lateral canal, to Châlon on the Saône; with 84 locks, 75 m. long; greatest alt. 990 ft.; constructed 1781–93.

Centre Brook, former vil., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 16 m. W. New London. P. <1500.

Centre Harbor, summer resort, U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 35 m. NNE. Concord, between lakes Winnipiseogee and Squam. P. <1500.

Centreville, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., 58 m. NW. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Centreville, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., 4 m. from Kentville. P. (of sub.-dist.) <3000.

Centreville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Addington, on Whelan's Creek, 17 m. NE. Napanee. P. <1500.

Centreville, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Turner co., 25 m. NE. Yankton. P. <2000.

Centreville, vil., U.S., Florida, Leon co., 10 m. NE. Tallahassee. P. <1500.

Centreville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Wayne co., 58 m. E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Centreville, vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Joseph co., 70 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Centreville, former vil., U.S., New Jersey, co. and now annexed to the city of Camden.

Centreville, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., 10 m. SW. by S. Providence. P. <1500.

Centreville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Hickman co., on Duck R., 48 m. SW. Nashville. P. <1500.

Centreville, settlement, U.S., Washington, Snohomish co., 53 m. ESE. Victoria, Vancouver's I. P. <1500.

Centuripe, comm., Sicily, prov. and 20 m. WNW. Catania. P. 8000.

Cepagatti, tn., S. Italy, prov. Teramo, circle Penne. P. <4000.

Cephalonia, Anglicised form of Italian *Cefalonia*, in Greek **Kephallēnia,** one of the Ionian Is., Greece, 20 m. from the NW. angle of the Morea, 32 m. long by 2–13 m. broad. Surface mountainous; highest peak, Ainos, towards the S. end (5315 ft.), cap. Argostolion, on the E. side of an inlet running 10 m. N. on W. side. Area, island 256 sq. m. (Wisotzki), of nomos, which includes the island of Ithaca, 293 sq. m. See **Greece.**

Cephissus, riv., Greece. See **Kephissos.**

Ceppaloni, market-tn., S. Italy, prov. and 6½ m. S. Benevento. P. <4000.

Ceprano, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 25 m. N. by W. Gaeta. P. <5000.

Ceram, isl., E. Archipelago, the largest of the Amboina Is., W. of New Guinea. A mountain chain traverses it from E. to W., rising to 7000 or 10,000 ft.; forests of fine timber. Inhabitants mostly Papuan negroes, who are celebrated for the manufacture of arms. Area, including small islands adjacent, 7025 sq. m. Estimated P. 100,000.

Ceramí, tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 17 m. W. Bronte, in a mining dist. P. 5000.

Ceram-Laut, a cluster of isls., 12 m. from SE. ct. of Ceram.

Ceranesi, tn., N. Italy, prov. and circle Genoa. P. <4000.

Cerano, vil., N. Italy, prov. and 8½ m. ESE. Novara. P. 5400.

Cerbal, vil., Uruguay, dep. Durazno, 148 m. N. by E. Montevideo.

Cerbère, Cap, cape, France, in the extreme SE. of dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, in 42° 27′ N.

Cerceda, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, near Ordenes. P. <5000.

Cerce Maggiore, tn., S. Italy, prov. Benevento, circle San Bartolommeo. P. <4000.

Cerchiara, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 60 m. SW. Taranto. P. <4000.

Cercina, isl., Mediterranean. See **Kerkennah.**

Cerda, comm., Sicily, prov. and 28 m. SE. by E. Palermo. P. <5000.

Cerdagne, an old division of Europe, in the Pyrenees, partly enclosed in the French dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, and partly in Catalonia (Spain), provs. Barcelona, Gerona, and Lerida. The principal towns are Mont Louis in French, and Puigcerda in Spanish Cerdagne (Cerdaña).

Cerdedo, tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. Pontevedra, near Estrada. P. <5200.

Cerdicshore, tn., Eng., on NW. ct. of Wiht I. (Isle of Wight), in the Saxon period.

Cerdido, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Ortigueira. P. <4000.

Cerdinisi, small isl., Sicily, on the W. ct., N. of Cape Boeo.

Cerea, comm., Italy, prov. and 19 m. SSE. Verona. Scene of victory of the Austrians over the French, 1798. P. 7000.

Cère, riv., France, in the S. deps. Cantal and Lot, rises in the Plomb de Cantal, and after a westerly course of about 55 m. joins the Dordogne near Bretenoux.

Ceres, municip., Cape Colony, dist. C., 65 m. NE. by E. Cape Town, where the old post road crosses the mountains NW. of the Hex River rly. pass; health resort. Alt. 1500 ft. P. <2000.

Ceres, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 48 m. SW. Melbourne. Freestone quarry here. P. <1500.

Ceres, par. and tn., Scot., E. Fife, on C. Burn, 2½ m. SE. Cupar, PMT.O. Par. 10,075 ac., P. <2000; tn. (**with Glaidney**) P. <750.

Ceresio, Lago. See **Lugano.**

Ceresole d'Alba, called by the French **Cérisoles,** comm., Italy, prov. Cuneo, 13½ m. NW. Alba Cuneo, with a monument commemorating a victory of the French over the Spaniards in 1544. P. <2000.

Céret, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 17 m. SW. by S. Perpignan, cap. arr., with a boldly constructed old bridge spanning the gorge of the Tech. Alt. 560 ft. P. <3000.

Cerfontaine, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, 17 m. S. Charleroi. French victory over the Austrians, 1793. P. <2000.

Cériale, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 19 m. SW. Savona. P. <2000.

Ceriana, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 5½ m. N. by E. San Remo. P. <3000.

Ceriano Laghetto, tn., Italy, prov. Milan, dist. Monza. P. 4000.

Cerignola, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 23 m. SE. by E. Foggia. Victory of the Spanish over the French, April 28, 1503. P. 26,000.

Cerigo, the Italian name by which has long been known in Western Europe the Greek island of **Kythēra,** one of the Ionian Is., belonging to the nomos of Argolis and Corinthia, separated by the Strait of Cervi from the S. coast of Laconia (Morea), with abrupt and dangerous shores; highest summit, 1660 ft.; cap. Kapsalion, on S. coast. Area, 106 sq. m. (Wisotzki). P. (1889) 5015. See **Greece.**

Cerigotto (Italian name; in Greek **Antikythēra,** the ancient *Ogilia*), small isl., in the extreme S. of Greece, 20 m. SE. by S. Cerigo, 5 m. long, 1–3 m. broad. P. (1889) 396.

Cérilly, tn., France, dep. Allier, 22 m. NE. by N. Montluçon. In the vicinity is a large forest, and the iron-works of Tronçais. P. <2000.

Cerisano, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 5 m. W. Cosenza, 34 m. NW. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Cérisoles, Italy. See **Cerisole d'Alba.**

Cerisy la Salle, tn., France, dep. Manche, 20 m. NE. Granville, 11 m. SW. by W. St. Lô. P. <2000.

Cerlier, tn., Switzd. See **Erlach.**

Cerna-gora, Turkish **Karaja-dagh** (both meaning 'black mountains'), a range of mts., Eastern Roumelia, stretching E. and W. between about 25° and 26° 10′ E., parallel to the Balkans, from which they are separated by the Tulovsko-polje (valley of the Upper Tunja). Highest summit, 4620 ft. in the W.

Cernagora, or **Crnagora.** See **Montenegro.**

Cernavoda, Roumania. See **Chernavoda.**

Cerne, riv., Eng., flows S. through the middle of Dorsetshire, past Cerne Abbas, to the Frome, which it joins just above Dorchester.

Cerne Abbas, market-tn. and par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Cerne, 7 m. N. Dorchester, 5 m. ENE. Maiden Newton stn., PMT.O. Mean rainfall (Melbury, 1866–80), 35 in. P. <1000.

Cerne, Nether, par., 1½ m. S. by E. Cerne Abbas. P. <250.

Cerne, Upper. See **Upcerne.**

Cerney, North, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3½ m. N. Cirencester, PM.O.; 4176 ac. P. <750.

Cerney, South, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3 m. SSE. Cirencester, with a stn. (**Cerney and Ashton Keynes**) on the M. & SW. Junc. R., PM.O. (**S. Cerney**). P. <1000.

Černi, Bulgarian, 'black.'

Cernusco Asinario, comm., Italy prov. and 9 m. NE. Milan, on the Martesana Canal. P. 5000.

Cerreto, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 52 m. W. by S. Foggia. P. 6000.

Cerreto, Pizzo, mt., Italy, in the Apennines, on the border of Tuscany and Emilia, 18 m. NE. Carrara. From it flows on one side the Serchio, and on the other (N.) side there flow head-waters of the Secchia.

Cerreto Guidi, market-tn., central Italy, prov. Florence, 4 m. NW. Empoli. P. 6000.

Cerrig-ceinwen, par., Wales, Anglesey, 8 m. NW. by N. Carnarvon, 2½ m. WSW. Llangefni stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Llangristiolus.**

Cerrigydruidion, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 13 m. SSW. Denbigh, 7½ m. NE. by N. Frongoch stn., PMT.O.; 15,159 ac. P. <1500.

Cerrillos, or **Los Cerrillos,** settlement, U.S., New Mexico, co. and 18 m. SW. by S. Santa Fé; important coal-mining centre.

Cerriollos, vil., Uruguay, dep. Canelones, 20 m. NNW. Monte Video.

Cerro, El, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Valverde del Camino. P. <5000.

Cerro, Villa del, vil., Uruguay, on Montevideo Bay, 4 m. WNW. Montevideo. P. <4000.

Cerro Azul, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lima, on the W. ct., 80 m. SSE. Lima, in about 13° 3′ S.

Cerro de Pasco, tn., S. America, Peru, cap. dep. Yunin, 107 m. NE. by N. Lima, one of the most elevated towns in the world (14,200 ft.), with one of the most extensive and richest silver-mines known, worked for generations by Spaniards and Indians. P. 14,000.

Cerro Gordo, mt. pass, Mexico, about 60 m. WNW. Vera Cruz.

Cerro Gordo, vil., U.S., Florida, Holmes co., 85 m. ENE. Pensacola. P. <1500.

Cerro Gordo, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 43° N., and W. of 93° W.

Cerro Largo, Villa de, or **Melo,** vil., Uruguay, cap. dep. C. L., 205 m. NE. by N. Monte Video. P. (1887) about 6000.

Cerro Mercado. See **Durango.**

Cerros, or **Cedros,** isl., in Pacific Ocean, off the ct. of Lower California, in 28° 12′ N., 115° 20′ W. Length, N. to S., 30 m.; breadth, 5 m.

Certã, tn., Portugal, dist. and 31 m. W. Castello Branco. P. <4000.

Certaldo, tn., central Italy, prov. and 18 m. SW. Florence, on the Elsa; birthplace and burial-place of Boccaccio. P. 7500.

Certosa di Pavia, Italy. See **Pavia.**

Cervantes, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Becerreá. P. 5600.

Cervaro, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 26 m. NE. Gaeta. P. 5000.

Cervaro, riv., S. Italy, prov. Foggia, rises in the Apennines near Ariano, and after a NE. course of 50 m. enters the lagoon of Pantano Salso, on the Adriatic coast.

Cervasca, vil., N. Italy, prov. and 5½ m. SW. Cuneo, near l. bk. of the Stura. P. <4000.

Cervati, Monte, mt., Italy, in the S. of Campania, 30 m. SW. by S. Potenza. Alt. 6230 ft.

Cervera, comm., Spain, prov. and 32 m. E. Lerida. P. 4200.

Cervera, Cape, E. ct. Spain, in 38° N.

Cervera del Rio Alhama, tn., Spain, prov. Logroño, 18 m. S. Calahorra. P. <5000.

Cervetere, the ancient *Cære*, vil., Italy, prov. and 27 m. W. Rome, dist. Civitá Vecchia. P. <2000.

Cervi, strait, Greece, 5–10 m. broad, separating the island of Cerigo from the small island of C. (Greek **Elaphonēsos**) and the SE. penin. of the Morea.

Cervia, comm., on the E. ct. of Italy, Emilia, prov. and 14 m. SSE. Ravenna; seat of a bishop; the salt-pans, Valle di C., yield from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of salt annually. P. 6000.

Cervin, Col du. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (1). **C. Mont.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1,** and **Matterhorn.**

Cervinara, tn., S. Italy, prov. and 12 m. NW. Avellino. P. 8000.

Cervino, tn., S. Italy, prov. and circle Caserta. P. <4000.

Cervione, tn., Corsica, near the E. ct., 28 m. S. Bastia. P. <2000.

Cervo, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, on the ct., 20 m. ENE. San Remo. P. <2000.

Cervo, riv., N. Italy, trib. of the Sesia, which it joins near Vercelli, prov. Novara.

Cervo, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Vivero. P. <5000.

Ceryn, Cymric, a 'horn.' See *Kerne.*

Cerzeto, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 54 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Cesana Torinese, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 45 m. W. by S. Turin. P. <2000.

Cesano, riv., Italy, The Marches, it rises in the Apennines, and flows NE. into the Adriatic Sea, to the N. of Senigallia, in about 43° 46′ N.

Cesano Maderno, vil., N. Italy, prov. Milan, circle Monza. P. 4000.

Cesar, Rio, riv., Colombia, State of Magdalena, flows SW. to the R. Magdalena; navigable, even in the dry season, for boats of 2 ft. draught, from 10° 15′ N., 73° 24′ W. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, map, p. 752.)

Cesaro, comm., Sicily, prov. Messina, 31 m. NW. Catania. P. <5000.

Césembre, France. See **Cézambre.**

Cesena, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, on R. Savio, 16 m. WNW. Rimini. P. 37,000.

Cesenatico, comm., on the E. ct. of Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 13 m. NNW. Rimini, with a lighthouse. P. 7000.

Ceslo Maggiore, vil., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, dist. Feltre. P. 4000.

Česká Skalice, comm., Austria. See **Böhmisch-Skalitz.**

Česká Třebova, comm., Austria. See **Böhmisch-Trübau.**

Cessalto, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Oderzo. P. <4000.

Cessna, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bedford co., 87 m. W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Cessnock Water, rivulet, Scot., N. Ayrshire, l. bk. trib. of the Irvine, which it joins about 3 m. E. Kilmarnock.

Cester, 'a fortified camp or city.' See *Caster.*

Cestona, comm., Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, near Azpeitia, with iron-works, hot springs, and mineral baths. P. <3000.

Cesuras, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Betanzos. P. <5000.

Četina, riv., Austria, Dalmatia, flows SE. then W. into the Adriatic at Almissa, SE. of Spalato.

Cetinje, in Italian spelling **Cettigne,** cap. of Montenegro, 23 m. NNW. Antivari, in a fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by calcareous mountains. P. <3000.

Cetraro, seapt., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, on the W. ct., 54 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P. 7000.

Cette, seapt., France, dep. Hérault, on the S. ct., W. side of Gulf of Lions, between the Mediterranean and the lagoon of Thau, arr. and 17 m. SW. by S. Montpellier. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon of Thau, and with the Canal du Midi, and canals leading to the Rhone. Access to the port of C. is only kept open with great labour and expense, on account of the encroachment of sand. Imports Benicarlo wine from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English and other markets. It has an active oyster and anchovy fishery. P. (1872) 25,200; (1891) 36,500.

Cettina, riv., Dalmatia. See **Četina.**

Ceulan y Maesmawr, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, Aberystwith union; 7327 ac. P. <750.

Ceunant Chapel, P.O., Wales, co. and 5 m. from Carnarvon.

Ceuta (corrupted from the Arabic *Sebta*, 'seven,' the Roman *Septem fratres*, 'seven brothers,' referring to seven adjacent mountains), Spanish fort and seapt., on a small penin. in the N. of Morocco, jutting E. into the Mediterranean at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar. The castle occupies the highest point of a mountain (the ancient *Abyla*, and one of the Pillars of Hercules), at the extremity of a penin. It is well supplied with water. C. is the chief of the Spanish *presidios* on the African coast. It was taken from the Moors by John, King of Portugal, in 1415, and has permanently belonged to Spain since 1640. P. 10,700.

Ceva, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 23 m. E. Cuneo. P. 5000.

Cevennes (from the Celtic root found in the Welsh *Cevn* or *Cefn*, 'a ridge'), the name of an important mountain range in the SE. of France. The name is variously applied. Sometimes it is used to designate the whole series of ranges extending from the Passage of Naurouse (625 ft.) between the foothills of the Pyrenees and those of the Central Plateau, and the depression through which the Canal du Centre passes, at the height of 995 ft., to the S. of the Côte d'Or, a total length of 330 m., along most of which the mountains form the SE. border of the Central Plateau. Sometimes the name is confined to the S. section of this series terminating at the gorge of the Chassezac, a r. bk. trib. of the Ardèche, immediately to the N. of the Montagne de Lozère (5580 ft.), in the S. of dep. Lozère. In the most restricted sense it is applied only to the mountains to the E. of the plateaux of the Causses, beginning with that of Lozère in the N., and ending in the S. with those round the massive of Aigoual (5140 ft.) on the S. border of dep. Lozère, at the head of the valley of the Gard. In the northern div. of the C., in the widest acceptation of the name, the subordinate ranges in the order from N. to S. are the Monts du Charollais (2540 ft.), Monts du Beaujolais (3320 ft.), Monts du Lyonnais, and the Monts du Vivarais, the last containing the culminating peak of this section, the Mont Mézenc (5755 ft.). In the S. div., the subordinate members in the same order are the C. Proper (the C. in the most restricted sense), the Garrigues, and the Monts de l'Espinousse. The whole series in the widest sense is mainly composed of metamorphic and granitic rocks, with volcanic rocks in places. In the S. div. the higher slopes are for the most part bare of vegetation, only the lower slopes being clothed with forests or presenting extensive cultivated tracts. The C. Proper are crossed in the N.E. by the railway from Nîmes by Alais to the valley of the Allier and Clermont. The C. served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Cévennes, old dist., France, which formed the NE. part of the govt. of Languedoc, cap. Mende. It was divided into Gévaudan, Velay, Vivarais, and C. Proper. The C. Proper is now included partly in the dep. Garde, and partly in Aveyron.

Cevn, or *Cefn*, Cymric, 'a ridge.' For places with this prefix, see also under **Cefn.**

Cevn, eccles. dist., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 4 m. NW. by N. Denbigh, 2 m. WNW. Trefnant stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cevn-Coed ('wood ridge') **-y-Cymmer,** vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. from Merthyr Tydfil, with a stn. (**Cefn**) on the L. & NW. and Rhymney Rly., PMT.O. (**Cefn Coed**). See **Vaynor.**

Cevnllys, par. and vil., Wales, Radnorshire, on R. Ithon, 8 m. W. New Radnor, 2 m. E. Llandrindod Wells stn.; 5050 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**C. with Llandrindod**) P. <1500.

Ceylon (*Sinhala*, 'the land of the lion'), the *Taprobane* of the ancients, and the *Lanka-dwipa* ('shining island') of the Hindus, lies S. of India, with which it is almost connected by Adam's Bridge (*q.v.*), between 5° 55′ and 9° 51′ N., and between 79° 41′ and 81° 55′ E. The island is divided for administrative purposes into the following nine provs., which are subdivided into twenty-two districts—Northern, North-Western, North-Central, Western, Central, Eastern, Southern, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa. Its length, from Dondra Head in the S. to Palmyra Point in the N., is 266 m., with an area less than one-third that of Great Britain. It consists of a core of mountains surrounded by a plain, but the mountains are confined to the southern half of the island, and in that half leave only a narrow strip of plain, in some places hardly any, between them and the sea. The highest summit is Pedrotallagalla (8300 ft.), near the middle of the mountainous core; but Adam's Peak, though nearly a thousand feet lower, is much better known on account of its conspicuous position on the SW. of the mts. The chief river is the Mahavilla Ganga, which flows north-eastwards, and enters the sea by several mouths, partly in Trincomali Bay, partly to the S. of that bay. It is navigable for small boats to near Kandy. As regards **geological** structure, crystalline rocks predominate, with marine deposits, most extensive in the W., along the coasts. The **climate** [**Colombo, Newara Eliya, Kandy, Trinkomali**] is warm and very uniform; unhealthy on the coasts, but fine in the hilly parts of the interior; in the SW., which gets the rain from both monsoons, it is also very humid; the NE. and SE. coasts receive little rain, and irrigation is consequently required there. The northern region contains the remains of gigantic reservoirs constructed for this purpose by the natives in former times. **Vegetation** is most luxuriant in the W., S., and Central provs. On the plains and lower hills are extensive plantations of coco, areca, palmyra, and other palms, and rice-fields; higher up, in some places to 6000 ft., are European plantations of tea, coffee, and cinchona. Coffee was formerly the staple culture, but owing to the various diseases which attacked the trees, it has been widely replaced by tea, the area under which is about 250,000 acres, or more than six times that under coffee. The latter is now mainly cultivated in the Central provs. and in Uva. Tea is most extensively grown in the Central prov., though there are also large plantations in other provs.; the production of cinchona (grown mainly in Uva) has greatly increased, C. now furnishing the chief supply to Europe. Other important products are cinnamon, chiefly in the W. prov., cacao in the Central, tobacco in the Northern, cardamoms, areca-nuts, and rice; the coco-nut is widely cultivated, and much of its produce is consumed in the island; the palmyra palm, besides being a food-tree, has recently given rise to a new industry in the N. of C., about Jaffna, the stiff fibres of the sheathing leaves being prepared as a substitute for bristles. The **pearl-fisheries** of the N. coast are an important source of revenue. The island has many **minerals,** but at present a very pure graphite (containing more than 90 per cent. of carbon) is the only one of commercial importance, besides talc, which is now being developed. The chief **exports** of the island are the products of the European plantations, besides those of the coco-palm (oil, copra, and coir), graphite, cinnamon, and areca-nuts. The amount of tea exported in 1883 was under 2,000,000 lbs.; in 1887 it had risen to over 13,000,000 lbs., and in 1890 to over 45,000,000 lbs. Elephants are exported, chiefly to Southern India. The chief **imports** are rice (from

Brit. India, including Burma), cotton manufactures, and coal. The majority of the **inhabitants** are Sinhalese, a gentle people, Buddhists in religion. The local trade is mostly in the hands of so-called Moors, Mohammedan immigrants. In some parts of the mountain jungles there dwell two or three thousand survivors of a very uncivilised race, known as the Veddahs. The labourers on the European plantations are mainly Tamil-speaking immigrants from southern India, most of whom come only for the season, though some of them have formed permanent settlements for themselves on the dreary eastern coast. The northern plains are also very scantily peopled, the great mass of the population being contained in the West, South, and Central Provs. The principal towns are Colombo, the cap. and chief seaport; Galle, Trinkomali, Kalutara, and Jaffna, also seaports; and Kandy, Peridenіya, and Newara Eliya, inland. In the N. are the ruins of Anuradhapura (*q.v.*). There are several short lines of railway; the longest is that which ascends from Colombo to Kandy. C. was once a Dutch possession, but was taken by the British in 1795. At first annexed to Madras, it was made a separate colony in 1801. Area, 25,365 sq. m. P. (1850) 1,576,000; (1861) 1,893,000; (1871) 2,406,000; (1881) 2,764,000; (1891) 3,008,000. P. per sq. m. (1891) 119. Increase per cent. per annum (1850–61), 2.06; (1861–71) 2.43; (1871–81) 1.40; (1881–91) 0.85.

Cézambre, or **Césembre,** small isl., off the N. ct. of Brittany, France, NW. of St. Malo; two forts.

Cèze, riv., France, dep. Gard, rises in the Cevennes Mts., dep. Lozère, and after an ESE. course of about 50 m. joins the Rhone 6 m. W. Orange. Its sands are auriferous.

Cezimbra, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Lisbon, 11 m. WSW. Setubal; active fisheries. P. 6000.

Ch. See introduction under Orthography.

Chablais, France. See **Savoie.**

Chablis, tn., France, dep. Yonne, on the Serain, 36 m. SSW. Troyes, arr. and 12 m. E. by N. Auxerre. In its vicinity the celebrated white wine called Chablis is produced. P.< 3000.

Chabounia, Algeria. See **Shabunia.**

Chabris, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Issoudun, 30 m. N. Chateauroux. P.<3000.

Chabrol, one of the Loyalty Is. (*q.v.*), Pacific.

Chabwela, vil., S. Africa, in the British sphere of influence, 106 m. W. of the stn. of Livingstonia.

Chacahua, bay, Mexico, on the S. ct., in 97° 40′ W.

Chacao, small seapt., Chile, on the N. ct. of Chiloe I., and in the middle of C. Strait. P.<2000.

Chacarilla, vil., Bolivia, dep. La Paz de Ayacucho, with copper-mines. P.<2000.

Chaceley, par., Eng., on the S. border of Worcestershire, Evesham div., 3 m. SW. by W. Tewkesbury, P.O. P.<500.

Chacewater, stn., Eng., Cornwall. See **Chasewater.**

Chachapoyas, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Amazonas, 320 m. SE. by S. Guayaquil. In the dist. is an ancient Indian burial-place, with richly sculptured gates. P. 5000.

Chachur Pass, pass, on the W. frontier of India, leading SW. through the Sulaiman Mts., in about 29° 20′ N., 70° E.

Chackmore, hamlet, Eng., co., div., and 1½ m. N. by W. Buckingham, P.O. See **Radclive.**

Chaco, govt. of Argentine Republic, extending about 5° W. from the rivers Paraná and Paraguay, N. of 28° N., and separated from the govt. of Formosa on the N. by the Rios Bermejo and Teuco to about 62° 10′ W. See **Argentine Republic** and **Gran Chaco, El.**

Chacombe, par., Northamptonshire. See **Chalcombe.**

Chad, Tchad, or **Tsad,** lake, central Sudan, between about 12° 20′–14° 30′ N. and 11–14½° E., occupying the bottom of an immense depression as yet little known in its southern part; a vast shallow sheet of water, varying in size with the volume of the rivers by which it is fed (principally the Waube or Yeu on the W., the Shari on the S.); bordered on the NW. by a range of dunes at high-water level; the remainder of the circumference, particularly the E. side, is without any marked line of separation from the surrounding plain. No permanent outlet, yet water perfectly fresh, probably owing to the fact that in time of high water the surplus is drained NE. by the Bahr-el-Ghazal into the Bodele and there evaporates. The E. portion in particular is very shallow, and strewn with innumerable archipelagos of isles and islets. The area covered occasionally reaches 19,300 sq. m., but in times of drought not more than 4200 sq. m. Nachtigal gives the mean area as 10,400 sq. m. See G. Nachtigal, 'Journey to Lake Chad and Neighbouring Regions,' *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, pp. 396–411.

Chádchat, petty state, India, Bombay Presidency, Gujarát, Pálampur Agency. Estimated area, 440 sq. m.

Chadda, riv., Africa. See **Benue.**

Chadderton, par., Eng., Lancashire, within Oldham bor. P. 22,100.

Chaddesden, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 2 m. ENE. Derby, 1½ m. NW. Spondon stn., P.O. P.<750.

Chaddesley Corbett, par. and vil., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 4½ m. ESE. Kidderminster, PMT.O.; 6079 ac. P.<1500.

Chaddleworth, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. NNW. Newbury, PT.O. P.<500.

Chadkirk, eccles. dist., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 2½ m. E. Stockport, close to Romiley stn. P.<2000.

Chadlington, par. and vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 8 m. NW. by W. Woodstock, 3½ m. SSE. Chipping Norton, PM.O. P.<750. See **Charlbury.**

Chadron, tn., U.S., Nebraska, Dawes co., 55 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P.<2000.

Chadshunt, or **Chadsunt,** par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 9½ m. E. by S. Stratford-on-Avon, 1½ m. NE. Kineton stn. P.<250. See **Gaydon.**

Chadsmoor, vil., Eng., co. and 9 m. SE. Stafford, PM.O.

Chadwell, hamlet, Eng., Essex, div. and 2 m. W. by S. Romford, with a stn. (**C. Heath**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O.

Chadwell, St. Mary, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 10½ m. SE. by E. Romford, 1½ m. NE. by N. Tilbury Dock stn., P.O. P.<3500.

Chadwell and Wycomb, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton Mowbray union. P.<250.

Chadwick End, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 7½ m. NW. Warwick, 2 m. ENE. Kingswood stn., P.O.

Chaffcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 12 m. SE. by S. Taunton, 2 m. NE. Chard stn. P.<250.

Chaffee, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed in the N. by 39° N., and in the E. by 106° W.

Chagaramus, Trinidad. See **San Fernando.**

Chagatz, group of small isls., at the S. end of the Kenai Penin., Alaska.

Chágdah, or **Chakdaha** (census), municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, on the l. bk. of the Húglí, 35 m. N. by E. Calcutta. P. 8600; Hindus, 6400; Moham. 2200.

Chageh, vil., Baluchistan, 115 m. W. by N. Kelat. Alt. 2774 ft.

Chagford, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 14½ m. W. by S. Exeter, 4 m. WNW. Moreton Hampstead stn., PMT.O.; 7459 ac. P.<1500.

Chagga, dist., Ger. E. Africa, at the S. base of Kilima-Njaro, watered by numerous mountain torrents which have carved the slopes into a varied scene of hill and dale.

Chaghir (*Ust-Chaghir*), vil., Siberia, Altai, govt. and 365 m. SSW. Tomsk, dist. Biysk, at confluence of Chaghir, with Charysh (upper trib. of Obi). Remarkable cave, with rich relics of Post-Pliocene mammals.

Chagny, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Chalon-sur-Saône, on the Dheune, 22 m. E. by S. Autun, 9 m. SSW. Beaune. P.<5000.

Chagodoshcha, riv., NW. Russia, trib. of Mologa, govt. Novgorod, part of the Tikhvin system of canals connecting Volga with Neva, 143 m. Considerable shipping; chief port, *Ust-Chagodoshcha*, at its mouth.

Chagos Islands, an archipelago of coral reefs and islets in the Indian Ocean, S. of the groups of the Laccadive and Maldive islands, extending between 5° and 7° 30′ S., 71° and 73° E., and forming a dependency of the British colony of the Mauritius. The chief group of islets are those of Diego Garcia (*q.v.*), in the SE., Peros Banhos in the N., Solomon, Danger, Egmont, and Three Brothers islands. The whole area of land in the archipelago has been estimated at about 150 sq. m.

Chagres, riv., S. America, U.S. of Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, rises 30 m. NE. Panama, flows at first W., and then N., and enters the Caribbean Sea near 9° 18′ N. It traverses a fertile country, and below the influx of the Trinidad its depth varies from 16 to 30 ft.; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls, and by its great rapidity. Its floods caused one of the principal difficulties in the attempted construction of the Panama Canal.

Chagres, seapt., Colombia, on the N. ct. of the Isthmus of Panama, 40 m. NW. by W. Panama, 7 m. WSW. Colon; situation unhealthy. P.<2000.

Chagrin Falls, vil., U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., on Chagrin R., 18 m. ESE. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Chagwe, the E. prov. of Uganda, Brit. E. Africa, on N. shore of Victoria Nyanza, bounded E. by the Nile.

Chah, Persian, 'source,' 'fountain.'

Chahbar, or **Khobar,** tn., Baluchistan, on the coast, prov. Mekran, to the W. of Gwuttur, with a good harbour, and Hindu trading factories. Probably the most frequented of all the small ports of Mekran.

Chahtahs. See **Choctaws.**

Chai, Turkish, 'river.'

Chálbásá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Singhbhúm, 135 m. NE. by E. Sambalpur. P. (1891) 6900; Hindus, 4000.

Chaidam, Mongolian, 'place of trade.

Chaidam, or **Tsaidam,** an elevated region in the NE. of Tibet, N. of the Kuen-lun range, about 150–300 m. W. of Lake Koko-nor; in great part marshy desert

Chaigley, Eng. See **Aighton.**

Chai-kwan, pass, China. See **Tsin-ling-Shan.**

Chaillac, comm., France, dep. Haute Vienne, on the Vienne, 20 m. W. by N. Limoges; iron-mines. P. <2000.

Chailey, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 6 m. N. by W. Lewes, 1½ m. SSW. Newick and C. stn., PMT.O.; 5939 ac. P. <1500.

Chaillé-les Marais (the first part of the name from a Celtic root *caill* or *kelli*, a word appearing also in many similar names of villages in France and Belgium), tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 18 m. NNE. La Rochelle. P. <2000.

Chainat, tn., Siam, on the Mei-nam, 105 m. N. by W. Bangkok. Customs-stations for goods brought down by the different headwaters of the Mei-nam.

Chain of Ponds, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 16 m. NE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Chaio, small state, Upper Guinea, on the N. border of the German colony of Togo.

Chaise-Dieu, La, tn., France, dep. Haute Loire, 35 m. W. by S. St. Etienne. Owes its origin and name to a celebrated abbey, founded in 1036, which counted among its abbots Pope Clement VI., and Cardinals Richelieu, Mazarin, and Rohan. P. <2000.

Chai-tang, vil. and coal-mines, China, prov. Pechili, 38 m. W. Peking, in the valley of the Tsing-shwi, upper course of the Yung-ting-ho.

Chaitpet, vil. with fort, India, Madras, S. Arcot dist., in 12° 28′ N., 79° 23′ E. Acquired by the British in 1783 from the Maráthás.

Chaiya, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., E. ct., about 9° 22′ N.

Chaize-le-Vicomte, tn., France, dep. Vendée, 37 m. N. by W. La Rochelle, 7 m. E. La Roche-sur-Yon. P. <2000.

Chak, Chek, Turkish, 'little'; Meruchak, 'little Merv.'

Chákd, Tibetan, 'salt lake.'

Chaka, tn., E. Africa, on the W. ct. of Pemba I., off the coast of Zanzibar.

Chakansur, fort, Afghanistan, near the Kash Rud, 222 m. W. by S. Kandahar; important strategic position.

Chakasaka, vil., Congo Free State, 106 m. NNW. Nyangwe, E. of the Lomami, in about 4° S.

Chakdaha, India. See **Chágdah.**

Chaken, tn., India, Rájputána, 25 m. S. by E. Jaipur. P. (1881) 6200.

Chaklik, Charkalik, or **Chargalik,** vil., En. Turkistan, at the base of the Altyn-Tagh Mts., to the SW. of Lob-Nor. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 39; 1890, pp. 234–5.

Chakmak, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Adrianople.

Chakmak, En. Turkistan. See **Kashgar.**

Chakráta, mt. cantonment, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Dehra-Dún, 50 m. SE. by E. Simla, in 30° 43′ N., 77° 54′ E., on the range overlooking the valleys of the Jumna and the Tons. Alt. 7052 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56° F., Jan. 42°, June 67°; rainfall, yr. 60.8 in., June–Sept. 46.0 in., July–Aug. 32.9 in.

Chakwál, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jehlam, 50 m. SSW. Ráwal Pindi. P. 6100; Hindus, 1900; Moham. 3500.

Chal. In English names this prefix generally means 'chalk.'

Chala, a remarkable crater lake, a short distance from the base of Mount Kilimanjaro, E. Africa, surrounded by precipitous cliffs, 150–300 ft. high. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 431–2, 608.

Chala, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, 180 m. NW. by W. Mollendo. Silver, gold, and copper in dist. P. 2000.

Chalâbre, tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Aude, arr. Limoux, 24 m. SW. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Chalan Bil, shallow lake, Brit. India, Bengal, Rájsháhí dist., crossed by 24° 20′ N., 89° 17′ E. Length, 21 m.; area, about 150 sq. m. in the rains, 20 sq. m. in the dry season.

Chalanches, Les, hamlet, France, dep. Isère, near Grenoble, with silver-mines.

Chalatenan, tn., Central America, San Salvador, 25 m. NE. by N. San Salvador.

Chalbury, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., adjoining Wimborne Minster (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Chalbury, ancient elliptical encampment, Eng., Dorsetshire, on a hill, 4½ m. S. Dorchester, 1 m. SE. Upwey Junc. stn.

Chalca, tn., Mexico, prov. and 20 m. SE. by E. Mexico. P. 2000.

Chalcedar, tn., Asia Minor, Bithynia, opposite Constantinople (Crusades period).

Chalcombe, par., Eng., on the W. border of the S. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. NE. Banbury, PMT.O. (**Chacombe**). P. <500.

Chaldea, region, Asiatic Turkey. See **Irák Arabi.**

Chaldette, vil., France, dep. Lozère, 7 m. SW. Fournels, with mineral springs and baths. P. <2000.

Chaldon, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5 m. NE. Reigate, 2 m. W. Caterham stn. P. <500.

Chaldon Herring, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 7½ m. ENE. Weymouth, 4½ m. S. Moreton stn. P. <500.

Chale, par., vil., and bay, Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., on the S. ct., 5 m. W. Ventnor, PM.O. P. <750.

Chaleurs Bay, Canada, New Brunswick, inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Gaspé Penin. and the N. coast of New Brunswick.

Chalfield ('chalk field'), **Great and Little,** eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 2½ m. NE. Bradford. P. <250.

Chalfont Road, stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Metropolitan Rly., 4 m. SE. by E. Chesham.

Chalfont St. Giles, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire Wycombe div., on the Misbourn, 10 m. N. by E. Windsor, 3 m. SSW. Chalfont Road stn., PMT.O. Residence of Milton during the plague of London (1665–66). P. <1500.

Chalfont St. Peter, par., on the Misbourn, 1½ m. SE. by S. Chalfont St. Giles, PMT.O.; 4758 ac. P. <2000.

Chalford, eccles. dist. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 7½ m. W. by N. Cirencester, 1½ m. E. Brimscombe stn., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Chalgrave, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 6½ m. NW. Luton, 2½ m. SW. Harlington stn. P. <750.

Chalgrove ('the chalk entrenchment,' *grafi*), par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 10 m. SE. by E. Oxford, 4 m. NW. Watlington stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Berwick Salome**) P. <750.

Chalika, or **Ruchuvu,** riv., equatorial Africa, Congo Free State, rises in the N. side of Mount Mfumbiro, and flows into the SW. angle of Lake Albert Edward.

Cha-ling, tn., China, in the E. of prov. Hunan, 265 m. N. Canton.

Chalisgáon, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 43 m. N. by W. Aurangábád. P. 8100; Hindus, 6400.

Chalk, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 1½ m. SE. by E. Gravesend, PM.O. P. <500.

Chalk, riv., Eng., S. Wiltshire, flows E. to the Avon.

Chalk Farm, important rly. junc., Eng., London, 3 m. NW. St. Paul's, on the L. & NW. R., G. N. R., N. L. R., and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.

Chalkis, or **Euripos,** tn., Greece, on the W. ct. of Eubœa I., 35 m. N. by W. Athens. Suffered terribly by an earthquake towards the end of April 1894. P. 9900. See **Eubœa.**

Chalkmore, Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Radclive.**

Chalk River, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on R. Chalk, 92 m. NW. by W. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Chalky Bay, or **Cloudy Inlet,** harb., New Zealand, near the SW. extremity of South I., just S. of 46° S. **C. Island,** a small island in the bay, is a mass of white limestone.

Challacombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 11½ m. ESE. Ilfracombe; 5499 ac. P. <250.

Challanko, vil., E. Africa, 54 m. W. Harrar. Alt. 7860 ft.

Challans, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables-d'Olonne, 30 m. SW. by S. Nantes. P. <2000.

Challant, Val de, valley, Italy, Piedmont, stretching S. from the Matterhorn, and watered by the Evanzona (trib. Dora Baltea), traversed by the left wing of General Bonaparte's army when crossing the Alps in 1800.

Challes, hamlet, France, dep. Savoie, in comm. of Chambéry, with sulphurous alkaline waters bottled for export. P. <2000.

Challis, tn., U.S., Idaho, Custer co., 145 m. NE. by E. Boisé City. P. <1500.

Challock, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4½ m. N. Ashford, 2½ m. NW. by W. Wye stn., P.O. P. <500.

Challow, East, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 9½ m. SW. Abingdon, 1½ m. W. Wantage, 2 m. SE. Challow stn. P. <500.

Challow, West, par., 1 m. W. East Challow, with a stn. (**Challow**) on the G. W. R. P. <250.

Chalong, riv., Cambodia, See **Shalong.**

Chalonnes-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Maine et Loire, arr. and 14 m. SW. Angers, on the l. bk. of the Loire; centre of the coal region of the lower Loire. P. <3000.

Châlons-sur-Marne, the ancient *Durocatalaunum,* cap. of the *Catalauni,* cap. dep. Marne, France, on the r. bk. of the Marne, 20 m. ESE. Epernay, 26 m. SE. by S. Reims, in the middle of the plains between the Forest of Argonne and the chalk tablelands in the W. of Champagne, the plains known to the ancients as the *Campi Catalaunis* [**Méry-sur-Seine**]; seat of a bishop; formerly noted for its fairs and its manufactures of woollen cloth, which declined in the 18th century. Mean temp., yr. 51.6° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 66.6°. P. 19,600.

Châlon-sur-Saône, the ancient *Cabillonum,* second city of the Ædui in the time of Julius Cæsar, manufacturing and commercial tn., France, cap. dep. Saône et Loire, 22 m. E. Le Creuzot, situated at that point of the Saône where its course changes from SW. to S., and where it is joined by the Canal du Centre; communicates by river steamers with Lyons. Alt. 585 ft. P. (1872) 20,050; (1891) 24,700.

Chalt, fort, in the extreme NW. of Kashmír, N. of Gilghit.

Chalton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 11½ m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, 3 m. N. Rowlands Castle stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. with Clanfield and Idsworth**) P. <1000.

Chaltyr, Armenian vil., Russia, govt. Ekaterinoslav, dist. and 11 m. WNW. Rostov. P. 2500.

Châlus, tn., France, dep. Haute Vienne, arr. St. Yrieix, 18 m. SW. Limoges. P. <2000.

Chalvey, vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 2 m. from Slough. PM.O. See **Upton.**

Chalvington, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 7 m. E. Lewes, 2 m. NNW. Berwick stn. P. <250.

Cham, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 29 m. ENE. Regensburg. P. <4000.

Chama, mt. range, stretching E. and W. in the E. half of Guatemala, in about 16° N.

Chama, riv., S. America, Venezuela, state Zulia, enters the Lake of Maracaibo, in 8° 30′ N., 71° 38′ W., after a N. course of 75 m.

Chama, riv., U.S., in N. of New Mexico, flows SE., and joins the Rio Grande about 25 m. N. Santa Fé; used for irrigation.

Chama, settlement, W. Africa, on the Gold Coast, WSW. Cape Coast Castle, extending between the rivs. Abrebie and Anan Kwan, in 1° 30′–1° 40′ W. Formerly Dutch, but ceded to Britain in 1871.

Chamalhari, peak, Himálayas, on NW. frontier of Bhután. Alt. 23,929 ft.

Chaman, New, terminus of the Quetta Rly., Brit. Baluchistan, 60 m. direct NW. Quetta, 12 m. beyond the old ruined fort of Chaman, 306 m. by rail from Ruk Junc.

Chámarlakóta, or **Sámarlakota** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávarí, 87 m. SW. by W. Vizagapatam. P. 13,400; Hindus, 12,400.

Chamba, one of the Punjab Hill states, India, is a mountainous tract, to the N. of dists. Kángra and Gúrdaspur, crossed by 33° N. and 76° E. Shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges, and traversed by the Rávi and Chenáb. Spring crops, wheat and barley; autumn crops, Indian corn, rice, and millets; hops are successfully grown. Iron ore plentiful, also slate quarries. C. is a favourite resort of sportsmen, and contains the sanitarium of Dalhousie.

Chamba, tn., India, cap. of native state C., 75 m. E. by S. Jammu. P. 5900; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 1200.

Chamba, vil., Nyassaland, on the SE. slope of Mt. Chaoni, in 15° 7′ S., 35° 28′ E.

Chámbal, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 28 m. S. by E. Chittagong. P. <5000.

Chambal, or **Chumbul,** riv., Central India, rises in Málwá, near the military station of Mau, 1800 ft. above sea-level, flows N., then NE., forming the NW. boundary of the principal div. of Gwalior, and finally turns ESE., flowing nearly parallel to the Jumna, which it enters at a point nearly due W. of Cawnpur. The C. is subject to sudden floods, and during heavy rain discharges greater volume than the Jumna itself. Principal tribs., the Kali-Sind, Parbati, and Banas. Total length, 514 m. Not navigable.

Chambat (Dutch spelling, **Tjambat**), isl., E. Archipelago, 25 m. S. Singapore.

Chamberlain, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Brule co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri R., 64 m. SE. Pierre. P. <2000.

Chamberlain, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 50 m. NW. by W. Regina.

Chamberlain Lake, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 93 m. N. by W. Bangor. Alt. 926 ft. (water-power of Maine).

Chamberlayne, Compton, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Compton.**

Chambers, co., U.S., Alabama, on E. frontier, crossed in N. by 33° N.

Chambers, co., U.S., Texas, on the E. side of Galveston Bay, Gulf of Mexico. It contains the mouth of Trinity R.

Chambersburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Franklin co., 48 m. SW. by W. Harrisburg. P. 7900.

Chambers Pillar, a natural monolith of white sandstone about 150 ft. high, in S. Australia, in about 24° 50′ S., 133° 50′ E.; discovered by Stuart in 1860.

Chambertin, noted vineyard, France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 8 m. SW. by S. Dijon.

Chambéry, cap., dep. Savoie, France, 28 m. NNE. Grenoble. It is an archbishop's see. Manufactures of silk, candles, and soap. Alt. 880 ft. Mean rainfall, 64.96 in. P. 20,900. See **Challes.**

Chambi, valley in Sikkim (*q.v.*).

Chamblet, vil., France, dep. Allier, arr. and near Montluzon, with coal. P. <2000.

Chambly, co., Canada, Quebec, on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hochelaga co., which contains Montreal.

Chambly Basin, vil., Canada, Chambly co., on the R. Richelieu, 15 m. ESE. Montreal. P. <2000.

Chambly-Beaumont-sur-Oise, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Oise, 20 m. SSE. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Chambly Canton, vil., Canada, Quebec, Chambly co., on W. side of Richelieu R., 20 m. by rail SE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Chambon-Feugerolles, Le, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 4 m. SW. by W. St. Étienne, with coal-mines and iron and steel works. P. <5000.

Chambrois, tn., France. See **Broglie.**

Cham-Collao, isl., off coast of Annam. See **Sham-Collao.**

Chamcook, rly. stn., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, 5 m. from St. Andrews.

Chamdo, Chiamdo, Chamo-to, Chamu-to, or **Kiobdo,** tn., in the SE. of Tibet, about 400 m. ENE. Lhassa, a little to the E. of the Lantsan-kiang (Mekong), in about 31° 5′ N., 97½° E., with monasteries inhabited by about 3000 monks.

Chamela, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, on the W. ct., 175 m. SW. Guadalajara, in about 19° 28′ N. A line of railway from this port to Guadalajara and San Luis Potosi, thus establishing communication with the gulf port of Tampico, is now (1893) projected.

Chametla, tn., Mexico, state of and 25 m. NE. Mexico.

Chamisso, isl., Alaska, in Kotzebue Sound, near the entrance to the Bay of Good Hope, in 66° 13′ N.

Chamita, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Rio Arriba co., 25 m. NNW. Santa Fé.

Chamlyk, Cossack vil., Russia, Ciscaucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. Maikop, 59 m. WSW. Stavropol, on Chamlyk R. P. 5000.

Chamois, tn., U.S., Missouri, Osage co., on r. bk. of the Missouri, 24 m. E. by N. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Chamonix, Chamounix, or **Chamouni** (*Campus Munitus,* 'fortified field'), vil., France, dep. Haute Savoie, arr. Bonneville, on the Arve, 40 m. SE. by E. Geneva, 9 m. SW. of the Col de Balme, in a valley which forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, above the valley of Servoz. Length, NE. to SW., 15 m.; breadth, 1 to 2½ m.; elevation above the sea at the village of C., 3425 ft. It is bounded on the S. by the mass of Mont Blanc, and N. by Mont Brévent and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from the Valais. Among the glaciers which descend into the valley from Mont Blanc is the celebrated Mer de Glace. See **Alps,** PASSES, **II.** P. (of vil.) <2000.

Chamoreril, lake, Ladakh, in the elevated tableland of Rupshu, between the valley of the Sutlej and the Indus, in 32° 55′ N., 78° 15′ E. No outlet; water brackish. Alt. 15,000 ft.

Chamoson, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 7 m. W. by S. Sion. P. <2000.

Chamo-to, tn., China. See **Chamdo.**

Chamouchouan River, Canada. See **Ashuapmouchouan.**

Champ, French, 'a field or plain.' See *Campo.*

Champa, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Biláspur, 92 m. WNW. Sambalpur. P. <5000.

Champagne, dist., central France, in the S. of Touraine, between the Cher and the Indre.

Champagne, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Troyes, now forming the greater portion of the four deps. of Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and Haute-Marne, and part of those of Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, and Yonne. This country, long governed by native princes of C., was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Philippe le Bel with Jeanne de Navarre in 1286. The prov. is largely composed of chalk downs, and gives name to a kind of wine made from grapes principally grown on the eastern slopes of the western and higher section of those downs overlooking the plain of Châlons from Reims to Vertus.

Champagne Castle, or **Cathkin Peak.** See **Kwathlamba Mts.**

Champagney, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 10 m. NW. by W. Belfort, with coal. P. <2000.

Champagnole, tn., France, dep. Jura, arr. Poligny, 39 m. WNW. Lausanne. P. <4000.

Champaign, city, U.S., Illinois, C. co., 63 m. NW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. 5800.

Champaign, co., U.S., Ohio, in the W., traversed by the Great Miami R., N. of 40° N., and crossed in the W. by 84° W.

Champáner, hill fort and vil., India, Gujarát, dist. Pánch Máhals, 250 m. N. by E. Bombay, and 27 m. NE. Baroda; almost impregnable. In 1861 became British. Now almost without inhabitants; climate very unhealthy; neighbourhood relapsed into jungle.

Champáran, dist., Brit. India, Bengal, Patna div., occupying the NW. corner of Behar. Malarious endemic diseases prevail, smallpox not infrequent, and cholera rarely absent. Cap. Motíhári, in 26° 39′ N., and 84° 58′ E.

Champeigne, La, dist., France. See **Indre-et-Loire.**

Champeix, tn., France, dep. Puy de Dôme, arr. Issoire, 14 m. S. by E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Champenoise. See **Ain** (dep.).

Champerico, vil. and port, Central America, state and 100 m. W. by S. Guatemala, in about 14° 17′ N.

Champéry, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 7 m. WSW. St. Maurice. Alt. 3450 ft. P. <2000.

Champigneulles, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the l. bk. of the Moselle, arr. and 3 m. N. by W. Nancy. P. <3000.

Champigny, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, on the Marne, 7½ m. ESE. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <5000.

Champion, vil., U.S., Michigan, co. and 28 m. W. Marquette, Alt. 1597 ft. (R.R.); alt., C. Mine, 1715 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Champion Bay, the bay on which Geraldton, W. Australia, stands, 28° 46′ S.

Champion Hill, former stn. near London, on L. B. & S. C. R., now called E. Dulwich.

Champlain, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on the l. bk. of the St. Laurence, 62 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Champlain, co., Canada, Quebec, stretching NW. from the St. Lawrence, traversed and partly bounded on the W. by the lower part of the R. St. Maurice.

Champlain, Lake, named after Champlain, the French coloniser of Canada, U.S., between the states of New York and Vermont, extending 4 m. into Quebec prov., is 125 m. in length, N. to S., breadth varying from ½ m. to 10 m., greatest depth about 280 ft. It contains numerous islands; receives several rivers, and is drained N. by the navigable Richelieu R. into the St. Lawrence. C. Lake is remarkable for its beautiful and picturesque scenery, and is an important medium of commerce, being connected with the Hudson R. by the C. Canal (constructed 1818–23), which the U.S. government is now proposing to convert into a ship canal. Alt. 93 ft.; area, 595 sq. m.

Champlain, vil., U.S., New York, Clinton co., 36 m. NNW. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Champlitte, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Gray, on the Saulon, 30 m. NE. Dijon. P. <3000.

Champoton, tn., Mexico, 35 m. SSW. Campêche, on the W. ct. of the State of Campêche, in about 19° 20′ N.

Champsaur, dist., France, in the old prov. of Dauphiné, in the basin of the Upper Drac; principal place, St. Bonnet; now comprised in deps. Hautes-Alpes and Drôme.

Champsecret, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. and near Domfront, with iron-works. P. <2000.

Chamúndibetta, precipitous hill, India, state, dist., and 2 m. SE. of the fort of Mysore. Alt. 3489 ft.

Chamusca, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the l. bk. of the Tagus, 13 m. NNE. Santarem. P. 3000.

Chamu-to, tn., China. See **Chamdo.**

Chan, Chinese, 'courier station.'

Chanac, tn., France, dep. Lozère, on the Lot, 64 m. NNW. Montpellier, 8 m. WSW. Mende. P. <2000.

Chanak-Kalessia. See **Kale-i-Sultaniye.**

Chanár, fortress and ancient tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., on the r. bk. of the Ganges, dist. and 20 m. E. Mírzápur, built upon a sandstone rock which supplied the material of which Benares is built. C. was a favourite residence of Warren Hastings; is now a place of confinement for State prisoners. P. 11,400; Hindus, 8500; Moham. 2800.

Chañaral, dep., Chile. See **Atacama.**

Chañaral Island, isl., S. America, Chile, off the W. ct., in about 29° 5′ S.

Chañaral de las Animas, tn., S. America, Chile, prov. Atacama, on the W. ct., about 75 m. NNW. Copiapo, in 26° 23′ S. It is 48 m. from Caldera, and excepting Caldera the most important port in the prov., with several rich copper-mines near. Water is obtained by condensation from salt water, and is a regular article of traffic. Railways have been made to Las Animas and Salado, with branches to some of the mines. P. <3000.

Chañarcillo, silver-mining dist., Chile, prov. Atacama, dep. Copiapo. P. 6000.

Chancay, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lima, on the W. ct., 35 m. N. by W. Lima, in about 11° 33′ S. P. <3000.

Chancelade, comm., France, dep. Dordogne, on the island, 3 m. WNW. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Chancellorsville, vil., U.S., Virginia, co. Spottsylvania, 76 m. NW. Richmond. P. <1500.

Chanchamayo, riv., Peru, rises near Oroya and flows NE. till it unites with the Paucartambo to form the Perene, one of the rivs. of the Ucayali (Amazon) basin. A road is now being made down its valley from Oroya to the navigable water of the Amazon basin.

Chancharskiy, vil., Russian Central Asia, govt. and 67 m. WNW. Akmolinsk. P. <2000.

Chanchengmo, or **Changchemmo,** dist., in the W. of Tibet, adjoining Ladakh.

Chanco, ct. vil., Chile, Maule, in 35° 40′ S.

Chanctonbury Ring, hill, with an ancient camp, Sussex, about 9 m. E. by N. Arundel, 2 m. NW. Steyning. Alt. 780 ft.

Chancy, tn., U.S., Iowa, co. and tp. Clinton. P. <1500.

Chándá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. C., 85 m. S. Nágpur, about 6 m. from the l. bk. of the Wardhá, surrounded by a continuous wall of cut stone, 5½ m. in circuit, and amid charming scenery. A great fair begins in April and lasts three weeks. From the middle of September to the end of November malarious fever prevails in the dist. Cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, and smallpox are frequent. P. 16,200; Hindus, 14,600.

Chandarlü, ct. tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, on the N. side of **C. Bay,** 37 m. NNW. Smyrna.

Chandarnagar, popularly **Chandernagore** (which is also the French spelling), correctly Chandan-nagar, 'City of Sandalwood,' French settlement, Brit. India, Bengal, 20 m. N. Fort William, Calcutta, dist. and on the r. bk. of the Húglí, which now does not allow of vessels of more than 10 ft. draught ascending so high; occupied by the French in 1673, and acquired in 1688; in the time of Dupleix (1731–41) said to have had a pop. of 100,000. In 1757 C. was held by the British, but restored to the French in 1763; retaken in 1794 by the British, restored 1802, and finally in 1816 assigned by treaty to the French. At present a quiet suburban town. P. (1814) 41,400; (1871) 23,300; (1891) 24,300.

Chandausi, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Morádábád, 40 m. W. Bareilly. P. 28,100; Hindus, 20,000; Moham. 7700.

Chandawal, tn., India, Rájputána, 60 m. SW. Ajmere.

Chándbáli, riv. port, Brit. India Bengal, Orissa, on l. bk. Baitaraní, 20° 46′ N., 86° 48′ E.; rapidly growing trade. P. <5000.

Chandeleur, isls., U.S., off the ct. of Louisiana, in the Bay of Mexico, E. of C. Bay, with lighthouse, visible 13 m.

Chanderi, tn., India, Central India, state and 106 m. S. Gwalior; once a fortified town of importance, now under British rule. P. 5100; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 1300.

Chandernagore. See **Chandarnagar.**

Chandi-Sevu, 'thousand temples,' ruins, Java, prov. Matarama. One large temple is surrounded by 296 small.

Chandler's Ford, stn., Eng., Hants, New Forest div., on the L. & SW. R., 6 m. N. Southampton, P.O.

Chandlerville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cass co., on Sangamon R., 32 m. NW. by W. Springfield. P. <1500.

Chandless, l. bk. trib. of the Purus, Brazil, mouth about 10½° S., 71⅔° W., so named in honour of the explorer of the Purus; india-rubber collected on its banks.

Chandling's Farm, par., Eng., Berkshire, 2½ m. NE. Abingdon. P. <250.

Chándod, vil. and place of Hindu pilgrimage, India, Bombay, on the r. bk. of the Narbadá, 82 m. SE. by S., and in the terr. of the Gáekwár of Baroda.

Chándor, tn., India, Bombay, Násik dist., in 20° 20′ N. and 74° 19′ E. The old fort of C. (alt. 3994 ft.), on a hill immediately above the town, is nearly inaccessible. P. <5000.

Chandos, settlement, co. Queensland, 85 m. WSW. Normanton.

Chándpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 37 m. ENE. Meerut. P. 12,300; Moham. 8700; Hindus, 3500.

Chándpur, seaside vil., India, Bengal, Midnapur dist., at the mouth of the Húglí; a watering-place for Calcutta during the hot months. P. <5000.

Chandra, riv., India, Punjab, Kángra dist., rises in Láhúl on the SE. slopes of Bárá Lácha Pass; flows SE., then NW., and unites with the Bhága, in 32° 33′ N. and 77° 1′ E., to form the Chenáb.

Chandragiri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, 73 m. NW. by W. Madras. P. <5000.

Chandrakona, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Midnapur, 55 m. W. by N. Calcutta. P. 11,300; Hindus, 10,900.

Chándúr, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 19 m. ESE. Amráoti. P. <5000.

Chang (chúng), name for the whole of central and northern and the greater part of western Tibet.

Chang, isl., Gulf of Siam. See **Koh-Chang.**

Chánga Bhukár, native state of Chutiá Nágpur, India, Bengal, crossed by 23° 40′ N. and 82° E. Area, 905 sq. m.

Changchemmo, or **Chanchengmo,** dist., in the W. of Tibet, adjoining Ladakh.

Chang-chou-fu, tn., China, prov. Fokien, 23 m. WNW. Amoy, on the Kiulung-kiang, with iron-works in connection with the mines of neighbouring mountains. P. 500,000.

Chang-chou-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 60 m. E. by S. Nanking, on the Grand Canal, 6 m. from the r. bk. of the upper estuary of the Yangtse-kiang.

Change Islands, group, NE. of Newfoundland, 8 m. from Fogo. P. <1500.

Chang-heung, tn., Korea, 125 m. WSW. Fusan.

Chang-hing, tn., China, in the extreme NW. of prov. Chekiang, W. side of Lake Tai-hu.

Chang-hwa-fu, tn., China, in the W. of Formosa, in 24° N., 120° 36′ E. Active trade in camphor.

Chang-hwa-sien, tn., China, 2 m. from the W. ct. of the I. of Hai-nan, in 19° 12′ N.

Chang-jin, tn., Korea, 125 m. N. by W. Wön-san.

Chang-kia-kou, or **Changkiako,** tn., China. See **Kalgan.**

Chang-koi, tn., N. China, in the N. of prov. Shansi, 110 m. E. Kwa-hwa-cheng. P. 6000.

Chang La, pass, India, Kashmír, about 25 m. E. by S. Leh, on the road to Tankse, in the dist. of Chanchengmo, Tibet; somewhat difficult; practicable for laden horses and yaks. Alt. 18,368 ft.

Chángmá, Tibetan, 'northern.'

Chang-pai-shan (Chinese 'ever white mountain'), or **Lao-ling,** a range of mts. in the S. of Manchuria, extending E. and W. between 126° and 128° E. on the meridian of 42° N., sending down from its N. slopes the headwaters of the Sungari, and from its S. slopes tribs. of the Yalu. The name, which has been extended to the whole range, is properly applicable only to the peak at its E. end, Peïk-tu-san or Lao-pai-shan ('old white mountain'), which, when not white with snow, is white with pumice, and which is remarkable for having at its top a lake 12 m. in circuit at the alt. of 7500 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 153, 154.

Changseng, tn., Korea. See **Chhangsöng.**

Chang-sha-fu, walled industrial city, China, cap. prov. Hunan, on the r. bk. of the Siang-kiang, or Heng-kiang, 190 m. SSE. Ichang. Opposite the town stands the college of Yo-lo, one of the most celebrated in China. P. 300,000.

Chang-shan-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 35 m. NE. by E. Chungking.

Chang-sho-hsien, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 112 m. ESE. Nanking, on a canal uniting the Grand Canal with the estuary of the Yangtse-kiang.

Chang-te-fu, tn., China, prov. and 150 m. NE. by E. Honan.

Chang-te-fu, tn., China, prov. Hunan, on the Yuan-kiang, 37 m. below the commencement of the rapids, 115 m. S. Ichang; accessible at all seasons to junks of considerable size.

Chang-tse-kou, China. See **Kalgan.**

Chang-wa, vil., Ger. E. Africa, on the NW. ct. of the isl. of Mafia, 68 m. from Dar-es-Salaam.

Chang-wa-fu, China. See **Chang-hwa-fu.**

Chania, Crete. See **Kanea.**

Chan-i-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 78 m. E. by N. Yünnan-fu.

Chanidigote, tn., India, Baháwalpur, 82 m. SSW. Múltán.

Chanjur (Dutch spelling **Tjandjœr**), tn., Java, 25 m. SE. Buitenzorg.

Chankánal, tn., Ceylon, Jaffna dist., Valikâmam W. div. P. 5600.

Channagiri, vil., India, Mysore, 110 m. NE. Mangalore. P. (1881) <5000.

Channapata and Sukravárpet, tn., India, Mysore, 31 m. SW. by W. Bangalore. P. (joint, 1881) 7100.

Channel, or **Port-au-Basques,** port of entry, Newfoundland, near SW. end, 300 m. W. St. John's, with fisheries, in 47° 34′ N., 59° 7′ W. Mean temp., yr. 38.5° F., Feb. 19.6°, Aug. 58.8°. P. <1500.

Channel Islands, a name employed to designate a group of islands in the English Channel, off the NW. coast of France, the principal being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark or Sercq, and Herm. They are officially comprised in the English county of Hants and diocese of Winchester, and are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the English crown, to which they have remained attached ever since the Conquest. Jersey and Guernsey (in the latter case together with Alderney, Sark, Herm, and smaller adjacent islands) each have a separate legislature, and at the head of the administration a lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown. See the articles on the separate islands.

Channelkirk, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 5½ m. NW. by N. Lauder, 4½ m. NE. Fountainhall stn.; 14,191 ac. P. <750.

Channon Rock, P.O., Ire., co. and 2 m. from Louth.

Channu, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 55 m. E. by N. Múltán. P. <5000.

Chanonry Point, cape, Scot., Ross-shire, at the W. of the entrance to Inner Moray Firth, in 57° 34′ N., with a lighthouse.

Chánsama, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, Gujarát, in the terr. of the Gáekwár of Baroda, in 23° 43′ N., 72° 15′ E. P. (1881) 7500.

Chantabun, or **Chantaburi,** tn., Siam. See **Chentabun.**

Chantada, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Lugo, 44 m. ESE. Santiago. P. 14,700.

Chantakam, tn., Siam, 72 m. ENE. Bangkok.

Chantapilli, or **Santapilli,** vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, on the E. ct., 38 m. NE. Vizagapatam, with lighthouse, visible 14 m.

Chantenay, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 2 m. WSW. Nantes. P. 12,700.

Chantibund, tn., Siam. See **Chentabun.**

Chantilly, tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, 24 m. N. by E. Paris, arr. and 5 m. W. by S. Senlis; noted for the magnificent estate formerly the property of the Dukes of Montmorency, since 1632 transferred to the Condé family. The races, which take place three times in the year, were established in 1834. P. <4000.

Chantonnay, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, 37 m. N. by E. La Rochelle, with coal-mines. P. <3000.

Chantry, eccles. dist., Eng., Somersetshire, Whatley and Elm pars. P. <250.

Chantry Island, Canada, Ontario, a rocky island near the E. shore of Lake Huron.

Chanuá, port, India. See **Chhanuyá.**

Chanute, city, U.S., Kansas, Neosko co., 98 m. S. by E. Topeka. P. <3000.

Chany, lake, W. Siberia, on the frontier, between the govts. Tobolsk and Tomsk, 150 m. E. of Omsk. Rapidly desiccating, several villages being now built on what was the bottom of the lake at the beginning of the century. Chief lake, surrounded by several smaller ones, 50 m. long, 38 m. wide. Area (1870), 1300 sq. m.

Chanza, riv., Spain and Portugal, rises in Spain, prov. Huelva, on the N. slope of the Sierra de Aracena, and flows W. to the Portuguese frontier, then SW. by S. along the frontier till it joins the Guadiana near Alcoutim, after a course of 55 m.

Chanzy (French name), or **Ben Yub,** tn., Algeria, arr. Sidi-bel-Abbès, on the Mekerra, 32 m. E. by N. Tlemsen, in a beautiful and rich valley. P. <2000.

Chao-chou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 148 m. SW. Tientsin, in 37° 48′ N., 114° 55′ E.

Chao-hu, Chao, or **Tsao-hu,** lake, China, prov. Ngan-hwei, 75 m. WSW. Nanking, drained SE. into the Yangtse-kiang.

Chao, isl., S. America, W. ct. Peru, in about 8° 48′ S.

Chao-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, at the S. end of Lake Erh-hai, 10 m. SE. Ta-li-fu.

Chaochou, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 15 m. NNW. Swatow.

Chaoni, tn., India, Rájputána, 36m. SSW. Agra.

Chaoni, mt., Nyassaland, to the W. of Lake Shirwa, in 15° 7′ S. Alt. 5000 ft. Also a village adjacent.

Chaoni Pattan, tn., India. See **Jhalra Patan.**

Chaos (from Portuguese *chão*, 'flat'), S. Africa. See **Bird Islands.**

Chao-sian, bay, Korea. See **Fusan.**

Chao-tung-fu, tn., China, in the NE. of prov. Yünnan, 175 m. NNE. Yünnan-fu, with lead and silver mines adjacent, in the mountains inhabited by the Hwan-Miao. P. 50,000.

Chapada, tn., Brazil, Maranhão, on the Guajahu, 215 m. SW. Maranham. Alt. 605 ft. P. <3000. See **Guajahu.**

Chapala, lake, Mexico, in the SE. of Guadalajara, formed by the Rio Grande de Santiago, 50 m. long. Alt. 6394 ft. Area, 425 sq. m.

Chapare, riv., Bolivia, flows NE. and joins the Mamore in 15° 22′ S.; navigable in the rains to Coni, in dep. Cochabamba.

Chaparral, tn., Colombia, in the basin of the Magdalena, state of Tolima, 115 m. SW. by W. Bogotá. P. 7500.

Chapar Rift, gorge through which the railway to Quetta, by the Nari valley, has been carried, 32 m. ENE. Quetta, Baluchistan.

Chapchachi (*Chipchachi*), group of hills, Russia, govt. Astrakhan, 185 m. ESE. Tsaritsyn, rises amidst the low Steppe. Rock salt of good quality, 100,000 cwts. extracted.

Chapeau, or **Alumette Island,** vil., Canada, Quebec, on Alumette I., in Ottawa R., Pontiac co. P. <1500.

Chapeau Rouge Cape, cape, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 55° 20′ W.

Chapel, par., Eng., Essex. See **Chapple.**

Chapel, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., ½ m. from the E. ct., 17½ m. SE. by E. Louth, 4 m. SE. by E. Mumby Road stn., P.O.

Chapel, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 7 m. SW. Enniscorthy by road, on the G. S. & W. and the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Rlys.; 3588 ac. P. <750.

Chapel and Stirling Bridge, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 2½ m. E. Wishaw, ½ m. SE. Morningside stn. P. <750.

Chapel Allerton, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Allerton C.**

Chapel Amble, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall. See **Amble.**

Chapel Ascote, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Southam union. P. <250.

Chapel Brampton, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. NNW. Northampton, Mid div., with a stn. (**Pitsford and Brampton**) on the L. & NW. R., PT.O. P. <250.

Chapel Chorlton, Eng., Staffordshire. See **Chorlton.**

Chapelcolman, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5½ m. SSE. Cardigan, 2 m. E. Boncath stn. P. <250.

Chapel End, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 9½ m. N. Coventry, 2½ m. WNW. Nuneaton, P.O.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, market-tn. and par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 5 m. N. Buxton, with stations on the L. & NW. and M. Rlys. Manufactures of cotton and paper, and in its vicinity are lead and coal mines and lime-works. Market-day, Th. The Castleton caverns and Blue John ore mine, 6 m. E. 9752 ac. P. <5000.

Chapel Fell, hill, Eng., Durham, in the W. of the Barnard Castle div., 15½ m. N. by E. Appleby.

Chapelfield, P.O., Eng., near Manchester, Lancashire.

Chapel Haddlesey, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Aire, 11 m. W. by N. Goole, 1½ m. WNW. Temple Hirst stn., P.O. See **Haddlesey.**

Chapelhall, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 2 m. SE. Airdrie, on the C. R., P.O. P. <2000.

Chapel Hill, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, Swineshead par.

Chapel Hill, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, on R. Wye, 4½ m. N. Chepstow. P. <500.

Chapel Hill, height, Scot., Dumbartonshire, near Old Kil-

patrick village, was crowned by the fort at the W. end of the Wall of Antonine.

Chapel Hill, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Orange co., 21 m. WNW. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Chapel Hill, vil., U.S., Texas, Washington co., 89 m. E. Austin. P.<1500.

Chapelizod, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Dublin, bars. Upper Cross and Castleknock, 3 m. W. Dublin, on R. Liffey, PMT.O. Par. P.<2000; tn. P.<1500.

Chapelknowe, hamlet, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 7½ m. SSW. Langholm, 3 m. NE. Kirkpatrick stn., P.O.

Chapel Lawn, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop. See **Clun.**

Chapel le Dale, or **Ingleton Fells,** eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Ribblehead, P.O. P.<250.

Chapelle-les-Herlaimont, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. SSE. Seneffe, 8 m. WNW. Charleroi. P. 5600.

Chapelle-St.-André, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Clamecy, near Varzy, with iron-works. P.<2000.

Chapelle-sous-Dun, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, near La Clayette, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Chapelle-sur-Erdre, La, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 7 m. N. by E. Nantes, with mineral springs. P.<2000.

Chapel Milton, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.

Chapel of Garioch, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 4 m. WNW. Inverurie, 1 m. SSW. Pitcaple stn.; 13,059 ac. P.<2000.

Chapel Point, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, 15 m. S. by W. Bodmin.

Chapel Point, cape, Eng., E. ct., Lincolnshire, 17 m. SE. by E. Louth.

Chapel Point, cape, Scot., NE. ct., Haddingtonshire, in 55° 58½′ N.

Chapelrussel, par., Ire., co. and 10 m. W. Limerick, bar. Kenry. P.<500.

Chapelshade, eccles. par., Scot., Dundee. P. 6600.

Chapelthorpe, eccles. dist. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 3 m. SSW. Wakefield, 1 m. E. Crigglestone stn., P.O. P.<3000.

Chapelton, stn., Eng., Devon, on the L. & SW. R., 4½ m. SSE. Barnstaple.

Chapelton, tn., Jamaica, Middlesex co., 33 m. SW. Port Maria.

Chapelton, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 2½ m. NNW. Strathaven, 1½ m. W. by N. Glassford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Chapeltown, PM.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 1 m. from Ebbw Vale.

Chapeltown-with-Mortomley, eccles. dist. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Rotherham, with a stn. (**C. and Thorncliffe**) on the M. S. & L. R. P. 7100.

Chapeltown, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 2 m. from Ardglass.

Chapeltown, P.O., Ire., co. Kerry, 3 m. from Valencia I.; railway sub-office.

Chapeltown, vil., Scot., Banffshire, 21 m. SW. by S. Keith, P.O.

Chapigana, tn., Colombia, Panama, 115 m. SE. by E. Panama, on the bay of San Miguel.

Chapleau, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 615 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Chaplin, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 452 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Chaplin, Lake, Canada, Assiniboia, stretching 25 m. SE. from the line of the C. P. R., crossed by 106½° W.

Chaplinka, vil., Russia, govt. and 23 m. NW. Ekaterinoslav. P. 5500.

Chapman Barrows, hill, Eng., on the border of Devonshire and Somerset, 13 m. E. by S. Ilfracombe. Alt. 1572 ft.

Chapman Sands, shoal, Eng., in R. Thames, off S. side of Canvey I. (Essex), about 10 m. above the Nore.

Chapmanslade, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 6½ m. SSW. Trowbridge, 2½ m. E. Frome stn., P.O. See **Dilton, Marsh.**

Chapman's Pool, small bay, Eng., on the S. ct. of Dorsetshire, I. of Purbeck, to the W. of St. Alban's Head.

Chapora, tn., India, on the W. ct. of Goa, 14 m. WNW. Goa.

Chappaquiddick Island, isl., U.S., Massachusetts, Duke's co., E. of Martha's Vineyard, in 70° 27′–30′ W.

Chappell, small isl., Tasmania, in Bass's Straits, W. of Flinders I.

Chapple, Chapel, or **Pontisbright** (*q.v.*), par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Colne, 7½ m. WNW. Colchester, with a stn. (**Chappel**) on the G. E. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Chappleton, West, Scot., Dumbartonshire, 3½ m. NE. by N. Renfrew, near Bearsden stn.

Chaprá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Sáran, 32 m. WNW. Patná, near the Ganges, which formerly flowed close under the town, though the main stream is now a mile distant in cold weather. P. 57,400; Hindus, 44,400; Moham. 12,800.

Chapra, tn., India, Rájputána, 105 m. NNW. Bhopál.

Chaprauli, large vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 33 m. WNW. Meerut. P. 5900; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 800.

Chapultepec, tn., state of and 3 m. W. by S. Mexico, the ancient residence and burial-place of the Kings of Mexico.

Chaquamegon Bay, U.S., Wisconsin, in the SW. of Lake Superior, between Ashland and Bayfield cos., in 90° 40′–55′ W.

Chaquey, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, 87 m. NE. by N. Port-au-Prince.

Char, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., flowing SW. into Lyme Bay at Charmouth.

Charadrus, riv., Greece. See **Marathón.**

Charak, tn., Persia, on the Persian Gulf, 127 m. W. by S. Bender Abbas, with ruins proving its former importance.

Charakovista, val., in S. Albania, Turkey in Europe, prov. and 8 m. SW. Yanina. For the most part open to the N., but closed to the S.; celebrated in ancient times, notably for the sanctuary of *Dodona*, vestiges of which remain.

Charalá, tn., Colombia, dep. Santander, 120 m. N. by E. Bogotá. Alt. 4735 ft. P. 11,000.

Charamál, lake, India, Punjab, in Bashahr State, near summit of Barenda Pass, in 31° 23′ N., 78° 11′ E. Alt. 13,839 ft.

Charambira Bay, S. America, W. ct., in 4° 20′ N.

Charbonnière, vil., France, dep. Nièvre, near Decize, with coal-mines and manufactures of bottles. P.<2000.

Charborough, hamlet, Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Moreden, East.**

Charcas, the original name of **Bolivia.**

Charcoal, New South Wales. See **Unanderra.**

Charco-Escondido, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 125 m. E. Monterey.

Chard, mun. bor., market-tn., and par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 12 m. SSE. Taunton, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys. Market-days, M., Th., and S. Par. 5646 ac., P. 6100; mun. bor. P.<3000.

Chardakhlo, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 93 m. E. Tiflis, dist. Zakataly. P. 2500.

Charjui, vil., Russia, Transcaspian Terr., on the Amu-daria, 74 m. SW. of Bukhara, and 662 m. by rail from Krasnovodsk. Bridge of the Transcaspian railway across the Amu.

Chard Junction, stn., on the L. & SW. R., 3 m. S. Chard.

Chardak, vil., Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles, 3 m. SE. Gallipoli.

Chardarya Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Chardeh, tn., Persia, 29 m. SSW. Astrabad.

Chardon, vil., U.S., Ohio, Geauga co., 28 m. E. by N. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Chardinga, vil., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, limit of navigation on the Shateit arm of the Karun R., 18 m. by river (11 m. by land) below Shushter. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 595.

Chardstock, par. and vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7½ m. N. by W. Lyme Regis, 2 m. W. Chard Junc. stn., P.O.; 5362 ac. P.<1500.

Chardwár, fiscal div., Brit. India, Assam, in Darrang dist.; in the N., at the base of the Himálayas, the C. forest reserve includes an experimental plantation of caoutchouc trees (*Ficus elastica*). Area, 1120 sq. m.

Charente, dep. France, formed of the old prov. of Angoumois, with strips off the provs. of Limousin, Poitou, Saintonge, and Périgord, three-quarters of its area made up of the upper basin of C. river; divided into 5 arrs., Angoulême, the cap., Barbezieux, Cognac, Confolens, and Ruffec. It is physically divided into two regions, unequal in size and opposite in character. In the NE. dist. of Confolens, the basin of the Vienne, which here receives the Goire and Issoire, the clayey soil rests upon rocks of granite and schist, with numerous heights abounding in precipices and pools; the other region, much more extensive, is of calcareous rocks, in the S. even chalky, with a light and warm soil. In the SE. the dep. is bounded by the Dronne, r. bk. trib. of the Gironde, a clear river abundant in water throughout the year. Principal minerals, granite, limestone, iron and gypsum, manufactures paper (Angoulême), felt, wool and cotton goods, and has a national cannon foundry established at Ruelle in 1755. Area, 2306 sq. m. P. 360,300. See **France,** table.

Charente, riv., W. France, rises in the dep. Haute-Vienne, 14 m. NW. Chalus, flows W. through the deps. C. and C.-Inférieure, enters the Atlantic opposite the I. of Oléron. Affluents, the Boutonne on the r. bk., and the Trouve and Né on the l. bk. Discharge at low water, 1412 cubic ft. per second. Navigable from Angoulême to the sea, 104 m., and occasionally from the port of Lys (at the confluence of the Né); for vessels of 600 tons to Tonnay-Charente, 4 m. below which is the military port of Rochefort. The tide is observable as far as Saintes. Area of basin, 4054 sq. m.; length, 224 m.

Charente Inférieure, dep., on SW. ct. of France, composed of almost the whole of the old prov. of Aunis (arrs. Rochelle and Rochefort), the main part of Saintonge, a small portion of Poitou, and part of Angoumois; divided into six arrs., La Rochelle, the cap., St. Jean d'Angély, Jonsac, Marennes, Rochefort-sur-Mer, and Saintes. Off the coast lie the two islands Ré and Oléron,

the largest French islands, Corsica excepted; coast line 109 m. The dep., which is devoid of mountains, consists in its centre of the fertile and picturesque valley of the C. In the S., the valley of the Seugne terminates in the plateau of Double, covered with scanty heath, sparse pine-woods, and marshy dales, and extending to the charming valley of the Dronne. To the NW. this region merges into the hills of Jonsac, which in turn give place to an arid dist. almost destitute of streams. To the W. of Mirambeau lies Le Marais, an alluvial tract deposited by the Gironde, soil fertile, climate insalubrious. Along the whole length of the coast and the borders of the chief rivers, marshy dists. known as Les Marais occur, which are gradually being rendered less unhealthy. Four parallel river-basins succeed each other from the N. to S. of the dep., those of the Sèvre Niortaise, Charente, Seudre, and Gironde, which last bounds the dep. on the SW. for a distance of 22 m. The principal industries, apart from agriculture, are the distillation of brandy named from Cognac, the working of the salt marshes, and sea-fishery. La Rochelle and Rochefort are the principal ports. Area, 2792 sq. m. P. 456,200. See **France,** table.

Charenton le Pont, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, at confluence of Seine and Marne, 3½ m. SE. by E. Notre Dame, Paris, 1 m. from the city wall. A bridge across the Marne, which has been frequently the scene of conflicts for the military possession of the cap., is now guarded by two forts forming part of the fortifications of Paris; the bridge unites this village with the hamlet **C. St. Maurice,** where there is a national lunatic asylum. P. 14,500.

Charfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 3 m. WSW. Wotton-under-Edge, on the M. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Charford, North, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Avon, 6½ m. S. by E. Salisbury, between Breamore and Downton stns. P.<250.

Charford, South, par., adjoining North C. P.<250. See **Hale.**

Chargalyk. See **Chaklik.**

Chargat-cho, or **Chargat-tso,** lake, Tibet, crossed by 31° 40′ N., 88° E.

Charidemum Promontorium, cape, Spain. See **Gata, Cabo de.**

Charikar, tn., Afghanistan, 36 m. N. Kabul, seat of transit trade across the Hindu Kush to the Kunduz valley. In 1841 it was a British garrison station; nearly all the men were afterwards slain in the retreat to Kabul.

Charing, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Ashford, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O.; 4681 ac. P.<1500.

Charing Cross, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., 47 m. E. Windsor. P.<1500.

Charing Cross, two stns., Eng., London, 1 m. WSW. St. Paul's, the first one of the termini of the SE. R., the other upon the Metropolitan Rly. (Inner Circle).

Charing Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Charing, P.O. P.<750.

Charing Nor, lake, central Asia. See **Jaring Nor.**

Charité, La, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 15 m. NNW. Nevers. P.<5000.

Charlton, riv., U.S., flows from Iowa into Missouri, then S. into the Missouri R., just E. of 93° W. Length, about 250 m.

Charlton, city, U.S., Iowa, Lucas co., 42 m. SSE. Des Moines. P.<4000.

Charlton, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed by 93° W., bounded on the S. by the Missouri.

Charkalik. See **Chaklik.**

Charkhári, native state, Central India Agency, Bundelkhand, crossed by 25½° N. and 79° 50′ E. Area, 787½ sq. m. Cap. C. town.

Charki, Turkish isl., in the SW. of Asia Minor, to the W. of Rhodes, in 36° 15′ N., 27° 35′–40′ E.

Charlbury, market-tn. and par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Evenlode, 5½ m. WNW. Woodstock, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. P.<1500.

Charlbury with Shorthampton and Chadlington, eccles. dist., Eng., Oxfordshire, including town of C. P.<2500.

Charlcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 2½ m. N. Bath. P.<750.

Charlecote, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Dene, div. and 4½ m. ENE. Stratford-on-Avon. P.<250.

Charlemont, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, 9½ m. W. Portadown.

Charlemont, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., on Deerfield R., 21 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state. P.<1500.

Charleroi, fortress, Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 19 m. W. by S. Namur. One of the principal coal-mining centres of Belgium, has iron-foundries, cutlery, glass, and nail factories, brickyards, woollen cloth and yarn factories. It is connected with Brussels by the **C. Canal.** P. 20,800.

Charles, cape, E. ct. of Labrador, in 52° 15′ N., at entrance to Strait of Belle Isle.

Charles, par., Eng., Devonshire, partly within Plymouth bor. P. 36,600.

Charles, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 8 m. E. Barnstaple. P.<250.

Charles, co., U.S., Maryland, in the SW., on the estuary of the Potomac.

Charles, riv., U.S., in the E. of Massachusetts, winds N. and E. into the head of Boston Harbour.

Charles, cape, U.S., Virginia, at the N. of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Charlesbourg, vil., Canada, Quebec, prov., co., and 5 m. NW. by N. Quebec. P.<1500.

Charles City, tn., U.S., Iowa, Floyd co., 80 m. WSW. of NE. corner of state. P.<3000.

Charles City, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., crossed by 77° W., bounded on the S. by the estuary of James R.

Charles Island, Canada, in Hudson Strait, in 62° 44′ N., 74° 18′ W.

Charles Island, one of the Galapagos group. See **Floreana.**

Charles Mix, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the S. by the Missouri R., and crossed in the W. by 99° W.

Charles Sound, inlet, New Zealand, on the W. ct. of Otago prov.

Charleston, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., on **Lake C.** (drained SW. into the St. Lawrence), 34 m. NE. Kingston. P.<1500.

Charleston, or **Caledon,** tn., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 36 m. NW. by W. Toronto. P. (of sub. dist.) 5000.

Charleston, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Buller co., on the W. ct., 40 m. NNE. Greymouth, in 41° 55′ S. P.<1500.

Charleston, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 5½ m. SW. by W. Forfar, 2 m. S. by E. Glamis stn.

Charleston, tp., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 15 m. E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Charleston, vil., U.S., Iowa, Lee co., 13 m. NNW. Keokuk. P.<1500.

Charleston, city, U.S., Illinois, Coles co., 40 m. W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<5000.

Charleston, tn., U.S., Missouri, co. Mississippi. P.<1500.

Charleston, seapt. city, U.S., S. Carolina, cap. co. C., on a low point of land formed by the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley Rivs., 7 m. from the Atlantic, on C. harbour, 82 m. NE. by E. Savannah (Ga.); an outlet for a rich rice and cotton producing region. The harbour is spacious (about 15 sq. m. in extent), but entrance is impeded by a bar with only 18 ft. of water, which, however, the U.S. government is now attempting to deepen by the construction of jetties. An extensive trade in cotton, lumber, and naval stores, phosphate, and rice is carried on, and a large grain trade is expected to grow up if the deepening operations on the bar are successful. The Santee Canal, 22 m. long, connects C. with Santee R. The town was founded by English colonists under Wm. Sayle, in 1679. Open hostilities in the Civil War began at C. with the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The city suffered greatly by an earthquake, Aug. 31, 1886. Mean temp., yr. 66.3° F., Jan. 50.8°, July 82.8°; rainfall (14 yrs.), 59.9 in. P. (1850) 43,000; (1870) 49,000; (1880) 50,000; (1890) 55,000.

Charleston, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orleans co., 48 m. NE. by N. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Charleston, city, U.S., W. Virginia, Kanawha co., on the Great Kanawha R., 55 m. E. of the westernmost point of the state, with very productive salt springs near. P. 6700.

Charlestown, eccles. dist. and seapt. vil., Eng., Cornwall, on the S. ct., 9½ m. S. by W. Bodmin, div. and 1 m. E. St. Austell, PMT.O. P.<3000.

Charlestown, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, in Pendleton, W. Salford. P. 8900.

Charlestown, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Halifax. P. 7000.

Charlestown, or **Newtown-Dillon,** tn., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 17 m. SE. by E. Ballina, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Charlestown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. and 3 m. N. Ardee. P.<500.

Charlestown, small tn., in the extreme N. of Natal, at present (1893) a railway terminus. Alt. 5386 ft.

Charlestown, vil., Scot., Banffshire, in Aberlour par. P.<1500.

Charlestown, vil., Scot., Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. SW. by S. Dunfermline, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Charlestown, or **South Waratah,** mining tp., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 8 m. from Newcastle. P.<1500.

Charlestown, W. Indies, on the W. ct. of Nevis I.

Charlestown, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clark co., 13 m. N. by E. Louisville (Ky.). P.<1500.

Charlestown, U.S., Massachusetts. See **Boston.**

Charlestown, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Sullivan co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, 44 m. W. Concord. P.<1500.

Charlestown, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., 18 m. WSW. New Port. P.<1500.

Charlestown, tn., U.S., West Virginia, Jefferson co., 86 m. E. of the SW. corner of Maryland. Alt. 517 ft. (R.R.). P.<3000.

Charlesworth, eccles. dist., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 2½ m. WSW. Glossop, P.O. P. <2500.

Charleton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 9½ m. SW. by W. Dartmouth. P. <500.

Charleville, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, adjoining Mezières on the N., 12 m. NW. by W. Sedan, with manufactures of arms, nails, and metal wares. Alt. 476 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 35.6°, July 65.9°. P. 16,400.

Charleville, market-tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 15½ m. N. Mallow, on the G. S. & W. R. So called by the first Earl of Orrery in honour of Charles II.; previously called Rathgoggan. Market-day, S. P. <2000.

Charleville, tp., Queensland, Orrery co., on the l. bk. of the Warrego R., 350 m. SW. Rockhampton. P. <4000.

Charlevoix, co., Canada, Quebec, on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, bounded on the N. by 48° N.

Charlevoix, vil., U.S., Michigan, cap. C. co., on Lake Michigan, 42 m. SW. by S. of the Straits of Mackinac. P. <1500.

Charley, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4 m. SW. by W. Loughborough, 2 m. E. Whitwick stn. P. <250.

Charlieu, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Loire, arr. and 10 m. NE. by N. Roanne. P. <5000.

Charlinch ('the husbandman's island,' from *Ceorl*, A.S., 'a husbandman'), par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. W. by N. Bridgwater. P. <250.

Charlotte, co., Canada, in the extreme SW. of New Brunswick. P. 26,000.

Charlotte, city, U.S., N. Carolina, Mecklenburg co., 127 m. WSW. Raleigh, and 33 m. SSW. Salisbury. Alt. 838 in.; rainfall (6 yrs.), 54.10 in. P. (1880) 7100; (1890) 11,600.

Charlotte, city, U.S., Michigan, Eaton co., 92 m. W. by N. Detroit, and 19 m. SW. Lansing. P. <4000.

Charlotte, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., on Irondequoit Bay, Lake Erie, 6 m. N. Rochester, of which town it is the lake port. P. <1500.

Charlotte, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. Chittenden, 12 m. S. by W. Burlington. P. <1500.

Charlotte, co., U.S., Virginia, E. of 79° W., and crossed by 37° N., bounded on the SW. by the Staunton R.

Charlotte Amalie, seapt., W. Indies, on the S. ct. of the Danish island of St. Thomas.

Charlotte Bay, U.S., SW. Florida, just S. of 27° N.

Charlotte Harbour, Brit. N. America, E. ct. of Labrador, 60 m. N. of Strait of Belle Isle.

Charlotte Harbour, or **Gasparilla Sound,** inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, W. ct. of Florida, in 26° 45′ N. and 82° 15′ W. Charlotte R. flows into it. Average breadth, 10 m.; greatest depth, about 10 ft.

Charlotte Islands. See **Santa Cruz Islands.**

Charlottenburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on R. Spree, 4 m. WSW. Berlin, with manufactures of earthen and stone ware, machinery, telegraphic apparatus, and chemical products; iron smelting, &c.; has artillery and engineering schools; connected with Berlin by two horse-tramways. P. (1871) 19,500; (1891) 74,900.

Charlottenhof, Prussia. See **Königshütte.**

Charlotte Plains, settlement, Queensland, Douglas co., 200 m. WSW. Townsville.

Charlottesville, city, U.S., Virginia, Albemarle co., 65 m. NW. by W. Richmond. Seat of the Virginia University. Alt. 450 ft. (R.R.). P. 5600.

Charlottetown, city, Canada, cap. Prince Edward I., Queen's co., on Hillsborough R., in 63° 7′ W. Mean temp., yr. 40.7° F., Jan. 16.3°, Aug. 64.7°. P. 11,400.

Charlottetown, W. Indies. See **Gouyave.**

Charlottetown, W. Indies. See **Roseau.**

Charlton ('the husbandman's dwelling,' from *Ceorl*, A.S., 'a husbandman'), par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7½ m. SW. Abingdon, 1½ m. S. Wantage (*q.v.*) Road stn. P. <500.

Charlton, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, div. and 1½ m. NW. by N. Andover, 14 m. NW. by N. Winchester, close to Andover Junc., P.O.

Charlton, par., Eng., Kent, NW. and included in the parl. bor. of Dover. P. 7800.

Charlton, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Greenwich div., 6 m. ESE. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**C. June.**) on the SE. R., PMT.O. (**Old C.**), PM.O. (**New C.**). P. (**C. next Woolwich**) 11,700.

Charlton, hamlet, Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. W. by N. Buckingham, 2 m. E. by S. King's Sutton stn., PT.O. See **Newbottle.**

Charlton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 9 m. SSW. Cirencester, 2 m. E. by N. Malmesbury stn., P.O.; 4766 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. with Brokenborough**) P. <1000.

Charlton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Avon, 17 m. E. Trowbridge, 2½ m. S. Woodborough stn. P. <250.

Charlton, eccles. dist., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Avon, 4½ m. SSE. Salisbury, 2 m. NNW. Downton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Charlton, part of eccles. par., Eng, Wiltshire. See **Donhead.**

Charlton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 2½ m. NW. by W. Evesham, 1 m. SE. Fladbury stn. P. <500.

Charlton, co., U.S., Georgia, on S. frontier, and crossed in the E. by 82° W.

Charlton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 13 m. SW. Worcester. P. <2000.

Charlton, market-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 143 m. NNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Charlton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., S. Charlton 4½ m. NNW. Alnwick, P.O. P. (of each) <250.

Charlton Abbots, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. E. by N. Cheltenham. P. <250.

Charlton Adam, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 7 m. SSE. Glastonbury, 4½ m. WNW. Sparkford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Charlton Bay, Eng., SW. ct. of Devonshire, 4½ m. SW. Lyme Regis.

Charlton Horethorne, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8 m. NE. by E. Yeovil, 2 m. N. Milborne Port stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Charlton-in-Dover, NW. suburb of Dover, par., Eng., Kent, included in the parl. bor. of Dover, close to Dove Priory stn. P. 7800.

Charlton Island, Canada, NW. Terr., in James Bay, in 52° N.

Charlton Kings, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 1½ m. SE. and included in the parl. bor. of Cheltenham, on the G. W. R. P. <4500.

Charlton Mackerel, par., Eng., Somersetshire, ½ m. W. Charlton Adam, P.O. (**C. Mackrell**). P. <750.

Charlton Marshall, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div, on the Stour, 11½ m. NW. Poole, 1½ m. SE. Blandford, P.O. P. <750. See **Spettisbury.**

Charlton Musgrove, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 11½ m. SSW. Frome, 1 m. NE. Wincanton stn. P. <500.

Charlton next Woolwich. See **Charlton,** Kent, Greenwich div.

Charlton-on-Otmoor, par. and vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Ray, 7 m. NE. by N. Oxford, 3 m. ENE. Islip stn., P.O. Par. P. <500.

Charlwood, par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 7½ m. SE. Dorking, 3 m. WSW. Horley stn., PMT.O.; 7093 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**C. with Lowfield Heath**) P. <1500.

Charlynch, Eng., Somersetshire. See **Charlinch.**

Charmate, riv. See **Chubut.**

Charmes, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, on the Moselle, 18 m. SW. by S. Lunéville. P. <4000.

Charmettes, Les, vil., France, dep. Savoie, near Chambéry; at one time the residence of J. J. Rousseau. P. <2000.

Charmey, Ger. **Galmis,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 14 m. S. Freiburg, in the high valley of same name; noted for the quality of its Gruyère cheese. P. <2000.

Charminster, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Cerne, 1½ m. N. Dorchester, PMT.O.; 4395 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**C. with Stratton**) P. <2000.

Charmouth, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the S. ct., 1½ m. ENE. Lyme Regis, PMT.O. P. <750.

Charmunsha, tn., India, Bengal, dist. Noákháli. P. <5000.

Charnak Kalessi, the same as **Kale-i-Sultaniye,** Asia Minor.

Charndon, par., Eng., Buckingham co. and union. P. <250. See **Twyford.**

Charnex, tn., Switzd. See **Montreux.**

Charney, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7½ m. W. by S. Abingdon, on the Ock, 3 m. NW. Wantage Road stn., P.O. (**C. Bassett**). P. <250. See **Longworth.**

Charnock Green, or **Charnock Heath,** par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7½ m. NNW. Wigan, 2 m. NNW. Coppull stn. P. <1500.

Charnock Richard, par. and eccles. dist., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SW. Chorley, P.O. P. <750.

Charnwood Forest, barren upland tract, Eng., N. Leicestershire, 5 m. SW. Loughborough, the hills in it largely composed of archæan and igneous rocks. Bardon Hill, alt. 912 ft.

Charolais, dist., France, in the S. of Burgundy, made a county in the 9th century, but resumed by Burgundy in 1390. Until 1684 C. belonged to the Austro-Spanish house, but was confiscated by Louis XIV. and given to the house of Condé, which retained it until 1771. Charolles was the cap.

Charolles, tn., France, dep. Saône et Loire, 27 m. S. by W. Le Creuzot; cap. arr. P. <3000.

Charqueades, dist., Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, rich in horned cattle, whose flesh is dried and made into *charqui*.

Charras Canal, France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, drains the Rochefort marsh; joins the Charente below Rochefort. Length, 12 m.

Chársadda, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 14 m. NE. Pesháwar. Almost contiguous to village of Práng. The two places are identified by General Cunningham with the ancient *Pushkalavati* of the time of Alexander the Great's invasion, the *Peukelas* or *Peukelaotis* of Greek historians. P. 10,600; Moham. 9900.

Charsfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9½ m. NE. Ipswich, PM.O. P.<500.

Charshembe, or **Charshambah,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 155 m. W. Trebizond, at the head of the Yeshil Irmak delta, 24 m. ESE. Samsun. P. 15,000 (Cuinet).

Chart, Great, par., Eng., Kent, on the Stour, div. and 1½ m. W. by S. Ashford (L. C. & D. R.) stn., PT.O. P.<750.

Chart, Little, par., 4½ m. NW. Great C., 2 m. S. by W. Charing stn. P.<500.

Charter Alley, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Sherborne St. John, Hampshire.

Charterhouse, par., Eng., London, Holborn union. P.<250.

Charterhouse, par., Eng., Somerset, on the Mendip Hills, div. and 7 m. NNW Wells. P.<250.

Charterhouse Hinton, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 4 m. S. by E. Bath, 2 m. S. Midford stn., P.O. P.<750.

Charters Towers, municip., Queensland, Davenport co., 62 m. (82 m. by rail) SW. by S. Townsville. Centre of one of the most important goldfields of the colonies; main reef 2–3 m. long, continuous to a depth of 1400 ft. Alt. about 1000 ft. P.<5000; of goldfield about 14,000.

Chartham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Stour, 3 m. WSW. Canterbury, on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 4569 ac. P.<3000.

Charthâwal, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 35 m. N. by W. Meerut. P. 5300.

Chartiers (char-tirz), bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 5 m. from Pittsburg by rail. P.<3000.

Chartley Holme, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 7 m. NE. by E. Stafford, on the G. N. R. P.<250.

Chart next Sutton Valence, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. SSE. Maidstone, 3½ m. NNE. Staplehurst stn., P.O. P.<750.

Charton Bay, small bay, Eng., SE. of Devonshire, in 3° W.

Chartres, the ancient *Autricum,* city, France, cap. dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. C., 47 m. SW. Paris, on a slope beside the Eure. Its cathedral (1195–1260) is a remarkably rich and beautiful specimen of pointed Gothic. The great market for the grain and cattle of Beauce; noted for its gingerbread and pâtés of partridge. In 1417 the English took possession of C., losing it in 1432. P. 23,100.

Chartreuse, La Grande, an old Carthusian monastery, France, dep. Isère, in the mountains, 14 m. NNE. Grenoble, instituted in 1134, near the site of the hermitage to which St. Bruno retired in 1084; famed for its liqueurs. Alt. nearly 3300 ft.

Chart Sutton. See **Chart next Sutton Valence.**

Charwelton (usually pronounced charl'ton), par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 12½ m. S. by E. Rugby, 4½ m. SW. by S. Daventry, 2 m. NE. Byfield stn., P.O. P.<250.

Charysh, riv., E. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of Obi, govt. Tomsk, dist. Biysk, 230 m.; fertile, populous valley.

Chasaiya, vil., S. Africa, in 13° 40′ S., 31° 20′ E.

Chascomus, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 62 m. SSE. Buenos Aires. P. 5000.

Chase, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Tidenham.**

Chase, co., U.S., Kansas, N. of 38° N., E. of 97° W.

Chase, mt., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., 86 m. N. by E. Bangor.

Chase, vil., U.S., Maryland, Baltimore co., 12 m. ENE. Baltimore, on Chesapeake Bay. P.<1500.

Chase, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lake co., 92 m. W. by N. Bay City. P.<1500.

Chase, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SW., on the W. frontier, S. of 41° N.

Chaseley, Eng. See **Chaceley.**

Chasetown, eccles. dist., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. from Brownhills, PM.O. P.<5000.

Chasewater, eccles. dist. and mining vil., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 4½ m. W. Truro, with a stn. (**Chacewater**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Chacewater**). Market-day, S. P.<2500.

Chashniki, tn., Russia, govt. and 47 m. SW. of Vitebsk, dist. Lepel, on Ulla R. P. 5200.

Chaska, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Carver co., on the Minnesota R., 20 m. SW. by W. Minneapolis. P.<3000.

Chasselay, vil., France, dep. Rhône, near Lyons, with lead-mines. P.<2000.

Chassepierre, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 15 m. E. Sedan. P.<2000.

Chasseral and **Chasseron.** See **Jura Mountains.**

Chasseze, torrent, S. France, deps. Lozère and Ardèche, flows E. through profound gorges, and joins the Ardèche where that river turns SE. in the S. of the dep. See **Cevennes.**

Chassiron, lighthouse, France, on the NW. point of Ile d'Oléron, in 46° 3′ N., 1° 25′ W.

Chastleton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 15 m. WSW. Banbury, 4½ m. WNW. Chipping Norton. P.<250.

Châtu, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muttra, 34 m. N. Bhartpur. P. 6600; Hindus, 5500; Moham. 1100.

Chataignerale, La, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 26 m. NW. by N. Niort. P.<2000.

Chatalja, tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. C., 26 m. WNW. Constantinople. The **Heights of C.,** a small range of hills to the E., are crowned with fortifications, and cover the approaches to Constantinople.

Chatanga, riv., Siberia, Yeniseisk, flows N. into the long inlet of C. Bay on the E. side of Taimyr Penin., about midway between the Yenisei and the Lena.

Chatar, vil., Persia, prov. Fars, near the Persian Gulf, 75 m. NNW. Bushire.

Chatbow, settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. Argenteuil, 2 m. from Grenville.

Chatburn, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. NE. Clitheroe, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Chateaubelair, West Indies. See **Richmond Bay.**

Châteaubriant, tn., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, arr. C., 31 m. SSE. Rennes. P. 5300.

Château-Chinon, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, 20 m. WNW. Autun, cap. arr. Alt. 2030 ft. P.<3000.

Château d'Oex, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 11 m. E. by N. Montreux. P.<3000.

Château d'Oléron, comm., France, on the E. ct. of Ile d'Oléron, dep. Charente Inférieure, 12 m. WSW. Rochefort. P.<4000.

Château-du-Loir, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. St. Calais, 24 m. SSE. Le Mans. P.<4000.

Châteaudun, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. C., on the Loir, 28 m. SSW. Chartres. P. 5700.

Chateaugay, mt. range, Canada and U.S., partly drained by the C. Riv. They contain, in New York State, near Lake Champlain, productive deposits of iron ore.

Chateaugay, vil., U.S., New York, Franklin co., 53 m. NW. Burlington (Vt.). P.<1500.

Chateaugay, or **Chateauguay,** riv., U.S. and Canada, rises in the NE. of New York state, where it drains Upper and Lower **C. Lakes,** and flows N. through Quebec into the St. Lawrence.

Château-Gontier, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, cap. arr., 17 m. S. by E. Laval. P. 7200.

Chateauguay, co., Canada, Quebec, bordering the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence for about 7 m. at Lake St. Louis, crossed in the W. by 74° W.

Chateauguay, vil., Canada, in C. co., on the Chateauguay R., 16 m. SW. Montreal. P.<1500.

Chateauguay Basin, vil., Canada, Quebec, at the mouth of Chateauguay R., 14 m. from Montreal. P.<1500.

Château Haut Brion, hamlet, France, dep. Gironde, arr. Liborne, with a vineyard producing fine Bordeaux wine.

Château l'Abbaye, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and near Valenciennes, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Château-Lafitte, hamlet, France, dep. Gironde, in the comm. of Pauillac, with a vineyard, producing fine growths of wine.

Château Landon, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Seine et Marne, arr. and 18 m. S. Fontainebleau. P.<2000.

Château Latour, two contiguous vineyards, France, dep. and on the Gironde, near Pauillac, and which yield fine growths of claret wine.

Châteaulin, tn., France, dep. Finistère, 23 m. SE. by E. Brest, cap. arr. P.<3000.

Château Margaux, vineyard, France, dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. NW. Bordeaux. It produces one of the first growths of claret wine.

Châteaumeillant, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. St. Amand-Mont-Rond, 24 m. NW. Montluçon. P.<3000.

Châteauneuf, tn., France, dep. and on the l. bk. of the Charente, arr. Cognac, 11 m. WSW. Angoulême. P.<2000.

Châteauneuf, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, near Manzat, with mineral springs and baths. P.<2000.

Châteauneuf de Bretagne, tn., France, dep. Ille et Villaine, 7 m. SE. St. Malo. P.<2000.

Châteauneuf du Faou, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, 34 m. ESE. Brest. P.<2000.

Châteauneuf-sur-Cher, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. St. Amand-Mont-Rond, 16 m. S. by W. Bourges. P.<3000.

Châteauneuf-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 15 m. E. by S. Orléans. P.<3000.

Château Porcien, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the Aisne, 22 m. NNE. Reims, arr. and 6 m. W. by N. Rethel, commanded by a steep rock, crowned by the ruins of a 16th century fortress. P.<2000.

Château Renard, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Arles, on the Durance, 5 m. SE. by S. Avignon. P.<3000.

Châteaurenault, tn., France, dep. Indre et Loire, on the Brenne, arr. and 18 m. NE. Tours. P.<4000.

Château Richer, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., on the l. bk. of the R. St. Lawrence, 15 m. NE. by E. Quebec. P. (of dist.)<2000.

Châteauroux, tn., France, cap. dep. Indre, arr. C., on the

Indre, 55 m. NW. by W. Montluçon; considerable woollen manufactures and other industries. The town formed round the castle built by Raoul de Déols in the 11th century. P. 19,100.

Château Salins, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, 25 m. SE. by E. Metz, on the Seille, with ancient salt-works, to which the town owes name and origin. Worked from 1330. P. <3000.

Château-Thierry, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. C.-T., on the Marne, 23 m. S. by E. Soissons. P. 6300.

Châteaux, Pointe des, E. point of Guadaloupe I., W. Indies.

Châtelaudren, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Leff, 44 m. W. by S. St. Malo, 10 m. WNW. St. Brieuc. P. <2000.

Châtelard, Le, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 14 m. ESE. Lausanne. P. 7200.

Châteldon, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 25 m. NE. by E. Clermont-Ferrand, 10 m. N. by W. Thiers, with mineral waters. P. <2000.

Châtelet, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 3½ m. E. Charleroi. P. 11,100; including Châtelineau, 21,400.

Châtelet, vil., Switzd. See **Gsteig.**

Châtelguyon, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and near Riom, with mineral springs and baths. P. <2000.

Châtellerault, tn., France, dep. Vienne, on the Vienne, arr. C., 19 m. NE. by N. Poitiers. Manufactures of cutlery, jewellery, &c.; national manufacture of arms. It gives title of Duke of C. to the (Scotch) Duke of Hamilton. P. 15,400.

Châtel St. Denis, vil., Switzd., cant. Freiburg, 13 m. E. Lausanne. P. <3000.

Châtenois, tn., France, dist., arr., and 6 m. S. Belfort, with iron-works. P. <2000.

Châtenois, Ger., Alsace. See **Kestenholz.**

Chater, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 127 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Chater, riv., Eng., in Leicestershire and Rutland, flows E. to the Welland, which it joins on the l. bk. above Stamford.

Chatfield, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Fillmore co., 25 m. SE. Rochester by rail. P. <1500.

Chatham, vil., Canada. See **Cushing.**

Chatham, or **Miramichi,** port of entry and harbour, Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the r. bk. of the R. Miramichi, at its mouth, 98 m. NE. by N. Fredericton; depth at entrance at high water, ordinary springs, 21 ft.; ordinary neaps, 19½ ft. Good anchorage in river for a distance of 25 m. Mean temp., yr. 39.8° F., Jan. 10.7°, July 64.8°. P. (of dist.) 5800.

Chatham, tn., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on R. Thames, 44 m. E. by N. Windsor, an important rly. junc. P. 9000.

Chatham, isl., off the W. ct. of Chile, to the S. of Wellington I.

Chatham (chat'am), formerly *Coteham* ('village of huts'), parl. bor. (one member), mun. bor. (since 1890), naval arsenal, and par., Eng., on E. bank of the Medway, adjoining the city of Rochester, on N. Kent Rly., and L. C. & D. R., 30 m. ESE. London. The R. Medway here widens, and is flanked on the E. and S. by heights partly built over and crowned with several forts and batteries. A Seamen's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The military and naval establishments, separated from the town and suburbs beyond by a line of fortifications, comprise infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineers, and a marine hospital; the dockyard and arsenal, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, surrounded by a wall enclosing 90 ac. The dockyard contains five tide docks, and eight building-slips for men-of-war of the largest size, while the neighbouring flats have been converted into docks; with sawmills, forges, machinery-works, and roperies. It has ordnance-ranges, an armoury, officers' and artificers' quarters, gymnasium, military institute, and a chapel. Near the dockyard is Brennan's torpedo factory. In 1667, the Dutch, under De Ruyter, sailed up the Medway, and in defiance of the forts on its banks succeeded in burning many vessels and stores. Mun. bor. P. (1891), 31,700; parl. bor., which includes also the par. of Gillingham, P. 59,200; par. 4444 ac., P. 31,900.

Chatham, place, Eng., Northumberland, PMT.O.

Chatham, isl., Pacific Ocean, one of the Galapagos group, with excellent coal.

Chatham, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., on the l. bk. of Connecticut R., 25 m. NE. New Haven. P. <2000.

Chatham, maritime co., U.S., Georgia, bounded on the E. by the mouth of the Savannah R., on the W. by the Ogeechee R.

Chatham, tn., U.S., in the extreme SE. of Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 50 m. E. New Bedford. P. <2000.

Chatham, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of 36° N., crossed in the E. by 79° W.

Chatham, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 11 m. W. Newark. P. <1500.

Chatham, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., 24 m. SSE. Albany. P. <2000.

Chatham, vil., U.S., Virginia, Pittsylvania co., 120 m. SW. by W. Richmond and 42 m. SSW. Lynchburg. Alt. 624 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Chatham, cape, W. Australia, dists. Lanark and Stirling, 28 m. SE. of Point d'Entrecasteaux.

Chatham Islands (called by the natives *Warekauri* or *Wairikaori*, 'great mountains'), group, S. Pacific, 380 m. E. New Zealand, of which colony they form part. Lat. of Cape Young, 43° 48′ S., long. 176° 58′ W. They consist of Wairikaori (Chatham), Pitt, and some smaller islands, the first being about 38 m. long and 25 m. broad. Coast rocky. The aborigines, called Moriori, have been supplanted by the Maori and a mixed population. The islands are mainly used for cattle and sheep breeding, for the purpose of supplying whalers and other vessels calling to refit and take in stores. Mean temp. of Chatham Is., yr. 51.6° F., Feb. 57.3°, July 45.5°. P. (1891) 271.

Chatham Strait, Alaska, between Admiralty I. on the E. and Chichagof and Baranof Is. on the W., between 138° and 139° 20′ N., crossed by 135° W.; important herring and halibut fisheries.

Chathill, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 8½ m. N. Alnwick, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <250.

Châtillon, tn., France, dep. Indre, on the Indre, arr. Châteauroux, 37 m. SE. Tours. P. <3000.

Châtillon, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 4½ m. SW. by S. Notre Dame, Paris, 2 m. from the city wall. P. <3000.

Chatillon, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 14 m. E. Aosta. P. <3000.

Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, 25 m. N. by E. Lyons. P. <2000.

Châtillon-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the l. bk. of the Loire, 39 m. NNE. Bourges, arr. and 9 m. SE. Gien. P. <3000.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. C.-sur-S., on the Seine, 39 m. SE. by S. Troyes. P. <5000.

Chat Moss, a marshy tract (peat bog), Eng., Lancashire, about 8 m. W. Manchester; formed one of the most serious difficulties in the laying of the first railway from that city to Liverpool.

Chatou, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, on the Seine, 9 m. WNW. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <4000.

Chatrá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Hazáribágh, 40 m. S. by W. Gayá. P. 10,800; Hindus, 8200; Moham. 2500.

Châtre, La, tn., France, dep. Indre, 34 m. NW. by W. Montluçon, cap. arr.; ancient Roman camp (*castrum*), on the road from Argenton to Château-Meillant. Alt. 655 ft. P. <5000.

Chatsworth, or **Johntown,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 33 m. W. Collingwood. P. 1500.

Chatsworth, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7½ m. W. by S. Chesterfield, 2 m. NNE. Rowsley stn. It contains C. Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, the grounds and gardens of which are among the finest in England. The old mansion was the place of confinement of Mary Queen of Scots from 1570 to 1584. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 36.7 in. P. <250.

Chatsworth, isl., New South Wales, at the mouth of the Clarence R. Sugar and maize grown. P. (1894) 370.

Chatsworth, vil., U.S., Illinois, Livingston co., 69 m. E. Peoria. P. <1500.

Chatsworth, settlement, Victoria, co. Villiers, 44 m. SSW. Ararat. P. <1500.

Chattahoochee, riv., U.S., one of the headwaters of the Apalachicola, flows SW. then S., forming for 200 m. the boundary between Georgia and Alabama. Navigable for steamboats to Columbus (Ga.), 300 m. from the sea.

Chattahoochee, vil., U.S., Florida, Gadsden co., 41 m. W. Tallahassee by rail. P. <1500.

Chattahoochee, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, N. of 32° N.

Chattanooga, city, U.S., Tennessee, Hamilton co., on the l. bk. of the Tennessee R., here navigable for steamboats eight months of the year, near the S. frontier of the state, 112 m. SE. Nashville, in a very healthy situation at the base of the Cumberland Tableland; an important railway centre and a rapidly rising manufacturing town in a dist. rich in coal and iron at the S. outlet of the Great Valley of the Appalachians. Alt. 684 ft. (R.R.); signal stn. 783 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean rainfall (6 yrs.), 59.84 in. P. (1870) 6100; (1880) 12,900; (1890) 29,100.

Chatteris, par. and tn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Wisbech div., 7 m. SSW. March, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. 13,719 ac. P. <5000.

Chatterley, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, 3½ m. NE. Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the N. Staffordshire Rly.

Chattisham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4 m. W. by S. Ipswich, 2 m. ENE. Raydon stn. P. <250.

Chatton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Till, 12½ m. NW. Alnwick, 4 m. E. Wooler stn., PMT.O.; 17,335 ac. P. <1500.

Chattooga, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, and about 34½° N.

Chatwell, Great, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 10 m. SW. by W. Stafford and 4 m. SE. Newport, 3½ m. SE. Newport stn.

Chatwell, Little, hamlet, adjoining Great Chatwell.

Chatyr-dagh, mt., SE. ct. of Crimea, 44° 44′ N., 34° 18′ F. Alt. 4984 ft.

Chatyr-kul, Alpine lake, Russian Turkistan, Semiryechensk Terr., 215 m. SW. Vyernyi, in Tian-Shan Mts. Area, 98 sq. m.; no outflow.

Chau, Chou, Chinese, 'district,' 'city.'

Chaubar, seapt., Persia, prov. Mekran, on the Arabian Sea, 310 m. SE. by E. Bender Abbas.

Chaudefonds, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers, near Châlonnes, with mineral waters and coal-mines. P. <2000.

Chaudesaigues ('warm waters'), tn., France, dep. Cantal, 64 m. S. Clermont-Ferrand, 14 m. SSW. St. Flour, with hot springs, used for baths, temp. 177° F. P. <2000.

Chaudefontaine, or **Chaud-Fontaine,** comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Vesdre, 6 m. SE. Liège, with warm baths, well frequented, 104° F. P. <2000.

Chaudière (French, 'cauldron'), lake, Canada, Ontario and Quebec, formed by an expansion of the R. Ottawa, immediately above the city of Ottawa.

Chaudière River, riv., Canada, Quebec, rises near border of Maine, U.S., traverses Lake Megantic, and flows N. to the R. St. Lawrence. The **Falls of the C.** are 2½ m. from its mouth.

Chaudiere Junction, or **St. Etienne,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Levis co., 8 m. SSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Chaudoc, French Indo-China. See **Shodok.**

Chauffailes, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, 18 m. NE. Roanne. P. <2000.

Chaughát, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabár, on the W. ct., 47 m. N. by W. Cochin. P. <5000.

Chaul, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, on the W. ct., 28 m. S. by E. Bombay, a place of great antiquity. In 1583 a Dutch traveller described C. as a fortified city with a good harbour and a centre of manufactures. The silk-weavers and other skilled craftsmen have been induced to settle in Bombay. P. 5700 (nearly all Hindus).

Chaumont ('bald hill'), tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the l. bk. of the Loire, 12 m. SW. Blois. P. <2000.

Chaumont (sho'mo), vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on C. Bay, 15 m. NW. Watertown by rail. P. <1500.

Chaumont-en-Bassigny, tn., France, cap. dep. Haute Marne, arr. Chaumont, on the l. bk. of the Marne, 45 m. S. Bar le Duc. P. 10,600.

Chaumún, tn., India, Rájputána, 15 m. NNW. Jaipur.

Chaun Bay (*Chaunskˇ*), Arctic Ocean, Siberia, 69° N., 169° E., bounded by Cape Shelagskiy on the E.; nearly 65 m. deep and 80 m. wide; receives Chaun R., 170 m. long.

Chauncey, vil., U.S., Indiana, Tippecanoe co., near Lafayette. P. <1500.

Chaungu, municip., Brit. India, Burma, dist. Sagain. P. 9800; Buddhists, 9300.

Chauny, tn., France, dep. Aisne, on the Oise, arr. Laon, 17 m. S. by W. St. Quentin. P. 9000.

Chaurágarh, ruined fortress, India, Central Provs., dist. Narsinghpur, on the outer range of the Sátpura tableland, 800 ft. above the level of the Narbadá valley.

Chausk, tn. See **Kolyvañ.**

Chaussey, or **Chausey,** a group of bare and rocky islets in the English Channel, 8 m. from the coast of France, opposite Granville. They supply excellent granite; and on the largest island is a grazing farm.

Chausy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 36 m. ESE. Moghilev, near Pronya R. P. 6000.

Chautauqua (shaw-taw'kwa), co., U.S., Kansas, on the S. frontier, bounded on the E. by 96° W.

Chautauqua, co., U.S., New York, in the extreme SW., bounded on the NW. by Lake Erie.

Chautauqua, a beautiful lake 18 m. long in the middle of C. co., drained E. into the Conewango. On its shores are the summer quarters of the so-called C. University, an institution, founded in 1878, on the correspondence method of home-reading directed by a society. Alt. 1291 ft. (Toner); length, about 18 m.; breadth, 1–3 m.

Chauvigny, tn., France, dep. Vienne, on the Vienne, arr. Montmorillon, 15 m. E. Poitiers. Many interesting ancient buildings, ruins, and remains near. P. <3000.

Chaux de Fonds, La, tn., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, 5 m. NE. le Locle. Situated at the foot of a narrow gorge of the Jura. One of the oldest and principal seats of the manufacture of the watches of the canton. Alt. 3070 ft. P. 25,800.

Chava, riv., S. Peru, the most southerly trib. of the Apurimac.

Chavagnes-en-Paillers, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, near St. Fulgent. P. <2000.

Chaves, tn., on the I. of St. Thomas, in the Gulf of Guinea.

Chaves, tn., Portugal, prov. Traz oz Montes, dist. Villa Real, 35 m. W. by S. Bragança, with hot saline springs (120°–130° F.) and baths. The neighbouring irrigated plain is noted for its fertility. P. 6000.

Chaves, settlement, U. S., New Mexico, Valencia co., 123 m. W. by S. Santa Fé. Alt. 6969 ft. (R.R.).

Chawa-kwa, vil., Ger. equatorial Africa, 28 m. NNW. Tanga, on the W. side of Mt. Chawa; india-rubber abundant.

Chawleigh, par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 16 m. SE. by S. Barnstaple, 2 m. E. Eggesford stn., P.O.; 5532 ac. P. <750.

Chawreth, par., Eng., Essex. See **Broxted.**

Chawton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10 m. SSE. Basingstoke, 1½ m. SW. Alton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Chayanta, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. Potosi, 100 m. NW. by N. Potosi. P. <2000.

Chaylard, Le, tn., France. See **Cheylard, Le.**

Chazelles-sur-Lyon, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, 5½ m. NE. St. Galmier. P. <5000.

Cheadle, par. and vil., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Stockport, on the Cheshire lines. Par. 4504 ac., P. 16,800; urban sanitary dist. (**C. and Gatley**) P. 8300.

Cheadle, market-tn. and par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 9 m. S. by E. Leek, 3 m. WSW. Oakamoor stn., with coal; 6742 ac. P. <5000.

Cheadle Hulme, eccles. dist. and hamlet, Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 3½ m. SSW. Stockport, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Cheam, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4 m. NE. by E. Epsom, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**C. with C. Common**) P. <2500.

Cheandoa, or **Kehwandoa,** isl., equatorial Africa, in the upper Congo, at the second Stanley cataract, in about 0° 24′ S. Very populous.

Cheapside, PMT.O., Eng., near Ascot, Berkshire.

Chearsley, par., Eng., co. and div. Buckingham, on the Thame, 6½ m. W. by S. Aylesbury, 3½ m. N. Thame stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cheatham, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the N., crossed by 87° W., and in the extreme S. by 36° N., traversed by Cumberland R.

Chebanse, vil., U.S., Illinois, Iroquois co., 63 m. S. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Cheboksary, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 97 m. WNW. of Kazañ, on r. bk. Volga. Tanneries, trade in corn. P. (1890) 4830.

Chébli, Algeria. See **Shebli.**

Chebogue, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Yarmouth co., 135 m. WSW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Cheboygan, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. C. co., on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Black R., 17 m. SE. of the Straits of Mackinac. P. 6200.

Chebsey, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., on R. Sow, 4½ m. NW. Stafford, 1½ m. S. by W. Norton Bridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

Chebucto, seapt., Canada. See **Halifax.**

Chechelnyk (*Clachanlyk*), tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, dist. Olgopol, 25 m. NW. of Balta. P. 3500.

Chechenes, tribe, on N. slope of Caucasus, govt. Terek; they call themselves Nakhche. About 150,000.

Che-chuen, tn., China, prov. Shantung, at the entrance to the Lao-fu valley, which lies in 117° 56′ E., and extends northwards from 36° 30′ to 36° 50′ N. This valley is the chief of the great coal-producing dists. of Shantung.

Checiny, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 11 m. SW. Kielce (106 m. SW. Warsaw); old castle. P. 7300.

Checkendon, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 6½ m. NNW. Reading, 4 m. ENE. Goring stn., P.O. P. <500.

Checker House, stn., Eng., Nottingham, Bassetlaw div., on the M. S. & L. R., 4 m. WSW. Retford.

Checkley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 3½ m. SE. Cheadle; 5955 ac. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**C. with Hollington**) P. <1500.

Checkley with Wrinehill, par., Eng., Cheshire, Nantwich union. P. <250.

Chedabucto Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the NE. ct., in 45° 22′–30′ N.

Chedburgh, par., Eng., Suffolk, near Newmarket. P. <500.

Cheddar, par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, div. and 7 m. NW. Wells, on the G. W. R. The par. gives name to a remarkable gorge in the Carboniferous Limestone of the Mendip Hills, in the cliffs of which are numerous caverns, one of which, known as Cox's Cavern, is the most beautiful stalactite cavern in England. PMT.O. 7018 ac. P. <2000.

Cheddar, New Zealand. See **Doyleston.**

Cheddington, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6½ m. ENE. Aylesbury, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Cheddington, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 12½ m. NE. Lyme Regis, 3 m. SE. by E. Crewkerne stn. P. <250.

Cheddleton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on R. Churnet, div. and 3 m. SSW. Leek, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O.; 7017 ac. P. <2000.

Cheddon Fitzpaine, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 1½ m. NNE. Taunton. P. <500.

Chedgrave, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Chet, 10½ m. SE. Norwich, 4 m. WSW. Reedham stn. P. <500.

Chedington, Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Cheddington.**

Chediston, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 16 m. SW. by W. Lowestoft, P.O. P. <500. See **Halesworth.**

Chedsea, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Chedzoy.**

Cheduba, or **Man-aung,** isl., Burma, forming a tp. of Kyaukpyú dist., Arakan, separated by **C. Strait** from Ramri I., in 18° 40′–56½′ N. In the NW. a so-called volcano, really a discharge of inflammable gas; in the NE. the small town of C. or Man-aung (P. <2000). Area, 240 sq. m. P. 24,000.

Chedworth, par., Eng., Gloucester, div. and 6 m. NNE. Cirencester, on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly., P.O.; 4781 ac. P. <1000.

Chedzoy, or **Chedsea,** par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3 m. E. by N. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <500.

Cheechoo, China. See **Chichou-fu.**

Cheek'towaga, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 6 m. E. by N. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Cheera, Eastern Turkistan. See **Chira.**

Cheeseburn Grange, par., Eng., Northumberland, Castle Ward union. P. <250.

Cheesewring, pile of rocks, Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. N. by E. Liskeard, with smallest end at base. Alt. 32 ft.

Cheetham (chi'tam), par., Eng., Lancashire, forming N. dist. of the SE. div. of Manchester, contains **C. Hill.** P. 29,600.

Chee Tor, hill, Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 4 m. E. Buxton, 1½ m. W Millersdale stn.

Cheetwood, eccles. dist., Eng., Lancashire, included in the bor. of Manchester. P. 8600.

Chef-Boutonne, tn., France, dep. Deux Sèvres, arr. Melle, on the Boutonne, 24 m. SE. Niort. P. <2000.

Chefoo, tn., China. See **Chifu.**

Cheghedekhoton, tn., Manchuria, prov. Helung-kiang, near the Amur, in 49° 26′ N., 130° 17′ E.

Chegogin, ct. vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 8 m. from Yarmouth. P. <1500.

Chehalis, co., U.S., Washington, on the W. ct., crossed about the middle by 47° S.

Chehalis, riv., U.S., Washington, flows WNW. into Gray's Harbour; navigable for steamboats. Length, 125 m.

Chehalis, city, U.S., Washington, Lewis co., 26 m. S. by W. Olympia. P. <1500.

Chehl, Bucha Gum ('the forty lost children'), a place of pilgrimage, Afghanistan, 6 m. SW. Ghazni.

Che-ho, riv., central Asia, in NW. of Chinese prov. Kansu, flows N. into the Desert of Gobi, in about 99° 40′ E.

Cheïbsen, vil. and Buddhist monastery, China, prov. Kansu. 25 m. NE. Si-ning-fu. Alt. 8920 ft.

Chek, Turkish, 'little.' See *Chak.*

Chekiang, maritime prov., China, between Kiangsu on the N. and Fokien on the S. (31° 16′–27° 17′ N.), the smallest of all the provs. on the mainland (one-eighth larger than Ireland); cap. Hangchou; treaty ports, Ningpo in the N., Wenchou in the S.; other chief towns, Shaohing, Lanki, Huchou. Surface for the most part covered with innumerable ranges of hills 1000–1300 ft. in height, separated by narrow well-irrigated valleys, but including near the coast large areas of flat lowlands, especially on the borders of the Bay of Hangchou, where the surface is divided up into squares like the Dutch *polders,* bordered by dykes and canals, used both for irrigation and navigation. On the side of the bay this area is protected by a great embankment, more than 1000 years old, against the bores of Hangchou Bay (*q.v.*). Two ranges of hills, meeting about the middle of the prov. in about 29° N., the Sianhia-ling from the SW., and the Yen-tang from the SE., divide the prov. into a N. half belonging to the Tsientang-kiang (Hangchou) basin and a S. half belong to the Takhi (Wenchou) basin. The cultivated products are those of S. China generally. Minerals not abundant, but include beds of coal in the N., and deposits of iron ore, which are mined, in the S. Salt is extracted in large quantities on the coast, and near Ningpo are vast quarries of building-stone, which is despatched thence to many parts of China. Most of the rivers are navigable, or at least capable of being used for floating. Away from the rivers goods are mostly carried on the backs of men, in many cases along well-made roads, the most remarkable of which is the viaduct of Shaohing (S. side of Hangchou Bay), 90 m. long, which is carefully paved with stone slabs. The prov. was once one of the richest and most densely peopled in China, but suffered fearfully during the Taiping rebellion (1850–65). The pop., estimated in 1842 at 30,400,000, was officially returned in 1886 at only 11,700,000. See **China,** table.

Chelachap (Dutch spelling **Tjelatjap**), tn., Java, on the S. ct., in about 109° 8′ E., 80 m. W. by N. Jokjokarta.

Chelan, lake, U.S., Washington, co. Okanogan, just W. of 120° W., crossed by 48° N., and drained SE. into Columbia River.

Chelborough, West, and **C. East or Lewscombe,** two pars., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10 m. SW. by S. Sherborne, 3½ m. W. by N. Evershot stn. P. <250.

Cheldon, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 16½ m. SE. Barnstaple, 3 m. ENE. Eggesford stn. P. <250.

Chelekeñ, or **Naphtha Island** (Turkoman **Cherekeñ**), isl., Russia, E. ct. of Caspian Sea, 39° 22′–39° 34′ N., 53° 6′–53° 28′ E. Naphtha wells, ozokerite, and hot sulphur springs, on slopes of Chokhrak hills. P. about 1500 Turkomans.

Chelford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6 m. W. Macclesfield, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Old Withington**) P. <750.

Chelidonia. See **Khelidonia.**

Chelidromia. See **Khiliodromia.**

Cheling, pass, China, in the S. of prov. Hunan, 25° 40′ N., 113° 5′ E., on the short land route connecting the head of navigation of the Lei-kiang with that of one of the headwaters of the Pe-kiang (Kwangtung). Alt. less than 1200 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, p. 156.

Che-lin-pao, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 30 m. S. Shanghai.

Chellapalli, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, on r. bk. R. Kistna, 78 m. NW. by W. Masulipatam. P. <5000.

Chellaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. SSE. Derby, on the Derby Canal and the M. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Chelles, ancient *Cellæ,* tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Meaux, 11 m. E. by N. Notre Dame, Paris, with a fort. P. <3000.

Chellington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 7 m. NW. by W. Bedford, 2½ m. N. by W. Turvey stn. P. <250. See **Carlton with Chellington.**

Chelm (Russian **Kholm**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 56 m. ESE. Lublin. Old city, formerly seat of bishops. P. 11,670.

Chelmarsh, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 10½ m. NW. Kidderminster, 1½ m. NW. Hampton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Chelmer, riv., Eng., Essex. It rises in the NW. of the county, near the source of the Blackwater (Pant), flows SSE. past Dunmow to Chelmsford, then E. into the head of the estuary of the Blackwater. It has been made navigable as high as Chelmsford for boats of 2½ ft. draught.

Chelmondiston, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Orwell, 6 m. SE. Ipswich, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Chelmorton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Bakewell union. P. <500.

Chelmsford, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 455 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Chelmsford, or **Mid,** parl. div., Eng., Essex. P. 58,300.

Chelmsford, mun. bor. (since 1888), market-tn., and par., Eng., cap. co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 26 m. NE. by E. London on the G. E. R. The town has factories for agricultural implements, iron-foundries, corn-mills, breweries, large tannery, and extensive manufacture of electric light apparatus, the streets being lighted by electricity. C. is an ancient town, believed to be identical with the Roman station *Cæsaromagus.* The Grammar School was founded by Edward VI. in 1552. Market-day, F. P. (of par. and bor.) 11,000; eccles. par. (**C. with Moulsham**) P. 5400.

Chelmsford, co., Queensland, S. of 16° S., bounded on the W. by 144° E.

Chelmsford, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 3 m. SSW. Lowell, with important manufactures of cordage and binder twine, &c. P. <3000.

Chelnovskaya Sloboda, group of three vils., Russia, govt. and 20 m. WNW. Tambov, dist. Kozlov. P. 5000.

Chelny (Cholny), vil., Russia, govt. Ufa, dist. Menzelinsk, on Kama R., 112 m. E. of Kazañ. Exports grain. P. <3000.

Chelsea, parl. bor., Eng., W. of London, chiefly on the l. bk. of the Thames, but with a detached portion on the NW. of Paddington bor. C. stn. is on the West London Rly., 4½ m. SW. by W. St. Paul's. Its principal edifice is the hospital for superannuated soldiers, founded in the time of Charles II., and completed by Sir C. Wren in 1692. The establishment supports about 550 in-pensioners, and from 70,000 to 80,000 out-pensioners. Near it is the military school, founded on the suggestion of the late Duke of York in 1801, and in which 1000 children of soldiers are maintained and educated at the public expense; also extensive barracks for about 1000 men of the foot guards. The old church is a plain brick structure, with monuments to Sir Thomas More and to Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and founded the botanic garden of Chelsea belonging to the Apothecaries' Society. It returns one member to Parliament. P. (1891) 96,300; eccles. par. (**C. with Kensal Green**) P. <4000.

Chelsea, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., 12 m. from Bridgewater. P. <1500.

Chelsea, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 5 m. SSE. Augusta. P. <3000.

Chelsea, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Suffolk co., 3 m. NE. Boston. P. (1880) 21,800; (1890) 28,000.

Chelsea, vil., U.S., Michigan, Washtenaw co., 50 m. W. Detroit. P. <1500.

Chelsea, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 21 m. SSE. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Chelsfield, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 9½ m. S. by E. Woolwich, 1 m. E. by N. of its stn. on the SE. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Chelsham, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 5½ m. SE. Croydon, 3 m. E. by N. Upper Warlingham (*q.v.*) stn. P. <500.

Chelson Meadow, par., Eng., Devonshire, Plympton St. Mary union. P. <250.

Chelston, PMT.O., Eng., Devonshire, near Torquay.

Chelsworth, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 13 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <250.

Chelt, riv., Eng. See **Cheltenham.**

Cheltac, one of the Laccadive Is.

Cheltenham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 30 m. WNW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Cheltenham, parl. bor. (one member), mun. bor. (since 1876), market-tn., par., and fashionable watering-place, Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 7 m. SSE. Tewkesbury, on the M. and G. W. Rlys., and on the Chelt, short trib. of the Severn, in a vale sheltered from the NE. and SE. by a semicircular sweep of the Cotswold Hills, of which the heights S. of the town are known as the Leckhampton Hills. Formerly frequented for its mineral springs, mainly saline, slightly ferruginous, with traces of iodine. An effort is being made (1893) to restore the spas. Has spacious squares, crescents, terraces, gardens, and promenades. Is the home of the Cotswold Hunt. Has during the last quarter of a century become a noted educational centre and place of permanent residence, with winter rather than summer season, largely due to the growing repute of its two great colleges: the Proprietary, for boys (1841); the Ladies' (1854); and in addition, the Grammar School (1574), the Dean Close Memorial School, numerous private schools, and two Church of England Training Colleges for schoolmasters and mistresses. Has handsome public library, schools of science and art, winter gardens, baths, and recreation grounds. Market-day, Th. and S. Par. and mun. bor. 4301 ac. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 44,500; (1891) 42,900; parl. bor. P. (1891) 49,800.

Cheltenham, tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 13 m. SSE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Chelva, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. NW. by W. Valencia, with the remains of a Roman aqueduct. P. 5000.

Chelveston with Caldecot, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. E. Wellingborough, 2½ m. SE. by E. Higham Ferrers (*q.v.*) stn. P. <500.

Chelvey, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. WSW. Bristol, 1½ m. SW. Nailsea stn. P. <250.

Chelwood, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7 m. SSE. Bristol, 2 m. SE. Pensford stn., P.O. P. <250.

Chelyabinsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 363 m. NE. of Orenburg, on the E. slope of S. Urals, on Mias R. Fairs, considerable trade in corn shipped to iron-works; 1150 lakes (60 salt) in its dist. Railway to Omsk. P. (1891) 11,200.

Chelyuskin, Cape, the northernmost point of Siberia, 77° 37′ N., 103° 17′ E., named after Lieut. Chelyuskin, who here succeeded to the command of the exploring expedition of 1740.

Chemainus, seapt., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., on the E. ct., 36 m. NNW. Victoria. P. <1500.

Chembar, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 79 m. WSW. of Penza. P. 5250.

Chembrambakam, a large tank, 14 m. from Madras, Brit. India, originally a native work, but enlarged by the British.

Chemillé, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Cholet, 20 m. SSW. Angers. P. <4000.

Chemkent, dist., Russian Turkistan. See **Chimkend.**

Chemnitz, one of the most important towns of the kgd. of Saxony, 39 m. WSW. Dresden. It is the industrial centre of the Middle Erzgebirge. Situated in the neighbourhood of some important coal-measures, its manufactories have greatly developed in the course of this century. The most important are cotton mills, print works, and machine shops. The textiles of C. have been famous since the 15th century. C. is now the leading town in Germany in the production of fine cotton yarns. The name, which in 1143 was spelt Kameniz, is derived, according to Egli, from the old Slavonic *kamen*, 'a stone.' The town owes its origin to the foundation of a fort by Henry the Fowler (beginning of 10th century) on a high rocky promontory in Wendish terr. Alt. 985 ft. P. (1850) 25,000; (1880) 95,000; (1890) 139,000.

Chemong Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 40 m. E. Lake Simcoe, joins Lake Pigeon.

Chemoulin, Pointe de, cape, France, on the W. ct., on the N. side of the mouth of the Loire, in 47° 12½′ N.

Chemtulell, vil., equatorial Africa, in the sphere of British influence, 62 m. N. Lake Baringo, on a feeder of Lake Rudolph; Suk settlement.

Chemulpo, Chemulpho ('muddy harbour'), or **Jenchuan,** seapt., Korea, 25 m. W. by S. Söul, in 37° 30′ N., on a bay sheltered by islands to the S. of the estuary of the Han, 55 m. by water from Mapu, the port of Söul; opened to foreign commerce in 1883; chief exports, beans, hides, and rice; about 2000 foreign residents, principally Japanese and Chinese. Mean temp. (1½ yr., 1884–87), yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 23.9°, Aug. 78.1°.

Chemung, co., U.S., New York, on the S. frontier, bounded on the W. by 77° W.

Chemung, riv., U.S., New York, in the SW., formed by the confluence of the Canisteo and the Conhocton, which join at Knoxville, about 40° 9′ N., 77° 8′ W. It flows ESE. past Elmira to the Susquenanna, which it joins on the r. bk. about 76° 35′ W.; a good mill stream. The former **C. Canal** (from Elmira to Lake Seneca) is now abandoned and filled.

Chenáb, or **Chenaub,** a riv. of the Punjab, which has its rise in Lahúl, in 32° 48′ N., 77° 27′ E., at the height of about 14,000 ft. It flows through the Ritanka Pass, which is 13,000 ft. above the sea. At Tandi it is joined by the Suraj-bhaga, a river 40 m. long, flowing from the N. At Riasi the river, leaving the mountains, enters the level ground of the Punjab, where it is 600 ft. wide. It becomes navigable for rafts 50 m. lower down, and after a generally SW. course, in the latter part of which it is from ½ to 1½ m. across, and sometimes 14 ft. in depth, it joins the Sutlej. The united stream is then called the Panjnád (five rivers). Total length, 590 m. See **Indus.**

Chenango, co., U.S., New York, N. of 42° N. and E. of 76° W., traversed in the SE. by the Susquehanna R.

Chenango, riv., U.S., in the S. of New York, flows SSW. and enters the Susquehanna at Binghamton; one of the feeders of **C. Canal,** which connects Binghamton with the Erie Canal at Utica.

Chenaub, riv. See **Chenáb.**

Chenay, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. Reims, near Fismes, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Chen-chou, or **Chin-chou,** tn., central China, prov. Hunan, 169 m. S. Chang-sha, on a l. bk. trib. of the Lei-kiang.

Chêne-Bougeries, comm., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. E. by S. Geneva. P. <2000.

Chênée, comm., Belgium, on the Vesdre, prov. and 3 m. SE. Liège, with iron-works. P. 7000.

Cheney, tn., U.S., Washington, Spokane co., 15 m. SW. by S. Spokane Falls. P. 1500.

Chengalpat, or **Chingleput** (census) ('the brick town'), tn. and rly. junc., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. C., 34 m. SW. by S. Madras. The fort, erected about the end of the 16th century, now partly traversed by the railway, and abandoned for all military purposes, was taken from the French by Clive in 1752. P. 6200; Hindus, 5800.

Chengama, pass, Brit. India, connecting the dists. of Salem and South Arcot, Madras Presidency, in 12° 22′ N., 78° 51′ E.

Chengan-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 88 m. SE. by S. Chung-king.

Chengkiang-fu, tn., China, Yünnan, at the N. end of Lake Fu-hien, 31 m. SSE. Yünnan-fu. Alt. 5575 ft.

Chengkung-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 17 m. S. by E. Yünnan-fu.

Chengpyeng, tn., Korea. See **Chöngphyöng.**

Cheng-tang, tn., French Indo-China, on the Mekong, 195 m. NNW. Saigon.

Cheng-te, tn., China, Pechili. See **Jehol.**

Chengtu-fu, or **Chingtu-fu,** tn., China, cap. prov. Süchwan, in 30° 45′ N., 104° 10′ E., 175 m. NW. by W. Chungking; one of the finest towns in the empire, situated in the middle of an admirably fertile plain, watered by beautiful streams belonging to the basin of the Min, and bounded towards the horizon by hills of graceful and varied forms. The principal streets are of a good width and remarkably clean. The inhabitants of this town have the reputation of being the most polished of the empire. Telegraphic communication is open with Hankow. Principal trade is in the numerous wild products of Tibet and Kuku-nor—furs, rhubarb, musk, medicines, &c., which are purchased with the tea, silk, and cotton-cloth of Süchwan. Marco Polo (end of 13th century), by whom it is called *Sindafu*, describes it as being 20 m. in compass, and speaks of it as having been in former days 'a rich and noble city.' P. (1887) 800,000.

Chenies, par., Eng., Bucks, Aylesbury div., 14 m. N. by E. Windsor, 1½ m. NE. Chalfont Road stn., P.O. P. <500.

Chenit, Le, Switzd. See **Sentier, Le.**

Chennan-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 95 m. W. by N. Yünnan-fu.

Chenning-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 63 m. SW. by W. Kweiyang-fu.

Chenoa, tn., U.S., Illinois, M'Lean co., 45 m. E. Peoria. P. <1500.

Chenstohovo, tn., Russian Poland. See **Częstochowa.**

Chentabun, or **Chantabun,** seapt., Siam, 130 m. SE. by E. Bangkok, near the mouth of a short river on the E. side of the Gulf of Siam. There are ruby mines three days' journey by bullock-cart N. of the town. Occupied by the French since 1893.

Chenyuan-fu, tn., China, Kweichou, 100 m. ENE. Kweiyang-fu, with gold and copper mines in the dep.

Chepachet, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., on C. Riv., 5½ m. NW. by W. Providence. P. <1500.

Chephar Haammonai, place named in O. T. See **Kefr 'Ana.**

Chephirah, place named in O. T. See **Kefireh.**

Chepo, riv., Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, flows W. then S. into the Pacific, 28 m. E. Panama.

Chepon, tn., in the country of the Laos, Indo-China, about 80 m. W. Hué; at present decayed, but occupying a favourable position for trade.

Chepstead, vil., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the Darenth,

8 m. NW. Tunbridge, 1½ m. NW. by W. Sevenoaks stn., PM.T.O. (**Chipstead**).

Chepstow, market-tn., riv. port, and par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Wye, 12 m. S. by E. Monmouth, on the G. W. R. On the summit of a bold cliff overlooking the Wye stand fine ruins of an old castle (11th century). The tide sometimes rises to 50 ft., and even to 70 ft., and flows with great rapidity. Hence, though large vessels can come up to the town, the port is not much frequented, and its shipping has considerably declined in favour of Newport. C. is a sub-port of Gloucester. Salmon fisheries in the Severn and Wye. Market-days, W. and S. Par. P. <3500.

Chepstowe, post-tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 18 m. W. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Cheptsa, riv., Russia, l. bk. trib. of Vyatka, 270 m.

Chepultneticook, settlement, New Brunswick, on W. border of York co. (adjoining the state of Maine, U.S.).

Chequerbent, coal-mining vil., Eng., Lancashire, near Bolton, on the L. & NW. R., PM.T.O.

Cher, central dep., France, traversed from SE. to NW. by the Cher R., and divided into three arrs., Bourges (the cap.), St. Amand, and Sancerre. The centre, N., and W., form a slightly undulating plain; the chalk mountains of the Sancerre Range occupy the NE., and in the S. occur the first series of the granite mountains of the Central Plateau of France, culminating at the source of the Indre; alt. 1655 ft. The remainder of the dep. belongs to two regions, in the N. to the Berrichonne, which is the least unhealthy and least barren portion of all the Sologne (*q.v.*), but which is nevertheless the most thinly peopled part of a thinly peopled dep.; in the centre to the calcareous plateau of Bourges, arid, generally bare, at best of mediocre fertility, the limit between these being a line stretching from Vierzon on the C. to a point near the NE. corner of the dep. The whole dep. belongs to the basin of the Loire, by which and by the Allier and C. it is watered. Minerals are abundant. The very productive iron-mines of the plateau of Bourges yield ore of high quality (Dun-le-Roi, Mehun, Sancergues, Yvoy-le-Pré). Coal, manganese, and excellent building stone are obtained, also granite (Châteaumeillant), marls (Blancafort), &c. The metallurgical establishments take the first rank in the industries of the dep., which furnishes large quantities of iron, cast iron, and steel. The manufacture of porcelain ranks next. The dep. has been formed principally from Haut-Berry, together with parts of Bourbonnais and Nivernais. Area, 2819 sq. m. P. 359,300. See **France,** table, and **Bourges.**

Cher, riv., central France, rises in the dep. Creuse, flows E., N., and W. through the deps. Allier, Cher, Loire-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, and joins the Loire SW. Tours. Principal affluences, the Tardes, Arnon, Evre, and Saudre. The Canal du Berri runs parallel to it in the upper part. Length, 200 m. Navigable for rafts from the confluence of the Tardes; for boats, from Vierzon.

Chera, one of the oldest kingdoms in southern India, on the W. ct., of uncertain extent.

Chéragas (Arabic, 'east'), vil., Algeria, 7½ m. W. Algiers, on a hill 650 ft. high, overlooking the plain of Staweli, with orangeries, vines, and manufactures of essences. P. <2000 (500 whites).

Cherasco, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, at the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro, 18½ m. E. Saluzzo, with several silk-mills and two magnificent arches. Here in 1796 Napoleon I. gained a decisive victory over the Sardinian troops, and in 1801 its fortifications were destroyed by the French. P. 9000.

Cherát, hill cantonment and sanatorium, India, Punjab, Pesháwar dist., on the W. of the Khattak range, in 33° 15′ N., 72° 1′ E. P. <5000.

Cheratte, comm., Belgium, prov. and 5 m. ENE. Liège. P. <3000.

Che'raw, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Chesterfield co., at the head of navigation on the Great Pedee R., 80 m. NE. by E. Columbia. P. <1500.

Cherbourg (the *Coriallum* of the Romans), seapt., France, in the middle of the N. ct. of the dep. Manche, on the English Channel, at the N. extremity of the penin. of Cotentin, and nearly opposite the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, cap. arr. It is a fortified city of the first class, at the head of a bay between Cape Levi on the E. and Cape La Hague on the W. The city and port are defended by several forts and redoubts. The military port can accommodate fifty ships of the line; the commercial port is safe and commodious. The magnificent basin, commenced by Vauban in 1686, interrupted during the Revolution, was opened August 7, 1858; the roadstead, formed by an immense breakwater (length, 4111 yds.; breadth at top, 103 yds.; height, 22 yds. Cost £4,000,000), and now being made more completely sheltered by the construction of additional breakwaters, has space for 400 ships. Chief industries, shipbuilding, lace-making, sugar-refining, tanning, and dyeing. Exports agricultural produce, Macadam stone, &c. Alt. 34 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 41.6° F., July 62.8°. P. 31,100.

Cherbury Camp, remains, Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 10 m. SW. Oxford.

Cherchel, Algeria. See **Shershel.**

Cherchen, tn. and oasis, central Asia, Eastern Turkistan, on the C. Daria, in about 38° 10′ N., 85° 35′ E. Alt. 4100 ft. P. tn. 3000–3500 (Przhevalsky).

Cherchen-Daria, riv., central Asia, rises in the Togus-daban range, and flows ENE. past the oasis of Cherchen towards Lake Kara-Buran (W. of Lake Lob-Nor), which it reaches in high water.

Cherdyñ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 202 m. N. of Perm, on Kolva R. Shipping trade. P. 4000.

Cheremisses, Finnish tribe (261,000), Russia, govts. Vyatka, Kazañ, Ufa, and partly Perm, Kostroma, and Nizhniy-Novgorod.

Cherepovets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 338 m. ENE. Novgorod, amidst the marshes of the Sheksne R. Shipping trade. P. (1890) 6300.

Cherhill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 12 m. SW. Swindon, 2½ m. E. by S. Calne. On the side of a hill in the par. is a 'white horse' similar to those near Uffington in Berkshire and elsewhere, made by removing the turf and exposing the chalk below. P.O. P. <500.

Cheribon (Dutch spelling **Tjeribon**), tn., Java, on the N. ct., about 108° 34′ E., 120 m. E. Buitenzorg. P. 52,000 (about 600 Europeans).

Cherikov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SE. Moghilev, on Sozh R. P. 4600.

Cherimai (Dutch spelling **Tjer.**), volcano, Java, 110 m. E. by S. Buitenzorg, 12 m. SW. Cheribon. Alt. 9400 ft.

Cheringgin (Dutch spelling, **Tjeringin**), tn., Java, on the W. ct., 70 m. W. by S. Batavia.

Cherington, par., Eng. See **Cherrington.**

Cheriton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 6½ m. E. Winchester, 2 m. S. Alresford stn., PM.T.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. with Tichborne**) P. <1000.

Cheriton, ct. par., Eng., Kent, 3 m. NW. Folkestone, PM.T.O. P. 6000.

Cheriton, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on Burry Inlet, 13 m. W. Swansea. P. <250. See **Llanmadoc.**

Cheriton Bishop, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 9½ m. W. Exeter, 3½ m. SSW. Yeoford Junction, P.O.; 4940 ac. P. <750.

Cheriton Fitzpaine, par., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 7 m. SW. Tiverton, 4½ m. W. by S. Cadeleigh stn., PM.O.; 4855 ac. P. <750.

Cheriton North, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10 m. NE. by E. Yeovil, 2½ m. SSW. Wincanton stn. P. <250.

Cherkasskaya (old **Cherkassk**), Cossack vil., Russia, Don Cossacks, 17 m. S. of Novo-Cherkassk, on Don R. P. <4100.

Cherkasy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 126 m. SE. Kiev, on Dnieper; railway terminus. P. 21,500.

Cherkesses, Circassians (Greek **Kerkete**), generic name given to the mountaineers of Western Caucasus. They call themselves Adighe or Adykhe. Comprise the Kabardians, Shapsughes, Natkhokuadjes, Sheghekis, Abadzekhes, Hatukais, Bzhedukhes, Zhaneevtsy, Kemguis or Temirgois, Egerukois, Besleneeves, and Makhosheves. Numbered more than 300,000 before the conquest of W. Caucasus by the Russians, now less than 125,000, the remainder (nearly 160,000 Shapsughes) having emigrated to Turkey, where they are known as Bashi-buzuks.

Cherkesskaya (**Grivennaya**), Cossack vil., Russia, Ciscaucasia, Kubañ terr., 47 m. NW. of Ekaterinodar. P. 4000.

Cherkizovo, vil., Russia, suburb of Moscow. P. <5000.

Chermosskiy, or **Chermazskiy,** iron-works, Russia, govt. and 57 m. N. Perm, dist. Solikamsk, on r. bk. of Kama. P. 5300.

Chermük, or **Chernük,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 24 m. WNW. Diarbekir, sanjak Arghana. P. 4700; Moham. 2000; Gregorian Armenians, 1800 (Cuinet).

Chernñ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 57 m. SW. of Tula, on Moscow-Kursk Rly. P. 3750.

Chernava, Chernavsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 85 m. ESE. Orel, dist. Elets, on Sosna R. P. 3200.

Chernavoda (Roumanian spelling **Černavoda**), fortified tn., Roumania, Dobruja, on the r. bk. of the Danube, prov. and 33 m. WNW. Kustenji, with which it is connected by rail. P. <2000.

Chernechiya Sloboda, vil., Russia, govt. and 108 m. NNW. Poltava, dist. Romny. P. 5900.

Chernevtsy, tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, dist. Yampol, 85 m. ESE. Kamenets-Podolsk. P. 4000.

Chernigov, prov., Little Russia, having Moghilev in N., Orel and Kursk in E., Poltava in S., Kiev and Minsk in W. Undulating high plains, from 650 to 750 ft. above the sea-level, in the N., and from 370 to 650 ft. in the S., its SW. part belonging to the woody and marshy terr. known as Polyesie [**Minsk**]. Watered by the Dnieper on its SW. frontier, and the navigable Desna and Sozh, as well as by their smaller tribs. Many small lakes and ponds, as well as unhealthy marshes, chiefly in the basin of the Desna. Forests chiefly in the N., one-fourth part of the aggregate area being under woods. Climate much colder in N. part, the calculated average temp. being 43° (summer 68°, winter 21°). Pop., chiefly Little Russians (86 per cent.), Great Russians (5.7 per cent.), White Rus-

slans (5.3 per cent.), and Jews (2.6 per cent.). Religion chiefly Greek Orthodox (26,450 Jews and 1040 Catholics). The chief occupation is agriculture, corn being exported to the average amount of 645,000 tons. Tobacco is an important crop, so also beetroot for sugar-works, hemp, and flax. Gardening in a good state. In 1879 there were 493,600 horses, 464,400 cattle, and nearly 1,000,000 sheep. Many distilleries; the manufacture of woollen cloth is in rapid growth; considerable trade in corn shipped on the rivers. Area, 20,233 sq. m. P. (1846) 1,409,100; (1870) 1,659,600; (1887) 2,109,983.

Chernigov, tn., Russia, cap. of C. prov., 467 m. SW. Moscow, on the low and sandy bank of the Desna R. Nearest railway stn. at Nyezhin, 57 m. to the SE. P. (1886) 26,820, of which one-third are Jews.

Chernigovka, vil., Russia, govt. Taurida, dist. and 59 m. NW. of Berdyansk (170 m. ENE. Kherson). P. 4000.

Chernobal, vil., Russia, govt. and 96 m. WSW. Poltava, dist. Zolotonosha. P. about 5000.

Chernobyl, tn., Russia, govt. and 64 m. NNW. Kiev, dist. Radomysl, on Pripet R. P. 6500.

Chernolyesskoye, vil., Russia, Ciscaucasia, govt. and 89 m. ESE. Stavropol, dist. Alexandrovsk. P. 6000.

Chernomorsk Military District, govt., Caucasia, Russia, consisting of a narrow strip of land between the main Caucasus chain and the Black Sea, formerly inhabited by the Adyghe mountaineers. The steep slopes of the Caucasus are furrowed by narrow gorges and covered with a luxuriant vegetation. The moist climate contributes to the development of Caucasian fever. Thinly peopled by Russian immigrants. Communications difficult, the two main roads which are now built for military purposes, one along the sea-coast and the other across the Caucasus chain, being not yet terminated. The ports of Novorossiysk (cap. of dist.), Ghelenjik, Gagra, and Pitsunda have but open roadsteads, and the first suffers, moreover, from the Novorossiysk *bora* or *fæhn*. The C. Military Dist. has lately been incorporated in the govt. of Kutais. Area 2824 sq. m. P. (1888) 26,000.

Chernük, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Chermük.**

Chernyi, cape, Russia, Novaya Zemlya, at W. entrance to Matochkin Shar.

Chernyi Yar, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 150 m. NW. Astrakhañ, on the r. bk. of the Volga, which is rapidly being destroyed by the river. P. 5100.

Cherokee, co., U.S., Alabama, on E. frontier, and intersected in extreme S. by 34° N.

Cherokee, vil., U.S., California, Butte co., 83 m. N. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Cherokee, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 34° N. and between 84° and 85° W.

Cherokee, tn., U.S., Iowa, C. co., on Little Sioux R., 47 m. ENE. Sioux City. P. <4000.

Cherokee, co., U.S., Kansas, in the extreme SE.

Cherokee, city, U.S., Kansas, Crawford co., 27 m. NW. by N. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Cherokee, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the extreme W.

Cherokee, co., U.S., Texas, in the E., crossed in the N. by 32° N. and in the E. by 95° W.

Cherokee Iron Works, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, York co., 78 m. NNW. Columbia, on Broad R. P. <1500.

Cherokees, according to Schoolcraft **Tsallakies,** Indian tribe, U.S., formerly occupying the basin of the Appomattox, Virginia; now one of the most advanced nations in the Indian terr. (*q.v.*).

Cheronea, Greece. See **Lebadeia.**

Chéronnac, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Rochechouart; noted iron-works. P. <2000.

Cherra Punji, vil., India, Assam, Khási Hills, Cherra state, 25 m. SSW. Shillong, with an abandoned British station to the S. Alt. 4455 ft. Mean rainfall (the heaviest known in the world), yr. 474 in., April–Sept. 446 in. P. <5000.

Cherrington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 7½ m. W. by S. Cirencester, 3 m. ESE. Nailsworth stn. P. <250.

Cherrington, par., Eng., Salop, Newport union. P. <250.

Cherrington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., on the Stour, 10½ m. W. by S. Banbury, 4½ m. NW. by W. Hook Norton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cherry, isl., Canada, Quebec, in Lake St. Francis.

Cherry, co., U.S., Nebraska, N. frontier, crossed by 101° W.

Cherry Bank, vil., Scot., co. and 2 m. from Perth, P.O.

Cherry Burton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11 m. NW. by N. Hull, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Cherry Creek, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 120° 48′ W., 1246 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 236 m. from Vancouver.

Cherry Creek, vil., U.S., Nevada, White Pine co., 265 m. E. by N. Carson City, 70 m. ENE. Eureka. P. <1500.

Cherryfield, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., 42 m. ESE. Bangor. P. <2000.

Cherry Gardens, post-tp., S. Australia, co. and 14 m. SE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Cherry Hill, vil., Canada. See **Broad Cove.**

Cherry Hinton, par., Eng., co. and 2½ m. SE. Cambridge, Newmarket div., P.O. P. <2000.

Cherry Point, cape, U.S., Virginia, Mathews co., on the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, in 37° 28′ N.

Cherry Tree, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. SW. Blackburn, on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys.

Cherryvale, city, U.S., Kansas, Montgomery co., 122 m. S. Topeka, 56 m. WNW. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Cherry Valley, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., 52 m. W. by N. Albany. P. <1500.

Cherry Willingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 4 m. E. by N. Lincoln, 1 m. S. by W. Reepham stn. P. <250.

Cherso, tn., Austria, crownland Istria, on the isl. of C., on the W. ct. towards the N. P. <5000.

Cherso, isl., Austria, belonging to Istria, in the S. of the Gulf of Fiume, between the mainland and Veglia. P. 8300.

Cherson, Russia. See **Kherson.**

Chertsey, or **North-Western,** parl. div., Eng., Surrey. P. 62,000.

Chertsey, market-tn. and par., Eng., Surrey, C. div., near the l. bk. of the Thames, 9½ m. W. Kingston, on the L. & SW. R. An important sheep fair is held in May. Market-day, W. 10,777 ac. P. 11,300.

Chertsey, post-tn., New Zealand, Ashburton co., 42 m. by rail from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Chervlennaya (Chervlenskaya), Cossack vil., Russia, Ciscaucasia, Terek terr., dist. Groznyi, on l. bk. Terek, 70 m. NE. Vladikavkaz. P. 5000.

Cherwell, riv., Eng., rising in the SW. of Northamptonshire, about 3 m. from the source of the Nen, and flowing S. through Oxfordshire, past Banbury, to the Thames, which it joins on the l. bk. at Oxford.

Chesalon, place named in O. T. See **Kesla.**

Chesaning, vil., U.S., Michigan, Saginaw co., on the Shiawassee, 30 m. SSW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Chesapeake, tn., U.S., Maryland, Cecil co., 17 m. SW. Wilmington (Del.). P. <1500.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, U.S., connecting Chesapeake City on Elk R. (Chesapeake Bay) (Md.), and Delaware City, on Delaware R. (Del.).

Chesapeake Bay (from an Indian word meaning 'great salt water,' or 'great bay'), bay, U.S., Maryland and Virginia. The Susquehanna, Papatsco, Severn, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers flow into this bay, which has many harbours and many islands. Breadth, 4 to 30 m.; generally 9 fathoms deep.

Cheseaux, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 4 m. NNW. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Cheselborne, par., Eng. See **Chesilborne.**

Chesham (chĕs'am), market-tn. and par., Eng., Bucks., div. and 11½ m. SE. Aylesbury, on the Metropolitan Rly. Market-days, W. and S. PM.O. at **C. New Town.** 12,746 ac. P. 8000.

Chesham Bois, par., 1 m. SSE. Chesham. P. <750.

Cheshire, a maritime co. in the NW. of Eng., to the S. of Lancashire, including the penin. of Wirral between the estuaries of the Mersey and Dee; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Wirral	62,477	73,119
Eddisbury	227,961	55,249
Macclesfield	40,731	53,147
Crewe	41,178	64,434
Northwich	42,796	69,893
Altrincham	51,997	63,392
Hyde	32,581	57,468
Knutsford	143,556	55,073
Parl. bors.[1]	13,791	238,283
Total	657,068[2]	730,058[2]

[1] Birkenhead and parts of Ashton under Lyne, Chester, Stalybridge, Stockport, and Warrington.

[2] The administrative county includes parts of Stockport and Stalybridge in the ancient county of Lancaster, and excludes parts of Mossley and Warrington administrative county of Lancaster, and part of New Mills administrative county of Derby. Its total area (including three county bors.), 655,036 ac. P. 743,869.

The surface is level or rolling, almost entirely under 500 ft. except in the extreme E. on the Derbyshire borders, where the New Red Sandstone which occupies the greater part of the area is succeeded by rocks belonging to the Carboniferous system, and the surface rises to above 1000 ft. The principal rivers are the Dee and the Mersey in the N. of the county; and the Weaver, with its trib. the Wheelock. The county is traversed by the Bridgewater, Trent and Mersey, Shropshire Union, Macclesfield, and Peak Forest canals, and from Eastham to Warrington by the Manchester Ship Canal. The county is well wooded in the E. and W., and has large tracts of peat moss in the SE The greater part is well suited to pasture, and is one of the finest

grazing dists. in England, its cheese being specially noted. The population is chiefly employed in agriculture. See **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Of the minerals, the most important is salt, this county containing the principal salt-producing dist. in England, and one of the most productive in Europe. The dist. lies in the middle of the county, the valley of the Weaver and its trib. the Wheelock, rock-salt being mined at Northwich, and salt obtained from brine at Northwich, Middlewich, Winsford, Sandbach, and Weston Point (the brine pumped, however, to this last place from Marston, near Northwich). Coal is mined in the E. of the county at Harecastle, Dukinfield, Stockport, Hyde, Whaley Bridge, Port Shrigley, Wildboarclough, Mow Cop, Marple, and in the W. at Neston. The manufactures are cotton, silk, ribbons, fancy goods, linen, shoes, hats, chemicals, &c., shipbuilding, rope, nail, and file making. The railways are the L. & NW. R., Cheshire Lines, M. R., N. Staffordshire, and the G. W. R. The chief towns are Chester, Crewe, Stockport, and Macclesfield. At the time of the Roman invasion C. formed part of the terr. occupied by the *Cornavii*, and was included in *Britannia Superior* in the first division of England by the Romans, and afterwards became part of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. After the Romans, it was occupied by the British until about 607, when it was taken by Ethelfrith, King of Bernicia. Being retaken by the Welsh, it was annexed to the kingdom of Mercia by Egbert in 828, since when the English have always held it. It was made a county palatine with a separate jurisdiction by William the Conqueror. See **England,** table.

Cheshire, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 14 m. N. New Haven. P. <2000.

Cheshire, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., on Hoosac R., 14 m. SSE. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Cheshire, co., U.S., New Hampshire, in the extreme SW.

Cheshire Lines, rly. system, Eng., Chester to Altrincham and Liverpool to Manchester and Stockport, with branches to Wigan and Southport. Worked in connection with the M. S. & L. R. and M. R.

Cheshskaya, or **Chesskaya Bay,** Arctic Ocean, Russia, govt. Arkhangelsk, in the E. of Kanin penin., 70 m. wide at entrance and about 75 ft. deep.

Cheshunt, tn. and par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Lea, div. and 6½ m. SSE. Hertford, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 8480 ac. P. 9600.

Chesil (chĕs'il) **Bank** (from Anglo-Saxon, *ceosel*, 'sand,' 'gravel'), Eng., Dorsetshire, a coastline of shingle stretching for about 15 m. almost straight NW. from the I. of Portland.

Chesilborne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the E. border of the W. div., 7½ m. NE. Dorchester. P. <500.

Chesley, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 45 m. WSW. Collingwood. P. <1000.

Cheslyn Hay, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 4½ m. SE. Penkridge, PM.O. P. <2500.

Chesnie, seapt., Asia Minor, prov. Aidin or Smyrna, 44 m. W. Smyrna, with warm springs, and trade in raisins. The scene, 1770, of a naval battle, in which the Russians completely destroyed the Ottoman fleet. P. (1882) 16,300.

Chessboard Island. See **Ninigo Island.**

Chessel Down, eminence, Eng., Isle of Wight, 6 m. SW. Newport.

Chessington, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. NW. by N. Epsom, P.O. P. <500. See **Malden.**

Chesskaya Bay, Arctic Ocean. See **Cheshskaya.**

Chessy-les-Mines, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranes, 13½ m. NW. Lyons, with copper mines and works. P. <2000.

Cheste, tn., Spain, prov. and 14 m. W. Valencia, with woollen manufactures. P. 5500.

Chester, 'a fortified camp or city.' See *Caster.*

Chester, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., on Mahone Bay, 34 m. W. by S. Halifax. P. <3000.

Chester, or **Chester West,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Arthabaska co., 8 m. from St. Christophe d'Arthabaska. P. <1500.

Chester, the ancient Roman *Deva Castra*, 'camp on the Dee,' episcopal city, co. of itself, parl. bor. (one member), mun. bor. (one of the oldest in England), and co. bor., and seapt., Eng., cap. of co. Cheshire, on R. Dee, 11 m. NNE. Wrexham; the general terminus of several railways. It stands on a rocky elevation in part enclosed by walls erected by the Romans, 1¾ m. in circumference, and is the only city in England retaining the walls perfect in their entire circuit. The streets are sunk below the level of the houses, and the footways also, which are within piazzas or rows. The diocese comprises 255 benefices. Manufactures of boots and shoes for export, patent shot, leather, and gloves. The making of lead pipes is a very old industry. Principal edifices, the castle (comprising barracks and armoury), built by William the Conqueror about 1069; the cathedral, formerly the abbey church of St. Werburgh, founded in 1053, and restored by Sir G. Scott (1868–76); the beautiful chapter-house, blue-coat school, Church diocesan training college, and museum. The cathedral grammar school was founded by Henry VIII. There is a public park, the 'Grosvenor,' given by Richard, second Marquess of Westminster. The town has a monument to the memory of Matthew Henry the commentator, who was for 25 years minister of a dissenting congregation at C., and who died here; and a statue of Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, a native of the county. Races take place in May on the level space outside the city walls known as the *Roodee* (corrupted from Rood eye). Market-days, W. and S. Mun. and parl. bors. P. (1801) 15,100; (1851) 27,800; (1871) mun. bor. P. 35,300; parl. bor. P. 38,400; (1891) mun. bor. P. 37,100; parl. bor. P. 42,300; eccles. par. (**C. with Boughton**) P. 5400.

Chester, riv., U.S. See **Chestertown.**

Chester, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 18 m. WNW. New London. P. <1500.

Chester, city, U.S., Illinois, Randolph co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 55 m. SSE. St. Louis (Mo.); shipping point for the C. coal-fields. P. <3000.

Chester, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 20 m. W. by N. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Chester, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 27 m. W. by N. Newark. Alt. 686 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Chester, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., 30 m. SW. Poughkeepsie.

Chester, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., on the r. bk. of Delaware R., 9 m. SW. by W. Philadelphia. The oldest settlement in the state, founded by the Swedes in 1644; with steel-works, iron shipbuilding, and engine-works, and cotton and woollen mills. P. (1880) 15,000; (1890) 20,200.

Chester, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the SE., adjoining Maryland and Delaware.

Chester, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. C. co., 48 m. N. by W. Columbia. Alt. 543 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Chester, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the SW., to the N. of 35° N., and E. of 89° W.

Chester, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 28 m. SE. Rutland. P. <2000.

Chester, vil., U.S., Virginia, Chesterfield co., 12 m. S. Richmond. P. <1500.

Chester, Little, par., Eng., co. and bor. of Derby. P. <1000.

Chester Basin, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., 5 m. from Chester. P. <1500.

Chesterblade, part of eccles. par., Eng., Somerset. See **Evercreech.**

Chester Road, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the L. & NW. R., Chester union, 5 m. NE. by N. Birmingham.

Chesterfield, mun. bor. (incorporated by King John), Eng., Derbyshire, C. div., at the confluence of the Hipper and Rother, and on a canal, 46 m. long, connecting them with the Trent, 9 m. NE. by N. Matlock, on the M. R., the M. S. & L. R., and the East & West Rly. Manufactures of fishing tackle, hosiery, worsted, earthenware, and machinery; free grammar school, founded by E. Foljambe in 1574. In its vicinity are iron, coal, and lead mines. Market-day, S. Alt. 248 ft. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 30.2 in. P. 22,000; eccles. par. (**C. with Calow**) P. 10,300.

Chesterfield, parl. div., Eng., in the NE. of Derbyshire. P. (1891) 61,300.

Chesterfield, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 17½ m. NW. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Chesterfield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 11 m. N. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Chesterfield, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. C. co., 72 m. NE. Columbia. P. <1500.

Chesterfield, vil., U.S., Virginia, C. co., 11½ m. SSW. Richmond. **C. co.** is bounded on the N. by the James R. It has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Chesterfield Inlet, Canada, in the NW. of Hudson's Bay; it extends 250 m. W.

Chesterford, Great, the ancient *Camboricum* or *Buta Icenorum*, par., Eng., on the N. border of Essex, div. and 3½ m. NW. by N. Saffron Walden, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Chesterford, Little, par., 1 m. SE. Great C., P.O. P. <250.

Chesterhill, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 3 m. ESE. Dalkeith.

Chester-le-Street, tn. and par., Eng., Durham, on the E. border of the C.-le-S. div., on the l. bk. of the Wear, 6 m. N. Durham, on the NE. R. The town, which is on the ancient *Ermine Street*, was long an episcopal see before the foundation of that of Durham. With coal-mines. P. (1891) par. 8600; parl. div. P. 70,000.

Chester Moor, P.O., 2 m. from Chester-le-Street.

Chester Road, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the L. & NW. R., near Birmingham.

Chesterton, par., Eng., co. 1 m. NE. and included in parl. bor. of Cambridge, C. div., on the Cam. P. (1891) par. 7500; parl. div. P. 46,100.

Chesterton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Peterborough, 2 m. SE. Castor stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. with Haddon**) P. <250.

Chesterton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 7½ m. ENE. Woodstock, 1½ m. W. by S. Bicester, P.O. P. <500.

Chesterton, eccles. dist., Eng., Staffordshire, included in the parl. bor. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 2 m. NNW. Newcastle, PMT.O. P. 8300.

Chesterton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 6 m. SSE. Leamington, 2 m. SW. Southam Road stn. P. <250.

Chestertown, tn., U.S., Maryland, Kent co., on the R. Chester (navigable to this place for steamers), 27 m. E. by S. Baltimore. P. <3000.

Chesterville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dundas co., 17½ m. from Morrisburg. P. <1500.

Chestnut Hill, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 12 m. N. by W. and now forming part of city of Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Chesulloth, place named in O. T. See **Iksâl.**

Chesun'cook Lake, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 175 m. NNW. Bangor. Alt. 900 ft. (Water-power of Maine).

Cheswardine, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15 m. S. by E. Nantwich, 4 m. SE. Market Drayton, PMT.O.; 5490 ac. P. <1000.

Chet, riv., Eng., Norfolk, trib. of the Yare, which it joins on the l. bk., about 7 m. SW. Yarmouth.

Chetang, large tn., Tibet, on the r. bk. of the Yalung R., just above the place where that river enters the Brahmaputra on its r. bk., in about 91° 44′ E. Starting-point of merchants trading with Bhután and Assam. Alt. 11,480 ft.

Chete, Ossetian, 'glacier.'

Chetek, or **Shetek,** vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Barron co., 70 m. ENE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Cheticamp, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 52 m. NW. Sydney. P. <3000.

Cheticamp, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Digby co., on the W. ct., 135 m. W. by S. Halifax.

Chetimach'es. See **Grand lake.**

Chetirak, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 40 m. S. by W. Monastir. P. <5000.

Chetnole, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6 m. SSW. Sherborne, 1½ m. S. Yetminster (*g.v.*) stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Chetopa, city, U.S., Kansas, Labette co., on R. Neosho, 28 m. W. by N. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Chettisham, or **Chittisham** (the latter spelling showing the pronunciation), eccles. dist., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 2 m. N. Ely, on the G. E. R. P. <250.

Chettle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 15 m. N. by W. Poole, 6½ m. NE. Blandford, P.O. P. <250.

Chetton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14 m. NW. Kidderminster, 4 m. SW. by W. Bridgnorth, P.O.; 4038 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Deuxhill, Glazeley, and Loughton**) P. <750.

Chetvál, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., 41 m. N. by W. Cochin, part of the tp. of Vádánapalli; formerly a place of some importance. P. <5000.

Chetwode, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. SW. by W. Buckingham, 3 m. S. by W. Fulwell and Westbury stn. P. <250.

Chetwynd (chet'wind), par., Eng., on the E. border of Salop, div. and 1½ m. N. by W. Newport, 16½ m. ENE. Shrewsbury; 4980 ac. P. <1000.

Chetwynd, post-tn., Victoria, Dundas co., on C. Creek, 71 m. N. by W. Portland. P. <1500.

Chetwynd Aston, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 1 m. S. by E. Newport, 17 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury. P. <500.

Cheveley, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 3 m. SE. Newmarket, PMT.O. P. <750.

Chevening, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Tunbridge, 1½ m. W. Dunton Green stn. P. <1500.

Cheverell, Great, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 8½ m. E. by S. Trowbridge, P.O. P. <500.

Cheverell, Little, par., 1½ m. to the S. P. <250.

Chevet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Wakefield union. P. <250.

Chevington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 5 m. SW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <750.

Chevington, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., West C. 10 m. S. by E. Alnwick, with a stn. (**C.**) on the NE. R. East C. P. <2000; West C. <750.

Cheviot, post-tn.; New Zealand, Amuri co., 54 m. NNE. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Cheviot, co., New Zealand, South I., on the E. ct., to the N. of 43° S.

Cheviot, co., Queensland, between 24° and 26° S., crossed by 144° E.

Cheviot Hills, a grassy hill range with generally rounded outlines extending from NE. to SW., between England and Scotland, cos. Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former co. The SW. portion is composed mainly of mountain limestone belonging to the Lower Carboniferous series, but the NE., which includes all the highest summits, is almost entirely composed of igneous rocks (mainly volcanic but partly plutonic). They afford excellent pasture and sheep-grazing, and give name to a breed of sheep. Grouse are abundant. The Cheviot Peak, 6 m. SW. Wooler, alt. 2676 ft.; the next in height, immediately to the S., Cairn Hill, 2545 ft.; to the E., Hedgehope Hill, 2348 ft.; further S., Cushat Law, 2020 ft.; and Bloodybush Edge, 2001 ft. The only highroad across them is that from Newcastle to Jedburgh by the pass of Carter Bar. A branch of the N. B. R. now crosses the range to the S. of Carter Fell, ascending the valley of the N. Tyne, and passing to the head of that of the Liddel Water.

Chevithorne, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton par. P. <750.

Chèvre, French, 'goat.' See *Capra.*

Chevroux, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the E. side of Lake Neuchâtel, 7 m. S. by W. Neuchâtel. P. <2000.

Chew, small riv., Eng., in the NE. of Somerset, flows NE. to the Avon at Keynsham.

Chewelah, vil., U.S., Washington, Stevens co., 47 m. NNW. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Chew Magna, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the Chew, 5½ m. S. by W. Bristol, PMT.O.; 4623 ac. P. <1500.

Chew Stoke, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7 m. SSW. Bristol, P.O. P. <750.

Chewton, mun. tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 23 m. S. Sandhurst, with quartz-mining and several quartz-crushing mills. P. <1500.

Chewton Mendip, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 5 m. NE. by N. Wells, PM.O.; 5855 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. M. with Emborough**) P. <1000.

Cheyenne (she'ĕn), co., U.S., Colorado, E. frontier, bounded on the N. by 39° N.; cap. C.

Cheyenne (she'ĕn), co., U.S., Kansas, in the extreme NW.

Cheyenne, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the W., on S. frontier, crossed by 103° W.

Cheyenne, city, U.S., Wyoming, cap. of state and of Laramie co., 40 m. W. by N. from the SE. corner of the state, on a broad, open plain, on the U. P. R. Alt., signal stn., 6089 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 44.8° F., Jan. 25°, July 68.6°; mean rainfall (10 yrs.), 10.67 in. P. (1870) <2000; (1880) <4000; (1890) 11,700.

Cheyenne, riv., U.S., S. Dakota, formed to the E. of the Black Hills by the union of the N. and S. forks, flows E. and enters the Missouri in about 44⅜° N.

Cheyennes, Indian nation, of the great Algonquin family, dwelling E. of the Rocky Mountains.

Cheylard, Le, or **Chaylard, Le,** tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, 57 m. NNW. Orange, 23 m. W. Valence, 15 m. NW. by N. Privas. P. <3000.

Chèze, La, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 43 m. NE. by E. Lorient, arr. and 6 m. SE. by E. Loudéac. P. <2000.

Chezhme, seapt., on the W. ct. of Asia Minor, opposite the I. of Khio, vilayet, sanjak, and 45 m. W. by S. Smyrna, with warm sulphur and saline springs near. P. 5600; Moham. 4000; orthodox Greeks, 1000 (Cuinet).

Chezîb, place named in O. T. See **Ain Kezbeh.**

Chezzetcook, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax co. on the S. ct., 10 m., ENE. Halifax.

Chhabra, tn., Central India, state Tonk (Rájputána). P. 7400; Hindus, 5700; Moham. 1500.

Chhachrauli, tn., India, Punjab, Kalsia state. P. 5700; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 2000.

Chhang-söng, tn., Korea, on the l. bk. of the Amnok, 145 m. NW. by W. Wön-san.

Chhang-wön, tn., Korea, 24 m. W. by N. Fusan.

Chhanuyá, or **Chanúa,** port, Brit. India, Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal, in 21° 32′ N., 87° 6′ E. The entrance is impeded by a bar, but with the rising tide vessels of about 100 tons can get in.

Chhaoni, tn., India, Rájputána. See **Jhaira Patan.**

Chhaprauli, census spelling of Chaprauli (*g.v.*), Brit. India.

Chhata, census spelling of Chháta (*g.v.*), Brit. India.

Chhátak, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 20 m. NW. by W. Sylhet, on the l. bk. of the Swimá, which up to this point is navigable by steamers all the year round. P. <5000.

Chhatarpur, tn., Central India, Bundelkhand, cap. C. state, 120 m. SSW. Cawnpur, with manufactures of coarse cutlery, made from iron mined from the neighbouring hills. P. 13,000; Hindus, 10,300; Moham. 2100.

Chhatnái, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rangpur, 69 m. SE. by S. Darjíling. P. <5000.

Chhattísgarh. See **Central Provinces** (India).

Chhibrámau, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Farukhábád, 70 m. NW. Cawnpur. P. 6700; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 1400.

Chhindwárá, or **Chindwara,** tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. C., 64 m. N. by W. Nágpur. It is situated on a table-land, with a dry gravelly soil, and a plentiful water supply. The climate of the dist. above the Ghâts is temperate and healthy. P. 9000; Hindus, 6400.

Chhola, mt. range, India. See **Chola.**

Chhöng-ju, or **Cheng-ju,** tn., Korea, 64 m. SSE. Söul.

Chhotá Udaipur, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, Rewá Kántha, 50 m. E. Baroda, cap. C. U. State.

Chhung-chhöng-do, or **Chung-cheng-do,** prov., in W. of Korea, between 36° and 37° N. See **Do.**

Chhung-ju, tn., Korea, 55 m. SE. Söul.

Chhusan, tn., Korea, near l. bk. Yalu (NW. frontier), in 40° N.

Chi—, a prefix used in some parts of S. Africa to denote 'language of,' answering to Ki— in other parts; as Chinyanja, the language of the Anyanja.

Chi—, many Chinese names beginning with this combination (in the elements *Chia*, *Chiang*, *Chiao*, *Chich*, *Chien*, *Chin*, *Chiung*), so spelt in accordance with the Peking pronunciation, are also spelt with **Ki—**, in accordance with the pronunciation prevailing elsewhere. For most of these names, see under **Ki—**.

Chia, riv., Congo Free State. See **Inzia.**

Chiab, vil. and fort, Badakhshan, 56 m. NE. Kunduz.

Chia-i, tn., Formosa. See **Kia-i.**

Chiamdo, tn., China. See **Chamdo.**

Chiampo, comm., Italy, prov. and 12 m. W. Vicenza. P. <4000.

Chiamut, or **Clamut,** the highest village in cant. Grisons, Switzd., at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, on the borders of Uri. Alt. 5080 ft.

Chian, tn., China. See **Kingan.**

Chiana, Valle di, high valley, Italy, in the SE. of Tuscany, stretching about 25 m. S. from the neighbourhood of Arezzo. Formerly it was traversed from N. to S. by the R. Chiana, a trib. of the Paglia (Tiber basin), but the surface was in most places so level that the water collected in numerous stagnant pools, and the valley was excessively malarious. It is spoken of by Dante as 'an accursed place.' Since 1838, however, a water-parting has been established between the small lakes of Chiusi and Montepulciano, and the latter has been brought into connection with the Arno by the canalised northern portion of the Chiana, and subsidiary canals have been constructed to carry into the Arno the drainage of the whole valley, which has thus been rendered one of the healthiest and most populous parts of Italy.

Chianciano, comm., Italy, prov. Siena, dist. and 5 m. SE. Montepulciano, with warm baths and mineral springs. P. <3000.

Chiang-ho, China, prov. and on the Gulf of Pechili, 45 m. E. by N. Tientsin.

Chianni, comm., Italy, prov. and 21 m. SSE. Pisa. P. <4000.

Chianti, Monti, range of mts., Italy, Apennines, stretching about 20 m. NNW.–SSE. to the W. of the Arno and the S. of Florence, Tuscany. The slopes, covered with vineyards, supply the best wines of Tuscany.

Chiantla, tn., state of and 100 m. NW. Guatemala.

Chiapa, or **Chiapa de los Indios,** tn., Mexico, Chiapas, 40 m. WSW. San Cristobal, formerly cap. Mexico, though now an unimportant place.

Chiapas, the most south-easterly of the states of Mexico, cap. San Cristobal, on the NW. of the mountainous regions of Central America, with the Soconosco littoral lands E. of the Gulf of Tehuantepec, between Yucatan (N.), the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (W.), and Guatemala (SE.). Remains of ancient cities in NE. See **Mexico.**

Chiappa, Punta, cape, Italy, Liguria, 13 m. ESE. Genoa.

Chiaramonte, tn., Sicily, prov. and 33 m. W. Syracuse. P. 9800.

Chiarano, comm., Italy, prov. Treviso, dist. Oderzo. P. <4000.

Chiaravalle, comm., Italy, prov. and 10½ m. W. Ancona, with an old abbey in which St. Bernard dwelt. P. <5000.

Chiaravalle Centrale, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 18 m. SW. by S. Catanzaro. P. <5000.

Chiaravalle Milanese, vil., Italy, Lombardy, 6 m. SE. Milan, with an abbey founded by St. Bernard. P. <2000.

Chiarentza, seapt. vil., Greece. See **Kyllēnē.**

Chiari, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. W. Brescia; manufactures of silk and twist. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Marshal Villeroi in 1701. P. 9000.

Chiaromonte, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 41 m. SE. by S. Potenza. Alt. 2610 ft. P. <4000.

Chiasso, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 3 m. NW. by W. Como. P. <3000.

Chiautla, tn., Mexico, state Puebla; formerly had rich gold and silver mines. P. <5000.

Chiavari, seapt., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 20 m. E. by S. Genoa. Marble and slate quarries in vicinity; anchovy fishery. P. 12,000.

Chiavenna (believed to be derived from Lat. *clavis*, 'a key,' C. being one of the keys of N. Italy), comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Sondrio, 6½ m. N. of the head of Lake Como; the meeting-place of the Septimer, Splügen, and Maloja roads. Active trade with Switzerland and Italy in wine, which is kept in large excavations termed '*ventorali*.' P. <5000.

Chia-yi, Formosa. See **Kia-i.**

Chiba, tn., Japan, 20 m. E. Tokyo, on Tokyo Bay. P. 19,200.

Chibale, plateau, equatorial Africa, W. of Lake Nyassa.

Chibchas, S. American Indian tribe. See **Muiscas.**

Chibcheso Mountains, range of mts., central Africa, trending nearly N. and S. from about 1° 20′–1° 40′ N., mainly to the E. of 35° E.

Chibukiu, prettily situated vil. on the Bosporus, Asia Minor, 7 m. NNE. Scutari.

Chicacole, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 105 m. SW. Ganjám, 4 m. from the sea, with an old fort once an important military station. Its muslins rival those of Dacca in delicacy of texture. P. (munip.) 18,200; Hindus, 17,300.

Chicago, city, U.S., co. Cook, Illinois, is the second city in the United States of America in population. It is situated on the west side of Lake Michigan, near its southern end, upon the small river Chicago, whose two branches unite in the heart of the city to form the main channel to the lake. This river-system affords it 35 m. of dock frontage, furnishing harbour accommodation for a lake commerce of 10,000,000 tons burden annually. The first Europeans who visited the site of Chicago were the French explorers, Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette, when returning in 1673 from their discovery of the upper Mississippi. In 1685 a fort was built there, commanded by an officer in the Canadian service, and before the end of the 17th century the Jesuits made it a mission post. Indian hostilities prevented further occupation for 100 years or more; and in 1795 the only settler, aside from the natives, was a negro trader from San Domingo. In 1804 the United States government established there the frontier post of Fort Dearborn, which was destroyed by Indians in the war of 1812, but rebuilt in 1816, when a permanent settlement began. In 1830 the population was only 70 persons, but in 1835 a town was organised, and in 1837 it was incorporated as a city, with 4000 inhabitants, and an area of 10 sq. m. It now comprises 182 sq. m., and extends over a length of more than 21 m., with a breadth from E. to W. of 10½ m. It is almost entirely surrounded by magnificent parks and boulevards, with a total area of 2200 ac. The rapid growth of Chicago is due to its geographical position, which makes it the chief port of the great lakes and the distributing centre of the NW. The city was built originally upon the flat prairie, at an elevation too low to secure proper drainage. When this became apparent the grade of the whole city was raised 7 ft., and streets and buildings were brought with great rapidity to the changed level. The water supply became insufficient, and tunnels 4 m. long were then driven under Lake Michigan to obtain an additional supply. The drainage problem was temporarily solved by reversing the current of the river, by connecting it with the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and is now being permanently settled at an expenditure estimated at £4,500,000, to restore as a drainage outlet the prehistoric channel from Lake Michigan to the Valley of the Mississippi. When completed, the drainage canal will be a free waterway navigable for vessels drawing less than 22 ft. as far as Joliet (about 40 m.). In October 1871 Chicago was devastated by a conflagration, which destroyed its business centre, and swept over an area of more than 3 sq. m. Within the next three years the city was reconstructed with buildings of greater capacity than those burned, and more than twice their value. Among the many fine structures which adorn its streets may be mentioned the Auditorium, which contains the largest theatre and opera-house in the world, seating 8000 persons. Education is well provided for. A new university, commenced in 1889, has been splendidly equipped and richly endowed [**Illinois**]. The World's Columbian Exposition was located at Chicago by the Congress of the United States, and was opened May 1, 1893, on a scale of magnitude hitherto unparalleled. The great bulk of Chicago's outward trade consists in the despatch of wheat, maize, and other grains, seeds, flour, dairy produce, dressed, cured, and canned meats, and live stock, lumber ranking next in importance, and the aggregate amount of grain and prepared meats sent out from this city exceeds the amount despatched by any other city in the world. In 1850 the total value of the trade of the city was estimated in round numbers at £4,000,000, in 1891 at £300,000,000. Manufactures are varied and extensive, but there is no specialty. Alt. 661 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.4° F., Jan. 25.5°, July 72.9°; rainfall (12 yrs.), 37.57 in. P. (1850) 30,000; (1860) 112,200; (1870) 299,000; (1880) 503,200; (1890) 1,099,900, including 292,463 Americans, 384,958 Germans, 215,534 Irish, 54,209 Bohemians, 52,756 Poles, 45,867 Swedes, 44,615 Norwegians, 33,785 English, 12,963 French, 6080 Canadians; (1893) by local census, above 1,500,000.

Chicago, East, tn., U.S., Indiana, Lake co. P. <1500.

Chicago Junction, vil., U.S., Ohio, Huron co., 58 m. SE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Chicama, tn., Peru, dep. Libertad, 28 m. N. Trujillo, 340 m. NW. by N. Lima, connected by rail with the port of Salaverri. Well-cultivated sugar estates.

Chichagof, large isl., Alaska, crossed by 58° N., 136° W., named after the Russian navigator who first attempted to find a NE. passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Little is known of it beyond its coasts. A few hundred Hoonahs dwell at the village of Hoonah, in the NE., on Port Frederick.

Chichagof, isls., Pacific. See **Tahania.**

Chicheley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 9½ m. W. by S. Bedford, 3 m. NE. by E. Newport Pagnell stn. P. <250.

Chichen, or **Chichenitza,** vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 18 m. SW. Valladolid, with remains of an ancient Indian city.

Chichester, the anct. *Cissacaster*, anct. mun. (till 1885 also a parl.) bor., Eng., Sussex, C. div., on the Lavant, 9½ m. W. by S. Arundel, on the L. B. & S. C. R. It stands in a plain

between the Southdown Hills and the sea, and is enclosed by walls said to be built on Roman foundations, now formed into terraces with walks, and shaded by elm-trees. The site of the Grey Friars Monastery is now a public recreation ground. The cathedral, which dates from close of 12th century, is 411 ft. in length (including west porch and Lady Chapel), and 90 ft. in breadth, with a spire 271 ft. in height. This spire fell in 1861, but was replaced by another as nearly as possible like the old one. In its interior are a richly adorned choir and portraits of the bishops of Selsey and C. from the time of St. Wilfred to Bishop Sherborne, A.D. 1508. The octagonal market-cross was built by Bishop Storey about 1500. The see is nearly co-extensive with the county Sussex. The city has a grammar-school, blue-coat, national, Lancastrian, and other schools. Trade almost wholly in agricultural produce and live-stock. Manufactures coopers' and other wooden wares. Originally the town was a Roman station. It was taken and partially destroyed in about 491 by the South Saxons, under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa (whence its name), and thenceforth it remained the cap. of the kingdom of Sussex till its conquest by the West Saxons. Various Roman remains with inscriptions have been discovered in the city and vicinity. **C. Harbour,** 2 m. SW. of the city, is an inlet of the English Channel, between the peninsula of Selsey and Hayling Island, containing several creeks and Thorney Island. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), Chilgrove, alt. 284 ft., 34.90 in.; Westgate, alt. 40 ft., 29.16 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 4700; (1851) 8700; (1891) 7800; pars. P. 7900; parl. div. (**C. or South-Western**) P. 54,400: See, 549,000.

Chichester, vil., Canada, Quebec, Pontiac co., on Ottawa R., 9 m. from Pembroke. P.<1500.

Chichibacoa, or Chichipacoa, cape, at the NE. end of the Goajira penin., Colombia, S. America.

Chichiklik Pass, pass on the road from Yarkand to the Pamir, in about 38° 5′ N., 75° 28′ E. Alt. 14,430 ft.

Chichou-fu, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 73 m. SW. by W. Wuhu, near the r. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang.

Chickahom'iny, riv., U.S., Virginia, flows SE. into James R.

Chickasauha, riv., U.S., Mississippi, in the SE., trib. of the Pascagoula, which it joins on the l. bk. in about 31° N.

Chickasaw, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 43° N., and W. of 92° W.

Chickasaw, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NE., crossed in the N. by 34° N., and in the W. by 89° W.

Chickasaw Indians, tribe of the Appalachian nation, formerly occupying the terr. between the Ohio and Tennessee Rivs., now reduced to a few thousands and settled in the Indian Terr. (*q.v.*).

Chickenley Heath, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, on G. N. R.; near Dewsbury.

Chicken Rock, Eng., off SW. ct. of Isle of Man, with lighthouse, visible 16 m.

Chickerell, West, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 2½ m. NW. by W. Weymouth, PM.O. P.<1000.

Chicklade, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 15 m. S. by E. Trowbridge, 4 m. NNW. Tisbury stn. P.<250.

Chickney, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6½ m. S. by E. Saffron Walden, 3 m. ENE. Elsenham stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Broxted**) P.<750.

Chicksands Priory, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 8 m. SE. by S. Bedford, 1 m. W. Shefford stn. P.<250.

Chicla, tn., Peru, dep. and 70 m. ENE. Lima, on the Oroya Rly. Alt. 12,200 ft.

Chiclana, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, 40 m. ENE. Linares, with mines and sulphur-springs; fine scenery. P.<3000.

Chiclana de la Frontera, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. SE. Cadiz. P. 12,300.

Chiclayo, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lambayeque, 315 m. S. Guayaquil. Well cultivated sugar estates. P. 13,000.
Chico, Chiquito, Spanish, 'small,' 'very small.'

Chico, city, U.S., California, Butte co., on Chico R., 85 m. N. by W. Sacramento. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 64.1° F., Jan. 46.5°, July 84.6°; mean rainfall, yr. 20.9, June-Sept. 0.68 in. P.<3000.

Chico, or **Atotolnico el Chico,** mining vil., Mexico, Hidalgo, 7 m. N. Pachuca.

Chico, name sometimes given to the Senguel or Senger R. Argentine Republic, below Lake Colhue.

Chicoana, tn., Argentine Republic, Salta, 120 m. N. by W. Tucuman, 25 m. S. by W. Salta. P.<2000.

Chicopee, riv., U.S., Massachusetts, in the S., flows W. to the Connecticut, which it joins on the l. bk. 4 m. N. Springfield.

Chico'pee, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., on the l. bk. of Connecticut R., 4 m. NNW. Springfield; contains the vast Dwight cotton-mills, and also manufactures bronzes, artillery, &c. P. (1880) 11,300; (1890) 14,100.

Chi'cot, co., U.S., Arkansas, in the extreme SE.

Chicou'timi River, riv., Canada, Quebec, rises from several lakes in Chicoutimi co., and flows SW. into the Saguenay R.

Chicoutimi, co., Canada, Quebec, drained by Lake St. John, bounded S. by 48° N., separated from Saguenay co. on the E. mainly by the meridian of 70° W.

Chicoutimi, tn., Canada, Quebec, C. co., on r. bk. of R. Saguenay, 111 m. N. by E. Quebec, in 71° 4′ W. The seat of a bishop. Mean temp., yr. 36.3° F., Jan. 3.4°, July 65.2°. P<3000.

Chicova, plain, Portuguese E. Africa, on the S. bk. of the Zambezi, in about 32°–32½° E., just above the Kebrabasa rapids, partly flooded every year; well adapted for the growth of cereals; with negro village and Portuguese fort of same name.

Chidambaram, India. See **Chilambaram.**

Chiddingfold, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 9 m. S. by W. Guildford, 2 m. SSE. Witley and C. stn., on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 7043 ac. P.<2000.

Chiddingly, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 8½ m. E. by N. Lewes, 3 m. NW. by W. Hellingly stn., P.O.; 4481 ac. P.<1000.

Chiddingstone, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6 m. W. by S. Tunbridge, 1½ m. WSW. Penshurst stn., PT.O.; 5981 ac. P.<1500.

Chideock, ct. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 5 m. E. Lyme Regis, 3 m. W. Bridport, P.O. P.<750.

Chidham, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on Chichester Harb., 5 m. W. Chichester, 2 m. SW. Bosham stn. P.<250.

Chidimba (Chingenge's residence), tn., Congo Free State, near the l. bk. of the Lulua, in 6° 8′ S., 22° 56′ E.

Chidley, or **Chudleigh,** cape, Labrador, N. ct., at the entrance to Hudson Straits.

Chidley, cape, Greenland, W. ct., in about 68½° N.

Chidlow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Whitchurch union. P.<250.

Chiefs Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Huron, in 44° 40′ N.

Chiem-see, lake, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 40 m. ESE. Munich, with the islands of Herrenwörth and Frauenwörth. Area, 34 sq. m.; depth, 262 ft.; alt. 1650 ft.

Chien-chang, dist., China. See **Kien-chang.**

Chieng-hai, tn., Siam, 95 m. NE. by N. Chieng-mai. P. small.

Chieng-hung, tn., Indo-China, on the Mekong, in about 21° 50′ N., 125 m. NW. by W. Luang-prabang, cap. of the chief state of Sipsong-Pana.

Chieng-kan, tn., Siam, on the Mekong, 177 m. ENE. Rahang.

Chieng-kaw, tn., French Indo-China, on the Nam-Ma, 103 m. WSW. Hanoi (Tongking).

Chieng-kheng, dist., Indo-China, on both banks of the Mekong R., in about 21° 20′ N.

Chieng-kwang, tn., French Indo-China, 91 m. ESE. Luang-prabang, once the cap. of one of the most beautiful provs. of Indo-China, now overgrown with jungle. Alt. 3900 ft.

Chieng-mai, or **Zimme,** tn., Siam, on the Me-ping, 130 m. N. Rahang, 180 m. NE. by N. Maulmain. One of the chief centres of trade in teak, the forests of which, within easy reach, are, however, rapidly becoming exhausted. P. roughly estimated at 100,000.

Chieng-rai, tn., Burmese Shan States, on r. bk. of Mekong, 122 m. NW. by W. Luang-prabang. P.<5000.

Chieng-sen, tn., Indo-China, on the Mekong, about the angle where it turns E., 125 m. NE. by N. Chieng-mai, in a fertile but thinly-peopled plain, 30 m. by 20 m.

Chieng-tung, or **Kiang-tung,** tn., Burmese Shan States, about 175 m. NNE. Chieng-mai (Siam), on a plateau 2700 ft. above sea-level, surrounded by mountains except on the N.; cap. of state of C.-T., which claims to exercise authority over the states to the E. as far as the frontier of Tongking [**Chiengsen**]. The soil in the neighbourhood is poor and little cultivated, but the town is an important centre of caravan trade. P.<5000. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, p. 243; 1891, p. 707.

Chienhsi-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 37 m. NW. Kweiyang-fu.

Chienti, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 30 m. NW. Foggia. P.<2000.

Chienwei-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the Min, 107 m. S. Chengtu-fu.

Chieri, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. SE. Turin. P. 15,000.

Chiesa, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 20 m. ESE. Airolo. P.<2000.

Chiese, riv., Austria and Italy, rises on the Tirolese side of Mt. Adamello, and flows S. through the Lake d'Idro to the Oglio, which it joins on the l. bk. below Canneto (midway between Cremona and Mantua).

Chieti, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, cap. prov. C., 92 m. ENE. Rome, 39 m. E. Aquila. Alt. 1070-80 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.3° F., Jan. 41.0°, July 74.8°. P. 23,000.

Chieveley, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 4½ m. N. Newbury, 2 m. WNW. Hermitage stn., PM.O.; 5328 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**C. with Winterbourne and Curridge**) P.<1500.

Chièvres, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. NW. by N. Mons. P. (comm.)<4000.

Chifu, or **Chefoo,** a treaty port of China, opened to foreign trade in 1861; the only open port between the mouths of the Yangtse and Pei-ho rivers, on the N. coast of the prov. Shantung, 260 m. SE. by E. Peking. Lat. 37° 35′ N., long. 121° 22′ E. The climate is more suitable for Europeans than that of any other open port on the China coast. It is visited as a sanatorium by persons from southern ports. Being the northern-

most port open from December to March, while the Pei-ho remains frozen, it is the centre of a busy winter trade; mails and merchandise for Peking and Tientsin being landed here, and forwarded by interior routes. It has, however, a poor harbour, a semi-circular bay exposed to N. and NE. winds, where ships anchor and goods are discharged by lighters; but it is now (1893) proposed to construct a wharf accessible to cargo boats at all states of the tide. Average value of exports (silk, brancake, straw-braid, &c.), £1,000,000 to £1,500,000. P. 120,000.

Chifumbe, vil., Nyassaland, in 15° 9′ S., 35° 18′ E.

Chigakhor, vil., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 62 m. SW. by S. Ispahan, a summer resort of the Bakhtiari. Alt. 7500 ft.

Chigirin (Polish *Czehryr*), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 232 m. SE. Kiev, on Tyasmina R., 13 m. from Dnieper. Renowned in the history of Little Russia during its struggles with Poland. P. (1845) 5660; (1889) 16,840.

Chigla, New (also *Pourovka*) and **Old,** two vils., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SE. Voronezh, dist. Bobrov. P. 8500 and 4100.

Chignall, par., 1½ m. S. Chignall Smealy, 3 m. NW. Chelmsford. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Mashbury**) P. <500.

Chignall Smealy, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. NW. Chelmsford, P.O. (**Chignal Smeeley**). P. <250.

Chignecto Bay, Canada, inlet of Fundy Bay (*q.v.*), between Cumberland co. (N.S.) and Albert and St. John cos. (N.B.).

Chignecto Cape, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the W. ct., in 45° 20′ N., 64° 55′ W., where the Bay of Fundy divides into Chignecto Bay and Minas Channel.

Chignolo-Po, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 12 m. NW. by W. Piacenza. P. 5000.

Chigonaise, or **Ishgonish River,** vil., Nova Scotia, co. Colchester, 13 m. from Truro. P. <1500.

Chigwell, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 5½ m. NW. Romford, 1½ m. E. Buckhurst Hill stn., 2 m. S. Chigwell Lane stn., PMT.O.; 5009 ac. P. 6300. **Chigwell Row,** eccles. par., adjoining Chigwell on the S., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Chigwell Lane, stn., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the G. E. R., 12 m. NE. St. Paul's, London.

Chihuahua, tn., Mexico, on R. Chihuahua (trib. Rio Grande del Norte), cap. of state C., 275 m. E. by N. Guaymas. Trade centre for the neighbouring gold and silver mines. P. 25,000.

Chihuahua, one of the states of Mexico, on the plateau of N. Sierra Madre, formed by: (*a*) a mountainous region (Sierras Tarahumara and Candola; (*b*) the valley of Rio Conchos; (*c*) a N. and (*d*) a S. lacustrine region. See **Mexico.**

Chihumbo, riv., Portuguese W. Africa, flows N. into the Kassai, which it joins on the frontier of the Congo Free State, in about 21° 10′ E.

Chikala, precipitous mt., on the W. shore of Lake Shirwa, in 15° 7′ S., 35½° E. Alt. 6000 ft.

Chikalda, vil. and sanitarium, Brit. India, Berar, dist. Ellichpur, 45 m. NW. Amráoti, situated in the midst of beautiful scenery. Alt. 3656 ft. Mean temp., yr. 70° F., Dec. 62°, May 82°; rainfall, yr. 66.6 in., June–Sept. 58.6 in. P. <5000.

Chikapa, riv., Portuguese equatorial Africa, flows N. into the Kassai, which it joins just above the Pogge Falls, in about 20¾° E.

Chikballapur, tn., India, Mysore, 36 m. NNE. Bangalore. P. (1881) 9100.

Chikishlyar, military post and chief tn. of dist., Russia, Transcaspian terr., on SE. shore of Caspian Sea, 200 m. SSE. Krasnovodsk.

Chikmagalúr, tn., India, Mysore, on Yagachi R., 71 m. ENE. Mangalore. P. (1871) <3000.

Chiknáyakanhalli, tn., India, Mysore, 72 m. WNW. Bangalore. P. (1881) <4000.

Chikoi, riv., E. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Selenga, flows from Yablonovoi Mts. in a wide fertile valley; 270 m.

Chikorl, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. and 42 m. NNE. Belgáum. P. <5000.

Chikou, tn., China, prov. and on the Gulf of Pechili, 45 m. SSE. Tientsin.

Chikugo, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Fukuoka ken.

Chikurindi, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, 30 m. E. Zumbo.

Chikut-cho, lake, Tibet, N. of 31° N., W. of 88° E., drained northwards.

Chikuzen, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Fukuoka ken.

Chikwawa, govt. stn., Brit. Nyassa-land, S. Africa, on the Shire, 23 m. SW. Blantyre, with which it is now connected by road, 2 m. above Katunga.

Chilambaram, more correctly **Chittambalam,** 'the atmosphere of wisdom,' tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 21 m. S. by W. Cuddalore; during the wars of the Karnatic considered of considerable strategical importance. Its temples, the principal sacred to Siva, are held in highest reverence throughout Southern India and Ceylon. Entered in the census as **Chidambaram.** P. 18,600; Hindus, 17,400.

Chilapa, tn., Mexico, state Guerrero, 65 m. NE. Acapulco. P. 4000.

Chilas, tn. and fort, on the l. bk. of the Indus, 35 m. S. by W. Gilghit, cap. of a small state stretching N. from the frontier of Kashmír to the Indus.

Chilaw, in old Portuguese spelling **Chilao,** tn., Ceylon, NW. Prov., 44 m. N. Colombo, with pearl fisheries. Destroyed by the Portuguese in 1565. P. <4000.

Chilbolton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Test, 8½ m. NW. by N. Winchester, 1 m. ENE. Fullerton Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Chilca, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. and 40 m. SE. by S. Lima.

Chilcat Inlet, Alaska. See **Lynn Canal.**

Chilcoh, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, crossed by 51½° N., and W. of 124° W., drained NE. by the Chilcoh R. into the Chilcotin, trib. of Fraser R.

Chilcomb, par., Eng., Hampshire Petersfield div., 2 m. ESE. Winchester. P. <1500.

Chilcombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10½ m. W. Dorchester, 3½ m. E. by S. Bridport. P. <250.

Chilcompton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Wells, on the M. R., P.O. P. <750.

Chilcoot Inlet, Alaska. See **Lynn Canal.**

Chilcoot Pass, pass, Alaska, in 59° 45′ N., 135° 15′ W., connecting the basin of Yukon R. with Taiya Inlet.

Chilcote, par., Eng., in a detached part of Derbyshire, S. div., 7 m. NE. Tamworth, 3 m. W. Measham stn. P. <250. See **Clifton Campville.**

Chilcotin, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows on the whole WSW. and joins Fraser R. in about 52° N.

Childerditch, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 6½ m. E. Romford, 1 m. WSW. of E. Horndon stn. P. <250.

Childerley, par., Eng., co. and 6½ m. WNW. Cambridge, 4½ m. SW. by W. Oakington stn. P. <250.

Childer Thornton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 8 m. SSE. Birkenhead, close to Sutton stn. P. <750.

Child Okeford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 12½ m. E. by S. Sherborne, 1 m. NE. Shillingstone stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Childress, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the E. frontier, S. of 35° N.

Childrey, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 10 m. SW. by W. Abingdon, 2 m. S. Challow stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Childs Ercall, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 14 m. NE. by E. Shrewsbury, 3½ m. ENE. Peplow stn., P.O. P. <500.

Childs Hill and Cricklewood, stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the M. R., 6 m. NW. by W. St. Paul's, London.

Childs Wickham, par., Eng., on the N. border of Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3½ m. SE. Evesham, P.O. P. <500.

Childwall, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Bootle div., 4½ m. ESE. Liverpool, on the Cheshire Lines Rly. P. <250.

Chile (native name, in the 16th century, for the central part of the present rep.), occupies a very long and narrow strip of land (half larger than Great Britain) stretching nearly 40 degrees N. to S. (17°–56° S. lat.), between the summits of the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, with a width varying from 90 m. (33° lat.) to 110 m. (38° lat.), forming, as a whole, a plane of double inclination from N. to S., and from E. to W. It is divided into provs., as shown in the following table:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1885.	Pop. per sq. m.
Tacna	8,687	30	3.4
Tarapaca	19,306	45	2.3
Antofagasta	72,202	34	.5
Atacama	28,379	64	2.2
Coquimbo	12,905	176	13.6
Aconcagua	6,332	...	22.8
Valparaiso	1,659	...	122.4
Santiago	5,223	330	63.1
O'Higgins	2,524	88	34.7
Colchagua	3,975	156	41.0
Curicó	2,913	100	34.3
Talca	3,678	133	36.3
Linares	3,489	111	31.7
Maule	2,931	124	42.4
Ñuble	3,556	150	42.2
Concepcion	3,535	182	51.6
Bio-Bio	4,158	102	24.4
Arauco	4,247	74	17.3
Malleco	2,857	59	21.2
Cautin	3,128	33	10.6
Valdivia	8,315	51	6.1
Llanquilhue	7,822	63	8.0
Chiloé	3,995	73	18.4
Magallanes	75,291	2	.03
Total	290,827	2,527[1]	8.7

[1] The total enumerated pop. in 1875 was 2,075,971, but the Census Commission believed that 10 per cent. of the pop. escaped enumeration. Probably a larger proportion escaped enumeration in 1885.

The lands around the Straits of Magellan, with half Tierra del Fuego and Cape Horn Is. (including Diégo Ramirez Is.), belong to C. Provs. of Tacna and Arica, from riv. Sama to riv. Camarones, were ceded by Peru to C. for 10 yrs. (1883–93), at the end of which a plebiscite was to decide their definitive nationality. (See **Peru, Bolivia, Argentine.**) **Regions and Orography.**—C. is naturally divided into three regions, each occupying one-third of the entire length, from N. to S.: (1.) The N. saline Pampas, from Peru and Bolivia to Copiapó, traversed by volcanic highlands, which sometimes reach the coast, but showing from N. to S. a central longitudinal depression, with salt masses (*Salares*) in the beds of old lakes (Huasco, Coposa, Atacama), and nitrates (*salitrales*, in some parts, 1000 sq. m., 10 ft. thick) on the plateaux and slopes along the Coast Cordilleras, where the rivers disappear. The riv. Loa divides the first region in two, and the Pampa of Tamarugal from the Atacama desert. (2.) The central old C., which is the economical and political centre of modern C., as far as Valdivia, well-watered by permanent rivers, populous, agricultural and industrial. From this region, down to the extreme S., there are two parallel mountainous zones (the Andes and the Coast Cordillera), with a deep depression between, which becomes the *valle central* ('central valley'), an old lacustrine bed, and is continued, in the third region, by a still existing lake region and a series of channels. (3.) The fjord, glacier, and insular region, to the Cape Horn, with numerous and large lakes in the N., gradually becoming fjord-like gulfs. South, the central Cordillera forms the continental E. lands to the Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, and States Is. (**Argentine**), while the Coast Cordillera shows itself in the islands from Chiloé to the Cape Horn (1400 ft.), with *cerros* 3000 and about 4000 ft. high. All the islands of the fjord region are the highlands of five partly submerged peninsulas: (*a*) Chiloé group (*Chil-hue*, 'part of C.'); (*b*) Taytão-Chonos-Guayteca group; (*c*) Madre-de-Dios—Norths' group; (*d*) Queen Adelaide's group; (*e*) Tierra del Fuego group. The third is the forest region. Mountainous connections between the Central and Coast Cordilleras are frequent in the first and N. part of second region. Between the zone of the highest summits of the Andes (Mercedario, Aconcagua, Juncal) and that of the Coast Cordillera, often cut by the rivers running from the Andes to the sea, the *valle central* (length, 581 m.; mean width, 308 m.) is uninterrupted. (See **Andes, Chilean-Argentine** and **Patagonian.**) **Hydrography.**—In the first region rivers are generally wadies; they become lakes and fjords in the third. N. of the riv. Loa, rivers run straight towards the coast. As the two parallel Cordilleras become more distinct, rivers have many branches and bends (Maipo-Mapocho, Rapel-Cachapoal, Maule-Claro-Perquilauquen, Bio-Bio, the longest, 220 m. with the Antuco-Laja Falls). Fluvial navigation is limited by the falls at the crossing of the two Cordilleras. S. of the Choapa, rivers are abundant and regular. S. of Bio-Bio the rivers flow, as a rule, from lakes which gradually become fjords and gulfs, useful for interior navigation. Some of the rivers of the third region come from the E. slopes of the Andes. The isl. of Chiloé is separated from the peninsular lands of Llanquilhue-Carelmapu only by the channel of Chacao. Further S., between the islands and the continent, the depression of the *valle central* is represented by gulfs (senos) and canals. Hundreds of channels, between hundreds of islands, surround the S. extremity of the continent. The most important are the Straits of Magellan (347 m. long), between the continent and the last group of insular lands, and the Beagle Channel, between Tierra del Fuego and Cape Horn Is. **Geology.**—The Coast Cordillera is the oldest. From the S. of first region to Cape Horn the formations are Archæan (Laurentian and Huronian gneiss, granite, and schist), and Palæozoic (in the S. islands). Old Mesozoic rocks exist to the N. The ranges connecting the two Cordilleras, where the principal metallic deposits occur, are more recent than the Coast Cordillera, the Central Andes being the youngest of all (Mesozoic, Cretaceous, sandstones with metamorphic porphyries). Jurassic formations are to be met with from the centre of the second region far into the first, and from the *valle central* to the summit of the Andes. Tertiary rocks (with lignite at Talcahuano-Concagua), lie on the Archæan formations of the coast and along the *valle central* (sandstones and clays) from Santiago to Reloncavi, covered by more recent alluvial deposits and transported rocks from the Andes. Great alluvial deposits in the *Salares* region. There seems to have been two glacial periods in the S. Volcanic rocks occupy large spaces. Many volcanoes are still active. Violent earthquakes (ninety in one year) in the second region and the extreme N. (Arica). Considerable actual upheaval all along the coast. **Mineral production.**—The first is the mining region of C. It is covered with nitrates (Tacna, Pisagua, Iquique, Patillos, Cachinal, 225,000 ac., with 2316 million tons; production in 1830, 1380 tons; in 1891, 870,000), borax (Arica, Chañaral), and salt (Atacama, Punta Negra). Silver (mined since 1556, at Huantajaia) is plentiful (Tacna, Copiapó, Caracoles, Placilla, Mejillones, Antofagasta, Chañaral, 335,000 lbs. annually). C. copper (Rebenton, Carrizalillo, Chañaral, Carrizal, Yerbabuena, and Lebu, in the second region), forms one-sixth of the total consumption of the world (foundry at Tocopilla). Meteoric iron at Copiapó (Imilac). Gold in river sands (from the 16th century to 1888, £40,000,000; now 1000 lbs. annually), and at the Straits of Magellan and in Tierra del Fuego. Coal abundant near Arauco (lignite, at Coronel, Lota, Lebu, worked since 1855, present annual production more than 10,000,000 tons), and at the Strait of Magellan (Punta Arenas). Manganese, lead, mercury, are met with. Sulphur in the craters of old volcanoes (Copiapó, Tuiguiririca, Chillan). Numerous thermal springs (Cauquenes). **Climate.**—C. is between isotherms 64° and 42° F. The Andes check the influences from the E. Seasons become gradually distinct, and mean temp. diminishes 1° per degree of lat. from N. to S. In the same lat. the mean temp. in C. is 6° F. lower than the temp. on the E. coast. Rain (winter) augments from N. to S. There is a cold polar current from S. to N. along the coast. SW. is the dominant wind (spring, summer), becoming warmer and dry northwards. N. winds (winter) become cold and damp southwards. Winds, alternately cold and warm, blow from the Argentine pampas (*terrales*, *puelches*). Storms from SW. In the first region great differences of temp.—70°–90° between day max. and night min.; very dry (Iquique, mean temp. 66°, rain 0.1 in.). There is sometimes no rain in Atacama for fifty years; in Copiapó it rains about once a year. Dews are frequent. The second region is temperate (Valparaiso, 5 yrs., med. temp. 57°, 25 days' rain, 13 in.; Santiago, 5 yrs., med. temp. 55°, 21 days' rain, 16½ in). Rains, April to October. The third region is very damp (Valdivia, 27 yrs., med. temp. 51½°, rain, 8 ft. in 150 days; Straits Magellan, mean temp. 5°, 175 rainy days; Cape Horn, 300 rainy days, 9 ft. in 41 days). See also **Andes,** snow-line. **Flora.**—Large areas in the first region are without plants. To the S. thorny shrubs prevail. S. of Copiapó, trees begin to appear on the Cordilleras. Woods begin in the middle of second region. S. of riv. Maule the whole surface is covered with forests. From 32°–35° is the region of the only palm-tree (*Jubœa*, almost extinct). In the Araucania, the Piñon (*Araucaria imbricata*, 36°–40°). S. of the second, and all over the third region to Cape Horn, dense forests, with great variety of species. In the third region (from 40°) begin the antarctic forests. The potato (*Papas*, *Poñis*) is a native of third region. **Fauna.**—C. forms part of the temperate zone of the neotropical zoological region. The Vicuña is only found in the extreme N. The Guanaco (to 16,000 ft.) in the first and second region. The Chinchilla is limited by 12,000 ft. alt. and the 32° lat. *Cervus chilenses* (Huemul Guelmul) is to be met on the Andes, the *C. antinensis* on the extreme S. **Ethnography.**—From the 15th to the 16th century the native people of C. (Picun-che 'Men of the N.') were conquered by the Quichua (Incas) to the riv. Maule. S. (to 40°), the inhabitants were the Moluche, Puelche, or Pehuen-che (Pehuen, native name of **Araucania**). From the 40th parallel the Guilliches (guilli, 'south'); the Cunchos, on the Chiloé Is.; Chonos or Guaytecas on the islands. The Pehuen-che were neither conquered by the Quichuas, nor by the Spaniards, who in the 16th century submitted the latter and called the former Araucanes (aucas, in quichua, 'rebels'). The oldest known inhabitants of Magalhães and Fuego lands seem to have been the Alakaluf (W.) and the Yamana ('small men,' S.). The Ona ('tall people') are old emigrants from Patagonia. **Means of Communication.**—C. was the first state in S. America to build railways. In the first region railways connect the mines with the ports. One (Antofagasta) goes as far as Bolivia. In the second they connect the centres of population along the *valle central*, one to the other and to the exterior world. In the third they only exist in the N. as the mere continuation (to the fjord region—Santiago, Victoria, Puerto Montt) of those in the *valle central*. The Valparaiso, Mendoza, Buenos Aires crosses (at 10,400 ft.) the whole continent. **Agriculture** is only temporarily possible in the first region, when the thick saline efflorescences are removed (*cauchones*). Regular culture begins in the Huasco valley, and is seen at its best in the second, and N. of third region (Coquimbo to Chiloé). Principal productions are: Indian corn, wheat (27,000,000 bushels), barley, oats, beans, beet-root, tobacco, fruits (oranges, figs, pomegranates, olives, grapes), silk (11,000 lbs.). C. furnishes with corn-flour the Pacific States (2,000,000 hectolitres per year). In the second region (S. of Huasco) vines, introduced since the 16th century, are very productive (2,500,000 gallons of wine). Cider is largely manufactured. Good timber (third region). Cattle (500,000), horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats are reared. All the **industries** connected with mining are much developed. The most important industrial centres formed themselves around the Arauco coal region. There are manufactures of glass, wool and linen, paper, earthenware, leather, soap, sugar, brandy. Extensive deposits of guano (along the coast of first region) have been explored. **Commerce** is mainly with Great Britain (44 per cent. of all import, and 68 per cent. of all export); next with Germany, France, United States, and

Peru. The export is principally of mining, animal, and forestal extractive products. Dress articles, machinery, arms, jewellery, wine, and tobacco are imported. The ports open to foreign trade (*habilitados*) are: Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Taltal, Caldera, Carrizal Bajo, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Coronel, Corral, Puerto Montt, Ancud. Punta Arenas (Straits of Magellan) is free. Three-tenths of the whole navigation is English. The decimal metric system of weights and measures is the legal one, but the old Spanish measures are still in general use. (See **Bolivia.**) The silver *peso* is the unit = 3s. 9d. Gold *condor*, *medio condor*, or *doblon*, *escudo* of 1, 2, 5, 10 *pesos* (5-*pesos* piece with 6.8639 grains of fine gold). From 1st July 1895 the gold *peso* will be the unit. The *doblon* (= 10 *pesos*) will be equal to the English sovereign. Silver coinage only legal to 20 *pesos*. **Population.**—The second region, forming old Spanish C., with the capital, Santiago, and the most important port, Valparaiso, is the populous centre. The first and third regions are thinly populated. There are colonies of Germans and Swiss in the latter. Great immigration of Italians and Chinese, the latter only into provs. Tacna and Arica. Many English (some 5500), mostly merchants and miners. **Public Institutions.**—The President is elected for five years by indirect vote. Parliament of two elected chambers (one deputy for 15,000–30,000 inhabitants, one senator for three deputies). Principal revenues from import and export duties and agricultural taxes. The Roman Catholic is the official religion; the exercise of all others is permitted. There is State instruction; thirty per cent. of the whole population attend the schools. **History.**—In the 16th century (1534) the King of Spain granted to Almagro the lands of Nuevo-Toledo (C.) S. of Peru. In 1540 Valdivia laid the foundation of Santiago. The war with the Araucanians lasted more than one century (1641). The war of independence against Spain lasted from 1810 to 1826. The independence of the country, proclaimed in 1818, was at last recognised by Spain in 1846. The constitution was proclaimed in 1833. War was waged with Bolivia and Peru from 1879–84, and in 1891–92 the country was in a state of civil war. The Straits of Magellan are neutral. See **America, 8.** [**J. B. E.**]

Chile, ancient *Notion Kolophon*, seapt., Asia Minor, prov. and 29 m. S. Smyrna.

Chilecito, tn., Argentine Republic, Rioja, 179 m. NNE. San Juan, 45 m. WNW. Rioja, in 29° 12′ S. Alt. 3525 ft. Mean rainfall, yr. 11.9 in., April–Sept. 1.6 in.

Chilfrome, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Frome, 8½ m. NW. Dorchester, 1½ m. NW. Maiden Newton stn. P. <250.

Chilgrove, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, 6½ m. N. Chichester (*q.v.*), P.O.

Chilham, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., on the Stour, 5½ m. SE. Faversham, 1 m. W. by N. of its stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 4398 ac. P. <1500.

Chili, riv., Peru, the name of the Upper Quilca.

Chili, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., on Black Creek, 8 m. WSW. Rochester. P. <1500.

Chilianwala, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrat, about 3 m. from the l. bk. of the Jehlam, 74 m. SSE. Rawal Pindi; site of a sanguinary battle in the second Sikh War between the British under Lord Gough and the Sikhs, Jan. 13, 1849. P. <5000.

Chililaya, or **Puerto Perez,** Bolivian port at SE. end of Lake Titicaca, 45 m. by road from La Paz.

Chiliodromia, Chilidromia, or **Chelidromia.** See **Khiliodromia.**

Chilivand, small tn., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 75 m. NW. by N. Resht.

Chilka, a salt lake, India, in the extreme SW. of Bengal, Madras Presidency, scarcely anywhere exceeding 6 ft. in depth, and not properly a lake at all, but a gulf of the sea cut off from the Bay of Bengal by a low sandy ridge, through which there is only one opening. Converted at the height of the rains into a fresh-water lake.

Chillagoe, mining locality, Queensland, Lynd co., about 55 m. S. Palmerville, with copper and lead ore, and said to have a continuous silver lode running for 35 m. E. and W. Large limestone caves.

Chillan, tn., Chile, cap. dep. C. and prov. Ñuble, 56 m. E. by N. Concepcion, on the railway to Santiago, founded on its present site in 1837 after the destruction by an earthquake of the older city. **C. Viejo** (birthplace of General Bernardo O'Higgins), 2 m. to the S. P. (1885) 20,800; of C. Viejo 4800.

Chillan, Nevado de, volcano of the Andes, in 36° 45′ S., W. of the Chilean frontier, having on its slopes the much frequented hot mineral springs of C. Alt. of peak, 9600 ft.

Chillaton, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, near Tavistock, with manganese ore, P.O.

Chillenden, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5 m. SW. by W. Sandwich, 3 m. E. by S. Adisham stn. P. <250.

Chillerton Street, hamlet, Eng., Isle of Wight, 3½ m. S. by W. Newport, 2 m. W. Merstone stn., P.O.

Chillesford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 14 m. ENE. Ipswich. P. <250.

Chillicothe, city, U.S., Illinois, 17 m. NNE. Peoria, Peoria co., 115 m. SW. by W. Chicago. P. <2000.

Chillicothe, manufacturing city, U.S., Missouri, Livingston co., 70 m. E. St. Joseph; coal abundant in vicinity. P. 5700.

Chillicothe, city, U.S., Ohio, Ross co., 45 m. S. Columbus, on the Ohio and Erie Canal; from 1800–1810 the seat of the state government. P. (1880) 10,900; (1890) 11,300.

Chillingham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 11½ m. NW. Alnwick, 3 m. NNE. Ilderton stn. At C. Park, seat of Lord Tankerville, are some white cattle believed by Rütimeyer to be the most direct and least modified descendants of the extinct *auerochs*. P. <250.

Chillington, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 7½ m. SW. Dartmouth, P.O.

Chillington, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 11 m. W. by S. Yeovil, 4 m. SE. Ilminster stn. P. <250. See **Cudworth.**

Chillón, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Almadén. P. <4000.

Chillon, Castle of, a stronghold of Switzd., cant. Vaud, 6 m. SE. Vevay, at the E. of Lake of Geneva, used as an arsenal, formerly a state prison of the Dukes of Savoy, celebrated as the place of imprisonment of the Genevese Bonivard (1530–36), the subject of Byron's poem, 'The Prisoner of Chillon.'

Chilmark, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 11½ m. W. by N. Salisbury, 3 m. NE. Tisbury stn., P.O. P. <500.

Chiloane, isl. See **Chiuan.**

Chiloango, or **Chilwango,** riv., W. Africa, flows W. into the Atlantic, forming part of the S. frontier of the French Congo Terr. Also the name of a terr. to the N. of the mouth of this river.

Chiloe, isl., W. ct. of S. America, which, with several smaller islands, forms a prov. of the Chilean Republic. It is separated from Patagonia by Gulf of Ancud, and extends from 44° 40′ to 43° 20′ S., 74° W. It is 95 m. in length, and 35 m. in breadth. It is hilly and densely wooded, except around the coast, where it is partially cleared and cultivated. Climate temperate, but moist. Produces excellent potatoes in great abundance. Discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. Ancud is now the chief town and port. The archipelago consists of upwards of sixty small islands, about thirty of which are inhabited, and several are well cultivated. See **Chile.**

Chilomo, Nyassaland. See **Chiromo.**

Chilon, Mexico, Chiapas, 30 m. NE. by E. San Cristobal.

Chilpanzingo, tn., Mexico, dep. and 120 m. WSW. Mexico, on the road from Acapulco. Alt. 4800 ft. P. 5500.

Chilson, part of par., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Shorthampton.**

Chiltepec, tn., Mexico, state and 83 m. SSE. Vera Cruz.

Chiltepec, an arm of the R. Tabasco, Mexico, leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and after a N. course of 60 to 70 m. enters the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. WSW. La Frontera.

Chiltern, tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 23 m. W. by S. Albury. P. <1500.

Chiltern Green, stn., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 3 m. SE. Luton, on the M. R.

Chiltern Hills ('chalk place'), a range of chalk hills, Eng., extending from Goring in Oxfordshire through Bucks to Tring in co. Herts. The main line of the G. W. R. passes round their SW. end between Reading and Didcot, and that of the L. & NW. R. by their NW. end between Berkhamstead and Leighton Junction. The only line crossing the range is the branch of the G. W. R. from High Wycombe to Thame. The name of the range is however sometimes extended so as to include the heights to the NE. of Tring as far as the S. of Cambridgeshire. The region is said to have been formerly covered with a forest, some traces of which are extant, and it was notoriously infested with depredators, to suppress whose ravages the office of 'stewards of the Chiltern hundreds' was established under the crown. The duties of the office are now only nominal, but the recognition of them is retained to enable members of the House of Commons, by accepting them under the crown, to relinquish their seats in that assembly, which a member cannot do except in this or a similar manner. Breadth from 15–20 m. Alt. of principal summit near Wendover, 820 ft.

Chilthorne Domer, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3 m. NW. Yeovil, P.O. P. <250.

Chiltington, East, par., Eng., Sussex, 4 m. NW. Lewes. P. <500. See **Westmeston.**

Chiltington, West, par., Eng., Sussex, on the S. border of the Horsham div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Arundel, 3 m. E. Pulborough stn., P.O.; 4066 ac. P. <750.

Chilton, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. S. Abingdon, 1½ m. WSW. Upton stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Chilton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 8 m. W. by S. Aylesbury, 2½ m. S. Wood Siding stn., P.O. P. <500.

Chilton, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 5½ m. E. Bishop Auckland, 1½ m. NNW. Bradbury stn. P. <2000.

Chilton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 1 m. N. Sudbury. P. <250.

Chilton, co., U.S., Alabama, intersected in N. by 33° N., and E. of 87° W.

Chilton, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Calumet co., 36 m. S. by W. of the head of Green Bay. P.<1500.

Chilton Candover, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8 m. SSW. Basingstoke, 5 m. E. Micheldever stn. P.<250. See **Brown Candover.**

Chilton Cantelo, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 4 m. N. by E. Yeovil. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. C. with Ashington**) P.<250.

Chilton Chine, a small, deep, and narrow val., Eng., in the Isle of Wight, div. of Hampshire, 7½ m. E. by S. of The Needles.

Chilton Common, uninhabited par., Eng., Somersetshire, Bridgwater union.

Chilton Foliat, par., Eng., Berkshire and Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Kennet, 14 m. SE. Swindon, 2 m. NW. Hungerford stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Chilton Moor, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring par. P.<3000.

Chilton Trinity, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1 m. N. Bridgwater (*q.v.*), on the l. bk. of the Parret. P.<250.

Chilton upon Polden, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. ENE. Bridgwater (*q.v.*), P.O. (**C. Polden**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. upon P. with Edington**) P.<750.

Chiluan, or **Chiloane,** isl., on the coast of Portuguese E. Africa, in 20° 40′ S.

Chilulaya, tn., Bolivia, SE. angle of Lake Titicaca. P.<2000.

Chilvers Coton, par. and tn., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 7½ m. N. by E. Coventry, 1½ m. S. Nuneaton, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O., with coal-mines. Birthplace of 'George Eliot' (1819). The church is the 'Shepperton Church' of *Amos Barton.* Par. 4056 ac., P.<4000.

Chilwa, Yao name of a lake, Brit. Central Africa, called by the Mlolo **Kilwa,** by the Manganja **Chirwa,** and improperly on European maps *Shirwa.* It lies to the E. of the Shire, just W. of 36° E., and is crossed in the N. by 17° S. Nearly 50 m. long, 15–16 m. in average breadth; very shallow; shores low and marshy, so that dimensions vary considerably with the season. No outlet, though the rise of a few feet would enable it to drain through the Ruo into the Shire and Zambezi. Water in the dry season too salt to be drinkable.

Chilwango, riv., W. Africa. See **Chiloango.**

Chilwell, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Nottingham, 1 m. N. Attenborough stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Chilworth, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 5 m. N. by W. Southampton, 2 m. SW. by W. Chandlers Ford stn. P.<500.

Chilworth, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Thame union. P.<250.

Chilworth St. Martha, or **St. Martha on the Hill,** par., Eng., Surrey, with stn. (**C. and Albury**) on the SE. R., div. and 2 m. ESE. Guildford, PMT.O. P.<250.

Chimalapa, tn., Central America, republic and 50 m. NE. by E. Guatemala.

Chimaltenango, tn., Central America, republic and 20 m. W. by N. Guatemala, cap. dep. C. P.<5000.

Chimanimani, pass, on the Anglo-Portuguese boundary, SE. Africa, in 19° 40′ S. Alt. 5150 ft.

Chimara, vil., Turkey in Europe. See **Khimarra.**

Chimay, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13 m. NW. Rocroy, with iron-works, and white, black, red, and yellow veined marble. P.<4000.

Chimbo, riv. valley, Ecuador. See **Andes, B.** Also a village on the railway from Guayaquil. Alt. 1312 ft.

Chimborazo (*Chiquipoya*), mt., S. America, and the culminating point of the Andes of Quito, in 1° 30′ S., 78° 47′ W. It is in the form of a cone, and perpetually snow-clad. It was ascended by Humboldt, June 23, 1802, to an elevation of 19,286 ft., and again by Boussingault and Hall, December 16, 1831, to 19,695 ft., and by Whymper to the top, January 3 and July 3, 1880. Alt. 20,498 ft. (Whymper). See **Andes, B.**

Chimbote, coast tn., Peru, dep. Ancachs, in 9° 5′ S., starting-point of the railway to Huaraz. The valley of C. abounds in ruins that bear witness to a numerous ancient population, and is still carefully cultivated. Anthracite and bituminous coal deposits, said to be large and easily worked, in the dist.

Chimish-kezek (or **-gadzek**), tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Mamuret-el-Aziz, sanjak Dersim, 105 m. NW. Diarbekir, 27 m. NW. by N. Kharput. P. 4000; Moham. 1900; Armenians, 1100. (Cuinet.)

Chimkend, or **Chemkent,** dist. tn., Russian Turkistan, Syr-dariinsk terr., 8 m. N. Tashkent, on the highway to Semipalatinsk, 42° 18′ N., 56° 56′ E. Alt. 1650 ft. Strong fort on a hill. P. 9100.

Chimney, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Witney union. P.<250.

Chimney Mills, par., Eng., Suffolk, Thingoe union. P.<250.

Chimoio, Portuguese spelling of **Shimoyo,** E. Africa.

Chimore, riv., Bolivia, flows N. to the Rio Grande or Mamore, which it joins in about lat. 15° 40′ S., navigable nearly to its source. *Mitteilungen der geog. Gesellschaft in Hamburg,* 1876, p. 43.

Chimoré, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. El Beni, 200 m. E. La Paz. P.<2000.

Chimsians, or **Chimsyans.** See **Tsimsians.**

Chimu, Peru. See **Trujillo.**

China, a vast empire in Eastern Asia, made up as shown in the following table, based on the tables in the eighth number of the *Bevölkerung der Erde* (Wagner and Supan):—

	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands.			Per sq. m. 1890.
		1812.	1842.	1890(estd.)	
1. Pechili (within the wall)	57,516	27,991	36,880	18,000	311
Pechili (without the wall)	57,916	..	..	1,350	23
2. Shansi (within the wall)	66,410	14,004	17,057	10,800	163
Shansi (without the wall)	15,444	..	..	400	26
3. Shensi	75,291	10,207	10,310	8,300	111
4. Kansu	125,483	15,355	19,513	9,300	47
N. and NW. Provs.	398,460	67,557	83,760	48,150	121
5. Shantung	55,985	28,959	29,530	25,000	445
6. Honan	67,955	23,037	29,070	22,100	311
7. Kiangsu	38,610	37,843	39,647	21,000	544
8. Nganhwei	54,826	34,168	36,597	21,000	383
9. Hupe	71,430	27,370	28,585	30,000	420
10. Kiangsi	69,499	23,047	26,514	24,600	355
11. Hunan	83,398	18,652	20,049	21,000	251
Central&LowerProvs.	441,703	193,076	209,992	164,700	378
12. Chekiang	36,681	26,257	30,438	11,800	445
13. Fokien	46,332	14,779	25,800	20,500	440
14. Formosa	13,330	..		3,000	215
15. Kwangtung	86,873	19,174	21,153	27,700	334
Hainan	13,166			2,000	155
SE. Coast Provs.	196,382	60,210	77,391	65,000	280
16. Kwangsi	77,220	7,314	8,121	5,200	65
17. Kweichou	67,182	5,288	5,679	7,700	114
18. Yünnan	146,719	5,561	5,824	12,000	80
19. Süchwan	154,440	21,436	22,275	45,000	290
Terr. on Tibetan frontier W. of Süchwan proper	64,094	..	..	500	8
SW. Inland Provs.	509,655	39,599	41,881	70,400	137
Total (China proper)	1,546,200	360,443	413,023	348,250	225
,, in round numbers	1,545,000	..	..	350,000	227
Manchuria	363,720	..	..	7,500	..
Central Asiatic Terrs.[1]	2,381,860	..	..	4,500	..
Grand Total, Chinese Empire (round numbers)	4,290,000	..	..	362,000	..

[1] Sinkiang, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Kuku-nor region.

The area of China proper, as shown in the preceding table, is almost one-eleventh less than that of Europe exclusive of Russia, and its pop. is not far short of that of the entire pop. of Europe. It is in comparison with Europe rather than any other individual country that nearly all facts about China, whether in the nature of parallels or contrasts, should be considered. **Form, Natural Limits, and Coast-line.**—By way of contrast, it should be noted that the whole country is compact. Apart from the two large islands of Hainan and Formosa, it forms one great continuous area. There is only one large penin., jutting beyond the general outline of the coast. The irregularities of the coast-line, except in the great estuaries of the Yangtse-kiang, the Gulf of Hangchou, and the Canton R., are only small indentations. In the N., round the Gulf of Pechili and on the Yellow and China Seas as far S. as the Gulf of Hangchou, these are rare except in the Shantung penin., and even there not many of them are convenient for shipping. S. of the Gulf of Hangchou, on the other hand, the inlets and small coast islands are innumerable, forming great numbers of good harbours for Chinese junks if not always for large shipping. Inland, China proper is cut off in a very striking manner from the rest of Asia. On the N. is the great desert of Mongolia, accessible only by a few mountain passes; on the W., the vast and lofty tablelands of Tibet; on the SW., a succession of high mountains and deep valleys shutting it off from India; and in the S., a less complicated mountain region separating it from Indo-China. The degree to which it is isolated in these directions will be better understood when the surface features have been described. Only in the NE., where China borders on Manchuria, the southern part of which is now administered entirely as a Chinese prov., is there easy communication by land. **Surface.**—One of the most remarkable features of C. is a great plain in the E., stretching S. from the mountains N. of Peking to the lower valley of the Yangtse-kiang, through 8° of latitude, with a breadth varying from 3° to 5° or 6° of longitude, and comprising also the penin. between the estuary of that river and the Gulf of Hangchou. It is the margin of this great plain that forms the monotonous coast-

line already mentioned, and the only interruption to it, and that merely a partial interruption, consists in the mountainous area that juts out in the penin. of Shantung ('eastern mountains'), where the coast-line, as we have seen, is more irregular. In all other parts of C., mountains and other highlands prevail, but with great contrasts in different parts. The plain W. of the Gulf of Pechili and the Shantung penin. is bounded on the N. by a succession of mountain ranges with an E. to W. trend, the last (northernmost) of which forms the outer escarpment of the plateau of Mongolia. Across these mountains there leads only one road from Peking, namely, that proceeding NW. by the Nankou Pass and the town of Kalgan, and the Nankou Pass is incapable of being used by carts. On the W. this part of the plain is bounded by the steep escarpment of the elevated and mountainous prov. of Shansi ('western mountains'), across which also there is only one road, and that traversable only with difficulty by carts, in wet weather not at all. This road leads SW. up the Hwolu Pass, thence to Taiyuen-fu, the cap. of Shansi (in the middle of prov.), and then to Tungkwan in Shensi, just outside of the SW. angle of Shansi, where the Hwang-ho receives the Wei and abruptly changes its course from S. to E. The broad, rich longitudinal valley of the Wei which this road now enters is one of the most important physical features in C. The road proceeds first W. to Singan-fu, which has always been the chief town in this region, and at one time was the cap. of the country, then WNW. to Lanchou, a little to the W. of that crosses the Hwang-ho, and then proceeds NW. by Liangchou, Suchou, and Ngansichu (the last a little to the W. of 96° E.), whence it crosses the desert by the shortest route, that leading to Hami and Dzungaria, N. of the Tianshan (Tian-shan-pe-lu), or westwards from Hami, S. of the Tianshan (Tian-shan-nan-lu), to Yarkand and Kashgar. Between Singan-fu (1500 ft.) and Lanchou (5500 ft.) the road crosses several passes, one, Liu-pin-shan, at an alt. of 8840 ft., and in places passes through defiles so narrow that there is no room for two carts to pass one another; before reaching Liangchou the pass of Wusoling (about 10,000 ft.) is crossed, and another pass 8750 ft. high has to be crossed before reaching Suchau (4800 ft.). Coming eastwards one has a few alternative routes after passing Liangchou, but there is no entrance into the NW. of C. from Eastern Turkistan or Dzungaria to the W. of the Suchou-Liangchou-Lanchou route, that route skirting the base of the Nanshan mountains which form the N. and NE. border of the Kuku-nor plateau,—a plateau above 10,000 ft. in height, and hence impracticable for ordinary traffic or as a military route. To the S. of the Wei valley the Tsinling-shan (*q.v.*) range continued E. into Honan, S. of the Hwang-ho, by the Funiu-shan, forms a great barrier between the N. and S., being crossed only by mule-tracks leading into the valley of the Han-kiang, one near its head, and the other by the valley of its trib. the Tan-ho, the great route from Singan-fu south-eastwards. To the S. of the valley of the upper Han-ho, which runs E. and W. parallel to that of the Wei, there lies an assemblage of valleys and hills, some of the valleys of considerable breadth, forming together a region of immense agricultural and mineral wealth, but as much isolated from the rest of C. as C., as a whole, is from the rest of Asia. This is the basin of eastern Süchwan traversed by the Min, To, and Kialing, with their numerous affluents, on the l. or N. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, and by the Nan-kwang, Yungning, Chihshui, and Sung-kan, on the r. or S. bk. On the N. this basin is separated from the Han-kiang valley (Shensi) by the Tapa-shan range, but the Kialing passes through a breach in the mountains by which a road leads to Hanchung, whence the mule track across the Tsinling-shan forms the only communication with N. China. All the roads leading W. from this basin cross a succession of hills and valleys and converge at Tachienlu (alt. 8400 ft.), whence the sole road proceeds W. by Litang and Batang across difficult passes into Tibet. The roads leading eastwards are also difficult, so that all commerce is carried on by means of the Yangtse-kiang, though the navigation of that river is here greatly impeded by the rapids occurring between Chungking and Ichang [**Yangtse-kiang**]. To the S. and SW. of this basin lies a region nearly conterminous with the prov. of Yünnan and the W. part of the prov. of Kwei-chou, consisting of a broken plateau with an average height of about 5000 ft., having no level surface except an occasional lake-basin, and no communication by water with the lowlands that encompass it on the N., S., and E., its outer margin breaking away precipitously to the valleys of the Yangtse-kiang on the N., and the Irâwadi, Mekong, and Song-koi (Red R.) on the W. and S., and somewhat more easily to that of the Si-kiang (W. River) and to the plains of Kwangsi and Hunan on the S. and E. Several roads lead from the Süchwan basin across this plateau. One, the westernmost, leads across a pass 9700 ft. in height to the Kienchang valley (W. of a mountainous region inhabited by independent Lolos) to Yung-pei-ting and Talifu. Three others terminate in Yünnan-fu, one ascending the Nankwang R. from Suifu, and then proceeding by Tungchwan-fu, and keeping entirely within the provs. Süchwan and Yünnan, another ascending the Yangming and passing through the W. of Kweichou, descending and ascending the sides of a tremendous chasm as it enters that prov., and the third proceeding S. from Chungking by Tsuni-fu to Kweiyang-fu (the cap. of Kweichou), and thence WSW. to Yünnan-fu. But all these routes, including that to Tali-fu, pass through such mountainous country that it is very doubtful whether trade can ever pass by any of them to the lowlands lying beyond the intervening plateau. The remainder of C., comprising the provs. to the S. of the Yangtse-kiang (in the extreme E. to the S. of the Gulf of Hangchou), and to the E. of Süchwan, Kweichou, and Yünnan, and including the E. portion of Kweichou itself, forms a highly varied region of mountains, hills, and valleys, the latter in some places expanding into considerable plains, and in which the rivers are mostly navigable nearly to their source and form the principal means of communication. Looked at broadly, the N. of China is characterised by the prevalence of a yellow earthy deposit of great fertility termed lœss, believed to have been carried thither by wind from the highlands of central Asia. It fills the valleys and hollows between the mountains sometimes to a depth of thousands of feet, and is apt to weather away in such a manner as to form terraced perpendicular precipices. The narrow defiles through which, as above-mentioned, the roads are sometimes carried in the NW., are formed of this material. Being soft it is easily washed away from the banks of rivers, so that the rivers are apt to spread over wide channels, to change their course frequently, and to get their beds encumbered by shoals. Hence, partly from this circumstance, partly from their impetuosity, few of the rivers of the N. are navigable. In the NW. (beyond Singan-fu) there are neither navigable rivers nor canals. It is to its lœss sediment that the Hwang-ho (Yellow R.) owes the colour from which it derives its name. In S. China the lœss is generally absent. All the chief **rivers** of C. have a general course from W. to E. The three longest are the Hwang-ho or Yellow R. in the N., the Yangtse-kiang in the middle, and the Si-kiang or West R. in the S. The first two both rise within no great distance of one another on the lofty tableland of eastern Tibet. In character they differ greatly. The Hwang-ho is of little utility, and one of the most unmanageable rivers in the world. It is a characteristic river of the lœss region, with a broad, shallow bed, difficult to navigate, and apt to shift its course. Well called 'China's sorrow,' it has on many occasions caused immense destruction and loss of life by bursting its banks and causing widespread inundation, and at the same time changing the last 300 m. of its course through an angle of 60°, sometimes entering the sea to the S., sometimes (as now) to the N. of the Shantung penin. In its course through the plains accordingly there are few important towns on its banks. All the great towns lie at the distance of several miles from the river. The Yangtse-kiang, on the other hand, is the great navigable artery of C., unsurpassed in importance in this regard by any other river in the world, and having on its banks a more remarkable succession of large towns than any other river can show. Large ocean steamers can ascend to Hankow, and even to Ichang, in about 111° 20′ E. and about 1100 m. above the mouth, but just above Ichang the navigation is seriously impeded, though not altogether interrupted, by the series of rapids already referred to. The minor arteries connected with it add greatly to its importance as a navigable stream, and all the more since they bring down traffic from great distances N. and S. On the l. or N. bk. the principal trib., and the only one of importance below the rapids, is the Han-kiang, navigable from its mouth at Hankow to southern Shensi near its source, and having navigable feeders also entering it from the N. The principal tribs. above the rapids have already been mentioned in connection with the basin of Süchwan. On the r. or S. bk. two of the principal tribs. flow almost at right angles to the general course of the main stream, the Kia-kiang affording a waterway from Kiu-kiang almost to the S. frontier of the prov. of Kiangsi, and the Siang-kiang, with one of its tribs. navigable from the Tongting Lake nearly to the frontier Hunan, both forming important parts of the commercial routes from the Yangtse-kiang to Canton. The Lo-kiang is an important navigable affluent of the Siang-kiang from the SW., and the Tongting Lake also receives from the SW. the Yuan-kiang, which is the great waterway to eastern Kweichou. The Si-kiang, on the delta of which Canton stands, is the great waterway of the S., having navigable waters connected with it leading to nearly all parts of the provs. of Kwang-tung and Kwangsi. Above the confluence of the Hunshui (*q.v.*), the affluent giving access to the N. parts of Kwangsi, its navigation is impeded by numerous rapids, still it serves as waterway along both its two headwaters, the Yu-kiang or Right R. (or as it would be called in the United States, the N. Fork), which is navigable up to the eastern frontier of Yünnan, and the Tso-kiang or Left R., which is navigable to the frontier of Tongking, just above Lung-chou. Of its l. bk. tribs. below the Hunshui, the Fuho forms the waterway from Wuchow N. into Hunan, being connected by canal with the Siang-kiang, and the Pe-kiang (*q.v.*) or North R. forms that from Canton

towards Hunan and Kiangsi. Of the rivers not connected with the three great streams, the chief are the Laumu-ho, flowing S. into the Gulf of Pechili, those which unite to form the Pei-ho or river of Tientsin, flowing E. into the same gulf, and the Hwei-ho, flowing E. between the basins of the Hwang-ho and Yangtse-kiang, through Lake Hongtse, and entering the Yellow Sea by a channel which is in reality one of the old beds of the Hwang-ho. The principal **lakes** of C. belong to two groups, one in the eastern plains, the three largest being the Tai-hu, between the estuaries of the Yangtse-kiang and the Hangchou R., and the Kao-yu-hu and Hongtse- or Hungtse-hu just mentioned, N. of the Yangtse-kiang; the other group occupying the angle between the rivers Han-kiang and Yangtse-kiang and the other plains adjacent, the two largest lying S. of the Yangtse-kiang, and receiving respectively the drainage of the provs. Kiangsi and Hunan, the Poyang-hu connected by a short outlet with the Yangtse-kiang at the S. of the great bend of the river between Nanking and Hankow, the Tangting or Tungting-hu, connected with the same river by another short inlet at the S. end of the bend of the river between Hankow and Ichang. There are two smaller but still considerable lakes in Yünnan, with the towns of Yünnan-fu and Talifu on their banks. There is so far a great lack of data to illustrate the **climate** of China. The Europeans to whom meteorological observations are due, have mostly been stationed in places near the coast. In the following table the only stations far inland are Hankow and Chungking, and the observations at Hankow refer to a period of only four years (1877–81), those of Chungking to an interrupted period of four years (1877–80); the average never being computed for more than three of these years, whereas in the other cases, except Canton, which is for four years, and Zikawei (near Shanghai), which is for twelve years, the average is for fifteen years:—

	N. Lat.	Mean Temperature.		
		Year.	Jan.	July or Aug.
Peking . . .	39°	53.3° F.	23.4° F.	79.3° F.
Tientsin . . .	39° 10′	55.2	26.9	81.2
Zikawei . . .	31° 13′	59.4	36.9	81.1
Hankow . . .	30° 35′	62.2	37.9	84.0
Chungking (845 ft.) .	29° 34′	64.2[1]	44.5[1]	82.6[1]
Canton . . .	23° 15′	70.3	54.6	82.3
Hong-kong . .	22° 20′	73.5	59.6	84.5

[1] At 9 A.M.

The range of temperature even on the coast within the tropics is noteworthy. Both the inland stations, though within about 7° of the tropics, show genuine winter temperatures, that of Hankow in January below that of London. Rainfall figures for coast places are even more inadequate than those of temperature for illustration of the climate of the country. It may be said, however, in general terms, that throughout China proper the rainfall is generally sufficient for agriculture, and that even in the northernmost parts of the country the influence of the causes that produce the monsoons is manifested in the prevalence of rainy sea winds in summer and dry land winds in winter. **Agriculture** is pursued throughout the empire with great industry, intelligence, and success. Nowhere is it held in greater honour. Nowhere perhaps is more care shown in the cultivation and irrigation of the ground, the selection of seeds and of the best varieties of cultivated plants, and the utilisation of manure, above all domestic manure. Small holdings and spade husbandry are the general rule, and large numbers of plants are first sown in seedling-beds, and the seedlings carefully selected and transplanted. The soil and climate combine with this industry to bring forth remarkable abundance in many parts of the country. The lœss soil, as above stated, is of remarkable fertility, but to exhibit all its productiveness it has to be found in the plains. On high ground, where the lœss lies to a great depth, repeated rains are necessary, as the extreme porosity of this soil allows of the surface water rapidly sinking into the ground, and thus becoming lost to vegetation. But in the plains, and especially in those parts which are inundated and coated with a new surface of lœss every year, as some parts are, the productiveness is extraordinary, and according to Richthofen such dists. (as in the N. of Honan) are probably unsurpassed as respects their capacity for maintaining a dense population. In some parts of these flat plains percolated water is always to be reached at the depth of a few feet, and a well is hence found in every field, as in the middle parts of the Ganges valley in India. Though the lœss does not show its full productiveness except in the lowland plains, it is nevertheless cultivated as high as 8000 ft. above sea-level, whereas in the S. of China, where the lœss is absent, agriculture is mostly confined to the plains and valleys, and to artificial terraces cut out in the lower slopes of the mountains. [See, however, **Süchwan.**] As regards **products**, N. China is the land of wheat, millet, cotton, and pod fruits; the S., of rice, tea, silk, sugar, opium, indigo, and other tropical or sub-tropical products. Some of these are, however, spread over all parts of the empire. Opium, for example, is now grown in all the provs., and its cultivation is rapidly extending in the NE. as well as in the SW. (Yünnan, &c.), where it has long been practised. Varieties of rice are cultivated in the extreme N. Silk is most abundantly produced in Kiang-su and Chekiang, next in Kwangtung. The most productive tea dists. are all S. of the Yangtse-kiang, but tea is also largely grown in W. Süchwan N. of that river, where it is largely manufactured into 'brick-tea' (tea compressed into brick-shaped cakes, a form in which it is largely exported to central Asia). Green tea, which is merely a special preparation of the leaves of the same plant as that which yields black tea, is most largely produced in the N. of prov. Chekiang. Kitchen vegetables, oil-plants of various kinds, and tobacco are almost universally grown—tobacco very largely by the Mohammedans of Kansu in the NW. Many lacker shrubs, from which gum varnish is obtained; the *croton sebiferum* or tallow tree, an inferior sort of cinnamon tree, rhubarb, smilax, and other herbs, are common, and the rare plant ginseng. Among the fruits are the China orange, the ly-chee, loquat, and wampee. The *nelumbium*, a large water-lily, yields edible seeds; and the camellia, the *olea fragrans*, the tree peony, and the Indian chrysanthemum, are among the most conspicuous flowers. The wild animals of China, if they ever abounded, have been long since almost extirpated; but the tiger is still known in the forests of Yünnan, and wild cats in the forests of the S. The prov. of Süchwan is specially noted for its medicinal herbs, and among its other agricultural specialties may be mentioned the care of the white-wax insect in the SW. [**Süchwan**]. Camphor is an important product of Formosa. The larger live-stock are few in number wherever the population is dense, the ground being more profitably utilised for tillage, and it is a peculiarity of Chinese agriculture, as compared with that of Europe (though not with that of some other Asiatic countries), that dairy farming (the production of milk, butter, and cheese) is unknown. Poultry, on the other hand, abound. Though the mineral production of China is as yet comparatively small, the **mineral wealth** of the country is enormous, even when compared with Europe as a whole. In point of the abundance of the deposits the first place belongs to coal, which is estimated by some to cover an area about equal in extent to that of all the other coal-fields of the world put together, and which certainly covers an area at least five times as great as the coal-fields of Europe. The production, however, is as yet trifling, partly because the richest coal-fields lie in regions difficult of access, partly because the Chinese miners have not succeeded in coping with water in the mines where mining is carried on by means of shafts. Chinese mines, accordingly, are mostly in the form of horizontal adits, or pits dug to a comparatively small depth below the surface. The tableland of Shansi (*q.v.*) is probably the richest of all parts of China in coal, bituminous coal occurring in the W., while in the E. there is a field of anthracite without a parallel in the world. Other extensive coal-fields occur in Süchwan and N. and S. Kweichou, but the difficulty of communication causes all these deposits to be utilised chiefly for local consumption. In Eastern China the principal coal deposits are in Pechili to the NE. of Peking, where mines are now worked by European methods under European direction, in Shantung, in the N. of Honan, and in the S. of Hunan, where there is a large boat traffic in coal, derived from fields on the Lei-kiang. Excellent iron ores also abound in the prov. of Shansi, in Kweichou (one of the richest of all the provs. in minerals), in Hupe, and elsewhere. Copper is very abundant in the S. of Süchwan and the NE. of Yünnan, and silver in the parts of Yünnan adjoining Kweichou. Rich lead mines occur in the N. of Shantung. Salt is largely extracted from seawater at many places on the coast, and is produced in immense quantity from brine-springs in Süchwan, principally at Tsuliu-king (between Chengtu-fu and the Yangtse-kiang) and Paiyen-king in the SW. of the prov. It is also largely produced in the northern provs. China clay and *petuntse*, the two principal ingredients in the manufacture of porcelain (a manufacture which was long confined to C.) are found most largely near the borders of the provs. of Kiangsi and Nganhwei [**King-te-chin**]. **Manufactures** are of the most varied, and often of the most exquisite description. Chinese porcelain, silks, embroidery, and lacquered wares are unequalled for brilliancy, richness, and durability; and in carved goods in tortoiseshell, ivory, and horn, in engraving, the manufacture of paper, ink, cabinet-work, and bell-casting, the whole of which are carried on without the aid of machinery, the Chinese excel. Silks, cottons, and China-grass fabrics, the last chiefly for summer wear, are largely made; woollen garments are little worn, except by the rich, cotton garments, padded and quilted, forming the general winter clothing. Hostile as the Chinese are to foreign intrusion and the introduction of modern methods of production, they have not been able to prevent their adoption altogether. The inferiority of the Chinese arms and armaments having been proved in the

wars of China with European powers, the Chinese Government first sought the aid of Europeans in the establishment of dock-yards and arsenals.. The first arsenal in China on a foreign type was begun in 1863, and now the government is building war-ships on European models at Foochow (Fuchou) and Shanghai in China proper, and at Port Arthur in Manchuria, and turning out guns and munitions of war at these places as well as at Nan-king, Tientsin, and elsewhere. Steam filatures have been erected in the heart of the silk-producing districts of Kwangtung. Cot-ton-mills (both for spinning and weaving) have been erected at Shanghai and Wuchang (opposite Hankow), and others are projected elsewhere. Large iron-works have been erected at Hanyang (adjoining Hankow), intended to utilise iron ore and coal found at no great distance near the Yangtse-kiang, and a railway 17 m. in length has been constructed from the river to the iron-mines, and other large iron-works in the neighbourhood of Kweiyang-fu, cap. of Kweichou.

Throughout the greater part of C. the rivers form the principal **means of communication.** In the NE. plains, though difficult to navigate, as already stated, they, along with canals, are still largely used, and are indeed the principal medium of commerce. In these parts, however, springless carts drawn by mules are also largely employed. N. of the Tsinling-shan range and W. of Sin-gan-fu there are no navigable rivers or canals, and carts and pack-animals, including camels, are the principal means of transport. At one time excellent roads appear to have connected distant provincial capitals with the seat of the supreme government, but though in some places well-made roads still run for long distances [**Chekiang**, and from some of the chief towns good roads radiate for short distances, the roads are now for the most part wretched, and in S. China wheel traffic is almost unknown. The **Grand** or **Imperial Canal,** from Hangchou to Tientsin, about 700 m., constructed in the first part of the 7th century primarily for the conveyance of the tribute of rice from the southern provs., still forms an important means of communication between the N. and S. in the eastern plain, though the section stretching N. from the Hwang-ho to the Yu-ho has been dry since about 1852. Away from the rivers and canals goods are generally carried on the backs of porters, and well-to-do travellers are borne in palan-quins. To the introduction of railways the Chinese government long showed a peculiar aversion, but this aversion is at last being overcome by the necessity of meeting the possibility of foreign aggression, especially on the part of Russia on the N. frontier, and foreign competition. The first railway in C. was con-structed by some English merchants in 1876 between Shanghai and Wusung, but was bought and torn up by the provincial authorities in 1877. Since 1877 a line has been laid from Taku to Tientsin, thence to the coal-mines of Kaiping, and it is now being continued further NE. towards Shanhaikwan, on the border of Manchuria, at the seaward terminus of the Great Wall. A short railway in Formosa, and the railway in Hupe already mentioned, are the only others that yet (1893) exist, but large projects have now received government sanction. The **electric telegraph** has made further progress. Chungking and Chengtu-fu in the prov. of Süchwan are already connected by telegraph with Peking, so also is Kashgar in Eastern Turkistan (a distance of about 2500 m. from Peking, and only 190 m. from the nearest Russian telegraph station at Osh); and there are submarine cables bringing the islands of Hainan and Formosa into communication with the mainland.

The **commerce** of C. with western Asia dates back to a very remote period. It was carried on partly by land partly by sea. The land routes all passed through the opening in the NW. between the Nanshan range and the desert, and then diverged, one route passing to the S. of the Tarim basin to Yarkand and thence across southern passes of the Pamirs, two others on the N. side of the desert, one of them along the S. base of the Tianshan Mts. to Kashgar (the Tianshan-nan-lu route), and the other along the N. base of the Tianshan into the valley of the Ili. The trade by sea seems to have been carried on at an early date by Arabs, and seems to have been the means of introducing several economic plants into the country. A Chinese work on botany belonging to the fourth century speaks of sugar as a product of Cochin-China known at Canton, where there was an Arab trading colony. The Portuguese were the first among Europeans to establish direct trading relations with C. They were tacitly allowed to trade at Canton in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1586 Macao, at the mouth of the Canton R., was granted to them. Down to 1842 Canton remained the only place at which European nations generally were allowed to carry on trade with C., and even the right to trade there was never formally recognised by the Chinese govern-ment. The wider scope for foreign trade subsequent to that date was the consequence of a war with Great Britain which was due to the Chinese government having destroyed without compensation upwards of 20,000 chests of opium belonging to English merchants. At the peace of Nanking which concluded the war (Aug. 29, 1842) it was agreed that European merchants and a British consul should be allowed to reside at Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and the island of Hong-kong (near the mouth of the Canton R., E. side) was ceded to the British. By subsequent treaties (1858 and 1860 on the con-clusion of other wars, and 1876 by the Convention of Chifu) other ports were opened and the navigation of the Yangtse-kiang was declared free. The following is a list of the Chinese so-called **treaty-ports** at which foreign merchants are allowed to reside: Newchwang or Riuchwang, in Manchuria; Tien-tsin, Taku, on the Gulf of Pechili; **Chefoo** (Chifu), on the N. side of the Shantung penin.; **Shanghai, Ningpo,** Wenchow, Foochow, **Amoy, Swatow, Canton,** on or near the E. coast S. of the Shantung penin.; Pakhoi, on the Gulf of Tonking; **Chinkiang,** Wuhu, Kiukiang, **Hankow,** Ichang, and Chung-king (*q.v.*), on the Yangtse-kiang; Tamsui, Kelung, Taiwan, and Takow on Formosa; and Kiungchow, on Hainan. By far the most important of these, especially for imports, is Shanghai, and besides Shanghai all those at which the foreign trade in foreign bottoms amounts to as much as one-tenth in value of that of Shanghai are printed in thick type. A large part of the foreign, especially British trade, is centred at Hong-kong. The **customs' duties** on foreign imports are fixed at 5-6 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of most articles, 8-12 per cent. on some others, and 33 per cent. on opium. Under the treaties the collection of the duties is entrusted to a European commission known as the Imperial Maritime Customs. Chinese commerce is, however, hampered also by internal duties. Some of these are levied on the frontiers of the provs., but it is stipulated in the Convention of Chefoo that by the payment of one-half extra duty foreign goods may be allowed to pass free to any part of the empire. Goods covered by such transit-passes must, however, have their destination stated when the pass is issued, and are covered by the pass only up to the place mentioned. Hence the import-ance to foreign merchants of having open ports as far in the interior as possible. At present the furthest is Chungking, the commercial centre of Süchwan, the most important of the western frontier provs. In addition to the provincial duties another duty is levied on goods in transit under the name of *likin* or *lekin*. This is regarded by the Chinese government as an exceptional tax for war purposes, and is levied at 'barriers' on the trade routes (stations on navigable rivers, &c.) not coinciding with provincial boundaries. This tax is the cause of much complaint on the part of foreign merchants, who contend that their goods ought to pass free of such duties also when the transit-pass has been obtained, and recently arrangements have been made for the payment of *likin* on opium to cover the whole distance at the treaty-port where it is landed. **Foreign Commerce.**—Tea, raw silk, and silk manufactures make up more than three-fourths of the value of the Chinese exports, and the principal imports are opium, cotton, and other manufactures, and metals. The recent history of Chinese commerce shows several noteworthy features. On the export side there has been a great decrease in the amount of tea exported by sea, but this has been partly balanced by a great rise in the amount exported overland, chiefly by way of Maimachin and Kiakhta to Russia. The amount so exported increased pretty steadily from about 10,000,000 lbs. in 1874 to upwards of 94,000,000 lbs. in 1888 (the maximum down to 1891 inclusive). The exports of silk-refuse (which is now manufactured in Europe into silk fabrics), of silk goods, and of straw-braid (which is now an export of considerable value) have all rapidly increased in amount in recent years. On the import side there has been a decline on the whole in the amount of Indian opium imported, but there has been a pretty steady rise in the amount of the coal import, and a rapid rise in that of petroleum. **Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The *tael* (in Chinese, *liang*), in which the value of Chinese commerce and customs revenue is generally reckoned, is merely a money of account. The tael is properly a weight, the amount of which differs at different places. Hence there is the Shanghai tael, the Canton tael, and the Haikwan or customs tael, this last being the tael in which customs dues are levied, and being equal to 574.948 grains of silver, and the value of which, before the fall in the price of silver beginning in 1873, was about 6s. 8d. For the average value in subsequent years see **Appendix,** p. 14. Till recently the only Chinese coinage consisted of *cash* (Chinese *li*), made of brass mixed with lead, and pierced in the middle with a quadrangular hole, which allows of their being strung together. From 1600 to 1700 of these are equal to one Haikwan tael. In default of other coinage the Chinese make large use among themselves of private banking orders. Large payments are generally made in silver bullion, which is made up in shoe-shaped bars (sycee silver). In the treaty ports Mexican and trade dollars are also much used. Recently dollars of about the same weight and fineness as the United States silver dollar have been coined at a mint established at Canton by a former viceroy, and in 1890 these were declared by an Imperial decree legal tender throughout the empire. Most commodities, includ-ing liquids, are sold by weight, the usual unit for large amounts being the *picul* (Chinese, *tan*), recognised by treaty as equivalent to 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois, and divided into 100 *catties* (Chinese, *kin*), each accordingly = 1⅓ lb., these again divided into 16 *taels* (Chinese, *liang*), each = 16 *mace* (Chinese, *tsien*), each =

10 *candarens* (Chinese, *fun*). The units of length vary in different parts of the empire, but that fixed by treaty and made use of by the customs department for short measurements is the *chih* = 14.1 English in., 10 *chih* making 1 *chang*. The *li*, the ordinary unit in road measurements, is approximately equal to 3 cables (720 yds.), or two-fifths of a mile. **Government.**—The emperor is at least nominally supreme in every department of the state. The dignity is hereditary in the family, but the reigning emperor has the right of naming his successor from among the members of that family. The reigning dynasty is of Manchu origin and acceded to the throne in 1644. All the officials of the empire are appointed in the emperor's name, but there are important institutions restricting the power of the emperor. In the first place he is bound to govern in accordance with the maxims of the sacred books of Confucius, and the laws of the empire as laid down in the 'Collected Regulations of the Tsing Dynasty.' In the second place he is bound to choose all officials from the lettered class, that is, from those who have passed the state examinations, which are held all over the empire, and in which all Chinese subjects are allowed to compete. The higher official ranks are reserved for those who pass the severest examinations, and to pass with distinction is the sure avenue to position and honour. The supreme direction of the administration is confided to a cabinet of four members, two of Chinese and two of Manchu origin, along with two assistants from the Hanlin or Great College. This body is composed of the more distinguished members of the lettered class, and has very important functions of different kinds. Even women are occasionally included among its members. It serves to some extent as a great council of state. No new laws are inscribed in the statute-book without being submitted to it. If any law suggested by an official as likely to be beneficial to the empire has received the approval of this body, it is promulgated throughout the empire, but is not added to the Imperial code during the life of the emperor then reigning, but may be so added on the accession of the next emperor if the law has meanwhile proved to be beneficial in practice and acceptable to the people. From this body also are chosen the members of what is called the Court of Censors, forty in number. Some of these are appointed to watch over both the public and private life of the emperor himself, and to admonish him when guilty of any conduct unworthy of his position. Others are sent on special missions to distant provs. to supervise the conduct of the governors. Of others it is the duty to write a history of the reign, a history never opened during the lifetime of the emperor under whom it is written. There are seven government departments, a department charged with the supervision of the civil functionaries, and of finance, rites, war, justice, public works, and the admiralty, the last in existence only since 1885. The ministry of rites corresponds to some extent to the home office, but one branch of it is the *Tsung-li-yamen*, which is the body that deals with foreign affairs. All the officers of the empire, civil and military, are divided into nine orders, which are distinguished by buttons differing in material and colour worn at the top of the official cap. To Europeans these officers are known as *mandarins*, a term which seems to have originated with the Portuguese, and probably derived from the Portuguese *mandar*, 'to command.' In C. the members of the nine orders are known collectively as *kwang-fu*. The highest officials subject to the supreme government of Peking are the viceroys, who have the supreme control of the provincial administration, some of whom, however, have two provs. under their charge. Next in rank are the lieutenants of the viceroy, of whom there is one for each province. In addition to the hierarchy of officials dependent on the government of Peking, there is a very important system of local government on a popular basis. All the communes of the empire have local councils freely elected by the people for a term of three years. The commune as a whole being responsible for the payment of government taxes, these councils have first the duty of distributing the burden among the individual members. But in addition to that they inquire into the necessity of public works for the locality, procure the funds for those which can be carried out by the commune itself, act in accord with the councils of neighbouring communes for those which require the co-operation of two or more communes, superintend the working of the regulations for irrigation, exercise some control over the benevolent institutions of the district, &c. &c. The great bulk of the **people** are Chinese proper. The Manchus though the reigning family is of that race, make up but a small proportion of the population. They are chiefly officials and soldiers. In all the larger towns there is, however, a Manchu quarter, which is sometimes walled off from the Chinese town. In the mountainous dists. in the SW., there are still some non-Chinese races either living amongst the Chinese, and gradually adopting Chinese modes of life, or occupying isolated tracts, where they live in complete independence. The most important of these are the Sifan (*q.v.*), in the W. of Süchwan, the Lolos (*q.v.*), in the S. of Süchwan, and the Miau-tse, the original inhabitants of the prov. of Kweichou, now principally confined to the SE. of that prov. and to the adjacent parts of Kwangsi. The term Man-tse is not the name of any particular race, but is a general term applied to all aboriginal non-Chinese inhabitants of the present C. In the dists. adjoining Burma and Siam (Yünnan and Kwangsi) there are large numbers of Shans. In the NW. there is a considerable number of Mohammedan Tunganis (or Dunganis), and Tibetans occupy the extreme W. of the prov. of Süchwan. Of the character of the Chinese proper very diverse accounts are given. Those who know them only in the larger treaty ports often pass a very unfavourable opinion upon them, while those who have become acquainted with them in the country dists. have often been charmed with the patriarchal simplicity of their life and manners. While some travellers complain of their hostility to Europeans, others speak of nothing but kindness received in every part of the empire, and generally it may be said that those who have resided longest amongst them, and learned to know them best, are those who speak of them with most respect. Nearly all are agreed in ascribing to them industry, perseverance, and sobriety. Baron Richthofen maintains that in the struggle for existence, the Chinese have the advantage over the inhabitants of the tropics and over uncivilised races generally of restless industry, over the people of Europe that of extreme thrift (*Genügsamkeit*), and apparently over all other inhabitants of the earth that of being suited to any climate, and looks upon the possibility of their adopting the practically utilisable elements of western civilisation as a danger to be dreaded by the rest of the world, as introducing a competition of an extremely formidable character (*China*, vol. ii. p. 14). The same dread is felt by the countries inhabited by people of European race in the temperate zone (in the United States and Australia), among whom the Chinese have sought to settle in considerable numbers. In the tropics, however, they are more readily welcomed. But the Chinese are on the whole averse to emigration, and though they are now found in large numbers as agriculturists and miners in the Eastern Archipelago and Indo-China, and have been largely introduced as coolies into Cuba and parts of S. America, the total number of Chinese emigrants is as yet small when compared with that of emigrants from Europe. As regards **religion,** ancestor-worship, or the religion of the family, may be said to be the only religion that has retained a general hold of the people. Confucianism is in no proper sense of the word a religion, but only a code of moral maxims and ceremonies, the keynote of which is the inculcation of everything tending to promote the union of the family and the maintenance of the state as one great family. Tablets in honour of the immediate ancestors are preserved in every household, and it is the duty of the head of every household to collect his family frequently, in order to hear the record of the lives of their ancestors, and to pay them honour and worship. The same honour that is thus paid by the living to the dead is paid by the young to the old. Even in the administration of justice this institution holds an important place. Offenders are often tried before family courts, and the decisions of such courts for the most part have as much weight as those of the official courts. To be excommunicated from the family is one of the greatest degradations and punishments that can be inflicted on a Chinese. The other religions prevailing in C. are not regarded as incompatible with this family religion. Of these Buddhism, which appears to have been introduced about the first century A.D., is the most widespread. Taoism, founded by a Chinese teacher named Laotse, is also accepted by a large number in certain classes. But the Chinese observance of either of these religions is very lax, and consists chiefly in the making use of a Buddhist or a Taoist priest in certain ceremonies. Mohammedanism and Christianity both count large numbers of adherents, but they are both regarded with distrust and suspicion by the government, not as religions (for to religion as such the Chinese government is wholly indifferent), but as teaching doctrines that tend to isolate those who adopt them from the rest of their countrymen, and to undermine the idea on which the state is founded. In the case of Christianity there is a further ground for jealousy, in that it is believed to be a political movement on the part of European powers. Mohammedans number altogether three or four millions in the W. and SW. In Yünnan they are known to the Burmese, and through them to the Europeans, as Panthays. The Christians are less numerous, though Christianity was introduced by Nestorians as early as the 7th century, and again by Franciscans in the 13th century. Such hold as Christianity has gained in China, however, dates chiefly from the efforts of the Jesuits in the 17th century, which were for a time remarkably successful chiefly through the favour bestowed on them by the enlightened emperor Kanghe. This favour was, however, withdrawn in consequence of the interference of the pope on the question of the compatibility of the family worship of the Chinese with Christian teaching, and every effort was made to extirpate and exclude Christianity, until protection for Christian missionaries was stipulated for in the treaty of

Tientsin in 1858. During the whole period of repression, however, Christian communities continued to survive in all the provinces—in greatest numbers in Süchwan. Altogether they are estimated to count by hundreds of thousands. The Chinese **language** is the type of monosyllabic languages—entirely composed of monosyllabic words, or words formed by the combination of monosyllabic roots, without modification. The writing is not alphabetic but ideographic, that is, the characters do not represent even sounds but ideas, so that while the same characters form one written language for the whole empire, they are read differently, so far as the sounds are considered, in different parts, according to the differences of dialect. These dialectical differences are to a large extent merely differences of pronunciation, and among the educated classes one dialect prevails more or less over the empire. This is known as the *gwanhwa*, or *kwanhwa;* but even in this there is not perfect uniformity, the *gwanhwa* of the northern provs. differing to some extent from that current in the S. The number of distinct characters in Chinese is stated by some to be upwards of 7000, but many of these characters are formed by combinations of simpler ones, so that the mastery of about 2000 characters affords, it is said, the key to the Chinese language. Notwithstanding the difficulty which this system of writing must throw in the way of learning to read, there are few countries in the world where a knowledge of reading and writing is so widely diffused, and that altogether without government aid. The number of large **towns** in C. is a very remarkable feature in the distribution of the population, and when we consider the absence of the modern means of communication that do so much to stimulate the growth of large towns, by creating centres of trade and manufacturing industry for wide areas devoted to the production of food and raw material, it may fairly be said that this aggregation of population in large towns is without a parallel on the surface of the globe. The only country that could fairly be compared with it is India before the introduction of railways and modern machinery, and in this respect India even yet presents a contrast, not a parallel. In the list of the large towns of the world in the 9th issue of *Die Bevölkerung der Erde* (1893), the number of towns in C. with an estimated population of more than 100,000 is 45 as against 28 in India, 116 in Europe, 25 in the United States; and of those above 100,000 fourteen were estimated to have a population exceeding 500,000, and four a population of 1,000,000 or more. Towns which are centres of administration are divided into three orders, which are distinguished by certain terminations, but these terminations are frequently omitted. Those of the first order have the termination *fu*, those of the second order *chou* or *ting*, those of the third order *hsien* or *hien*. All such towns are surrounded by ramparts, which in the case of *fus* take the form of rectangular stone walls. Of the **history** of C. hardly anything can be said in a brief sketch. The Chinese are believed to have entered the country from the N., and their history in C. may be summed up as a gradual process of adding field to field as they multiplied and spread steadily southwards, driving before them or absorbing the earlier inhabitants. A brief sketch of their relations with Europeans is given above under **Commerce.** In the present century one of the most remarkable events was the Taiping rebellion, which broke out about 1850, headed by a Christian convert who professed to have for his object the Christianisation of the whole country, and which was not suppressed till 1865, after several of the most populous provinces in the S. had been desolated, and their population reduced to an appalling extent. Of the numerous works on C. the following may be referred to as among the most comprehensive:—Williams's *Middle Kingdom* (1848); *The Chinese Empire*, by Abbé Huc (Eng. trans. 1855, 2 vols.); *Cathay and the Way Thither* by Col. Yule (1867, 2 vols.), and the most exhaustive of all, *China* (German), by Baron Richthofen, of which as yet (1894) only vols. i., ii., and iv. have been published (vol. i. 1877). In 1885 appeared the first sheets of a large atlas of C., geological and physical, also by Baron Richthofen, and not yet completed; and in 1893 a map of NE. China by C. Waeber (1 : 1,355,000). See **Japan** (end of article) and **Formosa.**

China, tn., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 76 m. E. Monterey.

China, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 20 m. NE. Augusta. The Kennebec affords excellent water-power. P. <1500.

Chináb, riv., India. See **Chenáb.**

Chinahuapan, tn., Mexico, Puebla, 55 m. N. by E. Puebla.

Chinaman's Flat, post-tp., Victoria, Talbot co., 21 m. NNW. Clunes; gold-mines near. P. <1500.

Chinandega, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, 70 m. NW. by W. Managua, in 1849 the temporary cap. of the three united republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador; cap. dep. C. P. 7000.

Chinaran, fortified tn., Persia, Khorassan, 38 m. NW. Meshed, peopled chiefly by Kurds introduced into Khorassan by Shah Tamasp and Shah Abbas.

China Sea, called by the Chinese *Nan Hai*, or Southern Sea, is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which extends between China, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula, on the W., the Philippine Is. on the E., Borneo on the S., and the I. of Formosa on the N. It forms the great gulfs of Siam and Tongking. Chief affluents the Meinam, Cambodia, and Canton Rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Manilla, Bangkok, and Singapore.

China Strait, New Guinea. See **Hayter I.**

Chinaz, dist., tn. and fort, Russian Turkistan, Syr-Dariinsk terr., 27 m. SW. of Tashkent, on the highway to Bukhara, at confluence of Chirchik with Syr-Daria. P. <500.

Chincha, riv., Peru, rises between the chains of the Andes, flows S. then W., and enters the Pacific Ocean about 13° 30′ S.

Chincha, Alta, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lima, on the W. ct., 117 m. SE. by S. Lima, in about 13° 25′ S. P. 4000.

Chincha Islands, Peru, in 13° 38′ S., 76° 28′ W.; their formerly celebrated guano-beds are now exhausted.

Chinchaycocha, lake, Peru, 6 by 18 m., crossed by 11° S., 76° 5′ W., to the S. of Cerro de Pasco, drained from its NW. corner southwards by the Mantaro. Alt. 13,800 ft.

Chinchen-che, lake, central Asia, in the NW. part of the Chinese prov. of Kansu, in about 40° 50′ N., 96° 50′–98° E.

Chinchilla de Monte Aragón, tn., Spain, prov. Albacete, 9 m. ESE. Albacete. P. 6100.

Chinchón, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. SE. by S. Madrid. P. <5000.

Chinchorro, El, reef, E. ct. of Yucatan, Mexico, in 18° 20′–50′ N. Length, N. to S., 23 m.; greatest breadth, 9 m.

Chinchosho, place, W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the coast, in 5° 10′ S., situated high and healthily between Luemba and Luiza-Loango. Mean temp. (6 yrs.), yr. 75.9° F., Feb. 79.3°, July 71.2°.

Chin-chou, China, Hunan. See **Chen-chou.**

Chinchou, tn., China, prov. Honan, 225 m. N. by E. Hankow.

Chinchou, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 39 m. NW. Pakhoi.

Chinchou-fu, tn., Manchuria. See **Kingchou-fu.**

Chinchu, or **Tsinenchou,** maritime dist. of China, between 23° and 26° N., 116° and 119° E., comprising parts of the provs. Fokien and Kwangtung on the SE. ct., and inhabited by a hardy and industrious people, who man most part of the imperial and commercial navy.

Chincoteague Island, U.S., Virginia, Accomack co., off the NE. ct., in 37° 52′–38° 5′ N. Much frequented by sportsmen, and celebrated for its oysters and ponies.

Chin Coulee, a deep riv. valley in the SE. of Alberta and SW. of Assiniboia, Canada, joins the Forty Mile Coulee.

Chindant, Cossack vil., E. Siberia, Transbaikalia, dist. and 200 m. SW. of Nerchinsk, at the junc. of Onon with Ononborzya. Chief town of military dist., centre for trade. P. <750.

Chinde, one of the mouths of the Zambezi. See **Zambezi** and *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, pp. 139–40, *Map*, p. 192.

Chinde, new port at the mouth of the Chinde R., Portuguese E. Africa, in 18° 34′ S., connected by telegraph with Blantyre and Kiliman. Land has been leased here for a bonded warehouse of the British administration of Nyassa-land.

Chindwara, India. See **Chhindwára.**

Chindwin, or **Kyendwin,** riv., Burma, the principal trib. of the Iráwadi, rises in the Patkoi Mts. near the frontier of Assam, flows S. and joins the main stream about midway between Mandalay and Pagan; length about 500 m., of which about 300 are navigable by steamers in the rains, 150 m. in the dry season. The Iráwadi river steamers ascend to Kendat in about 23½° N. The navigation is a good deal impeded by shifting sand-banks, and by the swiftness of the current, in consequence of which native boats take about three weeks to ascend 250 m. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, p. 197.

Chindwin, valley in Tibet, forming a wedge between Bhutan and Sikkim.

Ching, tn., China, in the SE. of prov. Hunan, 185 m. N. by W. Canton.

Ching, Chinese, 'city.'

Chingchen-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 14 m. W. Kweiyang-fu, with coal-mines on the E.

Chingchi-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 110 m. SW. Chengtu-fu. Alt. 5090 ft.

Chingene Dervent, defile traversed by the Vardar, Turkey, NW. of Salonica, about 8 m. long, crossed in the S. by 41° N.

Chingenge, tn., Congo Free State. See **Jingenge.**

Chingford, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 9 m. WNW. Romford, on the G. E. R. P. <3000.

Chingfu-hsien, tn., China, in the S. of Süchwan, 147 m. SW. by W. Chungking, 25 m. W. by S. Sui-fu.

Ching-hai, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the Bay of Swatow, immediately to the S. of Swatow, with which it forms in fact one town.

Chinghwa-chen, or **Tsing-hwa-chen,** tn., China, prov. and about 60 m. NE. by E. Honan, in the valley of the Wei (trib. Pei-ho), with active trade in coal, obtained from mines in the neighbouring hills.

Chingiz-tau, range of mts., Russian Turkistan, runs WNW.,

separating the basin of the Irtysh from that of Lake Balkhash. Alt. 3–4000 ft.

Chingkiang-fu, tn., China, Yünnan. See **Chengkiang-fu.**

Chingku-hsien, tn., China, in the S. of prov. Shensi, at the confluence of the Makia-ho with the Han-kiang, 120 m. SW. Singan-fu, in a fertile and thickly peopled dist.

Chingkung-hsien, China. See **Chengkung-hsien.**

Chingleput, Brit. India. See **Chengalpat.**

Chingtechen, tn., China. See **Kingtechin.**

Chingte-fu, Mongolia. See **Jehol.**

Chingting, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 150 m. SW. Peking.

Chingtong-fu, tn., China, in the SW. of Yünnan, 102 m. SE. by S. Tali-fu.

Chingtu-fu, China. See **Chengtu-fu.**

Chinhai, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, on Hangchow Bay, at the mouth of the Yung-kiang R., 18 m. NE. Ning-po. It stands on a tongue of land at the foot of a hill abruptly rising from the sea, and crowned by a citadel; taken by the British in 1841.

Chini, vil., Brit. India, in Bashahr State, Punjab, about 1 m. from the r. bk. of the Sutlej, 69 m. NE. by E. Simla. The vicinity is well watered by numerous rills, which run down the side of a mountain, and flow into the Sutlej. Vines of excellent quality and in great quantity are here cultivated. Dried grapes form a favourite food of the people. Alt. 9100 ft. above the sea, 1500 ft. above the Sutlej. P. <5000.

Chiniot, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Yhang, 80 m. W. by N. Lahore, near the l. bk. of the Chenáb, celebrated for its wood-carving and masonry. P. 13,500; Moham. 9100; Hindus, 4300.

Chin-ju, tn., Korea, 51 m. W. by N. Fusan.

Chink, name given to the abrupt slopes of the Ust-urt plateau towards the Aral-Caspian depression.

Chinkiang, or **Chinkiang-fu,** tn., China, prov. Kiang-su, on r. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, at its junction with the Grand Canal, 45 m. E. by N. (62 m. by river from) Nanking, and communicating by natural and artificial waterways with Shang-hai; situation little malarious. Formerly an important fortified city, the key of central China; taken by the Taiping rebels in 1853, four years after which the population was massacred by the Imperialists, and only the walls of the town were left standing. It is an open port under the Tien-tsin treaty (1858). Occupying one of the finest sites in China, it has become the second port of the empire for the importation of foreign goods. The principal curiosity here is a pagoda of cast-iron, 30 ft. high, and conjectured to be at least 1200 years old. This city was taken by the British, July 21, 1842. The principal items of import are opium, cottons, sugar (average value about £1,500,000); and of export, silk, dried lily-flowers, rice (value £300,000–£400,000). Mean rainfall, yr. 30½ in. P. 135,000.

Chinley Bugsworth and Brownside, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chapel-en-le-Frith union, with a stn. (**Chinley**) on the M. R., PM.O. (**Chinley**). P. <2000.

Chinley Hills, Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 7 m. N. Buxton.

Chinnan, vil., China, prov. Kwangsi, close to the frontier of Tongking, 90 m. NE. Hanoi.

Chin-ngan-fu, tn., S. China, prov. Kwangsi, 160 m. N. by E. Hanoi (Tongking), on a r. bk. trib. of the Yu-kiang, in 23° 20′ N., 106° E.

Chinning-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 26 m. S. by E. Yünnan-fu.

Chinning-chou, China, Kweichou. See **Chenning-chou.**

Chinnock, East, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3½ m. WSW. Yeovil, P.O. P. <750.

Chinnock, Middle, eccles. par., 2 m. to the W. by S. P. <250.

Chinnock, West, par., adjoining Middle C. on the W., P.O. P. <750. See **Chiselborough.**

Chinnor, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 16 m. E. by S. Oxford, on a branch of the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Chinon, tn., France, dep. Indre et Loire, on the Vienne, 26 m. SW. by W. Tours, cap. arr., with imposing ruins of an ancient royal fortress, the favourite residence of Henry II. and Richard Cœur de Lion. P. <5000.

Chinooks, an Indian tribe, Brit. Columbia. They give name to the mongrel dialect, containing English, French, and Indian elements, used as a *lingua franca* in British Columbia and the adjoining parts of the United States by whites, Chinese, and Indians in their intercourse with one another.

Chinook Winds. See *Föhn.*

Chino Val, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 176 m. SE. by S. from the NW. corner of the state.

Chins, tribe, Indo-China. See **Burma.**

Chinsurah, tn., Brit. India, Bengal Presidency, dist. and on the r. bk. of the Húglí, now included within the Húglí municipality. The Dutch held the place from the 17th century till 1825. P. <5000.

Chintamani-pet, tn., India, Mysore, 44 m. NE. Bangalore. P. 5100.

Chinting-fu, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 149 m. SW. Peking, near the frontier of Shansi.

Chinu, tn., Colombia, dep. Bolivar, 95 m. S. by E. Cartagena. Immense treasure found here by Heredia. P. (including dist.) 8000.

Chinur, tn., India, Haidarábád, 165 m. S. by E. Nágpur, on the l. bk. of the Godávari, a few miles above the confluence of the Pránhíta.

Chinyanga, vil., E. equatorial Africa, 100 m. NE. Tabora, in the German sphere of influence.

Chinyuan-fu, China. See **Chenyuan-fu.**

Chioggia, fishing tn., Italy, Venetia, in the S. of the Venice lagoon, prov. and 15 m. S. Venice, built on piles, seat of a bishop. P. 27,000.

Chiongo, isl., Africa, in the estuary of the Congo, in the middle of the stream, below Boma.

Chios, isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Khio.**

Chipa'ta, mt., S. Africa, Nyassa-land, 30 m. W. Lake Nyassa, just S. of 13° S. Alt. 4000 ft.

Chiperone, mt., Brit. Nyassa-land, S. of the Milanji Mts., in 16° 40′ S., 35° 56′ E. Alt. 7000 ft.

Chipewyan, Canada. See **Fort Chippewayan.**

Chiplona, tn., SW. ct. Spain, prov. Cadiz, 15 m. W. by N. Jerez. P. <4000.

Chiplún, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, 75 m. SSW. Poona. P. 11,700; Hindus, 8400.

Chippenham, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 4 m. N. by E. Newmarket, 3 m. E. Fordham stn., PMT.O.; 4301 ac. P. <750.

Chippenham, mun. bor. (since 1554; till 1885 also a parl. bor.), market-tn., and par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 12 m. NE. by E. Bath, on the G. W. R. (junction for Calne). Its manufactures of silk and woollen (broadcloth) have declined, but the town is one of the largest marts for cheese in the kingdom, and has a large condensed milk factory and a bacon factory. In the days of Alfred the Great the treaty with the Danish leader Guthrum, by which the invaders finally agreed to quit the kingdom, was signed here. Market-day, F. Par. 6480 ac., P. 5400; bor. P. <5000.

Chippenham, or **NW. Div.,** parl. div., in the NW. of Wiltshire, Eng. P. (1891) 44,400.

Chipperfield, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 7⅔ m. WSW. St. Albans, 2 m. W. Kings Langley stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Chippewa, port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on W. bk. of R. Niagara, at the mouth of the Welland, 18 m. NW. by N. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Chippewa, co., U.S., Michigan, in the extreme N., on Lake Superior and St. Mary's R.

Chippewa, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded on the S. by the Minnesota R., crossed by 45° N., and in extreme NW. by 96° W.

Chippewa, riv., U.S., Wisconsin, in the W., it rises in the N. of the state in the Penokee Iron Range, and flows SSW. past Chippewa Falls to the Mississippi, which it joins on the l. bk., a little to the W. of 92° W.; navigable to Eau Claire.

Chippewa, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the W., crossed in the S. by 45° N., and in the E. by 91° W.

Chippewa Falls, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Chippewa co., on the Chippewa R., 85 m. E. St. Paul (Minn.). P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 8700.

Chippewa Indian Reservation, U.S., Minnesota, Cass co., in the N., traversed from W. to E. by the upper part of the Mississippi.

Chippewas, or **Ojibways,** Indian tribe, U.S., inhabiting several reservations in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and on both sides of the basin of Lake Superior.

Chippewayan Fort. See **Fort Chippewayan.**

Chipping, 'a place of merchandise,' from Anglo-Saxon *ceapan,* 'to buy.'

Chipping, par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 7½ m. W. by N. Clitheroe, 4 m. NNE. Longridge stn., PM.O.; 5634 ac. P. <1000.

Chipping Barnet, par., Eng. See **Barnet.**

Chipping Campden, market-tn. and par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 8 m. ESE. Evesham, with a stn. (**Campden**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Campden**). Market-day, W. 4699 ac. P. <2000.

Chipping Hill, Roman camp, Eng., Essex, div. and 6 m. NNW. Maldon, close to Witham Junction, PM.O.

Chippinghurst, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Headington union. P. <250.

Chipping Norton, mun. bor. (incorporated under James I.), Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 10½ m. NW. Woodstock, with stns. (**C. N.** and **C. N. Junction**) on the G. W. R.; has large woollen and tweed factories, and carries on glove making. A common of about 80 ac. is used as a recreation ground. Chipping Norton Junc., a stn. 5 m. SW. Market-day, W. P. <4500.

Chipping Ongar, market-tn. and par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 9 m. NNE. Romford, with a stn. (**Ongar**) on the G. E. R. Market-day, S. P. <1000.

Chipping Sodbury, market-tn. and par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 11 m. NE. by E. Bristol, 2 m. E. Yate Junc. P. <1500.

Chipping Warden, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NNE. Banbury, 3 m. SSW. Morton Pinkney stn., P.O. P.<500.

Chipping Wycombe, Eng. See **Wycombe.**

Chipstable, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 10 m. NNE. Tiverton, 3½ m. W. Wiveliscombe stn., P.O. P.<500.

Chipstead, vil., Eng., Kent, 2½ m. NW. Sevenoaks, PMT.O. See **Chepstead.**

Chipstead, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4½ m. NE. by N. Reigate, 3 m. N. Merstham stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Chipurupalle, tn., Brit. India, Madras, E. ct. dist. and 19 m. SW. by W. Vizagapatam. P.<5000.

Chiputneticook Lakes, on the border of Canada, New Brunswick, and Maine, U.S., drained by the R. St. Croix into the Bay of Fundy.

Chiquimula, city, Central America, the most ancient in the E. of Guatemala, cap. dep. C., 64 m. E. by N. Guatemala; destroyed by earthquake in 1773. P. 3000.

Chiquinquira, tn., S. America, Colombia, Santander, 80 m. N. by E. Bogotá. P. 18,000.

Chiquita, Mar, Argentine Republic. See **Mar Chiquita.**

Chiquito, 'small.' See *Chico.*

Chiquitos, Indian tribe, En. Bolivia, giving name to a prov.

Chira, isl., Central America, in the Gulf of Nicoya, in the W. of Costa Rica.

Chira, tn., central Asia, E. Turkistan, 41 m. E. by S. Khotan. The Takla Makán or Gobi Desert skirts the vegetation at the distance of 3 m. N. Alt. 4500 ft. P. about 40,000.

Chirakchi, tn., Bukhara, 54 m. SSW. Samarkand.

Chirala, large vil., Brit. Nyassa-land, on l. bk. Shire, in 16° S.

Chirála, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 74 m. W. by S. Masulipatam. P. 10,600; Hindus, 10,000.

Chiráwa, tn., India, Rájputána, 100 m. W. by S. Delhi. P. 5500.

Chirbury, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6 m. S. by E. Welshpool, 3½ m. E. Montgomery stn., with barytes mines, PMT.O.; 11,317 ac. P.<1500.

Chirchik, riv., Russian Turkistan, r. bk. trib. of Syr-Daria; made by the confluence of Chotkal and Pskem. Flows SW., watering the plain of Tashkend by its numerous canals, and joins the Angren before entering the Syr, 40 m. SW. of Tashkend.

Chirdon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Bellingham union; 6516 ac. P.<250.

Chire, tn., S. America, Colombia, Boyaca, on the Chire, 150 m. NE. by E. Bogotá.

Chirgat-cho, lake, Tibet; same as **Chargat-cho.**

Chiri-Chiri, bay, Colombia, in the S. of the Gulf of Cupica.

Chiriguana, tn., S. America, Colombia, Magdalena, 150 m. SE. by E. Cartagena.

Chiriguanos, tribe of Indians in the S. of Bolivia, in the plains E. of the Andes; allied to the Tupiguarani tribe.

Chiriqui, prov., riv., lagoon, and archipelago of Central America, state of Panama, in the U.S. of Colombia. The river, after a N. course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the archipelago in 9° N., 82° 30′ E. The C. lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, the Boca del Drago (Dragon's mouth) and Boca del Toro (Bull's mouth) on each side of the Isla del Drago (in the NW.), and the Boca del Tigre (Tiger's mouth), the widest of the three, in the E. The lagoon is capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 m., and 40 to 50 m. inland.

Chirivel, riv., Spain. See **Sangonera.**

Chirk, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Llangollen, on the G. W. R., with slate-quarries and coal-mines, PMT.O. Market-day, S. 4773 ac. P.<2500.

Chirkat, sulphur mine, Russia, Caucasia, govt. Daghestan, dist. Andi.

Chirmen, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 17 m. W. by N. Adrianople.

Chirnside, par. and vil., Scot., Berwickshire, 5½ m. E. by N. Duns, 1 m. E. by S. of its stn. on the N. B. R. Par. 5553 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<1000.

Chiro'mo, or **Chilo'mo,** vil., Brit. S. Africa, Nyassaland, on a healthy site free from marshes, at the confluence of the Shire and Ruo, at the head of steam navigation on the Shire. It is proposed to make a road from this point to Zomba.

Chironico, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, on the R. Ticino, 13 m. SE. by E. Airolo. P.<2000.

Chironji, or **Chironzi,** tn., Portuguese E. Africa, Bororo Land, on the Shire, 81 m. S. by E. Blantyre.

Chirowe, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Loangwa, in 14° 40′ S., 29° 46′ E., 73 m. NNW. Zumbo.

Chirpan, Chirpilü, tns., Bulgaria. See **Ćirpan, Ćirpilü.**

Chirra Poonjee. See **Cherra Punji.**

Chirton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 14 m. E. Trowbridge, 3 m. WSW. Woodborough stn., P.O. P.<500

Chirton, par., Eng., Northumberland, in par. of Tynemouth, P.O. P. 13,100.

Chirundumusia, French Algerian Roman Catholic mission stn., Brit. Central Africa, in the Mambwe country, about midway between the head of Lake Nyassa and the S. end of Lake Tanganyika.

Chiruve, range of hills, Portuguese E. Africa, crossed by the railway to Chimoyo, about 30 m. from Fontesvilla.

Chirwa, lake, Brit. Central Africa. See **Chilwa.**

Chi'sago, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the St. Croix R. (E. frontier), S. of parallel 46°.

Chiselborne, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, near Dorchester.

Chiselborough, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 5½ m. W. by S. Yeovil. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with West Chinnock**) P.<750.

Chiseldon, stn., Eng. See **Chisledon.**

Chisenbury, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 14½ m. N. Salisbury, 5 m. S. by E. Woodborough stn. Near it is a circular earthwork called C. Camp.

Chishall, Great, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7½ m. W. Saffron Walden, 4½ m. ESE. Royston stn., P.O. P.<500.

Chishall, Little, par., 1 m. S. Great C. P.<250. See **Heydon.**

Chishima, Japanese name of Kurile Is.

Chisledon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 4 m. SE. by S. Swindon, with a stn. (**Chiseldon**) on the M. & SW. Junc. R., P.O.; 4917 ac. P.<1500.

Chislehampton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 6 m. NW. Abingdon, on the Thame. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Stadhampton**) P.<500.

Chislehurst, or **Chiselhurst** ('the thicket at the sand-bank'), par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 5½ m. S. Woolwich, 1 m. E. of its stn. on the SE. R. At Camden Place, near C., the Emperor Napoleon III. died in exile, Jan. 1873; his tomb is in a side chapel added to St. Mary's Catholic Church. P. 6000.

Chislett, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 6 m. NE. Canterbury, 1 m. NW. Grove Ferry stn., PT.O. (**Chislet**); 6807 ac. P.<1500.

Chistopol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. SE. of Kazan, on l. bk. of Kama; trade in corn. P. 24,800.

Chisumula, small isl., about the middle of Lake Nyassa, Brit. Central Africa, W. of Likoma I., just S. of 12° S.; Universities mission stn.

Chiswell, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Portuneswell, Dorsetshire, I. of Portland.

Chiswick ('sandy bay'), par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 7 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London, on the L. & SW. R. (**C. and Grove Park**), with another stn. (**C. Park and Acton Green**) on the District Rly. P. 22,000; eccles. par. (**C. with Turnham Green**) P.<5000.

Chisworth, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Ludworth.**

Chita, tn., Colombia, Boyacá, 74½ m. NE. Tunja, on the W. side of a snow-covered range (Sierra), on the other side of which is the important mine of rock-salt known as Salina.

Chita, tn., Russia, En. Siberia, cap. of Transbaikalia terr., 585 m. E. of Irkutsk, on Chita R., near its junction with Ingoda. Founded in 1851 for administrative purposes. Spot from which the supplies for the military forces on the Amur are shipped every year when the spring high water renders the Ingoda navigable. P. 7000.

Chitabe, French Congo Terr. See **Konkuati.**

Chitaldrúg, tn., India, Mysore, 73 m. SW. by S. Belláry, cap. C. dist., stands at the NE. base of a cluster of hills covered with extensive fortifications. The cantonments are abandoned on account of their unhealthiness. P. 5000. See **Mysore.**

Chitalwana, tn., India, Rájputána, on the Luni, 128 m. SW. Jodhpur.

Chitambo's, vil., Brit. S. Africa, to the SE. of Lake Bangweolo, in about 12° 16′ S., 30° 26′ E., where Livingstone died May 1, 1873. In 1892 C. vil. was about 20 m. WNW., at an alt. of 3764 ft. (Thomson in *Geog. Jour.*, I. p. 109).

Chitarkot, hill and place of pilgrimage, Brit. India, NW. Provs., Bánda dist., 71 m. SW. Allahábád.

Chitawan, tn., Nepál, 50 m. W. by S. Khátmándu.

Chitete, vil., Ger. E. Africa, in 9° 13′ S., 33° 11′ E.

Chit Firozpur, tn., Brit. India. P. 10,700; Hindus, 9800. See **Baragaon.**

Chithurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 11½ m. N. Chichester, 2 m. NE. Elsted stn. P.<500. See **Iping.**

Chitignano, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Arezzo, with sulphur springs. P.<2000.

Chitor, tn., India, Rájputána, 108 m. S. Ajmere, in native state of Udaipur. The fort **Chitorgarh** stands on a long narrow hill of solid rock, and within its entire top covered with the ruins of temples, palaces, and reservoirs. P. 7000.

Chitradurg, India. See **Chitaldrúg.**

Chitral, l. bk. trib. of the Kabul R. Its longest headstream, the Yarkhun, issues from a small lake close to the source of the Karambar, about 36° 50′ N., 74° 5′ E., flows W. then SW. past the towns of Mastuj, Chitral, and Asmar (*q.v.*), takes the name of Chitral or Kashkar R., and finally that of Kúnar, entering

the Kabul a little below Jalalábád. The N. part of the valley, which has little level ground, communicates northwards with the Pamirs by the Baroghil Pass, and eastwards by the Tui Pass (16,000 ft.) leading from Mastuj to Yasin and Gilghit. See *Geog. Jour.*, I. pp. 51–3, and the authorities there referred to, also map, *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 160.

Chitral, state occupying the whole of the C. valley above the state of Asmar; cap. C., a group of vils. in an expansion of the valley in about 35° 50′ N., at an alt. of about 5000 ft. P. (of state) 150–200,000. See references at Chitral R.

Chittae, one of the Laccadive Is., Indian Ocean, 155 m. SW. Mangalore.

Chittagong, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, a few miles above the mouth of the Karnaphuli, 130 m. SE. Dacca. The port has a bar with 22–24 ft. water over it at high water in ordinary spring tides. Exports rice, jute, gunny, and tea. The export trade steadily increasing, and already exceeds £1,000,000 in value; import trade trifling. Alt. 87 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., Jan. 67°, May 82°; rainfall, yr. 105.8 in., June—Sept. 80.6 in. P. (1891) 24,100; Hindus, 6300; Moham. 16,800.

Chittagong, dist., Brit. India, a long narrow strip of coast, backed by low ranges of hills, between the Bay of Bengal and the C. and Arakan Hill Tracts. Ceded to the East India Company in 1760, and very unhealthy, with every form of malarious disease. Average breadth about 15 m. See **Bengal.**

Chittagong Hill Tracts, dist., Brit. India, in the C. div. of Bengal; divided into four valleys by its four chief rivs., the Pheni, Karnaphuli, Sangu, and Matamuri. Presents a general aspect of hill, ravine, and cliff, covered with a tangled mass of dense tree, bush, and creeper jungle. The majority of the population are either Chakmás or Mághs, both races Buddhists. Elephants are met with in large numbers; the rhinoceros and tiger are common, also the boa-constrictor, often of enormous size. The climate is cool, but unhealthy to strangers, though natives thrive. Largest vil. Bandarban. See **Bengal,** table.

Chittambalam, tn., Brit. India. See **Chilambaram.**

Chittenan'go, vil., U.S., New York, Madison co., 15 m. E. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Chittenden, co., U.S., Vermont, in the NW., crossed by 44½° N., bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain.

Chitterne All Saints and **Chitterne St. Mary,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 13 m. SE. Trowbridge, 3½ m. NE. Codford stn., P.O. C. All Saints, 4449 ac., P. < 500; C. St. Mary, P. <250.

Chittisham, stn., Eng., Cambridge, on the G. E. R., near Ely. See **Chettisham.**

Chittlehamholt, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 9½ m. SE. by S. Barnstaple, 1½ m. ENE. Portsmouth Arms stn., P.O. P. <500.

Chittlehampton, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 7 m. SE. Barnstaple, 2½ m. NE. Umberleigh stn., P.O.; 5954 ac. P. <1500.

Chittoe, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes union. P. <250.

Chittor, tns., India. See **Chitor** and **Chittur.**

Chittúr, or **Chittor,** Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. N. Arcot, 80 m. W. by N. Madras. P. <5000.

Chittúr, tn., India, Madras, state Cochin, 24 m. SW. by S. Coimbatore. P. (1875) 11,100.

Chiung-chou, tn., China, Süchwan. See **Kiung-chou.**

Chiusa, Italian (Latin, *clausa*), 'shut in.'

Chiusa di Pesio, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 7½ m. SE. Cuneo, on the Ellero. P. 6000.

Chiusa, La, a defile, N. Italy. See **Val Chiusa.**

Chiusa, comm., Sicily, prov. and 31 m. S. by W. Palermo. P. 7000.

Chiusdino, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16½ m. SW. Siena. P. 4000.

Chiusi, the ancient *Clusium Novum,* Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, 32 m. WSW. Perugia; bishopric; with an interesting museum of Etruscan antiquities derived from well-preserved Etruscan tombs in the neighbourhood. P. <2000.

Chiuta, lake, S. Africa. See **Lujenda R.,** also *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 31.

Chiva, tn., Spain, prov. and 17 m. W. by S. Valencia. P. 5100.

Chivasso, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Po, prov. and 13 m. NE. Turin. It was stormed and taken by the French, Oct. 18, 1804. Here are the remains of the palace of the Marquis de Montferrat. It is celebrated for its lampreys. P. 9000.

Chivelstone, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 10 m. SW. by S. Dartmouth, P.O. P. <500. See **Stockenham.**

Chivesfield, vil., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Graveley.**

Chivilcoy, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 109 m. W. Buenos Aires. P. 11,000 (many Italians and Basques).

Chiwagulu, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 12° 38′ S., 35° 15′ E.

Chiwanga, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Shire, in 17° 10′ S.

Chi-ye-hu, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the r. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 17 m. SW. by S. Hankow.

Chizhevka, tn., Russia, suburb of Voronezh, on Voronezh R. P. 6700.

Chkaduashi, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 40 m. NW. Kutais, dist. Zugdidi. P. <3000.

Chlorydormes, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., 27 m. from Fox R.

Chlumetz, or **Chlumec nad Cidlinou,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, on R. Cidlina, 15 m. WSW. Königgrätz. Near it the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians, July 3, 1866. P. <4000.

Chmielnik, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 18 m. S. Kielce (112 m. SSW. Warsaw). Woollen cloth manufactures, dyeworks. Battle with Tartars in 1241. P. 7950.

Cho, or *Tso,* Tibetan, 'water,' 'lake.'

Choapa, Rio de, riv., Chile, flows WNW. from the Andes, on the border of provs. Aconcagua and Coquimbo, entering the Pacific below Asiento in about 31° 36′ S. Length, 99 m.; area of basin, 3694 sq. m.; discharge, 180 cubic ft. per second.

Choapan, tn., Mexico, Oaxaca, 87 m. N. by W. Tehuantepec.

Chobanlar, tn., Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 8 m. S. by W. Sinope.

Choaspes, riv., Persia. See **Kerkha.**

Chobe, riv., S. Africa, called near its source **Kwando,** in its lower course **Linyanti,** rises, according to Serpa Pinto, in a marsh in 12° 59′ S., 18° 58′ E., at an alt. of 4465 ft., flows SE. then E. into the Zambezi, r. bk., which it joins in about 17° 49′ N., 25° 20′ E. Its course has not been fully explored, but it is reported to form a waterway about 600 m. long from near its source to its mouth. Its lower (easterly) course, where it spreads in certain seasons over a wide area of lowlands, forms part of the frontier between the German and English spheres of influence in this part of Africa.

Chobham, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 8 m. N. by W. Guildford, 2½ m. NW. Woking stn., PMT.O.; 9579ac. P. <3000.

Chobham Ridges, range of hills, Eng., 4 m. W. Chobham, Surrey, running N. and S., belonging to the Upper Bagshot beds and commanding extensive prospects. Highest summit, 400 ft.

Chobo, vil., Tongking, on the He-ho or Black R., about the place where it turns N.; navigation here interrupted by a barrage of rocks.

Chocaya, Gran, tn., W. Bolivia, dep. Potosi, on a trib. of the Pilcomayo basin; a decayed village, which in the 17th century had a pop. of 60,000. Its silver-mines are still worked, but the noted tin-mines are deserted. P. <2000.

Cho-chou, tn., China, Pechili. See **Tso-chou.**

Choco, tn., Venezuela, Bolivia, 205 m. S. of the SW. point of the I. of Trinidad. P. <2000.

Choco, name of the northern part of the State of Cauca Colombia, between the Andes and the Pacific coast. The **Bahia del C.** is a bay on the W. ct., in about 3° 45′ N.

Chocolate Mountains, mts., U.S., California, San Diego co., trending NW. and SE. in extreme SE. part of state.

Choctaw, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, intersected in middle by 32° N., and bounded on E. by Tombigby R.

Choctaw, co., U.S., Mississippi, N. of 33° N., and W. of 89° W.

Choctaws, or **Chahtas,** Indian tribe, U.S., formerly occupied the S. of Mississippi and W. of Alabama; now settled in Indian Territory (*q.v.*).

Chodau, comm., Bohemia, 6 m. W. by N. Karlsbad. P. < 4000.

Chodziesen, Ger. See **Kolmar** (in Posen).

Choele-Choel, large isl., formed by two arms of the Rio Negro, Argentine Republic, about the middle of its course; rich soil. Also the name of a village on the Rio Negro, about the lower end of this island.

Choga, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 38 m. NW. of Kutais, dist. Zugdidi. P. 2000.

Chogo, a vast Himálayan glacier, beyond the Indus, descending about 25 m. SE. from about 36° N., 75° E.

Choin, Loch, small lake, Scot., W. Perthshire, 6 m. N. by E. of the foot of Loch Rannoch, drained E. into the Garry.

Choiseul, Port, Madagascar. See **Port Choiseul.**

Choiseul, isl., in the S. Pacific, one of the Solomon group, in 7° S., 157° E., 90 m. long NE. to SW., 24 m. broad.

Choiseul, tn., W. Indies, on SW. ct. of St. Lucia.

Choisy-sur-Seine, or **Choisy-le-Roi,** comm., France, dep. Seine, on the Seine, 6½ m. SSE. Notre Dame, Paris, with manufactures of cloth, glass-wares, porcelain, &c. P. 8100.

Chokaizan, sometimes called **Torino-umiyama,** volcano, near W. ct. of Honshiu, Japan, in 39° 4′ N., affording a very extensive view. First eruption in 861 A.D. Alt. 7075 ft.

Chokeday, tn., China, Formosa I., on the E. ct., 68 m. S. by W. Kilung.

Chokham, a lake in the Himálayas in Chumbi, immediately S. of the Chola Pass, on the frontier of Sikkim. Alt. about 16,000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, pp. 327–8.

Chokondo (Tungus *Sokhondo,* or *Tsokondo*), mt., E. Siberia, Transbaikalia; highest summit of Stanovoi Mts. Alt. about 8500 ft.

Chol, riv., Manchuria, flows SE. into the Nonni, which it enters in about 46½° N.

Chöl, great desert plain, Mesopotamia, on both sides of the Tigris, but chiefly on the r. bk. below Mosul.

Chola (in Asoka's inscriptions *Chora*, the *Chorai* of Ptolemy, and *Sora* of Pliny), an ancient div. of Dravidian India, mainly between the rivs. Cauvery and S. Penner (Madras Presidency), the kings of which in the 11th century overran the whole country down to Cape Comorin.

Chola Mountains, a range of the Himálayas on the E. frontier of Sikkim, between that terr. and the Chambi Valley. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, *Map*, p. 384.

Chola Pass, India, Sikkim, on the E. frontier leading into Tibet, alongside **C. Lake,** in 27° 27′ N., 88° 53′ E. Alt. about 15,000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 327.

Cholderton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Bourne, 10 m. NE. by N. Salisbury, 3½ m. W. Grateley stn., PT.O. P.<250.

Cholen, Cochin China. See **Cholon.**

Cholesbury, par., Eng., Buckingham. See **Choulesbury.**

Chŏlla-do, or **Chella-do,** prov., in SW. of Korea. See *Do.*

Cholet, or **Chollet,** tn., France, dep. Maine et Loire, on the Moine, 33 m. SW. by S. Angers. Manufactures of fine woollen and mixed cloths (the *challies* deriving name from this town); cap. arr. C. P. 13,100.

Chollerford, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the N. B. R., near Hexham.

Chollerton, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 5 m. N. Hexham, on the N. B. R.; 14,149 ac. P.<1500.

Chollet. See **Cholet.**

Cholmondeley (chŭm'li), par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. W. Nantwich, 4½ m. ESE. Broxton stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Cholmondestone, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. NNW. Nantwich. P.<250.

Cholo, mt., Brit. Nyassaland, in S. of Shire Highlands.

Cholon, or **Cholen,** tn., French Cochin China, 4 m. W. Saigon, on one of the branches of R. Saigon, traversed by numerous canals. Founded in 1778 by Chinese emigrants from Bien-hoa and Mytho. P. 42,000.

Cholsey, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 9 m. SE. Abingdon, 2 m. S. by W. Wallingford, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 4438 ac. P.<2500.

Cholula, tn., Mexico, state and 3 m. W. Puebla, in a plain every foot of which, at the time of the conquest of Cortes, when it was the second city of Anahuac, was carefully irrigated and cultivated; noted for its pyramid (*teocalli*), the largest known in Mexico. Alt. 7500 ft. P. 6000.

Choluteca, tn., Central America, Honduras, 68 m. S. Tegucigalpa, cap. dep. C., which fronts the Bay of Fonseca.

Chomen, lake, E. Africa, in about 9° 22′ N., 37° 11′ E., of varying dimensions, drying up in the dry season to about 4 m. long by 4 m. wide.

Chomérac, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, 41 m. N. by W. Orange, 4 m. SE. by E. Privas. P.<3000.

Chompasak, or **Bassak,** tn., Siam, on the Mekong, 157 m. SW. Hué.

Chom Yulduz, valley. See **Yulduz.**

Chona, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, r. bk. trib. of upper Vilyui. Iron ores and coal on its banks.

Chona-Jong, fortified town and monastery, Tibet, in about 28° N., 91° 57′ E., a place carrying on a considerable trade with Assam. P. 6000. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, p. 118.

Chondon, riv., NE. Siberia, enters Arctic Ocean under 71° 15′ N., 138° 50′ E., 270 m.

Chones, tn., S. America, Ecuador, 103 m. W. by S. Quito.

Chŏng-chou, tn., China, Honan. See **Ching-chou.**

Chŏng-ju, tn., Korea, 120 m. WNW. Wŏn-san, in 39° 40′ N.

Chŏngphyŏng, or **Chengpyeng,** populous tn., Korea, near the E. ct., in 39° 41′ N.

Chong-ye, former name of Kan-chou (*q.v.*), China.

Chon-ju, tn., Korea, 105 m. WNW. Fusan.

Chonos Archipelago, isl. group off the W. ct. of Chile, between 44° and 46° S., 74° and 75° W. Some of the islands are large, but all, except a few outlying ones westward, are bare, and very scantily inhabited.

Chontales, dep., Central America, Nicaragua, E. of Lake Nicaragua; cap. Acoyapa.

Choo-keang, or **Chu-kiang.** See **Canton River.**

Chooroo, India. See **Churú.**

Choppington, eccles. dist. and vil., Eng., Northumberland, near Morpeth, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<4500.

Chopra, or **Chopda** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 105 m. SSW. Indore. P. 15,700; Hindus, 11,900.

Choptank River, U.S. See **Tuckahoe.**

Chopwell, par., Eng., Durham, 9 m. SW. Gateshead. P.<2500.

Chora, tn., in the E. of the I. of Samos, seat of a bishop.

Chora, tn., India, Bombay Pres., Káthiáwar, dist. Jhálawár. P. 5100.

Chorak, tn., Asia Minor, prov. Adana, on a hill on the l. bk. of the Anamur, close to the port of Anamur. P.<2000.

Chorassan, prov., Persia. See **Khorassan** and **Persia.**

Chorazin, place named in N. T. See **Kerázeh.**

Chorba, tn., Asia Minor, prov. and 23½ m. N. Angora; much frequented mineral waters.

Chorbat, dist. of Baltistan or Little Tibet (Kashmír), to the E. of Leh.

Chorbat La, pass, India, Kashmír, about 75 m. NW. by W. Leh, by which one crosses from the lower end of the Ladakh valley above the gorges of the Indus, to the valley of the Shayok on the route to Baltistan. Alt. 16,700 ft.

Chorges, tn., France, dep. Hautes Alpes, 52 m. SE. by S. Grenoble, 11 m. E. Gap. P.<2000.

Chorillos, watering-place, Peru. See **Chorrillos.**

Chorion, Greek, 'village.'

Chorley, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 8 m. SSW. Stockport. P.<2500. The eccles. par. of **C. St. Philip** is also called **Alderley Edge.**

Chorley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. W. by S. Nantwich. P.<250.

Chorley, mun. bor. (since 1881), market-tn., and par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7½ m. N. Wigan, on the L. & Y. R. The cotton trade is the staple trade of the town, which has also large bleaching and calico-printing works, railway-waggon, floor-cloth, works, and iron-foundries. The locality abounds in coal, stone, and water. Market-days, Tu. and S. P. (1801) 4500; (1871) 16,900; (1891) 23,100; parl. div. P. 67,900.

Chorley, vil., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Farewell.**

Chorley Wood, eccles. dist., Eng., on the SW. border of Hertfordshire, on the Metropolitan Rly., 10½ m. E. by N. High Wycombe (Bucks.), PMT.O. P.<1000.

Chorlton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Nantwich union, subdist. Crewe. P.<250.

Chorlton, par., Eng., co. and 12 m. SSE. Chester. P.<250.

Chorlton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 6 m. SW. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. NNW. Standon Bridge stn. P.<500.

Chorlton by Backford, par., Eng., co. and 3 m. N. Chester. P.<250.

Chorlton cum Hardy, par., Eng., Lancashire, Stretford div., 3 m. SSW. Manchester, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<5000.

Chorlton-upon-Medlock, par. and a suburb of Manchester, in the S. div., 1 m. S. by E. London Road stn. P. 59,600.

Chorlu, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 20 m. NE. by E. Tekirdagh (Rodosto), 60 m. W. by N. Constantinople. P. 8000 (mainly Greeks).

Chorokh, riv., Asia Minor, enters Black Sea, 3 m. W. of Batum; forms the frontier between Russia and Turkey in its lower part.

Chorolque, mt., Bolivia, dep. and 100 m. SSW. Potosi; tin and bismuth mines worked. Alt. 18,600 ft.

Choroni, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Carabobo, 50 m. W. Carácas.

Choros, isl., S. America, Chile, W. ct., in about 29° 15′ S.

Chorostków, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 27 m. SE. by S. Tarnopol. P. 6300.

Chorrera, tn., S. America, U.S. of Colombia, on the isthmus of, in dep., and 15 m. WSW. Panama, near the head of the riv. C., which enters the Pacific Ocean 10 m. W. Panama. P. 6000.

Chorrillos, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lima, on the W. ct., 10 m. S. Lima, in 12° 10′ S.; holiday resort for the people of Lima. P. 3000.

Chorum, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Angora, 102 m. S. by W. Sinope; its position on the high road from Samsun to Kaisarieh and Konieh render it an important place of transit. Alt. 2650 ft. P. 12,000–13,000. (Cuinet.)

Chorzele, tn., Russian Poland, govt. Plock, 70 m. N. Warsaw, on Prussian frontier. P.<4000.

Chorzow, vil., Ger., Prussia, Oppeln, near Kattowitz, with iron and zinc smelting-furnaces and coal-mines. P.<5000.

Chosan, bay, Korea. See **Fusan.**

Choseley, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 16½ m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, 2 m. N. by W. Docking stn. P.<250.

Choshi, tn., Japan, 60 m. E. by N. Tokyo, on the E. ct. of Honshiu. P. 25,300.

Chota, tn., N. Peru, dep. and 46½ m. NNW. Cajamarca, cap. prov., on the riv. C., l. bk. trib. of the upper Marañon. P.<3000.

Chotá Nágpore, India. See **Chutiá Nágpur.**

Choteau, co., U.S., Montana, on the N. frontier, traversed in the SE. by the Missouri.

Choteau, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the S. by 45° N., and on the W. by 103° W.

Chotěboř, tn., Bohemia, 24 m. N. by E. Iglau. P.<4000.

Chotek, isl., Austria, Bohemia, in the Moldau, between Prague and Teplitz.

Chotiali, vil., Baluchistan, 115 m. E. by S. Quetta.

Chotovin, comm., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Tabor, with silver-mines. P.<3000.

Chotzen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Stiller Adler, 23 m. SE. Königgrätz. P.<4000.

Choulesbury, or **Cholesbury,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8½ m. SE. by E. Aylesbury, 4 m. W. by S. Berkhamstead stn., 3½ NNW. Chesham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Chouzé-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. Chinon, 29 m. WSW. Tours, 10 m. E. by S. Saumur. P. <2000.

Chowan', co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., bounded on the S. by Albemarle Sound, and on the W. by the **C. River,** which forms the upper (N. to S.) end of Albemarle Sound, and is navigable for large vessels to Murfreesboro'.

Chowbent, vil., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., near Bolton.

Chowder Ness, cape, Eng., Lincolnshire, R. Humber, 1½ m. NW. Barton-upon-Humber.

Chowilla, settlement, S. Australia, Hamley co., 142 m. ENE. Adelaide.

Chowley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Tarvin union. P. <250.

Chowry Island, one of the Nicobar Is., in the Indian Ocean. It is high, wooded, and inhabited. See **Nicobar Islands.**

Chozeba, place named in O. T. See **Kûelziba.**

Chrishall, par., Eng., Essex, 5½ m. W. Saffron Walden, P.O. P. <750.

Chrisman, vil., U.S., Illinois, Edgar co., 28 m. NW. by N. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Chrissie, lake, S. African Republic, 115 m. ESE. Pretoria.

Christburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 15 m. S. Elbing. P. <4000.

Christchurch, P.M.O., Eng., Cambridgeshire, near Wisbech, 5 m. from Welney.

Christchurch, parl. and (since 1886) mun. bor., seapt., and par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the coast, at the mouth of the Avon, 5 m. E. by N. Bournemouth, on the L. & SW. R. The Priory Church, built about the beginning of the 12th century, on the site of a still older church, by Flambard, Dean of C., and afterwards Bishop of Durham, is a conspicuous building for many miles round, and contains specimens of the finest Norman work in England. The making of fusee watch-chains was formerly a notable industry in the town (practised nowhere else in England), but has now died out. Salmon fishing carried on. The phenomenon of a double tide every twelve hours occurs in **C. Bay,** which has a narrow entrance and a bar, and is consequently of small use to navigation. Par. 21,264 ac., P. 25,500; parl. bor. (which includes Bournemouth) 22,659 ac., P. 53,300; mun. bor. P. <4000.

Christ Church, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 4 m. E. Monmouth, 1½ m. ESE. Symonds Yat stn., P.O.

Christchurch with Caerleon ultra Pontem, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the l. bk. of the Usk, 2½ m. NE. Newport; 5530 ac. P. 14,000.

Christchurch, tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 90 m. NE. Timaru, the most populous town in the South I. except Dunedin; connected by a railway pierced through the hills of Bank's Penin., with its port Lyttelton. Mean temp., yr. 52.6° F., Jan. 61.7°, July 42.5°; rainfall (12 yrs.), 25.87 in. P. (1871) 7900; (1891) 16,200; including suburbs, 31,600.

Christian, co., U.S., Illinois, between 39° and 40° N., and W. of 89° W.

Christian, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, crossed by 87½° W.

Christian, co., U.S., Missouri, in the S., crossed by 37° N., and in the E. by 93° W.

Christiana, tn., S. African Republic, Bloemhof dist., 70 m. NNE. Kimberley. P. <2000.

Christiana Creek, riv., U.S., navigable to Newport, Delaware, for vessels drawing 9 ft.

Christianë, small isl., in the Grecian Archipelago, SW. of Santorin, in 34° 53′ N., and 26° 8′ E.

Christian Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, in the SE. of Georgian Bay, in 44° 47′ N., 8 m. long by 4 m. broad.

Christiania, in Norwegian spelling **Kristiania,** cap. city of Norway, at the head of C. Fjord, built upon the site of a former town called *Opslo.* It has a cathedral, citadel, the arsenal of the kingdom, a royal residence, a university, astronomical observatory in 59° 54′ 43″ N., 10° 43′ 28″ E., and a botanic garden. Manufactures of woollen fabrics, tobacco, hardwares, paper, wood-pulp, matches, &c.; has also distilleries and breweries. It receives about half, and exports about one-fourth of the value of Norwegian imports and exports respectively; chief exports, wood-pulp, timber, matches, condensed milk, margarine, and horse-shoe nails. C. was almost entirely destroyed by the terrible incendiary fire of 1624. Christian IV., King of Denmark and Norway, then built the present town. Mean temp., yr. 41.6° F., Feb. 23.7°, July 62.8°; rainfall (20 yrs.), 22.72 in. P. (1870) 66,700; (1891) 148,300.

Christiania, or **Kristiania,** diocese (*stift*), Norway (*q.v.*).

Christiania Fjord, the inlet running due N. from the head of the Skager-rak, accessible to vessels of any size. Oyster culture practised with great success.

Christian Malford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. W. by S. Swindon, 2½ m. WSW. Dauntsey stn., P.O. P. <750.

Christianopel, fishing tn., Sweden, prov. Blekinge, on the E. ct., 17 m. ENE. Karlskrona. P. <2000.

Christiansand, in Norwegian spelling **Kristiansand,** diocese (*stift*), Norway (*q.v.*).

Christiansand, or **Kristiansand,** fortified seapt. **tn.,** Norway, on a fiord of the Skager-rak, 157 m. SW. Christiania. Principal edifices, the citadel Frederick's-holm, and a Gothic cathedral; it has a secure and deep harbour. Founded in 1641 by Christian IV., taken by the English in 1807. Principal export, fresh fish. P. 12,500.

Christiansborg, settlement, British Gold Coast of Africa, Upper Guinea, 4 m. E. Accra, formerly a Danish possession. Mean temp. (7½ yrs.), yr. 80.3°, Jan. 80.6°, July 77°; rainfall (9 yrs.), 22.64 in.

Christiansburg, vil., U.S., Virginia, Montgomery co., 165 m. W. by S. Richmond, and 74 m. W. by S. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Christiansfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 7½ m. N. Hadersleben. It is a colony of Moravian Brothers, by whom it was founded in 1773. P. <2000.

Christianshaab, Danish settlement on the W. ct. of Greenland, SE. of Disko I.

Christiansoe, a group of isls. in the Baltic, 13 m. NE. Bornholm. Lat. of lighthouse, 55° 19′ N., long. 15° 12′ E. P. <2000.

Christianstad, in Swedish spelling **Kristianstad,** fortified tn., Sweden, cap. prov. C., on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 m. SW. Stockholm, 55 m. W. Karlskrona. Manufactures of gloves, linen, and woollen fabrics. P. 10,700.

Christianstad, län or prov., Sweden, near its S. extremity, its centre formed of the fertile valley of the Helge. See **Sweden.**

Christianstad, tn., on the N. ct. of the Danish island of Santa Cruz, W. Indies.

Christianstadt, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 48 m. SE. by S. Frankfurt, on the l. bk. of the Bober. P. <2000.

Christiansted, tn., I. of St. Croix, Danish W. Indies, on the NE. ct. of the island. It is the seat of the governor-general of the Danish W. Indies, and has an excellent port P. 10,000.

Christiansund, in Norwegian spelling **Kristiansund,** seapt. tn., Norway, 85 m. WSW. Trondhjem, on three islands in the Atlantic, which enclose its harbour. Founded in 1734 by Christian VI. of Denmark. Exports dried cod-fish, cod oils, fish guano, herrings. Mean temp., yr. 43.3° F., Feb. 33.7°, July 56.5; rainfall (20 yrs.), 35.71 in. P. (1891) 10,100.

Christie Bay, Canada, NW. Terr., in the NE. of Great Slave Lake.

Christina, vil., Brazil, in the S. of prov. Minas Geraes, 136 m. NE. by N. Santos.

Christina, Santa, isl. See **Tahuata.**

Christinehamn, tn., Sweden, prov. Wermland, 25 m. E. Karlstad, at the NE. angle of the great Lake Wener. P. 5900.

Christinia Bay, bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in 22° 35′ E.

Christleton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 2 m. E. by S. Chester, P.M.T.O. P. <1000.

Christmas Cataracts, in the R. Berbice, British Guiana, in 44° 41′ N., 57° 54′ W.

Christmas Harbour, Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean, in 49° 20′ S., 69° 24′ E.

Christmas Hill, farming dist., Victoria, Evelyn co., on Watson's Creek, 20 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Christmas Island, Canada, Cape Breton I., in Little Bras d'Or, 3 m. from Grand Narrows. P. <1500.

Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, in 10° 31′ S., 105° 34′ E., a dependency of the Straits Settlements.

Christmas Island, Pacific, belonging to the U.S. Lat. SE. point, 1° 41′ N., long. 157° 30′ W. Was discovered by Cook, December 24, 1777, and is about 60 m. in circuit.

Christmas Sound, near the S. extremity of America, 120 m. NW. Cape Horn. Discovered in 1724.

Christon, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 5 m. SE. by E. Weston-super-Mare. P. <250.

Christon Bank, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., near Alnwick.

Christopher Columbus Mountains. See **Columbus.**

Christow, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 7½ m. SW. Exeter, close to Ashton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Chroisg, Loch. See **Rosque, Loch.**

Chropaczow, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 33 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 2 m. NW. by W. Königshütte, with coal-mines and zinc-smelting furnaces. P. <4000.

Chrosczütz, vil., Prussia, Silesia, govt. and circle Oppeln, dist. Kupp. P. <3000.

Chrudim, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on R. Chrudimka, 18 m. S. Königgrätz. Cotton manufactures. P. 12,100.

Chryston and Muirhead, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 5½ m. NW. by W. Airdrie, 1 m. NE. by N. Garnkirk stn., with coal-mines, PM.O. (**Chryston**). P. <1000.

Chrzanów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 25 m. W. by N. Cracow. P. 7700.

Chu, Tibetan, 'river.'

Chu, great riv., Russian Turkistan, rises in Tian Shian Mts., in the WSW. of Lake Issyk-kul, forms the confluence of several small rivers under the name of Koshkar. Approaches 3 m. to Issyk-kul, but suddenly turns NNW. and enters the gorge of

Buam, where it receives the name of C., then flows NW. past Tokmak towards Lake Saumul-kul, which reaches no more, being lost in sands some 130 m. before reaching it. Length, 570 m.

Chuanche, the name of the upper part of the Hwang-ho (*q.v.*), traverses the Zharin-nor and the Oring-nor lakes.

Chuansha-ting, tn., China, prov. Kiang-su, 13 m. E. Shanghai, about 2 m. from the coast (mouth of the Yangtse-kiang).

Chuapa, riv., central Africa. See **Ruki.**

Chuapa, riv., Chile. Same as **Choapa, Rio de.**

Chubanga, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, 72 m. E. Zumbo.

Chubut, or **Chupat,** riv., Argentine Republic, formed at the base of the Andes by the union of the Chulitao from the N. and Charmate from the S., and flows E. through a deep and narrow valley into the Atlantic in 43° 20′ S.; mouth closed by a bar.

Chubut, govt., Argentine Republic, extending from the Atlantic to the Andes, and from 42°–46° S. See **Argentine Republic** and **Patagonia.**

Chubut, Welsh colony, Argentine Republic, 25 m. from the mouth of the C. Founded in 1866; connected by a railway 44 m. long, with Puerto Madryn on the Bahia Nueva; produces wheat, &c. Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1880–83), yr. 56.2° F., Jan. 70°, July 42.4°.

Chüching-fu, tn., China, Yünnan. See **Kiutsing-fu.**

Chu-chou, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, on R. Takhi, 43 m. NW. Wenchow.

Chu-chou, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 30 m. NW. Nanking.

Chucuito, tn., Peru, cap. prov. C., 12 m. SE. Puno, on the W. side of Lake Titicaca, which has sometimes been known as Lake C.; woollen manufactures; dyeing of vicuña wool.

Chucunaque, riv., Colombia, isthmus of Panama, flows SSE. then NW. into the Bay of San Miguel, Pacific Ocean.

Chudleigh, cape, Canada. See **Chidley.**

Chudleigh, market-tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 6 m. NW. Teignmouth, on the G. W. R., PT.O. Market-day, S. 6128 ac. P.<2500.

Chudleigh, or **Dunorlan,** vil., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 34 m. W. by S. Launceston, 44 m. SE. Emu Bay. In the vicinity are some beautiful stalactite caves. P.<1500.

Chudleigh Knighton, eccles. dist., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. from C.; P.O. P.<750.

Chudovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 45 m. NNE. of Novgorod, near Volkhov R., on St. Petersburg-Moscow Rly., where it branches off to Novgorod. Considerable shipping. P. 1000, considerably increasing in summer.

Chudskoye, Peipus, lake of NW. Russia, in the S. of the Gulf of Finland. It consists of two great lakes, Lake of Pskov and Chudskoye proper, which are connected by a broad strait, named Lake Teploye (Warm), the total length of the three lakes being 93 m., and greatest width 30 m. The three lakes may be considered as a transverse valley hollowed out in the Lower Devonian sandstones and clays. Their shores mostly are low and marshy. The greatest depth is 50 ft. in Lake C., 20 ft. in the Lake of Pskov, and 90 ft. in Teploye Strait. Lake C. receives some fifty small streams and two rivers: the Velikaya, which takes its origin in the marshes of Vitebsk, flows 235 m. towards the N., past Pskov, and is an important channel for navigation; and the Embach, which flows from Lake Wirtzjärvi in the W., past Dorpat. The outlet of Lake C. is the Narova, which flows 45 m. N. into the Gulf of Finland, has many rapids, and is only navigable for flat-bottomed boats for the first 35 m. of its course, and for its last 8 m. below Narva. Lake C. freezes towards the end of November or in the first half of December, but communication on the ice is only possible on the lakes of Pskov and Teploye, as well as along the shores of Lake C. It opens in the first half of May. Stormy as a rule. Pskov, Dorpat, and Syrenets at the beginning of the Narova are the chief ports of an active navigation. Fishing is an important branch of income for the nearly 25,000 inhabitants of its shores. Area, Lake C. proper, 1020 sq. m.; with Lakes of Pskov and Teploye, 1356 sq. m. Alt. 97 ft.

Chuen-chang, Manchuria. See **Kirin.**

Chuenpi, fortified port, China, on an island opposite Taikoktau Point, in the Canton R., 35 m. SE. Canton. Taken by the British in 1841.

Chuensha-ting, tn., China, prov. Kiang-su. Same as **Chuansha-ting.**

Chufut-kale (Karaite, *Kyrk-yer*), tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, dist. Simpheropol, 2 m. from Bakhchisarai, on a rocky hill 1835 ft. high. Supposed to be the *Quadraginta castella*, or *Quaranta luoghi*, of mediæval travellers. Place of refuge of the Crimea khans in the 15th century. Now peopled by a few hundred Karaite Jews.

Chugach Sound and **Alps.** See **Prince William's Sound.**

Chugani, tribe occupying the southern slopes of the mts. in the S. of Kafiristan, in about 34° 40′–50′ N., 74° 25′–50′ E. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 278.

Chuguchak, tn. with fort, Chinese Central Asia, near the W. frontier of Mongolia, about 175 m. E. of Lake Balkhash.

Chuguev, tn., Russia, govt. and 24 m. SE. of Kharkov, dist. Zmiev, on the r. bk. of Northern Donets. P. 11,800.

Chuhstung-fu, tn., China, Yünnan, 77 m. W. Yünnan-fu.

Chukchis (Tchouktchees), Land of, NE. extremity of Asia, belonging to E. Siberia, and inhabited by some 100,000 Chukchis, a Hyperborean tribe whose ethnological affinities still remain obscure.

Chukhloma, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 114 m. NE. of Kostroma. P. 2030.

Chu-kiang ('pearl river'). See **Canton River.**

Chulak, fort, Russian Central Asia, prov. Syr-daria, 153 m. N. of Tashkent. P.<2000.

Chulitao, riv. See **Chubut.**

Chulmleigh (chŭm'li), market-tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 14 m. SE. by S. Barnstaple, 2 m. N. Eggesford stn.; 8906 ac. P.<1500.

Chulna, or **Crocota,** isl., in the Indian Ocean, 6 m. NW. Cape Monza, Baluchistan. It is a conical rock, about 3 m. in circuit.

Chulumani, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. and 30 m. NE. by E. La Paz. P.<2000.

Chulym, riv., Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Obi. Formed in Achinsk dist. of Yeniseisk prov., by confluence of Black and White Yus which flow from the Kuznetskiy Alatau; flows N. past Achinsk and W., joining Obi 100 m. below Tomsk. A canal, which it is intended to enlarge, has now been dug to connect the C. with the Yenisei. Length, 985 m.

Chulym, trib. of Lake Chany, W. Siberia; 182 m.

Chulyshman, riv., W. Siberia, Altai region, trib. of Lake Teletskoye (alt. 1702 ft.), rises in Lake Juvlu-kul. Alt. 7433 ft. Length, 140 m.

Chumah, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Great NW. Central Rly., 160 m. W. by N. Winnipeg.

Chumalari, or **Chamalhari,** mt. peak, in the Eastern Himálayas, between Sikkra and Bhután. Alt. 23,930 ft.

Chumbi, valley in Sikkim (*q.v.*).

Chumbul, India. See **Chambal.**

Chumik, Tibetan, 'spring.'

Chumparun, dist., India. See **Champáran.**

Chumpi, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 130 m. SW. Cuzco. P.<2000.

Chumysh, riv., W. Siberia, Altai region, r. bk. trib. of Obi. Ironworks. Rich finds of Quaternary mammals. Length, 415 m.

Chunar, or **Chunargurh,** India. See **Chanár.**

Chundowsee, India. See **Chandausi.**

Chung, Chinese, 'middle.'

Chungching, China. See **Chungking** and **Chi-.**

Chung-chou, prefectural city and riv. port, China, prov. Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse, about 100 m. ENE. Chungking, in 30° 28′ N. Country in vicinity mountainous, but productive in fruits, opium, silk, cereals, tobacco, and hemp. The largest crop is rice, which is cultivated on the hill-sides, in small terraced fields, watered by mountain streams.

Chung-chow, isl., China. See **Foochow.**

Chungking, or **Chungking-fu,** city and riv. port, China, prov. Süchwan, 832 m. above Hankow, in 29° 35′ N., 106° 8′ E. It stands on a rocky promontory at the confluence of the Kialing with the Yangtse, and consequently has water frontage on two sides; of the nine gates that pierce its walls, eight open out upon one or the other of the rivers. On the opposite side of the Kialing stands Li-ming, or Kiangpeiting, and all round the two towns for the distance of 5 m. the shores are lined with boats engaged in the traffic of C. The town is essentially the port of the wealthy prov. of Süchwan (*q.v.*). The port was opened to foreign trade in 1891, but the development of foreign trade is hindered by the fact that steamers have not yet been allowed to navigate the tract of the Yangtse between this port and Ichang, a tract in which numerous rapids occur, and that the period when navigation is easiest between Hankow and Ichang (high water) does not coincide with that in which it is easiest between Ichang and C. (low water). P. 200,000–250,000; with suburbs, 700,000.

Chunglang, tn., India, Sikkim, 52 m. NE. by N. Darjiling.

Chungunga Island, isl., S. America, Chile, off the W. ct., in about 29° 25′ S.

Chúnián, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 45 m. SSW. Lahore. P. 10,300; Hindus, 4400; Moham. 5300.

Chupara Point, cape, W. indies, on N. ct. of Trinidad

Chupat, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Chubut.**

Chuprija, a (nearly) phonetic spelling of **Ćuprija.**

Chuquibamba, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, 90 m. NNW. Mollendo, at the foot of C. peak (alt. about 21,000 ft.). Lead ores near.

Chuquibamba, tn., Peru, dep. Huanuco, 200 m. N. by E. Lima; with gold and silver deposits.

Chuquisaca, tn. See **Sucre.**

Chuquisaca (Indian, *Chuquichaca*, 'place of gold'), dep. in the SE. of Bolivia; cap. Sucre.

Chur, French **Coire,** ancient *Curia Rhætorum*, 'court of the Rhætians,' tn., Switzd., cap. cant. Grisons, 11 m. S. by E.

Ragatz, with a cathedral said to date from the 8th century, and many antiquities. Alt. 2135–2350 ft. Mean rainfall (15 yrs.), 33.42 in. P. 9400.

Chúra, tn., India, Gujarát, cap. C. state, 56 m. W. by N. Cambay.

Churáman, port, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Balasor, 75 m. NE. Cuttack. P.<5000.

Church, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1 m. W. Accrington, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. 5900.

Church, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed in the N. by 48° N., between 100° and 101° W.

Churcham, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3½ m. W. Gloucester, 1 m. ENE. Oakle Street stn., P.O. P<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Bulley**) P.<750.

Church Aston, par., Eng., Shropshire, div. and 1 m. S. Newport, 17 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury. P.<1000.

Church Bay, Ire., on the S. ct. of Rathlin I., co. Antrim.

Church Brampton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NNW. Northampton. P.<250.

Church Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Stafford, on a branch of the L. & NW. R., and of the Birmingham Canal Navigations, 6½ m. NW. Walsall.

Church Broughton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7½ m. NNW. Burton, 2½ m. NNW. Tutbury stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Churchbury, stn., Eng., Hertford, on a branch of the G. E. R., near Cheshunt.

Church Coniston, Eng., Lancashire. See **Coniston.**

Church Crookham, PMT.O., Eng., near Farnham, Surrey.

Church Cross, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 4 m. from Skibbereen.

Churchdown, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4 m. WSW. Cheltenham, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. 750.

Church Eaton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6½ m. SW. by S. Stafford, 3½ m. W. by N. Penkridge stn., P.O.; 4283 ac. P.<750.

Church End, hamlet, Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Chelmer, 8½ m. W. Braintree, 1 m. N. Dunmow stn., P.O.

Church End, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. from Pontypridd.

Church Falls, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 36 m. WNW. Toronto. P.<1500.

Church Fenton, Eng. See **Fenton, Church.**

Church Gresley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4 m. SE. Burton, 1 m. E. Gresley stn., on the M. & L. & NW. Rlys. P. 6300; eccles. par. (**C. G. with Linton**) P. 7700.

Church Handborough, P.O., Eng., near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, 2 m. from Handborough.

Church Hill, vil., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 22 m. W. Londonderry, 9 m. from Letterkenny stn., ½ m. E. Lough Gartan, P.O.

Church Hill, vil., Ire., N. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magheraboy, 10 m. NW. Enniskillen, ½ m. from Lough Erne, P.O.

Church Hill, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Crossmaglen.

Church Honeybourne, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 5 m. E. Evesham, with a stn. (**Honeybourne**) on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. H. with Cow Honeybourne**) P.<750.

Church Hulme, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., on R. Dane, 10 m. WSW. Macclesfield, close to Holmes Chapel stn. P.<1000.

Church Iccomb, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stow on the Wold union. P.<250.

Churchill, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 11½ m. NW. by W. Woodstock, 2½ m. SW. by W. Chipping Norton, PMT.O. P.<750. See **Sarsden.**

Churchill, par., Eng., Somersetshire, Wells div., 7 m. E. by S. Weston-super-Mare, 2 m. NE. Sandford and Banwell stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Churchill, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. E. by S. Worcester, 3½ m. NE. Norton Junc., PMT.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. in Halfshire**) P.<250.

Churchill, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 4 m. NE. by E. Kidderminster, with a stn. (**C. and Blakedown**) on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Blakedown**) P.<750.

Churchill, co., Queensland, crossed in the S. by 28° S., touching 152° E.

Churchill, co., U.S., Nevada, crossed by 118° W., and in the N. by 40° N.

Churchill, isl., Victoria, in Western Port Bay; at low water joined to the mainland.

Churchill Cape, Canada, Keewatin, on Hudson's Bay, 40 m. NE. of the C. riv.

Churchill Lake, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 112 m. N. by W. Bangor. Alt. 914 ft. (Water-power of Maine).

Churchill, Missinnippi, or **English River,** riv., Canada, NW. Terrs., flows first E. through numerous lakes to the S. of 56° N., then NE. through Granville and Indian Lakes, and enters Hudson Bay at **Fort C.** in about 58° 50′ N., a little to the W. of 94° W. Its mouth is the only harbour on the W. side of Hudson Bay available for large vessels at all states of the tide (6–8 fathoms deep), but the river itself is very shallow, and 5 m. above the mouth navigable only by canoes. Length about 800 m. The name C. is mentioned as early as 1688, and may have been given to the river in honour of Lord Churchill (afterwards the Duke of Marlborough), who was a favourite of James II.

Churchingford, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 16½ m. E. Tiverton, 5 m. E by S. Hemyock stn., P.O.

Church Knowle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Eastern div., Isle of Purbeck, 7 m. SW. Poole, 1½ m. W. Corfe Castle stn., P.O. P.<750.

Church Lands, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Newtown Stewart.

Church Lane, PMT.O., Eng., Kent, near Old Charlton.

Church Langton with Tur Langton and Thorpe Langton, eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 11 m. SE. Leicester, 1 m. N. Langton stn., on the M. R.; 4280 ac. P.<750.

Church Lawford, par. and vil., Eng., Warwickshire, on l. bk. Avon, 3½ m. W. by N. Rugby, PM.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. L. with Newnham Regis**) P.<500.

Church Lawton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 7½ m. E. Crewe, 1 m. NNW. Harecastle stn. P.<1000.

Church Lench, par., Eng. See **Lench, Church.**

Church Minshull, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3½ m. NW. Crewe, on the Weaver, 2 m. N. Worleston stn., P.O. P.<500.

Church Norton, P.O., Eng., Sussex, near Chichester, 2 m. from Selsey.

Church Oakley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke union, PM.O. P.<500.

Church Over, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3½ m. N. Rugby, P.O. P.<500.

Church Preen, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9½ m. SSE. Shrewsbury, 3 m. W. by N. Presthope stn. P.<250.

Church Pulverbatch, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Shrewsbury, 3½ m. W. Dorrington stn., PM.O. (**Pulverbatch**); 4233 ac. P.<500.

Church Road, PM.O., Eng., near Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Church Road, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the G. W. R., 4 m. W. Newport.

Church Road, stn., Eng., Warwick, on the M. R., in the Edgbaston div. of Birmingham.

Church's Ferry, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Ramsey co., 102 m. SW. by W. Pembina. P.<1500.

Church Siding, stn., Eng., Bucks., on the Wotton Rly., 8 m. W. by N. Aylesbury.

Churchstanton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 15 m. E. Tiverton, 4 m. E. Hemyock stn.; 5436 ac. P.<750.

Church Stoke, par., Wales, co. and 4½ m. ESE. Montgomery; 8975 ac. P.<1500.

Churchstow, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 11 m. WSW. Dartmouth, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Kingsbridge**) P.<2000.

Church Stretton, market-tn. and par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Alt. 807 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 36.21 in. 10,286 ac. P.<2000.

Church Town, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, in par. and 2 m. from Garstang, with a stn. (**Churchtown**) on the W. Lancashire and Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junc. Rly., P.O.

Church Town, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 9½ m. WNW. Moville, 2 m. from Inch Road stn.

Churchtown, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bars. Orrery and Kilmore and Duhallow, 10 m. NNW. Mallow, 4 m. from Buttevant stn., P.O. Par. P.<1500; tn. P.<250.

Churchtown, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. N. Dunkerron, dist. Kilgorlin, 7 m. W. by N. Killarney.

Churchtown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. W. Narragh and Reban, containing part of Athy; 7337 ac. P.<2000.

Churchtown, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 3½ m. N. Cookstown.

Churchtown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 3 m. SW. Navan. P.<250.

Churchtown, par. and tnld., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, 6½ m. WSW. Mullingar; 5299 ac. P.<500.

Churchtown, tnld., Ire., SE. ct. co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 10 m. SSE. Wexford, 1½ m. N. Carnsore Point, P.O. P.<250.

Church Village, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Taff Vale Rly., 8½ m. NW. Cardiff.

Churchville, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., on Black Creek, 16 m. WSW. Rochester. P.<1500.

Church Wilne, vil., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Draycott.**

Churfirsten (that is, the 'peaks,' which separated the ancient Chur(gau) or Rhætia from German terr.), a chain of mountains between Lake Walenstadt and the Thur, Switzd., cant. St. Gall. The highest point, the Scheibenstoll, reaches 7555 ft.

Churkaree, India. See **Charkári.**

Churn, riv., Eng. See **Thames.**

Churnet, riv., Eng., Staffordshire, in the NE., trib. of the R. Dove, which it joins on the r. bk. a little below Rochester. **C. Valley** extends from Macclesfield, E. Cheshire, to Uttoxeter, N. Staffordshire.

Churovichi, tn., Russia, govt. and 57 m. NE. Chernigov, dist. Novozybkov. P. <5000.

Churriana, comm., Spain, prov. and 7 m. WSW. Malaga. P. <4000.

Churston Ferrers, ct. par., Eng., Devonshire, on the S. side of Tor Bay, div. and 5 m. S. by W. Torquay, with a stn. (**Churston**) on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <750. See **Brixham.**

Churt, eccles. dist., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 5½ m. S. by E. Farnham, 4 m. NW. Haslemere stn., P.O. P. <750.

Churton-by-Aldford, par., Eng., Cheshire, 6½ m. S. Chester. P. <250.

Churton-by-Farndon, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., near the r. bk. of the Dee, 6 m. S. by E. Chester, 4 m. WSW. Tattenhall stn., P.O. (**Churton**). P. <250.

Churton Heath, par., Eng., Cheshire, Tarvin union. P. <250.

Churu, tn., India, Rájputána, 100 m. E. by N. Bíkaner.

Churwalden, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 5 m. S. Chur. Alt. 4230 ft. P. <2000.

Churwell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley (*q.v.*) div., 3 m. SW. by S. Leeds, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <2000.

Chusan, one of a group of isls. off the E. ct. of China, prov. Chekiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsien-tang-kiang, 50 m. ENE. Ning-po. Taken in 1840 and 1841 by the British. P. 200,000.

Chusan, tn., Korea. See **Chhusan.**

Chusl, place named in O.T. See **Kûsah.**

Chusovaya, riv., NE. Russia, l. bk. trib. of Kama, rises in Ural Mts. in the S. of Ekaterinburg, flows N. and NW. along western slope of Urals, past many important iron-works, then W. to join Kama 76 m. above Perm. Length, 430 m. Receives the Serebryanka and Usva from the right, and the Sylva from the left. Important artery for the shipping of corn and other articles of food, as well as manufactured goods, and products of many iron-works and gold-mines of the Urals.

Chust, tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Ferghana, on Syr-daria, 80 m. NW. Marghilan. P. 8050.

Chustan, or **Klosteni Makronisi,** isl., Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Gulf of Smyrna.

Chutade, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, from which the Finlay (headwater of Peace) issues.

Chute, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 6½ m. NW. by N. Andover, 3½ m. E. Collingbourne Ducis stn., PM.O. (**C. Standen**). P. <500.

Chute à Blondeau, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prescott co., on Ottawa R. P. <1500.

Chute Forest, par., Eng., adjoining Chute. P. <250.

Chutiá Nágpur, or **Chota Nagpore,** a div. in the W. of Bengal, Brit. India, NW. of Orissa, mainly hilly or mountainous, especially in the W. or SW., where it is occupied by a number of tributary states, the chief of which are Sirguja, Gángpur, and Jáshpur, situated between the valley of the Son and that of the upper Mahánadi. The territory of these states is a confused mass of hills, ravines, and plateaux, many of the hills table-topped, with a flat covering of trap rock. These are locally known as *páts.* In most parts the earliest settlers were probably of Kolarian descent, but these were afterwards subjugated by Dravidian Gonds. In the wildest jungles are remains of skilfully planned temples and embankments of fine tanks. See **Bengal,** table.

Chutteesgurh, or **Chhatísgarh.** See **Central Provinces** (India).

Chuvashes, a tribe formerly considered as Finnish, and now reckoned to be of Turkish stock, which inhabits E. Russia, chiefly in Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, and Ufa. They are nominally Christians; about 540,000.

Chuya, riv., Siberia, flows N. into the Lena, which it joins a little above the confluence of the Vitim; 200 m.

Chwilog, rly. stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 8½ m. W. Portmadoc, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Chynhals Point, cape, Eng., E. ct. Cornwall, 50° 1′ N.

Ciamut, vil., Switzd. See **Chiamut.**

Cianciana, comm., Sicily, prov. and 17 m. NNW. Girgenti. P. 5000.

Ciano d'Enza, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Reggio d'Emilia. P. <4000.

Cibao, mountain chain. See **Haïti,** surface.

Ciboure, tn., France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, on the W. ct., 13 m. SW. by W. Bayonne, with sea-bathing. P. <2000.

Cicade, tn., Cape Verde Is., on Santiago I., on Porto Praio, seat of the bishop.

Cicagna, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 15 m. E. Genoa. P. <3000.

Cicciano, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 17 m. NE. by E. Naples. P. <5000.

Cicero, U.S., Indiana, Hamilton co. 25 m. N. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Ciechanów, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. Plock, 55 m. by rail NNW. Warsaw. P. 6700.

Ciechocin, vil., Russian Poland, govt. Plock, dist. Lipno, on Prussian frontier, 105 m. NW. Warsaw. Custom-house.

Ciechocinek (Old and New), tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 110 m. WNW. Warsaw, 4 m. from Aleksandrow railway, on Prussian frontier, near the Vistula. Mineral water obtained from well, 500 ft. deep.

Ciempozuelos, tn., Spain, prov. and 17 m. S. Madrid, near r. bk. of the Jarama, with manufactures of saltpetre. P. <4000.

Ciénaga, La, or **San Juan de Ciénaga** ('the lagoon'), tn., S. America, Colombia, on the W. ct. of Magdalena, 100 m. ENE. Cartagena, in 11° 1′ N., 74° 19′ W.; with fisheries. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 690. P. 7000.

Cienfuegos, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 147 m. SE. by E. Havana, in 80° 27′ W. P. (with dist.) 41,000.

Cieszanow, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 47 m. NW. by W. Lemberg. P. <3000.

Cieza, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. NW. by N. Murcia. P. 10,900.

Cifuentes, tn., Spain, prov. Guadalajara, 43 m. NE. by E. Alcala. P. <2000.

Cigliano, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 21 m. W. Vercelli. P. 6000.

Cilavegna, tn., Italy, prov., Pavia, 3½ m. NE. Mortara. P. <5000.

Cilcen, par., Wales, Flintshire, 4 m. WNW. Mold, 2½ m. W. Rhydymwyn stn., P.O.; 6570 ac. P. <750.

Cilcennin, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on R. Aeron, 5 m. SE. Aberaeron, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Llanbadarn Tref Eglwys**) P. <1500.

Cilfrew Platform, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, near Neath, on the Midland and Neath and Brecon Rly.

Cilgerran, Wales. See **Kilgerran.**

Cilician Gates, pass, in the SE. of Asia Minor, through which at all periods of history the main road from all parts of the plateau has led across the Taurus range down to the plains of Cilicia (now the valley of Adana and Tarsus). It is traversed by a feeder of the ancient Cydnus (Tarsus R.), and at the Gates proper the road passes through 'a narrow opening of 25 ft., where the stream rushes between perpendicular walls of rock' (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1884, p. 319).

Cilie Aeron, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 8 m. NW. Lampeter, P.O. (**Ciliau Aeron**). P. <500.

Cilli, tn., Austria, Styria, 38 m. ENE. Laibach, with coal-mines, large zinc smelting-furnaces, and various manufactures. P. 6300.

Cilmery, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the L. & NW. R., 15 m. N. by W. Brecknock, P.O.

Cilrhedyn, par., Wales, cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 10 m. SE. Cardigan, 4½ m. ENE. Glogue stn.; 7971 ac. P. <1000.

Cilycwm, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 12 m. ESE. Lampeter, 3½ m. WSW. Cynghordy stn., P.O.; 18,191 ac. P. <1500.

Cilymaenllwyd, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 16½ m. W. Carmarthen, 1 m. W. Login stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Castle Dyrran**) P. <750.

Cima, Italian, 'peak.'

Cimarron, or **Semerone,** riv., U.S., rises in the Rocky Mts. in the NE. of New Mexico, flows E. mainly through Oklahoma, then SE. and E., and joins the Arkansas near the E. frontier of the terr., in about 36° 10′ N.

Cimbrishamn, tn., Sweden. See **Simrishamn.**

Ciminna, comm., Sicily, prov. and 19 m. SE. by S. Palermo. P. 5000.

Cimone, Monte, mt., Italy. See **Apennines, B.**

Cimiti, Capo de', cape, Italy, E. ct., prov. Reggio di Calabria, in 38° 57′ N.

Cimitile, ancient *Cæmeterium,* tn., Italy, prov. Caserta, 1 m. N. Nola; celebrated for its ecclesiastical remains. P. <4000.

Cinaloa, Mexico. See **Sinaloa.**

Cinarca, former co., Corsica, arr. Ajaccio.

Cinca, the ancient *Cinga,* riv., Spain, flows S. from Mont Perdu in the Pyrenees, and unites with the Segre a few miles above its confluence with the Ebro.

Cincinnati, city, U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, near the northernmost point of the great N. bend of the Ohio R., 500 m. by river above Cairo, Illinois (mouth of the Ohio), navigable to this point for large steamers, and 861 m. by rail SW. New York; connected with Lake Erie by the Miami Canal. It stands partly on a plain adjoining the river, partly on two terraces above this plain, and is backed by a semi-circle of high hills, the tops of which can be reached by inclined plane railways. C. is one of the most important commercial and manufacturing centres of the W. Chief industries, pork packing, iron-working, manufactures of carriages, furniture, and other articles in wood, machines, boots and shoes, and harness. The city is supplied with water pumped from the Ohio. Large

bridges connect C. with Covington and Newport (Kentucky). There is a German quarter. The university provides advanced and technical instruction free of charge. C. was first settled in 1788. Observatory in 39° 6′ 26″ N., 84° 29′ 44″ W. Alt. 620 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.2° F., Jan. 34.2°, July 78.0°; rainfall (42 yrs.), 42.96 in. P. (1850) 115,400; (1870) 216,200; (1880) 255,100; (1890) 297,000.

Cinco Pinos, Valle de, valley, Nicaragua, in the N. of dep. Chinandega, on the frontier of Honduras.

Cincora, tn., Brazil, prov. and near Bahia; cap. of a diamond dist. discovered in 1844.

Cinderford, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 9 m. E. Monmouth, on the Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge Rly., with iron ore and coal mines in the neighbourhood, PMT.O. P. <3500.

Cinder Hill, vil., Eng., co. and 3 m. N. Nottingham, P.O. See **Basford, Old.**

Ciney, tn., Belgium, prov. Namur, 15 m. SE. Namur. P. (comm.) <5000.

Cingoli, ancient *Cingulum*, tn., central Italy, prov. and 14 m. WNW. Macerata, on the R. Musone. P. 12,200.

Cinigiano, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Grosseto, between the valleys Orcia and Ombrone. P. <5000.

Cinisi, tn., Sicily, prov. and 14 m. W. by N. Palermo. P. 7000.

Cinnabar, settlement, U.S., Montana, Park co., 106 m. SE. Butte City.

Cinq-Mars la Pile, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 11 m. W. by S. Tours; with remains of a fifteenth century castle razed by Richelieu in 1642 after the conspiracy of Cinq-Mars. P. <2000.

Cinquefrondi, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 32 m. NE. Reggio. P. <5000.

Cinque Ports, The, Eng., cos. Kent and Sussex; an ancient incorporation, said to have been enfranchised in the time of King Edward the Confessor, of the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, to which were afterwards added in very early times, Winchelsea and Rye; each of these, except Hythe and Winchelsea, have also members, some of which are very distant, and now quite inland. The jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports extends along the coast continuously, from Seaford in Sussex to Birchington near Margate, and includes also the Swale at Faversham. They formerly had to provide a navy for the king's use, in return for which many important privileges were granted. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is also governor of Dover Castle.

Cintegabelle, tn., France, dep. Haute Garonne, on the Ariège, 21 m. S. by E. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Cinti, tn., Bolivia, dep. Chuquisaca, cap. dist. C., 125 m. SW. Sucre, on a trib. of the Pilcomayo. P. <3000.

Cinto Caomaggiore, tn., Italy, prov. Venice, dist. Portogruaro. P. 18,000.

Cintra, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. NW. by W. Lisbon. Summer resort of the upper classes of Lisbon, and with a permanent foreign colony, including many English. To the S. rises a precipitous mountain with two peaks, on the northern of which are the ruins of an old Moorish castle. The convention of C., by which the French were allowed to leave Portugal unmolested, was signed here in 1808. P. <5000.

Cintruénigo, tn., Spain, prov. Navarra, 14 m. W. Tudela, on r. bk. of the Alhama, with woollen manufactures. P. <4000.

Ciotat, La, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the S. ct., on the Gulf of La C., arr. and 14 m. SE. by E. Marseilles, with a port, enclosed by a mole, and a lighthouse, visible 10 m.; fisheries. Mean temp., yr. 59° F., Jan. 44.9°, Aug. 74.5°. P. 10,300.

Circârs, Northern (from *sarkâr*, 'a government'), the historical name for a large tract of country comprising roughly the plains behind that part of the E. coast of Madras Presidency, Brit. India, which trends NE., between 15° 40′ and 20° 17′ N.

Circassians. See **Cherkesses.**

Circello, tn., Italy, prov. Benevento, circle San Bartolommeo. P. <4000.

Circeo, Monte, hill, Italy, on the W. ct., 26 m. W. Gaeta. Alt. 1775 ft.

Circesium, Asiatic Turkey. See **Kerkesia.**

Circleville, city, U.S., Ohio, Pickaway co., on Scioto R., 26 m. S. by E. Columbus. P. 6600.

Circular Head, Tasmania. See **Stanley.**

Cirencester (locally pronounced siz'e-ter), called by the Romans, who had a military station here, *Corinium*, market-tn. and par., Eng., Gloucestershire, C. div., 13 m. S. by E. Cheltenham, on the R. Churn, a branch of the Thames and Severn Canal, and the G. W. and the M. & SW. Junc. Rlys.; has the Royal Agricultural College and a Roman museum. Market-day, M. Mean rainfall (Thames Head, alt. 350 ft., 1866–80), 32.21 in. 5286 ac. P. 7500; parl. div. P. 53,300; urban sanitary dist. P. 7400.

Cirey-les-Forges, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Vezouze, arr. and 21 m. E. Lunéville. P. <3000.

Cirié, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. NNW. Turin. P. <5000.

Cirkvenica, watering-place and health resort, Hungary, Croatia, on the Morlacca Channel, 18 m. SE. Fiume. P. <3000.

Cir Mhor (or **Vhor,** pronounced kīr vōr), mt., Scot., I. of Arran, at the head of Glen Sannox, 5 m. NW. by N. Brodick. Alt. 2618 ft.

Ciro, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 42 m. NE. by N. Catanzaro, with anchovy fisheries. P. 5000.

Cirpan (chirpan), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, 30 m. E. Philippopolis. Mineral springs. P. (1888) 11,000.

Cirpilü (chirpilü), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 6 m. N. by W. Philippopolis. P. <2000.

Ciruelitas, mining vil., Costa Rica, 44 m. WNW. San José.

Cisa, La, pass. See **Apennines, B.**

Cisalpine Republic, a former state in the N. of Italy, founded by the French in 1797.

Cisano Bergamasco, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Bergamo, with iron-smelting furnaces. P. <2000.

Cisco, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1333 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 149 m. from Vancouver. Temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 45.2° F., Jan. 30.8°, July 64.4°; rainfall, yr. 49.18 in., June–Sept. 1.13 in.

Cisco, stn., on the Central Pacific Railroad, U.S., California, Placer co., in 39° 19′ N., 120° 33′ W. Alt. 5939 ft. mean.

Cisco, tn., U.S., Texas, Eastland co., 133 m. WSW. Dallas. P. <1500.

Cison de Valmarino, comm., Italy, prov. Treviso, dist. and 10 m. W. Vittorio. P. <5000.

Cissbury Hill, hill, Eng., Sussex, 6½ m. E. Arundel; said to have been the retreat of Cissa, King of the South Saxons, after his submission to Cerdic the West Saxon.

Cistercium, France. See **Cîteaux.**

Cisternino, comm., Italy, prov. and 40 m. SE. Bari. P. 6000.

Cîteaux, Latin form *Cistercium*, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, 14 m. S. by E. Dijon, with the chief abbey of the Cistercian order, founded in 1098 by the Duke of Burgundy and the Abbé of Molesme. The abbey church was destroyed during the Revolution. P. <2000.

Citium, tn., Cyprus. See **Larnaca.**

Citlaltepetl, mt., Mexico. See **Orizaba, Peak of.**

Citrus, co., U.S., Florida, on Gulf of Mexico, crossed in N. by 29° N.

Cittadella, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 13 m. NE. by E. Vicenza. P. 8000.

Città della Pieve, comm., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 22 m. SW. by W. Perugia. P. 7000.

Città di Castello, tn., Italy, Umbria, on the Tevere, prov. and 24 m. NNW. Perugia. Seat of a bishop. P. 24,000.

Città Ducale, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, on R. Velino, 19 m. SE. Terni. P. <5000.

Cittanova, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 29 m. NE. by E. Reggio. P. 12,000.

Città Sant Angelo, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 13 m. NNW. Chieti. Seat of a bishop. P. 6000.

Città Vecchia, ancient *Pharia*, seapt. and market-tn., Austria, on an inlet of the island Lesina, prov. Dalmatia, circle and 23 m. S. Spalato. P. <4000.

Città Vecchia, or **Medina Notabile,** fortified city of Malta, near the centre of the island, 6 m. W. by S. Valetta, with which it is connected by rail. It stands on a limestone hill, in which catacombs have been excavated at a remote period, and it has a cathedral. On its SW. side is the suburb Rabato, in which is the grotto of St. Paul.

City and South London, underground electric rly., London, Eng., from the Monument (City) to Clapham.

City Island, vil., U.S., New York, Westchester co., 16 m. NE. New York. P. <1500.

City of Salt, place named in O. T. See **Tell el Milh.**

City Point, vil., U.S., Virginia, Prince George co., on the S. side of James R., 19 m. SSE. Richmond. P. <1500.

Ciudad, Spanish, 'city.'

Ciudad Bolivar, tn. and riv. port, Venezuela, cap. state of Bolivar, on the r. bk. of the Orinoco, which is navigable to this point (373 m. from the mouth) for sea-going steamers, 190 m. SW. of the SW. end of the isl. of Trinidad. At high water (August, September, and sometimes part of October) such vessels as can pass the bar of the Orinoco (16½ ft.) can anchor alongside the quays, but at low water (February to April) vessels drawing more than 11 ft. have to discharge into flat-bottomed boats some way down the river. The town was founded by Mendoza in 1764, and was first called **Angostura** ('narrows'), owing to the fact that the river here contracts to 800 yards in width. In 1790 it was made the seat of a bishop. P. 11,700

Ciudad de Las Casas, Mexico. See **San Cristobal de los Llanos.**

Ciudad de La Plata ('city of silver'), former name of Sucre, Bolivia.

Ciudad de Victoria, tn., Mexico. See **Durango.**

Ciudadela, tn., Spain, Minorca, W. ct., 25 m. WNW.

Mahón, with oyster-fisheries. Near is the Cava Perella, a cavern in tuff. P. 8400.

Ciudad Morelos, Mexico. See **Cuautla.**

Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, tn., Mexico. See **Piedras Negras.**

Ciudad Real, tn., Spain, cap. of prov. C. R., 61 m. S. Toledo, a few miles to the S. of the Záncara (Guadiana). Alt. 2090 ft. Mean temp. 59.7° F., Jan. 43.7°, July 79.2°. P. 14,700.

Ciudad Rodrigo, fortified city, Spain, prov. and 50 m. WSW. Salamanca. Taken by the Portuguese in 1706, by the French in 1810, and by the British in 1812. P. 8300.

Cividale del Friuli, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. E. by N. Udine, with celebrated collection of antiquities. P. 8000.

Civitacampomarano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 16 m. N. by E. Campobasso, 48 m. NNW. Foggia. P. <3000.

Civitá Castellana, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 17 m. SE. by E. Viterbo. Seat of a bishop. P. <5000.

Civitanova-Marche, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 12 m. E. Macerata, 23 m. SSE. Ancona. P. 9000.

Civitanova nel Sannio, comm., Italy, prov. Campobasso, circle and 10 m. NE. Isernia. P. 9000.

Civitá Vecchia ('old city,' the ancient *Centum Cellæ* and *Trajani Portus*), fortified tn. and seapt., Italy, prov. and 37 m. WNW. Rome, 25 m. SW. by S. Viterbo. The port is artificial, and the harbour is in need of improvement. It has already been deepened in part to 21 ft., but rocks at a depth of 17½ ft. have not yet been removed from its bottom. Depth of water at E. entrance, 26 ft. P. 12,000.

Civitella del Tronto, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 8½ m. N. by W. Teramo, 38 m. NW. Chieti. P. 7000.

Civitella di Romagna, market-tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forlì, 30 m. W. Rimini. P. 5000.

Civitella in Val di Chiana, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Arezzo, between the vals. of the Chiana and the Ambra. P. 6000.

Civray, ancient *Severiacum*, tn., France, dep. Vienne, on the Charente, 30 m. S. Poitiers, cap. arr. P. <3000.

Ciyuka, American mission stn., Portuguese W. Africa, 8 m. from Kangombe, the cap. of Bihe. Alt. 4000 ft.

Clabby, electoral div., E. co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 11½ m. ENE. Enniskillen, 3 m. from Fivemiletown stn., P.O. *Clach, Cloch, Clough*, Gaelic, 'a stone.'

Clachaig, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 4 m. NW. Dunoon.

Clachan, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Kintyre, 19 m. S. by W. Ardrishaig.

Clachan, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, Lismore I., 8 m. N. Oban.

Clachlet, or **Clach Leathad,** mt., Scot., Argyllshire, 8 m. ENE. of the head of Loch Etive. Alt. 3602 ft.

Clachnaharry, vil., Scot., co. and 1½ m. NW. Inverness, on the S. shore of Beauly Firth, and on the H. R. P. <500.

Clack, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 10½ m. W. by S. Swindon, 1 m. SE. Dauntsey stn. See **Bradenstoke.**

Clack'amas, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., crossed in the S. by 45° N., and in the E. by 122° W.

Clackmannan (originally *Clachan-Mannan*), par., Scot., cap. co. C., 1½ m. E. by S. Alloa, with two stns. (**C. and Kennet** and **C. Road**) on different lines of the N. B. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. 9427 ac. P. 5100.

Clackmannanshire, the smallest co. of Scot., having S. the R. Forth, and on the other sides the cos. Perth, Stirling, and Fife. It consists chiefly of the lower part of the Devon valley, which extends N. to the Ochil Hills; belongs wholly to the Carboniferous system, and mainly to the productive portion of it, and coal is mined at Alloa (the seaport of the co.), Devon, Tillicoultry, and Clackmannan (the cap.). As to agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. C. unites with the co. of Kinross in sending one member to Parliament. 30,477 ac. P. 28,400. See **Scotland,** table.

Clacton, Great, par. and tn., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the E. ct., 11½ m. SW. by S. Harwich, PMT.O.; 4074 ac. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**C. Great with Little Holland**) P. 2000.

Clacton, Little, par., Eng., 2 m. NNW. Great Clacton, P.O. P. <750.

Clacton-on-Sea, watering-place, Eng., on the E. ct., adjoining Great Clacton on the S., on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. (eccles. par.) <2000.

Claddagh, or **Swanlinbar,** small riv., Ire., in the SW. of cos. Cavan and Fermanagh, flows NE. into Upper Lough Erne.

Claddaghduff, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 7 m. from Clifden.

Cladich, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 8 m. N. Inveraray, on the E. side of Loch Awe, 5 m. SW. Dalmally stn.

Clady, Ire. See **Claudy.**

Clady, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Markethill.

Clady, small riv., Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, issues from Lake Nacung, and flows into Gweedore Bay at Bunbeg.

Clady, vil., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 4 m. SW. Strabane, on the r. bk. of the Finn, on the Donegal Rly.

Clady Milltown, P.O., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Lower Fews, 7½ m. SE. Armagh, 3 m. from Markethill stn.

Claerwen, or **Afon C.,** riv., Wales, in Cardiganshire and on S. frontier of Radnorshire, joins the Elan (*q.v.*).

Claflin University, U.S. See **Orangeburg.**

Claggain Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. of Islay, in 55° 42 N.

Clahoquot Sound, bay, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in about the middle of W. ct. of Vancouver I.

Claiborne, par., U.S., Louisiana, N. frontier, crossed by 93° W.

Claiborne, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the Mississippi, crossed by 32° N.

Claiborne, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., on the N. frontier, E. of 84° W.

Claife, par., Eng., Lancashire, Hawkshead par.; 4579 ac. P. <750.

Clain, Le, riv., France, rises in dep. Charente, arr. Confolens, enters dep. Vienne, flows generally N. through a beautiful valley and falls into the Vienne 3 m. above Châtellerault. In its course it passes Vivonne and Poitiers; to the latter town it was formerly navigable. Length about 70 m.

Claines, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 2½ m. N. Worcester. C. North, P. <2000; C. South, P. 11,100.

Clair, Lake, Canada, Quebec, Maurice co., N. of 47° N., and E. of 74° W., drained S. then E. by the Mattawin R. into R. St. Maurice.

Clair Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 51 m. NW. by W. Quebec, drained W. into the Batiscan R.

Clair, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 1 m. long in the W., 4 m. S. of the head of Loch Maree, drained NNE. into Kinlochewe R.

Clairac, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Marmande, on the Lot, 16 m. NW. Agen; trade in white wines of high repute. Since 1527 the cradle of Guyenne Protestantism. P. <3000.

Claire, riv., Tongking. See **Tsin-ho.**

Clairinch, islet, Scot., in the E. of Loch Lomond, Stirlingshire, opposite the mouth of Endrick Water.

Clairvaux, vil., France, dep. Aube, on the l. bk. of the Aube, 10½ m. SE. Bar-sur-Aube, noted for its Cistercian abbey founded by St. Bernard, now converted into a prison. P. <2000.

Clairvaux, or **St. Placide,** vil., Quebec, Charlevoix co., 9 m. NW. St. Paul's Bay. P. <1500.

Claise, riv., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, r. bk. trib. of the Creuse, rises in flood upwards of 30 ft.

Clallam, co., U.S., Washington, on the W. ct., crossed by 48° S.

Clamart, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 5 m. SW. Notre Dame, Paris, 2½ m. from the city wall. P. <5000.

Clamecy, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, on the Yonne, 37 m. NNE. Nevers, cap. arr. P. <5000.

Clamshell, cave, Scot. See **Staffa.**

Clanabogan, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist Omagh No. 1, P.O. 4 m. from Omagh stn.

Clananeese, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Clonavaddy.

Clanawley, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Fermanagh.

Clandeboye, PMT.O., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 3 m. W. Bangor.

Clandon, East, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 4½ m. ENE. Guilford, with a stn. (**Clandon and Ripley Road**) on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Clandon, West, par., 1 m. W. of E. Clandon, P.O. P. <500.

Clandonagh, bar., Ire., in the SW. of Queen's co.

Clandown, eccles. par., Eng., Somersetshire, Midsomer Norton par. P. <1500.

Clane, par., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. Clane, 5½ m. N. Naas, 4 m. from Sallins stn., on the r. bk. of the Liffey, PM.O.; 4665 ac. P. <1500.

Clanfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 11½ m. NNE. Portsmouth, 4½ m. NW. by N. Rowlands Castle stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Chalton.**

Clanfield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 14½ m. W. by S. Oxford, 2 m. S. Alvescot stn., P.O. P. <500.

Clangibbon, Ire. See **Condons and Clangibbon.**

Clankee, bar., Ire., in E. of co. Cavan.

Clankelly, bar., Ire., in SE. of co. Fermanagh.

Clanmahon, bar., Ire., in SW. of co. Cavan.

Clanmaurice, bar., Ire., in N. of co. Kerry.

Clanmorris, bar., Ire., in SE. of co. Mayo.

Clannaborough, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 12½ m. NW. by W. Exeter, 1½ m. W. Copplestone stn. P. <250.

Clanque Battery, rock fortress, Eng., Channel Is., off the SW. ct. of Alderney.

Clanville, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, 15 m. SW. Newbury, div. and 3½ m. NW. Andover, 1½ m. NNE. Weyhill stn., P.O.

Clanwilliam, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 118° 32′ W., 1112 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 370 m. from Vancouver.

Clanwilliam, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. C., 70 m. SW. Calvinia. Mean temp. (10 yrs., not consecutive), yr. 63.7° F., Jan. 74.6°, July 51.6°; rainfall (6 yrs.), 8.03 in. P. <1500.

Clanwilliam, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Limerick.

Clanwilliam, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Tipperary.

Clanyard, bay, Scot., Wigtownshire, 5½ m. NW. Mull of Galloway.

Clapgate, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 2 m. from Wimborne.

Clapham, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 2 m. NNW. Bedford, 1½ m. SE. Oakley stn., P.O. P. <750.

Clapham, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 5 m. E. by S. Arundel, 2½ m. N. by W. Goring stn. P. <500.

Clapham, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, 3 m. SSW. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. R., and on the L. C. & D. R. **C. Common** is an open space under the management of the London County Council, 220 ac. in extent. **C. Junction,** on the L. & SW. and L. B. & S. C. Rlys., 4½ m. SW. St. Paul's, has connections with all the great railways having their termini in London. Parl. div. (1891) P. 96,000. See **Battersea and Clapham.**

Clapham with Newby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the W. of the Skipton div., 21 m. SE. Kendal, on the M. R., PM.O.; 12,037 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. with Keasden**) P. <750.

Clapton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cambridgeshire. See **Croydon.**

Clapton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 12 m. N. by W. Lechlade, 2½ m. S. Bourton on the Water (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Clapton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. E. Kettering, 2½ m. E. by S. Thorpe stn. P. <250.

Clapton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7½ m. W. Bristol, 3 m. S. Portishead stn., P.O. (**C. in Gordano**). P. <250.

Clapton, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Crewkerne (Somerset).

Clapton, Lower and Upper, suburb, London, Eng., in Hackney bor. Upper C. has a stn. (**Clapton**) on the G. E. R.

C. Common. Alt. 98 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 25.82 in.

Clar, Claragh, Irish, 'a plain,' 'flat piece of land.'

Clara, market-tn., Ire., N. King's co., bar. Kilcoursey, 7 m. NW. Tullamore, an important railway junction, PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <1500.

Clara, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. E. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran; 3201 ac. P. <500.

Clara, isl., in the Mergui Archipelago, Bay of Bengal, in 10° 54′ S., and 98° 4′ E.

Clarach, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, Aberystwith union. P. <250.

Claragh, 'a plain.' See *Clar.*

Clara Hill, P.O., Ire., 8 m. from Mountmellick, Queen's co.

Clarbeston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7½ m. NE. by E. Haverfordwest, 2 m. E. Clarbeston Road stn., on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <250.

Clarborough, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Gainsborough, P.O. P. <3000.

Clar Bridge, stn., Ire., co. and near Donegal, on the G. N. & Donegal Rly.

Clardon, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Thurso, Caithness.

Clardon Head, cape, Scot., Caithness, on the N. ct., in 3° 27′ W., 2½ m. ENE. Thurso.

Clare, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Digby co., on St. Mary's Bay, 130 m. W. by S. Halifax. P. <1500.

Clare, maritime co., Ire., Munster, bounded W. by the Atlantic, N. by co. Galway, and E. and S. by the Shannon and its estuary; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Bunratty, Lower	57,315	7,709
Bunratty, Upper	53,595	6,852
Burren	74,361	4,615
Clonderalaw	75,879	12,927
Corcomroe	61,385	12,493
Ibrickan	56,696	12,770
Inchiquin	88,387	9,434
Islands	63,592	15,161
Moyarta	68,680	18,688
Tulla, Lower	73,455	11,276
Tulla, Upper	94,920	12,558
Total, Clare	768,265[1]	124,483

[1] Exclusive of 59,729 ac. under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Surface is undulating in the centre of the county, with hills rising to between 500 and 1000 ft., in a few places to above 1000 ft., in the NE. and E. and NW. and W.; highest point Glenagalhagh, in the Slieve Bernagh, 1746 ft. In the W., which is part of the Munster coalfield, the soil is boggy, along the shore of the Shannon it is rich loam; the W. coast is rocky, and has several bays, of which the chief are Ballyvaghan, Liscannor, and Malbay. The scenery of this coast is magnificent, especially at the cliffs of Moher, N. of Liscannor Bay. The only considerable river is the Fergus, whose wide but shallow estuary opens into the Shannon about the middle of the S. coast-line. Chief towns, Ennis, the cap., Kilrush, Ennistimmon, and a part of Killaloe. The Midland Great Western Rly. runs from N. to S. through the county past Ennis, and the W. Clare Rly. from Ennis to Miltown Malbay on the W. coast, and Kilrush on the Shannon, and thence to the beautiful watering-place of Kilkee, on the Atlantic, near Loup Head. Manufactures frieze and hosiery for local use. The whole country affords excellent pasturage, and large quantities of stock are reared. For agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. By far the greater part of the surface belongs to the Carboniferous limestone, but the eastern hills belong to the Devonian and Lower Silurian systems. Slates are quarried at Kilrush and Miltown Malbay. Salmon-fishing carried on chiefly in the Shannon; there are large oyster-beds at Ballyvaghan and Burren. The county returns two members to Parliament, one for the E. and one for the W. div. Since 1841 the population has steadily decreased. See **Ireland,** table.

Clare, market-tn. and par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 12½ m. SW. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. R. and Colne Valley Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, M. P. <2000.

Clare, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. Lower Orior, 8½ m. E. by S. Armagh, 3 m. from Tanderagee stn.

Clare, tn., Ire., co. C., bar. Islands, 2 m. SE. Ennis, with a stn. (**C. Castle**) on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. (**Clarecastle**). P. <1000.

Clare, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 5 m. ESE. Portadown. P. <500.

Clare, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Galway, E. of Lake Corrib.

Clare, small riv., Ire., Galway, flows S. then W. into the S. end of Lake Corrib, taking the name of Claregalway in its lower part.

Clare, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, at the mouth of Clew Bay, with lighthouse on NW. ct., P.O. (**C. Island**); 3946 ac. P. <1000.

Clare, small riv., Ire., flows W. to the l. bk. of the northern branch of the Mulkear, forming part of the boundary between co. Limerick and co. Tipperary.

Clare, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, 11½ m. NW. by W. Omagh, 3 m. from Castlederg stn.

Clare, municip., S. Australia, Stanley co., 75 m. N. Adelaide. Alt. 1350 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.2° F., Jan. 72.6°, July 47.2°; rainfall (21 yrs.), 24.18 in.

Clare, vil., U.S., Michigan, C. co., 48 m. WNW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Clareabbey, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Islands, containing Clare tn.; par. 7023 ac. P. <1500.

Clarecastle, Ire. See **Clare** (co. Clare).

Clareen, P.O., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Ballybritt, 5½ m. ESE. Parsonstown.

Claregalway, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Clare and Dunkellin, on river C., 6 m. NE. Galway, 4 m. from Oranmore stn., PM.O.; 11,984 ac. P. <2500.

Claregalway River, Ire. See **Clare.**

Claremont, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 24 m. NNE. Toronto. P. <1500.

Claremont, municip., Cape Colony, Cape dist., on the SE. of Table Mt. P. (1891) 6252.

Claremont, seat, Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 5 m. SW. Kingston, rly. stn. Esher and C. It belonged to the late King of the Belgians; Louis Philippe, King of the French, died here in exile, August 26, 1850. See **Claygate.**

Claremont, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Sullivan co., 41 m. W. by N. Concord. P. 5600.

Claremont, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 142 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Claremorris, market-tn., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 14 m. from Castlebar, on the M. G. W. R. Market-day, W. P. <1500.

Clarence. For the origin of this name, see **Kyllēnē,** Greece.

Clarence, port, Alaska. See **Port Clarence.**

Clarence, vil., Canada, Ontario, Russell co., on the r. bk. of the R. Ottawa, 24 m. ENE. Ottawa. P. <500.

Clarence, Eng. See **Port Clarence.**

Clarence, co., New South Wales, on the E. ct., and crossed in the S. by 30° S.

Clarence, isl., Pacific, N. of Navigator I. Lat. 80° 10′ S., lon. 172° 10′ W.

Clarence, isl., S. America, W. of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10′ S., long. 71° 20′ W. Length, E. to W., 52 m.; breadth, 23 m. It is rocky and greatly indented by bays.

Clarence, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cedar co., 30 m. E. by S. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Clarence, tn., U.S., Missouri, Shelby co., 65 m. SW. Keokuk (Iowa). P. <1500.

Clarence, settlement, W. Australia, Perth co., 12 m. SSW. Perth.

Clarencefield, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 7½ m. NW. Annan, P.O.

Clarence Head, cape, W. side Baffin Bay, in 76° 41′ N.

Clarence Islands, a group, Queensland, in Torres Strait, crossed by 10° 10′ S., 142° 15′ E.

Clarence Peak, Santa Isabel, or **O-Wassa,** highest summit of Fernando Po I.; it is 9350 ft. above the sea.

Clarence Plains, Tasmania. See **Rokeby.**

Clarence Ridge, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., 18 m. from St. Stephen.

Clarence River, riv., in the N. of New South Wales, it flows S. and SE. to Grafton, and afterwards NE. to its mouth in the Pacific at Shoal Bay. For the last 50 m. from Grafton to its mouth it maintains an average width of half a mile, and is navigable for vessels drawing from 10 to 12 ft., for smaller river steamers navigable a few miles above Grafton. Length, 240 m.

Clarence River Heads, or **Yamba,** post-tn., New South Wales, Clarence co., 9 m. NW. Grafton. P. <1500.

Clarence Strait, Alaska Terr., between Prince of Wales Archipelago and Duke of York I.

Clarence Strait, channel, Persia, between the S. ct. of Kerman at Bender Abbas and the E. end of Kishm I., varies in breadth from 3 to 13 m., and is studded with islands.

Clarence Straits, S. Australia, N. Terr., separating the mainland from Melville I.

Clarence Town, small tp., New South Wales, Durham co., 25 m. N. Newcastle. The region is very fertile, yielding large crops of maize and other cereals. P. <1500.

Clarence Town, settlement, W. Africa, on the N. side of Fernando Po I.; it was formerly a British military station.

Clarenceville, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 3 m. from Lacolle. P. <1500.

Clarendon, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Monroe co., 58 m. E. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Clarendon, now **Eurongilly,** post-tn., New South Wales, C. co., 290 m. SW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Clarendon, tp., S. Australia, co. and 18 m. SE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Clarendon, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Warren co., 57 m. ESE. Erie. P. <1500.

Clarendon, settlement, Victoria, co. Grant, 83 m. WNW. Melbourne.

Clarendon, co., U.S., S. Carolina, S. of 34° N., crossed in the E. by 80° W., bounded on the S. and SW. by the Santee R.

Clarendon, vil., U.S., Vermont, Rutland co., on Otter Creek, 6 m. S. Rutland, with marble quarries.

Clarendon Bay, Jamaica, in the S., in 77° 5′–9′ W.

Clarendon Centre, vil., Canada, Quebec, Pontiac co., 8 m. NW. Bristol. P. (of dist.) <1500.

Clarendon Park, par., Eng., co. Wiltshire; remains of a hunting-seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted in 1194 the Constitutions of Clarendon aimed against the encroachments of the clergy. 4432 ac. P. <250.

Clarendon Springs, vil., U.S., Vermont, co. and 7 m. SW. Rutland, with mineral springs. P. <1500.

Clarens, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the E. end of Lake Leman, 15 m. ESE. Lausanne. Described in the writings of Byron and Rousseau. See **Montreux.**

Claret, comm., France, on the N. border of dep. Hérault, 18 m. N. Montpellier. P. <2000.

Clareton, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Coneythorpe.**

Claretuam, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Clare, on the r. bk. of the Clare, 3 m. SW. Tuam, P.O. (**Belclare**).

Clarewood, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham union. P. <250.

Clariden, Die, ridge of mts., Switzd., cant. Glarus, in the upper part of the Linth valley. Highest peak, Claridenstock, 10,705 ft.

Clarina, vil., Canada, Quebec, Shefford co., on Yamaska R., 4 m. SW. Granby. P. <1500.

Clarina, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien, dist. C., 5 m. WSW. Limerick, 3 m. from Patrick's Well stn., PMT.O.

Clarinbridge, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, dist. Oranmore, 7 m. SE. by E. Galway, P.O.

Clarinda, city, U.S., Iowa, Page co., 40 m. ENE. the SW. corner of the state. P. <4000.

Clarington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Monroe co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 22 m. SSW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Clarion, isl., Pacific. See **Revilla Gigedo,** Mexico.

Clarion, vil., U.S., Iowa, Wright co., 120 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Clarion, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NW., rises in the S. of McKean co., and flows SW., then WSW., to the Allegheny, which it joins on the l. bk. in about 41° 8′ N.; navigable 55 m. up for boats.

Clarion, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. C. co., on C. Riv., 60 m. NE. by N. Pittsburg. C. co. is bounded on the SW. by the Allegheny R. P. <3000.

Clark, many places of this name are often spelt **Clarke.**

Clark, co., U.S., Arkansas, intersected by 34° N. and 93° W., and bounded on the S. by Little Missouri R.

Clark, mt., U.S., California, Mariposa co., 165 m. E. by S. San Francisco.

Clark, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 45° N., between 97° and 98° W.

Clark, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, C. co., 130 m. E. by N. Pierre. P. <2000.

Clark, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, N. of 39° N.

Clark, co., U.S., Indiana, on the Ohio, E. of 86° W.

Clark, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 38° N. and 84° W.

Clark, co., U.S., Missouri, in the extreme NE.

Clark, co., U.S., Wisconsin, E. of 91° W., and crossed in the N. by 45° N.

Clarke, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 48 m. ENE. Toronto. P. <1500.

Clarke, co., New South Wales, just S. of 30° S., and crossed in the middle by 152° E.

Clarke, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Whakatane co., 135 m. SE. Auckland.

Clarke, settlement, Queensland, C. co., 93 m. W. Townsville.

Clarke, co., Queensland, crossed by 190 S., and in the E. by 146° E., traversed and partly bounded on the S. by the Burdekin.

Clarke, co., U.S., Alabama, partly bounded on N. by 32° N., and on W. by Tombigby R.

Clarke, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed by 34° N., and W. of 83° W.

Clarke, co., U.S., Iowa, intersected by 41° N., and in W. by 94° W.

Clarke, co., U.S., Mississippi, E. frontier, crossed by 32° N.

Clarke, co., U.S., Ohio, in the W., crossed in the extreme N. by 40° N., and in the W. by 84° W.

Clarke, co., U.S., Virginia, on the N. frontier, crossed by 78° W., traversed by the Shenandoah R.

Clarke, co., U.S., Washington, on the S. frontier, between 122° and 123° W., bounded on W. and S. by the Columbia R.

Clarke's Fork or **River,** U.S., formed in the W. of Montana by the junction of the Bitter Root R. from the S. and the Flathead from the NE., flows NW., passing in the NW. of Montana through Pend d'Oreille or Kalispelum Lake, and joins the Columbia just N. of the frontier of Brit. Columbia: a fall at its mouth of 15 ft.

Clarkeville, post-tn., New Zealand, 48 m. SW. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Clarkill Row, vil., Ire., co. Down, Kilmegan par. P. <500.

Clark's Beach, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on N. side of Conception Bay. P. <1500.

Clarksburg, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 16 m. from Collingwood. P. <1500.

Clarksburg, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 8 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Clarksburg, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Harrison co., on the Monongahela R., 46 m. W. by N. of the SW. corner of Maryland, in a coal dist. P. 3000.

Clarksbury, settlement, Cape Colony, Kaffraria, dist. Tembuland, 90 m. NNE. of East London.

Clark's Harbour, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Shelburne co., on Cape Sable I., 14 m. S. Barrington. P. <1500.

Clark's Island, in Arctic Ocean, in 69° 30′ N. and 118° 40′ W.

Clark's Island, U.S., Maine, in Penobscot Bay, connected with the mainland by a stone bridge; has granite quarries.

Clark's Mills, vil., Canada. See **Camden East.**

Clark's Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the Front Range, 75 m. NW. Denver. Alt. 13,167 ft. (King, *b.*).

Clarkston, eccles. par., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 1 m. E. by N. Airdrie, on N. B. R. P. 10,200.

Clarkston Toll and Sheddens, vil., Scot., Renfrewshire, 4½ m. S. Glasgow, with stn. (**Clarkston**) on the C. R. P. <1000.

Clarksville, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Johnson co., near the l. bk. of the Arkansas R., 84 m. NW. by W. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Clarksville, tn., U.S., Georgia, Habersham co., 37 m. SW. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Clarksville, tn., U.S., Indiana, Clark co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., a suburb of Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, Ky. P. <2000.

Clarksville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Butler co., on Shell Rock R., 79 m. NW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Clarksville, tn., U.S., Missouri, Pike co., on the Mississippi, 65 m. NW. by N. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Clarksville, vil., U.S., New York, Madison co. (in middle of state). P. <1500.

Clarksville, city, U.S., Tennessee, Montgomery co., on Cumberland R., 40 m. NW. Nashville, with SW. Presbyterian University. P. 8000.

Clarksville, tn., U.S., Texas, Red River co., 105 m. NW. Shreveport (La.). P. <2000.

Clarksville, vil., U.S., Virginia, Mecklenburg co., on the r. bk. of Roanoke R., 89 m. SW. Richmond. P. <1500.

Clarmallagh, bar., Ire., in the SW. of Queen's co.

Clary, tn., France, dep. Nord, 11 m. SE. Cambrai. P. <3000.

Clase, par. and vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on Swansea Channel, N. of and partly in bor. of Swansea; 5059 ac. P. 23,900.

Clash, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Abbeyleix.

Clash, P.O., Ire., co. Wicklow, 3 m. from Rathdrum.

Clashacrow, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 1 m. from Freshford. P. <250.

Clashavodig, vil., Ire., in co. and 5 m. E. Cork, 2 m. from Little Island stn. P. <500.

Clashmore, par., Ire., SW. co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, 4½ m. NNE. Youghal. P.O.; 7201 ac. P. <1500.

Clashmore, P.O., Scot., Sutherland, 2½ m. S. by E. Storr Head.

Clashnessie, hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., on C. Bay, 3½ m. SE. by S. Storr Head.

Clashwan, vil., Ire., King's co., Kilbride par., 2 m. from Clara stn. P. <500.

Classylaun Harbour, Ire., NE. of co. Sligo, in the S. of Donegal Bay.

Clatford, Lower, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 10½ m. NW. Winchester, PMT.O.

Clatford, Upper, par., 1 m. NW. by N. Lower C., with a stn. (**Clatford**) on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <750.

Clatford Park, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Marlborough union. P. <250.

Clat'sop, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., on the Columbia and the Pacific Ocean. **C. Beach,** a favourite sea-bathing resort in this county, on Tillamook Head, 6 m. S. of the mouth of the Columbia.

Clatt, par. and vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, near Kennethmont, 8½ m. S. Huntly, P.O.; 5711 ac. P. <500.

Clattercott, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 6 m. N. Banbury, on the Oxford Canal. P. <250.

Clatworthy, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 12 m. WNW. Taunton, 3½ m. NW. Wiveliscombe stn. P. <250.

Claudà, isl., Turkey. See **Gavdos.**

Claudia, city, Eng. See **Gloucester.**

Claudy, tn., Ire., W. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 9 m. SE. Londonderry, PMT.O. (**Clady**). P. <250.

Claudy, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 15 m. NW. Antrim, 4 m. from Londonderry stn., PMT.O.

Claughton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 7 m. NE. by E. Lancaster, 2 m. WSW. Hornby stn. P. <250.

Claughton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 12 m. E. by S. Fleetwood, close to Garstang and Catterall stn., PM.O. (**C.-on-Brock**). P. <750.

Claughton with Grange, par., Eng., W. Cheshire, forming part of Birkenhead bor. P. <4000.

Claureen, riv., Ire., in the W. of co. Clare; it joins the Fergus on the r. bk. just above Ennis.

Clausenburg, Hungary. See **Klausenburg.**

Clausthal, Prussia. See **Klausthal.**

Claveisolles, vil., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche, near La Mûre, with copper and ochre mines. P. <2000.

Claverdon, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 6 m. W. Warwick, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. with Norton Lindsey**) P. <1000.

Claverhouse, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 3½ m. NE. Dundee, P.O.

Clavering, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. SW. Saffron Walden, 3 m. WSW. Newport stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Clavering Island, off E. ct. of Greenland, crossed by 74¼° N., 21° W.

Claverley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11½ m. N. by W. Kidderminster, 5 m. E. Bridgnorth, PM.O.; 8185 ac. P. <2000.

Claverton, uninhabited par., Eng., Cheshire, Chester union.

Claverton, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 1½ m. ESE. Bath, on the Kennet and Avon Canal. P. <500.

Clawddnewydd, P.O., Wales, 8 m. from Corwen, Merionethshire.

Clawson, Long, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5½ m. NNW. Melton Mowbray, with a stn. (**L. C. and Hose**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Clawton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 9½ m. N. Launceston, 3 m. S. Clawton stn., P.O.; 5387 ac. P. <500.

Claxby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 13 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1 m. W. by S. Willoughby stn. P. <250. See **Well.**

Claxby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Louth div., 14 m. SW. Great Grimsby, 1½ m. N. by E. Usselby stn., PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. with Normanby on the Wold**) P. <500.

Claxby Pluckacre, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. SE. Horncastle, 14 m. S. by W. Louth. P. <250. See **Wilksby.**

Claxton, par., Eng., Durham, Hartlepool union. P. <250.

Claxton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 7 m. SE. by E. Norwich, 2 m. SW. Buckenham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Claxton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. NE. York, 2½ m. SE. by S. Flaxton stn. P. <250.

Claxton's Bay, on the W. ct. of I. of Trinidad, in about 23⅓° N.

Clay. All the U.S. cos. of this name are named in honour of Henry Clay, a noted politician (1777–1852).

Clay, co., U.S., Alabama, N. of 33° N., crossed by 86° W.

Clay, co., U.S., Arkansas, in the extreme NE.

Clay, co., U.S., Florida, in the NE., crossed by 30° N., and in the W. by 82° W., bounded on the E. by the St. John R.

Clay, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, and between 31° and 32° N.

Clay, co., U.S. Illinois, S. of 39° N., and between 88° and 89° W.

Clay, or **Clay City,** vil., U.S., Indiana. C. co., 19 m. SE. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Clay, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 39° N., crossed in E. by 87° W.

Clay, co., U.S., Iowa, intersected by 43° N. and 95° W.

Clay, co., U.S., Kansas, in the N., W. of the meridian 97°, traversed by the Republican R.

Clay, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SE., N. of 37° N., E. of 84° W.

Clay, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Powell co. (in the E. of the state, middle lat.). P. <1500.

Clay, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the Red R. of the N. (W. frontier), crossed in the N. by 47° N.

Clay, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NE., to the S. of 34° N., E. of 89° W.

Clay, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., bounded on the S. by the Missouri, E. of 95° W.

Clay, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the S., N. of 40° N., crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Clay, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the S. frontier, E. of 84° W.

Clay, co., U.S., S. Dakota, S. frontier, crossed by 97° W.

Clay, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, E. of 86° W.

Clay, co., U.S., Texas, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Clay, co., U.S., W. Virginia, N. of 38° N., and crossed in the E. by 81° W., traversed by the Elk R.

Claybrooke, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8½ m. N. by W. Rugby, partly in Warwickshire, 2 m. WNW. Ullesthorpe stn., P.O. (**Claybrook**). C. Great, P. <500; C. Little, P. <250; eccles. par. (**Claybrooke with Wigston Parva and Wibtoft**) P. <1000.

Clay Center, city, U.S., Kansas, Clay co., on Republican R., 85 m. WNW. Topeka. P. <3000.

Clay City, vil., U.S., Illinois, Clay co., 99 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Clay City, U.S., Indiana. See **Clay.**

Clay Coton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. E. by N. Rugby, 1 m. S. Yelvertoft stn. P. <250.

Clay Cross, or **Claylane,** par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 5½ m. S. by E. Chesterfield, 2 m. SSW. of its stn. (**C. Cross**), a junc. on the M. R.; the centre of a large coal and iron district. PMT.O. Tn. P. 7700; par. P. 7100.

Claydon, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6 m. N. Banbury, 2 m. SE. Fenny Compton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Claydon, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. NW. Ipswich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. with Akenham**) P. <750.

Claydon, East, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. SE. by S. Buckingham, with stn. (**Claydon**) on L. & NW. R. P. <500.

Claydon, Middle, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 1 m. WSW. East Claydon. P. <250.

Claye-Souilly, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. and 9 m. W. Meaux. P. <2000.

Clayette, La, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 21 m. NE. by N. Roanne. P. <2000.

Claygate, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., on the L. & SW. R. (**C. and Claremont** stn.), 15 m. SW. St. Paul's, London, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Clayhanger, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 7½ m. NE. by N. Tiverton, 2 m. SW. by S. Venn Cross stn., P.O. P. <250.

Clay Head, cape, Isle of Man, 5½ m. NE. Douglas.

Clayhidon, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 13 m. E. by N. Tiverton, 1½ m. ENE. Hemyock stn., P.O.; 4741 ac. P. <500.

Claylane, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Clay Cross.**

Claymont, vil., U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., 7 m. NE. Wilmington, close to the Delaware R. and the N. frontier of the state. P. <1500.

Claypole, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5 m. SE. Newark, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <750.

Claysville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Washington co. P. <1500.

Claythorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 7 m. SE. Louth. P. <250. See **Belleau.**

Clayton, eccles. dist., Eng., Lancashire, 3½ m. E. Manchester, with stn. (**C. Bridge**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. (**C. Bridge**). P. <3500.

Clayton, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 6 m. N. Brighton, 1 m. S. Hassocks stn., P.O. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**C. with Keymer**) P. <1500.

Clayton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., 2½ m. W. Bradford, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. 7500; tn. P. <5000.

Clayton, or **Bellamy's Mills,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., 11 m. from Almonte. P. 15,000.

Clayton, vil., U.S., Alabama, Barbour co., 60 m. SE. by E. Montgomery. P. <1500.

Clayton, vil., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 36 m. S. by W. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Clayton, settlement, U.S., Georgia, Rabun co., 19 m. SW. by W. of NE. corner of state.

Clayton, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N., and 84° and 85° W.

Clayton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Adams co., 70 m. W. by N. Springfield. P.<1500.

Clayton, co., U.S., Iowa, on the Mississippi, crossed in N. by 43° N.

Clayton, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Gloucester co., 8 m. S. by E. Philadelphia (Penn.). P.<2000.

Clayton, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on the St. Lawrence R., 58 m. NNE. Oswego. P.<2000.

Clayton, West, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 6 m. NW. by W. Barnsley, on a branch line of the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Clayton Green, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 5 m. SE. by S. Preston, 2 m. E. Leyland stn.

Clayton-le-Dale, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackburn union. P.<500.

Clayton-le-Moors, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1½ m. NNW. Accrington, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with coal-mines. P. 7200.

Clayton-le-Woods, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. SSE. Preston, 1 m. E. Leyland stn. P.<750.

Clayton with Frickley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster union. P.<500. See **Frickley.**

Clayville, settlement, U.S., New York, Oneida co., 43 m. E. by S. Syracuse, and 8 m. S. Utica.

Clayville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Jefferson co., 45 m. NW. Altoona. P.<1500.

Clayworth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 5½ m. W. by S. Gainsborough, on the Chesterfield Canal. P.<500.

Cleadon, vil., Eng., Durham, Jarrow div., 3 m. NNW. Sunderland, 1 m. NE. of its stn. (**C. Lane**) on the NE. R., P.O.

Cleanglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Broadford.

Cleanrath, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Inchigeelagh.

Clearbrook, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 2 m. from Yelverton.

Clear Creek, vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., 28 m. from Simcoe. P.<1500.

Clear Creek, co., U.S., Colorado, in the N., S. of 40° N., and E. of 106° W.

Clear Creek, settlement, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 70 m. SE. by S. Salt Lake City.

Clearfield, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the middle, it rises in the E. of Cambria co., in the Allegheny Mts., and flows on the whole NNE. to the W. branch of the Susquehanna, which it joins on the l. bk. in 41° 5′ N., 78° 25′ W.

Clearfield, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. C. co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna R., 92 m. ENE. Pittsburg. P.<3000.

Clear Island, isl. and par., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Cork, with coastguard stn. P.<750.

Clear, Cape, the most southerly point of Clear I.; P.O. 7 m. from Baltimore. **Clear, Bill of Cape,** the most westerly point of Clear I.

Clearleston, P.O., Ire., co. and 8 m. from Wexford.

Clear Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 70 m. W. Ottawa, drained N. into the Bonnechère R.

Clear Lake, lake, U.S., California, 112 m. N. San Francisco, 20 m. long. Frequented by tourists and hunters.

Clear Lake, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Deuel co., 133 m. NNE. Yankton. P.<1500.

Clear Lake, tn., U.S., Iowa, Cerro Gordo co., 10 m. W. Mason City by rail. P.<1500.

Clear Lake, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, Polk co., 34 m. N. Hudson. P.<1500.

Clear River, Tongking. See **Tsin-ho.**

Clear Water, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 100 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Clearwater Creek, riv., Canada, Saskatchewan, in the NW., flows S. into the Beaver R. in about 54° 20′ N.

Clearwater Lake, Canada, Labrador, drained W. into Hudson's Bay, in about 56° N. and 75° W.

Clear Water River, or **Washacummon,** Canada, NW. Terr., flows W. into the Athabasca R. at Fort McMurray, below which point the Athabasca forms the E. frontier of dist. Athabasca; navigable nearly to its head. See **Methy,** lake.

Clear Water River, U.S., Idaho, flows NW. then W. into the Snake at Lewiston; navigable by steamers to the confluence of the N. Fork, more than 40 m. up.

Clearwell, eccles. dist. and hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 5 m. SE. by E. Monmouth, 2 m. S. Coleford stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Cleasby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 2½ m. W. by S. Darlington, P.O. P.<250.

Cleatham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Glanford Brigg union. P.<250.

Cleatlam, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 9½ m. SW. Bishop Auckland, 1½ m. WNW. Winston stn. P.<250.

Cleator Moor, tn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Whitehaven, on the L. & NW. and Cleator and Workington Junc. Rlys., with extensive coal-mines, and mines of red hematite with blast furnaces. Identical with the par. of **Cleator.** P. (1881) 10,400; (1891) 9500.

Cleburne, co., U.S., Alabama. E. frontier, just S. of 34° N.

Cleburne, co., U.S., Arkansas, between 35° and 36° N., and midway between E. and W. frontiers.

Cleburne, tn., U.S., Texas, Johnson co., 42 m. SW. Dallas. P.<4000.

Cleckheaton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 4½ m. SSE. Bradford, on the L. & Y. R. Manufactures woollens and worsteds and blankets; carries on cloth-dressing. P. (1881) 10,700; (1891) 11,800; eccles. par. (**Cleckheaton Whitechapel with Scholes**) P.<4000.

Cléder, market-tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 13 m. NW. Morlaix. P.<2000.

Cleddau, or **Cleddy,** two small non-navigable rivs., Wales, Pembrokeshire, one flowing SW. partly on the Carmarthenshire border, the other S. past Haverfordwest, into different branches of Milford Haven.

Clee, New, eccles. par., Eng. See **Clee with Weelsby.**

Clee Hill, PM.O., Eng., Shropshire, on C. Hills, 5 m. E. Ludlow.

Clee Hills, group of hills in the SE. of Shropshire, Eng., between rivs. Rea and Corve, partly basaltic, partly belonging to the Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous systems, including the coal measures; Brown Clee, 1807; Titterston Clee, 1750 ft. The occurrence of coal here is mentioned by Leland in 1549.

Cleenish, par., Ire., SW. co. Fermanagh, bars. Clanawley, Magheraboy, and Tirkennedy, 6 m. SW. by W. Enniskillen; 31,784 ac. P. 5200.

Clee St. Margaret, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 18½ m. S. by E. Shrewsbury. P.<250.

Cleethorpe, or **Cleethorpes,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the E. ct., 2½ m. ESE. and included in the parl. bor. of Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. and G. N. Rlys. P.<4500; tn. (**C. with Thrunscoe**) P.<5000. See **Clee with Weelsby.**

Cleeton St. Mary, eccles. dist., Eng., Shropshire, 6 m. from Cleobury Mortimer, P.O. P.<500.

Cleeve, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, near Cheltenham, on the M. R.

Cleeve, eccles. dist. and hamlet, Eng., Somerset, N. div., 3 m. from Yatton, P.O. P.<500.

Cleeve, Old, ct. par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 16 m. NW. Taunton, 1½ m. NW. Washford stn., with ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in the reign of Henry II.; 5203 ac. P.<1500.

Cleeve Cloud, an oolitic hill, Eng., Gloucestershire, 4 m. ENE. Cheltenham. Alt. 1093 ft.

Cleeve Hill, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. N. Prestbury.

Cleeve Prior, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 5 m. NE. Evesham, 1½ m. SSE. Salford Priors stn., P.O. P.<500.

Clee with Weelsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, mainly in the co. bor. of Grimsby. P. 18,800; eccles. pars. (**Clee with Cleethorpe**) P. 10,300; (**New Clee**) P. 12,800.

Clefmont, tn., France, dep. Haute Marne, 44 m. SSW. Toul, 18 m. E. Chaumont-en-Bassigny. P.<2000.

Cleggan, tnld., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 15 m. NW. by N. Londonderry, on the W. side of Lough Swilly. P.<250.

Cleggan, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 30 m. NW. by W. Londonderry. P.<250.

Cleggan, electoral div., Ire., co. and 54 m. from Galway, 7 m. NW. Clifden, on C. Bay, PM.O.

Clegg Street, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Oldham.**

Cleghorn, stn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 2 m. NE. Lanark.

Cléguerec, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, 30 m. NE. by N. Lorient, arr. and 6 m. NW. Pontivy. P.<2000.

Clehonger, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 3 m. WSW. Hereford, P.O. P.<500.

Cleish, par., Scot., co. and 3 m. SE. Kinross, P.O.; 6201 ac. P.<750.

Cleland, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on S. Calder Water, 2 m. N. Wishaw, on the C. R., with coal, PMT.O. P. (including Omoa)<2000.

Clelles, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 26 m. S. by W. Grenoble. P.<2000.

Clementsport, or **Moose River,** vil., Canada, on Annapolis Basin, co. and 8 m. SW. Annapolis. P.<1500.

Clementsvale, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, on Moose R., co. and 12 m. from Annapolis. P.<1500.

Clement's West, settlement, Canada. See **Deep Brook.**

Clenagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Newmarket.

Clench Common, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 4 m. from Marlborough.

Clenchwarton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 3 m. W. King's Lynn, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<750.

Clennell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Rothbury union P.<250.

Clenor, par., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 5 m. NE. Mallow; 4289 ac. P.<500.

Clenroll, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Portadown, co. Armagh.

Clenston Winterborne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 12 m. NE. by E. Dorchester, 4 m. SW. Blandford. P.<250.

Clent, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 6 m. N.

by W. Bromsgrove, 3½ m. E. by N. Churchill stn. **C. Hills** to the N., 1028 feet. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Cleobury, North, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. WNW. Kidderminster. P.<250.

Cleobury (klĕb'eri) **Mortimer,** market-tn. and par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Rea, 10 m. W. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. 7218 ac. P.<1500.

Cleone, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co., on the l. bk. of Columbia R., 13 m. E. Portland.

Clepington, eccles. dist., Scot., Forfar, Dundee par. P. 8000.

Clercken, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 4 m. SE. Dixmude. P.<5000.

Clere, Anglo-Norman, 'royal' or 'episcopal residence.'

Clères, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 11 m. N. Rouen. P.<2000.

Clerihan, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 5 m. NW. Clonmel.

Clerkenwell, par., Eng., London. P. 66,200.

Clerks, Bishop and, isls. See **Bishop and Clerks.**

Clermont, or **Clermont Ferrand,** the ancient *Augustonemetum*), arr., comm., and city, France, cap. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, built round the sides of a gently sloping hill overlooking the Limagne, 45 m. SE. by S. Montluçon. It is composed of two towns, Clermont and Mont-Ferrand, united by a fine promenade. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. In one of its suburbs is the fountain of St. Aline, the incrustations of which, during the successive deposits of 700 years, have formed a curious natural bridge. Manufactures of macaroni and semolina, fruit preserves, chemical products, linen and woollen fabrics, &c. Sacked by the Normans in the 9th century; subsequently rebuilt and called *Clarus Mons.* Birthplace and in early years the residence of Pascal [**Puy-de-Dôme,** mt.]. Alt. 1273 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 66.6°; rainfall, 20.08 in. P. city (1872) 33,000; (1891) 50,100.

Clermont, tp., Queensland, C. co., 150 m. SW. Mackay, with gold and coal mining, and copper mines 4 m. from the town. P.<2000.

Clermont, settlement, U.S., Iowa, Fayette co., 62 m. NW. by W. Dubuque.

Clermont, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., on the Ohio, just to the W. of 84° W.

Clermont Carn, mt., Ire., in the NW. of co. Louth, 6½ m. NE. Dundalk. Height, 1674 ft.

Clermont l'Hérault, or **Clermont de Lodève,** tn., France, dep. Hérault, 22 m. W. Montpellier, 10 m. SE. Lodève. P.<5000.

Clermont de l'Oise, tn., France, dep. Oise, 16 m. E. by S. Beauvais, cap. arr. Alt. 365 ft. P.<4000.

Clermont-en-Argonne, tn., France, dep. Meuse, 15 m. W. by S. Verdun, 8 m. E. Ste. Menehould. Ancient cap. of Clermontois, long a county of the German empire; ceded to France by the Treaty of the Pyrenees. P.<2000.

Clermont Ferrand, city, France. See **Clermont.**

Clermont-Tonnerre, isl. See **Natupe.**

Clerval, tn., France, dep. Doubs, on the Doubs, 24 m. SW. Belfort, 8 m. ENE. Baume-les-Dames. P.<2000.

Cléry, the ancient *Clariacum,* tn., France, dep. Loiret, arr. and 9 m. SW. Orléans. P.<2000.

Cles, vil., Austria, Tirol, 20 m. SW. by W. Botzen, in the Val di Non. P.<3000.

Cletterwood, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, Forden union. P.<250.

Cleve, tn., Germany. See **Kleve.**

Cleve, settlement, S. Australia, Eyre's Peninsula, Yervois co., 112 m. SW. Port Augusta.

Clevedon, par. and watering-place, Eng., Somerset, N. div., 1 m. from the Severn, 9 m. NE. Weston-super-Mare, on the G. W. R., with a coastguard station. P. 5400.

Clevedon, East, eccles. par., near Clevedon. P.<1000.

Clevedon, South, eccles. par., near Clevedon. P.<1500.

Clevedon, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Mankau co., 28 m. from Auckland.

Cleveland ('cliff-land'), dist., Eng., in the NE. of Yorkshire, deriving its name from the cliffs on the NW. of the Yorkshire moors, these cliffs being known as the **C. Hills.** The dist. abounds in iron [**Middlesbrough**], and now gives name to a parl. div. Parl. div. P. (1891) 55,900.

Cleveland, tp. and watering-place, Queensland, Stanley co., 15 m. SE. Brisbane. P.<2000.

Cleveland, post-tn., Tasmania, Somerset co., 30 m. SSE. Launceston. P.<2000.

Cleveland, settlement, U.S., New York, Oswego co., on the N. shore of Oneida Lake, 20 m. NE. Syracuse.

Cleveland, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the SW., on the S. frontier, E. of 82° W.

Cleveland, city, U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga R., 98 m. E. Toledo. Has numerous large iron and steel and oil works; called the 'Forest City,' from the abundance of shade-trees. Alt. 690 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.2° F., Jan. 26.7°, July 72°; rainfall (12 yrs.), 39.09 in. P. (1850) 17,000; (1860) 43,400; (1870) 92,819; (1880) 160,142; (1890) 261,400. **Cleveland, East,** 4 m. to the E. P.<1500.

Cleveland, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Bradley co., 23 m. E. by N. Chattanooga. P.<3000.

Cleveland, cape, Queensland, on the E. ct., to the NE. of Townsville; also the bay on which Townsville stands.

Cleveland Hills, range of hills, Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, forming the NW. border of the Yorkshire moors.

Cleveley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 3½ m. S. by W. Fleetwood, with stn. (**Cleveleys**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. (**Cleveleys**). P.<250.

Cleves, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., on Great Miami R., 15 m. WNW. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Clew Bay, Ire., co. Mayo, an inlet of the Atlantic, in 53° 55' N., 9° 50' W.; it extends inland for 15 m., with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 m. Along its shores are numerous small harbours and fishing stations. At its upper end is an archipelago of about 300 fertile and cultivated islets, and opposite its entrance is Clare I.

Clewer, par., Eng., Berkshire, 1 m. W. by N. and included in the parl. bor. of Windsor, PMT.O. (**C. Green**). P. 9800; eccles. par. (**C. with Dedworth Green**) P.<3500.

Cley next the Sea, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11 m. W. by N. Cromer, and 4 m. NW. by N. Holt stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Clifburn, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 6 m. SE. by E. Penrith, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Clichy la Garenne, comm. and vil., France, dep. and on r. bk. of the Seine, 4½ m. NW. Paris, of which it is a suburb, with important manufactures of chemical products. P. 30,600.

Cliddesden, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 2 m. S. by W. Basingstoke, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Farleigh Wallop**) P.<500.

Clifden, seapt. and market-tn., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, 29 m. SW. Westport, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Clifden, P.O., Ire., co. and 5 m. from Kilkenny.

Cliff, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Ballyshannon.

Cliff, North and South, two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 14 m. WNW. Hull, N. Cliff 3 m. S. Market Weighton stn. C. North, P.<250; C. South, P.<250. See **Cave, North.**

Cliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Darlington union. P.<250.

Cliffe, West, Eng. See **St. Margaret at Cliffe.**

Cliffe-at-Hoo, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. N. Rochester, 1 m. N. of its stn. (**Cliffe**) on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 5696 ac. P.<3000.

Cliffe Regis, par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **King's Cliffe.**

Clifferna, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Stradone, co. Cavan.

Cliffe Pypard, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 7 m. SW. by W. Swindon, 3½ m. S. by W. Wootton Bassett stn. P.<500.

Cliffony, tn., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 11½ m. SW. by W. Ballyshannon, 8 m. from Bundoran stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Clifford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 69 m. N. by E. London. P.<1500.

Clifford, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 16 m. W. by N. Hereford, on the L. & NW. R. and Golden Valley Rly., P.O.; 6543 ac. P.<1000.

Clifford Chambers, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the R. Stour, 1½ m. S. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O. P.<500.

Clifford-cum-Boston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on R. Wharfe, 3½ m. NW. Tadcaster, PM.O. (**Clifford**). P.<2500.

Clifford's Mesne, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire See **Gorsley.**

Cliff with Lund, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 7½ m. NW. Goole, close to Hemingborough stn., 1 m. S. **Cliff Common** stn., on NE. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Clifton, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., on Chaleur Bay, in 65° 20' W. P.<1500.

Clifton, or **Suspension Bridge,** tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on W. bk. of R. Niagara, 20 m. NW. by N. Buffalo. P.<2500.

Clifton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Ivel, 10 m. SE. Bedford, 1½ m. E. Shefford stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Clifton, or **Rocksavage,** par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., near the mouth of the Weaver, 7 m. SW. Warrington, 1½ m. S. Runcorn. P.<250.

Clifton, watering-place, par., and suburb of Bristol (*q.v.*), Eng., Gloucestershire, in the W. div., with stns. on the G. W. and M. Rlys. (**C. Down**) and G. W. R. (**C. Bridge**). It is built on the sides and summit of a plateau, the highest point of which is Observatory Hill, 315 ft. This plateau is cut by the beautiful gorge of the Avon, spanned by a suspension bridge with a span of 702 ft., 287 ft. above low water. Alt. 192 ft. Mean rainfall (1866-80), 36.35 in. P. 29,300.

Clifton, par., Eng., S. Lancashire, Eccles div., 5½ m. NW. Manchester, with a junc. stn. on the L. & Y. and L. & NW. Rlys., with coal-mines. P.<3000.

Clifton, hamlet, Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6½ m. SSE Banbury, 1½ m. SW. Aynho stn. See **Deddington.**

Clifton, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 2½ m. SE. by S. Penrith, with two stns., **C.** on the NE. R., and **C. and Lowther** on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500.

Clifton, NW. suburb of York, Eng., included in the parl. bor. of York. P. 7800.

Clifton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 4½ m. E. by S. Halifax, near **C. Road** stn., on the L. & Y. R. P.<2500.

Clifton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Newall.**

Clifton, mining vil., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on the coast, 20 m. SSW. Sydney, in 34° 11′ S., with coal, iron ore, and fireclay. P.<2000.

Clifton, co., New Zealand, W. ct. of North I., crossed by 39° S.

Clifton, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Graham co., 122 m. N. by W. from the SE. corner of the terr., with remarkably rich copper deposits.

Clifton, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, co. Spartanburg. P.<3000.

Clifton, settlement, U.S., W. Virginia, Mason co., on the Ohio, 52 m. NW. by N. Charleston.

Clifton, Great, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 3 m. E. by N. Workington, 1 m. SSE. Camerton stn., with coal-mines, PM.O. P.<1000.

Clifton, Little, par., 1 m. SE. by E. Great C. P.<750.

Clifton, North, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 9 m. W. Lincoln, on the r. bk. of the Trent, 5 m. SW. by W. Saxilby stn., P.O. (**C.**). P.<250.

Clifton, South, par., Eng., adjoining on the S. P.<500.

Clifton and Compton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 13 m. WNW. Derby, on the Ashbourne branch of the N. Staffordshire Rly., P.O. P.<1500.

Clifton Bridge, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Clifton,** suburb Bristol.

Clifton Bridge, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, near Huddersfield, on the L. & Y. R.

Clifton Campville, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 5½ m. NE. Tamworth, 4 m. E. Elford and Haselour stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. C. with Chilcote**) P.<750.

Clifton Down, stn., Eng. See **Clifton,** suburb Bristol.

Clifton Forge, tn., U.S., Virginia, co. Alleghany. P.<2000.

Clifton Hampden, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 7 m. SSE. Oxford, 1½ m. E. Culham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Clifton Heights, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 10 m. W. Philadelphia. P.<2000.

Clifton Hill, locality, Victoria, Bourke co., 3 m. NNE. Melbourne. P. 6000.

Clifton Junction, stn., Eng. See **Clifton,** S. Lancashire.

Clifton Maybank, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, in Sherborne union. P.<250. See **Bradford Abbas.**

Clifton on Dunsmore, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Avon, div. and 2½ m. ENE. Rugby, with a stn. (**Clifton Mill**) on the L. & NW. R., PT.O. (**Clifton**). P.<750; eccles. par. (**C. on Dunsmore with Brownsover and Newton**) P.<1000.

Clifton on Teme, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 10 m. NW. by W. Worcester, 5 m. NNW. Knightwick stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Clifton Reynes, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 9½ m. W. by N. Bedford, 1 m. SE. Olney stn. P.<250.

Clifton Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario co., 27 m. SE. by E. Rochester. P.<1500.

Clifton upon Ure, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Bedale union. P.<250.

Cliftonville, suburb of Margate, Eng., Kent, with stn. (**Margate and C.**) on the L. C. & D. R.

Clifton with Glapton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 3½ m. SW. by S. Nottingham, on the r. bk. of the Trent, 2½ m. W. Edwalton stn., P.O. (**C.**). P.<500.

Clifton with Norwood, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., near the Wharfe, 9½ m. N. by E. Bradford, 2 m. NE. by E. Burley stn., PT.O. (**Clifton**). P.<500.

Clifton with Salwick, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4½ m. W. Preston, 1½ m. WSW. Lea Road stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cligga Head, cape, Eng., NW. ct. Cornwall, in 50° 20′ N.

Climping, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 3 m. SSW. Arundel, 1½ m. SW. Ford Junc., P.O. P.<500.

Clinch, vil., Eng., Northumberland. See **Fawdon.**

Clinch, co., U.S., Georgia, on S. frontier, and crossed in W. by 83° W.

Clinch, riv., U.S., rises in the SW. of Virginia, in the Blue Ridge, and flows on the whole WSW. till it joins the Tennessee at Kingston, 34 m. WSW. Knoxville (Tenn.); navigable to Clinton (Tenn.).

Clingman's Mountain. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Clint, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 3½ m. NW. by N. Harrogate, close to Hampsthwaite stn. P.<500.

Clintmains, P.O., Scot., Berwick, Merton par., 2 m. NE. St. Boswells.

Clinton, tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 135 m. NE. by N. Vancouver. P.<1500.

Clinton, tn., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 45 m. NNW. London, a railway junction. P.<3000.

Clinton, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Clutha co., 60 m. WSW. Dunedin. P.<2000.

Clinton, settlement, S. Australia, Daly co., on Wallaroo Bay, 84 m. NE. Adelaide.

Clinton, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., crossed by 24° S.

Clinton, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 21 m. E. New Haven. P.<1500.

Clinton, co., U.S., Illinois, W. of 89° W., and S. of 39° N., bounded on S. by Kaskaskia R. and Crooked Creek.

Clinton, city, U.S., Illinois, De Witt co., 50 m. SE. Peoria. P.<3000.

Clinton, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 40° N., and between 86° and 87° W.

Clinton, tn., U.S., Indiana, Vermillion co., on the r. bk. of Wabash R., 12 m. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Clinton, city, U.S., Iowa, C. co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 54 m. SE. by S. Dubuque. P. (1880) 9100; (1890) 13,600.

Clinton, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, crossed in the E. by 85° W.

Clinton, city, U.S., Kentucky, Hickman co., 132 m. W. by N. Nashville (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Clinton, settlement, U.S., Louisiana, E. Feliciana par., 85 m. NW. New Orleans.

Clinton, tn., U.S., Maine, co. Kennebec, 28 m. NE. Augusta by rail. P.<2000.

Clinton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., on Nashua R., 13 m. NNE. Worcester, with carpet and other textile manufactures. P. (1880) 8000; (1890) 10,400.

Clinton, co., U.S., Michigan, E. of 85° W., crossed by 43° N.

Clinton, settlement, U.S., Michigan, Lenawee co., 50 m. WSW. Detroit.

Clinton, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., crossed by 39½° N., and 94½° W.

Clinton, city, U.S., Missouri, Henry co., 86 m. W. by S. Jefferson City. P.<5000.

Clinton, settlement, U.S., New Jersey, Hunterdon co., on the S. branch of Raritan R., 30 m. N. by W. Trenton.

Clinton, co., U.S., New York, in the extreme NE., bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain.

Clinton, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 37 m. E. Syracuse, and 7 m. WSW. Utica. P.<1500.

Clinton, settlement, U.S., N. Carolina, Sampson co., 56 m. SSE. Raleigh.

Clinton, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., to the S. of 40° N., and E. of 84° W.

Clinton, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Summit co., 40 m. S. Cleveland.

Clinton, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed in the W. by 78° W., and in the S. by 41° N., traversed by the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

Clinton, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., 35 m. NW. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Clinton, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, co. and 12 m. by rail SE. Laurens. P.<1500.

Clinton, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Anderson co., on the Clinch R., 12 m. NW. by W. Knoxville. P.<1500.

Clinton, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Rock co., 59 m. SW. by W. Milwaukee. P.<1500.

Clinton Golden Lake, Canada, NW. Terr., crossed by 64° N., 107° W., drained SW. through Lake Artillery into the Great Slave Lake; it connects Lakes Artillery and Aylmer.

Clintonville, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Waupaca co., 39 m. W. by N. of the head of Green Bay. P.<1500.

Clippens, vil., Scot., Renfrew, in Kilbarchan par. P.<500.

Clipper, vil., U.S., Maryland, Baltimore co. P.<1500.

Clipperton Rock, isl., N. Pacific Ocean, in 10° 13′ 24″ N., 109° 7′ 30″ W.; rises at one point to 170 ft. above the sea. Coral formation, enclosing a lagoon.

Clippesby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on riv. Bure, 8 m. NW. Yarmouth, 2 m. SW. Martham stn. P.<250.

Clipsham, par., Eng., Rutland, 8½ m. NE. by E. Oakham, 3 m. W. by S. Little Bytham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Clipston, par., Eng., middle div. of Northamptonshire, 14 m. NW. Wellingborough, 1½ m. from its stn. (**C. and Oxendon**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Clipston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bingham union. P.<250.

Clipstone, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Southwell union; 4033 ac. P.<250.

Clisa, prov., Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba.

Clissa, fortified tn., Austria, prov. Dalmatia, 4 m. NE. Spalato, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. P. (comm.)<4000.

Cisson, tn., France, on the borders of dep. Loire-Inférieure and Vendée, 16 m. SE. by E. Nantes, with celebrated textile manufactures. P.<3090.

Clist Honiton, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Honiton Clist.**

Clist Hydon, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 9 m.

NE. Exeter, 2½ m. E. Hele and Bradninch stn., P.O. Alt. 200 ft. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 34.21 in. P.<500.

Clist St. George, par., Eng., Devonshire, on R. Clist, 4 m. SE. Exeter, P.O. (**Clyst St. George**). P.<500.

Clist St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 9 m. NE. by E. Exeter, 2 m. N. Whimple stn. P.<250.

Clist St. Mary, par., Eng., Devonshire, on R. Clist, 4 m. SE. Exeter, P.O. P.<250.

Clitheroe (*Cled-dwyr*, 'the cliff near the waters'), mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), Eng., Lancashire, C. div., on the Ribble, at the base of Pendle Hill, 8 m. NW. Burnley, on the L. & Y. R., with large cotton and paper mills, mines of barytes, and extensive limestone quarries. Grammar School founded by Queen Mary in 1554. The 'honour of C.' comprises the pars. of Whalley, Blackburn, Chipping, and Ribchester, the manors of Tottington and Rochdale, and the forest of Bowland, and now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. Market-day, M. Mean rainfall (Downham Hall, alt. 464 ft., 1866–80), 44.77 in. P. (1801) 1400; (1851) 7200; (1871) 8200; (1891) 10,800; parl. div. P. (1891) 89,500.

Clive, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich union. P.<250.

Clive, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 7½ m. N. by E. Shrewsbury, 1 m. E. Yorton stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Clive, co., New South Wales, N. frontier, crossed by 152° E.

Clive, tp., New Zealand, North I., Hawkes Bay co., 4 m. SSE. Napier. P.<1500.

Clive, co., Queensland, on the S. frontier, crossed by 151° E.

Cliviger, par., Eng., Lancashire and Yorkshire, W. Riding, Burnley union; 6819 ac. P.<2500.

Clixby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 11 m. W. by S. Grimsby, 3 m. E. Howsham stn. P.<250. See **Calstor.**

Cloates Point, cape, on the W. ct. of W. Australia, in about 22° 32′ S.

Clocaenog, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 8 m. S. by E. Denbigh, 3 m. W. by S. Eyarth stn., P.O.; 7182 ac. P.<500.

Cloch, Gaelic, 'a stone.' See *Clach.*

Clochan, P.O., Scot., Banffshire, 6½ m. N. by W. Keith, near Enzie stn.

Cloche, isl., Canada, Ontario, to the N. of Grand Mantoulin I., in 81° 46′–57′ W.

Cloche Mountains, Canada, Ontario, Algoma dist., in the N. of Lake Huron, along the shore of the North Channel, in 82° W.

Cloch Point, cape, Scot., Renfrewshire, in the NW., on the Firth of Clyde, in 55° 56½′ N., opposite Dunoon, with lighthouse visible 14 m.

Clock Face, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. S. St. Helens, on a joint line of the L. & NW. and the L. & Y. Rlys.

Clock House, stn., Eng., Surrey, near Croydon, on the SE. R.

Clocksbriggs, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint R., 2½ m. E. by N. Forfar.

Clodberry Hill, hill, Eng., on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire, 10 m. SW. by S. Huddersfield. Alt. 1698 ft.

Clode Sound, inlet, Newfoundland, at the head of Bonavista Bay, its head in 48° 20′ N.

Clodiagh, riv., Ire., in the NW. of King's co., flows WNW. to the Brosna.

Clodock, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Monnow, 15 m. SW. by W. Hereford, 3 m. NNW. Pandy stn. P.<1500.

Clody, riv., Ire., forms part of boundary between co. Carlow and co. Wexford, r. bk. trib. of R. Slaney.

Cloffocks, par., Eng., W. Cumberland, near Workington. P.<250.

Cloford, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3½ m. SW. by W. Frome. P.<250.

Clogga, P.O., Ire., co. Kilkenny, 7 m. NW. Waterford, 3 m. from Fiddown stn.

Clogh, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 20 m. WNW. Larne, 2½ m. E. Glaryford stn.

Clogh, tn., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 9½ m. W. by N. Carlow, P.O. P.<500.

Clogh, tnld., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 13½ m. SW. by S. Arklow, 3 m. SSW. Gorey stn. P.<250.

Cloghan, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. East Inishowen, dist. C., 8 m. WSW. Moville.

Cloghan, tnld., Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. South Raphoe, 16 m. W. Lifford, 6 m. from Stranorlar stn., P.O. P.<250.

Cloghan, tn., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 8½ m. N. Parsonstown, with a stn. (**Belmont and C.**) on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. P<500.

Cloghan, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Westmeath, bar. Moyashel and Magheradernon, 4½ m. ENE. Mullingar, P.O.

Cloghane, par., tn., and tnld., Ire., W. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 20 m. W. by S. Tralee, 9 m. from Dingle stn., P.O. Par. 15,572 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<250.

Cloghaneely, dist., Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan.

Cloghan's Hill, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 6 m. from Hollymount.

Cloghard, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Castlefinn.

Clogharinka, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, Castleconnel dist.

Cloghaun, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 18½ m. SW. by S. Galway. P.<250.

Cloghboy, tnld., Ire., W. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, 17½ m. NW. by W. Donegal. P.<250.

Cloghbrack, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ross, on a western arm of Lough Mask, 16 m. S. by E. Westport. P.<500.

Cloghbrack, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Athboy.

Cloghdonnell, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. West Carbery, W. div., Skibbereen dist., 6 m. SE. by S. Bantry.

Clogheen ('land full of little stones'), tn., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, 13½ m. WSW. Clonmel, 8 m from Cahir stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Clogheen, P.O., Ire., co. and 3 m. from Cork.

Clogher, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Donegal.

Clogher, par. and tn., Ire., SE. ct. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 7 m. NE. by N. Drogheda, 6 m. from Dunleer stn., near **C. Head** (P.O.). Par. P.<1000; tn. P.<750.

Clogher, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Balla.

Clogher, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 3 m. from Ballyglass.

Clogher, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 11 m. from Belmullet.

Clogher, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Islandeady.

Clogher, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Sligo, bar. Coolavin, 16½ m. W. Carrick-on-Shannon, 5 m. from Ballaghaderreen stn. P.<500.

Clogher, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, 6 m. SW. Thurles; 8119 ac. P.<1000.

Clogher, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Tyrone, bar. C., 14 m. SSE. Omagh, formerly a parl. bor., still the see of a bishop, PMT.O. Par. 49,763 ac., P. 8600; tn. P.<500.

Cloghera, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Bridgetown.

Clogherbrien, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy; 3410 ac. P.<750.

Clogher Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry.

Clogher Head, P.O., Ire., co. Louth, 7 m. from Drogheda.

Cloghermore, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Claremorris.

Clogherney, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Omagh East, 3 m. SE. Omagh, P.O. (**C. Upper**); 17,791 ac. P.<4000.

Cloghjordan, tn., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 9 m. NE. by E. Nenagh, with stn. (**Cloughjordan**) on the Nenagh Branch Rly., PMT.O. (**Cloughjordan**). Market-day, F. P.<750.

Clogh Mills, tn., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 23 m. NW. by W. Larne, 8 m. SE. Ballymoney. P.<250.

Cloghmore Point, cape, Ire., NW. co. Galway, N. of entrance to Galway Bay.

Cloghoge, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Crossmaglen.

Cloghogue, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Ahoghill.

Cloghprior, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 7 m. NE. Nenagh; 3724 ac. P.<500.

Cloghran, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Castleknock, 5 m. NW. Dublin. P.<250.

Cloghran, par., Ire., E. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 6 m. N. by E. Dublin, 4 m. from Malahide stn., P.O. P.<500.

Clogh River, Ire., in the middle of co. Antrim, l. bk. trib. of R. Main.

Cloghskelt, tnld., Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 14 m. NE. Newry. P.<500.

Clogrenan, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Carlow.

Clohamon, tn., Ire., NW. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 9½ m. N. by W. Enniscorthy, on the l. bk. of the Slaney, 7 m. from Ferns stn., P.O. P.<250.

Clohars Carnoët, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and cant. Quimperle. P.<2000.

Clohaskin, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Riverstown.

Clola, hamlet, Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 8½ m. W. by S. Peterhead, 4 m. S. by E. Mintlaw stn., P.O.

Clomantagh, par. and tnld., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 10 m. NW. by W. Kilkenny. Par. P.<500.

Clon, *Cloon*, Celtic; Irish *Cluan*, or *Cluain*, a fertile strip of land surrounded by a moor or bog, or on one side by a bog and on the other by water; more generally 'a meadow.'

Clonagam, par., Ire., co. and 9 m. NW. Waterford, bar. Upperthird; 4939 ac. P.<2000.

Clonagh, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 4 m. W. Rathkeale. P.<500.

Clonagheen, Ire. See **Clonenagh.**

Clonaghlis, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. South Salt, on the Grand Canal, 2 m. W. Celbridge stn. P.<250.

Clonakenny, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 14 m. N. by E. Thurles, 7 m. from Roscrea stn., P.O. P.<250.

Clonakilty, seapt. and market-tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. East Carbery, E. div., 16 m. SW. by W. Kinsale, at the head of an inlet opening off **C. Bay**; terminus of a branch of the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Rly., leaving the main line at **C. Junction.** Market-day, F. P.<3500.

Clonakilty Bay, Ire., S. of co. Cork, in 8° 50′ W.

Clonallan, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (2), 2 m. N. of the head of Carlingford Lough; 11,465 ac. P.<3500.

Clonalvy, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Duleek, 7 m. SE. Duleek, P.O. P.<500.

Clonamery, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, on R. Nore, 6 m. SE. Thomastown; 3390 ac. P.<500.

Clonard, par., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Moyfenrath, 11½ m. SW. Trim, 2 m. from Hill of Down stn., P.O.; 13,323 ac. P.<1000.

Clonarney, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. and 2 m. N. Delvin. P.<500.

Clonaslee, tn., Ire., NW. Queen's co., bar. Tinnahinch, 8½ m. S. by W. Tullamore, 9 m. from Mountmellick stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Clonavaddy, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, Donaghmore par. P.<250.

Clonbanin Cross, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 6 m. from Kanturk.

Clonbeg ('little meadow'), par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 4 m. SW. Tipperary; 15,112 ac. P.<2000.

Clonbern, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ballymoe, 6 m. NE. Tuam, PM.O.; 10,461 ac. P.<2000.

Clonbiosk, tnld., Ire. See **Ballymagan.**

Clonbrick, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Limerick Junc., Tipperary.

Clonbrock, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. C., Mount Bellew union.

Clonbroney, par., Ire., co. Longford, bars. Ardagh and Granard, 4 m. N. Edgeworthstown. P.<2500.

Clonbullioge, tn., Ire., E. King's co., bar. Coolestown, 8 m. NE. by N. Portarlington, 5 m. from Edenderry stn., P.O. (**Clonbullogue**). P.<250.

Clonbullioge, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 5 m. SE. Tipperary; 3954 ac. P.<500.

Clonbur, PM.O., Ire. See **Cloonbur.**

Clonca, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen; 19,646 ac. P.<5000.

Cloncagh, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 5 m. SW. Rathkeale; 4543 ac. P.<750.

Cloncrew, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 9 m. SE. Newcastle. P.<250.

Cloncurry, par., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany, 8 m. WNW. Maynooth, on the Royal Canal; 8398 ac. P.<750.

Cloncurry, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. East Offaly, 3 m. NE. Rathangan; 5419 ac. P.<250.

Cloncurry, tn., Queensland, Beaconsfield co., 200 m. S. by W. Normanton, its port; with gold-mines; rich copper-mining centre. P.<1500.

Clondagad, par., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Islands, 8 m. SSW. Ennis; 16,975 ac. P.<3000.

Clondahorky, par., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 26 m. WNW. Londonderry; 30,243 ac. P.<4500.

Clondalkin, par., tn., and tnld., Ire., SW. co. Dublin, bar. Upper Cross, 5 m. WSW. Dublin, with a stn. on the Great Southern and Western Rly., PMT.O.; 4943 ac. P.<2000.

Clondarrig, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Maryborough.

Clondavaddog, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 6 m. N. Milford; 27,371 ac. P. 5800.

Clonderalaw, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Clare.

Clonderalaw Bay, Ire., S. ct. co. Clare, N. of R. Shannon, 18 m. SW. Ennis, running inland about 4 m., breadth from 1½ to ½ m.

Clondermot, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, containing part of Londonderry city; 21,608 ac. P. 10,700.

Clondrohid, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry West, 2 m. NW. Macroom, P.O.; 27,114 ac. P.<3500.

Clonduff, par., Ire., S. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 8½ m. E. by N. Newry; 21,227 ac. P.<4500.

Clondulane, par. and stn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 1½ m. E. Fermoy; 4926 ac. P.<1000.

Clone, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 2 m. S. Ferns; 6266 ac. P.<750.

Clonea, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, 5 m. S. by W. Carrick-on-Suir, P.O.

Clonea, par., Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 4½ m. ENE. Dungarvan. P.<500.

Clonee, tn., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Dunboyne, 1 m. from Dunboyne stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Cloneen ('little meadow'), par., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bars. Middlethird and Slievardagh, 9½ m. NNE. Clonmel, 3 m. from Fethard stn., P.O.; 7543 ac. P.<750.

Clonegall, tn., Ire., E. co. Carlow, bar. St. Mullins Upper, 15½ m. SE. Carlow, on the R. Derry, 7 m. from Shillelagh stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Clonelly, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 3 m. from Pettigoe, P.O.

Clonelty, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 3 m. E. Newcastle; 3748 ac. P.<750.

Clonenagh and Clonagheen, par., Ire., Queen's co., bars. Cullenagh and Maryborough, 3 m. SW. Maryborough. P. 8200.

Clonervy, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 3½ m. ENE. Cavan.

Clones ('the meadow pastures'), par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, part of the par. in co. Fermanagh, 12 m. SW. by W. Monaghan, an important rly. junc. Marketday, Th. P.<2500.

Clonevan, tnld., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, 14½ m. ENE. Enniscorthy, 6 m. from Gorey stn., P.O. P.<250.

Cloneygowan, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Portarlington, Queen's co.

Clonfad, par., Ire., Westmeath co., bar. Fartullagh, containing part of Tyrrell's Pass Town; 4672 ac. P.<750.

Clonfeacle, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, and co. Armagh, bars. Armagh and Oneilland W., 7 m. SSE. Dungannon; 26,283 ac. P. 7900.

Clonfert, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, containing Kanturk, on R. Allow; 62,110 ac. P. 9100.

Clonfert, par., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 13 m. S. by W. Athlone; 24,446 ac. P.<2000.

Clonfinlough, tnld., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 7 m. S. Athlone. P.<500.

Clongeen, par., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere West, 12 m. WSW. Wexford; 5379 ac. P.<1000.

Clongesh, par., Ire., co., bar., and 3 m. NW. Longford, on the Shannon; 12,536 ac. P.<3000.

Clongill, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Morgallion, 5 m. E. Kells. P.<250.

Clongowes Wood, Roman Catholic college, Ire., co. Kildare, near Clane, PT.O.

Clonhugh, stn., Ire., co. Westmeath, 6 m. N. Mullingar, on the M. G. W. R.

Clonin, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Mountrath.

Clonkeehan, par., Ire., co. and bar. Louth, 5 m. N. Ardee. P.<250.

Clonkeelan, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Newtown Butler.

Clonkeen, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. SE. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam. P.<250.

Clonkeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Unionhall.

Clonkeen, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 8 m. NE. Athenry; 8213 ac. P.<1000.

Clonkeen, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 17 m. W. by S. Maynooth, 2 m. SW. Carbury stn. P.<250.

Clonkeen ('beautiful meadow'), par., Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 11½ m. SW. Dundalk; 4321 ac. P.<750.

Clonkeen, tnld., Ire., Queen's co., bar. E. Maryborough, par. Clonenagh and Clonagheen. P.<250.

Clonlara, P.O., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 5 m. NE. Limerick, 4 m. from Long Pavement stn.

Clonlea, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 5 m. N. Sixmilebridge; 8680 ac. P.<2000.

Clonleigh, par., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 2 m. N. Lifford, 3 m. from Strabane stn., P.O.; 12,364 ac. P.<3000.

Clonleigh, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 6 m. NE. New Ross. P.<500.

Clonlisk, bar., Ire., in the extreme SW. of King's co.

Clonloghan, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, on the Shannon, 3 m. S. Newmarket-on-Fergus. P.<500.

Clonlonan, bar., Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Westmeath.

Clonlost, tnld., Ire., E. co. Westmeath, bar. Moyashel and Magheradernon, 7 m. ENE. Mullingar, 3 m. from Killucan stn., P.O. P.<250.

Clonmacduff, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Navan, 5 m. SW. Navan. P.<500.

Clonmacnoise, par., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 6½ m. S. by W. Athlone, on the l. bk. of the Shannon, 9 m. from Ferbane stn.; 22,065 ac. P.<2500.

Clonmacnowen, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Galway.

Clonmany, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 15 m. WNW. Moville, 8 m. from Buncrana stn., PM.O. Par. 23,381 ac., P.<5000; tn. P.<250.

Clonmeen, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, on riv. Blackwater, 5 m. S. Kanturk; 20,075 ac. P.<2500.

Clonmel, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, near Queenstown; 3197 ac. P.<3000.

Clonmel ('honey-meadow'), mun. bor. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, on the l. bk. of the Suir, 12 m. W. Carrick-on-Suir, an important railway centre; carries on tanning, flour-milling, and brewing. The woollen manufacture established here in 1667 has ceased to exist. Alt. 80 ft. Mean rainfall (1866–80), 42.73 in. Market-days, Tu. and S. P. (1841) 13,500; (1851) 12,500; (1871) 10,100; (1891) 8000.

Clonmellon, tn. and tnld., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Delvin, 14 m. W. Navan, 5 m. from Athboy stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Clonmelsh, par., Ire., N. co. Carlow, bar. and 4 m. S. Carlow; 3138 ac. P.<500.

Clonmethan, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery W., 14 m. NW. Dublin; 3028 ac. P. 250.

Clonmines, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, on Bannow Bay, 15 m. SW. Wexford. P.<250.

Clonmore, par., Ire., NE. co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, 15 m. E. Carlow, 5 m. from Rathvilly stn., P.O.; 960 ac. P.<21000.

Clonmore, par., Ire , co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, on the Suir, 5 m. SE. Carrick-on-Suir. P.<500.

Clonmore, electoral div., Ire., W. King's co., bar. Ballycowan, 3½ m. SW. by W. Tullamore, P.O.

Clonmore, tnld., Ire., NE. King's co., bar. Warrenstown, 13 m. SE. Mullingar. P.<500.

Clonmore, par., Ire., SE. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 8½ m. N. by E. Drogheda. P.<500.

Clonmore, tnld., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, Rathdowney par., 7 m. from Thurles stn. P.<250.

Clonmore, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 10½ m. N. by E. Thurles, P.O. P.<250.

Clonmore, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. Bantry and W. Shelmaliere, 6 m. SSW. Enniscorthy; 6767 ac. P.<1000.

Clonmoyle, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, Macroom union.

Clonmult, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bars. Barrymore, Imokilly, and Kinnatalloon, 11 m. W. by N. Youghal, P.O.; 4602 ac. P.<500.

Clonoe, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, on the Blackwater and Lough Neagh, 4 m. NE. Dungannon; 9236 ac. P.<3500.

Clonony, tn. and tnld., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 9 m. N. Parsonstown. P.<500.

Clonoulty, par., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bars. Clanwilliam and Kilnamanagh, Lower, 8 m. SW. by S. Thurles, 2 m. N. of Goold's Cross stn., PM.O.; 11,134 ac. P.<1500.

Clonown, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Roscommon, bar. and 6½ m. WSW. Athlone. P.<500.

Clonpet, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 2 m. SW. Tipperary. P.<500.

Clonpriest, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 3½ m. WSW. Youghal; 6984 ac. P.<1500.

Clonroche, tn., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 7½ m. SW. by W. Enniscorthy, 2 m. from Chapel stn., P.O. P.<250.

Clonrush, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, on Lough Derg, 2 m. E. Mountshannon; 7410 ac. P.<1000.

Clonsast, par., Ire., SE. King's co., bar. Coolestown, 5 m. NNE. Portarlington; 23,558 ac. P.<2000.

Clonshanbo, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany. P.<250.

Clonshire, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 2 m. SW. Adare. P.<250.

Clonsilla, par., Ire., W. co. Dublin, bar. Castleknock, 7 m. E. Maynooth, on the Midland Great Western Rly., PMT.O.; 3256 ac. P.<1000.

Clontarf, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on Lake Clear, 70 m. W. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Clontarf ('bull's pasture'), par. and tn., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, on Dublin Bay, 4 m. ENE. Dublin, with seabathing. In 1014 the Danes and Irish were defeated here by Brian Boru, who was killed in the action. P.<3000.

Clontead, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. and 1 m. N. Kinsale; 3097 ac. P.<750.

Clontibret, par., Ire., NE. co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 6 m. SE. by E. Monaghan, P.O.; 26,246 ac. P. 7600.

Clontigora, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Flurrybridge (co. Armagh), 8 m. from Newry stn.

Clontoe-Richardson, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Coagh (co. Tyrone).

Clonturk, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 1 m. N. Dublin. P.<4500.

Clontuskert, par., Ire, E. co. Galway, bars. Clonmacnowen and Longford, 2 m. E. Aughrim; 15,509 ac. P.<1500.

Clonvaraghan, tnld., Ire., S. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 9 m. WSW. Downpatrick. P.<500.

Clonygoose, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Lower St. Mullin's, on R. Barrow, containing Borris; 4699 ac. P.<1500.

Clonygowan, tn. and tnld., Ire., SE. King's co., bar. Philipstown Upper, 3½ m. WNW. Portarlington. P.<250.

Clonyhurk, par. and tnld., Ire., SE. King's co., bar. Philipstown Upper, 3½ m. WSW. Portarlington; 11,746 ac. P.<2000.

Cloon, Celtic, 'a meadow.' See *Clon.*

Cloon, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Glanbehy.

Cloonacool, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 17 m. SW. Sligo, 11 m. from Ballymote stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cloonadrum, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Craggaknock.

Cloonagh, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Granard (co. Longford).

Cloonaghmore, riv., Ire., in the N. of co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, flows into Killala Bay.

Cloonakillina Lough, Ire., in the E. of co. Mayo, 21 m. WNW. Carrick-on-Shannon.

Cloonanaha, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Milltown Malbay.

Cloonbur, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. C. No. 1, Oughterard union, 8 m. from Ballinrobe stn., PM.O. (**Clonbur**).

Cloonburren, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Creagh.

Cloonclare, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Leitrim, bars. Drumahaire and Rosclogher, 2 m. E. Manor Hamilton; 32,352 ac. P. 6600.

Clooncoorha, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, dist. and 3 m. N. by E. Kilrush.

Clooncraff, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon, on Lough Bodarig, 4 m. W. Dromod stn.; 4859 ac. P.<1000.

Cloondara, tn. and tnld., Ire., W. co. Longford, bar. and 4½ m. W. Longford. P.<250.

Cloone, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Leitrim, bars. Carrigallen and Mohill, 12 m. E. Carrick-on-Shannon, 4 m. from Mohill stn., P.O. Par. 41,522 ac., P. 9800; tn. P.<250.

Cloonee, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Longford, bar. and 3½ m. NE. Longford.

Clooney, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, 11 m. SE. Ennistimon; 10,656 ac. P.<1500.

Clooney, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 3 m. E. Ennis; 10,225 ac. P.<2000.

Clooney, P.O., Ire., 7 m. NW. Glenties (co. Donegal).

Cloonfad, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Dunmore (co. Galway), 6 m. from Ballyhaunis stn. (co. Mayo).

Cloonfinlough, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 10 m. N. Roscommon; 7814 ac. P.<2000.

Cloonfower, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Castlereagh.

Cloonfree Lough, lake, Ire., in co. and 8½ m. N. by E. Roscommon.

Cloonkeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Dunmore.

Cloonkeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Athenry.

Cloonkeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Killeroran.

Cloonkeen, tnld., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 4 m. SW. Castlebar. P.<250.

Cloonlin, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. side of Loch Linnhe, 6 m. WNW. Ballachulish.

Cloonlogher, par., Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, near Manor Hamilton; 6451 ac. P.<750.

Cloonlough, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Boyle, co. Roscommon.

Cloonmore, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, dist. Lowpark, 21 m. SE. by E. Ballina.

Cloonoghil, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Corran, 3 m. SW. Ballymote; 6991 ac. P.<1500.

Cloonown, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Athlone No. 2.

Cloonteem, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Jamestown.

Cloontia, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Ballaghadderin, co. Mayo.

Cloontra, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Bridgetown.

Cloontubbrid, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Listowel.

Cloontuskert, par., Ire., NE. co. Roscommon, bar. Ballintober South, 8½ m. NE. Roscommon; 5980 ac. P.<1500.

Cloonusker, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 11 m. NW. by N. Killaloe.

Cloonygormican, or **Ardclare,** par., Ire., co. and 6 m. NW. Roscommon, bar. Ballymoe; 8543 ac. P.<1000.

Cloonyquin, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Elphin.

Clophill, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Ivel, 7½ m. S. by E. Bedford, 3½ m. W. by S. Shefford stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Cloppenburg, tn., Ger. See **Kloppenburg.**

Clopton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Shipston-on-Stour union. P.<250.

Clopton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. NW. Woodridge, 4 m. from Little Bealings, P.O. P.<500.

Cloquet, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Carlton co. P.<3000.

Cloquet (klo-kwet), riv., U.S., Minnesota, flows SW. into St. Louis R. in St. Louis co.

Clorldorme, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 49° 10′ N., 64° 42′ W., 44 m. NW. Cape Gaspé. P.<1500.

Close Booth, West, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Higham.**

Closeburn (corruption of *Cella-Osburni,* 'the cell of St. Osburn'), par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 12½ m. SE. by S. Sanquhar, on the G. & SW. R. With the remains of the old castle of the Kilpatricks, and at Crichup Linn is Balfour of Burley's cave, a retreat of the Covenanters. PT.O. 29,102 ac. P.<1500.

Close House, PMT.O., Eng., near Bishop Auckland, Durham.

Close House, part of par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Houghton.**

Closkelt, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Rathfriland, co. Down.

Closworth, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3½ m. S. Yeovil, 1½ m. S. Sutton Bingham stn. P.<250.

Clothall, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 13 m. N. by W. Hertford, 2 m. SE. Baldock stn. P.<500.

Clotherholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon union. P.<250.

Clotton Hoofield, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. E. by S. Chester, 3 m. NE. Tattenhall Road stn. P.<500.

Cloud, co., U.S., Kansas, in the N., W. of the meridian 97°.

Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, an inlet of Cook Strait, in the NE. extremity of South I. Its S. coast is lofty; on its N. shore is C. harbour, one of the finest known, the entrance of which is in 41° 20′ S. and 174° 10′ E. It receives the Wairoo R.

Cloudy Bay, on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in 148° 40′ E.

Clough, Gaelic, 'a stone.' See *Clach.*

Clough, tn. and tnld., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Kinclarty, 6 m. WSW. Downpatrick, 2 m. from Tullymurry stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Clough, PM.O., Ire., 6 m. from Killagan, co. Antrim.

Clough, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Rathdowney, Queen's co.

Cloughey, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Portaferry, co. Down.

Clough Fold, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 5½ m. SW. Bacup, 1 m. from Rawtenstall, with a stn. on the L. & Y. R., PM.O.

Clough Head, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 4½ m. E. Keswick. Height, 2380 ft.

Cloughjordan, Ire. See **Cloghjordan.**

Clough Road, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, near Ballymena, on the Belfast and N. Counties Rly.

Cloughmills, place, Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Killagan, P.O.

Cloughton, ct. par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, Whitby div., 4 m. NNW. Scarborough, 1 m. from the coast, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <750.

Clova, part of par., Scot. See **Cortachy.**

Clovelly, par., Eng., Devonshire, on the N. ct., Barnstaple div., 9 m. W. by S. Bideford. The village consists mainly of a single stair-like street climbing the side of a wooded cliff. PMT.O. P. <750.

Clovenfords, hamlet, Scot., Selkirkshire, 3 m. W. Galashiels, on the N. B. R., PM.O.

Cloverhill, P.O., Ire., W. co. and 3 m. NW. Roscommon, bar. Athlone.

Cloverhill, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Ballinamore.

Clover Hill, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Hunterdon co. P. < 1500.

Clover Hill, tp., U.S., Virginia, Appomattox co., with rich mines of coal. P.O. name Winterpock. P. <4000.

Cloverport, city, U.S., Kentucky, Breckinridge co., on the l. bk. of R. Ohio, 58 m. SW. by W. Louisville. P. <2000.

Clowbridge, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Crawshawbooth.

Clowes Moss, upland tract, Eng., in the Colne Valley div., W. Riding, Yorkshire, 9½ m. WSW. Huddersfield. Alt. 1466 ft.

Clowne, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 6½ m. WSW. Worksop, with stn. (**Clown**) on the M. R., with coal, PMT.O. (**Clown**). P. <2500.

Cloydagh, par., Ire., W. co. Carlow, bars. Idrone W. and Carlow, and Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy, 3½ m. SSW. Carlow; 4856 ac. P. <750.

Cloyes, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. and 7 m. SW. Châteaudun, 29 m. N. by W. Blois, on l. bk. of the Loir. P. <2000.

Cloyfin, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Coleraine, co. Londonderry.

Cloyne, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 7 m. E. Queenstown, 6 m. from Midleton stn. Seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a Roman Catholic cathedral. The former Anglican diocese, held by the idealist philosopher, Bishop Berkeley, from 1734 to 1753, is now merged in that of Cork. PMT.O. Par. 9969 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <1000.

Cluain, or *Cluan,* Irish, 'a meadow.' See *Clon.*

Cluan, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Inistioge, co. Kilkenny.

Cluden, a trib. of the R. Nith, Scot., cos. Dumfries and Kirkcudbright.

Cluis, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. and 12 m. W. La Chartre, with iron-mines. P. <2000.

Clumber, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 5 m. NNE. Bathurst, 48 m. SW. by S. King William's Town.

Clun, riv., Eng., Salop and Herefordshire, flows E. then S. to the Teme.

Clun, market-tn. and par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Clun, 14 m. SE. by E. Newtown, 5½ m. S. by W. Bishops Castle stn., PMT.O.; 20,535 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**C. with Chapel Lawn**) P. <2000.

Clunahill, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Drumquin.

Clunas, P.O., Scot., co. and 8 m. S. Nairn.

Clunbury, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Clun, 15 m. NW. by N. Leominster, 2½ m. W. Broome stn., P.O.; 7624 ac. P. <1000.

Clunes ('the meadow pastures'), stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the H. R., 7 m. W. by N. Inverness.

Clunes, tp., Victoria, Talbot co., 20 m. N. by W. Ballarat, with gold, first discovered July 1, 1851. P. <4000.

Clun Forest, uncultivated dist., Eng., in the SW. of Salop.

Clungunford, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the l. bk. of the Clun, 13½ m. NW. by N. Leominster, 2 m. S. by W. Broome stn. P. <750.

Clunie ('the meadow pastures'), par., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the W. shore of the Loch of Clunie, 7½ m. W. by N. Coupar Angus, 3½ m. N. Murthly stn.; 11,384 ac. P. <500.

Clunie, small riv., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, flows N. into the Dee at Castleton of Braemar in 3° 24′ W.

Clunie, small riv., Scot., in the SW. of Ross-shire, rises in **C. Forest,** and flows E. into the head of **Loch C.,** a lake 5 m. long, partly in Inverness-shire, partly in Ross-shire.

Clunie, Forest of, Scot., E. Perthshire, about 8 m. NW. Coupar Angus.

Clunton, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Clun, 16 m. ESE. Newtown, 4½ m. W. Broome stn., P.O.

Cluny, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Mâcon, 26 m. SSW. Chalon-sur-Saône, with an important industrial college. From the year 910 seat of a famous, and for a long time a rich and powerful Benedictine abbey. The abbey church, the largest and richest in Christendom, was destroyed at the beginning of the present century. P. <4000.

Cluny ('the meadow pastures'), par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 8 m. SW. Inverurie, 1 m. S. Monymusk stn.; 9741 ac. P. <1500.

Clus, Cluse, French; *Chiusa,* Italian; *Klause,* German, from Lat. *Clausum,* 'shut'; a frequent element in the names of defiles in the Alps.

Cluses, tn., France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the Arve, 24 m. ESE. Geneva, arr. and 8 m. E. by S. Bonneville. P. <2000.

Clusone, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 18 m. NE. Bergamo, with iron, copper, and vitriol-works. P. <4000.

Clusone, ancient *Cluso,* riv., N. Italy, prov. Turin, rises in the Alps, about 12 m. E. Mount Genèvae, flows SE. past Fenestrella, Perosa, and Pinerolo, and after a course of 50 m. joins the Po, 18 m. SSW. Turin.

Clutha, co., New Zealand, South I., on the S. ct., between 169° and 170° E.

Clutha, or **Molyneux,** the most important river in the S. of the South I. of New Zealand, in prov. Otago; it flows from the Wanaka and Hawea lakes, on the borders of Canterbury prov., and passing southwards intersects the prov. of Otago, reaching the sea at Molyneux in 46° 25′ S.

Clutton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8½ m. SSE. Chester, 1½ m. NW. Broxton stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Clutton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8½ m. S. by E. Bristol, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Clwtybont, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4½ m. S. Bangor, 5 m. from Llanberis, P.O.

Clwyd, riv., Wales, rises in the S. of Denbighshire, and flows N., past Ruthin, St. Asaph, and Rhuddlan, into the Irish Sea at Rhyl. Its valley, the Vale of C., mainly an outlier of old red sandstone, one of the most beautiful in Wales, 20 m. long and 3 m. to 8 m. broad; chief affluent is the Elwy.

Clyda, small riv., Ire., co. Cork, flows N. to the Blackwater, which it joins a few miles above Mallow.

Clydach, hamlet, Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Usk, 15 m. SE. by E. Brecknock, 1½ m. NE. Clydach stn., on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Clydach, eccles. par. and coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 5 m. WNW. Neath, on the Tawe, close to Cwm Clydach stn., PMT.O. P. 6000.

Clydach Vale, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, near Pontypridd, and 1 m. from Ystrad stn., PMT.O.

Clydagh, riv., Ire., in the extreme E. of co. Kerry, the upper part of riv. Flesk.

Clyde (the *Glotta* of Tacitus), one of the largest and most important rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise from numerous streams flowing from a mountain range in S. part of Lanarkshire and borders of Dumfriesshire and Peeblesshire, the chief summits of which are the Lowthers, Queensberry Hill, and Clyde Law. The source of the Clyde, popularly so called, the Little Clyde's Burn, lies on the S. slope of Clyde Law at the elevation of 1550 ft., 4½ m. E. by S. of the village of Elvanfoot, within ⅝ of a mile of headstreams of the Annan and Tweed. After a course of a few miles this small stream joins the Daer, which flows N. from the S. borders of Lanarkshire (Cana Hill and Queensberry Hill), and should be regarded as the true headstream of the C. At the confluence it is already enlarged by the Potrail from the SW. Still flowing on the whole N., it winds to the E. round the Tinto Hills, then turning with many windings NW. and W., is joined by the Douglas Water from the SW., the Medwin, Mouse, &c., and entering Lanark parish, forms the celebrated falls, descending by several steps about 230 ft., amid high shelving sandstone rocks and picturesque scenery. The falls are Bonnington Linn, 30 ft.; Corra Linn, 84 ft.; and Stonebyres, 80 ft. Its course is now through rich and fertile valleys on to Glasgow (*q.v.*), up to which city it has been rendered navigable by successive improvements, since about 1770, for the largest ocean steamers, for the building of which the C. has become famous. From Glasgow the C. flows WNW., dividing the co. Renfrew on the S. from Dumbarton on the N., receiving the tributaries of the Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. At Bowling it receives the Forth and Clyde Canal. After passing Dumbarton, where the river may be said to end, it gradually widens, till between Greenock and Helensburgh it is 4 m. in width, spreading N. into Gareloch and Loch Long, W. into Holy Loch, and S. into the Firth of Clyde proper, with the isles of Bute and the Cumbraes situated at its mouth. Length from the source of the Little Clyde's Burn to Dumbarton 91 m., from the source of the Daer 106 m.; estimated area of basin, 1481 sq. m., or including the portion from

Dumbarton to Greenock and the Gareloch, 1580 sq. m. Length of the Firth of Clyde to the lat. of the Mull of Kintyre, 64 m. See H. R. Mill, *The Clyde Sea Area*, in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.*, vol. xxxvi.

Clyde, riv., Brit. N. America, entering Baffin Sea, in 70° 10′ N., 69° W.

Clyde, co., New South Wales, in the angle between the Darling R. on the N. and the Bogan on the SW.

Clyde, riv., New South Wales, enters M'Leay R. at Bateman's Bay.

Clyde, or **Dunstan,** tp., New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., on the Clutha, 70 m. NW. Dunedin, with gold and lignite. P. <1500.

Clyde, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa N. co., 67 m. ENE. Wellington.

Clyde, city, U.S., Kansas, co. Cloud, 140 m. W. Atchison by rail. P. <1500.

Clyde, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., on Clyde R., 31 m. SW. by S. Oswego. P. <3000.

Clyde, vil., U.S., Ohio, Sandusky co., 38 m. SE. by E. Toledo. P. <3000.

Clyde, tp., Victoria, Mornington co., 30 m. SSE. Melbourne. P. <2000.

Clydebank, tn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the r. bk. of the Clyde, 1½ m. NNW. Renfrew, on a branch line of the N. B. R., ½ m. S. Kilbowie stn., on the Helensburgh line of the N. B. R. Important shipbuilding (iron and steel). P. 10,600.

Clydebank, tn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 139 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Clyde Iron Works, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Old Monkland par. P. <750.

Clyde Law, hill, Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 8 m. NNW. Moffat. Alt. 1789 ft.

Clydesdale, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqualand East, on the Umzimkulu, 60 m. SW. by S. Pietermaritzburg.

Clydesdale, the valley of the Clyde, Scot., more generally restricted to the portion of the Clyde valley in Lanarkshire, noted for its coal and iron mines and horses, and between Lanark and Bothwell for its apple orchards.

Clydesdale, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. P. (including **Fulwood** and **Milnwood**) <1500.

Clydesdale, tn., Victoria, Talbot co., on Jimcrow Creek, 88 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Clydey, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8 m. SE. by S. Cardigan, 4 m. SE. by E. Boncath stn.; 8280 ac. P. <1000.

Clyffe, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 6 m. NE. Dorchester.

Clynder (klin'der), vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the W. shore of Gare Loch, 3½ m. WNW. Helensburgh, PM.O. P. <500.

Clynderwen, stn., Wales, W. Carmarthenshire, on the G. W. R., 10 m. ENE. Haverford West, PM.O.

Clyne, par., Scot., in the extreme SE. of Sutherland, 5 m. NE. Golspie, 1½ m. NNW. Brora stn.; 74,504 ac. P. <2000.

Clyne, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Neath union. P. <500.

Clynnog, par. and vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 9½ m. SSW. Carnarvon, 4 m. SW. by W. Penygroes stn., P.O. (**Clynnogfawr**); 11,983 ac. P. <1500.

Clyro, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 11 m. S. New Radnor, 2 m. NW. Hay stn., PM.O.; 7370 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. with Bettws Clyro**) P. <750.

Clyst Hydon and Clyst St. Mary. See **Clist Hydon.**

Clytha, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, Abergavenny union. P. <500. See **Llanarth.**

Clyth Ness, cape, Scot., Caithness, on the E. ct., in 58° 18½′ N.

Clywedog, small riv., Wales, Montgomeryshire, flows SE. to the Severn, which it joins at Llanidloes.

Coa is the Portuguese spelling of African and some other names, equivalent to the English Kwa or Qua. See under *Kwa.*

Coa, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Ballinamallard (co. Fermanagh).

Côa, small riv., Portugal, flows N. to the Douro, which it joins about 7° 10′ W. Length, 80 m.

Coachford, tn., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, 7 m. E. Macroom, on the l. bk. of the Lee, PMT.O. P. <250.

Coad's Green, vil., Eng., Cornwall, 6 m. SW. Launceston, PM.O.

Coagh, tn., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 5 m. ENE. Cookstown, 4 m. from Moneymore stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Coaho'ma, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the Mississippi, crossed in the extreme S. by 34° N.

Coahuila, state, Mexico, stretching more than 5° S. from the N. frontier, between Chihuahua (W.) and Nuevo Leon (E.), traversed by the International Rly. (Torreon to Piedras Negras); cap. Saltillo. Mining carried on, chiefly in the Sierra Mojada, which produces silver, iron, gold, and lead. Important deposits of coal in the dist. traversed by the International Rly., near U.S. frontier. See **Mexico.**

Coahuila Valley, California. See **Colorado Desert.**

Coalaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 5½ m. S. Sheffield, 1 m. NE. Dronfield stn., P.O. P. <750.

Coal Branch, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., 28 m. W. Moncton. P. <1500.

Coalbrook, PM.O., Ire., 3 m. from Ballingarry (co. Tipperary).

Coalbrookdale, eccles. dist., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 12 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, 4½ m. NE. Much Wenlock (*q.v.*), on the G. W. R. The 'dale' is 8 m. by 2 m., and has a small coalfield (now nearly exhausted), and contains also iron ore and limestone, so that it has long been the seat of an important iron industry. The village still contains one of the oldest ironworks in the kingdom. Here railroads, formed of wood, were first used in 1620 and 1650, and about 100 years after iron plates were put on the rails. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Coalburg, coal-mining vil., U.S., Alabama, co. Jefferson, 8 m. NW. by N. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Coalburg, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Kanawha co., on the Kanawha R., 12 m. SE. by S. Charleston. P. <1500.

Coalburn, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, on a branch of the C. R., PMT.O.

Coal City, vil., U.S., Illinois, Grundy co., 58 m. SW. Chicago by rail. P. <2000.

Coal Creek, settlement, U.S., Colorado, Fremont co., 97 m. S. by W. Denver, with lignite mines.

Coal Creek, vil., U.S., Tennessee, co. Anderson, 10 m. S. Clinton. P. <2000.

Coaldale, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Bedford, 30 m. SE. Altoona. P. <2000.

Coaley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 6 m. N. by E. Wotton-under-Edge, with a junc. stn. on the M. R., P.O. P. <750.

Coalgate, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 38 m. SW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Coalhall, Scot. See **Jerviston Square and Coalhall.**

Coaling, vil., U.S., Alabama, co. and 7 m. E. Tuscaloosa, 42 m. SW. by W. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Coal Island, tn., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 4 m. NE. Dungannon, on the Tyrone Navigation and the Dungannon and Cookston Rly., with coal-mines, PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <1000.

Coal-Mine, settlement, U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 80 m. SE. by S. Salt Lake City.

Coal Mines, settlement, U.S., Rhode I., Newport co., on the coast, 8 m. SW. Fall River (Mass.).

Coalmont, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co., 70 m. W. Harrisburg, 20 m. SSE. Altoona.

Coalpit Heath, eccles. dist., Eng., Gloucester, 3 m. SW. Chipping Sodbury, P.O. P. <2000.

Coalport, vil., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., on the Severn, 15 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, with a stn. on the G. W. R., and another on a branch of the L. & NW. R., with coal, P.O.

Coalport, coal-mining vil., U.S., Iowa, Jefferson co. (in SE. of state). P. <1500.

Coal River. New South Wales. See **Hunter.**

Coalsnaughton, vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, 3 m. WSW. Dollar, ½ m. S. Tilliecoultry stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Coalton, vil., U.S., Ohio, co. Jackson. P. <1500.

Coalton of Balgonie, Scot. See **Balgonie, Coalton of.**

Coaltown, ct. vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 2 m. N. Wemyss, P.O. P. <500.

Coaltown, P.O., Scot., 2 m. from Markinch, Fifeshire.

Coalville, tn., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 7 m. N. by E. Bosworth, with a stn. on the M. R. and another (**C. East**) on the L. & NW. R., in a great coal dist., PMT.O. P. (eccles. par.) <3000; tn. P. 11,200.

Coalville, city, U.S., Utah, Summit co., on the Weber R., 28 m. ENE. Salt Lake City. Alt. 5596 ft. (R.R.). Mean temp. (10 yrs.), yr. 45.4° F., Jan. 22.9°, July 70.1°; rainfall, 13.74 in. P. <1500.

Coama, riv., S. Africa. See **Luabo.**

Coamo, tn., isl. of Porto Rico, 35 m. SW. by W. San Juan. **Salinas de C.,** on the S. ct., about 10 m. to the SE. P. (1887) 10,500.

Coaña, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Castropol. P. <5000.

Coanwood, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the NE. R., 3½ m. SW. Haltwhistle, P.O. P. <250.

Coanza, riv., W. Africa. See **Kwanza.**

Coary, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, on the r. bk. of the Amazon, where it is joined by R. Coary, 220 m. WSW. Manaos.

Coassolo Torinese, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Turin. P. <5000.

Coast Province, a Cis-Leithan prov. of Austria-Hungary, at the head of the Adriatic, embracing Istria, Trieste, Görz, and Gradiska. The fertile littoral region is separated by the arid Karst (*q.v.*) plateau from the terrs. watered by the Save and its tribs. Of rivers have to be mentioned the Isonzo and the Rieka or Recca (near Trieste), the latter flowing in part underground. The climate of Istria and the valley of the Isonzo resembles that of Italy, whilst the interior is subject to great changes of temperature. The inhabitants are principally Slavs and Italians, the Slavs occupying the plateaux, and the Italians the coast region. The latter and the plains are densely peopled. Agriculture is in a very backward state. The sheep-breeding of

Istria is considerable. Sea-salt is produced at Capodistria and Pirano. Shipbuilding is the only important industry. Trieste is the great commercial emporium of Austria-Hungary. Other towns are Pisino (cap. of Istria), Görz, Rovigno, and Pola, which is the principal naval station of the Austrian empire. See **Austria-Hungary,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Coast Ranges. See **California** and **British Columbia.**

Coatbridge, tn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, with stns. on the C. R. and N. B. R., 2 m. W. Airdrie, and along with it the chief seat of the Scotch iron industry in nearly all its branches. P. (1851) 8600; (1871) 15,800; (1891) 30,000.

Coatdyke, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 1 m. W. Airdrie, PMT.O.

Coatepec, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 56 m. WNW. Vera Cruz, 6 m. SW. by S. Jalapa. P. (1889) 6000.

Coates, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 7 m. SE. by E. Gainsborough, 4½ m. ESE. Lea stn., P.O. P.<250.

Coates, par., Eng., Gloucester, div. and 3 m. W. Cirencester, PMT.O. P.<500.

Coates, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 6½ m. N. by W. Arundel, close to Fittleworth stn. P.<250. See **Burton.**

Coates, eccles. dist., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Wisbech div., 7⅓ m. E. by S. Peterborough, 2 m. ENE. Whittlesea stn. P.<1500.

Coates, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton union. P.<250.

Coates, Great, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 3 m. W. Grimsby, included in the parl. bor. of Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<250.

Coates, Little, par., 1 m. S. Great Coates. P.<250.

Coates, North, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Louth div., 1½ m. from the E. ct., 7½ m. SE. by S. Grimsby, 3 m. ENE. N. Thoresby stn., P.O. (**N. Cotes**). P.<500.

Coates, West, eccles. par., Scot., St. Cuthbert's par., Edinburgh. P. 5600.

Coatesville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Chester, 39 m. W. Philadelphia by rail. P.<4000.

Coatham, East, eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the ct., 6½ m. ENE. Middlesbrough, near Redcar stn. P.<4000.

Coatham Mundeville, par., Eng., Durham, in the SE. div., on the Skerne, 4½ m. N. Darlington, 1 m. S. Aycliffe stn., P.O. P.<250.

Coathill, Eng. See **Cotehill with Cumwhinton.**

Coaticook, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, Stanstead co., 120 m. S. by W. Quebec. P.<3000.

Coatolco, seapt., Mexico. See **Huatulco.**

Coaton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Coton.**

Coatopa, vil., U.S., Alabama, co. Sumter, 67 m. W. Selina.

Coats, eccles. dist., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Old Monkland par. P. 5800.

Coatyards, par., Eng., Northumberland, Rothbury union. P.<250.

Coatzacoalcos, tn., Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, 170 m. NE. by E. Oaxaca.

Coatzacoalcos, riv., Mexico, rises in the Sierra Madre, Oaxaca, flows N. between Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and enters C. Bay, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 m. SE. Vera Cruz. Navigable for vessels of 1000 tons for over 21 m. Permanent bar of hard material at mouth, safely passable by vessels drawing 12½ ft. Deepening of bar projected.

Coazze, market-tn., Italy, prov. Turin, circle and 13 m. ESE. Susa, near confluence of Sangone and Sangonetto. P.<5000.

Coban, tn., Central America, Guatemala, 85 m. N. Guatemala; chalk mined near and manufactured into crayons. P. 27,700, mostly Indians.

Cobar, post-tn., New South Wales, Robinson co., 105 m. S. Bourke, with important copper and several gold-mines near. P. 3000.

Cobargo, post-tn., New South Wales, Dampier co., 84 m. N. Cape Howe. P.<2000.

Cobb, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in N. by 34° N., and between 84° and 85° N.

Cobbinshaw, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., on the W. side of C. Reservoir, 11½ m. NE. Lanark, with coal-mining, PM.O. P.<500.

Cobbler, The, mt., Scot. See **Ben Arthur.**

Cobbler's Island, on the E. ct. of Newfoundland, in the N. of Bonavista Bay.

Cobbora, post-tn., New South Wales, Lincoln co., on the l. bk. of the Erskine, 95 m. N. by W. Bathurst. P.<2000.

Cobden, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on Lake Muskrat, 55 m. W. by N. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Cobden, post-tn., Victoria, Heytesbury co., 68 m. SW. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Cobden, tp., New Zealand, South I., Grey co. P.<1500.

Cobdogla, settlement, S. Australia, Hamley co., 110 m. ENE. Adelaide.

Cobequid Bay, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the W. ct., communicating with the Bay of Fundy by Minas Channel.

Cobequid Mountains, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland and Colchester cos., in 45½° N.

Coberley, P.O., Eng. See **Cubberley.**

Cobham, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4 m. W. Rochester, 1½ m. NE. by E. Sole Street stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Cobham, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 7 m. W. Epsom, 1 m. NW. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 5332 ac. P.<3000.

Cobham Terrace, P.O., Eng., Kent, 1 m. from Greenhithe, 3 m. E. Dartford.

Cobija, or **Puerto de la Mar,** small seapt., Chile, prov. Antofagasta, on the W. ct., in about 22° 34′ S., with a moderately sheltered roadstead; exports copper, tin, guano, wool.

Coblenz, or **Coblentz,** tn., Prussia. See **Koblenz.**

Cobleskill, vil., U.S., New York, co. Schoharie, 45 m. W. Albany (by rail). P.<2000.

Cobley, part of par., Eng., Worcestershire. See **Tutnall and Cobley.**

Cobo Bay, small bay, Channel Is., on W. ct. of Guernsey, 2 m. from Catel, P.O.

Coboconk, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 73 m. NNE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Coborn Road, stn., London, Eng., on the G. E. R., 3 m. ENE. St. Paul's.

Cobourg, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., on Lake Ontario, 89 m. W. by S. Kingston. P. 5000.

Cobram, post-tn., Victoria, on the N. border of Moira co., on the l. bk. of the Murray R., 90 m. NE. Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Cobras, isl., S. America, Brazil, prov. and 25 m. from Rio de Janeiro, in its bay. One of the principal defences of the city.

Cobridge, eccles. dist., Eng., Staffordshire, included in the parl. bor. of Hanley, adjoining Burslem on the S., on the N. Staffordshire Rly. P. 5400.

Cobungra, mining tp., Victoria, Dargo co., 246 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Coburg, tn., Ger. See **Koburg.**

Coburg, a N. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria. P. 6000.

Coburg, penin., N. Australia, in 11° 22′ S. and 132° 10′ E., 50 m. from E. to W., and 20 m. across, connected SE. with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and separated in the W. from Melville I. by Dundas Strait.

Cocagne, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, on Northumberland Strait, at the mouth of the Cocagne R., 110 m. WNW. Pictou (N.S.). P.<1500.

Cocali, cape, Brit. Guiana, in about 8° N., 58° 54′ W.

Cocamas, tribe of American Indians, N. Peru, prov. Loreto.

Cocanada, or **Coconada,** Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, on the E. ct., 86 m. SW. by W. Vizagapatam, 17 m. N. Yanaon, connected by navigable canals with the Godávarí R. at Dowlaishwaram. Export trade steadily growing (value £750,000); import trade trifling; principal export to Europe, cotton. Vessels are loaded and discharged by means of boats. Lighthouse visible 14 m. P. (1881), with Jaganádhapur, 28,900; (1891) 40,600; Hindus, 37,900.

Cocentaina, comm., Spain, prov. and 22 m. N. Alicante, 3 m. NNE. Alcoy. P. 7800.

Coch, Cymric, 'red.'

Cochabamba, tn., Bolivia, cap. dep. C., on a plain at the E. foot of the Andes, 130 m. SE. by E. La Paz, with a university. Alt. 7244 ft. Mean temp. (1½ yr., 1883–84), yr. 63.9° F., Feb. 66.2°, July 59.4°. P. 19,500.

Cochecho, small riv., U.S. See **Dover,** New Hampshire.

Cochem, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 24 m. SW. Koblenz, at confluence of the Moselle and Endert. The longest railway tunnel in Germany (13,830 ft.) near. P.<4000.

Cochetopa, pass, U.S., Colorado, in the N. of the Saguache co., in the C. Hills, about 38° 15′ N., 106° 30′ W.

Cochin, tn. and port, surrounded by native state of C., Brit. India, Madras, Malabár dist., on the W. ct., 87 m. SW. by S. Coimbatore, 97 m. SSE. Calicut; situated at the S. of the principal navigable entrance to the great lagoon of Travancore It has shipbuilding yards, an arsenal, harbour, citadel, and extensive trade. One of the first spots in India visited by Europeans. Christian and Jewish colonies said to have existed here since the first century of the Christian era, the Christians forming the sect of Nasaráni Mápplás (Moplas). In 1500, Cabral, the Portuguese adventurer, landed here. In 1530 St. Francis Xavier made many converts in these parts. C. was captured by the English from the Dutch in 1795, and formally ceded to the English in 1814. Lighthouse visible 15 m. Mean temp., yr. 80° F.; rainfall, yr. 115.1 in., May-Oct. 100 in. P. municip. (1881) 15,700; (1891) 17,600; Christians, 9800; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 3100.

Cochin, native state, India, Madras, W. ct., to the N. of Travancore (*q.v.*), which it resembles in physical features; cap. Ernakolam. See **Madras,** table.

Cochin, tn., India, native state C., ½ m. S. of British town of C. P. (1875) 13,800.

Cochin-China (native names—local, **Gia-Dinh**; official, **Nam-ki**; the last meaning the 'country of the south'), a French colony in the S. of Indo-China, comprising six provs. ceded by

Annam; roughly quadrilateral in form, stretching from Cambodia and Annam on the N. and NE., and forming in the S. the penin. which separates the China Sea from the Gulf of Siam. Divided for administrative purposes into the following four provs., in order from NE. to SW., Saigon, Mytho, Vinh-Long, and Bassak. The greater part of the country consists of vast alluvial plains, formed by the deltas of the Mekong and the Dongnai, or Don-nai, with the Saigon R. and Great and Little Vaco, all connected by a confused network of branch streams (*arroyos*). In the NE., towards Annam, are more elevated tracts, well wooded, with rocky summits rising in the Chua-Chang, near Bien-Hoa, and the Ba-Dinh, near Tay-Ninh, to about 2000 ft. In the W. are the last outliers of the Elephant Mts. of Cambodia, whose highest summit scarcely exceeds 1300 ft. The rivers form the principal means of communication, the larger being navigable by small steamers (Saigon accessible to ocean steamers). The mouths of all the rivers are obstructed by the deposits of sediment which are yearly adding to the area of the cultivable land. Two canals, narrow and shallow, connect the Posterior or Bassak arm of the Mekong with the Gulf of Siam; one, 44 m. in length, ends at Hatien; the other, 25 m., at Rash-Gia. Off the coasts are several islands, the principal of which are the Pulo-Kondor group and Pulo Obi, in the China Sea, and the Fu Kwok (Phu-Quoc) group in the Gulf of Siam. These islands are lofty, as compared with the neighbouring coast, rising from 1000 to 2000 ft., and generally well wooded. The **climate,** like that of other parts of Indo-China, is subject to the monsoons, and is particularly unhealthy during the period between the change of the monsoon in April and the rainy season, which sets in in May or June [**Saigon**]. Storms are of frequent occurrence, especially towards the end of the rainy season in October. **Agriculture** is the general occupation of the people, the principal crop being rice, cultivated throughout the low lands; cotton has a limited cultivation, and the conditions seem favourable for its extension; indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cardamoms grow well; pepper chiefly on the Gulf of Siam. Forests estimated to cover about 3500 sq. m. are found in the NE., and contain valuable woods both for ship-building and cabinet-work. **Minerals** are unimportant. Saline lagoons at Saktrang, Baria, and elsewhere, yield a considerable quantity of salt. The principal export is rice, chiefly to China and the neighbouring states; other exports are fish, pepper, silk, cotton, and skins. The internal and export trade is mainly in the hands of the Chinese. Native industries are insignificant, the most characteristic being that of mats, carried on chiefly at Saigon and Rash-Gia, though some progress is being made in the production of articles for domestic use, formerly imported from China. The **money** is similar to that of Annam (*q.v.*). Annamites form by far the great majority of the **inhabitants,** Cambodians number over 100,000; in the NE. are the Mois, whose numbers are quite uncertain. The **government** is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor acting under the Governor-General of Indo-China, who resides at Saigon, and a council consisting of six French and six Annamite members. Local affairs are intrusted to native officials. Waterways afford the principal means of communication, the facilities for which are greatly enhanced by the tidal movements throughout the delta. Roads are being extended to connect the principal towns. There is a railway of about 50 m. between Saigon (*q.v.*) and Mytho. The principal towns besides those just mentioned are Sholon (Cholon), Vinh-Long, and Shodok (Chaudoc). Hatien and Rash-Gia are ports with coasting trade. Area roughly estimated at 23,000 sq. m., and pop. at over 2,000,000. [**E. J. H.**]

Cochinoca, vil., Argentine Republic, Jujuy, cap. dep. C., 277 m. N. by W. Tucuman; extremely rich in salt. Alt. 11,970 ft. Mean temp. (16 yrs., 1873–88), 55.4° F.; mean rainfall, yr. 9.4 in., April–Sept. 1.6 in. P. <2000.

Cochise, co., U.S., Arizona, in the SE. corner of the terr.

Cochran, settlement, U.S., Georgia, Pulaski co., 137 m. W. by N. Savannah.

Cochran, vil., U.S., Indiana, co. Dearborn, 2 m. SW. Aurora, on Ohio R. P. <1500.

Cochran, co., U.S., Texas, in NW., on W. frontier, S. of 34° N.

Cochrane, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 863 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Cochranton, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., on French Creek, 41 m. S. Erie.

Cockatoo Island, now **Biloela,** isl., New South Wales, in Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour), originally a place of imprisonment for convicts, now with a large graving-dock.

Cockayne Hatley, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 13 m. E. Bedford, div. and 5½ m. NE. by E. Biggleswade, 1½ m. SE. by S. Gamlingay stn. P. <250.

Cockayne Ridge, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 15 m. SSE. Middlesbrough. Alt. 1410 ft.

Cockburn, post-tn., S. Australia, on the E. border, 245 m. NE. Adelaide. P. <2000.

Cockburn Channel, strait, S. Chile, between Clarence I. on N. and the SW. penin. of the main island of Tierra del Fuego, crossed by 72° W., 54½° S.

Cockburn Harbour, in the S. of S. Caicos I., W. Indies.

Cockburn Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, W. of Grand Manitoulin I., in 45° 50′–46° N., 82° 18′–30′ W.

Cockburn Land, forms the W. portion of Baffin Land in the Gulf of Boothia, in 70°–74° N.

Cockburnspath, formerly also called **Coldbrandspath,** par., Scot., Berwickshire, 7½ m. SE. by E. Dunbar, on the N. B. R., PMT.O.; 12,652 ac. P. <1500.

Cocke, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the E. frontier, crossed by 36° N.

Cocken, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street union. P. <250.

Cockenzie, seapt. and fishing vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the NW. ct., 4 m. NE. by E. Musselburgh, 1 m. NNE. Prestonpans stn., PMT.O. P. (including Port Seton) <2000.

Cocker, riv., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div. It rises on Brandreth Hill, flows through Buttermere Water and Crummock Water, and joins the Derwent on the l. bk. at Cockermouth.

Cocker, riv., Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, flows into the S. of Morecambe Bay, 1 m. W. Cockerham.

Cockerham, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 6½ m. S. Lancaster, 2 m. W. Bay Horse stn., with a stn. (**C. Cross**) on a branch of the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 5562 ac. P. <750.

Cockerington, North, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 3½ m. NE. by E. Louth, 2½ m. N. by W. Grimoldby stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Alvingham.**

Cockerington, South, par., 1 m. to the S. by E. P. <250.

Cockermouth, tn., Eng., Cumberland, C. div., on the Derwent, 5½ m. SE. by E. Maryport, on the L. & NW. and C., Keswick, and Penrith Rlys. Extensive coal-mines near; has flax and woollen mills; manufactures of hats, paper, and hosiery. Birthplace of the poet Wordsworth, 1770. Market-days, M. and S. Alt. 146 ft. Mean temp. (19 yrs., 1862–80), yr. 48.6° F., Jan. 38.9°, July 59.7°.; mean rainfall (1866–80) Higham, alt. 478 ft., 45 in.; Whinfell Hall, alt. 265 ft., 53.05 in. P. (1891) 5500; parl. div. P. 63,600.

Cockersand Abbey, par., Eng., NW. ct. Lancashire, div. and 6 m. SSW. Lancaster, 2 m. SW. Glasson Dock stn. P. <250.

Cockerton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 1½ m. NW. Darlington, PM.O. P. <3500.

Cocket, riv., Eng., Northumberland. See **Coquet.**

Cockett, vil. and stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. WNW. Swansea, with coal-mining.

Cockfield, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R., with coal-mining, PM.O. P. <2000; eccles. dist. (**C. with Staindrop**) P. <4500.

Cockfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 7 m. SE. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. and Colne Valley Rlys., PT.O. P. <1000.

Cocking, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 8 m. N. by E. Chichester, on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O. P. <500.

Cockington, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 2 m. W. Torquay, close to Torquay stn. P. <2000.

Cocklaw, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham union. P. <250.

Cockle Island, one of the Los Is., Sierra Leone.

Cockle Park, par., Eng., Northumberland, Morpeth union. P. <250.

Cockley Cley, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 15 m. SE. King's Lynn, 4 m. SW. Swaffham, P.O.; 4432 ac. P. <250.

Cock of Arran, cape, Scot., the most northerly point of the I. of Arran.

Cockpen, par., Scot., Midlothian, on Dalhousie Burn, 2 m. SSW. Dalkeith, close to Bonnyrigg stn. P. <4500.

Cockscomb, mts., Brit. Honduras, in 16¾° N., 88½°–89¼° W. Victoria Peak, 3700 ft.

Cocks Hill, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor Forest, 15 m. E. by S. Launceston.

Cockshutt, eccles. dist., Eng., Salop, div. and 10 m. E. Oswestry, 5 m. W. Wem stn., P.O. P. <750.

Cocks Tor, hill, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor Forest, 13 m. ESE. Launceston. Alt. 1467 ft.

Cockthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 2 m. from the N. ct., 15 m. W. Cromer; 5 m. E. by S. Wells stn. P. <250. See **Blakeney.**

Coco, one of the Cargados Is., Indian Ocean.

Coco, Segovia, or **Yoro,** sometimes called also the **Herbias,** and above the confluence of the Jicaro the **Telpanesa,** and by the English **Wanks,** riv., Nicaragua, rises in the NW. and forms the E. half of the N. frontier of state; navigable by steamers 140 m. up. Depth 3–11 ft. Sand-bar at mouth prevents the entrance of large vessels.

Coconada. See **Cocanada.**

Cocos, Spanish isl., N. of Cuba. See **Cayo Cocos.**

Cocos, or **Keeling Islands,** a group of coral isls. in the Indian Ocean, mainly composing one atoll, between 12° 4′ and 12° 13′ S. and 96° 49′–57′ E., but including a smaller island in 11° 50′ N., 96° 50′ E. They belong to the British, and since 1886 have been annexed to the Straits Settlements. There are some large coco-nut plantations on them. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 777; and *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, p. 457.

Cocos, The, two isls. in the Bay of Bengal, in 14° 4′ N., 93° 21′ E., 45 m. N. of Great Andaman I., and just S. of Table I., which has a lighthouse visible 22 m.

Cocotea, Cala, roadstead, Peru, in about 17° 15′ S.

Cocuspera, settlement, Mexico, state Sonora, in a dist. rich in gold.

Cod, Cape, U.S., the NW. extremity of the penin. in the SE. of Massachusetts, in 42° 4′ N., 70° 15′ W. See **Cape Cod Canal.**

Coda Cavallo, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the NE., in 40° 50′ N.

Codale Fell, eminence, Eng., Westmorland, 6 m. NW. Ambleside.

Coddenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 6 m. N. by W. Ipswich, 3 m. SE. Needham stn., PMT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**C. with Crowfield**) P.<1500.

Coddington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. SSE. Chester, 2 m. WNW. Broxton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Coddington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 1¾ m. E. by N. Hereford, 2½ m. W. Colwall stn., P.O. P.<250.

Coddington, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 3 m. E. by N. Newark, P.O. P.<750.

Coddon Hill, Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, 3½ m. SE. Barnstaple. Alt. 628 ft.

Codford St. Mary, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., on the Wily, 13 m. NW. by W. Salisbury, with a stn. (**C.**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Codford St. Peter, par., adjoining C. St. Mary. P.<500.

Codicote, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 7½ m. WNW. Hertford, 3 m. NW. Welwyn stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Codigoro, comm., Italy, Emilia, on the Po di Volano, prov. and 24 m. E. Ferrara. P.<5000.

Codington, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 45° N. and 97° W.

Codling Bank, or **Codling Ridges,** sandbank, St. George's Channel, 10 m. NE. Wicklow Head.

Codnor and Loscoe, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 9½ m. NE. by N. Derby, close to **Crosshill and C.** stn., on a branch of the M. R., 1½ m. WSW. of **C. Park** stn. on the Erewash Valley line of the M. R., PMT.O. P.<4000.

Codnor Park, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Basford union. P.<1500.

Codogne, comm., Italy, prov. Treviso, dist. Conegliano. P.<4000.

Codogno, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 8 m. N. Piacenza; has textile manufactures, and is celebrated for its cheese, improperly called Parmesan. P. 12,000.

Codrington, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 9 m. from Brighton. P.<1500.

Codrington, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 8½ m. N. Bath, 4 m. ENE. Mangotsfield stn. See **Wapley-with-Codrington.**

Codrington, settlement, New South Wales, Rous co., 55 m. NNE. Grafton.

Codrington, tn., West Indies, Barbuda I., on the E. shore of a long inlet on the N. ct.

Codrington Shoals, shallow off the S. ct. of Barbuda I., West Indies.

Codroipo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. SW. by W. Udine. P.<5000.

Cod Roy River, Great, riv., in the SW. of Newfoundland, flows SW. to Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 47° 50′ N.

Cod Roy River, Little, riv., Newfoundland, flows into Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 47° 20′ N.

Codsall and Oaken, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 4½ m. NW. Wolverhampton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Cod's Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, on Kenmare R.

Coe, riv., Scot. See **Glen Coe.**

Coed, coid, Cymric, 'a wood.'

Coedana, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. S. by W. Amlwch, 1½ m. SSE. Llanerchymedd stn. P.<250. See **Llangwyllog.**

Coedcanlass, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the E. side of an arm of Milford Haven, 4½ m. NNE. Pembroke. P.<250.

Coedfrank, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Neath union. P.<4500.

Coedkernew, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4 m. SW. Newport, 1½ m. N. Marshfield stn. P.<250. See **Wentlooge.**

Coedpoeth, Wales. See **Adwyrclawdd.**

Coed Talon, stn., Wales, Flint, near Mold, on the Mold and C. T. branch of the L. & NW. R.

Coedymeibion, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Ton-y-pandy.

Coe Hill, stn., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 79 m. NW. Kingston.

Coel, or **Koil,** Brit. India. See **Aligarh.**

Cæle-Syria. See **El Bekaa.**

Coeli, or **Cuheyli,** riv., in S. of Patagonia, Argentine Republic, flows SE. then NE., and enters the Atlantic by a large estuary, known as Coy Inlet, in 51° S.

Coen, goldfield, Queensland, 180 m. N. Cookstown.

Coëttvy, small isl., Indian Ocean, 146 m. S. of the Seychelles, in 7° 6′ S., 56° 23′ E.; a dependency of Mauritius.

Coeur d'Alene, vil., U.S., Idaho, Kootenai co., 85 m. N. by E. Lewiston. P.<1500.

Coeur d'Alene, lake, U.S., in the N. of Idaho (*q.v.*), crossed by 47½° N., drained W. by the Spokane R. Cœurs d'Alene is the French name of an Indian tribe inhabiting this region.

Coeur d'Alene Range, mts., U.S., stretching SE. from Pend d'Oreille Lake, mainly on frontier of Idaho and Montana.

Coevorden, tn., Holland. See **Koevorden.**

Coëvrons, or **Alpes Mancelles,** hills, Normandy, deps. Mayenne and Sarthe, and separating the basins of the Mayenne and Sarthe Rivs. Highest point, 1155 ft.

Coëx, tn., France, dep. Vendée, 46 m. NW. by N. La Rochelle, 14 m. W. by N. La Roche-sur-Yon. P.<2000.

Coey'mans, vil., U.S., New York, Albany co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 13 m. S. Albany, with flagstone quarries. P.<1500.

Cofano, Monte, mt. and promontory in the NW. of Sicily, 11 m. NE. Trapani.

Coffee, co., U.S., Alabama, near S. frontier, crossed by 86° W.

Coffee, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 32° N., crossed by 83° W.

Coffee, co., U.S., Tennessee, crossed by 35½° N. and 86° W.

Coffeeville, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Yalobusha co., 85 m. S. by E. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Coffey, co., U.S., Kansas, in the E., N. of 38° N., bounded on the W. by 96° W.

Coffeyville, city, U.S., Kansas, Montgomery co., 60 m. W. of the SE. corner of the state. P.<3000.

Coffin's Island, Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of the Magdalen group, in about 47½° N. and 61½° W. Length, 25 m.; breadth, 3 m.

Coffinswell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 4 m. NW. by N. Torquay, 1 m. NE. Kingskerswell stn. P.<250. See **St. Mary Church.**

Cofre de Perote, mt., Mexico. See **Perote.**

Cofrentes, comm., Spain, prov. Valencia, at the confluence of the Cabriel and Jucar, 40 m. WSW. Valencia. P.<2000.

Cofton, eccles. dist. and hamlet, Eng., Devon, near Dawlish. P.<500.

Cofton Hackett, par., Eng., Worcestershire, in Bromsgrove union. P.<250.

Cogan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 3½ m. SSW. Cardiff, on the G. W. R. P.<2000. See **Leckwith.**

Cogenhoe, or **Cooknoe,** par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. E. Northampton, 1 m. E. Billing stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cogges, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Windrush, 7 m. SW. Woodstock, ½ m. E. Witney. P.<1000.

Coggeshall, tn., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Blackwater, 5½ m. E. by S. Braintree, 2 m. NNW. Kelvedon stn., with manufactures of silk, velvet, and isinglass, PMT.O. **Great C.** par. P.<3000; **Little C.** P.<500.

Coggeshall's Ledge, rocks, U.S., Rhode I., off the S. of Newport co., in 71° 19′ W.

Coggiola, comm., Italy, prov. Novara, on l. bk. of the Sesia, 11 m. NE. Biella. P.<3000.

Coghill's Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 70 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<2000.

Coghinas, riv., Sardinia, flows N. into the E. side of the Gulf of Asinara; 65 m. long; mean discharge, 500 cubic ft. per second.

Cogie Hill, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 7 m. S. Lancaster, on the L. & NW. R.

Cogill Beck, a small l. bk. trib. of the Ure, Eng., in the W. of the N. Riding of Yorkshire.

Cognac, tn., France, dep. Charente, on the l. bk. of the Charente, 24 m. W. by N. Angoulême, with a castle built by and for long the residence of the counts of Angoulême of the Valois family, in which Francis I. was born in 1494. It is the entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name. Cap. arr. P. 16,600.

Cogne, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 9½ m. S. Aosta, in the valley of the same name, which is 16 m. long and is surrounded by high mountains, noted for the magnificence of their scenery. Extensive deposits of iron ore, but too difficult of access to be worked. In this valley and those opening into it two or three head of the Alpine ibex still survive, strictly preserved. The inhabitants speak a French patois. P.<2000.

Cogoleto, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the ct., 9 m. NE. by E. Savona, with iron-foundries. P.<3000.

Cogolin, vil., France, dep. Var, in an isolated Alpine valley, arr. Draguignan, 2 m. S. Grimaud. P.<2000.

Cogshall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich union. P.<250.

Cohas'set, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 16 m. ESE. Boston. P.<3000.

Cohoc'ton, or **Conhocton,** vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on Cohocton R. (one of headwaters of Chemung), 36 m. NW. Corning. P.<1500.

Cohoes (ko-hōz′), city, U.S., New York, Albany co., on the Erie Canal, 3 m. NW. by N. Troy, with manufactures of hosiery, &c., some of the factories utilising a great amount of water-power derived from the Mohawk. The C. Falls, height 70 ft., are just above the city. P. (1870) 15,400; (1890) 22,500.

Cohun, or **Cahoon Mountains.** See **Honduras, British.**

Coiba, or **Quibo,** a large isl. in the Pacific, off the ct. of Panama, to which state of the U.S. of Colombia it belongs, with valuable pearl-fisheries.

Coid, Cymric, 'a wood.' See *Coed.*

Coiganja, in Marco Polo, now **Hwaingan-fu.**

Coilum, in Marco Polo, now **Quilon** (Travancore).

Coimadai, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 34 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Coimbatore, municip., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. C., 84 m. ESE. Calicut, on the Nîlgiri branch of the railway to Calicut, in a cool situation; formerly important from a military point of view as commanding the approach to the Pálghát Gap on the SW., and that to the Gazzalhátti Pass, leading N. into Mysore. The dist. is healthy except at the foot of the hill ranges, where the atmosphere at night is so malarious that the cultivators dare not remain after dusk. Alt. 1348 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 49°, April 83°; rainfall, yr. 21.1 in., Oct.-Nov. 9.1 in. P. (1881) 39,000; (1891) 46,400.

Coimbra, city, Portugal, cap. prov. Beira, on r. bk. of the Mondego, 110 m. NNE. Lisbon; seat of a bishop; its university, the only one in Portugal, has museums and observatory (40° 12′ 25″ N., 8° 23′ 32″ W.). The town has manufactures of earthenware and linen. Alt. 463 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.8° F., Jan. 49.7°, Aug. 71.2°; rainfall (10 yrs.), 33.62 in. P. 13,400.

Coin, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. W. by S. Malaga. P. 9800.

Coir an Fhearna, Loch, lake, Scot., Sutherland, 12½ m. N. by E. of the foot of Loch Shin, drained from its NE. end into the Naver.

Coire, tn., Switzd. See **Chur.**

Coise St. Jean Pied Gautier, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, with cold mineral springs. P. <2000.

Coite, Gaelic, 'village.' See *Cot.*

Coity, P.O., Wales, 2 m. NE. Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

Cojedes, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, 140 m. SW. by W. Carácas.

Cojutepeque, tn., Central America, state and 15 m. ENE. San Salvador, near C. or Ilopango lake (*q.v.*).

Cokeham, vil., Eng., Sussex. See **Sompting.**

Coker, East, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3 m. SSW. Yeovil. P. <1000.

Coker, West, par., 1½ m. NW. East Coker, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Cokethorpe, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Ducklington.**

Cokeville, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., on Kiskiminetas R., 42 m. E. by S. Pittsburg.

Col, French; Italian, *Colle*, 'a neck,' hence a mountain pass, frequent in the Alps (*q.v.*).

Colaba Point, cape, Brit. India, at the S. end of Bombay I., with cantonments for British troops.

Colaboll, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Lairg, Sutherlandshire.

Colac, post-tn., Victoria, Polwarth co., 45 m. W. by S. Geelong, on the S. side of Lake C. (fresh water), with coal, iron ore, and limestone. P. <4000.

Colan, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 11 m. N. by E. Truro, 2 m. NW. St. Columb Road stn. P. <250.

Colan, tn., Peru. See **Colon.**

Colaton Raleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 10½ m. E. by S. Exeter, 3 m. W. by S. Sidmouth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Colberg, Prussia. See **Kolberg.**

Colbert, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, bounded on the N. by the Tennessee R.

Colbinabbin, postal centre, Victoria, Rodney co., 31 m. NE. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Colbinstown, stn., Ire., co. Kildare, near Naas, 4 m. from Dunlavin, on the G. S. & W. R., P.O.

Colborne, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 74 m. W. by S. Kingston. P. <1500.

Colbourn, or **Colburn,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 2½ m. E. by S. Richmond. P. <250.

Colbren Junction, Wales. See **Capel-coelbren.**

Colbury, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, near Southampton. P. <1000.

Colby, par., Eng., Norwich, N. div., 7 m. S. by W. Cromer, 2 m. NW. Felmingham stn. P. <500.

Colby, vil., Isle of Man, 3½ m. NW. by W. Castletown, on the Isle of Man Rly., P.O.

Colca, riv., Peru. See **Majes, Rio.**

Colchagua, prov., Chile, S. America, stretching from the Andes to the Pacific, crossed by 34½° S., cap. San Fernando.

Colchester, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, bounded partly on the S. by Cobequid Bay.

Colchester, vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on Lake Erie, 23 m. S. by E. Windsor. P. <1500.

Colchester, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Alexandria, on the Sunday, 23 m. NE. by N. Port Elizabeth.

Colchester ('castle on the Colne'), the ancient *Camalodunum*, an old mun. bor. and parl. bor. (one member), Eng., Essex, at the head of navigation on the Colne, which is navigable to the quay for vessels of 150 tons, with two stns. on the G. E. R. It has an old castle (part now used as a museum), round which there is a public park of 17 ac. For many centuries it was the seat of a considerable woollen industry, which was greatly promoted by the settlement of Flemish refugees in the reign of Elizabeth. At the present day its principal industries are iron-working and boot and shoe making. Market-day, S. P. (1801) 11,500; (1871) 22,600; (1891) 34,600.

Colchester, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 19 m. NW. by N. New London. P. <3000.

Colchester, tn., U.S., Illinois, MacDonough co., 73 m. NW. by W. Springfield. P. <2000.

Colchester, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 5½ m. NE. by N. Burlington, with cotton mills spinning the finest grades of cotton yarn. Alt. 326 ft. (R.R.). P. 5100.

Cold. For some of the places beginning with this word see under the second part of the name.

Cold Ash, eccles. dist., Eng., Berkshire, 3 m. from Thatcham stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Cold Ashby, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. E. by N. Rugby, 4 m. SE. by E. Yelvertoft and Stanford Park stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cold Ashton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 4 m. N. Bath, P.O. (**C. Aston**). P. <500.

Coldbackie, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

Cold Beck, small riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, flows S. past Thirsk into the Swale on its l. bk.

Coldbrandspath, par., Scot. See **Cockburnspath.**

Cold Brayfield, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., on the Great Ouse, 7½ m. WNW. Bedford, 2 m. W. Turvey stn. P. <250. See **Lavendon.**

Coldcoats, par., Eng., Northumberland, Castle Ward union. P. <250.

Colden Common, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Owslebury and Twyford par. P. <750.

Colden Parva, Eng. See **Aldburgh.**

Cold Fell, mt., Eng., 13 m. E. Carlisle. Height, 2039 ft.

Coldham, eccles. par., Eng., on the G. E. R., 5 m. from Elm, Cambridgeshire, P.O.

Coldhanworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., 8 m. NNE. Lincoln, 3½ m. W. Wickenby stn. P. <250. See **Hackthorn.**

Coldharbour, eccles. dist., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 3 m. S. by W. Dorking, 1½ m. WNW. Holmwood stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Coldhesledon, par., Eng., Durham, Easington union. P. <750.

Cold Higham, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. SW. by W. Northampton, 2½ m. NNW. Towcester stn. P. <500.

Coldhurst, eccles. dist., Eng., Lancashire, a NE. suburb of Manchester. P. 10,400.

Coldingham, par. and vil., Scot., Berwickshire, 1¼ m. W. **C. Bay,** 2 m. SSW. St. Abb's Head, 3 m. NE. by N. Reston Junc., PMT.O. Par. 24,021 ac., P. <3000; vil. P. <500.

Coldingham Shore, fishing vil., adjoining C. P. <500.

Colditz, Germany. See **Kolditz.**

Cold Kirby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 16 m. ENE. Ripon, 4½ m. N. Coxwold stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Scawton.**

Cold Newton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Billesdon union. P. <250.

Cold Norton, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 4½ m. S. Maldon, on the G. E. R. P. <250.

Cold Norton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stone union. P. <250.

Cold Overton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., WNW. Oakham, P.O. P. <250.

Coldred, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. NW. by N. Dover, 1 m. ESE. Shepherd's Well stn. P. <250. See **Sibertswold.**

Coldrey, par., Eng., Hampshire, Alton union. P. <250.

Coldridge, par., Eng., Devonshire, Crediton union. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Nymet Roland**) P. <500.

Coldsmouth and Thompsons Walls, par., Eng., Northumberland, Glendale union. P. <250.

Coldstead, par., Eng., Lincoln co. and union. P. <250.

Coldstream, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., at confluence of rivs. C. and Becaguimac, 17 m. NE. Woodstock. P. <1500.

Coldstream, formerly **Lennel** or **Leinhall,** par. and vil., Scot., co. and near Berwick, on the NE. R. The famous ford of the Tweed, where the Scotch and English armies crossed in former times, is near. The 'Coldstream Guards' were so named from having been raised here by General Monk in 1659–60. (Milne Graden) alt. 103 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 46.8° F., Jan. 36.8°, July 58.5°. Par. 8320 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <2000.

Cold Waltham, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 6 m. N. by E. Arundel, 2 m. SW. Pulborough stn. P. <500.

Coldwater, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 35 m. ENE. Collingwood.

Cold Water, city, U.S., Michigan, Branch co., 103 m. WSW. Detroit. P. 5200.

Coldwell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Bellingham union. P. <250.

Coldwell Rocks, Eng., a magnificent line of cliffs on the l. bk. of the R. Wye, on border of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, 4 m. NE. of Monmouth.

Cold Weston, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 19 m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, 6 m. NE. Ludlow. P. <250.

Cole, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, E. div., 11½ m. SW. by S. Frome, on the M. and L. and SW. Joint Rly.

Cole, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Fivemiletown.

Cole, co., U.S., Missouri, W. of 92° W., bounded on the N. by the Missouri and on the SE. by the Osage.

Cole, settlement, U.S., Washington, King co., 70 m. E. by N. Olympia.

Colea, or **Kolea,** tn., Algeria, near the N. ct., 22 m. WSW. Algiers, about 3-4 m. from the sea, with hills covered with gardens and vineyards. Founded in 1550 by Moors expelled from Spain. P. <3000 (1200 natives).

Colebrook, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. Litchfield, 6½ m. NW. Winsted. P. <1500.

Colebrook, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, 35 m. SW. by S. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <2000.

Colebrooke, Canada, New Brunswick. See **Grand Falls.**

Colebrooke, par., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 10½ m. WNW. Exeter, and 4½ m. W. by S. Crediton, 1 m. NW. Yeoford Junc.; 4778 ac. P. <750.

Colebrooke, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 5 m. ENE. Plymouth, close to Plympton stn.

Colebrooke, riv., Ire., in the SE. of co. Fermanagh, flows S. into Upper Lough Erne.

Coleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 7 m. S. Lincoln, 1½ m. SSE. Harmston stn., P.O. P. <500.

Coleford, market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 4 m. ESE. Monmouth, on the Severn and Wye and G. W. Rlys., with coal and iron ore mines, iron-works, and stone-quarries. Market-day, F. P. <3000.

Coleford, tn., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. W. by N. Frome, with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. (eccles. par.) <2000.

Cole Green, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, on a branch of the G. N. R., 4 m. W. Herts, P.O.

Cole Hill, or **Knockersally,** tnld., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Moyfenrath, 12 m. SE. Mullingar, PT.O. P. <250.

Coleman, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the extreme N. by 32° N., E. of 100° W., with coal-mines.

Colemere, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop. See **Lineal.**

Colemore, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 14½ m. SSE. Basingstoke, 4 m. SE. Medstead stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. with Priors Dean**) P. <250.

Colenso, vil. and rly. stn., Natal, 70 m. NW. by N. Pietermaritzburg.

Cole Orton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 9 m. N. Bosworth, 2 m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1 m. NW. Swannington stn., P.O. (**Coleorton**). Formerly called Cole Overton, the first part of the name due to the presence of coal, which is mentioned by Camden (1607) as then supplying all the neighbourhood far and near with firing, and which is still mined. P. <1000.

Colerain, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co. P. <2000.

Coleraine, rly. stn., Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., 62 m. S. by W. Quebec, with asbestos mines. P. <1500.

Coleraine, mun. bor., seapt. tn., and par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. C., on the Bann, 5½ m. S. by W. Portrush, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly. The harbour has a depth of 12 ft. at ordinary low water, 18 ft. high water, spring tides, alongside quays. C. has spinning and weaving factories, pork-curing establishments, and salmon fisheries. Market-days, M., W., F., and S. Par. 4840 ac., P. 6100; tn. P. 6800.

Coleraine, North-East Liberties, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Londonderry.

Coleraine, post-tn., Victoria, Dundas co., 53 m. N. Portland. P. <1500.

Coleridge, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 13 m. from Orangeville. P. <1500.

Coleridge, lake, New Zealand, South I., prov. Canterbury, in the basin of the Rakaia R., 10 m. long.

Colerne, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 5½ m. NE. Bath, 2 m. N. Box stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Coleroon, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore, on the r. bk. of the Coleroon R., where it is crossed by the railway to Trichinopoli, 28 m. S. Cuddalore. P. <5000.

Coleroon, India, the N. mouth of the Cauvery (*q.v.*).

Coles, comm., Galicia, Spain, prov. and 4 m. NE. Orense. P. 5400.

Coles, co., U.S., Illinois, between 39° and 40° N., and touching in E. 88° W.

Coles, Punta, cape, Peru, in about 17° 45′ S.

Colesberg, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. C., 57 m. N. Middelburg, with sulphur spring. Alt. 4400 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.4° F., Jan. 75.4°, July 45.8°. P. 2000.

Colesborne, par., Eng., Gloucester, Cirencester div., 6 m. SSE. Cheltenham, P.O. (**Colesbourne**). P. <250. See **Cubberley.**

Cole's Creek, Canada. See **Frankford.**

Coleshill, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 8 m. NE. Swindon, 3 m. WSW. Faringdon, P.O. P. <500.

Coleshill, par., Eng., co. Buckingham, 2 m. from Amersham (*q.v.*), P.O. P. <750.

Coleshill, market-tn. and par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 8 m. E. by N. Birmingham, on the M. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. 5703 ac. P. <2500.

Coleville, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 82 m. E. by S. Erie.

Coley, eccles. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 2 m. NE. by E. Halifax, 1 m. NW. by N. Lightcliffe stn. P. <4000.

Colfax, settlement, U.S., California, Placer co., 50 m. NE. by N. Sacramenta. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 59.3° F., Jan. 43.8°, July 47.6°; rainfall, yr. 44.01 in., June-Sept. 0.8 in.

Colfax, settlement, U.S., Iowa, Jasper co., on Skunk R., 19 m. ENE. Des Moines.

Colfax, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., N. of 41° N., crossed in the E. by 97° W.

Colfax, co., U.S., New Mexico, in the NE. corner of the territory.

Colfax, tn., U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 55 m. S. Spokane Falls. P. <2000.

Colfin, stn., Wigtownshire, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., 2½ m. E. by N. Portpatrick.

Colgate, eccles. dist., Eng., Sussex, in the ancient par. of Lower Beeding, near Horsham. P. <500.

Colgong, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, dist. and 15 m. E. Bhágalpur. P. 5100; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1100.

Colhue, or **Coluguape,** lake, Argentine Republic, in the course of the Senger R., in the S. of Chubut terr., to the E. of Lake Musters.

Coli, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Piacenza. P. <4000.

Colibán, riv., Victoria, flows N. and joins the Campaspe after a course of 60 m.

Colico, comm., Italy, prov. and 26½ m. NNE. Como, near the N. extremity of Lake Como, at the foot of Mte. Legnone; climatic health resort. P. <4000.

Coligny, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Ain, 37 m. SE. by S. Chalon-sur-Saône. P. <2000.

Colima, small state, Mexico, on Pacific coast, crossed by 19° N.; cap. C.; chief port, Manzanillo. See **Mexico.**

Colima, tn., Mexico, Colima, 145 m. SSW. Guadalajara. Alt. 1664 ft. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1869–80), yr. 79° F., Feb. 73.4°, July 83.3°; rainfall (12 yrs.), 41.45 in. P. (1889) 25,100.

Colima, volcano, Mexico, near town of C. Alt. 12,750 ft.

Colina, place with mineral springs, Chile, prov. and 25 m. N. by E. Santiago. P. <2000.

Colinsburgh, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 2 m. NW. Kilconquhar, PMT.O. P. <500.

Colinton, settlement, New South Wales, Beresford co., 85 m. SSW. Goulburn.

Colinton, par. and vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the Water of Leith and C. R., 4 m. SW. Edinburgh, PMT.O. Alt. 500 ft. Mean rainfall (1860–80), 36.5 in. Par. 5640 ac., P. <5000; vil. P. <500.

Colintraive (—traiv′), vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the NE. shore of the Kyles of Bute, 7 m. NW. by N. Rothesay, P.O.

Colinville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on R. St. Clair, between Lakes Huron and St. Clair. P. <1500.

Colkirk, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19½ m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 3 m. S. Fakenham Town stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Oxwick.**

Coll, isl., forming par. of same name, Scot., Argyllshire, one of the Inner Hebrides, 12 m. long by 1–4 m. broad, PMT.O. 18,321 ac. P. <750.

Collace, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 4½ m. S. by W. Coupar Angus, 3½ m. S. by E. Woodside stn. P. <500.

Collafirth, bay and hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Delting par., 16½ m. S. by E. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Collao, name given by the Spanish conquerors of Peru to the basin of Lake Titicaca, from the name of one of the tribes to the N. of the lake.

Cöllar, tn., Ger. See **Köllar.**

Collares, market-tn., Portugal, 12 m. WNW. Lisbon, N. of Cape Roca. P. <4000.

Collaton, eccles. dist., Eng., Devonshire, near Paignton. P. <500.

Colle, 'a mountain pass.' See *Col.*

Collechio, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 6 m. SW. Parma. P. <5000.

Collector, post-tp., New South Wales, Argyle co., 20 m. SW. by W. Goulburn. P. <2000.

Cölleda, tn., Ger. See **Köllcda.**

Colle di Val d'Elsa, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the Elsa, prov. and 12½ m. NW. Siena. P. 8000.

Collegal, or **Kollégál,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Coimbatore, 34 m. ESE. Mysore. P. (1891) 9900; Hindus, 9400.

College, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Blackfriars.**

College Hill, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 7 m. NNW. Cincinnati.

College Point, vil., U.S., New York, co. Queen's, 11 m. E. New York by rail, with manufactures of india-rubber goods, silk, ribbons, &c. P. 6100.

College Springs, settlement, U.S., Iowa, Page co., 62 m. SE. Omaha (Neb.).

Colle Salvetti, comm., Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa. P. 9000.

Collesano, comm., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 31 m. N. by W. Caltanissetta. P. 6000.

Colle-Sannita, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 37 m. W. by S. Foggia. P. 5000.

Collessie, par., Scot., E. Fife, 4 m. NNE. Falkland, on the N. B. R., P.O.; 8699 ac. P.<2500.

Colleton, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the S., with a small coast-line on the Atlantic, crossed by 33° N., and in the extreme W. by 81° W.

Colletorto, comm., Italy, prov. Campobasso, circle and 10 m. SSE. Larino. P.<4000.

Colley, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 586 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Colleyweston. See **Collyweston.**

Collie, small riv., in the SW. of W. Australia, flows W. and enters the Indian Ocean near Bunbury; a promising coalfield on its banks.

Collie, settlement, New South Wales, Ewenmar co., 135 m. NW. by N. Bathurst.

Collier Bay, in the NW. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, S. of 16° S., E. of 124° E.

Collierly, tn. and par., Eng., Durham, 9 m. SW. Gateshead. P.<5000.

Collier Row, vil., Eng., Essex, on the SE. border of Hainault Forest, 3 m. NW. Romford, P.O.

Colliers End, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 6 m. NE. by N. Hertford, 3 m. SW. Standon stn., P.O.

Collierstown, tnld., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Upper Duleek, 5 m. S. Drogheda. P.<250.

Collier Street, hamlet, Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., 7½ m. SSW. Maidstone, 1½ m. WNW. Marden stn., P.O.

Colliersville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Shelby co., 25 m. ESE. Memphis. P.<1500.

Colliery Row, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Fence Houses stn., co. Durham.

Collieston, Scot. See **Colliston.**

Colligan, riv., Ire., in the S. of co. Waterford, flows S. into the head of Dungarvan Harbour.

Colligan, par., Ire., S. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, on R. Colligan, 4 m. NW. Dungarvan. P.<500.

Collin, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 4 m. E. Dumfries, 1 m. N. Racks stn., P.O. P.<500.

Collin, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., to the E. of 97° W., and N. of 33° N.

Collinée, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Loudéac, 33 m. SW. St. Malo. P.<2000.

Collingbourne Ducis, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 9 m. NW. Andover, with a stn. (**C.**) on the M. & SW. Junc. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Collingbourne Kingston, par. and vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 10 m. NW. Andover, 1½ m. N. Collingbourne Ducis stn., P.O.; 7400 ac. P.<750.

Collingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkstone Ash div., 7½ m. S. by E. Knaresborough, with a stn. (**C. Bridge** for **Boston Spa**) on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Collingham, North, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6 m. NNE. Newark, PMT.O. (**C.**). P.<1000.

Collingham, South, Eng., par. adjoining, on the S., with a stn. (**Collingham**) on the M. R. P.<750.

Collingsworth, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the E. frontier, crossed by 35° N.

Collington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 10 m. E. Leominster, 4 m. N. Bromyard stn. P.<250. See **Edvin Ralph.**

Collington, settlement, S. Australia, Sturt co., 28 m. ESE. Adelaide.

Collingtree, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. S. Northampton, 1½ m. NE. by N. Blisworth stn., P.O. P.<250.

Collingwood, P.O., Eng., Surrey, 4 m. NE. Farnborough.

Collingwood, tn. and busy lake port, Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on the S. shore of Georgian Bay, 71 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P. (1881) 4445; (1891) 4940.

Collingwood, city, Victoria, NE. suburb of Melbourne, on the Yarra Yarra. P. 35,100.

Collingwood Bay, large bay in the NE. Brit. New Guinea, in about 149° 10′-150° E.; abounds in coral reefs.

Collingwood, tp., New Zealand, South I., C. co., at the mouth of the Aorere R., 50 m. NW. Nelson; with gold and coal mining. P.<2000.

Collin's Bay, Canada, Ontario, in the N. of Georgian Bay, in 81° 20′ W.

Collinsfield, post-tn., S. Australia, Daly co., 80 m. SSE. Port Augusta.

Collins Green, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., near Burton Wood, PMT.O.

Collinston, settlement, U.S., Utah, Box Elder co., 70 m. N. by W. Salt Lake City.

Collinstown, tn. and tnld., Ire., NE. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 10 m. NE. by N. Mullingar, 2 m. from Athboy stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Collinsville, city, U.S., Illinois, Madison co., 13 m. E. by N. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<4000.

Collinton, settlement, Queensland, Cavendish co., 50 m. NW. Brisbane.

Collio, vil., Italy, prov. and 14 m. NNE. Brescia, on r. bk. Mella, with iron mines and forges. P.<3000.

Collioure, the ancient *Cauco Illiberris,* seapt. tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, N. of Port Vendres, 15 m. SE. Perpignan, with fishing and coasting trade; fortified until 1866. P.<4000.

Colliston, or **Collieston,** fishing vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Slains par., 14½ m. NE. Aberdeen, PM.O. P.<500.

Colliston, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint Rly., 3½ m. NNW. Arbroath. P.<750.

Collo, the *Collops Magnus* of Ptolemy, tn., Algeria, on the N. ct., 43 m. N. Constantine, with safe anchorage and trade in coral and dried fruits. P.<2000.

Collobrières, tn., France, dep. Var, 21 m. ENE. Toulon. P.<3000.

Collol, Puerto, seapt., Mexico. See **Anton Lizardo.**

Collon, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, and co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, 7 m. NW. by W. Drogheda, 6 m. from Dunleer stn., PMT.O. Par. 8814 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<500.

Collon Cura, riv., Argentine Rep., terr. Neuquen, flows S., and enters the Limay in about 40° 32′ S., 70° 40′ W.; shallow and rapid, but everywhere navigable by boats.

Collone, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Markethill, co. Armagh.

Collonge Bellerive, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. NE. Geneva, on the E. side of the Lake of Geneva. P.<2000.

Collonges, comm., France, near the E. border of dep. Ain, 13 m. W. by S. Geneva, at the foot of Mount Credo. In this comm. is the Fort de l'Ecluse, defending the defile in which the Rhone traverses the Jura. P.<2000.

Collooney, tn. and tnld., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 6 m. S. Sligo, with a stn. on the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. P.<500.

Collorus, tnld., Ire., S. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Glanarought, on Ardgroom harb., 14 m. SW. by W. Kenmare. P.<250.

Collyhurst, two eccles. pars., Eng., Manchester. **C. St. James,** P. 8300; **C. St. Oswald,** P. 7600.

Collyweston, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. SW. Stamford, 1 m. SE. Ketton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Colman, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 2 m. SW. Fethard. P.<500.

Colman, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Moody co., 82 m. NNE. Yankton. P.<1500.

Colmanstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Athenry.

Colmanswell, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 6 m. S. Kilmallock. P.<250.

Colmar, tn., Ger. See **Kolmar.**

Colmars, fortified tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 48 m. NW. Nice, 15 m. S. Barcelonnette, with intermittent springs. P.<2000.

Colme, Canal de, canal, France, dep. Nord, commences near Watten, and turning NE., terminates at Furnes, Belgium.

Colmenar, comm., Spain, prov. and 10 m. NE. by N. Malaga. P.<5000.

Colmenar de Oreja, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. N. by W. Madrid. P. 5800.

Colmenar Viejo, tn., Spain, prov. and 17 m. N. Madrid, between the Manzanares and the Tejada. P.<5000.

Colmnitz, Ger. See **Kolmnitz.**

Colmonell, ct. par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 16½ m. N. by E. Stranraer, 3 m. W. by S. Pinwherry stn., PMT.O.; 47,490 ac. P.<2000.

Colmworth, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6½ m. NE. Bedford, 5½ m. W. by S. St. Neots stn., P.O. P.<500.

Coln, small riv., Eng., Gloucestershire, flows SE. past Fairford to the Thames, which it joins above Lechlade.

Cöln, or **Köln,** Ger. See **Cologne.**

Colnbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire (Wycombe div.) and Middlesex, on the Colne, 3½ m. E. Windsor, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Cöln-Deutz. See **Deutz.**

Colne, riv., Eng., Essex, rises in the N. of the county, in the Saffron Walden div., flows SE. past Halstead and Colchester, and finally enters the North Sea by an estuary; navigable to Colchester for vessels of 150 tons.

Colne, stn., Eng. See **Colne Engaine** and **Earl's Colne.**

Colne, riv., Eng., rises in Hertfordshire, about 3 m. E. St. Albans, and flows SW. into Buckinghamshire, then S. into the Thames, which it joins on the l. bk., 1½ m. above Staines. Branches of the river flow through Middlesex.

Colne, par., Eng., co. and 8½ m. E. by N. Huntingdon, Ramsey div., 1½ m. NW. Earith Bridge stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Somersham.**

Colne, market-tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 6 m. NNE. Burnley, on the Calder, and on the L. & Y. and M. Rlys., 1 m. E. of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. An old town with Roman associations. Centre of large grazing district, adjoining Craven in Yorkshire. Manufactures machinery, leather, cotton, calicoes, worsteds, sateens, and shirtings. Coal and good building stone in neighbourhood. Market-days, W. and S. Fairs (cattle and pedlary) in March, May, and October. Par. 4635 ac., P. (1871) 8600; (1881) 10,300; (1891) 14,000; tn. (**C. and Marsden**) P. 16,800.

Colne, White, par., 1 m. ENE. Colne (Engaine) stn., P.O. P.<500.

Colne Barrowford, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire and Lancashire, Barnoldswick par. P.<5000.

Colne Engaine, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., on the Colne, 7½ m. NE. by E. Braintree, 1 m. NW. by W. **Colne** stn., on the G. E. R. and Colne Valley Rly., P.O. P.<750.

Colne Point, cape, Eng., on the E. ct. of Essex, at the E. of the entrance to the estuary of the Colne.

Colne Valley, parl. div., on the SW. border of the W. Riding of Yorkshire. P. (1891) 59,300.

Colne Valley Railway, Eng., in the NW. of Essex, between Haverhill and Halstead.

Colne Wakes, par., Eng., Essex, on R. Colne, 5 m. SE. Halstead, PT.O. (**Wakes-Colne**). P.<750.

Colney, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Yare, 3 m. W. Norwich, P.O. P.<250.

Colney Hatch, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 7½ m. NNW. St. Paul's, London, 1 m. W. Southgate stn.; contains the county lunatic asylum.

Colney Heath, eccles. dist., Eng., Hertfordshire, in St. Albans and Ridge, anct. par. P.<1000.

Colney St. Peter, eccles. dist., Eng., Hertfordshire, near Shenley. P.<1000.

Coln Rogers, par., Eng., Gloucester, on the R. Coln, div. and 5½ m. NE. Cirencester. P.<250.

Coln St. Aldwins, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the Coln, 6 m. NW. Lechlade, PMT.O. P.<500.

Coln St. Denis, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 6½ m. NE. by N. Cirencester. P.<250.

Colo, Algeria. See **Collo.**

Cologna, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, on the Frassine, 24 m. W. by S. Padua. P. 8000.

Cologne, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Gers, 24 m. WNW. Toulouse. P.<2000.

Cologne, Ger. **Köln,** the principal tn. of Rhenish Prussia, on the l. bk of the Rhine, in a fertile plain. It occupies a very important geographical position, being situated on the spot where the natural high road from Northern France to Prussia crosses the Rhine; and it is at the head of navigation for sea-vessels. Lat. of cathedral, 50° 56′ 59″ N., long. 6° 57′ 52″ E. C. is a fortress. The old quarters with their narrow streets, still look like a mediæval town, whilst the suburbs which surround them in a semicircle are modern and well built. The grand Gothic 'Dom' (commenced in 1248, finished in 1880) is one of the finest cathedrals in Europe. Besides the 'Dom,' C. has many old churches and buildings of interest. A splendid railway bridge connects C. with the suburb of Deutz (*q.v.*) on the r. bk. C. is a great railway centre, and the headquarters of the steam navigation on the Rhine. Its traffic is increasing from year to year. It is also noted for its manufactories, the most important being cotton mills, woollen cloth factories, potteries, chemical works, machine shops, and distilleries of "eau de Cologne." C. was a well-known Roman colony of veterans, named after the daughter of Germanicus, *Colonia Agrippina*, from which its modern name is derived. During the early years of the Middle Ages it was a great centre for land and sea trade; but from the 15th century it rapidly declined, and it is only during this century that it has regained its previous importance. Alt. 155 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.2° F., Jan. 35.9°, July 65.8°; rfall. (23 yrs.), 23.5 in. P. (13th to 14th century) about 100,000; (15th century) about 50,000; (1804) 40,400; (1855) 100,000; (1871) 129,000; (1885) 161,300; (1890) 197,000; including suburbs, 282,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Coloma, vil., U.S., California, co. El Dorado, place where gold was first discovered in the state (June 24, 1848). P.<1500.

Coloma, La, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 98 m. SW. by W. Havana, in 83° 37′ W.

Colomane, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Bantry.

Colombara, isl., off the western point of Sicily, protecting the port of Trapani.

Colombes, comm., France, dep. Seine, 6½ m. NW. Notre Dame, Paris, 3 m. from the city wall. P. 18,700.

Colombey-les-Belles, tn., France, dep. Meurthe et Moselle, 10 m. S. Toul. P.<2000.

Colombia, a republic in the NW. of S. America, comprising also the dep. of Panama in Central America, nearly six times the size of Great Britain, divided into the deps. named in the following table:—

Departments.	Area in sq. m.[1]	Cultivated Area in sq. m.[1]	Pop. 1870 (Thousands).	Pop. 1881 (Thousands).	Pop. per sq. m. 1881.
Magdalena . .	30,000[2]	9,653	97[4]	90	3
Bolivar . . .	27,028	11,583	249[5]	280	10
Panama . . .	31,893	13,938	224[6]	285	9
Cáuca . . .	257,463	22,588	435	621	2.4
Santander . .	16,293	7,143	425	556	35
Antióquia . .	22,791	12,741	366	470	20
Boyacá . . .	33,322	11,776	509[7]	702	21
Cundinamarca .	79,691	8,919	410[8]	569	7
Tolima . . .	18,436	14,016	235	306	17
Total (round numbers)	517,000[3]	112,356	2,951[9]	3879	7.5

Orography and Hydrography.—The S. American portion of the republic of C. is mainly composed of the part of the Andine system, enclosing the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca described under **Andes, A.,** together with lands on both sides of the system, those in the E. forming extensive *llanos* or plains belonging to the Amazon basins. The W. Cordillera of the Andes, and its W. spurs towards the coast, divide the waters into two principal channels (rivs. Atrato and San Juan), forming an almost uninterrupted depression between the Gulf of Uraba (Caribbean Sea) and the Bay of Charambira (Pacific). At the extreme N., the easternmost of the three Andine Cordilleras may be considered as divided into two more or less continuous branches, including the Maracaibo gulf region [**Venezuela**]. The W. one (Sierra de Porija) has, in the direction of its development, the isolated Nevada de Santa Marta and the hills of the Goajira Penins. To the NW. of it extends the vast lacustrine region of the lower Magdalena, between the northernmost heights of the E. and W. Cordilleras. As to the isthmian portion of Colombia, see **Panama.** The ancient course of riv. Magdalena seems to have been N.–E., along the depression between Sierra de Santa Marta and Sierra Porija, where Lake (Cie'naga) Tapatosa (19–26 ft. deep, 200–800 sq. m. in extent) now lies, and the rivs. Cæsar and Rancheria (Calacala) run in opposite directions. Riv. Magdalena is still inclining W., leaving the old bed for the Brazo (arm) Mompos, and the latter for the Brazo-Loba and the Cauca, flowing at last, with this, as one river, through a very extensive swampy plain, where the water runs along many channels (*Canos, Brazos, Brazuelos*), sometimes interrupted (*Tapones*), and collect into innumerable lakes (*Cie'nagas*), the northernmost of which (Cape de Santa Marta) has an area of 275 sq. m. Lakes Balsillos, Fontibon, Guatavita, Guasca, around Bogotá, are the remains of an old inland sea (Cundinamarca); so is Lake Fuquene. **Geology.**—Archæan rocks form the W., the Central, and, to a smaller extent, the E. Cordilleras, as well as the Nevada de Santa Marta, the central mass of the Goajira Penins. and the isthmus (granite, gneiss, schists, with numerous volcanic rocks); Mesozoic formations (Jurassic: high Magdalena, Cretaceous, sandstones) cover the older ones on the Darien and the Cordilleras. The littoral (between Cartagena and the Magdalena, Panamá), the valleys of the larger rivers and the *llanos* are to a great extent Tertiary (sandstones), and in some points Quaternary. There are many volcanoes and remarkable signs of constant volcanic activity. **Mineral productions.**—Two-thirds of all C. gold comes from Antioquia (gold also from Pamplona, Jiron, Bucaramanga, Chocó). There are old silver-mines (Santa Ana, Mariquita). Since the 16th century £125,000,000 of gold and £7,000,000 of silver have been produced—£650,000 annually. Iron is mined at Pradera (Bogotá, seventy tons per day). There is platinum, copper, lead, coal, petroleum. Mines yielding excellent emeralds (Muso, Rio Minero—£20,000 annually)

[1] According to Lemos, *Compendio de Geografia de la Republica de Colombia* (1887).
[2] In round numbers including the terr. in the Goajira Penin. claimed till 1891 by Venezuela.
[3] According to the calculations of Wagner and Supan (*Bevölkerung der Erde*, No. IX.), 464,500 sq. m.
[4] Including the terrs. of Goajira and Nevada y Motilones.
[5] Including the terr. of Bolivar.
[6] Including the terr. of San Andres y Providencia (the islands in front of the Mosquito Coast).
[7] Including the terr. of Casanare.
[8] Including the terr. of San Martin.
[9] Total, including uncivilised Indians (about 50,000), in round numbers, 3,000,000.

are worked by the state. So are the salines (Zipaquira, Nemocon, Antioquia, base of E. Cordillera). **Climate.**—C. is entirely tropical and partly under the thermic equator. The warmer regions are those turned towards the Caribbean Sea (80°), the Magdalena valley (103½°), the E. Andesian slopes and *llanos* (89°–91°). This last region is one of the hottest. The climate only changes further S. (Caquetá), where the Amazonian Hylæa begins. On the Caribbean coast the trade winds dominate. It rains ten to eleven months a year. On the Cordilleras and in their valleys all climates are to be met with, according to altitude and exposure, large zones with 57°–75° being temperate (Bogotá, 10 years: medium temp., 57°; rfall., 3 ft. 3 in.). Temperature is lower on the Pacific coast than on the Caribbean. N. winds blow regularly during the dry season. On the Pacific coast, from Ecuador to the Gulf of Panama (*las calmas*), winds are, on the whole, infrequent. Far from the coast the NE. and SE. trade winds meet (July–Nov., *vendavales*), but they often reach the continent (*cordonazos*). SW. winds get cold on the Ecuador-Andes, blow on the dry and hot valleys of south C., and give their moisture to the forests of the Chocó. At the Bay of Chocó it rains all the year; at Panamá eight months (April–Sept.). In the depression between S. America and the isthmus the humidity is intense and constant (Caribbean Sea, 8 ft. 2 in.; rivs. Atrato-San Juan, 20 ft.). All other localities in C. have two rainy seasons (*inviernos*) and two dry ones (*veranos*). **Flora.**—C. is, at the SE. extremity of Central America, what Mexico is at the NW.: the meeting-place of several floras — Isthmian, Brazilian, Venezuelan, Guianian, Andine, with an immense variety of types. With the exception of some points in the S. (valley of the Dagua), the SW. of Sierra de Santa Marta, the highest lands (*paramos*), the parts cleared for culture (*pajonales*), and the N. of the *llanos*, C. is covered with forests. Palm-trees are, everywhere, of great variety, but specially on the slopes of the E. Cordillera, towards the *llanos*. The wax palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*, at more than 3000 ft.), the *tagua*, or vegetable ivory (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*, Atrato, Patia, Isthmus), *corneto* (*Deckeria*). A Pandanus (*Carludovica palmata, naucuma*) yields the material for the Panama hats. Arboreal ferns go higher than the palm-trees (11,480 ft.). The bamboos and the *Speletia* (*frailegon*) go still higher (14,100 ft.). Oak-trees (*Quercus granatensis*) and many other plants with an European facies are abundant. On the *llanos* the forests are intersected with Gramineæ. The Cinchonas were first (1793) studied in C. (7870–9840 ft.). The cedron (*Sinahua cedron*) is also employed as tonic and febrifuge; the *guaca* (*Aristolochia ringens*) against snake poison. The *racacha*, the *coca*, the Tolu balsam, the *dividivi* (*cæsalpina*), the *Castilloa* (caoutchouc) are abundant in C. So are some of the best dye-woods (*rocu, Bija orellana*) and some of the most esteemed and now rare Orchideæ. **Fauna.**—Several faunas meet at C. too with all the Central and S. American mammals. The glyptodon, the megatherium, the taxodon, the mastodon lived in C. in old times; the last till a recent period. Insects, fishes, and birds are remarkably abundant and varied, distributed according to altitudes. The king vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) is the only bird of prey flying above the highest mountains. **Ethnology.**—Two old civilisations existed in C. (16th century): 1. The Muysca ('bodies of five extremities,' men), or Chibcha, in Cundinamarca. 2. The Nutabé and Tahami in the Cáuca valley, and the mountains between the Porcé and Magdalena. 3. The Chocó, in the Atrato-San Juan lands (Citaras, Catios, Bandó, Tadó, Noanama), extending N. to the isthmus and lower Cáuca, S. to the Ecuador. 4. Peoples of Quichua origin on the *Macisso* of C. (or mountain-knot from which the three Cordilleras diverge), and high Cáuca (Coconucos, Pastusos). 5. Peoples of Aztec-Maya descent (guaymi) to the Chiriqui Bay on the isthmus. 6. Nu-Arawaks (Aurolinacos, 'Coggaba,' men) on the Sierra de Santa Marta. 7. Caribs (Guayu, Goajiros, Goahiros) are settled at the Goajira Penins. and on the N. heights of the E. Cordillera (Motilones). 8. Some of the inhabitants of the *llanos* (Tunebos), Salivas, Quivas, Papiocos, Mocoas, Mataguajas, Oregones, Encabellados) are perhaps Maipures (Nu-Arawaks), others are Caribs. 9. Many other peoples, not yet well studied, are to be met with between the above-mentioned. 10. African negroes, or mulattos, exist principally on the littoral (Caribbean Sea and Pacific). **Population.**—There are large desert territories on the *llanos*, the littoral, on the N. damp and swampy region. The population is more dense on the *Macisso* and the highlands around the middle Magdalena–Cáuca at 2600–10,200 ft. alt. The Antioquia district is the great centre of colonisation for the rest of the republic. The low, hot, damp, swampy lands protected from winds are very unhealthy. **Agriculture.**—In temperate climates maize (*arepas*) is grown; on hot lands the manihot; in cold regions, wheat and potatoes (*papas, turmas*). Potatoes, oats, broad beans, and the *Oca* (*Oxalis tuberosa*) are cultivated above 12,000 ft. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco are among the important products. Alcoholic drinks are made with maize (*Chicha*) and the sugar-cane (*guarapo*). Cattle and horses are reared in the central districts (Bogotá).

Means of Communication.—There are very few roads. So far there are only short and isolated lines of railway (Savanilla-Barranquilla, Puerto-Berrio, Bogotá-Roble, Girardot-Anaponisa, Villamizar-Circuta, Buenaventura, Colon-Panamá. A ship-canal was begun between Colon and **Panamá** (1881–1889). All important towns are connected by telegraphs, which become international at Buenaventura, Panamá, and Colon. The **exports** are coffee (one-quarter of the total value), tobacco, vegetable ivory, cinchona bark, gold, silver, cacao, hides and leather, caoutchouc, sugar, vanilla, cochineal, woods, live animals. The **imports** are cotton, linen, and woollen goods, wines, manufactured iron. Very important commercial transit through Panamá and Colon. Ports on the isthmus are free. The value of exports and imports was, in 1887, 22,800,000 pesos; in 1891, 39,200,000: more than one-third with Great Britain. The decimal metric system of weights and measures is the legal one (1857), but the old Spanish measures are still in general use. The English yard is much used. (See **Bolivia.**) The *peso*, or silver dollar, has now a value of two shillings. In Panamá and Colon the Peruvian dollar is the legal tender. Paper circulation. C. is (1885) divided into nine departments, Bogotá being the cap. A congress, with two chambers, is indirectly elected. One *representative* for every 50,000 inhabitants; three senators for every dep.; six nominated by the president, who is elected for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. The army has 5–6000 men. **History.**—The Darien Isthmus was first crossed, and the Pacific discovered, in 1518; C. visited (1531), and the name of Nueva Granada given to it, in the beginning of the 16th century, becoming soon after (1563) a *presidencia*, then (1719) a vice-kingdom, and a kingdom (1740, *Nuevo Reino de Granada*) subject to Spain. The war of independence lasted from 1810 to 1821, when S. Bolivar founded the Republic of Colombia, which in 1832 was divided into three nations—Nueva Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador—the first constituted as a confederation of eight states (constitution of 1858) under the name of *Estados unidos de Colombia*. After the revolution of 1885 (constitution of 1886) the states became simple deps. Total P. (1810) 800,000; (1870) 2,900,000; (1881) 3,800,000. [**J. B. B.**]

Colombier, comm., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. SW. by W. Neuchâtel, on the W. side of Lake Neuchâtel. P. <2000.

Colombier, Grand, chain of the Jura Mts., France, in the E. of dep. Ain, above the r. bk. of the Rhone. Alt. 5030 ft.

Colombo, or **Columbo,** chief seapt. tn. and modern cap. of Ceylon, on its W. ct. Lat. of lighthouse (in centre of fort, visible 17 m.), 6° 56′ N. The fortified town, about 1½ m. in circumference, stands on a peninsula, on three sides surrounded by the sea, and having landward a lake, moat, and drawbridges; internally it resembles a European town. The fortified town is the residence of the military authorities; the open town or petta to the E. is occupied by a mixed population of Dutch and Portuguese descent, and the suburbs are inhabited by native Singalese. The harbour, defended by the fort, and sheltered by a breakwater, is accessible to the largest vessels, but the vessels are moored to screw pile moorings, and loaded and unloaded by lighters. It is a port of call for the mail steamers to Calcutta, China, and Australia. Letters from England are delivered in about 18 days. Dist. from London, by sea direct, 6703 nautical miles, calling at Brindisi, 7058 m.; from Calcutta, 1380 m. C. was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517; taken by the Dutch in 1603, and by the English in 1796. Mean temp. (12 yrs.), yr. 81° F., Jan. 79°, May 83°; mean rfall., yr. 87.3 in., April to June 30.2 in., Oct. to Dec. 32 in. P. (1858) 55,000; (1871) 100,000; (1891) 127,000.

Colomera, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. N. Granada, on riv. Colomera. P. <3000.

Colomiers, or **Colomiers Lasplanes,** comm., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 4 m. W. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Colon, tn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the r. bk. of Rio Uruguay, 140 m. ESE. Paraná, 19 m. N. by E. Uruguay. P. (1889) <3000.

Colon, tn., Colombia, on N. side of Isthmus of Panama, on the E. side of the Bay of Limon, founded in 1849, at the time of the construction of the Panama rly., of which it is the terminus, and originally called **Aspinwall,** after one of the financiers of that railway, afterwards C., in honour of Columbus. Great works were carried on here for years with a view to making it the Atlantic port of the Panama Canal. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1881–85), yr. 79.1° F. P. 3–4000.

Colón, comm., Cuba, 92 m. ESE. Havana. P. (1887) 16,700.

Colon, or **Colan,** tn., Peru, dep. Piura, on the Pacific ct., 208 m. SSW. Guayaquil, connected with the port of Payta by railway.

Colonelganj, one of the largest business quarters of Patna City, Bengal.

Colonelganj, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Gonda, 50 m. ENE. Lucknow. P. 5800; Hindus, 3900; Moham. 2000.

Colonges, vil. Switzd. See **Montreux.**

Colonia, or **C. del Sacramento,** seapt., Uruguay, cap. dep. C., on the Rio de la Plata, 96 m. W. by N. Monte Video. Founded in 1680 by the Portuguese as a military post; its possession was frequently disputed between them and the Spaniards; fortifications razed in 1777. Its port is formed by a bay protected by several islands near its mouth. P. about 3000.

Colonne, Capo, or **Capo di Nau,** cape, Italy, in the SE., in 39° 2′ N.; also the Italian name of **C. Sunion,** Greece.

Colonsay, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scot., included in Argyllshire, 9 m. WNW. Islay, separated from Oronsay I. by a narrow sound, left dry at low water. Length of both islands 12 m., and from 1–3 m. in breadth; length, exclusive of Oronsay, 8 m. Surface irregular, but not mountainous. Loch Fad is in the centre. PM.O. Area, 9000 ac., of which one-half is cultivated. Par., including Oronsay, 11,076 ac., P.<500.

Colonsay, Little, islet, Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct. of Mull, in 56° 27′ N. P. 2.

Colorado, Spanish, 'red,' the name of many American rivers.

Colorado, riv., in the N. of the Argentine Republic, states of Catamarca and Rioja, flows S. then SE. towards the Salina Grande, but dries up before reaching it.

Colorado, riv., Argentine Republic, formerly the N. limit of Patagonia, now forming, for the greater part of its course, the boundary between the prov. of Mendoza and the govt. of the Pampa on the N., and the govts. Neuquen and Rio Negro on the S., flows ESE. from the Andes into the Atlantic to the S. of the Bahia Blanca by two arms between 39½° and 40° S.

Colorado, or **Brazo Colorado,** an arm of the San Juan R., Central America, branching off on the right, and flowing S. then E. into the Atlantic in the NE. of Costa Rica.

Colorado, or **Colorado River of the North,** large riv. in the W. of the U.S., draining an area of about 267,000 sq. m., in the southern portion of the N. American plateau. The Green R., the most important head stream of the C., rises on Fremont's Peak of the Rocky Mts., in 43° 15′ N.; 110° W. it has a southwesterly course, receiving many smaller tribs. to where the Grand R. joins it from the mountains of C. near 38° N. From this point it is named the C., and with frequent wide bends flows through the dry plateau land SW. to the head of the Gulf of California. For 300 m. of its lower course the river has cut a narrow gorge of from 3000 ft. to a mile in depth, known as the Grand Cañon of the C. Other cañons occur higher up, and extend in succession over about 256 m. The Grand Cañon has been traversed by James White and Colonel Powell. The San Juan, Little C., and Rio Gila are its chief lower tribs., all from the E. It is little used for navigation, though steamers can ascend to Callville (612 m.), a little above the point where it finally turns S. The river was discovered by Fernando Alascon in 1540. See Powell, *Exploration of the Colorado River* (Washington, 1875); and *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1887, p. 441 (with map).

Colorado, riv., U.S., Texas, rises by many heads near 140° W., flows SE., and enters the Bay of Matagorda. Course 900 m. Austin, cap. of the state, is at the head of the steamboat navigation, 300 m. from the sea.

Colorado, one of the U.S., in the middle of the area traversed by the Rocky Mts., about one and a half times the size of Great Britain. The surface presents three great natural divs. (1) The great plains which occupy the E. half of the state, a region of low ridges and valleys, with an average height of 5000 ft.; (2) W. of this the foot-hills, 6500 to 8000 ft., well watered and timbered; (3) the Rocky Mts., which cover the greater part of the W. half of the state, a most complicated system of ranges, including many of the highest peaks of the system. The principal ranges are the Front, the Park, and the Saguache (or Sawatch). The Front range forms the E. rampart, and is crossed by several lofty passes; of its many summits the most noted are Pike's Peak (14,147 ft.), and Longs Peak (14,271 ft.). The Park Range, more to the W., culminates in Mount Lincoln. W. of the Park Range is the Saguache, which terminates N. in the famous Mount of the Holy Cross (14,176 ft.). S. of the Saguache is the Sangre de Cristo, with the Sierra Blanca (14,464 ft.); other ranges are the Culebra, the Sierra Mojado (Wet Mts.), the Elk, and the San Juan Mts., and the Uncompahgre plateau. Between the Front and Park ranges are three of the great 'parks' of the state—the North, Middle, and South, occupying the basins of former lakes, in a belt about 50 m. in width, and consisting of richly diversified tracts, walled in E. and W., and separated from each other by transverse ranges. In the S., between the Sangre de Cristo and the Culebra on the E. and the San Juan Mts. on the W., is the San Luis Park. The principal rivers of C. draining the E. slope are the South Platte and the Arkansas, with their numerous tribs.; in the W. the Grande, with its trib. the Gunnison; and in the NW. the Yampa. The rivers are unnavigable. C. exemplifies in a striking manner the action of volcanic and aerial agencies, the former having raised in a series of gigantic upheavals a vast region, through which many of the streams, favoured by the dry climate, have cut for themselves deep cañons with walls rising in some cases almost vertically 2000 and 3000 ft. The 'Garden of the Gods,' near Colorado Springs (*q.v.*), and Monument Park, with rocks of weird and fantastic forms, and the caverns of Manitou are remarkable natural phenomena. The mountains consist chiefly of Archæan rocks; in the SW. are extensive volcanic areas, and E. and S. cretaceous and post-cretaceous formations; carboniferous rocks extend in an interrupted belt NW. and SE. through the state, with patches in the SW.; the San Luis valley consists of Quaternary deposits. Much of the soil is arid, but a large part is capable of cultivation under irrigation, which has already been carried out extensively in the Platte region, though the Arkansas basin seems to offer greater facilities for water storage. The **climate** varies much, chiefly with altitude, but is very healthy; that of the foot-hills being especially beneficial in pulmonary affections. Over by far the greater part of the state the rainfall is less than 15 in., and only within very limited areas and at great elevations does it exceed 20 in. [**Colorado Springs, Denver, Golden City, Pike's Peak**]. The state is pre-eminently rich in **minerals**; W. of the 105th meridian the mountains contain immense deposits of gold and silver; Leadville, Aspen, and Silverton are great silver-mining centres; lead mainly in the Leadville region, amounts to half the total product of the U.S.; iron ore, mostly hematite and magnetite, covers great areas, the deposits in Gunnison co. alone are said to equal those of Pennsylvania; coal-fields cover an area equal to half that of England; copper and petroleum occur in large quantities; mineral springs of great medicinal value occur at Colorado Springs, Manitou, Buena Vista, and many other places. Several of the railways are marvels of engineering skill, the most remarkable being the Denver and Rio Grande, which crosses two passes of over 10,000 ft., and a third (the Fremont), 11,540 ft., while a tunnel has been constructed at an elevation of 11,623 ft. Several gorges are traversed, including the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, where the railway is carried along shelves of rock, blasted out of the face of the cliff. The principal towns are Denver, the cap., Pueblo, Leadville, Colorado Springs. In some of the gorges of the SW. are the remains of cliff-dwellings, perched on almost inaccessible ledges, and hewn out of the solid rock. Area, 103,925 sq. m. P. (1890) 412,198. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Colorado, city, U.S., Colorado, El Paso co., 62 m. S. Denver, 6 m. W. Colorado Springs. P.<2000.

Colorado, city, U.S., Texas, Mitchell co., 245 m. W. by S. Dallas. P.<2000.

Colorado, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., to the S. of 30° N., and W. of 96° W., traversed by the Colorado R.

Colorado Bridge, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Apache co., 170 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the terr.

Colorado Desert, large desert in the S. of California, U.S., to the W. of the C. Riv., containing a depressed area known as the Coahuilla Valley, the lowest part of which formerly constituted the San Felipe Sink, about 300 ft. below sea-level. In July 1891 an outlet or overflow of the C. Riv., below Yuma, called the New R., attained sufficient volume to form a lake, called Salton Lake, estimated at about 8000 sq. m. in extent, in the depressed area. This lake afterwards dried up, but it began to form again in 1893. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 309–14.

Colorados, group of isls. and shallows near the N. ct. of Cuba, towards its W. extremity.

Colorado Springs, city, U.S., Colorado, El Paso co., 62 m. S. by E. Denver, with a delightful climate and mineral springs; place of summer resort, sheltered by mountain walls on the NW. and SW., but with a wide expanse of plains on the E. and S. Near it is the famous Garden of the Gods, with miles of weather-worn pinnacles and towers of red sandstone, some of them more than 3000 ft. high. Alt., freight depôt, 5960 ft. (R.R.); signal stn., 6032 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (9 yrs.), yr. 47.2° F., Jan. 25.2°, July 69.4°; rfall., yr. 14.8 in., May to Aug. 9.5 in. Founded 1871. P. (1881) 4200; (1891) 11,100.

Colorno, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 9 m. N. by E. Parma. P. 7000.

Colotlan, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 65 m. SW. by W. Zacatecas. P.<3000.

Colp, par. and tnld., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, 2 m. ESE. Drogheda; 5429 ac. P.<1500.

Colpoys Bay, vil., Canada, Ontario, between Bruce and Grey cos., on W. side of Georgian Bay, with its mouth in 81° W.

Colpy, hamlet, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 8½ m. SE. by E. Huntly, 3 m. N. by E. Insch stn., P.O.

Colquitt, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 31° N., and E. of 84° W.

Colsterworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 8 m. S. Grantham, 3½ m. W. Corby stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Colston Basset, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 9 m. SE. by E. Nottingham, 4 m. WNW. Harby and Stathern stn., P.O. P.<500.

Colt, tnld., Ire., Queen's co., bar. E. Maryborough, Clonenagh and Clonagheen par. P.<500.

Colt Island, islet, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Dublin, 1 m. E. Skerries.

Colta, tn., Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 110 m. SW. by S. Cuzco.

Coltbridge, Scot., W. suburb of Edinburgh.

Coltfield, hamlet, Scot., Elginshire, 6 m. W. Elgin, with a stn. 1 m. to the N., on the H. R.

Coltishall, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on R. Bure, 8 m. N. by E. Norwich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<1000. See **Hautbois Magna.**

Coltness, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Cambusnethan par. P.<3000.

Coltness Iron Works, Scot., part of Newmains (*q.v.*).

Colton, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 13 m. NE. by N. Barrow, 2½ m. NW. by W. Haverthwaite stn.; 14,322 ac. P.<2000.

Colton, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 8 m. W. Norwich, 4 m. ENE. Thuxton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Colton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. N. Rugeley stn., P.O. P.<750.

Colton, P.O., Eng., Yorks., 2 m. from Cross Gates, near Leeds.

Colton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. SW. York, 2 m. SW. by W. Copmanthorpe stn. P.<250.

Colton, or **Coulton,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 14½ m. N. by E. York, 2½ m. SW. by W. Hovingham stn. P.<250.

Colton, post-tn., S. Australia, Flinders co., 187 m. WNW. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Colton, tn., U.S., California, San Bernardino co., 53 m. E. Los Angeles. P.<1500.

Colton, settlement, U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Racket R., 85 m. W. Burlington (Vt.).

Colunquape, Lake. See **Colhue.**

Columbia, federal dist., U.S., once lying on both sides of the Potomac R., about 106 m. from its mouth, between Virginia and Maryland, by which states it was ceded to the republic in 1790 for the seat of the U.S. Congress; now confined to the left or Maryland bank. Washington is cap. of the dist., which is under the government of Congress. Area, 70 sq. m. P. (1890) 230,400.

Columbia, riv., western N. America, rises in the E. of Brit. C., beginning with a wide portion known as the Upper C. Lake, in about 50° 10′ N., within 2 m. of a part of the course of its chief Canadian trib., the Kootenay; flows first NW. by N. to the E. of the Selkirk Range, which it turns a little to the N. of 52°, flowing thence S. to the E. of the Gold Range, and expanding about 50° 40′ N. to form the Upper Arrow Lake. To this point it is too rapid for navigation, but below it is navigable to within a short distance of the U.S. frontier, a few miles below the place where it receives the Kootenay on the left. In the U.S. its course is on the whole S. till, a short distance below the point where it receives the Snake, its chief U.S. trib., it turns W., forming the greater part of the boundary between the states of Oregon and Washington. In U.S. terr. its navigation is interrupted in 48° 40′ by the Kettle Falls, and by several rapids in the N. to S. part of its course, but it is said to be fit for navigation by steamers in high water (middle of May to middle of July) from the Kettle Falls, 725 m. from the mouth, to the Dalles Rapids, which occur in the E. to W. part of its course in 121° 10′ W., about 210 m. from the mouth, and are succeeded by others, the Cascades (where the river pierces the Cascade Mts.), 43 m. lower down. The latter are avoided by a short railway on which river steamers are transferred from the upper to the lower navigable reaches. At the point where the river receives the Willamette, the principal trib. from the S., it begins to be navigable for ocean steamers. The harbour, at its mouth, is capable of sheltering the largest vessels, and has been protected by a jetty 4 m. long. Vessels can sail through main channel, and anchor one mile inland. Navigable for ocean vessels for about 100 m. The C. is first mentioned as the **Oregon,** or **Origan,** in J. Carver's 'Travels' (1766–68). Its mouth was first seen in 1775 by Captain Bruno de Heceta, and its lower course was explored in 1792 by Captain Robert Gray, who named it after his vessel, and this name is now universally used.

Columbia, co., U.S., Arkansas, on S. frontier, and crossed in E. by 93° W.

Columbia, vil., U.S., California, Tuolumne co., 69 m. SE. by E. Sacramento. P.<1500.

Columbia, co., U.S., Florida, on the N. frontier, E. of 83° W.

Columbia, co., U.S., Georgia, on E. frontier, and between 33° and 34° N.

Columbia, tn., U.S., Illinois, Monroe co., 15 m. S. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Columbia, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. of co. Whitley, 98 m. NNE. Indianapolis. P.<4000.

Columbia, settlement, U.S., Kentucky, Adair co., 85 m. SSE. Louisville. Alt. 313 ft. (R.R.).

Columbia, tn., U.S., Missouri, Boone co., 26 m. NNW. Jefferson City. P. 4000.

Columbia, settlement, U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, 40 m. SW. by S. of the NE. corner of the state.

Columbia, co., U.S., New York, between the Hudson R. and the E. frontier, crossed in the extreme S. by 42° N.

Columbia, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, co. Randolph, 10 m. NE. Ashborough. P.<1500.

Columbia, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. of Tyrrel co., 25 m. E. Plymouth, and about 180 m. E. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Columbia, suburb of Cincinnati, U.S., Ohio.

Columbia, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., on the C., crossed by 123° W., with a coalfield.

Columbia, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna R., 26 m. SE. Harrisburg. P. (1880) 8300; (1890) 10,600.

Columbia, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, E. of 77° W., crossed by 41° N., traversed by the N. branch of the Susquehanna.

Columbia, city, U.S., cap. of S. Carolina, and of Richland co., at the head of steamboat navigation on the Congaree R., just below the falls at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivs., 62 m. NE. by E. Augusta (Ga.). Seat of S. Carolina University, founded 1804. Has machine, railway carriage, and iron works. Alt. 227 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 10,000; (1890) 15,400.

Columbia, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Maury co., on Duck R., 40 m. SSW. Nashville. P. 5400.

Columbia, settlement, U.S., Texas, Brazoria co., on the r. bk. of Brazos R., at the head of steamboat navigation, 50 m. W. by S. Galveston.

Columbia, co., U.S., Washington, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 118° W.

Columbia, co., U.S., Wisconsin, N. of 43° N., and W. of 89° W., traversed by the Wisconsin R.

Columbia, Cape, the northernmost point of Grant Land, Arctic Regions, in about 82° 35′ N., 70° 15′ W.

Columbia College. See **New York.**

Columbiana, settlement, U.S., Alabama, Shelby co., 28 m. SE. by S. of Birmingham.

Columbiana, vil., U.S., Ohio, C. co., 57 m. N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<1500.

Columbian University. See **Washington.**

Columbiaville, settlement, U.S., Michigan, Lapeer co., on Flint R., 38 m. SE. by S. Bay City.

Columbkille, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, near Thomastown; 4473 ac. P.<500.

Columbkille, par., Ire., N. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 11½ m. NE. Longford; 18,822 ac. P. 5100.

Columbo, tn., Ceylon. See **Colombo.**

Columbretes, group of small isls., Spain, in the Mediterranean, 63 m. ENE. Valencia; of volcanic origin. Lighthouse, visible 21 m.

Columbus, city, U.S., Georgia, Muscogee co., on l. bk. of Chattahoochee R., which here forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama, navigable up to the falls at this point by large steamboats, 84 m. W. by S. Macon; has cotton factories, &c. Alt. 262 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 10,100; (1890) 17,300.

Columbus, tn., U.S., Illinois, co. Adams, 15 m. E. Quincy. P.<1500.

Columbus, city, U.S., Indiana, Bartholomew co., 38 m. SSE. Indianapolis. P. 6700.

Columbus, city, U.S., Kansas, Cherokee co., 16 m. NW. of the SE. corner of the state. P.<3000.

Columbus, vil., U.S., Kentucky, co. Hickman, on Mississippi R., 196 m. by rail below St. Louis. P.<1500.

Columbus, city, U.S., Mississippi, Lowndes co., on Tombigby R., 128 m. NE. Jackson. P.<5000.

Columbus, city, U.S., Nebraska, Platte co., on Loup R., 75 m. W. by N. Omaha. Alt. 1453 ft. (R.R.). P.<4000.

Columbus, settlement, U.S., N. Carolina, Polk co., 200 m. WSW. Raleigh.

Columbus, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the SW. frontier, crossed in the extreme W. by 79° W.

Columbus, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. of the state, Franklin co., on the Scioto R., 103 m. NE. Cincinnati, with manufactures of railway carriages and waggon machinery, &c. Mean temp., yr. 53.8° F., Jan. 30.6°, July 74.6°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 42.36 in. Alt. 748 ft. (R.R.). Signal stn., 805 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). P. (1870) 31,274; (1880) 51,600; (1890) 88,200.

Columbus, city, U.S., Texas, Colorado co., on r. bk. of the Colorado, 81 m. SE. by E. Austin. Alt. 213 ft. (R.R.). P.<3000.

Columbus, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Columbia co., 60 m. WNW. Milwaukee. P.<2000.

Columbus Grove, vil., U.S., Ohio, Putnam co., 58 m. SSW. Toledo. P.<2000.

Columbus Junction, vil., U.S., Iowa, co. Louisa, on Iowa R., 41 m. N. Burlington. P.<1500.

Columbus, or **Christopher Columbus Mountains,** a range of the Kuenlun system, trending from NW. to SE., between about 37° and 37° 40′ N., and 89°–91° E., crossed in about 89½° E. by the Ambon Ashkan Dawan Pass (alt. about 14,000 ft.).

Colunga, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Villaviciosa. P. 8000.

Colusa, city, U.S., California, C. co., on r. bk. of Sacramento R., 55 m. NW. by N. Sacramento. P.<1500.

Colva, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 5 m. S. by W. New Radnor; 4362 ac. P.<250. See **Glascwm.**

Colvend, ct. par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 m. SE. by E. Castle Douglas, 5 m. SSE. Dalbeattie stn., P.O.; 18,666 ac. P.<1500.

Colveston, par., Eng., Norfolk, on R. Wissey, SW. div., 19 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 6 m. SE. by E. Stoke Ferry stn. P.<250. See **Cranwich.**

Colville, riv., Alaska, flowing N. into the Arctic Ocean, in about 150½° W.

Colville, Indian Reservation. See **Washington,** state, U.S.

Colville, tn., U.S., Washington, Stevens co., 67 m. NNW. Spokane Falls. Alt. 1917 ft. Mean rfall. (11 yrs.), 14 in. P.<1500.

Colwall, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 15 m. E. by N. Hereford, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**C. with Wych Chapel**) P.<1500.

Colwell, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 53 m. NNW. Toronto.

Colwell, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. N. Hexham, 2½ m. NE. by E. Barrasford stn., P.O.

Colwich, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6 m. ESE. Stafford, on the L. & NW. R.; 7464 ac. P.<1500.

Colwick, par., Eng., co. and 2 m. E. Nottingham, on the Trent, with a stn. on the G. N. R. P.<500.

Colwinston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 15 m. W. Cardiff, 3½ m. SE. Bridgend stn. P.<250.

Colwith Force, waterfall, Eng., W. border of Westmorland, 5 m. SW. Ambleside.

Colworth Farm, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 8 m. NE. Bedford. P.<250.

Colwyn, eccles. par., Wales. See **Colwyn Bay.**

Colwyn, vil., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 5½ m. E. Conway, with a stn. (**Old C.**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Colwyn Bay, rapidly rising watering-place, with fine sandy beach, Wales, partly in Carnarvonshire, partly in a detached part of Denbighshire, 4½ m. E. by N. Conway, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. eccles. par. **Colwyn (St. Catherine),** in Carnarvonshire, which contains the stn. of C. B.<1500; eccles. par. **C. B. (St. Paul),** in Denbighshire, estimated at date of its formation (1893) at 3000; urban sanitary dist. (**C. Bay and Colwyn,** 1891)<5000. See **Llandrillo-yn-Rhos.**

Coly, r. bk. trib. of Axe. See **Colyton.**

Colyford, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 20 m. E. Exeter, on the L. & SW. R., 1½ m. N. by E. Seaton, PM.O. Market-day, W.

Colyton, market-tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 21 m. E. Exeter, on R. Coly, on the L. & SW. R., 3 m. N. by E. Seaton, PMT.O. Market-day, W. 6368 ac. P.<2500.

Colyton Hill, Eng., in E. of Devonshire, 7 m. E. by S. Exeter.

Colzium, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the N. B. R. and C. R., 8 m. N. by W. Airdrie.

Comacchio, fortified tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Ferrara, 19 m. N. Ravenna; seat of a bishop. The C. lagoons (**Valli di C.**) have a circumference of 87 m., and consist of forty basins surrounded by dykes, all having communication with the sea. They are used for the extraction of salt (25–30,000 tons annually) and for eel-breeding. P. 10,000.

Comaguey, Islas de. See **Jardines del Rey.**

Comal, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 30° N., crossed in the extreme E. by 98° W.

Comalcalco, tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 200 m. ESE. Vera Cruz, 30 m. NW. San Juan Bautista.

Comanche, co., U.S., Kansas, on the S. frontier, W. of the meridian 99°.

Comanche, tn., U.S., Texas, C. co., 120 m. SW. by W. Dallas. P.<1500.

Comanches, a warlike tribe of N. American Indians, who roam over N. part of Texas and of Mexico.

Comandatuba, vil., near the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, in 15°26′ S.

Comar, Cumar, Gaelic; *Cymmer, Kember,* Cymric, 'a confluence'; in place names often found as *Cumber,* or *Comber.*

Comayagua, tn., Central America, Honduras, 37 m. NW. Tegucigalpa; seat of a bishop. P. 12,000.

Combaconum, spelt in the census **Kumbakónam,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 22 m. NE. by E. Tanjore, in the richest tract of the Cauvery delta; one of the most sacred towns in the presidency, celebrated for its learning, and formerly the cap. of the Chola kingdom. P. (1881) 50,100; (1891) 54,300; Hindus, 51,900.

Combarbala, tn., S. America, Chile, prov. and 90 m. S. by E. Coquimbo. P.<2000.

Combe, 'a deep valley.' See *Cwm.* In place names this prefix or suffix is always pronounced kum.

Combe, part of par., Eng., Devon. See **Haccombe.**

Combe, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Newbury, 4 m. S. by W. Kintbury stn., P.O. P.<250.

Combe, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 9 m. WNW. Leominster, 3 m. NNW. Pembridge stn., P.O. P.<250.

Combe, or **Combe Longa,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Evenlode, div. and 2 m. W. Woodstock, PMT.O. (**Coombe**). P.<750.

Combe and New Malden, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, in ancient par. of Kingston, with stn. (**Coombe and Malden**) on the L. and SW. R. P.<4000.

Combeaufontaine, tn., France, dep. Haute Saône, 34 m. N. by W. Besançon, 13½ m. WNW. Vesoul. P.<2000.

Combe Bisset, Eng. See **Coombe Bisset.**

Combe Down, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Somersetshire, near Monckton-Combe, 2 m. from Bath, PM.O. P.<1500.

Combe Fields, or **Combe Abbey,** par., Eng., N. Warwickshire, 5 m. E. Coventry. P.<250.

Combe Florey, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 6½ m. NW. by W. Taunton, 2 m. NW. Bishops Lydeard stn. P.<500.

Combe Hay. See **Combhay.**

Combe Hill, hill, Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. SE. by S. Aylesbury.

Combe-in-Teignhead, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 2½ m. WSW. Teignmouth, near the r. bk. of the Teign, PM.O. P.<750.

Combe Keynes, par., Eng. See **Coombe Keynes.**

Combe Longa, Eng. See **Combe.**

Combepyne. See **Combpyne.**

Combe Martin. See **Combmartin.**

Combe Monckton, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 2 m. SSE. Bath, P.O. (**Monkton Combe**). P.<2000.

Comber, 'a confluence.' See *Comar.*

Comber, vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., 25 m. ESE. Windsor. P.<1500.

Comber, par. and market-tn., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 3½ m. SSW. Newtown Ards, on the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., where it is joined by the Donaghadee Branch Rly., PMT.O. Par. (partly in bar. Upper Castlereagh) 17,429 ac., P. 6100; tn. P.<2500.

Combe Raleigh, or **Combrawleigh,** par., Eng., Devonshire, 14 m. ESE. Tiverton, div. and 1½ m. NW. Honiton. P.<250.

Comberbach, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2 m. NNW. Northwich, PT.O. P.<500.

Comberford, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., on R. Tame, 2 m. N. Tamworth.

Combermere, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the R. Madawaska, 94 m. W. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Combermere, hamlet, Eng., Cheshire, Acton par., 5½ m. SW. Nantwich.

Combermere Bay, Burma, on the coast of Arakan, in 19° 50′ N.; it abounds with shoals and sandbanks.

Comberow, stn., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 15 m. N. by E. Tiverton, on the W. Somerset Mineral Rly.

Comberton, par., Eng., co. and 4½ m. W. by S. Cambridge, Chesterton div., P.O. P.<500.

Comberton, Great, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the Avon, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Evesham, 2 m. ENE. Eckington stn., P.O. (**Comberton**). P.<250.

Comberton, Little, par., 1½ m. E. Great C. P.<500.

Combe St. Nicholas, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 10 m. SSE. Taunton, 4 m. SW. Ilminster stn., P.O.; 4343 ac. P.<1500.

Comb Fell, hill, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 16½ m. SE. by E. Kelso.

Combhay, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 3½ m. SSW. Bath, on the Somerset Coal Canal; with deposits of fullers' earth. P. 250.

Comb Hill, part of par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Healey.**

Combin, Grand (14,160 ft.), and **Combin de Corbassière** (12,210 ft.), mt. peaks in the W. of the Pennine Alps, the former E. of the Great St. Bernard Pass, 9 m. SE. Martigny.

Combinteignhead. See **Combeinteignhead.**

Comblain au Pont, comm., Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S. Liège, on the Ourthe. P.<4000.

Combles, tn., France, dep. Somme, 20 m. S. by E. Arras, 7 m. NW. by N. Péronne. P.<2000.

Combmartin, or **Combe Martin,** par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., on C. Bay, 4½ m. E. Ilfracombe; has silver and lead mines, which have been worked at intervals since the time of Edward I. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Combourg, tn., France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, arr. and 21 m. SE. by S. St. Malo. Birthplace of Chateaubriand. P.<2000.

Combpyne, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 3½ m. S. by W. Axminster, 2½ m. E. Colyford stn. P.<250.

Combrailles, an old div. of France, in prov. Basse-Auvergne, the cap. of which was Evaux, now comprised in dep. of Creuse.

Combrawleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Combe Raleigh.**

Combronde, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 19 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand. P.<2000.

Combrook, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 7½ m. ESE. Stratford-on-Avon, 1½ m. W. Kineton stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Compton Verney**) P.<500.

Combs, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Chapel-en-le-frith, Derbyshire.

Combs, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Orwell, div. and 1½ m. S. by E. Stowmarket, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Combs Moss, an upland tract, Eng., in the S. of the High Peak div. of Derbyshire, about 2 m. N. Buxton. Reservoir alt. 710 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 46.89 in.

Combum Tank, India. See **Cumbum.**

Combusta, isl., Red Sea. See **Jebel Ter.**

Combwich, par., Eng., Somerset, on the Parret, 4 m. NW. Bridgwater, of which it is a sub-port, P.O. See **Otterhampton.**

Comelico Inferiore, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, dist. Auronzo. P.<3000.

Comelico Superiore, comm., adjoining C. Inferiore. P.<4000.

Comely Bank, Scot., NW. suburb of Edinburgh.

Comen, tn., France. See **Comines.**

Comeragh Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the N. co. Waterford, trending SE. from Clonmel. Highest peak, Knockanaffrin, 2478 ft.

Comet, or **Cometville,** tp., Queensland, Humboldt co., 125 m. W. Rockhampton. P.<1500.

Comillah, Kumillá, or **Comilla** (census), tn., India, Bengal, cap. Tipperah dist., on the Gumti, in 23° 28′ N., 91° 13′ E. Saved from inundation during the rains by an embankment. P. 14,700; Hindus, 6000; Moham. 8500.

Comillas, seapt., in the N. of Spain, prov. and 23 m. W. by S. Santander. P.<3000.

Comines, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Ypres. P.<5000.

Comines, tn., France, on the border of France and Belgium, arr. Lille, 6 m. NW. by W. Tourcoing, on the Lys, which divides the town into two portions, one French the other Belgian, the latter known as **C. Nord,** or **Comen** (Flemish). Manufactures of cloth, ribbons, &c. P. 5400.

Cominges, former co., France. See **Comminges.**

Comino, Capo, cape, Sardinia, E. ct., in 40° 31′ N.

Comino, or **Cumino,** almost barren British isl. in the Mediterranean between Malta and Gozo, about 1 sq. m. in extent, composed of coralline limestone.

Cominotto, small uninhabited British isl., W. of Comino.

Comisa, or **Komiža,** vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, Lissa I., on the W. ct., 36 m. SSW. Spalato. P. (comm.)<4000.

Comis Mountain, Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., in 68° 12′ W., and 48° 25′ N.

Comiso, tn., Sicily, prov. and 38 m. W. by S. Syracuse. P. 18,000.

Comitan, tn., Mexico, Chiapas, 30 m. SE. by S. San Christobal. P. (1889) 7000.

Commadagga, vil. and rly. stn., Cape Colony, dist. Somerset, on the Great Fish R., 62 m. NNE. Port Elizabeth.

Commanda, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 102 m. NNE. Collingwood.

Commeen, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 9 m. from Stranorlar.

Commentry, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. and 9 m. ESE. Montluçon. On one of the most important coalfields of France, with remarkably regular horizontal bedding; iron-works. P. 9300.

Commequiers, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables-d'Olonne, 54 m. NW. by N. La Rochelle, 21 m. WNW. La Roche-sur-Yon. P.<2000.

Commercial, hamlet, Wales, 3 m. from Narberth, Pembrokeshire, P.O.

Commercy, tn., France, dep. Meuse, on the l. bk. of the Meuse, 16 m. WNW. Toul, cap. arr.; with iron-mines. Alt. 785 ft. P.<5000.

Comminges, former co., France, part of Gascony, on the upper course of the Garonne.

Commins Coch, hamlet, Wales, Montgomeryshire, 7 m. E. Machynlleth, P.O.

Commissaires, Lac des, lake, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., 12 m. S. by W. Lake St. John; 18 m. long N. to S. Belongs to the St. Maurice basin.

Commondale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6½ m. SE. Guisbrough, on the NE. R., with fireclay, P.O. P.<250.

Commondyke, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 3 m. NE. Cumnock. Coal-mining. P.<500.

Commonhead, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, near Airdrie, on the N. B. R.

Como, the ancient *Comum,* ancient episcopal city, Italy, Lombardy, prov. C., at the S. end of the W. arm of Lake C., 25 m. N. by W. Milan, with manufactures of textiles, glasses for optical instruments, &c. Has a fine Gothic cathedral, faced with marble, and having in the middle of its façade a statue of Pliny the younger. C. is the birthplace of the younger (and probably also of the elder) Pliny, of Pope Innocent XI., of the natural philosopher Volta, and was some time the residence of Paolo Giovio. Was destroyed in the Milanese wars in 1127, and rebuilt by Frederick Barbarossa in 1155. Mean temp., yr. 52.4° F., Jan. 33.4°, July 72.3°. P. 24,000. See **Italy,** Industries.

Como, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Vaudreuil, on S. shore of Lake of Two Mountains, 37 m. from Montreal. P.<1500.

Como, vil., U.S., Colorado, Park co., 22 m. E. by N. Leadville. P.<1500.

Como, riv., W. Africa. See **Gabun.**

Como, Lago di, the ancient *Lacus Larii,* lake, N. Italy, stretches from N. to S., forking in its S. half at the promontory of Bellagio into two arms, the SW. terminating at Como, the SE. 4 m. below Lecco, whence issues the Adda, which enters the lake on the E. side, near its N. end. Liable to sudden storms. Length, Como to Riva, 35 m.; extreme breadth, 3 m.; area, 59.3 sq. m.; alt. 700 ft.; greatest depth, 1341 ft.

Comorin, Cape, the most southerly point of India, Travancore state, 8° 4′ 20″ N.

Comoro, group of four volcanic isls. in the Mozambique Channel, 350 m. from the NW. ct. of Madagascar, 200 m. from the E. ct. of Africa, between 11° and 13° S., 43½° and 45° E. The isls. are Mayotta, or Mayotte, in the SE., acquired by the French in 1841, with marshy lowlands, the most unhealthy of the group, but with several excellent bays and roadsteads; Hinzuan, Nzuani, Anjouan, or Johanna, to the NW., less marshy; Moheli, or Meali, W. of the latter; and Great Comoro, Angaziya, or Ngaziya, the NW. member of the group, with active volcano 8500 ft. high; very arid, but with large numbers of coco-nuts on the shores. Sugar-cane is cultivated on Mayotte, which has 200–300 inhabitants of French origin, among 10,000 natives. The whole group has been a French protectorate since 1886. Total area, 800 sq. m. P. 40,000–50,000.

Comox, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., on the E. ct., 115 m. NW. by N. Victoria. P.<1500.

Compagnie Post, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Tulbagh. P.<1500.

Compass Berg, mt., in the Sneeuwbergen Range, Cape Colony, 30 m. N. Graaff-Reinet; so called since 1778 (when the Dutch Governor, Plettenberg, made the ascent with Colonel Gordon) on account of the wide outlook. Alt. 8500 feet.

Cómpeta, comm., Spain, prov. Malaga, dist. Torrox. P.<4000.

Compiano, the ancient *Complanum,* tn., Italy, prov. Parma, circle Borgotaro, on the l. bk. of the Taro. P.<3000.

Compiègne, tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, 22 m. W. by N. Soissons; cap. arr. Its palace, rebuilt under Louis XIV., XV., XVI., and restored by Napoleon I., is surrounded by parks and a forest of 36,000 ac. It was formerly fortified, and in defending it, while besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, Joan of Arc was made prisoner in 1430, and sold to the English. Here Napoleon married Marie Louise, Archduchess of Austria, in 1810. It now contains an important museum of Khmer and Gallo-Roman antiquities. Mean rfall., 15.75 in. P. 11,900.

Compostela, tn., Mexico, dep. and former cap. of Jalisco, 100 m. W. Guadalajara.

Compostela, Santiago di, Spain. See **Santiago.**

Comps, tn., France, dep. Var, 22 m. NW. by N. Fréjus. P.<2000.

Compstall, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 4½ m. E. Stockport, on the Etherow, 1 m. N. Marple stn., PMT.O.

Compton, vil., Canada, Quebec, C. co., 114 m. S. by W. Quebec, 13 m. S. by E. Sherbrooke. P.<3000.

Compton, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. NNE. Newbury, on the G. W. R., PT.O. P.<750.

Compton, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Clifton.**

Compton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 2½ m. SSW. Winchester, close to Shawford and Twyford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Compton, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. W. Wolverhampton, on the Stafford and Worcester Canal, PMT.O.

Compton, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 3 m. SW. by W. Guildford, P.O. P.<750.

Compton, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 8½ m. NW. Chichester, 5½ m. SSE. Peterfield, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Upper Marden**) P.<750.

Compton, East, or **Compton Vallence,** par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6½ m. WNW. Dorchester, 3 m. W. Grimstone and Frampton stn., P.O. (**C. Valence**). P.<250.

Compton, Little, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 14 m. SW. by W. Banbury, 4 m. ESE. Moreton-in-the-Marsh stn., P.O. P.<500.

Compton, Little, tn., U.S., Rhode I., New Port co., 7½ m. E. by N. New Port. P.<1500.

Compton, Long, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 2 m. ENE. Little Compton, 4 m. W. by S. Hook Norton stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Compton, Nether, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 2½ m. W. Sherborne, PMT.O. P.<500.

Compton, Over, par., ½ m. to the SW. P.<250.

Compton Abbas, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 15 m. E. Sherborne, 5 m. S. Semley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Compton Abbas, or **West Compton,** par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 1½ m. WNW. Compton Vallence. P.<250.

Compton Abdale, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 8 m. SE. by E. Cheltenham, 3½ m. SE. by S. Andoverford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Compton Basset, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 11 m. SW. by W. Swindon, 3 m. NE. Calne, P.O. P.<500.

Compton Bay, Eng., on the SW. ct. of the Isle of Wight, 4 m. E. of the Needles.

Compton Beauchamp, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 8 m. E. by N. Swindon, 2½ m. E. by S. Shrivenham stn. P. <250.

Compton Bishop, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 6½ m. SE. Weston-super-Mare, 3 m. W. by N. Axbridge stn. P. <500.

Compton Chamberlayne, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 8 m. W. Salisbury, 1½ m. ESE. Dinton stn., P.O. (called **C. Chamberlain**). P. <500.

Compton Dando, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the Chew, 6 m. SE. by S. Bristol, 2½ m. E. Pensford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Compton Dundon, par., Eng., Somerset, 4½ m. SSW. Glastonbury. P. <750.

Compton Gifford, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, near Plymouth. P. (par.) <3500.

Compton Greenfield, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5½ m. N. by W. Bristol, 1½ m. S. Pilning stn. P. <250.

Compton Martin, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7 m. N. Wells, P.O. P. <500.

Compton Pauncefoot, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8 m. NE. Yeovil, 2½ m. E. Sparkford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. P. with Blackford**) P. <500.

Compton Vallence, Eng. See **Compton, East.**

Compton Verney, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 2 m. W. Kineton. P. <250. See **Combrook.**

Compton Wynlates, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 8 m. W. by N. Banbury. P. <250. See **Tysoe.**

Comrie (kŭm'rĭ; from *Comar* or *Cumar*, 'a confluence'), par. and vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Earn, and C. R., 5½ m. W. Crieff, PMT.O. It is situated on Silurian rocks at the line of fault adjoining the Old Red Sandstone, and is subject to earthquakes. Par. 60,593 ac., P. <2000; vil. P. <1000.

Comstock Lode. See **Virginia City,** U.S., Nevada.

Comunanza, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Ascoli-Piceno. P. 3000.

Cona, comm., Italy, prov. Venetia, dist. Chioggia. P. <4000.

Cona, riv., Scot., Argyllshire, in the NE., rises near the E. shore of Loch Shiel, and flows E. to Loch Linnhe.

Conan, or **Conon,** riv., Scot., Ross-shire, which, after an E. course of 35 m., enters Cromarty Firth near Dingwall. Affluences, the Garve and Orrin; has valuable salmon and trout fisheries.

Connicut Island, summer resort, U.S., Rhode I., New Port co., in Narragansett Bay, 9 m. long by 1–2 m. wide, with the oldest lighthouse on the American coast (Beaver Tail), visible 14 m.

Conara, formerly known as **Corners,** post-tn., Tasmania, Somerset co., 65 m. N. by E. Hobart. P. <1500.

Concarneau, tn., France, dep. Finistère, on Baie de la Forest, 27 m. WNW. Lorient, arr. and 13 m. SE. Quimper, with sardine fishery. P. 5800.

Conceição d'Itamarca, tn., Brazil, state of and 15 m. N. Pernambuco, on the W. side of the coast island of Itamarca.

Concepcion, tn., Argentine Republic, Tucuman, 42 m. SW. Tucuman. P. (1889) <2000.

Concepcion, or **La Concepcion,** one of the Bahama Is., 25 m. SE. San Salvador.

Concepcion, tn., Peru, dep. Junin, 125 m. E. Lima, between Jauja and Huancayo. P. (1889) 4000.

Concepcion, tn., S. America, Ecuador, 90 m. N. Quito.

Concepcion, La, seapt., Chile, near the mouth of the Biobio, in 36° 50′ S., cap. prov. C., connected by rail with the port of Talcahuano; seat of a bishop. P. (1885) 24,200.

Concepcion de Apolobamba, Bolivia. See **Apolobamba.**

Concepcion de Baures, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, 160 m. SW. by W. Matto Grosso. P. <2000.

Concepcion Channel and **Concepcion Strait,** Chile, E. of Madre de Dios Archipelago, between 50° and 50° 40′ S., the strait in the S. between Duke of York and Hanover Islands.

Concepcion de la Vega, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic and 69 m. NW. by N. Santo Domingo. P. 3000.

Concepcion del Uruguay, tn., S. America, Argentine Republic, prov. Entre Rios, on r. bk. of the Uruguay, 150 m. N. Buenos Aires. P. (1889) 10,000.

Conception, penin., in the SE. of Newfoundland, running 50 m. NNE. from the Avalon penin., between Trinity Bay on the W. and **C. Bay** on the E.

Conception, La. See **Concepcion.**

Conception Point, cape, U.S., California, in 34° 26′ W.

Conchagua, volcano, Central America, Salvador, at the W. entrance to the Gulf of C. or N. arm of the Gulf of Fonseca.

Conchan, or **Kirk Conchan,** par., Isle of Man, containing part of the town of Douglas; the parish church 2½ m. NE. Douglas. PM.O. (**Kirk Onchan or Onchan**). 7880 ac. P. 10,500.

Conches, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. and 11 m. WSW. Evreux. P. <3000.

Concho, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the W. by 100° W., and S. of 32° N. Bituminous coal mined in NE. Alt. 1754–1900 ft. Mean temp., yr. 64.1° F., Jan. 43.5°, July 83.8°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 29.94 in.

Conchos, riv., Mexico, deps. Durango and Chihuahua, joins the Rio Bravo del Norte near 29° 50′ N. and 104° 40′ W., after a N. course of about 300 m.

Conchra, P.O., Scot., 12 m. from Strachur, Argyllshire.

Conchucos, Altos, prov. of dep. Ancachs, central Peru.

Conco, comm., Italy, prov. Vicenza, dist. Marostica. P. <4000.

Conconully, vil., U.S., Washington, Okanogan co., 125 m. NW. by W. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Concord, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on the Parramatta R., a W. suburb of Sydney. P. <3000.

Concord, riv., U.S., Massachusetts, formed at C. town by the junction of Assabet and Sudbury Rivs., a trib. of the Merrimack, which it joins at Lowell.

Concord, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., on Concord R., 17 m. WNW. Boston. A favourite place with several celebrated men of letters (Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Thoreau, &c.). P. <5000.

Concord, vil., U.S., Michigan, co. Jackson, 14 m. W. Lansing by rail. P. <1500.

Concord, city, cap. of the state, U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimack R., 39 m. W. by N. Portsmouth; a fine-grained, light-coloured granite largely quarried in the neighbourhood. P. (1880) 13,800; (1890) 17,000.

Concord, city, U.S., N. Carolina, Cabarrus co., 109 m. W. by S. Raleigh, 20 m. NE. Charlotte. P. <5000.

Concord, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. Essex. P. <1500.

Concord, North, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Muskingum co., 55 m. W. Wheeling (W. Va.).

Concordia, tn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the r. bk. of Rio Uruguay, 146 m. E. by N. Paraná, opposite the Uruguayan town of Salto. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1876–78), yr. 64.6° F., Jan. 76.8°, July 54.3°. P. (1889) 11,500.

Concordia, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaland, 7 m. NNE. Ookiep.

Concordia, tn. and comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, on the Secchia, 20 m. SE. by S. Mantua. P. 9000.

Concordia, post-tn., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 18 m. SSW. Kapunda. P. <1500.

Concordia, city, U.S., Kansas, Cloud co., on Republican R., 115 m. WNW. Topeka. P. <4000.

Concordia, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, on the E. frontier, N. of the parallel 31°.

Concordia Sagittaria, comm., Italy, govt., prov., and 34 m. NE. Venice, on l. bk. of the Limene. P. <3000.

Concud, vil., Spain, in S. of Aragon, prov. and dist. Teruel, with numerous Miocene mammalian remains.

Condado de Treviño, comm., Spain, prov. Burgos, dist. Miranda de Ebro. P. <4000.

Condah, post-tn., Victoria, Normanby co., near Lake C., 175 m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Condamine, or **Balonne,** riv., eastern Australia, flows NW., then SW., then divides into three streams, the Culgoa, Bokhara, and Narran, the westernmost of which, the Culgoa, joins the Darling above Bourke, New South Wales.

Condamine, post-tn., Queensland, Rogers co., 170 m. W. by N. Brisbane. Mean rfall. (6 yrs.), yr. 24.13 in. P. <1500.

Condapilly. See **Kondapilli.**

Condé, Condat, from Celtic *condate,* 'confluence.'

Conde, ct. vil., Brazil, Bahia, 98 m. NE. São Salvador.

Conde, or **Coral,** vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 120 m. ENE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Condé-en-Brie, tn., France, dep. Aisne, on the Surmelin, 18 m. W. by S. Épernay, 8 m. ESE. Château Thierry. P. <2000.

Condega, vil., Nicaragua, 78 m. N. by W. Managua. P. <5000.

Conder Green, stn., Eng., Lancashire, near Lancaster, on a branch of the L. & NW. R.

Conderton, par., Eng., on the S. border of Worcestershire, Evesham div., 5 m. NE. by E. Tewkesbury, 1½ m. NW. Beckford stn. P. <250.

Condé-sur-l'Escaut, fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 7 m. NNE. Valenciennes. Entrepôt for the coal of Belgium and the Valenciennes basin. P. <3000.

Condé-sur-Noireau, industrial tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Calvados, arr. Vire, 17 m. W. by S. Falaise. Birthplace and with a statue of Admiral Dumont d'Urville. P. 6100.

Condé-sur-Sarthe, vil., France, dep. Orne, arr. and 3 m. W. Alençon, with granite quarries and crystals ('diamonds of Alençon'). P. <2000.

Condesuyos, prov. of dep. Arequipa, S. Peru, with gold-mines.

Condicote, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 12 m. SE. by S. Evesham, 5 m. WNW. Addlestrop stn. P. <250.

Condillac, vil., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montélimar, cant. Marsanne; bicarbonate of lime waters exported. P. <2000.

Condobolin, post-tn., New South Wales, Cunningham co., on the r. bk. of the Lachlan, 145 m. W. by N. Bathurst, with copper-mines. P. <1500.

Condom, tn., France, dep. Gers, on the Gélise, 22 m. SW.

Agen, with fine Gothic cathedral (commencement of 16th century), cap. arr. C. P. <5000.

Condons and Clangibbon, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Cork.

Condor, isl. See **Pulo-Condor.**

Condorcet, vil., France, dep. Drôme, arr. and 6 m. NE. Nyons, with mineral waters. The Caritat family, of which the famous philosopher, the Marquis de C., was a member, originally belonged to this village. P. <2000.

Condoroma, silver-mine, Peru, in NE. of dep. Arequipa, prov. Caylloma.

Condor'rat, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on Luggie Water, 5 m. NNW. Airdrie, 1½ m. W. by S. Cumbernauld stn., P.O. P. <750.

Condove, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. WNW. Turin, on the Mont Cenis Rly. P. <2000.

Con'dover, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 4½ m. S. Shrewsbury, on the L. & NW. and G. W. Rlys., PMT.O.; 7542 ac. P. <2000.

Condowie, settlement, S. Australia, Stanley co., 91 m. SSE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Condrieu, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Rhône, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 7 m. SW. by W. Vienne. P. <2000.

Condroz, dist., in the SE. of Belgium, provs. Namur, Liège, and Luxemburg, on the E. and S. of the Meuse, which separates it from the dist. of Hesbaye; noted for its fertility. The *Condrusi* of Cæsar were the inhabitants of this region.

Conducia Bay, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, a little to the N. of Mozambique, in 14° 53′ S.

Cone'cuh, riv., U.S., rises in Alabama, and flows through Florida into Pensacola Bay; navigable for more than 100 m.

Conecuh, co., U.S., Alabama, N. of 31° N., and midway between E. and W. frontiers.

Conegliano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. N. by E. Treviso, with manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. P. 8000.

Conejo, tn., S. America, Colombia, Tolima, on l. bk. Magdalena, 75 m. SE. by E. Medellin. Alt. 600 ft.

Conejos (ko-ne'hōs), co., U.S., Colorado, on the S. frontier, crossed by 106° W.

Conejos, settlement, U.S., Colorado, C. co., 170 m. E. of the SW. corner of the state.

Conejos Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the NW. of C. co., 140 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state.

Cone'maugh, East, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co., on Conemaugh R. (one of the headwaters of the Kiskiminetas), 60 m. E. by S. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Conero, Monte, mt., Italy, on the E. ct., 7 m. SE. by S. Ancona. Alt. 1875 ft.

Conesa, fort and settlement, Argentine Republic, on l. bk. Rio Negro, in 40° S.

Conestoga, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 8 m. N. Berlin. P. <1500.

Conesto'ga, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 38 m. SE. by E. Harrisburg.

Cone'sus, vil., U.S., New York, co. Livingston, bounded W. by C. Lake. P. <1500.

Coneto, tn., Mexico, state of, and about 70 m. N. Durango; immense deposits of tin near.

Coney Harbour, an inlet off White Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 50° N.

Coneyhurst Common, Eng., Sussex, div. and 6 m. SW. Horsham, 1½ m. SE. Billingshurst stn.

Coney, isl., Ire., S. co. Clare, in R. Fergus.

Coney Island, Ire., off NE. ct. of co. Sligo, in Sligo Bay, with two lighthouses.

Coney Island, part of Long I., U.S., New York, stretching about 7 m. from E. to W., 5 m. S. Brooklyn. Popular watering-place of New York city; the extreme W. end of a sand-bar. With fine stretch of beach 5 m. long. P. <4000.

Coneysthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 14½ m. NE. by N. York, 4½ m. W. Malton, 2½ m. SSW. Barton-le-Street stn., P.O. P. <250.

Coneythorpe and Clareton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 3 m. ENE. Knaresborough, 1 m. NNE. Goldsborough stn. P. <250.

Coney Weston, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. from Hopton, P.O. P. <250. See **Barningham.**

Confey, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. N. Salt, on the Royal Canal, 1 m. NW. Lucan stn. P. <250.

Confians, from Latin *Confluentes,* 'confluent' (rivers).

Conflans, or **Conflans sur Lanterne,** vil., France, dep. Haute Saône, on the Saône, arr. Lure, 42 m. N. by E. Besançon, 14 m. N. by E. Vesoul, with iron-mines. P. <2000.

Conflans, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Orne, 15 m. W. by N. Metz. P. <2000.

Conflans, a former tn. of Savoy. See **Albertville.**

Conflans l'Archevêque, or **Conflans les Carrierès,** vil., France, dep. Seine, at the confluence of the Seine and Marne, with ancient castle of the Archbishops of Paris, now used as a Roman Catholic school. P. <2000.

Conflans Ste. Honorine, tn., France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Versailles, on the Seine, a little above the confluence of the Oise, 15 m. NW. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Confient, small dist., France, Pyrénées-Orientales, in the middle portion of the Têt valley, old prov. of Roussillon.

Confienti, comm., Italy, prov. Catanzaro, dist. and 7 m. N. Nicastro. P. <4000.

Confluentia. See **Koblenz.**

Confolens, tn., France, dep. Charente, on the Vienne, 31 m. WNW. Limoges; cap. arr. P. <4000.

Confusion Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., with its mouth in 50° N., 55° 40′–50′ W.

Cong, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Cloonbur No. I.

Cong, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, and co. Galway, bar. Ross, 19½ m. SE. by S. Westport, on the **River C.,** which connects Lough Mask with Lough Corrib; 7 m. from Ballinrobe stn., PMT.O. Par. 22,786 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <250.

Congaree, riv., U.S., S. Carolina, formed by the junction of the Broad and Saluda Rivs. at Columbia (*q. v.*), after flowing about 30 m. SE. it unites with the Wateree to form the Santee R.

Congerstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2½ m. NW. by W. Bosworth, 1½ m. SW. Shakerstone Junc., P.O. P. <250.

Congham, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 7 m. N. King's Lynn, P.O. P. <500.

Congianus, gulf, Sardinia, in the NE., in 41° 2′ N.

Congleton, par., mun. bor. (since the time of Henry III.), and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, on R. Dane, div. and 8 m. SW. by S. Macclesfield, on the Macclesfield Canal, and the N. Staffordshire Rly.; has silk, towel, and fustian factories, &c. Market-day, S. P. (1801) <4000; (1851) 10,500; (1871) 11,300; (1891) 10,700. **C. Edge,** a hill to the SE.

Congo, or **Zaire,** the largest riv. of equatorial Africa, and one of the chief rivers of the earth. The length of its course is 2800 m., and the total area of its river system is estimated to more than 1,000,000 sq. m. The enormous bend (NW.–SW.) which the C. makes is due to the peculiar physical features of the country, the highlands of central equatorial Africa sloping down towards N. and W., and the water-parting north of the C. reaching far down towards the SW. The C. is a typical African river, the middle C. being navigable for more than 900 m., whilst the lower course is obstructed by a great many cataracts and rapids, the mighty stream forcing its way through the mountain chains which surround the whole of S. Africa, W., S., and E. The upper C. is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Lualaba and Luapula. The former flows in a NE. direction through Msiri's and Kasongo's country, where it is fed by a number of important tribs.; it passes through a series of lakes, of which the Upemba and Kissale are the most important. The Luapula (in its upper course called Chambeze) rises in the highlands NE. of Lake Bangweolo, and after passing through the marshes of this lake, it makes a descent of not less than 1200 ft. to Lake Meru (Mweru), and joins the Lualaba in 6° S. lat. Shortly afterwards the river receives the Lukuga, which issues from Lake Tanganyika. Further N., at Stanley Falls (seven falls and cataracts between 0° 20′ S. and 0° 25′ N.), the C. leaves the highlands, here being the limit of its upper course. The middle course of the C., where it attains in places a width of several miles, is characterised by the great bend (to 2° N. lat.), and by the stupendous tribs. which pour their waters into the C. The whole of the middle course is navigable. Principal tribs., see **Congo Free State.** The middle course ends at Stanley Pool, a lake-like extension (alt. 920 ft.). Here the river commences its lower course, forming a great many cataracts and rapids as it forces its way through the mountain chains near the coast. Three divisions may be distinguished in this part of the river, firstly, from Leopoldville to Manyanga, where the C. passes through crystalline schists; secondly, from Manyanga to Vivi, the region of the gneiss mts.; and thirdly, the navigable portion till Banana. The last part of the river, near its mouth, is an estuary of about 7 m. in width. The upper course of the C. is also navigable for long stretches, but between about 4½° and 5½° S. the navigation is stopped by rapids. The mouth of the C. was discovered in 1484 by Diogo Cão. Livingstone discovered several portions of the upper C., but the principal explorer of this river is Stanley (1876–77). See **Congo Free State, Urua, Lunda, Garenganze.** [**H. G. S.**]

Congo Free State, an independent state in equatorial W. Africa, extending from the Atlantic to Lake Tanganyika, and from the Ubangi-Welle to Lake Bangweolo and Lake Dilolo [see **Angola**]. It was founded in 1885 by the efforts and under the sovereignty of Leopold II., King of the Belgians. But already previously (soon after Stanley's discovery of the course of the Congo), many efforts had been made to bring the vast territories of the Congo Basin under European influence. Many European stations were established (1879–1883), but the majority of them had soon to be abandoned. At present the following stations are still of importance:—Leopoldville, Kimboko, Bangala, Falls Station, Luebo, Luluaburg, Bena Kamba, and one on the Ubangi-Welle above Ali Kobbo's Seriba. The

seat of the administration of the C. F. S. is at Brussels. The C. F. S. is peopled by numerous Bantu tribes, the most important of which are the Wafua, Manyema, Waregga, Watomba, Bangala, Balolo, Bateke, Bakongo, Bakutu, Bakuba, Baluba, Bashilange, and Balunda. The principal occupation of these Bantu tribes is agriculture, and those living on the Congo and its tribs. are excellent fishermen and boatmen. Dispersed among the Bantu live numerous pygmy tribes, the most important of which are the Batwa, Wambutti, Achwa, and Akka. Many of the natives are cannibals, *e.g.*, the Manyema, Waregga, and the tribes on the Aruwimi and Welle. The most densely populated districts are those on the Middle Congo and on its southern tribs., whilst the enormous primeval forests farther to the E. are more sparsely peopled. The E. terrs. of the C. F. S. are under the influence of the Arabs who raid the country for slaves and ivory. Nyangwe, on the Upper Congo, is one of their principal settlements. The C. F. S. has at present hardly any roads, but river communication is excellent, and far better than anywhere else in Africa, not less than 5800 m. of the Congo and its tribs. being navigable, viz. :—

	Miles.
Congo between Stanley Pool and Stanley Falls	990
Kasai-Sankurru and its tribs.	1860
Chuapa, Ikelemba, and Lake Mantumba	450
Lulongo	370
Boloko	600
Ubangi-Welle	600
Various other tribs.	930

The rapids and cataracts of the Lower Congo are, however, a great hindrance to navigation and commerce, but a railway of 260 miles length is being constructed, which will connect Matadi with Stanley Pool. There are only small import and export duties; and commerce and navigation are everywhere free. Under these circumstances, the C. F. S. has to rely chiefly upon its natural resources. The principal of these are ivory, caoutchouc, palm-nuts, coffee, palm-oil, and copal, the total value of these being at present estimated at about £300,000 per annum. This is not sufficient to cover the necessary expenses, and great efforts have to be made to render the enterprise a success. Banana, at the mouth of the Congo, is a good harbour. The climate is on the whole unhealthy, especially in the lowlands of the rivers; on the higher plateaux of the S. dists. the changes of temperature are considerable, but fevers are less dangerous. The area of the C. F. S. is about 925,000 sq. m. (more than ten times the area of Great Britain). The pop. is uncertain, the different statistics varying from 12,000,000–40,000,000 [**Congo**]. [**H. G. S.**]

Congonhas de Sabara, Brazil, Minas Geraes. See **Sabara.**

Congrehoy, riv., Central America, Honduras, flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea 55 m. WSW. Trujillo. A few miles above its mouth is a peak of same name, 8000 ft. above the sea.

Congresbury, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the Yeo, 7 m. E. by N. Weston-super-Mare, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 4307 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**C. with Wick**) P. <1500.

Congreve, Eng. See **Corngreaves.**

Conhocton, vil., U.S. See **Cohocton.**

Conhocton, riv., U.S., New York. See **Chemung.**

Coni, French form of the Italian tn. and prov. Cuneo.

Conibos, Indians of the upper basin of the Amazon.

Conie Castle, ancient entrenchment, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 4½ m. NNE. Lyme Regis.

Conil, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, on the ct., 21 m. SE. by S. Cadiz, with tunny and sardine fisheries. P. 5400.

Coningbeg, islet, Ire., about 7 m. off the S. ct. of co. Wexford, in 6° 39½′ W.

Coningmore, islet, Ire., about 5½ m. off the S. ct. of co. Wexford, in 6° 36′ W.

Coningsby (kŭn'ingz-bi), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the Bain, 11½ m. NW. by N. Boston, 1½ m. NE. Tattershall stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Conington, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 10 m. NW. by W. Cambridge, 3 m. SW. Swavesey stn. P. <250.

Conington, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, 3 m. from Sawtry, 2 m. SW. Holme stn., P.O. (**Connington**). P. <500.

Conisbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Don, div. and 5 m. SW. by W. Doncaster, on the M. R. and M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. (**Conisborough**); 4296 ac. P. <4500.

Coniscliffe, High and **Low,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees. High C. (with P.O.), 4 m. W. Darlington, 1 m. SE. Piercebridge stn. High C. P. <500; Low C. P. <250.

Conishead Priory (kon'is-hed), monastic establishment of 12th century, now a hydropathic establishment, Eng., Lancashire, 8 m. NE. Barrow, with a stn. on the Furness Rly.

Conisholme, ct. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 7 m. NE. Louth, 5½ m. E. Ludborough stn. P. <250.

Coniston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 5½ m. NE. Hull, 1 m. ESE. Swine stn., P.O. P. <250.

Coniston Church, par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., on C. Water, 14 m. W. by N. Kendal, with stn. (**C. Lake**) on the Furness Rly.; copper ore mined, and slate quarried. Old Man of C., a mountain in the W., alt. 2633 ft. PMT.O. 7424 ac. Par. P. <1000.

Coniston Cold, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Aire, 14½ m. N. by E. Burnley, 1 m. S. Bell Busk stn., P.O. P. <500.

Coniston with Kilnsey, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 21 m. W. Ripon, 8½ m. NE. by N. Bell Busk stn.; 8646 ac. P. <250.

Coniston Water, lake, Eng., in the extreme N. of Lancashire, 13 m. W. Kendal; 147 ft. above sea-level, 6 m. long by ½ m. wide, drained S. by the Crake into the estuary of the Leven. See **English Lake District.**

Conivcall, mt., Scot., on the S. border of Sutherland, 6 m. SW. by W. of the head of Loch Shin. Alt. 3234 ft.

Conjevaram, or **Conjeeveram** (census), municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 23 m. NW. by W. Chengalpat, 42 m. WSW. Madras; one of the seven holy cities of India, with two of the largest temples in S. India; annual fair in May. P. (1881) 37,300; (1891) 42,500; Hindus, 41,100.

Conjo, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Santiago. P. 6200.

Conlie, comm., France, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. NW. Le Mans. P. <2000.

Conliège, vil., France, dep. Jura, 37 m. E. by S. Chalon-sur-Saône, 3 m. SE. by E. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. <2000.

Conlig, tn., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 3 m. N. by E. Newton Ards, P.O. P. <250.

Conn, Lough, lake, Ire., N. co. Mayo. Height, 41 ft. above sea-level. Including Lough Annagh and Lough Cullin, it is 11 m. long, and from 2 to 4 m. broad.

Conna, tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Kinnatalloon, 8 m. SE. by E. Fermoy, P.O. P. <250.

Connah's Quay, eccles. par. and seapt. vil., Wales, Flintshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 4 m. SE. by E. Flint, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Patent slip, length 264 ft. Eccles. par. P. <2500.

Connaught, prov., Ire. (*q.v.*).

Connaught Road, stn., London, Eng. See **Victoria Docks.**

Con'neaut, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ashtabula co., 68 m. NE. by E. Cleveland. P. <4000.

Conneautville, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., 30 m. SSW. Erie.

Connecticut (kon-net'i-kut), riv., U.S., the largest in New England, rises on N. border of New Hampshire, separates that state from Vermont, traverses Massachusetts and C., and enters Long Island Sound, 30 m. E. New Haven, after a S. course of about 450 m. It has shad fisheries, and is navigable for vessels drawing 8 ft. 50 m. up to Hartford. Its W. branch (Hall's Stream) forms the boundary between the U.S. and Canada to 45° N. Area of basin, 10,800 sq. m.

Connecticut, lake, U.S., New Hampshire, in the N. of Coos co., 17 m. SW. by S. of the NE. corner of the state, traversed by Connecticut R.

Connecticut (a native, Algonquin, name, *Quinni-tuk-ut*, 'long river'; also written in 17th century deeds Quinetucquet and Quenticutt), one of the thirteen original states of the U.S., E. of New York and N. of Long Island Sound. Rivers form the main topographical features of the state, the principal being the Connecticut R. (*q.v.*), which flows S. through the centre; in the E. is the Thames, with a navigable estuary, and in the W. the Farmington, a trib. of the C., and the Housatonic; following the line of the last-named is the principal range of hills in the state, culminating in Bear Mt. (2355 ft.). Archæan rocks predominate, traversed N. and S. by a belt of Triassic formations, with post-Tertiary deposits in the C. valley. As to climate, see **New Haven, New London,** and under **United States.** The principal agricultural product, for export, is tobacco; fruits and vegetables are widely cultivated for home use. The minerals comprise iron ore (brown hematite); building stones are, however, the most important minerals, including sandstone, extensively quarried at Portland, marble, limestone, slates, and flagging, the last, for which Bolton and Haddam are noted, being largely supplied to New York and Washington. C. is pre-eminently a manufacturing and invention-producing state; machines and instruments of all kinds for domestic, farming, manufacturing, and scientific purposes are produced in large quantities, besides a great variety of fire-arms. Chief towns, New Haven, the cap., Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Meriden, New Britain. C. was visited in 1614 by Adriaen Blok, a Dutchman, and subsequently colonised by Dutch settlers and later by English Puritans. Its charter of 1639 was the first embodiment in America of the principle of free representation. Area, 4990 sq. m. P. (1890) 746,258. See **United States,** table.

Connel Ferry, stn., Scot., Argyllshire, on the C. R., 4 m. NE. by E. Oban, close to the ferry of the same name across the mouth of Loch Etive, PMT.O. (**Connel**).

Connell, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Kildare.

Connell, settlement, U.S., Washington, Franklin co., 48 m. NW. by N. Walla Walla.

Connello, Lower, bar., Ire., in N. and W. of co. Limerick.

Connello, Upper, bar., Ire., S. co. Limerick.

Connellsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fayette co., 44 m. SE. by S. Pittsburg; manufactures immense quantities of coke of high quality. P. (1880) 3615; (1890) 5629.

Connel Park, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 1½ m. SW. New Cumnock. P. <750.

Connemara ('The Bays of the Ocean'), dist., Ire., in the W. of co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, length 30 m., breadth 15–20 m., consisting principally of bogs and mountains, interspersed with lakes. It is subdivided into C. proper in the W., Yar- (or Jar-) Connaught in the S., and Joyce country in the N.

Connemara, parl. div., Ire., co. Galway. P. 56,200.

Connersville, city, U.S., Indiana, Fayette co., 53 m. E. by S. Indianapolis. P. <5000.

Connétable, Iles du, two rocky isls., French Guiana, 7 m. from the coast, almost opposite the mouth of the Aprouague.

Connewarre, fresh-water lake, Victoria, near Geelong.

Connewitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 2 m. S. by W. Leipzig. P. (1890) 10,600.

Conningsburgh, ancient par. and hamlet, Scot., Shetland, 9 m. SW. Lerwick, P.O. (**Cunningsburgh**).

Connington, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8½ m. S. by W. Peterborough, 1½ m. SW. by W. Holme stn., P.O.; 3089 ac. P. <500.

Connington, Eng., Huntingdonshire. See **Conington.**

Connolly, P.O., Ire., 9 m. from Ennis, co. Clare.

Connoor, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Chengalpat, 5 m. NW. by W. of the Government House, Madras. P. <5000.

Connor, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, 6½ m. N. Antrim, 1 m. from Kells stn. Par. 17,140 ac., P. 5900; tn. P. <250.

Connor Downs, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Hayle.

Conococheague (kon'o-ko-chig'), vil., U.S., Maryland, co. Washington, on C. Creek, trib. of the Potomac. P. <1500.

Conon, riv., Scot. See **Conan.**

Conon, or **Conon Bridge,** vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on riv. C., 2 m. S. Dingwall, with a stn. on the H. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Con'onley with Bradley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 13 m. NE. Burnley, div. and 3 m. S. Skipton, on the M. R., PM.O. Par. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**C. St. John**) P. <1500.

Conor's Island, Ire., off the N. ct. of co. Sligo, in long. 8° 31' W.

Conquerall, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., near La Have R., 8 m. from Bridgewater.

Conques, tn., France, dep. Aude, 6 m. NE. by N. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Conques, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 48 m. N. by E. Albi. P. <2000.

Conquet, Le, vil., France, dep. Finistère, 8½ m. SW. Saint-Renan, with a port safe but only accessible to ships of not more than 100 tons. P. <2000.

Conry, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, 8 m. W. Mullingar. P. <500.

Cons, comm., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Chiers, 22 m. WSW. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Consall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Cheadle union. P. <250.

Consecon, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., on Lake Ontario, 54 m. WSW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Conselice, comm., Italy, prov. and 24 m. SSE. Ravenna; trade in rice, corn, and hemp. P. 7000.

Conselve, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. S. Padua. P. <5000.

Conserans, dist., France. See **Couserans, Le.**

Consett, tn. and eccles. par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 11½ m. WNW. Durham, on the NE. R., with coal-mines and iron-works. Tn. P. 8200; eccles. par. (**C. Christchurch**) P. 8100.

Conshohock'en, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Montgomery, 13 m. NW. Philadelphia by rail; has iron manufactures. P. 5500.

Conside and Knitsley, par., Eng., Durham, Lanchester union. P. 8800.

Constable, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Worcester, 60 m. N. by W. Swellendam, on the railway to Kimberley.

Constableville, settlement, U.S., New York, Lewis co., 54 m. E. by N. Oswego.

Constance, Ger. **Constanz,** or **Konstanz,** ancient *Constantia,* city and busy lake-port, Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, occupying the only terr. belonging to Germany on the S. side of the Lake of C., at the place where that lake communicates with the arm known as the Untersee ('Lower Lake'), and where the Rhine issues from it, 35 m. NE. Zurich. Chief edifices, a cathedral, the Kaufhaus, in which the famous Council of C. sat from 1414 to 1418 (and which deposed three anti-popes, and condemned Hus and Jerome of Prague); an ancient palace, a grand ducal residence. One of its suburbs is connected with it by a long covered bridge across the Rhine. Manufactures of cotton goods, carpets, chemicals, sacking, &c. C. is said to have been founded in 378 A.D. by Constantius Chlorus as a bulwark against the Alemanni. In the Middle Ages, when it reached the height of its prosperity (at the time of the Council it was able to receive 20,000 visitors), it was frequently called Kostnitz. It was annexed to the Austrian dominions in 1549, and to Baden in 1805. P. (1871) 10,100; (1890) 16,200.

Constance, Lake of, Ger. **Boden-See,** ancient *Brigantinus lacus,* lake, between Switzd., Ger. (Baden, Würtemberg, and Bavaria), and Austria (Tirol), traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. Near Constance it separates into two branches, Untersee on the W., and Ueberlingen-see on the NW. of Constance. The occurrence of *seiches* (locally called *russ*) has been observed here [**Geneva, Lake of**]. The lake is rarely frozen over. Two cases are recorded in the 19th century (1830 and 1880, on the latter occasion from the 7th to the 20th of Feb.), one in the 18th (1789). Length along centre of lake, 46.5 m.; extreme breadth, 8 m.; elevation above the sea, 1305 ft.; greatest depth, 827 ft.; area, 206.8 sq. m.; volume, 11.5 cubic m.

Constanța, Roumania. See **Kustenji.**

Constantia, Cyprus. See **Famagusta.**

Constantina, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. NE. by N. Seville, with lead-mines; timber hewn in large quantity. P. 12,000.

Constantine, the ancient *Cirta,* fortified city and bishopric, Algeria, cap. dep. C. (of which the other chief towns are Philippeville and Bona on the coast, Setif and El Wad in the interior), on a detached rocky height, surrounded on three sides by ravines, crossed in one place by a Roman bridge (in 36° 22' 21" N., 6° 37' E.), elsewhere by four natural bridges. At the bottom of the ravines flows the Wad Rummel, here a turbid and filthy stream. Has Roman remains, and a citadel on the site of the ancient Numidian fortress, rising 300 ft. above the level of the rock. Manufactures saddlery and leathern goods, and exports corn to Tunis. Taken by the French, October 13, 1837, after two memorable sieges. Alt. 2165 ft. Mean temp., yr. 60° F., Jan. 45.6°, July 80.4°. P. (1872) 30,300; (1891) 40,700. See **Algeria.**

Constantine, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on riv. Helford, 5 m. SW. by W. Falmouth, PM.O.; 8021 ac. P. <2000.

Constantine, vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Joseph co., on St. Joseph R., 62 m. E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Constantine Bay, Eng., NW. ct. Cornwall, in 50° 32' N.

Constantinople, called by the Turks **Istambol, Stambol,** or **Stambul** (a corruption of the Greek *εἰς τὴν πόλιν,* 'into the city'), the chief seaport and cap. of the Turkish, as formerly of the Byzantine or Lower Roman empire, near the E. extremity of European Turkey, separated by the Bosporus (here about 1 m. wide) from Asia Minor. Lat. (Mosque of St. Sophia) 41° 0' 16" N., long. 28° 59' 14" E. C. comprises, besides the city proper (occupying a triangular promontory between the Sea of Marmora, the Bosporus, and its inlet the 'Golden Horn'), the European town N. of the inlet, consisting of Pera, Galata, and Top-hâna, and the Turkish town of Skutari on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus. The project of connecting the European with the Asiatic side by a foot and railway bridge is now under consideration. The city proper is enclosed by a triple range of walls 12½ m. in circuit, is built on seven low hills, and traversed by a small stream, the Lycus. Externally it has an imposing appearance, with its picturesque mosques, cupolas, and minarets, its cemeteries interspersed with cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping, including numbers of caïques; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of crooked, ill-paved, and dirty lanes, and a crowd of small, low houses, many of which are built of wood, though the frequent occurrence of destructive fires has led to the erection of improved buildings. The extreme point of the city on the E. is occupied by the 'Seraglio,' formerly the private domain of the Sultan, and containing also various state offices, on the site of the ancient *Byzantium.* It is separated from the rest of the city by a tower-flanked wall, pierced by several gates, the chief of which, the Bab-i-Humâyûm, or 'Sublime Porte' (burned to the ground in 1863), has given its name to the Turkish government. The new palace built by Abdul Mejid is on the W. shore of the Bosporus, 2 or 3 m. N. of the old Seraglio. To the W. of the old palace is the noble mosque of St. Sophia, originally a Christian cathedral, built between 531 and 558 A.D., at a cost equivalent to £1,000,000. This edifice is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 ft. in length by 143 ft. in breadth (in its interior), and surmounted by a flattened dome 180 ft. above the ground. The interior, in which are numerous large columns, a floor of variegated marble, and bronze gates, was renovated 1847–49, and now presents a magnificent appearance. Near St. Sophia is the mosque of Akhmet, on the At-meidan, or 'Horse square,' the ancient *Hippodrome,* a space 300 yards in length by 150 in breadth, and on which are also the Theban obelisk of Theodosius, the broken pyramid of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and the identical brass column which supported the tripod in the temple of Delphi. Other antiquities in C. are the burnt column erected by Constantine the Great, a part of the column of Arcadius, the pillar of Marcius, pillars from Troy in the Valide mosque, the aqueduct of Valens, and several subterranean cisterns, of which the principal, called by the Turks the 'thousand and one columns,' is a vault about

200 ft. in length and from 160 to 180 ft. in breadth, supported by 424 columns. At the SW. angle of the city is the citadel of the Seven Towers. Connected with the mosques are libraries, various charitable institutions, caravanserais, and baths. There is a university, erected in 1847; government naval, military, and medical colleges, as well as numerous inferior schools, and forty public libraries. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, but have no architectural beauty. The city proper comprises separate quarters for the Jews, Armenians, and Greeks; that of the last, 'the Fanar,' extends along the shore of the 'Golden Horn.' The suburbs on the N. side of this inlet are connected with Stambul by two bridges of boats. Pera (*q.v.*), the residence of the ambassadors and of the principal Europeans, occupies the summit and slope of a hill at the foot of which is Galata, the merchant and shipping quarter; adjoining the latter on the Bosporus is Top-hana, so called from its cannon-foundry. Farther along the shore is the magnificent palace of Dolmabachka, the modern residence of the Sultan. W. of Pera is Kissim-Pasha, the seat of the admiralty; and still farther W. Hasköi, occupied by Jews and Armenians. Near the head of the Golden Horn, on the S. side, is the picturesque village of Eyyub (*q.v.*). The manufactures of C., which are very limited, include, besides cannon-founding, carpets and silks. The Golden Horn forms a magnificent natural harbour, about 4½ m. SE. to NW., breadth varying from 1 to 4 furlongs. It is deep enough to float ships of the largest size, can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels, with a vast number of *caïques*, graceful light boats, which here form the principal vehicles of transport. There are four graving docks, the largest of which, 400 ft. by 100 ft., has a depth of 35 ft.; a floating dock accommodates vessels up to 1500 tons. Quayage is limited, and vessels are loaded and discharged by lighters. The principal exports are mohair, opium, yellow berries, and gum tragacanth; also carpets and lambskins. The transit trade has suffered of late years owing to more direct means of communication with Persia and Turkish Kurdistan. Since 1888 C. has been connected by express railway service with western Europe. Originally a Greek colony, said to have been founded B.C. 667, it became, in the time of Vespasian, a Roman prov. Constantine transferred thither the seat of the empire, and caused the new cap. to be built. Twice destroyed by earthquakes, and afterwards burnt to the ground, it was rebuilt by Justinian in the 6th century. In 1453 the city was taken by Mahomet II., from whose time dates the use of the name Stambul. During the Crimean war the allied armies defended it against Russia. The climate is healthy but very variable, and, especially in winter and spring, subject to great vicissitudes. Rheumatic affections and mild intermittent fevers are the most common diseases. Mean temp., yr. 57.6°, Feb. 41.7°, July 73.9°; rfall. (38 yrs.), 28.23 in. P. (1885) 874,000.

Constanz, city, Ger. See **Constance.**

Constitucião, Brazil. See **Piracicaba.**

Constitucion, founded in 1794 under the name of Nuevo Bilbao, tn., Chile, prov. Maule, near the mouth of the Rio Maule, 165 m. S. by W. Valparaiso, in 35° 19° S.; roadstead with dangerous shifting bar, due to the sands washed down by the R. Maule; railway to Talca in progress. P. (1885) 6500.

Constitution Hill, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 27 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Consuegra, tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. SE. by S. Toledo; manufacture of coarse cloth; in great part destroyed by a flood, Sept. 11–12, 1891, when more than half of the population is said to have perished. P. (1887) 7600.

Contai, tn., India, prov. Bengal, cap. C., sub-div. of dist. Midnapur, 65 m. SW. Calcutta, on a hill 12 m. from the Húgli. P. <5000.

Contarina, comm., Italy, prov. Rovigo, circle S. Adria, on l. bk. of the Po. P. 6000.

Contas, Rio de, riv., Brazil, in the S. of Bahia, flows E. into the Atlantic, in 14° 20′ S.

Contes, vil., France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 8 m. NNE. Nice. P. <2000.

Contessa, a name sometimes given to the Gulf of Orphani (Orfani), Ægean Sea, after a ruined town at the mouth of the Struma.

Contessa-Entellina, comm., Sicily, prov. Palermo, circle and 9 m. SW. Corleone. P. <4000.

Conthey, or **Gundis,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 2½ m. W. Sion. P. <3000.

Conti, tn., France. See **Couty.**

Contich, tn., Belgium, prov. and 6 m. SSE. Antwerp. P. (comm.) <5000.

Contin, par., Scot., Ross-shire, 6 m. W. by S. Dingwall, 3 m. SW. by S. Auchterneed stn., PT.O.; 179,276 ac. P. <1500.

Continents. The following particulars are given in tabular form for the sake of comparison :—

	Extreme Point of Mainland.			
	North.	South.	East.	West.
Europe	Cape Nordkyn,[1] 71° 6′ N.	Penin. of Tarifa,[2] 36° 0′ 20″ N.	N. End of Ural Mts., 66° 20′ E.	Cape Roca, 9° 27′ 12″ W.
Asia	North East Cape, 77° 30′ N.	Cape Romania, 1° 22′ 30″ N.	East Cape, 169° 44′ W.	Baba Burun, 26° 4′ E.
Africa	Raz Engela, 37° 21′ N.	Cape Agulhas, 34° 51′ 15″ S.	Ras Hafun,[3] 51° 27′ 52″ E.	Cape Verde, 17° 33′ 22″ W.
N. America	Point Barrow, 71° 23′ 31″ N.	Punta Muriato, 7° 10′ N.	Cape Charles (Labrador), 55° 35′ W.	Cape Prince of Wales, 167° 59′ 20″ W.
S. America	Point Gallinas, 12° 25′ N.	Cape Froward, 53° 53′ 43″ S.	Cap São Roque, 35° 17′ 26″ W.	Punta Pariña, 81° 20′ W.
Australia	Cape York, 10° 41′ S.	Wilson's Promontory, 39° 8′ S.	Cape Byron, 153° 38′ E.	Steep Point, 113° 10′ E.

	Area in millions of square miles.		Length of Coast in thousands of miles.[6]	Mean Distance from Sea. Miles.[7]	Relative Accessibility.[7]	Mean Height in feet above Sea-level.[8]		Population. Wagner-Supan.[5]	
	Rohrbach.[4]	Wagner-Supan.[5]				Murray-Supan.[9]	Lapparent.	Millions.	Per sq. m.
Europe	3.55	3.76	19.8	209	1.71	950	950	357.38	96
Asia	16.18	17.04	35.5	482	1.61	3085	2885	825.95	49
Eurasia	**19.73**	**20.80**	**55.3**	**433**	**1.99**	...	...	...	...
Africa	11.27	11.28	16.1	417	1.54	2035	...	163.95	13
N. America	7.45	7.95	28.1	292	1.77	2000	1970	88.37	11
S. America	6.80	6.85	15.6	343	1.44	2000	1770	33.34	5
America	**14.25**	**14.80**	**43.8**	**317**	**2.29**	...	...	**121.71**	**8**
Australia	2.93	2.98	8.8	214	1.52	855	1180	3.23	1
Oceanic Islands	...	.73	...	...	...	...	...	7.42	10
Polar Regions	...	1.73	...	...	...	...	...	.08	...
Total	48.18	52.32	124	381	3.71	...	...	1479.73	...

[1] The northernmost point on a coast island is on Magerö I. (*q.v.*). [2] Punta Marroqui, the S. point of the small coast island adjacent, is in 35° 59′ 43″ N. [3] Capt. Fleuriot de Langle. Cape Guardafui, at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, about 60 m. N. of Ras Hafun, is from 1′ to 4′ W. of that point. [4] *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 91. The boundary assumed for Europe in the SE. is the Manych depression and the Ural Range, but no further information is given. [5] *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*, viii., pp. xi., xiii. Europe, exclusive of Iceland, Novaya Zemlya, and Atlantic islands, but otherwise including the whole area within the administrative limits of the different countries; in the case of Russia, however, exclusive of Caucasia but inclusive of the Sea of Azov; Asia and America, exclusive of Polar islands; Africa, exclusive of Madagascar, &c.; Australia with Tasmania. The area of Europe within the narrowest physical limits, that is, to the crest of the Urals, the Manych depression, and exclusive of the Caspian steppe, the islands of Iceland, Novaya Zemlya, and Spitsbergen, but including the Sea of Azov, is calculated by Wagner-Supan at 3,750,000 sq. m.; Europe to the crest of the Urals, the Ural Range, and the Manych depression, but otherwise as before, 3,688,000 sq. m.; Europe to the crest of the Caucasus, but otherwise as before, 3,790,000 sq. m.; Europe, as before, but including Iceland and Novaya Zemlya, 3,866,000 sq. m.; including also Spitsbergen, 3,893,000 sq. m. [6] Reuschle, 1809; see *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 91. [7] Rohrbach, *ib.* The relative accessibility determined by dividing the mean distance from the sea of all points in an equal area of land extending uniformly in all directions from either pole by the actual mean distance. [8] *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1889, p. 19. [9] Recalculated by Dr. Supan by the method adopted by Dr. J. Murray in his paper, 'On the Height of the Land and the Depth of the Ocean,' in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1888. For other estimates see *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, p. 616 (Von Tillo), and 1891, p. 385 (Heiderich). See also **Ocean.**

Contoocook, settlement, U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on Contoocook R., 7 m. W. Concord.

Contra Costa (Spanish, 'against the coast'), co., U.S., California, bounded on N. by San Pablo Bay and estuary of Sacramento R., and on W. by San Francisco Bay.

Contrary Head, cape, Isle of Man, 1½ m. SW. Peel.

Contraviesa, mt. chain, S. Spain, Granada, rising to a height of 6215 ft.

Contrecour, vil., Canada, Quebec, Verchères co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 30 m. NE. by N. Montreal. P.<1500.

Contres, tn., France, dep. Loir et Cher, 12 m. SSE. Blois. P.<2000.

Contréxéville, vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, 38 m. SSW. Nancy, on the Vair, with cold mineral waters, used for bathing and drinking, and largely exported. Alt. 1150 ft. P.<2000.

Conturst, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 25 m. E. Salerno, on the Sele. P.<4000.

Conty, or **Conti,** tn., France, dep. Somme, 13 m. SW. by S. Amiens. P.<2000.

Conversano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 17 m. SE. Bari; seat of a bishop. P. 12,000.

Convinth, ancient par., Scot., Inverness-shire, now forming part of Kiltarlity par.

Convoy, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 7 m. W. by N. Lifford, on R. Deele, 2 m. from Killygordon stn., PMT.O. Par. 20,080 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<500.

Conwal, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bars. Kilmacrenan and S. Raphoe, containing Letterkenny; 45,251 ac. P. 7800.

Conway, co., U.S., Arkansas, E. of 93° W., and bounded on S. by the Arkansas R.

Conway, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Faulkner co., 27 m. NW. by N. Little Rock. P.<1500.

Conway, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 22 m. N. by W. Holyoke. P.<1500.

Conway, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 57 m. NNE. Concord. P.<3000.

Conway, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Walsh co., 53 m. SSW. Pembina. P.<1500.

Conway, or **Aberconway,** parl. and mun. bor., par., market-tn., and seapt., Wales, in N. of Carnarvonshire, at mouth of riv. C., 12½ m. ENE. Bangor, on the L. & NW. R.; surrounded by a wall 12 ft. thick, with battlements and 24 round towers. The castle, one of the most perfect of its kind in the country, was built by Edward I.; the abbey was removed by the same king to Maenan near Llanwrst. The ruins are still shown, and the ancient church of C. contains the magnificent oak screen and the unique font formerly belonging to the abbey at Maenan. Plas Mawr, an old Elizabethan mansion, is now the home of the Royal Cambrian Academy. In the church is a memorial bust of John Gibson, the sculptor (1791–1866), who was a native of C. C. is the ancient *Conovium.* For some time the station of the tenth Roman Legion was at Caer Rhun, 5 m. up the river, where Roman remains have been discovered. The Lord Keeper Williams garrisoned the castle for the king during the Civil War. Market-day, F. The parl. bor. is a member of the Carnarvon dist. of bors. Bor. P. (1891)<3500; par. P.<2500.

Conway, riv., Wales, rises in Carnarvonshire, forms the greater part of the boundary between that county and Denbighshire, and flows N. into the Irish Sea, near C.; 30 m. long, navigable 10 m. up for vessels of 100 tons. The scenery of its valley is noted for its beauty, the upper part being bold and picturesque.

Conwayboro, settlement, U.S., S. Carolina, Horry co., 64 m. WSW. Wilmington.

Conway Springs, tp., U.S., Kansas, Sumner co., 205 m. SW. by W. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Conwil, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 4½ m. NNW. Carmarthen.

Conwil Caio, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Lampeter, P.O. (**Caio**); 26,187 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**C. C. with Llansawel**) P.<3000.

Conwil Elfet, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 5½ m. NW. by N. Carmarthen, P.O.; 13,100 ac. P.<2000. See **Abernant.**

Conyers, tn., U.S., Georgia, Rockdale co., 24 m. E. by S. Atlanta. P.<1500.

Conza della Campania, ancient *Compsa,* tn., Italy, prov. Avellino, circle and 9 m. SE. St. Angelo' de Lombardi, with a cathedral, seat of an archbishop. P.<2000.

Coogee (ku'ji), vil., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on C. Bay, a sandy bight, 5 m. S. Sydney. P.<1500.

Coohore, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 10 m. N. by W. Mullingar.

Cook, co., New South Wales, between 150° and 151° E., touching 34° S. on the S.

Cook, co., New Zealand, North I., on the E. ct., crossed by 38½° S.

Cook, co., Queensland, E. ct. (Hervey Bay), crossed by 25° S.

Cook, dist., Queensland, formed by Cape York Peninsula.

Cook, co., U.S., Illinois, cap. Chicago.

Cook, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the extreme NE.

Cook, Cape, Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the W. side of Vancouver I., in 50° 10′ N.

Cook, James (1728–1779), one of the greatest navigators and discoverers, in honour of whom numerous geographical names have been bestowed, made three important voyages, the first (1768–71) in the *Endeavour* to Tahiti, where he observed the transit of Venus, June 3, 1769, and then to New Zealand and the E. ct. of Australia, when he charted the coasts of both; the second (1772–74), when he commanded the *Resolution* and *Adventure* (the latter in charge of Captain Furneaux), and explored high southern latitudes; the third (1776–79), when he commanded the *Resolution* and *Discovery* (the latter in charge of Captain Clerke), and traversed the Pacific to discover a NW. passage, but was killed by natives of Maui I. (Hawaiian group), Feb. 14, 1779.

Cook, Mount, New Zealand. See **Aorangi.**

Cookardinia, post-tn., New South Wales, Hume co., 120 m. E. Denilquin. P.<1500.

Cookbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 14 m. N. by E. Launceston, 2 m. N. Dunsland Cross stn. P.<250. See **Milton Damerel.**

Cook Channel, strait, Philippine Is., between the NE. of Palawan and the isl. of Dumaran, in 10½° N., 119° 43′ E.

Cooke, co., U.S., Texas, on the Red R. (N. frontier), W. of 97° W.

Cookham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the Thames, 7 m. NW. by N. Windsor, on the G. W. R.; 6548 ac. P. 8800; eccles. par. (**C. Holy Trinity**) P.<1500.

Cookham Dean, eccles. par. and vil., 3 m. from Cookham, PM.O. P.<1000.

Cookhill, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Astwood Bank, E. Worcestershire.

Cookhouse, Dutch **Cookhuis,** vil. and rly. stn., Cape Colony, dist. Bedford, 82 m. ESE. Graaff-Reinet.

Cook Island, one of the Gilbert Is. (*q.v.*), Pacific Ocean.

Cook Islands, or **Hervey Islands,** Pacific Ocean, S. Polynesia, in SW. of Society Is., between the archipelago of Tonga on the W. and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangeia, Atiu, Rarotonga (the largest—about 25 m. in circumference), Aitutaki, Mauki, Mitiero, and Hervey Is. The inhabitants are of the Malay race, and many of them have been converted to Christianity by English missionaries. Produce coffee, cotton, oranges, and copra. Taken under British protection in 1888. P. 2000–3000.

Cookley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 17 m. SW. by W. Lowestoft. P.<250. See **Huntingfield.**

Cookley, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Wolverley par., 2½ m. NE. Kidderminster, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Cookney, eccles. par., Scot., Kincardineshire, 4½ m. N. Stonehaven, 2 m. WNW. Muchals. P.<2000.

Cooknoe, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, the same as **Cogenhoe** (*q.v.*).

Cooks, stn., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 17 m. S. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Cooks Bay, Canada, Ontario, in the S. of Lake Simcoe.

Cooksbridge, stn., Eng., Sussex, on the L. B. & S. C. R., 3 m. NNW. Lewes, P.O.

Cooks Cairn, mt., Scot., Banffshire, in the SE., 16 m. SSW. Keith. Alt. 2478 ft.

Cookshire, vil., Canada, Quebec, Compton co., 100 m. S. by W. Quebec. P.<1500.

Cooks Inlet, large gulf on the S. of Alaska, between Kenai Peninsula and the mainland, crossed in the middle by 152° W. Very strong tides, especially at its head in Turnagain Arm, which runs to the E.

Cook's Mill, stn., Canada, Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 531 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Cookstown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 41 m. NNW. Toronto. P.<1500.

Cookstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 6 m. N. Dunboyne. P.<250.

Cookstown, market-tn., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 10 m. N. by E. Dungannon, is an important market for flax and agricultural produce, and has linen mills and extensive bleachworks; connected by rail with Belfast, Londonderry, and Dublin. Market-days, Tu. and S. P.<4000.

Cookstown Junction, Ire., co. and 3 m. NW. Antrim, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly.

Cook Strait, New Zealand, separates the two principal isls., and was named after its discoverer, Captain Cook, in 1770.

Cooktown, tp., Queensland, Banks co., on the E. ct., 280 m. NNW. Townsville, in 15° 27′ S., the port of the Palmer goldfields, to which a railway 120 m. in length, passing through rugged and mountainous country, is now in progress; centre of an extensive sea-slug and pearl-fishery; sugar grown in the neighbourhood. Port formed by the estuary of the Endeavour R.; easy of access. Practically always available for vessels of

18 ft. draught. Built near the spot where Cook beached his ship, the *Endeavour*, for repairs in 1770. P. <3000 (360 Chinese).

Cool, prefix in Irish place names. See *Cul*.

Coolagarranroe, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. W. Iffa and Offa, Templetenny par. P. <500.

Coolagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Skull.

Coolaghmore, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, 3 m. S. Callan; 5504 ac. P. <500.

Coolah, post-tn., New South Wales, Napier co., 90 m. SW. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Coolaman, tp., New South Wales, 310 m. by rail SW. by W. Sydney, 19 m. NW. Wagga Wagga. P. <1500.

Coolambangara, isl., Pacific. See **Kulambangra.**

Coolamber, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Street.

Coolaney, tn., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 8½ m. SW. Sligo, 4 m. from Collooney stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Coolarty, P.O., Ire., Longford, 5 m. from Edgeworthstown.

Coolatoo, settlement, S. Australia, Cardwell co., 120 m. SE. by S. Adelaide.

Coolattin, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 15 m. WSW. Arklow, 1½ m. E. Shillelagh stn.

Coolavin, bar., Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Sligo.

Coolavin, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. C., on W. shore of Lough Gara, 15 m. W. Carrick-on-Shannon.

Coolballintaggart, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Tinahely.

Coolbanagher, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Portnahinch, on the Grand Canal, containing part of Mountmellick; 9618 ac. P. <1500.

Coolbawn, P.O., Ire., co. Kilkenny, 2 m. from Castlecomer, 6 m. from Ballyraggett stn.

Coolbawn, tnld., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 16 m. SW. by W. Parsonstown, 9 m. from Cloughjordan stn., P.O. P. <250.

Coolboy, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 16½ m. W. Londonderry, 4 m. from Letterkenny stn., P.O.

Coolboy, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 13 m. W. by S. Arklow, 2 m. S. Tinahely stn.

Coolcarrigan, PM.O., Ire., co. Kildare, 5 m. from Robertstown.

Coolcashin, par., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Galmoy, 12 m. NW. Kilkenny; 1670 ac. P. <250.

Coolclogh, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, Dromtarriff par.; 465 ac. P. <250.

Coolcraheen, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Roscarbery.

Coolcraheen, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Crannagh and Fassadinin, 2 m. SW. Ballyragget. P. <250.

Coolcullen, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 11 m. NE. by N. Kilkenny, 9 m. from Ballyraggett stn., P.O. P. <500.

Coolderry, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Shinrone, King's co.

Coolderry, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 12½ m. SW. by W. Dundalk, 5 m. from Carrickmacross stn., P.O. P. <250.

Coole, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 4 m. SE. Fermoy. P. <250.

Coole, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Fermanagh.

Coole, tn., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 12½ m. N. by W. Mullingar, 2½ m. E. Float stn., P.O. P. <250.

Coolea, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 15 m. from Macroom.

Coolcagh, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. N. Fethard. P. <250.

Coole Pilate, par., Eng., Cheshire, Nantwich union. P. <250.

Coolestown, bar., Ire., in the E. and SE. of King's co.

Cooley Point, cape, Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Louth, 2 m. SW. Bellagan Point.

Coolgardie, goldfield, W. Australia, in the E. of the Yilgarn dist., in 31° S., 120½° E., about 315 m. (356 m. by road and rail) ENE. Perth. Discovered in 1891.

Coolgarra, formerly **Return Creek,** mining-tp., Queensland, Cardwell co., 160 m. S. Cooktown, with silver, copper, and bismuth. P. <1500.

Coolgreany, tn., Ire., NE. co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 4½ m. SW. Arklow, P.O. P. <250.

Coolham, P.O., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Horsham, 2½ m. SE. Billingshurst stn.

Coolhill, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Inistioge.

Coolidge, settlement, U.S., Kansas, Hamilton co., on R. Arkansas, close to the W. frontier of the state. Alt. 3339 ft. (R.R.).

Coolidge, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 112 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Coolies, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Killarney No. 2.

Coolliney, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 3 m. SW. Charleville. P. <250.

Cooling, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. NNE. Rochester, 1½ m. NE. by E. Cliffe stn. P. <250.

Cooling, par., Eng., Suffolk, the same as **Cowlinge** (*q.v.*).

Coolin Hills, Scot. See **Cuillin.**

Coolkeeragh, tnld., Ire. NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 4 m. NE. Londonderry, P.O.; 575 ac. P. <250.

Coolkelure, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Dunmanway, co. Cork.

Coolkenna, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 14½ m. ESE. Carlow, 3 m. NW. Shillelagh stn., PM.O. (**Coolkenno**). P. <250.

Coolkerry, par., Ire., Queen's co., bars. Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, 4 m. SW. Ballybrophey. P. <250.

Coolmain, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Courceys.

Coolmeen, tnld., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Clonderalow, Kilfiddane par., 18 m. from Ennis stn., P.O. P. <500.

Coolmountain, electoral div., Ire., SW. Cork, Dunmanway union.

Coolmundry, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 2 m. E. Fethard. P. <250.

Coolnaha, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Kilkelly.

Coolnamarrow, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Rosslea.

Coolock, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Dublin, bar. C., 1½ m. NNW. Clontarf. Par. P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Cooloo, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Mount Bellew.

Coolougher, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Castlereagh.

Coolrain, tnld., Ire., W. Queen's co., bar. Upper Woods, 11½ m. WSW. Maryborough, 8 m. from Mountrath stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Coolreagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Feakle.

Coolrus, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, Ballingarry par.

Coolsallagh, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Dromore, co. Down.

Coolstuff, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. W. Shelmaliere, 5 m. W. Wexford; 3347 ac. P. <500.

Coolure, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Coole.

Coolyermer, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Enniskillen.

Coom, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. C., Killarney union.

Cooma, post-tn., New South Wales, Beresford co., 95 m. NNW. Cape Howe, with gold-mining. P. <2000.

Coomacarrea, mt., Ire., SW. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 21 m. WNW. Kenmare. Height, 2542 ft.

Coomasaharn, lough, Ire., SW. co. Kerry, 18 m. NW. Kenmare, 7 m. E. by S. Dingle Bay.

Coomassie. See **Kumassi.**

Coomb, 'a deep valley.' See *Cwm.*

Coombe, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Grampound Road, Cornwall.

Coombe, PMT.O., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Combe,** or **Combe Longa.**

Coombe and Malden, stn., Eng. See **Combe and New Malden.**

Coombe Bissett, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 4 m. SW. Salisbury. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. B. with Honnington**) P. <750.

Coombe Hill, PT.O., Eng., E. Gloucestershire, 5 m. NW. Cheltenham.

Coombe (or **Combe**) **Keynes** (kēnz), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 11 m. ENE. Weymouth, 2 m. S. Wool stn. P. <250.

Coombe Lane, stn., Eng., on SE. R., near Woodside, Surrey.

Coombes, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 7½ m. WNW. Brighton, 2 m. N. Shoreham stn. P. <250.

Coomera, tp., Queensland, Ward co., 30 m. SSE. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Coomlogane, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry West, 18½ m. E. Killarney.

Coon, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny.

Coonabarabran, post-tp., New South Wales, Cowen co., 105 m. W. by S. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Coonagh, bar., Ire., in the extreme NE. of co. Limerick.

Coonamble, post-tn., New South Wales, Leichhardt co., on the r. bk. of the Castlereagh, 163 m. ESE. Bourke. P. <1500.

Coonard, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Hollymount.

Cooneen, tnld., Ire., E. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magherastephana, 14 m. E. Enniskillen, P.O. P. <250.

Coonogue, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. St. Mullin's.

Coonoor, tn. and sanitarium, Brit. India, Madras dist., Nīlgiri Hills, 28 m. NNW. Coimbatore, in 11° 20′ N., 76° 50′ E., at the SE. corner of the Nīlgiri Plateau and at the head of the principal pass (the **C. Ghát**) from the plains. Alt. 6000 ft. Municip. P. 6000; Hindus, 3900.

Coon Rapids, settlement, U.S., Iowa, Carroll co., on Mid Raccoon R., 80 m. NE. by E. Omaha (Neb.).

Cooper, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Murrumbidgee R., between 146° and 147° E.

Cooper, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed in the W. by 93° W., and bounded on the N. by the Missouri.

Cooper, riv., U.S., S. Carolina, in the SE., flows S. into Charleston Harbour.

Cooper Bridge, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2½ m. NE. Huddersfield, on the L. & Y. R.

Cooper Island, Brit. W. Indies, Virgin Is., is an islet, 5 m. SE. Tortola.

Coopersale, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, on the border of Epping Forest. P. <750.

Cooper's Creek, or **Barcoo,** a long riv., E. Australia, Queensland (where it has two headwaters, the Thomson and the Victoria) and S. Australia, flows SW. In the dry period of the year this river, in its lower part, creeps on more and more slowly, and in the end dries up like the Diamantina, though the course which it follows in times of flood, when it swells to a breadth of 2 miles, rises to a depth of 20 ft., and discharges into Lake Eyre, can still be distinguished by the grass and trees by which it is bordered.

Cooper's Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 116 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Cooper's Hill College, Eng., situated on a ridge of sand, a few miles SE. Windsor, Berkshire; established 1870 for the training of civil engineers for service in India.

Cooperstown, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., 63 m. ESE. Syracuse. P. <3000.

Cooperstown, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Griggs co., 76 m. NW. by W. Fargo. P. <1000.

Coopersville, settlement, U.S., Michigan, Ottawa co., 110 m. WSW. Bay City, 16 m. E. Grand Haven.

Cooper's Well, an artesian mineral spring, U.S., Mississippi, co. Hinds, 25 m. ESE. Vicksburg.

Cooraclare, tn., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, 5½ m. NE. Kilrush, 12 m. from Miltown Malbay stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cooranbong, post-tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 17 m. SW. by W. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Coorg, or **Kurg,** native name **Kodagu,** 'steep mountain,' a dist. under British administration, on the SW. of Mysore, India, about equal in area to the county of Kent, between 11° 56′ and 12° 50′ N., 75° 25′ and 76° 14′ E., on the E. side of the Western Ghâts, cap. Merkára. It is a rugged and mountainous country, the lowest part being 3000 ft. above the sea, and mostly covered with large forests. It contains the headwaters of the Cauvery. Rainfall abundant [**Merkára**]. The narrow valleys, which form all the lowland area capable of cultivation, are almost entirely occupied by rice-fields. The hill slopes have in many places been cleared for coffee, cardamom, and cinchona plantations. The forests in the S. are specially noted for their bamboos. Of the natives, the Coorgs proper, or Kodagus, formerly the dominant and still the leading race, form only about one-sixth of the pop. They are a tall and handsome race, not inferior in physique to any natives of India. In religion most of the people are Hindus, less than 10 per cent. Mohammedans. C. was annexed to Britain in 1832, and is directly under the rule of the governor-general, who administers the dist. through a commissioner. Area, 1583 sq. m. P. (Feb. 17, 1881) 178,300; (Feb. 26, 1891) 173,055, a decrease of 2.94 per cent., attributed to the fact that the immigrant labourers in the coffee plantations had returned to their homes in Madras and Mysore at the date of the census of 1891, but not in 1881. See **India,** table.

Coorla, tn., India, Thána dist. See **Kurla.**

Coorong, The, a remarkable portion of the ct. of Encounter Bay, S. Australia, in which a narrow spit of land, 90 m. long, encloses within it a narrow arm of the sea of corresponding length.

Coos, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, near Ballynakill.

Coos, co., U.S., New Hampshire, in the N.

Coos, co., U.S., Oregon, in the SW., on the Pacific, crossed in the S. by 43° N.

Coosa, co., U.S., Alabama (*q.v.*), intersected in N. by 33° N., and W. of 86° W., watered by the **R. Coosa,** one of the headwaters of the Alabama.

Coos Bay, inlet, U.S., Oregon, Coos co., principal seaport of the S. part of the state, with a narrow mouth, in 43° 22′ N., 14 ft. of water on bar at high tide; bay important for tertiary lignitic coal.

Coosy, or **Coossy,** riv., India. See **Kusi.**

Cootamundra, post-tn., New South Wales, Harden co., 100 m. W. Goulburn. P. <3000.

Cootehall, tnld., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 4 m. W. Leitrim, 6 m. from Boyle stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Cootehill, tp., Ire., NE. co. Cavan, bar. Tullygarvey, 13 m. NE. by E. Cavan, terminus of a branch rly., PMT.O. Market-days, F. and S. P. <1000.

Cooter Lough, small lake, Ire., in the extreme S. of co. Galway, 13 m. SSW. Loughrea.

Cootham Common, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 6½ m. NW. Steyning.

Copacabana, tn., Argentine Republic, Catamarca, 170 m. WSW. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Copais, lake, Greece. See **Kopais.**

Copalhue, pass. See **Andes, E.**

Copan, ruined city, Central America, state Honduras, 30 m. SE. Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 m. along the Copan R., an affluent of the Montagua, and comprise sculptured monoliths, heaps of stones believed by one explorer to be the remains of single-chambered, stone-roofed houses, and pyramidal structures, believed to be the raised foundations of ruined temples. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, pp. 568–95, with plans.

Copdock, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 3½ m. SW. by W. Ipswich, PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Washbrook**) P. <750.

Cope, cape, Spain, to the SW. of Cartagena, in 37° 25° N.

Cope Cope, post-tn., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 142 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Copeland, isl., Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Down, in 54° 41′ N.

Copeland, or **Back Creek,** tp., New South Wales, Gloucester co., 75 m. N. Newcastle, with gold-mining. P. <1500.

Copeland, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co. P. <1500.

Copeland Forest, high moorland tract, Eng., Cumberland, between Ennerdale Water and Wast Water, about 10 m. SE. by E. Whitehaven.

Copenhagen, Danish **Kjöbenhavn** ('Merchant's Port'), cap. and principal seapt. of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Sound, is built on the islands Seeland and Amager, which are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, forming an excellent harbour. Lat. of observatory, 55° 41′ 13″ N., long. 12° 34′ 44″ E. The city is strongly fortified and divided into two parts, the smaller of which, called Christianshavn, is on the island Amager. On the N. of the city, and connected with it by an esplanade, is the citadel of Frederikshavn, a regular polygon with five bastions. The city contains many public buildings, among which are the palace of Amalienburg, inhabited by the royal family; the castle of Charlottenburg, now used as an academy of the fine arts, and its parks as a botanic garden; the colossal palace of Christianborg, exchange, museum of Thorvaldsen's statuary, town-hall, church of St. Peter; the cathedral, with a spire 270 ft. high, and many of the finest works of Thorvaldsen; university, rich and distinguished; three public libraries, with 500,000 volumes and many MSS.; museums of ethnology and antiquities; the castle of Rosenburg, in which are deposited the regalia and many antiquities. C. possesses many scientific and literary establishments; besides a university, it has a polytechnic school, a royal academy of sciences and art, and a gallery of paintings. It is the centre of commerce of the kingdom, and, by means of canals, large ships reach its warehouses in the middle of the city. Extensive works, including the construction of four large basins with a depth of 24–30 ft., with a view to the establishment of a free port at C., which was opened in 1894, were begun in 1891. C. is now connected by steam-ferry with Malmö. It is the station for the naval force of the kingdom, and has a cannon foundry, an arsenal, and, on the island of Amager, iron and steel shipbuilding yards. It has woollen factories, spinning mills, distilleries, breweries, iron-foundries, a rapidly rising engineering industry, tanneries, sugar refineries, and manufactures of sailcloth, porcelain, and tobacco. The city was founded in 1168 by Bishop Axel, and first called Axelhuis. Originally built of wood, it was burned in 1728 and 1795. It was taken by Nelson in the battle of the Baltic, April 2, 1801, and bombarded by the English in 1807. Being little above the level of the sea, it is liable to be overflowed during storms. Mean temp., yr. 45.4° F., Feb. 30.7°, July 62.1°; rfall. 22.01 in. P. (1861) 155,000; (1870) 181,000; (1890) 312,900; including Frederiksberg and Sundbyernes Sogn, 373,100. See **Denmark,** table II.

Copenhagen, settlement, U.S., New York, Lewis co., 50 m. NE. by E. Oswego, 12 m. ESE. Watertown.

Copertino, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 9 m. SW. Lecce, 25 m. WNW. Otranto. P. 6000.

Copetown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 12½ m. W. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Copford, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Colchester, 1 m. SE. Marks Tey stn., P.O. P. <750.

Copgrove, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 4 m. N. Knaresborough, 1½ m. WNW. of its stn. on the NE. R. P. <250.

Copiah, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SW., crossed in the N. by 32° N., and W. of 90° W.

Copiapó, dep., Chile. See **Atacama,** prov.

Copiapo, riv., Chile, flows past the town of C. into the Pacific. Length, 155 m.; area of basin, 4170 sq. m.

Copiapó, tn., S. America, Chile, cap. prov. Atacama, dep. C., 180 m. NNE. Coquimbo, on R. Copiapó (the *Capuyapo* of early Spanish adventurers), 50 m. by rail from its port of Caldera; centre of one of the chief mining dists. of Chile; has silver-refining works. Alt. 1296 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1868–72), yr. 59.5° F., Jan. 68.7°, July 50.7°. P. (1885) 9800.

Copitz, vil., Ger. See **Kopitz.**

Coplay, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., on Lehigh R., 32 m. NE. Reading. P. <1500.

Cople, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 3½ m. E. by S. Bedford, 1½ m. NE. by E. Cardington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Coplestone, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 46 m. W. by S. London. P. <1500.

Copley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Halifax, on the L. & Y. R., P.O. P. <1500.

Copmanford, Eng. See **Upton.**

Copmanhurst, vil., New South Wales, Clarence co., on the Clarence, 13 m. WNW. Grafton. P.<1500.

Copmanthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 3½ m. SW. York, on the NE. R. and the L. & Y. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Copp, or **Great Eccleston,** eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SE. Garstang. P.<1000.

Coppathorne, P.O., Eng., N. Devonshire, 5 m. NE. Stratton.

Coppeen, P.O , Ire., 4 m. from Ballyneen, co. Cork.

Coppename, riv., Dutch Guiana. See **Koppename.**

Coppenhall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3½ m. SSW. Stafford. P.<250.

Coppenhall Church and **Coppenhall Monks,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, about 5 m. NE. Nantwich. C. C. P.<5000; C. M., now forming the mun. bor. of Crewe, P. 28,800.

Copperalley, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Clonmellon.

Coppercleugh, P.O., Scot., Peeblesshire, near W. shore of St. Mary's Loch, 17 m. SW. Selkirk.

Copperfield, post-tn., Queensland, Claremont co., 198 m. W. by N. Rockhampton, with gold and copper mining. P.<1500.

Copper Island, the smaller of the two Kommandor Is., E. of Bering I., in the Bering Sea.

Coppermine, riv., Brit. N. America, NW. Terr., enters Coronation Gulf in Arctic Ocean, NE. of the Great Bear Lake, after a course of 300 m. W. of it are the C. Mts. Useless for navigation.

Copper River, Alaska. See **Atna.**

Coppet, small tn., Switzd. cant. Vaud, 8 m. N. by E. Geneva, on the Lake of Geneva, with the ruins of a castle which was for many years the residence of the statesman Necker (who died there) and his daughter, Madame de Staël. P.<2000.

Coppingford, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 7 m. NW. Huntingdon, 3½ m. NW. by W. Abbots Ripton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Upton**) P.<250.

Copping Syke, par., Eng., S. Lincolnshire, 1 m. SW. Swineshead. P.<250.

Coppington, post-tn., Tasmania, 24 m. E. by N. Hobart. P.<1500.

Copplestone, stn., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 11 m. NW. by W. Exeter, on the L. & SW. R., PM.O.

Coppull, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 5 m. N. by W. Wigan, on the L. & NW. R., P.O., with coal. P.<2500.

Cop Round, hill, Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 6 m. NE. Buxton. Height, 1555 ft.

Copston Magna, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Lutterworth union. P.<250. See **Monks Kirby.**

Copthall Green, P.O., Eng., Essex, 3 m. E. Waltham Abbey.

Copt Hewick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon union. P.<250.

Copthorne, eccles. dist., Eng., Surrey and Sussex, Worth par., 2 m. from Crawley Down, PM.O. P.<1500.

Copt Oak, eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire, in Charnwood Forest and the ancient pars. of Markfield, Whitwick, Charley, Barrow, Ulverscroft, and Bardon. P.<500.

Coptos, Upper Egypt. See **Kobt.**

Copt Point, headland, Eng., Kent, 1 m. NE. Folkestone, with brilliantly coloured Gault fossils exposed at low tide.

Copts. See **Egypt,** under people.

Coquago, riv., U.S., the W. or main branch (headwater) of the Delaware R., unites with the E. branch at Hancock, New York, on the frontier of Pennsylvania.

Coquet, or **Cocket,** riv., Eng., Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot Hills, enters the North Sea near Warkworth (*q.v.*); length 40 m.; opposite its mouth is **Coquet Island,** 1 m. in circumference, with remains of a monastery, and with a fixed light 80 ft. above the sea, visible 14 m.

Coqui, bay, Colombia, on the W. ct., in 5° 50′ N.

Coquille, isl., Pacific. See **Pikelot.**

Coquille, La, comm., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Nontron, near Jumilhac le Grand, with celebrated iron-works. P.<2000.

Coquimbo, seapt., Chile, in prov. and cap. dep. C., in 29° 59′ S., on a small bay looking N., which forms its harbour and roadstead, and is sheltered on the W. by Point Pelicanos. Founded 1850. Mining and the manufacture of copper are almost the only industries. Chief exports, bar and ingot copper and copper regulus. The town is in communication by railway with Ovalle, the centre of the mining dist., 60 m. S., and another line runs E. into the interior. No docks. The anchorage is well sheltered from northerly winds, and has an average depth of 8 fathoms. Large vessels discharge and load by means of lighters. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1869–72), yr. 60.1° F., Jan. 65.1°, July 54.5°. P. (1885) 8400.

Coquimbo, or **Elqui,** riv., Chile, flowing W. into the Pacific at the town of C. Length, 93 m.; area of basin, 3400 sq. m.; discharge, 70 cubic ft. per second.

Coquon, riv., New South Wales. See **Hunter.**

Corabia, vil., Roumania, prov. Romanati, on the Danube, 21 m. W. by N. Nikopoli. P.<5000.

Corack, vil., Victoria, co. Kara Kara, about 189 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Coraki, govt. tp., New South Wales, Richmond co., on the Richmond, 50 m. NNE. Grafton. P.<1500.

Coral, vil., U.S., S. Dakota. See **Conde.**

Coralles, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co.

Coral Sea, that part of the Pacific Ocean bounded W. by Australia, and E. by the Archipelago of New Hebrides, and so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

Coralstown, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Killucan, co. Westmeath.

Corangamite, or **Korangamite,** lake, Victoria, with no visible outlet, 50 m. W. Port Phillip Bay. Water extremely salt. Area, 90 sq. m.; alt. 380 ft. (census).

Coranny, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Clones, co. Monaghan.

Corato, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 24 m. W. Bari. P. 29,000.

Corbach, tn., Ger. See **Korbach.**

Corballa, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 4½ m. NNE. Ballina, P.O. P.<250.

Corbally, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. East Muskerry, 6 m. SW. Cork. P.<250.

Corbally, par., Ire., cos. King's and Tipperary, bars. Ballybrit, Clonlisk, and Ikerrin, 6 m. NE. Roscrea; 12,746 ac. P.<2000.

Corbally, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, 8 m. SW. Waterford. P.<250.

Corbeil, tn., France, dep. Seine et Oise, on the Seine, 18 m. SSE. Paris, cap. arr. C.; has flour-mills, watch and clock making, and various manufactures; formerly cap. of a county which was united to the crown in 1120. P. 8000.

Corbeilles, comm., France, dep. Loiret, 25 m. SSW. Fontainebleau, 10 m. NW. by W. Montargis. P.<2000.

Corbet, stn., Ire., co. Down, 3 m. E. Banbridge, on the G. N. R., P.O.

Corbets Tey, hamlet, Eng., Essex, 4½ m. SE. Romford, about 1 m. from Upminster, P.O. See **Tey, Great.**

Corbetta, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. Abbiategrasso, 23 m. NNW. Pavia. P.<5000.

Corbie, tn., France, dep. Somme, on the Somme, arr. and 10 m. E. by N. Amiens, with textile manufactures and mineral springs. Formerly a celebrated Benedictine abbey. P.<5000.

Corbière, stn., Jersey, near the C. Rocks, on one of which is a lighthouse, visible 17 m.

Corbières, or **Korbers,** comm., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. S. by W. Freiburg. P.<2000.

Corbigny, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Clamecy, on the Yonne, 31 m. NE. by E. Nevers. P.<2000.

Corbion, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 7 m. NE. by N. Sedan. P.<2000.

Corbo, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 5 m. from Clogher.

Corbonod, comm., France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the Rhone, 22 m. SW. Geneva. P.<2000.

Corboy, tnld., Ire., E. co. Longford, bar. and 5½ m. E. by S. Longford, 4 m. from Edgeworthstown stn., P.O. P.<250.

Corbridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tyne, div. and 3½ m. E. Hexham, on the N. B. R., with coal-mines, PMT.O.; 13,198 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**C. on Tyne with Halton**) P.<2500.

Corbriggs, or **Corbridge,** hamlet, Eng., E. Derbyshire, 3 m. SE. Chesterfield, P.O.

Corbu, vil., Roumania, prov. Mehedintĭ, on an island in the Danube, 19 m. SE. Orsova. P.<2000.

Corby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 9 m. SE. by S. Grantham, 1 m. ENE. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<750. See **Irnham.**

Corby, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 13½ m. N. Wellingborough, with a stn. (**Weldon and C.**) on the M. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Corby, Great, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Eden, 4½ m. E. Carlisle, 1½ m. NE. by E. Cumwhinton stn., P.O. (**C.**).

Corby Pike, hill, Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 16½ m. SE. Jedburgh.

Corcagh, or *Curragh,* Irish; *Cors,* Welsh; *Car,* Gaelic, 'a marsh.'

Corcelles, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 9 m. W. by N. Freiburg. P.<2000.

Corciano, tn., Italy, prov. and circle Perugia. P.<5000.

Corcieux, vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. St. Dié, 24 m. WNW. Colmar. P.<2000.

Corcomohide, par., Ire., cos. Cork and Limerick, bars. Orrery and Kilmore and Upper Connello, 5 m. NW. Charleville; 10,011 ac. P.<2000.

Corcomroe, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Clare.

Corcomroe Abbey, or **Abbey,** par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. and 2 m. S. Burren; 4714 ac. P.<500.

Corcovado, gulf between the S. end of Chiloe I. and mainland of Chile, crossed by 43½° S.

Corcovado, volcano and riv. See **Andes, F.**

Corcovado, isl., S. America, off the W. ct., in 8° 55′ S.

Corcreaghy, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 9 m.

WSW. Dundalk, 4 m. ESE. Carrickmacross, 7 m. from Inniskeen stn., P.O. P. <250.

Corcubión, tn., Spain, prov. Corunna, 34 m. W. by N. Santiago. P. <2000.

Corculla, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 110 m. SW. by S. Cuzco.

Cordal, East, tnld., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, Ballincuslane par., 4 m. from Castleisland stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cordangan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, containing part of tn. Tipperary; 3905 ac. P. <3000.

Cordele, tn., U.S., Georgia, Dooly co. P. <2000.

Cordenous, tn., Italy, prov. Udine, dist. Pordenone. P. <5000.

Corder, vil., U.S., Missouri, co. La Fayette. P. <1500.

Cordes, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. Gaillac, on the Seroa, 13 m. NW. Albi. P. <2000.

Cordignano, tn., Italy, prov. Treviso, dist. Vittorio. P. <5000.

Cordillera, Spanish, 'a mountain-chain'; sometimes applied in a specific sense to the Andes.

Córdoba, prov. or state in the heart of the Argentine Republic, between about 29½° and 35° S.; mainly a plain gently inclined from W. to E., but containing a mountainous tract in the W., with elevations above 6500 ft.; bordered on the NW. by the *Salinas Grandes,* through the middle of which the boundary line runs. Soil and climate, where the water-supply is sufficient, well adapted both for tillage and cattle-rearing; but the lack of water is the chief drawback of the prov. Five rivers, Primero, Segundo, Tercero, Cuarto, Quinto (First, Second, &c.), traverse the prov. from W. to E., but mostly dry up before reaching the E. limit of the prov. Mineral wealth varied; as yet, however, little developed, though mines of galena, copper, copper pyrites, silver, &c., are worked.

Córdoba, tn., Argentine Republic, cap. state C., 210 m. W. Santa Fé. Alt. 1440–1460 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1872–76), yr. 61.9° F., Jan. 73°, July 50.4°; rfall. (16 yrs., 1873–88), 26.2 in., April–Sept. 3.5 in. P. (1887) 35,800.

Córdoba, tn., Mexico, prov. and 55 m. WSW. Vera Cruz, 11 m. ENE. Orizaba, in 18° 51′ N., 96° 54′ W. Alt. 2879 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1861–65), yr. 68.9° F., Jan. 63.9°, Aug. 71.6°. P. (1889) 6000.

Córdoba, prov., Spain, in centre of Andalucia, in the form of an ellipse (NW.–SE.), having as its minor axis riv. Guadalquivir, which divides C. into two natural regions: (*a.*) The mountainous, to the N., formed by a part of the slopes and plateaux of Sierra Morena (bordering on provs. Badajoz and Ciudad Real); (*b.*) the plains, *La Campiña,* from the S. banks of riv. Guadalquivir to the mountains of Jaën, Granada, and riv. Jenil. The former is the cooler, the damper, but the less cultivated, given up to the rearing of sheep, goats, and pigs; the N. part on the plateau, inclined to the valley of the Guadiana, *Los Pedroches,* is covered with thickets and less peopled. Iron, copper, lead, and silver are met with, principally coal (Belmez). The latter region is traversed by saline affluents of the Guadalquivir (Guadajoz, Jenil-Cabra). The climate is very dry, and very hot (*El Sarten de España,* 'Spain's frying-pan'). The fertility of the *Campiña* is intermittent (ceasing where and when there is too much efflorescence of salt), but considerable, yielding abundant harvests of wheat, wine (Montilla), and oil. Prosperous and very picturesque small towns (Montilla, Baena, Lucena, Priégo), surrounded by all sorts of fruit trees, are scattered over it. C. was one of the four Moorish kingdoms of Andalucia. Califate from 756–1235. See **Andalucia, Guadalquivir, Sierra, Morena, Spain.**

Córdoba, tn., Spain, cap. prov. C. (37° 52′ 15″ N., 4° 50′ W.), 275 m. SSW. Madrid, 81 m. ENE. Seville, on riv. Guadalquivir. A decayed city, noted for its ancient splendour. Magnificent mosque of the 8th century transformed into Christian cathedral in the 16th century. *Karta-tuba* of the Cartaginians, *Corduba* of the Romans, cap. of *Hispania Ulterior,* and *Betica* (native place of Seneca, Lucan). The most important Moorish town in Spain from the 8th to the 11th century, and one of the great centres of learning, art, and industry in Middle Age Europe (long noted for its leather, cordwain; native place of Averroes and Maimonides). Conquered by Saint Ferdinand in 1235. In the time of the Moors the Guadalquivir was navigable up to Cordoba. Alt. 140 ft. P. (1860) 42,000; (1877) 47,800; (1887) 55,600.

Cordon, vil., Uruguay, dep. and 4 m. E. Montevideo.

Cordouan, Tour de (Tower of), lighthouse, France, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gironde, in 45° 32′ N., on a rock, the remnant of the isl. Antros, 60 m. NNW. Bordeaux. The lighthouse is 206 ft. high, visible 21 m.

Cordova, English spelling of Spanish Cordoba. See Preface, under Orthography.

Corea. See **Korea.**

Coreglia Anticiminelli, comm., Italy, prov. and 23 m. N. Lucca. P. <5000.

Corella, tn., Spain, prov. Pamplona, 40 m. NE. by E. Soria. P. 6700.

Coreley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14 m. W. Kidderminster, 3½ m. NW. Neen Sollars stn., P.O. P. <750.

Corenc, vil., France, dep. Isère, 3 m. NE. Grenoble, on the first slopes of the mountains of Grande Chartreuse, with a hydro-balsamic establishment in a castle dating from the 11th century, in which Louis XI. took refuge in 1446. P. <2000.

Corentyne, riv., forming the frontier of British and Dutch Guiana; navigation interrupted by great cataracts in 4° 20′ N., and by numerous cataracts higher up. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, map, p. 528 (1 : 2,200,000).

Core Sound, channel, U.S., N. Carolina, in the SE., Carteret co., communicating on the N. with Pamplico Sound.

Corfe, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 3½ m. S. Taunton, P.O. P. <500.

Corfe Castle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., Isle of Purbeck, 6½ m. SW. by S. Poole, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O., with fireclay. King Edward the Martyr was murdered here at the instance of his stepmother Elfrida in 978. 8932 ac. P. <2000.

Corfe Mullen, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Stour, 5½ m. NNW. Poole, 2 m. ESE. Bailey Gate stn., P.O.; 3086 ac. P. <1000.

Corfu, Greek **Kerkyra,** ancient Latin *Corcyra,* the northernmost of the Ionian Is., Greece, separated by the C. Channel (the N. end of which is less than 2 m. wide) from the coast of the Turkish prov. of Epirus. Somewhat smaller than the island of Anglesey. Surface hilly and even mountainous; Pantokrator, in the NE., 3005 ft. Chief product, olives. With Paxos and Leukas it forms a nomos of the kingdom of Greece (*q.v.*). Area of island, 275 sq. m. (Wisotzki). See monongraph by Partsch, *Ergänzungsheft,* No. 88, to *Petermann's Mitteil.*

Corfu, seapt., Greece, cap. isl. and nomos of same name, near the middle of its E. ct., picturesquely situated on the slopes and summits of two rocky heights. Formerly a strong fortress defended by a detached citadel, a fort on the small island of Vidon, and other fortifications, but dismantled on the cession of the island to Greece in 1864. It is a free port. The harbour affords good anchorage in 6–8 fathoms of water. Vessels loaded and discharged by lighters and at the quay. A canal 2 m. long connects C. with Albania. Mean temp., yr. 64.5° F., Jan. 50.8°, July 80°; rfall. (22 yrs.), 46.5 in. P. (1871) 15,500; (1889) 19,000; with suburbs, 27,600.

Corgarff, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 8 m. W. Strathdon, P.O. P. <500.

Corgary, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Killeter.

Corgo, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Lugo. P. 6600.

Corgoloin, comm., France, dep. Côte d'Or, 18 m. SSW. Dijon, arr. and 5 m. NE. Beaune. P. <2000.

Corhampton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on the Titchfield, 10 m. SE. by E. Winchester, 4 m. ENE. Bishop's Waltham stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Cori, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 23 m. S. by E. Tivoli, at the foot of the Monti Lepini. P. 6000.

Coria, comm., Spain, prov. and 62 m. N. Caceres. P. <4000.

Coria del Rio, comm., Spain, prov. and 6 m. SSW. Seville, on the Guadalquivir. P. <5000.

Coriano, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 7 m. SSE. Rimini. P. <4000.

Corigliano Calabro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 48 m. N. Catanzaro. P. 11,000.

Corigliano d'Otranto, comm., Italy, prov., circle, and 14 m. SSE. Lecce. P. <4000.

Corinaldo, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ancona, 20 m. SSE. Pesaro. P. 6000.

Corindhap, or **Break o' Day,** postal-tp., Victoria, Grenville co., 67 m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Corinella, seapt. vil., Victoria, Mornington co., on Western Port Bay. P. <1500.

Coringa, seapt. tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, on the E. ct., 87 m. ENE. Masulipatam, 8 m. S. Cocanáda; an early Dutch settlement, and once the greatest seaport on the coast; but now, owing to the extension of the delta, of little importance. P. <5000.

Corinna, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., 34 m. W. Bangor by rail. P. <1500.

Corinna River, tp., Tasmania, Russell co., 111 m. W. by S. Launceston, in the centre of goldfields. P. <1500.

Corinne, vil., U.S., Utah, Box Elder co., 57 m. N. by W. Salt Lake City. Alt. 4232 ft. (R.R.). Signal station (U.S. Signal Office), 4249 ft. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 51.8° F., Jan. 24.9°, July 80.6°; rfall., yr. 11. 58 in. P. <1500.

Corinth (Greek **Nea Korinthos,** or New Corinth), city, Greece, cap. dep. of same name, on the Isthmus of C., between the Gulfs of Lepanto or C. on the W. and Ægina on the E., prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 43 m. W. Athens, about 3 m. NE. by E. of the site of the ancient C., and 2 m. SW. of Poseidōnia, the new town at the NW. end of the Isthmus of C. Canal. From its port, in the Bay of C., it exports currants, wheat, oil, honey, and wax. Chief remains of antiquity, seven Doric columns, and traces of an amphitheatre and Roman baths. This

was originally the cap. of Corinthia, taken and destroyed by Mummius, 146 B.C. It was the entrepôt of the commerce of Asia with Greece and W. Italy. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies and acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury. St. Paul preached here for upwards of a year. The city came into the possession of the Venetians after the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, and remained in their hands till 1446, when it was taken by the Turks. The Venetians retook it in 1687. It was again captured by the Turks in 1715, and retained by them till 1823. Nearly destroyed by an earthquake on Feb. 31, 1858. P. (1889)<5000.

Corinth, or **Lepanto,** gulf, Greece, separates the Morea on the S. from Hellas on the N. Length, W. to E., 75 m.; average breadth, 15 m. It receives numerous small rivers, and communicates with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. The shores of this gulf form one of the parts of Europe most liable to earthquakes, the seat of shock wandering from Patras to Poros. The greatest devastation is always on the alluvial strip of loose soil on the SW. shore of the gulf.

Corinth, Isthmus of, Greece, a neck of land uniting the Morea and Attica between the Gulfs of C. and Ægina. Length, 20 m.; breadth, 4 to 8 m. On it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall and traces of the temple of Poseidōn. A ship canal through the isthmus, 3.7 m. long, 69 ft. wide at bottom, and with a minimum depth of 26½ ft., begun in March 1882, was opened Aug. 6, 1893. The new towns of Poseidonia and Isthmia have been founded at its NW. and SE. ends respectively.

Corinth, tn., U.S., Maine, co. Penobscot. P.<1500.

Corinth, city, U.S., Mississippi, Alcorn co., 90 m. E. by S. Memphis (Tenn.). Alt. 434 ft. (R.R.). P.<3000.

Corinth, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. Orange, 24 m. SE. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Corinth, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 38 m. N. by W. Troy. P.<1500.

Corinto, maritime tn., Nicaragua (Central America), dep. Chinandega, 19 m. WNW. Leon; chief seaport of Nicaragua on the Pacific, connected by rail with Chinandega and the Lake of Managua. No docks, quays, &c., available for steamers drawing 23 ft. Vessels anchor 500-800 yards off shore, and load and discharge by means of lighters. Bar has 22 ft. of water at ordinary low tide. Lighthouse in 12° 28′ N., visible 13 m. Calling place of Pacific Mail-steamers. P.<3000.

Corio, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 19 m. NNW. Turin. P. 7000.

Corio Bay (ko-rai'o), Victoria, an inlet of the W. arm of Port Phillip Bay, forming the port of Geelong (*q.v.*).

Corisco, small isl., W. Africa, in **C. Bay,** in 0° 55′ N., 9° 20′ E. It belongs with the adjacent Eloby Is. and the N. part of the shore of the bay to Spain. The S. part of the bay belongs to the French Congo Terr.

Coristanco, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Carballo. P. 6100.

Cork, formerly **Acton,** vil., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., 61 m. W. St. John by rail. P.<1500.

Cork, a maritime, and the largest co. in Ire., in the SW. of Munster, divided into the following baronies:—

	Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
E. Riding.	Barretts	31,762	3,870
	Barrymore	148,700	29,623
	Condons and Clangibbon	78,481	20,516
	Cork	43,814	21,936
	Duhallow	232,329	33,739
	Fermoy	121,562	19,651
	Imokilly	93,878	28,710
	Kerrycurrihy	23,958	8,590
	Kinalea	50,693	7,149
	Kinnatalloon	27,718	3,041
	Kinsale	12,431	8,119
	Muskerry E., part of	94,721	16,890
	Orrery and Kilmore	69,346	12,325
W. Riding.	Bantry	59,216	8,891
	Bear	89,986	13,961
	Carbery E., E. div.	67,351	15,015
	Carbery E., W. div.	105,142	19,874
	Carbery W., E. div.	79,263	21,472
	Carbery W., W. div.	109,179	19,107
	Courceys	8,813	1,871
	Ibane and Barryroe	35,291	10,257
	Kinalmeaky	36,381	8,562
	Muskerry E., part of	28,154	3,577
	Muskerry W.	188,487	26,341
	City of Cork	2,266	75,345
	Total, Cork	1,838,921[1]	438,432

[1] Exclusive of 10,764 ac. under the larger rivers and tideways.

Greatest length 110 m., breadth 70 m. Surface mountainous in the W., the N. and E. are extremely fertile. The coast is indented by some fine bays and harbours, the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus bays, and Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbours, the last belonging partly to Waterford. The islands of Cape Clear, Whiddy, and others lie off the SW. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon, all of which flow from W. to E. before turning S. into the Atlantic, the course of the Blackwater within the county being wholly easterly. This valley is followed by one of the chief railways of the county, which is crossed at right angles at Mallow by the Cork & Limerick Rly. The other railways are the Cork and Youghal Rly., with branch to Queenstown (like that to Limerick in connection with the G. S. & W. system), the Cork, Bandon, & S. Coast Rly. (from Cork city by Bandon to Bantry and Skibbereen, with branches to Kinsale, and in connection with the system a light railway to Clonakilty); the Cork & Macroom Rly. (partly up the valley of the Bride, trib. Lee); the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage (light) Rly.; and a light railway from Skibbereen to the important fishing village of Baltimore. The county is noted for its dairy produce. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The portion of the county N. of the Blackwater is mainly composed of Carboniferous rocks, almost entirely non-productive. S. of the Blackwater are Upper Silurian rocks (to which belong the highest summits of the co.; Caherbarnagh in the extreme W., 2239 ft.), and these are followed by alternating strips of Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous. Slate is quarried at Bantry, Drimoleague, Durrus, and Roscarbery; copper ore is found at Durrus and Killeen, and barytes at Bantry, Clonakilty, and Schull. The county returns seven members to Parliament, one for each of the E., Mid, N., NE., S., SE., and W. divs., besides two for the city **C.** The population has decreased steadily since 1851. The ancient terr. of Cork was more extensive than the county, and previous to 1172 formed a kingdom under the Macarthys. The Anglican diocese of Cork is co-extensive with the county, which, however, includes among the Roman Catholic eccles. divs., besides the diocese of Cork, the whole of those of Cloyne and Ross, and parts of those of Kerry and Lismore. See **Ireland,** table, and under Condition of the People.

Cork, ancient *Corcach-mor-Mumham* ('the great marsh of Munster'), city, parl. bor., and riv. port, Ire., cap. co. Cork, and bar., near the head of navigation on the Lee, 11 m. above the entrance of C. Harbour, and 137 m. SW. Dublin, with which, Limerick and Bandon Bridge, it is connected by railways. The city proper is built on an island formed by the Lee crossed by nine bridges, one of which, Patrick's Bridge, built to replace an old one, is a beautiful structure. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop, and has Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, and Capuchin monasteries, and two nunneries, Queen's College (one of the colleges affiliated to the Royal University of Ireland), a school of medicine and surgery, and the Crawford Municipal Schools of Science and Art. The Anglican cathedral, dedicated to St. Finne Bar, consecrated in 1870, stands on the site of two older edifices, the first taken down in 1734, the second in 1864. Among other churches may be mentioned that of St. Anne Shandon, near the site of the old Shandon Castle, once an important stronghold. The church contains the tomb of the Rev. Francis Mahony ('Father Prout'). There is a statue in the city to Father Mathew (1790–1856), who was connected with the Capuchin church of this city. A park of about 240 acres extends along the S. bank of the river to Blackrock, now converted into a racecourse. Near it are cavalry and infantry barracks. Manufs. leather, iron, and other metallic goods, chemical manures, tweeds, ginghams, friezes, and linen (the last in the suburbs of Blackpool and Douglas), and there are extensive breweries and distilleries. Exports butter, iron, whiskey, and other Irish produce. C. communicates by steam packets with London, Dublin, Bristol, Cardiff, Newport, New Milford, Plymouth, Southampton, Liverpool, and Glasgow. For amount of shipping, see **Appendix,** p. 13. It sends two members to House of Commons. **Cork Harbour** is a land-locked basin, formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable to 1½ m. above C. city. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 m. across, within which its breadth varies to 8 m. There are dry docks and patent slips and more than 3000 ft. of quayage, with a depth alongside of 20 ft. at low to 35 ft. at high water. The harbour contains Spike and Haulbowline islands, on which are a convict station, artillery barracks, and various ordnance works. On its shores are Queenstown (*q.v.*) and Passage. Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (Blackrock, alt. 30 ft., 1866–80), 41.37 in. Mun. bor. P. (1841) 80,700; (1851) 85,700; (1861) 80,100; (1871) 78,600; (1881) 80,100; (1891) 75,300; parl. bor. P. (1891) 97,300.

Corkaguiny, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Kerry.

Corkaree, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Westmeath.

Corkbeg, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, on Cork Harb., 4 m. SE. Queenstown. P.<1000.

Corkermore, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Dunkineely.

Corkey, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, 7 m. from Killagan, P.O.

Corkickle, vil., Eng., Cumberland, near Whitehaven, with a stn. on the Furness Rly.

Corkip Lough, small lake, Ire., in the S. of co. Roscommon, 5 m. W. Athlone.

Corlay, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Loudéac, 43 m. NNE. Lorient. P. <2000.

Corlea, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Feakle.

Corleone, tn., Sicily, prov. and 22 m. S. by W. Palermo. P. 17,000.

Corlesmore, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Crossdoney, co. Cavan.

Corleto Perticara, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 22 m. SE. by S. Potenza. P. 5000.

Corley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 4½ m. NNW. Coventry, 3 m. NW. Foleshill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cörlin, Ger. See **Körlin.**

Corlough, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Bawnboy, co. Cavan.

Corme, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. W. by S. Corunna. P. <2000.

Cormeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Cootehill.

Cormeilles, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Pont-Audemer, on he Calonne, 10 m. NE. Lisieux. P. <2000.

Cormery, comm., France, dep. Indre et Loire, on the Indre, arr. and 11 m. SE. Tours. P. <2000.

Cormons, vil., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 8 m. W. by N. Görz. P. (1890) <4000.

Corn, or **Mangles,** two islets 40 m. E. of the coast of Nicaragua; Great C. in 12° 13′ N., and Little C. in 12° 18′ N.

Cornabuss, vil., Canada. See **Markdale.**

Cornafean, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Crossdoney, co. Cavan.

Cornafulla, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Athlone, co. Roscommon.

Cornakinnegar, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. E. Oneilland.

Cornamona, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Cong, 14 m. from Ballinrobe stn., co. Galway.

Cornard, Great, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Stour, 12 m. NW. Colchester, div. and 1 m. S. by E. Sudbury, P.O. P. <1000.

Cornard, Little, par., Eng., adjoining Great C. P. <500.

Cornaredo, comm., Italy, prov. Milan, dist. Gallarate. P. <4000.

Cornate, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Milan. P. <4000.

Cornate, Le, group of mts., Italy, in the S. of Tuscany, 22 m. SW. by W. Siena. Highest peak, alt. 3475 ft.

Cornbrough, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Sheriff Hutton.**

Cornbury Park, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 6 m. W. by N. Woodstock, 1 m. S. Charlbury stn. P. <250.

Corndon Hill, Wales, in the SE. of Montgomeryshire, 8 m. SE. by S. Welshpool. Alt. 1685 ft.

Cornedo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. Valdagno. P. <5000.

Cornelian Bay. See **Scarborough.**

Corneliano, or **Cornegliano d'Alba,** comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 25 m. ENE. Saluzzo. P. <3000.

Cornell University. See **Ithaca,** U.S.

Cornelly, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 5½ m. E. Truro. P. <250.

Corner Inlet, New South Wales, in 38° 47′ S., and 146° 20′ E.; length 15 m. by 12 m., with an entrance 2½ m. wide. The banks are well wooded with the finest timber.

Corners, Tasmania. See **Conara.**

Corneto ('the place on the corner'), or **Corneto Tarquinia,** comm., Italy, prov. Rome, on riv. Marta, dist. and 12 m. N. Cività Vecchia, on a lofty height bordering the Mediterranean, and 1½ m. from the remains of the Necropolis of *Tarquinii;* now a bishop's see. Has salt-pans. P. 5000.

Corney, par., Eng., Cumberland, 4 m. SE. Ravenglass; 4359 ac. P. <250.

Cornfield Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, in the SE. of Middlesex co., in 72° 23′ W.

Cornforth, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 5½ m. SSE. Durham, with stn. (**West C.**) on NE. R., near Thrislington stn. P. <4500.

Corngreaves, or **Congreve,** vil., Eng., co. and 7 m. S. Stafford, W. div., 1 m. SW. Penkridge, with blast-furnaces.

Cornhill, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the r. bk. of the Tweed, 8½ m. ENE. Kelso, near Coldstream stn., PT.O.; 4944 ac. P. <750.

Cornhill, stn., Scot., Banffshire, 5 m. S. Portsoy, on the G. N. of S. R., P.O.

Cornholme, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NW. Todmorden, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Cornia, riv., Italy, prov. Pisa; it rises in the Poggia di Montieri, and enters the Mediterranean 3 m. E. Piombino. Length, 24 m. Its basin is remarkable for volcanic phenomena, springs of carbonic acid and mineral waters.

Cornice Road, or **La Corniche,** the name given to the road leading from Nice to Genoa, remarkable for its picturesque beauty.

Corniglia, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 5 m. W. by N. Spezia.

Cornimont, Ger. **Hornenburg,** comm., France, dep. Vosges, 23 m. SE. Épinal, arr. and 11 m. ESE. Remiremont, terminus of the railway up the valley of the Moselette. P. <3000.

Corning, tn., U.S., Iowa, Adams co., 66 m. ESE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <2000.

Corning, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on C. Riv., 75 m. SSE. Rochester, and 18 m. W. by N. Elmira, connected by a branch of the Chemung Canal with the Erie Canal. P. 8600.

Corning, vil., U.S., Ohio, co. Perry. P. <2000.

Cornish, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., on the Saco, 26 m. WNW. Portland. P. <1500.

Cornish Hall End, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex, 2 m. from Finchingfield (*q.v.*), P.O. P. <750.

Corno, Monte. See **Apennines, D.**

Cornouaille, an old dist., France, in Lower Brittany, the cap. of which was Quimper Corentin, now comprised in the deps. Finistère, Côtes du Nord, and Morbihan.

Cornrigg, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from St. John's Chapel, Durham.

Cornsay, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 8 m. W. Durham, 3 m. SSW. Lanchester stn., with coal-mines, PM.O. (**C. Colliery**). P. <2500.

Cornuda, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Montebelluno. P. <5000.

Cornus, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. St. Affrique, 39 m. N. Béziers. P. <2000.

Cornwall, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Stormont co., on l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 55 m. SE. by E. Ottawa. Mean temp., yr. 42.5° F., Jan. 13.3°, July 69.2°. P. <5000.

Cornwall, or **Pye's Corners,** vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Queen's co., 7 m. from Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Cornwall, the most SW. co. of England, is a peninsula, separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, surrounded on all other sides by the sea, and divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Western or St. Ives	68,921	50,187
North-Western or Camborne	52,002	54,192
Truro	137,285	50,742
Mid or St. Austell	170,581	49,624
South-Eastern or Bodmin	171,116	52,288
North-Eastern or Launceston	266,394	48,084
Parl. bor.[2]	1,909	17,454
Total	868,208[1]	322,571

[1] The administrative county is co-extensive with the ancient county.
[2] Penryn and Falmouth.

Its surface is much diversified. Some of the valleys are picturesque, though a great part of the county, where mining is carried on, looks barren and dreary. The coasts, especially in the W., are bold and rocky, and much indented, and in parts remarkably picturesque. The narrow N. portion between the sea and the county of Devon is a continuation of the Lower Carboniferous tableland of Devon, cut by a succession of narrow gorges, the sides of which near the sea are upright black cliffs, and further inland are clothed with oak or furze, near the foot with turf. (See Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' chap. vi.) In this part of the county there are shifting sands, often in hills several hundred feet high. The remainder of the county is mainly composed of Devonian clay-slates, known to the miners as *killas*, forming the bed rock in which most of the mineral veins are found. But there are also large bosses of granite, containing the highest summits of the county (Brown Willy, towards the N., 1368 ft.; Hensbarrow Beacon, about the middle, 1034 ft.). One of these bosses forms the peninsula of Land's End, but that of the Lizard is composed of metamorphic rocks, possibly archæan. The chief rivers are the Fal, Camel, Looe, and Fowey. There is a very large vinery (said to be second in size to that at Hampton Court) at St. Levan. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Mining is the chief industry, but the pilchard fishery is very profitable. Tin is the most important mineral of C., and is extensively worked, the mines at Camborne and Redruth (*Nabob Wolcoath* mine) yielding excellent tin in large quantities. It is also mined at St. Agnes, St. Just, Callington, Illogan, Calstock, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Mewan, Newquay, St. Ives, St. Neot's, St. Enoder, and many other places. Antimony ore is found at Trebullet; arsenic at St. Just, Callington, Illogan, Breage, Redruth, St. Day, and Carn Brea; arsenical pyrites at Calstock and Callington, fluor spar at West Damsel; wolfram at Illogan and Carn Brea; stone at Liskeard and Marazion; ochre at Uranium (late South Terras); copper precipitate at St. Just and Calstock; copper is mined at St. Just, Callington, Calstock, Illogan, Carn Brea, Redruth, and St. Agnes; and slate is quarried at Liskeard,

Tintagel, Lamb's House, and Camelford; china-clay is found near Launceston and St. Austell, and there is another large quarry near Grampound Road; it is sent in large quantities to Staffordshire. There are many logan stones (notably that at the Land's End), cromlechs, &c., in the county, and remains of ancient castles at Launceston, Trematon, Lostwithiel, St. Michael's Mount, and Tintagel, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur. The 'Land of Lyonesse' lies between the Land's End and the Scilly Is.; and it is said that the remains of a city can yet be seen below the sea. The submarine forests in this tract show a subsidence of at least 12 ft., and 140 parish churches are said to have been submerged. There is a single line of railway running through the S. of the county to Penzance, in connection with the G. W. R., and branches from Truro to Falmouth, and from Par to Newquay and Fowey, besides several coast routes. The chief towns are Truro (city), Bodmin, Launceston, Falmouth, Penzance, Cambourne, and Redruth. The county, which includes the Scilly Is., belongs wholly to, and makes up nearly the whole of, the diocese of Truro. The name Cornwall is said to be derived from the British *kernou*, 'a horn,' and the Saxon *weallas*, 'foreign.' C. was known to the Iberians, who traded in its products; many Welsh inhabited it in the time of the West Saxons, but Athelstane brought C. and the Scilly Is. fully under English rule. C. was created a duchy in 1329, and as such is held by the Prince of Wales. The Cornish dialect (allied to the Welsh) became extinct only during the present century. The mining trade of C. is under the jurisdiction of the Stannary Courts, presided over by the lord warden and a vice-warden. The great wealth of Richard of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. and titular emperor of Germany, was derived from the Cornish tin-mines which then supplied all Europe. See **England,** table.

Cornwall, cape, Eng., W. ct. Cornwall, in 50° 8′ N.

Cornwall, co., Tasmania, on the E. ct., crossed by 41½° S.

Cornwall, tn., US., Connecticut, Litchfield co., on riv. Housatonic, 33 m. ENE. Poughkeepsie (N.Y.). P. <1500.

Cornwall, settlement, U.S., New York, Orange co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 20 m. S. by W. Poughkeepsie.

Cornwall, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., 25 m. E. Harrisburg, and 6 m. S. Lebanon.

Cornwallis, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., on Canard N., 51 m. NW. Halifax. Mean temp., yr. 42.5° F., Jan. 13.3°, July 69.2°. P. <1500.

Cornwallis, isl., Canada, to the NW. of Baffin Land, in the Arctic Ocean, crossed by 95° W., and 75° N., bounded on the S. by Barrow Strait.

Cornwallis, isls., Pacific. See **Johnston Islands.**

Cornwell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 13 m. NW. by W. Woodstock, 2⅝ m. W. Chipping Norton. P. <250.

Cornwood, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 9 m. ENE. Plymouth, on the G. W. R., with china-clay and fire-clay, PM.O.; 10,313 ac. P. <1500.

Cornworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 4 m. NW. Dartmouth. P. <500.

Corny Point, headland, S. Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, opposite Port Lincoln.

Coro, the former name of Falcon, a state of Venezuela.

Coro, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Falcon, on the N. ct., 203 m. WNW. Carácas, in about 69° 44′ W., with coal-mines. C. is one of the oldest Spanish settlements, and was founded in 1527. P. 9000.

Corocoro, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. and 50 m. SSW. La Paz, with silver and copper mines, the ores from which are conveyed by steamer from the port of Nasacara on the Desaguadero. Annual production of copper ore about 4000 tons. P. 4000.

Corofin, Ire. See **Corrofin.**

Corogne, French form of the Spanish **Coruña,** English **Corunna.**

Coromandel, the S. part of the E. ct. of Madras (*q.v.*).

Coromandel, post-tn., New Zealand, in C. co., on the E. side of Hauraki Gulf, 42 m. E. Auckland. P. <1500.

Coromandel Channel, strait, New Zealand, off the N. ct. of North I., between Great Barrier I. and Thames penin.

Coromandel Valley, postal-vil., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 10 m. S. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Coron, gulf, Greece. See **Messenia.**

Coron, Lake, small lake, Wales, in the S. of Anglesey, 8 m. NW. by W. Carnarvon.

Corona, vil., U.S., New York, co. Queens, 9 m. NE. Brooklyn by rail. P. <3000.

Corona, hamlet, Italy, Venetia, 15 m. NW. Verona. Celebrated for a battle between the French and Austrians, Jan. 15, 1797.

Coronadas, Islas, group of small isls. off the W. ct. of the penin. of California, Mexico, near the N. frontier.

Coronado Beach, suburb of San Diego, California.

Coronation Gulf, vast gulf on Arctic ct. of Canada, between 107° 20′ and 116° W. Atlantic, in 60° 32′ S. and 46° 52′ W. Alt. 4330 ft. Discovered in 1821.

Coronation Island, Alaska terr., N. America, W. of Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Coronda, colony, Argentine Republic, state of and 25 m. SSW. Santa Fé. P. (1889) <3000.

Coronel, seapt., Chile, prov. Concepcion, cap. dep. Lautaro, in 37° 1′ S., open roadstead; has glass-works. Good anchorage all over the bay, depth ranging up to 10 or 12 fathoms. Vessels discharge and load by means of launches. Lignite mined near. P. <3000.

Corongo, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, 255 m. N. by W. Lima. P. (1889) 3000.

Coronie, vil., on the coast of Dutch Guiana, in 56° 19′ W.

Coronil, El, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. SE. Seville, on a crown-shaped hill. P. 5000.

Corop, post-tn., Victoria, Rodney co., near the N. shore of Lake Cooper, 94 m. N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Corowa, post-tp., New South Wales, Hume co., on the l. bk. of the Murray, 300 m. SW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Corozal, or **Corosal,** tn., Central America, Brit. Honduras, 62 m. N. by W. Belize. P. 5000.

Corozal, tn., S. America, Colombia, Bolivar, 75 m. SSE. Cartagena. P. 7000.

Corpach, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the Caledonian Canal, 2 m. N. by W. Fort William.

Corpach Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. ct. of Jura, in 56° 3½′ N.

Corpi Santi di Pavia, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Pavia, P. 5000.

Corps, vil., France, dep. Isère, on the Drac, arr. and 28 m. SSE. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Corpus Christi, city, U.S., Texas, Nueces co., on C. C. Bay, 128 m. N. by W. of the mouth of the Rio Grande. P. <5000.

Corpus Christi Bay, lagoon, U.S., Texas, cos. San Patricio and Nueces Refugio, in 27° 45′ N., 97¼° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna de la Madre, separated by Mustang I. from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransas and C. C. inlets. At its W. extremity it receives the riv. Nueces.

Corpusty, par., Eng., Norfolk, on riv. Bure, 5½ m. NW. Aylsham, with a stn. on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. P. <500.

Corque, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. Oruro, 130 m. S. by E. La Paz. P. <2000.

Corr, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Arvagh.

Corra, Eng. See **Calverhall.**

Corracharra, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Raferagh.

Corral, Puerto de, seapt., Chile, at the mouth of the Calle, prov. and 12 m. WSW. Valdivia, in 39° 55′ S. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1870–72), yr. 51.4° F., Jan. 57.9°, Aug. 44.4°.

Corrala, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Newtowngore.

Corral de Almaquer, tn., Spain, prov. and 45 m. ESE. Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzares. P. <5000.

Corral de Calatrava, tn., Spain, New Castile, prov. and 8 m. SSW. Ciudad Real. P. <3000.

Corrales, tn., Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 52 m. ESE. Seville. P. <3000.

Corrales, settlement, Uruguay, in the SW. of dep. Rivera; with gold mine.

Corra Linn, one of the falls of the Clyde R., Scot.

Corralones, site, Peru, about 22 m. from Arequipa, with important remains of antiquity.

Corralongford, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Brookeborough.

Corran, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Sligo.

Corran Narrows, strait, Scot., Argyllshire, in the N., connecting Loch Linnhe and lower Loch Eil, in 56° 43′ N.

Corraneary, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Cootehill.

Corraun Achill, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Achill.

Corravaddy, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Letterkenny.

Corrawallen, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Carrigallen (co. Leitrim).

Correctionville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Woodbury co., on Little Sioux R., 30 m. E. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Correggio, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Reggio, 11 m. NW. Modena; birthplace (1494) of the artist Antonio de Allegri, called C. P. 12,000.

Correllstown, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Farbill, 7½ m. ESE. Mullingar, on the Royal Canal. P. <250.

Corrennie Forest, an upland dist., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, about 17 m. ENE. Ballater.

Correnti, Isola di, small uninhabited isl. off the ct. of Sicily, SW. of Cape Passaro, with light visible 9 m.

Corrèze, dep. belonging to the Central Plateau of France, to the W. of the mountains of Auvergne, and almost entirely to the basin of the Dordogne, which traverses the SE.; formed out of Bas-Limousin, part of the ancient prov. of Limousin; divided into three arrs., Tulle, Brives-la-Gaillarde, and Ussel; cap. Tulle. The chief rivers besides the Dordogne are the Vezère, with its affluent the Corrèze, and the Cère, which bounds the dep. on

the SE. From the Millevache plateau in the N., with naked and arid bosses generally exceeding 2500 ft. (highest, Mt. Besson, 3230 ft.), the general inclination is from NE. to SW. The higher districts form an extensive region of plateaux, composed of granites, gneiss, and mica-schists, with a thin covering of soil, occupied by barren heath, and exposed to cold and violent winds. The lowlands have a fine climate, and are very fertile; superb calcareous rocks occur. Forests scanty. The principal cereals are rye and buckwheat. The vine covers between 1 and 2 per cent. of the surface, but the production per acre is very small. One-third of the area consists of moors and uncropped grasses. A small quantity of coal is produced, but there is no other mineral of importance. The most noteworthy manufacture is that of arms at Tulle. Area, 2273 sq. m. P. (1891) 328,100. See **France,** table.

Corrèze, tn., France, dep. C., on the C. Riv., 65 m. WSW. Clermont, arr. and 10 m. NE. by N. Tulle. P. <2000.

Corrèze, riv., France, flows S. then SW. through dep. C. past Tulle to the Vezère; it traverses a deep picturesque granitic valley. Length, 83 m.

Correzzola, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. Piove. P. <4000.

Corriarick, pass, Scot., near the head of the Spey R., Inverness-shire.

Corrib, Lough, lake, Ire., nearly dividing co. Galway into two parts, shape irregular; length, NW. to SE., 27 m.; breadth, 1 to 6 m; area, 63 sq. m., alt. 14 ft.; contains several islets, receives the Clare and other rivers, with the surplus waters of Loughs Mask and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway R. into Galway Bay.

Corridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 8½ m. W. by S. Morpeth, 1 m. W. Angerton stn. P. <250.

Corrie, vil., Scot., co. Bute, E. ct. of Arran I., 4½ m. N. Brodick, PT.O. See **Hutton and Corrie.**

Corrientes, prov. or state of the Argentine Rep., occupying the N. half of the Argentine Mesopotamia, or low-lying portion of the tract between the Parana and Uruguay. The prov. has numerous depressions occupied by shallow lakes, the largest of which, the Laguna Ibera, has an area of nearly 2000 sq. m., but is hardly a continuous lake, being broken up into a string of lakes by numbers of wooded islands haunted by beasts of prey. Between this lagoon and its outlet, the riv. Corrientes on the one side and the Paraná on the other, stretch fine plains well adapted for pasturage and tillage, and studded with numerous palm-thickets. The southern portion has few lagoons, and is to a large extent covered with forests of quebracho and other trees. See **Argentine Republic,** table.

Corrientes, tn. and stn., Argentine Rep., cap. state C., on l. bk. of the Rio Paraná, 25 m. below the confluence of the Paraguay. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1873–80), yr., 70.6° F., Feb. 79.5°, July 61°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 52.36 in. P. (1889) 14,000.

Corrientes, cape, Argentine Rep., on the E. ct., about 38° 8′ S., in the SE. of prov. Buenos Aires.

Corrientes, cape, South America, W. ct., about 5° 29′ N.

Corries, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. Borris.

Corriestand, P.O., Scot., 6 m. from Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.

Corrievrekin, or **Corrybrechtan,** a whirlpool off the W. ct. of Scotland, between the isls. of Jura and Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock which rises within 15 fathoms of the surface.

Corriga, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 5 m. from Carrigallen, 12 m. from Killeshandra stn.

Corriga, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Carrigallen.

Corrigenroe, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Boyle (Roscommon).

Corringham, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 11 m. W. Southend, 2 m. ENE. Stanford Hope stn. P. <500.

Corringham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4 m. ENE. Gainsborough, 2½ m. SE. Blyton for C. stn., PM.O.; 6366 ac. P. <750.

Corris, or **Abercorys,** eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. S. by E. Dolgelly, near Talyllyn, on Corris Rly., with extensive slate-quarries, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Corris Cross, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Bagenalstown (co. Carlow).

Corris Railway, a short rly. in Wales, running north from Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire to Aberllefenny; constructed for the conveyance of slates from Corris, but much used also by tourists on account of the beauty of the valley through which it passes.

Corrofin, or **Corofin,** tn., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 8 m. N. by W. Ennis, on W. Clare Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <500.

Corroge, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, near Tipperary. P. <250.

Corropoli, tn., Italy, prov., dist., and 14 m. NNE. Teramo. P. <4000.

Corrour Forest, an upland tract, Scot., in the SE. of Inverness-shire, to the W. of the S. end of Loch Ericht.

Corry, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Erie co., 27 m. SE. by E. Erie. P. 5700.

Corrybrechtan, Scot. See **Corrievrekin.**

Corrygills Point, Scot., E. ct. of Arran I., in 55° 34′ W.

Corryong, post-tn., Victoria, Benambra co., 190 m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Corryvarligan, mt. pass, Scot., on border of cos. Ross and Inverness, between Loch Hourn and Glen Shiel. Alt. 2000 ft.

Corryvrechan, or **Corryvreckan.** See **Corrievrekin.**

Cors, Welsh, 'a marsh.' See *Corcagh.*

Corscombe ('marsh dingle'), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10½ m. SW. Sherborne, 4½ m. W. Evershot stn., PM.O.; 5008 ac. P. <750.

Corse, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 5½ m. NNW. Gloucester, PM.O. (**C. Lawn**). P. <500.

Corse, Cap, cape, the N. point of Corsica.

Corsemaul, Crofts of, dist., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, in the extreme W., 6 m. S. by W. Keith.

Corsen, Pointe de, cape, westernmost extremity of France, dep. Finistère, 14 m. W. by N. of Brest, with a lighthouse, visible 14 m.

Corsenside, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Rede, 5½ m. NE. Bellingham; 11,504 ac. P. <750.

Corserine, mt., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 18½ m. SE. Maybole, 4 m. S. of the S. end of Loch Doon. Alt. 2668 ft.

Corsewall Point, headland, Scot., co. Wigtown, 12 m. N. Portpatrick, with a lighthouse, in 55° 0′ N., 5° 9′ W., visible 16 m. Mean rfall. (1866–85), 36.74 in.

Cor'sham, or **Corsham Regis,** market-tn. and par., Eng., Wilts, Chippenham div., 8 m. ENE. Bath, on the G. W. R., with freestone quarries, PMT.O.; 6605 ac. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**C. St. Bartholomew**) P. <3500. **C. Side,** hamlet, 2 m. to the S.

Corsica, isl., in the Mediterranean, about one-third of the size of Ireland, forming a dep. of France; 106 m. SE. from the nearest point of the mainland, and 50 m. W. of the coast of Tuscany; divided into five arrs., Ajaccio, cap., Bastia, Calvi, Corte, and Sartène. Almost entirely covered with mountains. The central chain far exceeds the highest summits of central France (Mte. Rotondo, 8610 ft.; Mte. Cinto, 8890 ft.). Immediately beyond its much indented coast-line rises a verdant belt of hills, their slopes planted with olive, citron, and orange trees, vines and laurels; to these succeed a zone of chestnuts, then rich pastures, and further yet dense forests of conifers or deep valleys covered with inextricable thickets known as *maquis* (Italian, *macchie*). Rivers are numerous but small and non-navigable, and torrential to their very mouths. The two principal are the Golo and Tavignano, both on the E. coast, the lower course of both traversed by one of the chief railways in the interior, marking off a section of the mountains to the NW. of the principal lowlands, the unhealthy and thinly peopled coast-plain of Algeria. On the W. side the chief valley is that of the Gravone, which is ascended by the railway from Ajaccio to the line already mentioned on the E. side of the central chain. The climate is of the Mediterranean type [**Europe, Ajaccio**]. Primary rocks, granites and schists, occupy most of the western part of C.; the eastern consists of cretaceous mountains and alluvial plains. Minerals abound in variety, but so far have been little developed. Copper is mined at the railway junction of Ponte Leccia, silver-lead at Galeria, and antimony at Luri-Castello and Meria in the N. penin. Copper occurs also near Bastia and elsewhere, silver-lead at Calenzana, iron ore at Farinole and Olmeta, NW. of Bastia. Algajola furnishes granite, Tallano porphyry, Orezza serpentine, Rostino and Serraggio white marble, &c. The principal cereal is wheat. The vine occupies more than 2 per cent. of the surface, and the produce per acre is fully up to the average. C. was colonised by the Phœnicians, then by the Phocæans, and in the fifth century B.C. by the Carthaginians, from whom the Romans wrested it after the first Punic war. Very flourishing during the Roman period, it suffered greatly during the Middle Ages by incursions of Saracens, and through getting mixed up with the quarrels of the small Italian states. The Genoese became the suzerains of the island in 1347. Their authority, interrupted by numerous insurrections, lasted till 1768, when they ceded C. to France (Aug. 15), exactly a year before the birth, at Ajaccio, of Napoleon Bonaparte. Area, 3368 sq. m. P. (1891) 288,600. See **France,** table; also a monograph in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1894, p. 505.

Corsicana, city, U.S., Texas, Navarro co., 52 m. SSE. Dallas. Alt. (signal stn.) 448 ft., U.S. Signal Office. Mean temp., yr. 65.4° F., Jan. 44.8°, July 83.9°. P. (1880) 3400; (1890) 6300.

Corsley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 8 m. SSW. Trowbridge, 2½ m. ESE. Frome stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Corsock, eccles. par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 m. N. Castle Douglas, 5 m. NE. Parton stn., PMT.O. P. <750. **C. Loch,** a small lake adjoining.

Corson's Inlet, U.S., New Jersey, Cape May co., on the E. ct., in 39° 13′ N.

Corston, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 3½ m. W. Bath, P.O. P. <500.

Corston with Rodbourne, eccles. dist., Eng., Wiltshire,

Chippenham div., on the Avon, 13 m. SSW. Cirencester, 2½ m. S. by W. Malmesbury, P.O. P.<500.

Corstorphine, par. and vil., Scot., in co. and 3½ m. W. Edinburgh, with a stn. on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Par. 3654 ac., P.<2500; vil. P.<1500.

Cortachy and Clova, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the South Esk, 6½ m. NW. by N. Forfar, 3½ m. N. Kirriemuir stn., P.O. (**Cortachy**); 42,322 ac. P.<500.

Cortale, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 11 m. WSW. Catanzaro. P.<5000.

Corte, fortified tn., Corsica, arr. C., 31 m. SW. by S. Bastia, cap. arr.; near are quarries of marble and slate. P.<5000.

Cortegada, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, near Celanova, with warm medicinal springs. P.<4000.

Cortegana, tn., Spain, prov. and 43 m. NNE. Huelva, at the foot of the Sierra Aracena. P. 6000.

Cortemaggiore, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Piacenza. P.<5000.

Cortemark, or **Cortemarcq,** comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Dixmude, 15 m. SSW. Bruges. P.<5000.

Cortemiglia, tn., Italy, prov. Cuneo, dist. Albi, divided by the Bormida, 34 m. SW. Alessandria. P.<4000.

Cortes, isl., Brit. Columbia, in the N. of the strait of Georgia. Length, 15½ m.

Cortes de la Frontera, tn., Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 48 m. WSW. Malaga. P. 5000.

Cortez, Sea of. See **Gulf of California.**

Cortile San Martino, tn., Italy, prov. and dist. Parma. P.<5000.

Cortington, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 12 m. SSE. Trowbridge, 1 m. S. Heytesbury stn.

Cortland, settlement, U.S., Illinois, Dekalb co., 55 m. W. Chicago.

Cortland, vil., U.S., New York, C. co., on Tioughnioga R., 30 m. S. Syracuse. P. (1880)<5000; (1890) 8600.

Cortland, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Trumbull co., 54 m. E. by S. Cleveland.

Cortlingstock, Eng. See **Costock.**

Corton, ct. par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. N. Lowestoft, PT.O. P.<750.

Cortona, fortified tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. SSE. Arezzo. Its Cyclopean walls, supposed to be 3000 years old, are perfect for two-thirds of their extent. Around the city and in its numerous museums are a great variety of Etruscan and Roman antiquities; there is a 10th century cathedral, containing many fine works of art, also a castle built by the Medici, and a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726. P. 27,000.

Corton Denham, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Yeovil, 2½ m. E. Marston stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cortown, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Kells (co. Meath).

Corts, Las, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Barcelona. P.<5000.

Cortubber, tnld., Ire., S. co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 11½ m. S. Monaghan, 7 m. from Ballybay stn., P.O. P.<250.

Coruche, comm., Portugal, dist. Santarem. P.<5000.

Coruisk, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SE. of the Isle of Skye, N. of Loch Scavaig, into which it is drained.

Corullón, comm., Spain, prov. Léon, dist. Villafranca del Vierzo. P.<4000.

Corumba, tn. and fortress, Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, in the midst of lagoons, and on the r. bk. Paraguay, in 19° 10′ S. P., with Ladario, 7000.

Coruña, English **Corunna,** called by English sailors The Groyne, fortified city and seapt. tn., Spain, Galicia, cap. prov. C., 31 m. N. by E. Santiago, 320 m. NW. Madrid, terminus of the only railway that completely traverses Galicia. Lat. (Fort San Antonio) 43° 22′ 5″ N., long. 8° 22′ 7″ W. It stands on the E. side of a small penin., and consists of an upper (old) and lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter, sometimes called La Pescaderia (fisher-town), built on a penin. jutting into the spacious, deep, and picturesquely granite-girt harbour (Ensenada) of Orsan (SW. of the Rias de Ferrol and Betanzos), and containing the arsenal and barracks. The harbour is defended on the E. by Fort San Diego, W. by Fort San Antonio. N. of it is the tower of Hercules, a lighthouse 92 ft. in height, on a Roman foundation. A great part of its pop. is employed in the herring and pilchard fishery on the coast. It has a large royal cigar factory, and manufactures of linen goods, hats, cordage, canvas, &c. It has a school of navigation. There are no docks. The harbour, which is safe and sheltered, has no bar. Anchorage good. Vessels usually loaded and discharged by means of lighters. Depth alongside quayage (4510 ft.), 15 ft. Large works for the improvement of the port have been commenced (1894). From this port the Spanish Armada set sail in 1588; and near this, on the heights of Elvina, the French were defeated, Jan. 16, 1809, by the British under Sir J. Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action. Mean temp., yr. 55.7° F., Jan. 47.8°, Aug. 66.1°. P. (1860) 30,100; (1877) 36,100; (1887) 37,200.

Corunna, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on the R. St. Clair, 61 m. W. London. P.<1500.

Corunna, city, U.S., Michigan, Shiawassee co., on the Shiawassee, 45 m. SSW. Bay City. P.<1500.

Corvallis, city, U.S., Oregon, Benton co., on Willamette R., 70 m. SSW. Portland. P.<2000.

Corvally, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 17½ m. W. Dundalk, 6 m. from Carrickmacross stn., P.O. P.<250.

Corve, small riv., Eng., Shropshire, flows 12 m. S. to the Teme, which it joins at Ludlow, between Wenlock Edge and the Clee Hills.

Corvera, tn., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Avilés. P.<4000.

Corvo, the northernmost and smallest of the Azores Is., in 39° 41′ N. Length 6 m. by 3 m., with a crater at the E. end containing a small lake. Alt. 2550 ft. P.<2000.

Corwen, market-tn. and par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Dee, 9 m. W. by N. Llangollen, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys. Market-day, F. 15,107 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**C. St. Julian with Rhug Holy Trinity**) P.<2000.

Corydon, settlement, U.S., Iowa, Wayne co., 117 m. W. Burlington.

Corydon, settlement, U.S., Kentucky, Henderson co., 114 m. W. by S. Louisville.

Coryell, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 31° N., crossed in the W. by 98° W.

Corygaum, vil., India, Bombay. See **Korigáum.**

Coryton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 8 m. E Launceston, on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<250.

Cos, or **Stanchio,** isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Kos.**

Cosala, important mining tn., Mexico, state of and 130 m. SE. by E. Sinaloa, at the foot of the Sierra Madre. P. 4000.

Cosby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 7 m. SSW. Leicester, 2 m. S. Narborough stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Coscile, the anct. *Sybaris,* riv., Italy, prov. Cosenza, rises on Mte. Pelino, and after an E. course of about 20 m. joins the Crati 4 m. from the Gulf of Taranto, near the site of the ancient city Sybaris.

Coschütz, vil., Ger. See **Koschütz.**

Cos Cob Harbour, bay, U.S., Connecticut, in 73° 35′ W.

Coscomatepec, tn., Mexico, state of and 54 m. W. by S. Vera Cruz. P. 4000.

Coseguina, volcano, Central America, Nicaragua, on a promontory on the S. side of Fonseca gulf, 10 m. from the Pacific. An eruption occurred in 1835 which devastated the surrounding country.

Cosel, tn., Ger. See **Kosel.**

Coseley, a suburb of Wolverhampton, Eng., in the S. div. of the parl. bor., with a stn. (**Deepfields and C.**) on the L. & NW. R. P. 22,000.

Coseley, West, par., adjoining C. P.<5000.

Cosenza, tn., Italy, Calabrie, cap. prov. C., in a narrow valley at the confluence of the Busento and the Crati, 32 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro; seat of an archbishop; lower part of town marshy and malarious. Alt. 840–1265 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.7° F., Jan. 43.7°, July 79.2°; rfall. (1873–91), yr. 42.7 in., June–Aug. 2.9 in. P. 15,000.

Cosford, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2 m. N. Rugby. Here are the Wolverhampton water-works, with an artesian well yielding four millions of gallons daily. P.<250.

Cosgrove, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Grand Junction Canal, 8 m. NE. Buckingham, 1½ m. SW. by S. Castle Thorpe stn., P.O. P.<750.

Cosham (kos'am), vil., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on Portsmouth Harbour, 3½ m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. R. PMT.O.

Coshbride, Ire. See **Coshmore.**

Cosheston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. N. by E. Pembroke, on an arm of Milford Haven, P.O. P.<750.

Coshlea, bar., Ire., on the SE. of co. Limerick.

Coshma, bar., Ire., in the eastern half of co. Limerick.

Coshmore and Coshbride, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Waterford, bordering on cos. Tipperary and Cork.

Coshocton, vil., U.S., Ohio, cap. C. co., on the Tuscarawas R., 63 m. W. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<4000.

Cöslin, Ger. See **Köslin.**

Cosmoledo, or **Oil Island,** Indian Ocean, E. by S. of Aldabra (*q.v.*).

Cosne, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 31 m. NNW. Nevers, 8 m. NE. Sancerre, cap. arr. Alt. 500 ft. Mineral phosphates obtained in the neighbourhood. P. 5700.

Coso Mountains, U.S., California, Inyo co., trending N. and S. through 36° N. and 12 m. E. of 118° W.

Cospeito, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Villalba. P. 5800.

Cossack, port, W. Australia, principal port of the N. dist., on the NW. ct., 5 m. N. by E. Roebourne, in 20° 40′ S., 117° 8′ E., with pearl and pearl-shell fisheries; lighthouse on Jarman I., visible 15 m. Mean temp. (4½ yrs., 1881–85), yr. 78.6° F., Feb. 89.6°, July 65.6°. P.<1500.

Cossall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6 m. WNW. Nottingham, with stn. (**Ilkeston Junction and C.**) on M. R. P.<1000. See **Wollaton.**

Cossato, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 21 m. NW. by N. Vercelli. P. <4000.

Cossé-le-Vivien, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Château-Gontier, 11 m. SW. Laval. P. <2000.

Cossey, Eng. See **Costessey.**

Cossila, comm., Italy, prov. Novara, dist. Biella, on the Oropa. Manufactures of cane-bottomed chairs. P. <4000.

Cossimbazar, former tn., Brit. India. See **Kásimbázár.**

Cossington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. N. by E. Leicester, 2 m. SSE. Sileby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cossington, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4½ m. NE. by E. Bridgwater, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <250.

Cossipur, former vil., India, now a suburb of Calcutta.

Cosson, small riv., central France, one branch enters the Loire (l. bk.), the other the Beuvron.

Cossonay, or **Cossynex,** comm., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 8½ m. NW. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Cossyah, or **Khást Hills.** See **Assam.**

Cossye, riv., Bengal. See **Kasái.**

Costa Beck, small riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., flowing into the Rye on the l. bk., about 2 m. above its confluence with the Derwent.

Costa Rica, republic in Central America, between 8°–12° N., 82°–86° W., equal to the fourth part of Great Britain, with coast-lines on the Caribbean Sea (NE., 217 m.) and the Pacific (SW., 293 m.), lying between two depressions, where oceanic canals have been planned, and composed of a mass of mountainous highlands (4000–5000 ft. mean alt.) stretching NW.–SE. (205 m. by 106 m.), surmounted by a line of volcanoes (*a.*, to the NW.: Orosi, Rincon de la Viega, Miraballes, Tenorio, mostly above 8500 ft.; *b.*, to the SE.: Poás, or Votos, Irazu, the highest, 11,196 ft., Turialva, 11,000 ft.), divided, towards the middle, by the depression Col d'Ochomopo, in which flow, from almost the same origin, in opposite directions, the Reventazon and Tárcoles. The NE. littoral is swampy. Two penins., including two bays on the Pacific (Dulce, Nicoya). The central rocks are Archæan. Volcanic rocks predominate; nearly all the volcanoes still active. Earthquakes frequent. Numerous hot mineral springs (Agua-caliente). Some late sedimentary formations (calcareous) are met with. Gold and silver are found in Mount Aguacate (since 1823), and on riv. Chaquinola (Talamanca) copper (Mount Candelaria); lead, mercury, sulphur, lignite, anthracite (Golfo Dulce). The NE., under the trade winds, is the dampest region—without a real dry season; annual rfall. about 118 in.; hence the NE. rivers carry much more water than SW. ones (San Juan, Reventazon). Temperature lower on the Caribbean side. On the coast, mean temp. 79° F., up to 3000 ft. alt. 76°, up to 8000 ft. (the temperate region) 62°; rfall., 68 in.; above 9000 ft. the water sometimes freezes. The SW. is less damp under W. winds, and has a dry season (Dec.–May) and a rainy one (May–Nov.). In the **flora** and **fauna** of Costa Rica, S. American types predominate Dense forests cover all the highlands, principally to the NE. To the SW. large savannas appear. Arborescent ferns go up to 7500 ft.; bananas, potatoes, and Indian corn up to 6500 ft., where oaks begin to grow. Two species of conifers are met with on the mountains (Barba). Myrtles and Vaccinieæ are the highest plants. In the forests grow the Castilloa (caoutchouc), the Cedrela (wood used in cigar-boxes and pencils), vanilla, cacao. Very dangerous vampires; numerous manatees. The **people** include three groups of Indians: Guatusos (N.), on the lands to riv. San Juan, probably related to the Nicaragua Chontales (very fair, supposed to have English blood); Talamancas, to the E.; Terraba, Bonica, towards the Pacific (Golfo Dulce); negroes and mulattos on the swampy NE. littoral. Nine-tenths of the population live on the high lands S. of the volcanoes; more than one-fourth in and round the cap. (San José). The deep valleys and the low swampy regions (NE. littoral) are very unhealthy. Maize (*milpas*) and beans (*frijoles*) are the staple food with rice (grown without irrigation), *Tiquisque* (*Colocasia*), *Yucca* (*Manihot Aipi*), from which starch is extracted. The great commercial cultures are coffee (since 1817); bananas (since 1880, especially in the swampy region of NE.). Sugar cane is indigenous. Very good pastures in the SW. savannas and on the highlands (Carthago). Remarkable hard wood in the forests (N., San Carlos valleys). The best oysters of all W. America, with abundance of pearls (bay of Nicoya). The principal **exports** are coffee, bananas (40,000 tons), hides and skins, and wood. **Imports** are flour (Chili, California), tobacco, cattle, cottons and woollens, machinery (from Great Britain). The two commercial ports are Punta Arenas (Nicoya Bay), on the Pacific; Limon, on the Atlantic. Railways from Punta Arenas to Esparta, and from Carillo, Alajuella (by Heredia, San José, Carthago), to Limon. Few roads, and these very difficult to keep up. In the N., steamers can go (by rivs. San Juan, Colorado) to the heart of the forests (riv. San Carlos, 12–24 ft. deep). There is a Congress, with one member for 10,000 inhabitants. The President is elected for four years. The state religion is the Roman Catholic. All others are admitted. In 1520 a colony from Galicia (Spain) was established on the highlands. The country was first called 'Nueva Carthago.' A prov. of the kingdom of Guatemala. Since 1821, a republic; 1824–38 part of Central American Confederation. First constitution in 1859; the present one in 1871. Since 1892, the President assumed the dictatorship. P. (1844) 80,000; (1872) 266,000 (including some 3–4000 Indians). [**J. B. R.**]

Costello, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Mayo.

Costelloe, P.O., Ire., 13 m. from Spiddal, co. Galway.

Costerfield, tp., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 33 m. ESE. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Costessey, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the Wensum, 4½ m. NW. Norwich, close to Drayton stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Costigliole, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 24 m. WSW. Alessandria. P. 7000.

Costilla, co., U.S., Colorado, on the S. frontier, W. of 105° W., with mines of magnetic iron ore.

Costock, or **Cortlingstock,** par. and vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Loughborough, near the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, P.O. P. <500.

Coston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6½ m. ENE Melton Mowbray, 3 m. NE. by E. Saxby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Coston, par., Eng., Norfolk, on the Yare, 11 m. W. by S. Norwich, 1 m. E. by N. Hardingham stn. P. <250. See **Runhall.**

Coswig, tn., Ger. See **Koswig.**

Cot, Cote, Anglo-Saxon; *Coite,* Gaelic; *Cwt,* Welsh, 'village of huts.'

Cotabambas, prov. of dep. Apurimac, Peru.

Cotacachi, or **Cotocachi,** tn. in the N. of Ecuador, at the base of the volcano of C. [**Andes, B.**]. Has manufactures of textiles. P. <5000.

Cotagaita, tn., S. America, Bolivia, dep. and 90 m. S. by E. Potosi. P. <3000.

Cotahuasi, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, cap. of Union prov., 95 m. SSW. Cuzco.

Cotastla, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, on the Atovac, 34 m. SW. by S. Vera Cruz.

Cotcliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Northallerton union. P. <250.

Cote. See *Cot.*

Cote, hamlet, Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Aston and Cote.**

Cote, lighthouse, Eng., NW. ct. Cumberland, between Skinburness Spit and Silloth, with fixed lights seen 9 m.

Coteau Landing, vil., Canada, Quebec, Soulanges co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 35 m. WSW. Montreal. P. <1500.

Coteau St. Pierre, vil., Canada, Quebec, at W. end of Mount Royal, Hochelaga co., 4 m. from Montreal. P. <2000.

Côte d'Or, chain of mts., France, which separates the basin of the Saône from those of the Seine and Loire, and connects the Cevennes with the Plateau de Langres. See **Côte d'Or,** dep.

Côte d'Or, dep., France, formed almost entirely from the ancient prov. of Burgundy; divided into four arrs., Dijon, cap. Beaune, Châtillon-sur-Seine, and Semur. The surface is very undulating, and is traversed from S. to NE. by the water-parting between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, here crossed by the Burgundy Canal (*q.v.*), which marks the div. between the range of the C. d'O. in the S. (2085 ft.), and the Plateau de Langres in the N. The Monts de l'Auxois, which branch off from the C. d'O. about the middle of the dep., cover a large part in the W., especially in the arr. of Semur-en-Auxois. The highest peaks of the dep. occur in Morvan, in the SW. (Mont de Gien, 2370 ft.). More than half the dep. belongs to the basin of the Rhone, the SE. being traversed by the Saône, which is navigable throughout the dep., and receives on the left the Oignon, on the right the Tille and the Ouche; two-fifths is watered by the Seine, which rises near St. Germain la Feuille, and its trib. the Armançon; and part is in the basin of the Loire, being drained by the Arroux. By far the most important cereal is wheat. Sugar-beet is grown to a considerable extent. Between 3 and 4 per cent. of the surface is occupied by vineyards. The production of wine per acre is above the average, and the vineyards of the E. slopes and the C. d'O. range near Dijon, Nuits, and Beaune produce the highly esteemed Burgundy wines. The exported wines, however, the produce of the grape known as the *pineau,* or *pinot,* are only grown on a small fraction of the area under the vine. A small quantity of coal is the only mineral production of importance. Area, 3392 sq. m. P. (1891) 376,900. See **France,** table.

Cotehill with Cumwhinton, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, 5½ m. SE. by E. Carlisle, P.O. (**Cotehill**), and stn. on the M. R. (**Cotehill**). P. <1500.

Cotentin (*Constantinus*), dist., France, in the old prov. Normandy, comprising the whole of the mediæval diocese of Coutances, the ancient country of the *Unelli.* It forms a peninsula in the N. of dep. Manche, extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is C. la Hague, chief tn. Coutances.

Cotes, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2 m. ENE. Loughborough, 1 m. E. Loughborough stn. P. <250.

Côte St. André, La, tn., France, dep. Isère, 21 m. ESE. Vienne. Its vicinity produces the celebrated Eaux-de-la-Côte

liqueur. Formerly a commercial town, but depopulated by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Birthplace of the composer Berlioz. P. <5000.

Cote St. Antoine, W. suburb of Montreal, Canada. P. 3000.

Cotesbach, P.O., Eng., 2 m. SW. Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

Côtes de Fer, vil., isl., and repub., Haiti, S. ct., 57 m. SW. by W. Port-au-Prince, in 73° 3′ W.

Côtes du Nord, NW. dep. of France, one of the five formed from the ancient prov. of Brittany; divided into five arrs., St. Brieuc, the cap., Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, and Loudéac, and having a coast-line of 155 m., numerous slight indentations not included. The dep. is composed almost entirely of granite and schistose rocks, and presents the general appearance of a very undulating plateau, with two slopes, one in the N. towards the sea, the other in the S. towards Vilaine. The highest point in the dep. is in the chain Montagne d'Arrée (1280 ft.). The chief rivers are the Rance, the Arguenon, the Gouët, the Trieux, the Leff, and the Guer, or Léguer, all, however, very short, but with wide estuaries in the Channel. The climate is damp and variable [**Lamballe**]. Fine granite is quarried at St. Brieuc; sandstone and slate in other dists. Agriculture has made great progress within the last 30 or 40 years, improved means of communication facilitating the more extended use not only of seaweed manure, which has been used on the coast from time immemorial, but also of other fertilisers. The principal cereals are wheat, oats, and buckwheat. A small quantity of hops is grown. The rearing of horses and cattle is an important industry. Area, 2787 sq. m. P. (1891) 618,700. See **France,** table.

Cotes Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, near Eccleshall. P. <500.

Coteswold Hills, Eng. See **Cotswold.**

Cotgrave, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 5 m. SE. by E. Nottingham, 3½ m. E. Edwalton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Cothal, P.O., Scot., on the R. Don, co. and 7½ m. NW. Aberdeen.

Cotham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 4 m. S. Newark, on the G. N. R. P. <250.

Cothele (kō-thīl′) **Quay,** place, Eng., in par. and 2 m. SW. Calstock, E. Cornwall, tin and copper ores exported.

Cotheistone, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 5½ m. NW. Taunton, 2½ m. NE. Bishop's Lydeard stn. P. <250.

Cöthen, Ger. See **Köthen.**

Cotheridge, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 4 m. W. Worcester, 1 m. N. Leigh Court stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cotherstone, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Tees, 2½ m. NW. Barnard Castle, div. and 15½ m. NW. Richmond, on the NE. R., PM.O.; 8363 ac. P. <1000. **C. Moor,** an upland tract to the W.

Cothi, riv., Wales, Carmarthenshire, flows SW. to the Towy, which it joins about 6 m. E. Carmarthen.

Cothill, hamlet, Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. NW. Abingdon, P.O. See **Dry Sandford.**

Cothon, Carthaginian name of the inner port of Mahedia (*q.v.*), Tunis.

Cotignac, tn., France, dep. Var, 32 m. NNE. Toulon, arr. and 8 m. NE. by N. Brignoles. P. <3000.

Cotignola, comm., Italy, prov. Ravenna, dist. Lugo, 34 m. SSE. Ferrara, near l. bk. of the Sennio. P. 7000.

Cotleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, 17 m. ESE. Tiverton, div. and 3 m. ENE. Honiton. P. <250.

Cotmanhay, eccles. dist., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 8 m. WNW. Nottingham, ½ m. E. by N. Ilkeston stn., on the G. N. R. P. <4500.

Cotness, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howden union. P. <250.

Cotocachi, snow-capt mt., Ecuador. See **Andes, B.**

Coton, par., Eng., co. Cambridge, Chesterton div., 2½ m. W. Cambridge, P.O. P. <500.

Coton, or **Coaton,** par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. NW. by N. Northampton, 4½ m. W. Brixworth stn. P. <250.

Coton, vil., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Hopton.**

Coton in the Elms, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. S. by W. Burton, 2½ m. WSW. Gresley stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Cotopaxi, snow-capt volcano, Ecuador. See **Andes, B.**

Cotovad, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Puente-Caldelas. P. 8000.

Cotroceni, monastery. See **Bukarest.**

Cotrone, fortified tn., Italy, Calabrie, on the E. ct., prov. and 30 m. ENE. Catanzaro, enclosed by walls, with a citadel, and has a cathedral. In ancient times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras. Liquorice root is largely grown. P. 8000.

Cotswold, or **Coteswold Hills,** Eng., a tract of about 200,000 ac. in Gloucestershire, extending from Bath N. to Chipping Campden, and separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. They belong to the Oolites, of which their western slopes form an escarpment. Surface generally bare, and used principally for the pasturage of sheep, to a breed of which they give name. Highest summit, Cleeve Cloud, near Cheltenham, 1093 ft.

Cotta, vil., Ger. See **Kotta.**

Cotta, a former kgd. of Ceylon. The Portuguese established a cinnamon factory here in 1517, but were evicted by the Dutch about 1601. The present village of C. is 6 m. E. Colombo.

Cottage City, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Dukes co., on the E. ct. of Martha's Vineyard, 22 m. SE. by E. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Cottam, vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., 7 m. from Kingsville. P. <1500.

Cottam, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 3 m. WNW. Preston, on the Lancaster Canal, 1 m. N. Lea Road stn., P.O. See **Lea.**

Cottam, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, 5 m. NW. Grimsby, P.O.

Cottam, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 5½ m. S. Gainsborough, on the M. S. & L. R. P. <250. See **Littleborough.**

Cottam, or **Cotton,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15 m. S. by W. Scarborough, 5 m. NNW. Driffield Junc. P. <250. See **Langtoft.**

Cottbus, tn., Ger. See **Kottbus.**

Cottenham, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 6½ m. N. Cambridge, PMT.O.; 7224 ac. P. <3000.

Cottens, or **Cottingen,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. SW. by W. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Cottered, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 10½ m. N. Hertford, 3 m. W. Buntingford stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Broadfield**) P. <500.

Cotters, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 4 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Cotterstock, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. SW. by W. Peterborough, 1½ m. N. Oundle. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. with Glapthorn**) P. <500.

Cottesbach, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 5 m. NE. by N. Rugby, 3½ m. N. by E. Clifton stn. P. <250.

Cottesbrook, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. WNW. Wellingborough, 2 m. NW. by W. Brixworth stn., P.O. (**Cottesbrooke**). P. <250.

Cottesmore, par., Eng., Rutland, 4 m. NE. Oakham, 3 m. E. by S. Ashwell stn., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. dist. (**C. with Barrow**) P. <750.

Cottian Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 2.**

Cottingen, vil., Switzd. See **Cottens.**

Cottingham, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 14 m. N. by W. Wellingborough, 2 m. SW. by S. Rockingham stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**C. St. Mary Magdalene**) P. <1000.

Cottingham, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 4½ m. NW. Hull, on the NE. R. Par. 9820 ac., P. 10,200; tn. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**C. St. Mary**) P. <3500.

Cottingley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., on the Aire, 3½ m. NW. Bradford, 1½ m. SW. by W. Saltaire stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Cottingwith, East, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent and the Pocklington Canal, 9 m. SE. York, 4 m. NNW. Highfield stn. P. <250.

Cottingwith, St. Mary. See **Aughton.**

Cottingwith, West. See **Thornganby.**

Cottisford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 7 m. W. by S. Buckingham. P. <250.

Cottle, co., U.S., Texas, bounded on the E. by 100° W., crossed by 34° N.

Cotton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Congleton union. P. <250.

Cotton, Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Far Cotton.**

Cotton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Cheadle union. P. <750.

Cotton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 13½ m. E. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <500.

Cotton, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Cottam.**

Cotton Abbot's, par., Eng., Cheshire, in Tarvin union. P. <250.

Cotton Edmund's, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. ESE. Chester, 1½ m. ENE. Waverton stn. P. <250.

Cotton Tree, PMT.O., near Colne, Lancashire.

Cottonwood, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Pinal co., 165 m. NW. from the SE. corner of the terr.

Cottonwood, settlement, U.S., California, Tehama co., on r. bk. of C. Creek, 135 m. NNW. Sacramento.

Cottonwood, riv., U.S., Kansas, in the E., trib. of the riv. Neosho, which it joins on the r. bk. a few miles below Emporia.

Cottonwood, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SW., crossed by 44° N., and in the E. by 95° W.

Cottonwood, riv., U.S., Minnesota, flows E. into Minnesota R.

Cottonwood, settlement, U.S., Utah, Salt Lake co., 8 m. S. Salt Lake City.

Cottonwood Falls, settlement, U.S., Kansas, Chase co., on C. Riv., 67 m. SW. by W. Topeka.

Cottrell, hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, 5½ m. E. Cowbridge, with coal.

Cotui, tn., I. of Haiti, republic and 49 m. NNW. Santo Domingo, with copper and iron mines in the vicinity. P. 2000.

Cotulla, settlement, U.S., Texas, La Salle co., 80 m. SW. by S. San Antonio.

Coubre, Pointe de la, cape, France, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the Gironde, in 45° 36½′ N.

Coucouron, tn., France, on the NW. border of dep. Ardèche, 48 m. SSW. St. Etienne. P. <2000.

Couches-les-Mines, tn., France, dep. Saône et Loire, arr. and 14 m. ESE. Autun. P. <2000.

Couchiching, stn., Canada, Ontario, 2 m. from Orilla, on the Grand Trunk Rly.

Couchiching Lake, Canada, Ontario, a northern arm of Lake Simcoe, 10 m. long by 2 m. wide.

Couckelaere, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Dixmude, cant. Thourout. P. (1890) 5000.

Coucy-le-Château, tn., France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. N. Soissons. P. <2000.

Coudersport, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Potter co., on Allegheny R., 110 m. E. by S. Erie, 64 m. NW. by W. Williamsport. Alt. 1661 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Coudray St. Germer, Le, vil., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 12 m. W. by S. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Coudrecieux, comm., France, dep. Sarthe, 19 m. E. Le Mans, with plate-glass manufactures. P. <2000.

Coudres, Isle aux, isl., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., in the St. Laurence, in 70° 21′–28′ W.

Couëdic, Cap de, cape, in SW. Kangaroo I., S. Australia.

Couëron, tn., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, arr. St. Nazaire, on the Loire, with a basin and quay, formerly the out-port of Nantes, which is 8 m. higher up; important manufacture of glass bottles. Birthplace of the naturalist Alcide d'Orbigny. P. <2000.

Couesnon, riv., France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, enters Cancale Bay nearly opposite Mont St. Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 m.; navigable for 13 m.

Coughton, hamlet, Eng., Herefordshire, 2 m. S. Ross, P.O.

Coughton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 9 m. WNW. Stratford-on-Avon, on the M. R., PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Coughton St. Peter**) 3070 ac., P. <750.

Couhé Várac, tn., France, dep. Vienne, 21 m. SSW. Poitiers, arr. Civray. P. <2000.

Couillet, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 1½ m. SE. Charleroi. P. (1890) 8200.

Couilly, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, arr. and 6 m. S. Meaux. P. <2000.

Coul Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. ct. of Islay I., in 55° 47½′ N.

Coulagh, bay, Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork.

Coulanges-la-Vineuse, tn., France, dep. Yonne, 48 m. SW. by S. Troyes, arr. and 7 m. S. by E. Auxerre. P. <2000.

Coulanges-sur-Yonne, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Yonne, 41 m. NNE. Nevers, arr. and 20 m. S. by W. Auxerre. P. <2000.

Coulimer, comm., France, dep. Orne, 18 m. E. by N. Alençon, 5 m. SW. Mortagne. P. <2000.

Coulin, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 5 m. S. of the head of Loch Maree, 1½ m. long, drained NW. into Loch Clair.

Coull, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on Tarland Burn, 9½ m. ENE. Ballater, 3 m. NNW. Aboyne stn.; 9044 ac. P. <750.

Coulman, isl., in the Antarctic Ocean, off the coast of Victoria Land, in 73° 36′ S., and 170° 2′ E. Discovered in 1841.

Coulommiers, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 34 m. E. Paris, 14 m. SE. Meaux; cap. arr. P. <5000.

Coulonge River, Canada, Quebec, flows SSE. and enters the Ottawa R. at Fort C. above Calumet I., in 76° 45′ W., 180 m. long. The expansion of the Ottawa at the influx of this river is called Lake C.

Coulonges-sur-l'Autise, tn., France, dep. Deux Sèvres, on the Autise, arr. and 13 m. NW. by N. Niort, 10 m. E. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. <2000.

Coulsdon (kūlz'don), par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 4½ m. S. by W. Croydon, on the SE. R.; 4314 ac. P. 4450; eccles. par. (**C. St. John the Evangelist**) P. <3000.

Coulson, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Stanley co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri R., 3 m. SW. Pierre. P. <1500.

Coulston, East, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 7 m. ESE. Trowbridge. P. <250.

Coulter, stn., Scot. See **Culter.**

Coulterville, settlement, U.S., Illinois, Randolph co., 45 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.).

Coulton, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Colton.**

Coumaraglin, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Seskinan.

Coumong Harbour, Annam, E. ct., about 13° 30′ N.

Coumshingaun Lough, lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Waterford, 10 m. SE. Clonmel, drained NE. into the Suir.

Council Bluffs, city, U.S., Iowa, Pottawattamie co., on E. bk. of Missouri R., not far from the old meeting-point of the Indian tribes, opposite Omaha, Nebraska, with which it is connected by a bridge 2750 ft. in length. Alt. 989 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 9287; (1880) 18,100; (1890) 21,500.

Council Grove, city, Kansas, cap. of co. Morris, on Neosho R., 25 m. NW. Emporia by rail. P. <3000.

Cound (kund), par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6½ m. SE. Shrewsbury, 2 m. WNW. Cressage stn.; 5530 ac. P. <750.

Coundon (kaun'd'n), par., Eng., Durham, div. and 2 m. E. Bishop Auckland, with a stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <4000.

Coundon (kaun'd'n), par., Eng., Warwickshire, adjoining Coventry on the NW., on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Coundon Grange, par., Eng., Durham, adjoining Coundon. P. <3500.

Counter Drain, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. W. by S. Spalding, on the G. N. R.

Countess Wear, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Devonshire, near Topsham. P. <500.

Countesswells, P.O., Scot., co. and 5 m. from Aberdeen.

Countesthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6 m. S. Leicester, on the M. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Counthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 8½ m. N. by W. Stamford, 2 m. NNW. Little Bytham stn. P. <250. See **Creeton.**

Countisbury, ct. par., Eng., Devonshire, on N. border of county, 18 m. N. Barnstaple. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. with Lynmouth**) P. <750.

Country Harbour, an inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 45° 11′ N.

County School, stn., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 12½ m. SSE. Wells, on the G. E. R.

Coupar Angus, par. and tn., Scot., Forfarshire and Perthshire, on the Isla, 12 m. NE. by N. Perth, on the C. R., with manufactures of coarse linen fabrics and leather, steam sawmills, &c. Remains of an abbey, founded in 1164. Par. 4699 ac., P. <3000.

Coupée, The. See **Sark.**

Coupeville, tn., U.S., Washington, Island co., 35 m. SE. by E. Victoria, Vancouver's Island. P. <1500.

Coupland, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Glen, 13 m. E. by S. Kelso, 2 m. E. by N. Kirknewton stn. P. <250.

Couptrain, tn., France, dep. and arr. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 18 m. W. by N. Alençon. P. <2000.

Courallie, co., New South Wales, crossed in the S. by 30° S., and in the middle by 150° E.

Coura Lough, lake, Ire., in the W. of King's co., 5 m. NNE. Parsonstown.

Courance, hamlet, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 9 m. NW. Lockerbie, P.O.

Courbet, Port. See **Hongai** (Tongking).

Courbevoie, tn., France, dep. Seine, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 5 m. NW. by W. Notre Dame, Paris, 1½ m. from the city wall. P. 11,000.

Courcelles, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. NW. Charleroi. P. (1890) 12,700.

Courcelles, Chaussy, comm., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the l. bk. of the Nied, 7 m. SE. by E. Metz. P. <2000.

Courcelles-les-Gisors, vil., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 20 m. SW. Beauvais. In 1198 scene of a battle between Philip Augustus and Richard Cœur de Lion. P. <2000.

Courceys, bar., Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork.

Courçon, vil., France, dep. Charente Inférieure, arr. and 17 m. ENE. La Rochelle. P. <2000.

Courgenay, Ger. **Jennsdorf,** vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 24 m. WSW. Basel. P. <2000.

Courland, Eng. See **Currey Mallet.**

Courland, a Baltic prov. of Russia, having the Baltic Sea in the W., the Gulf of Riga and Livonia in the N., Vitebsk in the E., Minsk and Kovno in S. The spurs of the Lithuanian plateau (*Kurisches Oberland*), 300–490 ft. high, spread along the l. bk. of Düna; another range of hills, 450–500 ft., occupies the SW. part of the C. penin. Lowlands (12–50 ft.) spread between the two and in the N. Watered by Düna on its NE. frontier for 188 m., the C. Aa, and the Windau in the W. Seacoast sandy, low, and devoid of ports in Gulf of Riga; Baltic coast has three good ports, Libau, Windau, and Polangen (*q.v.*), but generally sandy. Rows of downs run parallel to the coast, with marshes, ponds, and small lakes between. Active navigation on Düna. Timber floated down the Aa and its tribs. Many marshes and small lakes. Climate temperate [**Mitau, Libau**]. Boulder clay covers the Devonian and Jurassic rocks. Forests occupy nearly 20 per cent. of terr. Population consists of Letts (49 per cent.), Coures (30 per cent.), Germans (8 per cent.), Jews (6 per cent.), Russians (2 per cent.), Poles, Lithuanians, Lives, and Byelorusses. The Letts and the Germans are Protestants. Agriculture well developed on landlords' estates; the peasants are chiefly tenants. Manufactures begin to develop, especially at Mitau: cottons, matches. Active trade. C. had till lately retained some of its old institutions, guaranteeing some autonomy to the nobility and the trading classes; they are now gradually being abolished. Divided into ten districts, the chief towns of which are: Mitau, cap. govt.,

Bauske, Friedrichstadt, Goldingen, Grobin, Hasenpoth, Illuxt, Talsen, Tuckum, Windau. Area, 10,535 sq. m. P. (1863) 567,078; (1888) 676,580.

Courmayeur, comm., Italy, prov. Turin, dist. Val d'Entreves, with mineral waters and baths. Alt. 4210 ft. P. <2000.

Couronne, Cap, cape, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the S. ct., 17 m. W. by N. Marseilles.

Couronne, La, vil., France, dep. Charente, arr. and 4 m. SW. Angoulême. P. <2000.

Courpière, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 7 m. S. Thiers. P. <2000.

Courrières, tn. France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 15 m. ESE. Bèthune. P. <4000.

Courroux, or **Lüttelsdorf,** vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, govt. Délemont. P. <2000.

Cours, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 20 m. WNW. Villefranche, on the Trambouze. P. <4000.

Cours, comm., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bazas, near Grignols, with cold mineral springs. P. <2000.

Coursan, tn., France, dep. Aude, on the Aude, arr. and 4½ m. NE. Narbonne. P. <4000.

Course, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Ballyhaunis.

Coursegoules, vil., France, dep Alpes Maritimes, arr. Grasse, 14 m. NW. by W. Nice. P. <2000.

Courseulles-sur-Mer, comm., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Caen, near Creuilly, with salt-water baths and oyster-beds. P. <2000.

Courson, vil., France, dep. Yonne, 46 m. NNE. Nevers, arr. and 13½ m. S. by W. Auxerre. P. <2000.

Court, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the Birs, 9½ m. W. by N. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Courtallum, tn., Brit. India, in the S. of Madras Pres., dist. and 15 m. NW. Tinnevelli, of which it is the sanitarium from June to October, having an exceptionally healthy climate for its position and altitude. The town is enclosed on three sides by hills, through which a narrow valley runs opening up an easy communication with Travancore. Alt. 450 ft. P. <5000.

Courteenhall, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. S. Northampton, 2 m. SE. Blisworth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Courtenay, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Loiret, on the Clèry, 31 m. SE. by S. Fontainebleau, arr. and 17 m. E. by N. Montargis. P. <2000.

Courtetelle, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 19 m. SW. Basel. P. <2000.

Courthézon, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 10 m. NNE. Avignon, on a branch of the Ouvèze. P. <3000.

Courthill. See **Kishorn.**

Courtine, La, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Creuse, arr. Aubusson, 40 m. W. by S. Clermont-Ferrand, 11 m. N. by W. Ussel. P. <2000.

Courtland, settlement, U.S., Alabama, Lawrence co., 80 m. NNW. of Birmingham. Alt. 560 ft. (R.R.).

Courtland, or **Middleton Centre,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., 20 m. from Simcoe. P. <1500.

Courtmacsherry, fishing tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 7 m. S. by E. Bandon, on C. Bay, and the Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast Rly., PMT.O. P. <500.

Courtomer, vil., France, dep. Orne, arr. and 19 m. NE. Alençon. P. <2000.

Courtown Harbour, tn., Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Wexford, 4 m. from Gorey stn., in 52° 39′ N., adjoining Riverchapel, PM.O. P. <500.

Courtrai, or **Courtray,** Flemish **Kortrijk,** fortified tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 9 m. NE. by N. Tourcoing, with an academy of painters, picture gallery, and a cathedral. Manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, damask, lace, yarn, &c.; supplies the finest flax imported into this country, The 'Battle of Spurs' was fought here in 1302. The town was taken by the French in 1793 and made cap. of the dep. of the Lys. P. (comm., 1890) 30,300.

Court-St.-Etienne, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles. P. <4000.

Courtwright, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on R. St. Clair, 63 m. W. by S. London. P. <1500.

Courutte Island, one of the Laccadive Is., in 10° 31′ N. and 72° 43′ E. It is 2½ m. long and 1 m. broad.

Courville, tn., France, dep. Eure et Loir, on the Eure, arr. and 11 m. W. Chartres; near is the castle of Villebon, where Sully died. P. <2000.

Couserans, Le, or **Conserans,** an ancient dist., France, in the Pyrenees, near the frontier. It was a dependency of the former prov. of Gascony, and now forms a part of the dep. 'Ariège. St. Lizier was its capital.

Coußland (kauz'land), vil., Scot., Edinburghshire, 3½ m. NE. Dalkeith, P.O.

Cousley Wood, vil., Eng., Sussex, on border of co., 6 m. S.E. Tunbridge Wells, P.O.

Cousoire, comm., France, on the E. border of dep. Nord, 19 m. SE. by S. Mons. P. <2000.

Coussac-Bonneval, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. St. Yrieix, 21 m. S. Limoges. P. <2000.

Coussey, vil., France, dep. Vosges, on the Meuse, 21 m. SW. by S. Toul, arr. and 3 m. N. by W. Neufchâteau. P. <2000.

Coutances, called in the fourth century *Constantia,* tn., France, dep. Manche, 17 m. NNE. Granville, with manufactures of lace. Contains the *Aqueduc des Piliers,* constructed in the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and a thirteenth-century Gothic cathedral. The town was fortified by the English in 1418, and dismantled by Louis XI. Cap. arr. C. The **Canal de C.** connects the town with the Sienne. P. 7400.

Couthuin, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. Huy. P. <4000.

Coutras, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Libourne, on the Dronne, 26 m. NE. by E. Bordeaux. Brilliant victory of Henry IV., then King of Navarre, over the Catholics under the Duke of Joyeuse, in 1587. P. <3000.

Couva, tn., West Indies, on the W. ct. of Trinidad.

Couvet, vil., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, 8 m. N. Grandson, in the Val de Travers. P. <3000.

Couvin, tn. and comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Eau Noire, 9 m. N. Rocroy. Tn. P. <2000; comm. P. <3000.

Covadonga, Spain. See **Cangas de Onis.**

Covaleda, comm., Spain, prov. Soria, 25 m. NW. by W. Soria. P. <2000.

Covarrubias, tn., Spain, Old Castile, prov. Burgos, dist. and 14 m. ENE. Lerma, with remains of ancient walls and an old castle of Count Fernan Gonzalés, 11th century. P. <2000.

Cove, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. N. Tiverton, 2 m. S. Bampton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cove, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 2½ m. N. Aldershot, close to Farnborough stn., P.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**C. St. John**) P. <1500.

Cove, fishing hamlet, Scot., Berwickshire, 7½ m. SE. by E. Dunbar, close to Cockburnspath stn.

Cove, watering-place, Scot., Dumbartonshire, in the SE. of Loch Long, PMT.O. See **Kilcreggan and Cove.**

Cove, fishing vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 3 m. S. by W. Aberdeen, on the C. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Cove Cape, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the E. ct., in 48° 27′ N.

Cove Head, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Queen's co., 12 m. from Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Covehithe, or **N. Hales,** ct. par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 8 m. SSW. of Lowestoft. P. <250. See **Benacre.**

Cove Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, at the entrance to Georgian Bay, in 45° 16′–20′ N.

Cove, North, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6 m. WSW. Lowestoft, near riv. Waveney, 2 m. SE. Beccles. P. <250.

Cove, South, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 9 m. SSW. Lowestoft. P. <250.

Covelo, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. La Cañiza. P. 7300.

Coven, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 5 m. N. Wolverhampton, 1 m. S. Four Ashes stn., P.O. P. <750.

Coveney (köv'ni), par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, Wisbech div., 3½ m. NW. Ely, P.O.; 7249 ac. P. <500.

Covenham St. Bartholomew, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 5 m. N. Louth, 3 m. ESE. Ludborough stn., P.O. P. <250.

Covenham St. Mary, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey or Louth div., adjoining **C. St. Bartholomew.** P. <250.

Coventry, parl. bor., mun. bor. (since the time of Edward III.; boundary extended in 1890), and co. bor., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., diocese of Worcester, 17 m. ESE. Birmingham, 8½ m. N. Leamington, on the L. & NW. R., with manufactures of ribbons, watches, elastic webs, coach lace, and chief seat of the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles, which were first made here. Coal-mines near. The town has three important churches, from the spires of which (St. Michael's, 303 ft. high—founded 1373) the place is called 'the city of the three spires.' The city seems to have derived its name from a convent founded by Canute. Market-day, F. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 16,000; (1851) 36,200; (1871) 37,700; (1881) 44,800; (1891) mun. and co. bor. P. 52,700; parl. bor. P. 54,800.

Coventry Canal, Eng., Warwickshire, runs from Coventry past Nuneaton and Atherstone, and joins the Birmingham Canal SW. of Tamworth; connects with the Oxford Canal a few miles N. by E. Coventry. Length, 32½ m.

Coventry, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. Tolland, 20 m. E. Hartford. P. <2000.

Coventry, vil., U.S., New York, co. Chenango, 28 m. NE. Binghamton by rail. P. <1500.

Coventry, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., 12 m. SW. Providence. P. 5100.

Cover, small riv., Eng., Yorkshire, flows 12 m. NE. to the Ure, which it joins on the r. bk. almost due S. of Richmond and 14 m. NW. Ripon.

Coverack, ct. vil., Eng., Cornwall, 10½ m. S. Falmouth, on **C. Cove,** PM.O. See **St. Keverne.**

Coverdale, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Albert, on Petitcodiac R., 10 m. from Salisbury.

Coverham, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Aggiethorpe.**

Coverham with Horsehouse, eccles. par . Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in ancient par. of C. P. <1000.

Covesea, ct. vil., Scot., Elginshire, 5 m. NNW. Elgin, 3½ m. W. Lossiemouth stn. **C. Skerries** are a dangerous reef, on which is a lighthouse with revolving light, visible 18 m.

Covilha, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. Castello Branco, 47 m. E. by N. Coimbra, with warm baths. P. 9000.

Covington, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon div., 11 m. E. Wellingborough, 2 m. W. Kimbolton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Covington, co., U.S., Alabama, S. frontier, crossed by 86½° W.

Covington, tn., U.S., Georgia, Newton co., 35 m. ESE. Atlanta. P. <2000.

Covington, city, U.S., Indiana, Fountain co., on l. bk. of Wabash R., 45 m. N. of Terre Haute. P. <2000.

Covington, city, U.S., Kentucky, Kenton co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio and the l. bk. of the Licking R., opposite Cincinnati. P. (1870) 24,500; (1880) 29,700; (1890) 37,400.

Covington, vil., U.S., Louisiana, St. Tammany par., 37 m. N. New Orleans. P. <1500.

Covington, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the S., to the W. of 89° W., and S. of 32° N.

Covington, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Dakota co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, opposite Sioux City, 85 m. NNW. Omaha. P. <1500.

Covington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Miami co., on Stillwater Creek, 73 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P. <2000.

Covington, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Tipton co., 35 m. NE. Memphis. P. <1500.

Covington, vil., U.S., Virginia, Alleghany co., 141 m. W. by N. Richmond, 55 m. NW. by W. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Covington and Thankerton, par., Scot., Lanarkshire, 33 m. SW. Edinburgh, 36 m. SE. Glasgow, with a stn. (**Thankerton**) on the C. R.; 5114 ac. P. <500.

Cowal, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Elgin, 9 m. from Longwood. P. <1500.

Cowal, or **Cowall,** a mountainous peninsular dist., Scot., co. Argyll, between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde on the E., and Loch Fyne on the W. In it are Lochs Goil and Eck, and the villages Inverchaolain, Kilmodan, Kilmun, Kilfinan, Strathlachan, Lochgoilhead, and Kilmorich.

Cowan Bridge, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. S. Kirkby Lonsdale.

Cow and Calf, islets, Ire., off the SE. ct. of Down, in Dundrum Bay.

Cowansville, or **Nelsonville,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 46 m. SE. by E. Montreal. P. <1500.

Cowarne, Little, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8½ m. SE. by E. Leominster, 4½ m. SW. by W. Bromyard stn. P. <250. See **Ullingswick.**

Cowarne, Much, par., Eng., co. and 9 m. NE. by E. Hereford, Leominster div., 4 m. NNE. Stoke Edith stn. P. <500.

Cowbank, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the G. N. R., 5 m. SW. Wainfleet.

Cow Bay, inlet, Canada, in NE. of Cape Breton I., with its mouth in 46° 10′ N., protected by a government breakwater and quay, length 1800 ft. Depth alongside at ordinary springs high water, 22 ft.; low water, 17 ft.

Cowbit, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 4 m. S. Spalding, on the G. N. and G. E. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Cowbridge, mun. bor. (since 1682, if not earlier), parl. bor. [**Cardiff**], and par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 12 m. W. Cardiff, on the Taff Vale Rly.; formerly the county town. A free grammar school, endowed in the reign of Charles II.; agricultural markets. During the Norman period encompassed with a stone wall; portions of old fortifications still remain. Market-day, Tu. Mean rfall. (1868–80), 37.17 in. Alt. 96 ft. P. <1500. See **Llanblethian.**

Cowden, par., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., 7½ m. W. by N. Tunbridge Wells, 1 m. SW. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Cowdenbeath, tn., Scot., Fife, 5 m. NE. by E. Dunfermline, on the N. B. R., with coal-mines and blast-furnaces. P. <4500.

Cowden Pound, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Cowden.

Cowdens Ambo, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in Skirlaugh union. P. <250.

Cowell, settlement, S. Australia, Eyres Penin., Jervois co., 95 m. SW. Port Augusta.

Cower's Lane, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 1 m. from Shottle.

Cowes, seapt. and watering-place, Victoria, on Phillip I., in Westernport Bay, Mornington co., 49 m. SSE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Cowes, East, tn., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., on the N. ct., and on the E. side of the estuary of the Medina, 4½ m. N. Newport, with numerous slips, the chief being the Minerva Yard, 700 ft. long, with 1000 tons lifting power. P. <3000.

Cowes, West, seapt., market-tn., and watering-place, opposite E. Cowes, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly., 10½ m. SSE. Southampton, and 8½ m. WSW. Portsmouth, with both of which ports it has daily communication by steamers. It has a battery at the angle formed by the river and the sea, called Egypt Point; headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club, who hold their annual regattas here. Numerous slips, the chief being the Czarina; length 440 ft., 1000 tons lifting power. Market-days, Tu. and Th. P. 7700.

Cowesby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6 m. SE. Northallerton. P. <250.

Cowesett, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., 9 m. S. by W. Providence. P. <1500.

Coweta, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., and bounded on NW. by Chattahoochee R.

Cowflat, post-tn., New South Wales, 156 m. W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Cowfold, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 5½ m. SSE. Horsham, 2 m. E. West Grinstead stn., PMT.O.; 4501 ac. P. <1000.

Cowgill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 15 m. E. by S. Kendal, 1 m. W. Dent stn. P. <500.

Cow Honeybourne, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5 m. E. Evesham, with a stn. (**Honeybourne**) on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Church Honeybourne.**

Cowhythe, a stn. in the Trigonometrical Survey of Scot., Banffshire, on the meridian of Dunnose, in 57° 51′ N., and 2° 40′ W., 1 m. E. Portsoy. Alt. 265 ft.

Cowichan, tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., on the E. ct., 36 m. NW. by N. Victoria, at the mouth of Cowichan R., which drains **C. Lake** (25 m. long) E. into the Strait of Georgia. P. <1500.

Cowick, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Snaith.**

Cowie, fishing vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the C., on C. Harb., close to Stonehaven.

Cowie's Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 49 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Cowlairs, a NE. suburb of Glasgow, Scot., on the N. B. R.

Cowlam, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 6½ m. NW. Driffield. P. <250.

Cowleaze Chine, a small, deep, and narrow valley, Eng., Isle of Wight, 4 m. NW. St. Catherine's Point.

Cowleigh, eccles. par., Eng., cos. Worcester and Hereford, near Great Malvern. P. <1000.

Cowley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Preston Bisset.**

Cowley, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 2 m. N. Exeter.

Cowley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. S. by E. Cheltenham, 3½ m. SSE. Leckhampton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cowley, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 6½ m. WSW. Harrow, 1½ m. S. Uxbridge stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Cowley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 2½ m. ESE. Oxford. P. 10,300.

Cowley, co., New South Wales, crossed in the N. by 35° S., and bounded on the E. by the Murrumbidgee R.

Cowley, co., U.S., Kansas, bordering on the Indian Terr., and intersected by Arkansas R.

Cowling, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Burrill-cum-Cowling.**

Cowling (kau'ling), par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5 m. SW. Skipton, PMT.O.; 4716 ac. P. <2000.

Cowlinge, or **Coolinge** (ku'linj), par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 10½ m. SW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, 6 m. NNE. Haverhill stn., P.O. P. <750.

Cowlitz, riv., U.S., Washington, flows W., SW., and S. into the Columbia R. in C. co. Length about 125 m.

Cowlitz, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 46° N. and 123° W., bounded on the SW. by the Columbia R.

Cowpasture, riv., U.S., Virginia, one of the headwaters of the James R. (*q.v.*).

Cowpe Lench, Newhall Hey, and Hall Carr, par., Eng., Lancashire, Haslingden union, including parts of Rawtenstall and Waterfoot. P. <4000.

Cowpen, par. and tn., Eng., Northumberland, on the S. shore of the estuary of the Blyth, 6½ m. ESE. and included in the parl. bor. of Morpeth, near Bebside stn., P.O. P. 13,000. See **Horton.**

Cowpen Bewley, par., Eng., Durham, in the E. of the SE. div., 4 m. NE. Stockton, 1 m. N. Haverton Hill stn. P. <1500.

Cowper, co., New South Wales, bounded on the E. by the Bogan R., and crossed in the N. by 30° S.

Cowper Point, cape, Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, Morecambe Bay, at the mouth of the estuary of the Leven.

Cowra, tn., New South Wales, Forbes co., on the r. bk. of the Lachlan, 60 m. SW. by W. Bathurst, with gold, silver, copper, and marble in the neighbourhood. P. <1500.

Cowshill, vil., Eng., Stanhope par., 3 m. from St. John's Chapel, Durham, PM.O.

Cowsick, small riv., Eng., Devonshire, flows S. from Dartmoor Forest to the l. bk. of the Dart (W. branch).

Cowsoggie, isl. See **New Georgia.**

Cowthorp, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Nidd, 5½ m. SE. by E. Knaresborough, 2½ m. NE. by N. Wetherby stn. P.<250.

Cowton, East, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 7½ m. S. by E. Darlington, with a stn. (**Cowton**) on the NE. R.; 3369 ac. P.<500.

Cowton, North, par., 1½ m. WNW. E. Cowton. P.<500.

Cowton, South, par., adjoining N. Cowton. P.<250.

Cowwarr, or **Upper Heyfield,** post-tn., Victoria, co. Tanjil, 90 m. E. by S. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Coxbench, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., 5 m. NE. Derby, P.O.

Coxen Hole, port, Honduras Republic, on the S. ct. of Roatan I., with fairly good anchorage, but accessible only to vessels of small draught.

Cox Green, hamlet, Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., on the r. bk. of the Wear, 5 m. WSW. Sunderland, on the NE. R.

Coxhoe, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 5 m. SE. by S. Durham, with two stns. (**C.** and **C. Bridge**) on the NE. R.; coal-mines. PMT.O. P.<3500.

Coxley, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1½ m. SW. Wells, P.O. P.<750.

Coxlodge, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 3 m. NW. by N. Newcastle, 1½ m. W. by S. Gosforth stn., P.O. P. 5600.

Coxsackie, vil., U.S., New York, Greene co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 23 m. S. by W. Albany. P.<2000.

Cox's Bázár, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, on the Bay of Bengal, dist. and 65 m. S. by E. Chittagong. P.<5000.

Cox's Creek, S. Australia. See **Bridgewater.**

Cox's Landing, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Cabell co., on the Ohio, 40 m. W. by N. Charleston. P.<1500.

Cox's Point, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, 35 m. from Frederickton.

Coxtown, settlement, Victoria, Talbot co., 34 m. WSW. Sandhurst.

Coxwall, part of par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Buckton.**

Coxwell, Great, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 15 m. W. by S. Abingdon, 2 m. SW. Faringdon. P.<500.

Coxwell, Little, par., 1 m. E. Great C., P.O. P.<250. See **Faringdon.**

Coxwold, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 14½ m. E. by N. Ripon, on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Yearsley**) P.<1000.

Coychurch, Higher, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 15½ m. W. by N. Cardiff, 2 m. E. Bridgend stn., P.O. P.<500.

Coychurch, Lower, par., near C. Higher. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Peterstone**) P.<5000.

Coygan Cave, Wales, Carmarthenshire, near Laugharne, has yielded bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, hyæna, cave lion, &c.

Coy Inlet, Argentine Republic. See **Colle,** riv.

Coylton, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Water of Coyle, 5½ m. ESE. Ayr, 1½ m. W. by N. Drongan stn., with coal-mines, PM.O.; 11,584 ac. P.<3000.

Coylton Minlot, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. from Thirsk.

Coyote, vil., U.S., New Mexico, co. and 10 m. NE. Mora, on Coyote R. P.<1500.

Coyotepec, tn., Mexico, 25 m. N. by W. Mexico.

Coy's Diggings, or **Ballieston,** post-tn., Victoria, co. Rodney, 85 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Coytrahene, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Aberkenfig.

Coyty, Higher, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 15 m. SE. Neath, 1½ m. NE. Bridgend stn. P.<1000.

Coyty, Lower, par., near C. Higher. P.<4000; eccles. par. (**C. with Nolton**) P.<3000.

Coyuacan, tn., Mexico, 5 m. SSE. Mexico.

Cozes, tn., France, dep. Charente Inférieure, arr. Saintes, 26 m. S. by E. Rochefort. P.<2000.

Cozumel, isl., Central America, off the E. ct. of Yucatan, in 20° 35′ N., 86° 41′ W., 24 m. long by 7 m.

Crannford, P.O., Ire., co. Wexford, 4 m. W. Gorey.

Crabb's Cross, vil., Eng., Worcestershire, 7 m. SE. Bromsgrove, PMT.O.

Crabhall, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Blacon.**

Crab Island, one of the Virgin Is. See **Vieque.**

Crab Island, Ire., off NW. ct. of co. Clare, in South Sound, lat. 53° 1′ N.

Crab Island, small isl., Madagascar, off the W. ct., in about 21° 10′ S.

Crab Orchard, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Lincoln co., 93 m. SE. by E. Louisville. P.<1500.

Crab Orchard, vil., U.S., Virginia, Lee co., 41 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Crab Tree Lane, P.O., Ire., N. co. Armagh, bar. Oneilland W., 6½ m. W. by N. Lurgan, 6 m. from Portadown stn.

Cracoe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 19 m. NNE. Burnley, 4½ m. NNW. Embsay stn., PT.O. P.<250.

Cracow (German **Krakau**; Slavonic **Kraków**—probably from Slavonic *krak*, a raven, though legendary history attributes the origin of the town and its name to Krak, a prince of Poland about 700), tn., Austria, cap. crownland Galicia, 158 m. SSW. Warsaw, on the l. bk. of the Vistula, where it flows from W. to E. through a narrow valley forming the approach from the E. to the SE. of Silesia, and to the Moravian Gate leading to the valley of the Danube. This situation gives it an important strategical position, to which probably may be largely ascribed the fact that C. was for two and a half centuries (1320–1569) the cap. of Poland, and is still a fortified town, walled and surrounded by forts on both banks of the river. It has a castle, a cathedral containing the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, a university (founded 1364), with a botanic garden, an observatory (50° 3′ 50″ N., 19° 57′ 36″ E.), a school of arts, and academy of painting. About 3 m. W. is a tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, 120 ft. in elevation. Manufactures cloth and leather. The territory, which formed the republic of C. from 1815 to 1846, had an area of 445 sq. m., and comprised, besides the city, the towns of Chrzanow and Krzeszowice, till it was incorporated with the Austrian empire, after an insurrection, in Dec. 1846. Alt. 680–775 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.7° F., Jan. 26°, July 65.5°; rfall. (29 yrs.), 24.8 in. P. (1869) 49,800; (1880) 66,100; (1890) 74,600; including Podgórze on the r. bk. of the river, 87,700.

Craddock, vil., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 8 m. E. Tiverton, 1 m. ESE. Uffculme stn., P.O.

Cradle Mount, Wales. See **Pen-y-cader Fawr.**

Cradle Mountain, the highest peak in Tasmania, in the W., Lincoln co., 40 m. WNW. the Great Lake. Alt. 5070 ft.

Cradley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 15½ m. ENE. Hereford, 2½ m. W. Malvern Link stn., with coal, P.O.; 6075 ac. P.<2000.

Cradley, par., Eng., on the N. border of Worcestershire, N div., 3½ m. S. Dudley, with a stn. on the L. & NW. and G. W. Rlys., with coal-mines. P. 5700.

Cradley Heath, place, Eng., S. Staffordshire, included in the urban sanitary dist. of Rowley Regis, chief seat of the manufacture of cable-chains; PMT.O.

Cradoc, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the M. R., 3 m. WNW. Brecon.

Cradock, tn., Cape Colony, cap., dist., 56 m. SE. by S. Middelburg, on the railway to De Aar Junc.; with salt pan and sulphur spring. Alt. 2850 ft. Mean temp., yr. 63° F., Feb. 74°, July 50.2°. P.<5000.

Cradock, post-tn., S. Australia, Granville co., 50 m. NE. by E. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Crafers, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 8 m. SE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Crafthole, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the S. ct., 6½ m. W. Plymouth.

Crafton, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6 m. NE. Aylesbury, 1½ m. N. by E. Marston Gate stn.

Craftsbury, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. Orleans, about 30 m. NE. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Crag, Celtic, 'a rock.' See *Carrick.*

Cragganmore, distillery, Scot., Banffshire, on the Avon, near Ballindalloch stn., P.O.

Craggs, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Askeaton.

Cragg Vale, Eng., Yorkshire, Sowerby div., 5 m. W. by S. Halifax, 2 m. S. Mytholmroyd, PMT.O.

Craghead, vil., Eng., Durham, Lanchester par., 4½ m. SW. Chester-le-Street, PM.O.

Craichie, vil., Scot., co. and 3½ m. SE. Forfar, P.O.

Craig, Celtic, 'a rock.' See *Carrick.*

Craig, ct. par., Scot., Forfarshire, 1½ m. SW. Montrose, with salmon and other fisheries; 4371 ac. P.<2500.

Craig, vil., U.S., Missouri, Holt co., 44 m. NW. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Craig, co., U.S., Virginia, on the NW. frontier, S. of 38° N.

Craigairie Fell, an upland tract, Scot., Wigtownshire, 12 m. WNW. Newton Stewart. Alt. 1000 ft.

Craigarogan, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, Templepatrick par. P.<750.

Craigavad, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 4½ m. W. Bangor, on the Belfast and Bangor Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Craigbank, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, in par. and 2 m. SW. New Cumnock. P.<500.

Craig Cefn Park, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Clydach.

Craigench Moss, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the SE., 6 m. W. Wigtown.

Craigellachie, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 118° 48′ W., 1131 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 351 m. from Vancouver.

Craigellachie, vil., Scot., Banffshire, on R. Findich, 9 m. WSW. Keith, with a junc. stn. on the G. N. of S. R.

Craigend, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 2 m. S. Perth.

Craigendoran Pier, stn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the

Gare Loch, 1 m. SE. by E. Helensburgh, the terminus for the Clyde steamboat traffic in connection with the N. B. R.

Craigenputtock, Upper, farm, Scot., in the extreme SW. of Dumfriesshire, 12 m. N. Castle Douglas, 9 m. NE. by N. Parton stn. Residence of Carlyle, 1828–34.

Craighall, Scot. See **Ellon.**

Craighall, New, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 1½ m. WSW. Musselburgh. P. <500.

Craighallock Moor, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the SE., 5½ m. W. Wigtown.

Craighead, vil., Scot., Perthshire, 7 m. WNW. Stirling, 2 m. NW. Gargunnock stn.

Craighead, co., U.S., Arkansas, just to S. of 36° N. and E. of 91° W.

Craighouse, PM.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the I. of Jura, 9 m. from Portaskaig.

Craighurst, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 26 m. E. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Craigie, par., Scot., Ayrshire, 4 m. S. Kilmarnock, P.O.; 6576 ac. P. <750.

Craigie, vil., Scot., Perthshire, 4 m. W. Blairgowrie, P.O.

Craigie, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 35 m. SW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Craigiebuckler, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeen, in the pars. Banchory Devenick, Newhills, Old Machar, and Peterculter. P. <1000.

Craigieburn, settlement, New Zealand, Rodney co., 35 m. N. Auckland, on the Mahurangi R., which is navigable for 13 m.

Craigievar, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 4 m. NW. Lumphanon stn.

Craiglee, small tp., Queensland, Chelmsford co., near the coast, in 16° 30′ S. and 145° 30′ E. P. <1500.

Craiglee, mt., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the W. side of Loch Doon, 13½ m. SE. Maybole. Alt. 1716 ft.

Craigleith, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Grey, at foot of Blue Mts., and 6 m. by rail from Collingwood. P. <1500.

Craigleith, isl., Scot., in the Firth of Forth, 1 m. N. of North Berwick, Haddingtonshire, in 2° 43′ W.

Craigleith, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., 2½ m. W. by N. Edinburgh; here most of the building stone for the New Town of Edinburgh was obtained.

Craiglockhart, hill, Scot., 2 m. SW. Edinburgh; alt. 500 ft. Near is a large hydropathic establishment, and a stn. on the N. B. R.

Craigmark, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 10½ m. E. by S. Maybole, 1 m. NNW. Dalmellington stn. P. <500.

Craigmillar Castle, ruins, Scot., near Edinburgh, with a stn. on the N. B. R.; was a favourite residence of Queen Mary.

Craignethan Castle, ruins, Scot., in co. and 4½ m. NW. Lanark; the 'Tillietudlem' of Scott's 'Old Mortality.'

Craigneuk, tn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 1½ m. ESE. Motherwell, forms part of Wishaw, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Craignish, par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the NW. shore of the inlet of Loch C., 16½ m. S. by W. Oban. Near the NW. boundary of the par. are remains of a large strong, mediæval fortress, and there are vestiges of several rude forts, supposed to be Scandinavian. 9813 ac. P. <500.

Craignish Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, Sound of Jura, in 56° 8′ N., 5° 37′ W.

Craignure, PT.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on Mull I., Torosay par.

Craigo, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the C. R., 4½ m. NNW. Montrose.

Craigrothie, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 2 m. S. Cupar, P.O.

Craigrownie, eccles. par., Scot., Dumbartonshire, Roseneath par. P. <1500.

Craigs, par. and tnld., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bars. Kilconway and Lower Toome, 14½ m. NNW. Antrim, P.O. Par. P. 5700; tnld. P. <1500.

Craig Taw, cape, Scot., on the N. ct. of Berwickshire, in 2° 18′ W.

Craigton, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 8 m. W. by S. Arbroath, close to Monikie stn, P.O.

Craig-y-cau, mt., Wales, Merionethshire, 3½ m. N. Dolgelly. Alt. 2063 ft.

Craik, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 65 m. NW. by W. Regina.

Craike, or **Crayke,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12½ m. N. by W. York, 4 m. NE. by E. Alne (for Easingwold) stn., P.O. P. <500.

Crail, ancient *Carraile,* parl. and royal burgh, seapt., and par., Scot., E. Fife, on E. ct., 8½ m. SE. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. A small fragment of the wall of a royal castle occasionally occupied by David I. in the first half of the 12th century still survives. Par. 6383 ac., P. <2000; parl. burgh P. <1500. See **St. Andrews.**

Crailling, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Oxnam Water, 3⅓ m. NE. Jedburgh, 1 m. ESE. Nisbet stn., P.O.; 5966 ac. P. <750.

Crailsheim, Ger. See **Krailsheim.**

Craiova, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. C., 112 m. W. Bukarest, with salt-mines in neighbourhood. In the Middle Ages the cap. of Lower Walachia, and the residence of a ban [**Roumania**]. P. (1889–90) 30,100.

Crake, riv., Eng., Lancashire. See **Coniston Water.**

Crakehall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8½ m. SE. by S. Richmond, 1 m. N. Crakehall stn., on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Langthorne**) P. <750.

Crakehill, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Elmire.**

Crambe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Derwent, 11½ m. NE. York, ½ m. W. Kirkham Abbey stn. P. <250.

Cramlington, par. and tn., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 7½ m. NW. North Shields, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. 6000; eccles. par. (**C. St. Nicholas**) P. 5000.

Cramond, the anct. *Caer Almond,* par. and vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. ct., a small part in W. Lothian, at the mouth of the Almond, 4 m. E. by S. South Queensferry, 3 m. W. Granton stn., with salmon stake nets, iron-works, and paper mills. Was an important Roman station on Watling Street, and traces of the mole, coins, &c., have been found. P.O. 5277 ac. P. <3500.

Cramond Bridge, on the Almond, 1 m. SW. Cramond, with stn. (**C. Brig**) on the C. R., PT.O.

Cramond Island, isl., Scot., in the Firth of Forth, 1 m. N. Cramond, in 3° 17½′ W.; accessible on foot at low water.

Crampton's Gap, U.S., Maryland, pass in the South Mts. to the NE. of the mouth of the Shenandoah.

Crana, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Donegal, flows into Lough Swilly on the E. side.

Cranage, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7 m. SE. by E. Northwich, 2 m. NW. Holmes Chapel stn. P. <500.

Cranagh, hamlet, Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 16 m. NE. by N. Omagh, on the R. Glenelly, 15 m. from Newtownstewart stn., P.O.

Cranberry, tp., U.S., N. Carolina, Mitchell co., 186 m. W. by N. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Cranberry Isles, U.S., Maine, Hancock co., SE. of Mt. Desert I., in 68° 12′–14′ W.

Cranberry Lake, in the Adirondacks, U.S., New York.

Cranborne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 11½ m. SW. by S. Salisbury, 4 m. W. Daggens Road stn. C. gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Salisbury. PMT.O. 11,870 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**C. with Boveridge**) P. <1000.

Cranborne Chase, an ancient forest, now enclosed, chiefly in Wiltshire.

Cranbourne, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Dorchester, 45 m. from Quebec city. Mean temp., yr. 36.1° F., Jan. 8.2°, July 62.4°. P. <1500.

Cranbourne, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, in the ancient par. of Winkfield and Sunninghill. P. <1500.

Cranbourne, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 28 m. SE. by S. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Cranbrook, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 12 m. E. by S. Tunbridge Wells, 5 m. S. Staplehurst stn. From the fourteenth to the seventeenth century C. was an important seat of the broadcloth manufactures introduced by the Flemings, on SE. R. PMT.O. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Hartley, alt. 405 ft.), 32.81 in. 10,374 ac. P. <4500; eccles. par. (**C. St. Dunstan**) P. <3000.

Cranbrook, post-tn., Tasmania, Glamorgan co., 60 m. SE. Launceston. P. <1500.

Crandon, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 99 m. ENE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Crane End, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., on the coast, 4 m. E. by S. Boston.

Crane Island, or **Isle aux Grues,** Canada, Quebec, in the St. Lawrence, Montmagny co., in 70° 33′ W. P. <1500.

Cranemoor, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. SE. Penistone, 2 m. from Wortley.

Cranemore, tnld., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Forth, Barragh par. P. <250.

Craney Island, U.S., Virginia, in Hampton Roads, at the mouth of Elizabeth R., with strong fort defending the entrance of James and Elizabeth Rivs., and lighthouse 50 ft. high.

Cranfield, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Bedford, 3 m. N. by W. Ridgmont stn., PMT.O.; 3500 ac. P. <1500.

Cranfield, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, on Lough Neagh, 3½ m. SW. Randalstown stn. P. <250.

Cranfield Point, cape, Ire., the southernmost point of co. Down, at the N. entrance to Carlingford Lough.

Cranford, par., Eng., Middlesex, on the Crane, 3 m. NW. Hounslow stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Cranford, vil., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. NNE. Wellingborough, on the M. R., belonging to two adjoining pars., PT.O. **C. St. John,** P. <500; **C. St. Andrew,** P. <250.

Cranford, tnld., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on Mulroy Bay, 18 m. NW. by W. Londonderry, 14 m. from Letterkenny stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cranham, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 4½ m. ESE. Romford, 1 m. SE. Upminster stn. P. <500.

Cranham, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Gloucester, P.O. P.<500. See **Brimpsfield.**

Crank, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. and L. & NW. Rlys., 2½ m. SW. St. Helen's, 2 m. from Rainford, PM.O.

Cranks Gap, pass, U.S., Kentucky, Harlan co., in the Cumberland Mts., 180 m. SSE. Cincinnati (Ohio).

Cranley, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8 m. SE. by S. Guildford, with stn. (**Cranleigh**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. (**Cranleigh**); 7758 ac. P.<2500.

Cranmore, East, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6 m. WSW. Frome. P.<250. See **Doulting.**

Cranmore, West, 1 m. to the SW., with a stn. (**Cranmore**) on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<500. See **Doulting.**

Cranna, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 7 m. SW. Nenagh.

Crannagh, tnld., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Athlone, Drum par. P.<250.

Crannagh, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Kilkenny.

Cranny, P.O., Ire., co. Clare, 4 m. from Killadysert.

Cranoe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 11 m. SW. by S. Oakham. P.<250.

Cransac, comm., France, dep. Aveyron, 42 m. N. by E. Albi, with mineral springs and coal-mines. P.<2000.

Cransford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 16 m. NE. Ipswich, P.O. P.<250.

Cranshaws, par., Scot., Berwickshire, on Bothwell Water, 7½ m. NW. Duns, P.O.; 8708 ac. P.<250.

Cransley, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, 3 m. SW. Kettering stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cranstal Point, Isle of Man, 5½ m. N. by E. Ramsey.

Cranston, par., Scot., Midlothian, on E. border, 5 m. SSE. Musselburgh; 5100 ac. P.<1000.

Cranston, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., 8½ m. SW. by W. Providence, contains several manufacturing villages, with anthracite mines. P. (1880) 5900; (1890) 8100.

Cranswick, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 4 m. S. Driffield.

Crantock, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the NW. ct., 10 m. N. by W. Truro, 1½ m. S. by W. New Quay, P.O. P.<500.

Cranwell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 11½ m. NE. Grantham, div. and 3½ m. NW. Sleaford, P.O. P.<250.

Cranwich, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 18 m. NE. by E. Ely, 6 m. SE. by S. Stoke Ferry stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Didlington and Colveston**) P.<250.

Cranworth, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the Yare, 16 m. W. by S. Norwich, 3½ m. WSW. Thuxton stn. P.<250; eccles par. (**C. with Letton and South Burgh**) P.<750.

Craon, ancient *Cronium*, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Château-Gontier, 18 m. SW. by S. Laval. P.<4000.

Craonne, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 11 m. SE. Laon. P.<2000.

Crapaud, vil., Canada, Prince Edward's I., Queen's co., 24 m. from Charlottetown. The water area of harbour is 60 acres; depth available on bar at entrance at high water ordinary springs, 17 ft.; ordinary neaps, 15 ft. Good anchorage inside shoal. P. 1500.

Craponne, tn., France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. Le Puy, 27 m. W. by S. St. Etienne. P.<3000.

Craponne, Canal de, France, connecting the Durance, above La Roque d'Antheron, with the Rhone immediately below Arles. See **Bouches-du-Rhône.**

Craster, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 6 m. NE. Alnwick, 2½ m. NE. Little Mill stn., PMT.O. P.<250. See **Embleton.**

Craswall, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 15 m. W. by S. Hereford, 4 m. WSW. Peterchurch stn., P.O.; 5179 ac. P.<500.

Crater Lake, U.S., SW. Oregon, in 42° 58′ N., 122° 5′ W., one of the deepest bodies of fresh water in America (more than 2000 ft.), surrounded by volcanic cliffs 800–2000 ft. in height; drained SW. by the N. Fork of the Rogue R.; 6 by 7 m. Set apart, with the dist. round, as the Oregon National Park.

Crater Mountain, mt., U.S., California, Shasta co., 155 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state.

Crater Sinus, ancient name of **Bay of Naples.**

Cratfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, 6 m. SW. Halesworth, P.O. P.<500.

Crathes, stn., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the Deeside Rly., on the l. bk. of the Dee, 13 m. WSW. Aberdeen, P.O., on the G. N. of S. R.

Crathie and Braemar, united par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 6½ m. W. Ballater; the mountains Ben Macdhui, Ben-na-buird, and Cairntoul are on the NW., and Lochnagar on the S. On the r. bk. of the Dee in this par. are situated the royal residence of Balmoral, and Abergeldie, one of the seats of the Prince of Wales. PMT.O. 182,257 ac. P.<2000.

Crathorne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the Leven, 9½ m. SSW. Middlesbrough, 1 m. E. Picton Junc., P.O. P.<250.

Crati, the ancient *Crathis*, riv., S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. and E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 13 m. ESE. Cassano, in about 39° 44′ N. Chief affluents the Coscile and Busento. Length, 58 m.; area of basin, 895 sq. m.; highest discharge, 116,600 cubic feet per second.

Cratloe, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 6½ m. NW. by W. Limerick, on the Limerick and Ennis Rly., P.O. **C. Wood** lies to the NE.

Crato, tn., Brazil, Amazonas, on the l. bk. of the Madeira, 360 m. SW. by S. Manaos. P. 6000.

Crauchemar, tn., Cambodia. See **Kroshmar.**

Crau (from Provençal *Craou*, a stony field, of the same root as Celtic *Crag*), a stony plain, in the dep. Bouches-du-Rhône (*q.v.*).

Craughwell, tn., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 7 m. NW. by W. Loughrea, with a stn. on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. P.<250.

Craveggia, comm., N. Italy, prov. Novara, dist. Domodossola, with mineral springs. P.<2000.

Craven, upland dist. in the W. of Yorkshire, Eng., between the neighbourhood of Settle (source of the Aire), Ingleton Falls (source of the Ribble), and Ingleton. Gives name to an archdeaconry.

Craven, settlement, Queensland, Belyando co., 195 m. SW. Mackay.

Craven, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the SE., partly on Pamplico Sound, crossed by 77° W., and by 35° N.

Craven Arms and Stokesay, junction rly. stn., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 19 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, on G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Crawcrook, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 7 m. W. Newcastle, 1½ m. SW. Ryton stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Crawford, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Grey, 11 m. from Durham. P.<1500.

Crawford, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 9½ m. SE. by E. Douglas, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, 2½ m. N. Elvanfoot stn., with a stn. on the C. R., P.O.; 65,400 ac. P.<2000.

Crawford, co., U.S., Arkansas, on the W. frontier, and bounded on the S. by the Arkansas R.

Crawford, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 33° N., and crossed by 84° W.

Crawford, co., U.S., Illinois, on the E. frontier, crossed by 39° N.

Crawford, co., U.S., Indiana, on the Ohio, between 86° and 87° W.

Crawford, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 42° N., and W. of 95° W.

Crawford, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., on the E. frontier, crossed by 37½° N.

Crawford, co., U.S., Michigan, in the N., to the E. of 85° W., S. of 45° N.

Crawford, co., U.S., Missouri, E. of 92° W., and crossed by 38° N.

Crawford, co., U.S., Ohio, S. of 41° N., crossed by 83° W.

Crawford, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NW., on the W. frontier, S. of 42° N.

Crawford, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the SW., in the angle between the Mississippi on the W. and the Wisconsin on the S.

Crawfordjohn, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 5 m. SE. by S. Douglas, 3½ m. W. by S. Abington stn., P.O.; 26,357 ac. P.<1000.

Crawford Rock, Ire., co. and 6½ m. below Limerick, on the r. bk. of the Shannon, with a lighthouse, visible 8 m.

Crawfordsburn, tn., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 2 m. W. Bangor, P.O. P.<250.

Crawfordsville, city, U.S., Indiana, Montgomery co., on Sugar Creek, 41 m. WNW. Indianapolis. P. 6100.

Crawfordville, vil., U.S., Florida, cap of Wakulla co., 20 m. SSW. Tallahassee, 170 m. E. Pensacola. P.<1500.

Crawick Bridge, P.O., Scot., Dumfriesshire, Sanquhar par., 1 m. from Sanquhar.

Crawley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 4½ m. NW. Winchester, 3½ m. SW. Sutton Scotney stn., P.O.; 4681 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Hunton**) P.<500.

Crawley, par., Eng., Northumberland, in Alnwick union. P.<250.

Crawley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Windrush, div. and 7 m. WSW. Woodstock, 1½ m. NW. Witney. P.<250. See **Hailey.**

Crawley, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 7 m. NE. by E. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R. Market-day, W. P.<500.

Crawley, North, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 8 m. WSW. Bedford, 4 m. E. by N. Newport Pagnell stn. P.<750.

Crawley Down, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, in the ancient par. of Worth, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Crawshawbooth, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 14 m. N. Manchester, PMT.O.

Crawton, fishing vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 3½ m. S. Stonehaven.

Cray, a small stream, Eng., Kent, flowing NE. through the

Dartford div. to the Darenth, which it joins on the l. bk. 1½ m. below Dartford.

Cray, vil., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the M. R., 10 m. W. by S. Brecknock, P.O.; 11,900 ac. See **Cray St. Ilid.**

Cray, North, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Cray, 5½ m. SE. Woolwich, 1½ m. SSW. Bexley stn. P. 750.

Crayford, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Cray, 5½ m. ESE. Woolwich, on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. 5300.

Crayke, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Craike.**

Crays, The, a name given to four pars., Eng., Kent, from the R. Cray, on which they are situated. See **Cray, North, Foots Cray, St. Mary Cray,** and **St. Paul's Cray.**

Cray's Hill, P.O., Eng., Essex, 4 m. from Billericay.

Cray St. Ilid, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, including Cray village. P.<500.

Crazies Hill, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Wargrave (Berkshire).

Crazy Mountains, an isolated group of elevations, U.S., Montana, immediately N. of the Yellowstone R. as it issues from the mountains at the lower cañon. Highest point Cape Peak, 11,178 ft.

Creacombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 10 m. WNW. Tiverton, 5 m. SSW. East Anstey stn. P.<250.

Creadan Head, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Waterford, in Waterford Harbour.

Creagach, Loch, Scot. See **Loyal, Loch.**

Creagh, par. and tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., 3½ m. SW. Skibbereen, on the Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast Rly. Par. 7053 ac., P.<3500; tnld. P.<250.

Creagh, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Tempo, co. Fermanagh.

Creagh, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Moycarn, on R. Suck, opposite Ballinasloe; 8867 ac. P.<2500.

Creagorry, PMT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the S. ct. of Benbecula I.

Creake, North, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 19 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, PM.O. P.<750.

Creake, South, 1 m. to the S., 3½ m. E. Stanhoe stn., PM.O.; 4175 ac. P. 7000.

Crean, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Croom.

Créances, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances, 26 m. N. Granville. P.<2000.

Creaton, Great, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. NNW. Northampton, 2 m. NW. Brixworth stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Creciente, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. La Cañiza. P. 5100.

Crecora, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien, 6½ m. S. by W. Limerick, P.O.; 3012 ac. P.<500.

Crecrin, par., Ire., cos. Carlow and Wicklow, bars. Rathvilley and Shillelagh, 5 m. NW. Shillelagh stn. P.<250.

Crécy-en-Brie, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand Morin, 25 m. E. Paris, arr. and 7 m. S. by E. Meaux. P.<2000.

Crécy-en-Ponthieu, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 10 m. N. by E. Abbeville, famous for the victory gained by the English under Edward III. over Philip of Valois, Aug. 26, 1346. P.<2000.

Crécy-sur-Serre, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 10 m. N. Laon. P.<2000.

Credenhill, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5 m. NW. by W. Hereford, on the M. R., P.O. P.<500.

Crediton, market-tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., on the R. Creedy, and the L. & SW. R., 7½ m. NW. Exeter. Shoe-making carried on. Market-day, S. Par. 12,472 ac., P. 5800; tn. P.<4500.

Crediton, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Huron, 14 m. from Lucan. P.<1500.

Crédo, or **Grand Crédo,** a corruption of Crêt d'Eau, fine mountain in the Jura, France, in the E. of dep. Ain, 14 m. WSW. Geneva, above Bellegarde and the narrow gorges of the Rhone. On one side is the citadel Fort de l'Ecluse. The mountain is pierced by a tunnel (12,790 ft.) of the railway from Lyons to Grenoble.

Cree, P.O., Ire., 9 m. from Kilrush, co. Clare.

Cree, riv., Scot., rises in Loch Dornal, co. Ayr, flows SE. between cos. Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, joining Wigtown Bay by the estuary at Loch C. after 20 m. course. Salmon river for 4 m. from bay.

Cree Bridge, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the l. bk. of the R. Cree, opposite Newton Stewart.

Creech, East, PT.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., I. of Purbeck, 7½ m. SW. Poole, 2½ m. WNW. Corfe Castle stn.

Creech St. Michael, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 2 m. E. Taunton, PM.O. P.<1500.

Creed, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the Fal R., 7 m. E. by N. Truro. Par. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Grampound**) P.<750.

Creedy, riv., Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, trib. of the R. Exe, which it joins on the r. bk., in NW. of parl. bor. of Exeter.

Creegh, North, tnld., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, Kilmacduane par. P.<250.

Creegh, South, tnld., Ire., adjoining Creegh, N. P.<250.

Creek, Anglo-Saxon, 'a small bay.' In America and Australia the name creek is applied to a river that dries up or becomes very shallow in the dry season. See *Crick.*

Creeks, the most powerful Indian Confederation in America, formerly inhabiting Alabama and Georgia, and calling themselves Muskogees. In 1825 and 1835 they removed to the Indian Territory (*q.v.*), where they occupy 5000 sq. m. of well-wooded land. They are advancing rapidly.

Creeksea, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Crouch, 7½ m. SE. by S. Maldon, 1½ m. WNW. Burnham and Crouch stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Althorne**) P.<500.

Creek Town, vil., W. Africa, Guinea, on affluent of Old Calabar R., 70 m. above its mouth, in 5° 56′ N., 8° 40′ E.

Creel Ford, a ford on the Water of Deugh, Scot., on the border of Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire, 17½ m. E. by S. Maybole.

Creemore, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 66 m. NW. by W. Toronto. P.<1500.

Creemully and Aghagadbeg, tnld., Ire., W. co. Roscommon, bar. Athlone, 5 m. W. by S. Roscommon. P.<500.

Creenasmear, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Dunfanaghy.

Creeslough, tn., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 25 m. WNW. Londonderry, 17 m. from Letterkenny stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Creeting St. Mary, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9 m. NNW. Ipswich, P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**C. St. Mary with All Saints and St. Olave**) P.<750.

Creeting St. Peter, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. SE. Stowmarket, 14 m. ESE. Bury St. Edmunds. P.<250.

Creeton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 8 m. N. by W. Stamford, 2 m. N. Little Bytham stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Counthorpe**) P.<250.

Creetown, small seapt. vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of R. Cree, 3 m. NE. Wigtown, with a stn. on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly. The neighbourhood is the scene of part of Scott's 'Guy Mannering.' Dirk Hatteraick's Cave is on the coast, 5 m. SE. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Creeve, tnld., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 3 m. from Ballybay, P.O. P.<250.

Creeve, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bars. Frenchpark and Roscommon, 6 m. SW. Carrick-on-Shannon; 4574 ac. P. 750.

Creevy, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Granard.

Crefeld, tn., Ger. See **Krefeld.**

Cregga, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Elphin.

Creggan, par., Ire., SW. cos. Armagh and Louth, bars. Upper Fews and Upper Dundalk, 9 m. NW. Dundalk. P. 8700.

Creggan, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. E. Omagh, Termonmaguirk par., 9 m. from Six-mile-cross, P.O.; 4021 ac. P.<500.

Creggan, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Brawny, 2 m. ESE. Athlone. P.<250.

Creggs, tn., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Ballymoe, 7 m. WSW. Roscommon, 4 m. from Donamon, PM.O. P.<250.

Cregneish, vil., Isle of Man, 5½ m. W. by S. Castletown.

Cregrina, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on R. Edw, 7½ m. SW. New Radnor, 4½ m. NE. Aberedw stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Llanbadarn-y-Garreg**) P.<250.

Crehelp, par., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 10½ m. S. Naas, 2 m. E. Dunlavin stn. P.<250.

Creich, par., Scot., Sutherland; 107,652 ac. P.<2500.

Creighanroe, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Castleblaney, co. Monaghan.

Creil, tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, 20 m. SW. by W. Compiègne, arr. and 6 m. NW. Senlis. P. 8100.

Creinch, an islet, Scot., in Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire, 4 m. N. by E. of the foot of the loch.

Crema, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, on R. Serio, 25 m. E. by S. Milan, 10 m. E. by N. Lodi; seat of a bishop. The surrounding dist., called **Cremasco,** between the rivers Oglio and Adda, is noted for its fertility. P. 8000.

Cremartin, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 9 m. SE. Monaghan.

Crémeaux, comm., France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, cant. and 5 m. E. St. Just-en-Chevalet, with coal-mines and mineral springs. P.<2000.

Cremieu, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. La Tour-du-Pin, 21 m. E. by S. Lyons. P.<2000.

Cremona, fortified city, Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, on the l. bk. of the Po, 17 m. E. by N. Piacenza; noted for preserves called *torrone.* The violins of C. had formerly an immense reputation. Birthplace of the famous Stradivarius (died 1746) and of the anatomist Malpighi. Mean temp., yr. 55.3° F., Jan. 34°, July 76.5°. P. 27,000.

Cremorne, penin. on the N. shore of Port Jackson, opposite Sydney, New South Wales. Promising coal seams discovered here in 1893.

Cremorne, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Monaghan.

Cremyll, part of eccles. par. See **Maker.**

Crendon, Long, par., Eng., co. and div. Buckingham, 8½ m. WSW. Aylesbury, 2½ m. NNW. Thame stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Crenshaw, co., U.S., Alabama, crossed in the N. by 32° N., and W. of 86° W.

Créon, tn., France, dep. Gironde, 13 m. ESE. Bordeaux. P.<2000.

Crépy-en-Valois, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, 13 m. S. by E. Compiègne. P.<4000.

Creran, a short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, flows SW. through Glen C., between Appin and Benderloch, into Loch C., an inlet which opens into the Lynn of Lorne.

Crescent City, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on Leech Lake, 98 m. ENE. Regina.

Crescent City, vil., U.S., California, Del Norte co., on the coast, 18 m. S. by E. of NW. corner of state, with a small but safe harbour in lat. 41° 45′ N. Mean rfall., yr. 82.9 in., Nov.–March 65 in. P.<1500.

Crescentino, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 18 m. SW. by W. Vercelli. P. 7000.

Crescent Island, or **Temoe,** Pacific Ocean, one of the most easterly of the Tuamotu or Low Archipelago, to the SE. of Mangareva, in 23° 20′ S., and 134° 35′ W.

Cresco, tn., U.S., Iowa, Howard co., 47 m. W. by S. of NE. corner of state. P.<3000.

Creslow, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, in Aylesbury union. P.<250. See **Whitchurch.**

Crespellano, comm., Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 5000.

Crespino, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, on the l. bk. of the Po della Maestra, 16 m. WSW. Adria. P.<5000.

Crespo, or **Roca de Plata,** isls., N. Pacific, in 32° 46′ N., 170° 10′ E. Discovered in 1801 by the Spanish Captain Crespo.

Cressage, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 8½ m. SE. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. Christ Church**) P.<250.

Cressbrook, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, 2½ m. SE. Tideswell, P.O.

Cresselly, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. ENE. Pembroke, P.O.

Cressing, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 3 m. SE. by E. Braintree, 1 m. E. by N. Bulford stn., P.O. P.<750.

Cressingham, Great, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. SE. King's Lynn, 5 m. S. by E. Sweffham, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Great C. with Bodney**) P.<750.

Cressingham, Little, par., 2 m. SE. Great C., 3 m. W. Watton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Cressington and Grassendale, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., on the Cheshire Lines Rly., ½ m. W. Garston.

Cresson, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Cambria, a place of summer resort with mineral springs, 252 m. W. by N. Philadelphia, and 102 m. E. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Cressona, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 44 m. NE. by E. Harrisburg and 4 m. S. by W. Pottsville. P.<1500.

Cresswell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the coast, 7½ m. NE. Morpeth, 2½ m. E. by S. Widdrington stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. St. Bartholomew**) P.<500.

Cresswell, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 7 m. SE. Stoke, with a stn. on the N. Staffordshire Rly. P.<250.

Cresswell Quay, vil., Wales, Pembrokeshire, at the E. end of an arm of Milford Haven, 5½ m. NE. Pembroke.

Cressy, vil., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 18 m. SSW. Launceston. P.<1500.

Cressy, post-tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 35 m. SSW. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Crest, comm., France, dep. Drôme, on the Drôme, 43 m. N. by E. Orange, 15 m. SSE. Valence, at the foot of a rock, serrated like a cock's comb (*crista*). Textile manufactures. The old donjon (12th century), key to the Drôme valley, is now a military penitentiary. P. 5600.

Crested Butte, vil., U.S., Colorado, Gunnison co., 124 m. SW. by W. Denver, and 45 m. SW. by W. Leadville, with anthracite mines. Alt. 8871 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Crestline, city, U.S., Ohio, Crawford co., 60 m. N. by E. Columbus. Alt. 1155 ft. (R.R.). P.<3000.

Creston, city, U.S., Iowa, Union co., 54 m. SW. Des Moines. P. 7200.

Creswell, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 5 m. SW. by W. Worksop, with a stn. (**Elmton and C.**) on the M. R., P.O.

Creswick, gold-mining tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 10 m. N. by E. Ballarat, both quartz and alluvial gold important. P.<4000.

Crêt de la Neige ('snow-crest'), highest peak of the Jura, in French dep. Ain, 10 m. WNW. Geneva. Alt. 5655 ft.

Crete, Greek **Krēta,** Turkish **Kirid,** Italian **Candia,** one of the largest islands of the Mediterranean, about one-tenth of the area of Ireland, belonging to Turkey, between 34° 55′ and 35° 43′ N., 23° 30′ and 26° 20′ E. Length, 150 m.; breadth, 6–35 m. It is traversed throughout its entire length by a chain of mountains, mainly composed of the hippuritic limestone (Cretaceous) which abounds in Southern Europe, analogous to the chalk of England. (The Latin *creta,* 'chalk,' from which the Cretaceous system is named, is derived from the name of this island.) The highest summits are found on the margins of the small plateaux Ori Madares (7650 ft.), in the W.; Psiloritis, or Ida (8060 ft.), in the middle; and Lasithi (5315 ft.), in the E. Caverns are very numerous, and one of great extent near Mount Ida is supposed to have been that anciently celebrated as the retreat of Minotaur. The principal towns are all on the N. ct., Kanea, or Khania, the cap., towards the W., Retimo further E., and Megalokastron, or Candia, about the middle. They have all harbours accessible for small vessels, but the only good anchorage for all vessels safe in all weathers is Suda Bay, SE. of Kanea, which is separated from it by an isthmus. Near the E. end on the same side, Sitia offers a good anchorage, though open to the E. The S. ct. is almost inaccessible, though Sphakia and Hierapetra have roadsteads available in fine weather. Heat excessive in summer, but tempered by a N. wind, termed *embat;* cold on the mountains. The island is salubrious, although leprosy is perpetuated by negligence. Soil fertile, but agriculture neglected; principal products, olive-oil (forming half the value of the exports), wheat, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonia, wool, and honey. It abounds in aromatic plants, and the honey of Mount Ida is celebrated. The soap manufacture is extensive, soap forming the export next in value to olive oil. Average value of total exports about £400,000. The northern ports are connected with one another and the chief ports in the Levant by electric cables. Though the language of the whole island is Greek, with some peculiarities of pronunciation (initial *i* or *hi* before a vowel being represented by *ts,* as in the Morea), only two-thirds of the people are adherents of the Greek Church, the remainder being Mohammedans. This division is the cause of frequent disturbances in the island. In 1866–67 the Christian population revolted against the Turkish government, and the civil war raged for the space of two and a half years. At the close of these troubles, the Porte granted to the island a certain amount of self-government, and in 1878 additional privileges were conferred on the recommendation of the Congress of Berlin, an arrangement being then concluded between the Turkish government and the Cretan representatives, in the settlement of which the foreign consuls assisted, though the arrangement has never been guaranteed by the great powers. According to the terms of that arrangement, the governor-general is appointed for a term of five years; the officials, with few exceptions, are to be natives of the island; all the higher officials are to have assistants of the other creed; and of the five governors, two are to be Mohammedans and two Christians. This settlement, however, has not proved altogether effective in securing harmony between the different sections of the pop., further disturbances of a serious nature having broken out in 1890–91. Area, 3328 sq. m. P. (census, 1887) 294,000 (orthodox Greeks, 204,800; Moham. 88,500), or 88 per sq. m.

Crete, vil., U.S., Illinois, co. Will, 30 m. S. Chicago by rail. P.<1500.

Crete, city, U.S., Nebraska, co. Saline, 21 m. SW. Lincoln by rail. P.<3000.

Crétell, comm., France, dep. Seine, 6½ m. SE. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<3000.

Cretingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 11 m. NNE. Ipswich, on the Deben. P.O. P.<500.

Crettyard, vil., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassidinin, 8 m. W. Carlow, with coal-mines, PMT.O.

Creuddyn, dist., Wales. See **Carnarvonshire.**

Creully, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 11 m. NW. Caen. P.<2000.

Creus, Capo de, the easternmost point of the mainland of Spain, the ancient *Aphrodisium.*

Creuse, riv., France, rises in dep. C., and flows NNW. through dep. Indre, and forms the boundary between deps. Indre-et-Loire and Vienne; joins the Vienne 12 m. N. Chatellerault, after a course of 150 m.

Creuse, dep. in the Central Plateau, France, to the NW. of the mountains of Auvergne, formed from the greater part of Haute-Marche, and certain portions of Limousin, Poitou, Berry, and Bourbonnais, and divided into four arrs., Guéret, cap., Aubusson, Bourganeuf, and Boussac. The N. and S. of the dep. are particularly mountainous, very sterile, and savagely picturesque, and are divided by deep, narrow, tortuous valleys, in the recesses of which are hidden straggling villages, surrounded by strips of cultivated fields. The Monts de la Marche consist of several chains, having their culminating points (3020–3055 ft.) in the SE. of the dep. Its rivers, all of which rise within its limits, belong to the Dordogne and Loire basins, mostly to the latter, which includes the Cher, Creuse, Taurion, and Maulde, none of which are navigable. Numerous ponds serve for irrigation. The climate is cold. Coal is obtained at Ahun, and in the neighbourhood of Bourganeuf, and there are undeveloped mines of iron, lead (near Souterraine), tin (Montebras), and antimony (Merinchal). Principal cereal, rye, next to that, wheat, oats, and buckwheat. The insufficient agricultural resources of the dep. render necessary the practice of annual migration. Nine-tenths at least of this migrating population return to pass

three winter months in their own country. The principal industries are carpet-making at Aubusson and Felletin, and porcelain and paper manufactures at Bourganeuf. At Clermont there is a university college. Area, 2164 sq. m. P. 284,700. See **France**, table.

Creusot, Le, or **Creuzot, Le,** tn., France, dep. Saône et Loire, arr. and 12 m. SE. Autun, 5 m. from a short branch of the Canal du Centre. The town is little else than an immense coal-mining and iron-working establishment, including works for the construction of fixed and locomotive steam-engines. In 1770 it was only a hamlet, called Charbonnière, and owes its rise to the establishment at that date of iron-works, which increased greatly in magnitude after 1837 under the direction of Messrs. Schneider. The coal-seam here worked (producing upwards of 1,000,000 tons annually) is nearly perpendicular, and is worked at several stages. Alt. 1355 ft. P. (1861) 16,000; (1872) 21,400; (1891) 18,100.

Crevalcore, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Bologna, 12½ m. NE. by E. Modena. P. 11,000.

Crèvecœur, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. S. by E. Cambrai. P. <2000.

Crèvecœur-le-Grand, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Clermont, 12 m. N. Beauvais. P. <3000.

Crevillente, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. SW. by W. Alicante. P. 10,100.

Crewe, par., **Eng.,** Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8½ m. S. Chester, 3 m. W. Broxton stn. P. <250.

Crewe, mun. bor., Eng., Cheshire, C. div., 4 m. NE. by E. Nantwich, an important junc. on and central manufacturing depôt of the L. & NW. R. The workshops, commenced in 1843, employ over 7000 hands; clothing and fustian factories. Market-days, F. and S. P: (1851) 4500; (1871) 17,800; (1891) 28,800; parl. div. P. (1891) 64,400; eccles. par. (**C.** or **Monks Coppenhall**) P. 11,600.

Crewkerne, market-tn. and par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 8 m. WSW. Yeovil, on the L. & SW. R. Market-day, S. 6049 ac. P. <5000.

Crezancy, comm., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 6 m. WSW. Sancerre, with iron-mines. P. <2000.

Crianlarich, hamlet, Scot., in the W. of W. Perthshire, on Fillan Water, 7 m. NE. by N. of the head of Loch Lomond, with stns. on the C. R. and N. B. R., PT.O.

Cribb's Causeway, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 5 m. N. Bristol.

Cribyn, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5 m. WNW. Lampeter.

Criccieth, parl. bor., par., and watering-place, Wales, Carnarvonshire, on the S. ct., 5 m. W. Portmadoc, on the Cambrian Rly., at the head of Tremadoc Bay. See **Carnarvon.** Belonging to the Carnarvon dist. of parl. bors. PMT.O. Par. P. <2000; bor. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**C. with Treflys**) P. <2000.

Crich, mining vil., par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 5½ m. SE. Matlock, 1 m. E. by N. Whatstandwell Bridge stn., with lead ore, PMT.O. Par. 5860 ac., P. <3500.

Crichope, or **Crichup Linn,** Scot. See **Closeburn.**

Crichton, par., Scot., Midlothian, on Tyne Water, 4½ m. SE. Dalkeith, 2 m. N. by W. Tynehead stn.; 4821 ac. P. <1000.

Crichton Castle, a ruin 1 m. to the S.

Crick, creek, Anglo-Saxon, 'a small bay.'

Crick, Celtic, 'a rock.' See *Carrick.*

Crick, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Mid div., 7½ m. SE. Rugby, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Crick, Wales. See **Matherne.**

Crickadarn, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 9 m. NNE. Brecknock, 2 m. S. by E. Erwood stn.; 4512 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Llandefalle**) P. <1000.

Cricket Malherbie, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 12 m. SE. by S. Taunton, 3½ m. SE. Ilminster stn. P. <250.

Cricket St. Thomas, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 13 m. WSW. Yeovil, 3 m. E. Chard stn. P. <250. See **Winsham.**

Crickhowell ('the rock of Howell.' See *Craig*—usually pronounced krikhō'el), market-tn. and par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Usk, 12½ m. SE. by E. Brecknock, 4½ m. NW. Govilon stn., with the remains of an ancient castle. Two miles N. is the British post of *Craighywel* (Howel's Rock), from which the town takes its name. At the entrance to C. by the Brecon road there is an ancient and interesting gateway. P. <1500.

Cricklade, market-tn., Eng., Wiltshire, 7 m. NW. Swindon, on the Thames, on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly. **C. St. Sampson,** par. 6289 ac., P. <1500; **C. St. Mary,** par. P. <500; parl. div. P. (1891) 59,400.

Cricklewood, stn., Eng., Middlesex. See **Childs Hill** and **Willesden Green.**

Cricksea with Althorne, Eng., Essex. See **Creeksea.**

Crickstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 5 m. NE. Drumree stn. P. <250.

Cridling Stubbs, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 12 m. E. Wakefield, 3½ m. E. by S. Pontefract stn. P. <250.

Criech, par., Scot., E. Fifeshire, 4½ m. NW. Cupar. P. <500.

Crieff, or **Fraserville,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wellington, 11 m. from Galt. P. <1500.

Crieff, market-tn. and par., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Earn, 16½ m. SW. by S. Dunkeld, on the C. R. It stands near the base of the Grampians, and has manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted, and woollen stuffs and tanneries; Morison's Academy, founded in 1859, for the education of boys and girls; and a hydropathic establishment. Market-day, Tu. Par. 20,385 ac., P. 5300; tn. P. <5000.

Crieff Junction, stn., Scot., on the N. B. R. and C. R., 8 m. SE. by S. Crieff, 1½ m. SSW. Auchterarder.

Criffel, gold-mining locality, New Zealand, South I., on the E. border of Vincent co., on the top of the Pisa Mts. near the Clutha R., 180 m. SE. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Criffell, hill, Scot., Kircudbrightshire, 9 m. S. by W. Dumfries. Alt. 1865 ft.

Criftins by Ellesmere, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, in the ancient par. of Ellesmere. P. <750.

Criggion, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. NE. Welshpool, 2 m. E. Ardleen stn., P.O. P. <250.

Crigglestone, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 3 m. SW. by S. Wakefield, on L. & Y. R., PM.O. P. <3000.

Crillon, mt., Alaska, near the Pacific coast, in 58° 40′ N. Alt. 15,900 ft.

Crillon, or **Notoro, Cape,** the SW. end of Sakhalin.

Crilly, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 10 m. SW. Dungannon, P.O. P. <250.

Crimea (*Taurida,* ancient *Chersonesus Taurica*), a penin. of European Russia in the Black Sea, connected with mainland by the narrow isthmus of Perekop. Has a rhomboidal form, and is prolonged to the E. by the sub-penin. of Kerch, which meets a penin. of the same width stretching W. from the Caucasus, being only separated from it by the Strait of Yenikale or Kerch (*Cimmerian Bosporus*), leading to the Sea of Azov. Extreme length 205 m. (32° 32′ to 36° 40′ E.), and 110 m. (44° 23′ to 46° 5′ N.). The NE. coast is covered by encroachments of the Putrid Sea (*Gniloye More,* or *Sivash*), which is separated from the Sea of Azov by the narrow Arabat penin. (*A. stryelka*), 70 m. long and 1–2 m. wide. The Kerch penin. has the bay of Theodosia on its southern coast. The SE. coast of C. is rocky, having but three small bays, Sudak, Alushta, and Yalta. From Cape Laspi the coast turns northwards, and has the bays of Balaklava, Sebastopol, and Eupatoria. From Cape Tarkhankut it turns NE., and has only one anchorage at Akmechet. The Yaila range of mountains rises along SE. coast, their wooded flat tops reaching from 1500 to 5113 ft. (Chatyr-dagh). This SE. slope is steep, and its valleys have the climate and the vegetation of Asia Minor and Italy. The olive, fig, vine pomegranate, and a variety of acclimatised Southern plants grow in the open air, and the coast offers a succession of vineyards and villas. The remainder of C. is a wide steppe, devoid of forests, interspersed with salt lakes, exposed to the severity of a Russian winter, and sparsely watered by small rivers, which dry up in the summer. Tartars previously were the chief inhabitants of these dry steppes, but since the Crimean war they have been emigrating *en masse* to Turkey, and no Russian settlers take their place. The population, which was nearly 500,000 when Russia took possession of C. in 1783, has thus been decreasing since. In the Crimean war, the allies' army landed in the Kalamita Bay on the SW. coast, September 14, defeated the Russians on the Alma, September 20, and began the siege of Sevastopol, October 17, 1854, which fell after an eleven months' investment. C. contains part of the Russian government Taurida, including the capital, Simpheropol, and the districts Eupatoria, Theodosia, Yalta, and Perekop. Area, 9773 sq. m. P. (1885) 368,797.

Crimmitschau, tn., Ger. See **Krimmitschau.**

Crimond, ct. par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 7 m. SSE. Fraserburgh, 2½ m. SE. by E. Lonmay stn., P.O.; 5891 ac. P. <1000.

Crimplesham (krim'p'lz-ham), par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 10½ m. S. by E. King's Lynn, 3 m. E. Downham stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Stradsett**) P. <500.

Crinan, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the coast, 6 m. NW. by W. Ardrishaig, on **C. Loch,** and at the NW. end of the **C. Canal,** which connects Crinan Loch with Loch Gilp and Jura Sound, at Ardrishaig. Length, 9 m.; average width, 24 ft.; depth, 12 ft. It has fifteen locks, and is navigable for vessels of 200 tons; was completed in 1801. PT.O. (**C. Pier**).

Crinant, Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Crynant.**

Cringleford, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 3 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 1½ m. N. by W. Hethersett stn. P. <250.

Crinkill, tn., Ire., SW., King's co., bar. Ballybritt, 1½ m. SSE. Parsonstown, PMT.O. (**Crinkle**). P. <1500.

Crinnaloo, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Millstreet.

Crinny, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Brosna.

Crinow, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 11½ m. E. Haverfordwest, 1 m. E. Narberth stn. P. <250.

Cripplegate, part of the city of London, Eng., outside the old walls. The par. church of St. Giles' Cripplegate contains the grave of Milton.

Criquetot-L'Esneval, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Le Havre, 9 m. SW. by S. Fécamp. P.<2000.

Crisfield, tn., U.S., Maryland, co. Somerset, 19 m. SW. Princess Anne. P.<2000.

Critchell, Long, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 12½ m. N. by W. Poole, 6½ m. ENE. Blandford, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. Moore with Long C.**) P.<750.

Crittenden, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in S. by 35° N., bounded on E. by Mississippi R.

Crittenden, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., on the Ohio, crossed by 88° W.

Crivitz, tn., Ger. See **Krivitz.**

Crnagora. See **Montenegro.**

Crni, Servian, 'black.'

Croagh, Gaelic, 'a rounded hill.'

Croagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, Ballycastle union.

Croagh, par. and tn., Ire., N., co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 15 m. SW. by W. Limerick, 3 m. from Rathkeale stn., P.O. Par. 7220 ac., P.<1000; tn. P.<250.

Croaghaun, or **Croghan,** Mt., Ire., in the W. of Achill Is., co. Mayo, 29 m. WNW. Westport; the cliffs have a sheer descent of 2000 ft. to the sea.

Croaghmoyle, mt., Ire., NW., co. Mayo, 14½ m. SW. Ballina. Height, 1412 ft.

Croaghnakeela, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Galway, near the entrance to Bertraghboy Bay.

Croaghonagh, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 14½ m. WSW. Lifford. P.<250.

Croaghpatrick, or **Reek,** mt., Ire., extreme SW. co. Mayo, 6½ m. W. by S. Westport, on the S. side of Clew Bay; height, 2510 ft. Tradition says that St. Patrick began his missionary work in Ireland here.

Croajingolong, co., Victoria, on the SE. frontier, crossed by 149° E.

Croan, Lough, small lake, Ire., co. Roscommon, 8½ m. S. Roscommon.

Croatan Sound, channel, U.S., N. Carolina, between Roanoke I. and the mainland, opening N. into Albemarle Sound, and S. into Pamplico Sound, in 35° 45′-55′ N.

Croatia-Slavonia, a Trans-Leithan prov. of Austria-Hungary, between the rivs. Drave and Save [**Austria-Hungary**], and thence to the Adriatic. The country consists chiefly of alluvial and diluvial plains, above which rise more or less isolated mountains, partly of tertiary, partly of mesozoic and palæozoic rocks. There are three groups:—Mts. of Croatia, Požega, and Vrtnik. The western mountains of Croatia (4000 to 5000 ft.) show most of the Karst features [**Karst**]. The mountainous and hilly parts of the country are covered with forests (oak, beech, pine, elm), which yield excellent timber. The lower parts of the country are full of unhealthy swamps and marshes, due chiefly to the inundation of the Save. In the mountainous and hilly districts, on the other hand, water is often scarce near the surface on account of cavernous rocks and subterranean water-courses. The country is naturally fertile, but agriculture and cattle-rearing are in a very unsatisfactory state. Chief minerals, coal and lignite (Ivanščica, Bilo, Požega, Vrtnick Mts.); iron ore (on the Unna R., and near Rude); zinc and lead (upper valley of the Save); copper (Samobor). The inhabitants are chiefly Croats, Slavonians, Syrmians, and Servians, the Croats belonging chiefly to the Roman Catholic, and the others to the Greek Church. There are also Germans, Magyars, and Jews. The zadrugas or 'family communities' are one of the characteristic features of the social life of the Croato-Servians. Each zadruga consists of ten to twenty persons, and is under the rule of a domaćin or gospodar. At present there are hardly any manufactures. It is, however, expected that the Austrian occupation of Bosnia will tend to the increased development of commerce and industries. The principal towns are Agram (cap. of Croatia), Varaždin, Karlovac Gornji, Essek, Brod, Mitrovic, Semlin. See **Austria-Hungary,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Crobane, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lordship of Newry, par. Newry. P.<250.

Crocach, Loch, small lake, Scot., in the W. of Sutherland, 7 m. SE. Storr Head, drained into Loch Roe.

Croce Fieschi, comm., Italy, prov., dist., and 13 m. NNE. Genoa. P.<4000.

Croc Harbour, inlet, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 51° 3′ N.

Crockanboy, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, Lower Bodoney par. P.<250.

Crocken Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 8 m. SE. by S. Woolwich, 1 m. SW. Swanley stn., with extensive cultivation of early fruit and flowers under glass, PM.O. P.<2000.

Crockernwell, vil., Eng., Devonshire, on the Teign, 11 m. W. Exeter, P.O.

Crocker's Cove, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 1 m. from Carbonear.

Crockerton, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 10 m. S. Trowbridge, 2½ m. S. by W. Warminster stn., P.O. See **Longbridge Deverill.**

Crocketford, or **Nine Mile Bar,** Scot., Kircudbrightshire, 7½ m. NE. by N. Castle Douglas, 4 m. NW. by W. Killywhan stn., P.O.

Crockett, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the W., crossed in the extreme N. by 36° N., and in the E. by 89° W.

Crockett, vil., U.S., Texas, co. and 108 m. N. Houston. P.<1500.

Crockett, co., U.S., Texas, in the SW., crossed in the S. by 30° N., and in the NW. by 102° W.

Crockey Hill, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 3 m. from Escrick.

Crockham Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 10 m. W. by N. Tunbridge, 2 m. N. Edenbridge (SE. R.) stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Crockhurst Street, P.O., Eng., Kent, 3 m. from Tonbridge.

Crocodile, called by the natives **Mgevenja, Umgevenja,** or **Megnenha,** riv., S. Africa, flows E. from the Transvaal into Portuguese territory and joins the Komati in about 25° 25′ S. The railway from Lourenço Marquez ascends its valley.

Crocodile, riv., N. frontier of Transvaal. See **Limpopo.**

Crocota, isl., Indian Ocean. See **Chuina.**

Crocq, tn., France, dep. Creuse, arr. Aubusson, 35 m. W. by N. Clermont-Ferrand. P.<2000.

Croesgoch, PM.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. E. St. David's.

Croesor, or **Cwmcroesor,** P.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 5 m. from Penrhyndeudraeth.

Croesvaen, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. from Pontyclun.

Croesycellog, vil., Wales, Monmouthshire, Llanvrechva par., 3 m. SE. Pontypool, P.O.

Croft, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Leominster, 3½ m. N. Kingsland stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Yarpole**) P.<750.

Croft, PM.O., Lancashire, near Warrington. See **Southworth.**

Croft, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 7 m. SW. Leicester, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<750.

Croft, ct. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 17 m. NE. Boston, 2½ m. ENE. Thorpe Culvert stn., P.O.; 5539 ac. P. 750.

Croft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 3 m. south Darlington, on the NE. R. C. has mineral waters, with pump-room and baths, considered beneficial for diseases of the skin. PMT.O. 4745 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. St. Peter**) P.<1000.

Croftbank, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. NE. Wainfleet, on the G. N. R.

Croft House, P.O., Wales, co. and 3 m. from Cardigan.

Crofthead, vil., Scot., Renfrewshire, in par. and adjoining vil. of Neilston. P. (with Levernbank)<500.

Crofthead, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the N. B. R., 10½ m. SSW. Linlithgow. See **Fauldhouse.**

Crofton, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, in the ancient par. of Titchfield. P.<1500.

Crofton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Wakefield, on the L. & Y. R., and with a stn. (**Hare Park and C.**) on the G. N. R. and M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<1000.

Crofton, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Wellington dist., Rangitikei co., 5 m. N. by W. Wellington.

Crofton Park, stn., Eng., Surrey, on the L. C. & D. R., near Nunhead.

Croftouterly, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, part of Leslie. P.<250.

Croghan ('little round hill'), par., Ire., NE. King's co., bar. Philipstown Lower, 12½ m. S. by E. Mullingar, P.O.; 5793 ac. P.<500.

Croghan, mt., Ire., Mayo. See **Croaghan.**

Croghan, tnld., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 7 m. SW. by W. Carrick on Shannon, PM.O. P.<250.

Croglin, par., Eng., Cumberland, on C. Water, div. and 11½ m. NNE. Penrith, 4½ m. E. by N. Armathwaite stn., P.O.; 7112 ac. P.<250.

Croglin Water, riv., Eng., Cumberland, in the NE. of the Penrith div., trib. of the Eden, which it joins on the r. bk. 2 m. below Kirkoswald.

Crognaleto, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Teramo. P.<4000.

Crohamhurst, meteorological stn., Queensland, 44 m. N. Brisbane. Alt. about 1400 ft. Here on the 3–4th February 1893 35.7 in. of rain fell in twenty-four hours, the highest recorded fall within the time at any station in the world.

Crohane, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 3 m. E. Killenaule. Par. 5434 ac., P.<750; tnld. P.<250.

Croia, tn., Turkey, Albania. See **Kruya.**

Croick, eccles. par., Scot., Ross-shire, on Black Water, 12 m. SW. by S. of the foot of Loch Shin, 7½ m. W. by S. Culrain stn. P.<250.

Croisic, Le, fishing tn. and watering-place, France, dep.

Loire Inférieure, on the W. ct., 14 m. W. St. Nazaire; salt obtained from neighbouring marshes. Oyster and mussel culture carried on by a peculiar method with great success. P. <3000.

Croisilles, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. Arras. P. <2000.

Croissy, comm., France, dep. Seine et Oise, on the r. bk. of the Seine, 9½ m. W. by N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Croix, French; *Cruz*, Spanish and Portuguese; from Latin *crux*, 'a cross.'

Croix-aux-Mines, La, comm., France, dep. Vosges, arr. St. Dié, cant. Fraize, with lead-mines containing silver ore. P. <2000.

Croix-Rousse, La, France, dep. Rhône, N. suburb of Lyons.

Croker Cape, cape, Canada, Ontario, on the W. side of Georgian Bay, in 44° 55′ N.

Croki, vil., New South Wales, Macquarie co., on the N. bk. of the Manning R., 205 m. N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Crolly, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 4 m. from Gweedore, 24 m. from Letterkenny stn.

Crom, *crum*, Gaelic; *crwm*, Cymric, 'crooked.'

Cromar, dist., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee; it comprises the pars. Coull, Logie-Coldstone, and Farland, and a small part of Glenmuick.

Cromarty, co., Scot., forming the promontory called Ardmeanach, or the 'Black Isle,' consisting of about 17½ sq. m., but including also nineteen detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. The dist. is now included in the sheriffdom of Ross, with which it joins in sending a member to House of Commons, and a sheriff court is held every alternate Friday at the town of Cromarty. See **Ross-shire.**

Cromarty, parl. burgh, seapt. vil., and par., Scot., cap. of co. C., on **C. Firth** (inlet, 19½ m. long, opening by mouth less than 1 m. wide into the W. of the Moray Firth), 9 m. NW. Nairn, and 5 m. E. Invergordon stn., with manufactures of rope, sacking, and sailcloth, and a herring fishery; birthplace of Hugh Miller the geologist. PMT.O. Par. 8017 ac., P. <2500; burgh P. <1500.

Crombie, small vil., Scot., formerly a par., in the extreme SW. of Fife.

Cromdale, par., Scot., Elginshire and Inverness-shire, Strathspey dist., 18½ m. S. by E. Forres, with a stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PT.O.; 70,120 ac. P. <3500.

Cromdale, Hills of, a range of hills, Scot., mainly on the border of Elginshire and Banffshire, but stretching also into Inverness-shire.

Cromer, small tn. and par., now a favourite watering-place, Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the N. ct., 21 m. N. Norwich, with two stns., **C.** on the G. E. R., and **C. Beach** on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. All attempts to form a harbour have been frustrated by the heavy sea, which is here continually gaining on the land, and vessels load and unload on the open sandy beach. Nearly the whole of the old town, formerly called *Shipdon*, and the parish church, have been swept away by the sea. Crab and lobster fishing employ many of the inhabitants. Jet and amber are collected in the winter. There is a convalescent home in connection with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Norwich). Lighthouse, visible 23 m. P. <2500.

Cromford, small market-tn. and par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 2½ m. S. by W. Matlock, 1 m. SW. of its stn. on the M. R. The first cotton-mill was erected by Arkwright in 1776, and cotton manufactures are still carried on; has ochre pits and lead-smelting works. **C. Canal** (controlled by the M. R.) is connected with the Nottingham and Erewash Canals a few miles NW. Nottingham. Length, 17 m. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <1500.

Cromhall, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 4 m. WSW. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. WNW. Wickwar stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Crompton, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, near Oldham, equidistant from Shaw and New Hey stns., with manufactures of cotton. P. 12,900; eccles. par. (**C. East**) P. 6600; eccles. par. (**C. High**) P. <2000.

Crompton, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., 11 m. SW. by S. Providence. P. <1500.

Cromwell, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 5 m. N. Newark, 2 m. S. Carlton-on-Trent stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cromwell, tp., New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., on the l. bk. of the Clutha, 86 m. W. by N. Oamaru, with gold-mining. P. <1500.

Cromwell, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. Middlesex, 13 m. S. Hartford by rail. P. <2000.

Cromwell Point, Ire., Valentia Is., co. Kerry, with light, visible 12 m.

Cronberry, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 14 m. SE. by E. Kilmarnock, on the C. R. P. <750.

Crondall, par. and vil., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 4½ m. WSW. Aldershot, 3 m. NW. by W. Farnham stn., PMT.O.; 9772 ac. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**C. All Saints**) P. <1500.

Cronebane, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Newbridge.

Cronelea, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Coolkenna and Hacketstown.

Cronkley Fell, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, in the extreme NW. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, 10 m. ENE. Appleby.

Cronton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 5 m. S. by W. St. Helens, 1½ m. NW. Farnworth stn. (Cheshire Lines), P.O. P. <750.

Cronwere, par., Wales. See **Crunwear.**

Crook, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 4 m. WNW. Kendal, 2½ m. W. Burneside stn., P.O. P. 250; eccles. par. (**C. St. Catherine**) P. <500.

Crook, inn, Scot., Peeblesshire, 14 m. SE. Biggar, Tweedsmuir par.; is a resort of anglers on the headwaters of the Tweed. P.O.

Crook, co., U.S., Oregon, in the middle, crossed in the S. by 44° N. and in the middle by 121° W.

Crook and Billy Row, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 4½ m. NW. Bishop Auckland, with stn. (**C.**) on the NE. R., with coal, PMT.O.; 4058 ac. P. 11,400; eccles. par. (**C. St. Catherine**) P. 8800.

Crookdean, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 12 m. N. by E. Hexham, 2 m. SSW. Knowe's Gate stn. P. <250.

Crooke, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. N. Wigan.

Crooke, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Gaultière, 6 m. SE. Waterford. Par. P. <500; tnld. P. <250.

Crookedholm, tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 1½ m. ESE. Kilmarnock, close to Hurlford stn. P. <750. See **Hurlford.**

Crooked Islands, two isls. of the Bahamas, to the W. of which is Crooked Island Passage, with a lighthouse on Castle I., to the SW. of Acklin I. or Great Crooked I., in 22° 7′ N. and 74° 21′ W.; and another on Birds' Rock, W. of Little Crooked I., in 22° 51′ N. and 74° 22′ W.; both visible at a distance of 17 m.

Crooked Lake, U.S. See **Keuka Lake.**

Crooked River, Canada, prov. and co. Quebec, rises in Chicoutimi co., and flows S. into the St. Maurice R. in about 72° 45′ W.

Crooked River, U.S., Oregon, flows W., then NW., and enters the Des Chutes R. in 44½° N.

Crookedwood, P.O., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, 6 m. NNE. Mullingar.

Crookes, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the ancient par. of Sheffield. P. 7900.

Crookgate, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NE. Eccleston.

Crookham, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, on l. bk. of the Till, div. and 10½ m. SW. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3½ m. E. by S. Coldstream stn., PMT.O.

Crookham, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 4½ m. W. Aldershot, on the Avon and Kennet Canal, 2 m. SE. by E. Winchfield stn. P. <1500.

Crookham, PM.O., Eng., Surrey, 3 m. from Farnham.

Crookhaven, tn. and inlet, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., 21 m. WSW. Skibbereen, PMT.O. The inlet forms a perfectly sheltered roadstead, with 18–20 ft. of water at its head. P. <750.

Crookhouse, par., Eng., Northumberland, in Glendale union. P. <250.

Crook Log, PM.O., Eng., Kent, 1 m. from Bexley Heath stn.

Crook of Devon, vil., Scot., on the W. border of Kinrossshire, on the Devon, 17 m. SE. Crieff, 9 m. SE. Crieff Junc., on the N. B. R.

Crook's Rapids, vil., Canada. See **Hastings.**

Crookston, stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the G. & SW. R., 2½ m. E. Paisley.

Crookston, city, U.S., Minnesota, Polk co., on Red Lake R., 150 m. S. by E. Winnipeg. P. <4000.

Crookstown Road, stn., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry E., 8 m. SE. by E. Macroom, on the Cork & Macroom Rly., PMT.O. (**Crookstown**).

Crookwell, post-tn., New South Wales, Argyle co., 25 m. NW. by N. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Croom, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Sledmere.**

Croom, par. and tn., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello and Pubblebrien, 10½ m. SSW. Limerick, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. P. <2500; tn. P. <750.

Croome d'Abitot, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7 m. SSE. Worcester. P. <250; eccles par. (**C. d'A. with Pirton**) P. <500.

Croo Negros. See **Kru Negroes.**

Cropalati, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 43 m. N. by E. Catanzaro. P. <2000.

Cropani, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 11 m. ENE. Catanzaro. P. <2000.

Cropredy, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4 m. N. by E. Banbury, on the Oxford Canal and the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Cropston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 4 m. NNW. Leicester, 3 m. N. by E. Glenfield stn. P. <250.

Cropthorne, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the l. bk. of the Avon, div. and 3 m. W. by N. Evesham, 2 m. S. Fladbury stn., P.O. P. <500.

Cropton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 16½ m. SW. by S. Whitby, 2½ m. NNE. Sinnington stn., P.O.; 4997 ac. P.<500. See **Middleton.**

Cropwell Bishop, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7 m. ESE. Nottingham, 2½ m. S. by W. Bingham Road stn., P.O. P.<750.

Cropwell Butler, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6½ m. E. by S. Nottingham, 2 m. SSW. Bingham Road stn., PT.O. P.<500. See **Tythby.**

Crosagstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Street.

Crosby, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 3 m. ENE. Maryport, near Dearham Bridge stn., PM.O.

Crosby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div., 11 m. SE. Goole, 2 m. WNW. Frodingham and Scunthorpe stn. P.<500.

Crosby, hamlet, Isle of Man, 4½ m. NW. Douglas, on the Isle of Man Rly., P.O.

Crosby, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., to the W. of 101° W., S. of 34° N.

Crosby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 14 m. NNE. Ripon, 2 m. SE. by E. Northallerton stn. P.<250.

Crosby, Great, ct. tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 6 m. N. by W. Liverpool, 1 m. NE. Blundell Sands and Crosby stn., on the L. & Y. R. Par. P. 13,300; tn. P. 6500.

Crosby, Little, ct. par. and tn., 1 m. N. Great C. P.<750.

Crosby Channel, the main entrance to the Mersey, Eng., on the SW. of Lancashire, the mouth of the channel indicated by the Formby light (visible 10 m.), in 53° 31′ 32″ N., 3° 17′ 25″ W.

Crosby Garrett, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 7½ m. SSE. Appleby, on the M. R., PM.O.; 5108 ac. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. G. with Little Musgrave**) P.<500.

Crosby Ravensworth, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 6 m. SW. Appleby, 3½ m. E. Shap stn., PMT.O.; 11,049 ac. (exclusive of 4676 ac. of uninhabited moorland known as **C. R. Fells**). P.<750.

Crosby upon Eden, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the r. bk. of the Eden, 3 m. NE. Carlisle, P.O. (**Low Crosby**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. upon E. St. John**) P.<750.

Croscombe, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 2½ m. E. by S. Wells, P.O. P.<750.

Crosland, South, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 3 m. SW. Huddersfield, close to Netherton stn. P.<3500.

Cross, tn., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, 12½ m. WSW. Kilrush, 3 m. from Foynes stn., P.O. P.<250.

Cross, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Brookeborough.

Cross, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 4 m. SE. Londonderry.

Cross, eccles. par., Scot., Ross-shire, Outer Hebrides, N. Lewis I., Barvas par. P.<3000.

Cross, co., U.S., Arkansas, just to E. of 91° W., and N. of 35° N., traversed by St. Francis R.

Cross, Cape, Alaska. See **Cross Sound.**

Cross, Long, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, in the ancient par. of Chertsey, P.O. P.<250.

Crossabeg, tnld., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere East, 4 m. NNW. Wexford, P.O. P.<250.

Crossakeel, tn., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 14 m. WNW. Navan, 5 m. WSW. Kells, P.O. (**Crossakeale**). P.<250.

Crossalare, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Donaghmoyne.

Cross and Burness, par., Scot., Orkney, comprising N. Ronaldshay and part of Sanday Is.; 8265 ac. P.<2000.

Cross Ash, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Skenfrith, Monmouthshire.

Crossbane, tnld., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, Mullagh par. P.<250.

Crossbost, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on Lewis I., 9 m. SW. Stornoway, P.O. P.<500.

Crossboyne, par., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 23 m. ESE. Westport; 16,234 ac. P.<3500.

Crosscanonby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the W. ct., 3 m. NE. by E. Maryport, 1½ m. W. by N. Bull Gill stn. P. 9200.

Crosscrake, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Westmorland, Heversham par., 3 m. S. Kendal. P.<750.

Crossdermot, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Clonavaddy.

Crossdoney, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, 4 m. SW. Cavan, on the Cavan Junc. Rly., PMT.O.

Crossen, tn., Ger. See **Krossen.**

Crossens, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2½ m. NE. Southport, on the Southport and Preston Rly., PM.O. P.<1500.

Crosserlough, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bars. Castlerahan, Clanmahon, and Upper Loughtee, 9 m. NW. Oldcastle, 9 m. from Ballywillan stn., P.O.; 16,436 ac. P.<5000.

Crossfarnoge Point, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Wexford, at the E. extremity of Ballyteige Bay, in 6° 36′ W.

Cross Fell, mt., Eng., Cumberland, 10½ m. E. by N. Penrith. Height, 2892 ft.

Crossfield, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 27 m. N. Calgary.

Cross Flatts, PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. from Bingley.

Crossford, P.O. (**C. village**), Scot., Fife, 1½ m. W. by S. Dunfermline.

Crossford, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, at the confluence of the Nethan, 4 m. WNW. Lanark, 1 m. ENE. Tillietudlem stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Crossgar, tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 5 m. NNW. Downpatrick, on the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<750.

Crossgar, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, Dromara par. P.<500.

Crossgate, par., Eng., Durham co. and union. P.<4000.

Cross Gates, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the NE. R., 3 m. E. Leeds, PMT.O.

Crossgates, vil., Scot., Fife, on the N. B. R., 3½ m. E. by N. Dunfermline, with coal-mines, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Cross Hands, PT.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 12 m. NNE. Llanelly.

Crosshaven, tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, 3½ m. S. Queenstown, PMT.O. P.<750.

Crosshill, ct. tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 6 m. N. by W. Liverpool, 1 m. NE. Blundell Sands and Crosby stn., on the L. & Y. R. Par. P. 13,300; tn. P. 6500.

Crosshill, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Water of Girvan, 2½ m. SE. by S. Maybole, 2 m. NE. Kilkerran stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Crosshill, a suburb of Glasgow, Scot., on the C. R. P.<4000.

Crosshill and Codnor, stn., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Codnor.**

Cross Hills, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, 4 m. S. Skipton, with a stn. (**Kildwick and C. H.**) on the M. R., PMT.O.

Crosshouse, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 2 m. W. Kilmarnock, 1 m. S. by W. of its stn. on the G. & SW. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Cross Houses, PMT.O., Eng., Shropshire, 4 m. from Shrewsbury.

Cross in Hand, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 11 m. S. by W. Tunbridge Wells, 1½ m. W. Heathfield stn., PMT.O.

Cross Inn, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 13½ m. WNW. Lampeter.

Cross Inn, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the Taff Vale Rly., 9½ m. NW. by W. Cardiff, 1 m. E. Llantrissant, P.O.

Cross Keys, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the G. W. R., 6½ m. SW. by S. Pontypool, PM.O.

Crosskeys, P.O., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 10½ m. NW. by W. Antrim, 4 m. from Toome Bridge stn.

Cross Keys, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 6½ m. SE. Cavan, P.O.

Cross Keys, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Fore, 14½ m. NE. by N. Mullingar.

Cross Lake, settlement, Canada, on the W. shore of C. L., and on the C. P. R., near the E. frontier of Manitoba.

Cross Lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in 54° 50′ N. and 125½° W., drained SE. through Stuart Lake into the Fraser R.

Cross Lake, Canada, in the W. of Keewatin, N. of 54½° N., communicating at its SW. end with the Nelson R., outlet of Lake Winnipeg.

Cross Lake, U.S., Louisiana, Caddo par. It is the lowest of three lakes, Lake Caddo, Lake Soda, and Lake Cross, which communicate freely with one another. At the E. end of Lake Cross, where its waters join with those of the Red R., stands the town of Shreveport.

Cross Lake, U.S., New York, between Cayuga and Onandaga cos., traversed by the Seneca R.

Cross Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Salford, on the L. & NW. R. and Birkenhead Rly.

Crosslee, hamlet, Scot., Midlothian, 3 m. S. Stow, P.O.

Crosslee, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 4½ m. W. by N. Paisley, near Houston stn. P.<500.

Crossley, post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., near the coast, 150 m. WSW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Crossmaglen, tn., Ire., SW. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Fews, 9½ m. NW. by W. Dundalk, 3 m. from Culloville stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Crossmakeelan, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Bailieborough, co. Cavan.

Crossmichael, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 3½ m. NW. by N. Castle Douglas, on the l. bk. of the Dee, and on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., P.O.; 9919 ac. P.<1500.

Crossmolina, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 7 m. W. by S. Ballina, PMT.O. Par. 63,526 ac., P.<5000; tn. P.<750.

Crossmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Keady.

Crossna, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 5½ m. WNW. Leitrim.

Crossover Diggings, mining settlement, Victoria, co. Bulnbuln, 76 m. E. Melbourne.

Crosspatrick, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Johnstown, co. Kilkenny, 11 m. from Ballyragget stn.

Crosspatrick, par., Ire., SW. cos. Wicklow, bars. Wexford and Shillelagh, Ballinacor S., and Gorey, 12 m. W. by S. Arklow, 2 m. S. Tinahely stn. P.<750.

Cross Point, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Bonaventure, at head of Chaleurs Bay, opposite Campbelltown (N. Br.). P.<1500.

Crossraguel Abbey. See **Maybole.**

Cross River, W. Africa, mainly in the Oil Rivers Protectorate, flows W. then S., entering the Bight of Biafra by a wide estuary containing many islands just W. of 8½° E., navigable up to rapids in about 6° 10′ N., 8° 50′ E., one of the points marking the boundary of German terr. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 435, and map, p. 812.

Cross Road, West, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on Swansea and Mumbles Rly.

Cross Roads, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 12½ m. from Antigonish.

Cross Roads, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 18 m. from Guysborough. P.<1500.

Cross Roads, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Inverness, 16 m. from Mabou.

Cross Roads, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Guysborough, on Chedabucto Bay.

Cross Roads, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Inverness, 30 m. from Port Hawkesbury.

Cross Roads, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 3 m. from Keighley.

Cross Roads, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, on the Belfast & N. Cos. Rly., between Ballymena and Parkmore.

Crossroads, P.O., Scot., Banffshire, 4 m. from Keith, 3 m. NW. Grange rly. stn.

Crossroads, or **Falcaragh,** tn., Ire., on the N. ct. of co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 32 m. WNW. Londonderry, 24 m. from Letterkenny stn. P.<250.

Cross Sand, shoal, Eng., Norfolk, off the coast, 3 m. E. Yarmouth, with light-vessel near (Newarp), visible 11 m.

Cross Sound, Alaska Terr., N. America, between Chicagof I. and the mainland, in 58¼° N. **C. Cape** is at its SW. entrance.

Cross Stone, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 8 m. SE. by E. Burnley, 1 m. ENE. Todmorden stn. P. 10,800.

Cross Town, vil., Eng., Cheshire, par. Knutsford (*q.v.*).

Crossway Green, P.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 1 m. S. Hartlebury.

Crosswood, PM.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 8 m. SE. Aberystwith.

Crosthwaite and Lyth, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Gilpin, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Kendal, 4½ m. SSW. Stavely stn., P.O.; 8028 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Crosthwaite**) P.<750.

Crosthwaite, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., near the head of Bassenthwaite Lake, 3½ m. NW. by N. Keswick, 2½ m. N. Braithwaite stn. P.<2500.

Crostolo, riv., N. Italy, Emilia, r. bk. trib. of the Po, descends from the Apennines, passes W. of Reggio, with which it is connected by canal, and terminates near Guastalla.

Croston, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7½ m. SSW. Preston, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Crostwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5 m. NNE. Norwich, 2½ m. NW. by W. Salhouse stn., P.O. P.<250.

Crostwight, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 10½ m. SE. Cromer, 3 m. E. of N. Walsham, 2 m. N. by E. Honing stn. P.<250.

Crothersville, vil., U.S., Indiana, co. Jackson, 69 m. SE. Indianapolis by rail. P.<1500.

Croton, riv., U.S., New York, l. bk. trib. of the Hudson R., which it enters about 35 m. above New York. It supplies that city with water.

Croton Landing, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 36 m. N. by E. New York. P.<1500.

Crotoy, Le, small seapt. and watering-place, France, dep. Somme, arr. Abbeville, canton Rué, on the r. bk. of the middle of the Somme; has oyster-beds. P.<2000.

Crottendorf, vil., Ger. See **Krottendorf.**

Crotty, vil., U.S., Illinois, co. Lasalle. P.<1500.

Crouch End, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Hornsey div., 5 m. N. by W. St. Paul's, London, on the G. N. R. See **Hornsey.**

Crouch Hill, stn., Eng., in the N. of London, on the Hampstead Junc. Rly., 4 m. N. by W. St. Paul's.

Croughton, par., Eng., Cheshire, in Chester union. P.<250.

Croughton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. W. Buckingham, 3 m. E. Aynho stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Crovehy, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Dunglow.

Crovie, fishing-vil., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., 7½ m. E. Banff, 7 m. E. Macduff stn. P.<500.

Crowan, par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 9 m. SE. by E. St. Ives, 1½ m. SSE. Praze stn.; 7496 ac. P.<2500.

Crowborough All Saints, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 7 m. SW. Tunbridge Wells, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**C. St. John the Evangelist**) P.<750. **Crowborough Beacon,** a hill to the N. (alt. 796 ft.), commanding a magnificent view in all directions.

Crowcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9 m. NW. by W. Taunton, on the G. W. R. (**C. Heathfield** stn.), PM.O. Market-day, Tu. P.<500.

Crowden, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. S. & L. R., 5 m. NE. Glossop.

Crowell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 15⅝ m. ESE. Oxford, 1½ m. SW. Chinnor stn. P.<250.

Crowfells, settlement, Queensland, Yapper co., 170 m. S. by E. Normanton.

Crowfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 8½ m. N. Ipswich, P.O. P.<500. See **Coddenham.**

Crowfoot, rly. stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 766 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P.<1500.

Crow Harbour, Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on Chedabucto Bay, 75 m. ESE. Pictou.

Crow Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, the extremity of a promontory which separates Kenmare R. and Bantry Bay, opposite **Crow I.**

Crow Hill, hamlet, Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 3 m. NE. by E. Ross, PM.O.

Crowhurst, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 9 m. E. by S. Reigate, 2 m. ESE. Godstone stn. P.<250.

Crowhurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 4½ m. NNW. Hastings, P.O. P.<500.

Crow Indians, a tribe occupying a reservation in the S. of Montana, U.S.

Crowkeeragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Carrick.

Crow Lake, Canada, in the NE. of Manitoba, drained W. by the Pigeon R. into Lake Winnipeg.

Crowland, formerly also called **Croyland,** market-tn. and par., Lincolnshire, parl. div. and 8 m. S. Spalding (in the parts of Holland according to the older div. of the county). The nucleus of the town was an abbey, built on piles in the deepest part of the fens, on a site accessible, even in the latter part of the 18th century, only by causeways thrown up between the fens. The history of the abbey attributed to Ingulfus, one of the abbots, is now believed to be spurious. PMT.O. Par. 13,450 ac., P.<3000.

Crowlands, settlement, Victoria, Kara Kara co., 14 m. NE. Ararat.

Crowle, tn. and par., Eng., Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, W. Lindsey div., 7 m. S. by E. Goole, on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 6923 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<3500.

Crowle, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. E. by N. Worcester, P.O. P.<750.

Crowley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Runcorn union. P.<250.

Crowlin Islands, Scot., Ross-shire, off the W. ct., in 57° 20–21′ N., 5° 50′ W.

Crowmarsh Gifford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, opposite Wallingford, 12 m. NW. by N. Reading, P.O. (**Crowmarsh**). P.<500.

Crownarad, mt., Ire., SW. co. Donegal. Height, 1621 ft.

Crownarad, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Killybegs.

Crown City, vil., U.S., Ohio, Gallia co., on r. bk. of the Ohio, 103 m. SSE. Columbus. P.<1500.

Crown Hill, PM.O., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. from North Hill.

Crown Point, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., on the SE. ct., in 44° 30′ N.

Crown Point, tn., U.S., Indiana, Lake co., 31 m. SSE. Chicago (Ill.). P. 2000.

Crown Point, vil., U.S., New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain, 36 m. SSW. Burlington (Vt.). First settled by the French in 1731 on a long cape projecting into Lake Champlain; has ruins of a British fort. Extensive beds of rich iron ore and mineral phosphate of lime near. P.<1500.

Crown Town, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. from Helston.

Crownthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 10 m. WSW. Norwich, 1 m. ESE. Kimberley stn., P.O. See **Carleton Forehoe.** P.<250.

Crow Park, stn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, on the G. N. R., near Newark.

Crow River, U.S., Minnesota, rises in co. Meeker, flows E. then NE. into Mississippi R. above Anoka, about 150 m. long.

Crow Row, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Cadder par., forming part of Garnkirk (*q.v.*).

Crow's Nest, post-tn., Queensland, co. Cavendish, on Cessbrook Creek, the head of the Brisbane R., 75 m. W. Brisbane. P.<1500.

Crow's Nest Pass, Canada, leading across the Rocky Mts., in about 49° 35′ N.; great deposits of coal. A railway through this pass, which is only wide enough for one road, is now projected by the C. P. R.

Crowthorne, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Sandhurst par., 2½ m. SE. Wokingham stn., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Crowthorn, hill, Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. NW. by N. Bury.

Crowton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. W. Northwich, 2 m. W. Acton Bridge stn., P.O. P.<750.

Crow Wing, riv., U.S., Minnesota, in the middle, trib. of the Mississippi, which it joins on the r. bk. at Crow Wing, in 46° 20′ N.

Crow Wing, co., U.S., Minnesota, N. of 46° N., crossed by 94° W., and bounded on the NW. by the Mississippi.

Croxall, par., Eng., cos. Derby and Stafford, 6½ m. SW. by S. Burton, on the M. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Oakley and Catton**) P.<500.

Croxby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9 m. SW. by S. Great Grimsby, 6 m. E. Holton stn. P.<250.

Croxdale, eccles. par., Eng., co. and 3 m. S. Durham, with a stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. (**C. Colliery**). P. <2000.

Croxden, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 12 m. ESE. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2½ m. W. Rocester Junc. P. <250.

Croxley Green, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 7½ m. NW. Harrow, 1 m. NE. Rickmansworth stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Croxon's Corners, vil., Canada. See **Fennell's.**

Croxteth Park, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NW. Prescot. P. <250.

Croxton, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 13 m. W. by N. Cambridge, 3½ m. E. by S. St. Neots stn., P.O. P. <500.

Croxton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 11 m. W. by N. Great Grimsby, 3½ m. W. by S. Habrough stn. Yarborough Camp to the W. P. <250.

Croxton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 22 m. E. by N. Ely, 2½ m. N. Thetford, P.O.; 4685 ac. P. <500.

Croxton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 10 m. NW by W. Stafford, 4 m. SW. Standon Bridge stn. P. <1000.

Croxton, South, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. SW. by S. Melton Mowbray, 4½ m. E. by S. Syston Junc. P. 250.

Croxton Kerrial, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. SW. Grantham, 6 m. W. by S. Great Ponton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Croy, stn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the N. B. R., 6½ m. N. by W. Airdrie, P.O.

Croy, par., Scot., Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, 8½ m. ENE. Inverness, 2 m. E. Dalcross stn., P.O.; 22,779 ac. P. <2000.

Croyde, ct. hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, on **C. Bay,** 9 m. NW. Barnstaple, PT.O.

Croydon, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Addington, on Salmon R., 15 m. from Napanee. P. <1500.

Croydon, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 11 m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 5 m. E. Potton stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Clapton**) P. <500.

Croydon ('chalk hill,' originally *Craydene,* and the supposed ancient *Noviomagus*), parl. bor. (1 member), mun. bor. (since 1883), co. bor., market-tn., and par., Eng., Surrey, 9 m. S. St. Paul's, London, in the diocese of Canterbury, on the L. B. & S. C. R. and the SE. R. (stns. New, E., W., and S. Croydon). A large boot manufactory and a pyrotechnic establishment in Norwood are the manufacturing establishments of the bor., which owes its recent growth chiefly to its general trade, and the attractiveness of its residential quarters, partly built on chalk hills. In its archiepiscopal palace, now used by the Kilburn Sisters as a girls' school, the primates usually resided from 1218–1757. The parish church supposed to have been rebuilt by Archbishop Courtenay (died 1396), a church having been founded at least as early as 962. Among the many charities of C. the most noted is Whitgift's Hospital, founded by Archbishop Whitgift, in the reign of Elizabeth, for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and 28 to 40 men and women. Market-days, Th. (cattle and corn) and S. The par. is very extensive, being nearly 36 m. in circumference. 9012 ac. P. (1801) 5700; (1851) 10,300; (1871) 55,700; (1891) 102,700. See also **Addiscombe.**

Croydon, gold-mining field and tp., Queensland, co. Norman, S. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, 95 m. ESE. Normanton, with which it is connected by rail. P. <4000.

Croydon, W. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. P. <1500.

Croydon Hill, Eng., Somerset, 20 m. W. by N. Bridgwater. Height, 1253 ft.

Croyland. See **Crowland.**

Crozat Canal, France, part of the line of navigation between the Oise and the Somme; starting from Chauny on the former, and ending at St. Quentin on the latter river.

Crozet Islands (named after a member of a French expedition to the Pacific in the years 1771–72, in the course of which the islands were discovered), a group of volcanic isls. and several islets in the S. Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward Is., situated at short and nearly equal distances from each other. The chief are Possession, East, Hog, and Penguin. The westernmost (Hog) is in 45° 35′ S., 50° 35′ E. See *Crozet's Voyage to Tasmania, &c.,* by H. Ling Roth, Lond., 1891.

Crozon, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, on Douarnenez Bay, 10 m. S. Brest, with sardine fisheries. P. <2000.

Cruagh, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway.

Cruagh, par. and tnld., Ire., co. and 7 m. S. Dublin, bar. Uppercross. Par. 4462 ac., P. <500; tnld. P. <250.

Crucero, tn., S. Peru, cap. prov. Carabaya, 121 m. N. Puno. The gold and silver mines of the prov., noted in the 16th century for their richness, lay to the N. of C.

Cruces, Las, comm., Cuba, 152 m. ESE. Havana. P. 6500.

Cruckton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop. See **Pontesbury.**

Cruden, ct. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 8 m. SE. Peterhead, the traditional scene of a battle said to have taken place between the forces of Malcolm II. of Scotland and Canute, afterwards King of England. P.O. 18,236 ac. P. <4000.

Cruden, Bay and Ward of. See **Port Errol.**

Crudgington, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Newport div., 10 m. ENE. Shrewsbury, on the Tern and the G. W. R., P.O.

Crudwell, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 7½ m SW. by S. Cirencester, 3 m. NNE. Malmesbury stn., PMT.O.; 4899 ac. P. <1000.

Crug, Welsh, 'a hillock.'

Cruggleton Bay. See **Rigg Bay.**

Crugybar, P.O., Wales, 9 m. from Llangadock, Carmarthenshire.

Cruicetown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 2 m. W. Nobber. P. <250.

Cruickshank, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Grey, 6 m. from Owen Sound. P. <1500.

Cruit Island, Ire., off NW. ct. of co. Donegal, lat. 55° 2′ N. *Crum,* Gaelic, 'crooked.' See *Crom.*

Crum, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Derrylin.

Crumlin, vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Ebwy, 4½ m. WSW. Pontypool, on the G. W. R., with coal, PMT.O.

Crumlin, tn., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 6½ m. S. Antrim, on R. Crumlin, and on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Crumlin, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Dublin, bar. Upper Cross, 3 m. SW. Dublin. Par. P. <1000; tn. P. <500.

Crumlin River, Ire., in the SW. of co. Antrim, flows W. into Sandy Bay, in the E. of Lough Neagh.

Crummock Water, lake, Eng., Cumberland, 7 m. WSW. Keswick, drained N. by the Cocker into the Derwent. See **English Lake District.**

Crumpaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Moycullen, 21 m. W. by N. Galway.

Crump Island, Ire., off the NW. ct. of co. Galway, on the meridian of 10° W.

Crumpsall, par., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. N. Exchange stn., Manchester. P. 10,400; eccles. pars. (**C. St. Mary**) P. 7400; (**C. St. Thomas**) P. <2000.

Crumtown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 12 m. NNW. Navan. P. <250.

Crunachan, Loch, small lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, 14 m. WSW. Kingussie, drained E. into the Spey.

Crundale, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6 m. NE. by E. Ashford, 2½ m. ENE. Wye stn., P.O. P. <500.

Crunwear, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. NNE. Tenby 4 m. ENE. Kilgetty and Begelly stn. P. <250.

Cruseilles, tn., France, dep. Haute Savoie, arr. St. Julien, 12 m. S. by W. Geneva. P. <2000.

Crusheen, tn., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, 8 m. N. Ennis, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Crusinallo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara. Manufactures of cottons and hats.

Crutch, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. N. Droitwich. P. <250.

Cruwys Morchard, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Tiverton; 6044 ac. P. <750.

Crux Easton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7½ m. SSW. Newbury, 3 m. NW. Litchfield stn. P. <250.

Cruybeke, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas. P. <4000.

Cruyshautem, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Audenarde. P. 5600.

Crus, Spanish and Portuguese, 'a cross.' See *Croix.*

Cruz, Cabo de, cape, Cuba, the southernmost of the island.

Cruz de Mudela, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 36 m. N. by E. Linares. P. <4000.

Cruzy-le-Châtel, vil., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Tonnerre, 32 m. S. by E. Troyes. P. <2000.

Crwm, Cymric, 'crooked.' See *Crom.*

Cryer's Hill, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3 m. from High Wycombe.

Crymmych Arms, stn., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the G. W. R., 8 m. S. Cardigan, PM.O. (**Crymmych**).

Crynant, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 5 m. NE. Neath, on the M. & Neath & Brecon Rly., with coal, P.O.

Crysler, vil., Canada, Ontario, on S. Nation R., co. Stormont, 23 m. from Wales. P. <1500.

Crystal, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Hennepin co. P. <1500.

Crystal, city, U.S., Missouri, Jefferson co., on the Mississippi, 30 m. S. by W. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Crystal Brook, post-tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 64 m. SSE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Crystal City, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 96 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Crystal Falls, tp., U.S., Michigan, Iron co., 57 m. SW. by W. Marquette. P. <1500.

Crystal Lake, vil., U.S., Illinois, M'Henry co., 53 m. NW. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Crystal Palace, two stns., London, Eng., 6½ m. S. by E. St. Paul's, one (high-level) on the L. C. & D. R., the other on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Csaba, or **Bekes-Csaba,** comm., Hungary, co. Békés, 37 m. N. by W. Arad. P. 34,200.

Csáca, vil., Hungary, co. Trencsén, 13 m. N. Teplitz, near the Moravian frontier. P. <5000.

Csákovár, vil., Hungary, co. Temes, 15 m. SSW. Temesvar. P. <5000.

Csáktornya, vil., Hungary, co. Zala, 47 m. NE. by N. Agram. P. <5000.

Csákvár, vil., Hungary, on the r. bk. of the Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 27 m. WSW. Budapest. P. <5000.

Csanád, co., Hungary, bounded S. by the Maros, a little to the E. of the Theiss; cap. Mako.

Csanád, Nemet- and **Szerb-** (German and Servian), two adjoining towns, Hungary, co. Torontal, l. bk. Maros, 22 m. ESE. Szegedin. P. (together) 7500.

Csanád Palota, tn., Hungary, co. Csanád. P. 5600.

Csantavér, vil., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 15 m. SSE. Mária Theresiopel. P. 6200.

Csát, Hungary. See **Mezö-Csát.**

Csepel, an isl., 30 m. long, enclosed by two arms of the Danube in Hungary, below Budapest.

Csepreg, market-tn., Hungary, co. Sopron (Oedenburg), 55 m. SSW. Pressburg. P. <4000.

Cserna, riv., Hungary. See **Mehádia.**

Csernahora, mt., Carpathians. See **Czornahora.**

Csernya, vil., Hungary, co. Torontal, dist. Zsombolya. P. <5000.

Cservenka, tn., Hungary, on the r. bk. of the Danube, co. Bács, 33 m. SSW. Maria Theresiopel. P. 7400.

Csetnek, vil., Hungary, co. Gömör, dist. Rosenau, with iron and copper mines, and iron-works. P. <2000.

Csik Szereda, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, Transylvania, cap. co. Csik, 50 m. N. by E. Kronstadt. P. <2000.

Csolnok, vil., Hungary, co. and dist. Gran (Esztergom), with coal-mines. P. <2000.

Csongrád, vil., Hungary, co. C., 25 m. SE. by E. Kecskemet, on the r. bk. of the Theiss (Tisza), at its confluence with the Körös. P. (1890) 20,800.

Csonopla, vil., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, circle and dist. Zombor. P. 5100.

Csorba, small lake in the Tatra Mts., the shores of which are the highest inhabited part of Hungary.

Csorna, market-tn., Hungary, co. Sopron, 39 m. S. by E. Pressburg. P. 6100.

Csorvas, vil., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. Orosháza. P. <5000.

Csurog, vil., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, on r. bk. Theiss, 46 m. SSE. Maria Theresiopel. P. 7800.

Cua, city, Venezuela, Miranda, 25 m. S. Carácas, near the Tuy R. P. 9200.

Cua, Tongkinese, 'river-mouth.' See under **Kwa.**

Cuabang, Tongking. See **Kwabang.**

Cuacos, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. Caceres, 4 m. W. Jarandilla, with the famous monastery of Yuste (1559), in which Charles the Fifth lived after his abdication and finally died.

Cuagua, small isl., Venezuela, S. of Margarita I., in 64° 11′ W.

Cuajiniquilapa, tn., Central America, republic and 35 m. SE. Guatemala. Alt. 4000 ft. P. <3000.

Cualedro, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Verin. P. <4000.

Cuareim, riv., on the N. and NE. frontier of Uruguay, trib. of the R. Uruguay.

Cuarto, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Córdoba,** prov.

Cuautitlan, tn., Mexico, 19 m. N. Mexico. P. <2000.

Cuautla, tn., Mexico, Morelos, 46 m. S. by E. Mexico, on the railway to Yautepec. A few miles to the SE. is **C. Amilpas,** or **Ciudad Morelos,** so named in memory of its successful defence by the insurgents under Morelos against the Spaniards. P. <5000.

Cuayacanes, tn., I. of Haiti, S. coast, republic and 32 m. E. Santo Domingo, in 69° 23′ W.

Cuba (from 'Cubanacan,' the native name of the central region), called by the Spaniards 'the pearl or queen of the Antilles,' an island between the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, by 20° 24′ N. lat., 74° 86′ W. long., in the shape of a Cornucopia, the mouth, from *punta* de Maysi to *punta* del Inglez, turned to SE., the convex part (from Cape Maysi to Cape Santo Antonio), more than 900 m. long, turned to the N., the concave part to the S., with a total coast development of more than 7000 m., 25–124 m. wide, and 43,000 sq. m. of surface (including the small adjacent islands), equal to one-fourth of Spain, or to one-half of Great Britain. C. is divided into two parts (the E. and the W.) by a large marshy depression (*trocha*) 47 m. wide, between the N. and S. coast, in about 79° 00′ W. (1) In the E. are: (*a*) in the S., the principal mountainous region, the Sierra Maestra, or Grupo Macaba (4000 ft. mean alt.; Pico Turquino, or Monte Azul, 8070 ft.), and its continuation, the *Sierra* del Cobre (Gran Piedra, 5180 ft.); (*b*) the hilly region W. of Yunque, or Bigorna, 3000 ft., to point Maysi (Sierras de la Vela, Toar, del Convento), much denuded and cut by the waters (*Cuchillas*), and limited on the W. by the Sierras Micaro and do Nipe, to the W. of which lies (*c*) an extensive more or less elevated tract, including the hilly regions around Puerto Principe (Sierras de Cabita-Cabernas, Najasa, Guaicanamas); (2) W. of the central depression there are (*a*) a S. hilly centre (600–1000 ft. mean alt.; *Pico* de Potrerillo, 2970 ft.) in Cinco-Villas (Sancti Spiritu, San Juan de los Remedios, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos); (*b*) the N. high region of Matanzas (Pan de Matanzas, 1280 ft.); (*c*) stretching from NE. to SW. the Cordillera de los Organos, or Grupo de Guaniguanico (Pan de Guajaibon, 1920 ft.); (*d*) beyond, low, marshy, sandy lands from the penin. of Guanacahibes to Cape San Antonio. From Capes Maysi (S.) and de Cruz (W.) to Havana (N.) and Batabano (S.) the prevailing slope is SE. to NW. (*Vuelta de Arriba*); from Havana and Batabano to Capes San Antonio (W.), Mangle (E.), NE.–SW. (*Vuelta de Abajo*). The longest and more branched rivers, all in the S., are: (1) the Cauto (250 m., navigable for small ships half way up; for vessels of fifty tons to Embarcadero, 93 m.), draining the Sierra Maestra-Cobre to the N.; (2) the Saza, at the foot of Cinco-Villas hills; (3) Hatiguanico-Negro to the S. of Matanzas, forming in its lower part Lake del Tesoro and a vast marsh (for more than 60 m.) to the W. (Gran Ciénaga occidental), and to the E. (Gran Ciénaga oriental de Zapata) from Ensenada de la Broa to Cochinos. All others run more or less perpendicular to the coast, some of them disappearing in the marshy districts. The Sagua la Grande (great) and la Chica (small) are the best known on the N. The littoral low lands (principally on the S.) are extensively marshy (*savannas la mar*), the waters being sometimes stopped by the coral formations which surround the island, forming numerous coral reefs and coral isles (*cayos*), growing slowly but constantly in parallel lines, making navigation very dangerous, but affording abundance of convenient ports. The coral rocks and islands are: (1) along the N. coast, (*a*) the Sabanacamaguey Archipelago (*Jardines del Rey*) from Nuevitas to *punta* or penin. Hicacos (comprising the islands known as the Cayos del Sabinal, Guajaba, Romano, and Cocos), in all more than 300 m. long; (*b*) the Guaniguanico Archipelago, from Bahia Honda (deep) to Punta del Cajon (Cayos Inez de Soto, Rapado, de Buenavista, Bajos (banks) de los Colorados); (2) along the S. coast, (*a*) *Jardines de la Reina* Archipelago (Laberinto de Doze Leguas), opposite Manzanillo Bay; (*b*) the isl. of Pinos (Pines), with Cayos San Felipe (NW.) and Jardines Jardinillos (NE.), opposite Gulf of Matamanó, with numberless cayos and reefs between (Archipielago de los Canarréos). The coral cayos and reefs are very changeable. **Geology.**—Granite, porphyries, and syenites form a fundamental skeleton in several points all over the island, from Sierra Madre to Sierra Guaniguanico (Holquin, Santa Clara, Aguacate). Serpentines, diorites, occupy large zones (Holquin, Puerto Principe, Colon-Moron); near Santiago, trachytes and basalt. The Palæozoic formations are represented (SE. of Nuevitas, between Trinidad and riv. Arimao, Mantua). A zone along the whole Guaniguanico Cordillera is Mesozoic (Jurassic?); so are the rocks in Sierra Maestra, Cienfuegos, Remedios, and along the precedent formation (Cretaceous?). Between the points named almost all C. is Tertiary (Miocene fossils prove it has been united then to N. America); all surrounded by littoral Quaternary, and recent coralline rocks. Many of the C. hills (now more than 900 ft. high) were once coral reefs. Numerous Calcareous caves (Monte Libano, Cape Maysi). Many rivers run underground. Earthquakes frequent around Sierra Maestra. **Mineral productions.**—Gold in the Cinco-Villas region explored in olden times; copper in Sierra del Cobre; iron (Juragua) and manganese (in Santiago); argentiferous lead, mercury, zinc, coal, petroleum, bitumen (Sagua la Grande). Mineral waters (San Diego, Sierra de los Organos). **Climate.**—C. lies in the torrid zone, at the source of the Gulf Stream, between isotherms 77°–82°. All NE. lands (Vuelta de Arriba) and the SE. extremity being under the trade wind, have almost incessant rains. The principal rainy and hot season is, however, June–August. (Havana, mean temp. 77° F.; max., July 82° F.; min., Dec. 73° F.; rfall., 3 ft. 3 in. Santiago, mean temp. 80½° F.; max., July 83° F.; min., Dec. 73½° F.) The hottest months in C. are Aug.–Sept. The cold season Nov.–Feb. N. winds are prevalent in winter, after which the temp. sometimes falls to freezing point. The temperate season, March–May. In the S. coast rains more abundant in autumn than spring. The mean annual rfall. throughout the island varies from 39–157 in. Great humidity all over (mean, more than 58 per cent.). C. is in the way of great cyclonic hurricanes (principally occurring in Aug.–Oct.). Along with an endemic **flora** C. includes, besides W. Indian types, representatives of the tropical parts of the mainland of America (principally Venezuela and Guiana), the Gulf Stream dividing C. from N. America. The damp highlands of the SE. are covered to the top with forests rich in epiphytæ and climbers (mahogany, ebony, caju, palms, *Oreodoxa regia*, 108 ft. high, arboreal ferns, 320–6000 ft. alt., *Pinus Cubensis*, in the isl. of Pinos, wild orange trees). In the interior (*Tierra Adentro*) many forests have been cleared (thickets of Chamærops, *yarey*, and thorny plants, *manigua*). In all the

S. part the savannas are extensive (with many plants introduced from Para and Guiana, *Panicum maximum* and *molle*), intermingled with forests, or trees along the rivers (*cejas*). One-third of all C. is covered with forests and savannas. **Fauna.**—The **fauna** of C. is independent of those of the Continent, having scarcely any of the characteristic of the three Americas. Some mammals have become extinct since the 16th century. The domestic animals introduced by the Spaniards have become deeply modified; some now wild (dog, pig). Some birds, Cheloniæ (turtles) and molluscs are special to C. Manatees abundant. **Ethnology.**—Fossil human remains and signs of the existence of men of the polished stones time have been found, besides old accumulation of bones (*Caneyes*). The pure indigenous Indians are now very rare (*Aravacos*, to the E. of C.). They seem to have been connected with at least two currents, one from the Maya stock of N. America (Yucatan), the other from the Nu Arawak of S. America. **Population.**—The present population, though principally Spanish, is a very mixed one (*creollos*), old French colonies to the E., Anglo-American and German on the N. (Matanzas, Cardenas), American-Indian (Mexico, Yucatan) in the SW. Great number of Chinese and Negroes (*bozales ladinos*).

The low, moist parts of C. are very unhealthy. Yellow fever (epidemic); dysentery attacks specially the Whites; cholera, the Negroes and Chinese; Beriberi, the Chinese (in the sugar plantations). The E. highlands are the healthiest. The isl. of Pines is used during the summer as a sanatorium. **Vegetable and Animal Productions.**—Two-thirds of the area of C. is under cultivation. Sugar-cane (S. and E. of Matanzas) is the principal product of C. (one-fourth of the whole sugar production of the world). The plantations occupy more than 1300 sq. m., some yielding yearly 5000 tons of sugar. Tobacco (*cohiba*), which was discovered by the companions of Columbus, now ranks next in importance among the products of C. The plant (*vegas*) is grown in the Vuelta de Abajo, around Pinar del Rio (Riv. Cuyaguatejo), the next quality between Cienfuegos and Trinidad (Manicaragua). Coffee is also produced in large quantities (Guanajoy, *Cafétales*). Cacao, opium, aniseed, indigo, pisang, manihot, Indian corn (two annual crops), cotton and other textile plants, woods, and tropical fruits are also among the products. Important rearing of cattle (1,200,000), horses, mules, swine, sheep; numerous, and very good. Manufactures of sugar and cigars. **Commerce** is with (1) United States, maintained through differential tariffs, (2) Spain, (3) Great Britain. In the W. part of C. the N. is the commercial side; Havana and Matanzas are the two most important ports; in the E., it is the S. Santiago de Cuba, or 'Cuba,' is the third port. The other ports are (N.) Cardenas (sugar), Puerto Padre (bitumen), Nuevitas, Baracoa, Mariel, Cabañas, Bahia Honda; (S.) Coloma, Cortez (tobacco), Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Manzanillo; (SE.) Guantánamo. The **exports** are mostly sugar, tobacco, coffee, woods, minerals; the **imports** (paying 25 per cent. *ad valorem*) are food articles (rice, wheat, flour, meat, wines), cotton, woollens and silks, perfumeries, and building materials. The **Means of Communication** are very imperfect. One road (*camino central*) traverses three-fourths of the whole length of the island. Railways (since 1837) principally radiate from Havana, in the W. part (to Pinal del Rio, Batabano, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad to Sancti Spiritus, Tunas). In the E. only fragments—Moron-Jucaro (across the central depression), Puerto Principe to San Fernando de Nuevitas, Santiago to El Cobre, Guantánamo. The railways make some 1000 m. Telegraphic lines, about 3000 m. Two international telegraphic centres (*a.*) Havana to United States (Key W.), Mexico and Europe; (*b.*) Santiago to Mexico, Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, the Lesser Antilles, and S. America. **Institutions.**—C. is divided in six provs., and sends to the Madrid Cortes six elect *Senadores* and twenty-four *Diputados* (one per 40,000 inhabitants). The prov. and municip. are administered by corporations of councillors; a Gobernador-Capitan-General (at Havana) represents the Central Government. An archbishop at Santiago (for C. and Puerto Rico). C. has a special army corps (21,600 men), and forms a special naval department. **History.**—Columbus discovered part of the NE. ct. of C. in 1492, and almost all the S. ct. in 1495. Ocampo, in 1508, proved it to be an island by sailing around the NE. extremity. C. was successively called Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, Ave Maria, Alfa y Omegá. The first colonies were founded in 1501 (by Diego Velasquez) and 1511 (Baracoa). In 1818 commerce was declared free. From 1868 to 1878 an insurrection (the *manbi*) against Spain maintained a republican government in the E. half of C. Slavery was definitively abolished in 1886. Another insurrection broke out in 1895. P. (1774) 171,600; (1841) 1,000,000; (1877) 1,405,268 (including 48,800 Chinese); (1890) 1,600,000 (including 40,000 Chinese and 480,000 Negroes). See **Havana.** [**J. B. E.**]

Cuba, comm., Portugal, dist. Beja. P. <4000.

Cuba, vil., U.S., Illinois, co. Fulton, 10 m. W. of Canton by rail; coal-mines worked here. P. <1500.

Cuba, vil., U.S., New York, co. Alleghany, 51 m. W. of Hornellsville by rail, on Genesee Valley canal. P. <1500.

Cubacao, tn., Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, dist. Cuyaba, with gold-mines. P. 5000.

Cubagua, isl., S. America, Venezuela, state and 30 m. N. Carácas, in the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the mainland. There was formerly an important pearl fishery off the island, near the town Nueva Cadiz, which was celebrated for its riches, but has entirely vanished.

Cubatão, Serra do, name given to the coast highlands of Brazil, between Santos and São Paulo. Meteorological station, alt. 2625 ft.; mean rfall. (15 yrs.), 140.8 in.

Cubaye, tn., S. America, Colombia, Caquetá Terr., on the Inirida, 380 m. ESE. Bogotá.

Cubberley, or **Coberley,** par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4 m. S. by E. Cheltenham, 2½ m. SSE. Leckhampton stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Colesborne**) P. <750.

Cubbington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 2 m. E. Leamington, PM.O. P. <1500.

Cubert, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 1½ m. from the NW. ct., 8½ m. N. by W. Truro, P.O. P. <500.

Cubitt Town, eccles. par., Eng., London, Poplar par. P. 5800.

Cublac, comm., France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Brive, 7 m. W. Larche, with coal-mines. P. <2000.

Cubley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 11½ m. W. by N. Derby, 4 m. ESE. Rocester Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Cublington, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. N. by E. Aylesbury, 5 m. SE. Swanbourne stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cuby, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the l. bk. of the R. Fal, 6 m. E. Truro. P. <250. See **Tregony.**

Cucca, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, dist. Cologna. P. <4000.

Cucharas, vil., U.S., Colorado, co. Huerfano, 169 m. S. Denver by rail; rich coal-fields near. Alt. nearly 6000 ft. P. <1500.

Cuchilla, Spanish, literally 'a large knife'; applied to several ranges of hills.

Cuchilla Grande, a long winding range of hills in the S. of Uruguay, forming the principal water-parting between the basin of the Rio Negro and those of several rivers flowing into the Rio de la Plata and Lake Mirim.

Cucho, place with mineral waters, Spain, Old Castile, prov. Burgos, near Miranda de Ebro.

Cuchullin Hills, Scot. See **Cuillin Hills.**

Cuckfield, market-tn. and par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 9 m. ESE. Horsham, 2 m. W. Hayward's Heath stn., PMT.O. Par. 11,275 ac., P. 5700; tn. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**C. Holy Trinity**) P. <2500.

Cucklington, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 13 m. S. by W. Frome, 3 m. ESE. Wincanton stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. with Stoke Trister and Bayford**) P. <750.

Cuckmare, riv., Eng., Sussex, rising in and flowing SSW. through the Eastbourne div. into the English Channel at **C. Haven,** 6 m. W. Eastbourne.

Cuckney, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 5 m. S. by W. Worksop, 2½ m. E. by N. Langwith stn., PM.O. P. <750. See **Norton Cuckney.**

Cucu, Roumania. See **Plainesel.**

Cucuhy, tn., Brazil, Amazonas, on the r. bk. of the Negro, 560 m. NW. by W. Manaos.

Cucujães, comm., Portugal, dist. Aveiro. P. <4000.

Cucurbeta, mt. See **Bihar Mountains.**

Cúcuta, S. America. See **San Antonio de Cúcuta** and **San Jose de Cúcuta.**

Cudal, settlement, New South Wales, Ashburnham co., 50 m. W. by N. Bathurst.

Cuddalore, tn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. S. Arcot, on the E. ct., 67 m. N. Negapatam, in 11° 42′ 45″ N., 79° 48′ 45″ E. Exports by sea great quantities of grain, and does a large land trade. Only native craft can come up to the town, but good anchorage in 6 to 8 fathoms can be obtained in the roads 1½ m. from shore. Alt. 20 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 45.5 in., Aug.–Dec. 37.7 in. P. (1881) 43,500; (1891, municip.) 47,400; Hindus, 43,400.

Cuddan Point, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, 5 m. ESE. Penzance.

Cuddapah, tn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. C., on a trib. of Penner R., 80 m. W. Nellore, in 14° 29′ N., 78° 52′ E.; being enclosed on three sides by bare sandstone hills, is one of the hottest towns in dist. Alt. 477 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 28.3 in. P. (1881) 19,000; (1891, municip.) 17,400; Hindus, 9400; Moham. 7600.

Cuddell, settlement, New South Wales, Boyd co., on the l. bk. of the Yanko, 85 m. E. by S. Hay.

Cuddesdon (küdz'don), par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 6 m. ESE. Oxford, 2 m. S. Wheatley stn.; contains the palace of the Bishop of Oxford and a theological college. PM.O. (**Cuddesden**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**C. All Saints**) P. <750.

Cuddington, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Aylesbury, 3½ m. SSE. Wotton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Cuddington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4½ m. WSW. Northwich, on the Cheshire Lines Rly. P.<750.

Cuddington, par., Eng., Cheshire, in Whitchurch union. P.<500.

Cuddington, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 1 m. NE. Ewell stn. P.<750.

Cuddoo Rock, islet, Ire., off the mouth of Cleggan Bay, co. Galway, in 52° 32′ N.

Cudgee, postal-tp., Victoria, on the E. border of Heytesbury co., on C. Creek, 192 m. WSW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Cudgegong, mining tp., New South Wales, Wellington co., 45 m. NNE. Bathurst, on the **Cudgegong R.** (one of the head-streams of the Macquarie basin), with gold, iron, copper, and coal. P.<1500.

Cudgewa, postal-vil., Victoria, Benambra co., on C. Creek, 259 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Cudham, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 8½ m. ESE. Croydon, 3 m. SSW. Chelsfield stn., P.O.; 5925 ac. P.<1500.

Cudillero, seapt., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NW. Oviedo. P. 10,300.

Cudowa, place with alkaline chalybeate springs, in the Prussian govt. of Breslau, circle Glatz, dist. Lewin. Alt. 1200 ft.

Cudrefin, tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 5 m. SE. by E. Neuchâtel, on the E. side of Lake Neuchâtel. P.<2000.

Cudworth, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 12 m. WSW. Yeovil, 3½ m. SE. Ilminster stn., P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Chillington**) P.<500.

Cudworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3 m. NE. by E. Barnsley, on the M. R. and the Hull and Barnsley Rly., PM.O. P.<2000.

Cuellar, comm., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NNW. Segovia. P.<4000.

Cuenca, Spanish, 'a basin'; from Latin *concha,* 'a shell.'

Cuenca, tn., S. America, Ecuador, 70 m. SE. Guayaquil, cap. prov. Azuay; has cathedral and university. In the neighbourhood are the sulphur springs of Espiritú Santo. P. 20-25,000.

Cuenca, tn., Spain, cap. of prov. C., 80 m. E. by S. Madrid, on the Jucar, enclosed by high walls, and with cathedral and episcopal palace. Manufactures woollen stuffs and paper. P. 9700.

Cuerdale, par., Eng., Lancashire, in Preston union. P.<250.

Cuerden, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 4 m. S. by E. Preston, close to Leyland stn. P.<500.

Cuerdley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 4½ m. W. by S. Warrington, 2 m. ENE. Widnes stn. P.<250.

Cuernavaca, formerly *Cuanhuahuac,* tn., Mexico, Morelos, 36 m. S. by W. Mexico. P. 8500.

Cuerne, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai. P.<4000.

Cuero, tn., U.S., Texas, De Witt co., on the Guadalupe R., 87 m. SSE. Austin. P.<3000.

Cuers, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. and 12 m. NE. Toulon. P.<4000.

Cuesmes, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2½ m. WSW. Mons. P. (1890) 8400.

Cuevas de San Marcos, comm., Spain, prov. and 36 m. N. Malaga, owes its name (*cuevas,* Spanish, 'caves') to some curious caverns in the neighbourhood. P. 5000.

Cuevas de Vera, tn., Spain, on the Almanzora, prov. and 43 m. NE. Almeria, with silver-mines in the chain of hills to the N. of the mouth of the Almanzora. P. (1887) 20,000.

Cuevas de Vinroma, comm., Spain, prov. Castellón, dist. Albocácer. P.<4000.

Cuffe's Grange, P.O., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher, 4 m. S. Kilkenny.

Cuffey's Cove, ct. vil., U.S., California, co. Mendocino, 186 m. N. San Francisco by sea. P.<1500.

Cuffsborough, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Castletown.

Cugand, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, cant. Montaigu. P.<2000.

Cuggiono, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. W. by N. Milan. P. 6000.

Cuglieri, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 37 m. S. Sassari. P.<5000.

Cugnasco, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 5 m. W. by S. Bellinzona. P.<2000.

Cugulila Cross, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 4 m. from Templemore.

Cuheyli, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Colle.**

Cuiche, dep., Guatemala. See **Quiche.**

Cuicuina, or **Quiquina,** tn., Nicaragua, cap. Prinzapolca dist., on the riv. Prinzapolca, in 13° 26′ N., 84° 29′ W.; gold-mines near.

Cuil, Gaelic, 'corner.' See *Cul.*

Cuilcagh, mt., Ire., on the borders of cos. Cavan and Fermanagh, with the source of the Shannon on its W. side. Alt. 2188 ft. Also spelt **Quilca.**

Cuildoo, tnld., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, Killasser par. P.<250.

Cuilhill, stn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 4 m. W. Airdrie.

Cuillin, Cuchullin, or **Coolin Hills,** Scot., in the SE. of the I. of Skye, on the NW. of Loch Coruisk. Highest peak Sgurr na Banachdich, 3234 ft. (the highest point in Skye).

Cuilmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, 6 m. from Strokestown, P.O.

Cuire, tn., France. See **Caluire.**

Cuiseaux, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Saône-et-Loire, 33 m. SE. by E. Chalon-sur-Saône. P.<2000.

Cuisery, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Louhans, on the Seille, 18 m. SSE. Chalon-sur-Saône. P.<2000.

Cuithe, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 19′ S., 41° 40′ W.

Cuiyatlan, lagoon, Mexico. See **Manzanillo.**

Cul, cuil, Gaelic, 'the corner'; examples, Coleraine, Coolraine, Coolrainy (*cuil-rathain,* 'the corner of ferns'), Coolgreany ('sunny corner').

Culanare, settlement, S. Australia, Victoria co., 75 m. SE. by S. Port Augusta.

Cularo, tn., France. See **Grenoble.**

Culbin Sandhills, Scot., in the NW. of Elginshire, W. of Findhorn Bay.

Culbokie, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on the W. shore of C. Loch, 3 m. E. by N. Dingwall, P.O.

Culbone, or **Kitnor,** par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the N. ct., 24 m. NNW. Tiverton. P.<250.

Culcabock, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, 1½ m. ESE. Inverness.

Culcairn, tp., New South Wales, electorate Hulme, 356 m. S. Sydney. P.<1500.

Culcharry, hamlet, Scot., co. and 4 m. S. by W. Nairn.

Culcheth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Warrington, on the Cheshire Lines Rly.; 5369 ac. P.<2500.

Culcrum, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Killagan stn.

Culdaff, par. and tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, on C. Bay, 8 m. NW. by N. Moville, 18 m. from Buncrana stn., PMT.O. Par. 20,060 ac., P.<4000; tn. P.<250.

Culduthel, P.O., hamlet, Scot., in. co. and 3 m. S. Inverness.

Culebra, riv., Central America, Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean Sea near Lake Chiriqui.

Culebra, a good port on the W. ct. of Costa Rica, in 10° 35′ N.

Culebra, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, 172 m. NNW. Lima, on the W. ct., in 9° 58′ S.

Culebra, Spanish isl., W. Indies, off the NE. of Porto Rico, in 5° 12′-18′ W.

Culebra Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the SE. of Costilla co., 175 m. W. of the SE. corner of the state. Alt. 14,069 ft. (Hayden).

Culenborg, tn., Holland. See **Kulenborg.**

Culfeightrin, ct. par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 1 m. E. Ballycastle; 26,466 ac. P.<2500.

Culford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 3½ m. N. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, PT.O. P.<500. See **Ingham.**

Culgaith, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 6 m. E. Penrith, on the M. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Culgoa, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 146° E.

Culgoa, riv., New South Wales. See **Condamine.**

Culham, par., Eng., Berkshire and Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 7 m. S. Oxford, 1½ m. W. of its stn. on the G. W. R. P.<500.

Culiacan, tn., Mexico, Sinaloa, 150 m. WNW. Durango. Founded 1531 on the site of a village of the Culhuas tribe. P. (1889) 8000.

Culkein, hamlet, Scot., Sutherlandshire, on the Bay of C., W. ct., 1½ m. SE. by S. Storr Head.

Culkerton, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on G. W. R., near Tetbury.

Cullahill, electoral div., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clarmallagh, 14½ m. NW. by N. Kilkenny, 11 m. from Ballybrophy stn., P.O.

Cullamore, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Clogher.

Cullane, South, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, par. Ballylanders. P<250.

Culiár de Baza, tn., Spain, prov. Granada, 46 m. W. Lorca. P. 7600.

Cullaun, Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Clare, 21 m. S. Galway.

Cullaville, Ire., Armagh. See **Culloville.**

Culleens, P.O., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 21 m. W. by S. Sligo, 10 m. from Ballina stn.

Cullen, par., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 17 m. ENE. Killarney, 4 m. from Millstreet stn.; 13,674 ac. P.<2500.

Cullen, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 5 m. NNE. Kinsale; 4249 ac. P.<500.

Cullen, par., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 18 m. SE. by E. Limerick, 1 m. from Oola stn., P.O. P.<750.

Cullen, tn., seapt., and par., Scot., Banffshire, on **C. Bay,** 5 m. W. by N. Portsoy, on the G. N. of S. R., with a trade

in dried and cured fish. One of the Elgin dist. of parl. burghs. PMT.O. Par. P. <2500; tn. P. <2500.

Cullenagh, bar., Ire., in the S. of Queen's co.

Cullenbone, post-tn., New South Wales, on the Cudgegong R., 168 m. W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Cullen Point, missionary settlement, Queensland, on W. ct. of York's Penin., about 120 from Thursday I.

Cullensville, tn., New Zealand, Marlborough co. P. <1500.

Cullenswood, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Cornwall, 95 m. NNE. Hobart. P. <1500.

Cullenwaine, par., Ire., cos. King's and Tipperary, bars. Clonlisk and Ikerrin. P. <1000.

Cullera, tn., Spain, on the Jucar, near its mouth, prov. and 21 m. S. by E. Valencia. Its port is at present only an open roadstead, vessels anchoring 1000 yards from the shore, but the construction of a harbour, including the canalisation of the Jucar up to the town, has been projected. P. 11,700.

Cullercoates, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the coast, included in the parl. bor. of Tynemouth, with stn. (**Cullercoats**) on the NE. R. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**C.** (or **Whitley**) **St. George**) P. 3400; eccles. par. (**C. St. Paul**) P. 3000.

Culleredo, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Corunna. P. 6800.

Cullhagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Creagh.

Cullicudden, ancient par., Scot., Ross-shire, on E. ct. of Cromarty Firth, Resolis or Kirkmichael par., 4½ m. SE. Invergordon, PM.O.

Cullin, Lough, Ire., the S. part of Lough Conn, from the rest of which it is separated by a strait less than ½ m. wide.

Cullingworth, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 6½ m. WNW. Bradford, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <2000.

Cullion, tnld., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 7 m. NNE. Strabane, 7 m. from Londonderry stn., P.O. P. <250.

Cullivoe, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., Fetlar and N. Yell par., on C. inlet, 11 m. ENE. of the N. end of Mainland, PMT.O.

Cullman, tn., U.S., Alabama, co. C., 54 m. N. Birmingham by rail. P. <1500.

Culloden Muir, dist., Scot., co. and 4½ m. E. Inverness-shire, 2 m. SE. **Culloden** stn., on the H. R. Scene of the decisive battle in which Prince Charles Edward was defeated by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. P.O. Alt. 104 ft. Mean temp. (19 yrs., 1861–77, 1879–80), yr. 46.6° F., Jan. 37.2°, July 57.8°.

Cullompton, market-tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5½ m. SE. Tiverton, on the G. W. R.; manufactures paper, axles, leather, and flour. Market-day, S.; for cattle the first Wednesday in each month. 8175 ac. P. <3500.

Culloville, stn., Ire., co. Armagh, 2 m. SW. Crossmaglen, on the G. N. (Ire.) & Donegal Joint Rlys., 10 m. WNW. Dundalk, P.O.

Cully, tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Leman, 6 m. SE. by E. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Cullybackey, tn., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Toome, 13½ m. NNW. Antrim, on the Ballymena and Portrush Rly., PMT.O. P. <250.

Cullyhanna, Big, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Fews, 10½ m. WSW. Newry, P.O. P. <250.

Cullyhanna, Little, tnld., Ire., adjoining Big C. P. <250.

Culme, small riv., Eng., Devonshire, flows W. and SW. past Cullompton to the Exe, which it joins on the l. bk., two or three miles above Exeter.

Culmington, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 20 m. S. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. N. Bromfield stn. P. <750.

Culmore, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, at the head of Lough Foyle, on the W. side, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., 5 m. NNE. Londonderry, P.O. P. <500.

Culmstock, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 9 m. E. Tiverton, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Culmullin, par., Ire., co. Meath, bars. Upper Deece and Ratoath, 2 m. SW. Drumree stn., P.O. (**Culmullen**). P. <500.

Culnacleha, tnld., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Costello, Annagh par. P. <250.

Culnaknock, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 12 m. from Uig.

Culnady, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 3 m. NE. Maghera.

Culoort, tnld., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 16 m. NW. Moville. P. <500.

Culpeper, tn., U.S., Virginia, C. co., 60 m. SW. by W. Washington (D. C.). Alt. 403 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Culpho, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. W. by N. Woodbridge. P. <250. See **Playford.**

Culrain, hamlet, Scot., on the N. border of Ross-shire, on the r. bk. of the Oykell, 7 m. S. of the foot of Loch Shin, on the H. R., P.O.

Culross, parl. and royal burgh, scapt., and par., Scot., Perthshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 5½ m. N. by W. Linlithgow, 2 m. SSW. East Grange stn. Has remains of a Cistercian abbey; at one time in possession of coal-mines, which were very productive down to the 18th century, but are now exhausted. The abbey church is now the parish church. PMT.O. Alt. 116 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 35.88 in. Par. 7584 ac. P. <1500.

Culsamond, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 8½ m. SE. by E. Huntly, 3½ m. NE. Insch stn.; 6994 ac. P. <1000.

Culter (locally pronounced ku'ter), vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside Rly., on the l. bk. of the Dee, 7½ m. WSW. Aberdeen. P. <500. See **Peterculter.**

Culter, par. Scot., S. Lanarkshire and Peeblesshire, 10½ m. SE. by E. Lanark, 1½ m. S. by E. Coulter stn., on the C. R., PM.O.; 11,883 ac. P. <750.

Cultercullen, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Foveran par., 1 m. E. Udny stn., P.O.

Culter Fell, mt., Scot., on the E. border of S. Lanarkshire, 14 m. SE. Lanark. Alt. 2454 ft.

Cultra, stn., Ire., co. Down, on the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., 6 m. NE. Belfast.

Cults, PMT.O., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 3½ m. SW. by W. Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R.

Cults, par., Scot., E. Fife, 3½ m. SW. by S. Cupar, 1 m. S. by E. Springfield stn. P. <750.

Cults, West, stn., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on G. N. of S. R., near Cults.

Culver Cliff, Eng., E. ct. Isle of Wight, 7 m. NE. Ventnor.

Culverdon, tn., New Zealand, Amuri co., 60 m. from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Culverhole Point, cape, Eng., in the SE. of Devonshire, 6 m. S. by W. Axminster, in 3° 1½′ W.

Culver Sand, sandbank, Eng., off the N. ct. of Somerset, in the Bristol Channel.

Culverthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 7½ m. ENE. Grantham, 3½ m. SE. Ancaster stn. P. <250. See **Haydor.**

Culworth, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. NE. Banbury, 3 m. SW. Morton Pinkney stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Culzean Bay and Castle, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 4½ m. W. Maybole, in 55° 22′ N.

Cumaná, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Bermudez, on the Gulf of C., on the N. ct., in about 64° 10′ W.; surrounded by high wooded mountains. On account of frequent earthquakes (specially destructive in 1766 and 1853), the houses are all built low; its roadstead is good, and there is a fort on an adjacent height; pearl fishery. P. 10,000.

Cumanacoa, small tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 20 m. SE. by E. Cumana. P. <3000.

Cumana, tn., West Indies, E. ct. Trinidad, near N. end.

Cumar, Gaelic, 'a confluence.' See *Comar.*

Cumarebo, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Falcon, on the N. ct., 180 m. WNW. Carácas, in about 69° 20′ W.

Cumayasa, tn., I. of Haiti, repub. Santo Domingo, S. ct., 55 m. E. Santo Domingo, in 69° 2′ W.

Cumbal, volcano, in the Andes, in the extreme S. of Colombia. Alt. 15,710 ft.

Cumber, 'a confluence.' See *Comar.*

Cumber, Lower, par., Ire., W. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 6½ m. SE. Londonderry, on R. Faughan; 14,466 ac. P. <2500.

Cumber, Upper, par., 2 m. S. Lower C.; 17,597 ac. P. <3500.

Cumberland, penin., Canada, NW. Terr., in the E. of Baffin Land; it forms the W. shore of Davis Strait.

Cumberland, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, between Northumberland Strait and the Bay of Fundy.

Cumberland, vil., Canada, Ontario, Russell co., on the r. bk. of the R. Ottawa, 15 m. ENE. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Cumberland, the most NW. co. of Eng., separated from Scot. by the Solway Firth, the R. Sark, the Scots Dyke (an old embankment stretching from the Sark to the Esk in 55° 3′ N.), a small portion of the Esk, and the Liddel Water and Kershope Burn; divided into the parl. divs. named in the following table:

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Northern or Eskdale	318,293	46,364
Mid or Penrith	365,927	45,643
Cockermouth	102,355	63,590
Western or Egremont	180,323	53,604
Parl. bors.[1]	3,263	57,348
Total . .	970,161	266,549

[1] Carlisle city and Whitehaven.

The administrative county is co-extensive with the ancient county.

The surface, features, and geology of the county are among the most complicated in England. The southern part of the county, which is mainly composed of volcanic rocks in the S., and (generally slaty) rocks of the Ordovician and Cambrian system in the N., along with intensive plutonic areas here and there, embraces the greater part of the Cumbrian Mts., including the highest peaks in England (Scafell Pikes, 3206 ft.; Scafell, 3161 ft.; Helvellyn, 3118 ft.; Skiddaw, 3054 ft.; Saddleback, 2847 ft.),

and several of the English lakes (Derwent, Bassenthwaite, Crummoch, Ennerdale and Wast Waters, Ullswater lying on the border of this county and Westmorland). The rocks of this area are bordered by Permian or New Red Sandstone lowlands on that part of the coast which looks SW. In the E. this mountainous area is separated from Lower Carboniferous hills on the E. border by the rich Permian valley of the Eden. Triassic New Red Sandstones extend over all the lowlands in the N. of the county. Between the mountainous area in the S. and the Triassic lowlands in the N. lies a comparatively narrow area embracing all the members of the Carboniferous system, including a tract of highly productive coal measures, the N. limit of which is approximately marked by the R. Ellen. On the coast this tract extends from 2 m. S. of Whitehaven to Maryport, and it stretches inland in the NE. to within 3 m. of Wigton. The coal measures dip seawards, and at Workington the mines extend between 2 and 3 m. under the sea. Among the chief mining centres are Harrington, Maryport, Whitehaven, Cleator Moor, and Workington, all of which have also blast-furnaces for smelting the iron ore which also abounds in the county. The iron ore is the valuable red hematite, the bulk of the English production of which is derived from C. The most important mining centre for this ore is Millom, which also has blast-furnaces, and among those next in importance are Egremont, Eskett, Whitehaven, Cleator. Among other minerals are lead at Garrigill, Nenthead, and Keswick. Barytes found at Alston Moor and Wigton; gypsum at Knothill, Whitehaven, Little Salkeld, and Carlisle; umber at Alston and Wigton; plumbago at Keswick; slate at Borrowdale; and zinc ore at Alston and Keswick. The manufactures are cotton, woollen, linen, earthenware, paper, nails, glass, &c. Shipbuilding is largely carried on at Whitehaven. The railways are the L. & NW. R., M. R., C. R., N. B. R., G. & SW. R., the Furness, Whitehaven Junc., Maryport and Carlisle, and a line from Workington to Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Traces of the Great Barrier, or 'Wall of Hadrian' are to be seen, and many remains of Roman camps, especially near Carlisle, Wigton, Penrith, and on the coast. Numerous peel towers are on the Scotch border. Carlisle and Workington are the only mun. bors. With the exception of Alston Moor, Garrigill, and Nenthead eccles. pars., which belong to the diocese of Newcastle, the whole county is in the diocese of Carlisle. See **England,** table, and **Cumbria.**

Cumberland, co., New S. Wales, on the ct., crossed by 34° S.

Cumberland, co., Queensland, crossed by 22° E. and 144° S.

Cumberland, post-tn., Queensland, co. Gilbert, 850 m. NW. by N. Brisbane, near the r. bk. of the Gilbert R., with gold-mining. P. <1500.

Cumberland, co., Tasmania, crossed in the N. by 42° S., and in the E. by 147° E.

Cumberland, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 39° N., W. of 88° W.

Cumberland, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, W. of the meridian 85°.

Cumberland, tn., U.S., Maine, C. co., on Casco Bay, 7 m. NE. by E. Portland. Alt. 56 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Cumberland, city, U.S., Maryland, Allegany co., on the Potomac, at the confluence of Wills Creek, 99 m. NW. by W. Washington (D.C.). Alt. 639 ft. (R.R.). Has rolling-mills, steel works, machine-shops, &c. P. (1880) 10,700; (1890) 12,700.

Cumberland, co., U.S., New Jersey, on the Delaware Bay, crossed by 75° W.

Cumberland, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the S., crossed by 79° W., and in the S. by 35° N.

Cumberland, vil., U.S., Ohio, Guernsey co., 54 m. W. by S. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Cumberland, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the S., crossed in the S. by 40° N., bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna.

Cumberland, tn., U.S., Rhode Is., co. Providence; contains several manufacturing villages. P. (1880) 6400; (1890) 8100.

Cumberland, co., U.S., Tennessee, crossed by 85° W., 36° N.

Cumberland, co., U.S., Virginia, N. of 37° N., and W. of 78° W., bounded on the N. by the James R.

Cumberland, city, U.S., Wisconsin, co. Barron, 15 m. NW. Barron. P. <1500.

Cumberland Basin, inlet, Canada, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, between C. co., N. S., and Westmorland co. (N. Br.). See **Fundy, Bay of.**

Cumberland Bay, Pacific. See **Juan Fernandez.**

Cumberland Bay, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., on an arm of Grand Lake.

Cumberland Bay, U.S., New York, in Lake Champlain, opposite Plattsburg.

Cumberland Fort, Eng. See **Portsmouth.**

Cumberland Gap. See **Appalachian Mountains, C.**

Cumberland House, Hudson Bay Co. stn., Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, on Prince Is. Lake, 144 m. ENE. Prince Albert.

Cumberland Island, isl., U.S., Georgia, close to coast of Camden co., in extreme SE. of the state, 22 m. by about 2 m.

Cumberland Islands, a group off E. ct. of Queensland, Australia, in 20°–21° S.

Cumberland Mills, vil., U.S., Maine, co. C., 5 m. W. Portland by rail.

Cumberland Plateau, or **Mountains,** U.S. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. III.,** and **C.**

Cumberland River, U.S., Kentucky and Tennessee, rises on W. slope of C. Mts., enters the Ohio R. a few miles above the Tennessee, about 450 m. long. Navigable to Waitsboro, but navigation seriously hindered for about five months during low water in summer and autumn.

Cumberland Sound, bay, U.S., between Georgia and Florida.

Cumberland Sound, inlet, Canada, in the SE. of Baffin Land, immediately S. of C. Peninsula, in 65° N. and 65° W.

Cumberland Valley, a portion of the Great Appalachian valley in the S. of Pennsylvania, U.S. See **Appalachian Mountains, I.**

Cumbernauld ('the meeting of the streams'), par. and vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 1⅛ m. N. of its stn. on the C. R., 6½ m. N. Airdrie, PM.O., and with a PT.O. at its stn. Par. 11,635 ac., P. <4500; vil. P. <1000.

Cumberworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 14½ m. SE. by E. Louth, 1½ m. S. by E. Mumby Road stn. P. <250. See **Anderby.**

Cumberworth, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 6½ m. SE. Huddersfield, near Denby Dale and Cumberworth stn., on the L. & Y. R., P.O. (**Upper C.**). P. <1500.

Cumbrae Island, Great, Scot., co. of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, between the S. end of the I. of Bute and the coast of Ayr, length 3⅜ m., breadth 2 m., with the sea bathing-place of Millport at its S. end, forms a par. P. <2000.

Cumbrae Island, Little, a smaller isl. to the S. in the same co.; length less than 2 m., breadth less than 1 m. Both islands contain remarkable trap-dykes intersecting the old red sandstone. P. <250.

Cumbre, Spanish, 'summit' (Lat. *cumulus*).

Cumbres Mayores, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Aracena. P. <4000.

Cumbria, an ancient British principality in the W. of Great Britain, stretching from the Clyde to the Dee. Its S. portion was conquered by Æthelfrith of Northumbria early in the seventh century, and in the latter half of the same century Ægfrith extended the sway of the Northumbrian kings to the Solway. The remainder was conquered by Eadmund of England, and by him given, early in the 11th century, to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the crown of England. Its name is preserved not only in that of Cumberland, but in the islands of Cumbrae, and in many places in Clydesdale.

Cumbrian Mountains, a range of hills, Eng., occupying part of the cos. Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, extending from Fell Top in Cumberland to near Ulverston in Lancashire, 37 m. N. to S., and 35 m. E. to W., embracing the 'Lake district,' and separated from the Pennine chain by the valleys of the Lune and Eden and the pass across Shap Fell, by which the main line of the L. & NW. R. passes from the one to the other of these valleys. Highest peaks all in Cumberland (*q.v.*). Granite, limestone, and slate are found in the mountains.

Cumbum, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, 100 m. NW. by N. Nellore, in 15° 34′ N., 79° 9′ E., with irrigation tank 15 sq. m. in area, formed by damming the Gundlakamma R. P. (1881) 7200; (1891) 5700; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 2300.

Cumbum, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 60 m. WSW. Madura, in a rich valley watered by the Sharli (trib. Vaigai), at the E. base of the Cardamom (Travancore) Hills. P. 6000.

Cumdrock, part of eccles. par. See **Dalston.**

Cuminestone, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 11 m. SE. Banff, 5 m. E. Turriff stn., PM.O. (**Cuminestown**). P. <500.

Cuming, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NE., crossed in the N. by 42° N., and in the W. by 97° W.

Cuming City, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Washington co., 27 m. NNW. Omaha. P. <1500.

Cumino, isl., Mediterranean Sea. See **Comino.**

Cumlodden, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, Glassary and Glenaray pars., adjoining Inveraray. P. <750.

Cummer, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Clare, on the l. bk. of the Clare R., 5½ m. S. Tuam, P.O.; 9314 ac. P. <1000.

Cummeragh, riv., Ire., SW. co. Kerry, flows into Ballinskelligs Bay at Waterville.

Cummersdale, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Caldew, 1½ m. S. Carlisle, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly. P. <1000.

Cummertrees, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3½ m. W. Annan, on the G. & SW. R., P.O.; 9466 ac. P. <1500.

Cumming's Bridge, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Carleton, near Ottawa. P. <1500.

Cummington, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 23 m. NW. Holyoke; water-power furnished by the Westfield R., used in manufactures. P. <1500.

Cummingstown, ct. vil., Scot., Elginshire, 6½ m. NW. by W. Elgin, on the H. R., near Burghead stn. P.<250.

Cumminsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Halton, 14 m. from Hamilton. P.<1500.

Cumminsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., a ward of the city of Cincinnati.

Cumnock, tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 4 m. SE. Kilmarnock, on Lugar Water, with two stns. (**C.** and **Old C.**) on different lines of the G. & SW. R.; has coal-mines and blast-furnaces, with manufactures of tweeds and other woollen stuffs, earthenware, and agricultural implements. Alexander ('Prophet') Peden (1628–86) is buried here. Market-day, Th. P.<3500.

Cumnock, New, par. and vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 10½ m. W. by N. Sanquhar, 5½ m. SE. Old C., on the G. & SW. R., with coal; 48,096 ac. P.<4500; vil. (**with Mansfield and Pathhead**) P. 2000.

Cumnock, Old, par., Scot., Ayrshire, including the greater part of town C., with quarries of excellent limestone and sandstone, and mines of bituminous and anthracite coal; 14,140 ac. P.<5000.

Cumnor, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 4 m. WSW. Oxford, P.O.; 5962 ac. P.<1000.

Cumrew, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 10 m. ESE. Carlisle, 3½ m. E. Cotehill stn. P.<250.

Cumwhinton, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Carlisle, on the M. R., P.O. See **Cotehill.**

Cumwhitton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 1½ m. from the r. bk. of the Eden, 6½ m. ESE. Carlisle, 2 m. NE. Cotehill stn., P.O.; 5824 ac. P.<500.

Cunani, Guiana. See **Kunani.**

Cuñapirú, vil., Uruguay, dep. Rivera, 120 m. E. Salto; gold deposits worked.

Cundall with Leckby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7½ m. E. Ripon, 1½ m. NW. Brafferton stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Norton le Clay**) P.<250.

Cundinamarca, dep., S. America, Colombia, on the E. frontier; cap. Bogotá.

Cundletown, postal-tp., New South Wales, Macquarie co., on the l. bk. of the Manning R., 158 m. NNE. Sydney. P.<1500.

Cuneo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, cap. prov. C., on R. Stura, 18 m. S. by E. Saluzzo; carries on cotton and silk spinning, &c. Alt. 1680–1770 ft. P. 29,000.

Cunewalde, vil., Ger. See **Kunewalde.**

Cunha, tn., Brazil, prov. and 135 m. NE. São Paulo, near the Jacuhi.

Cunlhat, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, 26 m. ESE. Clermont-Ferrand. P.<2000.

Cunliffe, the SW. prov. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Cunnah's Quay, Wales. See **Connah's Quay.**

Cunnamulla, post-tn., Queensland, Wellington co., on the l. bk. of the Warrego R., 460 m. by rail and road W. by S. Brisbane. Opals have been found in the neighbourhood. P.<1500.

Cunningburn, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 4 m. SE. Newtonards.

Cunningham, trib. of the Ashburton, W. Australia. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, p. 494.

Cunningham, co., New S. Wales, crossed by 147° E., 33° S.

Cunningham, Newtown, Ire. See **Newtowncunningham.**

Cunninghamhead, stn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the G. & SW. R., 3½ m. NE. by E. Irvine.

Cunningsburgh, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Dunrossness par., 7½ m. SSW. Lerwick.

Cuntis, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Caldas. P.6300.

Cuorgnè, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 23 m. N. Turin. P.<4000.

Cupar, or **Cupar-Fife,** royal, parl., and mun. bor., market-tn., and par., Scot., cap. co. Fife, on the Eden, 8½ m. W. by S. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R. It has a public school, a secondary school called the Bell-Baxter school, a public library; active manufacture of linen goods, spinning-mills, &c. Market-day, Tu. Par. 5736 ac., P. 7000; tn. P.<5000. See **St. Andrews.**

Cupar-Angus. See **Coupar Angus.**

Cupica, vil., S. America, Colombia, between the Bay of Panama and Cupica R., on the Pacific, in 6° 40′ N.

Cupids, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, dist. and 2 m. from Brigus.

Cupramontana, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. and dist. Ancona. P.<5000.

Ćuprija (tyupriya), tn., Servia, cap. prov. Ć., on r. bk. Morava, and the Morava valley rly., 23 m. E. by S. Kraguyevac. Lignite deposits; a few miles NE. the coal-mines of Senje. P. (1890)<5000.

Cuq Toulza, vil., France, dep. Tarn, arr. Lavaur, 18 m. W. by S. Castres. P.<2000.

Cur, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ross, 19 m. S. by W. Westport. P.<250.

Cura, tn., S. America, Venezuela, cap. state Miranda, 56 m. SW. by W. Carácas. P. 12,200.

Curaçao, or **Curaçoa,** isl., in the Caribbean Sea, off the N. ct. of Venezuela, in 12° N. and 69° W., belonging to the Dutch. Its shores are bold and hilly, and deficient in water; grows cotton, sugar, tobacco, and maize, and furnishes the orange-peel from which, in Holland, the liqueur known as Curaçao is manufactured. Its chief town is Willemstad, situated on the S. side of the island, and on the E. side of the excellent port of Sta. Sonna, which is deep enough for the largest vessels, and has a narrow entrance defended by two forts. Discovered in 1499 by Ojeda, and a dependency of Holland since 1632. The govt. of C. includes all the Dutch West Indies [**West Indies**]. P. of isl. 30,000. See **St. Anna Bay.**

Curacavi, tn., Brazil, prov. and 28 m. W. Santiago.

Curaray, riv., Ecuador, rises in the Andes, E. cordillera, flows E. by S. or ESE. and joins the Napo in 2° 15′ S., 74° W.; 250–400 ft. wide, 5-6 fathoms deep; banks low, and subject to inundation for about 940 m. above its mouth, where the first settlement on its banks (Aravela) occurs.

Curbar, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. W. by N. Chesterfield, 4 m. NE. Hassop stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. All Saints**) P.<1000.

Curborough and Elmhurst, par., Eng., E. Staffordshire, 2 m. NE. Lichfield. P.<250.

Curbridge, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 9 m. SW. by W. Woodstock, 2 m. WSW. Witney (*q.v.*) P.O. P.<750.

Curdridge, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Bishop's Waltham par., P.O. P.<750.

Curdworth, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 7½ m. SSW. Tamworth, 1½ m. NW. Water Orton stn., P.O. Par. 3170 ac., P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. St. Nicholas**) P.<1000.

Cure, riv., France, deps. Yonne and Nièvre, joins the Yonne on the r. bk. near Cravant; flows through a succession of defiles in a picturesque granitic valley; length, 70 m.

Curepipe, tn., Mauritius, in the interior of the island, connected by rail with Port Louis, many of the well-to-do business people of which town have their residences here. Alt. 18–1900 ft. P. (1891) 11,300.

Curia Muria Islands, Arabia. See **Kuria Muria.**

Curicó, tn., Chile, cap. prov. and dep. C., 108 m. SSW. Santiago. Alt. 1340 ft. P. (1885) 10,100.

Curinga, comm., S. Italy, Calabrie, prov. Catanzaro, circle Nicastro. P.<4000.

Curitibá, tn., Brazil, cap. state of Paraná, 450 m. WSW. Rio de Janeiro, on a pleasant, open plain, watered by the Iguaçu, trib. of the Paraná. Maté or Paraguayan tea grows abundantly in the vicinity, in which are numerous European colonists, including large numbers of French. P. 6000.

Curitiba, Rio Grande de, Brazil. See **Iguaçu.**

Curland, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 6 m. SSE. Taunton, P.O. P.<250. See **Curry Mallet.**

Curlew Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Roscommon.

Curr, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 5 m. from Beragh stn.

Curra, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 6 m. from Woodford.

Currabeigh, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Ballyduff, 3 m. from Fermoy stn.

Curracloe, tnld., Ire., E. ct. co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere E., 5 m. NE. Wexford, P.O. P.<250.

Curraclone, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. and 2 m. NE. Stradbally, on R. Barrow. P.<500.

Curraco, Laguna, another name of Urre Lauquen, lake, Argentine Republic.

Curragh, Irish, 'a marsh.' See *Corcagh.*

Curragh (PMT.O., **C. Camp**), Ire. P. 5300. See **Kildare.**

Curraghbeg, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Glanbehy.

Curraghboy, P.O., Ire., co. Roscommon, 9 m. NW. Athlone.

Curraghmore ('great marsh'), electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Glennamaddy.

Curraghmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Killorglin.

Curraghroe, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Roscommon, bar. and 9½ m. NE. Roscommon, P.O. P.<250.

Curragh, West, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 5 m. from Dunmore.

Curraglass, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Kinnatalloon, 10 m. ESE. Fermoy, 4 m. from Tallow Road stn., P.O.

Curraguneen, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Roscrea (co. Tipperary).

Curraheen, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kinnatalloon, par. Knockmourne. P.<250.

Curraheen, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Cappagh.

Curramulka, post-tn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 53 m. W. by N. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Curran, tn., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Glenarm, Larne par. P.<750.

Curran, tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 12 m. NNE. Cookstown, 3 m. from Castledawson stn., P.O. P.<250.

Currane, lake, Ire., SW. co. Kerry, 21 m. W. Kenmare.

Currans, par., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bars. Trughanacmy and Magunihy, 8½ m. SE. Tralee, 2 m. from Farranfore stn. P.<1000.

Curraun Peninsula, Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, N. of Clew Bay, and separated by Achill Sound from Achill I.

Curreeny, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 10 m. from Borrisoleigh.

Currency Creek, postal-vil., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 83 m. S. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Current River, U.S., Missouri and Arkansas, rises in Ozark Ridge, and flows SE. into Big Black R. in co. Randolph. Navigable to Jones Ferry (Mo.).

Curridge, part of eccles. par. See **Chieveley.**

Currie, par. and vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the Water of Leith, 6 m. SW. by W. Edinburgh, with two stns. (**Currie** and **Currie Hill**) on different lines of the C. R., with paper-mills and snuff manufactures, PMT.O. Par. 11,103 ac., P.<3000; vil. P.<500.

Currin, par., Ire., cos. Fermanagh and Monaghan, bars. Clankelly and Dartree, 4 m. SW. Clones. P.<3000.

Currituck, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the extreme NE.

Currituck Sound, a channel which cuts off the long narrow **Currituck I.** in the E. of C. co. from the mainland, and communicates with Albemarle Sound.

Curry, tnld., Ire., S. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 22 m. SW. by S. Sligo, 10 m. from Ballaghaderreen stn., P.O. P.<500.

Curry, co., U.S., Oregon, in the extreme SW.

Curry, North, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5½ m. E. Taunton, 2½ m. S. Dwiston stn., PMT.O.; 5823 ac. P.<2000.

Curryglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Castletown.

Currygrane Lough, small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Longford, 6½ m. ENE. Longford.

Currykippane, par., Ire., co. and bar. and 3 m. W. Cork. P.<750.

Curry Mallet, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 6½ m. ESE. Taunton, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. M. with Curland** or **Courland**) P.<750.

Curry Rivell, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 9 m. SE. by S. Bridgwater, 2 m. WSW. Langport stn., PMT.O. (**C. Rivel**); 4881 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**C. R. with Weston**) P.<1500.

Curryville, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Albert, 30 m. from Moncton. P.<1500.

Curscombe, hamlet, Eng., E. Devonshire, 3½ m. W. Honiton.

Curtea de Argeș, tn., Roumania, prov. A., on the A., 66 m. W. by N. Ployeshti, one of the anct. caps. of Walachia; beautifully situated, and with a beautiful and richly decorated church commenced about 1260 and finished in 1518. P.<3000.

Curthwaite, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., 7 m. SW. Carlisle.

Curtis, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Arzúa. P.<5000.

Curtisden Green, PM.O., Eng., Kent, 3 m. from Goudhurst.

Curtis Island, Tasmania, S. of Wilson's Promontory, in Bass's Straits.

Curtis Islands, Pacific Ocean, in 30° 36′ S. and 179° 14′ W.

Curwensville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna R., 85 m. ENE. Pittsburg. P.<2000.

Cury, ct. par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 11 m. SW. Falmouth, 4 m. SSE. Helston, PMT.O. (**C. Cross Lanes**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. and Gunwalloe**) P.<750.

Curzola, fishing-tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the N. ct. of Curzola I., near the E. end; one of the stns. of the Austrian Lloyd's. Highest alt. (at W. end of island) 1235 ft. Mean rfall. (11 yrs.), 37.56 in. P.<2000.

Curzolari, the Italian name of the **Ekhinades Islands,** W. coast of Greece.

Cusano Mutri, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 54 m. W. by S. Foggia. P.<5000.

Cusgarne, Lower, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 1½ m. from Perranwell stn.

Cushcamcarragh, mt., Ire., co. Mayo, 13 m. NNW. Westport. Alt. 2343 ft.

Cushendall, tn., Ire., SE. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 19 m. NNW. Larne, 5 m. from Parkmore stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Cushendun, tnld., Ire., NE. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 22 m. NNW. Larne, on R. Glendun, 12 m. from Ballycastle stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Cushing, or **Chatham,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Argenteuil, 50 m. NW. Montreal. P.<1500.

Cushinstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 5 m. S. Duleek. P.<250.

Cushkilliary, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Rinvyle.

Cushleake, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Cushendall.

Cushnie, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 10½ m. E. Huntly, 3½ m. SW. by W. Auchterless stn.; 12,856 ac. P. (**with Leochel**) <1500.

Cusna, Monte, mt., Italy, Emilia, in the Apennines, 21 m. NE. Carrara. Alt. 6955 ft.

Cusop, par., Eng., on the W. border of Herefordshire, Leominster div., 17 m. W. Hereford, 1 m. E. by S. Hay. P.<500.

Cusset, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. Lapalisse, 30 m. W. by N. Roanne; near mineral springs of Vichy. Alt. 1000 ft. P. 5000.

Cust, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., on R. Cust, 1 m. NW. Christchurch. P.<1500.

Custer, co., U.S., Colorado, W. of 105° W., and crossed in the S. by 38° N.

Custer, co., U.S., Montana, in the SE. corner of the state, partly bounded and partly traversed by the Yellowstone R.

Custer, co., U.S., Nebraska, N. of 41° N., crossed in the W. by 100° W.

Custer, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the W. frontier, S. of 44° N.

Custer City, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 74 m. E. by S. Erie. P.<1500.

Custer City, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Custer co., 60 m. NNE. from the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Custer Peak, mt., U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., 88 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state.

Custom House, stn., London, Eng. See **Victoria Docks.**

Custon, post-tn., S. Australia, Buckingham co., 168 m. SE. Adelaide, on the railway to Melbourne. P.<1500.

Custozza, vil., Italy, prov. and 10 m. SW. Verona. Battles were fought here in 1848, when the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese, and June 24, 1866, the anniversary of Solferino, in which the Austrians under Archduke Albert defeated the Italians under King Victor Emmanuel.

Cüstrin, tn., Ger. See **Küstrin.**

Cutch (*Kachchh,* 'the sea-coast land'), native state, Bombay, Gujarát, occupying the penin. between the Rann of C. and the Gulf of Cambay. On the whole treeless, barren, and rocky, but varied by well-tilled valleys. On the S., behind a high bank of sand that lines the sea-coast, lies a low, fertile, and well-cultivated plain, from 20 to 30 m. broad.

Cutch, Rann of, a highly peculiar feature of the physical geography of India. It is at one time water, at another time land—a hard, stony, salt-incrusted waste, roamed over by herds of wild asses and antelopes, which feed on the grasses on its borders, and on patches that remain as islands during the period of submergence. It is divided into the **Great Rann,** on the N. of the penin. of Cutch, and the **Eastern Rann,** on the E. of that penin. The Great Rann is filled during the rainy season partly by river-water and partly by sea-water, which enters chiefly by an inlet (Kori) on the W. of the penin. The Eastern Rann is filled by the rise of the Gulf of Cutch, even before the rains, and at high-water it can be entered by small craft. By October it is capable of being crossed on foot.

Cutchogue, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I., 83 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. P.<1500.

Cutcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 16½ m. N. by W. Tiverton; 7143 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**C. with Luxborough**) P.<1000.

Cuthbert, tn., U.S., Georgia, Randolph co., 102 m. SW. Macon. P.<3000.

Cuthbertson, settlement, U.S., Nebraska, Hitchcock co., on Republican R., 60 m. S. by W. of confluence of N. and S. Platte.

Cut Hill, Eng., Devonshire, in the N. of Dartmoor Forest, 17 m. E. Launcestown. Alt. 1971 ft.

Cutnal Green, P.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 3½ m. NW. Droitwich.

Cutro, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Catanzaro, dist. Cotrone. P.<4000.

Cutrofiano, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and dist. Lecce. P.<5000.

Cutsanim, Indians, U.S. See **Okanagans.**

Cutsdean, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Winchcomb union. P.<250.

Cuttack, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. C. and prov. Orissa (*q.v.*), 45 m. N. Purí, at the head of the delta of the Mahánadí, where it gives off the Kátjurí branch; important as the key of the hill terr. to the W., and as the centre of the Orissa Canal system. Noted for its beautiful filigree work in gold and silver. The citadel, Fort Barabati, stands opposite the city on the S. bank of the Kátjurí. It was stormed by the British Oct. 1803, and is now in ruins. Alt. 80 ft. Mean temp., yr. 81° F., Dec. 70°, May 89°; rfall., yr. 58.4 in., June–Oct. 50.1 in., June–Aug. 34.5 in. P. (1891), including cantonment, 47,200; Hindus, 36,500; Moham. 8400.

Cutteslowe, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, in Woodstock union. P.<250.

Cutthorpe, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. NW. Chesterfield, PM.O.

Cuttragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Stradone.

Cuttyhunk Island, small isl., U.S., Massachusetts, Dukes co., off the S. ct. of Bristol co., in 70° 55′ W.

Cutwá, tn., India. See **Katwa.**

Cuvier, cape, on the W. ct. of W. Australia, in about 24° S.

Cuxham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 12 m. SE. by E. Oxford, 1½ m. NW. Watlington stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**C. with Easington**) P.<250.

Cuxhaven, vil., Ger., at the mouth of the Elbe, on the l. bk., in terr. belonging to Hamburg (*q.v.*), of which it serves as the outport for vessels of the largest size, and for all shipping when the Elbe is frozen. When the harbour works are completed (in 1896 it is expected), the water area will be 22.24 acres, quayage 4045 ft., depth at entrance and quayside at ordinary springs, high water 35.9 ft., low water 25.7 ft. These tidal docks are all under the control of the government of Hamburg. P.<3000,

Cuxton, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Medway, 2½ m. SW. by W. Rochester, on the SE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Cuxwold, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 8¼ m. SW. Grimsby, 6 m. E. by N. Moortown stn. P. <250.

Cuyabá, city, Brazil, cap. state of Matto Grosso, in 15° 36′ S. and 56° W. P. 18,000. See **Cuyabá,** riv.

Cuyabá, riv., Brazil, Matto Grosso, rises 130 m. NE. of the town of C., and flows 100 m. SSW. to the Lourenço, with which it unites to form the Paraguay. The Paraguay steamers ascend to the town of C., 2360 m. above Buenos Aires.

Cuyahoga, co., U.S., Ohio, on Lake Erie, E. of 82° W.

Cuyahoga Falls, vil., U.S., Ohio, Summit co., on Cuyahoga R. and Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 128 m. NE. Columbus, with manufactures of paper, &c., and great water-power, the river here falling 240 ft. by successive leaps through a deep channel. P. <3000.

Cuyahoga River, U.S., Ohio, enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a N. course of about 60 m.

Cuylapa, vil., Mexico, state Oajaca, dist. Zimatlan; formerly celebrated.

Cuyos Islands, a group belonging to the Philippine Is., between Panay I. and the N. of Palawan, in 11° N. and 12° E.

Cuyuni, riv., S. America, rises in Venezuela, flows first N. then E. through Brit. Guiana, and joins the Mazaruni just above the confluence of the latter with the Essequibo. Numerous rapids and falls; the lowest is 59° 3′ W., about 30 m. above the mouth.

Cuzco, tn., S. America, Peru, cap. dep. C., 245 m. N. Mollendo. Founded in the middle of the 11th century by Manco Capac. Formerly the cap. of the vast empire of the Incas. The Curi-cancha, or Temple of the Sun, has been converted by the Spaniards into a church and convent dedicated to St. Dominic. The most interesting monument outside the town is the fortress of Sacsaïhuaman, crowning the hill (alt. 740 ft.) to the N. of the town. For plan of C., ancient and modern, see *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1871, p. 281. P. (1889) 22,000.

Cwm, Welsh; in English names spelt *Combe* or *Coombe* (all pronounced kum), 'a deep valley,' or 'the head of a valley.'

Cwm, par., Wales, Flintshire, 7 m. N. Denbigh, 3 m. E. Rhuddlan stn., with nickel, cobalt, and ore; 3883 ac. P. <500.

Cwm, vil., Wales, Monmouthshire, on the G. W. R., 2½ m. NW. Aberbeeg Junc., with coal-mines.

Cwmamman, eccles. par., Wales, cos. Carmarthen and Glamorgan, on the Amman, 14½ m. NE. by E. Llanelly, 1½ m. W. Brynamman stn., with coal, PMT.O. (**Cwmaman**). P. 5400.

Cwm Avon, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Avon, 3½ m. N. by W. Pontypool, on the G. W. R.

Cwm Avon, seat of coal-mines, and copper, iron, and tin works, Wales, Glamorganshire, 4 m. SSE. Neath, on the G. W. R., included in the Aberavon portion of the Swansea dist. of parl. bors., PMT.O.

Cwmbach, hamlet, Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 2 m. NW. by W. Llanelly, P.O.

Cwmbach, hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. SW. by S., and included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil, PMT.O.

Cwmbach-Llechrhyd, eccles. par., Wales, co. Radnor, in ancient pars. of Dissert and Trecoed and Llanelwedd. P. <500.

Cwm Bargoed, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. and Rhymney Joint Rly., 9 m. N. Caerphilly.

Cwmbran, seat of coal-mines and iron-works, Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4½ m. S. by E. Pontypool, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Cwm Carn, PM.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 1 m. from Abercarn.

Cwmcarvan, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. SW. by S. Monmouth, 1½ m. SE. Dingestow stn. P. <250. See **Mitchell Troy.**

Cwmchurch, part of eccles. par. See **Ebbw Vale.**

Cwm Clydach, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the M. and Neath and Brecon Rly., 5 m. NE. Swansea; coal mined.

Cwmcroeser, Wales. See **Croesor.**

Cwmdare, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Aberdare.

Cwmdauddwr-Llansaintffraid, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on the Wye, 2 m. S. Rhayader. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Cwmdeuddwr with Nantgwylit**) P. <750.

Cwmdu, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 6 m. NW. Bridgend; 4210 ac. P. 6800.

Cwmdu, PM.O., Wales, co. and 9 m. ESE. Brecknock.

Cwmduad, P.O., Wales, co. and 9 m. from Carmarthen.

Cwmffrw-doer, hamlet, Eng., Monmouthshire, Trevethin par., with coal-mining.

Cwmgwrach, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Glyn Neath.

Cwm Head, Eng., Salop. See **Wistanstow.**

Cwmparc, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1½ m. from Ystrad.

Cwmpenmachno, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4 m. from Penmachno.

Cwm Porth, cavern, Wales. See **Porth-yr-Ogof.**

Cwmrheidol, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 1 m. SE. Aberystwith; 13,701 ac. P. <1000.

Cwm Symlog, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 7 m. from Aberystwith.

Cwm Tillery, vil., Wales, Monmouthshire, 2 m. from Abertillery, PMT.O.; with coal-mining.

Cwmtwrch, Lower and Upper, PM.O. and PMT.O., Wales, near Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Cwm-y-glo, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 5 m. E. Carnarvon, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O.

Cwmyoy, Lower, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Avon, 6½ m. N. Abergavenny. P. <250.

Cwmyoy, Upper, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, adjoining Lower C.; 4741 ac. P. <250; eccles. par. (**C. with Llanthony**), partly in Hereford co., P. <750.

Cwt, Welsh, 'village of huts.' See *Cot.*

Cyclades, island group, forming a nomos of the kingdom of Greece, stretching SE. from Eubœa and Attica; so called because believed by the ancients to form a circle (*cycle*) round Dêlos. Chief islands, Andros, Tênos, Syros, Mykonos, Paros, Naxos, Amorgos, Keos, Kythnos, Seriphos, Siphnos, Mêlos, Ios, Thera. See **Greece.**

Cydplwyf, par., Wales, co. Cardigan, next New Quay. P. <250.

Cyfarthfa, great seat of iron-works, Wales, included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire.

Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, in Aberystwith union. P. <1500.

Cyffic, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10 m. NNE. Tenby, 1½ m. S. Whitland stn.; 4733 ac. P. <500.

Cyffylliog, P.O., Wales, Denbighshire. See **Gyffylliog.**

Cymmer, Cymric, 'a confluence.' See *Comar.*

Cymmer, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 10 m. SSW. Merthyr Tydfil, close to Porth stn. on G. W. R., with coal, PM.O.

Cymmer, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the G. W. R., 6½ m. E. by S. Neath, PM.O.

Cymmeran Bay, Wales, on the W. of Anglesey, 7 m. SE. Holyhead.

Cynghordy, stn., Wales, E. Carmarthenshire, on the L. & NW. R., 5½ m. NE. by N. Llandovery, P.O. (**Cynhordy**).

Cynicht, mt., Wales, in the extreme NW. of Merionethshire; commands fine view. Alt. about 2370 ft.

Cynnill Mawr, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, in Aberystwith union. P. <500.

Cynopolis, tn., Egypt. See **Mehala-el-Keber.**

Cynthiana, city, U.S., Kentucky, Harrison co., 50 m. S. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio). Noted breeding farms near. P. <4000.

Cyntwell, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from St. Fagan's, near Cardiff.

Cynwyd, vil., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Dee, 10 m. W. Llangollen, on the G. W. R., P.O. See **Llangar.**

Cyphergat, coal-mining vil., Cape Colony, 3 m. S. Molteno.

Cypress, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 555 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Cypress Hill, U.S., New York, King's co., an E. suburb of Brooklyn. Known for its cemetery.

Cypress Lake, Canada, about 9 m. long, stretching along the S. base of the C. Hills, Assiniboia, crossed by 109½° W. and 49° 25′ N., drained E. by the White Mud R.

Cypress Lake, Canada, Quebec, co. Joliette, in 46½° N. and 74° 10′ W., drained N. into R. Mattawiti.

Cyprus, vil., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 80 m. NE. by N. Collingwood, on the N. and Pacific Junc. Rly. P. <1500.

Cyprus, Turkish **Kipris,** the third largest island in the Mediterranean, in the Levant, between 34° 33′ and 35° 41° N. lat., and 32° 15′ and 34° 36′ E. long., about 50 m. from the Syrian coast, and 40 m. from Asia Minor. Extreme length, about 140 m.; breadth, 40 to 50 m. It is divided into six dists., Nicosia, Larnaca, Limasol, Famagusta, Papho, Kyrenia. The island is traversed by two parallel chains of mountains, one in the N., the other in the S.; the former extends as a single chain at a distance of about 2 m. along the whole of the N. ct. The W. div., called the Kyrenia Range, is the loftier; highest point, Buffavento, 3140 ft.; the E. div. comprises the low Karpas Range. The S. mountains are loftier (Troodos, 6406 ft.), and with numerous spurs N. and S., cover about one-third of the island in the SW. Between these two ranges, between the bays of Morfu (Morphou) and Famagusta, stretches the wide and exceedingly fertile plain of the **Mesaorea,** above the general surface of which rise numerous flat-topped rock plateaux, 100 to 200 ft. in height. The principal rivers are the Pediæus and the Idalia, flowing N. and then E. through the central plain, and the Sarákhis in the NW. These rivers, as well as numerous channels descending from the mountains, are torrents after rain; at other times the beds are usually dry. Archæan rocks form the mass of the S. mountains, Pliocene deposits in the great plain alternate with Calcareous rocks, which are elsewhere widely distributed, and Eocene formations occur in various parts of the N. The **climate** is of the Mediterranean type [**Europe, Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta, Kyrenia**]. The climate is healthy on the whole, but fevers are prevalent during the warm season amongst the natives in the low dists. The British troops suffered indeed greatly from fever in 1878, immediately after

the occupation of the island, but subsequent experience has not been unfavourable. Irrigation is chiefly effected by wells; an irrigation canal connected with the Pediæus has been restored, but a more complete system is required. The principal objects of culture are cereals (wheat, barley, vetches, and oats), cotton, carobs, olives, and the vine. The area under the last exceeds 500 acres, yielding annually about 2,000,000 gallons of wine; excepting the famous 'Commanderia,' it is, however, generally of inferior quality, owing to defective methods of preparation. Excellent silk is produced in the Paphos dist. **Forests** cover about 400 sq. m., chiefly in the mountains W. of Troodos; the Aleppo pine predominates. Forests were formerly of great extent, and yielded wood highly valued by the ancients for shipbuilding. Deforesting in modern times, due, amongst other causes, to the goats with which the island is overrun, has greatly diminished its productiveness. The increase of locusts, causing great devastation, has also been promoted by deforesting, though under British administration effective measures are being taken to destroy the locusts and to preserve the forests. There are few wild animals; the mouffion or wild sheep. C. was in ancient times famous for its copper mines, but these are no longer worked. Gypsum and 'terra umbra' are now the chief minerals obtained. Salt occurs as an incrustation in lakes in the Larnaca and Limasol dists. The sponge fisheries off the coast form an important industry. The principal exports are wheat, barley, carobs, wine, cotton, raisins, silk. There are no railways or canals, but some progress has been made in the construction of roads between important centres. Besides English coins, the Turkish 'lira' and the French 20-franc piece are legal tender, as is also the local bronze piastre (9 = 1s.). Turkish weights and measures are current. The chief towns are Nicosia, the cap., and only important inland town, and the ports of Larnaca, Limasol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. About 23 per cent. of the inhabitants are Moslems, the rest principally Christians of the Greek Church, the archbishop of which is independent of any other ecclesiastical authority. Originally peopled by the Kittim and Dodanim of the Old Testament, C. was colonised by the Phœnicians about 2000 B.C.; subsequently it fell under the dominion of various powers—Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Greece; after the death of Alexander the Great it again fell to Egypt, and in 58 B.C. became a Roman prov. In 1191 Richard I. conquered the island, and gave it to Guy de Lusignan, in whose family it remained till 1473, when it passed to the Venetians; about a century later it was conquered by the Turks. By the treaty of Berlin, 1878, it was placed under British administration, the British paying £92,800 annually to the Sublime Porte, which still nominally exercises dominion over the island. The administration is vested in a High Commissioner. There are many interesting archæological remains. Area, 3584 sq. m. P. (1891) 209,286. See **Larnaca.** [**E. J. H.**]

Cysoing, tn., France, dep. Nord, 9 m. SE. by E. Lille. P. <3000.

Cythera, Greek **Kythēra.** See **Cerigo.**

Cyvarthva. See **Cyfarthfa.**

Cyzicus, penin., Asia Minor. See **Kapu Dagh.**

Czarnikau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 38 m. NNW. Posen, on the l. bk. of the Netze. P. <5000.

Czaslau, Bohemia. See **Časlau.**

Czechowitz, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Bielitz. P. <3000.

Czegléd, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, 18 m. N. by E. Kecskemét. P. (1850) 16,900; (1869) 22,200; (1890) 27,500.

Czehryr. See **Chigirin.**

Czeladna, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Frankstadt. P. <3000.

Czemierniki, tn., Russian Poland, govt. Lublin, 78 m. SE. of Warsaw. P. 2100.

Czempin, tn., Prussia, prov. and 20 m. SSW. Posen. P. <3000.

Czernalica, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Horodenka. P. <4000.

Czernowitz, tn., Austria, cap. crownland Bukovina, 87 m. S. by E. Tarnopol, in the centre of a marshy region; seat of an archbishop of the Greek Church, with a German university; centre of trade with Moldavia and Bessarabia; manufactures of machinery and paper. Alt. 520–950 ft. P. (1869) 33,900 (including Roumanians, Germans, and Ruthenians, and of which Jews form more than one quarter); (1890) 54,200.

Czernya, Magyar. See **Magyar Czernya.**

Czersk, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 45 m. SW. by S. Danzig. P. <4000.

Czerwinsk, tn., Russian Poland, on l. bk. of Vistula, 30 m. NW. Warsaw, govt. Plock. P. <1500.

Czerwony bór, crown forests, Russian Poland, begin 8 m. S. of Lomża, and spread towards Ostrów, in the N. of the Warsaw-St. Petersburg Rly. Cover about 18,600 ac.

Częstochowa (Russian **Chenstohovo**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. Piotrków, on l. bk. of Warta, 143 m. by rail SW. of Warsaw, near frontier of Silesia. Old historical city; the picture of the Holy Virgin is considered as a national relic, and attracts every year thousands, formerly hundreds of thousands, of pilgrims. P. 27,700.

Czibakháza, vil., Hungary, co., Jasz-Nagy-Kis-Szolnok, dist. Tisza alsó. P. <5000.

Czomafalva, dist., Hungary. See **Gyergyó.**

Czornahora, or **Csernahora,** mt., in the Forest Carpathians, on NE. frontier of Hungary, at the source of the Pruth, in 48° 3′ N., 24° 38′ E. Alt. 6645 ft.

Czortków, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the Sereth, 37 m. S. by E. Tarnopol. P. <5000.

Czortowiec, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Obertyn, on the border of Bukovina. P. <5000.

Czrepaja, tn., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Antalfalva. P. <5000.

Czyzowo, tn., Russian Poland, govt. Lomża, 66 m. by rail NE. Warsaw. P. 2000.

D

Daaden, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Koblenz, circle and 20 m. E. Altenkirchen, with iron ore. P. <2000.

Daban, Davan, Dawan, or *Tawan,* in central Asiatic names, 'a mountain pass.'

Dabbasheth, place named in O. T. See **Dabsheh.**

Daber, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 33 m. ENE. Stettin. P. <3000.

Daberath, place named in O. T. See **Debûrieh.**

Dabhol, decayed tn., India, state of and 20 m. SE. Baroda. It has a large water-tank and a Hindu temple richly sculptured; these stone buildings are noteworthy, there being no stone of any kind in this part of Gujarat. P. (1881) 14,900.

Dabo, Ger. See **Dagsburg.**

Dabringhausen, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 12 m. S. by E. Elberfeld. P. <3000.

Dabrowa, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, 34 m. WNW. Cracow, 14 m. ESE. Königshütte (Silesia). P. <4000.

Dabrowa, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 29 m. NE. by E. Bochnia. P. <2000.

Dabsheh, site, Palestine, *Dabbasheth* in the O. T., 33° N., 35° 16′ E., 13 m. ENE. Acre.

Dacca, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. D., 150 m. NE. by E. Calcutta, on the Burîganga (that is, 'the old Ganges'), in the E. of Bengal, to the N. of the present course of the Ganges; is a town with a famous past. In the 17th century it was the cap. of Bengal; in the next century it was renowned for its fine muslins ('woven wind'); but about the beginning of the present century this manufacture (still pursued to a small extent) began to decline in consequence of the import of Manchester cottons, and with the decline of this manufacture the pop. also rapidly diminished. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 66°, April 83°; rfall., yr. 73.7 in., April–Oct. 68.9 in., June–Sept. 48.7 in. In 1800 its inhabitants numbered about 200,000, in 1891 less than 85,000. P. 82,300; Hindus, 41,600; Moham. 40,200.

Dachau, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 11 m. NW. Munich. P. <4000.

Dachauer Moos, a reedy marsh, Bavaria, near Dachau, between the Amper and Isar, now partly used as a peat bed, partly occupied by agricultural colonies.

Dachstein, a high plateau of the Alps, in the S. of Upper Austria, forming a semicircle round Hallstatt; highest peak of the D. on its S. edge, 9825 ft.

Dacota. See **Dakota.**

Dacre, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 61 m. W. by S. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Dacre, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 4 m. SW. by W. Penrith, 2½ m. S. Blencow stn., P.O.; 7397 ac. P. <1000.

Dacre, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 7½ m. WNW. Harrogate, on the NE. R., with flagstone, PM.O.; 5382 ac. P. <750.

Dádar, tn., Brit. Balúchistán, 67 m. SE. by S. Quetta, at the entrance to the Bolan Pass. P. <2000.

Daddaya, small isl., Spain, near Minorca, NNW. of Mahon, with the small port of D.

Dade, co., U.S., Florida, in the extreme SE., containing a large part of the Everglades.

Dade, co., U.S., Georgia, in the extreme NW.

Dade, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SW., to the S. of 38° N., crossed in the W. by 94° W.

Dade City, U.S., Florida, cap. Pasco co., 140 m. SSW. of mouth of St. John's R. P. <1500.

Dades, Wadi. See **Draa, Wadi.**

Dadeville, tn., U.S., Alabama, Tallapoosa co., 47 m. NE. of Montgomery. P.<1500.

Dadford, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, Stowe par., 3 m. NW. Buckingham, PT.O.

Dadion, tn., Greece, cap. prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, 46 m. ENE. Lepanto. P.<4000.

Dadlington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3½ m. S. Bosworth, 1 m. NE. Stoke Golding (*q.v.*) stn., P.O. P.<250.

Dadree Shield, hamlet, Eng., Durham, 12 m. W. Walsingham, P.O.

Dádrí, vil., Brit. India, Patiala, 60 m. W. Delhi. P. 7600; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 2300.

Dádú, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Karáchí, 112 m. SSW. Jacobábád. P. (1881)<3000.

Daelhem, or **Dalhem,** vil., Belgium, prov. and 10 m. NE. Liège. P.<2000.

Dämme-vand. See **Dämme-vand.**

Daer Water, riv., Scot., principal headstream of the Clyde, rises in extreme S. of Lanarkshire, flows 10½ m. N., and unites with the Powtrail Water about 3 m. S. Elvanfoot.

Daet, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., cap. prov. N. Camarinas, 140 m. SE. Manila, on a small coast river with a bar at its mouth. P. (1887) 8000.

Dafar, Arabia. See **Dhafar.**

Dafen, eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 2 m. SE. Llanelly, PM.O.; tin works. P.<4500.

Daga, river arm, Lower Burma, leaves the Bassein R. a few miles below the point where that river branches off from the Irráwadi, and rejoins it a few miles above Bassein, in 16° 55′ N. Practicable all the year round for native craft up to Kyún-pyaw.

Dagana, or **Daghana,** tn., W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Senegal, 84 m. NE. St. Louis by the direct route; a French trading station and military post. Unhealthy. P. (1872)<3000.

Dagelet, or **Matsushima,** small wooded Japanese isl., in the Sea of Japan, in 37° 25′ N., and 130° 56′ E. Discovered by La Perouse in 1787.

Dagenham, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 2½ m. S. by W. Romford, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., PM.O. D. Level, a tract on the Thames to the S. of the village, having been flooded by the Thames, was drained and protected by an embankment by Perry in 1715–19. PMT.O. 6556 ac. P.<4500.

Dagerort, Finnish **Kallaniuna,** cape, Russia, on southern extremity of Dagö I., on limit between Gulf of Finland and Baltic Sea, 58° 55′ N., 21° 53′ E.

Daggens Road, stn., Eng., Dorset, on the L. & SW. R., 2 m. SW. Fordingbridge.

Dagh, tagh, Turkish, 'mountain.'

Daghana, tn., W. Africa. See **Dagana.**

Daghestan, Russian prov. (*oblast*) of Caucasia, on the NE. slope of the main ridge, having Terek in the N., Tiflis in the SW., Baku in the SE., and Caspian Sea in the NE. With the exception of a small part in the N., and a narrow strip along the Caspian shore, it is entirely occupied by the spurs and the plateaux of the Caucasus, intersected by the deep gorges of the four Koisu Rivs. (Avarian, Andian, Kazy-kumukh, and Kara Koisu), which unite to make the Sulak, and the Samur with its tribs. in the S. The littoral region has a warm climate, suitable for vineyards, almond, peach, and apricot trees, as well as for the culture of rice, Indian corn, and wheat. The slopes of the mountains are chiefly given to the culture of wheat; while the plateaux have a cold climate, with a very short summer, which only permits the culture of barley (highest inhabited spot, at Kurush, 8175 ft.). Forests are relatively scarce. No more than 400,000 ac. are under culture. Cattle breeding important source of income (45,000 horses, 1,500,000 sheep; buffaloes, donkeys, and goats extensively kept). Rich in various minerals, but only sulphur extracted at Chirkat, and some salt. Various domestic trades in the mountain villages. The population, which has long resisted against Russian conquest, is usually known under the name of **Lezghians,** who are divided into above fifty tribes, and speak the Avarian language in the W., and the Dargo and Kurin languages in the E., Kumyk Tartars in the N. The only towns are Temir-khan-shura (cap. of the prov.), Derbent, and Petrovsk. The prov. is divided into nine dists.: Temir-khan-shura, Avarian, Andian, Gunib, Dargo, Kazy-kumukh, Kaitago-Tabasaran, Kyurinsk, and Samur. Area, 11,492 sq. m. P. 590,400 (18,000 only in towns).

Daglingworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2½ m. NW. Cirencester, P.O. P.<500.

Dagnall, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury div., 7 m. WSW. Luton, 3½ m. NE. Tring stn., P.O. See **Edlesborough.**

Dagö (Dagden, Esthonian **Gio-ma),** isl., Russia, govt. Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the isl. Oesel in the S. by Dagden Sund. Length, 34 m.; breadth, 15 m. Poor marshy soil; coasts rocky. P. about 12,000.

Dagomba, dist., W. Africa, in about 9½°–10° N., 0°–0° 40′ W.

Dagore'ti, abandoned stn. of the Brit. E. African Association, about 290 m. NW. Mombasa, in the Kikuyu country.

Dagsburg, French **Dabo,** comm., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 21 m. W. by N. Strassburg. P.<3000.

Dagshái, hill cantonment, India, 15 m. (42 m. by road) SW. by S. Simla. P.<4000.

Dagupan, terminus of a railway line running N. (for 120 m.) from Manila, Luzon I., Philippines.

Dagwomba, or **Dagwumba,** Negro kingdom, W. Africa, to the NE. of Ashanti and NW. of Dahome; cap. Yandi.

Dahalak, isl. See **Dahlak.**

Dahana, desert, Arabia. See **Dahna.**

Dáhánu, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, on the W. ct., 75 m. N. Bombay. P.<5000.

Dahina Pass, a pass across the Sulaiman Mts., about 46 m. S. of the place where that range is crossed by the Gumal R. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, p. 55.

Dahira, or **Dorrha,** prov. of Oman, SE. Arabia, in the S. part of the penin. which separates the Persian Gulf from the Gulf of Oman.

Dahkotah, U.S. See **Dakota.**

Dahlak, or **Dahalak,** a group of isls. in the Red Sea, belonging to Italy, 28 m. E. Massaua. The principal island, also called D., is the *Orina* of the ancient Romans, which was famous for its pearl fisheries.

Dahlak, vil., on a bay on the W. ct. of Dahlak I.

Dahlen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 26 m. E. by N. Leipzig. P.<3000.

Dahlhausen, manufacturing vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on R. Ruhr, 6 m. ESE. Essen. P.<4000.

Dahlonega (from Indian *Taulauneca,* 'yellow gold'), U.S., Georgia, Lumpkin co., 64 m. NNE. Atlanta. Alt. 1519 ft., *tr.*

Dahme, riv., Prussia, Brandenburg, flows N. then NW. into the Spree, which it enters at Köpenick, 9 m. above Berlin, canalised for 21 m. up, and connected by a canal and navigable lakes with Teupitz, and this canal it is now proposed to continue southwards till it joins the Elbe a few miles below Meissen (**Elbe-Spree Canal**). See also **Notte Canal** and **Storkower Canal.**

Dahme, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Jüterbog-Luckenwalde, 39 m. SSE. Potsdam. P. 5100.

Dahmer, Nubia. See **Ed Dahmer.**

Dahna, or **Dahana,** the great desert in the S. of Arabia.

Dahome, or **Dahomey,** a W. African negro state, in the rear of the slave coast. The country consists of undulating plains and plateaux, partly covered by extensive tropical forests. It is an agricultural country, maize, bananas, ground-nuts, sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton being the chief products. The principal exports are palm-oil (steadily increasing) and gold dust. The slave trade, which was in former times one of the most flourishing export trades of D., has now been completely suppressed. D. has an evil reputation on account of the human sacrifices which are annually offered in large numbers to the fetishes and to the King of D. The government is despotic. The king maintains a strong army, part of which are women. D. now belongs to the French sphere of influence, and it is hoped that by the recent occupation by the French the country will be raised from its present state of barbarism. The chief town is Abome; Whyda, on the coast, is of importance on account of its harbour. Area about 3900 sq. m. P. estimated at 200,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Dahouet, small port and fishing vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the bay of St. Brieuc; tidal harbour, 17½ ft. deep at high water; improvements projected.

Dahra, region, Algeria.

Dahshur, vil., Egypt, 18 m. S. by W. Cairo.

Dahu, ct. vil., Brit. W. Africa, Lagos, on the Bight of Benin, 51 m. W. Lagos, in 2° 40′ E.

Dahuni, dist. in the extreme SE. of British New Guinea.

Dailey's, settlement, U.S., Montana, Park co., 93 m. SE. by E. Butte City.

Daillebout, or **Ste. Melanie,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Joliette co., 46 m. NE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Dailly, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Water of Girvan, 5½ m. ENE. Girvan, with a stn. (**Dailly**) on the G. & SW. R., 2½ m. SW. Kilkerran stn., PMT.O.; 17,962 ac. P.<2000; vil. P.<750.

Dailly, Old, 3 m. WSW.

Daimiel, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 60 m. SSE. Toledo, with manufactures of linen and woollen goods; one of the most important places in La Mancha. In the neighbourhood is the ancient castle of Calatrava, a salt lake, and the Ojos de Guadiana. P. 11,500 See **Guadiana.**

Dáin-hát, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bardwán, 40 m. S. Murshidábád. P. (1881) 5800; (1891) 5100; Hindus, 5000.

Daintree, Eng. See **Daventry.**

Daira Dinpana, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Gházi Khan, 45 m. NW. Múltán. P.<5000.

Dairsie, par. and stn., Scot., E. Fife, 3 m. ENE. Cupar, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Dairy Flat, South Australia. See **Torrens Vale.**

Daishoji, tn., Japan, 100 m. NNE. Kyoto. P. 8900.

Daisy Bank, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the G. W. R., about 1 m. S. Bilston.

Daisy Field, stn., Eng., Blackburn, Lancashire, on L. & Y. R.

Daisy Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., on the L. & Y. R., 4½ m. E. Wigan, P.O. P.<1500.

Dajal, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Déra Gházi Khán, 80 m. SW. by W. Múltán. P. (1881) 6000; (1891) 6100; Hindus, 2200; Moham. 3900.

Daka, or **Guaka,** vil., Brit. S. Africa, 160 m. NW. Buluwayo.

Dakar, seapt., French W. Africa, Senegambia, with magnificent harbour opposite Goree I., sheltered by Cape Verde, connected by rail with St. Louis (163 m.). D. itself is fairly healthy, but at Hann, a short distance N., is a plantation cultivated by convict labour, where the soil is marshy and the climate malarious. P. 8700.

Dake, Japanese, 'peak,' 'mountain.'

Dakhara, vil., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, in about 8° 15′ N., 3° 32′ W.

Dakhel, or **Dakhleh, El,** the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, 50 m. W. the oasis El Khargeh, in about 25° 30′ N., and 29° E. Length, 28 m. by 15 m.; it contains the small towns El Kasr and Kalamun. The soil is fertile, yielding dates, olives, &c.; with a warm sulphur-spring.

Dakka, tn., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 30 m. E. by N. Resht.

Dakkeh, the ancient *Pselchis,* vil., Lower Nubia, on the l. bk. of the Nile, about 71 m. above Assuan, with a fairly well-preserved temple of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Daklet, tn., Egypt, 27 m. N. Tanta.

Dakor, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Káira, 33 m. N. Baroda. P. (1881) 7800; (1891) 9500; Hindus, 9000.

Dakota, North and **South (Dahkotah, Dacoutah,** a native Sioux name meaning 'allied'), two of the U.S., with an area about 1½ times that of Great Britain. North D. on the Canadian frontier, its E. boundary formed mainly by the Red R. of the N. The surface consists mainly of vast rolling prairies and undulating plateaux, becoming more rugged in the W., where are numerous scattered 'buttes,' and rising in the forest-covered Black Hills of the SW. to an average height of 5000 ft; highest point, Harney's Peak, 7368 ft. In the E. is the plateau 'Coteau des Prairies,' 1000 to 2000 ft.; and between the James and Missouri Rivs., the 'Coteau du Missouri,' a grassy, almost treeless plain, which stretches S. from Manitoba, covering an area of about 30,000 sq. m. In the W. and SW. the 'Bad Lands,' so named because of the difficulty of traversing them, extend along the Little Missouri and White Rivs. Here numerous 'buttes,' worn into fantastic forms, rise from the broken grassy surface. With the exception of the Red R. and its tribs., all the rivers belong to the basin of the Missouri. As regards geological structure, Cretaceous rocks predominate; in the SW., Archæan rocks form the core of the Black Hills, flanked by Permo-Carboniferous and Mesozoic rocks; in the S., Tertiary deposits extend in from Nebraska. The surface soil is generally a rich black loam. The climate is one of extremes, but the winter temperature is sometimes modified by the 'Chinook' winds. Terrific 'blizzards' sometimes occur in the N. The rainfall, which averages over 20 inches, is greatest in the S. and W.; it falls chiefly in spring and summer. [North D.—**Bismarck, Fort Buford, St. Vincent, Pembina;** South D.—**Deadwood, Fort Sully, Yankton.**] Agriculture forms the principal industry. Wheat grows in perfection in North D., above all in the Red R. valley, and maize in South D.; flax, cultivated only for the seed, forms an important crop in South D. The production of wheat, the finest in the U.S., has risen from less than 3,000,000 bushels in 1880 to over 60,000,000 bushels in 1890. The scarcity of trees is being remedied by systematic planting. Irrigation from artesian wells is in extensive operation in the James valley (l. bk. trib. Missouri). The Black Hills, of which Deadwood is the mining centre, are exceedingly rich in minerals, including gold, tin, nickel, and silver; coal (lignite) is widely distributed, the principal workings being in Morton and Stark cos. in the SW., and Ward co. in the N. central. Large tracts in the W. and S. were reserved for the Indians, chief of whom were the Sioux, but these reservations are being gradually acquired by the U.S. government and thrown open to settlement. **N. Dakota,** area 70,795 sq. m., P. 182,700; **S. Dakota,** area 77,650 sq. m., P. 328,800. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Dakota, vil., U.S., Iowa, cap. of Humboldt co., on Des Moines R., 85 m. NNW. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Dakota, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi, and on the NW. by the Minnesota R.

Dakota, tp. and vil., U.S., Nebraska, Dakota co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 85 m. N. by W. Omaha. P.<1500.

Dakotas, tribe of Indians, U.S. See **Sioux.**

Dakshin Shahbázpur, large low-lying island in the Meghná estuary, Bengal, Bákarganj dist., crossed by 22½° N., 90¾° E.

Dal, riv., Sweden. See **Dal-Elf.**

Dala, suburb of Rangoon City, Lower Burma. P. (1881) 7000; (1891)<5000.

Dalaas, vil., Austria, Vorarlberg, in the Kloster-thal, 30 m. SSE. Bregenz. P.<2000.

Da-Lagna, riv., Cochin China. See **Lagna.**

Dalai-Nor Hulan (or **Hurun**), lake, Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, in 49° 10′ N., and 117° 20′ E. See **Arguñ.**

Dalarne (Swedish, 'the valleys'), or **Dalecarlia,** an old prov. of Sweden, now comprised in that of Kopparberg; has iron ore.

Dalarö, vil., Sweden, Stockholm, on a peninsula in the Baltic, frequented as a watering-place. P.<2000.

Dalarossie, Scot. See **Moy.**

Dalavich, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Awe, 8½ m. W. by N. Inveraray. See **Kilchrenan.**

Dalbeattie, tn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4½ m. E. by S. Castle Douglas, on D. Burn, trib. Urr Water (*q.v.*), on the G. & SW. R. The granite quarries of Craignair are in the neighbourhood. It has extensive granite polishing works, bone and paper-mills, dye-works, concrete-works, &c. Alt. 30 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 47.3 in. P.<3500.

Dalbo, a small part of Lake Venern (Wener), Sweden, in the SW. of the lake.

Dalby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. SSE. Louth, 3 m. N. by E. Spilsby stn. P.<250.

Dalby with Skewsby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12½ m. N. by E. York, 3½ m. SW. by S. Hovingham stn. P.<250.

Dalby, vil., Isle of Man, 4 m. SSW. Peel, ½ m. E. **Dalby Point.** P.<500.

Dalby, mun. tp., Queensland, Aubigny co., 100 m. W. by N. Brisbane, on the railway running W. from Brisbane. P.<1500.

Dalby, comm., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on the Klar Elf, 89 m. W. Falun. P.<4000.

Dalby, Great, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. S. Melton Mowbray, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Dalby, Little, par., 2 m. ESE., PT.O. P.<250.

Dalby on the Wolds, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. NW. by W. Melton Mowbray, with stn. (**Old Dalby**) on the M. R., P.O. (**Old Dalby**). P.<500.

Dalby Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, flowing S. through the Whitby div., joining the Derwent on the r. bk. S. by E. of Pickering.

Dalbury, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 5½ m. W. by S. Derby, 2 m. N. Etwall stn., P.O. (**D. Lees**). P.<250.

Dalchreichart, P.O., Scot., 9 m. from Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire.

Dalcross, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the H. R., 7 m. ENE. Inverness. See **Croy.**

Dalderby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 2½ m. S. by W. Horncastle, 15 m. SSW. Louth. P.<250. See **Serlvelsby.**

Dale, hamlet, Scotland, Shetland Is., Mainland, Delting par., at the head of Dales Voe, 17 m. N. by W. Lerwick.

Dale, co., U.S., Alabama, extreme SE. co. but one.

Dale, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Washington co., 55 m. SE. of the mouth of the Columbia.

Dale, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on Milford Haven, 6 m. W. Milford, PM.O. P.<500.

Dale Abbey, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 5½ m. E. by N. Derby, 1½ m. SSE. West Hallam stn.; takes its name from a priory founded in the time of Henry II. P.<500. See **Stanton by Dale.**

Dalecarlia, Sweden. See **Dalarne.**

Dal-Elf, riv., Sweden, provs. Gefle and Kopparberg, formed by the union of the Oster (E.) and Vester (W.) Dal, 20 m. W. Falun, flows SE. and E., traversing many lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 m. E. Gefle; it forms several cataracts, and is navigable for rafts near its mouth. Length, 250 m.

Dale Head, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, 6 m. SE. Keswick, PM.O.

Dalehead, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. div., W. Riding, Slaidburn par., 6 m. NW. Chatburn stn., P.O. P.<500.

Dalen, comm., Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, 2½ m. NE. Koevorden. P.<3000.

Dalesborough, vil., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 121 m. SE. by E. Regina. P.<1500.

Dale Town, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 9½ m. NE. Thirsk. P.<250.

Dalfors, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 44 m. N. by W. Falun.

Dalfsen, comm., Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on the Vecht, 7 m. E. Zwolle. P. 5300.

Dalgain, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 11 m. SE. Kilmarnock, 3 m. N. by E. Auchinleck stn.

Dalgan, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 9 m. W. by N. Tuam.

Dalgar'nock ('the field of the rough hillock'), ancient par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, Nithsdale, now annexed to Closeburn.

Dalgetty, par., Scot., Fife, on D. Bay, 4 m. WSW. Burntisland, 1½ m. WSW. Aberdour stn., with coal-mines. P.<1500.

Dalginross, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Earn, 5½ m. W. Crieff, close to Comrie stn.

Dalguise, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the r. bk. of the Tay, 3½ m. NW. Dunkeld, on the H. R., P.O.

Dalham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5½ m. E. by S. Newmarket, 3 m. SSW. Higham stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Dalhem, vil., Belgium. See **Daelhem.**

Dalhousie, vil., Burma, dist. and 60 m. SSW. Bassein, near the mouth of the Bassein R., r. bk. P.<5000.

Dalhousie, port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, cap. Restigouche co., on Chaleurs Bay, in 66° 22′ W.; has well-sheltered harbour. P.<2500.

Dalhousie, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., on R. Delisle, 50 m. WSW. Montreal. Mean temp., yr. 35.9° F., Jan. 5.8°, July 63.2°. P.<1500.

Dalhousie, sanitary hill stn., India, Punjab, in a detached part of Gurdáspur dist., surrounded by the native state of Chamba, 93 m. NE. Amritsar, 51 m. by road from Pathánkot, the nearest railway station. Alt. 7700 ft. First occupied in 1860. The **Balún** cantonments are adjacent. P.<2000.

Dalhousie, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 2½ m. SSW. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R. P. (**D. Colliery with Poltonhall**)<1000.

Dalhousie, co., S. Australia, crossed by 33° S., between 138° and 139° E.

Dalhousie, co., Victoria, crossed by 37° S. and 145° E.

Dali, Tartar, '*fool*,' name of several mountains and rivers in Caucasia.

Dalias, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. W. by S. Almeria, with extensive fisheries. P. 6300.

Dalibaire, or **Mechin,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Rimouski, 127 m. from Rivière du Loup. P.<1500.

Daliburgh, PMT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SW. of S. Uist, in 57° 10′ N.

Daliki, vil., Persia, 43 m. NE. Bushire; borings for petroleum.

Dalj, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Virovitica. P. 5600.

Daljarrock, P.O., Scot., Ayrshire, 4 m. NE. Colmonell.

Dalkeith, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 53 m. W. Montreal. P.<1500.

Dalkeith ('the narrow valley'), police burgh of bar., market-tn., and par., Scot., co. and 6 m. SE. Edinburgh, between the North and South Esk rivers, on the N. B. R. Carries on iron-moulding and carpet-weaving. Extensive coal-mines in the dist. Adjoining is D. Park, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Alt. 190 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 37.1°, July 58.9°. Market-day, Th. Par. P. 7700; tn. P. 7000.

Dalkey, par., Ire., SE. ct. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 1½ m. ESE. Kingstown, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. The town D. on the Irish Sea, immediately outside Dublin Bay. was a seaport of some consequence in the 17th century. PMT.O. Par. P.<3000. **D. Island,** a small isl. adjacent, separated from the mainland by a narrow sound, has a martello tower.

Dalkey, post-stn., S. Australia, Gawler co., 50 m. N. by W. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Dallagh Gill, or **Dallowgill,** eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Kirkby Malzeard par. P.<250.

Dallam, co., U.S., Texas, in the extreme NW.

Dallas, par., Scot., Elginshire, 8½ m. SW. Elgin, and 6 m. S. Alves stn., PM.O.; 22,903 ac. P.<1000.

Dallas, co., U.S., Alabama, N. of 32° N., and traversed by Alabama R.

Dallas, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 34° N., and midway between E. and W. frontiers.

Dallas, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and crossed by 94° W., traversed by Raccoon R.

Dallas, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 38° N., and crossed by 93° W.

Dallas, vil., U.S., Oregon, cap. of Polk co., 50 m. SW. by S. Portland. P.<1500.

Dallas, city, U.S., Texas, cap. D. co., on Trinity R., 182 m. W. by N. Shreveport (La.), situated amidst rich undulating prairies; important railway and commercial centre; numerous factories. Alt. 466 ft. and 432 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 10,400; (1890) 38,100.

Dallas City, vil., U.S., Illinois, co. Hancock, on the Mississippi, in 40° 37′ N., 15 m. N. Carthage. P.<1500.

Dalldorf, a suburb of Berlin, Prussia. P.<4000.

Dalles, city, U.S., Oregon, Wasco co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia R., 72 m. E. by N. Portland. Alt. 350 ft. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), 21.96 in. P.<4000. See **Columbia River,** U.S.

Dalles, The, U.S., Wisconsin (*q.v.*).

Dallinghoo, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9½ m. NE. Ipswich, 4 m. W. by S. Wickham Market stn., P.O. P.<500.

Dallington, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, on the Grand Union Canal, partly in the bor. of Northampton, P.O. P.<2500; eccles. pars. (**D. St. James**) P.<4500; (**D. St. Mary**) P.<500.

Dallington, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 13 m. N. by E. Eastbourne, 5 m. E. Horeham Road stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Dallmann Hafen, or **Woodbury,** port, Ger. New Guinea, in about 3° 25′ S., 143½° E.

Dallmann Strait, Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 3° 23′ S., 143½° E., between the mainland and Mushu or Gressien I.

Dallowgill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Dallagh Gill.**

Dalmally, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the R. Orchy, 12 m. NNE. Inveraray, on the C. R.; a resort of anglers and tourists. PMT.O.

Dalmarnock, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow, Barony par. P. 7400.

Dalmatia, the most southern of the Cis-Leithan provs. of Austria-Hungary, consists of a narrow strip of country between the Adriatic on the one side, and Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro on the other. Geographically and ethnographically it belongs to the Balkan penin. For the orographical and hydrographical features of D., see **Karst.** The chief rivers are Zermanya, Kerka, Cettina, and Narenta, the courses of which are in part subterranean. The coast-line of D. consists of many penins., islands, and sunken rocks, interrupted by a series of gulfs and bays. There is no doubt that the islands were formerly part of the mainland, from which they have been separated by long-continued erosion. Moreover, there is evidence of local upheaval of the country. The most remarkable of the bays of D. is that called Bocche di Cattaro (*q.v.*). Extensive forests formerly covered large tracts of the islands and of the mainland, but they have long since disappeared, and the bold contours of the barren rocks now form the characteristic features of the coast-line. The climate on the whole resembles that of Italy, but the mountain regions, where the snow sometimes continues till May, are much colder. Agriculture is of little importance, except in the vicinity of some of the towns. The rearing of cattle is likewise limited. The inhabitants are Slavs and Italians, and are excellent seamen. On the whole the pop. is thin. Towns of importance are Zara (cap. of D.), Sebenico, Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro. D., in spite of its natural resources and its splendid geographical position, is at present in a state of decline, but it is hoped that the Austrian annexation of Bosnia will greatly favour its improvement and development. [**H. G. S.**]

Dalmatie, European vil., Algeria, prov. Algiers, 2½ m. NE. Blida, with iron and copper ores and other minerals in the neighbourhood. P.<2000.

Dalmatov, tn., Russia, govt. Perm, dist. Shadrinsk, 100 m. ESE. Ekaterinburg, on Iset R. Mean rfall. (21 yrs.), yr. 12.6 in., May–Sept. 9 in. P. 2000.

Dálmau, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Rái Bareli, on the l. bk. of the Ganges, 50 m. SE. by E. Cawnpur. P. (1881) 5400; (1891)<5000.

Dalmellington, par. and vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 11 m. E. by S. Maybole, on the G. & SW. R., with numerous collieries and iron-works, PMT.O. Par. 17,783 ac., P. 5000; vil. P.<1500.

Dalmennoch, small bay, Scot., Wigtownshire, on the E. shore of Loch Ryan, 3 m. NNE. Stranraer.

Dalmeny, par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 1 m. SE. by E. South Queensferry, on the N. B. R., PM.O.; 5991 ac. P.<2500.

Dalmore, ct. vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Cromarty Firth, 7½ m. W. Cromarty, 2½ m. W. Invergordon stn.

Dalmorton, mining centre and post-tn., New South Wales, Gresham co., 290 m. N. by W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Dalmuir, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, near the r. bk. of the Clyde, 3 m. NW. Renfrew, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Dalmy, isl., Arabia, in the Persian Gulf, with rich pearl beds, in 24° 36′ N., 52′ 24′ E.

Dalnaspidal, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Garry, 9 m. N. by W. of the foot of Loch Rannoch, on the H. R.

Dalree, Scot. See **Dalry.**

Dalreoch, eccles. par., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on R. Leven, adjoining Dumbarton on the N., with stn. on the N. B. R. P.<4000.

Dalriada. See **Scotland,** History.

Dalrigh, Scot. See **Dalry.**

Dalry' ('king's level field'), par. and tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 16 m. S. Greenock, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R., with coal-mines, woollen and worsted mills, &c.; near it are the iron-works of Blair and Glengarnock. Par. 19,284 ac., P. 8200; tn. P.<5000.

Dalry, par. and vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 m. NW. New Galloway stn., PMT.O. Par. 34,536 ac., P.<1000; vil. P.<750.

Dalry, dist., Scot., in the W. of Edinburgh.

Dalry, Dalrigh, or **Dalree,** place, Scot., near the NW. border of Perthshire, 1½ m. SE. Tyndrum stn. The scene of a skirmish between Bruce and Macdougal of Lorne in 1306.

Dalrymple, settlement, Queensland, D. co., 60 m. SW. by W. Townsville. Near is a great basaltic wall, nearly 70 m. in extent, of volcanic formation, inaccessible to horsemen.

Dalrymple ('the valley of the rumbling pool'), par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Doon, 4½ m. NE. Maybole, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R., P.O.; 7833 ac. P.<1500.

Dalrymple, Port, Tasmania. See **Port Dalrymple.**

Dalserf ('the field of St. Serf'), par., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 2½ m. S. Wishaw, 1 m. E. by S. Ayr Road stn.; 6956 ac. P. 11,300.

Dalsetter, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., Fetlar and N. Yell par., 8 m. E. by N. of the N. end of the Mainland, P.O.

Dalsland ('valley land'), dist., Sweden, between Lake

Wener and Norway, traversed N. to S. by two chains of hills enclosing a fine valley, through which runs the Dals Canal, connecting a series of lakes.

Dalston, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Simcoe, 9 m. from Barrie. P. <1500.

Dalston, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Caldew, 4 m. SW. by S. Carlisle, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., PMT.O.; 12,417 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**D. with Cumdivock**) P. <2000.

Dalston, a suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Hackney bor., 3 m. NE. by N. St. Paul's, London.

Dalston Junction, stn., London, Eng., on the N. L. R. and G. E. R., 2½ m. NNE. St. Paul's.

Dalswinton, vil., Scot., co. and 7½ m. NW. Dumfries, P.O. On a small lake in the estate of Dalswinton, Patrick Miller tried the first steamboat ever made in Great Britain, October 14, 1788, an experiment to which the practical introduction of steam navigation is directly traceable.

Dalton, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 661 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Dalton, par., Eng., Lancashire, 5½ m. NW. Wigan, with coal and building stone. P. <500.

Dalton, par., Eng., Lancashire, 10 m. NE. Lancaster. P. <250.

Dalton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Pont, 10 m. SW. by S. Morpeth, 4½ m. N. by W. Wylam stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Dalton, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, on Rowley Burn, div. and 4 m. SSW. Hexham, P.O.

Dalton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., at the confluence of the Isle Beck and Cold Beck, 8½ m. ENE. Ripon, 1 m. WNW. Sessay stn. P. <250. See **Topcliffe.**

Dalton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Richmond, with a stn. on the NE. R. P. <250.

Dalton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2 m. E. by N. Rotherham, P.O. (**D. Parva**). P. <500.

Dalton, post-tn., New South Wales, King co., 35 m. W. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Dalton, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 5½ m. SSE. Lochmaben, 3½ m. NE. by N. Ruthwell stn., PT.O.; 6886 ac. P. <750.

Dalton, city, U.S., Georgia, Whitefield co., 41 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state. P. <4000.

Dalton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 19 m. S. by E. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Dalton, North, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18 m. NW. by N. Hull, 2 m. W. Bainton stn., PM.O.; 4639 ac. P. <750.

Dalton, South, par., 5 m. SSE. North Dalton, 3 m. ENE. Kipling Cotes stn. P. <250.

Dalton, South, eccles. par., Durham. See **Dalton-le-Dale.**

Daltonganj, Daltonganj (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Lohárdagá, 80 m. SW. Gazá. Immediately to the N. lies the D. coalfield. P. (1881) 7400; (1891) 5200; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1100.

Dalton Holme, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 4 m. NW. Arram stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Dalton in Furness, market-tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 4 m. NNE. Barrow, with stn. (**Dalton**) on the Furness Rly.; has iron ore (red hematite) mines. In the vicinity are the ruins of Furness Abbey. Market-day, S. Par. 7223 ac., P. 13,300; eccles. par. (**D. in F. St. Mary**) P. 9600.

Dalton-le-Dale, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 6½ m. S. Sunderland, 1½ m. E. by N. Murton stn., P.O. (**Dalton**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**D.-le-D.** or **South D.,** and **Holy Trinity**) P. 5900.

Dalton Parva. See **Dalton,** Rotherham div., Yorkshire.

Dalton Peak, mt., U.S., Nevada, Elko co., in the W., 130 m. WSW. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 9232 ft. (King).

Dalton Piercy, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 4½ m. WSW. Hartlepool, 3 m. S. by W. Hart stn. P. <250.

Dalton Station, vil., U.S., Illinois, co. Cook, not far from Chicago. P. <1500.

Dalton-upon-Tees, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 4½ m. S. Darlington, 1 m. N. by W. of its stn. (**D.**) on the NE. R. P. <250.

Dalupiri, one of the Philippine Is., to the N. of Luzon, in 19° 2′ N., 121° 13′ E. (S. end).

Dalveen, pass, Scot., over the Lowther Hills, on the SW. border of Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire, crossed by the old Roman or Wellpath road from Thornhill in Nithsdale to the Clyde valley. Alt. 1200 ft.

Dalwhinnie, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the Truim, 12½ m. SW. Kingussie stn., on the H. R., P.O.

Dalwood, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 3 m. WNW. Axminster, 2 m. N. Seaton Junc., P.O. P. <500. See **Stockland.**

Daly, riv., N. Terr. of S. Australia, flows NW., and enters Anson Bay in about 13° 25′ S.; navigable 100 m. for large boats.

Daly, co., S. Australia, crossed by 34° S. and 138° E.

Daly, mt., U.S., Colorado, Pitkin co., 118 m. WSW. Denver, and 42 m. W. Leadville. Alt. 13,193 ft. (Hayden).

Dalystown, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Loughrea, co. Galway.

Dalystown, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Granard.

Dalystown, tnld., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Moyfenrath, Trim par. P. <250.

Dalystown, tnld., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 6 m. SSW. Mullingar, 7 m. from Trim stn., P.O. P. <250.

Daly Waters, telegraph stn., N. Terr. of S. Australia, in 16° 17′ S., 133° 29′ E. Alt. 750 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 86.1° F., Jan. 91°, July 74.8°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 31.19 in.

Dalziel, par., Scot., Lanarkshire, including part of the towns of Motherwell and Wishaw; 3039 ac. P. 19,200.

Damak, tn., Java. See **Demak.**

Damala, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 32 m. E. by S. Nauplia, 1 m. SE. from the site of the ancient *Troezen.*

Damán, tn. and dist., India, 102 m. N. by E. Bombay, on the coast, belonging since 1780 to the Portuguese, to whom it was ceded by the Maráthás. Formerly noted for its weaving and dyeing, and still weaves piece-goods of a quality and pattern worn only in Goa, Diu, and Mozambique, whither they are exported. Area of dist., which is defended by two forts, 82 sq. m. P. (1881) 49,000.

Damán, or **The Border,** a tract of country between the Suláiman Mts. and the Indus R., in Derá Ismáil Khán dist., Punjab, Brit. India. It is 300 m. long and 60 m. broad. In some parts the surface consists of hard clay or loose sand. Where irrigated it is very fertile.

Damanhur, ancient *Hermopolis Parva,* tn., Lower Egypt, cap. prov. Behere, 36 m. ESE. Alexandria, with large cotton-ginning mills. P. 19,600.

Damanhur Chobra, vil., Egypt, on the Nile, 5 m. N. Cairo; the summer residence of the Egyptian viceroy.

Damar, Dhamar, or **Dimar,** tn., Arabia, govt. Yemen, 60 m. SSE. Sana. About 2 m. N. rises the hill of Hirran, with a citadel and some remarkable cave-tombs. Alt. 8000 ft.

Damar, Pulu, isl., Java. See **Edam.**

Damara-land, a country of SW. Africa, forming part of the German possessions there. It is bordered N. by the Ovambo country, S. by Great Namaland, W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the Kalahari desert; the limits are, however, very uncertain, especially towards the Kalahari. D. is a mountainous and hilly country, Palæozoic rocks (gneiss and crystalline schists) and sandstones (table mountains) being prevalent. The highest summits are the Omatako (7500 ft.), Otyhivero (7200 ft.), and Awas (7000 ft.) mountains. The mountains contain copper, especially at Matchless and Otavi, but owing to the absence of coal and the difficulties of transport the copper mines have not yet been worked at a profit. Traces of gold have been found on the Tsoachaub and Kuisip rivers, but not in workable quantities. All rivers of D. are periodic, the deeply cut river-beds having, however, in most cases, underground water-supplies. The most important rivers are the Kuisip, Tsoachaub, and Omaruru. The country is inhabited by a Bantu tribe, the Ovaherero, whom the Hottentots call Damaras, whence the country derives its name. Their chief occupation is cattle-rearing, D. being well adapted for pastoral pursuits. D. is but thinly peopled; the principal places are Omaruru, Okahandya, and Otyimbingue, the last being the trading centre of the country and the seat of the German officials. Dispersed among the Ovaherero lives an interesting race, the Hill-Damaras, or Haukoin, who are the parias of the country. Their origin is quite uncertain; they speak the Hottentot language, but differ from Hottentots and Bantus. The whole coast-line W. of D. has but one good harbour, the Walvishbay (Brit.). P. estimated at 130,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Damaran, isl., Eastern Archipelago, to the E. of Paláwan, in 10° 45′ N., 120° 5′ E.; 45 m. in circumference.

Damariscotta, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., 25 m. SE. by S. Augusta, on the E. side of the inlet known as **Damariscotta R.,** which is navigable for vessels of any size 16 m. up. P. <1500.

Damarsara, vil., Malay Penin., in the Brit. protectorate of Selangor, on the R. Klang, at the head of navigation for steam launches.

Damascus (said to be derived from a Hebrew root meaning 'activity'), called in Arab writings **Dimeshk,** but known to the people only as **Esh-Shâm,** a city of Syria, and the cap. of the pashalik, situated on a vast plain of extreme fertility to the E. of the chain of Anti-Lebanon, and on the edge of the desert. Lat. (of Great Mosque) 33° 30′ 30″ N., long. 36° 18′ 24″ E. It is watered by the Barada (*Abana*) (*q.v.*), which sends off numerous branches to irrigate the meadows, corn-fields, and orchards. Its numerous mosques, surmounted by golden crescents, and its many tall white minarets, show to great advantage against the deep green foliage. Inside the walls, which comprise massive remains of Roman and Saracenic masonry, the streets are narrow, crooked, and unpaved. The most conspicuous objects are the Great Mosque, a magnificent building of Christian origin, with a dome 120 ft. in height, three minarets, one of which is 250 ft. high; the Great Khan, Greek cathedral and churches, and Armenian convent. The 'street called straight,' 1 m. in length, runs through the city

from E. to W.; at its E. end is an ancient gateway, W. and N. of which is the Christian quarter. The Jews' quarter is in the S., and the Turkish round the old castle in the NW. In the SW. is the large suburb of Meidan, in which is 'the Gate of God,' whence the pilgrim caravan passes on its way to Mecca. Outside the walls, on the SE., is the English cemetery, with the tomb of Arnold Broomfield and the grave of Mr. Buckle, the historian. From the great abundance of pure running water, the streets are much more cleanly than those of other Eastern towns. Climate healthy, though intermittent fever prevails from August till the cold season. Cotton, wool, and silk-weaving by hand are largely carried on. Metal-working and mother-of-pearl inlaid work are also important industries. The chief imports are Manchester cottons, petroleum from Batum, rice, sugar, and hardware; principal exports, grain and flour, fruit (above all, apricots), wool, and hemp. Its trade with the W. is much facilitated by the road to Beirut (*q.v.*), opened in 1863. Railways connecting the city with Beirut and Haifa are now projected, and a railway to Mezerib (70 m. distant), in the rich wheat-growing dist. of the Hauran, to the S. of D., is completed (1894). A carriage road to Homs has also been undertaken. According to Josephus, D. was founded by Uz, son of Aram, and grandson of Shem. It is first mentioned in Scripture as the residence of Eliezer, the steward of Abraham; and it has retained its perennial vigour while generations of cities have fallen into decay. A Protestant mission was established in 1848, and is carried on with great zeal by the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and by that of the United States of N. America. D. suffered severely during the massacre of the Christians by the Druses in 1860. Alt. 2265 ft. Mean temp. (1 yr.), yr. 64° F., Jan. 45.5°, July 80.8°. Pop. estimated in 1891 at 210,000, of whom about 180,000 were Mohammedans, the remainder principally Christians and Jews, the Christians mostly of the orthodox Greek Church, but including also Maronites, Greek Catholics, Armenians, &c.

Damascus, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wayne co., on the Delaware R., 18 m. NE. Honesdale. P. <1500.

Damastown, P.O., Ire., co. Dublin, 8 m. from Balbriggan.

Damazan, tn., France, dep. Lot et Garonne, arr. Nérac, 19 m. WNW. Agen. P. <2000.

Dambach, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 23 m. SW. by S. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Damborzitz, vil., Austria, Moravia, 17 m. SE. Brünn. P. < 3000.

Dambulu, vil., Ceylon, 40 m. N. Kandy, with cave temples and Buddhist sculptures.

Dameghan, tn., Persia. See **Damghan.**

Damems, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, on the M. R., 8 m. WNW. Bradford, div. and 2 m. SW. Keighley.

Damergu, dist., Africa, Sudan, W. of Lake Chad; a fertile region, including about 70 towns and villages; chief town Taghelel.

Damerham, South, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 9 m. SSW. Salisbury, 2 m. W. by N. Fordingbridge stn., P.O. (**Damerham**); 4681 ac. P. <750.

Dames Moss, a moorland tract, Eng., Cheshire, Macclesfield div., stretching SSW. from Macclesfield.

Damgan, tn., Persia. See **Damghan.**

Damgarten, tn., Prussia. See **Dammgarten.**

Damghan, Damgan, or **Dameghan,** tn., Persia, 45 m. S. Astrabad, on the S. side of Elburz; in the time of the Shah Abbas an important town of 15,000 houses. P. 2000.

Damhead, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 2 m. from Coleraine.

Damh Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, in the W., drained N. into Upper Loch Torridon, 4 m. long by ½ m. broad. Alt. 129 ft.

Damieh, Palestine. See **Ed Damieh.**

Damietta, Arabic **Dimiat,** tn. and river-port, Lower Egypt, on r. bk. of the great E. branch of the Nile, at its delta, 8 m. from its mouth, in the Mediterranean, 31 m. WNW. Port Said. The seat of a Coptic bishop. The construction of a harbour here has long been under consideration. **Old Damietta,** repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades, was about 4 m. N., where there are some of its remains. P. 34,000.

Damitz, riv., Prussia. See **Persante.**

Damm, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, adjoining Aschaffenburg on the NW. P. <4000.

Damm, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Frankfort, circle Königsberg, immediately adjoining Neudamm. P. <3000.

Damma, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, to the NE. of Timor, in 7° 5′ S., and 128° 30′ E.; it yields sulphur, and has good anchorage.

Dammartin-en-Goële, tn., France, dep. Seine et Marne, arr. and 11 m. NW. by W. Meaux. P. <2000.

Dammastock, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 2.**

Damme, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 3 m. NE. Bruges. P. <2000.

Dammer, isl., E. Archipelago, one of the Molucca Is., close to the S. end of Halmahéra.

Dammer, isl., E. Archipelago, one of the Serwatti Is., in the S. of the Banda Sea.

Dammerkirch, French **Dannemarie,** vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 13 m. SW. by W. Mülhausen, on the Marne and Rhine Canal. P. <2000.

Dämme-vand ('dam-lake'), small lake, Norway, a few miles NE. of the head of the Eidfjord, formed like the Märjalen lake in Switzerland by a glacier-dam, and, like it, apt at times to cause destructive floods by the melting of the ice in the glacier. To avert such disasters in future a tunnel, about 50 yards in length, is to be pierced through a range of hills to carry off the water before it rises to any great height.

Dammfeld, a sandy tract, Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, including a considerable extent of pasture (the Dammwiese), between the Elsenfeld and Erlenbach.

Dammgarten, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, at the mouth of the Recknitz, 26 m. W. by S. Stralsund. P. <2000.

Damm-Hast, comm., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle and 11 m. SW. Templin, opposite Zehdenick. P. <3000.

Dammratsch, comm., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Oppeln, 38 m. E. by S. Breslau. P. <3000.

Dammscher-See, lake, Prussia, Pomerania, to the NE. of Stettin, formed by and near the mouth of the Oder. Navigable throughout.

Dāmodar, riv., Bengal, after a SE. course falls into the Hūgli (*q.v.*), just above the James and Mary Sands. A little below the mouth of its chief trib., the Barākhar, which it receives from the N., the D. becomes navigable. The valleys of these two streams contain the coalfields which produce about four-fifths of the whole amount of coal raised in British India. Length about 350 m.

Damoh, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. D., 55 m. NW. by N. Jabalpur. P. (1881) 8700; (1881) 11,800; Hindus, 9400.

Damot, a prov. of Gojam, in the S. of Abyssinia.

Dampier, isl., Ger. New Guinea. See **Karkar.**

Dampier, co., New South Wales, on the ct., crossed by 36° S.

Dampier, William, the most adventurous navigator of the 17th century. Born in Somerset, England, 1652; date of death not known.

Dampier Archipelago, off the NW. coast of Australia, in 21° S., 116° to 117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuch, and many smaller islands.

Dampier Land, large penin. in the NW. of Australia, between King's Sound and the Indian Ocean.

Dampierre, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Dôle, on the Doubs, 15 m. WSW. Besançon. P. <2000.

Dampierre, vil., France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Rambouillet, 10 m. SW. Versailles. P. <2000.

Dampierre-sur-Sâlon, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Gray, on the Sâlon, 28 m. NW. by N. Besançon. P. <2000.

Dampier Strait. 1. E. Archipelago, between the isl. of Vaigeu and the NW. ct. of New Guinea. **2.** Another between New Pomerania and New Guinea.

Dampremy, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 1 m. NW. Charleroi, with coal-mines. P. 9300.

Damshausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Wiesbaden, circle Biedenkopf, with copper ore. P. <2000.

Damus, fort, on the N. ct. of Algeria, 80 m. W. by S. Algiers.

Damville, vil., France, dep. Eure, on the Iton, arr. and 12 m. SSW. Evreux. P. <2000.

Damvillers, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Montmédy, 13 m. N. Verdun-sur-Meuse. P. <2000.

Damyane, vil., Egypt, 28 m. WSW. Damietta.

Dan, sometimes *den,* in place-names, 'belonging to the Danes.'

Dan, riv., U.S., rises in the Blue Ridge in Virginia, and flows on the whole E., partly in Virginia, partly in N. Carolina, till it unites with the Staunton to form the Roanoke; navigable 100 m. up.

Dan, place named in O. T. See **Tell el Kâdy.**

Dana, riv., E. Africa. See **Tana.**

Dana, vil., Syria, 5 m. W. Aleppo, with numerous ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Imma;* near is the convent and ruined pillar of St. Simon-Stylites.

Dana, tp., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 24 m. NE. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Dana, settlement, U.S., Wyoming, Carbon co., 143 m. WNW. from the SE. corner of the state.

Dana, Mount, mt., U.S., California, in the Sierra Nevada. 170 m. E. San Francisco. Alt. 13,227 ft. (Whitney, *b*).

Danagla, African tribe. See **Barabra.**

Danakil, African tribe. See **Afar.**

Danbury, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 4½ m. W. by S. Maldon, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Danbury, city, U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 20 m. NW. Bridgeport; good water-power afforded by an affluent of the Housatonic. Long noted for manufacture of hats. P. (1890) 16,600.

Danbury, tp. and vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., 27 m. NW. by N. Concord. P. <1500.

Danby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 13 m.

W. by S. Whitby, 2 m. SW. of its stn. on the NE. R. D. Castle, 1½ m. ENE. P.O. Par. 6289 ac., P.<1500.

Danby, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 20 m. S. Rutland, with marble quarries. P.<1500.

Danby Moor, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, about 10 m. W. Whitby.

Danby Wiske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Wiske, 10½ m. S. by E. Darlington, 3½ m. N. by W. Northallerton, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**D. W. with Yafforth**) P.<500.

Dandaleith, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 9½ m. WSW. Keith.

Dandaloo, post-tn., New South Wales, Narromine co., on the r. bk. of the Bogan, 145 m. NW. by W. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Dande, riv., Africa, Portuguese Lower Guinea, forms the N. boundary of the dist. of Angola, and flows into the Atlantic, with a town, D., on its banks, which lies N. of Loanda.

Dandenong, tn., Victoria, Bourke and Mornington cos., on D. Creek, 20 m. SE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Dandot, colliery, Brit. India, in the N. of Punjab.

Dandridge, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Jefferson co., on the French Broad R., 185 m. E. Nashville, 27 m. E. Knoxville, in 36° N. P.<1500.

Dane, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the S., W. of 89° W., and crossed by 43° S. Madison, the cap. of the county, is also the cap. of the state.

Dane Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Devenham and Great Budworth pars. P.<3000.

Danebury, hill with round camp, Eng., Hampshire, 11½ m. NW. by W. Winchester.

Dane End, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. N. Ware.

Dane Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 11 m. N. Lewes, 2½ m. ESE. Horsted Keynes stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Dane River, Eng., rises on Axe Edge, in the W. of Derbyshire, forms part of the boundary between Staffordshire and Cheshire, then flows through Cheshire, past Congleton and Middlewich, till it joins the Weaver on the r. bk. at Northwich.

Danesfort, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher, 5½ m. S. Kilkenny, P.O.; 5062 ac. P.<500.

Danesfort, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Aughrim.

Danesmoor, PM.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. from Claycross.

Danestown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bars. Lower Duleek and Skreen, 3 m. W. Duleek. P.<250.

Danevirke, post settlement of Scandinavian emigrants, New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 65 m. SW. Napier, in the midst of the Seventy-Mile Bush forest. Founded 1872.

Danforth, tn., U.S., Maine, co. Washington, 83 m. NE. Bangor by rail. P.<1500.

Danforth, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co. (to the SW. of Oneida Lake). P.<1500.

Dangan, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Quin.

Dangan, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 8 m. W. by N. Youghal.

Dangan, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Moyfenrath, 4 m. SSE. Trim. The Duke of Wellington lived here in his boyhood. P.<250.

Danganbeg, electoral div., co. Limerick, dist. Broadford.

Dangandargan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Clanwilliam and Middlethird, 2 m. SW. Cashel. P.<250.

Dangandonovan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 4 m. N. Castlemartyr. P.<500.

Dangans, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Mountmellick.

Dangast, sea-bathing place, Ger., Oldenburg, circle Varel, on Jahde Gulf, with a sandy beach. P.<2000.

Dangé, tn., France, dep. Vienne, arr. Châtellerault, on the Vienne, 32 m. S. Tours. P.<2000.

Dange, riv., Prussia, govt. Königsberg, rises on the plateau of Shamaitan, Russia, and is navigable from the Russian frontier. It flows into the Kurisches Haff.

Danger, Isles of, a small group in the Pacific, in 11° S. and 166° W.

Dangerous Archipelago, a group of isls. in the Pacific, in 21° S. and 140° W., including the Palliser, Resolution, Harp, and other islands.

Danger Point, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., in 19° 20′ E., 70 m. SE. Cape Town.

Dangin, post-stn., W. Australia, Howick co., 85 m. E. Perth. P.<1500.

Dangla, mt. range, Tibet, stretching from 90° to 97° E. in 33° N. at an average alt. of about 20,000 ft. See **Tibet.**

Dángrá-yum-cho, large brackish lake, Tibet, crossed by 31° N. and 86½° E., 45 m. long by 25 m. broad at its widest; no known outlet. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, pp. 109–10.

Dángs, The, tract of country, India, Bombay, in the Political Agency of Khándesh dist., consisting of fifteen petty states, ruled by Bhíl chieftains; the tribe next in importance to the Bhíls (*q.v.*) are the Konkání, who are more settled in their habits, and more inclined to agriculture. Territory crossed by 20⅝° N., 73¾° E.

Dangu, vil., France, dep. Eure, 5 m. SW. Gisors, arr. Les Andelys, with bronze, zinc, and copper manufactory. P.<2000.

Dänholm, or **Strale,** small isl., Prussia, in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, in the narrow strait between Rügen and the mainland. A Prussian gunboat station.

Dânîân, site, Palestine, *Danjaan* in the O. T., 33° 6′ N., 35° 8′ E., 11½ m. S. by W. Tyre.

Daniels-kuil, vil., Cape Colony, Griqua Land West, dist. Barkly West, 95 m. WNW. Kimberley; native quicksilver reported. P. (with Klein Boetsap and Groot Boetsap)<1500.

Danielsonville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. Windham, 10 m. N. Plainfield by rail. P.<1500.

Danilov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 44 m. N. of Yaroslavl. P.<1000.

Dänische Wiek, the bay at the head of the Rügenscher Bodden, forming the harb. of Greifswald; navigable by vessels drawing 14½ ft.; open from about the middle of March to the middle of November.

Dänischwohld, part of the former duchy of Schleswig (now in Prussia), between the Eckernförde and Schleswig-Holstein canal.

Danjaan, place named in O. T. See **Dânîân.**

Dankali. See **Afar.**

Dankar, vil., India, Punjab, Kángrá dist., cap. of the Spiti tract, in 32° 5′ N., 78° 15′ E., with a rude fort belonging to govt. The inhabitants are pure Tibetans. Alt. 12,774 ft. P.<5000.

Dankara, or **Denkira,** terr., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, within the British protected area, to the SW. of Kumassi, with gold-mines.

Dankaur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 30 m. SE. Delhi. P. (1881) 5100.

Dankov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 111 m. SW. of Ryazañ, on r. bk. of Don. P.<3000.

Dan Lough, small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Wicklow, 10 m. NW. by W. Wicklow, drained S. by the Avonmore.

Danna, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, between Loch Sween and the Sound of Jura, now connected by a road with the mainland. P. 42.

Dannah, place named in O. T. See **Idhna.**

Dannemarie, Ger. See **Dammerkirch.**

Dannemora, tn., Sweden, prov. and 28 m. NNE. Upsala. Its mines are the largest, and yield the best iron in the country. In 1875 they were connected by rail with Stockholm and Gefle. P.<2000.

Dannemora, tp. and vil., U.S., New York, co. Clinton, 15 m. W. Plattsburg. Tp. P.<3000.

Dannevirke, New Zealand. See **Danevirke.**

Danoe, or **Denu,** ct. vil., Brit. W. Africa, Gold Coast, on the Bight of Benin, in 1° 12′ E.

Dan River, U.S. See **Dan.**

Dansville, vil., U.S., New York, Livingston co., 42 m. S. by W. Rochester. P.<4000.

Dánta, tn., India, cap. of state D., 77 m. N. by E. Ahmadábád.

Danthorp, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 10 m. NE. Hull. P.<250.

Danube, German **Donau,** next to the Volga the largest river of Europe. The D. takes its rise on the E. slopes of the Black Forest. It is formed by two small rivers, the Brege and Brigach, which unite at Donaueschingen. From there the river flows in a NE. direction through Hohenzollern and Würtemberg to Ratisbon (Regensburg), but there it changes its direction to ESE. on account of the Bohemian and Bavarian Forest Mts. Below Vienna, the D. enters the vast plains of Hungary, and having passed the 'Porta Hungarica,' formed by offshoots of the Alps and Carpathians, near Pressburg, it divides into numerous arms, forming many islands, the so-called Schütt extending as far as Komorn. A little E. of that town, near Waitzen, the river bends to the S., keeping this direction till it is joined by the Drave. Then it resumes its easterly course, and passing Neusatz, Belgrade, and Orsova, enters the Walachian plains. Below Báziás, it is hemmed in by the offshoots of the Transylvanian Mts. on the left, and the Servian highlands on the right. This part of the river, called Klisura, a defile, extending for about 80 m. to Orsova, near the Roumanian frontier, where the bed of the stream is largely composed of granite and crystalline schists, is full of cataracts and rapids, the most important being those of the 'Iron Gate,' just above Orsova, where the river gets narrowed to two-thirds of its previous width, and a shelf of rock succeeded by a jagged reef with teeth rising above the surface of the river compels most of the water to rush through a narrow channel (only 360 ft. wide) on the l. bk. From Orsova to Galatz the D. makes a great bend to the S., and from the latter town it flows again in an easterly direction. Between the D. and the Black Sea extend the steppes of the Dobruja. The river then forms a delta, reaching the Black Sea in various arms, the principal ones of which are the Kilia, Sulina, and St. George's mouth, the second being the most important for navigation. The total length of the D. is 1800 m., and its river system comprises 315,000 sq. m. The D. has many important tributaries. In its upper course the majority of them originate in the Alps, the principal one

being the Inn, which has until recently been regarded as even larger than the Upper D. But, according to Penck's most recent investigations, this is not the case, inasmuch as the D., near Passau, carries more water (25,780 cubic ft. per second) than the Inn (24,230 cubic ft. per second). In the middle course of the D., the most important affluents on the right are the Drave, Save, and Morava; and on the left, its largest trib., the Theiss (Tisza), which has innumerable windings. In its lower course, the D. is principally fed from the left, where the Schyl (or Syll), Aluta, Arjish, Sereth, and Pruth join the river. The D. and its tribs. abound in fish. The D. becomes navigable at Ulm. The principal company is the Danube Steam Navigation Company. There are measurements of the discharge of the D. in the region of its mouths for the period 1862–71. The average is about 205,900 cubic ft. per second, but the discharge in dry years is only one-third of the amount in wet years. Alt. of zero of river-gauge at Orsova, 142 ft.; of river-surface at Belgrade 220 ft., at Budapest 340 ft., at Pressburg 430 ft., at Vienna 500 ft., at Passau 940 ft. The D. is navigable for barges and small steamers to Ulm in Würtemberg, on the Bavarian frontier, and for ordinary river-steamers to Ratisbon. The Klisura is navigable only for vessels of 6 ft. draught or less, and even for these the navigation season lasts only from March to November inclusive, and sometimes a large number of the Danube Steam Navigation Company's steamers are compelled to lie idle from July to March. Before the introduction of steam (the first steamer passed the Iron Gate in 1846), very few vessels ventured to cross this barrier at all. In September 1890 works for making the river constantly navigable over this stretch were begun by the Austro-Hungarian government. (See *Geog. Jour.*, I., pp. 243–5, and Kanitz in *Mitteil. der k. k. Geog. Gesellschaft zu Wien*, 1874, pp. 49–58.) For sea-going vessels, which have ascended as high as Radujevac, the easternmost river-port of Servia, freedom of navigation is upheld by international treaty. On the Lower D. great improvements have been effected by a European commission, appointed in terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1856. The Sulina mouth of the river has been straightened and deepened to such an extent that even in years of very low water there is always a depth of at least 15½ ft. in the main channel as high as Braila. Much dredging is required to maintain this depth, for the swift and turbid rivers that flow into it from the N., especially the Sereth and Pruth, sometimes form large shoals in it with great rapidity. Rectifications of the course of the D. have also been made near Vienna (*'Die grosse Donauregulirung,'* 1868–71), at Budapest, and various other places. [**H. G. S.**]

Danube Circle, Ger. *Donau-Kreis*, the south-eastern of the four 'circles' of Würtemberg (*q.v.*).

Danubian Principalities, the name formerly given to the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, before they were united into the principality (now the kingdom) of Roumania.

Danvers, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 3½ m. NW. Salem; shoe-making and leather manufactures. P. 7500.

Danville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Richmond co., 80 m. SW. by S. Quebec. P. <1500.

Danville, city, U.S., Illinois, Vermilion co., 46 m. N. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.); important coal-mining centre and rising manufacturing town. P. (1870) 4800; (1880) 7700; (1890) 11,500. **South D.,** adjoining vil. P. <1500.

Danville, tn., U.S., Indiana, Hendricks co., 19 m. W. Indianapolis. P. <2000.

Danville, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Boyle co., 68 m. SE. by E. Louisville; seat of a state asylum for deaf-mutes. P. <4000.

Danville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montour co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 51 m. N. by E. Harrisburg. Good iron ore, limestone, and anthracite coal found near. P. 8000.

Danville, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., 25 m. ENE. Montpelier. Alt. 1357 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Danville, city, U.S., Virginia, Pittsylvania co., on the r. bk. of the Dan R., 115 m. SW. by W. Richmond, and 58 m. SSW. Lynchburg, in the midst of a fine tobacco region. Alt. 413 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 7500; (1890) 10,300.

Danville, North, tn., opposite Danville, Virginia, on the l. bk. of the Dan R. P. <4000.

Danzig (meaning of the name unknown, probably derived from the Slavonic Gyddanizc), fortified city and seapt., Prussia. It is situated in the delta and near the mouth of the Vistula, and traversed by the Mottlau (made navigable by artificial means). The mouth of the Vistula, which was formerly below D. at Weichselmünde and Neufahrwasser, is now above D. at Neufähr, where the river opened a new mouth in 1840. D. is the centre of export for the products of the Vistula terr., the most important being corn and timber. Its export trade is, however, no more of the same importance as it used to be in former times. On the other hand, its manufactories are increasing from year to year, the most important being woollen and paper mills, chemical works, machine shops, distilleries, and shipbuilding yards. The port is at present 22 ft. deep as far as the Royal Dockyard at Holm, but great improvements are now (1893) contemplated. It has an imperial floating dock, 15 ft. deep on sill, and a dry dock. D. is a very old town, and was already of importance during the early part of the middle ages. It joined the Hansa in 1350, and in the 15th century it flourished to such a degree that it was rightly called 'Northern Venice.' But in consequence of various sieges it rapidly declined, and it is only in our century that it has regained its importance. In appearance it is a quaint old town, many of its buildings being centuries old. Mean temp., yr. 44.9° F., Jan. 27.6°, July 63.8°; mean rfall. (16 yrs.), 18.7 in. P. (1816) 51,000; (1850) 70,000; (1870) 90,000; (1890) 120,338. [**H. G. S.**]

Daoulas, vil., France, dep. Finistère, on the W. ct., arr. and 11 m. E. by S. Brest. P. <2000.

Daphla, or **Duffla, Hills,** tract of hilly country, Brit. India, Assam, on the NE. frontier.

Dapitan, tn., on the N. ct. of Mindanao, one of the Philippine Is.

Dappenthal, French **Vallée des Dappes,** valley, Switzd., cant. Vaud, and France, dep. Ain, traversed by the road leading over the Col de la Faucille; 4 m. long.

Dápoli, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, 69 m. SW. Poona. P. <5000.

Dapsang, elevated plain, Kashmír. See **Depsang.**

Dapto, vil., New South Wales, Camden co., 45 m. SW. by S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Dar, in the Sudan, 'country.'

Dar, dera, deir, Arabic; *deh*, Persian, 'a dwelling,' or 'camp.'

Darab, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 155 m. NW. Bender Abbas, 40 m. SE. of the SE. end of Lake Niriz. P. 12,000.

Daraganj, suburb of Allahábád city, Brit. India, NW. Provs. P. (1881) 13,200.

Daralagöz, branch of Anticaucasus, in govt. Erivañ; chief peaks attain from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. Peak D. is an extinct volcano. Alt. 8582 ft.

Darang, vil., India, Kashmír, on the Indus, 100 m. N. by W. Srínagar.

Darasun, place with mineral waters, Eastern Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 153 m. S. of Nerchinsk.

Darayeh, vil., Arabia. See **Derayeh.**

Dar Banda, a country in Central Africa, S. of Wadai and Darfur. It is little known, and is said to be occupied by negroes, and by the most northern Niam-niam tribes. In all probability D. B. forms the watershed between the Congo and the Shari, the headwaters of the latter — Bahr-el-Abiad, Bahr-el-Azrek, and Bahr Kuti (Nachtigal's Bahar Kuta)—taking their rise in the western mountain ranges of D. B. [**H. G. S.**]

Darbhangah, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. D., 56 m. NE. Patná, on the l. or E. bk. of Little Bághmati R., connected by the Tirhút State Rly. with Bajítpur on the banks of the Ganges. Originally a Mohammedan town. Mean temp., yr. 77° F., Jan. 62°, May 85°; rfall., yr. 47.4 in., June–Sept. 40.2 in. P. (1891) 73,600; Hindus, 54,000; Moham. 19,200.

Darby, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., a western suburb of Philadelphia. P. <3000.

Darchendo, tn., China, Süchwan. See **Tachienlu.**

Darcy Lever, par., stn., Eng., Lancashire, in the parl. bor. of Bolton, 1½ m. E. by S. Bolton, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Darda, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 41 m. SSW. Monastir.

Darda, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Scutari, on R. Drin Lyumi, 37 m. E. by N. Scutari.

Dardanelle, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Yell co., on r. bk. of Arkansas R., 62 m. NW. by W. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Dardanelles, or **Hellespont,** Turkish **Bahr Sefid Boghaz** ('gate into the White Sea,' that is, the Mediterranean), a narrow strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Ægean Sea; length 40 m., breadth 1–4 m. As the key of Constantinople and the Bosporus, it is strongly fortified. On its shores are several castles, the towns of Gallipoli and Lapsaki, and the sites of ancient Sestos and Abydos. It was crossed by the armies of Xerxes and of the Turks to enter Europe.

Dardanellia. See **Kale-i-Sultaniye.**

Dardanup, settlement, W. Australia, Wellington co., 100 m. S. Perth.

Dardesheim, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 12 m. NW. by W. Halberstadt. P. <2000.

Dards, a name given by ethnologists to a people of Aryan race, sturdy, thick-set, and of rather dark complexion, inhabiting the valleys of Astor, Gilghit, Kanjut (Hunza-Nagar), the independent states of the Indus valley, and other valleys in Kashmír or near its W. frontier. The names D. and **Dardistan** (country of the D.) are not known to the people themselves. Dard vocabulary, see *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1871, p. 18.

Dare, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the extreme E., on Pamplico Sound and the Atlantic.

Dar-el-Beida, seapt., Morocco. See **Casa Blanca.**

Dar-el-Beida, ruins, Egypt, 37 m. E. by N. Cairo.

Darenth, small riv., Eng., in the W. of Kent, rises near Westerham, and flows NE. then N. past Dartford into the

Thames just below Erith. Total length, 20 m.; navigable from the Thames to Dartford.

Darenth, par., Eng., Kent, Dartmouth div., on the D., 6 m. W. by S. Gravesend, 2 m. SE. Dartford, P.O. P.<3000.

Darenth, South, vil. adjoining D., close to Farningham Road and Sutton at Hone stn., PMT.O.

Daresbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3½ m. SSW. Warrington, on the Bridgwater Canal and the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. All Saints**) P.<2000.

Dar-es-Salam (or **Salaam**—'house of peace'), seapt., Ger. E. Africa, in 6° 50′ S., the only place on the German coast with a well-sheltered harbour. Road made from this place 60 m. into the interior by Sir W. Mackinnon and Sir F. Buxton. P. 15,000.

Dareya, vil., Palestine, 33° 27′ N., 36° 18′ E., 5 m. SW. by W. Damascus.

Dar Fertit, a country in central Africa, S. of Darfur, in the terr. of the Bahr-el-Arab. It consists of steppes and hilly plateaux, gallery forests accompanying the rivers, which are all tributary to the Bahr-el-Arab. D. F. is little known. The inhabitants are negro tribes (Bongo, Golo, Sere, and Krej), Niam-niam, and, in the N. parts of D. F., Baggara Arabs. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The principal settlement is Dem Siber (Mudirieh). [**H. G. S.**]

Darfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. ESE. Barnsley, on the M. R., PM.O.; centre of large coal-mining dist. P.<3500; eccles. par. (**D. All Saints**) P.<5000.

Darfield, post-tn., New Zealand, Selwyn co., 30 m. from Christchurch. P.<1500.

Dar Fur, or **Dar For** (country of the Fur), a country of the E. Sudan, situated between 9° and 16° N. lat. and 22° and 29° E. long. It is a mountainous country, having a mean elevation of about 2000 ft. The highest of its mountain ranges, the Jebel Marrah (6000 ft.), is the orographical centre of the eastern Sudan, forming the watershed between the Nile and the large basin of the central Sudan regions. The Jebel Marrah, as well as the other mountains of importance, the Jebel Tagabo and Jebel Medob (both about 3500 ft.) are of volcanic origin. D. F. is inhabited by two different races, the Arabs and the Fur. The Arabs, who are the dominant race, came into the country several centuries ago. They follow pastoral pursuits, and chiefly occupy the N. and E. dists. of D. F. The Fur, a numerous negro tribe (2 or 2½ millions of people), are the original population of the country. They inhabit the mountains and the southern dists., agriculture being their principal occupation. All the inhabitants are Mohammedans. D. F. was an independent sultanate till 1874, but in this year its army was defeated by the hordes of Zebehr Pasha, whereupon the country came into the possession of the Egyptians, who lost it, however, a few years afterwards, by the Mahdi rebellion. At present it is almost independent again, although nominally belonging to the Mahdi's possessions. The cap. of D. F. is El-Fasher or Tendelti, situated E. of the Jebel Marrah, in the Wadi El-Fasher. It is described by Nachtigal as a lovely town, forming a striking contrast to the dreary hills which surround it. During the Egyptian occupation it was proposed to construct a railway from Dongola on the Nile to El-Fasher, but the Mahdi rebellion put a stop to this enterprise. Other places to be mentioned are Kobeh (W. of El-Fasher), Turah (on the Jebel Marrah), and Hofrah-en-Nahas (in the S.), where copper is found. Trade is at present entirely at a standstill on account of the political disturbances; before the Mahdi rebellion, the principal exports used to be ivory and slaves. Area, 170,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 4,000,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Dargai, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 30 m. E. by N. Quetta.

Dargalong, or **Moorilim,** post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., near the Goulbourn R., 80 m. N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Dargaville, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Hobson co., 80 m. NW. Auckland.

Dargle River, rivulet, in the N. of co. Wicklow, Ire., flows E. and N. to the Glencree R., through a romantic glen, in which there occurs an unbroken fall of 300 ft., enters the sea near Bray.

Dargo, vil., Russia, Ciscaucasia, govt. Terek, dist. Vedeń, 68 m. SSW. Kizlyar; formerly residence of Shamil. P.<2000.

Dargo, co., Victoria, crossed in the NW. by 37° S. and 147° E.

Dargo, riv., Victoria, one of the two chief headwaters of the Mitchell R., rises in the Australian Alps, and flows SE. through Gipps' Land. Length, 70 m. It is auriferous.

Dargun, vil., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 25 m. SW. by W. Greifswald. P.<3000.

Darhiyal, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád. P. 5200; Moham. 3200; Hindus, 2000.

Dariabad, tn., Brit. India. See **Daryábád.**

Daria-i-Nemek, swamp, Persia. See **Dárya-i-Namak.**

Darial (*Porta Caucasica* of Strabon, *Dariallan* of Eastern writers), transverse gorge of main chain of Caucasus, through which the main road from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis now passes. Alt. of pass, 4122 ft.

Daridere, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Gümürjina, 56 m. NW. Dede Agach.

Darien, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. Fairfield, on Long Island Sound, 35 m. SW. New Haven. P.<3000.

Darien, city, U.S., Georgia, Macintosh co., on l. bk. of Altamaha R., 54 m. SSW. Savannah. P.<1500.

Darien, Gulf of, Colombia, part of the Caribbean Sea, E. of the Isthmus of D., or Panama, in 9° N. and 7° W. Its southern, narrower, part is called the Gulf of Uraba, or Bay of Choco.

Darien Rock, rocky islet, W. Indies, to the E. of Trinidad, in 10° 35′ N., and 60° 36′ W.

Darja, a sandy penin., Russia, Transcaspian Terr., on the E. side of the Caspian Sea, between the Balkhan and Uzunada bays, in 39° 35′–58′ N.

Dárjiling, dist., Brit. India, the most northerly portion of the Rájsháhí div. of Bengal; divided into two distinct tracts, the ridges and deep valleys of the lower Himálayas, and the *tarai*, formerly overgrown with malarious jungle, now extensively cleared for settled tillage and for tea-gardens. Not unhealthy, being almost free from endemic disease.

Dárjiling, or **Darjeeling** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. D., acquired by the English government in 1835 as a sanitarium. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ordinarily spends several months of the year in D., which is now within twenty-four hours' journey of Calcutta by the N. Bengal State Rly., and the D. and Himálayan Rly. (2 ft. gauge), the highest in the Old World, and one of the most remarkable engineering achievements in India. It reaches a height of over 7300 ft. Alt. (Old Observatory) 6912 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54° F., Jan. 41°, July 63°; rfall., yr. 120 in., June–September 98.4 in. P. (February 1881) 7000; (1891) including Jalapahar cantonment, 14,100; Hindus, 8600; Buddhists, 3700.

Darke, co., U.S., Ohio, on the W. frontier, crossed in the S. by 40° N.

Darkehmen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 46 m. S. Tilsit, on the Angerapp R. Founded 1725. P.<4000.

Darkhan, Mount, high granite mt. range, Mongolia, 140 m. SE. Urga, near the route to Peking. On it is a monument to Jenggiz Khan, annually visited by the Mongol tribes.

Darkley, tn., Ire., SW. co. Armagh, bar. Armagh, 9 m. S. by W. Armagh, P.O. P.<750.

Darkot Pass, a pass across the Lahori Mts., Chitral, 25 m. NNE. Yasin, 10 m. SSE. of the Barogil Pass. Alt. 15,000 ft.

Darlaston, tn. and par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, 4 m. ESE. Wolverhampton, included in the parl. bor. of Wednesbury, with two stns. on the L. & NW. R., one NNW. of Wednesbury, the other (**D. and James Bridge**) a junction between Willenhall and Walsall; with large coal and iron works, and blast-furnaces, and manufactures of gun-locks, nails, &c. P. 14,400.

Darlaston, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6 m. S. Stoke upon Trent, 2 m. S. Barlaston stn.

Darley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 3½ m. NW. Matlock, on the R. Derwent, and the M. R. (**D. Dale** stn.), with lead ore, stone, and calc-spar and gravel, and zinc ore, P.O. (**D. Dale**). Par. 5142 ac., P.<2500; tn. (**North D.**) P.<2500; eccles. pars. (**D. North St. Helen**) P.<2000; (**D. South St. Mary**) P.<1000; tn. P.<1000.

Darley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the W. of the Ripon div., on the Nidd, 7 m. WNW. Harrogate, on the NE. R.; P.O. See **Menwith.**

Darley Abbey, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Derby St. Alkmund par., 2 m. from Derby, PM.O. P.<1000.

Darling, riv., Australia, the longest trib. to the Murray, rises under the name of the **Macintyre** in New South Wales, near 30° S., 151° 30′ E. It flows NW. for 130 m., W. for over 200 m., forming the northern boundary of the colony, then SW., becoming known as the **Barwon** about the place where it re-enters New South Wales, and continues its SW. course for 700 m. to its confluence with the Murray at Wentworth, in 34° 8′ S., 141° 56′ E. It receives on its right the Dumaresq, Moonie, Culgoa, and Warrego; on its left the Gwydyr, Macquarie, and Bogan. Navigable by shallow-draught steamers in high-water to Bourke (terminus of the Great Western Rly. from Sydney), but in summer reduced in many parts of its course to a chain of small lakes. The entire length of river 1160 m. Area of basin, 198,000 sq. m.

Darling, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Malmesbury, 38 m. N. Cape Town. P.<1500.

Darling, co., New South Wales, crossed by 30½° S., and in the E. by 151° E.

Darling Downs, a squatting dist. of Queensland, Australia, between 27° and 28° 15′ S., between river of same name and the Condamine. A fine grazing dist., embracing several counties.

Darlingford, rly. stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 96 m. S. Winnipeg.

Darlingford, post-tp., Victoria, Wonnangatta co., 70 m. NE. by E. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Darling Range, a range of mts. in the S. of W. Australia, running N. to S. parallel to the coast, at the distance of 20–70 m.

Darlingscott, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 8 m. S. by E. Stratford on Avon, 5½ m. ENE., Campden stn., P.O.

Darlington, parl. bor. (1 member), and mun. bor. (since 1867), market-tn., and par., Eng., in the SE. div. of Durham, 238 m. from London, 18 m. S. from Durham, on the Skerne, 1 m. from the Tees, which forms the county boundary. There are two lines of railway communication, one by the Stockton and Darlington section, opened in 1825, and the first public railway in the kingdom, the other by the main line of the NE. R. (stns. **D.** and **North Road**). The first locomotive engine and tender used on a public railway, and built by George Stephenson, now stand on a pedestal in the Central railway station. A hundred years ago the water-power of the Skerne was employed in driving corn, linen, and other mills; at present the principal manufactures are iron and worsted, with extensive locomotive works belonging to the NE. R. The parish church was founded in 1160, and restored in 1865; there are six other churches of recent date. Principal market, Monday, a market for the sale of butter, eggs, poultry and hay on Friday; and a general market, Saturday evening. Par. P. 35,900; tn. P. (1801) <5000; (1851) 11,200; parl. and mun. bor. P. (1871) 30,300; (1891) 38,100.

Darlington, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Cumberland co. P. <3500.

Darlington, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, D. co., 69 m. ENE. Columbia. P. <3000.

Darlington, city, U.S., Wisconsin, La Fayette co., on Pecatonica R., 30 m. ENE. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <2000.

Darlington, post-tn., Victoria, Hampden co., 55 m. SW. by W. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Dariton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10 m. S. by W. Gainsborough, 2½ m. ENE. Tuxford stn. P. <250. See **Dunham.**

Darnsden, part of eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Barking.**

Darmstadt, tn., Ger., cap. of the gd.-duchy Hesse, and of the circle D., at the NW. extremity of the Odenwald, and on the Frankfurt and Mannheim Rly., and 20 m. ESE. Mainz. It consists of an old and new town, both enclosed by walls, and has an old ducal palace, with a picture-gallery, museum of natural history, a hall of antiquities, armoury, a large and valuable library, and a new palace erected in 1864. Manufactures machinery, chemical products, musical and technical instruments, carpets, silver articles, paper, cards, &c. Birthplace of Liebig, the chemist (1803), and of Gervinus, the historian (1805). Immediately to the S. is the former village of Bessungen, now incorporated with Darmstadt. Alt. 445 ft. P. (1816) 15,400; (1871) 39600; (1891) 55,900.

Darnall, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, S. div., W. Riding, Sheffield par. (*q.v.*), with a stn. on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P. 8100. See **Attercliffe.**

Darnaway Castle, Scot., Elginshire, 3½ m. SW. Forres, seat of the Earl of Moray, P.O.

Darnaway Forest, dist., Scot., Elginshire, in the extreme W., on the left of the Findhorn.

Darnétal, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. and 2 m. E. Rouen. P. 6300.

Darney, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, on the Saône, 41 m. SW. by S. Lunéville, 20 m. WSW. Épinal. P. <2000.

Darngaber, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 2½ m. S. Hamilton, ½ m. ENE. Quarter Road stn. P. (including Quarter) <1500.

Darngavel, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, New Monkland par. P. <500.

Darnhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. NW. Crewe, 2 m. SW. Winsford and Over stn. P. <500.

Darnick, vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 1 m. W. Melrose, PMT.O. P. <500.

Darnley, ancient bar., Scot., Renfrewshire, 4 m. SE. Paisley, 2 m. E. Barrhead stn. It belonged to a branch of the Stewarts.

Darnley, small isl. in Torres Strait, in 9° 35′ S., 143° 45′ E., about 100 m. NE. Cape York.

Darnum, post-tn., Victoria, Buln-Buln co., 62 m. ESE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Daroca, tn., Spain, prov. and 45 m. SW. Saragossa. Lowlying, and very subject to floods from the Jiloca R., which, in times of rain, are drained off through a tunnel pierced through a hill in the 16th century. A well-preserved Moorish town. P. <4000.

Darowen, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 12½ m. SE. by S. Dolgelly, 4½ m. W. by S. Llanbrynmairs tn.; 10,194 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**D. St. Tudyr**) P. <500.

Darra, rly. stn., Queensland, 10 m. from Brisbane.

Darragh, P.O., Ire., co. Clare, 5 m. from Ennis.

Darragh, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 9 m. SE. Kilmallock, P.O.; 6712 ac. P. <1000.

Darran, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 6 m. SE. by E. Merthyr Tydfil, with coal.

Darrang, dist., India, Assam, part of the Upper Valley of the Brahmaputra, between 26° 12′ and 27° 2′ N., and 91° 45′ and 93° 50′ E.

Darrangiri, vil., India, Assam, in the Gáro Hills dist., in 25° 46′ N., 90° 56′ E., near a fine outcrop of coal. P. <5000.

Darras Hall, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7½ m. NW. Newcastle. P. <250.

Darrel, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Kent, on Erie and Huron Rly., 4 m. from Chatham. P. <1500.

Darrington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 9½ m. E. Wakefield, 2 m. SE. Pontefract stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**D. with Wentbridge**) P. <1000.

Darror, valley, E. Africa, Somali-land, stretching E. and W., in 10½° N., between the mountain range of Karkar (terminating in Ras Hafun) on the S., and that of Almaskat on the N.

Darros, isl., one of the Amirante group, Indian Ocean.

Darrynane, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, Cahersiveen union.

Darsham (dar'sam), par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 22 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Darslub Forst, large forest in the extreme N. of the Prussian prov. of W. Prussia.

Darss, penin., in the extreme NW. of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, having a cape called the Darsser-Ort at its N. end, with a lighthouse, visible 16 m.

Dart, riv., Eng., in the S. of Devonshire. It has two headwaters, one rising in the S. of Dartmoor Forest, the other (the E. Dart) on Cut Hill, in the NE. of Dartmoor Forest. After their union, the river flows SE. past Totnes to the English Channel, which it enters by a deep estuary. See **Dartmouth.**

Dart, Little, riv., Eng., in the N. of Devonshire, trib. of the R. Tawe, which it joins on the r. bk., about 2 m. W. Chulmleigh.

Dartford, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Northumberland, 18 m. from Colborne. P. <1500.

Dartford, market-tn. and par., Eng., co. Kent, D. div., on the navigable Darenth, with a stn. on the SE. R., 14 m. ESE. London Bridge, and 6½ m. W. Gravesend. It has powder, paper, corn, and flour mills, calico and silk printing works, tanneries, leather-works, cartridge works, &c.; also the pharmaceutical laboratories of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., the original makers of the well-known tabloids of compressed drugs. One of the first paper-mills in England was built here in 1588 by a German named Spielmann. Wat Tyler's insurrection commenced at D. in 1377. Market-day, S. 4251 ac. P. (1801) <3000; (1871) 8300; (1891) 12,000.

Dartington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 8 m. W. by S. Torquay, 1 m. SE. Staverton stn. P. <750.

Dartmoor, elevated tract, Eng., Devonshire (*q.v.*). On it is a meteorological station, Lee Moor, in 50° 27° N., 4° 1′ W. Alt. 860 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 70 in.

Dartmouth, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax co., on Halifax Harb., opposite Halifax. P. (1881) 3800; (1891) 6200.

Dartmouth, seapt., Canada, Prince Edward I., Princes co., on Richmond Bay.

Dartmouth, an old mun. bor. (till 1868 also a parliamentary bor.), seapt. of importance in early English history, and par., Eng., Devonshire, Torquay div., in Exeter diocese, at the mouth of the Dart, on the r. bk., 8 m. SSW. Torquay, connected with S. Devonshire Rly. by steam ferry to Kingswear, on the E. side of the Dart. At one time the Newfoundland fishery formed the staple commerce of the town, near which Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who took possession of Newfoundland for Queen Elizabeth, was born; now the trade is confined to coasting, but D. is the principal coaling station on the English Channel. The Dart, which forms the harbour, a secure refuge for ships, is defended at its entrance by a castle and batteries, and at Kingswear tidal wharf has a depth of 6–14 ft. at ordinary low, 20–28 ft. at ordinary spring tide. The Royal navy cadet-training ship *Britannia* is stationed here. The castle is supposed to date from the time of Henry VII. D. was twice burnt by the French—in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. Birthplace of Newcomin, the first great improver of steam-engines (early in the 18th century). Market-day, F. P. 6000; eccles. par. (**D. with Townstall**) P. 5000.

Dartmouth, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 6 m. SW. New Bedford. P. <4000.

Dartmouth River, riv., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., flows SE. into Gaspé Bay, in 48° 50′ N.

Darton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. NW. Barnsley, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <4000; tn. P. 7000; eccles. par. (**D. All Saints**) P. <5000.

Dartree, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Monaghan.

Dartrey, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 3 m. N. Cootehill.

Daruvár, comm. and watering-place, with mineral springs, Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 48 m. NW. Brod. P. <2000.

Darvaz, or **Darwaz,** a khanate, central Asia, in the W. of the Pamirs, occupying the region N. of the Panj, headwater of the Amu, between 38° and 38½° N., and 70° and 72° E., NW. of Roshan; vassal to Bukhara. See **Bukhara** and **Pamirs.**

Darvel, or **Derval,** tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 8½ m. E. Kilmarnock, 2 m. E. by N. Newmilns stn., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Darvel Bay, a large bay in the E. of Brit. N. Borneo, mainly to the S. of 5° N.

Darver, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Louth, 2½ m. NW. Castle Bellingham. P. <250.

Darwaz. See **Darvaz.**

Darwen, market and manufacturing tn., Eng., Lancashire, mun. bor. formed in 1878 out of the local board dist. of Over D., comprising the par. of Over D. and the hamlets of Sough, Grimehills, Blacksnape, D. Chapels, Hoddlesden, along with parts of Eccleshill and Lower D., in a dist. abounding in coal, stone, and water, D. div., 4 m. S. by E. Blackburn, in the diocese of Manchester, with stns. (**D.** and **Lower D.**) on the L. & Y. R. D. is a fast increasing centre of the cotton trade, and has also blast-furnaces, large paper-staining, paper-making, and fire-clay works. Market-day, S. Bor. P. 34,200; par. P. (1871) 21,300; (1891) 31,700; par. (**Over D.**) 5134 ac., P. 31,700.

Darwen, parl. div., Eng., NE. Lancashire. P. 70,500.

Darwen, Lower, par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of, and 2 m. SSE. Blackburn, on the L. & Y. R. P. 5600; eccles. par. (**L. D. St. James**) P. <2000.

Darwin, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 60 m. E. Winnipeg.

Darwin, small settlement on the Falkland Is.

Darwin, N. Terr. of S. Australia. See **Port Darwin.**

Darwin, mt., S. ct. of Tierra del Fuego, in 69° 20′ W., named after the celebrated naturalist, Charles Darwin (1809–82). Alt. 6900.

Daryábád, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Bari Banki, 38 m. E. Lucknow. P. (1881) <3000; (1891) 6000; Hindus, 3300; Moham. 2500.

Darya-i-Namak ('sea of salt'), salt swamp, Persia, NE. of Kashan, crossed by 34½° N., 52° E. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 645–57.

Darya Khan, rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismail Khan, 111 m. N. by W. Múltán.

Daschitz, vil., Bohemia, 13 m. S. by E. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Dash-bulagh, vil., Caucasia, govt. and NE. of Elisabethpol, dist. Nukha. P. <4000.

Dashev, Polish **Daszów,** tn., govt. and 108 m. SW. Kiev, dist. Lipovets. Old castle. P. 5650, half Jews.

Dasht-i-Arzen ('Millet plain'), or **Dasht-i-Arjin** ('wild almond plain'), vil. and mt. enclosed plain, SW. Persia, 30 m. W. Shiraz.

Dasht-i-Bedaulat, a desolate, high-lying valley, British Baluchistan, to the S. of 30° N., crossed in the middle by 67° E.

Dasht-i-Kavir and **Dasht-i-Lut.** See **Persia,** physical features.

Dashwood's Gully, post-tp., S. Australia, co. and 18 m. S. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Daska, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Siálkot, 50 m. N. Lahore. P. (1881) 5500; (1891) <5000.

Daspallá, tributary state of Orissa, Bengal, crossed by 20½° N. and 84⅔° E. Area, 568 sq. m.

Dassel, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 20 m. NW. by N. Göttingen. P. <2000.

Dassenberg, vil., Cape Colony, Malmesbury dist., 22 m. NE. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Dassen Island (Dutch, 'badger's island'), a small isl., Cape Colony, off the W. ct., 35 m. NW. by N. Cape Town.

Dasúya, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hoshiárpur, 50 m. ENE. Amritsar. P. (1881) 6200; (1891) 7000; Hindus, 1900; Moham. 5100.

Datchet, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, 1½ m. E. Windsor, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Datchworth, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 5½ m. NW. Hertford, 1½ m. E. Knebworth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Date Creek, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 168 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Datia, tn., Central India, 50 m. SSE. Gwalior, cap. of D. state, on a rocky height, surrounded by a stone wall incapable of defence against modern artillery. P. (1881) 28,300; (1891) 27,600; Hindus, 21,900; Moham. 4800.

Datimanu, riv., Peru. See **Tahuamanu.**

Dativre, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, on the N. side of the mouth of the Vaitarani R., 42 m. N. Bombay. P. <5000.

Datschitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 23 m. S. by W. Iglau. P. <3 000.

Datteln, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 19 m. NE. Essen, on the Dortmund-Ems Canal. P. <4000.

Dattenfeld, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 28 m. ESE. Cologne. P. <3000.

Dattoli, a cluster of rocky islets, in the Mediterranean, round the I. Pomaria, Lipari group.

Datu, cape, Borneo, in the extreme SW. of Saráwak.

Datung-gol, riv., China, Kansu, rising N. of Lake Kukunor, and joining l. bk. Hwang-ho, 160 m. E. by S. of the SE. end of that lake.

Dauba, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. SW. by W. Reichenberg, and 4½ m. WSW. Hirschberg. P. <2000.

Daubhill, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Bolton-le-Moors and Deane pars., 1½ m. SW. Bolton, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R. P. 6700. See **Rumworth.**

Dauben See, lake, Switzd. See **Duben See.**

Dáúdnagar, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, on the r. bk. of the Son, dist. and 44 m. WNW. Gayá. P. (1804) <3000; (1871) 8300; (1881) 9900; (1891) 9900; Hindus, 8000; Moham. 1900.

Daufuskie Island, U.S., S. Carolina, Beaufort co., off the S. ct., to the N. of the mouth of the Savannah R.

Daulla, native name of Goodenough I., Brit. New Guinea.

Daulatábád (original name **Deogiri**), tn., India, Haidaráb ád, 7 m. NW. Aurangábád, with a fort on a hill 600 ft. high, and entirely isolated. D. succeeded Bijápur as the cap. of the Yadava kingdom. Noted for its purple grapes. P. (1881) <2000.

Daulatábád, tn., Persia, 55 m. SSW. Astrabad.

Daulatabad, walled city, Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 32 m. SE. by S. Hamadan. P. about 4500.

Daulatabad, fort, Persia, on the Tejend, 86 m. E. Meshed.

Daule, riv., Ecuador, one of the headwaters of the Guayas, flows S. through a fruitful valley with numerous cacao and other plantations; navigable for steamers to Balzar, in 1° 21′ S., 55 m. N. Guayaquil, for small canoes to near the source of both its headwaters, the Rio Grande (W.) and the Peripa (E.).

Daule, vil., S. America, Ecuador, 22 m. NNW. Guayaquil, on riv. Daule.

Dauleswaram, tn., India. See **Dowlaishvaram.**

Daumé, small fortified isl., France, in the Gulf of Lions, to the S. of Marseilles.

Daun, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 32 m. N. by E. Trèves. P. <2000.

Daungs, The, tract, India. See **Dángs.**

Daunt Rock, Ire., off the coast of co. Cork, near the mouth of Cork harbour. Lighthouse, visible 10 m.

Dauntsey, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 10 m. W. Swindon, 1½ m. N. of its stn., the junction for Malmesbury on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <500.

Dauphin, a fort on the SE. ct. of Madagascar, NE. of Cape Ste. Marie, in 25° 1′ S.

Dauphin, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, D. co., on the l. bk. of Susquehanna R., 7 m. NNW. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Dauphin Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the NE. ct., in 46° 23′ N., 60° 25′ W.

Dauphiné, an old frontier prov. in SW. of France, now comprised in the deps. Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *Dauphins,* it was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349, and from that time to the revolution of 1830 the eldest son of the King of France had the title of Dauphin.

Dauphin Island, Great and **Little,** two isls., U.S., Alabama, Jackson co., on the S. of Mississippi Sound, and on the SW. of Mobile Bay.

Dauphin Lake, Canada, Manitoba, to the W. of the N. half of Lake Manitoba, drained N. into Lake Winnipegosis. Length 30 m. by 5–12 m. broad.

Dauria (**Dahuria**), part of Mongolia, between the Yablonovoi Mts. and Arguñ R., now part of Transbaikalia, Russia. The Daurs are now the inhabitants of the upper trib. of the Anner in the N. part of Khingan Mts.

Dauros, fishing vil. See **Dawros.**

Dausa, tn., India, Ráj putána, state and 30 m. E. Jaipur. P. (1881) 7400.

Dava, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the H. R., 12 m. S. by W. Forres, P.O.

Davalu, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 28 m. SE. Erivañ, 2 m. from Aras R. P. 2525.

Davan, 'mountain-pass.' See *Daban.*

Davangere, tn., India, Mysore, 83 m. SW. by W. Bellary. P. (1881) 6400.

Dave, comm., Belgium, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, prov. and 4 m. S. Namur. P. <2000.

Daven, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, near Llanelly. P. < 4500.

Davenham, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2 m. S. Northwich, on the Dane, PMT.O. P. 750; eccles. par. (**D. St. Wilfrid**) P. <3500.

Davenport, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 5 m. NW. by W. Toronto. P. <1500.

Davenport, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 9 m. SW. by W. Macclesfield, 2 m. ESE. Holmes Chapel stn., P.O. (**D. Green**). P. <250.

Davenport, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the L. & NW. R., 1½ m. SSE. Stockport.

Davenport, co., Queensland, crossed in the N. by 20° S., and in the middle by 146° E., bounded on the NE. by the Burdekin.

Davenport, vil., U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 46 m. W. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Davenport, city and riv. port, U.S., Iowa, cap. of Scott co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 63 m. SE. by E. Cedar Rapids; has flour-mills, foundries, and machine shops, &c. Alt. 603 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.2° F., Jan. 22.2°, July 75.8°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 35.96 in. P. (1880) 21,800; (1890) 26,900.

Daventaïgue, one of the high valleys of the Lavedan, Hautes-Pyrénées, France; chief locality, Argelès.

Da'ventry, popularly **Daintree** (said to be from *Dwy-avon-tree,* 'the town of the two rivers'), mun. bor. (since the time of John of Gaunt), market-tn., and par., Eng., S. div., co. and 12 m. W. Northampton, 9½ m. SSE. Rugby, on the L. & NW. R. In the diocese of Peterborough. Chief industry, shoemaking. P. <4000.

Daveyston, post-tn., S. Australia, Light co., 35 m. NNE. Adelaide, 10 m. S. by W. Kapunda. P. <1500.

David, tn., Colombia, near the W. end of the isthmus of Panama, 200 m. W. by S. Panama; with gold-mines. P. 9000.

David, city, U.S., Nebraska, Butler co., 61 m. W. Omaha. P. <3000.

David-Gorodok, tn., Russia, govt. and 125 m. SSW. of Minsk, on Goryń R., near its junction with Pripet. P. 4000.

David's Island, U.S., New York, small isl. in Long I. Sound, purchased by the U.S. government for military purposes.

Davidson, co., U.S., N. Carolina, W. of 80° W., crossed in the extreme N. by 36° N., bounded on the W. by the Yadkin R.

Davidson, co., U.S., Tennessee, E. of 87° W., crossed in the extreme S. by 36° N.

Davidson, glacier, Alaska, enters Chilcat Inlet just N. of 59° N.

Davidson's Mains, or **Muttonhole,** vil., Scot., Midlothian, 3⅜ m. WNW. Edinburgh, 1 m. NW. by W. Craigleith stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Davidstow, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 11½ m. W. by N. Launceston, 3½ m. NE. Camelford, P.O.; 6853 ac. P. <500.

Davidstow Moor, a hill tract to the S.

Davidstown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and Reban East, 4 m. SW. Kilcullen Bridge; 3907 ac. P. <500.

Davidtown, vil., Canada. See **Sharon.**

Davie, co., U.S., N. Carolina, crossed in the N. by 36° N., and in the middle by 80½° W., bounded E. by the Yadkin R.

Daviess, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 39° N., bounded on W. by W. branch of White R., and on S. by E. branch.

Daviess, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, crossed by 87° W.

Daviess, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., crossed by 40° N. and by 94° W.

Davilacan, vil., on the E. ct. of Luzon I., one of the Philippine Is.

Davillaun, isl., Ire., off NW. ct. of co. Galway, E. of Inishbofin I.

Davington, par., Eng., Kent, div. and ½ m. NE. Faversham. P. <250.

Daviot, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 4 m. NNW. Inverurie, 2 m. WNW. Fingask stn., P.O.; 4454 ac. P. <750.

Daviot and Dunlichty, par., Scot., Inverness-shire and Nairn, 5½ m. SE. Inverness, PT.O.; 59,443 ac. P. <1500.

Davis, vil., U.S., Illinois, Stephenson co., 63 m. E. by S. Dubuque (Ia.). P. <1500.

Davis, vil., U.S., Iowa, Decatur co., on S. frontier of state, 70 m. S. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Davis, co., U.S., Iowa, on S. frontier, and W. of 92° W.

Davis, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 39° N., and partly bounded on the W. by 97° W. It contains the confluence of the Smoky and Republican Rivers.

Davis, co., U.S., Utah, crossed by 41° S., and bounded on the W. by Great Salt Lake.

Davis, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Tucker co., 9½ m. SSE. of the SW. corner of Maryland. P. <1500.

Davisine, settlement, U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 72 m. W. Spokane Falls.

Davison, co., U.S., S. Dakota, S. of 44° N., crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Davis Strait, Brit. N. America, to the S. of Greenland, connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic; in its narrowest part it is from 150 to 160 m. across. Greatest ascertained depth, SW. of Disco Bay (*q.v.*), about 900 fathoms. A submarine ridge at a depth of about 400 fathoms connects the opposite shores at its narrowest part in about 67° N. Named after the navigator John Davis (died 1605), its discoverer (1585).

Davis Street, P.O., Eng., 5 m. from Twyford (Berkshire).

Davoli, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 19 m. SSW. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Davos, Davos-Platz, Tavau, or **Tavate,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 14 m. E. by S. Chur, in an elevated valley traversed by the Davos Landwasser, which issues from the small **Lake Davos** (alt. 5125 ft.; area about ⅛ sq. m.; depth, 175 ft.). Alt. 5115–5135 ft. P. (comm.) <5000.

Davydorskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, dist. and 43 m. from Kurgan. P. <3000.

Davyhulme, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 6½ m. SW. Manchester, P.O. See **Eccles.**

Dawan. See *Daban.*

Dawalagiri, mt., India. See **Dhaulágiri.**

Dawar, valley, stretching E. and W., in the NE. of Afghanistan, in about 33° N. It is drained by the Tochi R., and is divided into an upper and lower section by the Tograi Tangai Pass. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, p. 48, map, p. 80.

Dawdon, par., Eng., Durham, Dalton-le-Dale par., 6½ m. SE. Sunderland. P. 9000.

Dawes, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed by 103° W.

Dawfuskie Island, U.S. See **Daufuskie.**

Dawley, Great, tn. and par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 14 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, 1 m. S. Stirchley stn., ½ m. E. Horsehay stn., PMT.O. (**Dawley**), and P.O. (**D. Bank**). P. 7000; eccles. pars. (**D., Great, St. Leonard**) P. <2500; (**D., Little, St. Luke**) P. <1500.

Dawley, New, 2 m. to the N. of Great D., close to Malins Lee stn.

Dawlish, tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., in a sheltered valley between the Teign and the Exe, 3 m. NE. by N. Teignmouth, on the G. W. R.; one of the most popular seaside resorts of Devon. Par. 5370 ac., P. <5000.

Dawros Head, cape, Ire., on the W. ct. of co. Donegal, lat. 54° 50′ N. The fishing village of D. lies to the E. looking S.

Dawson, post-tn., S. Australia, Herbert co., 74 m. E. by S. Port Augusta, about 10 m. N. **D. Road** stn. P. <1500.

Dawson, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Kidder co., 47 m. E. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Dawson, tn., U.S., Georgia, Terrell co., 88 m. SW. by S. Macon. P. <3000.

Dawson, co., U.S., Georgia, between 34° and 35° N., and crossed in E. by 84° W.

Dawson, co., U.S., Montana, in the NE. corner of the state, traversed by the Missouri R.

Dawson, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed in the N. by 41° N., and in the W. by 100° W.

Dawson, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed by 102° W., S. of 33° N.

Dawson-grove, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. D., Cootehill union.

Dawson Island, large isl., Chile, in archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, S. of the Strait of Magellan, crossed by 54° S., E. of 71° W.

Dax, Ax, or **Aqs** (corrupted from *Civitas aquensis,* 'the city of waters'), tn., France, dep. Landes, cap. arr., in a fertile plain on l. bk. of the Adour, 30 m. SW. Mont-de-Marsan; in and near the town are warm sulphur springs. P. 8400.

Daxlanden, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 4 m. W. Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

Day, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 45° and 46° N., and 97° and 98° W.

Daya, vil., Algeria, 41 m. ESE. Tlemsen. P. (comm.) 10,400.

Dayak, Great, riv., Borneo. See **Kahayan.**

Dayaks, or **Dyaks,** a people of Malay race, who live in the island of Borneo, in houses mostly resting on piles, under the nominal governance of chiefs, who, however, are controlled by the tribal assemblies. Though short of stature and slight in build, they are strong and untiring in activity. The women cultivate the rice, on which they principally live. They are heathens. The gruesome practice of collecting human skulls underlies many of their social institutions, but is being slowly suppressed by the English and Dutch. P. close upon 1,000,000.

Dayamar Peak. See **Nanga Parbat.**

Daybrook, stn., Eng., co. and 3 m. N. Nottingham, on the G. N. R. and the M. S. & L. R.

Dayir, small port, Persia, on the Persian Gulf, 105 m. SE. Bushire.

Daylesford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 1 m. SE. Addlestrop stn. P. <250.

Daylesford, settlement, Victoria, Talbot co., 22 m. NE. Ballarat.

Day Rock, submerged rock, Greece. See **Plateia.**

Dayton, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 564 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Dayton, tp. and vil., U.S., Iowa, Webster co., 54 m. NW. by N. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Dayton, city, U.S., Kentucky, Campbell co., on the l. bk. of R. Ohio, 3 m. SE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <5000.

Dayton, city, U.S., Ohio, Montgomery co., on the Great Miami R. and Miami Canal, 50 m. NNE. Cincinnati. Alt. 743 ft. (R.R.). White limestone or marble, which abounds in the neighbourhood, largely used for building. Large manufacturing industry, including agricultural implements, cars, and cash registers. Central branch of the National Soldiers' Home. P. (1870) 30,500; (1880) 38,700; (1890) 61,200.

Dayton, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., 48 m. NE. by E. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Dayton, city, U.S., Tennessee, co. Rhea, 35 m. NE. by N. Chattanooga, on Big Richland Creek. P. <3000.

Dayton, city, U.S., Washington, Columbia co., 25 m. NE. Walla Walla. P. <2000.

Daytona, vil., U.S., Florida, Volusia co., on the E. ct., 86 m. S. by E. of the mouth of St. John's R. P. <1500.

Dazaifu, vil., Japan, in the N. of Kiushiu I., about 65 m.

NE. Nagasaki; in early times seat of the governor-generalship of the island.

Dazard Point, cape, Eng., NW. Cornwall, in 50° 46′ N.

Dazellowlie, P.O., Scot., Ayrshire, 1 m. from Kilkerran.

Dazey, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Barnes co., 70 m. WNW. Fargo. P. <1000.

Ddualit, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Festiniog Rly., 9½ m. NE. Portmadoc.

De, Tibetan, 'district.'

De Aar, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Richmond, 90 m. NW. Middelburg, at the junc. of the railways from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

Deace's Rock, islet, Ire. See **Calliaghcrom.**

Deadman Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 49° 18′ N., 53° 42′ W.

Deadman's Island, N. America, one of the Magdalen Is., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Dead Sea, properly **Salt Sea,** or **Lake Asphaltites** (Arabic, *Bahr Lut,* 'Sea of Lot'), is the lowest and largest of the three lakes which interrupt the course of the Jordan, in 31° 6′ 20″ to 31° 46′ N., 35° 24′ to 35° 37′ E. Its N. extremity is where the Jordan enters it, 20 m. E. Jerusalem. Having no outlet, its level is determined by the amount of water it receives and the extent of evaporation. The great fissure in which it lies is walled in by a range of nearly parallel mountains, bare and stern, and estimated at 1200–1500 ft. above the lake, and composed of red sandstone overlaid by limestone. Well-marked terraces are seen on its shores at the height of about 785 ft. above the surface, which is about the highest level of the gorge of Arabah, leading S. from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akabah, and no doubt marks the level attained by the sea when it had an outlet through that gorge. Its water is clear and transparent, but salt and peculiarly bitter to the taste; its density is so great that a man cannot sink lower than the arms when standing in it. Sea-water contains about 3½, while the Dead Sea contains 24½ per cent. of salt. The mountain of rock-salt, on its SW. side, is called Jebel Usdum (Mount Sodom). Only the lowest forms of animal life exist in its salt and acrid waters, but birds fly over its surface, and animals and plants inhabit its shores. Its scenery, far from being gloomy, is grand, bright, and pleasing. Length, N. to S., 46 m.; breadth in middle, 10 m.; depression below the Mediterranean 1290 ft., but with a difference of about 15 ft. between the lowest summer-level and the high water in early summer (about April), when the Jordan is flooded by the melting of the snows on Mount Hermon; greatest depth of the N. portion 1308 ft.; the S. part is very shallow. Area, 353 sq. m.

Deadwater, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the N. B. R., in the Cheviot Hills, on the Scotch border, 16½ m. S. by W. Jedburgh.

Deadwood, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., 98 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state, centre of trade for the Black Hills. Connected by rail with Omaha and Sioux City. Alt. signal stn. 4630 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 41.8° F., Jan. 20.4°, July 64.7°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 26.47 in. P. <3000.

Deaf Hill with Langdale, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Trimdon and Kelloe par. P. <3000.

Deaf Smith, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the W. frontier, crossed by 35° N.

Deák, comm., Hungary, co. and 32 m. E. Pressburg. P. < 3000.

Deal (called by ancient Britons *Dole,* 'a low open plain upon the sea'), mun. bor. (since 1699), market-tn., seapt., and mun. div., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the E. ct., opposite Goodwin Sands, 4 m. SE. by E. Sandwich, on the SE. R. and L. C. & D. R., with coastguard stn. There is a light-vessel 9 m. E. by S., and another 5 m. NE. by E. D. is a member of the Cinque Ports of Sandwich, and of late years has been resorted to as a watering-place; noted for its bloaters. The skill and boldness of the D. boatmen shown in relieving distressed vessels is renowned. Of three castles built by Henry VIII., Walmer Castle is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Deal, now a family residence, and Sandwich, now in ruins. Till 1885 D. combined with Sandown in sending two members to parliament. Market-days, Tu. and S. Bor. P. (1801) 5400; (1851) 7100; (1871) 8000; (1891) 8900.

Deal Beach, vil., U.S., New Jersey, co. Monmouth, 49 m. from New York. Summer resort.

Dealtown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on Lake Erie, 46 m. E. by S. Windsor. P. <1500.

Dean, 'a deep wooded valley.' See *Den.*

Dean, par., Eng., in the N. of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 11½ m. N. Bedford, 3 m. SW. by W. Kimbolton stn. P. <500.

Dean, riv., Eng., in the NE. of Cheshire, affluent of R. Bollin, which it joins on the r. bk. below Wilmslow.

Dean, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 5½ m. ESE. Workington, close to Branthwaite stn.; 6528 ac. P. < 1000.

Dean, eccles. par., Scot., Midlothian, in the NW. of Edinburgh, including the village of D., dating from the time of David I., on Water of Leith, which here flows through a deep ravine, crossed by D. Bridge, which is 447 ft. long, and 106 ft. above the bed of the stream. P. 5700.

Dean, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 117 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Dean, East, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 13 m. SW. Gloucester; 13,265 ac. P. 14,600.

Dean, East, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 8 m. E. by S. Salisbury, with a stn. (**Dean**) on L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par., see **Lockerley.**

Dean, East, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5½ m. NE. by N. Chichester, P.O.; 4654 ac. P. <500.

Dean, East, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. W. by S. Eastbourne. P. <500; eccles. par. (**East D. with Friston**) P. <500.

Dean, Forest of, an ancient royal forest, Eng., W. Gloucestershire, between the estuary of the Severn and the Wye; was at one time an oak forest, which yielded vast supplies of navy timber, but is now mainly covered with oak coppices grown for the bark. It contains a detached coalfield, with fifteen seams of coal, of 2 ft. thick or more, one about 5 ft. thick. Has also magnetic iron ore, which was worked in the time of the Romans. It gives its name to a parl. div., including nearly the whole of Gloucestershire W. of the Severn. Parl. div. P. 52,800.

Dean Forest, East, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, East Dean and Newland pars. P. 5400.

Dean, Little, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 10 m. E. Monmouth, 1½ m. W. Newnham stn., PM.O. (**Littledean**). P. <1000.

Dean, North, stn., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Greetland.**

Dean, West, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div.; 10,904 ac. P. 9100.

Dean, West, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the Lavant, 2½ m. W. of East D., 2 m. SW. Singleton stn., P.O.; 4802 ac. P. <750.

Dean, West, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 2½ m. NW. by W. of East D., 2½ m. E. Seaford stn. P. <250.

Dean, West, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 1½ m. NW. by W. of East D. (Hants), PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (Dean, West, with part of East Grimstead) P. <500.

Deanburnhaugh, vil., Scot., on the borders of Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, 8 m. SW. Hawick, P.O.

Dean Channel, Canada, the estuary of the D. or Salmon R., British Columbia, runs 60 m. SW.; mouth in 52° 10′ N.

Dean Church, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12 m. W. Torquay, 2 m. SW. Buckfastleigh stn. **D. Prior,** par., adjoining on the N. P.O. 4136 ac. P. <500.

Deane, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5½ m. W. Basingstoke, 1 m. WSW. Oakley stn. P. <250.

Deane, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 2 m. WSW. Bolton, close to Daub Hill and Rumworth stn., P.O. P. 6500.

Deanham, par., Eng., Northumberland, 10½ m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Deanhead, Eng. See **Scammonden.**

Dean Lake, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 556 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Dean Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., in the N. div. of the parl. bor. of Manchester.

Dean Park, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, Govan par. P. <3500.

Dean Prior, par., Eng. See **Dean Church.**

Deansgate, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Knot Mill and D.**

Deanshanger, hamlet, Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Grand Junction Canal, 6 m. NE. Buckingham, 4 m. SW. by W. Wolverton stn., PMT.O.

Dean's Marsh, post-vil., Victoria, Polwarth co., 81 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Deanston, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Teith, 6½ m. SE. by E. Callander, 4 m. W. Dunblane, close to Doune stn.; has cotton-mills, founded 1785. PMT.O. P. <750.

Dearborn, co., U.S., Indiana, on the E. frontier, partly on the Ohio.

Dearborn, tp., U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., 11 m. WSW. Detroit. Alt. 614 ft. (R.R.).

Dearborn Observatory, U.S., Illinois. See **Evanston.**

Dearham, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Ellen, 2½ m. E. Maryport, with two stns. (**D.** and **D. Bridge**) on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., with coal, PM.O. P. <3000; eccles. par. P. 7100.

Dearne, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, rises in the Holmfirth div., flows ESE. past Barnsley, and ultimately joins the Don on the l. bk. about midway between Rotherham and Doncaster.

Dearne and Dove Canal, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, from Barnsley Junction to Swinton, with branches to Elsecar and Worsboro. Total length, 14 m. Available for boats of 5 ft. 6 in. draught.

Dearnley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, near Rochdale, P.O. See **Smallbridge.**

Dease Lake and **House,** Canada, Brit. Columbia, lat. 58½° N., 128° W., the lake at the head of Liard R.

Dease Strait, the channel leading E. from Coronation Gulf, S. of Victoria Land, N. America, crossed by 69° N., 107° E.

Death Valley, a hollow, U.S., California, in the S. of Inyo co., 18 m. W. of E. frontier, stretching NNW. from the parallel of 36° N. It receives the Amargosa R., which forms a lake of variable extent. King's Springs in this valley are 225 ft. below sea-level (Wheeler).

Deauville, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont l'Evêque, near the mouth of the Touques, on the N. ct., opposite Trouville, *q.v.* for port particulars. P. <3000.

Deba, ct. tn., Arabia, Oman, NW. of Maskat.

Deba, tn., Tibet, near the upper Sutlej, in 30° 13′ N., 80° 21′ E. Alt. 14,900 ft.

Debach, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 8 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, 3½ m. NW. Melton stn. P. <250. See **Boulge.**

Debala, Ed, expansion of Wadi Draa, Morocco. See **Draa.**

Debar, lake, Central India, Rájputána, state and 30 m. SE. Udaipur, formed by a massive stone dam, constructed in A.D. 1681. Alt. 960 ft.; length 8–10 m., average breadth about 1 m.

Debar, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Dibra.**

De Beauvoir Town, Eng. See **Hackney.**

Debden, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. S. by E. Saffron Walden, 2 m. E. Newport stn., P.O., and P.O. (**D. Green**); 4653 ac. P. <750.

Debec Junction, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., 50 m. W. by N. Fredericton.

De Beemster, comm., Holland. See **Beemster.**

De Beers Pass, a pass across the Quathlamba Mts., leading from Natal into the Orange Free State, in about 28° 8′ S.

Debeh, Bight of, a wide bay on the coast of Egypt, outside Lake Menzaleh, in the delta of the Nile.

Deben, riv., Eng., E. Suffolk, rises near Debenham, and flows SE. then S. to the North Sea, which it enters near Felixstowe, 5 m. NE. Harwich; 30 m. long. It is navigable up to Woodbridge, 8½ m. above its mouth.

Deb'enham, small market-tn. and par., Eng., Suffolk, near the source of the R. Deben, div. and 8 m. S. Eye, 11½ m. N. Ipswich, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Debert, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Colchester, 12 m. from Truro. P. <1500.

Debhata, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Khulna. P. 5400; Hindus, 3900; Moham. 1500.

Dębica, or **Dembica,** tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 65 m. E. Cracow. P. <4000.

Debir, place named in O. T. See **Edh Dhâheriyeh.**

Debir, place named in O. T. See **Thoghret ed Debr.**

Deblin, vil., Moravia, govt. Brünn, dist. Tischnowitz, with silver-mining. P. <2000.

Debo, Deboe, or **Dibbie** (Arab *Baor-Tieb,* the 'Black Lake'), lake, central Africa, western Sudan, 150 m. SW. Timbuktu, traversed by the Joliba (Upper Niger) R. On its SW. shore is a town of same name.

Debor, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Dibra.**

De Boyne, isls., Louisiade Archipelago, crossed by 10° 45′ S., 152° 25′ E.

Debra Libanos, tn., E. Africa, Shoa, in about 9° 42′ N., 8° 54′ E. Alt. 8120 ft.

Debra Tabor, or **Dobra Tabor,** dist., Abyssinia, Amhara, to the E. of Lake Tsana, contains Samara (alt. 8200 ft.), the cap. of the country.

Debreczen, improperly **Debreczin,** municip., Hungary, cap. prov. Hajduken, 36 m. NNW. Grosswardein, in the midst of a vast sandy plain traversed by downs stretching N. and S.; seat of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant theological college. Alt. 395 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.3° F., Jan. 27.4°, July 71.0°. P. (1850) 30,900; (1869) 46,100; (1890) 56,900.

De Briel, fortress, Holland. See **Briel.**

Débrousseville, tn., Algeria, prov. and 35 m. E. by S. Oran, on the lower Habra, which supplies water for its irrigation.

Debschwitz, vil., Ger., princip. Reuss of the Younger Line, circle Landrathsamt Gera. P. <4000.

Debtling, or **Detling,** par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 2 m. ENE. Maidstone, 1½ m. NNW. Bearstead stn., P.O. P. <500.

Debûrieh, vil., Palestine, *Daberath* in the O. T., 32° 42′ N., 35° 22′ E., 4 m. E. by S. Nazareth.

De Castries Bay, Russian Manchuria, on the Pacific coast, 51° 28′ N., 123° 10′ E. The Amur approaches here the coast so as to be separated from D. Bay by but a low ridge 10 m. wide.

Deca'tur, city, U.S., Alabama, Morgan co., on the l. bk. of the Tennessee, 75 m. N. by W. of Birmingham; has recently risen to importance through the development of iron and other manufactures. Alt. 575 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Decatur, tn., U.S., Georgia, Dekalb co., 8 m. E. by N. Atlanta. Alt. 1033 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Decatur, co., U.S., Georgia, in extreme SW.

Decatur, city, U.S., Illinois, Macon co., 39 m. E. Springfield. Alt. 666 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 7200; (1880) 9500; (1890) 16,800.

Decatur, city, U.S., Indiana, Adams co., 94 m. NE. Indianapolis. P. <4000.

Decatur, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 39° N., W. of 85° W.

Decatur, co., U.S., Iowa, S. frontier, crossed by 94° W.

Decatur, co., U.S., Kansas, on the N. frontier, W. of the meridian 100° W.

Decatur, vil., U.S., Michigan, Van Buren co., 52 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Decatur, tp. and vil., U.S., Nebraska, Burt co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 53 m. N. by W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Decatur, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. of 36° N., bounded on the E. by the Tennessee R.

Decatur, tn., U.S., Texas, Wise co., 55 m. NW. by W. Dallas. P. <2000.

Decazeville, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, 44 m. N. Albi, 12 m. ESE. Figeac, with coal-mines and important iron-works founded about 1825 under the ministry of the Duc Decazes. P. (1872) <5000; (1891) 6700.

Deccan, or **Dukkinshahabazpoor Island.** See **Dakshin Shâhbâzpur.**

Deccan, The ('the south'), region, India, properly the whole region to the S. of the Vindhya and Káimur Mts., though this name is sometimes restricted to the area between the rivs. Narbadá and Kistna.

Deception, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1310 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Deception Bay, at the head of the Gulf of Papua, on the S. ct. of New Guinea, in about 144½°–145° E.

Deception Island, Antarctic Ocean, near S. Shetland; volcanic, consisting of alternate layers of ashes and ice, with a deep lake of 5 m. circumference, and hot springs, temp. 140° F.

De Cewsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Haldimand, 3 m. from Cayuga. P. <1500.

Decherd, vil., U.S., Tennessee, co. Franklin, 69 m. NW. Chattanooga by rail. P. <1500.

Dechy, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Douai, with coal-mining. P. <2000.

Decies within Drum, bar., Ire., SW. co. Waterford.

Decies without Drum, bar., Ire., S. co. Waterford.

Decima, Japan. See **Desima.**

Decimomannu, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, on the Mannu, 10 m. NW. Cagliari. P. <2000.

Decize, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 18 m. SE. by E. Nevers, with coal-mines. P. <4000.

Decollatura, comm., Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circle Nicastro. P. 5000.

Deco'rah, city, U.S., Iowa, Winneshiek co., 32 m. WSW. of NE. corner of state. P. <3000.

Deddington, small market-tn. and par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6 m. S. Banbury, 2 m. W. by S. Aynho stn., PMT.O.; 4271 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**D. with Clifton and Hempton**) P. <2000.

Deddington, post-tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., on R. Nile, 97 m. N. by E. Hobart.

Dede-Agach, seapt., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. D.-A., 10 m. NW. of the mouth of the Maritsa, terminus of a branch of the Belgrade-Constantinople Rly.; insecure roadstead, without good anchorage.

Dedeleben, comm., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle Oschersleben, dist. Osterwieck. P. <3000.

Dedham, par., Eng., Essex, on the Stour, div. and 5½ m. NE. by N. Colchester, 2½ m. WNW. Manningtree stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Dedham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., on Charles R., 9 m. SW. Boston. P. 7100.

Dědítz, tn., Austria, Moravia, on R. Hanna, 18 m. ENE. Brünn. P. <2000.

De Don Bermudo, tn., Spain. See **Fuentes de Nava.**

Deduru-oya, riv., Ceylon, flows first N. then W. and enters the Gulf of Manaar about the middle of the W. ct.; great irrigation works in progress.

Dedworth Green, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Clewer.**

Dee, riv., Eng. and N. Wales, rises in Merionethshire, near Aran Mowddwy, flows through Lake Bala to Corwen, thence E. into Denbighshire through the Vale of Llangollen and Wynnstay, then turns N., separating the co. Denbigh on the W. from detached part of Flintshire, and Cheshire on the E., passing by Chester, from whence a straight channel, 6 m. long, has been formed to its estuary. It flows into the Irish Sea. Total course, 70 m. Principal affluent, the Alwyn, which joins it at Holt. Its estuary is 14 m. in length, 2 to 6 m. broad, but is encumbered by sandbanks; it has inland communication with the rivers of central England.

Dee, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising on Ingleton Fells, in the NW. of the Skipton div., and joining the Rawthey on the l. bk. about 1 m. below Sedbergh.

Dee, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Meath and in the middle of co. Louth; flows into Dundalk Bay.

Dee, riv., Scot., Aberdeenshire, rises in Cairngorm Mts., Braemar, and flows with a generally E. course to the North Sea at Aberdeen. Total course 90 m., and with its affluents it drains nearly 1000 sq. m. It rises in the wells of D., at an elevation of 4000 ft., 12 m. from which, at an elevation of 1190 ft., its waters are hemmed into a narrow intricate chasm of rock, flowing over which it forms the 'Linn of Dee.' One of the best fishing rivers in Britain; valley finely wooded. Castletown of Braemar, Balmoral, Ballater, Aboyne, and Kincardine O'Neil are on its banks.

Dee, riv., Scot., Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, flows southward through Loch Ken, and past Carsphairn, Dalry, New Galloway, and Kirkcudbright, and below the latter town joins the Solway Firth, after a course of 50 m., for the last 7 m. of which it is navigable. Contains salmon, trout, pike, perch, and pearl mussels.

Deebridge, post-tn., Tasmania, Cumberland co., on R. Dee, 53 m. NW. by N. Hobart. P. <1500.

Dee, Loch, lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., in 55° 5′ N., 4° 24′ W., drained SE. by the R. Dee.

Deece, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the S. of co. Meath. Upper D. on the frontier of the county.

Deel, Dutch, 'part,' 'division.' A frequent termination in Dutch geographical names, as in Baarderadeel.

Deel, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Crossmolina.

Deel, riv., Ire., in the W. of co. Limerick. It flows N., passes Rathkeal, and enters the estuary of the Shannon in 9° W.; is navigable from Asheaton downwards.

Deel, small riv., Ire., in the N. of co. Mayo, flows E. and then S. into the N. end of Lough Conn.

Deele, small riv., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, issues from a small lake called **Lough Deele,** at the height of 871 ft., and flows E. to the R. Foyle.

Deells, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Castlegregory.

Deene, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. SW. by S. Stamford, 3½ m. E. by S. Gretton stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**D. St. Peter**) P. <500.

Deene Thorpe, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. SW. by S. Stamford. P. <250.

Deenish Island, Ire., off S. ct. co. Kerry.

Deep, small watering-place and fishing vil., Prussia, Pomerania, on the coast, 13 m. WSW. Colberg.

Deep Brook, or **Clement's West,** settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, in co. and 12 m. from Annapolis.

Deepcar, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., at the confluence of the Don and the Little Don, 6½ m. SW. Barnsley, with stn. (**D. for Stocksbridge**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. See **Bolsterstone.**

Deep Cove, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Lunenberg, with a village of the same name. P. of vil. <1500.

Deep Creek, settlement, New South Wales, Raleigh co., near the coast, 356 m. NNE. Sydney; gold and silver near.

Deep Dale, valley, Eng., Yorkshire, in the NW. of Richmond div. of the N. Riding, opening into the valley of the Tees at Barnard Castle.

Deepdale, stn., Eng., Lancashire, in Preston town, on the L. & NW. R. and L. & Y. R.

Deepfields, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire. See **Coseley.**

Deeping, West, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., on the Welland, 5 m. E. Stamford, P.O. P. <500.

Deeping Gate, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Peterborough union. P. <250. See **Maxey.**

Deeping St. James, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Kesteven div., on the Welland, 1 m. E. Market Deeping, with a stn. on the G. N. R., PM.O.; 4293 ac. P. <2000.

Deeping St. Nicholas, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 5 m. SSW. Spalding, P.O.; 15,033 ac. P. <1500.

Deep River, or **Rivière Creuse,** name of 28 m. of still water, part of the Ottawa R., Canada, 143 m. above Ottawa city.

Deep River, U.S., N. Carolina, one of the head streams of Cape Fear R., rendered navigable up to the coal-mines in Chatham co.

Deepwater, tp., New South Wales, Gough co., 68 m. W. by N. Grafton. P. <1500.

Deepwater, city, U.S., Missouri, co. Bates. P. <1500.

Deer, E. Africa. See **Derr.**

Deer, New, par. and vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 14 m. SW. by S. Fraserburgh, 2½ m. W. by S. Maud stn., PMT.O. Par. 26,750 ac., P. <4500; vil. P. <750.

Deer, Old, par., Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, on Deer or S. Ugie Water, 6 m. E. New D., 1 m. SW. by W. Mintlaw stn. Has remains of St. Mary's Abbey of D., a Cistercian monastery founded in 1218–19. At a still earlier date it possessed a Columbian monastery. PM.O. 27,363 ac. P. <5000.

Deer Creek, riv., U.S., in the W. of Mississippi, flows S. into the Yazoo; navigable to Stoneville, in 33° 25′ N.

Deerfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 23 m. N. Holyoke. P. <3000. **South D.,** adjoining vil., scene of the Bloody Brook massacre, 1675. P. <1500.

Deerfield, vil., U.S., Michigan, co. Lenawee, 60 m. SW. Detroit by rail. P. <2000.

Deerfield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, co. Rockingham, 19 m. SE. Concord. P. <1500.

Deerfield Corners, tp., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 44 m. E. by N. Syracuse, 2 m. NNE. Utica, on the Mohawk R. P. <1500.

Deerhurst, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2½ m. SW. by S. Tewkesbury, P.O. P. <750.

Deerie, Loch an (Loch an Dithreibh), small lake, Scot., in the N. of Sutherland, 10 m. ESE. of the head of Loch Eriboll, drained N. into the Kyle of Tongue.

Deering, tn., U.S., Maine, co. Cumberland, adjoining Portland. P. 5400.

Deer Island, isl. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay, separated by a narrow strait from Maine, U.S. See **Fairhaven.**

Deer Island, small islet, Ire., off N. ct. co. Clare, in E. of Galway Bay, 1 m. N. Aughinish I.

Deer Island, Newfoundland, off the SW. ct., Burgeo and La Poile dist., 12 m. from Burgeo.

Deer Island, Newfoundland, off the E. ct., Bonavista dist., 7 m from Green's Pond.

Deer Isle, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on the W. ct. of the island of that name, 41 m. S. by E. Bangor. P. <4000.

Deer Lake, stn., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., 37½ m. W. by S. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Deer Lodge, city, U.S., Montana, D. L. co., 28 m. NNW. Butte City. Alt. 4768 ft. (Stewart). P. <1500.

Deerlyck, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 4½ m. ENE. Courtrai. P. 5200.

Deerpark, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Brookeborough.

Deerpark, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Turloughmore.

Deerness, eccles. par., Scot., Orkney, I. of Pomona, St. Andrew's par., forming a penin. between the North Sea and the inlet Deer Sound, which makes an excellent harbour, P.O. P. <1000.

Deerwood, stn., Canada, Manitoba, N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 65 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Deésákna, vil., Hungary, Transylvania, co. Szolnok-Doboka, a few miles SSW. Deés-Magyaros, with important salt-mines. P. <3000.

Deés-Magyaros, or **Dés,** tn., with magistracy, Hungary, Transylvania, cap. prov. Szolnok-Doboka, on the r. bk. of the Szamos, 48 m. NNE. Klausenburg. P. 7700.

Deeth, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Elko co., on Humboldt R., 85 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state, on the C. P. R.

Defiance, city, U.S., Ohio, D. co., on Maumee R., 50 m. SW. by W. Toledo. P. 7700.

Defiance, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 100 m. S. by E. from NW. corner of terr. Alt. 6352 ft. (R.R.).

Defford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the Avon, 7 m. N. by E. Tewkesbury, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. with Besford**) P. <750.

Degám, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Broach, on the S. bk. of the Mahi, opposite Cambay. P. (1881) 2000; (1891) <5000.

Deganwy, stn. (adjoining D. Castle), Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 2 m. N. Conway, 2 m. S. Llandudno, on the L. & NW. R., which has a quay here, with depth of 19 ft. 11 in. at high water ordinary spring tides (at low water dry). PMT.O.

Degebe, small riv., Portugal, flows SE. to the Guadiana, which it joins about 38° 15′ N.

Degeberga, vil., Sweden, prov. and 15 m. S. by W. Christianstad.

Degel, small isl., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Jutland, opposite Frederikshavn.

Degerfors, vil., Sweden, prov. and 27 m. W. by S. Örebro.

Degerloch, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 2 m. S. by W. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Degersheim, comm., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, dist. Lower (Unter-) Toggenburg. P. <4000.

Deggendorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 28 m. NW. by W. Passau. P. (1890) 6300.

Degh, riv., India, rises in Jammu (Kashmír), and flows W. nearly parallel to the Rávi, which it finally joins in Montgomery dist., in 31° 2′ N., 73° 24′ E.

Degnish Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. ct., at the mouth of Loch Melfort, in 56° 14½′ N.

Dego, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 30 m. W. by N. Genoa. P. <3000.

Degoa, or **Digoa,** tn., Africa. See **Dikoa.**

De Graff, vil., U.S., Ohio, Logan co., on Miami R., 55 m. WNW. Columbus. P. <1500.

De Grey, riv., in the NW. of W. Australia, flowing NW. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters in about 20° 10′ S.

Deh, Persian, 'a dwelling,' or 'camp.' See *Dar.*

Dehak, or **Dohak,** vil., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 53 m. NW. Ispahan.

Dehbíd, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 85 m. NNE. Shiraz. One of the coldest inhabited places in Persia. Alt. 7500 ft.

Dehli, tn., Eastern Archipelago, on the N. ct. of Timor, cap. of the Portuguese part of the island.

Dehr, E. Africa. See **Der.**

Dehra, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. D. Dún, 75 m. E. Ambála. Alt. 2232 ft. Mean temp., yr. 71° F., Jan. 55°, June 84°; rfall., yr. 77 in., June-Sept. 67.7 in., July-Aug. 49.8 in. P. (1881) 19,000; (1891, with cantonment), 25,700; Hindus, 18,000; Moham. 6100.

Dehra Dún, dist., Brit. India, NW. Provs., immediately to the W. of Garhwál, in two portions, the double valley of D. proper and the outlying mountain tract of Jaunsár Báwar. Tn. P. 25,700.

Dehra Gházi Khán and **Dehra Ismail Khán,** tns., India. See **Dera Gházi Khán** and **Dera Ismail Khán.**

Dehrn, vil., Prussia, govt. Wiesbaden, near Limburg, with iron ore near. P.<2000.

Deidesheim, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 14 m. WSW. Mannheim. P.<3000.

Deido, vil., Ger. W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Kamerun R., in about 4° 4′ N., 9° 44′ E.

Deighton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 4½ m. SSE. York, 2 m. SE. by E. Naburn stn. P.<250.

Deighton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 10 m. SE. Darlington, 1½ m. W. Welbury stn. P.<250; eccles. par., see **Northallerton.**

Deighton, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, in Huddersfield tn., on the L. & NW. R.

Deighton, North, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4 m. SE. by S. Knaresborough, 1½ m. ENE. Spofforth stn. P.<250.

Deil's Dyke, the name of two ancient earthworks, Scot., composed of a ditch and wall, one extending from Loch Ryan, Wigtownshire, to the upper part of the Solway Firth, Dumfriesshire. For the other see **Catrail.**

Deime, riv., Prussia. See **Pregel.**

Deir, Arabic, 'a dwelling' or 'camp. See *Dar.*

Deir, tn., Lower Nubia. See **Der.**

Deir (-el-Zor), tn., Turkey in Asia, on r. bk. Euphrates, 175 m. ESE. Aleppo; cap. Mutessarifilik Zor. P. about 20,000; Sunnite Moham. 18,600; Christians, 1200. (Cuinet.)

Deir Aban, small vil., Palestine, 13 m. W. by S. Jerusalem, stn. on the railway from Joppa; near by, a Latin convent and the Jewish agricultural colony of Artuf.

Deir-el-Kamr, tn., Syria, picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the Lebanon, 15 m. SSW. Beirut. It often suffered severely in the wars between the Christians and the Druses. P. 8000.

Deirkush, tn., Syria, 15 m. SE. Antioch.

Deïrmenjik, vil., in the W. of Asia Minor, 44 m. SE. by S. Smyrna, 17 m. W. Aïdin, 2½ m. E. of the ruins of the ancient *Magnesia.*

Deir Nakhkhâs, site, Palestine, probably the *Ir Nahash* of the O. T., 31° 47′ N., 34° 55′ E., 13 m. NW. by W. El Khulíl (ancient Hebron).

Deister, range of hills, Prussia, Hanover (*q.v.*).

Deiva, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 17 m. WNW. Spezia. P.<2000.

De Kaap, goldfield. See **Kaap.**

Dekalb, co., U.S., Alabama, touching NE. frontier.

Dekalb, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in extreme NW. by 34° N., and W. of 84° W.

Dekalb, city, U.S., Illinois, Dekalb co., 58 m. W. by N. Chicago. P.<3000.

Dekalb, NE. co., U.S., Indiana, bordering on Ohio.

Dekalb, vil., U.S., Missouri, Buchanan co., 12 m. SW. by S. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Dekalb, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., to the E. of 95° W., crossed in the N. by 40° N.

Dekalb, co., U.S., Tennessee, E. of 86° W., crossed in the N. by 36° N.

Dekin, vil., Africa, Nubia, on the Takazze, formerly the cap. of a state of the same name.

De la Bêche, mt., New Zealand, 9 m. NE. Mount Cook, in the Southern Alps. Alt. 10,058 ft.

Delabole, large slate quarries, Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. W. Camelford, on L. & SW. R., PM.O. See **St. Teath.**

Delagoa Bay (Portuguese, 'bay of water'), large bay, Portuguese E. Africa, crossed by 26° S.; receives the Crocodile, Umbelosi, Tembe, Maputa, and Umfusi rivers. The SE. portion of the bay, sheltered by Inyak penin. and island, forms the admirable natural harbour of Port Melville, but the commercial port of Lourenço Marques, whence the railway starts for the eastern parts of the Transvaal, at the head of the bay, can be approached only by narrow and tortuous channels, and at low tide access is hindered by a bar at Reuben Point (mouth of English R., the estuary of the united Umbelosi and Tembe Rivs.), 30 ft. deep at high water, ordinary spring tides, when the rise of the tide is 15 ft. Vessels loaded and discharged by lighters.

Delahasey, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Balbriggan, co. Dublin.

Delalah, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, crossed by 143° E.

Delambra, small isl., W. Australia, off the NW. ct. of De Witt's Land, in 20° 28′ S.

Delamere, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Northwich, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the Cheshire Lines Rly. P.<750; eccles. par. (**D. St. Peter**) P.<1500.

Delamere Forest, a royal (ancient) forest, Eng., Cheshire, in the N. of the Eddisbury div.

Delanasan, place with meteorological stn., Fiji Is. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1876-80), yr. 79.3°, Jan. 81.0° F., July 76.7°; rfall. (14 yrs., 1871-84), amount, 101.13 in.; greatest fall in one day, 14.95 in.; number of days of rain, 154.

Deland, tn., U.S., Florida, co. Volusia, 60 m. S. St. Augustine; popular health resort; sulphur springs. P.<1500.

Delaney, small mining locality, Queensland, Gilbert co., on Etheridge R., 220 m. WNW. Townsville. P.<1500.

Delano, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Schuylkill, 39 m. N. Allegheny by rail. P.<1500.

Delano, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the N. by 45° N., between 102° and 103° W.

Delatite, co., Victoria, crossed by 37° S. and 146° E.

Delatyn, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, 61 m. WNW. Czernowitz, with salt springs. P.<3000.

De Lauwers, channel, Holland, prov. Groningen, between two small islands midway between the larger islands of Schiermonnikoog and Rottumeroog.

Delavan, city, U.S., Illinois, co. Tazewell, 157 m. SW. Chicago by rail. P.<1500.

Delavan, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, co. Walworth, 57 m. NE. Freeport by rail. P.<3000.

Delaware, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 40° N., and W. of 85° W.

Delaware, co., U.S., Iowa, between 42° and 43° N., and W. of 91° W.

Delaware, riv., U.S., rises in Catskill Mts., New York, flows S., dividing this state and New Jersey from Pennsylvania, and finally expands into D. Bay, between New Jersey on the E. and D. state on the W. Course, 300 m. Area of basin, 11,500 sq. m. Principal affluents, the Popacton and Lehigh. It is navigable from the ocean to Philadelphia, 50 m. from D. Bay, 120 m. from the ocean, for large ships, and for sloops 35 m. farther, to Trenton, where navigation is interrupted by falls, and above which rapids (navigable in high water by small boats) occur at frequent intervals as high as Easton (60 m. farther). See **Delaware Watergap.**

Delaware, one of the thirteen original states of the U.S., and the smallest except Rhode I., situated between Maryland and D. Bay. Surface hilly in the extreme N., which is the only part of the state having any important minerals (china and other clays, granite, and a little brown hematite); elsewhere level; on the bay shore nearly one-twentieth of the entire surface composed of tidal marshes, parts of which, however, are dyked and reclaimed; in the S. Cypress swamp, yielding fine timber; the Atlantic shore, on which there are several favourite wateringplaces (Rehoboth Beach, &c.), bordered by long and narrow sandy ridges. Chief river the D., in the E. The Brandywine, a romantic stream, is famous for the revolutionary battle of September 1777. Among the early settlers (first half of the 17th century) were Dutch and Swedes, and for a time the present D. was known as New Sweden (*Nya Sverige*). Christiana Creek, on which Wilmington stands, on the site of a Swedish fort called Fort Christina, still recalls Queen Christina of Sweden, who sent out a body of settlers to found a country 'in which every man should be free to worship God as he chose.' It afterwards passed into the hands of the Dutch, by whom it was handed over with New Amsterdam (New York) to the English. Its name commemorates Earl de la Warr, first governor of Virginia. Area, 2050 sq. m. P. 168,500.

Delaware, co., U.S., New York, in the SE., bounded on the SW. by the Delaware and the W. branch of the Delaware, crossed by 75° W., and in the S. by 42° N.

Delaware, city, U.S., Ohio, D. co., on Whetstone Creek, 23 m. N. by W. Columbus. P. (1880) 6900; (1890) 8200.

Delaware, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware R., to the W. of Philadelphia.

Delaware Bank, shoal, in the Atlantic Ocean, to the E. of Trinidad I., in 10° 43′ N., and 60° 5′ W.

Delaware Bay, U.S., New Jersey, at the mouth of Delaware R., SW. of New Jersey, and E. of Delaware; discovered by Hendrik Hudson in 1609. A harbour of refuge has been formed at its mouth (S. side) by the construction of a magnificent breakwater (completed 1828), stretching WNW. from Cape Henlopen.

Delaware City, tn., U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., on the r. bk. of the Delaware, 11½ m. S. by W. Wilmington. P.<1500. See **Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.**

Delaware Mine, vil., U.S., Michigan, co. Keweenaw; has mines of copper. P.<1500.

Delawares, tribe of Indians of the Algonquin family, called

in their own language Lenni Lenape, originally found on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill, now mostly in the Indian Terr.

Delaware Watergap, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Monroe, on the Delaware R., where it passes through the Kittatinny Range, in 40° 59′ N., flowing through a narrow gorge bounded by cliffs about 1300 ft. high. A favourite holiday resort.

Delawarre, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., on R. Thames, 11 m. SW. by W. London. P.<1500.

Delby Mount, mt., Brit. India, Madras, on W. ct., in 12° N.

Delden, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 8 m. WNW. Enschede. P.<2000.

Deleau Bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., N. of Fortune Bay, in 55° 32′–40′ W.

Delegate, post-tn., New South Wales, Wellesley co., 65 m. NW. by W. Cape Howe, with gold-mining. P.<1500.

Delémont, Ger. **Delsberg,** tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, in the Jura, 17 m. SW. Basel, on the Birs; has iron mines and an iron industry, and carries on watch-making. Roman remains. P.<4000.

Delfshaven, tn. and comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the r. bk. of the Maas, 2 m. W. Rotterdam, with a canal to the Hague. The patent slip at Fyenoord is 180 ft. long, with lifting power of 1200 tons. P. (of comm.) 13,000.

Delft ('a town intersected by canals,' from *delf*, Teutonic, 'a canal'), tn. and comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., 9 m. NW. Rotterdam, 5 m. SSE. The Hague, on the canal between it and The Hague. Has a palace in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, now used as a barrack; an arsenal, and school of military engineering. It has manufactures of earthenwares, but most of the coarse table goods known as 'Delft ware' are made in England. The birthplace of Grotius, Leeuwenhoek, and Von Heinsius. P. (1869) 21,500; (1889) 28,300.

Delft Island, Ceylon, off the N. ct., in Palk Strait, Indian Ocean. Length, 7 m. by 3½ m.

Delfzijl, fishing tn., Holland, prov. Groningen, on the Dollart (estuary of the Ems), 17 m. ENE. Groningen. The Outer Harbour (Buitenhaven), tidal, has a depth at entrance, ordinary springs, of 21½ ft. high water, 12½ ft. low water; depth at quayside, high water 16½ ft., low water 7½ ft. The Inner Harbour (Binnenhaven) has a depth of 17.5 ft. over sill, depth within, 14¼ ft. A new basin, constructed with a mean depth of 16–17 ft. at low water, was near completion in April 1893. The D. Canal, between Groningen and D., is available for vessels drawing 13 ft.; length, 16 m. P. (of comm.) 6600.

Delga, or **Delje,** tn., Upper Egypt, on the Bahr Yusuf, in 27° 35′ N. P. (1882) 8200.

Delgada. See **Ponta Delgada.**

Delgado, Cape, headland, E. ct. of Africa, in 10° 41′ S.

Delgany, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 5 m. S. Bray, 2 m. W. of its stn. (**Greystones and D.**) on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. Par. 3968 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<250.

Delhi, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. D., 38 m. SW. Meerut, 110 m. NNW. Agra, the easternmost of the chief towns of the prov., and a place of great note in Indian history. Standing on a fertile plain on the r. bk. of the Jumna, which was formerly navigable to this place by large boats, it occupies the first favourable station for a great capital on the route of an army entering India by the north-western passes. Its site has accordingly been that of many successive capitals, but it attained its greatest glory as that of the Mughal Empire, after the seat of government of that empire had been transferred thither from Agra in 1637 by Sháh Jahán. It was this emperor who built the present town, who first constructed the present fortifications (including the wall of solid stone which encloses it on three sides), and who adorned it with some of its finest buildings, among these his own palace and the great mosque (Jamá Masjíd). Among the principal industries are the making of gold, silver, and tinsel filigree-work and fine muslins. D. was long the terminus of the East Indian Rly., which is now continued northwards. During the mutiny of 1857, D. was held by the rebels, and besieged for three months by the British troops, who entered on Sept. 14, and after a sharp contest occupied the town on the 20th, the formal surrender taking place on the 21st. Alt. 718 ft. Mean temp., yr. 77° F., Jan. 59°, June 93°; rfall., yr. 27.6 in., June–Sept. 23.3 in. P. (1870) 154,400; (1881) 173,400; (1891) 192,600; Hindus, 108,100; Moham. 79,200.

Delhi, or **Fredericksburg,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Norfolk, on Rowan R., 12 m. from Simcoe by rail. P.<1500.

Delhi, vil., U.S., Iowa, cap. of Delaware co., on the Maquoketa R., 85 m. NW. Davenport by rail. P.<1500.

Delhi, vil., U.S., New York, Delaware co., on the Delaware, 66 m. WSW. Albany. P.<2000.

Deli, tn., in the N. of Sumatra, near the E. ct., famed for its tobacco plantations.

Deli, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the S. ct. of Java, W. end, in 105° 38′ E.

Delia, comm., Sicily, prov., circle, and 11 m. SSW. Caltanisetta. P.<4000.

Delianuova, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Reggio, dist. Palmi. P. 5000.

Deliblát, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Kubin. P.<5000.

Deliceto, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Foggia, 32 m. E. by N. Benevento. P.<5000.

Deli-chai, small stream in the SE. of Asia Minor, flowing from the Alma-dagh (Mount Amanus) WSW. into the Gulf of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) to the N. of Piyas; identified by Mr. Ainsworth and Sir E. Bunbury with the *Pinaros* of Arrian.

Deligrad, fortified place, Servia, prov. Aleksinac, 25 m. NW. by N. Nish, on the route to Belgrade.

Delije-Irmak, riv., Asia Minor, one of the r. bk. tribs. of the Kizil-Irmak, which it enters about 80 m. ENE. Angora, after a NW. and NNE. course.

Delisle River, riv., Canada, Ontario, and Quebec, flows E. then SE. into the R. St. Lawrence, which it enters a little to the E. of the provincial frontier.

Delitzsch, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 16 m. E. by N. Halle, cap. circle D., with rich coal-mines in the vicinity. P. (1890) 8900.

Delje, Upper Egypt. See **Delga.**

Delle, tn., France, on the Swiss frontier, on the Alle, arr. and 11 m. SE. by S. Belfort. P.<3000.

Dell Rapids, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Minnehaha co., 74 m. NE. by N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Dell Roy, vil., U.S., Ohio, Carroll co., 45 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<1500.

Dellwig, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Essen. P.<3000.

Dellys, seapt., Algeria, 50 m. E. by N. Algiers. Jetty length, 240 ft., with 12–13 ft. depth alongside. Good anchorage about ½ m. from shore in 10–11 fathoms of water. P.<4000 (1300 natives).

Delmenhorst, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, 7½ m. WSW. Bremen. Manufactures of linoleum, cigars, boxes, jute, yarn, and woven fabrics, &c. Important horse and cattle-markets. Old castle built 1247. P. 6800; comm. P. 9400.

Delnice, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 18 m. E. by N. Fiume. P.<3000.

Delnies, Carse of, dist., Scot., in extreme NW. of co. Nairn.

Del Norte, co., U.S., California, in extreme NW.

Del Norte, vil., U.S., Colorado, Rio Grande co., 155 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 7858 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Delny, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the H. R., 3½ m. NE. Invergordon, P.O.

De Long Fiord, inlet, in NW. of Greenland, mouth in 84° 43′ W.

Delonia, Turkey. See **Delvinon.**

Deloraine, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, a few miles S. of White Water Lake, 158 m. WSW. Lake Winnipeg, 5 m. SE. D. stn., on the C. P. R.

Deloraine, tn., Tasmania, cos. Devon and Westmorland, on R. Meander, 28 m. WSW. Launceston. P.<1500.

Dēlos, Megalē and **Mikra** (Great and Little), two small isls., Greece, in the Ægean Sea, just W. of Mykonos, in 37° 22′–26′ N., 25° 12′–16′ E. Mikra D., which lies just E. of Megalē D. (or Reneia), is little more than 1 sq. m. in extent, but is noted as having been the seat of the famous ancient oracle of Apollo.

Delph, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 11½ m. WSW. Huddersfield, 4 m. ENE. Oldham, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Delphi, city, U.S., Indiana, Carroll co., on Wabash R., and the Wabash and Erie Canal, 60 m. NNW. Indianapolis. P.<2000.

Delphos, vil., U.S., Kansas, Ottawa co., on R. Solomon, 118 m. W. by N. Topeka. P.<1500.

Delphos, city, U.S., Ohio, Allen co., 72 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P.<5000.

Del Rio, tn., U.S., Texas, co. Kinney, on Rio Grande, 29 m. W. Fort Clarke. P.<2000.

Delsberg, tn., Switzd. See **Delémont.**

Delsbo, comm., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on the W. side of Lake Dellen, 45 m. SW. by S. Sundsvall. P.<5000.

Delta, from the Greek letter Δ, a name applied to alluvial tracts enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river and their common recipient. Deltas are called *fluvial*, *lacustrine*, *mediterranean*, or *oceanic*, according as the streams which form them fall into a river, lake, or sea. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into two branches only, and compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, and Niger. *Deltaic branches* of a river are those which enclose a delta; and *deltaic islands* are those formed by the branches of a compound delta. The deltaic arms of a river are apt to change their direction at frequent intervals, their beds and banks being gradually raised by the deposition of sediment, until at last one of the banks bursts and a new channel is formed. According to Credner (*Ergänzungsheft*, No. 56, to *Petermann's Mitteil.*; Gotha, 1878)

the following are the areas of the largest deltas of the world (for the sake of comparison, Ireland, 32,500 sq. m.):—Ganges-Brahmaputra, 31,880 sq. m.; Mississippi, 12,300 sq. m.; Nile, 8569 sq. m.; among others, Danube, 8000 sq. m.; Rhone, 290 sq. m.; Aude, 77.2 sq. m.

Delta, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 32 m. NE. by N. Kingston. P.<1500.

Delta, vil., U.S., California, Shasta co., 120 m. SE. by E. of the NW. corner of the state. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 58.6° F., Jan. 36.7°, July 76.9°; rfall., yr. 62.03 in., June–Sept. 2.01 in. P.<1500.

Delta, co., U.S., Colorado, in the W., crossed in the N. by 39° N., and in the middle by 108° W., with coal-mines.

Delta, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Madison co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 4 m. WSW. Vicksburg (Miss.). P.<1500.

Delta, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NW., bounded on the S. by the mouth of Green Bay.

Delta, vil., U.S., Ohio, Fulton co., 25 m. W. by S. Toledo. P.<1500.

Delta, co., U.S., Texas, between the N. and S. forks of Sulphur R., N. of 33° N., E. of 96° W.

Delta (del Orinoco), terr., Venezuela, on the E. ct., traversed in the N. by the Orinoco delta.

Deltawa, tn., Asiatic Turkey, near the l. bk. of the Tigris, 34 m. N. by E. Bagdad.

Delting, par., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland; the church situated 14 m. S. of the N. end of the Mainland; 36,964 ac. P.<2000.

Deluz, vil., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Baume-les-Dames, on the Doubs, 9 m. ENE. Besançon. P.<2000.

Delvenau, riv., Ger., Schleswig-Holstein, joins the Elbe on the r. bk. near Lauenburg. It is canalised from Mölln to its mouth, and connected with the Steckenitz, a trib. of the Trave, by the Steckenitz Canal.

Delvin, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Westmeath, bar. D., 11½ m. NE. by E. Mullingar, 6 m. from Athboy stn., PMT.O. Par. 18,278 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<250.

Delvin, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Westmeath.

Délvinon, Greek; Turkish **Delonia,** tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, 44 m. WNW. Yanina. P. 7500.

Delwara, India, Káthiáwár Peninsula. See **Una.**

Demak, or **Damak,** tn., Java, 12 m. NE. by E. Samarang. P. 3000.

Demat, tn., Egypt, 11 m. NNW. Tanta.

Demata, bay, with anchorage, in the N. of Leukas, Greece.

Dema'vend, volcano, Persia, now in the condition of a solfatara, the highest peak of the Elburz Mts., 45 m. ENE. Teheran. Alt. variously estimated on the strength of *b.*, *bp.*, and *tri.* observations at from 18,200 to 21,520 ft. For details, see *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, pp. 86–89.

Demavend, tn., Persia, 35 m. E. Teheran. P.<2000.

Dembea, prov., Abyssinia, Ambara, to the N. of Lake Tsana (sometimes called Lake D.), cap. Gondar.

Dembia, riv., French W. Africa, Senegambia, enters the Atlantic in about 13° N.

Dembica. See **Debica.**

Dembleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Kesteven div., 7½ m. E. by N. Grantham, 4 m. SW. Aswarby stn. P.<250.

Demer, riv., Belgium, rises in the W. of prov. Limburg, and flows W. through prov. Brabant, passing Diest and Aerschot to join the Dyle.

Demerara, tn., Brit. Guiana. See **Georgetown.**

Demerara, riv., Brit. Guiana, rises in about 4° 37′ N., and flows N. into the Atlantic at Georgetown, in about 58° 13′ W. Navigation interrupted by rapids in about 5° 24′ N.

Demerara, co., Brit. Guiana, between the Berbice R. and the Essequibo.

Deming, tn., U.S., New Mexico, Grant co., 103 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr. P.<1500.

Demirhissar, fortified tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 45 m. NE. by N. Salonica, on the route of a projected railway from Salonica to Dede Agach; with warm baths. P. 8000.

Demirji, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 96 m. ENE. Smyrna, sanjak Sarukhan, near N. frontier. Alt. 2950 ft. P. 3000; Moham. 2500. (Cuinet.)

Demirji, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak Denizlü, 61 m. ESE. Alashehr, on Menderez, near E. frontier. P. 4900: Moham. 4500. (Cuinet.)

Demir Kapu, Turkish, 'iron gate,' a name applied to numerous passes and defiles, as—(1) Turkey in Europe, in the valley of the Vardar, 62 m. NW. by N. Salonica; (2) the defile leading from the Gulf of Iskanderun (Alexandretta) to the plain of Adana by Missis. See also **Danube, Balkan Mountains,** and **Derbent.**

Demiyansk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 114 m. SE. Novgorod. P.<5000.

Demmin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap., circle, govt., and 73 m. WNW. Stettin, at the mouths of the Tollense and Treble. P. (1816)<4000; (1890) tn. P. 10,500; comm. P. 10,900.

Demmit, co., U.S., Texas. See **Dimmit.**

Demone, Val, an old div. of the NE. Sicily, now comprised in the provs. Messina, Catania, and Palermo.

Demonte, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 13 m. WSW. Cuneo. P. 7000.

Demopolis, city, U.S., Alabama, Murengo co., on l. bk. of Tombigby R., 90 m. SW. Birmingham. P.<2000.

Demorestville, formerly **Smith's Mills,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., 9 m. NW. Pictou. P.<1500.

Demotika, tn., Turkey. See **Dimotika.**

Dempo, mt., in the SW. of Sumatra, about 120 m. SW. by W. Palembang.

Demsus, comm., Hungary, co. Hunyad, with gold-mines. P.<2000.

Den, in place names, 'belonging to the Danes.' See *Dan.*

Den, dean, 'a deep wooded valley.'

Den, The, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 12½ m. SW. Paisley, 1 m. SE. Kilbirnie stn. P. (including Park Terrace Rows)<500.

Denaby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Don, 5 m. NE. Rotherham, 1 m. ESE. Mexborough Junc., PM.O. (**D. Main**). P.<2000. See **Mexbrough.**

Denain, coal-mining tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5½ m. WSW. Valenciennes. P. (1891) 16,700.

Denardiston, par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Denston.**

Denbigh, or **Cedar Lake,** settlement, Canada, Ontario, Addington co., 73 m. NW. by N. Kingston.

Denbigh, Welsh *Din-bach,* 'little fort,' tn., parl. bor. (1 member) and mun. bor. (since the time of Edward I.), Wales, in the NE. and cap. of Denbighshire, on the L. & NW. R., with manufactures of gloves and shoes; a free grammar school (1727) and blue-coat school (1714). Market-days, W. and S. Bor. P. 6500; eccles. par. (**D. with Llanfarchell**) P. 5200.

Denbighshire, co., N. Wales, with coast-line on the Irish Sea, between Flint and Carnarvon, belonging wholly to the diocese of St. Asaph; cap. Denbigh; divided into the following parl. divs:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Eastern	59,966	47,317
Western	347,794	46,339
Parl. bors.[1]	15,717	24,216
Total[2] . . .	423,477	117,872

1 Denbigh dist. of bors. (Denbigh, Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham).

2 The administrative county includes part of Colwyn Bay and Colwyn urban sanitary dist. in the ancient county of Carnarvon, and excludes part of Rhyl urban sanitary dist. in the administrative county of Flint. Area, 424,435 ac. P. 118,843.

In large part mountainous, especially in the W. (Mynydd Hiraeth) and SW. (Mount Berwyn, with Moel-Sych, 2716 ft.), where the surface, composed chiefly of Silurian and Ordovician or Cambrian rocks, is fit for little but sheep pastures, and the pop. is very scanty. The more populous parts are on the N. coast, and in the E.—in the Vale of Clwyd, the Vale of Llangollen (upper part of the Dee valley), and still more in that part of the co. which is interposed between the two parts of Flint (forming the eastern of the two parl. divs. into which the co. is divided), and which includes a productive section of the coal-measures; and besides coal, which is mined at Wrexham, Chirk, and Ruabon, produces fire-clay and red-clay (for terra-cotta) at Ruabon, and lead and zinc ore at Wrexham. Of the other minerals of the county, the most important is slate, quarried at Llangollen and Glyn beiriag. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The Upper Dee valley in D. is traversed by the G. W. R., which crosses the E. parl. div. from NE. to SW., and the Vale of Clwyd is traversed by the L. & NW. R., which also has a line along the coast and up the Vale of Conway on the W. border of the county. Area E. parl. div., 59,966 ac., P. 47,317; area W. div., 347,794 ac., P. 46,339; Denbigh dist. of bors., area 15,717 ac., P. 24,216. Total, 423,477 ac., P. 117,872. See also **Wales,** table.

Denbury, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 7 m. WNW. Torquay, 3 m. WSW. Newton Abbot stn., P.O. P.<500.

Denby, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 7 m. NNE. Derby, 1 m. ESE. of its stn. on the M. R., with coal, P.O. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**D. St. Mary**) P.<1500.

Denby, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 8 m. SE. Huddersfield, 3 m. SE. Shepley stn. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**D. St. John**) P.<2500.

Denby Dale, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 18 m. W. Barnsley, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Denchworth, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. WSW. Abingdon, 3 m. NNW. Wantage, 2 m. W. by N. Wantage Road stn., P.O. P.<250.

Dender, riv., Belgium, rises in the prov. of Hainaut, and flows N. and NE. through the provs. of Hainaut and Brabant, passing Ath, Grammont, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt on the r. bk. at Dendermonde. It is navigable from the Scheldt to Ath, by the help of numerous sluices.

Dender, riv., Nubia, rises in Abyssinia, on the W. border of the highlands, and flows NW. through Dar Sennar to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 m. N. Sennar, after a course of 250 m.

Denderah, the ancient *Tentyra*, vil., Upper Egypt, near the l. bk. of the Nile, opposite Keneh. Its grand temple is 220 ft. in length by 50 ft. in breadth, with a portico supported by twenty-four columns. In it is also a famous zodiacal ceiling, the planisphere of which was removed to Paris in 1822.

Denderhautem, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 14 m. W. Brussels. P. <5000.

Denderleeuw, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, 4½ m. SSE. Alost. P. <3000.

Dendermonde, French **Termonde,** fortified tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arr., at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, 16 m. E. by S. Ghent. Manufactures of cotton-yarn, lace, and woollens. P. 9700.

Dendi, tn., E. Africa, Shoa, near the source of the Hawash, in about 8° 52′ N., 38° 10′ E., at the N. base of the extinct volcano of D. (alt. 11,205 ft., Borelli), which has a curiously formed crater lake.

Dendron, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Aldingham par., 2 m. SE. Dalton-in-Furness. P. <750.

Denekamp, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the Dinkel, 12½ m. N. by E. Enschede. P. <4000.

Denek-maden, vil., Asia Minor, 45 m. ESE. Angora, with silver-lead mine.

Denezhkin Kameñ, mt., NE. Russia, Ural Mts., govt. Perm, 60° 20′ N. lat. Alt. 5030 ft.

Den Fenella, a romantic ravine, Scot., SE. Kincardineshire, beginning 1½ m. SE. Laurencekirk.

Denford, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Kintbury par. P. <250.

Denford, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., on the Nen, 8½ m. NE. by E. Wellingborough, 2 m. NE. by N. Ringstead stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. Holy Trinity with Ringstead**) P. <1500.

Dengie, ct. par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 9½ m. ESE. Maldon, 2 m. WNW. Southminster stn. P. <500.

Dengiz (East Turkish, 'lake'), Kirghiz name of Lake Balkhash, also of a lake in Russian Central Asia, 135 m. SW. Akmolinsk, which formerly received the Nura R., and of many other lakes.

Denham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., at the confluence of the Colne and the Misbourn, 8 m. NE. Windsor, 2 m. NNW. Uxbridge stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Denham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. NE. Eye, 19 m. N. by E. Ipswich. P. <500.

Denham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 6½ m. W. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. S. by E. Higham stn. P. <250.

Denham, co., New South Wales, in the angle between the Namoi R. on the S. and the Darling.

Denham, lake, Upper Guinea. See **Nokhwe.**

Denham Range, mts., Australia, Queensland, with a southerly trend on or near the meridian of 148° E., crossed by 22° S.

Denham Sound, a channel between Dirk Hartog I. and Peron Penin., in the S. of Sharks Bay, W. Australia.

Denhead, hamlet, Scot., Fifeshire, 4 m. SW. St. Andrews, P.O.

Denhead of Auchmacoy, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. E. Ellon, P.O.

Denholm, vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5 m. NE. Hawick, PMT.O. P. <500.

Denholme, tn. and eccles. par. (**D. Gate**), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. W. by N. Bradford, on G. N. R. P. <3500.

Denia, tn., Spain, prov. and 47 m. NE. Alicante, with a large trade, principally in raisins, but also in grapes, oranges, onions, and almonds. Depth at entrance of port, 24 ft. Vessels of 600 tons and upwards anchor about 2 m. from shore. P. 11,600.

Denial Bay, on eastern shores of the Great Australian Bight.

Deniliquin, post-tp., New South Wales, Townsend co., 70 m. S. Hay, with railway to Echuca, Victoria, but 50 m. distant from the nearest stn. (Jerilderie) on any other line in New South Wales. Alt. 320 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.9° F., Jan. 76.4°, July 47.8°. P. 2000.

Denino, hamlet, Scot., P.O. See **Dunino.**

Denio, ct. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 13 m. W. by S. Portmadoc, 1 m. W. Pwllheli stn., belonging to the Carnarvon dist. of parl. bors. P. <3000.

Denizlü, tn., Asia Minor. See **Denizlü.**

Denison, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Murray R., crossed by 146° E.

Denison, co., Queensland, crossed in the N. by 24° S., and in the W. by 148° E.

Denison, tn., U.S., Iowa, Crawford co., on Boyer R., 61 m. NE. by N. Omaha (Neb.). P. <2000.

Denison, city, U.S., Texas, Grayson co., 70 m. N. by E. Dallas. Alt. 767 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Important railway junction. Mean temp., yr. 63.5° F., Jan. 42.9°, July 83°. P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 11,000.

Denison Plains, dist., in the SE. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia.

Denison's Mills, vil., Canada, Quebec, on R. St. Francis, co. and 6 m. from Richmond. P. <1500.

Denison Town, formerly **Talbragar,** New South Wales, Bligh co., 165 m. WNW. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Denizlü, or **Denizli,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Smyrna, cap. sanjak D., 162 m. S. Brussa, 50 m. SE. by S. Alashehr, at the foot of the Baba Dagh, with vineyards and lovely gardens. P. 16,900; Moham. 14,900; orthodox Greeeks, 1600. (Cuinet.)

Denka, or **Dyangeh,** a large negro tribe in the eastern Sudan, dwelling on both banks of the Upper Nile (Bahr-el-Abiad), and forming numerous subdivisions, the most important being the Tuich, Bor, Eiyab, and Kyach. Their chief occupation is cattle-rearing, agriculture being of subordinate importance. They are governed by local chiefs, who have but little authority. See G. Beltrame, *Il Fiume Bianco e i Dénka*, 1881. [**H. G. S.**]

Denkendorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 8 m. SE. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Denkira, terr., Africa. See **Dankara.**

Denklingen, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 31 m. E. Cologne. P. <4000.

Denman, postal-stn., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 70 m. NW. by W. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Denmark, the smallest of the Scandinavian countries, consists of the penin. of Jutland and several islands—Seeland (Själland), Funen (Fyen), Laaland or Lolland, Falster, Möen, Langeland, Taasinge, Ärö, Amager (Amak), Samsö, Läsö, Anholt, and smaller islets—lying between the Baltic (East) Sea and the North (West) Sea, together with Bornholm in the Baltic and Fanö in the N. Sea. The extremities touch 54° 33′ N. lat. in Falster, and 57° 45′ in the Skaw (Skagen), and 8° 5′ E. long. in Blaavands-huk, and 15° 2′ in Bornholm. Jutland is separated from Sweden by the Cattegat, and from Norway by the Skagerrack. The Baltic and North Seas are connected by three waterways: (1) on the E. side, between Seeland and Sweden, is the Sound or Öresund, 50 m. long, 2½ to 18½ m. wide, and minimum depth 23 ft.; (2) the Great Belt, between Seeland and Funen, 70 m. long, 11 to 19 m. wide, and 50 to 100 ft. deep; (3) the Little Belt, on the W., between Funen and the mainland (Jutland and Schleswig), 50 m. long, 1½ to 19 m. wide, and 30 ft. deep. Navigation is always dangerous in the sea-waters round the Danish islands and penin. owing to their shallowness, the swift currents that set between the islands, and the sandbanks that run up both sides of Jutland and lie athwart the various straits; the coasts (2500 m. long in all) are, however, studded with a great number of lighthouses and rescue stations. The subdivisions of D. are shown in the following tables:—

I.

Population of Denmark in thousands by bailiwicks (amter), Feb. 1, 1890.

Copenhagen[1] city	313	Svendborg[3]	121	Viborg[4]	101
Copenhagen[1] amt	153	Odense[3]	136	Ringkjöbing[4]	99
Frederiksborg[1]	85	Vejle[4]	112	Ribe[4]	79
Holbæk[1]	94	Aarhus[4]	157	D. Proper	2,172
Sorö[1]	89	Randers[4]	110	Faroe Is.	13
Præstö[1]	101	Aalborg[4]	105	Greenland	10.2[5]
Bornholm	39	Hjövung[4]	110	Iceland	69.2[5]
Maribo[2]	101	Thisted[4]	69	Danish W. Indies	34[6]

[1] These form the isl. of Seeland, with Samsö, Möen, and other small islands adjacent.
[2] Composed of the isls. of Laaland and Falster.
[3] Forming Funen with Langeland, Arö, &c.
[4] These form Jutland. [5] 1888. [6] 1880.

II.

Area of Denmark by natural divisions, with the population in thousands at different censuses, and the increase per cent. per annum between the successive census years.

	Area in sq. m.	Population on the 1st of Feb.				
		1801.	1840.	1860.	1880.	1890.
Copenhagen, city		101	121	155	235	313
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.46	1.26	2.09	2.91
Seeland (Själland), excluding Copenhagen		242	343	420	487	521
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.90	1.02	0.74	0.68
Bornholm	5,034[1]	19.5	25.2	29.3	35.4	38.8
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.66	0.76	0.94	0.92
Laaland-Falster		52.9	71.4	86.8	97.0	101
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.77	0.98	0.56	0.36
Funen (Fyn)		129	184	217	246	257
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.91	0.84	0.63	0.41
Jutland (Jylland)	9,746[2]	385	545	700	869	942[3]
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.89	1.26	1.08	0.82
Denmark Proper	14,780	929	1,289	1,608	1,969	2,172[4]
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.84	1.11	1.02	0.99
Faroe Is.	514	5.3	7.3	8.9	11.2	13.0
Incr. per cent. per ann.			0.85	0.99	1.19	1.45

[1] Total insular bailiwicks: total pop. (1890) 1,230,000, or 244 per sq. m.; exclusive of Copenhagen, 917,500, or 182 per sq. m.
[2] Including adjacent isls. [3] Or 97 per sq. m. [4] Or 147 per sq. m.

The **surface** is everywhere low, the highest altitude—Ejer Bavnehöj, on the E. side of Jutland—not exceeding 560 ft., and more than one-half of the land-surface lying lower than 100 ft. above sea-level. Structurally both islands and penin. form part of the great plain of Northern Europe, and consist chiefly of softly undulating plains that slope gently seawards E. and W., and are diversified by extensive heaths, moors, marshes, and sand-dunes. The heaths cover about 14 per cent. of the entire area, and are mostly uncultivated, and probably uncultivable, being tracts of sandy soil, mixed with loose stones, resting on a basis of Cretaceous origin; they occupy the middle parts of Jutland throughout its entire length. Everywhere in the valleys and lower-lying parts, the soil of which is generally good clay or loam, there are numerous small lakes, moors, and marshes, some of these last even reaching 27 sq. m. in extent. A string of salt-water lagoons—Ringkjöbing Fjord, Nissum Fjord, and Thyborön Canal—run along the W. shores of Jutland; and parallel with them a belt of sand-dunes or downs, which cover some 230 sq. m. in all, and attain an altitude of 100 ft. Geologically the SW. of Jutland rests upon different strata from the rest of the kingdom, viz., upon a Lignite (Tertiary) formation. Bornholm (*q.v.*) is in every way an exception. **Streams** are numerous, but all small and short, the longest, Gudenaa, in Jutland, being barely 100 m. long. The Sus, 32 m., is the longest in Seeland, and the Odense, 23 m., the longest in Funen. The shores of the islands, as well as the E. side of Jutland, are, however, broken by many **bays, fjords** (long narrow indentations), and harbours. Liim Fjord, 100 m. long, in the N. of Jutland, practically cuts it in two, and towards the W. side expands into a large lake with several ramifications. Proceeding S. along the E. coast of the penin., there follow—Mariager Fjord, penetrating inland 23 m.; Randers Fjord, 14 m.; Kalö Bay, Horsens Fjord, Veile Fjord, and Kolding Fjord. In Funen, Odense Fjord and Kjerteminde Bay on the N. coast. In Seeland, Ise Fjord, penetrating from the N., with two long arms; Kjöge and Faxe (Prästö) Bays on the E.; and Vordingborg Bay, between Seeland and Laaland. Owing to its low and maritime situation, D. has a more temperate **climate** than the latitude would indicate. The means of temperature at Copenhagen, which well represents the kingdom, are (39 yrs.) Jan. 31°, July 63°, yr. 46.6°. Cool breezes frequently blow in off the sea in all parts of the country. During the summer months the W. side of Jutland suffers from chilling mists (*havguse*), which drift in upon the coast shortly before sunset; and after very warm summers the islands of Falster and Laaland are wont to be visited by malarial fever. The rainfall at the cap. averages during the twelve months 21½ in. (45 yrs.). D. is essentially an **agricultural country**; the land is now in process of passing into the hands of peasant proprietors. Setting aside as uncultivated about 20 per cent. of the total surface, including 14 per cent. heaths, the remainder is divided amongst meadows and grass-land, 41 per cent.; arable crops and gardens, 33⅓ per cent.; and forests, 5⅓ per cent. The cereals grown in largest quantities are oats, barley, and rye; then come wheat, buckwheat, and potatoes, and various green crops for fodder. Cattle, swine, and horses are bred with considerable care and in large numbers. Sheep are proportionately fewer. The greatest pains and highest skill are devoted to the making of butter, the most valuable of all the native productions. The beech flourishes admirably on the sandy soil of D., and coniferæ are being diligently planted in many parts of the country. The other **forest trees** are birch, oak, elm, poplar, mountain-ash, and willow. **Fish**—herring, mackerel, cod, salmon, plaice, flounders, pike, oysters, lobsters—abound in the seas and fjords, but are not taken to the extent they could be and should be. Sharks, seals, and porpoises visit the coasts. The **wild animals** are almost exclusively game, as the fox, otter, badger, hare, and numerous aquatic birds. There are no **minerals** to speak of, except clays and sand and some anthracite. Besides imported coal, the people use for fuel, turf, heather, and seaweed. In consequence of the lack of easily obtainable fuel, there is not much **manufacturing industry.** The making of machinery, iron-smelting, the production of pottery, distilling and brewing, and the manufacture of beetroot sugar, are the only branches of note, though bricks, tobacco, gloves, and cloth are also made or prepared. There is, however, a good deal of domestic industry—the weaving of linen, and making of hosiery, sacking, wooden shoes, and lace. **Communication** is effected as much by water as by rail and road: sixty out of the seventy towns of the kingdom stand on the sea or on navigable rivers, and steamboats ply constantly between the islands, and at regular intervals, to Christiania, Malmö, Hamburg, Stettin, Antwerp, London, Amsterdam, Hull, Kiel, Lübeck. There are some 1250 m. of railway, of which 1000 are state property, main lines crossing the larger islands, and running down each side of Jutland to connect with the German system of Holstein; also about 4500 m. of driving roads, 3700 m. of telegraph lines, and 10,000 m. of wires. The **exports** of D. consist almost entirely of agricultural produce. The trade in butter has grown at an enormous rate, the export value of this commodity (with eggs, bacon, and lard) reaches six millions and a half sterling annually. Adding to this the value of the live stock (cattle, sheep, horses, pigs) and cereals, the aggregate value (which goes on steadily increasing) of all the exports is £13,000,000. The total **imports** are valued at £17,000,000, and consist principally of textiles, grain and flour, metals, groceries, coal, butter, &c. (for re-exportation), and timber. In respect of value, 36⅓ per cent. of the aggregate foreign trade of D. is carried on with the United Kingdom, 26½ per cent. with Germany, 14½ per cent. with Sweden and Norway, 5⅓ per cent. with Russia, and 4⅓ per cent. with the United States. D. gets her imports principally from the countries named, but a larger quantity from Germany than from the United Kingdom, but the United Kingdom alone receives much more than one half of D.'s aggregate exports. D. has a commercial fleet of 3500 vessels of 300,000 tons burden. The bulk of the trade passes through Copenhagen. **Money, weights, and measures.**—The unit of currency is the crown (*krone*) = 1s. 1⅛d., and divided into 100 *öre*. The Danish ell (2 ft.) = 2.06 English ft.; the Danish mile = 4.78 English miles. The *pund* = 1.102 lb. avoir.; 100 pund make a *centner*. One *tönde* of land = 14,000 sq. ells, or 1.36 acres; but land is usually taxed according to its productiveness, reckoned in *tönde* of hard grain. One *tönde* of corn = 3.8 bushels; of liquids, 29 imperial gallons; of butter, 247 lbs.; of coal, 4.7 bushels. The **inhabitants** belong to the Teutonic stock, and are generally described as industrious and persevering, but phlegmatic and somewhat slow, with a tendency to melancholy, which seems to be borne out by the high rate of suicidal deaths—26 in 100,000 of the pop. every year. One-third of the pop. is urban, and quite one-half of these live in Copenhagen, the cap. From 8000 to 10,000 Danes **emigrate** every year, and nearly all go to the United States. The great bulk of the people profess the creed of the Lutheran Church. There are seven bishoprics, of which that of Seeland ranks as the first. According to the revised constitution of 1866, the executive **government** is vested in a king and seven ministers, who form the Council of State, and are responsible to the *Rigsdag* or Diet. The Diet is composed of the Upper House or *Landsthing*, and consists of 66 members, 12 life members nominated by the crown and 54 elected indirectly by the people for terms of eight years, one half retiring every four years. The 102 members of the Lower House or *Folkething* are chosen by universal suffrage for terms of three years; there should be one representative for every 16,000 inhabitants. The national **income** and **expenditure** balance at a little over £3,000,000 every year. All able-bodied men of the age of twenty-two and upwards are liable to serve in the **army** for eight years; but only 11,000 are drafted annually for some few weeks' training with the colours. They are attached to the reserve for a further term of eight years. The **fleet** embraces 40 to 50 vessels of all kinds, and is manned by some 1400 men. Copenhagen is the only fortress, and the naval depôt and arsenal. **Education** is compulsory and good. There is an excellent university at Copenhagen, and besides two academies at Sorö and Herlufsholm (Seeland), a number of colleges and grammar, training (normal), technical, and special schools. Less than one-half per cent. of the annual recruits are set down as illiterate. The rate of illegitimacy stands at 10 per cent. of the births. **Possessions.**—The Faroe Is. are an integral part of the kingdom of D., sending one member to each house of the Diet. Iceland (*q.v.*) has a constitution of its own. Besides these, D. rules Greenland and the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the W. Indies. The only **towns,** except the cap., that have more than 10,000 inhabitants each—none exceed 34,000—are Aarhus, Odense, Aalborg, Randers, Horsens, Elsinore (Helsingör), and Fredericia. **History.**—D. is first known as the home of the Cimbri. When the Angles and Jutes left it in the 5th century to conquer England, their place was taken by the Danes. In their history three periods of greatness are clearly marked—(1) the Viking period, which culminated in the reign of the Great Canute; (2) the time of the first two Waldemars (1157–1227), when D. was mistress of the Baltic; (3) the 14th century, distinguished by the duel between Waldemar IV. and the Hanseatic League, and the imperial Margaret's union of all the Scandinavian lands by the Treaty of Calmar (1397). From the early part of the Thirty Years' War, D. was compelled to yield the first place in the Baltic to Sweden, though she retained possession of Scania until 1660, of Norway until 1814, and of Schleswig-Holstein until 1864. A good popular account of D. is given in English in Weitemeyer's *Denmark*, 1891. The best maps are General-stabens topografiske Kaart, 1:80,000 and 1:40,000. [**J. T. B.**]

Denmark Hill, a suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, and in the co. of London, Camberwell bor., 3 m. S. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the L. C. & D. R., and L. B. and S. C. R.

Denmead, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Hambledon and Catherington pars., PM.O. P. <1000.

Denn, par., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bars. Upper Loughtee, Castlerahan and Clanmahon, 4½ m. SSE. Cavan; 11,602 ac. P. <3500.

Dennett, riv., Ire., co. Tyrone. See **Burn Dennett.**

Dennewitz, vil., Prussia, Potsdam, circle and dist. Jüterbog;

scene of a defeat of the Prussians under Bülow by the French under Ney, Sept. 6, 1813. P. <2000.

Dennington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 16 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, 2½ m. N. Framlingham stn., P.O. P. <750.

Dennington, post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 45 m. E. Portland. P. <1500.

Dennis, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., on Cape Cod Bay, 38 m. E. by N. New Bedford. P. <3000.

Dennis Ness, Scot., NE. point of N. Ronaldshay I., Orkney, with a lighthouse (N. Ronaldsha), visible 18 m.

Dennison, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 167 m. SW. from the NE. corner of the terr.

Dennison, vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., 40 m. NW. by W. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <3000.

Dennistoun, dist., Scot., in E. of Glasgow.

Denny, par. and tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Carron, 5 m. WNW. Falkirk, on the C. R., with coal-mines. Par. 8309 ac., P. 6400; tn. P. <4500.

Denny, settlement, U.S., Washington, King co., 47 m. ENE. Olympia.

Denny Abbey, ruins of a Benedictine abbey, founded 1160, Eng., Cambridgeshire, 7 m. NNE. Cambridge.

Denny Bottom, P.O., Eng., Kent, 1 m. from Rusthall.

Dennyloanhead, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 5 m. W. Falkirk, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Denny Lodge, par., Eng., Hants, in New Forest, 8½ m. SW. Southampton; 11,708 ac. P. <500.

Denny Point, cape, Eng., NW. Cornwall, in 50° 38½′ N.

Dennystoun, a suburb of Dumbarton, Scot., on the W. side of R. Leven.

Denshanger, Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Passenham.**

Denshaw, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, S. div., W. Riding, Rochdale par. P. <1000.

Denston, formerly **Denardiston,** par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 10 m. SE. Newmarket, 5 m. N. Clare stn. P. <250.

Denstone, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 14 m. E. by S. Stoke, with a stn. (**D. Crossing**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O. P. <750.

Dent, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Dee, 12½ m. E. by S. Kendal, 3½ m. W. by S. of its stn. on the M. R., PM.O. Market-day, F. 20,890 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**D. St. Andrew**) P. <1000.

Dent, prov. in W. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Dent, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 38° N., crossed by 91½° W.

Dent Blanche, mountain peak, Switzd., cant. Valais, to the E. of Zermatt, from which the Ferpècle glacier descends. Alt. 13,415 ft.

Dent d'Hérens. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Dent du Midi. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. B.**

Dent Haven, small bay, in the extreme E. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Denton ('Dane town'), par., Eng., Durham, E. div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Darlington, 2 m. N. by W. Piercebridge stn., P.O. P. <250.

Denton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8 m. SSW. Peterborough, 3 m. W. Holme stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**D. with Caldecot**) P. <250.

Denton, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Thames, 2 m. E. Gravesend. P. <750. See **Milton.**

Denton, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 6½ m. N. Folkestone, 2 m. S. by E. Barham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Denton, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Gorton div., 2½ m. S. by W. Ashton, on the L. & NW. R.; manufactures hats; coal-mines near. Mean rfall. (**D. Reservoir,** 1866–80, alt. 324 ft.), 34.2 in. P. 8700; urban sanitary dist. (**D. and Haughton**) P. 14,000; eccles. pars. (**D. Christchurch**) P. 7200; (**D. St. Lawrence**) P. 2100.

Denton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Kesteven div., 4 m. SW. Grantham, PMT.O. P. <750.

Denton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 13 m. S. by E. Norwich, 1 m. NW. Homersfield stn., PM.O. **Denton Green,** 1 m. to the NE. P. <500.

Denton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. ESE. Northampton, 3 m. SE. by S. Billing stn., P.O. P. <500.

Denton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 5½ m. ESE. Oxford, 2½ m. S. by W. Wheatley stn. P. <250.

Denton, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 6 m. SSE. Lewes, close to Newhaven stn. P. <750.

Denton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 10 m. N. Bradford, 1 m. NE. Ben Rhydding stn. P. <250.

Denton, city, U.S., Texas, cap. D. co., 38 m. NW. by N. Dallas. P. <3000.

Denton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Newburn par., NW. Newcastle-on-Tyne. East D., P. <1500; West D., P. <500.

Denton Holme, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Carlisle. P. 8100.

Denton, Nether and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., in the NE. of Cumberland, Eskdale div., Upper D., 14½ m. ENE. Carlisle, 1½ m. WSW. Gilsland stn. Nether D., 4984 ac., P. <500; D. Upper, P. <250. See **Gilsland.**

D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania, between Bruny I. and the mainland, in 43° 25′ S., 147° 15′ E.; length, 35 m.; breadth, 3-9 m. At its N. end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent R., and that of the Heron R. joins it in the W. See *Entrecasteaux, Jos A. d'.*

D'Entrecasteaux Islands, group, Pacific Ocean, Brit. New Guinea, N. of the E. part of the mainland; principal, Goodenough, Fergusson, and Normanby.

D'Entrecasteaux Point, cape, W. Australia, in 34° 52′ S.

Dentro, Val di ('inner valley'), Italian name of a side valley of the Adda, penetrating into the mountains near Bormio.

Denu, W. Africa. See **Danoe.**

Denusa, small isl., Greece, 10 m. E. Naxos I.

Denver, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 11½ m. S. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <1000.

Denver, city, U.S., Colorado, Arapahoe co., on the S. Platte R., 79 m. ENE. Leadville, 15 m. from the E. base of the Rocky Mts., of which it commands a view more than 200 m. in extent, from Pike's Peak in the S. to beyond Long's Peak in the N. The great commercial centre of Colorado and the adjacent country; has extensive manufactures (iron and steel, railway carriages, &c., and smelting and refining works). Founded in 1858. Alt. 5175 ft. (R.R.); signal stn. 5294 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.5° F., Jan. 27.8°, July 73.2°. P. (1870) 4759; (1880) 35,629; (1890) 106,713.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway. See **Colorado,** state.

Denver, South, tn., U.S., Colorado, near Denver. P. <1500.

Denville, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 17 m. W. by S. Paterson.

Deoband, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Saháranpur, 45 m. N. Meerut. P. (1881) 22,100; (1891) 19,300; Moham. 10,900; Hindus, 8000.

Deodar, native state, India, Bombay Presidency, Gujarát, Political Agency of Pálanpur. Estimated area, 440 sq. m.

Deodhunga. See **Devadhunga.**

Deogarh, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sántal Parganás, 55 m. S. by W. Bhágalpur; a centre of pilgrimage for Hindus from all parts of India, with group of twenty-two temples dedicated to Siva. P. (1881) 8000; (1891) 8700; Hindus, 8300.

Deogarh, tn., India, Rájputána, in native state Udaipur. P. (1881) 6800.

Deogiri, tn., India. See **Daulatábád.**

Deolálí, cantonment, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Násik, 86 m. NW. Ahmadnagar.

Deoli, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Wardha, 55 m. SE. by E. Amráoti. P. (1881) 5100; (1891) 5500; Hindus, 4900.

Deolí, cantonment, India, Rájputána, dist. Ajmere-Merwára, in 25° 46′ N., 75° 25′ E. Alt. 1122 ft.

Deo Mir, mt., India. See **Nanga Parbat.**

Deopham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 13 m. WSW. Norwich, 3 m. SW. Kimberley stn., P.O. **D. Green,** 1 m. SSW. Deopham. P. <500.

Deoprayág, vil., India, Gárwhál, at the confluence of the Alaknanda and Bhághiratí. The united stream has here a breadth of 80 yards, and is thence called the Ganges. Here is a temple to the god Ráma Chandra. It is a place of Hindu pilgrimage, being peculiarly sacred; the superstitious ceremony consists in ablutions in the river at its confluence. Alt. 2266 ft.

Deori, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Ságar, 60 m. WNW. Jabalpur. P. (1881) 7400; (1891) 6300; Hindus, 5400.

Department, French *département,* Spanish *departamento,* a geographical division; variously applied in different countries. In France applied to the main administrative divisions, so also in Colombia (where they correspond to the former states) and Peru (where they are subdivided into provinces), in Chile applied to the subdivisions of provinces.

Departure Bay, Brit. Columbia. See **Nanaimo.**

Depden, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <250.

Depere, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Brown co., on r. bk. of Fox R., 5 m. SSW. of the head of Green Bay. P. <4000.

Deposit, vil., U.S., New York, Broome co., on the r. bk. of the Delaware, 75 m. SSE. Syracuse. P. <2000.

Depot Springs, settlement, W. Australia, E. div., 340 m. NE. Perth.

Depsang', or **Dipsang',** elevated plain, Kashmír, near the head of the Sháiok R., about 35°–35° 10′ N., 78° E.

Deptford, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Bishop Wearmouth par. P. 7100.

Deptford Road, stn., London, Eng., Surrey, 2½ m. SE. by E. St. Paul's, on the East London Rly., adjoining Southwark Park.

Deptford St. Nicholas and **St. Paul** (formerly **Depeford,** 'deep ford'), two adjoining pars., and formerly a naval port,

Eng., in the co. of London, and one of the metropolitan parl. bors. (1 member), on the Thames, where joined by the Ravensbourne, with stn. on the Greenwich Rly., contiguous to Greenwich, and 3 m. SE. London Bridge. It has a royal victualling yard. The former royal dockyard, which was frequently visited by Peter the Great during his stay in England in 1698, is now the London Cattle Market. D. St. N., P. 6900; D. St. P. (which forms the parl. bor.) P. 101,300; eccles. par. (**D. St. P.**) P. 12,500.

Deputy's Pass, glen, Ire., in the E. of co. Wicklow, 3½ m. SW. Wicklow.

Der, Deir, or **Derr,** locality, Upper Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Nile, about 124 m. below Assuan, with remains of an Egyptian temple of the period of Sesostris the Great (of the Greeks).

Dera, Arabic, 'a dwelling' or 'camp.' See *Dar.*

Dera Ghází Khán, frontier dist., Brit. India, Punjab (*q.v.*), Deraját div., between 28° 27′ and 31° 15′ N., and between the foot of the Suláimán Mts. and the R. Indus.

Dera Gházi Khán, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. D. G. K., 45 m. W. by S. Múltán, near the r. bk. of the Indus. Alt. 400 ft. P. (1881) 22,300; (1891) 27,900; Hindus, 11,100; Moham. 16,000.

Dera Ismáil Khán, dist., Brit. India, in the Deraját div. of the Punjab (*q.v.*), on both banks of the Indus, between 30° 36′ and 32° 33′ N.

Derá Ismáil Khán, tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. D. I. K., 120 m. N. by W. Múltán, near the r. bk. of the Indus. The original city was swept away by a flood in 1823, and the present town is of modern construction. Alt. 573 ft. Mean temp., yr. 74° F., Jan. 52°, June 93°; rfall., yr. 8.3 in. P. (1881) 22,200; (1891) 26,900; Hindus, 10,500; Moham. 15,200.

Deraját, the SW. div. of the Punjab (*q.v.*).

Derambadé, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic and 85 m. E. Santo Domingo, SE. ct., in 68° 35′ W.

Dera Nának, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, on the Raví, 31 m. N. by E. Amritsar. P. (1891) 5800; Hindus, 2800; Moham. 2400.

Der'at, Palestine. See **Ed Dr'ah.**

Derayeh, Ed, tn., Arabia, formerly cap. country of the Wahabis, near the centre of Nejd. It consisted of five separately fortified quarters. In 1819 it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of seven months.

Derbent, tn., Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, on W. ct. of Caspian Sea, 510 m. NE. of Tiflis, 42° 4′ N. lat., 47° 53′ E. long. The town is surrounded on three sides by a wall which intercepts the narrow passage between the mountains and the Caspian Sea, and was intended to protect Caucasus from Persian raids; thence the name of the town. Considerable gardening; trade with Astrakhan. P. 14,700.

Derby (Danish *Derwentby,* named from the river upon which it stands), parl. bor. (2 members) and old mun. and now also co. bor., and market-tn., Eng., cap. Derbyshire, on the Derwent, where that river turns E., 11 m. NE. by N. Buxton, the centre of the M. R. system. D. is the assize town of the county, and has blast-furnaces and manufactures of silks, the first mill in England being erected here in 1717 by Lombe. (The building still stood till 1890, though no longer used as a silk-mill.) Lace is also made, and the neighbourhood is famous for its porcelain; extensive spar and engineering works, &c. Market-days, Tu. and F. Parl., mun., and co. bor. P. (1801) 10,800; (1851) 40,900; (1871) 49,800; (1891) 94,100.

Derby, co., Queensland, crossed in the S. by 28° S., between 150° and 152° E.

Derby, co., S. Australia, N. of 32° S.

Derby, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 7½ m. W. by N. New Haven, at the confluence of the Naugatuck and Housatonic. P. 6000.

Derby, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orleans co., 54 m. NNE. Montpelier. P. <3000.

Derby, seapt., W. Australia, Kimberley co., on the NW. ct., in 17° 19′ S. and 123° 39′ E., cap. of a large squatting country; steamers visit the port regularly. Mean temp. (1½ yrs., 1884–85), yr. 81.2° F., Jan. 88°, July 70°. P. <1500.

Derby, West, par. and tn., part of which now forms a parl. div. of Liverpool, Eng., Lancashire, Bootle div., 3½ m. ENE. Liverpool, with stn. on the circular line of the Cheshire Lines Rly.; 6203 ac. P. 114,700; tn. P. 38,300; parl. div. P. 77,000.

Derby Canal, Eng., Derbyshire, with three branches from Derby to Little Eaton, Sandiacre, and Swarkestone, available for boats of 3–4 ft. draught. Total length, 18¼ m.

Derbyhaven, seapt. vil., Isle of Man, S. ct., 1 m. E. Castletown, with good safe harbour.

Derby Hills, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Shardlow union. P. <250.

Derby Road, stn., Eng., Suffolk, G. E. R., 4 m. E. Ipswich.

Derbyshire, an inland co., Eng., between Nottingham in the E. and Cheshire and Staffordshire in the W., belonging wholly to the diocese of Southwell; cap. Derby; other chief towns, Glossop, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, and Buxton; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.		Acres.	Pop. 1891.
High Peak . .	121,970	60,740	*Brought forward*	501,647	300,785
North-Eastern	60,212	61,995	Ilkeston . .	40,645	69,192
Chesterfield .	62,582	61,294	Southern . .	113,134	63,910
Western . . .	207,411	56,987	Parl. bor. . .	3,450	94,146
Mid	49,472	59,769			
Carry forward	501,647	300,785	Total[1] . .	658,870	528,033

[1] The administrative county (which includes part of the urban sanitary dist. of New Mills in the ancient county of Chester, and excludes part of the mun. bor. of Burton-on-Trent in the administrative county of Stafford) has an area of 657,550 ac. P. 520,914.

The county is mountainous in the N., and low-lying in the S., where the rocks belong almost wholly to the New Red Sandstone, and the soil is very rich. The NW. is occupied by the S. end of the Pennine chain, called the High Peak, or D. Highlands, with its culminating point, The Peak (alt. 1880 ft.), and the Kinder Scout (alt. 2088 ft.). This tract, which belongs mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone series, and is flanked on the E. within the county by the Millstone Grit and the Coal Measures, forms the watershed between the Mersey on the W. and the Trent and Don on the E., and is one of the most beautiful dists. of England. The chief rivers are the Trent, which crosses the county in the S., and its tribs. the Derwent and Dove, both of which flow S. through charming valleys, the Derwent through the middle of the county, and the Dove on the Staffordshire boundary. Among minor rivers are the Erewash, another trib. of the Trent, traversing an important mining valley, and in the NE. the Rother, the chief trib. of the Don. The minerals of D. are important; coal is mined at many places, the principal being Chesterfield, Alfreton, Denby, Eckington, Ilkeston (at all of which there are blast-furnaces), Glossop, Pinxton, Derby, Heanor, Dronfield, and Staveley. Among other minerals are gypsum at Aston; lead ore at Wirksworth, Harthill, Griffe Grange, Long Rake, Youlgreave, Darley, Great Hucklow, Brassington, and Crich; barytes at Bonsall, Brassington, Wirksworth, Griffe Grange, Castleton, Bradwell, &c.; fire-clay at Woodville, Derby, Chesterfield, and Brassington; and fluor spar at Castleton, Ashover, Maiden Rake, Bradwell, and Crich. The manufactures are cotton, silk, worsted, hosiery, porcelain, lace, marble and spar ornaments, and copperas; there is also a considerable trade in malting and brewing, and some large iron-foundries. The chief railway system the Midland, with numerous branches; but the M. S. & L. R. and the L. & NW. R. have lines in the NW., the G. N. R. and the N. Staffordshire Rly. in the SW. An important line across the N. of the county to the S. of The Peak, through the vale of Edale, between Chapel-en-le-Frith and Dore and Totley, was opened June 1, 1894. The Trent is navigable throughout its course in the county. Parallel to it runs the Trent and Mersey Canal; and in the SE. of the county are the Derby Canal, the Erewash Canal, continued by the Cromford Canal, and the Nutbrook Canal. The only parl. bor. in the county is Derby. The antiquities are Castleton (Peveril's Peak) and Codnor Castles, with remains of Haddon Hall, Dale Abbey, and Gresley Priory, and traces of British and Roman roads, Roman baths, and a Roman altar at Haddon Hall. See **England,** table.

Dere, Turkish, 'valley.'

Derecske, comm., Hungary, co. Bihar, 13 m. S. Debreczen, with fine pearl mussels in the brook Kék Kallo; soda-springs near. P. 8300.

Deregez, dist., on NE. frontier of Persia, crossed by 59° E., inhabited by a Kurd colony planted by Shah Abbas about 1600 for defence against the Turkomans.

Dereham, East, market-tn. and par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 15½ m. W. by N. Norwich, with a stn. (**Dereham**) on the G. E. R.; with manufactures of agricultural implements, mill machinery, malt, and sacks. Market-day, F. 5313 ac. P. 5500; eccles. par. (**East D. with Hoe and Dillington**) P. 5700.

Dereham, West, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 12½ m. S. by E. King's Lynn, contains the ruins of **D. Abbey,** with a stn. (**Abbey**) on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <750.

Dere-köl, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 40 m. S. by W. Burgas.

Der el Kamar, vil., Palestine, on the slope of Mt. Lebanon, 33° 34′ N., 35° 35′ E., 13½ m. SSE. Beirut; largest village of the Maronites, and the chief meeting-place of the sheikhs of the Druses. P. 7–8000.

Derenberg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 7 m. WSW. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Derendah, tn. and fort, Asia Minor, 65 m. SSE. Sivas, on a platform of rock overlooking the r. bk. of the Tokmah-su, r. bk. trib. of the Euphrates.

Derendorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and dist. Düsseldorf. P. <3000.

Derg, riv., Ire., issues from Lough Derg, in the SE. of co.

Donegal, at the height of 467 ft., and flows ENE. through co. Tyrone, to the l. bk. of the Strule.

Derg, Lough, lake, Ire., between the cos. of Galway and Clare, and Tipperary, traversed by the Shannon (*q.v.*); 108 ft. above sea-level; area, 49 sq. m.

Deri, PM.O., Wales, 5 m. SE. Rhymney, Monmouthshire.

Deria Numuk, salt-lake, Persia. See **Bakhtegan.** See also **Darya-i-Namah** (salt swamp).

De Riet, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaland, 50 m. SW. O'okiep.

Derinacarah, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Dunmanway stn., co. Cork.

Deritend, E. suburb of Birmingham, Eng.

Derj, tn., Tripoli, 78 m. E. Ghadames.

Derkachi, tn., Russia, govt., dist., and 10 m. NNW. of Kharkov. P. 6000.

Dermbach, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 16 m. NW. Meiningen. P.<2000.

Dermot and Grania's Rock, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, about 3 m. from Loop Head.

Derna, or **Derne,** the ancient *Darnis*, tn., Tripoli, Barka, on the N. ct., 160 m. ENE. Bengazi. P. 6000.

Dernacrieve, P.O., Ire., near Belturbet, co. Cavan.

Dernagree, vil., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 20 m. ENE. Killarney, 6 m. from Millstreet stn., P.O. (**Derrinagree**).

Derneonner, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, par. and 2½ m. NE. Auchinleck. P.<1500.

Dernicre, isle, U.S., Louisiana, in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico, off the S. of Terre Bonne co., in 90° 38′-55′ W.

Dernis, vil., Austria, Dalmatia, circle and 50 m. SE. Zara, a former Turkish town on the site of the ancient Liburnian city of *Promona*. P.<2000.

Dernish, small isl., Ire., 10 m. N. by W. Sligo.

Derr, tn., Lower Nubia. See **Der.**

Derragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Cullen.

Derravaragh, Lough, lake, Ire., co. Westmeath, 8 m. N. by W. Mullingar; drained by the Inny R. to Lough Ree. Alt. 211 ft.

Derreen, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Ballyvaghan.

Derreen, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Brosna No. 2.

Derrew, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Eyrecourt.

Derriana, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Emlagh.

Derrick, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, M'Kean co., 77 m. E. by S. Erie. P.<1500.

Derrin, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Bellananagh.

Derrinagree, P.O., Ire., Cork. See **Dernagree.**

Derrinboy, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Frankford.

Derrington, vil., Eng., a W. suburb of Stafford.

Derrinsalla, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 2 m. NW. Parsonstown, P.O. P.<250.

Derry, in Irish place-names, from Celtic *Dar, Dero, Deryn*, 'an oak.'

Derry, city and dioceses, Ire. See **Londonderry.**

Derry, PMT.O., Ire. See **Londonderry.**

Derry, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, dist. Crossmolina, 16 m. W. by S. Ballina

Derry, place, Ire., near Coalisland, co. Tyrone, with fire-clay pits.

Derry, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, co. Rockingham, 15 m. NW. Lawrence by rail. P.<3000.

Derry, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Dauphin, 46 m. SE. Pittsburg. P.<2000.

Derry, river, Ire., in the S. of co. Wicklow, r. bk. trib. of R. Aughrim.

Derry, river, Ire., in the SW. of co. Wicklow, flows SW. to the Slaney, forming part of the boundary between co. Carlow and co. Wexford.

Derryad, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Frankford.

Derryadd, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. Oneilland East, 4½ m. WNW. Lurgan, on the S. shore of Lough Neagh, P.O. P.<750.

Derryadd, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 4 m. from Lisnaskea.

Derryaghy, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bars. Upper Belfast and Upper Massereene, 2 m. N. Lisburn; 12,467 ac. P.<3500.

Derryanville, P.O., Ire., co. Armagh, 3 m. from Portadown.

Derrybard, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, 7 m. S. by E. Omagh.

Derrybeg, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 37 m. W. by N. Londonderry, 31 m. from Letterkenny stn., P.O. P.<250.

Derryboy, tnld., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Dufferin, 7½ m. N. Downpatrick, 3 m. from Crossgar stn., P.O. P.<250.

Derrybrien, P.O., Ire., 10 m. from Gort, co. Galway.

Derrybrusk, par., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bars. Magherastephana and Tirkennedy, 2 m. N. Lisbellaw stn.; 7173 ac. P.<1000.

Derrycassan, Lough, lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. Cavan, 12 m. WNW. Cavan, on the Erne and Shannon Junc. Canal.

Derrycastle, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Portroe.

Derrychrier, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Dungiven, co. Londonderry.

Derryclare Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Galway, 24 m. S. by W. Westport.

Derrycooly, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Killoughy.

Derrycunlagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Roundstone No. 1.

Derryfineen, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Slieverdagh.

Derryfubble, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Moy, 3 m. from Killylea stn., co. Tyrone.

Derrygalvin, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 4 m. SE. Limerick. P.<250.

Derryglassaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Mount Bellew.

Derrygolan, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Kilbeggan, co. Westmeath, 7 m. from Horseleap stn.

Derrygonnelly, tn., Ire., N. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magheraboy, 9 m. NW. Enniskillen, PMT.O. P.<500.

Derrygorry, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Aughnacloy, co. Tyrone.

Derrygorry, electoral div., Ire., in the N. of co. Monaghan, bar. Trough, P.O.

Derrygortrevy, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Dungannon.

Derrygrath, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, 3 m. SE. Cahir; 3777 ac. P.<500.

Derryhale Corner, P.O., Ire., 5 m. S. Portadown, co. Armagh.

Derryharney, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Lisbellaw, co. Fermanagh.

Derryhaw, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Tynan, co. Armagh.

Derry Hill, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Calne par., 2 m. SE. Chippenham, P.O.

Derrykeighan, par., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, 7½ m. E. by N. Coleraine, P.O.; 7676 ac. P.<2000.

Derrylahane, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Holywell.

Derrylane, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Killeshandra, co. Cavan.

Derrylaur, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Woodford.

Derrylea, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Lisnaskea.

Derrylea, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Clifden.

Derrylester, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Florence Court, 3 m. from Florencecourt stn., P.O.

Derrylin, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Fermanagh, bar. Knockninny, 11 m. SSE. Enniskillen, 5 m. from Ballyconnell, P.O. P.<250.

Derryloran, par., Ire., cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, bars. Loughinsholin and Upper Dungannon, including Cookstown; 12,082 ac. P. 7300.

Derrylossary, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bars. Ballinacor N. and Newcastle, 5 m. SW. Newtown Mount Kennedy; 45,964 ac. P.<2500.

Derryloughan, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Newport.

Derrymore, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Killucan.

Derrynaclough, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Kylemore, co. Galway.

Derrynagittagh, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Feakle.

Derrynahinch, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher; 8339 ac. P.<1000.

Derrynane Bay, Ire., S. ct. co. Kerry, off Kenmare R.

Derrynananta, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Hollywell.

Derrynasaggart Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Kerry.

Derrynoose, par., Ire., W. co. Armagh, bars. Armagh and Tiranny, 7½ m. E. by S. Monaghan, P.O.; 15,051 ac. P.<4000.

Derryork, stn., Ire., co. Londonderry, on the Limavady and Dungiven Rly.

Derry Ormond, stn., Wales, Cardiganshire, 2 m. NNE. Lampeter, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., P.O.

Derrypatrick, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Deece, near Drumree stn. P.<250.

Derry Station, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 39 m. E. by S. Pittsburg.

Derrysteaton, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Newton Butler.

Derrytrasna, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Lurgan, co. Armagh.

Derryveagh Mountains, Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal.

Derryvillane, par., Ire., in the NE. of co. Cork, bars. Fermoy and Condons and Clangibbon, 10 m. NW. Fermoy. P.<500.

Derryvona, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Belturbet, co. Cavan.

Derryvullan, par., Ire., NE. co. Fermanagh, bars. Lurg, Clanawley, and Tirkennedy, on Lough Erne, 9 m. NNW. Enniskillen; 21,246 ac. P.<4500.

Dersingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 8 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Derut, tn., Egypt, on the l. bk. of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, 34 m. E. Alexandria.

Derut, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. P. (1882) 5600.

Deruta, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Perugia, near the l. bk. of the Tiber. P.<5000.

De Ruyter, tn., U.S., New York, Madison co., 22 m. SE. by S. Syracuse. P.<2000.

Dervaghroy, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Sixmilecross.

Dervaig, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, Mull I., at head of Loch Cuan, 8½ m. SW. Tobermory, PT.O.

Derval, comm. and tn., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, 32 m. N. by W. Nantes, arr. Châteaubriant. P.<2000.

Derval, vil., Scot., Ayrshire. See **Darvel.**

Dervenion, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Lepanto, 30 m. WNW. Corinth. P.<2000.

Dervent, tn., Bosnia, prov. Banjaluka, on R. Ukrina, 11 m. SSW. Brod. P.<5000.

Dervock, tn., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, 8 m. E. Coleraine, on the Ballymoney and Ballycastle Rly., PMT.O. P.<500.

Derwen, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 10½ m. S. Denby, on the L. & NW. R. P.<500.

Derwent ('bright' or 'clear water'), riv., Eng., Cumberland, rising on the N. side of Scaw Fell, and flowing N. through Borrowdale, Derwent Water, and Bassenthwaite Lake, then W. through the Cockermouth div., into the Solway Firth at Workington.

Derwent, riv., Eng., Derbyshire, rises in the extreme N. of the county, flows S. past Matlock, Belper, and Derby, and joins the Trent on the l. bk. in the SE. of the county; not navigable.

Derwent, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 9½ m. ESE. Glossop, PMT.O. P.<250.

Derwent, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, rises in the moorlands of the N. Riding, and after flowing S., W., and SW. (for some distance forming the boundary between the E. and N. Ridings) turns S., and enters the Ouse at Barmby. Length, 60 m.; navigable from Malton, 40 m.

Derwent, one of the chief rivs. of Tasmania; has its source in Lake St. Clare, in the centre of the island; flows very tortuously SE. through the dist. New Norfolk and between Richmond and Hobart, and enters Storm Bay by an estuary 4 m. wide. Navigable to below New Norfolk. Length, 130 m.

Derwent Edge, hill, Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 9 m. W. Sheffield.

Derwentwater, or **Keswick Lake,** lake, Eng., in SW. of co. Cumberland, in Borrowdale, Penrith div., stretches S. from Keswick for 3 m., and is about its centre 1 m. across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several wooded islands, and a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent R., which enters at its S. and emerges at its N. extremity. See **English Lake District.**

Derwent Woodlands, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Hathersage and Hope pars. P.<500.

Derwydd, hamlet, Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 13 m. NE. by N. Llanelly, 1 m. NW. **D. Road** stn., on the G. W. R.

Dés, tn., Hungary. See **Dees-Magyaros.**

Desaguadero (Spanish, 'outlet'), the name of several streams in Spanish America, the principal being (1) the river by which Lake Titicaca (Peru and Bolivia) is drained S. into Lake Aullagas, navigable by steamers downwards as far as Nasacara, the port of Corocoro (about one-third of its course) below that rendered too shallow by evaporation; (2) part of the course of the R. Salado, in the W. of the Argentine Republic.

Désaignes, comm., France, dep. Ardèche, on r. bk. of the Doux, arr. and 16 m. WNW. Tournon, with mineral springs. P.<2000.

Desana, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 17 m. SW. Novara. P.<2000.

Des Arc, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Prairie co., 87 m. W. by S. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Desborough, par. and tn., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. NNW. Wellingborough, with a stn. (**D. for Rothwell**) on the M. R.; iron ore mined. PM.O. P.<3000.

Deschambault, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 38 m. W. by S. Quebec. P.<1500.

Deschenitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 34 m. S. by W. Pilsen. P.<2000.

Deschna, tn., Austria, Bohemia, govt. Pilgram, circle Kamenitz, with mineral springs and baths. P.<2000.

Deschutes, riv., U.S., Oregon, trib. of the Columbia, rises in the NW. of Klamath co., in the Cascade Range, flows N. through Crook and Wasco counties to the Columbia, which it joins on the l. bk. at Fultonville, in 120° 54′ W.; about 300 m. long.

Desconocida, cape, off the W. ct. of Yucatan, to the N. of Campêche, in 20° 50′ N., 72° 45′ W.

Descoose, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Richmond, on Isle Madame, 6 m. from Arichat. P.<1500.

Desenda, Cape, in the W. of Cape Colony, in 32° 8′ S.

Deseado, deseada, Spanish, 'desired.' See **Désirade.**

Desenado, Rio, riv., Argentine Republic (Patagonia), govt. of Santa Cruz, flows E. then SE. and enters the Atlantic in 47° 44′ S. by a long and wide estuary known as Puerto D., or Port Desire.

Desechio, isl., W. Indies, to the W. of, and belonging to, Porto Rico.

Desenzano sul Lago, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, on SW. shore of Lake Garda, 8 m. WNW. Peschiera. P.<5000.

Deseronto, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., on the Bay of Quinté, 29 m. W. by S. Kingston. P.<3500.

Desert, or *disert,* in Celtic names 'a retired place,' from Latin *desertum.*

Desert, stn., Ire., co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, E. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, 1 m. E. by S. Clonakilty. P.<250. See also **Desertserges.**

Desert, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Churchill co., 50 m. NE. Carson City, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Desertas, Las, a group of islets in the Atlantic, to the SE. of Madeira; the largest, Tabla Deserta, is 6 m. long by ½ m. broad. P.<2000.

Desertcreat, par., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 2½ m. S. by W. Cookstown; 14,398 ac. P.<3500.

Desertegny, par., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 14 m. NNW. Londonderry; 7580 ac. P.<1500.

Desertlyn, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, containing part of Moneymore town; 5561 ac. P.<1500.

Desertmartin ('the retreat of St. Martin'), par., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 9 m. NNE. Cookstown, on the Draperstown Rly., P.O.; 9579 ac. P.<3000.

Desertmore, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, 8 m. SW. Cork; 3943 ac. P.<500.

Desertoghill, par., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. and 12 m. S. Coleraine; 14,466 ac. P.<3000.

Desertserges ('the retreat of St. Sergius'), par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, E. div., and Kinalmeaky, 6½ m. W. by S. Bandon, with stn. (**Desert**) on the Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast Rly., P.O.; 15,729 ac. P.<2500.

Desford, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4½ m. E. Bosworth, on the M. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Desha, co., U.S., Arkansas, on the Mississippi, where it is joined by the Arkansas R.

Deshayes, comm., French W. Indies, on the NW. ct. of Guadaloupe I. P.<2000.

Deshler, vil., U.S., Ohio, Henry co., 38 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P.<1500.

Desio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. N. by E. Milan. P. 6000.

Desima, or **Deshima** ('front island'), an artificial island of Japan, opposite the city of Nagasaki, with which it communicates by a bridge. The island is about 600 ft. in length by 250 ft. in breadth. It is where the Dutch factory was established, and the place to which the Dutch were long restricted.

Désirade, an island of the Little Antilles, belonging to the French, 4 m. W. Guadaloupe, of which it is a dependency, in 16° 20′ N. Length, NE. to SW., 6 m.; average breadth, 2 m. Surface elevated, soil in great part sandy or rocky; climate arid, but healthy. Since 1728 it has contained on the bay of Mahault the leper colony of the French W. Indies. It was the first island discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, November 1493, and hence called by him **Desenda,** 'the desired.'

Désire, port, S. America, on the E. ct. of Patagonia, in 47° 45′ S.

Deskford, par., Scot., Banffshire, 4 m. S. Cullen, contains vil. **Kirktown of Deskford,** P.O.; 8155 ac. P.<750.

Deskry, hamlet, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on Deskry Water, 23 m. S. Keith.

De Smet, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Kingsbury co., 105 m. N. Yankton. P.<1500.

De Smet, settlement, U.S., Montana, Missoula co., 92 m. NW. Butte City. Alt. 3213 ft. (R.R.).

Desmochados, vil., Paraguay, 60 m. E. of the confluence of the Paraguay and Paraná.

Des Moines, city, U.S., Iowa, Polk co., at junction of Des Moines and Raccoon R., 107 m. WSW. Cedar Rapids. Important railway centre and manufacturing town (wire fencing, woollens, &c.). Laid out in 1846. Alt. 800 ft. (City Engineer); 847 ft. (U.S. Signal Office); rfall. (5 yrs.), 42.72 in. P. (1870) 12,035; (1880) 22,408; (1890) 50,100.

Des Moines, co., U.S., Iowa, E. frontier, crossed by 41° N.

Des Moines, riv., U.S., Iowa, rises in SW. Minnesota, flows SE. to the Mississippi; 300 m. long.

Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi, U.S., Iowa, can be navigated in high water, avoided by a state canal 9 m. long at low water.

Desna, riv., Middle Russia, l. bk. trib. of Dnieper. Waters the govts. of Smolensk, Orel, and Chernigov; length, 550 m. Navigable from Bryansk. Important artery for interior navigation.

Desolation, Cape, Greenland, in the SW. extremity of Nunar Soak I., in 60° 50′ N., and 48° 50′ W.

Desolation, Cape, headland, S. America, Tierra del Fuego, on one of its W. isls., in 55° 46′ S., and 71° 37′ W.

Desolation Island, isl., Chile, 70 m. long by 15 m. broad, at W. end of Strait of Magellan, S. side; terminates W. in Cape Pillar.

De Soto, co., U.S., Florida, crossed in S. by 27° N., between Lake Okeechobee and co. Manatee, includes in SW. the shores of Charlotte Bay. Named after a Spanish explorer, Fernando de Soto, who reached the Mississippi from Florida in 1542.

De Soto, par., U.S., Louisiana, in the NW., on the W. frontier, crossed by 32° N.

De Soto, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the extreme NW.

De Soto, city, U.S., Missouri, Jefferson co., 39 m. SW. by S. St. Louis. P. <4000.

De Soto, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Washington co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 18 m. NNW. Omaha.

De Soto, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Vernon co., on the Mississippi, 72 m. NNW. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Despair Bays, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 55° 40′–56° 10′ W.

Despeñaperros, noted defile in S. Spain, by which the plateau of Mancha is connected with the great valley of Andalucia; traversed by railway from Madrid to Seville.

Desphina, vil., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, on the inlet of Aspra Spitia, 45 m. E. Lepanto. P. <3000.

Des Plaines, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 18 m. NW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Despoplado (Spanish, 'unpeopled'), an uninhabited plateau of the Andes, Bolivia, Chile, and the Argentine Republic. Alt. 10,500–12,750 ft.

Despoto Dagh, or **Dospad Dagh** ('despot's mountains'), a name sometimes applied to the whole mountainous region known to geographers as the Rhodope Mts. (*q.v.*), sometimes restricted to the W. section of these mountains.

Des Rivieres, or **Malmaison,** post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 36 m. SE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Dess, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside Rly., 12½ m. E. by N. Ballater.

Dessau, tn., Ger., cap. duchy Anhalt, on R. Mulde, 17½ m. W. by S. Wittenberg, with various textile, iron, and other industries. P. (1849) 12,800; (1871) 17,500; (1890) 34,700.

Desselghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai. P. <4000.

Dessi, small isl., E. Africa, at the mouth of Annesley Bay, on the Abyssinian coast of the Red Sea, SE. of Massaua; called by the English **Valentia.**

Destelbergen, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Gand (Ghent). P. <4000.

Desterro, city, Brazil, cap. prov. Santa Catharina, on the W. side of the Ilha de Santa Catharina, 240 m. NE. Porto Alegre, in 25° 36′ S. P. 15,000.

D'Estree, bay, on the SE. of Kangaroo I., S. Australia.

Desuk, vil., Egypt, 32 m. NW. Tanta, on the r. bk. of the Rosetta arm of the Nile. P. 6900.

Desvres, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne, 20 m. WSW. St. Omer, with iron-mines; in the vicinity are mineral springs. P. <5000.

Detchant, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 11½ m. SSE. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2½ m. NW. Belford stn. P. <250.

Detention River, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 63 m. from Devonport. P. <1500.

Dethick and Lea, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 2 m. SE. by E. Matlock, 2 m. E. Matlock Bath stn. P. <1500.

Detling, par., Eng., Kent, P.O. P. <500. See **Debtling.**

Detmold, the *Theotmalli* ('people's court') of Charlemagne's reign, city, Ger., cap. principality Lippe-Detmold, 25 m. S. Minden. Two miles SW. is the *Hermannsdenkmal,* or monument to Arminius, who delivered the terr. E. of the Rhine from the hands of the Romans in the time of Augustus. P. 9700.

Detroit (from the French for 'strait'), chief city of the state of Michigan, U.S., Wayne co., a port of entry on W. bk. of Detroit R., on which it has a good harbour, at the outlet of Lake St. Clair, opposite Canadian town of Windsor. Centre of an extensive railroad system. Has numerous blast-furnaces and important manufacturing industries, large copper-smelting works. Settled by the French early in 18th century, passed into the hands of the English in 1763, who ceded it to the United States in 1783. Alt. 661 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.4° F., Jan. 24.6°, July 72°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 36.19 in. P. (1870) 79,577; (1880) 116,340; (1890) 205,876.

Detroit, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Becker co., 176 m. W. Duluth. Alt. 1364 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Detroit River, riv., between Canada and the U.S., connects Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie; length, 28 m. At D. it is ¾ m. wide, and is navigable throughout for all vessels for 8 months of the year. The principal channel is on the E. side of the Canadian shore. The islands Crosse and Fighting are near its mouth.

Dettelbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on R. Main, 9 m. E. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Dettingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. ESE. Frankfurt. Scene of a victory of the allied British and Austrians under George II. over the French, 1743, and of a victory of the Prussians over the Bavarians, July 25, 1866. P. <2000.

Dettingen an der Erms, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, 13 m. E. Tübingen. P. <4000.

Dettva, market-tn., Hungary, prov. Sohl, 55 m. N. by E. Waitzen. P. 6300.

Dettweiler, comm., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 17 m. NW. by N. Strassburg, on the Rhine and Marne Canal. P. <3000.

De Tuin (Dutch, 'the enclosure'), settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 142 m. NNE. Calvinia.

Deuben, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 5 m. SW. Dresden, in the Plauenscher Grund; has manufactures of glass wares, cast steel, &c. P. 6900.

Deudraeth, Wales. See **Penrhyn Deudraeth.**

Deuel', co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NW., on S. frontier, just W. of 102° W.

Deuel', co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the E. frontier, S. of 45° N.

Deuil, comm., France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Pontoise, 8½ m. N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <3000.

Deule, riv., France, rises near Carency, in dep. Pas-de-Calais, flows through dep. Nord, past Lille and Quesnoy, and joins the Lys near Deulemont.

Deule, Canal de la, joins the Serape and the Lys, 41 m. long.

Deulgáon Rájá, tn., India, Berár, dist. Buldáná, 50 m. ENE. Aurangabad, in 20° N., 76° E. P. (1881) 7000; (1891) 7400; Hindus, 5900; Moham. 1100.

Deurne, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp. P. 6700.

Deutsch, Ger. 'German,' originally 'belonging to one's own people,' from *diot, thiuda,* Anglo-Saxon *theo'd,* 'the people.' For some names with this prefix, see under the second part of the name.

Deutschbrod, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 15 m. N. Iglau, with silver-mining. P. 5700.

Deutsch-Krawarn, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 15 m. SW. Ratibor, 5 m. ESE. Troppau. P. <3000.

Deutsch-Krone, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 64 m. W. by N. Bromberg, 13 m. NW. Schneidemühl. P. (1890) 5800.

Deutsch-Lissa, or **Lissa-in-Schlesien,** vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. and 7 m. WNW. Breslau, circle Neumarkt. P. <3000.

Deutschleiten, or **Lutynia Niemiecka,** tn., Austria, Silesia, 24 m. E. Troppau. P. <3000.

Deutsch-Liebau, or **Libiny Německé,** market-tn., Austria, Moravia, on R. Oskava, 21 m. NNW. Olmütz. P. <5000.

Deutsch-Neukirch, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 13 m. W. Ratibor. P. <2000.

Deutschnofen, vil., Austria, Tirol, 7 m. SSE. Bozen. P. <2000.

Deutsch-Piekar, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 38 m. NE. by E. Ratibor, circle and 3 m. NNE. Beuthen. P., including the lead and zinc mining colony of Scharley, 5600; vil. P. <5000.

Deutsch-Rasselwitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Neustadt. P. <4000.

Deutsch-Wagram, vil., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 8 m. NE. by E. Vienna. P. <2000.

Deutsch-Wilmersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Teltow. P. <5000.

Deutz, or **Duytz,** fortified tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on r. bk. of Rhine, govt. and opposite Cologne, with which city it is united by a handsome railway bridge on the line to Berlin, as well as a bridge of boats, with iron-foundries, railway-carriage works, earthenware and porcelain factories, &c. Since 1888 incorporated with Cologne, though its population is still separately returned under the name of **Cöln-Deutz.** P. (1871) 11,900; (1890) 17,700.

Deuxhill, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11 m. NW. by W. Kidderminster, 3 m. W. Hampton stn. P. <250. See **Chetton.**

Deux Ponts, French name of **Zweibrücken,** Bavarian Palatinate.

Deux Rivieres, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 297 m. by rail W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Déva, German **Dimrich,** tn., with magistracy, Hungary, Transylvania, cap. co. Hunyad, 82 m. E. by N. Temesvar, on the Maros, with copper-mines. P. <5000.

Deva, comm., Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, with a small port on riv. Deva, in the Bay of Biscay. P. <4000.

Devaar, or **Davar,** isl., Scot., Argyllshire, E. side of Kintyre Penin., at mouth of Campbeltown harb. Lighthouse vis. 17 m.

Devadhanga, or **Deodhunga,** 'home of the gods,' one of the native names given to the group of mountains to which Mt. Everest (*q.v.*), in the Himálayas, belongs.

Devanhalli, tn., India, Mysore, 20 m. NNE. Bangalore. P. (1881) 5800.

Devant les Ponts, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lorraine, circle Metz. P. <3000.

Devaprayaga, vil., India. See **Deoprayág.**

Devarkonda, tn., India, state of and 57 m. SE. by S. Haidarábád.

Devauden, eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 4 m. NW. Chepstow, P.O. (**D. Green**). See **Newchurch.**

Déva Ványa, comm., Hungary, 45 m. SW. Debreczen. P. 12,200.

Devdorak, chief glacier of Mt. Kazbek, in main chain of Caucasus, descends down D. gorge to Terek, which it reaches between the gorge of Darial and station Kazbek; avalanches

from it have rendered the military road from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis impracticable in 1809, 1817, and 1832.

Devecser, comm., Hungary, co. and 25 m. W. Veszprém, cap. dist. D. P. <5000.

Develü-Karahissar, decayed tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Angora, 32 m. SSW. Kaisariye; to the E. a salt lake.

Develü-köl, tn., Asia Minor, 15 m. S. Smyrna.

Devenish, par., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Magheraboy, 2½ m. NNW. Enniskillen; 30,601 ac. P. <4000.

Devenish, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., on Broken Creek, 95 m. ENE. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Devenport, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 18 m. SW. Fargo.

Deventer, a fortified tn., Holland, cap. prov. Overijssel, on the IJssel, 18 m. S. by E. Zwolle. P. (of comm.) 23,000.

Deverel Down, hill, Eng., Sussex, 9 m. NE. by E. Dorchester.

Deverill Hill, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 12 m. S. Trowbridge.

Deverill Long Bridge, Eng. See **Long Bridge Deverill.**

Deveron, or **Blackwater,** riv., Scot., cos. Aberdeen and Banff, rises in the par. of Cabrach, flows NE. past Huntly and Turiff, and enters the North Sea at Banff. Affluents, Bogie and Isla. Length, 40 m.

Devgadh, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, with a safe and beautiful land-locked harbour, in 16° 22′ N. P. <5000.

Devi, riv., India, one of the S. arms of the Mahánadi delta, enters the Bay of Bengal in 19° 58′ N.; as a harbour rendered almost useless by bars of sand.

Devikota, or **Eravuśeri,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 50 m. E. Madura. P. (1881) 8500; (1891) 9900; Hindus, 9400.

Devikota, small ruined fort, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore, on the E. ct., 26 m. S. by E. Cuddalore.

Devil Island, S. America, Tierra del Fuego, in 54° 58′ S., and 69° 5′ W. Cook gave the name **Devil's Basin** to a port in Christmas Sound, in 55° 16′ S., and 17′ W.

Déville, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Rouen, on the Cailly, 2 m. NW. Rouen. P. 5200.

Devil River, Canada, Quebec, issues from Lake Trembling, in Argenteuil co., and flows S. into the R. Rouge (l. bk.), which it joins in 46° 4′ N., 74° 39′ W.

Devil's Beef Tub, large hollow, Scot., N. Dumfriesshire, 5 m. NW. Moffat.

Devil's Bridge, German **Teufelsbrücke,** a celebrated bridge over the Reuss, where it traverses a tremendous granite-walled chasm, in the canton of Uri, Switzd., a little below the place where the St. Gothard Pass road emerges on the Vale of Andermatt by the tunnel, 216 ft. long, known as the Urnerloch ('hole of Uri'; alt. 4640 ft.), pierced in 1707. The name properly belonged to an older bridge formerly existing below the present.

Devil's Bridge, hamlet, Wales, Cardiganshire, 10½ m. E. by S. Aberystwith, with lead and zinc ores, P.O. It takes its name from a double bridge, lower and upper, across a gorge traversed by the R. Mynach; the lower bridge was built in the 11th century, and the upper in 1753. Called by the Welsh Pont-y-Mynach ('bridge of Mynach').

Devil's Dyke, a great chasm in the South Downs, Eng., Sussex, 4½ m. NW. by N. Brighton, with a rly. stn. (**The Dyke**). A steel-wire cable-way, from which carriages for the conveyance of passengers are suspended, was opened across this chasm October 13, 1894.

Devil's Glen, wild ravine, Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 6 m. NW. Wicklow, 4 m. from Rathnew stn., on the riv. Vartry.

Devil's Hole, Eng., Derbyshire. See **Peak Cavern.**

Devils Lake, tn., U.S., N. Dakota, Ramsey co, 95 m. SW. by W. Pembina. P. <2000. See **Minnewaukan.**

Devil's Punch Bowl, a deep dell, Eng., W. Surrey, on the S. side of Hindhead Hill, 2 m. N. Haslemere. See also **Mangerton,** mt., Ire.

Devil's Tower, U.S. See **Bear Lodge.**

Devirigi, Asia Minor. See **Divrigi.**

Devizes (devai'zes), ancient *de Vies,* denoting a place where two ways met (' *the Vize* '), mun. bor. (since the time of Henry II.) and market-tn., Eng., Wiltshire, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 23 m. NNW. Salisbury, on branch line of G. W. R. Manufactures snuff, malt, and agricultural steam engines and implements. Market-day, Th. Mun. bor. P. 6400; par. (D. St. John the Baptist) P. <2000; D. St. Mary the Virgin, P. <2500; eccles. par. (D. St. John the Baptist with St. Mary the Virgin) P. <4500; D. St. Peter, P. <1500.

Devlins River, small riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Meath, flows E. to the Mattock, a trib. of the Boyne.

Devon Falls, falls on the Sannaga R., German W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., in about 3° 56′ N., 10° 14′ E.

Devoke Water, lake, Eng., in the S. of Cumberland, Egremont div., 17½ m. SSW. Keswick, drained into the Esk.

Devon, or **Devonshire,** one of the largest cos. in Eng., situated in the SW., between the English and the Bristol Channels, and between Cornwall in the SW. and Somerset and Dorset in the NE. and E.; belonging almost wholly to the diocese of Exeter; cap. Exeter; other chief towns, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, Dartmouth, Torquay, Totnes, Exmouth, Honiton, Axminster, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Great Torrington, and Ilfracombe; parl. bors., Exeter, Devonport, and Plymouth; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Eastern, or Honiton	167,063	52,025
NE., or Tiverton	210,794	52,763
Northern, or S. Molton	299,827	46,719
NW., or Barnstaple	207,316	61,331
Western, or Tavistock	379,209	50,616
Southern, or Totnes	191,117	49,642
Torquay	25,586	57,450
Mid, or Ashburton	178,589	53,005
Parl. boroughs	7,596	208,257
Total (ancient and administrative co.)	1,667,097	631,808

Surface varied, mainly under 500 ft. in height, and gently undulating, but rising in two places to upwards of 1000 ft. Towards the S. lies Dartmoor, a tableland or elevated dist. of plutonic (granite) rocks, containing the highest elevations in the SW. of England (Yes Tor, 2039 ft.), and with a certain solitary wildness. In the N., Exmoor Forest, a moorland region belonging to the Devonian system, extends W. into this county, where the broad, gently rising valleys on its outer slopes, clothed with a richly varied natural and artificial vegetation, present some of the most attractive scenery of the county. In the W., to the S. of Hartland Point, there are combes similar to those of the NW. of Cornwall. In the N. the Devonian rocks extend over the whole of the county above the parallel of Barnstaple Bay, and in the S. the same rocks occupy nearly the whole area to the S. of Dartmoor, terminating with Archæan prominences in the extreme S. The greater part of the remainder of the county (apart from Dartmoor) belongs to the Millstone Grit, which is succeeded eastwards by New Red Sandstone and Upper Cretaceous rocks, the latter rising into hills in the NE. There is an interesting outlier of Lias at Bovey Tracey (*q.v.*). The chief rivers are the Exe, the Dart, and the Tamar, all flowing into the English Channel; the Tamar separating Cornwall from D., and forming a fine harbour at Plymouth; and the Torridge and Taw, both flowing N. into Barnstaple Bay. The apples, from which is made the D. cider, grow on the hill-slopes and in the hedges, chiefly on the Devonian rocks. The red D. breed of cattle is highly valued, and the Dartmoor ponies and Exmoor sheep are famous. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The manufactures are serges, linen, gloves, lace, boots, paper, &c.; tanning also is carried on to some extent. D. has important pilchard, mackerel, dory, and salmon fisheries. The mineral wealth is important. The first place belongs to china and other clays: china clay being mined at Cornwood, Plympton, Newton Abbot, and Shaugh; fire-clay at Cornwood, Newton Abbot, Bovey Tracey, Torrington, and Kingsteignton; potter's clay at Bideford and elsewhere in N. Devon, and near Newton Abbot and Bovey Tracey. Copper ore is mined at Buckland Monachorum, Tavistock, Lamerton, and Okehampton; tin at Newton Abbot, Hexworthy, Sortridge, and Wheall Russell; slate at Totnes and Tavistock; arsenic at Tavistock and Mary Tavy; arsenical pyrites at Buckland, Tavistock, Belstone, and Horrabridge; barytes in the Teign Valley; a little iron ore at Molland; umber at Ashburton; ochre at Brentor; a little lignite at Bovey Tracey. The railway systems are the G. W. R. and L. & SW. R. The navigable portion of the Tamar was formerly connected by canal with Bude; Tiverton is still connected by the Great Western Canal with Taunton in Somerset; and the Exe is canalised for ships to Exeter. There are logan stones at Drewsteignton, old castles at Okehampton, Compton, Berry Pomeroy, Lidford, Totnes, and Tiverton, and abbey ruins at Tavistock and Buckfastleigh. The West Saxons made their first settlement in D. in 614. Their progress was slow, and it was not until 926 that the king of the Cornwelsh was driven beyond the Tamar. From 876 to 1003, however, D. was wasted by the Danes. See **England,** table.

Devon, small riv., Eng., rises in the NE. of Leicestershire, flows N. through a corner of Lincolnshire, again crosses Leicestershire, enters Notts, and falls into the Trent below Newark.

Devon, riv., Scot., rises in the Ochil Hills, and flows E., W., and S., through cos. Perth and Clackmannan, to the Forth, which it joins near Alloa, after a course of 25 m. It has falls near the Crook of D.

Devon, co., Tasmania, N. ct., crossed by 146° and 147° E.

Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock, parl. bor. (two members), mun. bor. (since 1837), and co. bor., fortified naval arsenal and seapt., Eng., in SW. of co. Devon, at the mouth of Tamar,

which spreads out into the expanse called the Hamoaze, overlooked by the heights of Mt. Edgcumbe, and crossed by a steam floating bridge and by the Royal Albert (rly.) Bridge at Saltash, 1 m. W. and included in the parl. bor. of Plymouth, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys. Mount Wise is a splendid military parade ground; view from it beautiful. D. is the seat of the military and naval government of 'The Three Towns' (D., Stonehouse, and Plymouth). On Mount Wise is the residence of the lieutenant-governor of the garrison, also of the port-admiral. Steamers regularly ascend the Tamar; Cotehele House, opposite the town, and the Morwell rocks, near Tavistock, are the chief attractions. Government Establishments—Raglan barracks (for two regiments; will accommodate 2000 men and 80 officers), Granby barracks, naval barracks and hospital, military hospital, dockyard, gun-wharf, Keyham steam-yard, and a powder depôt. D. has four docks, the longest 437 ft., with 32.1 ft. depth on sill at high water spring tides. Market-days, Tu. and Th. Mun. bor. P. (1851) 38,200; (1871) 49,400; (1891) 54,800; parl. bor. P. 70,200.

Devonport, or **Formby,** post-tn. and seapt., Tasmania, co. Devon, near the mouth of R. Mersey, 82 m. NW. Launceston, connected by tramway car with rly stn., Formby. Bar at river mouth being deepened. P. 1500.

Devonport, or **North Shore,** suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, North I., Waitemata co., 5 m. NNE. Auckland. P. <3000.

Devonport, East, tp., Tasmania. See **Torquay.**

Devon Road, stn., Ire., co. Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., 4 m. E. Abbeyfeale.

Devonshire Street, stn., Eng., London. See **Globe Road.**

Devonside, vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, on the l. bk. of the Devon, 3 m. WSW. Dollar, close to Tillicoultry stn. P. <750.

Dev'oran, eccles. par. and seapt., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. SW. Truro; tin-smelting carried on. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Devrighi, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Divrigi.**

Devynnock ('a deep valley'), eccles. par. and vil., Wales, Brecknockshire, 7½ m. W. Brecknock, with a stn. (**Devynock**) on the M. R. P. <1000.

Dewas, tn., Central India, Mánpur Agency, cap. D. State, 20 m. NE. Indore. P. (1881) 11,900; (1891) 15,100; Hindus, 10,300; Moham. 3700.

Dewchurch, Little, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5½ m. S. by E. Hereford, 3½ m. SSW. Holm Lacey stn., P.O. P. <500.

Dewchurch, Much, par., adjoining **Little D.,** PM.O.; 4921 ac. P. <750.

Dewell, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8 m. WSW. Leominster, 3½ m. ENE. Almeley stn.

Dewey, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the S. by 45° N., crossed in the middle by 101° W.; traversed by Moreau R.

Dewey's Flat, settlement, U.S., Montana, Beaver Head co., 27 m. SW. by W. Butte.

Dewhurst, the NE. prov. of Brit. N. Borneo.

De Witt, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 40° N., and crossed by 89° W.

De Witt, city, U.S., Iowa, Clinton co., 48 m. S. by E. Dubuque. P. <1500.

De Witt, vil., U.S., Missouri, Carroll co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, 90 m. E. Leavenworth (Kansas). P. <1500.

De Witt, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., to the W. of 97° W., crossed in the S. by 29° N.

De Witt Land, region, Australia, on the NW. ct., between 120° and 123° S., opposite Dampier Archipelago, discovered 1628.

Dewlish, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, div. and 7 m. NE. Dorchester, P.O. P. <500. See **Milborne.**

Dewsall, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4½ m. SSW. Hereford, 1½ m. E. Tram Inn stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**D. St. Michael with Callow**) P. <250.

Dewsbury, mun. bor. (since 1862) and parl. bor. (1 member), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. W. by N. Wakefield, situated partly on the southern declivity and partly at the base of an eminence on the N. bk. of the R. Calder, with stns. on the L. & NW. R., L. & Y. R., and G. N. R., in the diocese of Wakefield, 182 m. by rail from London. In the borough and vicinity are many collieries, foundries, glass and dye works; the chief manufactures are blankets, carpets, worsteds, and heavy woollen goods of various kinds. It has a technical school, and the Wheelwright grammar schools, founded by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. There is a free library, an infirmary, and a fine public park of 74 ac. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 24,800; (1891) 29,800; parl. bor. P. 73,000.

Dexter, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1051 m. by rail W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Dexter, tn., U.S., Iowa, Dallas co., 33 m. W. by S. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Dexter, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., 28 m. NW. by W. Bangor. P. <3000.

Dexter, vil., U.S., Michigan, Washtenaw co., on Huron R., 42 m. W. Detroit. P. <1500.

Deynze, comm. and tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Lys, 9 m. SW. by W. Ghent. P. (comm.) <5000.

Dezfool, city, Persia. See **Dizful.**

Dhadhar, small riv., India, flowing W. into the Gulf of Cambay.

Dhahret el Kôlah, site, Palestine, *Hachilah* (Hill) in the O. T., 8 m. SE. by E. El Khulil (ancient *Hebron*).

Dhala, vil., southern Arabia, 60 m. N. Aden, cap. of a small state within the British sphere of influence.

Dhalak, isls., in the Red Sea. See **Dahlak.**

Dhaleswari, riv., India, flows N. from the Lushái Hills into Cachar dist. in about 92° 40′ E.; joins Surmá. Also the name of an offshoot of the Jamuná, Dacca dist.

Dhamar, Arabia. See **Damar.**

Dhámi, one of the Punjab native hill states of India, about 12 m. W. Simla.

Dhámpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 50 m. ENE. Meerut. P. (1881) 5700; (1891) 6700; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 2500.

Dhámrá, riv. and estuary, India, Bengal, formed by the union of the Brahmani and Baitarani, enters the Bay of Bengal in 20° 47′ N. A fine navigable river, but with a dangerous bar at its mouth.

Dhámrá, port, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Balasor, 72 m. ENE. Cuttack, embracing all the navigable channels forming the R. Dhamra, with customs station at the village of D. on the N. bk. of the river. P. <5000.

Dhamtárí, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Ráipur, 160 m. E. by S. Nágpur. P. (1881) 6600; (1891) 6700; Hindus, 5900.

Dhamtaur, or **Dumtaur,** a valley in the Punjab, Hazára dist., in 34° and 34° 10′ N., 72° 55′ and 73° 15′ E. The valley has the appearance of having once been the bed of a torrent, and is still traversed by numerous watercourses, which empty themselves into the R. Dor. Numerous villages are scattered over the valley, which is populous. Sugar is so abundantly grown that it is the chief food of the cattle.

Dhanaula, tn., Brit. India, dist. Nábha. P. (1891) 7100; Hindus, 2800; Moham. 2300; Sikhs, 2000.

Dhanaurá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 35 m. E. Meerut. P. (1881) 5300.

Dhandhúka, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadábád, 37 m. W. Cambay. P. (1881) 10,000; (1891) 9600; Hindus, 5700; Moham. 3500.

Dhaneswari, riv., Assam, flows N. then NE. into the Brahmaputra in 93° 42′ E. During the rainy season navigable by steamers to Golághát.

Dhangain, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, 57 m. NW. by W. Gayá. P. <5000.

Dhankuta, tn., Nepál, 60 m. W. by S. Darjíling.

Dhár, tn., Central India, cap. D. state, 35 m. W. by S. Indore, in 23° 36′ N., 75° 4′ E. P. (1881) 15,200; (1891) 18,400; Hindus, 13,900; Moham. 3400.

Dharampur, tn., India, cap. of D. native state, 111 m. NNE. Bombay. P. (1881) 5200.

Dhárangáon, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 120 m. S. by W. Indore, 32 m. ENE. Dhulia. P. (1881) 13,100; (1891) 15,100; Hindus, 11,600.

Dhárapuram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 42 m. ESE. Coimbatore, a position of strategical importance in the campaigns with Haidar Alí and Tipú Sáhib. P. (1881) 7300; (1891) 7700; Hindus, 5900.

Dhárlwál, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and SW. of Gardaspur, on the railway to Amritsar; with woollen factory.

Dharma, tract of country, Brit. India, NW. Provs., in Kumáun dist., on the S. side of the main Himálayan range, crossed by 30¼° N. and 80⅔° E. **D. Pass,** leading into the Hundes, has an alt. of 15,000 ft.

Dharma Páls, city, India. See native state of **Kuch Behar.**

Dharmápuri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 36 m. N. Salem. P. (1881) 7100; (1891) 6900; Hindus, 6000.

Dharmávaram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantápur, on Chitravati R., 75 m. SE. Bellary. P. (1881) 5900; (1891) 6800; Hindus, 5900.

Dharmkot, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Firozpur, 50 m. SSE. Amritsar. P. (1881) 6000; (1891) 6700; Hindus, 2400; Moham. 3200.

Dharmsála, hill stn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. Kángra, 95 m. NW. by W. Simla, connected by cart-road with Jalandhar. Occupies the site of old Hindu sanctuary or *dharmsála,* and has a monument to Lord Elgin, who died here in 1863. Alt. 4500–6500 ft. P. (1881) 5300; (1891) 6200; Hindus, 5500.

Dharur, tn., India, Haidarábád, 89 m. ESE. Ahmadnagar.

Dhárwár, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. D., 73 m. E. Goa. The dist. of D. is well adapted for the growth of American cotton, which was introduced here in 1842. D. is on the railway to the port of Marmagáo, and is the centre of a great trade (monopolised by the Lingáyats) in cotton, timber, and grain. P. (1872) 35,000; (1881) 27,200; (1891) 32,800; Hindus, 23,900; Moham. 7700.

Dhasán, riv., Central India, flows NE. then NNE. into the Betwa, its lower course forming the boundary between Jhánsi and Hamírpur dists., NW. Provs. Length, 220 m.

Dhaulágiri ('the white mountain'), mt., India, a peak of the Himálayas between Nepál and Tibet, in 29° 11′ N., and 82° 59′ E. Alt. 26,825 ft.

Dhaurahra, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Kheri, 80 m. N. by E. Lucknow. P. (1881) 5800; (1891) 5300; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 1700.

Dhenkánal, trib. state of Orissa, Bengal, crossed by 21° N., 85½° E. Area, 1463 sq. m.

Dheri Sháhan, vil., Brit. India, Punjab. Ráwal Pindi dist., in 33° 17′ N., 72° 49′ E., with remains extending over an area of 6 sq. m., identified by General Cunningham as those of the ancient *Taxila*, which is described by Arrian as the most populous city between the Indus and Hydaspes (Jehlam).

Dhibán, ruins, Palestine, *Dibon* in the O. T., 31° 29′ N., 35° 48′ E., 22 m. S. by W. the ancient *Heshbon*.

Dhola, tn. and rly. junc., India, Káthiáwár, 63 m. SW. by W. Cambay.

Dholera, former seapt., India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadábád, 25 m. W. by S. Cambay, now cut off from the sea by the silting up of its river; still an important seat of the cotton trade, giving name to a certain quality of cotton. P. (1881) 10,300; (1891) 10,100; Hindus, 7400.

Dholka, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadábád, 28 m. NNW. Cambay. P. (1881) 17,700; (1891) 16,500; Hindus, 11,200.

Dholpur, tn., India, Rájputána, 34 m. S. by W. Agra, near the l. bk. of the Chambal, cap. native state of D.; holds a fair for fifteen days in the latter part of October. P. (1881) 15,800.

Dhond, tn. and rly. junc., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Poona, on Bhímá R., 45 m. E. by S. Poona. P. (1891) < 5000.

Dhoon, vil., Isle of Man, 5 m. S. by E. Ramsey.

Dhorájí, fortified tn., India, Káthiáwár, 80 m. NNW. Diu. P. (1881) 16,100; (1891) 20,400.

Dhor el Khodib, mt., Syria, one of the summits of the Lebanon, 20 m. SE. Tripoli. Alt. 10,625 ft.; snow-line, 9700 ft.

Dhrángadrá, fortified tn., India, Gujarat, 73 m. W. Ahmadábád; cap. of native state D. P. (1881) 12,300.

Dhrol, tn., India, Káthiáwár, 135 m. N. by W. Diu, cap. native state of D. P. (1881) < 5000.

Dhu, Loch, small lake, Scot., SW. Perthshire, SE. of Loch Chon, close to the Glasgow waterworks, with meteorological station, in 56° 14′ N., 4° 22′ W. Alt. 270 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 82.7 in.

Dhubbooee, decayed tn., India. See **Dabhoi.**

Dhubrí, tn., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Goálpárá, on r. bk. of the Brahmaputra, 35 m. SE. by E. Kuch Behar; a stopping-place for Assam steamers. Alt. 115 ft. Mean temp., yr. 75° F., Jan. 63°, July 82°; rfall., yr. 93.5 in., May–Sept. 81.2 in. P. (1881) < 3000; (1891) 4800; Hindus, 2700; Moham. 1900.

Dhu Hearteach, lighthouse, Scot., off ct. of Argyllshire, on a rock in the Atlantic, 15½ m. SW. Iona; visible, 18 m.

Dhúliá, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. Khandesh, 128 m. E. by S. Surat; until the beginning of the present century an insignificant village. Since British occupation its growth has been steady, and it has recently developed a trade in cotton and linseed. Alt. 1000 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 21.9 in., June–Sept. 18.2 in. P. (1881) 18,400; (1891) 21,900; Hindus, 16,000.

Dhulipnagar, India. See **Edwardesábád.**

Dhundookha, tn., India. See **Dhandhúka.**

Dhúnn, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Lennep, dist. Wermelskirchen. P. < 3000.

Dhunourah, tn., India. See **Dhanowrá.**

Dhurbhangah, tn. India. See **Darbhangah.**

Dhurmsal, hill stn., Punjab. See **Dharmsála.**

Dhurrumpoor, a Rájput state, India. See **Dharampur.**

Dhúsan, riv., Bengal. See **Parwan.**

Dia, or **Standia,** small isl., Turkey, 6 m. off the N. ct. of the island of Crete, crossed by 25° 15′ E.

Diabat, Wady, riv., Morocco. See **Kseb, Wady.**

Diableret Peak. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Diablo, Spanish, 'devil.'

Diablo, mt., U.S., California, S. side of Suisun Bay, 32 m. E. by N. San Francisco, with lignitic coal mines. Alt. 3856 ft.

Diablo Cañon, gorge, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 167 m. SW. from the NE. corner of the terr.

Diablotin, Morne de, mt., on Dominica I., Windward Is. Alt. 5315 ft.

Diafarebe, inhabited isl. in the upper Niger, western Sudan, in 14° 10′ N., 4° 45′ W.

Diahot, principal riv., New Caledonia, flows NW. into the sea at Harcourt Bay; navigable 25 m. up. Length, 93 m. See **Balade.**

Diakophton, vil., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 26 m. ESE. Patras. P. < 2000.

Dia'la, riv., Persia and Asiatic Turkey, flows first W. through the mountains in the W. of Persia, then SW. and finally SSW. till it enters the Tigris a few miles below Bagdad.

Dialakuru, tn., western Sudan, about 10° 55′ N., 8° 10′ W.

Diamant, cape, French W. Indies, on the SW. ct. of Martinique, in 14° 27′ N.

Diamante, riv., forming the S. boundary of Mendoza state, Argentine Republic, and becoming lost in the salt lagoons in the SE. of the state.

Diamante, tn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the l. bk. of Rio Paraná, 25 m. SSW. Paraná. P. 2000.

Diamantina, Diamentina, or **Mueller's Creek,** long riv., Australia, flows SW. through Queensland into S. Australia, in dry periods dries up in a stony desert, but in rainy seasons empties itself into the N. end of Lake Eyre through the Warburton R.

Diamantina, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, on the W. slope of the Serra do Espinhaço, 335 m. N. by W. Rio de Janeiro, with diamond mines. P. 14,000.

Diamantino, tn., Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, 90 m. NNW. Cuyaba; diamond beds, formerly worked out. P. < 2000.

Diamente, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, on the W. ct., 65 m. S. Potenza. P. < 3000.

Diamentina. See **Diamantina.**

Diamond, vil., Canada, Ontario, Carleton co., 9 m. from Pakenham. P. < 1500.

Diamond, hamlet, Ire., 4 m. from Crumlin, co. Antrim, P.O.

Diamond, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, 5 m. W. Portadown.

Diamond, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Ballyconnell.

Diamond Butte, mt., U.S., Arizona, Mohave co., 45 m. ESE. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Diamond Creek, mining vil., Victoria, Evelyn co., 16½ m. NE. Melbourne. P. < 1500.

Diamond Harbour, port, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. 24 Parganás, at the head of the estuary of the Húglí, on the l. bk., 30 m. SSW. Calcutta, with which it is connected by a branch railway. In old times the anchorage of the Company's ships; since the introduction of steam, few vessels have to wait here for the tide. Now a telegraph station. P. < 5000.

Diamond Hill, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 96 m. N. Melbourne. P. < 1500.

Diamond Island, low-wooded isl., Burmah, in the estuary of the Bassein R., 12 m. SE. Cape Negrais. It abounds with turtles, and is the home-station of the Alguada Reef lighthouse establishment. Area, 1 sq. m.

Diamond Peak, mt., U.S., Oregon, Cascade Range, in the SE. of Lane co., 148 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 8807 ft. (Wheeler).

Diamor, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Fore, 6 m. SE. Oldcastle; 5489 ac. P. < 250.

Diander, name of the Cape Verde Penin. and the adjoining dist., W. Africa.

Diano d'Alba, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 27 m. E. Saluzzo. P. < 3000.

Diano, Val di, the upper part of the valley of the Tanagro, Italy, stretching about 20 m. NNW. to SSE., in the SE. of Campania.

Diano Marino, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, on the coast, 18 m. ENE. San Remo. P. < 3000.

Diar'bekir ('the dwelling' or 'tents of Bekr'), in Armenian **Tigranogird,** in old Syrian *Amida,* and sometimes called by the Turks *Kara* (black) Amid (Egli), an ancient tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the l. bk. of the Tigris, 73 m. NE. by E. Urfa, situated on a dark-coloured basaltic cliff washed by the Tigris, and built of the material on which it stands; cap. vilayet and sanjak D. P. 35,000; Moham. 20,100; Christians, 11,200. (Cuinet.)

Diavolo, Punta del, cape, Italy, in the S. of the Isola di Monte Cristo, in 42° 18½′ N., 10° 18′ E.

Dibál, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 65 m. SE. by S. Meerut. P. (1881) 8200; (1891) 8400; Hindus, 5100; Moham. 3100.

Dibbie, lake, western Sudan. See **Debo.**

Dibden ('deep valley'), par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Southampton. P. < 750.

Dibon, place named in O. T. See **Dhibán.**

Dibong, or **Dibang,** riv., India. See **Brahmaputra.**

Dibra, Albanian, **Debar,** or **Debor,** Servian, tn., Turkey in Europe, N. Albania, 54 m. NW. Monastir, on a hill slope, near the r. bk. of the Drin. P. 12,000 (of whom 7000 Albanians or Albanianized Servians, the rest mainly Servian Moham.).

Dibrugarh, tn., Brit. India, Assam, cap. dist. Lakhimpur, on the l. bk. of the Brahmaputra, terminus of the river trade for commercial steamers. P. (1881) 7200; (1891) 9900; Hindus, 7100; Moham. 2400. See **Assam.**

Dibulla, Puerto de, seapt., Colombia, Magdalena, on the N. ct., in about 73° 20′ W.

Dicconson Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., on the L. & Y. R., 3½ m. E. by N. Wigan, P.O.

Dichty, or **Dighty Water,** rivulet, Scot., S. Forfarshire, flows from the Sidlaw Hills to the Firth of Tay near Broughty Ferry; drives several mills.

Di-chu, Tibetan name of the upper Yangtse-kiang.

Dickens, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 34° N., and E. of 101° W.

Dickenson, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., on the W. frontier, N. of 37° N. and E. of 83° W.

Dicker, Upper, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, on the Cuckmare, div. and 8 m. NNW. Eastbourne, 2½ m. WSW. Hellingly stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Dickey, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 46° N., between 90° and 98° W.

Dick's Head, cape, Brit. E. Africa, in 1° 40′ S.

Dickinson, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Stark co., 88 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 2403 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Dickinson, co., U.S., Kansas, E. of the meridian 89°, and crossed in the N. by 39° N.

Dickinson, co., U.S., Iowa, on N. frontier, crossed by 95° W.

Dickinson's Landing, vil., Canada, Ontario, Stormont co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 49 m. SE. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Dickleburgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 17½ m. SSW. Norwich, 3 m. NE. Diss, 1½ m. ESE. Burston stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Dickoya, noted tea-growing valley in Ceylon, 20 by 4 m.

Dickson, co., U.S., Tennessee, E. of 88° W., crossed in the S. by 36° N.

Dickson, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., on Lackawanna R., 3 m. N. by E. Scranton. P. <4000.

Dicomano, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the Sieve, prov. and 17 m. NE. by E. Florence. P. <5000.

Didam, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. S. Zutphen. P. <4000.

Didbrook, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 8 m. S. by E. Evesham, 6 m. SE. by E. Beckford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**D. St. George with Pinnock and Hailes**) P. <500.

Didcot, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 4½ m. SSE. Abingdon, with a stn. (**D. Junction**—for Oxford, &c.) on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Diddington, par., Eng., co., div., and 5 m. SW. by S. Huntingdon, 2 m WSW. Offord and Buckden stn. P. <250.

Diddlebury, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 17 m. S. Shrewsbury, 3 m. SE. Harton Road stn., P.O.; 8690 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**D. with Westhope**) P. <750.

Didling, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 8½ m. N. by W. Chichester, 1½ m. SSE. Elsted stn. P. <250. See **Elsted.**

Didlington, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 18 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 5 m. ESE. Stoke Ferry stn. P. <250. See **Cranwich.**

Didmarton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. SE. Wotton-under-Edge, 6 m. E. by S. Wickwar stn., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. with Oldbury on the Hill**) P. <500.

Didsbury, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 43 m. N. Calgary.

Didsbury, par., Eng., Lancashire, Stretford div., 4 m. S. by E. Manchester, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 7400.

Didymotichos. See **Dimotika.**

Die, the ancient *Dea Augusta Vocontiorum,* tn., France, dep. Drôme, cap. arr., 35 m. SW. by S. Grenoble. Manufactures silks, paper, and leather. P. <4000.

Dieba, vil., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, to the N. of the Volta, in about 8° 35′ N., 0° 23′ W.

Dieburg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, circle D., 8½ m. E. by N. Darmstadt. P. <5000.

Diedenhofen, French **Thionville,** tn. and fortress, Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the l. bk. of the Moselle, cap. circle D., 16 m. N. Metz; capitulated to the Germans, Nov. 1870. P. 7100.

Dieditz, tn., Austria. See **Dědlitz.**

Diège, riv., France, dep. Corrèze, trib. of the R. Dordogne, which it joins after a SE. course of 30 m.

Diego Alvarez, isl. See **Tristan da Cunha.**

Diego Garcia, isl., Indian Ocean, the largest island of the Chagos Archipelago (*q.v.*), and the southernmost of the Maldive Is., is a coral bank.

Diego Ramirez (first marked on the map in 1619 on a voyage of the Spaniard Bartol. Garcia de Nodal, and named after one of his companions), isl. group, in the S. Pacific, 60 m. SW. Cape Horn.

Diego Rodriguez, isl., Indian Ocean, in Chagos Archipelago.

Diego Rodriguez, isl., S. Indian Ocean. See **Rodriguez.**

Diego Suarez, bay, Madagascar, having a narrow but deep entrance into a large, well-sheltered basin. The bay and its coast belong to France. See **Antomboka Bay.**

Diekirch, tn., gd.-duchy Luxemburg, cap. govt. D., 18 m. N. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Diele, fortified stn., French Congo Terr., at the head of navigation on the Alima, in 1° 40′ S., 14° 40′ E.

Dielette, small seapt., France, W. ct., dep. Manche, 11 m. WSW. Cherbourg, with iron-mine; now (1893) being connected by rail with Cherbourg. The new port has a depth at entrance of 31 ft. ordinary spring tides, 18 ft. ordinary neap, and a jetty 1223 ft. long. P. <2000.

Diemel, riv., Ger., Waldeck and Prussia; it joins the Werra 24 m. N. Cassel, after a NE. course of 50 m.

Dienbien-fu, or **Theng,** vil., Tongking, 190 m. W. by N. Hanoi, in plain 18 m. long; with French post.

Diep, tief, Teutonic; *dwfn,* Cymric, 'deep.'

Diepenbeek, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, 12 m. WNW. Maastricht. P. <4000.

Diepenheim, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 15 m. W. Enschede. P. <2000.

Diepenow, channel, Prussia. See **Stettiner Haff.**

Diepenveen, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 2 m. NNW. Deventer. P. <4000.

Diepholz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, in the circle of D. (formerly a county), 26 m. NNE. Osnabrück. P. <3000.

Diepoldsau, comm., Switzd., cant. and 13 m. E. by S. St. Gall, on the Rhine. P. <3000.

Dieppe (Scandinavian, *Duipa,* 'the deep water'), tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. D., on the NW. ct., at the mouth of the Arques, 33 m. N. Rouen, divided into the town proper and a suburb, Le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge. The port has several docks, and a tidal harbour with a depth of 29–36 ft. at ordinary spring tides. D. has a fort, a citadel, and is a fortified town of third class. It has shipbuilding docks, manufactures of ivory-wares (noted for 200 years), watches, lace, &c., and is a packet station in daily communication with Newhaven. Has a hydropathic establishment, and is largely resorted to by summer visitors. Large quantities of oysters, herrings, and mackerel are sent to Paris. P. 21,100.

Dieren, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the IJssel, 9 m. ENE. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Diesdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle Wanzleben. P. <3000.

Diessenhofen, tn., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, on the Rhine, 5 m. E. by S. Schaffhausen. P. <2000.

Diest, fortress, Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Demer, 18 m. ENE. Louvain. Taken by the British under Marlborough, 1705. P. 8500.

Dietfurt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 20 m. NNE. Ingolstadt. P. <2000.

Dietrichsdorf, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 2 m. ENE. Kiel. P. <3000.

Dieu, isl., France. See **Yeu, Ile d'.**

Dieulefit, tn., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montélimar, 30 m. NNE. Orange. In the 16th century D. was one of the strongholds of Calvinism, and suffered greatly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. P. <4000.

Dieuze, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 25 m. ENE. Nancy, Fr.; has mines of rock-salt, worked since the 11th century, and many Roman antiquities. P. 5800.

Diez, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the l. bk. of the Lahn, in circle Unterlahn, 19 m. E. Koblenz. P. <5000.

Dièze, riv., Belgium. See **Dommel.**

Difunda, vil., central Africa, on the r. bk. of the Kassai, in 9° 52′ S., 22° 10′ E.

Dig, tn. and dismantled fortress, India, Rájputána, 25 m. NW. Bhartpur, lying in a marshy tract; for the greater part of the year nearly surrounded by water. P. (1881) 15,800.

Diganwy, Wales. See **Deganwy.**

Digar La, a difficult pass across the Himálayas, about 10 m. NE. of Leh. Alt. 17,930 ft., *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1878, p. 175.

Digby, tn. and port of entry, D. co., Canada, Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Basin, 111 m. W. Halifax. Mean temp., yr. 43.4° F., Jan. 23.8°, July 63.3°. P. <2500.

Digby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12 m. SE. by S. Lincoln, on the G. N. and G. E. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500. See **Bloxholm.**

Digby, post-tn., Victoria, Normanby co., 39 m. N. Portland P. <1500.

Digby, cape, on the E. ct. of Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean.

Digby Gut, the channel by which Annapolis basin communicates with the Bay of Fundy.

Digby Neck, penin., to the SW., between the Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay.

Digger's Rest, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., on Melbourne and Sandhurst Rly., 20 m. N. by W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Diggle, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, S. div., W. Riding, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R., 10½ m. SW. Huddersfield, PM.O.

Dighton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., on Taunton R., 6 m. S. by W. Taunton. P. <2000.

Dighty Water, Scot. See **Dichty.**

Diglis, place on the Severn, Eng., just below Worcester, with a transhipping dock where the Worcester and Birmingham Canal joins the Severn.

Dignano, tn., Illyria, circle Istria, govt. and 48 m. SSE. Trieste. P. 5300.

Digne (from Celtic *din,* 'a fort'), tn., France, dep. Basses Alpes, 56 m. NE. Aix, 17 m. ESE. Sisteron; cap. of arr. P. <5000.

Digoa, tn., Africa, Bornu. See **Dikoa.**

Digoin, tn., France, dep. Saône et Loire, where the Loire and its lateral canal are joined by the Canal du Centre, 31 m. SW. Le Creuzot, with earthenware manufactures. P. <4000.

Digras, tn., Brit. India, Berár, dist. Wún, in 20° 6′ N., 77° 45′ E. P. (1891) 5100; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 1100.

Digsa, or **Digsan,** tn., Abyssinia. See **Diksan.**

Digswell, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Maran, 5½ m. WNW. Hertford, close to Welwyn stn. P. <250.

Digue, La, an inhabited isl., Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles group, surrounded by a reef, in 4° 21′ S., and 55° 55′ E.

Dihang, or **Dihong,** riv., India. See **Brahmaputra.**

Dihewid, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 8 m NW. Lampeter, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. with Llanerchaeron**) P. <750.

Dijon, the ancient *Divio*, cap. dep. Côte d'Or, France, on the Ouche and the Burgundy Canal, 44 m. NE. by E. Autun, with considerable trade in Burgundy wine, and various manufactures; noted for its mustard. Seat of a university academy, with faculties of law, science, and letters. The cathedral, commenced in 525, was, before the Revolution, the church of a famous abbey. The town has also a museum. Birthplace of Charles the Bold, and other dukes of Burgundy, Bossuet, and many other celebrities. Cap. arr. D. Alt. 805 ft. P. (1872) 40,100; (1891) 65,400.

Dijonnais, an old div., France, prov. Burgundy, of which Dijon was the cap., now comprised in the dep. Côte d'Or.

Dikañka, vil., Russia, govt. and 18 m. N. of Poltava. Formerly residence of Kochubei. P. 4000.

Dikeli, ct. tn., on the W. of Asia Minor, on Mytilene Channel, 47 m. NNW. Smyrna.

Dikkeh, ruins, Palestine. See **Sikkeh.**

Dikoa, or **Digoa,** tn., central Africa, Bornu, about 25 m. S. of Lake Chad. Alt. 1480 ft. (Rohlfs, 1866). P. 15–25,000.

Diksan, Digsan, or **Digsa,** tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 45 m. SSW. Massaua, starting-point of the road crossing the Taranta Pass and descending the Hadas valley to Annesley Bay. Alt. 7875 ft.

Dilam, or **Bender** (or **Bunder**) **Dilam,** small port, Persia, in the NE. corner of the Persian Gulf.

Dilasac, Ensenada de, bay, Philippine Is., Luzon, on the E. ct., in 16° 25′ N.

Dilāwár, fort, India, Bahāwalpur, 100 m. S. by W. Múltán.

Dilem, well-wooded mt. dist., Persia, prov. Ghilan, between the Elbruz Mts. and the SW. shore of the Caspian.

Dildi, tn., Abyssinia, Amhara, 40 m. SW. Debra Tabor.

Dilham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 12 m. SE. by S. Cromer, 1 m. S. Honing stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. with Honing**) P. <750.

Dilhorne, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 6 m. E. by S. Stoke upon Trent, 2 m. NE. Blyth Bridge stn., P.O. (**Dilhorn**). P. <2000.

Diligent River, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 6 m. from Parrsborough.

Dillenburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle Dill, 21 m. W. by S. Marburg. P. <4000.

Dilli, tn., Timor. See **Delhi.**

Dillicar, par., Eng., Westmorland, 8 m. NE. Kendal. P. <250.

Dillingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, on R. Danube, 26 m. NE. by E. Ulm. P. 5700.

Dillingen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, circle and dist. Saarlouis. P. <4000.

Dillington, vil., Eng., co. and 8 m. WSW. Huntingdon, 3 m. SSW. Grafham stn. See **Dereham, East.**

Dilln, or **Belabanya,** tn., Hungary, prov. Hont, 49 m. N. by W. Waitzen; gold and lead mines. P. <2000.

Dillon, city, U.S., Montana, Beaver Head co., 55 m. S. by W. Butte. P. <1500.

Dillonton, vil., Canada, Quebec, Brome co., 12 m. from Waterloo. P. <1500.

Dillsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, York co., 13 m. SW. by S. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Dill-Weilszenstein, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Karlsruhe, dist. Pforzheim. P. <3000.

Dilman, tn., Persia, Azerbaijan, between Lake Urumia and the W. frontier. P. 5–6000.

Dilolo, lake, in the S. of central Africa, in 11° 30′ S., 22° 20′ E., on the SW. frontier of the Congo Free State, in a swampy dist. on the border of the Congo and Zambezi basins, to both of which rivers it is said to send feeders (N. and S. Lotembwa).

Dilston, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tyne, div. and 2½ m. E. by S. Hexham, 1 m. WSW. Corbridge stn. P. <250.

Dilston, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., on r. bk. of the Tamar, 8 m. NNW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Dilton, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 5½ m. S. Trowbridge, 2 m. S. Westbury (*q.v.*); eccles. par. (**D. Marsh with Chapmanslade**) 2 m. to the W. by N., P.O. (**D. M.**). P. <1500.

Dilworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, 7 m. NE. Preston. P. <2500.

Dilwyn, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6½ m. WSW. Leominster, 3½ m. SSE. Pembridge stn., PM.O.; 6423 ac. P. <1500.

Dima, tn., Abyssinia, Gojam, in about 10° 30′ N., and 38° 5′ E.

Dimápur, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Nágá Hills, 80 m. N. by W. Manipur, with ruins and tanks of an early cap. of the Cachari Rájás. P. (1891) <5000.

Dimar, Arabia. See **Damar.**

Dimar, dist., Senegambia, near mouth of the R. Senegal, l. bk.

Dimboola, or **Nine Creeks,** post-tp., Victoria, Borung co., 74 m. NW. Ararat. P. <1500.

Dîmbovița (-tsa), riv., Roumania, rises near the N. frontier, in the Transylvanian Alps, and flows SSE. and SE. through Bukarest, to the Arges, which it joins on the l. bk. at Budesci.

Dimeh, place with ruined temple on N. shore of the Birket-el-Qerun.

Dimeshk esh Shâm, tn., Syria. See **Damascus.**

Dimetoka, tn., in NW. of Asia Minor, mutessariflik Bigha, 95 m. W. by N. Brusa. P. 7000; Moham. 5600; orthodox Greeks, 1300. (Cuinet.)

Dimiat, Egypt. See **Damietta.**

Dimina, Turkish isl. on the W. of Asia Minor, 9 m. SW. of the SW. end of Samos I.

Dimitzana, tn., Greece. See **Dēmētsana.**

Dimlah, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rangpur, 80 m. SE. by S. Darjiling. P. (1891) <5000.

Dimmit, or **Demmit,** co., U.S., Texas, in the S., crossed in the W. by 100° W., to the N. of 28° N.

Dimon, Watersof, wady, named in O. T. See **Umm Deineh.**

Dimotika, or **Demotika,** the ancient *Didymotichos*, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 23 m. S. by W. Adrianople; seat of a Greek archbishop, with citadel and textile manufactures; some time the residence of Charles IX. of Sweden after the battle of Poltava. Birthplace (1512) and residence of Bajazet. P. 10,000.

Dimrich, vil., Hungary. See **Deva.**

Din, Celtic, 'a fortified height.' See *Dinas.*

Dinájpur, or **Dinagepore,** tn., India, Bengal, cap. D. dist., in 25° 38′ N., 88° 41′ E. P. (1881) 12,600; (1891) 12,200.

Dinan ('the fortress on the water'), tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Rance, cap. arr., 14 m. S. St. Malo, on a scarped hill 126 ft. above the Rance, on which it has a fort. P. 10,400.

Dināngar, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, 50 m. NE. Amritsar, on a low, swampy, and malarious plain. The neighbourhood is profusely irrigated from the Bári Doáb Canal. P. (1881) 5600; (1891) 5500; Hindus, 2700; Moham. 2700.

Dinant, tn., Belgium, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, cap. arr., prov. and 14 m. S. Namur, with a citadel and manufactures of cotton, iron, and copper goods; has a bridge of black marble. P. (comm.) 7000.

Dinagat, one of the Philippine Is., to the N. of Mindanao, in 10° 28′ N., 125° 36′ E. (N. end).

Dinápur, cantonment, Brit. India, Bengal, on the l. bk. of the Ganges, cap. dist. and 11 m. WNW. Patná. P. (1881) 37,900; (1891) 44,400; Hindus, 32,300; Moham. 10,600.

Dinard, seapt., France, dep. Ille et Villaine, on the N. ct., on the l. bk. of the Rance, arr. and opposite St. Malo. P. <4000.

Dinaric Alps, mt. range, stretching from NW. to SE. on the frontier of Dalmatia and Bosnia (Balkan Penin.), belonging almost entirely to the Karst (*q.v.*), the W. slopes included in the Adriatic drainage area, the eastern mainly comprised in an area in which the rivers ultimately disappear underground. They are quite disconnected from the Alps proper. The name Dinaric is derived from that of one of their highest peaks, **Mount Dinara,** in 44° 4′ N., 16° 23′ E. Alt. 6010 ft. The southern portion of the range is known in Bosnia as the **Prolog Planina,** to which belongs **Mount Troglav,** in 43° 56′ N. Alt. 6275 ft.

Dinas, or *din*, Celtic, 'a fort' or 'fortified height.'

Dinas, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. S. Carnarvon; junction for N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly.

Dinas, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the N. border of the S. div., 10 m. S. by W. Merthyr Tydfil, on the Taff Vale Rly., with coal, PM.O.

Dinas, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the N. ct., 4 m. ENE. Fishguard, PMT.O. (**D. Cross**). P. <750.

Dinas Emlyn, tn., Wales. See **Newcastle Emlyn.**

Dinas Head, cape, Wales, N. ct. Pembrokeshire, in 4° 54′ W.

Dinas Mawddwy, market-tn., Wales, Merioneth, on the Dovey, 8½ m. E. by S. Dolgelly, on the Mawddwy Rly., with slate quarries, PM.O. Market-day, S.

Dinas Powis, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4 m. SW. by S. Cardiff, 1 m. N. Sully stn., on the Barry Rly., PMT.O.

Dinckley, par., Eng., Lancashire, 5 m. N. Blackburn. P. <250.

Dinder, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 2 m. ESE. Wells. P. <250.

Dindigal (*Dindu-kal*, 'the rock of Dindu'), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 34 m. N. by W. Madura, with a fort on a remarkable wedge-shaped rock 1223 ft. above the sea. Formerly the cap. of an independent prov. P. (1881) 14,200; (1891) 20,200; Hindus, 14,600; Christians, 3400.

Dindings, properly two small isls. (also called **Pangkor Islands**) belonging to the British Straits Settlements (Malay Penin.), close to the coast of Perak, the larger in 4° 11′–16′ N., the smaller to the SW. The name is now used to include a densely-wooded tract on the mainland opposite, extending to 4½° N., also British, with a government timber depôt at Lumut, a place with a fine harbour and deep anchorage. Plantations of coco-nuts and patchouli have proved fairly successful; also coffee and paper on the mainland dist. (near Lumut). Total area about 200 sq. m.

Dindivaram, or **Tindivaram** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Arcot. P. (1891) 9200; Hindus, 8200.

Dinedor, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 2½ m. SE. by S. Hereford. P. <500.

Dinga, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrat, 80 m. SE. by S. Ráwal Pindi. P. (1891) 5400; Hindus, 1900; Moham. 2900.

Dingalan, Ensenada de, bay, Philippine Is., Luzon, on the E. ct., in 15° 30′ N.

Dingden, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 27 m. NW. Essen. P. <3000.

Dingelsdorf, vil., Ger., Baden, on the S. shore of Ueberlinger-See, 6 m. N. Constance. P. <2000.

Dingelstädt, tn., Ger. Prussia, prov. Saxony, 37 m. NW. Erfurt. P. <4000.

Dingestow, or **Dynystow,** par., Eng., co. and 4 m. WSW. Monmouth, on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <250.

Dinghi, a Fulbe vil., on the l. bk. of the Kebbi, W. Africa, in 9° 24′ N., 13° 42′ E.

Dingirai, vil., French W. Africa, in 11° 23′ N., 10° 37′ W.

Dingle, par. and tn., Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, on **D. Harbour,** 25 m. WSW. Tralee, PMT.O. Par. 9097 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <2000.

Dingle, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., 160 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the state.

Dingle Bay, inlet, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, 30 m. long, 4 m. wide at mouth, where lies Valentia I. (*q.v.*).

Dingley, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 14½ m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, 2 m. E. by S. Market Harborough stn. P. <250.

Dinglingen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Offenburg. P. <3000.

Dingolfing, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, on a rock near the r. bk. of the Isar, 32 m. SE. by S. Ratisbon, with sulphur springs. P. <3000.

Dingri Maidan, plain and tn., Tibet, to the S. of the Sanpu, the town in about 28° 37′ N., 86° 40′ E. Scene of a great victory of the Chinese over the Nepálese in 1792, since which date Chinese authority has been paramount in Tibet.

Dingwall (Scand. 'the council plains'), royal and parl. burgh, par., and tn., Scot., Ross-shire, at the head of Cromarty Firth, 11 m. NW. Inverness, on the H. R. Par. 6644 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. 2000; royal and parl. burgh (1891) P. <2500. See **Wick.**

Dinham, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 3½ m. WSW. Chepstow. P. <250.

Dinish Island, Ire., W. co. Galway, at the S. of the entrance to Kilkieran Bay.

Dinkas. See **Denkas.**

Dinkelsbühl, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 43 m. SW. Nuremberg. P. <5000.

Dinmael, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire. See **Llangwm.**

Dinmore, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5½ m. S. by W. Leominster, on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Dinner Island, or **Samarai,** small isl. off the E. end of Brit. New Guinea, in China Strait, 10° 37′ S., 150° 40′ E. Seat or govt. for the E. dist. of Brit. New Guinea.

Dinnet, stn. and eccles. par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on Deeside Rly., on the l. bk. of the Dee, 6 m. ENE. Ballater, PM.O. P. <750.

Dinnington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 8 m. S. Morpeth, 3 m. W. Annitsford stn., P.O. (**D.**), and P.O. (**D. Colliery**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. St. Matthew**) P. <1500.

Dinnington, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 10 m. W. by S. Yeovil, 3½ m. NW. Crewkerne stn. P. <250. See **Seavington.**

Dinnington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Rotherham, 2½ m. NE. by N. Kiveton Park stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. St. Leonard**) P. <250.

Dinorwic, or **Dinorwig.** See **Port Dinorwic.**

Dinsdale, Low, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 4 m. SE. by E. Darlington, with stn. (**Dinsdale**) on the NE. R., 2½ m. S. Middleton (in Teesdale) stn.; D. has a medicinal spring and baths. P. <250.

Dinsdale, Over, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., opposite Low D. P. <250.

Dinskaya, Cossack vil., Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. and 17 m. NE. of Ekaterinodar. P. 5750.

Dinslaken, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 14 m. NW. by W. Essen. P. <3000.

Dinteloord-en-Prinseland, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Aa, 16½ m. W. by N. Breda. P. 3000.

Dinting Vale, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, on M. S. & L. R. (**Dinting**), 1½ m. WNW. Glossop, within which bor. it is chiefly included, PM.O. (**Dinting**). P. <3500.

Dinton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. WSW. Aylesbury, PM.O. P. <750.

Dinton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 9 m. W. by N. Salisbury, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. with Teffont Magna**) P. <750.

Dinwiddie, co., U.S., Virginia, in the S., E. of 78° W., and crossed in the S. by 37° N.

Dinwoodie, stn., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the C. R., 9 m. S. by E. Moffat.

Dio, in Hungarian place-names, 'hut.'

Diois, old dist., France, prov. Dauphiné, cap. of which was Dié. Was bought in 1419 by Charles VII., then Dauphin.

Diomede Islands, a group in Bering Strait, midway between Asia and America, consisting of Fairway, Krusenstern, and Ratmanov Islands, the first two American, the third Russian, the central one in 65° 46′ N., and 168° 55′ W.

Dionisio, isl. group, Pacific. See **Volcano Islands.**

Diós-Györ, comm., Hungary, co. Borsod, 5½ m. W. Miskolcz, with iron and coal mines and iron springs. P. 6500.

Diospolis, tn., Palestine. See **Ludd.**

Diospolis Parva, vil., Upper Egypt. See **Hou.**

Diószeg, comm., Hungary, co. Bihar, 23 m. SE. Debreczen. P. 5700.

Dipálpur, ancient and decayed tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Montgomery, 74 m. SW. by S. Lahore, on the old bank of the Beas; once the cap. of the N. Punjab under the Pathán Emperors of Delhi, now an insignificant village. P. (1881) <4000; (1891) <5000.

Dipignano, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov., dist., and 5 m. S. Cosenza. P. <4000.

Dipper Harbour, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, on Bay of Fundy, co. and 20 m. from St. John.

Dippoldiswalde, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 12 m. S. by W. Dresden, cap. circle D., founded in the 10th century by Bohemian miners. P. <4000.

Dipsang Plain. See **Depsang.**

Diptford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 10 m. WNW. Dartmouth, 3½ m. SE. by S. Brent stn., P.O.; 4107 ac. P. <750.

Dipton, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 8½ m. SW. Newcastle, 2 m. S. Lintz Green stn., PMT.O. P. <3500.

Dir, tn., Kafiristan, on an affluent of the Panjkhora, about 50 m. S. Chitral, SE. of the Lahori or Lawarai P., cap. of petty state of D. Alt. 5650 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1884, p. 7.

Direction, Islands of. See **Evangelist Islands.**

Direk, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 52 m. S. by W. Diarbekir. P. 2500; Kurds, 1500; Gregorian Armenians, 1000. (Cuinet.)

Dirham and Hinton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 6½ m. N. Bath, 4 m. ENE. Warmley stn., P.O. (**Dyrham**). P. <500.

Dirlamba, tn., Nicaragua, 15 m. W. Granada.

Dirillo, the ancient *Achates,* riv., Sicily, prov. Syracuse, enters the Mediterranean 24 m. WNW. Modica, after a WSW. course of about 30 m.

Dirk Hartog Island, long isl., W. Australia, on the W. of Sharks Bay, crossed in the S. by 26° S., named after the Dutch navigator who discovered it in 1616.

Dirleton, ct. par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 2½ m. WSW. North Berwick, 1½ m. NW. of its stn. on the N. B. R., P.O. Par. 9146 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <500.

Dirraw, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. D. Ballymoney union.

Dirrington, Great, Law, hill, Scot., Berwickshire, about 5½ m. W. by N. Duns. Alt. 1309 ft.

Dirschau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the l. bk. of the Vistula; closed by ice 42–114 days, 18 m. SSE. Danzig. Birthplace of Reinhold Forster, naturalist in Captain Cook's voyage round the globe (1722–75). P. (1816) 2100; (1890) tn. P. 11,500; P. comm. 11,900.

Dirtcar, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. SW. Wakefield, P.O.

Disa, tn., India, on the W. Banas, 85 m. NNW. Ahmadábád. Alt. 465 ft. Mean temp., yr. 80° F., Jan. 67°, May 92°; rfall., yr. 25.5 in., June–Sept. 23.8 in., July–Aug. 18.3 in.

Disappointment, one of the Auckland Is., New Zealand.

Disappointment, Cape, U.S., Washington, at mouth of Columbia R., with lofty basaltic cliffs. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 71.24 in.

Disappointment Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in 14°–14° 15′ S., 141° 10′–141° 30′ W.; discovered in 1765.

Disaster, isl., Japan. See **Hira-shima.**

Disaun, riv., Central India. See **Dhasán.**

Disco (or **Disko**) **Bay,** large bay, Greenland, W. ct., crossed by 69° N., has on its N. side **D. Island,** with town of Godhavn on the S. ct., deposits of coal on its shore. Depth 200–270 fathoms, but with a barrier of 180–190 fathoms at its mouth preventing the escape of icebergs sinking to a greater depth.

Discoed, or **Discoyd,** par., Wales, Radnorshire, 4½ m. ENE. New Radnor, 3 m. W. Presteign stn. P. <250. See **Presteigne.**

Discovery Bay, on S. shore of Milne Bay, Brit. New Guinea, in 10° 25′ S., 150° 26′ E.

Discovery Passage, the narrow strait running N. from 50° N. between Valdes I. and the E. side of Vancouver I., Brit. Columbia.

Dis'entis, in Rumonsh **Muster,** 'monastery' (named in documents of the year 766 *Desertina,* 'desert'), vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 15 m. SE. Altdorf. Alt. 3800 ft. P. <2000.

Disert, in Celtic names, 'a retreat.' See *Desert.*

Diseworth, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6 m. NW. by W. Loughborough, 2½ m. S. Castle Donington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Dishforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. E. by N. Ripon, PM.O. P. <500.

Dishley-with-Thorpacre, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 1½ m. NW. Loughborough. P. <250.

Disko Bay and **Island,** Greenland. See **Disco.**

Disley, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 23 m. NW. by W. Regina.

Disley, par., Eng., Cheshire and Derbyshire, Knutsford div., 7½ m. NNE. Macclesfield, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <3500.

Dislocation Harbour, bay on W. side of Desolation I., Chile, in 52° 50′ S.

Dismal Swamp, morass, U.S., extending from near Norfolk, Virginia, for about 30 m. into N. Carolina, has considerable elevation above the surrounding country, and is thickly covered with wood, chiefly conifers, and has Lake Drummond in its centre; traversed by D. S. Canal, 23 m. long, by means of which Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound are brought into communication. Area, 235 sq. m.

Disna, riv., Russia, govts. Kovno and Vilna, l. bk. trib. of Düna; length, 90 m.; important shipping of corn, hemp, and timber to Riga.

Disna, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 207 m. NW. Vilna, at the junction of the Disna R. with the Düna. Trade in corn and hemp. P. 8000.

Dison, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, 1 m. NW. Verviers. P. 13,100.

Disraeli, co., S. Australia, N. terr., bounded on the E. by 132° E.

Disraeli, tp., Canada. See **Garthby and Disraeli.**

Diss, par. and market-tn., Eng., co. Norfolk, 20 m. SSW. Norwich, S. div., on the Waveney, on the G. E. R. D. was once noted for its manufactures of Suffolk hempen cloth, worsted yarn, &c. Market-day, F. P. <4000.

Dissen, vil., Prussia, Frankfurt, govt. Osnabrück, near Iburg, with salt-works near. P. <2000.

Disserth and Trecoed, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on the Ithon, 11½ m. W. by S. New Radnor, 1½ m. E. Newbridge-on-Wye stn; 6758 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. St. Cewydd**) P. <250.

Dissington, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, 10 m. NW. Newcastle. North D., P. <250; South D., P. <250.

Distington, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 3½ m. S. Workington, on the Cleator and Workington Junc. Rly.; with blast-furnaces. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Distomon, tn., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 46 m. E. Lepanto. P. 3000.

Ditchburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5½ m. NW. Alnwick. P. <250.

Ditchent, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Wells, 1½ m. W. Pennard stn., P.O. P. <750.

Ditchelling, Eng. See **Ditchling.**

Ditcheridge, Eng. See **Ditteridge.**

Ditchford, stn., Eng., Northamptonshire, E. div., on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. E. Wellingborough.

Ditchford, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire. See **Stretton on the Foss.**

Ditchingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 12 m. SSE. Norwich, on the G. E. R., PM.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**D. with Pirnough**) P. <1500.

Ditchling, or **Ditchelling,** par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6½ m. NW. by W. Lewes, 2 m. ESE. Hassocks stn., PM.O. **D. Beacon,** a hill to the S.; alt. 814 ft. Par. 4265 ac. P. <1500.

Ditfurt, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 7 m. SE. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Dithmarschen, a low-lying and in places marshy dist., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, in the W., stretching for about 30 m. N. to S., between the mouth of the Elbe and the Eider; divided into the circles of Norder- and Süder- D. Malarial fever prevalent.

Dithmarscher-Gründe, a shallow, Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, off the W. ct., in 54° 6′–16′ N.

Dithreibh, Loch an. See **Deerie, Loch an.**

Ditro-Varhegy, Ger. **Burgberg,** vil., Hungary, Transylvania, Szeklerland, on the Maros, 8 m. NW. Gyérgyo St. Miklos, with mineral springs. P. 5000.

Dittaino, riv., Sicily. It rises in the middle of the island, and flows ESE. to the Simeto, which it joins on the r. bk. about 8 m. above its mouth.

Ditteridge, or **Ditcheridge,** eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Bath, 1 m. N. Box stn. P. <250.

Dittersbach, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 42 m. SW. by W. Breslau, 2 m. SE. Waldenburg; has large coal-mines. P. 6400.

Dittisham (dit'isam, or dit'isham), par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 2 m. NNW. Dartmouth, P.O. P. <750.

Dittmannsdorf, comm., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and dist. Waldenburg. P. <2000.

Ditton, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3½ m. WNW. Maidstone, close to Aylesford stn. P. <1000.

Ditton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., Prescot par., on the Mersey, 8 m. W. Warrington, with a stn. (**D. Junc.**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Ditton, Long, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. SW. Kingston-upon-Thames, PMT.O. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**Long D. St. Mary**) P. <2000.

Ditton, Upper, vil., adjoining Long D., PMT.O.

Ditton Priors, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 16½ m. SSE. Shrewsbury, 6 m. ESE. Rushbury stn., P.O.; 5566 ac. P. <750.

Ditzingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 6 m. NW. by W. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Diu, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, to the S. of the Zambezi, 112 m. E. by S. Zumbo, in 15° 51′ S., 32° 2′ E.

Diu, isl., India, near the S. end of the Káthiáwár Penin., 122 m. W. by S. Surat, forming (since 1535) a portion of the Portuguese possessions in W. India. Its harbour has a depth of two fathoms. D. town is at its E. end, and is said to have had a pop. of above 50,000 in its prosperous days; its trade is now nearly stagnant. It has a fortress.

Diura, isl., Scot. See **Jura.**

Diva, or *dwipa,* Sanskrit, 'an island.'

Divanieh, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, 95 m. S. by E. Bagdad.

Dive, riv., France, flows NNW. partly through a marshy tract on the borders of dep. Vienne and Deux Sèvres, for the drainage of which it has been canalised for 25 m. in the Thouet (dep. Maine-et-Loire).

Dividing Creek, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., 44 m. S. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Dividing Range. See **Australia.**

Divona, tn., France. See **Cahors.**

Divrigi, or **Devirgi,** the ancient *Tephrike,* tn., Asiatic Turkey, 136 m. SW. by S. Trebizond, vilayet and 68 m. ESE. Sivas. P. 5600; Moham. 4500 (Sunnites, 3000; Shaiaho, 1500); Gregorian Armenians, 800. (Cuinet.)

Diwángirí, vil., Brit. India, Assam, on the N. frontier, dist. Kámrúp, 50 m. N. by W. Gauháti. P. <5000.

Dix, mt., U.S., New York, Essex co., belonging to the Adirondacks, 40 m. SW. Burlington (Vt.). Alt. 4916 ft. (Adirondacks Survey); 5200 ft. (Geol. Survey of New York).

Dixan, tn., Abyssinia. See **Diksan.**

Dixcove Fort, English settlement, W. Africa, on the Gold Coast, in 4° 48′ N., and 1° 57′ W., in a bay in which vessels of 100 tons can load. The town, which lies below the fort, has a pop. of about 12,000.

Dix Island, U.S., Maine, 10 m. SE. Rockland, contains 50 ac. of the best granite.

Dixmuyden, Flemish; French **Dixmude,** tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., arr. D.; 13 m. N. Ypres. P. (comm.) <4000.

Dixon, tn., U.S., California, Solano co., 69 m. NE. San Francisco by rail. P. <1500.

Dixon, city, U.S., Illinois, Lee co., 75 m. SE. by E. Dubuque (Ia.). P. 5200.

Dixon, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Webster co., 122 m. WSW. Louisville. P. <1500.

Dixon, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the extreme NE., on the Missouri.

Dixon Entrance, strait, N. America, W. ct., between Queen Charlotte I. and the Prince of Wales Archipelago, in 54° 30′ N. and 132° W. Length, W. to E., 100 m.; breadth, 40 m.

Dixon Fold, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., on the L. & Y. R., 6 m. NW. Manchester.

Dixon's Rows, part of Stonfield (*q.v.*), Scot.

Dixton Newton, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, included in the parl. bor. of Monmouth. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Dixton**) P. <750.

Dixville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Stanstead co., 93 m. ESE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Dixville Notch, a remarkable mt. gap, U.S., New Hampshire, about 30 m. S. of the source of the Connecticut.

Diyala, riv., Persia. See **Diala.**

Diza, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 85 m. SE. Van, sanjak Hakkiari, 102 m. NE. Mosul. Alt. 6500 ft. P. 3600 Kurds, 1700; Ottoman Turks, 1000. (Cuinet.)

Dizak, vil., Persia, Mekran, 160 m. NNE. of the SE. corner of the empire.

Dizful (for Dizpul, 'bridge of the Diz'), tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 32 m. NW. by W. Shuster, at the head of navigation on Dizful R. (r. bk. trib. of the Karun, which it joins at the confluence of the Ab-i-Shateit and Ab-i-Gargar). P. 16,000.

Dj. See Introduction under Orthography.

Djakovár, comm., Croatia-Slavonia, co. Virovitica, cap. dist. D., 22 m. SW. Esseg. P. <5000.

Djawana, tn., Java. See **Jawana.**

Djelfa, vil., Algeria. See **Jelfa.**

Dlaschkowitz, vil., Bohemia, govt. Leitmeritz, dist. Lobositz, where the finest Bohemian garnets are found and polished. P. <500.

Dlhepolje, or **Hosszumezö-Dlhepole,** comm., in the NW. of Hungary, co. Trencsin, 66 m. E. by S. Olmütz, 44 m. NNW. Kremnitz. P. <3000.

Dmitriev on Svapa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 67 m. NW. of Kursk. P. 4670.

Dmitrov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 43 m. N. of Moscow; cotton mills, extensive orchards, considerable trade in corn. P. 9300.

Dmitrovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 57 m. SW. of Orel. P. 7020.

Dnieper, properly **Dnyepr** (ancient *Borysthenes, Danapris* of the Romans, also *Eliel, Luosen,* and *Lerene* of mediæval maps), one of the chief rivs. of Russia in Europe, rises on Valdai plateau, in govt. Smolensk, within a short distance of the sources of both the Düna and the Volga; flows in a general direction southwards, and enters Black Sea. It becomes navigable at Dorogobuzh, and after having received the Pripyat and the Desna, becomes a large river, 470 yards wide, which flows past Kiev, making a great bend towards the E. Above Ekaterinoslav it attains a width of from 680 to 1750, and occasionally 2300 yards, and divides into several arms. Navigation is, however, impaired by numerous sandbanks and shallows, especially in periods of drought. Below Ekaterinoslav the D. pierces for 53 m. through a low granitic ridge, and has many rapids, which, though cleared to some extent, still offer great dangers to boats and rafts shipped down the river. From Alexandrovsk the D. suddenly bends south-westwards, and flows in a low and marshy or sandy valley, 4 to 12 m. wide, where the river, 600 to 900 yards wide, makes great bends. Sunken trees render navigation dangerous. It enters the Black Sea under 46° 30′ N. lat. and 32° 20′ E. long. by several branches in a wide *liman* or estuary, 15 m. below Kherson. Its chief tribs. are Berezina (r. bk.), Sozh (l. bk.), Pripyat and Teterev (r. bk.), Desna, Sula, Psiol, and Vorskla (l. bk.), all above the rapids. The D. has played a great part in the making of Russia before the Mongolian invasion (13th century), and in the life of Little Russia at a later period. The towns Dorogobuzh, Smolensk, Moghilev, Kiev, Kremenchug, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and many smaller ones, are situated on its bank. The D. is united by canals with the Vistula, the Düna, and the basin of the Volga. A considerable navigation is carried on on the D. and its numerous tribs. —no less than an average of 1,250,000 tons of corn, timber, hemp, and various goods being loaded every year on its banks, and 1,400,000 tons on its tribs. Length, 1334 m.; area of basin, 202,200 sq. m.

Dniester, properly **Dnyestr** (ancient *Danaster* or *Danastris,* Turkish **Turlia,** Roumanian **Nistrul**), riv., Austria and Russia, rises in Galicia, on NE. slope of Northern Carpathians (Beskid), near to Sambor, as also near to the sources of the San, trib. of the Vistula, at an alt. of 3000 ft.; flows towards SE. through Galicia and Bukovina, then enters Russia and makes frontier between Bessarabia in the W., Podolia and govt. Kherson in the E. Enters Black Sea in the estuary (*liman*) of same name. Its course is very rapid (alt. 730 ft. at Halicz), and its average width is from 180 to 350 yards, depth from 3 to 17 ft. Its cross-section and rapidity, however, decrease as it flows through the Steppes on approaching the Black Sea. High water twice a year, in the spring and the summer, its rise being considerable each time. About Yampol it crosses the granite ridge of South Russia, and has rapids which render navigation dangerous without preventing it. Its valley is thickly peopled, and the towns of Sambor, Halicz, and Zaleszczyki (Austrian), Khotin, Kamenets Podolsk, Mohilev, Soroki, Yampol, Dubosary, Grigoriopol, Kishinev, Bendery, Tiraspol, Mayaki, Akerman, and Ovidiopol are on or near its banks. It receives many tribs., but none is considerable—the Stryj, Strypa, and Seret, all in Austria, being the chief. The D. is a very important channel for shipping timber from Galicia, and corn from the fertile provs. of SW. Russia—Odessa (28 m. NE. of its mouth, and connected by rail with Bendery on lower D.) being the chief port of the valley of the D. Part of the goods shipped is, however, sent also to Akerman, situated in the estuary. Total length, 853 m. (403 m. in Galicia); area of basin, 16,510 sq. m.

Dnyeprovsk, tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, dist. Melitopol, 110 m. NE. Kherson, 12 m. from Dnieper. P. 8200.

Dnyeprovsko-Bugskiy, also **Korolevskiy,** canal, Russia, govt. Grodno, connects Mukhovets R., belonging to basin of Vistula, with Pina, basin of Dnieper. Length, 50 m.

Do, Korean suffix, 'province,' in names of provs. often omitted.

Doáb (*Dudb,* 'two rivers'), the term applied in India to a tract enclosed between two rivers which flow nearly parallel to one another before meeting, as the Great D., between the Ganges and the Jumna, from the Siwálik range south-eastward.

Doaba, frontier vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 23 m. N. Pesháwar. P. <5000.

Doagh, Grange of, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. ENE. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, 2 m. SW. Ballyclare stn., with a stn. (**Doagh**) on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Doagh Beg, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on W. shore of Lough Swilly, 21 m. NW. by N. Londonderry, P.O. P. <250.

Doagh Isle, penin., Ire., in the N. of co. Donegal, to the E. of Pollan Bay.

Doan, celebrated valley, S. Arabia, upper Hadramuut, to the E. of Yemèn.

Doane, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 15 m. SE. from the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. Alt. 10,713 ft. (Hayden).

Doba Lake, another name of Lake Asal, Abyssinia.

Dobarik, tn., Abyssinia, Amhara, 45 m. NE. by N. Gondar.

Dobbo, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Aru Is. (*q.v.*) of the NW. end of New Guinea.

Dobbs Ferry, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., on the l. bk. of the Hudson R., 22 m. NNE. New York. P. <3000.

Dobczyce, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 8 m. S. by E. Wielicka. P. <4000.

Dobcross, tn., eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 4 m. E. Oldham, close to Saddleworth stn., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Döbeln, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the Mulde, 15 m. W. by S. Meissen. P. (1834) 5700; (1871) 10,100; (1891) 13,900.

Doberan, tn. and sea-bathing place, Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 11 m. W. by N. Rostock, with mineral springs and baths. P. <5000.

Doberla Ves, vil., Austria. See **Eberndorf.**

Dobersdorf, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 24 m. W. by N. Ratibor, 6 m. N. Jägerndorf. P. <2000.

Dobhr, Gaelic, 'water.' See *Dur.*

Doboj, tn., Bosnia, prov. Banjaluka, on the l. bk. of R. Bosnia, 28 m. S. Brod. Alt. 700 ft. P. <2000.

Doboz, comm., Hungary, co. Bekes, on the Black Körös. P. <5000.

Dobra, Slavonic, 'good.' See *Dobro.*

Dobra, tn., Hungary, prov. Hunyad, 67 m. E. by N. Temesvar. P <2000.

Dobra, vil., Servia, prov. Požarevac, on the Danube, 35 m. W. by S. Orsova; coal mined. P. <2000.

Dobral Pass. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Dobřan, vil., Austria, Bohemia, on R. Radbusa, 7½ m. SSW. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Dobra Tabor. See **Debra Tabor.**

Dobrest, vil., Hungary, prov. Bihar, 20 m. SE. by E. Grosswardein. P. <2000.

Dobrič, or **Hadži-Oghlu Pazardžik,** vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 25 m. N. by W. Varna. P. 10,700.

Dobrigno, or **Dobrinj,** comm., Austria, isl. of Veglia, 16 m. SSE. Fiume. P. <4000.

Dobrilugk, tn., Ger., Prussia, in the S. of prov. Brandenburg, 44 m. SE. by E. Wittenberg, with lignite mines. P. <2000.

Dobrinka, Upper and **Lower,** two German vils., Russia, govt. and 80 m. SSW. Saratov, dist. Kamyshin. P. <4500. 2. Two vils., same govt. and dist., 75 m. SW. Saratov, on Medveditsa R. P. 7000.

Dobřisch, tn., Bohemia, 24 m. SSW. Prague. P. <4000.

Dobro, dobra, Slavonic, 'good.'

Döbrökoz, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, 84 m. SSW. Budapest. P. <4000.

Dobromil, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 35 m. WNW. Drohobycz, with salt-mines. P. <4000.

Dobrovoda, comm., Montenegro, near the coast, 3 m. S. by E. Antivari. P. <2000.

Dobrowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. NE. Prague, 3 m. SE. Jungbunzlau. P. <3000.

Dobrowlany, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, 6 m. NNE. Drohobycz. P. <2000.

Dobruja, spelt by the French **Dobroudja,** by the Germans **Dobrudscha,** in Roumanian **Dobrugea,** a dist. of Roumania (*q.v.*) embracing, and stretching S. from, the delta of the Danube.

Dobruschka, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. ENE. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Dobryanka, tn., Russia, govt. and 42 m. N. Chernigov. Trade in cattle; centre of nonconformists. P. (1860) 5645; (1888) 9400.

Dobschau (German, in Hungarian **Dobsina**), tn., with magistracy, Hungary, 42 m. W. by N. Kaschau. P. <5000.

Dobu, or Goulvain, small isl. in the D'Entrecasteaux group E. of New Guinea, between Fergusson and Normanby Is.; extinct volcano.

Dobuni, tribe of Britons which once occupied the SE. part of Gloucestershire, N. of Wiltshire, SW. of Oxfordshire, and principal part of Berkshire, England.

Dobwalls, PMT.O., Eng., 2½ m. W. Liskeard, Cornwall.

Doccia, vil., Italy, near Florence, with large porcelain and majolica works founded in 1725.

Doccombe, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 10 m. WSW. Exeter, 1⅛ m. NE. Moreton Hampstead stn.

Doce, Spanish, 'twelve.'

Doce (Portuguese 'fresh,' as applied to water), riv., Brazil, rises in prov. Minas Geraes, flows NE. between provs. Porto Seguro and Espirtu Santo, and enters the Atlantic 70 m. N. Victoria in 19° 37′ S. Length, 360 m.; navigation stopped by rapids in 41° 7′–11′ W. (about 120 m. up), and at several places higher up. Its valley is inhabited chiefly by wild and savage tribes, including Botocudos. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 61 (with map).

Docelles, comm., France, dep. Vosges, on the Vologne, 32 m. S. by E. Lunéville, arr. and 9 m. ESE. Épinal. P.<2000.

Dochanassie, dist., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S., stretching along the SE. of Loch Lochy.

Dochard, Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, 6½ m. ESE. of the head of Loch Etive, drained E. into Loch Tulla.

Dochart, Loch, lake, Scot., Perthshire, par. Killin, with a curious floating island, drained by Dochart R. through Glen D. into Loch Tay.

Dochgarroch, hamlet, Scot., co. and 4½ m. SW. Inverness, PT.O.

Dockenfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, 3½ m. SW. Farnham. P.<500.

Docker, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 2½ m. NE. by E. Kendal, 2½ m. W. by S. Grayrigg stn. P.<250.

Docking, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 15 m. NE. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 6378 ac. P.<1500.

Docking Sand, shoal, 10–16 m. E. of Lincolnshire, and 12–16 m. N. of Norfolk, Eng.; is partly uncovered at low water.

Docklow, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 5 m. E. by S. Leominster, 2 m. E. Steens Bridge stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Stoke Prior.**

Dockray, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 7½ m. E. by S. Keswick, 4 m. S. Troutbeck stn., P.O.

Docks (for Bidston Hill), stn., Eng., Cheshire, Birkenhead, on the Wirral Rly.

Dockum. See **Dokkum.**

Docus, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Dûk.**

Dodabetta ('great mountain'), mt., Brit. India, Madras, the highest of the Nilgiri Hills. Alt. 8760 ft.

Dod-ballápur, tn., India, Mysore, 26 m. N. by W. Bangalore. P. (1881) 7000.

Dodbrooke, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 10 m. SW. by W. Dartmouth, at the head of a branch of the Salcombe R., adjoining Kingsbridge (*q.v.*).

Dodcott with Wilkesley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. S. by W. Nantwich, 2½ m. WNW. Adderley stn.; 5756 ac. P.<750.

Dodd, Scandinavian, 'a hill with a round top.'

Dodd, Great, hill, Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Penrith div., 5 m. ESE. Keswick. Height, 2804 ft.

Dodd, The, mt., Eng., on the border of Northumberland and Cumberland, 19 m. NE. by E. Penrith. Height, 2014 ft.

Doddenham, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the Teme, 6½ m. W. by N. Worcester, 1 m. N. Knightwick stn. P.<250; eccles. par., see **Knightwick.**

Dodderhill, par., Eng., E. Worcestershire, adjoining Droitwich on the N. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**D. St. Augustine**) P.<1000.

Dodder River, Ire., in the S. of co. Dublin, flows NE. to the Liffey.

Dodd Fell, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 23 m. SSE. Appleby. Height, 2189 ft.

Doddinghurst, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 8½ m. NE. Romford, 3 m. NW. by N. Shenfield and Hutton stn. P.<500.

Doddington, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Wisbeck div., 4 m. SSW. March, 1½ m. SW. by S. Wimblington stn., PMT.O.; 7054 ac. P.<1500.

Doddington, par., Eng., Cheshire, 5 m. SE. Nantwich. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. St. John**) P.<750.

Doddington, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 5 m. WSW. Faversham, 4 m. NE. Lenham stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Doddington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 4 m. W. Lincoln. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. Pigott**) P.<250.

Doddington, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Till, div. and 13 m. S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3 m. N. Wooler stn., P.O.; 4917 ac. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. SS. Mary and Michael**) P.<750.

Doddington, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Cleobury Mortimer and Coreley pars., P.O. P.<500.

Doddington, Dry, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5 m. SE. by S. Newark, 1½ m. S. by W. Claypole stn. P.<250. See **Westborough.**

Doddington, Great, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. S. by W. Wellingborough, P.O. (**Doddington**). P.<750.

Doddiscombsleigh (dod'iz-cŭmz-lī), par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 5½ m. SW. Exeter, 1½ m. NE. Ashton stn. P.<250.

Doddridge, co., U.S., W. Virginia, N. of 39° N., and E. of 81° W.

Dodeleben, Hohen- and **Niedern-** (Upper and Lower), two adjoining vils., Prussia, Saxony, the latter 6 m. W. Magdeburg. P. (of each)<3000.

Dodford, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. W. Northampton, 1½ m. NW. Weedon stn. P.<250.

Dodge, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in S. by 32° N., and in extreme E. by 83° W.

Dodge, city, U.S., Kansas, Ford co., on the R. Arkansas, 122 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 2512 ft. Mean temp. (10½ yrs., 1874–84), yr. 52.5° F., Jan. 26.0°, July 77.5°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 21.11 in. P.<2000.

Dodge, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SE., crossed by 44° N. and in the W. by 93° W.

Dodge, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., bounded on the S. by the Platte R., E. of 97° W.

Dodge, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the SE., to the N. of 43° N., and bounded on the W. by 89° W.

Dodge Center, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Dodge co., 60 m. S. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Dodgeville, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Iowa co., 42 m. NE. Dubuque (Iowa). P.<2000.

Dodington, Eng., Cheshire. See **Whitchurch.**

Dodington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 9 m. N. Bath, 4 m. ESE. Yate Junc. P.<250.

Dodington, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 8½ m. WNW. Bridgwater, P.O. P.<250.

Dodleston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., and partly in Flintshire, 4½ m. SW. by S. Chester, 2½ m. SSW. Saltney stn., P.O. P.<500.

Dodman ('the round stone') **Point,** cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, in 4° 47′ W.

Dodo River, one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 4° 50′ N., 5° 30′ E.

Dodro, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Padrón. P.<4000.

Dodworth, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 2 m. W. by S. Barnsley, on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P.<3500.

Doe Castle, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, dist. Dunganaghy, 23 m. WNW. Londonderry.

Doe Hill, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, 7½ m. SE. Chesterfield, on the M. R.

Doe Lake, Canada, Ontario, 77 m. NE. by N. Collingwood, drained W. by R. Maganetawan into Georgian Bay.

Doe Lea, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Heath, Derbyshire.

Do'enyo, or *Donyo*, 'mountain,' part of the name of several mountains in E. central Africa. See **Kenia.**

Doesburg, fortress and comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the IJssel, 9 m. E. by N. Arnhem. P.<5000.

Dofane, active volcano, near Ankobar, Shoa.

Doetinchem, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Old IJssel, 16 m. E. Arnhem. P.<4000.

Doffcocker, hamlet, Eng., 2 m. from Bolton, Lancashire, with coal, PM.O.

Doffir, tn., Arabia, Yemen, to the NW. of Sana.

Dog and Gun, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, near Liverpool, 2 m. from West Derby.

Dog Bay, Newfoundland, on the N. ct., with its mouth in 54° 30′ W.

Dog Creek, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the l. bk. of Fraser R., in 51° 45′ N.

Dogdyke, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 10½ m. NW. Boston, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par., see **Billinghay.**

Dogger-Bank (from *dogger*, 'cod-fish,' also 'a kind of fishing-boat'), a sandbank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between 54° 10′ and 55° 50′ N., 1° and 4° 40′ E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. Mean depth 10 to 20 fathoms. It is the seat of important fisheries. In 1781 an engagement took place between the English and Dutch off its S. extremity. The *Fisher Bank* is a N. extension of the Dogger, in 56°–58° N., 3°–6° E.

Doghan-Hissar, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 13½ m. N. by E. Dede-Agach.

Dogliani. See **Doglan.**

Dog Island, U.S., Florida, on S. ct., and on E. side of middle entrance to St. George's Sound, 29° 43′ N., 84° 40′ W.

Dog Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Algoma dist., 24 m. N. Lake Superior, drained by the Kaministiquia R. to Lake Superior, crossed by 48½° N., and 89½° W.

Dog Lake, Canada, prov. and on the E. of Lake Manitoba.

Doglan, or **Dogliani,** a region of pasture land or desert forming the portion of the great meridional trough of Brit. E. Africa

S. of Lake Naivaska, between about 0° 50′ and 1½° S. and 36° 10′–30′ E. Contains the extinct volcanoes of Longonot and Suswa.

Dogliani, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 22 m. ENE. Cuneo. P. 5000.

Dogmersfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 5½ m. W. Aldershot, 2 m. S. by E. Winchfield stn. P. <500.

Dognácska, comm., Hungary, co. Krasso, 8 m. S. Bogsan, with gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and zinc mining. P. <4000.

Dogne, small stream, France. See **Dordogne.**

Dogo, favourite provincial spa and hot baths, Japan, near the NW. ct. of Shikoku I., about 50 m. SSE. Hiroshima.

Dogras, name of the dominant Hindu pop. in Kashmír, originally from the Punjab.

Dog River, Canada. See **Kaministiquia.**

Dogs, Isle of, or **Poplar Marshes,** penin., Eng., Middlesex, formed by a bend of the Thames, 3 m. E. London, contains the W. India and Millwall docks, and large shipbuilding yards.

Dogsthorpe, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., 1½ m. N. Peterborough, Northamptonshire, P.O. See **Paston.**

Dogstown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. S. Cashel. P. <250.

Dohad, or **Dohod** (census), tn., India, Bombay, dist. Pánch Maháls, in 22° 53′ N., 74° 19′ E. P. (1881) 12,400; (1891) 12,900; Hindus, 8300; Moham. 4100.

Dohak, Persia. See **Dehak.**

Doherty's Mills, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., 5 m. from Buctouche.

Döhlen, vil., Ger., Saxony, govt. and 4½ m. SW. Dresden. P. <3000.

Dohna, tn., Ger., Saxony, govt. and 10 m. SSE. Dresden. P. <3000.

Döhren, vil., Prussia, prov., govt., and circle Hanover. P. <3000.

Dohul, isl., in the Red Sea, belonging to Italy, 20 m. NE. by N. Massaua.

Doine, Loch, Scot. See **Voil, Loch.**

Doïran, tn., Turkey. See **Dorlyan.**

Doirlinn Head, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SW. of Barra I., 56° 58′ N.

Dokkos, black tribe, S. Abyssinia, to the SE. of Kaffa.

Dokkum, or **Dockum,** important market-tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the Dokkumerdiep ship canal, 11 m. NE. Leeuwarden. P. <5000.

Dokos, isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, between Hydra and the SE. ct. of the prov. Argolis and Corinthia.

Dokshitsz (Polish **Dokszyce**), tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. of Minsk; trade in timber. P. 5600.

Dol, or **Dol de Bretagne,** tn., France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, arr. and 14 m. SE. by E. St. Malo; with a cathedral (12th and 13th centuries), but the bishopric of D. was suppressed in 1790. The D. Marshes are protected from inundations of the sea by a dyke 22 m. long erected in the 12th century. P. <4000.

Doland, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 114 m. ENE. Pierre. P. <1000.

Dolan, stn., Wales, Radnorshire, on the L. & NW. R., 6 m. NW. by N. New Radnor, P.O.

Dolbadarn Castle, an ancient circular tower, Wales, at Llanberis, in co. and 7½ m. NE. Carnarvon.

Dolbenmaen, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 5 m. NW. by W. Portmadoc, 4 m. ENE. Llangybi stn., PM.O. (**Garn D.**); 21,253 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par., see **Penmorva.**

Dolceacqua, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 7 m. WNW. San Remo. P. <3000.

Dolcedorme, Monte. See **Apennines, E.**

Dolcoath, copper-mine, Eng., W. Cornwall, 3 m. W. Carnbrea, upwards of 2000 ft. deep.

Doldenhorn, Grosses (11,960 ft.), and **D. Kleines** (11,395 ft.), two mt. peaks, Switzd., Bernese Alps, N. of the Lauterbrunnenthal.

Doldowlod, stn., Wales, Radnorshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 15 m. W. by N. New Radnor.

Dole, the most important tn. in the dep. Jura, France, on the Doubs, 27 m. WSW. Besançon, cap. arr., with iron and copper foundries, and a rich public library. Alt. 735 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 29.92 in. P. 11,000.

Dole, La, mt., Switzd., cant. Vaud, in the chain of Jura, on the French frontier, 16 m. N. Geneva. Alt. 5510 ft.

Dolfor, eccles. par. and hamlet, Wales, Montgomeryshire, Kerry par., P.O. P. <500.

Dolgarrog, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 7 m. S. Conway, 3½ m. S. by W. Tal-y-Cafn stn. P. <250.

Dolgelly, market-tn. and par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Mawddach, 12½ m. SE. Harlech, on the Cambrian and G. W. Rlys., with gold, lead, and zinc ores, and manufactures of coarse woollens. The old building called the Parliament House, where Owen Glendower is said to have held his parliament in 1404, was pulled down in 1882. Beautiful scenery in all directions. Market-days, Tu. and S. Alt. 43 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 66 7 in. Par. 25,375 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <2500.

Dolgoch, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Tal-y-llyn Rly., 9 m. SW. by S. Dolgelly.

Doliana, tn., Greece, Arcadia, 22 m. SW. Argos.

Dolina, in Slavonic place-names, 'valley.'

Dolina, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 34 m. SE. by S. Drohobycz, with salt springs. P. <4000.

Dolia, par., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 4½ m. S. Nenagh, P.O.; 7354 ac. P. <1000.

Dollair, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., 3 m. from Upper Buctouche.

Dollar, par. and vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, 5½ m. NE. by E. Alloa, on the Devon, and on the N. B. R. D. Academy, a high-class endowed secondary school, was founded in 1819. Coal-mines are still worked, and lead and copper mines were formerly worked in the Ochils. About 1 m. N. of the village a spur of the Ochils is crowned by the ruins of Castle Campbell, a ruined feudal fortalice. PMT.O. Par. 4773 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <2000.

Dollar Law, mt., Scot., Peeblesshire, 15 m. NNE. Moffat. Alt. 2680 ft.

Dollart, or **Dollard,** gulf, German Ocean, between Hanover and the Netherlands, at the estuary of the Ems. Length, 10 m. by 7 m.; caused by a destructive inundation in 1277.

Doller, riv., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, joins the Ill near Mülhausen.

Dollingstown, tn., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 3½ m. SW. Moira stn., 2 m. from Lurgan stn. P. <500.

Dollymount, tn., Ire., E. ct. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, ½ m. NE. and included in township of Clontarf.

Dolmö, group of islets, central Norway, at the entrance to Trondjhem Fjord.

Dolnja, Dolnji, Servian, 'lower.'

Dolnja, Milanovac and **Tuzla.** See **Milanovac** and **Tuzla, Dolnja.**

Dolnje, tn., Bulgaria. See **Banja.**

Dolnji Vakuf, tn., Bosnia, on R. Vrbas, prov. Travnik, 55 m. WNW. Sarajevo. P. <2000.

Dolo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. W. Venice. P. 6000.

Dolomite Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS **III. C. 1.**

Dolon-Nor ('seven lakes,' so called on account of the number of small pools in the neighbourhood), in Chinese **Lama Miao** ('lama temple,' of which there are two near), tn., Mongolia, about 150 m. NE. Kalgan, in 42° 17′ N., 116° 32′ E. About 25 m. NW. are the extensive ruins of Shangtu, an ancient Mongolian cap., city of the Kubla Khan of Coleridge's poem (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1874, pp. 81–3). P. estimated in 1873 at 30,000.

Dolonovskaya, vil., Siberia, govt. and 285 m. NW. of Irkutsk, near junction of Angora with D. Riv.; iron-works.

Doloo, tn., central Africa, Bornu, 130 m. S. by E. Kuka. Alt. 1578 ft. P. 30,000 (Rohlfs, 1866).

Dolores, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 113 m. SSE. Buenos Aires. P. 7500.

Dolores, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 70 m. WSW. Córdoba, cap. dep. San Javier. P. 2000.

Dolores, tn., Argentine Republic, San Luis, 104 m. SW. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Dolores, site, Guatemala, 37 m. SE. Flores, on Lake Peten, with numerous ruins of native structures.

Dolores, tn., Spain, prov. and 21 m. SSW. Alicante, on the Segura. P. <3000.

Dolores, tn., Uruguay. See **San Salvador.**

Dolores, co., U.S., Colorado, in the SW., on the W. frontier, S. of 38° N.

Dolores, riv., U.S., Colorado and Utah, flows W. then N. into Grand R.; about 230 m. long.

Dolores Hidalgo, tn., Mexico, state of and 20 m. NE. Guanajuato, on the Mexican National Rly. P. 7000.

Dolovo, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Panscova. P. 6400.

Dolphin, isl., Brit. Columbia, crossed in the N. by 54° N.

Dolphin Bank, shoal, Eng., off W. ct. of the Isle of Wight, 2 m. W. Needles.

Dolphin Cape, Falkland Is., at NE. entrance to Falkland Sound, in 51° 17′ S., 58° 45′ W.

Dolphinholme, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 6 m. SE. by S. Lancaster, 2 m. E. by N. Bay Horse stn., P.O. P. <750.

Dolphin's Nose, promontory, India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, in 17° 41′ N. Alt. 1500 ft.

Dolphinton, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 1 m. SSW. from its stn. on the N. B. R., 10 m. WNW. Peebles, P.O. P. <250.

Dolton, par., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 12 m. SE. Bideford, 6½ m. WSW. South Molton Road stn., PM.O. P. 750.

Dolvor, eccles. par., Wales. See **Dolfor.**

Dolwen, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 8½ m. WSW. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly.

Dolwyddelan, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 13⅓

m. NE. Portmadoc, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 14,857 ac. P. <1500.

Dolygaer, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, 5 m. N. by E. Merthyr Tydfil, on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly.

Dolyhir, stn., Wales, Radnorshire, on the G. W. R., 2½ m. SE. New Radnor.

Dolzhanskaya, Cossack vil., Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Yeisk, 122 m. WSW. Novocherkask, on Dolgaya Kosa Penin. of Sea of Azov.

Dom. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS **II. A. 1.**

Domart-en-Ponthieu, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Doullens, 13 m. E. by S. Abbeville. P. <2000.

Domasi, mission stn., Nyassaland, upon the NE. slope of Mt. Zomba, in 15° 18′ S., 35° 18′ E.

Domat, vil., Switzd. See **Ems.**

Domb, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 36 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 2½ m. SE. Königshütte. P. <3000.

Dombe, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, 30 m. SW. Benguella.

Dombes, region, France. See **Ain,** dep.

Dombey, cape, South Australia. See **Lannes.**

Dombrau, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Freistadt. P. <4000.

Dombrowka, Gross, Prussia. See **Gross Dombrowka.**

Dombrowka, Klein, vil., Prussia. See **Klein Dombrowka.**

Domdidier, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. NW. by W. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Dôme, Monts, a general name for the group of extinct volcanoes in the W. centre of dep. Puy-de-Dôme, the highest of which (4805 ft.) is the peak of Puy-de-Dôme (*q.v.*).

Domel, isl., Lower Burma, Mergui Archipelago, crossed by 11° 27′ N., 98° 5′ E.

Domeli, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jehlam, 50 m. SE. by S. Ráwal Pindi. P. (1891) <5000.

Domène, tn., France, dep. and on R. Isère, arr. and 6 m. E. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Domenica, Brit. W. India, isl. See **Domini'ca.**

Domérat, vil., France, dep. Allier, arr. and 4 m. WNW. Montluçon. P. <2000.

Domesnäs, cape, at entrance to Gulf of Riga, N. extremity of Courland, 57° 46′ N., 22° 36′ E.

Domêvre-en-Haye, tn., France, dep. Meurthe et Moselle, arr. and 11 m. N. by E. Toul, 15 m. NW. Nancy. P. <2000.

Domfront, tn., France, dep. Orne, 30 m. SW. Falaise, cap. arr., with towers and other relics of its old wall and castle; very picturesquely situated. P. <3000.

Domini'ca, or **Domenica,** Brit. W. India isl., Leeward group, lat. (Roseau harbour) 15° 18′ N., long. 61° 24′ W., 22 m. N. Martinique and S. Guadeloupe, and included in the federation of the Leeward Is. It is of volcanic origin, and the most elevated of the Lesser Antilles, the extreme height (Morne Diablotin) 5315 ft. It is in part mountainous and rugged, though interspersed with fertile valleys, and well watered. Hot and sulphurous springs abound. Lava is found in great quantities. Soil fertile, and well suited for coffee and sugar, cacao, limes, spices, and oils; other products are maize, timber trees, and cabinet wood. Hogs, poultry, bees, and game are plentiful. Principal harbours: Roseau on the W., and Prince Rupert Bay on the N. coast. Value of imports, £50,000–60,000; of exports (principally sugar, lime-juice, coffee, and cacao), £40,000–60,000. The legislative assembly is composed of a president and seven nominated and seven elected members. A fine bridge has been made across the Roseau R. Chief towns, Roseau (the cap.), and St. Joseph. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, settled by the French about 1750, ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763, captured by the French in 1771, and again ceded to the British in the peace of Versailles in 1783. Length, N. to S., 29 m.; breadth, 10 m.; area, 291 sq. m. P. (1871) 27,178; (1881) 28,200; (1891) 26,800 (principally natives, the whites mainly French, about 300 aboriginal Caribs). See **Roseau.**

Dominica, Marquesas Arch. See **Hiva-Oa.**

Dominion City, tn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Roseau R., and the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., 56 m. S. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Dominionville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 20 m. from Lancaster. P. <1500.

Dominy Point, cape, W. ct. Cape Colony, in 32° 52′ S.

Dömitz, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 34 m. S. by W. Schwerin. P. <3000.

Domleschg, the name given to that part of the valley of the Hinter-Rhine which lies immediately above the confluence of the Vorder-Rhine, in the Grisons, Switzd.

Dommartin-le-Franc, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. and cant. Wassy. P. <2000.

Dommartin-sur-Yèvre, vil., France, dep. Marne, 20 m. E. Châlons-sur-Marne, arr. and 10 m. SW. by S. Ste. Menehould. P. <2000.

Domme, tn., France, dep. and on the l. bk. of R. Dordogne, 37 m. SE. Périgueux, arr. and 6 m. S. Sarlat. P. <2000.

Dommel, or **Dièze,** riv., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, rises in prov. Limbourg, Belgium, flows N. to the Maas, which it joins at Fort Crèvecœur, 4 m. N. Bois-le-Duc; length, 45 m.

Dommitsch, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 7½ m. NW. Torgau, with lignite mines near. P. <2000.

Domnarfoet, copper mine, Sweden, 12 m. from Falun; the machinery driven by a waterfall of 4000 horse-power.

Domnau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 24 m. SE. by S. Königsberg. P. <2000.

Domodossola, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Toce, prov. and 50 m. NNW. Novara, near the Swiss frontier, in the valley of Ossola, with fine 18th century cathedral (*Duomo d'Ossola*). Alt. 910–940 ft. P. <4000.

Dompaire, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, 29 m. SSW. Lunéville, 12 m. WNW. Épinal, ancient seat of the Dukes of Lorraine. P. <2000.

Dompierre, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. WNW. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Dompierre, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 12 m. ESE. Yverdon. P. <2000.

Dompierre-sur-Besbre, vil., France, dep. Allier, 39 m. NW. by N. Roanne, arr. and 18 m. E. by S. Moulins. P. <2000.

Domrémy-la-Pucelle, comm., France, dep. Vosges, on the l. bk. of the Meuse, 19 m. SW. by S. Toul, arr. and 6 m. N. by W. Neufchâteau. Joan of Arc was born here, 1412; her house is preserved as a national relic; opposite it is a monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine. P. <2000.

Dömsöd, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Solt alsó. P. <5000.

Domstadtl, comm., Austria, Moravia, on R. Bistrica, 13 m. NE. Olmütz. P. <2000.

Domsten, vil., Norway, in 61° 53′ N., 5° 40′ E. Mean rfall. (7 yrs.), yr. 70.71 in.

Domus Novas, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 7 m. E. Iglesias. P. <3000.

Don, or *Dun,* Celtic, 'hill-fort.'

Don, Ossetian 'stream.'

Don, small riv., Eng., Durham, flowing into the estuary of the Tyne at Jarrow.

Don, riv., Eng., in the NE. of Lancashire, trib. of R. Calder, which it joins on the l. bk. at Burnley.

Don, or **Dun,** riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, rises on Wike Head, on the S. border of the Holmfirth div., and flows first E. then SE. to Sheffield, then past Rotherham and Doncaster, and finally joins the Ouse at Goole by an artificial cutting known as the Dutch R., having been carried out in 1625 and the following years by a Dutch engineer named Vermuiden. Previously to this the Don spread its waters over the areas now occupied by Thorne Level and Hatfield Chase, then consisting largely of swamps dotted with numerous pools, and finally the surplus waters entered the Trent at Adlingfleet. The river has been made navigable for boats drawing 6½ ft. to Tinsley, on the outskirts of Sheffield (*q.v.*), and is connected with Barnsley by the Dearne and Dove Canal, with the Trent by the Stainforth and Keadby Canal. Total length, 55 m.; area of basin, 600 sq. m. The **Little D.** is a head stream of this river, which joins the main stream on the r. bk. at Deepcar.

Don, riv., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, flows W. into the Vilaine. Length, 53 m.

Don, riv., SE. Russia, rises in govt. Tula (alt. 586 ft.), flows S., then describes a great winding towards the E., approaching the Volga (near Tsaritsyn), from which it is only separated by a range of hills, 55 m. wide; then turns SW. and WSW., and enters at the head of the Sea of Azov. Throughout its course it waters the fertile govts. of Ryazan, Tambov, Orel, Voronezh, Don Cossacks, and Ekaterinoslav; only in its lower course it has on its l. bk. the arid steppes of the Manych depression, while its r. bk. is covered with rich vineyards. The D. receives a great many tribs., of which the Krasivaya Mecha and Sosna (r. bk.), Bityug, Khoper (with Vorona), and Ilovlya (l. bk.), Chir and N. Donets (r. bk.) bring the D. into communication with most fertile parts of SE. Russia, while the Sal and Manych (l. bk.) water the Kalmuck Steppes of the Don Cossacks' Territory. The D. becomes navigable at Voronezh after having received the Sosna, and attains a width of from 200 to 350 yards, with a minimum depth of 4 ft. in its middle course, and of 600 yards in its lower course. Before entering the Sea of Azov it sends a long branch, Aksai, and divides into some thirty branches (*ghirla*) in its delta. Great inundations take place at high water. The D. in its middle course freezes, as a rule, in the very first days of December, and opens in the very last days of March, thus remaining free from ice for an average of from 241 to 246 days, and for 268 days at Rostov, near its mouth. The navigation on the D. is of a great importance for all SE. Russia, especially on account of its proximity to the Volga. Considerable amounts of goods (nearly 450,000 tons of corn, timber, naphtha, and so on) are transported every year from Tsaritsyn on the Volga to Kalach on the D., and thence shipped down the D. to Rostov and Taganrog for export, while part of these goods is sent up the D. to central Russia; foreign imported goods are shipped at the same time up the D. to

Kalach and thence forwarded to the Volga. Sandbanks and low water in summer offer considerable difficulties for navigation. In its upper parts the D. is connected by a canal with the Oka, large trib. of the Volga. On the average, 4000 to 5000 boats and 1200 rafts are loaded every year in the basin of the D., and nearly 550,000 tons of various goods are shipped—the chief ports being Rostov at the head of the delta, Taganrog on the Sea of Azov, Kalach, and Uryupina. The towns Epifań, Dankov, Lebedyań, Voronezh, Korotoyak, and many smaller ones, as well as many populous *stanitsas*, are situated on its banks. The fishing in the lower parts of the D. is of great importance—nearly 6000 cwts. of salmon, 7,000,000 herrings, and 300,000 cwts. of various fish being caught, and nearly 300 cwts. of caviare being exported. Total length, 1153 m.; area of basin, 166,130 sq. m.

Don, riv., Scot., co. Aberdeen, rises in Ben Aven, flows tortuously E. past Towie, Alford, Monymusk, Inverurie, and Kintore, and enters the N. Sea 1½ m. N. Aberdeen, after a course of 62 miles. Principal trib. the Urie; it has valuable salmon fisheries.

Don, tp., Tasmania, Devon co., 45 m. WNW. Launceston, 20 m. ESE. Emu Bay; with harbour to admit vessels of 11 ft. draught. P. <1500.

Doña Aña, tn., U.S., New Mexico, D. A. co., 152 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr. Alt. 3899 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Donabate, par., Ire., NE. co. Dublin, bar. Nether Cross, 10½ m. NNE. Dublin, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <250.

Donabyú, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Thun-gwa, on the r. bk. of the Iráwadi, 44 m. NW. Rangoon; scene of engagements in the first and second Burmese wars. P. (1891) <5000.

Donacavey, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bars. Clogher and Omagh East, containing Fintona town; 23,050 ac. P. 5600.

Donada, comm., Italy, prov. Rovigo, dist. Adria. P. <4000.

Donadea, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany, 6 m. SW. Maynooth, PM.O. P. <250.

Dona Francisca, tn., Brazil. See **Joinville.**

Doña Francisca, Ger. colony in S. Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, to the W. of the town São Francisco. P. 6700.

Donagh, donny, donough, from Irish *Domhnach,* 'a church.'

Donagh, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Inishowen East, contains Cardonagh town; 25,259 ac. P. <4000.

Donagh, tnld., Ire., S. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clankelly, 13 m. SE. Enniskillen, 4 m. from Newtownbutler stn., P.O. P. <250.

Donagh, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. N. Monaghan, bar. Trough; 16,205 ac. P. <4000.

Donaghadee, par. and tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 5 m. ESE. Bangor; with a harbour and lighthouse (visible 12 m.); terminus of a branch from the Belfast and Co. Down Rly.; frequented for sea-bathing. PMT.O. Market-day, W. Mean temp. (18 yrs.), yr. 48.1° F., Jan. 40.3°, July 57.5°; rfall. (18 yrs.), 31.63 in. Par. 9593 ac., P. 5000; tn. P. <2000.

Donaghanie, P.O. (**Upper D.**), Ire., near the middle of co. Tyrone, 3 m. from Beragh.

Donaghcloney, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 4 m. SE. Lurgan, P.O. Par. 6698 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <250.

Donaghcumper, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Salt, on the Liffey, contains Celbridge tn. P. <750.

Donaghedy, par., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 7½ m. NE. Strabane; 39,423 ac. P. 6100.

Donaghenry, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, contains Stewartstown; 7154 ac. P. <3500.

Donaghmain, Ire. See **Donaghmoyne.**

Donaghmore ('great church'), par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bars. Barretts and Muskerry East, 12 m. NW. by W. Cork, P.O. (**Donoughmore**); 22,309 ac. P. <3500.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 4 m. SE. Clonakilty. P. <250.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., SE. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, S., 8 m. WSW. Lifford; 46,366 ac. P. 6400.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (1), 5 m. N. by E. Newry, P.O. (**Donoughmore**). 8389 ac. P. <2000.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. North Salt, 2 m. SE. Maynooth. P. <250.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, contains Ballyragget town; 5270 ac. P. <1500.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam. P. <250.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 11 m. NNW. Dublin, 1½ m. SE. Ashbourne; 3413 ac. P. <250.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, contains part of Navan town; 3955 ac. P. <750.

Donaghmore, par. and tn., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, 16 m. NE. by N. Thurles, 3 m. from Ballybrophy stn., P.O. Par. 3527 ac., P. <750; tn. P. <250.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Iffa and Offa East, and Middlethird, 2 m. S. Fethard. P. <250.

Donaghmore, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 2½ m. NW. Dungannon, on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Rly., PMT.O. Par. 18,410 ac., P. 6000; tn. P. <250.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., E. ct. co. Wexford, bars. Ballaghkeen N., and Gorey, 14 m. S. Arklow; 7477 ac. P. <1000.

Donaghmore, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, on the Slaney, 3 m. NE. Baltinglass; 23,428 ac. P. <1500.

Donaghmoyne, or **Donaghmain,** par., Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 11 m. W. Dundalk; 25,504 ac. P. 6700.

Donaghpatrick, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, 2 m. NE. Headford; 10,342 ac. P. <1500.

Donaghpatrick, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bars. Upper Kells and Lower Navan, 4½ m. NW. Navan, P.O. P. <500.

Donai, Donnai, or **Dong-nai,** riv., Lower Cochin-China, entering the sea in the NE. of the delta of the Mekong, with which river it communicates by several channels.

Donajec, riv. See **Dunajéc.**

Donakal, tn., India, Haidarábád, 108 m NW. by N. Masulipatam.

Donald, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 117° 29′ W., 1024 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 458 m. from Vancouver.

Donald, tp., Victoria, Borung co., 63 m. N. Ararat. P. <1500.

Donaldson, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 36 m. NE. Harrisburg, and 12 m. WSW. Pottsville. P. <1500.

Donaldsonville, tn., U.S., Louisiana, cap. of Ascension par., on Mississippi R., 65 m. NE. New Orleans by rail. P. <4000.

Doña Mencia, comm., Spain, prov. Córdoba, dist. Cabra. P. <5000.

Donamon, stn., Ire., co. Roscommon, on the M. G. W. R., 6 m. NW. Roscommon, P.O.

Donanaghta, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Longford, on the Shannon, contains Eyrecourt town. P. <750.

Donard, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 14 m. S. by E. Naas, 4 m. from Dunlavin stn., P.O. Par. 4807 ac., P. <750; tn. P. <250.

Donau, riv. See **Danube.**

Donaueschingen, urban comm., Ger., Baden, 30 m. E. Freiburg. A spring rising in its castle-yard is the reputed fountainhead of the Danube. Alt. 2270 ft. P. <4000.

Donaufeld, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Gross-Enzersdorf. P. 10,500.

Donaukreis. See **Danube Circle** and **Würtemberg.**

Donaumoos, a tract of moorland, Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, to the S. of the Danube, between Ingoldstadt and Neuburg; in great part dry, and planted with agricultural colonies.

Donauried, a moorland tract bordering the Danube, Ger., chiefly in Bavaria, govt. Swabia, lying N. of the Danube, between Ulm and Gundelfingen, S. of the riv. from thence to the Lech.

Donaustauf, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 5 m. E. Ratisbon. P. <2000.

Donauwörth, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Swabia, cap. dist., on the l. bk. of the Danube, at the confluence of the Wörnitz, 16 m. SE. by E. Nördlingen. In 1704 the British under Marlborough gained a victory over the Bavarians near this town. In 1805 the town was taken by the French general Vandamme after a desperate fight. Alt. 1300 ft. P. <4000.

Donawitz, vil., Austria, Styria, dist. Leoben, with important iron-works. P. <4000.

Don Benito, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 25 m. E. by N. Mérida. P. <15,200.

Doncaster, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 10 m. NE. Melbourne. P. (with dist.) <1500.

Doncaster, the ancient *Danum,* mun. bor. (since 1467), par., and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Don, 11 m. NE. by E. Rotherham, with stns. on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., and the M. S. & L. R.; locomotive and carriage works of the G. N. R., also iron and brass foundries, and agricultural implement works. Market-days, Tu. and S. Has fairs for horses and cattle on the first Thursday of February, April, and August, for cattle and hiring on that of November. The races for which it is noted were established here in 1703; the St. Leger stakes, for three-year-olds, in 1776. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 27.3 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 5700; (1851) 12,100; (1891) 25,900; parl. div. P. 73,000.

Donchery, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on r. bk. of the Meuse, arr. and 3 m. W. Sedan. Part of the battle of Sedan, Sept. 1870, was fought around D. P. <2000.

Don Cossacks, Territory of the (*Zemlya Voiska Donskago*), prov. of SE. Russia, stretching from the Sea of Azov up the Don R. and its tribs., having the govts. of Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov, and Voronezh in W., Saratov and Astrakhań in E., Stavropol and Kubań in S. The terr. in the E. of the Don R. belongs to the Aral-Caspian deserts, both by its general aspects and flora. Elsewhere, undulating low plateaus, attaining altitudes of about 500 ft. in their higher parts, and having a hilly aspect in the Donetskiy plateau, very fertile, but almost quite devoid of forests, which only appear along the courses of the rivers. Coal, anthracite, iron ores; salt in many lakes in the E.,

especially in Lake Manych; limestone, gypsum, mica, and pyrites. Watered by the Don and its several navigating tribs. Agriculture and cattle breeding are carried on very extensively, and considerable amounts of corn and cattle are exported through the ports of Taganrog, Rostov, and Mariupol. Excellent breeds of horses reared by the Cossacks. Good orchards; vine culture in the S. Fishing is one of the chief sources of income of the Cossack *Voisko*, more than 300,000 cwts. of various fish being caught every year in the mouths of the Don. Part of it is exported fresh, the remainder is salted, salt being extracted for all local needs from the Manych salt-lakes. Mining has rapidly developed lately; manufactures are beginning to develop. Considerable trade in cattle, hides, sheepskins, wine, grapes, corn, linseed, fish, and coal exported. The fairs (chiefly at Uryupina) are very animated. The terr. almost entirely belongs to the *Voisko* (or army) of Don Cossacks, who have a separate self-government and a military organisation of their own (**Russia**); however, there are nearly 300,000 peasants settled in the terr. The Cossacks are living in large villages (*stanitsas*) of more than 1000 inhabitants, some of them being very populous. Some 30,000 Kalmucks are settled in the SE. corner of the terr. Divided into 9 districts: Cherkask (chief town, Novocherkask, cap. of terr.); 1st. Donskoi (chief town, Konstantinovskaya); 2nd. Donskoi (chief town, Nizhne-Chirskaya); Ust-Medvyeditsa (chief town same name); Donets (chief town, Kamenskaya); Salsk (chief town, Salskaya Martynovka); Khopersk (chief town, Uryupina); Rostov (chief town, same name); Taganrog (chief town same name); and Kalmuck dist. The state of education is in good condition, many schools, primary and secondary, being kept by the Voisko. Area, 63,557 sq. m. P. (1858) 896,870; (1888) 1,683,330.

Dondo, Cape, Eastern Archipelago, on the N. ct. of Celebes, in about 120½° E.

Dondo, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Kwanza, a few miles below the Livingstone Falls, in 9° 23′ S., 14° 48′ E., the principal centre of trade in this part of the interior. A macadamised road leads from D. to a large plateau on the E. Coal-mine on the opposite bank of the river.

Dondra Head, the most southerly point of Ceylon.

Donegal, maritime co., Ire., Ulster, in the NW., bounded W. and N. by the Atlantic, E. by cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, and S. by cos. Fermanagh and Leitrim, is divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Banagh	177,354	26,263
Boylagh	156,285	20,637
Inishowen East	123,372	24,648
Inishowen West	76,849	12,043
Kilmacrenan	310,386	46,621
Raphoe North	79,422	16,063
Raphoe South	140,849	18,999
Tirhugh	125,753	20,361
Total, Donegal	1,190,270[1]	185,635

[1] Exclusive of 6885 ac. under larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

The surface is in a large measure mountainous (in the NW., 2466 ft.) and boggy, with numerous small rivers and lakes, and cold poor soil. Geologically the rocks are mainly archæan and metamorphic and of Lower Silurian age, with a large area of granite in the W. The coast is indented by numerous bays, of which the principal, beginning in the NE., are Loughs Foyle and Swilly, Mulroy Bay, Sheep Haven, Gweedore, Trawenagh, Loughros More and Donegal Bays. The chief rivs. are the Foyle, which forms part of the boundary between D. and Tyrone and Londonderry, and its l. bk. trib. the Finn, which, flowing E., joins the Foyle at Lifford. The islands are numerous, the largest being Aran, Tory, and Gola Is. There are no minerals of great economic importance, and the inhabitants are mainly engaged in agriculture. (For statistics see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.) The county contains some of the most severely congested dists. of Ireland, the principal being Glenties, Gweedore, and the Rosses, the last a granitic area on the mainland to the SE. of Aran I. With a view to relieve the congestion, the royal commission on public works of 1887 recommended the construction of light railways. The principal railways are those from Londonderry to Stranorlar, Letterkenny, and Buncrana. There is a line of light railway from Stranorlar to Donegal, and this has been continued to Killybegs; and another line of light rail from Stranorlar to Glenties is now (Oct. 1893) nearly complete. The linen manufacture is now reviving, and woollen manufactures are also now largely carried on, most largely in the town and neighbourhood of Raphoe. The D. Industrial Fund has done much for the promotion of home industries, especially in wool (hosiery and the weaving of woollen cloth). The female pop. is engaged in the worked muslin trade. The fisheries, which occupy large numbers of people on the coast, are of cod, sole, plaice, herring, and mackerel. For their promotion the above-mentioned commission recommended the construction of harbour works at Moville, Malin Head, Buncrana, Sheephaven, Tory I., Gola Roads, Burton Port (opposite Aran I.), and Killybegs. Kelp manufactured from seaweed is largely exported to Glasgow. The NW. of the county, in consequence of the grandeur of the scenery, is becoming a favourite resort for tourists. The county returns four members to Parliament, for the N., S., E., and W. divisions respectively. D. contains many memorials of St. Columba; St. Patrick's Purgatory is on an island in Lough Derg, and is a celebrated place of pilgrimage. See **Ireland,** table.

Donegal, par. and tn., Ire., S. ct. co. D., bar. Tirhugh, on R. Eask, 11 m. N. by E. Ballyshannon, with a stn. on the G. N. and Donegal Rly. It has two famous ruins, a castle and abbey, both founded by the O'donells, chiefs of Tyrconnell, in 1474. Par. 22,791 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. <1500.

Donegal Bay, Ire., SW. of co. Donegal.

Donegal Point, cape, Ire., SW. Clare, S. of Ballard Bay.

Donegore, par., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, 4 m. E. by N. Antrim; 6650 ac. P. <1500.

Doneraile, market-tn. and par., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 5½ m. NNE. Mallow, with a stn. on the G. S. &. W. R., PMT.O. Par. 20,442 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <1000.

Donets, Northern, riv., SE. Russia, r. bk. trib. of Don, rises in govt. Kursk, flows 673 m. S. and E. through a fertile terr., rich in coal measures.

Donetskiy Bassein, coal-measures of SE. Russia, extends over part of the terr. of the Don Cossacks, the Bakhmut and Slavyanoserbsk dists. of govt. Ekaterinoslav, and southern part of Kharkov. Covers nearly 10,500 sq. m. Contains good layers of anthracite and iron ore. The extraction of coal, as well as the iron industry in govt. Ekaterinoslav, are rapidly increasing. Connected by rail with main trunk-line (Moscow-Sebastopol), as well as with the Azov Sea ports of Mariupol, Tavanrog, and Rostov, with many local branches.

Donetskiy Kryazh, ridge, more correctly plateau, of SE. Russia; has a triangular form, and rises 300 to 350 ft. above surrounding steppes, on r. bk. of Northern Donets R. Rich coal and anthracite measures.

Donga Creek, inlet, Ger. W. Africa, opening westwards on an estuary of the Kamerun R.

Dongans. See **Dungans.**

Dongargarh, tn., India, in Khairagarh state, 100 m. E. Nágpur. P. (1881) <6000.

Dongarra, post-tn. and port, W. Australia, Victoria dist., on the W. ct., 190 m. NNW. Perth. P. <1500.

Dongen, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant. P. <5000.

Dongeradeel, Oost (east), rural comm., Holland, prov. Friesland. P. 7700.

Dongeradeel, West, comm., adjoining D. Oost. P. 7900.

Donges, vil., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, on the N. shore of the estuary of the Loire, arr. and 7 m. ENE. St. Nazaire. Leeches are exported from the neighbouring marshes. P. <2000.

Dong-höl, tn., Annam. See **Kwang-binh.**

Dong-nai, riv., Cochin-China. See **Donai.**

Dongo, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Como, on the W. side of Lake Como; mathematical and physical instruments made, with copper and iron mines. P. <2000.

Dongola, prov., E. Africa, Nubia, in its central part consisting of the valley of the Nile, between 18° and 19° 30′ N., and comprising the towns New and Old D. The Mamelukes took possession of this country on escaping from Egypt; it was taken from them by Ibrahim Pasha in 1820, and remained in the hands of Egypt until the insurrection of the Mahdi.

Dongola, vil., U.S., Illinois, Union co., 101 m. SE. by S. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Dongola, Old, ruined tn., Nubia, prov. D., on the r. bk. of the Nile, 75 m. SSE. New Dongola.

Dong-triö, chalk range, in the NE. of the delta of the Songkoi, Tongking.

Donhead St. Andrew, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 16 m. W. by S. Salisbury, 2½ m. SE. Semley stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Donhead St. Mary, 1 m. to the E.; 5227 ac.; eccles. par. (**D. St. Mary with Charlton**) P. <1500.

Donlawerstal, comm., Netherlands, prov. Friesland. P. <5000.

Donibristle Colliery, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 2 m. E. Crossgates, PMT.O. (**D. village**). P. <750.

Donington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 9 m. SW. by W. Boston, with a stn. (**D. Road**) on the G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. 5835 ac. P. <2000.

Donington, pars., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Castle Donington** and **Hugglescote.**

Donington, par., Eng., Shropshire, Newport div., 18 m. N. Kidderminster, 4½ m. ESE. Shiffnal, 1 m. W. Albrighton stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. with Boscobel**) P. <500.

Donington on Bain, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Louth, on the G. N. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Donington Wood, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Lilleshall par. P. <2000.

Donino. See **Borgo San Donnino.**

Doniphan, vil., U.S., Kansas, D. co., on Missouri R., 6 m. NW. Atchison by rail. P. <1500.

Donisthorpe, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 17 m. SE. Burton-on-Trent, 4 m. SW. Ashby de la Zouch, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. See **Oakthorpe.**

Donjon, Le, vil., France, dep. Allier, arr. Lapalisse, 25 m. NW. by N. Roanne. P. <2000.

Donkins Bay, bay, Cape Colony, on the W. ct., in 31° 55′ S.

Donkola, E. Africa. See **Dongola.**

Donley, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed by 35° N., E. of 101° W.

Dönnaes, vil., Norway, on the N. ct. of the isl. **Dönnaö,** prov. Nordland, in 66° 15′ N.

Donnai, riv., Cochin-China. See **Donai.**

Donnas, or **Donnaz,** comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 23 m. ESE. Aosta. P. <2000.

Donnell Lough, bay, Ire., on the W. ct. of co. Clare, 21 m. W. by S. Ennis, lat. 52° 46′ N.

Donnelly's Creek, mining and post vil., Victoria, Tanjil co., 135 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Donnemarie-en-Montois, tn., France, dep. Seine et Marne, 21 m. E. by N. Fontainebleau, arr. and 9 m. SW. Provins. P. <2000.

Donner Lake, U.S., California; small lake, favourite summer resort, near Truckee.

Donnersberg, mt., Ger., Bavaria, Rhine Palatinate, between the Haardt and the Saarbrück coalfield. Alt. 2260 ft. (Königstuhl).

Donnézan, dist., France. See **Ariège.**

Donnington, par., Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. N. Newbury, PT.O. See **Shaw.**

Donnington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 14 m. SE. Evesham, 3 m. WNW. Addlesthorp stn. P. <250.

Donnington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 9 m. NE. Ross, 2½ m. S. Ledbury stn. P. <250.

Donnington, market-tn., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 14 m. E. Shrewsbury, 4 m. SW. Newport, on the L. & NW. R.; coal-mines. PMT.O. Market-day, S.

Donnington, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2 m. S. Chichester. P. <250.

Donny, in Irish place-names, 'a church.' See *Donagh.*

Donnybrook ('St. Broc's Church'), par., Ire., E. co. Dublin, bars. Rathdown, Dublin, and Uppercross, 2 m. SE. Dublin. Long famous for its fair, held during the week ending Aug. 26. P. 15,900.

Donnybrook, Victoria. See **Kalkallo.**

Donohill, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. N. Tipperary, bars. Clanwilliam and Kilnamannagh Lower, P.O.; 13,913 ac. P. <2000.

Donore, electoral div., Ire., co. Kildare, dist. Naas and Carragh.

Donore, par., Ire., cos. Meath and Louth, bars. Lower Duleek, and co. tn. of Drogheda, 3 m. SW. Drogheda, P.O.; 3587 ac. P. <1000.

Donough, co., U.S., Illinois, between 40° and 41° N., and E. of 91° W.

Donoughmore, P.O., Ire., cos. Cork and Down. See **Donaghmore.**

Donskoye, vil., Caucasia, govt. and 26 m. N. Stavropol. P. 5800.

Don Street, stn., Scot., Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R.

Dontreix, vil., France, dep. Creuse, arr. and 20 m. E. Aubusson. P. <2000.

Donyatt, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 10 m. SE. Taunton, 1½ m. SW. Ilminster stn., P.O. P. <500.

Donyland East, par. and small river port, Eng., Essex, Harwich div., on the Colne, 3 m. S. by E. Colchester, P.O. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**D. E. St. Lawrence**) P. <1500.

Donyo. See **Doenyo** and **Kenia.**

Donzacq, comm., France, dep. Landes, arr. St. Sever, on the Luy, 12 m. N. by W. Orthez, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Donzdorf, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Danube, 29 m. E. by S. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Donzell Downs, a hill tract, Eng., Cornwall, 9–12 m. W. Bodmin.

Donzenac, vil., France, dep. Corrèze, 39 m. E. Périgueux, arr. and 5 m. N. Brive. P. <2000.

Donzère, vil., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montélimar, on l. bk. of the Rhone, 22 m. N. by W. Orange. P. <2000.

Donzy, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, 26 m. N. Nevers, arr. and 10 m. ESE. Cosne. Iron mines and iron works, including two works established by Cardinal Mazarin in 1659. P. <3000.

Doongh, hamlet, Ire., on the S. ct. of Achill I., co. Mayo, 27 m. WNW. Westport.

Doobaunt, large lake, Canadian NW. Terrs., crossed in the middle by 63° N. and in the E. by 100° W. It receives on the W. the Doobaunt R., and has an outlet on the N. connected with the drainage system of Chesterfield Inlet.

Doocarrig, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Coom.

Doocastle, or **Ballindoo,** tnld., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 22 m. WNW. Carrick-on-Shannon, PM.O. (**Doocastle**). P. <1000.

Doocharry, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, on R. Gweebarra, 17½ m. N. by W. Donegal, PM.O. (**Doochary**).

Dooega, tnld., Ire., S. ct. Achill I., co. Mayo, 22 m. NW. by W. Westport. P. <750.

Dooen, post-tn., Victoria, Borung co., 198 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Doogarry, electoral div., Ire., near Belturbet, co. Cavan, dist. Newtowngore, 5 m. from Killeshandra stn., P.O.

Doogh, watering-place, Ire., co. Clare. See **Kilkee.**

Doogort, tnld., Ire., N. ct. of Achill I., co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, 35 m. W. by S. Ballina, 20 m. from Westport stn., PM.O. (**Dugort**). P. <250.

Doohamlet, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Castleblaney, co. Monaghan.

Doohat, tnld., Ire., co. and 10 m. SW. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 3 m. from Newbliss stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dooish, P.O., Ire., 10 m. S. Newtown-Stewart, co. Tyrone.

Dookie South, tp., Victoria. See **Cashel.**

Dookooma, tnld., Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, 32 m. W. Ballina, on Tullaghan Bay, with coastguard stn. P. <500.

Dooleague, tnld., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, 6 m. ENE. Westport, P.O. P. <250.

Doolin, P.O., Ire., 7 m. NW. Ennistimon, co. Clare.

Doolin Point, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Clare, on South Sound, lat. 53° 1½′ N.

Doo Lough, lake, Ire., W. co. Clare, 13 m. WSW. Ennis.

Dooly, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected by 32° N., and in extreme NW. by 84° W.

Doon, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Derrylin.

Doon, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Ferbane.

Doon, electoral div., Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, dist. Tralee No. 2, 9 m. WNW. Listowel.

Doon, par., Ire., cos. Limerick and Tipperary, bars. Coonagh, Owneybeg, and Kilnamannagh Upper, 7 m. NE. Pallas, PM.O.; 27,682 ac. P. <5000.

Doon, riv., Scot., S. Ayrshire, issues from Loch Doon, flows first N. then W., and falls into the Firth of Clyde 2 m. S. of the mouth of the Ayr.

Doon, Loch, lake, Scot., co. and 22 m. SSE. Ayr, 5 m. long by ⅔ m. broad, enclosed by mountains. See **Doon,** riv.

Doon, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the E. of co. Clare, 9 m. W. Killaloe, 86 ft. above sea-level.

Doon, Lough, Ire., small lake, in the N. of co. Clare, 9½ m. NE. Ennis.

Doonane, tnld., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy, Rathaspick par. P. <250.

Doonasleen, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, Kilmeen par. P. <250.

Doonass Rapids. See **Shannon.**

Doonbally, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Dunmore.

Doonbeg, tn., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Ibrickan, 6½ m. N. by W. Kilrush, P.O. P. <250.

Doondonnell, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, on the Deel, 2 m. W. Rathkeale. P. <250.

Doonfeeny, par., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 16 m. NW. by N. Ballina; 31,251 ac. P. <2000.

Doon Hill, Scot., E. Lothian, near Dunbar. Here the army of Leslie lay encamped on the 1st and 2nd Sept. 1650, just before its defeat by Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar. 582 ft. high.

Doonie Point, cape, Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., in 57° ½′ N.

Doonis, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Ballymore.

Dooniskey, stn., Ire., co. and 20 m. W. Cork, on the Cork and Macroom Rly.

Doonloughan, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Clifden.

Doonogan, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Miltown Malbay, co. Clare.

Doonooney, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 5 m. NW. Taghmon. P. <250.

Doonvinalla Island, Ire., off N. ct. of co. Mayo, near Benwee Head.

Door, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the extreme NE., between Lake Michigan and Green Bay.

Doora, par., Ire., N. co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, 1 m. E. Ennis; 5918 ac. P. <1000.

Doorin Point, cape, Ire., S. ct. co. Donegal, in the N. of Donegal Bay, long. 8° 9′ W.

Doorn, Dutch, 'thorn.' See *Dorn.*

Doorn, riv., Cape Colony, flows NNW. then W. into the Olifants R., which it joins in about 31° 50′ S., and 18° 35′ E.

Doornane, tn., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 7 m. W. Waterford, 3 m. from Grange stn. P. <250.

Doornik, Belgium. See **Tournay.**

Doornspijk, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the E. shore of the Zuider Zee, 15 m. WSW. Zwolle. P. <4000.

Door Point, cape, Louisiana, on the SE. ct., 55 m. E. by N. New Orleans.

Doorus, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Killartan, Kinvarra-doorus par. P.<250.

Doory, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Abbeyshrule.

Dopulun, Persia. See **Dupulan.**

Dor, small stream, France. See **Dordogne,** riv.

Dora Baltea, ancient *Duria Major*, riv., Italy, rises at the foot of Little St. Bernard, and after an E. and SE. course of 99 m. joins the Po near Crescentino. Under the French it gave its name to a dep. of which the cap. was Ivrea. The towns Courmayeur, Aosta, Chatillon, and Ivrea are on its banks. Too swift for navigation. A canal which starts from Ivrea connects the D. B. with the Sesia and the Po. Area of basin, 1669 sq. m. Mean discharge, 7600 cubic ft.; highest, 70,600 cubic ft. per sec.

Dorado, vil., I. of Porto Rico, N. ct., 12 m. W. San Juan, in 66° 16′ W.

Dorama, tn., central Arabia, Nejd, on the road to Mecca, 30 m. NE. Derragah. P. 8000.

Doran, tn., Arabia, Yemen, on a mountain 30 m. S. Sana, with some remarkable tombs.

Dorandá, military cantonment, India, Bengal, Lohárdagá dist., in 23° 21′ N., 85° 22′ E.

Dora Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Dora Riparia, riv., Italy, rises in the Cottian Alps, near the French frontier, and flows N. then E. past Susa to the Po, which it joins just below Turin. From Oulx it is accompanied by the railway from Chambéry to Turin *viâ* Mont Cenis. It is the ancient *Duria Minor*. Length, 78 m.; basin, 475 sq. m.; mean discharge, 2000 cubic ft.; highest, 17,700 cubic ft. per sec.

Dordsamudra, vil., India. See **Halebid.**

Dorata, vil. and rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismail Khan, 70 m. NNW. Múltán.

Dorat, Le, tn., France, dep. Haute Vienne, 29 m. NNW. Limoges, arr. and 8 m. N. Bellac. P.<2000.

D'Or, Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the N. of Minas Channel, in 45° 18′ N.

Dor, place named in O. T. See **Tantûra.**

Dorbock Burn, small riv., Scot., in the W. of Elginshire, issues from Lochindorb, and flows N. into the Findhorn.

Dorcheat, riv., U.S., Arkansas and Louisiana, flows S. into the head of Bistineau Lake.

Dorchester, co., Canada, Quebec, in the E., crossed in the W. by 71° W.

Dorchester, port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., on Shepody B., 88 m. NE. by E. St. John. P.<1500.

Dorchester, the ancient *Durnovaria*, old mun. (till 1885 also a parl.) bor., par., and market-tn. of an agricultural (especially sheep-rearing) dist., Eng., co. and assize tn. of Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 7½ m. N. Weymouth, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys. The guildhall is a fine building in the Elizabethan style. Portions of Roman walls still remain, and ruins of a large amphitheatre called Maumbury (or Maenbury) Ring (220 by 140 ft.), on a chalk down. Among other remains of antiquity are Poundbury, a camp to the N., and Maiden Castle, a very complete Roman camp (with treble ditch and rampart), to the S. The West Saxons called the place *Dorneaster*. Market-days, W. and S. Par. P.<3500; mun. bor. P. (1801) 2400; (1891) 7900; eccles. par. (**D. with Frome Whitfield**) P.<1500.

Dorchester, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 8½ m. SSE. Oxford, 3 m. E. Culham stn., PMT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**D. with Burcott**) P.<1000. See **Lincoln.**

Dorchester, co., U.S., Maryland, in the SE., bounded on the W. by Chesapeake Bay, N. of 38° N.

Dorchester, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Suffolk co., now in Boston City. P. 18,000.

Dordogne, dep., in the SW. of France, formed out of Périgord, one of the dists. of the ancient govt. of Guyenne; divided into five arrs., Périgueux, cap., Bergerac, Nontron, Ribérac, and Sarlat. The surface presents a succession of plateaux and hills, none however worthy the name of mountains. The highest points (up to 1570 ft.) are in the N. of the dep., in a chain overlooking the upper waters of the Dronne. This dist. is of granitic formation, with clayey soil, abounds in marshes, moorland, heath, chestnut woods, and meadows, but cold and poor in good arable soil. South of the dist. round Nontron stretch chalk and limestone plateaux, and arid hills, adapted to vineyards and copses; the valleys, however, are admirable. The extreme W. is occupied by the Double, a vast forest in which the clearings are constantly extending. Nearly the whole of the dep. belongs to the basin of the D., which receives the Vézère, from dep. Corrèze, and the Isle (navigable from Périgueux), which flows through the most central valley of the dep., and receives as chief trib. the Auvezère. The Dropt, or Drot, a direct trib. of the Garonne, partly bounds the dep. on the S., and is navigable from Eymet. The D. is navigable, or so reputed, throughout the dep., and by means of the Canal de Lalinde boats may avoid the rapids which occur above Bergerac. The climate of D., except in the Double, where marsh miasmas prevail, is very healthy. [**Périgueux.**] Principal cereals wheat; maize area also considerable (one-fourth to one-third of that of wheat). The vine occupies about 1.5 per cent. of surface; production per acre under average. Production of chestnuts by far the largest of any dep. The principal mineral riches of the dep. are its iron-mines; manganese was worked for the first time in France at St.-Martin-de-Fressengeas near Thiviers. Porcelain earth is obtained at Montagnac, and in other dists. granite, marble, and mill-stones (the last near Domme). Area, 3561 sq. m. P. 478,500. See **France,** table.

Dordogne, riv., France, formed at the foot of Mont Dore by the junction of the Dor and Dogne, flows W. through deps. Corrèze, Lot, D., and Gironde, and after a course of 260 m., of which 167 are navigable, joins the Garonne 13 m. N. Bordeaux; affluents, the Vezère and Isle. Discharge at low water at Bergèrac, above the confluence of the Isle and Dronne, 1270 cubic ft. per second (as against 1305 cubic ft. per second discharge of the Garonne at Tonneins); at extreme high-water, 141,000–176,500 ft. per second.

Dordon, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, 3 m. NW. Atherstone, P.O. See **Polesworth.**

Dordrecht, municip., Cape Colony, Wodehouse dist., to the N. of the Stormbergen, about 125 m. NNW. of East London. Alt. 5500 ft. P.<1500.

Dordrecht, formerly spelt also **Dortrecht,** and popularly called **Dort,** or **Dordt,** seapt. tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the l. bk. of the Maas, 10 m. SE. Rotterdam. In the middle ages one of the chief trading towns of the Netherlands, and still an important seat of trade, manufactures, and shipping; cut off from the mainland by the inundation of the Biesbosch (Nov. 18, 1421). D. was the original residence of the Counts of Holland, and the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. The Synod of D., which anathematised the doctrines of Arminius, and was productive of much intestine disturbance in the Netherlands, was held here in 1618 and 1619. P. 32,600.

Doré, lake, Canada, in the N. of Saskatchewan, 25 m. long by 14 m. broad, crossed about the middle by 106½° W., drained by the Doré R. into the Beaver.

Dore, tn., Eastern Archipelago, in the NW. of New Guinea, on the W. side of Geelvink Bay, at the mouth.

Dore, par., Eng., Derbyshire, N. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Sheffield, 1½ m. W. by N. Dore and Totley stn., on the M. R., P.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**D. Christchurch**) P.<2000.

Dore, riv., France, trib. of the Allier, rises in the Forey Mts., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, flows first SE. then N. to the Allier; 80 m. long; used for floating timber.

Dore, Monts, France. See **Auvergne, Mountains of.**

Dores, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the NE. shore of Loch Ness, 8 m. SW. by S. Inverness, P.O.; 26,304 ac. P.<1000.

Dorf, dorp, drup, Teutonic, 'a village,' or 'small town.'

Dorgali, comm., Sardinia, cap. dist., prov. and 62 m. ESE. Sassari, dist. Moro. P.<5000.

Dorgali, Gulf of, Sardinia. See **Orosei.**

Doris, gulf, in the SW. of Asia Minor, opening westwards in about 36° 43′ N.

Doris, isthmus, separating the Gulf of D. from the Gulf of Kos, on the N.

Doriyan, Doïran, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 38 m. NNW. Salonica, on the S. shore of D. Lake (alt. 6500 ft.).

Dorking, market-tn. and par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Reigate, situated near the base of Box Hill, where the valley of the Mole forms a break in the N. Downs, towards which roads converge from the N. and S., with stns. on the S. E. R. and L. B. & S. C. R. Market-day, Th. 10,049 ac. P. (1801) 3100; (1871) 8600; (1891) 11,000; tn. P. 7100.

Dormagen, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 10 m. S. by E. Düsseldorf. P.<3000.

Dormans, tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Marne, on l. bk. of the Marne, arr. and 14 m. W. by N. Épernay. P.<2000.

Dorman's Land, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Surrey, div. and 11 m. SE. by E. Reigate, 1 m. NNE. its stn. (**Dormans**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P.<1500. See **Lingfield.**

Dormington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5 m. E. Hereford, 2 m. SE. Withington stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. St. Peter with Bartestree**) P.<500.

Dormitor, mt., Montenegro. See **Durmitor.**

Dormston, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 9 m. E. by N. Worcester, 6½ m. W. Alcester. P.<250; eccles. par., see **Kingston.**

Dorn, German; *Doorn*, Dutch, 'thorn.'

Dornach, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 1½ m. W. Mülhausen. P. 5400.

Dornahof, labour colony, near Altshausen, Würtemberg.

Dorna Kandreny, comm., Austria, prov. Bukovina, dist. Dorna-Watra, with cold ferruginous springs and bathing establishment. P.<3000.

Dornal Ghát, pass, India, Madras, Nellore dist., over the Eastern Ghâts, in 14° 41′ N., 79° 14′ E., traversed by the main road to Cuddapah from Nellore.

Dornal Loch, small lake, Scot., on the borders of Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, drained E. into the R. Cree.

Dorna-Watra, or **Vatra Dornei,** comm., Austria, crownland Bukovina, 70 m. SSW. Czernowitz. P. <5000.

Dornbirn, market-tn., Austria, Vorarlberg, 7 m. S. Bregenz. P. 10,700.

Dornburg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bk. of the Saale R., 14 m. E. Weimar. P. <2000.

Dorne, small riv., Eng., Oxfordshire, flowing SE. and S. through the Banbury and Woodstock divs., joins the Glyme on the l. bk. at Wootton; not navigable.

Dornes, tn., France, on S. border dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, 45 m. NE. by E. Montluçon, 11 m. N. Moulins. P. <2000.

Dornesti, comm., Austria. See **Hadikfalva.**

Dorney, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, 2½ m. NW. by W. Windsor, PM.O. P. <500.

Dornhan, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 27 m. WSW. Tübingen. P. <2000.

Dornie, fishing vil., Scot., Ross-shire, at the mouth of Loch Duich, 26 m. NE. Point of Sleat, P.O.

Dorno, comm., Italy, prov. Pavia, 3 m. SE. Mortava. P. <5000.

Dornoch, royal and parl. burgh and par., Scot., in the extreme SE. of Sutherlandshire, on the E. ct., 4⅛ m. N. by E. Tain. The cathedral (built 1222–45, and rebuilt 1835–37) is now used as the parish church. D. has an excellent beach for bathing, and is frequented by many summer visitors. PMT.O. Par. 30,189 ac., P. <2500; burgh (1891) P. <750. See **Wick.**

Dornoch Firth, inlet, Scot., on the E. ct., between Sutherland on the N. and Ross and Cromarty on the S.

Dornock, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 2½ m. E. Annan, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R., P.O.; 4626 ac. P. <1000.

Dorog, vil., Hungary, co. and 15 m. SSW. Gran; coal-mine. P. <2000. See also **Hajdu-Dorog.**

Dorogobuzh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 55 m. E. Smolensk, on upper Dnieper. Trade in hides, tallow, hemp, and salted meat. P. (1861) 6510; (1888) 8500.

Dorohoi, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. D., on R. Jijia, 32 m. SE. Czernowitz (Bukovina). P. 9300.

Dorotheendorf, comm., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Zabrze. P. <5000.

Dorozsma, comm., Hungary, prov. Csongrad, 7 m NW. by W. Szegedin. P. 12,300.

Dorp, Teutonic, 'a village,' **or** 'small town.' See *Dorf.*

Dorp, former tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., annexed in 1889 to **Solingen.**

Dorpat (Esthonian **Tartoma,** Russian **Yuriev,** which is now its official name), dist. tn., Russia, govt. of Livonia, on the Embach R., 157 m. NE. Riga, on Riga and Reval Rly. Picturesquely situated on hills. Founded in 1030 under the name of Yuriev by Jaroslav I., later a possession of Livonian knights. Independent bishopric from the 13th century till 1559, when was said to have 50,000 inhabitants. Definitely annexed to Russia in 1704. Old university, with observatory, laboratories, botanical garden, and large library. Seat of several scientific societies. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 40.1° F., Feb. 19.3°, July 64°; rfall. (17 yrs.), 24 in., May–Nov. 17.6 in., P. (1860) 13,870; (1891) 40,880.

Dorre Island, W. Australia, 15 m. N. Dirk Hartog I., at the mouth of Shark Bay, on the W., in 25° 10′ S. Length, 20 m.

Dorrha, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, on the Shannon, 4 m. W. Parsonstown; 15,750 ac. P. <1500.

Dorrha, prov., Oman. See **Dahira.**

Dorrington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 14 m. SSE. Lincoln, 4 m. N. by E. Sleaford, 1½ m. S. by W. Digby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Dorrington, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Dorset, a maritime co. in the SW. of Eng., between Hants and Devon, belonging wholly to the diocese of Salisbury, cap. Dorchester; other chief towns, Poole, Weymouth, Bridport, Lyme Regis, and Sherborne, divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Northern	167,489	45,763
Eastern	179,144	57,217
Southern	94,664	49,896
Western	190,975	41,641
Total[1] . .	632,272	194,517

[1] The ancient and administrative county are co-extensive.

The surface is uneven but not mountainous; its most characteristic feature are the open downs which supply excellent pasturage to large quantities of sheep. This range of chalk hills or downs enters the county in the NE., and runs SW. and W. to Lyme Regis. It is succeeded on the NW. and SW. by Oolites (to which the Bill of Portland in the S. belongs), and these again are followed in the W. by Liassic rocks. On the SE. the chalk is succeeded by Eocene and Oligocene formations, and all the formations mentioned, except the Lias, succeed one another from N. to S. in the Isle of Purbeck, to the S. of Poole harbour. Besides this harbour the principal feature of the coast is the long line of shingle known as Chesil Bank, terminating in the Bill of Portland, to the N. of which a sheltered roadstead has been made by the construction of a breakwater. The bank consists of blue clay, covered with pebbles of spar, quartz, jasper, &c., to a depth of from 4 to 6 ft. The county is watered by the Stour, which flows SE. through the county into Hants, and the Frome and Piddle flowing SE. then E. into Poole harbour. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Dairy husbandry is carried to perfection, and Dorset butter is much esteemed. The manufactures are unimportant. The chief mineral productions are the celebrated Purbeck and Portland building-stones, coarse marble, and clays; pipe-clay being found at Wareham, marl at Wrexham, fireclay at Poole and Corfe Castle. Oil-shale is mined at Kimmeridge. The principal railways are the L. & SW. R., and the G. W. R., or lines worked in connection with these. Remains of colossal reptiles have been found at Lyme Regis; there are numerous barrows, cromlechs, rings, &c.; the ruins of Corfe Castle, a seat of the Saxon kings of Wessex, are among the finest in England. Anciently the county was inhabited by the *Durotriges* (Celtic, 'water-dwellers'), called by the Saxons *Dorsaetan,* the second part of which latter name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *sæt* or *set,* 'a camp, settlement.' The county formerly gave the title of marquis to the Beauforts and Greys, and that of earl to the Sackvilles. See **England,** table.

Dorset, co., Tasmania, in the NE. corner.

Dorset, tn., U.S., Vermont, Bennington co., 25 m. S. by W. Rutland, with quarries that furnish 'Vermont Italian marble.' P. <2000.

Dorsey, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in N. by 34° N., 92° W.

Dorsington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5 m. SW. by W. Stratford-on-Avon, 2 m. WNW. Long Marston stn. P. <250.

Dorsten, tn., Ger., Prussia, on the Lippe, prov. Westphalia, 15 m. N. by W. Essen. P. <3000.

Dorstfeld, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 2 m. W. by N. Dortmund, with coal-mines. P. <4000.

Dorstone, par., Eng., Hereford, Leominster div., 12½ m. W. Hereford, on the Golden Valley Rly., PM.O.; 5376 ac. P. <500.

Dorsy, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Upper Fews, Creggan par. P. <750.

Dort, tn., Netherlands. See **Dordrecht.**

Dortan, vil., France, on the N. border of dep. Ain, arr. Nantua, 25 m. WNW. Geneva. P. <2000.

Dortmund, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 20 m. E. by N. Essen; centre of the coal-mining industry of the Ruhr basin, with iron and steel works, and manufactures of machinery, instruments, china, and earthenware. P. (1816) 4500; (1871) 44,400; (1890) 89,700.

Dorton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 8½ m. W. by N. Aylesbury, 1 m. S. Wood Siding stn. P. <250. See **Ashendon.**

Dortrecht, tn., Holland. See **Dordrecht.**

Dorusmore ('the Great Door'), strait, Scot., Argyllshire, between Craignish Point and Garbhreisa, is swept by a rapid tidal current.

Dorval, vil., Canada, Quebec, Jacques Cartier co., Montreal I., 9 m. SW. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Dorylæum, ancient tn., Asia Minor. See **Eskishehr.**

Dos, Spanish, 'two.'

Dosa, tn., India, Rájputána, Jaipur state, in 26° 51′ N., 76° 23 E.

Dosbarios, comm., Spain, prov. and 27 m. ESE. Toledo, in a plain. P. <3000.

Dos Cabezos, vil., U.S., Arizona, Cochise co., 70 m. N. by W. from the SE. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Dosen, Bhutan. See **Punakha.**

Doshakh, Mount, Afghanistan, 37 m. WSW. Herat. Alt. 6922 ft.

Dos Hermanas, tn., Spain, prov. and 6 m. SSE. Seville, near the Guadiaro. P. 6900.

Dos-megen-ora ('loftiest of mountains'), highest peak of the Boro-horo range, Tian Shan system, about 70 m. W. Urumtsi. Alt. about 20,000 ft.

Dosolo, comm., Italy, on the l. bk. of the Po, prov. and 15 m. SW. Mantua. P. <5000.

Dospad Dagh, mts. See **Despoto Dagh.**

Dosse, riv., mainly in the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, flows S. then W. into the Havel (W. frontier of the prov.), navigable for a few miles in its lower course, used for floating timber from near its source.

Dossenheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Heidelberg. P. <3000.

Dos Torres, comm., Spain, prov. Córdoba, dist. Pozoblanco. P. <5000.

Dosun, or **Doson,** penin. and cape, in NE. of Tongking, SE. of Haifong.

Dothan, place named in O. T. See **Tell Dôthân.**

Dothie Camddwr and **D. Piscottwr,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Cardiganshire, Tregaron union. D. C. 7481 ac., P. <250; D. P. 8097 ac., P. <250.

Dottignies, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai. P. <5000.

Dotton, par., Eng., Devonshire, 6½ m. E. Topsham. P <250.

Dotzheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. and dist. Wiesbaden. P. <3000.

Dou. For non-French names of places belonging to French possessions beginning with this syllable, see under **Du.**

Douai, or **Douay,** fortified tn. of the first class, France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., 15 m. ENE. Arras, with breweries, salt and sugar refineries, and file factories; also a university academy, and an English Roman Catholic college, originally founded in 1568, but suppressed for a time at the Revolution. A university was established at D. in 1562, and remained until the Revolution. The D. Bible, the authorised English version of the Old and New Testaments for Roman Catholics, consists of a translation of the New Testament which first appeared at Reims in 1582, and one of the Old Testament which appeared at D. in 1609–10; both from the Vulgate. P. (1872) 23,800; (1891) 29,900.

Douarnenez (Breton, 'land of the isle,' referring to the opposite island of Tristan), fishing tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, on **D. Bay,** 23 m. SSE. Brest, with important sardine and other fisheries. P. 10,000.

Double Bay, one of the prettiest suburbs of Sydney, New South Wales, on the shores of Port Jackson, 1½ m. E. of the city. P. <1500.

Doublebois, stn., Eng., Cornwall, on the G. W. R., 4 m. W. Liskeard.

Double Island, small isl., about 12 m. S. Amherst Point, Tenasserim, Lower Burma, with lighthouse, visible 19 m.

Double, or **Maluti Mountains.** See **Basuto-land.**

Doubs, the ancient *Dubis*, riv., France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the dep. D., flows first NE. Morteau, and then flowing through a very deep gorge between calcareous rocks, separates France from Switzerland, afterwards flows on the whole SW. through the N. and W. of dep. D., passing St. Hippolyte, Besançon, and Dôle, where its natural navigation commences, and joins the Saône on the left at Verdun-sur-Saône. Chief affluent the Loue. Near Morteau it forms a cataract 88 ft. high. From Vougeaucourt, SW. of Montbéliard, to Dôle, a distance of 53 m., it forms a section of the Rhone and Rhine canal. Length, 270 m.

Doubs, E. frontier dep., France, formerly part of the duchy of Burgundy, afterwards of the Franche-Comté (*q.v.*), bounded in the NE. by the German dist. of Alsace; divided into four arrs.—Besançon (the cap.), Baume-les-Dames, Montbéliard, and Pontarlier. The dep. is mountainous, traversed by four chains of the Jura, running parallel to each other, and decreasing in altitude as they recede from the Swiss frontier, namely from SE. to NW., the culminating point in the easternmost chain being the Mont d'Or (4800 ft). The natural divisions, or zones, are three, the plains (almost everywhere, however, above 500 ft. in height), between the Ognon (W. frontier) and Doubs, a dist. rich in cereals (principally wheat and oats), fruit-trees, and vineyards (for climate, see **Besançon**), the middle region a zone of moderate elevation (up to 2300 ft.), covering the central portion of the dep. with pastures, and the upper region, or region of plateaux. The minerals are unimportant apart from building-stones and rock salt (produced at Arc, Miserey, and Chatillon-le-Duc). Manufactures include iron-works, blast-furnaces, watch and clock-making [**Besançon**], and bell-founding. Montbéliard, the fort of Joux, and Besançon are fortified places. Area, 2052 sq. m. P. 303,100. See **France,** table.

Doubtful Island, Pacific. See **Tekotota.**

Douce, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Kealkill.

Douce Mountain, Ire., in the NE. of co. Wicklow, 8 m. SW. Bray. Height, 2384 feet.

Doucets, stn., Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 70 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Doudeville, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 19 m. SW. Dieppe, arr. and 8 m. N. by E. Yvetot. P. <2000.

Doué-la-Fontaine, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., arr., and 10 m. WSW. Saumur, with coal. P. <4000.

Dougal, Loch, inlet, Scot., W. ct. Sutherland, in 58° 25½′ N.

Dougherty, co., U.S., Georgia, between 31° and 32° N., and crossed in the E. by 84° W.; traversed by Flint R.

Doughton, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Dunton.**

Doughty's Falls, vil., U.S., Maine, York co. (SW.). P. <1500.

Douglas, vil., Canada. See **Garafraxa.**

Douglas, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 122 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Douglas (dŭg'las), vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the riv. Bonnechère, 60 m. W. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Douglas, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Herbert. P. <1500.

Douglas ('the black stream'), riv., Eng., in the W. of Lancashire, trib. of the Ribble, which it joins on the l. bk. at Hesketh. Length, 15 m. Navigable to Sollom.

Douglas, seapt., market-tn., and watering-place of the Isle of Man, of which it is the largest town and now the cap., on a bay on its E. coast, along which a promenade runs for 2 m.; good beach; 81 m. NW. Liverpool. The harbour, which admits vessels drawing from 10 to 16 ft. at high water, but dries at low tide, has a pier 520 feet in length, with a lighthouse at its N. head, and an outer pier 1500 ft. long for landing at all states of the tide. Steamers run to Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow, Barrow, Fleetwood, Silloth, and Whitehaven. The town has coasting trade and considerable fisheries. Birthplace of Professor E. Forbes, the naturalist. On Isle of Man Rly. Market-day, S. P. (1871) 14,000; (1891) 19,500.

Douglas, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccleston par., near Wigan. P. <1500.

Douglas, tn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Cork, 2½ m. SE. Cork, PMT.O. P. 750.

Douglas, riv., New Guinea. See **Philip River.**

Douglas, or **Douglas Park,** post-tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 45 m. S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Douglas, co., Queensland, crossed in the N. by 20° S., and in the middle by 144° E.

Douglas, par. and vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the D. Water, 8 m. SSW. Lanark, 2½ m. SSW. of its stn. on the C. R., PMT.O., with coal. Alt. 783 ft. Mean temp. (1861–80), yr. 44.6° F., Jan. 34.9°, July 56.0°; mean rfall. (1866–80), 44.38 in. Par. 34,139 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <1500.

Douglas, settlement, S. Australia, Burra co., 90 m. N. by E. Adelaide.

Douglas, co., U.S., Colorado, N. of 39° N., crossed by 105° W.

Douglas, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 43° and 44° N. and 98° and 99° W.

Douglas, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 34° N. and E. of 85° W.

Douglas, co., U.S., Illinois, S. of 40° N., and crossed in extreme NE. by 88° W.

Douglas, co., U.S., Kansas, W. of 95° W., bounded on the N. by the Kansas R.

Douglas, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 15 m. S. by E. Worcester. P. <2000.

Douglas, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., crossed in the N. by 46° N., to the E. of 96° W.

Douglas, co., U.S., Missouri, in the S., to the E. of 93° W., crossed in the N. by 37° N.

Douglas, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., between the Missouri on the E. and the Platte on the W., crossed by 41¼° N.

Douglas, co., U.S., Nevada, on W. and SW. frontiers of state.

Douglas, co., U.S., Oregon, in the SW., crossed in the extreme N. by 44° N., and in the S. by 43° N., bounded on the W. by the Pacific.

Douglas, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 47° and 48° N., and bounded on N. and W. by Columbia R.

Douglas, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the extreme NW.

Douglas Bridge, vil., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 4½ m. S. by E. Strabane, 3 m. from Newtownstewart stn., P.O.

Douglasburn, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Newtownstewart.

Douglas Channel, inlet, Canada, Brit. Columbia, opening SW., mouth in 53½° N.

Douglas Hill, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from Bethesda, Carnarvon.

Douglas Island, Pacific. See **Parece Vela.**

Douglas Island, U.S., Alaska, between Admiralty I. and the mainland, in 58° 15′ N., contains the Treadwell gold-mine.

Douglas Park, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2 m. E. Bothwell. P. <500.

Douglas Pier, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Goil, 12½ m. NW. by N. Helensburgh.

Douglas Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Huron, Bruce co., in 44° 20′ N.

Douglass, vil., U.S., Kansas, Butler co., on Walnut Creek, 130 m. SW. by S. Topeka, and 20 m. SE. by E. Wichita. Alt. 1194 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Douglastown, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the l. bk. of the Miramichi R., 99 m. NE. by N. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Douglastown, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the R. St. John, in 48° 45′ N. P. <1500.

Douglastown, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, on Kerbet Water, 3 m. SW. by W. Forfar, P.O.

Douglas Water, small riv., Scot., Dumbartonshire, in the N., flows E. into the middle of Loch Lomond.

Douglas Water, riv., Scot., rises in the Cairn Table, in the SW. of Lanarkshire, and flows NE. into the Clyde. Length, 20 m.

Dougrie (dū'gri), place, Scot., I. of Arran, 8½ m. W. Brodick, at the mouth of Glen Iorsa.

Douira (French spelling), Tunis. See **Duira.**

Doulaincourt, tn., France, dep. Haute Marne, arr. Wassy, on the Rognon, 31 m. S. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Doule, Loch, small lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 1½ m. long, in Glen Carron, 4½–6 m. above the head of Loch Carron, 10 m. S. of the upper end of Loch Maree.

Doulevant, or **Doulevant-le-Château,** vil., France, dep. Haute Marne, arr. Wassy, on the Blaise, 30 m. SSW. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Doullens, or **Doulens,** tn., France, dep. Somme, on the Authie, cap. arr., 19 m. N. Amiens. P. <4000.

Doulon, tn., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 3 m. NE. by E. Nantes. P. <4000.

Doulting, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6 m. E. by S. Wells, 1½ m. E. Shepton Mallet stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**D. with East Cranmore, West Cranmore, and Downhead**) P. <1500.

Doulus Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Kerry, at the S. entrance to Dingle Bay.

Dounby, hamlet, Scot., Orkney Is., Mainland, 7 m. from Finstown, PT.O.

Doune, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Teith, 7 m. SE. by E. Callander, 3½ m. W. Dunblane, on the C. R.; once famous for its manufacture of Highland pistols and sporrans. PMT.O. Mean rfall. (Lanrick Castle, 3 in. WNW., 1866–80), 47.31 in. P. <1000.

Dour, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. WSW. Mons, with coal mines. P. (of comm.) 10,600.

Doura, mining vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 2½ m. NE. by N. Irvine, 1½ m. NW. by W. Cunninghamhead stn.

Dourbie, riv., S. France, deps. Gard and Aveyron, flows W. into the Tarn, just above Millau. Length about 43½ m. See **Causses.**

Dourdan, tn., France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Rambouillet, 20 m. SSW. Versailles, 10 m. NW. Étampes. P. <4000.

Dourdou, two rivs., France, dep. Aveyron. The **North D.** flows from SE. to NW., and enters the Lot on the l. bk. The **South D.** rises in dep. Tarn, and enters the Tarn R. on the l. bk. after a NW. course of 56 m.

Dourgne, vil., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 10 m. SW. by S. Castres. P. <2000.

Douro, Spanish **Duero,** ancient *Durius,* 'water,' riv., Spain and Portugal, rises in the prov. Soria (Spain), flows first S. past Soria, then generally W. through Léon to Miranda, passing Toro and Zamora, then turns SSW., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and, lastly, again W.; and having divided the Portuguese provs. Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the prov. Oporto, enters the Atlantic at São João da Foz, 3 m. W. Oporto. Total course estimated at 485 m. Its basin, between the Asturian Mts. N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrella, is the most extensive of the Spanish penin., but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tribs., the Pisuerga, Elsa, Eresma, Tormes, and Tavora. About 58 m. E. of Oporto commences the wine country of the D. Area of basin, 36,700 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Douro, North, vil., Canada. See **Lakefield.**

Dousland, stn., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., on the G. W. R., 9 m. NNE. Devonport.

Dousse-alin, or **Little Khingan.** See **Bureya Mountains.**

Doustre, riv., France, dep. Corrèze, joins the Dordogne near Argentat after a S. course of 25 m.

Douthstown, Ire. See **Dowdstown.**

Douty, settlement, U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 38 m. E. Olympia.

Douvaine, tn., France, dep. Haute Savoie, arr. Thonon-les-Bains, 11 m. NE. Geneva. P. <2000.

Douve, riv., France, dep. Manche, enters the English Channel at Carentan, after a SE. course of 30 m. Navigable for small boats from St. Sauveur, 19 m.

Douvres, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 8 m. N. by W. Caen. P. <2000.

Doux, riv., France, dep. Ardèche, joins the Rhone near Tournon after a SE. then NE. course of 25 m.

Douze, riv., France. See **Midouze.**

Dovadola, tn., Italy, prov. Florence, 10 m. SW. Terra-del-Sole, on the Montone. Near here commence the Miocene deposits, which form precipices behind the vil., and from which issue the celebrated mineral waters of Castro-Fara. P. <3000.

Dove, riv., Eng., rises on Axe Edge, Derbyshire, forms the greater part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent on the l. bk. at Newton Solney. It is not navigable.

Dove, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., rising on Burton Howe and flowing to the Rye, which it joins on the l. bk. 5 m. NW. of Malton.

Dovea, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 4 m. NW. Thurles, P.O. P. <250.

Dovebridge, Eng. See **Doveridge.**

Dove Canal, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Dearne and D. Canal.**

Dovecliffe, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3 m. SE. Barnsley, on the M. S. & L. R.

Dove Dale, the upper part of the valley of the Dove, Eng., Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Dove Holes, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the L. & N. W. R., 3½ m. NE. by N. Buxton. PM.O.

Dovenby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 4½ m. ESE. Maryport, 1 m. N. by E. Papcastle stn. P. <250.

Dover, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Westmorland, on R. Petitcodiac, 10 m. from Moncton.

Dover, the ancient *Dubris,* from Celtic *Dwyffyrha,* 'a steep place,' parl. bor. (1 member), mun. bor., cinque port, and market-tn., now also a favourite watering-place, Eng., co. Kent, St. Augustine div., on the NW. side of Dover Strait, at the terminus of the SE. R. and L. C. & D. R., the latter of which has two stns. (**Dover Priory** and the **Harbour**), 66 m. (76 m. by rail) ESE. London, 21 m. from Cape Grisnez, on the opposite side of the English Channel, and 25 m. NW. by W. Calais. Lat. of castle 51° 7′ 8″ N., long. 1° 19′ 5″ E. It is situated in a notch of the chalk cliffs which here form the coast-line, the notch running 2 or 3 m. inland north-westwards, and traversed by the highroad to Canterbury and the L. C. & D. R., the SE. R. entering the town from the SW. through a tunnel cut in the cliffs. On the chalk downs, N. of the town, are the castle (alt. 469 ft.), formerly the seat of administration of the Cinque Ports, citadel, and several strong detached forts, with large barracks. The castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 ac., containing Roman and Saxon towers, a keep forming a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks for 2000 men. The opposite heights are also fortified. The town has a museum and philosophical institution belonging to the corporation. The harbour comprises two docks (the Granville and the Wellington) and a tidal basin, 145 ft. wide at the entrance, 16 ft. deep at high water ordinary neap, 21 ft. at spring tides. An Admiralty pier, begun in 1848, and designed to form the W. arm of a harbour of refuge, which, when completed, is to enclose an area of 520 ac., has at its sea end a turret fort armed with two eighty-two ton guns. The E. arm was begun in 1892. There is a patent slip 600 ft. long, with 500 tons lifting power. The principal traffic is that connected with the transit to the continent, the D.-Calais route having the shortest sea-passage (by the quickest steamers about 60 minutes in time). There is a large import of eggs and other rural produce from France, and a coasting trade and fishery. For port statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Shipbuilding and rope and sail making are carried on. Market-days, T., Th., and S. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 49.6° F., Jan. 39.7°, Aug. 62.0°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 27.84 in. Par. P. 13,900; mun. and parl. bor. P. (1851) 22,200; (1871) 28,500; (1891) 33,300 (exclusive of 5000 military). See **Calais.**

Dover, Tasmania. See **Port Esperance.**

Dover, tn., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., on St. Jones Creek, 40 m. S. Wilmington. P. <4000.

Dover, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 14 m. SW. by W. Boston. P. <1500.

Dover, city, New Hampshire, Strafford co., 33 m. E. Concord, 10 m. NNW. Portsmouth, on Cochecho R., at the head of navigation for schooners of 400 tons, and at the lower falls of the river, which here descends 32 ft., affording water-power utilised in cotton factories and print-works. Water-power also afforded by the Bellamy, on which are large woollen mills. P. (1880) 11,700; (1890) 12,800.

Dover, formerly **Canal Dover,** vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., 52 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Virginia). P. <4000.

Dover, tn., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., on R. Piscataquis, 33 m. NW. by W. Bangor. P. <2000.

Dover, Strait of, French **Pas de Calais,** ancient *Fretum Gallicum,* the strait which separates England and France, and connects the English Channel with the North Sea. It extends from Dungeness and Cape Grisnez, in a NE. direction, to the S. Foreland and Calais (*q.v.*). Length, 22 m.; narrowest breadth, 21 m.

Doveran, or **Dovern,** riv., Scot. See **Deveron.**

Dover Beck, small riv., Eng., Nottinghamshire, trib. of the Trent, which it joins on the l. bk. 8 m. ENE. Nottingham.

Dovercourt, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the estuary of the Stour, 2½ m. WSW. Harwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. (**Upper D.**). P. <3000.

Doverdale, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 7 m. N. Worcester, 3 m. WNW. Droitwich. P. <250.

Doveridge, or **Dovebridge,** par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 11 m. NW. Burton, 2 m. E. Uttoxeter stn., PM.O.; 4466 ac. P. <750.

Dover Plains, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 18 m. E. by N. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Dover Priory, stn. See **Dover.**

Dovey, Dyfis, or **Dyfi,** riv., Wales, rises in Merionethshire, on Aran Mawddwy, flows SW. through Montgomeryshire, past Machynlleth, into Cardigan Bay, just to the N. of Cardiganshire. Length about 30 m.

Dovre, vil., Norway, prov. Christiansand, in Gudbrandsdal, S. of Snehätten, in 62° N., 9° 18′ E. Alt. 2110 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 33.1° F., Jan. 16°, July 54°; rfall. 13.34 in.

Dovrefjeld, a high plateau intersected by deep and narrow valleys, in Norway (*q.v.*), N. of 62° N.

Dowa'giac, city, U.S., Michigan, Cass co., 40 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Dowally, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the l. bk. of the Tay, 3½ m. NNW. Dunkeld, close to Guay stn. See **Dunkeld and Dowally.**

Dowalton, Loch, lake, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the SE., midway between Luce and Wigtown Bays, 5 m. SSW. Wigtown. In this loch, when drained in 1862–63, lacustrine human habitations were found built on artificial crannoges.

Dowanhill, part of the city of Glasgow, Scot., in the par. of Govan. See **Kelvinside and Dowanhill.**

Dowbiggin, eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, near Sedbergh. See **Cautley.**

Dowdeswell, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 4 m. SE. by E. Cheltenham, 2 m. E. Charlton Kings stn., with a stn. (**Andoversford and D.**) on the M. & S. W. Junc. Rly. P. <500.

Dowdstown, or **Douthstown,** par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, on the Boyne, 3 m. SE. Navan. P. <250.

Dowlaishvaram, Dowlaishveram (census), or **Daulesvaram** (*Davaleshwaram*, or 'White Siva'), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, at the bifurcation of the R. Godávari, 68 m. NE. Masulipatam. P. (1881) 8000; (1891) 10,500; Hindus, 10,000.

Dowlais, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil, 1½ m. NE. by E. Merthyr Tydfil, with three stns. (**D., D. Top,** and **D. Cae Harris**); has blast-furnaces and large iron-works. P. 16,800.

Dowland, par., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 12½ m. SE. by S. Bideford, 7½ m. SE. Torrington stn. P. <250.

Dowlatábád, India. See **Daulatábád.**

Dowles, par., Eng., Shropshire, Ludlow div., on the Severn, 1 m. NW. Bewdley. P. <250.

Dowling, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Lachlan R., crossed in the W. by 146° E.

Dowlish Wake, par., Eng., Somerset div., 12 m. W. by S. Yeovil, 2½ m. SE. Ilminster stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. W. with West Dowlish**) P. <500.

Dowlish, West, par., Eng., Somersetshire, 1 m. SE. Ilminster. P. <250; eccles. par., see **D. Wake.**

Dowlutabad, India. See **Daulatábád.**

Down, or **Downe,** par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 7½ m. ESE. Croydon, 2½ m. SW. by W. Chelsfield stn., the residence of Charles Darwin for the greater part of his life, PM.O. P. <750.

Down, a maritime co., Ire., Ulster, in the E., bounded N. by co. Antrim and Belfast Lough, S. and E. by the Irish Sea, and W. by co. Armagh, is divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P 1891.
Ards, Lower	38,454	21,564
Ards, Upper	29,706	10,164
Castlereagh, Lower	51,714	27,256
Castlereagh, Upper	53,888	20,031
Dufferin	17,215	6,030
Iveagh, Lower, Lower Half	46,040	17,003
Iveagh, Lower, Upper Half	47,573	23,273
Iveagh, Upper, Lower Half	96,305	24,102
Iveagh, Upper, Upper Half	63,301	22,997
Kinelarty	40,325	10,947
Lecale, Lower	30,976	6,459
Lecale, Upper	30,700	10,973
Newry, Lordship of	16,182	12,337
Mourne	47,878	10,872
Belfast City, part of	1,669	43,051
Total	611,927[1]	267,059

[1] Exclusive of 492 ac. under larger rivers, lakes, &c.

The surface is mountainous in the S., where are the Mourne Mts. (**Slieve Donard,** 2796 ft.), while the other parts are undulating and hilly, with fine meadows along the rivers, of which the chief are the Lagan in the N., flowing into Belfast Lough at Belfast, and which forms part of the boundary between D. and Antrim, and the Bann in the S. The principal indentations of the coast, besides Belfast Lough on the N. and Carlingford Lough on the E., are Strangford Lough and Dundrum Bay. Geologically the county is mainly composed of Lower Silurian rocks, with patches of granite in the SW., and Permian or Triassic deposits along the lower Lagan. The Newry canal admits vessels of 13½ ft. draught to Newry, and of 5 ft. to Portadown in Armagh, where it unites with the Bann and Lough Neagh navigation, and through that with the Ulster canal. The principal railway is the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., whose main line runs from Belfast to Downpatrick, and has connections with Bangor, Donaghadee, Ballynahinch, and Newcastle. In the W. of the county a line connected with the G. N. R. runs to Ballyroney. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. There are no minerals of economic importance. The chief manufacture is linen, especially of the finer sorts, which is carried on in the houses of the small farmers; there are flax, cotton, and woollen mills, and manufactures of leather, hosiery, &c. The county returns four members to Parliament (for the N., S., E., and W divs. respectively), besides one for the borough of Newry. The population is decreasing. See **Ireland,** table.

Down, par., Ire., co. D., bar. Upper Lecale, contains Downpatrick town; 11,636 ac. P. 5700.

Down, East, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 6 m. SE. by E. Ilfracombe. P. <500.

Down, West, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 3½ m. S. Ilfracombe, 2 m. SE. Morthoe stn., P.O.; 4082 ac. P. <750.

Down Ampney, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the Thames and Severn Canal, div. and 6 m. SE. by E. Cirencester, 2 m. N. Cricklade, P.O. P. <500.

Downcraig Ferry, Scot., co. Bute, Great Cumbrae I., on the NE.

Downderry, P.O., Eng., 5 m. SW. St. Germans, Cornwall.

Downend, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Mangotsfield par., 5 m. NE. Bristol, P.O. P. 5200.

Downfield, vil., Scot., 2 m. NW. Dundee, Forfarshire, PM.O. P. <1000.

Downgate, P.O., Eng., 3 m. NE. Callington, Cornwall.

Downings, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Clane. P. <750.

Downham, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Wisbech div., 2½ m. NNW. Ely, 1 m. SW. Black Bank stn., PM.O. (**Little D.**); 10,154 ac. P. <2000.

Downham, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7½ m. S. Chelmsford, 1½ m. NW. by N. Wicklow stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. St. Margaret**) P. <250.

Downham, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3½ m. NE. by E. Clitheroe, 1½ m. ENE. Chatburn stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**D. St. Leonard**) P. <500.

Downham Market, market-tn. and par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 10½ m. S. King's Lynn, with a stn. (**Downham**) on the G. E. R., with a bell foundry. Market-day, F. P. <3500; tn. P. <3000.

Down Hatherley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3 m. NE. Gloucester, 2 m. NW. Churchdown stn. P. <250.

Downhead, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Frome, 2½ m. NE. Cranmore stn. P. <250; eccles. par., see **Doulting.**

Downhill, stn., Ire., co. Londonderry, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., 6 m. NW. Coleraine, P.O.

Downholland, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 7 m. S. by E. Southport, 1 m. NE. Altcar and Hillhouse stn. P. <1000.

Downholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 4 m. WSW. Richmond, P.O. P. <250.

Downieville, vil., U.S., California, Sierra co., 82 m. NNE. Sacramento, surrounded by high mountains; gold-mines near. P. <1500.

Downings, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Clane, 3 m. NW. Sallins stn.; 4730 ac. P. <750.

Downington, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Chester co., 26 m. SSE. Reading. P. <2000.

Downpatrick, mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, 18 m. S. Newton Ards, connected by rail with Belfast and Newcastle. Manufactures of linen, leather, soap; flax scutching-mills and breweries. Its holy wells are resorted to by Roman Catholic pilgrims. Market-day, S. P. <3500.

Downpatrick Head, cape, Ire., N. ct. Mayo, in 9° 20′ W.

Downreay, Lower and **Upper,** hamlets, Scot., on the N. ct. of Caithness, 8½ m. W. by S. Thurso, P.O. (**Downreay**).

Downs, vil., U.S., Kansas, Osborne co., on R. Solomon, 163 m. W. by N. Topeka. P. <1500.

Downs, The, a portion of the North Sea, off the SE. ct., Eng., Kent, between N. and S. Foreland, opposite Ramsgate and Deal; good roadstead, protected by the Goodwin Sands.

Downs, North and South, two ranges of hills, Eng., trending more or less E. and W. through Dorsetshire. See also **England,** physical features.

Downside, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 4½ m. E. Wells, 1 m. N. Shepton Mallet stn. P. <750.

Downside, P.O., Eng., 4 m. NW. Leatherhead, Surrey.

Down St. Mary, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 13½ m. NW. by W. Exeter, 1 m. S. Morchard Road stn. P. <500.

Downton, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 4 m. SW. Lymington.

Downton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 10½ m. NNW. Leominster, 4 m. SW. by S. Onibury stn. P. <250.

Downton, small tn. and par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 6 m. SSE. Salisbury, on the L. & SW. R., an ancient place, with an agricultural college, tanneries, paper-mills, shirt-making, and basket and wicker working. About 2 m. distant is the mansion and estates of Standlynch (Trafalgar), the national gift to Horatio, Admiral Lord Nelson. PMT.O., and P.O. (**D. Cross Roads**). 12,529 ac. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**D. with Nunton**) P. <2500.

Dowra, tnld., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhaw, 14½ m. N. Leitrim, 9 m. from Belcoo stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Dowre, Norway. See **Dovre.**

Dowsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. NW. by W. Spalding, near Rippingale stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dowth, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, 4 m. WSW. Drogeda; several tumuli near the vil., P.O. P. <250.

Dowureay, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Reay, Caithness.

Doxford, par., Eng., Northumberland, Alnwick union. P. <250.

Doyet, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. and 11 m. E. Montluçon. P. <3000.

Doyle's Column, Guernsey. See **Jerbourg Tower.**

Doyle, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Pontiac co., on Trout Lake, 25 m. from Pembroke.

Doyleston, or **Cheddar,** post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 20 m. SW. by S. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Doylestown, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wayne co., 36 m. S. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Doylestown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., 28 m. N. by E. Philadelphia. P. <3000.

Doynton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5½ m. N. by W. Bath, 3 m. E. Warmley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Dozulé, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont-l'Évêque, 14 m. WNW. Lisieux. P. <2000.

Draa, Wadi, riv., or rather watercourse containing a river in times of rain, or when the snow melts on the mountains, in the W. of the Sahara. It rises by two headwaters, the Wady Idermi and the Wady Dades, on the S. slopes of the High Atlas, the Idermi flowing from the NW. and meeting the Dades (from the NE.) in about 30° 50′ N., 6° 17′ W., immediately after which the valley breaks through the Anti-Atlas and the Jebel Bani in a south-easterly direction, passing a number of oases, the principal of which is Tamgrut. It then flows WSW., expanding a little below the turning point into the large sandy plain (in high water a shallow lagoon) known as Ed Debaia, and finally joins the ocean in 28¾° N.

Draband Pass, a pass across the Suláiman Mts., about 25 m. S. of the place where the mountains are crossed by the Gumal R. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 55.

Drabenderhöhe, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 21 m. E. Cologne, with mines of lead ore and ironstone. P. <4000.

Drac, riv., in the SE. of France, deps. Hautes-Alpes and Isère; rises in the Alps, and flows NW. to the Isère, which it joins 3 m. below Grenoble; 70 m. long.

Drach, Turkey in Europe. See **Durazzo.**

Drachau, or **Dráchov,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, on river Lužnitz, 13 m. S. Tabor. P. <2000.

Drachenfels ('dragon's rock'), mt. peak, Prussia, one of the Siebengebirge, on r. bk. of the Rhine, 10 m. SE. Bonn; alt. 1055 ft.

Dracut, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 2 m. N. Lowell. P. <2000.

Draczynetz, tn., Austria, prov. Bukowina. P. <4000.

Dra-el Mizan, garrison tn., Algeria, 45 m. ESE. Algiers, arr. Tizi-Ouzou. P. <2000.

Draganić, comm., Croatia-Slavonia, co. Zagreb, dist. Karlovac. P. <5000.

Drăgăşani, tn., Roumania, prov. Vâlcea, near r. bk. Aluta, 33 m. NE. Craiova. P. <5000.

Drage, riv., Prussia, Pomerania and Brandenburg, flows S. through the Lübbe-see into the Netze, forming in its lower course part of the W. frontier of Posen; navigable by small boats for the last 23½ m. of its course (from Schlagenort), used for floating timber from a point near its source (above Dramburg).

Drago, Isla del, isl., off the N. ct. of the isthmus of Panama, in 82° 20′ W., claimed both by Colombia and Costa Rica; with the strait of Boca del Drago on the W., that of Boca del Toro on the E., both of which lead into the Laguna del Almirante to the NW. of the Laguna de Chiriqui. At Boca del Toro, where the soil is very fertile, a territory has grown up with a pop., including the dist., of 5000; and a road is being made to David, the cap. of the Colombian prov. of Chiriqui.

Dragoman, vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 26 m. NW. Sofia.

Dragomesto, the Italian name of **Astakos,** seapt., Greece.

Dragonera, isl., Spain, off the W. end of Majorca, about 2 m. long, with a fort on its summit; otherwise uninhabited.

Dragonera, a group of small isls. in the W. of Greece, immediately off the coast of Acarnania, at the mouth of the Gulf of Astakos.

Dragon's Mouth, or **Boca de Dragos,** the passage between the isl. of Trinidad and the penin. of Paria, S. America, 12 m. E. to W., interspersed by islets. See also **Drago, Isla del.**

Dragten, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, 14 m. ESE. Leeuwarden. P. 5600.

Draguignan, tn., France, dep. Var, 16 m. NW. by W. Fréjus; cap. arr. Alt. 584 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.6° F., Jan. 41.0°, July 74.1°. P. 8000.

Drah, or **Draha,** riv., Morocco. See **Draa, Wadi.**

Drainage Marsh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, parts of Holland, Boston union. P. <250.

Drainie, par., Scot., Elginshire, 3½ m. N. Elgin, and 2 m. SW. by W. Lossiemouth stn.; 6948 ac. P. <4000.

Drains Bay, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Antrim, 2½ m. N. Larne, with a coastguard stn.

Drake, post-stn., New South Wales, D. co., 60 m. NW. by N. Grafton. P. <1500.

Drake Channel, Brit. W. Indies, SE. of the isl. of Tortola.

Drakelow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 1½ m. SW. Burton-upon-Trent. P. <250.

Drakemyre, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 16 m. S. Greenock, near Dalry stn. P. <500.

Drakenberg, or **Drakensberg.** See **Kwathlamba Mts.**

Drakensteen, or **Drakenstein,** mts., a chain in the SW. of Cape Colony, trending N. and S., about 25 m. E. of Cape Town.

Drake's Island, Eng., in the Sound and off the town of Plymouth, with a fort and military quarters.

Drakestown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Morgallion, 6 m. NE. Kells. P. <250.

Drakia, tn., Greece, prov. Larissa, 6 m. E. Volos. P. <3000.

Drama, tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov., 30 m. NE. by N. of the mouth of the Struma. Seat of a Greek bishop. P. 7000.

Dramburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 52 m. E. by N. Stettin, cap. govt. D. P. 5600.

Drammen, seapt. tn., Norway, prov. Jarlsberg and Laurvik, on both sides of the D., near its mouth in the Christiania Fjord, 23 m. WSW. Christiania. It consists of the two formerly separate vils. Bragernæs and Stromsö, which are united by a bridge across the river, and has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufactures of carriages, sailcloth, rope, tobacco, and earthenwares, and an active trade in timber, iron, and pitch. The outer harbour has a depth of 20½–93 ft.; the inner, of 13½–19½ ft. P. (1870) 15,458; (1891) 20,400.

Drammen, Drammenselv, or **Dramselv,** riv., Norway, flows S. from the Tyrifjord (an inland lake), then E. into the head of the Drammensfjord at D.; navigable by small boats only a few miles above D.

Drangan, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 13½ m. NW. by N. Carrick-on-Suir, 5 m. E. Farranalleen stn., PM.O. Par. 5427 ac., P. <750; tn. P. <250.

Dranse, riv., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, enters Lake Geneva 2½ m. NE. Thonon, after a N. course of 24 m.

Dranse, riv., Switzd., cant. Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 m.

Dransfeld, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 8 m. W. by S. Göttingen. P. <2000.

Draperstown, tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 10 m. N. by W. Cookstown, connected by rail with Belfast, PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <500.

Drau, riv. See **Drave.**

Draughton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. NW. by W. Wellingborough, 1½ m. NE. by N. Lamport stn. P. <250.

Draughton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 14½ m. NW. by N. Bradford, div. and 3 m. E. Skipton, 1½ m. SE. by E. Embsay stn. P. <250.

Draughton, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Fintona.

Drausensee, lake, Prussia, on the borders of govts. Königsberg and Danzig, drained by the Elbing into the Frisches Haff.

Drava-Szent-Marton, comm., Hungary, prov. Baránya, on l. bk. Drave (Drava), 30 m. SW. by W. Fünfkirchen. P. <3000.

Drave, Ger. **Drau,** riv., SE. Europe, one of the principal tribs. of the Danube; rises in the Tirol, 17 m. E. Bruntecken, flows E. between the basins of the Mur and Save, at first through Carinthia and Styria, and afterwards separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia, and joins the Danube 14 m. E. Eszek, after a course of 380 m. Chief affluents the Mur, Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, and Gail. Navigable for rafts and flat-bottomed boats from Villach, for steamers from the confluence of the Mur. In its upper part it is rapid, and is little used for commercial purposes.

Dravidians. See **India,** Races and Language.

Dravosburg, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on Monongahela R., 11 m. SE. by S. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Drax and **Long Drax,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5 m. WNW. Goole, 1 m. E. of Drax stn., on the Hull and Barnsley Rly., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. SS. Peter and Paul**) P. <1500; Long D. P. <250.

Draycot, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5½ m. NW. by W. Wells, with stn. (**Draycott**) on the G. W. R., PM.O. (**Draycott**). P. <750.

Draycot Cerne, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 3½ m. NE. Chippenham. P. <250.

Draycot Foliat, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 4½ m. SE. Swindon. P. <250.

Draycot Moor, par., Eng., Berks, Abingdon union. P. <250.

Draycott, par., Eng. Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 5½ m. ESE. Derby, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. (**D. and Church Wilne**) <1500.

Draycott-in-the-Clay, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 7 m. NW. by W. Burton-upon-Trent, 1½ m. SSW. Marchington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Draycott-in-the-Moors, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div.,

7 m. ESE. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1 m. NE. Creswell stn., P.O. (**Draycott**). P.<500.

Drayton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 62 m. NE. by N. London, on the Conestoga Creek and a railway. P.<1500.

Drayton, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 2½ m. SSW. Abingdon, P.O. P.<750.

Drayton, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 4½ m. NW. Norwich, on the Midland and G. N. Joint Rly., PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**D. with Hellesdon**) P.<2000.

Drayton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the Thames, 8½ m. SE. Oxford, 4 m. E. Culham stn., PM.O. (**D. St. Leonards**). P.<500.

Drayton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 1½ m. WNW. Banbury. P.<250.

Drayton, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 9½ m. SE. by S. Bridgwater, 1 m. SW. Langport stn., P.O. P.<500.

Drayton, rly. stn., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. E. Chichester, the stn. for Goodwood, on L. B. & S. C. R.

Drayton, tp., Queensland, Aubigny co., 65 m. W. Brisbane, 5 m. SW. Toowoomba.

Drayton, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, co. and 27 m. S. Pembina. P.<1500.

Drayton, Dry, par., Eng., co. and 5 m. NW. by W. Cambridge, Chesterton div., 3½ m. W. Histon stn., P.O. P.<500.

Drayton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 9 m. SSW. Gainsborough, 3½ m. N. Tuxford stn. D. East, P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. East with Stokeham**) P.<250; D. West, P.<250; eccles. par., see **Markham, East.**

Drayton, Fen, par., Eng., co. and 10 m. NW. Cambridge, Chesterton div., 2 m. SW. Swavesey stn. P.<500.

Drayton, Fenny, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10½ m. S. by W. Oakham, 2 m. SE. by E. Medbourne stn., birthplace (1624) of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, or so-called Quakers. P.<250; eccles. par., see **Bringhurst.**

Drayton, Little, eccles. par., adjoining Market D. P.<3000.

Drayton, West, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., on the Colne, 5½ m. N. by E. Staines, on the G. W. R., PM.T.O. P.<1500.

Drayton Bassett, par., Eng., Staffordshire and Warwickshire, Lichfield div., 3 m. S. Tamworth, 2 m. W. Wilnecote stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**D. B. St. Peter**) P.<750.

Drayton Beauchamp, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5 m. E. by S. Aylesbury, 3 m. W. Tring stn. P.<250.

Drayton in Hales. See **Market Drayton.**

Drayton Parslow, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 9½ m. N. by E. Aylesbury, 2 m. E. by S. Swanbourne stn., P.O. P.<500.

Drayton Plains, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 32 m. NW. Detroit by rail. P.<1500.

Drayton St. Leonard, PM.O., Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. from Stadhampton.

Drebach, or **Drehbach,** vil., Prussia, Saxony, govt. Zwickau, 8 m. SW. Lengefeld. P.<3000.

Drebkau, tn., Ger., Prussia, in the S. of prov. Brandenburg, 9 m. SW. Kottbus, with coal-mines near. P.<2000.

Drecht, Old German; *trift,* the modern German, 'meadow,' 'pasture.'

Drechu, Tibetan name of the upper Yangtse-kiang.

Drefach, P.O., Wales, 5 m. S. Llanarthney, Carmarthenshire.

Dreghorn, par. and vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 2 m. E. Irvine, on the G. & SW. R., with coal, PM.O. Par. 5626 ac., P.<4500; vil. P.<1500.

Drehbach, Prussia. See **Drebach.**

Drehid, electoral div., Ire., co. Kildare, dist. Johnstown.

Drehidtarsna, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bars. Coshma and Upper Connello, 11 m. SW. Limerick. P.<250.

Drei, German, 'three.'

Dreiborn, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 21 m. SE. Aix-la-Chapelle. P.<3000.

Dreisam Canal, Ger. See **Leopold's Canal.**

Dreisesselberg, mt. See **Bohemian Forest.**

Drem, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 3½ m. N. by W. Haddington, on the N. B. R. It takes its name from a barony once belonging to the Knights Templars, the priest's house of whose establishment still survives.

Drenovo, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, on the Tsrna Reka, 40 m. NE. Monastir.

Drensteinfurt, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 12 m. SSE. Münster. P.<2000.

Drenthe, a frontier prov. in the NE. of Holland (*q.v.*), surface level, and much of it marshy; its E. frontier includes part of the Bourtanger Moor. Chief towns, Assen, Meppel, and Koevorden.

Dre'panon (Greek, 'a sickle'), cape, on the N. ct. of Crete, 15 m. NE. Kanea, with lighthouse, visible 15 m., in 24° 15′ E. Pronounced and frequently spelt *Drepano.*

Drepanon, cape, Turkey, Macedonia, forms the S. extremity of the central penin. of Chalcis.

Drepanon, cape, Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, on S. side of the strait connecting the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Patras.

Dresden, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on the Little Bear Creek, 56 m. SW. by W. London, a rly. junc. P.<3000.

Dresden, cap. city of the kgd. of Saxony, Ger., on both sides of the Elbe, here crossed by two bridges (the Augustusbrücke and Marienbrücke), which connect its old and new towns, 61 m. ESE. Leipzig, 100 m. SSE. Berlin, and 39 m. ENE. Chemnitz, occupying a charming situation which makes it a favourite residence of foreigners. The royal palace is an antiquated building, containing the state treasury (*das grüne Gewölbe,* or 'the green vault'), with a collection of valuable property. The Dresden gallery of paintings (the Museum) is famed. The Museum Johanneum contains the historical collections, and the collection of porcelains and vases, the richest of its kind in Europe. The palace of the princes, the Japanese palace or Augusteum, with the royal library of 350,000 vols. and a collection of antiquities, and the Zwinger (a rococo building, originally designed as the court of a magnificent royal palace), contains scientific treasures. Other objects of interest are the Brühl terrace (*Brühlsche Terrasse*), bounded by a high wall rising from the Elbe, the sole relic of the old fortification walls which were razed in 1817–1826; a splendid theatre, the imperial Leopold-Caroline Academy; a polytechnical school, &c. In recent years its manufacturing industries, favoured by the neighbouring coal-supplies of the Plauenscher Grund, have considerably increased. Among the most important are the manufacture of pianos, sewing-machines, straw hats, leather wares, and chemical products. D. is a town of comparatively modern growth. In 1270 Frederick the Pious, Margrave of Misnia, transferred his residence hither from Meissen (Misnia), but it was not till 1485 that it became the permanent cap. of the terrs. out of which the kingdom of Saxony has been formed. It then had a pop. of 5000. On August 26 and 27, 1813, the Allies were defeated under its walls by the troops of Napoleon I. Alt. 335 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 30.5°, July 68.7° F.; mean rfall. (28 yrs.), 21.36 in. P. (1815) 30,300; (1864) 146,000; (1871) 177,000; (1890) 277,000.

Dresden, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co. P.<1500.

Dresden, vil., U.S., Missouri, Pettis co., 64 m. W. by N. Jefferson City. P.<1500.

Dresden, vil., U.S., Ohio, Muskingum co., on Muskingum R., which is navigable for steamboats to this point, 50 m. E. by S. Columbus. P.<1500.

Dresden, vil., U.S., New York, Yates co., on the W. side of Seneca Lake, 46 m. SE. Rochester. P.<1500.

Dresden the Resurrection, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Trentham par., in the parl. bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent, forms part of the Potteries. P. 6700.

Dresternan, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Fermanagh, bar. Knocknin ny, dist. Rosslea, 10½ m. SSE. Enniskillen.

Dreswick Point, cape, on the S. ct. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. SE. Castletown.

Dreux, tn., France, dep. Eure et Loir, on the Eure, cap. arr., 21 m. NNW. Chartres. P. 7700.

Drew, co., U.S., Arkansas, between 33° and 34° N., and 91° and 92° W., partly bounded in the W. by the Saline R.

Drewenz, riv., Prussia, rises in E. Prussia, flows NW. into Lake D., then SW. through W. Prussia and partly on the frontier of Poland, entering the Vistula above Thorn, navigable from Leibitsch, 6 m., used for floating timber from Lake Drewenz.

Drewenz-Schillingsee Canal. See **Oberländisch-Canal.**

Drewsteignton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 12 m. W. by S. Exeter, 4 m. NW. by N. Moreton Hampstead stn., P.O.; 6189 ac. P.<1000.

Drewton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Cave, North.**

Dreyerton, New Zealand. See **Opaki.**

Driburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 36 m. NW. by N. Kassel, with saline and ferruginous waters and good bathing establishment. P.<3000.

Driby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 9 m. SSE. Louth, 3½ m. W. by S. Alford stn. P.<250; eccles. par., see **Ormsby, South.**

Driel, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. SSE. Bommel. P.<4000.

Driesen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Netze, 55 m. NW. by W. Posen. P. 5100.

Driffield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3½ m. ESE. Cirencester, 2 m. NE. Cerney stn. P.<250.

Driffield, Great, par., urban sanitary dist., and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19 m. S. Scarborough, with a stn. (**Driffield**) on the NE. R., 20 m. NNW. Hull, with which it communicates by means of the **D. Navigation** (7 m. long, admitting vessels of 6 ft. draught) and river Hull. Has several mills carrying on operations connected with agriculture. Market-day, Th. 5004 ac. Par. P. 5700; eccles. par. (**D., Great, All Saints and D., Little, St. Mary or St. Peter**) P. 6000. See also **Emswell.**

Driftwood, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cameron co., on Drift-

wood R., 115 m. SE. by E. Erie, 38 m. WNW. Lock Haven. P. <1500.

Drigg, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., near the mouth of the Irt, 13½ m. SSE. Whitehaven, on the Furness Rly. P. <750.

Drigg Point, cape, Eng., on the SW. ct. Cumberland, at the mouth of the estuary of the Esk.

Drighlington, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 4½ m. ESE. Bradford, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Drimfries, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Buncrana, co. Donegal.

Drimnagh, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. SW. Dublin, bar. Uppercross. P. <500.

Drimnin, PM.O., Scot., isl. of Mull, 2 m. from Tobermory.

Drimoleague, Ire. See **Dromdaleague.**

Drimpton, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, 4 m. NW. Beaminster, P.O. See **Broadwinsor.**

Drin, riv., Turkey in Europe. See **Drin-Lyumi.**

Drina, riv., in the Balkan Penin., formed on the N. frontier of Montenegro by the confluence of the rivers Komarnica and Tara; it flows first N. and NE. through the SE. of Bosnia, and then on the whole N., forming the greater part of the boundary between Bosnia and Servia, ultimately joining the Save; not navigable.

Drinagh, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bars. East and West Carbery, 15 m. E. Bantry, 6 m. from Dunmanway stn., PM.O.; 12,868 ac. P. <2500.

Drinagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Dromdaleague.

Drinagh, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Wexford, bar. Forth, 3 m. from Wexford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Drinazia, riv., Turkey. See **Drin-Lyumi.**

Drin-bardh. See **Drin-Lyumi.**

Dring, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 13 m. NE. by E. Longford, 6 m. from Ballywillan stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dringhoe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Bridlington union. P. (**D. with Upton and Brough**) <250.

Dringhouses, par., Yorkshire, E. and W. Ridings, 1½ m. SW. York, PT.O. P. <750.

Drinkstone, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6 m. NW. Stowmarket, 2½ m. SW. Elmswell stn., P.O. P. <500.

Drinkwater, cape, China, at the E. end of Tsungming I., to the N. of the Shanghai mouth of the Yangtse-kiang.

Drin Lyumi, riv., Turkey in Europe, it is formed about 20 m. WSW. Prisien, by the confluence of the **Drin-bardh** (from the N.) and the **Drin-Zeze** (from the S.), winds on the whole WSW. to the Adriatic, which it enters in about 41° 45′ N., where it approaches Lake Scutari; it communicates by a branch called the **Drinazia** with the Boyana (*q.v.*).

Drin-Zeze. See **Drin-Lyumi.**

Dripsey, tn., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, on R. Dripsey, 9 m. E. Macroom, P.O. P. <500.

Drish, small riv., Ire., in the E. of co. Tipperary, flows SW. to the Suir, which it joins S. of Thurles.

Drishane, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bars. Duhallow and West Muskerry, on Dunmanus Bay, NE. side, 8 m. SW. Bantry; 33,084 ac. P. 5200.

Drissa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 116 m. by rail WNW. of Vitebsk. P. 3720.

Drnoholec, Austria. See **Dürnholz.**

Dröbak, seapt. tn, Norway, prov. Smaalene, the E. side of Christiania Fjord, 16 m. SSW. Christiania. Average depth of water in harbour, 37–93 ft. P. <3000.

Drochtersen, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 29 m. WNW. Hamburg, 2 m. from the l. bk. of the Elbe. P. <4000.

Drogheda, ancient *Droicheadatha,* 'the bridge at the ford,' mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), seapt., and tn., Ireland, Leinster, cos. Meath and Louth, bar. D., on both sides of the Boyne, 4 m. from its mouth in the Irish Sea, on Drogheda Rly., 14 m. ENE. Navan, 31½ m. N. Dublin. It is a county in itself. It was formerly enclosed by walls, fragments of which still remain; and has an endowed classical school, a custom-house, and barracks. The harbour has 16–18 ft. of water abreast of the quays. The manufacture of linens and damasks, for which the town was formerly noted, has been revived in recent years; and there are also cotton factories, breweries, an iron-work, a chemical manure-work, saw-mills, &c. Frequent fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep. Market-day, S. P. (1841) 17,300; (1851) 16,800; (1871) 13,500; (1891) 11,900.

Droghichin (Polish **Drohiczyn**), old historical tn. of Lithuania, now Russia, govt. and 110 m. S. of Grodno, dist. Byelsk. P. 1100.

Drohobycz, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. prov. D., 40 m. SW. by S. Lemberg; furnishes rock salt or brine, and the chief commercial supplies of ozokerit. Alt. 985–1015 ft. P. 17,900.

Droitwich ('the salt springs where the *droit* or tax was paid'), probably the Roman *Salinæ,* a mun. bor. (since the time of King John) and market-tn., Eng., co. and 7 m. NNE. Worcester, on a canal communicating with the Severn, and with station on branch lines of G. W. R., and M. R. D. depends chiefly upon its salt-springs, and is mentioned in Domesday Book in connection with its brine-pits [**Worcestershire**], till 1689 a monopoly of the burgesses of the town. Becoming famous for its saline baths, much recommended for rheumatism and many other diseases. It gives name to a parl. div. Market-day, F. P. <4000; mun. bor. P. <4500; parl. div. P. 48,700.

Droitwich Road, P.O., Eng., co. and 2 m. from Worcester.

Droishagen, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 30 m. SE. by E. Barmen. P. <3000.

Drom, Druim, and *Drum* in Irish and Scotch names are from a Celtic word signifying 'a ridge.'

Drom, par., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 7 m. NNW. Thurles, 5 m. from Templemore stn.; 4480 ac. P. <750.

Droma, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 1¼ m. long, drained WNW. into the R. Broom.

Dromacomer, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Bruree, co. Limerick.

Dromagh, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 22 m. ENE. Killarney, adjoining Dromagh Castle, 5 m. from Banteer stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dromahair, tn., Ire. See **Drumahaire.**

Dromana, post-tn. and seaside resort, Victoria, Mornington co., on the E. side of Port Phillip Bay, 35 m. ESE. Geelong. P. <1500.

Dromana, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Whitechurch.

Dromara, par., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, and Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 9 m. S. Lisburn, 6 m. from Ballynahinch, PM.O. P. <3500.

Dromard, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Rathkeale No. 2.

Dromard, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 6½ m. SW. by W. Sligo, on Ballysadare Bay, P.O.; 7509 ac. P. <1500.

Drombane, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 8 m. from Dundrum, 7 m. from Thurles stn.

Dromcolliher, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 18 m. NW. Mallow, 8 m. from Newcastle stn., PMT.O. (**Drumcollogher**). Par. 4846 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Dromdaleague, or **Drimoleague,** par. and tn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., 8½ m. E. by S. Bantry, at the junction of the Bantry Extension and Ilen Valley Rlys., PMT.O. Par. 18,708 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <500.

Dromdowney, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 3 m. NW. Mallow. P. <250.

Drôme, riv., France, rises in dep. Hautes-Alpes, flows W. through dep. D. to the Rhone, which it joins on the l. bk., 12 m. SSW. Valence, after a course of 60 m. past Luc, Die, and Crest; unnavigable, but used for floating timber.

Drôme, dep., SE. France, bounded on the W. by the Rhone, and on the N. and part of the E. by dep. Isère; divided into four arrs.: Valence (cap.), Die, Montélimar, and Nyons. The surface slopes from W. to E., except upon the western margin, where the slope is from N. to S. The dep. falls into three principal natural divs., the N., W., and E. The first of these, part of the ancient *Viennois,* lies between the Rhone and Isère, and consists of plains and hills equally fertile; its northern portion is occupied by the fertile region of the Valloire (*Vallis Aurea,* 'golden valley'); the second skirts the Rhone on the W., from the Isère in the N. to the Aygues in the S.; the third, comprising the upper courses of the rivers (Drôme, Roubion, Jabron, Aygues or Eygues, &c.), occupies about two-thirds of the dep., is wholly mountainous, and composed of Jurassic and Cretaceous limestones. The highest point (7890 ft.) occurs in the angle between dep. Isère on the N. and Hautes-Alpes on the S., in the Dévoluy, a chain separated from the others of the dep. by the pass (3825 ft.) now crossed by the railway from Grenoble to Marseilles. Chief cereal, wheat. Before the invasion of the phylloxera, the vine covered more than 75,000 acres; now it occupies less than half that (about 2 per cent. of the surface), and the production per acre is small. In the production of mulberry leaves and the rearing of silkworms, the dep. is among the first in the country. Minerals unimportant. No railway crosses the dep. from E. to W., but a short line ascending the valley of the Drôme as far as Crest branches off from that which follows the course of the Rhone. D. was formed in 1790 from portions of Provence, Comtat-Venaissin, and Dauphiné, and belongs wholly to the Rhone basin. Area, 2533 sq. m. P. 306,400.

Dromedary, post-tn., in S. of Tasmania, Monmouth co., mun. dist. Brighton. P. <1500.

Dromi, isl., Greece. See **Khilodromia.**

Dromin, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 2 m. NE. Listowel.

Dromin, par., Ire., E. co. Limerick, bar. Coshma, 15 m. S. by E. Limerick; 4095 ac. P. <500.

Dromin, par., Ire., S. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 9 m. NNW. Drogheda, 3 m. from Dunleer stn., P.O. P. <500.

Dromina, tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 14½ m. NW. by N. Mallow, 5 m. from Kilmallock stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dromineer, par., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 4½ m. N. by W. Nenagh, P.O. P. <250.

Dromiskin, par. and tn., Ire., E. ct. co. Louth, bar. Louth, 5½ m. S. Dundalk, 2 m. from Castlebellingham stn., P.O. Par. 5322 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<250.

Dromkeen, par., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 10½ m. SE. by E. Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Drömling, Der, a former morass, Prussia, in the W. of prov. Saxony, 30–40 m. NW. Magdeburg, traversed by the Ohre and Aller, now reclaimed.

Drommahane, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Mallow, co. Cork.

Drommartin, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Ballyduff.

Dromod, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, on the Inny, 21 m. W. Kenmare; 48,325 ac. P.<4000.

Dromod, tnld., Ire., co. Leitrim. See **Drumod.**

Dromore ('great ridge'), par. and civic tn., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 8 m. SW. by S. Lisburn, on the Banbridge and Lisburn Rly. The cathedral contains the tomb of Bishop Jeremy Taylor (1613–67). PMT.O. Market-day, S. 20,475 ac. P. 9500; tn. P.<2500.

Dromore, tnld., Ire., N. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 16 m. W. Sligo, PMT.O. (**D. West**). P.<250.

Dromore, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Tyrone, bar. and 8½ m. SW. East Omagh, 1 m. of its stn. (**D. Road**) on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Rly., PMT.O. Par. 25,493 ac., P. 5000; tn. P.<750.

Dromore, tnld., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, Aglish par. P.<500.

Dromore, stn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., 8 m. NE. by E. Wigtown.

Dromore Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. Inishturk I., co. Mayo.

Dromore Lough, small lake, Ire., cos. Cavan and Monaghan, drained SW. to Lough Oughter.

Dromore Lough, lake, Ire., in W. of co. Clare, 5 m. N. Ennis.

Dromoyle, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Killyon.

Dromtariff, par., Ire, co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, on the Blackwater, 4 m. SW. Kanturk; 15,224 ac. P.<2500.

Dromtrasna, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Abbeyfeale.

Dron, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. S. by E. Perth, 1½ m. SSE. Bridge of Earn stn.; 4188 ac. P.<500.

Drone, riv., Eng., in the NE. of Derbyshire, flows S. past Dronfield to the l. bk. of the Rother.

Dronero, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Maira, prov. and 11 m. NW. by W. Cuneo. P. 8000.

Dronfield, small tn. and par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 4½ m. NNW. Chesterfield, about midway between Sheffield and Chesterfield, in a dist. abounding in iron and coal, on the M. R.; has iron-foundries, and manufactures of edge-tools, scythes, sickles, spades, and shovels. Par. P.<4500; tn. P.<3500; eccles. par. (**D. St. John the Baptist**) P. 6400.

Dronfield Woodhouse, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. NE. Dronfield.

Drongan, mining vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 9 m. SE. Ayr, on the C. and G. & SW. Joint Rlys., with coal, P.O.

Dronley, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, on D. Burn, 5¼ m. NW. Dundee, on the C. R.

Dronne, riv., France, r. bk. trib. of the Isle, which it joins near Coutras; forms the boundary between deps. Dordogne and Charente and Charente Inférieure; neither navigable nor available for floating. Length about 110 m.

Dronthelm, tn., Norway. See **Trondhjem.**

Dropmore, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Burnham, Hitcham, and Taplow pars. P.<500.

Dropt, or **Drot,** riv., SW. France, deps. Dordogne, Lot et Garonne, and Gironde, enters the r. bk. of the Garonne by two branches; navigable by means of locks to Eymet, 40 m. Length, 80 m.

Droscol, hill, Wales, Radnorshire, in the NW., about 15 m. SW. Newtown.

Drossen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 14 m. SE. Küstrin. P.<5000.

Drostdy, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Tulbagh. P.<1500.

Drot, riv., France. See **Dropt.**

Drouais, dist. of ancient France, on the borders of Ile-de-France, Beauce, Perche, and Normandy; cap. Dreux.

Droué, vil., France, dep. Loir et Cher, arr. Vendôme, 34 m. SW. by S. Chartres. P.<2000.

Drouin, post-tp., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 58 m. ESE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Drove End, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., on the coast, 13 m. SE. Boston, with stn. (**N. Drove**) on M. and G. N. Joint Rly. P.<1000.

Droxford, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on the Titchfield, 10½ m. SE. Winchester, 3½ m. E. Bishops Waltham stn., PMT.O.; 6688 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**D. St. Mary and All Saints**) P.<750.

Droylsden, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich div., 2 m. W. by S. Ashton, on the L. & Y. R., with cotton manufactures, dye and chemical and copperas works, &c. Market-day, F. P. 12,800; tn. P. 9500.

Droyssig, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Weissenfels, dist. Zeitz; has coal-mines near. P.<2000.

Druentia, France. See **Durance.**

Drûg, or *Durga,* Sanskrit, 'a hill fort.'

Drûg, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Ráipur, 135 m. E. Nágpur. P. (1881)<4000; (1891)<5000.

Druid, hamlet, Wales, Merionethshire, 3 m. W. Corwen, P.O.

Druidibeg Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the NW. of S. Uist, drained W. into the Atlantic Ocean.

Druim, Drum. See *Drom.*

Drum, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, Bovevagh par. P.<500.

Drum, par., Ire., S. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 6½ m. SSE. Castlebar; 7767 ac. P.<2000.

Drum, tn., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 11½ m. NE. Cavan, 3 m. from Cootehill stn., P.O. P.<250.

Drum, par., Ire., SE. co. Roscommon, bar. Athlone, on the M. G. W. R.; 15,991 ac. P.<3000.

Drum, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside Rly., 9 m. WSW. Aberdeen.

Drumachee, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Markethill, co. Armagh.

Drumachose, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, contains Newtown Limavady tn.; 11,682 ac. P.<4500.

Drumacoo, par., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 13½ m. W. Loughrea, on Dunbuleaun Bay. P.<500.

Drumacrib, tnld., Ire., E. co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 13½ m. W. Newry, 4 m. from Castleblayney stn., P.O. (**Drumacribb**). P.<250.

Drumadoon Point, cape, Scot., on the W. ct. of the I. of Arran, in 55° 30½′ N. **D. Bay,** adjoining on the S.

Drumaghadone, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Dromore, co. Down.

Drumahaire, tn., Ire., NW. co. Leitrim, bar. D., 7 m. ESE. Sligo, with stn. (**Dromahair**) on the Sligo, Leitrim, and N. Counties Rly., PMT.O. (**Dromahair**). P.<500.

Drumahoglis, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. and 4½ m. S. Coleraine.

Drumahoe, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 2 m. SE. Londonderry, P.O. P.<250.

Drumakill, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Castleblayney, Monaghan.

Drum Alban, mt. chain, Scot. See **Grampians.**

Drumaloor, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Belturbet, co. Cavan.

Drumanaway, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, Drummaul par. P.<250.

Drumane, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clanawley, 5 m. S. Enniskillen, P.O. P.<250.

Drumanespic, tnld., in SE. of Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Clankee, Bailieborough par., P.O. P.<250.

Drumaness, tn., Ire., co. Down, bar. Kinelarty, 4 m. from Ballynahinch stn., P.O. P.<500.

Drumaney, P.O., Ire., near Moneymore, co. Londonderry.

Drumannon, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Loughgall, co. Armagh, 6 m. from Rich-hill stn.

Drumantee, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Forkhill, co. Armagh.

Drumard, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, Rinn dist.

Drumardnagross, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Dromore, co. Tyrone.

Drumaspil, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Coal I.

Drumatemple, par., Ire., cos. Galway and Roscommon, bar. Ballymoe, 6 m. SE. Castlereagh; 6530 ac. P.<1500.

Drumballyroney, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, contains Rathfryland town; 12,339 ac. P.<5000.

Drumbane, tnld., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilnamanagh, 6½ m. WSW. Thurles. P.<500.

Drumbeg, par., Ire., NW. cos. Antrim and Down, bars. Upper Belfast and Upper Castlereagh, 2½ m. NE. Lisburn, on the Lagan; 7223 ac. P.<3500.

Drumbeg, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Raphoe, co. Donegal.

Drumbeg, ct. hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, on the NE. shore of Loch Drumbeg, 6½ m. E. by S. Storr Head, PT.O.

Drumblade, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 3½ m. E. Huntly, P.O.; 9319 ac. P.<1000.

Drumbo, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., 23 m. ESE. Stratford by rail. P.<1500.

Drumbo, par., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 3 m. E. by N. Lisburn, 2 m. from Dunmurry stn.; 9276 ac. P.<3500.

Drumboory, tnld., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, Magheracloone par. P.<250.

Drumbreck Road, a suburb of Glasgow, Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, Scot. P.<250.

Drumburgh, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, in the W. of the Eskdale div., on the Solway Firth, 9 m. WNW. Carlisle, on the N. B. R.

Drumcannon, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. S. Waterford, bars. Gaultiere and Middlethird; 7671 ac. P.<3500.

Drumcar, par., Ire., SE. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 9½ m. N. Drogheda, 2 m. NNE. Dunleer stn., P.O.; 4041 ac. P.<1000.

Drumcarban, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Arvagh.

Drumcarn, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Drum.

Drumcarrow, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Carrickmacross.

Drumcaw, tnld., Ire., King's co. See **Mount Lucas.**

Drumchapel, stn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. W. by W. Maryhill (near Glasgow).

Drumcliff, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Islands, contains Ennis town; 9937 ac. P. 7600.

Drumcliff, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 4 m. NNW. Sligo, on D. Bay, P.O. (**Drumcliffe**); 26,562 ac. P. 6000.

Drumcliff Bay, Ire., NE. of co. Sligo, in the NE. of Sligo Bay.

Drumclog, moorland, Scot., co. and 17 m. W. Lanark; scene of a battle in which Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, June 11, 1679. P.O.

Drumcollogher, Ire. See **Dromcolliher.**

Drumcolumb, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerril, 5 m. S. Ballymote; 4532 ac. P. <750.

Drumcondra, NE. suburb of Dublin, Ire.

Drumcondra, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Meath, bar. Lower Slane, 15 m. NW. by W. Drogheda. Par. 7963 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Drumcong, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Leitrim, bar. and 2 m. NE. Leitrim, 4 m. from Drumshambo stn., P.O. P. <250.

Drumconnick, P.O., Ire., co. and 3 m. from Cavan.

Drumconrath, P.O., Ire., 4 m. NE. Nobber, co. Meath.

Drumcose, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.

Drumcoura, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Leitrim, bar. Carrigallen, 12 m. E. by N. Leitrim, on the Erne and Shannon Junc. Canal, 5 m. from Ballinamore stn., P.O. P. <250.

Drumcree, par., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. Oneilland West, contains Portadown; 13,167 ac. P. 12,500.

Drumcree, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Westmeath, bar. Delvin, 11 m. NE. Mullingar, 10 m. from Athboy stn.

Drumcreehy, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Burren, contains Ballyvaughan town; 6285 ac. P. <1000.

Drumcroone, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. and 4 m. S. Coleraine, P.O. P. <250.

Drumcullen, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Eglish, 6 m. NW. Parsonstown; 13,906 ac. P. <1500.

Drumdaff, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Ballyleague.

Drumdarragh, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Doagh, co. Antrim.

Drumdollagh, P.O., Ire., 8 m. from Ballymoney, co. Antrim.

Drumdoo, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Mohill.

Drumdrinagh, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Rathfryland, co. Down.

Drumeague, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Bailieborough (SE. of co. Cavan).

Drumeilihy, tnld., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, Kilmacduane par. P. <250.

Drumelzier (drŭm-el'yer), par., Scot., in co. and 9½ m. SW. Peebles, 16½ m. ESE. Lanark, 2 m. SE. by E. Broughton stn.; 17,948 ac. P. <250.

Drumfin, tnld., Ire., E. co. Sligo, bar. Corran, 10 m. S. by E. Sligo. P. <250.

Drumgath, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, containing part of Rathfryland, P.O.; 5329 ac. P. <3000.

Drumglass, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, contains Dungannon town; 3502 ac. P. 5100.

Drumgooland, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 5 m. NE. Rathfryland; 19,651 ac. P. 5300.

Drumgoon, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bars. Clankee and Tullygarvey, contains Cootehill town; 15,511 ac. P. 5300.

Drumgort, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Drumlish.

Drumgriffin, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 9½ m. SSW. Tuam, PM.O. P. <250.

Drumgurra, tnld., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, Magheross par. P. <250.

Drumharvey, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Irvinestown.

Drumhawnagh, stn., Ire., co. and 9½ m. SW. Cavan, on the M. G. W. R. Now spelt **Drumhowna.**

Drumhillagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Kilmore.

Drum Hills, range of hills, Ire., in the SW. of co. Waterford.

Drumhome, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, on Donegal Bay, 4 m. N. Ballyshannon; 35,907 ac. P. 5500.

Drumkay, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bars. Arklow and Newcastle, contains part of Wicklow town. P. <500.

Drumkeary, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Woodford.

Drumkeen, tnld., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 10½ m. WNW. Lifford, 4 m. from Stranorlar stn., P.O. P. <250.

Drumkeeran, par., Ire., N. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 14 m. N. by W. Enniskillen; 23,655 ac. P. <4000.

Drumkeeran, tn., Ire., N. co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, 15½ m. SE. by E. Sligo, 7 m. from Arigna stn., PMT.O. (**Drumkeerin**). P. <500.

Drumlamford Loch, small lake, Scot., in the extreme SE. of Ayrshire, drained NW. by Lavery Burn.

Drumlane, par., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Lower Loughtee, 8½ m. NW. Cavan; 18,856 ac. P. <3500.

Drumlanrig Castle, Scot., Nithsdale, on the W. bk. of the Nith, one of the seats of the Dukes of Buccleucn. Meteorological stn. Alt. 191 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 46.1° F., Jan. 36.1°, July 58.0°.

Drumlargan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, 4 m. N. Kilcock stn., 6 m. NW. Maynooth. P. <250.

Drumlea, P.O., Ire., 10 m. from Newtownstewart, co. Tyrone.

Drumlease, par., Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, contains Drumahaire town; 14,773 ac. P. <3000.

Drumlee, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Castlewellan, co. Down.

Drumlegagh, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Drumquin, co. Tyrone, 5 m. from Newtown Stewart stn.

Drumlemble, colliery, Scot., Argyllshire, 4 m. W. Campbeltown, P.O.

Drumline, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 4 m. SW. Six-Mile-Bridge. P. <500.

Drumlish, tn., Ire., co., bar., and 6 m. N. by E. Longford, PMT.O. P. <500.

Drumlithie, vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, 6 m. NW. by N. Bervie, on C. R., PM.O.

Drumlosh, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Athlone No. 2.

Drumlumman, par., Ire., SW. co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, 17 m. ENE. Longford; 16,445 ac. P. <4500.

Drummaan, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Mountshannon.

Drummaul, par., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 5½ m. NW. by N. Antrim; 21,105 ac. P. 6700.

Drummeel, tnld., Ire., co. Longford, bar. Granard, Clonbroney par. P. <250.

Drummelzier, par., Scot. See **Drumelzier.**

Drummin, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Louisburgh.

Drummin, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, Kilbeacanty par. P. <250.

Drummochter, Forest of, upland tract, Scot., in the SE. of Inverness-shire, to the E. of Loch Ericht, at the head of the basin of the Truim. **D., Pass of.** See **Garry River.**

Drummond, co., Canada, Quebec, between 72° and 73° W., crossed in the N. by 46° N.

Drummond, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Moy, co. Tyrone.

Drummond, vil., U.S., Montana, Deer Lodge co., 52 m. NW. by N. Butte. Alt. 3943 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Drummond, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 68 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Drummond (from *drumen*, 'little ridge') **Castle,** Scot., Perthshire, 3½ m. SW. Crieff, seat of the descendants of the Dukes of Perth, with large well-wooded grounds and beautiful terraced gardens.

Drummond Island, U.S., Michigan, Chippewa co., the most western of the Manitoulin Is., Lake Huron, at the mouth of St. Mary's R., 20 m. long and 10 m. broad. The remainder of the Manitoulin Is. belong to Canada.

Drummond Islands, Pacific. See **Taputeuwa.**

Drummond Lake, U.S. See **Dismal Swamp.**

Drummondville, East, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. Drummond co., on St. Francis R., 58 m. ENE. Montreal. P. <2000.

Drummondville, West, vil., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on R. Niagara, 24 m. NNW. Buffalo (U.S.). P. <1500.

Drummore, vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, on Luce Bay, 4 m. NNW. Mull of Galloway, PMT.O. P. <750.

Drummossie Muir, bleak moorland tract, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the NE., includes, at the N. end, the battlefield of Culloden. Alt. 800 ft.

Drummoyne, suburb, 5 m. W. of Sydney, on the Parramatta R., New South Wales. P. <1500.

Drummuir, stn., Scot., Banffshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 5 m. SW. by S. Keith.

Drummullagh, tnld., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, Carlingford par. P. <500.

Drummully, par., Ire., cos. Fermanagh and Monaghan, bars. Coole, Clankelly, and Dartree, 10 m. N. by E. Cavan, 4 m. from Clones stn., P.O.; 7286 ac. P. <1000.

Drumnabreeze, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Lurgan, co. Armagh

Drumnadrochit, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the Enrick, 13½ m. SW. Inverness, PMT.O.

Drumnakilly, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, Termonmaquirk par. P. <500.

Drumnaquoile, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Castlewellan, co. Down.

Drumoak, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, 10 m. WSW. Aberdeen, close to Park stn., PM.O.; 7228 ac. P. <1000.

Drumochie, Scot. See **Lundin Mill and Drumochie.**

Drumochter, or **Drumouchter,** Scot. See **Drummochter.**

Drumod, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Leitrim, bar. Mohill, 10 m. NNW. Longford, with stn. (**Dromod**) on the Longford and Sligo Rly. P. <250.

Drumone, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Oldcastle, co. Meath.

Drumore, ct. vil., Scot. See **Drummore.**

Drumosladdy, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Belturbet, co. Cavan.

Drumpellier, seat of extensive mines and iron-works, Scot., Lanarkshire, near Coatbridge, with a stn. (**D. and Gartsherrie**) on the N. B. R.

Drumquin, tn., Ire., Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, 7½ m. WNW. Omagh, PMT.O. P.<250.

Drumragh, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. E. Omagh, 2 m. S. by E. Omagh, on R. Drumragh; 20,163 ac. P. 7400.

Drumraney, par., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Kilkenny West, 9½ m. NE. by E. Athlone, 7 m. from Moate stn., P.O.; 9065 ac. P.<1500.

Drumrat, par., Ire., co. Sligo, Corran bar., 3 m. S. Ballymote; 3748 ac. P.<1000.

Drumree, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Lower Deece, 8½ m. N. Maynooth, on the Dublin and Meath Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Drumreilly, par., Ire., cos. Leitrim and Cavan, bars. Carrigallen, Drumahaire, and Tullyhaw, 15 m. ENE. Leitrim, 4 m. from Ballinamore stn.; 31,270 ac. P. 6000.

Drumroe, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Lismore.

Drumrush, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Ederney.

Drum Sands, sandbank, Scot., in the Firth of Forth, on the coast of Linlithgowshire and Midlothian.

Drumshallon, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 4 m. NE. Drogheda; 3571 ac. P.<750.

Drumshanbo, tn., Ire., SW. co. Leitrim, bar. Leitrim, 4 m. N. by E. Leitrim, PMT.O. P.<750.

Drumshanbo Lough, Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Leitrim, 10 m. N. Longford.

Drumshoreland, or **Broxburn,** stn., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 6½ m. SE. by E. Linlithgow, on the N. B. R.

Drumskellan, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. West Inishowen, 7½ m. NNE. Londonderry, on SW. shore of Lough Foyle. P.<500.

Drumskinny, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Kesh, co. Fermanagh.

Drumsna, tn., Ire., SW. co. Leitrim, bar. Leitrim, on the l. bk. of the Shannon, 3½ m. ESE. Carrick-on-Shannon, with a stn. on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<250.

Drumsnat, par., Ire., NW. co., bar., and 4 m. WSW. Monaghan; 5021 ac. P.<1500.

Drumsurn, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 12 m. SW. Coleraine, on the Limavady and Dungiven Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Drumtullagh, Grange of, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 11½ m. ESE. Portrush; 3752 ac. P.<1000.

Drumwood, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Grean.

Drung, par., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Tullygarvey, 6½ m. ENE. Cavan, P.O.; 12,047 ac. P.<3500.

Drunkie, Loch, Scot., in the SW. of W. Perthshire, 5 m. WSW. Callander, to the S. of Loch Venachar, into which it is drained. Alt. 420 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 65.13 in.

Drup, Teutonic, 'a village' or 'small town.' See *Dorf.*

Druridge Bay, Eng., about the middle of the coast of the county of Northumberland, S. of Alnmouth Bay.

Drury, postal centre, New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 18 m. SSE. Auckland. P.<1500.

Drusiburgum, tn., Prussia. See **Duisburg.**

Druskeniki, tn., Russia, govt. and 28 m. N. of Grodno. Mineral waters.

Druten, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the l. bk. of the Waal, 15 m. WSW. Arnhem. P.<5000.

Druzes, Druses, a Syrian race inhabiting Mount Hermon and in considerable numbers the Hauran, whither they emigrated on the establishment of Christian rule in the Lebanon; the men tall, stalwart, brave, and of independent spirit, and able; the women with more delicate features than those of the Arabs, the physical type being apparently not Semitic, though Arabic is the language of their ordinary life. Their religious belief, according to Major Conder, may be best described as Moslem gnosticism. They are schismatics, whose chief distinguishing tenet is that the mad Khalif Hakem in the eleventh century was the final incarnation of the power of God.

Drws, Welsh, 'a door' or 'pass.'

Drws-y-nant, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the G. W. R., 6½ m. ENE. Dolgelly.

Dry Bay, an inlet, Alaska, having a narrow communication with the Pacific Ocean, just north of 59° N.

Drybridge, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the G. and SW. R., 3 m. SE. by E. Irvine.

Drybridge Platform, stn., Scot., Banffshire, on the H. R., near Buckie, P.O.

Drybrook, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 9 m. ENE. Monmouth, 3 m. E. Lydbrook Junc., 3 m. NNE. **D. Road** stn., on the Severn & Wye Rly.; coal-mining. PMT.O.

Dryburgh Abbey (corrupted from *Dárach-burach,* 'the bank of oaks'), monastic ruin, Scot., in extreme SW. of Berwickshire, on the Tweed, 4½ SE. Melrose. In St. Mary's Aisle is the tomb of Sir W. Scott (1771–1832).

Dry Creek, or **Montague,** post-tn., South Australia, co. and 6 m. NNE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Dry Creek, a goldfield, Victoria, in the S. of Delatite co., 75 m. NW. by N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Dryden, vil., U.S., New York, Tompkins co., 39 m. S. by W. Syracuse, and 12 m. E. by N. Ithaca. P.<1500.

Dryfe, riv., Scot., Dumfriesshire, a l. bk. trib. of the Annan.

Dryfesdale, popularly **Drysdale,** par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, contains the town Lockerbie; 10,231 ac. P.<3500.

Dry Harbour, small bay, Jamaica, on the N. coast, in 77° 25′ W.

Drymen (drĭm'en), par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 7 m. NE. by E. of the foot of Loch Lomond, with a stn. on the N. B. R., 1½ m. to the S., PMT.O.; 30,850 ac. P.<2000.

Dry Mills, PM.O., Ire., 3 m. from Ballindine, co. Mayo, 8 m. from Claremorris stn.

Drynock, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 121° 27′ W., 1310 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 172 m. from Vancouver.

Drypool, par., a suburb of Hull, Eng., in the E. div., near Withernsea Junc. P. 8000; eccles. pars. (**D. St. Andrew**) P. 23,000, (**D. St. Peter**) P. 7700.

Dry Sandford with Cothill, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon and Marcham pars. P.<250.

Duagh, hamlet, Ire., co. Mayo. See **Dovagh.**

Drysdale, vil., Canada. See **Berne.**

Drysdale, Scot. See **Dryfesdale.**

Drysdale, postal-stn., Victoria, Grant co., 12 m. E. Geelong. P.<1500.

Dryslwyn, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junc. Rly., 8½ m. E. Carmarthen, P.O.

Dry Tortugas, isls., U.S. See **Tortugas.**

Du, dubh, Celtic, 'black.'

Duáb, India. See **Doab.**

Duagh, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bars. Iraghticonnor and Clanmaurice, 4½ m. SE. by E. Listowel, 1 m. from Kilmorna stn., P.O. Par. 16,724 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<250.

Duagh, hamlet, Ire., co. Mayo. See **Dooagh.**

Dualla, tribe, W. Africa. See **Kamerun.**

Duard Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in the E. of Mull I.

Duard, or **Rudha Dubh Ard** ('cape of the black height'), headland, Scot., NW. Ross-shire, on N. side of entrance to Loch Broom, in 57° 59′ N.

Duaringa, Queensland, Kimberley co., 60 m. WSW. Rockhampton, on the railway from Rockhampton.

Duars, Himalayan valleys. See **Dúns.**

Duart, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., 44 m. SW. by S. London. P.<1500.

Duau, native name of Normanby I., Brit. New Guinea.

Dub, Slavonic, 'oak;' Polish, *dab* (pronounced *domb,* and hence appearing in such names as Dombrowo).

Dúb, pass, India, on the border between Brit. terr. and Kashmír State, Punjab, on the route from Attock to Kashmír by the Baramula road, in 34° 17′ N., 73° 21′ E.

Duba, a native name of Rossel I., Louisiade Archipelago.

Dubari, large vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Azamgarh, 75 m. NE. by N. Benares, near the r. bk. of the Gogra. P. (1881) 7500; (1891)<5000.

Dubawnt, large lake, Canadian NW. Terrs. See **Doobaunt.**

Dubbeldam, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, adjoining Dordrecht, on the SW., including some isls. in the Biesbosch. Old D. was one of the vils. destroyed by the great flood of 1421 [**Biesbosch**], and the ground on which it stood was only reclaimed in 1589. P.<5000.

Dubbi, volcano in the Danakil or Afar country, near W. shore of the Red Sea, in 13° 45′ N., in eruption on the 9th of May 1861.

Dubbo, tp., New South Wales, Lincoln co., 90 m. NW. by N. Bathurst on the railway to Bourke. Alt. 1200 ft. Mean temp. yr. 64.1° F., Jan. 78.6°, July 49.7°.

Dubboi, India. See **Dabhoi.**

Dub Česky, tn., Austria. See **Böhmisch Aicha.**

Dubchesskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 200 m. NW. of Yeniseisk, on l. bk. of Yenisei. P.<5000.

Düben, tn. Ger. Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the r. bk. of the Mulde, 18½ m. W. by N. Torgau. P.<3000.

Dübendorf, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. ENE. Zürich. P.<3000.

Dubensee, improperly **Daubensee,** or **Lake Dauben,** small glacier-lake, Switzd., cant. Valais, but on the Bernese side of the Gemmi Pass; no visible outlet. Alt. 7235 ft.

Dubford, P.O., Scot., co. and 7½ m. E. Banff.

Dubh, 'black.' See *Du.*

Dubh Artach, islet., with a lighthouse seen 18 m., Scot., off W. ct. Argyllshire, in 56° 8′ N., 6° 38′ W., 18½ m. W. of the N. end of Colonsay.

Dublecko, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the l. bk. of the San, 59 m. NW. by W. Drohobycz, with saline and petroleum springs. P.<2000.

Dublin, or **Carronbrook,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., on R. Carron, 28 m. from Goderich. P.<1500.

Dublin, a maritime co., Ire., Leinster, in the middle of the E. ct. of the island, divided into the following baronies :—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Balrothery, East	30,021	10,043
Balrothery, West	25,194	2,469
Castleknock	21,372	10,178
Coolock	28,198	25,087
Dublin	1,693	24,715
Nethercross	21,943	3,232
Newcastle	22,771	4,384
Rathdown	32,875	55,065
Uppercross	39,021	39,042
Dublin city	3,733	245,001
Total, Dublin	226,821	419,216

Surface is generally a level rich plain, with slight undulations, rising in the S. to a hill range, a continuation of the Wicklow Mts., the highest point of which is Kippure (2473 ft.), on the S. border of the county. North of this range the only prominent eminences are Lambay Isle, and the Hill of Howth (alt. 560 ft.) on the penin. of D. Bay. The only river of importance is the Liffey. The principal means of communication are those mentioned under D. city. Along the coast, which has twenty-six martello towers, are the bays of D., Killiney, Malahide, Rogerstown, and Lough Shinny, and the artificial harbours of Kingstown, Howth, and Balbriggan. D. is the best cultivated county of Ireland; its chief crops are oats, wheat, and potatoes. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. There are no minerals of great economic importance, and among manufactures, besides Dublin whisky and porter, Balbriggan hosiery is the only one of note. The fisheries are important, and are of turbot, sole, plaice, cod, ling, haddock, whiting, and oysters. There are three cromlechs—at Howth and Brennanstown, and one to the S. of Killiney, and some round towers; at St. Dowlagh's is the most singular stone-roofed church in Ireland. The county returns two members to Parliament, one for the N. and one for the S. division. See **Ireland,** table.

Dublin (Irish, *Bally-ath-cliath,* 'the Town on the ford of the Hurdles;' *Dubh-linn,* 'Black Pool;' *Eblana* of Ptolemy), cap. city, Ire., and co. D., on both sides of the Liffey, at its entrance into D. Bay, Irish Sea, 60 m. W. Holyhead, 138 m. W. Liverpool, 334½ m. by rail and steamer WNW. London. Lat. of observatory 53° 23′ 13″ N., long. 6° 20′ 17″ W. The city proper is nearly surrounded by the Circular road, 9 m. in length, and which (accompanied by a branch of the Grand Canal on the S. and SE.), encloses an area of 1264 ac. The river is here crossed by six stone and four iron bridges, including a swivel bridge, and bordered on each side by quays faced with granite, 2½ m. in length. The Vartry water-works for the supply of the city are on a very extensive scale; the reservoir at Roundwood, 24 m. to the S. of D., holds when full 2,500,000,000 gallons of water. Principal buildings and institutions: the castle, the seat of government and official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, built on rising ground near the centre of the city, and containing an arsenal, an armoury, viceregal chapel, and police barracks; the courts of law, called the Four Courts; the King's Inn; D. University (founded in 1591), with the single college of Trinity; the Royal University of Ireland, an examining and degree-conferring body, founded in 1880; the University College on St. Stephen's Green, and the Cecilia St. medical school connected with it; custom-house; Bank of Ireland, formerly the parliament house; Post Office; colleges of surgeons and physicians; Rotunda (a public hall and place of recreation; the Royal Dublin Society; the National Gallery; School of Design, and Museum of Geology and Natural History; Kilmainham Royal Hospital for disabled soldiers; the cathedrals of Christ Church (or Holy Trinity) and St. Patrick (both belonging to the Anglican Church of Ireland, both restored, restorations completed in 1865 and 1878 respectively); the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Marlborough St.; the Blue Coat School for sons of decayed citizens, and Swift's Asylum for lunatics; Simpson's Hospital for the blind, gouty, &c. There are numerous medical and surgical hospitals, eleven of which receive parliamentary grants, and are placed under a board of superintendence. Fine cemeteries, Roman Catholic at Glasnevin, and Protestant at Harold's Cross. There are four barracks within the city, and five in the suburbs. In the Phœnix Park, comprising 1753 ac., are the Viceregal Lodge, Chief and Under Secretaries' lodges, the Hibernian School for soldiers' sons, military magazine, medical infirmary, zoological garden, constabulary barracks, Ordnance Survey office, and Wellington testimonial. The prisons are Newgate, Mountjoy Convict Depôt, and Richmond Bridewell. D. is not a manufacturing town. Its poplins are noted, but this branch of industry has fallen off, and the principal manufactured products for which D. is known are whisky and porter. D. communicates with the N., S., and W. of Ireland by rail, and with the W. by the Grand and Royal Canals, and by steam-packets with Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Holyhead, Bristol, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, London, and Havre. A loop line (the City of Dublin Junc.) connects the chief railway systems that have their termini in the city (Great Southern & Western, Midland Great Western, D. & Drogheda, and D., Wicklow, and Wexford Rlys.). Its harbour and docks, with the exception of the Spencer Docks, the Ringsend Basins, and the Royal Canal Dock, which belong to private companies, are under the management of the D. Port and Docks Board. The harbour is 14 ft. deep at low water, 27 ft. at high water, ordinary spring tides, but the Alexandra Basin has a depth at low water of 24–26 ft. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. D. is the seat of a chamber of commerce. The Ouzel-galley Society, instituted in 1705, for the arbitration of commercial disputes, the expenses whereof were appropriated to the benefit of decayed merchants, ceased to exist in 1887. The see of the Anglican archbishop comprises the counties Dublin and Wicklow, with part of Kildare, and his jurisdiction is nearly coextensive with the provs. Leinster and Munster. D. is divided into the parl. divs. of College Green, D. Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's, each returning one member to the House of Commons, besides two members for the University. Market-days, M., Tu., Th., and S. Alt. 163 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 49.2° F., Jan. 40.4°, July 59.9°. P. (1841) 232,700; (1851) 258,400; (1871) 246,300; mun. bor. (1891) 3733 ac., P. 245,000; parl. bor. (1891) 5409 ac., P. 269,700.

Dublin, co., Queensland, crossed by 26° S., and 148° E.

Dublin, vil., U.S., Indiana, Wayne co., 51 m. E. Indianapolis by rail. P. <1500.

Dublin, vil., U.S., Georgia, Laurens co., 87 m. SW. Augusta. P. <1500.

Dublin, city, U.S., Texas, Erath co., 107 m. NW. Waco by rail. P. <3000.

Dublin, Bay, Ire., co. Dublin.

Dublin Range, vil., Canada. See **Irvine.**

Dublje, tn., in the NW. of Servia, circle Podrinje. P. <3000.

Dubmill Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cumberland, forming the N. extremity of Allonby Bay.

Dubnian, or **Dubnany,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 22 m. ENE. Nikolsburg. P. <3000.

Dubno, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhyina, 154 m. W. of Zhitomir, 3 m. from Vilna-Lemberg Rly. P. 7500.

Du Bois, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed by 87° W., and partly bounded on N. by E. branch of White R., in about 38½° N.

Du Bois, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., 78 m. NE. by E. Pittsburg. P. 6100.

Dubolstown, bor., U.S. Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., on Susquehanna R., 75 m. W. by S. Scranton. P. <1500.

Dubossary, tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, on l. bk. of Dniester, 102 m. NW. of Odessa. P. 10,500.

Dubouzet, isl., off New Caledonia. See **Nu.**

Dubova-Paraszt, vil., Hungary, co. Arva, dist. Var.; has mineral springs. P. <2000.

Dubovka, tn., Russia, govt. and 93 m. SSW. of Saratov; important port on the r. bk. Volga, whence goods are transported to and from the Don. P. 14,600.

Dubrovna, tn., Russia, govt. and 36 m. NNE. of Moghilev. P. 7500.

Dubton Junction, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the C. R., 2 m. NNW. Montrose.

Dubuque (du-buk'), city, and important river port and rly. centre, U.S., Iowa, cap. of D. co., occupying an elevated plain surrounded by high bluffs, on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 160 m. WNW. Chicago, 470 m. N. St. Louis, 321 m. S. St. Paul, near coal-mines and with lead and zinc ores mined in the city limits. Two steel bridges span the river—one exclusively for railway-cars. Headquarters of lines of river steamers with extensive boat-yards where steel river-boats and small war vessels are built for the government. Its numerous factories comprise those for interior house construction of costly woods, enameling works, carriage and waggon factories, two large coffin factories, extensive saw-mills and lumber interests. Its water supply is pure from a subterranean lake-gravity pressure. First permanently settled in 1833. Mortality per 1000 is 10.1 for nine years. Alt. of river (above which the town rises 300 ft.) 592 ft.; U.S. Signal Office 665 ft. Mean temp. (40 yrs.), yr. 47.7° F., Jan. 18.4°, July 74.4°.; mean rfall. 35.33 in. P. (1870) 18,400; (1880) 22,300; (1890) 30,300.

Dubuque, East, city, U.S., Illinois, Jo Daviess co. P. < 1500.

Ducalla Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Kerry, S. of St. Finan's Bay.

Ducato, cape, Italian name of **Leukatas** (*q.v.*).

Ducey, vil., France, dep. Manche, on the Sélune, 21 m. SE. Granville, arr. and 5 m. SE. by S. Avranches. P. <2000.

Du Chêne, riv., Canada, Quebec, Megantic and Lotbiniere cos., flows NW. to the St. Lawrence, which it enters about 72° 8′ W.

Ducherskiy (also **Borginskiy**), silver works, E. Siberia, govt. Transbaikalia, 27 m. SW. of Nerchinskiy Zavod.

Duchovcov, Austria. See **Dux.**

Duchray Water, riv., Scot. See **Forth.**

Ducie Island, Pacific Ocean, of coral formation, oval shaped, with a lagoon in its centre, in 24° 30′ S., and 124° 48′ W.

Duck, islet, Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway, in 53° 24′ N.

Duckington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 10 m. SE. Chester, 3 m. N. Malpas. P. <250.

Duck Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, S. of Grand Manitoulin I., Lake Huron, in 45° 40′ N.

Duck Island, small isl., Canada, Ontario, near the lower end of Lake Ontario, in 76° 35′-37′ W.

Ducklington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Windrush, div. and 8 m. SW. Woodstock, 1½ m. S. Witney, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**D. with Hardwick,** or **Cokethorpe**) P. <750.

Duckmanton, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 4 m. E. by S. Chesterfield, 1½ m. SSW. Netherthorpe stn., P.O. See **Sutton.**

Duckponds, Victoria. See **Lara.**

Duck River, or **Smithton,** post-tn., Tasmania, Wellington co., on the coast, 13 m. W. Stanley. P. <1500.

Duck River, U.S., flows nearly W. through middle Tennessee into Tennessee R. Length about 250 m.

Ducks, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 120° 4′ W., 1214 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 268 m. from Vancouver.

Ducktown, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Polk co., near the SE. corner of the state; with copper-mines. P. <1500.

Duclair, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Seine, arr. and 11 m. WNW. Rouen. P. <2000.

Duclos, another name of Lombom I., S. Pacific.

Dudbridge, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the M. R., 2½ m. SSW. Stroud, P.O.

Duddeston, two eccles. pars., Eng., Warwickshire, Aston par., near Birmingham, with a stn. (**Vauxhall and D.**) on the L. and NW. R. **D. St. Anne,** P. 6100; **D. St. Matthew,** P. 8200.

Dudding Hill, stn., Eng., on the M. R., in the NW. of London, 6 m. NW. St. Pancras.

Duddingston, ct. par., Scot., Midlothian, containing vil. **D., Wester,** on D. Loch, 2 m. ESE. Edinburgh, with a stn (**D. and Craigmillar**) on the N. B. R., P.O. P. 9600; **D. Wester,** P. <500.

Duddington, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 5 m. SW. by S. Stamford, 3 m. E. by S. Luffenham stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Duddo, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7½ m. SW. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3½ m. E. by S. Twizel stn. P. <250.

Duddon, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. E. by S. Chester, 3 m. NNE. Tattenhall Road stn. P. <250. See **Tarvin.**

Duddon, riv., Eng., rising on the N. side of Furness Fells, Westmorland, and flowing first W. then S. along the border of Cumberland into Morecambe Bay.

Dudelsheim, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, m. E. by N. Homburg, 20 m. NE. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Duderhof, hills, Russia, 550 ft. high, near St. Petersburg.

Duderstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 14 m. E. Göttingen, 2 m. from the S. frontier of the prov. P. <5000.

Dudina, Dudinskoye Zimovlye, small settlement, Siberia, at junction of Dudina R. with Yenisei, 69° 11′ N. lat.; port for steamers coming from Europe *vid* the Kara Sea.

Dudingen, or **Guin,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. NNE. Freiburg. Near is the Magdalena Hermitage, hewn out of the rock. P. <4000.

Dudleston, hamlet, Eng., Salop, div. and 7 m. NE. Oswestry, 4 m. E. Cefn stn., PM.O., and PMT.O. (**D. Heath**). P. <500.

Dudley, mun. (incorporated 1865) and parl. and co. bor., Eng., in a detached part of Worcestershire, 5½ m. S. by E. Wolverhampton, on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., in the diocese of Worcester. A principal seat of the iron trade, with blast-furnaces, and the vicinity abounding with mines of coal and iron, and with limestone quarries. Nails, chain cables, grates, fire-irons, and iron utensils generally, with glass, are the principal manufactured products. The **D. Canal,** 13 m. in length, joins the Birmingham and Worcester Canal 4 m. S. Birmingham. D. Hill is composed of basalt. The limestone of D. belongs to the Silurian system, is full of organic remains, and has been wrought into caverns of vast extent. In the vicinity are chalybeate springs. The bor., which was extended in 1867, sends one member to House of Commons. Dudo, a Saxon prince, built a castle here in the 8th century, which was rebuilt during the reign of Henry III., but destroyed by fire in 1750. The massive keep is still standing, and the grounds are of great beauty. D. has a free grammar school, established in 1638. Market-day, S. P. (1801) 10,100; (1851) 38,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 90,300; mun. and co. bor. P. (1871) 43,800, (1891) 45,700.

Dudley, PM.O., Eng., 7½ m. N. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

Dudley, co., New South Wales, on the E. ct., crossed by 31° S.

Dudley, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 16 m. S. by W. Worcester. P. <3000.

Dudley, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co., 70 m. W. Harrisburg, 23 m. SSE. Altoona. P. <1500.

Dudley, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 7 m. E. Walla Walla.

Dudley Hill, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in par. and SE. of Bradford, on the G. N. R., PMT.O.

Dudley Port, vil., Eng., S. Staffordshire. 1½ m. NE. Dudley, with two stns. (**D. P.** and **D. P. Junc.**) on the L. & NW. R., with coal-mines and blast-furnaces. For P.O. see **Tipton.**

Dudswell, tn., Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., 85 m. S. by W. Quebec. P. <1500.

Dudweiler, comm. and tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 38 m. SSE. Trèves; has state coal-mines and manufactures of fireproof bricks; near it is a hill, in which a coal seam has been burning for nearly 200 years. Tn. P. 8500; comm. (including colony Herrensohr, &c.) P. 12,200.

Due, Sathalin I. See **Dui.**

Dueira, Cala, bay, on the W. side of Gozo I., Mediterranean.

Due Miglia e San Savino, comm., Italy, prov., dist., and circle Cremona. P. 11,000.

Dueñas, tn., Spain, prov. and 9 m. S. Palencia, near the Pisuerga. P. <4000.

Due Odde, cape, Denmark, the SE. point of Bornholm.

Duer, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. P. (1882) 6100.

Duera, tn., Algeria, arr. and 10 m. SW. Algiers. P. <2000.

Duero, riv., Spain. See **Douro.**

Dueville, comm., Italy, prov., dist., and circle Vicenza. P. <4000.

Dufaure, isl., on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in 149° 48′ E.

Duff, riv., Ire., forms part of boundary between co. Leitrim and co. Sligo, flows into Donegal Bay.

Düffel, or **Duffel,** comm., Belgium, prov. and 10 m. SE. Antwerp, on the Nethe. P. 6000.

Dufferin, co., Canada, Ontario, crossed in the S. by 44° N. and in the E. by 80° W.

Dufferin, bar., Ire., middle co. Down.

Dufferin, cape, at the N. end of a small island on the E. side of Hudson Bay, in 58° 47′ N.

Duff Hill, mt., Ire., in the N. of co. Wicklow, 13 m. SW. by W. Bray. Height, 2364 ft.

Duff (or **Wilson**) **Islands,** eleven islets, Pacific Ocean, in 9° 50′-10° S. and 167° E., to the NE. of Santa Cruz.

Duffield, small tn. and par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 4½ m. N. by W. Derby, on the R. Derwent and the M. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Par. P. <3000.

Duffield, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 9½ m. NNW. Goole, 1½ m. N. by W. Menthorpe Gate stn. North D. (P.O.) P. <500; South D. P. <250.

Duffins Creek, vil., Canada, Ontario prov. and co., 21 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P. <1500.

Duffla, hill tract, India. See **Daphla.**

Duffryn, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 3 m. WSW. Newport; includes part of Bassaleg. P. <500.

Dufftown, vil., Scot., Banffshire, 9 m. SW. Keith, with a stn. on the G. N. of S. R.; founded in 1817 by James Duff, Earl of Fife; has lime-works and distilleries, and is now a popular resort for summer visitors and invalids. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Duffus, par., Scot., Elginshire, 4½ m. NW. Elgin, and 3½ m. E. Burghead stn., P.O.; 9475 ac. P. <4500.

Duffws, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, 12 m. NE. by N. Harlech, on the Festiniog Rly. See **Blaenau Festiniog.**

Duffy's Cross, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Ardee, co. Louth.

Dufourspitze. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Dufton, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 3½ m. N. Appleby, 16 m. E. Long Marton stn. **D. Fell,** an upland tract to the E., on the border of Durham. P.O. 16,848 ac. P. <500.

Duga, pass, in the NW. of Montenegro, on the route from the fortress of Nikšič to that of Mostar (Herzegovina); several forts on the route.

Dugandan, post-tn., Queensland, Ward co., 45 m. SSW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Dugei, tn., N. China. See **Hokou.**

Duggleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. SW. Scarborough, 2 m. E. N. Grimston stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dugny, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Dennis, 7½ m. NNE. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Dugort, PM.O., Ire. See **Doogort.**

Dugumurr, small bay, Ger. New Guinea, N. ct., in 145° 8′ E.

Duhallow, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Cork.

Dui, or **Due,** Russian penal colony, on W. ct. of Sakhalin I., 50° 50′ N. lat., 142° 6′ E. long. Chief centre of convict administration and governorship of the island. Coal-mines. Alt. 330 ft. Mean temp., yr. 33.4° F., Jan. 4.6°, Aug. 61.6°.

Duida, Cerro, mt., Venezuela, in the S., in 3° 10′ N. and 66° 10′ W., on the slope of the Sierra Parime, r. bk. of the Upper Orinoco. Alt. above 8000 ft.

Duiker Point, cape, on the W. ct. of Cape Colony, in 34° 2′ S., 19 m. SW. by S. Cape Town.

Duimenia, tribe, Eastern Morocco, about 250 m. SSW. of Tlemsen, Algeria.

Duingen, market-tn., Prussia, prov. and 25 m. S. Hanover; has celebrated manufactures of earthenware of nearly blue clay. P. <2000.

Duino, sea-bathing place, Austrian coast-land, on a small promontory at the N. end of the Gulf of and 12 m. NW. Trieste. P. <2000.

Duira, oasis, Tunis, 72 m. S. by E. Cabes.

Duirinish, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W. of the Isle of Skye; 80,042 ac. P. <4000.

Duisburg (düs'burg, ancient *Drusiburgum*), tn., Prussia, prov. Rhine, cap. circle, on rly., govt. and 15 m. N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and Anger, 1½ m. from the r. bk. of the Rhine, on the Ruhr-Rhine Canal, in the Ruhr coal-field. At one time a Hansa town; from 1655 to 1806 seat of a university, now transferred to Düsseldorf. It has iron, brass, and copper rolling-mills, manufactures of machinery, cast steel wares, cottons, &c. Contains a monument to Gerhard Kremer, the inventor of Mercator's projection for maps, who died here in 1594. P. (1816) 4500; (1890) tn. P. 24,800; comm., including the suburb of Hochfeld (11,400), and the colony of Neudorf (7400), P. 59,300.

Dúitama, tn., Colombia, dep. Boyaca, 100 m. NE. Bogotá. Alt. 8235 ft. P. 12,000.

Duivelland ('pigeon land'), isl., Holland, to the E. of the isl. of Schouwen, prov. Zeeland, 24 m. SW. Rotterdam.

Dújána, tn., India, D. state. P. (1891) 5700; Hindus, 2700; Moham. 3100.

Dukajin, dist., Turkey, N. Albania, S. of the Drin.

Dukara, Ras el, cape, Tunis, N. ct., in 9° 42′ E.

Dukati, or **Dukades,** tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, 73 m. S. Durazzo, 15 m. S. by E. Avlona.

Dukáton, cape, Greece. See **Leukatas.**

Duke Center, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 83 m. E. by S. Erie. P. <1500.

Duke of Clarence Strait, southern Alaska, between Prince of Wales I. and the mainland or islands near the mainland; 107 m. long.

Duke of York, isl., Pacific. See **Oatafu.**

Duke of York Group, a name once given to the isls. of New Britain and New Ireland and smaller islands adjacent. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

Dukeries, a popular name for a dist. in the NW. of Notts, Eng., between Mansfield and Worksop, containing several ducal seats.

Dukes Hagg, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. E. Corbridge. P. <250.

Duke's, co., U.S., Massachusetts, in the SE., composed of Martha's Vineyard I. and the small isls. in the S. of Buzzard's Bay.

Duke Street, stn., Scot., in the E. of Glasgow.

Duke Town, W. Africa. See **Calabar, Old.**

Dukhovschina, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 34 m. NE. of Smolensk. P. <4000.

Dukinfield, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, adjoining Stalybridge on the SW., included in the parl. bor. of Stalybridge, on the L. & NW. and M. S. & L. Rlys.; has cotton and other manufactures, and coal-mines. Market-day, M. P. 29,200; tn. P. 17,400.

Dukkinshahabazpoor I. See **Dakshin Shahbázpur.**

Dukla, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 61 m. NNE. Kaschau (Hungary). **D. Pass,** leading across the Carpathians to the S.; alt. 1645 ft. P. <4000.

Dukwea, riv., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Dulane, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 2 m. SW. Kells; 4241 ac. P. <500.

Dulas, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 11 m. SW. by W. Hereford, 2 m. WSW. Abbeydore stn. P. <250.

Dulas, small river, Wales, rises in Merionethshire, and flows along the W. border of Montgomeryshire, till it joins the Dovey at Machynlleth.

Dulas Bay, Wales, in the NE. of Anglesey, 3 m. SE. Amlwch, with P.O. (**Dulas**).

Dulbydilla, Queensland. See **Dulvadilla.**

Dulce, Spanish, 'sweet,' 'fresh (of water).'

Dulce, bay, on the W. ct. of Guatemala.

Dulce, Rio, riv., Argentine Republic, rises in prov. Tucuman as the Sali, flows S. through that prov., and becomes known in Santiago, first, as the Rio Hondo, then as the R. D., and finally sometimes called the Rio Saladillo. It terminates in the marshy tract known as the Porongos.

Dulce, Rio, riv., Guatemala. See **Golfo Dulce.**

Dulcigno (an Italian form, in Servian **Ulgin**), the ancient *Olcinium,* fortified tn., Montenegro, on the ct., on a rocky penin. in the Adriatic, 12 m. S. by E. Antivari. Seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Viewed from the sea, D. has the aspect of an imposing fortress; landward it is commanded by the heights of Masiuri and Colonza. Belonged to the Venetians from 1420–1571, then to the Turks till 1878. P. 7000. See **Montenegro.**

Duleek, par. and tn., Ire., co. Meath, bar. D., 5 m. SW. by S. Drogheda, on the Oldcastle, Kells, & Navan Rly., PMT.O. Par. 21,499 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <500.

Duleek, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the extreme E. of co. Meath; Lower D. on the N., Upper D. on the S.

Duleek Abbey, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper D., 3 m. SE. Duleek. P. <250.

Dulit, mt., Saráwak, near the source of the Tinjar, 8° 12′ N., 114° E. Alt. 5100 ft., *Geog. Jour.,* I. (1893), pp. 200–205.

Dülken, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 20 m. W. Düsseldorf. Iron-foundries and manufactures of machinery; important silk and velvet manufactures. P. (1816) 1800; (1890) 8500.

Dull, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 3 m. W. Aberfeldy; 63,417 ac. P. <2500.

Dullatur, vil., Scot., in a detached part of Dumbartonshire, 7½ m. N. by W. Airdrie, on the N. B. R.

Dullingham, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 3½ m. SSW. Newmarket, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <1000.

Dullisk Cove, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Down, in 54° 10′ N.

Dülln, Hungary. See **Dilln.**

Dülmen, tn. and par., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 16 m. SW. by W. Münster; iron mines and furnaces near. Tn. P. <5000; par. P. <4000.

Dulnain, riv., Scot., NE. Inverness-shire, flows NE. from the Monagh Lea Mountains to the Spey; 28 m. long.

Dulnain Bridge, P.O., Scot., Elginshire, on R. Dulnain, 21 m. S. by W. Forres, 1½ m. N. Broombill stn.

Duloe River, small riv., Eng., Cornwall, flows SSE. and joins the Looe at its mouth.

Duloe, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 11½ m. SE. by E. Bodmin, 3½ m. S. by W. Liskeard stn., PM.O.; 5829 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**D. St. Cuby**) P. <750.

Duluth (named after Sieur Daniel Greysolon du Luth, who in 1678 left Quebec to spend a year in N. Minnesota, where he built a fort), city, U.S., Minnesota, St. Louis co., on Lake Superior, 135 m. NNE. St. Paul. It has large deep-water harbours, reached by a ship canal. It is the Lake Superior terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and being the point of convergence of other railways from the Red River valley and other rich wheat-growing parts of the prairies states, it has grown very rapidly in recent years, and its receipts of wheat are already in excess of those of Chicago. It is also a place of shipment of some of the iron ores of NE. Minnesota, and it has started smelting-works for the silver, copper, and lead ores of the region traversed by the N. P. R. Alt. 672 ft. Mean temp., yr. 39.9° F., Jan. 11.9°, July 66.7°; mean rfall. (12 yrs.), 34.1 in. P. (1880) <1500; (1890) 33,100.

Dulvadilla, or **Dulbydilla,** rly. stn., Queensland, Dublin co., 290 m. SW. Rockhampton, on the railway running W. from Brisbane.

Dulverton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 10 m. N. by W. Tiverton, 1½ m. from its stn. on the G. W. R.; manufactures woollen stuffs. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 8741 ac. P. <1500.

Dulverton, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 70 m. NW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Dulwich, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Camberwell bor. (see **Camberwell**), 4 m. S. St. Paul's, with a stn. (**D.**) on the L. C. & D. R., and two others (**North D.** and **East D.**) on the L. B. & S. C. R. D. College, founded 1619 by Edward Alleyne, a tragic actor, maintains a master and a warden (having the name of Alleyne or Allen), four fellows in holy orders, numerous poor brethren and sisters, and foundation scholars. The picture gallery, containing a choice collection of Italian and Flemish paintings, was left to the college in 1811 by Sir F. Bourgeois. New buildings were erected in 1870.

Duma, vil., Palestine, 33° 34′ N., 36° 22′ E., 6½ m. NE. by E. Damascus.

Dúmagúdiem, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and on the l. bk. of the R. Godávari (*q.v.*), 115 m. N. by W. Masulipatam. P. (1881) <3000; (1890) <5000.

Dumaguete, comm. and seapt., in the S. of Negros I., Philippine Is., 9° 4′ N., 123° 7′ E. P. 13,200.

Dumah, place named in O. T. See **Ed Dômeh.**

Dumalag, comm., in the middle of Panay I., Philippine Is., 11° 15′ N., 122° 41′ E. P. 7300.

Dumanquilas, Seno, gulf, Philippine Is., on the S. of Mindanao, in 123° 5′ E.

Dumaran. 1. One of the Philippine Is., separated from the E. ct. of Palawan by Cook Channel, crossed by 10½° N., and just W. of 120° E. **2.** A village on the W. ct.

Dumardnagross, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Dromore, co. Tyrone.

Dumaresque, riv., Australia, rises in the Macpherson Mts., flows W., forming the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland, and falls into the Macintyre R.

Dumaring, tn., Dutch Borneo, on the E. ct.

Dumayghah, port, on the E. side of the Red Sea, in 26° 38′ N. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1879, map, p. 1 (enlarged inset).

Dumbarton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Ontario co., 17 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P. <1500.

Dumbarton, or **Dunbarton** (in the 6th century called by the Britons of Strathclyde *Alcluith*, 'height on the Clyde,' and by the Gaels *Dunbreatan*, 'fort of the Britons'), royal and parl. burgh, river port, and par., Scot., cap. co. D., on the Leven, near its confluence with the Clyde, 8½ m. NW. Paisley, on the N. B. R., 13 m. NW. Glasgow. D. Castle, on a bold, isolated, basaltic rock, at the river mouth (206 ft. above the Clyde), is a fortress of great antiquity and historical interest, and one of those maintained at the public expense by the terms of the Union of Scotland and England. The Leven is navigable at high water from its mouth to Loch Lomond for small craft, and to the bridge for larger vessels; and the town has iron and wooden shipbuilding, engineering, iron-founding, and rope-making. Various manufactures are carried on in its vicinity. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II., 1222. Market-day, W. Par. 8291 ac., P. 14,100; tn. P. 17,600; (1891) royal burgh, P. 14,000; parl. burgh, P. 16,900. See **Kilmarnock.**

Dumbartonshire (formerly **Lennox**), co., Scot., chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond and Long and the Firth of Clyde, which separates it from the cos. Stirling, Argyll, and Renfrew; but having also a detached portion eastward, between the cos. Stirling and Lanark, and on Campsie branch of the N. B. R., and the Clyde and Forth Canal. The N. B. R. has termini at the foot of Loch Lomond (Balloch) and Helensburgh, and the West Highland Rly., which is worked by the N. B. R., has a line in continuation of the Helensburgh line along the shores of the Gare Loch, Loch Long, and Loch Lomond to join the railway to Oban at Crianlarich in Perthshire, and thence to Fort William. A line from Glasgow to Dumbarton and the Vale of Leven is now being constructed by the C. R. Principal river the Leven, which drains Loch Lomond into the Clyde. Surface mostly mountainous, and soil poor; but in the lowlands fertile and well cultivated. Coal and ironstone are mined at Maryhill and Kilsyth, coal also at Kirkintilloch, Duntocher, Cumbernauld, and Lenzie. Slates are quarried at Luss, and ganister is obtained in the county. The county contains cotton mills, glass-works, paper mills, and print fields, besides large shipbuilding works at Dumbarton. Principal towns, Dumbarton and Helensburgh. The county sends one member to House of Commons. 154,542 ac. P. 94,500. See **Scotland,** table.

Dumbleton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. S. by W. Evesham, 2½ m. E. Beckford stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Dumbrek, vil., in the SW. of Asia Minor, 52 m. N. by E. Rhodes.

Dumbria, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Corcubión. P. <4000.

Dum Dum, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. 24 Parganás, 6 m. NE. by E. Fort William, Calcutta. Important military station, P. (1881) <5000; (1891) 11,000; Hindus, 6300; Moham. 4700.

Dumfries', royal and parl. burgh, river port, and par., Scot., cap. co. D., on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwelltown (in Kirkcudbrightshire), which is included in the parl. burgh, by three bridges, 9 m. from the mouth of the river in Solway Firth, and 28½ m. WNW. from Carlisle, with which, and with Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Portpatrick, it is connected by rails. Four endowed seminaries united under the name of the Dumfries Academy; several associations with libraries. The bar of the Nith has a depth of 19 ft. at dead low water. All the quays on the Nith are dry at low water; at high water springs the depth is 15 ft. at Glencaple, 5 m. below D., 10 ft. at Kingholm, 2 m. below D., and 8½ ft. at Dockfoot, close beside the town. Manufactures tweeds, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs, and shoes. D. has a weekly market, W., and annual fairs for the sale of cattle. The burgh unites with Kirkcudbright, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben (forming the D. dist. of burghs) in sending one member to House of Commons. D. became a royal burgh in the 12th century, when a monastery was founded here, in the chapel of which John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce in 1305. In St. Michael's Church burying-ground Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, is interred, and a monument is here erected to his memory. On the banks of the Cluden are the ruins of a nunnery. Mean temp., June 57.2°, Jan. 38.1° F. Alt. 85 ft. Mean rfall. (Cargen, 1866–80), 45.55 in. Royal burgh, P. 14,000; par. (10,032 ac.) P. 17,900; parl. burgh, P. (1871) 15,400; (1891) 17,800; parl. dist. of burghs, P. 26,200.

Dumfries House, stn., Scot., co. and near Ayr, on the C. and G. & SW. Rlys.

Dumfriesshire, a frontier co., Scot., bounded E. and S. by Cumberland and the Solway Firth. The co. is subdivided into Nithsdale (ascended by the G. & SW. R.), Annandale (ascended by the C. R.), and Eskdale (ascended as far as Langholm by a branch of the N. B. R.), watered by the rivers Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are nine lochs in the vicinity of Lochmaben; and Loch Skene, near the head of Moffat Water, whence issues the picturesque waterfall called the Grey Mare's Tail, is 1300 ft. above the sea. Lochar Moss, covering 10 m. of the valley between Nith and Annan, is principally a morass. A considerable part of the country is mountainous, especially towards the N. and NE. Amongst the highest mountains are Black Larg 2231 ft., the Lowther 2377 ft., Queensberry 2285 ft., and Hartfell 2651 ft. The high grounds afford good pasturage; and cattle, sheep, and pig-rearing form an important branch of rural industry. Soil fertile in the lowlands. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The mountainous districts are composed of mica slate of Silurian age. There are patches of new red (Permian) sandstone in the valleys of the Nith and Annan, and along the head of the Solway Firth, and this last Permian area has on the N. a considerable area of carboniferous limestones, followed by a strip of volcanic rock. Limestone is quarried at Barjarg in the par. of Keir, and Kelhead in that of Cummertrees; coal is mined at Sanquhar and Canonbie; lead at Wanlockhead; zinc ore at Abington. Gold was also in former times found here, and is still in minute quantities. Mineral springs at Moffat. Chief towns, Dumfries, the cap., Annan, Lockerbie, Langholm, Moffat, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben. The county sends one member to House of Commons. Dumfries originally comprised the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and by the Romans was comprehended under the prov. *Valentia.* 680,217 ac. P. 74,200. See **Scotland,** table.

Dummer See, lake, Prussia, Hanover, circle and 8 m. S. Diepholz. Alt. 140 ft.

Dummer with Kempshot, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5 m. SW. Basingstoke, 3½ m. SSE. Oakley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Dümpten, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, dist. Mülheim, on the Ruhr; coal-mining. P. 5300.

Dumráon, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, 65 m. W. Patna. P. (1881) 17,400; (1891) 18,400; Hindus, 14,900; Moham. 3500.

Dumtaur, valley, India. See **Dhamtaur.**

Dumu-cho, lake, Tibet. See **Palti.**

Dun, Gaelic, 'a stronghold,' 'hill fort.'

Dun, riv., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Don.**

Dun, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 3½ m. WNW. Montrose, 1 m. N. Bridge of Dun stn., P.O. (**Bridge of D.**); 4306 ac. P. <750.

Düna, or **Western Dvina,** an important riv., W. Russia, rises in govt. Tver, on Valdai plateau, near the source of the Volga and Dnieper; flows at first SW. between the govts. Smolensk and Pskov, then through Vitebsk, and in the lower part of its course separates Livonia from Courland; enters the Gulf of Riga, 7 m. NW. Riga. Length, 625 m.; area of basin, 33,000 sq. m. Width varies from 230 to 460 yards in its middle and lower course, and from 620 to 1650 yards below Riga. Many smaller navigable tribs.: Toropa, Drissa, Ewst from the right; and Mezha, Kasplya, Ulla, Disna, and Bolder-aa from the left. Connected by canals with tribs. of Lake Ilmeñ (Neva), the Berezina, and the Niemen. Open for navigation for 246 days at Dünaburg (April 3 to Dec. 5), 236 days at Riga (April 7 to Nov. 29), and 229 days at Vitebsk (April 16 to Nov. 30). The D. has very great importance for W. Russia as a channel for navigation, the total yearly traffic attaining from 20,000,000 to 26,000,000 tons. The towns Velizh, Surazh, Vitebsk, Polotsk, Drissa, Riga, and Dünaburg are on its banks.

Dunabrattin Head, cape, Ire., co. Waterford, in 7° 18′ W.

Dünaburg, tn., Russia. See **Dvinsk.**

Dunadry, tnld., Ire., SW. co. and 3 m. E. by S. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, with a stn. on the Belfast and N. Counties Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Dunaff, tnld., Ire., NE. coast co. Donegal, bar. East Inishowen, on the NE. side of Lough Swilly, 19 m. WNW. Moville, P.O. P. <500.

Dunaff Head, a cape at the E. of the mouth of Lough Swilly.

Duna Földvár, comm., Hungary, prov. Tolna, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 34 m. SE. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 12,400.

Dunaghy, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, on R. Ravel, 7 m. N. Ballymena; 13,725 ac. P. <3500.

Dunajéc, riv., Austria, Galicia, rises on the N. slopes of the Tatra by two headwaters which meet in the N. of that part of Galicia which dips down to the Tatra, the united stream then flowing E. upon the Hungarian frontier, and finally N. (receiving the Poprád above Neu-Sandec) into the Vistula.

Dunalastair, PT.O., Scot., 3 m. E. Kinloch, Rannoch, Perthshire.

Dunally, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Pembroke, 35 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Dunamanagh, PMT.O., Ire. See **Dunnamanagh.**

Dunamase, Rock of, Ire., in the NE. of Queen's co., 4½ m. E. Maryborough.

Dunamon, par., Ire., cos. Galway and Roscommon, bar. Ballymoe, on R. Suck, 6 m. W. Roscommon; 4655 ac. P. <500.

Dünamünde, fortress and seaport, Russia, govt. Livonia, 8 m. NW. of Riga, at the mouth of the Düna, on its l. bk. on a flat island at its junction with the Bolder-aa. Port for the ships entering Riga. Small suburb, *Bolder-aa,* on the opposite bank of the river of same name.

Dunan, hamlet, Scot., Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 5 m. from Broadford, P.O.

Dunany, ct. par., Ire., SE. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 10 m. N. by E. Drogheda, 9 m. from Dunleer stn., near **D. Point** (a cape in 53° 51′ N.), P.O. P.<500.

Duna-Pataj, comm., Hungary, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 40 m. WSW. Kecskemet. P. 5900.

Dunaskin, PMT.O., Scot., Ayrshire, near Waterside stn.

Duna-Szekisö, Hung-y, co. Baranya, dist. Mohács. P. 5400.

Duna-Szerdahely, comm., Hungary, co. Pozsony, dist. Alsó Csalloköz. P.<5000.

Duna-Vecse, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Solt felsö. P.<5000.

Dunback, post-tn. and rly. stn., New Zealand, South I., Waihemo co., 52 m. N. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Dunball, stn., Eng., Somersetshire, on the G. W. R., 2 m. N. Bridgwater, PMT.O.

Dunbar′, royal burgh, seapt. tn., and par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, NE. ct., on the N. B. R., 29¼ m. ENE. Edinburgh, has two harbs., both, however, with difficult entrances; is now a favourite watering-place, though the beach is almost everywhere rocky; extensive golf-links. Market-day, Tu. Par. 7497 ac., P. 5200 (1891); royal burgh P.<4000; tn. P.<4000. See **Haddington.**

Dunbar, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dundas co., 12 m. from Morrisburg. P.<1500.

Dunbar, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fayette co., 60 m. SE. Pittsburg by rail. P.<1500.

Dunbarney, par., Scot., co. and 3½ m. SE. Perth; 4060 ac. P.<1000.

Dunbars Falls, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 101 m. NE. by N. Collingwood.

Dunbarton, Scot. See **Dumbarton.**

Dunbeacon, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Skull.

Dunbeath (′fort of the birches′), ct. vil., Scot., Caithness, 17½ m. SW. Wick, at the mouth of D., which flows from the W. for a distance of about 15 m., PMT.O.

Dunbell, par., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 5 m. SE. by E. Kilkenny. P.<250.

Dunbin, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 2 m. SW. Dundalk. P.<750.

Dunblane′, par. and market-tn., Scot., in the SE. of W. Perthshire, on Allan Water, 13½ m. SSW. Crieff, on the C. R.; the choir of its fine ancient cathedral is now used as the parish church; near it is the scene of the battle of Sheriffmuir (1715). Alt. 150 ft. Mean rfall. (1866-80), 34.49 in. Par. 18,543 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<2500.

Dunboe, ct. par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. and 4 m. West Coleraine; 10,576 ac. P.<2500.

Dunbog, par., Scot., E. Fife, 6 m. WNW. Cupar, 3 m. N. Collessie stn. P.<250.

Dunboro, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 4½ m. from Sweetsburg.

Dunboyne, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. D., 6 m. ENE. Maynooth, on the Dublin and Meath Rly., PT.O. Par. 13,685 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<500.

Dunbreen, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Omagh No. 1.

Dunbridge, stn., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the L. and SW. R., 10½ m. E. by S. Salisbury.

Dunbrody, Ire. See **St. James and Dunbrody.**

Dunbuleaun Bay, Ire., SE. of co. Galway, in the E. of Galway Bay.

Dunbulloge, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. N. Cork, bars. Barrymore and Cork; 16,782 ac. P.<2000.

Duncan Island, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the Galapagos group.

Duncannon, tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 8 m. E. by S. Waterford, on the E. side of Waterford Harbour, PMT.O. P.<250.

Duncannon, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Perry co., on the r. bk. of Susquehanna R., 12 m. NW. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Duncan Passage, channel. See **Andaman Islands.**

Duncansbay, P.O., Scot., Caithness, 13½ m. N. Wick. **D. Head** (the ancient *Vervedrum*, a cape to the E.), the NE. extremity of the mainland of Scot. Alt. 210 ft.

Duncansburg, eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire, Kilmallie par. P.<2500.

Duncanstone, hamlet, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 9 m. SSE. Huntly, 2 m. S. Wardhouse stn., P.O.

Duncanstown, hamlet, Scot., Nairnshire, 3½ m. NE. Conon stn., P.O.

Duncansville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 2 m. W. Hollidaysburg; has rolling mill, &c. P.<1500.

Duncanville, vil., Canada. See **Russell.**

Dunchideock, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4 m. SW. Exeter, 3 m. NE. Ashton stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. with Shillingford**) P.<250.

Dunchurch, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 4 m. SW. by S. Rugby, 1½ m. E. of its stn. on the L. and NW. R., PMT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**D. with Thurlaston**) P.<1500.

Duncormick, par., Ire., S. ct. co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, 11 m. SW. Wexford, P.O.; 5710 ac. P.<1000.

Duncow, P.O., Eng., near Gateshead (Durham), 1 m. from Dunston.

Duncow, vil., Scot., co. and 4½ m. N. by W. Dumfries, 1½ m. NE. by N. Holywood stn., P.O.

Duncrue, place with salt mines, Ire., near Carrickfergus, co. Antrim.

Duncton, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 7 m. NNW. Arundel, 2½ m. S. Petworth stn., P.O. P.<500.

Dunda, stn., Ger. E. Africa, Usaramo, near the r. bk. of the Rufu, 12 m. SSW. Bagamoyo.

Dun-da-Gu, or **Dun da Ghoithe,** mt., Scot., Argyllshire, in the E. of Mull I. Alt. 2512 ft.

Dundalk, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 25 m. SSW. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Dundalk, par., mun. bor., and seapt., Ire., NE. ct. co. Louth, bar. Upper D., 12½ m. S. by W. Newry, on **D. Harbour,** an inlet which opens into the N. end of **D. Bay;** centre of the G. N. (Ire.) R., whose locomotive works are situated here; has also a distillery, brewery, flax and jute spinning mill, saltworks, shipbuilding, and tan-yards, &c. The town has an endowed Grammar School, Erasmus Smith's schools, Marist Fathers College, Christian Brothers' schools, cavalry barracks, free public library, and reading-room. The port and harbour are being improved. Daily steamers direct to Liverpool, and by Greenore to Holyhead. Market-day, M. Par. 6332 ac., P. 14,300; tn. P. (1841) 10,800; (1871) 11,300; (1891) 12,400.

Dundalk, Lower, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Louth. **D. Upper,** bar., adjoining it on the W.

Dundarave, or **Dunderawe,** old turreted tower of the Macnaughtons, on Loch Fyne, Argyllshire, 4½ m. ENE. Inveraray.

Dundas, or **Jub,** range of long, narrow isls. about 2 m. from the E. ct. of Africa, between the equator and 1° 30′ S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets (the largest 2–5 m. long), but with only one secure harbour near the mouth of the R. Durnford.

Dundas, isl., Canada, Brit. Columbia, in the Pacific Ocean, 40 m. NE. Queen Charlotte I.

Dundas, co., Canada, Ontario, on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, crossed by 75½° W.

Dundas, tn., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 5 m. W. by N. Hamilton. P. (1881) 3700; (1891) 3540.

Dundas, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 18 m. W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Dundas, post-tn., Tasmania, Montagu co., 97 m. WSW. Launceston. P.<1500.

Dundas, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Rice co., 42 m. S. St. Paul by rail. P.<1500.

Dundas, co., Victoria, between 37° and 38° S., crossed by 142° E.

Dundas, goldfield, Western Australia, in about 32° 20′ S., 121½° E., SE. of the Yilgarn Goldfields.

Dundee, vil., Canada, on the S. frontier of Quebec, Huntingdon co., on the R. Salmon, 60 m. SW. Montreal. P.<1500.

Dundee, tn., Natal, 100 m. N. by W. Pietermaritzburg, with coalfields connected by a branch railway with Biggarsberg. P.<1500.

Dundee′, parl., mun., and royal burgh, seapt. tn., and par., Scot., co. and 14 m. SSW. Forfar, on the C. R. and N. B. R., and on N. bank of the Tay, 10 m. W. Buddonness light, at the entrance of its firth, across which there is a railway bridge (the longest in the world—3593 yards, or more than 2 m.), opened in 1887, and replacing a previous one which was blown down, Dec. 28, 1879. Terminus of the D. and Arbroath Joint (C. R. and N. B. R.) Rly. to Arbroath and Dubton. It stands mostly on the declivity between the river and D. Law, is 571 ft., and the well-wooded Balgay Hill further W. It is irregularly built. Among its buildings and institutions are—University College, founded in 1882 by Miss Baxter and Dr. Baxter, with fifteen professorships, affiliated to St. Andrew's University, technical institute, Kinnaird hall, the Albert institute, containing free library, museum, picture galleries, &c., St. Mary's and other churches. The town was surrounded by fortified walls, erected in the 16th century. The E. *port* or gate and an old tower of the 12th century, 156 ft. high, are still standing. The park, presented to the town by Sir David Baxter in 1863, at the E. end of the town, comprises 37 acres; Balgay Park, acquired in 1869, 36 acres; Lochee Park, gifted by Messrs. Cox Brothers in 1891, 25 acres; Dudhope Park, acquired in 1893, 24 acres; The Law, 18 acres; and the Magdalen Green, an old common, 17 acres. D. is the chief seat of the linen and jute trades in Great Britain. Previous to 1830 its manufactures were all made from flax, imported mostly from Russia; but at that time jute was introduced, and since then has come to be the raw material of the staple manufacture of the town. The quantity of jute imported increased from 81,740 tons in 1870 to 226,111 tons in 1890. The British navy is almost entirely supplied with canvas made here. Among other industries are tanning, the manufacture of marmalade and confectionery, iron-working, machinery, and shipbuilding, including the construction of iron

steamers. The seal and whale fishing is also an important industry, about a dozen screw steamers being engaged in it. The harbour consists of two tidal basins and four wet docks, the deeper of which (the Camperdown and Victoria) have a depth of 18 ft. over the sill at ordinary neap, 21¾ ft. at spring tides. A jetty outside the entrance to the Camperdown dock can be reached by vessels drawing more than 24 ft. There are two graving docks. For port statistics, see **Appendix**, p. 13. D. sends two members to Parliament. Birthplace of Hector Boetius, Fergusson the poet, and Admiral Lord Duncan, the victor of Camperdown. Market-days, Tu. and F. Mean rfall. (Eastern Necropolis, 1866–80), 30.01 in. Par. 4432 ac., P. (1891) 109,900; parl. burgh, P. 153,100; royal burgh, P. 153,300; tn. P. (1841) 63,700; (1871) 120,500; (1881) 140,100; (1891) 153,600. See A. Maxwell, *History of Old Dundee* (2 vols.).

Dundee, vil., U.S., Michigan, Monroe co., on Raisin R., 43 m. SW. Detroit. Alt. 681 ft. (U.S. Lake Survey). P.<1500.

Dundee, vil., U.S., New York, Yates co., 55 m. SE. by E. Rochester. P.<1500.

Dundee, vil., U.S., Oregon, Yam Hill co., on the Willamette R., 22 m. SW. Portland. P.<1500.

Dundee, East, vil., U.S., Illinois, Kane co., 32 m. NW. by W. Chicago (47 m. by rail). P.<1500.

Dundela, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dundas co., 9 m. from Morrisburg. P.<1500.

Dunder, a Lapp word, 'barren highland.'

Dunderawe, Scot. See **Dundarave.**

Dundermot, Grange of, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 16 m. SE. Coleraine; 3007 ac. P.<1000.

Dunderrow, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Kinalea, Kinsale, and Muskerry East, 3 m. WNW. Kinsale, P.O.; 6433 ac. P.<1000.

Dunderry, vil., Ire., co. Meath, 4 m. N. Trim, P.O.

Dundesert, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Crumlin.

Dundonald, par., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 4 m. W. Newtown Ards, on the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., P.O.; 4635 ac. P.<1500.

Dundonald, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 3½ m. NE. by E. Troon, 2 m. SW. Gatehead stn. The par. includes Troon and part of Irvine. PM.O. 12,365 ac. P. 9500.

Dundonnell, PM.O., Scot., Cromartyshire, at the head of Little Loch Broom, 6 m. W. by N. of the head of Loch Broom.

Dundraw, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Waver, 12 m. W. by S. Carlisle, 2 m. NW. by W. Wigton stn. P. (**D. with Kelsick**)<500.

Dundrennan ('the fort of the thorn bushes'), vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4½ m. ESE. Kirkcudbright, P.O.

Dundrod, tnld., Ire., S. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 7 m. SSE. Antrim, 4 m. from Crumlin stn., P.O. P.<250.

Dundrum, tn., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Kinelarty, 8 m. SW. Downpatrick, on the Downpatrick and Newcastle Rly., PMT.O. P.<500.

Dundrum, tn., Ire., SE. co. and 4 m. S. by E. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, with a stn. on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. P.<750.

Dundrum, tn., Ire., SW. co. and 7½ m. NE. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. P.<250.

Dundrum Bay, wide bay, Ire., on the SE. of co. Down; near its N. side are the rocks Cow and Calf, connected by a reef with the mainland.

Dundry, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 4 m. SW. by S. Bristol, P.O. P.<750.

Dundurn, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, about 125 m. NW. Regina.

Dundwáraganj, tn., India, NW. Provs., Etah dist., in 27° 44′ N., 78° 59′ E. P. (1881) 6000.

Dundy, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the extreme SW.

Duneane, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, on the NW. of Lough Neagh; 11,265 ac. P.<3500.

Duneany, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. W. Kildare, bar. Offaly West; 3088 ac. P.<250.

Dunecht, PM.O., Scot., co. and 12 m. W. Aberdeen.

Dune'din, poetical name of Edinburgh.

Dune'din, city, port, and mun. bor., New Zealand, South I., cap. dist. Otago, Taieri co., 60 m. SSW. Oamaru, 200 m. by sea S. Christchurch; the most important commercial city of New Zealand, picturesquely situated on the south-western side of a bay running inland. Through the opening of the new Victoria Channel (from Port Chalmers), vessels drawing 19 ft. can now be brought to the wharves. Chief industry, the manufacture of woollen goods. The town is encircled by a reserve called the Town Belt, and has Gardens of the Botanical and Acclimatization Societies, and the Jubilee Park, formally opened on Jubilee Day (June 20, 1887). D. is the seat of the University of Otago, and has a Museum and Art Gallery, containing fine specimens of Maori carving. A settlement was first made here under the auspices of an association of members of the Free Kirk of Scotland in 1848, but progress was slight till 1861, when gold-fields of extraordinary richness were discovered near the site of the town of Lawrence. Mean temp. (alt. 500 ft.), yr. 50.6° F., Jan. 57.7, July 42.5; rfall. (4 yrs.), 34.84 in. P. city proper (1871) 14,900, (1891) 22,400; including suburbs (Anderson's Bay, Caversham, Mornington, Roslyn, Maori Hill, North East Valley, Ravensbourne, South Dunedin, and St. Kilda), about 23,500.

Dunedin, South, adjoining Dunedin. P.<4500.

Dunellen, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., 19 m. SW. by W. Newark. P.<1500.

Dunemaggan, P.O., Ire. See **Dunnamaggan.**

Dunfanaghy, small market-tn. and seapt., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 28 m. WNW. Londonderry, 22 m. from Letterkenny stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Dunfermline ('the fort of the alder-tree pool'), parl. and royal burgh, par., and tn., royal city (probably since the 12th century, though its charter of confirmation dates only from 1588), Scot., Fife, on Linn Burn, 5 m. NNW. North Queensferry, with two stns. (**Lower** and **Upper**) on the N. B. R. The abbey, originally founded by Malcolm and his queen between 1070 and 1086, was a monastery of Culdees. Edward I. of England was resident here for some months in 1304, and on leaving it set it on fire. It was rebuilt by King Robert Bruce, and here his body was interred. In 1589 the abbey, with its lands, was erected into a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. The nave and tower, and some parts of the refectory, still remain, and are partly of Saxon and partly of Norman architecture. Manufactures linens, diapers, and damasks, large quantities of which are exported to the U.S.; it has also breweries, rope works, factories of tobacco, flour-mills, iron-foundries, fire-clay and terra-cotta works, &c. Coal has been worked for 600 years, and lime and iron are raised in the par. Market-day, Tu. Par. 20,764 ac., P. 28,900; parl. burgh, P. (1891) 19,600; royal burgh, P. 22,200; tn. P. 19,600. See **Stirling.**

Dunfierth, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 6 m. W. Kilcock; 5553 ac. P.<500.

Dunford Bridge, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Holmfirth div., on the M. S. & L. R., 9 m. S. Huddersfield, P.O.

Dungannon, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 13 m. from Goderich. P.<1500.

Dungannon, civic tn. and mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle D., 10 m. S. by W. Cookstown, on the Portadown, D., and Omagh Rly.; manufactures of linen, fire-bricks, tile and coarse earthenware, with workable coal and fire-clay. Market-days, M. and Th. P.<4000.

Dungannon, Lower, Middle, and **Upper,** three bars., Ire., succeeding one another from S. to N., in the SE. of co. Tyrone.

Dungans, Dongans, Tungans, or **Tunganis,** the name applied to certain Mohammedan tribes in the NW. of China, the NE. of Tibet, Chinese Mongolia, Turkistan, and Dzungaria; said by Yule, Przhevalsky, and others to be merely the Turkish name for Chinese Mohammedans generally.

Dunganstown, par., Ire., SE. co. and 5 m. SSW. Wicklow, bar. Arklow; 14,287 ac. P.<1500.

Dungarpur, tn., India, Rájputána, 90 m. NE. Ahmadábád.

Dungarvan, par., Ire., co. and 8 m. SE. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 5 m. from Gowran stn., P.O.; 5881 ac. P.<750.

Dungarvan, mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), par., and tn., Ire., S. ct. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, on **D. Harbour,** 13½ m. NE. by E. Youghal, with a stn. on the Waterford, D. and Lismore, and Fermoy and Lismore Rly.; has a castle, now used as barracks. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 9413 ac., P. 6200; tn. P. 5300.

Dungeness, a low, shingly point of Eng., forming the S. extremity of co. Kent, and projecting into the English Channel about 3½ m. SE. Lydd, on the SE. R. It has a fort and lighthouse, in 50° 55′ N., 0° 58′ E., visible 16 m.

Dungeness, tp. and port of entry, Queensland, Cardwell co., on the E. ct., at mouth of Lower Herbert R., in a sugar dist., 60 m. NW. by N. Townsville, in 18° 35′ S. P.<1500.

Dungeness, New, vil., U.S., Washington, Clallam co., 25 m. SSE. Victoria (V. I.). P.<1500.

Dungiven, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 17 m. SW. by S. Coleraine, on the Limavady and D. Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 29,298 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<1000.

Dunglass, promontory, Scot., on the Clyde, 2½ m. ESE. Dumbarton, par. Old Kilpatrick, projecting into the Clyde. The wall of Antoninus terminated at this point. Here are ruins of an ancient castle of the Colquhouns of Luss, and an obelisk to the memory of Henry Bell, who first made steam navigation in Britain a practical success (1811).

Dunglow, tnld., Ire., W. ct. co. and 23 m. NNW. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, PMT.O. (**Dungloe**). P.<500.

Dungog, post-tp., New South Wales, Durham co., on the r. bk. of Williams R., 35 m. N. Newcastle. P.<1500.

Dungourney, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bars. Barrymore and Imokilly, 12 m. NE. Queenstown, 4 m. from Mogeely stn., P.O.; 8230 ac. P.<1000.

Dunham, vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 50 m. SE. by E. Montreal. P.<1500.

Dunham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 9½ m. S. Gainsborough, on the l. bk. of the Trent, 4½ m. ENE. Tuxford stn., P.O. (**D. on Trent**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**D. with Darlton and Ragnall**) P.<750.

Dunham, Great, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mia div., 16½ m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 5 m. NE. Swaffham, with stn. (**Dunham**) on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Dunham, Little, par., 2 m. to the SSW., P.O. P.<500.

Dunham Massey, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 8½ m. E. Warrington, on the Bridgewater Canal and the L. & NW. R., P.O. (**D. Woodhouses**). P.<2500; eccles. pars. (**D. M. St. Margaret**) P.<3500; (**D. M. St. Mark**) P.<1000.

Dunham on the Hill, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. NE. Chester, with a stn. (**D. Hill**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500.

Dunhill, par., Ire., SE. co. and 8½ m. SW. Waterford, bar. Middlethird; 6287 ac. P.<1000.

Dunholme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6 m. NE. by N. Lincoln, 3 m. W. by S. Snelland stn., P.O. P.<500.

Dunières, vil., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. and 10 m. NE. Yssingeaux, on l. bk. of R. Dunières. P.<2000.

Dunilovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 68 m. NE. of Vladimir, cotton mills; centre for fur trade. P.<5000.

Dunino, par., Scot., E. Fife, 4 m. SE. by S. St. Andrews, 1½ m. SSE. Stravithie stn., P.O. (**Denino**). P.<500.

Dunipace, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Carron, 5½ m. WNW. Falkirk, 1 m. NNW. Denny stn.; 5586 ac. P.<2000. See **Denny.**

Duniquoich, wooded hill, with ruins of old fort, NE. Inverary, Argyllshire. Alt. 800 ft.

Duniry, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Leitrim and Longford, 8 m. NW. Portumna; 5828 ac. P.<1000.

Dunisky, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry, West, 4 m. SSE. Macroom. P.<250.

Dunk, riv., Canada, Prince Edward's I., flows W. into Bedeque Harbour.

Dunkard's Creek, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the extreme SW., trib. of the Monongahela, which it joins on the l. bk. in about 39° 45′ N.

Dunkeld, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 5 m. from Walkerton by rail. P.<1500.

Dunkeld, tp., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., 50 m. W. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Dunkeld', vil., Scot., co. Perth, 15¾ m. by rail NNW. Perth, 16½ m. NE. by N. Crieff, on the H. R., on the great E. pass to the Highlands, and on the N. bk. of the Tay, across which it communicates with its suburb, Little Dunkeld, by a fine bridge. The village has remains of a cathedral, the choir of which is now used as the parish church. D. is said to owe its name, which is interpreted as 'fort of the Keledei or Culdees' (according to others, 'fort of the hazels'), to the fact that in 815 Constantin, King of the Picts, founded here a Culdee Church and bishopric, among the 37 holders of which was Gawin Douglas, the translator of Vergil's Æneid. Market-day, S. P.<500.

Dunkeld, post-tp., Victoria, Villiers co., on D. Creek, 42 m. SW. by W. Ararat. P.<1500.

Dunkeld, Little, par., on the E. bk. of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, Scot.; 41,268 ac. P.<2500.

Dunkeld and Dowally, united par., Scot., Perthshire, including D. vil.; 9456 ac. P.<750.

Dunkellin, bar., Ire., co. Galway, at the head of Galway Bay.

Dunkerque. See **Dunkirk.**

Dunkerrin, par., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 12 m. S. Parsonstown, 6 m. from Roscrea stn., P.O.; 7767 ac. P.<1000.

Dunkerron, North, bar., Ire., middle co. Kerry.

Dunkerron, South, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Kerry.

Dunkerton, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Bath, on the Somerset Canal, P.O. P.<500.

Dunkery Beacon, a hill, Eng., Somerset, 18 m. N. by W. Taunton; height, 1707 ft.

Dunkeswell, par., Eng., Devonshire, 5 m. NNW. Honiton, 12 m. E. by S. Tiverton, and 4 m. S. Hemyock stn., P.O.; 4588 ac. P.<500.

Dunkeswell Abbey, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire. D., Hemyock, and Clayhidon par. P.<250.

Dunkeswick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5 m. S. Harrogate, 2 m. E. by S. Weeton stn. P.<250.

Dunkettle, stn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 4½ m. E. Cork, on the Cork and Youghal Rly.

Dunkineely, tn., Ire., co. and 10 m. W. by S. Donegal, bar. Banagh, PMT.O. P.<500.

Dünkirchen, the German name of **Dunkirk.**

Dunkirk, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4 m. ESE. Faversham, 2 m. NE. Selling stn.; 5338 ac. P.<1000.

Dunkirk, French **Dunkerque**; Ger. **Dünkirchen** ('the church on the downs'), a fortified seapt. tn., the northernmost in France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., on the Strait of Dover, 24 m. E. by N. Calais, and 45 m. E. Dover, at the junction of three canals, and on rly. du Nord. It is defended by a citadel. A breakwater of about 1000 yards in length, on E. side of the harbour, was constructed in 1871, and since then the harbour has been greatly improved by extensive works. The entrance channel has been deepened to 24½ ft. at ordinary neap tides, 27.9 ft. at springs; and besides a tidal harbour, with 26 ft. of water at ordinary springs, there are four wet docks or basins, the deepest of which, the Freycinet Basin, is 21 ft. deep at ordinary neap, 24.4 ft. at spring tides. There are also four dry docks and a patent slip. In consequence of these improvements, and the development of manufactures in the neighbouring district, D. has come to be the rival of Bordeaux for the third place among the French seaports (excelled only by Marseilles and Havre) in respect of the amount of its shipping (now between two and three million tons entered and cleared annually). Principal imports, iron ore, nitrate of soda, wool, oil-seeds, grain, coal. Till recently the wool was brought mainly from the Argentine Republic and Algeria, but in 1891 a line of (British) steamers began to bring Australian wool (previously imported through England) direct to this port. Principal exports, sugar, phosphates, and other natural manures, rails. A large fleet belonging to this port sails annually for the Iceland cod-fisheries. In 1388 D. was burned by the English; in 1664 Charles II. of England sold it for £200,000 to Louis XIV., who had it strongly fortified at a vast expense. The old ramparts have been removed and new defences erected in their place. P. (1872) 34,000; (1891) 39,500.

Dunkirk, tn., U.S., Indiana, Jay co., 62 m. NE. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Dunkirk, city, U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., on Lake Erie, 36 m. SW. Buffalo. Has an excellent harbour, protected by a breakwater, a port of refuge during bad weather. Extensive iron works, machine shops, &c. P. (1880) 7200; (1890) 9400.

Dunkirk, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hardin co., 68 m. NW. by N. Columbus. P.<1500.

Dunkitt, par., Ire., S. co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 3 m. NNW. Waterford; 6773 ac. P.<1500.

Dunklin, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., on the frontier, bounded on the S. and W. by the state of Arkansas.

Dunk's Green, hamlet, Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Plaxtol, P.O.

Dunlap, tn., U.S., Iowa, Harrison co., 45 m. NNE. Omaha (Neb.). P.<1500.

Dunlavin, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Talbotstown, 11 m. S. Naas, with a rly. stn. on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. 5853 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<750.

Dunleary, tn., Ire., co. Dublin. See **Kingstown.**

Dunleckny, par., Ire., W., co. and 8½ m. S. Carlow, bar. Idrone East, 2 m. NE. Bagenalstown; 7950 ac. P.<3500.

Dunleer, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 7½ m. N. by W. Drogheda, with a stn. on the Dublin and Belfast Junc. Rly., PMT.O. Par. P.<750; tn. P.<500.

Dunleith, or **East Dubuque,** city, U.S., Illinois, opposite Dubuque. P.<1500.

Dun-le-Palleteau, tn., France, dep. Creuse, 38 m. NE. by N. Limoges, arr. and 13 m. NW. Guéret. P.<2000.

Dun-le-Roi, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. St. Amand-Mont-Rond, on the Auron, 16 m. SE. by S. Bourges. P.<4000.

Dunlewy, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on **Lough D.,** 31 m. W. Londonderry.

Dunley, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. SSW. Kidderminster, 4 m. W. by S. Hartlebury Junc., P.O.

Dunlichty, part of par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 8 m. S. Inverness. See **Daviot and Dunlichty.**

Dunloe, Gap of, mt. pass, Ire., co. Kerry, 6 m. W. by S. Killarney, between the Purple Mt. and Macgillicuddy's Reeks, which tower perpendicularly to a great height above a difficult road.

Dunlop ('the fortified hill at the angle of the stream'), par. and vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint Rly., 10 m. SSW. Paisley. PMT.O. Par. 7179 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<500.

Dunlop, riv., Victoria, flows SSW. into the E. end of Lake Wellington.

Dunlop Place, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Dalserf par. P. (including **Red Row**)<500.

Dunloy, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 13 m. SE. Coleraine, on the Ballymena and Portrush Rly., P.O. P.<500.

Dunluce, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower D., 3 m. E. Portrush, including part of the town Bushmills. Its ruined castle, on a rock rising nearly isolated out of the sea, is one of the finest in Ireland. 9370 ac. P.<2000.

Dunluce, Lower, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Antrim.

Dunluce, Upper, bar., adjoining it on the S.

Dunmahon, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Fermoy, on R. Funcheon, 4 m. E. Castletownroche. P.<500.

Dunmail Raise (raiz), pass, Eng., on the borders of Cumberland and Westmorland, on the road from Windermere to Keswick, 3 m. N. Grasmere.

Dunmain, electoral div., Ire., Wexford, dist. Old Ross.

Dunmakeever, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Hollywell.

Dunmanoge, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 3 m. W. Castledermot. P. <250.

Dunmanus, electoral div., Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., on S. side of **D. Bay,** 16½ m. W. Skibbereen.

Dunmanway, civic tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, W. div., on R. Bandon and the W. Cork Rly., 15 m. ENE. Bantry, PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <2500.

Dunminning, tnld., Ire., co. and 16 m. NNW. Antrim, bar. Kilconway. P. <500.

Dunmoe, par., Ire., N. co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 3 m. NE. Navan, on the l. bk. of the Boyne. P. <250.

Dunmore, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 653 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Dunmore, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Kinelarty, 8 m. W. by N. Downpatrick, 5 m. from Ballynahinch stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dunmore, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Ballymoe and D., 8½ m. NE. by N. Tuam, PMT.O. Par. 39,438 ac., P. 7400; tn. P. <750.

Dunmore, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Galway, bordering on cos. Mayo and Roscommon.

Dunmore, par. and tnld., Ire., N., co. and 2½ m. N. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, on the l. bk. of the Nore, and on the Kilkenny Junc. Rly. P. <250.

Dunmore, electoral div., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clarmallagh, 11½ m. S. by W. Maryborough.

Dunmore, tn., Ire., SE. ct., co. and 8 m. SE. by S. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, at the W. of the entrance to Waterford Harbour, with a lighthouse, PMT.O. (**D. East**). P. <500.

Dunmore, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the r. bk. of the Forth, 2 m. S. by E. Alloa, 2 m. NE. Airth Road stn., PT.O.

Dunmore, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., 2 m. ENE. Scranton, with anthracite coal-mines. P. (1880) 5200; (1800) 8300.

Dunmore Ferry, Ire., co. Waterford, on R. Blackwater, 5 m. SE. by S. Lismore.

Dunmore Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare.

Dunmore Head, cape, Ire., NE. Donegal, in 7° 7′ W.

Dunmore Head, cape, Ire., W. Donegal, lat. 54° 51′ N.

Dunmore Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, N. of Dingle Bay.

Dunmow, market-tn. and par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Chelmer and the G. E. R., 8 m. W. Braintree. Alt. 252 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 24.88 in. Market-day, Tu. Par. (**Great D.**) 6795 ac., P. <3000.

Dunmow, Little, par., 1½ m. ESE. Dunmow, close to Felstead stn., formerly the seat of a priory with which is associated the prize of the Dunmow Flitch of Bacon, instituted by Robert de Fitzwalter in 1244, P.O. P. <500.

Dunmoylan, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 9 m. SW. Askeaton; 6189 ac. P. <100.

Dunmoyle, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Sixmilecross, co. Tyrone.

Dunmurraghill, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany, 7 m. NW. Sallins stn. P. <250.

Dunmurry, tn., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Belfast, 3½ m. NE. Lisburn, with a stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Dunmurry, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. N. Kildare, bar. Offaly East. P. <250.

Dunn, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed in the S. by 47° N., and partly bounded on the W. by 103° W.

Dunn, co., U.S., Winconsin, in the W., crossed by 45° N., and by 92° W.

Dunnalong, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Dunnamanagh.

Dunnamaggan, par., Ire., co. and 10 m. S. Kilkenny, bars. Kells and Knocktopher, P.O. (**Dunemaggan**). P. <500.

Dunnaman, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Adare.

Dunnamanagh, tn., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 7 m. NE. by E. Strabane, PMT.O. (**Dunamanagh**). P. <250.

Dunnamore, P.O., Ire., 8 m. from Cookstown, co. Tyrone.

Dunnerdale with Seathwaite, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. N. Broughton in Furness; 10,258 ac. P. <500.

Dunnet, par., Scot., Caithness, 6½ m. ENE. Thurso, on the E. side of **D. Bay,** PT.O.; 16,844 ac. P. <1500.

Dunnet Head, the anct. *Tarvedrum* or *Orcus prom.*, a rocky penin. forming the N. extremity of Great Britain, having on it a lighthouse, in 58° 40′ N. and 3° 22′ W., visible 24 m.

Dunnich'en (*Dunn-Nechtan*, 'fort of Nechtan, a Pictish king'), par., Scot., co. and 3½ m. ESE. Forfar, 1½ m. E. by S. Kingsmuir stn.; 4917 ac. P. <1500.

Dunning, par. and vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 10½ m. ESE. Crieff, 4½ m. E. by N. Auchterarder, 1½ m. SE. of its stn. on the C. R. and N. B. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. 14,855 ac., P. <1500; vil. (including **Newton of Pitcairns**) P. <1000.

Dunnington, P.O., Eng., Warwickshire, 7 m. N. by E. Evesham, 1½ m. W. Broom Junction.

Dunnington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 4½ m. E. York, 3 m. S. Warthill stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Dunnington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 15 m. N. by E. Hull, 4 m. NW. Hornsey stn. P. <250. See **Beeford.**

Dunningworth, part of eccles. par. and hamlet, Eng., Suffolk. See **Tunstall.**

Dunnockshaw, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3½ m. SW. Burnley. P. <250.

Dunnose, cape, Eng., at E. end of Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Dunnottar, par. and tn., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the North Sea, contains part of the town of Stonehaven. The ruins of D. Castle stand on a perpendicular rock 160 ft. above the sea, almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. During the Commonwealth the Scottish regalia were kept there; previous to the surrender of the garrison to Cromwell they were privately removed to the church at Kinneff. The castle was dismantled after the rebellion of 1715. Par. 7783 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <2000.

Dunnsborough, West Australia, Sussex co., 125 m. SSW. Perth.

Dunnville, port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., on the Grand R. and a railway 30 m. SSE. Hamilton. P. <2000.

Dunollie Castle, Scot. See **Oban.**

Dunolly, tn. and goldfield, Victoria, Gladstone co., 30 m. W. by S. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Dunoon and Kilmun, ct. par., Scot., Argyllshire, Cowall dist. D. tn., 6½ m. W. Greenock, has a pier, and all the requisites of a fashionable watering-place. P. 6300; par. 44,577 ac., P. 8700.

Dunorlan, Tasmania. See **Chudleigh.**

Dunphail, stn., Scot., on the H. R., 7½ m. S. by W. Forres, Elginshire, PMT.O.

Dunquin, par., Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 32 m. WSW. Tralee, with coastguard station; 4396 ac. P. <750.

Dunragh Lough, a small lake, Ire., in the S. of co. Donegal, 7 m. ESE. Donegal.

Dunragit, stn., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the G. and SW. R., and the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., 5½ m. ESE. Stranraer, PT.O.

Dunran, mt. defile, Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 5 m. NNW. Wicklow.

Dunraven, Mt., peak, U.S., Wyoming, co. Uintah, in Yellowstone National Park, 18 m. N. by W. from the outlet of the Yellowstone Lake. Alt. 9988 ft. (Hayden).

Dunraven Colliery, Wales, Glamorganshire, div. and on the Rhondda, 9 m. SW. by W. Merthyr Tydfil, close to Treherbert stn.

Dunraven Head, cape, Wales, in the S. of Glamorganshire, in 3° 36′ W.

Dunreggan, Scot. See **Monlave.**

Dun Rig, a hill, Scot., on the border of the counties of Selkirk and Peebles, 5 m. S. Peebles. Alt. 2433 ft.

Dun River Navigation. See **Don,** riv., Eng.

Dunrobin, stn., takes its name from D. Castle, seat of the Duke of Sutherland, Scot., Sutherland, on the E. ct., 1 m. NE. by E. Golspie, on the H. R. Alt. 9 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), 46.4° F., Jan. 38.0°, July 56.4°; rfall., see **Golspie.**

Dunrossness, par., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, the church 4½ m. N. by W. Sumburgh Head, PMT.O.; 32,131 ac. P. <4000.

Dunrymond, P.O., Ire., 4 m. NW. Ballybay, co. Monaghan.

Duns, or **Dunse** (the former spelling prevailed until 1740, and was revived in 1882), market-tn. and par., Scot., Berwickshire, on a plain at the S. base of D. Law, 9½ m. NNW. Coldstream, and 13 m. W. Berwick-on-Tweed, on a branch of the N. B. R. Birthplace of Duns Scotus, the Realist; Boston, the author of the 'Fourfold State;' and Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace. Alt. 420 ft. Has manufactures of fine linen, a bleaching ground, and a brewery. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 11,396 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <2500.

Dúns, the line of valleys along the S. base of the Himálayas proper, N. of the Sub-Himálayan range, called E. of the Tista Dwárs, or Duars.

Dunsallagh, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Miltown Malbay, Clare.

Dunsandel, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 25 m. WSW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Dunsandle, stn., Ire., co. Galway, on the M. G. W. R., 5 m. SE. Athenry.

Dunsany, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 3 m. NW. Drumree stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Dunsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. WNW. Spalding, P.O. P. <250.

Dunscore, par., Scot., co. and 8 m. NW. Dumfries, 3½ m. WSW. Auldgirth stn., PM.O.; 14,815 ac. P. <1500.

Dunsden, part of par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 3 m. SW. Henley, P.O.; eccles. par. (**D. All Saints**) P. <750. See **Eye.**

Dunseith, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Rolette co., 136 m. N. by E. Bismarck. P. <1000.

Dunseverick, or **Feigh,** tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 4 m. E. Bushmills, P.O. P. <250.

Dunsfold, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8½ m. S. Guildford 3½ m. ESE. Witley stn., PMT.O.; 4039 ac. P. <750.

Dunsford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., on Chemong Lake, 72 m. NE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Dunsford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 7½ m. WSW. Exeter, 3½ m. NW. Ashton stn., PM.O.; 6042 ac. P.<750.

Dunsfort, par., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 5½ m. SE. by E. Downpatrick; 4250 ac. P.<1000.

Dunsforth, Lower, and **Upper Dunsforth with Branton,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. and W. Ridings, the former on the Ouse, 7½ m. NE. Knaresborough, 3 m. SE. by E. Boroughbridge stn. **D., Lower,** P.<250; **D., Upper, with Branton,** P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. St. Mary**) P.<250.

Dunshalt, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 2 m. N. by W. Falkland, close to Auchtermuchty stn., P.O. (**Dunshelt**). P.<500.

Dunshaughlin, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 9 m. N. by E. Maynooth, 1½ m. E. Drumree stn., PMT.O. Par. 5229 ac., P.<750; tn. P.<500.

Dunsinane, one of the Sidlaw Hills, Scot., co. and 7 m. NE. Perth, and 12 m. SE. Birnam Hill. Alt. 1012 ft.

Dunsland Cross, stn., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., on the L. & SW. R., 12 m. SW. by S. Torrington.

Dunsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 2½ m. W. Whitby, 1 m. S. Sandsend stn. See **Newholm.**

Dunsmore Heath, a moorland tract in the E. of Warwickshire, stretching about 5 m. W. from a point to the SW. of Rugby.

Dunsop Bridge, PT.O., Eng., 11 m. SW. Settle, W. Riding, Yorkshire.

Dun'stable ('the market-place on the hill'; see *Staple*), mun. bor. (since 1864) and market-tn., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 4½ m. W. by N. Luton, on the L. & NW. R., in the diocese of Ely, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. One of the principal seats of the British straw-plait manufacture, in which many females are engaged; there are also manufactories of whiting. Has remains of a priory where Archbishop Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce against Queen Catherine. Market-day, W. Mun. bor. P.<5000.

Dunstall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 3½ m. WSW. Burton-upon-Trent, 2 m. W. Branston stn., P.O. P.<250.

Dunstaff'nage Castle, a celebrated ruin, Scot., Argylishire, on the coast, 3 m. NNE. Oban.

Dunstan, New Zealand. See **Clyde.**

Dunstanburgh Castle, ruins, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the coast, 7 m. NE. by N. Alnwick.

Dunstan Creek, mining centre, New Zealand. See **St. Bathan's.**

Dunster, market-tn. and par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1½ m. from the N. ct., 19 m. N. by E. Tiverton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<1500.

Dunstew, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 7 m. S. Banbury. P.<500.

Dunston, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Newbold.**

Dunston, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Durham, 2 m. SW. Gateshead, PMT.O. P.<3500.

Dunston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 8 m. SE. Lincoln, with a stn. (**Nocton and D.**) on the G. N. and G. E. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<750.

Dunston, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 4½ m. S. Norwich, 1 m. NNE. Swainsthorpe stn. P.<250.

Dunston, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. NE. Alnwick. P.<250.

Dunston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4 m. S. Stafford, 2 m. N. Penkridge stn., P.O. P.<500.

Dun-sur-Meuse, vil., France, dep. and on the r. bk. of the Meuse, arr. Montmédy, 18 m. NW. by N. Verdun. P.<2000.

Dunsyre, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 12 m. WNW. Peebles, on the C. R., P.O.; 10,743 ac. P.<250.

Dunthrop, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 3½ m. NE. Chipping Norton. See **Heythrop.**

Duntisborne Abbotts, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 4½ m. NW. by N. Cirencester, P.O. (**Duntisbourne Abbotts**). P.<500.

Duntisborne Rouse, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3½ m. NW. by N. Cirencester. P.<250.

Duntoch'er, small manufacturing tn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 3½ m. NNW. Renfrew, 1½ m. E. Kilpatrick stn.; has cotton mills, manufactory of agricultural implements, coalmines. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Dunterton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 4½ m. SE. Launceston. P.<250.

Dunton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 3 m. E. by S. Biggleswade, 12½ m. ESE. Bedford. P.<500.

Dunton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 6½ m. N. Aylesbury, 3½ m. SSE. Swanbourne stn. P.<250.

Dunton, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 9 m. E. Romford, 2 m. SE. by E. East Horndon stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. Waylett**) P.<250.

Dunton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., on the Wensum, 18 m. ENE. King's Lynn, 2½ m. W. Fakenham. P.<250; eccles. par. (**D. with Doughton**) P.<250.

Dunton Basset, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10 m. N. by E. Rugby, 1 m. SE. Broughton Astley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Dunton Green, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 8 m. NW. by N. Tunbridge, on the SE. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Duntroon, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 70 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P.<1500.

Duntroon, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., on the r. bk. of the Waitaki, 20 m. NW. Oamaru. P.<1500.

Duntryleague, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Galbally.

Duntulm, hamlet, Scot., in the NW. of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 19 m. NW. Portree, P.O.

Dunure, ct. vil., Scot., co. and 6 m. SW. Ayr, P.O.

Dunure ('fort of the yew-trees') **Point,** cape, Scot., on the W. ct. of Ayrshire, in 55° 24′ N.

Dunurlin, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 6 m. NW. Dingle; 4699 ac. P.<1000.

Dunvant, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the L. & NW. R., 4½ m. W. by N. Swansea, with coal, P.O.

Dunvegan, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, isl. of Skye, PMT.O.

Dunvegan, bay and headland, Scot., on the W. ct. of the isl. of Skye.

Dunvegan, fur-post with fort, Canada, Athabasca, on the N. bk. of the Peace R., in 118° 35′ W., 263 m. NW. Edmonton. Alt. 1800 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs. 1880–84), yr. 31.2° F., Jan. −12°, July 60.5°.

Dunvegan, or **Kenyon,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 28 m. from Lancaster. P.<1500.

Dunwich (dŭn'ich), ct. par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 15 m. SW. Lowestoft, 5 m. E. Darsham stn. An ancient town and once important seaport, possibly the Roman *Sitomagus*, for two hundred years seat of a bishop, suffered greatly by encroachments of the sea, first in the early part of the 11th century and more severely in 1329, when the port was choked and some 400 houses swept away. A ruined church, injured by another storm in 1740, still stands on the edge of the sea-cliff, and there are also extensive ruins of a Grey Friars' monastery. Returned two members to Parliament till 1832. PM.O. P.<250.

Dunwood, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 3 m. SW. Romsey. P.<250.

Du Page, co., U.S., Illinois, just to S. of 42° N., and crossed in E. by 88° W.

Dupas, isl., Canada, Quebec, on the N. shore of riv. St. Lawrence, in about 73° W., below Berthier.

Duperré, vil., Algeria, dep. Algiers, arr. and 20 m. WSW. of Miliana, on the railway between Blida and Orléansville. P.<2000.

Duplin, co., U.S., North Carolina, in the SE., crossed by 35° N., and in the W. by 78° W.

Dupnica, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Köstendil, at the W. base of the Rila Planina, 31 m. SSW. Sofia. P. 7900.

Düppel, in Danish **Dybböl,** vil., Prussia, govt. Schleswig, on a penin. between the Flensburg fiord and the Aalesund, NE. Flensburg. Fortified when in Danish hands, and the scene of important operations in the Prusso-Danish wars of 1848–49 and 1864. P.<2000.

Dupulan, or **Dopulun** ('two-bridge place'), vil., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 75 m. SW. Ispahan, giving name to a pass (alt. 6380 ft.) on the road from Shuster to Ispahan. Alt. of village, 4950 ft.

Duque de Braganza, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, in 8° 55′ S., 16° E. Alt. 3675 ft.

Duquesne, Fort, U.S. See **Pittsburg.**

Dur, dobhr, Gaelic; *dwfr, dwr,* Cymric, 'water.'

Du Quoin, city, U.S., Illinois, Perry co., 67 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<5000.

Dûra, vil., Palestine, *Adoraim* in the O. T.; 31° 31′ N., 35° 1′ E., 5 m. W. by S. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron).

Dura Den, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Kemback par., 2½ m. E. Cupar. P. (including **Blebo** and **Kemback Mills**)<500.

Dural, post-tp., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 26 m. W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Durance ('water;' see *Dur*), the ancient *Druentia,* riv., France, in the SE., rises near Mont Genèvre, dep. Hautes Alpes, and after a tortuous SW. course, dividing that dep. from Basses Alpes and Vaucluse from the Bouches-du-Rhône, joins the Rhone 3 m. SW. Avignon; length, 160 m. Chief affluents, the Buech and Verdon. See **Alps, Passes, I.** (5), (6), and (7).

Durand, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. Pepin co., on the l. bk. of the Chippewa, 60 m. ESE. St. Paul (Minn.). P.<1500.

Durango, an interior state of Mexico, principally formed by mountainous lands (Tepe Suenne), parallel to or in continuation of the Sierra Madre, but with extensive plains (NE.) towards the *Bolson* de Mapimi. Rivs. Culiacan, Piasda, Camichin drain the interior valleys to the Pacific; riv. Nazas-Palomas-Santiago to the Lagunas of the *Bolson.* Very little population.

Durango, originally called **Guadiana,** and in modern times officially **Ciudad de Victoria** ('city of victory'), tn., Mexico, cap. of state of D., 195 m. NW. by W. Zacatecas; near it the Cerro Mercado, a hill of magnetic iron, estimated to contain about 200,000,000 tons of ore, but not as yet much worked

owing to the lack of communication. City founded in 1551. Alt. 6320 ft. P. (1889) 24,800.

Durango, tn., Spain, prov. Vizcaza, 16 m. ESE. Bilbao. P. <4000.

Durango, city, U.S., Colorado, La Plata co., 68 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state, with coal-mines. Alt. 650 ft. (R.R.). Great commercial and smelting centre for a region embracing the San Juan mining dist. SE. Utah, NE. Arizona, NW. New Mexico. Derives water-power from the Animas R. First settled in 1881. P. <3000.

Duranis, tribe. See **Afghanistan,** people.

Durant, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cedar co., 45 m. SE. by E. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Durant, tn., U.S., Mississippi Holmes co., on Yazoo R., 55 m. NNE. Jackson. P. <1500.

Duras, tn., France, dep. Lot et Garonne arr. Marmande, on the Dropt, 39 m. ESE. Bordeaux, 13 m. ENE. La Réole. P. <2000.

Durasno, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 80 m. S. by E. Guadalajara.

Duraton, riv., Spain, flows NW. from the Sierra de Guadarrama to the Douro, which it joins at Peñafiel (4° 6′ W.).

Durazno, tn., Uruguay, on the Rio Yi, and the railway from Montevideo to Paysandu, 108 m. N. by W. Montevideo, cap. dep. D. P. about 2000.

Durazzo (Turkish **Drach,** the ancient *Dyrrachium*), fortified tn., on the W. ct. of Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. D., 52 m. S. Scutari, on the rocky penin. of Peli in the Adriatic. Seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and a Greek archbishop; prepares morocco leather. Mean temp., yr. 61.2° F., Jan. 46.4°, July 77°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 43.62 in. P. <5000.

Durbach, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Offenburg. P. <3000.

Durban, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 17 m. SW. by S. Narbonne. P. <2000.

Durban, tn. and co., S. Africa, Natal, seaport and largest town of the colony, at the head of the Bay of Natal, a landlocked harbour, at the southern end of which rises 'The Bluff' with its lighthouse. Extensive works are in progress to obliterate the 'bar' that blocks the entrance. On a higher site overlooking the town is the well-wooded suburb of Berea. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1876–80), yr. 69.4° F., Jan. 74.8°, July 63.1°; rfall. (at Merebank, 9 yrs.), 44.2 in. P. 17,900.

Durbanville, vil., Cape Colony, Cape dist., 11 m. ENE. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Durbin, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 18 m. W. by S. Fargo. P. <1500.

Durbuy, tn., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 16 m. SE. by S. Huy. P. <2000.

Düren, the ancient *Marcodurum*, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 18 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle, on the Ruhr, with various manufactures, and near it a productive zinc (calamine) mine. P. (1816) 4800; (1871) 12,900; (1890) tn. P. 21,600; comm. P. 21,700.

Durga, Sanskrit, 'a hill fort.' See *Drug*.

Durga, or **Marianne,** a long narrow strait, between Frederik Hendrik I. and the SW. ct. of New Guinea, in about 138½°–139° E.

Durgali, vil., Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, dist. Temir-khanshura. P. <5000.

Durga-nor, lake, W. Mongolia, crossed by 48° N. and 93½° E.

Durgárayapatnam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Nellore, on the E. ct., 32 m. S. by E. Nellore. P. <5000.

Durham, co., Canada, Ontario, on Lake Ontario, to the E. of 79° W.

Durham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on Big Saugeen R., 38 m. SW. by W. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Durham, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. and on R. Chateauguay, 40 m. SW. Montreal. P. <1500.

Durham, Canada, Quebec. See **Ormstown.**

Durham (Saxon, *Dunholme*, 'city on the river island'), ancient city, parl. bor. (one member) and mun. bor., and episcopal city and see, Eng., cap. co. D., Mid div., on R. Wear, 14 m. S. Newcastle, on the NE. R. It has a cathedral and castle, occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence, surrounded by terraced gardens and plantations, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by three bridges, and beyond which on either side are the quarters Framwellgate and Elvet. The city of D. owes its origin to the followers of St. Cuthbert, whose body, originally buried at Lindisfarne (Holy Island), but in consequence of the Danish invasion transferred in 883 to Chester-le-Street, was brought thence in 995 by the monks who had charge of it, and who selected the site of the present city, at that time covered with woods, and almost uninhabited, as the final place of sepulture on account of its natural strength. The woods having been cleared, the original stone church was built by Bishop Aldhun in 999, but the present cathedral, which replaced the earlier building, was commenced by Bishop William de St. Carilef in 1093, and was practically finished in 1130. It is still in the main a Norman structure, though it has a later addition in the beautiful Chapel of the Nine Altars, commenced in the year 1242. Including the western porch, it is 507 ft. in length, by 200 ft. in greatest breadth, and has a central tower 218 ft. in height, a fine W. front with a Galilee chapel, and two richly ornamented towers, 144 ft. in height. There are also a grammar school founded by Henry VIII., blue coat and other endowed schools, school of art, and university museum. The see comprises the county D. and a very small portion of the N. Riding of Yorkshire. Among its most celebrated bishops were Cardinal Wolsey and Butler, author of 'The Analogy' (1750–1752). The castle, a little north of the cathedral, founded by William the Conqueror in 1072, was formerly the residence of the bishop, but is now the seat of the university. In 1646 Cromwell issued an order for founding a college here, but after his death the new university was dissolved. In 1831 it was re-established, and opened in 1833. The Newcastle College of Medicine and the Durham College of Science (Newcastle) form part of the university, and Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, are affiliated to it. The first charter of incorporation was granted to D. in 1179 by Bishop Pudsey. Has coal and blast-furnaces. Manufactures also carpets, and brass and iron goods. The city has long been noted for the excellence of its mustard. Market-day, S. Parl. bor. P. 15,300; mun. bor. P. (1851) 13,200; (1871) 14,400; (1891) 14,900.

Durham, maritime co., Eng., NE., having E. the North Sea, N. the co. Northumberland, W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, and S. Yorkshire; make up the entire see of D.; cap. D.; other chief towns, Gateshead, S. Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington (all of which, besides the city of D., are parl. bors.), Jarrow, Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Jarrow	17,001	80,607
Houghton-le-Spring	33,760	69,047
Chester-le-Street	47,510	70,202
North-Western	80,346	65,957
Mid	54,073	67,639
South-Eastern	155,075	64,047
Bishop Auckland	26,550	61,833
Barnard Castle	206,093	59,459
Parl. bors.	26,873	477,768
Total	647,281	1,016,559

Surface mountainous in the W., rising to the extreme height of 2342 ft. above the sea on the Cumberland border, from whence several parallel hill ranges decline towards the coast, enclosing many fertile tracts. The hills belong chiefly to the Millstone Grit, which has been denuded in some of the valleys as in Weardale down to the Carboniferous limestone. This portion of the county is traversed by the Great Whin Sill, a mass of intruded diabase, which is well seen in two fine falls of the Tees, the Cauldron Snout in the extreme SW. of the county, and the High Force a few miles lower down. To the E. the Millstone Grit is succeeded by the Coal Measures, which occupy about one-third of the county, and are followed in the same direction by the New Red Sandstone, this last forming only a narrow strip on the coast in the N., but spreading out in the S. to about 5 m. W. of Darlington. D. is the principal coal-producing county in the United Kingdom. A small quantity of iron ore is produced in Weardale, and there are blast-furnaces at Jarrow, Consett, Seaham Harbour, West Hartlepool, Spennymoor, Port Clarence, Stockton-on-Tees, Darlington, and Tow Law. D. is also one of the chief lead-producing counties, the ore being mined chiefly in Weardale and Teesdale, and at Forest in Frith. In recent years salt has been largely extracted from brine at Port Clarence, Haverton Hill, and Greatham. The R. Tees forms the S. boundary, the Derwent and Tyne the greater part of the N.; the Wear traverses the middle of the county. Heaths occupy much of the W. portion, where, however, agriculture is most advanced. The Teeswater breed of short-horned cattle is famous for fattening, and the horses of D. for draught and the saddle. Sheep, chiefly Cheviots and Leicesters, are numerous. For statistics of agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Manufactures very various, among the principal being chemical products, glass, iron, and earthenware. Shipbuilding and the making of sails, anchors, and ropes are largely carried on. The NE. R., with its branches, traverses the county, by which communication is established with all parts of the kingdom. D. is a county palatine, and was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, whose jurisdiction is merged in that of the crown. See **England,** table.

Durham, mining locality, Queensland, Gilbert co., 7 m. W. Georgetown, with silver, copper, &c. P. <1500.

Durham, co., W. Australia, crossed in the E. by 18° E., between 30° and 32° S.

Durham, co., New South Wales, crossed in the N. by 32° S., and in the W. by 151° E.

Durham, city, U.S., N. Carolina, D. co., 18 m. NW. by N. Raleigh; a great tobacco manufacturing centre. P. 5500.

Durham, tn., U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., 2 m. from Lisbon. P.<1500.

Durham, vil., U.S., Washington, King co., 52 m. ENE. Olympia. P.<1500.

Durham, Old, Canada. See **Danby.**

Durham Lead, post-tp., Victoria, Grant co., on Leigh R., 110 m. NW. Melbourne. P. 1500.

Durham Ox, or **Towangurr,** settlement, Victoria, Gunbower co., on Serpentine Creek, 52 m. NNW. Sandhurst.

Durhamtown, vil., Scot., co. and 6 m. SSW. Linlithgow, ½ m. SW. Bathgate stn. P.<500.

Durian, Great and **Little,** two small isls., Eastern Archipelago, off the E. ct. of Sumatra, from which they are separated by **D. Strait,** about 37 m. SSW. Singapore.

Durian Sabatang, vil., Malay Penin., Perak, on the l. bk. of the R. Perak, where it turns to the W., in about 4° 3′ N., 100° 57′ E.

Durisdeer. See **Durrisdeer.**

Dürkheim, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, on the Isenach R., 13 m. W. by S. Mannheim (Bad.). P. 5900.

Durlach, urban comm., Ger., Baden, 3 m. E. by S. Karlsruhe; from 1565 to 1715 residence of the Margraves of Baden-D. The Turmberg, which commands a wide view over the town, is ascended by a rope railway. P. 8000.

Durleigh, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1 m. SW. by W. Bridgwater. P.<250.

Durley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 6 m. NE. by E. Southampton, 2 m. N. by W. Botley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Durlstone Head, cape, Eng., on the SE. ct. of Dorsetshire, 5 m. E. by N. St. Albans Head.

Durmersheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy and circle Baden. P.<3000.

Durmitor, or **Dormitor,** mt., Montenegro, in the NE., 50 m. N. by E. Cetinje. Alt. 8290 ft.

Durness ('the stormy peninsula'), a large par., Scot., Sutherland, on the N. ct., the church and vil. 8 m. N. of the head of Loch Eriboll, and 2 m. E. of the mouth of the **Kyle of D.,** an inlet 6 m. long, which receives at its head (S. end) the Dionard R., PMT.O.; 140,812 ac. P.<1000.

Durnford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Avon, 5 m. N. Salisbury, 3¼ m. WNW. Porton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Durnford, East Africa. See **Port Durnford.**

Dürnholz, or **Drnoholec,** market-tn., Austria, Moravia, on R. Jaispitz, 8 m. WNW. Nikolsburg. P.<4000.

Dürnstein, vil., Lower Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 42 m. W. by N. Vienna. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Cœur de Lion was imprisoned on his return from Palestine in 1192. In 1805 the French here defeated the united Russian and Austrian armies. Alt. 680 ft. P.<2000.

Durolipons, Eng. See **Godmanchester.**

Duror, eccles. par. and vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Lismore and Appin par., 5 m. SW. Ballachulish, P.O. P.<500.

Duror, short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, Appin, flows WNW. into Loch Linnhe.

Durotriges, a tribe of ancient Britons who dwelt in that part now called Dorsetshire, Eng.

Dürr, Ger., 'dry,' 'sterile.'

Dürrenstein, tn., Austria. See **Dürnstein.**

Durrington, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 6½ m. E. by S. Arundel, 2 m. NE. Goring stn. P.<250. See **Tarring, West.**

Durrington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Avon, 9½ m. N. Salisbury, 5½ m. N. by W. Porton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Durris, par., Scot., on the N. border of Kincardineshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 12 m. SW. by W. Aberdeen, 1½ m. E. Crathes stn., P.O.; 15,294 ac. P.<1000.

Durrisdeer (Gaelic *Dorus-darach,* 'at the door or opening of the oak-wood'), par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6 m. N. Thornhill, P.O. (**Durisdeer**); 19,717 ac. P.<1500.

Dürrmenz, comm. and vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 19 m. NW. by W. Stuttgart. P.<3000.

Durrow, par., Ire., cos. King's and Westmeath, bars. Ballycowan and Moycashel, 3 m. N. Tullamore; 9771 ac. P.<1500.

Durrow, par. and tn., Ire., S. cos. Queen's and Kilkenny, bars. Clarmallagh and Galmoy, 14½ m. NNW. Kilkenny, 3 m. from Attanagh stn., near the confluence of rivers Erkina and Nore, PMT.O.; 6527 ac. P.<1500.

Durrow, tnld., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 7 m. NE. Dungarvan, on the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Rly. P.<250.

Durrus, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bars. Bantry and West Carbery, W. div., at the head of Dunmanus Bay, 5 m. SW. Bantry, with copper ore and slates, with a stn. (**D. Road**) on the Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast Rly., PMT.O.; 11,138 ac. P.<2000.

Dursley, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 3 m. N. Wotton-under-Edge, on the M. R. Manufactures incubators and cream separators. Market-days, Th. and S. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**D. with Woodmancote**) P.<2500.

Dursey Island, Ire., off SW. ct. of co. Cork. **D. Head** in the SW. of the island.

Durston, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 4 m. NE. by E. Taunton, 1½ m. W. of its stn. on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<250.

Durtal, tn., France, dep. Maine et Loire, arr. Baugé, on the Loir, 20 m. NE. Angers, 8 m. W. by S. La Flèche. P.<2000.

Duruh, vil., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 175 m. SW. by S. Herat.

Duruma, tribe occupying the arid region near the coast in the SE. of Brit. E. Africa behind the Rabai hills.

D'Urville, cape, Dutch New Guinea, N. ct., at mouth of Geelvink Bay, E. side.

D'Urville Island, Ger. New Guinea. See **Kairu.**

D'Urville Island, New Zealand, off the N. ct. of the South I., Sounds co., separated from the mainland by French Pass.

Dur'weston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 14½ m. ESE. Sherborne, 2½ m. NW. Blandford, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**D. with Bryanston**) P.<750.

Dušanovac, tn., in the NE. of Servia, circle Kraina. P.<3000.

Dushet, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 34 m. NNW. of Tiflis; very old monastery. Alt. 2920 ft. P. 2400.

Dushkachan, vil., E. Siberia, at N. extremity of Lake Baikal, 55° 50′ N. lat., 109° 47′ E. long.

Dusky Bay, a large inlet, New Zealand, on the SW. ct. of South I., in 45° 40′ S.; it affords good anchorage; contains Resolution and other islands; discovered by Cook, 1769.

Dusnack, or **Dusnok,** comm., Hungary, co. and 6 m. from Perth. P.<4000.

Düsseldorf (name derived from the Düssel, a small riv. flowing into the Rhine at D.), is situated on the r. bk. of the Rhine in a beautiful plain, 22 m. below Cologne. It is the most convenient harbour on the Rhine for the manufacturing districts of Elberfeld and Barmen. Previously a place of little importance, it has grown rapidly since the middle of this century, and its splendid position on the Rhine makes it a serious rival of Cologne. Moreover, it is now an important manufacturing town, its principal manufactures being ironware of all sorts, machinery, cotton and woollen yarns, and calico. The town is well built, and forms one of the most attractive places on the Lower Rhine. Its 'Kunstschule' (Academy of Arts) is famous. P. (1816) 26,700; (1850) 30,000; (1870) 63,000; (1890) 144,642. [**H. G. S.**]

Dusslingen, comm., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 6 m. S. Tübingen. P.<2000.

Dusternbrook, watering-place on the E. ct. of Holstein (Prussia), adjoining Kiel on the N.

Duston, par., Eng., Mid div. of co. and 2 m. W. Northampton, PT.O. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**D. St. Luke**) P.<1000.

Dutchess, co., U.S., New York, in the SE., between the Hudson R. and the E. frontier, crossed in the N. by 42° N.

Dutch Flat, vil., U.S., California, Placer co., 61 m. NE. by N. Sacramento. P.<1500.

Dutch Gap Canal, U.S., Virginia, through the peninsula known as Farrar's I. in James R., shortens the navigation to Richmond by 7 m.

Dutch Island, U.S., Rhode I., in Narragansett Bay, with lighthouse in 41° 30′ N., 70° 24′ W., visible 13 m.

Dutch River, Eng. See **Don.**

Duthil, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 915 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Duthil, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 20 m. S. by E. Nairn, 4 m. W. by N. Broomhill stn.; 71,927 ac. P.<2000.

Dutlas, P.O., Wales, 6 m. from Knighton, Radnorshire.

Du Toit's Pan, vil., Cape Colony, Griqualand West, 2 m. E. Kimberley. Diamonds first discovered Dec. 1870. Declined on the rise of the richer diamond field of Kimberley. See **Beaconsfield.**

Dutteah, a rajahship, India. See **Datiya.**

Dutton, Canada. See **Dingle.**

Dutton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., 19 m. from St. Thomas by rail. P.<1500.

Dutton, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 5 m. WNW. Northwich, on the r. bk. of the Weaver, 2 m. SE. Preston Brook stn. P.<500.

Dutton, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6½ m. NW. Blackburn. P.<250.

Dutton, tp., S. Australia, Eyre co., 50 m. NE. by N. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Dutton, three pars., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., on Cheshire border. **D. Cacca,** P.<250; **D. Diffeth,** P.<250; **D. y Bran,** P.<250.

Duval, co., U.S., Florida, in the NE., on the Atlantic, N. of 30′ N., traversed by the lower course of the St. John's R.

Duval, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the N. by 28° N., and W. of 98° W.

Duvan, vil., Russia, govt. and 170 m. NW. of Ufa, on Siberian highway. P.<4000.

Duveel Point, cape, Ire., on the W. of co. Mayo, in Broad Haven, with a coastguard station.

Dux, or **Duchovcov,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 4½ m. SW. by W. Teplitz; has coal and lignite mines, sugar refinery, and manufactures of hosiery, glass, and earthenware. P. 10,100.

Duxbury, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 6½ m. N. Wigan, 1½ m. S. Chorley, with coal. P. <500.

Duxbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., on Duxbury Bay, 24 m. ENE. Taunton; has the end of the cable line laid in 1869 from Brest, France. P. <2000. **D. Bay,** a bay in that state opening off the N. of Plymouth Bay.

Duxer-thal, a high valley off the Zillerthal, Tirol.

Duxford, par., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., on the Granta, 7½ m. S. by E. Cambridge, 1 m. S. Whittlesford stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Duyfhen, cape, Queensland, Gulf of Carpentaria, in 12° 38′ S.

Duytz, Prussia. See **Deutz.**

Duzkuh, tn., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 45 m. SE. by E. Resht.

Dvárávatipura, vil., India. See **Halebíd.**

Dvina, Northern (Syevernaya Dvina), riv., Russia, govts. Vologda and Archangel, is formed in lat. 61° by the confluence of the Sukhona, which flows in the SW., and the Yug. After receiving the Vychegda from the NE. becomes a large navigable river, flowing in a wide low valley, and enters by several mouths a gulf in the south-east of the White Sea, at Archangel, after having received the Vaga from the left and the Pinega from the right. Total length, about 1100 miles. Area of basin, 134,000 sq. m. It is connected through the Sukhona with the Neva, by means of the canal of Alexander of Würtemberg, and through the Vychegda with the Kama (Catherine Canal). The D. is free from ice for 177 days (May 13–Nov. 6) at Archangel, and 203 days (May 1–Nov. 20) at Krasnoborsk, in 61° 6′ N. lat. A considerable amount of goods (corn, flax, hemp, timber, pitch, and tar) is shipped down the D. to Archangel, the total yearly traffic being from 5,000,000–7,000,000 tons.

Dvina, Western. See **Düna.**

Dvinsk, new official name of **Dünaburg,** important fortress, W. Russia, dist. tn. of and 183 m. NW. Vitebsk, on the Düna R. Consists of four separate parts: the fortress on a meadow on r. bk. of Düna, two suburbs, and the town Griva, on the glacis of the fortress. Chief strategic position for the defence of the Düna. Considerable trade. P. (1860) 25,760; (1888) 72,290.

Dwaal Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Prince Albert, 40 m. S. by W. Beaufort West.

Dwarf Tribes of Africa and Asia, native tribes which are met with in many parts of Africa and S. Asia. They are of diminutive stature, most of them being less than 5 ft. high. Ethnologically they are quite different from the full-sized natives who surround them, and the probability is that they are the last remnants of the original populations of the countries in which they live. The Asiatic pygmies are met with in India and Indo-China, as well as on many islands of SE. Asia. Dwarf tribes, like the Juangas, Putuas, Kanikars, and Naya Kurumbas, live on the eastern and southern highlands of India, and quite at the southern end we find the dwarfish Vedas of Cochin and Travancore. In Further India we have to mention the Orang Semangs and Orang Sakays of Malacca, and the Moys of Annam. In the interior of Ceylon a dwarf tribe, the Veddahs, are met with, whose very name points to a connection with the Vedas, who live not far distant on the mainland. More to the E., the Andaman Is. are the home of other pygmies, the Myncopies; and on many of the Sunda Is. we find traces of a similar race, in fact, Sir William Flower is of opinion that Sumatra and Java are the only large islands of this great area which contain no traces of them. Also on the Philippine Is. dwarfs are found, the Aëtas. Turning to Africa, many pygmy tribes have recently been discovered in various parts of Equatorial and S. Africa. Their principal abodes are the primeval forests of the Upper and Middle Congo and its tribs. From there they extend to the western sources of the Nile. The most important dwarf tribes of this region are the Akka, Wambutti, and Batwa. Other pygmies, the Akoa, Obongo, and Babongo, have been discovered N. of the Lower Congo, not far from the W. coast. Most of these dwarfs live scattered among the Bantu tribes, and some of them among the Mangbattu and other tribes of the Nuba races. E. of the Nile (S. of Kaffa) live other pygmies, the Doko. But also far to the S. we find pygmies, viz., the Mucassequere, in 15° S. lat., and 20° E. long., and the Mossaro still further S., in 17° 30′ S. lat. and 22° E. long. These are the connecting link between the Equatorial dwarfs and the Bushmen of the Kalahiri Desert, and the investigations of Fritsch and others prove that the *genuine* Bushmen belong likewise to the dwarf tribes. Other pygmies, the Kimos, are said to exist in Madagascar, but we know very little about them. All African dwarfs are nomadic hunters without fixed settlements, and in all probability hunting was also the original occupation of the Asiatic pygmies. For instance, the Vedas are, according to Childers, identical with the Vyadahs, the Sanskrit caste of hunters. The dwarfs are mischievous, and are, as a rule, either despised, or hated and dreaded by their full-sized neighbours. See Panckow, 'Über Zwergvölker in Afrika und Südasien,' *Zeitschrift der Gesell. f. Erdkunde,* vol. 27, 1892, pp. 75-120; Schlichter, 'The Pygmy Tribes of Africa,' *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* vol. 8, 1892, pp. 289–301, and 345–56. [**H. G. S.**]

Dwárká, seapt. and place of Hindu pilgrimage, India, on the Arabian Sea, near the W. end of the Káthiáwár Penin., within the dominions of the Gáekwár of Baroda. Anchorage insecure in stormy weather. P. <5000.

Dwarká, riv., Bengal. See **Bablá.**

Dwárs (Himálayan valleys). See **Dúns.**

Dwfn, Cymric-Celtic, 'deep.' See *Diep.*

Dwfr, Cymric, 'water.' See *Dur.*

Dwight, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 40 m. S. Fargo. P. <1500.

Dwight, vil., U.S., Illinois, Livingston co., 67 m. ENE. Peoria. P. <1500.

Dwipa, Sanskrit, 'an island.' See *Diva.*

Dwrbach, hamlet, Wales, 3 m. S. Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, P.O.

Dwygyfylchi, ct. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 3 m. W. Conway, 1½ m. NE. Penmaenmawr stn.; 4076 ac. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**D. with Penmaenmawr**) P. <3000.

Dwyr, Cymric, 'water.' See *Dur.*

Dwyran, hamlet, Wales, Anglesey, 3 m. NW. Carnarvon, PM.O.

Dwyryd River, small riv., Wales, in the NW. of Merionethshire, flowing into Cardigan Bay.

Dyaks, Borneo. See **Dayaks.**

Dyan, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 8 m. S. by W. Dungannon, 4 m. from Tynan stn., P.O. P. <250.

Dyangeh, tribe, Sudan. See **Denka.**

Dybböl, Ger. See **Düppel.**

Dyce, par. and vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 6 m. NW. by N. Aberdeen, with stn. (**D. Junc.**) on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O.; 5237 ac. P. <1500. See **Gordon Place.**

Dyedinovo, or **Dyednovo,** vil., Russia, govt. and 40 m. NW. Ryazañ, on Oka R. First Russian ships for the Caspian Sea built here. P. 6600.

Dyedyukhin, tn., Russia, govt. and 103 m. N. Perm, on l. bk. Kama. Salt-works of the crown. P. 4850.

Dyer, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the Mississippi, crossed in the S. by 36° N.

Dyer, Cape, in Davis Strait, N. America, in 66° 40′ N.

Dyer, Cape, on the W. ct. of Chile, in 48° 6′ S.

Dyer Islands, two small isls., Cape Colony, off the S. ct., 80 m. SE. Cape Town.

Dyerville, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 3 m. WNW. Providence. P. <1500.

Dyers Bay, Canada, Ontario, inlet of Georgian Bay, in 45° 10′ N.

Dyersburg, city, U.S., Tennessee, Dyer co., on Forked Deer R., 68 m. NE. by N. Memphis. P. <3000.

Dyers Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sheffield par. P. 10,900.

Dyersville, tn., U.S., Iowa, co. and 23 m. W. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Dyffryn, Welsh, 'a river valley.'

Dyffryn, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 10 m. WNW. Dolgelly, PM.O.

Dyffryn Clydach, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. NW. Neath. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**D. St. Matthew**) P. <750.

Dyfi and Dyfis, riv., Wales. See **Dovey.**

Dyjakowice Velké, tn., Austria. See **Gross Tajax.**

Dyke, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. from Bourne.

Dyke, The, stn., Eng. See **Devil's Dyke.**

Dyke Acland Bay, in the NE. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 148½°–149° E.

Dyke and Moy, par., Scot., Elginshire and Nairnshire, 3 m. W. Forres, near Brodie stn.; 13,579 ac. P. <1500.

Dykehead, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, par. and 2 m. W. Shotts, PM.O. P. <1500.

Dykehead, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 1 m. E. Baillieston, P.O. See **Bargeddie and Dykehead.**

Dykh tau, peak of main Caucasus ridge, 43° 3′ N. lat., 43° 14′ E. long. Alt. 16,925 ft.; other authorities, 17,055 ft.

Dylais, Lower and Upper, two adjoining pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. NE. Neath. D. Lower, 5228 ac., P. <500; D. Upper, 6261 ac., P. <1500.

Dyle, riv., Belgium, provs. S. Brabant and Antwerp, flows N. and W., passing Wavre, Louvain, and Malines, and unites with the Senne, and 1 m. lower down with the Nethe, to form the Rupel. Navigable from confluence of the Demer, 22 m.

Dylliffe, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 8 m. N. Llanbrynmair, P.O. P. <1000.

Dymchurch, ct. par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 4 m. NE. New Romney; protected from inundation by an embankment

3 m. long. PMT.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**D. with Eastbridge, Orgarswick, and Blackmanstone**) P.<750.

Dymeirchion, par., Wales, Flintshire, 5 m. NNE. Denbigh, 2½ m. ESE. St. Asaph stn.; 4031 ac. P.<750.

Dymer (Polish **Dymir**), tn., Russia, govt. and 27 m. NNW. Kiev, near the Dnieper. Often mentioned in the history of the struggles of Poland with the Cossacks. Trade in timber. P. 2000.

Dymock, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 11 m. NW. Gloucester, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 7009 ac. P.<1500.

Dynastow, Eng. See **Dingestow.**

Dynedor, par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Dinedor.**

Dynevor (*Dinas-fawr*, 'great fortress'), stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R., 2 m. W. Neath.

Dynów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the San, 65 m. WNW. Drohobycz. P.<3000.

Dynystow, par., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Dingestow.**

Dyre Fjord, inlet, on the NW. ct. of the NW. penin. of Iceland.

Dyrham, Eng. See **Dirham and Hinton.**

Dyrrachium. See **Durazzo.**

Dysart (see *Desert*), par., Ire., co. and 8 m. N. by E. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 5 m. E. Ballyraggit stn.; 7938 ac. P.<1500.

Dysart, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 7½ m. N. Drogheda, 1 m. E. Dunleer stn. P.<500.

Dysart, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 8 m. NW. Athlone, 4 m. from Ballinasloe stn.; 6568 ac. P.<1000.

Dysart, par., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bars. Moyashel, Moycashel, Magheradernon, and Rathconrath, 5 m. SW. Mullingar, 3 m. from Castletown stn., P.O.; 6244 ac. P.<500.

Dysart (dai'zart), royal and parl. burgh, seapt. tn., and par., Scot., co. Fife, on the N. ct. of the Firth of Forth, 12 m. NNE. Edinburgh, 1½ m. NE. Kirkcaldy, on the N. B. R. Manufactures of bed and table linen, towels and towelling, flax-spinning mill, and trade in coal and building-stone, shipbuilding. Lighthouse, visible 8 m. PMT.O. Par. 4197 ac., P. 13,600; (1891) royal burgh, P.<3500; parl. burgh, P. 12,800; tn. P. 3500.

Dysart, vil., U.S., Iowa, Tama co., 39 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Dysartenos, par., Ire., Queen's co., bars. Maryborough East and Stradbally, 3 m. SW. Stradbally; 6095 ac. P.<750.

Dysartgallen, par., Ire., Queen's co., 9 m. S. Maryborough, bar. Cullenagh, 2 m. SE. Abbeyleix; 10,790 ac. P.<2000.

Dysartmoon, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, on R. Nore, 3 m. S. Inistioge; 6207 ac. P.<1000.

Dysert, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 5 m. NW. Ennis; 7250 ac. P.<1000.

Dysert, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor, 3 m. SW. Listowel; 6054 ac. P.<1000.

Dysert, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 2 m. SW. Castleisland; 6074 ac. P.<1000.

Dysert, par., Ire., co. and 10½ m. SW. by S. Limerick, bar. Coshma, 1½ m. W. Croom stn. P.<250.

Dysert, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, on R. Suir, 2 m. SW. Clonmel; 5396 ac. P.<750.

Dyserth (see *Desert*), par., Wales, Flintshire, 8 m. N. Denbigh, 2½ m. SE. by E. Rhyl stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Dystos, tn., Greece, prov. Eubœa. P.<3000.

Dysynni, small riv., Wales, Merionethshire, flows SW. into Cardigan Bay, in about 52° 36′ N.

Dž. See Introduction under Orthography.

Dzalisi, vil., Caucasia, govt. Tiflis, dist. Dushet, Ossetes. P. 5300.

Dziang-Namling, tn., Tibet. See **Namling Jong.**

Działoszyn, tn., Russia, Poland, govt. and 53 m. SE. Kalisz, 123 m. SW. Warsaw. P. 6550.

Dzungaria, formerly an independent state, now part of the Chinese Empire, and partly annexed to Russia (provs. Semipalatinsk and Semiryechensk). It formerly occupied the space between the Tian-Shan Mts. and the Tarbagatai ridge and the Black Irtysh, and from Urumchi to the meridian of Lake Balkhash in the E.

Dzungarian Alatau, mts. See **Alatau.**

Dzygowka, tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 83 m. ESE. of Kamenets-Podolsk. P. 4000.

E

Ea, ey, ay, Anglo-Saxon; *æ, ö,* or *å,* Scandinavian; *oog,* Dutch, 'an island,'—an element also in many names of places now joined to the mainland.

Eachaig River, Scot. See **Eck, Loch.**

Eachwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Pont, 9½ m. NW. by W. Newcastle, 4 m. N. Wylam stn. P.<250.

Eadar, edar, edder, eddra, Celtic, 'between.

Eadestown, electoral div., Ire., Wicklow, dist. Kiltegan.

Eagle, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 6½ m. WSW. Lincoln, 5 m. S. by W. Saxilby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Eagle, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed in the W. by 107° W., S. of 40° N.

Eagle Grove, city, U.S., Iowa, Wright co. (N. of the middle of the state). P.<2000.

Eagle Hall, par., Eng., in co. and 9 m. SW. Lincoln, Kesteven div. P.<250.

Eagle Hawk, mun. bor., Victoria, Bendigo co., 4 m. NNW. Sandhurst. Alt. 735 ft. With valuable gold mines. P. 7300.

Eagle Island, Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, with a lighthouse, 3½ m. from Erris Head, visible 20 m.

Eagle Lake, Canada, Ontario, in 49° 50′ N., 93°–93½° W., a short distance S. of the C. P. R.

Eagle Lake, U.S., California, Lassen co., 105 m. SSW. of NE. corner of state. It has no outlet. Alt. 5115 ft. (Wheeler, *δ*).

Eagle Lakes, U.S., Maine, in the extreme NE. of Aroostook co., 145 m. N. by E. Bangor, drained N. from their W. end into the St. John R.

Eagle Mount, Ire., in the S. of co. Down, Mourne Mts., 9 m. E. by S. Newry. Height, 2084 ft.

Eagle Mount, Ire., extreme W. co. Kerry, N. of Dingle Bay. Height, 1695 ft.

Eagle Pass, city, U.S., Texas, Maverick co., l. bk. Rio Grande, 130 m. WSW. San Antonio, where the International Rly. (Mexico) crosses the U.S. frontier. Alt. (Signal station) 800 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 70.8° F., Jan. 51.5°, July 87°. P.<1500.

Eagle Passage, channel, Falkland Is., S. Atlantic, in about 52° 15′ S.

Eagle River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1226 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Eagle River, vil., U.S., Michigan, Keweenaw co., 32 m. NE. Houghton; shipping port for copper. P.<1500.

Eagle River, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Oneida co. P.<1500.

Eagles, in place-names. See *Eccles.*

Eaglescliffe, par., Eng., Durham. See **Egglescliffe.**

Eaglesfield, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 6 m. E. Workington, 2 m. S. Brigham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Eaglesfield, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 5½ m. NE. by N. Annan, close to Kirtle Bridge stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Eaglesfield Abbey, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the mun. bor. of Carlisle. P.<250.

Eaglesham ('the hamlet at the church'), par. and vil., Scot., Renfrewshire, 8 m. S. Glasgow, 2½ m. SW. by W. Hairmyres stn., PMT.O. Par. 15,666 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<1000.

Eagle's Rock, mt., Ire., in the NW. of co. Clare, 13 m. S. by E. Galway.

Eagleton, Lower, hamlet, Eng., 7 m. NW. Ledbury, Herefordshire, P.O.

Eagleville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Centre co., 75 m. NW. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Eagley, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. N. Bolton, PMT.O.

Eakring, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8½ m. E. Mansfield, 3½ m. NE. Farnsfield stn. P.<500.

Ealing, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., 9 m. W. St. Paul's, London, on the G. W. R., with three other stns. (**E. Broadway, E. Common and West Acton,** and **South E.**) on the District Rly. See also **Castle Hill.** Par. P. 35,600; tn. P. 24,000; parl. div. P. (1891) 70,700.

Ealing, settlement, with rly. stn., New Zealand, South I., Ashburton co., 71 m. from Christchurch.

Eallabus, meteorological stn., Scot., Islay, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Indaal. Mean temp. (15 yrs., 1866–80), yr. 47.6° F., Jan. 39.8°, Aug. 57.1°; mean rfall., 49.3 in.

Eamont, riv., Eng., on the border of Cumberland and Westmorland. It issues from Ullswater, and joins the l. bk. of the Eden 4½ m. E. of Penrith.

Eamont Bridge (ancient *Eamot,* 'the meeting of the waters'), par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 1 m. W. of the confluence of the Eamont and the Lowther, 1 m. S. by E. Penrith, P.O. See **Yanwath.**

Eanymore Water, riv., Ire., in the S. of co. Donegal, flows SW. into Inver Bay.

Eap, Caroline Is. See **Yap.**

Earby, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 10 m. NNE. Burnley, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Eardington, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12 m. NW. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R., 2 m. S. by E. Bridgnorth, P.O. P.<500.

Eardisland, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5 m. W. Leominster, on the Arrow, 2 m. E. Pembridge stn., P.O. P. 500; eccles. par. (**E. St. Mary**) P.<750.

Eardisley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 13½ m. WSW. Leominster, on the G. W. R. and M. R., PMT.O.; 4566 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**E. with Bollingham**) P.<750.

Eardiston, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, 6½ m. E. Tenbury, P.O.

Eardley End, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 4½ m. W. by N. Burslem, 1½ m. S. by W. Alsager stn.

Earith, vil., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 10 m. W. by S. Ely, 10 m. E. Huntingdon, with a stn. (**E. Bridge**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. See **Bluntisham.**

Earldoms, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 8 m. SE. Salisbury. P.<250.

Earle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 16½ m. ESE. Kelso, 1 m. SW. by S. Wooler stn. P.<250.

Earlestown, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., S. Lancashire, Newton div., 5 m. N. Warrington, with a stn. (**E. Junction**) on the L. & NW. R.; has mining, iron-founding, and engineering; sugar-works in immediate neighbourhood. P. 6700.

Earley, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 3 m. ESE. Reading, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. pars. (**E. St. Bartholomew**) P. 5100; (**E. St. Peter**) P.<2000.

Earlham, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, 2½ m. W. and included in the parl. bor. of Norwich. P. (**E. with Bowthorpe**)<500.

Earlington, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Hopkins co., 53 m. SE. Evansville by rail. P.<2000.

Earl's Barton, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. SW. Wellingborough, 1½ m. N. by W. of its stn. (**Castle Ashby and E. B.**) on the L. & NW. R. The church tower is regarded as one of the best examples of Saxon architecture. PMT.O. P.<3000.

Earl's Colne, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Colne, 7½ m. ENE. Braintree, with a stn. (**Colne**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Earl's Court, part of Kensington par., London, Eng., on the District Rly. (Outer Circle), 4½ m. WSW. St. Paul's, comprising two eccles. pars. Total P. 9300.

Earls Croome, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. NE. Upton-on-Severn, P.O. P.<250.

Earlsdon, P.O., Eng., 2 m. W. Coventry, Warwickshire.

Earlsferry, royal burgh and vil., Scot., E. Fife, on N. shore of Firth of Forth, 10½ m. S. by W. St. Andrews, close to Elie stn. Burgh P.<500; vil. (including Elie) P.<1000.

Earlsfield, eccles. par., Eng., London, Wandsworth bor., with stn. on L. & SW. R., 6 m. SW. St. Paul's, London. P. 6800.

Earlsheaton, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the G. N. R., E. of but included within the parl. bor. of Dewsbury. P. 5500.

Earl Shilton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m. SE. Bosworth, 1½ m. N. Elmsthorpe stn., PMT.O. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**E. S. with Elmsthorpe**) P.<3000.

Earlsmill, stn., Scot., Banffshire, on the G. N. of S. R., the stn. for Keith.

Earl Soham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 12 m. NNE. Ipswich, 4 m. W. Framlingham, PM.O. P.<750.

Earl Sterndale, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. SE. by S. Buxton in Dove Dale, P.O. P.<750.

Earl Stoke, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 7½ m. ESE. Trowbridge, 5½ m. SSE. Seend stn., P.O. (**Erlestoke**). P.<500.

Earlston, originally **Ercildoune,** par. and small market-tn., Scot., Berwickshire, on Leader Water, 4 m. NE. Melrose, with a stn. on the N. B. R.; has dye-works and some manufactures of tweeds and other textiles. PMT.O. Market-day, every alternate M. Par. 9968 ac., P.<2000; vil. P.<1500.

Earl Stonham, par., Eng. See **Stonham, Earl.**

Earlstown, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher, on King's R., 1 m. E. Callan. P.<250.

Earlswood, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. SE. by E. Reigate, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.

Earlswood, P.O., Eng., 5 m. SW. Knowle, Warwickshire.

Earltown, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., 22 m. from Truro. P.<1500.

Earlville, city, U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., 70 m. W. by S. Chicago. P.<1500.

Earlville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Delaware co., 31 m. W. Dubuque. P.<1500.

Early, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 31° N., and on W. frontier.

Earn, Bridge of, vil., Scot., Perthshire. See **Bridge of Earn.**

Earn, Loch, lake, Scot., W. Perthshire, 6½ m. long by ⅔ m. broad, drained E. by the riv. Earn into the Tay, which receives the Earn 5½ m. ESE. Perth. Alt. of lake, 306 ft.; deepest sounding (N. of Ardvarlich), 48 fathoms.

Earnley, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Chichester. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Almodington**) P.<250.

Earnshaw, mt., New Zealand, South I., Lake co., 135 m. N. Invercargill, near Lake Wakatipu, in the Southern Alps. Alt. 9165 ft.

Earnshill, par., Eng., Somersetshire, 3½ m. SW. Langport. P.<250. See **Hambridge.**

Earrait, Earraid, or **Erraid,** isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off SW. end of Mull I. P. 47.

Earsdon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 5½ m. N. Morpeth, 2½ m. SW. by S. Chevington Junc. P.<250.

Earsdon, ct. par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 3 m. NW. North Shields, 1 m. NE. Backworth stn., with coal, PM.O. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**E. St. Alban**) P. 9800.

Earsdon Forest, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. N. Morpeth. P.<250.

Earsham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 14 m. SSE. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<750.

Earswick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Foss, 4 m. NNE. York, on the NE. R. P.<250.

Eartham, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 5 m. WNW. Arundel, 3½ m. N. by W. Barnham Junc. P.<250.

Earthoims, English form of the **Ertholmene,** isls., Denmark. See **Bornholm.**

Eas, ess, essie, Gaelic; in Irish names, *ass,* 'a waterfall.'

Easby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 8½ m. SE. by S. Middlesbrough, 1 m. NW. Battersby Junc. P.<250. See **Ayton, Great.**

Easby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 1½ m. E. Richmond, on the Swale. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Brompton-on-Swale**) P.<1000.

Easdale, small isl. and vil., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct. of Seil I., in the Firth of Lorne, in 56° 17½′ N.; has slate quarries. PMT.O. P.<500.

Easebourne, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 11 m. N. by E. Chichester, 1½ m. N. Midhurst stn., PM.O.; 4214 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**E. St. Mary**) P.<2000.

Easenhall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 4½ m. NW. Rugby. P.<250.

Eashing, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, 1½ m. W. Godalming, PMT.O.

Easington, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3 m. NW. Thame, P.O.

Easington, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 9 m. E. Durham, 2 m. NE. Shotton Bridge stn., PMT.O.; 5058 ac. P.<1500.

Easington, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1 m. from Budle Bay, div. and 14 m. SE. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, close to Belford stn. P.<250.

Easington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 11½ m. SE. by E. Oxford, 2½ m. NW. Watlington stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Cuxham.**

Easington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 20 m. ESE. Hull, 6½ m. ESE. Patrington stn., PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**E. with Kilnsey and Skeffling**) P.<750.

Easington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10½ m. NW. by W. Whitby, 1 m. from the coast, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**E. with Liverton**) P.<1500.

Easington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 13½ m. NW. by N. Burnley; 9199 ac. P.<500.

Easington Grange, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1½ m. NE. Belford. P.<250.

Easington Lane, hamlet, Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 6 m. ENE. Durham, 1 m. SE. Hetton stn., PM.O.

Easingwold, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12½ m. NNW. York, 2½ m. NE. Alne stn., on the NE. R., with which it is connected by an independent railway; has manufactures of steel. 7000 ac. P.<2000.

Eask, Lough, Ire., in the SE. of co. and 3 m. NNE. Donegal, with stn. (**Lough Eske**) on G. N. and Donegal Rly., P.O.

Eask River, Ire., in the extreme S. of co. Donegal, flows into Donegal Bay at Donegal.

Easky, par., Ire., N. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 19 m. W. Sligo, at the mouth of riv. E., PMT.O.; 13,323 ac. P.<3500.

Easky Lough, Ire., in W. of co. Sligo, 12 m. E. by N. Ballina.

Eassie and Nevay, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 7½ m. ENE. Coupar Angus, 1½ m. SW. by S. of its stn. (**Eassie**) on the C. R.; 5053 ac. P.<750.

East and West Junction Railway, a line, Eng., from Broom Junction by Stratford-on-Avon to Blisworth, connecting the Midland and London and North-Western systems.

East Bank, settlement, U.S., West Virginia, co. Kanawha.

East Bars, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Manorhamilton, co. Leitrim.

East Bay, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton co., on N. side of E. B., 18 m. from Sydney.

East Berlin, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Adams co., 22 m. S. by W. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Eastbourne, mun. bor. (incorporated 1883) and rapidly rising watering-place, Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., on the S. ct., 14½ m. SE. by E. Lewes, about 3 m. E. from Beachy Head, on the L. B. and S. C. R., with a coastguard stn. Par. 4755 ac., P. 34,300; mun. bor. P. 35,000; parl. div. P. 66,500.

Eastbridge, par., Eng., Kent, div., 4½ m. NE. New Romney. P.<250. See **Dymchurch.**

Eastbrook, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Dinas Powis.

Eastburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18½ m. NNW. Hull, 1 m. N. Southburn stn. P. <250.

Eastburn, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., on the Aire, 12 m. NW. Bradford. See **Steeton.**

Eastbury, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., on the Lambourn, 13 m. ESE. Swindon, P.O. P. <500.

Eastby, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Embsay.**

East Cape, the most easterly point of Madagascar, in 15° 2′ S. and 50° 4′ E.

East Cape, the easternmost point of New Guinea.

East Cape, or **Wai-Apu,** New Zealand, the most easterly point of North I., in 37° 40′ S. and 178° 30′ E.

Eastchurch, par., Eng., Kent, I. of Sheppey, Faversham div., 5¼ m. SE. by E. Sheerness, 4½ m. E. by S. Queenborough stn., PMT.O.; 7006 ac. P. <1000.

Eastcombe, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Eastcott, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, 3 m. NW. Harrow, P.O.

Eastcotts, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 3½ m. SE. Bedford, 1 m. S. Cardington (*q.v.*) stn. P. <1000.

East End, P.O., Eng., near Newbury, Berkshire.

East End, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5½ m. SW. Newbury, 3 m. W. Highclere stn.

East End, cape, Jamaica. See **Morant Point.**

Easter, Good, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 2 m. S. Easter, High, P.O. P. <750.

Easter, High, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. NW. Chelmsford, 4 m. S. by W. Dunmow stn., PM.O.; 4902 ac. P. <750.

Eastergate, par., Eng, Sussex, Chichester div., 4½ m. W. by S. Arundel, 1 m. NW. Barnham Junction, P.O. P. <250.

Easterhouse, stn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 5 m. W. Airdrie.

Easter Island (Spanish **Pascua**), or **Waihu,** in the Pacific, in 27° 6′ S., 109° 17′ W., about 2500 m. W. the ct. of Chile, and belonging to the Chilean prov. of Atacama, and now used as a Chilean penitentiary. It is triangular in shape; greatest length, 12 m.; greatest breadth, 4 m.; area about 55 sq. m. Volcanic in its origin, it contains a number of craters; but these have been so long extinct that there is no tradition even of their activity. It is remarkable for the stone houses, sculptured stones, and gigantic figures carved in trachytic lava. In some of these the face and neck to the collar-bone measures 20 ft. Greatest height of the island, 1960 ft. above the sea. P. estimated at 1200. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1870, p. 167.

Eastern Archipelago. See **Malay Archipelago.**

Eastern Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Allesley.**

Eastern Peninsula. See **Indo-China.**

Easter Road, stn., Scot., Edinburgh, on the N. B. R.

Eastersnow, par., Ire., co. Roscommon. See **Estersnow.**

Easterton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 11 m. E. by S. Trowbridge, 4½ m. S. by E. Devizes, P.O. P. <500.

Eastfalia, name given to the dists. round Hildesheim, in NW. Germany, where in former times the Eastfalians, one of the branches of the Old Saxons, were located.

Eastfield, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, par. Airdrie. P. <750.

Eastfield, mining vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, par. and 1 m. E. Rutherglen. P. <1500.

Eastgate, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the l. bk. of the Wear, 16 m. S. Hexham, 3 m. W. Stanhope stn., P.O. P. <500.

Eastham, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., on R. Mersey, 6½ m. SSE. Birkenhead, the W. terminus of the Manchester Ship Canal, 1 m. SE. Bromborough stn. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Eastham, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the Teme, 12½ m. WSW. Kidderminster, 1½ m. SE. Newnham Bridge stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**E. with Hanley William, Hanley Child, and Orleton**) P. <750.

Eastham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 50 m. ENE. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Eastham, North, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 97 m. SE. Boston. P. <1500.

East Hamlet, par., Eng., Shropshire, near Ludlow; till 1884 in Stanton Lacy par. P. <1500.

Easthampstead, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 8½ m. SW. Windsor, 1 m. SSW. Bracknell stn.; 5295 ac. P. <2000.

Easthampton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 6 m. NW. Holyoke. P. <5000.

East Hampton, vil., U.S., New York, Long I., Suffolk co., S. ct., 95 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. At the beach is very fine surf-bathing. P. <1500.

East Haven, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, E. ct., 4 m. SW. Arbroath, on N. B. R.

East Haven, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 3½ m. SE. by E. New Haven. P. <1500.

Easthope, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12 m. SSE. Shrewsbury, 4 m. SW. Much Wenlock, P.O. P. <250.

Easthorpe, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 6½ m. WSW. Colchester, 1½ m. S. by W. Marks Tey stn. P. <250.

Easthorpe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Mirfield par. P. <3500.

Easthouses, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 1½ m. SE. Dalkeith, 1½ m. ENE. Dalhousie stn. P. <500.

East India Docks, eccles. par., Eng., London. P. 12,900.

Eastington, par., Eng. Gloucestershire, div. and 10 m. NE. Cirencester, 6 m. SSW. Bourton-on-the-Water stn. P. <500.

Eastington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8 m. N. by E. Wotton-under-Edge, 1½ m. WNW. Stonehouse stn., on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Eastlake, vil., U.S., Michigan, Manistee co. (W. frontier, N. of 44° N.). P. <2000.

Eastland, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. E. co., 120 m. W. by S. Dallas. Alt. 1299 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Eastleach Martin and **Eastleach Turville.** See **Leach Martin** (and **Turville**), **Eastleach.**

Eastleigh, eccles. par. and stn., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. NE. Southampton, PMT.O. P. <4000. See **Bishop Stoke.**

Eastling, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. SW. by W. Faversham, P.O. P. <500.

East Liverpool, city, U.S., Ohio, Columbiana co., on the R. Ohio, 41 m. N. by E. Wheeling (W. Va.); one of the chief centres of earthenware manufactures in the U.S.; first yellow ware factory started in 1839. P. (1880) 5600; (1890) 11,000.

East London, seapt. and municip., in the SE. of Cape Colony, dist. E. L., at the mouth of the Buffalo R., 81 m. E. by N. Grahamstown, connected by rail with King William's Town and Aliwal North. The harbour, known as Buffalo Harbour, is impeded by a bar, but has recently been greatly improved. It now has a water area of 100 acres; depth on bar at ordinary springs, high water, 23½ ft.; low water, 18 ft. Vessels drawing more than 21 ft. anchor in roadstead, and discharge into lighters. There are two slips, largest 900 ft. long. Mean temp., yr. 64.9° F., Jan. 70.5°, July 58.4°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 27.91 in. P. 6900.

East London Railway, a line in the E. of London, Eng., from Shoreditch through the Thames tunnel to New Cross, with a branch to Old Kent Road, on the S. London line.

East Lothian. See **Haddingtonshire.**

Eastman, tn., U.S., Georgia, Dodge co., 55 m. SE. Macon by rail. P. <1500.

East Manheim, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co. (in E. of state, middle lat.). P. <1500.

Eastness, cape, Eng., on the E. ct. of Essex, in 51° 47′ N.

Eastney, PMT.O., Eng., Hampshire, 2½ m. SE. Portsmouth.

Eastnor, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 11½ m. NE. Ross, 2 m. SE. Ledbury stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Eastoft, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6 m. SE. Goole, 3½ m. NNE. Crowle stn., P.O. P. <500.

Eastoft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. ENE. Thorne, adjoining E. in Lincolnshire. P. <250.

Easton, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the E. ct. of Portland I., with a coastguard stn., 4½ m. S. by E. Weymouth, 1½ m. SE. Portland stn., PMT.O.

Easton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Itchin, 2½ m. NE. Winchester, P.O. P. <500.

Easton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 6½ m. W. Huntingdon, 2 m. NW. Grafham stn. P. <250. See **Stow.**

Easton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 6 m. S. Grantham, 2½ m. S. by W. Great Ponton stn. P. <250.

Easton, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 6½ m. WNW. Norwich, 3 m. WSW. Drayton stn., P.O. P. 500.

Easton, or **Easton-on-the-Hill,** par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. SW. by S. Stamford, PMT.O. (**E.**). P. <1000.

Easton, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 2 m. NW. by W. Wells, 1 m. NW. Lodge Hill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Easton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 12 m. NE. Ipswich, 3 m. S. Framlingham, P.O. P. <500.

Easton, or **Easton Royal,** par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15 m. S. by E. Swindon, 2½ m. SW. Savernake stn. P. <500.

Easton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14½ m. SSE. Scarborough, 1½ m. NW. by W. Bridlington stn. P. <250.

Easton, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 20 m. W. by S. New Haven. P. <1500.

Easton, tn., U.S., Maryland, Talbot co., 50 m. E. by S. Washington (D. C.). P. <3000.

Easton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 9 m. N. by W. Taunton. P. <4500.

Easton, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., on the r. bk. of the Delaware R., at the confluence of the Lehigh, a little above the rapids of the Delaware, 46 m. NE. by E. Reading; a prosperous manufacturing city. P. (1870) 11,000; (1880) 12,000; (1890) 14,500.

Easton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Chelmer, 9½ m. SSE. Saffron Walden. E. Great, P.O., P. <750; E. Little, 2 m. NW. Dunmow stn. P.O., P. <500.

Easton, Great, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10 m. S. Oakham, 1 m. W. Rockingham stn., PMT.O. P.<750. See **Bringhurst.**

Easton, North, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 22 m. S. Boston by rail; its shovel manufactory is said to be the largest in the world. P.<1500.

Easton, South, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co. P. 5600.

Easton Bavents, ct. par., Eng., Suffolk, Lowestoft div., 1½ m. NNE. Southwold. P.<250. **E. Broad,** a small lake, is 1 m. N. See **Benacre.**

Easton Court, stn., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the L. & NW. R., 7 m. NE. by N. Hereford.

Easton Grey, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. SW. Cirencester, 4 m. W. Malmesbury stn., PT.O. P.<250.

Easton in Gordano, or **St. George,** par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the l. bk. of the Avon, 4½ m. WNW. Bristol, close to Pill stn., P.O. P.<2500.

Easton Maudit, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, E. div., 8½ m. E. by S. Northampton, 2½ m. SE. Castle Ashby and Earl's Barton stn. P.<250.

Easton Neston, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, on R. Tow, 1 m. NE. Towcester. P.<250.

Easton's Corners, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grenville co., 23 m. from Brockville. P.<1500.

Eastover, eccles. par., Eng., Somersetshire, Bridgwater par. and bor. P. 6400.

East Palestine, vil., U.S., near the E. frontier of Ohio, Columbiana co., 57 m. N. by E. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<2000.

East Point, cape, Canada, at the E. end of Prince Edward I.

East Point, cape, Eng., on the SE. ct. of Hayling I., in the extreme SE. of Hampshire.

Eastport, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., at the SE. end of a small isl., 86 m. E. Bangor. Mean temp., yr. 41.2° F., Jan. 20.5°, Aug. 60.4°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 49 in. P.<5000.

Eastrington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 5 m. NE. by N. Goole, with stns. on the Hull & Barnsley Rly. and the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

East River, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, flows from the SE. into Pictou Harbour.

East River, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., near the coast, 15 m. E. New Haven. P.<1500.

East River, the channel connecting New York Harbour with Long Island Sound, on the E. side of New York city (*q.v.*).

Eastrop, par., Eng., Hampshire, near Basingstoke. P.<500.

Eastry, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. SW. by S. Sandwich, PMT.O. P.<1500.

East Town, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. and 2 m. from Wanganui. P.<1500.

Eastville, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stapleton par., adjoining Bristol on the N. P. 6400.

Eastville, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10 m. NE. by N. Boston, on the G. N. R. P.<500; eccles. par. (**E. with Midville**) P.<1500.

Eastville, vil., U.S., Virginia, Northampton co., 85 m. E. by S. Richmond. P.<1500.

Eastville, postal centre, Victoria, Bendigo co., on Bradford Creek, 90 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Eastwell, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. N. Ashford, 2 m. W. by N. Wye stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Boughton Aluph**) P.<750.

Eastwell, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10 m. SW. by W. Grantham, 2 m. E. Long Clawson and Hose stn., P.O. P.<250.

Eastwick, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 6½ m. E. Hertford, 2½ m. W. Harlow stn. P.<250.

Eastwood, par., Eng., Essex, E. div., 2½ m. NW. by N. Southend, 1½ m. SW. Rochford stn., P.O. P.<750.

Eastwood, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Mansfield div., 8½ m. NW. by W. Nottingham, on the G. N. R., with another stn. (**Langley Mill and E.**) in Derbyshire, on the M. R., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P.<4500.

Eastwood, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, near Rotherham. P. 7500.

Eastwood, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, N. div., Keighley par. P. 6900.

Eastwood, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Sowerby div., on the L. & Y. R., 8 m. W. Halifax, PMT.O.

Eastwood, par., Scot., Renfrewshire, contains the towns Pollokshaws and Thornliebank and part of Shawlands (suburbs of Glasgow); 5596 ac. P. 16,000.

Eatharna, Loch, inlet, in the W. of Coll I., Scot., Argyllshire.

Eathorpe, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 4½ m. NW. Southam, P.O. P.<250.

Eatington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. SE. by S. Stratford-on-Avon, with stn. (**Ettington**) on the Blisworth and Broom Junction Rly. P.<750.

Eaton, Eng., Berkshire. See **Appleton.**

Eaton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 9 m. NW. by W. Crewe, 2½ m. NE. Beeston and Tarporley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Eaton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Macclesfield div., 2 m. NE. Congleton. P.<500.

Eaton, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2½ m. SW. Northwich. P.<250.

Eaton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. S. Chester. P.<250.

Eaton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9 m. SW. by W. Grantham, 2½ m. ESE. Harby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Eaton, Eng., Norfolk. See **Eaton St. Andrew.**

Eaton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. E. by S. Worksop, 1½ m. S. Retford stns. P.<250. See **Gamston.**

Eaton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14½ m. S. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. ENE. Harton stn.; 4885 ac. P.<500.

Eaton, rly. stn., Eng., Salop. See **Eyton.**

Eaton, co., U.S., Michigan, in the S., crossed in the W. by 85° W., to the N. of 42° N.

Eaton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Preble co., on Seven Mile Creek, 48 m. N. by W. Cincinnati. P.<3000.

Eaton, Little, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 3½ m. N. by E. Derby, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Eaton, Long, tn. and par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 7 m. SW. by W. Nottingham, on the M. R.; chief industry, the manufacture of plain and fancy net lace. P. 9600.

Eaton and Alsop, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 6 m. NW. Ashborne. P.<250.

Eaton Bishop, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4½ m. W. Hereford, 2½ m. S. Credenhill stn., P.O. P.<500.

Eaton Bray, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 8 m. W. Luton, 1 m. S. Stanbridgeford stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Eaton Constantine, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 8 m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, 2 m. N. Cressage stn., P.O. P.<250.

Eaton Hastings, par., Eng., Berkshire, on r. bk. of Thames, div. and 15 m. W. Abingdon, 2 m. NW. Faringdon. P.<250.

Eaton Rapids, city, U.S., Michigan, Eaton co., 82 m. W. by N. Detroit, and 18 m. S. by W. Lansing. P.<2000.

Eaton St. Andrew, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, in the SW. of the city of Norwich. P.<2000.

Eaton Socon, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 9½ m. NE. by E. Bedford, 2 m. SW. by W. St. Neots stn., PMT.O.; 7602 ac. P.<2500.

Eatonton, city, U.S., Georgia, Putnam co., 90 m. W. Augusta. P.<2000.

Eatontown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 37 m. E. by N. Trenton. P.<1500.

Eaunbalong, post-tp., New South Wales, on r. bk. of the Lachlan, Blaxland co., 275 m. WNW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Eaux Bonnes, comm., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Oloron, 23 m. S. Pau, 2½ m. SE. Laruns, with noted warm medicinal springs. P.<2000.

Eaux Chaudes, comm., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, about 3 m. NW. Eaux Bonnes, in the gorge of the Gave d'Ossau, with sulphurous springs (51°–97° F.). Alt. 2215 ft. P.<2000.

Eau Claire, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, on the C. P. R., 330 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Eau Claire, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. E. C. co., 81 m. E. by S. St. Paul (Minn.), at the head of navigation on the Chippewa R.; has large lumbering business. Alt. 836 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 2300; (1880) 10,100; (1890) 17,400.

Eaux Mortes, riv., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., issues from a lake 64 m. W. by N. Quebec, and flows W. to the N. end of Lake Mekinak.

Eaux Vives, comm., Switzd., suburb of city, and on the Lake of Geneva, but is a separate commune. P. (1888) 7900.

Eauze, tn., France, dep. Gers, arr. Condom, on the Gélise, 35 m. SW. Agen. P.<2000.

Eavestone, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6½ m. SW. Ripon. P.<250.

Ebal, mt. named in O. T. See **Jebel Eslâmîyeh.**

Ebala, riv., Congo Free State. See **Mongalla.**

Ebba, W. Africa. See **Egba.**

Ebberston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 9½ m. WSW. Scarborough, P.O.; 6094 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**E. with Allerston**) P.<1000.

Ebbesborne Wake, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 11 m. WSW. Salisbury, 4½ m. SE. Tisbury stn., PM.O. (**E.**). P.<250.

Ebbsfleet, hamlet, Eng., Kent, I. of Thanet, about ½ m. from Pegwell Bay, landing-place of Hengist (449) and of St. Augustine (597).

Ebbw Vale, coal-mining tn., with large iron-works, Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., 9 m. WSW. Abergavenny, with stns. on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O. Tn. P. 17,000; eccles. par. (**E. V. with Cwmchurch**) P. 11,100.

Ebchester, par., Eng., Durham, W. div., on the r. bk. of the Derwent, 10½ m. WSW. Newcastle, on the NE. R., with coal. The village is on the site of a Roman station on Watling Street. PMT.O. P.<500.

Ebeltoft, fishing tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Jutland, prov. Randers, 19 m. E. by N. Aarhus. P.<2000.

Eben, in German place-names, 'a plain.'

Ebenezer, tn., Natal, 85 m. SW. Durban. P.<1500.

Ebenezer, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam, on the Olifant, 90 m. W. Calvinia.

Ebenezer, vil., Wales, co. and 7 m. E. Carnarvon, PM.O.

Ebenfurt, tn., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 8 m. NE. Wiener Neustadt. P.<3000.

Ebensburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co., 67 m. E. Pittsburg, and 17 m. W. Altoona. P.<1500.

Ebensee, tn., Upper Austria, at the S. End of Lake Traun; has salt-mines. P.<2000.

Eber, Ger., 'a boar.'

Eberbach, tn., Ger., Baden, on the r. bk. of the Neckar R., 13 m. E. by N. Heidelberg. P.<5000.

Ebergassing, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Schwechat. P.<3000.

Eberndorf, or **Doberla Ves,** vil., Austria, Carinthia, 16 m. E. by S. Klagenfurt. P.<2000.

Ebernoe, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, near Petworth. P.<500.

Ebersbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 13½ m. SE. by S. Bautzen. P. 7800.

Ebersbach, comm., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, dist. Göppingen. P.<3000.

Ebersberg, tn., Ger., Bavaria, 21 m. ESE. Munich. P.<3000.

Ebersdorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, in Zwickau circle, 3 m. N. Chemnitz, with coal-mines. P.<3000.

Eberstadt, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 4 m. S. by W. Darmstadt. P.<4000.

Eberswalde, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Finow Canal, 27 m. NE. by N. Berlin; has a high school of forestry (founded 1830), and the principal experimental station for forestry in the kingdom. Various manufactures carried on in and near the town. P. (1816)<3000; (1881) 11,500; (1890) tn. P. 16,000; comm. P. 16,100.

Ebervale, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 31 m. SSW. Scranton, 18 m. S. by W. Wilkesbarre. P.<1500.

Ebesfalva, Hungary. See **Elisabethstadt.**

Ebikon, vil., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. NE. Lucerne. Peter of Gundolfingen, who fell in the battle of Sempach, was Lord of E. P.<2000.

Ebingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 21 m. S. Tübingen. P. 6800.

Ebi-nor, lake, central Asia, to the SE. of the Dzungarian Alatau, crossed by 45°N. and 83°E. Alt. 2300 ft. See **Balkhash.**

Ebisu-Minato, sub-port of Niigata, Japan, in the isl. of Sado, open as a port of refuge to foreign vessels.

Ebley, or **Cainscross,** vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2 m. W. Stroud, 8½ m. NE. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, P.O.

Ebnat, comm., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 15 m. N. by E. St. Glarus, on the riv. Thur. P.<3000.

Ebolí, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 16 m. ESE. Salerno. P. 8900.

Ebony, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 5½ m. N. Rye, 3 m. W. Appledore stn. P.<250. See **Appledore.**

Ebreuil, tn., France, dep. Allier, on the Sioule, 23 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 6 m. WNW. Gannat. P.<2000.

Ebrington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 9½ m. E. by S. Evesham, 2 m. E. Campden stn. P.<750.

Ebrington, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., div. and 4½ m. W. by S. Hexham.

Ebro, ancient *Iberus,* riv., in the NE. of Spain, rises in prov. Santander, on a high plateau of the terrace of Reinosa at the foot of the Torre de Fontibre, flows on the whole SE., after passing through the defiles of Horadada and Montes Claros enters the wider valley of its upper basin winding to below Logroño between the fertile fields of La Rioja on its r. or S. bk., and barren steppes on its l. bk., a few miles below Logroño traverses a narrow rocky valley, where it forms several rapids, and then issues into its lower basin, formerly an inland lake, and now, except where irrigated by river or canal waters, a dreary, monotonous saline steppe-region, then winding to the N. passes through the coast mountains, again forming several rapids, and finally enters the Mediterranean through a small delta. The E. becomes navigable for small vessels at Logroño, but its navigation is greatly impeded not only by the rapids referred to, but also by numerous sandbanks and sand-islands, and for 60 m. in a direct line below Tudela the greater part of its water is withdrawn by the Imperial Canal (*q.v.*) on its r. bk., and the Tauste Canal on its l. bk. Sea-going ships can ascend to Tortosa, and a ship canal 5 m. long has been constructed from the Puerto de los Alfaques on the S. side of the delta to Amposta to enable vessels to ascend at all times. Chief affluents, on the r. bk. the Jalon, which joins a few miles above Saragossa; on the l. bk. the Aragon, Gállego (which enters just below Saragossa), and the Segre. Length, 470 sq. m.; area of basin, 38,580 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Ebsambul, tn., Nubia. See **Ipsambul.**

Ebudæ. See **Hebrides.**

Ebura, riv., France. See **Eure.**

Eburovices, France. See **Evreux.**

Ecaussines d'Enghien, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sennette, 5 m. NW. Seneffe. P. 6500; including **E. Lalain,** P. 7600.

Ecchinswell, P.O., Eng. P.<750. See **Itchingswell.**

Ecclefechan, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 5 m. N. Annan, with a stn. on the C. R. Thomas Carlyle was born here, Dec. 4, 1795. P.<750.

Eccles, Eagles, Eggles, Welsh *Eglwys;* Cornish, *Eglos;* in Irish names *Aglish* and *Eglish,* different corruptions of the Latin *ecclesia,* 'an assembly,' 'a church.'

Eccles, mun. bor. (since 1892), Eng., Lancashire, E. div., 4 m. W. Manchester, on the r. bk. of the Irwell, close to the Barton locks of the Manchester Ship Canal, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R.; largely a residential suburb of Manchester. Bor. (1891) P. 29,600; parl. div. P. 78,100.

Eccles, or **Eccles Next the Sea,** vil., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the E. ct., 15 m. NNW. Yarmouth, 3½ m. NE. Stalham stn. See **Hempstead.**

Eccles, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18½ m. SW. Norwich, 1 m. from its stn. (**E. Road**) on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<250.

Eccles, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Aylesford, Kent.

Eccles, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 5 m. W. by N. Coldstream, 3½ m. NW. Carham, P.O.; 12,418 ac. P.<1500.

Ecclesall, or **Eccleshall,** the southernmost div. of the parl. bor. of Sheffield, Eng. P. 63,300.

Ecclesall Bierlow, par. and SW. suburb of Sheffield, Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. NW. **Millhouses and E.** stn., on the M. R., PM.O. (**Ecclesall**). Market-day, F. 4328 ac. P. 69,000; eccles. par. P.<2500.

Eccles Davyhulme, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles and Flixton par. P.<1500.

Ecclesfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 4½ m. W. by N. Rotherham, 1 m. WSW. of its stn. on the M. S. & L. R., PM.O.; 10,893 ac. P. 25,900.

Eccleshall (so called because the bishops of Lichfield formerly had a palace there; see *Eccles*), market-tn. and par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 6½ m. NW. by W. Stafford, 2½ m. WSW. Norton Bridge stn. Par. 19,755 ac., P.<4000.

Eccleshill, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SE. Blackburn. P.<750.

Eccleshill, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, E. div., 3 m. NE. Bradford, with a stn. on the G.-N. R. P. 7900.

Ecclesmachan, par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on Niddry Burn, 4 m. ESE. Linlithgow, 2 m. WSW. Winchburgh stn. P.<500.

Eccleston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 2½ m. S. by E. Chester, on the l. bk. of the Dee, PT.O. P.<500.

Eccleston, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 8 m. S. by W. Preston, 3 m. WSW. Euxton stn., P.O., and PM.O. (**E. Green**). P.<1000.

Eccleston, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 2 m. W. St. Helen's, with a stn. (**E. Park**) on the L. & NW. R. P. 24,600.

Eccleston, Great, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 8 m. SE. Fleetwood, 5 m. W. Brock stn., PMT.O. P.<750. See **Copp.**

Eccleston, Little, par., 1 m. to the W. P.<250.

Eccup, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Adel with Eccup.**

Echallens (Ger. **Tscherlitz**), vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 7½ m. N. Lausanne. P.<2000.

Echamamish, riv., Canada, Keewatin, flowing W. into the E. branch of the Nelson R., in about 54° 20′ N., part of the boat-route to York Factory.

l'Échelles (German **Leitern**), vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. WNW. Freiburg. P.<2000.

Echelles, Les, tn., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 12 m. SW. Chambéry. P.<2000.

Échelles, Col des. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (8). The name, meaning 'ladder-pass,' is due to the fact that the gorges and cliffs here could be passed only by means of ladders, till a fine road was made in 1670 by Duke Emanuel II. of Savoy (Egli). A tunnel 1600 ft. long was pierced by the order of Napoleon.

Echigo, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Niigata ken.

Echillais, comm., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Marennes, 3 m. S. Rochefort. P.<2000.

Echizen, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Fukui ken.

Echmiadzin, old Armenian monastery, Transcaucasia, govt. and 12 m. W. of Erivañ, at the foot of Mt. Alaghöz; alt. 2840 ft. Seat of the Patriarch of Armenia. The monastery, founded A.D. 301, is the chief sanctuary of the Armenians. The **Vagarshapad,** vil., close by, is the chief town of E. dist. P. 3000.

Echmin, Upper Egypt. See **Akkmin.**

Echo, settlement, U.S., Utah, Summit co., 30. m. NE. by E. Salt Lake City. Alt. 5480 ft. (R.R.).

Echo, lake, in the middle of Tasmania, drained S. by the Dee into the Derwent.

Echo Bay, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 608 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Echols, co., U.S., Georgia, on the S. frontier, intersected in the W. by 83° W.

Echo Town, Queensland. See **Revolver Point.**

Echowe, Zulu-land. See **Eshowe.**

Echt, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 12½ m. W. Aberdeen, 5½ m. NW. by N. Park stn., P.O.; 11,948 ac. P.<1500.

Echt, comm., Holland, prov. Limburg, 9 m. SW. Roermond. P. <5000.

Echterdingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 6 m. S. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Echternach, tn., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Sauer, 19 m. SE. Luxemburg. P. <5000.

Echuca, tn., Victoria, an important river port on the Murray, where the river begins to flow NW.; terminus of rly., 156 m. by rail from Melbourne, in a rich agricultural district. Noted for its vineyards. Moama nearly opposite on the r. bk. of the Murray, is connected by rail with Deniliquin. Alt. 314 ft. Mean temp., yr. 58.6° F.; Jan. 71.6°, July 44.7°. P. <5000.

Echunga, post-tp., South Australia, Adelaide co., 15 m. SE. by S. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Echunga, Victoria. See **Wee Wee Rup.**

Ecija, the ancient *Astigis*, tn., Spain, on the R. Jenil, prov. and 48 m. E. by N. Seville; has Roman remains; manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, silks, &c. P. 23,600.

Eck, or **Eachaig, Loch,** lake, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE., 6 m. long by ⅛ m. broad, drained SSE. into Holy Loch by the R. Eachaig.

Eckartsberga, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 14 m. NE. Weimar. P. <3000.

Ecke, or *Egg*, Teutonic and Scandinavian; *Vig*, Gaelic, 'a nook' or 'corner.'

Eckelson, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Barnes co., 70 m. W. Fargo.

Eckenhagen, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 32 m. E. by N. Cologne. P. <5000.

Eckernförde, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle E., 12 m. ESE. Schleswig, on a piece of land which divides E. Bay (an inlet exposed to E. winds) into two portions; chief seat of the Prussian fisheries. P. 5900.

Eckersdorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, dist. and 6 m. NW. by N. Glatz; has coal-mines. P. <3000.

Eckesey, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Hagen, including the village of Altenhagen (P. <5000). P. 6800.

Eckford, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5 m. SSW. Kelso, 1½ m. SE. by S. Kirkbank stn.; 9998 ac. P. <1000.

Eckhart Mines, vil., U.S., Maryland, Allegany co., 32 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Eckington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Chesterfield, 1 m. NW. of its stn. on the M. R. and M. S. & L. R.; has coal-mines and blast-furnaces. 7125 ac. P. 12,400.

Eckington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 6 m. N. by E. Tewkesbury, on the l. bk. of the Avon and on the M. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Eckley, settlement, U.S., Colorado, Weld co., on the N. Fork of the Republican R., 65 m. SSW. of NE. corner of state.

Eckley, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 29 m. SSW. Scranton, and 17 m. S. by E. Wilkesbarre. P. <1500.

Eckmühl, or **Eggmühle,** vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 13 m. SSE. Regensburg, on the l. bk. of the Great Laber. Scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the French, April 22, 1809. P. <2000.

Eclipse Islands, group of small isls., W. Australia, SW. of King George's Sound, discovered by Vancouver in 1791.

Écluse, Fort de l', France. See **Collonges.**

Ecommoy, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 13 m. S. by E. Le Mans. P. <2000.

Economy, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., on Cobequid Bay, 56 m. N. by W. Halifax.

Ecos, tn., France, dep. Eure, 22 m. ENE. Evreux, arr. and 10 m. SE. by E. Les Andelys. P. <2000.

Ecouché, tn., France, dep. and on R. Orne, arr. Argentan, 13 m. S. by E. Falaise. P. 2000.

Ecouen, fortified tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N. Notre Dame, Paris, arr. Pontoise, on a hill commanding the Rouillon, small r. bk. trib. of the Seine. P. <2000.

Écréhou, a small group of rocky islets in the English Channel, to the NE. of Jersey, about midway between that island and the coast of France.

Ecrins, Barre des. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. B.**

Ecrouves, comm., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and adjoining Toul on the W. P. (1891) 6800, mainly military.

Ecton, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. ENE. Northampton, 2 m. NNE. Billing stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Ecton, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, 8½ m. E. Leek, with zinc ore. **E. Hill,** adjoining, has an old copper mine now flooded.

Ecuador, republic in S. America, one-third larger than Great Britain, between 2° N. and 5° S. lat., 73°–82° long. W., in the form of a triangle, with its base (W.) along the Pacific (for 590 m.), between riv. Mira and riv. Machala, having riv. Napo (NW.–SE.) as one side, and a conventional straight line from riv. Catamaya to riv. Napo as the other. But E. claims extensive terrs. (against Colombia) between riv. Napo and riv. Yapurá (N.) and (against Peru) as far as riv. Yavary (S.). The organised terr. is divided into the provs. enumerated below:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.[1]	Pop.[1]	Pop. per sq. m.
Azuay	3,874	132,400	34
Bolivar	1,160	43,000	37
Cañar	1,519	64,000	42
Carchi	1,495	36,000	24
Chimborazo	2,990	122,000	41
Esmeraldas	5,465	14,600	3
Guayas	8,216	98,100	12
Imbabura	2,416	68,000	28
Leon	2,595	109,600	42
Loja	3,707	66,000	18
Los Rios	2,296	32,800	14
Manabi	7,893	64,100	8
Oro	2,340	32,600	14
Pichincha	6,219	205,000	33
Tunguragua	1,686	103,000	61
Eastern Region (Oriente)	?	80,000	?
Total of enumerated provs.	53,871[2]	1,270,000	22

[1] According to Wolf.

[2] The total area on the mainland claimed by Ecuador is 273,150 sq. m., to which 2,869 sq. m. have to be added for the Galápagos. The area within the triangle above described is about 116,000 sq. m., or roughly, one-third larger than Great Britain.

E. is formed by (1) a highly volcanic portion of the Andes (see **Andes, B.**) stretching NE.–SW., with a plateau at more than 9000 ft. (and 30–40 m. wide); (2) the E. lands (*el Oriente*), between the Marañon and the Napo; (3) the W. low littoral, between the Cordillera and the sea. The four principal basins of the highlands are drained by (1) riv. Mira (N.) from Lake San Paulo to the Pacific; (2) riv. Guallamba-Chiuto-Esmeraldas (at the centre), from the Quito valley to the Pacific; (3) riv. Patate-Chambo-Pastaza (S.), from the Ambato-Riobamba valley to the Marañon (Amazon); (4) riv. Tarqui-Paute (S.), from the Cuenca valley to the Marañon. At the extreme S. the rivs. Yubones, Tumbez (W.), and Zamora (E.) drain the Loja knot. The waters of the E. slopes flow to the Marañon by riv. Napo (Coca, Curaray), riv. Tigre, and riv. Upano-Morona. The W. terrs. are principally drained by (*a*) rivs. Daule—Vinces—Babahoyo—Chimbo—Guayas, running S. or W., and meeting at Guayaquil [**Guayas**]; (*b*) rivs. Blanco—Toachi—Perucho, running W. or N., and meeting at Esmeraldas. All the rivers of the basin of the Amazon are very important. The **geological formations** of E. are in parallel bands along the general NE.–SW. direction of the Cordillera: (1) on the E. slopes, Archæan rocks (granite, gneiss, schists); (2) on the highlands, volcanic tufa and conglomerates, with a long zone of porphyries and diorites, lavas and andesites, around the more or less extinct or active volcanoes; (3) Mesozoic strata (Cretaceous) follow on the W. (from Chimbo valley to Guayaquil, Jipijapa, Puerto viejo, partially covered by the Guayas alluvia, and from Cuenca to the Loja interrupted by porphyrs); (4) from the Andes to the sea, Tertiary and Quaternary formations. **Mineral products.**—Gold is mined (Zaruma, Loja, £12,000 annually; Mácas, Paute valley, Playa de Oro, Cayapas); mercury, silver (Azogues, Cuenca, Condorosto); copper (Zaruma), iron, lead, coal, sulphur; emeralds (in old times); petroleum, *copé* (at Santa Elena, very abundant); mineral waters (Machachi, Illiniza, Tunguragua, Santa Elena). **Climate.**—All E. slopes are under the influence of trade winds water condensations. All lowlands have an equatorial climate. (See **Amazonas, Brazil.**) On the highlands, *tierras frescas*, temp. is moderate, but constant [**Quito**]. On the Pacific the dominant winds are: W. in the N., S. in the S. (*bochornos, bocas de hornos*, 'furnace mouths'), blows intermittently at Guayaquil (mean temp. 81° F.), or at Esmeraldas (mean temp. 82° F.), where the equatorial heat is permanent. On the coast to the W. (Manabi, mean temp. 76½ °F.) the S. winds are refreshing. On the plateau and W. lands a hot rainy season lasts from December to May (rains principally abundant in March). Storms come regularly nearly every evening (at Quito, 300 days in the year). July is the coldest month. **Flora.**—All lands under the trade E. winds are covered with dense equatorial forests, which in some points (at the S., Loja) extend also over the W. slopes. (Orchideæ; *Nectandria*—Cinnamomum; the *Condurango*, against cancer. The first cinchona bark, from *C. macrocalix, pubescens*, used in 17th century; the bark is now obtained from *C. succirubra*, on the E. slopes of the Cordillera and on the Chimborazo; *taqua*, or vegetable ivory.) Vast forests cover the NW. Large areas of porous volcanic soil have no important vegetation (Agavæ, Euphorbiæ, Eupatoriæ, Cacteæ). The W. forests are intersected by dry savannas (*Pajonales, Ichu*) and marshy tracts (*tembladeras*), some covered with bamboos (*Chusquea aristata*, 10 ft. high, up

to 5500 ft. alt.). The least wooded area stretches from the Gulf of Guayaquil to Cape Santa Elena and some parts of prov. of Manabi. Some highlands (*paramos*) give good pasture. The **fauna** is, in all essential points, that of Colombia and Peru. The llama does not go N. of Riobamba. Serpents plentiful below 13,000 ft. Only one species of fish in the rivers and lakes (the *preñadilla*, *Primelodes*, or *Cyclopium cyclopum*). **Ethnography.**—In the 16th century Peruvian Quichua dominated the Central and W. terrs. of present E. and their principal Indian tribes (Cava, Cañar, Huancavilca, Puruha, Quitu). Even to-day the general language is a Peruvian dialect, and there are still, it seems, some settlements of pure Quichua (Iloman). The Tochi and Cayapas, speaking a different language, are probably the last representatives of the ancient conquered nations. On the E. Amazonian valleys the Jivaros (riv. Pastaza) are related to the Guarani (see **Brazil**). The Zaparos, Piojes, Quijos (riv. Napo) speak very different languages. Many of the tribes of Brazilian Amazonas (Oregones, Encabellados) live on terrs. belonging to E. **Population.**—Pure descendants of the old Spanish colonists are very rare. There is very little immigration from outside S. America (German and other colonies on the valleys of Pailon and Toachi; in the E., forests). Some immigration from Colombia (Pastusos) and Peru. Few negroes. The pop. is concentrated on the healthy highlands (principally around Quito and Cuenca), or round Guayaquil; very sparse in the E. prov. (which, however, forms half of the whole area). The littoral is very unhealthy, with dangerous fevers (*chuchu*). **Productions.**—The littoral lowlands are extremely fertile (the Guayas valley), sugar-cane, tobacco (Esmeraldas), tropical fruits. Cacao (considered second only to that of Carácas) is the great commercial product. Its plantations cover large lowland areas on the Pacific. Coffee is cultivated on the slopes. Higher up (on the plateau) the products are wheat, barley, Indian corn, beans, clover, lucerne. The Indians feed on Yucca roots. The forests give very good woods and medicinal plants. On the highlands (*tierras frescas* and *frias*) cattle, horses, and sheep are largely reared. Agriculture is generally in a very backward condition. There are only some rudimental industries (cotton-spinning, woollen tissues used in the national costumes, *bayetas*, *ponchos*, straw hats from *Carludovica*, leather, some naval constructions at Guayaquil). **Means of Communication.**—The roads are mostly mule tracts. The interior is practically shut out from commerce for many months in the year. Quito (the capital) and Guayaquil (the principal commercial port) are at a distance of 160 m. A railway from Duran (opposite to Guayaquil) goes as far as the lower part of the Chimbo valley (63 m.). From Quito a carriage road reaches only Riobamba (81 m.). The access to the interior seems to be easier from some of the N. more neglected ports (Esmeraldas, the nearest; Pailon, the best; Bahia). Tulcan, Ibarra (N.), are the centres of intercourse with Colombia; Loja with the highlands of Peru; Puerto Napo, Archidona, Papallacta, are the chief river ports of the Amazonian basin. The Cuenca Andes are the narrowest (124 m., the source of riv. Paute, 35 m. from the Gulf of Guayaquil), thus affording a good place for future communication between the Pacific and the Amazon basin. Quito is connected by telegraph with Colombia, and through Guayaquil with the world. The **exports** are cacao, coffee, sugar, rice, gold, silver, caoutchouc, cinchona bark, tapia, hides, straw hats. The **imports** are articles of dress, furniture, and food (flour from Chile and California). Trade principally with France; next Great Britain, United States, Spain. **Public Institutions.**—There is a Congress, with two houses; two senators elected by each prov., and one deputy for 30,000 inhabitants. A President for four years. (The electors must be Roman Catholics, adults, able to write and read, and have a certain income.) The army has 33,000 men. Universities at Quito (with an astronomical observatory), Guayaquil, and Cuenca. The official religion is strictly the Roman Catholic, E. being in fact a sort of a theocracy. The Indians of *el Oriente* are under the guardianship of religious orders. The metrical system of **measures** and **weights** was officially adopted (1856), but is not in use. The money (silver, nickel, in circulation) unit is the *sucre* = 3s. and 4d. **History.**—In the end of the 15th century the Peruvian Incas conquered Quito. In 1526, Pizarro landed at the N. of Ecuador (Esmeraldas). In 1534, the Spaniards took possession of Quito and the E. plateau. In 1538 Quito was made an *audiencia*, successively dependant of Nova Granada (1710) and Peru (1722). In 1811 E. made itself independent from Spain, was united to Venezuela and Colombia (1819), and became an independent Republic (1830). The actual constitution dates from 1884 (modified in 1887). P. (1826) 550,700 (besides the wild Indians); (1886) 1,150,000; (1871) 800,000; (1891) 1,270,000 (of which 1,170,000 Indians and Mestizos). [**J. B. R.**]

Ecueillé, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Châteauroux, 35 m. S. Blois. P. <2000.

Ecully, comm., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 3 m. WNW. Lyons. P. <3000.

Ecuras, comm., France, dep. Charente, arr. Angoulême, cant. Montbron; has lead-mines containing silver ore. P. <2000.

Ecury-sur-Coole, tn., France, dep. Marne, on the Cher, arr. and 5 m. SSW. Châlons-sur-Marne. P. <2000.

Ed, seapt., on the Afar ct., E. Africa, at the head of a small gulf on the Red Sea, in 13° 48′ N. In the neighbourhood a confused heap of mountains and hills of volcanic origin, with craters, solfataras, and hot springs.

Edale, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 7 m. SE. Glossop, 5½ m. ENE. Chapel-en-le-Frith stn. (M. R.), in the valley of the Noe, through which the Dore and Chinley branch of the M. R. has been constructed, with stn., PM.O.; 7043 ac. P. <1000.

Edam, tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, near the W. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 11 m. NE. by N. Amsterdam; noted for its cheese. P. (of comm.) 6400.

Edam, small isl., in the bay of Batavia, Java, known also as Pulu-Damar and Harsboom I.

Edapádl, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, on a trib. of the Cauvery R., 23 m. W. by S. Salem. P. (1881) <4000; (1891) <5000.

Edar, Celtic, 'between.' See *Eadar*.

Edar, principal Rájput state of the Mahi Kántha Agency, Bombay Presidency, Gujarát, India. Area, 4966 sq. m.

Edar, tn., India, cap. E. state, 58 m. NNE. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 6200.

Eday, isl., Scot., one of the Orkney Is., between Westray and Stronsay, 7½ m. long by 2½ m. broad. Its harbour, Calf Sound, affords shelter to the largest vessels. PM.O. P. 647. See **Stronsay and Eday.**

Edburton, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 6½ m. NW. Brighton, 3½ m. E. Steyning stn. P. <500.

Ed Dahmer, tn., Nubia, on the r. bk. of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, 80 m. N. Shendy.

Ed Dâmieh, ruins, Palestine, *Adamah* in the O.T., 32° 45′ N., 35° 27′ E., 5 m. SW. by W. Tiberias.

Ed Dâmieh, ferry on the Jordan, Palestine, *Adam* in the O. T., 32° 6′ N., 35° 32′ E., 21 m. ESE. Nablus.

Ed Debaïa, expansion of the Wadi Draa, Morocco. See **Draa.**

Eddelak, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 43 m. NW. by W. Altona, 4 m. N. of the Elbe. P. <3000.

Edder, Celtic, 'between.' See *Eadar*.

Edder, riv., Prussia. See **Eder.**

Edderachylis, par., Scot. See **Eddrachillis.**

Edderton ('between hills'), par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the S. shore of Dornoch Firth, 4½ m. WNW. Tain, on the H. R., P.O.; 22,120 ac. P. <750.

Ed Dikkeh, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Bethsaida* of the N. T., 32° 55′ N., 35° 37′ E., 10 m. NNE. Tiberias.

Eddington, P.O., Eng., Kent, near Canterbury.

Eddington, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 24 m. WSW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Eddisbury, parl. div., Eng., in the W. of Cheshire. P. 55,200.

Eddisbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, 7 m. SW. Northwich. P. <500.

Eddisbury Hill, Eng., Cheshire, E. div., in Delamere Forest, NW. of Delamere.

Eddlesborough, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

Eddlestone, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, on E. Water, 4 m. N. by W. Peebles, with stn. (**Eddleston**) on the N. B. R., P.O.; 18,400 ac. P. <750.

Eddlethorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 3 m. SW. Malton. P. <250.

Eddlewood, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 2 m. SSW. Hamilton, ½ m. SE. Meikle Earnock stn. P. <500.

Ed Dômeh, ruins, Palestine, *Dumah* in the O. T., 31° 26′ N., 34° 59′ E., 9½ m. SW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Eddra, Celtic, 'between.' See *Eadar*.

Eddrachillis ('between two firths'), ct. par., Scot., Sutherlandshire, on **E. Bay** (58° 17′–20′ N.), the church on Badcall Bay, 9½ m. ENE. Storr Head. Includes the isl. of Handa, breeding-place for sea-birds. 135,555 ac. P. <1500.

Ed Dr'ah, or **Derat,** tn., Palestine, 30 m. E. of the S. end of the Lake of Tiberias, in 32° 40′ N., 36° 5′ E.; identified with the *Edrei* of Joshua xii. 4, &c.; cap. of Og, king of Bashan.

Eddy, important irrigation settlement, U.S., New Mexico, on the Rio Pecos, 70 m. WNW. of SE. corner of terr.; cap. E. co.

Eddy, co., U.S., N. Dakota, S. of 48° N., crossed by 99° W.

Eddy Island, Ire., near the head of Galway Bay.

Eddystone, a group of rocks, Eng., Cornwall, 9 m. S. by W. Rame Head, 14 m. SSW. Plymouth. **E. Lighthouse** (50° 10′ 49″ N., 4° 15′ 53″ W.) was built on one of these rocks in 1759. It is of Portland stone, encased in granite; 72 ft. high; vis. 17 m.

Eddystone Point, Tasmania, a point of land on the NE. ct., in 40° 58′ S.

Eddyville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Wapello co., on l. bk. of Des Moines R., 59 m. SE. by E. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Ede, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 10½ m. NW. Arnhem. P. 13,000.

Ede, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 130 m. NE. Lagos. P. 30,000 to 40,000. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 585.

Edea, riv., W. Africa. See **Sannaga.**

Eden, vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., 20 m. from Ingersoll. P. <1500.

Eden, riv., Eng., rising on the NW. side of Abbotside Common, in the SE. of Westmorland, within 2 or 3 m. of the source of the Ure, flowing NW. through Westmorland and past Carlisle, and emptying itself into the Solway Firth, 5 m. NW. Carlisle.

Eden, riv., Eng., rising in the SE. of Surrey, and flowing E. through the Tunbridge div. of Kent to the Medway, which it joins on the l. bk. at Penshurst.

Eden, tnld., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 1½ m. ENE. Carrickfergus, P.O. P.<250.

Eden, seapt. and rly. stn., New South Wales, Auckland co., 35 m. N. Cape Howe, in 37° S., on the N. shore of Twofold Bay, which forms a good harbour, second only in size and security to Port Jackson. Mean temp., yr. 60.2° F., Jan. 68.2°, July 51°; rfall. (17 yrs.), 36.12 in. P.<1500.

Eden, co., New Zealand, North I., containing the town of Auckland.

Eden, two rivs., Scot., one in Fifeshire, flowing into the Bay of St. Andrews in the North Sea, after an E. course of 18 m.; the other joins the Tweed 3½ m. below Kelso, after a SE. course of 18 m.

Eden, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on Mount Desert I., Frenchman's Bay. P.<2000.

Eden, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co. See **Edon.**

Eden, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Lincoln co., 50 m. ENE. Yankton. P.<1500.

Eden, small riv., Wales, Merionethshire, flowing S. to the Mawddach, which it joins at the head of its estuary.

Eden, Mount, hill, near Auckland, New Zealand, an extinct volcano from which a fine view is obtained.

Edenacarnan, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Church-Hill.

Edenbridge, par., Eng., Kent, on the Eden, div. and 9½ m. W. Tunbridge, with stns. on the SE. R., and the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 5329 ac. P.<2500.

Edenburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Knox.**

Edencrannon, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Dungannon, co. Tyrone.

Edendale, post-tn. and rly. stn., New Zealand, South I., co. Waihopai, 23 m. NE. Invercargill. P.<1500.

Edenderry ('the hill-brow of the oak-wood'), tn., Ire., NE. King's co., bar. Coolestown, 14 m. NNE. Portarlington, terminus of a branch railway, PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<2000.

Edendork, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 1½ m. NNE. Dungannon, P.O. P.<250.

Edenfield, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 5½ m. N. Bury, 1 m. S. Ewood Bridge and E. stn. P.<4000.

Edenhall, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the l. bk. of the Eden, div. and 3½ m. E. by N. Penrith, 1 m. SW. Langwathby stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Langwathby**) P.<750.

Edenham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. N. by E. Stamford, PMT.O.; 7030 ac. P.<750.

Edenhope, post-tn., Victoria, Lowan co., 92 m. N. by W. Portland. P.<1500.

Edenkillie, par., Scot. See **Edinkillie.**

Edenkoben, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 14 m. W. by S. Spires. P.<5000.

Eden Mills, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 4 m. from Rockwood. P.<1500.

Edenordinary, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Banbridge, co. Down.

Eden Park, stn., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the SE. R., 9 m. S. by E. St. Paul's, London.

Edensor (locally called **Ensor**), par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. W. by S. Chesterfield, 1½ m. ENE. Bakewell stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Edensor, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent par. P. 6200.

Edenton, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Chowan co., 118 m. E. by N. Raleigh, 25 m. SW. Elizabeth City. P.<3000.

Edentrillick, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Hillsborough, co. Down.

Eden Valley, post-tn., S. Australia, Sturt co., 35 m. NE. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Eder, or **Edder,** riv., Ger., flows E. through Prussian prov. of Hanover and the principality of Waldeck into the Fulda, which it enters about 10 m. above Kassel; not navigable.

Ederline, Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, about 1 m. SSW. of the foot of Loch Awe, into which it is drained. Alt. 122 ft.

Edermine, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen South, 4 m. SE. Enniscorthy, with a stn. (**E. Ferry**) on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.; 4131 ac. P.<750.

Ederney, tn., Ire., NE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 15 m. WSW. Omagh, 3 m. from Kesh stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Edeyrn, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1½ m. from the W. ct., 19 m. W. Portmadoc, 7 m. W. by N. Pwllheli stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**E. with Carngiwch and Pistill**) P.<1500.

Edesheim, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 14½ m. WSW. Spires. P.<3000.

Edfu, Coptic **Albo,** the ancient *Apollinopolis Magna*, vil., Upper Egypt, on the l. bk. of the Nile, 50 m. SSE. Thebes, consists of a cluster of mud huts around some of the finest ruins in Egypt, comprising a quay, and two fine temples, both of which appear to have been built under the Ptolemies; has manufactures of blue cotton cloths, and earthenware similar to the old Egyptian pottery. P. 5800.

Edgar, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, S. of 40° N.

Edgar, city, U.S., Nebraska, Clay co., 122 m. SW. by W. Omaha, 25 m. SE. by E. Hastings. P.<1500.

Edgartown, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Duke's co., on the E. ct. of Martha's Vineyard, 26 m. SE. New Bedford. P.<1500.

Edgbaston, the SW. div. of the parl. bor. of Birmingham, Eng. P. 67,600.

Edgcott, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 18 m. WSW. Northampton, 2½ m. ENE. Croptredy stn. P.<250.

Edgcott, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. S. by W. Buckingham, 2 m. SE. by E. Marsh Gibbon and Poundon stn. P.<250.

Edge, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. N. Malpas. P.<250.

Edgecombe, co., U.S., N. Carolina, E. of 78° W., crossed in the N. by 36° N.

Edgecumbe, Cape, Queensland, E. ct., in 19° 57′ S., just N. of Bowen.

Edgecumbe, Mount, Alaska. See **Kruzof Island.**

Edgecumbe Bay, Queensland, an inlet of the Pacific, in 20° S.

Edgefield, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10 m. WSW. Cromer, 2½ m. S. Holt stn., P.O. (**E. Green**). P.<500.

Edgefield, co., U.S., S. Carolina, crossed in the N. by 34° N., bounded on the W. by the Savannah R., and on the N. by the Saluda.

Edgefield, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. E. co., 22 m. N. Augusta (Ga.). P.<1500.

Edgefield, U.S., Tennessee. See **Nashville.**

Edge Hill, an elevated ridge, Eng., Warwickshire, 7 m. NW. Banbury. The first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces was fought here, October 23, 1642.

Edge Hill, stn., Eng., Lancashire, in the E. of Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R.

Edge Lane, stn., Eng., in the E. of Liverpool, on the Edge Hill and Bootle branch of the L. & NW. R.

Edgeley, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Lamoure co., 97 m. WSW. Fargo. P.<1500.

Edgemoor, vil., U.S., Delaware, New Castle co., on the r. bk. of the Delaware, 3 m. NE. by E. Wilmington. P.<2000.

Edgerley, par., Eng., Cheshire, 6 m. SE. Chester. P.<250.

Edgerston, eccles. par., Scot., Roxburghshire, Jedburgh, Oxnam, and Southdean pars. P.<500.

Edgerton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co., 64 m. W. by S. Toledo. P.<2000.

Edgerton, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Rock co., 60 m. W. by S. Milwaukee. P.<2000.

Edge Side, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., Whalley par. P.<2500.

Edgett's Landing, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Albert co., on Petitcodiac R., 16 m. from Moncton. P.<1500.

Edgewater, vil., U.S., New York, Richmond co., on Staten Island. P. (1880) 8000; (1890) 14,300.

Edgeworth, par., Eng., Gloucester, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Cirencester, P.O. P.<250.

Edgeworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, West Houghton div., 5½ m. N. by E. Bolton, 1 m. E. by S. Entwistle stn., with a stn. (**Turton and Edgworth**) on the L. & Y. R., P.O. (**Edgworth**). P.<2000.

Edgeworthstown, tn., Ire., E. co. and 8 m. E. by S. Longford, bar. Ardagh, with a stn. on the M. G. W. R. Market-day, Tu. P.<750.

Edgmond, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. W. by N. Newport, P.O.; 4199 ac. P.<1000.

Edgton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 17½ m. E. by S. Newtown, 2 m. S. Plowden stn. P.<250.

Edgware, par., Eng., Middlesex, div. and 3½ m. NE. Harrow, on the G. N. R. P.<1000.

Edgware Road, stn., Eng., London, on the Dist. Rly. (Inner circle), 3 m. W. by N. St. Paul's. See also **Brondesbury.**

Edgworth, Eng., Lancashire. See **Edgeworth.**

Edh Dhâheriyeh, vil., Palestine, *Debir* in the O. T., 31° 25′ N., 34° 58′ E., 12 m. SW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Edina, tn., U.S., Missouri, Knox co., 44 m. WSW. Keokuk (Ia.). P.<1500.

Edinbane, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, Isle of Skye, 13½ m. NW. Portree, PMT.O.

Edinboro, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Erie co., 18 m. S. by W. Erie. Alt. 1212 ft. (R.R.); Geodetic Station, 1603 ft. (U.S. Lake Survey). P.<1500.

Edinburg, vil., U.S., Illinois, Christian co., 19 m. SE. by E. Springfield. P.<1500.

Edinburg, tn., U.S., Indiana, Johnson co., 29 m. SSE. Indianapolis. P.<3000.

Edinburgh, Gaelic *Dunedin*, city, parl. and royal burgh, and the metropolis of Scot., on the S. bk. of the Firth of Forth. Lat. of observatory 55° 57′ 23.2″ N., long. 3° 10′ 46″ W.; 396 m. N. of London, by G. N. R., NE. R., and N. B. R. The city is mainly built of a durable light-coloured sandstone found in the neighbourhood, and is picturesquely situated upon three ridges of hills. The old town occupies the more elevated ridge, which terminates on the W. in the bold rocky eminence of the Castle Hill (highest point 383 ft.), whence the High Street, continued by the Canongate (formerly separated from the High Street by an ornamental gateway called the Netherbow Port, demolished in 1762), leads down to Holyrood Palace and the remains of Holyrood Abbey, founded by David I. in 1128. The NW. corner of the palace, containing Queen Mary's apartments, was founded by James IV. in 1501, and enlarged by James V. in 1528, but the greater part of the building was erected after the restoration in 1671–79. Between the old and new town is a deep ravine, now traversed by the N. B. R., but to a considerable extent converted into gardens, now belonging to the corporation, and containing among other monuments that to Sir Walter Scott, the most conspicuous of all the monuments of the city, except, perhaps, the ugly tower dedicated to Lord Nelson on the Calton Hill. Many narrow wynds or closes on each side connect the High Street and Canongate on the S. with the parallel street called the Cowgate, and on the N. with the hollow in which the railway above mentioned runs. Formerly E. was a walled city, and part of the old walls are still to be seen in a street called the Vennel. As cap. of Scotland, E. retains its rank chiefly as the seat of the supreme courts of law, but the dignity is recognised also in its being the headquarters of many Scottish **institutions,** to which many of the principal **buildings** of the city belong. Among these are the law courts in the Parliament House, containing the old Parliament Hall, with an oaken roof built in 1632, and beneath which is the library of the Faculty of Advocates (barristers), which contains about 250,000 printed volumes and 2000 MSS., and is entitled to a copy of every book issued in the United Kingdom; the general Register House for Scotland, including the Scottish Census department, the Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland, colleges and halls of the two leading non-established Presbyterian Churches of Scotland (the Free Church and the United Presbyterian), as well as of other religious bodies; the High Church of St. Giles, the present begun in 1387 on the site of an older one dating from the 9th century (for five years, 1633–38, the cathedral of the bishopric of Edinburgh), a building of no architectural beauty except in its tower, which is in the form of an imperial crown; the Tron Church, another old church without beauty; a modern cathedral of the Scottish Episcopalian Church; the Royal Institution, in which the Royal Society of Edinburgh (founded in 1783) holds its meetings; the National Museum of Science and Art; the Astronomical Observatory on the Calton Hill; the Royal Academy; the National Portrait Gallery, in which are the rooms of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (founded in 1885). E. has long been noted also as an **educational** centre. At the head of the **institutions** of this class stands the University, founded by Royal Charter in 1582, and now conferring degrees in arts, divinity, law, medicine, science, and music, having 55 professorships and lectureships, and possessing four buildings, the oldest begun in 1789, and containing, besides lecture-rooms, the library, with about 184,000 printed volumes and 3000 MSS.; another, situated close to the Infirmary (general hospital), opened (though not completed) in 1880, accommodating most of the classes connected with the faculty of medicine, for which E. University has long been famous; a third containing a botanical class-room and museum in the Royal Botanic Garden; and the fourth consisting of the hall connected with the chair of music. In connection with the University there is now also a hall for the accommodation of a student's club. Among other notable educational institutions are a technical school, now known as the Heriot-Watt College; a college of agriculture (Minto House); a number of schools, locally called 'hospitals,' all originally intended for the education of children of parents in reduced circumstances, the principal of these being Heriot's Hospital, founded in 1624 by a bequest of George Heriot, goldsmith and banker to James VI., a wealthy institution, now converted into a great secondary school; Donaldson's Hospital, and the Trades Maiden Hospital, besides John Watson's Institution. The Merchant Maiden Hospital and George Watson's, Stewart's, and Gillespie's Hospitals have been converted into day-schools. The principal secondary schools are the High School, founded in 1519, now under the management of the school-board; the E. Academy, and Fettes College, the last modelled on the great public schools of England. There is a large and well-equipped free public library. E. is well provided with **public parks** and recreation grounds. The most important of these is the Queen's Park, a royal park (680 ac.) only partly within the city boundary, containing Salisbury Crags and Arthur Seat, the summit of which (822 ft.) is on the boundary. Among others, besides the gardens at the foot of the Castle Hill (Princes Street Gardens), already mentioned, are the Calton Hill (348 ft.), the Meadows and the Links, two adjoining open spaces, on the latter of which the people had for centuries the right of playing golf, though this right has recently been withdrawn, a new golfing-ground having been provided to the S. of the city boundary on the Braid Hills (highest point 606 ft.), which have been acquired by the corporation as a recreation ground. To these may be added the Royal Botanic Garden, founded in 1670, though it has existed on its present site only since 1824. As a seat of **trade** E. has long been noted as a publishing centre, but this branch of trade is rapidly being transferred to London, while, on the other hand, the printing-trade is becoming ever more important, and E. still remains the principal centre of this trade in the kingdom outside of London. Among other local industries are type-founding, and the manufacture of india-rubber goods, vulcanite, carpets, glass, agricultural implements, &c. E. has the head-offices of many important banks and insurances, is the headquarters of the N. B. R., and has a terminal station of the C. R. A circular railway, running for the most part outside the city boundary, starts from the central station of the N. B. R., and passing by the S. suburbs of Morningside and Newington and the watering-place of Portobello, returns to the same station. Its ports are Leith and Granton. The head of the corporation is called the Lord Provost, and is entitled to be styled Right Honourable. It sends four members to the House of Commons, one for each of the E., W., S., and Central divs., and the universities of E. and St. Andrews unite in returning another member. Simeon of Durham, writing in the year 854, mentions the fortress or castle under the name of *Edwinsburch*, or castle of Edwin, probably so called after Edwin, Prince of Northumberland. In 1128 the town received a charter from David I., still preserved in the archives of the city. In 1437 James II. was crowned here; and in 1633 Charles I., on the occasion of his coronation, created the burgh into a city, with all customary privileges. E. was the permanent seat of the Scottish parliament till the union with England; it was long a favourite abode of the Scottish sovereigns, and its ancient palace is still occasionally honoured with the visits of royalty. With regard to the site of old E., see an article with plan, in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1893, p. 302. Alt. 230 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 28.32 in.; Colinton, alt. 500 ft., 36.48 in. Market-day, W. Parl. burgh P. (1841) 140,000; (1851) 160,300; (1871) 197,000; (1881) 225,400; 1891 (parl., mun., and royal burgh) 261,200; tn. (including a small suburban portion) P. 263,600.

Edinburgh, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., on Beaver R., 41 m. NW. by N. Allegheny. P. <1500.

Edinburghshire, or **Midlothian,** the metropolitan co. of Scot., bounded N. by the Firth of Forth, E. by Haddingtonshire (E. Lothian), and Berwickshire, and W. by Linlithgowshire (W. Lothian). The SE. part of the county is intersected by the Moorfoot hills, of Lower Silurian formation, separated from the Lammermuir hills by the valley of the Gala Water, through which runs the railway to Galashiels and Melrose (Waverley route of the N. B. R.). From the SW. the Pentland range, continued by the Braid and Blackford hills, runs towards the NE., composed in the NE. of felstone, in the SW. of Silurian and Old Red sandstone, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth southward, and are continued by the greenstone and basaltic elevations of the castle rock, Arthur's Seat, and Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. The Pentland range contains the highest summits of the county (Scald Law 1898 ft., and Carnethy 1890 ft.). From the S. the county gradually slopes towards the borders of the firth, and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The lowlands are principally composed of Lower Carboniferous sandstones and shales, including on the W. boundary of the county the valuable oil-shales, but there are also large patches of intrusive greenstone basalts and interbedded felstone. E. of the Pentland hills there follow Lower Carboniferous limestones with coal-seams interbedded, and still further E. a considerable area of true coal-measures. The coast line, 13 m. in extent, is in part sand downs. The principal rivers, none of which are large, are the Water of Leith, the Esk, the Almond, flowing through the NW. valley of the county, all belonging to the basin of the Firth of Forth, and the Gala, belonging to the Tweed basin. The principal minerals are the oil-shales already referred to (mined chiefly at Mid and W. Calder), E. ranking next after Linlithgowshire in the amount of this mineral produced, and coal, which is mined at Penicuik, Gorebridge, Dalkeith, Loanhead, Gilmerton, Musselburgh, Bonnyrigg, and Portobello in E. of co., and at West Calder in W. Ironstone is mined at Loanhead and Penicuik. Sandstone of a very superior quality abounds, and is extensively quarried at Craigleith and Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Crichton, and Burdiehouse. The county is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. The farms are large. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. There are large paper-mills on the Esk and Water of Leith, and several distilleries, breweries, potteries, but no other manufactures of importance. The N. B. R. and C. R. traverse the county. Two lines of the C. R., entering the county from

the SW., unite to the NW. of the Pentland hills, and proceed along the base of their foot-hills to the city of Edinburgh. The remaining lines, including that across the Forth Bridge, belong to, or are worked by, the N. B. R. E., cap., is the only royal burgh. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, and Musselburgh a burgh of regality. Principal towns and villages, Portobello, Newhaven, Lasswade, Loanhead, Ratho, Penicuik, and Roslin. Leith is the principal seaport. The county sends one member to Parliament. Mid-Lothian and the surrounding districts, at the period of the Roman conquest, was formed into the prov. of *Valentia*. The country was subsequently occupied by Saxon invaders from the N. of England, and by them chiefly retained till about the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish monarch, Malcolm II. Principal antiquities, Roslin Chapel, Craigmillar, Borthwick, and Crichton castles. Area, 231,724 ac. P. (1891) 434,159; of the dist. forming the county constituency, P. 86,800. See **Scotland,** table.

Edingale, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 5 m. N. by E. Tamworth, 1½ m. ENE. Elford and Haselour stn. P. <250.

Edingley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 9 m. ESE. Mansfield, with a stn. (**Kirklington and E.**) on the M. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**E. with Halam**) P. <750.

Edingthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 2 m. from the NE. ct., 9 m. SE. Cromer, 3½ m. NE. by E. North Walsham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Edington, par., Eng., Northumberland, 3½ m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Edington, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6 m. ENE. Bridgwater, with a stn. (**E. Junction**) on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <500. See **Chilton upon Polden.**

Edington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 5⅛ m. SE. by E. Trowbridge, 3½ m. ENE. Westbury stn., P.O.; 5765 ac. P. <1000.

Edinkillie, or **Edenkillie,** par., Scot., Elginshire, on R. Divie, 7½ m. S. by W. Forres, 1½ m. SSE. Dunphail stn.; 32,467 ac. P. <1000.

Edirne, Turkey in Europe. See **Adrianople.**

Edissiya, vil., Russia, Caucasia, govt. Terek, dist. and 100 m. SE. Pyatigorsk; mineral waters. P. <3000.

Edisto, settlement, U.S., S. Carolina, Berkeley co., on the E. side of Edisto I., 22 m. SW. by W. Charleston.

Edisto, riv., in the S. of S. Carolina, flows SE. into the Atlantic, which it enters by two arms enclosing Edisto I., about 20 m. SW. Charleston; navigable for 100 m.

Edithburgh, watering-place, S. Australia, Fergusson co., 50 m. (by water) W. by S. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Edith Weston, par., Eng., Rutland, 4½ m. ESE. Oakham, 2½ m. NNW. Luffenham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ed Jish, vil., Palestine. See **El Jish.**

Edku, tn., Egypt, 24 m. E. by N. Alexandria, on the N. side of E. lake or lagoon (130 sq. m. in extent). P. 5800.

Edlaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 11 m. WNW. Derby, 2 m. SE. Clifton stn. P. <250.

Edlesborough, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury div., 7½ m. W. Luton, 2 m. S. by E. Stanbridgeford stn. P. <1500. eccles. par. (**E. with Northall and Dagnall**) P. <1500.

Edleston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 1½ m. SW. Nantwich. P. <250.

Edlib, tn., Syria. See **Idlib.**

Edlingham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 5½ m. WSW. Alnwick, on the NE. R., P.O.; 5818 ac. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. with Bolton**) P. <500.

Edlington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. SW. by S. Louth, 2 m. NW. Horncastle. P. <250.

Edlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SW. by S. Doncaster, 2 m. SE. Conisbrough stn. P. <250. See **Warmsworth.**

Edlipo, tn., N. Syria. See **Idlib.**

Edmondbyers, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 10 m. SE. by S. Hexham, 4½ m. NW. Burn Hill Junc., P.O. (**Edmundbyers**); 5102 ac. P. <500.

Edmondsham, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 12½ m. SSW. Salisbury, 2 m. NW. Verwood stn. P. <250.

Edmondsley, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 5 m. NW. by N. Durham, 2 m. W. by N. Plawsworth stn., PM.O. P. <3000.

Edmondstown, electoral div. and stn., Ire., in the extreme E. of co. Mayo, on the M. G. W. R., near Ballaghaderreen.

Edmondthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6½ m. E. by S. Melton Mowbray, 1½ m. E. by N. Whissendine stn., on M. and G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Edmonson, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of the meridian 86°, and N. of the parallel 37°.

Edmonstown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 12 m. SW. Dundalk, P.O. P. <250.

Edmonton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 5 m. from Brampton. P. <1500.

Edmonton, formerly **Fort E.,** Canada, dist. Alberta, 175 m. N. by E. Calgary, on the Saskatchewan (*q.v.*), by which river it is 1500 m. NW. Winnipeg; coal worked near. Alt. 2388 ft. Mean temp. (4½ yrs., 1880–85), yr. 33.6° F., Jan. 1.6°, July 59.5°; rfall. (6 yrs., 1883–88), 8.25 in.; snowfall, 30.1 in. P. <1500.

Edmonton, tn. and par., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 6½ m. ESE. Barnet, on the G. E. R. **Lower E.,** stn. in the N., and **Angel Road** and **Silver Street,** stns. on different lines in the S. Par. 7489 ac., P. 36,400; tn. P. 25,400.

Edmore, vil., U.S., Michigan, Montcalm co., 10 m. by rail N. Stanton. P. <1500.

Edmundbyers. See **Edmondbyers.**

Edmunds, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 45° and 46° S., crossed by 99° W.

Edmundston Little Falls, or **Madawaska,** vil., Canada, in the NW. of New Brunswick, Madawaska co., on the U.S. frontier, 80 m. WSW. of the W. end of Chaleur Bay. P. <1500.

Edna, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Ottertail co., 170 m. S. by E. Winnipeg, 20 m. S. Crookstown. P. <1500.

Ednageragh, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Aughnacloy, co. Tyrone.

Ednam, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2 m. NNE. Kelso, P.O.; 3849 ac. P. <750.

Ednaville, tn., U.S., Texas, Jackson co., 110 m. SE. by S. Austin. P. <1500.

Ednol, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 2½ m. NNE. New Radnor. P. <250.

Edolo, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, on R. Oglio, 45 m. NE. Bergamo. P. <2000.

Edon, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co., 65 m. W. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Edrei, places named in the O. T. See **Ed Dr'ah, Y'ater.**

Edremid, tn., Asia Minor. See **Adramyti.**

Edrinius Lacus, Italy. See **Idro, Lake.**

Edrom, par., Scot., Berwickshire, on Whiteadder Water, 3 m. ENE. Duns, on the N. B. R., P.O.; 9545 ac. P. <1500.

Edsele, vil., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, on the Fax Elf, 71 m. NW. by N. Hernosänd. P. <2000.

Edstaston, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 12 m. N. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. N. Wem stn., P.O. P. <750.

Edstone, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 21 m. W. Scarborough, 9 m. NW. by N. Malton. P. (of each) <250.

Edvin Loach, par., Eng., in a detached part of Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 11 m. E. Leominster, 3 m. N. Bromyard stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. L. with Tedstone Wafer**) P. <250.

Edvin Ralph, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 10 m. E. Leominster, 2 m. NW. by N. Bromyard stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. R. with Collington**) P. <250.

Edw, riv., Wales, Radnorshire, in the S., trib. of the Wye, which it joins on the l. bk. at Aberedw.

Edwalton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 3 m. SSE. Nottingham, on the M. R., P.O. P. <250.

Edwardesabad, or **Dhulipnagar,** tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. Bannu, on the Kuram R., 90 m. SW. Peshawar. Founded in 1848 by Major (afterwards Sir) Herbert Edwardes. Alt. 1280 ft. P. (1881) 9000; (1891) 8800; Hindus, 4500; Moham. 3700.

Edward Lake, lake, Canada, prov. and co. Quebec, 75 m. NW. of the city of Quebec, drained S. by the R. Batiscan into the R. St. Lawrence; 16 m. long.

Edwards, co., U.S., Illinois, between 38° and 39° N., crossed in the E. by 88° W.

Edwards, co., U.S., Kansas, W. of 99° W., partly bounded on the N. by 38° N.

Edwards, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 30° N., and in the W. by 100° W.

Edwardsburg, or **Port Elgin,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Grenville co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 43 m. S. by E. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Edwardsburg, vil., U.S., Michigan, Cass co., 38 m. E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Edwardsport, vil., U.S., Indiana, Knox co., on r. bk. of W. branch of White R., 42 m. S. by E. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Edwardstone, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. E. Sudbury, P.O. P. <500.

Edwardstown, S. Australia, a SW. suburb of Adelaide.

Edwardsville, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Perth co., on R. Maitland, 7 m. from Listowel.

Edwardsville, vil., U.S., Alabama, Cleburne co., 77 m. N. by E. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Edwardsville, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Madison co., 19 m. NE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <4000.

Edwardsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., near Wilkesbarre. P. <4000.

Edwinstowe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6½ m. ENE. Mansfield, PM.O.; 6052 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**E. with Carburton**) P. <1500.

Edworth, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 12½ m. ESE. Bedford, div. and 3 m. SE. Biggleswade stn. P. <250.

Edzell (ed'yel), par., Scot., cos. Forfar and Kincardine, on the N. Esk, 5½ m. N. Brechin, PMT.O.; 20,068 ac. P. <750.

Eeckeren, comm. and tn., Belgium, close to and N. of Antwerp. Comm. P. <5000; tn. P. <2000.

Eecloo, comm. and tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. NW. by N. Ghent; has manufactures of lace, linen, and wool. Comm. P. 11,600; tn. P. 8700.

Eegholm. See **Egholm.**

Eelen, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg. on the Meuse, 13 m. SW. by W. Roermond. P. <2000.

Eel Lake, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 12 m. from Yarmouth. P. <1500.

Eel River, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Restigouche co., 5 m. from Dalhousie. P. <1500.

Eel River, U.S., California, flows N. then W. and enters the Pacific in 40° 38′ N.

Eem, riv., Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, flows NW. from near Amersfoort, and enters the Zuider Zee 7 m. ESE. Amsterdam.

Een, great religious centre of the Somali country.

Eendracht, or **Sloak,** an arm of the E. Scheldt, separating the Dutch provs. Zeeland and N. Brabant.

Eendragtsland, ct. dist., W. Australia, stretching from North-West Cape to Steep Point; is sandy and barren. Discovered in 1616 by the Dutch captain, Dirk Hartog, and called after a ship.

Eeragh Island, Ire. See **Brannock Islands.**

Eerneghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Furnes. P. <5000.

Eersteling, vil., S. African Republic, Zoutspansberg dist., about 128 m. NE. by N. Pretoria; gold-mine centre.

Eesti-maa, Russia. See **Esthonia.**

Efat, Shoa. See **Ifat.**

Efate, New Hebrides. See **Vate.**

Efenechtyd, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 8 m. SSE. Denbigh, 2 m. SW. Ruthin stn. P. <250.

Eferding, tn., Upper Austria, 13 m. W. Linz. P. <3000.

Effin, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Coshlea and Coshma, 3 m. SW. Kilmallock; 5267 ac. P. <1000.

Effingham, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 4 m. NW. by W. Dorking, 1½ m. SSE. **E. Junction,** on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Effingham, co., U.S., Georgia, E. frontier, N. of 32° N.

Effingham, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. E. co., 65 m. WSW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <4000.

Effingham Station, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Florence co., on Lynch's Creek, 9 m. S. Florence by rail. P. <1500.

Efford Beacon, a cliff, Eng., on the ct. of Cornwall, about 1 m. SW. Bude, in 50° 49′ N.

Efik, numerous tribe on the l. bk. of the Old Calabar, Gulf of Biafra, Upper Guinea.

Efilwen, P.O., Wales, 4 m. from Clynderwen, on border of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

Eford, Loch. See **Eport, Loch.**

Efrata, dist., Africa, in the NW. of Abyssinia.

Efremov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 84 m. SSE. of Tula, on Elets Rly., on Krasivaya Mecha R. P. 16,000 with suburbs.

Ega, small riv., Spain, flows E. then S. to the Ebro, which it joins about 1° 56′ W.

Egadi, the ancient *Egates,* a group of isls. in the Mediterranean, 15–27 m. W. Trapani, Sicily. The chief islands are Favignana, Levanzo, and Marittimo (alt. 2245 ft.).

Egal, a long valley, central Africa, full of springs and pasture, sloping from NW. to SE. parallel to the NE. shore of Lake Chad, at the distance of about 180 m. from the lake. *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1876, p. 407.

Egan, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Moody co., 85 m. NNE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Eganville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on R. Bonnechère, 66 m. W. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Egard, watering-place, Austria, Tirol, about 4 m. W. Meran; has two cold sulphur springs.

Egates, isls. See **Egadi.**

Egba, or **Ebba,** kgd., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, N. of Lagos, cap. Abeokuta. A treaty concluded with the government of Lagos in 1893 secures free trade with that colony, and precludes the cession of any part of the terr. of E. to any other power than the British. P. uncertain.

Egbell, tn., Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 55 m. NW. Neutra. P. <4000.

Egbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 11 m. W. Goole, 1 m. SW. Hensall stn. P. <500.

Egdean, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 8½ m. N. by W. Arundel, 1½ m. ENE. Petworth stn. P. <250.

Egea (Ejea, or **Exea) de los Caballeros,** tn., Spain, prov. Saragossa, 32 m. W. Huesca. P. <5000.

Egedes, Agades, or **Aghades,** tn., Sahara, cap. of Air.

Egedesminde, Danish settlement, N. Greenland, on the S. side of Disko Bay, founded in 1759 by Captain Egede, and named in memory ('minde') of his father, Hans Egede, the famous Greenland missionary. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1874–84), yr. 23.5° F., Feb. −1.0°, July 44.2°.

Egeln, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 7 m. ENE. Halberstadt; occupies an important position near the W. angle of the prov. at the meeting-place of the railways, following the valleys of the Eger and Mies in Bohemia, and railways from the S. (by the Naab valley), W., and NW. in Bavaria; has coal and salt mines. P. 5500.

Egelsbach, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. and 10 m. SSW. Offenbach. P. <3000.

Eger, riv., central Europe, rises on the N. side of the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria, flows E. into Bohemia, passes Eger, Karlsbad, and Saaz, and enters the Elbe at Leitmeritz.

Eger, Hungary. See **Erlau.**

Eger, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on R. Eger, 25 m. WSW. Karlsbad; has textile and other manufactures. In its old castle, in 1634, the principal friends of Wallenstein were put to death, while he himself was assassinated in a house in the market-place. Near it are the baths of Franzenbrunnen. Alt. 1493 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.3° F., Jan. 27.6°, July 63.4°. P. 18,700.

Egerbach, health resort, Tirol. See **Ambras.**

Egerdir, or **Eyerdir,** tn., on the S. shore of Egerdir-göl (lake), 84 m. W. Konieh. Alt. 2950 ft. The lake, fresh water, 30 m. long N. to S., by 3–10 m. wide, is drained S. probably through the Ak-su into the Mediterranean, its N. point, cut off by a strait, is called Lake Hoiran. W. of Egerdir are the ruins of Antioch of Pisidia. P. 6000.

Egeri, or **Ægeri, Ober-** and **Unter-,** two comms., Switzd., cant. Zug, the latter 3½ m. SE. by E. Zug, at the foot of a lake (area, 2.7 sq. m.; depth, 270 ft.) of the same name, drained by the Lorze into the N. end of Lake Zug. Unter-E. P. <3000; P. Ober-E. <2000.

Egeron, strait, between the N. and S. isls. of Timor Laut; discovered in 1877. *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1878, pp. 294–96.

Egersund, maritime tn., Norway, stift Christiansand, amt and 38 m. S. Stavanger, on the strait separating it from the isl. **Egerö̈e,** the centre of an extensive herring fishery. Outer harbour, average depth 36 ft.; inner harbour, depth at entrance 20 ft.; depth along storehouses, 13–14 ft. P. <3000.

Egerszeg, Zala-, market-tn., Hungary. See **Zala-Egerszeg.**

Egerton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. W. Nantwich, 3½ m. E. by S. Broxton stn. P. <250.

Egerton, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 7 m. WNW. Ashford, 3 m. W. by S. Charing stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Egerton, vil., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 4 m. N. by W. Bolton, 1½ m. W. Turton stn., PMT.O.

Egg, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'a nook' or 'corner.' See *Ecke.*

Egga, tn., W. Africa, upon the r. bk. of the Niger, 68 m. above the confluence of the Benue, at the place where it turns to the S. in the Nupe Country, in about 8° 48′ N., 6° 30′ E.; one of the stations of the Royal Niger Co. It extends for more than 2 m. along the river; a large pop. also live here on board their canoes, and trade on the Niger. P. 7–8000.

Eggbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Egbrough.**

Egg Buckland, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 2½ m. NNE. Plymouth. P. <2000.

Eggenburg, comm., Lower Austria, 40 m. NW. Vienna. P. <3000.

Eggenfelden, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 29 m. ESE. Landshut. P. <3000.

Eggesford (egz'ford), par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 16 m. SE. by S. Barnstaple, on the L. & SW. R. P. <250.

Eggesin, comm., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. Stettin, circle Ueckermünde. P. <3000.

Egg Harbor, city, U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., 40 m. SE. Camden. Wine is extensively made here. P. <1500, of which the majority are Germans.

Egg Harbor, inlets. See **Great** and **Little Egg Harbor.**

Egg Island, small isl., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 67° 10′ W.

Egg Island, Hebrides. See **Elgg.**

Egg Island, small isl., U.S., New Jersey, in Delaware Bay; has a fixed light; in 39° 10′ N., and 79° 9′ W.

Eggington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 9 m. WNW. Luton, 2 m. NW. by N. Stanbridgeford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Egginton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4 m. N. by E. Burton, 1 m. S. of its stn., a junc. on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <500.

Eggiwil, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 11 m. NE. Thun, in the Emmenthal. P. <4000.

Eggles, in place-names, 'church.' See *Eccles.*

Eggliescliffe, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 4 m. SSW. Stockton, close to Yarm stn., with stn. and P.O. (**Eaglescliffe Junction**) on the NE. R. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Yarm, alt. 80 ft.), 26.66 in. P. <1000.

Egglestone, par., Eng., Durham, on the l. bk. of the Tees, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Barnard Castle, 13½ m. WSW. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. NNE. Romaldkirk stn.; lead-smelting carried on. PM.O. 8056 ac. P. <750.

Egglestone Abbey, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 1½ m. SE. Barnard Castle. P. <250.

Eggleton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Leddon, 9 m. ENE. Hereford, 3 m. NE. Stoke Edith stn. P. <250. See **Stretton Grandison.**

Eggmühle. See **Eckmühl.**

Egg Shoal, islet, U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., in Pamplico Sound, in 35° 14′ N.

Egham, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., on the Thames, 12 m. W. Richmond, on the L. & SW. R. The par. contains the Royal Holloway College for Women, opened in 1886. Near it are Runnymede and Cooper's Hill College. 7786 ac. P. 10,200; eccles. par. (**E. with Englefield Green**) P. 8100.

Eghlish, Ire. See **Aglish Cloghane.**

Egholm, or **Eegholm,** small isl., Denmark, N. of Agersö, off SW. ct. Seeland.

Eghris, plain, Algeria, prov. Oran, at the S. base of the hills on whose slopes Maskara stands, about 45 m. SE. Oran; fertile and salubrious, with a pervious soil. Mean alt. 1650 ft.

Eglishay, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., 11 m. N. Kirkwall, P.O. P. 147. See **Rousay and Eglishay.**

Egin, or **Ekim,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet Mamuret-el-Aziz, sanjak Kharput-Mezre, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, 140 m. SW. by S. Trebizond. P. 19,000; Moham. 11,400; Gregorian Armenians, 7600.

Egina, isl. and gulf, Greece. See **Aigina.**

Eginen-thal, valley, Switzd., cant. Valais; the R. Egine has a fall of 82 ft. at the entrance to the valley, which contains the Brodel Lake.

Egin-gol, riv. See **Kosso-gol** (lake).

Egish, Lough, lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Monaghan, 15½ m. WNW. Dundalk, drained W. into Lough Oughter.

Egito, Logito, or **Egypto,** small ct. tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 50 m. NE. Benguella, in 11° 57′ S.

Egleton, par., Eng., Rutland, 1 m. SE. by E. Oakham. P. <250. See **Oakham.**

Egletons, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, 57 m. WSW. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Eglingham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 6½ m. NW. Alnwick, 3½ m. ENE. Hedgeley stn., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**E. with Bewick and Lilburn**) P. <2000.

Eglinton, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 4 m. from Toronto. P. <1500.

Eglinton, or **Muff,** tn., Ire., NW. ct., co. and 6½ m. NE. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, on S. shore of Lough Foyle, with a stn. on the Londonderry and Coleraine Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Eglinton Iron-Works, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 2½ m. NW. Irvine. P. <1000.

Eglish, Irish, 'a church.' See *Eccles.*

Eglish, par., Ire., W. co. and 4 m. WNW. Armagh, bars. Tiranny and Armagh; 10,575 ac. P. <2500.

Eglish, par., Ire., King's co., bar. E., 3 m. NE. Parsonstown; 14,800 ac. P. <1500.

Eglish, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 4 m. S. by W. Dungannon, P.O. P. <250.

Eglon, place named in O. T. See **Ajlân.**

Eglos, in Cornish names, 'church.' See *Eccles.*

Egloshayle, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 5 m. NW. by W. Bodmin, 1 m. E. Wadebridge stn., P.O.; 5682 ac. P. <1500.

Egloskerry, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4 m. WNW. Launceston, with a stn. on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**E. with Tremaine**) P. <750.

Eglwys, in Welsh names. See *Eccles.*

Eglwysbach, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 5 m. SSE. Conway, 1 m. E. Tal-y-Cafn and E. stn., on Festiniog Line, PM.O.; 7902 ac. P. <1500.

Eglwysbrewis, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 12½ m. WSW. Cardiff, 3½ m. S. by E. Cowbridge. P. <250.

Eglwyscymmin, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 9 m. NE. Tenby, 5 m. SE. by S. Whitland stn. P. <250.

Eglwyseg, hamlet, Wales, near Corwen, Merionethshire, P.O.

Eglwys-fach, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 11 m. NE. by N. Aberystwith, 1½ m. SW. Glendovey stn. P. <500.

Eglwysfair Churig, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 13 m. S. by E. Cardigan, 1 m. SE. Rhydowen stn. P. <250. See **Henllan Amgoed.**

Eglwysilan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 10 m. NW. by N. Cardiff, 2 m. E. Treforest stn.; 13,852 ac. P. 15,800.

Eglwysnewydd, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 10½ m. NE. by N. Tregaron, 5½ m. NE. Strata Florida stn. P. <750.

Eglwys Oen Duw, eccles. par., Wales, in the N. of Brecknockshire, near Garth. P. <750.

Eglwysrhôs, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 2 m. NE. by N. Conway, PT.O. (**Llanrhos**). P. <3000.

Eglwyswrw, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. SW. by S. Cardigan, 4 m. W. Boncath stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Egmanton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10 m. NNW. Newark, 3 m. WNW. Crow Park stn. P. <250.

Egmere, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 21 m. W. by S. Cromer, 2 m. W. Walsingham stn. P. <250. See **Holkham.**

Egmond-Aan-Zee, maritime vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the North Sea, 5 m. W. Alkmaar. P. <3000.

Egmont, Santa Cruz, or **New Guernsey,** the largest of the Queen Charlotte Is., in the Pacific Ocean, in 10° 53′ S.

Egmont, or **Taranaki,** a beautifully regular snow-capped volcanic cone, in the SW. penin. of the North I. of New Zealand. Alt. 8270 ft. **E. Cape** at the W. end of that penin.

Egmont Bay, a large bay, Canada, in the W. of Prince Edward I., on Northumberland Strait, the head of which is divided by only a narrow isthmus from Cascumpeque Harbour, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Egmont Cape, at the mouth of E. bay, on the S. **2.** Cape, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 46° 51′ N.

Egmont Harbour, on the N. side of W. Falkland I., with supplies of fresh water.

Egmont (or **Pukarunga**) **Island,** in the Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in 19° 14′ S. and 139° 15′ W.

Egnach, comm., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 8 m. N. St. Gall, on the Lake of Constance. P. <3000.

Egorievsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 74 m. NE. of Ryazañ. Several important cotton-mills. Centre of considerable cottage-industries in cottons. Trade in corn, cattle, and salted beef. Five fairs. P. 6700.

Egremont, market-tn. and par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Ehen, 5½ m. SSE. Whitehaven, on the L. & NW. R., with iron-mines, PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. P. 6100; tn. P. 6300; parl. div. P. 53,600.

Egremont, or **Liscard St. John,** eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, on the Mersey, 2 m. NW. Birkenhead. P. 6600.

Egremont, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 10 m. NNE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Egremont, par., Wales, N. Carmarthenshire, 10 m. ENE. Haverfordwest, 1 m. NW. Clynderwen stn. P. <250.

Egres, or **Egris,** vil., Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Maros, 10 m. ENE. Nagy-Szent-Miklos. P. 6000.

Egribos, or **Egripos,** channel between the mainland of Greece and the isl. of Eubœa (*q.v.*).

Egrigaia, in Marco Polo. See **Ning-hsia.**

Egri Palanka, Turkish, **Palanka, Krivorechka,** or **Krivorechna Palanka,** Servian, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Üsküb, 32 m. SE. by S. Vranja (Servia). P. above 5000; mainly Christian Servians.

Egton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the l. bk. of the Esk, 6 m. WSW. Whitby, with a stn. on the NE. R., P.O.; 18,365 ac. P. <1500. **Egton High Moor,** an upland tract to the S.

Egton Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the r. bk. of the Esk, 1½ m. S. by W. Egton, P.O.

Egton with Newland, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 3 m. N. Ulverston. P. <1000.

Eguzon, tn., France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 45 m. NNE. Limoges. P. <2000.

Egyek, tn., Hungary, co. Hajdú, dist. Balm-Ujváros. P. <5000.

Egypt (origin of name uncertain, according to Brugsch derived from the ancient surname of Memphis, Ha-ka-ptah = belonging to Ptah), the most north-eastern country of Africa, comprises Lower E. (Bahari), Middle E. (Vostani), and Upper E. (Saïd); moreover, a part of the Mudirieh of Donkola in Nubia, the district of Koseïr on the Red Sea, el-Arish in Syria, the Isthmus of Suez, and the oases of the Libyan desert. The area of E. is about four times that of Great Britain, but before the Mahdi rebellion it was more than twice as large. **Physical Features.**—Mountain chains, running parallel to the Nile, separate the fertile valley of this river from the deserts E. and W. of the Nile. The Libyan desert to the W. is without any elevations worth mentioning, but the desert tract of land between the Nile and the Red Sea is formed of a plateau from 1600 to 3000 ft. high. Parallel to the shores of the Red Sea—towards which the ground slopes steeply—a number of mountains rise above the plateau, the most important being the Soturba (6900 ft.), Hammada Olaki (6600 ft.), Um Delpha (6650 ft.), Dukhan (5400 ft.), Harba (5200 ft.), and Garib (5400 ft.). The mountain ranges following the Nile terminate at Cairo, this town being situated on one of the last offshoots of them, Mount Mokattam. N. of Cairo commences the delta of the Nile, which has an area of about 8500 sq. m., and is more than 120 m. wide. The Nile (*q.v.*) is the only river of Egypt. The principal **lakes** are the Birket-el-Kerun (in the Fayum), the Bitter Lakes (on the Isthmus of Suez), the Natron Lakes (in the Natron valley), and the lagoons of the Nile delta, viz., the Mariut, Edku, Burlus, and Menzaleh Lakes. The once celebrated Lake Moeris has disappeared long ago. **Geologically** the S. and E. parts of the country principally consist of crystalline rocks, especially mica schists, clay-slates, and breccias; as well as of granite, gneiss, syenite, and porphyry. In the southern parts of the country a cretaceous sandstone is found, which is followed by extensive tertiary deposits covering Middle and Lower E. Nummulitic limestones, here and there overlaid by mighty sandstone masses, are the characteristic features of these tertiary rocks. From el-Kab (S. of Esneh) to the delta the Nile flows through the limestone formation. Besides these the fertile alluvial soil of the Nile valley has to be mentioned, the Nile, during the yearly inundations, depositing large quantities of mud, which greatly

adds to the fertility of the Nile valley. The whole of the delta has also been formed by alluvial deposits within the most recent geological period. The **climate** of Upper E. is very hot and dry throughout the year, whilst in Middle and Lower E. two seasons are distinguishable, the hot season from April to November, and the temperate one from December to March. In the delta the heat rarely exceeds 85° F., and during 9 months of the year north winds, laden with moisture, prevail, producing fogs in August, September, and during the winter months. But in summer the sky is cloudless and clear, and rain is of very rare occurrence. The khamsin, a hot S. wind, coming from the Equatorial regions, blows in May and June. The heat produced by this wind is very oppressive, and reaches extreme temperatures, especially in Upper E., where 140° to 150° F. have been registered at Assuan, and more than 110° F. at Philae and Thebes. The climate is on the whole healthier than that of many other subtropical and tropical countries; with the exception of some unhealthy tracts of land on the shores of the Red Sea. Upper E. is healthier than the delta, for, when the yearly inundation is subsiding, fevers, dysentery, and ophthalmia are of frequent occurrence in the delta. The **flora** of E. is partly that of the Mediterranean countries, partly that of the eastern Sahara. The date-palm is the most important fruit-tree of E., dates being the principal food of the inhabitants in various parts of the country. E. has no forests, but groves of palms and sycamores, as well as fig, orange, lemon, olive, and mulberry plantations. Lotus and papyrus, the celebrated plants of ancient E., are now but rarely met with in the delta. Celebrated are the roses of the Fayum; and there, as well as in the delta, splendid grapes grow, but on account of the prohibition of wine-drinking by the Mohammedan religion the culture of the vine has been neglected for centuries past. Wheat, barley, maize, durrah, rice are largely cultivated; cotton and cotton-seed belong to the most important export products of modern E.; sugar-cane, flax and hemp, beans, lentils, pease, bananas, melons, and onions are likewise of importance; clover grows in abundance. The **fauna** of E. is peculiar. Beasts of prey are but rarely met with on account of the absence of forests. The leopard, hyæna, fox, and jackal are the principal. The hippopotamus, a few centuries ago frequent in the Lower Nile, has now disappeared. Gazelles live in the deserts; and the ichneumon is found everywhere in the vicinity of the Nile. The most important domestic animals are the dromedary, the horse, the donkey, the sheep, and the ox. E. has a variety of birds; vultures, quails, plovers, wild ducks, pelicans, flamingos, herons, and bitterns have to be mentioned first. The ibis, the most celebrated bird of ancient E., is now rarely met with. Many of our European migratory birds visit the country in winter. Reptiles of importance are the uraeus serpent, the nilotic varane, and the chameleon; the crocodile is no longer found in Lower E., having retired more into the interior. The Nile abounds in fish, various kinds of silurus, carps, and eels being the most common. Of insects, bees, locusts, mosquitos, and the sacred beetle have to be mentioned. The fertility of E. is entirely dependent on the Nile (*q.v.*) and its yearly inundations. As a rule the river commences to rise in June, and reaches its maximum in September. But this is not always the case, and the time and duration of the inundations vary considerably. For instance, in 1892 the Nile, after falling during the summer months to a very low level, rose in the late autumn to an abnormal height. A regular **irrigation** of the country is therefore of the utmost importance. In modern times, Mehemet Ali commenced (in 1842) the construction of a large Nile dam, which was, however, after a short period of time, so much damaged, that it was practically useless from 1867 to 1883. The canal system of the Nile delta was in the same unsatisfactory state till 1883. But since the country has been under British influence the great Nile dam has been repaired, and the canal system regulated and completed. The importance of these irrigation works is best shown by the enormous influence which they have on the fertility of the country, *e.g.*, the average value of the cotton crops has increased since 1883 by £835,000 per annum. The irrigation works are not yet completed, and everywhere in Lower and Upper E., canals, sluices, syphons, escapes, weirs, &c., are in construction. The chief question to be dealt with in the near future is, how to make use of the surplus water of the inundations? This can be done in two ways, either by ponding up the river above Assuan, or by diverting a portion of the flood into the natural depression of the Raiyan basin south of the Fayum, and by forming there a storage reservoir. Financially, E. has greatly profited by the irrigation improvements of the last ten years; at present the cultivated and revenue-paying area is about 5,000,000 acres, and provided that no further political complications arise, E. will soon be able to reap the full benefit of its fertile soil. E. produces hardly any metals, and only a limited number of **minerals.** Small quantities of copper are found near Mount Dukhan, and of gold near Mount Ollagi and Mount Samerah; the mines which were worked in ancient times are no longer profitable. Natron and salt are found in the northern parts of the country: Natron valley in the Libyan desert. Petroleum is found near Mount Ez-Zet on the Red Sea, sulphur at Ras-el-Jimsah, and emeralds near Mount Zebara (S. of Koseïr). The working of the quarries was in former times of much greater importance than it is to-day: the granites and syenites of Upper E., the porphyry from Mount Duchan, the marble quarries of Mons Claudianus (NW. of Koseïr), the alabaster pits of Tel-el-Amarra, and numerous limestone and sandstone quarries below Assuan have to be mentioned. The **manufactures** of E. are of little importance: pottery; woollen, linen, and cotten cloths; morocco leather, and carpets being the most important. In the Middle Ages Alexandria was celebrated for its beautiful embroideries, and although the demand has lessened, this industry is still carried on in this town. **Means of communication.**—River navigation on the Nile and in the delta is considerable; and since the British occupation many agricultural roads have been constructed, and the use of wheeled transport is now becoming common. E. has at present 1400 miles of railways, and extensions in different parts of the country are under consideration. The most important lines are those connecting Alexandria and Cairo; Cairo, Ismailia, and Suez; and the Nile valley railway on the left bank of the river which has recently been extended to Sohagh. It is expected that the last-named line will, before long, be prolonged to Luxor. A very important railway bridge has just been completed near Cairo, connecting the railways of the delta with the Upper E. line, and another highly important railway bridge near Mansurah was opened at the end of April 1893. The railway receipts during the last five years were satisfactory; in 1892 they amounted to £1,680,000 Egyptian. Also telegraphs and post-office show considerable progress during the last three years. The centre of the export and import trade of E. is Alexandria, Rosette and Damiette being of much less importance. The **exports** consist almost exclusively of agricultural products: wheat, maize, barley, lentils, beans, and sugar; the cotton plant has been very largely cultivated since the American civil war, and the yield of the cotton crops in 1892 amounted to not less than 5,000,000 cantars (1 cantar=100.8 lbs.). The principal **imports** are textiles, coal, timber, indigo, live stock, metals, and machinery. **Money.**—10 millièmes=1 Piastre Tariff (P. T.); 100 P. T.=£1 Egyptian; 97½ P. T.=£1 sterling. The metric system was introduced in 1875 by a decree of the Khedive. About the relations of E. to the Porte, see **Turkey.** Nominally the **government** of E. is in the hands of the Khedive and of a ministry which is formed after European model. But since Arabi's rebellion the Khedive and his ministers are supported in all administrative matters by competent British advisers, and the re-organisation of the army has been put in the hands of British officers. The troops are partly fellaheen and partly Sudanese. **People.**—Ethnologically we meet in E. with mixtures of different races. The Arabian type is predominant. The fellaheen, the peasants of the Nile valley, are a mixture of Arabs and negroes. The race of the ancient Egyptians is represented by the Copts, most of whom live in Upper E. Also a considerable number of Europeans (especially Greeks, Italians, and Frenchmen) live in E. The valley and delta of the Nile are, of course, the most densely peopled parts of the country. The dominant religion is the Islam; an exception are the Copts, who profess the Christian faith (Jacobites). The language of E. is Arabic; the Copt language is no longer spoken, but still used in the liturgy. The cap. of E. is Cairo, and the commercial centre of the country is Alexandria. Siut it the most important town of Upper E. Port Saïd and Ismailia have become towns of importance since the opening of the Suez Canal (*q.v.*), but, contrary to expectation, Suez has not much profited by this great enterprise. Among other places of importance are: Rosetta, Damietta, Koseïr, Suakin, Medinet-el-Fayum, Assuan, Korosko, and Wadi Halfa. As regards history, the ancient history of E. is beyond the limits of this article. In 638 A.D., E.—which was at that time a prov. of the Byzantine empire—was conquered by the Mohammedans. From 970 to 1171 the dynasty of the Fatimides, and from 1171 to 1250 that of the Eyubites flourished. These were followed by the Mamelukes (Memluks) who ruled over E. till 1517, when Sultan Selim I. made the country a Turkish prov. A new era commenced with Mehemet Ali, who reigned from 1805 to 1849. On the one hand, he introduced a great many useful reforms, but, on the other, the country suffered by enormous taxation and oppressive conscription for carrying on of foreign wars. Ismaïl (1863–1879), during whose reign the Suez Canal (*q.v.*) was completed, made himself almost independent of the Porte. He extended his dominions to Darfur and to the Equatorial Nile Lakes, but contracted such enormous debts that he was deposed in 1879. Ismaïl was succeeded by his son Tewfik (1879–1892). Under his reign, in 1882, the rebellion of Arabi took place. Alexandria was bombarded by the British fleet (July 1882), and Arabi was finally defeated by a British force at Tel-el-Kebir (13 Sept. 1882). Since that time E. has been under British influence. The Sudan provs. of E. were lost by the Mahdi rebellion and the fall of Khartum (26 Jan. 1885). Tewfik

died in 1892, and was succeeded by his son Abbas, the present Khedive. Total area of E., 394,240 sq. m., but the cultivated and settled area only amounts to 12,976 sq. m. P. (1892) 6,817,265; of these 245,779 are nomads, and 90,886, foreigners. [**H. G. S.**]

Egypto, tn., W. Africa. See **Egito.**

Ehen, riv., Eng., issuing from Ennerdale Water, and flowing S. through the Egremont div. of Cumberland into the Irish Sea.

Ehime, one of the two kens or perfectures into which the isl. of Shikoku, Japan, is divided; cap. Matsuyama.

Ehingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the Danube, 15 m. SW. by W. Ulm. P. <5000.

Ehrang, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 5 m. N. by E. Trèves; iron-mines and blast-furnaces near. P. <3000.

Ehrenberg, vil., U.S., Arizona, Yuma co., 83 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Ehrenberg, Alt, vil., Austria, Bohemia, circle Leitmeritz. P. <4000.

Ehrenberger Klaus, pass, Austria, Tirol, joins the valley of the Inn with that of the Lech by a high-road.

Ehrenbreitstein, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, govt., circle and immediately opposite Koblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is situated at the foot of a rocky hill, 468 ft. in elevation, and carries on a small trade. The fortress of E. ('Broad Stone of Honour'), which covers the rock, was originally a Roman castrum. In the time of the Frankish emperors it was known as Irmstein, and it received its present name on the occasion of its being greatly strengthened by the Archbishop of Trève in 1153. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1623 and 1688, taken in 1799, and demolished after the peace of Lunéville, but restored by the Prussian government since 1816, and is now a first-class fortress. P. <3000.

Ehrenfeld, former tn., Prussia, 2 m. NW. Cologne, with which it is now incorporated.

Ehrenfriedersdorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 12 m. S. by E. Chemnitz. P. <5000.

Ehstes, Russia. See **Esthonians.**

Ehstland, prov. of Russia. See **Esthonia.**

Eibar, comm., Spain, prov. Guipúzcoa, dist. Vergara. P. 5100.

Eibau, Alt, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. and 9 m. SSW. Löbau. One of the chief seats of the celebrated linen manufacture of Lusatia. P. <5000.

Eibelstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the r. bk. of the Main, 5 m. SE. Würzburg. P. <2000.

Eibenschitz, or **Ivančice,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 12 m. SW. by W. Brünn. P. <5000.

Eibenstock, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 17 m. SSE. Zwickau; cap. circle E.; near is a strongly sulphurous spring. P. 7200.

Eibergen, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. SW. by W. Enschede. P. 5000.

Eich, vil., gd.-duchy and 1½ m. N. by W. Luxemburg, on the Alzet; has iron-works. P. 5600.

Eichholz, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 30 m. SSW. Königsberg. P. <2000.

Eichsfeld, dist., Ger., Prussia, in the SW. of the prov. Saxony.

Eichstätt, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 14 m. NW. Ingolstadt; seat of a bishop, formerly cap. of a principality; manufactures of earthenware, hardware, &c. Lithographic stones extracted from neighbouring quarries and prepared here. P. 7500.

Eichstetten, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Freiburg, dist. Emmendingen, on the Dreisam, at E. base of Kaiserstuhl. P. <3000.

Eichwald, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Teplitz. P. <3000.

Eickel, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 8 m. NE. by E. Essen, 3 m. NNW. Bochum, with coal-mines. P. <3000.

Eidda, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 9 m. SE. Llanrwst; 6634 ac. P. <500.

Eider, the ancient *Eidora,* riv., N. Ger., rises in Holstein, 8 m. S. Keil, and flows W. to the North Sea, past Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt, forming, with the E. Canal, which continues it, the limit between the former duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Length 117 m., for 70 m. of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic and the North Sea, and the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg. The **E. Canal,** which begins above Rendsburg and terminates at Holtenau, on the harbour of Kiel, is at present only 12 ft. deep, but its deepening is contemplated as part of the projected Baltic and North Sea Canal.

Eiderstedt, penin., Ger., on the W. ct. of the prov. Schleswig, between the N. of the Eider and the Bay of Meldorf.

Eidfjord, the upper (easternmost) end of the Hardangerfjord, Norway.

Eidinghausen, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, circle Minden, dist. Oeynhausen, with brine springs. P. <2000.

Eidsvold, tn., Norway, prov. Aggershuus, 32 m. NNE. Christiania, on r. bk. of the Vermen Elf. P. 7500.

Eidsvold, gold-mining tp., Queensland, Wicklow co., 140 m. S. by E. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Eifel, hilly plain, Rhenish Prussia, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, N. of the Lower Moselle, between Trèves, Koblenz, and Aix-la-Chapelle, composed principally of Devonian slates, but studded with the cones of numerous extinct volcanoes of mid-Tertiary times; these cones being in some cases basaltic or trachytic, but in other cases built up of erupted Devonian fragments. Numerous crater-lakes, locally called *Maare.*

Eifion, parl. div. in the SW. of Carnarvonshire, Wales. P. (1891) 42,800.

Eiger Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Eigg, or **Egg,** isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, one of the Hebrides, 7½ m. W. Arisaig, PM.O. P. 233.

Eighter, P.O., Ire., 4 m. SW. Virginia, co. Cavan.

Eighton Banks, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 8 m. W. Sunderland, 1½ m. NE. Lamesley stn. P. <3000.

Eijerland, the N. part of Texel I., Netherlands, consisting only of sand-dunes, in which countless seabirds nest. Formerly a separate island, but united in 1630 to Texel by a dyke.

Eijerlansche Gat, channel, Holland, between the isls. of Vlieland and Texel, prov. N. Holland.

Eiken, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 10 m. N. by W. Aarau. P. <2000.

Eikisdal, valley, Norway, amt. Romsdal, containing the picturesque E. Lake.

Eilbeck, frontier tn., Ger., in the terr. of and on the NE. of the city of Hamburg. P. 17,900.

Eildon (il'don) **Hills** (corruption from *Moeldun,* 'bald hill.' See *Moel*—Blackie), three adjacent conical hills, Scot., Roxburghshire, just S. of Melrose; highest (the middle one) 1385 ft. *Eilean* (pronounced ai'lan), Gaelic, 'an island.'

Eilenburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, in the SE. of prov. Saxony, on riv. Mulde, 13 m. NE. Leipzig. Various manufactures. Birthplace (1819) of Franz Abt, the composer of songs. P. 12,400.

Eilendorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt., circle, and dist. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <4000.

Eilethyos, Egypt. See **El Kab.**

Eilsen, vil., Ger., Schaumburg-Lippe, 2½ m. from Bückeburg, with noted sulphate of lime springs and mud baths. P. <2000.

Eilsleben, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 20 m. W. Magdeburg. P. <3000.

Eimeo, or **Aimeo,** one of the Society Is., Pacific Ocean, to the NW. of Tahiti, in 17° 30′ S., and 150° 10′ W. Length 9 m., by 5 m. broad. P. <2000.

Elmsbüttel, tn., Ger., in the terr. of Hamburg, 2 m. N. of the Norder Elbe. P. (1880) 16,200; (1890) 46,200.

Einagh, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Kilkee.

Einbeck, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 20 m. N. by W. Göttingen; has textile and other manufactures. In the Middle Ages and down to the Thirty Years' War, an important fortress. P. 7700.

Eindhoven, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 19 m. ESE. Tilburg. P. <5000.

Einersheim, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 17 m. ESE. Würzburg. P. <2000.

Einsiedel, comm., Austria, Silesia, 23 m. WNW. Troppau, and 1½ m. N. Würbenthal. P. <2000.

Einsiedel, vil., Saxony, govt. Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. P. <4000.

Einsiedel, vil., Hungary, prov. Zips, 20 m. WNW. Kaschau. P. <2000.

Einsiedeln, tn., Switzd., cant. and 9 m. NNE. Schwitz, in the valley of the Sihl, owes its origin to the famous Benedictine Abbey, superior of all the abbeys of this order in Switzerland; founded in the 9th century; has a hospital, library, museum of paintings and Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which in September annually attracts on an average 200,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798. Birthplace of Paracelsus. Alt. 2986 ft. Rfall. (23 yrs.), 64.48 in. P. 8500. See **Morgarten.**

Eipel, riv., Hungary. See **Ipoly.**

Eipel, or **Ipice,** tn., Bohemia, 6 m. SE. Trautenau. P. <3000.

Eirias, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, Arfon div., 5½ m. E. by N. Conway, close to Colwyn Bay stn. P. <1000.

Eisack, riv., Austria, Tirol, rises on the S. slope of the Brenner, flows S. and enters the Adige (Etsch) below Bozen; 53 m. long.

Eisbergen, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the r. bk. of the Weser, 7½ m. SE. by S. Minden. P. <2000.

Eischol, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 8 m. E. by S. Leuk. P. <2000.

Eisen, Ger., 'iron.'

Eisenach ('on a river [see *Aa*] impregnated with iron'), tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. circle, 17 m. W. Gotha, on the Hörsel (trib. Werra); has manufactures of white-lead, chemicals, &c. Near is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the Langraves of Thuringia, in which Luther spent ten months, 1521–22, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony, during which time he translated the Bible. The former principality of E. came into the hands of Saxony in 1440, and on the partition of the Saxon territories in 1485 fell to the Ernestine branch. P. (1871) 14,000; (1890) 21,400.

Eisenberg, comm., Austria, Moravia, 31 m. NW. by N. Olmütz, 4½ m. WNW. Schönberg. P. <2000.

Eisenberg, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Altenburg, 24 m. WSW. Altenburg; manufactures textiles, porcelain, &c. P. 7300.

Eisenbrod, or **Brod Zelezny,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the Iser, 29 m. W. by N. Trautenau, 7 m. SE. by S. Gablonz. P. <4000.

Eisenburg, Hungary. See **Vasvár.**

Eisenerz ('iron ore'), tn., Austria, Styria, 16 m. NW. Leoben, a little to the SE. of the northerly bend of the Enns, with the chief Austrian deposit of iron ore. The **Erzberg,** that is, 'Ore Mountain,' situated at this place, is almost one entire mass of an iron carbonate, and the ore which has been mined for 2000 years is obtained from open-air quarries. The mountain is already reached by rail to Eisenerz on the N., and Vordernberg on the S., and it has been proposed to pierce a railway tunnel through it, under the Prebühel Pass. Alt. 2445–2475ft. P. <3000.

Eisenhut, mt. peak in the Styrian and Carinthian Alps. Alt. 8005 ft.

Eisenmarkt, tn., Hungary. See **Vajda-Hunyad.**

Eisenstadt ('iron town'), royal free tn., Hungary, prov. and 14 m. NNW. Ödenburg; in the park are an orangery, and large gardens of exotic plants. N. of the town are zoological gardens. P. <3000.

Eisenstein, vil., Austria, near the SW. frontier of Bohemia, 43 m. S. by W. Pilsen. Alt. 2540 ft. P. <2000.

Eiserfeld, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 35 m. W. Marburg. P. <4000.

Eiserne Thor, Das, mt. pass in the Carpathians, in the SW. of Transylvania, 72 m. E. by S. Temesvar. Alt. 2150 ft.

Eisey, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 1 m. from Cricklade stn., 7½ m. SE. Cirencester, on the Thames and Severn Canal. P. <250. See **Latton.**

Eisfeld, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meinengen, 12 m. N. by W. Koburg. P. <4000.

Eisgrub, comm., Austria, Moravia, on the Thaya, 8 m. E. Nikolsburg. P. <3000.

Eisleben, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 18 m. W. by N. Halle; centre of an important copper-mining dist. Martin Luther (1483–1546) was born and died here. P. (1816) 6000; (1880) 18,200; (1890) tn. P. 23,500; comm. P. 23,900.

Eltorf, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the riv. Sieg, 15 m. E. by N. Bonn. P. 5900.

Elub, Turkey in Europe. See **Eyub.**

Elvisch Thal. See **Anniviers.**

Ejéa de Los Caballeros. See **Egea de Los Caballeros.**

Ejibo, or **Ejigbo,** tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 153 m. NE. Lagos. P. 22,000. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 588.

Ejigbo, Yoruba country. See **Ejibo.**

Ejub, Turkey. See **Eyub.**

Ek- (or **Eke-**) **gol,** riv. See **Kosso-gol** (lake).

Ekaterinburg, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 311 m. by rail SE. of Perm. Administrative centre for the mining industry of Middle Urals. Imperial mint for copper. Imperial manufactories for cutting decorative stones, especially quartz, jade, porphyry, &c. Assaying laboratory for all gold extracted in the Urals. Important machinery works; candle, soap, rope works. Many inhabitants are engaged in cutting semi-precious stones. Centre for trade with the Urals and Siberia. Several important iron-works are situated in the dist. of E., some of them close by the town. First-class meteorological and magnetic observatory (56° 49′ N., 60° 35′ E.; alt. 890 ft.). Average temp., yr. 32.8° F., Jan. 2.3°, July, 63.3°; yearly rfall. 14.3 ins., May to Sept. 11.3 ins. P. (1860) 19,830; (1888) 36,800.

Ekaterinenstadt (Caterinenstadt), Ger. colony, Russia, govt. of Samara, dist. Nikolayevsk, 34 m. NE. of Saratov, near l. bk. of Volga. Administrative centre for Ger. colonies. Considerable trade in corn and tobacco, exported. P. <5000.

Ekaterinhof, imperial palace, park, and small tn., Russia, W. suburb of St. Petersburg, at the very head of the Gulf of Finland.

Ekaterinodar, tn., Russia, chief tn. of Kubañ prov. of Ciscaucasia, 531 m. NW. of Tiflis, on r. bk. of Kubañ R., at its junction with Karasuk. Model fruit-garden of the state. P. (1860) 9620; (1888) 47,600.

Ekaterinoslav, prov., South Russia, having Poltava and Kharkov in the N., the Don Cossacks in the E., the Sea of Azov and Taurida in the S., and Khersoñ in the W. Surface an undulating steppe gently sloping towards the S., with a swelling of the Donets Plateau in the E., of which the highest spot is 530 ft. above the sea. Granites in the W.; carboniferous, permian, chalk, and tertiary elsewhere. Coal measures in the E., and rich mine-ores—the govt. becoming a very important centre of Russian mining and iron-works. Fire-proof clay, clay for earthenware, gypsum, and grinding-stones extracted. Watered by the Dnieper, the Don, the Donets, and their tribs., several of which navigable. Climate warm, but winters still cold; yearly temp. 46° at Lugañ. Mean rfall. 14.7 ins. (7.2 May to Aug.). Forests few; soil very fertile; rich wheat-fields, and meadows covered with steppe flora. This govt. began to be peopled by Russians only about the end of the last century, but is now one of the best peopled provs. of the Empire. Population chiefly Little-Russian and partly Great-Russian; about 35,000 of each Greeks and Jews, and about 20,000 of each Germans and Armenians. Wheat-culture chief source of income; good orchards; large amount of horned cattle and sheep. Important fishing at the mouth of the Don. Manufactures rapidly growing. The whole export trade of the Sea of Azov passes through Rostov, Taganrog, and Mariupol. Divided into 8 dists.: Ekaterinoslav, Alexandrovsk, Bakhmut, Novomoskovsk, Pavlograd, Rostov, Slavyanoserbsk, and Verkhnednyeprovsk. P. (1830) 600,000; (1860) 1,138,750; (1888) 1,905,540.

Ekaterinoslav, chief tn. of above govt., on r. bk. of Dnieper, 607 m. SSW. of Moscow; iron-works, flour-mills, candle and soap works. P. 49,200.

Ekaterinovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, govt. Kubañ, dist. and 100 m. ESE. of Yeisk. P. 8300.

Ekbologo, tn., W. Africa, on the Opara, 4 m. WSW. Lagos.

Ekelsdorf, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, 13 m. N. Lübeck. P. <2000.

Ekersund, tn., Norway, prov. Stavanger, on the SW. ct., 38 m. SSE. Stavanger. P. <3000.

Ketahuna, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Wairarapa North, 65 m. NE. by N. Wellington. P. <1500.

Ekhinades, or **Curzolari,** a group of small isls. of the W. ct. of Greece, just N. of the mouth of the Gulf of Patras, belonging to the prov. of Mesolongion.

Ekhmin, Upper Egypt. See **Akhmyn.**

Ekim, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Egin.**

Eko, tn., Brit. W. Africa. See **Lagos.**

Ekoln, the most N. arm of Lake Mälar, Sweden, stretches nearly to Upsala.

Ekowe, Zulu-land. See **Eshowe.**

Ekrebel, place named in O. T. See **'Akrabeh.**

Ekrika, tn., Africa. See **Okrika.**

Ekrikok, Brit. W. Africa. See **Ikoroñong.**

Ekron, place named in O. T. See **Aker.**

Ekrúk, large tank, dist. and NE. of Sholápur, Bombay, India.

Ekshisu, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 28 m. SE. by S. Monastir.

Eksjö, tn., Sweden, Götarike, prov. and 35 m. ESE. Jönköping. P. <4000.

El Aa'sy, riv., Syria. See **Orontes.**

Elabuga, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 279 m. SE. of Vyatka, on Totma R., near its junction with Kama. Considerable trade in corn P. 10,200.

Elah, valley, named in O. T. See **Wâdy-es-Sunt.**

El Ahsa, Arabia. See **El Hazn.**

Elaine, mining tp., Victoria, Grant co., 20 m. SE. by S. Ballarat. Alt. 1300 ft. P. <1500.

El 'Al, ruins, Palestine, *Elealah* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 49′ E., 2 m. NE. of the ancient Heshbon.

El 'Amud, ruins, Palestine, *Amad* in the O. T., 33° 2′ N., 35° 8′ E., 8 m. NNE. Acre.

Elan, riv., Wales, in the cos. of Cardigan and Radnor, joins the Wye on the r. bk., on the border of Brecknockshire, a little below Rhayader. About 4 m. SW. Rhayader, ½ m. below the point where it now receives the Claerwen on the r. bk., a great dam is being constructed to form a lake which will receive both streams and serve as a reservoir for the supply of Birmingham.

Elañ, tn., Russia, govt. and 107 m. SW. Saratov, dist. Atkarsk, on Elañ R. Trade in corn and dyeing plants. P. 8000.

Elandsberg, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Prince Albert, 70 m. SW. Beaufort, West, on the railway to Kimberley.

Eland's Kloof, mission stn., Cape Colony, Clan William dist. P. <2000.

Elanskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, dist. Medvyeditsa, 128 m. NW. Tsaritsyn, on the r. bk. of Don. P. 11,225.

Elaphonêsos, isl., Greece. See **Cervi.**

El Arawan, W. Sahara. See **Arawan.**

El Arhouat, or **El Aruat.** See **Laghuat.**

El Arish (or **Araish**). See **Arish, El.**

Elasson, or **Elassona** (the *Oloossôn* of Homer), tn., Turkey in Europe, near the Greek frontier, at the SW. base of Mount Olympos, 22 m. NW. by N. Larissa.

Elat, isl., in the Caroline Archipelago, in 7° 30′ N., 146° 15′ E.

Elatma, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 246 m. N. of Tambov, on l. bk. of Oka. Manufactures of nails, horse-shoes, and agricultural implements. P. 8500.

El' Atra, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Ether* of the O. T., 31° 37′ N., 34° 52′ E., 16 m. WNW. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron).

El Aujah et Tahtâni, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Naarath* of the O. T., 31° 57′ N., 35° 28′ E., 6½ m. N. of the ancient Jericho.

El Aziriyeh, vil., Palestine, *Bethany* in the N. T., 31° 46′ N., 35° 15′ E., 1½ m. ESE. Jerusalem.

Elba, isl., Italy, W. ct., in 42° 42′–52′ N., prov. Leghorn, is entirely mountainous, the culminating point Monte Capanne (3340 ft.) in the W. Iron ore of excellent quality well adapted

for the manufacture of Bessemer steel abounds, and is largely exported from Porto Ferrajo, the principal port (N. side of the isl.), chiefly to the U.S. and England. Napoleon I. lived here from May 3, 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815. Length, E. and W., 17½ m.; breadth, 2½–10½ m; area, 86 sq. m. P. 22,300.

Elbadja, Tunis. See **Béja.**

El Baheira. See **Tunis,** tn.

El B'aneh, site, Palestine, *Beten* in the O. T., 32° 56′ N., 35° 16′ E., 12 m. E. Acre.

Elbasan, Elbesan, Albassan, or **Ilbassan,** the ancient *Albanon* or *Albanopolis,* Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. E., 36 m. ESE. Durazzo. First mentioned in the 2nd century A.D. (the first mention also of the Albanian people). P. 15,000.

Elbe (name derived from the old German and Swedish *elf* or *alf* = 'river'), one of the largest and most important rivers of Germany. The E. takes its rise (at an alt. of 4600 ft.) in Bohemia, on the southern slopes of the Riesen-gebirge. It flows first southward, and then to the W. and NW. It becomes navigable at Melnik, where it is joined by the Moldau, the volume of this trib. being considerably larger than that of the Upper Elbe. Shortly afterwards the river makes its way through the Mittel-gebirge and the picturesque Elbsandstein-gebirge ('Saxon Switzerland'), having left Bohemia and entered Germany near Herrnskretschen. Below Meissen the river enters the North German plain, through which it passes, flowing in a NW. direction. Near Hamburg the E. divides into Norder and Süder Elbe, and forms numerous islands; but further down, at Blankenese, the arms unite again, and the river forms an estuary. It reaches the North Sea near Cuxhaven. The total length of the E. is 720 m., 550 m. of which are navigable. With the exception of the Rhine, the E. is the most important river of the German Empire; and, compared with the former, it has the advantage that its middle and lower course lie entirely within German territory. Moreover, navigable tribs., like the Saale, Havel (with Spree), and Elde, increase the commercial importance of the E.; and a number of canals, like the Finow, Müllrose, Plauer Canal, and others, connect these waterways with one another, and with the basin of the Oder, thus making the Lower E. the centre of the river traffic of Prussia. Moreover, its estuary being accessible to sea-vessels as far as Hamburg (84 m. from the mouth of the E.), its maritime traffic is of great importance (see **Hamburg**). Much has been done during the last twenty years to improve the navigation, and to increase the traffic of the E. The two principal companies are the Chain Steamboat Company and the Saxo-Bohemian Steamboat Company. A chain is laid from Rothenburgsort, near Hamburg, to Melnik, in Bohemia (a distance of 471 m.). New harbour works have been constructed at Magdeburg, Wittenberge, and other places; and the canal system in connection with the E. is increasing from year to year; *e.g.*, it is now proposed to connect the E. at Lauenburg with the Trave at Lübeck by a canal which, when completed, will form one of the most important commercial waterways of the empire. About the canal from the Baltic to the E., see **North Sea and Baltic Canal.** Alt. of zero of river-gauge at Hamburg, 3.3 ft.; of river-surface at Lauenburg, 16½ ft.; at mouth of Havel, 72 ft.; at Hohenelbe, 1490 ft. Area of basin, 55,340 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). [**H. G. S.**]

El Beidah, site, Palestine, *Abez* in the O. T., 32° 43′ N., 35° 9′ E., 8 m. W. Nazareth.

El Bekaa, or **El Bika,** the ancient *Coele-Syria;* in the O. T., *Hamath,* the valley between the ranges of the Lebanon, Syria, traversed by the upper parts of the Nahr-el-Litany (*Leontes*) and Nahr-el-Asi (*Orontes*). Alt. 2600–3000 ft.

Elbe Kosteletz, or **Kosteletz an der Elbe,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 12 m. NE. by E. Prague. P. <3000.

El Beni, Bolivia. See **Beni.**

Elberfeld, one of the most important industrial towns of Germany, situated at an alt. of 502 ft., on the Wupper (trib. of the Rhine), in the valley of which the towns of E. and Barmen stretch contiguously for 5 m. Textile, dyeing, and calico-printing works, iron-foundries, iron and steel ware factories, paper-mills, chemical works, and breweries represent the principal industries of both towns. Commerce (especially foreign export) is likewise of great importance. The industrial development of E. dates from the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. In 1815 E. became a Prussian town. P. (1815) 20,000; (1850) 40,000; (1870) 65,000; (1880) 93,500; (1890) tn. P. 120,000; comm. P. 125,900. [**H. G. S.**]

Elberon, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 28 m. S. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Elberton, par., Eng., Gloucester, Thornbury div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Chepstow, 2½ m. SW. by W. Thornbury stn. P. <250.

Elbert, co., U.S., Colorado, in the E., crossed in the S. by 39° N., and extending nearly 140 m. W. from the E. frontier.

Elberton, tn., U.S., Georgia, Elbert co., 101 m. E. by N. Atlanta. P. <2000.

Elbert, co., U.S., Georgia, on E. frontier, and crossed in S. by 34° N.

Elbesan, Turkey in Europe. See **Elbasan.**

Elbe-Spree Canal, Ger. See **Dahme.**

Elbeteinitz, or **Týnice Labská,** market-tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 25 m. SW. by W. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Elbe-Trave Canal. See **Elbe.**

Elbeuf, or **Elbœuf,** tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the l. bk. of the Seine, arr. and 12 m. SSW. Rouen. For upwards of a century a flourishing manufacturing town, chiefly noted for its woollens. P. (1891) 20,000; including the suburbs of Caudebec-lès-E., St. Aubin-Jouxte-Boulleng, and St. Pierre-lès-E., 37,900.

El Bika, Syria. See **El Bekaa.**

Elbing, tn. and seapt., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 33 m. ESE. Danzig, on the **Elbing River,** which connects Lake Drausen with the Frisches Haff, 55 m. E. of the Nogat arm of the Vistula, with which it is connected by the Kraffohl Canal. Important shipbuilding yard, with manufactures of machinery. P. (1871) 31,200; (1890) tn. P. 41,500; comm. P. 41,600; including Pangritz, 44,500.

Elbingerode, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 14 m. SW. Halberstadt, has mines of red and brown hematite. P. <3000.

Elbing-Oberländischer Canal, Prussia. See **Oberländisch Canal.**

Elbœuf, tn., France. See **Elbeuf.**

Elbogen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 6 m. WSW. Karlsbad; celebrated for its porcelain. P. <4000.

Elbow, riv., Canada, Alberta, joins the Bow, r. bk., at Calgary.

Elbow, New Zealand. See **Lumsden.**

Elbridge, tn., U.S., New York, Onandaga co., 17 m. W. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Elbruz (**Elborus**), chief peak of main Caucasus ridge, 43° 21′ N. lat., 42° 26′ E. long. Old volcano, gives origin to several glaciers, of which Baksan Glacier descends to the level of 7350 ft., while four others descend to 7800–8600 ft. Alt. 18,525 ft.

Elburg, fishing tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the E. shore of the Zuider Zee, 12 m. WSW. Zwolle. P. <3000.

Elburz (or **Alburz**) **Mts.,** a lofty range in the N. of Persia, trending on the whole from E. to W. at the distance of 20–50 m. from the S. shore of the Caspian Sea. Highest peak Demavend (*q.v.*), NE. of Teheran, upwards of 18,000 ft. high. For the principal passes, see **Persia,** Means of Communication.

Elby Point, cape, Isle of Man, W. ct., 4 m. SW. Peel.

El Callao, gold-mine, Venezuela. See **Nueva Providencia.**

El Caney, Cuba. See **Caney.**

El Capitan, granite rock, U.S., 3300 ft. high, Yosemite valley.

El Carmen, tn., Colombia, dep. Bolivar, 60 m. SE. Cartagena; noted for its tobacco. P. 9000.

El Carmen, vil., in the S. of Paraguay, near the Paraná, in 56° 18′ W.

El Carmen, isl., 24 m. long, in front of the Laguna de Terminos, in the SW. of State of Campeche, Mexico, with seapt. of E. C. at its W. end.

Elche, tn., Spain, prov. and 13 m. SW. by W. Alicante, on the Vinalapo, every drop of the summer waters of which is used, in the *huerta* of E., to supply a grove of date-palms planted by the Moors. P. (1877) 19,700; (1887) 23,800.

Elche de la Sierra, comm., Spain, prov. and 65 m. SSW. Albacete, on the Segura. P. <4000.

El Cobre, a little-frequented roadstead, Chile, prov. Antofagasta, in about 24° 15′ S.

Elda, comm., Spain, prov. and 26 m. NW. Alicante, on l. bk. of riv. Elda. P. <5000.

Eldagsen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 14 m. S. by W. Hanover. P. <3000.

El Dakhleh, Egypt. See **Dakhel.**

El Darieh, Palestine, *Ataroth Adar* in the O. T., 31° 54′ N., 35° 4′ E., 13 m. NW. Jerusalem.

Elde, an important trib. of the Lower Elbe. The E. is a navigable river, flowing through Mecklenburg, where it forms the Müritz, Kölpin, Fleesen, Malchow, and Plauer Lakes. It reaches the Elbe near Dömitz. The E. is connected with the Havel by the Müritz-Havel Canal.

Elden, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Elveden.**

Elden Hole, chasm, Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Buxton, 3½ m. E. Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Eldersfield, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 6½ m. W. by S. Tewkesbury, P.O. P. <750.

Eldersile, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 2½ m. W. by S. Paisley, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R. P. <1500.

Elderslie, formerly **Broadmarsh,** small tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., on riv. Jordan, 23 m. NW. by N. Hobart. P. <1500.

Elderslie and Fardlehill, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 1½ m. W. Kilmarnock. P. <500.

Eldon, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 58 m. NNE. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Eldon, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I. See **Belfast.**

Eldon, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 2½ m. SE. by E. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. NE. Shildon stn. P. <2000.

Eldon, tn., U.S., Iowa, Wapello co., on l. bk. of Des Moines R., 60 m. W. by N. Burlington. P. <2000.

Eldon, Upper, Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7½ m. W. Winchester, 2 m. SE. by S. Horsebridge stn. P. <250.

Eldora, tn., U.S., Iowa, Hardin co., on Iowa R., 82 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <2000.

Eldorado (Spanish, 'the golden'), legendary country of tropical America, which early explorers believed, according to native rumours, to lie in different parts of the vast region between the Amazon and the Orinoco. In the centre of this country stood, according to tradition, a town with roofs of gold, known as **Manoa del Dorado.**

Eldorado, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 55 m. WNW. Kingston, on a railway. P. <1500.

Eldorado, co., U.S., California, intersected in E. by 120° W., and in N. by 39° N.

Eldorado, tn., U.S., Illinois, Saline co., 112 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Eldorado, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., on Reedy Creek, 132 m. NE. by N. Melbourne; with gold-mining. P. <1500.

Eldorado Springs, city, U.S., Missouri, Cedar co. (in SW. of state). P. <2000.

El Dorado, cañon of the Colorado, U.S., on the borders of the Nevada and Arizona, in 35¾° N.

Eldorado, city, U.S., Kansas, Butler co., on Walnut Creek, 107 m. SW. by S. Topeka, and 28 m. ENE. Wichita. P. <4000.

Eldred, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., on Allegheny R., 88 m. E. by S. Erie. P. <1500.

Eldridge, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Stutsman co., 90 m. E Bismarck. P. <1500.

Eldrig, vil. Scot., Wigtownshire, 8½ m. SW. Wigtown, 5½ m. WSW. Whauphill stn.

Elealah, place named in O. T. See **El' Al.**

Eleanor, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, 105 m. E. by S. Edmonton.

Eleasa, place named in O. T. See **Il'asa.**

Elek, vil., Hungary, co. Arad. P. 6600.

Elema, dist. on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 145½°–146¾° E.

Elen. See **Athabasca.**

Eleph, place named in O. T. See **Lifta.**

Elephant, isl., in the Gambia, W. Africa, 100 m. from its mouth.

Elephant and Castle, stn., London, Eng., Surrey, on L. C. & D. R., 1½ m. St. Paul's. It takes its name from an old tavern situated at the most important meeting-place of roads in London S. of the Thames.

Elephanta Island, called by the natives *Ghárápurí,* isl., Brit. India, in Bombay Harbour, 4 m. E. Bombay I.; has remarkable cave temples, in one of which is a colossal three-faced bust 17 ft. 10 in. in height, representing Siva in his threefold character of Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer. The great temple-cave is 130 ft. long and 123 broad, and is still used on Sivaite festivals, and specially by the Baniyá caste. The island received its name from the Portuguese after a large stone elephant which stood near the old landing-place.

Elephant Bay, small bay, Portuguese W. Africa, Benguella, in 13° 11′ S.; has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.

Elephantine, isl. See **Assuan.**

Elephant Pass, Ceylon.

Elephant Point, cape, India, Bengal, on the W. ct. of Chittagong div., in 21° 15′ N.

Elephant River, S. Africa. See **Olifant's River.**

Elephants, Island of, small isl., E. Africa, NW. of the I. of Inyak, Delagoa Bay.

Elerch, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 2 m. SE. Aberystwith; 4266 ac. P. <250.

Elerigova, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 33 m. E. by S. Salonica.

Elets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 121 m. by rail ESE. Orel. Important centre for trade in corn and cattle. P. 36,500.

Eleusis (elefsis), vil., Greece. See **Lousina.**

Eleuthera, one of the Bahama Is., W. Indies, lat. of Pigeon Key 25° 11′ N., 50 m. NE. New Providence, and separated from Abaco by Providence Channel. Length, 80 m.; breadth, 10 m. At its N. end is a harbour and fort. Formerly sometimes known as Royal I. P. <3000.

Eleven Lane Ends, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Tandragee, co. Armagh.

El Ezziyah, site, Palestine, *Hosah* in the O. T., 33° 11′ N., 35° 15′ E., 7 m. SSE. Tyre.

Elf, elv, Scandinavian, 'a river;' in proper names used as a suffix, *elf* in Swedish, *elv* in Norwegian, in both spelt in one word with the name proper, and usually so spelt also in this Gazetteer, though in some cases in which the rivers are well known in England without the suffix the names are entered without the suffix, or with the suffix detached.

El Fasher, Sudan. See **Fasher.**

El Fata, defile traversed by the Tigris in 35° N.

Elfdalen, comm., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on the Öster Dal Elf, 68 m. NW. Falun; has porphyry quarries and iron works. P. <4000.

Elfeld, Ger. See **Eltville.**

Elfleet Bay, Ire., on the NE. side of Lough Ree, in the SW. of co. Longford.

Elford, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. SE. Belford. P. <250.

Elford, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 4½ m. E. by N. Lichfield, 1 m. W. **E. and Haselour** stn., on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Elfsborg, prov. (län) of Sweden, cap. Venersborg.

Elgan, Yakut settlement, Siberia, govt. and 500 m. W. Yakutsk, dist. Vilnisk.

El Gedah, tn., Tripoli, 150 m. WSW. Tripoli.

Elgin, vil., Canada. See **Kelso.**

Elgin, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Albert co., 60 m. NE. St. John, on a railway.

Elgin, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 24 m. from Brockville. P. <1500.

Elgin, co., Canada, Ontario, on the widest part of Lake Erie.

Elgin, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., on Otter Creek, 23 m. E. London. P. <1500.

Elgin, co., Queensland, touching in the S. 28° S., crossed in the W. by 149° E.

Elgin (*g* hard), royal and parl. burgh, ancient city and par., Scot., cap. co. E., on the Lossie, 11½ m. E. by N. Forres, 5 m. SW. Lossiemouth, its seaport, with stns. on the G. N. of S. R., and the H. R. It has an academy (a high-class secondary school), woollen manufactures, &c., and ruins of a cathedral founded in 1224, 289 ft. in length, with two western towers 83 ft. high. The chapter house is entire, and highly ornamented. There are also remains of a monastery of Grey Friars. E. was created a royal burgh by William I. Along with Banff and Macduff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead (forming the E. dist. of bors.), it returns one member to House of Commons. The secluded valley of Pluscardine, in SW. of the par., contains the ruins of Pluscardine Priory, founded in 1230 by Alexander II. Market-day, F. Royal burgh (1891) P. 7600; par. 19,166 ac., P. 9300; city P. 7900; parl. burgh P. 7800; parl. dist. of burghs P. 33,300.

Elgin, New, vil., Scot., adjoining Elgin on the S., 1 m. to the SSE. P. <750.

Elgin, city, U.S., Illinois, Kane co., 35 m. WNW. Chicago. Much waterpower used in various manufactures. P. (1880) 8800; (1890) 17,800.

Elginfield, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 14 m. from London. P. <1500.

Elginshire, or **Moray,** maritime co., Scot., on the Moray Frith (with 30 m. of sea-coast), the central part of the ancient prov. of Moray, having Banffshire on E., Nairnshire on W., and Inverness-shire on S. and SW. The surface gradually rises from fertile alluvial plain along the coast to a mountainous dist. in the S., the culminating point being 2328 ft. in the Cromdale Hills (SE. frontier). The rivers are the Spey, on E., draining more than half the county; the Lossie, in the centre; and the Findhorn, in the W., expanding into Findhorn Bay. The geological strata are Old Red Sandstone, with fish remains, reptilious sandstone of the Triassic age, and in the S. crystalline rocks like those of the Central Highlands. The plain of Moray is largely composed of glacial deposits, and this dist. is noted by its advanced agriculture, favoured by an excellent climate; less than a third, however, of the county is in cultivation (see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12, for agricultural statistics). The chief manufacture is whisky. There are valuable salmon fisheries. Minerals unimportant. Besides excellent roads, this county has communications by the H. R. and G. N. of S. R. with Perth, as well as Aberdeen and Inverness. The ancient prov. of Moray included Nairnshire and part of Banff and Aberdeenshire. The chief antiquities of the county are Elgin Cathedral, the sculptured monument called Sweno's Stone, the 'Roman Well' at Burghead, and several castles. The counties of Elgin and Nairn, together, return one M.P. E. contains 19 entire pars., and is included in the Synod of Moray. The only royal burghs in it are the county town and Forres. P. of co. (1891) 44,800. See **Scotland,** table.

Elgóibar, comm., Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, dist. Vergara. P. <5000.

Elgoll, P.O., Scot., I. of Skye, on the E. shore of Loch Scavaig, 9½ m. NNW. of the Point of Sleat.

El Goleah, Algerian Sahara. See **Golea, El.**

Elgon, an extinct volcano, central Africa, to the NE. Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 0° 158′ N., 34° 37′ E. Alt. 14,100 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, pp. 202–3.

Elham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 5½ m. N. by E. Hythe, on the SE. R., PM.O.; 6599 ac. P. <1500.

El Hammâm, hot springs and baths, Palestine, *Hammath,* in the O. T., 32° 46′ N., 35° 33′ E., 1½ m. SSW. Tiberias.

El Hammeh, hot springs, Palestine, probably the *Zaphon* (*Amathi*) of the O. T., 32° 41′ N., 35° 40′ E., 10½ m. SE. Tiberias.

El Harathiyeh, vil., Palestine, *Harosheth* in the O. T., 32° 43′ N., 35° 6′ E., 11 m. W. Nazareth.

El Haura (or **Howra**), ct. tn., Arabia, Hejaz, on the Red Sea, about 175 m. W. by N. Medina.

El Haweh, springs, Egypt. See **Haweh, El.**

El-Hayz (**Haiz,** or **Hez**), small oasis of the Libyan desert, Africa, SW. of Beharieh, 28° 8′ N., 29° 15′ E.

El Haza, improperly **El Ahsa,** the low-lying coast-strip of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf belonging to Turkey, N. of Oman. Chief towns, El Katif and El Hofuf in the S., Koweit in the N. Area about 31,000 sq. m. Estimated P. 150,000.

El Helleh, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Keneh, on r. bk. of the Nile, opposite Esne.

El Hodh (or **Haudh**), Sahara. See **Hodh, El.**

El Hofuf (**Hufuf,** or **Hassa**), vil., in the interior of El Haza, Arabia, in about 25½° N., about 45 m. from the Persian Gulf. Also a group of villages, of which E. H. is the chief. P. 42,600; (Moham., in great part Wahabi—Cuinet).

Elia, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Roosky.

Elias, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Calvinia, 138 m. NE. by E. O'okiep.

Elie, par., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10½ m. S. by W. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R., a sea-bathing resort, PMT.O. P. <1000. See also **Earlsferry.**

Eligug Stacks, Wales. See **Stack Rocks.**

Elila, or **Lira,** riv., in the E. of the Congo Free State, enters the r. bk. of the Congo, in 2° 50′ S.

Elim, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Bredasdorp, 50 m. SW. Swellendam.

Elim, mission stn. of the Swiss Church, S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., about 210 m. NE. by N. Pretoria.

Eling, ct. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 5 m. W. Southampton, close to Totton stn. (for **E.**); 18,642 ac. P. 6500; eccles. par. (**North E.**) P. <1500.

Elliogarty, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Tipperary.

Eliot, tn., U.S., Maine, York co. P. <1500.

Elis, Greece. See **Achaia and Elis.**

Elisabethgrad (**Elisavetgrad**), fortress and dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 152 m. N. of Kherson, on Balta-Kremenchug Rly., on Ingul R. Petty trades in leather goods. Trade in manufactured goods imported from Odessa. Alt. 415 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.2° F., Jan. 20.3°, July 71.2°. P. 57,900.

Elisabethpol, govt. of Russia, Transcaucasia, having Erivan and Tiflis in W., Daghestan in N., Baku in E., and Turkish Armenia in S. It thus spreads from SW. to NE. over the Armenian plateau, the Anti-Caucasus chain, from 42° 20′–47° 30′ E. long., part of the valley of the Kur, and the slopes of the Main Caucasus ridge, from 47°–48° 20′ E. long. The govt. thus includes in the SW. the high plateau and mountains up to the alt. of 12,000 ft., as well as the lowlands of the Kur. Watered by the Kur and its numerous short l. bk. tribs., the Aras along the Turkish frontier, and its l. bk. tribs. Touches Lake Gokcha in the W. Climate extremely varied. [**Elisabethpol,** tn., **Shusha.**] Pop. consists chiefly of Tatars (373,700), Armenians (258,000), and partly Kurds (28,000), Russians (13,500), and others. Agriculture prosperous, leaving a surplus for export. Tobacco, the vine, silkworm culture. Cotton-tree and liquorice plant recently introduced, and 10,000 cwts. of raw cotton, and 700,000 cwts. of liquorice-root every year. Fruit largely exported. Cattle-breeding in the lowlands (70,000 horses, 67,000 bisons, 394,000 horned cattle, 1,235,000 sheep). Mining is developing, there being several excellent copper-mines—the works of Kedabek and Kalakent yielding about 30,000 cwts. of copper, and five others about 7000 cwts. more. House industries in villages. Nearly 1500 small factories give occupation to 8000 workers; yearly production about £300,000. Divided into eight dists.; E., Nukha, Shusha, Aresh, Jebrail, Jevanshir, Kazakh, and Zanglzur. Area, 3666 sq. m. P. (1890) 728,250.

Elisabethpol, or **Ganja,** chief tn. of above prov., 128 m. SE. Tiflis. Very old Armenian town, later a Turkish fortress, annexed to Russia in 1813. Pop. Turkish and Armenian; excellent gardens and orchards. Culture of mulberry tree. House manufacture of silks. Average temp. (alt. 1460 ft.), yr. 13.1°, Jan. 0.1°, July 25.2°; rfall. (9 yrs.), 10.2 in., May–Oct. 6.6 in. P. 20,600.

Elisabethstadt (German, in Hungarian, **Erzsébetváros,** or **Ebesfalva**), royal free tn., Hungary, Transylvania, cap. prov. Kis-Küküllö, 35 m. NE. by N. Hermannstadt. P. <3000.

Elizabeth, vil., U.S., Illinois, Jo Daviess co., on Apple R., 13 m. SE. Galena. P. <1500.

Elizabeth, city, U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 5 m. SW. by S. Newark. Elizabethport, the portion on Newark Bay can be reached by vessels of 300 tons. Manufactures sewing-machines, &c. P. (1880) 28,200; (1890) 37,800.

Elizabeth, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Pasquotank co., 144 m. E. by N. Raleigh; has a fine, safe, deep harbour. P. < 4000.

Elizabeth, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on r. bk. of the Monongahela R., opposite Western E., 22 m. by rail SE. Pittsburg. P. <2000.

Elizabeth, or **Henderson,** coral isl., Pacific Ocean, in the SE. of the Low Is., in 24° 21′ S., and 128° 18′ W.

Elizabeth, Cape, Alaska, E. of the entrance to Cook inlet, in 59° 8′ N., 151° 45′ W.

Elizabeth, Cape, S. Australia, on the E. shore of Spencer Gulf, in 34° 11′ S.

Elizabeth, Cape, U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 7 m. SSE. Portland.

Elizabeth City, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., on Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads.

Elizabeth Islands, Pacific. See **Toau.**

Elizabeth Islands, a group belonging to Dukes co., off the S. ct. of Massachusetts, U.S., to the S. of Buzzard Bay; a favourite resort for yachting and fishing.

Elizabethport, U.S., New Jersey. See **Elizabeth.**

Elizabeth Town, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 28 m. W. Launceston. P. <1500. See also **Norfolk, New.**

Elizabethtown, vil., U.S., Illinois, Hardin co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 130 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Elizabethtown, city, U.S., Kentucky, Hardin co., 38 m. S. by W. Louisville. Alt. 681 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Elizabethtown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 20 m. ESE. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Elizario, vil., U.S., Texas, El Paso co., on the l. bk. of the Rio Grande, 37 m. SE. by S. of the W. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Elizondo, tn., Spain. See **Baztan.**

Elja, riv., Spain and Portugal. See **Herjaz.**

El Jauf (or **Jof**). See **Jauf, El.**

El Jem, Tunis. See **Jem, El.**

El Jezaïr, Algeria. See **Algiers.**

El Jib, vil., Palestine, *Gibeon* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 35° 11′ E., 6 m. NW. by N. Jerusalem.

El Jish, or **Ed Jish,** vil., Palestine, *Ahlab* in the O. T., 33° 1′ N., 35° 26′ E., 17½ m. NNW. Tiberias.

El Jubeihah, ruins, Palestine, *Jogbehah* in the O. T., 32° 1′ N., 35° 52′ E., 16 m. N. by E. of the ancient Heshbon.

Elk, riv., Canada, in the SE. of Brit. Columbia, flows S. by W. into the Kootenay.

Elk, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., crossed in the N. by 37½ N., bounded on the E. by 96° W.

Elk, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed in the W. by 79° W., and in the middle by 41½° N.

Elk, riv., U.S., West Virginia, rises in the Greenbrier Mts. and flows W., then WSW. to the Great Kanawha, which it joins on the r. bk. at Charleston.

El Kab, the ancient *Eilethyos,* tn., Upper Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Nile, 40 m. SSE. of the ruins of Thebes.

El Kanawat, vil., Palestine. See **Kanawat.**

El Kantara, Egypt. See **Al Kantara.**

El Kasr, vil., Upper Egypt, cap. of the great W. oasis of Dakhel, in 25° 41′ N. and 29° E.

El Katn (or **Katan**), Hadramut. See **Hota.**

El Katr. See **Katr, El.**

El Kawa, tn., Eastern Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Bahr el Abiad, 78 m. WNW. Sennar.

Elk City, vil., U.S., Kansas, Montgomery co., on Elk R., 122 m. S. Topeka, 75 m. W. by N. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

El Kerak, Palestine. See **Kerak.**

Elk Falls, vil., U.S., Kansas, E. co., 120 m. S. by W. Topeka, 95 m. W. by N. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

El Khargeh, tn., Upper Egypt, cap. of the Great Oasis, in 25° 28′ N., 30° 40′ E.; among its numerous ruins are those of a temple, and near it is a remarkable necropolis.

Elkhart, city, U.S., Indiana, E. co., 83 m. E. by S. Chicago (Illinois). P. (1880) 7000; (1890) 11,400.

El Khatif (or **Katyf,** or **Khatiff**), maritime tn., Arabia, El Haza, on the NW. side of the Gulf of Bahrein; has pearl-fisheries; unhealthy. The name is also applied to the dist. to which the town belongs. P. (tn.) 18,300 (Sunnites, or rather unavowed Wahabis—Cuinet).

El Khîâm, vil., Palestine, *Ijon* in the O. T., 33° 19′ N., 35° 36′ E., 25 m. E. by N. Tyre.

Elkhorn, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 197 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Elkhorn, riv., U.S., Nebraska, rises in the S. of Holt co., flows ESE. then SSE. past Norfolk and West Point to the Platte R., which it joins on the l. bk. about 20 m. WNW. Plattsmouth; length about 200 m.

Elkhorn, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, cap. Walworth co., 41 m. SW. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

El Khulil, ancient tn., Palestine, *Hebron,* or *Kirjath-Arba,* the city of the Anakim, in the O. T., 31° 32′ N., 35° 6′ E., 20 m. SSW. Jerusalem. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, partly in the deep narrow valley of Mamre, one of the heads of the Beersheba valley, now clothed with vineyards. Its sanctuary (*haram*), a walled enclosure, resembling that of the Temple of Jerusalem, but on a smaller scale, is believed by Major Conder to have been the work of Herod the Great or one of his im-

mediate successors, and was certainly in existence as early as 333 A.D. Within its walls are a mediæval church and a court-yard, built over a rock-cut cave, which early tradition identifies with the cave of Machpelah, purchased by Abraham from the sons of Heth, and believed to contain the tombs of Abraham himself, Sarah, his wife, Isaac and Jacob, Rebecca and Leah. Six cenotaphs stand in the enclosure, believed to mark the site of tombs beneath, the cave itself never being entered, though its interior can be seen through a hole in its roof. E. K. manufactures glass, trinkets, leather, and other goods. P. 10,000.

El Khurebe, ruins, Palestine, 3 m. W. of the Baheiret el Huleh (Waters of Merom), site of one of the places called *Hazor* in the O. T.

Elkington, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 3½ m. NW. Louth. E., North, P. <250; E., South, P.O., P. <500.

Elkington, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. E. by N. Rugby, 2½ m. ESE. Yelvertoft stn. P. <250.

El Kiswe, vil., Palestine, 33° 21′ N., 36° 14′ E., 11 m. SSW. Damascus.

Elkland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., on Cowanesque Creek, 12 m. SW. Lawrenceville by rail. P. <1500.

Elk Mountains, a complicated and rugged range, of volcanic origin, in the W. of Colorado, U.S., crossed by 39° N., and 107° W., with several peaks 12–14,000 ft. high.

Elko, vil., U.S., Nevada, cap. E. co., on Humboldt R. and the Cen. Pac. Rly., 117 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state. Mean temp. (18 yrs.), yr. 46.9° F., Jan. 22.9°, July 75.1; rfall., yr. 5.62 in. P. <1500.

El Kos ('the bow,' so named from its windings), riv., Morocco, prov. Fez, enters the Atlantic at El Arish after a NW. course; has a bar at its mouth, within which is a port.

El Kosh, market-tn., Turkey in Asia, Kurdistan, 30 m. N. Mosul; the reputed birth and burial-place of the prophet Nahum, and a place of pilgrimage of the Jews.

Elk Point, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, cap. Union co., 38 m. ESE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Elk Rapids, vil., U.S., Michigan, Antrim co., 70 m. SSW. of the Straits of Mackinac, on Grand Traverse Bay. P. <1500.

Elk Ridge, vil., U.S., Maryland, Howard co., on the Patapsco R., 7 m. SW. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Elk River, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Sherburne co., on l. bk. of the Mississippi, at confluence of the Elk, 28 m. NW. by N. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Elksley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. ESE. Worksop, 3½ m. SSW. Retford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Elkstone, par., Eng., Gloucester, Cirencester div., 6 m. S. by E. Cheltenham, P.O. P. <250.

Elkstone, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 4½ m. ENE. Leek. See **Warslow and Elkstone.**

Elkton, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Todd co., 50 m. NW. by N. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Elkton, tn., U.S., Maryland, Cecil co., 16 m. WSW. Wilmington (Del.). P <3000.

Elkton, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Brookings co., 104 m. NE. by N. Yankton. P. <1500.

El Kuds, city. See **Jerusalem.**

El Kunêtra, vil., Palestine, 33° 7′ N., 35° 48′ E., 29 m. NE. by N. Tiberias.

El Kureitein, ruins, Palestine, perhaps the *Kerioth Hezron* of the O. T., 31° 21′ N., 35° 7′ E., 12 m. S. El Khulil.

El Kurelyât, ruins, Palestine, *Kiriathaim* in the O. T., 31° 32′ N., 35° 43′ E., 18 m. SSW. the ancient Heshbon.

Elkusr, vil., Egypt. See **Luxor.**

Ella, Kirk, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 5 m. W. by N. Hull, with a stn. (**Willerby and Kirk Ella**) on the Hull & Barnsley Rly. P. <500; eccles par. (**K. E. with Anlaby**) P. <2000.

Ella, West, par., 1 m. to the W. P. <250.

Ellacombe, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Tormoham par. P. 6200.

El Lahm, site, Palestine, probably the *Lahmam* of the O. T., 31° 34′ N., 34° 53′ E., 13 m. WNW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Ellalong, or **Ællalong,** post-tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 70 m. N. by W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Elland, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, E. div., on the Calder and the L. & Y. R., 3 m. S. Halifax. P. 10,000; par. (**E. with Greetland**) P. 14,700; parl. div. P. 64,600.

Ellâr, site, Palestine, perhaps the *Aner* of the O. T., 32° 22′ N., 35° 6′ E., 13½ m. NW. Nablus.

Ellastone, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 15 m. E. Stoke-upon-Trent, 5 m. SW. Ashborne, PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**E. with Stanton**) P. 1000.

Ellaville, vil., U.S., Florida, Madison co., at confluence of the Ocopilco and Suwanee Rivs., 95 m. W. Jacksonville by rail. P. <1500.

Ellé, riv., France, rises in the S. of Glomel, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Montagne Noire, flows S. between deps. Morbihan and Finistère, enters the Atlantic 40 m. SW. Quimper; navigable from Quimperlé to the sea, 18 m. Length, 45 m.

Ellefeld, vil., Ger., Saxony, govt. Zwickau, dist. Falkenstein. P. <3000.

Ellel, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4 m. S. by E. Lancaster, 1 m. NE. Galgate stn.; 5814 ac. P. <2000.

Ellemandsbjerg, hill, Denmark, forming a small penin. on the E. ct. of Jutland, 13 m. E. Aarhus.

Ellen, riv., Eng., Cumberland, rising on Great Lingy Hill, and flowing through the divs. of Penrith and Cockermouth into the Solway Firth at Maryport.

Ellen, Mount, U.S., Utah. See **Henry Mountains.**

Ellenábád, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissar, 125 m. NE. Bikaner. P. (1891) <5000.

Ellenborough and Ewanrigg, ct. par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Ellen, 1 m. E. Maryport. P. <4500.

Ellenbrook, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 5 m. S. by E. Bolton, on the L. & NW. R. See **Worsley.**

Ellendale, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 46 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Ellendale, tn., U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 102 m. SW. Fargo. P. 1500.

Ellenhall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 5½ m. W. by N. Stafford, 3 m. W. by E. Great Bridgeford stn. P. <250.

Ellensburg, vil., U.S., Oregon, Curry co., at the mouth of Rogue R., 30 m. NNW. of the SW. corner of the state, in 42° 23′ N. P. <1500.

Ellensburg, city, U.S., Washington, Kittitass co., 110 m. E. Olympia, centre of the well-irrigated Yakima valley. P. <3000.

Ellenthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 1 m. E. Boroughbridge. P. <250.

Ellenville, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 25 m. W. Poughkeepsie. P. <3000.

Eller, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 4 m. ESE. Düsseldorf. P. <4000.

Ellerbeck, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Cold Beck, 14½ m. SE. Darlington, 4½ m. ENE. Northallerton, 3½ m. E. Brompton stn. P. <250.

Ellerbeck, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the E. side of Kiel harbour opposite Kiel. P. <4000.

Ellerbeck Colliery, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., on the L. & Y. R., 9 m. WNW. Bolton.

Ellerburn, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on Dalby Beck, 12½ m. W. by S. Scarborough. Eccles. par. (**E. with Wilton**) P. <750.

Ellerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 7½ m. NE. Hull, 1 m. E. by N. Skirlaugh stn., with a stn. on the NE. R. P. <500.

Ellerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 6½ m. WNW. Whitby. P. <250.

Ellerker, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11 m. ENE. Goole, 2 m. NNW. Brough stn. P. <500. See **Brantingham.**

Ellershouse, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., 36 m. by rail from Halifax. P. <1500.

Ellerslie, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Prince co., 4½ m. by rail from Alberton. P. <1500.

Ellerslie, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Eden co., 5 m. from Auckland. P. <1500.

Ellerslie, postal-tp., Victoria, Hampden co., on l. bk. of Hopkins R., 130 m. W. by S. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Ellerton, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 37 m. W. London.

Ellerton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 10 m. SE. York, 2½ m. N. by W. Bubwith stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ellerton Abbey, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6 m. SW. Richmond. P. <250.

Ellerton-upon-Swale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 6 m. ESE. Richmond, 2½ m. SE. Catterick Bridge stn. P. <250.

Ellesborough, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4 m. S. by E. Aylesbury, close to Little Kimble stn. P. <750.

Ellesmere (elz'mir), market-tn. and par., Eng., Salop, div. and 8 m. NE. by E. Oswestry, on the Cambrian Rly. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 26,457 ac., P. 5500; tn. P. <2000.

Ellesmere, lake, New Zealand, SW. of Banks Penin., near the E. coast.

Ellesmere, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 21 m. from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Ellesmere, Tasmania. See **Scottsdale.**

Ellesmere Canal, Eng., belonging to the Shropshire Union Rlys. and Canal Co. Two branches, starting respectively from Carreghofr on the E. branch of the Montgomeryshire Canal and Llantisilio on the R. Dee, unite at Frankton Junc., and then after passing Ellesmere and Whitchurch the canal proceeds to Hurleston Junc., where it unites with the Chester navigation. Length, 68½ m., available for boats of 2½ ft. draught. A branch, known as the Wirral line, 8½ m. long, available for boats of 3 ft. 3 in., continues the navigation from Chester to Ellesmere Port, where the canal communicates by locks with the Ellesmere Docks and the Manchester Ship Canal.

Ellesmere Land, Arctic regions, W. of Smith Sound.

Ellesmere Port, eccles. par. and seapt., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., on riv. Mersey, 6½ m. N. Chester, the terminus of the Wirral line of the Ellesmere Canal (*q.v.*), with a stn. on the Birkenhead Rly. Pontoon, capable of taking vessels 350 ft. long. P. 5300.

Ellettsville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Monroe co., 43 m. SW. by S. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Ellezelles, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. SSE. Oudenarde. P. 5300.

Ellice, Fort, Canada, Manitoba. See **Fort Ellice.**

Ellice Islands, a group of coral isls. to the N. of the Fiji Is., Pacific, in 5° 10′ S., 167°–179° E.; produce copra, Sophia I., also guano; inhabitants Christianised by Samoan missionaries of the Church Missionary Society; isls. annexed by the British in 1892.

Ellichpur, city, Brit. India, Berár, cap. dist. E., 32 m. NW. by N. Amráoti; once a great city, said to have contained 40,000 houses. P. (1881) 26,700; (1891) 26,600; Hindus, 19,000; Moham. 7300; with cantonment, 36,200.

Ellicott, tn., U.S., Maryland, Howard co., on Patapsco R., 10 m. W. by S. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Ellicottville, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., 42 m. S. by E. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Ellingdon, Eng. See **Wroughton.**

Ellingham, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Avon, 11 m. NNE. Bournemouth, 2 m. N. by W. Ringwood stn. P. <500.

Ellingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 13 m. SE. by S. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500.

Ellingham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7½ m. N. Alnwick, 1½ m. SW. by W. Chathill stn. P. <500.

Ellingham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid and SW. divs., 16 m. WSW. Norwich, 2½ m. WNW. Attleborough stn. E. Great, P.O., P. <750; E. Little, P.O., P. <500.

Ellingstring, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10½ m. S. Richmond, 3½ m. WNW. Masham stn. P. <250.

Ellington, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 5 m. W. Huntingdon, 1½ m. N. Grafham stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Ellington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Lyne, 6 m. NE. Morpeth, 2½ m. SE. by E. Widdrington stn., PT.O. P. <250.

Ellington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 15 m. NE. Hartford. P. <2000.

Ellingtons, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 10½ m. NW. Ripon, 2½ m. NW. Masham stn. P. <250.

Ellinwood, vil., U.S., Kansas, Barton co., 165 m. W. by S. Topeka. Alt. 1780 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Elliot Junction, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the N. B. R., on the E. ct., on E. Water, 1½ m. WSW. Arbroath.

Elliott, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., crossed in the E. by 83° W.

Elliott, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Ransom co., 58 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Ellis, city, U.S., Kansas, E. co., on Big Creek, 14 m. NW. Hays City by rail. P. <1500.

Ellis, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., and crossed in the W. by 97° W.

Ellisfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4 m. S. Basingstoke. P. <500.

Ellis Island, U.S., in New York Harbour, belongs to the U.S. Government; used as a magazine.

Elliston, post-tn., S. Australia, Eyre's Penin., Musgrave co., 180 m. SW. by W. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Ellistown, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Bagworth stn., Leicestershire. See **Hugglescote.**

Ellistrin, Plains of, dist., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 20 m. SE. Westport.

Ellon, par. and vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the Ythan, 12½ m. ENE. Inverurie, with a stn. (**E. for Cruden**) on the G. N. of S. R. Alt. 349 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 34.94 in. Par. 22,259 ac., P. <4000; vil. (including **Craighall**) P. <1500.

Ellora, vil., India, in the NW. of the Nizám's Dominions, 13 m. NW. Aurangábád, containing a Mohammedan shrine famous for its rock temples and caves, similar to those of Ajanta, sacred to Hindús, Buddhists, and Jains. P. <5000.

Ellore, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 37 m. N. by W. Masulipatam, to the W. of Lake Kolar; formerly cap. of the Northern Circars. P. (1881) 25,100; (1891) 29,400 (Hindus).

Ellough, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 8 m. SW. Lowestoft, 3 m. SE. Beccles, P.O. P. <250.

Elloughton with Brough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 10 m. W. Hull, 1½ m. NE. Brough stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Ellrich, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. and 45 m. NNW. Erfurt, 7½ m. NW. Nordhausen. P. <4000.

Ellsworth, city, U.S., Kansas, E. co., on Smoky Hill R., 143 m. W. by S. Topeka. Alt. 1538 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Ellsworth, city, U.S., Maine, Hancock co., at the mouth of Union R., 27 m. SE. by S. Bangor. P. <5000.

Ellsworth, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, Pierce co., 35 m. SE. by E. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

El Lubban, vil., Palestine, *Lebonah* in the O. T., 32° 4′ N., 35° 14′ E., 10 m. S. Nablus.

El Ludd. See **Ludd.**

El Luweizîyeh, ruins, Palestine, *Luz* in the O. T., 33° 17′ N., 35° 37′ E., 25 m. E. Tyre.

Ellwangen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 44 m. E. by N. Stuttgart. P. <5000.

Elly Harbour, Ire., W. ct. Mayo, in W. of Blacksod Bay.

Elm, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, div. and 2 m. S. by E. Wisbech, PMT.O.; 11,402 ac. P. <2000.

Elm, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 2 m. NW. by W. Frome. P. <500.

El Mal, Egypt. See **Mal.**

Elmaly, or **Elmalû** ('place of apples'), tn., in the S. of Asia Minor, vilayet Konia, 95 m. E. by N. Rhodes. Alt. 3360 ft. P. <4000 (Cuinet).

El Mareighât, ruins, Palestine, *Beth Peor* in the O. T., 31° 39′ N., 35° 42′ E., 12 m. SW. by S. the ancient Heshbon.

Elmas, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 5 m. NW. Cagliari. P. <2000.

El Masara, vil., Egypt, prov. Gizeh, 10 m. S. Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis; has large quarries.

El Maslûbîye, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Bamoth Baal* of the O. T., 31° 43′ N., 35° 42′ E., 7½ m. SW. the ancient Heshbon.

Elmbridge, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 4½ m. WSW. Bromsgrove, div. and 2½ m. N. Droitwich. P. <500.

Elm Creek, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 40 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Elmdon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. W. by N. Saffron Walden, 3 m. SW. by W. Great Chesterford stn., PM.O. P. <750. See **Wenden Lofts.**

Elmdon, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 6 m. ESE. Birmingham, 2 m. E. Acocks Green stn. P. <250.

Elmdon Heath, 1½ m. to the S., 2 m. SE. Olton stn.

El-Medineh, Upper Egypt. See **Medinet-el-Fayum.**

El Medyel, vil., Palestine, *Modin* in the O. T., 31° 56′ N., 34° 59′ E., 17½ m. NW. Jerusalem.

Elmer, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Salem co., 22 m. S. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Elmers End, stn., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the SE. R., 8 m. S. by E. St. Paul's, London.

El Mesh-hed, vil., Palestine, *Gittah Hepher* in the O. T., 32° 44′ N., 35° 19′ E., 3 m. NNE. Nazareth.

Elmesthorpe, Eng. See **Elmsthorpe.**

Elmetaita, salt lake, Brit. E. Africa, N. of Lake Naivasha, SE. of Nakuro, crossed by 0° 24′ S., 36° 16′ E. Alt. 6250 ft.

El Metemmeh, tn., Nubia. See **Metemmeh.**

Elmfield, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Carr House.**

Elmham, North, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 5 m. N. East Dereham, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 4743 ac. P. <1500.

Elmham, South, six adjoining pars. (St. Cross, St. James, St. Margaret, St. Michael, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter), in the W. of the Lowestoft div. of Suffolk, SW. of Bungay. P. (of each) <250. See **Homersfield** and **Rumburgh.**

Elmhurst, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 2 m. N. Lichfield. See **Curborough and Elmhurst.**

Elmhurst, vil., U.S., Illinois, Du Page co., 16 m. W. Chicago by rail. P. <1500.

Elmhurst, post-tn., Victoria, co. Kara Kara, about 50 m. NW. Ballarat. P. <1500.

El Mina, Syria. See **Tripoli.**

Elmina, or **St. George d'Elmina,** native **Oddena,** tn. and fort, Africa, Brit. Gold Coast, formerly cap. of Dutch possessions in Guinea. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1859–62), yr. 79.3° F. P. 20,000.

Elmira, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 12 m. from Berlin. P. <1500.

Elmira, vil., U.S., California, Solano co., 27 m. SW. by W. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Elmira, city, U.S., New York, co. Chemung, 74 m. SW. by S. Syracuse, 274 m. from New York city by rail; important railway centre; with iron-works, glass factory, silk and cotton mills, &c. Alt. 863 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 20,500; (1890) 30,900.

Elmire with Crakehill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. S. Thirsk. P. <250.

El Mismîye, the ancient *Phœne,* vil., Palestine, 33° 8′ N., 36° 22′ E., 27 m. S. Damascus.

Elmley, par., Eng., Kent, on the SW. ct. of the Isle of Sheppey, Faversham div., 4½ m. S. by E. Sheerness. P. <250.

Elmley Castle, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 4 m. WSW. Evesham, P.O. P. <500.

Elmley Lovett, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 5 m. SE. by S. Kidderminster, 1½ m. E. by S. Hartlebury Junc. P. <500.

El Moghelriyeh, site, Palestine, *Mearah* in the O. T., 33° 37′ N., 35° 27′ E., 7 m. NE. Sidon.

Elmore, isl. See **Odla.**

Elmore, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Gloucester, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Severn. P. <500.

Elmore, vil., U.S., Alabama, E. co., 13 m. NNE. Montgomery. P. <1500.

Elmore, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ottawa co., on Portage R., 18 m. SE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Elmore, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 27 m. SSW. Echuca. P. <1500.

El Moro, vil., U.S., Colorado, Las Animas co., 135 m. W. by N. of the SE. corner of the state, with lignite-mines. P. <1500.

El Morro, lighthouse, Cuba. See **Morro.**

Elmsall, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 8½ m. NW. Doncaster. E., North, with a stn. (**Upton and North E.**) on the Hull and Barnsley Rly., P. <500; E., South, on G. N. R., PMT.O., P. <750.

Elmsett, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 7 m. W. by N. Ipswich, 4 m. NE. Hadleigh, P.O. P. <500.

Elmshorn, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 20 m. NW. Hamburg; textile and other manufactures. P. 9500.

Elmstead, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. E. Colchester, P.O. P. <1000.

Elmsted, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 6½ m. NNW. Hythe, 4 m. W. by N. Elham stn. P. <500. See **Hastingleigh.**

Elmsthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 9½ m. SW. Leicester, with a stn. (**Elmesthorpe**) on the L. & NW. R. P. <250. See **Earl Shilton.**

Elmstone, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. WNW. Sandwich, 2 m. SE. by S. Grove Ferry stn. P. <250.

Elmstone Hardwicke, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 3 m. NW. Cheltenham, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. H. with Uckington**) P. <500.

Elmswell, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 9 m. E. Bury St. Edmunds, 6 m. NW. Stowmarket, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Elmton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Worksop, 1½ m. W. by S. **E. and Cresswell** stn. on the M. R. P. <750.

El Mu'allaka, vil., Palestine, 33° 45′ N., 35° 27′ E., on the coast, 11 m. S. by W. Beirut.

El Mughar, site, Palestine, probably the *Makkedah* of the O. T., 35° 55′ N., 34° 55′ E., 14 m. SE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

El Mukhtara, tn., Palestine, 33° 39′ N., 35° 37′ E., 17½ m. NE. by E. Sidon.

El Murâr, vil., Palestine, 32° 53′ N., 35° 24′ E., 11 m. NW. Tiberias.

Elmwood, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 45 m. WSW. Collingwood, on a railway. P. <1500.

Elmwood, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 4½ m. SW. Hartford. P. <1500.

Elmwood, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsborough co., 25 m. SW. Concord. P. <1500.

Elmwood, tn., U.S., Illinois, co. and 22 m. WNW. Peoria. P. <2000.

Elne, the ancient *Illiberis* (Basque 'new town'), or *Helena,* tn., France, dep. Pyrénées Orient., arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. Perpignan. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees. Having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother, Helena. P. <3000.

Elnya, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 85 m. ESE. Smolensk, on Desna R. P. 4850.

Elobe, vil., Ger. W. Africa, Kamerun terr., on the ct., 3° 1′ N.

El Obeïd, cap. of Kordofan, Africa, in a plain, 240 m. SW. Sennar, in 13° 10′ 4″ N., 30° 48′ 33″ E. (Major Prout). Dwellings are mostly of reeds or straw, in the shape of corn-stacks, and a few of sun-dried bricks. P. 16,000.

Elobi, or **Elobey,** two isls., Africa, Spanish possessions, off the coast of Guinea, in the N. of Corisco Bay, in 0° 57′ N., 9° 30′ E.

Elon Beth Hanan, place named in O. T. See **Beit Anân.**

Elöpatak, or **Arapatak,** watering-place, Hungary, in the SE. of Transylvania, co. Haromszek, not far from Kronstadt. P. <2000.

Elora, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 56 m. W. Toronto. P. <1500.

Elora, vil., India. See **Ellora.**

Elota, tn., Mexico, Sinaloa, 98 m. W. Durango.

El Oued, oasis, Algeria. See **El Wed.**

Elouges, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Mons, cant. and 1 m. NW. Dour, with coal-mines. P. (comm.) <5000.

El Paso, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed in the N. by 39° N., and in the W. by 105° W.

El Paso, city, U.S., Illinois, Woodford co., 32 m. E. by N. Peoria. P. <1500.

El Paso, city, U.S., Texas, E. P. co., on the l. bk. of the Rio Grande, near the place where the river passes through a gorge called El Paso del Norte ('N. Pass'), 18 m. SE. by S. of the W. corner of the state, at the junction of the Southern Pacific with the Mexican Central Rly.; carries on silver-smelting, meat-packing, &c. Alt. 3720 ft. (R.R.), signal stn. 3370 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 64° F., Jan. 46.9°, July 81.8°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 13.14 in. P. (1880) <1500; (1890) 10,300.

El Paso del Norte, tn., Mexico, Chihuahua, on the r. bk. of the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso (U.S.). P. 5000.

Elphin, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. and bar. Roscommon, 8 m. SSW. Carrick-on-Shannon, 10 m. from Drumsna stn., PMT.O. Par. 12,544 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <1000.

Elphin, hamlet, Scot., on the S. border of Sutherland, 11½ m. NNE. Ullapool, P.O.

Elphinstone, coal-mining vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 3½ m. ESE. Musselburgh, 1½ m. W. by N. Ormiston stn., P.O. P. <750.

Elphinstone, the SE. prov. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Elphinstone, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., crossed in the N. by 19° S.

Elphinstone, post-tp., Victoria, Talbot co., 25 m. S. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

El Pueblo, tn., U.S., New Mexico, San Miguel co., 42 m. SE. by E. Santa Fé. P. 1500.

Elqui, dep. of prov. Coquimbo, Peru.

Elqui, riv., Chile. See **Coquimbo.**

El Regalo, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic and 60 m. E. by N. Santo Domingo.

El Regidor, tn., Colombia, Bolivar, on the Magdalena, 180 m. SE. Cartagena.

Elreno, settlement, U.S., Oklahoma, on the N. fork of the Canadian R., about 310 m. SW. by S. Kansas City.

Elrig, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Port William, Wigtownshire.

Elrington, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., 6 m. W. Hexham.

El Rito, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Rio Arriba co., 53 m. NNW. Santa Fé. Alt. 5638 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

El Rito, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Valencia co., 90 m. SW. by W. Santa Fé. Alt. 5650 ft. (Wheeler).

El Rosario, tn., Mexico, state of Sinaloa, 40 m. ESE. Mazatlan; has gold and silver mines. P. 5000.

Elroy, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Juneau co., 88 m. N. by E. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Elsa, riv., Italy, Tuscany, flows NNW. to the Arno, which it joins on the l. bk., about 19 m. W. by S. Florence.

Elsasser Belchen, mt., Franco-Ger. frontier. See **Vosges.**

Elsass-Lothringen, prov., Ger. See **Alsace-Lorraine.**

Elsdon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Rede, 17½ m. WNW. Morpeth, 5 m. NNE. Woodburn stn., P.O.; 6490 ac. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. with Otterburn**) P. <750.

Else, small riv., Prussia, Hanover, l. bk. trib. of the Weser, which it enters a few miles above Minden.

Elsecar, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Barnsley, 2½ m. E. Birdwell and Hoyland stn. It has iron-works connected by a branch line with the M. S. & L. R. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Elsen, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 14 m. SW. Düsseldorf. P. <3000.

Elsenham, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8½ m. S. Saffron Walden, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Elsey, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Iserlohn, dist. Hohenlimburg. P. <3000.

Elsfield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 3 m. NE. Oxford. P. <250.

Elsfleth, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, on the l. bk. of the Weser, 23 m. SE. by S. Wilhelmshaven; tidal harbour, with depth of 14.7 ft. at high, 5 ft. at low, water. P. <3000.

Elsham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 15 m. W. by N. Grimsby, 2 m. NE. of its stn. on the M. S. & L. R., P.O.; 4154 ac. P. <500.

Elsing, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. WNW. Norwich, 3 m. WSW. Lenwade stn., P.O. P. <500.

Elsinore, Danish **Helsingör,** seapt. tn., Denmark, isl. Seeland, on its E. ct., at the narrowest part of the Sound, prov. Frederiksborg, 25 m. N. Copenhagen. It stands on a declivity, sloping to the shore, and on its NE. side is the fortress of Kronborg. The harbour is much resorted to by ships for coaling or repairing. There is a patent slip. Here dues were levied from all merchant-ships, except Danish and Swedish, passing into or out of the Baltic, until they were abolished by international arrangement in 1857. P. (1870) 8900; (1890) 11,100.

Elslack, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. WSW. Skipton, 11½ m. NE. by N. Burnley, with a stn. on the M. R., P.O. P. <250.

Elson, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on Harbour and 2 m. NW. by W. Portsmouth, close to Brockhurst stn. P. <2000.

Elson, isl., Pacific Ocean, one of the Gambier group.

Elspe, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 38 m. E. by S. Barmen. P. <4000.

Elspeet, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. SW. Zwolle. P. <2000.

Elstead, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 7 m. SW. Guildford, 3½ m. SSE. Tongham stn., PM.O.; 4106 ac. P. <1000.

Elsted, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 9½ m. N. by W. Chichester, on the L. & SW. R. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E. with Treyford and Didling**) P. <500.

Elster, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 16 m. SSE. Plauen, with frequented baths and sulphurous saline springs. Alt. 1650 ft. P. <2000.

Elster, Schwarze, riv., Ger., rises in the E. of the kgd. of Saxony by two headwaters, the easternmost of which is called the Weisse E. These flow N., and unite in the W. of Prussian Silesia, after which the river flows WNW. into the Elbe about 9 m. above Wittenberg; not navigable. A branch, called the Neue Graben, which leaves and re-enters it on the l. bk. in its lower course, forms an isl. about 19 m. long and 4 m. wide. Total length, 112 m.

Elster, Weisse, riv., Ger., rises in the SW. of the kgd. of Saxony, flows N. past Greiz and Leipzig, and then turns WNW. into the Saale, which it enters a few miles above Halle; not navigable. Near Leipzig it gives off a branch called the **Luppe,** which enters the Saale a few miles higher up. Length, 120 m.

Elsterberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 16 m. SW. by W. Zwickau. P. <5000.

Elsternwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Elstronwick.**

Elsternwick, a S. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria.

Elsterwerda, tn., Ger., Prussia, in the SE. of prov. Saxony, 24 m. E. by S. Torgau, with coal-mines. P. <3000.

Elstob, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 7 m. NNE. Darlington, 1½ m. W. Stillington stn. P. <250.

Elston, par., Eng., Lancashire, 5 m. NE. Preston. P. <250.

Elston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. SW. by S. Newark, 2½ m. W. Cotham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Elstow, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 2 m. S., included in the parl. bor. of Bedford, 1 m. W. Cardington stn. Birthplace (1628) of John Bunyan. P.O. P. <500.

Elstra, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 13 m. W. by N. Bautzen. P. <2000.

Elstree, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 4½ m. W. Barnet, with a stn. (**E. and Boreham Wood**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Elstronwick, or **Elsternwick,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 8½ m. E. by N. Hull, 3½ m. NE. Hedon stn. P. <250. See **Humbleton.**

Elswick, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 7 m. E. by N. Blackpool, 3½ m. E. by N. Singleton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Elswick, par. and a western suburb of Newcastle, Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R. P. 51,600.

Elsworth, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 9½ m. WNW. Cambridge, 4½ m. S. by W. St. Ives stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Eltekeh, place named in O. T. See **Beit Likia.**

Elten, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the frontier of Holland, 13 m. E. Nijmegen. P. <3000.

Elterlein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 17 m. S. by W. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Elterwater, vil. and tarn, Eng., Westmorland, in the S. of the Appleby div., 14 m. NW. by W. Kendal, 6½ m. NW. by W. Windermere stn., with quarries of green slate, PMT.O.

Eltham, par., Eng., co. of London, Woolwich bor., 7½ m. SE. by E. St. Paul's, with a stn. (**E. and Mottingham**) on the SE. R. P. 5700. **New E.** (Pope Street), stn., 1 m. E., PM.O.

Eltham, post-tn., Victoria, Evelyn co., 13 m. ENE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Eltisley, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 12 m. W. by N. Cambridge, 4 m. NW. by N. Old North Road stn., P.O. P. <500.

Elton, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2½ m. NE. by N. Crewe. P. <500.

Elton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. NE. by N. Chester, with a stn. (**Ince and E.**) on the Birkenhead Rly. P. <250.

Elton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. W. by N. Matlock. P. <500.

Elton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Stockton, 2 m. NW. by N. Eaglescliffe Junc. P. <250.

Elton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8 m. N. by W. Leominster, 4 m. WNW. Wofferton Junc. P. <250.

Elton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 7½ m. WSW. Peterborough, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Elton, par., Eng., Lancashire, in parl. bor. Bury. P. 12,600.

Elton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 12 m. E. Nottingham, on the G. N. R., with gypsum. P. <250.

Elton, tnld., Ire., SE. co. and 17⅞ m. SSE. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 3 m. from Knocklong stn., P.O. P. <250.

Elton, salt lake, Russia, govt. and 170 m. NNW. of Astrakhan. Yields every year about 1,000,000 cwt. of salt. Area, 70 sq. m.

Eltopia, settlement, U.S., Washington, Franklin co., 42 m. NW. Walla Walla.

El Tor, Egypt. See **Tor.**

Eltringham, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tyne, div. and 8½ m. E. by S. Hexham, near Mickley stn. P. <750.

Eltrun, the ancient *Naustathmos,* tn., Tripoli, Barka, on the N. ct., 138 m. ENE. Bengazi.

El-Tyh, or **Et-Tih, Desert of** ('the Wandering'), the place of the forty years' sojourn of the Hebrews in the desert, the penin. between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine. It is mountainous, and comprises the Jebel-Tyh, Mount Sinai, &c. The Wady-et-Tih, or 'Valley of the Wandering,' is in Middle Egypt, extending between ancient Memphis and Suez, immediately S. of the Jebel-Ataka.

Eltville, or **Elfeld,** tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 7 m. W. by N. Mainz. P. <4000.

El-uqsor, vil., Egypt. See **Luxor.**

Elv, Scandinavian, 'a river.' See *Elf.*

El Valle, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, 44 m. NE. Santo Domingo.

Elvanfoot, stn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 11 m. SE. Douglas, on the C. R., P.O.

Elvas, fortified frontier city, Portugal, dist. Portalegre, 13 m. W. Badajoz; has a cathedral, arsenal, and bomb-proof barracks. A Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water from a hill 3 m. to the W. E. was taken and held by the French from March to August 1808. Noted for its plums. P. (comm.) 10,500.

Elvaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Derby, 1½ m. S. Borrowash stn. P. <750.

Elvaston, vil., U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., 92 m. WNW. Springfield. P. <1500.

El'veden, or **Elden,** par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 10 m. N. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. SW. Thetford; 5508 ac. P. <250; eccles. par. (**E.** or **Elden**) P. <250.

Elvegaard, vil., in the N. of Norway, at the head of the Ofoten Fjord (*q.v.*).

Elven, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, 31 m. NE. by E. Quiberon, 9 m. NE. by E. Vannes. P. <4000.

Elvend, or **Arvend (Kuh),** mt., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, immediately SW. of Hamadan. Alt. 12,290 ft. (Curzon).

Elversberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, circle Ottweiler, dist. Neunkirchen. P. <4000.

Elvet, par., Eng., Durham, partly in Durham city. P. 5600.

El'vetham, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Aldershot, 1½ m. NE. Winchfield stn. P. <500.

Elvington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 7 m. ESE. York, 4 m. SW. Fangfoss stn., PM.O. P. <500.

El Wasta, tn., Upper Egypt, l. bk. Nile, in 29° 21′ N., rly. junction for Medinet-el-Fayum. Alt. 86 ft. (Whitehouse). P. <5000.

El Wed, French spelling **El Oued,** oasis, Algeria, 218 m. S. Constantine, 65 m. ENE. Tuggurt. Alt. 250 ft.

El Weleje, vil., Palestine, 31° 45′ N., 35° 8′ E., 5½ m. WSW. Jerusalem.

Elwick, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 4½ m. W. Hartlepool, 3 m. E. by S. Hurworth Burn stn., P.O. P. <250.

Elwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1 m. from the coast, div. and 12½ m. SE. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1½ m. Belford stn. P. <250.

Elwick Hall, par., Eng., Durham, 4 m. W. Hartlepool; 4440 ac. P. <250.

Elwood, tn., U.S., Indiana, Madison co., 37 m. NNE. Indianapolis. P. <3000.

Elwood, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Gosper co., 56 m. SE. by E. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. P. <1500.

Elwood, Victoria, part of St. Kilda city (*q.v.*).

Elworth, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Sandbach and Warmingham pars., PM.O. P. <2000.

Elworthy, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 11½ m. NW. by W. Taunton, 2½ m. SW. Stogumber stn. P. <250.

Elwy, riv., Wales, rises in Denbighshire, and flows E. then N. through Flint into the Irish Sea.

Ely ('eel island'), city and market-tn., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., on the Ouse, 14½ m. NNE. Cambridge, on the G. E. R. Its cathedral, built between the reigns of William I. and Elizabeth, exhibiting a singular yet imposing combination of the Norman and Gothic styles. Its bishopric was founded in 1109, and now comprises nearly the whole of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, part of Suffolk, and small pieces of other adjoining counties. Revenue £5500. The surrounding country has a large area of orchards and market-gardens, and the city has a large fruit-preserving establishment. Deposits of phosphate of lime near. Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 22.63 in. City P. 8000; bishopric P. 524,100.

Ely, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Ely.

Ely, stn. (for Llandaff), Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R., near Cardiff, PMT.O.

Ely, vil., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 28 m. SSE. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Ely, Isle of, dist., Eng., in N. of Cambridgeshire (*q.v.*).

Elyatsa, tn., Turkey in Europe, on the SW. shore of Lake Skutari, prov. and 7 m. W. by N. Skutari.

El Yehudiyeh, vil., Palestine, *Jehud* in the O. T., 32° 2′ N., 34° 53′ E., 11½ m. E. by S. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Elyhaugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, 9½ m. N. Morpeth. P. <250.

Elyria, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lorain co., on the W. branch of Black R., 23 m. WSW. Cleveland. P. 5600.

Elyton, vil., U.S., Alabama, Jefferson co., 3 m. WSW. of Birmingham. P. <1500.

El Yunque, tn., isl. of Pòrto Rico, near the E. ct., 31 m. ESE. San Juan.

Elz, riv., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, joins the Rhine 20 m. S. Strassburg after a tortuous course of 33 m.

Elz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 20 m. E. by N. Coblenz, 2 m. NW. Limburg. P. <3000.

Elzach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 16 m. NE. by N. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Elze, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 17 m. S. Hanover, near the l. bk. of the Leine. P. <4000.

Emanuel, co., U.S., Georgia, between 32° and 33° N., crossed in E. by 82° W.

Ematris, par., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 14 m. NE. by E. Cavan; 12,300 ac. P. <2500.

Emaus, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., 27 m. ENE. Reading. P. <1500.

Emba (Kirghiz, *Jim* or *Jem*), riv., Russia, prov. Uralsk, rises in Mugojar mountains, flows SW., enters NE. corner of Caspian Sea; considerable fishing at its mouth. Length about 350 m.

Embabo, vil., E. Africa, to the S. of Gojam, in about 9° 39′ N., 37° 34′ E.

Embach, rivs., Russia, Livonia. **1. Upper E.** flows with great rapidity into Wirz-järvi. **2. Great,** or **Lower, E.** flows from same lake into Lake Peipus (Chudskoye), past Dorpat, whence steamers ply to Pskov and Narva.

Embekelweni, Swaziland. See **Mbekelweni.**

Emberton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 10 m. W. Bedford, 1½ m. S. Olney stn., P.O. P. <750.

Emberler, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, on the Black Sea, 25 m. SE. by S. Burgas.

Embleton, par. and rly. stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith Rly., 10 m. ESE. Maryport. P. <500.

Embleton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 6½ m. N. by W. Stockton, 1½ m. NE. Wynyard stn. P. <250.

Embleton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 1 m. from **E. Bay,** 6½ m. NNE. Alnwick, 1 m. E. by S. Christon Bank stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**E. with Craster**) P. <2000.

Embo, fishing vil., Scot., 4 m. NE. Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, P.O. P. <500.

Embomma, Congo Free State. See **Boma.**

Emboria, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 38 m. SSE. Monastir.

Emborough, par., Eng., Somersetshire, N. div., 5½ m. NE. Wells, 2 m. N. Binegar stn., P.O. (**Emborrow**). P. <250. See **Chewton Mendip.**

Emboscada, vil., Paraguay, 22 m. NE. by E. Asuncion.

Embrach, Ober- and **Unter-,** two comms., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 6 m. W. Winterthur. P. (of each) <2000.

Embresin, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Méhaigne, 13 m. SSE. Tirlemont, 24 m. W. Liège. P. <2000.

Embro, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., 21 m. NE. London. P. <1500.

Embrun, the ancient *Ebrodunum*, fortified tn., France, dep. Hautes Alpes, arr. E., on the Durance, 58 m. SE. Grenoble, 15 m. NW. by N. Barcelonnette. P. <3000.

Embsay with Eastby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 1½ m. NE. Skipton, 16½ m. NW. by N. Bradford, with a stn. (**Embsay**) on the M. R., PM.O.; 4460 ac. P. <1000.

Embschers, riv., Prussia. See **Emsche.**

Emden, fortified seapt. tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 2 m. from the r. bk. of the Ems, 40 m. W. by S. Wilhelmshaven, 14 m. SW. Aurich, with which it communicates by canal. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbour. It is connected by telegraph cable with Valentia, Ireland, and so with America; carries on herring fishery. The port, access to which from the R. Ems is obtained by the Nesserland locks, at present admits vessels of 17 ft. draught, but great improvements are now (1893) in progress. There is a depth of 21 ft. from E. roads to the sea at ordinary high water. E. gives name to a circle. Mean temp., yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 32.9° July 63.3°; rfall. (18 yrs.), 28.14 in. P. (1821) 11,400; tn. P. (1890) 13,400; comm. P. 13,700.

Emerald, post-tn., Queensland, Denison co., 158 m. W. Rockhampton, on the railway from Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Emerald Hill, Victoria, a S. suburb of Melbourne.

Emerson, city, Canada, on the S. frontier of Manitoba, and on the r. bk. of the Red R., 60 m. S. Winnipeg. P. 1500.

Emery, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hanson co., 52 m. N. by W. Yankton. P. <1500.

Emery, co., U.S., Utah, on the E. frontier, crossed by 39° N., partly bounded and partly traversed by Green R.

Emery Down, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest, Lyndhurst par., PM.O. P. <500.

Emesa, Syria. See **Homs.**

Emfras, former tn. in Abyssinia, a short distance from the E. shore of Lake Tsana, in 12° 13′ N., now ruined.

Emhlangen, tn. and stn. of London Missionary Society, S. Africa, Matabili-land, in about 19° 40′ S., and 29° 10′ E. Alt. 4120 ft. (Montague Kerr, 1884).

Emil, valley, Western Mongolia, extending to the Russian frontier, crossed by 46½° N., and 83° E.

Emilia, govt. (*compartimento territoriale*), N. Italy, comprising the ancient duchies of Parma, Modena, and Massa-Carrara, and the N. part of the former States of the Church, and extending between the lower half of the Po, the Apennines [**Apennines, B.**], and the Adriatic. It owes its name to the important military roads (to which the railway now runs parallel) constructed in B.C. 186, by the censor, Æmilius Lepidus, which bisects the govt. diagonally from Rimini to Piacenza, running along the base of the mountains, and connecting the series of important towns, Cesena, Forli, Faenza, Imola, Bologna, Modena, Reggio, and Parma, which here succeed one another in a straight line at the emergence of the Apennine valleys on the plain. It is almost entirely situated in the basin of the Adriatic, being drained by the Po, which forms nearly the whole of the N. boundary, the principal tributary rivers being the Trebbia, Nure, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro; the Reno, Lamone, and Savio flow into the Adriatic. Climate temperate and healthy, except on the banks of the Po, and the marshes along the coast. Marshes occupy one-fifth of the surface, a larger proportion than in any other govt. in Italy, but from their situation they affect the health of only a small portion of the population. In the plains the soil is fertile, irrigated by many canals, and produces maize, wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, honey, hemp, and flax; rice is raised in some of the low grounds. In the hilly region little corn is grown; forests and pasture-grounds are extensive, and chestnuts and goats'-milk cheese are principal articles of food. The cultivation of the vine is rapidly extending. The area under this product in 1890 was four times that devoted to it in the quinquennium 1870–74, but the amount of wine produced did not increase in anything like the same proportion. In only one year of the whole period was it much more than one-half in excess of the average produce of 1870–74. Large quantities of salt are made annually, especially from the extensive lagoon of Comacchio. Of other minerals, sulphur, produced chiefly in the prov. of Forli, is the most important. There are extensive quarries of very beautiful marble. In the plain of Modena, 'Artesian wells' were constructed long before they were known in Artois. See **Italy,** table.

Emily, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 67 m. NW. by W. Kingston.

Eminábád, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujránwála, 35 m. N. Lahore. P. (1891) 5800; Hindus, 1600; Moham. 4200.

Emine, Bulgaria. See **Emon.**

Eminence, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Henry co., 35 m. E. by N. Louisville. P. <1500.

Emine Balkans, a range of the Balkans, trending ESE. and terminating in the cape called **Emine-Burun,** E. of Emon.

Emir, vil., Russia, Caucasia, govt. Elisabethpol, dist. of Nukha, or Kur R.; considerable fishing.

Emirab, tribe, Upper Nubia, SW. of Sawâkin (Suakim).

Emly, par. and tn., Ire., co. and 8 m. W. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, with a stn. on the G. S. & W. R., PM.O. Par. 9183 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <600.

Emlagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. E., union Cahersiveen.

Emlagh, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Mayo, bar. Murrisk, 15 m. W. by S. Westport. **E. Point,** a cape at the S. of the entrance to Clew Bay.

Emlagh, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Fore, 3 m. NE. Kells. P. <250.

Emlaghfad, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Corran, contains Ballymote town; 9311 ac. P. <3500.

Emlaghmore, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 28 m. W. Kenmare, 30 m. from Killarney stn., P.O. P. <250.

Emlenton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Allegheny R., 68 m. S. by E. Erie. P. <1500.

Emley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 5 m. S. Dewsbury, 3 m. E. Kirkburton stn., PM.O.; 4948 ac. P. <1500.

Emly, par. and tn., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, on G. S. & W. R. Par. 9184 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <500.

Emlygrennan, par., Ire., co., Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 4 m. E. Kilmallock. P. <750.

Emma Colliery, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Ryton (Durham).

Emmaus, place named in N. T. See **Khamasah.**

Emmaus Nicopolis, place named in O. T. See **Amwâs.**

Emmaville, formerly **Vegetable Creek,** post-tn., New South Wales, Gough co., 80 m. W. by N. Grafton; with tin and silver mining; emeralds found. P. <1500.

Emme, or **Emmen, Great,** riv., Switzd., cant. Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N. 45 m. to the Aar, which it joins 1½ m. NE. Soleure. Its valley, the **Emmenthal,** is one of the finest in Switzerland.

Emmen, comm., Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, 20 m. SW. Assen. P. 14,500.

Emmen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. N. Lucerne. P. <3000.

Emmen, Little, riv., Switzd., cant. Lucerne, rises near the source of Great E., flows NE. for 30 m., and joins the Reuss 1½ m. NW. Lucerne.

Emmendingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 9 m. N. Freiburg. P. <4000.

Emmerich, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on r. bk. of the Rhine, near the frontier of Holland, 16 m. E. Nijmegen; has a custom-house, and iron and other manufactures. Tn. P. 8200; comm. P. 9600.

Emmerich, vil., Prussia, on the W. ct. of Schleswig, in 54° 59′ N., 8½ m. WNW. Tondern, 3½ m. E. of the head of the channel known as the Hoyer Tief, where it is proposed to construct a harbour connected with E. by a railway embankment. P. <2000.

Emmetsburg, city, U.S., Iowa, Palo Alto co., 120 m. NW. by N. Des Moines, 96 m. ENE. Sioux city. P. <2000.

Emmett, co., U.S., Iowa, on N. frontier, E. of 95° W.

Emmett, co., U.S., Michigan, on the Straits of Mackinac and Lake Michigan.

Emmington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 15 m. E. by S. Oxford, 2 m. W. Chinnor stn. P. <250.

Emmir Green, P.O., Eng., near Reading, Berkshire.

Emmittsburg, vil., U.S., Maryland, Frederick co., 61 m. by rail NW. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Emmons, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the S. frontier, crossed in the E. by 100° W.

Emneth, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 11½ m. SW. King's Lynn, 1½ m. SSW. its stn. on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <1000.

Emo, vil., Ire., NE. Queen's co., bar. Portnahinch, 4 m. S. Portarlington, P.O.

Emöd, vil., Hungary, co. Borsod, dist. Csát. P. <3000.

Emon, or **Emine,** tn., Bulgaria, E. Roumelia, prov. Burgas, on Black Sea, 25 m. NE. by E. Burgas.

Empangeni, Lutheran (Norwegian) mission stn., S. Africa, Zulu-land, about 38 m. NE. by N. of the mouth of the Tugela.

Empe, or **Ennepe,** small riv., Prussia, Westphalia, an affluent of the Volme (trib. of the Ruhr). The lower part of its valley, from near Hagen, is known as the **Emper-,** or **Enneperstrasse,** and contains a succession of large iron-works and other factories.

Empedrado, tn., Argentine Republic, 30 m. S. Corrientes, on the l. bk. of the Rio Paraná. P. <2000.

Emper, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Ballynacarrigy.

Empeza, large salt pan in the W. of Boliva, dep. and 100 m. W. by S. Potosi.

Empingham, par., Eng., Rutland, 6 m. E. Oakham, 3½ m. NNW. Ketton stn., PMT.O.; 4875 ac. P. <750.

Empire City, vil., U.S., Colorado, Clear Creek co., 50 m. W. Denver by rail; has smelting works and gold and silver mines. P. <1500.

Empire City, tn., U.S., Kansas, Cherokee co., 138 m. S. Kansas City, 6 m. NNW. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Empire City, vil., U.S., Oregon, Coos co., on Coos Bay, 98 m. N. of the SW. corner of the state; coal found near. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 38.82 in. P. <1500.

Empoli, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the Arno, prov. and 15 m. W. by S. Florence; various manufactures; celebrated in the conflicts of the Guelphs and Ghibellines described by Dante; seat of a bishop. The plain of E. has been called the 'granary of Tuscany.' P. 17,000.

Emporia, city, U.S., Kansas, Lyon co., on R. Neosho, 50 m. SW. by S. Topeka. P. 7600.

Emporium, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cameron co., on Driftwood Creek, 106 m. SE. by E. Erie, 67 m. W. by N. Williamsport. P. <3000.

Empshott, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 15 m. SW. by S. Aldershot, 3 m. NNW. Liss stn. P. <250.

Ems, the ancient *Amisia,* riv., in the W. of Prussia, rises on the SW. slope of the Teutoburg Forest in Lippe, flows NW. then N. into the Dollart; length, 200 m. Navigable from Papenburg, 60 m. from the mouth of the Dollart, canalised to Greven, 130 m. higher up; floatable from Warendorf. A canal, in continuation of the canalised portion of the river to the coal-field of the Ruhr basin, is now projected. Emden (*q.v.*), at the head of the Dollart, is connected by canal with the Jade and with Wilhelmshaven. At Meppen it receives on the right the Hase, navigable from Hölze (37 m.); connected on the left with various canals in Holland.

Ems, or **Bad-Ems,** tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Lahn, 6 m. ESE. Coblenz; has celebrated mineral springs, mostly the property of the state, and rich lead and silver mines near. P. 5500.

Ems, or **Domat,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 4 m. WSW. Chur. P. <2000.

Emsche, Emscher, or **Embschers,** small riv., in the W. of Prussia, flows W. to the Rhine through the Ruhr coal-field between the basins of the Ruhr and Lippe; not navigable. The **E. Canal,** from Deusen to Dortmund, follows the course of the E. through a dist. rich in coal and industrial establishments.

Emscote, eccles. par., Eng., in co. and bor. Warwick. P. <3000.

Emsdetten, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 16 m. N. by W. Münster. P. <3000.

Emswell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19 m. S. by W. Scarborough, 1 m. E. by N. Garton stn. P. (**E. with Little Driffield**) <500.

Emsworth, small port, Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on Langston Harb., 8½ m. ENE. Portsmouth, on the L. B. & S. C. R. P. (eccles. par.) <2000.

Emsworth, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on Ohio R., 7 m. NW. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Emu, post-tp., New South Wales, Cook co., on R. Nepean, 32 m. WNW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Emu Bay, bay and tp., Tasmania, Wellington co., on the N. ct., 67 m. WNW. Launceston, in 145° 56′ E. See **Burnie.**

Emu Creek, Victoria. See **Strathfieldsaye.**

Emu Park, or **Hewittville,** watering-place, Queensland, on N. side of Keppel Bay, 20 m. ENE. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Emu River, Tasmania, rising in the N. of the island, and falling into Bass's Straits at Emu Bay.

Emyvale, tn., Ire., N. co. and 6½ m. N. Monaghan, bar. Trough, 3 m. from Glasslough stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Enagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Ballymoney.

Enagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Carrickmacross.

Enagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Glaslough.

Enånger, comm., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on the E. ct., 59 m. S. by W. Sundsvall. P. <4000.

Enarea, Innarea, or **Inarya,** a Galla country, NE. Africa, Abyssinia, to the SW. of Shoa, cap. Saka; has immense coffee plantations, and is inhabited by one of the most civilised peoples of the Galla countries.

Enborne, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3 m. WSW. Newbury. P. <500.

Enborne, riv., Eng., Berkshire, flowing into the Kennet, on the r. bk., 9 m. E. Newbury. It forms about 10 m. of the S. frontier of the county.

Encaramada, site, Venezuela, on the r. bk. of the Orinoco, above the confluence of the Apure. In the vicinity are numerous rocks covered with hieroglyphics.

Encarnacion, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 65 m. NE. by E. Guadalajara. P. 5000.

Encarnacion, Paraguay. See **Villa Encarnacion.**

Encartaciones, dist., N. Spain, belonging to prov. Santander and the Basque prov. of Vizcaya, bounded on the S. by the prov. of Burgos, on the N. by the Bay of Biscay. At one time the mayors of the different villages of this dist. used to meet to discuss the common affairs at Avellaneda.

Encausse, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, cant. and 5 m. NW. Aspet, with warm springs. P. <2000.

Enciñal, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 99° W., in the N. by 28° N.

Encinasola, comm., Spain, prov. and 60 m. NNW. Huelva. P. <5000.

Encoje, Angola. See **Enkozhe.**

Encounter Bay, large bay, in the S. of South Australia, which receives the outlet of Lake Alexandrina, in 35° 40′ S., 138° 45′ E.; formerly a whaling station.

Endau, riv., Malay Penin., Johor, flows N. into the China Sea, which it enters in about 2° 40′ N., 103° 40′ E.

Ende, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg. P. <4000.

Endeavour River, Queensland, enters the Pacific in 15° 26′ S. at Cooktown, where Cook beached his ship *Endeavour* in 1770 to repair a leak.

Endeavour Strait, Queensland, between Prince of Wales I. and the N. end of Cape York Penin., E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in 10° 45′ S., and 142° 10′ E.; 8 m. broad; named by Cook after the ship in which he explored and charted the E. coast of Australia.

Endeh, the eastern portion of Flores I., Eastern Archipelago.

Endelave, isl., Denmark, off the N. ct. of Fyn (Funen) I.

Endellion, ct. par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Bodmin, 4½ m. N. Wadebridge stn. P. <1500.

Endenich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Cologne, circle and dist. Bonn. P. <4000.

Enderby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 4½ m. SW. Leicester, 1½ m. N. Narborough stn. Ruins of Lubbesthorpe Abbey about 1½ m. NE. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Enderby Land, dist., in the Antarctic regions, discovered by Biscoe, 1831; in 67° 30′ S. and 50° E.

Endian, tn., Persia. See **Hindian.**

Endicott, vil., U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 55 m. S. by W. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Endingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 12 m. NW. by N. Freiburg. P. <3000.

End Moor, vil., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 5½ m. S. by E. Kendal, 2⅛ m. NE. Milnthorpe stn., PMT.O.

Endon, Longsdon and Stanley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 4 m. WSW. Leek, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O.; 5457 ac. P. <2000.

Endorf, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 36 m. ESE. Munich. P. <2000.

Endôr, vil., Palestine, the *Endor* of the O. T., 32° 38′ N., 35° 23′ E., 6½ m. SE. Nazareth.

Endrőd, vil., Hungary, prov. Békés, 50 m. E. Kecskemet. P. 10,900.

Ene, riv., Peru, Amazon basin, formed by the union of the Apurimac and the Mantaro, flows NNW. till it unites with the Perene, in about 11° 8′ S., 74° 17′ W., to form the Tambo.

Enego, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. Asiago. P. <4000.

Enez, Cymric, 'an island,' or 'peninsula.' See *Innis.*

Enfesta, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, dist. Santiago. P. <5000.

Enfield, market-tn. and par., Eng., Middlesex and Hertfordshire, E. div., 10 m. N. St. Paul's, London, with stns. on the G. E. (**E. Town**) and G. N. Rlys.; has a government small arms factory. To this place (10⅝ m. by rail from Liverpool Street) the G. E. R. runs probably the cheapest workmen's trains in the world (return fare, 2d.). Market-day, S. Alt. 108 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 30.03 in. Par. 12,639 ac., P. 31,800; tn. P. 31,500; parl. div. P. 84,400.

Enfield, tn., Ire. See **Innfield.**

Enfield, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on George's R., 6 m. S. Sydney. P. <3000.

Enfield, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 7 m. from Oamaru. P. <1500.

Enfield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., 18 m. N. Hartford. P. 7200.

Enfield, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., on Swift R., 26 m. by rail NE. Springfield. P. <1500.

Enfield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., riv. Mascoma, 42 m. NW. Concord. P. <1500.

Enfield, vil., U.S., North Carolina, Halifax co., 65 m. ENE. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Enfield Chase, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div. P. <2000.

Enfield Highway, PMT.O., Eng., Middlesex, 2 m. E. Enfield.

Enfield Wash, PMT.O., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., close to **Enfield Lock** stn. on the G. E. R., 10½ m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London, 2½ m. ENE. Enfield town stn.

Enford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Avon, 14 m. N. Salisbury, 7 m. W. Ludgershall stn., P.O.; 8190 ac. P. <1000.

Enfume Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 46° 37′ N.

Eng, enge, Teutonic, 'narrow.'

Engadine, valley, Switzd., canton Grisons, between two principal chains of the Rhaetian Alps, and consisting of the upper val. of the Inn. It is subdivided into the Upper (Ober) E. from Zernez upwards, alt. 4900–6000 ft., and the Lower (Unter) E., alt. about 4600 ft. The Upper E. contains the noted mineral springs of St. Moritz and the tourist resort of Pontresina, and is now a favourite residence of consumptives on account of the curative properties of its rarefied and pure air. In the Lower E. are the mineral springs of Tarasp. Length, SW. to NE., 45 m.

Engannim, place named in O. T. See **Jenîn.**

Engannim, place named in O. T. See **Umm Jîna.**

Engáno, small isl., Dutch E. Indies, about 125 m. W. of the S. end of Sumatra, inhabited by a people of Malay family, now rapidly dying out (in 1890 P. <1000, 10 years previously P. 8000).

Engaño (Spanish, 'mistake,' 'disappointment'), an isl. off the N. ct. of New Guinea, in 2° 28′ S., and 135° E., 15 m. long by 5 m. broad.

Engaño, cape, NE. point of Luzon, Philippine Is.

Engaño, the easternmost cape of Haiti I., in 18° 35′ N. and 68° 20′ W.

Enge, suburb of Zürich, Switzd. P. 5100.

En-Gedi (Hebrew, 'Goat's Spring'), place named in O. T. See **'Ain Jidy.**

Engela, Ras, cape, Tunis, in the N., in 9° 42′ E.

Engelberg, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (ob dem Wald), 9 m. SE. by E. Sarnen, with celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded 1121, rebuilt at the beginning of the 18th century, and containing a valuable library. Alt. 3340 ft. Rfall. (17 yrs.), 68.35 in. P. <2000.

Engelholm, tn., Sweden, prov. and 54 m. WNW. Christianstad, on the SW. ct., at the mouth of the Rönne Å. P. <2000.

Engelsberg, tn., Austria, Silesia, 27 m. WNW. Troppau. P. <3000.

Engelschmanplaat, mud-bank, Holland, in the North Sea, 2 m. from the N. ct. of prov. Friesland, E. of the isl. of Ameland.

Engelskirchen, comm., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 19 m. E. by N. Cologne; iron, lead, and zinc mining. P. <4000.

Engen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 22½ m. NW. by W. Constance. The French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians here, May 3, 1800. P. <2000.

Enger, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 24 m. ESE. Osnabrück, 5 m. NW. by W. Herford. P. <3000.

Engers, tn., Prussia, govt. Koblenz, 4 m. E. Neuwied. P. <3000.

Engey, small isl., Iceland, near Reikjavik.

Enghien, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. SW. Brussels; has mineral springs and baths. P. <5000.

Enghien les Bains, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 8 m. N. by W. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <3000.

Engia, or **Egina,** isl., Greece. See **Aigina.**

Engis, comm., Belgium, prov. and 9 m. WSW. Liège, on the l. bk. of the Meuse. P. <2000.

Engkobo, vil., in Tembu-land, Cape Colony, 70 m. NNW. of the mouth of the Great Kei R.

England, the largest and most populous country of the United Kingdom, separated from Scotland by the Solway Firth, the Cheviot Hills, and the Tweed, and comprising the whole of Great Britain S. of that boundary and E. of the mountainous peninsula of Wales. The Cheviot Hills form the boundary for about 35 m. The dist. to the W. was formerly occupied by morasses. In former times, when communications were bad, such hills and morasses formed a natural boundary beween two countries, the bulk of whose population has always been settled at a considerable distance from this frontier. Wales was conquered by England in 1265–84, but for long after that retained its own system of law and administration. Since the time of Henry VIII., however, it has been fully incorporated with England, but for several reasons deserves, like Scotland, separate treatment in this work. Apart from Wales, England is divided into forty counties (now known as ancient counties—see below under local government), the area of which, along with the population at each census since the first, are shown in the table on the following page. The most striking fact brought out by this table, is the enormous increase that has taken place in the population of England since the beginning of the 19th century. In the ninety years between the first and last census, the population has increased about 3½ times. In previous centuries we have only estimates of the population, but some of these are based on data which afford fair ground for believing that the estimate is approximately accurate. In 1377 Parliament granted Edward III. a poll-tax, and from the returns made in connection with this tax the population of England (exclusive of Wales and Monmouth) is estimated by different authorities at about 2,050,000 to 2,220,000. Professor Thorold Rogers believed that from that time down to the close of the 16th century there was no material increase of the English population (see *Industrial and Commercial History of England,* chap. iii.), but his estimates with regard to the 16th century seem to be based on rather flimsy grounds, and to be quite irreconcilable with two estimates of the total fighting population for 1575 and 1583. These two accounts agree in representing the fighting men to have numbered about 1,172,000, from which a population of nearly 4,700,000 is deduced for the whole of England and Wales (see *Jour. Statist. Soc.,* IV. p. 202). A century later still more reliable data are available, and estimates have been made for every decade in the 18th century, based on the registers of births and deaths and the poll and hearth tax returns (see *Jour. Statist. Soc.,* XLIII. p. 462). In 1700 the population of England and Wales was estimated at 5,475,000, in 1750 at 6,467,000, and in 1790 at 8,675,000. The percental increase between this last estimate and the total for the first census year, namely 2.51, is markedly lower than that in the decade immediately following, and indeed than any subsequent decade, as shown in the census table; and though it is explained by wars abroad, troubles at home, and bad harvests (1795 and 1797), the difference is great enough to throw considerable doubt on the accuracy of the previous estimates, especially since two of these hindrances to the growth of population, war and bad harvests (1801, 1809–17), operated in the two succeeding decades. But in any case, these estimates must be near enough the truth to show how slow, comparatively speaking, was the growth of population in England before the beginning of the 19th, or, at any rate, before the 18th century. And this is in keeping with the slow rate of development of the resources of England, as set forth in subsequent paragraphs. **Surface.**—The principal elevations in England belong to the N. and W., especially the SW. The uplands of the Cheviots extend S. through a large part of Northumberland and Cumberland to the narrow line of valleys

belonging to the lower Tyne and the Irthing, and now traversed by the railway from Carlisle to Newcastle. Immediately to the S. of this line of valleys begins the highland tract known as the Pennine Chain or Range, sometimes called 'the back-bone of England,' which, according to the widest application of the name, extends to the middle of Derbyshire and N. of Staffordshire. To it belong Cross Fell (2892 ft.) in the N.; Whernside (2414 ft.), Ingleborough (2373 ft.), and Pen-y-gent (2273 ft.) in the middle; and the Peak (Kinder Scout, 2808 ft.) in the S. It is not, however, a mountain range, but a series of uplands, in most places above 1000 ft. in height. Midway it is interrupted by a partial depression, the level sinking below 500 ft., between the Ribble on the W. and the Wharfe on the E. Southwards it terminates in a number of finger-like spurs, between which flow several tribs of the Trent. To the W. of the northern part of the Pennine Chain, occupying the greater part of the peninsula between the Solway Firth and Morecambe Bay, there occurs a highland region of a different character, being furrowed by deep valleys which run out in all directions, many of them occupied by beautiful lakes. As these are the only lakes of importance in England, apart from the Broads (*q.v.*), this region is generally known as the English Lake District (*q.v.*). To it belong the only heights in England above 3000 ft., Scawfell or Sca Fell Pikes (3206 ft.), Helvellyn (3118 ft.), Skiddaw (3058 ft.). The dist. is not wholly cut off from the Pennine Chain, being joined to the latter by the saddle or connecting ridge of Shap Fell, over which has long passed the chief road from N. to S. in this part of England, the route being now followed also by the L. & NW. R. In the SW. of England the principal heights are the granite elevations of Cornwall and S. Devon (Yes Tor in the NW. of Dartmoor, 2077 ft.), the Devonian uplands of Exmoor in N. Devon and the W. of Somerset, and the limestone (Lower Carboniferous) ridge of the Mendip Hills in Somerset. The only other heights in the W. of England that need be mentioned are the Clee Hills, Longmynd, and the isolated igneous peak of the Wrekin, all in Shropshire, and the gneissose mass of the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire. Geologically, all these parts of England containing the higher elevations belong to the older series of rocks. The greater part of the higher ground from the Cheviots to the middle of England belong to the portion of the Carboniferous system underlying the coal-measures, and the principal coalfields lie on opposite sides of these highlands. In the S., these are surrounded by a large area of Triassic rocks, spreading over the W. midland counties as well as Cheshire, and extending on the E. as far N. as the mouth of the Tyne. In the

POPULATION IN THOUSANDS, WITH INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) PER CENT. SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

County.	Area in sq. m.	1802.	1811.	Incr.	1821.	Incr.	1831.	Incr.	1841.	Incr.	1851.	Incr.	1861.	Incr.	1871.	Incr.	1881.	Incr.	1891.	Incr.	Pop. per sq. m.
Bedford	465	63	70	10.8	84	19.7	95	13.6	108	13.0	124	15.3	135	8.7	146	8.1	150	2.3	161	7.4	346
Berks	722	110	119	8.1	133	11.1	146	10.3	162	10.6	170	5.1	176	3.6	196	11.5	218	11.1	239	9.3	331
Buckingham	743	108	118	9.2	135	14.5	147	8.8	156	6.4	164	4.7	168	2.6	176	4.7	196	0.1	185	5.2	249
Cambridge	859	89	101	13.2	122	21.1	144	17.6	164	14.2	185	12.7	176	−5.1	187	6.2	186	−0.6	189	1.8	220
Chester	1,027	192	227	18.1	270	19.0	334	23.8	396	18.3	456	15.2	505	10.9	561	11.0	644	14.8	730	13.4	711
Cornwall	1,357	192	221	14.7	261	18.4	301	15.4	342	13.6	356	3.9	369	3.9	362	−1.9	331	−8.7	323	−2.5	238
Cumberland	1,516	117	134	14.0	156	16.8	169	8.4	178	5.2	195	9.8	205	5.0	220	7.3	251	13.8	267	6.3	176
Derby	1,029	162	185	14.8	214	15.2	237	11.0	272	14.8	296	8.8	339	14.6	379	11.8	462	21.7	528	14.4	513
Devon	2,605	340	383	12.5	438	14.5	494	12.7	533	7.9	567	6.4	584	3.1	601	2.9	604	0.4	632	4.7	243
Dorset	988	114	125	9.0	145	16.2	159	10.0	175	9.8	184	5.2	189	2.5	196	3.6	191	−2.5	195	1.9	197
Durham	1,011	149	165	10.7	194	17.1	239	23.6	308	28.7	391	27.0	509	30.1	685	34.7	868	26.6	1,017	17.2	1,006
Essex	1,542	228	252	10.9	289	14.6	318	9.7	345	8.7	369	7.1	405	9.6	466	15.2	576	23.6	785	36.3	509
Gloucester	1,243	251	286	14.1	336	17.6	387	15.2	431	11.4	459	6.3	486	5.9	535	10.1	572	7.0	600	4.8	483
Hampshire	1,622	219	247	12.4	283	14.8	314	11.0	355	13.0	405	14.3	482	18.9	545	13.1	593	9.0	690	16.3	425
Hereford	840	88	94	5.8	103	9.8	111	7.7	113	2.4	115	2.0	124	7.1	125	1.3	121	−3.3	116	−4.4	138
Hertford	635	97	111	14.0	130	16.6	143	10.1	157	9.7	167	6.8	173	3.6	192	10.9	203	5.7	220	8.4	346
Huntingdon	366	38	42	12.4	49	16.0	53	8.7	59	10.1	64	9.6	64	0.1	64	−0.8	59	−6.6	58	−2.9	158
Kent	1,555	309	372	20.4	427	14.9	480	12.3	549	14.6	616	12.1	734	19.2	848	15.6	978	15.2	1,142	16.8	734
Lancaster	1,887	673	828	23.0	1,053	27.1	1,337	27.0	1,667	24.7	2,031	21.8	2,429	19.6	2,819	16.1	3,454	22.5	3,927	13.7	2,081
Leicester	824	130	151	15.7	175	16.0	197	12.9	216	9.6	230	6.7	237	3.1	269	13.4	321	19.4	374	16.2	454
Lincoln	2,646	209	238	13.9	283	19.1	317	12.2	363	14.2	407	12.3	412	1.2	437	5.9	470	7.6	473	0.6	179
Middlesex	283	818	954	16.6	1,145	20.1	1,358	18.6	1,577	16.1	1,887	19.7	2,206	17.0	2,540	15.1	2,920	15.0	3,252	11.3	11,491
Monmouth	534	46	62	36.3	76	22.1	98	29.5	134	36.9	157	17.2	175	10.9	195	11.9	211	8.0	252	19.5	472
Norfolk	2,044	273	292	6.8	344	18.0	390	13.3	413	5.8	443	7.3	435	−1.8	439	0.9	445	1.4	455	2.2	223
Northampton	1,003	132	141	7.5	163	15.4	179	10.0	199	11.1	212	6.6	228	7.2	244	7.1	273	11.8	302	10.9	301
Northumberland	2,015	168	183	9.0	213	16.0	237	11.5	266	12.3	304	14.1	343	13.0	387	12.7	434	12.2	506	16.7	251
Nottingham	843	140	163	16.1	187	14.7	225	20.6	250	10.9	270	8.2	294	8.7	320	8.8	392	22.5	446	13.8	529
Oxford	756	112	120	7.5	138	14.8	154	11.1	163	6.3	170	4.5	171	0.3	178	4.1	180	1.0	186	3.4	246
Rutland	152	16	16	0.5	18	12.9	19	4.9	21	9.9	23	7.9	22	−4.9	22	1.0	21	−2.9	21	−3.6	138
Salop	1,343	169	185	9.3	198	7.2	214	7.7	226	5.8	229	1.6	241	5.1	248	3.0	248	0.0	236	−4.7	176
Somerset	1,630	274	303	10.7	356	17.5	404	13.5	436	7.9	444	1.9	445	0.2	463	4.2	469	1.2	484	3.2	297
Stafford	1,171	243	295	21.4	346	17.5	409	18.4	509	24.4	609	19.5	747	22.7	858	14.9	981	14.3	1,083	10.4	925
Suffolk	1,489	214	234	9.1	272	16.1	296	9.1	315	6.3	337	7.0	337	−0.0	349	3.5	357	2.3	371	4.0	249
Surrey	758	268	324	20.7	399	23.3	486	21.8	584	20.1	683	17.0	831	21.7	1,092	31.4	1,437	31.6	1,731	20.5	2,284
Sussex	1,458	159	190	19.4	233	22.6	273	16.9	300	10.1	337	12.3	364	8.0	417	14.8	491	17.5	550	12.2	377
Warwick	902	207	229	10.7	274	19.9	337	22.7	402	19.3	475	18.3	562	18.3	634	12.9	737	16.3	805	9.0	892
Westmorland	783	41	46	12.5	51	11.8	55	7.2	56	2.6	58	3.3	61	4.3	65	6.9	64	−1.3	66	3.0	84
Wilts	1,375	184	192	4.4	220	14.5	237	8.1	256	8.0	254	−0.8	249	−1.9	257	3.2	259	0.7	265	2.3	193
Worcester	751	146	169	15.4	194	14.9	223	14.7	248	11.6	277	11.5	307	11.0	339	10.2	380	12.2	414	8.8	551
York, E. N., and W. Riding	6067	859	986	14.8	1,174	19.1	1,372	16.9	1,592	16.0	1,798	12.9	2,034	13.1	2,436	19.8	2,887	18.5	3,209	11.2	529
Total	50,842	8,351	9,553	14.4	11,282	18.1	13,091	16.0	14,997	14.6	16,922	12.8	18,954	12.0	21,495	13.4	24,614	14.5	27,483	11.7	541

midst of these lie several other coalfields as inliers. In the Lake District, Ordovician and Cambrian and Silurian, as well as volcanic, rocks abound. The SW. peninsula, apart from the granitic areas, is mainly of Devonian and Lower Carboniferous age.

The SE. of England, from the Tees to the coast of Dorset, is mainly composed of more recent (Secondary and Tertiary) rocks, for the most part spread out in vast sheets with comparatively slight undulations, the older generally extending further W. than the more recent, and the chief contrasts of upland and plain being exhibited at the edges or escarpments where the strata terminate. There are few places in this area where the surface is more than 500 ft. above sea-level, and there is not a single elevation of 1500 ft. (the highest, Burton Howe, in the N. of Yorkshire, 1489 ft.). In the extreme E., on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, there is a considerable area of Pliocene rocks. To the S. that is followed by a wedge of older Tertiary rocks (largely London clay) on both sides of the Thames, gradually narrowing inland and terminating a few miles to the W. of Newbury. Both on the NW. and S. this wedge is succeeded by the chalk. On the NW. this formation forms a broad belt, generally of high ground, forming in Oxford and Bucks the Chiltern Hills, and further N. the E. Anglian Heights. On the S. it forms the series of bare downs extending, under the name of the N. Downs, from Salisbury Plain (also chalk) to the N. and S. Forelands in Kent, the S. Downs forming another range of heights extending SE. from Salisbury Plain to Beachy Head. Between the two is enclosed a wedge of Lower Cretaceous age, forming the Weald, once a vast forest. The area round the Wash is chiefly a tract of low-lying alluvium, extending far inland on the SW. and W. [**Bedford Level**], but further N. the chalk is again continued in the High Dyke or Lincoln Heights, and beyond the Humber in the Yorkshire Moors. To the W. of the chalk is a series of Oolitic formations in which occur the Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire, Edgehill on the borders of the counties of Oxford and Warwick, and in the extreme N. the Yorkshire Wolds. Still further W., between the Oolites and the Triassic, lies a band of Lias of varying width, mainly belonging, like the Trias and most of the Oolites, to the great central plain. The principal **rivers** of England are the Thames, Severn, Trent, and (Yorkshire) Ouse, to which may be added, on account of their importance to shipping, the Mersey, Tyne, and Tees. All the great rivers are connected by canals in the midlands, the network of canals including also the Nen and the Witham, belonging to the Wash basin. Three lines of canals have even been laid across the Pennine Chain, bringing

the ports of Goole and Hull on the E. into connection with those of Manchester and Liverpool on the W., through the valleys of the Aire and Calder (tribs. Ouse). The **climate** is treated of more fully under the United Kingdom. Here it is enough to say that on the whole the western and northern counties receive, on the whole, the greater rainfall, and are more suited for dairy-farming, those on the SE. better adapted for corn-crops. The principal corn **crops** of England are wheat, barley, and oats; the principal green-crops, turnips, potatoes, and mangold. The minor corn-crops are rye, beans, and peas; the more important of the minor green-crops, cabbage, vetches, and tares. Lucerne occupies several thousand acres in Kent and in Essex, and is cultivated to a smaller extent in nearly all other English counties. The aggregate area under corn-crops is considerably more than twice that under green-crops. Clover, sainfoin, and grasses, whether for hay or not for hay, are grown over a greater area than any one other crop, and than all the green crops together; and the total in permanent pasture, or grass not broken up in rotation, is considerably in excess of all the rest of the area employed in agriculture, a feature by which English is markedly distinguished from Scotch agriculture. Among special crops the most important is hops, cultivated principally in Kent, but also in Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire, and to a small extent in a few other counties. Flax is grown in nearly all counties, but is nowhere of importance. There are orchards also in all counties; but the leading counties under this head, if we consider the area under orchards relatively to the total area, are those of Hereford, Worcester, Middlesex, Gloucester, Somerset, Kent, Devon, and Monmouth. Middlesex and Kent stand pre-eminent in the cultivation of small fruit (strawberries, gooseberries, currants, &c.). The table on pp. 7–9 of the Appendix shows the enormous **decrease** that has taken place in recent years in the area under crops, and especially under **corn-crops** in recent years, chiefly, if not wholly, in consequence of the increasing imports from abroad. The salient facts are these: The total area under wheat has declined by nearly a half. The decline is greatest in the northern counties, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Cheshire, and the N. Riding of York, in all of which the area under wheat in 1893 was about a third or less than a third of what it was in 1869, least in the counties between the Thames and the Wash, which have always been the principal wheat-growing counties. In Beds, Herts, Cams, Hunts, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the area under wheat in 1893 was still almost two-thirds or more than that proportion of what it was in 1869. In barley the decline is comparatively slight, and this crop has about maintained, or even extended, its area in the counties of Cambridge, Hereford, Huntingdon, Rutland, Salop, Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, the E. and N. Ridings of York, and in Durham. In oats there has been a considerable increase, and that more or less in every county except Derby and Durham (those affected by the creation of the county of London being left out of account in the comparison). It is noteworthy that in the extent under corn-crops collectively the diminution has been least in Lancashire. Among green crops there has been an increase on the whole under potatoes, especially in the counties near London. In mangold there is little change—the increase greatest in the counties near London and in Norfolk. The extent under green crops collectively has increased only in the counties of Cambridge, Lincolnshire, and Middlesex, but has remained pretty steady in those of York and Lancaster. On the other hand, the area under permanent pasture has increased on the whole by not much less than one-third, the increase being substantial in every county except Rutland. The columns on p. 9 of the Appendix relating to live-stock, form an interesting supplement to those just considered. From these we see that there has been a small relative advance under horses (chiefly in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Monmouth, Norfolk, and Salop) and pigs; a large decrease in sheep, all counties sharing in this decrease except the northern counties (Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancaster, and the N. Riding of York), besides Monmouth, Salop, and Cornwall; but that there was, on the other hand, a large relative increase in the number of cattle; an increase shared in by every county for which the returns allow a comparison to be made, in all except Northumberland, Suffolk, Westmorland, and the E. Riding of York, besides two of the counties affected by the creation of the county of London, exceeding 20 per 1000 acres, in two (Chester and Cornwall) exceeding 60 per 1000 acres, in other two (Salop and Stafford) exceeding 50 per 1000 acres, and in seven others (Derby, Devon, Hereford, Hunts, Leicester, Rutland, and Warwick) exceeding 40 per 1000 acres. In 1869 only two counties, Chester and Leicester, had more than 200 cattle per 1000 acres. The former of these in the interval increased its stock of cattle by 63, the latter by 44, per 1000 acres; and the counties of Cornwall, Derby, Somerset, and Stafford were added to the number of those with cattle exceeding that proportion.

Notwithstanding the decline shown in the tables now under consideration, English agriculture is in some respects ahead of that of all the rest of the world, as is shown by the high average produce of wheat (still by far the most important corn-crop) relatively to area—about twenty-nine bushels per acre, a higher average than is obtained in any other country in which wheat is grown to any considerable extent. (The small wheat area in Scotland shows a somewhat higher average.) But this excellence of English agriculture is of comparatively recent date. The only agricultural product for which England has long been famous is wool, which for centuries was the leading English export, and is still the only British agricultural export of importance. The breeds of sheep which take their names from the counties of Leicester and Lincoln are among those yielding the finest long-stapled wool. Turnips appear to have been introduced (along with carrots) from Holland early in the 17th century, and the cultivation of this crop was the first important advance made in arable agriculture. By providing winter food for cattle it enabled greater numbers to be kept, and thus furnished greater supplies of farmyard manure, and rendered it possible for the people to have fresh meat for food all the year round, at the same time that the root served itself as an addition to the vegetable diet. By its means alone, according to Professor Thorold Rogers, leprosy and scurvy, previously endemic in England, were finally extirpated. Its cultivation, however, seems to have spread but slowly to some of the outlying counties. Borlase, the antiquary, writing in 1756, speaks of turnip husbandry as only having begun to obtain in Cornwall; and even in 1794 the writer of a report to the Board of Agriculture states that in that county the cultivation of turnips as a rotation crop was not general. About the middle of the 17th century clover was introduced also from Holland, and subsequently sainfoin and rye-grass from the same country. It was only in the 18th century that the cultivation of the potato became general in England. The cultivation of mangold is still more recent, and is for the most part limited in extent, except in the eastern counties, from Lincoln southwards, and some of the SW. counties, the plant being very sensitive to injury from frost. Sugar-beet, a variety of the mangold, has been cultivated only here and there experimentally. It was in the 18th century, also, that great improvement was made in the arable agriculture of the country by the extensive practice of marling; and in the latter half of that century that a beginning was made with that improvement of live-stock by breeding which, being ever since continued, has made England renowned for its cattle and sheep, as well as some of its breeds of horses. The principal pioneer in this department of enterprise was Bakewell, a Leicestershire agriculturist, to whom England owes the Leicester breed of sheep.

The principal **mineral wealth** of England was likewise slow in attaining its full development, though some English minerals attained a high degree of importance at a very early date. Whether the Phœnicians actually visited England for the sake of Cornish tin, or even traded in tin of English origin, is only matter of conjecture, though it is highly probable that they did both, and it is at least certain that the Cornish tin mines have been worked from a very remote period. During the Middle Ages, after the decline of the Spanish (Galician) mines, and before the discovery of those of Bohemia and Saxony (1240), England furnished the whole supply of tin for Christendom, a source of great wealth to the Earls of Cornwall (*q.v.*) after the Norman Conquest. The lead mines of England were also at an early date important sources of supply both of lead and silver, which were largely exported. In an essay on the trade and commerce of England, laid before James I. by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603, lead and tin are the only two mineral commodities of England to which (from the wording of the document) special prominence seems to be given. Copper, iron, alum, copperas, and coals are also mentioned, but not in such a manner as to lead one to suppose the same importance was attached to them, although iron ordnance is specially spoken of as a jewel of great value peculiar to England. (See the document in Anderson's *History of Commerce*, II. 216–20.) Reference is made by him to the mighty store of salt in France and Spain, but none to that of Cheshire and Worcestershire. The fact is, that though the Worcestershire salt at least was certainly worked by the Romans, the art of refining it appears to have been lost, and not to have been rediscovered till the end of the 17th century. Iron ore was formerly smelted in England, as elsewhere, solely by means of charcoal, and the total production was scanty, and of inferior quality. The best ores (the hematites of Cumberland and N. Lancashire) were not known. Coal was first used with practical success in the smelting of iron by Dud Dudley in 1619, but the practice was then followed only by himself, and it was not till early in the 18th century (at least as early as 1718) that coked coal came to be regularly used in iron-smelting in the works of Abraham Darby at Coalbrookdale; and it was a good deal later before its use became general. Mr. Hull in his *Coalfields of Great Britain* has collected numerous notices of the use of coal in England in early times.

According to him, there are clear, or (in some cases) more or less probable, signs of coal having been used in Roman times at Manchester, near Newcastle, at Wroxeter (*Uriconium*), in Shropshire, and elsewhere. An Anglo-Saxon chronicle of 852 shows that it was an article of domestic consumption at that date. There are probable evidences of its use in Durham in the 12th century. In 1259 a charter was granted to the freemen of Newcastle, empowering them to dig for coals; and a sea trade in coal (hence called 'sea-coal') to London grew rapidly, and continued to grow in spite of a royal proclamation forbidding its use in 1306. Collieries are known to have been opened in the 14th century in various parts of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, and Hull believes it to be 'very probable' that coal was already extracted throughout this century near the outcrop of the beds of most, if not all, the coalfields of Britain and Ireland. But even subsequently to this date the references to the use of coal are for centuries only occasional [**Walsall, Cole Orton, Clee Hills, Wigan**]. It is from the discovery of the mode of smelting iron by means of coal that the growing importance of this fuel may be dated, an importance which the mechanical inventions soon after increased to such an extent as to make coal without a rival in an economic sense among the minerals of England, its annual value being six or seven times that of any other. (See table, **Appendix,** p. 14.) At present the **seven leading minerals** of England, which produces nearly three-fourths of the total value of the minerals raised in the United Kingdom, are coal, stone, iron ore, clays (exclusive of ordinary clays), salt, tin and lead ores. No others are produced to the value of more than £100,000 annually. About one-third of the total amount of English coal is produced in the coalfield in the E. side of the Pennine Chain, extending from S. Yorkshire into Notts. More than one-fourth is produced in the Durham and Northumberland coalfield, about one-sixth in the S. Lancashire and Cheshire coalfield, about one-tenth in the coalfield of S. Staffordshire and the adjoining parts of the cos. of Warwick and Worcester. Large amounts are also produced in N. Staffordshire and Monmouthshire, though this latter area must be regarded as a part of the great S. Wales coalfield; and smaller amounts in detached coalfields in Leicestershire, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Salop, and elsewhere. Stone is too widely diffused for the places of its occurrence to be enumerated. Of the iron ore of England, about two-thirds is produced in the following dists. and cos.:—the N. Riding of Yorkshire (that is, the Cleveland dist.), Cumberland, and N. Lancashire (the seat of production of the valuable red hematite), Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Leicestershire (in which counties lie the bulk of the open works), and in N. Staffordshire. The production of pig-iron, however, is more evenly and widely distributed, though the two first-mentioned dists. take the lead in this industry also, the coalfield of Durham and Northumberland ranking next. Of the clays mentioned in the mineral returns, the most important are fire-clay, produced chiefly in the coalfields of Durham, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, and china clay, mainly in Cornwall, to a small amount, and in Devon. About two-thirds of the salt of England is produced in Cheshire, in the basin of the Weaver, but large quantities are also produced in the older locality in Worcestershire (Droitwich and Stoke Prior), and in the more recently discovered dists. at the mouth of the Tees (S. Durham and Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire), and N. Lancashire (at Preesall, whence the brine is pumped to Fleetwood). Tin ore is obtained almost entirely from Cornwall, a small quantity from Devon; and lead ore (mostly yielding also silver) from Durham, Derbyshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and to a smaller extent from several other counties. Among the minor minerals of England may be mentioned arsenic (Devon and Cornwall), barytes (chiefly Northumberland), gypsum (Notts, Devon, Cumberland, Stafford, &c.), zinc ore (Cumberland, Derby, Salop), phosphate of lime (Cambridge, Beds, Suffolk), copper ore (Cornwall, Devon, Carnarvon, &c.), and copper precipitate (Anglesey), ochre, umber, &c., oil shale, alum clay, and alum shale.

Manufactures in England were likewise comparatively slow in their development. The earliest to acquire importance was wool, for which the country supplied such an abundance of raw material. From Flanders, English kings introduced artisans with the view of improving the woollen manufactures of the country towards the close of the 11th century, in the first half of the 14th century, and towards the close of the 15th. In the following century English woollens had become a considerable article of export; but the cloth was still sent to Holland to be dressed and finished in 1603, and the finest kinds even after the middle of the 17th century. Early in the 18th century the woollen industry had risen to such importance, that woollen manufactures formed upwards of 40 per cent. of the value of English exports; and about 1780 this industry is spoken of as having long been the glory of England, and the envy of other nations. It was in this century, too, that the great mechanical inventions took place which made England pre-eminent in manufactures among all the countries of the world. The first mechanical invention of importance due to an Englishman may be said to be that of the fly-shuttle, patented by John Kay, of Bolton, in 1733. A machine for spinning by rollers was invented by Wyatt in Birmingham in 1738, but it was not till about 1769, when Arkwright took out his patent for the purpose, that this mode of spinning was successfully introduced. Previously to this the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves, the first machine by which more than two yarns could be spun at once, had been invented (1764), though it was not patented till 1770. The invention of Crompton's spinning-mule followed in 1779, and that of Cartwright's power-loom in 1785. These inventions were first applied in the cotton industry, which rapidly attained a position of unrivalled importance. In the end, however, they served as a stimulus to all textile industries, which received an additional stimulus when Watt's numerous inventions had at last, about 1785, rendered the steam-engine an efficient agent in textile as well as other manufactures; and numerous coal-mines were opened in the very districts in which the leading textile industries had already established themselves (see below). With the growth of these industries, the development of machine-making went on hand in hand.

The chief seats of the great English manufacturing industries have remained the same for long periods. In early times, indeed, the woollen industry flourished round London. In the 15th century, Surrey, Berks, and other counties round the capital are mentioned as noted for their woollen industry. So also are the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Dorset in the W. of England; and Flemings had already introduced the manufacture into Manchester (1328) and Kendal. Subsequently, however, this industry died out in the home counties, owing, it is said, to the dearness of provisions in consequence of the vicinity of London; and when, in 1489, Henry VII. introduced Flemish artisans into the country, they were principally settled in Yorkshire, at Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax, 'places well supplied with water, fuel, and cheap provisions,' and which have ever since remained, along with neighbouring towns, the great centres of this branch of industry, where it is now promoted by the working of one of the richest coalfields of the country. The W. of England (the Stroud valley in Gloucestershire, and Bradford, and Trowbridge in Wiltshire) still retains a reputation for its woollens, especially its broadcloth. The cottons of Manchester are already mentioned in the middle of the 14th century, but were then, and till long after, really of wool or linen, or mixtures of wool or linen with cotton. It was not till after the great inventions already referred to that cotton yarn could be spun of sufficient strength to form the warp. Manchester then became the centre of the cotton industry in the strict sense of the term, and this industry is now carried on principally in the towns round Manchester, on the W. side of the Pennine Chain, where it is pursued under exceptionally favourable conditions, in consequence of the humidity of the atmosphere, and the richness of the underlying coalfield. Among other textile industries may be mentioned those of linen and silk, neither of which is a notably English manufacture. Manchester used to be noted for its linens, the yarn for which it obtained from Ireland, but now Barnsley is the principal English town engaged in this manufacture. The first silk-mill in England was erected at Derby in 1717, and the industry has since been mainly carried on in this county, N. Staffordshire and E. Cheshire, where streams of pure water abound. Spitalfields, in London, was also long known for its silk manufactures, though there it is now nearly extinct. A specially English branch of this manufacture, the spinning and weaving of waste silk by machinery similar to that used in woollen and cotton manufacture, has its chief centre at Bradford. The manufacture of machinery is mainly carried on in or near the great textile centres [**Oldham, Bolton, Keighley**]. Iron and other metal industries have long made Birmingham renowned, and Sheffield has long been noted for its cutlery. More recently many other towns within easy reach of coal and iron (Middlesbrough, Barrow, Leeds, &c.) have become celebrated for their iron and steel, and great seaports thus favourably situated (Barrow, the Tyne ports, Sunderland) also for their shipbuilding. The manufacture of earthenware has long been carried on principally in the dist. of N. Staffordshire known as the Potteries (round Burslem), with which the name of Wedgwood is associated in last century. Paper-making, which was first firmly established at Dartford, in Kent, in 1588, is still largely carried on in that county as well as elsewhere. The great chemical manufactures are chiefly pursued on or near the great Cheshire salt-basin (Widnes, &c.), salt as well as coal being essential to the most important of such industries, but are also largely pursued in other important towns on or near the coalfields. As to the **commerce** of England, see **United Kingdom.** The nature of the industries that has led to the great increase in the population of England since the end of the 18th century has necessarily led to an increasing concentration of population in **large towns,** as is well shown by the following table, exhibiting the percental increase (or decrease) of population within the present areas of the

twenty-eight largest towns of England since the census of 1801 :[1]—

	1801 to 1811.	1811 to 1821.	1821 to 1831.	1831 to 1841.	1841 to 1851.	1851 to 1861.	1861 to 1871.	1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.
London	18.8	21.1	20.0	17.7	21.2	18.7	16.1	17.3	10.4
Brighton	64.5	99.0	65.1	16.0	40.2	18.4	17.5	16.3	7.3
Portsmouth	25.2	12.4	7.8	5.2	35.9	31.5	19.8	12.7	24.4
Norwich	−1.6	38.7	21.5	2.0	10.2	9.0	7.3	9.3	14.9
Plymouth	29.7	3.8	43.9	17.5	43.0	19.9	9.8	7.3	14.1
Bristol	16.9	19.1	22.7	19.9	9.7	12.2	18.6	13.2	7.1
Wolverhampton	18.1	23.9	34.6	47.1	37.4	21.8	12.2	10.9	9.0
Birmingham	17.1	22.9	44.5	27.0	27.3	27.2	16.1	16.6	7.1
Leicester	37.9	32.3	30.9	25.0	19.2	12.3	39.9	28.4	16.1
Nottingham	23.2	19.2	42.5	14.5	13.4	23.4	13.7	34.3	13.6
Derby	19.7	33.2	36.6	38.9	25.7	17.2	26.8	26.5	16.0
Birkenhead	20.9	59.7	203.7	176.4	185.7	50.7	27.7	27.3	18.1
Liverpool	26.5	32.9	45.8	42.0	31.2	18.1	11.1	12.0	−6.3
Bolton	37.1	28.7	31.8	20.0	19.8	17.1	20.6	14.3	9.1
Manchester	18.1	40.3	44.1	30.3	30.8	16.3	9.0	8.7	9.3
Salford	37.5	31.3	55.8	33.7	24.5	20.4	21.8	41.2	12.4
Oldham	38.8	29.8	49.5	31.5	24.0	36.9	14.2	34.7	18.1
Blackburn	24.4	43.7	21.8	31.8	26.5	36.2	20.4	21.5	15.4
Preston	40.5	36.4	41.0	49.3	36.2	19.3	4.1	10.6	11.4
Huddersfield	27.2	32.0	35.5	28.7	20.5	13.0	15.5	16.4	10.3
Halifax	7.0	31.6	29.8	28.2	21.1	8.2	26.1	12.4	12.5
Bradford	20.2	55.6	57.3	49.2	51.4	2.6	36.3	24.6	11.2
Leeds	17.6	34.0	47.3	23.2	13.3	20.3	25.1	19.3	18.9
Sheffield	16.3	22.6	40.5	21.2	21.8	36.8	29.6	18.6	14.0
Hull	25.2	19.7	16.3	28.9	25.4	15.0	25.5	31.2	20.7
Sunderland	3.0	22.7	27.6	30.4	25.8	26.3	10.2	18.6	12.3
Newcastle	−1.4	28.3	28.3	31.2	24.8	24.3	17.7	13.2	28.2
Cardiff	22.9	36.6	59.1	51.7	77.0	104.5	38.5	44.3	55.7

[1] From a paper by Mr. Noel A. Humphreys in *Jour. Statis . Soc.*, liv. p. 322.

The history of **local government** in England, to which that of Wales has been assimilated, must be traced in connection with territorial divs. The following are the principal divs. in Anglo-Saxon times :—The *Shire* (A.S. 'scir, a share) was originally a sub-kingdom, or a 'share' of one. This division of the country appears to have been effected gradually, but was probably completed by the time of Edgar. The chief person in the shire was the hereditary 'ealdorman,' the military leader, representing the earlier sub-king; next to him was the 'shire-reeve' who, with the ealdorman and bishop, presided over the 'shire-moot' ('scir-gemot'), or county court, which comprised all the landowners of the county, and representatives from the hundreds and townships. To this court, civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical cases were referred from the inferior courts. The *Hundred*, a sub-div. of the shire, was probably originally the land occupied by a hundred free families, bound together for mutual protection and justice. The headman was the 'Hundred's ealdor.' The division into hundreds originated in the S.; in the Midland counties similar divs. were known as *wapentakes*, and in the N. as *wards*. The name 'hundred' was later extended to all the divs. The 'hundred-moot,' held once a month under the presidency of the hundred's ealdor, comprised all landowners within the dist. and six representatives from each township. The actual judges were a chosen body of twelve, who in the time of Ethelred III. appear as responsible for the presentation to justice of guilty persons; they became, in later times, the Grand, or 'presentment,' Jury, but in the 14th century the assembly of the county court gradually replaced the presentment jury of the hundreds, and assumed the duty of indicting. The Grand Jurors of the county are now selected from the notable freeholders. The hundred is still liable for damages caused by riot. The *tything* (A.S. 'teothing,' a tenth) in the S. (*tenmennetale* in the N.) was an association of ten for mutual protection and responsibility. It does not appear certain that in Anglo-Saxon times it was a territorial div., though it became so later; and under the Normans the members, bound by the oath of 'frankpledge' or 'frithborh,' were held responsible for crime committed within the tything, and for bringing an accused person to justice. *Lathe* ('lething,' a levy) was a div. peculiar to Kent; it included several hundreds, and had a court of its own. The *rape* ('rope') of Sussex, and the *ridings* or *trithings* (A.S. 'trething,' a third part) of Yorkshire and Lancashire, were other large sub-divs. of counties. The *township*, the representative of the old Teutonic 'mark,' and supposed by some to be the same as the tything, was the unit of local administration. It was the enclosure within which a few kindred families dwelt, at first holding the land in common. The chief official was the 'tun-gerefa,' usually elected, but sometimes nominated, by the king, or, in the case of dependent townships, by the great lord. The *burgh* ('burh,' a fortified place), or *town*, might originate in a township, or in the cluster of dwellings around a castle or monastery. The chief magistrate was the 'tun-gerefa,' or in mercantile places the 'port-gerefa' ('porta,' a market-place). The burghs became gradually freed from the jurisdiction of the Hundred Court, though still subject to that of the county. Some of the larger towns, however, on payment to the king of a fixed rent—'Firma Burgi'—obtained a charter of incorporation, with certain privileges, chief of which were the right of self-government and freedom from the exactions of the sheriff. With the growth of the feudal system under the Normans the liberties of the people were much curtailed, and their land alienated to the crown—'folkland was changed into bocland.' The authority of the county courts was diminished by the institution of separate ecclesiastical courts, and by the extension of private jurisdiction. Under Henry II. their importance was temporarily increased, but from the time of Edward I. they gradually decayed. The modern County Court was established in 1846 for the recovery of small debts. The Hundred Courts ceased to be of much importance after 1236, when the attendance of freemen was excused, though they were not actually abolished till 1867. Manorial courts, which grew out of the right of private jurisdiction, included 'Court Leet,' 'Court Customary,' and 'Court Baron,' the last held in every manor, and attended by the freeholders owning the supremacy of the lord of the manor, was the descendant of the court of the township, the township having generally been merged in the manor. The *ecclesiastical parish* was originally the township, or townships, forming the dist. to which one priest ministered. The division of the country into pars. does not appear to have been completed till Edward III. After the separation of the civil and eccles. courts, the 'vestry' was formed for the regulation of the ecclesiastical matters of the township, and later undertook any matter outside the jurisdiction of the manorial courts. The minister of the par. was chairman of the vestry, its officers were the churchwardens, and its members the burgesses. The *poor-law parish*, now known as the *civil parish*, dates from the reign of Elizabeth, when churchwardens were appointed to act as overseers for the relief of the poor. The civil and eccles. pars. were at this time identical, but subsequently many large pars. have been divided for civil or ecclesiastical purposes, or both; outlying townships have acquired the right of appointing separate overseers, certain extra-parochial and detached parts have merged in adjoining pars., and certain townships and pars. have been combined. Now townships and civil pars. are practically one, both being officially defined as areas in which a poor-rate is, or can be, separately levied; and the eccles. par. is of little importance in relation to local government. After the Norman Conquest the towns became of increasing importance. William I. granted charters to many. This policy was continued by succeeding sovereigns, and by the time of Henry III. nearly all the large towns had secured various privileges and immunities. Meanwhile the *Guilds*—close associations for various purposes, and invested with certain rights and privileges—were being formed in the towns. Of these the most important in relation to local government were the Merchant Guilds, which about the time of Henry III. became merged in the 'Corporation.' At first the mayor, elected by the burgesses, was the only official, but aldermen and councillors were added. The corporation soon became a close body, electing its own members, and having, in some cases, the right of electing members of Parliament. Matters continued thus till 1835, when the Municipal Corporation Act was passed, giving to the burgesses the right of electing the councillors, providing for the free exercise of local government, and depriving the corporation of trading privileges. This Act did not include London, the government of which has been regulated by special Acts. In modern times the great increase in the population has necessitated the creation of various additional organisations for purposes of local government; and the new administrative dists. have been formed with so little regard to existing divs., that boundaries frequently intersect, and authorities overlap. The Local Government Board, constituted in 1871, was invested with large powers of control in the various departments of local government. The functions of the Poor Law Board (1834) were transferred to it, as also other duties relating to the public health, sanitation, public improvements, workmen's dwellings, &c. The following are the principal administrative divs. existing in the country :—The ancient *county*, representing the old Saxon shire (42 in England, 12 in Wales), having for its chief officials the Lord-Lieutenant and the High Sheriff, both appointed by the crown, the former of whom nominates the county justices. The principal ordinary court is the Court of Quarter-Sessions, held twenty-four times a year by the Justices of the Peace for the county. The Courts of Assize are held twice, or in some cases thrice, a year. The county is divided into *Petty Sessional Districts* (732, in 1891, in England and Wales), in each of which there is a Court of Petty Sessions, held by two or more justices. It is the ancient county also on which the county representation in Parliament is based, each county returning to Parliament one member, or being subdivided into divisions, each returning one member. An *Administrative County* is 'an area for which a County Council is elected, not being a county bor.' There are 63 administrative counties (51 in England, 12 in Wales, the Ridings of York and Lincoln, 2 divs. of Suffolk, 2 divs. of

Sussex, Isle of Ely, Soke of Peterborough, Isle of Wight, isl. of Scilly, and London, form separate administrative counties). The Local Government Act, 1888, provides for the election of a council, consisting of a chairman, aldermen, and councillors, in every administrative county. All the administrative, as distinguished from the judicial, business of Quarter-Sessions is transferred to the County Council, including the levying of rates and the general regulation of the financial affairs of the county; control of county halls and other public buildings and property; licensing of places of amusement; care of pauper lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools; maintenance of bridges and main roads; appointment of coroners and other county officials; arrangements for parliamentary elections; local execution of various Acts, &c. The control of the county police is vested in a joint-committee of the County Council and Court of Quarter-Session. The Local Government Board is empowered to transfer to the council (subject to Parliament) many of its functions, as also those of other depts. of the government. *Registration Districts* (632) are generally co-extensive with poor-law unions. *Registration Counties* consist of groups of registration dists.; they do not coincide with administrative counties. The *Civil Parish* (in 1891, 14,684 in England and Wales).—By the Local Government Act of 1894, all civil parishes with a population of 300 or more are required to elect a council, whose chief duties are to appoint overseers of the poor and to administer the Allotment Acts, and who are empowered to acquire land for allotments and other public purposes. Parishes with a smaller population are grouped for the election of councils. The *Poor-Law Union*, established under the Poor-Law Amendment Act, 1834, and now the unit for purposes of poor relief, consists of one or more pars., and the authority under the Act of 1894 being a Board of Guardians or (in any rural sanitary dist.) the dist. council. The members of either body are elected for three years (one-third retiring annually) by the parochial electors, *i.e.*, electors registered as such in a local government or parl. dist. There are now no *ex-officio* or nominated members, but a Board of Guardians may elect two additional members outside their own body. A *Municipal Borough* is any place subject to the Municipal Corporation Act, 1882. In 1891 there were 293 bors. (exclusive of London), of which 62 were county bors. (*i.e.*, bors. governed by their own sheriff and other magistrates, and thus independent of county government); of the county bors. 44, and of other bors. 59, had separate Courts of Quarter-Sessions; the *Parl. Bor.*, which returns one or more members to Parliament, and frequently differs in extent from the municipal bor. of the same name. Under the Public Health Act, 1875, the country is divided for sanitary purposes into dists.; in 1891, 1011 urban, and 575 rural. An *Urban Sanitary District* coincides with a bor., Local Board, or Improvement Act Dist.; authority, the town council, or an urban dist. council, composed of elected members. A *Rural Sanitary District* coincides with the area of a rural union, or so much of a union as is rural; authority, under the Local Government Act of 1894, a council composed of elected members superseding old board of guardians, and to which the powers of the highway authorities are transferred. Of Turnpike Trusts, formerly numerous, only two remain, and these expire in 1895 and 1896. There are besides about 58 *Port Sanitary Authorities*. The Elementary **Education** Act, 1870, under which the country is divided into school dists., provides that where the school accommodation is insufficient a dist. school board shall be elected for three years by the burgesses or ratepayers, for the purpose of carrying out the Act, subject to the Education Department of the Privy Council. Provision has also been made by Acts passed in 1889 and 1890 for technical and manual instruction to be given in schools, under the control of the county councils and other local authorities. The **ecclesiastical** div. of England and Wales is into the two provinces of Canterbury and York, each under an archbishop, the former of whom bears the title of Primate of all England, the province of Canterbury comprising the bishoprics of Bangor, Bath and Wells, Canterbury, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Albans, St. Asaphs, St. Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, Winchester, and Worcester; that of York comprising the bishoprics of Carlisle, Chester, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, Sodor and Man, Wakefield and York (in all 34 bishoprics). In 1891 there were 13,780 eccles. pars.

The **Administration of Justice** is effected through various courts, the supreme court for the kingdom being the High Court of Justice, or more properly the five branches which constitute it—Queen's Bench, Chancery, Common Pleas, Exchequer and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Assize Circuits, into which for purposes of local jurisdiction the country is divided, are seven in number—South-Eastern and Home, Midland, Northern, Oxford, Western, North Wales and Chester, and South Wales. The Lord High Chancellor is at the head of the legal administration, and next to him the Lord Chief Justice. [Local government, &c., by **E. J. H.**]

England, New, hamlet, Northamptonshire near Peterborough, PM.O.

Englefield, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 5 m. W. by S. Reading, 1½ m. NW. by W. Theale stn. P. <500.

Englefield Green, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Egham.**

Englewood (ing'-gel-wud), vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 7 m. S. Chicago. P. <3000.

Englewood, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 10 m. E. Paterson. P. <1500.

English Bázár, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Maldah, on the Mahánandá, 70 m. E. by S. Bhágalpur. P. (1891) 13,800; Hindus, 8100; Moham. 5700.

English Bicknor, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 5 m. ENE. Monmouth, 1 m. S. Lydbrook Junc., P.O. P. <750.

English Bridge, stn., Eng., Shrewsbury, on the line to Hereford.

English Channel, called by the French, from its shape, the **Manche** ('sleeve'), by the Germans simply **Der Kanal** ('the channel'), the channel between the S. ct. of England and the N. and NW. ct. of France; about 300 m. long, 100 m. wide at the mouth, and 20 m. wide at its E. end, the Straits of Dover. Except in a long narrow valley to the N. of the Channel Is., known as **Hurd's Deep,** where the soundings reach a depth of 60–70 fathoms, the bottom slopes up from W. to E. from a depth of about 50 fathoms at the mouth to one of 20–30 fathoms at the entrance to the Straits. Owing to the peculiarities of the flow of the tides up the Channel itself and round the British Isles, and then down the North Sea, and also to the configuration of the coast-line, very high tides prevail on the S. shores (42 ft. at St. Germain, 37 ft. at Granville, 35 ft at St. Malo), and correspondingly low tides on the N. (Exmouth 12 ft., Portland Breakwater 7 ft., Poole 6 ft.). Near Beer Head is a point almost unaffected by the tides, which move slowly in a circle round this point. Between Poole and Southampton double high water occurs, the tidal wave advancing to Southampton first by the Needles up the Solent, and then 2½ hours later by Spithead. The ebb tide from the Solent flows into Poole Bay, causing a second high water at Poole 3½ hours after the first. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1893, pp. 17–28, with plates (Physical Conditions of E. C.).

Englishcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Bath, P.O. P. <500.

English Cove, harbour, on the SW. ct. of Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Bismarck Archipelago.

English Harbour, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on N. side of Trinity Bay, 7 m. from Trinity.

English Harbour, Brit. naval stn., on the S. ct. of Antigua I., is one of the best harbours in the W. Indies.

English Lake, lake, U.S., Indiana, between Starke and La Porte cos., 54 m. SE. Chicago (Ill.).

English Lake District, the dist. in the NW. of Eng., in the cos. of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, containing most of the larger English lakes. According to Mill, it may be roughly described as a circular mass of elevated land, highest in the centre, and furrowed by a series of valleys, mostly containing long narrow lakes of considerable size, running from a centre towards the circumference like the spokes of a wheel. The centre from which these valleys radiate is a little to the E. of Sca Fell Pikes, the radius including the whole set being 15 m. long. The following table gives, in the case of most of them, particulars as to length, &c., as determined by Mill (see *Geog. Jour.*, iv. p. 238). The order gives their arrangement in accordance with the motion of the hands of a clock, except that Grasmere and Rydal are two small lakes traversed by the feeder of Windermere which enters the lake at its N. end (the Rothay), and Buttermere and Crummock Water, and Derwent Water and Bassenthwaite, form respectively two pairs, each consisting of an inner and outer, now separated by low alluvial deposits, but each pair no doubt formerly a single lake. It may be noticed that three of the lakes—Windermere, Coniston, and Wast Water—have depths below sea-level :—

Name.	Length, miles.	Breadth, yards.		Elevation of Surface above Sea, feet.	Depth, feet.			Area sq. miles.	Volume Million cubic feet.
		Max	Mean.		Max.	Mean.	Mean per cent. of Max.		
Windermere . .	10.50	1,610	950	130*	219	78½	36	5.69	12,250
Grasmere . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rydal	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coniston Water .	5.41	870	600	143*	184	79	43	1.89	4,000
Wast Water . .	3.00	880	650	200*	258	134½	52	1.12	4,128
Ennerdale Water	2.40	1,000	800	369	148	62	42	1.12	1,978
Buttermere . .	1.26	670	620	331	94	54½	58	0.36	537
Crummock Water	2.50	1,000	700	321	144	87½	61	0.97	2,343
Derwent Water .	2.87	2,130	1,270	235*	72	18	25	2.06	1,010
Bassenthwaite Water. . .	3.83	1,300	950	223*	70	18	26	2.06	1,023
Thirlmere† . . .	2.93	625	270	533	..	..	..	0.51	..
Ullswater . . .	7.35	1,100	827	476	205	83	40	3.44	7,870
Haweswater . .	2.33	600	405	694	103	39½	38	0.54	589

* Depths determined at time of sounding, other depths + 2 ft.
† Dimensions before construction of Manchester waterworks.

English Narrows, long strait, S. Chile, E. of Great Wellington I., crossed about the middle by 49° S.

English River, rly. stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1110 m. W. Montreal.

English River, Canada, flows out of Lac Seul W. into the Winnipeg R., forms part of the boundary between Ontario and Keewatin. See also **Churchill River.**

English River, an estuary at the head of Delagoa Bay, SE. Africa, which receives the Umbelosi and Tembi Rivs., bordered by a mud flat covered with mangroves.

English Town, small seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, 25 m. NW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Eng-rai-gyi, lake, Lower Burma, dist. and NE. of the town of Bassein, 3 m. in circumference; valuable as a preserve for fish.

Énguera, tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. SW. by S. Valencia, on the N. side of the Sierra E., a range stretching about 35 m. E. to W. P. 6300.

Engurieh, Asia Minor. See **Angora.**

En Haddah, place named in O. T. See **Kefr 'Adân.**

Enham, Knights, with Smannell, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., ½ m. S. King's Enham, 13½ m. SW. by S. Newbury, 1½ m. N. Andover stn. P. <750.

En Hasor, place named in O. T. See **Hazîreh.**

Eningen, or **Enningen,** vil., Ger., Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, dist. Reutlingen. P. <4000.

Enichi, tn., Russia. See **Genichesk.**

Enkhuizen, fortified seapt. tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the W. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 23 m. E. by N. Alkmaar. E. was the birthplace of Paul Potter (1625). P. (comm.) 6000.

Enkirch, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Moselle, 27 m. NE. Trèves; has slate quarries. P. <3000.

Enköping, tn., Sweden, prov. Upsala, 20 m. E. Vesterâs. P. <4000.

Enkozhe, Portuguese spelling **Encoje,** coffee-growing dist., W. Africa, Angola, in 8° S., drained W. to Ambriz by the Lozhe.

Enmore, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. W. by S. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <500.

Enmore Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Motcombe.**

Ennaska, one of the Fox Is., N. Pacific Ocean, 90 m. SW. Unimak, in 52° 40′ N.

En N'Aurah, ruins, Palestine, *Anaharath* in the O. T., 32° 37′ N., 35° 23′ E., 8 m. SE. Nazareth.

En Nâzrah. See **Nazareth.**

Ennedi, country, eastern Sudan, NW. of Darfur, and NE. of Wadai, crossed by 16° N., and 22½° E.

Ennel Lough, lake, Ire., in the S. of co. Westmeath, 2 m. SSW. Mullingar, 274 ft. above sea-level; drained by the Brosna to the Shannon.

Ennenda ('on the other side of the Aa, or Linth'), comm., Switzd., on the r. bk. of the Linth, cant. and nearly opposite Glarus, to which it was ceded. P. <3000.

Ennepe, riv., Prussia. See **Empe.**

Ennerdale Bridge, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Ehen, 1½ m. from the W. end of E. Water, 6½ m. E. by S. Whitehaven, 1½ m. ESE. Yeathouse stn., P.O. **Ennerdale and Kinniside** par. (22,407 ac.), of which E. B. is the chief village. P. <750.

Ennerdale Water, lake, Eng., in the SW. of Cumberland, 8 m. E. by S. Whitehaven, drained by the Ehen into the Irish Sea. Alt. 369 ft.

Ennereilly, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. and 4 m. NE. Arklow; 3214 ac. P. <250.

Ennezat, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 11 m. NE. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Ennigerloh, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 19 m. SE. by E. Münster. P. <4000.

Ennigloh, peasant vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Minden, circle Herford, dist. Bünde. P. <3000.

Enningen, vil., Ger. See **Eningen.**

Ennis, in Irish place-names, 'an island,' or 'peninsula.' See *Innis.*

Ennis, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 43 m. W. by S. London, on a railway.

Ennis (till 1885 a parl. bor.), civic and market tn., Ire., cap. co. Clare, bar. Islands, on the Fergus and the Waterford and Limerick Rly., 20 m. WNW. Limerick. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral (Killaloe diocese), the Killaloe Diocesan Roman Catholic college, remains of a fine Franciscan abbey founded in 1240 (scheduled for preservation under the Preservation of Monuments Act), large flour-mills (little used now except for drying grain), and a race-course. Shipping place, Clare Castle. Market-day, S. For meaning of name, see *Innis.* P. (1871) 6500; (1891) 5500.

Ennis, city, U.S., Texas, Ellis co., 33 m. SSE. Dallas. P. <3000.

Enniscoffey, par., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 5 m. SE. by S. Mullingar; 4467 ac. P. <500.

Enniscorthy, tn., Ire., W. co. Wexford, beautifully situated on both banks of the Slaney, which here becomes navigable, in bars. Bantry and Ballaghkeen, 12 m. NNW. Wexford, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.; has a castle. Market-days, Th. and S. P. 5600.

Enniscrone, Ire. See **Inishcrone.**

Enniskean, Ire., Cork. See **Ballineen.**

Enniskeen, par., Ire., cos. Cavan and Meath, bars. Clankee, Morgallion, and Lower Kells, contains Kingscourt; 20,808 ac. P. <4500.

Enniskeen, tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., on the Bandon R., and the W. Cork Rly. (**Ballineen and Enniskean**), 12 m. Macroom, P.O. (**Enniskean**). P. <500.

Enniskerry, tn., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 3 m. WSW. Bray, PMT.O. P. <500.

Enniskillen, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 41 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P. <1500.

Enniskillen (Irish, *Inis-Cethlenn,* 'the island of Cethlenn, an ancient queen of Ireland'), mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), thriving market-tn., and par., Ire., Ulster, cap. co. Fermanagh, bars. Tirkennedy and Magheraboy, 22 m. SW. by S. Omagh, mostly built on an island in the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 m. NW. Dublin, on the G. N. R. and the Sligo, Leitrim, and N. Counties Rly. Before the time of James I., E. was merely a stronghold of the Maguires. The town was founded and received its first charter in 1613. Market-days, Tu. (butter and pork) and Th. (flax). Par. 26,059 ac., P. 9900; tn. P. (1871) 5800; (1891) 5600.

Ennismore, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 4 m. W. by S. Listowel.

Ennisnag, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. S. Kilkenny, bars. Knocktopher and Shillelogher, on King's R. P. <250.

Ennistimon, tn., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 14½ m. NW. by W. Ennis, with a stn. (**Ennistymon**) on the W. Clare Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <1500.

Ennisville, vil., Canada. See **Innisville.**

Enns, tn., Upper Austria, 12 m. SE. by E. Linz, near the mouth of the R. Enns; has many iron-works near. P. <5000.

Enns, or **Ens,** ancient *Anesus,* riv., Austria, rises in circle Salzburg, 11 m. S. Radstadt, flows E. through Styria past Radstadt, then N., separating from a little below Steyr the provs. of Upper and Lower Austria, and passing the town of E. near its mouth enters the Danube on the r. bk., 11 m. SSE. Linz. Chief affluents, the Steier on r. bk., and Salza on l. bk. 112 m. long; not navigable.

Enochdhu, vil., Scot., Perthshire, at head of Strath Ardle, 10 m. NE. Pitlochry, PT.O.

Enogeyra, gold-mines in the S. div. of Queensland.

Enon, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Uitenhage, 37 m. N. Port Elizabeth. P. <1500.

Enos, Inoz, or **Eönos,** ancient *Ænos,* tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Dede-Agach, at the mouth of the Maritsa, 12 m. SE. by E. Dede-Agach; the harbour, choked with sand, admits only small vessels, others being obliged to anchor 4 m. to sea in a bay exposed to SW. winds. The marshes which surround E. cause fever. P. 7000.

Enosburg, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., 2 m. S. Enosburg Falls. P. <3000.

Enosburg Falls, vil., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., on Missisquoi R., 19 m. NE. St. Albans by rail. P. 1500.

Eno-shima, penin., Japan, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu, in the bay of Sagami, 12 m. SSW. Yokohama. At very high tides becomes an island. One of the sacred islands of Japan; a very picturesque holiday resort.

Enotaevsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 93 m. NW. of Astrakhan. P. 2500.

Enrage, cape, Canada, New Brunswick, in the SE., on Chignecto Bay.

En Rimmon, place named in O. T. See **Umm er Rumâmîn.**

Enriquillo, lake, W. Indies, on Haiti, or San Domingo I., 25 m. E. Port-au-Prince; 60 m. in circumference.

En Rogel, well mentioned in O. T. See **Silwan.**

Ens, riv., Austria. See **Enns.**

Ensay, post-tn., Victoria, Tambo co, 71 m. NE. by N. Sale. P. <1500.

Ensay, isl., Scot., Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides. P. 11.

Enschede, frontier tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 31 m. E. Deventer. Chief seat of the cotton manufactures of Holland. P. (1869) 5100; (1889) comm. P. 15,000.

Ensdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, circle Saarlouis. P. <3000.

Enseli, tn., Persia. See **Enzelli.**

Ensenada, seapt., Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires, the port of La Plata (*q.v.*), which lies to the S., and with which it is connected by a tramway as well as by rail. The harbour works were begun in 1884, and comprise a large dock, to which access is obtained from the Rio de la Plata by a canal 22 ft. deep.

Ensham, Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Eynsham.**

En Shemesh, place named in O. T. See **Ain Haud.**

Ensira, oasis, Algeria. See **Nsira.**

Ensisheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Vauban Canal, 8½ m. N. Mülhausen. P. <3000.

Ensival, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Vesdre, 2 m. SW. Verviers. P. 6500.

Enson, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3 m. NNE. Stafford, close to Sandon stn. See **Salt.**

Ensor, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Edensor.**

Enstone, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Glyme, 6½ m. NW. by N. Woodstock, 4½ m. ESE. Chipping Norton; 6245 ac. P.<1500.

En Tappuah, place named in O. T. See **Yâsûf.**

Entenbill, mt., Austria, Bohemian Forest, 23 m. S. Eger.

Enterprise, vil., U.S., Florida, cap. Volusia co., on the r. bk. of the St. John's R., 108 m. S. of its mouth. P.<1500.

Enterprise, vil., U.S., Kansas, Dickinson co., on Smoky Hill R. 82 m. W. by S. Topeka. P.<1500.

Enterprise, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Clarke co., 80 m. E. Jackson. P.<1500.

Entfelden, Ober- and **Unter-,** two comms., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 2½ m. S. Aarau. P. (of each comm.)<2000.

Enthorpe, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 16 m. NE. by N. Goole, on the NE. R.

Entlebuch, vil., Switzd., cant. and 12 SW. Lucerne, cap. valley E. (the upper part of the Little Emme). P.<3000.

Entraigues, comm., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Carpentras, 7 m. NE. by E. Avignon. P.<2000.

Entraygues, or **E. sur Truyère,** tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion, on the Lot, 55 m. NNE. Albi. Alt. 780 ft. P.<2000.

Entre, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, 'between.'

Entrecasteaux, Jos. Ant. B. d', French admiral (born 1739), despatched (1791) in search of the missing *La Pérouse;* cruised in Australian waters for more than a year, till he died July 20, 1793.

Entrecasteaux, channel, &c. See **D'Entrecasteaux.**

Entre-deux-Mers, dist., France. See **Gironde,** dep.

Entremont, val., Switzd., cant. Valais, at the foot of Great St. Bernard, traversed by the riv. Drance.

Entre Rios, prov. or state of the Argentine Republic, occupying the S. half of the Argentine Mesopotamia, between the rivers Parana and Uruguay, separated from the prov. of Buenos Aires on the S. by the Parana, Pavon, and the Canal del Ibicui, the northern of the two main arms of the Parana delta. The principal heights of the prov. are two ranges of hills running from N. to S., the Cuchilla Grande in the E., and the Cuchilla Grande del Montiel in the W., enclosing the basin of the Gualeguay, which flows from N. to S. throughout the prov., entering the Canal del Ibicui, and is the only important river besides those on the frontiers. To the W. of the Cuchilla Grande del Montiel, hilly country stretches W. to the bend of Parana about the middle of the prov., and this portion of the W. frontier is almost the only part affording good sites for towns. Here stands Parana, the cap. of the prov. Elsewhere the dists. on the Parana are mostly too low and marshy. Marshes also border the interior streams and the lower part of the Uruguay. There are, nevertheless, large tracts (mostly in the middle latitudes, where the railway runs from Parana to Concepcion del Uruguay) well adapted for cattle-rearing and agriculture, and there are already many agricultural colonies. With the exception of deposits of limestone, the minerals are unimportant; but there are large forests of acacias, algarrobos, and other trees, including palms (principally the *Trithrinax brasiliensis*). See **Argentine Republic,** table.

Entre Rios, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, in the angle 'between the rivers' Pardo and Pardinho, 77 m. W. by N. Porto Alegre.

Entre Rios, vil. and rly. junc., Brazil, on the l. bk. of the Rio Parahyba, prov. and 55 m. N. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 910 ft.

Entrevaux ('between valleys'), fortified tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Var, 29 m. NW. by W. Nice, 5 m. W. by S. Puget-Théniers. P.<2000.

Entrimo, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Bande. P.<4000.

Entry Island, or **Kapiti,** New Zealand, off the W. ct. of North I., in Cook Strait, in 40° 50′ S., and 174° 45′ E.; length, NE. to SW., 5 m., by 1½ m. broad. Alt. 1800 ft.

Entumeni, Lutheran (Norwegian) stn., in Zulu-land, about 40 m. NW. of the mouth of the Tugela.

Entwisle, par., Eng., Lancashire, West Houghton div., 5½ m. N. Bolton, on the L. & Y. R. (**Entwistle**). P.<500.

Enus, riv., Europe. See **Inn.**

Envermeu, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. and 9 m. E. by S. Dieppe. P.<2000.

Envie, comm., Italy, prov. Cuneo, circle Saluzzo. P.<4000.

Envies, Rivière des, riv., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., flows SE. to the Batiscan R.

Envigado, tn., Colombia, Antioquia, dep. del Centro. P. 5700.

Enville, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 7½ m. WSW. Dudley, 5 m. W. by N. Stourbridge stn., P.O.; 4986 ac. P.<750.

Enyed, Nagy-, royal free tn., Hungary, Transylvania, cap. circle, near the Maros, 32 m. S. Klausenburg. P. 5900.

Enz, riv., Ger., Würtemberg and Baden, consists of the Gross and Klein E., which join near Kulmbach, flows NE. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar, l. bk., at Besigheim; 55 m. long.

Enza, riv., Italy, Emilia, rises in the Apennines, and flows NNE. and N. to the Po, which it joins on the r. bk. at Brescollo, 12 m. NE. Parma.

Enzelli, Enzilli, Enseli, Anzeli, or **Inzilli,** seapt. tn., Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the Caspian Sea, 15 m. NNW. Resht (*q.v.*), of which it is the port, on a large coast lagoon, the mouth of which, 500 yds. wide, lies just E. of Enzelli. Caspian steamers have to load and unload in an exposed roadstead 1–2 m. from the shore.

Enzersdorf, Gross-, tn., Lower Austria, 7 m. E. by S. Vienna. P.<2000.

Enzie (ing'i), eccles. par., Scot., Banffshire, on the H. R. (principal centre of population nearer Port-Gordon, on the G. N. of S. R.), 6½ m. N. by W. Keith, P.O. P.<2500.

Eo, small riv., Spain, Galicia, in its lower course partly on the frontier of Asturias, flowing N. into the Atlantic.

Eochar, or **Iochdar,** P.O., Scot., 1 m. (by ferry) from Creagorry, Outer Hebrides.

Eola, vil., U.S., Oregon, Polk co., on Willamette R., 43 m. SSW. Portland. Alt. 500 ft.; rfall. (5 yrs.), 37.72 in.

Eolie, Isole, isls., Italy. See **Lipari.**

Eooa, or **Eoua,** isl., Pacific. See **Eua.**

Eönos, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Enos.**

Eonsa, islet, Scot., Argyllshire, off W. ct. of Mull, in Loch Keal, in 56° 28½′ N.

Eord, Loch. See **Eport, Loch.**

Epe, par., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle Ahaus. P.<5000.

Epe, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. N. Apeldoorn. P. 8000.

Ependes, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 3 m. SW. by S. Yverdon. P.<2000.

Eperjes, or **Heperjes,** Slavonic **Pressova,** royal free tn., Hungary, cap. co. Saros, on l. bk. Tarcza, affluent of Theiss. It is the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, and has manufactures of linens and woollens, earthenware, and beer. Near it are chalybeate springs and the royal salt springs of Soóvár or Sovár, the only salt work of the western half of Hungary. P. 10,400.

Épernay, tn., France, dep. and on the l. bk. of the R. Marne, 15 m. S. by W. Reims, cap. arr. E. is one of the principal entrepôts for champagne wines, and has various manufactures. P. 17,800. See **Champagne,** prov.

Epernon, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. Chartres, 25 m. SW. by W. Versailles. P.<3000.

Epfig, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 20 m. SW. by S. Strassburg. P.<3000.

Ephesus, city, Asia Minor. See **Ayasoluk.**

Ephraim, place named in O. and N. T. See **Taiyibeh.**

Ephraim, vil., U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 8 m. NNE. Manti. P.<1500.

Ephrata, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 20 m. SW. Reading by rail. It contains the buildings of the convent of German Pietists founded in 1732. P.<1500.

Epidauros, or **Pidavro,** seapt. vil., Greece, Morea, prov. Argolis and Corinth, 26 m. E. Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina; the place where the first Greek congress assembled in 1821. P.<2000. **Nea** (New) **E.** is 4 m. NW., and somewhat inland.

Epidauros Limera, Greece. See **Monemvasia.**

Epifañ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. SE. Tula, on r. bk. of Don. P. 6500.

Epila, comm., Spain, prov. and 20 m. W. Saragossa, on the Jalon. P.<4000.

Épinac, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 11 m. E. by N. Autun, with coal and iron mines. P.<2000.

Épinal, tn., France, cap. dep. Vosges, arr. E., 29 m. S. Lunéville. It has old manufactories of embroidery, cutlery, &c., and since the transference of Alsace to Germany in 1871 several cotton-factories have been established here by Alsatian manufacturers. Alt. 890 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.0° F., Jan. 32.7°, July 66.2°. P. (1872) 10,900; (1891) 17,200.

Épinay, comm., France, dep. Seine, on the Seine, arr. St. Denis, 7 m. N. by W. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<3000.

Épinoy, comm., France, on the E. border of dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras, 5 m. NW. by N. Cambrai. P.<2000.

Epiphania, tn., Syria. See **Hamah.**

Epirus, a name properly belonging to ancient geography, but sometimes used also in modern geography for part of the Balkan Penin., mostly included in Albania, but now partly in the NW. of Greece.

Episcopi, isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Iliaki.**

Epney, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Framilode.**

Epoldunum, tn., France. See **Issoudun.**

Epomeo, mt., Italy, isl. of Ischia. Alt. 2600 ft.

Eport, Eford, or **Evort, Loch,** narrow and intricate sea-loch, Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, nearly dividing the

isl. of N. Uist into two, in 57° 33′ N. At its head (W. end) is a small hamlet, with PMT.O.

Eppelheim, comm., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and dist. Heidelberg. P. <3000.

Eppendorf, tn., Ger., in the terr. of Hamburg, 3 m. N. of the Norder Elbe. P. 13,000.

Eppendorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 9 m. SW. by S. Freiberg. P. <3000.

Eppendorf, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Gelsenkirchen. P. <4000.

Epperstone, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7 m. NE. by N. Nottingham, 2 m. NW. by N. Lowdham stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Epping, market-tn. and par., Eng., co. Essex, E. div., with stn. on branch line of G. E. R., 9½ m. NNW. Romford, 16 m. NNE. London. It is noted for its cream, butter, sausages, and pork. The royal forest of E. has still some beautiful woodland scenery. The riv. Roding divides E. Forest from the forest of Hainault on the SE. The two forests together cover about 10,000 ac. Market-day, F. 5319 ac. P. <3000; parl. div. P. (1891) 55,400.

Epping, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 21 m. E. by N. Manchester. P. <2000.

Epping, post-tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 12 m. NNE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Eppingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 24 m. ENE. Karlsruhe. P. <4000.

Epping Forest, post-settlement, Tasmania, Somerset co., 22 m. S. by E. Launceston.

Epping Green, P.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, 1 m. from Little Berkhamstead.

Eppleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. N. Richmond, 2½ m. S. by E. Gainford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Eppleton, Great, par., Eng., co. and 8 m. NE. Durham. P. <250.

Eppleton, Little, par., 1½ m. to the SW. P. <250.

Epsom, par. and market-tn., Eng., co. Surrey, E. div., 5 m. S. by E. Kingston, with two stns. (**E. Town** and **E. Downs**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., and **E.,** on the L. & SW. R.; is the terminus of a branch line of the L. B. & S. C. R. It is famous for its medicinal spa, from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of E. salts, but chiefly for its races, which are held on the adjoining (chalk) downs in the last week in May, and are, especially on the Derby day (Wednesday), more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom. Market-day, W. 4424 ac. P. 8400; parl. div. P. 70,100. **E. Common,** eccles. par., adjoining E., P. <2000.

Epsom, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bendigo, 8 m. NNE. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Epte, riv., Wn. France, flows SE., then S., then SW., and enters the Seine 2½ m. above Vernon (Seine-et-Oise); length 62 m.

Epukiro, water-course, S. Africa. See **Kalahari.**

Epwell, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6½ m. W. Banbury, P.O. P. <250. See **Swalcliffe.**

Epworth, market-tn. and par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 10 m. N. by W. Gainsborough, 4 m. N. by E. Haxey and E. stn., PMT.O. John Wesley born here June 17, 1703. 6151 ac. P. <2000.

Epworth, vil., U.S., Iowa, Dubuque co., 14 m. W. by S. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Equan, riv., Canada, Keewatin, flows E. and enters James Bay (Hudson Bay) in about 53° 25′ N.; navigable by steamers for a considerable distance.

Equatorville, stn., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Congo, in 0° 5′ N., 18° 37′ E.

Equelity, vil., U.S., Illinois, Gallatin co., 118 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Equeurdreville, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Cherbourg, cant. Octeville. P. <4000.

Erada, vil., Brit. W. Africa, Lagos, on the Opara, 12 m. W. by S. Lagos, in 3° 15′ E.

Eraklion, vil., Bulgaria, eastern Roumelia, prov. Burgas, on the Black Sea, 29 m. S. Varna. P. <2000.

Eramosa, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 5 m. from Guelph. P. <1500.

Eran, vil., Brit. India, Central Provinces, dist. and 48 m. W. Ságar, in 24° 5′ N., 78° 15′ E.; remarkable for its monumental remains. P. <5000.

Eran, bay, on the W. ct. of Palawan, 9° 5′ N.

Erana, comm., Greece. See **Philiatra.**

Erandol, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 128 m. S. by W. Indore. P. (1881) 11,500; (1891) 12,600; Hindus, 9400.

Erath, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the S. by 32° N., and in the E. by 98° W.

Erávúr, tn., Ceylon, dist. Batticaloa. P. 5700.

Eravuséri, tn., India. See **Dévikóta.**

Erba, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 6 m. E. Como. P. <2000.

Erbaa, Erek, Herek, or **Irak,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 73 m. NNW. Sivas.

Erbach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle E., 21 m. SE. Darmstadt. P. <3000.

Erbach, comm., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, circle Rheingau. P. <3000.

Erbil, or **Arbil,** the anct. *Arbela,* tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and about 50 m. ESE. Mosul, the upper town built on the top of a hill and walled, the lower town walled. P. 3800; Moham. 3300.

Erbisdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Freiberg. P. <3000.

Erbistock, par., Wales, on the borders of Denbighshire and Flintshire, 6 m. S. by E. Wrexham, 4 m. ESE. Ruabon stn. P. <500.

Ercall Magna, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 7 m. ENE. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. W. by S. Crudgington stn., PMT.O. (**High E.**); 11,392 ac. P. <2000.

Erchfont, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Urchfont.**

Erchless, eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty, Kilmorack, Kiltarlity, and Kintail pars. P. <750.

Erchless Forest, dist., Scot., in the N. of Inverness-shire, between Strath Glass and Glen Orrin.

Ercildoune, Scot. See **Earlston.**

Ercsi, market-tn., Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, on r. bk. of the Danube, 9½ m. N. Ádony. P. 5700.

Erd, or **Hamsabög,** vil., Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, on the Danube, 10 m. S. Ofen. P. <4000.

Erdberg, or **Hrádek,** vil., Austria, Moravia, 11½ m. SE. by E. Znaim. P. <3000.

Erdek, ct. tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Artaki.**

Erdeli. See **Transylvania.**

Erdemlil, tn., Asia Minor, on the S. ct., 58 m. SW. Adana.

Erdholmen, Ger., name of the Ertholmene. See **Bornholm.**

Erding, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 19 m. NE. by E. Munich. P. <4000.

Erdington, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Birmingham, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. 9300.

Ér-Diószeg, Hungary. See **Diószeg.**

Erdmannsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, with textile and other manufactures, and iron-works near. P. <2000.

Erdmannshöhle, stalactite cave, Ger., Baden, in the S. of the Black Forest, a few miles SE. Zell.

Erdöd, vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 18 m. E. by S. Eszek. P. <3000.

Erdre, riv., France, dep. Loire Inférieure, flows SW. to the Loire, which it joins at Nantes after a course of 45 m.

Erebus, antarctic volcano. See **Victoria Land.**

Eregli, Erekli, or **Bender E.,** the anct. *Herakleia,* seapt., Asia Minor, N. ct., 122 m. E. Constantinople. It has huge blocks of stone and architectural fragments of the ancient city; the place where the 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece. P. 5000.

Eregli, the anct. *Kybistra,* near which was a fortress called *Herakleia,* often mentioned in the 8th and 9th centuries, tn., Asia Minor, 88 m. E. by S. Konieh. Alt. 3400 ft.

Eregli, the anct. *Perinthos,* seapt. tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Tekirdagh, on the Sea of Marmora, 52 m. W. by S. Constantinople.

Erek, tn., Asia Minor. See **Erbaa.**

Erekli. See **Eregli.**

Erembodegem, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Alost. P. <5000.

Eremino, vil., Russia, govt. Perm, 80 m. WSW. Tyumeñ. P. <5000.

Eremshinskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 140 m. N. by E. Tambov, dist. Temnikov. P. 6000.

Eremyeevka, tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. WSW. Poltava. P. 7000.

Érere, Serra de, ridge on the l. bk. of the Amazon, Brazil, in about 52½°–54° W.

Eresby, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Spilsby.**

Eresma, riv., Spain, Old Castile, flows NNW. from the Pico de Peñalara (Sierra de Guadarrama) past Segovia, and unites with the Adaja a few miles above its confluence with the Douro.

Erewash (e-re-wosh′), riv., Eng., flows S. to the Trent, on the E. border of Derbyshire. Its valley, which contains the towns of Pinxton, Heanor, and Ilkeston, is traversed by the main line of the M. R., and by the **E. Canal** (which connects the Trent navigation with the Cromford canal; length, 11½ m.), and abounds in coal-mines.

Erft, riv., Prussia, Rhine Prov., rises in the N. of the Eifel, flows N. into the Rhine (l. bk.), which it enters somewhat to the S. of Düsseldorf; length, 70 m.

Erfurt (in the 8th century *Erpisford, Erpesfurt,* &c., 'ford of Erpe'), tn., Prussia, in S. of prov. Saxony, 14 m. W. Weimar; for centuries the most important town in Thuringia, having an excellent situation at the point where the natural route along the N. base of the Thuringian Forest, connecting the towns of Eisenach, Gotha, E., and Weimar, just S. of the parallel of 51°, is crossed by the route into the heart of Thuringia afforded by the valley of the Gera. It was already an important seat of

trade in the time of Charlemagne, but it suffered greatly in the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. It came into the hands of Prussia at the beginning of the present century. It has an ancient Gothic cathedral. The monastery of St. Augustine, in which Luther's cell is pointed out, is now an orphan asylum. Seat of a university from 1378 to 1816. It carries on various manufactures, and since the razing of its ramparts in 1874 has expanded considerably. Flower-gardening is an important industry. The town gives name to a circle and govt. Alt. 680 ft. P. (1816) 18,000; (1871) 43,600 (including 4400 military); (1891) tn. P. 71,200; comm. P. 72,400, including Ilversgehofen 79,000.

Erg, Sahara. See **Areg.**

Ergasteria, mining tn., Greece, on the SE. ct. of prov. Attica and Bœotia, opposite Makronisi I., 40 m. SE. Athens by road. The town was founded in 1865, when a mining company settled here, comprising Greeks, French, and Italians, having acquired the right to reopen the tin, lead, and silver mines (of Laurion), which were worked in the vicinity by the ancient Greeks for eight centuries. P. <4000.

Ergene, or **Erginch,** riv., Turkey, vilayet Edirne, joins the Maritsa S. of Adrianople, in about 41° N.

Ergeri, Ergir, or **E. Kasri** (Turkish corruption of the Greek name **Argyrokastron**), tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, 47 m. NW. by W. Yanina; manufactures the best Turkish snuff. P. 10,000.

Ergham, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Sewerby.**

Erghéni, range of hills, about 200 m. long, Russia, govt. Astrakhan, separate Volga from Don.

Ergik-Targak-Taiga, name given to an Alpine land in Siberia, on the frontier of Mongolia, between Yenisei R. and Lake Kosogol; forms NW. border of Great Plateau, and in its eastern part consists of several chains running NE. Highest summits reach above 8000 ft.

Erginch, riv., Turkey. See **Ergene.**

Ergoldsbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 23 m. S. by E. Regensburg. P. <2000.

Ergolz, l. bk. trib. of the Rhine. See **Basel** (canton).

Erh-hai, lake, China, in NW. of Yünnan, about 30 m. long by 4–8 or more miles wide, crossed in the N. by 26° N., just E. of 100° E.; bounded on the E. by mountains which sink to the water's edge; while on the W., where lies the city of Tali-fu, there lies a flat rice-plain extending to the Tsang-shan range.

Eriboll, Loch, inlet, Scot., Sutherland, running 8 m. SSW. from the N. ct., having its mouth in 4° 36′–39′ W.

Ericeira, maritime tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the Atlantic, dist. and 22 m. NW. Lisbon; has warm mineral baths. P. <3000.

Erichdie Water, small riv., Scot., W. Perthshire, flows E. into the Garry, which it enters about 4 m. W. Blair Athole.

Ericht, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, S. half on the border of Perthshire, 14 m. long by ½–1 m. broad; drained by the **riv. Ericht** from its SW. end S. into Loch Rannoch. Excellent fishing.

Eridge Green, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, 4 m. SW. Tunbridge Wells, with stn. (**Eridge**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., PT.O. P. 1000.

Erie, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Haldimand, 9 m. from Cayuga. P. <1500.

Erie, lake, Canada and U.S., the southernmost of the five great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin; receives at its W. end the Detroit from Lake St. Clair, and discharges by the Niagara into Lake Ontario. See **America, North,** and **Canada,** internal communications.

Erie, vil., U.S., Colorado, Weld co., 20 m. N. Denver; lignite mines. P. <1500.

Erie, city, U.S., Kansas, Neosho co., on R. Neosho, 104 m. S. by E. Topeka, 55 m. NW. by N. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Erie, co., U.S., New York, at the E. end of Lake E.

Erie, co., U.S., Ohio, on Lake E., crossed by 82½° W.

Erie, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, E. co., 115 m. N. Pittsburg, on the shore of the excellent natural, but artificially improved, harbour (9–25 ft. deep), sheltered by the island (formerly peninsula) of Presque Isle. Has a rapidly growing trade, importing chiefly Lake Superior iron ore and Canadian lumber, and exporting coal. Various manufactures. Alt. 681 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.3° F., Jan. 27.5°, July 51.8°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 42.39 in. P. (1860) 9400; (1870) 19,600; (1880) 27,7000; (1890) 40,600.

Erie Canal, the largest and most important canal in the U.S., extends W. to E. through the state of New York from Buffalo to Albany on the Hudson, passing Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, and Troy, and in its E. portion following the Mohawk valley. It was completed in 1825, and is now 70 ft. wide at surface, has locks 18 by 110 ft., is 7 ft. deep E. of Rochester, 7.83 ft. W. of Rochester; navigable throughout by boats of 250 tons. It is generally frozen for about half the year, but in a single season it has conveyed more than 45 million bushels of grain and flour from Buffalo to the Hudson; length, 363 m.

Erieux, riv., France, a l. bk. trib. of the Rhone, dep. Ardèche; flows through a narrow and picturesque gorge.

Eriha, vil., Palestine, 31° 51′ N., 35° 27′ E., 15 m. E. by N. Jerusalem. Close by is **Ain es Sultân,** the site of the *Jericho* of the O. T., and a little to the NW. **Tullûl Abu el 'Aleik,** that of the *Jericho* of the N. T.

Erima, plantation on Astrolabe Bay, in E. of Ger. New Guinea, in 5° 27′ S.

Erin. See **Ireland.**

Erin, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 38 m. W. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Erin, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Houston co., 52 m. W. by N. Nashville. P. <1500.

Ering, valley, Switzd. See **Hérens.**

Erinview, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 38 m. NW. by N. Winnipeg.

Eriska, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, in mouth of Loch Creran. P. 17.

Eriskay, small isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, separated from S. Uist by the **Sound of E.,** P.O. P. 454.

Eriskirch, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the E. shore of Lake Constance, 3 m. SE. Friedrichshafen, 16 m. E. by S. Constance. P. <2000.

Erlswell, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket, div. and 13 m. NW. Bury St. Edmunds, 2½ m. NNE. Mildenhall; 6658 ac. P. <500.

Erith, tn. and par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Thames, 5½ m. E. Woolwich, on the SE. R. Near it are various factories, including a gunpowder factory in the marshes to the W. of the town. E. marshes, however, lie mainly E. of the town. P. 13,400.

Eritrea (from *erythraia,* 'red,' part of the Greek name of the Red Sea), the official name of the Italian colony and sphere of influence on the Red Sea, the boundaries of which on the side of Egypt were determined by a protocol on the 15th of April 1891, and on the side of Abyssinia by the treaties of the 2nd of May 1889, and the 6th of February 1891. It embraces the whole coast from the Ras Kasar in 18° 2′ N., to the sultanate of Raheita at the mouth of the Red Sea, S. of Assab, extends about 200 m. inland W. of Massaua (the cap.), and about the same distance W. of Assab, comprising here as a protectorate the plains inhabited by the Afar or Danakil to the E. of the escarpment which forms the frontier of Abyssinia, and includes also the Dahlak Archipelago in the neighbourhood of Massaua. The N. portion of this region consists of a narrow hot coast-strip, succeeded by a subalpine region of 1000–6000 ft. in height, and that again by a plateau reaching 7000 ft., furrowed by valleys belonging either to the basins of the Anseba and Barka in the N., or that of the Mareb (Gash) in the S. These N. highlands include dists. inhabited by the Bogos, the Hababs (Ababdeh), and the Beni Amer, and are said to be well adapted for the production of a great variety of crops if only a settled and peaceful existence could be secured for the people. The trade is largely in the hands of Greeks. A railway, 16 m. long, leads from Massaua to Saati, at the foot of the hills. Estimated area, 95,500 sq. m. P. 450,000.

Erivañ, govt., Russia, Transcaucasia, has the govts. of Kars in the W., Tiflis in the N., Elisabethpol in the E., Turkish Armenia in SW., and Persian prov. Azerbaijan in SE. Occupies the high Armenian plateau, 6000–8000 ft. above the sea, covered with volcanic formations, and has the volcano of Alaghöz (13,436 ft.) in NW., Mount Ararat (16,916 ft.) in S., and the spurs of the Anticaucasus in the E., all rising over the surface of the plateau. The depressions of the plateau, covered with tertiary deposits, are fertile, with the exception of the stony and barren valley of the Lower Arax. Rock-salt is raised at Nakhichevañ and Kulpa; copper-ore at Miskhan. Watered by the Arax, which enters from prov. Kars, crosses part of the govt., and then flows on its S. frontier, separating from Persia (alt. 3030 ft. at Kulpa, 1963 ft. at Ordubad), and by its tribs. Arpachai, Karasu, Zanga. Climate varies very much with altitude. At **Aralykh** (2732 ft.) the average temp. are: yr. 52.7° F., Jan. 20.5°, July 79°; yearly rfall. 6.1 in. At Alexandrapol (5078 ft.) they are: yr. 41.8° F., Jan. 12°, July 65°; yearly rfall. 17 in. The pop. is chiefly clustered in the valleys, and consists of Armenians (54 per cent.), Tartars (39 per cent.), some 28,000 Kurds, about 5000 Russians, and a few Aisores and Greeks. Agriculture (375,000 quarters of various grains, more than 200,000 quarters exported) and gardening are the chief occupations. Nearly 90,000 acres are under cotton crops, and 17,000 acres under vineyards. Extensive cattle-breeding. Silkworm culture. Manufactures in infancy. About 10,000 tons of rock-salt extracted every year. Divided into seven dists.:—Erivañ, Alexandrapol, Nakhichevañ, Novobayazet, Surmalinsk (chief town Igdyr), Sharuro-Daralaghöz (chief town Norashen), and Echmiadzin (chief town Varshapad). Area, 10,075 sq. m. P. (1873) 547,690; (1892) 703,510.

Erivañ, chief tn. of above prov., 42° 14′ N. lat., 44° 57′ E. long., 173 m. SSW. Tiflis, on l. bk. of Zanga R. Fort on a hill. Very old town, already known in history since A.D. 661;

formerly belonged to Persia; annexed to Russia in 1827. Alt. 3230 ft. P. (1873) 11,940; (1890) 14,740.

Eriza, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Erzinggan.**

Erjes, riv., Spain and Portugal. See **Ilerjaz.**

Erjias Dagh, volcanic mt., in the E. of Asia Minor, just S. of Kaisarieh, active in the time of Strabo and Claudian (first and fourth centuries A.D.), but now extinct. Alt. about 13000 ft.

Erke, par., Ire., NW. cos. Queen's and Kilkenny, bars. Galmoy, Clandonagh, and Clarmallagh, 12 m. NE. by E. Thurles; 18,587 ac. P.<2000.

Erkelenz, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle E., 23 m. WSW. Düsseldorf. P.<3000.

Erkene, riv., Turkey in Europe. See **Ergene.**

Erkina, riv., Ire., in the SW. of Queen's co., flows E. to the Nore, which it joins at Durrow.

Erkner, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Niederbarnim, dist. Alt-Landsberg. P.<3000.

Erkowelt, or **Erkawit,** vil., eastern Sudan, 30 m. SW. Sawâkin (Suakim). Also mountains to the S.

Erkrath, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 6 m. E. Düsseldorf. P.<5000.

Erlach, or **Cerlier,** tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, 8 m. ENE. Neuchâtel, at the S. end of the Lake of Bienne. P.<2000.

Erlangen, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, on the Regnitz and Ludwig's Canal, and a railway, 10 m. NNW. Nürnberg. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743, and with which the university of Altdorf was incorporated in 1809. Museums of natural history, a library, and a botanic garden. E. has cotton and other manufactures, but is principally noted for its breweries. Formerly cap. of a margraviate. P. (1871) 12,500; (1891) 17,600.

Erlas, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 5 m. N. Wrexham. P.<250.

Erlau (German, in Hungarian **Eger**), fortified tn., with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. Heves, 59 m. E. by N. Waitzen; archbishopric. Has warm baths, and makes excellent red wine. Alt. 560 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.9° F., Jan. 26.1, July 70.50. P. (1850) 16,900; (1869) 19,200; (1890) 22,400.

Erle, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle Recklinghausen, dist. Buer. P.<3000.

Erlenbach, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. SE. Zürich, on the E. side of Lake Zürich. P.<2000.

Erlenbach, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 8 m. SW. by S. Thun, in the Nieder-Simmenthal. P.<2000.

Erlenbad, watering-place, Ger., Baden, circle Baden, near Achern; has brine springs.

Erlestoke, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Earl Stoke.**

Erma, vil., Palestine, *Kirjath Baal,* or *Kirjath Jearim* in the O. T., 31° 46′ N., 35° 2′ E., 11½ m. W. Jerusalem.

Ermak, or **Yermakovo,** vil., Russia, Siberia, govt. and 105 m. NW. Yeniseisk, on r. bk. of Yenisei. Store-houses of the gold-mines.

Ermatingen, fishing vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 11 m. NE. Frauenfeld, on the S. side of the Untersee arm of the Lake of Constance. P.<2000.

Erme, riv., Eng., Devonshire, rises in Dartmoor, and flows S. into the English Channel, 4½ m. SSW. Modbury.

Ermeland, dist., Prussia, in the W. of prov. E. Prussia, stretching about 50 m. from NW. to SE.

Ermelo, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 24 m. SW. by W. Zwolle. P. 5800.

Ermelo, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of E. dist., 63 m. SW. Barberton. P.<2000.

Ermenek, tn., Asia Minor, 88 m. S. by E. Konia, vilayet Adana, sanjak, Ich-Il. Alt. 4265 ft. Ancient fortress and walls, foundations of columns and inscriptions; one bearing that Germanicus, sent against the Armenians, founded this city in the year 17 of our era. P. 6400.

Ermenonville, tn., France, dep. Oise, 14 m. NW. by N. Meaux, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Senlis. Rousseau passed his last days here. P.<2000.

Erment, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Esne. P. (1882) 6900.

Er-Mihályfalva, tn., Hungary, co. Bihar, cap. dist. Er-M., 25 m. E. Debreczen; railway junction. P.<5000.

Ermine Street, the great N. road from London to York, Eng., in ancient Roman times.

Ermington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 10 m. E. Plymouth, 2 m. S. Ivybridge stn., PT.O.; 5139 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (with **Kingston**) P.<1500.

Ermington, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on Parramatta R., 10 m. WNW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Erminskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, 230 m. SE. of Krasnoyarsk, on Siberian highway. P.<5000.

Ermont, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 10 m. NNW. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<2000.

Ermsleben, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 13 m. SE. Halberstadt, on the r. bk. of the Selke. P.<3000.

Ernakolam, tn., India, cap. native state Cochin, on an inlet on the W. ct., on the backwater 2 m. E. and opposite to town of Cochin.

Erne, riv. and two loughs of Ire., Ulster. The river issues from Lough Gowna, co. Cavan, and flowing N. merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, whence reissuing it flows into Donegal Bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet to Ballyshannon, where it forms a cataract. United length of the two loughs and their connecting river about 60 m. Ac. of upper lough 9453, ac. of lower lough 27,645. The loughs are studded with numerous islets. Elevation of lower ough above Donegal Bay, 149 feet.

Ernée, tn., France, dep. and arr. Mayenne, 18 m. NNW. Laval. P.<4000.

Ernen, vil., Switzd. See **Äernen.**

Erniâl, tn., India, Madras Presidency, Travancore, 31 m. SE. Trivandrum. P. (1881) 18,400.

Ernsdorf, or **Jaworze,** comm., Austria, Silesia, 48 m. E. by S. Troppau, 5 m. WSW. Bielitz. P.<2000.

Ernsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 32 m. SW. by S. Breslau, 5 m. W. Reichenbach. P. 6000.

Ernst Günther Hafen, port, in the NE. of Bougainville I., crossed by 5½° S., 155° E.

Ernstthal, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 9½ m. W. by S. Chemnitz. Manufactures hosiery, blankets, &c. P.<5000.

Erode, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Coimbatore, on Cauvery R., 36 m. SW. by W. Salem. P. (1881) 9900; (1891) 12,300; Hindus, 10,500.

Eromanga, New Hebrides. See **Erromanga.**

Eromanga (locally **Opalopolis**), vil., Queensland, Gordon co., on Erounghoola Creek, 510 m. SW. by W. Rockhampton, with valuable opal mines. P.<1500.

Erpel, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 12½ m. SE. by S. Bonn. P.<2000.

Erpingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 7 m. SSW. Cromer, 2½ m. N. Aylsham Town stn. P.<500. See **Blickling.**

Erquelinnes, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 15½ m. WSW. Charleroi. P.<2000.

Err, Piz 'd, Piz Cimolt, or **Piz Falotta,** mt. peak, Switzd., cant. Grisons, between the Oberhalbstein Valley and the Albula Pass. Alt. 11,135 ft.

Er Rabiyeh, site, Palestine, *Arab* in the O.T., 31° 26′ N., 35° 1′ E., 8½ m. SW. by S. El Khulil (ancient *Hebron*).

Errald, isl., Scot. See **Earrait.**

Er Râm, site, Palestine, *Ramah* (of Benjamin) in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 35° 14′ E., 5 m. N. Jerusalem.

Er Rameh, two vils., Palestine. (1.) *Ramah* (of Naphtali) in the O.T., 32° 57′ N., 35° 22′ E., 17½ m. E. Acre. (2.) The *Jarmuth,* or *Ramoth* of the O.T., 32° 21′ N., 35° 10′ E., 11 m. NW. by N. Nablus.

Errida Springs, W. Australia, Gascoyne div., 360 m. N. by E. Perth.

Er Rif. See **Morocco.**

Erriff, small riv., Ire., SW. co. Mayo, flows SW. and expands into Killary Harbour between Mayo and Galway.

Errigal, mt., Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, 31 m. W. by N. Londonderry. Height, 2466 ft.

Errigal, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, contains Garvagh town; 19,625 ac. P.<3500.

Errigal Keerogue, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, on R. Blackwater, contains Ballygawley town; 21,140 ac. P.<4500.

Errigal Trough, par., Ire., cos. Monaghan and Tyrone, bars. Trough and Clogher, 9½ m. N. Monaghan; 24,789 ac. P.<4500.

Errill, tn., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, 14 m. NNE. Thurles, 6 m. from Ballybrophy stn., P.O. P.<250.

Errington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. NW. Halifax. P.<2000.

Erris, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Mayo.

Erris Head, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo.

Errislannan, P.O., Ire., Galway, 5 m. from Clifden, 40 m. from Galway stn.

Errogie, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 14 m. from Dochgarroch.

Errol, par. and vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 8 m. E. Perth, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the C. R., PMT.O. Par. 9507 ac., P.<2500; vil. P.<750.

Erroll, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on the W. ct. on Lake Huron, 48 m. W. London.

Erromanga, isl., New Hebrides, N. of 19° S., crossed in the W. by 169° E. The missionary Williams was murdered here.

Erropie, vil., Scot. See **Knockaird.**

Errub, native name of Darnley I., Brit. New Guinea.

Er Ruheibeh, ruins, Palestine, *Rehoboth* in the O.T., 31° N., 34° 34′ E., 19½ m. SW. by S. Beersheba.

Er Rumele, vil., Palestine, 33° 38′ N., 35° 24′ E., on the W. ct., 6 m. NNE. Sidon.

Erry, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 3 m. NE. Cashel. P.<250.

Erryrys, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, 5 m. SE. Ruthin. P.<750.

Ersekujvár, Hungary. See **Neuhäusel.**

Ersingyan, Turkish Armenia. See **Erzinggan.**

Erskine, par., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 4½ m. NW. by W. Renfrew, near Bishopton stn.; 7535 ac. P.<2000.

Erskine Harbour, New Guinea. See **Suau.**

Erstein, fishing and market tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Ill R., 12 m. S. by W. Strassburg. P.<5000.

Erthig, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. SW. Wrexham. P.<250.

Ertholmene, isls., Denmark. See **Bornholm.**

Ertib, or **Eteb,** oasis, in the Western Sahara, Tafilelt.

Ertingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, dist. Riedlingen. P.<3000.

Ertvelde, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Eecloo. P.<4000.

Eruption, another name of Misima I., Brit. New Guinea.

Eruslan, two vils., Russia, govt. Samara, 95 m. SE. of Saratov, on Eruslan R., l. bk. trib. of Volga. P. 5000.

Eruvádi, tn., India, Madras Presidency, Tinnevelli dist. P. (1881) 5200; (1891)<5000.

Ervedal, comm., Portugal, dist. Coimbra. P.<4000.

Ervy, tn., France, dep. Aube, on the Armance, arr. and 20 m. SSW. Troyes. P.<2000.

Erwarton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on the Stour, 9 m. SE. Ipswich. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Woolverstone**) P.<500.

Erwin, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Kingsbury co., 110 m. N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Erwood, stn., Wales, Radnorshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 11 m. N. by E. Brecknock, PM.O.

Eryholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 4½ m. SE. by S. Darlington, 2 m. E. by S. Croft stn. P.<250.

Erymanthos, or **Olonos,** mt., Greece, prov. Achaia and Elis, just S. of 38° N., 19 m. SSE. Patras. Alt. 7295 ft.

Erzberg, mt., Styria. See **Eisenerz.**

Erzerum, Erz-Rum, or **Arzerum,** in Armenian **Garin,** city, Turkish Armenia, cap. vilayet E., 110 m. SE. Trebizond, on a plain watered by the Kara-Su, or W. branch of the Euphrates, a little to the S. of the river. Has a citadel, and an extensive trade, being a principal station on the trade-route from Trebizond to Teheran, and one of the chief halting-places of the caravans from Teheran to Mecca. Chief exports, cattle, horses, mules, and sheep, furs, and gall-nuts. Seat of Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. The citadel of E. was founded by the Emperor Theodosius the Younger about 415 A.D., and the large town that gradually grew up round it received the common Armenian place-name of Arzen, which was afterwards changed by the Turks into Erzen-er-Rum ('Erzen of the Romans'), from which the name E. is corrupted. Alt. 6650 ft. P. 39,000; Moham. 26,500; Christians, 11,000, mostly Armenians (Cuinet).

Erzgebirge ('ore mountains'), mt. range between the kgd. of Saxony and the NW. of Bohemia, length about 120 m. It descends with a steep slope generally about 1600 ft. high to the valley of the Eger on its S. side, but slopes gradually down on the Saxon side, where for the most part it presents the appearance of plateaux intersected by narrow valleys. Highest peaks towards the W. end, the Keilberg (4080 ft.) in Bohemia, and the Fichtelberg (3980 ft.) opposite it in Saxony. Mostly of primary formation—gneiss, mica-shists, graywacke, and clay-slates. Lignite or coal-fields are found both at its S. base and on its N. slopes, and the range yields various metallic ores, principally on its S. side, whence the name. Between the valley of the Elbe and its W. end it is crossed by only two railways, one between Freiberg and Klostergrab, the other between Marienberg and Komotau.

Erzinggan, Erzinggyan, Erzinga, Eriza, or **Erzinjan,** tn., Turkish Armenia, vilayet and 86 m. W. by S. Erzerum. Mainly destroyed by earthquake in 1784. Alt. 3800 ft. P. 23,000; Moham. 15,000; Armenians, 7500.

Erzsébetváros, Hungary. See **Elisabethstadt.**

Esashi, or **Ezashi,** tn., Japan, isl. of Yezo, 34 m. W. Hakodate. The harbour is exposed. P. 12,600.

Esbjerg, seapt., Denmark, on the SW. ct. of Jutland, prov. Ribe, 43 m. S. by E. Ringkjöbing. The harbour has a depth of 13–15 ft. at high water, 8–10 ft. at low water. Depth of water over sill, 12 ft. Cattle exports to England. Direct steamers to Harwich and Grimsby. Sometimes spelt in English, **Esberg.** P.<5000.

Esbly, comm., France, dep., Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, arr. and 6 m. SW. by S. Meaux. P.<2000.

Escada, vil., Brazil, state and 27 m. SW. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail.

Escalante, vil., U.S., Utah, Iron co. P.<1500.

Escalante Hills, range of hills, U.S., Colorado, near the extreme NW. of the state.

Escaldas, Les, hamlet, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, cant. and 7 m. NW. Saillagouse; with warm mineral springs (up to 109° F.). Alt. 1650 ft.

Escaldunac, Escaldun, national name of the Basques.

Escalona, fortified tn., Spain, prov. Toledo, on the r. bk. of the Alberche, 40 m. WSW. Madrid. P.<2000.

Escalote, riv., Spain, flows NW. to the Douro, which it joins about 2° 54′ W.

Escambia, co., U.S., Alabama, bounded on S. by the western part of the N. frontier of Florida.

Escambia, vil., U.S., Florida, Escambia co., 8 m. NE. by N. Pensacola. P.<1500.

Escambia, co., U.S., Florida, in the extreme NW.

Escana'ba, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. Delta co., on Green Bay, at the mouth of the riv. E., 60 m. S. by E. Marquette; has a good harbour, and is connected by rail with the iron-mines of Iron Mt. Alt. 612 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.8° F., Jan. 15.4°, July 67.1°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 35.3 in. P. 6800.

Escaposalco, tn., Mexico, state of and 6 m. NW. Mexico.

l'Escarène, or **Lescarène,** tn., France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, arr. Nice, 8 m. NNW. Monaco. P.<2000.

Escarpelle, coal-basin, France. See **Flers-en-Escrébieux.**

Escaut, French name of the **Scheldt** (*q.v.*).

Esch, vil., gd.-duchy of and 21 m. NNW. Luxemburg, on the Sauer. P. 2000.

Esch, vil., gd.-duchy of and 10 m. SW. by S. Luxemburg; centre of iron ore mining of the state. P. 6900.

Eschlikon, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 5 m. N. by E. Winterthur. P.<2000.

Escholzmatt, vil., Switzd., cant. Lucerne, 17 m. NE. by E. Thun. P.<4000.

Eschscholtz Bay, inlet of Kotzebue Sound, Bering Strait, Alaska, U.S., near the Arctic circle, 160° 10′ W., where some remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

Eschwege, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle E., on the R. Werra, 26 m. ESE. Kassel. P. 9800.

Eschweiler, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 8 m. ENE. Aix-la-Chapelle; has coal-mines, iron-works, manufactures of machinery, wire, sewing-needles, &c. P. (1843) 7900; (1871) 15,500; (1890) tn. P. 7600; comm. P. 18,100.

Esclusham, Above and **Below,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Denbighshire, Wrexham union. E. Above, P.<500; E. Below, P.<1500.

Escocesa, Bahia, a wide bay on the NE. ct. of the republic of Santo Domingo, W. Indies.

Escomb, par., Eng., Durham, on the r. bk. of the Wear, div. and 1½ W. Bishop Auckland, P.O. P.<3500.

Escondido (Spanish, 'hidden'), harbour, Cuba, on the S. ct., 60 m. E. Santiago.

Escondido, riv., Nicaragua. See **Blewfields.**

Escondido, bay, Mexico, on the S. ct., in about 97° 8′ W.

Escondido, harbour, Venezuela, state Zulia, prov. Coro, on the N. ct. of the penin. Paraguana.

Escondido, channel, Yucatan, in the NE. extremity of Lake Terminos, in 18° 54′ N., and 91° 27′ W.

Escondido, Punta, cape, Mexico, S. ct., in 98° 33′ W.

Escorial, El, or **San Lorenzo,** tn., Spain, prov. and 26 m. NW. by W. Madrid; remarkable for the celebrated monastery and palace of the Escorial, frequently called by English writers Escurial, erected by Philip II. to commemorate the victory over the French at St. Quentin on St. Lawrence's Day (Aug. 10th), 1557. It was set on fire by lightning, and in great part destroyed, in the autumn of 1872. Alt. of palace, 3520 ft. P.<4000. On a lower site to the SE. is the village of **Escorial de Abajo** (Lower Escorial).

Escoriaza, comm., Spain, prov. Guipuzcóa, dist. Vergara, in a delightful situation; has mineral springs. P.<3000.

Escot, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Ottery and Talaton pars. P.<500.

Escott, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 30 m. ENE. Kingston. P.<1500.

Escoumains, vil., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 19 m. NE. of the mouth of the Saguenay R. P.<1500.

Escravos, one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 5° 35′ N., 5° 11′ E.

Escrick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 5½ m. SSE. York, 1 m. NE. by E. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O.; 4349 ac. P.<750.

Escuintla, tn., Central America, state of and 30 m. SW. by S. Guatemala; cap. E. dep. P. 11,200.

Escullos, sub-port of Almeria, on the coast of prov. Almeria, facing SE.

Escuminac Point, cape, Canada, New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the S. of the entrance to Miramichi Bay.

Escurial, Spain. See **Escorial, El.**

Escurolles, tn., France, dep. Allier, 27 m. NNE. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 5 m. NE. by E. Gannat. P.<2000.

Esdraelon, or **Jezreel, Plain of,** the Bible name of the plain stretching 18 m. SE. from the Gulf of Haifa along the NE. base of Mount Carmel to Mount Gilboa, watered by the Kishon (now the Nahr-el-Mokatta); called by the Turks Merj-ibn-Amir; scene of numerous battles both in ancient and modern times.

Esdûd, vil., Palestine, *Ashdod* in the O. T., *Azotus* in the N. T., 35° 45′ N., 34° 29′ E., 21 m. NE. by N. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza). P. 3000 (mostly Mohammedans).

Esens, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 24 m. WNW. Wilhelmshaven. P.<3000.

Esgairgeiliog, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Corris Rly., 8 m. S. by E. Dolgelly.

Esgos, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Orense. P. <4000.

Esh, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 5 m. W. by N. Durham, 1 m. N. by W. Ushaw Moor stn., PM.O. P. 6400.

Esha Ness, penin., Scot., Shetland Is., 14 m. SW. of the N. end of the mainland.

Eshean, place named in O. T. See **Es Simia.**

Eshekli, tn., Asia Minor, to the N. of the Menderez, 70 m. E. Alashehr. Alt. 2350 ft.

Esher, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 4 m. SW. Kingston, 1 m. SW. Esher and Claremont stn. P. <2500.

Eshmouneyn, or **Eshmunein.** See **Ashmunein.**

Esh New Winning, PM.O., Eng., co. and 7 m. W. Durham.

Esholt, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., on the Aire, 5 m. N. by E. Bradford, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**E. with Hawksworth**) P. <500.

Eshott, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7½ m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Eshowe, Echowe, or **Ekowe,** vil., Zulu-land, S. Africa, 82 m. NE. Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 31 m. N. of the mouth of the Tugela; residence of the commissioner representing the governor of Natal.

Eshref, Persia. See **Ashraf.**

Esh-Shâm, city, Syria. See **Damascus.**

Eshtaol, place named in O. T. See **Eshû'a.**

Eshtemoa, place named in O. T. See **Es Semû'a.**

Eshton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 16 m. NNE. Burnley, div. and 5 m. NW. Skipton. P. <250.

Eshû'a, vil., Palestine, *Eshtaol* in the O. T., 31° 47′ N., 35° E., 14 m. W. Jerusalem.

Esino, riv., central Italy, rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows ENE., and enters the Adriatic Sea 8 m. WNW. Ancona; 40 m. long.

Esk, riv., Eng., Cumberland, rising in the Scawfell, and flowing SW. through the Egremont div. into the Irish Sea, 15 m. SSE. Whitehaven.

Esk, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in Westerdale Moor, SE. of the Cleveland div., and flowing E. and NE. into the North Sea at Whitby.

Esk, riv., Scot., Dumfriesshire, formed by the confluence of the Black and White E. in Eskdalemuir, flows S. 35 m. into Solway Firth near Sarkfoot.

Esk, North, riv., Scot., Forfarshire, rises in the Grampians, and flows SE. to the North Sea, which it joins 4 m. N. Montrose, after a course of 25 m.

Esk, South, riv., Scot., Forfarshire, rises in the Grampians, in the NW. of the county, flows E. through Strathmore into Montrose Harbour; 40 m. long.

Esk, North and **South,** two small streams, Scot., rise in Peeblesshire, pass through Midlothian, unite near Dalkeith, and flow to the sea at Musselburgh.

Esk, North, eccles. par., Scot., Midlothian, Inveresk par. P. 5500.

Esk, post-tn., Queensland, Cavendish co., on E. Creek, 70 m. NE. by E. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Eskat, vil., Eng., Cumberland. See **Salter.**

Eskbank, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., adjoining Dalkeith on the W.

Eskbridge, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., on the North Esk, 7 m. SW. by W. Dalkeith.

Eskdale, parl. div., in the N. of Cumberland, Eng. P. 46,400.

Eskdale and Wasdale, par., Eng., W. Cumberland, in Bootle union; 17,419 ac. P. <500.

Eskdale Green, rly. stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the Ravenglass and Eskdale Rly., 16 m. SE. Whitehaven, PM.O. (**Eskdale**).

Eskdalemuir, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 11 m. NW. Langholm, P.O.; 43,282 ac. P. <500.

Eskdaleside with Ugglebarnby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. SW. Whitby; 6001 ac. P. <2000.

Eske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the Hull, 10 m. N. by W. Hull, 1½ m. ESE. Arram stn. P. <250.

Eske, Lough, stn., Ire., co. Donegal. See **Eask, Lough.**

Esker, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bars. Newcastle and Uppercross, 1 m. SE. Lucan. P. <500.

Esker, electoral div., Ire., co. King's, dist. Edenderry.

Esker, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Ballinalee, co. Longford.

Eskett, iron (red hematite) mining vil., Eng., Cumberland, about 5 m. E. Whitehaven.

Eski, Turkish, 'Old.'

Eski Adalia, the ancient *Side,* tn., Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adalia, 95 m. SW. Konia.

Eski-Baba, Turkey. See **Baba-Eski.**

Eski-Džumaja (jumaya), tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 18 m. W. by S. Shumla. P. 8500.

Eski-Eregli, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Chatalja, on the Sea of Marmora, 47 m. W. Constantinople, 8 m. NE. Eregli.

Eskije and **Yenije Focha.** See **Focha.**

Eskije, or **Xanthi,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Gümürjina, 70 m. WNW. Dede Agach.

Eskilstuna, tn., Sweden, prov. Södermanland, 19 m. S. Vesterås; noted for its high class iron and steel manufactures, copper and brass wares, &c. P. 10,900.

Eskiup, tn., Asia Minor. See **Iskelib.**

Eskimo, French spelling (adopted also formerly in English) **Esquimaux,** a race inhabiting the northern coasts of America from Greenland and the N. of Labrador to the W. ct. of Alaska, and also parts of the NE. of Asia, mainly within the Arctic Regions. Height 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 10 in. Language agglutinative. Live chiefly by fishing, principally seal-fishing, the skins furnishing their clothing; the industry pursued in peculiar kind of boats, called *kayaks,* each holding only one man, who sits in a hole in the middle, the mouth of which he closes tightly with a waterproof covering. In summer they dwell in tents, in winter they occupy houses of stone, turf, or earth, half underground; occasionally temporary huts made of snow. See Dr. H. Rink's '*Eskimo Tribes,*' vol. xi. of the *Meddedelser om Groenland,* with supplement. There is an exhaustive report on the central E., inhabiting the archipelago on the NE. of the American continent and the neighbouring coasts of the mainland, in the *Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology,* Washington, 1888.

Eskimo River. See **Esquimaux.**

Eski Saghra, Bulgaria. See **Stara-Zagora.**

Eskishehr, the ancient *Dorylæum,* tn., Asia Minor, 77 m. ESE. Brussa; noted for its deposits of meerschaum clay; has celebrated warm baths. Alt. 2950 ft. P. 10–12,000.

Eski-Stambul, Bulgaria. See **Prjeslav.**

Eskmeals, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the l. shore of the estuary of the Esk, 17½ m. NNW. Barrow, on the Furness Rly.

Eskra, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Fintona, co. Tyrone.

Esky, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Hollywell.

Esla, riv., Spain, Leon, flows SW. by S. from the Peña Prieta, Cantabrian Mts., to the Douro, which it joins about 11 m. E. of the frontier of Portugal.

Eslarn, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 48 m. SE. by E. Baireuth. P. <3000.

Eslin Bridge, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Mohill, co. Leitrim.

Eslohe, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 35 m. SE. by E. Dortmund. P. <3000.

Esmeralda, co., U.S., Nevada, on the SW. frontier, crossed by 118° W.

Esmeralda, tn., Venezuela, on the upper Orinoco, in 65° 55′ W., long the limit of exploration on that river.

Esmeraldas, riv. in the NW. of Ecuador, formed by the union, in 0° 28′ N., 79° 25′ W., of two headwaters, the Rio Guallabamba and the Rio Blanco, and flowing NNW. into the Pacific in 79° 40′ W. Both the headwaters rise on the plateau between the chains of the Andes, the Rio Guallabamba flowing N. through the plain of Quito under the name of Rio San Pedro, and then NW., the Rio Blanco rising to the E. of Latacunga, under the name of the Rio Toachi. The E. is too rapid for navigation by steamers. In winter, canoes take 6 or 7 days to ascend to the confluence of the two headstreams, and about as many hours in the down journey.

Esmeraldas, tn., S. America, Ecuador, cap. prov. E., 100 m. NW. Quito, at the mouth of Esmeraldas R. Vessels anchor outside the bar (depth high tide 10 ft.), and load and discharge by launches. P. <1000.

Esnadarra, P.O., Ire., 9 m. from Clones, co. Monaghan.

Esne, Esna, or **Esneh,** the ancient *Latopolis,* the principal commercial tn. of Upper Egypt, on the l. bk. of the Nile, cap. prov. E., 25 m. S. the ruins of ancient Thebes; has manufactures of cotton, shawls, and pottery, and has a Coptic monastery, but is chiefly famous for a vast ancient temple, now converted into a cotton warehouse. P. 9400.

Esneux, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Ourthe, 7 m. S. Liège. P. 3000.

Eso, isl., Dalmatia, circle and 8 m. SW. Zara, in the Adriatic, between the isls. Grossa and Ugliano. Length, 7 m.; average breadth, 1½ m.

Esooan, tn., Egypt. See **Assuan.**

Esopus, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., on r. bk. of Hudson R., 8 m. N. by W. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Esopus Creek. See **Catskill Mountains.**

Espada. See **Punta Espada.**

Espalion, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, cap. arr., 52 m. NE. by N. Albi. Alt. 1120 ft. P. <3000.

Española. See **Haiti.**

Esparedia, tn., Italy. See **Ivrea.**

Esparraguera, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. NW. Barcelona, on the Llobregat; has mineral springs. P. <5000.

Esparta, tn., Costa Rica, 34½ m. W. by N. San José.

Espejo, comm., Spain, prov. and 28 m. SE. Córdoba, on the Salado. P. 5700.

Espelette, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 11 m. S. by E. Bayonne. P. <2000.

Esperance, isl., one of the Kermadek group.

Esperance Bay, stn., on the W. and S. Australian Telegraph Line, 275 m. NE. Albany.

Esperanza, tn., Argentine Republic, and 22 m. NW. prov. Santa Fé, near the Salado. P. <3000.

Esperanza, coast isl., S. Chile, between Hanover I. and the mainland, crossed in the N. by 52° S.

Esperanza, Ger. colony, Mexico, state of and 53 m. E. by S. Puebla. P. <3000.

Esperanza Inlet, Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the W. ct. of Vancouver I., N. of Nootka I., in 49° 50′ N.

Esperea, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 14 m. NNE. Gaeta.

Espershields, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Derwent, div. and 8 m. SE. by S. Hexham. P. <250.

Espichel, or **Spichel,** cape, Portugal, Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 21 m. S. Lisbon, in 38° 25′ N., and 9° 13′ W., with a lighthouse, visible 28 m.

Espiègle Bay, small bay, Portuguese W. Africa, in 13° 55′ S.

Espiel, comm., Spain, prov. and 25 m. NW. by N. Córdoba. In the neighbourhood are rich coal-mines, and iron, copper, lead, and alloyed silver mines. P. <4000.

Espin, colony, Argentine Republic, prov. and 125 m. NNE. Santa Fé.

Espinal, vil., Colombia, Tolima state, 75 m. NNE. Neiva, 3 m. W. of the l. bk. of the Magdalena. P. 7000.

Espinhaço, Serra do ('backbone chain'), mt. chain, Brazil, stretches from N. to S. through the S. half of the staté of Minas Geraes from about 18°–22° S., forming the water-parting between the upper part of the Rio São Francisco and the Rio Doce and other coast streams; highest summit Itambe, to the S. of Diamantina.

Espinosa de los Monteros, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov. Burgos, dist. Villarcayo. P. <4000.

Espinousse, mts., France. See **Cevennes.**

Espirito Santo, state in Brazil (first occupied by the Portuguese on Pentecost Day, 1535), between Bahia (N.), Minas Geraes (W.), Rio de Janeiro (S.), and the sea (E.), covered with tropical forests on the slopes of Serras dos Aimorés and Negra. Swampy on the littoral. Rio Doce, coming from the interior, divides E. S. into two equal parts. E. S. bay, with the cap. Victoria, is the best harbour. Some German settlements. Very little explored. Inhabited by wild Indians.

Espiritu Santo, isl., in the Gulf of California, 30 m. N. La Paz, and 13 m. long by 5 m. broad.

Espiritu Santo, the largest isl. of the New Hebrides, crossed in the NE. by 15° S., 167° E., interior high (above 5000 ft.), precipitous; natives well-formed, but confirmed cannibals. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 710.

Espiritu Santo, cape, E. coast of Tierra del Fuego, in 52° 42′ S.

Espita, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 90 m. E. Mérida. P. 3000.

Espluga de Francolí, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. NNW. Tarragona. P. <4000.

Espoir, Cap d', cape, Canada, Quebec, on the E. ct. at the N. of the entrance of Chaleur Bay, in 48° 25′ N.

Espozende, tn., Portugal, prov. Minho, dist. Braga, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 m. N. Oporto. P. <2000.

Espy, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Columbia co., on N. branch of the Susquehanna, 54 m. SW. Scranton by rail. P. <1500.

Esquesing, or **Stewart Town,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 1½ m. from Georgetown. P. <1500.

Esquimalt (es-kwai-'malt), seapt. tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., on the S. ct., 9 m. NNW. Victoria; has an extensive harbour, 28 ft. deep at high water (18 ft. at low water), and a naval yard; about to be fortified at the joint expense of the Imperial and Canadian govts. Mean temp. (5½ yrs., 1874–79), yr. 48.7° F., Jan. 37.5°, July 59.6°; rfall. (5 yrs., 1873–78), 24.82 in. P. <1500.

Esquimaux, race. See **Eskimo.**

Esquimaux, isl. and harb., Canada, Labrador, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 51° 35′ N., and 56° 21′ W., 2½ m. long and 1½ m. broad, and from 200 to 250 ft. high on the N. side.

Esquimaux Cape, Canada, W. side Hudson Bay, in 61° 5′ N.

Esquimaux Point, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., on N. shore of the St. Lawrence R., in 61° 10′ W. P. <1500.

Esquimaux (or **North-West**) **River,** Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., flows SE. into the St. Lawrence, which it enters at Bonne Esperance, in 52° 50′ W.

Esquina, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Corrientes. P. 2000.

Esquipulas, tn., state of and 73 m. E. Guatemala, dep. Chiquimula; formerly the object of frequent pilgrimages.

Esrom, lake, Denmark, Seeland I., joined to the Kattegat by the E. canal (5½ m. long).

Ess, Gaelic, 'a waterfall.' See *Eas.*

Es Safi, Egypt. See **Safi.**

Es Salehiya, Kurdish vil. on the slopes of Jebel Kasyun, Syria, 33° 32′ N., 36° 18′ E., adjoining Damascus on the NW.

Es Salt, tn., Palestine, 32° N., 35° 42′ E., 15½ m. NNW. the ancient Heshbon.

Essarts, Les, tn., France, dep. Vendée, 43 m. N. La Rochelle, arr. and 12 m. NE. by E. La Roche-sur-Yon. P. <2000.

Esschen-Frontière, comm., Belgium, on the N. frontier, prov. and 17 m. N. by E. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Esse. See **Ashen.**

Esseg, Hungary. See **Eszek.**

Es Semû'a, vil., Palestine, *Eshtemoa* in the O. T., 31° 24′ N., 35° 4′ E., 9 m. S. by E. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Essen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 20 m. W. by S. Dortmund, 2 m. from the r. bk. of the Ruhr, in one of the most productive parts of the Ruhr coalfield. It has grown very rapidly in recent years through the development of mining and smelting industries, and, above all, as the seat of the vast iron and steel works of Krupp, which alone employ 15,000 people. E. gives name to a circle. P. (1846) 6000; (1871) 51,500; (1880) 56,900; (1890) 78,700.

Essendine, par., Eng., Rutlandshire, 4 m. NE. Stamford, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <250. See **Ryhall.**

Essendon, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 4 m. SW. by W. Hertford, 2½ m. S. Cole Green stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Essendon, tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 5 m. NW. Melbourne. P. 14,400.

Essentuki, or **Essentukskaya,** Cossack vil., Russia, govt. Terek, 12 m. NW. of Pyatigorsk; mineral waters, much visited in summer. Alt. 1980 ft. Average yearly temp. 56° F., Jan. 22°, July 70°. P. 7800.

Essequibo, or **Essequebo,** a riv. which flows from S. to N. through the whole length of Brit. Guiana. Principal tribs.: (1) the united Cuyuni and Mazaruni, (2) the Potaro, (3) the Rupununi, all on the l. bk. Its navigation is interrupted by numerous rapids and falls. The first, proceeding upwards, are the **Aretaka Cataracts,** 15 m. long, in about 6°–6° 10′ N.; a great cataract occurs in about 5° 16′ N., and above that their occurrence is very frequent. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, map, p. 528.

Essex, co., Canada, in the extreme S. of Ontario, between Lakes St. Clair and Erie. Wine grown in the county.

Essex, maritime co., Eng., bounded on the S. by the Thames and its estuary, divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
SW. or Walthamstow . .	8,871	101,236
S. or Romford	40,194	103,546
W. or Epping	163,678	55,416
N. or Saffron Walden . .	180,990	47,449
NE. or Harwich . . .	142,898	55,623
E. or Maldon	122,807	54,572
Mid or Chelmsford . . .	145,341	58,304
South-Eastern	166,208	69,837
Parl. Bors.	16,037	239,462
Total . .	987,028[1]	785,445[1]

[1] The administrative county excludes part of Sudbury urban sanitary district and part of Haverhill, both in the administrative county of W. Suffolk. Area, 985,545 ac. P. 784,258.

Surface towards the Thames and the sea flat, marshy, and much broken into penins. and islands; coast-line 85 m.; in the centre and N. beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Geologically it belongs mainly to the London clay, but NW. of a line stretching from about Bishop Stortford in Herts to Sudbury in Suffolk to the chalk. Foulness and some neighbouring islands are composed of recent alluvium. Principal rivers, the Thames, Lee, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, Chelmer, and Blackwater. Soil mostly a fertile loam. Climate on the coast moist; inland clear and healthy, with little rain. The county is almost wholly agricultural. Its farming is ranked among the best in England, and the quality of E. wheat is very superior, and E. is on that account one of the counties which have suffered most severely by the agricultural depression of recent years. See **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Besides the usual crops, teazels, saffron, carraway, and hops are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market. The county has silk, velvet, crape, lace, straw-plait, and other manufactures, and there is a government powder factory at Waltham Abbey. The minerals of the land, apart from chalk, used for lime, and brick-earth, are unimportant; but salt is extracted from the sea. There are valuable oyster fisheries. The Tilbury and the Victoria and Albert docks of the port of London are in E. The East India Barracks are at Warley. At Purfleet there are powder stores, and at Shoeburyness is an extensive practice-ground for government artillery. Epping Forest [**Epping**] is in the SW. of the county. Hainault Forest adjoining was disafforested in 1851, and is now mainly enclosed. There are several watering-places on the coast. The county is ramified by branches of the G. E. R., whose port for continental traffic is at Harwich. The only other railway is the London, Tillbury, & Southend. The county contains the county bor. of West Ham, six other mun. bors. (Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden, and Southend), and two

parl. bors. (West Ham and Colchester). It is mainly in the diocese of St. Albans, but part of six eccles. pars. are in that of Ely. See **England,** table.

Essex, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 16 m. W. New London. P. <3000.

Essex, vil., U.S., Iowa, Page co., 43 m. SE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Essex, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, E. co., 8 m. NE. Salem. P. <2000.

Essex, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the NE., bounded on the W. and partly bounded on the N. by the Passaic.

Essex, vil., U.S., New York, E. co., on Lake Champlain, 28 m. S. Plattsburg. P. <1500.

Essex, co., U.S., New York, in the NE., bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, crossed by 44° N.

Essex, tn., U.S., Vermont, on Winooski R., 34 m. NW. Montpelier by rail. P. <3000.

Essex, co., U.S., Vermont, in the extreme NE.

Essex, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., crossed by 38° N., and by 77° W., bounded on the E. by the estuary of the Rappahannock.

Essex Centre, vil., Canada, Ontario, E. co., 15 m. SE. Windsor; a railway junction. P. <2000.

Essexford, stn., Ire., on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Rly., near Dundalk, co. Louth.

Essex Junction, vil., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 6 m. E. Burlington. P. <1500.

Essexville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Bay co., at mouth of Saginaw R., 2 m. N. Bay City. P. <2000.

Essie, Gaelic, 'a waterfall.' See *Eas.*

Es Simia, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Eshean* of the O. T., 31° 26′ N., 35° 2′ E., 8 m. SW. by S. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Essington, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 5 m. NW. Walsall, 2½ m. NE. by E. Bushbury stn., P.O. P. <1500. See **Bushbury.**

Es-Siout, tn., Upper Egypt. See **Siut.**

Esslemont, stn., Scot., on the G. N. of S. R., 2 m. SW. Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Essling, comm., Lower Austria, 7 m. E. by S. Vienna. P. <2000. See **Aspern.**

Esslingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the r. bk. of the Neckar, 6 m. ESE. Stuttgart, noted for its wines; has important cotton, woollen, and other factories. P. (1871) 14,100; (1890) tn. P. 17,800; comm. P. 22,200.

Essonne, riv., France, deps. Loiret and Seine et Oise, rises 12 m. NE. Orleans, and after a N. course of 45 m. joins the Seine at Corbeil.

Essonnes, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 19 m. SSE. Paris, arr. and 1 m. SW. Corbeil; has linen, paper, and other manufactures. P. 5700.

Essoyes, tn., France, dep. Aube, on the Ource, 27 m. SE. by E. Troyes, arr. and 9 m. ESE. Bar-sur-Seine. P. <2000.

Es Sûr, ct. tn., Palestine. See **Tyre.**

Es Sûâfîr, vil., Palestine, *Saphir* in the O. T., 31° 42′ N., 34° 42′ E., 20 m. NE. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza).

Est, Canal de l', canal, NE. France, starts from the Meuse near Givet, and traverses the valley of the Meuse. At Void it communicates with the Marne-Rhine Canal, passes into the basin of the Moselle at Toul, whence it proceeds S. to Port-sur-Saône. It includes canalised portions of the rivs. Meuse and Moselle. Total length, 285 m.

Estagel, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on r. bk. of the Gly, arr. and 11 m. WNW. Perpignan. P. <3000.

Estaing, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 51 m. NNE. Albi, arr. and 5 m. NW. by W. Espalion. P. <2000.

Estaires, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Hazebrouck, 16 m. W. Lille. P. <4000.

Estarreja, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, 23 m. S. Oporto. P. <3000.

Estavayer-le-lac, or **Estavayé,** Ger. **Staeffis,** tn., Switzd., cant. Freiburg, on the E. side of Lake Neuchâtel, 10 m. SSW. Neuchâtel; has remains of lake dwellings. P. <2000.

Estcourt, settlement, Natal, 52 m. NW. Pietermaritzburg.

Este, riv., Ger., Hanover, flows N. 33 m., and joins the Elbe 7 m. W. Altona, navigable up to Buxtehude.

Este, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. SW. Padua, cap. dist. E. It gave name to a noble family very prominent in Italian history in the 15th and 16th centuries, and from which the present royal family of England is descended. P. 10,200.

Estell, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dep. E., 35 m. W. by N. Matagalpa. P. (1888) 8300.

Estella, tn., Spain, prov. Navarra, 20 m. WSW. Pamplona. P. 6000.

Estelline, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hamlin co., 118 m. N. by E. Yankton. P. <1400.

Estepa, tn., Spain, prov. Seville, 40 m. S. by W. Córdoba. P. 8900.

Estepona, seapt., Spain, prov. Malaga, 23 m. NNE. Gibraltar. Important mines of magnetic iron ore near. P. 9800.

Esterel, Monts d', mts., France, partly in dep. Alpes Maritimes, but mainly in dep. Var (*q.v.*).

Esternay, tn., France, dep. Marne, on the Grand Morin, arr. and 28 m. SW. Épernay. P. <2000.

Esteron, riv., France. See **Alpes Maritimes.**

Estero Real ('royal estuary'), estuary, in the W. of Nicaragua, formed by the union of the Rio de Villanueva from the E. with another river from the SE.; mouth at the upper end of the S. branch of the Gulf of Fonseca; said to be capable of being made navigable for vessels of large size at little cost.

Estero Salado ('salt estuary'). See **Guayaquil.**

Estersnow, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 3 m. SE. Boyle, 5½ m. W. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon; 6457 ac. P. <1500.

Estes Park, a beautiful high valley at the base of Long's Peak, U.S., Colorado, Larimer co., about 55 m. NW. by N. Denver.

Estevan, isl., Canada, Brit. Columbia, crossed by 53° N., 129° 35′ W.

Estevan, coal-mining vil., Canada, about 325 m. SW. of Winnipeg.

Estherville, tn., U.S., Iowa, Emmett co., 89 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Esthonia (**Ehstland,** Esthonian *Eesti-maa*), Baltic prov. of Russia, on S. coast of Gulf of Finland; has the govt. of St. Petersburg in E., Livonia in S., and Baltic Sea in W. Several islands (Dagö, Worms, Kassar, &c.), as well as smaller islands off Reval, belong to it. A low plain, less than 100 ft. above the sea, stretches along the coast, and gradually rises in the interior to 250–300 ft., while a range of hills, 500–550 ft., occupies its southern parts. Entirely covered with the bottom moraine of the Scandinavian glacier lying upon Silurian sandstones and limestones, and covered with recent sands and clays. Watered by Narova, flowing from Lake Peipus or Chudskoye to Gulf of Finland, and many small rivers. Many marshes, gradually transformed into meadows. Good forests. Climate moist. Average temp. at Baltischport, 40.2° F.; Jan. 21.2°, July 60.6°; yearly rfall. at Reval, 19.7 in. (June to Nov. 13 in.). Pop. chiefly Ehstes, Germans (12,000), Swedes (5000), and a few thousands of Russians. Religion chiefly Lutheran. Agriculture in good state, especially on landlords' estates; grain exported. Potatoes largely cultivated, partly for manufacture of spirits. Considerable cattle-breeding; good races of ponies kept. Considerable fishing. Various manufactures give occupation to about 10,000 workers. Chief ports, Hapsal, Werder, and Dagö on Baltic Sea; Kunda, Reval, and Baltischport on Gulf of Finland. A line of railway runs along the coast of the Gulf of Finland from Baltischport to St. Petersburg. Divided into four dists.: Harrien (chief tn. Reval, cap. of govt.), Wieck (chief tn. Hapsal), Wierland (Wesenberg), and Jerwen (Weissenstein). Area, 7818 sq. m. P. (1819) 227,000; (1870) 323,960; (1888) 395,980.

Esthonians, Ehstes, Finnish stem, inhabiting chiefly the Baltic provs. of Russia (Esthonia and Livonia), and also in small numbers those of Pskov and St. Petersburg. Small colonies in E. Russia, and even in Siberia. Have been driven northwards by the Letts. Speak a dialect of Finnish; Lutherans in religion.

Esthwaite Water, small lake, Eng., in the extreme N. of Lancashire, 9½ m. W. by N. Kendal, between Coniston Water and Windermere, drained SE. into Windermere.

Estill, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the E., S. of 38° N., crossed by 84° W.

Estissac, tn., France, dep. Aube, on the Vanne, arr. and 13 m. W. by S. Troyes. P. <2000.

Eston, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 3½ m. ESE. Middlesbrough, 2 m. SSE. South Bank stn. P. 10,700; eccles. par. (**E. with Normanby**) P. 10,800.

Eston Grange, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Cleveland div., on the NE. R., 5 m. ENE. Middlesbrough.

Estoy, comm., Portugal, dist. Faro. P. <5000.

Estrada, La, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, 15 m. S. by E. Santiago. P. 24,900.

Estrées St. Denis, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 8 m. W. by N. Compiègne. P. <2000.

Estrello de Camara de Lobos, comm., Portugal, Madeira, dist. Funchal. P. <5000.

Estrella, Serra da ('star-range'), the ancient *Mons Herminius,* a granitic mountain range, Portugal, in the old prov. of Beira, trending 75 m. from NE. to SW. between the valleys of the Mondego and the Zezere, the latter of which separates it from the Spanish Sierra de Gata. Slopes gently towards the N., abruptly southwards. The SW. end of it is sometimes known as the Serra de Lousa. Highest peak Malhãoda Serra, 6535 ft. There is a meteorological stn. at the height of 4728 ft.; rfall. (5 yrs.), 137.8 in.

Estrella, vil., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 60 m. NW. by W. Porto Alegre.

Estremadura, in Portuguese spelling **Extremadura** (the *last* permanent Christian conquest, in Portugal as well as in Spain, to the beginning of the 13th century, or *extrema Durii* the *furthest* Christian land beyond the Douro), one of the old

central littoral provs. of Portugal, between the Beiras (or Douro and Beira-Baixa in 1834, N. and E.), Alemtejo (E. and S.), and the Atlantic (W.), divided into two parts by the lower valley of riv. Tagus, formed (N.) by a long peninsula-like territory stretching NE.–SW. between the Tagus and the sea, with Serra d'Aire–Monte Junto–Cintra as a backbone; (S.) by a littoral strip of land between the Tagus and Alemtejo, drained by riv. Sado. Hilly in the N., with extensive plains in the valley of the Tagus and S. Forests of oak, chestnuts, and, principally, olive and pine trees. Numerous vines, producing celebrated wines. The alluvial lands on the Tagus are the best producing wheat dist. of Portugal, where good horses and bulls, for the fights, are reared. Lisbon in the centre, and Setubal (S.) are the seaports of E. The old prov. of E. is substituted (since 1842) by three dists: Lisbon, Leiria, Santarem. See **Portugal, Lisbon.**

Estremadura (*extrema-ora*, the *furthest* conquest over the Moors in the 13th century), an old, natural and historical div. of Spain, continuation (at 1600 ft. mean alt. forming a double inclined plan N. to S., E. to W.) of the Castillian plateau (some 190 m. by 90 m.) and of the Tagus and Guadiana valleys, between Sierras de Gata and de Gredos (dividing it from Leon and Old Castille on the N.), Sierra Morena (dividing it from Andalucia on the S.), spurs of the latter and of Sierra Guadalupe (dividing it E. from New Castille), Sierras de Gata, São Mamede, rivs. Tagus and Guadiana (dividing it W. from Portugal). The middle parts of the parallel valleys (NE.–SW.) of riv. Tagus (N.) and Guadiana (S.), and a high water-parting (Sierras Altamira–Guadalupe–Montanchez–San Pedro) between the two, form, with their vast hilly lands (*barros*, *dehesas*), the whole of E., and furnish the winter pastures (*invernaderos retasados*), on more than one-third of its total area, to the *transhumantes* sheep (*mesta*, see **Castille**) of the N. provs. (*agostaderos*), and the acorns (*bellotas*, from extensive oak woods), to numerous swine. In the Roman (see **Merida**) and Moorish times wheat was extensively cultivated. The population is now very scarce, and the land mostly neglected. There are important mines. The Guadiana valley is unhealthy. E. is now a military *Capitania general* (seat at Badajoz), a judicial *Audiencia* (seat at Cáceres). Administratively it was substituted (since 1833) by two provs. (the largest of all Spanish provs.), Cáceres (the N. half of E.) and Badajoz (the S. half). See **Spain,** table, &c.

Estremoz, fortified tn., Portugal, Estremadura, prov. Evora (in old prov. Alemtejo), 21 m. W. Elvas. P. (comm.) 7300.

Esupwa Pass, Portuguese W. Africa, E. of Benguella, on the road to Bihe.

Eszek, or **Osjek** (in German **Esseg**), tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 43 m. SE. by S. Fünfkirchen, on the Drave, a little above its confluence with the Danube. Alt. 387 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 28.8°, July 72.3° P. 19,800.

Esztergom, Hungary. See **Gran.**

Etables, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the N. ct., 37 m. W. St. Malo, arr. and 8 m. NNW. St. Brieuc. P. <2000.

Etah, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. E., 75 m. SW. Bareilly. P. (1881) 8100; (1891) 7800; Hindus, 4900; Moham. 2400.

Etain, tn., France, dep. Meuse, arr. and 12 m. E. by N. Verdun-sur-Meuse. P. <3000.

Etaiyapuram, or **Ettiyápuram** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 38 m. NE. by N. Tinnevelli. P. (1881) 5200; (1891) 6300; Hindus, 5900.

Etajima, Japan. See **Kure.**

Etal, vil., Eng., Northumberland, on the r. bk. of the Till, div. and 9½ m. SW. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 4 m. E. Coldstream stn., P.O.

Etam, place named in O. T. See **'Ain 'Atân** and **Altûn.** E. ('rock'). See **Beit 'Atah.**

Étampes, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. E., 25 m. W. Fontainebleau. P. 8000.

Etangs, Canal des, France, dep. Hérault, the part of the Canal du Midi which connects the Etang de Thau with the Canal de la Radelle, traversing the Etangs de Maguelonne, Perols, and Mauguio.

Etaples, fishing tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Montreuil, on the NW. ct., at the mouth of the Canche, 15 m. S. by E. Boulogne. P. <4000.

Etáwah, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. E., on the l. bk. of the Jumna, 85 m. W. by N. Cawnpur. The town proper is situated among ravines clothed with trees, so that from many points of view the city looks like a large garden. E. is a place of considerable trade, but has no important manufacture. The bathing ghâts are lined by many handsome shrines. The fort is a handsome ruin. The dist. ranks among the healthiest in the plains of India. P. (1881) 34,700; (1891) 38,800; Hindus, 26,000; Moham. 11,800.

Etchemin, riv., Canada, Quebec, issues from **Lake E.,** in Dorchester co., 47 m. SE. Quebec, and flows NW. to the St. Lawrence, which it enters about 4 m. SSW. Quebec.

Etchetah, settlement, U.S., Montana, Custer co., 240 m. E. Butte.

Etchilhampton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 3 m. ESE. Devizes, 12 m. E. by N. Trowbridge. P. <250. See **All Cannings.**

Etchingham, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., on the Rother, 11½ m. SE. Tunbridge Wells, on the SE. R., P.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**E. with Hurst Green**) P. <1000.

Etchmiadzin. See **Echmiadzin.**

Etchu, a kuni or old prov., now in Toyama ken, Japan.

Etel, comm., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 9 m. SE. Lorient, on an irregular bay to which it gives name. P. <2000.

Etelessa, tn., Spain. See **Ledesma.**

Eten, tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Lambayeque, on the W. ct., about 6° 52′ S. Shallow and dangerous anchorage. P. 3000.

Eternity Bay, Canada, Quebec, inlet on the r. bk. of the Saguenay R., in 70° 22° W.

Etesian Winds. See **Mediterranean.**

Ethan, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Davison co., 55 m. NW. by N. Yankton. P. <1500.

Ether, place named in O. T. See **El 'Atra.**

Etheridge, goldfield, Queensland, Gilbert co., about 190 m. SW. Cairns. P. <1500.

Etherley, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 3 m. WSW. Bishop Auckland, 2½ m. W. of its stn. on the NE. R., P.O. (**High E.**); coal-mining. P. <2000.

Etherow, small stream, Eng., issues from Torside Reservoir, and flows SW. on the NW. border of Derbyshire till it joins the Goyt. See **Mersey.**

Eticup, postal receiving-house, W. Australia, Hay co., 80 m. N. by W. Albany, on the railway to Albany.

l'Étivaz (in 1478 *Lestivaz*, from Latin *Æstiva*, 'summer pastures'), vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 11 m. E. Montreux.

Etive (ēt'iv), **Loch,** inlet, Scot., NW. Argyllshire, stretching E. then NE. from the Firth of Lorne; receives at its head the **riv. Etive** from the NE.; abounds with salmon. See **Lora, Falls of.**

Etna, or **Ætna,** locally **Monte Gibello** (the latter name tautological, *Monte* being Italian for mountain, and *Gibello* a corruption of the Arabic *Jebel*, 'mountain'), volcanic mt., Sicily, on the E. ct. of the island, prov. Catania, forming a nearly isolated cone, having E. the Mediterranean, and on the other sides the rivers Simeto and Onobello. The summit of the volcano is the culminating point of an irregularly triangular space, and its slopes are divided into three regions: (1) the lava region, covered with the richest vegetation, elegant cities and villas; (2) the wooded region; (3) the upper region, covered with scoriæ and ashes, in the midst of which rises the principal crater, which is always covered with snow. Its E. slope is broken by a steep-sided valley, known as the Val del Bue (or Bove). The highest point, 10,865 ft. above the sea, is in 37° 43′ 31″ N., 15° E. Snow limit, 9530 ft. The first recorded eruption of E. was in the year 476 B.C.

Etna, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and on Allegheny R., 4 m. NNE. Pittsburg. P. <4000.

Étoile, L', comm., France, dep. Drôme, arr. and 7 m. S. Valence. P. <3000.

Etoiles, Les, isls., Bahamas. See **Hogsties.**

Eton, tn. and par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, opposite Windsor. Famous for its college, founded by Henry VII. 1440. PM.O. (**E. Wick**). P. <3000.

Eton, small tn., Queensland, Carlisle co., 15 m. SW. by W. Mackay, in a sugar-growing dist. P. <1500.

Etorofu-shima, isl., Japan. See **Iturup.**

Etosha, salt-pan, S. Africa. See **Kalahari.**

Et'owah, co., U.S., Alabama, intersected by 34° N., and 86° W.

Etréchy, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Etampes, 22 m. S. Versailles. P. <2000.

Etrépagny, tn., France, dep. Eure, 24 m. ESE. Rouen, arr. and 10 m. ENE. Les Andelys. P. <2000.

Etretat, comm. and watering-place, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Le Havre, on the W. ct., 9 m. WSW. Fécamp. P. <2000.

Etreux, comm., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, 20 m. NE. by E. St. Quentin. P. <2000.

Etrigny, comm., France, Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 14 m. S. by W. Châlon-sur-Saône. P. <2000.

Etropol Balkans. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Etropolje, tn., Bulgaria, on the N. side of the Balkans, 35 m. E. by N. Sofia. P. <4000.

Eturia, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Staffordshire, 1½ m. S. Burslem, with a stn. (**E. for Basford**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly.; has extensive iron-works, one of the largest potteries in the country, and schools erected by the Messrs. Wedgwood. P. 5400.

Etsch, riv. See **Adige.**

Ettagh, par., Ire., SW. King's co., bars. Ballybritt and Clonlisk, 6½ m. SSE. Parsonstown; 7033 ac. P. <1000.

Ettelbrück, vil., gd.-duchy of and 17 m. N. Luxemburg. P. <4000.

Ettenheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, cap. circle, 9 m. N. Freiburg. P. <3000.

Etterbeek, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 2 m. ESE. Brussels. P. 17,700.

Et-Tih, Desert of. See **El Tyh.**

Ettingshall, eccles. par. and a suburb of Wolverhampton, Eng., Staffordshire, in the S. and W. divs., with a stn. (**E. Road and Bilston**) on the L. & NW. R. P. 6500.

Ettington, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, PMT.O. See **Eatington.**

Ettiyápuram, tn., India. See **Etaiyápuram.**

Ettlingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 4½ m. S. Karlsruhe; has important cotton-spinning and weaving industries, and many Roman antiquities. P. 5900.

Etton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. NW. by N. Peterborough, 1 m. NE. Helpstone stn. P.<250.

Etton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12 m. NW. by N. Hull, 1½ m. NW. by W. Cherry Burton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ettrick, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., on the r. bk. of the Clutha. 60 m. WNW. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Ettrick, par., Scot., Selkirkshire, on the E. Water, 15 m. W. Hawick; birthplace (1770) of James Hogg, 'the Ettrick Shepherd.' PM.O., and P.O. at E. Bridge. 42,387 ac. P.<500.

Ettrick, riv., Scot., rises in the extreme SW. of Selkirkshire, flows NE. through the county past Selkirk, and enters the Tweed about 3½ m. below Selkirk.

Ettrick, vil., U.S., Virginia, Chesterfield co., 20 m. S. Richmond, 2 m. NW. Petersburg. P.<1500.

Ettrick Forest, pastoral tract, Scot., Selkirkshire, watered by the Ettrick R. and its tribs.; was originally part of the great Caledonian forest, but is now almost entirely divested of trees.

Etwall, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. WSW. Derby, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Etymander, riv., Afghanistan. See **Helmand.**

Etzatlan, tn., Mexico, prov. Jalisco, 60 m. W. by S. Guadalajara. P. 8000.

Etzikom Coulee, deep river-valley, Canada, in the S. of Alberta and SW. of Assiniboia, discharges into the Pak-Oghkee Lake.

Eu, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the l. bk. of the Presle, 18 m. ENE. Dieppe. The Château d'Eu contains a collection of historical portraits, and is surrounded by a park. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable distance to the E. and S. P.<5000.

Eua (e-u'a), one of the Tonga Is., SE. of Tongatabu, in 21° 25′ S., 174° 52′ W.

Eubœa (Greek pronunciation, ev-vi'a; meaning land of 'good cattle feeding'), formerly known, from the Middle Ages onwards, as *Euripo*, *Egribos*, or *Egripos* (the name of the channel on the SW. in a corrupt form being transferred to the isl.), or *Negropont* (Italian, 'black bridge'), the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, in the Ægean Sea, lying along the N. coast of the provs. (*nomoi*) of Phthiotis and Phocis and Attica and Bœotia, separated from the mainland by the channel of E. or *Euripos*, which is crossed by a bridge at its narrowest and shallowest point opposite Chalkis, the portion N. of this strait being known as Atalantē, or the Talantian Euripos, and that to the S. as Eritrēa. Length, 115 m.; greatest breadth, 33 m. With the northern Sporades (the islands of Skopelos, Khiliodromia, Skyros, &c.), it forms a prov. (*nomos*) of Greece. Surface mountainous, but fertile. Highest mountains, St. Elias, near the SE. extremity, 4840 ft., and Delphi, near centre on N. coast, 5725 ft. Principal products, corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. Principal towns, Chalkis, cap. of the N. div.; Karystos, chief town of the S. div. The mean depth of the N. portion of the channel of *Euripos* is 435 ft.; of the S. portion, 165 ft.; at Chalkis, 23 ft. The channel is remarkable for the repeated occurrence of high water frequently observed in the course of the day—in the S. basin of the harb. of Chalkis, where the phenomenon is most remarkable, about fifteen times a day on many days in the month. (For an account and discussion of this phenomenon, see *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1888, pp. 331, &c.). Both sides of the Euripo Channel suffered by a most destructive earthquake towards the end of April 1894. The channel is now (1894) being deepened. Area, including small islands adjacent, 1420 sq. m. (Wisotzki). See **Greece.**

Euchar, River, Scot. See **Scamadale, Lake.**

Eucla, tp. and small pt., W. Australia, Eucla div., on the S. ct., 128° 52′ E., the Western Australian terminus of the telegraphic line from Albany towards Adelaide. Mean temp., yr. 63.0° F., Jan. 69.8°, July 54.2. P.<1500.

Euclid, vil., U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., 10 m. ENE. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Eudokeef, or **Foggy Islands,** group of small isls. in the N. Pacific, off the SE. ct. of Alaska, N. America.

Eudora, vil., U.S., Kansas, Douglas co., on R. Kansas, 31 m. E. by S. Topeka. P.<1500.

Eudunda, vil., S. Australia, Eyre co., 58 m. NNE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Eufaula, city, U.S., Alabama, Barbour co., on the r. bk. of the Chattahoochee R., which is navigable to this point for the largest boats at all seasons, 75 m. ESE. Montgomery. P.<5000.

Euganean Hills, low range of mts., Italy, Lombardy, in the W. of prov. Padua, extending for about 10 m. NW. to SE. The mountains are of volcanic origin, trachyte being the principal rock, and are covered with wood. Warm mineral springs occur at Albano, Battaglia, and Ortone. Highest point, Monte Venda, alt. 1920 ft.

Eugene City, vil., U.S., Oregon, Lane co., on Willamette R., here navigable for steam-boats, 102 m. S. by W. Portland. Alt. 451 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Eugowra, post-tn., New South Wales, Ashburnham co., on Manadgery R., 170 m. W. by N. Sydney. P.<1500.

Eulengebirge ('owl mountains'), chain of mts., Prussia, Upper Silesia, stretching NW. from the Neisse to the N. of Glatz. Hohe-Eule Peak is 3370 ft. high.

Eungella, mining locality, Queensland, Carlisle co., 52 m. W. Mackay. P.<1500.

Eupatoria (Tatar *Ghezler*, formerly *Kozlov*), dist. tn. and seapt., Russia, govt. Taurida, 51 m. NW. of Simpheropol, on W. ct. of Crimea, 45° 12′ N. lat., 33° 51′ E. long. Open roadstead, 4–16 fathoms deep; dangerous on account of inland NE. wind. Exports corn, wool, hides, butter, tallow, and salt. Many salt lakes in E. dist. P. 17,350.

Eupen, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle E., 11 m. S. by W. Aix-la-Chapelle, close to the Belgian frontier. Carries on wool-spinning and weaving and various other manufactures. Tn. P. 14,500; comm. P. 15,400.

Euphrates (native **Frat, Furat, Furad**), riv. of Asiatic Turkey, the easternmost part of which it drains; rises by two heads in the tableland of Armenia, the name Frat being locally given to the northern or so-called western branch, called by the Turks Kara-su ('black river'), which rises about 20 m. NE. Erzerum, the other being called the Murad or Morad-su, and rising between Lake Van and Mount Ararat. Both branches have a W. course, and they unite in 39° N., 39° E., whence the E. has successively a S. and SE. course, encompassing on three sides the whole basin of its chief tributary the Tigris, and separating Turkish Armenia and Mesopotamia from Syria and the Arabian desert. In 31° N., 47° E., the Tigris unites with it to form the Shat-el-Arab, which, about 100 m. below, enters the head of the Persian Gulf, and including which the total length of the E. to the source of the Murad may be estimated at 1600 m. In its upper third it traverses a mountainous country, forming numerous rapids and cataracts. From Someisat, or Samsat, in 37½° N., it was formerly navigable to the sea, but the upper part of its course can now only be reached during the periodical risings of the waters (at the melting of the mountain snow), but it is still navigable by light boats and rafts as high as Birejik, in 37° N. (E. of Aintab). A steamer has even descended the river from this point (to which it was conveyed in sections by land), but at present rapids and falls, caused mainly by irrigation dams, entirely prevent steam navigation during low water, though a commission appointed by the Turkish Government has reported that it could be made navigable for steamers at all seasons at little cost. For vessels of larger size the river is navigable only from the sea to 50 m. above its confluence with the Tigris, or for a distance of about 150 m. in all. There is no river in the world of anything like the dimensions of the E. the practical value of which is so trifling. The breaking down of the long-neglected embankments in 1834, caused by an unusually high flood from the melting of the snows on the mountains near its source, and the consequent spreading of the waters into huge, shallow, and pestilential morasses, closed the history of this famous stream. Formerly it was the highway for the export of vast quantities of grain raised in the provinces around it. Now its navigation amounts to nothing, its flourishing towns have decayed, and the industries of the provinces have ceased. Besides the Tigris, it receives on the l. bk. the Khabur. The principal towns on its banks above the confluence of the Tigris are Suk-esh-Sheyuk, Hilleh, Hit, and Anah; below the confluence is the important seaport of Busra (Bussora). Estimated length, 1600 m. Area of basin, 260,000 sq. m. See **Irak Arabi.**

Eurasia. See **Europe.**

Eure, the anct. *Ebura* (contains the Gaelic root *bior*, 'water'), riv., in the NW. of France, rises in dep. Orne, flows NE. through the deps. Eure-et-Loir and Eure, past Chartres, Nogent-le-Roi, Ivry, Louviers, and joins the Seine on the left near Pont-de-l'Arche. Chief affluent the Iton, on left. Length 112 m., for 50 of which it is navigable.

Eure, dep., NW. France, belonging entirely to the basin of the Seine, which traverses it in the E., and whose estuary washes its NW. frontier, making it almost maritime in character; formed from three dists. of the ancient prov. of Normandy; the county of Évreux contributed one-third of the whole area of the dep., which includes an insignificant strip off Perche; the arrs. are five: Évreux, the cap., les Andelys, Bernay, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer. The surface consists of a succession of plateaux (eight in number), for the most part very fertile, formed of chalk

and tertiary rocks, and varied by charming valleys. These plateaux are in the W., the Lieuvin between the Charentonne and Rille, Pays d'Ouche between the Rille and Upper Iton, the plateau of Breteuil and Conches succeeded to the N. by those of Neubourg and Roumois. The plain of Saint-André (in the SE. of the dep.) lies between the Iton, Avre, and Eure; the Ile-de-Grâce between the Eure and Seine, and the Vexin-Normand between the Seine, Epte, Andelle, and N. frontier of the dep. The climate is moist and clement. With the exception of the Pays d'Ouche, the dep. is throughout very fertile; one-fifth is covered with wood and coppice. Principal cereals wheat and oats, the productiveness of both of which per acre far exceeds the average of France. Among other important crops are mangolds and apples for cider-making, and the production of sugar-beet and colza is considerable, that of flax moderate. Minerals unimportant. The first rank in the industries of the dep. is held by the manufacture of textile fabrics, both woollen and cotton, especially in the arr. of Louviers. Area, 2331 sq. m. P. (1891) 349,471. See **France,** table.

Eure-et-Loir, dep., N. France, SE. of dep. Eure, formed of parts of Orléanais (Beauce, dists. Chartrain and Dunois), Normandy (Perche-Gouet, Thimerais), and Ile-de-France (Dronais). Four arrs.: Chartres, cap., Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou. The E. and W. of the dep. differ much in physical configuration. In the E. is the Beauce, a region relieved only by broad undulations; in the W., the Perche, or highland region, abounds in smiling hills crowned with fine forests, and varied by fertile valleys traversed by numerous watercourses. The dep. is divided almost equally between the two basins of the Seine and the Loire, the N. being traversed or bordered by the Eure and its tribs., the Blaise and Avre (l. bk.), and the Vesgre (r. bk.), the S. part by the Loire and Huisne. None of these rivers, except the Eure in that part of its course which borders the dep. of Eure, is navigable or floatable, and there is no navigation canal in the dep. The climate is generally mild; somewhat colder in the Perche dist. than in the Beauce, the former being essentially healthy, whilst in the latter, especially in autumn, intermittent fever prevails, occasioned by the insalubrity of the pools in which rain water is stored for village and farm use. Agricultural produce similar to those of Eure, except that sugar-beet, colza, and flax are absent, or nearly so. Minerals unimportant. The principal manufacturing industry of the dep. is flour-milling in the valleys of the Loir and Eure; among others, manufactures of hats, textiles, and boots. Area, 2293 sq. m. P. (1891) 284,683. See **France,** table.

Eureka, city, U.S., California, Humboldt co., 87 m. S. of NW. corner of state. The harbour has 15 ft. of water at low tide; E. exports large quantities of lumber. P. <5000.

Eureka, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, McPherson co., 97 m. NNE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Eureka, vil., U.S., Illinois, Woodford co., 18 m. E. by N. Peoria. P. <1500.

Eureka, city, U.S., Kansas, Greenwood co., 90 m. SSW. Topeka. P. <3000.

Eureka, tn., U.S., Nevada, cap. E. co., 175 m. E. by N. Carson City, and 58 m. E. Austin. Alt. 6371 ft. (R.R.). Mean temp. (1 yr.), yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 24.2°, Aug. 75.4°; rfall., yr. 11.48 in., June to Sept. 1.43 in. P. <2000.

Eureka, tn., U.S., Utah, Juab co., 57 m. S. by W. Salt Lake City. P. <2000.

Eureka City, tn., South African Republic, Lydenburg dist., 14 m. NE. Barberton, on the Kaap Gold Fields.

Eureka Creek, tin-mining centre, N. Queensland, Chelmsford co., near Herberton. P. <1500.

Eureka Junction, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 22 m. NW. Walla Walla.

Eureka Springs, city, U.S., Arkansas, Carroll co., 146 m. NW. by N. Little Rock, a health resort, with mineral springs, in a picturesque situation. P. <4000.

Eurelia, post-tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 40 m. E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Euripos, tn. and channel, Greece. See **Chalkis** and **Eubœa.**

Euroa, post-tn., Victoria, Delatite and Moira cos., 67 m. WSW. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Eurobodalla, post-vil., New South Wales, on the Tuross, Dampier co., in 36° 5′ S., and 149° 58′ E. P. <1500.

Eurongilly, New South Wales. See **Clarendon.**

Europa, Peñas de, mts., Spain. See **Cantabrian Mts.**

Europe, the smallest of the continents (apart from Australia), is physically a penin. of Asia, and for certain purposes it is convenient to view the entire land-mass composed of E. and Asia as one, to which the name of **Eurasia** has been given. The distinction between the two finds its original explanation in history. It dates back to the time when the civilised nations of the West were gathered round the Mediterranean, where E. and Asia are separated by water. According to Egli, the two names are of Semitic origin, the name E. being connected with the word *ereb*, or *irib*, of the Assyrian inscriptions, meaning 'sunset,' or 'west'; Asia with *asu*, meaning 'sunrise,' or 'east.' The distinction between the two continents is, moreover, indefeasibly justified by the fact, that where they are not separated by water, the most populous regions of both, inhabited by peoples having a totally different history and civilisation, are separated by vast tracts of thinly peopled country or absolute desert. With respect to the **surface,** the mainland of E. may be divided into three regions. (1.) In the N. there is a highland or mountain region occupying the peninsula of Scandinavia. (2.) Another mountain region occupies the greater part of the S., reaching farthest N. about the middle, where its boundary advances in central Germany nearly to the latitude of London, receding thence south-westwards through the middle of France to the Pyrenees, and south-eastwards to the mouth of the Danube. The principal mountain ranges in this area are the Pyrenees, Alps, Apennines, Jura, Vosges, Carpathians, and Balkan mountains. Remote from this area is the long series of ranges in the E. of Russia known collectively as the Urals. (3.) Between these two mountain areas in the N. and S., there is a vast plain which stretches continuously from the shore of the English Channel and the German Ocean to the E. of E., and in Russia spreads out N. and S. from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to those of the Black Sea. The chief **rivers** radiate from two far-distant centres: (*a.*) The Alps, whence flow the Rhine to the German Ocean; the Rhone, Po, and Adige to the Mediterranean; and several tribs. of the Danube to the Black Sea. (*b.*) The region in the heart of Russia, of which the Valdai Hills are the centre, the region from which flow the Volga to the Caspian Sea, the Don and Dnieper to the Black Sea, the Western Dvina and Niemen to the Baltic, and a trib. of the Northern Dvina to the White Sea. The principal **lakes** are in two great groups. One group lies round the Baltic, and includes large lakes in Russia (Ladoga, the largest in E. Onega, and Peipus), and in Sweden (Wener Wetter, and Mälar), and a large number of small ones in Russian Finland and N. Germany. The other group is situated N. and S. of the Alps, chiefly in Switzerland and Italy, the largest in this group being only about one-third of the size of the smallest of those mentioned as belonging to the former group. The situation and outline of the continent are peculiarly favourable to its **climate.** The difference in the size of E. as compared with Asia makes it impossible for it to have such vast tracts as the latter continent, remote from the sources of moisture, the essential condition of fertility and cultivation, or rendered unfit for cultivation by the duration and the rigour of frost. The whole area, except a small fraction in the N., lies within the temperate zone, and the great irregularity of its outline causes it to enjoy in a higher degree than any other continent the mitigating effects of the sea on extremes of heat and cold. Its westerly situation is of even greater importance in this respect [**Asia,** climate], and its southern penins. have a peculiarly warm and equable climate, not only in consequence of the moderating effect of the Mediterranean Sea on the temperature, but also because these penins. are to a large extent protected from cold northerly winds by mountain barriers on the N. In temperate E. there is the same increase in extremes of temperature from W. to E. as in other parts of the N. temperate zone, and this is true to a certain extent even of the countries belonging to the Mediterranean region. Besides these penins., or the greater part of them, nearly the whole of France and the British Isles, and the whole of Belgium and Holland, are outside of the area in which the mean daily temperature sinks below the freezing-point for at least one month in the year. On the other hand, the area in which the mean daily temperature is above 50° Fahr. for at least eight months in the year is almost confined to the Mediterranean region, although it includes also the W. of France from about the Loire southwards. In the E. of Russia the area in which there is at least one month with a mean daily temperature above 68° Fahr. extends as far N. as the latitude of the Orkney Islands. By far the greater part of the area of E. has a sufficient rainfall for cultivation, so that S. of the region in which the temperature puts a limit on agriculture, almost the whole of the lowland area, and even in the far S., land at the height of between two and three thousand feet is capable of being tilled. The deficiency of rainfall prevents the pursuit of agriculture chiefly in the SE. of Russia and in the interior of Spain. But though the rainfall is thus generally distributed, and occurs everywhere more or less all the year round, it is most abundant at different places during different seasons. The W. and, above all, the NW., is the region in which autumn rains prevail, the E. that in which there is a predominance of summer rain, but the Mediterranean Penins. are the only region in which there is a marked deficiency of rain during any particular season. There the rains are chiefly winter rains, and the middle of summer is remarkable for its drought, to the S. of about 40° N. almost rainless. (With respect to the climate of E., the following papers and maps may be referred to as amongst the most instructive:—Supan, On the Mean Duration of Warm Periods, *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1887, p. 165, with maps, plate 10; Hildebrandson's map showing the date at which the mean temperature rises above the freezing point in different parts

of E., copied in Longman's New Atlas; Supan, On the Seasonal Distribution of Rain in E., W. Asia, and N. Africa, in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 296, with maps, plate 21; Elfert, On the Extent of Cloud in Central E., *ibid.*, p. 137, with map, plate 11). So far as can be judged by language, the **people** of E. are mainly of Aryan stock. Six families of Aryan languages are spoken: the Slavonic, in the E. and SE.; the Lithuanic, including the Lithuanian and Lettic, in W. Russia; the Teutonic, in Germany, Scandinavia, Denmark, Holland, part of Belgium, and the British Isles; the Thraco-Hellenic, including Greek and Albanian, in the southern parts of the Balkan Penin.; the Italic or Romanic, in certain countries where Roman influence formerly prevailed (Italy, the Iberian Penin., France, part of Belgium, part of Switzerland, Roumania); and the Celtic or Keltic, now confined to certain isolated dists. in the British Isles and Brittany. Among the non-Aryan peoples, the most important are those speaking the languages known as the Finno-Ugric, including the Finns and Lapps in the N., the Esthonians on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, and the Samoyedes, Siryänians, and Voguls in the NE. of Russia. The Basques on both sides of the W. Pyrenees speak a language quite peculiar. As regards **religion,** Christianity is that of the great majority. About half the Christians are Roman Catholics (chiefly in the S.), and the remainder are nearly equally divided between Protestants (chiefly in the Teutonic part of the continent) and adherents of the Greek Church (in Russia and the Balkan Penin.). Mohammedanism is the religion of the Turks and some other inhabitants of eastern E., and there are between five and six million Jews scattered through different countries, mainly, however, in that part of central E. which lies between the E. limit of the Dnieper basin in the E. and the upper Oder and the Alps in the W. The great fact in the history of E., which helps to explain the high **density of population** in that continent, is the long duration of its advancing civilisation, together with the remarkably rapid strides taken within the last hundred years in consequence of the great mechanical inventions which have taken place in E. In civilisation, however, this continent was preceded by Asia and northern Africa (Egypt). In the earliest glimpses that we get of the commerce between western Asia and southern E., we find the latter region supplying only the produce of their herds and forests—hides, wool, wood, wild honey, cattle, and sheep, besides male and female slaves; and the articles received in return are ready-made clothes, iron and other metal tools, weapons, images, boxes of bronze, and vessels of glass. The commerce thus carried on by Asia with E. seems, in fact, to have been not unlike that carried on partly by Europeans, partly by Arabs, with the people of Africa at the present day. Many of the **cultivated trees and plants** now thoroughly characteristic of certain parts of E. are known, or appear to have been introduced into that continent within historic times. The olive, the cypress, and the laurel, the evergreens now so characteristic of the Mediterranean Penins., and so well adapted to stand the dry summers of that region, seem all to be of Asiatic origin, though introduced at a very early date. The olive began to clothe the hills of Sicily as far back as the seventh century, B.C. Of oriental origin also is lucerne, the equally characteristic fodder-plant of that region, the deep-rooted ally of the clover, which survives the driest summers, and has hence been introduced into many other parts of the world with a similar climate to the Mediterranean. From Asia also came the fig, mulberry, almond, walnut, chestnut, and apricot, all before the birth of Christ. The mulberry of the ancients, however, was the black mulberry, the sycamine of the Greeks, the white mulberry being a much later arrival from the E. From Asia likewise came at various dates, mostly after the beginning of the Christian era, rice, cotton, and several members of the orange genus (citrons, lemons, and oranges proper); and after the discovery of America agaves and cactuses, potatoes, maize, and tobacco were added to the vegetation and agriculture of this continent. The chief cereals of E., however, seem all to have been cultivated there in pre-historic times. Wheat and barley, as well as two kinds of millet, are proved by remains found beside the lake dwellings of Switzerland to have been cultivated in the later Stone Age; but the evidence of language would appear to show that many of our common cultivated plants, including cabbages, peas, vetches, parsley, and onions, were introduced into cultivation in central and northern E. directly or indirectly from Italy. As regards its **fauna,** E. belongs entirely to the Palæarctic Region of Sclater and Wallace, which embraces also the N. and W. of Asia (exclusive of Arabia) and N. Africa as far as the S. of the Atlas and the head of the Nile delta, and is characterised in its mammalian fauna by its abundance of carnivores (ounces, lynxes, wolves, foxes, bears, weasels, gluttons), rodents (marmots, beavers, pikas), and ungulates (sheep, deer, chamois, and musk-deer), and by the absence of monkeys, lemurs, and frugivorous bats, as well as elephants and the hyrax. A sub-region is formed by the countries round the Mediterranean. At the present day E. is to a larger extent a manufacturing region than any other continent, but the predominance of **manufactures** is characteristic only of certain countries. The British Isles, France, Germany, and Switzerland, all have manufactured goods as the leading export of native origin, and to these must be added Belgium, if not Holland, though the mode in which the commercial statistics of these countries are prepared does not make this evident. In all other European countries the chief exports are still products of the soil, the forest, or the sea. One of the most important facts in the commercial history of the continent within recent years, is the extent to which its agriculture has been affected by the rapid development of commerce in grain with many parts of the world, in which wheat and other crops are produced under exceptionably favourable conditions. For particulars as to the limits, area, &c., see **Continents,** and for table of countries, see **Appendix,** p. 1.

Eurotas, Vasilipotamos, or **Iris (Iri),** riv., Greece, flows S. past Sparta into the Gulf of Laconia.

Euskarnians. See **Basques.**

Euskirchen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle E., 15 m. WSW. Bonn. P. 8800.

Euston, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, Stowmarket div., 10 m. NNE. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. SE. Thetford, PT.O.; 4160 ac. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Little Fakenham** and **Barnham**) P.<750.

Euston, stn., London, Eng. See **St. Pancras.**

Euston, postal-tn., New South Wales, Taila co., on the Murray, about 500 m. W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Eutaw, tn., U.S., Alabama, Greene co., 78 m. SW. by W. of Birmingham. P.<1500.

Eutaw Springs, riv., U.S., S. Carolina, an affluent of the Santee R. Near it was fought a battle between the British and Americans, 1781.

Eutawville, tn., U.S., South Carolina, Berkeley co., 50 m. NNW. Charleston. P.<1500.

Eutin, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, between Great and Little Eutin lakes, 19 m. N. by W. Lübeck. P.<5000.

Eutritzsch, former vil., now included in Leipzig, Saxony.

Euxine Sea, Europe and Asia. See **Black Sea.**

Euxton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 6½ m. S. by E. Preston, on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., PM.O. P.<1500.

Evandale, tp., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 13 m. SE. by S. Launceston. P.<1500.

Evangelist Islands, or **Islands of Direction,** 4 isls. in the Pacific Ocean, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Magellan, in 52° 24′ 18″ S., and 75° 2′ 50″ W. (Fitzroy). With others about 15 m. W. they compose a group called the **Twelve Apostles.**

Evans, Mount, U.S., Colorado, 35 m. WSW. Denver. Alt. 14,330 ft. (Hayden), 14,321 ft. (Wheeler).

Evansford, settlement, Victoria, Talbot co., on Stony Creek, 82 m. NW. by W. Melbourne.

Evans' Mills, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., 55 m. NE. Oswego, and 8 m. NE. by N. Watertown. P.<1500.

Evanson's Cove, inlet, Ire., in the extreme SW. co. Cork, on N. side of Dunmanus Bay.

Evanston, tp., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., on Lake Michigan, 13 m. N. by W. Chicago; seat of the College of Liberal Arts, and the Schools of Theology in connection with the North-Western University [**Chicago**] and of Dearborn Observatory. P. (1880) 6700; (1890) 13,000. **South Evanston,** adjoining vil. P.<1500.

Evanston, tn., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 18 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state, on the U. P. R. Alt. 6835 ft. (Hayden). P.<2000.

Evansville, city, U.S., Indiana, Vanderburg co., on the r. bk. of Ohio R., 27 m. NE. by E. of SW. corner of state; is the S. terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal; important railway centre, and rising manufacturing town. Alt. 378 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 21,800; (1880) 29,300; (1890) 50,800.

Evansville, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Rock co., 71 m. W. by S. Milwaukee. P.<2000.

Evanton, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on the Glass, 5½ m. NE. by N. Dingwall, close to Novar stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Evaro, settlement, U.S., Montana, Missoula co., 102 m. NW. Butte City. Alt. 3946 ft. (R.R.).

Evart, vil., U.S., Michigan, Osceola co., on the R. Muskegon, 72 m. W. by N. Bay City. P.<1500.

Evaux, tn., France, dep. Creuse, arr, Aubusson, 13 m. SW. by S. Montluçon; has mineral springs. P.<2000.

Eve, negro tribe, Guinea, established on the Slave Coast, to the E. of the lower Volta, between the kgds. of Ashanti and Dahome.

Evedon ('on the brink of the hill'), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 13½ m. NE. by E. Grantham, 2½ m. NE. Sleaford. P.<250.

Eve Hall, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, in Dudley union. P. 6600.

Eveleen Mine, tp., S. Australia, Northern Terr., 140 m. SE. Palmertston; has silver, lead, and copper mining. P.<1500.

Eveli, mt., Italy, Piedmont, in the Alps, 37 m. WNW. Como. Alt. 6840 ft.

Evelyn, co., New South Wales, W. frontier, crossed by 30° S.

Evenjobb, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 3 m. ENE. New Radnor, P.O. P.<500.

Evenley, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. W. by N. Buckingham, 1 m. S. Brackley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Evenlode, riv., Eng., rising in the NW. of Oxfordshire, and flowing SE. past Blandford into the Thames, 5 m. above Oxford.

Evenlode, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 3 m. NE. Stow, on the Wold. P.<250.

Evenwood, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 5 m. SW. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. SSE. of its stn. on the NE. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. 5437 ac. P.<4000.

Everard, a large, irregular lake, S. Australia, to the W. of Lake Gairdner, communicating on the N. with Lake Harris.

Everbecq, comm., Belgium, Hainaut, 22 m. NE. Tournay. P.<4000.

Evercreech, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Wells, with a stn. (**New E.**) on the M. R., PMT.O.; 4110 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**E. with Chesterblade**) P.<1500. **E. Junc.,** a stn. 2 m. to the S.

Everdon, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. W. by S. Northampton, 2½ m. WSW. Weedon stn., P.O. P.<500.

Evere, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P.<4000.

Everek, or **Ilbunar,** tn., Asia Minor, in SE. of vilayet Angora, 30 m. S. Kaisariye, to the S. of the Erjias Dagh. P.<5000 (Cuinet).

Everest, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 20 m. W. Fargo. P.<1500.

Everest, Mount (or **Mont**), the name given in 1856 by Sir A. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, in honour of his predecessor, Sir G. Everest, to the highest known peak in the Himálayas, or the world, situated on the frontier of Nepál and Tibet, in 27° 59′ N., 86° 58′ E.; sometimes identified with the Gaurisankar of H. Schlagintweit. Alt. 29,002 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, p. 176; 1891, p. 108; *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 251.

Everett, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 48 m. NW. by N. Toronto, on a railway. P.<1500.

Everett, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 8 m. E. Bedford by rail. P.<2000.

Everett, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 4 m. N. Boston. P. (1880)<5000; (1890) 11,100.

Everette, seapt., U.S., Washington, on E. side of Puget Sound, in 48° 1′ N.; shipbuilding carried on. P.<1500.

Everglades, marshy region in the S. of Florida, U.S. (*q.v.*).

Everghem, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. N. by W. Ghent. P. 7000.

Evergreen, tn., U.S., Alabama, cap. Conecuh co., 81 m. SW. Montgomery by rail. P.<2000.

Everingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 12½ m. N. by E. Goole, 2 m. N. by W. of its stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Everley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15½ m. N. by E. Salisbury, 2½ m. NW. Ludgershall stn. P.<500.

Everley, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Suffield with Everley.**

Eversden, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 6½ m. WSW. Cambridge. E. Great, PM.O., P.<250; E. Little, 2½ m. W. by S. Lord's Bridge stn., P.<250.

Eversholt, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 12 m. SSW. Bedford, 3 m. S. by E. Ridgmont stn., P.O. P.<750.

Evershot, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9 m. SSW. Sherborne, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. 500. See **Frome St. Quintin.**

Eversley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., on the Blackwater, 8½ m. NW. Aldershot, 3 m. SW. by W. Wellington College stn., PM.O., and P.O. at E. Cross. P.<1000.

Everswinkel, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 10 m. E. by S. Münster. P.<3000.

Everthorpe, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11½ m. ENE. Goole, 1 m. E. North Cave stn., P.O.

Everton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 41 m. W. Toronto. P.<1500.

Everton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 9½ m. E. Bedford, 1½ m. NW. Potton stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Tetworth**) P.<500.

Everton, vil., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 13½ m. E. Bournemouth, 2½ m. WSW. Lymington stn., P.O.

Everton, par., Eng., Lancashire, giving name to a northern div. of parl. bor. of Liverpool. Par. P. 110,600; div. P. 78,300.

Everton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. W. by N. Gainsborough, 2½ m. ESE. Bawtry stn., P.O. P.<750.

Everton, postal-tp., Victoria, Bogong co., 7 m. SW. Beechworth. P.<1500.

Eves, Anglo-Saxon, 'a margin.'

Evesbatch ('the brink of the brook'), par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 12½ m. ENE. Hereford, 6 m. W. Malvern Link stn. P.<250.

Evesham (ivz'ham), mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.) and market-tn., Eng., Worcestershire, on an eminence rising from the Avon (here navigable), 11½ m. NE. Tewkesbury, and 15 m. SE., and in the diocese of Worcester, on the G. W. and M. Rlys. E. has been long noted for its market-gardening; it has some manufactures of agricultural implements, and of gloves and hosiery. It has a fine tower and gateway belonging to an old abbey, Prince Henry's grammar-school, founded 1546, and Dearle's free school. In 1265 it was the scene of a battle in which the Barons' War was terminated by the defeat and death of Simon de Montfort by the army of Henry III. Market-day, M. Alt. 124 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 27.58 in. P. (1801) 2800; (1851) 4600; (1891) 5800; parl. div. P. 49,500.

Evian-les-Bains, tn., France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva, 26 m. NE. by E. Geneva, arr. and 6 m. ENE. Thonon-les-Bains. A health resort, with alkaline waters, to which the town owes its name (from *ève,* in French patois, 'water'). Alt. 1150 ft. P.<2000.

Evie and Rendall, united par., Scot., Mainland, Orkney Is., PMT.O.; 14,719 ac. P.<1500.

Evikishta, riv., Russia. See **Evst.**

Eving, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Dortmund. P.<4000.

Evington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. ESE. Leicester, 1 m. SW. Thurnby stn., P.O. P.<250.

Evington, North, par., Eng., in co. bor. of Leicester. P.<4500.

Evionnaz, comm., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3 m. SSE. St. Maurice. P.<2000.

Evisa, comm., Corsica, 24 m. N. by E. Ajaccio. P.<2000.

Evolena, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 10 m. SE. by S. Sion, in the Val d'Hérens. Alt. 4430–4520 ft. P.<2000.

Evora, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 70 m. E. by S. Lisbon, cap. of dist. E.; pleasantly situated on a height on a fertile plain, bounded on the N. and E. by the Serra d'Ossa; seat of an archbishop; from 1550 to the middle of the 18th century seat of a university; has remains of a temple of Diana, dating from the time of the Roman town of *Liberlitas Julia.* Alt. 1027 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.4° F., Jan. 49.7°, Aug. 75.4°. P. (comm.) 13,000.

Evora d' Alcobaça, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. and 20 m. SSW. Leiria. P. (comm.)<3000.

Evort, Loch. See **Eport, Loch.**

Evran, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Rance, 19 m. S. St. Malo, arr. and 6 m. SE. by S. Dinan. P.<2000.

Évrecy, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 9 m. SW. Caen. P.<2000.

Evreux, ancient *Mediolanum,* cap. of the *Eburovices,* tn., France, cap. dep. Eure, arr. E., on the Iton, 20 m. SSE. Elbeuf. Alt. 210 ft. Has a cathedral (11th–16th centuries), the church of St. Taurin, and an old episcopal palace; near is the castle of Navarre. P. 16,900.

Evripo, isl., Greece. See **Eubœa.**

Evron, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and 18 m. ENE. Laval. P.<3000.

Evst (**Evikishta**), riv., Russia, r. bk. trib. of western Duna, which it joins 65 m. above Riga, outlet of Lake Lubañ; flax, corn, charcoal, and timber floated down. Length, 65 m.

Ewanrigg, vil., Eng., Cumberland. See **Ellenborough.**

Ewart, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. NW. Wooler. P.<250.

Ewarton, vil., Jamaica, 19½ m. SW. Porto Maria.

Ewden, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, flowing E. through the Hallamshire div., and joining the Don on the r. bk. about 6 or 7 m. NW. of Sheffield.

Ewe, Isle of, Scot., Ross-shire, off the NW. ct., in Loch Ewe, 2¼ m. long by nearly 1 m. broad. P. 39.

Ewe, Loch, inlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the NW. ct., opening NNW. into the Minch. See **Kinlochewe.**

Ewell, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2 m. NW. Dover, close to Kearsney stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Ewell, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. NE. by N. Epsom, with stns. on the L. & SW. R. and the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<3500.

Ewelme, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 12½ m. NNW. Reading, 3½ m. ENE. Wallingford, PM.O. P.<750.

Ewenmar, co., New South Wales, crossed in the S. by 32° S., and the W. by 148° E.

Ewenny, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 16 m. SE. Neath, 1½ m. S. Bridgend stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ewerby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 3½ m. E. by N. Sleaford, 13 m. W. by N. Boston, P.O. P. 500.

Ewes, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 4 m. N. Langholm; 24,941 ac. P.<500.

Ewesley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 9½ m. WNW. Morpeth, on the N. B. R. P.<250.

Ewhurst, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Basingstoke, 4 m. N. Oakley stn. P.<250. See **Wolverton.**

Ewhurst, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8½ m. SE. Guildford, 2½ m. ENE. Cranleigh stn., PMT.O.; 5419 ac. P.<1500.

Ewhurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 9 m. N. by W. Hastings, 3½ m. E. Robertsbridge stn., PM.O.; 5846 ac. P.<1500.

Ewing, co., U.S., S. Dakota, in the NW. corner.

Ewington, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co. (in SE. of state). P.<1500.

Ewood (ī'wud) **Bridge and Edenfield,** stn., Eng., Lancashire. Heywood div., on the L. & Y. R., 6½ m. N. Bury.

Ewshott, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. from Crondall, P.O. P.<500.

Ewyas Harold, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 11 m. SW. Hereford, 1½ m. NW. Pontrilas stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Exaerde, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. NW. Termonde. P.<5000.

Exaltacion de la Cruz, vil., N. Bolivia, dep. Beni, on the l. bk. of the Rio Mamore; founded in 1696, the last Bolivian settlement in descending the Mamore. P.<2000.

Exbourne, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 18 m. SE. by S. Bideford, 3 m. NW. Sampford Courtenay stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Exbury, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the ct., 7 m. S. Southampton, at the mouth of the Beaulieu R. (E. bk.), PM.O. P.<500.

Excelsior, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Hennepin co., 4 m. S. Long Lake stn.; is a favourite summer resort. P.<1500.

Excelsior Springs, city, U.S., Missouri, Morgan co., 30 m. W. by S. Jefferson City. P.<3000.

Exchange, stns., Eng. See **Bradford, Liverpool,** and **Manchester.**

Exchange, a W. div. of the parl. bor. of Liverpool. P. 47,700.

Excideuil, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and 19 m. NE. by E. Périgueux. P.<2000.

Exe, riv., Eng., rises in Exmoor Forest, in the W. of Somerset, flows SE. into Devonshire, and then S. past Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham into the English Channel at Exmouth. It has been made navigable to Exeter for vessels of 300 tons. Length, 55 m.; area of basin, 584 sq. m.

Exea de los Caballeros. See **Egea de los Caballeros.**

Exe, Nether, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 5 m. N. Exeter, on the l. bk. of the Exe, close to Thorverton stn. P.<250.

Exe, West, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton par. P.<3500.

Exebridge, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., on the Exe, 7½ m. N. by W. Tiverton, 1 m. S. Dulverton stn.

Exelby, Leeming and Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9½ m. N. Ripon, 2 m. SE. by E. Bedale stn. P.<750.

Exeter, or **Francistown,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 27 m. NNW. London, on a railway. P.<1500.

Exeter, the ancient *Isca Damnoniorum,* co. tn., parl. (1 member), mun., and co. bor., mun. div., river port, city, co. of itself, and episcopal see, Eng., Devonshire, on R. Exe, 12½ m. S. by W. Tiverton, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys.; with paper mills and several large foundries. Its cathedral, 408 ft. long, with Norman towers 130 ft. high, has a richly-carved W. front, a great bell weighing 2500 lbs., and an astronomical clock. The ancient guildhall, originally dating from 1325, was restored in 1720 and 1864; St. John's Hospital was founded in the reign of Henry III., the museum and free library built in 1864. E. has a large floating basin, and a ship canal to Topsham, by which vessels of 300 tons approach the city. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Market-days, Tu., F., and S. Alt. (Brampford Speke), 140 ft. Mean rfall., 36.6 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 17,400; (1851) 32,800; (1871) 34,700; (1891) 37,400; parl. bor. P. 50,600; eccles. par. (**E. with Oldridge**) P. 7700.

Exeter, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., on the l. bk. of the Tamar, 16 m. NW. Launceston. P.<1500.

Exeter, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 25 m. E. Manchester. P.<5000.

Exeter, tn., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., 17½ m. SSW. Providence. P.<1500.

Exford, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the Exe, 17½ m. NNW. Tiverton, PM.O.; 5956 ac. P.<500.

Exhall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 4 m. N. by E. Coventry, with a stn. (**Longford and E.**) on the L. & NW. R. P.<1500.

Exhall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. W. Stratford-on-Avon, 1½ m. SE. Alcester stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**E. with Wixford**) P.<500.

Exin, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 23 m. WSW. Bromberg. P.<3000.

Exira, vil., U.S., Iowa, Audubon co., 60 m. ENE. Omaha (Neb.). P.<1500.

Exmes, or **Hiemes,** tn., France, dep. Orne, 20 m. SE. by E. Falaise, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Argentan. P.<2000.

Exminster, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 3½ m. SSE. Exeter, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 4847 ac. P.<2500.

Exmoor, par., Eng., Somerset, formerly a forest, now a wild tract of moorland; 20,344 ac. P.<500.

Exmouth, watering-place, seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., at the mouth of the R. Exe, on the l. bk., on the L. & SW. R. In 1869 new docks were opened. Length, 530 ft.; depth on sill at high water ordinary springs, 17 ft.; ordinary neaps, 13 ft. Chief industries: lace-making and fisheries. It is a mild winter residence, being sheltered from easterly winds. Mean rfall. (Budleigh Salterton, 1866–80), 34.7 in. Market-days, Tu. and S. P. (1871) 5600; (1891) 8100. See **Littleham.**

Exmouth Gulf, a large gulf in the NW. of W. Australia, its mouth to the N. of 22° S., and E. of 114° E.

Exning, par., Eng., Suffolk, in a detached part of Stowmarket div., 2 m. NW. Newmarket, PMT.O.; 4987 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**E. with Landwade**) P.<2500.

Exploits, Bay of, a bay broken up into numerous inlets on the N. ct. of Newfoundland, in 54½°–55½° W. It receives at its head the **E. River** from the SW., draining Red Indian Lake.

Exton, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., on the l. bk. of the Exe, 6 m. SE. Exeter, close to Woodbury Road stn.

Exton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10 m. SE. by E. Winchester, 4½ m. ENE. Bishops Waltham stn. P.<500.

Exton, par., Eng., Rutland, 5 m. NE. Oakham, PM.O.; 4072 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**E. with Horn**) P.<750.

Exton, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the Exe, 13 m. N. by W. Tiverton; 4230 ac. P.<500.

Exton, postal-tp., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 22 m. W. by S., and on the railway to Launceston. P.<1500.

Extwistle, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Briercliffe.**

Exuma, Great and **Little,** two of the Bahama Is.; the larger, in 23° 30′ N., and 75° 50′ W., and 30 m. by 3 m., has one of the best harbours in these islands.

Exwick, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, 1½ m. NW. Exeter, P.O. P.<750.

Ey, Anglo-Saxon, 'an island.' See *Ea.*

Eyam (ēm), par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10½ E. by N. Buxton, 4 m NNE. Longstone stn.; has barytes mining. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Eyam Woodlands, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Bakewell union. P.<500.

Eyarth, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the L. & NW. R., 8½ m. SE. by S. Denbigh.

Eyassi, lake, Ger. E. Africa, to the SW. of Lake Manyara, E. of Unyamwezi. Shrinks to small size in the dry season.

Eydon, par., Eng., div. and 15 m. WSW. Northampton, 2 m. W. by N. Morton Pinkney stn., P.O. P.<500.

Eydtkuhnen, market-vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the E. frontier, 44 m. SE. Tilsit. P.<4000.

Eye (formerly *Heya,* 'an island,' so called from being surrounded by a rivulet), mun. bor., incorporated by King John (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, E. div., 19 m. N. Ipswich, on an affluent of the Waveney, with a stn. on the G. E. R. E. has a grammar-school, with two exhibitions to Cambridge. The making of pillow lace, formerly an extensive industry, is now almost extinct. PMT.O. Market-day, M. 4410 ac. Mun. bor. P.<2500; parl. div. P. 54,800.

Eye, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. NE. by E. Peterborough, with a stn. (**E. Green**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PM.O. P.<1500.

Eye, Scot. See **Knock.**

Eye and Dunsden, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 5 m. SW. Henley-upon-Thames. P.<1000.

Eye, Moreton and Ashton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 3½ m. N. Leominster, with a stn. (**Berrington and E.**) on the L. & NW. R. P.<500.

Eyemouth, par. and tn., Scot., Berwickshire, on the E. ct., at the mouth of Eye Water, 3½ m. SE. by S. St. Abb's Head, on the N. B. R. E. is the headquarters of a fishery district extending from St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire, to Amble, in Northumberland. PMT.O. P.<3000.

Eyeo, tn., Sudan. See **Katunga.**

Eyerdir, lake and tn., Asia Minor. See **Egerdir.**

Eyeries, tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. Bear, 21 m. W. by N. Bantry, 34 m. from Skibbereen stn., with a coastguard station, PM.O. P.<250.

Eyford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 12½ m. E. by N. Cheltenham, 2½ m. W. Stow stn. P.<250.

Eyguières, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 20 m. E. Arles. P.<2000.

Eygurande, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, 32 m. W. by S. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 11 m. NE. Ussel. P.<2000.

Eyhorne Street, hamlet, Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4½ m. E. by S. Maidstone, close to Hollingbourne stn.

Eyja-fjord, or **Eyjafjördr,** Iceland. See **Akreyri.**

Eyke, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. NE. Woodbridge, P.O. P.<500.

Eylau, Deutsch-, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 40 m. S. by E. Elbing; manufactures agricultural implements, &c. P. 5300.

Eylau, Preussisch-, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 23 m. S. by E. Königsberg. P.<4000.

Eymet, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Dordogne, arr. Bergerac, on the Dropt, 34 m. NNW. Agen. P.<2000.

Eymoutiers, tn., France, dep. Haute Vienne, on the Vienne, arr. and 23 m. E. by S. Limoges. P.<3000.

Eynesbury (ēnz'bi-ri), par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, adjoining St. Neots. P.<1500.

Eynort, Loch, inlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W. of the Isle of Skye, stretching 3 m. E. and N. from its mouth, in 57° 13½'–14' N.

Eynort, Loch, inlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the E. of the island of S. Uist, reaching about 5 m. into the island.

Eynsford, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Darenth, 9 m. SW. by W. Gravesend, on the L. C. & D. R., PM.O. P.<2000.

Eynsham (ēn'sham), or **Ensham,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4½ m. S. by W. Woodstock, on the G. W. R.; has paper-mills; remains of an abbey near. PMT.O. 5446 ac. P.<2000.

Eype, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Symondsbury.**

Eypel, riv., Hungary. See **Ipoly.**

Eyre, great salt lake, S. Australia, or rather two lakes, N. and S., communicating only by a very narrow channel, extending between 27° 50' and 29° 20' S., crossed in the W. by 137° E. It has an area of about 4000 sq. m., is very shallow, and has salt-encrusted shores. In times of high water it is fed by the Barcoo, Diamantina, and Macumba, but it has no outlet.

Eyre, co., S. Australia, bounded on the N. by 34° S., to the E. of 139° E.

Eyre, telegraph stn., W. Australia, Eucla div., on the S. ct., in 126° 17' E. P.<1500.

Eyrecourt, tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 11 m. NW. by W. Parsonstown, 5 m. from Banagher stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Eyre Ranges, New Zealand, South I., S. of Lakes Te Anau and Wakatipu.

Eyre's Peninsula, the large penin. between the Great Australian Bight and Spencer Gulf, S. Australia (*q.v.*), consists generally of rugged densely-scrubbed plains with very little water. Named after J. E. Eyre, who in 1841 explored the southern part of S. and W. Australia as far as Rossiter Bay.

Eyriksjöleull, mt., Iceland, 65 m. NE. Reykjavik.

Eyschol, vil., Switzd. See **Eischol.**

Eythorn, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. NNW. Dover, 2 m. NE. by E. Shepherd's Well stn., PM.O. (**Eythorne**). P.<500.

Eyton, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 16½ m. E. by S. Newtown, 1½ m. S. of its stn. (**Eaton**) on the Bishops Castle Rly.

Eyton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 2 m. NW. Leominster. P.<250.

Eyton, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 3½ m. S. by E. Wrexham. P.<500.

Eyton on the Weald Moors, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 6½ m. SE. Shrewsbury, 2 m. WNW. Cressage stn., P.O. (**E.**). P.<250. See **Wellington.**

Eyub, a suburb of Constantinople, containing a mosque erected by Mohammed II., immediately after the capture of the city in 1453, over the tomb of E., the companion of Mohammed, the founder of the Mohammedan religion, E. having been killed here at the first Mohammedan siege of the city in 672 (Egli).

Ey Water, small riv., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, flowing N. through Glen Ey and the middle of Glen Ey Forest into the Dee, which it enters 11½ m. W. by S. Crathie.

Eyworth, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 12½ m. E. by S. Bedford, div. and 3½ m. E. Biggleswade, 3 m. SE. Potton stn. P.<250.

Ezashi, tn., Japan. See **Esashi.**

Ezcaray, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. W. by S. Logroño. P.<3000.

Eze, comm., France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, arr. Nice, on the S. ct., 3 m. W. by S. Monaco. P.<2000.

Ez Zebedani, tn., Palestine, 33° 44' N., 36° 5' E., 19½ m. NW. Damascus. Alt. 3980 ft. P. 35,000, nearly all Moslems, a few Christians (Lady Burton).

F

Faaborg, seapt., Denmark, on the S. ct. of Fyen I., prov. Svendborg, 22 m. SSW. Odense. The harbour has a depth of 14 ft. at entrance and quayside. Anchorage in 13–15 ft. outside harbour. P.<4000.

Faa Fjord, Norway. See **Nordfjord.**

Faarawa, atoll, Pacific. See **Fakarafa.**

Fabian, vil., Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of Luzon I., on the Bay of Lingayen.

Fabrègues, comm., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 6 m. S. by W. Montpellier. P.<2000.

Fabriano, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ancona, 30 m. NE. by E. Perugia; has a cathedral, many fine churches, and manufactures of paper and parchment. Birthplace of the artist Gentile de F. P. 18,200.

Fabrizia, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 33 m. SSW. Catanzaro. P. 5800.

Faccombe, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5 m. SW. Newbury, 5 m. W. Burghclere stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Tangley**) P.<500.

Faceby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 11 m. S. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. SSE. Sexhow stn. P.<250.

Fachan, or **Fatshan,** properly **Fuh-shan,** tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 9 m. WSW. Canton, on one of the arms of the delta of the Si-kiang; carries on important manufactures of all kinds. P. 400,000.

Fachingen, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, 9 m. ENE. Nassau, on the Lahn; with a mineral spring, the waters of which are exported. P.<2000.

Fachio, Japan. See **Izugahara.**

Fachwen, P.O., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 2 m. from Llanberis.

Facit, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 3 m. N. by W. Rochdale, on the L. & Y. R., PM.O. P. 5200.

Factory, or **Athlumney,** tn., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 1½ m. E. by N. Navan. P.<250.

Factory Island, one of the isls. de Los, off the W. ct. of Africa, 75 m. NW. Sierra Leone.

Fad, Loch, lake, Scot., I. of Bute, in the S., 2½ m. long, drained N. into Rothesay Bay.

Fadasi, or **Fardassi,** dist., Upper Nubia, Sennar, Bertat, to the S. of Fazokl; centre of trade between Nubia and Abyssinia.

Fadd, fishing vil., Hungary, co. Tolna, circle Szegszard, on the Danube. P. 5500.

Faddiley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. W. Nantwich. P.<250.

Fademin, Fidimin, or **Fidmin,** tn., Upper Egypt, 7½ m. NW. Medinet-el-Fayum. P. (1882) 5600.

Fadin, vil., Brit. W. Africa, Lagos, on the Bight of Benin, 32 m. E. Lagos, in 3° 54' E.

Fadmoor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 20 m. SW. Whitby, 2½ m. NW. by N. Kirby Moorside stn. P.<250.

Fadugu, prov. of Segu, western Sudan.

Fadyeevskiy, isl. See **New Siberia.**

Faedis, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Cividale. P.<4000.

Faemund, Lake, Norway. See **Fämund.**

Faenza, the ancient *Faventia*, city, Italy, Emilia, on the Via Emilia, prov. and 17 m. SW. Ravenna, at the junction of the canal of Zanelli with the Lamone. F. is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and manufactures of a peculiar kind of earthenware which took from this town the name of fayence, silk twist, and paper. P. 36,600.

Faerder, small isl., Norway. See **Färder.**

Færoe Islands. See **Faroe Islands.**

Faeto, comm., Italy, prov. Foggia, circle Bovino. P.<4000.

Fafe, comm. and vil., Portugal, dist. Braga. Comm. P. 22,700; vil. P.<3000.

Fagagna, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Daniele. P.<5000.

Fagerness, cape, Norway, in the Ofoten Fjord, in 68° 27' N., 17° 28' E. Mean temp., yr. 36.7° F., Jan. 25.9°, July 54.6°.

Fagnano, Alto, comm., Italy, prov. and 14 m. SE. Aquila. P.<3000.

Fagnano Castello, comm., Italy, prov. and 22 m. NNW. Cosenza. P.<4000.

Fagnano Olona, comm., Italy, prov. and 19 m. NW. Milan, on r. bk. of the Olona. P.<4000.

Faha, P.O., Ire., co. Kerry, 7 m. from Killarney.

Fahamore, tn., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 14 m. W. by Tralee, on Brandon Bay. P.<500.

Fahan, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, on the E. shore of Lough Swilly, 9½ m. NW. Londonderry. Lower F., with a stn. (**F.**) on the Londonderry and Lough Swilly and Letterkenny Rly., P.O., 24,779 ac., P.<4500; Upper F., 10,445 ac., P.<2000.

Fahlun, Sweden. See **Falun.**

Fahr, fuhr, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'a way or passage.'

Fahy, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Longford, on the Shannon, 2 m. SW. Eyrecourt; 3779 ac. P.<250.

Fahy, Lough, lake, Ire., extreme W. co. Mayo, 30 m. W. by S. Ballina, close to Blacksod Bay.

Fahymore, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Bridgetown.

Faicchio, comm., Italy, prov. Benevento, circle Cerreto. P.<5000.

Faido (Ger. **Pfaid**), tn., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 9 m. ESE. Airolo, on the R. Ticino. Alt. 2355 ft. P. <2000.

Faifley, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 3½ m. N. by W. Renfrew, 1½ m. NNE. Dalmuir stn. P. (including Hardgate) <1000.

Faifo, tn., Annam, about 60 m. SE. Huë, and 15 m. S. Turan; formerly the centre of trade with China. P. 5000 (nearly all Chinese).

Failsworth, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich div., on the L. & Y. R., 4 m. NE. Manchester, with cotton mills. P. 10,400.

Fair Aird (or **Far Out**) **Head,** Scot., Sutherland, 8½ m. ESE. Cape Wrath, jutting out as a narrow penin. on E. side of Kyle of Durness; rises near its N. end to 329 ft.

Fairburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 9½ m. ENE. Wakefield, 1 m. W. Burton Salmon stn., P.O. P. <750.

Fairburn, vil., U.S., Georgia, Campbell co., 16 m. SSW. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Fairbury, tn., U.S., Illinois, Livingston co., 57 m. E. Peoria. P. <3000.

Fairbury, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Jefferson co., 100 m. SW. Omaha. P. <3000.

Fairchance, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fayette co., 49 m. S. by E. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Fairchild, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Eau Claire co., 110 E. by S. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Fairfax, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Wallace co. 25 m. (by rail and road) NW. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Fairfax, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., on Lamoille R. P. <2000.

Fairfax, co., U.S., Virginia, in the NE., crossed in the N. by 39° N., and bounded on the NE. and E. by the Potomac. Cap. **F.** Court-House.

Fairfield, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, St. John co., near Bay of Fundy, 8 m. from St. Martin's.

Fairfield, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 48 m. NE. Kingston. P. <1500.

Fairfield, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Bathurst, 63 m. ENE. Port Elizabeth.

Fairfield, par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., ½ m. NE. Buxton. P. <4000; tn. P. <2500.

Fairfield, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 4 m. NE. Rye, 2 m. W. Brookland stn. (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Fairfield, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 3½ m. E. Manchester, on the M. S. & L. R., PM.O.

Fairfield, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, suburb of Liverpool. P. 5000.

Fairfield, Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 3½ m. N. Bromsgrove, PM.O. See **Belbroughton.**

Fairfield, suburb of Melbourne, Victoria. P. <1500.

Fairfield, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Taieri, 7 m. S. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Fairfield, vil., U.S., California, Solano co., 38 m. SW. by W. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Fairfield, tn. and port of entry, U.S., Connecticut, near Long Island Sound, F. co. P. <4000.

Fairfield, tn., U.S., Illinois, Wayne co., 111 m. E. by S. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <2000.

Fairfield, city, U.S., Iowa, Jefferson co., 48 m. W. by N. Burlington. P. <4000.

Fairfield, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 21 m. N. by E. Augusta. P. <4000.

Fairfield, co., U.S., Ohio, in the S., E. of 83° W., and S. of 40° N.

Fairfield, co., U.S., South Carolina, crossed by 81° W., to the N. of 34° N., between the Catawba and Broad Rivers.

Fairfield, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., 41 m. NW. Montpelier. P. <2000.

Fairford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the R. Coln, 4 m. WNW. Lechlade, on a branch of the G. W. R., PMT.O. Mean rfall. (Kempsford, 1866-80), 28.4 in. Market-day, Th. 4012 ac. P. <1500.

Fairhaugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, 13 m. NW. Rothbury. P. <250.

Fairhaven, or **Deer Island,** vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., in Passamaquoddy Bay, 5 m. from Eastport. P. <1500.

Fairhaven, watering-place, U.S., Maryland, Anne Arundel co., on Chesapeake Bay, 18 m. S. Annapolis. P. <1500.

Fair Haven, vil., U.S., Connecticut, on New Haven Bay, co. and 2 m. E. by N. New Haven. P. <1500.

Fairhaven, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., on E. side of New Bedford Harbour, opposite New Bedford. P. <3000.

Fair Haven, vil., U.S., New York, Cayuga co., on Little Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, 14 m. SW. Oswego. P. <1500.

Fairhaven, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 15 m. W. Rutland; with slate and marble quarries, and great water power. P. <3000.

Fairhaven, city and seapt., U.S., Washington, Whatcom co., on the E. side of Puget Sound, 40 m. ENE. Victoria, Vancouver I. P. <5000.

Fair Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, N. of Bantry Bay.

Fair Head, Ire., Antrim. See **Benmore Head.**

Fairhill Cloonbur, vil., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ross, 18 m. SSE. Westport.

Fair Isle, Scot., Shetland Is., 24 m. SW. by S. Sumburgh Head, Mainland, in 1° 35′ W.; accessible for vessels at only one point on the SE. The Duke of Medina-Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588. PMT.O. P. 223.

Fairlee, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., on the Connecticut, 33 m. SE. by S. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Fairlie, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the E. shore of the Firth of Clyde, with two stns. (**F.** and **F. Pier**) on the G. & SW. R., 2½ m. S. Largs, PMT.O. P. <750.

Fairlie, tn., New Zealand, Mackenzie co., 28 m. NW. Timaru. P. <1500.

Fairlight, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 2½ m. ENE. Hastings. P. <500.

Fair Mile, stn., Eng., Surrey. See **Oxshott.**

Fairmont, vil., U.S., Minnesota, cap. Martin co., 103 m. SW. by S. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Fairmont, city, U.S., Nebraska, Fillmore co., 98 m. SW. by W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Fairmont, coal-mining tn., U.S., West Virginia, cap. Marion co., on the Monongahela R., 40 m. NW. by W. of the SW. corner of Maryland. Alt. 888 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Fairmount, tn., U.S., Illinois, Vermilion co., 45 m. NW. by N. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Fairmount, tn., U.S., Indiana, Grant co., 50 m. NNE. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Fairmount, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 57 m. S. by E. Fargo. P. <1500.

Fairmount City, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clarion co., 1½ m. E. New Bethlehem. P. <1500.

Fairnley, par., Eng., Northumberland, 12 m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Fair Oak, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. NE. Southampton, 2½ m. E. Eastleigh and Bishop Stoke stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Fair Play, vil., U.S., Colorado, cap. Park co., on the mountain route between Denver and Santa Fé, 62 m. SW. by W. Denver, 16 m. E. Leadville. Alt. 9941 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Fairport, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., on the Erie Canal, 10 m. SE. by E. Rochester. P. <3000.

Fairport, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lake co., on the coast, 30 m. NE. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Fairseat, hamlet, Eng., Kent, 7½ m. NE. Sevenoaks, PM.O.

Fairsted, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 4½ m. S. Braintree, 2 m. SW. White Notley stn. P. <500.

Fairview, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 43 m. S. Fargo. P. <1500.

Fairview, vil., U.S., Ohio, Guernsey co., 40 m. SSW. Columbus. P. <1500.

Fairview, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, in co. and 10 m. SW. by W. Erie. P. <1500.

Fair View, vil., U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 82 m. SSE. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Fairwarp, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, 3½ m. N. Uckfield, P.O.

Fairweather, cape, Alaska, W. ct., in 58° 51′ N.

Fairweather, Mt., volcano, Alaska, 15 m. ENE. of Cape F.; is variously estimated at from 15,500 to 16,650 ft. above sea-level.

Fairweather, isl., U.S., now **Fayerweather** (*q.v.*).

Fairy Cross, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 3½ m. SW. by W. Bideford, P.O.

Fairymount, tnld., Ire., co. Roscommon, 4 m. from French park, bar. S. Ballintober, Kilgefin par., P.O. P. <250.

Fairy Water, riv., Ire., in the NW. of co. Tyrone, flows ESE. to the Strule, which it joins about 2 m. NNW. Omagh.

Fais, or **Tromelin,** isl., Pacific, in the W. of the Caroline group, in about 9° 40′ N., 141° E.

Faisans, Ile des, small isl., formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France and Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain, Sept. 5, 1659.

Faithlegg, par., Ire., co. Waterford, Gaultiere bar., on Waterford Harbour, and 5 m. E. Waterford. P. <750.

Faitsilong, prolongation of Allong Bay, Tongking. See *Geog. Jour.* ii., p. 101.

Faiu, East and **West,** two isls., Pacific, in the Caroline group.

Faium, Egypt. See **Fayum.**

Faizabad, or **Fyzabad,** tn., Afghanistan, N. of the Hindu Kush, 87 m. ENE. Kunduz, on l. bk. Koksha. Alt. 3830 ft.

Faizabad, tn., khanate and 286 m. ESE. Bukhara, between Kafirnahan and Vaksh rivs. Alt. 3670 ft.

Faizábád, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. F., on the l. bk. of the Gogra, 75 m. E. Lucknow. It occupies the site of the ancient city of Ajodhya, in remote antiquity one of the most magnificent of Indian cities, cap. of the kingdom of Kosala, corresponding to the modern Oudh. P. (1891) 72,700; Hindus, 54,900; Moham. 17,300; total, including cantonment, 78,900.

Faizabad, vil., Chinese Turkistan, 40 m. E. Kashgar.

Faizabad, tn., Persia, on the Atrek, 46 m. SSW. Ashkabad.

Faizpur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 100 m. S. Indore. P. (1881) 9600; (1691) 9500; Hindus, 8000.

Fajardo, fishing tn., isl. of Porto Rico, E. ct., 31 m. ESE. San Juan. P. 8800.

Fakaao, a native name of **Bowditch Island** (*q.v.*).

Fakaina, or **Predpriatie,** isl., Pacific, in the NE. of the Tuamotu group, in about 15° 45′ S., crossed by 140° W.

Fakarafa, Fakarawa, Faarawa, or **Wittgenstein,** a considerable atoll of the Tuamotu Is., in 16° 31′ S., 145° 23′ W.

Fakenham, market-tn. and par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 20 m. WSW. Cromer, on the G. E. R. and Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly. (**F. Town**); has an important corn-market. Market-day, Th. P. <3000.

Fakenham Magna, par., Eng., Suffolk, on R. Brandon, 5½ m. SE. Thetford, P.O. P. <250.

Fakenham Parva, or **Little,** eccles. par. See **Euston.**

Fakkebjerg, vil., on the S. ct. of the Danish isl. Langeland, in 10° 42′ E.; has a lighthouse, visible 16 m.

Fal, small riv., Eng., Cornwall, flowing S. into the English Channel at Falmouth. Its mouth forms an estuary with many branches, the easternmost of which receives the river proper. The lower part of the estuary is called Carrick Road.

Fala and Soutra, par., Scot., partly in Midlothian, partly in a detached part of Haddingtonshire, 7⅝ m. SE. by E. Dalkeith, 3 m. ENE. Tynehead stn.; 6064 ac. P. <250.

Falaba, tn., Sierra Leone, 217 m. NE. Freetown, at the NE. limit of the colony of Sierra Leone. P. 6000.

Falaise, tn., France, dep. Calvados, 22 m. SSE. Caen, cap. arr. It still contains the castle in which William the Conqueror was born in 1024; has manufactures of cotton yarn, caps, and hosiery. In Guibray, a suburb on a height immediately E., a famous fair is held from 10th to 25th August. P. 8300.

Falbygden, plain, Sweden. See **Falköping.**

Falcaragh, or **Falcarragh,** PMT.O., Ire. See **Crossroads.**

Falces, comm., Spain, prov. Navarra, dist. Tafalla. P. <4000.

Fălciu, tn., Roumania, on the Pruth (E. frontier), 63 m. SSE. Yassy; gives name to a prov., the cap. of which is Husi. P. 2000.

Falcoeiro, cape, Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, at the entrance to the Ria de Arosa.

Falcon, cape, Algeria, on the NW. ct., in 0° 47′ W., 10 m. WNW. Oran, with a lighthouse, visible 25 m. Mean temp., yr. 65.3° F., Jan. 55.6°, Aug. 77.5°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 27.24 in.

Falcon (formerly **Coro**), state, Venezuela (*q.v.*), N. ct., including the formerly separate state of Zulia, surrounding the Gulf of Maracaibo, and bounded on the W. by Colombia; cap. Capátarida.

Falcon, small isl., in the Pacific, formed by a volcanic eruption of the 14th of Oct. 1885, in about 20° 20′ S., 175° 20′ W. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 157.

Falcon, mt., Ire., co. Mayo, 2½ m. S. Ballina.

Falcone, Capo del, the NW. point of mainland of Sardinia.

Falconera (Greek **Gerakounia**), small isl., in the Grecian Archipelago, 16 m. WNW. Mēlos, in 36° 51′ N.

Falcott, vil., Eng., Northamptonshire, 5 m. NE. Brackley. See **Astwell with Falcott.**

Faldingworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. NE. by N. Lincoln, 1½ m. NW. by N. Wickenby stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**F. with Buslingthorpe**) P. <500.

Faldouet, P.O., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, 2 m. from Gorey.

Falealili Harbour, S. ct. Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 14° S., 171° 37′ W.

Falealupo, vil., close to the W. end of Savaii I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 13° 31′ S., 172° 48′ W.

Falefa Harbour, N. ct. Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 13° 53′ S., 171° 33′ W.

Falelatai Bay, S. ct. Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 13° 53′ S., 172° W.

Faleme, or **Tenne,** riv., W. Africa, Senegambia, trib. of the Senegal, which it joins in 14° 46′ N. and 12° 15′ W., after a N. course of about 200 m.

Faleria, Italy. See **Fallerone.**

Falfield, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. NE. Thornbury, PMT.O. P. <750.

Falinge, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. W. Rochdale. P. 6600.

Falisolle, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, 8 m. E. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Falkenau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. W. by S. Karlsbad; has manufactures of cotton, and alum and coal mines. P. 5500.

Falkenberg (French **Faulquemont**), tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Nied R., 19 m. ESE. Metz. P. <2000.

Falkenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle F., 45 m. NW. by N. Ratibor, 13 m. W. by S. Oppeln. P. <3000.

Falkenberg, tn., Sweden, prov. Halland, on the SW. ct., 59 m. S. by E. Gothenburg. P. <2000.

Falkenburg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 60 m. E. by N. Stettin. P. <4000.

Falkenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, on Deben estuary, div. and 8 m. S. Woodbridge, 9 m. ESE. Ipswich. P. <500.

Falkenstein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 17½ m. S. by W. Zwickau; manufactures of lace curtains, textiles, &c. P. 7100.

Falkingham, Lincolnshire. See **Folkingham.**

Falkirk, parl. and mun. burgh, market-tn., and par. of Scot., co. Stirling, on an eminence at the SW. extremity of the fertile tract called the Carse of F., 24 m. WNW. Edinburgh, 2½ m. SW. by W. Grangemouth, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the N. B. R., but containing Grahamston station in the middle of the town. The Carron iron-works, and several extensive coal-mines, are within 2 m. of the town, which is itself now the centre of the Scotch iron-founding trade. The three annual cattle fairs, called trysts, held in August, September, and October, are gradually dying out. The burgh unites with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie (forming the Falkirk dist. of bors.), in sending one member to House of Commons. In 1298 a battle was fought here between the troops of Sir W. Wallace and of Edward I., the latter victorious; and in 1746 an engagement in which the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, were defeated by the English under General Hawley. Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (Kerset, 1866–80), 32.9 in. Par. 19,551 ac., P. 30,700; tn. P. 19,800; parl. burgh (1891) P. 16,600; mun. burgh P. (1801) 8800; (1871) 9500; (1891) 17,300; parl. dist. (1891) P. 65,300.

Falkland, royal burgh, par., and vil., Scot., E. Fife, 9 m. ENE. Kinross, 2½ m. NW. by W. of its stn. (**F. Road**) on the N. B. R. F. has an ancient palace, in which James V. died (1542). PMT.O. Par. 8265 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <1500; royal burgh P. <1000.

Falkland Islands (French **Malouines**, Spanish **Malvinas**) a group in the S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, and consisting of 2 large and 200 small isls., between 51° and 52° 30′ S., 57° 40′ and 61° 20′ W., about 310 m. E. the Strait of Magellan, Patagonia. The East Falkland I. is nearly 100 m. in length NE. to SW., by 60 m. in greatest breadth, and the West Falkland about 90 by 50 m.; they are separated by Falkland Sound, from 9 to 12 m. in breadth. Shores greatly indented, and mostly low, afford good harbours. Surface more lofty in the W. than in the E. portion of the group, but in the latter are hills 1700 ft. above the sea. Mount Adam, the highest land of the group, is 2315 ft. in elevation. Clay slates of the Silurian system constitute the greater part of the level country, and quartz rock the mountain summits. Climate temperate and healthy, but moist westerly winds, often very violent, prevail. Mean temp., yr. 47°.2; summer, 53°.3, winter, 39°.9 F.; mean rfall. 28–29 in. Grass lands are extremely luxuriant, and sheep-rearing is now the chief occupation of the people (in 1890, sheep 676,000; cattle 7200; horses 3700). The tussac grass grows to the height of 6 ft. Shrub trees are the only timber. Peat is abundant to the depth of 10 ft. Some vegetables are raised in the settled parts, but little or no corn. The only indigenous quadruped is a large fox; sea-fowl are in considerable numbers; snipe, quails, hawks, &c., and a species of vulture, are found in the islands. Copper and iron ores have been discovered; whales are plentiful around the coasts; and fish, especially cod, are abundant in the bays. The sealing trade suddenly collapsed in 1870, owing to the seals having been exterminated or driven away from the island. The trade is almost entirely with the United Kingdom; annual value of imports £50–60,000; of exports, £90–120,000; chief article of export, wool. The export of frozen meat is increasing. These islands form a convenient station for ships to procure provisions and fresh water. Stanley Harbour was founded in 1853. The Falkland Is. were discovered by Davis in 1592, colonised by the French in 1763, taken by the Spaniards in 1767, and ceded in 1771 to the British, who have held uninterrupted possession of them only since 1833. Government is administered by a governor, an executive, and a legislative council. Since 1885 the colony has been self-supporting. Total area, 7500 sq. m. P. (1891) 1789, mostly of European descent; of Stanley, 694.

Falkner Island, U.S., Connecticut, off the entrance to Guilford Harbour.

Falköping, tn., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, 35 m. NW. by N. Jönköping, in the fertile plain of Falbygden. Here Queen Margaret of Denmark gained a victory over King Albert of Sweden, 24th Feb. 1389. P. <3000.

Fallagh, Lower, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, Lower Bodoney par. P. <250.

Fallaghearn, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, par. Errigal Keerogue. P. <250.

Fallaghloon, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 2 m. from Maghera.

Fall Brook, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., 72 m. W. by N. Scranton. Alt. 1842 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Falle, vil., E. Africa, Shoa, in about 9° 21′ N., 38° 37′ E., 24 m. NW. Antotto.

Fallerone, the ancient *Faleria,* tn., Italy, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, circle Fermo. P. <4000.

Fallaba, Sierra Leone. See **Falaba.**

Fallersleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 13 m. NE. Brunswick. P. <2000.

Fallet, mt., Italy, in the extreme NW., in the Alps, 6 m. NW. by W. Aosta. Alt. 6855 ft.

Fallibroome, par., Eng., Cheshire, Macclesfield union. P. <250.

Fallingbostel, vil., Prussia, prov. and 33 m. N. Hanover. P. <2000.

Falling Creek, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Lenoir co., 20 m. ESE. Goldsboro. P. <1500.

Falloden, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. NE. Alnwick. P. <250.

Fallon, settlement, U.S., Montana, Custer co., 155 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the state.

Fallos Channel, Chile. See **Campaña Island.**

Fallowfield, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. S. Manchester, on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Fallowfield, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 2½ m. N. by W. Hexham, close to Wall stn.; has lead ore. P. <250.

Fallowlees, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5½ m. SW. Rothbury. P. <250.

Fall River, vil., U.S., Kansas, Greenwood co., 132 m. SSW. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Fall River, city and port of entry, U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., on Mount Hope Bay, near frontier of Rhode I., at the head of deep-water navigation. The harbour is safe, easy of access, and will admit vessels of the largest class. It is one of the most important and most rapidly growing seat of the cotton manufacture in the U.S., the situation affording every facility for obtaining supplies of the raw material and fuel, and the atmosphere the requisite degree of moisture. Besides cotton mills, there are large establishments for the dyeing and finishing of textiles, foundry and machine shops, &c. Has an admirable High School belonging to the city. Fall R. derives its name from a small stream of that name entering the Taunton near its mouth. It was first settled in 1659. P. (1870) 26,800; (1880) 49,000; (1890) 74,400.

Fall River, co., U.S., S. Dakota, in the SW. corner.

Falls, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Richardson co., 85 m. S. by E. Omaha. P. <3000.

Falls, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 97° W., N. of 31° N., traversed by the Brazos R.

Falls Church, vil., U.S., Virginia, Fairfax co., 8 m. W. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Fallside, stn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 3 m. N. by W. Hamilton.

Fall's Station, stn., Congo Free State, just below the Stanley Falls (seventh cataract), in 0° 25′ N., 25° 23′ E.

Fallston, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and on Beaver R., 22 m. NW. Allegheny. P. <1500.

Falmer, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 3½ m. NE. Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O.; 4393 ac. P. <750. See **Stanmer.**

Falmouth, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., on R. Avon, 47 m. NNW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Falmouth Bay, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall.

Falmouth, seapt., mun. bor., market-tn., Eng., Cornwall div. and 7 m. S. by W. Truro, with a stn. on a branch of the G. W. R. F. forms a parl. bor. with Penryn (*q.v.*). The harbour, formed by the estuary of the Fal, with numerous creeks, is 5 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth. Two breakwaters, 1000 ft. long, protect the port, which, besides the tidal harbour with anchorage for vessels of any draught, has spacious graving docks, and is the first safe harbour for vessels sailing up the English Channel. F. was a mail-packet stn. from 1668, till in recent years it was superseded in this respect by Southampton. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. F., previously named Smithic, received its present name by royal proclamation in 1660, and in 1661 had its charter of incorporation bestowed on it. Exports china clay, fish, tin, &c. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 4700, but at the same date within the limits of the bor. as extended Nov. 9, 1892, 12,800.

Falmouth, tn., Jamaica, Cornwall co., on the N. ct., 18 m. E. Montego Bay, in 77° 39′ W. P. 4000.

Falmouth, post-tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., on the E. ct., 56 m. E. by S. Launceston, in 41° 30′ S. P. <1500.

Falmouth, tn., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Pendleton co., 30 m. S. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <1500.

Falmouth, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, 5 m. N. Portland by rail. P. <2000.

Falmouth, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., on the coast, 17 m. ESE. New Bedford. P. <3000.

Falmouth, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., on the l. bk. of Susquehanna R., 12 m. SE. by S. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Falmouth, seapt., West Indies, on the S. ct. of Antigua I.

False Bay, bay, in the SW. of Cape Colony, 25 m. S. Table Bay. See **Simon's Town.**

False Bay, New Zealand, on the W. side of North I., in 36° 33′ S.

False Bay, South Australia, on the western shores of Spencer's Gulf, and near its head.

False Cape Horn. See **Horn, Cape.**

False Point, cape, harbour, and lighthouse, Brit. India, Bengal, in Cuttack dist., on the E. ct., to the N. of the mouth of the Mahánadí, in 20° 20′ 10″ N. So called because often mistaken by ships for Point Palmyras, one degree further N. It is the best harbour on the E. ct. of India, S. of the Húglí; safe and roomy. The port, opened in 1860, has had its trade greatly promoted by the opening of canals, the principal being the Kendrapara Canal, which extends from Cuttack 42½ m. Lighthouse, visible 19 m.

Falset, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Tarragona; has important silver-lead and manganese mines. P. <4000.

Falsgrave, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, ½ m. W. and included in the parl. bor. of Scarborough. P. 10,900.

Falster (probably from *fala,* 'a plain,' with suffix *str*), isl., Denmark, off the S. ct. of Seeland; length, 30 m.; breadth, 2–13 m.; surface flat, well watered, and fertile. Malarial fever is, however, endemic in the low and marshy parts. Chief tn., Nykjöbing. P. (1890) 32,639. See **Masnedö.**

Falsterbo, tn., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 15 m. SW. by W. Malmö, on a tongue of land jutting out into the sea, and crowned by a lighthouse. P. <2000.

Falstone, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, on the l. bk. of the North Tyne, div. and 19 m. NW. Hexham, on the N. B. R., PM.O.; has coal. P. <750.

Falta, vil., India, Bengal, Twenty-four Parganás, on the Húglí, nearly opposite its junction with the Dámodar. Site of an old Dutch factory. P. <5000.

Falterona, Mount, a summit of the Apennines, Italy, 25 m. ENE. Florence. Alt. 5380 ft. The Arno rises on its S. side.

Falticeni, tn., Roumania. See **Folticeni.**

Falu, or *Falva,* Hungarian, 'a village.'

Falun, or **Fahlun,** tn., Sweden, cap. prov. Kopparberg, 50 m. W. Gefle. Specially noted for its copper-mines, which date back at least 600 years, and in the middle of the 17th century yielded 3000 tons of copper annually. Alt. 380 ft. Mean temp., yr. 38.9° F., Feb. 20.0°, July 61.8°. P. 8000.

Falunières, Le Plateau de, dist., France. See **Indre-et-Loire.**

Famagusta (a name in use since Venetian times, Turkish, *Ma'usa,* both forms probably connected with the Semitic, *hamath,* 'a castle,' the town being of Phœnician origin—*Egli*), walled seapt. tn., Cyprus, on the E. ct., in 35° 8′ N., and 33° 59′ E., is built on the ruins of the ancient *Arsinoe.* Under the Venetian rule it was one of the chief commercial cities of the Levant; but the port is now available for small ships only. About 5 m. to the NE. is Old F., the ancient *Salamis* and *Constantia,* a site covered with ruins. The walls still remain in good repair, but the town within is in ruins, and all the business is now carried on at Varoshia, a new town outside the gates. F. gives name to one of the six dists. into which Cyprus is divided. Tn. P. <2000; dist. P. (1891) 41,400.

Famagusta Bay, the large bay in the E. of the isl. of Cyprus.

Famaka, tn., En. Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 180 m. SE. by S. Sennar, cap. of Fazokl.

Famars, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. S. by W. Valenciennes, with remains of the ancient fort called *Fanum Martis* ('the temple of Mars'). P. <2000.

Famatina, vil., Argentine Republic, Rioja, 197 m. NNE. San Juan, 56 m. NW. by W. Rioja.

Famatina, Sierra, mt. range, Argentine Republic, state Rioja, trending nearly N. and S. in 68° W., between 28° and 30° S. Highest peak Nevado de F., 19,750 ft.

Fambridge, North and **South,** two pars., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Crouch, 6 m. S. Maldon, with stn. (**Fambridge**) on the G. E. R. North F. P. <250; South F. P. <250.

Famine (or **Hunger**) **Port,** penal settlement, S. America, Chile, on the W. side of **F. Reach,** a portion of the Strait of Magellan, in 53° 38′ S. and 70° 58′ W. Now abandoned.

Famine River, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows SE. to the R. Chaudière, which it joins about 54 m. SSE. of Quebec.

Fanma, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, on the Nore, 2 m. SE. Thomastown. P. <250.

Fämö, isl., Denmark, to the N. of Laaland.

Fämund, or **Faemund,** lake, Norway, dist. Hedemark, near the Swedish frontier, 85 m. SW. Trondhjem. Length, N. to S., 37 m.; breadth, varying to 5 m.

Fanad, penin., Ire., co. Donegal, to the W. of Lough Swilly, terminating in **F. Point,** in 7° 38′ W., on which is a lighthouse with fixed light (Lough Swilly), visible 14 m.

Fanano, comm., Italy, prov. and 30 m. SW. Modena, near Monte Cimone. P. <5000.

Fanar, suburb, Constantinople. See **Phanar.**

Fanaraki, vil., Turkey in Europe. See **Feuer-köi.**

Fancheng, tn., China, Hupe, on the l. bk. of the Han-kiang, opposite Siang-yang, 162 m. NW. Hankow; important commercial centre at the meeting-place of the trade-routes leading up the valley of the Han-kiang to southern Shensi, NW. across the Tsin-ling P. to Singan-fu, and N. up the valley of the Pei-ho

to Honan, or up the valley of the Tang-ho, then NE. to Kai-fong. P. about 100,000.

Fane River, Ire., in the SE. of co. Monaghan, and the N. of co. Louth; flows SE. then E. into Dundalk Bay.

Fang, tn., in the Shan states, Indo-China, 77 m. N. by E. Chieng-mai.

Fangaloa Bay, N. ct. Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 13° 55′ S., 171½° W.

Fangloss, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Barmby Moor.**

Fangfoss with Spittle, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 10½ m. E. York, on the NE. R. P. <250. See **Barmby Moor.**

Fang-ki, small isl., China, off the S. ct., prov. Kwangtung, in 21° 18′ N. and 110° 35′ E.

Fangshan-hsien, tn., China, Pechili, 25 m. SW. Peking; coal-mining.

Fanjeaux, comm., France, dep. Aude, arr. Castelnaudary, 17 m. W. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Fanling-Tao, isl., in the Sea of Japan, E. of Korea, in 36° 48′ N. and 128° 50′ E.

Fanlobbus, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Carbery E., W. div., on R. Bandon; contains Dunmanway tn.; 35,606 ac. P. 6300.

Fannich, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 9 m. E. Loch Maree, drained E. and then SE. by the F. R. into the Bran; 6½ m. long by ¾ m. broad. Alt. 822 ft.

Fannin, co., U.S., Georgia, on N. frontier, W. of 84° W.

Fannin, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., on the Red R. (N. frontier), crossed by 96° W.

Fanning, coral isl., in the Pacific, in 3° 63′ N., 158° 23′ W.; has a large lagoon, in which large quantities of mother-of-pearl shell are found. A kind of guano found on the island itself. On the route of the proposed cable from Vancouver to Australia. Annexed by the British in 1888.

Fannystelle, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 31 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Fano, Greek **Othonos,** one of the Ionian Is., 14 m. NW. Corfu.

Fano, the ancient *Fanum Fortunae,* 'the temple of Fortune,' tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, The Marches, prov. and 8 m. SE. Pesaro; has manufactures of silk twist, a cathedral, and a university college. P. 20,600.

Fanö, isl., Denmark, off the SW. ct. of Jutland. Mean temp., yr. 45.8° F., Feb. 32.4°, July 61.5°. P. (1890) 3202.

Fans, Mfan, Pangwe or **Mpangwe, Osheba** or **Osyeba,** a people of W. Africa, inhabiting the highlands of the French Congo Terr. and German Kamerun Terr., between the equator and 3° or 3½° N.; of a light brown colour, hair neither crisp nor woolly, jaws not protruding, and in other respects differing from the negro race. They are quite savage, live chiefly by hunting, a little by agriculture. Cannibals.

Fanshawe, a lofty cape projecting into Prince Frederick Sound, W. ct. Alaska, in 57° 11′ N.

Fanti, coast-tribe and dist., in the middle of the Gold Coast, W. Africa.

Fanualoa, 'great land,' Samoan name of Bowditch I.

Fanum Fortunæ, tn., Italy. See **Fano.**

Fao, tn., Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, head of the Persian Gulf, where the Ottoman govt. telegraph line is connected with the cable to Bushire and India.

Faou, Le, fishing-tn., France, Finistère, on the W. ct., 16 m. ESE. Brest, arr. and 8 m. NE. by N. Châteaulin. P. <2000.

Faouët, Le, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Pontivy, 21 m. N. by W. Lorient. P. <2000.

Fara in Sabina, comm., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, 24 m. NE. by N. Rome. P. <3000.

Faraday, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 41 m. from Madoc.

Farafangana, place with indiarubber trade in the SE. of Madagascar, near Fort Dauphin.

Farafreh, or **Farafrah,** an oasis, Africa, in the Libyan desert, in 27° N., and 28° 4′ E., 100 m. NNW. the oasis of Dakhel; it comprises several villages and a town with traces of Greek and Roman edifices. P. <2000. See *Petermann's Mitteil.,* 1875, p. 205.

Faraglioni, small group of basaltic islets on the E. side of Sicily, near Acireale; on the coast near is a cave supposed to be identified as the one described by Homer as the cave of the Cyclops Polyphemus.

Farah, or **Farrah,** vil., Afghanistan, near the **F. Rud** (a river flowing SW. then S. to the Hamun-i-F.), 136 m. S. Herat; surrounded by an earthen rampart and ditch.

Fârah, site, Palestine, *Parah* in the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 35° 18′ E., 6 m. NE. Jerusalem.

Farahy, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Fermoy, 7 m. SW. Mitchelstown, 9 m. from Ballyhooley stn.; 5493 ac. P. <750.

Farakhabad, Farahabad, Farhabad, or **Ferahabad,** tn., Persia, near the Caspian Sea, 25 m. NE. Barfrush. In the vicinity are ruins of a city and of a vast palace, favourite residence of Shah Abbas, who died in it in 1628.

Farallones (Spanish, 'islets'), a group of six small, lofty, rocky isls., 30 m. W. by S. of the entrance to San Francisco Bay, U.S., California. The eggs of the gull and murre are collected here in enormous numbers; the coasts abound in seals; lighthouse (Farallon) in 37° 42′ N., 123° W., visible 26 m. Rfall., yr. 18.17 in., May–Sept. 1.30 in.

Farasina Canal, strait, Austria, Istria, joins the Gulf of Quarnero with the Gulf of Fiume.

Farbill, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Westmeath.

Farcet, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 3 m. S. by E. Peterborough, 1½ m. NE. by N. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PM.O.; 4487 ac. P. <1000.

Farcheú, mt., Carpathians, Transylvania, in 47° 55½′ N., 24° 27′ E. Alt. 6430 ft.

Farciennes, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. S. Fleurus. P. 6100.

Far Cotton, eccles. par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 2 m. S. Northampton, PMT.O. P. <2500.

Fardassi, Sennar. See **Fadusi.**

Färder, or **Faerder,** small isl., off the S. ct. of Norway, at the entrance to Christiania Fjord; has a lighthouse, visible 20 m.

Fardes, riv., Spain, prov. Granada, flows N. from the Sierra Nevada, and unites with the Guardal to form the Guadiana Menor.

Fardlehill, Scot. See **Elderslie and Fardlehill.**

Fareham, small port, market-tn., and par., Eng., Hampshire, F. div., on Harbour and 5 m. NW. by N. Portsmouth, with a stn. (**F. Junc.**) on the L. & SW. R.; with shipbuilding, brick-making, and some manufactures of earthenware. 6386 ac. P. 7900; parl. div. P. 66,000.

Faremoutiers, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand Morin, 13 m. SSE. Meaux, arr. and 5 m. W. by S. Coulommiers. P. <2000.

Fareskur, tn., Egypt, on r. bk. of the Damietta mouth of the Nile, 9 m. SW. Damietta. P. 5000.

Farewell and Chorley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 3 m. NW. by W. Lichfield. P. <250.

Farewell (Danish **Farvel**), cape, the S. point of Greenland, in 59° 49′ N., 43° 54′ W.

Farewell, Cape, the N. point of South I., New Zealand, in 40° 31′ S., 172° 47′ E.

Far Forest, Bewdley, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire and Salop, Rock and Slottesden pars. P. <750.

Farforth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 5½ m. S. by W. Louth. P. <250. See **Ruckland.**

Farg, stream, Scot., Perthshire, and on border of Kinross-shire and Fifeshire, rises among the Ochils, descends the romantic and wooded Glen Farg, and enters the Tay 1½ m. NW. Abernethy.

Fargo, city, U.S., N. Dakota, cap. Cass co., at the head of steamer navigation on the Red River of the North, opposite Moorhead (Minn.), and 145 m. S. by E. Pembina. Alt. 903 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 2700; (1890) 5700.

Farhabad, tn., Persia. See **Farakhabad.**

Farhánl, vil., Ger. E. Africa, in a luxuriant plain in Usagara, in about 6° 43 S., 37° 5′ E.

Far Headingley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Leeds par. P. <2500.

Faribault, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Rice co., on the Cannon R., 43 m. S. by W. St. Paul. P. 6500.

Faribault, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the S. frontier, crossed by 94° W.

Faridábád, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 16 m. SSE. Delhi. P. (1881) 7400; (1891) 5900: Hindus, 4100.

Faridkot, tn., India, Punjab, Patiala, cap. of F. state, 65 m. S. by W. Amritsar. P. (1881) 6600; (1891) 8300; Moham. 4100; Hindus, 2500; Sikhs, 1400.

Faridpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. F., on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 37 m. W. by S. Dacca. P. (1881) 10,300; (1891) 10,800; Hindus, 5700: Moham. 5000.

Faridpur, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 15 m. SE. by S. Bareilly, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. P. (1881) 5900; (1891) 6400; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 2900.

Farilhões, group of small isls., Portugal, off the W. ct., 11 m. NW. Cape Carvoeiro, in 39½° N.

Farim, stn., Portuguese Guinea, on the Cacheo R., in 12° 30′ N., 15° 10′ W.

Farina, or **Government Gums,** telegraph stn., S. Australia, 198 m. N. Port Augusta, in 30° 8′ S. and 138° 17′ E., on the main northern railway. A NE. branch of this railway is projected from this point to Innamincka, near the E. frontier of the colony. P. <1500.

Farina, seapt., Tunis. See **Porto Farina.**

Farina, Cape, Tunis. See **Sidi Ali el Mekki.**

Farindola, comm., Italy, prov. Teramo, dist. and 6 m. WSW. Penne. P. <4000.

Faringdon ('fern hill'), par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 14½ m. SW. Aldershot, 3 m. S. by W. Alton stn., P.O. (**Lower F.**). P. <750.

Faringdon, Great, par. and market-tn., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 10½ m. NNE. Swindon, on the G. W. R. Market-day, Tu. 5897 ac. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**F. with Little Coxwell**) P. <3000.

Farlingdon, Little, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Leach, div. and 17 m. SW. by W. Woodstock, 1 m. NE. Lechlade stn. P.<250.

Farington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 3 m. S. Preston, on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., PM.O. P.<2500.

Farini d'Olmo, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Piacenza. P. 5600.

Farkasd, tn., Hungary, co. Pressburg, on r. bk. of the Vág (Waag), 19 m. SSW. Neutra. P.<5000.

Farkein, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Mayafarkein.**

Farlam, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 9⅝ m. E. by N. Carlisle, 1 m. S. by E. Bampton stn.; 5310 ac. P.<2000.

Farland Head, cape, Scot., N. Ayrshire, in 55° 42′ N.

Farleigh, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Kent, div. and on R. Medway, 2½ m. SW. Maidstone. F. East, on the SE. R., PM.O., P.<2000; F. West, PT.O., P.<500.

Farleigh Hungerford, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 5½ m. SSE. Bath. P.<250.

Farleigh Wallop, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3½ m. SSW. Basingstoke. P.<250. See **Cliddesden.**

Farlesthorpe (farlz'thorp), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12½ m. SE. Louth, 1½ m. NNE. Willoughby stn. P.<250.

Farleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 7 m. NE. by E. Lancaster, 1½ m. SW. by W. Hornby stn. See **Hornby.**

Farleton, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 8 m. S. by E. Kendal, 1½ m. E. by S. Milnthorpe stn. P.<250.

Farley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 9 m. SE. by S. Leek, 1 m. NW. Alton stn. P.<500.

Farley, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 5 m. SE. Croydon, 2 m. ENE. Upper Warlingham stn. P.<250.

Farley, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 5½ m. E. Salisbury, 2 m. NE. Alderbury Junc., P.O. Eccles. par. (**F. with Pitton**) P.<500. See **Pitton and Farley.**

Farley, vil., U.S., Iowa, co. and 18 m. W. by S. Dubuque. P.<1500.

Farley Chamberlayne, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5½ m. W. by S. Winchester, 3½ m. SE. by E. Farley stn. P.<250.

Farley Hill, hamlet, Eng., Berkshire, 4 m. SW. Wokingham, P.O.

Farlington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 4½ m. NE. Portsmouth, 2 m. E. by N. Cosham stn. P.<1500.

Farlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10 m. N. York, 4½ m. NW. Flaxton stn. P.<250. See **Marton in the Forest with Moxby.**

Farlow, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12½ m. W. by N. Kidderminster, 5 m. NW. Cleobury Mortimer stn., P.O. P.<500.

Farmborough, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6 m. WSW. Bath, 2½ m. E. by N. Clutton stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Farmcote, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Guiting Power.**

Farmer, vil., U.S., New York, Seneca co., 42 m. SW. Syracuse, 16 m. NW. Ithaca. P.<1500.

Farmer City, U.S., Illinois, De Witt co., 57 m. SE. by E. Peoria. P.<1500.

Farmersville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Montgomery co., 41 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Farmersville, vil., U.S., Texas, Collin co., 40 m. NE. Dallas by rail. P.<1500.

Farmerville, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Union par., on R. Corney Creek, 80 m. ENE. Shreveport. P.<1500.

Farmingdale, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 32 m. E. Trenton. P.<1500.

Farmingdale, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co., Long I., 28 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. P.<1500.

Farmington, vil., Canada. See **Wilmot.**

Farmington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 11 m. NE. Cirencester, 4½ m. SW. by S. Bourton-on-the-Water stn., P.O. P.<250.

Farmington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 9 m. WSW. Hartford. P.<4000.

Farmington, coal-mining tn., U.S., Illinois, Fulton co., 63 m. N. by W. Springfield. P.<1500.

Farmington, city, U.S., Iowa, Van Buren co., on l. bk. of Des Moines R., 25 m. NW. Keokuk. P.<1500.

Farmington, tn., U.S., Maine, Franklin co., 28 m. NW. by N. Augusta; has slate quarries. P.<4000.

Farmington, riv., U.S., Massachusetts and Connecticut, flows SE. and NE. into Connecticut R., 7 m. above Hartford; about 100 m. long.

Farmington, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Dakota co., on Vermillion R., 26 m. S. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Farmington, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. St. François co., 58 m. S. by W. St. Louis. P.<1500.

Farmington, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Strafford co., 28 m. NE. by E. Concord. P.<4000.

Farmington, vil., U.S., Utah, Davis co., 15 m. N. Salt Lake City. P.<1500.

Farmington, vil., U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 44 m. SSE. Spokane Falls. P.<1500.

Farmland, vil., U.S., Indiana, Randolph co., 58 m. NE. by E. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Farmville, tn., U.S., Virginia, Prince Edward co., 53 m. W. by S. Richmond. P.<3000.

Farn, Teutonic 'fern.'

Farn, or **Ferne Islands** (the first is the spelling of the Admiralty lists, the second of the English census), or **The Staples,** a group of 17 basaltic islets and rocks off the E. ct. of Eng., co. Northumberland, lying between 1½ and 5 m. from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. There are two lighthouses (Inner Fern and Longstone), the highest, on the SW. point, revolving; the other, on NW. point, fixed. Lat. 55° 37′ N., long. 1° 39′ W. The passage between the islets is, in rough weather, very dangerous. Here the *Forfarshire* was wrecked in 1838, when nine persons were saved by the heroism of the lighthouse-keeper and his daughter, Grace Darling. P. 15.

Farnanes, tnld., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry, East, 7½ m. ESE. Macroom, 4 m. from Crookstown Road stn., P.O. P.<250.

Farnans, tnld., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy, Killabban par. P.<250.

Farnaught, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Drumlish, co. Longford.

Farnboro, vil., Canada, Quebec, Brome co., on R. Yamaska, 47 m. ESE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Farnborough ('the dwellings among fern'), par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 9½ m. N. by W. Newbury, 4½ m. SE. by S. Wantage, 5½ m. SW. by W. Upton stn. P.<250.

Farnborough, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., on the Blackwater, 2½ m. N. Aldershot, with stns. on the SE. R. and L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. 8100.

Farnborough, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 7½ m. E. by S. Croydon, 1 m. SSW. Orpington stn., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Farnborough, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 6 m. N. by W. Banbury, 2 m. S. Fenny Compton stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Farncombe, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 3½ m. SSW. Guildford, 1 m. NE. Godalming stn. P.<3000.

Farndale, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Bransdale.**

Farndale, East Side and **West Side,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, the former 11 m. NW. Pickering. F., E. Side, 6166 ac., P.<500; W. Side 7182 ac., P.<250.

Farndale Low Quarter, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6 m. N. Kirby Moorside. P.<250.

Farndale Moor, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 17 m. WSW. Whitby, head of the valley of the Dove.

Farndish, eccles. par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 11½ m. NW. by N. Bedford, 1½ m. S. Irchester stn. P.<250.

Farndon, vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 39 m. SE. by E. Montreal. P.<1500.

Farndon, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. S. Chester, on the r. bk. of the Dee, 4 m. E. by S. Gresford stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Farndon, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. SW. Newark, on the r. bk. of the Trent, P.O. P.<750.

Farndon, East, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 15 m. ENE. Rugby, 1½ m. SE. Lubenham stn. P.<250.

Farndon, West, part of eccles. par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Woodford cum Membris.**

Farnell, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 3½ m. SE. by S. Brechin, with a stn. (**F. Road**) on the C. R., P.O.; 5703 ac. P.<750.

Farnell, co., New S. Wales, W. frontier, crossed by 31° S.

Farnese, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, dist. Viterbo, to the N. of Canino; the birthplace of Pope Paul III. P.<3000.

Farney, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Monaghan.

Farnham, tn., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 35 m. SE. by E. Montreal; an important railway junction. P. (1881) 1900; (1891) 2800.

Farnham, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Salisbury, P.O. P.<500.

Farnham, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 9½ m. SSW. Saffron Walden, 2 m. W. Stanstead stn., P.O. P.<500.

Farnham, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. W. Rothbury. P.<250.

Farnham, market-tn. and par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 10 m. W. by S. Guildford, near the border of Hants, on the L. & SW. R. F. is noted for its excellent hops. Coprolite beds are worked at Dippen Hall in the vicinity. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Par. 10,118 ac., P. 12,400; tn. P. 5500.

Farnham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 17 m. NE. Ipswich, 2½ m. SW. Saxmundham, PM.O. P.<250.

Farnham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 2½ m. N. Knaresborough, 2 m. SW. Copgrove stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Scotton**) P.<500.

Farnham Royal, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 3½ m. N. Windsor, 2 m. NW. by N. Slough stn., PM.O., and PMT.O. at F. Common. P.<1500.

Farnhill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. SE. Skipton. P.<750.

Farningham, par., Eng., Kent, Dartmouth div., on the Darenth, 8 m. SW. by W. Gravesend, 1½ m. NE. by N. Eynsford stn. (L. C. & D. R.), 2 m. S. by W. of **F. Road,** PMT.O. P.<1000.

Farnley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in SW. of bor. of Leeds, with a stn. (**F. and Wortley**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O., and P.O. (**New F.**). P.<4000.

Farnley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 10 m. NNE. Bradford, 2 m. NNE. Otley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Farnley Tyas, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 3 m. SE. by S. Huddersfield, 2 m. W. Kirkburton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Farnoge, electoral div., Ire., Kilkenny, dist. Kilmakevoge.

Farnsfield, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7½ m. ESE. Mansfield, on the M. R., PMT.O.; 4556 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**F. with Hexgreave**) P.<1000.

Farnworth, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Radcliffe-cum-F. div., 3 m. SSE. Bolton, with a stn. (**F. and Halshaw Moor**) on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mines and cotton manufactures. P. 23,800; eccles. par. (**F. with Kearsley**) P. 10,100.

Farnworth, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 5½ m. W. Warrington, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R., and another on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P. 7000.

Faro, riv., Adamawa, flows N. into the Benue above Yola.

Farö, isl., Sweden, off the NE. extremity of Gotland, separated from it by F. Sound, 2 m. across.

Faro, seapt. and fishing tn., Portugal, S. ct., prov. Algarve, 54 m. W. by S. Huelva, cap. of dist. **F.,** which is conterminous with the prov. Algarve; has a cathedral, citadel, and arsenal. P. 8600.

Faro, Punta del, cape, Sicily, in the extreme NE., in 38° 16′ N., with lighthouse (Cape Peloro) visible 19 m.

Faroe Islands (in Danish, or rather old Norse, **Fär-öer,** 'sheep islands'), a group of islands in the North Sea belonging to Denmark, 180 m. NW. of the Shetlands, between 61° 20′ and 62° 25′ N., 6° 20′ and 7° 40′ W. It consists of 21 islands (formerly 22, Monken, or Munken, the southernmost of the group, having since 1885 completely disappeared), 17 inhabited. Coasts steep and rugged; interior mountainous; highest peaks, in Österö, 2790 ft., and in Strömö, the central island and largest of the group, 2415 ft. The channels which separate the islands afford several good bays. The islands enjoy all the advantages of an insular climate, and derive great benefit from the N. branch of the Gulf Stream, which, besides raising the temperature, carries to their shores considerable quantities of drift wood. Winters extremely mild [**Thorshavn**]; so much so, that sheep and cattle require no housing. Summer moist and foggy. There is no timber on the islands, but peat is abundant. Barley is cultivated, but does not always ripen. Turnips and potatoes yield good crops. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, of which that of a species of small whale (the pilot-whale, called by the islanders the *grind*) is the most important, and in the preparation of wool. Sheep form the chief riches of the islanders. The horses are small but powerful; waggons are not employed. Sea-fowl are numerous, and feathers form a considerable article of commerce. The flora is of Germanic type. Among minerals, the chief are fine opals and coal, the last especially in Syderö. The people, of Norwegian descent, are robust and healthy; their spoken language is a dialect of the North German, but their written language is Danish. The islands are governed by an amtmann, who is also military commandant, a judge, and a provost. Thorshavn, on the S. coast of Strömö, is the cap. and the only town. The chief islands are Strömö, the central and largest of the group, Borö, Viderö, Österö, Vaagö, Sandö, Syderö. Total area, 510 sq. m. P. (1870) 9992; (1890) 12,954.

Faro Ploppeto, cape, Italy, in N. of Procida I., 40° 45½′ N.

Fårösund, seapt., Sweden, between the main isl. of Gotland, N. end, and the small isl. of Farö. Safe harbour, with 24–28 ft. of water and two public piers; depth alongside, 19½ ft.

Far Out Head. See **Fair Aird.**

Farquhar's Group, an extensive range of shoals and islets, off the NE. ct. of Australia; the westernmost is in 17° 39′ S. and 151° 27′ E. They are all connected by a reef.

Farquhar Islands, small group, Indian Ocean, between 10° and 11° S., about 180 m. NE. of the N. extremity of Madagascar.

Farr, P.O., Scot., in co. and 8 m. SE. Inverness.

Farr, par., Scot., on the N. ct. of Sutherland, 25 m. W. by S. Thurso, PMT.O. (**Bettyhill**); 188,355 ac. P.<2000.

Farr Point, a cape to the N. of Farr village.

Farra di Soligo, comm., Italy, prov. Treviso, circle Valdobbiadene. P.<5000.

Farrah, tn., Afghanistan. See **Farah.**

Farran, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry, East, 11 m. W. by S. Cork, near the r. bk. of the Lee, 7 miles from Ballincollig stn. P.<250.

Farranaleen, stn., Ire., co. Waterford, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., 12 m. S. Thurles.

Farranbrien, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, Tracton par. P.<250.

Farranfore, tnld., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 7½ m N. by W. Killarney, on the G. S. & W. R., PM.O. P.<250.

Farrangalway, tnld., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. and 2 m. N. Kinsale, on the Kinsale Branch Rly. P.<250.

Farranrory, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Ballingarry.

Farrar, riv., Scot., N. Inverness-shire, issues from Loch Monar, on the border of Ross-shire, and flows E. through Glen Strathfarrar till it unites with the Glass to form the Beauly.

Farra Vicentina, comm., Italy, prov. Vicenza, circle Marcostica. P.<4000.

Farrell's Flat, post-tn., S. Australia, Stanley co., 72 m. NNE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Farrennamore, Mount, Ire., extreme N. co. Galway, 12 m. S. Westport. Height, 2239 ft.

Farriby Bay, Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, 8 m. NW. Kilrush.

Farringdon, Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 12½ m. E. by S. Sherborne, 3 m. ENE. Sturminster stn. See **Iwerne Courtnay.**

Farringdon, par., Eng., Hants. See **Faringdon.**

Farringdon Street, stn., Eng., London, on the Dist. Rly. (Inner Circle), ½ NNW. St. Paul's.

Farringdon, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 6 m. E. Exeter, 3 m. SE. by S. Broad Clyst stn. P.<250.

Farrington Gurney, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. NE. Wells, 1 m. S. Hallatrow stn.; coal-mining. P.O. P.<750. See **Stone Easton.**

Farriyeh, ruins, Palestine, *Haphraim* in the O. T., 32° 37′ N., 35° 7′ E., 12 m. WSW. Nazareth.

Far Rockaway, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co., 21 m. SE. Brooklyn by rail. P.<3000.

Fars, the Arabic name of Persia, now applied, frequently in the form *Farsistan*, to the prov. in the SW. which anciently formed the nucleus of the Persian Empire, and still contains the ruins of *Persepolis* and *Pasagardæ*. See **Persia.**

Farsan Islands, a group of two large and several small isls. and reefs, Arabia, in the Red Sea, off the coast of Yemen, between 16½° and 17° N.

Far Sawrey, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SE. Hawkshead, PM.O.

Farshiut, or **Farshut,** tn., Upper Egypt, near the l. bk. of the Nile, 20 m. ESE. Girgeh, in 26° 12′ N. P. (1882) 8000.

Farsid, tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 5½ m. E. Queenstown, 6 m. from Midleton stn. P.<250.

Farsley, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 3½ m. ENE. Bradford, close to Stanningley stn., PMT.O. P. 5300. See **Calverley.**

Farsund, fishing tn., Norway, diocese Christiania, 50 m. W. Christiansand, on the North Sea, on the F. Fjord. P.<2000.

Fartagh, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny. See **Fertagh.**

Fartak, cape, Arabia, S. ct., in 15° 37′ N. and 52° 21′ E.

Fartak, Saïf, or **Kersah,** seapt. vil., Arabia, on the S. ct., on the W. side of Cape F.; has a harbour, which gives anchorage in 9 fathoms of water.

Farther India. See **Indo-China.**

Farthinghoe, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. E. by S. Banbury, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500.

Farthingstone, par., Eng., S. div. and 10 m. WSW. Northampton, 3 m. SSW. Weedon stn., P.O. P.<500.

Farthradeen, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Bailieborough, co. Cavan.

Fartullagh, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Westmeath.

Farukhábád, city and municipality, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. F., 2 or 3 m. from the r. bk. of the Ganges, which formerly flowed under its walls, 68 m. S. Bareilly, forming a joint municipality with Fatehgarh. P. (1872) 79,200; (1881) 62,400; (1891) 73,000; Hindus, 51,800; Moham. 20,300; including cantonment, 78,000.

Farukhnagar, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gúrgáon, 32 m. WSW. Delhi, in the midst of a sandy, sterile tract. Salt is produced by evaporation from saline wells. P. (1881) 8700; (1891) 5900; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 2000.

Farvel, cape, Greenland. See **Farewell.**

Farway, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. S. Honiton, 16 m. E. by N. Exeter, P.O. P.<500.

Fas, city, Morocco. See **Fez.**

Fasa, or **Fesa,** tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 83 m. SE. Shiraz. P.<2000.

Fasana, fishing tn., Austria, crownland Istria, on the W. ct., 5 m. NW. Pola. P.<2000.

Fasano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 26 m. N. by E. Taranto. P. 15,500.

Fasher, or **El Fasher,** tn., En. Sudan, cap. of Dar-Fur.

Fasher, or **El Fasher,** tn., En. Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Atbara, at one of the most frequented crossing-places of that river, 40 m. WSW. Kassala.

Fashn, Upper Egypt. See **Feshn.**

Fashoda, tn., En. Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Abiad, in 9° 55′ N., 205 m. SW. by W. Famaka (Fazokl).

Faskine and Palacecraig, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on North Calder Water, 1½ m. S. Airdrie, ½ m. W. Calderbank stn., and on the Monkland Canal. P. (including Hillhead) <500.

Fasnacloich, PM.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 8 m. E. Appin.

Fasnakyle Forest, dist., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the angle between Glen Cannich and Glen Affric.

Fasogl, dist., Sudan. See **Fazogl.**

Fassa-thal. See **Avisio.**

Fassadinin, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Kilkenny.

Fast Castle, ruin, Scot., on the N. ct. of Berwickshire, 3½ m. WNW. St. Abb's Head, identified with the Wolf's Craig of Sir W. Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor.*

Fastnet Rock, islet, Ire., off SW. ct., co. Cork, 4½ m. WSW. Cape Clear, with revolving white light (1 minute) visible 18 m.; explosive fog signals.

Fastov (Khvastov), tn., Russia, govt. and 40 m. SW. Kiev; railway junction. P. 8000.

Fataka, small isl., Pacific Ocean, in 11° 55′ S., 170° 8′ E.

Fatatenda, or **Fattatenda,** tn., W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Gambia, one of the oldest seats of the slave trade; still an important market.

Fatchio, tn. and bay, E. side of Tsu-shima I., Japan; called by the Japanese Izugahara.

Fatehábád, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissár, 98 m. SW. by W. Ambála. P. (1881) <3000; (1891) <5000.

Fatehábád, tn., India, Central India, 27 m. NNW. Indore, in a part of Gwalior.

Fatehganj, East, vil., India, NW. Provs., dist. and 23 m. SE. Bareilly. Scene in 1774 of a victory of the British over the Rohillás.

Fatehganj, West, vil., India, NW. Provs., dist. and 10 m. NW. Bareilly. Scene of a British victory over the Rohillás in 1794.

Fatehgarh, tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. Farukhábád, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 70 m. S. Bareilly; with a Government gun-carriage factory. In 1857, during the Mutiny, nearly the entire European population, upwards of 200, were killed by the rebels. P. (1881) 12,400.

Fatehjang, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 25 m. W. by S. Ráwal Pindi; petroleum occurs near. P. (1891) <5000.

Fatehpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. F., 70 m. NW. Allahabad. P. (1881) 21,300; (1891) 20,200; Hindus, 11,000; Moham. 9200.

Fatehpur, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Bara Banki, 27 m. NE. Lucknow. P. (1891) 8300; Moham. 4300; Hindus, 4000.

Fatehpur, fortified tn., India, Rájputána, 102 m. E. Bikaner. P. (1881) 14,700.

Fatehpur Síkri, tn., India, NW. Provs., dist. and 23 m. W. Agra. Founded by the Emperor Akbar in 1570, and enriched by magnificent architectural works in the time of Akbar and Jahángír. Consists chiefly of a vast expanse of ruins enclosed by a high stone wall. The modern town lies SW. of the ruins. P. (1891) 6300; Hindus 3800; Moham. 2500.

Fatekonda, tn., Senegambia, on the r. bk. of the Faleme, l. bk. trib. of the Senegal, W. of the French stn. of Medina.

Fatezh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 30 m. NW. of Kursk; trade in corn. P. 6200.

Fatfield, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., on the Wear, 6 m. WSW. Sunderland, 1 m. W. Penshaw stn., PM.O. P. <2500.

Father Point, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the R. St. Lawrence, in 68° 28′ W., 63 m. ENE. of the mouth of the Saguenay R. Mean temp., yr. 34.2° F., Jan. 8.5°, July 56.8°. P. <1500.

Fathom, Upper, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior, 1½ m. S. Newry, on the Newry Canal, P.O. P. <200.

Fatiko, one of the former Egyptian settlements in equatorial Africa, 149 m. S. Lado, in 3° 2′ N., 32° 37′ E., in a well-watered and fertile district.

Fatisa, Fatsa, or **Fatseh,** ancient *Phadisana,* decayed seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, vilayet and 115 m. W. Trebizond, 65 m. ESE. Samsun. It is surrounded by widespread ruins in stone and brick; the line of a high breakwater 500 yds. in length, curving out from the shore to a small island opposite the town, is still traceable at various depths below the waters of the bay, and remains of a paved Roman road to Niksar are still to be seen.

Fatshan, tn., China. See **Fachan.**

Fatsizio, or **Fatsijio,** isl., Japan. See **Hachijo-shima.**

Fattatenda. See **Fatatenda.**

Fatu-hira, or **Isla de la Madalena,** one of the Marquesas Is., in 10° S. and 143° 20′ E.; inhabited by Maori.

Fatuna. See **Erronam.**

Fatwa, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 6 m. SSE. Patná; five festivals held annually. P. (1881) 10,900; (1891) <5000.

Faucigny, Le, an old prov. and bar. of Savoy, now arr. Bonneville, the most mountainous portion of dep. Haute-Savoie, France.

Faucilles, range of hills, France, deps. Marne and Vosges, sweeping round in the shape of a sickle (French *faucille*), convex to the N. from the Vosges in the E. to the plateau of the Langres in the SW., separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône; highest peak under 2000 ft.

Faucogney, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, on the Breuchin, 20 m. NW. Belfort. P. <2000.

Faughalstown, par. and tnld., Ire., N. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 8 m. N. Mullingar. Par. 6146 ac., P. <750; tnld. P. <250.

Faughan River, Ire., in the W. of co. Londonderry, flows N. into the head of Lough Foyle.

Faughanvale, par., Ire., NW. co. and 9 m. ENE. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran; 20,466 ac. P. <4000.

Faughart, par., Ire., N. co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 3½ m. N. Dundalk. P. <1500.

Fauglia, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 10 m. E. by N. Leghorn. P. 7400.

Fauldhouse, tn., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the C. R., 11 m. E. by S. Airdrie; has coal-mines and paraffin works. **F. Moor,** to the N. PMT.O. P. (including Crofthead) <3000.

Faulhorn, mt., Switzd., cant. Bern, 6 m. E. by S. Interlaken, commanding a magnificent view of the giants of the Bernese Oberland. Alt. 8800 ft.

Faulk, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 45° N. and 99° W.

Faulkbourn, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Braintree, 1½ m. NW. Witham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Faulkner, co., U.S., Arkansas, on the Arkansas R., a little to W. of 92° W., and crossed in S. by 35° N.

Faulkner's Island, U.S., Connecticut, off the entrance to Guilford Harbour; now called **Falkner Island.**

Faulkton, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Faulk co., 74 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <2000.

Faulquemont, the French name of **Falkenberg,** Alsace-Lorraine.

Fauls, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Prees par. P. <750.

Fauquembergues, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 13 m. SW. by S. St. Omer. P. <2000.

Fauquier, co., U.S., Virginia, in the NE., S. of 39° N., crossed in the NW. by 78° W.

Făurei, vil. and rly. junc., Roumania, prov. and 37 m. WSW. Braila.

Fauresmith, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of F. div., 65 m. SSE. Kimberley. The Jagersfontein diamond diggings lie a few miles to the SE. P. <2000.

Fauro, small isl., Solomon group, SE. of Bougainville, in 6° 55′ S. and 56° 3′ E., with German trading station.

Fauville, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Yvetot, 12 m. SE. by E. Fécamp. P. <2000.

Faux Cap, cape, isl. and republic, Haiti, W. ct., 140 m. W. Port-au-Prince, in 18° 33′ N., 74° 25′ W.

Favara, comm., Sicily, prov. and 4 m. E. Girgenti. P. 16,300.

Faventia, city, Italy. See **Faenza.**

Faverges, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 23 m. NE. by E. Chambéry, arr. and 15 m. SE. Annecy. P. <2000.

Faversham, mun. bor., market-tn., and riv. port, Eng., Kent, F. div., 9 m. W. by N. Canterbury, on a navigable arm of the Swale, and on the L. C. & D. R. Member of the Cinque Port of Dover. Has a valuable oyster fishery, and carries on shipbuilding and brick and cement making, and is the centre of a large fruit and hop trade. Near F. are large gunpowder and cotton-powder works. Its port admits vessels of upwards of 200 tons. Some fragments of the wall of Stephen's Abbey, in which he and his queen, Matilda, and son, Eustace, were buried, are still in existence. Market-days, W., F., and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3400; (1851) 4600; (1871) 7200; (1891) 10,500; parl. div. P. 69,300.

Favignana, isl., Italy, one of the Egadi Is., 11 m. NW. by N. Marsala; on its E. side is the chief town, San Leonardo, and on the N. coast a good harbour, defended by Fort San Giacomo. It carries on tunny and sardine fisheries. Alt. 990 ft.

Favor Royal, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, 16 m. SE. Omagh, 5 m. from Clogher stn., P.O.

Fawcett Forest, par., Eng., Westmorland, 7 m. NE. Kendal. P. <250.

Fawcett Hill, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., 6 m. from Petitcodiac. P. <1500.

Fawdington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 5 m. NE. Boroughbridge. P. <250.

Fawdon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 4 m. N. by W. Newcastle, 1½ m. WNW. Gosforth stn. P. 500.

Fawdon and Clinch, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 10 m. W. by N. Alnwick, 2 m. WSW. Hedgeley stn. P. <250.

Fawfieldhead, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 7 m. NE. Leek; 5383 ac. P. <750.

Fawkenhurst, or **Hurst,** eccles. par., Eng., Kent, in the par. of Hurst, near Ashford. P. <250.

Fawkham, par., Eng., Kent, Dartmouth div., 5½ m. SW. Gravesend, on the L. C. & D. R., PM.O. P. <250.

Fawler, vil., Eng., Berkshire. See **Kingston Lisle.**

Fawler, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Evenlode, 4 m. W. Woodstock, 2½ m. SE. Charlbury stn. P. <250. See **Finstock.**

Fawley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 14½ m. WNW. Windsor, 6 m. W. Great Marlow stn. P. <500.

Fawley, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 5 m. SSE. Southampton, PMT.O.; 6843 ac. P. <2000.

Fawley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4 m. N. by W. Ross, on the G. W. R., P.O. (**F. Station**). See **Fownhope.**

Fawley, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 10 m. NW. by N. Newbury, 4 m. S. Wantage, 6 m. S. by W. Wantage Road stn., P.O. (**Great F.**). P. <250.

Fawns, par., Eng., Northumberland, 13 m. W. Morpeth. P. <250.

Fawr, Welsh, 'great.' See *Mawr.*

Fawsley, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. S. by W. Daventry. P. <250.

Faxafjörd, the large bay in the W. of Iceland on which Reikjavik stands.

Faxe, comm., Denmark, in the S. of Seeland, prov. Prästö, 34 m. SW. by S. Copenhagen.

Faxfleet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Humber, 7 m. E. Goole, 3½ m. SE. by S. Staddlethorpe stn. P. <250.

Faxina, tn., Brazil, in the S. of the state of São Paulo, 180 m. W. Santos. P. 6000.

Faxton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, 2 m. E. Lamport stn. P. <250. See **Lamport.**

Fay-de-Bretagne, comm., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. St. Nazaire, 8 m. NE. Savenay. P. <2000.

Fayal, one of the Azores Is., lat. of Horta, 38½° N., long. 28° 41′ W.; surface fertile; in the centre is a mountain about 3000 ft. high; has a fine bay on the SE., which makes it the most frequented of the group after St. Michael; Horta, the chief town, is on this bay, which has a breakwater, under shelter of which 10 or 12 vessels of 20 ft. draught can be accommodated. Area about 37 sq. m.

Fayal, comm., on the NE. ct. of Madeira I. P. <3000.

Fayence, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 14 m. N. by W. Fréjus. P. <2000.

Fayerweather Island, U.S., Connecticut, at the entrance of Black Rock Harbour, with a lighthouse, in 41° 9′ N., 73° 13′ W., visible 12 m.

Fayette, tn., U.S., Alabama, F. co., 58 m. W. by N. of Birmingham. P. <1500.

Fayette, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N. and 84° and 85° W.

Fayette, co., U.S., Illinois, intersected by 39° N. and 89° W.

Fayette, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 40° N., and bounded on E. by 85° W.

Fayette, tn., U.S., Iowa, F. co., 54 m. SW. of the NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Fayette, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of the meridian 84°, and crossed by the parallel of 38° N.

Fayette, vil., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Jefferson co., 21 m. ENE. Natchez. P. <1500.

Fayette, city, U.S., Missouri, Howard co., 48 m. NW. by N. Jefferson City. P. <3000.

Fayette, vil., U.S., Ohio, Fulton co., 41 m. W. Toledo. P. <1500.

Fayette, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., crossed by 39½° N. and 83¾° W.

Fayette, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, F. co., on Monongahela R., 29 m. S. by E. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Fayette, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the SW., on the S. frontier, W. of 89° W.

Fayette, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed by 97° W., and in the N. by 30° N., traversed by the Colorado R.

Fayette, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the S., crossed by 81° W. and by 38° N., with coal-mines.

Fayetteville, city, U.S., Arkansas, cap. Washington co., 42 m. SE. of the NW. corner of state. P. <3000.

Fayetteville, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., near the Erie Canal, about 8 m. E. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Fayetteville, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Cumberland co., on Cape Fear R., which has been rendered navigable as far as the coal-mines of Chatham co., 50 m. S. by W. Raleigh. P. <5000.

Fayetteville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Franklin co., 43 m. SW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Fayetteville, tn., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Lincoln co., 70 m. S. by E. Nashville. P. <3000.

Fayetteville, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. Fayette co., on the Great Kanawha R., 33 m. SE. Charleston. P. <1500.

Fay Gate, stn., Eng., Sussex, on the L. B. & S. C. R., 4 m. NE. Horsham, PMT.O.

Fayid, tn., Egypt, on the W. shore of Bitter Lake, 19 m. S. Ismailia.

Fay-le-Froid, tn., France, on the SE. border of dep. Haute Loire, arr. Le Puy, 32 m. S. by W. St. Etienne. P. <2000.

Fays-Billot, or **Fayl-Billot,** tn., France, dep. Haute Marne, arr. Langres, 41 m. NE. Dijon; has manufactures of scythes and cutlery. P. <3000.

Fayt-le-Franc, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. SW. Mons. P. <2000.

Fayt-les-Seneffe, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. SSW. Seneffe, 10½ NW. by W. Charleroi. P. <4000.

Fayum, Fayoum, or **Faium,** prov., Egypt, to the W. of the Nile a little above the head of the delta, the cultivated area of which has for three thousand years been fed with water by the Bahr-Yusuf (*q.v.*); cap. Medinet-el-Fayum. The drainage of this dist. is received by the lake called Birket-el-Kerun (*q.v.*). Important explorations were made by Mr. Flinders Petrie at the sites of ancient cities in this prov. in 1887–88. See Petrie, *Hawara, Biahmu, and Arsinoe,* Lond., 4to, 1889. Cultivated area of prov. (including the oases of Beharieh and Farafrah), 4930 sq. m.; settled pop. (1882) 206,000.

Faza, tn., on a small isl., Brit. E. Africa, in 2° S.

Fazakerley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Bootle div., 4 m. NNE. Liverpool, on the L. & Y. R. P. <1500.

Fazeley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 1½ m. S. by E. Tamworth, 1½ m. W. Wilnecote and F. stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Fázilka, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Firozpur, 80 m. S. by W. Lahore, 5 m. from the l. bk. of the Sutlej. P. (1881) 6900; (1891) 7600; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 2100.

Fazogl, Fazokl, Fazoglo, or **Fasogl,** mountainous dist., Sudan, on both banks of the Blue Nile, in 11°–11½° N., cap. Famaka; produces gum, senna, tamarinds, gold, and ivory. Estimated P. 500,000 (Funj Negroes).

Fea, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the extreme S. of co. Londonderry, 6½ m. NW. Cookstown, drained by the Moyola into Lough Neagh.

Feagh, St. Michael's of, par., Ire., co. and in tp. of Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <3000.

Feakle, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 12 m. NW. Killaloe, 6 m. from Sixmilebridge stn., P.O. Par. 35,999 ac., P. <4500; tn. (**Baurroe and F.**) P. <250.

Feale, riv., Ire., rises in the NW. of co. Cork, flows NW., forms part of the boundary between Limerick and Kerry, then traverses the N. of Kerry, passing Listowel, and takes the name of Cashen before entering the estuary of the Shannon.

Fear, Cape, U.S. See **Smith's I.,** N. Carolina.

Fearby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 9½ m. NW. Ripon, 2½ m. W. Masham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Fearn, Gaelic, 'alder-tree.'

Fearn, par. and vil., Scot., Ross-shire and Cromarty, 4½ m. SE. Tain, with a stn. on the H. R., PMT.O.; 7841 ac. P. <2000.

Fearn, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 7 m. N. by E. Forfar, P.O.; 8792 ac. P. <500.

Fearnan, hamlet, Scot., Perthshire, near Fortingall, P.O.

Fearnhead, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. NE. Warrington. See **Poulton.**

Feather, riv., U.S., California, trib. of Sacramento, which it joins on the l. bk. in 38° 46′ N. It is navigable for steamers to Yuba City.

Featherbed Lane, gorge, Ire., NE. co. Dublin, 15 m. SE. by S. Drogheda.

Featherston, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Wairarapa South, 50 m. by rail from Wellington. P. <1500.

Featherstone, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4½ m. N. by E. Wolverhampton, 2½ m. SE. Four Ashes stn. P. <250.

Featherstone, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. W. Pontefract, with a stn. on the L. & Y. R.; coal-mining. P.O. (**North F.**). Par. P. <4500; tn. P. 7500.

Featherstone, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the S. Tyne, 3 m. SW. Haltwhistle, with a stn. on the NE. R. P. <500.

Featherstone, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa South co., 28 m. ENE. Wellington. P. <1500.

Featherstone, South, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Purston.**

Febres, vil., Portugal, dist. Coimbra. P. <4000.

Fécamp, seapt. tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the W. ct., at mouth of R. Fécamp, 22 m. NE. by N. Havre; its new dock and tidal harbour have a depth of 22.8 ft. at neap, 29.2 ft. at spring tides. F. has numerous cotton, oil, and other mills. Mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 40.6°, Aug. 63.6°. P. (1872) 12,650; (1891) 12,700.

Fechenheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Cassel, 8 m. W. Hanau. P. <4000.

Fechlin, riv., Scot. See **Killin, Loch.**

Fecht, riv., Ger., Alsace, rises on the Rheinkopf, and flows NE. by E. through the Münster valley, and then NE. into the Ill, about midway between Kolmar and Schlettstadt; not navigable.

Feckenham, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7 m. SE. by S. Bromsgrove, 4 m. W. Coughton stn., PMT.O.; 6978 ac. P. <5000.

Fedamore, par., Ire., NE. co. and 8 m. S. Limerick, bars. Clanwilliam and Smallcounty, 5 m. from Croom stn., P.O.; 6738 ac. P. <1500.

Feddyglass, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Raphoe.

Fede, Tibbu name of the Bahr-el-Ghazal (Lake Chad region).

Federacion, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Zulia, 220 m. E. Cartagena.

Federal Point, vil., U.S., Florida, Putnam co., on r. bk. of R. St. John's, 43 m. S. by W. of mouth of the river. P.<1500.

Fee, Lough, Ire., NW. co. Galway, 18½ m. SW. Westport.

Feeagh, Lough, Ire., NW. co. Mayo, 20 m. SW. by W. Ballina.

Feeder, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 33 m. SE. by S. Hamilton.

Feehorn, Switzd. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Feejee Islands. See **Fiji Islands.**

Feenagh, vil., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 20 m. NW. by N. Mallow, P.O. P.<250.

Feenagh, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Bunratty, Lower, 1½ m. W. Sixmilebridge. P.<500.

Feeny, tn., Ire., in co. and 13½ m. SE. by E. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 4 m. from Dungiven stn., P.O. P.<250.

Feering, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Blackwater, 7½ m. ESE. Braintree, 1 m. NE. Kelvedon stn., P.O. P.<750.

Fegyvernek, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kis-Szolnok, dist. Tisza közép. P. 5600.

Feher, Hungarian, 'white.'

Fehér-Gyarmat, vil., Hungary, co. Szatmar. P.<4000.

Feherinana, or **Ferenal,** dist. in the SW. of Madagascar, crossed by 22° S.

Fehértemplom. See **Weisskirchen.**

Fehmarn, Fehmern, or **Femern,** isl., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, off the E. ct., in 54½° N. and 11° 15′ E., separated from the mainland by **F. Sound,** and from the Danish island of Laaland by **F. Belt**; cap. Burg. Area, 61½ sq. m. P. 9800.

Fehrbellin, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 29 m. NNE. Brandenburg; connected by canal with the Havel. Victory of the Elector Frederick William over Sweden, 18th June 1675. P.<3000.

Feia, Lagoa, a lagoon near the E. ct. of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, crossed by 22° S.

Feigh, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim. See **Dunseverick.**

Feighcullen, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. N. Kildare, bars. Connell and E. Offaly, on Grand Canal; 4085 ac. P.<750.

Feilding, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Oroua co., 85 m. NE. by N. Wellington, with which it is connected by rail. P.<2000.

Feiluan-tu, improperly called **Samsah Bay,** bay with narrow opening to the China Sea, on the NE. ct. of the Chinese prov. of Fokien. Sheltered roadstead 62–75 m. long, 19–25 m. wide, strewn with numerous islets.

Fejö, isl., Denmark, to the N. of Laaland; has fisheries.

Feira, seapt. tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. Aveiro, 14 m. SSE. Oporto. P.<3000.

Feiran, Sinai penin. See **Firan.**

Feistritz, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 35 m. W. Klagenfurt. P.<2000.

Feizor (fei'zor), hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 23 m. SE. Kendal, 3 m. NW. by N. Settle.

Fejer, co., Hungary, bounded E. by the Danube, crossed by 47° N.; cap. Stuhlweissenburg, which is also the German name of the county.

Fekete, Hungarian, 'black.'

Feketehalom, Ger. **Zeiden,** vil., Hungary, Transylvania, co. and 8 m. NW. Kronstadt. P.<5000.

Feketehegy, or **Feketits,** vil., Hungary, co. Bacs, circle Zombor, dist. Kula. P. 5200.

Felanitx, or **Felaniche,** tn., Spain, isl. of Majorca, 27 m. E. by S. Palma, with Puerto Colon, its port, safe but shallow, 7½ m. ESE. P. 11,800.

Felbridge, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Surrey and Sussex, 2 m. NW. East Grinstead, P.O. P.<500.

Felbrigg, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 2½ m. SW. by S. Cromer. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Metton**) P.<250.

Feld, or *Veld,* Teutonic, 'a plain or field.'

Feldbach, tn., Austria, Styria, on the Raab, 23 m. ESE. Graz. P.<2000.

Feldberg, mt., Ger., Baden, 10½ m. SE. Freiburg, the highest peak of the Black Forest. Alt. 4900 ft.

Feldkirch, tn., Austria, prov. Vorarlberg, on the Ill, just above the place where that river emerges on the alluvial plain of the Rhine, 16 m. SE. St. Gall, Switzd.; manufactures cottons, ribbons, &c. Alt. 1480 ft. P.<4000.

Feldkirchen, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 14 m. NW. by W. Klagenfurt. P.<2000.

Feldmark, part of comm. of Bocholt, Prussia, near Essen. P. 7200.

Feldmark, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov. See **Wesel.**

Feldmoching, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 5 m. NNW. Munich. P.<2000.

Feldsberg, tn., Lower Austria, 39 m. NNE. Vienna. P.<4000.

Feldsee, lake, Ger., Baden, on the E. side of Feldberg Mt.

Félegyháza, or **Kis-kun Félegyháza** (pronounced feledyhaza, nearly felejhaza), free tn., Hungary, 15 m. SSE. Kecskemet. P. (1850) 17,800; (1869) 21,300; (1890) 30,300.

Feliciana, East, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the S., on the N. (Mississippi) frontier, crossed by 91° W. **Feliciana, West,** par. adjoining East Feliciana, bounded on the W. by the Mississippi.

Felicity, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., 28 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Felicudi, isls., Mediterranean. See **Filicuri.**

Felindre, hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 6 m. N. by W. Swansea, 3 m. E. by S. Pontardulais stn., P.O.

Felinfoel, eccles. par. and mining vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 2 m. N. by E. Llanelly, PM.O. P.<4000. See **Felinvoel.**

Felin Hen, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. S. Bangor.

Felino, the ancient *Felinum,* comm., Italy, prov. and circle Parma. P.<4000.

Felixkirk, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 13 m. NE. by E. Ripon, 2½ m. ENE. Thirsk, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Boltby**) P.<1000.

Felixstowe, or **Felixtowe,** par. and rising watering-place, with firm sandy beach, Eng., Suffolk, 12½ m. SE. Ipswich, with a stn. on the G. E. R.; there is a tidal dock 23 ft. deep at ordinary low water. PMT.O., and PT.O. (**F. Ferry**). Par. P.<2000; urban sanitary dist. (**F. and Walton**) P.<4000.

Felizzano, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. W. Alessandria. P.<3000.

Felkington, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 6½ m. SW. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3 m. S. Velvethall stn. P.<250.

Felkirk with Brierley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5 m. NE. by N. Barnsley, 1½ m. ESE. Royston and Notton stn. Felkirk 'still literally the *Fieldkirk,* a church in the fields,' no village having gathered around it (*York Dioc. Mag.,* Oct. 1892). P.<2500.

Fell, Fjeld, Scandinavian, a 'hill,' 'mountain,' or 'rock,' probably cognate with Ger. *Fels,* the former occurring in English and Icelandic proper names (in Icelandic also *Fjöll*), the latter (plur. *Fjeldene*) in Norwegian and Swedish; usually in proper names a suffix, and spelt everywhere, except in England, in one word with the name proper (like Snæfell, in the Isle of Man and in Iceland). See *Elf.*

Fella, riv., in the SE. of Carinthia, and NE. of Venetia, l. bk. trib. of the Tagliamento; its valley is ascended by the railway from Udine to Villach and Klagenfurt.

Fellahîn. See **Egypt.**

Fellata, Fulah, Fulbe, called by the Haussa **Fellani,** or **Filiani,** one of the most important and interesting peoples of Africa. They inhabit the western and central Sudan from Senegambia to the Chad region, and S. of it to Adamawa. Nowhere in these countries do they form the sole population, but they live among the other races that have been subdued by them, *e.g.,* the Haussa (*q.v.*). The F. are a fine race of light colour. Their intelligence is far superior to that of the negro inhabitants of the western Sudan. Intermarriage between the two races is frequent, and the distinction of red and black F. is due to this fact. The great majority of the F. are Mohammedans, those of Adamawa are pagans. Their occupation is cattle-rearing and agriculture. On the Gambia, the upper Niger, and in Adamawa the former prevails, whilst the inhabitants of Sokoto and Gando chiefly follow agricultural pursuits. Trade and industries are on a comparatively high level in these semi-civilised territories: cotton cloths, salt, leather goods, guru nuts, and pottery ware are the chief trade articles. The chief trade centre for the western F. sultanates is Timbuktu (*q.v.*), and for the states E. of the Niger, Kano (P. 60,000). The ethnological position of the F. and their origin are entirely unknown. We are able to assert, however, that in the 16th century they inhabited the territories of the lower Senegal, especially Futa Toro, and from there they began their first conquests. But it is only since the beginning of this century that they have obtained their present standing. Sheikh Othman, whose first conquests were in 1802, was the founder of the great F. empire which flourished under his successors, Mohammed Bello and Atica. But during the last thirty years the vast territories of this state have been split up into a number of sultanates, the most important of which are those of Futa Jallon, Futa Toro, Segu-Kaarta, Massina, Gando, Yoruba, Abeokuta, and the great sultanate of Sokoto, including Adamawa. But even in countries more to the E., such as Bornu, Bagirmi, Wadai, and Darfur, F. colonies are to be found. About areas and P., see **Sokoto, Adamawa, Massina, Gando.** [**H. G. S.**]

Fellbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 4½ m. ENE. Stuttgart. P.<4000.

Felleringen, vil., Ger., Alsace, 39 m. NW. by W. Mülhausen. P.<2000.

Felletin, tn., France, dep. Creuse, on the Creuse, 38 m. SW. by S. Montluçon, arr. and 5 m. S. Aubusson. P.<3000.

Felley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Mansfield. P.<250.

Fellhammer, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle Waldenburg, dist. Gottesberg. P.<4000.

Fellin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Livonia, 142 m. NNW. of Riga, at Lake Fellin. P. 5360.

Felling, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Durham, in the W. of the Jarrow div., 2½ m. SE. Newcastle, on the NE. R. Par. P. 7800; tn. P. 17,500.

Fellingsbro, comm., Sweden, prov. (län) and 20 m. NE. Orebro; has several iron-works. P. 7000.

Fellisciffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. SW. Ripley. P. <500.

Fellow Green, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, 7½ m. SW. Chertsey, P.O.

Fellowship, one of the Seychelles, Indian Ocean.

Felmersham, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 6½ m. NW. by N. Bedford, 1½ m. SSW. Sharnbrook stn., P.O. P. <500.

Felmingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. S. by E. Cromer, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Felpham, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 6 m. SW. Arundel, 2 m. E. Bognor, PMT.O. P. <750.

Fels, Felsen, Ger., 'a rock,' 'rocks.' See *Fell.*

Felsham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6 m. W. by S. Stowmarket, 7 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, PM.O. P. <500.

Felsö, Hungarian prefix meaning Upper. Some names of towns having this prefix will be found entered under the second part of the name.

Felso-Banya, Hungary. See **Banya.**

Felstead, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 5⅛ m. W. by S. Braintree, 1 m. SE. by E. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 6426 ac. P. <2000.

Feltham, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 4 m. E. Staines, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <4000.

Felthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. E. by N. Attlebridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

Felton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 7⅛ m. NE. Hereford. P. <250.

Felton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Coquet, 8 m. S. Alnwick, 2½ m. WSW. Acklington stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Felton, old par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Acton.**

Felton, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, N. div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Bristol, 2½ m. S. Bourton stn., P.O.

Felton, West, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 4½ m. SE. by E. Oswestry, 2 m. SW. Rednall stn., PMT.O.; 6108 ac. P. <1500.

Felton Common Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Somersetshire, Backwell, Winford and Wrington pars. P. <500.

Feltre, the ancient *Feltria,* tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, 29 m. NW. by N. Treviso; has a cathedral. P. 13,300.

Feltwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 13 m. NE. by E. Ely, PMT.O.; 13,181 ac. P. <2000.

Feltwell Anchor, par., Eng., Norfolk, adjoining F. P. <250.

Felu, cataracts. See **Senegal.**

Feluja, tn., Turkey in Asia, on the Euphrates, W. by N. Bagdad, with which it is connected by the Sarsar Canal.

Felups. See **Fulups.**

Feluy, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2½ m. N. Seneffe, 13½ m. NW. Charleroi. P. <4000.

Felvincz, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, Transylvania, 29 m. SSE. Klausenburg. P. <2000.

Femern, isl., Prussia. See **Fehmarn.**

Femina, or **Femmine,** a small rocky isl. off the N. ct. of Sicily, 10 m. NW. Palermo.

Fen, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Heckington.**

Fen, West, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, parts of Lindsey, Spilsby union. P. <500.

Fenagh, par., Ire., co. and 9 m. E. by N. Leitrim, bars. Carigallen, Leitrim, and Mohill, P.O.; 9761 ac. P. <2500.

Fenagh, PM.O., Ire., co. Carlow, 6 m. E. Bagnalstown.

Fenain, comm., France, dep. Nord, 10 m. W. Valenciennes. P. <3000.

Fenaroa, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 110 m. NE. Debra Tabor.

Fenarol, vil., Uruguay, dep. and 10 m. N. by E. Montevideo.

Fenny Bridge, hamlet and stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the L. & NW. R., 5 m. SE. Huddersfield, PM.O.

Fenby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, parts of Lindsey, 5 m. SW. Grimsby. See **Ashby with Fenby.**

Fencehouses, hamlet and stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 5½ m. NNE. Durham; has coal.

Fence in Pendle, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. N. Burnley, PM.O. P. <1500.

Fenchou, or **Fön-chou,** tn., China, prov. Shansi, near the r. bk. of the Fen-ho, 305 m. SW. by W. Peking, 60 m. SW. by W. Taiyuen-fu.

Fenchurch Street, stn., Eng., London, 1 m. E. by S. St. Paul's, one of the termini of the G. E. R., also the terminus of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.

Fencot and Murcot, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Ray, 7½ m. NE. by N. Oxford, 3 m. ENE. Islip stn. P. <250.

Fencote, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8½ m. SE. by E. Richmond, 2 m. NW. by W. Scruton stn., P.O. (**Great F.**). See **Kirkby Fleetham.**

Fenderbridge, hamlet, Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Fender, 1 m. N. by E. Blair Athole, P.O.

Fen Ditton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 2½ m. NE. by E. Cambridge, with a stn. (**Barnwell**) on the G. E. R.; has phosphate of lime deposits. P.O. P. <750.

Fen Drayton, Eng., Cambridgeshire. See **Drayton, Fen.**

Fendrith Hill, Eng., Durham, 15 NE. by E. Appleby. Alt. 2284 ft.

Fenduk, vil., Turkey in Asia, near l. bk. Tigris, 105 m. NW. Mosul. Near it rock-cut dwellings, supposed by some to be remains of the ancient **Bezabde.** See **Jezire-ibn-Omar.**

Fene, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, dist. Puentedéume. P. 5000.

Fenelon Falls, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 67 m. NE. by N. Toronto, on Sturgeon Lake. P. <1500.

Fen End, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, 3 m. E. Knowle stn., P.O.

Fener-Burun, small penin., Turkey in Europe, jutting W. into the Karagach-Liman (Ægean Sea), 18 m. E. by N. of the mouth of the Kara-su.

Fener-köl, or **Fanaraki** ('village of the lighthouse,' after an old lighthouse in the vicinity), vil., Turkey in Europe, at the Black Sea end of the Bosporus.

Fenestrelle, fortified vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 31 m. W. Turin. To the N. is the pass of F., connecting the valley of the Clusone with that of the Dora Riparia. P. <2000.

Feng-yung, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 95 m. E. Peking.

Fenham, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1½ m. NW. Newcastle. P. <250. See **Benwell.**

Fen-ho, or **Fön-ho,** riv., China, prov. Shansi (*q.v.*), rises in the N. half of the prov. and flows on the whole S., past or near Taiyuen-fu, Fen-chou, and Pingyang, then turns WSW. and joins the Hwang-ho in about 35° 25′ N.

Feniscowles, or **Fenniscowles,** eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 2½ m. SW. Blackburn, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the L. & Y. R., P.O. P. <2000.

Fenit, par., Ire., NW. ct., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, on E. shore of bay and 7½ m. W. by N. Tralee, with a stn. on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. P. <500.

Feniton, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3½ m. W. by S. Honiton, 12 m. SE. by E. Tiverton, close to Sidmouth Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Fennagh, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bars. Idrone E., Forth, and Rathvilly, 9½ m. SSE. Carlow; 10,515 ac. P. <2500.

Fennell's, or **Croxon's Corners,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 2 m. from Gilford, and 15 m. from Barrie. P. <1500.

Fenniscowles, Eng., Lancashire. See **Feniscowles.**

Fennor, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, on R. Boyne, 1 m. S. Slane. P. <250.

Fennor, par., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 9½ m. E. by N. Thurles; 7918 ac. P. <1000.

Fenn's Bank, stn., Wales, Flintshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 12½ m. SW. by W. Nantwich.

Fenny Bentley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10 m. SW. by W. Matlock, 2½ m. N. Ashbourne stn., P.O. P. <250.

Fenny Compton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 8 m. NNW. Banbury, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Fenny Drayton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m. SW. Bosworth, 2 m. WNW. Higham on Hill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Fenny Stratford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 11½ m. E. Buckingham, on the Ousel, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <3000.

Feno, headland, Corsica, on the W. ct., to the NW. of Ajaccio.

Fenoagh, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, on the Suir, 2 m. SE. Carrick-on-Suir; 3613 ac. P. <500.

Fenoarivo, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 17° 20′ S.

Fenor, P.O., Ire., co. Waterford, 3 m. from Tramore.

Fenrother, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 4½ m. NNW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Fen Stanton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 5⅛ m. ESE. Huntingdon, 1½ m. S. by W. St. Ives stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Fenton, vil., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 7 m. NE. Huntingdon, 1 m. SE. by S. Warboys stn. See **Pidley and Somersham.**

Fenton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 8½ m. WNW. Lincoln, 1½ m. SSE. Torksey stn. P. <250. See **Kettlethorpe.**

Fenton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5½ m. ESE. Newark, 2 m. NE. Claypole stn. P. <250. See **Beckingham.**

Fenton, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, included in the parl. bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent, adjoining Stoke on the SE., with two stns. (**F.** and **F. Manor**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly. Par. P. 12,100; tn. P. 17,000.

Fentonbury, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 48 m. N. Hobart. P. <1500.

Fentonville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Genesee co., 50 m. NW. Detroit. P. <3000.

Fenton, Kirk or **Church,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding,

Barkston Ash div., 10½ m. SW. by S. York, on the NE. R. (**Church F.**). P. <500.

Fenton, Little, par., 1 m. S. by W. Kirk Fenton. P. <250.

Fentress, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, crossed by 85° W.

Fenwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9 m. SSE. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2 m. S. Beal stn. P. <250.

Fenwick, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. NE. by E. Hexham, near the Pont, 6 m. NNW. Prudhoe stn.

Fenwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 8½ m. N. by E. Doncaster, 1½ m. S. Balne stn. P. <250.

Fenwick, par. and vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 4 m. NE. by N. Kilmarnock, PM.O. Par. 18,104 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <500.

Fenwick, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., on the coast, 15 m. WSW. New London. P. <1500.

Feock, par., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. S. Truro, P.O. P. <2000.

Feohanagh (fī'na), tnld., Ire., SW. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 22 m. ESE. Listowel, 5 m. from Newcastle stn., P.O. P. <250.

Fer, French, from Latin *ferrum,* 'iron.'

Fer, Cap de, Algeria. See **Ras Hadid.**

Fer, Ile de, Canary Is. See **Ferro.**

Feraghan, plain, Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, between Kum and Hamadan; noted for its carpet manufactures. Alt. 7000 ft.

Ferahabad, Persia. See **Farakhabad.**

Fer'ata, vil., Palestine, probably the *Ophrah* of the O. T., 31° 11′ N., 35° 10′ E., 6 m. W. by S. Nablus.

Ferbane, tn., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 11½ m. SSE. Athlone, on the Clara and Banagher Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <500.

Ferdaneh, vil., Egypt, on the W. side of the Suez Canal, 9 m. NNE. Ismailia.

Ferdinand, vil., U.S., Indiana, Du Bois co., 57 m. W. Louisville (Ky.). P. <1500.

Ferdinandea, or **Graham Island,** a remarkable volcanic islet, which appeared in the Mediterranean July 31, 1831, in 37° 8′ 3″ N., 12° 42′ 15″ E., between Sicily and Pantelleria, and remained visible above the water for three months. The depth at the place where it appeared has gradually increased from 2½ fathoms in 1832 to 24 fathoms in 1885.

Fère, La, fortified tn., France, dep. Aisne, on the Oise, arr. and 14 m. NW. by W. Laon; has a large arsenal and a school of artillery. Was taken by the Spaniards in 1536, and occupied by the Prussians in 1814, 1815, and 1870. P. <4000.

Fère-Champenoise, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 20 m. S. Épernay. P. <3000.

Fère en Tardenois, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Château-Thierry, 16 m. SE. by S. Soissons. P. <2000.

Ferejik, Feret, or **Fered,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 15 m. ENE. Dede-Agach; with warm saline springs and large and luxurious baths. P. 4000.

Ferenai, dist., Madagascar. See **Feherenana.**

Ferentino, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 30 m. SE. Tivoli; seat of a bishop. P. 10,700.

Feret, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Ferejik.**

Feret, Cape, France, dep. Gironde, at N. entrance of the Bassin d'Arcachon; dangerous for navigation.

Fergana, prov., Russian Turkistan, formerly khanate of Kokan, has Syr-daria on W. and N.; Semiryechensk and Kashgaria on E.; the Pamirs, the khanates of Karategin and Darvaz, and Russian prov. Zerafshan in S. Occupies the rich valley of the upper Syr and Naryn opening to the W., and extends in the N. over the mountains of the Tian-Shan system, while it spreads in the S. over the Alai Mts. and part of the Pamirs, the S. frontier still remaining unsettled. The pop., which consists chiefly of Sartes (about 350,000), nomadic Kirghizes (about 130,000), Tajiks (about 12,000), and Kipchak Tatars (70,000), with a few thousands of Russians, is chiefly settled in the valley, the Kirghizes living nomadically in the mountains. The fertile parts of the valley are well irrigated and cultivated. Chief towns: Kokan (cap. of prov.), Andijan, Namangan, Margelan, Osh, Uzgent, Gulcha; divided into seven dists. Area, 35,654 sq. m. P. 716,000.

Fergus, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., on the Grand R., 53 m. W. by N. Toronto, on a railway. P. <2000.

Fergus River, Ire., in the S. of co. Clare, passes Ennis and enters the Shannon by a wide but shallow estuary after a SE. course of about 27 m.

Fergus, co., U.S., Montana, crossed by 47° N., and in the middle by 109° W.

Fergus Falls, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Ottertail co., on the Red River of the N., 168 m. NW. by W. Minneapolis. P. <4000.

Fergushill, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 2½ m. N. Irvine, 2 m. E. Kilwinning stn. P. <500.

Ferguson, co., Queensland, crossed by 150° E., and in the N. by 24° S., bounded on the W. by the Dawson R.

Fergusson, co., S. Australia, occupying nearly the whole of Yorke's Penin.

Fergusson, the middle of the three main islands of the D'Entrecasteaux group.

Feria, tn., Spain, prov. and 29 m. SE. Badajoz. P. 3000.

Feriana, tn., Tunis, on the r. bk. of the Wadi F., 103 m. SW. by W. Kairwan, a few miles to the SW. of the ruins of the ancient *Thelepte.*

Ferintosh, a detached portion of Nairnshire, Scot., at the head of the Cromarty Frith, about 2 m. E. by S. Dingwall.

Ferkan, tn., Algeria, 133 m. SSE. Constantine.

Ferkela, tn., Morocco, prov. Tafilelt.

Ferla, comm., Sicily, prov. and 20 m. W. by N. Syracuse. P. <5000.

Ferman'agh, co., Ire., Ulster, bounded W. by co. Leitrim, N. by cos. Donegal and Tyrone, E. by co. Monaghan, and S. by co. Cavan; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Clanawley	72,876	9,616
Clankelly	39,068	7,223
Coole	17,302	3,320
Knockninny	27,730	5,800
Lurg	66,167	12,361
Magheraboy	79,121	12,504
Magherastephana	58,978	10,412
Tirkennedy	56,423	12,934
Total, Fermanagh	417,665	74,170

The surface is irregular, and mostly hilly, the highest points being Cuilcagh (2188 ft.) and Belmore (1312 ft). The geological formation is mainly limestone (with underground watercourses), millstone grit, and Old Red Sandstone. The riv. Erne, with its two fine lakes, drains nearly the whole county, dividing it into two equal parts by its course from SE. to NW. The lower lands are fertile, owing to their rich, loamy soil. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10-12. Antiquities: A round tower and ancient abbey on one of the lake-islands, Danish raths, and some ruined castles. In 1688-89 this county distinguished itself in the Protestant cause, so that 'Enniskilleners' became synonymous with 'brave and loyal.' The Sligo and Dundalk Rly. intersect F. The county returns two M.P.'s, one for each div.; it contains 23 pars. in diocese of Clogher, except a small portion in Kilmore. The population, which has steadily declined since 1841, was in 1891, 74,200. See **Ireland,** table.

Fermersleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle Wanzleben, near Magdeburg. P. <3000.

Fermo, comm. Sicily, prov. and 20 m. W. by N. Syracuse. P. <5000.

Fermeuse, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on coast, 51 m. S. St. John's.

Fermo, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli, 34 m. S. by E. Ancona; seat of an archbishop. P. 17,800.

Fermoselle, the ancient *Ocellum Durii,* frontier tn., Spain, prov. and 26 m. SW. Zamora, at the confluence of the Tormes and the Douro. P. 5400.

Fermoy, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 14 m. W. Lismore, with a stn. on the G. S. & W. R.; an important military station. Has large flour-mills, and a Roman Catholic college (St. Colman's). Alt. 176 ft. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1867-73), yr. 50.1° F., Jan. 40.7°, July 60.9°. Market-day, S. Par. 3481 ac., P. 6800; tn. P. 6500.

Fermoy, bar., Ire., co. Cork, in the N.

Fernandina, city and port of entry, U.S., Florida, Nassau co., at the mouth of St. Mary's R., 19 m. N. by W. of the mouth of St. John's R.; has an excellent land-locked harbour, capable of being entered at high tide by vessels drawing 20 ft. Its entrance is marked by a lighthouse, in 30° 40′ N., visible 16 m. P. <3000.

Fernando, Spanish form of Ferdinand.

Fernando Po (Spanish **Póo**), isl., W. Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 10′ and 3° 48′ N., 8° 25′ and 8° 58′ E. Length, NNE. to SSW., 45 m.; breadth, 5 to 15 m. Its coasts are rocky and steep, its interior entirely mountainous, and it presents an appearance of extreme beauty and fertility. It rises by regular slopes to two peaks, the northernmost and highest of which (Clarence Peak, or Santa Isabel) is 9350 ft. above the sea; the southern, 8760 ft. A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests of valuable timber. Cultivated products, cotton, coffee, and yams, the last being the principal food of the natives. It abounds in monkeys, some of which are remarkable for their great size, and contains also many wild goats and sheep. Its climate is excessively hot, and it is exposed to the *harmattan,* a pestilential wind from the continent, but is healthy after the rainy season. The interior is inhabited by negroes under native chiefs. F. P. is now in regular communication with the northern country by means of a Spanish line of steamers. The island was discovered at the close of the 15th century by the noble Portuguese Fernão do Pao. In 1827 the British (Baptist) settlement of Clarence Town

was established at the NE. end of the island. The Baptist missionaries were bought out by the Spaniards in 1858, and went to a new station at Victoria, near the Kamerun mountains, and the name of the settlement on F. Po was changed to Santa Isabel, though the name of Port Clarence is still given to the bay on English Admiralty charts. For an account of the geology, see *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1887, p. 265. Mean temp. (4½ yrs. 1859–63), yr. 78.1° F., Jan. 81.9°, July 76.4°. Area, 800 sq. m. P. including Annobon, Corisco, and the Elobey Islands, 45,000.

Fernand Vaz, port, French Congo Terr., in 1° 18′ S.

Fernan Núñez, tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. S. by E. Córdoba. P. 5500.

Fernão, Portuguese form of Ferdinand.

Fernão (frequently **Fernando**) **do Noronha,** isl., S. Atlantic Ocean, 125 m. from the E. extremity of Brazil, to which it belongs; peak, SE. side, in 3° 50′ 4″ S., 32° 25′ 5″ W. Length, NE. to SW., 8 m. F. do N., in the wayside of the commerce of the world, is sighted by more ships, and visited by fewer, than perhaps any other spot of earth. It is a broken, picturesque, volcanic rock (basaltic, with peaks of phonolite) in mid-ocean, covered with verdure, including trees of some size, and the top of the main island is cultivated in small farms. Climate hot, but tempered by frequent sudden showers. The soil is a ferruginous clay of the richest description. The native vegetation (Euphorbiaceæ, Ipomæas, &c.) is rapidly giving way before an invasion of foreign intruders. No native mammals. The island is a convict station of the Brazilian government. Females are prohibited from landing on this island. P. <2000; about three-fourths convicts. Named after the Count of Noronha, commander of the ships which first sighted it (1503). See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, pp. 424–35.

Fernão Veloso, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, in 14° 24′ S. The fine harbour of **Port Nakala,** 13 m. long by 5 m. wide (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, p. 431), runs SSW. from its head. Native name **Masisima. Belmore Harbour** opens from it to the N.

Ferndale, Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Rhondda-fach branch of the Taff Vale Rly., 6½ m. SW. by S. Merthyr Tydfil, PMT.O.; has coal. See **Tylor's Town.**

Ferndown, P.O., Eng., E. Dorset, 2 m. from Longham West Moors.

Ferne Islands, Eng. See **Farn Islands.**

Ferney-Voltaire (so called by national decree in 1878), formerly **Ferney,** or **Fernex,** tn., France, on the SE. border of dep. Jura, 4 m. NNW. Geneva, at the foot of the Jura mountains. It was the residence of Voltaire, who founded the village, from 1758 to 1778 (the year of his death). P. <2000.

Fernham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 9½ m. NE. by E. Swindon, 2 m. S. by E. Faringdon. P. <250. See **Longcot.**

Fernhill Heath, vil. and stn., Eng., Worcestershire, 4 m. NE. Worcester, on the G. W. and M. Rlys., PMT.O.

Fernhills, tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co. P. <1500.

Fernhurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 15 m. N. by E. Chichester, 3 m. S. Haslemere stn., PMT.O.; 4950 ac. P. <1500.

Ferniegair, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 1½ m. SE. Hamilton, P.O. P. <1000.

Fernilee, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 4 m. NW. by N. Buxton. P. <1500. See **Hope.**

Fernmount, postal and telegraph stn., New South Wales, on the coast of Raleigh co., 250 m. NNE. Sydney. P. <1500.

Fern Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (10′).

Ferns, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bars. Gorey and Scarawalsh, 6 m. NNE. Enniscorthy, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. Market-day, M. 10,412 ac. P. <2000.

Fernshaw, settlement, Victoria, Evelyn co., 40 m. ENE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Ferns Lock, rly. stn., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, 5½ m. WNW. Maynooth, on the Royal Canal and the Midland Great Western Rly.

Fern Tree Gully, postal-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 40 m. ENE. Melbourne; a picturesque spot abounding in tree ferns, &c., and now connected by railway with Melbourne. P. <1500.

Fernwood, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 3 m. NNW. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Feroe Islands. See **Faroe Islands.**

Feroleto Antico, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Fer'on, vil., Palestine, *Pirathon* in O. T., 32° 17′ N., 35° 1′ E., 15 m. WNW. Nablûs.

Ferozábád. See **Firozábád.**

Ferozepur. See **Firozpur.**

Ferozeshâh. See **Firozshâh.**

Ferrandina, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 36 m. ESE. Potenza. P. 7200.

Ferrara, the ancient *Forum-Alieni*, 'the market-place of the foreigners,' city, N. Italy, cap. prov. of the same name, 27 m. NE. by N. Bologna, on a canal connecting the Po di Velano with the Po della Maestra; situated on a low marshy plain near lagoons alternately dried and submerged, it is highly malarious. With museums, a rich public library, &c. It is an archbishop's see, has a university for medicine and law. Under the line of Este, it was the cap. of a duchy. It was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and other reformers. Birthplace of Guarini, Savonarola, Bentivoglio, and others, and the residence of Ariosto and Tasso. P. (1871) 72,500; (1891) 75,600.

Ferrara di Montebaldo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, dist. Caprino Veronese, at the foot of Monte Baldo; the birthplace of Julius Cæsar Scaliger. P. <2000.

Ferrard, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Louth.

Ferrari, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 34 m. S. by E. Buenos Aires. P. <2000.

Ferrato, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the SE., in 39° 14′ N.

Ferrazzano, comm., Italy, prov., dist. and 1 m. SSE. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Ferreira, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Beja, 37 m. SSW. Evora. P. <5000.

Ferreira d'Aves, tn., central Portugal, Beira Alta, dist. and 15½ m. NE. Vizeu. P. <4000.

Ferreira do Zezere, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. Santarem, 35 m. S. by E. Coimbra, 2½ m. W. Zezere. P. <2000.

Ferrensby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 2½ m. NNE. Knaresborough, 1½ m. S. Copgrove stn. P. <250.

Ferrera, Ausser, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 16½ m. N. Chiavenna. P. <2000.

Ferrera, Inner, vil., 2 m. to the S. P. <2000.

Ferret, Cap, cape, France, on the W. ct., in 44° 32½′ N., at the entrance to the Bassin d'Arcachon.

Ferret, Col de, a pass over the Pennine Alps, from Orsières, Switzd., on the N. to Courmayeur, Piedmont. Alt. 8175.

Ferriby, North, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Humber, 7½ m. W. by S. Hull, with a stn. (**F.**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Ferriby, South, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., on the S. bk. of the R. Humber, 15½ m. E. by S. Goole, 3 m. W. by S. Barton-upon-Humber, PMT.O. P. <750.

Ferriere, comm., Italy, Emilia, on the Nure, prov. and 28 m. S. by W. Piacenza. P. 6800.

Ferrière-aux-Etangs, La, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront; with important iron-mines. P. <2000.

Ferrière-la-Grande, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 15 m. S. by E. Mons; has iron mines and works. P. <4000.

Ferrières, tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the Cléry, 22 m. S. by E. Fontainebleau, arr. and 8 m. NNE. Montargis. P. <2000.

Ferrières, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Meaux, 17 m. E. by S. Paris. P. <2000.

Ferrières-sur-Sichon, comm., France, dep. Allier, arr. and 4 m. SSE. La Palisse. P. <2000.

Ferring, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 6 m. SE. by E. Arundel, 1½ m. W. by S. Goring stn., PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. with Kingston and East Preston**) P. <750.

Ferrisburg, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 19 m. S. Burlington. P. 2000.

Ferriter's Cove, harb., Ire., W. ct., co. Kerry.

Ferro, *Portuguese, Spanish* **Hierro,** *French* **Ile de Fer,** the most SW. of the Canary Is., about 13 m. long by 10 m. broad. Highest point in centre, 4670 ft.; area, 50 sq. m. Chief town, Valverde. The use of the meridian of F. as the first meridian, may be said to have originated with Ptolemy (second century A.D.), whose prime meridian is the westernmost of the Canary Is., the westernmost land of the then-known world. The so-called meridian of F., as now used (mostly in Germany), exactly 20° W. of the meridian of Paris, was fixed as the first meridian by an ordinance of Louis XIII. of France, dated the 1st of July 1634. It is 17° 39′ 45″ W. Greenwich, and runs nearly 2 m. E. of the island.

Ferro, Capo di, cape, Sardinia, in the NE., at the mouth of the Gulf of Arsachena, in 41° 8½′ N.

Ferrol, bay, N. ct. of Peru, in 9° 8′ S., with a well-sheltered roadstead, and a low, sandy coast; on its shore, Chimbote.

Ferrol, seapt. tn., and one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, prov. and 12 m. NE. Corunna, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of mole 43° 29′ 30″ N., long. 8° 13′ W. Its harbour is entered by a strait which admits only one ship at a time, and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma. The town, on its N. shore, is strongly fortified on the land side. Its arsenal and dockyard cover nearly 24 ac., and comprise many docks and storehouses. The harbour is deep, but alongside the quay of Muille de Perez there is only 16 ft. at high water. Manufactures comprise spirits, earthenware, chocolate, leather, naval stores, and textiles. P. (1877) 23,800; (1887) 25,700.

Ferry, stn., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., 11 m. W. by S. King's Lynn.

Ferry, vil., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, 1 m. SE. Portland. P. <1500.

Ferry, East, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the r. bk. of the R. Trent, div. and 7 m. N. Gainsborough, 3½ m. ENE. Haxey and Epworth stn. P. <250. See **Scotton.**

Ferrybank, vil., Ire., NE. co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, on

the l. bk. of the Suir, opposite Waterford, ½ m. from Waterford stn., PMT.O.

Ferrybridge, hamlet and stn., Eng., Yorkshire, PMT.O. See **Pontefract.**

Ferry Corner, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 1 m. SW. Swineshead. P. <250.

Ferryden, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, on the E. ct., on the S. shore of Montrose Basin, opposite Montrose, P.O. P. <1500.

Ferry Fryston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in parl. bor. of Pontefract. P. <2000.

Ferryhill, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 5 m. ENE. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. WNW. of its stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. (**F. Village**), 2 m. from F.; has coal. P. <4000.

Ferryhill, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Old Machar par. P. 6200.

Ferryland, tn. and port of entry, Newfoundland, cap. dist. F., 40 m. S. St. John's. P. <1500.

Ferry Port on Craig, or **Tayport,** par. and tn., Scot., E. Fife, on the S. shore of the Firth of Tay, 3½ m. E. by S. Dundee, with a stn. (**Tayport**) on the N. B. R., with lighthouses in 56° 27′ N., 2° 49′ W., visible 10 and 12 m.; town engaged in salmon-fishery, and linen and jute spinning and weaving. Par. P. <3500; tn. P. <3000.

Ferrysburg, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ottawa co., near the mouth of the Grand R., opposite Grand Haven, 124 m. WSW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Ferry Side, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 7 m. SSW. Carmarthen, PMT.O. See **St. Ishmael.**

Fersala, tn., Greece. See **Pharsalos.**

Fersfield, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 19½ m. SW. by S. Norwich, 4½ m. NW. by W. Diss stn., P.O. P. <500.

Fertagh, or **Fartagh,** par., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bars. Galmoy and Crannagh, 13½ m. NE. by E. Thurles; contains Ballyspellan Spa, a powerful chalybeate medicinal spring; 6720 ac. P. <1500.

Ferta River, Ire., W. co. Kerry, flowing into Valencia Harbour.

Fertĕ (from Latin *firmitas*), an old French prefix, meaning 'a feudal fortress.'

Fertĕ-Alais, La, tn., France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Etampes, on the Essonne, 17 m. WNW. Fontainebleau. P. <2000.

Fertĕ-Bernard, La, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers, on the Huisne, 24 m. NE. by E. Le Mans. P. <5000.

Fertĕ-Frênel, La, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Argentan, 25 m. SE. by S. Lisieux. P. <2000.

Fertĕ-Gaucher, La, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand Morin, 24 m. SE. by E. Meaux, arr. and 11 m. E. by S. Coulommiers. P. <2000.

Fertĕ-Macé, La, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront, 22 m. SSW. Falaise. P. 5400.

Fertĕ-sous-Jouarre, La, tn. and riv. port, France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, arr. and 12 m. E. Meaux; has manufactures of mill-stones. P. <4000.

Fertĕ-St. Aubin, La, tn., France, dep. Loiret, arr. and 13 m. S. by E. Orleans. P. <3000.

Fertĕ-sur-Amance, La, tn., France, on SE. border of dep. Haute Marne, arr. Langres, 45 m. NNW. Besançon. P. <2000.

Fertĕ-Vidame, La, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. Dreux, 30 m. WNW. Chartres. P. <2000.

Fertiana, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, on R. Suir, 2 m. S. Thurles. P. <500.

Fertit. See **Dar-Fertit.**

Fertö-tava, Hungarian name of the **Neusiedler-see** (*q.v.*).

Ferwerderadeel, comm., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the N. ct., 10 m. N. Leeuwarden. P. 8200.

Fesa, tn., Persia. See **Fasa.**

Feshie Bridge, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, on riv. Feshie, 2 m. SE. Kincraig stn., P.O.

Feshn, or **Fashn,** tn., Upper Egypt, on the Ibrahimiyeh Canal, near l. bk. of the Nile, in 28° 49′ N. P. (1882) 6000.

Fesle, vil., isl. and republic Haiti, S. ct., 24 m. S. Port-au-Prince, in 72° 19′ W.

Feste, German, *Vesting,* Dutch, 'a fortress.'

Festenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 24 m. NE. Breslau. P. <3000.

Festiniog, tn. and par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the G. W. R., 10½ m. NE. Harlech, and 8½ m. ENE. Portmadoc. Market-day, S. Par., including **Blaenau F.** (*q.v.*), 16,323 ac., P. 11,100; eccles. par. (**F. with Maentwrog**) P. <4500.

Festus, city, U.S., Missouri, Jefferson co. (on the E. frontier to the S. of St. Louis). P. <1500.

Fetcham, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4½ m. SW. by W. Epsom, close to Bookham stn., P.O. P. <750.

Fethaland, Point of, the N. end of the Mainland of the Shetland Is., Scot.

Fethard, par. and market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 7½ m. N. Clonmel, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. P. <2000; tn. P. <2000.

Fethard, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 12 m. ESE. Waterford, on Bannow Harb., with a coastguard stn., PMT.O. Par. 3930 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <500.

Fetlar, isl., Scot., one of the Shetland Is., 33 m. NE. Lerwick, P.O. P. 363; par. (**F. and North Yell**) 26,659 ac., P. <1500.

Fetsara, or **Fezzara,** black, stagnant, muddy lake or marsh, Algeria, to the SW. of Bona, and S. of the iron-mines of Ain-Mokra. Area about 50 sq. m.

Fetterangus, vil., Scot., in a detached part of Banffshire, 9½ m. WNW. Peterhead, 1⅛ m. N. Mintlaw stn., P.O. P. <500.

Fettercairn, par. and vil., Kincardineshire, on Dourie Burn, 8½ m. NNE. Brechin, 4 m. W. by N. Laurencekirk stn., PMT.O. Alt. 230 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 45.4° F., Jan. 35.2°, July 57.4°; mean rfall. (1866–80), 36.3 in. Par. 13,728 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <500.

Fetteresso ('the uncultivated land, *fiadhair,* near the waterfall'), par. and tn., Scot., Kincardineshire, on Carron Water, 1½ m. W. Stonehaven. Par. 27,245 ac., P. 5600. The town is included in the town of Stonehaven (*q.v.*).

Fettes College. See **Edinburgh.**

Feu, French, 'fire.' See *Fuego.*

Feucht, German, 'moist,' 'marshy.'

Feuchtwangen ('the marshy field'), tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 36 m. SW. by W. Fürth. P. <3000.

Feudenheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and dist. Mannheim, on the Neckar. P. <4000.

Feuerbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 2 m. NW. by N. Stuttgart. P. 6000.

Feugh, Water of, small riv., Scot., Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, flows E. then NE. into the Dee opposite Banchory.

Feurs, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, on the Loire, 23 m. NNW. St. Etienne; has mineral springs, 62½° F. P. <3000.

Fewcott, Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 9½ m. NE. Woodstock, 3 m. E. Somerton stn. See **Stoke Lyne.**

Fews, par., Ire., S. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 12 m. NE. Dungarvan; 6818 ac. P. <750.

Fews, Lower, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Armagh.

Fews, Upper, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Armagh.

Fewston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., on the Washburn, 7 m. W. Harrogate, 4 m. S. by W. Darley stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. with Blubber-houses**) P. <1000.

Fez, or **Fas,** city, Morocco, about 3 m. from the l. bk. of the Sibu (*q.v.*), 36 m. E. by N. Mekinez, in 34° 6′ N., 4° 55′ W. F. is the holy city of the empire, and one of the three residences of the Sultan; founded by Mulai Edris the younger about 793. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an ancient fort at each of its extremities E. and W., with three in ruins outside the walls. It consists of two parts, Old F. and New F. (the latter containing only the palace and the Jewish quarter), both enclosed in walls. The chief mosque, called *El Karaouin,* has 300 pillars and numerous fountains; its tower contains a library of MSS., globes, and astronomical instruments; the Mulai Edris, like all buildings containing tombs of 'saints,' is an old sanctuary for criminals, the founder of the city being buried here. Manufactures carpets, morocco leather, woollens, silks, jewellery, saddlery, and earthenwares. The leathers of F. are esteemed the finest and most durable made in N. Africa. The red caps, or fezes, for which it was once noted, are now made chiefly in Austria, France, and Turkey. The Jews used to coin money in the mint, a rather handsome building forming part of the Sultan's palace, but the coinage is now struck in Paris. It is the seat of the once famous university of Morocco, and contains numerous schools. F. is the leading commercial town of Morocco; it has a large wholesale trade. The principal articles imported from Europe are raw and manufactured silk, cotton stuffs, cloths, paper, weapons, powder, tea, sugar, drugs, spices, &c. Alt. 1285 ft. (Schnell); 1155 ft. (Duveyrier, *mb.*). P. about 60,000 (when the Sultan is in residence), including about 10,000 Jews and 10,000 negroes.

Fezzan, the ancient *Phazania,* country, Africa, S. of Tripoli, is formed by a number of oases in the middle of the desert, and extends between 23° 30′ and 30° 50′ N., 12° and 19° E. It forms, with Tripoli and Barka, a regency of the Turkish dominions in Africa. It is said to comprise about 100 towns and villages, or inhabited oases, which are fertile, especially in palms. It is inhabited by Tuaregs, Arabs, Moors, and negroes. The chief takes the title of Sultan, and resides at Murzuk, towards the S. of the prov. (alt. 1450 ft.). The chief town in the N. is Sokna (alt. about 1000 ft.). Wheat and barley are raised, but dates form the chief article of food. Trade in slaves, ivory, senna, and gums. The prov. abounds in salt lakes, and is the seat of pernicious endemic malarious fevers (Hirsch). P. estimated by Rohlfs at 200,000.

Fezzara, lake, Algeria. See **Fetsara.**

Ffairfach, hamlet and stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, on the G. W. R., 1 m. S. Llandilo stn.

Fforest Fawr, upland tract, Wales, in SW. of Brecknockshire.

Ffostrasol, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 3 m. from Maesllyn.

Ffridd Gate for Llanwrin, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Corris Rly., near Machynlleth.

Ffrith, PM.O., Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. NW. Wrexham.

Ffynnon Groyw, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, 1 m. from Mostyn stn. P.<1500.

Fiambiro, Galla vil., E. Africa, 27 m. E. by N. Harrar.

Fiamignano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi, prov. and 15 m. WSW. Aquila, circle Cittaducale. P.<4000.

Fianárantsoa, tn., Madagascar, cap. prov. Betsileo, 180 m. S. by W. Antananarivo. P. 5000.

Fianona, or **Plomin,** tn., Austria, on an inlet on the E. ct. of Istria, 20 m. SW. Fiume. P.<2000.

Ficarolo, comm., Italy, prov. Venice, 19 m. WSW. Rovigo, on the Po. P.<4000.

Fiche, vil., E. Africa, Shoa, in about 9° 50′ N., 38° 48′ E.

Fichtelberg, mt., Ger., kgd. Saxony. See **Erzgebirge.**

Fichtelgebirge ('fir-mountains,' so called on account of the extensive fir-forests with which they are covered), an isolated range of mts. in the NE. of Bavaria, Ger., composed chiefly of gneissose and other crystalline rocks of plutonic origin; somewhat of the shape of a horse-shoe, open to the NE., and enclosing the basin of Wunsiedel; crossed by the railway from Bayreuth to Eger. Streams radiate thence to the basins of the Danube, Elbe, and Rhine. Highest peaks, Schneeberg (3455 ft.) and Ochsenkopf (3360 ft.).

Ficksburg, vil., S. Africa, in E. of Orange Free State, 83 m. ENE. Bloemfontein; cap. F. div. P.<2000.

Ficulle, comm., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, 30 m. N. Viterbo. P.<3000.

Fidalgo, harb., U.S., Alaska terr., on the S. ct., NE. of Prince William Sound, in 60° 50′ N. and 145° 45′ W.; it bears the name of its Spanish discoverer (1790).

Fidallah, walled seapt. tn., Morocco, 65 m. SW. Rabat, in 33° 44′ N.

Fiddich, riv., Scot., Banffshire, flows NE. through Glen F., then W., and NNW. past Dufftown to the Spey, which it joins on the r. bk. at Craigellachie.

Fiddichow, tn., Prussia, Pomerania, on the Oder R., 22 m. SSW. Stettin. P.<3000.

Fiddington, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 6 m. WNW. Bridgwater. P.<250.

Fiddleford, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, 3 m. E. Sturminster Newton, P.O.

Fiddler's Ferry, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R. (**F. F. and Penketh**), 2½ m. SW. Warrington.

Fiddown, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bars. Iverk and Knocktopher, on R. Suir, 5 m. ESE. Carrick-on-Suir, near F. Bridge, with a stn. on the Waterford and Limerick Rly.; 11,109 ac. Par. P.<2500; tn. P.<250.

Fideris, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 10 m. ENE. Chur, in the Prätigau. The baths of F. are in a wild gorge, not unlike Pfäffers; they are the strongest acidulous springs in Switzerland. P.<2000.

Fidimin, Upper Egypt. See **Fademin.**

Fidji Islands. See **Fiji Islands.**

Fidmin, Upper Egypt. See **Fademin.**

Fidonisi. See **Serpents, Isle of.**

Fidra, islet, Scot., in the Firth of Forth, off the N. ct. of Haddingtonshire, in 2° 47′ W. P. 4.

Field, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 973 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Field, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 9 m. NE. Stafford, 1½ m. SE. Leigh stn. P.<250.

Field, mt., Tasmania, in the centre of the island. Alt. 4721 ft.

Field Broughton, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11 m. SW. Kendal, 3 m. NW. Grange-over-Sands stn. P.<500.

Field Dalling, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14 m. W. Cromer, 4 m. NNE. Thursford stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Field of Mars, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 15 m. W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Fiener Bruch, morass, Prussia, in the E. of prov. Saxony, to the S. of the Plauen Canal.

Fierles, tnld., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Maguniby, 8 m. NNW. Killarney. P.<250.

Fiesole, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 3 m. NE. Florence; was anciently one of the twelve chief cities of Etruria, and has remains of Cyclopean walls, a cathedral, and a Franciscan monastery. Alt. 970 ft. P. 13,700.

Fife, stn. of African Lakes Co., Brit. Central Africa, near the Songwe, about 80 m. W. of the head of Lake Nyassa.

Fife, or **Fifeshire,** maritime co., Scot., forming a penin. on its E. coast, between the Firth of Tay on the N. and the Firth of Forth on the S. Greatest length, 44 m.; greatest breadth, 18 m. Surface diversified. The R. Eden flows through the length of the county into St. Andrew's Bay, traversing a highly productive valley known as the 'Howe (hollow) of Fife,' composed of Upper Old Red Sandstone, to the N. of which the principal rocks are igneous outpourings of the Old Red Sandstone age. The rocks in the S. and larger portion of the county are mainly of Carboniferous age, the stratified deposits consisting chiefly of Calciferous Sandstone and Carboniferous Limestone, with a considerable area of Coal Measures extending from Dysart to Largo Law on the coast, and inland northwards as far as Markinch. To the W. of Kirkcaldy are interbedded basalts of the Calciferous Sandstone period, and large patches of intrusive basalt are distributed over all the S. part of the county. The Coal Measures are traversed by the Leven, the outlet of Loch Leven. Highest points, E. Lomond, 1471 ft.; W. Lomond, 1713 ft.; Largo Law, 965 ft. Agriculture is in an advanced state. For statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Coal (to a large extent parrot and splint coal) is mined to the value of upwards of £1,000,000 annually, the mines occurring not only at Dysart, West Wemyss, Leven, Markinch, and other places on or close to the Coal Measures, but also at Dunfermline, Kelty, Lochgelly, Cowdenbeath, Cardenden, Kirkcaldy, and other places amongst the older Carboniferous rocks in the W. of the county. A large amount of oil-shale was formerly produced at Burntisland, and limestone and ironstone are still worked. There are blast-furnaces at Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly. Linen manufactures are carried on at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Cupar, Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, &c. All the railways of the county now belong to the N. B. R. system. One line is carried across the Firth of Tay to Dundee. Contains 13 royal burghs, and a number of towns and villages, chief of which are Cupar, the county town, Dunfermline, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, Elie, and other towns on the SE. shore. For parl. purposes the county is divided into two divs., E. Fife (P. 50,996) and W. Fife (P. 58,458), which, together with the St. Andrews dist. of burghs (P. 18,941), make up the whole county. Area, 314,952 ac. P. 187,300. See **Scotland,** table.

Fifehead Magdalen, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 9 m. E. by N. Sherborne, 3 m. E. Henstridge stn. P.<250.

Fifehead Neville, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 9 m. ESE. Sherborne, 2½ m. SW. Sturminster stn. P.<250.

Fife-Keith, tn., Scot., Banffshire, part of Keith town (*q.v.*). P.<1500.

Fife Lake, vil., U.S., Michigan, Grand Traverse co., 21 m. by rail SE. Traverse City. P.<1500.

Fife Ness, low cape, Scot., the E. point of Fife, in 56° 16½′ N. To the N. of it dangerous reefs, called the Balcomie Briggs and the Carr Briggs, run seaward.

Fifield, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Holyport, near Maidenhead (Berks).

Fifield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 13 m. W. by N. Woodstock, 2½ m. S. by W. Chipping Norton Junc., PM.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Idbury**) P.<500.

Fifield Bavant, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 9 m. WSW. Salisbury, 3½ m. S. Dinton stn. P.<250.

Figalo, cape, Algiers, on the NW. ct., in 1° 12′ W., 36 m. WSW. Oran.

Figari, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the NE., in 41° N.

Figart, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Raphoe.

Figeac, tn., France, dep. Lot, 48 m. N. Albi, cap. of arrondissement. Alt. 660 ft. Is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights; has linen and cotton manufactures, dye-works, and tanneries. P. 6700.

Figheldean (fail'dian), par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the l. bk. of the Avon, 11 m. N. Salisbury, 9 m. (by road) NNW. Porton stn., P.O.; 5439 ac. P.<500.

Fighting Cocks, PMT.O., Eng., Durham, 4 m. SE. Darlington.

Figig (in French spelling *Fighig*, or *Figuig*), oasis, in Sahara, in about 32° 10′ N., 1° 15′ W.; has warm springs.

Figline, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the l. bk. of the Arno, prov. and 15 m. SE. Florence. P. 9800.

Fig Tree Pocket, settlement, Queensland, 9 m. from Brisbane.

Figueira, vil., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the l. bk. of the Rio Doce, in 19° 3′ S., 41° 57′ W.

Figuéira da Foz, seapt. tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. and 23 m. W. by S. Coimbra, on the r. bk. of the mouth of the Mondego, the terminus of a railway to Salamanca. The anchorage is on shifting sand. The tidal harbour has 13–14 ft. water on bar ordinary springs. P.<5000.

Figuéras, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. N. by E. Gerona. P. 12,600.

Figueró-dos-Vinhos, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. Leiria, 97 m. NE. Lisbon. P.<4000.

Figuig, Sahara. See **Figig.**

Figuilar, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Glaslough.

Fijenoord, suburb of Rotterdam, on l. bk. of the Maas, with steam-engine and other works.

Fiji (formerly spelt also **Feejee,** or **Fidji**) **Islands,** a group composed mainly of volcanic islands situated to the N. of New Zealand, and mostly lying between the parallels of 16° and 19° S. Their total area is about equal to that of Wales, and Viti Levu, the largest of the islands, embraces more than half the land-surface belonging to the group. Fijian names are variously spelt, owing to the fact that certain letters have peculiar sounds: *b* is pronounced as *mb*, *c* as *th*, *d* as *nd*, *g* as *ng* (in sing), and *q* as *ngg* (*ng* in finger). In the following list of the chief islands, the spelling is phonetic (vowels sounded as in Italian):—Viti

Levu, Vanua Levu, Taviuni, Kandavu, Mango, Vulanga, Yathata, Vatuvara, Lakemba, Vanua Mbalevu, Mothe, and Mbau. As to climate, see **Mbua** and **Delanasau.** The rainfall varies greatly in different parts of the islands. The native Fijians are a dark copper-coloured race of the Polynesian type, all at least nominal Christians, and mostly belonging to the Wesleyan body, which has maintained mission work actively on the islands since 1835. The islands were ceded in 1874 by their native king to Britain, and now form a British Crown colony. Even before that time people of European origin had established plantations of tropical crops on several of the islands, and since that date the products of such plantations (chiefly sugar, but also coco-nut, maize, tobacco, coffee, a little tea, arrowroot, and cotton) have increased very greatly, and a large trade has thus grown up. The plantation labourers are partly natives of the islands themselves; but as these are not enough, Indian coolies and labourers from other islands (principally the New Hebrides and the Solomon Islands) are introduced to work for the planters for a period of years. The introduction of these labourers and their treatment on the plantations are entirely under the control of the government. Cattle run wild, and a few horses and sheep are reared. The annual value of the exports is £300,000 to £500,000; imports, £200,000 to £300,000. The principal exports are sugar, fruit (fresh bananas, pine-apples in cases, &c.), and copra; among others are trepang, coco-nuts, cotton, hides, maize, peanuts, tortoise-shell, and spirits. About nine-tenths of the total trade is with the colonies of New Zealand, New South Wales, and Victoria. The export of fresh fruit to New Caledonia is growing. The chief towns of the group are seaports, with fine harbours protected by coral reefs. The capital is Suva, in the SE. of Viti Levu. The next in importance is Levuka, the former capital, on a small island to the E. of Viti Levu. The small island of Rotumah, to the N. of the F. group, is now annexed to the colony of F. Total area, 8034 sq. m.; inhabited islands, 7740 sq. m. P. in 1859 estimated at 200,000; in 1874, 140,000, a number which was still further reduced by a deadly epidemic of measles in 1875; at the census of 1884, 128,000 (3513 Europeans); in 1891, 124,000 (Europeans, 2036; Fijians, about 111,000; Indians, 7500; Polynesians, 2300).

Fik, vil., Palestine, *Aphek* in the O. T., 32° 47′ N., 35° 42′ E., 9 m. E. Tiberias.

Filabres, Sierra de las, mt. chain, Spain, prov. Almeria, joins the Alpujarras with the Sierra de Gata.

Filadelfia, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 19 m. SW. by W. Catanzaro. P. 6200.

Filattierra, comm., Italy, prov. Massae Carrara, circle and 5 m. SE. Pontremoli. P. <4000.

Filby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5 m. NW. Yarmouth, 2½ m. WSW. Great Ormesby stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Filehne (Polish **Wielen**), tn., Prussia, on an isl. in the Netze, prov. and 45 m. NW. Posen. P. <4000.

Filer, vil., U.S., Michigan, co. and 1 m. SE. Manistee. P. <1500.

Filey, ct. tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on **F. Bay,** 7 m. SE. Scarborough, on the NE. R. It has a fine sandy beach, and saline springs, and is a favourite watering-place. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Filey Brigg, a ridge of rocks with numerous caves running ½ m. seawards from Filey on the N. of the bay.

Filfila, iron-mines, Algeria. See **Philippeville.**

Fligie River, Ire., in the SE. of King's co., flows S. to the l. bk. of the Barrow.

Filgrave, vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 11 m. W. Bedford, 3 m. SSW. Olney stn. See **Tyringham.**

Filiata, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 29 m. W. Yanina, a few miles from the strait of Corfu. P. 4000.

Filibe, Bulgaria. See **Philippopolis.**

Filicuri, Filicudi, or **Felicudi,** one of the Lipari Is., Italy, 19 m. W. by N. of the middle of Lipari I. Alt. 2535 ft.

Filik, vil., Upper Nubia. See **Fillik.**

Filios, riv., Asia Minor, formed by the union of the Boli-su (from the SW.), and the Soghanlü (from the SE.), enters the Black Sea 120 m. N. by W. Angora.

Filipesci de Tirgu, tn., Roumania, prov. Prahova, 12 m. WNW. Ployeshti. P. <2000.

Filipstad, tn., Sweden, prov. Vermland, 50 m. NW. Örebro. P. <4000.

Fil, Jezireh el ('elephant island'), Arab name of an island in the Blue Nile above Khartum.

Filkins, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 5 m. SW. Burford, PM.O. P. <500.

Fillan, riv., Scot., Perthshire, Killin par., enters Loch Tay after an E. course of 10 m.

Filleigh (fil'i), par., Eng., Devon, S. Molton div., 7 m. SE. by E. Barnstaple, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PM.O., P. <500; eccles. par. (**F. with East Buckland**) P. <500.

Fillik, Filik, or **Fille,** tn., En. Sudan, 42 m. N. Kassala, on the route to Suakim (Sawákin).

Fillingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 8½ m. E. by S. Gainsborough, 6 m. ENE. Stow Park stn., P.O. P. <500.

Fillmore, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SE., on the S. frontier, crossed by 92° W.

Fillmore, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 41° N., E. of 98° W.

Fillmore, vil., U.S., Utah, Millard co., 125 m. S. by W. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Fillongley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 6 m. NW. by N. Coventry, 1½ m. S. of its stn. (**Arley and F.**) on the M. R., PM.O.; 4761 ac. P. <1500.

Filly Close, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Reedley Hallows.**

Filottrano, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 15 m. SW. by S. Ancona. P. 8600.

Filton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 4 m. N. Bristol, on the G. W. R. P. <500.

Fimber, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19½ m. SSW. Scarborough, with a stn. (**Sledmere and F.**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**F. Station**). P. <250. See **Wetwang.**

Fin, fionn, Gaelic, 'fair,' 'white,' 'clear'; Welsh, *gwynn.*

Finalborgo, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, near the coast, 12 m. SW. Savona. P. <4000.

Finale, Capo, cape, Sicily, middle of N. ct., in 14° 8′ E.

Finale nall' Emilia, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, on the Panaro, 15 m. W. Ferrara. P. 13,500.

Finalmarina, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 12 m. SW. by S. Savona. P. <4000.

Fiñana, tn., Spain, prov. and 28 m. NW. Almeria, at foot of Mount Almirez. P. <4000.

Finart Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W. of Loch Long, in 56° 3′ N., at the mouth of Glen F., which ascends 4 m. NNW. towards Loch Eck.

Finborough, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. SW. Stowmarket, PM.O. (**Great F.**). P. <500; Little F. P. <250.

Fincairn, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Dungiven, co. Londonderry.

Fincastle, dist., Scot., W. Perthshire, 2 m. S. by W. Blair Athole, PT.O.

Fincastle, vil., U.S., Virginia, cap. Botetourt co., 131 m. W. Richmond, 40 m. W. by N. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Finch, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, bounded on the E. by the Darling or Barwon R.

Fincham, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 9½ m. SSE. King's Lynn, 5 m. E. by S. Stow stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Finchampstead, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 8 m. SE. Reading, 2 m. W. Wellington College stn., PT.O. P. <750.

Finchingfield, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 7½ m. NW. by N. Braintree, 5½ m. SW. by W. Yeldham stn., PMT.O.; 8430 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**F. with Cornish Hall End**) P. <750.

Finchley, par., tn., and local govt. dist., Eng., Middlesex, Hornsey div., 4 m. S. Barnet, on the G. N. R. **East F.,** stn., 1½ m. SE. P. 16,600; eccles. par. (**F. with Whetstone**) P. <3000.

Finchley Road, three stns., Eng., London, Hampstead, 4 m. NW. by W. St. Paul's, on the M. R. (**F. R. and St. John's Wood**), Metropolitan Rly., and the Hampstead and City Junc. Rly. (**F. R. and Frognal**).

Findelen Glacier. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Findern, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Derby, 2½ m. E. by N. Egginton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Findhorn, seapt. vil., Scot., Elginshire, at the mouth of F. Bay, E. side, 3 m. N. Forres, PMT.O. P. <750.

Findhorn, riv., Scot., rises in Inverness-shire, near Strathdearn, flows through that county, Nairn, and Moray, and after a NE. course of 45 m. enters the Moray Firth. There is a valuable salmon fishery. Destructive inundations, termed the 'Moray floods,' took place here in 1829.

Findlater, settlement and stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 41 m. NW. by W. Regina.

Findlay, riv., Brit. Columbia, flows from the NW., and unites with the Parsnip to form the Peace (*q.v.*).

Findlay, city, U.S., Ohio, Hancock co., on Blanchard Fork of the Maumee R., 44 m. S. by W. Toledo. P. (1880) 4600; (1890) 18,600.

Findlay Seat, hill, Scot., Elginshire, in the SW., 7 m. SE. by S. Elgin. Alt. 861 ft.

Findö, isl., off the SW. ct. of Norway, dist. and 15 m. ENE. Stavanger, in Bukke Fjord.

Findochty, vil., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., 3 m. W. by N. Cullen, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Findo-Gask, par., Scot., co. and 8 m. SW. Perth, P.O. (Gask); 5185 ac. P. <500.

Findon, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 7 m. E. Arundel, 4 m. NNW. Worthing stn., PMT.O.; 4370 ac. P. <1000.

Findon, or **Finnan,** fishing vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 5½ m. S. Aberdeen, 1 m ENE. Portlethen stn.; gives name to a well-known kind of dried haddocks.

Findon, post-tn., suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <1500.

Finea, Ire. See **Finnea.**

Finedon, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. NE. by N. Wellingborough, 1½ m. ESE. of its stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <3500.

Fineshade, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. SW. by S. Stamford, 2 m. W. by N. King's Cliffe stn. P. <250.

Fiuestrat, tn., Spain, prov. and 23 m. NE. Alicante, on the Torres, near the Mediterranean. P. <3000.

Finfinni, vil., E. Africa, Shoa, in about 9° N., 38° 51′ E., 6 m. S. Antotto.

Fingal, vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., 19 m. S. by W. London. P. <1500.

Fingal, municip., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 45 m. ESE. Launceston; gold, silver, and coal mines near. P. <3500.

Fingask, stn., Scot., on the borders of E. and W. Aberdeenshire, 3½ m. N. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R.

Fingest (fin'jest), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 14½ m. S. by W. Aylesbury, 5½ m. SW. by W. of West Wycombe stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**with Ibstone**) P. <500.

Finghall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7 m. S. Richmond, with a stn. (**F. Lane**) on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Finglas, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Dublin, bars. Castleknock and Nethercross, 3 m. N. by W. Dublin, P.O.; 4697 ac. Par. P. <2000; tn. P. <750.

Finglas, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 4 m. SW. Roscrea. P. <250.

Fingle Bridge, the most beautiful spot on the Teign, Eng., Devonshire, 11½ m. W. by S. Exeter, 3½ m. NNW. Moreton Hampstead stn. On the top of the left bank adjoining are remains of the old camp called Prestonbury Castle. Near the spot is a well-known logan, or rocking-stone.

Fingos and Fingoland. See **Cape Colony** and **Kaffraria.**

Fingringhoe, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. S. by E. Colchester, on Roman R., 1 m. SW. by S. Wyvenhoe stn., P.O. (**Fingringhoe**). P. <750.

Finika, probably the ancient *Phœnicus*, small seapt., on S. ct. Asia Minor, vilayet Konia, 105 m. E. by S. Rhodes. Open and shallow roadstead exposed to S. winds. Large vessels anchor 1 m. from shore. P. 3000, in great part orthodox Greeks (Cuinet).

Finish, isl., Ire., W. co. Galway, at the N. of the entrance to Kilkieran Bay.

Finisk, riv., Ire., in the W. of co. Waterford, flows S. then W. to the Blackwater, which it joins on the l. bk. about 2 m. below Cappoquin.

Finistère ('land's end'), dep., NW. France, at the end of the penin. of Brittany (*q.v.*), and composed of the old dists. of Léon, or Léonais, in the N., Cornuaille occupying the SW. penin., and Tréguier; now divided into five arrs., Quimper, the cap., Brest, Châteaulin, Morlaix, and Quimperlé. The dep. is essentially composed of primitive granites, schists, micaschists, and gneiss. Without being mountainous, F. is undulating, with two chains of hills, the Montagnes d'Arrée, with the highest point of the dep. (1280 ft.), and in the S. the Montagnes Noires, both chains trending ENE. On the W. coast the Capes of Raz and St. Mathieu are respectively of gneiss and granite. The intervening softer schistose rocks have been washed away by the violence of the waves, which have thus carved out, behind the larger gulf known as Iroise, between the I. of Ouessant (Usbant) on the N. and that of Sein on the S., the roadstead of Brest and the bay of Douarnenez. The coast line of this dep., including its small bays, has a length of 375 m. The only river of importance is the Aune, or Aulne, in Breston *Aown*, with its valley enclosed between the Montagnes d'Arrée and the Montagnes Noires; navigable for sea-going ships as far as Port Launay. The Odet, or Quimper, riv. is 37 m. long, and the Laita, or Quimperlé, riv., in the extreme SE., about 45 m. Climate remarkably mild and temperate [**Brest**]. Arable land occupies more than one-third of the dep., and its fertility is increased by sea-weed manure. Principal cereals, wheat and oats. Vegetables and fruits are largely cultivated in many cantons, for the supply of Brest, Paris, and England. The silver lead-mines in the vicinity of Huelgoat and Poullaouen, formerly the richest in France, worked since the fourteenth century, are now exhausted. The fine grey granite of Kersantôn is noted; slates are quarried at Morlaix and Châteaulin, and porcelain-clay obtained near Daoulas. Brest is an important centre of iron shipbuilding, and linen is manufactured at Landerneau. Sardine-fishery is profitable, and extensively carried on, Douarnenez and Concarneau being celebrated for this specialty; the latter of these places also breeds lobsters and oysters. Two railways traverse the dep., one N. of the Montagnes d'Arrée from Paris to Brest, *viâ* Morlaix and Landerneau, another from Nantes to Landerneau, near the S. and W. coast, *viâ* Quimperlé and Quimper, with a branch to Douarnenez. Area, 2730 sq. m. P. (1891) 727,012. See **France,** table.

Finisterre, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, govt. Corcubion. P. <5000.

Finisterre, cape, Spain, on the W. ct., 38 m. W. Santiago, at the S. end of a small penin., with lighthouse, in 42° 53′ N., visible 21 m.

Finke, principal riv. in the central part of the Colony of S. Australia (N. of Lake Eyre), derives its headwaters chiefly from the S. slopes of the Macdonnell Ranges, and comes to an end in sandy flats in about 26½° S., and only in times of flood supplies a little water to the basin of Lake Eyre; the country through which it flows embraces much well-watered land fit for pasture.

Finkenwärder, comm., Ger., Hamburg. P. <4000.

Finland, Archduchy of, a part of the Russian Empire, situated between 59° 48′ and 70° 6′ N., 20° and 32° E., bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the Russian govts. Archangel and Olonets, S. by the Gulf of F., and W. by the Gulf of Bothnia and Sweden. It was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1809, and has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I., the chief features of its ancient constitution. It is governed by a 'Seim,' consisting of elected representatives of the four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants—and convoked by the Grand Duke, Emperor of Russia. The schemes of laws are elaborated by a 'Committee for the affairs of F.,' sitting at St. Petersburg, and are proposed to the Seim by the Grand Duke, who also has the right of veto. The executive is in the hands of a Senate, which sits at Helsingfors, and is composed of members nominated by the Crown, under the presidency of a Governor-General. It is composed of two departments, Justice and Finance, which have under them the administration of education, justice, police, post, railways, canals, custom-houses, and hygiene. The military department and the foreign affairs are under Russian ministries, and the posts and telegraphs have recently been brought under the supervision of the Russian authorities. None but Finnish citizens can be employed in the civil service of the country. F. has also its own army (eight battalions of riflemen), as also its own money and custom tariffs. It is divided into eight provinces:—

Provinces.	Area. sq. m.	Out of it under Lakes. sq. m.	Population. 1873.	Population. 1890.	Inhabitants per sq. m.	Average yearly Increase.
Åbo-Björneborg	9,332	400	310,159	395,474	41	5,029
Kuopio . .	16,499	2,697	230,692	290,654	16	3,527
Nyland . .	4,584	286	175,558	239,456	50	3,758
St. Michel .	8,819	2,149	160,694	180,920	19	1,190
Tavastehus .	8,334	1,400	197,140	257,140	30	3,572
Uleåborg . .	63,957	3,344	189,044	246,993	3	3,409
Wiborg . .	13,530	1,402	278,754	351,600	19	4,285
Vasa . . .	16,105	1,314	314,994	417,192	24	6,011
Finnish part of Lake Ladoga	3,094	3,094	..	..	..	..
Finland (1890) .	144,254	16,086	1,857,035	2,380,140	16	30,771
,, (1850) .	..	..	..	1,636,915	11	18,581
,, (1815) .	—	..	..	1,095,957	8	16,456

The average number of births (79,245 in 1886–90) exceeded the average number of deaths (45,953) by 33,292 every year, while emigration (45,000–50,000 every year) but slightly exceeds immigration.

F., in its southern part, may be considered as an undulating pentagonal penin., 300–500 ft. high, stretching NE. to SW., and limited by the Gulf of Bothnia in the NW., and by the Gulf of F. and the depression of Lakes Ladoga and Onega in the SE.; its surface is intersected by low undulating hills and flat depressions, occupied by lakes. Beyond the 65th degree of latitude, the hills rise to above 1000 ft., attaining 1330 ft. in the Man-selkä hills, and from 2200 to 2245 ft. in the Soula-selkä hills of Laponia. Countless small islands are scattered along the shores of F., part of them forming the **Åland** archipelago in the SW. The rocks are granites, gneisses, and a variety of Archean (Laurentian) schists, thickly covered all over with glacial and post-glacial deposits. Southern F. is covered by a labyrinth of lakes connected together by short streams, which, with the aid of many canals, offer great facilities for navigation, as well as for floating timber from the interior to the coast region, while the streams supply the motive-power to hundreds of saw-mills. The chief lakes are Lake Ladoga; Saima, whose outlet, the Vuoksen, flows into Lake Ladoga, forming the Imatra rapids, while the Saima is connected by a canal with locks with the Gulf of F.; Pyhä-selkä, Ori-vesi, and Pielas-järvi, connected by streams and canals with the above; Pajäne, discharging its waters through the Kymmene into the same gulf; Näsi-järvi and Pyhä-järvi about Tammerfors; Uleå-träsk and several smaller ones sending their waters into the Gulf of Bothnia; and Enare, in the Kola Penin., discharging its waters into the Arctic Ocean through the Patsjoki. The climate is extreme, with protracted winters and hot but short summers, early frosts often damaging the crops. The soil is fertile in the middle and W., but stony and poor in the SE. and N., where failures of crops are frequent. Grain is exported from Uleåborg, but has to be imported in the S. and SE. Chief crops, rye, barley, and oats. The land was owned in 1890 by 114,582 persons (89,000 holding less than 67 acres), and is rented by the large owners to small farmers (nearly 70,000), whose condition is generally precarious. An

average crop attains 52,000 hectolitres of wheat, 4,500,000 of rye, 2,300,000 of barley, 5,000,000 of oats, and about 6,000,000 of potatoes. In addition to this, about 110,000 tons of cereals are imported every year, while from 45,000 to 50,000 tons, chiefly of oats, are exported. Cattle breeding is an important pursuit, especially for the export of milk and butter. Forests cover immense areas, those of the Crown alone covering 35,276,000 acres, while the saw-mills give occupation to more than 7000 workers. Hunting in the N., and sea hunting in the archipelagoes, are substantial branches of income. Bog iron is found in very many lakes, 20,000–25,000 tons of pig iron being obtained every year. The manufactures are steadily developing, and give occupation to an aggregate of nearly 60,000 workers; their yearly production attains about £6,500,000. The chief are iron and mechanical works, textiles, wood works, distilleries, paper and leather works. The chief commerce of F. is with Russia, Germany, and Great Britain, the exports attaining, in 1886–91, from about £3,000,000 to £4,000,000, while the imports vary from £3,600,000 to £6,000,000. The chief exports are timber, butter, paper, leather, flour, cottons, hides, tar and pitch; and the chief imports corn and flour, coffee and colonial goods, iron, textiles, raw cotton, chemicals, tobacco, &c. With the exception of some 42,000 Greek Orthodox and Nonconformists in Karelia (East F.), and about 500 Roman Catholics, the population are Lutherans; and out of a legal population of 2,371,092, no less than 2,048,445 were Fins, and only 322,647 Swedes. F. is well provided with schools. It has one university at Helsingfors (over 1700 students), and a considerable number of schools for secondary and professional education, both for boys and girls. The primary schools are in a good condition, and owing to a system of ambulatory schools in the least peopled parts of the territory, only 12,000 children out of 420,000 in the school age received no instruction. F. has 1930 kilomètres of railways (1891), all very economically built by the state. A main line runs from St. Petersburg to Helsingfors, Hangöudd, and Åbo, with branches to Sestroryetsk, on Lake Ladoga, and Kotka, Borgo, and Sveåborg on the shores of the Gulf of F.; two main lines branch northwards, one to Kuopio, and the other to Vasa and Uleåborg. The chief towns are **Helsingfors,** cap. of F. (61,000 inhabitants, with Sveåborg, its fortress), **Åbo** (29,000), **Tammerfors** (19,000), **Viborg** (18,000), **Uleåborg** (12,500), **Björneborg** (10,500), **Nikolaistad,** or **Vasa** (9500), and **Kuopio** (9100). The aggregate population of the towns attained 235,300 in 1890. All units of measures and money are on the metric system (mark=franc).

Finland, Gulf of, great arm of Baltic Sea, extending E. between 58° 40′ and 60° 40′ N., 23° and 30° 10′ E., having Finland in N., and Russian govts. St. Petersburg and Esthonia in E. and S. Length, 260 m.; breadth, 25–90 m. Contains numerous islands: Kotlin, on which Kronstadt is built, Hogland, Tütters, Nargen being the chief. Receives the Neva, Luga, Narova, and is connected by Saima canal (a canal with locks) with the interior lakes of Finland. St. Petersburg is at its E. end, and the towns Hangöudd, Ekenäs, Helsingfors, Sveåborg, Borgo, Kotka, Viborg, and Sestroryetsk are on its N. coast; Baltisch Port, Reval, Narva, and Oranienbaum on its S. coast. Two lines of railway run along both coasts, with branches to above towns. Chief channel for Russian export trade. Free from ice for 207 and 220 days at Helsingfors and Kronstadt, and 309 and 332 days at Hangöudd and Baltischport.

Finlay, riv., Canada. See **Peace River.**

Finlayson Channel, strait, Brit. Columbia, between Roderick and Sarah and Princess Royal Is., in about 52° 30′–50′ N., 128° 15′ W. At its N. end are Hiehish Narrows.

Finmark, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1031 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Finmark, a bailiwick, or amt, Norway, prov. and diocese Tromsö, forms the most N. part of continental Europe, and is situated between the Arctic Ocean and Russian Lapland. See **Norway,** table.

Finmere, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 3½ m. W. Buckingham, P.O. P<500.

Finn, riv., Ire., co. Donegal, issues from Lough Finn, and flows E. then NE. till it unites with the Mourne (Strule) to form the Foyle.

Finn, riv., Ire., cos. Monaghan and Fermanagh, flows S., SW., and then NW. into the head of Upper Lough Erne.

Finn, Lough, lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, 13½ m. N. Donegal.

Finnan, riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, flows through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. end of Loch Shiel.

Finnan, vil., Scot. See **Findon.**

Finnea, tn., Ire., N. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 17½ m. E. by N. Longford, at the outlet of Loch Sheelin, 2 m. from Ballywillan stn., P.O. (**Finea**). P.<250.

Finney, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SW., crossed by 38° N. and 101° W.

Finningham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6 m. SW. by W. Eye, 14 m. E. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Finningley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. ESE. Doncaster, on the G. E. and G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<500.

Finniss Vale, South Australia. See **Second Valley.**

Finnoe, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 2 m. SW. Borrisokane; 5054 ac. P.<750.

Finow Canal, navigable canal, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, connecting the Oder with the Havel in about 52° 50′ N., partly composed of the canalised **Finow R.** (l. bk. trib. of the Oder); constructed in 1744–46.

Finsbury, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, about 80 m. NW. Regina.

Finsbury, parl. bor., Eng., in the N. of London, divided into the East, Central, and Holborn divs. P. 182,500.

Finsbury Park, part of eccles. par. and important junc., Eng., London, on the G. N. R., 3½ m. N. St. Paul's. P. 6000.

Finschhafen, former stn., on E. ct. of Ger. New Guinea, N. of Huon Gulf, abandoned on account of its extreme unhealthiness.

Finstall, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. SE. Bromsgrove, PT.O. P.<1500.

Finsteraarhorn, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Finstermünz, narrow pass, Austria, in the Tirolese Alps, on the Inn, 18 m. N. Glurns.

Finsterwalde, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 27 m. WSW. Kottbus. P. 7900; comm. P. 8100.

Finsthwaite, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 8 m. NE. Ulverston. P.<500.

Finstingen, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Saar R., 34 m. W. by S. Wörth. P.<2000.

Finstock, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 5 m. W. Woodstock, 2 m. S. Charlbury stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**F. with Fawler**) P.<750.

Finstown, seapt. vil., Scot., Orkney Is., at head of Bay of Firth, 6½ m. NW. Kirkwall, PMT.O.

Finthen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 4 m. W. by S. Mainz. P.<3000.

Fintona, tn., Ire., SW. co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, on R. Drumragh, 7 m. S. Omagh, with two stns. (**F.** and **F. Junc.**) on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<1500.

Fintown, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 9 m. NE. Glenties, 17 m. from Stranorlar stn.

Fintown, electoral div., Ire., bar. Boylagh, co. and 14½ m. N. Donegal.

Fintragh Bay, Ire., SW. co. Donegal, in the N. of Donegal Bay, in long. 8° 30′ W.

Fintray, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, the vil. called **Hatton of F.** on the l. bk. of the Don, 5½ m. SE. by E. Inverurie, 1½ m. NE. Kinaldie stn., P.O.; 7319 ac. P.<1000.

Fintry, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 11½ m. WSW. Stirling, 5 m. N. Campsie Glen stn., P.O.; 13,772 ac. P.<500.

Fintry Hills, range of hills, Scot., Stirlingshire, about 8½ m. WSW. Stirling; highest peak **Stronend,** 1676 ft.

Finuge, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, on R. Feale, 3 m. SW. Listowel, P.O.; 3741 ac. P.<750.

Finvoy, par., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 10½ m. SE. by S. Coleraine, 5 m. from Ballymoney stn., P.O.; 16,369 ac. P.<4000.

Fion, Gadhaelic, 'fair,' 'white,' 'clear.' See *Fin.*

Fionphort, place with P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, in the SW. of Mull I.; ferry to Iona.

Fiora, vil., Switzerland. See **Flüelen.**

Fiorano Modenese, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and dist. Modena. P.<3500.

Fiord, Fjord, Scandinavian, 'a gulf,' in Icelandic *Fjörðr,* in Scotch names *Firth,* and by transposition of the *r* in English, *Frith.* In Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish proper names it is always a suffix, and spelt as one word with the name proper. In this Gazetteer the same rule is followed as for *elf* (*q.v.*).

Fiord, co., New Zealand, South I., in the SW. corner.

Fiorenzuola, comm., Italy, Emilia, on the Emilian Way, prov. and 14 m. S. Piacenza E. P. 6900.

Fipa, region, central Africa, to the E. of Lake Tanganyika, between about 7° and 8° 20′ S.

Firan, or **Feiran, Wadi el,** oasis, on Sinai Penin.

Firando, or **Firato,** isl., Japan. See **Hirado.**

Fira-shima, isl., Japan. See **Hira-shima.**

Firaun, general name given by Arab geographers to the large *shot* or *sebkha* in the S. of Tunis, crossed in the N. by 34° N., and including the Shot ed Jerid in the W., and the Shot el Fejej in the E.

Firbank, par., Eng., Westmorland, 6 m. E. Kendal. P.<250.

Firbeck, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 9 m. ESE. Rotherham, 5 m. NE. Kiveton Park stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Letwell**) P.<500.

Firby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Derwent, 13½ m. NE. York, 4½ m. SW. by S. Malton, close to Castle Howard stn. P.<250.

Firby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 9½ m. N. by W. Ripon, 1½ m. S. Bedale stn. P.<250.

Fire Island, small isl., U.S., New York, in the Great South Bay, S. of Long Island. At its W. end is Fire I. inlet, in 73° 15′ W., with a lighthouse, visible 19 m.

Fire Island Beach, narrow strip of land, 40 m. long, on the S. ct. of the middle portion of Long I., U.S., New York, connected at one place with the mainland of Long I.

Firenze, Italy. See **Florence.**

Firenzuola, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 25 m. N. by E. Florence. Alt. 1385 ft. P. 10,000.

Firies, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Farranfore, co. Kerry, ½ m. from Molahiffe stn.

Firinghi Bázár, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Dacca, in 23° 33′ N., 90° 33′ E.; the first Portuguese settlement in the dist., formed about 1663. P.<5000.

Firle, West, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Lewes, 2 m. SSE. Glynde stn., PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**F. West with Beddingham**) P.<1000.

Firmi, comm., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, cant. and 4½ m. E. Aubin; has coal and iron mines. P.<3000.

Firminy, comm., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 6 m. SW. St. Etienne; important coal-mines; manufactures of cast steel, &c. P. 13,100.

Firmium Julium, tn., Spain. See **Motril.**

Firmount, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Dripsey.

Fir Mountain, Ire., in the E. of co. Tyrone, 6 m. NW. Cookstown.

Firozábád, tn. and municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 20 m. E. Agra. P. (1891) 15,300; Hindus, 9500; Moham. 4700.

Firozpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gúrgáon, 54 m. NW. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 6900; (1891) 6800; Moham. 3400; Hindus, 3000.

Firozpur, tn. and military cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, cap. F. dist., 47 m. SSE. Lahore, on the old high bank of the Sutlej, 3½ m. from the present bed of the river. The cantonments lie 2 m. S. The dist. is reputed exceptionally healthy. P. (1881) 39,600; (1891) 50,400; Hindus, 23,000; Moham. 22,000.

Firozsháh, battlefield, India, Punjab, dist. Firozpur, 48 m. S. Amritsar, where the British forces under Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge captured a formidably entrenched Sikh camp, Dec. 22, 1845, after two days' severe fighting.

Firry, electoral div., Ire., Longford, dist. Granard.

Firsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 15 m. NE. by N. Boston, 1 m. S. by W. of its stn. on the G. N. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Great Steeping**) P.<500.

Firsby, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, parts of Lindsey, near Market Rasen. F. East, P.<250; F. West, P.<250. See **Saxby.**

Firth, in Scotch names. See *Fiord.*

Firth and Stennes, united par., Scot., Orkney Is., Mainland, contains Finstown; 15,891 ac. P.<1500.

Fir Tree, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Witton-le-Wear par. P.<3000.

Firuzabad, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 65 m. S. Shiraz.

Fischamend, market-tn., Lower Austria, 11 m. SE. by E. Vienna. P.<3000.

Fischeln, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 3 m. SSE. Krefeld. Scene of the battle of Krefeld, June 23, 1758. P.<4000.

Fischenthal, valley and comm., Switzd., cant. and 18 m. E. by S. Zürich. P.<3000.

Fischer, S. Pedro, Wishart, or **Suzannet,** thickly peopled isl., Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 2° 35′ S., 152° E.

Fischern, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on R. Eger, 2 m. NW. Karlsbad. P. 5200.

Fischhausen, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the N. shore of the Frisches Haff, 20 m. W. Königsberg. P.<3000.

Fisch-See, Grosser ('great fish lake'), Hungarian, *Hal-to,* small lake (about 80 acres in extent), Hungary, in the Tatra Mountains. Alt. 4665 ft. Greatest ascertained depth, 195 ft.

Fisciano, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and dist. Salerno. P. 8300.

Fish Bay, Cape Colony, S. ct., in 22° E.

Fishbourne, New, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2 m. W. Chichester, P.O. P.<500.

Fishburn, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 8½ m. SE. Durham, 2½ m. WNW. Hurworth Burn stn. P.<500.

Fishcross and Sauchie, vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, 2 m. N. Alloa, PMT.O. (**Sauchie**). P.<500.

Fisher, vil., U.S., Illinois, Champaign co., 81 m. NW. by N. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<1500.

Fisher, co., U.S., Texas, W. of 100° W., N. of 32° N.

Fisherie, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 8 m. NE. Turriff, P.O.

Fisherrow, tn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. ct., on the l. bk. of the Esk, opposite and included in the parl. burgh of Musselburgh. P. 5100.

Fisher's Island. See **Pescadores.**

Fisher's Island, small isl., U.S., New York, at the E. end of Long I., Suffolk co., in 72° W.

Fisher's Lake, lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, Annapolis co., drained SE. into the Atlantic.

Fisher's Pond, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, near Southampton, 3 m. from Shawford.

Fisherstreet, tn., Ire., NW. ct., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 23 m. SW. by S. Galway, 18 m. from Ennis stn. P.<250.

Fisherton, eccles. par., Scot., Maybole par., co. and 6 m. SW. Ayr. P.<750.

Fisherton Anger, par., Eng., Wiltshire, in the parl. bor. of Salisbury. P. 5100.

Fisherton de la Mere, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Wily, 11 m. NW. by W. Salisbury, 1 m. N. Wylye stn. P.<500.

Fisherville, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, co. and on the Merrimack R., 5½ m. NNW. Concord. P.<1500.

Fisherwick, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 3½ m. NE. Lichfield. P.<250.

Fishguard, or **Abergwaen,** contributory parl. bor., seapt., market-tn., and par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on **F. Bay,** which forms an excellent natural harbour (depth at entrance high water ordinary springs 14 ft., at quayside 8 ft.), 13½ m. N. Haverfordwest, with life-boats and coastguard station, PMT.O. Par. 4206 ac., P.<2000; bor. P.<1500. See **Pembroke.**

Fish Haven, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., 175 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the state.

Fishkill on Hudson, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., on the l. bk. of the Hudson R., 14 m. S. by W. Poughkeepsie. P.<4000.

Fishlake, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 8 m. NE. Doncaster, on the Don, close to Stainforth and Hatfield stn., P.O. P.<500.

Fishley, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8½ m. WNW. Yarmouth, 1 m. N. Acle stn. P.<250.

Fishponds, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stapleton par., with stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 6800.

Fish River, SW. Africa, Great Namaqualand, flows when running SW. into Angra Pequeña Bay; frequently dry.

Fish River, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 35 m. SE. Middelburg, on the railway from Port Elizabeth.

Fish River, Great. See **Great Fish River.**

Fishtoft, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 2½ m. ESE. Boston, P.O. P.<750.

Fish Town, tn., Brit. W. Africa, on the Bight of Benin, at the mouth of the Benin, 58 m. SSW. Benin, in 5° 3′ E.

Fishtown, or **New Sierra Leone,** vil., Brit. W. Africa, Gold Coast, on the Bight of Benin, in 1° 14′ E.

Fishwick, par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the co. bor. of Preston. P.<3500.

Fiskernäs, Danish settlement, on the SW. ct. of Greenland, is a Moravian mission stn.

Fiskerton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 5 m. E. Lincoln, 1 m. WNW. Five Mile House stn., P.O. P.<500.

Fiskerton with Morton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 12 m. NE. Nottingham, with stn. (**Fiskerton**) on the M. R., P.O. P.<500.

Fisk University. See **Nashville.**

Fismes, tn., France, dep. Marne, on the Vesle, arr. and 17 m. W. by N. Reims. P.<4000.

Fistral Bay, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, to the W. of New Quay.

Fitchburg, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 24 m. W. by S. Lowell, on a branch of the Nashua R., which furnishes abundant water-power; has machine shops, textile manufactures, and paper-mills. P. (1880) 12,400; (1890) 22,000.

Fitero, tn., Spain, prov. Pamplona, on l. bk. of the Alhama, 40 m. NE. by E. Soria; has celebrated sulphur-baths. P.<4000.

Fitful Head, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., on the SW. ct. of the Mainland, in 59° 55½′ N., 6 m. NW. Sumburgh Head. Alt. 920 ft.

Fitling, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 10½ m. E. by N. Hull, 5½ m. NNE. Ryhill stn. P.<250.

Fits-along, group of isls. in the NE. of Tongking, between Kebao I. and Hongai.

Fittleton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, on the Avon, 6½ m. N. Amesbury. P.<500.

Fittleworth, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 8 m. N. Arundel, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O P.<1000.

Fitto di Cecina, comm., Italy. See **Cecina.**

Fittri, or **Fitri,** lake, central Africa, 140 m. E. Lake Chad.

Fitz, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 4½ m. NW. Shrewsbury, 2 m. W. Leaton stn. P.<500.

Fitzgerald, co., New S. Wales, S. of 30° S., crossed by 144° E.

Fitzhead, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 7 m. W. by N. Taunton, 2 m. E. Wiveliscombe stn., P.O. P. 250.

Fitzhugh Sound, strait running S. from 52° N., Brit. Columbia, between the mainland and Hunter, Calvert, and other islands.

Fitzroy, co., New South Wales, on the ct., crossed by 30° S.

Fitzroy, co., Queensland, S. of 26° S., crossed in the middle by 152° E.

Fitzroy, riv., Queensland, formed by the union of the Mackenzie from the N. and the Dawson from the S., flows E. into the Pacific about the Tropic of Capricorn; navigable 35 m. from

its mouth as far as Rockhampton, which can be reached by vessels of 1500 tons.

Fitzroy, city, Victoria, a NE. suburb of Melbourne. P. 32,500.

Fitzroy, large riv., Kimberley div. of W. Australia, traversing many m. of well-watered grassy plains and flowing W. then NW. into the head of King Sound; navigable by steamers 100 m. up.

Fitzroy, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Taranaki. P. <1500.

Fitzroy Channel, Chile. See **Skyring Water.**

Fitzroy Downs, an isolated range in the S. of Queensland, about 320 m. W. Brisbane; principal town, Roma. Average height, 1100 ft.

Fitz Roy Harbour, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Carleton, on R. Ottawa, 12 m. E. Arnprior. Mean temp., yr. 41.5° F., Jan. 10.2°, July 70°. P. <1500.

Fitzwilliam, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 2 m. N. Cheshire Depot. P. <1500.

Fitzwilliam Depot, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 15 m. E. of the SW. corner of the state, with granite quarries. P. <1500.

Fitzwilliam Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, off the SE. of Grand Manitoulin I., 8 m. long by 4 m. broad.

Fitzwilliam's Mill, vil., U.S., Texas, Bastrop co., SE. of Austin. P. <1500.

Fiume (Ital. 'river'; called in the Middle Ages *Fanum Sancti Viti ad Flumen*, 'temple of St. Vitus by the river,' corrupted in German into *St. Veit am Flaum*, called in Croatian *Rieka*, a translation of the Italian name), seapt. tn., Hungary, forming with the adjoining territory an independent dist., surrounded by the prov. of Croatia Slavonia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, at the mouth of the Fiumara, in the Adriatic, 40 m. SE. Trieste. At the time of the adoption of the Hungarian constitution (1867) F. had only a small trade, but much has been done since by the Hungarian government, as well as by the local government, to improve the port. It has been connected by rail with the interior of Hungary (as well as the Austrian provs.). Since 1872 a harbour has been formed, sheltered by a breakwater 1552 yards long, and accessible to ships of any size, which load and unload at quays. There is also a petroleum port, besides the old port in the Fiumara channel, and a timber port and a floating dock intended for the port are now (1893) in course of construction. F. has in consequence become the chief place of shipment of Hungarian grain and flour, as well as the seat of a large export trade in timber and other products, total value £4,000,000 to £5,000,000. Its import trade is only about two-thirds of that value; principal articles, petroleum, rice, wine, coal, jute, and other raw materials. The shipping frequenting the port increased from 4331 vessels of 280,919 tons entered and cleared in 1871, to 12,522 vessels of 1,855,226 tons in 1891 (12,510 vessels of 1,627,927 tons in 1892). Till July 1891 F. was a free port. The chief drawback that still remains to the development of the port lies in the fact that the railways connecting it with the interior are only single lines. F. is also a manufacturing town; chief manufactures, machinery, hemp and jute fabrics, paper, &c., besides shipbuilding. Difference between highest and lowest tides 27½ in. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 57.3° F., Jan. 42.8°, July 74.5°. Area, tn. and dist., 8 sq. m. P. (1869) 17,900; (1880) 21,000; (1890) 29,500.

Fiumefreddo Bruzio, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, on the coast, 37 m. NW. Catanzaro. P. <500.

Fiumicello Urago, comm., Italy, prov. and 1 m. W. Brescia. P. <4000.

Fiumicino, small seapt., Italy, prov. and 15 m. WSW. Rome; founded in 1825.

Fiumorbo ('river of disease,' the ancient *Hierus*), small riv., Corsica, flowing E. into the sea about 42° N.; so called on account of the noxious exhalations of its marshy banks.

Fivealley, P.O., Ire., W. King's co., bar. Eglish, 5 m. NE. by N. Parsonstown.

Five Ashes, hamlet, Eng., 3 m. from Mayfield, Sussex, P.O.

Five Dock, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 8 m. W. Sydney, on the Parramatta. P. <1500.

Fivehead, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 8 m. E. by S. Taunton, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**F. with Swell**) P. <750.

Five Islands, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., on Minas Basin, 60 m. WNW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Five Islands Harbour, bay on the W. ct. of Antigua I., Brit. W. Indies.

Five Men's Sound, in Frobisher Strait, Brit. N. America.

Five-mile-bourne, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, 6 m. E. Sligo.

Five Mile House, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., on the G. N. R., 5 m. E. Lincoln.

Five Mile House, P.O., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. NW. Dundee.

Five Mile Point, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Wicklow, in 53° 4′ N.

Five Mile Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, on the S. ct. of New Haven co., in 72° 54′ W., at the E. of the entrance to New Haven Bay.

Five Mile River, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Hants, on Nine Mile R., 9 m. from Maitland, near Cobequid Bay. P. <1500.

Fivemiletown, tn., Ire., S. co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, 15 m. S. Omagh, PMT.O. P. <750.

Five Oak Green, hamlet, Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. ESE. Tunbridge, 1½ m. W. Paddock Wood Junc., P.O.

Five Oaks, vil., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, 1½ m. NE. St. Helier, PM.O.

Fivepenny Borve, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., Barras par. P. <500.

Five Roads, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 4 m. from Llanelly.

Five Sisters Islands, a group in Tenasserim Prov., Burma, in 11° 25′ N.

Five Ways, stn., Eng., Birmingham, on the M. R.

Five Ways, PM.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. from Hednesford.

Fivizzano, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, 11 m. N. Carrara. P. 15,700.

Fixby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. NW. Huddersfield; has stone-quarries. P. <500.

Fjällsjö, comm., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, 96 m. NW. by N. Hernösand. P. <2000.

Fjeld, fjeldene, fjöll, 'a mountain.' See *Fell.*

Fjord, fjördr. See *Fiord.*

Flackwell Heath, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 10 m. NW. by N. Windsor, 2 m. ESE. Wycombe, close to Loudwater stn., P.O.

Flacq, tn., Mauritius, on the E. ct.

Fladbury, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the l. bk. of the Avon, div. and 3 m. NW. by W. Evesham, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**F. with Wyre Piddle and Throckmorton**) P. <1500.

Fladda, islet, Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct. of Mull, in 56° 31′ N., 6° 23½′ W.

Fladda, or **Phladda,** small isl., with lighthouse, visible 11 m., Scot., Argyllshire, at N. end of Scarba Sound, in 56° 15′ N., 5° 41′ W.

Fladda, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, S. Uist par., between Vatersay and Pabbay in 56° 54′ N. P. 76.

Fladday, small isl., Scot. See **Flodda.**

Fladstrand. See **Frederikshavn.**

Flagg, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 6 m. SE. by E. Buxton. P. <250.

Flagnac, comm., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, on the Lot, 48 m. N. Albi. P. <2000.

Flagstad (or **Flahstad**) **-ö,** small isl., Norway, off the SE. ct., prov. Nedenaes, 7 m. NE. Arendal. P. <2000.

Flagstad-ö, one of the Lofoten Is., S. of Vest-Vaagen.

Flamborough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. SE. Scarborough, 3½ m. ENE. Bridlington, 2 m. E. of its stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Flamborough Head, cape, Eng., consists of a range of limestone rocks, 450 ft. in elevation, extending along the shore for several miles, with a lighthouse 214 ft. in height, in 54° 7′ N., 0° 5′ W., visible 21 m. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea-fowl.

Flamstead, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Alban's div., 4 m. S. by W. Luton, 2½ m. NW. Redbourn stn., P.O., and P.O. at F. End; 6004 ac. P. <2000.

Flanders, the former name of an extensive country of Europe comprised between the Lower Scheldt, the North Sea, Artois, Hainaut, and Brabant. It was long governed by the Counts of F., and in 1369 passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy, and then in 1477 to that of Habsburg [**Austria** and **Spain,** historical notes]. Louis XIV. of France conquered part of it, and it now forms the provs. of E. and W. Flanders in Belgium, part of the prov. Zeeland in the Netherlands, and the greater part of the dep. Nord in France. The people are called in English, Flemings; and their language (nearly akin to Dutch), Flemish. See **Belgium,** table.

Flandreau, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Moody co., 90 m. NNE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Flanigan's, vil., Canada. See **M'Gillivray.**

Flannan Isles, or the **Seven Hunters,** Scot., 21 m. WNW. Gatton Head (Hebrides), off the W. side of Lewis I. The *Insulæ Sacræ* of Buchanan, with Culdee remains. A rocky group, comprising Rodhoreim I., Brona Cleit, Eilean a Ghobha, Eilean Mhor, Gealtaire Mhor, and Soraidh, the seventh island having no name. These islands swarm with eider ducks, gannet, and other sea-fowl; sheep are also fattened on them.

Flannery, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the N. frontier, crossed by 103° W., bounded on the S. by R. Missouri.

Flasby with Winterburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. NW. Skipton, 16½ m. NNE. Burnley, 2½ m. NNE. Gargrave stn.; 4340 ac. P. <250.

Flatbush, vil., U.S., New York, Long I., 4 m. S. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Flathead Indians, a misnamed tribe of the Selish family, removed in 1871 by the U.S. government from the Bitter Root R. to the Joko valley, Montana.

Flathead Pass, U.S., Montana, a gap in the Gallatin range of the Rocky Mts.

Flat Holme, isl., Eng., Somerset, in the Bristol Channel, 6 m. W. by N. Weston-super-Mare, 1½ m. in circumference, and consists mostly of rich pasture land; has a lighthouse with a revolving light, 156 ft. above the sea, in 51° 22′ N., 30° 7′ W., visible 18 m.

Flatlands, vil., U.S., New York, King's co., 5 m. SE. Brooklyn. P.<1500.

Flatlands, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Restigouche co., near the W. end of Chaleur Bay.

Flatonia, city, U.S., Texas, Fayette co., 57 m. SE. Austin. P.<1500.

Flatow, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on a small lake, 42 m. WNW. Bromberg. P.<4000.

Flat Point, the S. extremity of Sumatra I., E. Indies.

Flattery, Cape, Australia, in the E., in 14° 52′ S.; named by Cook, who believed there was an opening through the Barrier Reef here, but found he was mistaken.

Flattery, Cape, U.S., Oregon, at S. side of entrance of strait of Juan de Fuca.

Flaunden, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 10½ m. WSW. St. Albans, 5 m. WSW. King's Langley stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Latimer.**

Flavia, tn., Spain. See **Lora del Rio.**

Flavia Cæsariensis, dist. which formed the central and largest part of Britannia (Roman period).

Flavigny, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Semur, 27 m. NW. by W. Dijon, 9 m. E. Semur-en-Auxois. P.<2000.

Flavium Axatitanum, tn., Spain. See **Lora del Rio.**

Flawborough, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. S. by W. Newark, 3 m. SSW. Cotham stn. P.<250. See **Stannton.**

Flawil, vil., Switzd., cant. and 9 m. W. St. Gall. P.<5000.

Flawith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8½ m. NE. York, with a stn. (**Flaxton**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**Flaxton**). P.<500.

Flean More, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, Kilfergus par. P.<250.

Flèche, La, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arr., on the Loire, 25 m. SW. by S. Le Mans; has a military school, now called the Prytanée, founded by Henry IV. in 1607, and manufactures of gloves and paper. P. 7300.

Flecke, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'a spot' or 'level place,' hence 'hamlet.'

Fleckney, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8 m. SE. by S. Leicester, 3 m. W. Kibworth stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Flecknoe, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 8 m. S. Rugby, 3½ m. W. by N. Daventry, P.O.

Fledborough, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 10 m. W. Lincoln, on the l. bk. of the Trent, 4 m. E. by N. Tuxford stn. P.<250.

Fleet, in English place names, connected with *Fleot, Fliez,* Teutonic, *Vliet,* Dutch, and *Fleur* in Norman names, 'a channel on which vessels may float.'

Fleet, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the coast, on the East Fleet, 3 m. WNW. Weymouth. P.<250.

Fleet, The, Eng., Dorsetshire, between Chesil Bank and the mainland.

Fleet, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 11 m. E. by N. Basingstoke, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Fleet, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 9 m. E. Spalding, on the G. N. R., PM.O.; 6836 ac. P.<1500.

Fleet, riv., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, issuing from a lake of same name, and flowing SSE. into Wigtown Bay.

Fleetham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 9½ m. N. Alnwick, 1½ m. E. Newham stn. P.<250.

Fleet Loch, an inlet with a narrow mouth, Scot., on the E. ct. of Sutherland, 2½ m. SW. Golspie.

Fleet Marston, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3 m. NW. by W. Aylesbury. P.<250.

Fleetwood, eccles. par., seapt. tn., and watering-place, Eng., Lancashire, div. and 8. m. N. by E. Blackpool, par. Poulton-le-Fylde, on the mouth of the Wyre, l. bk., at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 m. NW. Preston, on the L. & Y. R. and the L. & NW. R. It has a custom-house, lighthouse, visible 13 m., life-boat, and light-vessel, and docks; Royal mail steamers ply hence to Belfast and Scotland, and there is regular communication with the Isle of Man. For statistics of shipping, see **Appendix** p. 13. Wyre dock has an area of 10 acres, with a depth over sill of 25 ft. at ordinary spring, 18 ft. at ordinary neap tides, and is connected with timber pond (area 15 acres). Market-day, F. P. (1871) 4400; (1891) 9300.

Fleetwood, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 9 m. NE. Reading. P.<1500.

Flegg Burgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, 7 m. NW. Yarmouth, PM.O. See **Burgh St. Margaret.**

Fleimser-Thal, valley, Austria, in the Tirol, traversed by the Avisio, chief towns, Cavalese and Predazzo; has iron-works, and manufactures of paper and leather. P. 7000. See **Avisio.**

Flekkefjord, tn., Norway, prov. Lister and Mandal, on the S. ct. on Lister Fjord, 50 m. WNW. Christiansand; the harbour can be entered by ships up to 25 ft. draught. P.<2000.

Flekkerö, isl., on the S. ct. of Norway, to the S. of Christiansand; the harbour is in 58° 5′ N. and 8° 1′ E.

Flémalle-Grande, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 5 m. SW. Liège, on l. bk. Meuse. P.<5000.

Flémalle-Haute, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège, immediately above Flémalle-Grande. P.<4000.

Fleming, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 211 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Fleming, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 38½° N., E. of 84° W.

Flemingsburg, tn., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Fleming co., 60 m. SE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P.<1500.

Flemingstone, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 11 m. WSW. Cardiff, 3 m. SSE. Cowbridge stn. P.<250.

Flemington, mining vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, in par. and near Cambuslang, with a stn. on the C. R. P.<1000.

Flemington, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Hunterdon co., 22 m. N. by W. Trenton. P.<2000.

Flemington and Kensington, a NW. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria. P. 10,000.

Flempton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., on R. Lark, 5 m. NW. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Hengrave**) P.<500.

Flensburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 19 m. N. by W. Schleswig, at head of Flensburg fiord (föhrde, inlet). F. is the chief port of Schleswig, of which it was the cap. under Danish rule; has iron and other metal works, machine factories, &c. P. (1872) 21,300; tn. P. (1891) 36,400 (including Duburg and Fischerhof, now incorporated with it); comm. P. 36,900.

Flénu, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainault, arr. Mons. P.<5000.

Fleot, Fliez, Teutonic. See *Fleet.*

Flers, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront, 20 m. SW. by W. Falaise, with noted linen industry. P. 11,400.

Flers-en-Escrébieux, or **Escarpelle,** comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 2½ m. NW. Douai; coal-mines (Escarpelle basin). P.<2000.

Flesh Bay, bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in 21° 55′ E.

Flesherton, or **Artemesia,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 25 m. SW. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Flesk, riv., Ire., co. Kerry, flows W. into Lough Leane, about 2 m. S. of Killarney.

Flesselles, comm., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 8 m. N. by W. Amiens. P.<2000.

Flessingue, French name of Flushing, Belgium.

Fletching, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 8½ m. N. Lewes, 1½ m. E. Sheffield Park stn., PMT.O.; 8522 ac. P.<2500.

Fletschhorn, peak of the Pennine Alps, in the Valais, Switzd., near the Simplon Pass. Alt. 13,125 ft.

Fletton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, 1½ m. S. and included in the parl. bor. of Peterborough, PT.O. (**Old F.**). P.<2500.

Fleur, in Norman names. See *Fleet.*

Fleurance, comm., France, dep. and on the Gers, 25 m. S. Agen, arr. and 7 m. SSE. Lectoure. P.<5000.

Fleur de Lis, vil., Wales, on W. border of Monmouthshire, 1½ m. from Pengam stn.; has coal-mines. PM.O.

Fleurier, vil., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, 7 m. NNW. Grandson. P.<4000.

Fleurus, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 2½ m. SSW. Ligny, 15 m. W. by N. Namur. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in the years 1622, 1690, 1794, and 1815. P. 5200.

Fleury-aux-Choux, comm., France, dep. Loiret, arr. and 2 m. NNE. Orléans. P.<2000.

Fleury-sur-Andelle, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Les Andelys, 12 m. ESE. Rouen. P.<2000.

Fliess, vil., Austria, Tirol, 38 m. W. by S. Innsbruck. P.<2000.

Fliez, Teutonic, 'a channel.' See *Fleet.*

Fligely, cape, Franz-Josef Land, in 82° 5′ N., the most northerly point reached by the Payer and Weyprecht expedition.

Flimby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the coast, 2 m. S. by W. Maryport, on the L. & NW. R.; has coal. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Flimwell, eccles. par., Eng., Kent and Sussex, Ashford div., 11½ m. ESE. Tunbridge Wells, 3½ m. NE. by N. Etchingham stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Flinders, co., New South Wales, crossed by 147° E. and 32° S.

Flinders, co., Queensland, on E. ct., crossed in N. by 24° S.

Flinders, riv., Queensland, flows N. into the SE. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Its banks are now occupied by settlers.

Flinders, watering-place, Victoria, Mornington co., 47 m. S. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Flinders Bay, W. Australia, in the SW., just E. of Cape Leeuwin.

Flinders Island. See **Furneaux.**

Flinders Land, a name formerly given to the ct. of S. Australia, between 127° and 140° E.; discovered by Flinders in 1802.

Flinders Passage. See **Great Barrier Reef.**

Flinders Range. See **South Australia.**

Flinders Town, South Australia. See **Streaky Bay.**

Flines l'Abbaye, or **Flines-Lès-Raches,** comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. NE. Douai. P. <4000.

Flinsberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 17 m. SW. Löwenberg; has a mineral bath, the Holy Springs. P. <2000.

Flint, parl. bor., mun. bor. (since 1284), seapt., and market-tn., Wales, cap. Flintshire, on the riv. Dee, and the L. & NW. R. F. exports coal and lead from mines near, and has large alkali works. The wharves are approached by vessels of 300 tons at all states of the tide. F. is the principal polling-place for the county. The bor. unites with Caergwrle, Caerwys, Holywell, Mold, St. Asaph, Rhyddlan, and Overton (forming the F. dist. of bors.) in sending one member to Parliament. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. 5247; cont. parl. bor. P. 5291; parl. dist. of bors. P. 23,500.

Flint, riv., U.S., Georgia, rises in Clayton co. and flows SSE. then SSW. to the W. corner of the state, where, joining the Chattahoochee, it forms the Appalachicola R.; length, 300 m.; navigable to Albany by light draught steamers at high-water, and at all times to Bainbridge by larger steamers 50 m. from its mouth.

Flint, riv., U.S., Michigan, in the E., it rises in the E. of the state, in the N. of Lapeer co., and flows SW. then NNW. to the Saginaw R., which it joins on the r. bk. 8 m. SW. Saginaw.

Flint, city, U.S., Michigan, Genesee co., on Flint R., 40 m. S. by E. Bay City. P. (1880) 8400; (1890) 9800.

Flintham (traditionally pronounced flint'am, though the educated are beginning to say flin'tham), par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6½ m. SW. by S. Newark, near the Trent, 3 m. SE. Thurgarton stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Flint Hill, P.O., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Dorking.

Flintshire, maritime co., N. Wales, in two unequal parts, separated by the co. Denbigh, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the estuary of the Dee and Cheshire, S. Salop, and W. Denbighshire. Surface level in the N., elsewhere diversified, and a hill-range runs parallel with the Dee throughout the main part of the county. Chief rivers, the Dee, Clwyd, and Alyn, the last a trib. of the Dee running parallel to the range of hills just referred to. The E. part of the main section of the county belongs to the Upper Carboniferous series, including the Coal Measures and the Millstone Grit, which are succeeded to the W. by Lower Carboniferous and Silurian rocks, and then in the Vale of Clwyd by New Red Sandstone. Rocks of this last period cover the greater part of the detached section between Denbigh and Salop, though here also there is a narrow strip of the Coal Measures bordering the Dee. Soil fertile in the plains and vales. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The mining industries are varied and important. Coal, the principal product, is mined at Wrexham, Mostyn (which has blast furnaces), Holywell, Mold, Flint, Hawarden, Bagillt, Northop, and Buckley; lead ore at Holywell, Mold, Halkyn, Dyserth, and elsewhere; zinc ore at Holywell and Rhyl; iron ore at Bodfari; fire-clay at Buckley and Buckley Mountain; barytes at St. Asaph; cobalt and nickel at Cwm. The railways are the L. & NW. R. and the Wrexham, Mold, & Connah's Quay Rly. in the main section of the county, and the Cambrian in the smaller section. F. contains one city (St. Asaph), one mun. bor. It sends one member to House of Commons for the county, and one for its bors. [**Flint.**] The county belongs wholly to the diocese of St. Asaph, except the eccles. par. of Whitewell and parts of Dodleston and Lache-with-Saltney in that of Chester, and the eccles. par. of Penley in that of Lichfield. Area, 164,050 ac. P. (1891) 77,277. See **Wales,** table.

Flinton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9 m. NE. by E. Hull, 4 m. SE. by E. Burton Constable stn. P. <250.

Flisk, par., Scot., E. Fife, on S. shore of Firth of Tay, 6 m. NW. by N. Cupar. P. <250.

Flita, numerous Arab tribe, Algeria, prov. Oran, which offered a stout resistance to French domination.

Flitcham with Appleton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 8 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 1½ m. NE. by N. Hillington stn., P.O.; 4223 ac. P. <500.

Flitsch, Plezzo, or **Bovec,** market-tn., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 29 m. N. by W. Görz. A castle-crowned rock guards the Flitscher-Klause, a neighbouring mountain pass. P. <2000.

Flitton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., on the Ivel, 9 m. S. Bedford, 2 m. ENE. Flitwick stn. P. <750.

Flitwick, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 10 m. S. Bedford, on the M. R. P.O. P. <1000.

Flixborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 10 m. SE. by E. Goole, 5 m. WNW. Appleby stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Burton-upon-Stather.**

Flixton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 6 m. WSW. Manchester, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Flixton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 16 m. W. by S. Lowestoft, on the r. bk. of the Waveney. P. <250.

Flixton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. WNW. Lowestoft. P. <250. See **Blundeston.**

Flize, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières, on the l. bk. of the Meuse, 8 m. W. Sedan. P. <2000.

Float, stn., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, 14 m. NNW. Mullingar, on the Cavan Junction Rly.

Flobecq, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9 m. SE. Oudenarde. P. <5000.

Flockton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 4½ m. S. Dewsbury, 3 m. ENE. Kirkburton stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Flodda, Flodday, or **Fladday,** small isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Portree par., to the N. of Raasay I. P. 51.

Flodday, small isl., Scot., S. Uist par. See **Fladda.**

Flodden, hill, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Till, 12 m. E. Kelso, 3 m. N. by W. Kirknewton stn. Here was fought the battle of F. Field (9th Sept. 1513), between the Scotch and English, when the former were defeated with immense loss. A commemoration pillar has been erected on the spot.

Flogny, vil., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Tonnerre, on the Armançon, 26 m. SSW. Troyes. P. <2000.

Flöha, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 6 m. ENE. Chemnitz; has coal and clay pits. P. <3000.

Flöha, riv., Ger., kgd. Saxony, flows N. by W. into the Zschopau at F.; not navigable.

Floing, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, arr. and 2 m. NW. by N. Sedan. P. <2000.

Flookburgh, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11 m. NW. Lancaster, close to Cark-in-Cartmel stn., P.O. (**Flookborough**). P. <1500.

Floore, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. W. Northampton, 1 m. E. by N. Weedon stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Flora, city, U.S., Illinois, Clay co., 92 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <2000.

Florac, tn., France, dep. Lozère, 51 m. NW. by W. Nîmes, cap. arr. Alt. 2000 ft. P. <2000.

Flordon, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Tese, 8 m. SSW. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <250.

Flor do Ouro, indiarubber collecting stn. on the Aquiry, Peru, in about 10° 5′ S., 67° 45′ W.

Floreana (or **Floriana**), **La,** or **Charles Island,** one of the S. isles of the Galapagos group, in 1° 16′ S.

Floreffe, comm., Belgium, prov. and 5 m. W. by S. Namur, on the Sambre. P. <3000.

Florence, Victoria, or **Zone Mills,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 44 m. SW. by W. London. P. <1500.

Florence, rising place, Eng., Staffordshire, Stone and Treatham pars., 2 m. SW. Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Florence, Italian **Firenze,** ancient *Florentia,* city, Italy, cap. prov. F., previous to 1860 cap. gd.-duchy of Tuscany, and for some time cap. of the kingdom of Italy. Situated at the head of navigation on the Arno, 42 m. E. Pisa, and 140 m. WNW. Rome, at the foot of the Apennines and at the S. end of a plain stretching to Pistoja, 20 m. NW. Florence. The city was formerly surrounded with walls; eight of the ancient gates are still open, and there are two Medicean fortresses. Principal buildings, the cathedral of Santa Maria-del-Fiore, with a cupola 384 ft., and a tower 266 ft. in height; the churches of Santa Croce, Santa Maria Novella, and many others, remarkable for their architecture and the magnificent works of art they contain; the Palazzo Vecchio, or palace of the ministers; the Pitti palace, former residence of the Grand Duke, now a royal palace, in the Boboli Gardens, containing a rich collection of paintings; the Palazzo del Podestà, also with many fine paintings; the Palazzo Riccardi, formerly residence of the Medici, with many valuable manuscripts; the Palazzo Spini, now the town house, and the place where all marriages in Florence must take place. There are also numerous private palaces. The Imperial, or Uffizzi, gallery contains rich collections of paintings, sculptures, and antiquities. Among its many educational establishments are the university (founded 1438), Accademia della Crusca, the Laurentian library; besides the national library composed of the Palatine library and the library of Magliabecchi or the national library, with upwards of 200,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts; a botanic garden and an astronomical observatory, connected with which is an extensive museum of natural history. Chief manufactures, silks, straw hats, porcelain, glass flasks, besides several branches

of art-work, including sculpture in marble, alabaster, and serpentine (carried on on a commercial scale), wood-carving, *pietre dure* mosaics (of which there is a royal factory, originally founded in 1574), painted glass, and jewellery. F. was an important place during the wars of Sulla; in the Middle Ages it was one of the most powerful of the Tuscan republics; under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. Arno in the French Empire. After being for some years the seat of the government of the kingdom of Italy, F. had to cede this honour to Rome when the latter city was abandoned by its French garrison in 1870, after the outbreak of the Franco-German war. It is the birthplace of Dante, Leonardo da Vinci, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Amerigo Vespucci, Pope Leo X., and Cherubini, and was long the residence of Michael Angelo, in whose house a collection of his works is still shown. Alt. (Campo di Marte) 180 ft. Mean temp., yr. 57.9° F., Jan. 40.6°, July 76.3°; rfall. (1832–91), yr. 35 in., Oct.–Nov. 8.9 in. P. (1872) 167,100; (1881) 169,200; (1891, estimated) 198,000. See **Italy,** climate.

Florence, city, U.S., Alabama, Lauderdale co., on the r. bk. of the Tennessee, 100 m. NNW. Birmingham, at the head of steam navigation on Tennessee R. Iron, coal, and limestone abound in the neighbourhood, and since 1887 various manufactures have arisen. P. (1880) 2000; (1890) 6000.

Florence, tn., U.S., Arizona, Pinal co., 180 m. NW. from the SE. corner of the Terr. Alt. (Signal Station) 1553 ft. Mean temp. (7 yrs.), yr. 68.8° F., Jan. 49.2°, July 89.7°; rfall., yr. 9.45 in., July–Aug. 3.19. P. <1500.

Florence, vil., U.S., Colorado, Fremont co., 93 m. S. by W. Denver, with petroleum wells. P. <1500.

Florence, vil., U.S., Florida, co. and on the r. bk. of R. St. John's, 30 m. SW. by S. of the mouth of the river. P. <1500.

Florence, gold-mining vil., U.S., Idaho state and co., in the Salmon R. Mountain range, about 150 m. N. Boise City. Alt. 8000 ft. P. <1500.

Florence, vil., U.S., Indiana, Switzd. co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 93 m. NE. Louisville (Ky.). P. <1500.

Florence, city, U.S., Kansas, Marion co., on Cottonwood R., 90 m. SW. by W. Topeka. P. <1500.

Florence, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Douglas co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 7 m. N. by W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Florence, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on the Delaware R., 7 m. SSW. Trenton. P. <1500.

Florence, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Darlington co., 75 m. E. by N. Columbia. P. <4000.

Florence, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, cap. F. co., on the r. bk. of the Menominee R., 100 m. N. by W. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Florencecourt, tnld. and stn., Ire., co. Fermanagh, on the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Rly., 6 m. SW. Enniskillen, PMT.O. P. <250.

Florenceville, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., on R. St. John, 57 m. NW. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Florencia, colony, Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, on the r. bk. of Rio Parana, 42 m. SW. by S. Corrientes.

Florennes, tn., Belgium, prov. Namur, 14 m. SE. by S. Charleroi. P. <3000.

Florensac, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Béziers, 12 m. W. by S. Cette. P. <4000.

Florentia, city, Italy. See **Florence.**

Flores, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 98 m. SW. by S. Buenos Aires. P. <2000.

Flores, the most westerly of the Azores Is., in 39° 25′ N. and 31° 12′ W. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens. P. 10,500.

Flores, tn., Central America, in the NE. of Guatemala, cap. dep. and on isl. Petén, in Lake Itzal. P. <2000.

Flores, or **Floris,** isl. of the Malay Archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, between 8° and 9° S., 120° and 123° E. Length, W. to E., about 230 m.; average breadth, 35 m. Surface hilly, two or three chains of limestone running parallel to the N. coast; on its S. side are several lofty volcanic peaks. Coasts skirted by coral reefs. Rice and maize are grown on the coasts, but the only exports are sandal-wood, sappan, cinnamon, bees'-wax, and ponies. The native inhabitants are mainly Papuans, who live in fortified villages of low huts. On the coasts are several colonies of Malays and Bugis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At its E. extremity is Larantuka, a former Portuguese station, and now the seat of the Dutch administrator, who is dependent on the resident at Kupang in Timor. The principal trade of F. centres in Singapore. The *Straits of Flores,* on the E., separates this island from those of Solor and Sabrao, or Adenara. There are two anchorages with 20–25 fathoms of water. Vessels load and discharge by means of lighters. Area about 9200 sq. m. P. vaguely estimated at about 250,000.

Flores, dep., Uruguay, crossed by 57° W., and in the extreme S. by 34° S.

Flores, Isla de, small isl., Uruguay, in the Rio de la Plata 13 m. E. by S. Montevideo, with quarantine hospital and lighthouse in about 34° 57′ S., 55° 55′ W., visible 12 m.

Floresville, vil., U.S., Texas, Wilson co., 27 m. SE. San Antonio. P. <1500.

Florian, or **Floriana,** suburb of La Valetta, Malta, surrounded by a separate wall.

Floriana, one of the Galapagos group. See **Floreana.**

Florida, the southernmost of the U.S., N. America, between 25° and 31° N., 80° and 87° 44′ W., having N. Georgia and Alabama, E. the Atlantic Ocean, S. and W. the Gulf of Mexico; 385 m. in length by 333 m. in breadth, the greater part forming a penin. stretching N. to S. between the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and separated from Cuba by F. Strait, 140 m. across. Surface mostly level, nowhere more than 250 or 300 feet above the sea. The S. point of the penin. is underlaid by a succession of coral reefs, covered with fresh water, and called the Everglades, an immense area, 120 by 40 m., 6 ft. deep, filled with islands covered with a dense jungle of vines and evergreens, pines and palmettos. Included in it is the Okechobee Lake, 40 m. long. With regard to the growth of the coral reefs of F., see Alex. Agassiz, *The Three Cruises of the 'Blake,'* Boston and New York, 1881. The lands of F. are curiously distributed in high and low hummock, swamp and savanna, and covered with pine woods. In the S. half of the state, which is very scantily peopled, large tracts uninhabited, there flourishes a subtropical forest vegetation, including mahogany, ironwood (*Sideroxylon Mastichodendron*), the sea-grape (*Coccolaba urifera*), the coco-nut, and other palms. The cabbage-palm is met with all over the state. The principal rivers are the Appalachicola, Suwanee, St. John's, St. Mary's, Kissimee, and Escambia. On its E. side are inlets and good harbours. Maize, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, and coffee, flax, and silk are raised; timber is an important product. Figs, pomegranates, oranges, and dates grow freely in F. For oranges, which are largely exported to the northern states, the soil and climate are especially well adapted, the only drawback in the climate being a liability to occasional frosts severe enough to do great injury to the plantations, as in 1835 and 1886. Round the S. coast sisal hemp, first introduced in 1836, grows wild, but is now again an object of cultivation. The only mineral of importance is phosphate rock, which has been found since 1888 in a belt of 6–10 m. in width at a distance of 20–30 m. from the northern part of the W. coast of the peninsular portion of the state, and also round Bartow in Polk county. On the extensive grazing lands of the state many cattle are reared. The climate of the state, especially the peninsular portion, is in high repute for its mildness, hence the dist. is a favourite winter resort of invalids suffering from pulmonary diseases. As to the climate of West F., see **Cedar Keys** and **St. Marks,** East F. **Jacksonville,** and South F., **Key West** and **Punta Rassa.** Chief towns, Tallahassee (the cap.), St. Augustine, Pensacola, Jacksonville, and Key West. F. was discovered on Easter Day (in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*), March 27, 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon, who gave it the name of F., both with reference to the date, and on account of the flourishing condition of the vegetation which he saw on its shores (near St. Augustine); settled by the Spaniards in 1565; and ceded to the United States by a treaty concluded in 1819, and ratified by the King of Spain in 1821. Area, 58,680 sq. m. P. (1890) 391,422. See **United States,** table.

Florida, vil., U.S., Orange co., state of and 65 m. W. New York. P. <1500.

Florida, or **San Fernando,** tn., Uruguay, cap. dep. F., 50 m. N. Montevideo; founded 1800. P. <3000.

Florida, Cape, U.S., Florida, E. ct. of Dade co., in 25° 42′ N. and 80° 3′ W.

Florida, Gulf of. See **Bahama Channel.**

Florida, La, vil., Chile, prov. and 20 m. E. Concepcion. P. <2000.

Florida, or **Ngela Islands,** Brit. New Guinea, crossed by 9° S., 160° E.

Florida Bay, U.S., F. state, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, between F. Keys and the mainland.

Floridia, comm., Sicily, prov. and 8 m. W. by N. Syracuse. P. 9200.

Floridsdorf, tn., Lower Austria, 3 m. N. Vienna. P. 6100.

Florina, Greek, **Hlerin,** or **Lerin,** Servian, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 17 m. S. by E. Monastir. P. 11,000.

Florinas, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 8 m. SE. Sassari. P. <3000.

Floris, isl. of the Malay Archipelago. See **Flores.**

Flor'isant, vil., U.S., Missouri, co. and 5 m. NW. St. Louis, near Missouri R. P. <1500.

Floriston, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the C. R., 6 m. NNW. Carlisle.

Florö, tn., Norway, on an island of the same name (Nördre-Bergenhus, ancient), in 61° 36′ N., 5° 2′ E. Mean temp., yr. 43.9° F., Feb. 33.9°, July 57.4°; rfall. (11 yrs.), 69.69 in. P. <2000.

Flörsheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Main, 8 m. E. by N. Mainz; has sulphur springs and baths. P. <3000.

Floss, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, dist. Neustadt an der Waldnaab; granite quarries and glass-works. P. <2000.

Flotta, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Walls and F. par., between Hoy and S. Ronaldshay, P.O. P. 423. Par. **F. and Walls** (24,327 ac.), P. <2000.

Flotterton, par., Eng., Northumberland, 3½ m. W. Rothbury. P. <250.

Flowerhill, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, New Monkland par. P. <5000.

Flower Islands, small isls., Newfoundland, off the E. ct., in 49° 8′–12′ N.

Flowton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5½ m. WNW. Ipswich. P. <250.

Floyd, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, and N. of 34° N.

Floyd, co., U.S., Indiana, on the Ohio, crossed in W. by 86° W.

Floyd, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 43° N., and in W. by 93° W.

Floyd, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 37⅝° N., E. of 83° W.

Floyd, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 34° N., bounded on the E. by 101° W.

Floyd, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., crossed by 37° N., to the W. of 80° W.

Flüela Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, III. (10e).

Flüelen, Italian **Flora,** vil., Switzd., cant. and at the SE. angle of the Bay of Uri (Lake of Lucerne), 9 m. S. by W. Schwyz. P. <2000.

Flugga, Muckle, isl., Shetland Is., N. of Unst par. P. 3.

Fluh, in Swiss names, 'rock.'

Flühli, vil., Switzd., cant. and 17 m. SW. Lucerne. P. <2000.

Flume, The, a rocky gorge, U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., in the Franconia Mts., 15 m. SE. Littleton; has a waterfall of 600 ft., and is a favourite summer resort.

Flumendosa, riv., Sardinia, it rises near the E. ct., and flows NW., W., and SE. till it enters the sea on the E. ct. in about 39° 26′ N.; 75 m. long. Basin, 686 sq. m.; mean discharge, 500 cubic ft. per second.

Flumini-Maggiore, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circle Iglesias. P. <4000.

Flums, vil., Switzd., cant. and 23 m. S. St. Gall. P. <4000.

Fluntern, comm., Switzd., suburb of Zürich. P. <4000.

Flurry Bridge, PMT.O., Ire., NW. co. Armagh, 7 m. N. Dundalk, 6 m. from Newry stn.

Flushdyke, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Normanton div., on the G. N. R., 3 m. W. by N. Wakefield.

Flushing, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the W. of Carrick Road, ½ m. N. Falmouth, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Flushing, Dutch **Vlissingen,** French **Flessingue,** fortified seapt. tn., Holland, on the S. ct. of the I. of Walcheren, prov. Zeeland, 4 m. SSW. Middelburg, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt; has inner docks and outer harbour, the latter 22.4 ft. deep at low, 34.4 ft. at high water; also a dry dock 243 ft. long, 13 ft. deep on sill. Landing-place of the mails from England (Queenborough) to Holland and N. Germany. Mean temp., yr. 50.0° F., Jan. 37.7°, July 65.1. P. 13,500.

Flushing, vil., U.S., Michigan, Tennesee co., on Flint R., 35 m. S. Bay City. P. <1500.

Flushing, vil., U.S., New York, on F. Bay, W. of Long I., Queens co., 12 m. NE. Brooklyn. P. (1880) 6700; (1890) 8400.

Fluvanna, co., U.S., Virginia, S. of 38° N., and W. of 78° W.

Fly, riv., New Guinea, flows first S., now in British now in Dutch terr., then ESE. through British terr., entering the W. side of the Gulf of Papua by a wide estuary, in which the water is broken up into several channels by large islands. It promises to become an important highway, affording everywhere, according to Sir W. Macgregor, who has navigated it up to the British boundary, a depth of 3–4 fathoms; also called **Gower.**

Flyford Flavell, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 8 m. NNW. Evesham. P. <250.

Flynn's Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Buln-Buln co., 98 m. ESE. Melbourne, on a creek of the same name. P. <1500.

Foaty, isl. in R. Lee, Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 7½ m. E. Cork.

Fobbing, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 10½ m. W. Southend, 2½ m. ENE. Stanford-le-Hope stn., P.O. P. <500.

Foča, tn., Bosnia, 29 m. SE. by S. Sarajevo. P. <5000.

Foca, small isl. on the W. ct. of Peru, in 5° 10′ S.

Focha (Foja, or **Fokla) Eskije** ('Old Focha,' or **Karaja-F.,** 'black F.'), the ancient *Phocæa,* seapt., Asia Minor, on a small inlet on W. side of a penin. at the mouth of the Gulf of Smyrna, E. side, vilayet, sanjak, and 25 m. NW. Smyrna; anciently an important city. **Yenije** (New) **F.** is a seapt. on the N. ct. of the same penin. P. 6100; orthodox Greeks, 4400; Moham. 1400.

Foch'abers, vil., Scot., Elginshire, on the r. bk. of the Spey, 7 m. NW. Keith, on a branch line of the H. R., and 3½ m. S. by W. of **F. on Spey** stn. (Banffshire) on the G. N. of S. R. Alt. (Gordon Castle) 70 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 31.1 in. P. <1500.

Fochriw, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 4 m. E. by S. Merthyr-Tydfil, PM.O.

Fockerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 6½ m. ESE. Goole, on the Lincolnshire frontier, 5 m. N. by E. Althorpe and Keadby stn. P. <250.

Focsani, tn., Roumania, prov. Putna, 45 m. WNW. Galatz. P. 17,000.

Fodderty, par., Scot., Cromartyshire, 2½ m. W. by N. Dingwall, 1½ m. E. by S. Auchterneed stn.; 64,230 ac. P. 2000.

Fofanny, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Bryansford.

Fogaras, market-tn., Hungary, cap. co. F., on the Aluta, 40 m. E. Hermannstadt. Alt. 1935 ft. P. 5400.

Fogera, or **Fogara,** flat and fertile dist., Abyssinia, Amhara, to the E. of the Tsana Lake.

Foggathorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 7 m. ENE. Selby, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Foggia, the ancient *Arpi,* city, S. Italy, cap. prov. F., in the great plain of Apulia, 80 m. NE. Naples, 48 m. NE. by E. Benevento; entrepôt of a trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, and capers; and the place of registration for the flocks feeding in the Apulian *tavoliere.* Mean temp., yr. 60.5° F., Jan. 43.3°, July 79.9°; rfall. (1873–91), yr. 17.3 in., June to August, 2.7 in. P. 38,900.

Foggy Island. See **Eudokeef Island.**

Foglizzo, comm., Italy, prov. and 17 m. NNE. Turin. P. <4000.

Fogo, Portuguese, 'fire.' See *Fuego.*

Fogo, isl., Newfoundland, off the N. ct., in 54°–54° 20′ W. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 38.7° F., Feb. 16.3°, Aug. 61.3°.

Fogo, cape, on the E. of Fogo I.

Fogo, dist., Newfoundland, to the S. of Notre Dame Bay and the Bay of Exploits.

Fogo, one of the Cape Verd Is., W. of Santiago, nearly circular, and 40 m. in circumference. Produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. Chief port, Nostra Senhora da Luz, in 14° 53′ N., 24° 30′ 5″ W.

Fogo, small isl. off the E. ct. of Africa, Mozambique Channel.

Fogo, par., Scot., Berwickshire, on Blackadder Water, 3 m. SSW. Duns, 1 m. E. Marchmont stn.; 4652 ac. P. <500.

Fogo Rocks, N. of Fogo I.

Fohanagh, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Clonmacnowen and Kilconnell, 2 m. S. Ahaseragh; 8686 ac. P. <750.

Föhn, a wind which blows moisture-laden up one side of a mountain, and dry down the opposite side. In the ascent the moisture is condensed into rain, the heat thereby liberated raising the temperature, so that the descending current is warm. Hence this wind in the Alps is known as the great snow-melter. So also in the Rocky Mt. region, where such winds are known as *chinook* winds. Where such winds blow in lower latitudes, as in New Zealand across the Southern Alps, the descending current is withering.

Fohnsdorf, vil., Austria, Styria. P. <4000.

Föhr, isl., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, off the W. ct., in 54° 43′ N., 8° 30′ W.; oysters largly exported to Hamburg, and numerous wild fowl taken in autumn.

Foilnaman, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Borrisoleigh.

Foix, tn., France, cap. dep., arr. F., and on the Ariège, 45 m. S. by E. Toulouse. F. was the birthplace of Gaston de Foix, and cap. of the old county of F., part of the domain of Henry IV., now forming more than two-thirds of dep. Ariège. Alt. 1421 ft. Mean temp., yr. 52.4° F., Jan. 39.6°, July 66.9°. P. <5000.

Foja, Asia Minor. See **Focha.**

Fojanodella Chiana, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 15 m. S. by W. Arezzo, in the Valle di Chiana. P. 7700.

Fojnica, vil., Bosnia, 30 m. WNW. Sarajevo; iron-mines and blast-furnaces. Alt. 1915 ft. P. <2000.

Fokla, Asia Minor. See **Focha.**

Fokien, Fuhkien, or **Fukian,** maritime prov., China, mostly between 23° 30′ and 28° 30′ N., 116° and 121° E., having SE. the China Sea, and on other sides the provs. Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Kwangtung. Surface mountainous, scarcely any considerable plain. Principal river, the Min-kiang, Niaotung-kiang, or Si-ho, which enters the sea below Foochow, the cap. city. Produces the finest black tea, and the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, and alum; these articles, with porcelain, umbrellas, cloths, and other manufactured goods, form its chief exports. Principal imports are grain, pulse, drugs, salted meat, fruit, and silk piece goods, received from the N. provs. Contains the treaty ports of Foochow and Amoy. Till 1887 the isl. of Formosa formed a dependency of this prov. Area 46,332 sq. m. P. (estimated) 20,500,000. See **China,** table.

Fola, vil., Brit. W. Africa, Lagos, on the Bight of Benin, 61 m. E. by S. Lagos, in 3° 55′ E.

Fola Rapids, on the White Nile below Dufle (Dufile), in 30° 42′ N., the only insuperable obstruction to navigation between Lado and Lake Albert Nyanza. See *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1876, pp. 431–32.

Föld, Hungarian, 'land.'

Folda, hamlet, Scot., Forfarshire, 13 m. NW. Alyth, *P.O.*

Földeák, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Központ. P. <5000.

Folden Fjord, inlet, Norway, W. ct., its mouth about 64° 40′ N., one of the largest fjords of Nordland.

Földes, comm., Hungary, co. Hajdú, dist. Nádudvar. P. <5000.

Földvár, Hungary. See **Marienburg.**

Foleshill, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 3 m. NE. by N. Coventry, 1½ m. E. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R. P. 8700; eccles. par (**F. with Longford**) P. <5000.

Foligno, or **Fuligno,** tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 20 m. SE. by E. Perugia. F. suffered greatly from the earthquake of 1832; near it is a remarkable natural grotto filled with stalactites. The R. Topino, on which the town stands, falls in beautiful cascades. P. (comm.) 22,400.

Folke, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3 m. SE. by S. Sherborne. P. <500.

Folkestone, an old mun. bor., seapt., and market tn., Eng., co. Kent, St. Augustine div., on the S. ct., 4½ m. E. Hythe, and 5 m. WSW. Dover, of which cinque port it is a member, and included within the parl. bor. of Hythe, with two stns. (**F.** and **F. Harbour**) on the SE. R.; 70 m. from London. The construction of a deep sea harbour was begun in 1881. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. The town partly lies in a hollow, between two high cliffs, on the English channel, opposite Boulogne, with which it communicates by steamers daily (distance, 29 m.; average passage, 1½ hours; railway journey London to Paris 28 m. shorter than by Dover and Calais). It has a battery, a harbour admitting vessels of from 10–12 feet draught at high water, and a market house. F. has a promenade pier and pavilion, public museum, and lending library and reading-rooms. The parish church is of great antiquity, and the free grammar school, founded in 1674, was endowed by Sir Eliab Harvey, brother of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born here in 1578. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3300; (1851) 6700; (1871) 11,300; (1891) 23,900. See **Hythe.**

Folkingham, or **Falkingham,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 10 m. E. by S. Grantham, 2½ m. W. by S. Billingborough stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**F. with Laughton**) P. <750.

Folkington, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4½ m. NW. Eastbourne, 1½ m. SW. Polegate stn. P. <250.

Folksworth, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 6 m. SSW. Peterborough, 3½ m. SW. by W. Yaxley and Farcett stn. P. <250.

Folkton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 5½ m. S. by E. Scarborough, 2 m. S. Cayton stn.; 5499 ac. P. <500.

Follett, co., Victoria, on the W. frontier, just S. of 37° S.

Folleville, comm., France, dep. Somme, 15 m. S. by E. Amiens, arr. and 10 m. WNW. Montdidier. P. <2000.

Follifoot, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 2½ m. S. by W. Knaresborough, 2 m. NW. by W. Spofforth stn. P. <500.

Folligny, comm., France, dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, 9 m. E. by S. Granville. P. <2000.

Follina, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 21 m. N. by W. Treviso. P. <4000.

Follistown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 3 m. SE. Navan. P. <250.

Follonica, maritime vil., Italy, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba; deserted from July to October on account of malaria. The ore from Elba is smelted here.

Folly Island, small isl., U.S., S. Carolina, Charleston co., on the S. of Charleston Harbour.

Folsom City, vil., U.S., California, co. and 21 m. ENE. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Folticeni, or **Falticeni,** tn., Roumania, cap. prov. Suceava, 9 m. S. by E. Czernowitz (Bukovina). P. 8500.

Foman, or **Fommanah,** vil., W. Africa, Ashanti (Upper Guinea), S. of Kumassi.

Fönchou, tn., China. See **Fenchou.**

Fonda, vil., U.S., New York, Montgomery co., on the Mohawk R. and Erie Canal, 40 m. WNW. Troy. P. <1500.

Fonda's Bush, vil., U.S., New York, on F. Creek, 37 m. N. Albany. P. <1500.

Fond du Lac, fort, Canada, NW. Terr., on N. shore of Lake Athabasca, towards E. end.

Fond du Lac, vil., U.S., Minnesota, St. Louis co., on St. Louis R., at the head of Lake Superior, 10 m. SW. Duluth. P. <1500.

Fond du Lac, city, U.S., Wisconsin,, cap. F. du L. co., among hills, at the head of Lake Winnebago, 60 m. NNW. Milwaukee; has numerous artesian wells, and a large lumber trade. P. (1880) 13,100; (1890) 12,000.

Fondeadero, Spanish, 'anchorage.'

Fondi, the anct. *Fundi,* tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 13 m. NW. by N. Gaeta. F. is unhealthy from the proximity of a salt lagoon (anct. *Lacus Fundanus*); has a Gothic cathedral, and extensive remains of Cyclopean walls. Thomas Aquinas taught theology in the Dominican convent here. Its vicinity (the anct. *Cæcubus Ager*) is extremely fertile, and was formerly famous for its wine, the cultivation of which has rapidly increased in the prov. since 1885. P. 7000.

Fondo, vil., Austria, Tirol, 12 m. WSW. Botzen. P. <2000.

Fondra, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and dist. Bergamo; has iron-mines and smelting-works.

Fonduk, Le, vil., Algeria, dep. Algiers, cap. cant. P. <2000 (about half of whom are natives).

Fongyang, tn., China, Nganhwei. See **Fungyang.**

Fön-ho, riv., China. See **Fen-ho.**

Fonni, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 55 m. SE. by S. Sassari. P. <1000.

Fön-ning, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 110 m. NNE. Peking.

Fonsagrada ('holy well'), tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 23 m. ENE. Lugo, 76 m. ENE. Santiago. P. 16,400.

Fonseca, tn., Colombia, Magdalena, 174 m. E. by N. Cartagena. P. <2000.

Fonseca, Gulf of, large gulf in the W. of Central America, bordered by the states of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua; entrance between the volcanic cones of Conchagua and Coseguina, 20 m. wide, 35 m. in breadth from mouth to head of innermost bay, 47 m. from head of bay in NW. to head of bay in SE. Admits everywhere vessels of the largest size. Discovered in 1522 or 1523 by Gil Gonzalez de Avila, and named by him in honour of his patron the Bishop of Burgos.

Font, Fontaine, French, 'a fountain' or 'well.' See *Fonte.*

Font, riv., Eng., flowing through part of the Hexham and Wansbeck divs. of Northumberland, trib. of the Wansbeck, which it joins on the l. bk. at Mitford.

Fontaine, comm., France, arr. and 7 m. E. by N. Belfort. P. <2000.

Fontainebleau, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. F., 35 m. SSE. Paris, 10 m. S. by E. Melun, in the middle of a fine forest, occupying a tract of sandstone furnishing excellent material for glass-making. F. is celebrated for its ancient royal palace, long the favourite residence of the French kings, surrounded by gardens and parks; has manufactures of porcelain, large trade in grapes, and quarries of paving stones. Pope Pius VII. was detained here for eighteen months, and here Napoleon I. signed his first abdication in 1814. P. 10,800.

Fontaine Française, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 21 m. NE. Dijon. P. <2000.

Fontaine-le-Dun, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Yvetot, 13 m. SW. by W. Dieppe. P. <2000.

Fontaine l'Evêque, mining tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5½ m. W. Charleroi. P. 5600.

Fontaines, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. NNW. Neuchâtel. P. <2000.

Fontana, lake, 30 m. long, Argentine Republic, govt. of Chubut, at base of Andes, in 44° 50′ S. Source of the Senger.

Fontana Fredda, comm., Italy, prov. and 32 m. WSW. Udine. P. <5000.

Fontanellato, comm., Italy, Emilia prov., and 9 m. NW. Parma. P. 5900.

Fontanelle, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Oderzo. P. <4000.

Fontanelle, vil., U.S., Iowa, Adair co., 55 m. WSW. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Fontanetto d'Agogne, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Novara. P. <4000.

Fontanges, comm., France, dep. Cantal, 54 m. SW. by S. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 11 m. SE. Mauriac. P. <2000.

Fontarabia, tn., Spain. See **Fuenterrabia.**

Fontarabie, French form of the Spanish **Fuentarrabia.**

Fonte, Italian and Portuguese, *Font, Fontaine,* French, *Fuente* and *Hontana,* Spanish, 'a fountain' or 'well.'

Fonteboa, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, on the Amazon, in 66° 7′ W., 480 m. W. by N. Manaos.

Fontenay-le-Comte, tn., France, dep. and on R. Vendée, 19 m. NW. by W. Niort, cap. arr.; has manufactures of hats and coarse linen and woollen cloths. P. 7200.

Fontenay-Trésigny, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Coulommiers, 25 m. ESE. Paris. P. <2000.

Fontenoy, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. SE. Tournay; famous for the defeat of the English by the French in 1745. P. <4000.

Fontestorbe, intermittent fountain, France. See **Belesta.**

Fontesvilla, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, at the head of ordinary navigation on the Pungwe, 28 m. NW. Beira; starting-point of the railway to Chimoyo.

Fontévrault ('the well of St. Evrault'), vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and 10 m. SE. Saumur, in the middle of the forest of F.; with celebrated abbey, headquarters of the order founded by Robert d'Arbrissel in 1109. P. <2000.

Fonthill, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Monck, 5 m. from Port Robinson. P. <1500.

Fonthill Bishop, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 2 m. N. Fonthill Gifford. P. <250.

Fonthill Gifford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 14 m. W. Salisbury,¹2 m. NW. Tisbury stn. Near the village was the seat of Beckford, author of *Vathek*. P.<500.

Fonti, or **La Fuente,** maritime vil., Morocco, prov. Sûs, 2 m. SE. Agadir, with good anchorage.

Fontmell Magna, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 14½ m. E. Sherborne, 5 m. ENE. Sturminster stn., PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**F. M. with West Orchard**) P.<1000.

Fontstown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bars. Narragh and Reban E., and Offaly W., 7 m. NE. by N. Athy, P.O.; 5294 ac. P.<750.

Fonzaso, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, 35 m. NNE. Vicenza. P. 5400.

Foo, Chinese, 'provincial city.' See *Fu*.

Foochow, Fuchou, or **Fuchau,** city, China, cap. prov. Fokien, on the Min R., 34 m. from its mouth, in 26° 5′ N., 185 m. S. by W. Hangchow, one of the treaty-ports opened to foreign commerce after the first Chinese War in 1842. The city proper is surrounded by walls 8½ m. in circuit. It occupies a healthy situation on a soil of red clay and disintegrated granite, affording excellent drainage, and begirt at the distance of about 4 m. by hills. It is the residence of a viceroy and a British and other foreign consuls. The town is commanded by a fortified hill 500 feet above the plain, and inside the walls is another height, crowned by a conspicuous watch-tower. The river is here divided into two channels by the densely peopled island of Chung-Chow, or the 'Middle Island.' Between this island and the northern bank of the river extends the 'bridge of Ten Thousand Ages,' believed to have been built in the 11th century, a quarter of a mile in length, about 14 feet wide, and resting on forty piers of hewn granite. Formerly occupied in part by shops, the bridge is now wholly devoted to the use of passengers and for the conveyance of merchandise. Foreign ships are obliged to anchor at a point 18 m. below the city, as there is not sufficient depth of water higher up. The port has a dry dock 390 ft. long, 15 ft. deep on sill. Large quantities of cotton goods and superior dyed blue cloths are manufactured here, and 500 ovens for the production of porcelain are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. There is now also a govt. shipbuilding yard for the building of ships of war on European models. Near it are also extensive lead-mines; the black tea district is within 70 m., and tea is the only article of importance among the exports. Of late years it has been rapidly declining in amount and value. The import trade is mostly by way of Hong-Kong. Opium is the principal article, cotton goods are next in importance, and then tin and lead. The total value of the exports of local origin is about £1,500,000. F. is the *Fugiu* of Marco Polo, which represents a pronunciation more closely approximating to the Chinese pronunciation than the spelling current in English. Mean temp. (1½ yr., 1886-87), yr. 65.5° F., Feb. 48.8°, Aug. 80.8°. Estimated P. (1891) 636,000. For other Chinese towns of this name, see **Fuchou.**

Foolow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. ENE. Buxton, 4 m. N. Longstone stn. P.<250.

Foolstone, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Huddersfield union. P.<2000. See **Fulstone.**

Foote, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SW., crossed by the Arkansas R.

Foots Cray, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford and Sevenoaks divs., on the Cray, 5½ m. SSE. Woolwich, 1 m. SE. by S. Sidcup stn. Alt. (Sidcup) 231 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 25.9 in. PMT.O. P.<3500.

Footscray, mun. bor., Victoria, Bourke co., 3 m. W. by N., and suburb of Melbourne. P. (1891) 19,100.

For (Khor, incorrectly **Por**), riv., Russian Manchuria, r. bk. trib. of Usuri; rises in Sikhota Alin Mts., marshy in lower parts. Length, 200 m.

Forbach, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 33 m. E. by N. Metz; has coal-mines and iron-works, and manufactures of papier-maché, &c.; famous on account of the defeat here of the French on Aug. 4, 1870, at the commencement of the Franco-German War. P. 7300.

Forbes, isl., Australia, off the coast of New South Wales, in 12° 18′ S.

Forbes, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Colchester, 25 m. from Pictou. P.<1500.

Forbes, Lough, lake, Ire., cos. Longford and Roscommon, traversed by the Shannon.

Forbes, isl., off the W. ct. of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, crossed in the S. by 11° N.

Forbes, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Lachlan R., crossed in the W. by 148° E.

Forbes, tn., New South Wales, Ashburnham co., on the r. bk. of the Lachlan, 90 m. W. Bathurst. Alt. 1120 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.2° F., Jan. 78.6°, July 47.3°. P. about 3000.

Forbes, anct. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on R. Don, 2 m. from Alford. (F.) is now united to Tullynessle (*q.v.*), P.O.; 11,279 ac. P.<1000.

Forcados, branch of the Niger delta, entering the Gulf of Guinea, in about 5° 22′ N., a broad stream (the entry for large vessels to Benin), 'with a safe and relatively deep bar. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 762.

Forcalquier, tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. arr., 35 m. NE. by N. Aix. Alt. 1800 ft. P.<3000.

Forcarey, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. La Estrada. P. 8400.

Forcas, Cabo de tres, headland, N. Africa, on the N. ct. of Morocco.

Force, in some English names, 'a waterfall.' See *Fors*.

Force, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli, 45 m. S. Ancona. P.<3000.

Forcett, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7 m. N. Richmond, 3 m. S. by E. Gainford stn. See **Carkin.**

Forcett, postal-tp., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 15 m. NE. by E. Hobart. P.<1500.

Forchheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, 15½ m. N. Nuremberg. Formerly an important fortress; belonged from 1062 to 1802 to the bishopric of Bamberg. P. 6000.

Forchies-la-Marche, comm. and mining vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5½ m. WNW. Charleroi. P.<5000.

Ford, Anglo-Saxon, *Furt*, *Furth*, German, *Voord*, Dutch, 'a shallow passage over a river.'

Ford, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Bidston with Ford.**

Ford, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the L. & SW. R., 2½ m. NW. Devonport.

Ford, par., Eng., Durham, on the Wear, 3 m. W. Sunderland. P.<3000.

Ford, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 10 m. SSE. Evesham, 5 m. N. by W. Notgrove and Westfield stn.

Ford, or **Fordsbridge,** par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 3 m. SSE. Leominster, with a stn. (**Ford Bridge**) on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys. P.<250.

Ford, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Orrell.**

Ford, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Till, div. and 10 m. SSW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 4½ m. N. by E. Kirknewton stn.; has coal-mining. P.O. 11,727 ac. P.<1500.

Ford, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 5½ m. W. by N. Shrewsbury, PM.O. P.<500.

Ford, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the Arun, 2½ m. SSW. Arundel, the junc. for Littlehampton on the L. B. & S. C. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Yapton**) P.<750.

Ford, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, 6 m. NW. Chippenham, P.O.

Ford, tn., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, 12 m. E. Enniscorthy, 10 m. from Ferns stn. P.<250.

Ford, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, at head of Loch Awe, PT.O.

Ford, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on R. Tyne, 10½ m. SE. Edinburgh, PMT.O.

Ford, co., U.S., Illinois, touching in N. 41° N., and W. of 88° W.

Ford, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SW., crossed by 37½° N. and 100° W.

Ford, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co. P.<1500.

Fordcombe, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, 4 m. W. Tunbridge Wells, P.O. (**F. Green**). P.<750.

Fordel, mining vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 1 m. SE. Crossgates stn. P. (including Wemyss Square)<750.

Fordell, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. and 13 m. from Wanganui. P.<1500.

Forden, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. N. Montgomery, on the Cambrian Rly., P.O.; 5361 ac. P.<1000.

Ford End, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Waltham, Great.**

Forder, vil., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Saltash, P.O.

Förderstedt, vil, Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 15 m. S Magdeburg. P.<3000.

Ford Green, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, 5½ m. N. Stoke-upon-Trent, with stn. on the N. Staffordshire Rly.

Fordham, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 4½ m. N. Newmarket, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 4204 ac. P.<1500.

Fordham, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. NW. by W. Colchester, 2 m. E. Chappel stn., P.O. P.<750.

Fordham, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 13 m. S. King's Lynn, close to Ryston stn. P.<250. See **Ryston.**

Ford Houses, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 3 m. N. Wolverhampton, 1½ m. N. Bushbury Junc., P.O.

Fordingbridge, market-tn. and par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Avon, 9½ m. S. Salisbury, 1½ m. E. by S. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 6303 ac. P.<3500; eccles. par. (**F. with Ibsley**) P.<3000.

Fordington, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, mostly included in Dorchester bor. P. 5100; eccles. par. (**West F.**) P.<2500.

Fordington, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Uceby.**

Fordley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. NE. Saxmundham. See **Middleton.**

Fordon, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 8½ m. S. Scarborough, 3 m. W. by S. Hunmanby stn. P.<250. See **Burton Fleming.**

Fordon, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, on the l. bk. of the Vistula, 20 m. WNW. Thorn, 7 m. ENE. Bromberg. P.<3000.

Fordoun, par., Scot., Kincardineshire, 7½ m. NW. by W. Bervie, 2½ m. NW. of its stn. on the C. R.; 26,869 ac. P.<2500.

Fordsbridge, par., Eng., Hereford. See **Ford.**

Fordsburg, tn., African Republic, dist. Johannesburg. P.<2000.

Fordstown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 9 m. W. by N. Navan, 4½ m. S. by W. Kells, 5 m. from Athboy stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ford Street, hamlet, Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Colne, 5½ m. W. by N. Colchester, 2 m. SE. by E. Chappel stn., PM.O.

Fordwich, par. and corporate member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Stour, 2 m. NE. by E. Canterbury, close to Sturry stn., P.O. P.<250.

Fordyce, par. and vil., Scot., Banffshire, 2½ m. SW. by W. Portsoy, 1 m. SSW. Glasseugh stn., P.O. Par. 17,198 ac., P.<4500; vil. P.<500.

Fore, tnld., Ire., N. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 12 m. NNE. Mullingar, 7 m. from Float stn., P.O. P.<250.

Fore, bar., Ire., in the extreme NW. of co. Meath.

Foreglen, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Feeny.

Forekareah, riv., Senegambia. See **Forkaria.**

Foreland, North, cape, Eng., on the E. ct. of Kent, in 51° 22½′ N. It has a lighthouse, visible 20 m.; and there is a light-vessel 7 m. ESE.

Foreland, South, cape, 16 m. to the S., in 51° 8½′ N. It has a lighthouse, vis. 26 m.; and there is a light-vessel 4 m. E. by S.

Foreland, The, cape, Eng., the mostly northerly point of Devonshire.

Foremark, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 5 m. ENE. Burton, 2 m. ESE. Willington stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. with Ingleby**) P.<250.

Foremass, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Ballygawley.

Forenaghts, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. S. Salt, 2 m. NE. Naas. P.<250.

Forenza, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 15 m. N. by E. Potenza. P. 7400.

Forest, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P. 6000.

Forest, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 40 m. W. London. P. (1881)<1600; (1891)<2100.

Forest, or **La Forêt,** par., Eng., Channel Is., Guernsey, on S. ct., 3 m. SW. St. Peter Port, P.O. P.<750.

Forest, post-tn., Tasmania, Wellington co., 110 m. WNW. Launceston. P.<1500.

Forest, tn., U.S., Illinois. See **Forrest.**

Forest, vil., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Scott co., 50 m. W. Meridian by rail. P.<1500.

Forest, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hardin co., 65 m. NW. by N. Columbus. P.<1500.

Forest, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NW., traversed in the W. by the Allegheny R., crossed by 41½° N.

Forest, or **Pentecost,** bor., U.S., in the NE. of Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co.; coal-mines. P.<3000.

Forest, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 89° W.

Forest, New, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 8½ m. NW. Richmond. P.<250.

Forest and Frith, par., Eng., Durham, 4½ m. NW. Middleton in Teesdale; has lead ore; 17,708 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**F. and F. with Harwood**) P.<750.

Forest Cantons (*Waldstätten*), Switzd., are cants. Lucerne, Schwiz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne, or Lake of the Four F. C. (*Vierwaldstättersee*). See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 2.**

Forest City, vil., U.S., Colorado, Sierra co., 30 m. NE. Nevada City. P.<1500.

Forest City, vil., U.S., Iowa, Winnebago co., on Lime Creek, 116 m. N. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Forest City, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Potter co., 42 m. N. Pierre. P.<1500.

Forest Fach, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Swansea, PM.O.

Forest Gate, suburb of London, Eng., West Ham bor., on the G. E. R., 6 m. ENE. St. Paul's. See **Ham, West.**

Forest Grove, or **Arrilalah,** post-tn., Queensland, Portland co., 355 m. SW. by S. Townsville. P.<1500.

Forest Grove, vil., U.S., Oregon, Washington co., 64 m. SE. of the mouth of the Columbia. P.<1500.

Forest Hall, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., on the NE. R., 4 m. NE. by N. Newcastle, PMT.O.

Forest Head, hill, Eng., Cumberland, 12 m. E. Carlisle.

Forest Hill, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Lewisham div., 5 m. S. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. R., with two stns. (**Lordship Lane** and **Honor Oak**) on the L. C. & D. R.

Forest Hill, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Placer co., 46 m. NE. Sacramento.

Forest Hill with Shotover, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 4½ m. E. by N. Oxford, 2 m. NNW. Wheatley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Forest Mill (formerly **Kincardine**), stn., Scot., Fife, on the N. B. R., 3 m. E. Alloa, 3 m. N. Kincardine.

Forest Moor, upland tract, Eng., Ripon div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 1½ m. NW. Harrogate.

Forest of Dean. See **Dean, Forest of.**

Foreston, U.S., Illinois. See **Forreston.**

Forest Reefs, postal and mining tp., New South Wales, 184 m. (by rail and road) W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Forest Row, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 10½ m. W. by S. Tunbridge Wells, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Forest School, P.O., Eng., Durham, 7 m. from Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Forest Side, P.O., Eng., 2 m. E. Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Forest Side with Standstead, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, 7 m. NW. Chichester. P.<500.

Forestville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co Norfolk, 14 m. from Simcoe. P.<1500.

Forestville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 14 m. WSW. Hartford. P.<1500.

Forestville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Floyd co., in NW. of state. P.<1500.

Forestville, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., 32 m. SSW. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Forêt, La, par., Channel Is. See **Forest.**

Forêt-elz-Chaudfontaine, comm., Belgium, prov. and 7 m. SE. by E. Liège. P.<4000.

Forez, an old div. of France, in prov. Lyonnais, whose cap. was Montbrison, now forming the greater part of dep. Loire.

Forez, Monts du, mt. chain, central France, deps. Loire and Puy-de-Dôme, between the basins of the upper Loire and Allier; culminating point Pierre-sur-Haute, or Pierre-sur-Autre. Alt. 5380 ft.

Forfar, par., tn., parl. and royal burgh (since the reign of David I.), Scot., Forfarshire, on E. shore of Loch of F., 13 m. N. by E. Dundee, on the C. R.; has manufactures of linen, especially coarse linen. The town cross stands on the site of an old castle demolished by Robert Bruce in 1308. It is a member of the Montrose (*q.v.*) parl. burghs. Market-days, M. and S. Par. 8353 ac., P. 13,700; tn. and parl. burgh, P. (1801) 5200; (1871) 11,000; (1891) 12,100; royal burgh, P. 12,800.

Forfarshire, or **Angus,** maritime co., Scot., having N. the cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. the North Sea, S. the Firth of Tay, and W. co. Perth. Surface naturally divided into four parallel belts, running from NE. to SW., viz., the Braes of Angus, forming part of the Grampians (furrowed by Glen Isla, Glen Prossen, Glen Clova, and Glen Mark, or upper Glen Esk, in succession from W. to E.), the Vale of Strathmore (here known as the Howe, or hollow, of Angus), the Sidlaw Hills, the plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. The principal mountain in the county is Glas Meal, 3502 ft. (at the meeting-place of counties F., Perth, and Aberdeen). Bulg mountain, 1986 ft., 9½ m. NNW. Brechin, is a station in the Ordnance Survey. Mean height of county, 856 ft. Geologically the greater part of the county belongs to the Lower Old Red Sandstone, succeeded to the NW. by the Metamorphic Quartzites, &c., of the highlands. In the Sidlaw Hills and elsewhere are volcanic rocks of the Old Red Sandstone Period, along with some intrusive basalt. Round the basin of Montrose lie some Post-Tertiary marine deposits (raised benches). There are no minerals of great economic importance. Chief rivers, the North and South Esks and Isla. Climate in elevated parts rather chilly and moist. Soil various. Agriculture greatly advanced For statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10 12. It is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland. The county has five royal burghs, viz., Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It sends four members to House of Commons, one being for the county, two for Dundee, and one for the Montrose dist. Area, 560,186 ac. P. (1891) 277,800; parl. dist. P. 67,500. See **Scotland,** table.

Forg, tn., in the SW. of Persia, 110 m. NW. Bender Abbas. P. 2000.

Forgan, par., Scot., E. Fife, 3 m. SE. by S. Dundee, 1 m. SE. by E. Newport Wester stn.; 4983 ac. P. (including training-ship)<4000.

Forgandenny, par., Scot., E. Perthshire and Kinross-shire, 3½ m. SW. by S. Perth, on the C. R., PMT.O.; 8946 ac. P.<750.

Forgaria, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Spilimbergo. P.<4000.

Forge Mills (for Coleshill), stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the M. R., 8 m. ENE. Birmingham.

Forges-les-Eaux, tn., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Neufchâtel, 24 m. NE. by E. Rouen; has cold mineral springs frequented from July to September, and manufactures of porcelain and vitriol. P.<2000.

Forge Valley, that part of the valley of the Derwent, Yorkshire, Eng., which lies due W. of Scarborough. It gives name to a stn. on the NE. R., 4½ m. WSW. Scarborough.

Forgie, hamlet, Scot., Banffshire, with a stn. on the H. R., 2½ m. NW. Keith.

Forglen, par., Scot., Banffshire, 8½ m. S. Banff, 2 m. WNW. Turriff stn., P.O.; 6249 ac. P.<750.

Forgney, par., Ire., SE. co. Longford, bar. Shrule, 14 m. SSE. Longford; 5455 ac. P.<750.

Forgue, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Burn of F., 6 m. NE. by E. Huntly, PM.O.; 17,354 ac. P.<2500.

Forino, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Avellino. P.<4000.

Forlo, seapt. comm., Italy, on the W. ct. of the isl. Ischia, circle and 16 m. WSW. Pozzuoli; has warm mineral springs. P. 6600.

Fork, a term frequently used in N. America to denote the confluence of two or more streams, and, by transference, to denote one of the streams themselves.

Forkaria, riv., Senegambia, with French stn. at Fort Dupuy, near the S. bk. of its mouth.

Forked Deer, riv., U.S., Tennessee, in the W., formed by the union of two branches, the N. fork and the S. fork, which unite in Dyer co., after which the river flows SW. then W. to the Mississippi, which it joins in 35° 52′ N.; length about 100 m.

Forkill, par., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bar. Orior, 8 m. SSW. Newry, 5 m. from Dundalk stn., PMT.O. (**Forkhill**); 12,578 ac. P.<4500.

Forli, ancient *Forum-Livii,* walled city, Italy, Emilia, cap. prov. F., on the Montone, 9 m. SE. by E. Faenza; seat of a cardinal legate; has a cathedral, sugar refinery, silk-spinning, and manufactures of silks, &c. Mean temp., yr. 56.2° F., Jan. 35.6°, July 77.7°. P. 39,500.

Forli del Sannio, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov.and 26 m. WNW. Campobasso, 46 m. S. Chieti. P.<3000.

Forlimpopoli, the ancient *Forum Popilii* ('the forum of the people'), tn., Italy, prov. and 5 m. ESE. Forli, on the Æmilian Way. P. 5300.

Forman, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Sargent co., 66 m. SW. by S. Fargo. P.<1500.

Formarin, lake, at the source of the Lech, Vorarlberg, Austria. Alt. 5510 ft.

Formazza, Val, the uppermost part of the valley of the Toce, in the extreme N. of Eastern Piedmont, Italy.

Formby, ct. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 7 m. SSW. Southport, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.; 6619 ac. P. 5900.

Formby, post-tn., Tasmania. See **Devonport.**

Formby Point, cape, about 2 m. W. Formby, Eng., the most westerly point of S. Lancashire. See **Crosby Channel.**

Formentera ('wheat island'), the anct. *Ophiussa,* or *Pityusa Minor,* one of the Balearic Isles, Spain, to the S. of Ibiza (Ivica), of which it is a dependency. Area, 35 sq. m.

Formentor, cape, Spain, the NE. point of the isl. of Majorca.

Formerie, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 22 m. NW. Beauvais. P.<2000.

Formia, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, on the Gulf of and 3 m. N. by E. Gaeta. P. 9700.

Formica, La (Italian, '*ant*'), small rocky islet, one of the Egadi Is., Italy, 5 m. WSW. Trapani, with a lighthouse, visible 8 m. The name is applied in the plural form (**Formiche**) to this island and a smaller island adjacent; also to a group of islets off the mouth of the Ombrone, in the S. of Tuscany (**F. di Grosseto**).

Formiche, Punta delle, cape, the most southerly point of Sicily, with a lighthouse on Correnti Islet, visible 9 m.

Formicola, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 7½ m. N. by E. Capua. P.<3000.

Formiga, tn., Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 212 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro. P. 2000.

Formigas, group of rocks in the Azores Archipelago, to the NE. of Sta. Maria I.

Formigine, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 8 m. SW. by S. Modena. P. 6800.

Formosa, terr. or govt. of the Argentine Republic, forming the N. portion of the Gran Chaco (*q.v.*), and separated from the govt. of Chaco by the rivs. Bermejo and Teuco.

Formosa, colony, Argentine Republic, F. territory, on the r. bk. of Rio Paraguay, 62 m. SW. by S. Asuncion. Alt. 330 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1879–82), yr. 72° F., Jan. 80.8°, July 63.3°.

Formosa, the northernmost of the Bissagos Is., off the W. ct. of Africa; is fertile and well-wooded, but has no good water.

Formosa (Chinese *Tai-wan*), isl. of the Pacific, between 21° 53′ and 25° 16′ N., and 120° 15′ and 122° E., about 100 m. from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Fokien or F. Length, 235 m.; breadth (average), 65 m. A mountain chain, highest summits, Mount Morrison (12,850 ft.) and (towards the N.) Mount Sylvia (11,300 ft.), traverses the centre of the island, separating the Chinese colonists (principally from Fokien and Kwangtung) of the N. and W. from the wild Formosans on the E. side. This range is imperfectly explored, and its geological structure unknown, but in the N. of the island there are various signs of volcanic activity. Tatung-shan, N. of the Tamsui R., is an extinct volcano, and there are numerous geysers and sulphur springs. The coasts are peculiarly dangerous. The W. ct. is bordered by broad mud-banks, deposited in times of flood by the rivers on this side, and the annual number of wrecks on these banks is considerable. The E. ct. is rock-bound. Surface of the Chinese portion well watered and generally extremely fertile, producing rice, sugar, camphor, tobacco, wheat, tea, maize, millet, various fruits and spices, rhea, jute, manilla, hemp, silk, timber, and dye-woods. Rice is the principal food-crop, and is so abundantly produced as to have won for the island the name of the 'Granary of China;' but with the increase in the number of labourers on tea and sugar plantations, &c., the available surplus of rice for export has greatly diminished. The tea plantations are principally in the N., near Tai-pei and Tamsui, and are rapidly extending as the forest gets cleared; the sugar plantations mainly in the neighbourhood of Tainan. The tea is mostly exported to the United States. As to the climate, see **Tamsui.** The mountains are forest clad, and in this region camphor is a valuable product. There are immense carboniferous deposits, and coal is known to exist both in the N. and S. of the island. The chief coalfield is on the NE. ct., near Kelung, but the mines have not yet been worked with any great success. Sulphur is extracted from sulphur springs not far from Tamsui, and a little gold is derived from washings near Kelung. Petroleum wells have been worked (near Takow and Ulan), but not with success. A railway has been constructed from Kelung to Hsinchu near the W. ct., in 24° 50′ N., and its continuation to Tainan is projected. There are no good natural harbours. The best is that of Kelung. It is a dependency of the treaty-port of Tamsui. The only other treaty-port is Tainan, with its dependencies Anping and Takow. The Chinese colonists are of a very mixed description, F. having been a kind of 'Botany Bay' to China; but among them there are many wealthy and active traders. The native Formosans are of Malayan type, but present in some cases a hirsuteness not usual in that race. They are mostly savages, but some of them, known to the Chinese as Pepohwans, or 'savages of the plain,' have settled down to agriculture under Chinese rule, inhabiting the W. base of the mountains to the E. of the Chinese settlers and the Kapsulan plain in the NE. F. received its name from the Portuguese, the first Europeans who visited it (1590). In 1642 the Dutch became masters of the island, but they were expelled by the pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1683, when the island was taken by the Chinese. It remained a dependency of the Chinese prov. of Fokien till 1887, and was a separate prov. from 1887 to 1895, when it was ceded to Japan. Area, 13,330 sq. m. P. about 3,000,000. See Consular Report by Mr. Hosie (*Commercial,* No. 11, 1893).

Formosa Bay. See **Ungama.**

Formoyle, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Milltownmalbay.

Formoyle, par., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. and 5 m. WSW. Coleraine; 4270 ac. P.<750.

Fornäs, cape, Denmark, the most easterly point of Jutland.

Forncett, St. Mary and **St. Peter,** two adjoining pars., Eng. Norfolk, S. div., 11 m. SW. by S. Norwich, with a stn. (**Forncett**) on the G. E. R. F. St. Mary, P.O., P.<500; F. St. Peter, PM.O., P.<750.

Fornelli, fortified inlet, with harb. of the same name, Spain, on the N. ct. of Minorca, Balearic Is.

Forneth, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, 6 m. W. Blairgowrie.

Fornham, All Saints, St. Martin, St. Geneveve, three adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, near Bury St. Edmunds. F. All Saints, P.O., P.<500; eccles. par. (**F. All Saints with Westley**) P.<750; F. St. Martin, P.O., P.<500; F. St. Geneveve, P.<250.

Fornovo di Taro, comm., Italy, Emilia, on the Ceno, prov. and 13 m. SW. Parma. P.<4000.

Forrabury, ct. par., Eng., Cornwall, on the NW. ct., div. and 14½ m. W. by N. Launceston. P.<500.

Forres, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 616 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. See **Inverness.**

Forres, par., tn., and royal and parl. burgh, Scot., Elginshire, 9½ m. E. by N. Nairn, on H. R.; on Cluny Hill stands a well-known hydropathic establishment. Par. 5440 ac., P.<5000; tn. and parl. and royal burgh, P.<4000.

Forrest, tn., U.S., Arkansas, St. Francis co., 41 m. W. by S. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Forrest, or **Forest,** tn., U.S., Illinois, Livingston co., 168 m. E. Burlington by rail. P.<1500.

Forrestfield, stn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 6 m. E. by N. Airdrie.

Forreston, or **Foreston,** tn., U.S., Illinois, Ogle co., 62 m. ESE. Dubuque (Io.). P.<1500.

Fors, Foss, Scandinavian, in some English names *force,* 'a waterfall.'

Forsbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 6 m. ESE. Stoke-upon-Trent, ½ m. E. Blyth Bridge stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Forscote, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 6½ m. SSW. Bath, 1½ m. E. Radstock stn. P.<250.

Forse, or **Forss,** riv., Scot., Caithness, rises near the centre of the co., and flows N. into the Pentland Firth near the village **F.**

Forsinard, stn., Scot., Sutherland, on the H. R., 21 m. SW. Thurso, P.O.

Forss, P.O., Scot., Caithness, on F. Water, 6 m. W. Thurso. *Forst, vorst,* Teutonic, 'a wood.'

Forst (in der Lausitz), tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 13 m. E. by S. Kottbus; has important manufactures of cloth and machinery. P. 23,500; including Berge, P. 28,700.

Forst, comm., Ger., Baden, circle Karlsruhe, dist. Bruchsal. P. <3000.

Forst, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <3000.

Forster, tp., New South Wales, Gloucester co., on the coast, 67 m. NE. Newcastle, in 32° 15′ S. P. <1500.

Forsyth, vil., U.S., Georgia, cap. Monroe co., 22 m. NW. Macon. P. <1500.

Forsyth, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 34° N., and crossed in E. by 84° W.

Forsyth, vil., U.S., Montana, Custer co., 225 m. SW. by S. from the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Forsyth, co., U.S., N. Carolina, N. of 36° N., and W. of 80° W.

Fort à la Corne, settlement, Canada, dist. and on Saskatchewan R., 30 m. E. Prince Albert.

Fort Albany, Canada, Ontario, at the mouth of the R. Albany, in the SW. of James Bay (Hudson Bay).

Fort Alexander, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, at the entrance of Winnipeg R. into Lake and 65 m. NE. by N. Winnipeg.

Fortaleza, Brazil. See **Ceará.**

Fort Anderson, fort, Brit. Nyassa-land, near SE. frontier, at S. end of Mount Mlanje.

Fort Ann, vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., on Wood Creek and the Champlain Canal, 60 m. N. Albany by rail. P. <1500.

Fort Apache, U.S., Arizona, A. co., 175 m. NNW. from the SE. corner of the territory. Mean temp. (18 yrs.), yr. 54.4° F., Jan. 34.7°, Aug. 74.6°; rfall., yr. 21.04 in., July–Aug. 8.24 in.

Fort Assiniboine, ruined fort, Canada, dist. Alberta, on Athabasca R., 74 m. NW. by N. Edmonton.

Fort Atkinson, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Jefferson co., 47 m. W. by S. Milwaukee. P. <3000.

Fort Augustus, vil., Canada, Prince Edward's I., Queen's co., 16 m. from Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Fort Augustus, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Ness, PMT.O. P. <750.

Fort Ayliff, vil., in the NE. of Cape Colony, Herschel dist., 55 m. E. by N. Aliwal, North.

Fort Barrancas, U.S., Florida, on the N. of Pensacola Bay, protects the U.S. navy yard at Warrington.

Fort Bascom, vil., U.S., New Mexico, San Miguel co., 128 m. E. by S. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Fort Bayard, U.S., New Mexico, in 32° 47′ N., 108° 09′ W. Alt. 6022 ft. Mean temp. (14 yrs.), yr. 55.4° F., Jan. 37.9°, July 73.5°; rfall., yr. 14.27 in., July–Aug. 6.15 in.

Fort Beaufort, municip., Cape Colony, dist. Fort Beaufort, 45 m. W. by N. King William's Town. Alt. 1493 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 24.60 in. P. <1500.

Fort Belknap, settlement, U.S., Montana, Choteau co., 227 m. NE. Butte City.

Fort Bend, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed by Brazos R.

Fort Benton, vil., U.S., Montana, Choteau co., 150 m. NE. by N. Butte City, on Missouri R., at head of steamboat navigation, 40 m. below the Great Falls. Alt. Signal Station 2674 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1880–84), yr. 42.3° F., Jan. 13.8°, July 69.8°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 13.27 in. P. <1500.

Fort Bodo, stn., Congo Free State, N. of the Ituri (Biyerre, or Aruwimi), in about 1° 20′ N., 29° 20′ E. Alt. 3500 ft.

Fort Bowie, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Cochise co., 60 m. NNW. from the SE. corner of the territory. Mean temp. (22 yrs.), yr. 63.0° F., Jan. 43.9°, July 80.0°; rfall., yr. 15.41 in., July–Aug. 6.18 in.

Fort Branch, vil., U.S., Indiana, Gibson co., 78 m. S. by W. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Fort Bridger, U.S., near the extreme SW. of Wyoming. Alt. 6656 ft. Rfall. (13 yrs.), 8.43 in.

Fort Buckingham, fort, near the N. frontier of Natal, 62 m. NE. by N. Pietermaritzburg.

Fort Buford, U.S., N. Dakota, on the Missouri, near the W. frontier. Alt. 1930 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 38.4° F., Jan. 4.4°, July 68.3°.

Fort Burgers, stn., S. African Republic, Lydenburg dist., 83 m. N. by W. Barberton.

Fort Charter, stn., British S. Africa, Mashona-land, in 18° 35′ 40″ S., 31° 9′ 45″ E. Alt. 4408 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Fort Chilestin, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, at the S. end of Chilestin Lake, 215 m. N. by W. Vancouver.

Fort Chimo, Hudson Bay Co.'s stn. in terr. E. of Hudson Bay, near the mouth of the Koksoak R., in about 58½° N., 68½° W. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1882–84), yr. 18.8° F.

Fort Chippewyan, fort, Canada, NW. Terr., on N. side of Lake Athabasca, opposite the influx of R. Athabasca, 58° 40′ N., 111° 20′ W. Alt. 700 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1884–85), yr. 27.1° F., Jan. -15.5°, July 60.6°.

Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay Co.'s stn., at the mouth of the Churchill R. (*q.v.*). Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1811–13, 1884–85), yr. 14.2° F., Jan. –26.9°, Aug. 51.5°.

Fort Clark, U.S. post, Texas, about 120 m. W. San Antonio. P. <1500.

Fort Collins, city, U.S., Colorado, Larimer co., 57 m. N Denver. P. <3000.

Fort Confidence, ruined fort, Canada, NW. Terr., at N. end Great Bear Lake. Alt. 500 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1837–39), yr. 13.4° F., Jan. –29.3°, July 54.8°.

Fort Conger. See **Arctic Regions.**

Fort Connelly, Brit. Columbia, 56° 5′ N., 126° 50′ W., at the outlet of a small lake of the Skeena basin.

Fort Cooper, Queensland. See **Nebo.**

Fort Coulonge, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Pontiac, at confluence of C. and Ottawa R., 23 m. from Portage du Fort. P. <1500.

Fort Covington, vil., U.S., New York, Franklin co., on Salmon R., 72 m. NW. by W. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Fort Craig, U.S., New Mexico, in 33° 40′ N., 107° 01′ W. Alt. 4619 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 59.8° F., July 81.1°, Dec. 37.1°; rfall., yr. 10.84 in., July–Aug.–Sept. 6.85 in.

Fort Crevecoeur, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the tongue of land between the Maas and the mouth of the Dieze, 3 m. NW. by N. Bois le Duc.

Fort Custer, vil. and military post, U.S., Montana C. co., 233 m. E. by S. Butte City, on Big Horn R., 27 m. S. of the Yellowstone R. P. <1500.

Fort Dauphin, tn., Madagascar, on the SE. ct., in about 25° S.; trade in india-rubber.

Fort Davis, vil. and military post, U.S., Texas, Presidio co., 185 m. SE. by E. of the W. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Fort Defiance, U.S., Arizona, in 35° 43′ N., 109° 10′ W. Alt. 6500 ft. Mean temp. (8 yrs.), yr. 47.3° F., Jan. 24°, July 70.3°; rfall., yr. 14.19 in., July–Aug. 5.17 in.

Fort de France, fortified tn., on W. ct. of Martinique I., cap. arr., built on alluvial ground, on a site exposed to winds from the most unhealthy quarter, but possessing a good harbour, with dry dock 418 ft. long, 28½ ft. deep on sill high water ordinary spring tides; seat of the governor-general of the French W. Indies. Rebuilt since its destruction by an earthquake in 1839. P. (1888) 17,400.

Fort Dodge, city, U.S., Iowa, Webster co., riv. and 72 m. NNW. Des Moines. P. <5000.

Fort Douglas, U.S., Utah, a few miles NE. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Fort Dufferin. See **Mandalay.**

Fort Dunvegan, Canada. See **Dunvegan.**

Fort Duquesne. See **Pittsburg.**

Forteau Bay, inlet, Canada, Labrador, on SE. ct., near SW. end of Straits of Belle Isle.

Fort Edmonton. See **Edmonton.**

Fort Edward, Brit. E. Africa, Usongora, to the W. of the NE. extension of Lake Albert Edward.

Fort Edward, vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R. and on the Champlain Canal, the former of which affords good water-power, 38 m. N. Troy. P. <3000.

Fort Ellice, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on Assiniboine R., 140 m. E. Regina.

Fort Ellis, military post, U.S., Montana, at the end of the Gallatin Valley. P. <1500.

Fort Enterprise, fort, Canada, NW. Terr., 150 m. N. Great Slave Lake, in about 64° 40′ N., 113° 15′ W.

Fort Erie, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Welland co., at the E. end of Lake Erie, 3½ m. NW. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Fortescue, co., Queensland, crossed by 150° E. and 26° S.

Fortescue, riv., in the NW. of W. Australia, flowing NW. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters in about 21° S.

Forteventura, one of the Canary Is. See **Fuerteventura.**

Fortevlot, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the Earn, 12 m. E. by S. Crieff, on the C. R., P.O.; 7785 ac. P. <750.

Fort Fairfield, tn., U.S., Maine, co. and on R. Aroostook, 140 m. NNE. Bangor. P. <4000.

Fort Fraser, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Nechaco R., 330 m. N. by W. Vancouver.

Fort Gaines, U.S., Alabama, defends the sea entrance to Mobile Bay.

Fort Gaines, tn., U.S., Georgia, cap. Clay co., on the l. bk. of the Chattahoochee R., 62 m. N. by W. of the SW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Fort Galpin, settlement, U.S., Montana, Dawson co., 125 m. SW. by W. from the NE. corner of the state.

Fort Garry. See **Winnipeg.**

Fort George, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Fraser R., in 53° 58′ N.

Fort George, fortress, Scot., Inverness-shire, at the E. of the mouth of Inner Moray Firth, with a stn. on the H. R., 3 m. to the SE., PMT.O.

Fort George, U.S. See **Caldwell,** New York.

Fort Gibson, military post of the Cherokee nation, U.S., Indian terr., on the Neosho R., near its confluence with the Arkansas. Alt. 540 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.8° F., Jan. 37.8°, July 81.5°. P.<1500.

Fort Good Hope, Canada, NW. Terrs., on r. bk. Mackenzie, at the confluence of the Hare Skin R., in 66° 10′ N. **Old F. G. H.** is on the l. bk., in 67½° N.

Fort Grant, Brit. E. Africa, in Ankoli, to the E. of Lake Albert Edward.

Fort Grant, U.S., Arizona, 105 m. NW. by N. of the SE. corner of the terr. Alt. 4860 ft. Mean temp. (17 yrs.), 61.4° F., Jan. 44°, July 79.1°; rfall., yr. 16.85 in., July–Aug. 7.08 in.

Fort Gratiot (grash'i-ot), city, U.S., Michigan, St. Clair co., at the outlet of Lake Huron. P.<3000.

Forth, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Carlow.

Forth, bar., Ire., in the SE. corner of co. Wexford.

Forth, electoral div., Ire., Wexford, dist. Taghmon and Glynn.

Forth, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 7 m. NE. by N. Lanark, 1 m. SW. Wilsontown stn., with coal-mine, P.O. P.<750.

Forth, riv., Scot., formed by the union of two headstreams, the Duchray Water, which rises on the NE. side of Ben Lomond, co. Stirling, and flows E., and just above Aberfoyle joins the Laggan, which is wholly in Perthshire, and drains Lochs Chon and Ard (to the S. of Loch Katrine). The Forth then flows past Stirling and Alloa, where, after a winding course through picturesque scenery, it expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth (*Bodotria*, or *Boderia Æstuarium*, 'Scots Water'), dividing the cos. Perth, Clackmannan, and Fife on the N. from Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington on the S. The course of the F., including its many 'links' or windings, is estimated at 170 m. Breadth of estuary at Queensferry, 3 m.; at Leith Fort, 6 m. Chief tributaries, the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Forth has many good harbours; St. Margaret's Hope, above Queensferry, where the Firth begins, is one of the safest roadsteads in Scotland. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, and to Alloa for vessels of 300 tons. The **Forth and Clyde Canal,** 35 m. long (exclusive of a branch to Glasgow, 3⅝ m. long), connects the F. at Grangemouth with the Clyde at Bowling, and admits vessels of 8 ft. 9 in. draught. It is proposed to supersede this canal by one capable of being used by large ocean-going vessels. On the present canal Symington tried his first steamer in 1801–2.

Fort Hamilton, vil., U.S., New York, King's co., on Long I., about 5 m. S. New York. P.<3000.

Forthampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2 m. W. Tewkesbury, P.O. P.<500.

Fort Harris, fort, S. Africa, Pondo-land, 140 m. NE. East London (Cape Colony).

Fort Hastings, fortified hill, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Kamáun, in 29° 25′ N., 80° 5′ E.

Fort Hawley, settlement, U.S., Montana, Choteau co., 204 m. SW. by W. from the NE. corner of the state.

Forth Bridge, rly. bridge across the Firth of Forth at Queensferry in connection with the N. B. R. system, 2765 yds. long, with two spans of 1700 ft. each, beneath each of which there is, for a length of 500 ft., a clear headway for navigation of 150 ft. above high water spring-tides. Opened in 1890.

Forth End, P.O., Eng., Essex, 3 m. from Chelmsford.

Fort Hope, Arctic Regions, on Repulse Bay, in 66° 32′ N., 86° 56′ W. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1846–47, 1853–54), yr. 3.7° F., Feb. – 31.6°, July 41.0°.

Fort Hoskins, U.S., Oregon, in 45° 6′ N., 123° 26′ W. Mean rfall. (7 yrs.), 66.70 in.

Fort Howard, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Brown co., at the head of Green Bay, on the l. bk. of the Fox R. P.<5000.

Forth Mountains, range of hills, Ire., co. and 4 m. SW. Wexford. In 1798 about 15,000 insurgents encamped here previous to the attack and capture of Wexford.

Fortingall, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Lyon, 7½ m. W. by S. Aberfeldy; 2½ m. NE. of the village are the ruins of Garth Castle, in the latter part of the fourteenth century the stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch (Earl of Buchan), PMT.O., 196,683 ac. P.<1500.

Fort Independence, one of the defences of the inner harbour of Boston, U.S., Massachusetts.

Fort Isle aux Noix, or **Fort Lennox,** unoccupied fortress, Canada, Quebec, in riv. Richelieu.

Fortitude Valley, NE. suburb of Brisbane, Queensland.

Fort James, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 335 m. N. Vancouver, at the SE. end of Stewart Lake.

Fort Jefferson, large fort, U.S., Florida, on Garden Key I., with lighthouse in 24° 38′ N., 82° 53′ W., visible 13 m.

Fort Johnston, stn., Nyassa-land, Brit. S. Africa, at the outlet of the Shire from Lake Nyassa, immediately opposite Mponda's Town.

Fort Kearney, U.S., Nebraska, Kearney co., on the r. bk. of Platte R., 160 m. WSW. Omaha, 29 m. W. by N. Hastings.

Fort Kent, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., on St. John R. P.<2000.

Fort Keogh, fort, U.S., Montana, Custer co., 195 m. SSW. from the NE. corner of the state.

Fort Kipp, settlement, Canada, dist. Alberta, 92 m. SSE. Calgary.

Fort Klamath, military post, U.S., Oregon, Klamath co., 122 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state.

Fortland, tnld., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, Easky par. P.<250.

Fort Lapwai, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Nezperces co., 8 m. E. by S. Lewiston. Alt. 2000 ft. Rfall. (9 yrs.), 16.68 in.

Fort Laramie, vil., U.S., Wyoming, co. and on riv. Laramie, 2 m. from its mouth, 88 m. NNW. from the SE. corner of the state. Alt. 4472 ft. Rfall. (18 yrs.), 14.45 in. P.<1500.

Fort Leavenworth, vil. and military post, U.S., Kansas, Leavenworth co., on riv. Missouri, 2 m. above Leavenworth. P.<1500.

Fort Lee, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 12 m. ESE. Paterson, 10 m. NNE. New York Harbour. P.<1500.

Fort Lennox, Canada. See **Fort Isle aux Noix.**

Fort Liard, on the Mountain R., or Rivière aux Liards, about 55 m. from the NE. corner of Brit. Columbia.

Fort Liberté, seapt. tn., Haiti, on the N. ct., in 19° 42′ N., 71° 57′ W.

Fort Liefkenshoek, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the l. bk. of the Scheldt, 7 m. NW. Antwerp.

Fort Lillo, Belgium, prov. and 8 m. NW. by N. Antwerp, on the r. bk. of the Scheldt.

Fort Lister, military post in the Milanji country, Nyassaland, S. Africa, due E. of Blantyre.

Fort Livingston, U.S., Louisiana, protects the entrance of Barataria Bay.

Fort Liwonde, fort, Brit. Nyassa-land, on the Shire, above the rapids, in 15° S.

Fort Lorne, Brit. E. Africa, between Lakes Albert and Albert Edward.

Fort M'Dowell, U.S., Arizona, in 33° 38′ N., 111° 38′ W. Alt. 1250 ft. Mean temp. (22 yrs.), yr. 69.0° F., Jan. 49.1°, July 92.3°; rfall., yr. 10.38 in., July–Aug. 2.74 in.

Fort M'Leod, tn., Canada, dist. Alberta, 92 m. S. by E. Calgary. Alt. 2400 ft. Mean temp. (4½ yrs., 1875–79), yr. 42.6° F., Jan. 14.4°, July 67.4°.

Fort M'Leod, Canada, Brit. Columbia, on an affluent of the Parsnip R., 155° N., 125° 10′ W.

Fort M'Murray, Canada. See **Athabasca River.**

Fort Madison, city, U.S., Iowa, cap. Lee co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 18 m. NE. Keokuk; has various manufactures, and is a busy river-port. P. 7900.

Fort Maginnis, vil., U.S., Montana, Fergus co., 177 m. NE. by E. Butte City. P.<1500.

Fort Maguire, military post, Brit. Nyassa-land, on the promontory on the E. side of Lake Nyassa, formerly occupied by Makanjira's, chief town, in 13° 44′ S.

Fort Marion, old fort, U.S., Florida, built by the Spaniards at St. Augustine.

Fort Matilda, stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde and the C. R., at the W. end of the parl. burgh of Greenock.

Fort Mifflin, U.S., Pennsylvania, on Mud I., at mouth of the Schuylkill R., adjoining the League Island Navy Yard.

Fort Mohave, vil., U.S., Arizona, Mohave co., 140 m. S. by W. from NW. corner of the terr. Mean temp. (23 yrs.), yr. 72.9° F., Jan. 51.3°, July 95.3°; rfall., yr. 5.99 in. P.<1500.

Fort Monroe, U.S., Virginia, Elizabeth City co., at the N. entrance to Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay. P.<1500.

Fort Montgomery, strong fort, U.S., New York, on the Canadian frontier, at N. end of Lake Champlain.

Fort Morea, or **Rhion,** fort, Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, at the head of the Gulf of Patras, S. shore, 5 m. NNE. Patras.

Fort Morton, at Sima, in the Kachin or Kakhyen country, Upper Burma.

Fort Mumford, Brit. Columbia, on the Stikeen R., in about 57° 55′ N., 131° 15′ W.

Fort Munro, Brit. Baluchistan, 93 m. W. by S. Múltán, 51 m. W. by S. Dera Gházi Khán, in 29° 55′ N., 70° E.

Fort National, military post, Algeria, 50 m. W. by S. Bougie.

Fort Norman, Canada, NW. Terrs., on r. bk. Mackenzie, at confluence of Bear R., in 64° 40′ N.

Fort O'Donell, in the jade dist. of Upper Burma.

Forton, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Test, 9½ m. NNW. Winchester, close to Long Parish stn. P. 7200.

Forton, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. N. Garstang. P.<750.

Forton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 11 m. W. by S. Stafford, 1½ m. N. by E. Newport, on one of the Shropshire Union Canals. P.<750.

Fort Orange, on the E. side of Ternate I., Moluccas.

Fortore, riv., Italy, mainly in the N. of Apulia, partly on the S. frontier of Abruzzi e Molise, flows N. then NE. into the Adriatic, emptying itself in about 15° 17′ E.; 60 m. long. Basin,

603 sq. m.; mean discharge 750, highest 49,000 cubic ft. per second.

Fort Payne, city, U.S., Alabama, Dekalb co., 90 m. NE. of Birmingham. Alt. 883 (R.R.). P.<3000.

Fort Pearson, Natal, on the Tugela, 50 m. NNE. Durban.

Fort Peck, settlement, U.S., Montana, Dawson co., 135 m. SW. by W. from the NE. corner of the state.

Fort Pelly, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on Assiniboine R., 140 m. NE. by E. Regina.

Fort Perle, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 6 m. NW. by W. Antwerp.

Fort Pitt, settlement, Canada, Assiniboia, on Saskatchewan R., in 51° 30′ N., 109° 50′ W.

Fort Plain, vil., U.S., New York, Montgomery co., 50 m. W. by N. Troy, on Mohawk R. and Erie Canal. P.<3000.

Fort Rae, Canada, NW. Terr., in 62° 39′ N., 115° 44′ W. Alt. 530 ft. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1875–77, 1882–83), yr. 17.1° F., Jan. –23.0°, July 62.9°.

Fort Randall, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Todd co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri R., 60 m. W. by N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Fort Recovery, vil., U.S., Ohio, Mercer co., 14 m. from Celina. P.<1500.

Fort Reliance, Canada, NW. Terrs., on the r. bk. of the Yukon, about 20 m. above its entrance into Alaska; also a ruined fort N. shore of Great Slave Lake, near its E. end.

Fort Resolution, trading post, Canada, NW. Terrs., on the delta of the Great Slave R., S. of the Great Slave Lake.

Fort Rhion, Greece. See **Fort Morea.**

Fortress Monroe, U.S. See **Fort Monroe.**

Fortrie, P.O., Scot., 6 m. from Turriff (W. Aberdeenshire).

Fortrose, post-tn., New Zealand, on S. ct. of South I., Southland co., 23 m. E. by S. Invercargill. P.<1500.

Fortrose, vil., royal and parl. burgh [**Inverness**], Scot., Rossshire, on the N. shore of Inner Moray Firth, 7½ m. NNE. Inverness. F. is a summer resort, and has fine golf links, on branch line to Muir of Ord, H. R.; has daily communication by steamer with Inverness. PMT.O. P. (including Rosemarkie)<1000; parl. and royal burgh, P. (1891)<1000.

Fort Rosebery, fort, Brit. Central Africa, on r. bk. Luapula (upper Congo), in about 10° 35′ S.

Fort Rumelias, Greece. See **Antirrhion.**

Fort Rupert, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the NE. ct. of Vancouver I., 244 m. NW. Victoria.

Fort Russell, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Laramie co., 40 m. W. by N. from the SE. corner of state, on the U. P. R. P.<1500.

Fort St. Andrew, Brit. Guiana, at the mouth of the R. Berbice, r. bk., 4 m. N. New Amsterdam.

Fort St. David, ruined fort, Brit. India, 100 m. S. Madras, 1½ m. N. Cuddalore; important in the wars between the British and French in the middle of the 18th century.

Fort St. George, citadel of Madras, Brit. India.

Fort Salisbury, the seat of administration of the Brit. S. Africa Company in Mashona-land, near the source of the Hanyani R., and about 6 m. SE. of Mount Hampden, in 17° 49′ 30″ S., 31° 4′ 15″ E.; connected by telegraph with Cape Town early in 1892, and now (1894) being so connected with Tete on the Zambezi. Alt. 4820 ft. (Swan, *ab.*). Absolute extremes of temp. (1891, 1892), 34° and 92° F.; mean rfall. (same yrs.), yr. 34.9 in., Dec.–March, 28.1 in. No rain fell June–Sept.

Fort Sandeman, Brit. military stn., Brit. Baluchistan, in the Zhob valley; named after Sir Robert Sandeman.

Fort Sanders, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Albany co., 82 m. WNW. from the SE. corner of the state, on the U. P. R. Alt. 7180 ft. (R.R.). Rfall. (7 yrs.), 11.46 in. P.<1500.

Fort San Sebastian, the citadel of the Portuguese settlement, Mozambique, E. Africa.

Fort Saskatchewan, Canada, dist. Alberta, on Saskatchewan R., 15 m. NE. by N. Edmonton.

Fort Schuyler, one of the defences of New York, U.S., at the junction of East R. with Long Island Sound.

Fort Scott, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Bourbon co., 88 m. S. Kansas City; has various manufactures; repeated experiments have been made here in the extraction of sugar from sorghum. P. (1880) 5400; (1890) 11,900.

Fort Selden, U.S., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte, 48 m. N. of the U.S. frontier.

Fort Sharpe, fort, Brit. Nyassa-land, on the Shire, above the rapids.

Fort Shaw, U.S., Montana, about 200 m. SE. by E. of the NW. corner of the state, 20 m. W. of the Great Falls of the Missouri. Alt. 6000 ft. Rfall. (7 yrs.), 6.95 in.

Fort Shepherd, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the r. bk. of the Columbia, just before it crosses the Canadian frontier.

Fort Simcoe, U.S., Washington, Yakima co., 110 m. SE. by E. Olympia.

Fort Simpson, settlement on the coast of Brit. Columbia, at N. end of Tsimsian (Chimsyan) Penin., in 54° 37′ N., 130° 23′ W. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1886–89), yr. 44.8° F., Jan. 31.7°, Aug. 56.0°.

Fort Simpson, stn. of the Hudson's Bay Co., Canada, NW. Terrs., at the confluence of the Mackenzie and Mountain R., in 61° 50′ N. Alt. 1830 ft.

Fort Smith, Brit. E. Africa, in terr. of Kikúyu, about 280 m. NW. Mombasa, 36 m. SE. Lake Naivasha. Alt. 6300 ft.

Fort Smith, Canada. See **Great Slave River.**

Fort Smith, city, U.S., Arkansas, Sebastian co., on r. bk. of Arkansas R., close to the W. frontier of the state. Alt. 449 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.8° F., Jan. 36.8°, July 80.2° P. 11,300.

Fort Spokane, settlement, U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 48 m. W. by N. Spokane Falls.

Fort Stanlvix, U.S., New York. See **Rome**

Fort Stanton, U.S., N. Mexico, in 33° 30′ N., 105° 26′ W. Alt. 6154 ft. Mean temp. (14 yrs.), yr. 52.1° F., Jan. 35.0°, July 69.4°; rfall., yr. 19.05 in., July–Aug.–Sept. 9.65 in.

Fort Stedman, Upper Burma, on E. side of Lake Inle, 113 m. SE. by S. Mandalay.

Fort Steele, settlement, Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the upper Kootenay R., in about 49° 37′ N., 115° 40′ W.

Fort Steele, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Carbon co., 157 m. WNW. from the SE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Fort Stellacoom, U.S., Washington, on SE. of Puget Sound. Alt. 300 ft. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), 38.92 in.

Fort Stevens, U.S., Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia. Mean rfall. (6 yrs.), 78.57 in.

Fort Stewart, P.O., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 11 m. W. Londonderry, 9 m. from Newtowncunningham stn.

Fort Stockton, U.S., Texas, Pecos co., 240 m. ESE. of W. corner of state. Alt. 3010 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 63° F., Jan. 43.8°, July 82.3°; mean rfall. (7 yrs.), 20.1 in.

Fort Sully, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Sully co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri R., 20 m. NW. Pierre. Alt. 1678 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.9° F., Jan. 12.8°, July 74.7°. P.<1500.

Fort Sumner, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, San Miguel co., 132 m. SE. Santa Fé.

Fort Sumter, U.S., S. Carolina, at the entrance of Charleston Harbour.

Fort Taylor, U.S., Florida. See **Key West.**

Fort Tongass, ct. settlement, Brit. Columbia, on Portland Inlet, in the SW. of Pearse I., in 54° 47′ N.; a calling-place for steamers on the route through the channels of the Alaskan archipelago. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1868–70), yr. 46.3° F., Jan. 33.9°, Aug. 58.6°.

Fort Tuli, stn. of the Brit. S. Africa Co., in 21° 55′ 20″ S., 29° 20′ 15″ E. (Swan).

Fort Tulloch, U.S., Montana, Custer co., 245 m. E. Butte.

Fortuna, comm., Spain, prov. and 16 m. NNE. Murcia. P. 5700. Saline mineral springs; frequented April–June, Sept.–Oct.

Fortune, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, Burin dist., on F. Bay, in 55° 45′ W.

Fortune, East, stn., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the N. B. R., 4 m. SE. of N. Berwick.

Fortune Bay, large bay, Newfoundland, S. ct., between the mainland and the Burin Penin., extending from about 54½° W. (its head) to 56° W.

Fortune Harbour, inlet and fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on the N. ct., in 55° 15′ W.

Fortuneswell, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, 3 m. S. Weymouth, PMT.O.

Fort Valley, tn., U.S., Georgia, Houston co., 25 m. SW. Macon. P.<2000.

Fort Vancouver, military post, U.S., Washington, 7 m. N. Portland, Oregon. Mean rfall. (17 yrs.), 38.37 in. P.<1500.

Fort Verde, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., on the Verde, 222 m. SE. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Fort Vermillion, important fur-trading post, Canada, Athabasca, on r. bk. of Peace R. (*q.v.*), in about 115° 55′ W.

Fort Victoria, Canada, Hudson Bay Co.'s stn., near the mouth of the Big R., E. side of Hudson Bay, in 54° N.

Fort Victoria, stn., Brit. S. Africa, Matabili-land, in 20° 7′ 53″ S., 31° 0′ 0″ E. Alt. 3380 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Fort Victoria, India. See **Bánkot.**

Fort Victoria, Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the cap. town of Amboyna.

Fortville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Hancock co., 18 m. NE. by E. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Fort Walsh, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 48 m. SE. Medicine Hat.

Fort Wavertree, Brit. E. Africa, Unyoro, about midway between Lakes Albert and Albert Edward.

Fort Wayne, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Allen co., at confluence of the rivs. St. Mary and St. Joseph, which unite there and from the Maumee; has machine shops, railway carriage works, &c. P. (1880) 26,900; (1890) 35,400.

Fort Weber, stn., S. African Republic, Lydenburg dist., 88 m. NW. by N. Barberton.

Fort Whipple, vil., U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 200 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr. P.<1500.

Fort William, or **Prince Arthur's Landing,** vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, Algoma dist., on Kaministiquia R., near

Thunder Bay, on the C. P. R., 998 m. by rail W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Fort William, India, the citadel of Calcutta (*q.v.*).

Fort William, vil. with fort (the present structure dating from 1690), Scot., Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Linnhe, on the E. side, at the base of Ben Nevis, on N. B. R.; favourite tourist resort. P. <2000.

Fort William Henry, U.S. See **Caldwell,** New York.

Fort Williamson, fort, Natal, on the Tugela, 50 m. NE. by N. Durban.

Fort Worth, city, U.S., Texas, Tarrant co., on Trinity R., 30 m. W. Dallas; has large flour and grist mills, and machine shops. Alt. 623 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 6700; (1890) 23,100.

Fort Wrangel, ct. settlement, U.S., Alaska, at the N. end of Wrangel I., in 56½° N., 132° 22′ W.; calling-station of the steamers through the inner route of the Alaskan Archipelago. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1868–70, 1875–77), yr. 43.1° F., Jan. 26.3°, July 58.1°.

Fort Yamhill, U.S., in the NW. of Oregon, Willamette valley. Mean rfall. (9 yrs.), 55.59 in.

Fort York, Canada. See **York Factory.**

Forty Foot Bank, North, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., near Swineshead. P. <250.

Forty Foot Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Huntingdonshire, 3 m. NE. Ramsey, P.O.

Forty Fort, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Luzerne. P. <1500.

Forty Hill, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, div. and 1 m. NNE. Enfield Town stn. (G. E. R.), 10 m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. on the G. E. R.

Forty Mile Coulee, deep river valley in the SE. of Alberta and the SW. of Assiniboia, Canada, drained NE. into the S. Saskatchewan R. at Medicine Hat.

Fort Yuma, U.S., in the extreme SE. of California, opposite Yuma (*q.v.*). Mean temp. (24 yrs.), 74.4° F., Jan. 55.6°, July 94.2°; rfall., yr. 3.16 in.

Forum-Alieni, city, Italy. See **Ferrara.**

Forum Caseorum, tn., Hungary. See **Késmárk.**

Forum-Domitii, tn., France. See **Frontignan.**

Forum Jovis, tn., Eng., Cornwall. See **Marazion.**

Forum-Livii, city, Italy. See **Forlì.**

Forum Neronis, tn., France. See **Lodève.**

Forum Popilii, tn., Italy. See **Forlimpopoli.**

Forum-Sempronii, tn., Italy. See **Fossombrone.**

Forward, Cape, the name originally given in 1587 by the English navigator, T. Cavendish, to the most southerly point of the mainland of S. America, now called Cape Froward (*q.v.*).

Forward Green, P.O., Eng., Suffolk, 11 m. NNW. Ipswich.

Foryd, stn., Wales, on the N. border of Denbighshire, W. div., on the L. & NW. R., at the mouth of the Clwyd, 10 m. NNW. Denbigh.

Fos, comm., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Aix, on the Gulf of F., on the S. ct., 23 m. SE. Arles. See **Rhone,** riv. P. <2000.

Fosbury, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire and Berkshire, 6 m. NE. Ludgershall, P.O. P. <500.

Foscott, or **Foxcott,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2 m. NE. Buckingham. P. <250.

Fosdinovo, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, 5 m. NW. Carrara. P. 6100.

Fosdyke, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., on the coast, 7 m. S. by W. Boston, 1½ m. ESE. Algarkirk and Sutterton stn., P.O. (**Fossdyke**). P. <500. See **Algarkirk.**

Foss, Scandinavian, 'a waterfall.' See *Fors.*

Foss, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, flowing SE. and S. through the Thirsk and Malton div., tributary of the Ouse, which it joins on the l. bk. at York.

Foss, eccles. par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 7 m. SW. Blair Athole, 4½ m. S. by W. Struan stn., P.O. P. <250.

Fossacesia, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Chieti, dist. Lanciano. P. <4000.

Fossa Eugenia, canal, Prussia, govt., Düsseldorf, made in 1626–27 to connect the Maas and Rhine, now choked up.

Fossano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 14 m. ESE. Saluzzo. F. is surrounded by old walls, and has a cathedral, mineral baths, and manufactures of silk, paper, and leather. P. 16,900.

Fossanuova, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, dist. Frosinone, contains the tomb of Thomas of Aquinas, who died here in 1274.

Fossat, Le, comm., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Pamiers, 30 m. S. Toulouse, 18 m. NW. by N. Foix. P. <2000.

Fossato del Vico, comm., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 23 m. NE. by E. Perugia. P. <3000.

Fossato di Calabria, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Reggio di Calabria. P. <4000.

Foss Cross, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the M. and SW. Junc. Rly., 3 m. N. Cirencester.

Fossdyke, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Fosdyke.**

Foss Dyke, one of the drains of the Bedford Level, Eng., Lincolnshire, extending from the Trent at Torksey to the Witham, near Lincoln; used also for navigation, admitting vessels of 5 ft. draught. Originally dug by **Henry I.,** now belongs jointly to the G. N. and G. E. Rlys.

Fosse, a ditch or trench dug around a fortified place.

Fosse, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur. P. <4000.

Fossebridge, PM.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 4 m. from Cheltenham.

Fosses la Ville, tn., Belgium, prov. Namur, 11½ m. E. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Fossil Brook, tin-mining settlement, N. Queensland, near Georgetown.

Fossombrone, anct. *Forum-Sempronii* ('the forum of Sempronius'), tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 16 m. S. by W. Pesaro, on R. Metauro; seat of a bishop. P. 9100.

Fossoway and Tullibole, par., Scot., on the borders of Kinross-shire and Perthshire, on the Devon, 17 m. SE. Crieff, 9 m. SE. Crieff Junc., PMT.O.; 17,333 ac. P. <1500.

Fossy, or **Timahoe,** par., Ire., Queen's co., bars. Cullenagh, Maryborough, E., and Stradbally, 4 m. SW. Stradbally; has an ancient round tower. P.O. (**Timahoe**). 10,652 ac. P. <1000.

Fostat, tn., Egypt. See **Cairo.**

Foster, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 47° and 48° N., crossed by 99° W.

Foster, tn., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 15 m. W. Providence. P. <1500.

Foster, or **Stockyard Creek,** post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., on a creek of the same name, 86 m. SE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Foston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6 m. S. by E. Leicester, 1½ m. E. by S. Countesthorpe stn. P. <250.

Foston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5½ m. NW. by N. Grantham, 2½ m. WSW. Hougham stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Bennington, Long.**

Foston, par, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10½ m. NE. York, ½ m. NW. Barton Hill stn. P. <250.

Foston and Scropton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 6½ m. NW. Burton-on-Trent, PMT.O. P. <750.

Foston upon the Wolds, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17 m. N. Hull, 3 m. S. by E. Lowthorpe stn. P. <250.

Fostoria, city, U.S., Ohio, Seneca co., 35 m. S. by E. Toledo. P. 7100.

Fota, stn., Ire., near Cork, on the G. S. & W. R.

Fotherby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 3 m. N. by W. Louth, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. with Brackenborough**) P. <500.

Fotheringhay, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 9 m. S. by E. Stamford, 1 m. SW. by S. Elton stn., P.O. In F. Castle, Mary Queen of Scots was confined for the last few months of her life, and was beheaded in 1587. P. <250.

Fotherley, High, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. SE. Hesham, 2½ m. S. Riding Mill stn. P. <250.

Fotu-la, pass. See **Kashmir and Jammu.**

Fotuna, isl., Pacific. See **Hoorn.**

Fouesnant, tn., France, dep. Finistère, 32 m. WNW. Lorient, arr. and 9 m. SE. by S. Quimper. P. <2000.

Fougeray, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Redon, 27 m. S. Rennes. P. <2000.

Fougères, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Couesnon, cap. arr., 27 m. NE. by E. Rennes; has manufactures of sailcloth. F. was often taken and retaken in the wars between the French and English from the 11th to the 15th centuries. P. 18,200.

Fougerolles, comm., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 28 m. NW. Belfort. P. 6000.

Fouges, an old form of the name **Focha,** Asia Minor.

Fouilloy, comm., France, on the N. borders of dep. Oise, arr. and 24 m. NW. by N. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Foula, small isl., Scot., Shetland I., 27 m. W. Scalloway, in 60° 6½′–9½′ N. Length, 3½ m.; breadth, 2⅝ m. P.O. P. 239.

Foulby (faul'bi), vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton and Osgoldcross div., 4 m. ESE. Wakefield, 1 m. WNW. Hare Park and Crofton stn., PM.O. See **Huntwick.**

Foulden (fōl'den), par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 16 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 4 m. E. by S. Stoke Ferry stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Oxborough.**

Foulden (faul'den), par., Scot., Berwickshire, 4½ m. WNW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3 m. S. Ayton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Foulepoint, tn., Africa, Madagascar I., on the E. ct., about 35 m. N. Tamatave, in 17° 40′ S.; formerly an important trading station.

Foulis, Scot., Perthshire. See **Fowlis.**

Foulis, or **Fowlis,** stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the H. R., on the N. shore of Cromarty Firth, 4 m. NE. Dingwall.

Foul Island, uninhabited isl. off the ct. of Sandoway, Arakan div., Lower Burma, in about 18° 3′ N.; the name due to its emissions of marsh gas.

Foulkesmill, vil., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere, W., 10 m. SE. New Ross, 6 m. from Wexford stn., P.O. (**Foulksmill**).

Foulk Stapleford, par., Eng., Cheshire, 5½ m. SE. Chester. P. <250.

Foulmere, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 8 m. SSW. Cambridge, 2 m. SSE. Foxton stn. P.<750.

Foulness (faul-nes'), cape, Eng., at E. end of Foulness I.

Foulness, insular par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 8½ m. NE. by E. Southend; the largest of a cluster of islands formed by the riv. Crouch and creeks communicating with that river. P.O. 6162 ac. P.<750.

Foulney Island, islet, Eng., Lancashire, 1½ m. NE. of the S. end of Walney I.

Foulridge (faul'rij), par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 7 m. NNE. Burnley, on the L. & Y. and M. Rlys., PM.O. P.<1000.

Foulsham (fōl'sham), par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 16 m. SW. Cromer on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<1500.

Foul Sound, Ire., in the W. of Galway Bay, between the Aran Is. Inishmaan and Inisheer.

Foulweather, cape, U.S., Oregon, in the Pacific, in 44° 41′ N.

Foul-wind, cape, New Zealand, on the W. ct., near Westport, in 41° 46′ S.

Fountain, vil., U.S., Colorado, El Paso co., 75 m. S. by E. Denver. P.<1500.

Fountain, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed in S. by 40° N., and bounded on NW. by Wabash R.

Fountain City, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Buffalo co., on the Mississippi, 90 m. SE. St. Paul (Minn.). P.<1500.

Fountain Cross, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Ennis, co. Clare.

Fountain Green, vil., U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 80 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City. P.<1500.

Fountainhall, hamlet, Scot., Midlothian, with stn. on the N. B. R., 6½ m. W. by N. Lauder, PMT.O.

Fountains Abbey, monastic ruin, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. SW. by W. Ripon.

Fountains Earth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SW. Ripon; 6744 ac. P.<500.

Four, Passage (or **Chenal-)-du-,** channel, France, dep. Finistère, between the mainland and the group of islands to the E. of Ushant. Several lighthouses on the islands.

Fourah Bay. See **Sierra Leone.**

Fouras, comm., France, dep. Charente Inférieure, on the W. ct., arr. and 7 m. NW. by W. Rochefort. P.<2000.

Four Ashes, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., on the L. & NW. R., 9 m. S. Stafford.

Fourchambault, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 5 m. NW. Nevers, on r. bk. Loire; one of the most important iron-works in France; has cold bicarbonate of lime waters. P. 5800.

Fourche la Fave, riv., U.S., Arkansas, flows E. to Arkansas R., which it joins on r. bk. in about 34° 58′ N.; about 150 m. long.

Fourchu Harbour, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., about the middle of the SE. ct.

Four Crosses, hamlet, Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. NE. Pwllheli, PMT.O.

Four Crosses, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 7½ m. NNE. Welshpool, PM.O.

Fourcroy, cape, N. Australia, Bathurst I. (opposite the NW. point of Arnhem Land).

Fourei, riv., Africa. See **Gambia.**

Four Elms, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, div. and 8½ m. W. Tunbridge, 2 m. E. by N. Edenbridge (SE. R.) stn., P.O. P.<750.

Four Evangelists, islets. See **Evangelist Islands.**

Four Forks, P.O., Eng., Somerset, 4 m. W. Bridgwater.

Four Lanes, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. from Redruth.

Fourmies, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 22 m. WNW. Rocroy, one of the chief wool-markets in France; has wool-spinning mills, a large glass-work, founded in 1599, &c. P. 13,800.

Four Mile House, P.O., Ire., co. and 5 m. from Roscommon.

Fournels, tn., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Marvejols, 67 m. S. Clermont-Ferrand, 15 m. S. St. Flour. P.<2000.

Fournier, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 469 m. by rail W. Montreal. P.<1500.

Fournier, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prescott co., 68 m. W. Montreal. P.<1500.

Four Oaks, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the L. & NW. R., 1½ m. N. Sutton Coldfield.

Fours, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, 33 m. W. Le Creuzot. P.<2000.

Fourstones, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, div. and 3½ m. NW. Hexham, on the NE. R., with mines of barytes. PMT.O.

Fousseret, La, tn., France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. Muret, on the Louge, 30 m. SW. Toulouse. P.<2000.

Fouta Djallon. See **Futa Jallon.**

Fovant, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 9½ m. W. Salisbury, 1½ m. S. by W. Dinton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Foveaux Strait, New Zealand, in 46° 40′ S. and 168° 10′ E., separates South I. from Stewart I.; breadth from 10–25 m.

Foveran, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on F. Burn, 13 m. E. by N. Inverurie, 4½ m. ESE. Logierieve stn.; 10,537 ac. P.<2000.

Fowey (foi), small seapt., market-tn., and par., Eng., Cornwall, on the r. bk. of the R. Fowey, div. and 9½ m. SSE. Bodmin, on a branch of the G. W. R. Its harbour is defended by one ancient and two modern forts; one of the chief places of export of china-clay, which is obtained near. The chief industry is the pilchard fishery. The tidal harbour has a depth of 18 ft. at low water spring tides. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<2000.

Fowey, riv., Eng., rising in the E. of Cornwall, and flowing SW. then S. into the English Channel, after a course of about 30 m. It has a broad estuary, and is navigable to near Lostwithiel.

Fowler, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Benton co., 83 m. S. by E. Chicago (Ill.). P.<1500.

Fowler's Bay, S. Australia, near the head of the Great Australian Bight, W. Point F., in 32° 1′ S., 132° 30′ E., with telegraph stn., about 565 m. (by rail and road) NW. Adelaide.

Fowlerville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Livingston co., 63 m. S. by W. Bay City. P.<1500.

Fowlis, or **Foulis,** vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5½ m. WNW. Dundee, 2 m. SW. Dronley stn., P.O. See **Lundie and Fowlis.**

Fowlis, stn., Scot., near Dingwall. See **Foulis.**

Fowlis Wester, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 4½ m. ENE. Crieff, 2 m. NW. by W. Madderty stn.; 22,803 ac. P.<1000.

Fowlmere, PM.O., Eng., near Royston, 3 m. from Shepreth, Cambridgeshire.

Fownhope, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 6 m. SE. by E. Hereford, 2 m. SE. by E. Holme Lacey stn., PM.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**F. with Fawley**) P.<1000.

Foxboro, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 14 m. NW. by N. Taunton. P.<3000.

Foxburg, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., on Allegheny R., 50 m. NNE. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Fox Channel, between **Fox-land** (N. of the W. end of Hudson Strait), Melville Peninsula, and Southampton I., in Arctic America.

Foxcott, Eng., Buckingham. See **Foscott.**

Foxcott, par., Eng., Hampshire, div and 1½ m. NW. Andover (*q.v.*), 14½ m. NW. by N. Winchester. P.<250.

Fox Creek, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Westmorland, on Petitcodiac R., 6½ m. from Moncton.

Foxcroft, tn., U.S., Maine, co. and on the l. bk. of the Piscataquis, 34 m. NW. by N. Bangor. P.<2000.

Foxdale, hamlet, Isle of Man, 4½ m. SSE. Peel, on the Manx Northern Rly.; has lead-mines. PMT.O.

Foxearth, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 14½ m. NNE. Braintree, 1 m. S. by E. Glemsford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Foxfield, stn., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., on the Furness Rly., 10 m. N. Barrow.

Foxford, tn., Ire., NE. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 10 m. SE. by S. Ballina, with a stn. on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Fox Glacier, South I. of New Zealand, to the N. of Mount Cook, descends to the W., terminating at an alt. of 700 ft. (the lowest of all New Zealand glaciers). The Fox R. flows W. to the Cook R. Near its end is a hot spring, with a temp. over 100° F. *Geog. Jour.*, I. p. 37.

Foxhall. See **Brightwell.**

Foxhall, vil., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4 m. E. by S. Ipswich. P.<250. See **Kesgrave.**

Foxhall, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Tuam No. 2.

Foxhall, electoral div., Ire., Longford, dist. Abbeyshrule.

Foxhall, P.O., Ire., 8 m. from Hollymount, co. Mayo.

Foxham, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 12 m. WSW. Swindon, 2½ m. SSW. Dauntsey stn. See **Bremhill.**

Fox Harbour, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on E. side of Placentia Bay.

Fox Harbour Hills, Newfoundland, in the E., in 49° 10′–20′ N., 53° 50′–54° W.

Foxholes with Boythorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 9½ m. S. by W. Scarborough, 4 m. SSE. Ganton stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Fox Island, isl., Canada, New Brunswick, at the entrance to Miramichi Bay.

Fox Island, U.S., New York, Jefferson co., in the extreme E. of Lake Ontario, in 44° N.

Fox Islands, the name given to that portion of the Aleutian Is., Alaska, W. of Unimak Pass (88° W.).

Fox Lake, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dodge co., 29 m. E. Portage City by rail. P.<1500.

Foxley, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14½ m. NW. by W. Norwich, 1½ m. S. by E. Foulsham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Foxley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. SW. Cirencester, 3 m. WSW. Malmesbury. P.<250.

Fox River, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on S. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 49° 1′ N., 64° 28′ W. P.<1500.

Fox River, called by the Indians **Neenah,** U.S., Wisconsin, rises in the S. central part, flows SW. to within 1½ m. of Portage, on the Wisconsin R., with which it is here connected by a ship canal, then it turns suddenly N., then NE., and flows through Lake Winnebago into the S. end of Green Bay. The rapids in its lower course furnish immense water-power. Length, 250 m.

Foxrock, stn., Ire., co. and 6 m. S. Dublin, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PM.O.

Fox's Castle, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Kilmacthomas.

Foxton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 7 m. SSW. Cambridge, on the G. N. and G. E. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<500.

Foxton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 11½ m. SE. Leicester, 3 m. NW. by W. Market Harborough stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Foxton, tn., New Zealand, North I., Manawatu co., 66 m. NNE. Wellington. P.<1500.

Foxton and Shotton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 6 m. NW. by W. Stockton, 1 m. N. Stillington stn. P.<250.

Fox Warren, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 145 m. by rail W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Foy, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 3 m. N. Ross, 2 m. ESE. Fawley stn. P.<500.

Foyers, riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, flows N. into the middle of Loch Ness (E. side); celebrated falls just above its mouth.

Foy la Grande, comm., France. See **Ste. Foy.**

Foyle, Lough, an arm of the sea, Ire., forming estuary of riv. Foyle; length 18 m. by 9 m. broad. Though shallow, it has a navigable channel at high water for vessels drawing nearly 24 ft. as high as Londonderry. See **Moville.**

Foyle, River, Ire., Ulster, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, flows N. in a broad tidal stream till it expands into Lough F., after a course of 14 m.; has a salmon fishery.

Foynes, vil., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 19½ m. NE. Listowel, on R. Shannon, terminus of the Limerick and Foynes Rly., PMT.O.

Foynes, isl., in the Shannon, immediately opposite village of F.

Foyran, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, on Lough Sheelin, 2 m. E. Ballywillan stn.; 5377 ac. P.<750.

Foz, Portuguese, 'river mouth.'

Foz, seapt. on the N. ct. of Spain, prov. Lugo, 47 m. E. by N. Ferrol. P. 6100.

Foze Rocks, islets, Ire., off W. ct. co. Kerry, in N.

Frabosa Soprana, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. SE. by E. Cuneo. P.<4000.

Frackville, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 11 m. NW. by N. Pottsville. P.<3000.

Fraddon, vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 9 m. NNE. Truro, 2 m. SE. St. Columb Road stn., P.O.

Frades, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Ordenes. P.<4000.

Fradley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 4 m. NE. Lichfield, 1½ m. SW. Alrewas stn. See **Alrewas.**

Fradswell, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6 m. NE. Stafford, 3 m. ENE. Sandon stn., P.O. P.<250.

Fraga, tn., Spain, prov. Huesca, 15 m. WSW. Lérida, on the R. Cinea. P. 7200.

Fraile Muerto, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 123 m. SE. Córdoba, in 32° 34′ S., long. 62° 37′ W. Alt. 459 ft. Rfall. (2 yrs.), 35.69 in.

Fraile, Punta, cape, Peru, in 13° 6′ S., 85 m. SE. Callao.

Frailes, tn., Spain, prov. Jaën, 5 m. E. Alcalá-la-Real, in a lovely situation; has bitter mineral waters and a good establishment. Alt. 1140 ft. P.<4000.

Frailes, Los, or **Frayles,** group of small W. Indian Is. belonging to Venezuela, E. of the NE. point of Margarita I.

Fralsthorpe (colloquially, frēz'thrûp), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 1½ m. from the coast, 18½ m. SSE. Scarborough, 4 m. S. by W. Bridlington, 2 m. S. Carnaby (*q.v.*) stn. P.<250.

Fraize, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. St. Dié, on the Meurthe, 20 m. WNW. Colmar. P.<2000.

Framboise, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Richmond, 53 m. from Port Hawkesbury.

Frameries, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4 m. SW. Mons; has coal-mines. P. 10,800.

Framfield, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 8½ m. NE. Lewes, 1½ m. E. Uckfield stn., PMT.O.; 6468 ac. P.<2000.

Framlode with Epney, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 8 m. SW. Gloucester, on the Severn, P.O. P.<500.

Framingham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 20 m. W. by S. Boston. P. (1880) 6200; (1890) 9200.

Framingham Earl, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5 m. SE. by S. Norwich, 3½ m. SE. Trowse stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**F. Earl with Bixley**) P.<500.

Framingham Pigot, par., Eng., Norfolk, adjoining F. Earl. P.<500.

Framlingham, market-tn. and par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 14 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, on the G. E. R. The Albert memorial college and school for boys was built in 1864. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 4688 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**F. with Saxtead**) P.<3000.

Framlingham, post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 68 m. S. by W. Ararat. P.<1500.

Framlington, Long, par., Eng., Northumberland, in NE. of the Hexham div., 8½ m. SSW. Alnwick, 3 m. ENE. Brinkburn stn., P.O.; 5102 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Long F. with Brinkburn**) P.<750.

Frampton, or **St. Edouard,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., 31 m. SE. by S. Quebec. P. 2000.

Frampton, East, vil., Canada. See **St. Malachie.**

Frampton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Frome, 5 m. NW. Dorchester, on the G. W. R. (**Grimstone and F. stn.**), P.O. P.<500.

Frampton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Sapperton.**

Frampton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 2½ m. S. Boston, 1 m. ENE. Kirton stn., P.O.; 5387 ac. P.<1000.

Frampton Cotterell, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Bristol, 1½ m. S. by W. Iron Acton stn., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Frampton Mansell, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. from Chalford, 9½ m. N. by E. Ipswich.

Frampton on Severn, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 8½ m. N. Wotton under Edge, on the l. bk. of the Severn, 3½ m. WNW. Stonehouse stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 29.8 in. P.<1000.

Framsden, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., P.O. P.<750.

Framwellgate, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 1½ m. N. Durham, P.O. (**F. Moor**). P. 5600.

Fran a, vil., Brazil, in the NE. of the prov. of São Paulo, in 20° 25′ S., 47° 50′ W.

Française, La, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, arr. and 10 m. NW. by N. Montauban. P.<2000.

Francavilla, comm., Sicily, prov. Messina, 27 m. N. Catania. P.<5000.

Francavilla al Mare, comm., on the E. ct. of Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 7½ m. NE. by E. Chieti. P.<5000.

Francavilla Fontana, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 20 m. WSW. Brindisi. P. 20,100.

Francavilla sul Sinni, comm., Italy, prov. Potenza, 25 m. E. Lagonegro. P.<4000.

France, a repub. in the W. of Europe, situated mainly between Spain and Belgium, with a coast-line on the SE. on the Mediterranean, in the W. on the Atlantic, and in the NW. on the English Channel, and to a small extent on the North Sea, but including also the island of Corsica. The mainland portion lies between lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 6′ N. All except about one thirty-fifth of its surface lies wholly to the S. of England, and more than half of the area even of the mainland wholly to the S. of Germany. The country is divided into the 86 departments, together with the territory of Belfort, enumerated in the following table, the population, in which is the 'legal' population, including absent persons domiciled at the places where the census was taken:—

Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands.				Pop. per sq.m. 1891.
		1801.	1846.	1872.	1891.	
Ain[1]	2,249	297.0	367.3	363.3	356.9	159
Aisne	2,868	425.9	557.4	552.4	545.5	190
Allier	2,850	248.8	329.5	390.8	424.4	149
Alpes, Basses-	2,699	134.0	156.6	139.3	124.3	46
Alpes, Hautes-	2,178	112.5	133.1	118.9	115.5	53
Alpes-Maritimes[2]	1,444	..	..	199.0	258.6	179
Ardèche	2,145	266.6	379.6	380.3	371.3	173
Ardennes[3]	2,028	259.9	326.8	320.2	324.9	160
Ariège	1,893	196.4	270.5	246.3	227.5	120
Aube	2,327	231.4	261.8	255.7	255.5	110
Aude	2,448	225.2	289.6	285.9	317.4	130
Aveyron[4]	3,386	326.3	389.1	402.5	400.5	118
Belfort, Terr.[5]	235	..	..	56.8	83.7	356
Carry forward	28,750	2724.0	3461.3	3711.4	3806.0	..

[1] Exclusive of the arr. of Gex till 1814.
[2] Mainly composed of territory ceded by Italy in 1860.
[3] Including till 1815 Philippeville, Marienbourg, &c., now belonging to Belgium.
[4] Including till 1808 a small part of the present dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne.
[5] The only part of the former dep. of Haut-Rhin not ceded to Germany in 1871.

Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands.				Pop. per sq.m. 1891.
		1801.	1846.	1872.	1891.	
Brought forward	28,750	2724.0	3461.3	3711.4	3806.0	
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,026	285.0	413.9	554.9	630.6	311
Calvados	2,198	451.8	498.1	454.0	428.9	195
Cantal	2,230	220.3	260.4	231.9	239.6	107
Charente	2,306	299.0[1]	379.0	367.5	360.3	156
Charente-Inférieure	2,792	399.1	468.1	465.7	456.2	163
Cher	2,819	217.7	294.5	335.4	359.3	127
Corrèze	2,273	243.7	317.5	302.7	328.1	144
Corsica	3,368	163.9	230.2	258.5	288.6	86
Côte d'Or	3,392	340.5	396.5	374.5	376.9	111
Côtes du Nord	2,787	504.2	628.5	622.3	618.7	222
Creuse	2,164	218.0	285.6	274.7	284.7	132
Dordogne	3,561	409.5	503.5	480.1	478.5	134
Doubs	2,052	216.2[2]	292.3	291.3	303.1	148
Drôme	2,533	235.3	320.1	320.4	306.4	121
Eure	2,331	402.7	423.6	377.9	349.5	150
Eure-et-Loir	2,293	257.8	292.6	282.6	284.7	124
Finistère	2,730	439.0	612.1	643.0	727.0	266
Gard	2,270	300.1	400.3	420.1	419.4	185
Garonne, Haute-[3]	2,458	345.1	481.9	479.4	472.4	192
Gers[3]	2,429	270.6	314.8	284.7	261.1	107
Gironde	4,141	502.7	602.4	705.1	793.5	167
Hérault	2,403	275.4	386.0	429.9	461.7	192
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,699	488.8	562.9	589.5	626.9	232
Indre	2,666	205.6	263.9	277.7	292.9	110
Indre-et-Loire	2,377	268.9	312.4	317.0	337.3	142
Isère	3,180	435.9	598.4	575.8	572.1	180
Jura	1,951	288.2	316.1	287.6	273.0	140
Landes[4]	3,615	224.3	298.2	300.5	297.8	82
Loir-et-Cher	2,479	209.9	256.8	268.8	280.4	113
Loire	1,853	290.9	453.7	550.6	616.2	332
Loire, Haute-	1,931	229.8	307.1	308.7	316.7	164
Loire-Inférieure	2,695	369.3	517.2	602.2	645.3	239
Loiret	2,630	286.1	331.6	353.0	377.7	144
Lot[3]	2,018	377.3	294.5	281.4	253.9	126
Lot-et-Garonne[3]	2,079	323.9	346.8	319.3	295.4	142
Lozère	1,996	126.5	143.3	135.1	135.5	68
Maine-et-Loire	2,812	375.5	504.9	518.5	518.6	184
Manche	2,475	530.6	604.1	544.8	513.8	208
Marne	3,168	304.7	367.3	386.2	434.7	137
Marne, Haute-	2,416	226.7	262.0	251.2	243.5	100
Mayenne	1,987	305.7	368.4	350.6	332.4	167
Meurthe - et - Moselle[5]	2,037	..	..	365.1	444.2	218
Meuse	2,409	269.5	325.7	284.7	292.3	121
Morbihan	2,739	401.2	472.7	490.4	544.5	199
Nièvre	2,659	232.6	322.2	339.9	343.6	129
Nord	2,229	765.0	1,132.9	1,447.8	1,736.3	779
Oise	2,272	350.9	406.0	396.8	401.8	177
Orne	2,372	395.7	442.1	398.2	354.4	149
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	505.6	695.7	761.2	874.4	335
Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	507.1	601.5	566.5	564.3	182
Pyrénées, Basses-[6]	2,978	355.6	457.8	426.7	425.0	143
Pyrénées, Hautes-	1,750	174.7	251.2	235.2	225.9	129
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,599	110.7	180.7	191.9	210.1	131
Rhone	1,104	299.4	545.6	670.2	806.7	731
Saône, Haute-	2,075	291.6	347.0	303.1	280.9	135
Saône-et-Loire	3,331	452.7	565.0	598.3	619.5	186
Sarthe	2,412	388.1	474.8	446.6	429.7	178
Savoie[7]	2,389	..	..	268.0	263.3	110
Savoie, Haute-[7]	1,775	..	..	273.0	268.3	151
Seine	185	631.6	1,364.9	2,220.0	3,141.6	..
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	609.8	758.8	790.0	839.9	343
Seine-et-Marne	2,273	299.1	340.2	341.5	356.7	157
Seine-et-Oise	2,185	421.5	474.9	580.2	628.6	288
Sèvres, Deux-	2,338	241.9	321.6	331.2	354.3	152
Somme	2,423	459.5	570.5	557.0	546.5	226
Tarn	2,232	270.9	360.6	352.7	346.7	155
Tarn-et-Garonne[8]	1,440	..	242.4	221.6	206.6	143
Var[9]	2,334	271.7	349.8	293.8	288.3	124
Vaucluse	1,381	191.4	259.1	263.5	235.4	170
Vendée[1]	2,692	243.4	376.2	401.4	442.4	164
Vienne	2,712	241.0	308.4	320.6	344.4	127
Vienne, Haute-	2,120	245.1	314.7	322.4	372.9	176
Vosges[10]	2,305	308.9	427.8	393.0	410.2	178
Yonne	2,894	320.5	374.8	363.6	344.7	119
Total	207,113[11]	27,349.0	35,401.7	36,102.9	38,343.2	158

1 Census returns imperfect.

2 Exclusive of arr. Montbéliard, transferred from dep. Haut-Rhin in 1814.

3 Including till 1808 a portion of the present dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne.

4 Including till after 1856 a small part of the present dep. of Basses-Pyrénées.

5 Formed in 1871 out of the portions of the old deps. of Meurthe and Moselle not ceded to Germany.

6 See note 4.

7 Ceded by Italy in 1860.

8 Formed in 1808 out of portions of the deps. Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Haute-Garonne, Gers, and Aveyron.

9 Including till 1860 the arr. of Grasse, now forming part of the dep. Alpes-Maritimes.

10 Till 1871, 2386 sq. m., 81 sq. m. of the dep. having been ceded in that year to Germany.

11 According to a more recent measurement the total area of France is 207,206 sq. m.

French Possessions and Dependencies.[1]

	Sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands.
AFRICA—		
Algeria	200,000–230,000	3,817
Tunis	54,000	1,500
Senegal and Dependencies	about 200,000	2,000
Gold Coast and Gulf of Benin	9,650	300
Gabun and French Congo Territory	270,000	2,000
Comoro Islands	410	80
Nossi-Bé, Diego Suarez, and Ste. Marie (Madagascar)	300	21
Madagascar (Protectorate)	230,000	3,600
Réunion	970	164
Obok		
ASIA—		
Possessions in India	?	282.7
Indo-China	?	14,416
OCEANIA—		
New Caledonia and Dependencies	6,700	64
Tahiti, Tubuai Is., Rapa, Tuamotu Is., Marquésas	1,670	29
AMERICA—		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	91	6
Guadeloupe & Dependencies	685	182
Martinique	380	176
French Guiana	40,500	24
Total		28,661.7

1 In round numbers based on the *Résumé Colonial* in Levasseur's *La France et les Colonies* (1893), vol. iii., pp. 365–71.

The **surface** of F. is in great part elevated, but the highest mountains are on the frontiers. The S. part of the E. frontier is formed by the Alps, separating F. and Italy, and having in the N. part of this frontier Mont Blanc (15,775 ft.), the culminating peak of the whole system. The highest peak wholly within French territory is the Barre des Ecrins, in the Pelvoux (13,460 ft.). The Rhone valley and the Lake of Geneva separate the Franco-Italian Alps from the Jura, which, owing to their structure, present a considerable obstacle to communication, necessitating large expense in the construction of roads and railways between F. and Switzerland. A broader opening than that between the Jura and the Alps divides the Jura from the Vosges. This opening contains the fort of Belfort, and is traversed by the Rhone and Rhine Canal and the railway from Besançon to Mülhausen in Alsace, N. of which the Vosges present an interruption to railway communication till the crossing-place of the Rhine-aux-Marne Canal is reached beyond the French frontier, in about the lat. of Paris. The only other frontier mountains of F. are the Pyrenees on the side of Spain, a range with peaks above 11,000 ft., as yet uncrossed (though rounded at both extremities) by railways, and crossed by few highways. The highlands within F. lie almost wholly towards the E., and form a continuous series curving round from the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees to the Vosges, and separated on the E. from the Alps and the Jura by the narrow valley of the Rhone and Saône. The great feature is what is known as the Central Highlands (*le Massif Central*), divided from the northern spurs of the Pyrenees to the SE. of Toulouse by the passage of Naurouse, which is traversed at the height of 625 ft. by the Canal du Midi, connecting the Garonne with the Mediterranean. These highlands form a large area, mainly of primitive granite and gneiss, about 200 m. in extreme length and extreme breadth, for the most part above 3000 ft. in height, bordered on the E. and SE. by the Cévennes and their continuations, sloping more gradually or descending in terraces to the W. and NW., and crowned in the middle by extinct volcanic cones, rising to the height of more than 6000 ft. [**Auvergne.**] The northern limit of these Central Highlands is formed by the narrow opening between the Monts du Charolais and the Côte d'Or, traversed at the height of about 1000 ft. by the Canal du Centre, connecting the Loire and Saône. In a geological sense, however, the Central Highlands may be regarded as prolonged northwards, or more properly as having a semi-detached bastion in the granitic heights of the Monts du Morvan (2960 ft.), at the source of the Yonne, separated in the E. from the Côte d'Or by the valley of the Arroux. The Côte d'Or again is limited on the N. by the passage followed by the Burgundy Canal (highest alt. about 1000 ft.), and is succeeded to the N. by the plateau of Langres, and this again by the Triassic Monts Faucilles, curving round to the granites at the S. end of the Vosges, and bounding on the N. with the concavity of the curve, the valley of the Saône. Both these ranges are comparatively easy to cross. Several railways across the plateau of Langres connect

the Saône valley with the basins of the Seine and Meuse, and the Monts Faucilles are crossed by the railway from Épinal to Vesoul and Besançon. To the W. and NW. of the Vosges there lies a stretch of country of variable but generally moderate elevation, composed of Triassic, succeeded to the W. by Jurassic deposits. The so-called plateau of Lorraine, is, relatively speaking, a depression between the Vosges and the heights bordering the deeply-cut valley of the Meuse, but is itself so varied in surface, and so deeply furrowed by river valleys, as to have necessitated great outlay for cutting tunnels and bridges in constructing the great eastern railways from the N. of F. to Germany. To the W. of the heights of the Meuse lies the short but important range of the Forêt d'Argonne. To the NW. lies the easily traversed Jurassic and Carboniferous plateau of Ardennes. It is in the series of highlands just described that all the great rivers of F., except the Rhone and Garonne, take their origin. The remainder of F. to the W., traversed by the lower course of all its great rivers except the Rhone, may be roughly spoken of as the plain, the elevations of this region generally reaching no great alt., and being quite detached from the main highland regions. The principal heights of this part of F. are in the W. penin. of Brittany and the adjoining parts of Anjou and Poitou, and are rather to be regarded as a hilly region, composed of ancient Cambro-Silurian and Metamorphic rocks studded with bosses of granite, lying to the W. of the plain proper. The greatest elevation of this region does not reach 1400 ft. (Les Avaloirs in Normandy, near Alençon, 1370 ft.). Most of this hilly region lies N. of the Loire, but S. of that river there lie the sterile granitic heights of the Gâtine, inclosing the upper valley of the Sèvre-Nantaise, succeeded to the NW. by the more fertile and lower elevations of the Vendean Bocage. The remainder of F. is almost entirely composed of Secondary and Tertiary rocks. Paris lies in the middle of a large Tertiary basin, bordered by more or less continuous Cretaceous deposits, these latter forming in the E. the somewhat bare plateau of Champagne, which is separated on the E. by the plain of Châlons from the Jurassic elevations already mentioned, and is continued on the SW. to the neighbourhood of Paris by the Tertiary clay or marl hills of La Brie. Of the more low-lying tracts of this Tertiary area may be mentioned the fertile Beauce, N. of the great bend of the Loire, followed to the SW., but still N. of the Loire by the barren Gâtinais, to the S. of the great bend of the Loire the marshy, unhealthy, and unproductive Sologne, and further to the SE., separated from the main Tertiary area by Cretaceous and Jurassic deposits, the great Tertiary lacustrine area of the Limagne, forming as it were a long gulf penetrating the Central Highlands on both sides of the Allier to the E., or rather NE., of the mountains of Auvergne. On the SW. of the Tertiary area of the N. a broad Jurassic belt of lowlands, between the ancient rocks of the Central Highlands and those of the mouth of the Loire, forms the passage of Poitou leading to the other great Tertiary region of F., making up the greater part of the basins of the Garonne and Adour. The most striking feature of this region is the vast and remarkably level plain of the Landes, stretching from the Gironde to the Adour, with a surface composed for the most part of a layer of sand, hardened in many places into a stony crust impervious to vegetation, and bordered on the W. by lines of sand-dunes and a string of coast-lagoons. The **rivers** of F. belong mainly to the basin of the Atlantic, including the English Channel. In the N. and NE. the Scheldt (Escaut), Meuse, and Moselle have their upper waters in F., but finish their course outside its borders. The following is a list of rivers of 60 m. or more in length having their mouths in French coasts, in the order from N. to S. on the NW. and W. coasts, from W. to E. on the Mediterranean coast: *Basin of the English Channel:*—Canche, Authie, Somme, Seine, Touques, Dive, Orne, Vire, Rance. *Atlantic Basin:*—Aulne or Aune, Blavet, Vilaine, Loire, Charente, Sèvre-Niortaise, Garonne, with the Gironde (estuary of the Garonne and Dordogne), Adour. *Mediterranean Basin:*—Tet, Aude, Orb, Hérault, Vidourle, Rhone, and Var. The most important of these in respect of length are the Loire (540 m.), Rhone, Seine, Garonne, and Dordogne, even the last of which, the shortest (260 m.), is considerably longer than the Shannon. Separate articles will be found on these rivers; but here it may be mentioned that of the five great rivers, the Seine is that which presents the greatest facilities for navigation, through the regularity and moderate speed of its flow, especially in its upper and middle course; a circumstance which probably contributed among others to the growth of the cap. of F. on the Seine rather than the Loire. About 75 per cent. of the basin of the Seine consists of permeable rocks, as against only 60 per cent. in the basin of the Loire, the bed of which, moreover, has in its upper parts a much more rapid fall than that of the Seine. These two circumstances tend to regulate the flow of the Seine within narrower limits than that of the Loire, except near the mouth. At Paris the discharge of the Seine varies from 1870 cubic ft. per second at low water to 56,500 in flood, which is in the proportion of 1 : 30. At Orléans the discharge of the Loire varies from 1590 to 265,000 cubic ft. per second, a ratio of 1 : 366. The discharge of the Gironde varies from 1765 to 420,000 cubic ft. per second. Being regulated by the Lake of Geneva, and fed both by the rains of the Saône basin and the melting of Alpine snows, the Rhone never sinks very low; its lowest discharge is 17,650, its highest about 530,000 cubic ft. per second. High water occurs in the Seine basin in winter; in those of the Loire and Gironde in spring, owing to the melting of the snows of the Central Highlands and the Pyrenees; in that of the Rhone in summer, in the mountains, owing to the melting of Alpine snows, in winter, in the plains. The principal **lakes** wholly in F. are the long Alpine lakes of Bourget and Annecy, in deps. Savoie and Haute-Savoie. Part of the Lake of Geneva also is French. In the Pyrenees are the small lakes of Lanoux, Gaube, Oo, &c.; in the Jura, the lake of Nantua (348 ac.); in the Vosges the still smaller, but very beautiful, lakes of Gerardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer. The crowd of small lakes that stud the Dombes (dep. Ain) and the plains of the Sologne and Bresse in Central F. are now being rapidly drained. The only other lakes are the coast-lagoons (*étangs*) on the Bay of Biscay, S. of the Gironde and the Mediterranean; the former (Hourtin, Lacanau, Cazau, Parentis, Aureilhan) fresh water, those on the Mediterranean (W. half of the French coast, Leucate, Sigean, Thau, Valcarès, Berre) salt. (See a list of French lakes, with area and depth, in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1894, p. 259.)

The **climate** of F., like that of Europe generally, shows a decided fall of the winter temperatures from W. to E. and a gradual rise of the summer temperatures in the same direction. The Breton Penin. is especially characterised by its mild winters. The mean Jan. temperature at Brest is nearly as high as at Marseilles. Camellias are grown in the open air throughout Brittany. On the other hand, the northerly rise of the summer and autumn temperatures from W. to E. is illustrated by the gradual rise of the northern limit of vine cultivation, beginning near the mouth of the Loire and gradually rising eastwards to beyond the NE. angle of the country. The rfall. of the plains is mostly 20–30 in., except near the base of mountains. In the Rhone valley there is on the whole a gradual diminution in the summer rains from N. to S., the Mediterranean littoral being nearly rainless in that season. The following particulars will serve to illustrate roughly the climate of F.:—

Brest.		Nancy (725 ft.).
Mean temp.	Jan. 43.5°	34.7°
	July 64.1°	66.6°
Fahr.	yr. 53.1°	54.2°
Mean rfall.	28.4 in.	31 in.
Nantes.		**Lyons.**
Mean temp.	Jan. 39.9°	35.8°
	July 65.8°	70.8°
Fahr.	yr. 52.7°	52.9°
Mean rfall.	25.6 in.	(Macon.) 33.5 in.
La Grande Sauve (331 ft., near Bordeaux).		**Marseilles.**
Mean temp.	Jan. 39.4°	44.2°
	July 68.2°	72.0°
Fahr.	yr. 53.8°	57.5°
Mean rfall.	...	20.1 in.

For further illustrations of the climate of F., see **Amiens, Caen, Ste. Honorine-du-Fay, Lorient** (Armorican, or NW. maritime region); **Vendôme, Périgueux, La-Roche-sur-Yonne** (Girondine, or SW. region); **Paris, Orléans, Poitiers, Bourges** (Sequanian region, or region of the Seine basin and that of the middle Loire); **Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, Moulins, Limoges, Aurillac** (Central Highlands); **Nancy** (region of NE. plateaux); **Besançon, Lyons, Grenoble, Barcelonnette** (Rhodanian region, or inland region of the Rhone basin); **Avignon, Montpellier, Nice, Perpignan** (Mediterranean region). The **flora** of F., sharing as it does both in that of Central Europe and that of the Mediterranean, is remarkably rich. Its **fauna** still includes the wolf and the wild boar. In no country in Europe is **agriculture** more varied or on the whole more productive than in F. Though the ratio of the total surface of F. to that of the British Isles is only 1.751, the extent of corn-crops in F. has in recent years been more than 3½ times as great as in the United Kingdom. The wheat-crop of F. is next in amount to that of the United States among all the countries of the world for which statistics are obtainable. On the average of the ten years 1881–90, it was estimated to form nearly one-fourth of the whole wheat-crop of Europe; and in addition to wheat and other British crops, F. produces large quantities of maize (principally in deps. Landes, Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, Basses-Pyrénées, and Tarn), besides the less valuable rye and buckwheat. Besides corn-crops, F. produces all the ordinary British green-crops, potatoes and mangold, each covering more than twice as great an area as in the British Isles. The vine, the most valuable of all the French crops, still covers, notwithstanding the devastations of the phylloxera, an area as large as that occupied by wheat and barley together in the United Kingdom. In recent years it has been cultivated in all except nine deps. and the territory of Belfort. The

leading deps. in respect of quantity are Hérault, Gironde, Aude, Gard, Gers, Pyrénées-Orientales, Saône-et-Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, Maine-et-Loire, and Côte d'Or. In recent years the total production has been under 650 million gallons, as against upwards of 1100 million gallons on the average of the twenty years 1860–79. The deps. that have suffered most from the phylloxera are Charente-Inférieure (where the industry has been almost ruined), Hérault, Gironde, Loire-Inférieure, Rhône, and Saône-et-Loire. The average of sugar-beet (grown principally in deps. Aisne, Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Oise, Somme, and other northern deps.) greatly exceeds the British average of mangold; and large areas are occupied by olive-yards (chiefly in Bouches-du-Rhône, Corsica, Gard, and Alpes-Maritimes). Mulberries, for the rearing of silk-worms (chiefly in Gard, Vaucluse, Ardèche, and Drôme); colza (chiefly in Seine-Inférieure and Calvados); hemp (the fibre chiefly in Maine-et-Loire and Sarthe, the seed in Sarthe, Côtes du Nord, Dordogne, Maine-et-Loire, and Vienne); and flax (chiefly in Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Côtes du Nord, Manche, Gard, Gers, and Haute-Garonne), though the last-mentioned crop is smaller than that of Ireland. Tobacco is likewise a product of no little importance, though the total acreage occupied by it is less than half of that devoted to hops in England. It is grown chiefly in deps. Dordogne, Isère, Lot, and Lot-et-Garonne; hops most largely in Côte d'Or, Nord, and Meurthe-et-Moselle. Where French agriculture is inferior to British is in the amount of produce of crops common to both countries relatively to acreage. If an acre of wheat were as productive in France as in Britain, then the total wheat-crop of France would be at least 6½ times instead of little more than 3½ times that of the British Isles. A steady improvement in French agriculture is, however, shown by the fact that in every decennial period from 1821–30, when the average yield of wheat per acre was 13½ bushels, there has been a rise in the average down to 1881–5, when it amounted to 18 bushels.

The **mineral wealth** of France is greatly inferior to that of the United Kingdom, and the inferiority is most serious in the case of coal. The coal-fields, though small, and not very productive, are, however, scattered over different parts of the country, and the central region—that, accordingly, which is furthest from supplies of sea-borne coal—has the greatest number of centres of local supply. There are numerous coal-fields on the margin of the Central Plateau (except in the projection of this plateau to the W.), and a string of coal-fields across the plateau (by Commentry and the upper valley of the Dordogne) from Decize in the N. to Mauriac, near the foot of Mount Dore, in the S. The most productive coal-field is a continuation of that of Belgium, and the chief centre of production close beside Valenciennes. Next in productiveness are those on or near the eastern side of the highlands which border the basins of the Rhone and Saône on the W., round St. Etienne in the middle, round Creuzot further N., and at Alais in the S. The chief producing deps. are Pas-de-Calais, Nord, Loire, and Gard; next to these Allier and Aveyron. The great bulk of the iron ore produced in France is obtained from the basin of the Moselle in the extreme NE. of the country (deps. Meurthe-et-Moselle and Ardennes). The deps. next in importance under this head are Pyrénées-Orientales, Gard, Isère, Haute-Marne, and Saône-et-Loire (round Creuzot). Sea-salt is obtained from salt-pans on the Western Mediterranean coasts and on the coasts of the Bay of Biscay; rock-salt, near Nancy, in the NE. (dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle), to a smaller extent in deps. Doubs, Jura, Landes, Haute-Saône, Var, &c.

One consequence of the wide dispersal of the French coal-fields, is the fact that the localisation of the great French **manufacturing industries** is governed more by the position of local supplies of raw materials, and the conveniences for obtaining supplies from abroad, than is observable in other countries where the supply of fuel is more concentrated. The woollen industry is chiefly carried on in the N., where there are the principal supplies of native wool, and where supplies of foreign wool are most easily obtained from the R. Plate and from England by way of Dunkirk and Havre, as well as the Belgian port of Antwerp. The principal markets for wool in France in the order of importance are Roubaix, Tourcoing, Reims, Fourmies, and Amiens. Sedan, on the Meuse, in the NE., is another old manufacturing town engaged in the same industry, fostered by the sheep-pastures of Ardennes. Elbeuf, on the Seine above Rouen, and Louviers, a little to the SE., are noted for their woollen (as distinguished from worsted) cloths; and Troyes, on the Upper Seine, has long been noted as the chief seat of French hosiery. The silk manufactures still have their seat in the valley of the Rhone, where they first grew up in consequence of the introduction of the silk-worm. In the cotton industry the manufacturing towns of Normandy are pre-eminent, and above all Rouen. Further N. the chief cotton-market is St. Quentin, to the S. of Cambrai. In the E. cotton factories have been established at Sénones, St. Dié, Épinal, and other places W. of the Vosges, since the transference of the busy cotton-manufacturing district of Alsace to Germany in 1871. Creuzot is the town whose name is most associated with the making of machinery, locomotives, and other railway material, because these industries, in addition to the smelting of iron, are the great staples on the basis of which the town has grown into importance within the last fifty years; but such industries are also largely carried on at Paris, Lille, and other large towns. Limoges (*q.v.*), is noted for its porcelain and earthenware. Glass is made on the coal-fields of the N. and centre; paper at Angoulême in the W., and Annonay in the E.; watches at Besançon in the Jura. Classified according to the total amount of horse-power used in industral operations, the leading deps. are Nord, Seine, Pas-de-Calais, Seine-Inférieure, Loire, Saône-et-Loire, and Meurthe-et-Moselle. Those of Nord and Seine-Inférieure are far ahead of all the others in the amount of horse-power used in textile industries (Nord making use of more than twice as much as Seine-Inférieure); and Nord, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Saône-et-Loire, Loire, and Seine take the lead in metal industries. The rivers of France are much more important as **means of internal communication** than those of England. The Seine (with its tributaries, the Oise, Marne, Aube, and Yonne), the Loire, Dordogne and Garonne, and the Saône, the chief tributary of the Rhone, as well as minor rivers, flow through plains and valleys presenting few obstructions to navigation for the greater part of their course. The impetuous Rhone, though navigable from Lyons, has its course impeded by sandbanks and other obstructions. The importance of the navigation naturally afforded by the rivers is shown by the canal connections between the rivers in the E. and W. The Marne and Rhine Canal unites the Seine navigation to that of the Rhine, beginning at a point on the Marne about 300 m. above the mouth of the Seine. The Burgundy Canal, which connects the navigation of the Seine and Rhone by means of the Yonne and Saône, begins on the former river at a point about 275 m. above the mouth of the Seine, and ends on the latter rather more than 300 m. above the mouth of the Rhone. It crosses the Côte d'Or at the height of 1230 ft., and passes Dijon. The Canal du Centre connects the Loire about 400 m. from its mouth with a lower point on the Saône. The Rhone and Rhine Canal quits the Saône near the point of entrance of the Burgundy Canal, and enters the Rhine valley through the opening known as the Burgundy Gate, between the southern end of the Vosges and the western slopes of the Jura. The Canal du Midi connects the Garonne at Toulouse with the Mediterranean at Cette. All the rivers mentioned are navigable from the points where they are joined by canals, but in some cases the navigation is assisted by lateral canals below the points of junction. The most important of these lateral canals is that on the Garonne below Toulouse, 120 m. in length. On all these canals the navigation is of considerable importance, but the chief inland navigation in France is in the N., between the basins of the Seine, Somme, and Escaut (Scheldt), where the flatness of the surface has favoured canal construction, and where there is a large amount of heavy traffic. Under a law passed in 1879, empowering the state to acquire the canals, about seven-eighths of all the canals of France have become public property, and are now free from tolls. The project of connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean by a ship canal across F. has frequently been mooted. The most recent project of the kind laid before the French Chamber is one for a canal from Bordeaux to near Narbonne 376 m. long, 27 ft. deep, with twenty-two locks.

The principal **seaports** of France, in the order of their importance, are Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Rouen, St. Nazaire, Cette, Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais. **Foreign commerce.**—In recent years wine, grain and flour, raw wool, and raw silk have made up together about 30 per cent. of the value of the special **imports,** and among other leading imports have been timber, raw cotton, hides and skins, oil-seeds, coal, and living animals. Four articles have also made up about 30 per cent. of the value of the **exports** of native origin, namely, woollen and silk manufactures, wine, and raw and waste silk. Among others of importance are leather and leather wares, haberdashery, cheese and butter, raw wool, and cotton manufactures. The raw wool imported into France is mainly derived from South America, and is partly introduced through Belgium. That of Australian origin is mainly imported from the United Kingdom. Oil-seeds are a rapidly growing import from India and other tropical countries, including the French settlements in West Africa and Indo-China. The United Kingdom and Belgium supply most of the coal and coke imported into France, the United Kingdom having the advantage of sea-carriage, and Belgium that of canal and river communication with the chief manufacturing regions of northern F. The countries with which the foreign commerce of F. is mainly carried on, are the adjoining countries of Europe, the United Kingdom being first both in exports and imports. It receives more than a fourth in value of the whole exports. The U.S. usually ranks fourth or fifth among the countries supplying the imports. In the recent history of French commerce, the most striking fact is the rapid growth of the wine import (from Spain, Italy, Algeria, &c.).

The quantity of wine imported is now four times that exported, the value of the import more than two-thirds in excess of that of the export. The **monetary** system of F. is on a gold basis. The money of account is the franc, of the value of about 9½d., divided into 100 centimes. The standard coin is the 20-franc gold piece, nine-tenths fine, gross weight 99.563 grains troy, fine weight 89.607 grains. The same currency with the same names is in use in Belgium and Switzd., and the French franc is equal to the lira of Italy, the peseta of Spain, the drakhma of Greece, the dinar of Servia, the ley of Roumania, and the lew of Bulgaria; the peso of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, the boliviano of Bolivia, the sol of Peru, and the venezolano of Venezuela and Colombia are each equal to five francs. The **metric system,** the system of weights and measures first adopted in F., and now very widely adopted in other countries, is a decimal system, in which the names of different measures are derived from those of the units by means of the following prefixes:—

Deci-	= $\frac{1}{10}$	Deca-	= 10 times
Centi-	= $\frac{1}{100}$	Hect- or Hecto-	= 100 ,,
Milli-	= $\frac{1}{1000}$	Kilo-	= 1000 ,,

The unit of length is the *mètre*=39.37 in.=3.28 ft. (1 *kilomètre* =.6214 mile); the unit of area the *are* (one square mètre)= 1076.4 sq. ft.=.0247 acre (1 hectare, therefore,=2.47 acres, and 1 sq. kilomètre=247 acres=.3861 sq. m.); the unit of cubic measure the *stère*, or cubic mètre=61,028 cubic in.=35.317 cubic ft.; the unit of liquid measure the *litre* (1 cubic decimètre) =1.76 pint (1 hectolitre accordingly=22.0097 gallons, or 2.7512 bushels: hectolitres per hectare × 1.113=bushels per acre); the unit of weight the *gramme* (1 cubic centimètre at 4° C.)=15.432 grains=.035 oz.=.0022 lb. avoir. (1 hectogramme=3.5274 oz.; 1 kilogramme. or kilo.=2.2046 lbs.; 1 metric quintal=100 kilos. =220.5 lbs.; 1 metric ton=1000 kilos.=2204.6 lbs.=.984 English ton.

The **Government** of France is a republic, the third established in the country, dating from 1870, after the overthrow of Napoleon III. The executive is vested in the President, assisted by a responsible ministry. The legislative power is exercised conjointly by the Senate (300 elected for nine years, one-third retiring every three years) and the Chamber of Deputies (584, elected for four years). The deputies (one for each arr., or two if the population exceeds 100,000) are elected by universal suffrage, every citizen, twenty-one years of age, resident six months in the electoral dist., having a vote. Senators are elected indirectly by a body consisting of Deputies, Delegates from the Municipal Councils, Councillors-General, and District-Councillors. Deputies must be citizens over twenty-five, and Senators over forty years of age; both are paid. The President is elected for seven years by a Congress consisting of the united Chambers. The President and ministers may be impeached of high treason, in which case, as in all other cases of high treason, the Senate acts as a High Court of Justice. The 'Conseil d'Etat' is a consultative body, presided over by the Minister of Justice. F. is divided into 87 deps., each administered by a Prefect representing the Executive. The deps. are subdivided into electoral dists. or 'arrs.' (362), generally under a sub-prefect. There is a still further subdivision of the country into communes, in most of which the population is less than 1500. Each commune has a municipal council for the management of local affairs, under the direction of the Prefect. For judicial purposes the communes are grouped (or in the case of a few larger ones, subdivided) into cantons, in each of which is a Justice of the Peace. The arrs. and the deps. elect councils; these are mainly deliberative, with but little active authority.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from indirect taxes (62 per cent.); direct taxes (land, capitation, door and window taxes, and trade licences); post, telegraphs, and other state monopolies; income from state lands, railways, and a few other sources. **Military** service is compulsory. Every Frenchman between the ages of 20 and 45, not physically disabled, is liable to service during the whole period—three years in the Active Army and ten in its Reserve, six in the Territorial Army, and six in its Reserve. Soldiers in the active army who have attained a certain standard of efficiency may be granted indefinite furlough at the end of one year. The Navy is recruited by conscription and by voluntary enlistment. The 'Inscription Maritime' is a list of all seafaring men between 18 and 50 years of age. The conditions of service are similar to those in the army. Within certain limits as to numbers and fitness for the duties, young men not on the 'Inscription Maritime' are permitted to enter the navy instead of the army. The principal fortresses are:—NE., Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai, Belfort, Verdun, and Briançon; E., Lyon, Grenoble, Besançon; S., Toulon (also the chief naval station) and Perpignan on the Mediterranean, and Bayonne, on the Bay of Biscay, the two latter near the Spanish frontier; W., Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg on the English Channel. Paris is surrounded by extensive fortifications, and there are many other fortresses. F. is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division; for naval administration there are five 'divisions maritimes.' There is no state **religion** in F., the adherents of all sects being by law on an equal footing. Any sect numbering 100,000 may claim a grant. State allowances are made to Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and in Algeria to Mohammedans. At the census of 1881 Roman Catholics formed 78.5 per cent. of the population, Protestants 1.8 per cent., Jews and other creeds less than 1 per cent., the remainder being of no stated belief. Public **education** is under state control, and entirely secular. Ample provision is made for the instruction of all classes in free Primary Schools, Colleges, or 'Lycées,' and the 'Facultés de l'état' providing university education, as the term is understood outside of France. Primary instruction, either at school or at home, is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13, but those over 11 who have passed the necessary examinations may discontinue attendance. Private schools must be conducted by certified teachers. The whole educational system of France is regarded as constituting the university of France, which is under the direction of the minister of education, who bears in this capacity the title of *grand-maître de l'université.* The university is divided into 16 academies in France proper (besides one in Algeria), and the faculties have their chief seats in the capitals of these academies, namely, at Paris, Aix, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Lille, Grenoble, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse, Marseilles, and Chambéry. Each of the two last has combined 'facultés' for letters and science; Aix, letters only; the others have separate 'facultés' for letters and science. Protestant theology, law, and medicine have also their special 'facultés.' The crown of the whole system, under the minister of education, is the 'Institut de France,' comprising five academies, chief of which is the 'Academy of France.' At the census of April, 12, 1891, there were twelve **towns** (Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse, Nantes, St. Etienne, Rouen, Le Havre, Roubaix, and Reims) with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 21 with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and 24 with a population of from 30,000 to 50,000.

Historical Notes.—The SE. of ancient F., or *Gallia*, was made a Roman province in 121 B.C., and the remainder was conquered by Julius Cæsar in 58–50 B.C. In the fourth century, when the Roman Empire was falling to pieces, various Teutonic tribes poured into Gallia or Gaul, founding the Burgundian kingdom in the SE., and the kingdom of the Visigoths in the S., on both sides of the Pyrenees, with Toulouse as cap. The Franks, a confederation of Germanic tribes, established themselves in Northern Gallia and Germany, and were distinguished as the West and the East Franks; the former became the dominant people in Gallia, and eventually gave their name to the country. The history of modern F., however, begins in the 9th century after the breaking up of the great Western Empire, over which Charlemagne ruled. Louis, his successor in the empire, made his son Charles (the Bald) King of Neustria (the NW. part of modern F.), while Pepin, another son, reigned in Aquitaine. On the death of Pepin in 838 Aquitaine was annexed to Neustria, and here, according to Mr. Freeman, 'we have the first beginning of the kingdom of F.,' now called Karolingia, and entirely separated from Germany. By the treaty of Verdun, 843, still more territory was added. The eastern borderland, known as Lotharingia, a name still surviving in Lorraine, belonged alternately to the Frankish and to the German kingdoms, but subsequently became definitely attached to the latter. Karolingia thus fell short of modern F. towards the E., while on the NE. it included part of what is now Belgium, and in the S. the 'Spanish March.' Meanwhile the great fiefs had been growing up, and the country owning Frankish supremacy was split into a number of semi-independent states, chief of which were the duchy of Aquitaine, S. of the Loire; duchy of Gascony, between the Garonne and the Pyrenees; county of Toulouse, E. of Gascony; and the marches of Septimania and Barcelona, extending SE. as far as the Ebro. In the NW. was Brittany, E. the duchy of Burgundy, with its cap. Dijon, and the duchy of F., cap. Paris. The last-named state was the nucleus of modern F. To it belonged several fiefs, including Anjou and Champagne, and Normandy, granted to Rollo in 912. The kingdom of Burgundy (or Arles, as it was also called from its cap.), which arose anew out of the divisions of the ninth century, formed a separate state lying between the Saône, Rhone, and Alps. Burgundy split up into two parts, a northern and a southern, the former, sometimes called the 'Regnum Jurense,' comprised the territory N. of Lyon, and the latter, Provincia. The N. section again formed two states—the county Palatine (modern Franche-Comté) and Lesser Burgundy (W. Switzerland and N. Savoy). The Burgundian kingdom, after a separate existence of about 1½ centuries, was united to Germany, but from time to time portions were annexed by F., leaving only the part now forming the W. cantons of Switzerland. In the S., besides Provence, were a crowd of small states, including the dauphiny of Vienne, the principality of Orange, the counties of Venaissin and Nice, and several free cities. The election of Hugh Capet, duke

of the French, to the crown in 987, marks an epoch in the development of F. At this time the immediate possessions of the Crown consisted mainly of the later Isle of F. and the government of Orléans. Towards the end of the eleventh century, the small states of Gatinois and Bourges were annexed; Amiens and Vermandois, 1183; Valois, 1185; Artois, 1180–87. There had been a temporary union of Aquitaine with the crown of F. in 1137, when Louis VII. married the heiress of Guienne and Poitou; but by her subsequent marriage with Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II. of England, Aquitaine and its fiefs were joined to Maine, Anjou, and Normandy, the sovereignty of which was already united in the person of Henry, while Brittany was practically a dependency of Normandy. During the reign of John of England, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and Normandy were seized by F., 1202–3, and formally secured, as was also Poitou, by the treaty of 1258. Aquitaine and Gascony still remained to England. The territories forming the later prov. of Languedoc were annexed—Narbonne and other fiefs, 1229, the county of Toulouse, 1270; on the other hand, French claims over Rousillon and Barcelona were withdrawn. Blois and Chartres were annexed in 1234, and Perché in 1257. The marriage of Philip the Fair, 1284, with the heiress of Champagne united that county to the Crown, and with it, for a time, was acquired the sovereignty of Navarre. Navarre was surrendered by Philip of Valois in 1328. The Hundred Years' War between England and F. resulted in the acquisition of Aquitaine, 1451–53, six centuries after its first union with Neustria. The duchy of Burgundy, which had fallen to the Crown in 1361, and was shortly afterwards again separated, had been extending E., N., and NW. It included the counties of Charolois, Flanders, and Artois, and the imperial county of Burgundy, besides numerous fiefs in Germany and in the Low Countries. After the death of Charles the Bold, 1477, Louis XI. got possession of the duchy, while the counties just named became French fiefs. Flanders and Artois passed later under Spanish rule, and were entirely separated from F. in 1525. The only great fief still remaining was Brittany, but the marriage of Charles VIII. with the Duchess Anne in 1491 united it peaceably to the Crown, with which it was finally incorporated, 1532. The bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun were acquired in 1552. Calais was recovered from the English, 1557. Elsass was gained in 1648, as the result of the Thirty Years' War, and the French frontier extended to the Rhine. A temporary advance into the Low Countries in 1659, and still further in 1668, was checked by the treaty of Nimeguen, 1678. Franche-Comté was conquered in 1668, and Strassburg in 1681. By the treaties of Utrecht and The Barrier (1713 and 1715), a portion of Flanders and other important territories were obtained; the principality of Orange was incorporated, 1714, and Lorraine, 1766. The addition of Savoy and Nice in 1860, and the cession of Elsass (except Belfort) and part of Lorraine to Germany in 1871, constitute the principal changes which have been made in the map of F. during the present century. The temporary extension of French influence under the first Napoleon caused no permanent alteration in the limits of the country. For particulars of colonial expansion, see **France,** table, and under the headings of the various possessions. [Government, &c., and History, by **E. J. H.**]

France Lynch, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Bisley.**

Frances, post-tn., S. Australia, MacDonnell co., 180 m. SE. Adelaide, on the railway to Mount Gambier. P. < 1500.

Francés, Cape, W. Indies, the W. point of the Isle of Pines, in 21° 41′ N., 83° 12′ W.

Francescas, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. SW. Agen, arr. and 9 m. SE. Nérac. P. <2000.

Franceville, stn., French Congo Terr., on the Passao (r. bk. trib. Ogowe), in about 1° 35′ S., 13⅜° E., founded by Savorgnan de Brazza. Alt. 1245 ft. Also called **Port Villa.**

Franceville, vil., U.S., Colorado, El Paso co., 68 m. SSE. Denver; deposits of lignite. P. <1500.

Franche, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 1½ m. NW. and partly included in the parl. bor. of Kidderminster, P.O. See **Kidderminster.**

Franche-Comté, or **Upper Burgundy,** an old prov. in the E. of France, the cap. of which was Besançon, now divided into the deps. Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Jura. Anciently inhabited by the Sequani, it afterwards formed part of the duchy of Burgundy, passed with it to the house of Austria in 1477, was occupied by Louis XIV. in 1674, and definitely ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678.

Francia, Sierra de. See **Gata, Sierra de.**

Francis, isl., Pacific. See **Peru Island.**

Francistown, Canada. See **Exeter.**

Francis Joseph Glazier, New Zealand, on W. side of Southern Alps, N. of Mt. Cook, its head separated by Mt. de la Bêche from that of the Tasman Glacier.

Francis Joseph Land. See **Franz-Josef Land.**

Franco, El, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Castropol. P. <5000.

Francofonte, comm., Sicily, prov. and 26 m. WNW. Syracuse. P. 5600.

François, tn., W. Indies, on E. ct. of Martinique I. P. 5000.

Franconia (German *Franken*), an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. Chief cities, Nürnberg, Würzburg, and Ansbach. Since 1806 it has been divided between the grand-duchies of Baden and Hesse, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria. It gives name to three governments of the kingdom of Bavaria: *Upper, Middle,* and *Lower Franconia.* [**Bavaria.**]

Franconia, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 85 m. N. by W. Concord; has valuable iron-mines, and is a place of summer resort. Near is the **F. Notch,** in the White Mts., with noted gigantic profile of human face. P. <1500.

Franconian Jura. See **Jura, German.**

Franconville, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 10½ m. NW. by N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Franeker, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W. Leeuwarden, and on the Harlingen Leeuwarden Canal. Seat of a university from 1585 to 1811. Possesses the orrery made by Eise Eisinga in 1773–80, now the property of the state. P. 7200.

Frangy, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. St. Julien, on the Usses, 16 m. SW. Geneva. P. <2000.

Frankby, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 5 m. W. by S. Birkenhead, 2 m. E. West Kirby stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Franken (Unter, Mittel, and Lower—Lower, Middle, and Upper), the German name of Franconia.

Frankenau, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 21 m. NNE. Marburg. P. <2000.

Frankenberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the Zschopau, 8 m. NE. Chemnitz, with important manufactures of textiles, fancy articles, &c. P. (1871) 9700; (1890) 11,400.

Frankenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle F., 17 m. N. by E. Marburg. P. <3000.

Frankenburg, vil., Upper Austria, 28 m. NE. Salzburg. P. <2000.

Frankenhausen, tn., Ger., principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, cap. dist. F., on the Wipper, 27 m. N. Erfurt; has lignite mines and important rock-salt mines and salt-works. In the vicinity are the ruins of Kyffhäuser and Rothenburg, on the Kyffhäuser Mt. P. 5900.

Frankenmuth, vil., U.S., Michigaw, Saginaw co., on Cass R., 15 m. SE. East Saginaw. P. <1500.

Frankenstein, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle F., 37 m. S. by W. Breslau, 13 m. NE. by N. Glatz. P. 8100.

Frankenthal, tn., Ger., Bavaria, Palatinate of the Rhine, 7 m. S. by W. Worms; has manufactures of textiles and machinery, brass and bell foundries, &c. Tn. P. (1871) 8000; (1890) 12,900; comm. P. 13,000.

Frankenwald, or **Fränkischer Wald,** chain of mts., Ger., Bavaria, in the NE., between the basins of the Main and Saale, unites the Fichtelgebirge with the Thüringerwald (Thuringian Forest). Highest point the Döbraberg, 2610 ft.

Frankford, or **Cole's Creek,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Hastings, on R. Trent, 14 m. WNW. Belleville. P. <1500.

Frankford, tn., Ire., W. King's co., bar. Ballyboy, 9 m. NE. Parsonstown, 9 m. from Ferbane stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Frankford, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 18 m. from Westbury stn. P. <1500.

Frankford, vil., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., 11 m. WNW. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Frankfort (on the Main and Oder), Ger. See **Frankfurt.**

Frankfort, settlement, Orange Free State, on the Vilge R., about 175 m. NE. Bloemfontein, and 20 m. from the Vaal R.

Frankfort, city, U.S., Indiana, Clinton co., 40 m. NW. by N. Indianapolis. P. 5900.

Frankfort, city, U.S., Kansas, Marshall co., 60 m. NW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Frankfort, city, U.S., Kentucky, Franklin co., on both bks. of R. Kentucky, 62 m. above its mouth, and 50 m. E. Louisville. P. 7900.

Frankfort, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co., 15 m. S. Bangor. P. <1500.

Frankfort, vil., U.S., Michigan, Benzie co., on Lake Michigan, 140 m. NW. by W. Bay City. P. <1500.

Frankfort, vil., U.S., New York, Herkimer co., 50 m. E. Syracuse, and 8 m. SE. by E. Utica, on the Erie Canal. P. <3000.

Frankfort, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ross co., on the N. branch of Pain Creek, 42 m. S. by W. Columbus. P. <1500.

Frankfurt (am-Main), formerly a free city of Germany, now incorporated with Prussia, and forming the chief town of the govt. Wiesbaden, in the prov. Hesse-Nassau. It lies on both sides of the Main, which divides it into two unequal parts, the city proper being on the N., and its suburb, Sachsenhausen, with which it communicates by bridges, on the S. side. It is situated in 50° 6′ 43″ N., 8° 41′ 24″ E., 19 m. E. by N. of the influx of the Main into the Rhine at Mainz (Mayence). The town arose at a ford of the Main (whence the name, in the

eighth century, *Franconofurd*) where the banks of that river stood high enough to be free from liability to inundation, and soon became a place of importance, as the place where the routes from Franconia (N. Bavaria) by the upper Main valley, and from the NE. on both sides of the Vogelsberg, namely, from Thuringia by Fulda and the Kinzig valley on the E. side, and from the valleys of the Leine and upper Weser by Münden, Kassel, Giessen, and the valley of the Nidda on the W. side, between the Vogelsberg and the Taunus, converged on the valley of the Middle Rhine, along the N. of which valley the Main has now (since 1886) been canalised, so as to form a waterway for vessels of 1000 tons burden. A promenade round the city takes the place of the old fortifications. Principal edifices, the *Römer*, or old palace, in which the Emperors of Germany were elected (from 1356 onwards), and in which are portraits of all the German emperors from Kourad I. to Francis II.; the Thurn-und-Taxis palace, place of meeting of the former diet; the cathedral; an important technical school; two Jews' synagogues; the *Saalhof*, a modern imperial palace; the house of the Teutonic order in Sachsenhausen; the *Haus zum Braunfels*, or exchange; academy of painting, and the Senkenberg museum, with Rüppell's African collection. It has a college, medical institute, an important technical school, several learned, scientific, and literary institutions, including a geographical society. Formerly it was the principal seat of banking and exchange in Germany, and since this branch of business has been gradually transferred to Berlin, it has been constantly acquiring more importance as a centre of trade, especially in vegetable oils, hides, leather, coal, and metals. Principal manufactures, articles of fashion, printing-type, sewing-machines, soap, perfumes. Two large fairs are held here annually. Charlemagne held a council in F. in 793; it was fortified in 838 and 843, and erected into a free city in 1154. Goethe the poet was born here in 1749. Napoleon I. made it cap. of a grand-duchy, and it was incorporated with Prussia, Sept. 20, 1866. Alt. 300 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.6° F., Jan. 31.1°, July 66.6°. P. (1817) 41,500; (1871) 91,000; (1880) 137,000; (1890) 180,000; including Bockenheim, 198,000.

Frankfurt (an der Oder), tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on both sides of the Oder, 19 m. S. by W. Küstrin, cap. govt. F., 47 m. ESE. Berlin; important rly. centre; has manufactures of tobacco, potato-starch, earthenware, &c.; seat of a university from 1506 to 1811, when it was transferred to Breslau. P. (1816) 15,100; (1871) 43,200; (1880) 51,000; (1890) 55,400; comm. P. 55,700.

Fränkischer Wald, mts., Ger. See **Frankenwald.**

Frankley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, N. div., 7 m. SE. by S. Dudley 2 m. E. Hunnington stn. P.<250.

Franklin, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 54 m. NE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Franklin, riv., Canada, Keewatin, in about 54° 25′ N., 96½° W., part of the boat route to York Factory.

Franklin, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Lachlan, crossed in the W. by 145° E.

Franklin, tp., Tasmania, Kent co., 20 m. SW. by W. Hobart. P.<1500.

Franklin, co., Tasmania, S. of 42° S., crossed by 146° E., partly bounded on the W. by Macquarie Harbour.

Franklin, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, N. of 34° N.

Franklin, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 94° W., and traversed by the Arkansas R.

Franklin, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 19 m. N. by W. New London. P.<1500.

Franklin, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the E. by 85° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., Georgia, on E. frontier, and between 34° and 35° N.

Franklin, vil., U.S., Idaho, Oneida co., 178 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Franklin, settlement, U.S., Illinois, Sangamon co., 19 m. SW. Springfield.

Franklin, co., U.S., Illinois, intersected by 38° N. and 89° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., Indiana, on E. frontier, and N. of 39° N.

Franklin, city, U.S., Indiana, Johnson co., 21 m. S. by E. Indianapolis. P.<4000.

Franklin, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 43° N., and W. of 93° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., Kansas, in the E., S. of 39° N., E. of 96° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the N., E. of 85° W., S. of 38⅛° N.

Franklin, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Simpson co., 40 m. N. by E. Nashville (Tenn.). P.<3000.

Franklin, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the NE., crossed by 91½° W., and in the S. by 32° N.

Franklin, tn., U.S., Louisiana, cap. St. Mary par., on r. bk. of the Bayou Bœuf, 86 m. W. by S. New Orleans. P.<3000.

Franklin, co., U.S., Maine, in the W., crossed by 45° N.

Franklin, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on Frenchman's Bay, 30 m. SE. by E. Bangor. P.<1500.

Franklin, co., U.S., Massachusetts, on the N. frontier, traversed by the Connecticut R.

Franklin, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 20 m. NW. Taunton. P.<5000.

Franklin, vil., U.S., Michigan, Houghton co., 4 m. N. Hancock; has copper-mines. P.<1500.

Franklin, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SW., crossed in the W. by 91° W., N. of 31° N.

Franklin, co., U.S., Missouri, in the E., crossed by 91° W., and bounded on the N. by the Missouri.

Franklin, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the S. frontier, crossed by 99° W.

Franklin, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, co. and on the Merrimack R., 22 m. NNW. Concord. P.<5000.

Franklin, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., 7 m. S. Paterson. P.<1500.

Franklin, vil., U.S., New York, Delaware co., 65 m. SE. Syracuse. P.<1500.

Franklin, co., U.S., New York, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed in the extreme E. by 74° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the N., crossed in the S. by 36° N., W. of 78° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., Ohio, crossed by 40° N. and by 83° W. It contains Columbus, cap. of the state.

Franklin, vil., U.S., Ohio, Warren co., on Great Miami R., 33 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P.<3000.

Franklin, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Allegheny R., at the confluence of French Creek, 53 m. S. by E. Erie; has many petroleum wells near. P. 6200.

Franklin, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the S. frontier, crossed in the extreme SW. by 78° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the S. frontier, crossed by 86° W.

Franklin, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Williamson co., 20 m. SSW. Nashville. P.<3000.

Franklin, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., W. of 95° W., and crossed in the S. by 33° N.

Franklin, tn., U.S., Vermont, F. co. (bounded W. by Lake Champlain), 5 m. N. North Sheldon. P.<1500.

Franklin, co., U.S., Virginia, in the S., crossed by 37° N., and in the W. by 80° W.

Franklin, co., U.S., Washington, between 46° and 47° N., crossed by 119° W.

Franklin, settlement, U.S., Washington, King co., 55 m. ENE. Olympia.

Franklin Bay, Ger. New Guinea, in 4° 25′ S., 145° 20′ E.

Franklin Bay, inlet of Arctic Ocean, Canada, S. of 70° N., 124°–126° W.

Franklin Falls, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, on a trib. of Merrimack, 2 m. to the E. of Franklin.

Franklinford, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 24 m. NNE. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Franklin Inlet, Canada, Ontario, Georgian Bay, in 45° 27′–35′ N.

Franklin Island, with volcanoes in the Antarctic Ocean, in 76° 8′ S. and 168° 12′ E.

Franklin Islands, Australia, off the E. ct., in 17° 13′ S. and 146° 8′ E.

Franklin Lake, U.S., Nevada, Elko co., is shallow, and has no outlet.

Franklin Strait, N. of Brit. N. America, between Boothia Felix and Prince of Wales I.

Franklinville, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., 45 m. SE. by S. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Frankstadt, tn., Moravia, 25 m. NNW. Olmütz. P.<3000.

Frankstadt, tn., Moravia, 31 m. SSE. Troppau. P. 5800.

Frankston, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 25 m. SSE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Frankton, vil., Eng., Shropshire, 3 m. SW. Ellesmere, with a stn. on the Cambrian Rly.

Frankton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by W. Rugby, 1½ m. W. Birdingbury stn. P.<250.

Frankton Junction, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Waipa, 85 m. by rail SSE. Auckland. P.<1500.

Franktown, French Congo Terr. See **Makabana.**

Franktown, silver-mining vil., U.S., Nevada, Washoe co., 8 m. NNW. Carson City. P.<1500.

Frankville, settlement, W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the l. bk. of the Kwila, 152 m. N. by W. Boma, in about 3° 14′ S., 12° 50′ E.

Fransche Hock. See **French Hock.**

Fransham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. ESE. King's Lynn, with a stn. (**Fransham**) on the G. E. R., PM.O. (**Little F.**). Great F. P.<500; Little F. P.<250.

Franshetti, vil. and rly. stn., Algeria, 62 m. SE. Oran.

Frant, par., Eng., Sussex and Kent, Rye div., 2½ m. S. by E. Tunbridge Wells, 1½ m. W. of its stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 899r ac. P.<4000.

Franzendorf, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Reichenberg. P.<3000.

Franzensbad, vil., Austria, Bohemia, on river and 3 m. N.

by W. Eger, beautifully situated amongst richly wooded hills and mountains; has celebrated mineral baths, and nine springs. Alt. 1900 ft. P. <2000.

Franzensbrunn, vil., Austria, Bohemia, circle and 17 m. WSW. Elbogen; has celebrated bath establishments in connection with mineral springs strongly charged with carbonic acid, and mud strongly impregnated with iron. Both the waters and the mud are exported in large quantities.

Franz Josef Fjord, long inlet on the E. ct. of Greenland, in 73° 15′ N.; discovered by the second German N. polar expedition.

Franz Josef Glacier. See **Francis Joseph Glacier.**

Franz Josef Land, archipelago, Arctic Ocean, in 80°–83° N. and about 48°–66° E., discovered Aug. 31, 1873, by the Austrian navigators Payer and Weyprecht, and explored by them from March to May of the following year. Mean temp. (2 yrs.), yr. 4.6° F., Feb. –22°, July 35.2°. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1875, pp. 1, &c.; *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, pp. 129, &c., map, p. 192.

Frasca, Capo della, cape, Sardinia, in the W., in the S. of the Gulf of Oristano, in 39° 47′ N.

Frascati, tn., Italy, prov. and 12 m. SE. by E. Rome; has a cathedral. Here are the remains of *Tusculum*, the birthplace of Cato, and where Cicero, Lucullus, Mæcenas, and Marcus Brutus had villas; was destroyed by the Romans in 1191; is the seat of a bishop. Alt. 1055 ft. P. 7000.

Fraserburg, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. F., 70 m. NW. by W. Beaufort West; with sulphur springs. Alt. 4003 ft. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 6.10 in. P. <1500.

Fraserburgh, par. and tn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, NE. ct., on F. Bay, 15 m. NW. by N. Peterhead, terminus of a branch of the G. N. of S. R.; chief seat of the Scotch herring fishery; with three tidal harbours, two of which, the N. and S., have a depth of 18 ft. over entrance at ordinary spring tides, and 15 ft. at ordinary neap. The Balaclava Breakwater is available as quayage in calm weather for 700 ft. Depth at shore end 12 ft., sea-end 25 ft., ordinary spring tides. Market-day, Tu. Par. 8367 ac., P. 8400; tn. (including Broadsea) P. 7500.

Fraserburg Road, vil. and rly. stn., Cape Colony, dist. Prince Albert, 45 m. SW. by W. Beaufort West.

Fraserpet, tn., Brit. India, Coorg, 20 m. E. Merkára (cap. of Coorg), a pleasant retreat during rainy season. P. (1891) <2000.

Fraser River, Brit. Columbia, N. America, rises N. of Mount Brown, in the Rocky Mountains, flows NW. 190 m., then SW. 100 m., when it turns S. in 54° N., and flows through the centre of the colony 370 m. to Hope, when it turns W. and flows 80 m. to its mouth in the Gulf of Georgia, which separates Vancouver I. from the mainland. On the coastland at Yale the F. becomes a navigable river, and for 190 m. from its mouth it is traversed by small and powerful steam-vessels, which force their way up its rapid current. Above that it rushes through a deep cañon, on the sides of which space has been found only with difficulty for the line of the C. P. R., which accompanies the river from Lytton downwards. Its chief tributaries are, on the right, the Stuart R., the Chilcoaten R.; left, the Thompson R. Gold was discovered on the middle course of the F. in June 1856, and soon after on its tributary the Thompson R., and at Lake Shushwap. Length of course, 740 m. Area of basin, 138,000 sq. m.

Frasertown, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Wairoa co., 47 m. NE. Napier. P. <1500.

Fraserville, Canada. See **Rivière du Loup en Bas.**

Frasheri, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Ergeri, 70 m. SW. Monastir.

Frasnes-lez-Buissenal, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainault, in the NE., arr. Tournay. P. <4000.

Frassino, Italian, 'the ash tree.' See *Frêne.*

Frassinoro, comm., Italy, prov. Modena, circle Pavullo. P. <4000.

Frasslau, or **Braslovče,** vil., Austria, Styria, 31 m. NE. by E. Laibach. P. <2000.

Frasso Telesino, comm., Italy, prov. and 14 m. W. by N. Benevento. P. <5000.

Frat, riv. See **Euphrates.**

Fratelli, I., 'the brothers,' Italian name for three Algerian coast-rocks to the S. of Galita I.

Frating, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. ESE. Colchester, 1 m. NW. by N. Thorington stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. with Thorrington**) P. <750.

Fratta Maggiore, city, Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. Naples, cap. circle. P. 10,900.

Fratta Polesina, comm., Italy, prov. and 7 m. WSW. Rovigo. P. <4000.

Fratton, stn., Eng., Hampshire, included in the bor. of Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. and L. B. & S. C. Joint Rlys.

Frauenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Braunsberg, 18 m. NE. by N. Elbing, on the Frisches Haff. Close by is the cathedral of the bishopric of Ermeland, containing the tomb of the astronomer Copernicus (died 1543). P. <3000.

Frauendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Randow, prettily situated on the Oder, near Stettin, a pleasure resort for the people of Stettin. P. <3000.

Frauenfeld, tn., Switzd., Thurgau, 14½ m. WSW. Constance (Baden); has cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures. P. <4000.

Frauenkappelen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. W. Bern. P. <2000.

Frauenwörth, isl., Upper Bavaria, in Lake Chiem.

Fraulautern, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier (Trèves), circle and dist. Saarlouis; famous for the victory of the Swedes over the Saxons and Russians in 1706. P. <5000.

Fraureuth, market-tn., Ger., principality of Reuss-Greiz, 7½ m. NE. Greiz; wool spinning. P. <3000.

Fraustadt, tn., Prussia, cap. circle F., prov., govt. and 48 m. SSW. Posen, 13 m. NE. Glogau. P. 6900.

Fray Bentos, or **Independencia,** tn., Uruguay, on the R. Uruguay, in about 33° 8′ S., 62 m. S. by W. Paysandu, 172 m. NW. Montevideo, with manufactures of meat-extract. P. about 5000.

Frayles, Los. See **Frailes.**

Frazer Island. See **Great Sandy Island.**

Frazerpet, tn., Brit. India. See **Fraserpet.**

Freaghana, electoral div., Ire., Kilkenny, dist. Graigue.

Frechen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and circle Cologne, 22 m. SSW. Düsseldorf. P. <4000.

Freckenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, on R. Lark, Stowmarket div., 6 m. NE. Newmarket, and 1½ m. SE. Isleham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Freckleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 6½ m. W. Preston, on the N. shore of the estuary of the Ribble, 3 m. S. by E. Kirkham stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Fredensborg, a former Danish fort and settlement, on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Fredensborg, vil., Denmark, in the NE. of Seeland, prov. Frederiksborg, 9 m. WSW. Elsinore. P. <2000.

Frederica, vil., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 52 m. S. by E. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Fredericia, or **Fridericia,** tn. and fortress, Denmark, on the SE. ct. of Jutland, prov. Veile, 20 m. S. by W. Horsens; with 2000 ft. of quayage, and a depth of 18 ft. P. 10,000.

Frederick, city, U.S., Maryland, cap. F. co., 41 m. W. by N. Baltimore. P. (1880) 8700; (1890) 8200.

Frederick, co., U.S., Virginia, in the angle in the extreme N.

Fredericksburg, Canada. See **Delhi.**

Fredericksburg, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lebanon co., 27 m. ENE. Harrisburg, and 6 m. WNW. Lebanon. P. <1500.

Fredericksburg, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Gillespie co., 70 m. W. Austin. P. <2000.

Fredericksburg, city, U.S., Virginia, Spottsylvania co., on the S. bk. of the Rappahannock R., at head of tide-water 92 m. from its mouth, 48 m. SW. by S. Washington. A dam, just above the city, renders available the whole water-power of the river. F. has noted wheat-mills. P. <5000.

Frederick Sound, Alaska. See **Prince Frederick Sound.**

Frederickton, post-tn., New South Wales, Dudley co., 110 m. E. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Fredericktown, vil., U.S., Missouri, cap. Madison co., on Little St. Francis R., 30 m. S. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Fredericton, city and port of entry, Canada, cap. of New Brunswick, York co., on the riv. and 55 m. NW. by N. St. John, here about three-quarters of a mile wide, and navigable for vessels of 120 tons; has a university and cathedral. Mean temp., yr. 40.0° F., Jan. 11.4°, July 65.7°. P. (1881) 6200; (1891) 6500.

Frederik Hendrik, large isl., on the S. ct. of Dutch New Guinea, 8° S., 138° E.

Frederiksberg, comm., Denmark, a suburb on the W. of Copenhagen. P. 47,000.

Frederiksborg, comm., Denmark, in the NE. of Seeland, prov. F., 14½ m. WSW. Elsinore. P. 3000.

Frederikshaab, Danish settlement, on the W. ct. of S. Greenland, between Lichtenfels and Julianehaab. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1856–60), yr. 30.7° F., Jan. 15.6°, July 44.0°.

Frederikshald. See **Fredrikshald.**

Frederikshavn, tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. and cap. of Jutland, prov. Hjörring, 36 m. NE. Aalborg. The harbour is 21½ ft. deep at entrance at low water; has a ferry to Fredriksvärn in Norway, and is protected by the citadel **Fladstrand,** which formerly gave name to the town. P. <5000.

Frederiksoord, pauper colony, Netherlands, in the SW. of prov. Drenthe, and SE. of Friesland; founded in 1818.

Frederikssted, tn., Santa Cruz I., on the W. ct., Danish Antilles. P. <3000.

Frederikssund, fishing tn., Denmark, on the N. ct. of Seeland, prov. Frederiksborg, 22 m. NW. by W. Copenhagen. P. <2000.

Frederiksvärk, tn., Denmark, Seeland, in the NE. of the Roeskilde Fjord. P. <2000.

Fredonia, tn., Colombia, in S. of dep. Antioquia, SE. of Medellin. Rich deposits of coal worked. Alt. 6050 ft. P. (including dist.) 11,000.

Fredonia, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Wilson co., 103 m. S. Topeka, 30 m. W. Erie. P. <2000.

Fredonia, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., 38 m. SW. Buffalo. P.<4000.

Fredricksburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wayne co., 59 m. S. by W. Cleveland. Alt. 968 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Fredricktown, vil., U.S., Ohio, Knox co., 44 m. NE. by N. Columbus. P.<1500.

Fredriksborg, citadel, Sweden, on Vermdö I., 15 m. ENE. Stockholm, defending the entrance to its harbour.

Fredrikshald, maritime tn., Norway, prov. Smaalene, 38 m. ESE. Tönsberg, 57 m. SSE. Christiania, on a small river near the NE. angle of the Skager-rak; famous for its fortress of Fredriksteen, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed in 1718. Trade in timber and iron. Sugar-refining and tobacco manufactures. Harbour 14–62 ft. deep. P. 11,200.

Fredrikstad, tn., Norway, prov. Smaalene, on the S. ct., 20 m. WNW. Fredrikshald. Its harbour is 15–24 ft. deep. F. was formerly a fortress; has manufactures of nails. P. 12,300.

Fredriksvärn, vil. and fortress, Norway, SE. ct., 5 m. S. Laurvik, in 10° E. Ferry to Frederikshavn, Denmark. P.<2000.

Freeborn, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SE., on the S. frontier, W. of 93° W.

Freeburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Snyder co., 36 m. N. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Freeburgh, post-tn., Victoria, Delatite co., on Ovens R., 135 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Freeby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3½ m. E. by N. Melton Mowbray (*g.v.*), 1 m. WNW. Saxby stn. P.<250.

Freedom, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Beaver co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 19 m. NW. Allegheny. P.<1500.

Freefolk Manor, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 10 m. W. by S. Basingstoke, 1½ m. E. by S. Whitchurch stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Laverstoke.**

Freeford, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. SE. Lichfield. P.<250.

Freehay, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Cheadle par. P.<750.

Freehold, formerly **Monmouth Court House,** tn., U.S., New Jersey, cap. Monmouth co., 26 m. E. Trenton. Here the battle of Monmouth, between Washington and the English, took place, June 28, 1778. P.<3000.

Freeholders Quarter, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6½ m. NW. Morpeth. P.<250.

Freeland, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 5½ m. NW. Oxford. P.<250.

Freeland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 28 m. S. by W. Scranton, 14 m. S. Wilkesbarre. P.<2000.

Freeling, vil., S. Australia, Light co., 36 m. NNE. Adelaide, 8 m. SW. Kapunda. P.<1500.

Freels Cape, cape, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 49° 14′ N.

Freels Cape, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 53° 36′ W.

Freeman, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hutchinson co., 32 m. N. by W. Yankton. P.<1500.

Freemansburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., on Lehigh R., 36 m. NE. by E. Reading. P.<1500.

Freemantle, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. NW. Southampton. P. 6300; tn. (**Shirley and F.**) P. 15,900.

Freemount, vil., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 14½ m. NW. Mallow, 8 m. from Newmarket stn., P.O.

Freeport, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Stephenson co., 55 m. E. by S. Dubuque (Io.). P. (1880) 8500; (1890) 10,200.

Freeport, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, 20 m. NE. Portland by rail. P.<3000.

Freeport, vil., U.S., Ohio, Harrison co., on Stillwater Creek, 17 m. SW. Cadiz. P.<1500.

Freeport, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., on Allegheny R., 22 m. NE. Pittsburg. P.<2000.

Freestone, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 32° N., and crossed by 96° W., bounded on the E. by Trinity R.

Freethorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7½ m. W. by S. S. Yarmouth, 2 m. ENE. Cantley stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Reedham.**

Freetown, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 7½ m. S. by E. Taunton. P.<1500.

Freetown, or **St. George,** tn., W. Africa, cap. of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on the W. ct., in 8° 30′ N.; is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mountains. An important Protestant missionary station. It is built on a soil of red sandstone or clay containing much iron, and has a supply of pure water, but partly overlooks the unhealthy marsh known as Kroo Bay. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1875–83), yr. 81.8°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 125.80 in. P. (with dist.) 40,300.

Freewill, isl. See **Mapia.**

Fregatte, small isl., W. Indies, off the E. ct. of St. Barthélemy.

Fregenal de la Sierra, tn., Spain, prov. and 50 m. SSE. Badajoz; manufactures woollens, baize, flour, sombreros, &c. P. 8800.

Fregona, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Ceneda. P.<4000.

Frehel, cape, France, N. ct., dep. Côtes du Nord, to the NW. of St. Malo, with lighthouse, visible 23 m.

Frehill, islet, Ire., off W. ct. of the S. of Mayo, in 53° 39′ **N.** *Frei*, or *Frey*, German, 'free.'

Freiamt, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Freiburg. dist. Emmendingen; composed of several small vils. P.<3000.

Freiberg, or **Přibor,** vil., Austria, Moravia, 24 m. SSE. Troppau. P.<4000.

Freiberg, tn., Ger., Saxony, circle, govt., and 20 m. SW. by W. Dresden, 2 m. W. of the Mulde. It has a cathedral, is the seat of the administration of mines and foundries for the kingdom, and of a mining academy, with Werner's collection of minerals, and a library. The pupils work practically in the neighbouring mines. In the vicinity are silver, copper, lead, and cobalt mines. Extensive smelting works and foundries are seated at Halsbrücke, 3 m. distant. Manufactures gold and silver lace, artificial manures, pigments, leather wares, &c. P. (1871) 21,700; (1890) 29,000; including **Freibergsdorf,** 31,300.

Freiburg (**im Breisgau**), Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 24½ m. E. by S. Colmar (Alsace-Lorraine), on the Dreisam, at the foot of the Black Forest, and the mouth of a valley which leads up to the Höllenthal (*q.v.*); cap. circle F. Has a noble Gothic cathedral, with a spire 380 ft. high; a university, with valuable collections, and noted as a school of Roman Catholic theology; a school of forestry; manufactures of chicory, tobacco, and soap, tanning, bell-founding, &c. Alt. 1000 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.6° F., Jan. 32.6°, July 67.6°. P. (1871) 24,700; (1880) 36,400; (1890) 47,400; comm. P. 48,900.

Freiburg, comm., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 35 m. NE. by E. Bremerhaven, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Elbe. P.<3000.

Freiburg (**an der Unstrut**), tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Unstrut, 3 m. S. Rossbach, 21 m. SSW. Halle. P.<4000.

Freiburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 36 m. SW. by W. Breslau, 7 m. W. by N. Schweidnitz. P. 8500.

Freiburg, cant., Switzd., bounded E. by the cant. Bern, S. and W. by Vaud, and NW. by the Lake of Neuchâtel, which separates it from the cant. of that name; it includes also three detached pieces, situated in the cant Vaud. Surface hilly in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps; culminating points, the Dent de Brenlaire 7723 ft.; Dent de Folligran, 7716 ft.; Mont Moleson, 4584 ft. above the sea. Principal rivers, the Sarine and the Broie. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this cant. Climate mild in the N. and on the Lake of Neuchâtel. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in the N., and cattle-rearing in the S. dists. Corn is grown barely sufficient for home consumption, and dairy husbandry is well conducted. The breeds of horses and cattle are valuable. Timber and peat are important products. It manufactures straw hats, which, with cheese and timber, form the chief exports. The inhabitants are mostly of Gallic descent, and French is the prevalent language in the towns, but German is spoken in the NE. Chief towns, Freiburg, Romont, and Bulle. Area, 644 sq. m. P. (1888) 110,832, mostly Roman Catholics.

Freiburg, French **Fribourg,** tn., Switzd., cap. cant. F., 17 m. SW. by W. Bern, on both banks of the Saane (Sarine), the opposite sides of which are connected by a beautiful wire suspension-bridge. The river affords water-power, which is utilised in the manufacture of ice, sewing-machines, agricultural implements, &c. Seat of the Bishop of Lausanne. German prevails in the lower town, French in the upper. Alt. 1750–2075 ft. P. (comm.) 12,200.

Freienwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 33 m. E. Stettin. P.<3000.

Freienwalde an der Oder, tn., Prussia, Brandenburg, 30 m. NE. by E. Berlin; has alum and lignite mines. P. 7100.

Freilassing, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the SE. frontier, 3 m. NW. Salzburg. P.<2000.

Freimersdorf, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and circle Cologne. P.<4000.

Freinsheim, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Palatinate of the Rhine, 22 m. NE. Landau. P.<3000.

Freirina, tn., Chile, prov. Atacama, 90 m. SSW. Copiapó, at the mouth of the Huasco, cap. dep. F.; founded 1753. P.<3000.

Freisenbruch, vil., Ger., Prussia, govt. Arnsberg, dist. Steele, with coal-mine. P.<3000.

Freising, or **Freysing,** tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the l. bk. of the Isar, 20 m. NNE. Munich; has manufactures of agricultural implements, earthenware, &c. Seat of a prince-bishop from the time of Ferdinand II. to 1802. P. 9500.

Freistadt, tn., Upper Austria, 19 m. NE. by N. Linz. P.<4000.

Freistadt, or **Frysztat,** tn., Austria, Silesia, 29 m. E. by S. Troppau, and 8 m. NW. by N. Teschen; near are important coal-mines, and the saline bath of Roy Darkau. P.<3000.

Freistadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 23 m. W. by N. Glogau. P.<4000.

Freistadt, comm., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 39 m. S. by W. Elbing. P.<3000.

Freistadtl (German, in Hungarian **Galgócz**), tn., Hungary, prov. Neutra, 75 m. SE. Brünn. P. 7200.

Freistett, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Offenburg; river port on the Rhine. P.<3000.

Freiston (frēs'ton), or **Frieston,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 3 m. ENE. Boston, P.O.; 4406 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**F. with Butterwick**) P.<1500.

Freites, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 197 m. ESE. Carácas.

Freiwaldau, tn., Austria, Silesia, 37 m. NW. by W. Troppau; near it is the hydropathic establishment of Gräfenberg, erected by Priesnitz, the founder of hydropathy. Alt. 1440 ft. P. (**F. with Gräfenberg**)<4000.

Freiwaldau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 20 m. N. by E. Görlitz; manufs. of china, earthenware, &c. P.<3000.

Fréjus, seapt. tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 16 m. SW. by W. Cannes; seat of a bishop, and contains Roman remains; has factories for pickling anchovies and sardines. P.<3000.

Frelighsburg, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 45 m. SE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Fremantle, tn., W. Australia, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the Swan R., co. and in 32° 3′ S., 10 m. SW. Perth, with which it is in daily communication by river steamers; chief port of the colony; harbour only an open roadstead, but improvements contemplated. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1880–85), yr. 63.2° F., Jan. 73.4°, July 55.0°. P. 5600.

Fremington, par. and small port, Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. W. by S. Barnstaple, on the estuary of the Tawe and the L. & SW. R. The tidal harbour (depth 18 ft. high water, dry at low water) has 450 f. of quayage. P.O. 6135 ac. P.<1500.

Fremington, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 8 m. W. Richmond, 4½ m. N. Redmire stn.

Fremona, ruined Portuguese fortress and (Jesuit) convent near Adua, Abyssinia.

Fremont, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed in the E. by 105° W., N. of 38° N.

Fremont, vil., U.S., Indiana, Steuben co., 7 m. W. by S. of NE. corner of state. P.<1500.

Fremont, co., U.S., Iowa, in the extreme SW.

Fremont, vil., U.S., Michigan, Newaygo co., 32 m. SW. Big Rapids. P.<1500.

Fremont, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Dodge co., on the l. bk. of Platte R., 30 m. WNW. Omaha. P. 6700.

Fremont, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. co. and on Sandusky R., 30 m. SE. Toledo. Alt. 632 ft. (R.R.). P. 7100.

Fremont Peak, mt., U.S., Wyoming, F. co., 140 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the state. Alt. 13,570 ft.

Fremont's Basin. See **Great Basin,** U.S.

Frenchay, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 4 m. NE. Bristol, P.O. P.<1500.

French Broad, riv., U.S. It rises in the NW. of N. Carolina, in the Blue Ridge Mts., flows N. then NW. and enters Tennessee, through which it flows W. to the Holston, which it joins on the l. bk. 4 m. E. Knoxville; navigable for boats of 15 tons to Dandridge.

French Congo Territory, one of the most promising colonies in Africa. It comprises the countries N. of the Lower Congo, the southern boundary line running from Loëma on the coast to Manyanga on the Congo, and from there along the right banks of the Congo and Ubangi. On the N. and W. it borders the German Kamerun possessions, the boundary running from the mouth of the Campo due E. to the Ngoko and Sango rivs., thence to the intersection of 4° N. lat. and 15° E. long., and then along the last-named meridian to 8° 30′ N. lat. (Kunde French). From there the boundary-line runs to Bifara on the Mayo Kebbi, and along the 10th degree of N. lat. to the point where it meets the Shari, and finally along this river to Lake Chad. A considerable portion of these territories is still entirely unexplored, but the known parts belong to the richest regions of tropical Africa. Palm-oil is already a very important article of export; other products are gums, resins, dye-woods, caoutchouc, cotton, cinnamon, cocoa, pepper, tobacco, and coffee. It is expected that several of these will become of great importance in the near future. The chief drawback is the climate, which is unhealthy for Europeans. The principal French settlements in the interior are Franceville, Madiville, and Bue (all on the Ogowe), Diele (on the Alima), Stefanieville (on the Niadi), and Brazzaville (on the Congo). A number of other stations are situated on the Kwilu. Places of importance on the coast are Libreville (on the Gabun), Mayumba Bay, Loango, and Pointe Noire. The French possessions date back to 1845, when there was a small French settlement on the Gabun. In 1862 this was extended to Cape Lopez; but all efforts to penetrate into the interior were unsuccessful until Savorgnan de Brazza, in 1878, succeeded in crossing the watershed between Congo and Ogowe. In 1880 he reached the Congo. To his efforts the establishment of the present French Congo Territory is almost solely due. [**H. G. S.**]

French Creek, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NW. It rises in the extreme NE. of Erie co., and flows SW. then SE. to the Allegheny, which it joins on the r. bk. at Franklin, in about 41° 27′ N.

French Drove, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the G. N. and G. E. Joint Rly., 8 m. W. Wisbech.

Frenchfort, tnld., Ire., co. and 6 m. E. by N. Galway, bar. Dunkellin. P.<250.

French Hook, Dutch **Fransche Hoek,** vil., Cape Colony, Paarl dist., 35 m. E. Cape Town, in vine-growing valley. P.<1500.

Frenchman's Bay, bay, U.S., Maine, in the SE. of Hancock co., its mouth just to the W. of 68° W.

Frenchmoor, par., Eng., Hampshire, 7 m. NW. Romsey. P.<250.

Frenchpark, tn., Ire., NW. co. and 18¼ m. NNW. Roscommon, bar. F., 8 m. from Boyle stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

French Pass, strait, New Zealand. See **D'Urville Island.**

French River, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows W. into the NE. of Georgian Bay after a course estimated at 60 m.

French River, Canada, joins the Abbitibbi R. a little above its confluence with the Moose R., Ontario.

French Shore. See **Newfoundland.**

Frenchtown, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Hunterdon co., on the Delaware, 32 m. NW. Trenton by rail. P.<1500.

Frenchville, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co. P.<3000.

French West Africa, vast territories in the western Sudan and western Sahara, the French sphere of influence comprising the Upper Senegal regions and the Upper and Middle Niger regions (including Kong and surrounding dists.), and also (by Anglo-French agreement of Aug. 5, 1890) the extensive Sahara territories S. of Algeria, and N. of a line from Say on the Middle Niger to Barrua on Lake Chad. To these we have to add the French possessions bordering the Atlantic S. of Cape Blanco, viz., Senegal, Rivières du Sud, Ivory and Gold Coast possession, and Dahome. According to Villault de Bellefond, an official of the French East India Company, who had been struck with the traces of French settlements on the W. ct. of Africa during a voyage in 1666, and published on account of them (*Relation des Côtes d'Afrique appelées Guinée;* Paris, 1669), a series of voyages to the coast of Guinea were made on behalf of merchants of Dieppe from 1364 onwards, and in 1383 those merchants founded a settlement there, which they called La Mine, since known by the Portuguese name of Elmina. Villault relates that at the time of his visit, when the place was in the hands of the Dutch, the arms of France were still to be seen on a church then in use. After the abandonment of the settlements of this date no others were founded by the French till the close of the 17th century, when they occupied a few West African coast places, and at the end of the last century, when Mungo Park opened up the interior, Gorée and St. Louis were the principal French settlements; but no efforts were made till the middle of the present century to extend the French sphere of influence to the Niger. Since that time much has been done, with the results above given. Total area estimated at 1,550,000 sq. m. Total P. estimated at 3,000,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Frenda, vil., Algeria, prov. and 105 m. SE. by E. Oran, arr. Mascara, in a healthy, well-watered, and fertile dist. Numerous pre-Roman and Roman remains near. Alt. 3470. P.<2000.

Frêne, French; *Frassino,* Italian; *Fresno,* Spanish, 'the ash tree.'

Frensham, par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 4 m. S. by E. Farnham, PMT.O.; 8807 ac. P.<3000.

Frenze, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 19 m. SSW. Norwich, 1½ m. E. Diss. P.<250.

Freretown, or **Kisauni,** vil., Brit. E. Africa, on the E. side of an inlet bounding Mombasa I. on the E., 2 m. NNE. Mombasa, headquarters of the Church Missionary Society in Brit. E. Africa.

Freshfield, stn., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 6 m. SSW. Southport, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Freshford, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 3 m. SSE. Bath, on the G. W. R.; has freestone. PMT.O. P.<750.

Freshford, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. and 8 m. NW. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 5 m. from Ballyragget, PMT.O. Par. P.<1000; tn. P.<750.

Freshwater, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 9½ m. W. Newport, on Isle of Wight Central Rly., PMT.O., and PMT.O. at **F. Bay** (or **Gate**), vil., 1½ m. SSE.; par. 4836 ac. P.<3500.

Freshwater Bay, Newfoundland, a long inlet in the W. of Bonavista Bay.

Freshwater Bay, on the S. ct. of New Guinea, in 146° E.

Freshwater Bay, Wales, on the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, to the S. of Milford Haven.

Freshwater Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 9 m. SW. Geelong. P.<1500.

Fresnay-sur-Sarthe, or **F. C. Vicomte,** tn., France, dep. and on Sarthe, arr. Mamers, 11 m. SSW. Alençon. P.<3000.

Fresnes, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. NNE. Valenciennes; coal mined since 1720; manufactures of woollens, glass, &c. P.<5000.

Fresnes en Woëvre, tn., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Verdun-sur-Meuse, 13 m. ESE. Verdun. P.<2000.

Fresnillo, tn., Mexico, state and 35 m. NW. Zacatecas, at

the foot of the Cerro de Proaño, which abounds in silver. P. 15,000.

Fresno, Spanish, 'the ash tree.' See *Frêne.*

Fresno City, city, U.S., California, F. co., 163 m. ESE. San Francisco. Mean temp. (13 yrs.), yr. 65.4° F., Jan. 47.6°, July 84.7°; rfall., yr. 9.02 in., May–Sept. 0.56 in. P. (1880) 1200; (1890) 10,800. See **California.**

Fresnoy-le-Grand, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. St. Quentin. P. <4000.

Fressingfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 21 m. WSW. Lowestoft, PMT.O.; 4618 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**F. with Withersdale**) P. <1500.

Freston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., near S. bk. of the Orwell, 3½ m. S. Ipswich, P.O. P. <500.

Freswick, vil., Scot., Caithness, 10½ m. N. Wick, on **F. Bay,** P.O.

Fretherne with Saul, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., on the l. bk. of the R. Severn, 9 m. SW. by W. Gloucester. P. <1000.

Fréthun, comm., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne, 3 m. SSW. Calais. P. <2000.

Frette, La, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, on the Seine, 11 m. NW. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Frettenham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. N. by E. Norwich, 2 m. SW. Coltishall stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. with Stanninghall**) P. <500.

Fretum Herculeum. See **Gibraltar, Strait of.**

Freuchie, or **Fruchie,** vil., Scot., E. Fife, 2 m. E. by S. Falkland, 1 m. N. Falkland Road stn.; has a linen factory. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Freude, Ger., 'joy.'

Freudenburg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 15 m. SSW. Trèves. P. <2000.

Freudenstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 29 m. W. by S. Tübingen; has woollen manufactures; royal iron and steel works near. P. 5700.

Freudenthal, tn., Austria, Silesia, 20 m. W. by N. Troppau; important textile industry, manufacture of machinery, &c. Alt. 1800 ft. P. 7800.

Frévent, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. St. Pol, on the Canche, 22 m. W. Arras, 9 m. NNW. Doullens; has manufactures of linen and woollen goods, and iron-works. P. <4000.

Frewsburg, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., on Conewango R., 58 m. S. by W. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Frey, Ger., 'free.' See *Frei.*

Freyburg, Ger. See **Freiburg.**

Freycinet Estuary, bay, W. Australia, in the SW. of Sharks Bay, named after one of the commanders of a French exploring expedition that visited these coasts in 1801.

Freynestown, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 5 m. N. Baltinglass. P. <250.

Freyr, vil., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Dinant; has a remarkable stalactite cave.

Freysing. See **Freising.**

Freystadt, tn., W. Prussia. See **Freistadt.**

Freystrop, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SSE. Haverfordwest. P. <500.

Friar Islet, small isl., Ire., off W. coast co. Galway.

Friar Mere, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 11½ m. WSW. Huddersfield, 4 m. NE. by E. Oldham, 1 m. NNW. Delph stn. P. <3000.

Friars Point, vil., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Coahoma co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 65 m. SW. by S. Memphis (Tennessee). P. <1500.

Friaul, Italy. See **Friuli.**

Fribourg, Switzd. See **Freiburg.**

Frick, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 8 m. N. by W. Aarau; the Frickthal, of which F. is the cap., is a valley of about 100 sq. m. in extent, with a pop. of 20,000, mostly Roman Catholics, partly employed in cotton spinning. P. of vil. <2000.

Frickley, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 7 m. WNW. Doncaster, 1 m. E. of its stn. on the Swinton and Knottingley Joint Rly. Eccles. par. (**F. with Clayton**) P. <500. See **Clayton.**

Friday Bridge, eccles par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 3 m. S. Wisbech, 2½ m. NE. by E. Coldham stn., P.O. P. <750.

Friday Harbor, vil., U.S., Washington, cap. San Juan co., 15 m. E. by N. Victoria (V.I.). P. <1500.

Friday Island, Brit. New Guinea, in Thursday Sound, crossed by 10° 35′ S., 147° E.

Fridaythorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18 m. E. by N. York, 2 m. SW. Sledmere and Timber stn., P.O. P. <500.

Fridd Gate, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Corris Rly., 10 m. S. by E. Dolgelly.

Fride, in place names *Fried*, or *Friede*, from old German, *Vride*, 'a hedge.'

Fridericia. See **Fredericia.**

Friedau, or **Ormož,** vil., Austria, Styria, on the l. bk. of the Drave, 41 m. N. by E. Agram. P. <2000.

Friedberg, market-tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the Moldau, 26 m. SW. by S. Budweis. P. <2000.

Friedberg, vil., Austria, Styria, 27 m. SSW. Wiener Neustadt. Alt. 1970 ft. P. <2000.

Friedberg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, cap. circle F., 10 m. NE. Homburg, 17 m. N. by E. Frankfurt; manufactures of artificial manure, photographic chemicals, &c. P. 5300.

Friedberg bei Augsburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 4 m. E. by S. Augsburg. P. <3000.

Friedeberg, tn., Austria, Silesia, 45 m. NW. by W. Troppau. P. <2000.

Friedeberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle F., 44 m. ENE. Küstrin; woollen manufactures. P. 5900.

Friedeberg (am Queis), tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Liegnitz, circle Löwenberg, dist. Hirschberg. Alt. 1050 ft. P. <3000.

Friedeck, or **Frýdek,** tn., Austria, Silesia, 27 m. SE. Troppau; has manufactures of cotton, iron, and steel. P. 7400.

Friedenau, vil., Prussia, prov. Potsdam, dist. Berlin. P. <5000.

Friedenshütte. See **Beuthen,** Upper Silesia.

Friedensville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., 6 m. S. Bethlehem; with noted zinc-mines. P. <1500.

Friedland, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. N. by E. Reichenberg; seat of an extensive woollen industry; on a steep basaltic rock is the castle formerly owned by Wallenstein. P. <5000.

Friedland, tn., Austria, Moravia, 32 m. SE. Troppau. P. <3000.

Friedland, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 30 m. NE. by N. Neu-Strelitz. P. 5600.

Friedland, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the l. bk. of the Alle, 28 m. SE. Königsberg. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, June 14, 1807. Gives name to a circle, the seat of administration of which is, however, at Domnau. P. <3000.

Friedland, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 20 m. SW. by S. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Friedland, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 50 m. SW. Breslau, 15 M. ENE. Trautenau (Bohemia). P. <3000.

Friedland, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 39 m. NW. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Friedland, Märkisch-, and **Preussisch-,** tns., Prussia. See **Märkisch-Friedland** and **Preussisch-Friedland.**

Friedland an der Mohra, vil., Austria, Moravia, dist. Römerstadt; has large iron-works. P. <2000.

Friedrichroda, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, in the Thuringian Forest, 8 m. SW. Gotha. P. <4000.

Friedrichsberg, colony, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, dist. Berlin. P. 19,600.

Freidrichsfelde, comm., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 4 m. ESE. Berlin. P. <4000.

Friedrichsgraben, riv., Prussia. See **Pregel.**

Friedrichsgrün, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Wildenfels. P. <3000.

Friedrichshafen, formerly **Buchhorn,** tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the E. shore of Lake Constance, 13½ m. E. Constance; is a royal summer residence and a watering-place. Alt. 1336 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.6° F., Jan. 30.4°, July 65.5°. P. <4000.

Friedrichshagen, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Niederbarnim. P. 7900.

Friedrichshall, salt-mine, Ger., principality of Saxe-Meiningen, 9 m. W. by S. Koburg, worked since 1152; yields Glauber and potash salts.

Friedrichshof, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 93 m. SSE. Königsberg, close to the frontier of Poland. P. <3000.

Friedrichstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Eider, 20 m. SW. by W. Schleswig. P. <3000.

Friedrichstadt (Lettish **Jauna-Ielgawa**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. Courland, 72 m. E. of Mitau, near l. bk. of Düna. P. 6800.

Friedrichsthal, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 37 m. SE. by S. Trèves; has coal-mines and manufactures of glass. P. <4000.

Friedrichswalde, post-tn., S. Australia, Light co., 55 m. NNE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Friedrich-Wilhelms Bad, watering-place, Prussia, on Rügen I., near Lauterbach and Putbus.

Friedrich-Wilhelms Graben, canal, Prussia, govt. Frankfurt, circle Lebus, joins the Spree and the Oder.

Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, natural harb. in Astrolabe Bay, in the E. of New Guinea, in 5° 15′ S., formed by Schering Penin., and protected by two or three isls. at the mouth; the principal seat of activity of the German New Guinea Co. On Beliao, one of the islands, an hospital for whites has been erected.

Friedsburg, vil., Canada. See **Sarepta.**

Friend, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Saline co., 18 m. W. Crete by rail. P. <1500.

Friendly Islands. See **Tonga Islands.**

Friendship, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., 61 m. SE. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Friern Barnet, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 3 m. SE. by S. Barnet, close to Woodside Park stn. on the G. N. R. P. 9200.

Friesach, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 22 m. N. by E. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Friesack, tn., Prussia, prov. and 22 m. N. Brandenburg, on the Kleiner Rhin, at the point where it is joined by the F. (drainage) Canal. P. <4000.

Friesche Gat, channel, Holland, between the isls. of Ameland and Schiermonnikoog, prov. Friesland.

Friesenheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Offenburg, 2½ m. N. Lahr. P. <3000.

Friesenheim, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Palatinate of the Rhine, 15 m. N. Spires (Speier). P. <5000.

Friesland, prov. of the Netherlands, on the NE. side of the Zuider Zee (*q.v.*), having landwards the provs. Groningen, Drenthe, and Overijssel. Surface flat, and being in great part below or near the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Much of it consists of sandy heaths, but in the N. and W., where there is a rich soil, formerly sea-bottom, stretching inland to Dokkum, Leeuwarden, and Sneek, are some pasture lands, where live stock are reared. Lakes are numerous (Tjeuke Meer, Sloter Meer, De Fluessen, with the Heeger Meer, Sneeker Meer, &c.). Peat forms the principal fuel in use. Woollens and fine linen fabrics, sailcloth, tiles, &c., are manufactured. The chief exports are cattle and dairy produce. It is subdivided into three arrs.; principal towns, Leeuwarden, the capital, Heerenveen, and Sneek, with Harlingen, Franeker, and Dokkum. Area, 3320 sq. m. P. (1889) 335,558. See **Netherlands,** table.

Friesthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 10 m. NE. Lincoln, 1 m. WNW. Wickenby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. with Snarford**) P. <250.

Frieston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Freiston.**

Frieth, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, 8 m. SW. Wycombe. See **Hambledon.**

Friezeland, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Rochdale par., with a stn. (**Friezland**) on L. & NW. R. P. <2500.

Frigate Island, W. Indies, belonging to the Grenadine group, to the S. of Carriacou.

Frigate Isle, Indian Ocean, the most easterly of the Seychelles, in 4° 32′ S. and 56° E., 2½ m. long, 550 ft. high; inhabited.

Frigento, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 18 m. ESE. Benevento. P. <4000.

Frigiliana, tn., Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Malaga, near the Mediterranean. P. <4000.

Frilford, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3½ m. W. Abingdon. P. <250.

Frilsham, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6 m. NE. Newbury, 2 m. E. Hermitage stn. P. <250.

Frimley, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Guildford, on the L. & SW. R., PM.O., and PT.O. (**F. Green**); 7674 ac. P. <5300.

Frindsbury, par., Eng., Kent, 1 m. NNE. and included in the parl. bor. of Rochester, close to Rochester and Strood stn. P. 5100.

Fring, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 12 m. NE. King's Lynn, 2½ m. SE. Sedgeford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. with Shernborne**) P. <500.

Fringford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 6½ m. WSW. Buckingham, 3½ m. N. Marsh Gibbon and Poundon stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Frinstead, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 8 m. E. Maidstone, 3 m. NNE. Harrietsham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Frinton, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the E. ct., 9½ m. S. by W. Harwich, with stn. (**F.-on-Sea**) on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <250.

Frintrop, vil., Prussia, prov. Düsseldorf, dist. Borbeck. P. <4000.

Frio, capes, Africa, Brazil. See **Cabo Frio.**

Frio, co., U.S., Texas, in the S., crossed in the N. by 29° N., and in the E. by 99° W.

Friockheim (frī′ok-ĕm, or frī′kĕm), vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 6½ m. NNW. Arbroath, on the Arbroath and Forfar Rly.; has bleachworks, wood-turneries (producing chiefly mill-bobbins) and stone quarries. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Friol, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and dist. Lugo. P. 8600.

Frisanco, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Maniago. P. <4000.

Frisby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8 m. E. by S. Leicester. P. <250.

Frisby on the Wreak, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. W. by S. Melton Mowbray, on the Wreak, and with stn. (**F.**) on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Frische Haff, Das (′*The Freshwater Haven*′), lagoon of Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, between 54° 15′ and 54° 45′ N., 19° 15′ and 20° 25′ E., separated from the Baltic by the **Frische-Nehrung,** a tongue of land 38 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and at the NE. extremity of which, at Pillau, it communicates with the Baltic by a channel ½ m. across. Length of the Haff, SW. to NE., 57 m.; average breadth, 5 m. Depth in no place more than 12 ft. It receives the Pregel and Passarge Rivers, and two arms of the Vistula, at its delta.

Frisco, a popular colloquial name of San Francisco, U.S.

Frisco, vil., U.S., Utah, Beaver co., 105 m. NNE. from the SW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Friskney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 11½ m. NE. Boston, 3 m. SW. Wainfleet stn., PMT.O.; 6844 ac. P. <1500.

Friskney Flat, sandbank, Eng., on the SE. ct. of Lincolnshire.

Friston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 19 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, and 3 m. SE. Saxmundham Junc., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**F. with Snape**) P. <1500.

Friston, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4 m. W. Eastbourne. P. <250. See **Dean, East.**

Fritchley, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, Middle div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Matlock, 2 m. ESE. Whatstandwell Bridge stn., P.O.

Fritham, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 11½ m. SE. by S. Salisbury, 5½ m. ESE. Breamore stn., P.O.

Frith, in proper names. See *Fiord.*

Frith, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Wrenbury.**

Frith, vil., Eng., Durham. See **Forest and Frith.**

Frith Bank, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, 3 m. NNW. Boston, included in the parl. bor. of Boston.

Frithelstock, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 5 m. S. Bideford, 1½ m. W. by S. Torrington stn. P. <500.

Friths, The, uninhabited par., Eng., Lincolnshire, parts of Holland, Boston union.

Frithville, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 5 m. N. and included in the parl. bor. of Boston, 2½ m. W. Sibsey stn.; 4191 ac. P. 750. See **Carrington.**

Frittenden, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 10½ m. S. by E. Maidstone, 2½ m. SW. Headcorn stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Fritton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10 m. S. Norwich, 3½ m. E. Forncett stn., P.O. P. <250.

Fritton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Lowestoft div., on the Waveney, 6 m. SW. Yarmouth, close to St. Olaves stn. 1½ m. from the stn. is the lake ('broad') called **F. Decoy.** See **Broads.** P. <500.

Fritwell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 8 m. SE. by S. Banbury, 2½ m. SSE. Aynho stn., P.O. P. <750.

Fritzlar, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle F., 16 m. SW. Kassel. P. <4000.

Friuli, in Ger. **Friaul,** a former prov. of Venetia, bounded W. by the Livenza, and a spur of the Carnian Alps, now forming the Italian prov. of Udine, along with the circle of Portogruaro (prov. Venice).

Frizinghall (fraiz′ing-hawl), vil. and stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Bradford, on the M. R.

Frizington, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 4½ m. E. by S. Whitehaven, on the L. & NW. R.; has iron ore (red hematite) mines. PMT.O. Tn. (**Arlecdon and F.**) P. 5600.

Frobisher Bay, Brit. N. America, between Hudson Strait and Cumberland Bay, in 62°–64° N. and 65°–73° W.; length, 240 m.; mean breadth, 20 m.; its shores are abrupt, rugged, and mountainous.

Frocester (fros′ter), par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 7½ m. N. by E. Wotton under Edge, on the M. R., P.O. P. <250.

Frodesley (frodz′li), par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7½ m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. ESE. Dorrington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Frodingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. SE. Goole, with a stn. (**F. and Scunthorpe**) on the M. S. & L. R.; has iron ore mines and blast-furnaces. PM.O. P. <1500.

Frodingham, North, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15½ m. N. Hull, 4 m. E. Hutton Cranswick stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Frodingham, South, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 2 m. SW. by W. Withernsea stn. P. <250.

Frodsham, market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8½ m. SW. Warrington, and 3 m. SSW. Runcorn, on the L. & NW. R.; has salt-works, stone-quarries, and manufactures of cotton. PMT.O., and PT.O. (**F. Bridge**). P. (par. **F. Lordship**) <2000; P. (par. **F. Township**) <3500; eccles. par. (**F. with Manley**) P. 5100.

Froges, comm., France, dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble, between Grenoble and Chambéry, with aluminium works. P. <2000.

Froggatt, par., Eng., Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 5½ m. NE. Bakewell. P. <250.

Froghall, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, on the R. Churnet, and N. Staffordshire Rly., 6½ m. SE. Leek; has coal. P.O.

Frogmore, vil., Eng., Devonshire, 2 m. SE. Kingsbridge, PMT.O.

Frogmore, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, 2 m. SE. Hemel Hempstead, with a stn. (**Park Street and F.**) on the L. & NW. R. Here is the tomb of the Prince Consort. PMT.O. (**F. End**). P. <1500.

Frogmore, old copper-mining tp., New South Wales, Monteagle co., 140 m. WSW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Frognal, stn., London. See **Finchley Road.**

Fro Havet. See **Fro Islands.**

Frohburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 20 m. SSE. Leipzig. P. <3000.

Frohnhausen, Prussia, Rhine Prov. See **Altendorf.**

Frölen, an isl. group, Norway, off the W. ct., to the W. of the entrance to the Trondhjem Fjord.

Frøl Fjord, Norway. See **Nordfjord.**

Fro Islands, in Norwegian **Froëerne,** group of small isls., Norway, prov. S. Trondhjem, crossed by 64° N. **F. Havet,** a channel between these islands and the mainland.

Froissy, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Clermont, 11 m. NE. by N. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Froland, comm., Norway, prov. (amt) Nedenaes; has large iron-works. P. <3000.

Frome, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire. It rises in the W. of the co., and flows SE. and E. past Dorchester into Poole Harbour, at Wareham.

Frome, riv., Eng., Herefordshire, rises near the border of Worcestershire, flows past Bromyard S. and SW. for 20 m. to the Lugg, near its confluence with the Wye.

Frome, riv., Eng., Somerset, rises near Bruton, flows N. past the town F., and joins the Avon between Bradford and Bath, after a course of 20 m.

Frome, riv., Eng., Gloucestershire, rises a little to the S. of Cheltenham, flows S. then W. past Stroud into the Severn, 7½ m. SW. Gloucester. Its valley is one of the principal seats of the manufacture of W. of England cloth, and contains numerous dye-works, the water of the river being peculiarly well adapted for use in dyeing, especially in scarlet.

Frome, formerly **F. Selwood,** market-tn. and par. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Eng., Somerset, F. div., 11 m. S. by E. Bath; has manufactures of cards for dressing woollen-cloth, broad-cloth, and other fine woollens; has stn. on the G. W. R. Alt. 342 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 42.2 in. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 7614 ac., P. 11,500; tn. P. 9600; parl. div. P. 53,600.

Frome, co., S. Australia, crossed by 33° S. and 138° E.

Frome Billet, Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Stafford, West.**

Fromentine, strait, France, between the W. ct. of the dep. Vendée and Noirmoutier I.

Frome St. Quintin, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Dorchester, 1½ m. S. Evershot stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. St. Quintin with Evershot and Melbury Bubb**) P. <750.

Frome Vauchurch, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the F., 7 m. NW. by W. Dorchester, close to Maiden Newton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**F. Vauchurch with Batcombe**) P. <500.

Frome Whitfield, Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Dorchester.**

Frongoch, eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, with stn. on the G. W. R., 20 m. E. Portmadoc, 3 m. NW. Bala, P.O. P. <750.

Fronsac, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the r. bk. of the Dordogne, 15 m. ENE. Bordeaux, arr. and 2 m. WNW. Libourne. P. <2000.

Fronteira, tn., Portugal, dist. and 21 m. SW. Portalegre, on the l. bk. of the Zatas. P. <3000.

Frontenac, co., Canada, Ontario, stretching 75 m. NNW. from the upper part of the Lake of the Thousand Islands.

Frontenac, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Goodhue co., on Lake Pepin, opposite Maiden Rock (Wis.), 19 m. by rail NW. Wabasha; favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Frontenay-Rohan-Rohan, tn., France, dep. Deux Sèvres, arr. and 6 m. SW. Niort. P. <4000.

Frontera, seapt., Mexico, Tabasco, near the mouth of the Usumacinta, 230 m. E. by S. Vera Cruz.

Frontier, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 40½° N., and in the extreme E. by 100° W.

Frontignan, anct. *Forum-Domitii*, 'forum of Domitius', tn., France, dep. Hérault, on the S. ct. (Etang de Vic), 5 m. NE. Cette, arr. and 14 m. SW. Montpellier; its vineyards almost destroyed by the phylloxera. P. <3000.

Fronton, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Toulouse, 12 m. S. by E. Montauban. P. <2000.

Front Range, range of mts., U.S., Colorado, in the N., between Larimer co. and Grand co., in front (to the NE.) of the Middle Park, between 40° 15′ and 40° 30′ N., 105° 40′ and 106° W.; has Long's Peak (above 14,000 ft.) at its SE. end.

Front Royal, vil., U.S., Virginia, cap. Warren co., on the S. fork of the Shenandoah R., 61 m. W. Washington (D. C.). Alt. 495 ft. and 546 ft. (both R.R.). P. <1500.

Froëerne, small isls., Norway. See **Fro Islands.**

Frose, vil., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 20 m. NNW. Eisleben, 2½ m. ENE. Quedlinburg. P. <3000.

Frosinone, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 32 m. NNW. Gaeta, cap. dist. F. P. 10,700.

Frösö, isl., Sweden, in Stor Lake, prov. (län) Jemtland, joined to the town of Östersund by a bridge.

Frosolone, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 11½ m. WNW. Campobasso, 56 m. W. by N. Foggia. P. 6000.

Frostburg, tn., U.S., Maryland, Allegany co., 30 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. Alt. 1920 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Frostenden, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 9 m. SW. by S. Lowestoft, 4½ m. ESE. Brampton stn. P. <500.

Frosterley, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the l. bk. of the Wear, 12 m. WNW. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; has lead ore mines and lead smelting works. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Frouard, comm., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the l. bk. of Moselle, arr. and 5 m. NW. by N. Nancy. P. <4000.

Froward, or **Punta de Santa Agueda,** the most S. point of the mainland of S. America, in 53° 53′ 43″ S. and 71° 16′ 30″ W. See **Forward, Cape.**

Frowlesworth, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9½ m. N. Rugby, 2 m. NNW. Ullesthorpe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Froxfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3 m. WNW. Petersfield stn., 14½ m. E. by S. Winchester, P.O.; 4909 ac. P. <750.

Froxfield, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 14 m. SE. Swindon, 3 m. W. Hungerford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Froyle, or **Upper Froyle,** par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield, 9½ m. SW. by W. Aldershot, 2½ m. W. Bentley stn. P. <750.

Froyle, Lower, P.O., 1 m. N. Upper Froyle.

Frozen Strait, Brit. N. America, between Southampton I. and Melville Penin., in 63° 40′ N. and 84½° W.; average breadth, 15 m.

Fruchie, Scot., E. Fife. See **Freuchie.**

Fruges, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Montreuil, 17 m. SSW. St. Omer. P. <3000.

Fruin Water, small riv., Scot., Dumbartonshire, flows SE. then E. into the lower end of Loch Lomond.

Fruit-Hill, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 11 m. SW. by W. Coleraine.

Fruitport, vil., U.S., Michigan, Muskegon co., on Spring Lake, 6 m. NE. Grand Haven; has a mineral spring, and is a favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Frutigen, comm., Switzd., cant. and 27 m. SSE. Bern, in F. valley. Alt. 2600–2715 ft. P. <5000.

Frýdek, tn., Austria. See **Friedeck.**

Fryeburg, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., on Saco R., 49 m. NW. Portland by rail; summer resort near the White Mts. P. <1500.

Fryern Barnet. See **Friern Barnet.**

Fryerning, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6 m. SW. Chelmsford, 1 m. NW. Ingatestone (*q.v.*) stn. P. <750.

Fryerstown, telegraph stn., Victoria, Talbot co., 27 m. S. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Frysztat, tn., Austria. See **Freistadt.**

Fryton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 16 m. NNE. York, 1 m. WSW. Slingsby stn. P. <250.

Fu, or *Foo*, Chinese, 'provincial city.'

Fua, tn., Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Rosetta arm of the Nile, opposite the junc. of the Mahmudiye Canal, 37 m. E. Alexandria; has several state factories. P. 9900.

Fuan, tn., China. See **Fungan.**

Fubine, comm., Italy, prov. and 9 m. WNW. Alessandria. P. <4000.

Fuca, strait. See **Juan de Fuca.**

Fucecchio, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the Arno, prov. and 21 m. W. by S. Florence. P. 11,000.

Fuchou, or **Fuchau,** tn., China, Fokien. See **Foochow.**

Fuchou, tn., China, Süchwan, on the r. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, and the l. bk. of the Wu-kiang, 53 m. E. by N. Chung-king, an important seat of trade, the Wu valley and those of its tributaries affording the means of communication with provs. Kweichou and Hunan.

Fuchou, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 75 m. S. by W. Newchwang, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Liautung.

Fuchou, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, 128 m. S. by E. Kiukiang; important seat of trade in native paper.

Fucino, or **Celano,** former lake, Italy, Abruzzi, prov. Aquila, 35 m. SW. Chieti, 60.9 sq. m. in extent, drained and rendered fit for cultivation by Prince Torlonia in 1854–76. The value of the produce yielded by the area is now from £150,000 to £200,000 annually, against less than £3000 yielded by the former lake.

Fuda, or **Fuday,** small isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the Sound of Barra (57° 2′–3′ N.), separated by the **Sound of F.** from the N. penins. of Barra. P. 7.

Fudhlis, a restless and warlike tribe in the S. of Arabia, on the coast, to the NE. of Aden.

Fuego, Spanish, *fogo*, Portuguese, *fuoco*, Italian, *feu*, French, 'fire,' from Latin *focus*.

Fuego, Volcano de ('Fire Volcano'), mt., Central America, Guatemala, 20 m. W. the Volcano d'Agua; has frequent eruptions. Alt. 13,000 ft.

Fuegos, one of the Philippine Is., Asiatic Archipelago, 30 m. N. Mindanao, in 9° 12′ N., 123° 40′ E.; 20 m. long, and 6 m. broad; so called from having a volcanic peak in its centre.

Fuencaliente, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 40 m. NW. by W. Linares, 40 m. SE. Almaden; has sulphur-springs and mines of argentiferous galena. P. <2000.

Fuengirola, fortified tn., on the S. ct. of Spain, prov. and 17 m. SW. Malaga. P. <5000.

Fuensalida, tn., Spain, prov. and 16 m. NW. Toledo. P. 3100.

Fuen-Santa, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, 58 m. S. Cuenca. P. <4000.

Fuente, Spanish, 'a fountain' or 'well.' See *Fonte.*

Fuente Alamo, comm., Spain, prov. and 18 m. S. Murcia. P. 8900.

Fuente de Cántos, tn., Spain, prov. and 54 m. SE. by S. Badajoz; has woollen factories. P. 7600.

Fuente del Maestre, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. SE. Badajoz. P. 6500.

Fuente, La, vil., Morocco. See **Fonti.**

Fuente la Higuera, tn., Spain, prov. Valencia, 43 m. NW. Alicante. P. <4000.

Fuentelapeña, tn., Spain, prov. and 29 m. SW. Zamora. P. <3000.

Fuente Ovejuna, comm., Spain, prov. and 45 m. NW. Córdoba; has mines of argentiferous galena. P. 8700.

Fuente Palmera, comm., Spain, prov. Córdoba, dist. Posadas. P. <4000.

Fuenterrabia, or **Fontarabia,** French **Fontarabie,** fortress, Spain, prov. Guipúzcoa, at the mouth of the R. Bidassoa on the French frontier, 9 m. E. by N. San Sebastian; unsuccessfully attacked by the French under the Duke of Berg in 1638. P. <5000. See *Fonte.*

Fuentesaúco, comm., Spain, prov. Zamora, 21 m. NE. by N. Salamanca. Alt. 2750 ft. P. <4000.

Fuentes de Andalucía, tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. E. Seville. P. 7200.

Fuentes de León, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Fregenal de la Sierra. P. <5000.

Fuentes de Nava (or **De Don Bermudo**), tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Palencia. P. <3000.

Fuentes de Oñoro, tn., Spain, prov. Salamanca, 16 m. SW. Ciudad Rodrigo. The scene (1811) of several engagements between the English and French. P. <2000.

Fuentidueña de Tajo, comm., Spain, prov. Madrid, on the r. bk. of the Tagus, 21 m. ENE. Aranjuez. P. <2000.

Fuerte, small isl., S. America, off the NW. ct. of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, 86 m. SSW. Cartagena, to the SW. of the mouth of the Morrosquillo Bay, in 9° 9′ N.

Fuerte, tn., Mexico, Sinaloa, 170 m. SW. Chihuahua, on the Rio de F., which flows SW. into the Gulf of California. P. 3000.

Fuerte, Rio de, riv., Mexico, Sinaloa, which enters the Gulf of California, in 25° 50′ N., after a W. course of about 108 m. P. 3000.

Fuerte de Andalgalá, tn., Argentine Republic, Catamarca, 82 m. SW. by W. Tucuman; with important silver-mines.

Fuerte Ventura, or **Forteventura,** one of the Canary Is., in the E. of the Archipelago, separated from Lanzarote in the N. by the channel of Bocaina; NW. point in 28° 42′ N., 14° 1′ W.; cap. Betancuria, near W. coast.

Fuerty, par., Ire., W. co. and 3 m. W. by S. Roscommon, bar. N. Athlone, P.O.; 13,476 ac. P. <2000.

Fuga, one of the Philippine Is., Babuyanes group, 25 m. N. Luzon, in 19° N., 121° 20′ E.

Fugglestone St. Peter, par., Eng., Wiltshire, near Wilton, P. <1500; eccles. par. (**F. with Bemerton**) P. <1500.

Fughâa, tn., Tripoli, Fezzan, 190 m. NE. Murzuk. Alt. 5180 ft.

Fuglö, one of the Faroe Is., 25 m. E. Strömö.

Fuglö, group of isls., Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 50 m. NE. Tromsö, in 70° 18′ N., 20° 40′ E.; dangerous to shipping.

Fugnan, tn., Eastern China. See **Fungan.**

Fuhkien, prov., China. See **Fokien.**

Fuhlsbüttel, vil., Ger., belonging to and near the town of Hamburg, on the r. bk. of the Alster. P. <3000.

Fühnen, or **Fünen,** isl. See **Fyen.**

Fu-ho, riv., China, Kwangsi. See **Tan-kiang.**

Fuhr, 'a way' or 'passage.' See *Fahr.*

Fuh-shan, China. See **Fachan.**

Fujino-yama, or **Fuji-yama,** less properly **Fusino-yama,** or **Fusi-yama,** with Chinese termination **Fuji-san,** the highest mountain in Japan, 60 m. SW. Tokyo, from which it is visible, a remarkably regular snow-capt volcanic cone; last eruption in 1707, but found to be giving out steam in 1880. Alt. variously estimated. According to Milne (*Trans. Seismological Society, Japan,* IX. p. 73), the most probable alt. is between 12,400 and 12,450 ft., the mean, between which has been adopted by Naumann. Rein's, alt. (*b.*) is equivalent to 12,285 ft.

Fujisawa, tn., Japan, prov. Sagami (SW. of Tokyo). P. 6600.

Fu-kiang, riv., China, Süchwan, flows SE. into the Kialing-kiang, which it joins in 30° 3′ N., 106° 40′ E. at Ho-chou; navigable.

Fukien, prov., China. See **Fokien.**

Fukua Jebel. See **Jebel Fukua.**

Fukue, tn., Japan, on the small island of Goto, 65 m. W. Nagasaki.

Fukui, tn., Japan, near the NW. ct. of Honshiu, 86 m. NNE. Kyoto. P. 39,200.

Fukuoka, tn. and rly. stn., Japan, Honshiu, prov. (*kuni*) Mutsu, 50 m. SE. by S. Aomori. P. <3000.

Fukuoka, tn. and rly. stn., Japan, Kiushiu, 65 m. NNE. Nagasaki, cap. of F. *ken.* P. (end of 1887) 53,800.

Fukushima, tn. and rly stn., Japan, prov. (*kuni*) Oshima, cap. *ken* F., Honshiu, 85 m. E. Niigata. P. 9700.

Fukuyama, tn. and rly. stn., Japan, on the S. ct. of Honshiu, 112 m. W. by S. Kobe. P. 14,700.

Fukuyama, Matsmai, or **Matsumai,** seapt., Japan, Yezo, on Tsugaru Strait, 35 m. SW. by W. Hakodate. P. (1887) 11,400.

Fukwok, isl., in the Gulf of Siam, near its E. ct., in 104° E., just N. of 10° N.; high and wooded. Length, 34 m.; greatest breadth, 16 m.

Fuladugu, dist., French W. Africa, to the S. of the Gambia, between about 14° and 15° W.; the original country of the Fulah, or Fulbe, nation.

Fuladugu, region, French W. Africa, between about 9° and 10° W. and 12° 40′–13½° N.

Fulah, or **Fulbe,** people, Africa. See **Fellata.**

Fulbeck ('dirty stream,' from Anglo-Saxon, *ful,* 'dirty'), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 9½ m E. by S. Newark, 1 m. N. Caythorpe stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Fulbourn, par., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 4½ m. ESE. Cambridge, with stn. (**Fulbourne**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 5263 ac. P. <2000.

Fulbrook, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 12 m. W. by S. Woodstock, 5 m. NNW. Bampton stn. P. <500. See **Burford.**

Fulbrook, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 4 m. NE. Stratford-on-Avon. P. <250.

Fulda, riv., Ger., one of the headwaters of the Weser, rises in the Rhöngebirge, flows on the whole N. through the E. of Hesse-Nassau, E. of the Vogelsgebirge, then passing Fulda, Hersfeld, and finally Kassel, uniting with the Werra at Münden; total length, 110 m.

Fulda, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle F., on R. Fulda, 45 m. E. Giessen; an early seat of culture, important in the Christianising of Germany. Long the seat of an abbey immediately dependent on the empire; since 1752 seat of a bishop. P. (1871) 9500; (1890) 13,100.

Fuldera, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 26 m. E. by N. St. Moritz, in the Münster-thal. P. <2000.

Fulfen, par., Eng., Staffordshire, near Lichfield. P. <250.

Fulford, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6 m. SE. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. S. by W. Blyth Bridge stn. P. <750.

Fulford, S. suburb of the city of York, Eng., partly included within the city, PMT.O. Eccles. par. (**F. St. Oswald**) P. <5000. See also **Gate Fulford** and **Water Fulford.**

Fulham, par., Eng., London co., F. div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 5 m. SW. by W. St. Paul's, London, with stns. (**Putney Bridge** and **Parson's Green**) on the Metropolitan District Rly. The palace of F., a residence of the Bishops of London since the time of Henry VII., is surrounded by beautiful grounds and encircled by a moat communicating with the Thames. The par. now forms a parl. bor. P. 91,600.

Fulham, post-tn., S. Australia, a W. suburb of Adelaide. P. <1500.

Fuligno. See **Foligno.**

Fulin, tn., China, Süchwan, to the N. of the Tatu-ho, 120 m. SW. by S. Chengtu-fu, situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains. Alt. 2150 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 334.

Fullarton, eccles. par., Scot., Ayrshire, Dundonald par. P. <5000.

Fullarton, suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <1500.

Fullarton, tn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 3½ m. E. by S. Glasgow, 1 m. NW. Carmyle stn. P. <750. See **Tollcross.**

Fullaway, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 4 m. NE. Devizes. P. <250.

Fullerton, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Test, 9 m. NW. Winchester, with a stn. (**F. Junction**) on the L. & SW. R.

Fullerton, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Nance co., on the Loup R., 103 m. W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Fulletby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 9 m. S. by W. Louth, 3½ m. NE. Horncastle stn. P. <250.

Full Sutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 9½ m. E. by N. York, 1½ m. N. Fangfoss stn., P.O. P. <250.

Fullwood, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SW. Sheffield, P.O. P. <2000.

Fully, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3 m. NE. by N. Martigny. P. <2000.

Fulmer, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 5½ m. NNE. Windsor, 3 m. WNW. Uxbridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

Fulmodestone (ful'mo-ston), par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 4 m. E. Fakenham, 23 m. E. by N. King's Lynn, P.O. P. <500.

Fulneck, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. E. Bradford, P.O.

Fulnek, tn., Austria, on the N. frontier of Moravia, 16 m. S. Troppau. P. <4000.

Fulnetby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, parts of Lindsey, 3 m. NW. Wragby. P. <250. See **Rand.**

Fülöpszállás, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pitis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Kiskun felsö. P. <5000.

Fulshaw, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6 m. NW. Macclesfield, PM.O. P. <1500.

Fulstone, urban sanitary dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Holmfirth, comprising most of the civil par. of Foolstone. P. <2000.

Fulstow, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., and 6 m. N. Louth, 1½ m. NE. by E. Ludborough stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Fulton, co., U.S., Arkansas, on N. frontier, crossed by 92° W.

Fulton, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Hempstead co., on the Red R., 124 m. SW. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Fulton, co., U.S. Georgia, crossed by 34° N., and between 84° and 85° W.

Fulton, city, U.S., Illinois, Whiteside co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 50 m. SE. by S. Dubuque (Io.). P. <3000.

Fulton, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 40° N., and crossed in E. by 90° W.

Fulton, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed by 41° N., and in extreme E. by 86° W.

Fulton, tn., U.S., Kentucky, F. co., 47 m. SW. Paducah by rail. P. <2000.

Fulton, city, U.S., Missouri, Callaway co., 22 m. NE. by N. Jefferson City. P. <5000.

Fulton, co., U.S., New York, in the E., W. of 74° W., crossed in the S. by 43° N.

Fulton, vil., U.S., New York, Oswego co., 11 m. SSE. Oswego, on the Oswego Canal; has numerous factories. P. <5000.

Fulton, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 84° N.

Fulton, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co., near Willamette R., 3 m. S. Portland.

Fulton, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the S. frontier, crossed by 78° W.

Fulton, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Ohio co., 1 m. E. Wheeling. P. <1500.

Fultonville, vil., U.S., New York, Montgomery co., on the Erie Canal and the r. bk. of the Mohawk R., 40 m. WNW. Troy. P. <1500.

Fultonville, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Wasco co., at the confluence of the Deschutes and Columbia Rivs., 88 m. E. by N. Portland.

Fulups, or **Felups,** negro tribe, Senegambia, on the Atlantic ct. between the estuary of the Gambia on the N. and the Rio São Domingo or Cacheo R. on the S., between about 13° 30′ and 12° 30′ N.

Fulwell, stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Westbury.**

Fulwell, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., on the coast, 1½ m. N. Sunderland, 1 m. NNE. Monk Wearmouth stn. P. <1500.

Fulwell, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., on the L. & SW. R., 12 m. WSW. St. Paul's, London.

Fulwood, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, in parl. bor. of Preston, with a stn. on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Joint Rlys. P. <4500.

Fulwood, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 6½ m. NW. Mansfield. P. <250.

Fulwood, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Clydesdale (*q.v.*).

Fumal, comm., Belgium, prov. Liége, on the Méhaigne, 16 m. NE. by E. Namur. P. <2000.

Fumay, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, arr. and 10 m. ENE. Rocroy. P. <5000.

Fumel, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Villeneuve-sur-Lot, on the Lot, 27 m. NE. Agen. P. <3000.

Fumun, Chinese name of the Bocca Tigris. See **Canton R.**

Funabashi, tn., Japan, in the NW. of Tokyo Bay, to the E. of Tokyo. P. 19,200.

Funchal ('a field of fennel'), chief tn. of Madeira I., on the S. ct., a calling place for steamers to the Cape, in 32° 37′ N. and 16° 54′ W. F. is the seat of the governor and a bishop, and has regular steamer communication with England; steamers can anchor at 2–2½ cables from the beach in 8–12 fathoms, and are loaded and discharged by lighters. Rfall. (16 yrs.), 29.21 in. P. 19,800.

Fundão, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, 36 m. SW. Guarda. P. <3000; of comm. P. 26,700.

Fundenhall, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9½ m. SW. by S. Norwich, close to Ashwellthorpe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Funderlin, Lough, lake, Ire., in the SW. of co. Westmeath, 12½ m. NE. by E. Athlone.

Fundi. See **Fondi.**

Fundy, Bay of, inlet of the Atlantic, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, in 44° N.; length, SW. to NE., 100 m.; average breadth 35 m. At its upper end it forks into Chignecto Bay, running NE., and Minas Channel and Basin, running nearly due E., Chignecto Bay, forking again into Shepody Bay to the W., and Cumberland Basin to the E. Passamaquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep, but its navigation is dangerous, on account of the rapid rise of the tides, which are the highest in the world, attaining in Shepody Bay a height of 50–60 ft. It receives the St. John and St. Croix Rivers. See **Nova Scotia.**

Fünen Island, Denmark. See **Fyen.**

Fünfhaus, a SW. suburb of Vienna, Austria. P. 40,000.

Fünfkirchen ('five churches,' German, in Hungarian **Pécs**), royal free tn., Hungary, cap. prov. Baránya, 69 m. W. Maria-Theresiopel. Alt. 525 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.4 F., Jan. 29.2°, July 70.7°. P. (1850) 15,300; (1869) 23,900; (1890) 34,100.

Fungan, Fugnan, or **Fuan,** tn., Eastern China, prov. Fokien, 84 m. NNE. Foochow. The Christian community of F. is one of the most ancient and flourishing of the prov.

Funghianhlan, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on Hangchow Bay, 25 m. SSE. Shanghai.

Funghwang-ching, walled city, Manchuria, 102 m. SSE. Mukden, carries on a good country trade, and is otherwise a populous and important place. It is the first station at which, on the occasion of the passage of the embassy from Korea to Peking, the Korean and Chinese officials exchange courtesies.

Fungu Kisimkasi. See **Latham Island.**

Fung yang, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 98 m. NW. by W. Nanking, a little to the S. of the Hwei-ho.

Funing, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 160 m. E. Peking.

Funing, tn., E. ct. China, prov. Fokien, 70 m. NE. by N. Fuchou (Foochow).

Funiu-shan, range of mts., China, prov. Honan, forming an easterly continuation of the Tsin-ling-shan, trending W. to E. then SE., between the basins of the Hwang-ho and Hwei-ho, and that of the Yangtse-kiang.

Funj, negro tribe, Nubia, between the White and Blue Nile, in Sennar and Fazokl.

Funkstown, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 57 m. NW. by N. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Funnel Hill, fort and hill, India. See **Karnála.**

Funtington, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4½ m. NW. by W. Chichester, 2½ m. N. Bosham stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Funza, tn., Colombia, former cap. of the southern Muyscas, Cundinamarca state, 10 m. NW. Bogotá (*q.v.*). P. in the time of Quesada 80,000–100,000; at present not more than 3000. Alt. 8450 ft.

Fuoco, Italian, 'fire.' See *Fuego.*

Furat, or **Furad,** riv. See **Euphrates.**

Furbogh, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Spiddle.

Furca, or **Furka,** pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, VII. (*b*) (1).

Füred, or **Balaton-Füred,** vil., Hungary, co. Zala, on the NW. side of Lake Balaton, 65 m. SW. Budapest; is a watering-place, and has a whey cure establishment. P. <2000.

Füred, Hungarian, 'a bath,' or 'watering-place.'

Furens, riv. or torrent, France, dep. Loire, flows past St. Etienne (*q.v.*) into the Loire.

Fure-See, large lake, Denmark, Seeland I., NW. of Copenhagen.

Furka, pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, VII. (*b*) (1).

Furlo Pass. See **Apennines, C.**

Furnace, isl., Ire., W. co. Galway, at the S. entrance to Kilkieran Bay.

Furnace, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, 14 m. NE. Ardrishaig, PMT.O.

Furnace, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 1 m. from Llanelly.

Furnace End, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Whitacre Junction, Warwickshire.

Furnas, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the S. frontier, crossed by 100° W.

Furneaux, or **Flinders Islands,** group, Australasia, in Bass Strait, between Tasmania and Australia; lat. 40° S., long. 148° E. They consist of three or four large and many smaller islands; Flinders I., the principal, being 46 m. long by 10 m. broad. Cape Barren, Clarke, Hummock, and Babel Is. are those next in size. Flinders and Clarke Is. are hilly, and have peaks 2500 ft. above the sea. Soil sandy and vegetation feeble. Discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1773.

Furneaux, isl., in the Pacific, 17° S., 143° 6′ W.

Furneaux Pelham, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 12 m. NE. by N. Hertford, 3½ m. E. Westmill stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Brent Pelham.**

Furner, settlement, S. Australia, Grey co., 55 m. NW. of the SE. corner of the colony.

Furner's Green, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Dane Hill, Sussex.

Furnes, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, at junction of several canals, near the North Sea, 26 m. WSW. Bruges. P. 5500.

Furness, a manorial liberty of Eng., Lancashire, in the NW., forming a promontory on the Irish Sea; is a rugged region, mostly covered with underwood. The pop. is mostly employed in iron-mines and furnaces, slate quarries, and charcoal burning.

Furness Abbey, picturesque ruin, Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of and 2 m. NNE. Barrow, with a stn. on the Furness Rly. (Carnforth to Whitehaven, with branches to

Ambleside and Coniston). The abbey was built by Norman monks at the suggestion of King Stephen (twelfth century). PM.O.

Furness Bank, sandbank, Eng., off the NW. ct. of Lancashire, in the W. of Morecambe Bay.

Furness Vale, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the L. & NW. R., 8½ m. SE. by E. Stockport; has coal. PM.O.

Furnival's Inn, par., Eng., London co., in Finsbury parl. bor., and partly in the city of London. P. <250.

Furreedábád. See **Faridábád.**

Furreedpore, dist. and tn., Brit. India. See **Faridpur.**

Furroor, tnld., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Islands, Clonagad par. P. <500.

Furruckabad, Furruckuggur, India. See **Farukhábád, Farukhnagar.**

Fürst, German, 'a prince, or 'first in rank.'

Fürstenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the l. bk. of the Oder, 14 m. SSE. Frankfurt. P. <4000.

Fürstenberg, tn., Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 13 m. S. by E. Neu-Strelitz. P. <3000.

Fürstenfeld, tn., Austria, Styria, 31 m. E. Graz. P. <5000.

Fürstenfelde, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 10 m. W. by W. Küstrin. P. <3000.

Fürstenwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 20 m. W. Frankfurt; seat of woollen manufactures. Tn. P. 12,800; comm. P. 12,900.

Fürstlich-Langenau. See **Langenau.**

Furt, or *Furth,* German. See *Ford.*

Fürth, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, at the confluence of the Rednitz and Pegnitz, 4 m. WNW. Nuremberg. P. 43,200.

Furth, tn., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 39 m. NE. by E. Ratisbon; close to the pass by which the railway to Pilsen crosses the Bohemian Forest. P. <4000.

Furtho, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. NE. Buckingham, 2 m. WSW. Castlethorpe stn. P. <250.

Furtwangen, tn., Ger., Baden, 17 m. E. by N. Freiburg; manufactures wooden wares, clocks, straw-plait. P. <3000.

Furuhira, tn., Japan, in the SW. of Yezo; with silver mine. P. <4000.

Furukawa, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 125 m. ENE. Niigata. P. <4000.

Fury-and-Hecla Strait, in the N. of Canada, leads N., connecting Fox Channel with Boothia Gulf.

Fury Point, Arctic America, on W. side of N. Somerset I., in 72° 40′ N., 91° 55′ W.

Furze Platt, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Maidenhead.

Furzy Park and Portfield, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, in bor. of Haverfordwest. P. <250.

Fusagasuga, large vil., Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, dep. and 25 m. SW. Santa Fé de Bogotá. P. 8000.

Fusan, treaty port, Korea, on the SE. ct., in 35° 6′ N., at head of Bay of Chosan, or Chao-sian, protected on the NE. by Cape Young Penin. (Kai-un-po), and at the mouth by Deer I. (Tsiel-yong-to); affords excellent anchorage. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1884–86), yr. 54.5° F., Jan. 33.0°, Aug. 76.8°.

Fusaro, the ancient *Acheron,* lake, Italy, prov. and 11 m. W. Naples, on the penin. of *Baiæ.*

Fuscaldo, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, on the W. ct., 46 m. NW. Catanzaro. P. 9900.

Fuseno-umi, bay on the N. ct. of Honshiu, Japan, in 137°–137° 20″ E.; also called Toyama Bay.

Fushan, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the strait of Pechili, 10 m. W. by N. Chefoo (Chifu).

Fushiebridge, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on Gore Water, and on the N. B. R., 4½ m. SSE. Dalkeith.

Fushiki, tn., Japan, on the NW. ct. of Honshiu, 130 m. SW. by W. Niigata. P. <5000.

Fushimi, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 6 m. SE. by E. Kyoto. P. 20,600.

Fushun-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the To-kiang R., 100 m. W. by S. Chungking.

Fusignano, comm., Italy, prov. Ravenna, circle Lugo, 30 m. SE. Ferrara. P. 5700.

Fusino-yama, Fusi-yama. See **Fujino-yama.**

Füssen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, on the l. bk. of the Lech, 55 m. S. by W. Augsburg. P. <3000.

Futa Jallon, a W. African Fellata sultanate, now belonging to French W. Africa. It is situated between the Upper Niger and the coast. It is a mountainous country, and both Senegal and Gambia take their rise in F. J. It is fertile, well adapted for cattle-rearing and agriculture, and although at present its resources are but little developed, it is regarded as one of the most valuable parts of the French West-African terrs. Places of importance are Timbo, Labi, and Tubah. See **Fellata.**

Futak, Ó ('old'), vil., Hungary, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 6 m. W. Neusatz. P. 5000; with **Uj** ('new') **F.** 8900.

Futa, La, pass. See **Apennines, B.**

Futsing, tn., China, prov. Fokien, on the E. ct., 25 m. S. Foochow.

Futtehpoor, Futtypoor, Futtygurh, India. See **Fatehpur, Fatehgarh.**

Futterill, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, 6 m. from Lydney stn., with coal-mining.

Fuur, or **Fuurland,** isl., Denmark, in the N. of Jutland, in the Liim Fjord, 30 m. NW. Viborg, crossed by 9° E.

Füzes-Abony, vil., Hungary, comm. Heves, 10 m. S. by E. Erlau. P. <5000.

Füzes-Gyarmat, vil., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. and 6 m. N. Szeghalom. P. 7800.

Fužin, vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 13 m. E. Fiume. P. <2000.

Fwambo, vil., Nyassa-land, about 21 m. ESE. of the S. end of Lake Tanganyika (Abercorn), station of London Missionary Society. Alt. 5300 ft.

Fwddog, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 8 m. SE. Ross. P. <250.

Fyansford, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 3 m. NW. Geelong. P. <1500.

Fyen, or **Fyn** ('fine'), Ger. **Fühnen,** or **Fünen,** the latter of which names is often Anglicised into **Funen,** Latin *Fionia,* an isl. in the Baltic, and, next to Zealand, the largest of the Danish Is., between 55° 4′ and 55° 38′ N., 9° 44′ and 10° 53′ E., separated from Seeland E. by the Great Belt, and from the mainland W. by the Little Belt. Surface undulating; hilly in the W. and SW. Shores greatly indented. In the NE. the Odense Fiord receives the Odense, the principal river, 35 m. in length. Towns, Odense, Svendborg, and Nyborg. See **Denmark.**

Fyfe Barnett, Queensland. See **Mount Perry.**

Fyfield (fai'fild), par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 4½ m. W. by N. Abingdon, P.O. P. <500.

Fyfield, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 8½ m. W. Chelmsford, 2½ m. NE. Ongar stn., P.O. P. <750.

Fyfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. W. by N. Andover, 14 m. NE. Salisbury, 1 m. W. by N. Weyhill stn. P. <250.

Fyfield, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 9½ m. S. Swindon, 2½ m. W. Marlborough. P. <250. See **Overton.**

Fyfin, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 4 m. from Castlederg.

Fylingdales (fai'—), ct. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5 m. SE. by S. Whitby, 1 m. from Robin Hood's Bay stn.; 6325 ac. P. <1500. **F. Moor** is an uninhabited tract of 7002 ac. common to the pars. of F. and Hawsker with Stainsacre.

Fyling Hall, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Whitby div., on the NE. R., 5½ m. SSE. Whitby.

Fylton, Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Filton.**

Fyn, riv., Eng., Suffolk, trib. of the Deben, which it joins on the r. bk. about 1 m. below Woodbridge.

Fyne Loch, the anct. *Lelannonius Sinus,* an inlet of the sea, Scot., co. Argyle, commencing between the Isles of Bute and Arran, and running up between the dists. Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 m., with an average breadth of 5 m. It receives at its head the short R. Fyne. Shores deeply indented. The loch is noted for its herring fishery.

Fysingen, lake, Sweden, prov. (län) Stockholm; has two royal seats on its shores.

Fyvie (fai'vi), par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the Ythan, 10 m. N. Inverurie, 1 m. SE. of its stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.; 29,586 ac. P. <4500.

Fyzábád, India and Afghanistan. See **Faizábád.**

G

Gaabense, vil. and ferry stn., Denmark, on the N. ct. of Falster I.

Gaaben-sund, strait, Denmark, between the isls. Seeland and Falster.

Gaarden, vil., Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, adjoining Keil on the S. P. 10,500.

Gaasterland, comm., Netherlands, in the SW. of prov. Friesland, on the N. shore of the Zuider Zee. P. 5600.

Gaasvär, group of small flat isls. in the Arctic Circle, about 7 m. from the coast of Norway; has a herring fishery.

Gabalva, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. NE. Llandaff. P. <1000.

Gabarret, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, 34 m. WSW. Agen. P. <2000.

Gabarus Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 45° 47′–52′ N.

Gabas, riv., France, a l. bk. trib. of the Adour, which it joins near St. Sever, in dep. Landes.

Gabas, frontier vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, comm. Laruns, where the ascent of the Pic-du-Midi is begun.

Gabbs Valley, dist., U.S., Nevada, in Esmeralda and Nye cos., 80 m. ESE. Carson City.

Gabel, Teutonic, 'a fork,' the confluence of two rivers.

Gabel, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 13 m. W. Reichenberg, 5½ m. ESE. Zwickau. P. <3000.

Gaber, Slovenian form of the Old Slavonic *grabu,* Servian and Polish, *graḃ,* Chekh, *habr,* 'the beech'; met with in place names in the forms *Gabri-, Gabro-, Habr-, Habri-, Habro-,* &c.

Gabersdorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and 5 m. N. Glatz; has coal-mines. P. <2000.

Gabes, tn. and gulf, Tunis. See **Cabes.**

Gabian, comm., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 12 m. N. by E. Beziers, with small coalfield and petroleum well. P. <2000.

Gabiano, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 15 m. SW. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Gabin, tn., Russian Poland. See **Gombin.**

Gabion, vil., U.S., Texas, Galveston co., at E. of the mouth of bay and 9 m. NE. Galveston. P. <1500.

Gable Head, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 1 m. from Hayling I.

Gablenberg, vil., Würtemberg, near Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Gablenz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, govt. Zwickau, near Chemnitz, with hosiery manufactures. P. (1871) 4200; (1890) 9900.

Gablonz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 34 m. WNW. Trautenau, 7 m. SE. by E. Reichenberg; chief seat of the Austrian trade in glass beads, paste-pearls, and artificial gems. Alt. 1625 ft. P. (1869) 6800; (1890) 14,700.

Gabo (said to be native mispronunciation of 'Cape Howe'), small isl. off the coast of Victoria, a few m. W. of Cape Howe, with lighthouse, visible 20 m., 37° 35′ S., 149° 55′ E. Mean temp., yr. 58.1° F., Feb. 65.5°, July 49.8°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 38.66 in.

Gabon, or **Gaboon,** W. Africa. See **Gabun.**

Gäbris, mt., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, Outer Rhodes, 6 m. SE. St. Gall. The footpath from Gais to Trogen is at the NW. foot of the mountain. Alt. 4100 ft.

Gabrovo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Sevlijevo, 22 m. SW. Tirnova; manufs. woollens, cords, knives, leather-wares, &c. P. 8000.

Gabun, or **Gaboon,** in French **Gabon,** an inlet on the W. ct. of Africa, about 50 m. long by 5–10 m. broad, opening into the Atlantic in 0° 25′ N. It forms the estuary of several rivers, the principal of which is the Komo, or Como, which enters its head from the NW. Mean temp. (4 yrs.), yr. 78.1° F.; mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 93.8 in. See **French Congo Territory.**

Gacé, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Argentan, 24 m. ESE. Falaise. P. <2000.

Gachin, vil., Persia, near the S. ct. of prov. Kerman, 32 m. WSW. Bender Abbas.

Gachina, tn., Russia, govt. and 38 m. by rail S. of St. Petersburg, in a flat, marshy country; imperial palace and residence of Paul I. and the reigning emperor. P. 11,560.

Gacilly, La, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, 32 m. SW. Rennes, 9 m. NNW. Redon. P. <2000.

Gadádhar, riv., India, joins the Brahmaputra in Bengal, dist. and 45 m. NE. Rangpur, after a S. course through Bhútan and the W. of Assam, estimated at 150 m., during which it forms numerous cataracts; navigable in the plains by small boats.

Gadag-Bettigeri, tn., Brit. India. See **Garag.**

Gadames, oasis, Sahara. See **Ghadames.**

Gádawárá, or **Gadarwara** (census), tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Narsinghpur, 72 m. WSW. Jabalpur. P. (1881) 8100; (1891) 8800; Hindus, 7300.

Gad Cliff, Eng., on the S. ct. of Dorsetshire, in 2° 10′ W., 6 m. WNW. St. Albans Head.

Gadderbaum, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Minden, circle and dist. Bielefield. P. 5600.

Gaddesby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5½ m. SW. Melton Mowbray, 2½ m. ESE. Rearsby stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Gaddesden, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 7 m. SW. by S. Luton, 3 m. NW. Hemel Hempstead stn. Great G., 4149 ac., P. <1000; Little G., PMT.O., P. <500.

Gaddesden Row, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 6 m. SSW. Luton, 2½ m. W. Redburn stn., P.O.

Gade, riv., Eng., Hertfordshire, rises near Gaddesden, and flows S. to the Colne, which it joins near Rickmansworth; runs parallel to the L. & NW. R. for many miles, and supplies the Grand Junction Canal.

Gadebusch, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1½ m. NW. by W. Schwerin. The lyric poet Th. Körner fell near this place in an engagement with the French, Aug. 26, 1813. P. <3000.

Gadeni, a tribe which inhabited the SE. central part of Valentia, Britannia, N. and S. of the Cheviot Hills.

Gadmen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 12 m. SSE. Sarnen, 8 m. E. Meiringen. Alt. 3945–4005 ft. P. <2000.

Gador, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. and on the r. bk. of the riv. Almeria, at the foot of the G. mountains; has mines of sulphur and silver-lead. P. <3000.

Gador, Sierra de, mt. chain, Spain, Andalucia, to the N. and W. of Almeria, separated from the Sierra Nevada by a defile traversed by one of the feeders of the Rio de Almeria; has lead-mines.

Gadr, Phœnician, *Kirjath,* Hebrew, 'an enclosure.'

Gadra, tn., India, Gujarat, 67 m. WSW. Cambay. P. 5800.

Gadsden, tn., U.S., Alabama, Etowah co., 60 m. NE. by E. of Birmingham. P. <3000.

Gadsden, co., U.S., Florida, on the N. frontier, E. of 85° W.

Gads Hill, hill, Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3 m. NW. by W. Rochester; height, 256 ft. Famous as the scene of Falstaff's and Prince Henry's rencontre. It gives name to an adjoining house long occupied by the novelist Dickens. PMT.O.

Gadyach, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 74 m. NNW. Poltava, on Psiol R. P. 10,300.

Gaerwen, hamlet, Wales, Anglesey, on the L. & NW. R. (**G. Junction**), 4 m. SE. Llangefni, PM.O.

Găiesci (ga-esh'ti), tn., Roumania, prov. Dîmboviţa, on the Bastoca, 37 m. WSW. Ploesci. P. <3000.

Gaeta, fortified tn. and seapt., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, on the W. side of the Gulf of G., 33 m. W. by N. Capua, and 40 m. NW. Naples. Near was the villa of Cicero, in the grounds of which he was assassinated, B.C. 43. G. was taken by the French in 1798 and 1806. P. 18,900.

Gafat, or **Gaffat,** vil., Abyssinia, near Debra Tabor, 70 m. SE. Gondar, the Abyssinian 'Woolwich' and arsenal during the reign of Theodore.

Gaffney, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, co. and 20 m. by rail NE. Spartanburg. P. <2000.

Gaffney's Creek, or **Lauraville,** post-tn., Victoria, 90 m. NE. by E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Gafsa, the ancient *Capsa,* tn., Tunis, 115 m. SW. Kairwan, situated where a breach between the Jebel Orbata and the Jebel Ben Yunes opens the only practicable inland route to the S. An oasis of 2720 ac., irrigated by warm springs. Immense beds of phosphate of lime occur in the mts. to the W. Alt. 1130 ft.

Gágar, portion of the outer Himálayan range, India, NW. Provs., Kumáun dist. The principal peak, Chína, overlooks the lake and station of Naini Tal.

Gage, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the S. frontier, E. of 97° W.

Gage City, settlement, Ecuador, founded as a gold-mining centre near the Santiago R., about 100 m. NNW. Quito.

Gagetown, tn., Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., on riv. St. John, 27 m. ESE. Fredericton; coal-mines near. P. <1500.

Gaggiano, comm., Italy, prov. Milan, circle Abbiategrasso. P. <4000.

Gaggio Montano, comm., Italy, prov. Bologna, circle Vergato. P. <5000.

Gagho, western Sudan. See **Gogo.**

Gagliano Castelferrato, comm., Sicily, prov. Catania, 30 m. NE. by E. Caltanissetta. P. <5000.

Gagny, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 8½ m. E. by N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <4000.

Gago, western Sudan. See **Gogo.**

Gágraun, tn. and fort, India, Rájputána, Jhálawár state, 136 m. SE. Ajmere.

Gagry, seapt., Russia, N. Caucasia, on Black Sea, 15 m. NW. of Sukhum-kale; open roadstead; previously fortified.

Gahmar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gházípur, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 50 m. E. by N. Benares. P. (1881) 10,400; (1891) 11,100; Hindus, 10,400.

Gaia, Portugal. See **Villa Nova de Gaia.**

Gaidaros, or **Gaidaroulsi,** the ancient *Hyettusa,* a small Turkish isl. on the W. of Asia Minor, 14 m. off the E. end of Samos I.

Gail, Slav. **Silla,** riv., Austria, Carinthia, rises near the Tirol, and joins the Drave 2 m. below Villach, after an E. course of 65 m.

Gaildorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 30 m. NE. by E. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Gaile, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 5 m. SW. Thurles. P. <500.

Gailes, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 2 m. S. Irvine, on G. & SW. R.

Gailey with Hatherton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., with stn. (**Gailey**) on the L. & NW. R., 8 m. S. by W. Stafford, P.O. (**Gailey**). P. <1000.

Gaillac, tn., France, dep. and on R. Tarn, 13 m. W. by S. Albi, cap. arr. P. 5700.

Gaillon, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Louviers, near the l. bk. of the Seine, 13 m. NE. Évreux. P. <2000.

Gaines, co., U.S., Texas, on the W. frontier, S. of 33° N.

Gainesville, tn., U.S., Alabama, Sumter co., on Tombigbee R. P. <1500.

Gainesville, city, U.S., Florida, Alachua co., 75 m. SW. of the mouth of St. John's R. P. <3000.

Gainesville, city, U.S., Georgia, Hall co., 53 m. NE. Atlanta; has several valuable mineral springs, and is a popular health resort. Alt. 1227 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Gainesville, city, U.S., Texas, cap. Cooke co., 65 m. NNW. Dallas. P. 6600.

Gainford, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the

l. bk. of the Tees, 7½ m. W. by N. Darlington, with a stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O; 24,770 ac. P.<1000.

Gainsborough, riv. port, market-tn., par., and parl. div., Eng., co. and 1 m. NW. Lincoln, on the r. bk. of the Trent, 26 m. from its junction with the Humber, on the M. S. & L. R. and G. N. and G. E. Rlys. The canals connecting with the Trent render G. a natural outlet on the E. ct. for the Midland counties, in consideration of which it was made a port in 1840; but though vessels of 12 ft. draught can ascend to the town, G. has almost ceased to be a seaport for foreign trade. The steamers of the G. Steampacket Co. ply to Grimsby (of which it is a sub-port) and Hull. The town has extensive engineering works, iron-shipbuilding yard, large timber yard and saw mills, a large seed-crushing business, manufacture of agricultural implements, &c. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 7210 ac., P. 14,500; tn. P. (1801) 4500; (1871) 7600; (1891) 14,400; parl. div. P. 49,600.

Gainsford, Queensland. See **Boolburra.**

Gaira Bay, S. America, on the N. ct. of Colombia, state of Magdalena, SW. of Sta. Marta.

Gairach, or **Jurjev Kloster,** comm., Austria, Styria, 6 m. SSE. Cilli. P.<3000.

Gairdner, salt lake, S. Australia, crossed by 32° S., 136° E., about 100 m. long by 10–33 m. wide. Alt. 366 ft.

Gair Loch, small inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. side of Loch Fyne, in 56° 4′ N.

Gairloch, par., Scot., Ross-shire, at head of Gair Loch (an inlet opening westwards), 4 m. SW. by W. of the W. end of Loch Maree, PMT.O.; 200,646 ac. P.<4500.

Gairlochy, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, at the foot of Loch Lochy, PT.O.

Gairsay, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Evie and Rendall par. P. 33.

Gais, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. NE. Appenzell, on the S. slope of the Gäbris Mts.; has mineral springs and baths. P.<3000.

Gaisburg, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 1½ m. E. Stuttgart. P.<4000.

Gaisgill, hamlet, Eng., Westmorland, div. and 10 m. SSW. Appleby, on the Lune, and the NE. R.

Gaisin, dist. tn., SW. Russia, govt. Podolia, 180 m. E. of Kamenets-Podolsk. P. 9700.

Gaitsgill, Eng., Cumberland. See **Gatesgill.**

Gajarine, comm., Italy, prov. Treviso, circle Conegliano. P.<5000.

Gajendragad, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Dhárwár, 66 m. E. by N. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 5500; (1891) 8000; Hindus, 6700.

Gajole, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Siena, in the upper valley of the Arbia. P. 5600.

Gala, Slavonic, 'wood.' See *Gola.*

Galabat, dist., E. Africa, Nubia, at the confluence of the Blue Nile and the Atbara, on the borders of Abyssinia; inhabited by Funj.

Galaclšta, vil., Turkey in Europe. See **Galatsista.**

Galacz. See **Galatz.**

Galajio, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, on the Black Sea, 36 m. SE. by S. Burgas.

Galam, French dist., Africa, on the Senegal, cap. Bakel.

Galamus, or **St. Antoine de Galamus,** hermitage, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 3 m. N. St. Paul de Fenouillet; much visited by pilgrims.

Galan, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Tarbes, 17 m. NE. by E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P.<2000.

Galan, or **Galiant,** good harbour in Long Reach, Strait of Magellan, in 53° 42′ S. and 71° 22′ W.

Galana, Galla word for 'river.'

Galang, isl., En. Archipelago, to the E. of Sumatra, 42–50 m. SE. by S. Singapore.

Galáothí, tn., India, NW. Provs., dist. and 12 m. N. Bulandshahr. P. (1881) 5400.

Galápagos, sometimes spelt in English **Gallapagos** (Spanish, 'tortoise" isls.), group of the Pacific Ocean, on and near the equator, between 89° and 92′ W., 730 m. W. the coast of Ecuador, S. America, to which state they belong. The group consists of five principal and eight small islands; the largest, Albemarle I., being 60 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth, with an elevation of 4000 ft. All are entirely composed of volcanic basalts, and there are upwards of 2000 craters of extinct volcanoes. In respect of climate, there are two well-marked zones dependent on elevation. Up to about 800 ft. (which includes about eleven-twelfths of the entire surface) is the dry zone, which receives only scanty rains, and these only from February to the end of May, and is entirely uncultivable. Above that rains are plentiful during the rainy season, and even during the dry season heavy mists (called as on the coast of Peru, *garuas*) keep the vegetation moist. The vegetation of the two zones differs greatly both in aspect and composition. Below, oases of vegetation, characteristic of an arid region, alternate with stretches of black, grey, or reddish lava. The lower region is, however, the zone of the archil lichen, which long formed the only export. Above, there is, wherever the soil admits of it, a complete covering of green, and in cultivated tracts tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate products (the potato as well as sugar-cane) thrive admirably. Scarcely a dozen plants are common to both zones. The vegetation as a whole is largely endemic. Out of 374 vascular plants in the collection of Hooker and Anderson, 190 are peculiar to the islands. Palms, plantains, and the ginger and arum families are entirely absent. The fauna, too, is to a great extent peculiar. All the reptiles, without exception, are so. Among these is the large land-tortoise (*Testudo elephantopus*), to which the islands owe their name, and which at the time of the discovery of the group by the Spaniards in the 16th century abounded on all the islands, but is now scarce in some, extinct in others. The coasts are frequented by turtles of enormous size. No attempt was made to colonise the group before 1832, which accounts for the fact that most of the islands still retain the names given to them by English explorers and surveyors. The principal islands are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, James, Narborough; among others are Charles (called in Ecuador, Floreana), Hood, Barrington, Bindloe, and Abingdon. In 1832 the islands were taken possession of by Ecuador, and small plantations have been formed on five of the islands—Charles, Chatham, Indefatigable (Chaves), James (Santiago), and Albemarle. Area of the whole group, 2950 sq. m.

Galapagos, an unimportant group of the W. Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

Galashiels, parl. burgh., burgh of bar., par., and tn., Scot., cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk, on Gala Water, 3½ m. WNW. Melrose, on the N. B. R.; has extensive manufactures of shawls, plaids, and tweeds from home and foreign wools; the mills are wrought partly by water and partly by steam power. Alt. 385 ft. Market-day, Tu. Par. 8439 ac., P. (1871) 6062; (1891) 11,600; tn. P. (1871) 10,300; (1891) 17,400; parl. burgh, P. (1871) 9700; (1891) 17,300.

Galata, vil., Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, prov. and 3 m. SSE. Varna.

Galata (named by the Genoese after one Galatius—Egli), suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, ⅝ m. W. the Seraglio Point. It is 4 m. in circumference, enclosed by walls, and entered by numerous gates, which are shut at sunset. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and G. is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has the custom-house for the port of Constantinople.

Galaţi, Roumania. See **Galatz.**

Galati, comm., Sicily, prov. and 43 m. W. by S. Messina. P.<3000.

Galati, vil. and rly. stn., Sicily, E. ct., prov. and 6½ m. SSW. Messina.

Galatia, vil., U.S., Illinois, Saline co., 102 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Galatina, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 17 m. W. by N. Otranto. P. 10,900.

Galatone, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 22 m. W. Otranto. P. 6000.

Galatsista, Turkish; Servian **Galaclšta** (galatsishta), Greek **Galatista,** vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 19 m. ESE. Salonica. P. about 3000. (G.)

Galatz, or **Galacz,** Roumanian **Galaţi** (ga-lats′), tn. and seapt., Roumania, prov. Covurluí, on the l. bk. of the Danube, just below the point where that river in receiving the Sereth turns eastwards, built partly on bluffs rising 60–200 ft. above the river, partly (the business part) on low ground exposed to inundation between the Danube and Lake Bratişü (Bratish). It is the chief port of Roumania, but is losing ground through the rise of Braila. The depth of water in the river here varies from about 19½ ft. in October and November to about 42½ ft. in May and June. See, however, **Danube.** Seat of a British consul-general and vice-consul. Value of exports, £1,500,000–£2,000,000. P. (1836) 10,000; (1891) 59,000.

Gala Water, riv., Scot., rises in the Muirfoot Hills, co. Edinburgh, flows SSW. through the above county and Roxburgh, and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford; length, 20 m.

Galaxydion, seapt. tn., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, on the N. shore of the Gulf and 31 m. E. Lepanto. P.<5000.

Galbally, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. and 23 m. SE. by S. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 3 m. from Emly stn., PM.O. Par. 15,457 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<500.

Galbally, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Donaghmore, co. Tyrone.

Galbally, Lough, lake, Ire., in the SW. of co. Tyrone, 10 m. SW. Omagh.

Galbooly, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 2 m. SE. Thurles. P.<250.

Galbun-gobi, part of the desert of Gobi, central Asia, crossed by 42° N., 104° and 105° E.

Galby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7½ m. ESE. Leicester, 4 m. NE. by E. Glen stn. P.<250.

Galcantry, Easter and **Wester,** hamlets, Scot., Inverness-shire, 7 m. SW. by S. Nairn, 3½ m. SE. by E. Dalcross stn., P.O. (**Galcantry**).

Gáldar, tn., N. Africa, Canary Is., on the NW. ct. of Grand Canary I. P. 5100.

Galdhöpigen, Galdhöpig, or **Galhöpigen** ('high peak of Galde,' a neighbouring vil. where the road is left and the ascent of the mountain begins—Egli), the highest summit of the Jötunfield and of Norway, 130 m. NE. Bergen. Alt. 8540 ft.; snow line, 4500 ft.

Galeana, tn., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 70 m. SSE. Monterey. P. 5500.

Galeata, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 20 m. S. Faenza. P. <4000.

Gale Beck, Eng., one of the headwaters of the Ribble (*q.v.*).

Galeed, place named in O. T. See **Suf.**

Galega, isl., in the Indian Ocean, to the NE. of Madagascar, in 10° 28′ S. and 56° 30′ E.; is covered with coco trees, and exports oil.

Gale-Hamke's-Land, a strip of land on the E. ct. of Greenland, in 75° N.

Galekaland. See **Transkei.**

Galekas, Gcalekas, or **Amakosa Kaffirs,** Bantu tribe in the Transkeian territory of Cape Colony, between the Great Kei and Bashee Rivers.

Galena, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Custer co., 90 m. ENE. Boise.

Galena, city, U.S., Illinois, Jo Daviess co., on Galena R., 5 m. from its confluence with the Mississippi, 14 m. ESE. Dubuque (Io.); is built on bluffs on both sides of the river, which is ordinarily navigable by steam-boats. The town is so called from the mines of lead-sulphide (galena) which abound in this locality, and have been worked since about 1810. P. (1880) 6500; (1890) 5600.

Galena, city, U.S., Kansas, Cherokee co., 4 m. N. by W. of the SE. corner of the state; has lead-mines and smelting-works. P. <3000.

Galenstock. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 2.**

Galeota Point, cape, West Indies, the SE. point of Trinidad.

Gale'ra, tn., Peru, situated close to the place where the railway from Lima passes through the W. chain of the Andes by a tunnel 3855 ft. long at the alt. of 15,660 ft.

Galera, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. Huescar; has a sulphur spring. P. <4000.

Galera, Punta, cape, Ecuador, in about 0° 52′ N.

Galera de Zamba, bay, on the NW. ct. of Colombia, about midway between Cartagena and Barranquilla.

Galera Point, cape, West Indies, the NE. point of Trinidad.

Galeria, small seaport, France, Corsica, W. ct., arr. and 8½ m. SSW. Calvi; silver-lead mined.

Galesburg, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Knox co., 85 m. NNW. Springfield. P. (1880) 11,400; (1890) 15,300.

Galesburg, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kalamazoo co., and on Kalamazoo R., 118 m. W. Detroit. P. <1500.

Galesburg, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 40 m. NW. Fargo.

Galesville, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Trempealeau co., 105 m. SE. by E. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Galets, Pointe des, port on the isl. of Réunion (*q.v.*).

Galey, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, on riv. Galey, 2 m. NW. Listowel; 12,602 ac. P. <2000.

Galgate, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4 m. S. by E. Lancaster, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Galgócz, Hungary. See **Freistadtl.**

Galgorm, tnld., Ire., W. co. and 10½ m. NNW. Antrim, bar. Lower Toome, 1 m. from Ballymena stn., P.O. P. <250.

Gal'hampton, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9½ m. NE. by N. Yeovil, 2½ m. S. Castle Cary stn., P.O.

Galhöpigen, mt., Norway. See **Galdhöpigen.**

Galiano, isl., Brit. Columbia, parallel to the SE. end of Vancouver I.; 13 m. long, crossed in the N. by 49° N.

Galiano, isl., in Queen Charlotte Sound, off the N. end of Vancouver I., in 50° 50′ N. At its W. end a spire of rock crowns a promontory 1200 ft. high.

Galiče, vil., Bulgaria, circle Rahova, 39 m. WNW. Plevna. P. <3000.

Galich, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 81 m. NE. Kostroma, on Lake Galich; trade in orchard produce, fish, gloves, and furs. P. <5000.

Galichnik, tn., Turkey in Europe, 50 m. NW. by N. Monastir. P. 2700 (G.).

Galicia (name derived from the castle of Halics), one of the Cisleithan provs. of Austria-Hungary, lies outside the great rampart of the Carpathians, by which it is separated from the other parts of the empire. The surface features of G. vary considerably. The S. and SE. are mountainous, being formed by the mountain ranges and offshoots of the Carpathians (*q.v.*), which give rise to numerous streams and slope down to the valleys of the Vistula, San on the N., and that of the Dniester on the E., whilst N. and E. of these valleys the country rises to altitudes of 1550 ft. and 1300 ft. respectively, thus connecting G. with the plateaux of Poland and Podolia. The average elevation of G. is estimated at 800 ft. above sea-level. The climate is less moderate than that of any other prov. of Austria-Hungary (*q.v.*), G. being exposed to the cold N. and NE. winds, whilst the Carpathians shut out the warm breezes from the Mediterranean. The winters are long and severe, the springs late, and the summers short but hot [**Cracow, Lemberg, Tarnopol, Sereth**]. Nevertheless, 50 per cent. of the total area is used as arable land, 21 per cent. consists of pastures, and 27 per cent. is covered by forests. Cattle-rearing and horse-breeding are of considerable importance. The chief cereals, oats, rye, and barley. Much timber is exported to Russian Poland and Prussia (especially to the port of Danzig). G. has many valuable minerals, the most important of which are salt, petroleum, and coal. Rock-salt and brine are found in large quantities at a great many places, the chief localities being Wieliczka, Bochnia, Lacko, Drohobycz, Stebnik, Bolechow, Dolina, Kalusz, Delatyn, and Kossow. The petroleum and ozokerite industry of G. is increasing from year to year, oil of good quality being found in many parts of the country. Of great importance in this respect are the following localities: — Boryslaw (SW. of Drohobycz), Sloboda-rungurska (near Kolomea), Kryg, Libusza, Polanka, and Fagorzany. Rich coalfields exist in the Cracow district, especially near Jaworzno. Of other minerals must be mentioned iron, lead, and zinc ores near Czerna, and sulphur at Swoszowice (W. of Wieliczka). There are but few manufacturing industries in the country. Biala is a textile centre of some importance, otherwise only distilleries and breweries exist in considerable numbers. The commerce is mostly in the hands of Jews. There are 660 m. of navigable rivers. As to railways, see **Austria-Hungary** and **Carpathians.** River navigation is considerable (660 m. of navigable rivers). The pop. mostly consists of Slavs, of whom the Poles (51.5 per cent. of the total population) prevail in the western, and the Ruthenians (42.9 per cent. of the total population) in the eastern territories. The mountainous parts of the country are inhabited by the Gorals and Huzuls, the former being a branch of the Poles, and the latter of the Ruthenians. The majority of the Ruthenians belong to the Greek Church, whilst the Poles are mostly Roman Catholics. G. has more Jews (700,000) than any other part of Austria-Hungary, and in Lemberg, Cracow, and other large towns the Jews constitute one-third of the inhabitants. G. has two universities, Lemberg and Cracow. From the end of the 14th century to the first division of Poland in 1772, G. formed part of this kingdom. After that date it became a prov. of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Area, 30,309 sq. m. P. (1890) 6,608,000. See **Austria-Hungary,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Galicia, a kingdom of G., was founded by the Suevi in the 5th century. In the 16th, G. was made a prov. or *Audiencia territorial* of Castille, the cap. of which was alternately Santiago, Corunna, Orense. From 1789 to 1833 G. was divided into seven provs.; since 1833 into four: **Corunna, Lugo** (N.), **Pontevedra, Orense** (S.). G. forms a square at the NW. angle of the Iberian Penin., on the W. extremity of the Pyrennean ridge, having the Atlantic W. and N. (Cantabrian Sea), Asturias and Leon (E.), Portugal (S.). The mountains, which cover all G., are branches of the Cantabrian Pyrenees: (1) running NW.–SE. to Cape Finisterre and Ortegal; (2) running NE.–SW., (*a*) to separate the valley of riv. Miño (which crosses the whole of G., NE.–SW.) from the valleys of rivs. Tambre, Ulla, Lerez; (*b*) to separate the valley of riv. Miño from that of its great branch riv. Sil, and to make the high E. border (Sierras de Leon). All the N. and W. coasts are cut by deep *fjords* (*rias*), making numerous and some of the best ports in the world (Ribadeo, Vinero, Ferrol, Corunna, Camariñas, Corcubion, Noya, Muros, Carril, Pontevedra, Vigo). These *rias*, where rivers have their mouths, are navigable to a long distance inland. But the only important river is the Miño (forming the S. border between G. and Portugal), which (though with a dangerous bar) is navigable for more than 20 m. G. is one of the dampest regions in Spain and Europe. Its pastures are extensive; large quantities of cattle are exported (to England); mountains are covered with forests intersected by thickets of shrubs (Gándaras). The people live on agriculture, and are, on the littoral, to a great extent fishermen (principally of sardines). G. is the densest peopled region in Spain (178 per sq. m.). There is a large emigration to the great towns of Spain and Portugal (or into the agricultural dists. of the penins. at harvest-time) and to Brazil and Cuba. No important industries excepting the manufacture of cigarettes. Many valuable but unexplored minerals. Numerous mineral waters. G. forms a military *Capitania general* (Corunna). See **Spain.** [**J. B. R.**]

Gallkonda, range of hills, India, Madras Presidency, Vizagapatam dist., crossed by 18° 30′ N. and 18° 50′ E., about 45 m. from the sea. Alt. 2800–5000 ft. The two highest peaks reach 5345 ft. and 5287 ft.

Galilee, one of the three provs. into which Palestine (*q.v.*) was divided in the time of our Lord, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, between Samaria and Judea. See **Tiberias, Sea of.**

Galina Point, cape, Jamaica, on the N. ct., in 76° 54′ W.

Galinara, small isl., Italy, Sardinia, in the Gulf of Genoa, near Albenga.

Galinas, one of the Bissagos Is., off the W. ct. of Africa.

Gallindien, dist., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, in the S., stretching from NE. to SW.

Gallola, isl., Istria, in the Adriatic Sea, at the entrance to the Gulf of Quarnero.

Gallon, city, U.S., Ohio, Crawford co., 55 m. N. by E. Columbus. P. 6300.

Galistéo, fort, Spain, prov. Cáceres, on the Alágon, 40 m. NE. by E. Alcántara. P. <2000.

Galita, the ancient *Calathe*, isl., in the Mediterranean, off the N. ct. of Tunis, in 37° 31′ N., 8° 55′ E. Between it and the mainland are the Sorelli rocks.

Gallagh Road, stn., Ire., co. and 3½ m. NW. Londonderry, on the Londonderry, Lough Swilly, and Letterkenny Rly.

Gallant, harbour, Strait of Magellan. See **Galan.**

Gallapagos. See **Galápagos.**

Gallarate, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 23 m. NW. by W. Milan. P. 8000.

Gallas, one of the most important native races of E. Africa. They occupy the inland territories W. of the Somali country between Abyssinia and the equator. Their country is but little known, and is in all probability a plateau connecting Abyssinia with the mountain region of eastern equatorial Africa. The Gallas are of tall stature, and of lighter colour than Bantus and negroes. Their origin is quite uncertain. Their principal occupation is cattle-rearing and horse-breeding, agriculture being of subordinate importance. They are splendid horsemen, and their wild hordes have overrun southern Abyssinia for centuries past. The north-eastern Gallas are fanatical Mohammedans, the others are pagans. According to Paulitschke, the Gallas are identical with the Zenj nation of the early Arabian geographers. They are estimated by Krapf and Paulitschke at seven or eight millions. [**H. G. S.**]

Gallatia, vil., U.S. See **Galatia.**

Gallatin, co., U.S., in the SE. of Illinois, bounded on the E. by the Wabash and Ohio.

Gallatin, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, E. of 85° W.

Gallatin, city, U.S., Missouri, Daviess co., 50 m. E. by N. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Gallatin, settlement, U.S., Montana, G. co., 53 m. E. by S. Butte City.

Gallatin, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Sumner co., 22 m. NE. Nashville. P. <3000.

Gallatin River, U.S., Montana, one of the head-streams of the Missouri, rises in the NW. of Yellowstone National Park, flows N. 125 m.

Galle (Singalese, 'stone,' 'rock'), formerly often called **Point de Galle,** municip. and shipping seapt., Ceylon, S. Prov., on the S. ct., 66 m. S. by E. Colombo, which has superseded it as a place of call for mail steamers to eastern Asia and Australia. The harbour has good holding-ground, with a depth of 24–33 ft., but vessels are loaded and discharged by cargo-boats. Mean rfall. 105 in. P. (1871) 48,000; (1891) 33,900.

Gallego, riv., Spain, flows S. from the Pyrenees (one of its headwaters rising on the Pic du Midi, another on the Vignemale), S. to the Ebro just below Saragossa; length, 80 m.

Gallegos, a rapid riv. of Patagonia, flows E. from a plain on the borders of Last Hope Inlet, traversing for the greater part of its course a gorge cut through basaltic rocks, and enters the Atlantic opposite the Falkland Is., in 51° 38′ S., 69° W., by a large estuary (**Puerto G.**), in which the tide is said to rise 46 ft.; length at least 230 m.

Gallen, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Mayo.

Gallen, par. and tnld., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 12 m. SSE. Athlone. Par. 19,192 ac., P. <2500; tnld. P. <250.

Galley Head, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork, in 8° 57′ W., on E. side of Rosscarbery Bay, with a lighthouse, vis. 19 m.

Galley Hill, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Swanscombe, Kent.

Galleywood Common, Eng., Essex, div. and 2½ m. S. Chelmsford, P.O. See **Baddow, Great.**

Gallia, co., U.S., Ohio, bounded on the E. and S. by the R. Ohio, W. of 82° W.

Galliagh, P.O., Ire., co. and 3½ m. NW. Londonderry.

Galliate, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 4 m. NE. Novara. P. 7600.

Galliciano, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, 16 m. N. by W. Lucca. P. <4000.

Gallico, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Reggio (Calabrie). P. <5000.

Gallie Dyb, navigable channel, Denmark, the S. of Fanö I., SW. ct. of Jutland.

Galliera, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Bologna. P. <5000.

Galliera Veneta, comm., Italy, prov. Padua, circle Cittadella. P. <4000.

Gallim, place named in O. T. See **Beit Jála.**

Gallina, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Reggio (Calabrie). P. 6200.

Gallinas, riv., in the S. of the colony of Sierra Leone, mouth (blocked by sand in the dry season) in 9° N. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 434.

Gallinas, Punta, the northernmost point of the mainland of S. America, in about 71° 35′ W., at the extremity of Goajira Penin., Colombia.

Gallinas Springs, settlement with spring of water, U.S., New Mexico, about 100 m. E. Albuquerque, 67 m. ESE. Santa Fé.

Gallinhas, isl. in the Bissagos Archipelago, Senegambia, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Gallions, stn., London, Eng. See **Victoria Docks.**

Gallipoli, the ancient *Kallipolis* ('city of beauty'), fortified seapt. tn., S. Italy, Apulia, prov. and 29 m. WSW. Lecce, 127 m. W. by S. Otranto, on a rocky islet in the Gulf of Taranto, on the W. ct., connected by a bridge with its suburb Lizza, on the mainland. Opposite is the small island called '*Isola Sant' Andrea*, with a lighthouse, visible 19 m. Between this island and the town is the harbour, with minimum depth at entrance of 8½ ft.; length of quayage, 3000 ft.; vessels loaded and discharged by lighters. It is noted for its cisterns, excavated in the rock, and peculiarly adapted for clarifying olive oil; and this port is one of the most frequented in S. Italy, exporting large quantities of olive oil, wine, dried figs, &c. Sailors visiting the port frequently suffer from fever. P. 10,800.

Gallipoli, penin., the anct. *Thracian Chersonesus*, extending SW., separates the Dardanelles in the SE. from the Ægean Sea, and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N.; length, 63 m.; breadth, 4–13 m.

Gallipoli, Turkish **Gelibolu,** the ancient *Kallipolis*, seapt., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. G., on the Dardanelles, near the W. end of the Sea of Marmora, 132 m. SW. Constantinople, and 87 m. S. Adrianople. G. is the principal station of the Turkish fleet, and has manufactures of cotton, silk, earthenware, and morocco leather; is the see of a Greek bishop; residence of a captain pasha; and was the first European town taken by the Turks (1357). Part of the Anglo-French army for the protection of Turkey landed here in 1854. P. (very mixed, including Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, all living in distinct communities—Greeks predominating) 20–30,000.

Gallipolis, city, U.S., Ohio, Gallia co., on the Ohio, 92 m. SSE. Columbus. P. <5000.

Gallitzin, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co., 75 m. E. Pittsburg, and 8 m. W. by S. Altoona. Alt. 2161 (R.R.). P. <3000.

Gallo, riv., Spain, one of the headwaters of the Tagus, rising on the N. slopes of the Sierra de Albarracin. See **Tagus.**

Gallo, Cape, headland, Greece, S. point of W. penin. of the Morea, the ancient *Akritas.*

Gallo, Capo di, cape, Sicily, in the NW., 8 m. NNW. Palermo, with a lighthouse, visible 12 m.

Gallocanta, large salt lake, Spain, prov. Saragossa, to the S. of the town of Daroca. Alt. 3295 ft.

Galloon, par., Ire., S. co. Fermanagh, bars. Coole, Clankelly, and Knockninny, 13 m. SE. Enniskillen; 56,611 ac. P. <4500.

Galloper Sand, in the North Sea, 30 m. NE. North Foreland, with a lighthouse (visible 11 m.) in 51° 43′ N., 1° 57′ E.

Gallow, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, on Royal Canal, 3 m. NW. Kilcock. P. <500.

Galloway, dist., Scot., in the SW., comprising the county of Wigtown and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The designation, though long used, implies no political jurisdiction.

Galloway, Mull of, cape, Wigtownshire, in the extreme S., in 4° 51½′ W., with a lighthouse, visible 25 m.

Galloway, New. See **New Galloway.**

Gallow Hill, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7½ m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Gallows Inn, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

Galluccio, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Caserta. P. <4000.

Gallup, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 100 m. S. by E. from the NW. corner of the terr.; coal-mining centre.

Gallur, comm., Spain, prov. and 27 m. NW. by N. Saragossa, on the r. bk. of the Ebro. P. <3000.

Gallura, mountainous granitic dist. in the NE. of Sardinia, the Limbara range in the S.

Galluzzo, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 2½ m. SSW. Florence. P. 14,900.

Galmis, vil., Switzd. See **Charmey.**

Galmisdale, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the extreme SE. of Eigg I., on the coast, P.O.

Galmoy, bar., Ire., in the extreme NW. of co. Kilkenny.

Galmpton, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5½ m. SSW. Torquay, on the estuary of the Dart, 1 m. W. Churston stn.

Galmpton, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 14 m. SW. by W. Dartmouth.

Galops Canal, in the St. Lawrence R., Canada, cos. Grenville and Dundas, beginning nearly opposite Ogdensburg, U.S., 7⅞ m. long; three locks, with total rise of 15⅝ ft.

Galphay, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. W. by N. Ripon.

Galston, par. and tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Irvine, 4½ m. E. by S. Kilmarnock, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R., centre of an extensive coalfield; has manufactures of muslins and blankets. Par. 15,243 ac., P. 6400; tn. P. <4500.

Gálszécs, tn., Hungary, co. Zemplén, 22 m. N. Satoralalja-Ujhely. P. <4000.

Galt, tn., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., on the Grand R., and a railway 26 m. WNW. Hamilton; has manufactures of machinery, &c. P. (1881) 5200; (1891) 7500.

Galtecmore, mt., Ire. See **Galty Mountains.**

Galti Stack, isolated rock, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, on the NW. ct., Northmaven par., in 1° 32½′ W.

Galtres Forest, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, extended 15 m. NE. from York City, NW. to Aldborough; formerly moor and forest, is now cleared and drained.

Galtrim, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Deece, 4 m. SE. Trim; 4129 ac. P. <500.

Galtymore, mt., Ire., in the SW. of co. and 7 m. S. Tipperary. Height, 3015 ft.

Galty (or **Galtee**) **Mountains,** range of mts., Ire., in the SE. of co. Limerick, and in the SW. of co. Tipperary; length, 15 m. Alt. 3010 ft. in **Galteemore.**

Galva, tn., U.S., Illinois, Henry co., 97 m. SSE. Dubuque, (Io.). P. <3000.

Galveston, city, U.S., the principal seapt. of Texas, cap. G. co., at W. of the mouth of G. Bay, in 29° 17′ N., 94° 49′ W., on a narrow sand island, 30 m. long, connected by railways with the mainland. It is the second cotton port in the U.S., and exports also oil-cake, cotton-seed, oil, grain (one elevator has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels), wool, hides, tallow, and timber. Carries on direct trade with Great Britain, Germany, France, Cuba, Mexico, and Brazil. Total value of exports about £7,000,000. At present the bar 4 m. outside of the harbour entrance has a depth at extreme high-water of only 16.3 ft., but works for increasing this depth to 30 ft. are now (1894) in progress. Health good; epidemics rare (none in 25 years). Mean temp., yr. 69.9° F., Jan. 52.8°, July 83.8°; rfall. (20 yrs.), 52.30 in. P. (1870) 13,800; (1880) 22,300; (1890) 29,100.

Galvez, comm., Spain, prov. and 15 m. SW. Toledo. P. <4000.

Galway, bar., Ire., on the NE. of G. Bay, co. G.

Galway, maritime co., Ire., Connaught, partly bounded on the S. by G. Bay, and on the SE. by Lough Derg, divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Aran	11,288	2,907
Athenry	25,782	3,436
Ballymoe	89,271	16,351
Ballynahinch	192,965	20,569
Clare	127,487	20,229
Clonmacnowen	35,467	6,991
Dunkellin	83,371	10,293
Dunmore	71,011	15,344
Kilconnell	64,819	6,954
Killian	52,389	8,695
Kiltartan	65,665	10,038
Leitrim	109,567	11,966
Longford	96,507	10,935
Loughrea	64,406	7,603
Moycullen	202,386	21,911
Ross	77,351	8,023
Tiaquin	110,136	15,508
Galway, Co. of the town of,	22,493	16,959
	1,502,362[1]	214,712

[1] Exclusive of 67,143 ac. under larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

The great mass of the surface is below 500 ft. in alt., but the W. of the county is mountainous and rugged (2395 ft.). The W. portion (divided into the districts known as Connemara, Iarconnaught, and Joyce's Country, and much visited by tourists on account of its wildly beautiful scenery) is separated from the E. and larger portion of the county by Lough Corrib (navigable from the sea to Cong in co. Mayo), and in the N. the boundary line of the county passes through the middle of Lough Mask. This western region is desolate and sparsely populated, but the soil is capable of high cultivation. The remainder of the county is level and boggy, bog and marsh making up about 15 per cent. of the surface. E. of Lough Corrib almost the whole area is composed of Lower Carboniferous rocks, but with some Old Red Sandstone hills in the SE. W. of Lough Corrib the rocks in the S. are almost wholly of granite, which is followed northwards by Cambrian and Silurian, and Archæan or metamorphic rocks. The coast is deeply indented, the chief bays being Little Killary, Ballynakill Harbour, Mannin, Bertraghboy, Kilkieran, Oranmore, and Dunbuleaun Bays. The chief rivers are the Shannon, which partly bounds the county on the SE., its r. bk. tributary the Suck, eastern boundary of the county, and the Clare. The islands are numerous, the chief being those of Inishbofin, Inishshark, Lettermore, and Gorumna, besides the Aran group. The only mineral of importance is the copper ore found at Roundstone, in the SW. of the county, on Roundstone Bay. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture or, on the coast, in fishing. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.) The chief railway line is the Midland Great Western (Dublin to Galway), from which, at Athenry, a line branches N. to Tuam and Claremorris (co. Mayo), S. to Ennis (co. Clare). There is a branch of the Grand Canal between Shannon Harbour and Ballinasloe. Only manufactures, coarse linens, woollen stockings, and, along the shore, kelp. The county returns five members to Parliament, four for the county (N., S., E., and Connemara divs.), and one for the borough of G. In the far W. of the county Irish is largely spoken, there being a population of nearly 18,000 in the county who speak no other language. See **Ireland,** table.

Galway, parl. bor. (one member) and mun. bor., seapt. and market-tn., cap. co. Galway, and co. of itself, at the mouth of the riv. flowing from Lough Corrib into G. Bay, 105 m. W. Dublin, with which city it is connected by the Midland Great Western Rly. One of the Queen's colleges was opened here in 1849. The harbour has two docks, the deeper of which is 22 ft. deep over sill at neap, 26 ft. at spring tides, and it is connected with Lough Corrib by a canal; has extensive herring and other fisheries. Exports consist chiefly of agricultural produce and beautiful black marble slabs of large size. G. has a distillery, saw-mills, brush factories, flour-mills, and near the town a bag factory. Galway was conquered in 1235 by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. The town suffered greatly during the troubles of the 17th century. Market-days, W. and S. P. (1841) 17,300; (1851) 23,800; (1871) 15,600; (1891) 13,800; parl. bor. P. (1891) 17,000.

Galway Bay, bay in the W. of Ireland, between cos. Galway and Clare. The bay has lighthouses on Eeragh, Straw, Inisheen, and Mutton Is., as well as at the entrance to Galway Docks.

Gama, La, settlement and rly. stn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 180 m. SW. Buenos Aires.

Gamaches, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Somme, arr. Abbeville, 23 m. E. by N. Dieppe. P. <3000.

Gamakh, Asiatic Turkey. See **Kemakh.**

Gambatesa, comm., Italy, prov., circle, and 16 m. ESE. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Gambia, called by the natives **Ba-diman,** or **Fourel,** *Stachir* of Ptolemy, riv., western Africa, Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 m. SE. Cape Verde, in 13° 24′ N., 16° 36′ W., after a WNW. course estimated at upwards of 550 m. At its mouth it is 4 m. across, but immediately within this its width is doubled. Vessels of 300 tons can reach the vicinity of Barrakunda, or Barraconda, in 13° 50′ W., where the navigation is stopped by falls.

Gambia, The, Brit. colony, W. Africa, embracing the terr. on both banks of the riv. G. as far as Yarbutendi. It has been continuously in British hands since the foundation of a fort, now Fort James, at the mouth of the river in 1664, an independent colony in 1843–66, and again since 1888. Value of imports and exports each £1,200,000. Principal exports, ground-nuts; others are maize, india-rubber, and palm-kernels. The one metalled road connects Bathurst, cap., on St. Mary's I., with British Combo on the mainland, across Oyster Creek. Fortnightly steamers from Liverpool carry the mails, and communication is regular with Bordeaux, by Dakar. Four cables connect Bathurst with Europe and other West African settlements. There are not more than fifty Europeans in the colony, which consists chiefly of negroes of the Jolah, Mandingo, and Jollof tribes. P. (1881) 14,150; (1891) 14,266.

Gambier, vil., U.S., Ohio, Knox co., 42 m. NE. Columbus. P. <1500.

Gambier Islands, group in the Pacific Ocean, in 23° 15′ S., 134° 45′ W., at the S. end of the Low Is., or Tuamotu Archipelago, consisting of five large islands and several islets in a coral reef lagoon, and important as being the only known station, except Pitcairn I., between Chile and Tahiti where good water is procurable. The French have exercised a protectorate over the islands since 1844.

Gambier Islands, group in Spencer Gulf, S. Australia, Wedge I., the largest, being in 35° 6′ S., 136° 28′ E.

Gambierton, tn., S. Australia. See **Mount Gambier.**

Gambila, or **Tochi,** riv., Afghanistan and Bannu dist., Punjab, flows E. into the Kuram, which it enters in 32° 37′ N., 71° 6′ E. Its banks afford little opportunity for cultivation.

Gamblesby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Wampool, 9½ m. W. by S. Carlisle, 2½ m. N. by E. Wigton stn. P. <250. See **Addingham.**

Gamblesby, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 8½ m. NE. Penrith, 3½ m. E. Lazonby stn.; 5393 ac. P. <250.

Gamboló, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 15 m. WNW. Pavia. P. 7000.

Gaming, vil., Lower Austria, 32 m. E. by S. Steyr; has iron-works and petroleum springs. P. <2000.

Gamleby, comm., Sweden, prov. Kalmar, on the E. ct., 50 m. S. by E. Norrköping; connected by canal (available for vessels drawing 15 ft.) with Vestervik. P. <3000.

Gamlingay, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 14½ m. W. by S. Cambridge, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 4460 ac. P. <2000.

Gamlitz, tn., Austria, Styria, 24 m. S. Graz. P. <2000.

Gampel, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, at the mouth of the Lötschen-thal, 5 m. E. Leuk. P. <2000.

Gamph Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Sligo.

Gampola, ancient *Ganga-sri-pura*, vil., Ceylon, Central Prov., 11 m. S. by W. Kandy, in one of the most lovely valleys of the central range; from 1350–1405 cap. of the island.

Gampu, ancient tn., China. See **Kanpu.**

Gamrie (gēm'ri), par., Scot., Banffshire, 6½ m. E. by S. Banff, 5½ m. E. by S. Macduff stn. The village is at the foot of a steep cliff, which shuts off the sunlight for eight months in the year. 17,041 ac. P. 7000.

Gamrun, another form of **Gombroon.** See **Bender Abbas.**

Gamston, par., Eng., co. and 3 m. SE. Nottingham. P. <250.

Gamston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. E. by S. Worksop, 3 m. S. Retford stns., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**G. with Eaton**) P. <500.

Gamtoos, riv., Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Kariga R. from the N. and the Groote R. from the W., flows SE., and enters St. Francis Bay (S. coast) to the W. of Port Elizabeth, in 25° 5′ E.

Gan, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 4 m. S. Pau. P. <2000.

Ganale Gudda River, W. Africa. See **Jub.**

Gananah, or **Gananeh,** vil., E. Africa, Somali-land, on the Jub, in about 3° 30′ N., 42° 25′ E.

Gananoque, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., on the l. bk. of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, 18 m. ENE. Kingston; manufactures machinery, agricultural implements, &c. P. <4000.

Ganarew, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 7 m. SW. Ross, 2 m. NW. Symonds Yat stn. P. <250.

Gana'tir, or **Kana'tir, El** (Arabic, 'the bridges'), region of the Algerian Sahara, in about 33° N., and from about 1° 45′ to 3° E.; so called because the intervals of sand between the wadis that cross it are likened by the Arabs to bridges.

Ganavan Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. ct., in the NE. of the Firth of Lorne, 1½ m. N. Oban.

Ganchow-foo, tn., China. See **Kanchou.**

Ganchu's, vil., W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Congo, in 3° 18′ S., 16° 23′ E.

Gand, French form of **Ghent.**

Ganda, tn. in the Golo country, E. Africa, in 7° 43′ N., 26° 52′ E.

Gandak, Great, Nárâyani, or **Salgrámi,** the *Kondochates* of the Greeks, riv., Brit. India, NW. Provs. and Behar, rises in the Nepál Himálayas, flows SW. till it crosses the frontier, then SE. on the border of or through the NW. Provs., finally entering the Ganges just opposite Patná. Floods often inundate large tracts on either side. Its lowest discharge is 10,391 cubic ft. per second; the highest recorded flood volume 266,000 cubic ft. per second. During the rains boats can make their way up to Lálganj (about 25 m.), beyond which point it is navigable with great difficulty, never fordable, and full of rapids and whirlpools. Rafts of timber come down from Nepál.

Gandámak, or **Gundamuk,** vil., Afghanistan, 28 m. W. Jalálabad. Here the last survivors of the British force escaping from Kábul in 1842 were massacred, one man alone escaping; and here in 1879 the treaty was concluded by which a rectification of the British Indian frontier on the side of Afghanistan was agreed on.

Gándara, comm., Sámar I., Philippine Is. P. 9000.

Gandáva, fortified vil., Baluchistan, 63 m. WNW. Jacobábád; political cap. of Kachhi Prov. See **Kachh Gandáva.**

Gandáva Pass. See **Mula Pass.**

Gander, lake, two rivs., and a bay, Newfoundland. **Great** (or **Big**) **Gander Lake** extends for about 40 m. from WSW. to ENE. in the NE. of the island, is fed by the **Main Gander R.** and the **South-West Gander R.,** both of which flow from the SW., and is drained NE. into **Gander Bay,** an inlet in 54½° W.

Gandersheim, tn., Ger., duchy Brunswick, cap. circle and 24 m. N. by E. Göttingen. P. <3000.

Gandesa, comm., Spain, prov. Tarragona, 17 m. NNW. Tortosa; thrice besieged by the Carlists in 1836 and 1837. P. <4000.

Gandevi, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, in 20° 47′ N., 73° 3′ E. P. (1881) 7100; (1891) <5000.

Gandgarh, range of hills, India, Punjab, in the Ráwal Pindi and Hazára dists.

Gandi, tn., W. Africa, kgd. of and 32 m. WSW. Sokoto.

Gandia, fishing tn. and seapt., Spain, prov. and 36 m. SSE. Valencia, with good anchorage, and small harbour (area, 22½ ac.; depth at entrance and alongside, 19 ft.). P. 8700.

Gandikot, mountain fortress, India, Madras Presidency, Cuddapah dist., in 14° 48′ N., 78° 20′ E.; in ancient days a famous stronghold. Alt. 1670 ft.

Gandino, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. NE. by E. Bergamo; has coal-mines. P. <1000.

Gandiole, or **Gandiolle,** tn. and French post, W. Africa, 12 m. SSE. Saint Louis, on the l. bk. of the mouth of the Senegal.

Gando, harb., on the E. ct. of Grand Canary I.

Gando, or **Gandu,** Fellata sultanate and tn., W. Africa. The sultanate extends on both banks of the Niger between 11° and 14° N. In former times it was much larger, Yauri and Nupe (S. of Gando) belonging to it. These provinces are, however, now independent. Provinces still belonging to Gando are Gurma and Kebbi. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Area, 78,500 sq. m. P. estimated at 5½ millions. The Lower Gando is situated between Sokoto and the Niger, and is described by Barth as pleasantly situated and surrounded by groves and banana plantations. P. estimated at 50,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Ganfu, ancient tn., China. See **Kanpu.**

Ganga, or *Gunga,* Sanskrit, 'a river.'

Ganga-dwára, tn., India. See **Hardwár.**

Gangaikandápur, tn. and temple, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Trichinopoli, in 11° 13′ N., 79½° E. Close to the town is one of the most remarkable temples of S. India. Running N. is an embankment 16 m. long, which must have been one of the largest reservoirs in India.

Gangal, tank or small lake, India, Kashmír state, near the NE. boundary of the valley, in 34° 37′ N., 74° 58′ E.; sacred in the eyes of the Hindus.

Gangápur, tn., India, Rájputána, 70 m. ESE. Jaipur. P. 5900.

Ganga-sri-pura, vil., Ceylon. See **Gampola.**

Gangáwali, seapt., India, Bombay Presidency, Kánara dist., at mouth of Gangáwali R., in 14° 36′ N. P. (1891) <5000.

Gangela, or **Gangella,** country, Portuguese W. Africa, SE. of Bihe, about 13° S., 17°–19° E.; well watered, soil comparatively fertile; inhabited by a well-formed race.

Gangelt, market-vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 15 m. N. by W. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <3000.

Ganges, tn., France, dep. Hérault arr. and 24 m. NNW. Montpellier, 7 m. SE. by E. Le Vigan. P. <5000.

Ganges (Sanskrit *Gangá,* 'river'), the principal and most sacred river of India. It issues from a Himálayan ice-cave near Gangotri, in the state of Garhwál, at the height of 13,800 ft., breaks through the southern chain of the Himálayas, and enters the plain just above Hardwár, becoming navigable almost as soon as the plain is reached, and flows eastwards and southwards to the Bay of Bengal. On the left it receives from the Himálayas the Gumti, Gogra, and Gandak (Gunduk), and on the left the Jumna. The only great tributary which it receives directly from the southern tableland is the Son, but the Jumna receives from these highlands two great feeders—the Chambal (Chumbul) and the Betwa. Before entering the Bay of Bengal it unites with the Brahmaputra to form one great delta, the largest in the world. [**Delta.**] The principal mouths of this delta in the order from W. to E. are the Húglí, (Hoogly) Matla, Raimangal, Haringháta or Baleswar, and Meghná. The greatest discharge of the G. in time of flood above the delta is above 1,800,000 cubic ft. per second; its smallest discharge at low water sinks to about 45,000 cubic ft. per second. (Compare **Mahánadi.**) In the G. basin the heavy rainfall of the rainy season is gradually carried off by the numerous rivers flowing across a gently sloping plain, and hence the river remains near its highest level for three weeks. During the dry season, again, the G. and its numerous Himálayan tributaries are constantly replenished with water from these mountains, their water having partly fallen as rain on the Himálayan slopes, and partly due at certain periods of the dry season to the melting of the Himálayan snows. Every year more or less devastation arises from floods and shiftings of the river-bed, due to floods in the G. valley [**Goálánda**]. These floods, however, are of importance in the cultivation of such crops as rice, which require great quantities of water in certain stages of their growth, and the fine silt which floods spread over the surface forms a soil of unsurpassable fertility. Hence, in the valley of the G., 'embankments are in few places required to restrain its inundations. . . . If one crop be drowned by the flood, the cultivator calculates that his second crop will abundantly requite him' (Hunter). The Húglí is the most important channel of the delta for navigation, being ascended by ocean-going vessels to Calcutta, 80 m. from the mouth. Higher up the navigation is almost confined to native craft, railway competition, together with the increasing shoals in the river, having put an end to the steamer traffic which was carried on as high as Allahábád down to about 1860. Cargoes are principally brought down stream, and during the rainy season, the boats often returning unloaded during the rest of the year. Among the products carried down in different parts of the course are timber from the Bijnaur forests, destined for Agra and Delhi, and by the Rámgangá and Garra Rivers for Farukhábúd, Cawnpur, and Allahábád; grain and oil-seeds, salt

cotton, stone (from the Mirzapur dist.). The sacredness of the river attracts countless numbers of Hindu pilgrims to bathe in it and various particularly sacred spots, above all at the confluence of the Jumna and G. at Allahábád. Length (according to the contour map of India, Calcutta, 1886), 1455 m.; area of basin, 397,300 m.

Ganges Canals, Upper and **Lower,** system of canals irrigating a large part of the Great Doáb (between the rivers Ganges and Jumna) from Hardwár in the N. (where the Upper G. Canals derive their supply) to a point on the Jumna a little above the confluence of the Betwâ. The original Upper G. Canal was opened in April 1854. The total length is now upwards of 1000 m., but varies as new branches are opened or old ones closed up. About 400 m. available for navigation. Area irrigated about 1800 sq. m.

Gangi, comm., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 23 m. NNE. Caltanissetta. P. 13,800.

Gangiru, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 36 m. NW. by W. Meerut. P. (1891) < 5000.

Gangoh, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Saháranpur, 50 m. SE. by S. Ambála. P. (1891) 12,100; Moham. 6600; Hindus, 5400.

Gangotri, mt. temple, India, NW. Provs., Garhwál state, in 30° 59′ N., 78° 59′ E., on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 8 m. from its source. Place of pilgrimage, where flasks are filled with sacred water. Alt. 10,319 ft.

Gángpur, native state, India, Bengal, Chutiá Nágpur, crossed by 22° N., 85⅓° E. Area, 2484 sq. m.

Gangri, Tibetan, 'snowy mountain.'

Ganguella, Portuguese spelling of **Gangela** (*q.v.*).

Ganhwuy, Chinese prov. See **Nganhwei.**

Ganj, or *Gunge,* Sanskrit, 'a market-town.'

Ganja, tn., Russia. See **Elisabethpol.**

Ganjám, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. G., on the Bay of Bengal, 60 m. SW. by W. Puri, at the mouth of the Rishikuliya R. Formerly the cap. of the dist., and fortified. The government salt manufacture now the principal industry. N. of the town the ground is low and feverish. P. (1891) 4700, nearly all Hindus.

Ganjám, suburb of Seringapatam, India, Mysore.

Ganllwyd, P.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 5 m. from Dolgelly.

Gannat, tn., France, dep. Allier, cap. arr., 22 m. N. by E. Clermont-Ferrand. Alt. 1140 ft. P. 5100.

Gannet Rock, isl., Canada, New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, with a lighthouse (vis. 12 m.) in 44° 31′ N. and 66° 47′ W.

Gannet Rock, rocky isl., U.S., Maine, on the NE. ct., 6 m. from the SW. point of Grand Manan I., with a lighthouse, visible 12 m.

Gannow, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Whalley par. P. 7800.

Gann Valley, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Buffalo co., 71 m. ESE. Pierre.

Ganos, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Sea of Marmora, prov. and 43 m. NE. by E. Gallipoli.

Ganstead, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 4½ m. NE. Hull, P.O. P. < 250.

Gansur, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye. P. 5900.

Gantang, mt. pass, India, Punjab, Bashahr state, leading E. into Tibet, in 31° 38′ N., 78° 47′ E. Alt. 18,295 ft.

Gantheaume, cape, the southernmost point of Kangaroo I., S. Australia.

Ganthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Thirsk and Malton div., 13 m. NNE. York, 3½ m. NW. Castle Howard stn. P. < 250.

Ganties, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Saint-Gaudens, with two bathing establishments frequented for their ferruginous waters. P. < 2000.

Gantocks, The, rocks, Scot., in the Firth of Clyde, about ½ m. SE. Dunoon.

Ganton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 7½ m. SSW. Scarborough, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. < 500.

Gantúr, tn., India. See **Guntúr.**

Ganutiá, tn., India, Bengal, in 23° 52′ N., 87° 53′ E.; the centre of the silk industry of Birbhúm. P. (1891) < 5000.

Gap, The, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 902 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Gap, the ancient *Vapincum,* cap. dep. Hautes-Alpes, France, arr. G., on the Luye, 48 m. SSE. Grenoble; has a Gothic cathedral, and manufactures of woollen, silk, and linen fabrics. P. 6900.

Gapan, comm., Philippine Is., Nueva Ecija. P. 20,300.

Gara, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Baja. P. < 5000.

Gara, El, small oasis in the Libyan desert, on the route from Cairo to Siwah, in 29° 37′ N., 26° 51′ E.

Gara, Lough, lake, Ire., in extreme SE. of co. Sligo, 14 m. W. by S. Leitrim. It receives the Lung, and is drained by the Boyle into Lough Key.

Gara Bridge, stn., Eng., Devonshire, near Brent, on G. W. R.

Garachico, tn., Teneriffe I., on the N. ct., nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1705, before which it was one of the most important places in the island.

Garadice, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.

Garadice, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, 7 m. NW. by W. Maynooth, P.O. P. < 250.

Garadice Lough, lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Leitrim, 13 m. WNW. Cavan, on the Erne and Shannon Junction Canal, 176 ft. above sea-level.

Garafraxa, or **Douglas,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wellington, on Grand R., 45 m. by rail from Hamilton. P. < 1500.

Garag, or **Gadag-Bettigeri** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Dhárwár, 42 m. E. by S. Dhárwár, a railway junction. P. (1881) 17,000; (1891) 23,900; Hindus, 18,400.

Garahuns, vil., Brazil, state and 120 m. SW. by W. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail.

Garái, or **Gorái,** riv., Bengal. See **Máhumatí.**

Garaway, W. Africa. See **Garraway.**

Garb, prov., Morocco, in the NW., contains the towns Tangier, Ceuta, and Tetuan.

Garbagna, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 20 m. ESE. Alessandria. P. < 2000.

Garbh, Gaelic, *Garw,* Cymro-Celtic, 'rough.'

Garbhaig, or **Garavaig Loch,** small lake, Scot., Ross-shire, drained W. into the middle of Loch Maree.

Garboldisham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 23 m. SW. Norwich, 4½ m. SSE. Harling Road stn., PMT.O. P. < 750.

Garbu, prov., Senegambia. See **Kabu.**

Garbutts Falls. See **Belize,** riv.

Garchrie Moss, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the NW., 4½ m. WNW. Stranraer.

Garcia, tn., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 22 m. NW. by W. Monterey. P. 4000.

Garcia Hernández, comm., Bohol I., Philippine Is. P. 5800.

Gard, riv., France, dep. G., formed by the union of the Gardon d'Anduze and the Gardon d'Alais, and flowing on the whole SE. into the Rhone, which it enters (r. bk.) a short distance above Beaucaire. The G. is subject to terrible floods. At Collias, below the confluence of the Alzon, the discharge, for ten months of the year, is from 210–1400 cubic ft. per second, sometimes in flood 141,000 cubic. ft. Length, about 85 m.

Gard, southern dep., France, partly bounded on the E. by the Rhone, and on the S. by the Mediterranean; divided into four arrs., Nîmes (cap.), Alais, Uzès, and le Vigan. From the Cevennes (here crossed by the railway connecting the valleys of the G. and Allier), which occupy the W. and N. of the dep., the surface slopes rapidly towards the plains of the Rhone and the sea. The culminating point of the dep., l'Aigoual, has an alt. of 5140 ft. The Mediterranean coast is bordered by sand-dunes, behind which stretch numerous marshes. By far the greater part of the dep., except a small portion in the extreme W., belongs to the basin of the Rhone, the principal affluents of which in the dep. are the Ardèche, forming part of the northern boundary, the Cèze, and the G. (the basin of which forms the dist. of Gardonnenque), which all enter from its right bank. Two small rivers, the Vidourle and Vistre, traverse the SW. of the dep.; the former communicates with the sea by the Grau-du-Roi. The climate is mainly of the Mediterranean type. Principal cereals, wheat and oats. The vine occupies nearly 8 per cent. of the surface: before 1875—since when the vineyards have been devastated by the phylloxera—nearly double that. The production per acre, nearly twice the average in France. The production of mulberry leaves and cocoons is the highest in France. In the NW. of the dep. are the rich coal-mines of Bassèges and Grand-Combe, forming together the Alais basin, which ranks in respect of the quantity of coal produced next after those of Valenciennes and the Loire. Lignite is worked in the Bagnols and Barjac basins in the NE. of the dep. Iron ore is also produced and smelted. Alais, Bessèges, Nîmes, and their environs abound in iron and copper works. Alais is also the principal centre of the silk industry. Anciently part of the Roman Provincia, G. afterwards became subject to the Carlovingian kings and the counts of Toulouse. In 1229 Nîmes and Beaucaire became royal towns. Area, 2270 sq. m. P. (1891) 419,388. See **France,** table.

Gard, Pont de. See **Nîmes.**

Garda, Lake of (*Lacus Benacus*), the largest lake of northern Italy, between 45° 26′ and 45° 56′ N., 10° 35′ and 10° 50′ E., enclosed by the provs. Verona, Mantua, and Brescia, and the circle Roveredo, Tirol. Its banks are bold on all sides except the S., where the penin. of Sirmio extends into it. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco R., and at its SE. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. Near its E. shore the battle of Rivoli was fought in 1796. Length, N. to S., 35 m.; breadth, 2–10 m; area, 141 sq. m.; greatest depth, 960 ft. Alt. 215 ft.

Garda, in French **Cap de Garde,** cape, Algeria, at the NW. of the Gulf of Bona; has a fort and lighthouse.

Gardaia, Algeria. See **Ghardaia.**

Gardanne, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. d'Aix, 5 m. S. by E. Aix. P. < 3000.

Gardd, Cymro-Celtic, 'a garden.' See *Garrdh.*

Gardelegen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle, on the

Milde, govt. and 30 m. NNW. Magdeburg; important centre of the hop-trade; various manufactures, that of mother-of-pearl buttons being important. P. 7300.

Gardempe, riv., France. See **Gartempe.**

Garden, vil., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., on an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston. P. <1500.

Garden, city, U.S., Kansas, Finney co., on R. Arkansas, 93 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 2827 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Gardenay, another name of Gerard de Nys I., Bismarck Archipelago.

Garden City, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., on Long I., 20 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Gardenhill, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Holywell.

Garden Island, Australia. See **Buache.**

Garden Island, small isl., Canada, Ontario, at the E. end of Lake Ontario, W. of Wolfe I., 2 m. S. Kingston. P. 1000.

Garden Island Creek, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 40 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Gardenmorris, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Bunmahon.

Garden of the Gods. See **Colorado Springs.**

Garden Reach, suburb of Calcutta, on the Húglí, 3 m. S. of the city.

Garden River, tp., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 615 m. by rail W. Montreal, in Algoma dist., 12 m. from Sault St. Mary; silver, lead, and copper mines near. P. <1500.

Gardenstown, vil., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., on Gamrie Bay, 7 m. E. Banff; founded in 1720 by Alexander Garden of Troup. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Garderhouse, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., 15 m. NW. Lerwick.

Gardiki, tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, on a steep acclivity, 35 m. N. by E. Corfu. Previously to 1812 it was a flourishing city, but was then taken and mostly ruined by Ali Pasha.

Gardikion, vil., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, 35 m. SE. Pharsalos. P. <2000.

Gardiner, city, U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., on the Cobbossee R., which affords valuable water-power utilised for saw-mills, 8 m. S. by E. Augusta. Alt. 23 ft. (R.R.). P. 5500.

Gardiner, vil., U.S., Oregon, Douglas co., near the mouth of the Umpqua R., 120 m. N. of the SW. corner of the state, in 43° 45′ N.

Gardiner's Island, U.S., New York, Suffolk co., off the NE. of Long I., in 72° 4′–8′ W., on the E. side of **G. Bay.** Colonised by the English in 1639. Its N. point, in 41° 8′ 18″ N. and 72° 8′ 13″ W., has a lighthouse.

Gardischer See, ct. lake, Prussia, in the E. of Pomerania, crossed by 17° 5′ E.

Gardner, vil., U.S., Illinois, Grundy co., 60 m. SW. by S. Chicago. P. <1500.

Gardner, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 24 m. NNW. Worcester; has cane and wood seat chair factories. P. 8400.

Gardner, Mount, mt., U.S., California, belonging to the Sierra Nevada, 230 m. E. by S. San Francisco.

Gardner Channel (or **Canal**), or **Kitlup Cañon,** inlet of the Pacific, Brit. Columbia, with its mouth in 53½° N., 50 m. long. Noted for its magnificent rocky scenery.

Gardner Islands, two adjacent islands in the Bismarck Archipelago, N. of Neu-Mecklenberg (New Ireland), the southern crossed by 3° S., 152° E.

Gardon d'Alais, and **Gardon d'Anduze.** See **Gard,** riv.

Gardone, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. N. by W. Brescia, on the Mella, in the Val Trompia. P. <2000.

Gardone Riviera, small winter resort, Italy, on W. side of Lake Garda, prov. and 20 m. ENE. Brescia. P. <2000.

Gare Loch, inlet, Scot., Dumbartonshire (*q.v.*), in the SW., running 6½ m. NNW. from the Clyde. Clyde-built steamers usually resort to this loch for the testing of their compasses. Length, S. to N., 7 m.; average breadth, 1 m.

Garelochhead, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire (*q.v.*), at the head of Gare Loch, 6½ m. NW. by N. Helensburgh, with a stn. on the N. B. R.; frequented as a watering-place. PMT.O. P. <750.

Garendon, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 2 m. W. Loughborough. P. <250.

Garenganze, or **Katanga,** a country in central Africa, situated between the two great source rivers of the Congo, the Lualaba and Luapula, and forming the SE. corner of the Congo Free State. The northern parts of G. consist of vast plains, whilst the southern are mountainous. The principal river traversing the country is the Lufira, a trib. of the Lualaba. Inhabitants, Bantu of various tribes. The country is reported to be rich in copper, gold, india-rubber, and wax; the exploitation of G. being in the hands of the Katanga Company, an international syndicate with headquarters at Brussels. (See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 65–82; 1892, pp. 36–47; *Geog. Jour.*, 1893, vol. ii. pp. 238–248.) [**H. G. S.**]

Garessio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, in the Maritime Alps, prov. and 27 m. SE. by E. Cuneo. P. 7300.

Garfagnana, dist., Italy, Tuscany, formerly comprised in the dominion of Modena, and formed part of the upper valley of the Serchio; chief town, Castelnuovo di Garfagnana.

Garfield, co., U.S., Colorado, on the W. frontier, crossed by 107° and 108° W. and by 40° N., with coal-mines.

Garfield, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 99° W., and in the N. by 42° N.

Garfield, tn., U.S., New Jersey. P. <1500.

Garfield, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 48° N. and 102° W., bounded on the S. by R. Missouri.

Garfield, co., U.S., Utah, crossed by 38° N. and 111° and 112° W.

Garfield, co., U.S., Washington, on the S. frontier, crossed by 117° and 118° W., bounded on the N. by Snake R.

Garfield, vil., U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 47 m. S. by E. Spokane Falls. P. <1000.

Garfield Beach, watering-place and summer resort, U.S., Utah, Tooele co., 20 m. W. by S. Salt Lake City, on the Great Salt Lake.

Garfinny, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 2 m. NE. Dingle; 3915 ac. P. <500.

Garford, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 4½ m. W. by S. Abingdon, on the Ock, 3 m. N. by E. Wantage Road stn. P. <250. See **Marcham.**

Garforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6½ m. E. Leeds, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Gargalianoi, tn., Greece, prov. Messenia, 11 m. NNW. Navarino. P. (tn.) 5500; (comm., **Platamodes**), 7600.

Gargaliga, small riv., Spain, Estremadura, l. bk. trib. of the Ruecas.

Gargano (the ancient *Garganus*), penin., in the E. of Italy, to the S. of 42° N., extending for about 30 m. into the Adriatic, 15–30 m. broad, occupied by the Monte Calvo or G.; is a limestone mass, 5295 ft. high.

Gargano, Testa del, the E. end ('head') of the G. Penin., in 41° 50′ N.

Gargie Moor, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the S., between Castle Loch and Mochrum Loch, 8½ m. W. by S. Wigtown.

Gargnano, comm., Italy, prov. and 23 m. ENE. Brescia, cap. dist., on W. shore of Lake Garda. P. <5000.

Gargrave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the M. R., 14½ m. NNE. Burnley, 4½ m. WNW. Skipton, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Gargunnock, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1 m. S. of the Forth, and its stn. on the N. B. R., 5½ m. W. by N. Stirling, PT.O.; 9859 ac. P. <750.

Garhá, ancient tn., India, Central Provs., dist. Jabalpur, in 23° 10′ N., 79° 56′ E. P. (1891) <5000.

Garhákotá, tn., India, Central Provs., dist. Ságar, in 23° 47′ N., 79° 11′ E. P. (1881) 11,400; (1891) 9500; Hindus, 7700.

Garhgáon, ruined tn. and fort, Brit. India, Assam, dist. Sibsagar; the earliest seat of government of the Aham princes. P. (1891) <5000.

Garhi Yásin, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 26 m. S. by E. Jacobábád. P. (1891) 6000; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 2400.

Garhmukhtesar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, on the high cliffs on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 30 m. SE. by E. Meerut. P. (1881) 7300; (1891) 6100; Hindus, 4100; Moham. 1900.

Garhshankar, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hoshiárpur, 64 m. W. by N. Simla. P. (1891) 6100; Hindus, 2300; Moham. 3700.

Garhwál, Himálayan dist. in the extreme NW. of the NW. Provs., Brit. India, overrun in 1803 by the Gúrkhás, then the dominant race in Nepál, and reduced by them to a terrible state of desolation, from which it has gradually recovered since the conquest of the dist. by the British in 1814–15. Tea plantations have been established in the dist., which is now very prosperous.

Garhwál, native state, separated from the Brit. dist. of G. on the E. by the Alaknanda R.; left in the possession of the native raja when the remainder of the state was seized by the British in 1815; cap. Tehri. Area, 4164 sq. m. P. 241,242.

Garia Bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 58° 35′ W.

Gariep. See **Orange River.**

Garies, rural vil., Cape Colony, Namaque dist., 112 m. SE. by S. Port Nolloth. P. <3000.

Garigliano, the ancient *Liris,* riv., Italy, rises about 5 m. SE. Tagliacozzo, flows SE. through provs. Aquila and Caserta, turns W., and enters the Mediterranean 9 m. E. Gaeta, after a course of 104 m. Area of basin, 1938 sq. m.; discharge, highest, 47,300; lowest, 900 cubic ft. per second.

Gariglione, Monte, mt., Italy, in the S., in the Apennines, prov. and 17 m. N. by E. Catanzaro. Alt. 5855 ft.

Garin, city, Turkish Armenia. See **Erzerum.**

Garinish, tnld., Ire., SW. ct., co. Cork, bar. Bear, on Ballydonegan Bay, 29 m. W. by S. Bantry.

Garioch ('the rough district'), inland dist., Scot., Aberdeenshire, comprising 150 sq. m., and including 15 pars. in the centre of the county.

Garioch, Chapel of, par., Scot. See **Chapel of Garioch.**

Garitza, vil., Greece, isl. of Corfu, on the E. ct., 2½ m. S. Corfu. P.<3000.

Garland, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 93° W., and between 35° and 34° N.

Garlasco, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. W. Pavia. P. 7300.

Garleton Hill, Scot. See **Haddingtonshire.**

Garlieston, vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, on G. Bay, 6 m. SSE. Wigtown, with a stn. (**Garliestown**) on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., PMT.O. P.<750.

Garlinge, P.O., Eng., Kent, 1 m. SW. by W. Margate.

Garlowcross, P.O., Ire., co. Meath, 5 m. from Navan.

Garmarud, or **Germarud,** dist., Persia, Azerbaijan, NW. of the northern bend of the Kizil Uzen R.

Garmisch, vil., Ger., Upper Bavaria, in the valley of the Loisach, near the fort of the Zugspitze, 49 m. SW. by S. Munich. P.<2000.

Garmoundsway Moor, par., Eng., co. and 6½ m. SE. Durham. P.<250.

Garmouth, seapt. vil., Scot., co. and 7½ m. E. by N. Elgin, on the Spey, with a stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Garmsir, Garmsil, or **Garmsel** ('the hot country'), the name applied to a strip of rich land, about 2 m. wide, on both banks of the Helmund, where it flows from ENE. to WSW., and then from E. to W., in the S. of Afghanistan. The name is also applied to the littoral portion of the Persian provs. of Fars and Khuzistan on the Gulf of Persia.

Garn, PM.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4½ m. NW. Tremadoc.

Garnant, coal-mining vil., Wales, on the border of the cos. of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, on the G. W. R., 14 m. ENE. Llanelly, PMT.O.

Garndiffaith, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 4½ m. from Pontypool.

Garn Dolbenmaen, PM.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire. See **Dolbenmaen.**

Garneddwen, stn., Wales, in the S. of Merionethshire, on the Corris Rly., 1 m. beyond Corris.

Garnet, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 27½ m. SSW. Hamilton, on a railway. P.<1500.

Garnett, city, U.S., Kansas, Anderson co., 58 m. SSE. Topeka. P.<3000.

Garngad, rly. stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, in the burgh of and 2 m. NE. by E. Glasgow, on the N. B. R.

Garnkirk, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 5½ m. WNW. Airdrie; has fireclay works. P. (including Crow Row and Heathfield)<750.

Garnqueen and Glenboig, united vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2½ m. NW. Coatbridge. P.<1500.

Gáro (formerly spelt also **Garrow**) **Hills,** mountainous dist. on the W. frontier of Assam, Brit. India, to the S. of the Brahmaputra; the mountains in the form of long even ridges, with deep valleys between; highest summit, 4650 ft. The mountains, except on the rare spots annually cleared for cultivation (on what is here known as the *jûm* system), are densely clothed with forests, including great quantities of the valuable sál tree, but at present too remote from the means of communication to yield much profit. The Gáros are a robust and active race, of middle height, and dark brown colour. Strangers are liable to fevers of a malarious type.

Garonne, the ancient *Garumna* (probably equivalent to the Gaelic *garvan, garbh amhainn,* 'rough river'), riv., France, rises in the Pyrenees (on the Spanish side), flows NW. then NE. to Toulouse, then on the whole NW. again to its confluence with the Dordogne to form the estuary of the Gironde. Its chief affluents are (r. bk.) the Ariège, Tarn, and Lot; (l. bk.) the Save, Gers, and Gélise. The mean discharge at Tonneins amounts to 23,275 cubic ft. per second, which in flood becomes 350,000–370,000, or, occasionally, 420,000 cubic ft. per second. The G. is officially regarded as floatable downwards from Pont-du-Roi to Boussens, navigable from Boussens to Toulouse. Really navigation commences at Toulouse, where the river is connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal du Midi. Even below Toulouse navigation is carried on mainly by the lateral canal, which follows the r. bk. of the river from Toulouse to Agen (with a branch from Montech to Montauban), and the l. bk. from Agen to Castets, where it rejoins the river a little above the place where the G. makes its last turn to the NW. by N. Total length of canal, 120 m. (including 6½ m. for the branch to Montech). Large ocean vessels ascend the river itself to Bordeaux. Total length of river, excluding the estuary of the Gironde, 355 m.; including that estuary, 400 m. See **France,** rivers.

Garonne, Haute-, dep. in the SW. of France, bounded on the S. by one of the highest portions of the Pyrenees; divided into four arrs.: Toulouse (cap.), Muret, Saint-Gaudens, and Villefranche-de-Lauraguais. The dep., densely mountainous in the extreme S., culminates in Mont Perdiguère (alt. 10,560 ft.), one of the numerous summits which rise round the town of Bagnères-de-Luchon and the magnificent valley of Larboust. Between the crests of these mountains, *ports,* or passes, open, the most frequented of which is the Port de Vénasque, through which runs the road from Bagnères-de-Luchon to the Spanish town of Vénasque (Benasque). The central region of the dep. is formed by a series of Tertiary plateaux and hills, monotonous in aspect, but mostly cultivated, and varying in height from 1150–1500 ft. The whole dep. is drained by the G., the chief affluents of which in the dep. are the Pique and Save (l. bk.), the Salat, Ariège, and Hers (r. bk.). The Saint-Martory irrigation canal is on the G., 20 m. below St. Gaudens. As to climate, see **Toulouse.** The Pyrennean Mountains and those near the r. bk. of the G. are generally bare almost to the base. The valleys, on the other hand, are very fertile, and magnificent pastures varied by fields of oats, maize (called *milloc* in the district), and excellent beans, border the G. The vine covers more than 8 per cent. of the surface, but the production per acre is small. Among minerals a considerable quantity of rock-salt is produced. The marbles of Saint-Béat rival those of Carrara. The dep. is rich in mineral springs, the most frequented being those of Bagnères-de-Luchon, Encausse, and Ganties. After the overthrow of the last bulwark of Roman civilisation towards the close of the 6th century, the basin of the G. passed first to the duchy then to the kingdom of Aquitaine. From 850–1249 Toulouse was the cap. of a powerful county, which in the latter year was practically united to the kingdom of France. Area, 2458 sq. m. P. (1891) 472,383.

Garoupe, cape, S. ct. of France, dep. Var, in 7° 8′ E., with lighthouse, visible 24 m.

Garpenberg, comm., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg; has copper mines and works. P.<3000.

Garrabost, vil., Scot., Outer Hebrides, Lewis I., 7 m. E. Stornoway, PT.O. P.<500.

Garrad, Gaelic, 'an enclosed place.' See *Garth.*

Garrafranes, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Dunmore, co. Galway, 10 m. from Tuam stn.

Garranamanagh, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 2 m. NW. Freshford. P.<250.

Garrane, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Croom.

Garranekinnefeake, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 2 m. W. Cloyne. P.<750.

Garranes, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Dromdaleague.

Garrangibbon, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Iffa and Offa E., and Slievardagh, 6 m. NW. Carrick-on-Suir; 4713 ac. P.<500.

Garrard, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of the parallel 38°, and W. of the meridian 84°.

Garratt Green, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Wandsworth div., on the Wandle, 7 m. SW. by S. St. Paul's, London, between Earlsfield and Haydons Road stns.

Garraway, or **Garaway,** tn. and harb., W. Africa, on the coast of Liberia, to the NW. of Cape Palmas.

Garrdh, Gaelic, *Gardd,* Cymro-Celtic, in place names, *Garry,* 'a garden.'

Garreg, P.O., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 4½ m. NE. Welshpool, 1½ m. E. Pool Quay stn.

Garrett, tn., U.S., Indiana, Dekalb co., 117 m. NNE. Indianapolis, 31 m. SW. of NE. corner of state. P.<3000.

Garrett, co., U.S., Maryland, in the extreme NW.

Garrett, High, PM.O., Eng., 3 m. from Bocking Church Street, Essex.

Garrettsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Portage co., 37 m. SE. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Garrigill, Eng., Cumberland, div. and 16 m. ENE. Penrith, on the S. Tyne, 4 m. SSE. Alston stn.; has lead and zinc mines. P.O. See **Alston Moor.**

Garrigues, Les, range of mts., or rather series of limestone plateaux, on the SW. skirts of the central plateaux of France, dep. Hérault, connected in the N. with the Causses; for the most part naked, but in places sparsely clad with the stunted kermes-oak (*garrigue*) and other shrubs.

Garrisdale Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. ct. of Canna I., in 57° 3′ N.

Garrison, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magheraboy, 7 m. SE. Ballyshannon, on SE. shore of Lough Melvin, P.O. P.<250.

Garrison, vil., U.S., Montana, Deer Lodge co., 40 m. NNW. Butte City. Alt. 4295 ft. (R.R.). P.<1000.

Garrison Side, par., Eng., Yorkshire, in co. bor. of Kingston upon Hull. P.<500.

Garriston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5½ m. S. Richmond, 1½ m. N. by W. Constable Burton stn. P.<250.

Garristown, par. and tnld., Ire., NW. co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery, W., 10½ m. S. by W. Drogheda, P.O. Par. 5343 ac., P.<750; tnld. P.<500.

Garrobillas, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, on the l. bk. of the Tagus, 20 m. E. Alcantara. P.<5000.

Garrobo, comm., Spain, prov. and 17 m. NW. by N. Seville. P.<2000.

Garrochales, vil., isl. of Porto Rico, near the N. ct., 35 m. W. San Juan, in 66° 35′ W.

Garroch Head ('the point of the rough headland'), cape, Scot., the S. end of the island of Bute.

Garron Point, cape, Ire., E. ct., in 55° 3′ N., P.O.

Garron Point, cape, Scot., Kincardineshire, on E. ct., in 56° 59′ N.

Garovillas, Spain. See **Garrobillas.**

Gar-Roubban, Algeria. See **Ghar-Rubban.**

Garrow Hills, Assam. See **Garo.**

Garrown, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Dunmanway.

Garrucha, seapt., Spain, prov. and 41 m. ENE. Almeria, dist. Vera; seat of a British vice-consul. P. (comm.) <5000.

Garry, in place names, 'a garden.' See *Garrdh.*

Garry, riv. and loch, Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Glengarry.**

Garry, riv., Scot., Perthshire, issues from **Loch Garry** (3 m. long; alt. 1332 ft., 6½ m. NNW. of the foot of Loch Rannoch), flows ESE. through **Glen Garry,** and after an impetuous course of 30 m. passing Blair Athole, joins the Tummel just S. of the Pass of Killicrankie. Its valley leads up to Drummouchter Pass (1500 ft.) and thence into Glen Truim, and is ascended by the old road across the Grampians and now also by the H. R.

Garrycastle, bar., Ire., in the extreme NW. of King's co.

Garrycloyne, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Muskerry E., and Barretts, 7 m. NW. Cork; 5865 ac. P. <2000.

Garrydoolis, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Pallasgreen, co. Limerick.

Garryduff, P.O., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 5½ m. NE. Carrick-on-Suir.

Garryduff, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Newcastle.

Garryfine, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick, 4 m. from Bruree.

Garryhill, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. Fennagh and Mephall, 6 m. SE. Bagenalstown, PM.O.

Garry Island, Arctic Ocean, Brit. N. America, off the mouth of Mackenzie R., lat. 69° 36′ N., long. 135° W.

Garry Lake, Brit. N. America, in 66° N., 100°–102° W., communicates with Lake Pelly in the W., and Lake Macdougal in the E., all three forming one lake in the course of Back's R.

Garrylucas, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 7 m. from Kinsael.

Garrymore, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Ballindine.

Garrymore, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Mountmellick.

Garryspellane, P.O., Ire., SE. co. and 20 m. SSE. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 2 m. from Knocklong stn.

Garryvoe, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 8½ m. SW. Youghal. P. <500.

Garscadden, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 1½ m. SW. Bearsden stn. P. <750.

Garscube Iron Works, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 2½ m. NE. by E. Renfrew, near Great Western Road (Glasgow) stn. See **Netherton.**

Garsdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on R. Clough, 8 m. SE. Sedbergh, P.O. (**G. Head**); 12,172 ac. P. <750.

Garsdon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 10 m. SSW. Cirencester, 2½ m. E. by S. Malmesbury stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**G. with Lea**) P. <750.

Garsington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 5 m. SE. by E. Oxford, 3 m. E. Iffley stn., P.O. P. <750.

Garsippa, Garsoppa, or **Garsappa,** falls, India. See **Shirávati,** river.

Garstang, market-tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on R. Wyre and the Lancaster Canal, 10 m. E. by S. Fleetwood, with a stn. on the G. and Knot-end Rly., and another (**G. and Catterall**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Near it are several large cotton factories. Market-day, Th. P. <1000.

Garston, PT.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, 4 m. NE. Watford.

Garston, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., on the Mersey, 5½ m. SE. Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R. and the Cheshire Lines. It has two docks belonging to the port of Liverpool, the new dock with a depth of 21½ ft. on sill at ordinary spring, 17½ ft. at neap tides. Large quantities of coal shipped. P. 13,400.

Garston, East, par., Eng., Berkshire, on the Lambourn, div. and 9 m. NW. Newbury, 5½ m. NNE. Hungerford stn., P.O.; 4409 ac. P. <500.

Garswood, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. NE. St. Helens, on the L. & NW. R.

Gart, 'an enclosed place.' See *Garth.*

Gartan, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 6 m. NW. Letterkenny; 44,124 ac. P. <1500.

Gartang (or **Gartung**) **-chu,** riv., Tibet. See **Gartokh.**

Gartan Lough, lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Donegal, 23 m. W. Londonderry, drained into Lough Swilly.

Gartbrattan, P.O., Ire., co. and 5 m. from Cavan.

Gartcosh, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 4½ m. WNW. Airdrie, P.O. P. <750.

Gartempe, or **Gardempe,** riv., central France, which after a course at first W. and then N. through the deps. Creuse, Haute-Vienne, and Vienne, joins the Creuse 25 m. ENE. Poitiers; course 105 m., but it is of little importance.

Gartgill, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 1½ m. from Coatbridge. P. <500.

Garth, Welsh, 'a hill,'

Garth, Gart, Teutonic and Scandinavian; *Garrad,* Gaelic (English, *yard*), 'an enclosed place.'

Garth, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Walls par., on St. Magnus Bay, 19½ m. NW. by W. Lerwick.

Garth, N. suburb of Bangor, Wales, Carnarvonshire, with ferry across the Menai Strait.

Garth, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, 15 m. NNW. Brecknock, on riv. Yrfon, and the L. & NW. R., PM.O.

Garth, PM.O., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 3 m. ENE. Llangollen, close to Trevor stn.

Garth and Ystrad, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on R. Teifi, 3 m. SW. Tregaron. P. <250.

Garthbeibio, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Banw, 15 m. W. by N. Welshpool; 8346 ac. P. <250.

Garthbrengy, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 3 m. N. Brecknock. P. <250.

Garthby and Disraeli, tp., Canada, Richmond and Wolfe co., 47 m. by rail from Sherbrooke. P. <2000.

Garth Castle, Scot. See **Fortingall.**

Garthell, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6 m. WSW. Tregaron. P. <500.

Garthmyl, P.O., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. NW. Montgomery.

Garthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. E. by N. Melton Mowbray, 1½ m. ENE. Saxby stn. P. <250.

Garthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the l. bk. of the Trent, 7 m. ESE. Goole, 5½ m. NNE. Althorpe and Keadby stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Luddington.**

Gartly, par., Scot., in a detached part of Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, 3 m. S. Huntly, 1½ m. N. by E. of its stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PT.O.; 18,089 ac. P. <1000.

Gartmore, eccles. par., Scot., W. Perthshire, and partly in Stirlingshire, 12½ m. NE. of the foot of Loch Lomond, with a stn. on the N. B. R. 1½ m. to the NE., P.O. P. <1000.

Gartmorn Dam, lake, Scot., Clackmannanshire, 2 m. ENE. Alloa.

Gartness, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on Endrick Water, 7½ m. ENE. of the foot of Loch Lomond, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Gartocharn, hamlet, Scot., Dumbartonshire, 7 m. NNE. Dumbarton, and 2 m. NNW. Caldarvan stn., PM.O.

Gartok, vil., in the E. of Tibet, about 35 m. SW. Batang, in 29° 41′ N., 99° 7′ E. Alt. 12,240 ft. (*Rockhill. bp.*).

Gartokh, or **Gartok,** tn., Great Tibet, in the Nari-Khorsum Prov., on the r. bk. of the Gartung-chu (long supposed to be the headwater of the Indus, and now known to be the first considerable affluent of that river), in 31° 44′ N., 80° 24′ E. It stands at the height of 14,240 ft. above the sea, in one of the loftiest mountain regions in the world, the cradle of the Brahmaputra, the Sutlej, and the Indus. To the E. of the town are saltmines, and 85 m. NE. is the important gold-mining dist. of Thok-Jalung.

Garton on the Wolds, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18½ m. S. by W. Scarborough, 1 m. N. Garton stn. (on NE. R.), P.O. P. <500.

Garton with Grimston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11½ m. ENE. Hull, 7 m. ESE. Burton Constable stn. P. <250.

Gartsherrie, eccles. par., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 2½ m. WNW. Airdrie; has iron-works noted for the high quality of the iron produced. P. (1871) 2200; (1881) 9100; (1891) 12,200.

Garturk, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, Old Monkland par. P. <5000.

Garty, Lough, lake, Ire., in the W. of co. Cavan, 9 m. SW. by W. Cavan; 224 ft. above sea-level.

Gartymore, vil., Scot., Sutherland, on the E. ct., 14 m. NE. Golspie, 1 m. SW. Helmsdale stn. See **West Helmsdale.**

Gartz, tn., Prussia, Pomerania, on the Oder, 17 m. SSW. Stettin. P. <5000.

Garu and **Sinder** (or **Zinder**), two adjacent vils., western Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Niger, immediately below rapids in that river, about 350 m. SE. Timbuktu, in about 14° 20′ N. P., together, 16–18,000 (Barth).

Garu, Sahara, W. Tibesti. See **Kawar.**

Garumna, riv., France. See **Garonne.**

Garumna Island, Ire., co. Galway, 20 m. from Spiddal, P.O.

Garvagh, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Drumahaire.

Garvagh, tn., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. and 10 m. S. Coleraine, on the Derry Central Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <750.

Garvaghy, par., Ire., NW. co. Down, bars. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, and Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 11 m. SSW. Lisburn, 4 m. from Dromore stn., P.O.; 10,256 ac. P. <2500.

Garvaghy, tnld., Ire., S. co. Tyrone, bar. Clogher, 10 m. SE. Omagh, P.O. P. <500.

Garvald, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 5 m. ESE. Haddingtonshire, 4 m. S. East Linton stn., PT.O.; 13,442 ac. P. <750.

Garvan, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. shore of Loch Eil, 8 m. W. by N. Fort William.

Garvan Islands, small isls., Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Donegal, in 7° 18′ W.

Garve, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., 8½ m. ESE. of the foot of Loch Fannich, a little to the NW. of **Loch G.,** a small lake (alt. 220 ft.), drained E. into the riv. Conan, PMT.O.

Garvelloch Islands, or **Isles of the Sea,** Scot., Argyllshire, at the mouth of the Firth of Lorne, in 56° 13′–15′ N. On the most westerly of the group are remains of a monastery of the 6th century.

Garven, mt., Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW., 4½ m. E. by N. of the head of Loch Sunart. Alt. 2500 ft.

Garvery, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 3 m. from Enniskillen.

Garvestone, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 13½ m. W. Norwich, 4½ m. SSE. E. Dereham, 1 m. WNW. Thuxton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Garvoc, post-tn., Victoria, Hampden co., 20 m. NE. by E. Warrnambool. P. <1500.

Garvock, par., Scot., Kincardineshire, 5½ m. W. by S. Bervie, 2 m. ESE. Laurencekirk stn.; 7966 ac. P. <500.

Garw, Cymro-Celtic, 'rough.' See *Garbh.*

Garw, tn., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Ogmore.**

Garwá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Lohárdagá, 87 m. SW. by W. Gayá. P. (1891) <5000.

Garway, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 9½ m. W. by S. Ross, P.O. (**G. Common**). P. <500.

Garway Hill, hill, N. of Garway. Alt. 1197 ft. P.O.

Garwick Bay, E. ct. of Isle of Man, 6 m. NE. Douglas.

Garwolin, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. Siedlce, 38 m. SE. of Warsaw. P. <4000.

Gary, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Deuel co., 140 m. NNE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Garz, comm., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, isl. of Rügen, 11 m. E. Stralsund. P. <2000. See also **Gartz.**

Garza, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 30° N., bounded on the E. by 101° W.

Garzon, tn., Colombia, Tolima, 175 m. SW. by S. Bogotá.

Garzweiler, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 17 m. SW. by W. Düsseldorf. P. <3000.

Gasán, comm., Mindoro I., Philippine Is. P. 5400.

Gascanane Sound, strait, Ire., between Clear I. and Sherkin I., in the SW. of co. Cork.

Gascogne, Golfe de. See **Biscay, Bay of.**

Gascoigne Wood Junction, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, on the NE. R., 6 m. W. Selby.

Gasconade, co., U.S., Missouri, bounded on the N. by the Missouri, E. of 92° W.

Gasconade, riv., U.S., Missouri co., flows nearly NE. into the Missouri in G. co.; navigable at high water for small steamboats for 66 m.

Gascony, French **Gascogne,** in the Middle Ages *Vasconia,* 'land of the Basques,' an old prov. of France, near its SW. extremity, now forming the deps. Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and part of Basses-Pyrénées. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its cap. was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589.

Gascoyne, riv., W. Australia, flows W. through G. div. into Sharks Bay, which it enters in about 24° 55′ S.

Gash, Mareb, or **Sona,** riv., E. Africa, rises in the N. of Abyssinia, and flows first W., forming the S. boundary of the colony of Eritrea, then NNW. past Kassala to Fillik, in about 16° N. Here it usually disappears in the sands, but in very wet years a small stream reaches the Atbara in about 17° 5′ N.

Gasip, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqualand West, dist. Hay, 75 m. SSW. Kuruman.

Gask, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 9 m. E. Crieff, 5½ m. NE. by N. Auchterarder, 1½ m. SSE. Balgowan stn. See **Findo Gask.**

Gaspar Grande, isl., S. America, in the Gulf of Paria, near the NW. extremity of Trinidad.

Gaspar Rico, isl., Pacific. See **Taongi.**

Gaspar Strait, En. Archipelago, between Billiton I. and Banka I.

Gasparilla Sound, U.S., Florida. See **Charlotte Harbour.**

Gaspé, co., Canada, Quebec, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the mouth of Chaleur Bay.

Gaspé Basin, port of entry, Canada, Quebec, G. co., on G. Bay, in 48° 47′ N., with extensive salmon, mackerel, and cod fisheries. P. <1500.

Gaspé Bay, Canada, Quebec, inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the E. ct. of G. co., stretching about 25 m. ESE. to WNW.

Gaspé Cape, cape, Canada, Quebec, forms E. extremity of G. Peninsula, in 48° 45′ N. and 64° 9′ 56″ W.

Gaspé Peninsula, Canada, Quebec, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Chaleur Bay.

Gaspereau Lakes, a chain of four lakes, Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., 52 m. WNW. Halifax, drained into Lake Sherbrooke.

Gaspereaux, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., 46 m. NE. by E. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Gasperina, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 12½ m. SSW. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Gassa, tn., equatorial Africa, 330 m. E. of the mouth of Kamerun R., in about 4° 5′ N., 14° 20′ E.; an ivory-market in a dist. said to be rich in copper.

Gassen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 28 m. E. Kottbus. P. <3000.

Gassino, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. NE. Turin, on the r. bk. of the Po. P. <4000.

Gass Moor, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the SE., 7 m. W. by N. Wigtown.

Gasstown, vil., Scot., in co. and 2 m. from Dumfries, P.O. P. (including Heathery Row) <500.

Gastein, Hof-, market-vil. and health resort, Austria, crownland and 43 m. S. Salzburg, on the G., a small stream flowing N. to the Salzach; now (1893) being connected with the rly. stn. of Lend by an electric line. It is supplied by pipes with the mineral waters of Wildbad-G. Alt. 2850 ft. P. (1890) <2000.

Gastein, Wildbad-, vil., 5 m. S. of **Hof-G.** and a few hundred ft. higher up, beautifully situated on the slopes of the Tauern Alps; long noted for its remarkably invigorating thermal springs. The convention between Austria and Prussia on the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein was held here, Aug. 14, 1865. P. (1890) 558.

Gaster, dist., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, on the Wallensee and Linth Canal.

Gasterenthal, a high valley, Switzd., cant. Bern, the upper part of the Kanderthal; frequent avalanches.

Gasthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the Little Ouse, 24 m. SW. Norwich, 4½ m. S. by W. Harling Road stn. P. <250. See **Riddlesworth.**

Gastineau Channel, between Douglas I. and the mainland of Alaska, its NW. end in 58° 20′ N.

Gaston, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the S. frontier, W. of 81° W.

Gastonia, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Gaston co., 150 m. WSW. Raleigh, and 22 m. W. Charlotte. Alt. 832 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Gastorf, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. ESE. Teplitz, 10 m. ESE. Leitmeritz. P. <2000.

Gastouně, tn., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 39 m. SW. Patras. P. <2000..

Gastourlo, vil., Greece, isl. of Corfu, on the E. ct., 4 m. S. by W. Corfu. P. <2000.

Gästrikland, Sweden. See **Gestrikland.**

Gat, Scandinavian, 'an opening' or 'passage.'

Gata, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Denia. P. <4000.

Gata, comm., Spain, prov. and 65 m. NW. Cáceres, on riv. Gata. P. <3000.

Gata, Cabo de (the anct. *Charidemum Promontorium*), cape, in the S. of Spain, 17 m. ESE. Almeria.

Gata, Sierra de, mt. range, Spain and Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus and Douro, and the old Spanish provs. of Estremadura and Leon, continued NE. into Leon under the name of the Peña de Francia (alt. 5690 ft.), separated from the Sierra de Gredos by the valley of the Alagon.

Gatcombe, small hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., on the Severn, 11 m. ESE. Monmouth; formerly an important shipping place for oak timber.

Gatcombe, par., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., 2½ m. S. by W. Newport, 1½ m. SW. by W. Blackwater stn. P. <250.

Gateacre (gĕt'e-k'r), vil., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 6 m. ESE. Liverpool, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O.

Gate Burton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4 m. S. by E. Gainsborough, 2 m. S. Lea stn. P. <250.

Gateforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 13 m. WNW. Goole, 1 m. S. Hambleton stn. P. <250.

Gate Fulford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, partly in York city. P. 7500.

Gatehead, stn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the G. & SW. R., 2½ m. WSW. Kilmarnock.

Gate Helmsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 2 m. from Stamford Bridge, P.O. P. <250.

Gatehouse of Fleet, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Water of Fleet, 6 m. NW. by W. Kirkcudbright, PMT.O. (**Gatehouse**). P. <1500.

Gateley, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 20 m. SW. by S. Cromer, 7 m. N. East Dereham, 1½ m. W. by N. County School stn. P. <250. See **Brisley.**

Gatenby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 10½ m. N. Ripon. P. <250.

Gatersleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Magdeburg, circle and dist. Aschersleben. P. <3000.

Gates, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., on the N. frontier, E. of 77° W.

Gatesgill, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., near the Caldew, 5½ m. S. Carlisle, 3 m. WSW. Wreay stn. See **Rangthon Head.**

Gateshead (gĕts'hĕd), parl. bor. (1 member) and mun. bor. (since 1164), co. bor., and seapt. tn., Eng., Durham, on r. bk. of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with three stns. on the NE. R.; has coal-mines, extensive chemical works, iron-foundries, and the railway works of the NE. R., where the locomotives are

made. The original parts of the parish church, St. Mary, are said to date from about 1450. The town has a public recreation ground on Windmill Hills, a public park upwards of 50 acres in extent, and a free public library. P. mun. bor. (1801) 8600; (1851) 25,600; (1871) 47,800; (1891) 85,700. See **Newcastle.**

Gateside, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 10 m. SW. Paisley, and 1 m. E. Beith stn. P.<500.

Gateside, stn., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. B. R., 4½ m. W. by N. Falkland, P.O.

Gateside, vil., Scot., Renfrewshire, Neilston par., near Barrhead. P.<500.

Gatesville, city, U.S., Texas, cap. Coryell co., on the Leon R., 80 m. N. Austin. P.<1500.

Gath, place named in O. T. See **Tell es Sâfi.**

Gathabawn, P.O., Ire., co. Kilkenny, 5 m. from Johnstown, 7 m. from Ballyragget stn.

Gathurst, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 3 m. WNW. Wigan.

Gâtinais, ancient dist., France, formerly part of the govts. of Ile-de-France and Orléanais. It was divided into two sections, **G. Français,** having Nemours as cap., **G. Orléanais,** cap. Montargis.

Gâtine, France. See **Sèvres, Deux-** and **Indre-et-Loire.**

Gatineau, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows W. the Ottawa R., which it joins opposite the city of that name, from **Lake G.,** in 48° N. Large quantities of logs are floated down it annually.

Gatley, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 4 m. SW. by W. Stockport, 1 m. SE. Northenden stn., P.O P.<1500; tn. (**Cheadle and G.**) P. 8300.

Gato, or **Agatton,** tn. and riv., Guinea. See **Gwato.**

Gatron, Gatrun, or **Qatrun,** oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 100 m. SE. Murzuk.

Gattatico, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Reggio d' Emilia. P.<5000.

Gatten, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Brading par. P.<2000.

Gattes, comm., Italy, prov. Forli, circle and 7 m. E. Cesena. P.<4000.

Gatteville, a dangerous rock in front of Cape Balfleur, Normandy, surmounted by a high lighthouse, visible 22 m.

Gattinara, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 20 m. N. by W. Vercelli. P.<5000.

Gatton, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. N. Reigate, 1 m. NW. Merstham stn. P.<250.

Gatton, post-tn., Queensland, Churchill co., 45 m. W. Brisbane. P.<1500.

Gattonside, P.O., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the l. bk. of the Tweed, opposite Melrose.

Gatt Sand, sandbank, Eng., off the coast of Lincolnshire, in the SW. of the Wash.

Gatun, riv., Central America, Isthmus of Panama, rises in the mountains E. of Puerto Bello, flows N. to the Chagres R. at the vil. G., 8 m. from the Caribbean Sea.

Gatwick, race-course, Eng., Surrey, 6 m. S. by E. Reigate, near Horley stn. A station at G. is open during the races.

Gau, Govia, Ger., 'a district.'

Gau, Ngau, or **Angau,** one of the smaller Fiji Is., to the E. of Viti Levu, crossed by 18° S.

Gau-Algesheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 5 m. E. by S. Bingen. P.<3000.

Gaube, small lake, France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, fed by a stream issuing from a lake on the W. side of Vignemale. Alt. 5865 ft.

Gauchos, a name somewhat variously applied in S. America, but generally used to designate the mounted herdsmen of the Pampas.

Gaucin, comm., Spain, prov. and 53 m. WSW. Malaga. P.<5000.

Gaudenzdorf, suburb of Vienna, Austria. P. 12,400.

Gauháti (gowhatty), tn., Brit. India, Assam, cap. dist. Kámrúp, on both banks of the Brahmaputra, but principally on the left, 45 m. N. by W. Shillong, with the exception of Barpetá, the most populous town in the Brahmaputra valley. The site of G. is considered very unhealthy, being in a basin shut in by hills which prevent ventilation by the breezes of the valley. Alt. 370 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 68.8 in., April–Sept. 60.8 in. P. (1891) 10,800; Hindus, 7800; Moham. 2400.

Gaulanitis, ancient dist. See **Jolan.**

Gauldry, P.O., Scot., E. Fife, 4½ m. SSW. Dundee, 2 m. W. by S. St. Forts stn.

Gauley Mountain, mt. range, U.S., W. Virginia, in the N. of Fayette co., part of the ridge known further SW. as the Cumberland Mts., 15 m. long W. to E., the W. end 25 m. ESE. Charleston.

Gaulskill, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 3 m. N. Waterford. P.<250.

Gaultiere, bar., Ire., in the extreme E. of co. Waterford.

Gaunless, riv., Eng., Durham, flowing E. then N. till it joins the r. bk. of the Wear ½ m. below Bishop Auckland.

Gaur, ruined city, Brit. India, ancient cap. of Bengal, dist. Maldah, 75 m. ESE. Bhágalpur, on a deserted channel of the Ganges, in 24° 52′ N., 88° 10′ E. Conquered in 1204 by the Mohammedans, and for more than three centuries the chief seat of their power in Bengal. P. (1891)<5000.

Gaura, tn., India, NW. Provs., Gorakhpur dist. See **Gora.**

Gaurain-Ramecroix, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainault, arr. Tournay. P.<4000.

Gaurihár, vil., Central India, 83 m. S. Cawnpur, cap. of small native state of G.

Gauripur, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Goálpárá, on the r. bk. of the Brahmaputra, 40 m. E. by S. Kuch Behar. P. (1891)<5000.

Gaurisankar, native Nepálese name of one of the peaks of the group, or of the whole group, to which Mount Everest (*q.v.*) in the Himálayas belongs.

Gauritz, or **Gaurits,** riv., Cape Colony, formed by the confluence of the Gamka and Olifants Rivs., and separating the dists. George and Zwellendam to the sea, which it enters after a tortuous S. course of 50 m.; it is rapid, and liable to sudden inundations.

Gausdal, sanatorium, Norway. See **Öjer.**

Gautampura, tn., Central India, state Indore. P. (1891) 5000; Hindus, 3000; Moham. 1200.

Gautby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 12½ m. E. Lincoln, 3 m. SE. by E. Kingthorpe stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**G. with Waddingworth**) P.<250.

Gauthier, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the l. bk. of the Red R., 50 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Gauxholme, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 6 m. NNE. Rochdale, 1½ m. S. Todmorden stn.

Gavalu, vil., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, 12 m. NNE. Mesolonghi. P.<2000.

Gavarnie, frontier hamlet, France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 34 m. S. Tarbes. It is situated on a small stream called Gave-de-Pau, which about 3 m. S. of G. plunges in the fall of G. (alt. 1385 ft.) into the famous *cirque* (or round-headed rock-girt valley) of G.

Gavdos, or **Gozzo,** small isl., Turkey, 22 m. off the S. ct. of the isl. of Crete, crossed by 24° 5′ E.; the anct. *Clauda* mentioned in St. Paul's voyage.

Gavel Fell, hill, Eng., Cumberland, 9 m. E. Whitehaven. Height, 1720 ft.

Gavell, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Kelvin, 8 m. NW. by N. Airdrie, on the N. B. R.

Gaves, generic names of the Pyrenean torrents on the N. slope between the basin of the Neste on the E., and the Basque region on the W.

Gavi, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 21 m. N. by W. Genoa. P. 6500.

Gaviteside, vil., Scot., Midlothian, in par. and 1 m. NE. West Calder. P.<750.

Gavinton, P.O., Scot., Berwickshire, 1½ m. SW. Duns.

Gavirate, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 18 m. W. Como. P.<2000.

Gavkhane, salt-marsh, E. of Ispahan, Persia, receives in flood the Zainde-rud.

Gavone, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 26 m. SE. Turin.

Gavorrano, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 36 m. SW. by S. Siena. P. 5700.

Gavrilovskiy Posad, tn., Russia, govt. and 30 m. NW. of Vladimir; centre for cotton mills. P.<3000.

Gavrinis, small isl., France, on the S. ct. of Brittany, in the Gulf of Morbihan, with a grotto (discovered in 1832) composed of *menhirs,* or upright stones, supporting a rocky table. The walls of the grotto are ornamented with sculptures likened to the tattoo marks of the New Zealanders.

Gawa, Japanese suffix, 'a river.'

Gawber, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NW. Barnsley, PM.O. P.<2500.

Gawcott, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 1½ m. SW. by S. Buckingham, P.O. P.<500.

Gáwilgarh, hill fortress, Brit. India, Berar, dist. Ellichpur, 40 m. NW. Amráoti, in 21° 21′ N., 77° 24′ E. Alt. 3595 ft.

Gawler, mun. tp., S. Australia, G. co., 24 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Rly. Rfall. (22 yrs.), 18.85 in. P.<2500.

Gawler Ranges, hill ranges, S. Australia, stretching E. and W. in the N. of Eyre's Penin., in about 32½° S.; composed of porphyritic granite. Alt. 2000 ft.

Gawley's Gate, P.O., Ire., co. Armagh, 7 m. from Lurgan.

Gawsworth, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 3 m. SW. by S. Macclesfield, 2 m. NNW. North Rode Junction, P.O.; 5704 ac. P.<750.

Gawthorpe, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley div., 2 m. E. Dewsbury. See **Ossett.**

Gaya, or **Kyjov,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 26 m. SE. by E. Brünn. P.<4000.

Gayá, or **Gya,** tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. G., 58 m. S. by W., and connected by rail with Patná; situated amongst rocky hills running out into the Ganges valley, which teem with associa-

tions of Buddhism. Alt. 375 ft. Mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 64°, May 92°; rfall., yr. 41 in., June-Sept. 35 in. P. (with Sáhibganj, 1881) 76,400; (1891) 80,400; Hindus, 63,000; Moham. 17,100. See **Buddh-Gayá.**

Gaya, stn., in the W. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 6° N., at the E. end of Gaya I., which lies to the SW. of **G. Bay. G. Head,** cape, in 6° 6′ N.

Gaybrook, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Milltown, 4 m. S. Mullingar, P.O.

Gaydon, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 9 m. SE. by S. Warwick, 3 m. ENE. Kineton stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**G. with Chadshunt**) P.<500.

Gay Head, bold headland, U.S., Massachusetts, forming the W. point of Martha's Vineyard I.

Gayhurst, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Great Ouse, div. and 12 m. NE. Buckingham, 2½ m. NW. by W. Newport Pagnell stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**G. with Stoke Goldington**) P.<1000.

Gayles, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. NW. by N. Richmond. P.<250.

Gaylord, vil., U.S., Kansas, Smith co., on Solomon R., 178 m. W. by N. Topeka. P.<1500.

Gaylord, vil., U.S., Michigan, Otsego co., 54 m. S. Straits of Mackinac. Alt. 1349 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Gayndah, mun. tp., Queensland, Mackenzie co., 165 m. SSE. Rockhampton; has gold-mine and slate-quarries. P.<1500.

Gayoso, vil., U.S., Missouri, cap. Pemiscote co., on the Mississippi, 32 m. below New Madrid. P.<1500.

Gaysport, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., separated from Holidaysburg by a small stream. P.<1500.

Gayton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6 m. SW. by S. Birkenhead, on the R. Dee, close to Heswall. P.<250.

Gayton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 7 m. E. King's Lynn, 2½ m. NE. East Winch stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Gayton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. SW. Northampton, 1 m. W. by N. Blisworth Junc., PMT.O. P.<500.

Gayton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4½ m. NE. Stafford, 1 m. N. Weston stn., P.O. P.<250.

Gayton le Marsh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6½ m. ESE. Louth, 3 m. NE. by N. Authorpe stn., P.O. (**Gayton**). P.<500.

Gayton-le-Wold, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 5½ m. W. Louth, 3 m. N. Donington-on-Bain stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**G.-le-W. with Biscathorpe**) P.<250.

Gayton Road, stn., Eng., Norfolk, on the M. & Great N. Joint Rly., 2 m. E. King's Lynn.

Gaytonthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, 1 m. SE. Gayton. P.<250. See **Walton, East.**

Gaywood, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 1½ m. E. King's Lynn, PM.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**G. with Highate**) P.<2500.

Gaz, Persia. See **Gez.**

Gaza, place named in O. and N. T. See **Ghuzzeh.**

Gaza, small isl., Austria, Istria, 8 m. NW. by W. Pola.

Gaza-land, large terr. in SE. Africa, W. of Sofala and Inhambane. The greater part of Gaza-land lies within the Portuguese sphere of influence (prov. of Lourenço Marquez), but the fertile districts of NW. Gaza-land belong to the British possessions. Rivers: Sabi, Gorongoza, Bozi, and Shengane. The eastern parts of the country are low, the north-western mountainous (max. alt. 5000 ft.). Many parts of Gaza-land are fertile, but the vast plains S. of the Sabi R. are often impassable on account of the scarcity of water. Inhabitants: various Bantu tribes, chiefly engaged in pastoral pursuits. (See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 588–591.) [**H. G. S.**]

Gazeley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5 m. E. Newmarket, 2 m. SW. Higham stn., PM.O.; 5918 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**G. with Kentford**) P.<750.

Gazelle Hafen, Ger. New Guinea, in about 6° 36′ S., 155° 1′ E.

Gazelle Peninsula. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

Gazimur, silver and lead works, Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Transbaikalia, 71 m. NW. of Nerchinskiy Zavod, on Gazimur R., l. bk. trib. of Arguñ, which flows from the Gazimur Mts.

Gaz Kul. See **Victoria Lake** and **Yarkhun,** riv.

Gazost, comm., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Argelès, cant. Lourdes; has mineral springs. P.<2000.

Gazzalhátti ('the Elephant Track'), pass, India, Madras Presidency, in 11° 33′ N., 77° 3′ E., formerly the principal pass from Coimbatore into Mysore. The head of the pass is 17 m. from the Mysore frontier. Alt. 2800 ft.

Gazzuolo, comm., Italy, prov. and 11 m. W. Mantua, dist. Bozzolo. P.<5000.

Gcalekaland, or **Galekaland.** See **Transkei.**

Gcalekas, tribe. See **Galekas.**

Gdov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 142 m. SW. of St. Petersburg, on Lake Chudskoye. P.<3000.

Gealug, native name of Friday I., Brit. New Guinea.

Geanies, Lower, P.O., Scot., 4 m. from Fearn, Ross-shire.

Géant, one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, in the range of Mont Blanc. Alt. 13,180 ft. The **Col** (or pass) **du G.,** leading S. from Chamonix to Courmayeur, is 11,145 ft. high. In the neighbourhood of the pass a few hundred head of the Alpine ibex are preserved by the King of Italy.

Geashill, par. and tn., Ire., E. King's co., bars. G. and Upper Philipstown, 7½ m. ESE. Tullamore, 2½ m. from stn. on the Tullamore and Portarlington Rly., PM.O. Par. 43,299 ac., P.<4500; tn. P.<250.

Geashill, bar., Ire., in the S. of King's co.

Geauga, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NE., to the N. of 41° N., bounded in the E. by 81° W.

Geba, place named in O. T. See **Jeb'a.**

Geba, riv., W. Africa, Portuguese Guinea, flows W. into the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by a wide estuary (in which are the island and town of Bissao) to the S. of 12° N. Also a Portuguese station on that river, in 12° 12′ N., 14° 37′ W.

Gebel, Arabic, 'a hill.' See *Jebel.*

Gebesee, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 9 m. NNW. Erfurt. P.<3000.

Gebi, isl., Malay Archipelago, Jilolo passage, on the equator, in 129½° E.; about 26 m. long; average breadth, 3 m.

Gebirge, German, 'mountains.'

Gebize, tn., Asia Minor, near the N. side of the Gulf of Ismid, 28 m. SE. by E. Constantinople.

Gebweiler, in French **Guébwiller,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the r. bk. of the Lauch R., 12 m. NW. by N. Mülhausen; has various textile manufactures. Alt. 880 ft. P. (1871) 11,350; (1890) 12,300.

Geddes, vil., U.S., New York, Ohondago co., on the Erie Canal, 5 m. NW. Syracuse; has extensive salt and iron works, potteries, &c. P.<4500.

Gedding, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 7 m. SE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 3½ m. E. by S. Welnetham stn. P.<250.

Geddington, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. N. Wellingborough, 2 m. SE. of its stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Gederah (of Judah and Benjamin), places named in O. T. See **Jedireh.**

Gederoth, place named in O. T. See **Katrah.**

Gedgrave, par., Eng., Suffolk, on Batley Creek, 2 m. SW. Orford. P.<250.

Gedik, Turkish 'col,' 'mountain-saddle.'

Gediz, tn., Asia Minor, near the source of the Gediz-Chai, 82 m. S. by E. Brussa.

Gediz-Chai, or **Sárabat,** rises on the E. side of the Ak-Dagh, and flows on the whole W. into the mouth of the Gulf of Smyrna, which it now enters in 38° 37′ N. Formerly it entered that gulf on its N. side, but as its deposits were blocking up the access to Smyrna, its course was diverted into a still older bed in 1886.

Gedling, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 3 m. ENE. Nottingham, with stn. (**G. and Carlton**) on G. N. R., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**G. with Stoke Bardolph**) P.<1500.

Gedney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 10 m. E. Spalding, on the G. N. R.; 10,990 ac. P.<2000.

Gedney Broadgate, 1 m. to the S.

Gedney Drove End, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the ct., in Gedney Marsh, 4½ m. NE. Gedney stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Gedney Dyke, PM.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 1½ m. N. Gedney stn.

Gedney Hill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 9 m. SE. by S. Spalding, 2 m. N. by E. French Drove stn., P.O. (**Gedney**), and PM.O. (**G. Hill**). P.<500.

Gedor, place named in O. T. See **Jedúr.**

Gedrosia. See **Baluchistan.**

Gee Cross, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, 6 m. SW. Long Sutton, PMT.O. P.<3500.

Geelong (ji'long), tn. and seapt., Victoria, Grant co., 40 m. SW. by W. Melbourne, at the head of Corio Bay, the W. arm of Port Phillip Bay. A bar at the mouth of Corio Bay, which affords good anchorage, is crossed by two channels, one of which was being deepened in 1892 to a depth of 22 ft. Vessels of 17–19 ft. draught can lie along the quays at low water; rise of tide, 1 ft. 9 in. G. established the first woollen mill in the colony, and is now noted for its tweeds throughout Australia. It has also large tanneries and rope-works, and at Fyansford, 3 m. distant, is a large paper-mill. Extensive vineyards in the dist. have been destroyed under the Phylloxera Act. P. (1891) 11,700.

Geelvink Bay, large bay, in the NW. of New Guinea, on the N. side of the isl. Named after the Dutch ship *Geelvink* (1705).

Geelvink Channel, off the coast of W. Australia, between the Abrolhos or Houtman Rocks and the mainland, in about 27½°–29° S.

Geeraerdsbergen, Geertsbergen, Flemish forms of the name **Grammont,** Belgium.

Geertruidenberg, fortified fishing tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Hollandsch Diep, 8 m. NNE. Breda. P. 2000.

Geesala, PM.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 10 m. from Belmullet.

Geest, Geeste, Ger., 'barren land.'

Geeste, small riv., Prussia, Hanover, flows W. into the Weser at Geestemünde; navigable 11 m. up, and then connected by the G. Canal with Lake Bederkesa and the Meden R.

Geestemünde, seapt. tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. circle G., on the r. bk. of the Weser, adjoining Bremerhaven on the S.; provided in 1857–63 with a harbour, including a dock with a depth of 24 ft. on sill at lowest neap, 32 ft. at highest spring tides. Has large petroleum wharf. Defended along with Bremerhaven by strong fortifications. P. 15,000.

Geesthacht, comm., Ger., Hamburg, 9 m. SE. Bergedorf. P. <3000.

Geet-Betz, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain, 9 m. NE. by E. Tirlemont. P. <2000.

Geete, Great, small riv., Belgium, prov. Brabant, uniting with the Little G., and joining the Demer a mile or two above Diest.

Geevagh, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 14½ m. SE. Sligo, 7 m. from Boyle stn.

Geervliet, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. WSW. Rotterdam. P. <2000.

Geeveston, post-tn., Tasmania, Kent co., 26 m. SW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Gefle, tn., Sweden, cap. prov. (län) Gefleborg (see **Sweden,** table), on the E. ct., 50 m. E. by N. Falun, the port of Dalarne exporting the iron of Dannemora and copper of Falun, as well as pine timber of high quality. Large vessels anchor in the roadstead, the entrance to which is now (1894) being dredged to 25 ft. Quays available for vessels drawing 15 ft. P. 23,500.

Geh, vil., Persia, Mekran, 237 m. ESE. Bender Abbas.

Gehena, or **Gehine,** tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge. P. 14,400.

Gehren, tn., Ger., principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 15 m. S. Arnstadt; near it iron-mines and the ironworks of Günthersfeld, belonging to the prince. P. <3000.

Gelbsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 9 m. ESE. Görlitz. P. <3000.

Gelersberg, or **Kyšperk,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 32 m. ESE. Königgrätz. P. <2000.

Gelersberg, mt., Ger., the highest point of the Spessart, Bavaria. Alt. 2015 ft.

Gelkie Glacier, Alaska. See **Glacier Bay.**

Gellenkirchen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle G., 15 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <4000.

Gelrw River, small riv., Wales, cos. of Denbigh and Merioneth, flows E. to the Dee, which it joins above Corwen.

Gelsenfeld, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 32 m. SW. Regensburg. P. <2000.

Gelsenheim, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 3 m. E. by N. Bingen. P. <4000.

Gelslingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 31 m. ESE. Stuttgart, 16 m. NNW. Ulm, in the valley separating the Rauhe Alb from the Albuch; cement works, turnery (in wood, horn, and ivory), &c. P. 5300.

Gelspolsheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 7 m. SW. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Geiss, German, 'goat.'

Gelstingen, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 7 m. E. by N. Bonn. P. 5100.

Gelthain, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 18½ m. NW. by N. Chennitz; limestone quarries. P. <5000.

Geja, dist., Ger. E. Africa, crossed about the middle by 6° S. and 37° 20′ E.

Gela, small riv., Sicily. It rises near Caltanissetta, and flows SE. and SSW., emptying itself into the sea at Terranova.

Gelderland, prov., in the E. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, between the SE. of the Zuider Zee and the Prussian provs. of Westphalia and the Rhine, bounded on the S. by the Maas, separating it from N. Brabant, traversed from E. to W. by the Maas and Rhine (Neder Rijn or Lek), from S. to N. by the Ijssel; cap. Arnhem. Contains the dists. of Betuwe (in the S.) and Veluwe (in NW.). Area, 1962 sq. m. P. 516,000. See **Netherlands.**

Geldern, tn., in the W. of Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle G., 17 m. SW. Wesel, on the Niers; has woollen and various other manufactures. P. 5500.

Geldeston, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 13 m. SW. Yarmouth, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Geldrop, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 21 m. SE. by S. Bois le Duc. P. <3000.

Gelenau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 9 m. S. by E. Chemnitz. P. 5700.

Gelert, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haliburton co., 85 m. E. by N. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Gelibolu, the Turkish form of Gallipoli, on the Dardanelles. See **Gallipoli.**

Gellerthegy, hill, Hungary. See **Budapest.**

Gelli, PM.O., Wales, 1 m. from Pentre, Glamorganshire.

Gellibrand Point, signal stn., Victoria, on the E. side of the promontory on which Williamstown is built, in the extreme N. of Port Phillip Bay; has also a lighthouse, with red light (vis. 10 m.), and a harbour defence battery.

Gelligaer, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 8½ m. SE. Merthyr-Tydfil, 1½ m. E. by N. Llancaiach and Nelson Junc., P.O.; has coal-mines; 16,772 ac. P. 12,800; eccles. par. (**G. with Brithdir**) P. 5800.

Gelli Lydau, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from Tanybwlch, Merionethshire.

Gellivara, tn., Sweden. Close by is a hill, rising with a gradual slope 5–600 ft. above the surrounding country, and having $\frac{1}{10}$ of its surface occupied by a mass of iron ore (magnetite, with a core of hematite, but with a large proportion of phosphorus). The hill is now connected by rail with Lulea, 120 m. distant on the Gulf of Bothnia, and now (1893) getting connected by rail with the Ofoten Fjord, Norway.

Gellywen, PM.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 5 m. SW. Llanboidy.

Gelnhausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle G., 23 m. ENE. Frankfurt. On an island in the Kinzig, which here emerges from the mountains on the plain, is the fort of G., built of the stones from the ruins of the palace of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. P. <4000.

Gelsenkirchen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 5 m. NE. Essen, cap. circle G. Extensive coal-mines; blast-furnaces; manufactures of cast-steel, steam-engine boilers, &c. P. (1852) 844; (1890) 28,100.

Gelshagh, electoral div., Ire., Longford, dist. Ballinalee.

Gelston, Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5½ m. N. Grantham, 1 m. ENE. Hougham stn. See **Hough on the Hill.**

Gelston, P.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 m. S. by E. Castle Douglas.

Geltsdale Forest, par., Eng., Cumberland, 7 m. SE. Brampton; 5245 ac. P. <250.

Gelvin, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Dungiven.

Gembling, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18 m. N. Hull, 2½ m. SE. by S. Lowthorpe stn. P. <250.

Gembloux, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 5 m. ENE. Ligny, arr. and 11 m. NW. Namur; has manufactures of cutlery, and an important agricultural station. Here was a former Benedictine abbey (*Gemblacum*). P. <4000.

Gemlik, Ghio, or **Kemlik,** the ancient *Kios,* seapt., Asia Minor, at the head of the Injir Liman, Sea of Marmora, 18 m. NNE. Brussa.

Gemmi, pass, across the Bernese Alps, leading from the Kanderthal to Leuk (Loèche-les-Bains), in 7° 37′ E. Alt. 7640 ft.

Gemona, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. NNW. Udine. P. 8200.

Gemund, Gmund, Gmünd, Gmunden, German, 'a river-mouth,' 'a confluence.'

Gemünd, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 22 m. SE. Aix-la-Chapelle; near it are the lead-works of Mechernich and the mineral spring of Heilstein, whose waters are bottled. P. <2000.

Gemünden, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 20 m. NW. by N. Würzburg, on the r. bk. of the Main, at the mouth of the Franconian Saale. P. <3000.

Gen, Genau, Celtic, 'a mouth' or 'an opening.'

Genadendal (Dutch 'valley of grace'), settlement, originally a Moravian mission stn., established in 1739, Cape Colony, dist. Caledon, 65 m. E. by S. Cape Town.

Genappe, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, on the Dyle, 3 m. N. Quatre-Bras, 17 m. S. by E. Brussels. Victory of the Prussians over the French, 18th June 1815. P. <2000.

Genau, Celtic, 'a mouth' or 'opening.' See *Gen.*

Genazzano, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 13 m. SE. Tivoli. P. <4000.

Genck, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Hasselt, 11 m. NW. Maastricht. P. <3000.

Gendringen, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., on the Oude (old) Ijssel, 22 m. ESE. Arnhem. P. 5800.

Genelcken, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gladbach, part of the urban comm. of Rheydt. P. <4000.

Genemuiden, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the E. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 8 m. NNW. Zwolle. P. <3000.

General Acha, tn., Argentine Republic, terr. of the Pampa, 410 m. S. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Gênes, French form of **Genoa.**

Genesee, co., U.S., Michigan, E. of 84° W., and crossed by 43° N., traversed by the Flint R.

Genesee, co., U.S., New York, in the W., crossed by 43° N., and in the E. by 78° W.

Genesee ('pleasant valley'), riv., U.S., New York, in the W., rises in the N. of Pennsylvania, and flows NNW. then NNE. past Rochester into Irondequoit Bay, Lake Ontario; abounds in cataracts. Just above Rochester commences a series of rapids, which terminate in the city itself in a sheer fall of 96 ft. 6 m. from its mouth is a broken fall of 84 ft.

Genesee, tp. and vil., U.S., Wisconsin, co. and 8 m. SE. Waukesha. P. <1500.

Geneseo, city, U.S., Illinois, Henry co., 78 m. SSE. Dubuque (Io.). P. <4000.

Geneseo, vil., U.S., New York, cap. Livingston co., on Genesee R., 28 m. SSW. Rochester. Alt. 1526 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Genest, comm., France, dep. Manche, on the Bay of Mont St. Michel, 12 m. SE. by S. Granville, arr. and 6 m. W. Avranches. P. <2000.

Genest, Le, comm., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and 6 m. WNW. Laval. P. <2000.

Geneva, the westernmost cant. of Switzd., is composed of the former republic of Geneva and part of the co. of Gex in Savoy. The pop. is generally of French extraction, and is almost equally divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic. Principal towns, Geneva (the cap.), Carouge, and Plainpalais. Area, 108 sq. m. P. (1888) 105,509. See **Switzerland,** table.

Geneva (French *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, Italian *Ginevra*, probably from the Celtic root *gen*, *genau*, 'mouth'), tn., Switzd., cap. cant. same name, 85 m. SW. Bern, on the Rhone, at its outlet from the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva. Lat. of observatory, 46° 11′ 58″ N.; long., 6° 9′ 11″ E. G. has a Gothic cathedral, a university academy, founded by Calvin in 1568, a school of arts and manufactures, public library, and a large collection of curious MSS., botanic garden, observatory, museum of natural history. The Rhone divides the town into two parts; the smaller portion on r. bk. is called the *Quartier St. Gervais*, the principal seat of trade. Between them is 'the island,' a favourite promenade, connected with the town by several bridges, and containing a statue of J. J. Rousseau. Above the island a fine bridge with twelve arches spans the whole width of the Rhone. Hydraulic machinery supplies the public fountains as well as motive-power for G. and adjoining towns. The principal manufactures are watches, musical boxes, chronometers, mathematical instruments, jewellery, cutlery, fire-arms, and musical instruments. Few towns of its extent have produced, or adopted, so many learned men as Geneva. Among these are Calvin, Beza, Cranmer, Lesage, Saussure, de Luc, Lefort, Neckar, and Jean Jacques Rousseau. John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, was long a resident here. It was one of the chief towns of the Allobroges in the times of Cæsar, was subject to the Romans till the beginning of the 5th century, cap. of the second kingdom of Burgundy till 1034, and was under the sovereignty of the Emperor of Germany till the beginning of the 16th century. Calvin introduced the Reformation here in 1535, and from that time G., a free city, was considered the chief seat of Calvinism. It was taken by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, cap. of the dep. Leman in the French Empire, under Napoleon I. In 1814, along with a small terr., it joined the Helvetic Confederation. Alt. 1335 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.2° F., Jan. 32.5°, July 66.7°; rfall. (50 yrs.), 32.13 in. P. (1860) 41,400; (1888) 52,600; with **Plainpalais** and **Les Eaux Vives,** 72,800.

Geneva, Lake of, or **Lake Leman** (Ger. *Genfer-see*, ancient *Lacus Lemanus*), lake of Europe, between Switzd. and the French prov. of Haute-Savoie. It is crescent-shaped; length, 45 m.; breadth, 1½–9 m. The lake is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., and receives the Dranse, Venoge, and other small rivers. Owing to the superior density of the Rhone water to that of the lake, the river at once sinks on entering, and has hollowed out a subaqueous bed, which has been traced near the S. shore of the lake for nearly 4 m. Its waters have a peculiar deep blue colour, are transparent, and contain a great variety of fish. It is never wholly frozen over, and is subject to *seiches*, or remarkable risings of from 1–4 or 5 or even 6 ft., which are explained by Forel as due to a long or a progressive wave being reflected from the shores of the lake, and giving rise by interference of the primary and reflected waves to stationary or oscillatory waves. Observations made at Vevey have shown that the rise and fall on such occasions indicate two regular oscillations, the duration of the quicker of which is about 35¼ minutes, that of the longer nearly twice as long. The original wave is ascribable to some local shock, such as a sudden gust of wind, a landslip or avalanche, or an earthquake. The greatest *seiches* are observed when the atmospheric pressure is low and variable. The banks of the lake are highly picturesque, the S. bold and lofty, the N. undulating and richly cultivated. Steam navigation was introduced on it in 1823. The *bise*, or NE., and the *bornand*, or SE., wind are regarded as dangerous to shipping. Area, 223 sq. m. Mean alt., 1230 ft.; mean depth, 500 ft.; greatest depth about midway between Lausanne and Evian, 1015 ft. See F. A. Forel, and *Le Léman*, Vol. I., Lausanne, 1892.

Geneva, co., U.S., Alabama, on S. frontier, second from the E.

Geneva, city, U.S., Illinois, Kane co., 35 m. W. by N. Chicago. P. <2000.

Geneva, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Fillmore co., 55 m. SW. Lincoln. P. <2000.

Geneva, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ashtabula co., 45 m. ENE. Cleveland. P. <3000.

Geneva, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario co., on Senaca R., 37 m. SE. by E. Rochester. P. 7600.

Geneva, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Walworth co., 40 m. SW. Milwaukee, on a lake of the same name (8 m. long), which is drained into the Fox R. P. <2000.

Genevra, Col di, or **de Genèvre.** See **Alpes,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (7).

Genga, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Ancona, 7 m. NE. Fabriano. P. <4000.

Gengenbach, urban comm., Ger., Baden, on the Kinzig R., 16 m. SE. Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine. P. <3000.

Genichesk (Turkish **Enichi**), tn., Russia, in NW. corner of the Sea of Azov, on G. Strait, which lies between the mainland and the Arabat Penin., and connects the Sea of Azov with the Putrid Sea. Salt lakes close by. P. <2000.

Genil, riv., Spain. See **Jenil.**

Genileh, tn., Egypt, on the N. ct., 7 m. NNW. Port Said.

Gennargentu, mt. knot, in the E. of Sardinia, in 40° N., 9° 20′ E. Alt. 6365 ft.

Gennaro, mt., Italy, 21 m. NE. by E. Rome, on the l. bk. of the Tiber, opposite the famous Soracte (Soratte) on the r. bk. Alt. 4160 ft.

Gennebreck, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Schwelm. P. <3000.

Gennep, tn., Holland, prov. Limburg, on the Niers, 19 m. S. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Gennesaret, lake mentioned in N. T., now the **Bahr-et-Tubariya.** See **Tiberias, Sea of.**

Gennevilliers, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 6 m. NNW. Notre Dame, Paris, 2½ m. from the city wall. Adjacent are numerous market-gardens, irrigated by Paris sewage. P. < 3000.

Genoa, Italian **Genova,** French **Gênes,** ancient *Genua* (probably of the same root as Geneva), a fortified seapt. city of the kgd. of Italy, cap. prov., at the head of the Gulf of G., Mediterranean, 79 m. SE. Turin. At present it is connected by rail with Piedmont only by the line ascending by the Giovi Pass and passing thence to Novi and Alessandria [**Apennines, A.**], but a line further W., crossing the Apennines by a tunnel and passing by Ovada and Asti to Turin, is now (1893) in progress. Lat. of lighthouse, 44° 24′ 18″ N.; long., 8° 54′ 24″ E. Climate subject to great vicissitudes, the NW. wind (*tramontane*) cold and biting, and the SW. warm and humid. The port, protected seaward by moles (the old and new), on the latter of which is a lighthouse 300 ft. high, is surrounded landward by the city, which rises like an amphitheatre out of the water, being situated on the ridges of hills, and enclosed by two series of walls; the whole embraced by a line of detached forts and outworks, crowning the hills for a circuit of about 7 m. In the older part of the city the streets are steep and very narrow. Among its principal edifices are the Doria-Pamfili, the Royal, Ducal, Brignole, Durazzo, Serra, Spinola, Balbi, Pallavicini, and numerous other palaces, all rich in choice works of art; the cathedral, a Saraceno-Gothic structure; numerous other handsome churches; and the university (founded in 1775), with a library and botanic garden. It is an archbishop's see, and has a royal college, a naval school, and important manufactures of maccaroni and vermicelli, thrown silk, machinery, paper, oils, metals, earthenware, artificial flowers, &c., with marble, alabaster, and coral works. The building of iron and steel ships, torpedo-boats, and locomotive engines is carried on at the suburb of Sampierdarena, and there are other large iron-works at Sestri and Rivarolo. The harbour affords ample water space, and there is a depth of 25–26 ft. of water at the quays (in all 20,000 ft. long), but the development of the port is still hampered by the want of proper docks for the prompt discharge and sorting of cargoes. There are three dry docks (the largest 720 ft. long, 27.9 ft. deep on sill) besides a floating dock 321 ft. long at the bottom, with a lifting power of 3500 tons. The total value of the imports, £17,000,000 to £20,000,000; of the exports, £3,500,000 to £5,000,000. (See **Italy,** foreign commerce). From the 11th down to the 18th century G. was, with some interruptions, the capital of a commercial republic, which planted numerous colonies in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea. It was taken by the French in 1797, and ceded to the King of Sardinia in 1815. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 60.0° F., Jan. 45.5°, July 75.4°; mean rfall. (1833–91), yr. 51.3 in., Oct.–Nov. 15.4 in. P. (1871) 130,300; (1891) 212,000.

Genoa, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ottawa co., 13 m. SE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Genoa, vil., U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 19 m. S. Auburn. P. <3000.

Genoch Rocks, Scot., Wigtownshire, off the NW. ct., in 54° 59′ N.

Genosa, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 25 m. W. by N. Taranto. P. 7500.

Genova, Italy. See **Genoa.**

Gensan, Korea. See **Wönsan.**

Gent, German form of **Ghent.**

Gentbrügge, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and an E. suburb of Ghent, on the right bank of the Scheldt. P. 8300.

Genthin, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 17 m. W. Brandenburg, on the Plauescher Canal. P. <5000.

Genthod, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. N. Geneva. P. <2000.

Gentilly, vil., Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 62 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Gentilly, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 2½ m. S. Notre Dame, Paris, just outside the city wall. The comm. comprises

the vil. of Bicêtre, celebrated for its castle, serving as a large hospital for old men. Near this is the new fort of Bicêtre. P. 11,600.

Gentleshaw, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, in ancient par. of Cannock and Longdon, 4 m. E. Cannock stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Gentry, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., to the N. of 40° N., and W. of 94° W.

Genua, city, Italy. See **Genoa.**

Genzano, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 19 m. NE. by N. Potenza. P. 7400.

Genzano di Roma, tn., Italy, prov. and 18 m. SE. by S Rome. P. 5500.

Geographe Channel, strait, W. Australia, forming the northern entrance to Sharks Bay.

Geok-tepe, fort, Russia, Transcaspian terr., formerly stronghold of Turkomans, 304 m. by rail SE. of Uzunada.

Geonkhâli (Cowcolly), vil., India, 40 m. below Calcutta, on the Húglí, with lighthouse.

George, small isl. of the Falkland group, in the southern entrance to Falkland Sound.

George, dist., on the S. ct. of Cape Colony, crossed by 22½° E.

George Cape, the SE. point of Kerguelen Land.

Georgedorp, tp., in the Witwatersrand goldfield, S. African Republic. P. <2000.

Georgeham, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 7 m. NW. by W. Barnstaple, 2½ m. NW. by N. Braunton stn., P.O.; 4160 ac. P. <750.

George Inn, former stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the L. & NW. R., 7 m. ESE. Merthyr Tydfil, now called Brithdir; coal-mines near.

George Island, one of the Bermuda Is.

George Island, one of the S. Shetland group.

George Lake, lake, near the coast of Grey co., in the SE. of S. Australia.

George Lane (Woodford), stn., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow div., on the G. E. R., 7½ m. NE. St. Paul's, London.

George Lake, lake, U.S., in the E. of New York, on the border of Warren and Washington cos., and partly in Essex co., 35 m. long, 1–3 m. broad, drained from its N. end by a stream about 2 m. long into the S. end of Lake Champlain. One of the most picturesque of the lakes of the U.S.; on its banks are remains of several forts. Alt. 324 ft. (Toner).

Georgemas Junction, Scot., Caithness, 6 m. SSE. Thurso, on the H. R.

Georgenberg, tn., Hungary, prov. Zips, on the Poprád, 50 m. WNW. Kaschau. P. <2000.

Georgenthal, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 22 m. WNW. Reichenberg. P. <3000.

Georgenthal, Nieder and **Ober,** comms., Austria, 12 and 13 m. WSW. Teplitz. P. (**Nieder G.**) <3000; (**Ober G.**) <2000.

George Nympton, par., Eng., Devonshire, 11 m. SE. by E. Barnstaple, div. and 2½ m. SSW. South Molton stn. P. <250.

George's Bay, Tasmania. See **St. Helens.**

George's Green, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 2 m. from Wexham.

George's Plains, postal-stn., New South Wales, on the G. W. R., 152 m. W. Sydney. P. <1500.

George's River, New South Wales, flows into Botany Bay.

George's River, post-tn., Tasmania, 42 m. ENE. Launceston. P. <1500.

Georgestown, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Bunmahon.

George Town, formerly **Stabroek,** cap. of British Guiana, co. and on r. bk. of the Demerara, near its mouth, here almost 1 m. across, in 6° 49′ N. and 58° 11′ W. Depth on bar of harbour at ordinary neap tides, 16 ft.; spring, 18 ft. Good anchorage. Dry dock, 230 ft. long, 9 ft. on sill. Death-rate from consumption (ascribed chiefly to overcrowding) excessively high. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1846–56), yr. 79.5° F.; rfall. (11 yrs.), 95.03 in. P. 53,200.

Georgetown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 30 m. W. Toronto; a railway junction. P. (1891) <2000.

Georgetown, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. G., 120 m. E. Swellendam. P. <3000.

George Town, cap. I. of Penang, Straits Settlements, on NE. ct. of island.

Georgetown, seapt. tn., Canada, Prince Edward I., King's co.; on Cardigan Bay, 30 m. E. by S. Charlottetown; fine harbour 1380 ft. of wharfage, depth alongside, 8–24 ft. P. <1500.

George Town, stn. and SE. suburb of St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Is.

Georgetown, small post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 10 m. N. Oamaru.

George Town, post-tn., Queensland, Gilbert co., 165 m. E. by S. Normanton; important gold-mining centre. P. <2000.

George Town, or **Huddlestone,** tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 70 m. SE. by S. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

George Town, watering-place, Tasmania, Dorset co., 28 m. NW. Launceston, 46 m. E. Emu Bay; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Georgetown, tn., U.S., Colorado, Clear Creek co., 40 m. W. Denver. Alt. 8474 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Georgetown, port of entry, U.S., dist. of Columbia, on the l. bk. of the Potomac, just above Washington, at the head of navigation. G. was founded by the colonial government of Maryland in 1751, merged in the dist. of Columbia in 1871, and incorporated with the city of Washington in 1878; contains the G. College, the oldest Roman Catholic college of the U.S. P. 12,600.

Georgetown, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 13 m. WNW. Bridgeport. P. <1500.

Georgetown, tn., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., 24 m. NW. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

George Town, vil., U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., 146 m. S. from the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 6019 ft. (Wheeler), 5800 ft. (Hayden). P. <1500.

Georgetown, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Scott co., 62 m. S. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Georgetown, tp., U.S., Maine, Saga Dahoc co., on an island at the mouth of Kennebec R., 39 m. S. Augusta. P. <1500.

Georgetown, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 9 m. E. by N. Lawrence. P. <3000.

Georgetown, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Grant co., 130 m. NE. by N. from the SW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Georgetown, vil., U.S., Ohio, Brown co., 35 m. ESE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Georgetown, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. G. co., on r. bk. of the estuary of the Pee Dee R., 54 m. NE. Charleston. **G. Entrance** is the name given to the mouth of this river, and is obstructed by a bar. P. <3000.

Georgetown, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Williamson co., 25 m. N. by E. Austin. P. <3000.

George Town, vil., W. Indies, on E. ct. of Tobago I

Georgetown, tn., W. Indies, on the E. ct. of St. Vincent I.

Georgetown, North, vil. and steamboat landing, U.S., Maine, Sagadahoc co., 7 m. SE. Bath. P. <1500.

Georgeville, post-vil. and summer resort, Canada, Quebec, co. Stanstead, on E. side of Lake Memphremagog. P. <1500.

Georgeville, Nova Scotia. See **Cape George.**

Georgia, Russian **Gruzlya,** ancient *Iveria,* a state which, together with Imeretia, Mingrelia, Kakhetia, and Guria, now forms part of Russian Transcaucasia, govts. Tiflis and Kutais. The Georgians, who call themselves *Kartli,* and are named *Guri* by the Persians, are divided into three stems: Georgians proper, Mingrelians and Imeretians, Lazes and Svanetes. In the 3rd century they constituted a mighty state, and under King Vakhtang (466–99) they conquered Mingrelia, Abhasia, Erzerum, and Tiflis. This state lasted till 1424, when it divided into three parts: Imeretia, Kartalinia, and Kakhetia. In 1800 the ruler of the two latter became a vassal of Russia, and after his death, in 1810 Georgia, and later on (1838) Imeretia, were incorporated into the Russian Empire.

Georgia, one of the original thirteen United States, has a coast-line on the Atlantic of 128 m., between S. Carolina and Florida, with an area about that of England and Wales; cap. Atlanta; other chief towns, Savannah, the chief port, Augusta, Macon, and Columbus. Off the coast are numerous well-wooded islands. The surface rises from the coast to about 5000 ft. in the NW., and presents three great natural divisions, known as Lower, Middle, and Upper G. Lower G., covering more than half the state, comprises first the littoral belt, about 20 m. in breadth, mean elevation 12 ft., with numerous swamps, of which the most noted is the great Okefinokee swamp in the S. More inland is the belt of pine-barrens and sand-hills, the land rising by slight gradations to less than 600 ft. at a distance of 140 m. from the coast. Middle G., or the Hill country—a broad plateau in the S., breaking up into ranges of hills in the N.—stretches inland for 60 or 70 m. to the Appalachian foot-hills; mean elevation, 1000 ft. Upper G., covering an area of about 10,000 sq. m. in the NW., contains the last elevations of the Appalachian system. The chief rivers are Savannah, on the Carolina frontier; Ogeechee, and Altamaha, flowing SE. to the Atlantic; and Chattahoochee, on the Alabama frontier, to the Gulf of Mexico: all navigable after leaving the Hill country, where they form falls [**United States,** physical features]. As regards **geological** structure, Tertiary and Quaternary deposits cover the lowlands; Archæan and Palæozoic rocks predominate in the NW.; and Cretaceous rocks in the W.; a belt of Crystalline and Metamorphic rocks traverses the N. and middle of the state. The **climate** is sub-tropical, and very unhealthy on the coasts and islands, where malarial diseases prevail during the summer; the pine-barren district is healthier and, advancing inland, the climate becomes more bracing and salubrious with elevation [**Augusta, Savannah, Tybee Island**]. **Agriculture** is the leading industry, the staple product being cotton, cultivated extensively on the sandy soils of the S. and W. and of the Central and N. parts; the production of long-staple cotton, for which the islands are famous, has of late decreased. Rice and sugar-cane are grown to a small extent in the lowlands. The **minerals** include coal, worked chiefly in Dade county,

the beds being a continuation of the Alabama coalfield; considerable deposits of brown hematite and other iron ores occur; marble, first quarried in 1885, is extensively worked, chiefly in Pickens county; granite in Dekalb county; slate, emery, and graphite are also found. Forests cover large areas, and supply annually more than 200,000,000 ft. of timber; the principal trees are the live oak and the yellow pine, the former found chiefly in the SE. The leading **manufacture** is that of cotton, employing about 10,000 persons (the chief centres at present are Atlanta, Augusta, and Columbus), and now rapidly extending, but the fabrics made are chiefly of the coarser kinds; and the air in the present manufacturing centres (near the coalfields or where the falls afford water-power) does not seem to have the requisite humidity for the spinning and weaving of the finer class of goods. Other manufactures are woollens, steel, and iron; there are also large flour and lumber mills. The Indians formerly inhabiting this region were the Cherokees and the Miscogees. The first white settlement was founded by General Oglethorpe in 1733 as a refuge for debtors and other distressed persons, and named after George II. Within a few years parties of Methodists were brought over by the Wesleys and Whitefield. Area, 59,475 sq. m. P. (1890) 1,837,353. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Georgia, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., 16 m. NNE. Burlington. P.<1500.

Georgia, New, one of the Solomon Is., crossed by 8½° S., 157½° E.

Georgia, South, isl., in S. Atlantic Ocean, crossed by 54½° S., 37° W. Mean temp. (1 yr.), yr. 34.9° F., Feb. 42.2°, July 28.3°.

Georgia, Strait of, channel, N. America, separates Vancouver I. from the mainland, in 49° N. and 124° W.; average breadth, 20 m. It communicates with the Pacific, N. by Queen Charlotte Sound, and SW. by the strait of Juan de Fuca.

Georgiana, co., New South Wales, crossed by 34° S., and on the E. touching 150° E.

Georgian Bay, large sheet of water, Canada, Ontario, on the NE. of Lake Huron.

Georgiaville, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., on Woonasquatucket R., 7 m. NW. Providence. P.<1500.

Georgievsk, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Terek, 23 m. NE. of Pyatigorsk railway stn. Alt. 996 ft. P. 10,700.

Georgina, or **Sutton,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, near Lake Simcoe, 56 m. by rail N. Toronto; a favourite summer resort. P.<1500.

Georgitsion (yoryitsi), vil., Greece, Laconia, 11 m. NW. Spartē, 40 m. SW. Argos, in comm. **Pellanē.** P.<2000; P. (comm.)<5000.

Georg-Marienhütte, comm., Prussia, Hanover, circle and 4 m. S. Osnabrück, with large mines of brown hematite, and smelting furnaces. P.<2000.

Gera, riv., Ger., flows through Gotha, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Prussian Saxony, and Weimar, and joins the Unstrut 12 m. N. Erfurt, after a course of 38 m.

Gera, tn., central Ger., princip. Reuss, cap. lordship G., on the White-Elster, 35 m. SSW. Leipzig. It manufactures worsted fabrics, accordions, steel organs, machinery, sewing-machines, leather, leather gloves, ivory buttons, tobacco, porcelain, and carriages; and has dye-works, breweries, and brick-kilns. P. (1871) 17,900; (1890) 39,600.

Gerabronn, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, Jagstkreis, 47 m. NE. Stuttgart. P.<2000.

Gerace, tn., Italy, Calabrie, E. ct., prov. and 34 m. E. by N. Reggio; noted for its wine, known as *Lacrima di G.* P. 7700.

Geraci Siculo, comm., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 26 m. N. by E. Caltanissetta. P.<4000.

Geragh, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 7 m. from Clonakilty.

Gerah El Gellif, salt lake, Algeria, prov. and SSE. Constantine, crossed by 35° 45′ N., and in the E. by 7° E.; bordered by Roman ruins. Area, 20 sq. m.

Gerakarion (*yera*—), vil., Greece, isl. of Zante, 7 m. WNW. Zante.

Geraki (*yera*—), cape, the SE. point of the isl. of Zante.

Gerakounia, isl., Greece. See **Falconera.**

Geraldine, postal-stn., New Zealand, South I., G. co., 18 m. N. Timaru. P.<1500.

Geraldine, old mining tn., W. Australia, Victoria dist., 290 m. N. by W. Perth. P.<1500.

Geralds Pass, Ire., in the E. of co. Armagh, 4½ m. NNW. Newry.

Geraldton, post-vil., Queensland, Nares co., 150 m. SSE. Cooktown; centre of the sugar-growing tp. of **Johnstone R.,** with well-sheltered harbour of fair depth at Mourilyan, 7 m. off.

Geraldton, port and mining tn., W. Australia, chief port of the Central or Victoria dist., on the W. ct., 230 m. NNW. Perth, in 28° 47′ S.; on the rly. from Northampton; now being extended to the Murchison goldfield. Has gold and lead mines, and exports wool, copper, and lead. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1880–85), yr. 65.5° F., Feb. 74.6°, July 57.5°; rfall. (2 yrs.), 17.13 in. P.<1500.

Gerapetra. See **Kasteli.**

Gerar, place named in O. T. See **Umm el Jerâr.**

Gerard de Nys, or **Gardenay,** isl., Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 3° 5′ S., 152° 38′ E.

Gérardmer, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. St. Dié, 23 m. W. Colmar; an important tourist resort in a lovely part of the Vosges, with hydropathic establishment. P.<3000.

Gerard's Bridge, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., and the L. & Y. R., near St. Helen's.

Gerba, isl., Africa. See **Jerba.**

Gerbéviller, tn., France, dep. Meurthe et Moselle, arr. Lunéville, on the Mortagne, 7 m. S. by E. Lunéville. P.<2000.

Gerbi, or **Zerbi,** isl., Tunis. See **Jerba.**

Gerbier de Jonc. See **Loire,** riv.

Gerbstädt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 8 m. NE. by N. Eisleben; has copper and silver mines. P.<5000.

Gerdauen, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle, 40 m. SE. by E. Königsberg. P.<3000.

Gerels, vil., Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, 27 m. NW. Cairo.

Gerez, Sierra de, mt. chain, Portugal, partly on the border of the Spanish prov. of Galicia, between the basins of the Douro and Minho, W. of Montalegre; length, N. to S., 18 m.; is composed of a succession of granite peaks. The culminating point is 4740 ft. high. In 1809 the retreating French army passed through a gorge forming one of the passes of this chain.

Gerga, tn., Egypt. See **Girgeh.**

Gérgal, tn., Spain, prov. Almeria, 18 m. NNW. Almeria; has alum mines and mineral springs. P.<4000.

Gergovie, small basalt-crowned mt., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. SSE. Clermont, celebrated as having been successfully defended by Vercingetorix against the troops of Julius Cæsar.

Gerica, comm., Spain, prov. Castellón, dist. Viver. P.<4000.

Geringong, New South Wales. See **Gerringong.**

Geringswalde, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 17 m. N. Chemnitz. P.<3000.

Gerizim, mt. named in O. T. See **Jebel et Tôr.**

Gerlan, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, near Bangor.

Gerlingen, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 2 m. E. Leonberg. P.<3000.

Gerlogubi, watering-place for cattle, with numerous never-failing wells, E. Africa, Somali-land, Ogadain prov., in about 6° 50′ N., 44° 55′ E.

Gerlos, high valley, Austria, Tirol, opening opposite Zell. In it is the **G.-Wand.** Alt. 7050 ft. The G. Pass joins the Inn valley (Tirol) with the upper Salzach valley (the Pinzgau) at the W. end of the crownland of Salzburg.

Gerlsdorf Spitze, in Hungarian **Gerlachfalva,** highest summit of the Tatra Mts., Hungary. Alt. 8735 ft.

Germade, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Villalba. P.<4000.

German, par., Isle of Man, including the town of Peel.

German, tn., isl. Porto Rico, 70 m. WSW. San Juan. P. 9200.

German East Africa, Ger. colony in Equatorial E. Africa, between the Portuguese and British spheres of influence. It includes the coast from the Rovuma R. (10° 30′ S. lat.) to Wanga (4° 40′ S. lat.). In the interior the boundary line runs along the Rovuma to the Msinje valley, thence to Mbampa on Lake Nyassa, and along the NE. and NW. shores of this lake to the mouth of the Songwe R., from there to the mouth of the Kilambo R., Lake Tanganyika, and along the E. shore of this lake to the mouth of the Ruzizi R., whence it is continued to the intersection of 30° E. long. and 1° S. lat.; from this point to the E. coast, see **British East Africa.** To this terr. we have to add the island of Mafia. The coast has but a few small bays, viz., those of Mikindani, Lindi, Pangani, and Tanga. The coast-belt is low and flat, but in the interior the country is mountainous, forming widely extending plateaux, above which many isolated mountain groups rise to great altitudes (Kilimanjaro, 19,720 ft.; Meru, 14,630 ft.; Gelei, 13,780 ft.; Mbeye, 9800 ft.). Rivers (*a*) to Indian Ocean (none of them navigable): Umbekuru, Rufiji, Kingani, Wami, Ruvu; (*b*) to Lake Tanganyika: Malagarazi; (*c*) to Lake Victoria: Kagera, Isanga, Simiu. The climate of the coast-belt is oppressively hot, and unhealthy to Europeans; that of the interior is less dangerous, but unsuitable for European colonisation. Flora and fauna are those of tropical central Africa. The tsetse-fly (*q.v.*) occurs in the coast-area and some other districts. No other African country shows so great a variety of ethnological elements. We distinguish four groups: (1) Arabs, found everywhere in the trading places of the coast and of the interior; (2) Swahili (*q.v.*); (3) Nuba tribes, viz., Masai (*q.v.*), Wakwafi, and Wandorobbo; (4) numerous Bantu (*q.v.*) tribes, forming the great majority of the population. Arabs and Swahili are Mohammedans, the others pagans. G. E. A. is essentially an agricultural country but the fertility of the soil varies greatly, the central plateaux, between the great lakes and the E. coast, consisting mostly of sterile deserts and steppes, whilst the terrs. E. and W. of them are well watered and fertile (Jagga, Usambara, Usagara, Unyamwezi). Principal products: millet and other tropical grains, cassava, bananas, coco-nuts, areca-nuts, cloves, castor-oil, sugar-

cane, and various vegetables; and the Germans have successfully cultivated tobacco, cotton, and coffee. Cattle-rearing and sheep-breeding are likewise of importance. The commerce is considerable, the chief exports being ivory, gum-copal, hides, caoutchouc, tobacco, timber, grain, orchella, and copra; principal imports: textiles, spirits, iron-ware, and glass-beads. Principal trading places (*a*) on the coast: Bagamoyo, Kilwakivinji, Dar-es-Salaam, Pangani, and Tanga; (*b*) in the interior: Tabora, Ujiji, and Mpwapwa. The Germans took possession of various parts of the country in 1884 and 1885, and the present boundaries were determined by agreements with Portugal (1886), England (1886 and 1890), and the Sultan of Zanzibar (1890). The German government is represented by an Imperial governor. Area, 369,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 2,900,000. [**H. G. S.**].

German Empire, in German **Deutsches Reich,** situated in the centre of Europe, between 47½° and 56° N., and between 6° and 23° E. As regards area, the G. E. is the fourth state of Europe, and as regards population the second, only Russia having more inhabitants. It is made up of the states shown in the following table:—

STATES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands.[1] End of 1840.	Population in Thousands.[1] End of 1885.	Average per Cent. per Annum, 1840–85. Increase of Pop.	Excess of Births.	Loss or Gain(+) by Migration.	Population in Thousands, December 1, 1890. Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pop. per sq. m., 1890.	Increase per cent. per Annum, 1885–90.
KINGDOMS.												
1. Prussia:—												
Prov. East Prussia	*14,279*	*1,305*	*1,961*	*.746*	*.981*	*.235*	*1,959*	*1,676*	*257*	*14.4*	*137*	*Dec.*
„ *West Prussia*	*9,849*	*918*	*1,410*	*.915*	*1.305*	*.390*	*1,434*	*681*	*718*	*21.8*	*145*	*0.33*
„ *Berlin*	*24*	*323*	*1,317*	*3.125*	*.913*	*2.212*	*1,579*	*1,353*	*135*	*79.3*	..	*3.09*
„ *Brandenburg*	*15,380*	*1,536*	*2,345*	*.972*	*1.199*	*.227*	*2,542*	*2,431*	*90*	*13.8*	*165*	*1.63*
„ *Pomerania*	*11,625*	*1,058*	*1,508*	*.750*	*1.416*	*.666*	*1,521*	*1,476*	*27*	*12.2*	*131*	*0.18*
„ *Posen*	*11,181*	*1,235*	*1,718*	*.720*	*1.264*	*.535*	*1,752*	*542*	*1,164*	*44.3*	*157*	*0.39*
„ *Silesia*	*15,561*	*2,861*	*4,116*	*.808*	*.978*	*.170*	*4,224*	*1,921*	*2,248*	*48.0*	*271*	*0.52*
„ *Saxony*	*9,749*	*1,639*	*2,431*	*.891*	*1.166*	*.275*	*2,580*	*2,384*	*183*	*7.9*	*265*	*0.19*
„ *Schleswig-Holstein*	*7,275*	*846*	*1,151*	*.685*	*1.114*	*.429*	*1,220*	*1,191*	*22*	*3.6*	*168*	*1.12*
„ *Hanover*	*14,858*	*1,741*	*2,175*	*.511*	*.932*	*.421*	*2,278*	*1,970*	*287*	*15.1*	*153*	*0.93*
„ *Westphalia*	*7,801*	*1,384*	*2,207*	*1.008*	*1.163*	*.077*	*2,429*	*1,153*	*1,251*	*19.2*	*311*	*1.93*
„ *Hesse-Nassau*	*6,056*	*1,270*	*1,594*	*.532*	*.941*	*.409*	*1,664*	*1,156*	*455*	*44.5*	*275*	*0.87*
„ *Rhine Province*	*10,421*	*2,607*	*4,349*	*1.170*	*1.186*	*.017*	*4,710*	*2,896*	*3,352*	*47.2*	*452*	*1.61*
„ *Hohenzollern*	*441*	*61*	*67*	*.212*	*.784*	*.572*	*66*	*3*	*63*	*0.7*	*150*	*Dec.*
Total	134,500	18,873	28,349	.914	1.115	.201	29,957	19,932	10,253	372.1	223	1.11
2. Bavaria:—												
The 3 Govts. Franconia	..	*1,555*	*1,869*	*.418*	*.760*	*.341*	*1,892*	..	..	..	..	*0.24*
Remainder East of Rhine.	..	*2,208*	*2,858*	*.590*	*.591*	*.001*	*2,974*	..	..	..	..	*0.80*
Rhine Palatinate	..	*580*	*697*	*.423*	*1.290*	*.867*	*728*	..	..	..	..	*0.88*
Total	29,293	4,342	5,424	.508	.742	.234	5,595	1,572	3,963	53.9	191	0.62
3. Saxony	5,789	1,711	3,186	1.398	1.254	.144	3,503	3,352	129	9.4	605	1.91
4. Würtemberg	7,531	1,647	1,997	.439	.962	.522	2,037	1,407	610	12.6	270	0.40
GRAND-DUCHIES.												
5. Baden	5,823	1,297	1,603	.482	.956	.474	1,658	599	1,028	26.7	285	0.68
6. Hesse	2,966	777	957	.441	1.032	.591	993	666	294	25.5	335	0.73
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,082	495	576	.327	1.025	.698	578	571	5	2.2	114	0.09
8. Saxe-Weimar	1,383	248	314	.532	1.028	.496	326	313	12	1.3	235	0.75
9. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	90	98	.186	.978	.792	98	97	0.7	0.5	87	Dec.
10. Oldenburg	2,480	279	342	.454	.922	.469	355	274	78	1.6	143	0.76
DUCHIES.												
11. Brunswick	1,425	264	373	.808	.843	.034	404	384	16	1.6	284	1.61
12. Saxe-Meiningen	953	153	215	.772	1.213	.440	224	219	3	1.6	235	0.80
13. Saxe-Altenburg	511	123	162	.622	1.036	.414	171	169	2	..	335	1.13
14. Saxe-Koburg-Gotha	756	141	199	.765	1.025	.260	207	202	3	0.5	274	0.74
15. Anhalt	886	149	248	1.167	1.248	.081	272	261	9	1.6	307	1.82
PRINCIPALITIES.												
16. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	67	84	.516	1.060	.664	86	85	0.4	..	235	0.36
17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	57	74	.559	1.222	.544	76	75	0.6	0.2	224	0.27
18. Waldeck	433	58	57	−.063	.977	.979	57	55	1.7	0.8	132	0.25
19. Reuss, elder line	122	33	56	1.208	1.362	.155	63	62	0.9	..	516	2.32
20. Reuss, younger line	319	74	111	.942	1.187	.245	120	118	1.2	0.1	376	1.59
21. Schaumburg-Lippe	131	28	37	.674	1.084	.410	39	38	0.6	0.4	298	1.05
22. Lippe	469	103	123	.443	1.130	.688	128	123	4.3	1.0	273	0.81
FREE TOWNS.												
23. Lübeck	115	41	68	1.183	.706	+.477	76	75	1.1	0.7	..	2.47
24. Bremen	99	72	166	1.891	1.153	+.739	180	170	8.3	1.0	..	1.71
25. Hamburg	160	199	519	2.291	.792	+.498	623	571	23	17.9	..	3.71
IMPERIAL TERRITORY.												
26. Alsace-Lorraine	5,602	1,505	1,565	.085	.675	.590	1,604	337	1,227	34.6	286	0.48
Total	208,660	32,828	46,902	.804	1.037	0.233	49,428	31,027	17,675	567.9	237	1.06

[1] These columns from *Statistik des deutschen Reichs, Neue Folge, Band* 44, p. 4.*

Superficial features.—The country slopes gradually towards the N., the highest parts being the southern dists., especially Upper Bavaria, to which belong some parts of the northern Alps. (See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **B. 4.**) Here the Algäuer Alps contain the Zugspitze (9710 ft.), the highest summit of the G. E. North of this range a large plateau, the *Oberdeutsche Hochebene,* extends between the Alps, the Bavarian Forest Mts., and the Jura. On either side of the Rhine plain in S. Germany [**Baden**] run a series of mountain ranges, viz., on the E. the Black Forest, Odenwald, and Spessart, on the W. the Vosges and Haardt. The Rhine leaving S. Germany forces its way through the Rhenish-Westphalian Mts., an extensive mountainous plateau divided into separate parts by numerous valleys. West of the Rhine are the Hunsrück, Eifel, and Hohe Venn, and east of it the Taunus, Westerwald (with Siebengebirge), and Sauerland. East of the Taunus rise the volcanic groups of the Vogelsberg and Rhöngebirge. The Hercynian Mts. form the great mountain system of central Germany. They comprise two ranges, the general direction of which is from SE. to NW., and several mountain-chains between them. The southern range consists of the Bohemian and Bavarian Forest Mts., the Fichtelgebirge, Thuringian Forest Mts., Werra Mts., and Teutoburg Forest Mts. The northern range commences with the Silesian Mts., called Sudetes proper. Then follow to the NW. the Harz Mts., the last offshoots of this northern range extending to the Leine and Weser. Between these two principal ranges rise the Erzgebirge and Lusatian Mts., connecting the Fichtelgebirge with the Sudetes proper. North of the Hercynian mountain system lies the vast *North German Plain,* extending to the North Sea and Baltic. This plain is, however, by no means a uniform lowland, but is interrupted by a number of elevations, the most important of which are two plateaus ('Landrücken'), viz., the Baltic Lake Plateau (*q.v.*), extending from E. Prussia to Jutland, and the Fläming and its offshoots, situated between the Oder and Elbe.

This great diversity in the orographical features of the G. E. has a favourable influence on the **hydrography** of the country. The G. E. has seven principal rivers, viz., the Memel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Rhine, and Danube. Although all of them, with the exception of the Weser, belong only partially to the

G. E., yet their total navigable length in German terr. amounts to not less than 5900 **m.** The number and mileage of canals is, however, limited, the latter amounting to 1490 m. The principal canals are the Finow and Müllrose Canal, by means of which a connection between the Oder and Elbe is effected; the Ruppin and Plauen Canals, important for the Havel navigation; the Steckenitz Canal, between Steckenitz and Trave; the Eider Canal, connecting the Eider with Kiel; and the Bremervörde Canal, from the Oste to the Hamme. A canal connecting the North Sea and the Baltic is in course of construction (see **North Sea** and **Baltic Canal**), and it is proposed to construct a canal connecting the Elbe at Lauenburg with the Trave at Lübeck. In S. Germany the most important canal is the Ludwigs Kanal, which effects a communication between Danube and Main.

Geology.—Almost all geological formations are represented in the G. E. Palæozoic rocks are largely met with in south and central Germany. The Silurian formation extends in Thuringia and the Harz Mts. Devonian rocks are of great importance on the Rhine, in Westphalia, and Nassau, in the Harz and Sudetes proper, and in various other parts of central Germany. About the Carboniferous formation, see afterwards under coal. Dyassic and Triassic rocks are found in the Vosges, Black Forest, Odenwald, and in central Germany. The Jurassic formations are of great importance in S. Germany. Cretaceous rocks are met with in Prussia, Saxony, Silesia and the Alps. Tertiary deposits occur in many parts of Prussia and S. Germany. Diluvial and alluvial deposits exist all over the country, especially in the N. German plain. Volcanic rocks are found in the Vosges, Black Forest, Hegau, Odenwald, Thuringian and Bohemian Forest Mts., Erzgebirge, Sudetes, Silesia, on the middle Rhine, and in other parts of central Germany.

The **climate** of the G. E. is moderate, and the gradual sloping of the country towards the north compensates for the difference of geographical latitude, and it is for this reason that we find pretty much the same climate all over Germany. The slight differences of climate which are noticeable refer less to the northern and southern than to the eastern and western parts of the empire, eastern Germany having more severe winters than western Germany. There are, however, pronounced local differences, due to altitude and exposure, as exemplified in the contrast between the mild climate of the lovely and fertile valleys of the Rhine, Moselle, Main, and Neckar, as contrasted with the inclemency of the surrounding highlands. The following table may serve for illustration. In all cases the mean temperatures are those of the 15 years 1870–84:—

MEAN TEMPERATURE, FAHR.

	Hamburg.	Kiel.	Stettin.	Königsberg.
Jan.	33.1°	33.6°	31.0°	25.5°
July	63.4°	62.8°	65.7°	63.4°
Year	47.1°	46.9°	46.9°	43.5°

	Hanover.	Berlin.	Posen.
Jan.	34.2°	32.8°	29.3°
July	65.4°	66.7°	66.0°
Year	48.5°	48.5°	47.3°

	Aix-la-Chapelle (581 ft.).	Cologne.	Leipzig (387 ft.).	Breslau (483 ft.).
Jan.	36.3°	35.9°	30.6°	29.4°
July	65.7°	65.8°	65.0°	65.8°
Year	50.2°	50.2°	46.7°	46.7°

	Karlsruhe (404 ft.).	Stuttgart (881 ft.).	Regensburg (1178 ft.).
Jan.	33.4°	32.5°	28.1°
July	67.0°	66.9°	65.8°
Year	49.3°	49.2°	46.6°

	Friedrichshafen (1336 ft.).	Munich (1734 ft.).
Jan.	30.4°	27.6°
July	65.5°	63.7°
Year	47.6°	45.0°

The rainfall also is fairly uniform, amounting on the average to about 27 inches—higher in mountainous dists., lower in plains and valleys on the sheltered side of mountains. The **flora** of the G. E. is that of central Europe. Among **animals** may be mentioned the stag, deer, hare, wild boar, wild cat, fox, and badger. Many wild animals, once common, have now almost or entirely disappeared: the ur or auerochs, the bison, and the lynx are no longer to be found, the elk and the beaver are very rarely met with, and the wolf is extinct everywhere, except in Lorraine, the Hunsrück, and the forests of eastern Prussia. Kites, buzzards, herons, snipes, partridges, and wild ducks are numerous. The rivers abound in fish. Agriculture is in a flourishing state. All kinds of cereals are cultivated, rye being the most important. In former times cereals were largely exported, but the population has so much increased that, in spite of the large proportion of arable land (48½ per cent. of the total area of the G. E.), large imports of rye, wheat, barley, and oats are necessary. Other objects of nature of importance are potatoes (⅛ of the total area of arable land), flax, and hemp (Hanover and Posen), tobacco (S. Germany, Thuringia, Silesia), sugar-beet (Anhalt and Prussia), hops of excellent quality (S. Germany and Posen). Fruits and vegetables are grown in enormous quantities, especially in central and southern Germany. The vineyards of Germany cover an area of not less than 300,000 ac. Celebrated are the vines grown in the valleys of the Rhine, Moselle, Main, and Neckar. Cattle-rearing is of importance in E. Frisia, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Thuringia, and in many parts of S. Germany. Horses are bred in all parts of the country, the best being those of Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, and E. Prussia. Sheep-breeding is of less importance than it used to be, and down to the present day Saxony and Silesia are renowned for the excellence of their wools. Fisheries are an important source of revenue in many inland dists., where salmon, trout, carp, silurus, and pike are the principal fish. Sea-fisheries are, however, but little developed. The same is the case with the oyster trade, 5000 tons of oysters being the maximum per annum. Twenty-five and a half per cent. of the total area of Germany is covered with **forests,** the cultivation of which is carried on with the utmost skill and diligence. They form a valuable source of revenue for many dists.

The **mineral productions** of the G. E. rank foremost among the countries of the continent of Europe. Silesia, the Lower Rhine dists., Saxony, and the Harz Mts. are the principal seats of the German mining industries. The Carboniferous formation yields almost inexhaustible quantities of **coal,** the production of which is next, among European countries, to that of the United Kingdom. (See **Appendix,** p. 14.) There are seven large coalfields, viz., that of the Ruhr dist. (Westphalia and the Rhine Prov.), the coal mines of Upper and Lower Silesia, those of south-western Germany (between Neunkirchen and Saarbrücken), the coal-measures of Aix-la-Chapelle and those of Saxony, near Potschappel and Chemnitz. Moreover, there are large deposits of Tertiary coal or lignite, especially on the Rhine, in Anhalt and in the Prussian provs. of Saxony and Brandenburg, the total output being about one-fourth of that of the true coal of the coal-measures per annum. Peat is found in the N. German plain as well as in the Rhön and Hohe Venn Mts. Iron ores are found at many places all over Germany, but only where coal occurs can they be worked at a profit. This is the case with the Rhenish-Westphalian iron ore deposits (in the dists. of Müsen and Siegen), and with the iron ores which are obtained near Wiesbaden and Wetzlar. Other iron ore deposits of great importance occur in Lorraine, W. of the Moselle. The total annual production of pig iron in Germany amounts to more than 3 millions of tons, only Great Britain and the U.S. of America producing larger quantities. Zinc ranks next in importance among the German mining industries. Zinc ores occur in Upper Silesia, in the Rhine Prov., and in Westphalia. The total production amounts to 120,000 tons of raw zinc per annum. The output of lead ores is 90,000 tons annually; the mines are situated in the Rhine Prov., Saxony, and Silesia. Copper is found in Mansfeld, Westphalia, Rhine Prov., Hesse, and the Harz Mts. About 18,000 tons are produced annually. Bismuth is obtained in Saxony, antimony in Thuringia, and quicksilver in Westphalia. Silver is of importance in Saxony, Mansfeld (*q.v.*), and the Harz Mts. About 500,000 lbs. are produced annually. The gold production of Germany is small, amounting to not more than 930 lbs. per annum. The salt production is of great importance; there are large deposits of rock-salt in Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Lorraine. The potassium-compounds of Stassfurt are renowned all over the world, carnallite being the principal mineral which is exported in large quantities. Already in antiquity the German coast of the Baltic was celebrated for yielding amber, and to the present day the coast between Danzig and Memel is the principal amber-producing dist. of the world.

Manufacturing Industries have made rapid strides in the course of the present century. The northern slopes of the mountain ranges of central Germany are the seat of the large manufacturing dists. of the empire. The iron and steel works of Germany belong to the most important of the world. Westphalia, the Rhine Prov., and Saxony are celebrated in this respect. Next in importance rank the textile industries of Germany. The value of their annual production is estimated at £80,000,000. The manufacture of woollen textiles is of chief importance in the Rhine Prov., Saxony, Brandenburg, Silesia, and south Germany (including Alsace). The mountainous dists. of Silesia, Lusatia, Westphalia, and of the Harz Mts. are renowned for their linen industry. Cotton and silk goods are manufactured in large quantities in north-western Germany. Other manufactures are: paper, beet-sugar, glass-ware, earthen and china ware, chemical products, and machinery. Breweries and distilleries are of very great importance in many parts of the country, especially in Bavaria and in the north-eastern parts of Prussia.

Means of Communication.—The railway system of Germany is the best of the European continental states; it is carefully adapted to strategical, industrial, and commercial requirements. (See **Appendix,** pp. 4–5.) The inland and foreign **trade** of the G. E. has increased in modern times in gigantic proportions. Exports, especially such articles whose raw products are of German origin, are of very great importance. The trade with foreign countries is principally European. As regards Russia and Austria-Hungary, the imports exceed the exports; but in the trade connections of the G. E. with the western countries of Europe, the imports are far exceeded by the exports. The principal **exports** are iron and ironware, machinery, coal, textiles, paper, porcelain, potteries, glassware, and leather goods. The principal **imports** are cereals and timber. Since 1873 the metric system of weights and measures has been adopted by all the German states. The monetary system is on the gold basis. The unit of account is the mark (1 mark = 100 pfennige); but the standard gold coin is the 20-mark piece, $\frac{1}{2}$ fine, weighing 122.9179 grains troy gross, and 110.6268 grains fine; accordingly somewhat less in value than an English sovereign (113.0016 grains gross, fine weight). The value of the unit of account is about exactly 11$\frac{3}{4}$d. The G. E. is a confederation of the twenty-six states.

Government.—As regards their respective governments, these states are perfectly independent of one another. At the head of them is Prussia, the king of which is German Emperor. In this capacity he is the highest authority in military and political matters, and the international representative of the G. E. The legislative functions of the G. E. are in the hands of the *Bundesrath* (Federal Council) and *Reichstag* (Imperial Parliament). The Bundesrath consists of fifty-eight members, who represent the different states; it deliberates upon bills to be submitted to the Reichstag, and forms seven permanent committees—for war, navy, customs and taxes, commerce, railways, posts and telegraphs, and administration of justice. No change in the constitution of the empire is possible if vetoed by only fourteen members of the Bundesrath. The Reichstag consists of 397 members, who are elected by universal suffrage and ballot. The votes of the Reichstag are by absolute majority. The Emperor has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag; but no prorogation can last longer than sixty days, and in case of a dissolution the new general elections must take place within the same space of time. The only politically responsible minister of the G. E. is the Imperial Chancellor. He is at the head of the whole administration of the empire. The unity of judicial procedure since 1878 is one of the most important results of the establishment of the empire. The imperial **revenue** is derived from customs and excise duties, stamp duties, interests upon the 'fund for invalids,' profits on posts and telegraphs, and matricular contributions from the different states. The military service is obligatory on all. The duration of service with the colours is two years uninterruptedly, for cavalry and horse artillery three years (Army Act of 1893). The German navy is sufficient for the defence of the coasts and of the commercial and colonial enterprises of the G. E. The chief naval arsenals are at Kiel, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshafen, on the North Sea. The number of fortresses of the G. E. is comparatively limited, being in total only 38. They occupy, however, excellent and carefully selected positions, and are constructed in the most effective manner. Some of the most important fortresses are: Magdeburg, Spandau, Küstrin, Danzig, Cologne, Mayence, Metz, Strassburg, Rastatt, and Ulm.

The population of the G. E. consists of more than 45 millions of pure or mixed Germans (see **Historical Notes**), and 3$\frac{1}{4}$ millions of non-Germans. The Germans are divided into two groups, High Germans and Low Germans. The former comprise the Upper Saxons, Franconians, Swabians, and Austro-Bavarians; the Low German group comprises Frisians, Westphalians, and Lower Saxons. As regards the non-German inhabitants of the empire, there are 2$\frac{1}{2}$ millions of Poles in Posen and Silesia, 50,000 Czechs in Silesia, 150,000 Lithuanians in E. Prussia, 140,000 Wends in Lower Lusatia, 140,000 Danes in Schleswig, and 220,000 Frenchmen in Alsace-Lorraine. The German **language** is spoken by 55 millions of people in central Europe, and extends far beyond the political boundaries of the empire. High German is the language of literature, but there are numerous dialects, the most important being Low German, which is spoken by more than 10 millions of North Germans. **Religion.**—62.7 per cent. of the population are Protestants, 35.9 per cent. Roman Catholics, 1.2 per cent. Jews, and the remaining 0.2 per cent. belong to other creeds. **Education** in Germany is on the whole very good. It is on a higher level in central and south-western Germany than in many parts of Bavaria and Prussia. Everywhere the education of children between the ages of six and fourteen is compulsory. The pride of Germany are her 21 universities, with a staff of more than 1800 professors and '*privat-docenten*' (corresponding somewhat to what are known in Scotland as extra-mural lecturers), and attended by more than 20,000 students. In addition to the universities, numerous technical high-schools exist.

Historical Notes.—Nothing definite is known about the autochthonic population of ancient Germany. The first knowledge of a people called *Germani* was obtained by Pytheas of Massilia (4th century B.C.). At that time they occupied the country E. of the Rhine and N. of the Main. But shortly afterwards they pushed towards the S., subduing numerous Celtic tribes, and even threatening the Roman Empire (Cimbri and Teutones, 102 and 101 B.C.). At Cæsar's time German tribes had taken possession of a part of Gaul, but by his victory over Ariovistus, the Rhine became the boundary between Gaul and *Germania Magna*. The victory of Arminius in the Teutoburg Forest (9 A.D.), and the resistance of the Germans against the attacks of Germanicus (14–16 A.D.), made the majority of the German tribes independent of the Romans. The lower Rhine, however, and the country between the middle Rhine and the Danube (*agri decumates*) became provs. of the Roman Empire. In the course of the Peoples' Migration (4th and 5th centuries A.D.) many German tribes left their original abodes, and either perished or became completely Romanised; and about a century afterwards the Bavarians, Alemans, Thuringians, Saxons and Franconians were the only tribes inhabiting German terrs. At that period all the terrs. E. of the Elbe were subdued by Slav tribes. Charlemagne (768–814) was the first under whose reign the German race held the political superiority in western Europe, but under his successors only the eastern parts of the Carolingian Empire remained German, the western becoming completely Romanised. By internal feuds as well as by the invasions of Normans, Moravians, and Magyars the country suffered greatly. It is due to the Saxonian dynasty (919–1024 A.D.) that Germany made herself independent and respected by her neighbours. Henry I. (919–936) successfully repulsed the Magyars, and his son, Otto the Great (936–977), was the founder of Germany's greatness in the early part of the Middle Ages, by subduing the terrs. between Elbe and Oder, by completely vanquishing the Magyars, and by regaining the Roman imperial crown of Charlemagne. But the Italian policy of Otto the Great proved fatal to his successors, and internal feuds and external enemies reduced the power of the emperors. The Franconian dynasty (1024–1125) was especially unfortunate in this respect. Henry IV., a talented and gifted prince, found it impossible to fight at the same time the recalcitrant German nobility and the ambitious Italian clergy under the leadership of the energetic Pope Gregory VII. The emperor's disgraceful surrender at Canossa (1077 A.D.) was followed by the complete victory of the clergy under his successor, Henry V. (1106–1125). But a new era commenced with the Hohenstaufen dynasty (1138–1268). Their reign was the most illustrious period of the old G. E. Mighty emperors and warriors like Frederic I. (1152–90), Henry VI. (1190–97), and Frederic II. (1215–50) ruled over the G. E., which at that time extended from Sicily to the shores of the North Sea and Baltic. Arts, science, and literature flourished during the Hohenstaufen period, and the Crusades, although politically an entire failure, were of the utmost importance, by bringing occidental strength and power into contact with oriental art and learning. But the foreign policy of the Hohenstaufen dynasty proved fatal, as in former times: Germany was neglected, and the stubborn opposition of the Church to the Italian policy of the emperors was the ruin even of this powerful dynasty. Its fall involved the decline of the imperial power. From 1273 to 1806 the sovereigns of the G. E. were dependent on a number of German princes, the so-called 'electors,' whose sole aim was to limit as much as possible the imperial power, and to exercise a complete control over it. Under these circumstances the constitution became more and more oligarchic, and only very few of the emperors, like Sigismund (1410–37), were powerful enough to raise the authority of the imperial crown to something like the old standard. The history of Germany during this period is, however, of the utmost importance, from the fact that three events of universal importance took place in Germany during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, viz., the invention of the art of printing by Gutenberg in 1450, the reformation of the Church by Dr. Luther (commencing 1517), and the Thirty Years' War (1618–48). The last-named event was the greatest calamity that ever befell central Europe. By this terrible war many parts of Germany were completely devastated, and the imperial power sank into insignificance during the 17th and 18th centuries. During this time **Prussia** (*q.v.*) came more and more into prominence. It was but natural that any political complication would be the death-blow to the old empire. This was the case when, at the beginning of the 19th century, the Confederation of the Rhine was founded under the protectorate of Napoleon I. The majority of the German princes seceded from the empire, and consequently the Emperor Francis II. resigned his crown on the 6th of August 1806. From this date to 1871 Germany was split up into a number of independent states, politically, with the exception of Prussia, more or less insignificant. But by the victorious war against France

(1870–71), and by Bismarck's genius, the new G. E. was created under the leadership of Prussia. On January 18, 1871, King William I. of Prussia was elected German Emperor. Since the establishment of the new empire Germany has acquired a number of colonies in Africa and in the Pacific Ocean. See **German East Africa, Kamerun, Damara-land,** and **Namaqua-land.** [**H. G. S.**]

Germania, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande de Sul, on the r. bk. of the Rio Pardo, 95 m. W. by N. Porto Alegre.

Germansweek, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 9½ m. NE. Launceston, 3½ m. WSW. Ashbury stn. P. <250.

Germanton, postal-tp., New South Wales, Goulburn co., 30 m. NE. Albury. P. <1500.

Germantown, vil., Canada. See **Beaver Brook.**

Germantown, vil., U.S., Illinois, Vermillion co. (on middle of E. frontier of state). P. <1500.

Germantown, vil., U.S., Maryland, Montgomery co., 21 m. NW. by N. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Germantown, vil., U.S., Ohio, Montgomery co., 38 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Germantown, former bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., now included in Philadelphia.

Germantown, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Shelby co., 15 m. ESE. Memphis. P. <1500.

Germantown, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 49 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Germarud, Persia. See **Garmarud.**

Germasir, or **Germesir,** gulf-coast, Persia. See **Garmsir.**

Germein Bay, S. Australia, an inlet on the E. side of Spencer Gulf, near its head.

Germersheim, fortified tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, Palatinate of the Rhine, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, at the influx of the Queich, 7½ m. SSW. Spires; important rly. junc.; ruins of castle of Friedrichsbühl, in which Rudolph of Habsburg died in 1291. P. 6000.

Germoe, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 7 m. E. Penzance, 4 m. WSW. Nancegollan stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Breage.**

Gernonstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ardee; contains Castle Bellingham town. P. <750.

Gernonstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, 3 m. W. Slane. P. <500.

Gernrode, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 12 m. S. by E. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Gernsbach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 4½ m. E. Baden; health resort, with pine-leaf baths. P. <3000.

Gernsheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 11 m. SW. Darmstadt. P. <4000.

Gerogery, post-tn., New South Wales, Hume co., 15 m. N. Albury. P. <1500.

Gerolstein, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 32 m. N. Trèves. P. <2000.

Gerolzhofen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 20 m. ENE. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Gerona, fortified tn., Spain, cap. of prov. G., 53 m. NE. Barcelona; on both sides of the Oñar, a little to the S. of its confluence with the Ter, in a broad valley surrounded by picturesque hills. Seat of a bishop, with a 15th century cathedral. G. has stood twenty-five sieges, the most noteworthy, of seven months' duration, in 1809, at the hands of the French. P. 15,500.

Gerrans, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on G. Bay, 6½ m. SSE. Truro; coastguard stn. P. <1000.

Gerrara (French spelling **Guerrara,** or **Guérara**), oasis, Algeria, 275 m. S. by W. Bougie; a member of the Mzab Confederation, founded about 1650 by inhabitants of Ghardaia. Alt. 970 ft. P. 4000.

Gerrard's Cross, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 7½ m. NNE. Windsor, 5 m. NW. Uxbridge stn., with chalk-pits, PMT.O. P. <750.

Gerresheim, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 4 m. E. by N. Düsseldorf. P. <4000.

Gerringong, vil. and mun. dist., New South Wales, Camden co., on the ct., 63 m. S. by W. Sydney, in 34° 44′ S. P. <1500.

Gerron, conspicuous headland, Ire. See **Garron.**

Gers, riv., France, rises in the Pyrenees, flows N. and enters the l. bk. of the Garonne above Agen. Length, nearly 106 m.; but except after long rain, a mere brook, muddy and neither navigable nor floatable.

Gers, dep., France, in the SW., formed from various dists. of Gascony. The general aspect of the valleys and watercourses of the dep. is that of an immense fan, having its centre of radiation in the plateau of Lannemezan, NE. of Hautes-Pyrénées, and W. of Haute-Garonne. The highest point in the dep. is not more than 1300 ft. Chains of hills, formed of Tertiary rocks and rising from calcareous clays, run from S. to N. of the dep., and do not entirely cease before the l. bk. of the Garonne is reached. Most of the water-courses descend to the Garonne, only two in the W. entering the Adour. All without exception are scantily supplied with water, the gravelly soil of the plateau of Lannemezan allowing too much of the surface water to be lost in the ground. The principal are the Save, Gimone, Gers, and Bayse, or Baïse. The climate is generally mild and agreeable; rain is very abundant; storms frequently accompanied by hail are much dreaded in spring and early summer. The principal cereals are wheat and oats. The vine occupies more than 15 per cent. of the surface, and the average production per acre is more than half that of France generally. Mineral productions are insignificant. From the 10th to the 12th century the dist. detached from the gd.-duchy of Gascony got divided into several cos., among which that of Armagnac became preponderant, and ended by securing all the other fiefs with the exception of Astarac. Its supremacy terminated in 1473 with the annexation of the county to the crown of France. Area, 2429 sq. m. P. (1891) 261,084. See **France,** table.

Gersappa Falls. See **Shirávati,** river.

Gersau, vil., Switzd., cant. Schwiz, at the foot of the Rigi, on the Lake of Lucerne. Alt. 1509 ft. Rfall. (14 yrs.), 63.38 in. P. <2000.

Gersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 9 m. WSW. Chennitz; has hosiery manufactures. P. 5900. See also **Altgersdorf** and **Neugersdorf.**

Gersfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle G., which till 1866 belonged to Bavaria, 40 m. SSW. Eisenach, 13 m. SE. Fulda. P. <2000.

Gersoppa Falls. See **Shirávati,** riv.

Gerstetten, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 16 m. N. Ulm. P. <3000.

Gerstungen, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bk. of the Werra R., 10 m. W. Eisenach. P. <3000.

Gersweiler, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier (Trèves), circ. and dist. Saarbrücken; has coal-mines. P. <3000.

Gerun, an old name of Ormuz I.

Géryville, oasis and fort, Algeria, 158 m. SE. by E. Tlemsen. Alt. 4285 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 7.39 in. P. <2000.

Gerze, vil., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 16 m. S. by E. Sinope.

Geschenen, Göschenen, or **Casinotta,** vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 14 m. SSW. Altdorf, on the Reuss, at the N. end of the St. Gothard tunnel. Alt. 3610–3730 ft. P. <2000.

Geseke, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 48 m. WNW. Kassel, 12 m. WSW. Paderborn. P. <4000.

Gesenke, Ger. corruption of Slavonic *Jesenik* = 'ash mountains' (Egli), the SE. and lower part of the Sudetes Mts. in Moravia and Austrian Silesia, stretching from the Altvater SE. to the source of the Oder; densely wooded; abounds in iron-works.

Geserich-See, lake, Prussia, on border of provs. E. and W. Prussia, stretching 16 m. N. from Deutsch-Eylau, connected by canal with Lake Ewing to the N., and Lake Drewenz to the E., and also in communication with the Oberländisch Canal.

Geshen Amba, lofty mt., Abyssinia, dist. Amhara, with a fortress, in which the non-regnant royal princes of Abyssinia used to be imprisoned; has a permanent supply of water, in 12⅜° N. and 39° 23′ E.

Gesiret-Shandawil (or **Shendawin**), tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge. P. 7400.

Gestingthorpe, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 10 m. NNE. Braintree, 3 m. NE. Hedingham stn., P.O. P. <750.

Gesto, settlement, Canada, Ontario, co. Essex, 6 m. from Essex centre. P. <1500.

Gestrikland, or **Gästrikland,** dist., Sweden, prov. (län) Gefleborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia.

Gesualdo, tn., Italy, prov. Avellino, 2 m. SW. Frigento. P. <5000.

Getafe, tn., Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. by W. Madrid. P. <4000.

Gettysburg, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Potter co., 45 m. NNE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Gettysburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Adams co., 35 m. SSW. Harrisburg. G. is famous for the battles fought here, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, in which the Confederates, under General Lee, were defeated by the Union army under Meade. The G. springs (medicinal) are 1 m. away. P. <4000.

Gevaudan, an old div., France, prov. Languedoc, the cap. of which was Mende, now comprising the deps. Haute-Loire and Lozère.

Geve, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Pontevedra. P. <4000.

Gevelsberg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 6½ m. NE. by E. Barmen. P. 9400.

Gevrey, or **Gevrey Chambertin,** tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 8 m. SW. by S. Dijon; produces Chambertin wine. P. <2000.

Gewitsch, or **Jevíčko,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 25 m. W. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Gex, tn., France, dep. Ain, 11 m. NNW. Geneva, cap. of arr. Till the time of the Revolution cap. of a dist. enjoying a certain amount of independence; annexed to dep. Ain in 1814. Alt. 2000 ft. P. <3000.

Geyer, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Ehrenfriedersdorf; mines of iron pyrites and iron ore; manufactures of trimmings and hosiery, machinery, sulphuric acid, &c. Alt. 1970 ft. P. 5300.

Geyersberg. See **Geiersberg.**

Geysir, or *Geyser*, a hot spring which periodically shoots up columns of hot water into the air; met with in Iceland, the Yellowstone National Park, U.S., the North I. of New Zealand, and elsewhere.

Geyzen Briggs, shoal, Scot., across the Dornoch Firth, 3 m. below Tain.

Gez, riv., central Asia, draining the meridional valley of Sarik-kol, in the E. of the Pamirs, through a defile in about 38° 45′ N., 75½° E. Its waters generally disappear in the plains of Eastern Turkistan before reaching the Kashgar R.

Gez, Bunder Gez, or **Bender-i-Gez,** small seapt., Persia, Mazanderan, in the SE. of the Caspian Sea (Astrabad Bay); seat of Russian trade with Astrabad and Shahrud.

Gezer, place named in O. T. See **Tell Jezer.**

Ghab, tn., W. Sudan. See **Nioro.**

Ghada'mes, or **Rhadames,** a Berber oasis, Tripoli, on the W. frontier, 310 m. SW. by W. Tripoli, at the crossing of the trade routes from Tunis and En. Algeria to the central Sudan, and from Tripoli to Tuat; Roman Catholic mission station. Alt. 1385 ft.

Ghagra, riv., India, Oudh. See **Gogra.**

Ghanayem, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. P. 8900.

Ghar, Arabic, 'a cave.'

Ghar, Ghur, or *Gore*, Sanskrit, 'a fort.'

Ghárápuri, isl., Brit. India. See **Elephanta Island.**

Gharb, El, Arabic, 'the west.'

Gharbi, Wadi el, valley, N. Africa, Fezzan, NW. of Murzuk, containing several oases.

Gharbiye, or **Gharbieh,** prov., Lower Egypt, made up of the northern and larger portion of the area between the two main arms of the Nile Delta.

Ghardaia, Ghardeia, Gardaia, or **Rhardaia,** the chief tn. of the Mzab Confederation in the Algerian Sahara, built on the slopes of a dolomitic hill on the r. bk. of the Wadi Mzab, 85 m. WNW. Wargla, in 32° 29′ N., 3° 54′ E. Alt. 1800 ft. P. 28,800.

Ghar el Mela ('salt-mines'), European **Porto Farina,** tn., Tunis, at the N. side of an inlet now very shallow (3–5 ft.), but at one time forming an excellent harbour (a great resort of pirates), N. of the mouth of the Mejerda, 25 m. N. Tunis. P. <2000.

Gharian (or **Ghurian**) **Jebel,** mt. range, Tripoli, to the S. of the town of Tripoli, N. Africa.

Gharra, petty state, Central India, feudatory to Gwalior.

Ghar Roubban, or **Gar-Roubban,** tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, arr. Tlemsen, with mines of copper and lead.

Gharsa, shot, Tunis. See **Rharsa.**

Ghat, oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 255 m. W. by S. Murzuk. Belongs to Turkey since 1874. Alt. 7945 ft.

Ghátál, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Midnapur, 40 m. W. by N. Calcutta. P. (1891) 13,900; Hindus, 3500.

Ghâts, or **Ghauts** (Sanskrit, 'a stair' or 'mountain pass'), **Eastern** and **Western,** the mountain ranges forming the SW. and SE. boundaries of the great Indian tableland. The **Western Ghâts,** or **Sahyádri Mountains,** form the loftiest and most continuous range. They stretch from the valley of the Taptí, in 21° 21′ N., 73° 45′ E., for 800 m. along the western side of the penin., at a distance of 10–60 m. from the coast. The range increases in elevation as it extends southwards, and at Mahabaleshwar, in 18° N., is 4700 ft. above the sea. S. of this it decreases, till in lat. 15° it is only 1000 ft., and still farther S. it again rises and reaches its culminating point to the N. of the Nílgiris (*q.v.*), which form a somewhat detached area of mountains and tablelands at the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghâts, in Mulaina-giri (6307 ft.) in the W. of Mysore. The Ghâts, if we include the Nílgiris, terminate abruptly in the precipices forming the N. side of the Pálghát gap. Seen from the surface of the tableland, indeed, the Ghâts scarcely present the appearance of mountains. They are rather low hills crowning the edge of the tableland. This is especially the case with the Eastern Ghâts, which are lower and less continuous than the Western range, so that the name is sometimes restricted to their more continuous portion S. of the Kistna. They likewise differ from the Western Ghâts in being more winding in their course, and in leaving a much wider stretch of plains between their base and the sea-coast (the Bay of Bengal). Seen from the sea, the Western Ghâts have the appearance of an unbroken range of mountains parallel to the coast, and everywhere close to it. Only a narrow strip of lowland fills the mouths of their numerous short valleys. From the boldness and precipitous character of the trap rocks, of which the Western Ghâts are largely composed, many parts of the range are nearly inaccessible, and their natural fastnesses having been improved by art, the hill forts of the Ghâts have always been regarded as the bulwarks of the Deccan [**Mahrattas**]. The amount of moisture condensed in these mountains is very great, in some places above 200 in. annually [**Matheran, Mahábaleshwar, Karwár, Mangalore**]. For further particulars as to the climate, and also as to the geology, see **India.** The numerous torrents which traverse the low lands between the Ghâts and the sea stagnate as they approach the coast, and form a series of shallow lakes called backwaters. The principal passes are the Thál-ghát and the Bhor-ghát, respectively NE. and SE. of Bombay (*q.v.*). The principal sanitary hill stations are Matheran and Mahábaleshwar.

Ghasal, or *Ghasal*, Arabic, 'gazelle.'

Ghaziábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, 15 m. ENE. Delhi; a railway junction. P. (1881) 12,100; (1891) 10,200; Hindus, 6800; Moham. 3100.

Ghazípur, city, Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. G., on the low alluvial northern bank of the Ganges, 40 m. ENE. Benares; headquarters of the Government opium dep., where all the opium from the NW. Provs. is collected and manufactured under a monopoly. There is a monument to Lord Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. The dist. is one of the hottest and dampest in the NW. Provs. P. (1881) 32,900; (1891) 45,000; Hindus, 30,400; Moham. 14,200.

Ghazni, Ghuznee, Ghizneh, or **Ghizni,** famous fortified city, Afghanistan, on the W. extremity of a hill range, 78 m. SW. Kábul, in 33° 34′ N., 68° 19′ E. It stands on a scarped rock, 280 ft. above the adjacent plain on its W. side. Its walls, about 35 ft. in height, and flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1½ m. in circumference, the whole being enclosed by a *fausse-brage* and a wet ditch. In the NE. part of the town is the citadel, with a palace, magazine, and granary. The whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. From its elevated position the winter cold is intense; from 10–20° below zero. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Old G., destroyed in the 12th century, is about 3 m. NE. Its ruins cover an extensive space; and here are two fine minarets, and the tomb of Mahmúd of G., whence the so-called 'gates of Somnáth' were removed in 1842. Under the dynasty of Mahmúd of G., and his father, Subuktigin, in the 10th and 11th centuries, G. was the cap. of an empire reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris, and from Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane, July 23, 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott. Alt. 7279 ft. (Curzon). P. estimated at from 3000–10,000.

Gheber, small isl., French W. Africa, in the mouth of the Senegal.

Ghedi, comm., Italy, prov. and 9 m. SSE. Brescia. P. <4000.

Gheel, comm., Belgium, prov. and 25 m. E. by S. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout. From time immemorial idiotic or insane persons of peaceable habits from the neighbouring provs. have been boarded here at farmhouses, &c. P. 14,200.

Gheluwe, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 9 m. SE. Ypres. P. <5000.

Ghemme, comm., Italy, prov., dist. and 14 m. NW. Novara, on the Mora. P. <4000.

Ghenneh, city, Egypt. See **Keneh.**

Ghent, French **Gand,** German **Gent,** a city of Belgium, cap. prov. E. Flanders, 30 m. WNW. Brussels, at the confluence of the Scheldt and Lys, and on railway from Ostende to Cologne, and at the head of a ship canal, admitting vessels of 2500 tons burden (17½ ft. draught), and connecting it with Terneuzen on the Scheldt in Holland. It is enclosed by walls 7 or 8 m. in circumference, entered by seven gates, and is intersected by numerous canals, dividing it into twenty-six islets, the most important of which, and that which formed the nucleus of the city, is now known as *La Cuve* (in Flemish *De Kuyp*). Principal structures, the university, with a library; the cathedral, dedicated to St. Bavon, and containing pictures by Rubens and the brothers Van Eyck; the belfry, the church of St. Michael, containing the famous 'Crucifixion' by Van Dyck; the *Grand Béguinage*, a convent of vast extent belonging to a community of unmarried women under temporary vows. G. is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military commandant for Flanders, and the seat of a chamber of commerce, and of important schools of engineering and arts and manufactures. It has always been important as an emporium of trade. Manufactures cotton yarn and cotton tissues on a large scale, linens ('hollands' being a specialty), soap, &c., and has large bleachworks. It has two dry and two wet docks, the latter 18 and 21 ft. deep respectively, and is connected by shallow ship canals with Bruges and Termonde, as well as with Terneuzen by the larger canal above-mentioned. The antiquity of G. is proved by the large number of Roman remains found in and near the town, which is, however, first mentioned by name in the 7th century. In 1180 it became the cap. of Flanders, with which it was annexed to Burgundy under Philip the Fair in the 14th century. Its liberties having been curtailed, it broke out in revolt, and for seven years (1338–45) was governed by the leader of the revolt, Jacques d'Artevelde. It continued, however, to flourish chiefly through its commerce and its woollen manufactures. In the 16th century it revolted against Charles V., who was born here in 1500, and who had succeeded to the Burgundian dominions, and it suffered greatly under the oppression of his son Philip II. of Spain, under whom it was finally reduced to subjection in 1584. By that time,

however, its prosperity had declined, not to be regained for centuries. During the French Empire under Napoleon I., from 1793 to 1814, the cap. of the dep. Scheldt. A treaty of peace between England and the United Provinces was concluded here in 1814. P. (1867) 126,000; (1880) 131,400; (1890) 149,700; including **Ledeberg** and **Mont-Saint-Amand**, P. 171,900.

Gheringhap, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 10 m. NW. Geelong. P. <1500.

Gherry, Sanskrit, 'a mountain.' See *Giri*.

Ghezler, tn., Russia. See **Eupatoria.**

Ghiamel, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, Gaza-land, 117 m. S. Sofala.

Ghigh, Wadi, or **Wad.** See **Rhirh.**

Ghilan, or **Gilan,** prov., Persia, between 36° 20′ and 38° 30′ N., 48° 50′ and 50° 30′ E., having NE. the Caspian Sea, and on other sides Mazanderan, Irak-Ajemi, Azerbaijan, and Russian Transcaucasia; area probably 6000 sq. m. The Elburz mountains bound it on the S. It is fertile, densely wooded, swampy, and unhealthy. Rice is the principal grain cultivation. Rainfall heavy. Forests dense; mulberry plantations are extensive. Principal towns, Resht, its port, Enzelli, Lahijan, and Mosulla.

Ghilzai, Afghan tribe. See **Afghanistan.**

Ghinda, E. Africa. See **Ginda.**

Ghio, tn., Asia Minor. See **Gemlik.**

Ghir, cape and riv., Morocco. See **Gir.**

Ghirgheh, prov., Egypt. See **Girgeh.**

Ghislenghien, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Ath, 15 m. N. by W. Mons. P. <2000.

Ghistelles, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 6 m. S. by E. Ostende. P. <4000.

Ghizeh, tn., Egypt. See **Gizeh.**

Ghizneh, or **Ghizni.** See **Ghazni.**

Ghizri Creek, inlet, Brit. India, Sind, a few miles to the SE. of Karáchi.

Ghlin, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Mons. P. < 5000.

Gholghát, vil., India. See **Húgli.**

Ghor, The, valley of the Jordan between Lebanon and the Dead Sea.

Ghorasar, tn., India, 52 m. NE. by E. Ahmadábád, cap. of small native state of G.

Ghorband, valley, Afghanistan, stretching from NE. to SW. between the SW. of the Hindu Kush Range and the Paghman Hills, traversed by the riv. Ghorband, which joins the Panjshir about 33 m. N. by E. Kabul. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 116.

Ghorbandar, port, Brit. India, Bombay harbour on the N. ct. of Salsette I., 25 m. NNE. Bombay. P. (1891) <5000.

Ghotki, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 60 m. ESE. Jacobábád. P. <5000.

Ghubbet Dacnoo, bay, Abyssinia. See **Annesley Bay.**

Ghumurjina, tn., Turkey. See **Gümürjina.**

Ghur, Sanskrit, 'a fort.' See *Ghar*.

Ghurian, tn., Afghanistan, 40 m. W. Herat. Alt. 2878 ft. (Carzon).

Ghurian, mt. range, Tripoli. See **Gharian.**

Ghusal, mt. pass, India, Punjab, Bashahr state, in 31° 21′ N., 78° 13′ E. Alt. 15,851 ft.

Ghuznee, Afghanistan. See **Ghazni.**

Ghuzzeh, tn., Palestine, *Gaza*, in the O. and N. T., 31° 30′ N., 34° 27′ E., 26 m. NW. Beersheba, situated at the foot of a height which was crowned by the ancient town; seat of a Greek and an Armenian bishop; international post and telegraph stn. P. about 16,000.

Ghwálári, pass across the Suláiman range. See **Gumál.**

Ghyamish, mt., Transcaucasia, 40° 20′ N., 46° 15′ E. Alt. 12,269 ft.

Giacciano con Baruchella, comm., prov. Rovigo, circle Badia Polesine. P. <5000.

Gia-Dinh, Annamese name for Lower Cochin-China, or, more exactly, the prov. of Saigon.

Gianitsades, group of small isls., Turkey, 7 m. off the N. ct. of Crete, in 26° 12′ E.

Giannutri, Isola di, isl., Italy, off the W. ct., in 42° 16′ N., to the S. of Mt. Argentario.

Giant's Castle, summit of the Quathlamba Mts., on the frontier of Natal and Basuto-land, in 29° 20′ S. Alt. 9657 ft.

Giant's Causeway, a celebrated formation of prismatic basaltic columns, 16 m. ENE. Portrush, with which it is connected by an electric railway, N. ct. of Ire., Ulster, co. Antrim, W. of Bengore Head, and about 2 m. NNE. Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by curious and magnificent basaltic cliffs and caves; but the 'causeway,' properly so-called, is a platform projecting into the sea from the base of a stratified cliff about 400 ft. in height, and resembling a pier 700 ft. in length, 350 ft. in breadth, and rising to 30 ft. in height above the strand. It is separated by trap rock dykes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, and very dark coloured polygonal columns, each consisting of many pieces, the joints of which are articulated with the greatest nicety. Their depth below the surface is unascertained.

Giant's Ring, Ire., co. Down. See **Milltown.**

Giarre, tn., near the E. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 16 m. NNE. Catania. P. 18,400.

Giarretta, riv., Sicily. See **Simeto.**

Giaur Dagh, or **Jebel Bereket,** short range of mts. in the SE. of Asia Minor, stretching SW. from the Marash valley, separated from the N. end of the Alma Dagh by a trib. of the Jihan.

Giave, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Sassari. P. <2000.

Giaveno, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. W. Turin. P. 10,300.

Gibara, harbour, Cuba, N. ct., 80 m. N. by W. Santiago de Cuba, in 76° 9′ W.; rising export of bananas.

Gibbethon, place named in O. T. See **Kibbieh.**

Gibbonsville, vil., U.S., Idaho, Lemhi co., 147 m. ESE. Lewiston. P. <1000.

Gibbstown, stn., Ire., co. Meath, on the M. G. W. R., 4 m. N. Navan.

Gibeah (of Benjamin), place named in O. T. See **Jebia.**

Gibeah (of Judah), place named in O. T. See **Jeb'a.**

Gibeah Phinehas, place named in O. T. See **Awertah.**

Gibellina, comm., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 29 m. E. Marsala. P. 6200.

Gibello, Monte, mt., Sicily. See **Etna.**

Gibeon, place named in O. T. See **El Jib.**

Gibitzenhof, comm., Ger., Bavaria, circle Nürnberg, dist. Altdorf. P. <5000.

Gibraleón, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, on the l. bk. of the Odiel, 8 m. N. Huelva. P. <5000.

Gibraltar, strongly-fortified seapt. tn. and garrison belonging to Great Britain, near the S. extremity of Spain, on a mountainous promontory, E. of its bay, and on the N. side of the Straits of Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean, 60 m. SE. Cadiz. Lat. of the Mole, 36° 7′ 3″ N.; long., 5° 21′ 2″ W. The celebrated rock (ancient *Mons Calpe*, one of the 'pillars of Hercules') forms a promontory connected with the continent by an isthmus of sand ⅝ m. long, and consists of a mass of brownish grey limestone or marble, containing numerous caves, and is 3 m. in length N. to S., by 1½ to ⅝ m. in breadth. Area nearly 2 sq. m. It rises abruptly to 1439 ft. above the sea on all sides except the W., and is everywhere fortified by works of great strength and extent; besides which there are two galleries excavated in the rock, 2 m. in length, and of sufficient width to admit carriages. At Europa Point, its S. extremity, are a signal-house and a lighthouse. Surface parched in dry weather, but after rain covered with vegetation. The zoology of the rock comprises snakes, rabbits, woodcocks, and small monkeys, the only species of that group found native in any part of Europe. The town is built on its W. side, which shelves down to the bay; and here the fortifications have latterly been greatly improved and strengthened. The harbour is good, and protected by two moles, one 1100, the other 700 ft. in length. Gibraltar was made a free port in 1704, and still remains so, the only customs dues levied being those on alcoholic liquors. It is the entrepôt of a considerable trade between the United Kingdom and the N. of Africa, and a calling-place for Mediterranean steamers. Spain complains greatly of the smuggling carried on across the British frontier, but an arrangement has now been concluded by which it is hoped this will be checked. The currency is that of Spain. The Moors, on their first incursion into Spain in 1711, took possession of the town and of Mons Calpe, to which they gave the name of *Jebel-al-Tarik*. It was ceded to Spain by the Moors in 1462, and taken by the English, under Sir G. Rooke, in 1704. Under Lord Heathfield it withstood successfully a memorable siege by the French and Spaniards in 1779–83. The government is entirely in the hands of the governor. Mean temp., yr. 65.2° F., Jan. 56.5°, Aug. 77.5°. P. (1871) 25,200, including 6500 military; (1891) 25,000, including 5900 military.

Gibraltar, tn., Venezuela, Zulia, 290 m. WSW. Carácas. P. 3000.

Gibraltar, Bay of, inlet of the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of Spain, Andalucia, between the Rock of Gibraltar on the E. and Cape Carnero on the W. Length and breadth about 6 m. each; greatest depth, 110 fathoms. It is well sheltered, and admirably adapted for shipping. On its E. side are the town and harbour of Gibraltar, and on the W. the Spanish town and port Algeciras.

Gibraltar, Strait of, ancient *Fretum Herculeum*, the narrow W. entrance to the Mediterranean, between Spain on the N. and Morocco (Africa) on the S. Length, about 50 m.; breadth, 8½–23 m. Proceeding W. to E., Capes Trafalgar and Tarifa, and Europa Point (S. extremity of Gibraltar Rock) are on its N., and Capes Spartel, Tangier, and Ceuta on its S. sides. A strong current runs here from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean sea, and an undercurrent (due to the difference in salinity) from the Mediterranean into the Atlantic.

Gibraltar Point, cape, Eng., on the E. ct. of Lincolnshire, at the entrance to the Wash.

Gibson, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., on the l. bk. of the St. John R., opposite Fredericton. P. <1500.

Gibson, tn., U.S., Illinois, Ford co., 65 m. E. by S. Peoria. P. <2000.

Gibson, co., U.S., Indiana, on W. frontier, bounded on N. by White R., and on W. by Wabash R.

Gibson, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NW., crossed by 36° N. and 89° W.

Gibsonburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Sandusky co., 22 m. SE. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Gibson's Desert, the middle portion of the great desert in the eastern half of W. Australia.

Giddim, vil., Palestine. See **Hattin.**

Gidding, Great, par., Eng., co., div., and 10½ m. NW. by N. Huntingdon. P. <500.

Gidding, Little, par., Eng., 1½ m. to the S. by E. P. <250.

Gidding, Steeple, par., Eng., adjoining Little Gidding on the S., 5½ m. ESE. Barnwell stn. P. <250.

Giddings, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Lee co., 44 m. E. by S. Austin. P. <1500.

Gidhaur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, in 24° 51′ N., 86° 14′ E. P. (1891) <5000.

Gidhaur Gala ('Jackal's alley or lane'), pass, Brit. India, Punjab, in Peshâwar dist., on the old road from Peshâwar to Attock, 5 m. NW. Attock.

Gidi, desert, Sahara. See **Igidi.**

Gidleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 16 m. W. by S. Exeter, 6 m. WNW. Moreton Hampstead stn. In the neighbourhood are numerous ancient 'hut-circles,' the principal being that of Fernworthy. P. <250.

Giebau, comm., Austria, Moravia, 10 m. NE. Olmütz. P. <2000.

Giebichenstein, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 5 m. W. Halle, with which it is connected by an electric tramway. Has manufactures of machinery, &c., and ruins of a castle which till 1467 was the residence of the archbishops of Magdeburg. Vil. P. 14,400; comm. P. 14,500. See **Halle.**

Gieboldehausen, market-vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 13 m. ENE. Göttingen. P. <3000.

Gien, tn., France, dep. Loiret, cap. arr. G., on the r. bk. of the Loire, 32 m. ESE. Orléans. Alt. 415 ft. P. 6900.

Giengen, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, 18 m. NE. by N. Ulm. P. <4000.

Giens, Presqu' île de, penin., in the S. of France, dep. Var, connected with the mainland by two narrow isthmuses between the Rade d'Hyères on the E., and the Golfe de Giens on the W.

Gier, torrent, France, rises in dep. Loire, and passing several industrial towns (which form, as it were, a long street of mills upon its banks) enters dep. Rhône, and joins the Rhone at Givors.

Giesenkirchen, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 14 m. WSW. Düsseldorf. P. <5000.

Giessen (from the Old High German *zi dên giezon* 'by the rivers,' because here the Wieseck enters the Lahn), tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. circle G., on the l. bk. of the Lahn, 16 m. S. by W. Marburg. Its university became famous for its school of organic chemistry under Baron Liebig, and has a valuable library of books, MSS., and collections in natural history. Manufactures of woollen goods, tobacco, and leather. P. (1871) 12,200; (1890) 20,400.

Giessendam, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland. P. <4000.

Giesshübel, comm., Austria, on the frontier of Bohemia, 22 m. SE. by E. Trautenau. P. <3000.

Giesshübel-Puchstein, a beautifully situated spa, Austria, Bohemia, 9 m. from Karlsbad; noted for its aerated mineral water.

Giffen, stn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the C. R., 11 m. SW. Paisley.

Giffnock, stn., Scot., Renfrewshire, 4 m. SSW. Glasgow, on the C. R., P.O.

Giffoni sei Casali, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Salerno. P. <5000.

Giffoni Vallepiane, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Salerno. P. 6800.

Gifford, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on G. Water (r. bk. trib. of the Tyne), 4 m. S. by E. Haddington. Birthplace of Knox, the Reformer, 1505. PMT.O. P. <500.

Gifford Compton, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Compton G.**

Giffre Alpine, torrent, France, dep. Haute-Savoie, flows W. then S., and enters the Arve (r. bk.) between Cluses and Bonneville.

Giffhorn, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the riv. Aller, 16 m. N. Brunswick. P. <4000.

Gifu, tn., Japan, 75 m. NE. by E. Kyoto, cap. ken (prefecture) G. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881-86), yr. 56.8° F., Jan. 36.0°, Aug. 78.9°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 75.41 in. P. 24,700.

Gigaquit, comm., Mindanao I., Philippine Is. P. 5500.

Gigen, tn., Bulgaria, circle Svištov. P. <3000.

Giggleswick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the r. bk. of the Ribble, and on the M. R., 20 m. N. Burnley, ½ m. W. Settle; has a noted grammar-school (founded in 1553), and a remarkable periodic spring. 4338 ac. P. <1500.

Gigha, an irregularly shaped isl., Scot., Argyllshire, separated from Kintyre by the **Sound of G.,** 6 m. long by ½-1½ m. broad, PT.O. P. 398.

Gigha and Cara, united par., Scot., Argyllshire; 3647 ac. P <500.

Gighay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the NE. ct. of Barra I., in 57° 1′ N.

Gight, P.O., Scot., near Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, 4 m. from Methlick.

Giglio, the ancient *Igilium,* small isl., Italy, off the W. ct., in 42° 20′ N., 10° 53′ E., 10 m. SW. Mount Argentaro, with a lighthouse on the N. end, and another on the middle of the E. ct. Alt. 1635 ft.

Gignac, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Lodève, 17 m. W. by N. Montpellier. P. <3000.

Gignod, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 4 m. N. by W. Aosta. P. <2000.

Gigucla, riv., Spain, trib. of the Zancara. See **Zancara.**

Gijgarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 50 m. E. by S. Jaipur. P. (1881) 5200.

Gijon, seapt. tn., Spain, prov. and 11 m. NNE. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, in 5° 45′ W. It has blast-furnaces, and manufactures of copper, linens, jet ornaments, &c.; is connected by rail with the interior of Spain by way of the pass of Pajares and Leon; and being also connected with the principal coal-mining centres of the prov. (the most productive in Spain), has a large trade in coal. It has also important fisheries. Its harbour has a depth on the bar of 18 ft. at high water ordinary neap tides, 22 ft. springs. The depth along the quays varies from 6½-16½ ft. P. (1877) 30,700; (1887) 35,200.

Gila, (hī'la) riv., U.S., rises in the Sierra Madre Mts., flows SW. then S. into Arizona (*q.v.*), finally W. to the Colorado, near the Mexican frontier. For more than half its length it passes through mountains, and in some places through deep cañons. Length, 480 m.

Gila, co., U.S., Arizona, S. of 34° N., crossed by 111° W.

Gila City, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yuma co., 30 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr. Alt. 175 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Gilad, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Csákovár. P. <4000.

Gilân, Persian, 'mud.'

Gilan, prov., Persia. See **Ghilan.**

Gilan, tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 73 m. WNW. Hamadan.

Gilane, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Prishtina, 24 m. W. by S. Vranja.

Gilberdyke, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire, div., 6 m. NE. by E. Goole, close to Staddlethorpe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Gilbert, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1244 m. by rail W. Montreal, 180 m. E. Winnipeg.

Gilbert Islands, group of isls., Chile, off the SW. of Tierra del Fuego, in 55° S., 71½° W., with good harbour in Doris Cove.

Gilbert, or **Kingsmill Islands,** group in the Pacific Ocean, bisected by the equator between about 171° and 177° E., composed of 16 atolls, producing coco-nuts and screw-pines, and inhabited by fishermen. Largest, Taputeonan, 30 m. by ½ m.; next in order, Tarawa or Cook I., Apiang, Nonuti or Sydenham, Butaritari or Pitt, the northernmost and most important; Peru or Francis, Nukunau or Byron. Discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765, and again by Captains Gilbert and Marshall in 1788; annexed by the British in 1892. P. 22-25,000, including less than 100 Europeans (English, Americans, Germans, and others). See **Mulgrave Archipelago.**

Gilbert Mountains, the general name for the dividing range of N. Queensland.

Gilberton, tn., Queensland, Gilbert co., 200 m. SE. by E. Normanton; has gold-mining. P. <250.

Gilberton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 50 m. SW. by S. Scranton, and 8 m. N. Pottsville; has large collieries round about. P. <4000.

Gilbert River, Queensland, flows NW. into the Gulf of Carpentaria, which it enters by several mouths, some N. and some S. of 17° S.

Gilbertstown, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Forth, 2 m. SW. Tullow; 3167 ac. P. <500.

Gilbert Town, suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia.

Gilbertville, vil., Canada. See **River Gilbert.**

Gilbjerghoved, cape, Denmark, the most northerly point of Seeland.

Gilboa, mt. named in O. T. See **Jelbôn** and **Jebel Fukua.**

Gilcomston, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, in Old Machar par. P. 14,700.

Gilcrux, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., near the Ellen, 5 m. E. by N. Maryport, 1½ m. SE. Bull Gill stn., P.O. P. <750.

Gildersleeve's Landing, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., on Connecticut R., 12 m. S. by E. Hartford. P.<1500.

Gildersome, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Leeds, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<3500.

Gilding Wells, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 9½ m. SE. by E. Rotherham, 3 m. N. Shireoaks stn. P.<250.

Gilead, mt., Syria, 25 m. NNE. the Dead Sea, in 32° 7′ N. and 35° 46′ E., near the S. extremity of the region G., which extended for some distance N. along the E. side of the Jordan.

Gilead, vil., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., on the r. bk. of the Androscoggin R., 58 m. W. Augusta. Alt. 711 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Giles, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. frontier, crossed by 87° W.

Giles, co., U.S., Virginia, on the NW. frontier, S. of 37½° N.

Gilesgate Moor, PM.O., Eng., co. and 2 m. from Durham.

Gileston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the S. ct., 12 m. WSW. Cardiff, 4½ m. SSE. Cowbridge stn. P.<250.

Gilfach, P.O., Wales, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, 3 m. from Maesycwmmer.

Gilfach, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the N. border of the S. div., on the G. W. R., 11½ m. SW. by S. Merthyr Tydfil; has coal-mines. PMT.O. (**G. Coch**).

Gilford, isl., Brit. Columbia, in Queen Charlotte Sound.

Gilford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 39 m. N. by W. Toronto, on a rly. near Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe. P.<1500.

Gilford, municip. tn., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 5 m. SE. Portadown, on the r. bk. of the Bann, 1½ m. E. of Tanderagee stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Gilford, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 25 m. NE. Concord. P.<4000.

Gilgal, places named in O. T. See **Jiljûlieh** and **Jiljilia.**

Gilgandra, post-tn., New South Wales, Gowan co., 324 m. NW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Gilga Springs, W. Australia, En. div., 240 m. N. by E. Perth.

Gilge, riv., E. Prussia. See **Memel.**

Gilghit, or **Gilgit,** vil., India, Kashmír, 130 m. N. by W. Srinagar, on the G. or Yásin R., which flows E. from the mts. on the E. side of the Chitral valley to the Indus, and the lower part of whose valley, nearly 40 m. in length, forms the G. district. The vil. stands a little above the place where the G. receives the Hunza from the N. Mountain roads radiate from it in all directions. Alt. 4900 ft. P. (dist.) about 4500, very mixed.

Gilgili, Algeria. See **Jijelli.**

Gilkicker Point, cape, Eng., Hampshire, at the W. of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour.

Gill, gja, Scandinavian, 'a ravine.'

Gill, part of par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Greystoke.**

Gill, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut R., 31 m. N. by E. Holyoke. P.<1500.

Gill, Low, vil., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 6½ m. ENE. Kendal, with a junction on the L. & NW. R.

Gillamoor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Dove, div. and 19½ m. SW. Whitby, 2½ m. NNW. Kirby Moorside stn. P.<250. See **Kirkby Moorside.**

Gillean, isl., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Lochalsh par. P. 14.

Gilles, lake, S. Australia, Eyre's Penin., to the W. of the head of Spencer's Gulf, about 26 m. long by 5 m. broad.

Gillespie, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 30° N., crossed by 99° W.

Gillespie's Beach and **Point,** New Zealand, W. ct. of South I., Westland co., 97 m. NW. Timaru, in 43° 23′ S.

Gillette, vil., U.S., Arizona, Maricopa co., 188 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr. P.<1500.

Gillfoot Bay, Scot., in the SE. of Kirkcudbrightshire, N. of Southerness Point.

Gilliam, co., U.S., Oregon, in the N., on the Columbia, crossed in the extreme E. by 120° W.

Gilling (*g* hard), par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 2½ m. N. Richmond, PM.O. P.<1000.

Gilling, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 16 m. N. York, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<250.

Gillingham, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 12 m. ENE. Sherborne, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 7739 ac. P.<3500.

Gillingham, par. and tn., Eng., Kent, 1 m. ENE. and included in the parl. bor. of Chatham, close to New Brompton stn. Par. 4317 ac., P. 27,900; tn. P. 27,800; eccles. par. (**G. with Upberry**) P. 9700.

Gillingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12 m. SW. Yarmouth, 2 m. E. Geldeston stn., P.O. P.<500.

Gill Lough, lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Sligo, 2 m. SE. Sligo.

Gillow Heath, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, 4 m. SE. Congleton, on the N. Staffordshire Rly.

Gill Pike, hill, Eng., Hexham div. of Northumberland, 23 m. S. Jedburgh.

Gills, vil., Scot., on the N. ct. of Caithness, on **G. Bay,** 5½ m. W. Duncansbay Head.

Gilltown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Naas S., 3 m. SE. Kilcullen; 4882 ac. P.<750.

Gilly, coal-mining comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 2 m. ENE. Charleroi. Here is the deepest coal-mine in Belgium, one shaft having been sunk experimentally to a depth of nearly 3000 ft. below sea-level. P. 20,600.

Gilly, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 11 m. NNE. Coppet. P.<2000.

Gilman, city, U.S., Illinois, Iroquois co., 78 m. S. by W. Chicago. P.<1500.

Gilman, vil., U.S., Iowa, Marshall co., 62 m. W. by S. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Gilman Point, cape, Wales, on Carmarthen Bay, 8 m. NE. by E. Tenby.

Gilmanton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 20 m. NE. Concord. P.<1500.

Gilmer, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 35° N., and between 84° and 85° W.

Gilmer, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Upshur co., 71 m. W. by N. Shreveport (La.). P.<1500.

Gilmer, co., U.S., W. Virginia, E. of 81° W., crossed in the N. by 39° N.

Gilmerton, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 2½ m. WNW. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R.; has coal-mines. PM.O. P.<1500.

Gilmerton, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, 2 m. NE. Crieff, P.O.

Gilmonby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Greta, div. and 13½ m. NW. by W. Richmond, 4½ m. WSW. Barnard Castle, close to Bowes stn. P.<250.

Gilmore, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Sarpy co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 10 m. S. Omaha. P.<1500.

Gilmorton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9½ m. NNE. Rugby, 4 m. E. Ullesthorpe stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Gilnahirk, P.O., Ire., near Belfast.

Gilnockie, stn., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the N. B. R., 4 m. SSE. Langholm. Near this place stood the stronghold of Johnnie Armstrong, the Border freebooter (executed 1529).

Giloh, place named in O. T. See **Jâla.**

Gilolo, isl., Dutch E. Indies. See **Halmahera.**

Gilp, Loch, Scot. See **Lochgilphead.**

Gilpaigan, tn., Persia. See **Gulpaigan.**

Gilpin, riv., Eng., Westmorland, flowing S. through the Kendal div. into Morecambe Bay, 1 m. below Gilpin's Bridge.

Gilpin, co., U.S., Colorado, in the N., S. of 40° N., and crossed by 105½° W.

Gilroes, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Barrow-upon-Soar union. P.<250.

Gilroy, tn., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., 70 m. SE. San Francisco. G. Hot Springs, 15 m. to the NE., are much resorted to. P.<2000.

Gilschwitz, comm., Austria, Silesia, dist. Troppau. P.<3000.

Gilsland with Upper Denton, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Irthing, 16 m. ENE. Carlisle, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Gilston, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 7 m. E. Hertford, 2 m. NW. Harlow stn. P.<500.

Giltar Point, cape, Wales, on the S. ct. of Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. SSW. Tenby.

Giltbrook, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Kimberley, near Nottingham.

Gilui, riv., E. Siberia, prov. of Amur, r. bk. trib. of the Zeya, rising in Stanovoi highlands; has lately rich gold-washings in its basin.

Gilwern, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. W. Abergavenny, PMT.O.

Gilyaks, a tribe supposed to be akin with the aborigines of Kamchatka, the Kurilians, and perhaps the Ainu. Inhabit the banks of the lowest parts of the Amur, the Pacific coast to the N. of its mouth, and N. Sakhalin. Live by hunting and fishing. P. estimated at 8240 in the Amur prov. in 1866.

Gimborn, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 24 m. ENE. Cologne. P.<4000.

Gimbsheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy of Hesse, circle Worms, dist. Oppenheim. P.<3000.

Gimigliano, comm., Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circle Nicastro. P.<5000.

Gimingham, ct. par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5½ m. SE. Cromer, 2 m. ENE. Gunton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Gimino, comm., Austria, Istria, dist. **Mitterburg.** P.<5000.

Gimli (Icelandic, 'heaven'), Icelandic settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the W. side of Lake Winnipeg, 55 m. N. by E. Winnipeg. Alt. 730 ft. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1877–80), yr. 32.3° F., Jan. – 3.6°, July 64.0°. P.<1500.

Gimone, riv., S. France, enters dep. Gers, flowing NNE. In summer almost dry. Length, 81–87 m.

Gimont, tn., France, dep. Gers, on the Gimone, 27 m. W. Toulouse, arr. and 15 m. E. Auch. P.<2000.

Gimzo, place named in O. T. See **Jimzû.**

Ginambanza, vil., central Africa, Lunda, in 7° 15′ S., 20° 55′ E.

Ginatilán, comm., Cebú I., Philippine Is. P. 9400.

Ginci Pass. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Ginda, or **Ghiuda,** vil., E. Africa, Eritrea, 30 m. SW. by W. Massaua, at the meeting-place of several roads among the hills.

Ginestas, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 10 m. NW. Narbonne. P. <2000.

Gineta, La, comm., Spain, prov. and 13 m. NW. by N. Albacete. P. <4000.

Gingelom, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Hasselt, 10 m. ESE. Tirlemont, 20 m. WNW. Liège. P. <2000.

Gin Gin, post-tn., Queensland, Cook co., 140 m. SE. by S. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Gingin, post-tn., W. Australia, Twiss co., 40 m. N. Perth. P. <1500.

Ginginhlovo, scene of a British victory over the Zulus 1879, in Zulu-land, 27 m. NNE. of the mouth of the Tugela.

Ginneken-en-Bavel, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 2 m. SSE. Breda. P. <5000.

Ginst Point, cape, Wales, on Carmarthen Bay, 9 m. SW. by S. Carmarthen.

Ginzo de Limia, comm., Spain, prov. and 23½ m. SSE. Orense. P. 5500.

Gioi, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 35 m. SE. by S. Salerno. P. <2000.

Gioja dal Colle, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 23 m. S. by E. Bari. P. 14,200.

Gioja dei Marsi, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 36 m. SW. Chieti. P. <3000.

Gioja Sannitica, comm., Italy, prov. Caserta, circle and 6 m. SE. Piedimonte. P. <4000.

Gioja Tauro, comm., Italy, Calabrie, W. ct., prov. and 26 m. NE. by N. Reggio. P. <3000.

Giojosa Jonica, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 39 m. ENE. Reggio. P. 9100.

Giojosa Marea, comm., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 35 m. W. Messina. P. <5000.

Giordano, Capo, Italy. See **Altano.**

Giornico, in German **Irnis,** vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, on the R. Ticino, 15 m. SE. by E. Airolo. P. <2000.

Giovinazzo, comm., Italy, E. ct., Apulia, prov. and 11 m. WNW. Bari. P. 9700.

Giovi Pass. See **Apennines, A.**

Giovo, comm., Austria, Tirol, 7 m. N. by E. Trent. P. <3000.

Gipping (*g* hard), par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3½ m. NNE. Stowmarket, 13 m. NNW. Ipswich, 2 m. ENE. Haughley Junc. P. <250. See **Shelland.**

Gipping, riv., Eng., Suffolk, rises a few m. W. of Stowmarket, passes Stowmarket and Needham Market, and below Ipswich forms the estuary known as the **Orwell;** navigable to Stowmarket.

Gipps, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Lachlan R., crossed in the W. by 147° E.

Gipp's Land. See **Victoria** (col.).

Gipsey Bridge, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 5 m. from Boston.

Gipsey Race, small stream, Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., flowing E., S., and E. into the North Sea at Bridlington Quay.

Gipsy (jĭp'sĭ) **Hill,** eccles. par. and stn., Eng., London, on the L. B. & S. C. R., 6 m. S. St. Paul's. P. 5000.

Gir, a succession of rugged ridges and isolated hills, India, Bombay Presidency, in Káthiáwár Penin., N. of Diu I., about 40 m. in length.

Gir, or **Ghir,** cape, W. ct. Morocco, in 30° 38′ N.

Girard, city, U.S., Illinois, Macoupin co., 26 m. S. by W. Springfield. P. <2000.

Girard, city, U.S., Kansas, Crawford co., 110 m. S. Kansas City, and 22 m. E. by S. Erie. P. <3000.

Girard, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 15 m. SW. Erie. P. <1500.

Girardot, Colombia. See **Jirardot.**

Girardville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 49 m. NE. by N. Harrisburg, and 9 m. NNW Pottsville. P. <4000.

Gircovu, vil., Roumania, prov. Romanați, on the Danube, 15 m. W. by N. Nikopoli. P. <2000.

Girdle Ness, cape, Scot., Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., in 57° 8½′ N.

Girdler, sandbank, Eng., in the North Sea, in the Thames estuary, about 8 m. from the Margate div. of Kent.

Girgeh, Girge, Jirje, or **Gerga,** tn., Upper Egypt, cap. prov. G., on l. bk. of the Nile, 60 m. NW. Thebes, in 26° 20′ N.; has a government cotton factory. P. (1882) 14,800.

Girgenti, tn., near the S. ct. of Sicily, cap. prov. G., on the slope of a mt. formerly crowned by the acropolis of *Agrigentum* (Greek, *Akragas*), 30 m. SW. by W. Caltanissetta. On the coast is the port called Porto Empedocle, which has a mole, but no docks. Officially the port of G. includes also Licata and Siculiana, and in that sense is the principal port in Italy for the shipment of sulphur. There are extensive remains of the ancient city E. of the modern town. Alt. 837 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.5° F., Feb. 50.5°, July 78.4°. P. 18,800.

Girí, in older spelling *Gherry*, Sanskrit, 'a mountain.'

Girlami, a people, Brit. E. Africa, occupying the coast-lands, in about 3°–3½° S.

Giridhi, stn., India, terminus of a branch railway to the important Karharbari coalfield.

Girifalco, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 11 m. SW. by W. Catanzaro. P. <5000.

Girilambone, post-tn., New South Wales, Canbelego co. 105 m. by rail SE. by S. Bourke. P. <1500.

Girin, vil., Cyprus. See **Kyrenia.**

Girin, Manchuria. See **Kirin.**

Girishk, fort, Afghanistan, on the Helmand, 69 m. W. by N. Kandahar. Alt. 2881 ft.

Giriyák, vil., Brit. India, Patná dist., on Panchána R., in 21° 2′ N., 85° 34′ E., with ruins of great archæological interest.

Girley, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 3 m. N. Athboy; 5060 ac. P. <500.

Girlington, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in par. and suburbs of Bradford. P. 12,000.

Girls (plural *ghirla*), Russian for branch of a river in a delta.

Girnár, a remarkable mt., India, towards the SW. of the penin. of Káthiáwár, 230 m. NW. Bombay. Alt. 3500 ft. Around its base are several valleys, gorges, and hills of moderate height, covered with jungle. The mountain is peculiarly sacred, having several Jain temples.

Girnigoe Castle, a former stronghold of the Sinclairs, Scot., Caithness, on the coast, 2½ m. N. by E. Wick; now in ruins.

Giromagny, tn., France, in the terr. of Belfort, on the Savoureuse, arr. and 8 m. NNW. Belfort. P. <4000.

Giron, tn., Colombia. See **Jiron.**

Gironde, estuary, France, formed by the confluence of the rivs. Garonne and Dordogne, 13 m. N. Bordeaux. Length, 45 m.; breadth, 2–6 m., its mouth being 3 m. across. It is navigable throughout, but encumbered with sandbanks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy reflux from the sea, termed the *mascaret*, similar to the *barre* in the Seine.

Gironde, maritime dep., the largest in France, in the SW., mainly to the S. and W. of the estuary of the Gironde and the R. Garonne, but partly to the E. of the river and estuary; formed from various dists. of the ancient government of Guyenne. The whole littoral, in the W. of the dep. (in all about one-twentieth of the surface), belongs to the region of the Landes, which is separated from the sea by a system of sand-dunes consisting of from 2–4 parallel chains, sometimes connected by cross-ridges, varying in height from 35–300 ft., and extending for 75 m. The intervening valleys are locally known as *lettes* or *lèdes*. To this region belong the basin of Arcachon and the *étangs* of Lacanau and Hourtin. The average density of population is less than one-third of that even of the country dists. of the rest of the dep. Between the Landes and the l. bk. of the river lie two dists. celebrated for their vineyards. The dist. above Bordeaux, more particularly known as the *région girondine*, includes several fairly high hills. Médoc, the dist. below Bordeaux, was formerly separated from the port of Verdon by marshes, which are now however reclaimed. Between the Garonne and Dordogne extends the most hilly, picturesque and fertile portion of the dep., known as Entre-deux-Mers. To the N. of the latter river, in order from E. to W., are the three regions of Libournais, Fronsadais, and Blayais. Almost the whole of the dep. belongs to the Gironde basin. The climate is generally mild, but unseasonable frosts occur up to the middle and even the end of April, and sometimes at the beginning of autumn; and hailstorms are dreaded. The principal cereals are wheat and rye, but the agricultural wealth of the dep. consists in its vineyards, which cover more than 12 per cent. of the surface (in 1873, before the ravages of the phylloxera, more than 18 per cent.), and whose produce has been renowned for its quality since the 17th century, and even since the time of the Romans. The three great vineyards are Château-Margaux, Château-Lafitte, and Château-Latour, all in the Médoc region. This dep. ranks second on the list of forest deps. in France, the first being dep. Landes; the *landaise* portion being covered with forests of sea-pines. Mineral wealth unimportant, though a little sea-salt is produced. Principal town and seaport Bordeaux. Oyster fishery is carried on round the Landes basins, particularly that of Arcachon. Leech rearing is also carried on. Divided into six arrs.: Bordeaux (cap.), Bazas, Blaye, Lesparre, Libourne, and La Réole. Area, 4141 sq. m. P. (1891) 793,500. See **France,** table.

Girotte, lake, France, Savoie, between the valleys of Beaufort and Bonnant, ¾ m. long by ¼ m. broad. Greatest depth, 325 ft. Its bottom waters contain a considerable proportion of sulphate of lime and a certain amount of sulphuretted hydrogen, and have a constant temp. of 45° F., the lowest temp. of the lake (39°–40° F.) being found at a depth of 80–90 ft.

Girroirs, rly. stn., Nova Scotia, co. Antigonish, 62 m. from New Glasgow.

Girsby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 5½ m. SE. Darlington, 3½ m. ENE. Dalton Junc. P. <250.

Girthon, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 m. SE. Gatehouse; 33,374 ac. P. <1500.

Girton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 3 m. NW.

Cambridge; since 1873 seat of a college for women, connected with the university of Cambridge (*q.v.*), originally founded at Hitchin in 1869, but transferred hither in 1873, 1 m. W. Histon stn., PO. P. <500.

Girton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 8 m. N. by E. Newark, 2½ m. NE. Carlton on Trent stn. P. <250. See **Scarle, South.**

Girvan, par. and tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the W. ct., 10 m. SW. Maybole, on the G. & SW. R., at the mouth of the Water of G. A rising watering-place, with boulder strewn beach, but with facilities for sea-bathing; has a harbour 11 ft. deep at high water spring tides. Handloom weaving is still carried on, but the winter herring fishery is now the chief industry, though latterly it has been declining; also a trade in coal. Market-day, M. Par. 14,580 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <4500.

Girvan, Water of, small stream, Scot., S. Ayrshire, issues from a small lake called the G. Eye (4½ m. W. by S. of the S. end of Loch Doon), flows N., NW., and then SW. till it enters the sea at Girvan.

Girvin, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 75 m. NW. by W. Regina.

Girwa, riv., India. See **Gogra.**

Gisborne, or **Poverty Bay,** post-tn. and port of entry for Poverty Bay, New Zealand, North I., Cook co., on the E. ct., 85 m. NE. Napier, in 38° 45′ S.; mineral oil has been found in the neighbourhood. P. 3000.

Gisborne, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 28 m. NW. Melbourne. P. (of tn. and shire) <2500.

Gisburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 10 m. N. Burnley, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Gisburn Forest, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Clitheroe union; 4859 ac. P. <250.

Gisikon, vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NE. Lucerne. P. <2000.

Gisleham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. SW. Lowestoft. P. <500.

Gislingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. W. Eye, 14½ m. ENE. Bury St. Edmunds, 2½ m. SW. Mellis stn., P.O. P. <500.

Giso, isl., Brit. New Guinea, New Georgian group, crossed by 8° 5′ S., 156° 45′ E.

Gisors, tn., France, on dep. Eure, arr. Les Andelys, 18 m. SW. by W. Beauvais. P. <4000.

Gissi, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 30 m. SE. by S. Chieti. P. <5000.

Gissing, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 16 m. SSW. Norwich, 1 m. N. by E. Burston stn., P.O. P. <500.

Gita Nzige, lake, central Africa. See **Ibrahim Lake.**

Gito, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. NE. Ypres. P. <1000.

Gits, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers. P. <4000.

Gitschin, tn., Austria, Bohemia. See **Jičin.**

Gittah-Hepher, place named in O. T. See **El Mesh-hed.**

Gittisham, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 2½ m. SW. Honiton, 14 m. ENE. Exeter, 3 m. ESE. Sidmouth Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Giugliano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 6 m. NNW. Naples. P. 12,300.

Giuliamerk, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Julamerk.**

Giuliana, comm., Sicily, prov. and 32 m. SSW. Palermo. P. <1000.

Giulianovo, comm., Italy, E. ct. Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 30 m. NNW. Chieti. P. 5900.

Giuljana, or **Žuljana,** vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the W. ct., 37 m. WNW. Ragusa. P. <2000.

Giumaglio, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 17 m. WNW. Bellinzona, in the Val Maggia. P. <2000.

Giupana, coast vil., Austria, Dalmatia, at the SE. end of **Giupana I.,** 11 m. WNW. Ragusa.

Giura, isl., Greece. See **Gyaros.**

Giurgiu, or **Giurgevo,** tn., Roumania, cap. dist. Vlasca, on the l. bk. Danube, opposite Rustchuk, 40 m. SW. Bucharest. The town originated in the foundation of a Genoese fort, dedicated to St. George, in the 14th century. The fortifications, formerly encircling the town, were levelled by the Russians in 1829. Here the Russians were defeated by the Turks July 7, 1854. P. 12,600.

Giussano, comm., Italy, prov. Milan, circle Monza. P. <5000.

Givendale (*g* hard), par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. SE. Ripon. P. <250.

Givendale, Great, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 13½ m. E. York, 3 m. N. by E. Pocklington stn. P. <250. See **Millington.**

Givet, comm. and fortified tn., and place of war of the first class, France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Rocroi, on the Meuse, 20 m. NE. Rocroi, at the end of an elevated tongue of land projecting into Belgian terr. On an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont, built by Charles V., Emperor of Germany, and reconstructed by Vauban. Noted for its crayons; has also large copper works, and sealing-wax factories. P. <5000.

Givors, comm. and tn., France, dep. and on r. bk. of the Rhone, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. S. Lyons. 7 m. NW. by W. Vienne; has coal-mines, glass-works, &c. Connected by the canal of G. (13½ m. long) with Rive-de-Gier and Grand-Croix. P. 10,000.

Givry, or **Givry Cortiambles,** tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 6 m. W. Chalon-sur-Saône. P. <2000.

Giza, tn., Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Nile, 24 m. SSW. Tanta. P. <5000.

Gizeh, or **Ghizeh,** Egypt, on the l. bk. of the Nile, here crossed since 1872 by a railway bridge, nearly opposite Cairo. A few miles to the W. are the great pyramids, the largest of these being that attributed to Cheops, which is 746 ft. square at its foundation, covering 12.77 ac., and 450 ft. high. In the dist. is the colossal Sphinx, and to the S. the ruins of Memphis. A museum of antiquities placed here is about to be transferred to the Cairo side of the Nile. P. 11,400.

Gizhiga, or **Gizhiginsk,** dist. tn., E. Siberia, prov. Anadyr, at the head of G. Bay of the Sea of Okhotsk. P. 400.

Gja, Scandinavian, 'a ravine.' See *Gill.*

Gjaesvaer, or **Gjesvär,** fishing vil., in the N. of Norway, Finmark, in 71° 12′ N. Mean temp., yr. 33.8° F., Feb. 23.0°, July 48.6°.

Gjakovica, Turkey in Europe. See **Jakova.**

Gjedesby, comm., Denmark, on the coast, in the S. of Falster, 12 m. S. by E. Nykjöbing.

Gjövik, or **Gjövig,** tn., Norway, prov. Hamar, on the W. shore of Lake Miösen, 28 m. SW. Lillehammer. P. <2000.

Gjurgjevac, or **Sankt Georgen,** vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 55 m. ENE. Agram. P. 7200.

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, NE. ct. of Cape Breton I., in 46° 10′ N., 60° W. Rfall. (6½ yrs.), 53.66 in. P. (of sub.-dist) <3000.

Glacier Bay, a large bay, Alaska, in 58° 20′–55′ N., crossed by 136° E.; round its head several large glaciers (Muir, Pacific, Hugh Miller, Geikie, and other glaciers).

Glacier House, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., in 117° 29′ W., 1059 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 423 m. E. Vancouver. Alt. 4120 ft.

Gladbach, tns., Prussia. See **Bergisch-** and **München-G.**

Gladbeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 8 m. N. by W. Essen. P. <3000.

Gladbrook, vil., U.S., Iowa, Tama co., 58 m. W. by N. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Glade, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and near Warren, near W. end of N. frontier. P. <1500.

Gladestry, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 3½ m. SSE. New Radnor, 2 m. S. by W. Dolyhir stn., P.O. P. <500.

Gladesville, or **Tarban,** post-vil., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on N. bank of Parramatta R., 7 m. W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Gladhouse Reservoir, Scot., Midlothian, 8 m. NNE. Peebles. Alt. 900 ft.

Gladova, tn., Servia. See **Kladovo.**

Gladsmuir, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 3½ m. W. Haddington, 2 m. S. Longniddry stn., P.O.; 7044 ac. P. <2000.

Gladstone, vil. and stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 35 m. by rail W. Portage-la-Prairie. P. <1500.

Gladstone, post-tn., New South Wales, Macquarie co., on riv. Macleay, 90 m. S. Grafton. P. <1500.

Gladstone, bor., New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., 85 m. WNW. Oamaru. P. <1500.

Gladstone, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., crossed by 20° S., bounded on the SW. and S. and partly on the E. by the Burdekin.

Gladstone, seapt., Queensland, Clinton co., on the E. ct., 55 m. SE. by E. Rockhampton, in 23° 52′ S.; centre of important gold-field. Settled in 1846 at the instance of Mr. W. E. Gladstone. Possesses fine harb., spacious, deep, and well-sheltered. Good steam coal has been discovered at Callide Creek, about 52 m. from G. P. <1500.

Gladstone, tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 60 m. SE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Gladstone, co., S. Australia (Northern Terr.), fronting the Limmen Bight, the westernmost bay of the Gulf of Carpentaria, crossed in the middle by Roper R.

Gladstone, or **Mount Cameron,** gold-mining tp., Tasmania, Dorset co., on Ringarooma R., 54 m. NE. by E. Launceston. P. tp. <1500; P. dist. <5000.

Gladstone, city, U.S., Michigan, Delta co. (at mouth of Green Bay). P. <1500.

Gladstone, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Stark co., 95 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 2346 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Gladstone, co., Victoria, crossed in the S. by 37° S., and in the extreme E. by 144° E.

Gladwin, co., U.S., Michigan, crossed by 44° N., W. of 84° W.

Gladney, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, part of Ceres (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Glais, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the M. R., 5½ m. NE. Swansea; has coal-mining. PM.O.

Glaisdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Esk, div. and 8½ m. WSW. Whitby, on the NE. R., PMT.O.; 4967 ac. P.<1500.

Glaisdale Moor and **Sealholme Moor,** common moorland, in the pars. of G. and Danby; 11,598 ac.

Glaise, in place-names *glas, glashin*, &c., Gaelic, 'a small stream.'

Glaishammer, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, dist. Nürnberg; has a mirror factory. P.<5000.

Glamis, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. WSW. Forfar, 1½ m. SSE. of its stn. on the C. R., PMT.O; 14,347 ac. P.<1500.

Glamorgan, co., Tasmania, E. ct., crossed in the middle by 42° S.

Glamorganshire, co., in the S. of Wales, bounded on the S. by the Bristol Channel, belonging almost entirely to the diocese of Llandaff, but with small portions in that of St. David's; cap. Cardiff; other chief towns, Llandaff, Swansea, Merthyr-Tydfil, Aberdare, Neath, Pontypridd, and Barry; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Eastern	73,921	72,463
Rhondda	19,441	68,721
Western, or Gower	105,419	57,261
Mid	120,330	61,865
Southern	144,232	75,772
Parl. bors.	53,616	351,136
Total	516,959[1]	687,218[1]

[1] The administrative county has an area of 516,966 ac., but its population is identical with that of the ancient county.

Surface mountainous in the N., level in the S., the 'Vale of Glamorgan' being unsurpassed for fertility in Wales. The chief rivers are the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Rhymney (Rumney), the last forming the boundary on the Monmouthshire border, and in the W. the Llwchwr, or Loughor, which forms part of the western boundary. The greater part of the county is occupied by the Coal Measures, the great coalfield of S. Wales [**Wales**] extending through the whole length of the county from E. to W., and through the whole breadth of the county N. of Swansea Bay. Older rocks (Old Red Sandstone and Lower Carboniferous Limestones) are met with in the parts that jut S. into the Bristol Channel—the Gower Penin., between Burry Inlet and Swansea Bay, and the dist. to the W. of Cardiff. The quality of the coal rendering it specially valuable for smelting purposes and for use in steam-ships, the coalfield has been developed with extraordinary rapidity since the great expansion of the iron industry and the rise of ocean-steaming, in consequence of which the population of the county has increased since the beginning of the present century at a more rapid rate per cent. than that of any other county in the British Isles. Coal is now mined almost all over the county, Aberdare, Pontypridd, and Rhondda valley, Merthyr-Tydfil, Port Talbot, and Briton Ferry (at all of which there are blast-furnaces) being among the principal seats of the industry. There are also blast-furnaces at Swansea, Cardiff, Dowlais, Bridgend, and Landore. Besides coal, iron ore abounds in the county; but the production is comparatively small, the ore being so refractory that the smelters find it more advantageous to depend on imported (principally Spanish) ore. It is mined at Llanharry (about the middle of the S. div.), where also ochre, umber, and limestone are obtained. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in mining industries, and industries connected with metals—iron, tin, and copper-smelting, and the manufacture of tin and zinc-plate, and nickel. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The chief railway systems are the L. & NW. R., the G. W. R., the Taff Vale Rly., following the course of the Taff R. from its mouth to Merthyr-Tydfil, and sending off short branch-lines in the SW. to Cadoxton, and in the W. (from Pontypridd) to Treherbert, where it is joined by the Rhondda and Swansea Bay line and the Rhymney line from Rhymney Bridge to Cardiff, descending the upper part of the Rhymney valley. Another important line is the Barry Rly., from Cardiff to Barry by Cadoxton, with a mineral line from Hafod to Barry. Merthyr-Tydfil is connected by canal with Cardiff, this canal being joined by another from Aberdare. In the W. of the county is the Neath and Swansea Canals, in the lower parts of the valleys of the Neath and Tawe respectively. The parl. bors. are Merthyr-Tydfil, Swansea (2 members each), and Cardiff with dist. (1 member). See **Wales,** table, and **Gower.**

Glan, riv., Ger., Palatinate of the Rhine, partly on its NW. frontier, flows NE. into the Nahe; not navigable.

Glan, harbour, Philippine Is., on the S. ct. of Mindanao I., E. side of Sarangani Bay, in 125° 15′ E.

Glan, lake, S. Sweden, a little to the W. of Norrköping, which stands on an isthmus traversed by the Motala, between this lake and the head of the inlet of Bräviken.

Glanaber, PT.O., Wales, near Carnarvon.

Glanadda with Penrhôsgarnedd, eccles. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Bangor par. P.<3000.

Glanamman, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the G. W. R., 13 m. NE. by E. Llanelly; has coal-mines. PM.O.

Glanarought, bar., Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Kerry.

Glanbehy, par., Ire., W. co Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 17 m. SW. by S. Tralee, with stn. (**Glenbeigh**) on G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. (**Glenbeigh**); 30,259 ac. P.<3500.

Glan Conway, stn., Wales, Denbighshire. See **Llansaintffraid Glanconway,** PMT.O.

Gland, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 8 m. NNE. Coppet. P.<2000.

Glandford with Bayfield, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11½ m. W. Cromer, 3 m. NW. Holt stn. P.<250. See **Blakeney.**

Glandore, vil., Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, W. div., on G. Harbour, 6 m. E. by N. Skibbereen, PT.O.

Glandovey, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 12 m. NE. by N. Aberystwith, PMT.O.; has lead and zinc mines.

Glandovey Junction, stn., 1 m. NNE., in Montgomeryshire.

Glanford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., on a rly., 9½ m. S. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Glanford Brigg, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, contains Brigg town. P.<3500; eccles. par. (**G. Bridge**) P.<3500.

Glangoolin, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 6 m. from Dowra.

Glanlee, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Kilgarvan.

Glanlough, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Durrus and Kilcrohane.

Glanlough, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Kilgarvan.

Glanmire, vil., Ire., S. co., bar. and 3½ m. ENE. Cork, 1 m. from Dunkettle stn., PMT.O.

Glanmire, postal and mining tp., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 7 m. NE. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Glanmire, New, vil., Ire., 3½ m. to the E. Glanmire, in bar. Barrymore, with a stn. on the Cork and Youghal Rly.

Glanmore, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Tuosist.

Glanogwen, eccles. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Llanllechin par. P.<5000.

Glanrhyd, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 18 m. E. by N. Carmarthen, on the G. W. R.

Glanruddery Mountains, Ire., in the N. of co. Kerry.

Glantane, vil., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 5½ m. SW. by W. Mallow, 2 m. from Lombardstown stn., PM.O.

Glantlees, Eng. See **Greens.**

Glanton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7½ m. W. by N. Alnwick, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Glanville Wootton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6½ m. SSE. Sherborne, P.O. (**Glanvilles Wootton**). P.<250.

Glanworth, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon and Fermoy, and 5 m. NW. Fermoy, with a stn. on the G. S. and W. R., PMT.O.; 9680 ac. P.<2000; tn. P.<750.

Glan-y-don, P.O., Wales, Flintshire, 2 m. from Mostyn stn.

Glapthorn, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., 10½ m. S. Stamford, 2 m. NW. Oundle. P.<500. See **Cotterstock.**

Glapton, part of par., Eng. See **Clifton with Glapton.**

Glapwell, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 5 m. NW. Mansfield, 4 m. W. by S. Shirebook stn., on the M. R. P.<250.

Glarentsá, Greece. See **Kyllēnē.**

Glärnisch, mt. mass, Switzd., cant. and to the SW. of the town of Glarus. Alt. Hinter-G., 9580 ft.

Glarus (probably named after *St. Hilarius*, the patron saint of the monastery of Säckingen, to which the valley belonged), tn., Switzd., cap. cant. G., on the Linth, 19 m. E. Schwytz. Alt. 1545 ft. Mean rfall. (12 yrs), 60 in. P. 5400.

Glarus, or **Glaris,** German-speaking cant., Switzd., enclosed by the cants. St. Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, and Uri.; cap. G. It is a *cul-de-sac*, consisting of the valley of the riv. Linth and its affluences, which pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstatt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain ranges, and the Tödi, at its S. extremity, 11,885 ft. in height, is the loftiest summit in E. Switzd. Orchards are numerous, but little corn is grown. Cattle rearing and manufactures of cotton goods form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The extensive water-power of the cant. is largely made use of in the factories. The Schabzieger cheese (a kind of cheese flavoured with blue melilot, then reduced to powder and pressed into moulds) is wholly made in this canton. Principal mineral product, slate. Area, 267 sq. m. P. (1888) 33,800 (three-fourths Protestants, the remainder mostly Roman Catholics). See **Switzerland,** table.

Glaryford, stn., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 17½ m. SE. Coleraine, with stn. (**Glarryford**) on the Ballymena and Portrush Rly., P.O. (**Glarryford**).

Glas, glashin, in place-names, 'a small stream.' See *Glaise*.

Glas, Celtic, 'gray-blue,' or 'green.'

Glas Bheinn. See **Glasven.**

Glasbury, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire, Aberlunvey and G. pars. P.<1000.

Glasbury, par., Wales, Radnor, on the Wye, 11 m. NE. by E. Brecknock, with stn. (**G.-on-Wye**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Glascarrig Point, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Wexford, in 52° 35′ N.

Glasco, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 21 m. N. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Glascoed ('green wood'), par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 3½ m. E. Pontypool. P. <250.

Glasconia, Eng. See **Glastonbury.**

Glascook, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., and between 82° and 83° W.

Glascote, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, a SE. suburb of Tamworth (*q.v.*); has fire-clay. PT.O. See **Bolehall.**

Glascwm ('green hollow'), par., Wales, Radnorshire, 6 m. SW. by S. New Radnor; 8793 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with Colva and Rhulen**) P. <750.

Glasdrumman, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Mourne, par. Kilkeel. P. <500.

Glaserberg, mt., Austria, on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia, 40 m. N. Olmütz.

Glasfryn, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 5½ m. SW. Brynkir stn., 4 m. N. Pwllheli.

Glasgow, vil., Brit. Guiana, on the l. bk. of the Demerara, 24 m. SSW. Georgetown.

Glasgow (glas'ko), co. of a city and parl. and royal burgh, Scot., Lanarkshire, extending into Renfrewshire, on the Clyde, 47½ m. by rail WSW. of Edinburgh, and 400 m. NNW. London. Lat. of observatory, 55° 52′ 42.6″ N.; long., 4° 17′ 38″ W. The city is divided by the Clyde, the larger portion being on the N. side. The most ancient part of the town is on elevated ground on the NE., where stands the cathedral of St. Mungo, a fine old Gothic structure, supposed to have been founded in 1197, though very little of the structure of that date survives. The present building, which bears marks in its architecture of various dates of erection, is supposed to have been commenced towards the middle of the 13th century. Length, 319 ft.; height of tower and spire, 225 ft. The crypt of the cathedral is remarkable both for its extent and beauty. The choir is now used as a parish church. Since 1859 nearly all the windows, both of the church and crypt, have been fitted with stained-glass windows. The High Street, the centre of the old city, leads southwards down a gentle slope to the Saltmarket and Gallowgate, once the abode of well-to-do inhabitants, but which afterwards sank to the condition of slums, but have since been improved by the operation of the City Improvement Trust, founded in 1866. SW. of the cathedral, in the High Street, stood the university, founded in 1450, but which has been cleared away to make room for a railway stn. In 1868 the foundation-stone of the new university, opened in 1870, was laid by the Prince of Wales. The building stands on a commanding site at the west end, and has cost upwards of £500,000. The university, well endowed, consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, professors, and students; and has a library with over 175,000 vols., and a museum founded by Dr. W. Hunter. Connected with the university are an astronomical observatory, and the Western Medical School, an extra-mural school in special connection with the Western Infirmary (general hospital). Among other educational institutions is the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, founded in 1886, with which are incorporated Anderson's College, founded in 1796, and the College of Science and Arts; there are also a Free Church Theological College, and a Veterinary College, to which an Agricultural College is affiliated. Of the public buildings, the most noteworthy, in addition to the cathedral and the new university buildings, are the municipal buildings, opened in 1889. G. is supplied with water from Loch Katrine by magnificent aqueducts opened by Queen Victoria in September 1859. Public parks include the Green (140 ac.), Botanic Gardens and Kelvingrove in the W., Queen's S., and Alexandra E. There are several cemeteries, chief of which is the picturesque Necropolis, E. of the cathedral and on the N. bank of the river, containing among many others the monument to John Knox. Numerous railways communicate with the surrounding districts, and the Clyde affords great facilities for steam-boat conveyance, and an underground railway facilitates communication between the E. and W. districts of the city. The prosperity of G. has resulted largely from the conversion of the Clyde from a fordable stream into a river navigable by the largest vessels. As early as 1566 an attempt was made to cut a channel through a sandbank at Dumbreck, above Dumbarton. In 1755, Smeaton enumerated twelve shoals between Glasgow and Dumbarton, of which that at Ponthouse Ford, now within G. harbour, had a depth at low water of only 1¼ ft. The first Act of Parliament authorising improvements in the river was obtained in 1759, and a second in 1760. In 1768, the construction of rubble jetties and the removal of shoals was begun. Under the powers conferred on the Clyde Trust by Acts of 1809 and 1825, improvements were continued till, in 1836, there was a depth at the Broomielaw at low water of 7 ft., while the tide, which in 1755 had scarcely been felt, gave a high water depth at neap and spring of 12 and 15 ft. respectively. Further powers were obtained by Acts of 1840, 1857, and 1873, and the channel has now a uniform depth of 24 ft. between G. and Port-Glasgow. The harbour extends W. from Victoria bridge on both sides of the river. The lower harbour has a depth of 24–28 ft. at ordinary spring tides. Besides basins in connection with private establishments, there are two tidal docks, Kingston and Queen's, the latter with a depth of 27–30 ft. at ordinary spring tides. Cessnock Dock, the largest of all, will, when completed, afford depths of 20–28 ft. at low water, 31–39 ft. at high water, average spring-tides, and will have 3760 yards of quayage, an area of 34⅝ ac. water-space, of which rather more than a third was already available in Feb. 1894. G. is celebrated as the Scottish emporium of trade and manufactures. The commercial history of G. begins in the 15th century, when fish-curing, which continued to be a leading industry till the middle of the 18th century, was established. In the 17th century there was a fair inland and a limited foreign trade. The colonial trade of G. developed rapidly after the Union, and at one period (1771) more than half the tobacco imported was brought here. The American War ruined this trade, but a fresh field for commerce was found in the W. Indies. In 1816 trade with India began, and this has since been vastly developed and extended to all quarters of the globe. As a port of commerce with the U.S., G. is surpassed only by London and Liverpool. For statistics of the port, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Exports of British produce, principally manufactured iron and steel, machinery, pig iron, cotton, linen and jute, yarn and thread, spirits and ale, and coal; imports, flour, wheat, maize, tobacco, sugar, brandy, saltpetre, petroleum, leather, and woollen yarn. Almost every manufacture is represented in G.; its leading industries comprise shipbuilding, cotton-spinning and weaving, printed calicoes, linen, carpets, iron and engineering works (including locomotive building and the construction of marine engines), pottery and glass, with all the manufactures depending on these, distilleries, breweries, dye-works, bleach-fields, &c. Textiles were little developed till after the Union, though the manufacture of cloth had been early introduced. The importance of the linen manufacture dates from 1720. Between 1730 and 1745 many new industries were introduced. The use of the steam-engine for cotton-spinning dates from 1792, and the introduction of power-looms from about the same period; thenceforward the growth of the cotton industry was marvellously rapid. The chemical works at St. Rollox, established in 1800, cover 13 ac. The first pottery was commenced in 1728; there are now about twenty potteries. G. has numerous foundries where the heaviest work for ships, marine and other engines, boilers, and all kinds of forgings and steel castings are manufactured. More iron and steel ships are built at G. and on the banks of the Clyde below G. than at any other port in the kingdom. Fuel is supplied in abundance from the surrounding collieries. Coal is first mentioned in 1578, when coal-pits were opened, probably in the Gorbals. G. was early distinguished for superior letterpress printing, its Foulis' edition of the classics and other books. The Romans had a station on the R. Clyde, in the locality of G., which they retained till the year 426. Antoninus' Wall commenced a few miles W. of the city. In 560 the see of G. is said to have been founded by Kentigern or St. Mungo; about the year 1115 the see was refounded by David, Prince of Cumberland. It was erected into a burgh of barony by William the Lion in 1180, and by James II., 1454, made a burgh of regality. Towards the end of the 15th century it was converted into an archbishopric, and in 1636 into a royal burgh. The name 'G.' does not appear till the 12th century, but there were two villages on the site, Deschu and Cathures; the former name is supposed to be a corruption of 'Cleschu,' whence 'Gleschu,' 'Glasgu,' 'Glasgow;' 'Glas'=green, 'ghu'=beloved, 'the beloved green place.' Birthplace of General Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, Sir Thomas Munro, and Thomas Campbell the poet. The burgh sends seven members to House of Commons. Alt. 66 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 37.5° F., July 57.2°; annual rfall. 45.4 in. P. (1801) 77,385; (1821) 147,043; (1851) 329,097; (1871) 491,846; (1891) parl. and mun. burgh, P. 565,000; mun. burgh at same date, including extensions under Act of 1891 subsequent to the census, 656,000; royal burgh (equivalent to city par.), P. 176,800.

Glasgow, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Barren co., 75 m. NE. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <3000.

Glasgow, city, U.S., Missouri, Howard co., 55 m. NW. by N. Jefferson City. P. <2000.

Glasgow, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Beaver co., 15 m. W. Rochester. P. <1500.

Glasgow & SW. Rly., a railway system in the SW. of Scotland, main line Glasgow by Kilmarnock and Dumfries to Longtown (Cumberland); branches to Greenock, Ardrossan and Largs, Irvine, Troon, Ayr, and Stranraer; has joint running-powers with the C. R. from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, and over the Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Joint Rly. (Dumfries to Portpatrick).

Glashare, par., Ire., cos. Kilkenny and Queen's, bars. Galmoy and Clarmallagh, 3 m. NE. Johnstown. P. <250.

Glashedy, isl., Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Donegal, in the N. of Pollan Bay, in 7° 24′ W.

Glashütte, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on R. Müglitz, 15 m. S. Dresden; straw-plaiting, watch-making, &c. P. <2000.

Glasinfryn, Wales. See **Pentir.**

Glaskermore, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half, Aghaderg par. P. <250.

Glaslough ('green lake'), tn., Ire., NE. co. Monaghan, bar. Trough, 5¾ m. NE. by N. Monaghan, with a stn. (**Glasslough**) on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PMT.O. (**Glasslough**). P. <500.

Glasnevin (glas-nĕv'in), par. Ire., E. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 2 m. N. Dublin. Has a large botanic garden, under the management of the Science and Art Department; cemetery, containing the remains of J. P. Curran, Daniel O'Connell, and C. S. Parnell; an agricultural school; and a deaf-mutes institution. P. <2000.

Glass, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, on the Deveron, 6 m. W. Huntly, 4½ m. SE. by E. Drummuir stn., PT.O.; 12,594 ac. P. <1000.

Glassan, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Kilkenny W., 4½ m. NE. Athlone.

Glassary, or **Kilmichael Glassary,** par., Scot., Argyllshire, on R. Add, 4 m. N. Lochgilphead, P.O.; 60,229 ac. P. <4000.

Glassaugh, rly. stn., Scot., Banffshire, 2 m. WSW. Portsoy, on the G. N. of S. R.

Glassborough, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Gloucester co., 18 m. S. Philadelphia; has several manufactures of glass. P. <2500.

Glassdrummond, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 6 m. S. Newcastle.

Glassel, stn., Scot., on the S. border of W. Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside Rly., 17½ m. E. Ballater.

Glassen Point, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., in about 25½° E.

Glasserton, ct. par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 2 m. SW. Whithorn, P.O.; 13,284 ac. P. <1500.

Glassford, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, with a stn. on the C. R., 2 m. N. by E. Strathaven, 4½ m. S. by W. Hamilton; 6442 ac. P. <1500.

Glass Houghton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NE. Pontefract, P.O. P. <1500.

Glasshouse Mountains, group of mts., Queensland, lying a little inland from the mouth of Moreton Bay, in 27° S.; so named by Captain Cook from the fact that when seen from the sea they present a resemblance to three glass-kilns.

Glass Island, Scot. See **Island Glass.**

Glassleck, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Bailieborough.

Glasslough, Ire. See **Glaslough.**

Glasson, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Solway Firth and N. B. R., 9½ m. WNW. Carlisle, 1½ m. W. by N. Drumburgh stn.

Glasson, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4½ m. SSW. Lancaster, 1 m. S. Glasson Dock stn., on the L. & NW. R. **G. Dock** belongs to the port of Lancaster, with which it is connected by canal, and is 13 ft. 9 in. deep over sill at ordinary neap, 21 feet deep at spring tides; area, 2½ ac.; area of canal-basin in shore of dock, 13 ac.; depth on sill, 14 ft. Trade principally coasting, but partly in the American and Baltic ports. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Glasson, P.O., Ire., co. Westmeath, 5 m. NE. Athlone.

Glassonby, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 6½ m. NE. by N. Penrith, 2 m. ESE. Lazonby stn. P. <250.

Glass Point, cape, Wales, on the SW. of Carnarvonshire, in 52° 51′ N.

Glastenbury, tn., U.S., Vermont, Bennington co., 45 m. S. by W. Rutland. P. <1500.

Glasterlaw, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, 3 m. NE. Friockheim, on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint Rly.

Glaston, par., Eng., Rutland, 5½ m. SSE. Oakham, 2 m. NNW. Seaton and Uppingham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Glastonbury, Brit. name *Yniswitryn* ('isle of the glassy water'), the Roman *Glasconia,* mun. bor. since the time of Queen Anne, Eng., Somerset co., E. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Wells, 25 m. SW. Bath, with a stn. on Somerset and Dorset Rly. It is situated in a penin. formed by the riv. Brue, between the Polden and Mendip hills, and anciently known as the I. of Avalon or Apples. Many of the houses have been built out of the materials of its superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which, the ruins of the church, with St. Joseph's chapel and the abbot's kitchen, now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are a market cross, St. George's inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the tribunal, the abbey house, the great gatehouse, now also an inn, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, founded in 1246. Manufactures: sheepskin, mats, rugs, gloves, and pottery. Peat is dug between G. and Highbridge. Chalybeate springs led from the hill called **G. Tor** at one time enjoyed a high reputation. About a mile N. of the town remains of a village of marsh dwellings have been discovered. Mun. bor., 5000 ac., P. 4100; par., 7166 ac., P. 4200.

Glastonbury, tn., U.S., state and on R. Connecticut, co. and 6 m. below Hartford. P. <4000.

Glasven, or **Glas Bheinn,** mt., Scot., Sutherland, 8 m. W. by N. of the head of Loch Shin. Alt. 2541 ft.

Glasynfryn, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire. See **Pentir.**

Glatton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8½ m. S. by W. Peterborough, 3 m. W. by S. Holme stn., P.O. P. <250.

Glatz, Slavonic **Kladsko,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. and 5 m. SSW. Breslau, cap. circle G., on the Neisse, near the frontiers of Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, with manufactures of damasks, woollen cloth, plush, ribbons, muslins, hosiery, machinery, &c. Till 1891 it was strongly fortified, but the fortifications have since been razed. It was taken by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1742, by the Austrians in 1759, and by the Würtemberg and Bavarian troops in 1807. The former co. of Glatz belonged mostly to Bohemia, but passed with Silesia into the hands of Prussia in 1742. P. (1816) 7600; (1890) 11,600; comm. P. 13,500.

Glauchau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle G., on the Zwickauer Mulde, 6 m. NNE. Zwickau; has manufactures of cloth, paper, iron goods, &c. P. (1834) 6300; (1890) 23,400.

Glaun-na-coppul, glen, Ire. See **Glenacappul.**

Glazebrook, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. NE. Warrington, on the L. & NW. R. See **Rixton.**

Glazebury, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 10 m. W. Manchester, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <1500.

Glazeley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Borle, 11½ m. NW. Kidderminster, 3½ m. S. by W. Bridgnorth. P. <250. See **Chetton.**

Glazov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 140 m. SE. Vyatka, on navigable Cheptsa R. Trade in corn, hemp, and flax with Archangel. P. 2000.

Gleadless, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 2½ m. SE. by E. Sheffield, 2 m. ESE. Heeley stn., P.O. P. <3000.

Gleann Domhain. See **Glen Doin.**

Gleann Fhiodhaig. See **Glen Evaig.**

Gleaston, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 4 m. E. by N. Barrow.

Glebe, SW. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales.

Glebe Town, suburb of Hobart, Tasmania. P. <1500.

Gle-Chue, W. Africa. See **Whydah.**

Gleenly, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Culdaff, near Londonderry.

Glehn, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Neuss, 10 m. WSW. Düsseldorf. P. <3000.

Gleichen, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 785 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Gleichen, former co. (*Grafschaft*), Ger., Thuringia, now included in Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Koburg, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and the Prussian govt. of Erfurt.

Gleichenberg, watering-place, Austria, Styria, 26 m. ESE. Graz; much resorted to. P. <2000.

Gleisdorf, tn., Austria, Styria, 14 m. E. Graz. P. <3000.

Gleisingerfels, iron-mines, Ger., Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, near the Fichtelberg.

Gleiwitz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Tost-G., 24 m. NE. by E. Ratibor; has a royal iron-foundry, glass-works, woollen manufactures, &c. P. 19,500; including Trynek, 23,600.

Glemham, Great, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 15 m. NE. Ipswich, 2 m. E. Parham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Glemham, Little, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. S. Great G., 1½ m. E. Marlesford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Glemsford, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Sudbury, 10 m. SSW. Bury St. Edmunds, 1½ m. N. Glemsford stn., on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Glen. For other names beginning with this prefix, see under the name of the river that gives name to the glen.

Glen, stn., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Glen Magna.**

Glen, riv., Eng., Lincolnshire, rises near Grantham, and joins the Welland 3 m. from Fosdyke Wash.

Glen, riv., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., flowing into the Till on its l. bk., about 3 m. NNW. Wooler.

Glen, Ire., SW. co. and 10½ m. S. by W. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, on the Cavan Junc. Rly., P.O.

Glen, small riv., Ire., co. Cork, flows N. to the Blackwater, which it joins 11 m. W. Mallow.

Glen, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on **Lough Glen,** 21 m. NW. by W. Londonderry.

Glen, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Donaghmore.

Glen, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Rathgormuck.

Glen, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, Barra par. P. <500.

Glen, Lough, small lake, Ire., cos. Longford and Westmeath, 10 m. ESE. Longford, 212 ft. above sea-level.

Glenacappul, or **Glaun-na-coppul** ('glen of the horse'), glen, Ire., SE. co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 8½ m. NW. Kenmare, on the E. side of Mount Mangerton, enclosed on every side by rugged and precipitous rocks.

Glen Achallt, narrow valley, Scot., in one of the W. parts of Cromarty, stretching about 45 m. E. from the head of Loch Achallt.

Glenade, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, on G. Lough, 6 m. NW. Manor Hamilton, P.O.

Glen Adelaide, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on S. Antler R., 125 m. ESE. Regina.

Glenade Lough, small lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Leitrim, 10 m. NE. Sligo.

Glenageary, stn., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 1 m. S. Kingstown, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Glenagower, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Ardagh.

Glenahiry, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Waterford.

Glenaladale, or **Bedford Bay,** post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., co. Queens, 14 m. from Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Glen Aladale, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SW., in the SE. of Moidart Penin., stretching N. from the N. shore of Loch Shiel.

Glenalla, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, Aughinish par. P. <250.

Glenalmond, PT.O., Scot., Perthshire, 4 m. NW. Methven stn. Near is the G. Trinity College (Scottish Episcopal), opened 1847.

Glenamaddy, PM.O., Ire., NE., co. Galway, bar. Ballymoe, 15 m. W. Roscommon.

Glenamoy, small riv., Ire., in the NW. of Mayo, flows W. into Broad Haven.

Glenanliff, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Lurganboy.

Glenannan, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 64 m. SW. by W. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Glenanne, PMT.O., Ire., co. Armagh, 3 m. S. Markethill.

Glénans, group of small rocky islets, France, off S. ct. Finistère (Brittany), crossed by 4° W. Lighthouse on Penfret, the largest, visible 12 m.

Glenans, Iles de, group of isls., France, dep. Finistère, in the Atlantic Ocean, in 47° 43′ N., 4° W.

Glen App, narrow valley, Scot., Ayrshire, in the SW., stretching NE. from Loch Ryan. See **Butters Church.**

Glen Aray, narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, stretching about 6 m. N. Inveraray (*q.v.*). P. <750.

Glenariffe, P.O., Ire., NE. co Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 17 m. NNW. Larne, on Red Bay, 5 m. from Parkmore stn.

Glenarm, seapt. tn. and summer resort, Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower G., 9 m. NNW. Larne, on **G. River** and **G. Bay**: has mines of alum, clay, and iron ore (aluminous hematite). The harbour, belonging to the Eglinton Chemical Co., is 16 ft. deep at high water ordinary springs. The small river on which the town stands has a depth on the bar of 8 ft. at high water springs. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Glenarm, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the E. of co. Antrim.

Glenartney, Forest of, upland tract, Scot., W. Perthshire, about 7 m. NNE. Callander, to the S. of the E. end of Loch Earn.

Glenaul, electoral div., Ire., Armagh, dist. Blackwatertown.

Glenavon, Forest of, highland dist., Scot., in the extreme S. of Banffshire.

Glenavy, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. and 8 m. S. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, on the Belfast and Antrim Junc. Rly., P.O. Par. 7753 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

Glenbane, par., Ire., SW. co. and 5½ m. W. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, P.O. P. <500.

Glenbarr, PMT.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 6½ m. S. Tayinloan.

Glenbarry, stn., Scot., Banffshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 7½ m. SSW. Portsoy.

Glen Bay, Ire., on the W. ct. of co. Donegal, lat. 54° 42′ N.

Glenbeg, riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W., flows into the Sound of Sleat, in 57° 12′ N.

Glenbeigh, PMT.O., Ire. See **Glanbehy.**

Glenbervie, par., Scot., Kincardineshire, 6½ m. NW. Bervie, 1½ m. W. Drumlithie stn.; 15,041 ac. P. <1000.

Glenboig, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 3 m. NW. Airdrie; has coal-mines. PMT.O. See **Garnqueen.**

Glenboro, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 120 m. WSW. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Glenboy, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, 14 m. E. Sligo.

Glenbrien, Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, 4½ m. SE. Enniscorthy, P.O. (**Glenbryan**).

Glen Brittle, Scot. See **Brittle, Loch.**

Glenbrohane, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, 5 m. from Knocklong, P.O.

Glenbrook, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan, 3 m. from Newbliss.

Glenbuck, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, Rasharkin par. P. <500.

Glenbuck, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 3½ m. NE. Muirkirk, with a stn. on the Caledonian and G. & SW. Rlys., PM.O. P. <1500.

Glenbucket, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on the W. border, 44½ m. NW. Aberdeen; 11,084 ac. P. <500.

Glenburnie, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Frontenac, on Collins Lake, 6 m. from Kingston. P. <1500.

Glenburnie, settlement, S. Australia, Grey co., 4 m. ESE. Mount Gambier.

Glenbush, P.O., Ire., 9 m. from Ballycastle (co. Antrim).

Glencairn, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 56 m. NW. by N. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Glencairn, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 8 m. SW. Thornhill stn.; 30,083 ac. P. <2000.

Glen Cannich. See **Cannich.**

Glen Caple, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 5 m. SSE. Dumfries (*q.v.*), 4 m. SSW. Racks stn., on the l. bk. of the Nith, P.O.

Glencar, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Leitrim, bar. Rosclogher, on E. shore of Lough Glencar, 6½ m. NE. Sligo, P.O. P. <250.

Glencar, electoral div., Ire., Sligo, dist. Carney.

Glencarron, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., in the valley of the same name (see **Carron**), 8½ m. SSE. of the head of Loch Maree.

Glencarse, stn., Scot., co. and 5 m. E. by S. Perth, on the C. R., PMT.O.

Glencastle, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, 29 m. W. by N. Ballina.

Glen Chalmadale, narrow valley, Scot., I. of Arran, in the N., opening WNW. into the head of Loch Ranza.

Glenchiel, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, Upper Bodoney par. P. <250.

Glencloy, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Glenarm.

Glencloy, small valley, Scot., I. of Arran, opening from the SW. into Brodick Bay.

Glenco, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Bangor.

Glencoe, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 28 m. SW. by W. London. P. <1500.

Glencoe, valley, Scot., co. Argyll, dist. Lorne, near the head of Loch Etive extending from Ballachulish in an E. direction for 10 m., within which distance there is but one solitary farmhouse. The vale is edged on both sides by almost perpendicular mountains of grotesque forms, 3000 feet high, in the cliffs of which snow lies all the year round. Its bed is swept by Ossian's 'dark torrent of Cona' (R. Coe), which enters the head of Loch Leven, and no other portion of the Highlands presents such a scene of gloomy sublimity. The massacre of the Macdonalds occurred here in February 1692.

Glencoe, cattle stn., S. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 3 m. SSE. Palmerston.

Glencoe, vil., U.S., Minnesota, McLeod co., 45 m. WSW. Minneapolis. P. <2000.

Glen Columbkille, par., Ire., SW. co. and 25 m. W. by N. Donegal, bar. Banagh, PM.O.; 32,246 ac. P. <4000.

Glencorse, par., Scot., Midlothian, 14½ m. S. Edinburgh, with a stn. on the N. B. R. G. Reservoir furnishes part of the water-supply of Edinburgh. 4257 ac. P. <1500.

Glencoul Loch, inlet, Scot., in the W. of Sutherland, communicating with Loch Cairnbawn, and having its mouth in 58° 15′ N.

Glencree River, Ire., in the NE. of co. Wicklow, flows E. into St. George's Channel at Bray.

Glen Croe, narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, in the E., stretching from NW. to SE., and opening on the upper end of Loch Long.

Glencross, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., 6 m. SW. by W. Dalkeith.

Glenculien, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 4½ m. W. by N. Bray. P. <250.

Glencullin Lough, Ire., extreme SW. co. Mayo, 13½ m. SW. Westport.

Glendale, settlement, Natal, on the Umvoti, 35 m. N. by E. Durban.

Glendale, PMT.O., Scot., Skye I., near Dunvegan.

Glendale, vil., U.S., Montana, Beaver Head co., 30 m. SW. by S. Butte City. P. <1500.

Glendale, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 12 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Glendale, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Spartanburg co., near the W. of N. frontier. P <1500.

Glendalough, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. and 10 m. WNW. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor N., 8 m. from Rathdrum stn. It takes its name from the **Vale of G.** ('glen of the two lakes'), a valley about 2 m. long and ⅔ m. wide, renowned for its picturesque and romantic scenery, and containing scattered ruins of an ancient city, which was the see of a bishop from the 6th century to 1214, when the bishopric was united to that of Dublin. The chief ruins are those of 'Seven Churches' (a name sometimes given to the valley), which are noted for their simple but beautiful architecture. One of them was the old cathedral. In the side of a precipice overhanging one of the two lakes of the valley is a small recess known as the bed of St. Kevin, the founder of the first Christian church in the valley (about the close of the 5th century). PT.O.

Glendarragh, electoral div., Ire., Sligo, dist. Tobercurry.

Glendaruel, narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, traversed by the R. Ruel, opening S. into the head of Loch Riddon, to the N. of the Kyles of Bute, 10 m. long, P.O.

Glendaruel, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., on Bell's Creek, 18 m. from Ballarat. P. <1500.

Glen Dessary, narrow valley, Scot., in the W. of Inverness-shire, stretching 4 m. WNW. from the head of Loch Arkaig.

Glendevon, par., Scot., Perthshire, on the Devon, 12½ m. SE. by S. Crieff, 5 m. SSE. Auchterarder, P.O.; 9133 ac. P. <250.

Glendhu, Loch, inlet, Scot., in the W. of Sutherland, communicating with Loch Cairnbawn; mouth in 58° 15½′ N.

Glendinning, settlement, Canada, near the SE. end of Pelican Lake, 113 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Glendive, vil., U.S., Montana, Dawson co., on the Yellowstone R., 135 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Glendoan, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 10 m. from Letterkenny.

Glen Docherty, short and narrow valley, Scot., Ross-shire, in the middle, stretching NW. to Kinlochewe and Loch Maree.

Glen Doe, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, ascending SSE. from the SE. of Loch Ness.

Glendoick, P.O., Scot., E. Perthshire, 6 m. E. Perth, 1 m. NE. Glencarse stn.

Glen Doin, narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W., stretching SW., 13 m. S. Oban.

Glendon, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 2½ m. NW. Kettering. P. <250.

Glendowan Mountains, Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal.

Glendree, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Tulla.

Glendue Fell, hill, Eng., Northumberland, 20 m. W. by S. Hexham. Height, 1711 ft.

Glendun, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Antrim, flows NE. then E. into the N. Channel at Cushendun.

Glenealy, par., Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bars. Arklow and Newcastle, 4½ m. W. by S. Wicklow, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., P.O.; 8098 ac. P. <750.

Glen Easan Biorach, narrow valley, Scot., I. of Arran, in the N., ascending 3 m. SSE. from Lochranza.

Gleneely, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 8½ m. SW. by W. Lifford.

Gleneely, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 7½ m. NW. Moville.

Glenelg, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 32 m. WSW. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Glenelg, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, on **G. Bay,** on the E. side of the Sound of Sleat, 19½ m. NE. Point of Sleat, PM.O.; 134,778 ac. P. <2000.

Glenelg, tn. and watering-place, S. Australia, on the W. ct., co. and 5 m. SW. Adelaide, in 34° 39′ S., on Holdfast Bay. Here in 1836 S. Australia was proclaimed a British colony. P. <4000.

Glenelg, riv., Victoria, Australia, receives all the rivs. SW. of the Grampian Mts., and enters the Southern Ocean at Nelson, on the dividing line between Victoria and S. Australia. It is sometimes dry in summer, but in the rainy season the floods rise in some parts to 49 ft. above low water level. Though of considerable size, it has but a shallow outlet. Length, 281 m.

Glenelg, co., W. Australia, between 116° and 118° E., and bounded on the S. by 31° S.

Glenelg, large dist. in the NW. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, crossed by 16° S. and 125° E.

Glenelg, East, vil., Canada. See **Markdale.**

Glenelly River, Ire., in the N. of co. Tyrone, flows W. then S. to the Owenkillew R.

Glen Evaig, or **Gleann Fhiodhaig,** short narrow valley, Scot., Ross-shire, stretching E., 12 m. SE. of the head of Loch Maree.

Glenfarg, stn., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. B. R., 5½ m. N. by E. Kinross, PMT.O.

Glenfarn, electoral div. and stn., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Manorhamilton, with stn. (**Glenfarne**) on the Sligo, Leitrim, and N. Counties Rly., P.O. (**Glenfarne**).

Glenfern, post-tn., Tasmania, 25 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Glenfield, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 3 m. W. by N. Leicester, on the M. R., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**G. with Braunstone and Kirby Muxloe**) P. <2000.

Glenfield Frith, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 4 m. NW. Leicester. P. <250.

Glen Finnan, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SW., stretching N. from the head of Loch Shiel, P.O.

Glenflesk, P.O., Ire., co. Kerry, upper part of the valley of the Flesk, 8 m. from Killarney stn.

Glengad Head, cape, Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Donegal, 11 m. NNW. Moville, with a coastguard station.

Glengairn, Scot. See **Glenmuick.**

Glengar, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Cappagh.

Glengarnock, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 14½ m. S. by E. Greenock, on the C. R.; has a wincey factory and large ironworks. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Glengarriff, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. Bantry, 6 m. NW. Bantry, on **G. Harbour,** at the head of a mountain vale, G., PMT.O.

Glengarry, co., Canada, the easternmost co. of Ontario, on the St. Lawrence.

Glengarry, eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire, Boleskine, Abertarff, Glenelg, and Kilmonivaig pars. P. <750.

Glengarry, narrow valley, Scot., in the W. of Inverness-shire, ascending 16 m. W. from Loch Oich, traversed by the R. Garry, which issues from Loch Quoich, and containing Loch Garry (4½ m. long; alt. 258 ft.). See also **Garry,** riv., Perthshire.

Glengarry, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 8 m. from Beaconsfield. P. <1500.

Glengarry Forest, upland tract, Scot., Inverness-shire, to the N. of the N. half of Loch Lochy.

Glengesh, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Ardara.

Glengirnaig, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 4 m. from Ballater.

Glen Gloy, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, parallel to and about 1½ m. distant from the E. side of Loch Lochy, with terraces (one on each side, alt. 1156–1173 ft.), similar to the 'parallel roads of Glen Roy.'

Glengort, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Abbeyfeale.

Glengowan, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 5 m. from Airdrie. P. <750.

Glengower, or **Campbelltown,** post-vil., Victoria, Talbot co., 9 m. NNE. Clunes. P. <1500.

Glengyle, narrow valley, Scot., Perthshire, at the head of Loch Katrine.

Glenham, vil., Scot., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 13 m. S. by E. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Glenhapple Moor, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, in the NE., 3½ m. NW. by N. Newton Stewart.

Glen Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. Donegal, 54° 44′ N.

Glenhest, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Newport.

Glenholm, par., Scot. See **Broughton.**

Glenhull, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 16 m. E. Newton Stewart.

Glen Hurich, narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW., parallel to and about 2½ m. from Loch Shiel, traversed by the R. Hurich.

Gleniffer Wood, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 2½ m. SW. by S. Paisley.

Glenila, vil., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 87 m. N. by E. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Gleninagh, par., Ire., NW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Burren, 11 m. SW. by S. Galway, on Blackhead Bay; 4292 ac. P. <500.

Glen Innes, tn., New South Wales, Gough co., 70 m. W. Grafton; has gold and tin mines. P. <3000.

Glen Iorsa, narrow valley, Scot., in the W. of the isl. of Arran, stretching from NNE. to SSW.

Gleniron Fell, hill, Scot., Wigtownshire, 8½ m. E. by N. Stranraer. Alt. 631 ft.

Glenisla, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on riv. Isla, 9 m. NW. Alyth, P.O; 41,242 ac. P. <750.

Glen Island, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 6½ m. NW. Castlebar.

Glenkeel, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Ely.

Glenkeen, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Garvagh.

Glenkeen, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilmanagh, 5 m. SW. Templemore; 14,496 ac. P. <3000.

Glen Kingie, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W., ascending 10 m. WSW. from the head of Glengarry.

Glenlara, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Newmarket.

Glenlark, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Gortin.

Glenleheen, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Doocharry.

Glenlivet, or **Glenlivat,** eccles. par., Scot., Banffshire (*q.v.*), Inveravon par.; scene of a battle, in which a body of Roman Catholic insurgents under the Earl of Huntly defeated the Protestants under the Earl of Argyll (1594). PMT.O. P. <1500.

Glenlochar, P.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 m. NW. Castle Douglas.

Glenlough, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Ballynacarrigy.

Glen Loy, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire and Argyllshire, ascending 6 m. W. from the R. Lochy.

Glenluce, vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, 9 m. ESE. Stranraer, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Glenluce, postal centre, Victoria, Talbot co., on the Loddon, 84 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Glenlusk, post-tn., Tasmania, 10 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Glenlyon, Scot. See **Innerwick** (Perth) and **Lyon,** riv.

Glenlyon, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co. P. <3000.

Glenlyon, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 12 m. E. Clunes. P. <1500.

Glenmaggie, post-tn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 128 m. by rail and road E. Melbourne, 20 m. NW. Sale, direct. P. <1500.

Glen Magna, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6 m. SE. Leicester, 1 m. N. **Glen** stn., on the M. R. P. 750; eccles. par. (**G. M. with Stretton Magna**) P. <750.

Glenmakeeran, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Ballycastle.

Glen Mallie, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, ascending 9 m. WSW. from the lower end of Loch Arkaig.

Glenmalure, small valley, Ire., in the middle of co. Wicklow, 16 m. W. by N. Wicklow.

Glenmavis, vil., Scot. See **Monkland New, and G.**

Glen Mazeran, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the NE., stretching W. from the end of Strath Dearn, about 57° 15′ N.

Glenmore, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Kilmihil.

Glenmore, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 4 m. SW. by W. New Ross.

Glenmore, riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W. It rises

near the head of Loch Hourn, and flows NNW. and W. into Glenelg Bay, Sound of Sleat.

Glenmore Forest, upland dist., Scot., on the E. border of Inverness-shire, where it adjoins the cos. of Banff and Aberdeen.

Glenmoriston, PMT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 9 m. SW. Torgoyle Bridge. See **Urquhart and Glenmoriston.**

Glenmornan, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, Dunnamanagh dist.

Glenmoy, P.O., Eng., Isle of Man, 3 m. SW. Peel.

Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, united par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on the Dee, 2 m. SW. Ballater; 87,341 ac. P. <2500.

Glennagalhagh, mt., Ire., in the NE. of co. Clare, 4 m. WNW. Killaloe. Height, 1746 ft.

Glennagannon, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Carndonagh.

Glennamaddy, Ire., Galway. See **Glenamaddy.**

Glen Nevis, narrow valley, Scot., in the SW. of Inverness-shire, 9 m. long, on the S. and W. of Ben Nevis, opening into the head of Loch Linnhe.

Glennie's Islands, group of small isls., Victoria, Bass Strait, to the W. of Wilson's Promontory.

Glenn Magna and **Parva.** See **Glen Magna** and **Parva.**

Glenn's Ferry, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Alturas co., on the r. bk. of the Shake R., 62 m. SE. Boise.

Glenn Springs, tp. and vil., U.S., S. Carolina, co. and 10 m. SE. Spartanburg; is a health resort, with a mineral spring. P. <3000.

Glenochil, stn., Scot., Clackmannanshire. See **Menstrie.**

Glenogilvy, P.O., Scot., Forfarshire, 2 m. from Forfar-Glamis.

Glenogra, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, on riv. Commogue, 3 m. NW. Bruff; 4253 ac. P. <500.

Glenone, P.O., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 3½ m. S. by W. Larne.

Glen Onoko, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on Lehigh R., 35 m. S. by W. Scranton.

Glenora, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 25 m. NW. by W. Hobart; the Russell Falls are near. P. <1500.

Glenorchy, tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 7 m. NW. Hobart. P. <2000; P. of dist. 5000.

Glenorchy, tp., Victoria, Borung co., 30 m. NNW. Ararat. P. <1500.

Glenorchy and Inishail, par., Scot., Argyllshire, 12 m. NNE. Inverary. The church is close to Dalmally stn.; 146,588 ac. P. <2000. See **Orchy,** riv.

Glenore, post-tn., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 13 m. SW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Glen Osmond, suburban vil., S. Australia, 4 m. SE. Adelaide; has a silver-mine, and stone quarries, from which a large part of Adelaide was built. P. <1500.

Glenpark, postal-tp., Victoria, Grenville co., 70 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Glen Parva, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. S. Leicester. P. <500.

Glenpatrick, ravine, Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, 5 m. ESE. Clonmel.

Glen Pean, narrow valley, Scot., in the W. of Inverness-shire, stretching 5 m. W. by S. from the head of Loch Arkaig.

Glenprosen, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, containing part of the par., and 12 m. NW. Kirriemuir. P. <250.

Glenquin, bar., Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Limerick.

Glenravill, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Broughshane; has iron ore. P.O. (**Glenravel**).

Glen Reservoir, Scot., Renfrewshire, 4½ m. SE. by S. Paisley.

Glenridding, mt. vale, Eng., Westmorland, in the NW. of the Appleby div., at the head of Ullswater, 12 m. SW. Penrith, 6¼ m. S. by W. Troutbeck stn., PMT.O.

Glenrinnes, eccles. par., Scot., Banffshire, Aberlour and Mortlach pars. P. <500.

Glen River, Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Donegal, flows S. into Teelin Bay.

Glenroan, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, on R. Glenelly, 13½ m. NNE. Omagh. P. <250.

Glenroe, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 18 m. S. Galway.

Glen Rosa, narrow valley, Scot., in the E. of the I. of Arran, stretching first S. then E., and opening into Brodick Bay.

Glenrowan, postal-tp., Victoria, Delatite co., 30 m. W. by S. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Glen Roy, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, opening from the N. into Glen Spean, mainly parallel to and 3½–5 m. distant from the E. side of Loch Lochy; celebrated for the terraces in its middle portion known as the 'parallel roads of G. R.'

Glen Sannox, narrow valley, Scot., in the E. of the I. of Arran, stretching first N. then E., its mouth 5 m. N. Brodick.

Glen Scaddle, narrow valley, Scot., in the NE. of Argyllshire, stretching 8 m. W. from Inverscaddle Bay, Loch Linnhe, about 56° 45′ N.

Glen Scorrodale, narrow valley, Scot., in the S. of the isl. of Arran, stretching S., traversed by the Sliddery Water.

Glen's Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Warren co., on the l. bk. of the Hudson R., where it is connected by a feeder with Champlain Canal, 40 m. N. Troy. It descends 50 ft. between black marble cliffs. G. Falls has manufs. of lime, collars and cuffs, and paper, and a lumber trade. P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 9500.

Glen's Falls, South, vil., on the opposite bank of the river, in Saratoga co. P. <2000.

Glenshane Pass, Ire., co. Londonderry, 16 m. N. by W. Cookstown.

Glensharrold, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Ardagh.

Glenshee, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, on Shee Water, 20 m. NW. Blairgowrie, P.O. P. <250. See **Blackwater.**

Glenshesk, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Antrim, flows N. into Ballycastle Bay.

Glenshiel, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the S. shore of Loch Duich, 25 m. NE. Point of Sleat, P.O.; 573,320 ac. P. <500.

Glen Shieldaig, narrow valley, Scot., Ross-shire, in the W., stretching NW., and opening into Loch Shieldaig between Loch Torridon and Upper Loch Torridon.

Glen Spean, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, 17 m. long, traversed by the R. Spean, which issues from Loch Laggan and flows W. into the R. Lochy, at the foot of Loch Lochy.

Glenstal, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Moroe.

Glen Stockdale, short and narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW., stretching SW. to Loch Laich.

Glen Strath Farrar, Inverness-shire. See **Farrar,** riv.

Glen Sulleag, narrow valley, Scot., in the NE. of Argyllshire, ascending 3 m. N. from the middle of Loch Eil.

Glentane, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 2 m. W. Castleblakeney.

Glentanner, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Dee, 7 m. E. by N. Ballater, 1 m. E. by S. Dinnet stn. See **Aboyne and Glentanner.**

Glen Tarbert, narrow valley, Scot., in the N. of Argyllshire, stretching 4 m. W. from Loch Linnhe, about 56° 41′ N.

Glen Tarff, narrow valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, ascending SSE. from the head of Loch Ness.

Glen Tarsan, narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE., stretching NNE. from the head of Loch Striven.

Glentham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 12 m. E. Gainsborough, 6½ m. W. by S. Usselby stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Glenthompson, postal-tp., Victoria, Villiers co., 52 m. N. Warrnambool. P. <1500.

Glenties, tn., Ire., W. co. Donegal (*q.v.*), bar. Boylagh, 12 m. NW. Donegal, PMT.O. P. <500.

Glentogher, electoral div., Ire., in the NE. of co. Donegal, dist. Carndonagh, P.O.

Glentress Forest, forest, Scot., Peeblesshire, about 1½ m. ENE. Peebles.

Glentworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 8 m. E. by S. Gainsborough, 6½ m. E. by N. Lea stn., P.O. P. <500.

Glen Udale, short and narrow valley, Scot., in the W. of Ross-shire, stretching WSW., and opening into the lower end of Glen Carron.

Glen Uig, valley, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the extreme SW., stretching S. from G. Bay to the N. shore of Loch Moidart.

Glen Urquhart, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 7 m. from Drumnadrochit (near Urquhart Bay, Loch Ness).

Glenvale, tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 28 m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Glenvannan, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 14½ m. ESE. Donegal.

Glenvar, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 6 m. from Rathmullen, 9 m. from Fahan stn.

Glenville, tn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 10½ m. N. by E. Cork, P.O. P. <250.

Glenville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., on the coast, 4 m. ENE. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Glenville, tp. and vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Gilmer co., on the Little Kanawha R., 58 m. NE. Charleston. P. (vil.) <1500.

Glenwhan Moor, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, about 3 m. N. by W. of the head of Luce Bay.

Glenwhilly, stn., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the G. & SW. R., 9½ m. NE. Stranraer, P.O.

Glenwhirry, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, in G. Vale, 6 m. E. Ballymena, 3 m. from Moorfields stn., P.O. (**Glenwherry**); 11,365 ac. P. <1500.

Glenwilliam, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Ardmore.

Glenwood, city, U.S., Iowa, Mills co., 17 m. SE. by S. Omaha (Neb.), and 20 m. by rail S. Council Bluffs. P. <2000.

Glenwood Springs, tn., U.S., Colorado, Garfield co., 123 m. W. Denver, on the Grand R., with coal (anthracite) and iron mines. P. <1500.

Gleowceaster and *Glevum,* city, Eng. See **Gloucester.**

Glewstone, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 3 m. WSW. Ross, on the r. bk. of the Wye.

Glidden, tp. and vil., U.S., Iowa, Carroll co., 85 m. NE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Glin, tn., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, on the Shannon, 12 m. NE. Listowel, 9 m. from Foynes stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Glina, Slavonic, 'clay.'

Glina, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 32 m. S. by E. Agram. P. <2000.

Glindow, comm., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Zauch-Belzig. P. <3000.

Glinlany, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 22 m. E. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Glinsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. NW. of Poltava. P. 5000.

Glinton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. NNW. Peterborough, 1 m. W. Peakirk stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Glion, tn., Switzd. See **Ilanz.**

Glion, Switzd. See **Montreux.**

Glis, comm., Switzd., cant. Valais, 1 m. WSW. Brieg. P. <2000.

Globe, vil., U.S., Arizona, Gila co., 170 m. NW. from the SE. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Globe Road and Devonshire Street, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R., 2½ m. ENE. St. Paul's.

Glocester, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co. P. <3000.

Glockner, Gross, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 1.**

Glodwick, Christchurch, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwick par. P. 5800.

Glodwick St. Mark, eccles. par. adjoining. P. 9700.

Glodwick Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Oldham.**

Glog, Slavonic, 'the white thorn.'

Glogau, tn. and important fortress, Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle G., on R. Oder, 32 m. N. Liegnitz, with cathedral on island in the Oder; has manufactures of agricultural machinery, tower-clocks, tobacco, &c. G. was fortified about 1000, and was long cap. of a principality. P. (1816) 10,100; (1871) 18,300; (1890) 20,500.

Gloggnitz, vil., Lower Austria, 17 m. SW. by W. Wiener Neustad; manufactures of fezes, lignite mines. P. <3000.

Glogovacz, comm., Hungary, co. and 4½ m. Arad, on the Maros; ruins of the old fortress of Orod destroyed by the Turks. P. <5000.

Glogue, stn., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the G. W. R., 9 m. SSE. Cardigan.

Glommen, the chief riv. of Norway, rises on the Dovrefjeld tableland, 2400 ft. above sea-level, issuing from Lake Oeresund, near Röros, 70 m. SE. Trondhjem, flows generally S. through dists. Hedemarken and Akershus, traverses the Oieren Lake, and enters the Skager-rak by two arms, the principal passing Frederikstad, 50 m. SE. Christiania, after a course estimated at 350 m. Its navigation is impeded by numerous falls, the lowest of which, the Sarpsfos (70 ft.), occurs only a few miles above its mouth, where the discharge is about 280,000 cubic ft. per second.

Glooston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10½ m. SW. Oakham, 3 m. W. Hallaton stn. P. <250.

Gloppen, comm., Norway, diocese and 100 m. NNE. Bergen, on G. Fjord. P. <5000.

Glore, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Coole.

Glorieta, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Santa Fé co., 15 m. SE. by E. Santa Fé.

Gloriosa Islands, small group in the Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 100 m. from the N. extremity of Madagascar; taken possession of by the French in 1892.

Glororum, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. E. Belford. P. <250.

Glossa, or **Linguetta,** cape, Turkey in Europe, in the W., in 40° 26′ N., at the end of a penin. on the W. side of the Bay of Valona.

Glossop, mun. bor. (since 1866) and par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 10 m. E. by N. Stockport, on a branch of the M. S. & L. R.; coal-mines near; chief seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manufactures, and has woollen mills, dyeing, bleaching, print, paper-works, and iron-foundries. PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 18,432 ac., P. 24,600; mun. bor. P. (1871) 17,000; (1891) 22,400; eccles. par. (**G. with Bugsworth**) P. <4500.

Gloster, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Amite co. P. <1500.

Gloster Hill, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Coquet, 7½ m. SE. Alnwick. P. <250.

Gloucester, co., Canada, in the NE. of New Brunswick, on Chaleur Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Gloucester, vil., on the ct. of Dutch Guiana, in 56° 42′ W.

Gloucester (glŏs'ter), the ancient *Glevum*, or *Claudia* (Anglo-Saxon, *Gleowceaster*), city, co. in itself, parl. bor. (1 member) and mun. bor. (since time of Henry III.), and port, England, cap. co. G., Tewkesbury div., on l. bk. of the Severn, and on the G. W. & M. Rlys., 7½ m. W. by S. Cheltenham, 33 m. NE. Bristol. It occupies a slight eminence on the E. bank of the Severn, where it divides to enclose the island Alney, each of the two channels being here crossed by a bridge. The cathedral, formerly the church of a rich Benedictine abbey, but converted into a cathedral at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. in 1541, is one of the finest in England. Its architecture is mainly Norman, but replaced and partly overlaid in the choir and transepts by Early English. It is the place of a triennial musical festival, alternately with Worcester and Hereford. A statue of Bishop Hooper is erected near the spot of his martyrdom. G. has manufactures of cutlery and shipbuilding, extensive wharves, railway waggon works, steam flour and saw mills, chemical works, manufactories for agricultural implements, &c., and a considerable trade with the Baltic and other foreign ports. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. The Berkeley Canal, 16 m. in length, from G. to Sharpness Docks, enables vessels drawing 13–15 ft. to reach the city. The College School, near the cathedral, is a foundation school; the Crypt Grammar School has an exhibition to Pembroke College, Oxford; and the Blue Coat Hospital was founded in 1666 by Sir Thomas Rich. Adjoining the public park and pleasure grounds, SE. of the city, is a saline chalybeate spa, discovered in 1814. Parliaments have been held in G., by Richard II. in 1378, and Henry IV. in 1407. *Glevum*, said to be derived from the British *Caer-Glow*, 'the fair city,' was a place of importance when made a Roman station under Claudius in 44; and throughout the Saxon and Norman periods it retained a large share of importance. Its bishopric, founded by Henry VIII., was united with that of Bristol in 1836, and comprises the co. of G. and parts of Somerset and Wiltshire. Market-days, W. and S. Mean temp. (14 yrs., 1861–63, 1867–78), yr. 50.3° F., Jan. 38.8°, July 63.5°. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 5800; (1851) 17,600; (1871) 31,800; (1891) 39,400.

Gloucester, post-tn., New South Wales, G. co., 70 m. N. by E. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Gloucester, co., New South Wales, on the E. ct., crossed by 32° S.

Gloucester, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the ct., 14 m. ESE. Salem, near the S. extremity of Cape Ann Penin. G. has one of the best harbours on the coast, and is the chief cod and mackerel fishing port in the world; the neighbourhood abounds in granite quarries. About 2 m. from it is Norman's Woe, the scene of the wreck of the *Hesperus* of Longfellow's poem. Favourite resort for summer visitors and artists. P. (1880) 19,300; (1890) 24,700.

Gloucester, city, U.S., New Jersey, Camden co., on the Delaware, opposite the S. end of Philadephia (Penn.). P. 6600.

Gloucester, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the SW., bounded on the NW. by the Delaware, below Philadephia (Penn.).

Gloucester, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., bounded on the SW. by York R., and on the E. partly by Chesapeake Bay.

Gloucester, New, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 22 m. N. Portland by rail. P. <1500.

Gloucester Island, Pacific. See **Piraoa.**

Gloucester Road, stn., Eng., London. See **Brompton.**

Gloucestershire, co., in the W. of England, on both sides of the Severn and the upper part of its estuary, belonging, with the exception of small portions in the dioceses of Oxford and Worcester, to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; cap. Gloucester; other chief towns, Cheltenham, Stroud, and Cirencester, divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Middle or Stroud	76,152	56,488
N. or Tewkesbury	192,619	50,340
E. or Cirencester	261,507	53,341
Forest of Dean	117,560	52,793
S. or Thornbury	131,207	62,951
Bristol, parl. bor. (portion in Gloucestershire)	8,366	234,815
Cheltenham	6,886	49,775
Gloucester, parl. bor. of	1,437	39,444
Total	795,734[1]	599,947[1]

[1] The administrative co. includes part of the co. bor. of Bristol in the ancient co. of Somerset. Area, 796,731 ac. P. 645,574.

Physically and geologically the county falls into four divs.—the hill dist. (Cotswolds) extending from N. to S. in the E., and belonging to the Oolites; the level dist. between these hills and the Severn, belonging to the Lias; and the two coal basins of Bristol (S. of the Severn) and the Forest of Dean (NW. of the Severn). The chief rivers are the Severn (navigable throughout the county), Avon, Lower Avon (on the S. border, where it is navigable throughout), Wye, and Thames, whose two headwaters, the Coln and the Churn, lie wholly within this county, which contains also the upper parts of its tribs., the Leach and Windrush. Minerals are important. Coal is mined in many places, the Forest of Dean and Bristol being the chief centres. The Forest of Dean also abounds in iron ore, which is mined at Cinderford (which has also blast-furnaces), Bream, Coleford, Newland, Mitcheldean, E. Dean, Lydbrook, and Lydney. Among other minerals are ochre (at Winford) and freestone (Stroud and other places). The Vale of the Severn is noted for its cornlands, rich pastures, and general fertility; in the hills sheepfarming forms an important industry. The manufactures are silk, hosiery, woollens, gloves, stockings, cotton, baskets, brushes, combs, shoes, earthenware, glass, nails, and pins. The **Stroud Valley** is noted for its broadcloths. The chief railway systems are the M. R., G. W. R., and in the W. of the county the Severn and Wye, Severn Bridge and Monmouth Rly.

(through the Forest of Dean). The Thames and Severn Canal lies wholly within the county. An important ship canal ascends to Gloucester (*q.v.*). The people of this county had a great share in the conquests of Wales and Ireland; and in the Middle Ages the monasteries were numerous and powerful. In Berkeley Castle Edward II. was killed (1327), and in the Yorkist war the battle of Tewkesbury was fought in this county (1471). See **England,** table.

Glounthane, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 1 m. from Queenstown Junc.

Gloup Voe, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., in the N., in 1° 5′ W.

Glover, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 77 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Glover's Island, isl., Newfoundland, in Grand Lake.

Gloversville, city, U.S., New York, Fulton co., 40 m. NW. by W. Troy; the chief business is the glove manufacture. P. (1880) 7100; (1890) 13,900.

Gložđovo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 23 m. ESE. Ruschuk. P. <3000.

Gluboka, tn., Roumania. See **Pomirla.**

Glückstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Elbe, 28 m. NW. by W. Altona, a free port, formerly fortified, in an unhealthy situation; has shipbuilding and various manufactures. Fortified 1620–1815. P. 5700.

Glukhov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 133 m. E. Chernigov; trade in corn. P. 17,000.

Glurns, vil., Austria, Tirol, on the Etsch, 42 m. WNW. Botzen. Alt. 3000 ft. P. <2000.

Glusburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 12½ m. NE. by E. Burnley, 4½ m. S. Skipton, 1 m. WSW. Kildwick and Cross Hills stn. P. <2000.

Glušci, vil., Servia, circle Podrinje. P. <3000.

Glushkovo, tn., Russia, govt. and 25 m. W. of Kursk; woollen cloth mills. P. 7000.

Gluss Isle, penin., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, on the NE. ct., in the S. of Yell Sound, in 60° 28½′–30′ N., on the E. side of **G. Voe.**

Glyde River, Ire., flows through the middle of co. Louth and into the S. of Dundalk Bay, joining the Dee just above its mouth.

Glyme, riv., Eng., Oxfordshire, flowing SE. and S. through the Banbury and Woodstock divs., joining the Evenlode, on the l. bk., 1 m. below Long Handborough.

Glympton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Glyme, 3½ m. N. by W. Woodstock, 4 m. NW. Kirklington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Glyn, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, registration sub-dist. of Devynnock; 6062 ac. P. <250.

Glyn, PMT.O., Wales, Denbighshire, near Ruabon.

Glynarthen, PM.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 10 m. NW. Llandyssil.

Glyn-Collwng, narrow valley, Wales, Brecknockshire, to the E. of the Brecknock Beacons, opening NE. into the Usk valley, traversed by the Brecon and Merthyr Rly.

Glyn-corrwg, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 8 m. E. by N. Neath, PM.O.; 12,251 ac. P. <4000.

Glynde, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 2½ m. E. by S. Lewes, on the L. B. & S. C. R. Here the first Telpher line was erected in England in 1885, and is used for the conveyance of clay from the pits to the Portland cement works. PM.O. P. <500.

Glyndon, tp. and vil., U.S., Minnesota, Clay co., 205 m. NW. by W. Minneapolis, 10 m. E. Fargo (N. Dakota). P. <1500.

Glyndyfrdwg, eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, with stn. (**Glyndyfrdwy**) on the G. W. R., 4 m. W. by N. Llangollen, PMT.O. (**Glyndyfrdwy**). P. <750.

Glynfach, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 2 m. S. Hay. P. <250.

Glyn Garth, PMT.O., Wales, near Bangor.

Glynn, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 1½ m. S. Larne, on the Carrickfergus and Larne Rly., P.O. Par. 4501 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

Glynn, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Carlow, bar. St. Mullins Lower, 7½ m. N. by E. New Ross.

Glynn, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 6 m. WNW. Wexford, P.O.

Glynn, maritime co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 31° N.

Glyn-Neath, PMT.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 9½ m. NE. by E. Neath, on the G. W. R.

Glyn Taff, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 11 m. NW. by N. Cardiff, 1½ m. N. Treforest stn. P. 7400.

Glyntawe, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 7½ m. W. Brecknock. P. <250.

Glyn Traian, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 3½ m. SE. Llangollen; 7830 ac. P. <1000.

Gmünd, gmunden, Ger., 'a river mouth.' See *Gemund.*

Gmünd, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 43 m. NW. by W. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Gmünd, tn., Lower Austria, 45 m. NE. Linz. Alt. 1605 ft. P. <3000.

Gmund, small summer resort, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 27 m. S. by E. Munich, at the outlet of the Tegern-See.

Gmünd, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Jagst, on the Rems, 28 m. E. Stuttgart; has manufactures of jewellery, especially gold and silver, wood-carving, &c. Near, on the Salvator-Berg, is a celebrated pilgrimage chapel. P. 16,100; (comm.) 16,800.

Gmunden, vil., Austria, crownland Upper Austria, 30 m. W. by S. Steyr, on the Traun, at its issue from Lake Traun. G. is the chief town of the salt dist., and chief depôt for the salt trade of Hallstadt, Ischl, Ebensee, and Aussee. It is a favourite summer resort on account of the beauty of its situation. Alt. 1615 ft. P. <4000.

Gnade, German, 'grace.'

Gnadenfrei, tn., Ger. See **Peilau.**

Gnadlersdorf, or **Hnánice,** comm., Austria, Moravia, 5 m. SW. by S. Znaim. P <2000.

Gneeves, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Brosna No. 1.

Gneevgullia, PM.O., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 10½ m. NE. Killarney.

Gnesen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 29 m. E. by N. Posen, cap. circle G., seat of an archbishop and of a seminary for Roman Catholics; linen and woollen manufactures. P. (1871) 9900; (1890) 18,100.

Gniewkowo, Ger., Prussia. See **Argenau.**

Gniloye More, another name of the *Sivash.* See **Azov, Sea of.**

Gnoien, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Ribnitz, 22 m. ESE. Rostock. P. <4000.

Gnosall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on R. Rowley and on the L. & NW. R., 6 m. SW. Stafford, PMT.O.; 10,007 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**G. with Knightley**) P. <2000.

Go, Japanese, 'hinder.'

Goa, comm., Philippine Is., Camarines. P. 5600.

Goa, colonial terr. of Portugal, larger than Staffordshire, on the W. ct. of India, 15°–16° N. lat., 72 m. long (in a NW.–SE. direction), 37 m. wide, between the Indian Ocean and British India, from which it is separated (N.) by riv. Arondem (forming the frontier on the side of the native state of Sáwantwári), and (NE., E., and SE.) by the Western Ghâts, the spurs of which (with heights from 2000 ft. to about 4000 ft.) divide the fluvial basins of the Portuguese terr. Two rivers, the Mandovi and Inari, drain two-thirds of the whole land, and form, at their common mouth, several islands, on one of which lies, besides the ruins of the first *Cidade de G.* (Velha, or Old G.), founded by Albuquerque in 1510, **Nova** (or **New**) **G.,** or **Panjim** (founded 1765), the present capital of Portuguese India (1082 m. S. of Bombay). The rivers are navigable far into the land, and form very good ports (Tiracol, Chaporá, Aguada), and above all Marmagáo, now the terminus of a railway, connected, through the Kwisim (Cuissim) Ghât, with the Anglo-Indian railways. The lands are of great fertility. Cereals, rice, tropical fruits, pepper, cinnamon, medicinal plants are produced. The interior is covered with forests giving very valuable woods (teak). Iron is abundant. Nova G. is very unhealthy. The heat is intense and constant. There is a dry season (Dec.–May) and a rainy one (June–Nov.). Mean temp. 82° F.; max. (Dec.) 96°; min. (Jan.) 69°; rfall. 120 in. (See **India,** climate.) G. has an archbishop, 'Primate of the East,' with Roman Catholic jurisdiction over many terrs. beyond the Portuguese establishments. Besides the terr. of Goa proper, the prov. of Goa includes Damán (Damão) and Diu, forming the whole of Portuguese India (*Estados da India*). Goa proper, official area, 1447 sq. m.; according to Danvers, 1062 sq. m. P. (1887) 495,000; prov. 1605 (Danvers, 1196½) sq. m., P. (1887) 572,000. [**J. B. B.**]

Goadby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9 m. SW. Oakham, 2½ m. WSW. East Norton stn. P. <250. See **Billesdon.**

Goadby Marwood, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10½ m. SW. by W. Grantham, 2½ m. ESE. Long Clawson and Hose stn., P.O. P. <250.

Goajira, penin., jutting 120 m. NE. into the Caribbean Sea to the W. of the Gulf of Maracaibo, formerly claimed partly by Venezuela, but now (since 1891) wholly belonging to Colombia, of which it forms a national terr. Surface level in the SW., covered with detached ranges of volcanic hills towards the N., the northernmost of these hills being the only part which has a sufficient rainfall to be really fertile; elsewhere agriculture is dependent on wells and tanks. Thinly peopled by G. Indians. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1885, pp. 781, &c. (with map).

Goálanda, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Faridpur, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, at the confluence of the Brahmaputra, 40 m. W. by N. Dacca, terminus of the Eastern Bengal Rly., and point of departure of Assam steamers. The site has frequently been changed owing to the destructive floods and shiftings of the river channel, in consequence of which none but temporary buildings are now erected. P. (1881) 8700.

Goálpárá, tn., Brit. India, Assam, the largest in dist. G., on the l. bk. of the Brahmaputra, 70 m. W. Gauháti, in a very malarious situation. The civil station is built on the summit of a hill rising 250 ft. above the plain. The dist. is considered very

unhealthy, both for Europeans and natives. P. (1881) 6700; (1891) 5400; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 1700.

Goascoran, riv., Central America (*q.v.*), flows S. into the NW. arm of the Gulf of Fonseca, partly on the E. frontier of Salvador.

Goat Fell, mt., Scot., isl. of Arran, 3½ m. NNW. Brodick. Its upper portion is of granite formation; its lower, clay-slate and old red sandstone. Alt. 2866 ft.

Goathill, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 7½ m. E. Yeovil, 2½ m. E. Sherborne. P. <250.

Goathland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. SW. by S. Whitby, on the NE. R., with whinstone quarries, PM.O.; 9032 ac. P. <500.

Goathurst, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3 m. SW. by W. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <500.

Goat Island, isl., in the Pacific Ocean, 3 m. SW. Juan Fernandez, about 5 m. in circumference, 500 ft. high, and is volcanic and desolate. Called by the Spaniards Santa Clara.

Goat Island, the smallest of the Bashi Is., En. Archipelago.

Goat Island, U.S. See **Niagara Falls.**

Goatstown, P.O., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 10½ m. SW. Parsonstown.

Gobardánga, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. 24 Parganás, 33 m. NE. Calcutta. P. (1881) 6200; (1891) 6700; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 2000.

Gobardhán, ancient tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., Muttra dist., in 27° 30′ N., 77° 30′ E. P. 5400; Hindus, 5100.

Gobardhángiri, fortified hill on the W. frontier of Mysore state, India, in 14° 9′ N., 74° 43′ E., commanding the old pass that leads by the famous Falls of Gersoppa.

Gobbins Cliffs, The, Ire., E. ct. co. Antrim, about 54° 50′ N.

Göbek, tn., Asia Minor, 46 m. E. by N. Alashehr.

Gober or **Gubir,** dist. inhabited by a heathen tribe in the N. of Sokoto, central Sudan.

Gobha, Gaelic (in place-names *Gow,* or *Gowan*), 'a blacksmith.'

Gobi (Mongolian, 'desert'), called by the Chinese **Shamo** ('sea of sand'), or sometimes **Shaho** ('river of sand'), from the fact that the sand-dunes of which it is in places composed are constantly moving from SW. to NE.; a vast region, mainly desert, lying to the E. of Chinese Turkistan, and W. of Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Khingan Mts., and between China proper in the S., and the more mountainous and better watered parts of Mongolia in the N. General alt. about 3000–3300 ft. The names Shamo and Shaho misrepresent the general character of the surface of this region, the greater part of which is covered with a loamy coarse sand mixed with gravel, considerable tracts here and there being strewn with boulders and pebbles of all sizes. The term desert, moreover, is not strictly applicable to the greater part of the G. W. of about the meridian of 100° E. large areas of true desert occur, but further E. summer rains (occasionally falling two or three days in succession) and the melting of winter snows give a steppe-like character to the surface, allowing of the growth of sufficient vegetation to afford food for horse and camel caravans. Sands are to be seen chiefly in the Ordos (within the great N. loop of the Hwang-ho). Among other parts of the G. known by special names are the Galbun (Galpin, or Golbin) G., NW. of the Ordos, the Alashan or Lian (or Little) G., W. of the Ordos, and the Tashun G., W. of the line of oases from Ngansi-chou to Barkul. See **Mongolia.**

Gobindganj, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 13 m. W. by N. Sylhet. P. (1891) <5000.

Gobowen, vil., Eng., Shropshire, 2½ m. NE. Oswestry, on the G. W. R.; has coal-mining. PMT.O.

Gobur, or **Godfrey's Creek,** postal-tp., Victoria, Anglesey co., 68 m. NNE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Gobwen, small vil., E. Africa, 2½ m. from the mouth of the Jub; has two very ancient Arab forts, one on each side of the river.

Goch, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 40 m. NW. Düsseldorf, circle and 7 m. S. Cleve. P. 6500.

God'alming (Saxon, *Godhelm's Ing,* 'the meadow of Godhelm'), mun. bor. (since 1575, extended 1892), Eng., Surrey, div. and 4 m. SW. by S. Guildford, with two stns. (**G. New** and **G. Old**) on the L. & SW. R. Manufactures of paper, leather, stockings, gloves. Since 1872 G. has been the seat of the Charterhouse public school, originally founded in 1611 by Thomas Sutton at Smithfield, London, where the great hall of the old school (now occupied by the Merchant Taylors School) is still used for the annual celebration of Founder's Day (Dec. 12th). Market-days, W. and S. P. <3000; par. 9049 ac., P. 10,500.

Godávari, or **Godavery** ('the cattle-giving'), the longest river in the peninsular portion of India, and that which has the largest basin. Its source is in the Western Ghâts, a little to the S. of the 20th parallel, near the village of Trimbak. On a hill behind that village is an artificial reservoir (3500 ft. above sea-level), which receives drop by drop the water from a trickling spring that has been regarded as the source from time immemorial. The river flows with a nearly easterly course across the greater part of the tableland, but turns to the SE., where it receives on its l. bk. the Pránhíta, the most important of all its tribs., which empties into it from the N. the united waters of the Wardhá and the Waingangá. On entering the plains the G., like all the other rivers which cross the Eastern Ghâts, forms a delta, the surface of which is now seamed with irrigation canals led from the river, which is dammed at the head of the delta (Dowlaishvaram), so as to supply 3000 cubic ft. per second at low water, 12,000 cubic ft. in flood. The Wardhá, Pránhíta, and lower G. form together the most important line of navigation in the G. basin, all the more important because the Wardhá flows through a very fertile valley, which is also rich in coal. In this line of navigation there are, however, three serious interruptions. The gorge of the G. through the Eastern Ghâts, a gorge beginning where the Sábari flows in from the N., is navigable throughout. The first interruption to navigation—the first barrier, as it is called—occurs at Dúmagúdiem, about 165 m. from the sea; the second just below the confluence of the Pránhíta; the third beginning about 40 m. higher up, and stretching for an equal distance upwards. This last stretch, which reaches to the neighbourhood of the important trading town of Chándá, can be navigated in time of high water, and so also can the first barrier if the river is very high. To render this entire line of navigation unbroken works were begun by the Government, but were abandoned on account of the expense. Length, 795 m.; area of basin, 121,379 m. (Contour Map of India, Calcutta, 1886.)

Godávari, dist., Brit. India, Madras, mainly made up of the delta of the Godávari R. (*q.v.*); cap. Cocanáda. Beriberi endemic in the dist., but for the most part confined to the natives. See **Madras,** table.

Godbout, or **Goodbout River,** Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., flows SE. then S. to the St. Lawrence, which it enters in about 67° 38′ W.

Godden Green, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2½ m. NE. Sevenoaks.

Goddington, or **Godington,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 5 m. SW. Buckingham, 3 m. NE. Marsh Gibbon and Poundon stn. P. <250.

Godeč, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Sofia, 25 m. ESE. Pirot. P. <3000.

Godega di Sant Urbino, comm., Italy, prov. Treviso, dist. Castelfranco Veneto. P. <1000.

Godelheim, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Minden, dist. Höxter; frequented mineral springs. P. <2000.

Goderich, port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Huron co., on Lake Huron, 55 m. NNW. London; manufactures iron-castings and machinery; has also several salt refineries, a good harbour, and valuable fisheries. Alt. 728 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.1° F., Jan. 22.2°, July 68.4°. Mean rfall. (18 yrs., 1869–87), 23.63 in.; snowfall, 77.54 in. P. <5000.

Goderich, co., W. Australia, crossed by 34° S., 117° E.

Godesberg, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 5 m. SE. by S. Bonn, opposite the Siebengebirge; has mineral springs, alum, clay, and lignite. P. <4000.

Godfrey, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Addington co., on Kingston and Pembroke Rly., 28 m. from Kingston.

Godfrey's Creek, tp., Victoria. See **Gobur.**

Godhaab, Greenland. See **Godthaab.**

Godhavn, tn., Danish Greenland, seat of the inspector of the N., on the S. ct. of Disco I., in 69° 14′ N.

Godhrá, or **Godra** (census), tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. Panch Mahâls, in 22° 47′ N., 73° 40′ E.; almost surrounded by jungle. P. (1881) 13,300; (1891) 14,700; Hindus, 6500; Moham. 7500.

Godiasco, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 21 m. E. Alessandria. P. <2000.

Göding, or **Hodonin,** tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. March, 22 m. E. by N. Nikolsburg. P. 8500.

Godington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Goddington.**

God-i-Zirreh, or **Shelagh Hamun,** large swamp in the NW. of Baluchistan.

Godjam, Godjeb. See **Gojam, Gojeb.**

Godley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 2½ m. SW. by S. Stalybridge, close to Newton stn., 1 m. NW. **G. Junction,** on the M. S. & L. R. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**G. with Newton Green**) P. <2500.

Godley Head, New Zealand. See **Lyttelton.**

Godmanches'ter, the ancient *Durolipons,* sometimes pronounced locally gumses'ter, mun. bor. (since 1213) and par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, on the r. bk. of the Ouse, div. and 1 m. S. Huntingdon, on the M. R. and G. E. R.; noted for its milk cheeses. Mun. bor. P. <2500; par. 4907 ac., P. <2500.

Godmanstone, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Cerne, 4½ m. NNW. Dorchester, 2 m. NNE. Grimstone and Frampton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Godmersham, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., on the Stour, 6½ m. SW. by W. Canterbury, 2 m. SW. Chilham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Godná, or **Revelganj** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran, on the Gogra, just above its confluence with the Ganges; the port of Sáran, and place of transhipment from the Lower Bengal into the Faizábád and Gorakpur boats. P. (1881) 12,500; (1891) 14,700; Hindus, 6500; Moham. 7500.

Godney, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 2½ m. N. by W. Glastonbury, P.O. P.<500.

Godnow Bridge, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., on the M. S. & L. R., 7 m. S. by E. Goole.

Godofelassi, tn., eastern Sudan, 67 m. SW. Massaua. Alt. 6500 ft.

Gödöllö, comm., Hungary, Buda, 15 m. NE. Budapest, with magnificent imperial castle having a park and zoological garden. P.<5000.

Godolphin, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. NW. Helston, P.O. (**G. Cross**). P.<1500.

Godolphin Hill, Eng., Cornwall, between Marazion and Helston, 12 m. WSW. Falmouth. Alt. 530 ft.

Godra, tn., India. See **Godhrá.**

Godrevy Island, Eng., Cornwall, on the N. side of St. Ives Bay, with lighthouse, showing lights visible 17 and 15 m.

Godsfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8½ m. NE. by E. Winchester, 3 m. N. Alresford stn. P.<250.

Godshill, par., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight, on the Yar, 3 m. NW. Ventnor, 1½ m. S. Merstone stn., PM.O.; 6628 ac. P.<1500.

God's Lake, Canadian NW. Terrs., crossed by 54½° N., and in the extreme W. by 95° W., drained NE. by God's R.

Godstone, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 6 m. E. Reigate, 2 m. N. by W. of its stn. on the SE. R.; has deposits of silver sand and white sand. PMT.O., and PM.O. (**South G.**). 6830 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**G. with Walkingstead**) P.<2000.

Godthaab, or **Godhaab** (Danish, 'good hope'), the oldest Danish colony in Greenland (founded 1721 by Hans Egede), on the W. ct., in 64° 10′ N.; seat of the inspector of the S.; has a good harbour. Mean temp. (11 yrs.), yr. 28.7° F., Feb. 14.0°, July 44.2°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 24.26 in.

Godullahütte, part of Orzegow, Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Beuthen. P.<3000.

Godwal, tn., India, state of and 89 m. SW. by S. Haidarábád.

Godwick, Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. E. King's Lynn, 4 m. SSE. Raynham Park stn. See **Titteshall.**

Godwin-Austen, the name given in 1888 by the Royal Geographical Society to the Himalayan peak K², in 35° 53′ N., 76° 34′ E., in honour of the first explorer of the mountains of this region. It is the highest known summit in the world except Mount Everest. Alt. 28,265 ft. (*tr.*).

Goede-Hoop, or **Good Hope,** the northernmost point of New Guinea, in the W. of the island.

Goede Hoop, De ('the good hope'), vil., Dutch Guiana, on the l. bk. of the Koppename, 43 m. W. by S. Paramaribo.

Goeree, or **Goedereede** ('good roadstead'), isl., Holland, prov. S. Holland, formerly an island at the mouth of the Maas, between Brouwershaven Gat and Goereesche Diep, now connected by dykes and polders with the isl. of Overflakkee; the town G. is on the E. ct. P. (tn.)<2000.

Goes, or **Tergoes,** fortified tn., Holland, isl. of S. Beveland, prov. Seeland, 12½ m. E. Middelburg; connected by canal with the R. Scheldt. P. (comm.) 6600.

Goes, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Coimbra, at the foot of the Serra da Estrelha. P. (comm.)<4000.

Goeta-elf, Sweden. See **Göta-elf.**

Goethite, vil., U.S., Alabama, Tuscaloosa co., 25 m. SW. Birmingham. P.<1500.

Goff's Oak, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, par. and 1½ m. NW. Cheshunt, P.O. P.<1000.

Goffstown, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsborough co., on Piscataqua R., 13 m. S. by W. Concord. P.<2000.

Gogar, hamlet, Scot., Midlothian, 1 m. NNW. from its stn. on the N. B. R., on G. Burn, 4½ m. SE. by S. South Queensferry.

Gogebic, settlement, U.S., Michigan, G. co., at the head of G. Lake, 44 m. ESE. of the NW. corner of the state. The county is in the extreme NW. of the state, on Lake Superior and the Wisconsin frontier. See **Ironwood.**

Gogebic Lake, 12 m. long, is drained from its N. end first E. into the Ontonagon R., and by that N. into Lake Superior.

Gogebic Range, range of hills, U.S., Michigan and Wisconsin, parallel to the S. shore of Lake Superior, one of the principal dists. producing iron ore in the U.S.

Göggingen, market-vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Swabia, on the Wertach, circle and 2 m. SW. Augsburg. P.<4000.

Gogho, or **Goghá,** tn., Brit. India. See **Gogo.**

Goginan, seat of lead-mines, Wales, Cardiganshire, 7½ m. NE. Aberystwith, PM.O.

Gogmagog Hills, a range about 3 m. SE. Cambridge, with traces of a Roman camp with a triple entrenchment.

Gogo, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., Bombay, dist. Ahmadábád, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, 45 m. W. Broach. The natives are reckoned the best sailors or *laskars* in India. The roadstead is a safe refuge during the SW. monsoon. P. (1881) 7100; (1891) 6600; Hindus, 3200; Moham. 2900.

Gogo, or **Gagho,** tn., western Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Niger, where it flows SE. in about 16° 15′ N.; cap. of the empire of the Songhai or Sonrhai from the beginning of the 11th to the 16th century, now a miserable village.

Gogolin, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Strehlitz, 29 m. NNW. Ratibor. P.<3000.

Gogoyan, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. SW. Tregaron. P.<250.

Gogra, riv., India, rises at the height of 13,000 ft. above the Tibetan tn. of Tákla Khár, near the sources of the Sutlej and the Brahmaputra, flows SE. then S. through Nepál under the name of the Karnáli, or Kauriala, on entering the plains of the Tárai gives off an eastern branch known as the Girwa, which reunites with the western (Kauriala) branch in Brit. terr. (in the Kheri dist. of Oudh). After the reunion the river again assumes a SE. direction till it joins the Ganges just above Chapra. Faizábád is the only large town on its banks. Principal trib. the Sarda, which joins it on the r. bk. ENE. of Lucknow. The river is navigable throughout its whole course in Indian terr., and its traffic is important. Depth in mid channel nowhere less than 6 ft. Length, 570 m.

Gogunda, tn., India, Rájputána, 107 m. SSE. Jodhpur.

Gohad, fortified tn., Central India, Gwalior state, in 26° 25′ N., 78° 29′ E. P. (1891) 5400; Hindus, 4600; Moham. 600.

Gohána, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 47 m. NW. Delhi. P. (1881) 7400; (1891) 7700; Hindus, 2800; Moham. 4100.

Gohfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Herford, 32 m. E. by S. Osnabrück, 9 m. SW. Minden. P.<5000.

Gohlis, former large vil., Ger., N. of Leipzig, in which it is now included.

Gohna, Himalayan vil., in Brit. Garhwál, in 30° 23′ N., 79° 34′ E., on the Birah-ganga, a l. bk. trib. of the Ganges. Here a series of landslips, the largest occurring on Sept. 22, 1893, caused by the damming of the river, the formation of a lake, which subsisted till Aug. 26, 1894, when the dam collapsed.

Göhren, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, isl. of Rügen, on the E. ct., 27 m. E. Stralsund. P.<2000.

Goil, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE., ascending 7 m. NNW. from the W. side of Loch Long.

Goindl, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Hamírpur. P. (1891) 5300; Hindus, 5100.

Goin Loch, or **Blackwoodhill Dam,** Scot., E. Renfrewshire, 10 m. SSE. Paisley, drained SW. into the R. Irvine.

Goisern, vil., Upper Austria, 30 m. ESE. Salzburg, 6 m. S. Ischl. P.<2000.

Golto, comm., Italy, prov. and 8 m. NW. Mantua, dist. Volta Mantovana, on the Mincio. P. 5600.

Gojam, dist., in the S. of Abyssinia, bounded by the Bahr-el-Azrek (Abai), both on the E. and S.; military cap. Monkorer; commercial cap. Basso.

Gojeb, torrent of the Galla lands, S. of Abyssinia, r. bk. trib. of the Gugsa.

Gök, Turkish, 'blue,' 'blue-green.'

Gokak, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Belgáum, 51 m. N. by W. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 10,300; (1891) 12,100; Hindus, 9600.

Gokarn, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. N. Kánara, on the W. ct., 77 m. SW. by S. Dharwar; place of pilgrimage. P. (1891)<5000.

Gokcha (**Gök-chai,** Armenian **Sevanga**), alpine lake, Transcaucasia, govt. Erivañ, 40° 9′–40° 37′ N., 45° 1′–45° 40′ E. Alt. 6345 ft. Length, 45 m.; width, 20 m.; maximum depth, 57 fathoms. Surrounded by mountains 12,000 ft. high, and fed by numerous streams. Its level is subject to considerable periodic variations; has one island, Sevanga, with a monastery on it. Area, 527 sq. m.

Gokinai, in the old div. of Japan, the provincial group round Kyoto, N., and E. of Ozaka Bay (Izumi-Nada).

Goklan, tribe. See **Guklan.**

Gokong, tn., Lower Cochin-China, about 37 m. S. Saigon

Gök-su, riv., Asia Minor. See **Selhun.**

Goktelk, gorge, Upper Burma, about 20 m. E. Mandalay, on the route of the railway to Thibaw.

Gol, Mongolian, 'lake.'

Göl, Turkish, 'lake.'

Gola, or *gala,* Slavonic, 'wood.'

Gola, territory, Africa. See **Liberia.**

Golá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Prov., dist. Gorakhpur, on the Kunna, 73 m. NNE. Benares. P. (1881) 7200; (1891) 6100; Hindus, 5400; Moham. 700.

Gola, isl., Ire., off NW. ct. of co. Donegal, at N. of entrance to Gweedore Bay, in lat. 55° 6′ N. On the E. **G. Roads,** which affords a safe anchorage.

Golada, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Lalin. P. 5100.

Golághát, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Sibságar, 88 m. SW. Dibrugarh. P.<5000.

Golan Head, cape, Ire., on a small island at N. of entrance to Galway Bay.

Goland, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Killygordon.

Golant, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, on riv. and 2 m. N. Fowey.

Golbanti, vil., Brit. E. Africa. See **Borabini.**

Golborne, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 5½ m. S. by E. Wigan, on the L. & NW. R.; has coal. PMT.O. P. 5600.

Golborne Bellow and **Golborne David,** adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, the former 7 m. SE. Chester. P. (of each)<250.

Golcar, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 3 m. W. by S. Huddersfield, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R. P. 9100.

Golconda, decayed city, India, in an arid, rocky desert, state and 7 m. W. Haidarábád, once the cap. of a powerful kingdom of same name; still possesses a fort crowning a rocky ridge of granite, which alone gave importance to the site. The diamonds for which it used to be famous were merely cut and polished here, being found chiefly in the SE. of the Nizam's dominions.

Golconda, vil., U.S., Illinois, Pope co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 122 m. SE. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Golconda, post and mining tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 20 m. by rail NNE. Launceston. P. <1500.

Golconda, vil., U.S., Nevada, co. and on Humboldt R., and the Central Pacific Rly., 168 m. NE. Carson City. P. <1500.

Goldap, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle G., 55 m. S. by E. Tilsit. P. 6600.

Goldau, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5½ m. WNW. Schwiz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a landslip of which mountain the formerly existing village of the same name, with the villages Bussingen, Rother, and a part of Lowerz, were totally buried with 450 persons and many cattle, and Sept. 1806.

Goldberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle G.-Hainau, on the Katzbach, 12 m. WSW. Liegnitz; woollen manufactures. P. 6400.

Goldberg, tn., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Parchim, 37 m. E. Schwerin. P. <4000.

Goldcliff, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the N. bk. of the R. Severn, 4 m. SE. by E. Newport. P. 250.

Gold Coast, ct. region and Brit. colony and protectorate in W. Africa, forming part of Upper Guinea. The Gold Coast extends from Newtown (W. of Cape Three Points) to Denu (E. of Cape St. Paul). It is a monotonous tract of land, the greater part of which is hilly, as the SW. offshoots of the Akposso Mts. approach the coast between Axim and the Volta R. Rivers: Tanoe, Ankobra, Busum-Pra, Volta, and Tojie. The climate is oppressively hot, and very unhealthy to Europeans. Inhabitants: numerous negro tribes (Ahanta, Dankira, Tufol, Fanti, Adangbe, &c.), their chief occupation being commerce. Principal exports: palm-oil, palm-kernels, india-rubber, kola-nuts, timber; chief imports: textiles, hardware, spirits, and tobacco. The whole region is more or less auriferous, and in past times large quantities of gold were exported, but the abolition of slavery caused the decline of the gold industry among the natives, and the great obstacles to European enterprise are the unhealthiness of the climate, and the difficulties of transport, as roads are absolutely wanting. Chief towns and roadsteads: Axim, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Winnebah, Accra, Christiansborg (old Danish fort, adjoining Accra, seat of Governor), and Kita. There is cable connection with England, and regular steam communication with England (African Steamship Co., and British and African Steam Navigation Co.), and Germany (Woermann Line). Estimated area of colony, 15,000 sq. m.; of protectorate, 24,000 sq. m. Estimated P. 1,500,000 (150 Europeans). See R. F. Burton and V. L. Cameron, *To the Gold Coast for Gold*, London, 1883. [**H. G. S.**]

Gold Cove, Newfoundland, at head of White Bay, 56° 55′ W.

Golden, tn., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 4 m. WSW. Cashel, on the l. bk. of the Suir, P.O. P. <500.

Golden, city, U.S., Colorado, Jefferson co., 11 m. W. Denver. Alt. 5684 ft. (R.R.). Mean temp. (1 yr.), yr. 51.6° F., Jan. 31.5°, July 75.5°; rfall., yr. 17.55 in., March–July 11.07 in. P. <3000.

Golden Ball, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 4½ m. NW. Bray, 2 m. from Carrickmines stn.; lead-smelting works near.

Golden Bay, in NW. of South I. of New Zealand. See **Massacre Bay.**

Golden City, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 117° 20′ W., 1006 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 476 m. E. Vancouver. P. <1500.

Goldendale, vil., U.S., Washington, Klikitat co., 120 m. W. by S. Walla Walla. P. <1500.

Golden Gate, U.S. See **San Francisco.**

Golden Green, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2½ m. NE. Tunbridge.

Golden Grove, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, on the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junc. Rly., 11 m. E. by N. Carmarthen, P.O.

Goldenhill, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. NW. Burslem, with coal, on N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O. P. <4000.

Golden Horn, The. See **Constantinople.**

Golden Lake, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the R. Bonnechére, at the outlet of the lake of the same name, 74 m. W. by N. Ottawa.

Golden Vale, fertile plain, Ire., cos. Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, N. of the Galtee Mts., consists of deep loam on limestone, 250–400 ft. high, and is well adapted for apple growing.

Golden Valley, dist., Eng., in the SE. of Gloucestershire, between Bitton and Wick.

Golden Valley, post-tn., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 35 m. SW. by W. Launceston. P. <1500.

Golden Valley, settlement, W. Australia, in 30° 54′ S. and 119° 1′ E.

Golden Valley Railway, rly., Eng., Herefordshire, laid through the valley of the Dore from Pontrilas to Hay.

Goldhanger, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Blackwater, 3½ m. E. by N. Maldon, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with Little Totham**) P. <1000.

Gold Hill, mining tn., U.S., Nevada, Lyon co., 12 m. NE. Carson City. Alt. 7000 ft. P. <5000.

Goldingen, Lettish **Kuldiga,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. Courland, on Windau R., 80 m. W. of Riga. P. 9500.

Goldington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 2 m. E. by N. Bedford, P.O. P. <750.

Goldkronach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 7 m. NE. Bayreuth. P. <2000.

Gold Mines, post-vil., Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 4 m. from Mount Uniacke. P. <1500.

Gold River, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., issues from Lake Sherbrooke, and flows E. into the Atlantic Ocean.

Golds (Chinese **Yu-pi-dta-tsi**), tribe of Tungus stem, occupy a large terr. in Manchuria, on the lower Sungari R., and in Russia on the banks of the Amur, below its junction with Sungari, and on lower Usuri. Number about 2500 in Russia. Fishing and hunting are their chief means of living. Shamanists.

Goldsboro, city, U.S., N. Carolina, Wayne co., 50 m. SE. by E. Raleigh. P. <5000.

Goldsboro' Reef, or **Goldsborough,** post-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 25 m. W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Goldsborough, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the coast, div. and 4½ m. NW. by W. Whitby, near Kettleness stn.

Goldsborough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 2½ m. E. by S. Knaresborough, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Goldsborough, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Westland co., 15 m. S. by W. Greymouth. P. <1500.

Goldsborough, gold-mining tp., Queensland, Nares co., 120 m. S. by E. Cooktown. P. <1500.

Goldshaw Booth, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. NW. Burnley. P. <500.

Goldstone, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 62 m. NE. by N. London. P. <1500.

Goldstone, vil., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15½ m. S. by E. Nantwich, 4½ m. SSE. Market Drayton, on one of the Shropshire Union Canals.

Golea, El, or **El Goleah,** oasis of the Shaamba, Algeria, 420 m. S. Algiers. Alt. 1450 ft. P. <5000.

Goleen, tnld., Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., 20 m. W. by S. Skibbereen, PM.O. P. <250.

Golek-Boghaz, the Turkish name of the Cilician gates (*q.v.*).

Golese, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Parma. P. <4000.

Goletta ('throat,' Italian translation of the Arabic *Ang* el Wed, 'river,' or 'wady throat'—Egli), in French, **La Goulette,** the port of the city of Tunis, situated at the narrow mouth of the shallow lagoon at the head of which the city stands. Now connected with Tunis (*q.v.*) by a ship canal.

Golfo Dulce, large inlet, Central America, in the S. of Costa Rica, Pacific coast.

Golfo Dulce ('*Fresh Gulf*'), lake of Central America, state and 125 m. NE. Guatemala. Length about 36 m., average breadth 11 m., average depth from 6–8 fathoms. It receives at its head the Polochic, and communicates with the Caribbean Sea by an outlet 23 m. in length, known as the Rio Dulce, which expands midway into another lake termed the 'Golfete,' or Little Gulf. The lake, which is also called **Lake Izabal,** is deep enough for large vessels, but a bar at the mouth of its outlet admits only small ships.

Goliad, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. G. co., on San Antonio R., 110 m. S. by E. Austin. P. <1500.

Goliad's Kraal, vil., Cape Colony, Graaff Reinet co., in 32° 8′ S., 24° 40′ E. Alt. 3494 ft. Rfall. (20 yrs.), 13.97 in.

Golik, barbarous race, E. Tibet. See **Kolo.**

Goljema, Goljemi, Goljemo, S. Slavonic, 'great.'

Goljema Željezna, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Loveč, 31 m. SSW. Plevna. P. <3000.

Goljemo-Konare, tn., Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 13 m. NW. by W. Philippopolis. P. <4000.

Goljemo Selo, tn., Eastern Roumelia, prov. Stara-Zagora. P. <3000.

Gollan and Cefn Pawl, par., Wales, Radnorshire. See **Abbey cwm Hir.**

Gollegã, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Santarem, on r. bk. of the Tagus, 70 m. NNE. Lisbon. P. (comm.) <4000.

Golleschau, comm., Austria, Silesia, 40 m. ESE. Troppau, and 5 m. ESE. Teschen. P. <2000.

Gollnow, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Naugard, on the Ihna R., 15 m. NE. Stettin. P. 7700.

Gollub, tn., Ger., Prussia, on the S. frontier of W. Prussia, circle Briesen, 20 m. ENE. Thorn. P. <3000.

Gölnitz, or **Gölniczbánya,** royal free tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Zips., on Gölnitz R., trib. of the Hernad, 19 m. NW. by W. Kaschau; has iron and copper mines, worked by Germans since the Middle Ages. Alt. 1220 ft. P. <4000.

Golo, riv., Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. ct., 12 m. S. Bastia, 38 m. long; near its mouth are the ruins of *Mariana.*

Golobok, vil., in the N. of Servia, W. of the Morava, circle Semendria. P. <3000.

Goloustraya, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, on W. shore of Lake Baikal, 60 m. NE. of Irkutsk. From that spot the lake is crossed (38 m. to Posolskiy monastery) on sledges during the winter.

Golra Junction, rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 8 m. WNW. Ráwal Pindi.

Golspie, par., Scot., Sutherland, on the E. ct., at the mouth of G. Burn, 7 m. NNE. Dornoch, on the H. R. About 2 m. NE. is Dunrobin Castle, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Sutherland, said to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland, having been founded, according to one account, in 1098, according to another, in 1275, by a thane of Sutherland; mainly, however, dating from 1845–51. 19,690 ac. P. <1500.

Goltho, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. SW. Wragby. P. < 250; eccles. par. (**G. with Bullington**) P. <250.

Goltsch Jenikau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. N. by W. Iglau. P. <3000.

Golubac, vil., Servia, prov. Požarevae, on the Danube, 38 m. W. Orsova. P. <2000.

Golubinci, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. Stara Pazova. P. <5000.

Golubinje, vil., Servia, prov. Kraina, on the Danube, 17 m. SW. by S. Orsova. P. <2000.

Golungo, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, 73 m. ESE. Loanda.

Golungo Alto, vil., about 42 m. E. Golungo. Rising coffee plantations; connected by rail with Loanda.

Gomal, riv. and pass across the Suláiman range. See **Gumál.**

Gomanton Hill, hill in the E. of Brit. N. Borneo, to the S. of Sandakan Harbour, with celebrated caves from which edible birds'-nests are obtained.

Gomasha, tn., En. Sudan, 62 m. SSW. Famaka (Fazokl).

Gomáti, riv., India. See **Gúmti.**

Gombá, or *Gonbá,* Tibetan, 'a monastery.'

Gombe, tn., central Africa, Sokoto, about 160 m. SE. by E. Kano, in about 10° 50′ N., 10° 20′ E. Alt. 1370 ft. (Rohlfs).

Gombin (*Gąbin*), tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 72 m. W. of Warsaw; woollen-cloth mills. P. 5150.

Gombroon. See **Bender Abbas.**

Gomel (*Homel*), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 108 m. SSE. Moghilev, on Sozh R.; important rly. junc. Trade in timber, hemp, and linseed. P. (with Byelitsa suburb) 30,900.

Gomen, vil., on the W. ct. of New Caledonia, in 20° 46′ S.; has the E. end of the cable connecting the island with Queensland (Bundaberg).

Gomera, one of the Canary Is., W. of Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 13 m. broad. Length, 12 m.; breadth, 9 m. Principal town St. Sebastian, on the E. ct.

Gomersal (gŭm'er-sal), par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Bradford, PMT.O. Par. P. 13,000; tn. P. <4000.

Gomesende, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Celanova. P. <4000.

Go'metra, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. of Mull, in 56° 28½′–30′ N., 6° 15′–18½′ W. P. 31.

Gomez, isl., Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, at mouth of the Magdalena, in 11° 6′ N. and 74° 50′ W.

Gommern, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Jerichow I., 10 m. ESE. Magdeburg. P. <5000.

Gömör, co. (comitat), in the N. of Hungary, crossed by 48½° N., 20° E.

Gomshall, PMT.O., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5½ m. E. by S. Guildford, with a stn. (**G. and Shalre**) on the SE. R.

Gonaïves, seapt., isl., and republic, Haiti, cap. arr., W. ct., 67 m. NNW. Port-au-Prince, in 19° 28′ N. P. 3000.

Gonalston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 8½ m. SW. by W. Newark, 1½ m. SW. Thurgarton stn. P. <250.

Gonars, vil., Italy, prov. Udine, circ. Palmanova. P. <4000.

Gonbá, Tibetan, 'a monastery.' See **Gombá.**

Goncelin, vil., France, dep. and on the Isère, arr. and 17 m. NE. by E. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Gonchen, Tibetan, 'large monastery.'

Gonda, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 88 m. N. Diu.

Gonda, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. G., 69 m. E. by N. Lucknow, occupying a site originally a jungle, in the centre of which was a cattle-fold (*Gontha,* or *Gothám*) protected from wild beasts. P. (1881) 13,700; (1891) 17,400; Hindus, 11,600; Moham. 5700.

Gondal, fortified tn., India, Bombay Presidency, cap. of G. state, in 21° 58′ N., 70° 53′ E. P. (1881) 13,500.

Gondar, tn., Abyssinia, cap. of the prov. of Dembea in Amhara, 68 m. NW. by N. Debra Tabor, 25 m. N. of Lake Tsana. Near it the ruins of the fort of Gimp, built by the Portuguese as a residence for the king, but burnt by King Theodore. Alt. variously estimated at from 6200–7500 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1832-33), yr. 66.9° F., Jan. 66.9°, July 62.4°. P. in last century 30,000, now reduced to about 8000.

Gondo, Gallery of, Switzd., cant. Valais, the most remarkable on the Simplon route, 596 ft. long, cut in the granite. Close to the mouth of the gallery the roaring waterfall of the Frascinonne leaps from the rocks close to the road, and is carried over it by a bridge.

Gondo'koro, vil., En. Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Nile, in 4° 54′ N., 9 m. above Lado. Alt. 1526 ft.

Gondomar, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Vigo. P. 7900.

Gondrecourt, comm., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Commercy, 21 m. SW. by W. Toul. P. <2000.

Gondwáná ('the land of the Gond race'), an imperfectly defined tract, India, between 18° and 24° 30′ N., 77⅓° and 87° E., now mainly included in the Central Provs. It is hilly, comprising the eastern portion of the Vindhya and Mahadeva Mts., and in some parts 5000 ft. above the sea. The country is wild and covered with jungle, and the original natives, the Gonds, who speak a Dravidian dialect, which survives chiefly in the S. and W. of G., are savage and cruel. They were one of the earliest and most powerful of the original dynasties of India. See **India,** Geology.

Gonerby, Great, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 2 m. NW. by N. Grantham, P.O. P. <1500.

Gonerby, Little, vil. adjoining. See **Manthorpe.**

Gonesse, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 10 m. NNE. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <3000.

Gonfaron, comm., France, dep. Var, arr. Brignoles, 24 m. NE. Toulon. P. <3000.

Gonfirth, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Delting par., on an inlet of the same name, 14½ m. NNW. Lerwick.

Gongolgan, tp., New South Wales, Cowper co., 50 m. ESE. Bourke. P. <1500.

Goni, small isl., on the W. of Asia Minor, opposite Chios I., in 38° 28′ N.

Gonia, ct. vil. and seapt., on the W. side of the Kapu Dagh Penin., Sea of Marmora, Asia Minor, 70 m. W. by N. Brussa.

Gonnesa, comm., Italy, Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 5 m. SW. Iglesias. P. <2000.

Gonnosfanadiga, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 30 m. NW. Cagliari. P. 4000.

Gonobitz, vil., Austria, Styria, 46 m. NW. Agram. P. <2000.

Gonor, rly. stn. Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 1409 m. by rail W. Montreal, 15 m. E. Winnipeg.

Gonsenheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and 2½ m. W. Mainz. P. <4000.

Gonzaga, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. S. Mantua. P. 7700.

Gonzales, city, U.S., Texas, cap. G. co., on Guadalupe R., 58 m. S. by E. Austin. P. <2000.

Goo-. See also under spelling **Gu-.**

Gooburrum, settlement, Queensland, Cook co., on the coast, in 24° 50′ S., near Bundaberg.

Goochland, co., U.S., Virginia, S. of 38° N., and crossed by 78° W., bounded on the S. by the James R.; cap. **G. Court House.**

Goodbout, riv., Canada. See **Godbout.**

Good Easter, Eng., Essex. See **Easter, Good,** P.O.

Goode Island, small isl. of the Prince of Wales group, N. end of Queensland, with a signal station for ships.

Goodenough, large bay, on the NE. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in 9¾°–10¼° S.

Goodenough Island, the westernmost of the D'Entrecasteaux group.

Gooderham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haliburton co., 96 m. E. by N. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Gooderstone, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 14½ m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 3½ m. ENE. Stoke Ferry stn., P.O. P. <500.

Good Ground, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I., 80 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Good Hope, Canada. See **Fort Good Hope.**

Good Hope, isls., Polynesia. See **Niuafu** and **Rekareka.**

Good Hope, Bay of, bay, Alaska, at the end of Kotzebue Sound, in 66° 28′ N., 161°–164° W.

Good Hope, Cape of, the cape at the S. end of the narrow penin. running S. from Cape Town, S. Africa. The name is a translation of the Portuguese *Cabo da Boa Esperança,* the name given by King John II. of Portugal, because its doubling in 1487 by Bartholomew Diaz, who called it *Cabo Tormentoso,* or Stormy Cape, afforded good hope of the discovery of the long-sought for sea-way to India.

Good Hope, Cape, New Guinea. See **Goede Hoop.**

Goodhue, co., Minnesota, in the SE., bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, N. of 44° N.

Goodland, vil., U.S., Indiana, Newton co., 73 m. S. by E. Chicago (Illinois). P. <1500.

Goodland, city, U.S., Kansas, Sherman co. P. <1500.

Goodleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 2½ m. E. by N. Barnstaple, P.O. P. <250.

Goodmanham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 15½ m. NE. by N. Goole, 1 m. NE. Market Weighton stn. P. <500.

Goodman Island, another name of Nugarba I., Ger. New Guinea.

Goodna, rly. stn., Queensland, Stanley co., 10 m. SW. Brisbane; coal-mines near. P. <1500.

Goodnestone, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. WSW. Sandwich, 1½ m. E. Adisham stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with Graveney**) P. <500.

Goodnestone, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2 m. E. Faversham. P. <250.

Goodooga, tp., New South Wales, Narran co., 130 m. NE. Bourke. P. <1500.

Goodrich, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5 m. SSW. Ross, 1 m. W. Lydbrook Junc., PM.O. P. <750.

Goodrington, vil., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. SW. by S. Torquay, on Tor Bay, 1½ m. S. Paignton stn.

Goodshaw, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Rossendale div., 4 m. ESE. Accrington, 2 m. E. Baxenden stn., with coal-mines. P. 6100.

Goodson, tn., U.S., Virginia, Washington co., adjoining Bristol. P. <2000.

Goodwan Plateau, in the E. of the S. African Republic, with a precipitous escarpment of 1500 ft., fronting the Kaap valley.

Goodwick, PM.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on bay and 1½ m. NW. Fishguard.

Goodwin, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Deuel co., 145 m. N. by E. Yankton. P. <1500.

Goodwin Sands, range of shoals at the S. extremity of the North Sea, extending off the E. ct. of Eng., co Kent, between the N. and S. Forelands, 5–8 m. from the coast; the roadstead, termed the Downs, lies between them and the mainland. Length about 10 m. by 1½ m. in breadth. They are divided into two parts by Trinity Bay and the Swash, in many places bare at low water, and owing to their shifting and loose nature and position near the entrance to the Thames, have, perhaps, proved more fatal to life and property than any other known quicksands. Floating lights, with bells rung during fogs, are placed upon them. The name has been conjectured to be connected with a British word *guydn*, meaning 'a soft tenacious soil.' By popular tradition the name has been connected with Earl Godwin (Camden speaks of the Godwyn Sands), the shoals being held to represent a former island said to have belonged to Earl Godwin, and to have been submerged, when one of the abbots of St. Augustine, Canterbury, to which the island had been transferred, diverted the funds for the maintenance of the seawall round the island to the erection of Tenterden steeple.

Goodwood, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. and 27 m. NNE. Toronto. P. <1500. See also **Bryanston.**

Goodwood, seat of the Duke of Richmond, Eng., Sussex, div. and 3 m. NE. by N. Chichester, 3 m. N. Drayton stn. G. racecourse is 1 m. to the NE.

Goodwood, suburb, 2½ m. S. Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <1500.

Goodworth Clatford, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 2 m. S. by E. Andover, on the Anton, ½ m. NW. Winchester, close to Clatford stn. P. 500.

Goolagong, tn., New South Wales, Forbes co., on R. Lachlan, 45 m. SW. by W. Orange. P. <1500.

Goolamore, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Bangor.

Goold's Cross and Cashel, stn., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Kilnamanagh Lower, 8½ m. SSW. Thurles, on the Great Southern and Western Rly., PT.O.

Goole, par., market-tn., and seapt., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the r. bk. of the Ouse, and on the NE. R. and L. & Y. R., 17 m. NE. Doncaster. Has a dry dock and patent slip, and eight wet docks, all communicating with one another, the deeper ones 18–22 feet deep on sill at high water. Imports raw wool, linen yarn, grain, fruit, &c.; exports cotton yarn and piece goods, woollen yarn and tissues, machinery and mill-work, &c. To enable large ships to reach G. great improvements have been effected in the lower reaches of the Ouse by the erection of training walls. For statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Market-day, W. Par. 4838 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. (1881) 10,400; (1891) 15,400.

Goole Fields, P.O., 2 m. S. Goole stn.

Goolwa, fishing tn. and riv. port., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., at the mouth of the Murray, on Lake Alexandrina, 43 m. SSE. Adelaide, connected by rail with the seapt. of Port Victor (see **Murray,** riv.). Rfall. (19 yrs.), 16.85 in. P. <1500.

Goona, tn., Central India, Gwalior state, cap. G. dist., 98 m. N. by W. Bhopál. P. (1881) <4000.

Goondiwindi, tn., Queensland, Marsh co., 175 m. WSW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Goonhavern, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. NE. Perranzabuloe.

Goor, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. W. Enschede. P. <3000.

Goorase, eastern Sudan. See **Atbara,** riv.

Goornong, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 15 m. NE. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Goose Bradon, Eng. See **Hambridge.**

Goose Green, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, Ince div., 2 m. SW. Wigan, 1 m. SE. Pemberton stn.

Goose Island, Canada, Quebec, in the St. Lawrence R., 13 m. NE. Orleans I.

Goose Island, Canada, Nova Scotia, off the coast of Halifax and Guysborough cos., just W. of 62° W.

Goose Island, rocky islet, Tasmania, in Bass Strait, in lat. 40° 18′ S., 148° 5′ E. Mean temp., yr. 55.9° F., Jan. 62.5°, Aug. 49.4°.

Goose Lake, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 529 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Goose Lake, Canada, Ontario, dist. Keewatin, to the W. of 92° W., drained SE. by a short river into a smaller lake.

Goose Lake, Canada, Ontario, dist. Keewatin, just W. of 88° W., drained W. into Cross Lake.

Goose Lake, U.S., California and Oregon, in 120° 40′ W., drained by the Pit R. into the Sacramento, 30 m. long by 10 m. wide. It lies W. of the Warner range, but is connected with Warner Lake E. of that range.

Goosey, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 9½ m. WSW. Abingdon, 1 m. N. Challow stn. P. <250. See **Stanford in the Vale.**

Goosnargh, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 5 m. NNE. Preston, 3 m. W. by S. Longridge stn., PM.O.; 8673 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**G. with Whittingham**) P. <3500.

Goostrey cum Barnshaw, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 9 m. W. by S. Macclesfield, 2 m. NNE. Holmes Chapel stn., with a stn. (**G.**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Gooty, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantapur, 48 m. E. by S. Bellary, with a fort of immense strength; captured by the British in the Mysore campaign of 1799. P. (1881) 5400; (1891) 6600; Hindus, 4400.

Gopálpur, tn. and seapt., Brit. India, Madras, on the Bay of Bengal, dist. and 10 m. SW. Ganjam, of rapidly increasing importance. Vessels anchor 1½ m. from shore, and load and discharge by surf-boats. P. (1891) <5000.

Gopámau, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Hardoi, 58 m. NW. Lucknow. P. (1881) 5400; (1891) 6000; Moham. 3400; Hindus, 2600.

Gopes, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 14 m. NW. by W. Monastir.

Göppingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 22 m. E. by S. Stuttgart. P. 14,300; (comm.) 14,440.

Gopsall, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 4½ m. NW. Market Bosworth. P. <250.

Gor, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. Guadix. P. <4000. *Gora,* Slavonic, 'a mountain' or 'hill.'

Gorá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gorakhpur, on riv. Rápti, in 26° 33′ N., 83° 51′ E. P. (1891) 7800; Hindus, 7200; Moham. 600.

Goragh, vil., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior, 3½ m. N. by W. Newry, with a stn. (**Goraghwood Junc.**) on the G. N. of Ire. Rly.

Goral, riv., Bengal. See **Mádhumati.**

Gora Kalwarya, tn., Russian Poland, on l. bk. Vistula, govt. and 23 m. SE. of Warsaw; place of pilgrimage. P. 3300.

Gorakhpur, or **Goruckpore,** city, Brit. India, NW. Prov., cap. dist. G., on the Rapti, 100 m. N. by E. Benares. Alt. 256 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 48.3 in., June–Oct. 44.6 in. P. (1872) 51,100; (1881) 57,900; (1891) 63,200; Hindus, 41,100; Moham. 21,700; total including cantonment, 63,600.

Gorals, people, Austria. See **Galicia.**

Goram, Dutch isl., Malay Archipelago, 20 m. in circumference, in 4° 3′ S., and 131° 30′ E.

Goražda, vil., Bosnia, on the Drina, prov. and 29 m. SE. by E. Sarajevo. P. <2000.

Gorbals, par., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Glasgow. P. 6000.

Gorbatov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 35 m. WSW. of Nizhniy Novgorod; manufacture of iron goods and hardware. P. <4000.

Gorbea, Peña de, mt., Spain, between the provs. Vizcaya and Alava, in 43° 2′ N. Alt. 5045 ft.

Görbersdorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, govt. Breslau, dist. Friedland, close to the Bohemian frontier; a frequented health resort. Alt. 1800 ft. P. <2000.

Gorbichenskoye, vil., E. Siberia, prov. and 20 m. SE. Yeniseisk, Yenidei. P. <2000.

Gorbitsa, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Transbaikalia, 155 m. NE. of Nerchinsk, on l. bk. of Shilka. P. <1000.

Gorcha, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Koritsa.**

Görchen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 52 m. S. Posen, circle Rawitzsch. P. <3000.

Gordano, dist., Eng., in the N. of Somerset, W. of Bristol.

Gorden, co., New South Wales, crossed in the S. by 33° S., and crossed in the W. by 147° E.

Gördiz, tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, vilayet and 73 m. NE. by E. Smyrna, sanjak Sarukhan. P. 4000; Moham. 3400.

Gordo. See **Punta Gordo.**

Gordon, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on the R. Detroit, 12 m. S. by W. Windsor.

Gordon, par., Scot., Berwickshire, on Eden Water, 4 m. SW. Greenlaw, and 11½ m. SW. Duns, with a stn. on the N. B. R., PM.O.; 9713 ac. P.<1000.

Gordon, riv., Tasmania, rising W. of Lake St. Clair, flows W. into Macquarie Harbour on the W. ct.

Gordon, post-tn., New South Wales, Drake co., 30 m. NW. by N. Grafton. P.<1500.

Gordon, co., Queensland, crossed by 26° S. and 142° and 143° E.

Gordon, Tasmania. See **Three Hut Point.**

Gordon, postal-vil., S. Australia, Newcastle co., 41 m. NE. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Gordon, co., U.S., Georgia, between 34° and 35° N., and crossed by 85° W.

Gordon, settlement, U.S., Nebraska, Sheridan co., 93 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state.

Gordon, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schulykill co., 44 m. NE. by N. Harrisburg, and 10 m. WNW. Pottsville. P.<1500.

Gordon, mining tp., Victoria, Grant co., 13 m. E. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Gordon, East and **West,** two vils., Scot., Berwickshire, the latter 8 m. E. by S. Lauder, with a stn. (**G.**) on the N. B. R.

Gordon Bay, on the S. ct. of Cape Colony, in the NE. of False Bay.

Gordon Bennett, mt., central Africa, seen and named by Stanley in 1875; probably one of the peaks of Ruwenzori (*q.v.*). Alt. 14–15,000 ft.

Gordon Hoofd, cape, Dutch Guiana, in 56° 43′ W.

Gordonia, dist., in SW. of Brit. Bechuana-land, on Orange R., between about 20° 50′ and 21° 50′ E.

Gordon Memorial, eccles. par., Scot. See **Barthol Chapel.**

Gordon Mills, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Hastings, on R. Trent. P.<1500.

Gordon Place and Dyce, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Dyce par. P.<750.

Gordon Reef, Fiji Is. See **Tamiri.**

Gordonsville, vil., U.S., Virginia, Orange co., 57 m. NW. Richmond. P.<1500

Gore, Sanskrit, 'a fort.' See *Ghar.*

Gore, post-vil., Canada, about the middle of Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 16 m. from Schubenacadie, with granite and slate quarries. P.<1500.

Gore, tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 37 m. NE. Invercargill. P.<2000.

Gorebridge, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on Gore Water, 3½ m. S. by E. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Goree, basaltic isl. and tn., western Africa, belonging to France, immediately SE. Cape Verde, opposite Dakar, in 14° 41′ N., 17° 24′ W.; about 3 m. in circumference, and steep on the W., S., and E. sides, and is defended by Fort St. Michael. At its NE. extremity is a roadstead, 30–60 ft. deep, safe for shipping during eight months in the year. It is the seat of civil and commercial tribunals, and the entrepôt for French commerce on the coast of Senegambia. Exports gold dust, ivory, wax, &c. Moderately healthy. G. was repeatedly taken by the English and Dutch in the last and the present centuries, and the name is of Dutch origin—equivalent to Goeree. Rfall. (10 yrs.), 20.95 inches. P. 2000.

Gorefield, eccles. par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Leverington par., 3 m. NW. Wisbech, P.O. P.<750.

Gore Island, or **St. Matthew,** isl., in the Bering Sea, about midway between America and Asia, in 60° 18′ N. and 172° 4′ W.; 28 m. long.

Gore Point, another name for **Hunstanton Point,** Eng.

Gore Sand, sandbank, Eng., Somerset, in Bridgwater Bay.

Goresbridge, tn., Ire., E. co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 11 m. E. by S. Kilkenny, on the r. bk. of the Barrow, with a stn. on the G. S. & W. and Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rlys., PMT.O. P. 500.

Gore Wood, uninhabited par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Cerne union.

Gorey, tn., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, on the E. ct., 3½ m. ENE. St. Helier, PMT.O., with two stns. (**G.** and **G. Pier**). Harbour area, 11 ac.; depth at quayside high water ordinary springs, 18 ft.

Gorey, civic tn., Ire., NE. co. Wexford, bar. G., 10 m. SSW. Arklow, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. P.<2500.

Görgény Szent Imre, tn., Hungary, prov. Marös-Torda, 60 m. E. Klausenburg. P.<2000.

Gorghan, riv., Persia. See **Gurgan.**

Gorgie, vil., Scot., Midlothian, ½ m. WSW. from its stn. on the N. B. R., 2 m. SW. by W. Edinburgh. P.<1000.

Gorgona, small isl., off the W. ct. of Colombia, in 3° N. and 78° 12′ W.

Gorgona, small isl., in the Mediterranean, between Corsica and Leghorn.

Gorgonzola, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. ENE. Milan; noted for its cheese. P.<5000.

Gorgotton Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, on the W. border of Saguenay co., drained SE. by the R. Escoumins into the R. St. Lawrence.

Gorgram, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rangpur, 30 m. SSE. Darjíling. P. (1891)<5000.

Gorham, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 7 m. W. by N. Portland. P.<3000.

Gorham, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., 91 m. NW. Portland; is a favourite summer resort. P.<2000.

Gorhambury, vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., on the Ver, 2½ m. WNW. St. Albans.

Gori, dist., Afghanistan, N. of the Hindu Kush, 50 m. SW. Kunduz.

Gori, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 50 m. by rail NW. of Tiflis. Alt. 2000 ft. P. 7300.

Gorial, tn., India, Rájputána, 55 m. SW. by W. Ajmere.

Gorinchem, popularly called **Gorkum,** comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 12 m. E. Dordrecht. P. 12,000.

Goring, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 8½ m. NW. by W. Reading, on the G. W. R., PMT.O., and P.O. (**G. Heath**); 4611 ac. P.<1500.

Goring, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 6½ m. ESE. Arundel, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Goritsa, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Boyana, prov. and 7 m. SW. by W. Scutari. P.<2000.

Görlitz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Weststernberg, on the r. bk. of the Oder, 7½ m. S. Küstrin; has lignite mines. P.<3000.

Goritza, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Koritsa.**

Gorizio, tn., Austria. See **Görz.**

Gorjiu, prov., in the SW. of Roumania, stretching S. from the Transylvanian Alps, crossed by 23½° E.; chief town, Tirgu Jiuliu.

Görkau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 19 m. SW. by W. Teplitz. P.<4000.

Gorki, or **Gory-gorki,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 80 m. NE. of Moghilev; high school of agriculture. Alt. 679 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.3° F., Feb. 16.1°, July 64.8°. P. 6600.

Gorkum. See **Gorinchem.**

Gorleston, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk and Suffolk, on the Yare, opposite Yarmouth, and included in that bor. P. 11,700.

Gorlice, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 39 m. SE. by E. Bochnia. P. 5700.

Gorli Minora, comm., Italy, prov. Milan, circle Gallarate. P.<4000.

Görlitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 25 m. E. Bautzen (Saxony), on the Neisse, here traversing a narrow valley, cutting through the foot-hills of the Sudetes (Lausitzer-Gebirge). It was already a fortified town in the 12th century, passed with the rest of Upper Lusatia to the electorate of Saxony in 1635, but annexed to Prussia in 1815. It has grown rapidly since Saxony joined the German Customs Union in 1833. Has woollen and various other manufactures. Cap. circle G. Alt. 725 ft. P. (1831) 8000; (1871) 42,200; (1890) 62,000.

Gorm, Gaelic, 'blue.'

Gorm Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, Islay I., in the W. drained SW. into Machir Bay.

Gormanstown, tnld., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Upper Duleek, 7 m. SE. by S. Drogheda, on the Dublin and Drogheda Rly.; in a rich fruit-growing dist. P.O. P.<250.

Gornal, Lower, eccles. par. and suburb of Wolverhampton, Eng., in the S. div., about 2 m. WSW. Tipton stn., with coal-mining, PMT.O. P. 6500.

Gornal, Upper, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, adjoining **Lower Gornal,** PM.O. P.<5000.

Gorne Grodzisko, comm., Austria. See **Grodzisko.**

Gorner Glacier and **Gorner Grat.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Gornja, Gornje, Gornji, S. Slavonic, 'upper.' For names beginning with these prefixes, see under the second part of the name.

Gornjane, vil., in the NE. of Servia, dist. Kraina. P.<3000.

Gornsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 4½ m. ENE. Stolberg. P.<3000.

Gorodishche, Horodiszcze, Grodisko, Gorod, Grad, Slavonian, formerly for 'fort,' later on for 'town.'

Gorodishche, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 32 m. ENE. of Penza. P. 4500.

Gorodishche, tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. SE. of Kiev; sugar-works and steam flour-mills. Mean temp., yr. 47.2° F., Jan. 21.8°, July 69.8°. P. 7000.

Gorodnya, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 36 m. NE. of Chernigov, near to railway line to Vilna. P. 4000.

Gorodok, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 23 m. NNW. Vitebsk. P. 5750.

Goroke, post-tn., Victoria, Lowan co., 300 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Gorokhovets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 160 m. by rail E. of Vladimir, on Klyazma R. P.<3000.

Gorongoza, picturesque, fertile, and thickly peopled region, Portuguese E. Africa, S. of the Zambezi, crossed by 18° S., 35° E.

Gorontalo, tn. and dist., En. Archipelago, in the NE. of

Celebes I., a few miles to the N. of the N. shore of the Gulf of Tomini. P. (dist.) 81,000.

Gorpie Stones, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. E. Burnley. Height, 1533 ft.

Gorran, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on **Gorran Haven,** 11 m. E. by S. Truro, with a life-boat; crab-fisheries. PM.O., and P.O. (**G. Haven**). 4961 ac. P.<1000.

Gorriti, isl., off the S. ct. of Uruguay, in 55° W., sheltering the roadstead of Maldonado.

Gorron, tn., France, dep. and arr. Mayenne, on the Colmont, 24 m. N. Laval. P.<2000.

Görsdorf, comm., Bohemia, circle Reichenberg, dist. Kratzau; has lignite mines. P.<2000.

Gorsedd, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, Whitford and Ysceifiog pars. P.<750.

Gorse Lane, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1½ m. W. Swansea, on the Swansea and Mumbles Rly. P.<3000.

Gorseinon, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the L. & NW. R., 5 m. NW. Swansea; has coal. PMT.O.

Gorsko Slivovo, tn., Bulgaria, dist. Sevlijevo. P.<3000.

Gorslas, eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, Llandebie, Llanfihangel, Aberbythych, and Llanarthney pars., P.O. P.<1500.

Gorsley and Clifford's Mesne, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, Ross div., 5 m. E. by N. Ross, and 2 m. WSW. Newent. P.<1000.

Gorsty Hill, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Blackheath, Staffordshire. *Gort,* Celtic (Irish), 'field.'

Gort, tn., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, 14 m. SW. Loughrea, on the Athenry and Ennis Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<1500.

Gortaclare, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 3 m. from Beragh.

Gortahill, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 3 m. from Blacklion.

Gortahork, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on Ballyness Bay, 32 m. WNW. Londonderry, PM.O.

Gortahurk, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Florence-court.

Gortantaoid Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. ct. of Islay I., in 6° 16′ W.

Gortatlea, stn., Ire., co. Kerry, 6 m. SE. Tralee, on the G. S. & W. (Ire.) R., P.O.

Gortavoy, tnld., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 6 m. NW. Dungannon, 3 m. from Pomeroy stn., P.O. P.<250.

Gorteen, electoral div., Ire., NE. King's co., bar. Philipstown Lower, 12½ m. N. by W. Portarlington.

Gorteen, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Roscrea No. 1.

Gorteen Point, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Galway.

Gortendoil, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE. of Mull I., at the S. of the entrance to Loch Spelve.

Gortenfern, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. ct. of Ardnamurchan Penin., 15 m. NNW. of the head of Loch Sunart.

Gortermone, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Carrigallen.

Gortgranagh, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Drumquin.

Gorticastle, Upper, P.O., Ire., 13 m. from Newtown Stewart.

Gortin, tn., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 9 m. N. by E. Omagh, PM.O. P.<500.

Gortkelly, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Borrisoleigh.

Gortleck, or **Gorthlick,** P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 15 m. NE. Fort Augustus.

Gortmore, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Kanturk.

Gortnadieve, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Galway, 8 m. from Ballymoe.

Gortnagullion, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Leitrim.

Gortnapeaky, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Ballyduff.

Gortnascreeny, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Dromdaleague.

Gortnaskehy, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Kilworth.

Gortnatubbrid, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Slieveardagh.

Gortnavern, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Letterkenny.

Gortnessy, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 4 m. Londonderry.

Gorton, par., Eng., Lancashire, G. div., part in city of Manchester, on M. S. & L. R., PM.O. (**West G.**). Alt. 263 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 34.5 in. P. 41,200; urban sanitary dist. P. 15,200; parl. div. P. 77,700.

Gortreagh, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Cookstown, co. Tyrone.

Gortroe, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 3 m. SE. Rathcormack, 1 m. from Lombardstown stn.; 9043 ac. P.<1000.

Gortys, Greece. See **Karytaina.**

Goruckpore. See **Gorakhpur.**

Gorumna, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Lettermore.

Gorumna, isl., Ire., W. co. Galway, N. of entrance to Galway Bay; 5871 ac. P. 1706.

Görün, or **Gürün,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, 90 m. E. Kaisarieh; mission stn. Alt. 5790 ft. P.<2000 (Cuinet).

Gorvagh, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Mohill (Longford).

Gorwydd, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on R. Teifi, 2 m. N. Lampeter; 6359 ac. P.<750.

Gory-gorki, tn., Russia. See **Gorki.**

Goryñ, riv., E. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of lower Amur; length, 300 m.

Görz, Italian, **Gorizio,** tn., Austria, Coast Province, 20 m. N. by W. Trieste, near l. bk. of the Isonzo; seat of an archbishop; winter health resort; various manufactures. Alt. 308 ft. Mean temp., yr. 55.3° F., Jan. 38.0°, July 74.2°. P. 21,800.

Gorzone, or **Canal Negro,** canal, N. Italy, parallel to the Adige, N. bank, joins the Brenta S. of Chioggia.

Gosau, wooded valley, Upper Austria, contains two lakes. Alts. 3935 ft. and 3070 ft.

Gosbeck, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 7 m. N. Ipswich, 4 m. E. Needham Market. P.<500.

Gosberton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 5½ m. N. Spalding, on the G. E. and G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O.; 8335 ac. P.<2000.

Gosberton Clough, P.O., 4 m. from Gosberton.

Göschenen, vil., Switzd. See **Geschenen.**

Goschen Strait, the channel between the E. end of New Guinea and Normanby I.

Gose, riv., Ger. See **Goslar.**

Gosfield, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 4½ m. NNE. Braintree, 2 m. WSW. Halstead stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Gosford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Cherwell, div. and 4 m. SE. by E. Woodstock, 2 m. SE. Woodstock Road stn. P.<250.

Gosford, postal-tp., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 35 m. N. by E. Sydney. P.<1500.

Gosford Bay, bay, Scot., on the NW. ct. of Haddingtonshire, in 55° 59½′ N.

Gosforth, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 11½ m. SE. by S. Whitehaven, 2½ m. NE. by E. Seascale stn., PMT.O; 8257 ac. P.<1500.

Gosforth, North, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 4½ m. N. Newcastle. P.<250.

Gosforth, South, par., 2 m. S. Gosforth, with a stn. (**Gosforth**) on the NE. R. P.<1500.

Gosha, dist., Brit. E. Africa. See **Gusha.**

Goshaden, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Claudy, co. Londonderry. *Goshcha,* Slavonic. See *Gotszca.*

Goshen, post-tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 50 m. E. Launceston. P.<1500.

Goshen, city, U.S., Indiana, Elkhart co., 90 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P. 6000.

Goshen, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., 29 m. SW. by S. Poughkeepsie. P.<3000.

Goslar, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 18 m. S. by W. Wolfenbüttel, on an affluent of the Oker, at the NE. foot of the Harz, at the foot of the Rammelsberg, a mountain rich in silver and other metallic ores, which have been mined from an early date, and are still worked, though they have lost a good deal of their former importance. Smelting, and beer brewing, and various other industries are carried on. Slate quarries near. Fortified by Henry the Fowler early in the 10th century; was formerly a frequent seat of the German Diets, and residence of the emperor, and still retains an old imperial palace. G. is the seat of the mining council of the Harz, and of the corn depôt for the Prussian portion of that region. The first part of the name is derived from the R. Gose, a small stream which joins the Oker near G., but the origin of the termination *lar,* which occurs also in Wetzlar, Fritzlar, and many old German names, is doubtful (Egli). P. (1825) 5700; (1890) 13,200; (comm.) 13,300.

Gospel Oak, stn., Eng., London, N. St. Pancras div., 4½ m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, on the Hampstead Junc. Rly.

Gosper, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 41° N., crossed in the SW. by 100° W.

Gospic, comm., Hungary, 70 m. SE. by S. Fiume. Alt. 1842 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.0° F., Jan. 27.6°, July 69.0°. P.<4000.

Gosport, vil., U.S., Indiana, Owen co., on r. bk. of W. branch of White R., 39 m. E. by S. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Gosport and Alverstoke, fortified seapt. tn. (urban sanitary dist.), Eng., co. Hants, W. of and separated from Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour, across which a floating bridge connects the two towns. It is at the termination of a branch of the L. & SW. R., and has another stn. (**G. Road**) on the same railway, 77 m. SW. London. Inhabitants mostly engaged in government works, or in retail trade, yachting, and shipping. Sail-making and the manufacture of yacht-stoves and yacht iron-work are also carried on in private establishments. The ramparts form an inner line of defence, while an outer circle of forts completes a fortified barrier enclosing Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport. It has extensive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling yard, and a powder magazine, and contains the largest naval hospital in the world, Haslar Hospital. P. (**G. with Alverstoke**) (1801) 7500; (1871) 22,600; (1891) 25,400.

Gos Rejeb, tn., eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Atbara, 70 m. NW. Kassala, on the caravan route from Suakim (Sawákin) to Sennar.

Gossabrough, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., E. side, in 60° 32′ N.

Gossau, valley, Austria. See **Gosau.**

Gossau, comm., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. W. St. Gall. P. 5400.

Gossau, vil., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. ESE. Zürich. P.<3000.

Gosselies, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 4 m. N. by W. Charleroi. P. 9300.

Gossensass, comm. and summer resort, Austria, Tirol, in the valley of the Eisack, dist. Sterzing. P. <2000.

Gössnitz, tn., Ger., Saxe Altenburg, circle Ost, on the Pleisse, 31 m. S. Leipzig. P. 5200.

Gostivar, or **Kostovo,** vil., Turkey in Europe, dist. and 31 m. WSW. Üsküb, in the upper valley of the Vardar. P. 2000; Christians, 1200.

Gostyn, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 37 m. S. Posen, circle G. P. <4000.

Gostynin, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 86 m. WNW. of Warsaw. P. 5600.

Goswick, vil., Eng., Northumberland, on the coast, div. and 6 m. SE. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1 m. SE. Windmill Hill stn.

Goszcza, Goshcha, or *Hoszcza,* Slavonic for temporary settlement chiefly with cattle; frequent at the beginning or the end of Slavonic names.

Göta Canal, S. Sweden, connecting the navigation of the Göta-elf with the Gulf of Bothnia by Lakes Wener (Venern), Vykeen, Wetter (Vettern), Boren, and Boxen, and terminating 3 m. below Söderköping. Total length of canal, 46½ m.; of navigation (including lakes), 235 m.; depth, 10 ft.; breadth, 78.7 ft.; 57 locks. Originally projected by Gustavus Vasa, but not executed till 1810–32.

Göta-elf, or **Gœta-elf,** riv., Sweden, flows from Lake Wener (Venern), and dividing at Kongelf into two arms, the southern of which passes Göteborg (Gothenburg), enters the Kattegat after a S. course of 50 m. It is navigable almost throughout, but near its source are the falls of Trolhätta, to avoid which the Trolhätta Canal was constructed. Area of basin, 18,792 sq. m. (Strelbitsky); mean discharge, about 18,500 cubic ft. per second.

Götarike ('kingdom of the Goths'), in English **Gothland,** the southern div. of Sweden (*q.v.*).

Göteborg. See **Gothenburg.**

Gotera, tn., Central America, Republic Salvador, 70 m. E. San Salvador. P. <4000.

Gotha, tn., central Ger., cap. duchy Saxe-Koburg Gotha, 14 m. W. by S. Erfurt, both towns lying amidst the foot-hills on the N. side of the Thuringian Forest. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe-Koburg and G., containing a gallery of paintings, a large library with several thousands of MSS., and various museums of arts and sciences. Manufactures comprise machinery, fire-engines and fire-hose, porcelain, tobacco, colours, lead and tin toys, &c. The town is also an important seat of the book trade, and is well known as the seat of the geographical establishment of Justus Perthes. Lat. new observatory, near the foot of the Seeberg (a hill 1335 ft. high SE. of the town), 50° 56′ 37″ N., 10° 42′ 38″ E. G. is an old city, first mentioned under the name of Gotaha in 770; surrounded by walls in 930 by Gothard, Abbot of Hersfeld, who afterwards came to be regarded as the patron saint of the town. Cap. of the duchy of G. 1640–1825. P. (1816) 10,600; (1871) 20,600; (1890) 29,100.

Gotham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6½ m. N. Loughborough, 3 m. ESE. Trent Junc., with gypsum-mines, PM.O. P. <1500.

Gothenburg, Swedish **Göteborg,** tn. and seapt., Sweden, prov. G. and Bohus, on the W. ct., 82 m. W. Jönköping, near the mouth of the Göta-elf. Manufactures textiles (principally cotton, also woollen), joinery, matches, wood-pulp, paper, which along with pit-props, deals, and other wooden goods, iron and zinc ore, pig and rolled iron, butter, and grain, form the chief exports. Harbour 17 ft. deep at entrance; there is a depth of 16–20 ft. alongside of the Skeppsbron quays. Mean temp., yr. 44.8° F., Feb. 29.9°, July 62.8°; rfall. 31.07 in. P. (1871) 57,400; (1890) 104,700.

Gotherington, par., Eng., Gloucester, Tewkesbury div., 4 m. N. by E. Cheltenham, 2 m. ENE. Cleeve stn., P.O. P. <500.

Gothic, vil., U.S., Colorado, Gunnison co., 42 m. SW. by W. Leadville. P. <1500.

Gothland, Swedish **Gotland,** isl., forming a prov. (*län*), Sweden, off the E. ct., to the S. of 58° N., and E. of 18° E., 83 m. long by 1–31 m. broad. Surface generally from 200–300 ft. above the sea. Timber, marble, sandstone, and lime exported to Stockholm. Numerous fine architectural remains. Chief tn. Visby (Wisby), on the N. ct., which is connected by rail with Hemse in the interior. Area, 1151 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. (1890) 51,300. See also **Götarike.**

Goto, Cape. See **Ose-saki.**

Goto Islands, group belonging to the Japanese Archipelago, in the channel of Korea, W. of the I. of Kiushiu.

Gotovlje, comm., Austria. See **Gutendorf.**

Gottesberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 45 m. SW. by W. Breslau, circle and 4 m. W. by S. Waldenburg; has large coal-mines, and woollen and hosiery manufactures. Alt. 1940 ft. P. 6700.

Gottesgab, free tn., Austria, Bohemia, 13 m. N. by E. Karlsbad. P. <2000.

Gotteskoog, large lake, Prussia, govt. Schleswig, SW. of Tondern; rich in fish.

Göttingen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. princip. G., and of a dist. in the bailiwick Hildesheim, on the Leine Canal. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the mountain Hainberg, 55 m. SSW. Brunswick, 37 m. W. Nordhausen, and formerly was enclosed by walls. Principally noted for its university, founded by George II. of England in 1734, and rechartered in 1836 as the *Academia Georgia Augusta.* Connected with the establishment are a royal society of sciences, a library of 400,000 printed vols. and 5000 MSS., an academical museum, a botanic garden, an observatory (in 9° 56′ 36″ E., 51° 31′ 47″ N.), and various other institutions. Noted in the 14th and 15th centuries for its woollen industry, introduced by Flemings, now carrying on important manufactures of surgical instruments, leather work, &c. Alt. 492 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.0° F., Jan. 31.6°, July 64.0°. P. (1812) 9000; (1871) 15,900; (1890) 23,700.

Gottlieben, comm., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 2 m. W. by S. Constance. P. <2000.

Gotto. See **Goto Islands.**

Gottschee, tn., Austria, Carniola, 29 m. NE. Fiume. P. <2000.

Götzis, vil., Austria, Vorarlberg, 16 m. SW by S. Bregenz. P. <3000.

Gou, Chinese, 'mouth,' 'pass.'

Gouas, road, France. See **Noirmoutier.**

Gouba, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Tulbagh, 60 m. NE. by N. Cape Town.

Gouda, or **Ter-gouw,** comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Ijssel, 10 m. NE. by E. Rotterdam; has manufactures of pipes and pottery, and an extensive cheese mart. P. 20,000.

Goudhurst, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 9 m. E. by S. Tunbridge Wells, with a stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 9798 ac. P. <3000.

Goudini, vil., Cape Colony, Worcester div., in a narrow fertile valley, 55 m. (101 m. by rail) ENE. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Gouffre, The, bay, in the S. of Guernsey, in 2° 37′ W.

Gough, co., New South Wales, crossed in the S. by 30° S., and in the E. by 152° E.

Gough Island. See **Tristan da Cunha.**

Goulburn (gōl'bern), city, New South Wales, Argyle co., on the Wollondilly R., 108 m. by rail SW. Sydney; the see of an Anglican and Roman Catholic bishop. Has several tanneries, breweries, boot and shoe factories, and flour mills. Alt. 2129 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.8° F., Jan. 70.3°, July 43.5°; rfall. (27 yrs.), 25.35 in. P. 10,900.

Goulburn, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Murray, crossed in the W. by 147° E.

Goulburn, one of the chief rivs. of Victoria, Australia, rises in the dividing range near Emerald Hill, flows W. then N. and finally WNW., and falls into the Murray 10 m. above Echuca. Its course above Seymour (37° 2′ S.) is interrupted by fallen trees, broken rocks, rapids, &c., and could not easily be rendered navigable; below this point, however, it might be navigated. There are goldfields on the upper or mountainous portion of the river. Immense irrigation works in progress (1893) in the valley. Length, 345 m.

Goulceby, or **Goulsby,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 7 m. SW. Louth, 2 m. SSE. Donington on Bain stn., P.O. P. <250.

Gould, vil., Canada, Quebec, Compton co., on the R. Salmon, 86 m. S. by W. Quebec. P. <1500.

Gouldsboro, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 22 m. E. by S. Ellsworth; has lobster and other fisheries. P. <2000.

Gould's Country, or **Kunnarra,** post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 48 m. E. by N. Launceston; has tin-mining. P. <1500.

Goulet, entrance to the harbour of Brest, France.

Goulette, La, Tunis. See **Goletta.**

Gouph (kōp), **The,** an inhospitable tract of the Great Karroo, in the W. of Cape Colony, dists. Prince Albert and Beaufort W., crossed by 33° S., 22° E. Average annual rainfall only about 4 in. Gold was discovered in this region in 1891 (Prince Albert dist.).

Gourdon, tn., France, dep. Lot, cap. arr., 46 m. SE. Périgueux, 13 m. SE. by S. Sarlat. Alt. 845 ft. P. <3000.

Gourdon, vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 1½ m. SSW. Bervie, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Gouritz, riv., Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Groote and Olifants R., flows SSE. and enters the Indian Ocean in 21° 50′ E. to the W. of Mossel Bay.

Gournay en Bray, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Neufchâtel, 17 m. W. by N. Beauvais. P. <4000.

Gourock (gu'rok), tn. and watering-place, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the l. bk. of the mouth of the Clyde, and on the C. R., 2 m. W. Greenock; has large passenger traffic by Clyde steamers. P. <4500.

Gourton, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. E. Wrexham. P. <250.

Gouvela, or **Guvea,** vil. and Portuguese military post in a valley of Gorongoza, Portuguese E. Africa, about 125 m. NNW. Beira (mouth of Pungwe), 70 m. SW. Sena (on the Zambezi).

Gouveia, vil., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. Guarda, 53 m. ENE. Coimbra. P. <3000.

Gouverneur, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Oswegatchie R., 78 m. NE. Oswego. P. <4000.

Gouyave, or **Charlottetown,** tn., West Indies, W. ct. of Grenada I.

Gouy-lez-Piéton, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Charleroi. P. <4000.

Govan (güv'an), burgh, suburb of Glasgow, Scot., Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde and the G. & SW. R. Large shipbuilding yards, engineering and boiler-making establishments, and other industries. Along with Govanhill returns one member to Parliament. Par. 6734 ac., P. 280,300; tn. P. (1801) <1000; (1871) 19,200; (1891) 63,600.

Govanhill, tn., Scot., Lanarkshire, suburb of Glasgow. P. 14,300. See **Govan.**

Govanstown, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and about 8 m. N. Baltimore. P. 1500.

Gove, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 39° N. and 100½° W.

Governador, Ilha do, isl., Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, in its bay, 7 m. N. Rio. Length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth, ½ m. Populous and well-cultivated.

Government Gums, S. Australia. See **Farina.**

Government Road, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, on the C. P. R., 99 m. W. of Ottawa.

Government's Island, U.S., Illinois, in Mississippi R., between Rock Island City and Davenport, Iowa; contains U.S. armouries and arsenals.

Governor's Island, fortified port, U.S., in New York Harbour.

Govett's Leap, New South Wales, near Blackheath stn., deep chasm between perpendicular cliffs more than 3000 ft. high.

Govia, Ger., 'a district.' See *Gau.*

Govilon, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the L. & NW. R., 2 m. W. Abergavenny, P.O.

Govindgarh, fortress, Brit. India, Punjab, at a short distance from the walls of Amritsar. P. (1891) 8500; Hindus, 4400; Moham. 2900; Sikhs, 1200.

Govorovo, vil., E. Siberia, on l. bk. lower Lena, 70° 20' N. P. <1000.

Gowan, stn., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, 56 m. N. by W. Toronto.

Gowanbank, P.O., Scot., Forfarshire, 3½ m. NW. Arbroath, 2 m. W. Letham Grange stn.

Gowanda, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., on Cattaraugus Creek, 29 m. S. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Gowdall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 8 m. W. Goole, 1½ m. W. Snaith stn. P. <250.

Gowel, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Leitrim.

Gower, North, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Carleton co., 22 m. S. Ottawa.

Gower (or **Unexpected**) **Island,** low wooded isl., in the S. Pacific, Solomon group, N. of Malaita, and E. of Isabel, crossed by 7° 50' S., 160° 28' E.

Gower, riv., New Guinea. See **Fly,** riv.

Gower, or **Gwyr,** penin. of S. Wales, projecting into the Bristol Channel, and forming the westernmost part of the co. Glamorgan, of which it now forms one of the parl. divs. Length, E. to W., 13 m.; average breadth, 5 m. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores. Lime is exported. A colony of Flemings have occupied the SW. extremity of this penin. since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh. Parl. div. P. 57,300. See **Glamorganshire.**

Gower Street, stn., Eng., London, on the Dist. Rly. (Inner Circle), 1½ m. NW. by W. St. Paul's, not far from Euston stn.

Gowerton, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., 4½ m. NW. by W. Swansea; has coal-mining. PMT.O.

Gowhatty, tn., India. See **Gauhati.**

Gowlane, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Clonmoyle.

Gown, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 9½ m. SE. by E. of the head of Loch Maree, drained N. into the R. Bran.

Gowna, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 6 m. SW. Crossdoney, stn.

Gowna, Lough, lake, Ire., cos. Longford and Cavan 12 m. NE. Longford, drained N. through Lough Oughter into L. Erne.

Gowran, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. G., 8 m. ESE. Kilkenny, 1½ m. from its stn. on the Irish SE. Rly., PMT.O. Par. 6347 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Gowthorpe, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 10½ m. E. by N. York, 1½ m. NE. Fangfoss stn. See **Youlthorpe.**

Gowtow, isls. See **Kao-Tao.**

Gowy, small riv., Eng., Cheshire, flows NW. and N. to the Mersey, which it enters about 1⅛ m. E. Ellesmere Port.

Goxhill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 13 m. NW. by W. Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. R.; 5737 ac. P. <1500.

Goxhill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11½ m. NE. by N. Hull, with a stn. on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Goya, tn., Argentine Republic, Corrientes, on the l. bk. of a navigable arm of the Rio Parana, 116 m. SSW. Corrientes; founded in 1807. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1876–86), yr. 67.9° F., Jan. 77.4°, July 58.0°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 46.20 in. P. 4000.

Goyana, tn., Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, cap. dist., on riv. Goyana, 40 m. NNW. Pernambuco. P. 10,000.

Goyaz, tn., Brazil, cap. state G., in 16° 12' S., 50° 34' W., 650 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro. Unhealthy. Goitre frequent. P. 8000.

Goyaz (after the Indians **Goyazes**), the central state of Brazil, stretching N. to S. for about 15° lat., and 4° long., including all terrs. between the two branches of rivs. Tocantins and Araguay, nearly the whole basin of the principal one, from its origin, and the high valleys of the Paranahiba-Parana. Gold (at Meia Ponte, Ouro Finb, upper Araguaya), iron (Corumbá), diamonds (Dois Irmãos), mica (G., Meia Ponte), copper, chrome. The site for the new federal capital of Brazil has been selected in the S. of Goyaz. See **Brazil.**

Goyder's Line. See **South Australia.**

Goyt, riv., Eng. See **Mersey.**

Goytrey, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4½ m. NE. Pontypool, close to Nantyderry stn. P. <750.

Goyts Moss, upland tract, Eng., in the SW. of the High Peak div. of Derbyshire, about 2 m. NW. Buxton.

Gozier, Le, comm., W. Indies, Guadeloupe I., arr. and 5 m. SE. Pointe-à-Pitre, on the Cul-de-Sac. P. <4000.

Gozo, or **Gozzo,** one of the Maltese group of isls., in the Mediterranean, 4 m. NW. Malta. Length, 9 m.; breadth, 4½ m. Mainly composed of coralline and globigerina limestone, with considerable tracts of blue clay and marl, and narrow strips of greensand. It has a richer soil, and is better cultivated than Malta; its surface is agreeably diversified, and has many fertile valleys. Rabat, or Rabato, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its SE. coast. The principal object of interest in the island is the Giant's Tower, a Cyclopean building. Area, with Comino, 36½ sq. m. See **Malta.**

Gozón, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Avilés. P. 8200.

Goz-Rejeb. See **Gos Rejeb.**

Gozzano, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 23 m. NNW. Novara. P. <3000.

Gozzo, isl., Turkey. See **Gavdos.**

Graa Dyb, channel, Denmark, on the SW. ct. of Jutland, between Skallingen Penin. and Fanö I., forming the entrance to the port of Esbjerg.

Graaff Reinet' (or **Reynet**), tn., Cape Colony, dist. G. R., 58 m. SW. by S. Middelburg, on a small plain nearly enclosed on one side by a spur of the Sneeuwbergen, and on the other by a bend of the Sunday R. One of the oldest towns in the colony, noted for its gardens, vineyards, and choice fruit; the terminus of one of the railway lines from Port Elizabeth (184 m.). Two mineral springs (sulphur) near; much resorted to for rheumatic affections. Alt. 2500 ft. Mean temp., yr. 64.0° F., Feb. 74.0°, July 52.3°; rfall. (23 yrs.), 14.53 in.

Grab, Slavonic, 'the beech.'

Graben, German, 'a trench.'

Graben, comm., Ger., Baden, 11 m. N. by E. Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

Grabow, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 23 m. S. by E. Schwerin, and 4 m. SE. Ludwigslust. P. <5000.

Grabow, tn., Prussia, Pomerania, on the l. bk. of the Oder R., 2 m. NNE. Stettin. P. 15,700. See **Stettin.**

Grabow, riv., Prussia, Pomerania, flows on the whole N. into the Baltic, which it enters at the Rügenwaldermünde, 34 m. ENE. Kolberg, used for floating timber from Pollnow, 52 m.

Grabs, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, adjoining Werdenberg on the N. P. (comm.) <5000.

Grabusa, the anct. *Korykos,* cape, forming the NW. angle of the I. of Crete, bounded on the W. by the deep bay of Kisamo. Two adjacent isls., on one of which stands a castle which played a prominent part in the history of the wars of Venice against the Turks, are called respectively **G.** and **Agria-G.**

Gračanica, tn., Bosnia, 40 m. NE. Sarajevo; has hot mineral springs. Alt. 735–1015 ft. P. <4000.

Graçay, comm., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 27 m. W. by N. Bourges. P. <2000.

Grace, settlement, S. Australia, Gawler co., 40 m. N. Adelaide.

Grâce Berleur, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <4000.

Grace Hill, stn., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Toome, 10 m. NNW. Antrim, on the Ballycastle Rly., PMT.O.

Gracia, tn., Spain, prov. and 3 m. N. by W. Barcelona; cotton, hemp, and linen manufactures. P. 45,000.

Gracias, tn., Central America, Honduras, 70 m. NE. by N. San Salvador. P. 4000.

Gracias a Dios, headland, Argentine Republic, at the mouth of the Gallegos R., S. side, in 51° 34' S.

Gracias a Dios, rapids on the Sarstoon R., in the SW. angle of Brit. Honduras.

Gracias a Dios, Cabo de, cape and tn., Central America, Nicaragua, on the E. ct., cap. dist. (*comarca*) G. a D., C. de, in 14° 59' N. In 1782 an excellent port, at which the principal vessels of the Spanish navy touched; now silted up.

Constant violent winds neutralise the effect of the marshy exhalations.

Graciosa, one of the Azores Is., Atlantic, NW. Terceira and NE. Fayal, 20 m. long by 6 m. broad.

Graciosa, the most NE. of the Canary Is., unimportant.

Grad, Slavonic, 'wall,' 'hurdle.'

Gradačac, tn., Bosnia, prov. Dolnja-Tuzla, 70 m. N. Sarajevo. P. <4000.

Graddum, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Kilnaleck.

Grade, ct. par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 13 m. SSW. Falmouth. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with Ruan Minor**) P. <750.

Gradec, vil., Eastern Roumelia, on the Deli-Kamčik, circle and 14 m. NE. by E. Sliven, 100 m. ENE. Philippopolis. P. <3000.

Gradefes, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Leon. P. 4000.

Gradisca, vil., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 6 m. WSW. Görz, on the r. bk. of the Isonzo. P. <2000.

Gradište, vil., Servia, prov. Požarevac, on the Danube, 43 m. W. Orsova. P. <3000.

Gradizhsk (*Gradische*), tn., Russia, govt. and 73 m. SW. of Poltava, on r. bk. Dnieper; considerable fair. P. 10,800.

Grado, tn., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 19 m. W. Trieste, occupying a small island at the entrance to the Gulf of Trieste. P. <4000.

Grado, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. W. by N. Oviedo. P. (1887) 16,500.

Graemsay, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Hoy and G. par., in Hoy Sound, 1 m. S. Stromness, P.O. P. 223.

Gräesœ, isl., Sweden. See **Gräsö.**

Graf, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'count' or 'earl,' *grafen,* 'count's.'

Grafenau, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 20 m. N. Passau. P. <2000.

Gräfenberg, vil., Austria. See **Freiwaldau.**

Gräfenhainichen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 12 m. SW. Wittenberg. P. <3000.

Grafenort, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (ob dem Wald), 6 m. ESE. Sarnen. P. <2000.

Gräfenroda, vil., Ger., Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle and 6 m. SSE. Ohrdruff. P. <3000.

Grafenstein, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 8½ m. E. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Gräfenthal, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, 23 m. NE. Koburg. P. <3000.

Gräfen-Tonna, vil., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, 10 m. N. by E. Gotha. P. <2000.

Graffham ('the moated town,' from the German *graben,* 'a trench'), par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Chichester, 3 m. E. Cocking stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with E. Lavington**) P. <750.

Grafham, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Huntingdon, with stn. (**Grafham**) on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Graff-Reynet, Cape Colony. See **Graaff Reinet.**

Graffy, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Glenties.

Grafham, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Dunsfold and Bramley pars. P. <500.

Gräfrath, tn., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 4½ m. SW. Elberfeld. P. <3000.

Grafskaya, Cossack vil., E. Siberia, Maritime Prov., on r. bk. Usuri, 250 m. by rail NW. Vladivostok. P. <1000.

Graft, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. SE. by S. Alkmaar. P. (comm.) <2000.

Grafton, or **Haldimand,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 83 m. W. by S. Kingston, on a railway. P. <1500.

Grafton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3½ m. NW. Malpas. P. <250.

Grafton, par., Eng., in co. and city of Hereford. P. <250. See **Bullinghope, Upper.**

Grafton ('the moated town,' from the root of German *graben,* 'a trench'), vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 15½ m. W. by S. Oxford, 2½ m. S. Bampton stn. P. <250.

Grafton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. Ripon div., 6½ m. NE. Knaresborough, 3 m. SSE. Boroughbridge stn., P.O. See **Marton.**

Grafton, city and riv. port, New South Wales, Clarence co., on the Clarence, 165 m. NE. Tamworth, 350 m. N. Sydney, 405 by sea; see of an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop; centre of a rich agricultural dist. Accessible to sea-going ships of moderate burden. Coal found close at hand; has gold-mining. Mean rfall. (16 yrs.), 33.83 in. Tp. P. <5000.

Grafton, isls., Tierra del Fuego, just S. of 54° S., crossed by 73½° W., separated by a narrow channel from Santa Iñez I.

Grafton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Jersey co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 27 m. NNW. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Grafton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 6 m. SE. by E. Worcester. P. 5000.

Grafton, tp., U.S., New Hampshire, G. co., 31 m. NW. Concord. P. <1500.

Grafton, city, U.S., N. Dakota, Walsh co., 37 m. S. by W. Pembina. P. <2000.

Grafton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lorain co., on Black R., 8 m. SE. Elyria. P. <1500.

Grafton, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. Taylor co., on the Monongahela R., 29 m. WNW. of the SW. corner of Maryland. Alt. 985 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Grafton, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Ozaukee co., 22 m. N. by W. Milwaukee. P. <2000.

Grafton, East, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 11 m. NW. by N. Andover, with a stn. (**G. and Burbage**) on the M. and S. W. Junc. Rly., P.O. P. <750.

Grafton Flyford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the Piddle, 7½ m. E. by N. Worcester, P.O. P. <250.

Grafton Islands, S. Chile, crossed by 54° 5′ S.

Grafton Manor, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. SW. Bromsgrove. P. <250.

Grafton Regis, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. S. Northampton, 3 m. S. Roade stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**G. R. with Alderton**) P. <500.

Grafton Underwood, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. N. by E. Wellingborough, 2 m. N. by W. Cranford stn., P.O. P. <250.

Graglia, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 27 m. NW. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Gragnano, tn., Italy, prov. Naples, 2 m. E. Castellammare. P. 12,900.

Gragnano-Trebbiense, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Piacenza. P. <4000.

Graham, isl., Brit. Columbia, one of the Queen Charlotte group, crossed by 132° W. and 54° N.

Graham, P.O., Eng., Huntingdonshire, 2 m. from Ellington.

Graham, co., U.S., Arizona, on the E. frontier, crossed in the middle by 55° N.

Graham, co., U.S., Kansas, in the NW., crossed by 39½° N. and 100° W.

Graham, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the NW. frontier, just E. of 84° W.

Graham, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Young co., 110 m. W. by N. Dallas. P. <1500.

Graham, tn. U.S., Virginia, Lee co. P. <1500.

Graham, telegraph stn., W. Australia, 590 m. E. Albany.

Graham Reach, strait, Brit. Columbia, between Princess Royal I. and the mainland, crossed by 53° N.; 17 m. long.

Graham's Dyke. See **Antonine, Wall of.**

Graham's Island, Mediterranean. See **Ferdinandea.**

Graham's Land, a tract in the S. Atlantic, between 55° and 70° W., extending from about 63° S., an unknown distance beyond the Antarctic Circle.

Grahamston, eccles. par., Scot., Stirlingshire, in the parl. burgh and ½ m. N. Falkirk, on the N. B. R. P. 6200.

Grahamstown, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. Albany, 55 m. WSW. King William's Town, on the railway to Kimberley; the most important city of the first plateau, with manufactures of blankets and tweeds of colonial wool. Seat of an Anglican and Roman Catholic bishop, and of the Eastern Districts' Court. Alt. 1800 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1854–59), yr. 62.7° F., Feb. 70.8°, July 53.1°; rfall. (22 yrs.), 28.78 in. P. 7500.

Grahamstown, or **Thames,** gold-mining tp., New Zealand, North I., Thames co., 46 m. ESE. Auckland. P. 4600.

Graian Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 3.**

Graig, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 3 m. NNW. Newport. P. <1500.

Graigabbey, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Athenry.

Graignagower, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Glenahiry, 6 m. S. Clonmel.

Graigue, tnld., Ire., SE. Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy, on the r. bk. of the Barrow, 5 m. from stn. and opposite Carlow. P. <250.

Graigue, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Riverstown.

Graigue, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Tullamain.

Graiguenamanagh, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 10 m. N. New Ross, on the r. bk. of the Barrow, PMT.O. (**Graigue**). Par. 12,423 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <1000.

Grain, Island of, isl., Eng., Medway div. of Kent, between the estuaries of the Thames and Medway, PM.O.; has salt-works. P. 570.

Grain Coast, W. Africa, is that portion of Guinea W. of the Ivory ct., and extending between 4° and 7° N. and 7° and 11° E.; it comprises most of the terr. of Liberia.

Grainger, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., crossed by 83½° W., N. of 36° N., bounded on the SE. by the Holston R.

Grainsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 7 m. S. Great Grimsby, 1½ m. WNW. N. Thoresby stn. P. <250.

Grainthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 3 m. from the coast, 7 m. NE. by N. Louth, 6 m. ENE. Ludborough stn., P.O.; 4387 ac. P. <750.

Graisivaudan, former dist., France. See **Isère,** dep.

Graissessac, coal-mining comm., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 24 m. N. by W. Béziers, on the slope of the Garrigues. P. <3000.

Graitney, Scot. See **Gretna.**

Graivoron, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 88 m. SSW. of Kursk. P. 6000.

Grajakan, tn., Java, on the S. ct., E. end, in 114° 16′ E., 145 m. SE. Surabaya.

Grallagh, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery W., 3 m. SE. Garristown. P. <250.

Grallagh, electoral div., Ire., Waterford, dist. Ardmore.

Gramada, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 15 m. SW. by S. Viddin. P. <3000.

Gramat, tn., France, dep. Lot, 57 m. SE. by E. Périgeux, arr. and 17 m. E. by N. Gourdon; has mineral springs. P. <2000.

Gramatneusiedl, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Ebreichsdorf. P. <3000.

Grammichele, or **Granmichele,** tn., Sicily, prov. and 32 m. SW. Catania; has beautiful marbles. P. 11,400.

Grammont, or **Geertsbergen,** comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Alost, 12 m. ESE. Oudenarde. P. 10,700.

Grampians (*Drum Alban*), mt. chain, Scot., forming the natural rampart which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. Its limits, owing to numerous parallel ridges and scarcely connected branches, are difficult to define, but the mountains may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire NE. across the island, terminating on the E. and NE. coasts of the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, in two branches running on each side of the riv. Dee. This mountain chain is composed of granite, porphyries, schists, quartzite, and marble. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side. On the S. hills the slopes are more gentle, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are affluents of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and S. Esk. See **Scotland,** Surface.

Grampians, mt. range, Victoria, stretching crescentwise N. and S. between 35° 52′ and 37° 38′ S., and 142° 25′ and 112° 47′ E., bounding E. the basin of the Glenelg and its affluents. Height of Mount William, its central and loftiest peak, 8600 ft.

Grampound, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the R. Fal, 7½ m. ENE. Truro, 2 m. SE. by E. Grampound Road stn., on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <500. See **Creed.**

Grampus, isl., Pacific. See **Sebastian Lobos.**

Gramsbergen, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the Vecht, 3 m. SW. by S. Koevorden. P. (comm.) <4000.

Gran, probably from the Slavonic *Gron, hron,* 'river.'

Gran (Hungarian **Esztergom,** ancient *Strigonium*), royal free city, with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. G., and earliest cap. of Hungary, with a steam-packet station on r. bk. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 m. NW. by N. Budapest. Seat of primate of Hungary; birthplace (about 969) of Stephen, first king of Hungary; has strong sulphate of magnesia springs. Chief edifice, an unfinished cathedral, occupying with the archbishop's palace and chapter-house a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress. Alt. 510 ft. P. (1869) 8800; (1891) 9300.

Granada, prov. (since 1834), Spain, Andalucia, composed only of the central part of the old Moorish kingdom of G., detached in 1238 from the califate of Córdoba, occupying the upper valleys of rivs. Jenil, Guadiana Menor, and Almeria, and the surrounding mountains as far as the Mediterranean (64 m. of coast), formerly comprising also the valley of the upper Guadalquivir (now in Jaën). It was the last Spanish terr. to be conquered by the Christians (Jan. 1492). From the central Sierra Nevada rivers run in all directions, reaching, ultimately (N.), the Guadalquivir and (S.) the Mediterranean. G. has all the climates, from African ones, in the lowlands and sheltered valleys, up to those of more N. countries, on the high snowy summits (some above 11,000 ft.), and therefore a very rich flora, with all economical plants, from cereals to vine, cotton, and sugar-cane, presenting some of the more picturesque scenery in the world (Alpujarras, Sierra Elvira, &c.). The garden-like valleys, the orchards of the *vegas,* between the mountain ridges (above all *la vega,* near Granada, with more than 40 m. around), are celebrated for their fertility and for their old Arab irrigation works. Mineral deposits are important, but, to a great extent, unworked. Many well-known springs of mineral waters. Some industries were prosperous in old times (silk in Alpujarras). At present manufactures are very limited (sugar, distilleries, linen and wool). The two ports, Almuñécar and Motril, are insufficient. Trade chiefly overland. See **Spain, Andalucia, Sierra Nevada.**

Granada, the old Phœnician *Karnattah,* the (Latinised) *Iberian Illiberis, Liberini* ('new town'), tn., Spain, 130 m. E. by S. Seville, cap. prov. G., on the banks of riv. Jenil, and traversed by riv. Darro, its affluent, on the N. slope of Sierras Nevada, built on the border of a well irrigated plain [**Granada,** prov.], on three hills said to be like the parts of an open *pomegranate,* on one of which are the *Torres Bermejas* ('red towers,' the original part), and on the highest of the three the Alhambra (Arabic, *alhamara,* 'the red'), the most celebrated of its many monuments, palace and castle of the Moorish kings, the masterpiece of Arab architecture (11th to 15th century), an irregular mass of houses and towers on a commanding height, surrounded by groves, and of which the bastioned walls, arches, halls of the Abencerrages and ambassadors, court of lions, mezquita, and the unfinished palace of Charles V. are the portions most worthy of notice. Of its Christian edifices the most important is the cathedral, with nave and four aisles, founded in 1529, and containing the magnificent tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, Joanna, the mother of Charles V., and of Philip I. Seat of a university founded 1531, an archæological museum founded 1879, and centre of a military *Capitania general* (comprising provs. G., Almeria, Malaga, Jaën). Mean alt. 2250 ft.; alt. of meteorological station, 3409 ft. Mean temp., yr. 58.7° F., Jan. 43.0°, Aug. 77.0°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 39.33 in. P. in Moorish times said to have reached 500,000; (1860) 67,300; (1887) 73,000.

Granada, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dep. G., 27 m. SE by E. Managua, with which it is connected by rail; principal port on the Lake of Nicaragua. P. 21,000.

Granadilla, tn., Canary Is., on the S. side of Teneriffe I. P. <4000.

Granadilla, comm., Spain, prov. Cáceres, 54 m. NE. Alcántara. P. <2000.

Granaglione, comm., Italy, prov. Bologna, circle Vergato. P. <4000.

Granard, par. and municip. tn., Ire., NE. co. Longford, bars. G. and Ardagh, 13 m. ENE. Longford, 4 m. from Ballywillan stn., PMT.O.; 18,050 ac. P. <5000; tn. P. <2000.

Granarolo, dell' Emilia, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Bologna. P. <5000.

Granbury, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Hood co., on the r. bk. of the Brazos R., 60 m. WSW. Dallas. P. <1500.

Granby, vil., Canada, Quebec, Shefford co., on a trib. of R. Yamaska, 41 m. E. by S. Montreal. P. (1881) <1500; (1891) <2000.

Granby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 11 m. E. by S. Nottingham, close to Barnston stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with Sutton**) P. <500.

Granby, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., 47 m. N. New Haven. P. <1500.

Granby, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 6 m. NE. by E. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Granby, tn., U.S., Missouri, Newton co., 35 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Gran Canaria, or **Grand Canary,** one of the Canary Is., the cap. of which is Las Palmas; highest point, Los Pechos, 6400 ft. high.

Gran Chaco (Spanish, 'great hunting-ground'), a vast region in the middle of S. America, extending through eastern Bolivia, western Paraguay, and the N. of the Argentine Republic, between 18° and 30° S. and 57° and 63° W., divided into three sections: the Chaco Boreal (N.), from the plains (llanos) of Chiquitos to the Pilcomayo, with an area of about 81,000 sq. m.; the Chaco Central, between the Pilcomayo and Bermejo, 72,000 sq. m.; and the Chaco Austral (S.), between the Bermejo and Salado, 77,600 sq. m. The whole is a sandy formation sloping from N. to S., and from WNW. to ESE.; uniformly flat except in the part of the Chaco Boreal, which separates the basins of the Parapiti and Pilcomayo. There are no regular observations as to the climate; but there appears to be a very marked dry season from May to November, alternating with a rainy season, in which the rains are so abundant as to fill the whole region with vast lagoons, and almost to convert it into one vast lake. The Chaco Boreal is one vast forest, in which the quebrachos and algarrobos predominate. Further S. forests are not so unbroken, though they extend over vast areas. The region is very scantily peopled by uncivilised Indians. See also **Pilcomayo** and **Bermejo.**

Grancy, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 9 m. NW. by W. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Grand, co., U.S., Colorado, in the N., crossed by 106° W., and in the S. by 40° N.

Grandas de Salime, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Castropol. P. <4000.

Grand Bank, tn. and port of entry, Newfoundland, on S. of Fortune Bay. P. <1500.

Grand Bassam. See **Bassam.**

Grand Bornand, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Annecy; has anthracite mines. P. <2000.

Grandborough, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. SE. by S. Buckingham, 2 m. ENE. Grandborough Road stn., on the Metropolitan Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Grandborough, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on riv. Leam, 5 m. S. Rugby, P.O.; 4494 ac. P. <500.

Grand Bourg, tn., cap. French W. Indian I. Marie Galante; has a fort and roadstead.

Grand Bourg, Le, tn., France, dep. Creuse, 30 m. NE. by N. Limoges, arr. and 12 m. W. Guéret. P. <2000.

Grand Calumet, Canada. See **Calumet.**

Grand Canal, Ire., cos. Dublin, Kildare, and King's, proceeds W. from Dublin to the Shannon, which it joins at Shannon Harbour, near Banagher. Length main line, 79.2 m.; numerous

branches, of which the most important is that to Athy (28.4 m.), by which it communicates with the Barrow navigation, and that to Ballinasloe (14 m.), by which the navigation is continued on the W. side of the Shannon; total length, including branches, 165½ m.; 64 locks (34 on main line); admits boats of 4½ ft. draught.

Grand Canary. See **Gran Canaria.**

Grand Cañon, U.S. See **Colorado,** riv.

Grand Cayman. See **Caymans.**

Grand Champ, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, 24 m. E. Lorient, arr. and 8 m. NW. by N. Vannes. P. <2000.

Grand Chenier, vil., U.S., Louisiana, par. and 28 m. E. Cameron, on the Gulf of Mexico. P. <1500.

Grand Combin, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Grand Couronne, comm., France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on l. bk. of the Seine, arr. and 7 m. SW. by S. Rouen. P. <2000.

Grand Crédo, mt., France. See **Crédo.**

Grand-Croix, La, comm., France, dep. Loire, on the Gier, arr. St. Étienne, 11 m. ENE. St. Étienne. P. <4000.

Grand'combe, La, comm., France, dep. Gard, 31 m. NW. by N. Nîmes, arr. and 7 m. NNW. Alais; has glass-works and zinc and coal mines. P. 7200.

Grande, isl., Brazil, SW. of Rio Janeiro, in 23° 12′ S. and 44° 15′ W.

Grande, Cagayan, or **Tago, Rio,** the longest riv. in Luzon, Philippine Is., flows N. into the middle of the bay on the N. ct.

Grande Baie, Canada, Quebec. See **Ha Ha Bay.**

Grande Brière, marshy, peaty plain, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, N. of St. Nazaire, in the penin. between the Vilaine and the mouth of the Loire.

Grande Chartreuse, La, France. See **Chartreuse.**

Grande, Rio ('great river'), riv., Brazil, Bahia, flows E. then NE. and joins the São Francisco at Barra, in 11° 56′ S. Its l. bk. trib., the Preto, is connected with the Sapão, and it again with the Rio do Somno, which flow along the base of the Chapada de Mangabeira and joins the Tocantins in about 8° 35′ S., forming a waterway navigable by canoes between the São Francisco and the Tocantins. See also **Paraná.**

Grande, Rio, riv., Central America, Costa Rica, flows W. into the mouth of the Gulf of Nicoya; numerous rapids impede the navigation.

Grande, Rio, riv., Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, flows SE. into the Gulf of Panama, to the W. of the town of Panama. The Panama Rly. runs through the upper part of its valley, which was to have been followed to its mouth by the Panama Canal.

Grande, Rio, Guatemala. See **Motagua.**

Grande, Rio, riv., Spain. See **Guadalfeo.**

Grande, Rio, the **Koli** of the Mandingoes, and **Mayo-Kabu** or **Mayo-Komba** of the Fulahs, coast riv., western Africa, Senegambia; rises in Futajalon, in French terr., flows on the whole W. through Portuguese terr., and joins the Geba at the head of its estuary.

Grande (or **Bravo**) **del Norte, Rio** (great riv. of the N.), or **Rio Grande,** large riv. of the U.S., rises in the San Juan Mts., in the SW. of Colorado, in about 37° 45′ N., 107½° W., flows first E. then S. through New Mexico, and finally SE. into the Gulf of Mexico, forming the whole of the SW. frontier of Texas; chief trib. the Pecos, l. bk. Its navigation is impeded by rapids and shoals, but small steamers have ascended from the sea to Kingsbury Rapids, about 450 m. up. Total length about 1800 m.

Grande de Matagalpa, Rio, riv., Central America, Nicaragua, flows E. into the Caribbean Sea, in about 12° 45′ N.

Grande de Mindanao, Rio, riv. See **Palangui.**

Grande de Santiago, riv., Mexico, issues under the name of Rio de Lerma from the Lake of Lerma (E. of Toluca and SW. of the city of Mexico), and flows first NW. into the Lake of Chapala, issues from that lake on the N. side, and still flowing NW. passes near the city of Guadalajara, then turns WNW. and enters the Pacific in 21° 40′ N. near San Blas. Difficult of navigation on account of the numerous falls and the rapidity of its course in its upper parts, and on account of its shallowness, at least in the dry season, lower down. Length roughly estimated at about 600 m.

Grand Entry Harbour. See **Magdalen Islands.**

Grande Rivière. See **Mauritius.**

Grande Robine, canal, France, dep. Gard, joins the town Aigues-Mortes with the Mediterranean.

Grande Ronde, The, beautiful valley, Union co., Oregon, near the NE. corner of the state, drained NE. by the Grande R. into the Snake.

Grande-Sauve, La, E. Bordeaux, in 44° 46′ N., 0° 19′ W. Alt. 331 ft. Mean temp., yr. 53.8° F., Jan. 39.4°, July 68.2°.

Grandes Rousses, glaciated mt., France, in the SE., on the frontier of deps. Isère and Savoie. Alt. 11,500 ft.

Grand Étang, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on W. ct., 58 m. NW. by N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Grande Vallee, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 65° 6′ W. P. <1500.

Grande Vigie, Pointe de, the northernmost point of the I. of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, with a lighthouse (Vigie).

Grand Falls, or **Colebrooke,** port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Victoria co., at the head of navigation on the riv. St. John, 77 m. SW. by S. of the W. end of Chaleur Bay; situated below the falls, 45 ft. high, which interrupt the navigation of the St. John R. P. <1500.

Grand Falls, Labrador. See **Grand River.**

Grand Forks, city, U.S., N. Dakota, G. F. co., 72 m. S. Pembina, has steamboat communication with Manitoba. P. <5000.

Grand Harbour, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Grand Manan I., 54 m. SW. St. John. P. <1500.

Grand Haven, city and port of entry, U.S., Michigan, Ottawa co., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Grand R., on its l. bk., 125 m. WSW. Bay City, in 43° 5′ N.; has magnetic mineral springs, and several factories. Alt. 620 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 25.6°, July 69.7°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 39.17 in. P. 5000.

Grand Island, isl., Canada, Quebec, in the riv. St. Lawrence, 32–37 m. SW. by W. Montreal.

Grand Island, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Hall co., 125 m. W. by S. Omaha, and 20 m. N. Hastings; has beet-sugar factories. Alt. 1871 ft. (R.R.). P. 7500.

Grand Isle, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Jefferson par., at entrance to Barataria Bay, 24 m. SW. Buras. P. <1500.

Grand Isle, co., U.S., Vermont, composed of the isls. in the N. of Lake Champlain and that part of the penin. in the lake which belongs to the U.S.

Grand Junction, stn., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 5 m. N. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1000.

Grand Junction, city, U.S., Colorado, Mesa co., at the confluence of rivs. Gunnison and Grand, 135 m. S. by E. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Grand Junction, vil., U.S., Iowa, Greene co., 47 m. NW. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Grand Junction Canal, Eng., main line from Brentford on the Thames, above London, to Braunston on the W. border of Northamptonshire, near Rugby, where it communicates with the Oxford Canal, and through it with the Coventry and Birmingham Canals and the Trent; branches to Slough, Wendover, Aylesbury, and Buckingham on the W., from Paddington to a junction with the Regent's Canal, and from Blisworth to Northampton and the Nen navigation on the E. Length of main line, 93¼ m.; total including branches, 140⅝ m; 136 locks; navigable by boats of 3 ft., in places of 4 ft., draught. See also **Grand Union Canal.**

Grand Lac Jacques Cartier, lake, Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., drained SW. by Jacques Cartier R.

Grand Lake, Canada, New Brunswick, 20 m. long by 2–4 m. breadth, 40 m. N. St. John. It receives numerous rivers, and is drained S. into the riv. St. John.

Grand Lake, lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, 17 m. N. Halifax, drained N. into Cobequid Bay by the R. Shubenacadie.

Grand Lake, Canada, Quebec, co. Quebec, drained SW. by Bastonnais R.

Grand Lake, lake, Newfoundland, stretching about 50 m. from SW. to NE. in the W. of the isl., with a breadth of 1–3 m., drained into the Bay of Islands on the W. ct. Coal has been found near.

Grand Lake, or **Lake Chetimaches,** lake, U.S., in the S. of Louisiana, receives the Atchafalaya in the N. and the Bayou Bœuf in the S., and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by the Myrtle Bayou.

Grand Lake, U.S., Maine, in the W. of Washington co., 45 m. NE. by E. Bangor, drained SE. into Big Lake.

Grand Lake Ha Ha, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., drained N. into Ha Ha Bay, Saguenay R.

Grand Ledge, vil., U.S., Michigan, Eaton co., on Grand R., 70 m. SW. by S. Bay City, and 8 m. W. Lansing. P. <2000.

Grand Lemps, Le, comm., France, dep. Isère, arr. la Tour-du-Pin, 22 m. NW. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Grand-lieu, Lac de, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 8 m. SW. Nantes; length, 8 m.; average breadth, 4 m. It receives the Boulogne and Ognon Rivs., and discharges itself into the Loire by the Achenau; all navigable.

Grand Manan Island, Canada. See **Manan, Grand.**

Grand Manitoulin Island, large isl., Canada. See **Manitoulin Islands.**

Grand Mesa, range of mts., U.S., Colorado, on the SE. border of Mesa co., crossed by 29° N. and 108° W.

Grand Mound, vil., U.S., Washington, Thurston co., 18 m. SSW. Olympia. P. <1000.

Grandola, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Davino, 49 m. SE. Lisbon. P. <3000.

Grand Pabos, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., at the mouth of Charleur Bay, in 48° 20′ N.

Grand Piles, stn., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Maurice, 76 m. W. Quebec. P. <1500.

Grand Point à Piment, vil., isl., and republic Haiti, on the S. ct. of the N. penin., 78 m. NW. by N. Port-au-Prince, in 73° 1′ W.

Grand Pré, or **Lower Horton,** settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., on Minas Basin, 48 m. NW. Halifax. The scene of Longfellow's poem 'Evangeline.'

Grand Rapids, city, U.S., Michigan, Kent co., at the head

of the navigation of the Grand R., which here falls 18 ft. in a mile, affording valuable water-power, 130 m. NNE. Chicago; has extensive manufactures of furniture, carpet-sweepers, and agricultural instruments, and large milling trade; large gypsum quarries near. P.(1880) 32,000; (1890) 60,300; since the latter date the city boundaries have been extended so as to embrace an area which in 1890 had a population of about 75,000.

Grand Rapids, settlement, U.S., Minnesota, Itasca co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 75 m. WNW. Duluth.

Grand Rapids, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Lamoure co., 80 m. WSW. Fargo. P.<1000.

Grand Rapids, city, U.S., state and on the l. bk. of the Wisconsin, Wood co., 86 m. W. of the head of Green Bay. Alt. 1024 ft. (R.R.). P.<2000.

Grand Ribaud, Le, channel, France. See **Porquerolles, Ile de.**

Grandrif, comm., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert; has mineral springs. P.<2000.

Grand River, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the SE. of Cape Breton I., flows S. into the Atlantic Ocean.

Grand River, Canada, Ontario, rises in Grey co., flows S. then SE., and enters Lake Erie after a course of 130 m; navigable 70 m. up, and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal.

Grand River, Canada, Quebec, flows into the Chaleur Bay about 64½° W.

Grand River, or **Hamilton River,** Labrador, issues from Lake Petchikapou, in about 54° 35′ N., 64° 50′ W., flows S. through a chain of lakes, below the last of which occur the **Grand Falls,** estimated at nearly 2000 ft. in height, then turns E. and finally NE., entering the Atlantic through Lake Melville and Hamilton Inlet. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, pp. 198-99, and map, p. 260.

Grand River, U.S., Colorado and Utah, one of the head-streams of the Colorado of the W., rises in the Rocky Mts., in about 40° 17′ N. and 105° 43′ W.; flows SW. 350 m., and joins the Green in Utah; flows through a mountainous region, and forms deep and precipitous cañons, now traversed in great part by the railway from Leadville into Utah terr.

Grand River, U.S., Michigan, rises towards the SE. of the state in Jackson co., flows first W. then N. to Lansing, then again W. to Lake Michigan, which it enters at Grand Haven; navigable by steamers for 40 m. to the rapids at Grand Rapids.

Grand River, U.S., NW. Missouri, rises in Iowa, and flows SE. and joins the Missouri at Brunswick; length about 300 m.

Grandson, Gransee, or **Gransen,** comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the SW. of Lake Neuchâtel, 2 m. N. Yverdon. Victory of the Swiss Confederates over Charles of Burgundy in 1476. P.<2000.

Grand Teton, mt. See **Hayden Mountain.**

Grand Tower, vil., U.S., in the S. of Illinois, Jackson co., on Mississippi R., 24 m. SW. Carbondale. P.<2000.

Grand Traverse, co., U.S., Michigan, at the head of G. T. Bay, S. of 45° N., W. of 85° W.

Grand Trunk Canal. See **Trent and Mersey Navigation.**

Grand Trunk Railway. See **Canada,** railways.

Grandtully, stn., Scot., Perthshire, on the Tay, 4½ m. NE. Aberfeldy, on the H. R.

Grand Tunnel, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the r. bk. of the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 21 m. SW. by W. Scranton, and 6 m. W. by S. Wilkesbarre.

Grand Turk, isl., W. Indies, with a lighthouse (vis. 15 m.) in 21° 31′ N., 71° 8′ W.; with two wooden wharves. See **Turks Islands.**

Grand Union Canal, Eng., cos. Leicester and Northampton, rises from the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal by a flight of ten locks at Foxton, and runs S. to the Grand Junction Canal, which it joins at Long Buckby, near the N. terminus of the latter. Length (including a 2 m. branch to Welford), 25 m.; admits boats of 4 ft. draught.

Grand View, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Douglas co., 60 m. NW. by W. Yankton.

Grand View, vil., U.S., Indiana, Spencer co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 68 m. W. by S. Louisville (Kentucky). P.<1500.

Grandville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., on the Grand R., 108 m. WSW. Bay City, and 8 m. SW. Grand Rapids. P.<1500.

Grandvilliers, comm., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 18 m. NNW. Beauvais. P.<2000.

Grand Western Canal, Eng., continues the Bridgwater and Canal to Tiverton, 10.6 m. long; no locks; admits boats of 5 ft. draught; belongs to the G. W. R.

Grane, or **Grein,** Asiatic Turkey. See **Koeit.**

Grane Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Rossendale div., 8 m. N. by W. Bury, on the L. & Y. R.

Graneros, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Tucuman. P.<2000.

Graney, par., Ire., S. co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 10 m. SE. by E. Athy; 5236 ac. P.<750.

Graney, Lough, lake, Ire., in extreme NE. of co. Clare, 14 m. S. by W. Loughrea, drained by the R. Graney into Lough Derg.

Grangärde, comm., Sweden, prov. and 33 m. SW. Falun; has extensive iron-works. P. 8700.

Grange, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Claughton.**

Grange, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 7½ m. SW. Birkenhead. P.<250.

Grange, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Derwent, 1 m. above its entrance into Derwent Water, 4½ m. SSW. Keswick stn.; has lead ore mines. P.O.

Grange, vil., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Adforton.**

Grange, par., Eng., Kent, 2½ m. NE. Chatham. P.<250.

Grange, tn., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., on Morecambe Bay, 11 m. NNW. Lancaster, on the Furness Rly., PMT.O. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**G.-over-Sands**) P.<1500.

Grange, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Benningholme.**

Grange, par., Ire., co. Armagh, bars. Armagh and Oneilland West, 2½ m. N. by E. Armagh; 6796 ac. P.<2500.

Grange, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Cork, ½ m. NW. Fermoy.

Grange, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Kilconnell and Loughrea, 5 m. S. Woodlawn stn.; 4696 ac. P.<500.

Grange, par., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 15 m. SE. Mullingar. P.<250.

Grange, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher. P.<250.

Grange, P.O., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 6½ m. ESE. Carrick-on-Suir.

Grange, par., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 10 m. S. by E. Limerick, P.O. P.<500.

Grange, stn., Ire., NE. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 9 m. E. Dundalk.

Grange, PM.O., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 15 m. SW. by W. Ballyshannon, 10 m. from Bundoran stn.

Grange, P.O., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, 5 m. W. by S. Clonmel.

Grange, par., Ire., co. Waterford. See **Lisgenan.**

Grange, par., Scot., Banffshire, on the l. bk. of the Isla, 3½ m. E. by N. Keith, 1 m. NW. by W. of its stn. on the G. N. of S. R., P.O.; 15,041 ac. P.<2000.

Grange, southern suburb of Edinburgh, Scot.

Grange, East, stn., Scot., Perthshire, 5½ m. W. by N. Dunfermline, on the N. B. R.

Grange, Newton, Scot. See **Newton Grange.**

Grangebellew, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 7 m. N. Drogheda, 2½ m. ESE. Dunleer stn.

Grange Chine, small, deep, and narrow valley, Eng., Isle of Wight, 6 m. NW. St. Catherines.

Grange City, settlement, U.S., Washington, Columbia co., 35 m. N. by E. Walla Walla.

Grangeclare, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. NW. Kildare, bar. Offaly E. P.<250.

Grange Con, stn., Ire., near Tullow, on the G. S. & W. R., P.O.

Grange Corner, P.O., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 9 m. NW. by W. Antrim, 5 m. from Toome Bridge stn.

Grange Court, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 6½ m. W. by S. Gloucester, on the G. W. R.

Grange de Lings, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Lindsey div., in Lincoln union. P.<250.

Grangeford, par., Ire., N. co. and bar. and 6 m. E. by S. Carlow, 2½ m. NW. Tullow stn., P.O.; 3503 ac. P.<500.

Grangegeeth, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, 3 m. N. Slane, P.O.; 4453 ac. P.<750.

Grangegorman, par., Ire., co. and partly in city of Dublin, bar. Coolock. P. 10,200.

Grangekilree, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher. P.<250.

Grange Lane, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the M. S. & L. R., 5½ m. N. Sheffield.

Grangemaccomb, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 2 m. S. Ballyragget; 3486 ac. P.<500.

Grangemellon, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 3 m. SSE. Athy. P.<250.

Grange Mill, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. from Winster.

Grangemockler, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 7 m. N. Carrick-on-Suir. P.<500.

Grangemouth, seapt. tn., Scot., co. Stirling, on the Firth of Forth, at the mouth of the Carron, starting-point of the Forth and Clyde Canal, near the Forth, with a terminal stn. on branch line of the N. B. R., on which the C. R. has running powers, 2½ m. NE. by E. Falkirk. It has a graving dock, a harbour for vessels drawing 11 ft. of water, two docks belonging to the C. R., the larger of which has a depth of 16–22 ft. on the sill at high water, and outside the harbour a sea-wall 850 ft. long, alongside which the largest ships can lie. The port has regular steam-communication with London, and considerable trade with the Continent (for statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13). There are coal-mines near, establishments for shipbuilding, sawmills, brick and tile works, and a rope and sail factory. P. (1871)<3000; (1891) 6400.

Grange of Ballyscullion, Ire. See **Ballyscullion, Doagh,** &c., **Grange of,** pars., Ire. See under **Ballyscullion,** &c.

Grange-over-Sands, Eng., Lancashire. See **Grange.**

Grangepans, tn., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N. Linlithgow, 1 m. E. Bo'ness stn., part of Borrowstounness (*q.v.*). P.<1500.

Grange Road, stn., Eng., Sussex, 3 m. SW. East Grinstead, on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Grangerosnolvan, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 4 m. SE. Athy. P. <250.

Granges, French name of **Grenchen** (*q.v.*), Switzd.

Grangesilvia, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, contains Goresbridge town; 4807 ac. P. <1000.

Grangetown, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, Cleveland div., 4 m. E. Middlesbrough, close to Eston Grange stn., with iron-works, PMT.O.

Grange Town, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, in the parl. bor. of Cardiff, on the Taff Vale Rly. See **Leckwith.**

Grania's Rock, cape, Ire. See **Dermot and G. R.**

Granica, frontier tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 66 m. by rail S. of Radom, on railway from Vienna to Warsaw, one of the chief custom-houses of the empire. P. 2200.

Granicus, riv., Asia Minor. See **Khoja-Chai.**

Granite, tn., U.S., Montana, Deerlodge co., 38 m. NW. Butte City. P. <1500.

Granite, vil., U.S., Virginia, Chesterfield co., 3 m. WSW. Richmond. P. <1500.

Granite Creek, tin-mining locality, Queensland, Palmer dist.; produce despatched from Cooktown. P. <1500.

Granite Falls, vil., U.S., Minnesota, cap. Yellow Medicine co., on Minnesota R., 114 m. W. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Graniteville, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Aiken co., 11 m. ENE. Augusta (Ga.). P. <2000.

Graniteville, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 6 m. NW. Providence, on Woonasquatucket R. P. <1500.

Granitola, Capo, cape, Sicily, in the W., in 37° 33′ N.

Granitza, tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, 50 m. W. by S. Pharsalos. P. <2000.

Granja, vil., Brazil, state and 170 m. W. by N. Ceará, connected by a railway with the seaport of Camocim.

Granja de Torrehermosa, comm., Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. Badajoz. P. <5000.

Granmichele, tn., Italy. See **Grammichele.**

Granollers, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. NNE. Barcelona, cap. of the dist. known as Valles, with ferruginous and woollen manufactures, and various establishments in connection with warm saline waters in the neighbourhood. P. 6200.

Gran Paradiso, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 3.**

Gran Sasso d' Italia. See **Apennines, D.**

Gransden, Great, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon div., 12 m. W. Cambridge, 3 m. WNW. Old North Road stn. P. <750.

Gransden, Little, par. adjoining Great Gransden, on the SE., in the Chesterton div. of Cambridgeshire. P. <250.

Gransee, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. and 4 m. NNE. Potsdam. P. <4000.

Gransee, Switzd. See **Grandson.**

Gransen. See **Grandson.**

Gransha, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 9 m. from Ballynahinch.

Gransmoor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19 m. S. by E. Scarborough, 2 m. E. by S. Lowthorpe stn. P. <250.

Granston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. WSW. Fishguard. P. <250.

Grant, co., U.S., Arkansas, between 34° and 35° N., and W. of 92° W., traversed by Saline R. P. <1500.

Grant, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the E. frontier, crossed in the S. by 45° N.

Grant, co., U.S., Indiana, between 40° and 41° N., and E. of 86° W.

Grant, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SW., crossed by 101½° W.

Grant, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38½° N., W. of 84° W.

Grant, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, S. of the parallel 32°, and W. of the meridian 92°, between Red and Little Rivs.

Grant, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., crossed by 96° W., and in the N. by 46° N.

Grant, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. Worth co., 94 m. NW. Chariton. P. <1500.

Grant, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 42° N., and in the W. by 102° W.

Grant, co., U.S., New Mexico, in the SW. corner of the terr.

Grant, co., U.S., Oregon, on the S. frontier, crossed by 119° and 120° W., and stretching from 42° to 45° N.

Grant, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the NE., crossed by 39° N., and in the E. by 79° W.

Grant, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the extreme SW., between the Mississippi on the W., and the Wisconsin on the N.

Grant, co., Victoria, crossed by 38° S., and in the W. by 144° E., bounded on the E. by Port Phillip Bay.

Grant, mining vil., Victoria, Dargo co., 52 m. N. by E. Sale. P. <1500.

Granta, riv., Eng. See **Cam.**

Grant Bay, bay in the N. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa, in 33° 12′–20′ E.

Grantchester, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., on the Cam, 2½ m. SW. Cambridge. P. <1500.

Grant City, settlement, U.S., Missouri, Worth co., 58 m. NNE. St. Joseph.

Grantham (gran'tam), parl. bor. (1 member) and mun. bor. (since 1463), market-tn., par., and tp., Eng., co. and 23 m. S. by W. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Witham, with a junc. stn. on G. N. R. G. has iron ore mines; imports coal by a canal belonging to the G. N. R. connecting the town with the Trent at Nottingham. Has extensive agricultural implement manufactories, brickyards, a paper-mill, and is noted for ginger-bread. Among its notable buildings and institutions are the fine church of St. Wulfram's, with a spire 279 ft. high, a grammar school at which Colley Cibber and Sir Isaac Newton were educated, and the Angel Hotel, where Richard III. signed the death-warrant of the Duke of Buckingham, Oct. 19, 1483. Numerous seats near. The par. contains also the town of Little Gonerby. Market-days, M. and S. P. mun. bor. (1801) 5400; (1851) 3300; (1871) 5000; (1881) 16,900; (1891) 16,700; parl. bor. 17,200; par. 5700.

Grantham, co., W. Australia, between 116° and 118° E. and S. of 32° S.

Grantham Grange, uninhabited par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Grantham union.

Grant Isle, tp. and vil., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., on St. John R., 12 m. from Van Buren. P. <1500.

Grantley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Ripon, P.O. P. <250. See **Winksley.**

Granton, par., Scot., Midlothian, on the Firth of Forth, 3½ m. NW. by N. Edinburgh, on the N. B. R. It has a harbour, with depth of 15–31 ft. alongside quays at high water ordinary springs. Ferry to Burntisland, Fife. P. (including part of Wardie) <1000.

Granton Road, stn., on the C. R., ½ m. S. Granton.

Grantown, vil., Scot., Elginshire, on the Spey, 19 m. S. Forres, with stns. on the G. N. of S. R. and the H. R. Market-day, F. P. <1500.

Grant Pass, tn., U.S., Oregon, Josephine co., in the Cascade Mts., 55 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Grantsburg, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, Burnett co., 65 m. SSW. of the NW. corner of the state; totally destroyed in a forest fire, Sept. 1894.

Grantsdale, vil., U.S., Montana, Missoula co., 75 m. W. by N. Butte City. P. <1000.

Grant's House, stn., Scot., Berwickshire, on Eye Water, 7 m. WSW. St. Abb's Head, on the N. B. R., PM.O.

Grant's Pass, channel, U.S., Alabama, connecting Mississippi Sound with Mobile Bay.

Grantstown, electoral div., Ire., in the SW. of Queen's co., dist. Rathdowney.

Grantsville, vil., U.S., Utah, Tooele co., 32 m. WSW. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Grantully, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, Dull and Little Dunkeld pars., on the Tay, 4½ m. NE. Aberfeldy. P. <500.

Grantville, military post, W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the coast, in 4° 30′ S., a little N. of Loango Bay.

Grant Ville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Coweta co., 42 m. SW. by S. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Grantville, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., on Western Port Bay, 50 m. SE. by S. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Granville, settlement, Brit. New Guinea, in about 147° 10′ E., 9° 27′ S., centre of a growing trade with Cooktown, Queensland.

Granville, tn., France, dep. Manche, on the W. ct., arr. Avranches, 23 m. NE. by E. St. Malo; has dock and tidal harb., the latter 18 ft. deep at high water neap, 31.5 ft. at high water spring tides; has regular steamboat communication with Jersey. P. 10,400.

Granville, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 2 m. SSW. Dungannon.

Granville, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 13 m. W. Sydney; has an important junc. stn. P. <4500.

Granville, co., S. Australia, bounded on the N. by 32° S., and crossed in the E. by 139° E.

Granville, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 14 m. W. by S. Springfield. P. <1500.

Granville, tp. and vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., 53 m. NNE. Troy; has slate quarries. Vil. P. <1500; tp. P. <4500.

Granville, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the N. frontier, E. of 79° W.

Granville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Licking co., 26 m. ENE. Columbus. P. <1500.

Granville, East, settlement, U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 20 m. SW. by S. Montpelier.

Granville Ferry, vil. and summer resort, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and on the W. side of the estuary of the R. Annapolis, 100 m. W. by N. Halifax. P. <1500.

Granville, Lower, 10 m. WSW. G. Ferry, on Bay of Fundy.

Granya, post-tn., Victoria, Benambra co., 40 m. NE. by E. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Grao, or **Grau,** maritime comm. and bathing-place, Spain, on the Mediterranean, prov. and 3 m. E. Valencia, of which city it is the port. The full name is Villa Nueva del Grao, 'new town of the flat beach.' P. <5000.

Grão Para, colony, Brazil, in the E. of Santa Catharina, in 28° S., 49½° W.

Grappenhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2½ m. SE. by E. Warrington, on the Bridgewater Canal, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Grasbrook, isl., Ger., suburban to Hamburg, on l. bk. of Norder Elbe. P. <2000.

Grasby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. W. by S. Great Grimsby, 2 m. E. by N. Howsham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Graslitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. WNW. Karlsbad. P. 10,000.

Grasmere, par. and tn., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., near the N. shore of Lake G., 14½ m. NW. by W. Kendal, 7½ m. NW. Windermere stn. The lake is traversed by the Rothay. The churchyard contains the grave of the poet Wordsworth (died 1850), who resided near the lake. PMT.O. Mean rfall. (High Close, alt. 553 ft., 1866–80), 82.1 in. 7334 ac. P. <1500.

Grasmoor, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the E. side of Crumnock Water, 6 m. WSW. Keswick.

Gräsö, or **Graese,** isl., Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, W. and somewhat N. of the Åland Is. (N. point in 60° 25′ N.), 18 m. long by 2–3 m. broad, separated from the coast by the Öregrund Channel.

Grass, riv., U.S., New York, in the NE., rises in a small lake at the foot of Bear Mt., and flows NW. then N. then ENE. to the St. Lawrence, which it joins on the r. bk. opposite Cornwall, Ontario.

Grassano, comm., Italy, prov. and 25 m. E. Potenza, circle Matera. P. 5600.

Grasse, tn., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, cap. arr., 9 m. NW. by N. Cannes; has Roman antiquities. Large quantities of perfumery are made at G., which has also silk spinneries, &c. Now connected by rail with Nice, and becoming a favourite health resort. Alt. 1065 ft. P. 8000.

Grassendale, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, in the ancient par. of Childwall. P. <3000. See **Cressington.**

Grassett, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 710 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Grassholm, small isl., off the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, 7 m. W. by S. Skomer I.

Grassington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 20 m. W. by S. Ripon, 7 m. N. by W. Embsay stn.; has coal-mining. PMT.O. 5802 ac. P. <500.

Grass Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, 30 m. N. Lake Winnipeg, drained E. into the W. branch of the Nelson R.

Grass Lake, tp. and vil., U.S., Michigan, Jackson co., 60 m. W. Detroit. P. (vil.) <1500.

Grassmoor, PM.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. S. Chesterfield, on Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rly.

Grass Pond, or **St. Etienne de Boulton,** post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Brome, 11 m. from Waterloo. P. <1500.

Grass River, Canada, issues from Herb Lake, Saskatchewan, flows E. into Lake Setting, then NE. into the Nelson R., which it enters in 56° N.

Grassthorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9 m. N. Newark, 1 m. E. Crow Park stn. P. <250.

Grasstree, Queensland. See **Minterton.**

Grass Valley, vil., U.S., California, Nevada co., 17 m. N. Colfax; has gold-mining. P. 6700.

Grassy Trail, settlement, U.S., Utah, Emery co., 123 m. SE. Salt Lake City.

Grästed, vil., Denmark, Seeland, prov. Frederiksborg, 13 m. W. by N. Elsinore.

Grately, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 11½ m. NE. Salisbury, with stn. (**Grateley**) on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <250.

Grate's Cove, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, at entrance to Trinity Bay.

Gratianapolis. See **Grenoble.**

Gratiot, co., U.S., Michigan, N. of 43° N., and E. of 85° W.

Gratton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 6½ m. W. by N. Matlock. P. <250.

Gratwich, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 8 m. NE. by E. Stafford, 2½ m. SSE. Leigh stn. P. <250.

Gratz, Austria, Styria. See **Graz.**

Grätz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 26 m. WSW. Posen. P. <4000.

Grau, comm., Spain. See **Grao.**

Graubünden, canton, Switzd. See **Grisons.**

Graudenz, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the r. bk. of the Vistula, 40 m. NE. Bromberg; has numerous and varied manufactories, and has steamboat communication with Danzig. The fortress of G., erected by Frederick the Great in 1772–76, stood a little N. of the town, and is now razed. P. 20,400.

Grauhof, vil., Prussia, Hanover, govt. Hildesheim, dist. Goslar. Near is a mineral spring, whose waters have been exported since 1875 under the name of Harz bitter water.

Graulhet, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. Lavaur, 14 m. SW. by S. Albi. P. <5000.

Graun, comm., Austria, Tirol, 46 m. NW. by W. Botzen. P. <2000.

Graupen, tn., Bohemia, 3 m. NNE. Teplitz. P. <4000.

Grava, small seapt., Turkey in Europe, W. ct., vilayet and 34 m. W. by S. Yanina.

Grave, fortified tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the l. bk. of the Maas, 18 m. E. by N. Bois le Duc. P. (comm.) <3000.

Grave, La, comm., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Briançon, 30 m. ESE. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Grave, Pointe de, cape, France, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the Gironde, S. side.

Gravedona, comm., Italy, Lombardy, on the NW. shore of Lake Como, prov. and 25 m. NNE. Como. P. <2000.

Gravel, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 7 m. SW. Minsterley.

Graveley, par., Eng., co. and 13½ m. WNW. Cambridge, Chesterton div., 3 m. SE. Offord and Buckden stn., P.O. P. <250.

Graveley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 10 m. ENE. Luton, 2 m. NNE. Stevenage stn., PT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with Chivesfield**) P. <500.

Gravelines, comm. and strongly fortified seapt. tn., France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. WSW. Dunkirk, on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. ENE. Calais. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by *dunes* or sandhills, and which may be laid wholly under water; has an arsenal, military hospital, fisheries, salt refineries, and shipbuilding. It is the centre of the egg trade in this part of France. The harbour (75 acres) has a depth at high water at entrance of 18 ft. ordinary springs, 16 ft. ordinary neaps. There is a canal between G. and the sea, length 1 m. 3 furlongs, and available for vessels drawing 50 ft. P. <4000.

Gravellona, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Pavia, 10 m. SE. Novara. P. <3000.

Gravelly Hill, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., on the L. and NW. R., 3 m. NE. Birmingham, PM.O.

Gravelotte, vil., Ger., imperial terr. Alsace-Lorraine, circ. and 6½ m. W. of Metz. In the neighbourhood a great battle of the Franco-German War was fought on Aug. 18, 1870, resulting in the defeat of the French under Marshal Bazaine, and their retirement to the entrenched camp of Metz. P. <2000.

Gravel River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 896 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Graveney, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2½ m. ENE. Faversham, P.O. (**Gravenny**). P. <500. See **Goodnestone.**

's Gravendeel, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, at the E. end of the Hoeksche Waard, SW. of Dordrecht. P. <4000.

's Gravenhage. See **Hague, The.**

's Gravenzande, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the W. ct., 7 m. SW. The Hague. P. (comm.) 5000.

Gravenhurst, vil., Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., at the S. end of Lake Muskoka, 54 m. NE. by E. Collingwood. Alt. 700 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.5° F., Jan. 14.3°, July 66.0°. P. <2000.

Gravenhurst, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 9½ m. N. Luton, 3 m. SW. Shefford stn. P. <500.

Graves, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., on the S. frontier, E. of 89° W.

Gravesend, called in Domesday Book *Graves-ham,* mun. bor. (since the reign of Elizabeth) and parl. bor. (1 member), riv. port, market-tn., and par., Eng., co. Kent, on the r. bk. of the Thames, and on the SE. R. and L. C. and D. R., and connected by ferry with the Tilbury stn. of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., 6½ m. NW. by W. Rochester, defended by three forts on the Kentish coast, besides Tilbury fort on the Essex side. G. is the boundary of the port of London, a place where troops and passengers embark for long voyages; and has Milton Mount college for daughters of Congregational ministers, Parrock Hall, industrial school for boys, and a free grammar school founded in 1580, science and art schools, and a free library. G. is a noted resort for holiday makers, who flock here and to Rosherville and Springhead, which are in the neighbourhood, as is also Cobham Hall, the seat of the Darnley family. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 2500; (1851) 16,600; (1871) 21,300; (1891) 23,900; parl. bor. P. (1871) 27,500; (1891) 35,100; par. P. 9900.

Graveship, Nether, par., Eng., Westmorland, in bor. of Kendal. P. <1000.

Graville St. Honorine, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. le Havre, about midway between Havre and Harfleur; has lead, zinc, and copper mines. P. <5000.

Gravina, seapt., U.S., Alaska, in 60° 44′ N. and 145° 46′ W.

Gravina, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 31 m. SW. Bari. P. 14,900.

Gravinas, group of isls., W. ct. N. America, Brit. Columbia, S. of Revilla Gigedo, crossed by 85° N.

Gravir, P.O., Scot., Lewis, 8 m. from Balallan.

Gravlev, comm., Denmark, in the E. of Jutland, prov. Aalborg, on the Lindenbora Aa, 14 m. SSW. Aalborg.

Gray, comm., France, dep. Haute-Saône, on the l. bk. of the Saône, cap. arr., 25 m. NW. by W. Besançon. Alt. 720 ft. P. 5800.

Gray, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 19 m. N. Portland. P. <2000.

Gray, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., E. of 101° W., and N. of 35° N.

Grayingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 8½ m. ENE. Gainsborough, 2 m. E. Northorpe stn., P.O. P.<250.

Grayling, settlement, U.S., Michigan, Crawford co., on Au Sable R., 80 m. S. of the Straits of Mackinac. Alt. 1135 ft. (R.R.).

Grayling, settlement, U.S., Montana, Beaver Head co., 70 m. S. by W. Butte City. Alt. 5442 ft. (R.R.).

Grayrigg, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 4½ m. NE. by E. Kendal, on the Mint, and on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<250.

Grays, stn., Eng., Essex. See **Grays Thurrock.**

Gray's Harbor, inlet, U.S., Washington, in 47° N., receives the Chehalis R. at its head; affords shelter to vessels of 20 ft. draught.

Grayshott, PT.O., Eng., Hampshire.

Gray's Inn, par., Eng., Middlesex, in the city of London. P.<500.

Grayson, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of the meridian 86°, and N. of the parallel 27°.

Grayson, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Carter co., 100 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio). P.<1500.

Grayson, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., E. of 97° W., on the Red R. (N. frontier).

Grayson, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed in the SE. by 81° W.

Gray's Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the Rocky Mts., 48 m. W. Denver. Alt. 14,340 ft.

Grays Thurrock, par. and tn., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on the Thames, 9½ m. SE. Romford, with a stn. (**Grays**) on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly. Trade in bricks, lime, whiting, and cement. 'Shaftesbury' industrial training-ship (under the London School Board) moored off here. Market-day, Th. P. 12,200.

Graystown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Middlethird and Slieveardagh, 7 m. E. by N. Cashel; 7801 ac. P.<1000.

Graytown, post-tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 68 m. N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Grayville, city, U.S., Illinois, White co., on Wabash R., 40 m. SW. Vincennes. P. 2000.

Graz, or **Gratz** (connected with Slavonic *grad*), tn., Austria, cap. Styria, on the Mur, at the head of the first important expansion of the valley of that river, and built round the foot of the truncated, isolated conical hill called the Schlossberg, which rises about 400 ft. above the town, and was fortified even in the time of the Romans. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a university, a technical high school, and other important educational institutions. It has grown rapidly since the introduction of rlys. and steam factories. The valley of the Mur affords rly. communication both N. and S., and it has likewise rly. communication eastwards by the valley of the Raab. Its manufacturing industries (machinery, iron-wares, paper, leather, &c.) are promoted by the vicinity of the lignite of the Kainach valley, the most important deposit of mineral fuel in the Alps. In the neighbourhood are the cold mineral springs of Radegund, and the health-resort of Tobelbad. Alt. 1165–1235 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.6° F., Jan. 29.0°, July 67.8°. P. (1869) 81,000; (1880) 98,000; (1890) 112,100.

Grazalema, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, 45 m. E. by N. Jerez, on a steep rock on G. Sierra; difficult of access. P. 9000.

Grazeley, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 4 m. S. by W. Reading, 2½ m. NE. by N. Mortimer stn. P.<250.

Grazzanise, comm., Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P.<4000.

Greagh, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Ballybay.

Greaghglass, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Ballinamore.

Grean, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Clanwilliam and Coonagh, contains Pallasgrean town; 7191 ac. P.<2000.

Grean Head, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the W. ct. of Barra I., in 57° 1′ N.

Grean Rock, islet, Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, 9 m. W. by N. Kilrush.

Greasbrough, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2 m. NNW. Rotherham, PM.O. Par. P.<4500; tn. P.<4000.

Greasby, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4½ m. W. by S. Birkenhead, 2 m. SSE. Moreton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Greasley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Mansfield div., 7½ m. NW. Nottingham, 2 m. NNW. Kimberley stn., 1½ m. NW. Watnall stn.; 7220 ac. P. 11,100.

Great Barrier Island, isl., off the E. ct. of the North I., New Zealand, off the mouth of Hauraki Gulf, just S. of 36° S. A small island to the W. is known as Little Barrier I.

Great Barrier Reef, series of coral reefs off the E. ct. of Australia, beginning about 1° N. of the Tropic of Capricorn, and extending for a distance of 1250 m., advancing into the latitude of Torres Strait, which it nearly closes. The widest part is in the S., where it extends for about 100 m. from E. to W., and in that part also it lies furthest from the coast (150 m.). As it narrows towards the N. it comes nearer to the coast, being in many places within 10 m. of the land, opposite the promontories, and generally not more than 15 or 20 m. distant. At low tide the surface of the reef is just above the level of the surface of the water, and at all states of the tide the border of the reef can be distinguished by the strong breakers that wash over it. The reef, however, is not continuous. It is broken up by many deep channels, some of which are narrow, others from 10–12 m. wide, enabling vessels to take either an inner or an outer route. The principal of these channels are the Bligh Entrance, in 9° 20′ S., 143° 45′ E., which affords the best access to the outer route from Torres Strait; the Olinda Entrance, in 11° 20′ S.; the Raime I. Entrance, in 11° 40′ S.; and Flinders Passage, E. of Townsville and N. of Bowen, Queensland, in 19° S., 148° E. The route within the reef along the Australian coast has the advantage of a calm and beautiful sea, owing to the protection which the reef affords, and is that preferred by steamers, whose course can be more easily controlled than that of sailing vessels. But this route is one that requires careful navigation, and above all at night, when the reef cannot be made out at a greater distance than half a mile. By day it is visible at a distance of 4 m. from the bridge, and 7 m. from the rigging. Hence sailing vessels that take the inner route proceed on their course only by day, anchoring for safety at night; and as a rule such vessels go outside of the reef altogether into the open ocean, and pass through one of its northern channels into or out of Torres Strait. The most valuable products of the reef are pearls and pearl shells from *Meleagrina margaritifera*, and trepangs (*Stichopus vulgaris, Holothuria mammifera*, and *Actinopyga obesa*). The whole area enclosed by the reef cannot be less than 100,000 sq. m. See *The Great Barrier Reef of Australia: its Products and Potentialities.* By W. Saville-Kent. London, 1893.

Great Basin, at one time called also **Fremont's Basin,** a vast region of inland drainage in the SW. of the United States, considerably larger than France, covering portions of Nevada (nearly the whole), Utah, Oregon, and California, between the Sierra Nevada on the W., and the Wasatch Mountains on the E., bounded on the S. by the mountains of S. California, and on the N. by the low water-parting forming the limit of the Columbia basin. General level of broadest part, 4000–5000 ft. It is traversed everywhere by mountains trending usually N. and S., and rising from 1000–4000 ft. above the level of the plateau. Intervening valleys almost 20 m. wide, and often of great length. The hills are barren, the earth parched and almost destitute of higher vegetation, and it is only on the banks of streams that grass and trees or cultivated fields are seen. The soil where irrigation can be applied is exceedingly fertile. There are broad flats covered with salts, usually nitrate of soda, which are perfectly barren. The lakes are numerous (in the E. Great Salt Lake and Lakes Utah and Sevier, in the W. Lakes Malheur and Harney, the Humboldt and Carson Sink, Lakes Carson, Walker, &c.), and all of them are either salt themselves, or they add their waters to a salt lake. The lakes in the NE. are relics of a much larger lake, called Lake Bonneville, which in a recent geological period extended over a fourth of the area of the G. B. Another extinct lake of great size in the NW. of the G. B. (principally in Nevada, but partly in California) has been called Lake Lahontan. (See *Monographs of the U.S. Geological Survey*, vol. i., Washington, 1890.) **Soda Lake** and **Death Valley,** in this region, are peculiar depressions of the surface, 4000 ft. below the general surface of the plateau, and even some distance below the level of the sea. Vast deposits of silver ore are ascertained to be stored among the mountains all over the country.

Great Bay, U.S., New Jersey, in the SE., in 39½° N., between Burlington and Atlantic cos.

Great Bear Lake, Canada. See **Bear Lake, Great.**

Great Bend, city, U.S., Kansas, Barton co., on the l. bk. of the Arkansas R., 175 m. W. by S. Topeka. P.<3000.

Great Bend, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 50 m. S. Fargo.

Great Bend, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and on the r. bk. of the N. branch of the Susquehanna R., opposite **G. B. Village,** 40 m. N. by W. Scranton. P.<1500.

Great Bras d'Or Channel, off the E. of Cape Breton I., Nova Scotia, just N. of 46° N.

Great Bridge, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., 2½ m. NE. Dudley.

Great Central Lake, Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., drained SE. by Alberni Canal into Barclay Sound.

Greatconnell, par., Ire., N. co. Kildare, bar. Connell, 6 m. E. by N. Kildare; 4584 ac. P.<1000.

Great Dividing Range. See **Australia,** Surface.

Great Eastern Railway, important rly. system, Eng., having almost a monopoly in the counties between the Thames estuary and the Wash; London terminus, Liverpool Street.

Great Egg Harbor, inlet, U.S., New Jersey, between Atlantic and Cape May cos., in 39° 18′ N.

Great Falls, city, U.S., Montana, Cascade co., 115 m. NE. by N. Butte City. P.<4000.

Great Falls, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Strafford co., on Salmon Falls R., 34 m. E. by N. Concord; has vast cotton mills, driven by water-power supplied by the Salmon R. P.<2000.

Great Fish River, or **Back's River** (Indian name, Thlew-ee-

Choh), riv., Canada, NW. Terrs., rises close to the N. shore of Lake Aylmer (Mackenzie basin), and flows NE. over a succession of granites and sands, forming numerous rapids, which render the river almost useless for navigation, and expanding in places into lakes, the largest of which are the connected series Pelly, Garry, and Macdougal, in 66° N. It finally enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary in 68° N., 96° W. At its mouth is Montreal I., where relics of Sir John Franklin's party were discovered. Ironstone abounds on its r. bk. near its head.

Great Fish River, S. Africa, Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuwberg (Snowy Mts.), flows tortuously SSE. through the dists. Somerset, Albany, &c., and enters the Indian Ocean near 33° 77′ S. and 27° 2′ E., after a SE. course of about 230 m. A bar at its mouth renders it inaccessible except by boats. The rlys. from Port Alfred and Port Elizabeth after their union ascend its valley from Commadagga.

Greatford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5 m. NE. by E. Stamford. P. <250; eccles. par. (**G. with Wilsthorpe**) P. <500.

Greatford, post-tn., New Zealand, Rangitikei co. (S. ct. of North I.), 37 m. from Wanganui. P. <1500.

Greatham, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Hartlepool, with a stn. on the NE. R.; has manufactures of salt made from brine. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Greatham, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 14½ m. SSW. Aldershot, 2 m. N. by E. Liss stn., P.O. P. <500.

Greatham, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 6 m. NNE. Arundel, 1½ m. SSE. Hardham stn. P. <250. See **Wiggonholt.**

Great Island, isl., Ire., co. Cork, in Cork Harbour; it contains Queenstown.

Great Island, Ire., co. and 3 m. NE. and on N. side of Wexford Harbour.

Great Island, the largest of the Furneaux group, in the E. of the Bass Strait, Tasmania.

Great Kei, riv. See **Kei.**

Great Lake, Tasmania, is the largest lake of that country, and is 3800 ft. high, in the Central Highlands of the island, co. Westmorland, 30 m. SW. Launceston; drained S. by the Shannon through the Ouse into the Derwent; 13 m. long by 3–8 m. broad; area, 28,000 ac.

Greatman's Bay, Ire., NW. co. Galway, at the N. of entrance to Galway Bay.

Great Neck, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., 15 m. NE. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Great Northern Railway, an important rly. system, Eng.; main line, London (King's Cross) to York. Numerous branches on either side.

Great Northern Railway (Ire.), a rly. system in the N. of Ire.; main line, Dublin (North Wall) to Belfast; numerous branches in Ulster, also a branch from Drogheda to Oldcastle (Westmeath); headquarters at Dundalk.

Great North of Scotland Railway, rly. system, Scot., headquarters at Aberdeen, whence there are lines to Banff, Elgin, Dyce, Culter, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and Braemar, the last known as the Deeside Rly.

Great Pedro Bluff, cape, Jamaica, on the S. ct., in 77° 44′ W.

Great Salt Lake, lake with no outlet, U.S., Utah, between 40° 40′ and 41° 45′ N., and 111° 50′ and 113° 10′ W., is 80 m. long by 32 m. broad. It contains numerous rocky isles, the largest, Antelope, being 18 m. long. The lake is from 10 to 50 ft. deep. It is fed by Bear, Ogden, Weber, and Jordan Rivs., all too small for navigation. In 1850, its area was 1700 sq. m., and its water contained 22.4 per cent. solid matter. Between 1861 and 1869 it increased in depth 11 ft., and had in 1869 an area of 2360 sq. m., and a percentage of 14.8 of solid matter in solution—chloride of sodium, 11.862; chloride of magnesia, 1.490; sulphate of soda, 0.932; and smaller amounts of potassium and lime. This is about three times the percentage in sea-water. In later years its area has diminished somewhat. See **Great Basin.**

Great Sandy Island, Queensland, on the ct., stretching from Wide Bay to Hervey Bay, of which it forms the E. side; crossed by 25° S.; 65 m. by 10 m. Barren soil. Excellent fishing. Sometimes called Frazer's I.

Great Slave Lake, large lake, Canada, NW. Terrs., between 61° and 63° N., 108½° and 118½° W., 300 m. long by nearly 60 m. wide; area, 7100 sq. m. Very irregular in shape; forms in the E. two large bays, McLeod's Bay in the N., and Christie's Bay in the S., nearly separated by a large island. Connected in the E. through Lockhart's R. (unnavigable) with Artillery Lake, Clinton-Golden Lake, and Aylmer Lake. From its W. issues the Mackenzie R. Contains trout, a kind of salmon, and other fish. Freezes in winter to a depth of 6–7 ft.

Great Slave River, Canada, NW. Terrs., issues from the W. of Lake Athabasca, flows N. and enters Great Slave Lake by a large delta; ascended by sea-going steamers to the rapids near Fort Smith (a little N. of 60° N.), where there is a portage of 13 m., above which it is navigated by river steamers to its head.

Great Slide, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Bella Ceola R., 245 m. NW. by N. Vancouver.

Great Smoky Mountains. See **Appalachian Mts., B. I.**

Great South Bay, lagoon, U.S., New York, between Fire I. Beach and the mainland of Long I., in 72½–73½° W.

Great Southern & Western Railway, the chief rly. system in the SW. of Ire.; main line, Dublin (North Wall) to Cork.

Great Valley, U.S. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Great Victoria Desert, the southern part of the desert in the eastern half of W. Australia.

Great Village, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., on Cobequid Bay, 54 m. WSW. Pictou. P. <1500.

Great Western Road, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, Partick div., in a W. suburb of Glasgow, on the N. B. R.

Great Western, Queensland. See **Watsonville.**

Great Western, postal-vil., Victoria, Borung co., 8 m. by rail SSE. Stawell; has slate quarry near. P. <1500.

Great Western Railway, one of the largest rly. systems of Eng.; main line from London (Paddington) to Bristol, Exeter, and Penzance; numerous ramifications over the western cos. as far N. as Chester, and in Wales principally S. Wales, but also to Barmouth and Blænau Festiniog in N. Wales. Locomotive and carriage works at Swindon.

Greatworth, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. E. by N. Banbury, 2½ m. WSW. Helmdon stn., P.O. P. <250.

Grebenstein, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 11 m. NNW. Kassel. P. <3000.

Greco, or **Grego,** cape in SE. of Cyprus, in 34° 57′ N.

Greco Milanese, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Milan. P. <4000.

Gredos, Sierra de, mt. range, Spain, to the N. of 40° N., and stretching nearly E. and W. between 4½° and 6° W., between the headwaters of the Alberche and Tormes on the N., and that of the Tietar on the S., the Alberche, where it turns southwards, separating it from the Sierra de Guadarrama. Highest peak the Plaza de Almanzor, 8730 ft. Principal pass the Puerto del Pico, in about 5° W.

Greece, a kingdom in the SE. of Europe, in the E. of the Mediterranean, comprising a peninsular portion, with the Ionian Is. on the W., and Eubœa, the Cyclades, and other islands on the E., in the Ægean Sea; two of these islands, Leukas and Eubœa, being separated from the mainland only by very narrow channels, that of Leukas not being navigable by ships. The kingdom is divided into provs. (*nomoi*), eparchies (*eparkheiai*), and demes (*dēmoi*) or communes. The area and pop. of the provs. are shown in the following table:—

Provinces (*nomoi*).	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands. 1879.	1889.	Incr. p. cent. '79–'89.	Pop. per sq. m.
Arta	537	31	33	..	61
Trikkala	2,207	117	143	..	63
Larissa	2,525	146	168	..	67
North Greece	5,328	294[1]	344	..	65
Attica and Bœotia	2,481	185	258	39	104
Eubœa (with Skopelos, &c.)	1,602	95	103	9	64
Phthiotis and Phocis	2,374	128	136	6	57
Acarnania and Ætolia	3,034	138	162	17	53
Mid Greece (Roumelia)	9,490	547	660	22	70
Argolis and Corinthia (with Cerigo)	2,020	136	145	6	71
Achaia and Elis	2,028	182	211	16	104
Arcadia	1,698	149	148	−0.2	88
Laconia	1,632	121	126	4	77
Messenia	1,329	156	183	17	138
Peleponnesus (with Cerigo)	8,689	743	813	9	94
Cyclades	959	132	132	−0.3	137
Corfu (with Leukas and Paxos)	414	106	115	8	277
Cephalonia (with Ithaca)	306	81	80	−0.4	261
Zante (with Srivali)	166	45	44	−1	265
Ionian Isles	887	231	239	3.5	269
Army and Navy	..	31	? 30	..	..
Greece (total)	25,353	1,979	2,217	..	88

[1] Census 1881.

The peninsular part of the country is itself divided into two portions by the isthmus of Corinth, which forms the connecting link between N. and Mid Greece on the one hand, and the Peloponnesus or Morea on the other hand, the latter running out into four minor peninsulas, the southernmost of which, the peninsula of Mani or Mainē, ends in Cape Tainaron or Matapan, in 36° 23′ N., 22° 29′ E. The isthmus separates the Gulf of Ægina on the E. from that of Corinth or Lepanto, continued beyond the narrows in 22° E. by the Gulf of Patras, and the minor peninsulas of the Peloponnesus form in the order from W. to E. the Gulfs of Messenia or Korōnē, Laconia or Marathonēsi, and Nauplia or Argolis. By far the greater part of the **surface** is mountainous, and the **coasts** are mostly high and cliffy, the principal stretches of the coast-line having a different character being those on both sides of the Gulf of Patras, and on the NW. and W. of the Peloponnesus. The principal plains are those of Thessaly, drained by the R. Peneios (Peneus) in the NE. of the country, the basin of that river being divided by mountain spurs into two sections, corresponding pretty nearly

with the nomoi of Trikkala (in the W.) and Larissa (in the E.). The other considerable plains are those traversed by the Sperkheios at the head of the Gulf of Malia or Zeituni, separated from the plains of Thessaly by Mount Othrys; the plain in Bœotia, formerly occupied for the most part by Lake Kopais (*q.v.*); and a plain in the W. in Acarnania, traversed by the lower Akhelōos or Aspropotamos. In the Peloponnesus there are hardly any districts that can be described as plains. The greater part of the surface there is upwards of 1650 ft. in height, the principal areas below that level being the valley of the Eurotas and adjoining tracts N. of the Gulf of Laconia, and in the lower valley of the Alpheios (Ruphia) in the W. A narrow tract under that elevation, in which are the towns of Karytaina and Megalopolis, connects these two districts. The mountains of G. comprise few chains of any considerable length, even in proportion to the size of the country. Among the few is Mount Othrys, already mentioned as separating the valleys of Thessaly from that of the Sperkheios, a range stretching E. and W. on the parallel of 39°, and attaining in Gerakobuni in the E. an alt. of 5670 ft., in Hagios Elias in the W. one of 4215 ft.; another is the range on the E. of the plain of Larissa and the Gulf of Volo, known in the N. as Ossa or Kissavos, 6405 ft., and in the S. as Pelion (Plaisidi, 5305 ft.); a third, Mount Taygetos or Pentedaktylon, runs S. through the peninsula of Mani, reaching in Hagios Elias the height of 7870 ft. Among other notable peaks are Bardousia (8185 ft.), Nkiona (8240 ft.), and Parnassus (8065 ft.), all in Phthiotis and Phocis, and Helikon (5735 ft.), in Bœotia. The **geological structure** of the country accounts in a great measure for the peculiar character of the hydrography. The greater part of the country is composed of limestones of Cretaceous age, or belonging to the formations immediately preceding. The remainder of the surface is mainly occupied (at least in the Peloponnesus) by neogene marls, sands, and sand-stones, and conglomerates, with strips or more extensive tracts of alluvium on the coasts, especially at the head of the bays. The islands on the W. are similar in structure. The Cyclades, on the other hand, are mostly composed of metamorphic rock, Mēlos and Santorin volcanic. The peninsula of Methana, in the Gulf of Ægina, is likewise of volcanic origin (trachytic). The rocks of G. are much faulted, and earthquakes are very frequent. Seven different areas independently liable to earthquake shocks are distinguished: (1) the Corinthian, extending from the isthmus of Corinth to Patras, a district in which shocks are very frequent and sometimes violent, the parts suffering most severely being the incompact alluvial strip on the coast; (2) the Phocæan, from Delphos to beyond Lidorikion; (3) the Agrinian in the W. of Mid and N. Greece, from Agrinion to Vonitsa and Prevesa; (4) the Ionian, embracing the S., and especially the SW., of the Peloponnesus and the Ionian Is. northwards to Leukas; (5) the region of the Cyclades; (6) the Eubœan district from Chalkis to Thebes; and (7) the Thessalian plains. Hot springs are numerous; almost all rich in common salt, and near the sea, most having also more or less sulphur. Wherever limestones are found, and to a less extent in the districts of the conglomerates, the **surface water** disappears to a large extent in fissures (here called *katavothrai*), and circulates underground till it reappears in clear and nearly constant springs (*kephalaria* or *kephalovrysi*) at the junction of the limestone with the neogene marls or some other hardly permeable rock. The principal rivers are the Peneios, Sperkheios, and Akhelōos, all already mentioned in N. and Mid G., and the Eurotas or Iri, the Pamisos, and Alpheios in the Peloponnesus. It is noteworthy in this peninsula that, on the E. side from the Gulf of Ægina to the Eurotas, there is not a single perennial or even periodic stream, whereas on the W. side, from the Pamisos to the Gulf of Corinth, they are all perennial, or at least periodic, all dangerous torrents, liable to swell to destructive dimensions, and rolling enormous masses of débris down to the sea. Most of the lakes of G. are either coast lagoons (like that of Agoulinitza) or lakes with underground outlets, and liable from time to time to be entirely drained off and disappear. The chief lakes are Bolbeis or Karla, in the E. of Thessaly, at the base of Mount Pelion; Amvrakia and Trikhonis, in Acarnania and Ætolia; Lykeri and Paralimni in Bœotia, through which Lake Kopais is now drained into the sea; and Pheneos (Phonia) and Stymphalos, in the N. of the Peloponnesus. The **climate** of G. is that of the Mediterranean generally, the chief characteristics being moderate temperatures and dry or nearly rainless summers. [**Europe,** climate; **Corfu, Athens.**] At Athens there are five months—April, June, July, August, and September—in which the mean rfall. is less than four-fifths of an inch. Northerly winds (the Etesians of the ancient, the Meltemia of the modern, Greeks) prevail in July and August and sometimes during the first half of September. On the coasts these are modified by the occurrence of land- and sea-breezes, but in enclosed valleys calms generally prevail in the intervals during which the northerly winds of this period do not blow. Malaria is a scourge throughout the whole country. Not even the most elevated village is free from the dreaded malarial fevers, but the peculiar seats of such diseases are the low grounds and hill country of the coast region, composed of alluvium and incompact neogene deposits; and the period when it reaches its height is August and September, that is, towards the end of the dry season, and especially after the first rains. Malaria appears to be much more severe than in ancient times, probably owing to the neglect of cultivation and want of care in regulating the surface water. G. is pre-eminently an **agricultural** country. The **products** of most importance is that of currants, the cultivation of which is chiefly pursued in the Ionian Is., where the sweetest and best-flavoured fruit is grown, and in the provs. of Achaia and Elis, at the head and along the S. shore of the Gulfs of Corinth and Patras; other southern fruits are also grown, particularly olives. The mountain districts are almost exclusively agricultural, wheat and barley being the chief crops. Maize is cultivated to an alt. of 3600 ft. The native grain production is, however, insufficient for the requirements, especially on the Cyclades and in the currant-producing districts. The cultivation of cotton, already considerable, is increasing, the reclaimed plain of Kopais being well adapted for this crop. The principal **forest tree** is the Aleppo pine, next in number are various oaks (the Valonia oak of economic importance), firs, and black pines. Forests give place to low scrub at an alt. of 6200–6500 ft. **Fish** are abundant off the coasts, but the Greeks are not fishermen. The **wild animals** include, in the Morea, foxes, and even a few jackals. The eagle, vulture, and hawk are the commonest birds of prey. The chief **minerals** are the silver-lead, and manganiferous iron and zinc ores of Laurium (at the SE. extremity of Attica), and the iron ores of the isl. of Seriphos (SW. of Syra). Recently a beginning has been made with the working of extensive deposits of argentiferous barytes on the isl. of Mēlos (Milo), where also manganese ores and sulphur are worked. Anciently iron ores were worked in Laconia, but the ores, though abundant, are not sufficiently rich or well situated to be worked profitably under modern conditions. Metals and metallic ores make up 20 per cent. of the value of Greek exports. Among the minor minerals is the statuary marble of the isl. of Paros. The anciently celebrated black marble quarries of Tainaron have not yet been identified with certainty. **Manufacturing establishments** using steam or water power are rapidly increasing in Athens and the other large towns. They are principally confined to the production of coarse cotton and other textiles, but machinery is made at the Piræus. The making of furniture and shipbuilding are important. The **means of communication** are still defective. The first rly. (from Athens to the Piræus) was opened in 1869. It is on the ordinary gauge. Narrow-gauge rlys. now run from Athens to the Laurium mines, and along the E. side of the isthmus of Corinth, and along the N. and NW. coasts of the Peloponnesus to Pyrgos, with a branch from the isthmus to Mylos (Myli), the port of Argos, now being continued by Tripolis to Kalamai (Kalamata). Of the rlys. now in progress, is that which has been constructing since 1890 from Athens to Larissa. It is on the ordinary gauge, and is intended to be ultimately brought into connection with the rly. from Belgrade to Salonica. Already a rly. runs through the Thessalian plain from Larissa to Trikkala, describing a great curve to the S., so as to pass near Pharsalos. The ship-canal which, since 1893, has afforded a passage through the isthmus of Corinth, is important not only as effecting a saving of time (about half a day) in the voyage between the E. and W. of Greece, but also as enabling ships to avoid the often dangerous voyage through the rocky waters in the S. of Greece. Currants make up fully half the value of Greek **exports.** England and France together receive more than 60 per cent. in value; Russia, England, and Austria-Hungary furnish fully that percentage of imports, nearly 40 per cent. of which consists of grain. **Money, Weights,** and **Measures.**—The unit of currency is the *drachma* (*drakhmē*), of the same weight and fineness as the franc, but =only about 8½d., and divided into 100 *lepta*; the Grecian *pike*=⅔ of an English yard; the *stremma*=¼ of an English acre; the *oke*=2.80 lbs. avoirdupois; the *baril* (wine)=16.33 imperial gallons. **Government, Army,** and **Fleet.**—The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The executive authority is vested in the king and his ministers, the heads of seven departments, and the legislative in a single Chamber of Representatives, called the *Voulē*. Deputies (since 1886, 150 in number) are elected by manhood suffrage for a term of four years; they receive payment. The Voulē must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. Service in the **army** is compulsory. Every man over twenty-one years of age must serve. The period of service is nineteen years, two of which are with the colours, eight and seven in the reserve, the remainder in the militia. The navy, which is insignificant, is manned partly by conscription, partly by enlistment. The period of service is two years. The **population** of G. is of very mixed origin. Anciently the whole country was occupied by Hellēnes, but from the 3rd century onwards Goths, Heruli, and Slavs formed settlements of greater or less extent, Slavs along with Avars settling in great numbers towards the end of the 6th century. A still more important admixture is that of the Albanians, whose settlements date principally from

the 13th and 14th centuries, when G. was in a large measure depopulated by misrule and pestilence (the black death in 1348). The Albanian language is still spoken to a large extent, not only in N. Greece, but also in the Peleponnesus (especially on the Gulf of Ægina and at the head of the Gulf of Corinth). There is a considerable Italian element in the Ionian Is., but modern Greek, or so-called Romaic, that is, the language of the (Eastern) Roman Empire, is gradually spreading over the whole country, and through the efforts of the educated classes is being more and more approximated to the Greek of ancient classical times. The prevailing **religion** is that of the Greek Orthodox Church, but complete toleration and liberty of worship prevails. **Education** is free throughout, from the primary schools to the university of Athens, and between the ages of five and twelve compulsory, but in country districts the law is not well enforced. The following are the principal towns, in order of population, above 20,000:—Athens, Piræus, Patras, and Hermoupolis. **Historical notes.**—G. as a single state is entirely a creation of modern times. The kingdom dates from 1830, when a rebellion of the Greeks against the Turks resulted through the intervention of the great powers in the establishment of Greek independence. An area of about 5200 sq. m., with a population of about 300,000, was added to the kingdom by the treaty of Berlin in 1878. See C. Wordsworth, *Greece* (London, 5th ed., 1868); R. C. Jebb, *Modern Greece* (London, 1880); Dr. A. Philippson, *Der Peloponnes* (Berlin, 1891), with two maps on the scale of 1 : 300,000, one geological (coloured according to the nature of the rocks), the other topographical and hypsometrical; Kiepert's *Uebersicht der Höhenverhältnisse der Hellenischen Länder in Europa* (Berlin, 1869), is a hypsometrical map of the whole of G. A new edition of the official map of G., in twenty sheets, on the scale 1 : 200,000, was published in 1880.

Greeley, city, U.S., Colorado, cap. Weld co., 48 m. NNE. Denver. Alt. 4642 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Greeley, co., U.S., Kansas, on the W. frontier, N. of the parallel 38°.

Greeley, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 42° N., and W. of 98° W.

Green, Cape, New South Wales, N. of Cape Howe, a few miles S. of Twofold Bay.

Green, U.S., co., Kentucky, N. of 37° N., W. of 85° W.

Green, riv., U.S., Kentucky, flows W. then NW. to the Ohio, which it joins on the l. bk. in about 87½° W.

Green, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the S. frontier, E. of 90° W.

Greenagh, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 7 m. from Blarney.

Greenaley Point, cape, Eng., Somerset, in 3° 30′ W.

Greenan ('a sunny spot'), electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Dromore.

Greenane, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Kanturk.

Greenane, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Kenmare, P.O.

Greenbank, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on L. & NW. R., between Northwich and Acton Bridge.

Greenbank, eccles. par., Scot., Renfrewshire, Cathcart, Eastwood and Mearns pars. P. <2500.

Green Bay, inlet, Canada, Newfoundland, on the SW. of Notre Dame Bay, with its mouth in 55° 53′ W.

Green Bay, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Brown co., at the head of the bay of the same name, on the r. bk. of the Fox R.; its chief trade is in lumber. P. (1880) 7500; (1890) 9100.

Green Bay, inlet, U.S., Wisconsin, 90 m. long, 15 m. broad, opening off Lake Michigan. It receives the Fox R. at its head; navigable throughout for vessels of 200 tons.

Greenbrae, vil., Scot. See **Stoop.**

Greenbrier, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the SE., on the E. frontier, crossed by 38° N.

Greenbrier, riv., U.S., W. Virginia, in the E., rises on the Alleghany Mts., and flows SW. to the Great Kanawha, which it joins on the r. bk. at Hinton, in 37° 22′ N., 81° W.

Greenburg, tp. and vil., U.S., New York, Westchester co., on Hudson R., 5½ m. from Yonkers. P. (vil.) <2000.

Greenbush, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., on the l. bk. of the Hudson, nearly opposite Albany. P. <7300.

Greencastle, tn., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, on Belfast Lough, 3 m. N. Belfast, on the Belfast and Ballymena Rly. P. <750.

Greencastle, vil., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, at the m. of Lough Foyle, 2½ m. ENE. Moville, PM.O. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1874–80), yr. 48.1° F., Jan. 39.8°, July 58°. P. <1000.

Greencastle, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Mourne, 13 m. E. by N. Dundalk. P. <500.

Greencastle, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Putnam co., 38 m. W. by S. Indianapolis. P. <5000.

Greencastle, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Franklin co., 55 m. SW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <2000.

Green Cove Springs, tn., U.S., Florida, Clay co., on the l. bk. of St. John's R., 31 m. SW. by S. of the mouth of the river. P. <1500.

Greencroft, par., Eng., Durham, 1 m. N. Lanchester. P. <2000.

Greendale, postal-tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 50 m. by road NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Greene, co., U.S., Alabama, crossed by 33° N. and 88° W.

Greene, co., U.S., Arkansas, E. frontier, crossed in S. by 36° N.

Greene, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N., crossed in extreme E. by 83° W.

Greene, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 39° N., and bounded on W. by Illinois R.

Greene, co., U.S., Indiana, intersected by 39° N. and 87° W., and traversed by W. branch of White R.

Greene, vil., U.S., Iowa, Butler co., on Shell Rock R., 88 m. NW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Greene, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 42° N., and W. of 94° W., traversed by Raccoon R.

Greene, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SE., on the E. frontier, crossed in the S. by 31° N.

Greene, co., U.S., Missouri, in the S., to the E. of 94° W., and N. of 37° N.

Greene, co., U.S., New York, in the SE., bounded on the E. by the Hudson R., N. of 42° N.

Greene, vil., U.S., New York, Chenango co., 50 m. SSE. Syracuse, on the Chenango Canal. P. <1500.

Greene, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., to the S. of 35° N., and E. of 78° W.

Greene, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., to the S. of 40° N., crossed in the W. by 84° W.

Greene, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the extreme SW.

Greene, settlement, U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., 19½ m. SW. by W. Providence.

Greene, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the SE. frontier, crossed in the S. by 36° N., and in the W. by 83° W.

Greene, co., U.S., Virginia, in the N., N. of 38° N., and W. of 78° W.

Greenesville, co., U.S., Virginia, S. frontier, E. of 78° W.

Greene Ville, U.S., Georgia and Tennessee. See **Greenville.**

Greenfield, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Colne Valley div., on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. E. Oldham, PMT.O.

Greenfield, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, 6 m. WNW. of the head of Loch Lochy, on the N. B. R.

Greenfield, city, U.S., Illinois, Greene co., 48 m. N. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Greenfield, city, U.S., Indiana, Hancock co., 19 m. E. Indianapolis. P. <4000.

Greenfield, tn., U.S., Iowa, Adair co., 50 m. WSW. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Greenfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 26 m. N. Holyoke; a summer resort; has manufactures of cutlery, edge tools, &c. P. 5300.

Greenfield, vil., U.S., Missouri, cap. Dade co., 76 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Greenfield, tp. and vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., 30 m. W. Poughkeepsie. P. (vil.) <1500.

Greenfield, vil., U.S., Ohio, Highland co., 62 m. ENE. Cincinnati. P. <3000.

Greenfield, U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Pike Run.**

Greenfield, vil., Wales, Flintshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, included in the par. and parl. bor. of Holywell, PMT.O.

Greenford, par., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., 1½ m. NNW. Hanwell stn., 11 m. W. St. Paul's, London, PT.O. P. <750.

Greenfort, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Blarney.

Greenfort, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Fanad.

Greengairs, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 3½ m. NNE. Airdrie, 2 m. W. by N. Longriggend stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Greenhalgh with Thirleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, in Fylde union. P. <500.

Greenhall, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Silvermines.

Greenham, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 1½ m. S. by E. Newbury. P. <2500.

Greenham, PT.O., Eng., Somerset, 5½ m. SW. Milverton.

Green Hammerton. See **Hammerton, Green,** PMT.O.

Greenhaugh, P.O., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tarset Burn, div. and 17 m. NW. by N. Hexham, 1½ m. N. by E. Tarset stn.

Greenhead, vil., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 17½ m. W. Hexham, on the NE. R., P.O. See **Haltwhistle.**

Greenhead, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow, Barony par. P. 5400.

Greenheys, eccles. par., Eng., Manchester. P. 7700.

Greenhill, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, 4 m. S. Sheffield, P.O.

Greenhill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Lindsey div., 4 m. NE. Gainsborough. P. <250.

Greenhill, vil., Eng., Middlesex. See **Harrow-on-the-Hill.**

Greenhill, P.O., Eng., near Sunderland, 1 m. from Murton Colliery.

Greenhill, PM.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 3 m. from Bromsgrove.

Greenhill, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magherastephana, 8½ m. E. Enniskillen.

Greenhill, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the C. R., 4 m. W. by S. Falkirk.

Greenhill Lane, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2½ m. SE. Alfreton.

Greenhithe ('the green haven'), eccles. par., Eng., Kent,

Dartford div., on the Thames, 4 m. W. Gravesend, on the SE. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Greenholm, tn., Scot., Ayrshire, part of Newmilns (*q.v.*). P.<1000.

Greenhow, eccles. par., Eng. See **Ingleby Greenhow.**

Greenhowhill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. NE. Pately Bridge. P.<500.

Green Island, Alaska, at entrance of Prince William Sound.

Green Island, Hudson Strait, Brit. N. America, 100 m. NW. Cape Chudleigh.

Green Island, islet, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Louth, at the mouth of Carlingford Lough, on Belfast and N. Counties Rly., P.O.

Green Island, seapt., Jamaica, on the NW. ct., in 78° 16′ W., in G. I. Harbour, 8 m. SW. Lucea.

Green Island, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Taieri co., 6 m. WNW. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Green Island, vil., U.S., New York, on an island in the Hudson R., between Troy and W. Troy; has important manufactures of railroad cars, iron, machinery, &c. P.<5000.

Greenknowe, eccles. par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, Annan par. P.<1500.

Green Lake, a beautiful lake, U.S., near Georgetown, Colorado.

Green Lake, co., U.S., Wisconsin, S. of 44° N., and crossed by 89° W.; takes its name from a beautiful lake (15 m. by 3 m.) in the middle of the county.

Greenland (Danish **Grönland**), a detached portion of America, roughly triangular in shape, lying between lats. 59° 49′ and 82° N., and longs. 70° and 20° W., or at its broadest about 700 m., though most of it is much narrower, its entire area being about 700,000 sq. m. The coast is intersected by deep narrow fjords, but with the exception of a strip of varying breadth bordering the sea. The country is entirely overspread by a thick glacier sheet, rising to the height of 7000 ft. and sloping E. and W., its overplus being discharged in the shape of icebergs. A few 'nunataks,' islets formed by peaks still unsubmerged, and all near the edges, are the only signs of uncovered land in this dreary uninhabited interior. A few mountains rise to some height on the mossy ice-shaven, ice-free coast stripe, the highest of which is Sukkertoppen (4000 ft.) on the W., and Petermann's Peak (11,000 ft.) on the E. coast; but except here and there some birches in sheltered places in S. Greenland, the creeping willow is the only semblance of tree growth in the country. Its flora and fauna are essentially Arctic, the musk ox, ermine, and lemming not extending further S. than Scoresby Sound on the E., and Cape York on the W. coast, though the intermediate shore is inhabited by them. On the E. coast there are one or two Eskimo families, and about 250 people N. of Melville Bay; but the population is mostly concentrated on the W. coast between Cape Farewell and 73° N., in little 'kolonis' or settlements under Danish officials, who administer the government and the trade in oil, ivory, seal-skins, &c., as a monopoly of the Danish crown, though entirely for the benefit of the natives. The mean annual value of the products exported is about £45,000. In 1890 the total population of the two Inspectorates of N. and S. Greenland was 10,516, of which 309 were European officials and their families, or an increase of 5 per cent. in ten years. Of these people 1668 are engaged in whale and seal fishery, 365 ordinary fishermen, 33 are settlers, 47 are hunters, and 3 own cattle, a few of which have been introduced into S. Greenland, where a few potatoes and other vegetables but no grain can ripen. The W. coast natives, much intermixed with European blood, are all civilised; the E. and NW. coast people, in all about 300, are still barbarians. A little coal, mined on Disco I. and the Noursoak Penin. for local use, and cryolite, from S. Greenland, are the only economic minerals. The climate is extremely severe, though the sea does not freeze over in S. Greenland. During winter snow falls heavily, and all communication with the outer world is cut off from October till May or June. [**Lichtenau, Julianehaab, Ivigtut, Fredrickshaab, Godthaab, Sukkertoppen, Egedesminde, Jakobshavn, Upernivik.**] G. was discovered by Red Erck in A.D. 986, and up to the Middle Ages was settled by Norsemen. It was subsequently rediscovered and explored, so far as the coasts are concerned, by various modern navigators (**Arctic Regions**). The nature of the interior has been ascertained by the researches of Whymper, Brown, Nordenskjöld, the Danish Royal Geographical Commission, Nansen, who in 1888 for the first time crossed from the E. to W., and Peary, who in 1886 made an expedition into the interior from the W. coast, and in 1892 doubled the N. end of the country to Independence Bay, in 34° W. long., though the ice-covered character of the interior, the termination of the country in about lat. 82°, and the convergence of the coasts had as early as 1875 been presaged by Brown from a study of the November ice, the tides, and the distribution of Arctic animals.

Greenland, P.O., Scot., Caithness-shire, 3½ m. E. Castletown.

Greenlands, PT.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 2 m. NE. Henley on Thames.

Green Lane, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the Mersey Rly., near Liverpool.

Green Lanes and Noel Park, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., on the G. E. R., 5½ m. N. St. Paul's.

Greenlaw ('the green hill.' See *law*), par. and small tn., Scot., Berwickshire, on Blackadder Water, 6½ m. SW. Duns, on the N. B. R.; the county town from 1696 to 1853, now sharing that dignity with Duns. PMT.O. Par. 12,149 ac., P. <1500; tn. P.<750.

Greenleaf, vil., U.S., Kansas, Washington co., 90 m. NW. by W. Topeka. Alt. 1462 ft. (R.R.).

Greenleighton, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. SW. Rothbury. P.<250.

Greenloaning, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on Allan Water, 8½ m. S. by W. Crieff, 5 m. NE. Dunblane, on the C. R.

Green Lowther, hill, Scot. See **Lowther Hill.**

Greenmount, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., on the L. & Y. R., 3 m. NW. Bury.

Green Mountains, the N. part of the Appalachian system, U.S., commence near the Hudson R., New York, and extend N. through Massachusetts and Vermont; their highest points are over 4000 ft. high. See **Appalachian Mountains.**

Greenock, seapt., manufacturing tn., par., and parl. burgh, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, at its mouth, on the G. & SW. R. and the C. R., and (**Upper G.**) on the C. R., 3½ m. S. by W. Helensburgh. The town carries on shipbuilding, sugar-refining on a large scale (the first refinery erected in 1765), the making of steam-boilers and steam-engines, including locomotives, anchors, chain-cables, sail-cloth sails, woollen goods, &c. In the factories extensive use is made of water-power, the principal water-works (all of which belong to the Corporation) being on hills above the town, and thus in a situation affording facilities for providing the necessary falls. The port has five dry docks, the James Watt wet dock, and six tidal harbours, including the Garvel Basin and the Great Harbour now in progress, which, when finished, will have a depth, the one of 30, the other of 38 ft. at high water. The Prince's Pier affords 1382 ft. of quayage along the Clyde, with a depth of 16 ft. at low, 26 ft. at high water, and being connected by a covered way with the terminus of the G. line of the G. & SW. R. was formerly the principal place of starting and landing of passengers by the Clyde river-steamers, but has latterly been superseded in this respect to a large extent by Gourock. Birthplace of James Watt (1736–1819), the improver of the steam-engine. Mean temp. (16 yrs., 1861–72, 1877–80), yr. 47.5° F., Jan. 38.8°, July 58.5°; rfall. (1866–85), 64.4 in. Market-day, F. Tn. P. (1735) 4100; (1851) 36,700; (1871) 57,100; (1891) 63,400; parl. burgh P. 63,100.

Greenock, tp., S. Australia, Light co., 38 m. NE. by N. Adelaide, 8 m. S. Kapunda. P.<1500.

Greenodd, vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., on riv. Leven, 11 m. NE. Barrow, on the Furness Rly., PMT.O.

Greenoge, tnld., Ire., NW. co. and 10 m. N. by W. Dublin, bar. Newcastle, 9 m. from Malahide stn. P.<250.

Greenoge, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 5 m. SW. Dunboyne. P.<250.

Greenore, tn., Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Louth, on Carlingford Lough, bar. Lower Dundalk, 11 m. E. by N. Dundalk, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R., which maintains a steamer service between here and Holyhead, PMT.O. P.<500.

Greenore Point, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Wexford, in 52° 14′ N.

Greenough, post-tn., W. Australia, Victoria dist., on the W. ct., 220 m. NNW. Perth, in 28° 56′ S. P.<1500.

Greenough Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Huron, in 44° 56′ N.

Greenpark, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

Greenpark, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Mullingar.

Green Patch Point, cape, Brit. W. Africa, at the mouth of the Old Calabar R., E. side, in 4° 52′ N., 8° 25′ E.

Green Point and Sea Point, municip., Cape Colony, adjoining Cape Town, on Table Bay. P.<3000.

Green Ponds, tp., Tasmania. See **Kempton.**

Greenport, vil. and port of entry, U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I., Peconic Bay, 88 m. ENE. Brooklyn; has a good harbour, which admits the largest vessels. P.<2500.

Green River, Canada, in the NW. of New Brunswick, flows S. into the riv. St. John.

Green River, U.S., Colorado and Utah. See **Colorado (River of the North).**

Green River, U.S., Kentucky, rises in Lincoln co., and flows 300 m. W. and NW. to the Ohio. It is navigable in its lower part by steamboats at all times, and by means of dams and locks small steamers reach Greensburg, 200 m. up.

Green River, U.S., Massachusetts, joins the Deerfield R. at Greenfield; it affords good water-power.

Green River City, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Sweetwater co., 90 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the state, on the U. P. R. Alt. 6088 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Green Road, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the Furness Rly., 9 m. N by W. Barrow.

Greens, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 7 m. E. Turriff.

Greens and Glantices, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. NE. Rothbury. P. <250.

Greensboro, tn., U.S., Alabama, Hall co., 73 m. SW. of Birmingham; with the Southern University. P. <2000.

Greensboro, city, U.S., Georgia, Greene co., 72 m. E. by S. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Greensboro, vil., U.S., Maryland, Caroline co., 44 m. ESE. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Greensboro, city, U.S., N. Carolina, Guilford co., 68 m. W. by N. Raleigh. P. <4000.

Greensburg, city, U.S., Indiana, Decatur co., 44 m. SE. by E. Indianapolis, 68 m. NW. Cincinnati by rail. P. <4000.

Greensburg, tp. and vil., U.S., Kentucky, Green co., 70 m. S. by E. Louisville. P. (vil.) <1500.

Greensburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 26 m. ESE. Pittsburg. P. <5000.

Green's Creek, post-tn., Tasmania. See **Heldelberg.**

Greenshawhill, vil., Eng. See **Ingram.**

Greenside, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 7 m. W. by S. Newcastle, 2 m. SSW. Ryton stn., P.O. P. <3000.

Greenside, eccles. par., Scot., Edinburgh. P. <4000.

Greens Norton, or **Norton Davie,** par., Eng., co. and 9 m. SW. Northampton, S. div., 1 m. W. by N. Towcester stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Green Springs, vil., U.S., Ohio, Sandusky and Seneca cos., 38 m. SE. Toledo; has sulphur spring. P. <1500.

Greenstead, eastern suburb of Colchester, Eng., Essex, included in the parl. bor. of Colchester, P.O. P. (par.) <1000.

Greenstead, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 9 m. N. by E. Romford, close to Ongar stn. P. <250.

Greenstead Green, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 5 m. NE. by E. Braintree, 2 m. SSE. Halstead stn., P.O. P. <750.

Greenstone Point, cape, Scot., Ross-shire, in the NW., in 6° 37′ W.

Green Street, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Dover, close to Shepherd's Well stn., P.O.

Green Street, Eng., Sussex, div. and 5 m. SSW. Horsham, 2½ m. W. West Grinstead stn., PMT.O.

Green Street Green, Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 5 m. WSW. Gravesend, 1½ m. NW. Farningham Road stn., PT.O.

Green Street Green, Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 8½ m. E. by S. Croydon, close to Chelsfield stn., P.O.

Greenup, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cumberland co., 40 m. WSW. Terre Haute (Indiana). P. <1500.

Greenup, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, crossed by 83° W.

Greenup, vil., U.S., Kentucky, cap. G. co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, 100 m. ESE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <1500.

Greenview, tn., U.S., Illinois, Menard co., 9 m. W. by S. Mason City. P. <1500.

Greenville, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Cannaway.

Greenville, American mission stn., on ct. of Liberia, W. Africa, in about 9° W., about 150 m. SE. Monrovia.

Greenville, city, U.S., Alabama, Butler co., 44 m. SSW. Montgomery. P. <3000.

Greenville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., on the Quinnebaug, 2 m. NE. Norwich. P. <1500.

Greenville, tn., U.S., Georgia, cap. Meriwether co., 60 m. W. by N. Macon. P. <1500.

Greenville, city, U.S., Illinois, Bond co., 45 m. ENE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <2000.

Greenville, vil., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Muhlenberg co., 78 m. NNW. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <2000.

Greenville, vil., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., on the S. shore of Moosehead Lake, 58 m. NW. by N. Bangor. P. <1500.

Greenville, city, U.S., Michigan, Montcalm co., on Flat R., 75 m. WSW. Bay city; has excellent water-power. P. <4000.

Greenville, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Washington co., on the Mississippi, 75 m. N. Vicksburg. P. 6700.

Greenville, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsborough co., 31 m. SSW. Concord. P. <1500.

Greenville, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Pitt co., on Tar R., 75 m. E. by S. Raleigh. P. <2090.

Greenville, city, U.S., Ohio, Darke co., 71 m. N. Cincinnati. P. 5500.

Greenville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., on Beaver R., 52 m. S. by W. Erie. P. <4000.

Greenville, city, U.S., S. Carolina, cap. G. co., 95 m. NW. by W. Columbia. Alt. 976 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 6200; (1890) 8600.

Greenville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Greene co., 75 m. SW. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <2000.

Greenville, tn., U.S., in the NE. of Texas, cap. Hunt co., 60 m. NE. by E. Dallas, 52 m. SE. Denison; important railway centre. P. <5000.

Greenville, co., U.S., Virginia. See **Greenesville.**

Greenway, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 95 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Greenway, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 3 m. E. Ledbury.

Greenwich (Anglo-Saxon *Grena* or *Grene-vic*, 'green bay'), parl. bor. (1 member), market-tn., and par., Eng., in the ancient co. of Kent, but now included in the administrative co. of London, on r. bk. of the Thames, 4 m. SE. by S. St. Paul's, London, with two stns. (**G.** and **G. Park**) on the L. C. & D. R., and three stns. (**G., Maze Hill,** and **Westcombe Park**) on the SE. R. It has a naval hospital, the noblest establishment of the kind in Europe, and the finest palatial structure in England. It occupies the site of the royal palace of Placentia; was commenced in the reign of Charles II., and in the reign of William III. was granted as an asylum for disabled seamen of the navy. This hospital was formerly arranged in dormitories and dining-halls for about 2700 old or disabled seamen, but there are now only a few pensioners in the building; the greater number now reside with their friends, receiving their pensions for personal use; and the building is utilised for the Royal Naval college, transferred here from Portsmouth. The most notable rooms of the hospital are a chapel, with rich marble carved work, and a painting, by West, of the shipwreck of St. Paul; and a spacious hall, 106 ft. in length by 56 ft. in breadth, decorated with representations of sea-fights, statues, portraits, and relics of naval heroes. The building covers 20 acres. Detached from the edifice are the buildings of an upper and lower school for 800 sons of naval officers and seamen, which have been much enlarged. G. Hospital was in 1732 enriched with the forfeited estates of Lord Derwentwater. The management of its revenue is vested in commissioners under the Admiralty. The town also contains Trinity Hospital, founded by the Earl of Northampton, 1613, for twenty pensioners. G. was a royal residence from the year 1300 to the reign of William and Mary. Henry VIII. was born and baptized here, and here he married Anne of Cleve. It was also the birthplace of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and here Edward VI. died. G. Park, between the hospital and Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, protector in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 200 acres of undulating and wooded land, and has numerous herds of deer. On one of its eminences, 160 ft. above the river, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II. in 1674, the residence of the astronomer-royal, and from which the longitudes on all British maps and charts are reckoned. Lat. 51° 28′ 38.2″ N., long. 0° 0′ 0″. Mean temp., **G. Observatory,** alt. 155 ft. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 50.2° F., Jan. 38.3°, July 63.9°; rfall. (1866–80), 26.1 in. Market-days, W. and S. Metropolitan urban sanitary area, P. 165,413; par. P. 57,200; parl. bor. P. (1851) 105,800; (1871) 169,400; (1891) 78,200. See **Poplar.**

Greenwich, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 25 m. WSW. Bridgeport. P. (1880) 7900; (1890) 10,100.

Greenwich, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 20 m. NE. by E. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Greenwich, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., 37 m. S. by W. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Greenwich, vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., 26 m. NNE. Troy. P. <2000.

Greenwich, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Huron co., 68 m. SE. by E. Toledo.

Greenwich, or **Pikiram Island,** Pacific, in about 1° N., 154½° E.

Greenwich, East, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., on the W. side of G. Bay, 11 m. S. by W. Providence; has several cotton mills. P. <4000.

Greenwich, North, stn. on the N. London Rly., on the l. bk. of the Thames, opposite Greenwich.

Greenwich Bay, U.S., Rhode I., in the E. of Kent co., in the NW. of Narragansett Bay, in 41° 41′–42′ N.

Greenwich Island, New S. Shetland, is between Livingstone and King George Is., in 62° 30′ S. and 59° 40′ W.; has a good harbour.

Greenwood, vil., Canada, Ontario prov. and co., 24 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Greenwood, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., crossed by 38° N., and bounded on the E. by 96° W.

Greenwood, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Le Flore co., on Yazoo R., 30 m. SW. Grenada. P. <1500.

Greenwood, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Abbeville co., 50 m. N. by W. Augusta (Ga.). P. <1500.

Greenwood Lake, vil., U.S., New York, on borders of New York and New Jersey, Orange co., 37 m. SSW. Poughkeepsie. The lake, 6 m. long, lies amidst rugged rocks and woodland scenery; a favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Greese River, Ire., in the S. of co. Kildare, flows SW. to the Barrow.

Greet, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 9½ m. NE. Leominster, 2 m. NNW. Tenbury stn. P. <250.

Greeta, riv., Eng., Yorkshire and Lancashire, formed at Ingleton by the union of the Long Gill (from Whernside), and the Doe Beck (from Ingleton Fells), and flowing W. to the Lune, which it joins about 4 m. below Kirkby Lonsdale.

Greetham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10½ m. S. by W. Louth, 3 m. E. by N. Horncastle. P. <250.

Greetham, par., Eng., Rutland, 6 m. NE. Oakham, 4½ m. E. Ashwell stn., P.O. P.<750.

Greethill, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Athenry.

Greetland, tn. and part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 2½ m. SSW. Halifax, with a stn. (**G. and North Dean**) on the L. & Y. R. P. (tn.)<4500. See **Elland.**

Greetwell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 2½ m. E. Lincoln, ½ m. N. Washingborough stn. P.<250.

Grefrath, market-vil., Prussia, govt. Düsseldorf, with linen and other textile manufactures, &c. P.<3000.

Gregg, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., N. of 32° N., and E. of 95° W.

Grego, cape, in the SE. of Cyprus I., in 34° 57′ N.

Gregory, Cape, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 49° 20′ N.

Gregory, co., New South Wales, crossed by 31° S. and 148° E.

Gregory, riv., in the NW. of Queensland, flows NE. then NNE. into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Gregory, formerly **Queen of the North,** postal centre, Queensland, in 15° 59′ S., 144° 16′ E.

Gregory, lake, S. Australia, E. of Lake Eyre; no outlet in ordinary seasons.

Gregory, settlement, U.S., Montana, Jefferson co., 32 m. NE. Butte City.

Gregory, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the S. frontier, crossed by 99° W., and bounded on the E. by riv. Missouri.

Gregory Range, mt. range in N. Queensland, with a NW. to SE. trend, between 18° and 20° S., 142½° and 144° E. On the SW. lies the Croydon goldfield.

Gregory Sound, Ire., between the Aran Is. Inishmore and Inishmaan, at the mouth of Galway Bay.

Greierz, tn., Switzd. See **Gruyère.**

Greifenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Rega R., 30 m. SSW. Kolberg. P. 5100.

Greifendorf, tn., Austria, Moravia, 31 m. W. by N. Olmütz, 4 m. S. by E. Zwittau. P.<3000.

Greifenhagen, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Reglitz R., 12 m. S. by W. Stettin. P. 6500.

Greifensee, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6½ m. E. Zürich, on small lake, G. (4½ m. long N. to S., 1 m. wide, 110 ft. deep), with eel-fishery. P.<2000.

Greiffenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 35 m. WSW. Liegnitz. P.<4000.

Greifswald, tn. and small seapt., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. and 19 m. SE. by S. Stralsund, on the Ryk, near its mouth in the Baltic. The port was established in 1241 by the Cistercian Abbey of Eldena, and was of importance in the flourishing period of the Hansa, but is now accessible only to small vessels. G. has been the seat of a university since 1456, and has an observatory, botanic garden, and museums. P. (1871) 17,200; (1890) 21,600.

Greifswalde Oe, islet, in the Baltic Sea, 9 m. SE. Rügen.

Greifswalder Bodden, bay, to the NE. of Greifswald.

Greig, isl. See **Niau.**

Grein, Asiatic Turkey. See **Koeit.**

Grein, vil., Upper Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, just above the *Donaustrudel* ('Danube whirlpool'), where the Danube passing swiftly over a granitic bed divides into three arms, only one of which is constantly navigable, 27 m. E. by S. Linz. P.<2000.

Greinton, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5 m. WSW. Glastonbury. P.<250.

Greiz, tn., Ger., cap. of the principality of Reuss, older line, on r. bk. of the White Elster, 49 m. SSW. Leipzig; an important manufacturing tn., producing chiefly cottons, woollens, and other textiles, machinery, &c. P. (1871) 11,600; (1890) 20,100.

Grellingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 7 m. S. Basel. P.<2000.

Grenaa, tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Jutland, prov. Randers, 32 m. NE. by E. Aarhus. P.<3000.

Grenada, W. India I., belonging to Great Britain, Windward group. Lat. of St. George 12° 7′ N., long. 61° 48′ W. Surface mountainous in the centre, where several small lakes occupy extinct volcanic craters. Climate unhealthy; soil fertile. Principal product formerly sugar, now cacao, which furnishes about five-sixths of the total value of the exports, which amounts from £2–300,000. Other important products fruit, sugar, and cotton. The United Kingdom furnishes on the average fully half the imports, and receives fully 90 per cent. of the exports. Chief tns., St. George, the cap., Charlotte Town, and St. Mark on the W., St. Patrick on the N., and St. Andrew on the E. coast. G. was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was first named Ascension. From 1674 to 1762 it was a prosperous French colony. In the latter year it was taken by the British, to whom it was confirmed by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Vessels anchor in 50–60 ft. of water, and load and discharge by lighters. P. including the **Grenadines,** a group of small isls. extending N. towards St. Vincent, the largest of which is Carriacou (1871) 37,700; (1891) 53,200.

Grenada, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. G. co., 96 m. S. by E. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<3000.

Grenada, New. See **Colombia.**

Grenade, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, arr. and 14 m. NW. by N. Toulouse. P.<3000.

Grenadines. See **Grenada.**

Grenagh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Barretts and Muskerry E., 5 m. NW. Blarney; 13,558 ac. P.<2000.

Grenchen, or **Granges,** tn., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. W. Solothurn. P. (comm.)<5000.

Grendon, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. S. by W. Wellingborough, 1½ m. SE. by E. Castle Ashby and Earls Barton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Grendon, par., Eng., Warwickshire, near the Coventry Canal, div. and 6 m. ESE. Tamworth, 2 m. SE. Polesworth stn. P.<750.

Grendon Bishop, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6½ m. E. by S. Leominster. P.<250.

Grendon Underwood, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8 m. S. Buckingham, 3 m. SE. Marsh Gibbon and Poundon stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Grendon Warren, par., 1 m. SW. G. Bishop. P.<250.

Grenelle, suburb, Paris, on the l. bk. of the Seine, celebrated for the artesian well, 1704 ft. deep, which supplies the upper part of the city with water. Temp. at bottom of well, 82°–85° F.

Grenfell, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 280 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Grenfell, tn., New South Wales, Monteagle co., 80 m. WSW. Bathurst, in a goldfield. P.<2000.

Grenglols, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the l. bk. of the Rhone, 7 m. NE. Brieg. P.<2000.

Grenna, tn., Sweden, prov. Jönköping, on the E. side of Lake Wetter, 23 m. NE. by N. Jönköping. P.<2000.

Grennanstown, electoral div., Ire., Meath, dist. Athboy.

Grennoch Loch, lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., in 55° N., 6 m. SW. by W. New Galloway, drained N. into the riv. Dee.

Grenoble, the ancient *Gratianapolis,* or *Cularo,* fortified tn., France, cap. dep. and on both sides of riv. Isère, 28 m. SSW. Chambéry. The city proper on the S. bank of the river is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel. The faubourg St. Laurent, the original quarter on the opposite bank, is protected by the fort of La Bastille. It has a cathedral and university academy, and is the principal centre of the manufacture of kid gloves, which is carried on in most of the villages within a radius of 40 m. G. was the first place which openly received Napoleon I. after his return from Elba in 1815. The town occupies an important strategic position, being situated at an angle of the Isère valley, where it is joined by a pass road leading from the Col de Genèvre, and the road (by Gap), and the railway from Sisteron. (See **Alps,** Passes, **I.** (7) to (10), and **Alpes, Hautes-.**) Alt. 714 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.3° F., Jan. 33.8°, July 68.9°. P. (1872) 35,300; (1891) 60,400.

Grenoch, or **Woodhall, Loch,** lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 6½ m. S. by E. New Galloway, drained N. into riv. Dee.

Grenola, vil., U.S., Kansas, Elk co., 125 m. SSW. Topeka, 25 m. N. of the S. frontier of the state. P.<1500.

Grenoside, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4½ m. NW. Sheffield, P.O.

Grenville, co., Canada, Ontario, between the riv. St. Lawrence, and the Rideau Canal, crossed in the extreme W. by 76° W.

Grenville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Ottawa, 53 m. W. by N. Montreal, at the upper end of the **G. Canal** (see **Ottawa R.**). P. (of sub. dist.)<2000.

Grenville, tp., Victoria, G. co., 17 m. S. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Grenville Channel, strait, between Pitt I. and the W. ct. of the mainland of Brit. Columbia, 45 m. long, its N. end in 54° N.

Grenville Harbour, large and irregular inlet, Canada, Prince Edward I., about the middle of the N. ct.

Grenze, Ger., 'boundary.'

Grécoulx, or **Grécoux,** comm., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Digne, cant. and 6½ m. SW. Valensolle; has warm sulphur springs, used since Roman times. P.<2000.

Gresek, or **Grissek,** prov., Java I., in the E., chief tn. G., opposite Madura.

Gresford, post-tn., New South Wales, Durham co., 30 m. NNW. Newcastle. P.<1500.

Gresford, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 3½ m. NNE. Wrexham, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Gresham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 4 m. SW. by W. Cromer, 3 m. SE. by S. Sheringham stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Gresham, co., New South Wales, crossed by 30° S., and in the W. by 152° E.

Grésivaudin, or **Graisivaudan,** a former dist. of France. See **Isère,** dep.

Gresley, stn., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Church Gresley.**

Gressenhall, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. WNW. Norwich, 2 m. NW. East Dereham, PM.O. P.<1000.

Gressenich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 10 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle; has iron-mines, and manufactures of flannel. P.<5000.

Gressingham, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 8 m. NE. Lancaster, on the r. bk. of the Lune, 1½ m. NNW. Hornby stn. P.<250.

Gressoney, St. Jean, Val de Lys, one of the Piedmontese valleys of Monte Rosa, the upper parts of which are inhabited by people speaking an archaic German dialect, with distinct customs, who have long had relations rather with Ger. Switzerland and Germany than with Piedmont.

Gresty, par., Eng. See **Shavington cum Gresty.**

Greta, riv., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., rises in the extreme S., flows first N. to the base of Saddleback, then W. till it joins the Derwent on its issue from Derwent Water.

Greta, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in Stainmore Forest, Richmond div., and flowing NE. to the Tees, which it joins about 4 m. below Barnard Castle. The scene of Scott's *Rokeby* is largely laid on its banks.

Greta (formerly **Anvil Creek**), colliery vil. and rly. stn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 25 m. WNW. Newcastle. P.<1500.

Greta, postal-tp., Victoria, Delatite co., 28 m. WSW. Beechworth. P.<1500.

Gretabridge, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Greta, 3 m. SE. Barnard Castle.

Gretna, stn., Canada, on the S. frontier of Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 64 m. SSW. Winnipeg.

Gretna, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Jefferson par., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 4 m. S. New Orleans. P.<4000.

Gretna, or **Graitney,** par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 9½ m. NW. Carlisle, including the village of G. Green, PMT.O.; 7863 ac. P.<1500.

Gretna, New, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 6 m. W. Tuckerton. P.<1500.

Gretna Green, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 8 m. E. by N. Annan, on the G. & SW. R., 1 m. WNW. **Gretna,** on the C. R. (in Cumberland). It has long been celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriages to avoid the English marriage law, though owing to a change in the law these marriages are no longer so numerous as formerly.

Gretton, vil., Eng., Gloucester, Tewkesbury div., 6 m. NE. by N. Cheltenham. See **Winchcomb.**

Gretton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 12½ m. SW. Stamford, on the M. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Greussen, tn., Ger., principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Helbe, 10 m. SSE. Sondershausen. P.<4000.

Greve, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the Greve, prov. and 13 m. S. by E. Florence. P. 11,700.

Grève au L'Anchon (or **Lançon**), bay, Eng., at NW. extremity of Jersey, Channel Is.

Grève d'Azette, bay, Eng., SE. of St. Helier Harbour, Jersey I.

Grève de Lecq, bay, Eng., on N. side of Jersey, Channel Is., in 2° 13′ W.

Grevelingen, or **Brouwershavensche Gat,** an arm of the Maas mouth, Holland, between Schouwen I. on the S., and Gœree and Overflakkee on the N.

Greven, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. and 9 m. N. Munster. P.<3000.

Grevenbroich, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle G., on riv. Erft, 13½ m. SW. Düsseldorf; has textile and other manufactures. P.<2000.

Grevesmühlen, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 11 m. W. by S. Wismar. P.<5000.

Grewelthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. SW. Wath stn., P.O.; 4394 ac. P.<500.

Grey, cape, Australia, on the W. ct. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in 13° 1′ S.

Grey, co., Canada, Ontario, on the SW. of Georgian Bay.

Grey, co., New Zealand, South I., W. ct., crossed by 42½° S.

Grey, co., Queensland, bounded on the S. by 26° S., and crossed by 142° E.

Grey, co., in the extreme SE. of S. Australia.

Grey, co., W. Australia, between 30° and 32° S., and crossed in the E. by 118° E.

Grey Abbey, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 7 m. SE. Newtown Ards, on the E. side of Strangford Lough, with picturesque ruins of ancient abbey founded in 1193. Par. 7689 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<750.

Greyerz, or **Greierz.** See **Gruyère.**

Greyfriars, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, St. Nicholas par. P. 5800.

Greyfriars, Old and **New,** eccles. pars., Scot., in the City of Edinburgh. In the Greyfriars burying-ground the 'Solemn League and Covenant' was signed, March 1638. New G. P. <3000; Old G. P.<2500.

Greyfriars, or **New Church,** eccles. par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, Dumfries par. P.<4000.

Greylock Peak, mt., U.S., Massachusetts, in the Hoosac Mts., 10 m. SE. of the NW. corner of the state. Alt. 3535 ft. (Appalachian Club).

Grey Mare's Tail, waterfall, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 8½ m. NE Moffat, on the Tail Burn, a few miles S. of St. Mary's Loch. It is nearly 200 ft. high. See **Skeen, Loch.**

Greymouth, seapt. tn., New Zealand, South I., Grey co., on the l. bk. of the Grey, on the W. ct., 105 m. NW. Christchurch, in 42° 25′ S. It is the port of a productive goldfield, and one of the ports of the principal coalfield of the colony. The depth on the bar is 6½ ft. at low, 17 ft. at high water; but there is good anchorage outside the bar, and three government railway wharves, which can be reached at high water ordinary springs by vessels drawing respectively 18½, 22½, and 26½ ft. P.<4000.

Grey Plains, dist. on the E. side of Sharks Bay, to the S. of the Gascoyne R., W. Australia, in about 25° S.

Grey Point, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the W. ct., in 46° 25′ N.

Grey Point, cape, Ire., on the N. ct. of co. Down, in 5° 44′ W.

Grey Range, hill range in the extreme NW. of New South Wales.

Greys Forest, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. NW. Wooler; 6585 ac. P.<250.

Greysouthen, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 4½ m. E. Workington, 1 m. E. Bridgefoot stn., P.O. P.<750.

Greystead, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 17 m. NW. by N. Hexham. P.<250.

Greysteel, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 6 m. from Limavady.

Greystoke, Johnby, Little Glencow, Motherby and Gill, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the Petterill, div. and 4½ m. W. Penrith, 1½ m. WNW. Blencow stn., PMT.O.; 7511 ac. P.<750.

Greystone, P.O., Scot., Forfarshire, 7½ m. NW. Arbroath.

Greystones, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 4 m. S. by E. Bray, with a stn. (**G. and Delgany**) on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.; coastguard stn. P.<750.

Greyton, vil., Cape Colony, Caledon dist., 60 m. E. by S. Cape Town. P.<1500.

Greytown, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Stutterheim, 30 m. N. by E. King William's Town.

Greytown, or **San Juan del Norte,** or **de Nicaragua,** tn., Central America, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the San Juan, in 10° 55′ N., in the extreme SE. of Nicaragua, of which it is the principal seaport. Depth on bar uncertain, but stated to be about 11½ ft. Situation of town low, soil sandy and porous; climate healthy for a tropical locality. Trade principally with the U.S., whither it sends bananas, rubber, mahogany, &c. In 1890 the inhabitants numbered 1567. This number has increased tenfold (1894). See **Nicaragua Canal.**

Greytown, tn., Natal, 38 m. N. by E. Pietermaritzburg, cap. Umvoti dist. P.<1500.

Greytown, North, post-tn. and rly. stn., New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa, South co., 38 m. NE. by E. Wellington. P.<1500.

Greytown, South, post-tn. and rly. stn., New Zealand, South I., Taieri co., 12 m. W. by S. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Greywell, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5 m. E. by S. Basingstoke, 1½ m. S. Hook stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Odiham.**

Grezzana, comm., Italy, prov. and 6 m. NE. Verona, govt. Venice; has remarkable fossil remains, rich marble quarries, and the famous natural bridge of Veja near. P.<4500.

Gribbin Head, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, at the W. of the entrance to Fowey Harbour, in 4° 40′ W.

Gribthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 7½ m. N. Goole, 1 m. SSE. Foggathorpe stn. P.<250.

Gries, Ger., 'sand' or 'gravel.'

Gries, comm., Austria, Tirol, at the S. end of the Sarnthal, opposite Bozen, on the S. slope of a spur of the Sarnthal Alps. A winter resort of growing repute. P.<4000.

Gries Mount, Alpine summit between the NE. of Piedmont and the Swiss cant. Valais, at the head of the valley of the Toce, which forms a remarkable cataract on the S. side. A pass (7800 ft.) leads into the head of the Rhone valley.

Griesbach, small watering-place, Ger., Baden, in the Black Forest, 26 m. ESE. Strassburg, about the foot of Kniebis, with iron waters for bathing and drinking. P.<2000.

Griesheim, market-vil., Ger., gd.-duchy, Hesse-Darmstadt, 5½ m. W. Darmstadt. P.<5000.

Griesheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on riv. Main, 4 m. W. Frankfurt. P.<4000.

Griff, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 6 m. NNE. Coventry, 1½ m. S. Chilvers Coton stn., P.O.

Griffe Grange, tract, Eng., Derbyshire, 2½ m. W. Wirksworth, with mines of lead ore and barytes.

Griffin, city, U.S., Georgia, Spalding co., 35 m. S. by E. Atlanta. Alt. 975 ft. (R.R.). P.<5000.

Griffin Lake, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1120 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 362 m. E. Vancouver.

Griffinstown, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Farbill, 8½ m. ESE. Mullingar. P.<250.

Griffith, post-settlement, Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the riv. Madawaska, 74 m. W. by S. Ottawa.

Griffith's Crossing, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, on the L. & NW. R., 2 m. NNE. Carnarvon.

Griffith's Point, or **San Remo,** favourite watering-place.

Victoria, 65 m. SE. Melbourne, on the E. entrance to Western Port Bay. P. <1500.

Griffith's Town, PMT.O., Wales, Monmouthshire, near Newport.

Griffy Dam, P.O., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 7½ m. W. by S. Loughborough, 2 m. S. Worthington stn.

Griggs, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 47° and 48° N., and 98° and 99° W.

Griggsville, city, U.S., Illinois, Pike co., 37 m. E. Hannibal. P. <1500.

Grigioni, canton, Switzd. See **Grisons.**

Grignan, tn., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montélimar, 21 m. N. by E. Orange. The castle of G., the seat first of a barony, then of a marquisate, contains souvenirs of Madame de Sévigné (who spent here the latter years of her life) and her daughter. P. <2000.

Grignols, vil., France, dep. Gironde, 36 m. WNW. Agen, arr. and 10 m. ESE. Bazas. P. <2000.

Grigoriopol, tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, 25 m. ENE. of Kishinev, on l. bk. Dniester. P. 6500.

Grigoripolinskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, 50 m. WNW. of Stavropol, on r. bk. Kubañ R. P. 7750.

Grijalva, riv., southern Mexico, flows W. then NW. then N. and enters Gulf of Campeachy by the bar of Tabasco; length, 370-400 m.

Grijó, comm., Portugal, dist. Oporto. P. <4000.

Grijpskerk, comm., Netherlands, prov. and 11 m. WNW. Groningen. P. <4000.

Grilly, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Belturbet.

Grimaldi, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 25 m. NW. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Grimaud, comm., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 15 m. SW. Fréjus. P. <2000.

Grimberghen, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P. <4000.

Grimblethorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6½ m. W. Louth. P. <250.

Grimes, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 31° N., crossed by 96° W.

Grime's Dyke. Same as Graham's Dyke. See **Antoninus, Wall of.**

Griminish Point, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the NW. ct. of N. Uist, in 57° 39½′ N.

Grimsay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, between N. Uist and Benbecula, PM.O. (**Grimsay**). P. 281.

Grimley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, 4 m. N. by W. Worcester, P.O. P. <750.

Grimma, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the riv. Mulde, 16 m. ESE. Leipzig, with lignite mines and porphyry quarries, and a noted school founded in 1550. P. 9000.

Grimmen, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circle G., 15 m. S. by W. Stralsund. P. <4000.

Grimoldby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 4 m. E. Louth, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <500.

Grimsargh with Brockholes, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4 m. NE. Preston, with stn. (**G.**) on the L. & Y. R., P.O. P. <500.

Grimsay, PM.O., Scot. See **Grimisay.**

Grimsbury Castle, an old earthwork, Eng., Berkshire, div. and 4 m. NNE. Newbury, near Hermitage stn.

Grimsbury, hamlet, Eng., Northamptonshire, now included in mun. bor. of Banbury.

Grimsby, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 17½ m. ESE. Hamilton, on Lake Ontario, and a railway. P. <1500.

Grimsby, parl. bor. (1 member), mun. bor. (since the time of King John) and co. bor., Eng., Lincolnshire, at the mouth of the Humber, 30 m. NE. Lincoln, and 15 m. SE. of Hull, the terminal stn. of the M. S. & L. R. and E. Lincolnshire Rly. stns. (**Great G.** and **G. Docks**) in the diocese of Lincoln. It is connected by steam-packets and sailing vessels with Holland, N. Europe, the Baltic, &c. Has four dry and five wet docks, the largest of which, the Alexandra Dock (48 ac.), has a depth on sill of 14–19½ ft. at high water. Exports the manufactures of W. Yorkshire and Lancashire; imports raw wool and woollen yarn, flax, rags, and other raw products of Russia, Denmark, Hamburg, &c., besides tobacco, grain, fish, fruit; more fish are landed at this port than at any other in the British Is. except London. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent, and there are rope-walks, breweries, seed and bone-crushing mills, and manure works. G. has a free grammar school, and a park of 27 ac. Numerous tumuli, traces of fortifications, and the discovery of Roman and Saxon coins seem to point G. out as a British settlement. Market-days, M. and F. Mun. and co. bor. P. (1801) < 2000; (1851) 8900; (1871) 20,200; (1891) 51,900; parl. bor. P. (1851) 12,300; (1871) 27,000; (1891) 58,700; par. P. (**Great G.**) 33,300.

Grimsby, Little, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 3 m. N. Louth. P. <250.

Grimsel, Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **VII.** (*a*), (*1*).

Grimsey, small isl. to the N. of Iceland, in 66° 34′ N., 18° 3′ W. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 34.9° F., Feb. 26.8°, Aug. 45.6°; mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 16.4 in.

Grimstad, seapt., Norway, prov. Nedenäs, on the S. ct., 8 m. SW. by S. Arndal; with three harbours, the inner having a depth of 37–125 ft. P. <3000.

Grimstead, East, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 5½ m. E. by S. Salisbury, 2 m. E. Alderbury Junc. P. <250. See **Dean, West.**

Grimstead, West, par., 1½ m. SW. of East G., P.O. P. <250.

Grimsthorpe, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 10 m. N. by E. Stamford, 3½ m. W. by S. Morton stn., P.O.

Grimston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. WNW. Melton Mowbray, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**G. with Wartnaby**) P. <500.

Grimston, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 6½ m. E. King's Lynn, 1½ m. E. by S. of its stn. (**G. Road**) on the G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly.; 4263 ac. P. <1500.

Grimston, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Garton.**

Grimston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 3 m. E. York, P. <250.

Grimston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1½ m. S. Tadcaster. P. <250.

Grimston, North, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17½ m. SW. Scarborough, 4½ m. SE. by E. Malton, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Grimstone and Frampton, stn., Eng., Dorset, on the M. R., 4 m. NW. Dorchester.

Grind, isl., Holland, prov. N. Holland, in the Zuider Zee, between the isl. of Vlieland and prov. Friesland.

Grindale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 12½ m. SSE. Scarborough, 3 m. NW. by W. Bridlington, 3½ m. W. Bempton stn. P. <250.

Grindall, eccles. par., Eng. See **Sewerby.**

Grindelwald, vil., Switzd., cant. and 35 m. SE. Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, in the Bernese Oberland. Near are the glaciers of Upper and Lower G., the latter the most accessible of all Swiss glaciers, and that which descends to the lowest level. Alt. 3505–3555 ft. P. (comm.) <4000.

Grindlay, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Saskatchewan, about 140 m. NW. by N. Regina.

Grindleford Bridge, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 6 m. NE. Bakewell, with stn. (**G.**) on Dore and Chinley branch of M. R.

Grindleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Burnley, 1½ m. NNW. Chatburn stn., P.O. P. <750.

Grindley, par., Eng. See **Tushingham with Grindley.**

Grindley, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 8 m. ENE. Stafford, on the G. N. R.

Grindlow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. ENE. Buxton, 4 m. NNE. Millersdale stn. P. <250.

Grindon, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5 m. NW. by N. Stockton. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. with Wynward**) P. <500.

Grindon, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. SW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2½ m. ENE. Twizel stn. P. <250.

Grindon, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 6½ m. E. by S. Leek. P. <500.

Gringley on the Hill, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 5 m. W. by N. Gainsborough, on the Chesterfield Canal, 2½ m. W. by S. Walkeringham stn., PMT.O.; 4351 ac. P. <750.

Grinnell, city, U.S., Iowa, Poweshick co., 58 m. WSW. Cedar Rapids. P. <4000.

Grinnell Land, tract of land, Arctic N. America, bordering the Kennedy Channel on the W. See **Arctic Regions.**

Grinsdale, par., Eng., Cumberland, in Carlisle union. P. <250.

Grinshill, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 7 m. N. by E. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. ESE. Yorton stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Grinstead, East, par. and tn., Eng., Sussex, on the N. border of the co., E. G. div., 12 m. W. Tunbridge Wells, an important junc. on the L. B. & S. C. R. Alt. 356 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 34 in. 15,130 ac. Par. P. 7600; tn. P. 5200; parl. div. P. 52,500.

Grinstead, West, par., Eng., Sussex, on the Adur, div. and 6½ m. S. Horsham, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O.; 6757 ac. P. <2000.

Grinton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 8 m. W. by S. Richmond, 4½ m. N. Redmire stn. P.O.; 8182 ac. P. <500.

Griqualand, East, div., Cape Colony, separated by the Kwathlamba Mts. from Basuto-land, and bounded on the N. by Natal, on the E. by Pondo-land, and on the S. by Tembu-land: inhabited chiefly by Kaffirs.

Griqualand, West, the portion of Cape Colony to the N. of the Orange R., and W. of the Orange Free State, now divided into the electoral divs. of Kimberley, Barkly West, Hay, and Herbert. Annexed to Cape Colony in 1871, shortly after the discovery of the great diamond-fields near the Vaal (Kimberley, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, Pniel, Klipdrift), for which the region is now famous, and completely incorporated with the colony in 1880. See **Cape Colony,** table.

Griquatown, vil., Cape Colony, Griqualand W., dist. Hay, 95 m. W. Kimberley. P. <1500.

Griquet, bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 51° 33′–37′ N.

Grisedale Pike, mt., Eng., Cumberland, on the SW. border of the Penrith div., 4 m. W. by S. Keswick. Height, 2593 ft.

Grisedale Tarn, small lake, Eng., in the W. of the co. of Westmorland, Appleby div., 15½ m. SW. Penrith, drained NE. into Ullswater.

Gris-Nez, Cap, cape, France, on the Straits of Dover, opposite Dungeness, with a lighthouse, in 50° 52′ N., visible 22 m.

Grisolles, comm., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castelsarrasin, 14 m. S. by W. Montauban. P. <2000.

Grison, isl., W. Indies, in the Grenadines group, in 12° 20′ N.

Grisons, Ger. **Graubünden,** Ital. **Grigioni,** the largest cant. of Switzd., cap. Chur (Coire), bounded N., W., and SW. by the cants. St. Gall, Glarus, Uri, and Ticino, and on other sides by Lombardy and the Austrian and Lichtenstein dominions, but from all which it is nearly shut off by lofty mountain ranges. The whole canton is traversed by mountain ranges belonging to the Rhætian Alps [**Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 3**]. Nearly one-half of the population speak German, the remainder the Romansh or Rumonsh dialect, except those in the southern valleys, who speak Italian. It comprises the Engadine (*q.v.*) or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources and early affluents of the Rhine, and tributaries of the Ticino and Adda, being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. Climate cold and severe in the upper valleys, which are covered with snow during seven months of the year; but notwithstanding the cold, the dryness combined with the rarity of the air in such high valleys as those of Davos and the upper Engadine, has been found to be very beneficial in some cases of chest complaint. Scenery very magnificent. In this cant. are 240 glaciers. Fruits and a little wine are exported; but the corn, hemp, flax, &c., produced are insufficient for home consumption, and cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. Many flocks and herds are driven hither from Italy in summer to pasture. The chief mineral riches are iron (in the Val Mesocco), silver and lead in the valleys of Davos and Schams, and copper in the valley of Schams, but few mines are wrought. Its manufactures are mostly domestic; the principal are of cotton and linen fabrics. Transit trade active across the Splügen, St. Bernard, and Septimer passes. See also **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (6)—(10*e*). Area, 2773 sq. m. P. (1888) 94,800. See **Switzerland,** table.

Grissek, Java. See **Gresek.**

Grisselhamn, fishing vil. and harb., Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, prov. (län) and 56 m. N. Stockholm, in 60° 5′ N., opposite Åland I., with which it is connected by submarine cable.

Grisslehamn, Sweden. See **Grisselhamn.**

Gristhorpe, ct. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Scarborough, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Griston, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. WSW. Norwich, 1½ m. SE. by E. Walton stn. P. <500.

Griston, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Kilfinnane.

Griswold, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 157 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Griswold, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 3 m. SE. Jewitt City. P. <4000.

Griswold, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cass co., 41 m. E. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Griswoldville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Jones co., 12 m. E. by N. Macon. Scene of a battle between the Federals and the Confederates, 22nd November 1864. P. <1500.

Grita, tn., Venezuela, Los Andes, 280 m. NE. by E. Bogotá.

Grittleton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 12 m. NE. by N. Bath, 6 m. NW. Chippenham stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Grivegnée, comm., Belgium, SE. suburb of Liège. P. 9600.

Grizebeck, vil., Eng., Lancashire, North Lonsdale div., 10½ m. N. by E. Barrow, 2 m. ESE. Foxfield Junc., P.O.

Grjlan, vil., Servia, circle Crna Reka. P. <3000.

Groais Island, isl., Newfoundland, off the E. ct., in 50° 54′–51° N.

Gröba, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Grossenhain. P. <3000.

Grobin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Courland, 7 m. E. of Libau. P. <2000.

Groby, part of eccles. par., Eng. See **Ratby.**

Gröbzig, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 15 m. N. by W. Halle; important coal-mines near. P. <3000.

Grocka, vil., Servia, on the r. bk. of the Danube, prov. and 15½ m. SE. Belgrade. P. <3000.

Gródek, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 17 m. W. by S. Lemberg. P. 10,700.

Groden, Frisian, 'land reclaimed from the sea.'

Grodisko, Slavonian. See *Gorodishche.*

Gröditz bei Grossenhain, vil. and iron-works, Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Grossenhain. P. <2000.

Grödner Thal, Ital. **Val Gardeina,** valley between Brixen and Bozen, in the Tirol, Austria; the inhabitants (Ladiner) speak a Romance dialect.

Grodno, a Lithuanian govt. of W. Russia, annexed to Russia in 1793, having the Polish govts. of Suwalki, Lomża, Siedlce, and Lublin in the W., Volhynia in S., Minsk in E., and Vilno in N. Surface undulating in N. and NE. (670 to 920 ft.), and gently sloping towards a woody and marshy plain in the S. Soil clayey and sandy. Watered by the Niemen and the western Bug on its W. frontier, and by their tribs., the Narev, the Bobr, and many others, and the Yatsolda, trib. of Pripet. All these are important channels for navigation, connected by canals (**Bug, Niemen, Dnieper**). Large parts are covered with marshes, or with thick forests (**Byelovyezhskaya Pushcha**). Climate wet and cold, the average temperature at Grodno being, yr. 42° F., Jan. 22°, July 73°; yearly rainfall, 20.5 in. Population consists of White and Little Russians (30 per cent.), Lithuanians (27 per cent.), Poles (22 per cent.), and Jews (12 per cent.); 53 per cent. of the population are Orthodox Greeks, and 34 per cent. Catholics. G. is the most fertile of the Lithuanian provs., and in good years it has a surplus of corn. Flax and hemp are cultivated, besides cereals. Woollen cloth factories and distilleries attain a certain importance. A considerable trade is carried on, timber, cattle, corn, hemp, flax, and wool being exported abroad, and woollen cloths to Poland and Russia. Area, 14,931 sq. m. P. (1860) 862,854; (1892) 1,510,030.

Grodno, cap. of above govt., is situated on r. bk. of Niemen, on the main railway line from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, 533 m. SW. of the former. It is well provided with educational institutions, and has several old Catholic monasteries. Considerable amounts of corn are shipped down the Niemen. P. (1860) 20,120; (1891) 49,950.

Grodzisko, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 73 m. WNW. Lemberg. P. <2000; including Dolne G. and Gorne G., P. 5600.

Groen, Teutonic, 'green.' See *Grön.*

Groen Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Calvinia, 25 m. SSE. Calvinia.

Groenlo, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. SW. Enschede. P. <3000.

Groes, Wales, in co. and 3 m. from Denbigh, P.O.

Groesbeck, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland. P. 5000.

Groesfford, Wales, in co. and 3 m. from Brecknock, P.O.

Groeslon, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the L. & NW. R., 5 m. S. Carnarvon, P.O.

Grogan, Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 9 m. WNW. Tullamore, P.O.

Grogarry, Scot., near the W. ct. of S. Uist, Inverness-shire, in 57° 20′ N., PT.O.

Grogey, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Brookeborough.

Grohn, vil., Prussia, Hanover, on the r. bk. of the Weser, adjoining Vegesack (Bremen). P. <3000.

Groitzsch, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 14 m. SSW. Leipzig. P. 5400.

Grolx, or **St. Tudy, Ile de,** isl., France, off the S. ct. of Brittany, dep. Morbihan, in 47° 39′ N., 3° 35′ W.; length, E. to W., 4½ m.; breadth, 2 m. Active deep-sea fishery is carried on in sloops of 40–50 tons. P. 4935.

Grojcy (Russian *Groitzy,* formerly *Grójec* and *Grodziec*), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 28 m. SSW. of Warsaw. P. 4450.

Grön, groen, or *grün,* Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'green.'

Gronant, lead-mining vil., Wales, Flintshire, 8½ m. NW. by W. Holywell, 1 m. E. Prestatyn stn., P.O.

Gronau, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Leine, 20 m. S. Hanover. P. <3000.

Grondines, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 44 m. W. by S. Quebec. P. <1500.

Grondre, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. NE. Narberth. P. <250.

Grône, or **Grun,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the l. bk. of the Rhone, 5 m. E. by N. Sion. P. <2000.

Grongar Hill, eminence, Wales, Carmarthenshire, on the Towy, 3½ m. SW. Llandilofawr.

Gröningen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 8 m. ENE. Halberstadt. P. <4000.

Groningen, the northernmost prov. of the Netherlands, on the German Ocean, bounded E. by the Prussian prov. of Hanover, S. and W. by the provs. of Drenthe and Friesland. Surface flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the SE., where it is bounded by the morass of Bourtang. Area, 887 sq. m. P. 275,000.

Groningen, seapt. tn. of the Netherlands, cap. prov. same name, 92 m. NE. Amsterdam, 31 m. E. Leeuwarden, on the Hunse. It has a university, founded 1614. Its port is accessible for large vessels by means of a canal; it has shipbuilding yards, paper-mills, and an extensive trade in cattle and butter; it communicates by canals with Leeuwarden, Winschoten, and Delfzijl. Formerly fortified, the works having been strengthened by Coehorn in 1698, now dismantled. Mean temp., yr. 47.3° F., Jan. 34.5°, July 63.0°. P. (1869) 34,800; (1889) 56,000.

Grönland, Danish form of **Greenland.**

Grönsund, channel, Denmark, between Falster and Möen Is.

Groombridge, vil., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., 3½ m. W. by S. Tunbridge Wells, with two stns. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. See **Speldhurst.**

Groombridge, New, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Withyham par. P. <750.

Groomsport, vil., Ire., NE. ct. co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 2½ m. ENE. Bangor, with a stn. (**G. Road**) on the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., PM.O.; two coastguard stns.

Groot, Dutch, 'great.'

Groot Boetsap, Cape Colony. See **Daniel's Kuil.**

Groote Eylandt, 'great inland,' the largest isl. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia, off the W. ct., in 13° 45′ S. and 136° 45′ E., extreme length and breadth about 40 m. each. Shape irregular, centre mountainous, coasts dry and barren; little explored.

Grootegast, comm., Netherlands, prov. Groningen, W. of the town of Groningen, on the border of Friesland. P. <5000.

Groote Riet, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 150 m. NNE. Calvinia.

Groote River, several rivs. of Cape Colony, S. Africa, one of which joins the Doorn after a WNW. course of 84 m.

Groot Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Prince Albert, 85 m. NE. by N. Swellendam.

Gropparello, comm., Italy, prov. Piacenza, circle Firenzuola. P. <5000.

Groppello Lomellino, vil., Italy, prov. Pavia, circle Lomellina. P. <4000.

Grosio, comm., Italy, prov. and circle Sondrio, on the r. bk. of the Adda, near Tirano. P. 3000.

Grosmont, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Monnow, 9½ m. NE. Abergavenny, 2 m. S. Pontrilas stn., PM.O.; 6799 ac. P. <750.

Grosmont, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Esk, div. and 5½ m. SW. by W. Whitby, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Gros Morne, mt., on the French isl. Réunion, Indian Ocean. Alt. about 9800 ft.

Grosnez Point, cape, Eng., in the NW. of Jersey, Channel Is.

Gross, 'great.' For some names beginning with this prefix, see under the second part of the name.

Grossa, or **Lunga,** isl., on the ct. of Dalmatia, Austria, crossed about the middle by 43° N., 27 m. long by 1–2½ broad; lighthouse on NW. end, Punte Bianche.

Gross-Almerode, tn., Prussia. See **Almerode.**

Gross-Auheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Main, 11 m. E. Frankfurt. P. <4000. **Klein Auheim** opposite on the l. bk., in Hesse.

Gross-Bittesch, Slavonic **Bytěš Velká,** vil., Austria, Moravia, 19 m. NW. Brünn. P. <2000.

Gross-Bottwar, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 17 m. NNE. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Grossbreitenbach, tn., Ger., principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, dist. Oberherrschaft. P. <3000.

Gross-Döbern, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the r. bk. of the Oder, 43 m. SE. by E. Breslau, 7 m. NNW. Oppeln. P. (comm.) <3000.

Gross-Dombrowka, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 38 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 4 m. NE. Königshütte, with zinc (calamine) mine near. P. <3000.

Gross-Eislingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Danube circle, dist. Göppingen, 25 m. E. by S. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Grosse Isle, vil. and port of entry, U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., on an island of the same name in river, and 20 m. SW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Grossendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 26 m. ENE. Osnabrück, 17 m. NW. by W. Minden. P. <3000.

Grossengottern, market-vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Erfurt, circle and dist. Langensalza. P. <3000.

Grossenhain, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 10 m. N. by E. Meissen; has manufactures of cloth and woollen goods, hosiery, and machinery. P. 11,900.

Grosser Ocean, one of the German names of the **Pacific.**

Grossetete Bayou (grosi'-tet), riv. arm, U.S., Louisiana, starts in Point Coupee par., and runs SE. into Plaquemine Bayou.

Grosseto, fortified tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. G., on riv. Ombrone, 40 m. SSW. Siena; has a fine cathedral, but is very unhealthy. Near are the ruins of the Etruscan city of *Rusellæ*. P. 7400.

Grossfürst Alexis Hafen, port, Ger. New Guinea, in about 5° 7½′ S., 145° 47′ E.

Grossgartach, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 25 m. N. Stuttgart, dist. and 4½ m. W. Heilbronn. P. <3000.

Gross-Gerau, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle G., 16 m. SW. by S. Frankfurt. P. <4000.

Gross-Glockner, pyramidal shaped mt., Austria, in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tirol, and Carinthia; has two peaks, alt. of the higher being 12,455 ft.

Gross-Hartmannsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 9 m. S. Freiberg. P. <3000.

Gross-Herrlitz, comm., Austria, Silesia, 7½ m. W. by N. Troppau. P. <2000.

Gross-Jedlersdorf, tn., Austria, prov. Lower Austria, a few miles N. of Vienna. P. 7800.

Gross-Karlowitz, Slavonic **Karlovice Velké,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 44 m. SSE. Troppau. P. <5000.

Grosskoppe, mt., Austria, on the NE. portion of Bohemia, 25 m. ENE. Königgrätz, one of the Erlitzgebirge.

Gross-Latein, or **Slatenice Velká,** vil., Austria, Moravia, 7 m. W. by S. Olmütz. P. <2000.

Gross-Lewitz Bruch, morass, Ger., in the SW. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to the S. of Lake Schwerin.

Grosslichterfelde, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 7 m. SSW. the royal palace, Berlin; seat of the chief training institute for cadets. P. 6100.

Gross-Meseritsch, Slavonic **Meziříčí Velké,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 20 m. E. Iglau. P. 5400.

Gross-Moyeuvre, Alsace-Lorraine. See **Moyeuvre, Gross-.**

Grosso, Capo, cape, Italy, Egadi Is., in the N. of Levanzo I., in 38° 2′ N., 12° 19′ E., with a lighthouse.

Gross-Oerner, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Merseburg, circle Mansfeld, dist. Hettstedt. P. <3000.

Gross-Olbersdorf, vil., Ger., in the S. of kgd. Saxony, circle Marienberg. P. <3000.

Gross-Ostheim, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 26 m. SE. by E. Frankfurt. P. <3000.

Gross-Ottersleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, dist. and 4 m. SW. Magdeburg; manufactures of cast steel, sugar, &c. **Klein-O.** is an adjacent vil. on the NW. Gross-O. P. 6200; Klein-O. P. <2000.

Gross-Pawlowitz, or **Pavlovice,** comm., Austria, Moravia, 11 m. NE. Nikolsburg. P. <3000.

Gross-Peterwitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 6 m. W. Ratibor. P. (of comm.) <3000.

Gross-Pohlom, or **Polom Velká,** comm., Austria, Silesia, 10 m. SE. by E. Troppau. P. <2000.

Gross-Prostken, vil., Ger., Prussia, on the SE. frontier of the prov. of E. Prussia, 96 m. S. by E. Tilsit. P. <3000.

Grossraming, vil., Austria, crownland Upper Austria, on the Enns, 13 m. SE. by S. Steyr. P. <2000.

Gross-Reken, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 26 m. WSW. Münster. P. (of comm.) <3000.

Grossröhrsdorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Kamenz, 18 m. W. by S. Bautzen. P. 5900.

Gross-Salze, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. and 9 m. SSE. Magdeburg, circle Kalbe. P. <4000.

Gross-Schönau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 22 m. SW. by S. Görlitz, and 2 m. SE. Warnsdorf, 6 m. W. Zittau. P. 6300.

Gross-Schönebeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, dist. Liebenwalde. P. <3000.

Gross-Seelowitz, or **Zidlochovice,** comm., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Schwarzawa, 101 m. S. Brünn. P. <3000.

Gross-Steinheim, tn., Ger. See **Steinheim.**

Gross-Strehlitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Strehlitz, 29 m. N. by E. Ratibor. P. 5100.

Gross-Tajax, or **Dyjakowice Velké,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 13 m. ESE. Znaim. P. <3000.

Gross-Umstadt, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 m. E. Darmstadt. P. <3000.

Gross-Venediger, peak of the Hohe Tauern. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 1.**

Grosswardein (German, in Hungarian **Nagyvárad**), municip., Hungary, cap. prov. Bihar, on the Sebes (Swift) Körös, at the mouth of the valley traversed by the upper part of that stream, 36 m. SSE. Debreczen; seat of a bishop. Near are several hot springs, one at the vil. **Hajo** of sulphur. Alt. 415 ft. P. (1850) 22,500; (1869) 28,700; (1890) 38,600 (Magyars, Walachians, and Germans).

Gross-Wartenberg, formerly **Polnisch-** (Polish) **W.,** tn., Prussia, Silesia, cap. circle G., 32 m. ENE. Breslau. P. <3000.

Gross-Wisternitz, or **Bystřice Velká,** tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Bistrica, 5 m. E. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Gross-Zimmern, market-vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 7½ m. E. Darmstadt. P. <4000.

Grosszschocher, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Leipzig. P. <3000.

Grosvenor Dale, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 45 m. NNE. New London. P. <1500.

Grosvenor Road, stn., Eng., London, on the L. B. & S. C. R. and the L. C. & D. R., 3 m. SW. St. Paul's.

Gros Ventre Peak, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Fremont, Uintah co., 130 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the state. Alt. 11,570 ft. (Hayden).

Gros Ventres, American Indian tribe. See **Arapahoes.**

Groton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. E. Sudbury, 13½ m. W. by S. Ipswich. P. <500.

Groton, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and opposite New London, on r. bk. of Thames R. P. 5500.

Groton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 14 m. W. by S. Lowell. P. <3000.

Groton, tp., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 37 m. NNW. Concord, with mines of muscovite. P. <1500.

Groton, vil., U.S., New York, Tompkins co., 33 m. SSW. Syracuse, and 12 m. NE. Ithaca. P. <1500.

Groton, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 130 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Groton, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., on Wells R., 28 m. SE. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Grottaglie, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 11 m. ENE. Taranto. P. 9300.

Grottamare, comm., Italy, E. ct., The Marches, prov. and 18 m. ENE. Ascoli, 47 m. SSE. Ancona. P. <4000.

Grottaminarda, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 15 m. E. by S. Benevento. P. 5100.

Grottau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 10 m. NW. by W. Reichenberg, 3 m. SSE. Zittau, Saxony. P. <4000.

Grotte, comm., Sicily, prov. and 9 m. NE. Girgenti. P. 8100.

Grotte di Castro, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, circle Viterbo. P. <4000.

Grotteria, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 38 m. NE. by E. Reggio. P. 5500.

Grottkau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 26 m. SSE. Breslau. P. <5000.

Grotton, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Colne Valley div., on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. E. Oldham.

Grötzingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 12 m. NE. by E. Tübingen. P. <3000.

Grouschall, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Pettigoe.

Grouville, par. and vil., Eng., Jersey, Channel Is., on G. Bay, 3 m. E. St. Helier, with a stn. on the Jersey Rly., PM.O.

Grove, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7½ m. SW. Abingdon, 1 m. N. Wantage, 1 m. S. Wantage Road stn., P.O. P. <750.

Grove, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8½ m. NE. Aylesbury, 2 m. SSE. Leighton Junc. P. <250.

Grove, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10 m. E. Worksop, 2 m. ESE. Retford stn. P. <250.

Grove, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Cambados. P. <4000.

Grove, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cameron co. P. <1500.

Grove, Long, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, Llangarren par. P. <500.

Grove Ferry, stn., Eng., Kent, on SE. and L. C. & D. Joint Rly., near Canterbury.

Grove Hill, tp., South Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 40 m. SE. by S. Palmerston. P. <1500.

Groveland, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimac R., 7 m. NE. by E. Lawrence. P. <3000.

Grovely Wood, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 7 m. WNW. Salisbury, 2 m. SW. Wishford stn. P. <250.

Grove Park, stn., Eng., Kent, Lewisham bor., on the SE. R., 8 m. SE. St. Paul's, London.

Grove Park, stn., Eng., Middlesex. See **Chiswick.**

Grove Road, stn., Eng. See **Hammersmith.**

Groveport, vil., U.S., Ohio, Franklin co., 9 m. SE. by S. Columbus. P. <1500.

Groveton, tn., U.S., Texas, Trinity co., 89 m. N. by E. Houston. P. <1500.

Groznyi, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Terek, on r. bk. of Sunzha, 58 m. NE. of Vladikavkaz. P. 6250.

Grubenhagen, a former principality of Ger., Hanover, bailiwick Hildesheim, was composed of two unequal portions divided by the Harz Mts.; chief town, Eimbeck.

Grubeshov, tn., Russian Poland. See **Hrubieszów.**

Grues, Isles Aux, Canada. See **Crane Island.**

Gruinard, isl., Scot., in the NW. of Ross-shire, in G. Bay, in 57° 53′–54′ N., 6° 28′ W.

Gruinard, riv., Scot., Ross-shire, which drains Loch Shellag NW. into G. Bay, forming the SW. boundary of two parts of Cromarty.

Gruinart, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW. of Islay, 4½ m. NNW. Bowmore.

Gruinart Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, 5 m. long, in the N. of Islay, opening to the N.

Gruissan, fishing comm., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 7 m. SSE. Narbonne. P. <3000.

Gruissan, ct. lagoon (salt water), France, dep. Aude, joined to the Mediterranean by the channels of Grau-de-Gazelle and Grau-de-la-Veille-Nouvelle, and to the Canal du Midi by a canal.

Grulich, or **Kralíky,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 40 m. NW. by N. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Gruline, P.O., Scot., in the E. of Mull I., 3 m. from Aros.

Grumberg, comm., Austria, Moravia, 37 m. NW. by N. Olmütz. P. <2000.

Grumello Cremonese, comm., Italy, prov. and 9 m. NW. Cremona. P. <4000.

Grumme, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Bochum. P. (of comm.) <3000.

Grumo Appula, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 11 m. SW. Bari. P. 8080.

Grumo Nevano, comm., Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. Naples. P. <5000.

Grün, German, 'green.' See *Grön.*

Grün, or **Lhota Zelená,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 36 m. S. by W. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Grun, vil., Switzd. See **Grône.**

Grüna, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, govt. Zwickau, 5 m. W. Chemnitz. P. <5000.

Grunay, small isl., Scot., Shetland Is., one of the group of Out Skerries, in 60° 25′ N., 0° 44′ W. P. (**Gruna Skerries**) 25.

Grünberg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 m. E. Giessen. P. <3000.

Grünberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle G., 32 m. NW. by W. Glogau; has lignite mines and manufactures of woollens, machinery, straw hats, &c. Wine largely grown in the neighbourhood, and champagne manufactured. P. (1871) 11,700; (1890) 15,700.

Grund, Ger., 'a valley-bottom.'

Grund, Im, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 11 m. NE. by E. Zermatt, in the Saasthal. P. <2000.

Grundel Rock, islet, Ire., W. ct. Clare, in 52° 47′ N.

Grundel See, lake, Austria, Styria, source of the Traun.

Grundisburgh, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. NW. Woodbridge stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Grundy, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 41° N., and between 88° and 89° W.

Grundy, co., U.S., Iowa, in the NE.; cap. **G. Center.**

Grundy, co., U.S., Missouri, in the N., crossed in the S. by 40° N., to the E. of 94° W.

Grundy, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. of 35° N., E. of 86° W.

Grundy Center, tn., U.S., Iowa, cap. G. co., 65 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Grune Point, cape, Eng., on the N. ct. of Cumberland, on the Solway Firth, 17 m. W. Carlisle.

Grünhain, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 18 m. SE. by E. Zwickau. P. <2000.

Grünhainichen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, govt. Zwickau, circle Flöha, dist. Augustusburg, the headquarters of the wood trade of Saxon Erzgebirge; has manufactures of bandboxes. P. <3000.

Grüningen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 12 m. SE. by E. Zürich. P. <2000.

Grünstadt, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palat., 10 m. WSW. Worms; has manufactures of delft-ware and other crockery. P. <4000.

Grunthal, settlement and rly. stn., S. Australia, co. and 12 m. SE. by E. Adelaide.

Grunty Fen, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Ely union. P. <250.

Grusbach, or **Hrušovany,** vil., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Jaispitz, 11 m. W. Nikolsburg. P. <3000.

Grushevskaya, two Cossack vils., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks. **1.** 5 m. W. of Novocherkassk. P. <5000. **2.** 20 m. N. of the same. Thick layers of anthracite and coal mines. P. 8000.

Gruting, Wick of, bay, Scot., Shetland Is., on the NE. of Fetlar I.

Grütli, Switzd. See **Rütli.**

Gruver, vil., Scot., Hebrides Is., Lewis I., 16 m. S. Stornoway. P. <500.

Gruyère, in Ger. **Greierz,** tn., Switzd., cant. and 16 m. S. by W. Freiburg, gives name to the well-known cheese which is largely produced in the dist. P. <2000.

Gruziya, Russian name of Georgia (*q.v.*) state, Russian Transcaucasia.

Grwynefawr, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 3 m. NE. Talgarth. P. <250.

Grwynefechan, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 3 m. NE. Talgarth. P. <250.

Gryazovets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 29 m. by rail SE. of Vologda; trade in flax, linen, butter, tallow, and hides. P. 2350.

Grybów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 33 m. SE. Bochnia. P. <2000.

Gryfe Water, riv., Scot., Renfrewshire, issues from G. Reservoir, and flows ESE. to Bridge of Weir, then ENE. to the Black Cart Water, which it joins on the l. bk. about ½ m. SE. of Houston stn.

Gryon, small vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 7 m. above Bex, 11 m. SE. of the head of the Lake of Geneva; a summer health resort. P. <2000.

Grzymałów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. G. P. <5000.

Gsteig, or **Châtelet,** vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 11 m. NNW. Sion. From here a road leads to Sion over the Sanetsch Pass. P. <2000.

Guabiare, trib. of the Orinoco. See **Guaviare.**

Guacheta, tn., Colombia, Cundinamarca state, 50 m. N. Bogotá. P. (of dist.) 5500.

Guachipas, tn., Argentine Republic, Salta, 90 m. N. by W. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Guacipati, vil., Venezuela, state of Bolivar, 190 m. S. by W. of the SW. point of the isl. of Trinidad.

Guad, guada, the name given to the rivs. in Spain by the Moors, from the Arabic, *Wadi.*

Guadaira, riv., Spain, prov. Seville, flows NW. by W. to the Guadalquivir, which it joins a few miles below Seville.

Guadajoz, riv., Spain, Andalucia, flows N. then WNW. into the Guadalquivir below Córdoba.

Guadalajara, tn., Mexico, cap. Jalisco, 120 m. SSW. Zacatecas, 285 m. WNW. Mexico. Founded in 1542, it has long been one of the chief cities of Mexico. It now carries on various manufactures, and is the seat of a mint, a university, and an academy of painting. Alt. 5140 ft. Rfall. (7 yrs.), 35.36 in. P. 95,000.

Guadalajara, tn., Spain, cap. of prov. G., on the Henares, 32 m. NE. by E. Madrid. P. 11,200.

Guadalaviar (from Arabic *Wadi-l-Abyadh*, 'white river'), **Túria,** or **Rio Blanco** ('white river'), riv., Spain, rises on the N. side of the Montes Universales, within 3 m. of the source of the Tagus, flows first E., turns S. at Teruel, and finally flows ESE. into the Mediterranean about 3 m. below Valencia. The first part of its course is mainly through deep gorges of Jurassic limestones; in the plains it is largely used for irrigation.

Guadalcanal, tn., Spain, prov. and 48 m. N. by E. Seville, in a plain near the Sierra Morena; formerly had mines of silver, and now carries on coal-mines. P. 6200.

Guadalcanar, isl., one of the larger members of the Solomon group, Pacific Ocean, just N. of 10° S., crossed by 160° E., about 100 m. long by 34 m. broad. Discovered by Mendaña in 1568, and originally called by the Spaniards Guadalcanal. Surface largely mountainous, rising to 8000 ft. Generally densely clothed with forests, but with some open, grassy, hilly country in the NW. Natives, Papuans of a dark colour. Principal towns, Aola and Lunga, both on the N. ct.

Guadalcazar, tn., Mexico, state of and 40 m. NE. San Luis Potosi. Important quicksilver-mines near. P. 13,000.

Guadalen, riv., Spain, flows SW. to the Guadalimar, which it joins to the E. of Linares.

Guadalete ('the small river'), riv., in the SW. of Spain, flows SW. past Arcos into the Bay of Cadiz at Puerto de Santa Maria.

Guadalfeo, or **Rio Grande,** small coast riv., southern Spain, prov. Granada, flows through the principal valley of the Alpujarras, turns S. to enter a breach between the Contraviesa on the E. and the Sierra de Almijara on the W., and enters the Mediterranean SW. of Motril.

Guadalhorce, or **Guadaljorce,** riv., in the S. of Spain, rises at the W. end of the Sierra de Alhama, and flows W. then S. then SE. into the Mediterranean, to the W. of Malaga; liable to destructive floods.

Guadalimar ('red river'), riv., Spain, rises on the SE. side of the Sierra de Alcaráz, and flows SW. to the Guadalquivir, which it joins to the N. of Jaën; receives on the r. bk. the Guadarmena from the N. side of the same sierra, a river longer than the part of the G. above the confluence, and at least as copious.

Guadalope, riv., Spain, rises on the S. side of the Sierra de San Just, and flows E. then NE. to the Ebro, which it joins just to the W. of the meridian of Greenwich; length, 93 m.

Guadalquivir (from the Arabic *Wadi-el-kebir*, 'the great river'), riv., in the S. of Spain, rises at the Cañada de Fuentes, at the height of 1580 ft., on the N. slope of the Sierra de Pozo, flows first NE. through the narrow valley between that range and the Sierra de Cazorla, but meeting a spur of the Sierra de Segura turns SW. through the gorge known as the Tranco de Monzique, and maintains that direction on the whole to its mouth. Below this gorge it winds through a picturesque valley containing the town of Andujar, and then passing through the rapids of Montoro emerges on the Andalusian plain, becomes navigable for boats at Córdoba, and a few miles above Seville becomes subject to the action of the tide. By dredging it has been made navigable to Seville, 70 m. from its mouth, for vessels of 3000 tons. About 30 m. lower down it breaks up in passing through an unhealthy marshy region, known as the *Marismas*, subject to regular inundation, into three arms, which reunite, enclosing the islands called *Isla Mayor* and *Isla Menor* ('larger' and 'smaller island'), and shortly after the reunion enters the Atlantic at San Lúcar de Barrameda, to the S. of the sand-dunes of *Arenas gordas*, which separate the *Marismas* from the sea. Its principal tribs. are the Guadalimar (*q.v.*) on the r., and the Guadiana Menor on the l. bk. in the upper part of its course, and the Jenil on the l. bk. lower down. As both the latter derive feeders, and the Jenil indeed is wholly supplied from the Sierra Nevada, the melting of the snows of that range in summer (the dry season) tends to maintain the level of the G., whose volume is consequently tolerably constant. For the most part high water is not more than 8 ft. above the normal. Great floods are rare. The most terrible known hitherto are those of 1626 and 1642, the former of which caused the destruction of 3000 houses in Seville. Length, 374 m.; area of basin, 21,580 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Guadalupe, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, 33 m. E. Trujillo, with a celebrated ancient Hieronymite monastery (founded in the 14th century). P. <3000.

Guadalupe, tn., Colombia, Santander state, dep. and 19 m. SW. Socorro. P. <5000.

Guadalupe, vil. and collegiate church, N. America, state and 3 m. N. Mexico; greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

Guadalupe, mountainous isl., in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in 29° N., 118° 22′ W.; length, 15 m.

Guadalupe, Sierra de, the anct. *Carpetani Montes*, range of mts., Spain, part of the mts. of Toledo, near the limits of the provs. Cáceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Badajoz, forming the ridge between the Tagus and Guadiana basins; everywhere cultivated or occupied by forests. Highest point the Cabeza del Moro, 5110 ft.

Guadalupe, tn., Mexico, state of and 90 m. N. by W. San Luis Potosi, on the Tropic of Cancer.

Guadalupe, tn., Peru, dep. Lambayeque, near the W. ct., in about 7° 15′ S., connected by rail with the port of Pacasmayu. P. <3000.

Guadalupe, Uruguay. See **Canelones.**

Guadalupe, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 30° N., crossed by 98° W.

Guadalupe (gwa-da-lo'pe), riv., U.S., Texas. It rises in the S. in Kerr co., and flows E. then SSE. till it joins the San Antonio a few miles above the mouth of the latter in San Antonio Bay.

Guadalupe Mountains, U.S., range of mts., in the NW. of Texas and New Mexico, between the Rio Grande and the Pecos. Alt. 9800 ft.

Guadalupe Pass, U.S., Texas, in the N. of El Paso co., in the Apache Mts., 100 m. E. of the W. corner of the state. Alt. 5717 ft. (P. R. R. Reports).

Guadamez, riv., Spain, Estremadura, flows NW. to the Guadiana from the Sierra del Pedroso.

Guadamur, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Toledo; has lead-mines. P. <2000.

Guadarmena, riv., Spain. See **Guadalimar.**

Guadarrama, comm., Spain, prov. and 26 m. NW. Madrid. P. <2000.

Guadarrama, Sierra de, the principal mt. range between the old provs. of Old and New Castile. It describes a northerly curve with a general trend from SW. to NE., beginning in the SW. at the valley of Alberche which separates it from the Sierra de Gredos (a westerly continuation of the Guadarrama range known as the Paramera de Avila lying to the N. of the upper course of that river), and ending in the NE. in the Altos de Barahona, a little to the W. of the route followed by the railway connecting the valley of the Ebro with central Spain by the valleys of the Jalon and Henares. Mainly composed of granite, but in the E. of Silurian slates, which latter are succeeded to the S. by gneiss containing the silver veins of Hiendalaencina. Highest summit the Pico de Peñalara (7800 ft.), NNW. of Madrid; next in height the two Cabezas de Hierro ('iron summits'), respectively 7770 and 7745 ft. In the E. to the E. of the pass of Somosierra (in 3° 36′ W., 4690 ft.) rises the conspicuous pyramid of Ocejón (8545 ft.). The pass leading from Madrid to Segovia and Valladolid is the Puerto de Navacerrada (5705 ft.), near which a railway tunnel has been in progress for some years. At present the only railway leading NW. from Madrid (to Avila) crosses the Paramera de Avila in the tunnel of La Cañada (4460 ft.), the highest railway tunnel in Europe.

Guadazaon, riv., Spain, in the E. of prov. Cuenca, flows S. then SE. to the Cabriel, which it joins in about 39° 41′ N.

Guadeloupe, W. Indian isl., one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic. Lat. of Fort Irois, 16° N.; long., 61° 45′ W., about 25 m. N. Dominica, and SE. Montserrat. It is divided into two islands by the Rivière Salée ('Salt River'), an arm of the sea, 5 m. long, and 100 to less than 400 ft. broad, with depth (nowhere more than 16 ft.) for vessels of from 40–60 tons. The E. island, the so-called Grande Terre, in reality scarcely three-fourths of the area of the W. island, is 36 m. long by 12 m. broad. It is generally low, of coral formation, with a dry sandy, but, with adequate rain, fertile soil. G. Proper, the W. island, is 35 m. long by 18 m. broad, and is traversed by mountains, three of which are extinct volcanoes, the culminating point (4870 ft.) being the active volcano of La Soufrière (so-called from the sulphur vapour it emits). SW. of this mountain is a boiling spring, issuing from out of the sea. The island is well watered and fertile. Basse-Terre is the chief town, with an indifferent harbour. The contiguous and dependent islands are Marie Galante, Désirade (Deseada), and Saintes. Earthquakes are common; a severe one occurred in 1843. The principal plantation product is sugar-cane, but coffee, cacao, cotton, tobacco, and vanilla are also grown. The population, originally Carib, is now similar to that of the other W. Indian islands. The island with its dependencies is ruled by a governor and a colonial council of French residents. Principal towns Basse-Terre, the seat of govt., on the SW., and La Capesterre, on the SE. of G. Proper, and Pointe-à-Pitre, the most populous and in many respects the most important town in the colony, on the SW., and Le Moule on the N. coast of Grande Terre. The island was discovered by Columbus Nov. 4, 1493, when it was known to the Caribs as Karukera. It was colonised in 1635 by the French, afterwards taken by the English, and finally delivered to the French in 1810. In 1848 slavery was abolished by a decree of the French Republic. Mean rfall. (Cafeiere de Pérou) (19 yrs.), 126.7 in. Area, 533 sq. m. P. (1871) 113,350; (1891)

150,000. Area with dependencies (including besides the islands above named, the island of St. Barthélemy and the French part of St. Martin), 687 sq. m. P. (1869) 175,000; (1891) 182,000.

Guadiana ('the river of Anas' [the anct. name]), an important riv., Spain and Portugal, its basin lying between those of the Tagus and Guadalquivir. Its true headwater, known as the Záncara, rises in 40° N. SW., of Cuenca, and flows first S. then W.; but the name of G. was long given to a stream, now known as the G. Alto, rising in the dist. of La Mancha called the Campos de Montiel, 15 m. NE. Villahermosa, and flowing NW., partly underground (reappearing at intervals in small lakes known as *Los ojos*, or eyes, *de la G.*), towards the true G., but dying out in a marsh before reaching the main stream, which pursues a westerly course to Badajoz, after which it turns SW. then S., and flows partly through Portugal partly on the Portuguese frontier. Its mouth is divided by sandbanks into several arms, of which that known as La Canela has a depth of 15 ft. on the bar even at ebb tide; but large ships can ascend only to Ayamonte and Castro-Merim, and smaller vessels only to Mertola, 35 m. up. Chief affluents on right, the Giguela and Guadaranque; on left, the Jabalon, Zujar, and Ardila. Length, 515 m.; area of basin, 23,300.

Guadiana, tn., Mexico. See **Durango.**

Guadiana Menor, riv., in the S. of Spain, flows E. then NNW. into the Guadalquivir, which it joins about 3° 14′ W.

Guadiaro, riv., Spain, enters the Mediterranean 11 m. NE. Gibraltar, after a course of 40 m., generally S.

Guadiato, riv., Spain, Andalucia, flows SE. then SW. to the Guadalquivir, below Córdoba.

Guadiela, riv., Spain, prov. Cuenca, flows W. to the Tagus, about 40° 25′ N.

Guadix (Arabic *Wadi-ash*, 'River of Life'), city, Spain, prov. and 26 m. E. by N. Granada, on l. bk. of the G. (one of the headwaters of the Guadiana Menor). It is enclosed by old walls and mulberry plantations. Its vicinity has curious geological features, and near it are the warm mineral baths of Graena. Reconquered from the Moors in a sanguinary battle in 1315. P. 12,000.

Guaduas, tn., Colombia, Cundinamarca, a few miles E. of the Magdalena, 45 m. NW. Bogotá. P. 11,000.

Guafo, isl., Chile. See **Huafo.**

Guagno, tn., Corsica, arr. Ajaccio, cant. and 4 m. from Soccia, with hot springs (124° F.). P. <2000.

Guagua, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon, prov. Pampanga. P. 10,000.

Guahan, Guaján, or **Guam,** the southernmost and largest of the Marianne Is., or Ladrone Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in 13° 27′ N. and 145° E. It is about 100 m. in circumference, surrounded by coral reefs, and has a town and a roadstead defended by two Spanish forts. The island is thickly wooded, and well watered and fertile. The chief town, Agaño, on the W. ct., is the seat of the Spanish viceroy of the group.

Guaianeco Islands, group of isls. off the W. ct. of Chile, at the N. entrance to the Messier Channel, in 47° 45′ S.; principal island, Byron.

Guaicuhy, tn., Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, at the confluence of the riv. G. and the São Francisco. P. 3000.

Guaicuhy, or **Rio das Velhas,** riv., Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, an eastern branch of the São Francisco, flows generally NW. parallel to the Serra do Espirito Santo, and enters the São Francisco in 17° 12′ S.; navigable for more than 217 m. from Sabara, in 19° 50′ S., 45 m. NW. Ouro Preto. At its confluence the G. discharges 7382 cubic ft. per second.

Guainia, riv., S. America. See **Negro, Rio.**

Guaira, La, tn., Venezuela, the seapt. of Carácas (*q.v.*), and the most important in the republic; has a harbour, with water area of 90 acres accessible to the largest ships, and with depth alongside quays of 10–40 ft. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. P. 14,000.

Guajaba, isl., Cuba. See **Cayo Guajaba.**

Guajahu, riv., Brazil, state of Maranhão, rises in the SW. of the state, and flows NE. then N. into the Bay de São Marcos, to the W. of the isl. of Maranhão, of which an arm of this river forms the southern boundary; navigable from Chapada.

Guajan. See **Guahan.**

Guajara, an arm of the Tocantins, leaving the estuary of that river on the r. bk., in 2° N., and rejoining it at the town of Pará (Belem); encloses the isl. of Carnapijo.

Guajara-Mirim, rapid on the Madeira. See **Madeira.**

Guajiro, Colombia. See **Goajira.**

Guaka, S. Africa. See **Daka.**

Gualaceo, tn., Ecuador, prov. Azuay, 85 m. SE. Guayaquil. P. 3000.

Gualan, tn., Central America, republic and 80 m. ENE. Guatemala, on the Motagua R.; navigable for large boats from this point. P. <2000.

Gualata, large oasis, Sahara, between Morocco and Timbuktu.

Gualatieri, volcano, Andes. See **Hualatiri.**

Gualchos, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. Motril. P. <4000.

Gualdo Cottaneo, comm., Italy, prov. Perugia, circle Spoleto. P. <4000.

Gualdo Tadino, comm., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 21 m. ENE. Perugia. P. 8400.

Gualeguay, tn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios (*q.v.*), on Rio G., 78 m. E. by S. Rosario. P. 11,000.

Gualeguaychu, tn. and riv. fort, Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the Rio G., 115 m. N. Buenos Aires. P. 14,000.

Gualiabamba, Rio. See **Esmeraldas, Rio.**

Gualqui, tn., Chile, prov. and 14 m. by rail from Concepcion. P. <2000.

Gualtieri, comm., Italy, prov. and 16 m. N. Reggio, on the Po. P. 6000.

Gualtieri Sicamino, comm., Sicily, prov. and circle Messina. P. <4000.

Guam. See **Guahan.**

Guama, riv., Brazil, flows N. then W. through the state of Para into Rio Para, at the town of Para.

Guamacara, comm., Cuba, prov. Matanzas. P. 10,200.

Guamal, vil., Colombia, dep. of Magdalena, on the l. bk. of the Cauca, at the place where it is joined by the Loba arm of the Magdalena, 198 m. above Barranquilla.

Guamo, tn., Colombia, Tolima, 80 m. WSW. Bogotá, at confluence of Magdalena and Saldaña. P. (including dist.) 12,000.

Guamutas, comm., Cuba, prov. Matanzas. P. 11,600.

Guana, comm., Cuba, prov. Pinar del Rio. P. 22,700.

Guana, several isls., W. Indies, the principal being off the E. ct. of Abaco, Bahamas; it is 17 m. long, and 2½ m. broad.

Guanabacoa, tn., Cuba, N. ct., 8 m. E. Havana, in 82° 17′ W. P. (comm.) 28,000.

Guanacaste, western dep. of the Costa Rica republic.

Guanaceví, tn., Mexico, state of and 135 m. NW. by N. Durango; mining centre. P. <4000.

Guanacos, paramo or mt. desert, in the middle chain of the Andes of Colombia, NE. of Popayan.

Guanahani, the native name of the isl. in the W. Indies on which Columbus first landed, Oct. 12, 1492, and to which he gave the name of San Salvador; formerly identified with Cat I., now generally identified with Watling I. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 591, &c.

Guanaja, isl., Caribbean Sea. See **Bay Islands.**

Guanaja, tn., Cuba, N. ct., 175 m. NW. Santiago de Cuba, in 77° 42′ W.

Guanajay, tn., Cuba, 22 m. SW. Havana, in 83° 39′ W. P. (comm.) 9500.

Guanajayabo, comm., Cuba, 86 m. E. by S. Havana. P. 8100.

Guanajuato, interior state of Mexico, on the Mexican central plateau and its SW. slopes to the Santiago-Lerma valley. It is one of the richest and more densely peopled of the Mexican states, with inexhaustible lead, gold, and (principally) silver ores (*vena madre* de G.), which are even used in the building of the houses. Mountainous ridges traverse the state NW.–SE. (Sierras Gorda and G. with the mining region), having between them very fertile *llanos* (Bajio, San Felipe). See **Mexico,** table, &c.

Guanajuato ('frog mountain'), tn., Mexico, cap. state of G., 80 m. S. by W. San Luis Potosi, built on both sides of a narrow defile called the **Cañada de Marfil,** is one of the richest mining dists. of Mexico, terminus of a branch line 11 m. long connected with the Mexican Central Rly. at Silao (750 ft. lower). Seat of a mint and of various textile industries, besides those connected with mining. Alt. 6660 ft. P. 52,100.

Guanal. See **Punta Guanal.**

Guanaparo, riv., S. America, Venezuela, state of Zamora, flows 230 m. E. to the Portuguesa, which it joins 25 m. NW. San Fernando de Apure.

Guanape, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 105 m. ESE. Carácas.

Guañape, Peru. See **Huañape.**

Guanare, tn., Venezuela, cap. of Zamora state, 225 m. SW. by S. Carácas. P. 10,900.

Guanarito, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, on the riv. G. (trib. Portuguesa), 210 m. SW. Carácas.

Guancabelica, stn., Peru. See **Huancavelica.**

Guanches. See **Canary Islands.**

Guandu, vil., Brazil, Espirito Santo, on l. bk. of the Rio G., just above its entrance into the Rio Doce, in 19° 35′ S., 41° 9′ W.

Guanica, vil. and bay, isl. of Porto Rico, S. ct., 65 m. SW. by W. San Juan, in 66° 53′ W.

Guanico. See **Punta Guanico.**

Guano, tn., Ecuador, prov. Riobamba, carries on spinning, weaving, and dyeing. P. <5000.

Guanta, seapt., on the N. ct. of Venezuela, in about 64° 50′ W., state of Bermudez, 12 m. NW. Barcelona, with which it is connected by rail, with a good anchoring ground for vessels of any size alongside of quays.

Guantánamo, tn., Cuba, on a large inlet of the S. ct., prov. and 40 m. E. Santiago de Cuba; very productive sugar estates near. P. 23,700.

Guanuco, Peru. See **Huanuco.**

Guapay, or **Rio Grande,** riv., Bolivia. See **Madeira.**

Guapi, tn., Colombia, dep. Cauca, 84 m. W. Popayan. P. (of dist.) <5000.

Guapore, or **Itenez,** large riv., S. America, rises in the SW. of Brazil, to the N. of 16° S., flows N. past Matto Grosso, touches the Bolivian frontier a little to the N. of 14° S., and after that forms the frontier of Bolivia and Brazil till it joins the Mamore in about 11° 50′ S.; navigable during the whole year for vessels of a draught not exceeding 3 or 4 ft. from its mouth to a few miles above Matto Grosso.

Guarambare, vil., Paraguay, 17 m. SE. Asuncion.

Guaranda, tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. Bolivar, at SW. base of Mount Chimborazo, on the principal route connecting the sierra with the coast region. P. <4000.

Guarapiche, ct. riv., Venezuela, flows into the Gulf of Paria.

Guaratiba, promontory, Brazil, prov. and SW. Rio Janeiro, in 23° 3′ 50″ S.

Guaratinguetá, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 104 m. NE. Santos. Alt. 1730 ft. P. 10,000.

Guaraunos, aboriginal population of the delta of the Orinoco and of the neighbouring territories, Venezuela.

Guarcino, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 32 m. ESE. Tivoli. P. <3000.

Guarda, the ancient *Lancia Oppidana*, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. dist., at the NE. end of the Serra da Estrella, 65 m. ENE. Coimbra; seat of a bishop. Alt. 3409 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.2° F., Jan. 37.7°, Aug. 67.7°. P. (comm.) <5000.

Guarda, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 29 m. E. by S. Chur, in the Lower Engadine. P. <2000.

Guardaful (Portuguese **Guardafu,** 'beware'), cape, at the E. angle of Somali-land, E. Africa, at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, in 11° 50′ N.; long. variously determined at from 51° 19′ 8″ (Captain Owen, 1823) to 51° 30′ 50″ (Captain Weatherhead, 1809). By Captain Fleuriot de Langle (whose determination of the long. of Raz Hafun is given in the article **Continents**) it was determined in 1861 at 51° 26′ 34″, and by another observation at 51° 26′ 52″.

Guardal, or **Barbata,** riv., Spain, prov. Granada, flows S. from La Sagra, then WSW., and unites with the Fardes to form the Guadiana Manor.

Guardavalle, comm., Italy, prov. and dist. Catanzaro, 20 m. S. Squillace. P. <4000.

Guardbridge, vil., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. B. R., on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Eden, 4 m. WNW. St. Andrews, P.O. P. <750.

Guardia, or **Kampanon,** cape, Greece, the NE. point of Andros I.

Guardia, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Tuy. Mean temp., yr. 57.7° F., Jan. 47.0°, Aug. 68.6°. P. 6000.

Guardia, La, comm., Spain, prov. and 28 m. ESE. Toledo. P. <4000.

Guardia, Punta della, cape, Italy, in the S. of Isola di Ponza, in 40° 52½′ N.

Guardiagrele, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 12 m. S. by E. Chieti. P. 9200.

Guardia Lombarda, comm., Italy, prov. Avellino, on the Lombarda, 3 m. NE. St. Angelo de Lombardi.

Guardia San Framonti, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 13 m. NW. Benevento. P. <5000.

Guardiella, suburb of Trieste, Austria.

Guareña, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 17 m. E. by S. Mérida. P. 6400.

Guarena, riv., Spain, in the SE. of Leon, flows NNW. to the Douro.

Guarico Blanco, riv., Venezuela, state of Miranda, flows S. past Calabozo into a branch of the Apure, 12 m. E. San Fernando, after a S. course estimated at 200 m.

Guaricura, isl., Brazil, in the Amazon, opposite the town Para, near the mouth of the Xingu.

Guarisamey, vil., central Mexico, state and W. of Durango; once a noted silver-mining centre.

Guarlford, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Great Malvern and Madresfield pars. P. <500.

Guarne, tn., Colombia, dep. Antioquia, 6 m. E. Medellin.

Guarumo, tn., Colombia, Cundinamarca, on the r. bk. of the Magdalena, 75 m. ESE. Medellin. Alt. 580 ft.

Guascama, the most southerly point of the Colombian coast, in 2½° N.

Guash, or **Wash,** riv., Eng., rises in Leicestershire, and flows E. through Rutland into the Welland, on the borders of Lincolnshire, near Stamford. It waters a vale of high fertility. The form Guash is usually confined to the upper part of the river.

Guaso Nyiro, riv., Brit. E. Africa, rises in the Aberdare range, and flows NE. then E. past the base of Mount Kenia, and gradually dwindles away in the Larrian or Lorian swamp (N. of 1° N., in about 39° 33′ E.). Receives from the SW. the **Guaso Narok** ('black river'), in about 0° 30′ N., 37° E.

Guastalla, fortified tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Reggio, on r. bk. of the Po, 18 m. NE. by E. Parma. P. 11,300.

Guatavita, vil., Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, 20 m. NNE. Bogotá, at the foot of a hill having a rich coal-mine. Lake G. near it is about 9 m. long, very deep, and had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples. P. 7000.

Guatemala, a republic in Central America, occupying the high lands at the base of the Yucatan penins., 274 m. long (W.–E.), 171 m. wide at its narrowest part (from the Atlantic, on which there is a coast-line of 93 m., to the Pacific, with a coast-line of 154 m.), with an area equal to one-half of Great Britain. S. Guatemala is formed by (1) a mountainous district, the SE. and E. continuation of the Sierra Madre (see **Mexico, Chiapas**), attaining in its general alt. 5500–8000 ft. (*altos*), and then (SE.) lowering to 1600 ft., very abrupt along the Pacific coast, more gradually sloping N., although varied with high ridges and deep valleys, until it reaches (2) a low marshy terr. around Lake Peten; (3) an alluvial band on the Pacific coast, with some lacustrine depressions near the shore. On the S. of the high terrace of the Cordillera volcanoes rise to a great height, the highest (Fuego) 13,940 ft. in the SE. From the mountains five principal fluvial systems interweave their branches, the more important draining the lands NW., through the Usumacinta, to the Gulf of Campeachy, and E. to the Gulf of Honduras; the largest is the Rio Grande (340 m., navigable by *bongos* some 120 m.). **Geology.**—Volcanic rocks, some of Quaternary age, spread around the now more or less active volcanoes, and all over S. and centre of G. cover the Archæan formations (granite, mica schists), which are followed by Mesozoic rocks to lacustrine Tertiary (Calcareous) region on the coast. **Mineral Products.**—Silver is mined at Alotepeque, in Chiquimula; gold on the Rio Grande, and at Libertad, in Izabal; mercury at Huehuetenango; iron, copper, lead (Cumbre de Chixoy), tin, sulphur also occur, the last being worked in large, always increasing, quantities. Mineral waters, Escuintla, Ciudad Vieja, on the Pacific coast. **Climate.**—As a tropical, mountainous region G. varies with altitude. Temperature on the lowlands uniform (mean 92° F., sometimes 104°). As to the plateau, see **Guatemala,** tn. Rain is everywhere abundant, but, as elsewhere in Central America, most copious on the Atlantic slopes exposed to the NE. trade winds. Rainy season May–Dec., but on the Atlantic warm slopes heavy mists are frequent, and rain almost constant. The highlands generally are very healthy (with occasional goitre, *gueguecho*). The hot and the damp valleys and the lacustrine littoral of the Pacific are very unhealthy. The **flora** of G. is a continuation of the E. Mexican. Forests, which abound everywhere, are particularly dense on the N., the NE. slopes, and in the hot valleys (barrancas). On the lowlands of the Pacific coast are extensive groves of palms and bamboos (some about 100 ft.). Towards Lake Peten the flat lands are mostly covered with savannahs. Bananas, coffee, sugar-cane grow from 1600 ft. to 5000 ft. **Fauna.**—G. is in the Mexican division of the neotropical zoological region, with many South American types. It is very rich in birds (the Quetzal, *Trogon resplendens*, being adopted, since 1871, as the emblem of the republic). Many insects, some very dangerous (the *niguas* entering the skin of the human feet). Almost all the fishes and a crocodile in Lake Peten are endemic species. Turtles abundant (Golfo Dulce). **Ethnography.**—The Indians inhabiting G. are principally of Maya (**Yucatan**) or Aztec (**Mexico**) origin. The languages still spoken are numerous, but many are extinct. Caribs are mixed with negroes (*Zambos*) on the Atlantic and N. The Spanish blood is very little apparent, although the Spanish language is suppressing all others. Very little immigration (Italians). The population is concentrated on the highlands, where the principal towns are: the capital, Quezaltenango, Coban, Totonicapan, San Marcos. **Agricultural Products.**—Coffee (cultivated since 1859) is the principal commercial product. Sugar-cane, tobacco, cacao (in the hottest, dampest, most unhealthy regions), cochineal (since 1811 but very decadent), tropical fruits. Indian corn (which produces, in the low hot zone, two, sometimes three, crops a year), beans, and bananas are the general food. Wheat, potatoes (above 5800 ft.), rice, vanilla, rubber (from *Castilloa elastica*), and cinchona, are also among the products. Lands are extensively fertile. N. savannahs produce magnificent pastures for cattle and horses. Sheep on the *altos*. **Commerce.**—The Pacific ports, San Jose and Champerico, are very insufficient, the former being the most important. On the Atlantic side (Gulf of Honduras) Amatico, Golfete, and Golfo Dulce (with ports Izabal, Livingston) afford spacious shelter, but are very shallow, Puerto Barrios (in the Bay of Santo Tomas) being the only port for ships drawing 13–16 ft. The **exports** are coffee (⅞ths of the total), sugar, fruits, skins and leather, wood, caoutchouc, silver. The **imports,** cottons, flour, machinery, wines, cattle. Exports and imports in 1888, £2,300,000; in 1892, £3,400,000. Trade principally with Great Britain and United States; next France, Germany. **Means of Communication.**—Roads are very bad. Railways are still in fragments connecting the

Pacific ports with the interior: (1) San Jose–Escuintla–Guatemala (72 m.); (2) Champerico–Retalhulen–San Felipe (27 m.); (3) Puerto Barrios (Bay of Santo Tomas); total, 120 m. The railway connecting Central America with Mexico will pass through the Peten region. **Public Institutions.**—An *Assemblea Nacional* is elected for four years; a president for six. G. is divided into twenty-three departments. Instruction is gratuitious and compulsory. There is an army (3700) and a militia (67,000). No official religion, although the Roman Catholic predominates. **Money.**—The *peso* or dollar ($6\frac{1}{2}$=£1). **Weights and measures** are the old Spanish [see **Bolivia**]. **History.**—G. was occupied in the 13th century by the Quichei, Cachiquels, and Zutugils [see **Mexico**]. In 1524 it was conquered by Alvarado. Under Spain it belonged to an *Audiencia real* (including Chiapas to Costa Rica) of the viceroyalty of New Spain, but used to be itself called 'kingdom.' From 1821 to 1824, it was independent; from 1824 to 1847, part of the Federation of Central America; 1838 to 1864, under the dictatorship of Raphael Carrera. First Constitution, 1879 (modified, 1885–89). Area, 46,800 sq. m. P. (1778) 360,000; (1872) 1,190,000; (1892) 1,500,000. More than two-thirds are Indians, the rest (*Ladinos*) very mixed. [**J. B. R.**]

Guatemala, tn., cap. of the republic of G., on the plateau, in 14° 40′ N., 90° 30′ W., 5 m. from the Pacific, and 15 m. from the Gulf of Honduras, dating in its present situation only from 1776, built of low houses in consequence of the liability to earthquakes [**G. Antigua**]. The climate is healthy. It has a university, polytechnic college, libraries, and a museum. Alt. 4850 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1879–82), yr. 65.6° F., Jan. 61.9°, July 66.7°; mean rfall., 39 in.; 141 days of rain; snow occasional. P. 70,000.

Guatemala Antigua, or **G. la Vieja** (both meaning 'old G.'), sometimes called simply **La Antigua** ('the old'), tn., 15 m. WSW. of the present city of Guatemala, originally founded by the Spaniards in 1524 on the N. slope of the Volcano del Agoa, but destroyed by an eruption of that volcano in 1541, after which it was rebuilt on its present site (about 3 m. NE. of the original one), in a beautiful valley between the volcanoes del Agoa and del Fuego. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1773, again rebuilt, and after attaining a population of 20,000, again destroyed by an earthquake in September 1874.

Guateycas, gulf of the Pacific Ocean, Chile, containing the Archipelagos of Chiloe and Chonos.

Guaura, tn., Peru. See **Huaura.**

Guaviare, or **Guayabero,** riv., Colombia, flows E. 450 m. to the Orinoco, which it joins near San Fernando, in about 3° 50′ N.; principal affluent is the Inirida.

Guavlyú, tn., Uruguay, dep. and 35 m. N. Paysandú, with extensive meat-packing establishment.

Guay, stn., Scot., in the NE. of W. Perthshire, on the H. R., on the l. bk. of the Tay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. Dunkeld.

Guayabal, tn., Colombia, state Tolima, 140 m. N. Neiva, in 5° 1′ N. P. 9000.

Guayabal, comm., Cuba, prov. Pinar del Rio. P. 6300.

Guayabal, tn., S. ct. Cuba, prov. Puerto Principe, in 77° 39′ W., 128 m. WNW. Santiago de Cuba. P. (comm.) 6300.

Guayabal, tn., Venezuela, state Miranda, 170 m. SSW. Carácas. P. <4000.

Guayaberas, goldfield, Ecuador.

Guayabero, name of the upper Guaviare (*q.v.*).

Guayacan, tn., Chile. See **Herradura** (bay).

Guayama, tn., isl. of Porto Rico, S. ct., 37 m. S. by E. San Juan, in 66° W. P. 13,500.

Guayanavieja, Venezuela, Bolivar, on the r. bk. of the Orinoco, 150 m. SSW. of the SW. point of the isl. of Trinidad.

Guayanilla, comm., Porto Rico, S. ct., in 66° 48′ W. P. 7800.

Guayaquil, the principal seapt. and seat of trade in Ecuador, cap. prov. Guayas, 165 m. SW. by S. Quito, situated in 2° 12′ S., 79° 52′ W., on the r. bk. of the Rio Guayas, at a point on that riv. about 35 m. above the mouth, at the head of navigation for large vessels, and only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the Estero Salado, an inlet running parallel to the estuary of the Guayas to the W. It is well laid out, and has some good public edifices; but it is entirely built of wood, and on low ground, ill supplied with water, unhealthy, and infested with vermin. Arrangements have been in progress for more than 20 years for draining the city and for providing a good water supply, but are not yet (1893) completed. A line of diligences has been established to Quito, and the first part of a railway to Quito, starting at Duran, on the l. bk. of the Guayas, opposite G., has been completed. G. is the seat of a bishop, and of a university. There are large gas-works, an ice-factory, brewery, and shipbuilding yards. The principal exports and imports are those of Ecuador (*q.v.*) generally. P. (1871) estimated at 22,000; (1890) 44,800, of whom 4400 were foreigners.

Guayaquil, Gulf of, inlet of the Pacific, between lat. 2° and 4° S., long. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayaquil, Daule, and Tumbez Rivs., and contains many isls., most of which are low, flat, mangrove-covered isls., near the S. shore or in the estuary of the riv. Guayas. The principal island, however, Puná (32 by 12 m.), is of this nature only in the middle of the E. side. It divides the gulf into two channels, the Canal de Jambeli on the E. side, 5 m. wide at its narrowest part, and forming the only approach to G., though its navigation is rendered dangerous by shifting sandbanks, and the Canal del Morro on the W. side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and still more dangerous. The whole of the NW. shore of the gulf is avoided by navigators on account of a broad belt of reefs and sandbanks which borders it, and the absence of any safe roadstead.

Guayas, riv., Ecuador, rises in the W. chain of the Andes, where it is known as the Zapotal or Caracol R., flows on the whole SW., takes the name of Rio de Bodegas on passing the tn. of Bodegas (or Babahoyo), and becomes known as the G. only on turning S. after receiving the Daule from the N. Besides the Daule it receives the Vinces from the N., and the Chimbo or Rio de Yaguachi on the l. bk. from the E. Navigable by large ocean vessels to Guayaquil, by river steamers all the year round to Bodegas, by canoes all the year round to Zapotal, near the base of the Andes. Area of basin, 13,300 sq. m.

Guayas, prov., in the SW. of Ecuador, cap. Guayaquil; surface level or gently undulating. See **Ecuador,** table.

Guayaberas, gold-mining settlement in the N. of Uruguay, not far from Corrales (dep. Rivera).

Guaybamba (another form of **Guallabamba**), riv., Ecuador. See **Esmeraldas, Rio.**

Guaycurns, Indians in the southern portion of the Californian Penin.

Guaycurus, Indians of Gran Chaco, S. America, chiefly in the angle between the rivs. Paraguay and Pilcomayo.

Guaymas, seapt., Mexico, Gulf of California, 275 m. W. Chihuahua, in 27° 58′ N., chief port of the state of Sonora, in which it is situated; connected by rail with the U.S. rly. system at Nogales. Natural harb., well sheltered and affording anchorage close in shore in 4–5 fathoms of water. P. 7000.

Guayra, La, seapt., Venezuela. See **Guaira, La.**

Guayra, La, falls of the Parana (*q.v.*).

Guaytecas Islands, off the coast of Chile, crossed by 44° S.

Guazacoalcos, riv., Mexico. See **Coatzacoalcos.**

Guazú-Cuá, vil., Paraguay, 90 m. S. Asuncion.

Guba, Russian, 'bay.'

Gubacreeny, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Kinlough.

Gubat, comm., Philippine Is., Albay. P. 12,100.

Gubaveeny, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 6 m. from Blacklion, 4 m. from Belcoo stn.

Gubbi, tn., India, Mysore, 50 m. NW. by W. Bangalore. P. (1881) <4000.

Gubbio, the ancient *Iguvium,* episcopal city, Italy, Umbria, prov. and 19 m. NE. by N. Perugia. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, the famous Eugubine tables were discovered in 1446. P. 23,800.

Gubden, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, 52 m. NW. of Derbent, 10 m. from Caspian shore. P. 7100.

Guben, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle G., on the Neisse, 28 m. S. by E. Frankfurt; manufactures hats, woollens, machinery, &c. P. (1871) 21,400; (1890) 28,800.

Gubenbach, riv., Prussia, Pomerania, flows W. into the Papenwasser, at the head of the Stettiner Haff; used in its lower course for floating timber.

Gubir, dist., Sudan. See **Gober.**

Gubroenacoragh, cape, Ire. See **Saddle Head.**

Gubuluwayo. See **Buluwayo.**

Guchen, tn., Dzungaria, in about 44° N., 89° 40′ E., a place of considerable trade, 240 m. from Hami. P. 2–3000, inclusive of garrison. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 81.

Gudbrandsdalen, valley, Norway, 100 m. long, stretching from NW. to SE. between the Jötunfjeld on the S., and the Dovrefjeld on the N.

Gudara, tn., Abyssinia, Gojam, cap. chiefship, 85 m. SW. Debra Tabor, at the source of the Abai. In a kind of citadel here are a church and the residence of the chief and his principal officers.

Gudlátham, or **Gudlyátam** (census), municip. tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, 16 m. W. by N. Vellore. P. (1881) 10,600; (1891) 18,700; Hindus, 15,900.

Guden-aa, principal riv. of Jutland, Denmark, dioceses Aarhuus, Viborg, and Randers, joins the Kattegat about 16 m. NE. Randers, the principal town on its banks, by an estuary 1 m. wide, after a tortuous NE. course of 80 m.

Gudensberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 12 m. SW. by S. Kassel; has iron and coal mines. P. <2000.

Gudmundra, comm., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, on an inlet on the E. ct., 22 m. N. by W. Hernösand. P. <4000.

Guduk, pass, Persia, NE. of Teheran, between the provs. Mazanderan and Irak-Ajemi.

Gúdúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, 113 m. S. Haidarábád. P. <5000.

Gúdúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 24 m. SW. by S. Nellore. P. <5000.

Gué, French, 'a ford.' See **Noirmoutier.**

Guebwiller, tn., Ger. See **Gebweiler.**

Guecho, comm., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. Bilbao. P. <4000.

Gueguensi, isl., in the Gulf of Fonseca, belonging to Honduras, E. of Zacate Grande, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Güéjar-Sierra, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Granada. P. <4000.

Guelliff, El, Algeria. See **Gerah El Gelliff.**

Guelma, tn., Algeria, on a rly., 36 m. SW. by S. Bona; has iron and antimony mines. Alt. 915 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.8° F., Jan. 49.5°, July 80.7°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 20.04 in. P. <5000.

Guelph, city and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., on the riv. Speed and two rlys., 28 m. NW. by N. Hamilton; manufactures machinery, agricultural implements, &c.; provincial agricultural college near. P. (1881) 9900; (1891) 10,500.

Guérande, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 11 m. WNW. St. Nazaire; salt made in large quantities from a salt-marsh at the base of the hill on which the town stands. P. <3000.

Guérara, Algeria. See **Gerrara.**

Guerche, La, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. St. Amand-Mont-Rond, 11 m. W. by S. Nevers. P. <2000.

Guerche-de-Bretagne, La, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Vitré, 23 m. WSW. Laval. P. <4000.

Guéret, tn., France, cap. dep. Creuse, arr. G., 38 m. W. by S. Montluçon. Alt. 1460 ft. P. 5300.

Guérigny, vil., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 7 m. NNE. Nevers, 38 m. E. Bourges; with large iron-works, the property of the state since 1781. P. <3000.

Guernsey, the anct. *Sarnia*, the second in size of the Channel or Anglo-Norman Is., 30 m. W. the coast of Normandy, 17 m. NW. Jersey; length, 9 m.; greatest breadth, 5 m. Lat. of St. Peter's Port, its cap., the only town on the isl. (80 m. from Weymouth, and 140 m. from Southampton), 49° 27′ N., long. 2° 33′ W. Its form is triangular, and its coast-line of about 30 m. is indented with bays, and surrounded by sunken rocks. Surface gently varied, but generally sloping from the S., where the cliffs are lofty, to the N. coast, which is low. It is well watered. Soil rests on a structure almost everywhere syenite or hornblendic granite and syenitic gneiss, and is with the aid of seaweed and artificial manure rendered very fertile. Climate moist, but healthy, and so mild that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the G. lily flourish luxuriantly. Farms average from 5–12 ac., the land being greatly subdivided under the law which gives to each son an equal share in his father's landed property. Chief crops are vegetables, wheat, barley, and apples for cider. The orchards likewise furnish pasture for the famous breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney, and yield on an average 1 lb. of the finest butter per day throughout the year. Swine are numerous. Immense quantities of grapes and tomatoes are grown under glass. Chief exports (the total value of which exceeds £300,000), vegetables, fruit, cattle, granite, the last-mentioned article being an extremely hard, compact, and weather-resisting material, almost unrivalled for paving, and forming the sole export of the small port of St. Sampson's. There are several brickfields and ornamental pottery works. It has an entrepôt for strong wines for the London houses. Customs duties are moderate, and provisions are cheap. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, Jersey, and Alderney. The isl. is divided into ten pars., forming a deanery of the Church of England, in the diocese of Winchester. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French, and French is used alternately with English in the services of all the churches. The isl. is under a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the States, a parliamentary body composed of a bailiff (appointed by the Crown) and twelve jurats, who compose the Royal Court, the procureur or attorney-general of the isl., the beneficed clergy, and fifteen delegates elected by the parishioners. The Royal Court has jurisdiction over all the Channel Is. except Jersey. G. formed a part of the duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for nearly 1000 years. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has a well-organised militia, all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty being obliged to serve. Mean temp. (40 yrs.), Feb. 43° F., July 60.6°; mean rfall. 37½ in. Area, 16,005 ac. (25 sq. m.). P. (1881) 32,600; (1891) 35,243 (1400 to the sq m.). Area of G. and its dependencies of Alderney, Herm, Jethou, Le Marchant, Great and Little Sark, and Brechou, 19,605 ac. P. (1831) 26,100; (1891) 37,716, the increase having been uninterrupted at each decennial census since 1831, except in the period 1861–71. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1886, p. 720.

Guernsey, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., W. of 81° W., and crossed in the S. by 40° N.

Guerrara, tn., Algeria. See **Gerrara.**

Guerrero, littoral state of Mexico (since 1849), on the lower slopes of the Anahuac plateau, between riv. de las Balzas-Mexcala and the Pacific (310 m. of coast). Very mountainous. Great mining and agricultural capabilities. Pop. almost entirely Indian. Contains a very good port (Acapulco). See **Mexico,** table, &c.

Guestling, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 3 m. NE. by N. Hastings, P.O. (**G. Green**). P. <1000.

Guestwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14 m. SW. Cromer, on the G. N. and G. E. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Guethenbras Point, cape, Eng., on the SW. ct. of the co. of Cornwall, 3 m. SE. Land's End.

Gueugnon, tn., France, dep. Saône-ét-Loire, arr. Charolles, on the Arroux, 22 m. SW. by W. Le Creuzot. P. <3000.

Güferhorn, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 2.**

Guff, in Yorkshire names, 'a narrow rugged valley.'

Guggisberg, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. ESE. Freiburg. P. <3000.

Guglionese, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 28 m. NE. Campobasso, 48 m. SE. Chieti. P. 5600.

Guguan, one of the Marianne Is.; the most easterly point is in 17° 35′ N. and 145° 53′ E.

Guhrau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 20 m. E. Glogau. P. <5000.

Gula, tn., Canary Is., Grand Canary I., NW. coast. P. 5200.

Gula, tn., Canary Is., on the S. ct. of Teneriffe. P. <4000.

Guiana, in its widest signification, a geographical term indicating the region bounded on the N. and E. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Amazons, on the W. by the Rio Branco, and thence northwards to the mouth of the Orinoco. This terr. is claimed and settled by Venezuela, England, Holland, France, and Brazil, in the order named, from NW. to SE. and S. The area and population of **Colonial Guiana** are shown in the following table:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population.	
		Thousands.	Date.
British Guiana . . .	109,000[1]	278[2]	1891
Dutch	46,060	56	1889
French	30,460[3]	30	1890

[1] Official estimate including all terr. claimed by Great Britain.
[2] In 1871, 193,500; in 1881, 252,000.
[3] Area actually occupied. Extensive territories are claimed from Brazil.

Almost the only cultivated districts of **Colonial Guiana** belong to a belt of very low, but very fertile, alluvial coastlands, 10–50 m. in breadth, and composed of blue clay and sand. These lowlands are protected from the ocean by mudflats and sandbanks, held together by the roots of mangroves, and intersected by a network of canals; but the whole region is generally flooded in the rainy seasons (two). Behind the lowlands is a forest region, about which comparatively little is known, save that it is exceptionally rich in timber, gums, medicinal plants, oils, balsams, and flowers, and rises by a series of gentle terraces up to 3000 ft. in the Imataca and Pacaraima or Parima Mts. in the W., and to the same elevation in the Acarai and Tumuc-Humac Mts. in the S. A group of isolated sandstone peaks, of which Roraima (*q.v.*) is the best known instance, stands on the boundary of Brit. G. and Venezuela. The whole of G. is abundantly rich in streams; they rise in the mountains and descend by falls and cataracts to the lowlands, where they frequently anastamose; but navigation is hindered by mud-bars, and invariably checked at 10–150 m. from the sea by the falls (*e.g.*, Kaieteur, 800 ft. in the Potaro, a trib. of the Essequibo). The principal rivs., proceeding SE. from the Orinoco, are the Amakuru, Barima, Waini (trib. Barama), Pomerun, Essequibo (tribs. Rapununi and Mazuruni, and the Cuyuni, a trib. of the Mazuruni), Demerera, Berbice, Corentyne, Coppename, Saramacca, Surinam, Maroni or Marowyne and its continuation the Lawa or Awa (trib. Tapanahoni), Mana, Sinnamary, Kuru, Approuague, Oyapock, and Aragouary, the provisional boundary of French G. with Brazil. The Corentyn separates Brit. from Dutch G., and the Maroni (400 m. long) the latter from French G. The Essequibo, the longest riv., exceeds 600 m. Besides the large timber, palms, creepers, ferns, orchids, and lilies are conspicuous features of the forest landscapes. Birds—*e.g.*, bell-bird, humming-birds, oriole, toucan, jacamar, trogon, curassow, cock of the wood, jacana, tinamou, sun-bittern, parrots, besides numerous commoner species, are the most distinctive forms of the fauna; the mammals include the jaguar, peccary, tapir, sloth, armadillo, ant-eater, agouti, capybara, opossum, racoon, coati, porcupine, vampire bat, and manatee; and there are swarms of insects, amphibia, snakes, fishes (including the electric eel). The **climate** is hot and moist, ranging from 70°–90° F. in the inhabited parts. The rainfall is heavy, 120–140 in. on the coast, higher in the savanna (forest) region. There are two rainy seasons, Dec. to Feb. and May to Aug. Yellow fever is a frequent visitant, and leprosy is endemic. The upland region (600–1300 ft.), touching the Tumuc-Humac Mts. in the S. of French G., is stated to be fairly healthy, and to possess a fertile soil. Gold is obtained by washing and quartz-crushing in all the colonies; silver, iron, and coal exist in French G., and diamonds in Brit. G. The waterways are the principal means of communication, roads being few. **History.**—This part of the world was visited by Raleigh, Hutten, and others in quest of

the fabulous El Dorado; but the Dutch were the first to plant colonies on the Essequibo about 1613, the English followed suit on the Surinam in 1650, and the French on the Kourou and Oyapock in 1664 and 1674. In 1667 Surinam was given to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). In 1803 the English dispossessed the Dutch, but restored Surinam in 1813, retaining Demerara. Slavery was abolished in Brit. G. in 1834, in French G. in 1848, in Dutch G. in 1863. **British G.**, or **Demerara.**—A new (North-Western) dist., extending from the Essequibo to the Orinoco, has been opened up since 1883. The cultivation of the sugar-cane, gold-mining, and wood-cutting are the principal occupations. Eighty per cent. of the annual aggregate exports, which reach 2–3 millions sterling, are for sugar, and eleven per cent. for gold (60,000–100,000 oz.—250 oz. in 1884). The imports, consisting of provisions and manufactured goods, are valued at 1½–2½ millions sterling. Nearly all the import trade, and three-fourths of the export trade, are carried on with the United Kingdom. The population embraces Europeans, Negroes, Indians, Hindus, Chinese. The Asiatics perform nearly all the plantation work. The Indians—Caribs, Arawaks (of Carib stock), and aborigines—number about 10,000. A line of railway, 21 m., connects Georgetown, the cap., with Mahaica. New Amsterdam is the only other town. There are three counties, Berbice, Demerera, and Essequibo, and the North-Western Dist. The governor is appointed by the crown, and is assisted by an executive council and a legislative body, the Court of Policy, of fifteen members, of whom eight are elected directly by the people. Six additional elected members are added to the Court of Policy, to determine questions of finance and taxation. See *Brit. G. Directory* (annual), and *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892. **Dutch G.**, or **Surinam.**—A portion of terr. between the Awa and the Tapanahoni, upper arms of Maroni, was definitively ceded to Dutch G. in 1891. The principal productions are cocoa, sugar, gold, all exported to the annual value of £90,000–150,000. Timber, balata, bananas, and coffee are also exported. Here too, as in the other colonies, the Negroes and Indians grow for their own sustenance manioc (cassava), bananas, rice, maize, sweet potato, yams, and other tropical fruits. The exports average about £350,000 annually; the imports some £500,000. Trade with Holland, U.S., and United Kingdom. Besides the cap., Paramaribo, which contains fully one-half of the total population, there are eight administrative divisions. The bulk of the people are Moravian Brethren. There are Hindus, Javanese, Chinese, an influential colony of Jews, some 20,000 Indians, and 4000 Bush Negroes, descendants of escaped slaves, who exist in semi-independence in the savanna dists. The governor is assisted by an executive council and a partly elective legislative body. The colony costs the mother-country £10,000–20,000 a year. See Kappler, *Surinam* (in German), 1887. **French G.**, or **Cayenne,** the eastern boundary, is by treaty the 'river of Vincent Pinzon,' which is provisionally taken by the French to be the Aragouary, and embraces the small republic of Kunani (*q.v.*), which lies between the Oyapock and the Araguay. The coast is higher than in Brit. and Dutch G., and the Îles de Salut form a good harbour. The total trade, almost entirely with France, barely exceeds half a million sterling. The chief export is gold. Cap. Cayenne. The colony is in a backward and deplorable state, being used as a place of transportation for Arabs and Negroes from Algiers and Tunis, and for Asiatics from Annam and Tongking, and costing France more than £50,000 sterling a year. See H. A. Coudreau, *La France Equinoxiale* (1887); F. Hue, *La G. Française* (1890); and L. Brunetti, *La G. Française* (1890). Of the remainder of G., **Venezuela** claims all the terr. W. of the Essequibo from its mouth to its source. This claim is, however, resisted by Eng., who maintains that her sovereignty is limited in the W. by the rivs. Takutu and Cotinga (as far as Roraima), thence to the Imataca Mts., and so N. to the mouth of the Orinoco. **Brazilian G.** extends along the southern side of English, Dutch, and French Guiana, from the Atlantic to the Rio Branco, and is limited on the S. by the riv. Amazon.

Guia Narrows, strait, S. Chile, NE. of Hanover I., and SW. of Chatham I., crossed by 50° 50′ S.

Guibarra, riv., Ire. See **Gweebarra.**

Guichapa, tn., Mexico, state of and 55 m. SW. by W. Vera Cruz.

Guichen, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Redon, 12 m. SW. by S. Rennes; has ferruginous mineral springs. P. <2000.

Guichen Bay, in the S. of S. Australia, in 37° 5′–10′ S., 139° 45′ E.; affords good anchorage, sheltered from S. and SW. winds.

Guichenbach, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trèves, 5 m. N. Saarbrücken; coal-mines. P. (comm.) <4000.

Guicowar, or **Gaekwar's Dominion.** See **Baroda.**

Guide, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Lower Darwen.

Guide Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, 5 m. NE. Stockport, with an important rly. junc.

Guienne, or **Guyenne,** the ancient *Aquitania*, old prov., in the SW. of France, the largest of all, the cap. of which was Bordeaux, and of which Gascony was a dependency. These provs. now form the deps. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, part of Haute-Gironde, Ariège, and Basses-Pyrénées. After having been possessed by the English during three centuries, this country was united to France by Charles VII. in 1453.

Guiers, riv., France, formed by the union of the G. Vif and G. Mort, both of which rise in dep. Isère, the G. Vif forming part of the boundary between Isère and Savoie.

Guiglia, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, 19 m. WSW. Bologna. P. <5000.

Guignes, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 17 m. NNE. Fontainebleau, arr. and 9 m. NE. Melun. P. <2000.

Guiguinto, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon, prov. Bulacan. P. 5100.

Guija, lake, Central America, between Salvador and Guatemala, its centre in about 14° 15′ N. and 89½° W.; about 19 m. long by 6 m. wide. Remains of the city of Zacualpa are to be seen on one of the two islands in this lake. Alt. about 3280 ft.

Guil, riv., France. See **Alpes, Hautes-.**

Guilcagh, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, 5 m. SE. Carrick on Suir; 3950 ac. P. <500.

Guilden Morden, par., Eng., in the extreme SW. of Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 3½ m. NNW. Ashwell stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Guilden Sutton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3 m. ENE. Chester, 1 m. SE. Mickle Trafford stn. P. <500.

Guildford, par., market-tn., and ancient prescriptive mun. bor. (already recognised as such at the date of its first known charter, 1256, till 1885 also a parl. bor.), Eng., Surrey, G. div., 17 m. SW. Kingston, situated where the Wey passes through the N. Downs, at the E. end of the Hog's Back, with stns. on the L. & SW. R., SE. R., and L. B. & S. C. R., having also water communication by means of the Wey with the Thames and with Godalming. Seat of a bishopric suffragan to Winchester. Has a grammar school founded by Edward VI., and Archbishop Abbot's school, and the Royal Surrey County Hospital. Market-days, Tu. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) <3000; (1851) 6700; (1871) 9100; (1891) 14,300; par. P. 8200; parl. div. P. 67,700.

Guildford, tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 28 m. S. by W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Guildford, tp., W. Australia, co. and 10 m. NE. by E. Perth. P. <1500.

Guildhall, vil., U.S., Vermont, Essex co., on the Connecticut, 54 m. ENE. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Guildtown, P.O., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. N. by E. Perth, 2 m. SE. Stanley Junc.

Guilford, post-tn. and rly. stn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 17 m. S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Guilford (gail'ford), tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 12½ m. E. New Haven. P. <3000.

Guilford, tn., U.S., Maine, co. and on riv. Piscataquis, 60 m. NW. Bangor. P. <1500.

Guilford, co., U.S., N. Carolina, crossed in the W. by 80° W., and in the S. by 36° N.

Guilford, tp. and vil., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., 8 m. NW. of the SE. corner of the state, with slate-quarries. P. <1500.

Guillotière, La, suburb of Lyons, France.

Guilsborough, par., Eng., co. and 9 m. NW. by N. Northampton, Mid div., 4 m. W. by N. Brixworth stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Guilsfield, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. N. by W. Welshpool, PM.O.; 15,311 ac. P. <2500.

Guimar, tn., Canary I., on the SE. ct. of Teneriffe. P. <4000.

Guimarães, tn., Portugal, dist. Braga, 25 m. NE. Oporto. P. (comm.) 7700.

Guimarães, maritime tn., Brazil, prov. Maranhão 37 m. NNW. São Luiz.

Guimaras, small isl., of the Philippine group, between Negros and Panay.

Guimbal, comm., Ilo-Ilo I., Philippine Is. P. 11,600.

Guin, Switzd. See **Düdingen.**

Guinea, a name applied to the whole of the African ct. from the Senegal to the S. limit of Portuguese Terr., and to the large **gulf** between the part of the coast which trends E. and W., and that which trends N. and S. in that region. The name was originally applied by the Portuguese in the form *Guine* to the region near the Senegal from a native kingdom with a similar name, and was gradually extended in its application with the progress of Portuguese discoveries in the 15th century. The part N. of the Gulf of Guinea is known as Upper G. (Senegambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Lagos, &c.), that to the E. of that gulf as Lower G. (Kamerun Terr., French Congo Terr., Angola). For an account of explorations in the Gulf of Guinea, see *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1888, pp. 177, &c., pp. 233, &c.

Guines, Los, tn., Cuba, 30 m. SE. Havana. P. 12,600.

Guines, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne, 7 m. S. Calais. P. <4000.

Guingamp, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Trieux, 52 m. W. St. Malo, cap. arr.; from the 14th to the 17th century cap. of the duchy of Penthièvre. P. 7000.

Guinigarán, comm., Negros I., Philippine Is. P. 9000.

Guinobatán, comm., Albay I., Philippine Is. P. 19,500.

Guipúzcoa, the most easterly of the three Basque Provs.

Guira de Melena, tn., Cuba, prov. Havana. P. 8700.

Guisachan Forest, upland tract, Scot., Inverness-shire, about 27–30 m. SW. by W. Inverness.

Guisbrough, or **Guisborough** (gĭz'bra), par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., at the foot of the Cleveland Hills, 7½ m. ESE. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R. The par. has many mines of Cleveland iron ore, and the chief industry of the town is cast-steel founding. The earliest alum-works in England were established here about the year 1600, but have long been abandoned. Of a rich monastery that once stood here, built in 1119 by Robert de Brus, lord of the town, there remains a magnificent arch in an almost perfect state of preservation. Alt. 302 ft. Market-day, Tu. Par. 7014 ac. P. 5600.

Guise, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, 16 m. E. by N. St. Quentin. The most populous town of the arr., with important industrial establishments. Manufactures of stoves, shawls, &c. Fortified since 11th century, and several times besieged (last in 1650). The duchy dates from 1528. Birthplace of Camille Desmoulins (died 1794). P. 8000.

Guiseley (gaiz'li), par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 6½ m. NNE. Bradford, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Guist (gaist), par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 18 m. SW. by W. Cromer, 1½ m. NE. County School stn., PM.O. P. <500. See **Twyford.**

Guitane, Lough, lake, Ire., SE. co. Kerry, 4½ m. SE. Killarney, drained into the Flesk.

Guitera-Giovicaccie, comm., France, Corsica, arr. Ajaccio; has warm springs (sulphate of soda). P. <2000.

Guiting (or **Guyting**) **Power,** par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 9 m. E. by N. Cheltenham, 2 m. N. Notgrove and Westfield stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**G. P. with Farmcote**) P. <750.

Guiván, ct. comm., near the S. end of Sámar I., Philippine Is. P. 10,600.

Guizance, or **Guyzance,** par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Coquet, 6 m. S. by E. Alnwick, 2 m. NNW. Acklington stn. P. <250.

Gujan, comm., France, dep. Gironde, on the S. shore of the Bassin d'Arcachon, arr. and 29 m. SW. by W. Bordeaux. P. <4000.

Gujarát, Gujerat, or **Guzerát,** the northern maritime prov. of Bombay Presidency, including the penin. of Káthiáwár, and extending from 20°–24° 25′ N., and from 69°–74° 20′ E. As to climate, see **Disa.**

Gujba, or **Gujeba,** tn., central Africa, in the SW. of Bornu. Alt. 1604 ft. (Rohlfs, 1866). P. 30,000.

Gujerat, prov., India. See **Gujarát.**

Gujránwála, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. G., 42 m. N. by W. Lahore, on the Grand Trunk Road and Northern Punjab State Rly., lying in a plain dead level, and without natural drainage. Birthplace of Ranjit Singh, founder of the Sikh kingdom. P. (1881) 22,900; (1891) 26,800; Hindus, 9900; Moham. 14,000.

Gujrát, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. G., 75 m. N. by W. Lahore, with abundant water supply and good sanitation; situation high. In the centre of the town a fort. Noted for its brass vessels, boots and shoes, and inlaid work in gold and iron. P. (1868) 14,900; (1881) 18,700; (1891) 18,100; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 12,800.

Guklan, or **Goklan,** tribe, Turkoman Persia, Mazanderan.

Gulahek, or **Gulhek,** vil., Persia, 6 m. N. by E. Teheran, on the slopes of the Shemran Mts., with the summer quarters of the Brit. legation. The village itself is under the jurisdiction of a headman nominated by the Brit. minister. Alt. nearly 5000 ft.

Gulaothi, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Buland-Shahr. P. 5900; Hindus, 3000; Moham. 2900.

Gülbaghche ('rose-garden'), ct. tn., Asia Minor, on an arm of the Gulf of Smyrna, 26 m. W. by S. Smyrna.

Gulbarga, tn., India. See **Kulbarga.**

Gulber Wick, small inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., in the SE. of the Mainland, in 60° 8′ N., 2½ m. SW. Lerwick.

Gulbin, riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S., issues from Loch G. and flows N. into the riv. Spean near its head.

Gulbi-n-Sokoto. See **Sokoto R.**

Guldborg Sound, Denmark, between Laaland and Falster Is.

Guldbrandsdalen. See **Gudbrandsdalen.**

Guldeford, East, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 1 m. ENE. Rye. P. <250.

Guledgarh, or **Guledgud** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaládgi, 53 m. S. Bijápur. P. (1881) 10,600; (1891) 15,500; Hindus, 13,600.

Gülek-Boghaz, the Turkish name of the Cilician Gate (*q.v.*).

Gulf Stream, marine current of the N. Atlantic Ocean, so called because first recognised as a distinct current at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico (Strait of Florida). It originates partly in the N. Atlantic equatorial current, which is divided on encountering the eastern members of the W. Indian Is. into branches, the main branch passing north-westwards outside the archipelago, a smaller portion passing between these isls. into the Caribbean Sea, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. After penetrating a certain distance into that gulf this feeble current becomes deflected to the NE., where it becomes strengthened (probably in consequence of the inflow of river water into the gulf), and passes out at the straits as a well-marked current, about 30 m. wide, with a speed of about 4 m. an hour, and a temperature above 80° F., and with water of a deep blue colour, due to the high degree of saltness. This current then unites with the portion that creeps along the outside of the W. Indies, and thence proceeds north-eastwards, shallowing, spreading out, and finally breaking up into branches (a marine delta) as it advances. As a distinct current it comes to an end between long. 30° and 40° W., but a great deal of its waters is swept north-eastwards to the shores of Europe and Iceland (**Gulf Stream Drift**) under the influence of the prevailing south-westerly winds, and is well recognised even on the Murman Coast, and the W. coast of Novaya Zemlya. A portion of these waters, however, returns southwards along the coast of Portugal and the NW. of Africa.

Gulgong, mining-tp., New South Wales, Phillip co., 70 m. N. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Gulgula, ruined city, N. Afghanistan, in the valley, and facing the gigantic figures and excavations of Bamian.

Gulhek, Persia. See **Gulahek.**

Gulistan, or **Gulistan Karez,** vil., Brit. Afghanistan, Pishin, 38 m. NW. Quetta. Alt. 5112 ft.

Gulladuff, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 14½ m. NNE. Cookstown, 1 m. from Knockloughrim stn. P. <250.

Gullane, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Ballylongford.

Gullane (gil'en), vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 4½ m. WSW. North Berwick, 3 m. NW. Drem Junc., PMT.O. **G. Point,** a cape, 1½ m. W.

Gulleghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 7 m. W. Courtrai, cant. Moorsele. P. <4000.

Gull Island, islet, Ire., co. Waterford, in 7° 26′ W.

Gull Islands, two isls. (Great and Little G.), U.S., New York, at the entrance to Long I. Sound, in the Race (so called from the swiftness of the current).

Gull Lake, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 546 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Gull Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Haliburton co., 75 m. E. by N. Collingwood, drained S. into Lake Balsam.

Gull Rock, islet, Eng., Cornwall, ½ m. from S. ct., in 4° 53′ W.

Gulmarg, or **Gulmerg,** vil., Kashmír, 30 m. W. Srínagar; summer retreat of the European residents of that town.

Gulpaigan, or **Gilpaigan,** tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 102 m. NW. by W. Ispahan. Alt. 6090 ft.

Gulran, vil., in the NW. of Afghanistan, Badghiz, 60 m. NNW. Herat.

Gulvain, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W., 2½ m. SSE. of the head of Loch Arkaig. Alt. 3224 ft.

Gulval, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 1½ m. NE. by N. Penzance, PMT.O.; 4355 ac. P. <1500.

Guma, tn., Eastern Turkistan, prov. Khotan, on the Kilian R., 80 m. SE. Yarkand, is enclosed by a fortified wall; the dist. is richly cultivated.

Gumaca, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon, prov. Tayabas. P. 7500.

Gumál, Gomal, or **Gomul,** riv., Afghanistan and India, flows S. then E. across the Suláiman Mts. into the Indus; used for irrigation. It gives name to a pass (alt. 7500 ft), also called the **Ghwálari Pass,** but this latter name specially belongs to a part of the route to the S. of the G., in about 32° 5′ N., 70° E. *Proc. R. G. S.* 1879, p. 52; *R. G. S. Supp. Papers,* vol. i., pp. 381–90.

Gumbinnen, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 36 m. SSE. Tilsit; has various manufactures, and important colt market. P. 11,900.

Gumbum, lamassery, China. See **Kumbum.**

Gümenje, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 35 m. NW. Salonica; wine-growing centre.

Gumeracha, tp., South Australia, Adelaide co., 20 m. ENE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Gumfreston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. WNW. Tenby, with chalybeate spring. P. <250.

Gümish-khane. See **Gümüsh-khane.**

Gum Koffi, or **Bgum Kope,** vil., Ger. W. Africa, Togoland, on the Bight of Benin, in 1° 33′ E.

Gumley, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 11 m. SE. by S. Leicester, 2 m. S. by W. Kibworth, P.O. P. <250.

Gumma, ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Takasaki.

Gummel, tn., central Sudan, Bornu, cap. of prov. and 280 m. W. Kuka. P. 12,000.

Gummersbach, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 27 m. E. by N. Cologne. P. <3000.

Gumna, tn., India, Mysore, 63 m. NNE. Bangalore.

Gumpoldskirchen, vil., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 13 m. SSW. Vienna. P. <3000.

Gumry, Transcaucasia. See **Alexandropol.**

Gúmsúr, tn., India, Madras, dist. Ganjám, in 19° 50′ N., 84° 42′ E. P.<5000.

Gum Swamp, U.S., N. Carolina, Columbus co., in the S., about 40 m. W. Wilmington.

Gúmti, Sanskrit *Gómati* ('rich in cattle'), riv., Brit. India, NW. Provs. and Oudh, flows generally SE., traversing Lucknow City, and enters the Ganges about 25 m. below Benares. Navigable throughout the year to Lucknow by small boats; boats of 17 tons can even navigate the river almost throughout its course in Oudh. The worst shoals are in Sultánpur dist. The G. rises 520 ft. above sea-level; length from source to main stream, 365 m.; length to sea, 1079 m.

Gümürjina, tn., Turkey in Europe, at the foot of the Rhodope Mts., 70 m. SW. by W. Adrianople, 15 m. from Karagach Liman (Ægean Sea), on the Karaja-su and on the route of the projected railway from Dede-Agach to Salonica. P. 8000.

Gümüsh, Turkish, 'silver.'

Gümüsh Hajiköi, vil., Asia Minor, vilayet and 122 m. NW. by W. Sivas, 15 m. W. Mersivan. Silver-lead mines, to which the place owes its name, now abandoned.

Gümüsh-khane ('place of silver'), Asia Minor, vilayet and 44 m. SSW. Trebizond, with silver-mines now almost abandoned. The dist. is that of the ancient *Khalybes,* a name of Armenian origin, apparently meaning 'miners.' The chief industry of to-day is the culture of and commerce in fruits. The ancient *Kanis* is near. P. about 3000 (Cuinet).

Gun, isl., W. Australia, at the mouth of the Swan R.

Gunabad, dist., eastern Persia, chief town Jumain.

Gunabad, vil., in the NE. of Persia, 26 m. NW. by W. Meshed.

Gunbower, co., Victoria, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 144° E.

Gunby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. S. Grantham, 5 m. WSW. Corby stn. P.<250. See **Stainby.**

Gunby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 15½ m. SE. by S. Louth, ½ m. WNW. Burgh stn. P.<250. See **Welton in the Marsh.**

Gunby, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Breighton.**

Gunchou-fu, tn., China, Kansu, in 35° 25′ N., 104½° E., about 70 m. SSE. Lanchou-fu.

Gundagai, post-tn., New South Wales, Wynyard co., 95 m. NE. Albury; goldfields near. P.<1500.

Gundamoria Bar, opening into the sea, India, Madras Presidency, E. ct., in 15° 31′ N.; about 7 ft. deep, and 325 yards wide.

Gundamuk, vil., Afghanistan. See **Gandámak.**

Gundaroo, post-tn., New South Wales, Murray co., 35 m. SW. by S. Goulburn. P.<1500.

Gundava. See **Gandava.**

Gundelfingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, 20 m. NE. by E. Ulm, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Danube. P.<3000.

Gunderbooka, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Darling, crossed by 146° E.

Gundili, vil., E. Africa, 58 m. NNW. Harrar.

Gundis, vil., Switzd. See **Conthey.**

Gundlakamma (literally 'stony bed'), riv., India, in NE. of Madras Presidency, rises in 15° 40′ N., flows NE. through the Eastern Ghâts, then SE. through the plain, and enters the Bay of Bengal. The chief mouth (6–12½ ft. deep) is always open, the second mouth only in the rains. See **Cumbum.**

Gunduck, or **Gunduk,** riv., India. See **Gandak.**

Gunduhuan, comm., Bohol I., Philippine Is. P. 6700.

Gundwana, or **Gondwána,** India. See **Central Provinces.**

Gunfleet, sandbank, Eng., in the North Sea, about 4 m. from the SE. ct. of the Colchester div. of Essex.

Gunga, Sanskrit, 'a river.' See *Ganga.*

Gunge, Sanskrit. See *Ganj.*

Gungels, mt. pass. See **Kunkels.**

Gungunhana's, tn., S. Africa, Gaza-land, 148 m. W. by S. Sofala, in 20° 40′ S., 32° 25′ E.

Gunhouse, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 10 m. SE. by S. Goole, 1 m. N. by E. Althorpe and Keadby stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**G.,** or **Gunness, with Burringham**) P.<1000.

Gunib, fort, N. Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, alt. 4020 ft.; last refuge of Shamil. Close by G. Peak, 7718 ft. high. P. 1000.

Gunjial, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Shahpur, 118 m. S. by E. Pesháwar. P. (1891)<5000.

Gunnaur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., in Budáun dist., 3 m. from the l. bk. of the Ganges. P. 5500; Moham. 3200; Hindus, 2300.

Gunnedah, postal-stn., New South Wales, Pottinger co., 40 m. W. by N. Tamworth. P.<1500.

Gunnersbury, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., 8 m. S. St. Paul's, London, on the N. L. & Dist. Rlys. and M. R. P.<2000.

Gunnerside, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 14½ W. Richmond, 4½ m. N. by E. Askrigg stn.

Gunnerton, vil., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. N. by W. Hexham, 1½ m. NW. Barrasford stn., P.O

Gunness and Burringham, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, Brigg div. on the M. S. & L. R., 9½ m. WNW. Brigg. See **Gunhouse.**

Günnigfeld, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, dist. Gelsenkirchen. P. (of comm.)<3000.

Gunning, postal-tp., New South Wales, King's co., 27 m. W. Goulburn. P.<1500.

Gunnislake, vil. and mining dist., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. SW. Tavistock; arsenic refining. PMT.O.

Gunnison, riv., U.S., Colorado, in the SW., rises in the N. of Saguache co., flows W. then NW. to the Grand R., which it joins at Grand Junc., 25 m. E. of the W. frontier of Colorado. The G. runs through several cañons, the largest, of granite formation, is above 40 ft. long, and 2500 ft. deep.

Gunnison, city, U.S., Colorado, G. co., on Gunnison R., 132 m. SW. by W. Denver by rail. P.<1500.

Gunnison, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the NW. of G. co., 140 m. WSW. Denver. Alt. 12,688 ft. (Hayden).

Gunnison, vil., U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 110 m. S. Salt Lake City. P.<1500.

Gunnister, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Northmaven par., on **G. Voe** (W. ct.), 13½ m. S. by W. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Gunong, Malay, 'mountain.'

Gunong Api. See **Api.**

Gunong Tahan. See **Tahan.**

Gunpowder, riv., U.S., Maryland, flows SE. into Chesapeake Bay, 14 m. NE. Baltimore.

Güns (Ger., in Hungarian **Kőszeg**), royal free tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Eisenburg, 20 m. S. by W. Ödenburg: successfully resisted the Turkish army under Solyman in 1532. P. 7100.

Gunsborough, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 3½ m. NNW. Listowel.

Guns Island, Ire., off the E. coast of co. Down, in 54° 18′ N.

Guntawang, post-tn., New South Wales, Phillip co., 17 m. NNW. Mudgee. P.<1500.

Gunthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14 m. W. by S. Cromer, 2 m. NW. Melton Constable stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**G. with Bale**) P.<500.

Gunthorpe, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, in the Soke of Peterborough. P.<250. See **Paston.**

Gunthorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6½ m. ENE. Nottingham, on the l. bk. of the Trent, 1 m. S. Lowdham stn.; P.O. P.<500. See **Lowdham.**

Gunthorpe, par., Eng., Rutland, 2 m. SE. Oakham. P.<250.

Gunthwaite, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2½ m. N. Penistone. Par. P.<250; tn. (**G. and Ingbirchworth**) P.<500

Guntin, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Lugo. P. 5700.

Gunton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5 m. S. Cromer, on the G. E. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**G. with Hanworth**) P.<500.

Gunton, ct. par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. N. Lowestoft. P.<250.

Guntramsdorf, vil., Lower Austria, dist. Mödling. P.<4000.

Guntúr, or **Gantúr,** municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 48 m. W. by N. Masulipatam; very healthy, but difficult of access. P. (1881) 19,600; (1891) 23,400; Hindus, 17,300.

Gunwalloe, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the S. ct., 11½ m. SW. Falmouth, 3½ m. S. Helston. P.<250. See **Cury.**

Günz, riv., Bavaria, formed by the union of the Upper and Lower G. below Ottobeuren, enters the Danube near Günzburg.

Günzburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, 13 m. ENE. Ulm, on the r. bk. of the Danube. P.<5000.

Gunzenhausen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 22 m. NE. by N. Nördlingen. P.<4000.

Gur (singular, *Gara*), term used by Arabs of the Sahara for isolated, flat-topt, steep-sided hills of hard rock.

Gura, tn., eastern Sudan, 50 m. SW. Massaua.

Gurabo, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, 95 m. NE. by E. Port-au-Prince. P. 7100.

Gurage, state in Shoa (S. of Abyssinia), to the right of the Hawash; said to be inhabited by Christian Gallas.

Gura Humora, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. G. H. P.<4000.

Guraïa, tn., Algeria, on N. ct., arr. and 68 m. W. by S. Algiers. P.<2000.

Gurara, dist., Africa, western Sahara, crossed by 29° N., 1° E.; containing the large sebkha or shallow salt lake of G.

Guraya, mt., Algeria. See **Bougie.**

Gurczyn, vil., Prussia. See **Gurtschin.**

Gurdáspur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. G., 45 m. NE. Amritsar, on the high plain between the Rávi and the Beas. A monastery of Saraswati Bráhmans now occupies the old fort. P. (1891) 5900; Hindus, 3000; Moham. 2600.

Gure, tn., central Sudan, cap. dist. Munio, Bornu, 220 m. WNW. Kuka. P. 9–10,000.

Gurgan, Gorghan, or **Gürgen,** riv., N. Persia, flows W. then WSW. into the SE. of the Caspian.

Gurgan, tn., Persia. See **Jorjan.**

Gurgáon, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. G., 15 m. SW. by W. Delhi; healthily situated. P. (1891)<5000.

Gurgueta, riv., northern Brazil, prov. Piauhy, the most important r. bk. trib. of the Parnahyba. Length more than 373 m.

Gurhwal, India. See **Garhwál.**

Gurlev, or **Gurlev Gorodok** (formerly *Yaitskiy Gorodok*), dist. tn., SE. Russia, govt. Uralsk, on r. bk. Ural R., 11 m. above its entrance into the Caspian Sea. Mean temp., yr. 47.5° F., Jan. 15.5°, July 77.3°. P. 6000.

Gurk, l. bk. trib. of the Drave, Austria.

Gurkab, vil., Nubia, Dongola, on the l. bk. of the Nile; interesting ruins, in 16° 55′ N.

Gurkfeld, or **Mesto Krško,** tn., Austria, Carniola, 28 m. WNW. Agram, on the r. bk. of the Save. P. <2000.

Gurkhá, vil., India, Nepál, 55 m. WNW. Khátmandu.

Gurla Mandhata, mt., India. See **Himálayas.**

Gurma, dist., on the r. bk. of the Niger, W. Africa, between about 2° W. and 1° E.

Gurma, prov., W. Africa, S. of 12° N., between 0° and 2° E., said to belong to the Sokoto-Gandu empire.

Gurna, Asiatic Turkey. See **Korna.**

Gurnard, vil., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight, 1½ m. W. Cowes, PM.O.

Gurnards Head, cape, Eng., on the W. ct. of Cornwall, 6 m. WSW. St. Ives.

Gurnet Point, cape, U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., in the W. of Cape Cod Bay, just N. of 42°.

Gurney Slade, P.O., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 5 m. ENE. Wells, 1 m. E. Binegar stn.

Gurnigelbad, watering-place, Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. (16 m. by road) W. Thun, with sulphur and iron springs. P. <2000.

Gursarál, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jhánsi, 98 m. SW. Cawnpur. P. 5800; Hindus, 5200.

Gurskö̈e, isl., Norway, off the W. ct., prov. N. Bergenhus, about 62° 17′ N.

Gurteen, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Woodlawn stn., co. Galway.

Gurteen, P.O., Ire., co. Leitrim, 5 m. from Manorhamilton.

Gurteen, P.M.O., Ire., co. Sligo, 8 m. S. Ballymote.

Gurteen, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, 4 m. E. Clonmel.

Gurteeny, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 4 m. from Woodford, 14 m. from Loughrea stn.

Gurtnahoe, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 7 m. SW. Johnstown.

Gurtschin, or **Gurczyn,** vil., Prussia, prov., circle, and dist. Posen. P. <4000.

Gurtymadden, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 8 m. from Loughrea.

Guruu, Fulbe tn., W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Benue, in 13° 26′ E., chief town of a dependency of Yola.

Gürün, tn., Asia Minor. See **Gorün.**

Gurupá, isl., in the mouth of the Amazon, crossed about the middle by 51½° W.

Gurupy, boundary riv., northern Brazil, between the provs. of Para on the W. and Maranhão on the E., enters the Atlantic 137 m. E. Para. Its valley is richly wooded. Length about 280 m.

Guruváyáir, vil., India, Madras Presidency, dist. Malabár, in 10° 36′ N., 76° 4′ E. P. (1881) 6700; (1891) <5000.

Guruwe's, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, at the base of the Namuli Hills, in 15° 27½′ S., 37° 2′ 20″ E. Alt. nearly 2000 ft.

Gurzan, vil., Afghanistan, on the Murghab, 172 m. ENE. Herat.

Gušanci, vil., Bulgaria, circle Lom-Palanka. P. <2000.

Güselhissar, Aidin. See **Aidin.**

Gusha, or **Gosha,** dist., Brit. E. Africa, on the lower Jub, extending to 1° N.; well-wooded, but with villages, banana groves, and other cultivation in clearings.

Gusherbrum, mt., India. See **Himálayas.**

Gusinye, tn., Turkey in Europe, northern Albania, 44 m. NE. Scutari.

Guspini, comm., Italy, Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 16½ m. NNE. Iglesias. P. 5900.

Gussage All Saints, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Eastern div., 12½ m. N. Poole, 3½ m. W. by N. Verwood stn., P.O. P. <500.

Gussage St. Andrew, vil., 4 m. NW. G. All Saints. See **Handley.**

Gussage St. Michael, par., 2½ m. WNW. G. All Saints. P. <250.

Gussago, comm., Italy, prov. and 5 m. NNW. Brescia. P. <5000.

Gusserane, P.O., Ire., 8 m. from New Ross.

Gustavia, tn., W. Indies, cap. isl. of St. Barthélemy, on S. ct.; has a good harbour. P. 10,000.

Gustavsberg, frequented watering-place, Sweden, prov. (län) Gothenburg and Bohus, near the town of Uddevalla. Good anchorage. Depth in port, 39–49 ft. Quay available for vessels drawing 17 ft.

Güsten, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 19 m. N. by E. Eisleben, on the Wipper. P. <5000.

Guston, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2 m. N. by E. Dover. P. <750. See **River.**

Güstrow, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 m. S. Rostock; with machine and carriage factories, damask weaving, and cement manufactures. P. 14,600.

Gut, Ger., 'a property.'

Gúta, comm., Hungary, co. Komárom, dist. Csallóköz. P. 7100.

Gutach, comm., Ger., Baden, circle Offenbach, dist. Wolfach. P. (comm.) <3000.

Gutcher, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., on E. ct. of N. Yell, 3 m. from Cullivoe.

Gutendorf, or **Gotovlje,** comm., Austria, Styria, 35 m. ENE. Laibach. P. <2000.

Gutenstein, tn., Austria, prov. Lower Austria, 33 m. SW. Vienna. On a neighbouring height are the ruins of a castle, formerly the residence of several of the Habsburg princes. P. <2000.

Gütersloh, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 29 m. SE. by S. Osnabrück. Mean temp., yr. 48.3° F., Jan. 34.3°, July 64.5°. P. 5900.

Guthera, cape, Turkey, on the SE. ct. of the isl. of Crete, in 26° 8′ E.

Guthrie, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 7 m. E. Forfar, on the C. R., P.O.; 3823 ac. P. <500.

Guthrie, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and W. of 94° W., traversed by Mid and S. Raccoon Rivs.

Guthrie, tn., U.S., Oklahoma, on the Cimarron R., 270 m. SW. by S. Kansas City; founded 1889, when the terr. was thrown open for settlement. P. <3000.

Guthrie Centre, tn., U.S., Iowa, G. co., 48 m. W. by N. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Gutierrez, vil., Bolivia, dep. and about 115 m. SSE. Santa Cruz; formerly a Jesuit mission stn. Unhealthy.

Gut of Canso, channel, about 20 m. long, 1–2 m. broad, Canada, separating the mainland of Nova Scotia from Cape Breton I.

Gutta, vil., Hungary, co. Komorn, 24 m. ESE. Pressburg, at the confluence of the Vag (Waag) with the N. arm of the Danube. P. 6100.

Guttannen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, in the Hase-thal, 14 m. SE. by E. Brienz. Alt. 3475 ft. P. <2000.

Guttenberg, tn., U.S., Iowa, Clayton co., on the r. bk. of Mississippi R., 31 m. NW. Dubuque; lead is mined near. P. <1500.

Guttenberg, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., 3 m. NNE. Hoboken. P. <2000.

Guttentag, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 36 m. N. by E. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Guttstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 42 m. E. by S. Elbing. P. <5000.

Gützkow, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 11 m. S. by E. Greifswald. P. <3000.

Gützlaff Island. See **Hangchow Bay.**

Guvea, E. Africa. See **Gouvela.**

Guyenne, prov., France. See **Guienne.**

Guyandotte (gai-an-dot′), vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Cabell co., at the confluence of the Guyandotte R. with the Ohio, 43 m. W. by N. Charleston. P. <2000.

Guyhirne (gai'hirn) **with Ring's End,** eccles. par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 5 m. SW. by W. Wisbech, with a stn. on the G. E. and G. N. Joint Rly., PM.O. P. <1500.

Guyotville, vil., Algeria, 9 m. WNW. Algiers, at the foot of the Sahel, on the coast. P. <2000.

Guyra, mining-tp., New South Wales, in the police dist. of Armidale, 386 m. N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Guysborough, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, cap. G. co., on Chedabucto Bay, 61 m. ESE. Pictou; harbour with good anchorage; depth on bar at high water spring tides, 22 ft.; neap tides, 20 ft. P. <2000.

Guy's Cliffe, par., Eng., in co. and bor. of Warwick. P. <250.

Guyting Power, Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Gulting Power.**

Guyzance, Eng., Northumberland. See **Guizance.**

Guzar, Bukhara. See **Khuzar.**

Güzel-hissar, tn., Asia Minor. See **Aïdin.**

Guzerat, prov., India. See **Gujarát.**

Guzman Blanco, former name of **Miranda,** state Venezuela.

Guzman Blanco, agricultural colony, Venezuela, 60 m. SE. Carácas. Alt. 4200 ft.

Gwadar, Gwadur, or **Gwuttur,** tn., on a small penin. running S. from the N. shore of the Arabian Sea, in a small detached terr. belonging to Oman, surrounded by Baluchistan, 300 m. W. Karáchi, one of the landing places of the Anglo-Indian telegraph cable.

Gwaelod-y-Garth, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Taff's Well.

Gwaenysgor, par., Wales, Flintshire, 8 m. WNW. Holywell, 2 m. S. Prestatyn stn. P. <250.

Gwai, riv., Brit. S. Africa, flows N. into the Zambezi, in about 27° E.

Gwaja, pass, Afghanistan, between the S. end of the Khoja Amran range and the N. end of the Ashusta Hills, 42 m. NW. by W. Quetta. This pass was at first selected as the route for the railway to Kandahar. Alt. 6888 ft.

Gwajak, vil., Baluchistan, 150 m. SW. by S. **Kelat.**

Gwal, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 25 m. NE. by N. Quetta.

Gwalchmai, PMT.O., Wales, Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llangefni.

Gwalior, the largest of the native states of Central India, composed of many detached portions, the largest forming the most northerly part of the Central India Agency, bounded on

W. and N. (where it is contiguous to the NW. Provs.) by the Chambal. In large parts stony and sterile. Inhabited by Maráthas, Bundelás, Játs, and Rájputs. Area, 29,067 sq. m. P. (1881) 3,073,000; (1891) 3,523,000 (122 to the sq. m.).

Gwalior, or **Lashkár,** tn., Central India, 64 m. S. by E. Agra, cap. G. state; celebrated as an ancient seat of Jain worship, and also for its strong fortress, crowning a rock which rises sheer above the plain to the height of 342 ft. This fortress was in the hands of the British from 1858 to 1885. The British cantonments are now at Morár, to the E. of Gwalior. P. (1881) 88,100; (1891) 104,100; Hindus, 76,900; Moham. 23,000; Jains, 1900.

Gwarafog, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 14 m. NNW. Brecknock, close to Garth stn. P. <250.

Gwassan, mt., Japan. See **Haguro-san.**

Gwatar, tn., Persia, prov. Mekran, S. ct. See **Gwetter.**

Gwato, Gato, or **Agatton,** the port of Benin (25 m. NE. of G.), Upper Guinea, at the confluence of the G. Creek with the Benin R.; once a large town, now only a small village. Near this place Belzoni the traveller died in 1823.

Gwaun-cae-Gurwen, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Garnant; PM.O.

Gweebarra, River, Ire., in the extreme W. of co. Donegal, flows SW. into G. Bay (lat. 54° 50′ N.).

Gweedore, Ire., co. Donegal, 3 m. E. Bunbeg, 21 m. from Letterkenny stn., PMT.O.

Gweedore River, Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, flows NW. into G. Bay (55° 4′ N.).

Gweek, small seapt., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., at the head of the creek called the Helford R., 7 m. SW. by W. Falmouth, on the projected line of railway from Penryn to Helston, P.O.

Gwehelog, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 8 m. ENE. Pontypool, 2 m. W. Llandenny stn. P. <500.

Gwen, Cymro-Celtic, 'fair,' 'white.'

Gwenddwr ('the fair water'), par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 9½ m. N. by E. Brecknock, 2 m. WSW. Erwood stn.; 7545 ac. P. <500.

Gwennap ('the fair slope'), par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Truro, 2 m. W. Perranwell stn., P.O.; 6630 ac. P. 6300.

Gwernaffield, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, Mold par., P.O. (**Gwernaffield**). P. <750.

Gwernesney, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 9 m. E. Pontypool, 2 m. S. Llandenny stn. P. <250.

Gwernihowel, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. SW. Pentrevoelas. P. <250.

Gwernogle, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 6 m. S. Llanybyther.

Gwernymynydd, lead-mining vil., Wales, Flintshire, 2 m. WSW. Mold, P.O.

Gwersyllt, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 2½ m. NW. by N. Wrexham, with a stn. on the Cheshire Lines Rly. P. < 4500.

Gwespyr, P.O., Wales, Flintshire, 3 m. from Prestatyn.

Gwetter, ct. tn., in the SE. of Persia, on **G. Bay,** which belongs partly to Persia and partly to Baluchistan.

Gwinear, par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 5½ m. SE. by E. St. Ives, 2 m. SW. by W. Gwinear Road stn., on the G. W. R., P.O.; 4647 ac. P. <2000.

Gwinnett, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected by 34° N. and 84° W.; is rich in minerals, including gold, which is found on the Chattahoochee, iron, antimony, and superior granite.

Gwithla, vil., Eng., Wales. See **Trewern.**

Gwithian, par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 4½ m. E. St. Ives; arsenic refining. P. <750. See **Phillack.**

Gwnnws, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Cardiganshire, on riv. Ystwith, 12 m. SE. Aberystwith. Lower G. P. <250; Upper G., 6229 ac., P. <750.

Gwredog, vil., Wales, Anglesey, 6 m. SW. by S. Amlwch, 1½ m. WNW. Llanerchymedd stn. (*q.v.*).

Gwrhyd, hill, Brecknockshire, 10½ m. NW. Brecknock.

Gwuttur, tn., on Arabian Sea. See **Gwadar.**

Gwy, or *Wy,* Cymro-Celtic, 'water.'

Gwyddelwern, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 9½ m. WNW. Llangollen, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.; 6557 ac. P. <750.

Gwydir, riv., New South Wales, flows W. into the Barwon (Upper Darling), in about 29½° S.

Gwynfe, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 5 m. SW. Llandovery stn.

Gwynfil, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. SW. Tregaron. P. <500.

Gwyr, penin., S. Wales. See **Gower.**

Gwynn, Welsh, 'fair,' 'white,' 'clear.' See *Fin.*

Gwyrdd, Welsh, 'green.'

Gwys, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the M. R., 9 m. N. Neath.

Gwytherin, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 12 m. W. by S. Denbigh, 5 m. E. by S. Llanrwst stn.; 5966 ac. P. <500.

Gya, tn., India. See **Gayá.**

Gya-la-sindong, vil., En. Tibet, on the r. bk. of the Brahmaputra, a little below the place where it turns to the SE., in about 29° 40′ N., 94° 10′ E. Alt. 8000 ft.

Gyaing, riv., Lower Burma, dist. Amherst, flows W. for 45 m. and falls at Maulmain into the Salwin; navigable all the year round by boats.

Gyamjsh (gümüsh), peak, Russia, Transcaucasia, 25 m. SW. Elisabethpol. Alt. 12,269 ft.

Gyangtse, city, Great Tibet, on the Penanangchu, a trib. of the Brahmaputra, in 28° 56′ N. and 89° 28′ E., about 105 m. SW. by W. Lhassa. Excellent crops of grain and vegetables are raised here, and different varieties of woollen cloths are manufactured. Alt. 13,000 ft.

Gyarmata, vil., Hungary, co. Temes, 6 m. N. Temesvár. P. 5600.

Gyaros, or **Giura,** isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 25 m. SSE. of the SE. point of Eubœa.

Gyergyó, or **Czomafalva,** dist., in the E. of Transylvania, Hungary, an expansion of the Maros valley at its head.

Gyergyó-Alfalu, comm., Hungary, co. Csik, dist. Gyergyó-Szent-Miklós. P. 5200.

Gyergyó-Ditró, comm., Hungary, co. Csik, dist. Gyergyó-Szent-Miklós. P. 5800.

Gyergyó-Remete, comm., Hungary, co. Csik, dist. Gyergyó-Szent-Miklós. P. <5000.

Gyergyó-Szent-Miklos, market-tn., Hungary, Csik co., in the G. valley, 95 m. E. Klausenburg. P. 6100.

Gyetva, comm., Hungary, co. Zólyom, dist. Nagy-Szalatna. P. 6300.

Gyffin, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, ½ m. S. Conway, included in the parl. bor. of Conway. P. <750.

Gyffylliog, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 6 m. S. Denbigh, 4 m. W. by S. Ruthin stn., P.O. (**Cyffylliog**); 8181 ac. P. <500.

Gyimes, pass, leading from Transylvania into Roumania across the Carpathians, where they are crossed by the Tatros valley. Alt. 2360 ft.

Gyleen, vil., Ire., on the SE. ct. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 5½ m. SE. Queenstown, 10 m. from Midleton stn.

Gympie, tn., Queensland, March co., 90 m. N. by W. Brisbane, 50 m. S. Maryborough; centre of an important goldfield. P. (1871) 5800; (1891) 8400.

Gyoma, comm., Hungary, prov. Békés, 53 m. E. Kecskemet. P. 10,900.

Gyöngyös, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Heves, 23 m. WSW. Erlau; has manufactures of woollen goods, cloth, and leather. The fine Vissouta wine is made in the vicinity. The Hungarians defeated the Austrians here, April 3, 1840. P. 16,100.

Györ, Hungary. See **Raab.**

Györ Szent Marton, Ger. **Martinsberg,** comm., Hungary, 11 m. SE. Raab, cap. of dist., on a hill. The splendid abbey, founded at the end of the 10th century by Geisa, father of the King St. Stephen, is the most ancient in Hungary; library of 80,000 vols. P. <4000.

Györsziget, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Raab. P. <5000.

Gyslifluh, or **Gysulafluh,** mt., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on l. bk. of the Aar, 4 m. ENE. Aarau. Alt. 2540 ft.

Gythelon, or **Marathonisi,** comm., Greece, prov. Laconia, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Marathonisi, or Laconia, 27 m. N. by E. of Cape Matapan. P. 5200.

Gyula, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. Békés, 35 m. N. Arad. P. 20,000.

Gyula Fehérvár, Hungary. See **Karlsburg.**

Gzhatsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 147 m. NE. of Smolensk, on Moscow–Warsaw Rly. P. 7000.

Gzhel, vil., Russia, govt. and 30 m. E. Moscow; china clay largely extracted around it. P. <1000.

H

Haa, small isl., Scot., Sutherlandshire, off the N. ct., near the mouth of Loch Eriboll.

Haag, comm., Lower Austria, 9 m. NE. Steyr. P. <4000.

Haaksbergen, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 7½ m. WSW. Enschede. P. <5000.

Haan, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 7 m. WSW. Elberfeld. P. <3000.

Haardt, mts., Ger. See **Vosges.**

Haardt, vil., Prussia, in the S. of Westphalia, circle and dist. Siegen; has iron mines and works. P. <2000.

Haaren, isl., Prussia, prov. Hanover, bailiwick Osnabrück, 6 m. SE. Meppen. P. <3000.

Haarlem, vil., Cape Colony, div. Uniondale. P. <1500.

Haarlem, or **Harlem,** city, Netherlands, cap. prov. N. Holland, 11 m. W. Amsterdam. The cathedral of St. Bavon contains the famous Haarlem organ. The statue of L. Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing types, and a native of this town, stands in the market-place. It has also steam cotton mills, bleaching, dyeing, and printing mills, and small manufactures of silk fabrics, carpets, lace, ribbons, soap, and a typefoundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers and flower seeds. The painters Ostade, Philip Wouverman, Berghem, and Ruisdael, with Vanderhelst and Adriaan Brouwer were natives of Haarlem. P. (1869) 27,300; (1889) 52,000.

Haarlem, isl., Palk's Strait, off the N. extremity of the isl. of Ceylon.

Haarlemmer Meer (Haarlem Lake), former lake, Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 2 m. SE. Haarlem, about 33 m. in circumference. It was formed gradually. In the middle of the 13th century it consisted of three separate lakes, the united area of which was about 22,500 ac., and by the middle of the 19th century the three had coalesced into one of nearly double that area. The lake has been drained (drainage completed in 1852), and 41,700 ac. of land have thus been gained. It now gives name to a comm., the population of which in 1869 was 11,300; in 1889, 15,500.

Haarstrang, or **die Haar,** ridge, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the r. bk. of the Möhne and Ruhr, about 50 m. long, stretching E. and W.; has many fossils of marine animals.

Haast Mountain, Southern Alps, New Zealand, NE. of Mount Aorangi (Cook). See **Tasman Glacier.**

Haast, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Westland co., on the W. ct., 120 m. WNW. Timaru, at the mouth of the **Haast R.**

Haast's Pass, New Zealand, across the Southern Alps, at the head of the Haast R. valley, in 44° 5′ S.

Haay, isl., Scot., Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris, between Harris and N. Uist.

Hab, riv., on the W. frontier of Sind, India, for some distance the boundary between British terr. and Balúchistán, enters the Arabian Sea in 66° 42′ E.

Habab, African tribe. See **Ababdeh.**

Habban, tn., S. Arabia, 172 m. NE. Aden, situated in the midst of a plain of about 60 sq. m., 124 m. NW. of the port of Bir Ali. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1871, p. 232.) P. 2–3000.

Habberley, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 8½ m. SW. Shrewsbury, 2 m. ESE. Minsterly stn. P. <250.

Habbie's Howe, hollow, Scot., 13 m. WSW. Edinburgh, at the S. base of the Pentland Hills, near the head of the N. Esk; the scene of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd.'

Habblesthorpe, part of par., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Leverton, North.**

Habelschwerdt, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle H., 59 m. S. by W. Breslau, 37 m. SE. by E. Trautenau (Bohemia); gives name to a part of the Sudetes Mts. P. 5600.

Habergham Eaves, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly included in bor. of Burnley; 4217 ac. P. 46,900.

Habersham, co., U.S., Georgia, on E. frontier, and S. of 35° N.

Habesh (Arabic, 'a conglomeration of tribes'), the Arab name of Abyssinia.

Habibas Islands, group of rocky islets 7 m. from ct. of Algeria, 30 m. W. Oran.

Habichtswald ('hawk's wood'), woody volcanic mt. ridge, Prussia, W. of Kassel; on its W. side are two rich coal-mines. Alt. 1950 ft.

Habitants, Les, vil., W. Indies, on W ct. of Guadeloupe I., in 16° 3′ N.

Habkern, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 3 m. N. Interlaken. P. (comm.) <2000.

Habra, riv., Algeria, prov. Oran, formed 19 m. SW. Mascara by the union of four streams, flows N., and after uniting with the Sig enters the Mediterranean about 12 m. lower down, in about 0° 10′ W. In 35½° N. its waters are held back by a dam, 1568 ft. long, 131 ft. high, and 128 ft. broad, below which the water is used for irrigation. In 1881 this dam, known as the *barrage de Perrégaux*, burst in a great flood, but it has since been reconstructed. Total length of river, 146 m.

Habr Awal (or **Awel**), tribe, E. ct. Africa, living near the head of the Gulf of Aden, from Zeila to Berbera.

Habr Gerhajl, tribe, E. Africa, living S. of the E. section of the Habr Awal.

Habrough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 8 m. WNW. Great Grimsby, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Killingholme.**

Habsburg, or **Hapsburg,** vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, near the r. bk. of the Aar, 2½ m. SW. Brugg. To the N. of the village is the castle of H. (11th century), the original seat of the imperial family of Austria. P. (comm.) <2000.

Habsburg, Neu, castle, Switzd., on the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne, cant. and 3 m. E. by S. Lucerne.

Habton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Rye, 18½ m. NE. by N. York. Great H. P. <250; Little H. P. <250.

Haccombe with Combe (kŭm), par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 4½ m. NNW. Torquay, 2½ m. ESE. Newton Abbot stn. P. <750.

Haconby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. W. by N. Spalding, 1 m. N. by E. Morton stn., P.O. (**Haconby**). P. <500. See **Morton.**

Haceby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 7 m. E. Grantham, 4½ m. SW. by W. Aswarby stn. P. <250. See **Newton.**

Hacha, riv., in the NE. of Colombia, enters the Caribbean Sea 90 m. ENE. Santa Maria; length, 120 m. See **Rio Hacha.**

Hach Bel, mt. pass, in the SE. of Asia Minor, between Bagche and Marash. Alt. 3700 ft.

Hacheney, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Dortmund, dist. Hörde. P. (comm.) <4000.

Hacheston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye, on the Ore, 13 m. NE. Ipswich, 1 m. NW. Marlesford stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Parham.**

Hachijo-shima, or **Hatsizio,** isl. (the **Fatsizio** of marine charts), Pacific, 137 m. S. of Tokyo Bay; in about 33° 6′ N., 139° 50′ E., essentially volcanic in character, with coast generally rugged; cap. Okago, on the W. ct. P. 2000.

Hachilah (Hill), placed named in O. T. See **Dhahret el Kôlah.**

Hachi-ishi, Japan. See **Nikko.**

Hachi-no-he, tn., Japan, 48 m. SE. by E. Aomori. P. 10,600.

Hachioji, tn., Japan, 25 m. W. Tokyo, centre of an important silk dist. P. 17,400.

Hachiro-gata, large lagoon, Japan, on W. ct., crossed by 40° N., 140° E., communicating on the SW. with the sea by an entrance only 150 yds. wide. Greatest length (N. to S.), 17 m.; breadth about 7¼ m.

Hackballs Cross, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 5 m. WNW. Dundalk.

Hackbridge, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 9½ m. S. by W. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Hackensack, tn., U.S., New Jersey, cap. Bergen co., on Hackensack R., 12 m. N. Jersey City, 14 m. by rail N. New York. P. 6000.

Hackensack, New, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 64 m. N. New York. P. <1500.

Hackenthorpe, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. W. Beighton.

Hacketstown, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Carlow and Wicklow, bars. Rathvilly and S. Ballinacor, 15¾ m. E. by N. Carlow, 5 m. from Rathvilly stn., PM.O. Par. 11,623 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <750.

Hackettstown, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., on Musconetcong R., 63 m. by rail SW. New York. P. <3000.

Hackford, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 12 m. WSW. Norwich, 1½ m. SSW. Kimberley stn. P. <250.

Hackford, par., Eng., Norfolk, 7 m. NE. Elmham. P. <750; eccles. par. (**H. and Whitwell**) P. <1500.

Hackforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 6½ m. SE. Richmond. P. <250.

Hacking Point, harb., New South Wales, about 18 m. S. Port Jackson.

Hackington, par., Eng., Kent, partly in bor. of Canterbury, on the Stour. P. <750.

Hackinsall, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Preesall.**

Hackleton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. SE. Northampton, 1½ m. W. Piddington and Horton stn. P. <500.

Hackmys, par., Ire., cos. Cork and Limerick, bars. Orrery and Kilmore, and Coshma, 1 m. E. Charleville. P. <500.

Hackness, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Derwent, 4½ m. W. by N. Scarborough, PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Harwood Dale**) P. <750.

Hackney, settlement, Cape Colony, div. Queenstown, 60 m. NW. King William's Town.

Hackney, par. and parl. bor., in the NE. of London, the latter divided into the N. (P. 77,200), Central (P. 64,800), and S. (P. 87,600) divs., each returning one member, on G. E. & N. London Rly. Par. P. 198,600; metropolitan urban sanitary area, P. 229,500. **H. Marsh,** an area of 337 ac. between H. and Low Leyton, partly skirted and partly traversed by the Lee, was opened as a public playground in July 1894.

Hackney Downs, junc. stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R. (junc. for Chingford), 3 m. NE. by N. St. Paul's.

Hackney Wick, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Hackney div., 3½ m. NE. St. Paul's, close to Homerton and Victoria Park stns.

Hackpen Hill, Eng., in the NE. of Devonshire, 11 m. E. Tiverton.

Hackthorn, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7 m. N. by E. Lincoln, 5 m. WNW. Snelland stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Cold Hanworth**) P. <500.

Hackthorpe, PMT.O., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 5 m. SSE. Penrith, 1½ m. S. Clifton and Lowther stn.

Haconby, P.O., Eng. See **Hacconby.**

Had, Ras el, the SE. point of Oman, Arabia, in 22° 3′ N.

Hadamar, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 21 m. ENE. Koblenz. P. <3000.

Hadas, wadi, Abyssinia, flowing in rains N. then E. into Annesley Bay, in 15° 15′ N., its bed affording an easy pass (the Tekonda Pass) to the tableland; its l. bk. trib., the Aliguddi, affords another easy pass more to the N.

Hadaya, tn., India, Punjab, in native state of Patiála. P. 6200; Hindus, 2500; Sikhs, 2400.

Hadda, meteorological stn., Scot., Argyllshire. See **Jura.**

Haddam, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., on r. bk. of the Connecticut, 23 m. WNW. New London; has extensive granite quarries. P. <3000.

Haddeby, the oldest Christian church and par. in Schleswig, Ger., on the Schlei, opposite the town Schleswig. The church is said to have been built in 851.

Haddenham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by W. Aylesbury, 2½ m. NE. Thame stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Haddenham, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 5½ m. WSW. Ely, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 8924 ac. P. <2000.

Hadden Hill, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 3½ m. ENE. Lyme Regis.

Haddington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 6 m. SW. by S. Lincoln, 2½ m. SSE. Thorpe stn. P. <250. See **Hyckham, South.**

Haddington, royal burgh, market-tn., and par., Scot., cap. co., on the Tyne, terminus of a branch of N. B. R., 18 m. E. Edinburgh, 7 m. S. by W. North Berwick. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Fairs in April and October. H. is a very ancient royal burgh, and holds its last charter dated 1624. King Alexander II. was born here in 1198. The town disputes with Gifford the honour of being the birthplace of the Reformer John Knox. Alt. 147 ft. Market-day, F. Par. 12,113 ac., P. 5200; tn. and royal burgh, P. <4000.

Haddington Hill, hill, Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. SE. by S. Aylesbury.

Haddingtonshire, or **East Lothian,** co., Scot., having about 17 m. of coast on the NW. and N. on the Firth of Forth, and 13 m. on the NE. on the German Ocean, in both cases exclusive of windings. Its surface sinks from the Lammermuir Hills, or more properly uplands (highest point 1749 ft., about the middle of the S. border), towards the N. and E. Only stream of importance the Tyne, which enters the county from Midlothian and flows NE. and enters the German Ocean about 3 m. W. Dunbar. The hill tracts, which have smooth rounded outlines, and are adapted for the most part for little but sheep-pastures, though the lower spurs are in some cases carefully cultivated to the top, are mainly composed of Silurian shales with flagstones, graywackes, and other rocks of Silurian age, associated in places with members of the Upper Old Red Sandstone. The lowlands are mainly of Carboniferous age, the NE. half from the meridian of N. Berwick belonging chiefly to the Calciferous Sandstone period, and containing extensive volcanic remains of that period in the form of porphyritic lavas, coarse ash, breccias, and agglomerates. In places these remains form isolated hills, Garleton Hill (590 ft., on the top of which is the monument to the Earl of Hopetoun), composed of lava and tuff, to the N. of Haddington, North Berwick Law (612 ft.) and Traprain Law (724 ft., near East Linton), both volcanic vents filled with crystalline rocks. The W. half of the lowlands mainly belongs to the Carboniferous Limestone, including the upper and lower limestones and a middle series containing coal and ironstones adjoining the coalfield of Midlothian. Coal, including splint and parrot coal, is mined at Tranent, Ormiston, Prestonpans, and Macmerry. Ironstone was till recently mined at the last-mentioned place, where there are iron-works. Red hematite was formerly mined on Garleton Hill. The county has long been noted for its agriculture. A strip of rich soil is found along the base of the hills, where lie the villages of Salton, Gifford, Garvald, Stenton, Spott, Innerwick, and Oldhamstocks, in that order from W. to E. Further N. a band of tough intractable clay stretches across the county, but in the neighbourhood of Dunbar this gives place to a rich loam and light clay, noted for its wheat, oats, and potatoes. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.) The N. B. R. main line runs from W. to E. through the county to Dunbar and thence along the coast into Berwickshire, and has branches to North Berwick, Haddington, and Macmerry. Principal towns, Haddington (the county town), Dunbar, North Berwick, Tranent, and Prestonpans. The county returns one member to Parliament. Area, 173,447 ac. P. (1891) 37,500. See **Scotland,** table.

Haddiscoe, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9 m. SW. Yarmouth, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Toft Monks**) P. <1000.

Haddlesey, or **Chapel Haddlesey,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Aire, 11 m. W. by N. Goole, 2 m. WNW. Temple Hirst stn. P. <250.

Haddlesey, West, par., 1 m. to the W., on the Selby Canal. P. <250.

Haddock Sands, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, off the W. ct., in 60° 11′ N., 1° 23′ W.

Haddon, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 5½ m. SW. Peterborough, 3 m. SSW. Overton stn. P. <250. See **Chesterton.**

Haddon, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 11½ m. ESE. Rugby, 1½ m. NNW. Althorp Park stn. East H., PMT.O., P. <500; West H., PMT.O., P. <1000.

Haddon, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10 m. ESE. Buxton, 2 m. SE. Bakewell; ochre mined. Nether H. P. <250; Over H. P. <250.

Haddon, post-tp., Victoria, Grenville co., 7½ m. WSW. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Haddonfield, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Camden co., 6 m. E. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <3000.

Hadeln (formerly **Otterndorf**), circle, Prussia, in the N., prov. Hanover, N. of 53½° N., crossed in the extreme W. by 8½° E.; cap. Otterndorf.

Hadendoa, or **Hadendowa,** the most powerful tribe of the Beja stock in S. Nubia, inhabiting the Taka plateau between Kassala and Fillik, and the region to the N. between the Barkat and the Atbara. Rear excellent camels; given to rapine; speak Arabic.

Hadersleben, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. circle H., 32 m. N. by E. Flensburg, on **H. Föhrde** (inlet). P. 8400.

Hadfield, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 3½ m. ESE. Stalybridge, on the M. S. and L. R., PMT.O. P. 7300.

Hadham, Little, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 10½ m. NE. by E. Hertford, 2½ m. WNW. Bishop Stortford, P.O. P. <750.

Hadham, Much, par., 2½ m. SW. by S. Little H., 1½ m. N. of its stn. (**Hadham**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 4490 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Much H. with Perry Green**) P. <1500.

Hadház, Hungary. See **Hajdu-Hadház.**

Hadhr, El, site with ruins, Turkey in Asia, Mesopotamia, about 75 m. SW. Mosul; the *Atra* of the Roman wars against the Parthians.

Hadid, Ras, or **Cap de Fer,** cape, Algeria, N. ct., in 7° 10′ E., with a lighthouse.

Hadikfalva, or **Dornestl,** comm., Austria, Bukowina, 28 m. S. by E. Czernowitz; rly. junc. for Radautz. P. <4000.

Haditha, tn., Turkey in Asia, on an island in the Euphrates, in 34° 15′ N., about 160 m. WNW. Bagdad; formerly important.

Hadítheth, vil., Palestine, *Adida* in the O. T., 31° 58′ N., 34° 57′ E., 13 m. SE. by E. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Hadleigh, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 4½ m. W. by N. Southend, 2 m. ENE. S. Benfleet stn.; has a labour colony, founded by 'General' Booth. P. <750.

Hadleigh, market-tn. and par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Brett, Sudbury div., 9 m. W. by S. Ipswich, with a terminal stn. on the G. E. R. Market-day, M. 4318 ac. P. <3500.

Hadleigh near Boxford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 3 m. SW. Hadleigh stn. P. <250.

Hadley, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 10 m. E. Shrewsbury, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Hadley, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Ombersley, Worcestershire.

Hadley, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., on the l. bk. of Connecticut R., 10 m. N. by E. Holyoke. P. <2000.

Hadley, vil., U.S., New York, on Hudson R., co. and 22 m. N. Saratoga Springs by rail; gneiss extensively quarried here.

Hadley, South, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 3 m. NNE. Holyoke; has Mount Holyoke Seminary, the first college for females established in the country. P. <5000.

Hadley Falls, South, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., opposite Holyoke, 8 m. N. Springfield, on Connecticut R., which here falls 45 ft., a series of rapids affording water-power utilised in the manufacture of ginghams, &c. P. <1500.

Hadley Wood, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., on the G. N. R., 11½ m. N. St. Paul's, PMT.O.

Hadlow, vil., Canada, Quebec, Levis co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 4 m. S. Quebec. P. <1500.

Hadlow (ancient *Haslow,* 'hazel hill.' See *Law*) par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. NE. by E. Tunbridge, 3½ m. W. Yalding stn., PMT.O.; 5936 ac. P. <2500.

Hadlow Down, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Rye and E. Grinstead divs., 10 m. SSW. Tunbridge Wells, 2 m. E. Buxted stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Hadlow Road, stn., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., on the L. & NW. R., 8 m. NW. Chester.

Hadnall, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 5 m. NNE. Shrewsbury, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Hadramut, more commonly but apparently improperly **Hadramaut,** a name sometimes applied to the part of S. Arabia between Yemen and Oman, sometimes restricted to the region extending E. from Yemen and the dependencies of Aden to about

51½° E., bounded on the N. by desert; but originally, it would appear, and still strictly, applied to a valley in this latter region running for about 100 m. first parallel to the coast, and then bending round to the SE. and opening into the Indian Ocean at Seihut in 51½° E., where it discharges the scanty waters of the neighbouring plateau (*akaba*), which is furrowed by its tributary valleys or ravines, and in the S. descends rather abruptly to the narrow littoral tract (*sahil*). The littoral tract is extremely arid, but contains numerous hot springs, which are utilised by means of underground channels to fertilise tracts here and there. The principal cultivation is in the valleys, where groves of date-palms abound. Cap. and chief town in the interior Shibam, at the meeting-place of the chief valleys; chief coast towns, Mokalla, Sheher, Koseir, and Seihut. The main valley was first reached by Europeans in 1893, when it was entered by Mr. Leo Hirsch, and afterwards by Mr. and Mrs. Bent. See *Geog. Jour.*, 1894, pp. 315, &c. Principal port, Makalla. Area about 100,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 500,000.

Hadres, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Haugsdorf. P. <3000.

Hadrian's Wall, the Roman wall connecting the Tyne and the Solway in the N. of England. It began at Newcastle, and kept generally 2–4 m. N. of the Tyne, in Cumberland N. of the Irthing, crossed the Eden at Carlisle, and terminated on the Solway at Port Carlisle. The wall was of stone, bordered by a ditch on the N. and a line of ramparts on the S. It is named after the Emperor Hadrian, who probably built it about 119 A.D. About ninety years later it was restored by Severus. Remains of the wall can still be traced in many places.

Hadselö, or **Ulfö,** isl., off the N. ct. of Norway, the most southerly of the Vesteraalen group.

Hadsor, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 6 m. SSW. Bromsgrove, 1 m. E. Droitwich, on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Oddingley E.**) P. <500.

Hadspen, post-tp., Tasmania, Cornwall co., on the r. bk. of the S. Esk, 8 m. SW. by S. Launceston. P. <1500.

Hadstock, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4 m. NNE. Saffron Walden, 1 m. S. Linton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hadstone, par., Eng., Northumberland, 10 m. NE. Morpeth. P. <250.

Hadži-Jelles, vil., Bulgaria, En. Roumelia, on the Maritsa, prov. Has-köi, 24 m. E. Philippopolis. P. <2000.

Hadži-Oghlu-Pazardzik, Bulgaria. See **Dobrič.**

Haeltert, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 3 m. SW. by S. Alost. P. <4000.

Haenertsburg, small settlement, S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., about 145 m. NE. by N. Pretoria; goldfield near.

Hafalu-hu, isls., Pacific. See **Vavau.**

Hafar, or **Haffar,** channel. See **Karun R.**

Hafen, Havn, Hamm, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'a harb.'

Haffen-Mehr, vil., Prussia, in the N. of the Rhine Prov., 14 m. ESE. Cleve. P. (comm.) <3000.

Haffir, vil., Africa, Nubia, on l. bk. of the Nile, 46 m. N. New Dongola.

Hafnerzell. See **Obernzell.**

Hafod (from *Hafbod,* Cymric, 'a summer residence.' See *Bod*), place, Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. N. Swansea, included in the parl. bor. of Swansea, with copper-mine.

Hafod, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. NW. Pontypridd, on the Taff Vale Rly., with coal-mine, PMT.O.

Hafsa, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 16½ m. SE. by E. Adrianople.

Hag, Hagen, Haigh, Hay, Hain, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'an enclosure,' literally 'a place surrounded by a hedge.'

Hagbourne, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6 m. SSE. Abingdon, 1½ m. NE. Upton stn., PM.O. East H. P. <1500; West H. P. <250.

Hagedis, rocks, in Sunda Archipelago, SE. of Celebes.

Hagen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 10½ m. S. Dortmund. P. 35,400.

Hagenau, French spelling **Haguenau,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Moder R., 9 m. S. by E. Wörth, 16 m. N. by E. Strassburg; has important manufactures of enamelled earthenware stoves, shoes, cotton goods, &c. The forest of H., 58 sq. m. in extent, belongs half to the state, and half to comm. P. 10,100.

Hägendorf, vil., Switzd., cant. Solothurn, 3 m. WSW. Olten. P. (comm.) <2000.

Hagenow, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 m. SW. by S. Schwerin. P. <4000.

Hagerstown, vil., U.S., Indiana, Wayne co., 88 m. by rail NW. Cincinnati. P. <1000.

Hagerstown, manufacturing city, U.S., Maryland, Washington co., 60 m. NW. by N. Washington (D. C.). P. 10,100.

Hagersville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 25 m. SSW. Hamilton; a rly. junc. P. <1500.

Hagetmau, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. St. Severs, 15 m. NE. Orthez. P. <2000.

Haggardstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, on bay and 2 m. SE. Dundalk. P. <750.

Haggerston, Eng., London, on the N. L. R., 2 m. NNE. St. Paul's.

Haggerston, parl. div., Eng., London. See **Shoreditch.**

Haggs, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 6 m. W. Falkirk, 1 m. WSW. Dennyloanhead stn. See **Hollandbush.**

Hagi, tn., Japan, 145 m. NE. by N. Nagasaki, on the W. ct. of Honshiu. P. 21,000.

Hagia Anna, vil., Greece, in the N. of Eubœa I., 30 m. NNW. Chalkis.

Hagia Marina, small seapt., on the E. side of Leros I., Asia Minor, in 37° 10′ N., 26° 54′ E.

Haglon Oros. See **Athos.**

Hagios, -a, -on (pronounced *aiyos,* &c.), Greek, 'holy.'

Haglos Georgios, fort, Greece, on the W. ct. of Acarnania and Ætolia, 47 m. NW. Mesolonghi.

Haglos Georgios, tn., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 13 m. N. by W. Argos. P. <2000; comm. (Nemea) <5000.

Haglos Georgios, or **Belbina,** isl., Greece, at the mouth of Gulf of Ægina, 35 m. S. by E. Athens.

Haglos Ioannes, vil., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 18 m. SW. by S. Nauplia. P. <2000.

Haglos Nikolaos, vil., Greece, on the E. ct. of Cerigo I. P. <2000.

Haglos Petros, tn., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 16 m. SE. by S. Tripolis. P. <4000; comm. (Parnon) <5000.

Haglostrati (aiyistrati), Greek name, Turkish **Bozbaba,** Turkish island in the Ægean Sea, SSW. of Lemnos, and WNW. of Mitylēnē.

Hagley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 6 m. ENE. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Hagley, postal-tp., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 14 m. WSW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Hagley Road, stn., Eng., Birmingham, Edgbaston div., on the L. & NW. R.

Hagnaby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. N. by E. Boston, 4 m. WSW. Spilsby stn. P. <250.

Hagnaby, part of par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Hannah.**

Hagri, riv., India. See **Hugri.**

Hags Head, cape, Ire., on NW. ct. co. Clare; height, 407 ft.; lat. 52° 57′ N.

Hague, a former dist. of Normandy, France, chief town Cherbourg, now part of dep. Manche.

Hague, tn., U.S., New York, Warren co., on N. of Lake George, 52 m. S. by W. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Hague, Cap de la, cape, France, the NW. point of penin. of Cotentin, dep. Manche, on the English Channel.

Hague, The, Dutch, **s'Gravenhage** ('the Count's enclosure,' a hunting seat of the princes of Orange. See *Hag*), or **Den Haag,** French **La Haye,** tn., Netherlands, cap. prov. of S. Holland, and the usual residence of the court, and the seat of the States-General, though Amsterdam still retains the nominal title of cap. of the Netherlands, on a branch of the Leyden and Rotterdam Canal, 14 m NW. Rotterdam, and 33 m. SW. Amsterdam, 4 m. from the watering-place of Scheveningen, on the North Sea, with which The H. is connected by a magnificent avenue bordered by trees; 52° 3′ N., 4° 18′ E. It is enclosed by a moat, crossed by drawbridges, and many streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the Vyverberg, or great square of its north or fashionable quarter. The national museum comprises collections of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, and of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings, among which is Paul Potter's celebrated 'Bull.' The royal library is remarkably rich in ivories, paintings, *incunabula,* and MSS. The Binnenhof, appropriated to the States Assembly and the chief govt. offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. A road called the Voorhout leads N. to the park called the Bosch, on one side of which a zoological and botanic garden has been laid out. Printing and various manufactures are carried on. Birthplace of the astronomer Huygens, the physician Boerhaave, and the place where Spinoza, to whom a monument has been erected, died (1677). P. (1869) 82,000; (1889, including Scheveningen) 160,500.

Haguenau, tn., Ger. See **Hagenau.**

Hague's Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the S. of Larimer co., in the Front range, 65 m. NW. Denver. Alt. 13,832 ft. (King).

Haguro-san (38½° N., 140° 2′ E.) and **Gwassan** (12 m. to the E.), mts., Japan, noted throughout the length and breadth of the land for their sanctity, and yearly visited by crowds of pilgrims.

Hagworthingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 11 m. S. Louth, 4 m. NW. by W. Spilsby stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Haha, prov., Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, near Cape Gir; chief town, Mogador.

Ha Ha Bay, or **Grande Baie,** bay and summer resort, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., stretching 7 miles WSW. from the riv. Saguenay, in 70° 46′–55′ W., and receiving from the S. the **Ha Ha R.,** which issues from **Ha Ha Lake** in the S. of the co.

Hahndorf, tp., S. Australia, co. and 15 m. SE. by E. Adelaide; has goldfields near. P. <1500.

Hahn's Peak, vil., U.S., Colorado, Routt co., 110 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state; gold-mines. P. <1500.

Haí, Chinese, 'sea.'

Hai, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 106 m. NW. Busra, sanjak Muntefik. P. 5000 (mainly Shiah Moham.).

Haicheng, or **Haichung,** tn. Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 32 m. E. by N. Newchwang; scene of a defeat of Chinese by Japanese, December 19, 1894.

Haid, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. W. Pilsen. Alt. 1550 ft. P. <2000.

Haida, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 22 m. W. Reichenberg. P. <3000.

Haidarábád, or **Hyderábád,** tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. H., 90 m. ENE. Karáchi; the old cap. of Sind, to the E. of the Indus, standing on one of the few insignificant limestone ridges that traverse the Indus valley. Noted from earliest times for its manufactures, ornamented silks, silver and gold work, and lacquered ware. Alt. 94 ft. Mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 63°, June 91°; rfall., yr. 8.0 in., July–Aug. 6.0 in. P. (1891) 54,600; Hindus, 32,100; Moham. 22,000; with cantonment, 58,000.

Haidarábád, or **Nizám's Dominions,** large native state, India, confined to the southern tableland. It owes its second name to the title conferred by the Mughal emperor in the early part of last century on the nobleman who afterwards became the first ruler of the present dynasty, and who fixed his capital at the city of Haidarábád, divided into the districts named in the following table:—

Haidarábád (Nizám's Dominions).	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Increase 1881–91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Bidar	4,180	789	902	14·3	215
Nandair	3,343	636	633	·5	189
Naldrúg	4,010	543	649	19·5	162
W. Div.	**11,533**	**1,968**	**2,184**	**11.0**	**189**
Yelgandal	7,207	940	1,095	16.5	152
Indor	4,822	577	640	10.8	132
Medak	2,017	327	365	11.6	180
Sirpur Tandur	5,029	215	232	8.0	46
N. Div.	**19,075**	**2,058**	**2,331**	**13.2**	**122**
Aurangábád	6,176	730	829	13·5	134
Parbaini	5,087	685	805	17.6	158
Bhir	4,460	559	643	15.0	144
NW. Div.	**15,723**	**1,974**	**2,277**	**15·3**	**144**
Kamamet	9,779	676	853	26.2	87
Nagar Karnúl	6,497	548	675	23.2	104
Nalgonda	4,131	494	625	26.4	151
E. Div.	**20,407**	**1,718**	**2,152**	**25.3**	**105**
Kulbarga	4,064	524	649	23.9	170
Linsugur	4,907	481	620	29.0	126
Raichur	3,661	399	512	28.5	140
S. Div.	**12,632**	**1,303**	**1,782**	**36.7**	**145**
Atrafa Balda Dist., including Bolarum	3,302	356	390	9.6	118
Haidarábád City	2½	124	194	·3	49,622
Suburbs, including Secunderábád	23½	244	291	19.4	12,382
Grand Total	**82,698**	**9,846**	**11,537**[1]	**17.2**	**140**

[1] Including 6600 employed on railways.

The terr. still under native administration [**Berar**] is bounded in the NE. by the Wardhá, Pránhíta, and Godávari, in the S. by the rivs. Tungabhadra and Kistna, the line of which is continued roughly north-eastwards to the Godávari by the Eastern Ghats, which complete the southern or south-eastern boundary. In the NW. the terr. extends to the Ajanta Hills, which separate it from part of Bombay; farther E. the northern boundary is mainly formed by the riv. Pengangá, the southern limit of Berar. The whole course of the riv. Manjira, the chief r. bk. trib. of the Godávari, is within the western boundary of the state, but the three more important rivers, the Godávari, Bhímá, and Kistna, are all cut by the irregular western boundary separating Haidarábád from Bombay. The Godávari and the Sina, the latter a trib. of the Bhímá, form part of this boundary in certain places. The surface is varied, and presents no very marked features. The soil is equally varied even on the level tracts. In some places there occurs the black soil (*regar*), characteristic of the Deccan; in others, a coarse red soil, far from fertile; in others again, a finer and richer red soil, believed to be first accumulated in the form of ant hills. As to the climate, see **India** and **Secunderábád.** Among the grain crops, in addition to the commoner millets, *rágí* has a prominent place. Cotton is grown in considerable quantity, and in some places of specially good quality. Indigo and sugar-cane are among the other more valuable products of agriculture. Fruits are abundant, and some of these, as the melons and pine-apple of Haidarábád, and the purple grapes of Daulatábád, have a high reputation outside the limits of the state. Among domestic animals may be mentioned sheep and horses, the latter of which have long been noted. The rivers have only a minor value as means of communication. The standard-gauge railways which establish communication between Bombay and Madras cross the SW. angle of the state, and from this line the Nizám's railway, also standard-gauge, proceeds eastwards past Haidarábád, to which there is a short branch, and finally south-eastwards to Bezwáda, at the head of the Kistna delta, in Madras. A branch from this line goes to the Singareni coalfield.

Haidarábád, tn., India, cap. H. state, in 17° 21′ 45″ N. and 78° 30′ 10″ E.; founded in 1589, and first called Bhágnagar, is situated towards the S. of the state, on the Musi R., a trib. of the Kistna. It is a walled town, standing amidst wild and picturesque scenery, and is inhabited by the most varied population in India, and the most warlike in aspect. Its chief buildings are the palace of the Nizam, several mosques, and towering above all the magnificent pile forming the British Residency. P. with suburbs, including Secunderábad (1881) 355,000; (1891) 415,000.

Haidarábád Assigned Districts. See **Berar.**

Haidargarh, pass, Brit. India. See **Hosangadi.**

Haidas, tribe. See **Queen Charlotte Islands.**

Haide, or *Heide,* Teutonic, 'a heath.'

Haidra, celebrated ruined site, 7 m. from the Algerian frontier of Tunis, 20 m. in a direct line NE. Tebessa.

Haiduci Čokar Pass. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Haidzuong, fortified tn., Tongking, on an arm of the Songkoi delta, 32 m. E. by S. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name.

Haie Descartes, La, comm., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Gartempe, arr. Loches, 29 m. S. Tours. P. <2000.

Haifa, Caiffa, Khaifa, or **Kaiffa** (the *Scaminum* of St. Jerome and Eusebius), seapt., Syria, 32° 49′ N., 35° E., 9 m. SSW. Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel, starting point of a projected railway to the Hauran and Damascus; roadstead open to the NW., with good anchorage in 6 fathoms of water, and steamboat stn. There is a German colony in the neighbourhood, dating from 1870; and more recently a colony of Russian Jews has been settled near. P. 3000.

Haifeng, or **Haifong,** tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 135 m. E. Canton.

Haifong, or **Haiphong,** tn. and seapt., with French settlement, Tongking, on the Cam, one of the branches of the Songkoi delta, in 20° 51′ 43″ N., 106° 40′ 45″ E. ('the great pagoda'), situated amidst marshes, 60 m. in a direct line, 144 m. following the windings of the river from Hanoi; the only port in the interior to which vessels drawing 13 ft. of water can penetrate. A sandy bar prevents the entrance of vessels of larger size. There are floating iron wharves and a pontoon, 540 ft. long, but no docks. Imports consist chiefly of Chinese silks, English cotton, and various medicines; exports tin, lacquer, varnishing oils, raw cotton, &c. Mean temp., yr. 75.6° F., Jan. 61.7°, Aug. 84.6°. P. at least 10,000, including many French.

Haifung, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 98 m. SSE. Tientsin.

Haigh, Teutonic, 'an enclosure.' See *Hag.*

Haigh, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ince div., 2½ m. NNE. Wigan (*q.v.*), 1 m. E. Red Rock stn., with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Haigh, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the L. & Y. R., 4½ m. NW. Barnsley, P.O.

Haighton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4 m. NE. by N. Preston, 1 m. NW. Grimsargh stn. P. <500.

Haiju, tn., Korea, 54 m. NW. Chemulpo, in 38° 1′ N.

Haikeu, tn., China. See **Hoihou.**

Haïl, improperly **Hayll,** oasis, Arabia, at the E. end of the Jebel Aja, about 280 m. NE. Medina.

Hailákándi, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Cachar, 80 m. W. by S. Manipur. P. (1891) <5000.

Haile, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Whitehaven, 2 m. NE. Beckermet stn. P. <250.

Hailes, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 8 m. NE. by E. Cheltenham. P. <250. See **Didbrook.**

Hailes, New, stn., Scot., Midlothian, 1½ m. W. by S. Musselburgh, on the N. B. R.

Hailey, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6 m. WSW. Woodstock, 1½ m. N. by W. Witney. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H. with Crawley**) P. <1000.

Hailey, vil., U.S., Idaho, cap. Alturas co., 95 m. E. Boise. P. <1500.

Haileybury College, Eng. See **Hertford.**

Hai-Ling, isl., on the S. ct. of China, prov. Kwangtung, SW. of the Bay of Canton.

Hailsham, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6½ m. N. by W. Eastbourne, on the L. B. & S. C. R.; 5330 ac. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**H. with Polegate**) P. <3500.

Hail Weston, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 8 m. SW. Huntingdon, 2½ m. WNW. St. Neots stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Southoe.**

Haimer, El, caravan stn. in the Nubian desert, on the road from Assuan to Sennâar; has brackish spring water.

Hain, Teutonic, 'an enclosure.' See *Hag.*

Hainan, large isl., in the S. of China, separated by H. Strait from the penin. in the S. of the prov. of Kwangtung, to which it

belongs; chief town, Kiungchou, near the N. ct., a treaty port (harbour at Hoihou). The central and southern portions are mountainous, but the whole northern half is a plain, mostly undulating, but level to a great extent, and broken occasionally by low ridges and isolated hills. The island is subject to typhoons and earthquakes. The coast opposite the mainland, and all the low-lying land up to the base of the hills (which are inhabited by the Lis, a simple, kindly, hospitable people), is peopled by Chinese immigrants. Area, 13,166 ac. P. (estimated 1890) 2,000,000.

Hainau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 10 m. WNW. Liegnitz. P. 8100.

Hainault, or **Hainhault** (hā'nawlt), **Forest,** a former forest, Eng., Essex, to the SE. of Epping Forest, and separated from it on the NW. by the Roding valley, 3 m. NW. Romford; contained the Fairlop Oak, under which an annual fair was held for centuries. Disafforested about 1855, and now mainly under the plough.

Hainaut, formerly spelt also **Hainault,** middle prov. on the S. frontier of Belgium (*q.v.*), traversed in the SE. by the valley of the Gambre, cap. Mons; contains the two richest coalfields of Belgium (respectively round Mons and Charleroi). Area, 1437 sq. m. P. 1,049,000.

Hainaut, an old div. of French Flanders, now comprised in dep. Nord.

Hainburg, tn., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 25 m. E. by S. Vienna, on the r. bk. of the Danube; has the ruins of a castle of the Knights Templars on a rock rising from the Danube. P. 5100.

Haindorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Friedland. P. <3000.

Haine, riv., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, flows W. 40 m. past Mons and St. Ghislain to the Scheldt, which it joins opposite Condé, dep. Nord, France, whence it is navigable to Mons. The prov. Hainaut derives its name from this river.

Haines, mission stn., U.S., Alaska, on N. side of Chilcoot Inlet, in 59° 14′ N. and 135° 27′ W.

Haine St. Paul, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Mons, 11 m. W. by N. Charleroi. P. 5000.

Haine St. Pierre, comm., adjoining Haine St. Paul on the E., arr. Thuin. P. 5000.

Hainewalde, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, govt. Bautzen, dist. Gross-Schönau. P. <3000.

Hainfeld, market-vil., Lower Austria, 30 m. WSW. Vienna. P. <2000.

Hainford, Eng., Norfolk. See **Haynford.**

Haing-gyi, or **Negrais,** isl. See **Bassein,** riv., Burma.

Hainhault Forest, Eng., Essex. See **Hainault.**

Hainholz, vil., Prussia, prov., circle, and dist. Hanover. P. <3000.

Hainichen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 10 m. WNW. Freiberg; has manufactures of cloth and flannel, japanned leather, tanneries, &c.; the birthplace of Gellert. P. 8300.

Haining, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, on Hangchow Bay, 28 m. NE. by E. Hangchow.

Hainton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9 m. W. by S. Louth, with a stn. (**S. Willingham and H.**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Hainworth, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Ingrow.**

Haiphong, tn., Tongking. See **Hai-fong.**

Hairmyres, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 6½ m. S. by E. Glasgow.

Haisbro', Eng. See **Happisburgh.**

Hais, El, oasis. See **El Hayz.**

Haisthorp, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. S. by E. Scarborough, 4 m. SW. by W. Bridlington, 1½ m. W. Carnaby stn. P. <250.

Haitan, isl., China, in the strait of Formosa, in 25° 35′ N. and 120° 27′ E.

Haitang, vil., China, prov. Süchwan, 143 m. SW. by S. Chengtu-fu. Alt. 6490 ft. Also called Ning-yuch.

Haiti (from an old Carib name meaning 'rough land'), the second in size and in population of the W. Indian Is., situated between Cuba, from which it is separated by the Windward Passage, and Puerto Rico, from which it is separated by the Mona Passage; the mainland between 17½° and 20° N., and 68° 20′ and 74½° W. Discovered by Columbus, who landed at the Bay of the Mole St. Nicolas in the NW. of the isl., on the 6th of December 1492. By Columbus it was called *Española*, 'little Spain,' whence the Latinised name of **Hispaniola.** It was afterwards called also Santo Domingo, after its chief town. The isl. is irregular in shape, sending out to the W. two long penins., one, that of Tiburon, towards Jamaica, and the other, that of St. Nicolas, towards Cuba, and terminating in the E. in two other penins., these, however, of very unequal size, bounding on the N. and S. the large Bay of Samana. The **surface** is very varied. There are four principal mountain chains. In the middle section of the isl. there runs parallel to the N. ct. the range of Monte Cristi, which reaches in the Loma Diego Campo the height of 4000 ft. To the S. of this range stretches the largest plain in the isl., the Vega Real ('royal garden'), from the Bay of Manzanillo in the W., to the Bay of Samana in the E., 140 m. long by 15–30 ft. broad. There next follows a chain, or series of chains, with a WNW.–ESE. trend, running through the whole isl. from the Cap à Foux at the W. end of the St. Nicolas penin. to the S. shore of the Bay of Samana. The highest part of this series is about the middle of the isl., and is known as the Sierra de Cibao (from a Carib word meaning 'stony'), whose culminating peaks are the Pico de Yaqui, 9695 ft., the Pico del Valle, 8625 ft., and a little to the S. the Loma Tina, 10,300 ft., the highest mountain in the W. Indies. The third chain, running from about the middle of the western gulf to the region lying N. of the Gulf of Neiba, is nearly parallel to the former, and culminates in the Loma Barranca, 7495 ft. The fourth occupies nearly the whole of the penin. of Tiburon, and runs eastwards to the S. shore of the Gulf of Neiva, rising in the Mornes de la Hotte at the W. end of the penin. of Tiburon to 7395 ft., in the Sierra de la Selle, about the E. end or root of that penin., to 8905 ft. Two of the four chief **rivers** water the Vega Real, both rising in the Sierra de Cibao, the Yaqui, after descending to the plain, flowing WNW. to the Gulf of Manzanillo, and the Yuna E. to the head of the Bay of Samana. The two others flow through the hilly or undulating valleys between the second and third main chains of the isl., the Artibonite, collecting numerous headwaters from a circle of mountains and finally flowing W. to the large Haitian Gulf, and the Neiba or Yaqui Chico ('Little Yaqui') flowing S. to the Gulf of Neiba. The **climate** and vegetable **products** are similar to those of the other W. Indian Is. The most important export product is coffee. Forests including valuable cabinet and dye-woods (mahogany, brazil-wood, logwood, &c.) abound over the whole isl. About nine-tenths of the **people** are negroes, and the remainder mulattoes. At the time of the discovery of the isl. the native Carib population was estimated by Columbus to number about 900,000. This estimate was probably excessive, but there is no doubt that between that date and 1508, when the colonists estimated the number of the natives at 60,000, there was an enormous destruction of human life, due to the barbarities inflicted by the Spaniards on the natives in compelling them to aid in the search for gold. In 1533 there are said to have been only 4000 surviving Caribs, and by the middle of the 18th century the original natives had all died out. The loss of native labour thus brought about was made good here as elsewhere by the importation of African negroes as slaves. The island remained entirely a Spanish possession till the 17th century. In the first half of that century the French began to settle permanently in the Haitian Gulf, and in the treaty of Ryswick (Rijswijk), in 1697, the western portion of the island was definitely ceded to France. In the course of the next century this part of the island became the seat of numerous cotton and sugar plantations, belonging to wealthy French planters employing negro slaves. This state of matters was put an end to by the outbreak of the French Revolution, when a rebellion broke out among the negroes, in consequence of which the white population was extinguished, the whites being either massacred or compelled to make their escape to other isls. In the course of these troubles the Spanish portion of the island had been ceded (1795) to France, and it remained attached to the French portion when the island declared its independence in 1801, and again on the 1st Jan. 1804. This independence was gradually recognised by foreign powers, in 1825 even by France, but on condition of the payment of a large indemnity. By the French portion of the island this settlement was accepted, but the Spanish portion refused to share in the payment which ultimately led (in 1844) to the separation of the Spanish portion. Since that date accordingly the island has been divided into two negro republics, a western, occupying about ⅗ths of the island, known as the Republic of Haiti, in which French is the official language, and an eastern, known as Santo Domingo, in which the official language is Spanish.

Haiti, republic, about one-third of the size of Ire., in the isl. of H., composed of the two western penins. and the land joining them as far E. as a nearly straight line (apart from minor irregularities), connecting the Bay of Manzanillo in the N., in 71° 48′ W., and the mouth of the Pedernales, in 71° 40′, in the S. Mountainous; only river the Artabonite. The most important export is coffee, which is sent chiefly to Havre, Hamburg, and Antwerp. Among other exports are cacao, cotton, sugar, mahogany, and logwood. All kinds of industry are, however, in a backward state owing to the indolence of the people, the want of means of communication with the interior, and recurring political and financial troubles. Irrigation is required, but neglected. Coffee-pulping and peeling machines are only beginning to be introduced. There are no railways, but contracts have been signed for the construction of lines from Port-au-Prince, the cap., and the port of Cape Haitien, on the N. ct., to the interior. The legislative assembly is composed of two chambers, the lower elected for a term of five years by the direct vote of all male citizens engaged in some occupation, the upper nominated by the lower from lists presented by the executive and the electoral colleges. The French system of weights and measures is in use, and French coins circulate. The local monetary unit is the *gourde*, of 100 cents, equal to the peso of Peru, &c.; value about 3s. 4d. Area, 11,072 sq. m. P. (1887) 960,000, or 87 to the sq. m.

Haiyan, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, on Hangchow Bay, 50 m. ENE. Hangchow.

Haiyan, ruins, Palestine, *Ai* in the O. T., 31° 55′ N., 35° 16′ E., 9 m. N. by E. Jerusalem.

Haiyang, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the E. ct., 58 m. S. by W. Chifu.

Haiyangso, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the Yellow Sea, 50 m. S. by E. Chifu.

Haiyüntau, isl., Manchuria, in Korea Bay, 39° N., 123° 10′ E.

Haiz, tn., in the SW. of Arabia, southern Yemen, about 19 m. from the sea, and 55 m. NNE. Mokha; noted for its manufacture of earthenware. P. (adult male) 2000.

Haizdar, fertile plain, Turkish Armenia, SE. of Lake Van.

Hajamro, or **Hujamree,** the name of one of the mouths of the riv. Indus, in Sind. It enters the Arabian Sea in about 24° 5′ N.

Hajar, Batn el ('entrails of rocks'), part of the Nile valley of Nubia, between the second cataract (Wadi Halfa) and Dar Seikkot, having a length of about 93 m.

Hajarein, tn., Hadramut, S. Arabia, in 15° 29′ N., 46° 22′ E.

Hajar (or **Hejer**), **El,** name applied to that portion of the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf N. of the Bahrein Gulf as far as Koeit.

Hajar-Rum ('stones of the Romans'), vil., Algeria, prov. Oran, 19 m. E. Tlemsen, with ruins of the Roman *Castra Severiana.*

Hajdú-Böszörmény, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Hajduken, 13 m. NNW. Debreczen. P. (1850) 14,900; (1869) 19,200; (1890) 21,200.

Hajdú-Dorog (or **Dolog**), market-tn., Hungary, prov. Hajduken, 21 m. N. by W. Debreczen. P. (comm.) 8700.

Hajdú-Hadház, tn., Hungary, prov. Hajduken, 12 m. N. by E. Debreczen. P. (comm.) 8000.

Hajdú-Nánás, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Hajduken, 20 m. S. Tokay. P. 14,500.

Hajduken, or **Hajdú,** co., Hungary, crossed by 47½° N., 21½ E., cap. Debreczen; so called because during the Ottoman invasion into Hungary several towns defended themselves by establishing local constabularies, which were called Hajdú, over which ruled a captain of the dist.

Hajdú Szoboszló, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Hajduken, 12 m. WSW. Debreczen. P. 14,700.

Hajeb, El, ruined site, S. Tunis, about 37 m. SW. Kairwan.

Hajl Abbas, vil., Asia Minor, 80 m. N. Angora. Near are some remarkable caves.

Hajl-Bairamli, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 27 m. NNE. Salonica.

Hajl Bajur Bay, bay, on the E. side of the Caspian Sea, Russian Transcaspian Terr., in about 39° N.

Hajl Bektash, important salt-mines, Asia Minor, vilayet and 110 m. SE. Angora, 50 m. WNW. Kaisariye.

Hajl Hamza, vil., Asia Minor, pashalic Sivas, 68 m. SSW. Sinope, near the l. bk. of the Kizil Irmak, here crossed by a stone bridge. The mountains in the vicinity, over an area of 300 sq. m., present geological peculiarities which indicate the presence of silver. Old shafts have been discovered, which are said to have been worked in classic times.

Hajl-Kandil, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut, on the r. bk. of the Nile. Near the village is the mount of *Tell-el-Amarna* (*q.v.*).

Hajlkhak Pass. See **Bamian.**

Hajl-Köl, tn., Asia Minor, 30 m. WNW. Amasia. P. <3000.

Hajln, tn., Asia Minor, near the r. bk. of the Gök-zu, vilayet and 82 m. NE. by N. Adana, sanjak Khozan. Alt. 4595 ft. P. 12,000; Gregorian Armenians, 7500; Moham. 3500 (Cuinet).

Hájipur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, on the l. bk. of the Gandak, at its confluence with the Ganges, 8 m. N. Patná, with an old fort. P. (1881) 25,100; (1891) 21,500; Hindus, 17,900; Moham. 3600.

Hajira, El, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 45 m. NNE. Wargla, on the route to Tuggurt.

Hájo, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Káműrúp, 12 m. WNW. Gauháti. Near it is the celebrated Mahámuni temple, annually visited by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India.

Hajós, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, 10 m. SE. Kalocsa. P. < 5000.

Hakari, mt. dist., Turkish Kurdistan. See **Hakkiari.**

Hakata, tn., Japan, near the NW. ct. of Kiushiu, prov. Chikuzen, 70 m. NNE. Nagasaki, port of Fukuoka, with celebrated silk manufactures. P. 23,000.

Haken Berg, mt., Ger., E. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 30 m. SE. Rostock.

Hakersay, one of the smallest of the Hebrides Is., Scot., between Barra and S. Uist.

Hakkiari, Hakkari, Hekkiari, or **Hakari,** mountainous dist., Kurdistan, on the borders of Turkey and Persia, between Lakes Van and Urumia. About one-half of the population Mohammedan Kurds, one-half Nestorian Christians. Gives name to a Turkish vilayet. See **Ottoman Empire.**

Hakkas, an aboriginal tribe of the prov. of Kwangtung, China. Numbers of them have emigrated from Canton to Formosa.

Hakodate, or **Hakodadi,** seapt. tn. and treaty port (opened to commerce in 1854), Japan, on a peninsula at SW. extremity of Yezo, in Sangar or Tsugaru Strait, at the foot of a bold rock (1157 ft.) often compared to Gibraltar. The harbour is completely land-locked, easy of access, and spacious enough for the largest navy to ride in. The water is deep, and the anchorage good. The town is regularly built with streets at right angles to each other, paved, macadamised, drained, and kept remarkably clean. The town has a naval school; and in 1889 water-works were constructed. H. has regular communication with Aomori and Yokohama, but the foreign trade is of little account. Chief exports to foreign countries edible seaweed, bêche-de-mer (iriko), sulphur, dried fish, and fish-manure; total value under £150,000. Mean temp. (14 yrs., 1859–63, 1877–86), yr. 47.6° F., Jan. 27.4°, Aug. 70.1°; rfall. (7 yrs.), 44.45 in. P. (1871) 14,600; (1890) 55,700.

Hakluyt, high cape on the NW. ct. of Spitzbergen, in 79° 74′ N. and 10° 54′ E.

Hakone, vil., Japan, prov. Sagami, isl. of Honshiu, 58 m. SW. Tokyo, 8 m. WSW. Odawara, on the r. bk. of a lake famous for the beauty of its scenery, in a volcanic chain of mountains rich in mineral waters, generally sulphurous and warm; becoming a Japanese Davos Platz. A magnificent avenue of giant pines, cedars, and cypress lead to H. along the border of the lake. At a neighbouring pass, called the **H. Pass,** crossed by the coast road from Tokyo to Kyoto, there was formerly a barrier (*kwan* or *kuvan*), with reference to which the W. part of Honshiu was spoken of as **Kwansai** (W. of the barrier), the E. as **Kwanto** (E. of the barrier).

Hakscheen Vley. See **Hogskin Vley.**

Haku-yama, or **Siro-yama,** both meaning 'white mountain,' mt., in the W. of Honshiu, Japan, 35 m. SSE. Kanazawa. Alt. 9185 ft.

Hal, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, arr. and 10 m. SW. by S. Brussels, on the Charleroi Canal; has manufactures of sugar and chicory. P. 10,500.

Hal, Hungarian, 'fish.'

Hála, Old, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Haidarábád, 107 m. NE. by E. Karáchi, near the E. or l. bk. of the Indus, the threatened encroachments of which caused the partial abandonment of the town (in 1880) and the building of **New H.** (formerly known as **Murtizábád**) 2 m. off, on the Allganj Canal. P. **New H.** (1881) <4000; (1891) 5100; Hindus, 1700; Moham. 3300.

Hála Mountains, a name sometimes given to the Kirthár Mts. between Sind and Baluchistan.

Halal, tn., En. Sudan, 42 m. S. by W. Massaua. P. 3000.

Halam, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. W. Newark, 2 m. W. Southwell stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Edingley.**

Halas, fishing tn., Hungary. See **Kis-Kun-Halas.**

Halbeath, vil., Scot., Fife, 2½ m. ENE. Dunfermline, on the N. B. R., with coal-mining, P.T.O. P. <1000.

Halberstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. and 29 m. SW. Magdeburg, 34 m. SE. Brunswick, cap. circle, on the Holzemme, an affluent of the Bode. It has Gleim's Institute, private museums and picture galleries, manufactures of leather, gloves, cigars, sugar, &c., and the central workshop of the Magdeburg-Halberstadt Rly. P. (1871) 25,400; (1890) 36,700.

Halberton, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. E. Tiverton, on the Great Western Canal, P.M.O.; 7553 ac. P. <1500.

Halbery Head, cape, Scot., Caithness, on the SE. ct., in 58° 19½′ N.

Halcombe, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Oroua co., 87 m. NNE. Wellington. P. <1500.

Haldá, riv., Bengal, dist. Chittagong, one of the chief tribs. of the Karnaphulí.

Haldaur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur. P. 5500; Hindus, 4600; Moham. 800.

Halde, Ger., 'a declivity.'

Halden, High, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 7½ m. WSW. Ashford, 4 m. SSW. Pluckley stn. P. <750.

Haldenby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Goole. P. <250.

Haldenstein, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 2 m. N. by W. Chur. P. (comm.) <2000.

Haldern, vil., Ger., Prussia, govt. Düsseldorf, circle Rees. P. (comm.) <3000.

Haldimand, vil., Canada. See **Grafton.**

Haldimand, co., Canada, Ontario, on Lake Erie, to the W. of 79½° W.

Haldon, Great and **Little,** upland tracts, Eng., Devonshire, 10 m. S. Exeter.

Hale, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 7 m. WSW. Stockport, 2 m. E. Peel Causeway stn., P.O. P. <3500.

Hale, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Avon, 7½ m. S. by E. Salisbury, 1½ m. ENE. Breamore stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with part of S. Charford**) P. <250.

Hale, par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., on the Mersey, 9 m. SSW. St. Helens, 2 m. S. Halebank stn., P.M.O. P. <750.

Hale, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincoln-

shire, N. Kesteven div., 11 m. W. Boston, the latter close to Heckington stn. Great H. P. <750; Little H. P. <500.

Hale, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 1½ m. N. by W. Farnham, PM.O. (**Upper H.**). P. <3500.

Hale, co., U.S., Alabama, bounded on the W. by Tombigby R., and intersected in the extreme N. by 33° N.

Hale, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., bounded on the W. by 102° W., crossed by 34° N.

Halea-kala, extinct volcano, Sandwich Is. See **Maui.**

Haleb, Syria. See **Aleppo.**

Halebank, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., on the L. & NW. R., 9 m. W. by S. Warrington.

Halebi, or **Halebiye,** ancient *Zenobia*, ruins, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, 157 m. E. by S. Aleppo.

Halebid (site of the anct. city *Dorásamudra*, or *Dvárávatipura*), vil., India, Mysore state, dist. Hassan, with two magnificent temples to Siva, masterpieces of Hindu art. P. <2000.

Hale End, stn., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow div., on the G. E. R., 8 m. NE. by N. St. Paul's, London. See **Highams Park.**

Halenkov, comm., Austria. See **Hallenkau.**

Hale River Goldfield. See **Macdonnell Ranges.**

Hales, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11½ m. SW. by W. Yarmouth, 2½ m. NNE. Ellingham stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Heckingham**) P. <750.

Hales, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Drayton in Hales par. P. <500.

Hales, North. See **Covehithe** and **Benacre.**

Halesowen, market-tn. and par., Eng., Worcestershire, N. div., 4½ m. SSE. Dudley, on the G. W. and M. Rlys.; has coal-mines. Market-day, S. P. <4000.

Halesworth, market-tn. and par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Blyth, div. and 15 m. SW. by W. Lowestoft, on the G. E. R., and terminus of a narrow-gauge railway to Southwold. Market-day, Tu. ✠P. <2500; eccles. par. (**H. with Chediston**) P. <3000.

Halewood, par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 8 m. ESE. Liverpool, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Haley Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Halifax par. P. 7300.

Halfati, vil., Turkey in Asia. See **Rum kale.**

Halfaya, or **Halfiye,** tn., eastern Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Nile, a little below the confluence of the Blue and White Nile, a place of great importance till the subjugation of this territory by Mehemet Ali in 1821.

Half Jack, trading stn., on the Ivory Coast, Upper Guinea, on Grand Bassam l., in about 4° 20′ W.

Half Moon Bay, U.S., California, San Mateo co., 25 m. S. San Francisco.

Half Moon Islands, group of isls., Eastern Archipelago, in 9° N. and 115° 10′ E.

Half Moon Keys, group of reefs and islets, Jamaica, off the S. ct., E. of Portland Point.

Halfmorton, border par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6 m. SW. Canonbie; 6084 ac. P. <500.

Halford, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 18½ m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, 1 m. N. Craven Arms Junc., P.O. P. <500. See **Sibdon Carwood.**

Halford, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Stour, div. and 7 m. SE. by S. Stratford-on-Avon, 3 m. S. Ettington stn. P. <250.

Halfway Bridge, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 2 m. from Bethesda.

Halfweg, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 4 m. E. Haarlem.

Halga. See **Kalgan.**

Halgan, isl., Pacific. See **Loyalty Islands.**

Haighton, par., Wales, Flintshire, 5 m. NE. Ellesmere. P. <500.

Haliburton, vil., Canada, Ontario, H. co., 94 m. ENE. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Haliburton, co., Canada, Ontario, between 78° and 79° W., crossed in the S. by 45° N.; has numerous lakes separated by portages.

Halibut Island, N. Pacific Ocean. See **Sannak Island.**

Halicz, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the r. bk. of the Dniester, 48 m. SW. by W. Tarnopol, with the ruins of a castle formerly the residence of the princes of H.; once the most important principality of the country. The Karaite Jews of Galicia live principally in and round H. P. <4000.

Halidon Hill, hill, Eng., 2 m. NW. Berwick-upon-Tweed; in 1333 scene of the battle which preserved the town for the English.

Halifax, seapt. city, Canada, cap. Nova Scotia, H. co., on its SE. ct., 90 m. SW. by S. Pictou. It stands on the declivity of a hill 250 ft. high facing the harbour (originally called Chebucto), and its houses are mostly of wood, though elegant and substantial stone and brick buildings are yearly becoming more numerous; has the residences of the military commandant and admiral, two sets of barracks and military hospital, ordnance and commissariat departments, Dalhousie College. The harbour (6 m. long, average width 1 m.) affords excellent anchorage in 12-15 fathoms, can float the largest vessels alongside its wharves, and is open at all seasons, its navigation seldom being interrupted by ice. As chief naval station of Brit. N. America, H. has a large dockyard (graving dock 593½ ft. long, and three patent slips, one with lifting power of 3000 tons), and harbour and city are protected by eleven fortifications. Seat of an Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedral, and university. Carries on all branches of manufactures pursued in the dominion. On E. side of the harbour is the town of Dartmouth. It is the chief rendezvous of the British navy on the N. American station, and the winter calling-place of the royal mail steamers (Allan and Dominion lines); E. terminus of the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk (Intercolonial) systems. Shortest sea route to Spithead (Eng.), 2510 m. H. was founded in 1749 by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, governor of Nova Scotia, who named it in honour of Earl of Halifax. It is an important military post. It is also the chief naval station for the provs. and the W. Indies. Mean temp., yr. 42.6° F., Jan. 22.1°, August 63.8°; rfall. (19 yrs., 1869–88), 47.17 in.; snowfall, 83.81 in. P. 38,600.

Halifax (original name *Horton*), parl. bor. (2 members), mun. bor. (since 1848), co. bor., and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., diocese of Ripon, 6 m. SW. by W. Bradford, on the G. N., L. & Y., and L. & NW. Rlys., 209 m. from London by rail. It is built partly on the slope and partly on the top of a gentle hill a little to the N. of the Calder, and was originally, according to Camden, called Horton. Has coal-mines, custom-house, and bonding warehouses, and manufactures of woollen goods of the lighter class, and carpets. It is to the woollen industry that the town owes its growth and prosperity. In the latter half of the 15th century it had only 13 houses, but that industry was introduced before the close of the century, and as early as 1520 the woollen goods of this town had a high reputation. There are four public parks—the Savile park recreation ground (56 ac.), Shrogg's park (46 ac.), Bankfield park (9 ac.), with a mansion containing an art-gallery and museum, and the Akroyd park and museum. There are also free libraries, a set of public baths, a magnificent town hall (opened 1863), and the piece-hall, a vast quadrangle containing 315 rooms or warehouses, in which the manufacturers formerly kept their cloths for sale, now used by the corporation as a wholesale market. Among the schools are grammar schools founded by Queen Elizabeth and Matthew Broadley (1647), and a blue-coat school. The charities include two sets of almshouses (founded by Sir F. Crossley and his brothers), the Crossley orphan home and school, and the Waterhouse charities, bequeathed in 1750. The water supply is furnished by reservoirs at Warley Moor, Castle Carr, and Mixenden, and the riv. Calder communicates with Hull on one side, and with Liverpool, by canal, on the other. Market-day, S. Parl., mun., and co. bor. P. (1801) 8900; (1851) 33,600; (1871) 65,500; mun. and co. bor. P. (1891) 89,800; parl. bor. P. 82,900; par. P. 48,100.

Halifax, riv. or lagoon, U.S., Florida, on the E. ct. of Volusia co.; navigated by pleasure steamers.

Halifax, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 14 m. NE. by E. Taunton. P. <1500.

Halifax, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. H. co., on the navigable Roanoke R. P. <1500.

Halifax, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., 15 m. N. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Halifax, co., U.S., Virginia, on the S. frontier, crossed by 79° W.

Halifax Bay, NE. Australia, in 19° S., 147° E., between Rockingham and Cleveland Bays, 45 m. in width, contains Palm Is.

Halifax Bay, Canada, on SE. ct. of Prince Edward I., 38 m. W. Charlottetown.

Halifax Island, small isl., to the W. of the penin. bounding Angra Pequeña Bay, SW. Africa, on the SW.; annexed to Cape Colony in 1867.

Halin in Waternish, eccles. par., Scot., Skye I., Inverness-shire, Duirinish par., PMT.O. (**Waternish**). P. <1000.

Haliyál, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. N. Kanára, 20 m. WSW. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 5500; (1891) 6200; Hindus, 4100.

Halk-el-Menzel, sebkha or salt lagoon, Tunis, separated by a narrow strip of land from the shore of the Gulf of Hammamet, crossed in the N. by 36° N.

Halkett, Cape, headland, N. America, Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean, in 70° 50′ N. and 152° W., bounds Harrison Bay on the W.

Halkett, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 18 m. from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Halkin, par., Wales, Flintshire, 2½ m. SW. by W. Flint; has lead ore. PM.O. P. <1500.

Halkirk, par. and vil., Scot., Caithness, on riv. Thurso, 6 m. S. by E. Thurso, on the H. R., PMT.O.; 95,763 ac. P. <3000; vil. P. <500.

Hall, Halle, in German topography 'a place where salt is manufactured.'

Hall, tn., Austria, Tirol, on the l. bk. of the Inn, 4 m. E. Innsbruck; has celebrated brine and mineral springs; is a health resort. Alt. 1815–1835 ft. P. (1890) 5800.

Hall, vil., Upper Austria, 9½ m. W. Steyr, with much fre-

quented saline and iodine springs. The iodine waters bottled for export. P. <2000.

Hall, or **Schwäbisch-Hall,** tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the Kocher R., 34 m. NE. Stuttgart; formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls. Has spinning and weaving factories, and brine springs. Alt. 795 ft. P. 8900.

Hall, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 34° N., and crossed in extreme SW. by 84° W.

Hall, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the S., E. of 99° W., crossed in the N. by 41° N.

Hall, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., to the S. of 35° N., and E. of 101° W.

Haliadale, riv., Scot., Sutherlandshire, flows 22 m. N. through Strath H. to the sea at Portskerry; has salmon and trout. The valley is tenanted by a prosperous peasantry, with holdings larger than the average of the dist., on which account the tenantry were allowed to remain here when the other straths of the county were cleared early in the present century.

Hallah, city, Persia. See **Holwan.**

Hallam, the W. div. of the parl. bor. of Sheffield. P. 54,900.

Hallam, Nether and **Upper,** two pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the co. bor. of Sheffield. Nether H. P. 46,300; Upper H. 6334 ac., P. <3000.

Hallam, West, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 5½ m. NE. by E. Derby, on the G. N. R., P.O. (**H. Fields**). P. <750.

Hallamshire, ancient lordship, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding; believed to have been nearly identical with the extensive pars. of Sheffield and Ecclesfield. It gives its name to a parl. div. lying to the N. of the parl. bor. of Sheffield and the div. of Rotherham. P. (of parl. div.) 73,200.

Halland, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 3 m. N. Laughton.

Halland, maritime prov., Sweden, having W. the Kattegat; cap. Halmstad.

Hallaniyah, one of the Kuria Muria Is. (*q.v.*).

Hallaton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9 m. SW. by S. Oakham, on the G. N. R., PM.O. Market-day, Th. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**H. with Blaston**) P. <1000.

Hallatrow, vil., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Bath, on the G. W. R., P.O.

Hallau, Unter-, vil., Switzd., cant. and 9 m. W. Schaffhausen, with mineral springs and bathing establishment. P. <3000.

Hallbank Gate, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 11½ m. E. by N. Carlisle, 2 m. E. Brampton stn., PMT.O.

Hall Bay, inlet of Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, N. ct., with its mouth in 55° 46′ W.

Hall Carr, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Cowpe Lench.**

Halle, in German topography. See *Hall.*

Halle, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 20 m. SE. Osnabrück, 8½ m. WNW. Bielefeld, cap. circle H.; manufactures sailcloth and pack-linen. P. <2000.

Halle, city, Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Merseburg, cap. circle, on the Saale, in 51° 24′ N., 18 m. E. by S. Eisleben, and at the junction of railways to Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Weimar, 20 m. WNW. Leipzig. Its university, founded in 1694, had united to it in 1815 that of Wittemberg, and possesses a valuable library, museums, chemical laboratory, botanic garden, &c. Near the city are salt springs (*Halloren*), yielding upwards of 300,000 cwt. of salt annually. H. is the seat of the mining board for the provs. between the Elbe and Weser. It is an ancient city; first mentioned in 806; already a considerable town in 965, when it came into the hands of the Archbishops of Magdeburg; in the 13th and 14th centuries a flourishing Hanse town. In the present century it has grown rapidly, in consequence of the development of manufacturing industries fostered by the presence of extensive beds of lignite in the neighbourhood; now the centre of paraffin-refining, the raw material for which is obtained from these beds; carries on also sugar-refining, and the manufacture of machinery, textiles, porcelain, &c. Michaelis, the theologian and orientalist, and Handel were born here. P. (1850) about 40,000; (1871) 52,600; (1890) 101,300; including **Giebichenstein,** 115,900.

Halleck, vil., U.S., Nevada, Elko co., on the Humboldt R., and the Central Pacific RR., 100 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Hallein, tn., Austria, Salzburg, 8 m. S. Salzburg, on the l. bk. of the Salzach; has important brine baths. P. <4000.

Hallen, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. NNW. Bristol, 2½ m. ENE. Avonmouth stn., P.O. See **Henbury.**

Hallencourt, comm., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 9 m. S. by E. Abbeville. P. <3000.

Hallenkau, or **Halenkov,** comm., Austria, Moravia, 45 m. S. by E. Troppau. P. <3000.

Hallett, post-tn., S. Australia, Burra co., 90 m. SE. Port Augusta, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Hallettsville, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. co. and on riv. Lavaca, 85 m. SE. Austin. P. <1500.

Halleux, Grand, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 14 m. S. Spa. P. <2000.

Hall Green, vil., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 3 m. SSE. Birmingham, 1½ m. SW. Acocks Green stn., P.O.

Hall Hills, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, mun. bor. Boston. P. <250.

Halliford, Upper, PM.O., Eng., Middlesex, 2 m. from Halliford.

Halliford-on-Thames, PMT.O., Eng. See **Shepperton.**

Hallig Islands, Prussia, on the W. ct. of Schleswig (*q.v.*).

Halling, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3½ m. SW. by S. Rochester, on the SE. R., PMT.O. (**Lower H.**). P. <2500.

Hallingbury, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 10½ m. E. by N. Ware, 1½ m. SE. Bishop's Stortford stn., both with P.O. Great H. P. <750; Little H. P. <750.

Hallington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 2 m. SW. by W. Louth, on the G. N. R. P. <250. See **Raithby.**

Hallington, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8 m. NNE. Hexham, 4 m. ENE. Barrasford stn., P.O. Mean rfall. (1866–80), N. Tyne valley (alt. 300 ft.), 30.3 in.; Green Crag, N. Tyne (alt. 800 ft.), 33.1 in. P. <250.

Hall Islands, Canada, at N. of entrance to Frobisher Bay, in 62½° N., 64½° W.

Halliwell, par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 2 m. NW. by W. and partly in bor. of Bolton, on the L. & Y. R. P. 16,500.

Hallock, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Kittson co., 80 m. S. by E. Winnipeg (Dominion of Canada). P. <1500.

Hallong Bay, Tongking. See **Along.**

Hallouan, Bu, tribe, Algeria. See **Halwân.**

Halloughton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. W. by S. Newark, 2 m. NW. Bleasby (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Hallow, North, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3 m. NW. by N. Worcester, PM.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H. with Broadheath**) P. <2000.

Hallow, South, par., Eng., co. and in the co. bor. of Worcester. P. <500.

Hallowell, city, U.S., Maine co., on the r. bk. of the navigable Kennebec R., 2½ m. S. Augusta; excellent granite is extensively quarried. P. <4000.

Hall Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., on the L. & Y. R., 6½ m. NNW. Liverpool.

Hallsands, fishing vil., Eng., Devonshire, 9 m. SW. Dartmouth, P.O.

Hall's Archipelago, group of isls., off the W. ct. of Korea, in the Yellow Sea, S. of 38° N.

Hallside, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2 m. SE. Cambuslang. P. <1500.

Hall's Islands, Brit. N. America, at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait, in 63° N. and 65° W.

Hall's Key, group of islets, in the Bay of Honduras.

Hall Sound, bay, on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in 146½° E.

Hallstadt, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 3 m. N. Bamberg. P. <3000.

Hallstättersee, lake, in the extreme SW. of Upper Austria (the Salzkammergut), drained N. by the Traun into the Traunsee; abounds with fish; 655 ft. deep. On its W. shore the small village of **Hallstatt.** Alt. 1620 ft.

Hallstead (formerly **Great Bend Village**), bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Susquehanna. P. <1500.

Hall's Stream. See **Connecticut,** riv.

Hall's Track, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 15 m. by rail N. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Halltoft End, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 4 m. from Boston.

Hallunin, comm., France, dep. Nord, on the frontier of Belgium, arr. Lille, 4 m N. by W. Tourcoing. P. 9800.

Hallwyl, lake, Switzd., cant. Aargau, is an expansion of the riv. Aa, 9 m. SE. Aarau, 5 m. long and 1 m. broad. Area, 4 m.; alt. 1485 ft.; depth, 155 ft.

Halmahera, vil., Malay Archipelago. See **Jilolo.**

Halmer End, mining hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, 4½ m. NW. Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O.

Halmstad, rising seapt., Sweden, prov. Halland, on the SW. ct., 70 m. NW. Christianstad; terminus of three lines of rlys. Harbour 13½ ft. deep, now being deepened to 17 ft. Principal exports oats and granite. Mean temp., yr. 44.4° F., Feb. 30.0°, July 61.8°; rfall. 28.74 in. P. 11,800.

Halmyros, or **Kirtsinion,** tn., Greece, prov. Larissa, 18 m. SW. by S. Volos. P. <4000.

Halnaker, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. NE. by E. Chichester, PMT.O.

Halong Bay, Tongking. See **Along.**

Hals, maritime tn., Denmark, Jutland, prov. and 15 m. ESE. Aalborg, on the N. ct. of the Liimfiord, the entrance to which is defended by a battery E. of the town. P. <2000.

Halsall, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 5 m. SSE. Southport, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the W. Lancashire and Liverpool Rly., P.O.; 6995 ac. P. <1500.

Halse, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 6 m. W. by N. Taunton, 1½ m. NE. Milverton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Halse, comm., Norway, prov. Romsdal, on the W. ct., 15 m. ESE. Christiansund.

Halsetown, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 1½ m. S. by W. St. Ives. P.<1500.

Halsham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11 m. E. Hull, 1 m. N. Ottringham stn. P.<250.

Halshaw Moor, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SE. Bolton. See **Farnworth and Halshaw Moor.**

Halstead, market-tn. and par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Colne, 6 m. NE. Braintree, on the G. E. R. Market-day, Tu. Par. 5633 ac., P. 7000; tn. P. 6100.

Halstead, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 10½ m. E. by S. Croydon, 1 m. SW. of its stn. (**H.** for **Knockholt**) on the SE. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Halstead, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 11 m. E. Leicester. P.<250.

Halstead, city, U.S., Kansas, Harvey co., on Little Arkansas R., 122 m. SW. by W. Topeka, and 25 m. NNW. Wichita. P.<1500.

Halstock, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 8½ m. SW. Sherborne, 3 m. SW. Sutton Bingham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Halstow, High, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. NE. Rochester, 1 m. NW. Sharnal Street stn. P.<500.

Halstow, Lower, par., in the Faversham div., 7 m. SE. High H., 2 m. N. Newington stn., P.O. (**Halstow**). P.<750.

Haltemprice, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 4 m. NW. Hull. P.<250.

Haltern, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on riv. Lippe, 21 m. NNE. Essen. P.<4000.

Haltham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the Bain, 14 m. NNW. Boston, 4 m. SW. Horncastle, 3 m. E. Woodhall Spa stn. P.<250. See **Roughton.**

Halton, co., Canada, Ontario, bounded SE. by Lake Ontario, crossed in the W. by 80° W.

Halton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. SE. by E. Aylesbury, 4 m. S. by W. Marston Gate stn., on the Wendover branch of the Grand Junction Canal, P.O. P.<250.

Halton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 6 m. SW. Warrington, and 1½ m. SE. Runcorn, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Halton, par., Eng., Lancashire, on riv. Lune, div. and 3 m. NE. by N. Lancaster, on the Morecambe branch of the M. R., PMT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**H. with Aughton**) P.<1000.

Halton, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 4½ m. ENE. Hexham, 2½ m. N. by E. Corbridge stn. P.<250. See **Corbridge-on-Tyne.**

Halton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 3 m. E. Leeds, 1 m. SW. Cross Gates stn., PM.O.

Halton, East, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 10½ m. NW. by W. Grimsby, 2 m. ENE. Thornton Abbey stn. P.<750.

Halton, East, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 15½ m. NW. by N. Bradford, div. and 3½ m. ENE. Skipton, 1 m. WNW. Bolton Abbey stn., P.O. P.<250.

Halton, West, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 10½ m. E. by S. Goole, 6 m. NNW. Appleby stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Halton, West, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 13½ m. N. Burnley. P.<250.

Halton Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., flowing into the Wharfe on the r. bk. 1 m. above Conistone.

Halton Gill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 25 m. ESE. Kendal; 7862 ac. P.<250.

Halton Holegate, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 15 m. SSE. Louth, with a stn. (**H. Holgate**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Halton in Hastings, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Hastings par. P.<2000.

Haltwhistle, market-tn. and par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 14½ m. W. Hexham, on the NE. R. Lies in the valley of S. Tyne, and has coal-mines and manufactures of coarse baize; a Roman wall is 1½ m. S. The town contains various interesting antiquities. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**H. with Greenhead**) P. 5300.

Halul, or **Haulul,** one of the isls. in the S. of the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Arabia; has rich pearl fisheries, 25° 40′ N., 52° 22′ E.

Halver, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 15 m. ESE. Barmen. P. (comm.) 8000.

Halvergate, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. W. Yarmouth, 2½ m. SSE. Acle stn. P.<750; eccles. par. (**H. with Tunstall**) P.<750.

Halverstown, P.O., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. Kilcullen, 7 m. SE. by E. Kildare.

Halwad, fortified tn., India, Gujarát, 90 m. W. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 6000.

Halwan (**Hallouan**), **Bu,** tribe, Algeria, prov. Algiers. The principal valley of their territory is traversed by the railway from Algiers to Oran before it enters the valley of the Shelif.

Halwell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 11 m. NE. by N. Launceston, 1 m. SW. Halwill Junc., on the L. & SW. R. P.<500.

Halwell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 6 m. W. by N. Dartmouth, P.O. P.<500.

Halys, riv., Asia Minor. See **Kizil-Irmak.**

Ham, Heim, Hjem, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'a home'; literally 'a place of shelter.'

Ham, par., Eng., Kent, 2 m. SW. Sandwich. P.<250. See **Betteshanger.**

Ham, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 17 m. SE. by S. Swindon, 4 m. SSW. Hungerford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ham, comm., France, dep. and on the Somme, arr. Péronne, 12 m. SW. by W. St. Quentin. Its old fortress is used as a state prison. In 1830 the ministers of Charles X., and afterwards (1840–46) Prince Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of the French, were imprisoned in it. P.<3000.

Ham, East, par., Eng., Essex, Romford div., 1½ m. SW. Barking, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly. P. 28,700.

Ham, High, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6½ m. SW. Glastonbury, P.O. at **Low H.,** 1 m. SE.; 5017 ac. P.<1000.

Ham, Long, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Longham.**

Ham, West, mun. bor. (since 1856), parl. bor. (2 members), co. bor., and par., Eng., Essex, immediately to the E. of London, from which it is separated by the riv. Lee, on the G. E. and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rlys., and including in its area the Victoria Docks, and a portion of the Royal Albert Docks; has also the locomotive and other works of the G. E. R. and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly. Cos., besides iron and shipbuilding, and india-rubber and gutta-percha works, sugar refineries, and soap and jute works, &c. The parish church dates from the 12th century. West H. Park is about 80 ac. in extent. The London northern outfall sewer passes through the entire length of the borough. Fifty years ago West H. did not contain 6000. Its enormous growth is due chiefly to the desire of manufacturers to escape the restrictions imposed by the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Act of 1854; par. 4706 ac. P. (1871) 62,900; (1891) 204,900.

Hamad (Arabic, 'the hard and stony ground'), vast desert, northern Arabia, extending from the mountains of Hauran and the Euphrates valley in the N. to Jof in the S. It consists of a stony plateau, with an altitude rising slightly to the N. The only two permanent localities of the H. are those of **Kaf** and Itteri, small oases on the Wadi Sirhân.

Hamada, tn., Japan, on the W. ct. of Honshiu, 200 m. NE. by N. Nagasaki.

Hamadan (generally believed to be the ancient *Ecbatana,* although Ferrier believes that city now to be represented by Kangavar or Kengover), tn., Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, 185 m. WSW. Teheran; situated at the E. base of the Elvend Kuh, at the meeting-place of two pass-roads across the Zagros Mts., leading by Kangavar to Kermanshahan, hence an important entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad and the modern cap. of Persia. Noted for its manufactures of leather, felts, and its copper-work; it also manufactures and dyes cottons. Near it is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. It also contains the traditional tombs of the Jews Mordecai and Esther. Has an American high school for boys. Alt. 6156 ft. (Schindler); 6280 ft. (Curzon). P. 40–50,000 (Polak).

Hamah, or **Hama,** ancient *Epiphania,* tn., Syria, on the Nahr-el-Asy (Orontes), 30 m. N. Homs, in a plain irrigated by means of water-wheels (*norias*) driven by the current of the river; seat of a kaimakam; manufacture of mantles; caravan station between the N. and the S.

Hamama, or **Hamamma,** large nomadic tribe, southern Tunis, occupying the vast region bordering the N. shore of the great-shots of Jerid and Gharsa, between the Gulf of Gabes and the Algerian frontier.

Hamamatsu, tn., Japan, 120 m. W. by S. Yokohama. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 58.3° F., Jan. 39.8°, Aug. 78.1°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 71.12 in. P. 13,200.

Hamamet, tn. and gulf, Tunis. See **Hammamet.**

Ham and Stone, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 3 m. S. Berkeley; 4410 ac. P.<1000.

Hamar, tn., Norway, prov. Hedemarken, on the E. side of Lake Mjösen, 65 m. N. by E. Christiania; seat of a bishop. P. 4000.

Hamara, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 140 m. NE. Aden.

Hamasen, or **Amasen,** prov., in the extreme N. of Tigre, Abyssinia, now mainly included in the Italian colony of Eritrea; cap. Asmara.

Hamaxikion (Amaxiki), tn., Greece. See **Leukas.**

Hambach, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. palatinate of the Rhine, cant. and 2 m. SW. Neustadt. P.<3000.

Hambald, tn., Ecuador. See **Ambato.**

Hambantota, tn., Ceylon, Southern Prov., on the S. ct., 64 m. E. Galle.

Hamble, vil., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the N. shore of Southampton Water, and the W. side of the creek or riv. Hamble, 4½ m. SE. by E. Southampton, 1½ m. SE. Netley stn., with coastguard stn.; has important lobster fisheries. PMT.O.

Hambleden, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div.,

13 m. NW. by W. Windsor, 3 m. NNE. Henley-on-Thames stn., PMT.O.; 6598 ac. P.<2000.

Hambledon, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 9½ m. N. Portsmouth, 6 m. ESE. Bishop's Waltham stn., PMT.O.; 9447 ac. P.<2500.

Hambledon, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 7 m. S. by W. Guildford, 1½ m. NE. Witley stn., P.O. P.<750.

Hambledon, Black, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 6 m. ESE. Burnley. Height, 1574 ft.

Hamble-le-Rice, par., Eng., Hampshire, on Southampton Water, 5⅜ m. SE. Southampton. P.<500.

Hamblen, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., to the W. of 83° W., and N. of 36° N., bounded on the W. by the Holston R.

Hambleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on the r. bk. of the Wyre, 4 m. SE. by S. Fleetwood, 4 m. SW. Pilling stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hambleton, par., Eng., Rutland, 2½ m. ESE. Oakham, PT.O. P.<250.

Hambleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 13½ m. WNW. Goole, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Hambleton Hills, Eng., in N. of Thirsk and Malton div., Yorkshire, N. Riding, forming W. border of Yorkshire Moors.

Black H., at their N. end, 7 m. E. Northallerton, 1249 ft. high.

Hamborn, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Mülheim, dist. Ruhrort. P.<3000.

Hambridge with Earnshill, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 10½ m. E. by S. Taunton, 3 m. SSW. Langport stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Hambrook, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Bristol, 2 m. E. Filton stn., partly included in the parl. bor. of Bristol, PMT.O.

Hamburg, settlement, Cape Colony, div. Peddie, 25 m. S. King William's Town.

Hamburg (name derived from Hammaburg, *i.e.*, 'castle in the Hamme,' the latter being the name of the forest covering the district), free Hanseatic terr. and town in NW. Germany, near the mouth of the Elbe. A terr. of 158 sq. m. belongs to H., comprising the town of H. and its surroundings, several islands situated in the Elbe, the dist. of Ritzebüttel, and several small enclaves. The country is flat, forming part of the fertile 'marshes' near the North Sea. The H. terr. is one of the states of the German Empire, and is represented by one member in the Bundesrath, and by three members in the Reichstag. The town of H. is the most important commercial centre of Germany, and next to Berlin the largest city of the empire. Lat. of observatory, 53° 33′ 7″ N., long. 9° 58′ 25.5″ E. H. is situated on the Lower Elbe. Above H. this river divides into two arms, the Norder-Elbe and the Süder-Elbe. The town is chiefly situated on the r. bk. of the Norder-Elbe, and is divided by the Alster, a northern affluent of the Elbe, into two parts, the 'Altstadt' on the l. bk. of the Alster, and the Neustadt on the r. bk. Various suburbs surround these parts, the most important being the suburb of St. George on the eastern, and that of St. Pauli on the western side of the Alster. The Norder-Elbe and the Alster form numerous subdivisions and canals, called 'Fleete.' These are characteristic features of H., which have, however, greatly changed in appearance during the last fifty years. Moreover, the Alster forms a lake, called Aussenalster, on the northern side of the town. The general appearance of H. in modern times has been changed by two events of great importance, viz., the enormous conflagration by which the greater part of old H. was destroyed in 1842, and secondly, the great harbour improvements which have been in progress since 1883. At the present time the finest parts of the town are situated near the Alster; they are celebrated for the superior style of their buildings. The great conflagration of 1842 destroyed many public buildings and churches. The most important was the celebrated church of St. Nicholas, which was, however, splendidly rebuilt in pure Gothic style after designs by the celebrated British architect Sir Gilbert Scott. This church has a noted tower 482 ft. high. But the chief characteristics of H. are its foreign trade and commercial enterprise. The 'Altstadt' forms the commercial centre. Although the town is 65 m. distant from the sea, its harbour is always accessible to vessels drawing 20 ft., and at high water ordinary spring tides to vessels drawing 24 ft. The most important docks, including the Sandthorhafen, Grasbrookhafen, and Dampfschiffhafen on the N. side of the Norder-Elbe, and all those on the S. side belong to the free-port (*Freihafengebiet*). The position of the port among those of the world, with the value of its commerce in recent years, is shown in the table in the **Appendix,** p. 14, and the following table shows its growth in twenty years:—

Years.	Ships Entered.	Register Tons.	Ships Cleared.	Register Tons.
1865	5186	1,223,000	5186	1,216,000
1875	5260	2,118,000	5209	2,085,000
1885	6790	3,704,000	6798	3,712,000

Most of the ships visiting H. are German and English, then follow those of the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and France. As regards imports, those of Great Britain and the United States of America are of principal importance. H. has ample railway facilities, six railway lines diverging from H. in various directions. The principal imports are sugar, textiles, coffee, wool, cotton, tobacco, spirits, wines, machinery, saltpetre, and petroleum; the principal exports are iron and ironware, machinery, woven textiles, woollen and worsted yarns, glass-ware, cattle, cereals, and timber. Emigration is also one of the important factors of H.'s foreign connections. On the average, more than 30,000 emigrants annually pass through H. In addition to the commerce, the industries of the town are of considerable importance; distilleries and breweries, tobacco, sugar, and iron factories, and chemical works have to be mentioned, most of these being in direct connection with the trade of the town. H. was founded by Charlemagne (about 810 A.D.) as a stronghold against the Slavs, and as early as 834 it became the seat of an archbishop. But nevertheless it was of subordinate importance until the end of the 12th century, as the town of Bardowiek, higher up the Elbe, was one of the commercial centres of NW. Germany in the early parts of the Middle Ages. At the beginning of the 13th century, however, H. took the lead on the Elbe, and in 1242 it concluded an alliance with Lübeck and Bremen, this alliance forming the nucleus of the great Hanseatic League. H.'s greatness dates from the time when local coast navigation was superseded by extensive maritime trade connections. During the 16th century its commercial connections with Great Britain became of the utmost importance, and in the 18th century its great trans-Atlantic trade commenced to flourish. But up to the present time its commercial importance has not yet reached its climax. Its population has been increasing at the rate of more than 3½ per cent. per annum during the last five years, which is more rapid than that of any other town of the German Empire, and its spirit of commercial enterprise is livelier than ever. Joining the German Customs Union in 1888 has greatly improved H.'s commercial position. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 47.2° F., Jan. 33.1°, July 63.4° P. (beginning of 14th century) 7000; (beginning of 19th century), 100,000; (1850) 150,000; (1875) 348,000; (1885) 471,000; (1890) 569,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Hamburg, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Ashley co., 111 m. S. by E. Little Rock. P.<1500.

Hamburg, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Aiken co., opposite Augusta, Georgia, terminus of one of the oldest railywas in U.S. (from Charleston), opened in 1833. P.<1500.

Hamburg, city, U.S., Iowa, Fremont co., on S. frontier of state, 50 m. S. by E. Omaha (Neb.). P.<2000.

Hamburg, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 25 m. NW. by W. Paterson. P.<1500.

Hamburg, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 10 m. S. by E. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Hamburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., on Schuylkill R., 15 m. N. by W. Reading. P.<3000.

Hamburg, New, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., on l. bk. of Hudson R., 9 m. S. by W. Poughkeepsie. P.<1500.

Hamden, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 6 m. N. by E. New Haven. P.<4000.

Hamden (formerly **Hamden Junction**), vil., U.S., Ohio, Vinton co., 62 m. SSE. Columbus. P.<1500.

Hamelin Harbour, inlet, W. Australia, 14 m. NNW. Cape Leeuwin, connected by tramway with the timber mills of Karridale dist.

Hamelin Pool, gulf, in the SE. of Sharks Bay, W. Australia.

Hameln, tn., Prussia, on the r. bk. of the Weser, prov. and 25 m. SW. Hanover; manufactures of machinery, cement, paper, &c. P. (1871) 8600; (1890) 13,500.

Hamer. See **Beni Amer.**

Hamer, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Rochdale par. P. 5200.

Hameringham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13 m. S. by W. Louth, 3½ m. ESE. Horncastle. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. and Scrafield**) P.<250.

Hamersleben, vil., central Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 6 m. N. Oschersleben, with lignite mines. P.<3000.

Hamerton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 8 m. NW. Huntingdon, 5½ m. W. by N. Abbotts Ripton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hametoun, Scot., Shetland Is., in the S. of Foula I.

Hameye, deserted station of the Imperial British East African Company, Brit. E. Africa. See **Tana R.**

Hamfallow, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, in Thornbury union. P.<1500.

Ham-gyöng (-do), prov., in NE. of Korea. See **Hamkyöng.**

Hamheung, walled tn., in the plains near E. ct. of Korea, in about 39° 56′ N. P. 25–30,000. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 148.)

Hami, Khami, or **Khamil,** tn. and oasis, on the N. side of the desert of Gobi, China, 240 m., or 11 ordinary cart stages or days, from Ngan-si-chou, the nearest oasis of importance on the S. side of the desert. The oasis does not extend over 30 m. in any direction, but is a rich one. P. in the suburb and old town

about 5000; in the Moham. town about 2000 (Taranchis). See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, pp. 76 and 77.

Hamid, mountainous sanjak of Asia Minor, crossed by 36° N., 31° E.; contains Lake Egerdir and part of Lake Beishehr (Kirili); cap. Isbarta.

Hamidabad, Asia Minor. See **Izbarta.**

Hamidiye, tn., Asia Minor, on the l. bk. of the Gediz-chai, vilayet and 20 m. NE. by N. Smyrna.

Hamidiye, or **Melet,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 57 m. NE. Sivas. P. 2000.

Hamilton, tn., cap. Bermuda, on Main I. P. <2000.

Hamilton, city, Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., at the W. end of Lake Ontario, on Burlington Bay, 39 m. SW. Toronto. H. is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities of the colony; it is the station for steamers from Montreal, and has extensive commerce. Alt. 332 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.8° F., Jan. 23.3°, July 71.9°; rfall. (10 yrs., 1878–87), 25.06 in.; snowfall, 54.56 in. P. (1871) 26,700; (1881) 36,000; (1891) 49,000.

Hamilton, post-tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 3 m. W. and a suburb of Newcastle. P. <2000.

Hamilton, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Waipa, 86 m. S. Auckland. P. <1500.

Hamilton, parl. burgh, market-tn., and par., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 6½ m. SSW. Airdrie, with stns. on the C. R. and the N. B. R.; has a cavalry barracks and the ducal palace of the house of H., in the high park of which the aboriginal breed of wild cattle are still kept. H. was long the principal seat of imitation cambric weaving in Scot., but now its chief industries are connected with coal, iron ore, and limestone mining, all of which are carried on in the par., which contains also blast-furnaces. It gives the title of duke to the premier peer of Scot. The marquisate of H. was created by James VI. Market-day, F. Mean rfall. (Bothwell Castle, alt. 164 ft.), 30.6 in. Par. 14,243 ac., P. 35,200; tn. P. 24,900. See **Falkirk** and **Cadzow.**

Hamilton, tn., S. Australia, Light co., 50 m. N. by E. Adelaide, 8 m. NNW. Kapunda. P. <1500.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Florida, N. frontier, crossed by 83° W.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in S. by 38° N., and between 88° and 89° W.

Hamilton, city, U.S., Illinois, at foot of the Des Moines rapids, Hancock co., on the Mississippi, opposite Keokuk. P. <1500.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Indiana, intersected by 4° N. and 86° W.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 42° N., and E. of 94° W.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Kansas, W. frontier, crossed by 38° N.

Hamilton, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 7 m. N. by E. Salem. P. <1500.

Hamilton, tn., U.S., Missouri, Caldwell co., 46 m. E. St. Joseph. P. <2000.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 98° W., and bounded on the NW. by the Platte R.

Hamilton, vil., U.S., New York, cap. Madison co., 32 m. ESE. Syracuse, on the Chenango Canal. P. <2000.

Hamilton, co., U.S., New York, E. of 75° W., crossed in the N. by 44° N.

Hamilton, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, co. and 15 m. SW. Pembina. P. <1500.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Ohio, in the extreme SW.

Hamilton, city, U.S., Ohio, Butler co., on Great Miami R., and the Miami and Erie Canal, both of which afford water-power, 20 m. N. by W. Cincinnati. P. (1880) 12,100; (1890) 17,600.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the S., bounded on the E. by the Tennessee R., and N. of 35° N.

Hamilton, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 32° N., crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Hamilton, principal inland tn., in the western dist. of Victoria, cos. Dundas and Normanby, 50 m. NE. by N. Portland. P. (1871) 2300; (1891) 3400.

Hamilton, Mount, mt., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., 41 m. SE. by E. San Francisco, with the Lick Observatory, in 37° 20′ 25″ N., 121° 38′ 42.1″ W., with largest refracting telescope ever made (object lens 3 ft. in diameter; focal length, 47 ft.). Alt. observatory, 4227 ft.; highest summit, 4440 ft.

Hamilton, South, tp., New Zealand, South I., Manitoto co., 48 m. N. by W. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Hamilton Down, upland tract, Eng., Devonshire, in the E. of Dartmoor Forest, about 16 m. SW. by W. Exeter.

Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. See **Grand River.**

Hamilton on Clyde, tp., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 30 m. NW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Hamilton on Forth, post tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 30 m. W. Beaconsfield. P. <1500.

Hamilton Palace Colliery Rows, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Bothwell par. P. <1500.

Hamilton River, Labrador. See **Grand River.**

Hamilton's Bawn, tn., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. Lower Fews, 4 m. E. by S. Armagh, on the Armagh Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Hamilton Sound, channel, Newfoundland, on the N. ct., between Fogo I. and the mainland, 49° 23′–32′ N.

Hamirpur, or **Humeerpoor,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. H., on the r. bk. of the Jumna, at the confluence of the Betwa, 38 m. SSW. Cawnpur. P. (1891) 7100; Hindus, 5500; Moham. 1600.

Hamkyŏng, Hamkyeng, or **Ham-gyŏng,** NE. prov. of Korea, extending from the S. of Broughton Bay to the N. frontier; cap. Hamheung.

Hamley, co., S. Australia, bounded on the S. by the Murray R., between 140° and 141° E.

Hamley Bridge, post-tn., S. Australia, Gawler co., 38 m. N. Adelaide, 15 m. W. Kapunda, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Hamlin, co., U.S., S. Dakota, S. of 45° N., crossed by 97° W.

Hamm, vil., Ger., 3 m. ENE. Hamburg, in the terr. of Hamburg; has numerous iron-mines, and furnaces for the production of cast steel. P. 12,300.

Hamm, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on riv. Lippe, 22 m. SSE. Münster; important iron industry. P. 10,500.

Hamm, Scandinavian, 'a harbour.' See *Hafen.*

Hamma de Gabes, El, the ancient *Aquæ Tacapinæ,* tn., N. Africa, Tunis, 18 m. W. Gabes; famous for its baths.

Hammada, El, a generic name applied to stony (or partly stony, partly sandy) and waterless plateaux above the level of the surrounding desert in the N. of Africa.

Hammam, Arabic and Turkish, 'hot springs or baths.'

Hammam-Bu-Ghara, warm spring, Algeria, prov. Oran, 26 m. E. Tlemsen.

Hammam-Bu-Hajar, vil., Algeria, prov. and about 31 m. SW. Oran, with mineral waters (alkaline-ferruginous) in many respects resembling those of Vichy. P. <2000.

Hammam-Bu-Hanefia, springs and baths, Algeria, prov. Oran, 12 m. SW. Maskara, on the route to Sidi-bel-Abbes.

Hammam-el-Lif, or **Hammam-el-Enf,** tn., northern Tunis, near the Gulf and 9 m. SE. the town of Tunis, stn. on the railway from Tunis to Susa.

Hammam-es-Salahin, Algeria. See **Hammam-Salahin.**

Hammamet, or **Hamamet,** walled seapt., Tunis, on the N. shore of the Gulf of H., 36 m. SE. Tunis; founded at the beginning of the 16th century; with an insecure and ill-sheltered port. Large quantities of hemp are cultivated in dist. P. 4000.

Hammamet, Gulf of, the northern of the two wide bays in the E. of Tunis, N. Africa. Its W. shore for a distance of about 20 m. is separated by only a narrow neck of land from the two coast lagoons, or *sebkhas,* of Jiriba and Halk-el-Menzel, which communicate with the gulf by several channels.

Hammam Gerbus, vil., Tunis, on the E. shore of the Bay of Tunis, 22 m. E. Tunis.

Hammam-Meskhutin, vil., Algeria, prov. Constantine, 10 m. WSW. Guelma, stn. on the railway from Bona to Constantine. Climate healthy, surroundings beautiful, and with sulphurous and ferruginous warm mineral springs (172°–209° F.), the calcareous deposits from which slowly form curious cones (to the number of about 100, varying in height from 3–40 ft.). Ruins of *Aquæ Tibilitanæ,* Roman town with baths, some of which are still made use of. Alt. 820 ft.

Hammam-Rirha, vil., Algeria, 16 m. NE. Miliana, 7 m. from Bu-Medfa (rly. stn. on the line between Algiers and Oran), in a beautiful mountain dist. connected with the Zaccar range (alt. 5150 ft.). Saline springs (104°–124° F.) and ferruginous springs (155°–166°), and a fine establishment. Ruins of *Aquæ Calidæ.* Alt. 230 ft.

Hammam-Salahin, or **Hammam-es-Salahin,** thermal spring and baths, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 4 m. N. Biskra.

Hammana, vil., Palestine, 33° 50′ N., 35° 45′ E., 15 m. ESE. Beirut.

Hammar, El, spring and caravan stn. on the road from Fezzan to Bornu.

Hammath, place named in O. T. See **El Hammâm.**

Hamme, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Bochum. P. 5100.

Hamme, riv., Prussia, prov. Hanover, flows first NE. then SW. to the Wümme; navigable in its lower course, and connected by canal with the Oste.

Hammelburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 22 m. N. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Hamme-lez-Termonde, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 5 m. N. by E. Dendermonde. P. 12,000.

Hammer, Scandinavian, sometimes 'a village,' sometimes 'a rock.'

Hammer, or **Ratibor Hammer,** vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 9 m. NNE. Ratibor. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hammeren, cape, Denmark, the N. point of Bornholm.

Hammerfest, northernmost tn. of Europe, Norway, govt. Finmark, on the Kval-oe (Whale I.), of which it is the chief port, 60 m. SW. the North Cape, in 70° 38′ N., 23° 39′ E. Houses of wood, and painted externally. Communication between its quarters is kept up by boats, and its harbour is defended by a fort. The sun here remains two months above the horizon. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be

carried on. Exports comprise stock-fish, whale, seal, and shark oil, skins, walrus hides and teeth, copper, and feathers. P.< 3000.

Hammer Island, another name of Lombom I., Ger. New Guinea.

Hammerlane, electoral div., Ire., SE. King's co., bar. Philipstown Upper, 4½ m. WSW. Portarlington.

Hammershuus, vil., Denmark, on the W. ct. of Bornholm, in the N. Mean temp., yr. 45.5° F., Feb. 32.2°, July 62.6°.

Hammersley Range, range of mts., in the NW. of W. Australia, to the S. of the Fortescue R., in about 22° S., 116½°-118° E.

Hammersmith, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, H. bor., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 5 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. on the Metropolitan Rly., and two others (**Grove Road** and **Ravenscourt Park**) on the L. & SW. R.

Hammersmith, parl. bor., in the W. of London, stretching from the Thames (l. bk.) to Harrow Road. P. 97,200.

Hammerstein, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 58 m. NW. Bromberg, about 1 m. from the W. frontier of the prov. P.<3000.

Hammerton, Green, and **Kirk Hammerton,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 7 m. E. Knaresborough, with a stn. (**Hammerton**) on the NE. R. Green H., PMT.O., P.<500; Kirk H., P.O., P.<500.

Hammerwich, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 3 m. WSW. Lichfield, on the L. & NW. R. P.<2000.

Hammerwood with Holtye, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Hartfield and East Grinstead pars. P.<500.

Hammon, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Hamûl.**

Hammonasset Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., in 72° 32′ W.

Hammond, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1458 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 24 m. from Vancouver.

Hammond, post-tn., S. Australia, Frome co., 30 m. E. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Hammond, city, U.S., Indiana, Lake co., on W. frontier of state, 15 m. S. by E. Chicago (Illinois). P. 5400.

Hammond, or **Keriri,** isl., Queensland, in S. of Torres Strait, NW. of Thursday I., in 10½° S., 142° 10′ E.

Hammond Islands, Pacific Ocean, Solomon group, in 8° 40′ S. and 157° 20′ E.

Hammond River, or **Nauwigewauk,** post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 17 m. from St. John. P.<1500.

Hammondsport, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., at the head of Crooked Lake, 55 m. SSE. Rochester; great centre of grape culture and wine manufacture. P.<1500.

Hammonton, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., 30 m. SE. Camden. P.<4000.

Hammoon, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 11½ m. E. by S. Sherborne, 1½ m. E. Sturminster stn. P.<250.

Hamnavoe, hamlet and bay, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Nesting par., 16 m. SSE. of the N. end of the mainland.

Hamnavoe, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., Mid and S. Yell par., 11½ m. SE. by S. of the N. end of the mainland.

Hamoaze, The, bay, on the Cornwall side of Plymouth Sound, opposite estuary of the Tamar, Plymouth (*q.v.*), and Devonport.

Hamoix, or **Hamois,** comm., Belgium, on the Ourthe, prov. and 15 m. S. Liège. P.<2000.

Hamont, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Maeseyck, 20 m. W. by N. Roermond. P.<2000.

Hamoon. See **Hamun.**

Hampden, mun. bor., New Zealand, North I., Waipawai co., 32 m. SW. Napier. P.<1500.

Hampden, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co. P.<3000.

Hampden, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, H. co., 9 m. ESE. Springfield. P.<1500.

Hampden, co., Victoria, crossed in the middle by 38° S. and 143° E.

Hampden, Great and **Little,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. S. by E. Aylesbury, 3 m. E. Princes Risborough stn., P.O. (**H. Row**). P.<500. See **Hartwell.**

Hampden, Mount, Brit. S. Africa, Mashona-land, near the source of the Mazoe R., 8½ m. NW. Fort Salisbury, in about 17° 40′ S., 30° 55′ E.

Hamphall Stubbs, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hemsworth union. P.<250.

Hampi, ruined city, Brit. India, Madras Presidency, dist. and 36 m. NW. Bellary, on the S. bank of the Tungabhadra; site of the ancient cap. of the Vijayanagar kings.

Hampnett, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 10½ m. ESE. Cheltenham, 4 m. S. Notgrove and Westfield stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Stowell**) P.<250.

Hampole, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6 m. NW. Doncaster, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<250.

Hampreston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 6 m. NNE. Poole, 2 m. E. Wimborne stn.; 5351 ac. P.<2000.

Hampshire, Hants, or **County of Southampton,** one of the southern counties of England, including the Isle of Wight [**Wight, Isle of**], from which the mainland portion is divided by the Solent and Spithead; mainly in the diocese of Winchester, but with small portions belonging to Oxford and Salisbury; cap. Winchester; other chief towns Southampton, Portsmouth, Aldershot, Bournemouth, Christchurch, Ryde, and Newport; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
N. or Basingstoke	136,467	70,497
W. or Andover	276,333	51,223
E. or Petersfield	211,377	47,180
S. or Fareham	70,559	66,014
New Forest	213,884	51,328
Isle of Wight	93,342	78,672
Parl. bors.—		
Christchurch	22,659	53,270
Portsmouth	4,320	159,251
Southampton	7,774	93,589
Winchester	1,049	19,073
Total (anct. and administrative co.)	1,037,764	690,097

Surface mainly under 500 ft. in height, and nowhere rising above 1000 ft. The county is traversed by the N. and S. Downs, which form pastures for large flocks of sheep. The Downs themselves and the intervening region belong entirely to the Chalk, but in the S. half of the county this formation gives place to early Tertiary deposits, principally to the Bagshot Beds (middle Eocene). The SW. of the county is chiefly occupied by the New Forest, and the whole county is well-wooded, and noted for its timber. The chief rivers are the Avon, Stour, Test, and Itchen, all entering the English Channel or its inlets. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The manufactures are unimportant, the shipbuilding yards of Portsmouth and Southampton Docks, and the carriage works of the L. & SW. R. at Eastleigh, excepted. Bank-note paper is made at Freefolk, watch chains at Christchurch, and in a few other places linseys, druggets, and bombazines. There are no minerals of economic importance. The railways belong chiefly to the South-Western system, and the NE. of the county is traversed by the Basingstoke Canal. Winchester was the ancient cap. of Wessex, and during the Saxon, Norman, and early Angevin dynasties cap. of England. In the 9th and 10th centuries H. was wasted by the Danes, and during the Parliamentary War was the scene of several battles and sieges. Antiquities (Roman, monastic, and castellated) are numerous, the chief being the Roman remains of Silchester, Netley and Beaulieu abbeys, and Porchester and Carisbrook castles. See **England,** table.

Hampshire, co., U.S., Massachusetts, in the W., crossed in the extreme NW. by 42½° N., and in the middle by 72½° W.

Hampshire, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Potomac (Maryland frontier), bounded on the E. by Virginia.

Hampstead, par. and parl. bor. in the co. of London, Eng., 4 m. NW. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**H. Heath**) on the N. L. & Dist. Rlys., with several other stns. adjoining. The public park of **H. Heath and Parliament Hill** (together about 505 ac.), the summit of which (430 ft.) commands fine views, is a favourite holiday resort of Londoners. The mineral spring was in high repute during the last and preceding centuries, at which time H. was a fashionable watering-place. The par., which is conterminous with the parl. bor., includes Belsize Park, Haverstock Hill, Primrose Hill, and part of Kilburn. P. 68,400.

Hampstead, tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Ashburton. P. (with dist.)<1500.

Hampstead, West, stn., London, Eng., 4½ m. NW. by W. St. Paul's, on the Metropolitan Rly.

Hampstead Marshall, par., Berkshire, Eng., div. and 4½ m. W. by S. Newbury, 2 m. SE. Kintbury stn. P.<250.

Hampstead Norris, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6 m. NE. by N. Newbury, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 6047 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**H. N. with Langley**) P.<1000.

Hampsthwaite, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 3 m. NW. Harrogate, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Hampton, tn., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., on the riv. Kennebecasis, 22 m. NE. by N. St. John. P.<1500.

Hampton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 40 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P.<1500.

Hampton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. NE. Malpas, P.O. P.<500.

Hampton, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, on a branch of the L. & SW. R., 3½ m. SW. by S. Richmond. P. 5800.

Hampton, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 9 m. NW. Kidderminster, with a stn. (**H. Loade**) on the G. W. R.

Hampton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the l. bk. of the Avon, div. and 1 m. W. Evesham, with a stn. (**H. Junc.**) on the M. R., P.O. P.<750.

Hampton, vil., U.S., Connecticut. Windham co., 31 m. E. Hartford. P.<1500.

Hampton, vil., U.S., Georgia, Henry co., 26 m. S. by E. Atlanta. P.<1500.

Hampton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Rock Island co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 68 m. S. by E. Dubuque (Io.). P.<1500.

Hampton, tn., U.S., Iowa, Franklin co., 98 m. NW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P.<3000.

Hampton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 30 m. E. Manchester. P.<1500.

Hampton, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, H. co., 58 m. N. Savannah (Ga.). P.<1500.

Hampton, tn., U.S., Virginia, Elizabeth City co., on the ct., 70 m. SE. by E. Richmond. **H. Roads,** the channel to the S., at the mouth of the James R. It is a naval station, defended by two strong forts, and admitting the largest vessels. P.<3000.

Hampton, coal mining vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Kanawha co., on the Great Kanawha R., 13 m. SE. by E. Charleston. P.<1500.

Hampton Bishop, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., 4 m. ESE. Hereford, P.O. P.<500.

Hampton Charles and **Hampton Wafer,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Herefordshire, 5 m. NW. Bromyard. H. Charles, P.<250; H. Wafer, P.<250.

Hampton Court, royal palace, on the N. bank of the Thames, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, is about 1 m. from the village, on L. & SW. R. It contains the state-rooms, in which are some rich furniture and tapestry, and a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits. The palace is built of brick, with stone decorations. Its ceiling was painted by Verrio. The garden is laid out in the Dutch style; it has a fine terrace, some good sculpture, fountains, vases, and a grape-house, containing a vine said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. The park, 5 m. in circumference, is well stocked with deer. This palace was an occasional royal residence between the reigns of Henry VIII. and George II. The Home Park (500 ac.) was thrown open to the public in 1893.

Hampton, East, settlement, U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 18 m. SE. by S. Hartford.

Hampton Gay and **Hampton Poyle,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Cherwell, div. and 2½ m. E. by S. Woodstock, 1½ m. S. Woodstock Road stn. H. Gay, P.<250; H. Poyle, P.<250.

Hampton Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Hampton par. P.<2500.

Hampton in Arden, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 8½ m. W. by N. Coventry, with a junc. stn. on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Hampton Loade, stn., Eng., Salop. See **Hampton.**

Hampton Lovett, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 6 m. SW. by W. Bromsgrove, div. and 1½ m. NW. Droitwich. P.<250.

Hampton Lucy, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the r. bk. of the Avon, div. and 4 m. ENE. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O. P.<500.

Hampton Plains, dist., W. Australia, in about 31° S., 122°–123° E., covered with stunted scrub salt-bush and grass; the soil a red loam, of volcanic origin.

Hampton Roads. See **Hampton,** U.S., Virginia.

Hampton Tableland, dist., in the S. of W. Australia, S. of 33° S., crossed by 122° E.

Hampton Wick, par., Eng., Middlesex, on the Thames and L. & SW. R., 15 m. SW. London. Mean rfall. (The Grove, alt. 27 ft.), 24.9 in. P.<2500.

Hamptworth, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 8½ m. SE. Salisbury.

Hamran, Arab tribe, eastern Sudan, in the upper valley of the Atbara, on the NW. borders of Abyssinia.

Hamrin, Jebel, range of hills, Asiatic Turkey, trending from NW. to SE. from the Tigris to the Persian frontier, between about 35° 20′ and 33° N.

Hamsabög, tn., Hungary. See **Erd.**

Hamsey, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., on the Ouse, 1½ m. N. Lewes. P.<750.

Hamstal Ridware, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on riv. Blythe, div. and 6 m. N. by W. Lichfield, 2½ m. NE. Armitage stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hamstead, PMT.O., Eng., Staffordshire, near Birmingham.

Hamsteels, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Lanchester par. P.<4500.

Hamsterley, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 6 m. W. by N. Bishop Auckland, 3 m. W. by S. Witton-le-Wear stn., P.O., and PM.O. (**H. Colliery**) P.<500.

Ham Street, vil., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. S. Ashford, on the SE. R., PMT.O.

Ham-sur-Sambre, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur, on the Sambre, 6 m. ESE. Fleurus. P.<3000.

Hamun (Persian, 'expanse'), a vast shallow trough in Seistan, on the borders of Persia and Afghanistan, between about 30° and 31½° N.; in time of flood covered with water, but usually dry, with the exception of two large lakes in the N., within Afghanistan, namely, the Hamun-i-Farah, to the W., receiving the Farah-Rud and Harrud from the N., and the Hamun-i-Sawaran, to the E., receiving the Helmand from the S., and the Kash-rud from the E. The two are separated by a reedy thicket, which is sometimes converted into a marsh.

Hamura, vil., Japan, about 30 m. W. Tokyo, with massive stone-work dam for carrying off the water to supply that city.

Ham with Hatch, par., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., on the Thames, 2 m. S. by W. Richmond, 1½ m. N. Hampton Wick stn., PM.O. P.<2000. **Ham Common,** urban sanitary dist., P.<1500.

Hamworthy, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on Poole Harbour, 1½ m. WNW. Poole, on the L. & SW. R. P.<750.

Hamworthy Junction, stn., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the L. & SW. R., 1 m. NW. Hamworthy.

Han, riv., central China. See **Han-kiang.**

Han, riv., Korea, flows W. into the Yellow Sea by an estuary, in 37° 45′ N. Steamers ascend to Mapu, the port of Söul (which lies a little to the N.), but only those of shallow draught can cross the sandbanks at the mouth at low tide. About 100 m. above Söul it becomes almost impracticable for junk traffic owing to the many rapids.

Hanau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 11 m. E. by N. Frankfurt, on l. bk. of the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main. Has a castle, now the seat of a society of natural history; manufactures of gold and silver articles, &c. Near are the mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. At H. the French, in their retreat from Leipzig, totally defeated the Bavarians, Oct. 30, 1813. Birthplace of the brothers Grimm. P. 24,900.

Hanbury, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 6 m. NW. by W. Burton, 2½ m. SSE. Marchington stn.; has gypsum-beds. PMT.O. P.<750.

Hanbury, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 4½ m. S. Bromsgrove, P.O.; 7790 ac. P.<1000.

Hanby, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Lavington.**

Hanchung (or **Hanchöng**) **-fu,** tn., China, SW. Shensi, on the Han-kiang, which is navigable to this point, about 225 m. NE. Chengtu-fu; an important centre on the trade route from Süchwan to N. China. Alt. 2000 ft.

Hanchurch, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 3½ m. SW. Stoke.

Hancock, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., crossed by 83° W.

Hancock, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, between 40° and 41° N.

Hancock, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 40° N., and E. of 86° W.

Hancock, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 43° N., and E. of 94° W.

Hancock, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, E. of 87° W.

Hancock, tn., U.S., Maine, H. co., on Frenchman's Bay, 31 m. SE. Bangor. P.<1500.

Hancock, vil., U.S., Maryland, Washington co., on the Potomac, 77 m. NW. Washington. P.<1500.

Hancock, vil., U.S., Michigan, Houghton co., in the Lake Superior copper region, on the N. side of Portage Lake, 69 m. NW. by W. Marquette. Alt. 707 ft. (R.R.). P.<2000.

Hancock, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SE., bounded on the S. by the Mississippi Sound, and on the W. by Pearl R., which separates it from Louisiana.

Hancock, vil., U.S., New York, Delaware co., 72 m. W. by N. Poughkeepsie, at the confluence of the E. and W. Branches of the Delaware R. P.<1500.

Hancock, co., U.S., Ohio, E. of 84° W., crossed by 41° N.

Hancock, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 83° W.

Hancock, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the extreme N.

Hand, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 45° N., crossed in the middle by 99° W.

Handa, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 260 m. E. by S. Mossamedes, in 15° 44′ S., 15° 58′ E.

Handa, isl., Scot., off the W. ct. of Sutherland, Eddrachillis par., separated from the mainland by the **Sound of H.,** in 58° 22½′ N.

Handah, or **Handak,** tn., Africa, Nubia, on the l. bk. of the Nile, in 18½° N., 40 m. SE. New Dongola.

Handawan, pass, Persia, prov. Luristan, about 90 m. S. by E. Hamadan, on the road from Khorremabad to Burujird. Alt. 7500 ft.

Handborough, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Evenlode, 3 m. SSW. Woodstock, with a stn. on the G. W. R. P.<1500.

Hand Cross, vil., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 6 m. E. Horsham, 2½ m. WNW. Balcombe stn., PMT.O.

Handeck, fall, on the riv. Aar, Switzd., in Bern, Upper Haslethal, on the pass-road over the Grinsel; has a fall of 230 ft. in a dark abyss.

Handforth, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Stockport, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Handley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. SE. by S. Chester, 1 m. SW. Tattenhall stn., P.O. P.<500.

Handley, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 12 m. SW. Salisbury, PM.O.; 6014 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**H. with Gussage St. Andrew**) P.<1000.

Handley, Middle, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 7 m. SE. by S. Sheffield.

Handsboro, tn. and watering-place, U.S., Mississippi, Harrison co., 66 m. ENE. New Orleans (Louis.), midway between New Orleans and Mobile. P.<1500.

Handschuhsheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 1 m. NW. Heidelberg. P.<4000.

Handsworth, par. and tn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, H. div., between Birmingham and W. Bromwich, in whose industries it shares, with stn. (**H. and Smethwick**) on the G. W. R. Par. 7752 ac., P. (1871) 16,000; (1891) 35,100; tn. P. 32,800; parl. div. P. 84,800.

Handsworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 3 m. ESE. Sheffield, 1½ m. SE. by E. Darnall stn. P. 10,300.

Hanford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on riv. Stour, 4 m. NW. Blandford. P.<250.

Hanford, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 2 m. S. by W. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1½ m. NW. Trentham stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Hanford Water, inlet, Eng., on the E. ct. of Essex, to the N. of the Naze.

Hángal, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 50 m. S. by E. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 5300; (1891) 6500; Hindus, 3600.

Hangarkatta, port, Brit. India, Madras Presidency, dist. S. Kanara, on the W. ct., 41 m. N. Mangalore; called in the government returns the port of Bárkúr. P.<5000.

Hangchow, or **Hangchau-fu,** tn., China, prov. Chekiang, at head of Hangchow Bay, 110 m. SW. Shanghai, at the mouth of the Tsientang-kiang, S. terminus of the Imperial or Grand Canal; extensive silk manufactures. The *Kinsai, Kinsay, Kingtse,* or *Quinsay* of Marco Polo. Opened to foreign commerce 1895 [**Japan,** end of article]. P. (estimated) 800,000.

Hangchow Bay, the largest inlet on the coast of China, S. of the Gulf of Pechili, about 130 m. long and 70 m. wide at the mouth, gradually narrowing towards its head, the upper part (above the narrowing, in about 121° E.) forming the estuary of the Tsientang-kiang. Numerous small islands off its mouth and in the bay, with lighthouses on one of the Saddle group, on Gützlaff I., and on Volcano I. (the last in the bay). On account of the violence of the bore which occurs at every tide in the estuary of the Tsientang (sometimes attaining at spring-tide, when the moon is in perigee, a height of 23 ft.) ships cannot ascend above Rambler I., in 120° 58′ E. The bore rushes with peculiar violence against the N. shore, which is protected by an embankment, at least 1000 years old, running past Haining to Hangchow, where the bore usually loses nearly all its violence, and is dangerous only to small boats. Another embankment protects the S. side of the estuary. (See *Jour. China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.*, 1888, vol. xxiii.). Gützlaff I. is connected by submarine cables with Nagasaki, Wusung, and Amoy.

Hanger Hill, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, close to Ealing stn. (G. W. R.), 9 m. W. St. Paul's, London.

Hanging Heaton, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley div., 1 m. NE. Dewsbury, close to Batley stn. P. 5000.

Hanging Houghton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 1 m. SW. Lamport. P.<250. See **Lamport.**

Hanging Rock, New South Wales. See **Nundle.**

Hanging Rock, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lawrence co., r. bk. of the Ohio, 100 m. S. by E. Columbus, 5 m. below Ironton. P.<1500.

Hangka, Khinka, or **Khanka, Hingai, Hengka, Sinhai,** lake of E. Asia, on the boundary between the Chinese and Russian possessions in Manchuria, 100 m. N. Vladivostok, in 44° 30′–45° 20′ N., 131° 40′–132° 30′ E. Drains to the Usuri. Length, 60 m.; breadth, 27–53 m. E. shores marshy, W. hilly; elsewhere a rich prairie, especially in the valleys of its feeders, the Lefu (S.) and Mo (SW.). Russian settlements have been planted on its shores, and it is navigated by Russian steamers. The Vladivostok Rly. passes near the E. shore. Area, 1652 sq. m., of which 1113 belong to Russia. Greatest depth, 5 fathoms.

Hang-kiang, China. See **Han-kiang.**

Hang Klip, cape, on S. ct. of Cape Colony, at the E. of the entrance to False Bay.

Hangleton, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 3½ m. WNW. Brighton, 1½ m. N. Portslade stn. P.<250.

Hangman Hills, small range of hills, Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, 5 m. E. Ilfracombe.

Hangö, or **Hangöudd,** tn., Russian Empire, Finland, govt. Nyland, 138 m. by rail W. Helsingfors; terminus of railway running from St. Petersburg along N. shore of Gulf of Finland. P. (1890)<3000.

Hangrang, or **Hungrung,** mt. pass, India, Punjab, Bashahr state, between Kunáwar and Tibet, in 31° 48′ N., 78° 35′ E. Alt. 14,800 ft.

Hangu River, riv., in the E. of Afghanistan, flowing NE. to the Kohat R., which it joins in about 33° 33′ N., 71° 20′ E. Its valley and the mountains adjacent on the S. are inhabited by the Miranzai. There is a stone fort at the village of H., on the Punjab frontier.

Han-hai ('dry sea'), the Chinese name for the vast area of inland drainage in central Asia composing Eastern Turkistan and the so-called desert of Gobi.

Hanham, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., on the r. bk. of the Avon, 3 m. E. by S. Bristol, PM.O. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**H. Abotts**) P.<2000.

Han-ho, riv., China. See **Han-kiang.**

Hanish, isls., Red Sea. See **Harnish.**

Hanje, vil., French Congo Terr., on the coast, in 1° 22′ N.

Hankelow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. S. by E. Nantwich, 2 m. NE. by N. Audlem stn. P.<250.

Hankerton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 8 m. SW. Cirencester, 3 m. NE. Malmesbury stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hankey, vil., Cape Colony, div. Humansdorp, 45 m. WNW. Port Elizabeth. P.<1500.

Hankham, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Pevensey, Sussex.

Han-kiang, Han-ho, or **Hang-kiang,** riv., China, one of the chief tribs. of the Yangtse-kiang, rises in the mountains of Tsinling, in the SW. corner of Shensi prov., which it traverses from E. to W., then enters Hupé, in which it flows on the whole SE. to Hankow (Hankau), where it enters the Yangtse-kiang. Navigable in its lower course for large junks to Fancheng (*q.v.*), and for smaller vessels to Hanchung, in SW. of prov. Shensi, not far from its source. A boat journey from Hankau to Hanchung lasts 2½–5 months (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 64). Towards the middle of its course the Han-kiang traverses a chain of mountains rich in coal and slate, here forming 360 rapids.

Hankison, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 55 m. S. by W. Fargo. P.<1500.

Hankow, or **Hankau** ('Han-mouth'), treaty port of China since 1861, the natural focus of the export and import trade with the central and western provs., on the north bank of the Yangtse, 700 English miles from its mouth, and at the confluence with it of the Han-kiang, in 30° 33′ N., 114° 19′ E. It faces Hanyang city across the Han, and Wuchang across the Yangtse. It remained an unwalled town till 1863, when an attack of the roving banditti of the northern provs. being apprehended, a wall of stone, 13 ft. high, with a brick parapet 5 ft. high, was built around it. The British settlement is now covered with palatial buildings, to the E. of which is the British consular establishment. The port is accessible to large ocean steamers; greatest recorded depth at the entrance, 48 ft. 3 in. Vessels loaded and discharged by lighters. Average value of exports, including re-exports, about £7,000,000; principal article, black tea; next in importance, raw silk, medicines, wood-oil. Since the opening of the port the town has been three times submerged—in 1866, 1869, and 1870—each inundation leading to an outbreak of fever. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1877–81), yr. 62.2° F., Jan. 37.90°, July 84°. P. 300,000; joint P. of H., Hanyang, and Wuchang, 1,200,000.

Hanle, vil., India, in the SE. of Kashmír, 160 m. NE. Simla, consisting of several houses surrounding a Buddhist monastery. The valley includes several dists. in which barley is cultivated. Alt. 15,070 ft.

Hanley, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, about 115 m. NW. Regina.

Hanley, parl. bor. (1 member), mun. bor. (since 1857), and co. bor., Eng., Staffordshire, parl. bor. 1 m. NNE. Stoke-upon-Trent, on the N. Staffordshire Rly. and the Cauldon branch of the Trent and Mersey Canal, centre of the potteries dist.; has coal and iron mines. Its manufactures of earthenware are the largest in the dist., and include the finest kinds of porcelain. It has also iron furnaces and foundries, and brick-works. Market-days, Tu., W., and S. Mun. and co. bor. P. (1871) 40,000; (1891) 54,900; parl. bor. P. 86,900; eccles. par. (**H.** or **Wellington**) P. 12,300.

Hanley Castle, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7½ m. NW. by N. Tewkesbury, 1½ m. N. by W. Upton-on-Severn stn., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**H. Swan**); 5923 ac. P.<2500.

Hanley Child and **Hanley William,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., H. Child 13 m. SW. by W. Kidderminster, 3 m. S. Newnham Bridge stn. H. Child, P.<250; H. William, P.<250. See **Eastham.**

Hanlith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Aire, 18 m. N. by E. Burnley. P.<250.

Hanmer, par., Wales, in a detached part of Flintshire, 10 m. SE. Wrexham, 2 m. N. Bettisfield stn., PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**H. with Tallarn Green**) P.<1500.

Hanmer Plain, dist., New Zealand, South I., Amuri co., 90 m. N. Christchurch, with medicinal hot spring.

Hanna, riv., Austro-Hungary, Moravia, r. bk. trib. of the March or Morava, watering the largest and most fertile plain of Moravia, the inhabitants of which (Checks) are called Hannaks; principal town, Prossnitz.

Hannah with Hagnaby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. ESE. Louth, 2 m. WSW. Sutton-on-Sea stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Hagnaby and Markby**) P.<250.

Hannahstown, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 4 m. from Dunmurry.

Hannathon, place named in O. T. See **Kefr 'Anân.**

Hanney, East and **West,** adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire,

div. and 5½ m. SW. by W. Abingdon, 1½ m. NNE. Wantage Road stn., P.O. (**East H.**). East H. P.<750; West H., P.O., P.<500.

Hannibal, city, U.S., Missouri, Marion co., on r. bk. Mississippi, 49 m. S. Keokuk (Ia.). H. is a busy commercial town, and an important river port and railway centre, carrying on various manufactures; principal shipping trade in lumber. P. (1880) 11,100; (1890) 12,900.

Hanningfield, East, South, and **West,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, div. and (East H.) 5½ m. SE. by S. Chelmsford, P.O. (**East H.** and **South H.**). East H. P.<500; South H. P.<250; West H., P.O., P.<500.

Hannington, lake, Brit. E. Africa. See **Losuguta.**

Hannington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. WNW. Basingstoke, 3 m. NNW. Oakley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hannington, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. WNW. Wellingborough, 4½ m. E. Spratton stn. P.<250.

Hannington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 6 m. N. by E. Swindon, on a branch of the G. W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Hannut, comm., Belgium, prov. and 17 m. WNW. Liège, arr. Waremme. P.<2000.

Hanoi, the cap. of Tongking, situated on the S. or r. bk. of the Song-koi (Red R.), about 110 m. from its mouth, and 60 m. in a direct line from the sea. Has a citadel, reconstructed under the direction of French officers about the beginning of the present century. The houses are mostly of brick or stone, and the principal streets are paved in the middle with black marble. Accessible to vessels drawing 6 ft., or in flood even 8 ft. Founded by a Chinese governor about 767, on a site at that time close to the sea [**Tongking**]. The town is officially called **Thamlangtham** ('city of the red dragon'), and also known as **Kesho** ('the great market'), **Bacthanh** ('citadel of the N.'), and **Dongkink** ('cap. of the E.'). Mean temp. (1877–79), yr. 75.6° F., Jan. 60.1°, July 87.6°. P. estimated at 100–150,000.

Hanover, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on the riv. Saugeen, 47 m. WSW. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Hanover, municip., Cape Colony, div. H., 55 m. NW. Middelburg; has sulphur springs. Alt. 4500 ft. Mean rfall., 25.75 in. P.<1500.

Hanover, German **Hannover** (name derived from *honover*, 'high bank' [*alta ripa*]), prov., Prussia, situated in NW. Germany, between Holland and the Elbe. Only the southern parts are hilly and mountainous (Harz Mts. [*q.v.*], Weser Mts., Deister, Solling Forest, hills of Schöppingen, and Bentheim), the greater part of H. belonging to the N. German Plain. The characteristic features of this portion of the plain are heaths (heath of Lüneburg), marshland, swamps, and peat-bogs (morass of Bourtange, 540 sq. m.; 'floating fields' in the terr. of the Hamme R.). The marshland is well drained, and very fertile. Much has been done in recent times to cultivate the bog land, and large tracts of fertile land have been reclaimed (Papenburg and dists. E. of Bremen); also on the coast land has been recovered in many places, the dykes of western H. ('German Friesland') being not less remarkable than those of Holland. Navigable rivers: Elbe (with Ilmenau and Oste), Weser (with Aller and Leine), and Ems (with Haase). Canals are numerous, the principal ones being the Bremen, Hadeln, Ems, and Ems-Vechte Canals (see also **Oldenburg**). H. has only a few small lakes, viz., the Steinhud, Bederkesa, and Dümmersee. The climate varies greatly in the different parts of the prov. It is moist on the coast, mild in the plain, and bleak on the Harz Mts. (*q.v.*). The southern parts are rich in valuable minerals (see **Harz**); coal and lignite occur near Osnabrück, Osterwald, and Weetzen; salt is found near Egestorfshall and Neuhall; and petroleum at Ölheim, S. of Celle. Enormous quantities of peat are met with, and used as fuel in the northern parts of H. Agriculture (cereals, flax, hemp), cattle-rearing, and horse-breeding are in many parts of the prov. in a flourishing state (especially in the well drained marshlands). Industries and commerce are likewise of importance; textiles, pig-iron, machinery, hardware, chemicals, and cigars being the principal manufactures. Hanover, Linden, Osnabrück, Hameln, Geestemünde, Harburg, Osterode, Hildesheim, and Celle are the principal industrial and commercial centres. Göttingen is a famous university-town. The railways mostly belong to the state. Most of the inhabitants of H. are Protestants. In the early times of the Middle Ages H. was a part of the duchy of Brunswick (*q.v.*); 1569–92, William, founder of the line Brunswick-Lüneburg; 1714, George Ludwig (1698–1727), King of England (George I. 1714–27); 1815, H. kingdom; 1866, H. prov. of Prussia (*q.v.*). Area, 14,862 sq. m. P. (1890) 2,278,361. See **German Empire.** [**H. G. S.**]

Hanover, tn., cap. Prussian prov. and govt. (*Regierungsbezirk*) H., on the Leine, 80 m. S. by W. Hamburg. It is a well-built town, with beautiful parks and suburbs, containing a royal library of 175,000 volumes, several picture-galleries, a provincial museum, with collections of the historical society for Lower Saxony, the Kestner museum, with collections of Etruscan, Roman, and Greek antiquities, a zoological garden (in the Eilenriede Forest E. of the town), &c. H. was first made a ducal residence by Duke George in 1641, but even after that its growth was slow, its rapid development dating from about the year 1845. As a manufacturing town H. is rapidly rising into importance (cotton-mills, dye works, chemical works, foundries, machine shops). Mean temp., yr. 48.5° F., Jan. 34.2°, July 65.4°; rfall. (16 yrs.), 22.61 in. P. (1812) 21,000; (1870) 74,000; (1890) 163,600; including **Linden and List,** P. 194,900.

Hanover, large isl., S. Chile, crossed in the middle by 51° S.

Hanover, vil., U.S., Kansas, Washington co., on Blue R., 92 m. NW. Topeka. P.<1500.

Hanover, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, 50 m. NW. Concord. P.<2000.

Hanover, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 20 m. SE. by S. Boston. P.<3000.

Hanover, vil., U.S., Michigan, Jackson co., 78 m. W. by S. Detroit. P.<1500.

Hanover, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, York co., 32 m. S. by W. Harrisburg. P.<4000.

Hanover, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., bounded on the NE. by the Pamunky R., S. of 38° N., and W. of 77° W.

Hanover, or **Brunswick Bay,** W. Australia, Kimberley div., at the mouth of Prince Regent R.

Hanover, New, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the Atlantic, bounded W. by Cape Fear R.

Hanover Court House, vil., U.S., Virginia, H. co., 15 m. NNE. Richmond. P.<1500.

Hanover Island, large isl., Chile, in 51° S. and 74° 45′ W., separated from the mainland and Chatham I. by the E. channel.

Hanover Point, cape, Eng., on the SW. ct. of the Isle of Wight div. of Hampshire, 5¾ m. E. by S. of the Needles.

Hansa, isl., Ger. New Guinea. See **Manúmudár.**

Hansa Bay, on S. ct. of Neu-Pommern I., Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 150° 10′ E., 6° 10′ S.

Hanság (Hungarian *Hanyság*, 'a morass,' called by the Germans **Wasen**), a morass, Hungary, to the SE. of the Neusiedler-See, and separated from it by a mole. The surplus water has an outlet to the Raab. Area about 147 sq. m.; large portions of it are now drained.

Hanse Towns, name given to three towns of Germany, namely, Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, the only remaining members of the Hanseatic League. This league, begun in 1241 by Hamburg and Lübeck to protect their commerce against pirates, soon embraced the principal maritime cities between the Scheldt and the Gulf of Livonia. Lübeck was regarded as cap. of the league, and the States-General met there every three years. The society was very powerful in the 14th century, but declined after the discovery of America and the route to India at the end of the 15th century.

Hansford, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the N. frontier, E. of 102° W.

Hánsi, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissár, 82 m. WNW. Delhi. P. (1881) 12,700; (1891) 15,200; Hindus, 7800; Moham. 6600.

Hansing-ling, pass, China, prov. Shansi, between Taiyuen-fu and Pingyang-fu. Alt. 4000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 61.

Hanslope, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, div. and 10½ m. NE. Buckingham, 1½ m. N. Castlethorpe stn., PMT.O.; 6281 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**H. with Castle Thorpe**) P.<2000.

Hanson, co., S. Australia, bounded on the S. by 32° S., and crossed in the E. by 139° E.

Hanson, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 16 m. NE. Taunton. P.<1500.

Hanson, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 43° and 44° N. and 97° and 98° W., traversed by the riv. James.

Hanstholm, cape, Denmark, on the NW. of Jutland.

Hansweert, vil., Holland, prov. Seeland, in the comm. of Kruiningen, at the S. end of the canal through S. Beveland.

Hanthawadi, dist., Lower Burma, Pegu div., traversed by the Hlaing or Rangoon R.; cap. Rangoon. See **Burma,** table.

Hants, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin and Cobequid Bay, crossed by 45° N. and 64° W.

Hants, Eng. See **Hampshire.**

Hants Harbour, port of entry, Newfoundland, on E. side of Trinity Bay. P.<1500.

Hantsport, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., on Minas Basin, 43 m. NW. Halifax. P.<1500.

Hantuan, or **Hanthuan,** tn., Annam, 97 m. E. by N. Saigon.

Hanumángarh, tn., India. See **Bhatnair.**

Hanwell, par., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., 10 m. W. St. Paul's, London, on the G. W. R. P. 6100.

Hanwell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 2½ m. NNW. Banbury. P.<250.

Hanwood, Great, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 4 m. SW. by W. Shrewsbury, with stn. (**H.**) on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O. P.<500.

Hanworth, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 4½ m. E. Staines, 1 m. NW. Hampton stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Hanworth, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5 m. S. by W. Cromer, 3 m. W. Gunton stn., PMT.O. P.<250. See **Gunton.**

Hanworth, Cold, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, parts of Lindsey. P. <250. See **Hackthorne.**

Hanyang, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, and the r. bk. of the Han-kiang, opposite Hankow; has iron and steel works, supplied by neighbouring iron and coal mines and conducted on modern principles, besides an arsenal. P. 400,000.

Hanyang, Korea. See **Söul.**

Hanyani, or **Manyami,** riv., S. Africa, rises near Fort Salisbury, Mashona-land, and flows W. then N. to the Zambezi, which it enters in about 30° 40′ E.

Hanza, riv., India. See **Hunza.**

Hao, isl. See **Harp Island.**

Hapai, group of isls., in the Pacific Ocean, W. Polynesia, forming part of the Tonga Archipelago; area about 26 sq. m.

Haparanda ('aspen coast'), seapt. tn., Sweden, prov. Piteå, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of river, opposite town of Torneå; busy port, founded in 1812 after the cession of Torneå to Russia. Mean temp., yr. 32.0° F., Feb. 10.5°, July 58.8°; rfall. 16.54 in. P. <2000.

Haphraim, place named in O. T. See **Farriyeh.**

Happisburgh, or **Hasborough, Haisbro',** or **Huzebro',** par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the E. ct., 12½ m. SE. by E. Cromer, 3⅞ m. N. by E. Stalham stn. About 8 m. from the coast are the **H. Sands,** at the SE. end of which is a channel called the **H. Gat,** leading between the H. Sands and the Newarp, PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**H. with Walcott**) P. <750.

Happy Valley, post-tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 20 m. SW. Ballarat, 114 m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Hapsal, dist. tn. and bathing-place, Russia, govt. Esthonia, on Baltic Sea, opposite Dagö I., 66 m. SW. of Reval. P. <5000.

Hapsburg, vil., Switzd. See **Habsburg.**

Hapsford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. NE. Chester, 1½ m. SW. Helsby stn. P. <250.

Hapton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3 m. NE. Accrington, on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mines. 4008 ac. P. <3500.

Hapton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9 m. SSW. Norwich, 1½ m. W. by S. Flordon stn. P. <250.

Hápur, or **Hauper,** municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 23 m. S. by E. Meerut. P. (1891) 15,000; Hindus, 8500; Moham. 6400.

Har, Her, Teutonic, 'army.'

Hara, mtn., Arabia, near Mecca, regarded by the Mohammedans as holy, as being the place where Mohammed was called as a prophet.

Haracta, large tribe, Algeria, prov. Constantine, occupying the high plains around Aïn-Beïda, to the N. of the Aures range.

Haraéva, city, Afghanistan. See **Herat.**

Harafuras, people. See **Alfuras.**

Hârah, site, Palestine, *Horem* in the O. T., 33° 10′ N., 35° 41′ E., 28 m. NNE. Tiberias.

Haralson, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, and S. of 34° N.

Harámak, mt., India, Punjab, Kashmír state, in the Himálayas, NE. of Lake Wulur, 25 m. N. Srinagar. Alt. 16,015 ft.

Haramosh, peak of the western Himálayas, in 35° 51′ N., 74° 57′ E. Alt. 24,285 ft. (Hayward).

Haráoti, or **Harowti,** tract in Central India, now forming the petty states of Kotah and Bundí, traversed by the Chambal and several of its tribs., named after the dominant tribe of Hará Rájputs.

Harar, tn., E. Africa. See **Harrar.**

Harar, tribe, Algeria. See **Harrar.**

Harau, or **Herau,** tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 62 m. WNW. Resht.

Harauka, isl., in the Amboina group. See **Haruku.**

Harberton, par., Eng., Devonshire, 7½ m. NW. by W. Dartmouth, div. and 2½ m. SW. Totnes stn., PM.O.; 5606 ac. P. <1500.

Harbertonford, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. NW. Totnes, P.O. P. <750.

Harbledown, par., Eng., Kent, 1½ m. WNW. and partly included in the parl. bor. of Canterbury, P.O. P. <1000.

Harborne, par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, just SW. of the Edgbaston div. of Birmingham, partly included in the parl. bor. of W. Bromwich, and partly in bor. of Birmingham, with stn. on the L. & NW. R. P. 44,100; eccles. par. (**H. Heath**) P. 5000. See also **Smethwick.**

Harborough, parl. div., Eng., in the S. of Leicestershire. P. 59,400.

Harborough Magna, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3 m. NW. by N. Rugby, P.O. P. <500.

Harbor Springs, vil., U.S., Michigan, Emmet co., on Little Traverse Bay, 27 m. SSW. of the Straits of Mackinac. P. <1500.

Harbottle ('the dwelling of the army.' See *Har*), par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Coquet, 17 m. W. by S. Alnwick, 8½ m. W. by N. Rothbury stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Harbour Briton, port of entry, Newfoundland, chief town of Fortune Bay dist., 24 m. from St. John's, with good harbour. P. <1500.

Harbour Buffett, fishing vil., Newfoundland, on Long I., 16 m. from Little Placentia. P. <1500.

Harbour Grace, tn. and port of entry, Newfoundland, Avalon Penin., on the W. side of Conception Bay, 27 m. W. by S. St. John's. Patent slip, length 260 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.4° F., Feb. 21.9°, July 59.6°. P. 7000.

Harbour Island, one of the Bahama Is., at N. end of Eleuthera.

Harbour Main, vil., Newfoundland, chief town of H. M. dist., at head of Conception Bay. P. <1500.

Harbourville, port of entry, Nova Scotia, on Minas Channel, Bay of Fundy. P. <1500.

Harbridge, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 12 m. S. Salisbury, 3 m. SE. by E. Daggens Road stn.; 4214 ac. P. <500. See **Ringwood.**

Harburg, seapt., Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Süder-Elbe, 6 m. S. Hamburg, with a roomy harbour connected by locks with the Elbe, and having wharves at which vessels can unload directly at a rly. stn. P. (1871) 16,500; (1890) 35,100.

Harburn, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., 10 S. by E. Linlithgow.

Harbury, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on riv. Ichene, 5 m. SE. Leamington, with a stn. (**Southam Road and H.**) on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Harby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7½ m. N. Melton Mowbray, on the Grantham Canal, with a stn. (**H. and Stathern**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Harby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6 m. W. Lincoln, 3 m. S. by W. Saxilby stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par., partly in Lincolnshire (**H. with Swinethorpe**). P. <500.

Harcourt, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 17 m. S. Sandhurst; has granite quarries. P. <1500.

Hard, tn., Austria, Vorarlberg, 3 m. W. Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance. P. <3000.

Hardá, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Hoshangábád, 64 m. SSW. Bhopál. P. (1881) 11,200; (1891) 13,600; Hindus, 10,000.

Hardanger Fjeld, high plateau to the E. of the H. Fjord.

Hardanger Fjord, inlet, Norway, on the W. ct., prov. S. Bergenhus, about 66 m. long, running mainly from NE. to SW., and opening in 59° 45′ N.

Hardegarijp, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, 6 m. E. by N. Leeuwarden. P. <2000.

Hardeman, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. frontier, crossed by 89° W.

Hardeman, unsettled co., U.S., Texas, on the Red R. (N. frontier), bounded on the W. by 100° W.

Harden, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 6 m. NW. by W. Bradford, 2 m. SW. Bingley stn., P.O.

Harden, co., New South Wales, crossed by 148° and 149° E., bounded on the S. by Murrumbidgee R.

Hardenberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 8 m. E. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) 12,200; Neviges vil. P. <4000.

Hardenhuish, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 11½ m. NE. by E. Bath, 1½ m. WNW. Chippenham stn. P. <250.

Harden Moss, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley and Holmfirth div., about 5 m. SSW. Huddersfield.

Harderwijk, tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the SE. shore of the Zuider Zee, 23 m. WSW. Zwolle, 29 m. E. Amsterdam. P. (comm.) 7300.

Hardeveld, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaqua-land, 104 m. S. Ookiep.

Hardgate, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, part of Faifley (*q.v.*).

Hardham, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 7 m. NNE. Arundel. P. <250.

Hardheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 23 m. SW. by W. Würzburg (Bavaria). P. (comm.) <3000.

Hardhorn with Newton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2½ m. E. Blackpool. P. <500.

Hardin, co., U.S., Illinois, on the Ohio, midway between 37° and 38° N.

Hardin, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 42° N., touching in E. 93° W.

Hardin, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of 38° N., crossed by 86° W.

Hardin, co., U.S., Ohio, S. of 41° N., and E. of 84° W.

Hardin, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the S. frontier, crossed by Tennessee R.

Hardin, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. H. co., 75 m. NE. by E. Houston. P. <1500.

Harding, vil., Natal, co. Alfred, 80 m. SSW. Pietermaritzburg. P. <1500.

Harding, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the W. frontier, between 45° and 46° N.

Hardinge, co., New South Wales, crossed in the N. by 30° S., to the W. of 151° E.

Hardinge, mt., New Zealand, in the Southern Alps. Alt. 10,000 ft.

Hardingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the Yare, 12½ m. W. by S. Norwich, on the G. E. R. H. is the birthplace of Sir Thomas Gresham (1519–1579), founder of the London Royal Exchange. PM.O. P. <750.

Hardinghen, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne, 10 m. S. Calais; coal-mines. P. <2000.

Hardinsburg, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Breckinridge co., 52 m. SW. by W. Louisville. P. <1500.

Hardingstone, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 2 m. SSE. Northampton, PM.O. P. <3500; urban sanitary dist. P. 6300.

Hardington, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3½ m. NW. by N. Frome. P. <250. See **Hemington.**

Hardington Mandeville, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 4 m. SW. Yeovil, P.O. P. <500.

Hardinxveld, fishing comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, near the Maas, 4 m. W. Gorkum. P. <5000.

Hardknott Castle, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 13 m. S. by W. Keswick; a group of stones supposed to be the remains of a Roman camp.

Hardley, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9½ m. WSW. Yarmouth, 2 m. SW. by W. Reedham stn. P. <250.

Hardmead, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 7½ m. W. Bedford, 3½ m. SW. by S. Turvey stn. P. <250.

Hardoi, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. H., 60 m. NW. Lucknow. P. (1881) 19,000; (1891) 11,200; Hindus, 8300; Moham. 2700.

Hardres, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. S. Canterbury. Lower H. P. <500; Upper H. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Upper H. with Stelling**) P. <750.

Hardrow with Lunds, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Ure, 20½ m. SE. by S. Appleby. P. <500.

Hardt, or **Haardt,** mts., Ger. See **Vosges.**

Hardt, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and dist. Gladbach; manufactures woollens, velvets, silk, &c. P. (comm.) <3000.

Harduaganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Alígarh, 50 m. N. by E. Agra. P. (1881) <5000; (1891) 6000; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 700.

Hardville, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 65 m. NNE. Collingwood.

Hardwár, or **Hari-dwára** (literally 'gate of Hari, that is, Vishnu'), also called **Gangá-dwára** ('Ganges gate'), tn. on the frontier of Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Saháranpur, on the r. bk. of the Ganges where it emerges on the plains, 70 m. NNE. Meerut, at the foot of the Siwálik Hills. P. (1881) 28,100; (1891) 29,100; Hindus, 22,500; Moham. 6600.

Hardway, PM.O., Eng., Hampshire, 1½ m. N. Gosport.

Hardwick, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 5 m. W. Cambridge, 3 m. NW. by N. Lords Bridge stn. P. <250.

Hardwick, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., near Chesterfield.

Hardwick, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6½ m. NW. Lincoln. P. <250.

Hardwick, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 2 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn. See **Runcton, North.**

Hardwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12 m. S. by W. Norwich, 3½ m. SE. Forncett stn. P. <250. See **Shelton.**

Hardwick, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. NW. by W. Wellingborough. P. <250.

Hardwick, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 2 m. SE. Witney. P. <250. See **Ducklington.**

Hardwick, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 8 m. WSW. Buckingham, 5 m. N. Bicester stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Tusmore**) P. <250.

Hardwick, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 1½ m. S. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <250.

Hardwick, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 22 m. WNW. Worcester. P. <3000.

Hardwick, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., on Lamoille R., 20 m. NE. by N. Montpelier. P. <2000.

Hardwick, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., E. H. 8 m. E. by S. Wakefield, 1 m. NE. by E. Ackworth stn., P.O. P. (of each) <250.

Hardwicke, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, div. and 3½ m. N. by W. Aylesbury. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Weedon**) P. <750.

Hardwicke, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Gloucester, 2 m. NW. Haresfield stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Standish.**

Hardwicke, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, Clifford par. P. <500.

Hardwicke, or **Nundawar,** mt. range, New South Wales, trending E. to W., in 30° 20′ S. and 150° 10′ E., of granite formation; estimated alt. 3500 ft.

Hardwicke Bay, S. Australia, Yorke Penin., in Spencer Gulf.

Hardwicke Island, Brit. N. America, in Johnstone Strait, between Brit. Columbia and Vancouver I., in 50° 25′ N. and 125° 55′ W.

Hardy, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Chorlton.**

Hardy, settlement, U.S., Montana, Cascade co., 88 m. NNE. Butte City.

Hardy, co., U.S., W. Virginia, E. frontier, crossed by 39° N.

Hare Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 51° 10′–20′ N.

Hareby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13 m. S. Louth, 4 m. W. Spilsby stn. P. <250. See **Bolingbroke.**

Harecastle, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., 8½ m. in E. Crewe; has coal-mining. Market-day, S.

Harefield, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 6½ m. WNW. Harrow, 3 m. S. Rickmansworth stn., PMT.O.; 4621 ac. P. <2000.

Harehope, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. NW. Alnwick. P. <250.

Hareidland, isl., Norway, W. ct., prov. N. Bergenhus, in 62° 20′ N.

Hare Island, Bay of Fundy. See **Haut Île.**

Hare Island, isl., Canada, Quebec, in the riv. St. Lawrence, in 69° 43′–46′ W.

Hare Island, Ire., off SW. ct. co. Cork, at entrance to Roaringwater Bay, lat. 51° 30′ N., long. 9° 26′ W.

Hare Island, small isl., Ire., in the S. of Lough Ree, SW. of co. Westmeath.

Harelaw, hill, Scot., Berwickshire, 6 m. ENE. Duns, 1 m. N. Chirnside. Alt. 443 ft.

Harelaw Dam, small lake, Scot., Renfrewshire, 6 m. S. Paisley, drained N. into the White Cart R.

Haren, comm., Netherlands, prov. and 3½ m. S. Groningen. P. <4000.

Harena, tn., En. Sudan, on the E. ch., 47 m. SE. Massaua.

Hare Park and Crofton, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, near Wakefield, on the G. N. R.

Harescomb, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. S. Gloucester, 1½ m. ENE. Haresfield stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Pitchcomb**) P. <500.

Haresfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5 m. S. by W. Gloucester, with a stn. on the G. W. and M. Rlys., P.O. P. <500.

Harestanes and Thornlee, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Braidwood (*q.v.*).

Hare Street, PM.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Quin, 12 m. NNE. Hertford, 1 m. NE. Buntingford stn.

Hareth, place named in O. T. See **Kharâs.**

Harewood, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Ross, PM.O. (**H. End**). P. <250.

Harewood, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 7½ m. N. by E. Leeds, 3 m. WNW. Bardsey stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**H. with East Keswick**) P. <1500.

Harewood Forest, upland tract, Eng., Andover div. of Hampshire, about 10 m. NNW. Winchester, to the SE. of Andover.

Harfleur ('the harbour on the channel.' See *Fleur*), the anct. *Harfloricum,* comm., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the estuary of the Seine, arr. and 4 m. E. by S. Havre; was taken by the English under Henry V. in 1415, after a siege of forty days. Has a sugar refinery, and manufactures of delft ware. P. <3000.

Harford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 11 m. ENE. Plymouth, 1½ m. N. Ivybridge stn. P. <250.

Harford, co., U.S., Maryland, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna R.

Harg, small seapt., Sweden, on the Åland channel, prov. and 60 m. N. by E. Stockholm; good anchorage, with a depth from 22 to 46 ft.

Hargazo Falls. See **Tana River,** Brit. E. Africa.

Hargham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 17½ m. SW. by W. Norwich, 1 m. N. Eccles Road stn. P. <250. See **Wilby.**

Hargrave (now **Bryson**), vil., Canada. See **Bryson.**

Hargrave, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. SE. by E Chester, on the Ellesmere Canal, 2 m. ESE. Waverton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hargrave ('the army entrenchment'), par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 6 m. WSW. Bury St. Edmunds, 3½ m. SSW. Higham stn. P. <500.

Hargrave, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. E. by N. Wellingborough, 3 m. SSE. Raunds stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hargraves, formerly **Louisa Creek,** post-tn., New South Wales, Wellington co., 45 m. N. by W. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Harha, tn., India, Oudh, dist. Unao, in 26° 25′ 20″ N., 80° 34′ E. P. (1891) <5000.

Haria, comm., Canary Is., Teneriffe I. P. <4000.

Harlána (Sanskrit, *hari, harit,* 'green'; 'green land' on the boundary of Thar desert, in comparison with which it is remarkable for its greenness), town on level upland plain, Brit. India, Punjab, in the heart of Hissar dist., 58 m. E. Amritsar, the whole surface formerly covered with brushwood, with which it is still largely overgrown. P. tn. (1891) 7100; Hindus, 4800; Moham. 2200.

Hari, Batang, riv., Sumatra. See **Batang Hari.**

Hari-dwára, tn., India. See **Hardwár.**

Harihar, or **Hurryhur** [compounded from *Hari* (Vishnu) and *Hara* (Siva)], tn., India, on the N. frontier of Mysore, 80 m. SSE. Dhárwár. P. (1881) <5000.

Harik, El, dist., in central Arabia, crossed by 24° N., 48° E.; cap. El Hauta.

Harima, kuni or old prov. now included in Hyogo ken, Japan.

Harimandalam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 88 m. SW. by W. Ganjam.

Haringay Park, stn., Eng., London. See **Harringay.**

Haringhâta, or **Baleswar,** riv., India, one of the mouths of the Ganges flowing into the Bay of Bengal, in 90° E.

Haringvliet, channel, Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the N. of Goeree and Over Flakkee, forming the entrance to the Hollandsch Diep.

Harinoki, pass, Japan, between Nagano and Tayamo, in about 36° 45′ N., 137° 45′ E.; open only in summer (from about June 20th). Alt. 7700 ft.

Haripur, municip., Brit India, Punjab, dist. Hazára, 75 m. E. Pesháwar. P. (1881)<5000; (1891) 5400; Hindus, 2300; Moham. 2900.

Haripur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kángra, 75 m. ENE. Amritsar. P. (1881)<3000.

Hari-rud, another form of Heri-rud (*q.v.*).

Harker, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the N. B. R., 3½ m. N. by W. Carlisle.

Harkstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, on Stour estuary, Woodbridge div., 6½ m. SSE. Ipswich, 4 m. E. by S. Bentley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Harlan, tn., U.S., Iowa, Shelby co., 43 m. NE. Omaha (Nebraska). P.<2000.

Harlan, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the extreme SE.

Harlan, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. frontier, E. of 100° W.

Harlaston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 4 m. NNE. Tamworth, 1 m. SE. Elford and Haselour stn., P.O. (**Harleston**). P.<250.

Hârlau, tn., Roumania, prov. Botosanĭ, on the Bahluĭ, 34 m. NW. by W. Yassy. P. (comm.)<5000.

Harlaxton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 3 m. SW. Grantham, P.O. P.<500.

Harle, Little and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, 9½ m. SE. Bellingham, PM.O., and PM.O. (**Harle Syke**). Little H. P.<250; West H. P.<250.

Harlebeke, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, arr. and 3 m. NE. Courtray. P. 6500.

Harlech, ct. tn. and par., Wales, Merionethshire, 12½ m. NW. Dolgelly, on the Cambrian Rly.; has mines of manganese ore. On a precipice overlooking the sea are the ruins of H. Castle. PMT.O. Market-day, S.

Harlem, Netherlands. See **Haarlem.**

Harlem, vil., U.S., Missouri, Clay co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, opposite Kansas City. P.<1500.

Harlem River. See **New York,** city.

Harlem Springs, vil., U.S., Ohio, Carroll co., 38 m. NNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<1500.

Harlesden, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, partly in co. of London, Hammersmith bor., 6 m. W. by N. St. Paul's, London, just to the N. of Willesden Junc. P. 10,500.

Harleston (harl'ston), part of par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 17 m. S. Norwich, on the G. E. R. See **Redenhall.**

Harleston, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Harlaston.**

Harleston, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2 m. NW. Stowmarket. P.<250.

Harlestone, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW. Northampton, 2 m. SE. Althorp Park stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Harleton, Eng., Cambridge. See **Harlton.**

Harley, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 10 m. SE. Shrewsbury, 2 m. NW. Much Wenlock, P.O. P.<250.

Harley Wood, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire and Yorkshire, W. Riding, Rochdale and Halifax pars. P. 6000.

Harling, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., the former 21 m. SW. Norwich, 1½ m. SE. **H. Road** stn., on G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. East H. P.<1500; West H. P.<250.

Harlingen, tn., Holland, the chief port of prov. Friesland, on the W. ct., 16 m. W. by S. Leeuwarden; has direct steam communication with London and Hull; depth on harbour bar, 15–16 ft. at ordinary spring, 14–15 ft. at neap tides. P. 10,000.

Harlingerland, dist., Prussia, in the NW. of Hanover, adjoining Oldenburg, on the North Sea; marshy, but very fertile.

Harlington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 7 m. NNW. Luton, on the M. R., P.O. P.<750.

Harlington, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 5 m. NE. Staines, 1 m. S. Hayes stn., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Harlosh, PM.O., Scot., Skye I., 4½ m. SE. Dunvegan.

Harlow, market-tn. and par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. ESE. Ware, on the riv. Lee, and the G. E. R. Market-day, W. Mean rfall. (Sheering, alt. 214 ft., 1866–80), 26 in. 4015 ac. P.<3000.

Harlow, Great, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, in the extreme W. of the W. Riding, 20 m. NNW. Burnley. Height, 1595 ft.

Harlowe, post-settlement, Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 50 m. NW. by N. Kingston.

Harlow Hill, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9 m. E. by N. Hexham, 3 m. N. by W. Prudhoe stn., P.O. P.<250.

Harlsey, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 12½ m. SE. Darlington. East H., P.O., P.<500; West H. P.<250.

Harlthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 9 m. N. Goole, close to Foggathorpe stn. P.<250.

Harlton, or **Harleton,** par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 1½ m. S. by W. Lord's Bridge stn., P.O. P.<500.

Harm, tn., khanate, and 325 m. ESE. of Bukhara, on Vaksh R., r. bk. trib. of middle Amu.

Harmanlü, vil., Bulgaria, En. Roumelia, prov. Hasköi, near the r. bk. of the Maritsa, 37 m. NW. by W. Adrianople.

Harmar, vil., U.S., Ohio, Washington co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 60 m. SW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<2000.

Harmby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. SSW. Richmond, P.O. P.<250.

Harmelen, comm., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the Old Rhine, 7 m. W. by N. Utrecht. P.<2000.

Harmer Hill, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 6 m. N. Shrewsbury.

Harmetray, isl., Scot., Outer Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris, 1½ m. NE. North Uist.

Harmondsworth, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 4½ m. N. by E. Staines, 1 m. E. by N. Colnbrook stn., PM.O. P.<2000.

Harmony, tn., U.S., Indiana, Clay co., 20 m. NE. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Harmston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 5½ m. S. Lincoln, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Harnad, riv., India. See **Hindan.**

Harnai, vil., Baluchistan, 58 m. E. by S. Quetta, on the railway through the Nari Pass. Alt. 2940 ft.

Harnai, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, on the W. ct., 76 m. SW. by W. Poona; situated on a small rocky bay, which offers a shelter for coasting craft during NW. winds. A little to the N. of H. is the island fortress of Suvarndrug or Janjira. P. (1881) 5700; (1891) 6100; Hindus, 3900; Moham. 2000.

Harnäs, small seapt., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, ESE. Gefle; has several piers; depths 10–19 ft.; vessels can load in harbour to depth of 20 ft.

Harnett, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of 36° N., crossed in the W. by 79° W.

Harney, lake, U.S., Oregon, crossed by 43½° N., 119° 10′ W.; communicates in the NE. with Malheur Lake; both lakes in Harney co.

Harney's Peak, mt., U.S., S. Dakota, in the Black Hills, Pennington co., 64 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state, to the E. of Hill City; with deposits of tin, now mined. Alt. 9700 ft. (Ludlow).

Harnham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Blyth, 8½ m. WSW. Morpeth, 2½ m. SSW. Angerton stn. P.<250.

Harnham, East, with West Harnham, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Britford and West H. pars. P.<1000.

Harnham, West, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 1 m. W. Salisbury. P.<500.

Harnhill, par., Eng., Gloucester, div. and 3 m. E. by S. Cirencester, P.O. P.<250.

Harnish, or **Hanish,** a small group of isls. in the middle of the southern portion of the Red Sea, NW. of Mokha; volcanic, and the scene of numerous shipwrecks.

Haro, tn., Spain, prov. Logroño, on the r. bk. of the Ebro, 21 m. SSW. Vitoria. P. 7500.

Haroh, riv., Brit. India, Punjab, dists. Hazára and Ráwal Pindi, entering the Indus 12 m. below Attock; on level ground used for irrigation. Length, 90 m.

Harold, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hughes co., 30 m. E. by N. Pierre. P.<1500.

Harold's Moor, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on Swansea and Mumbles Rly., 1 m. N. Mumbles.

Haroldston St. Issells, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. SSE. Haverfordwest. P.<250.

Haroldston, West, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5½ m. W. Haverfordwest. P.<250; eccles. par. (**West H. with Lambston**) P.<500.

Haroldstown, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, 2 m. SW. Hacketstown. P.<500.

Haroldswick, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., in E. of Unst I., 3 m. NE. Baltasound.

Harold Wood, stn., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 3 m. ENE. Romford, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.

Harome, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Riccall, 19½ m. N. by E. York, P.O. P.<500.

Háromszék, co., Hungary, in the SE. of Transylvania, traversed by the Aluta; cap. Sepsi-Szent-György.

Harosheth, place named in O. T. See **El Harathîyeh.**

Haro Strait, Brit. Columbia, between the SE. of Vancouver I., and the isl. of San Juan.

Haroué, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Madon, arr. and 16 m. S. by W. Nancy; formerly an important seigneurie, belonging from the 15th century to the Bassompierre family. P. <2000.

Harowti, tract, Central India. See **Haráoti.**

Harp, or **Hao,** one of the larger members of the Tuamotu or Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in middle of group.

Harpanahalli, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 69 m. W. by S. Bellary. P. (1881) 6500; (1891) 7800; Hindus, 6000.

Harpen, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Bochum. P. <3000.

Harpenden, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 4½ m. N. by W. St. Albans, on the M. R., PMT.O.; 5112 ac. P. <4000.

Harper, tn., Africa, Liberia (*q.v.*).

Harper, city, U.S., Kansas, H. co., 175 m. SW. Topeka. P. <2000.

Harperley, stn., Eng., Durham, 5½ m. WNW. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; coal-mine near, at **H. Gate.** P.O.

Harper's Ferry, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Jefferson co., at the confluence of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, where they intersect the Blue Ridge, in the extreme E. of the state; several times captured and recaptured during the Civil War of 1861–64. P. <1500.

Harperstown, electoral div., Ire., Wexford, dist. Bannow.

Harpeth River, U.S., Tennessee, rises in Williamson co., and flows NW. 60 m. to the Cumberland R., which it joins 19 m. NW. Nashville.

Harpford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 11 m. E. Exeter, 1 m. S. Tipton St. John stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Venn Ottery**) P. <500.

Harpham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17 m. S. by E. Scarborough, 1 m. N. Lowthorpe stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Burton Agnes.**

Harpley, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 12 m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 1 m. N. by W. Massingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Harpole, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. W. Northampton, 3 m. S. by E. Althorp Park stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Harport, Loch, Scot., an arm of Loch Bracadale, in the W. of Skye I., deflects 6 m. SE. to Drynoch.

Harpsden, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 5 m. N. E. by N. Reading, 1½ m. S. Henley stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Bolney**) P. <250.

Harpswell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7½ m. E. Gainsborough, 4 m. SSE. Northorpe stn. P. <250.

Harpton, par., Wales, Radnorshire, in Kington union. P. <250.

Harpton, Lower, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 2 m. NW. Kington. P. <250.

Harpswell, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 40 m. S. by W. Augusta, on the E. side of Casco Bay. P. <2000.

Harptree, East and **West,** adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6 m. N. by E. Wells. East H., PMT.O., P. <750; West H., P.O., P. <500.

Harpurhey, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 40 m. N. by W. London. P. <1500.

Harpurhey with Moston, eccles. par. and a suburb of Manchester, in the N. div. of the parl. bor. P. 14,000.

Harpur Hill, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. from Buxton.

Harra, stony desert, on the confines of Arabia and Syria, on the E. boundary of the Hauran.

Harran, vil., Turkey in Asia, prov. Aleppo, 25 m. SSE. Urfa, generally identified with the Haran or Charran of the O. T., and with the *Carrae* or *Carrhae* of classical writers.

Harrar, or **Harar,** large tribe, Algeria, prov. Oran, occupying the high plateaux extending from the Shelif to the great eastern Shott, and to the mountains near Tiaret.

Harrar, or **Harar,** tn., E. Africa, SE. of Abyssinia, in 9° 18′ N., 42° 43′ E. (Cecchi), or 9° 23′ N., 42° 25′ E. (Paulitschke), situated on a hill in the midst of a fertile and well-irrigated dist. producing coffee (in large quantity for export), tobacco, bananas, oranges, grapes, &c. Possesses a strong fortress, which makes it the key of the NE. Galla-lands. Founded about 300 years ago by Somalis and Gallas, who still form the bulk of the inhabitants; soon became a leading centre of trade with the coast, which it still is, communicating principally with Zeila (182 m.) and Berbera (286 m.). Formerly subject, with the prov. of H. (about 23,000 sq. m.), to Egypt, conquered in 1887 by Menelek, king of Shoa and negus of Abyssinia. Alt. 6090 ft. (Paulitschke), 5590 ft. (Ragazzi). P. 20,000.

Harrash, small ct. riv., Algeria, prov. Algiers, formed SE. of Blida from the union of several torrents from the Atlas Mts., flows through savage gorges into the plain of Metija, which it already supplies with much water for irrigation, and enters the Gulf of Algiers.

Harrat el Khthurra, a volcanic area in the NW. of Arabia, to the N. of 27° N., and W. of 38° E.

Harrat e' Sydenyin, a volcanic area in the NW. of Arabia, to the S. of 28° N., and E. of 37° E.

Harrat Khaybar, a volcanic area in the middle of Arabia, crossed about the middle by 22° N. and 40½° E.

Harrat Moahib, a volcanic area in the W. of Arabia, to the N. of 26° N., and E. of 38° E.

Harraton, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 3 m. NE. Chester-le-Street. P. <3000.

Harray and Birsay, united par., Scot., Orkney Is., in NW. of mainland, 4 m. NW. Fishtown, PT.O. (**Harray**); 26,743 ac. P. <2500.

Harricanaw, riv., Canada, NW. Terrs., rises in 49° 55′ N., and flow into James's Bay; length, 270 m.

Harrietfield, PM.O., Scot., on the E. border of W. Perthshire, on the l. bk. of the Almond, 8½ m. SSW. Dunkeld, 3½ m. NW. Methven stn.

Harrietsham, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 7 m. ESE. Maidstone, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Harrietville, post-tn., Victoria, Delatite co., on Ovens R., 43 m. SSE. Beechworth; has gold-mining. P. <1500.

Harringay, stn., Eng., London, on the G. N. R., 4 m. N. St. Paul's. **Haringay Park,** stn., ½ m. E., on the M. & G. E. Joint Rly.

Harrington, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the W. ct., 2 m. S. Workington, on the L. & NW. R., and with stn. (**High H.**) on Cleator and Workington Junc. Rly.; has shipbuilding, coal-mines, and blast-furnaces; 1245 ft. quayage; depth of harbour 17 ft. high water ordinary springs, 11 ft. high water ordinary neaps. PMT.O. P. <4000.

Harrington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10 m. S. by E. Louth, 5½ m. WSW. Alford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Brinkhill**) P. <250.

Harrington, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. NW. Wellingborough, 2 m. E. Kelmarsh stn., P.O. P. <250.

Harrington, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., 20 m. S. Machias. P. <1500.

Harrington, vil., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 56 m. S. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Harrington Inlet, New South Wales, is at mouth of Manning R., 34 m. SSW. Port Macquarie.

Harringworth, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 9½ m. SW. Stamford, on the M. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Harris, or **Herries,** dist. and par., Scot., Hebrides Is., forming a penin. comprising the S. part of Lewis I. and small surrounding islands is on a navigable strait studded with rocks and islets; 90,000 ac., mostly mountainous. Alt. 2–3000 ft. Between H. and N. Uist I. is the only navigable channel for large vessels through the Outer Hebrides. PMT.O. 123,757 ac. P. 5000.

Harris, lake, S. Australia, to the W. of the N. end of Lake Gairdner, communicating on the S. with Lake Evarard.

Harris, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, S. of 33° N., and bounded on W. by Chattahoochee R.

Harris, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., to the E. 96° W., crossed in the N. by 30° N.

Harrisburg, vil., Canada, Ontario, Brant co., 20 m. W. by S. Hamilton; a railway junction. P. <1500.

Harrisburg, tn., U.S., Illinois, Saline co., 110 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <2000.

Harrisburg, city, U.S., cap. of Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., on E. bank of Susquehanna R., which is here 1 m. wide, 52 m. W. by S. Reading, 95 m. W. by N. Philadelphia. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the river. Coal and iron are extensively worked in the neighbourhood. Named after John Harris, Quaker, who settled here in 1704. P. (1870) 23,100; (1880) 30,800; (1890) 39,400.

Harriseahead, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. N. Newcastle-under-Lyme; has coal-mines. PM.O.

Harrismith, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of H. div., 127 m. NW. Pietermaritzburg; for some time terminus of a railway leading through Van Reenen's Pass to Ladismith (Natal), and hence placing it in communication with Durban (220 m. by rail), 150 m. from the Witwatersrand goldfield. The railway is now (1895) being extended to Kroonstad. P. <2000.

Harrison, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1420 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 62 m. from Vancouver.

Harrison, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Boone co., 115 m. NNW. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Harrison, co., U.S., Indiana, on the Ohio, crossed in E. by 86° W.

Harrison, co., U.S., Iowa, on W. frontier, S. of 42° N.

Harrtson, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., W. of 84° W.

Harrison, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 35 m. NW. Portland. P. <1500.

Harrison, vil., U.S., Michigan, Clare co., 56 m. NW. by W. Bay City. P. <1500.

Harrison, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SE., on Mississippi Sound, crossed by 89° W.

Harrison, co., U.S., Missouri, N. frontier, crossed by 94° W.

Harrison, city, U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., adjoining Newark on the E. P. (1880) 6900; (1890) 8300.

Harrison, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., on the frontier of the state, 20 m. NW. by W. Cincinnati. P.<2000.

Harrison, co., U.S., Ohio, in the E., to the N. of 40° N., crossed by 81° W.

Harrison, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., on the E. frontier, N. of 32° N.

Harrison, co., U.S., W. Virginia, N. of 39° N., and W. of 80° W., traversed by the W. fork of the Monongahela R.

Harrison Bay, on the N. ct. of Alaska, Arctic Ocean, in 152° 30′ W., bounded E. and W. by Point Beechey and Cape Halkett.

Harrisonburg, city, U.S., Virginia, cap. Rockingham co., 100 m. WSW. Washington (D. C.). Alt. 1338 ft. (R.R.). P.<3000.

Harrison Lake, Great. See **Lllooet.**

Harrisonville, tn., U.S., Missouri, Cape Cass co., 34 m. SSE. Kansas city. P.<2000.

Harriston, tn., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 66 m. NNE. London; a railway junction. P.<2000.

Harriston, settlement, U.S., Washington, Adams co., 47 m. SW. Spokane Falls.

Harristown, par., Ire., W. co. Kildare, bar. Offaly W., 5 m. S. by W. Kildare, with stn. on the G. S. & W. R.; 4667 ac. P.<500.

Harristown, electoral div., Ire., Wexford, dist. Bannow.

Harrisville, stn., Queensland, Ipswich co., 52 m. SW. by S. Brisbane, on the Ipswich and Fassifern Rly. P.<1500.

Harrisville, vil., U.S., Michigan, cap. Alcona co., on Lake Huron, 80 m. NNE. Bay City. P.<1500.

Harrisville, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 24 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Harrisville, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 18 m. NW. Providence. P.<1500.

Harro, extinct volcano, E. Africa, Shoa, just W. of that of Dendi. Alt. 10,780 ft. (Borelli).

Harrodsburg, tn., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Mercer co., 60 m. SE. by E. Louisville. Alt. 915 ft. (R.R.). P.<4000.

Harrogate (believed to be derived from *Hewragate,* 'moor-gate'), mun. bor. (since 1884), and one of the principal watering-places of England, co. York, W. Riding, Ripon div., 3½ m. W. by S. Knaresborough, on the NE. R., 19 m. W. York. It has cold springs of sulphur, chalybeate, and saline waters. The first springs were discovered by Sir William Slingsby in the latter part of the 16th century, and have enjoyed a high reputation nearly ever since. Most of the springs now belong to the Corporation, and are supplied to the Victoria baths, the Montpelier baths, and the Pump-room. The Corporation has lately adopted plans for rebuilding the Montpelier baths, so as to meet every modern requirement. Alt. 400 ft. P. (1871) 6843; (1891) 13,900; eccles. par. (**High H.**) P. 13,400; eccles. par. (**Low H. with Harrow Hill**) P.<3000. See **Bilton.**

Harrogate, post-tn., S. Australia, Sturt co., 24 m. E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Harrold, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 7½ m. NW. by W. Bedford, 3 m. N. by W. Turvey stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Harrold, settlement, U.S., Texas, Wilbarger co., 160 m. NW. by W. Dallas.

Harroldston St. Issells, and **West.** See **Haroldston St. Issells,** and **West Haroldston.**

Harrop Fell, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., about 12 m. NW. by N. Burnley. Height, 1300 ft.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, H. div., 11 m. WNW. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R. (**Harrow**), and another (**Harrow-on-the-Hill**) on the Metropolitan Rly. The famous school was founded by John Lyon in 1571. Par. 10,027 ac., P. 13,000; tn. (**Harrow**) P. 5700; parl. div. P. 96,700; eccles. par. (**H.-on-the-H. with Greenhill**), P.<5000.

Harrow, post-tp., Victoria, cos. Dundas and Lowan, 76 m. W. by N. Ararat. P.<1500.

Harrowbarrow, vil., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. NW. Calstock; arsenic refining. P.O.

Harrow Bay, Canada, Ontario, on the W. side of Georgian Bay, in 44° 57′–45° N.

Harrowby, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 168 m. by rail W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Harrowby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 1½ m. E. and included in the parl. bor. of Grantham. P.<500.

Harrowden, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 2¾ m. NNW. Wellingborough, each with P.O. Great H. P.<250; Little H. P.<1000.

Harrowden, P.O., Eng., co. and 1½ m. SE. Bedford.

Harrow Green, eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Wanstead.**

Harrow Hill, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Harrogate.**

Harrow Point, cape, Scot., Caithness, N. ct., in 3° 15′ W.

Harrow Weald, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 2½ m. N. Harrow, 1 m. N. Pinner stn., on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Harrylock, vil., Ire., co. Wexford, on the E. side of Waterford Harbour.

Harsany, Nagy, vil., western Hungary, co. Baranya, dist. and 5 m. E. Siklos, with renowned vineyard and mineral spring.

Harsboom. See **Edam Island.**

Harsin, vil., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 25 m. SE. Kirmanshah, with important ruins of antiquity.

Harsleben, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 2½ m. SSW. Halberstadt. P.<3000.

Harson Island, Canada, Ontario, where the riv. St. Clair falls into the lake of that name, in 42° 35′ N. and 82° 25′ W.; length, N. to S., 10 m.

Hârsova, or **Hirsova,** tn., Roumania, prov. Dobruja, prov. Constanța, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 24 m. N. by W. Chernavoda. P. (comm.)<3000.

Harspráng, or **Harspránget,** falls. See **Njuommelsaska.**

Harston, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 5 m. SSW. Cambridge, on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Harston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Grantham, PT.O. P.<250.

Harswell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 12 m. NNE. Goole, 1 m. NE. Everingham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hart, hars, Teutonic; *Hurst,* Anglo-Saxon, 'a wood.'

Hart, in English place-names, 'the hart.'

Hart, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 3½ m. W. by N. Hartlepool, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Hart, co., U.S., Georgia, on E. frontier, and N. of 34° N.

Hart, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of 37½° N., crossed by 86° W.

Hart, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oceana co., 126 m. W. Bay City, 47 m. N. Grand Haven. P.<1500.

Hartberg, tn., Austria, Styria, dist. H. P.<3000.

Hartburn and **Hartburn Grange,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 1½ m. from the l. bk. of the Wansbeck, 7 m. W. Morpeth, 1½ m. NE. by E. Middleton stn., PMT.O. H. P.<250; H. Grange, P.<250.

Hartburn, East, par., Eng., Durham, 1½ m. SW. and included in the parl. bor. of Stockton, P.O. (**Hartburn**). P.<500.

Hartenstein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 9 m. ESE. Zwickau; has manufactures of hosiery and weaving. The neighbourhood is rich in fossils. P.<3000.

Harter Fell, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 15 m. S. by W. Keswick. Height, 2141 ft.

Hartest, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 7 m. S. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**H. with Boxted**) P.<1000.

Härtfeld. See **Jura, German.**

Hart Fell, mt., Scot., on the N. border of Dumfriesshire, 5 m. NNE. Moffat. Alt. 2651 ft.

Hartfield, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 7 m. W. by S. Tunbridge Wells, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O.; 10,387 ac. P.<2000.

Hartford, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2 m. SW. by W. Northwich, on the L. & NW. R., with another stn. (**H. and Greenbank**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Hartford, city, U.S., Connecticut, cap. co. H. and state, on r. bk. Connecticut R., 35 m. NNE. New Haven, 56 m. by river from Long Island Sound, at the head of steamboat and sloop navigation. The river is usually closed by ice from the middle of December to the middle of March. It is a great centre of insurance business, and has various manufactures, one of the principal establishments being that of the Colt Firearms Co. P. (1870) 37,200; (1880) 42,000; (1890) 53,200. **West H.,** adjoining town, P.<2000.

Hartford, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Blackford co., 59 m. NE. by N. Indianapolis; railway junction. P.<3000.

Hartford, vil., U.S., Kansas, Lyon co., 93 m. SW. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Hartford, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Ohio co., on Rough Creek, 90 m. N. by W. Nashville (Tenn.); has large coal-mines. P.<1500.

Hartford, vil., U.S., Michigan, Van Buren co., 48 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Hartford, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Minnehaha co., 56 m. NNE. Yankton. P.<1500.

Hartford, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on White R., 30 m. E. Rutland. P.<4000.

Hartford, vil., U.S., West Virginia, Mason co., on the Ohio, 50 m. NNW. Charleston; coal-mines are worked here, and salt is extracted from brine springs. P.<1500.

Hartford, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Washington co., 30 m. NW. Milwaukee. P.<1500.

Hartford, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Blyth, 5 m. SW. Morpeth, P.O. (**H. Colliery**). P. (of each)<250.

Hartford and Sapley, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, div. and 1½ m. ENE. Huntingdon, P.O. P.<500.

Hartford Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 7 m. NW. by W. Aldershot, 2 m. N. by E. Winchfield stn., PMT.O. (**Hartley Wintney**).

Hartford City, tns., U.S., Indiana and Virgina. See **Hartford.**

Hartford End, P.O., Eng., Essex, near Chelmsford, 3 m. from Felstead.

Hartha, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 19 m. N. Chemnitz; has manufactures of fustian, felt, and mother-of-pearl goods. P. < 5000.

Harthau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 3 m. S. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Harthill, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 9½ m. W. by N. Nantwich, 3 m. SE. by S. Tattenhall stn., P.O. P. <250.

Harthill, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. SE. Bakewell; has lead-mine. P. <250.

Harthill, vil., Scot., on the E. border of NE. Lanarkshire, 9 m. E. Airdrie, 1½ m. SSE. Westcraigs stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Harthill and Benhar, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, Shotts par. P. <3000.

Harthill with Woodall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 8½ m. SSE. Rotherham, 1½ m. SW. Kiveton Park stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Harting, par., Eng., Sussex, in the W. of the Horsham div., 10 m. NNW. Chichester, 2 m. WSW. Elsted stn., with a stn. (**Rogats and H.**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 7946 ac. P. <1500.

Hartington and **Hartington Hall,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 11 m. W. by N. Morpeth, 1 m. W. by S. Long-Witton stn. H. P. <250; H. Hall, P. <250.

Hartington, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Cedar co., 118 m. NW. by N. Omaha. P. <1500.

Hartington Middle Quarter, H. Nether Quarter, H. Town Quarter, and **H. Upper Quarter,** four adjoining pars., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. SE. by S. Buxton in Dove Dale, PMT.O. H. Middle Quarter, 5049 ac., P. <500; H. Nether Quarter, P. <500; H. Town Quarter, P. <500; H. Upper Quarter, 10,317 ac., P. <3000.

Hartkjölen, mt., on the border of Sweden and Norway, 134 m. NE. by E. Trondhjem.

Hartland, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 12 m. W. by S. Bideford, PMT.O. About 2 m. to the NW. is H. Point, the ancient *Herculis Promontorium,* with a lighthouse, visible 17 m. 17,307 ac. P. <2000.

Hartland, vil., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 34 m. W. by N. Bangor. P. <1500.

Hartland, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on Connecticut R., 10 m. S. White R. Junc. P. <1500.

Hartland Hill, Eng., Devonshire, in the NE. of Dartmouth Forest, 19 m. WNW. Teignmouth.

Hartland Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Devonshire and the SW. of Barnstaple Bay, with a lighthouse (visible 17 m.), 51° 2′ N., 4° 32′ W.

Hartlaw, vil., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. S. Alnwick. See **Hazon.**

Hartlebury, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 4 m. S. Kidderminster, 1 m. W. **H. Junc.,** on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 5355 ac. P. <2500.

Hartlepool and **West Hartlepool,** two adjacent mun. bors., seapts., and bathing-places in S. Durham, Eng., diocese of Durham, separated only by a small inlet known as the Slake, and forming together the parl. bor. of **The Hartlepools** (1 member); both terminal stns. of branches of the NE. R., the stns. named respectively **E.** and **W. Hartlepool.** H., the older of the two, a mun. bor. (first charter of the time of King John) and par., built on the horn of a bay, forming a small harbour of refuge, is nearly surrounded by the sea. St. Hilda's Church (13th century) has a high embattled tower, a conspicuous landmark for mariners, and there are the remains of a priory founded in 1275. The lighthouse is visible 15 m. Under the magnesian limestone beds NW. of the town, coal has been worked since 1830. Market-day, S. **W. Hartlepool** is of modern growth, dating from the establishment of its first coal-dock in 1847. It has shipbuilding yards, marine engine-works, steel and iron plate rolling mills, blast-furnaces, paper and pulp manufactures, cement works, pottery, &c., and an extensive covered market for the landing and sale of fish. The seven wet docks (one at H., six at West H.) belong to the NE. R. Co. **Hartlepool,** par. P. 15,600; mun. bor. P. (1801) 1000; (1851) 9500; (1871) 13,200; (1891) 21,300; **W. Hartlepool,** mun. bor. P. (1871) 21,100; (1891) 42,700; **The Hartlepools,** parl. bor. P. 64,900.

Hartley, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 5½ m. SSW. Gravesend, 2 m. SE. by S. Fawkham stn. P. <500.

Hartley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the coast, 4½ m. N. by W. North Shields, 2 m. ESE. of its stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. (**New H.**). P. <1500.

Hartley, par., Eng., Westmorland, 1 m. SE. Kirkby Stephen. P. <250.

Hartley, tp., New South Wales, Cook co., 40 m. E. by S. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Hartley, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the W. frontier, crossed by 36° N.

Hartley, meteorological stn., Eng., Kent. See **Cranbrook.**

Hartleyburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, 2½ m. S. Haltwhistle. P. <750.

Hartley Hill, stn. in Mashona-land, S. Africa, on the Umfuli R., 45 m. WSW. Salisbury.

Hartley Mauditt, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 12 m. SE. by S. Basingstoke, 3 m. SE. by S. Alton stn. P. <250.

Hartley Westpall, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 5½ m. NE. Basingstoke, 3 m. NNW. Hook stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hartley Wintney, par., 4 m. ESE. H. Westpall, close to Winchfield stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Hartlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 18½ m. WSW. Ripon, 5 m. NNW. Bolton Abbey stn. P. <250.

Hartlip, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 5½ m. ESE. Chatham, 1½ m. WSW. Newington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hartmannsdorf bei Burgstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 6 m. NW. by W. Chemnitz. P. 5100.

Hartoft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6 m. NE. Richmond; 4663 ac. P. <250.

Harton, par., Eng., Durham, Jarrow div., 4½ m. N. by W. Sunderland, 1½ m. E. by N. Tyne Dock Junc. P. <5000.

Harton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9 m. NE. York. P. <250.

Harton Colliery, or **West Harton,** eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Jarrow par. P. <4500.

Harton Road, stn., Eng., Shropshire, on the G. W. R., 10½ m. S. Much Wenlock.

Hartoshi Mountains, Turkish Kurdistan, in 37½° N., 42°–43° E.; numerous sulphur springs, some hot.

Hartpury, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4 m. NW. Gloucester, PT.O. P. <1000.

Harts, riv., S. Africa, rises in the S. African Republic near Lichtenburg, flows SW. and enters the Vaal R. in Griqualand W., 30 m. below Barkly; length, 250 m.

Hart's Falls, settlement, U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., on Hoosac R., 12 m. N. by E. Troy.

Hart's Grounds, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 4 m. S. Tattershall. P. <250.

Hartshead, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. NW. Dewsbury, P.O. P. <1000.

Hartshill, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent par. P. <4000.

Hartshill, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3 m. NW. Nuneaton; supposed to be the *Campus Martius* of the Roman Manduessedum on the Watling Street. PM.O. P. <1500.

Hartshorn, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 5 m. E. by S. Burton, 1 m. NE. Woodville stn., P.O. P. <2000.

Hartshorn Pike, mt., Scot., Roxburghshire, Cheviot Hills, 11 m. SE. by S. Hawick. Alt. 1789 ft.

Hart Side, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 7½ m. ESE. Keswick, overlooking Ullswater on the W.

Hartside, vil., Eng., Northumberland. See **Ingram.**

Hart's Island, or **Spectacle Island,** U.S., New York, in Long I. Sound; the property of New York City.

Hartsop, part of par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., at the head of Patterdale, 12½ m. SW. by S. Penrith. See **Patterdale.**

Hartstown, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 10½ m. E. by S. Athy.

Hartsville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Trousdale co., 1 m. from Cumberland R., 42 m. NE. Nashville. P. <1500.

Hartwell, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 1½ m. WSW. Aylesbury. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Little Hampden**) P. <250.

Hartwell, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. S. by E. Northampton, 2½ m. SE. Roade stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hartwell, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 8 m. N. by E. Cincinnati, on the Miami Canal. P. <2000.

Hartwith with Winsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Nidd, 5 m. NW. Ripley; 5360 ac. P. <1000.

Hartwood, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., 1½ m. S. West Calder.

Harty, par., Eng., Kent, on the S. ct. of the isl. of Sheppey, div. and 3½ m. N. by E. Faversham. P. <250. See **Leysdown.**

Harud, riv., W. Afghanistan, rises to the S. of Herat as the Adraskand, flows S. past Sebzewar, and finally into the Hamuni-Farah.

Haruj (the *Mons Ater* or *Mons Niger* of Pliny), mt. chain, N. Africa, stretching W. to E. from Tripoli to Fezzan.

Haruku, Harauka, or **Oma,** small isl. in the Amboina group, Moluccas, between Amboina on the W. and Saparua on the E., with two small Dutch fortifications, **Hoorn** and **Zelandia.**

Haruna, vil. and small lake, Japan, about 68 m. NW. Tokyo; frequented for the beauty of the scenery.

Haruph, place named in O. T. See **Kharûf.**

Harvard, mt., U.S., Colorado, Chaffee co., 90 m. SW. by W. Denver, 18 m. S. by W. Leadville. Alt. 14,375 ft. (Hayden), 14,452 ft. (Whitney), 14,151 ft. (Wheeler). In the summer of 1869 it was measured by Prof. J. D. Whitney and other members of H. University, in whose honour it was named.

Harvard, vil., U.S., Illinois, McHenry co., 63 m. NW. Chicago. P. <2000.

Harvard, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 17 m. SW. by W. Lowell; seat of a flourishing community of Shakers. P. <1500.

Harvard, city, U.S., Nebraska, Clay co., 120 m. WSW. Omaha, and 12 m. E. by N. Hastings. P. <1500.

Harvard University, U.S. See **Cambridge.**

Harvel, PM.O., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 6 m. SW. by W. Rochester, 3 m. S. Sole Street stn.

Harvestehude, vil., Ger., 2½ m. N. Hamburg, in the terr. of Hamburg. P. 12,300.

Harvey, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Albert co., on Shepody Bay, 74 m. ENE. St. John. P. <1500.

Harvey, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., 25 m. SW. by W. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Harvey, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 38° N. and 97½° W.

Harvey Hill, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 3 m. from Kilrea.

Harveysburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Warren co., 38 m. NE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Harvey's Creek, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Cariboo Lake, 260 m. NNE. Vancouver. P. <1500.

Harvington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 3½ m. NNE. Evesham, on the r. bk. of the Avon, and on the M. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Harwell, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 5 m. S. Abingdon, 2 m. NNW. Upton stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Harwich (so called because the Danes had a great military depôt at this place. See *Har*), mun. bor. (since the time of Edward II., and till 1885 a parl. bor.), Eng., Essex, at the mouth of the Stour, H. div., 16 m. E. by N. Colchester, on the G. E. R., in the diocese of St. Albans. H. is the chief port of trade with Denmark, Holland, and N. Germany. Regular lines of packets are established to Antwerp, Rotterdam, the Hook (Hoek) of Holland (average passage to the Hook rather more than 8 hours), Hamburg, Esbjerg, and London, the steamboats starting from **Parkestone Quay,** on the Stour, near H. The tidal harbour has a depth at entrance and in port ordinary springs of 32 ft. high water, 19½ ft. low water; at quayside high water 10 ft., low water nil. The town and entrance to the harbour are protected by a masked redoubt mounted with guns of heavy calibre and a six-gun battery on the cliff above the town, and Landguard Fort on the opposite (Suffolk) shore; also by a fifteen-gun battery on Shotby Point, opposite the harbour. Has a lighthouse, visible 10 m. Market-days, Tu. and F. P. (1801) <3000; (1851) 5100; (1871) 6100; (1891) 8200; parl. div. P. 55,600; par. (**H. St. Nicholas**) P. 5500.

Harwich, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 44 m. E. New Bedford. P. <3000.

Harwood, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., on Lake Rice, 66 m. ENE. Toronto. P. <1500.

Harwood, eccles. par., Eng., Durham. See **Forest and Frith.**

Harwood, par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 2 m. NE. Bolton. P. <2000.

Harwood, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. SW. Rothbury. P. <250.

Harwood, vil., U.S., Texas, Gonzales co., 45 m. S. by E. Austin. P. <1500.

Harwood, Great, par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 3 m. NW. Accrington, on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mining. P. 9100.

Harwood, Little, par., Eng., Lancashire, in the co. bor. of Blackburn. P. <1500.

Harwood Burn, riv., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., trib. of the Tees, which it joins on the l. bk. about 3½ m. above Newbiggin.

Harwood Common, upland tract, Eng., Barnard Castle div. of Durham, about 10 m. NE. of Appleby.

Harwood Dale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 9 m. NW. Scarborough; 5836 ac. P. <250. See **Hackness.**

Harwood Island, post-tn., New South Wales, co. and on riv. Clarence, 320 m. N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Harworth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. SSE. Doncaster, 2½ m. W. by S. Bawtry stn., P.O.; 4532 ac. P. <750.

Harz, Teutonic, a 'wood.' See *Hart.*

Harz (name indicating 'forest-mountains'), the most northern of the mountain groups of central Germany, situated between the rivs. Saale and Leine. The H. forms an isolated and picturesque plateau, sloping steeply on all sides to the N. German Plain. Its principal direction is from ESE. to WNW. (total length, 60 m.). The H. is divided into two parts, 'Oberharz' (NW. portion) and 'Unterharz' (SE. portion), the former containing the highest elevations (Brocken, 3745 ft.; Heinrichshöhe, 3420 ft.; Königsberg, 3375 ft.; Bruchberg, 3040 ft.). Geologically the H. consists of Palæozoic rocks, surrounded at the edges by Mesozoic formations, and pierced in many places by volcanic rocks. Granite occurs only at three places, the most important being the Brocken Mt. and the dist. round it. The H. is celebrated for its wealth in valuable minerals, argentiferous lead and copper ores being met with in many places. Principal mining localities: Rammelsberg, near Goslar (mines worked since the 10th century), Zellerfeld, Klausthal, St. Andreasberg (Samson shaft, 2800 ft. deep), and Harzgerode. Very rich copper ores are found near Mansfeld, on the eastern slopes of the Harz Mts.; iron is obtained at various places of the Unterharz; and coal-measures occur at Meisdorf, Grillenberg, and Ilfeld. The climate is bleak, and the mountains are but thinly peopled. [**H. G. S.**]

Harzburg, or **Neustadt,** tn., Ger., duchy and 26 m. S. Brunswick, 6 m. ESE. Goslar, in a beautiful situation at the N. base of the Harz Mts.; a much frequented health-resort, with whey-cure, pine-needle cure, and other establishments. Near it the strong brine-springs of Julius-hall. H. is properly a collective name for the three adjoining villages of Neustadt, Bündheim, and Schlewecke, which succeed one another in that order from SE. to NW. P. (of group) 5600; P. (Neustadt) <3000.

Harzgerode, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 18 m. S. by E. Halberstadt: has iron, lead, and silver mines. Near are Alexisbad and the Selkethal. P. <4000.

Hasan Abdál, vil. and ruins, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ráwal Pindi, one of the ancient cities around the site of the ancient *Taxila,* in 33° 49′ N., 72° 45′ E., 65 m. E. by S. Pesháwar, on the NW. Rly. P. <5000.

Hasan Dagh (or **Tagh**), mt., Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 68 m. SW. Erjias Dagh, 86 m. NE. Konieh; is of a picturesque conical form, of volcanic formation. Alt. 8000 ft.

Hasani, isl., in the Red Sea, near the E. ct., about 100 m. NW. Yembo, in 25° 4′ N. and 37° 14′ E. Alt. 400 ft. on N. side, whence it slopes SE.

Hasanpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 42 m. SE. by E. Meerut. P. (1881) 9100; (1891) 8700; Moham. 4500; Hindus, 4100.

Hasâsah, Wadi, a water-course having its mouth on the W. side of the Dead Sea, in 31° 28′ N., 35° 23′ E. The *Cliff of Zis,* mentioned in the O. T., overlooks the mouth of this wadi.

Hasbeya, or **Hasbaya,** tn., Syria, 33° 26′ N., 35° 43′ E., 22 m. ESE. Sidon, in a deep glen on a ridge of Mount Hermon. A Protestant mission was established in 1846, and in 1860 it was nearly ruined during the Druse massacre, when most of the Christians fled for shelter to Sidon and Tyre. Near are asphalt pits. P. 5600, of which 4000 are Christians or Druse.

Hasborough, Eng. See **Happisburgh.**

Hasbury, par., Eng., Worcestershire, N. div., 5 m. S. Dudley, 1½ m. SW. Halesowen. P. <3000.

Hascombe, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 6 m. S. Guildford, 3½ m. ENE. Witley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hase, small tn., Japan, 25 m. ESE. Ozaka; celebrated for the great temple of Hase-dera, founded early in the 8th century, and last rebuilt about 300 years ago.

Hase, riv., Prussia, in W. of prov. Hanover, flows on the whole N., passing Osnabrück, then W. into the Ems at Meppen; navigable from Hölze, 37 m.

Haselbeech, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, in Brixworth union. P. <250.

Haselbrunn, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Plauen. P. <3000.

Haselbury Bryan, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 9½ m. SE. Sherborne, 5 m. SW. Sturminster stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Haselbury Plucknett, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 6 m. WSW. Yeovil, 2 m. NNE. Crewkerne stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Haseley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 4 m. NW. by W. Warwick, 2 m. N. by E. Hatton stn. P. <250.

Haseley, Great, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 9 m. ESE. Oxford, 2½ m. S. Tiddington stn. P. <750.

Haselmoos, lake, Ger. See **Kochelsee.**

Haselor, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 5⅛ m. E. by N. Lichfield, with a stn. (**Elford and Haselour**) on the M. R. P. <250.

Haselor, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. WNW. Stratford-on-Avon, 2½ m. E. Alcester stn. P. <500.

Haselton, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 4 m. from Andoversford.

Hasenpoth, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Courland, 27 m. NE. of Libau. P. <5000.

Hasfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 5 m. SW. by W. Tewkesbury, PT.O. P. <250.

Hasguard, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. NW. by W. Milford. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with St. Ishmaels**) P. <750.

Hashtarud, dist. of Persian prov. Azerbaijan, about midway between the S. end of Lake Urumia and the Caspian Sea.

Hasiki, the westernmost of the Kuria Muria Is., off the S. ct. of Arabia, in 17° 27′ N. and 55° 41′ E., formerly covered with guano.

Hasingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 9 m. E. by S. Norwich, 2 m. NNW. Cantley stn. P. <250. See **Buckenham.**

Hasinoyu, or **Asinoyu,** vil., Japan, prov. Sagami, above the E. shore of Lake Hakone, noted throughout Japan as a thermal station. Alt. 2770 ft.

Haskayne, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 6½ m. S. by E. Southport, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 2 m. E. Barton and Halsall stn.

Haskell, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 37½° N., and in the W. by 101° W.

Haskell, co., U.S., Texas, bounded on the W. by 100° W., to the S. of 33° N.

Haskerland, comm., Netherlands, prov. Friesland. P. 7500.

Hasketon, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 1½ m. NW. Woodbridge, 7 m. NE. Ipswich, P.O. P.<500.

Haskier, small isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the NW. ct. of N. Uist, in 57° 42′ N., 7° 41½′ W. See also **Monach Islands.**

Hasköl, or **Khasköl,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 16 m. E. by S. Adrianople. P. (1888) 14,200; Bulgarians, 9600; Moham. 3800.

Haskovo, or **Hasköl,** tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. H., 45 m. ESE. Philippopolis. P. 14,200.

Hasland, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 2 m. SSE. Chesterfield, PMT.O. P. 5800.

Haslar Hospital, Eng., Hampshire. See **Gosport.**

Haslau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Asch. P.<3000.

Hasle, tn., Denmark, on the W. ct. of Bornholm. P.<2000.

Hasle, or **Hasli,** valley, Switzd., near the SE. extremity of cant. Bern, traversed by the upper course of the Aar, and the route leading over the Grimsel, and containing the village of Meyringen and baths of Reichenbach.

Haslemere, market-tn. and par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 10 m. SSE. Farnham, on the L. & SW. R. The town is situated in a picturesque and healthy neighbourhood at the foot of Hindhead Common, and is becoming a favourite place of residence. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Mean rfall. (Fernhurst, alt. 301 ft., 1866–80), 32.2 in. P.<1500.

Haslimpur, cantonment, India. See **Meean Meer.**

Haslingden ('the hollow of the hazels'), mun. bor. (since 1891), market-tn., and par., Eng., Lancashire, Rossendale div., 4 m. SSE. Accrington, with two stns. (**Haslingden** and **Helmshore**) on the L. & Y. R., in the diocese of Manchester; has coal-mines and iron-works, extensive stone quarries, and manufactures of cottons, silks, and woollens, and sizing of cotton warps. The church dates from the end of the 13th century. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. and S. Par. 4342 ac., P. 16,000; mun. bor. P. (1801)<5000; (1871) 7700; (1891) 18,200.

Haslingfield, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 5 m. SW. Cambridge, 1½ m. SSE. Lords Bridge stn., P.O. P.<750.

Haslington, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2 m. E. Crewe, PM.O. P.<2000.

Hasnon, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, cant. St. Amand. P.<2000.

Hasparren, comm., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 12 m. SE. Bayonne. P.<2000.

Haspe, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 11½ m. NE. by E. Barmen; seat of an important iron and steel industry, with manufactures of scythes and implements of all kinds, railway material, &c. P. 9700.

Haspres, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, cant. Bouchain. P.<3000.

Hasruh, vil., Asiatic Turkey. See **Hazro.**

Hassa, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **El Hofuf.**

Hassall, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 4½ m. E. by N. Crewe, 2 m. NW. Alsager stn. P.<500.

Hassan, tn., India, Mysore, cap. of H. dist., 63 m. NW. by N. Mysore. P. (1881) 6000.

Hassani, Arabian isl. in the Red Sea, off the coast of Hejaz, inhabited by Beduins, in 25° 4′ N.

Hassan Kuli, bay, on the E. side of the Caspian Sea, between the Russian Transcaspian Terr. and Persia. It receives the Atrek R.

Hassan-Pasha-Palanka, Servia. See **Palanka.**

Hasselfelde, tn., Ger., Brunswick, 35 m. SSE. Wolfenbüttel. P.<3000.

Hasselt (*i.e., Hasselholt,* 'hazel grove'), comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. H. 16 m. WNW. Maastricht; chicory is cultivated in the dist.; has manufactures of linen fabrics and tobacco, with gin distilleries. P. 13,300.

Hasselt, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the Vecht, 5 m. N. Zwolle. P. (comm.)<3000.

Hassendean, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, 4½ m. NE. Hawick, on the N. B. R.

Hasserode, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 15 m. WSW. Halberstadt. P.<3000.

Hassfurt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the r. bk. of the Main, 19 m. NW. by W. Bamberg; has bathing establishment, and manufacture of manure. P.<3000.

Hassi Mussi and **Hassi Tuaber,** two stns. in western Sahara, on the route from the oasis of Tuat to Timbuktu.

Hasslinghausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Schwelm, 8 m. W. by S. Hagen; has coal and iron mines. P. (comm.)<4000.

Hassloch, tn., Ger., Bavaria, palatinate of the Rhine, dist. Neustadt, 9 m. WNW. Spires; has coal-mines. P. 5700.

Hassocks, stn., Eng., Sussex, on the L. B. & S. C. R., 6 m. S. Haywards Heath, PM.O.

Hassop, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. W. Chesterfield, 1 m. NE. of its stn. (for Chatsworth) on the M. R., P.O. P.<250.

Hastedt, comm., Ger., SE. suburb of Bremen. P. 5000.

Hastière-Lavaux, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Dinant, on the l. bk. of the Meuse, 16½ m. S. by W. Namur. P.<2000.

Hastinapur, ruined city, Brit. India, NW. Provs., Meerut dist., on the bank of the Buhr Gangá or former bed of the Ganges, 22 m. NE. Meerut; formerly the cap. of the great Pándava kingdom.

Hastingleigh, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6 m. E. Ashford, 3½ m. ESE. Wye stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Elmstead**) P.<750.

Hastings, sea-bathing place, Barbados, to S. of Bridgetown.

Hastings, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1479 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 3 m. from Vancouver.

Hastings, vil., Canada. See **Madoc.**

Hastings, co., Canada, Ontario, stretching 90 m. NNW. from the W. half of the Bay of Quinte.

Hastings, or **Crook's Rapids,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 74 m. W. by N. Kingston. P.<1500.

Hastings (named, according to Camden, after a Danish seaking, who conquered, built, and fortified the place), parl. bor. (1 member), mun. bor. (since the time of Elizabeth), co. bor., and one of the Cinque Ports, now a fishing tn., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., on the S. ct., 8½ m. SW. Rye, on the L. B. & S. C. (the eastern terminus) and SE. Rlys. The old town lies in a valley between two hills, the shelter afforded by which obtained for this older part (now little frequented by visitors) the reputation of being a mild winter resort. The new part of the bor., part of which is called **St. Leonards,** is in a direct line along the shore to the westward. There are two piers, large tepid swimming baths, and the remains of an ancient castle crown the eastern of the two hills enclosing the old town. In 1360 the town suffered from the French, and lost its importance, but it has gradually become celebrated as a watering-place during the present century. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (Hollington, alt. 320 ft., 1866–80), 30.7 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801)<3000; (1851) 17,000; (1871) 29,300; (1891) 52,200; parl. bor. P. 60,900. See **Battle.**

Hastings, riv., New South Wales, falling into the Pacific at Port Macquarie.

Hastings, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hawkes Bay co., 10 m. SSW. Napier. P.<2000.

Hastings, post-tn., Tasmania, Kent co., on the S. ct., 44 m. SSW. Hobart, in 146° 50′ E. P.<1500.

Hastings, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. Barry co., 96 m. SW. Bay City. P.<3000.

Hastings, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Dakota co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 18 m. SE. St. Paul. P.<4000.

Hastings, city, U.S., Nebraska, Adams co., 133 m. WSW. Omaha. Alt. 1947 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880)<3000; (1890) 13,600.

Hastings, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co. P.<1500.

Hastings, fishing and post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., in the NW. of Western Port Bay, 38 m. S. by E. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Hastings Harbour, Lower Burma, Tenasserim div., Mergui Archipelago, between St. Luke and St. Matthew Is., lat. 10° 6′ N. It is about 5 m. wide, and affords a sheltered and excellent anchorage in 5–10 fathoms.

Hastings on Hudson, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 21 m. N. by E. New York; has marble quarries. P.<1500.

Hasuá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 26 m. E. Gayá. P. (1891)<5000.

Haswell, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 6 m. E. Durham, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. 6300.

Hata, fortress, Manchuria, near the Palisade, 73 m. NE. Mukden.

Hatamura, promontory, Japan, Honshiu, on the NW. ct., the northern extremity of Ogashima Penin.

Hatboroughh, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 20 m. N. by E. Philadelphia. Alt. 229 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Hatch, vil., Eng., Surrey. See **Ham with Hatch.**

Hatcham, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Deptford div., 3½ m. SE. St. Paul's, London. Eccles. par. (**Hatcham Park**) P. 41,100. See **Old Kent Road.**

Hatch Beauchamp and **West Hatch** (from *hatch, hæca,* Anglo-Saxon, 'a bolt,' 'a gate,' hence 'an enclosed dwelling'), two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5 m. SE. by E. Taunton, with stn. (**Hatch**) on the G. W. R., PM.O. (**H. West**). H. B. P.<500; W. Hatch, P.<500.

Hatch End, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., close to Pinner stn., 13 m. NW. by W. St. Paul's, London, P.O.

Hatchie, Big, riv., U.S., Tennessee, in the SW. It rises in NE. of Mississippi, flows N. then W. to the Mississippi, which it joins on the l. bk. in 35° 35′ N. at Randolph. Small steamers

can run for half the year up to Bolivar (Tennessee), 150 m. from its mouth; its valley is very fertile.

Hatcliffe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 7 m. SW. by S. Great Grimsby, 5 m. W. by S. Holton-le-Play stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hatfield, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6 m. E. Leominster. P. <250.

Hatfield, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 5 m. E. by N. St. Albans, on the G. N. R. Both Edward VI. and Elizabeth were living at H. House, now the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, when called to the throne. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 12,884 ac. P. <4500.

Hatfield, P.O., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 4 m. SE. by S. Worcester, 1 m. S. Norton Junction.

Hatfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 7 m. NE. by E. Doncaster, 2 m. SE. by S. of its stn. (**Stainforth and H.**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O.; 16,159 ac. P. <2000.

Hatfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., on the r. bk. of Connecticut R., 12 m. N. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Hatfield, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 10½ m. NE. Hull, 1 m. S. Sigglesthorne stn. Great H. P. <250; Little H. P. <250.

Hatfield Broad Oak, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 12½ m. E. Ware, 3 m. SSW. Takeley stn., PM.O.; 8810 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**H. B. O., Bush End**) P. <500.

Hatfield Chase, level tract, Eng., in the NE. of the Doncaster div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire. See **Don,** riv.

Hatfield Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 10½ m. E. Ware, 2 m. E. Sawbridgeworth stn., PT.O. P. <750.

Hatfield Peverel, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. NW. Maldon, 1 m. SE. by S. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 4866 ac. P. <1500.

Hatford, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 10 m. W. by S. Abingdon, 3 m. E. Faringdon. P. <250.

Hatha, vil., Upper Burma. See **Katha.**

Hathaway, settlement, U.S., Tennessee, Lake co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 76 m. NNE. Memphis.

Hatherden, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, in the suburbs of Andover, P.O. P. <500.

Hatherleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 15 m. SSE. Bideford, 7 m. ENE. Halwill Junction, PMT.O.; 7168 ac. P. <1500.

Hatherley, Down and Up, pars., Eng. See **Down and Up H.**

Hathern, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2½ m. NW. Loughborough, on the M. R., P.O. P. <1500.

Hatherop, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the Coln, 5 m. NW. Lechlade, 3 m. N. Fairford stn. P. <500.

Hathersage, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. WSW. Sheffield, 6 m. W. Dore and Totley stn., on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Hatherton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. SE. Nantwich. P. <500.

Hatherton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 8 m. NNW. Walsall, 1½ m. WNW. Cannock stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Gailey.**

Háthras, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Alígarh, in 27° 36′ N., 78° 6′ E.; now ranks second to Cawnpur among the trading centres of the Doáb. P. (1881) 25,700; (1891) 39,200; Hindus, 33,700; Moham. 5000.

Hatiá, isl., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Noákhálí, in the Meghná mouth of the Ganges, crossed by 22½° N., 91° E. It is low, and occasionally visited by storm-waves, which are sometimes very destructive; that in the cyclone of 31st October 1876 completely submerging the island, and causing an estimated loss of 30,000 lives. Area, 185 sq. m. P. (1872) 54,100; (1891) 49,300.

Hatien, seapt., on the Gulf of Siam, in 10° 23′ N., in the extreme NW. of Lower Cochin-China, cap. prov. and arr., at the mouth of a river connected by the Vinh-te Canal with the Bassak arm of the Mekong at Shodok (Chaudoc).

Hatillo, tn., Porto Rico, N. ct., 6 m. W. Arecibo. P. 9600.

Hat Island, Fiji Is. See **Vatuvara.**

Hat Island, islet, W. Indies, Leeward Is., off the E. ct. isl. of St. Martin, in 18° 6′ N., 62° 59′ W.

Hatle-ö, isl., Norway, 63 m. N. Bergen; length and breadth about 4 m. each.

Hatley St. George and **Hatley East,** adjoining pars., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 12 m. WSW. Cambridge, 2 m. E. by S. Gamlingay stn., P.O. Hatley E. P. <250; Hatley St. George, P. <250.

Hat Mountain, mt., U.S., California, Lassen co., 65 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of state. Alt. 7676 ft. (Wheeler, *h.*).

Hato, or **San Antonio del Hato,** tn., Colombia, Tolima, 56 m. SW. Neiva, near and above the l. bk. of the Magdalena. P. (of dist.) <5000.

Hato Grande, or **San Lorenzo,** tn., Porto Rico, 16 m. NNE. Guayama. P. 12,600.

Ha-tong, tn., Korea, on the S. ct., 74 m. W. by S. Fusan.

Hato Viejo, tn., Colombia, Cundinamarca, 19 m. ESE. Ubate, 50 m. NNE. Bogotá, on the riv. Funza, or Bogotá. P. (with dist.) 5100.

Hatsilsi, tn., Japan. See **Nikko.**

Hatsinohe, Japan. See **Hachinohe.**

Hatsioji, Japan. See **Hachioji.**

Hatsirogata, great ct. lagoon, Japan, in the N. of Honshiu, communicating on the SW. with the Japanese Sea; almost insulating the penin. of Oga-shima; in its southern portion hardly salt; 37 m. in circumference.

Hatsizio, Japan. See **Hachijo-shima.**

Hátszeg (Ger. **Hötzing**), tn., with magistracy, Hungary, co. Hunyad, 85 m. E. by S. Temesvar. P. <2000.

Hatt, PT.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. NW. Saltash.

Hattá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Dámoh, 70 m. N. by W. Jabalpur. P. (1881) 6300; (1891) 5800; Hindus, 5100.

Hattem, tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 4 m. SW. by S. Zwolle. P. <3000.

Hattenheim, vil., Prussia, govt. Wiesbaden, dist. Rüdesheim, on the Rhine. In the environs are made the noted Rhine wines, the Markobrunn and Steinberg. P. <2000.

Hatteras, cape, U.S., N. Carolina, Dare co., in the E., in 35° 14′ N., at S. end of a sandy island at entrance to Pamlico Sound. Storms here produce a heavy sea, rendering this headland dangerous to navigators; the 'harborow' at which Sir W. Raleigh's first expedition arrived on the 4th July 1584. Mean temp., yr. 61.1° F., Jan. 45.7°, July 78.1°.

Hatteras Inlet, U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., connecting Pamlico Sound with the Atlantic, in 35° 11′ N.

Hattersley, par., Eng., Cheshire, 6½ m. NE. Stockport. P. <500.

Hattia, isl., Bengal. See **Hatiá.**

Hattiesburg, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Perry co. P. <1500.

Hattin, vil., Palestine, *Ziddim* in the O.T., 32° 48′ N., 35° 27′ E., 5½ m. W. by N. Tiberias, on a fertile plateau at the foot of Mount Kurun H. In the neighbouring plain the terrible battle of H. took place (July 5, 1187), when Saladin crushed the army of Crusaders, and secured Jerusalem and Palestine to the Mussulmans.

Hattingen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the l. bk. of the Ruhr, 9 m. SE. by S. Essen; with coal-mines, blast-furnaces, and iron-works, and manufactures of machinery. P. 5900.

Hatton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3½ m. S. by W. Warrington, 2 m. SE. Daresbury stn. P. <500.

Hatton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 6 m. W. Tarporley. P. <250.

Hatton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 6 m. NNW. Burton, 1 m. N. Tutbury stn. P. <750.

Hatton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 12 m. SW. by W. Louth, 2½ m. E. by S. Wragby stn. P. <250.

Hatton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 4 m. WNW. Warwick, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Hatton, P.O., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 7½ m. SW. Peterhead.

Hatton Heath, P.O., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. SE. Chester, 2 m. S. Waverton stn.

Hatton of Fintray, vil., Scot. See **Fintray.**

Hattras, tn., India, NW. Provs. See **Hathras.**

Hatu, coal-mines, Tongking, near Hongai, on the Bay of Along. A solid seam of black coal, 180 ft. in depth, is exposed down the entire front of a hill (*Geog. Jour.*, ii. p. 198).

Hatuncolla, vil., Sn. Peru, near Lake Titicaca, about 6 m. N. Puno; former cap. of Collao, great division of the empire of the Incas; with two very remarkable stone columns, sculptured with geometrical designs, lizards, &c.

Hatvan, comm., Hungary, co. Heves, 28 m. E. by S. Waitzen. P. 7000.

Hatzfeld (Ger., in Hungarian **Zsombolya**), comm., Hungary, prov. Torontal, 25 m. W. by N. Temesvar. P. 9600.

Hatzfeldthafen, an abandoned stn. of the Berlin New Guinea Company, situated on Mahde I., off the N. ct., in lat. 4° 24′ S., long. 145° 9′ E.; had good anchorage. Mean annual temp. (1 yr.), 79.4°, with a very small range; rfall. (4 yrs.), 98 in.

Hätzingen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. S. by W. Glarus. P. (comm.) <2000.

Hau, vil., Egypt. See **Hou.**

Haubourdin, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. SW. by W. Lille. P. 6200.

Haud, a level waterless tract of country to the S. of the Gulf of Aden, between about 8° and 9½° N. and 44°–46° E.

Haudh, El, Sahara. See **Hodh, El.**

Hauenstein-Ifenthal, vil., Switzd., cant. Solothurn, 2½ m. NNW. Olten. P. <2000.

Hauenstein, Oberer and **Unterer** (Upper and Lower), mountain passes over the Jura, Switzd., cant. Basel-land, near the borders of cant. Solothurn, since 1857 superseded by a railway tunnel. Even as late as the middle of the 18th century these pass-routes, the latter of which formed the most direct connection between Basel and central Switzd., were in places so steep, that goods were hoisted across the mountains by windlasses.

Haufa, or **Haura,** tn., on the coast of southern Arabia, near the mouth of Wadi Meifa, in about 47½° E. P. 6000.

Haugesund, seapt., Norway, prov. (amt.) and 36 m. NNW. Stavanger; harbour 17–50 ft. deep; depth alongside of the small quays, 6–15 ft. P. 5400.

Haugh, heugh, how, hope, in Scotch place-names, 'a low-lying meadow between hills or on the banks of a stream.'

Haugh and *how,* in English place-names, from Scandinavian, *haugr,* 'a heap' or 'mound.'

Haugh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 9 m. SE. by S. Louth, 2 m. S. Aby stn. P. <250.

Haugh, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Donegal.

Haugham (haf'am—'the dwelling near the mound'), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 4 m. S. Louth, 2½ m. SW. by S. Legbourne Road stn. P. <250.

Haughley (haw'li), par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. NW. Stowmarket, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Haugh of Urr, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 3½ m. NE. Castle Douglas, P.O.

Haughton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Nantwich, 2 m. SW. by S. Calveley stn.; the eccles. par. of H. is partly in Lancashire. P. <250.

Haughton, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. SE. Manchester, PM.O. (**H. Green**). P. 5300.

Haughton, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the North Tyne, div. and 5½ m. N. by W. Hexham, close to Barrasford stn. P. <250.

Haughton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. ESE. Worksop, 4 m. WNW. Tuxford stn. P. <250.

Haughton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Stafford, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Haughton Common, upland tract, Eng., Northumberland, div. and about 10 m. NW. by W. Hexham.

Haughton-le-Skerne, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the Skerne, 1½ m. NE. Darlington, PM.O. P. <750.

Haughville, tn., U.S., Indiana, Marion co. P. <3000.

Haugsdorf, Gross, vil., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 35 m. NNW. Vienna. P. <3000.

Haulbowline Island, Ire., S. of co. Cork, in Cork Harbour, opposite Queenstown. See **Cork,** city.

Haulbowline Rock, Ire., co. Down, at mouth of Carlingford Lough; has a lighthouse, seen 16 m. away.

Haulgh, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Tonge.**

Haului, small isl., Persian Gulf. See **Halul.**

Haung-tharaw, riv., Lower Burma, Tenasserim div., rises in Mount Yathay, in Siam, and flows generally NW. into the Gulf of Martaban at Maulmain; length about 150 m. Navigable for native boats nearly to the Siamese frontier, about 100 m.

Hauper, tn., Brit. India, Meerut dist. See **Hapur.**

Haupt, Ger., *Hoved,* Scandinavian, 'a head.'

Haura, tn., southern Arabia, in the interior of Hadramut, in the Wadi Msila, in about 15° 45′ N., 48° 22′ E. P. 8000. See also **Haufa.**

Haura, El, locality on the Hejaz coast, on a large bay of the Red Sea.

Hauraki Gulf, New Zealand, North I., prov. Auckland, on the E. ct., is an extensive inlet of the Pacific, 70 m. long, breadth, 40 m; contains numerous well-wooded islands and several excellent harbours, on one of which (Waitemata) the town of Auckland is situated. The Great Barrier I. forms a good outer breakwater.

Hauran (Heb. *Chauran,* 'the hollow land,' from its numerous caves), Syria, comprises in its greater acceptation all the mountainous plateau which extends E. from the Jordan and the Sea of Tiberias, and S. of Mount Hermon. It is entirely of igneous origin, and consists of large plains and mountain ranges, with isolated eminences rising steeply from the valley of the Jordan to a mean altitude of about 2000 ft. above the Mediterranean. The H. proper, about 50 m. in length and the same in breadth, situated E. of the Sea of Tiberias, comprises the plain of En. Nukrah (the ancient *Auranitis*), Jebel Hauran, or Bathanieh, and the Lejah (the *Trachonitis* of the Greeks, and *Argob* of the Hebrews, both meaning 'country of rocks'), the whole being the 'Land of Bashan' and the 'Country of the *Rephaim*' of the O. T. The soil is excellent, and in rainy years the plain is extremely productive; wheat is grown, 300 shiploads of which are said to leave here every year. A railway is constructing from Damascus to Mezerib in the heart of the plain. The elevated volcanic *massif* of Jebel H., which culminates in the Jebel Juweilil (5847 ft.), gives rise to numerous streams on its S. and W. slopes, which unite lower down to form the Yarmuk. This region is no less remarkable for its geological structure than for the infinite number and peculiar character of the ruined sites with which it is covered. **El Lejah** ('the refuge') lies NW. of Jebel H., and extends for 25 m. towards Damascus. The entire surface consists of lava which has flowed from the mountain cracked and scored by innumerable crevasses in all directions, and so thickly strewed with loose sharp rocks as to be almost impassable, with a multitude of caverns in its flanks, which have been frequently made use of as places of refuge. The whole country is inhabited only by wandering Beduins and a few colonies of Druses, who reside in the neighbourhood of Jebel H. and the borders of the Lejah, where they are better able to defend themselves against the incursions of the Beduins and the exactions of the Turkish pashas than in the plains. It is full of the remains of ancient cities and various monuments, chiefly of the Greek and Roman periods.

Hauroto, lake, New Zealand, South I., drained S. into **Foveaux** Strait, which is only 15 m. distant. Length, 21 m.; breadth, ⅝–1½ m.; area, 25½ sq. m.; alt. 610 ft.

Haurua, vil., New Zealand, North I., Kawhia co., on the Waipa, 90 m. S. by E. Auckland. P. <1500.

Haus, Teutonic, *Huus,* Scandinavian, *Haza,* Hungarian, allied to Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese *casa,* 'a dwelling.'

Hausdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and dist. Neurode. P. (comm.) <4000.

Hausen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. S. Zürich. Near is the cold-water health resort of Albisbrunn. P. (comm.) <2000.

Haus-i-Sultan, lake, Persia. See **Hauz-i-Sultan.**

Hausruck, hill range. See **Austria, Archduchy of.**

Haussa, large Negro tribe of the central Sudan, inhabiting the terrs. between Bornu (*g.v.*) and the Middle Niger. Their chief occupations are agriculture and commerce. Before the Fellatah invasion they formed a number of independent kingdoms, all of which are, however, now subjugated by the Fellatah (*q.v.*). Most of the H. are Mohammedans. [**H. G. S.**]

Haussy, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, 11 m. S. by W. Valenciennes. P. <3000.

Hauta, tn., SW. Arabia, cap. Lahej, 21 m. NW. by N. Aden. P. 10–15,000 (Arabs, Jews, Somalis, and a few natives of India).

Hautapu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waikato co., 7 m. SE. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Hautbois, Great, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. N. by E. Norwich, close to Coltishall stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Great H. with Coltishall**) P. <1500.

Hautbois, Little, vil., Eng., Norfolk. See **Lammas.**

Haut-du-Sec, mt., France. See **Langres, Plateau de.**

Haute-Luce, comm., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Albertville; has coal and lead mines. P. <2000.

Hauterive, comm., France, dep. Allier, arr. Gannat, near Vichy; has mineral springs. P. <2000.

Haut Île, or **Hare Island,** in Bay of Fundy, 8 m. SW. Cape Chigneto.

Hautmont, comm., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 15 m. S. Mons, with important iron foundries and works, and manufactures of fire-proof pottery and of chemical products. P. 10,000.

Hauxley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the ct., 8½ m. SE. Alnwick, 1 m. SE. by S. Amble stn. P. <1500. See **Amble.**

Hauxton, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 4 m. S. by W. Cambridge, 1½ m. NE. by E. Harston stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Newton**) P. <500.

Hauxwell, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. S. Richmond. East H. P. <250; West H. P. <250.

Hauz, Persian, 'tank,' a 'reservoir.'

Hauz-i-Sultan, lake, Persia, NE. end, 35 m. S. Teheran, E. of the road to Kum, formed in 1884–85; fed by the Kum-rud, which enters on the S.

Havana (founded in 1519 under the name of 'San Cristobal de la Habana,' or Savanna), frequently spelt in English **Havanna,** or **Havannah,** seapt., on the NW. ct. of Cuba, cap. of the prov. of H., and of the whole island, the most important town of the W. Indies and Central America, in the commercial centre of the three Americas (*llave del Nuevo Mundo,* 'the New World's Key'), in front of the Mississippi valley, at the starting-point of the Gulf Stream to Europe; built on one of two penins. forming the entrance (1100 ft. wide and 4200 ft. long, turned to NNW.) of a large harbour (Puerto de Carenas), internally divided into several bays (*Ensenadas* de Merimelena, Guasabacoa, Tallapiedra), protected against almost all winds (although both the town and the harbour have been already destroyed by cyclonic storms). Depth of harbour, 15 ft. (right under the W. shore) to 30 ft. (at the entrance). The entrance and the sea approaches, surrounded by hills (some about 1000 ft. alt.), are well fortified. H. has a university, a meteorological observatory, cathedral, government buildings, &c., large manufactures of tobacco and sugar. Place of convergence of three lines of railway. The surroundings, with the country residences, are very fertile. H. is very unhealthy, the yellow fever being there endemic. Mean temp. (19 yrs., 1858–76), yr. 78.5° F., Jan. 72.6°, July 83.7°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 46.5 in. P. of prov. 440,000; of town, 200,000 (one-sixth of the total population of Cuba). [**J. B. R.**]

Havana, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Mason co., on the l. bk. of the Illinois R., 40 m. NW. by N. Springfield. P. <3000.

Havana, vil., U.S., New York, Schuyler co., 62 m. SW. by S. Syracuse, and 20 m. WSW. Ithaca, 3 m. from the head of Lake Seneca, on the Chemung Canal. P. <2000.

Havannah Channel, the strait separating New Caledonia from Kuni I. on the S., chiefly used by vessels bound to Numea from the eastward.

Havannah Harbour, New Hebrides. See **Vate.**

Havant, market-tn. and par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham

div., on Langston Harbour, 6½ m. NE. by E. Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. R. Market-day, Tu. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**H. with Brockhampton**) P. <3500.

Havard, vil., U.S., Illinois, McHenry co., 64 m. NW. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Havelange, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Dinant, 9½ m. S. Huy. P. <2000.

Havel, riv., N. Germany, rises in the small Lake Käbelick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, passes Fürstenberg, Zehdenick, Oranienburg, Spandau, Potsdam, Brandenburg, and joins the Elbe a few miles below Havelberg. Length, 180 m.; navigable through its entire length for boats, and for large vessels below Fürstenberg. It forms numerous small lakes in Mecklenburg; and in Prussia those of Tegel, Potsdam, Werder, and Brandenburg. Chief affluents on right, the Rhin and Dosse; on left, the Spree, Nuthe, and Plane. It is connected by canals with the small lakes of Mecklenburg, and with the Elde and the Oder.

Havelberg, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Havel, 35 m. NW. by N. Brandenburg. P. 6800.

Havelland, dist., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, divided into two circles, East and West H., respectively 458 and 524 sq. m. in extent. It is a vast plain, but little elevated above the sea-level, traversed by canals, and rich in pasture.

Havelock, tp. and summer resort, New Zealand, South I., Marlborough co., 25 m. E. Nelson. P. <1500.

Havelock, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 118 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Havelock, North, tp., New Zealand, North I., Hawkes Bay co., 9 m. S. Napier. P. <1500.

Havel Seen, that is, Havel Lakes. See **Havel,** riv.

Haven Bank, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 8 m. S. Horncastle.

Havengore, insular par., Eng., in the SE. div. of Essex, 6 m. ENE. Southend. P. <250.

Haven Street, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Ryde, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Haverah Park, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. W. Harrogate. P. <250.

Haverbrack, par., Eng., Westmorland, 1½ m. SW. Milnthorpe. P. <250.

Havercroft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6½ m. NE. Barnsley. P. <750.

Haverfordwest, or **Hwlffordd,** mun. bor. (first charter granted by Edward I.), parl. bor. (see **Pembroke**), riv. port, and market-tn., in the SW. and cap. of Pembrokeshire, 9 m. N. by W. Pembroke, on the W. Cleddan R., and the G. W. R.; has coal-mines and a small paper-mill; exports largely cattle, corn, general agricultural produce, and hard coal. The quays admit vessels of 100 tons at spring tides. H. has a separate Court of Quarter Sessions, and was formerly fortified by walls and towers; it had a castle built by Gilbert de Clare about 1140 on a rocky height overhanging the river. Ruins remain of a priory erected or endowed in the 12th century by Robert de Hwlffordd. Market-day, S. P. 6200.

Havergate Island, par., Eng., Suffolk, near Crouch Harbour, separated from the mainland by a narrow belt of water. P. <250.

Haverhill, market-tn. and par., Eng., cos. Essex and Suffolk, 11½ m. S. by E. Newmarket, on the G. E. R.; has manufactures of silk umbrella covers. Market-day, F. P. <5000.

Haverhill, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on l. bk. Merrimac R., at the head of navigation, 18 m. from the sea, 6 m. NE. Lawrence. H. is noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes; it is the birthplace of the poet Whittier. P. 27,400.

Haverhill, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, cap. Grafton co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, 63 m. NNW. Concord, with granite quarries. Alt. 412 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Haverholme Priory, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., Sleaford union. P. <250.

Haveri, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 54 m. SSE. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 5700; (1891) 6800; Hindus, 5400.

Havering-atte-Bower, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 2½ m. Romford, PMT.O. (**Havering**). P. <500.

Haveringland, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Norwich, 3 m. ENE. Lenwade stn., P.O. P. <250.

Haversham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 10½ m. NE. by E. Buckingham, 3½ m. W. Newport Pagnell, 1½ m. NNE. Wolverton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Haverstock Hill, eccles. par. and suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, pars. St. Pancras and Hampstead, 3½ m. NW. St. Paul's, London, on the M. R. Eccles. par. P. 41,100.

Haverstraw, vil., U.S., New York, Rockland co., on the r. bk. of the Hudson R., 35 m. N. New York, overhung by a line of limestone cliffs. P. 5100.

Haverthwaite, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 13 m. NE. Barrow, on Furness R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Haverton Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, in SE. div., on NE. R. and the N. shore of the estuary of the Tees, 3½ m. NE. by E. Stockton; manufactures of salt extracted from brine. PM.O. P. <3000.

Havinnes, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 4 m. E. by N. Tournay. P. <2000.

Havixbeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 9½ m. W. by N. Münster. P. (comm.) <3000.

Haviya, one of the great divisions of the Somali nation.

Havn, Scandinavian, 'a harbour.' See *Hafen.*

Havneby, vil., at SE. end of Romö I., off the W. ct. of Schleswig-Holstein. Various projects for the construction of a harbour here are described in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 120.

Havne Fjord, harb., Iceland, on the N. side of the most southerly penin. on the W. ct., S. of Reikiavik.

Havod, or **Hafod,** stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Taff Vale Rly., 13 m. NW. Cardiff.

Havra, South, islet, Scot., Shetland Is., about 1 m. off the W. ct. of the mainland, Bressay par., in 60° 2′ N.

Havre, Le (formerly **Havre de Grace**), city and fortified seapt., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arr., on the N. bank of the estuary of the Seine, at its mouth in the English Channel, and at the terminus of railway, 108 m. NW. Paris, and 44 m. W. Rouen. The city is built on level ground rising to the N. and W., and has been greatly improved in recent years; public promenades and noble boulevards have been laid out on the site of the old fortifications, and its present appearance is that of a handsome modern town. The port is, next to Marseilles, the most important in France. It comprises a tidal harbour and 10 docks, with a floating dock and 6 dry docks, the largest of which can receive a vessel 550 ft. long. In the outer harbour there is at spring tides about 32 ft. 2 in. of water, and at neap tides 25 ft. 11 in.; while at the entrance of the two principal docks, the Bassins de l'Eure and de la Citadelle, there is respectively at spring tides 35 ft. and 31 ft., and at neap tides 29 ft. 6 in. and 25 ft. 6 in. The entrance is open to the SW., bounded by two piers, with a lighthouse on the N. one visible 10 m. Projects of extensive works for the improvement of the port are in contemplation, including the construction of a breakwater and a new entrance, and other large docks. As to the Havre-Tancarville Canal, see **Seine,** riv. Numerous steam packets ply regularly between H. and the ports of France, England, and N. and S. America. It is the leading French port as regards the value of its exports (nearly £30,000,000), though behind Marseilles in respect of the value of its imports. Large forts have been erected since 1858 on the heights above the town, and the lofty chalk cliffs of Cape la Hève on the W. are crowned by two lighthouses with electric lights, visible 27 m. H. was founded by Louis XII. in 1509, held by the English in 1562, but relinquished in the following year after an obstinate siege, and bombarded by them in 1678 and 1759. P. (1852) 26,400; (1872) 86,800; (1891) 116,400.

Havre de Grace, city, U.S., Maryland, Hartford co., on W. bk. of the Susquehanna R., near its mouth in Chesapeake Bay, 35 m. NE. Baltimore. P. 4000.

Haw, Great, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 16 m. WNW. Ripon. Height, 1786 ft.

Haw, New, vil., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Addlestone, P.O.

Hawaii, the largest and southernmost of the **Sandwich Islands** (*q.v.*), Pacific Ocean, between lat. 18° 53′ and 20° 15′ N., long. 154° 50′ and 156° 4′ W. It is a vast mass of volcanic rock and lava, and contains several lofty peaks. Mauna Kea (13,953 ft.) is now quiescent; but Mauna Loa (13,760 ft.) has had several eruptions during the present century, that of 1868 being particularly terrible; and Kilauea (4250 ft.), on the flank of the latter, has a crater 2 m. in length by 1½ m. broad, which is a continual lake of fire in constant agitation. The middle of the island consists of a wild rugged plateau, without inhabitants. The NE. ct. is watered by numerous streams, and the soil is very fertile, in which sugar-cane and other tropical products are cultivated. In the extreme N. are excellent pastures, but the W. face of the plateau is completely arid and waterless. Chief town, **Hilo,** on the E. ct. At Kealakeakua Bay, on the W. side the island, Captain Cook was murdered by the natives, Feb. 14, 1779. Area, 4866 sq. m. P. (1884) 24,990.

Hawakil, or **Howakil,** bay, on the W. ct. of the Red Sea, in lat. 15° 10′ N.

Hawala Mohanpur, tn., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Darrang, 25 m. NE. Gauháti. P. <5000.

Hawarden (Welsh, 'upon the hill'), par., Wales, Flintshire, 6 m. W. by S. Chester, on the Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Rly.; has coal-mines. Alt. 270 ft. Mean temp. (14 yrs., 1861–74), yr. 49.5° F., Jan. 38.8°, July 61.6°. PMT.O. 15,000 ac. P. 7100.

Hawash, riv., S. Abyssinia, rises at foot of Mount Ilfata, about lat. 9° 10′ N., 38° E., flows E. and NE., bounding dominion Shoa on the S. and E., and enters Lake Abhebad (*q.v.*) near 11° 25′ N., 41° 50′ E., after a course of 460 or 500 m. At Melka Kuyo, near the centre of its course, it has been found in the dry season 60 ft. in breadth, with banks 15–20 ft. high, and well wooded. Its volume of water, however, gradually diminishes.

Hawatih, isl., in the Red Sea, belonging to Italy, E. by N. Massaua.

Hawcote, Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of and 2½ m. N. Barrow. See **Newbarns.**

Hawdon, lake, in the SE. of S. Australia, to the S. of 37° N., W. of 140° E.

Hawea, lake, New Zealand, the most northerly of the central lakes of the South I., drained into the Clutha R., and is reached from Pembroke. Length, 19 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m.; depth, 910–1285 ft., near the ends 450 ft.; area, 48 sq. m.; alt. 1060 ft.

Haweh, El, springs, in the E. of Egypt, WSW. of Kosseir.

Hawera, bor., New Zealand, North I., Hawera co., 36 m. S. by E. New Plymouth. P.<1500.

Hawerby with Beesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 7½ m. NW. by N. Louth, 2½ m. W. by S. Thoresby stn. P.<250.

Hawes, market-tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the r. bk. of the Ure, div. and 21 m. WSW. Richmond, with two stns. (**H.** and **H. Junc.**) on the NE. R.; coal mined near. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 15,979 ac. P.<2000.

Hawes, co., New South Wales, to the N. of 32° S., crossed in the E. by 152° E.

Hawes, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 21 m. W. by N. Fargo.

Hawesville, city, U.S., Kentucky, cap. Hancock co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Ohio, 62 m. WSW. Louisville; is the centre of the Kentucky coal system. P.<1500.

Hawes Water, lake, Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 9½ m. S. by W. Penrith. Height, 694 ft.

Hawick, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7½ m. E. Bellingham. P.<250.

Hawick, parl. burgh, tn., and par., Scot., Roxburghshire, at confluence of the Teviot and Slitrig, 53 m. SE. Edinburgh, with a stn. on the N. B. R.; has extensive manufactures of tweeds, hosiery, flannels, plaids and shawls. During the Border wars H. was often invaded by the English. Leyden, the poet, was born near. The burgh unites with Galashiels and Selkirk (forming the H. dist. of burghs) in sending one member to Parliament. Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (1866–80), Kirkton, alt. 759 ft., 35.8 in.; Silverbut Hall, alt. 512 ft., 32.8 in. Par. 6113 ac., P. 14,100; tn. P. 19,200; parl. burgh, P. (1871) 8700; (1891) 19,200; parl. dist. of burghs, P. 42,200.

Hawkchurch, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 5 m. N. Lyme Regis, 3 m. S. Chard Junc. stn., P.O.; 4088 ac. P.<750.

Hawkdun Ranges, range of mts., New Zealand, North I., dividing cos. Maniototo and Waitaki.

Hawke, cape, on the E. ct. of Australia, in 32° 13½′ S.

Hawkedon, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5½ m. NE. Clare, P.O. P.<500.

Hawke Harbour, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 55° 35′ N.

Hawker, post-tn., S. Australia, Blackford co., 57 m. NE. Port Augusta, on the Great Northern Line. P.<1500.

Hawkes, or **Hawke, Bay,** New Zealand, North I., on the E. ct., between Auckland and Wellington. Was entered by Cook in the *Endeavour* on Oct. 8, 1769, and occupied by Europeans in 1848.

Hawkes Bay, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 39° S. and 176° and 177° E., cap. Napier. It also gives name to a prov. dist.

Hawkesbury, isl., Brit. Columbia, in 53° 30′ N., 129° W.

Hawkesbury, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prescott co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Ottawa, 55 m. W. by N. Montreal. P.<2500.

Hawkesbury, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 3½ m. S. by E. Wotton-under-Edge, 3½ m. ESE. Wickwar stn., PMT.O.; 9912 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**H. with Tresham**) P.<1500.

Hawkesbury, the chief of the eastward flowing rivs. of New South Wales, formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose Rivs., bounds co. Cumberland on the NW. and N., and enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 25 m. NNE. Sydney; liable to floods. Navigable for vessels of 100 tons to 4 m. above Windsor, 35 m. (but by the winding of the river 140 m.) from the sea. Length, 330 m. The railway bridge over this river opened on May 1, 1889, when the railway connection between Adelaide and Brisbane was thus completed, is the largest work of the kind in the southern hemisphere.

Hawkesbury, bor., New Zealand. See **Waikouaiti.**

Hawkesbury, small isl., in Torres Strait, in 10° 22′ S., 142° 5′ E.

Hawkesbury Lane, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the L. & NW. R., 1 m. S. Bedworth stn., P.O.

Hawkesdale, post-vil., Victoria, on Tea Tree Creek, Villiers co., 20 m. NW. by N. Warrnambool. P.<1500.

Hawkesville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 50 m. NE. by N. London, on Canestoga Creek. P.<1500.

Hawk Green, P.O., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 8 m. SSW. Stockport, 1 m. SW. Wilmslow stn.

Hawkhead, stn., Scot., near Paisley, Renfrewshire, on G. & SW. R.

Hawkhurst, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 12 m. NW. by W. Rye, 3½ m. NE. by E. Etchingham stn., on SE. R.; 6521 ac. P.<3500.

Hawkinge, par., Eng., Kent, 2 m. N. Folkestone, PM.O. P.<500.

Hawkins, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed by 83° W.

Hawkins, bay, Tierra del Fuego, S. of Cape Froward, called after the English navigator Richard Hawkins, who sailed through the Strait of Magellan in 1594.

Hawkinsville, tn., U.S., Georgia, cap. Pulaski co., 145 m. W. by N. Savannah. P.<2000.

Hawk Lake, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1267 m. by rail W. Montreal, 157 m. E. Winnipeg.

Hawkley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 16 m. SW. by S. Aldershot, 2 m. NW. by W. Liss stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hawkridge, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 13 m. NNW. Tiverton, 3 m. N. East Anstey stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Withypoole.**

Hawksdown Hill, Eng., Devonshire, in the SE., Honiton div., 4 m. S. Axminster. Alt. 558 ft.

Hawkshaw Lane, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Tottington.

Hawkshead and Monk Coniston with Skelwith, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11 m. WNW. Kendal, 4½ m. SSW. Ambleside; has a grammar school founded by Archbishop Sandys, at which Wordsworth the poet was educated. PMT.O. 10,429 ac. P.<1500.

Hawkswick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div. on Halton Beck, 22 m. W. Ripon. P.<250.

Hawksworth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. SSW. Newark, 4 m. SW. by W. Cotham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hawksworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 6 m. N. Bradford, 1½ m. W. Guiseley stn. P.<250. See **Esholt.**

Hawkwell, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 4½ m. N. by W. Southend, 1 m. NW. Rochford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hawkwell, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Pont, 11 m. NE. Hexham. P.<250.

Hawley, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Yateley par. P.<1500.

Hawley, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 29 m. NW. by N. Holyoke. P.<1500.

Hawley, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wayne co., on Lackawanna R., and on Delaware and Hudson Canal, 10 m. SE. Honesdale. P.<2000.

Hawleyville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 19 m. NNW. Bridgeport. P.<1500.

Hawley with Minley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., on the Blackwater, 4 m. N. Aldershot, 1½ m. NNW. Farnborough stn. (L. & SW. R.), P.O.; 4948 ac. P.<1500.

Hawling, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 7 m. E. Cheltenham, 2½ m. WNW. Notgrove and Westfield stn. P.<250.

Hawn, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 1 m. NW. Halesowen. P.<1000.

Hawnby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Rye, 19½ m. S. by E. Middlesbrough, P.O. P.<250.

Hawnes, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6 m. SSE. Bedford, 3 m. W. Southill stn., P.O. (**Haynes**). P.<1000.

Haworth, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 9 m. NNW. Halifax, on the M. R. Charlotte Brontë (1816–55) the novelist resided here from her fifth or sixth year. 8114 ac. P. 8000; tn. P. 5000.

Hawridge, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 9½ m. SE. by E. Aylesbury, 3½ m. N. by W. Chesham stn. P.<250.

Haws-i-Sultan. See **Hauz-i-Sultan.**

Hawsker with Stainsacre, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 3 m. SE. by S. Whitby, on the NE. R. P.<1500.

Hawstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 3½ m. S. Bury St. Edmunds, 2½ m. W. Welnetham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hawthorn, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 8 m. S. by E. Sunderland, 2½ m. E. by N. South Hetton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hawthorn, city, Victoria, suburb of Melbourne. P. 19,600.

Hawthornden, picturesque glen, Scot., Midlothian, traversed through its length by the N. Esk, 3½ m. SW. Dalkeith, 8 m. SE. Edinburgh, with a junc. stn. on the N. B. R.

Hawthorne, vil., U.S., Nevada, Esmeralda co., 72 m. SE. by E. Carson City. P.<1500.

Hawton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. S. by W. Newark. P.<250.

Hawz-i-Sultan. See **Hauz-i-Sultan.**

Haxby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. N. York, with a stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Haxey, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7 m. NNW. Gainsborough, 2 m. N. of its stn. (**H. and Epworth**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O.; 8587 ac. P.<2000.

Hay, Teutonic, 'an enclosure.' See *Hag.*

Hay, riv., Brit. America, dist. Athabasca, flows NW. into Great Slave Lake; length, 350 m.; navigable about 140 m. up.

Hay, cape, Brit. America, on the Polar Sea, near 95° W., the extreme point seen by Sir G. Back.

Hay, vil., Eng., Westmorland. See **Scalthwaiterigg.**

Hay, post-tn. and cathedral city, New South Wales, Waradgery co., 70 m. N. Deniliquin, in the centre of the Riverina dist. P. 3000.

Hay, par. and tn., Wales, in the extreme NE. of Brecknockshire, on the Wye, and the M. R., 12 m. S. New Radnor, PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <2500; tn. P. <2000.

Hay, co., W. Australia, crossed by 34° S. and 118° E.

Hay, riv., W. Australia, flows S. into the Mairet lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany.

Hayange. See **Hayingen.**

Haybes, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, 10 m. NE. by E. Rocroy; with important slate quarries, and manufactures of slate billiard tables. P. <2000.

Hayburn Wyke, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Whitby div., on the NE. R., 5½ m. N. by W. Scarborough.

Haycock, group of small isls. in Mozambique Channel, off the NW. ct. of Madagascar.

Hayden Mountain, U.S., New York, peak in the Catskill Mts. Alt. 2900 ft.

Hayden Mountain, or **Grand Téton,** U.S., Wyoming, peak in the Teton range of the Rocky Mts. Alt. 13,691 ft. (Hayden).

Haydenville, manufacturing vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 6 m. NW. Northampton by rail. P. <1500.

Haydock, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 3½ m. ENE. St. Helens, 2 m. NW. Newton-le-Willows stn.; has iron-founding and extensive collieries. PMT.O. P. 6500.

Haydon, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 38 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P. <1500.

Haydon, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Northern div., 2½ m. ESE. Sherborne. P. <250.

Haydon, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. W. Hexham; 13,571 ac. P. <2500.

Haydon, vil., Queensland, Norman co., 45 m. ESE. Normanton, on railway thence to Croydon.

Haydon Bridge, eccles. par., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the S. Tyne, 6 m. W. Hexham, on the NE. R.; coal and lead mines near; in the village smelting works, and iron and brass foundries. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Haydon's Road, stn., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., on the L. B. & S. C. R., 7 m. SW. by S. St. Paul's, London.

Haydonton, New South Wales. See **Murrurundi.**

Haydor, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 6½ m. ENE. Grantham, 3½ m. SSE. Ancaster stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Culverthorpe and Kelby**) P. <750.

Haydra, site with ruins, Algeria. See **Haidra.**

Haye, La, French name of The Hague (*q.v.*).

Haye-Descartes, La, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 19 m. SW. Loches, on the r. bk. of the Creuse; with a statue to Descartes, and the house in which he was born (1596). P. <2000.

Haye du Puits, La, comm., France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances, 24 m. S. Cherbourg. P. <2000.

Hayes, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 5½ m. E. Croydon, on the SE. R., PM.O. There is an elevated common of considerable extent to the SE. P. <1000.

Hayes, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 5 m. SW. Harrow, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**H. End**). P. <3000.

Hayes, P.O., Ire., co. Meath, 4 m. NE. Navan.

Hayes, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 41° N., crossed by 101° W.

Hayes River, Brit. N. America, rises near Winnipeg Lake, flows NE. 300 m., and enters Hudson Bay at York Factory in 57° N., 92° 30′ W.; banks steep, and in many places bordered by pine woods. Affluents, Fox (l. bk.) and Shamattawa (r. bk). Navigable for about 140 m. Closed by ice from end of Nov. to middle of May. Known as **Hill R.** above its junction with the Fox, and as the **Steel R.** between the mouths of the Fox and Shamattawa.

Hayes Sound, inlet, on the W. side of Smith Sound, in lat. 79° N., discovered by the American explorer Hayes in 1854, visited by Nares in 1875, and its greater extent ascertained by Greely in 1883. It probably divides Ellesmere Land from Grinnell Land by a connection with the Polar Sea SW. of Greely Fiord.

Hayes, Villa, Paraguay. See **Villa Hayes.**

Hayesville, or **Haysville,** vil., U.S., Ohio, Ashland co., 60 m. SW. by S. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Hayes Water, small lake, Eng., in the W. of Westmorland, Appleby div., 12½ m. SSW. Penrith.

Hayfield, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 4½ m. S. by W. Glossop, on the M. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. 7920 ac. P. <3000.

Hayil, oasis, Arabia. See **Haïl.**

Hayingen, French **Hayange,** vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Diedenhofen, 16 m. NNW. Metz; seat of old iron-works. P. <5000.

Hayl, Arabia. See **Haïl.**

Hayle, small seapt., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., on St. Ives Bay, 3½ m. SE. St. Ives, on the G. W. R.; has tin-mining and smelting. Its tidal harbour has about 1 m. of quays, and has a depth of 11–20 ft. at high water. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H. St. Elwyn**) P. <2000. See **Phillack.**

Hayling, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., with stns. on the L. B. & S. C. R., situated one in the N. and the other in the S. of **Hayling I.,** which lies to the E. of Portsmouth and Langston Harbours. N. Hayling, P. <500; S. Hayling, P. <1500.

Haymarket, stn., Scot., Edinburgh, on the N. B. R.

Hay Mills, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Yardley par., PM.O. (**H. Mill**). P. <2500.

Haynes, P.O., Eng., Bedfordshire. See **Hawnes.**

Haynestown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. S. Salt, 3 m. E. Naas. P. <250.

Haynestown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 2 m. S. Dundalk. P. <250.

Haynesville, rly. stn., Canada, New Brunswick, co. York, 36 m. from Fredericton.

Haynford, or **Hainford,** par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. N. Norwich, 2½ m. WSW. Coltishall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hays, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Ellis co., 200 m. W. Topeka, 11 m. N. of Smoky Hill R. P. <1500.

Hays, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 30° N. and by 98° W.

Hayscastle, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7½ m. NW. by N. Haverfordwest, P.O. (**H. Cross**); 4587 ac. P. <500. See **Brawdy.**

Hayside Row, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, part of Southhook (*q.v.*).

Hay's Peak, densely wooded, conical mountain, Queensland, in 27° 36′ S. and 152° 8′ E.

Haystack Mountain, U.S., Maine, in the E. of Aroostook co., 128 m. N. by E. Bangor, and 40 m. NNW. Houlton.

Haysville, vil., U.S., Ohio. See **Hayesville.**

Hayter (native **Sariba**), small isl., separated by China Strait (about 1½ m. wide) from the SE. end of New Guinea. Here Captain Moresby took possession of the SE. of New Guinea in the Queen's name in 1873.

Hayti. See **Haïti.**

Hayton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 6½ m. E. by N. Carlisle, P.O.; 7845 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H. with Talkin**) P. <1500.

Hayton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6 m. SW. by W. Gainsborough, 2½ m. WNW. Clarborough Junc. P. <500.

Hayton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on Bielby Beck, 14½ m. E. by S. York, 1 m. W. by S. Nunburnholme stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Bielby**) P. <500.

Hayton and Mealo, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 5½ m. NE. by E. Maryport, 2 m. W. Aspatria stn. P. <500.

Hayward, tn., U.S., California, Alameda co. P. <1500.

Hayward, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Sawyer co., on the Namekagon R., 60 m. SE. by S. Duluth (Minn.). P. <1500.

Hayward's Heath, small market-tn., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 10½ m. NW. by N. Lewes, with a junc. stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R. Market-days, Tu. and W. P. <2500.

Hayward's Town, tn., U.S., California, Alameda co., 18 m. ESE. San Francisco.

Haywood, par., Eng., co. and 3½ m. SW. Hereford. P. <250.

Haywood, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 9 m. NE. by N. Lanark, on the C. R., P.O. P. <1500.

Haywood, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Chatham co., on Haw R., 25 m. SW. by W. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Haywood, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W., on the N. frontier, crossed by 83° W.

Haywood, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. of 36° N., and W. of 89° W.

Haywood, Great, eccles. par., Eng., co. and 5 m. E. Stafford, on N. Staffordshire R., near Colwich. P. <750.

Haywood Oaks, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6½ m. SE. Mansfield. P. <250.

Hayz, El, oasis of W. Egypt. See **El Hayz.**

Haza, Hungarian, 'a dwelling.' See *Haus.*

Hazára, NE. dist. of the Pesháwar div. of the Punjab, Brit. India, consisting of a long narrow valley shut in by lofty mountains, which forms a wedge of Brit. terr. extending far into the heart of the outer Himálayan range; name said to be derived from the military colonies of a thousand (hazár) men each left behind by Jenggiz Khan. Cap. Abbottábád.

Hazar Asp, tn., khanate, and 40 m. ESE. of Khiva, on l. bk. of Amu-daria. P. <3000.

Hazareh, or **Hazaras,** tribe. See **Afghanistan.**

Hazáríbágh, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. and picturesquely situated on the high central plateau of dist. H., 60 m. SSE. Gayá, in the midst of a group of conical hills. The dist. contains six coalfields (the most important, Karharbári) and several tea plantations. Alt. 2007 ft. Mean temp., yr. 74° F., Jan. 61°, May 85°; rfall., yr. 49.4 in., June–Sept. 41.6 in., July–Aug. 25.3 in. P. (1891) 16,700; Hindus, 12,100; Moham. 4100.

Hazebro', Eng. See **Happisburgh.**

Hazebrouck (Flemish, 'the marsh of the hares') tn., France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., 12 m. E. by S. St. Omer, on the H. Canal, by means of which it communicates with the Lys; has breweries and manufactures of linen cloth and ginger bread, &c. The

Flemish language has persisted more firmly here than in any other town in France. P. 11,700.

Hazelbadge, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. NE. Tideswell. P. <250.

Hazelbank, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, 3 m. W. by N. Lanark, 2 m. E. by S. Tillietudlem stn. P. <500.

Hazelbeech, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. NW. by W. Wellingborough, 3 m. NW. by W. Lamport stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hazelbury Plucknett, P.O., Eng. See **Haselbury P.**

Hazeleigh, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 2½ m. SW. by S. Maldon, 2 m. N. by W. Cold Norton stn. P. <250.

Hazel Grove, stn., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 2 m. SE. by S. Stockport, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Hazelslade, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Hednesford, near Stafford.

Hazelwood, stn., Eng. See **Hazlewood.**

Hazelwood, par., Eng., Suffolk, SE. of Eye div., 2 m. NW. Aldeburgh. P. <250.

Hazelwood, Yorkshire. See **Hazlewood.**

Hazely, vil., Eng., Hampshire. See **Mattingley with H.**

Hazen, lake, Grinnell Land, lat. 81° 30′–82° N., inland glacial basin at an elevation of 500 ft. above the sea, 300 sq. m. in extent, drained by Ruggles R. into Hall Basin. Upon its shores Lieutenant Greely found the most northerly permanent habitation of man that is known.

Hazerswoude, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E. The Hague. P. <4000.

Hazireh, ruins, Palestine, *En Hazor* in the O. T., 33° 7′ N., 35° 21′ E., 15 m. SE. by S. Tyre.

Hazlebadge, Derbyshire. See **Hazelbadge.**

Hazlehatch, tnld., Ire., co. and 10 m. W. Dublin, bar. Newcastle, with a stn. (**H. and Celbridge**) on the G. S. & W. R., P.O. P. <250.

Hazlehead Bridge, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Holmfirth div., on the M. S. & L. R., 14 m. NW. Sheffield, P.O.

Hazlehurst, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Copiah co., 44 m. SE. Vicksburg. P. <1500.

Hazlemere, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 12 m. SSE. Aylesbury, 2 m. NE. High Wycombe stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Hazleton, settlement, Brit. Columbia, at head of canal navigation on the Skeena.

Hazleton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 8½ m. ESE. Cheltenham, 3 m. SW. by S. Notgrove and Westfield stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Yanworth**) P. <500.

Hazleton, vil., U.S., Indiana, Gibson co., on l. bk. of White R., 61 m. S. by W. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Hazleton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 34 m. SSW. Scranton. P. (1880) 6900; (1890) 11,900.

Hazlewood, par., Eng., Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 6½ m. N. Derby, with a stn. (**Hazelwood**) on the M. R. P. <500.

Hazlewood, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 10 m. ENE. Leeds. See **Stutton.**

Hazlewood and Storiths, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 7 m. NE. Skipton. P. <250.

Hazon and Hartlaw, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 5½ m. S. Alnwick, 2½ m. NW. Acklington stn. P. <250.

Hazor, places named in O.T. See **Hazzûr** and **El Khurebe.**

Hazreti-Sultan, peak. See **Hissar** (mountain chain).

Hazro, or **Hasruh,** vil., Asiatic Turkey, 38 m. NE. Diarbekir; mission station. P. <2000.

Hazro, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ráwal Pindi, 55 m. E. by S. Peshâwar. P. (1881) 6500; (1891) 7600; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 4200.

Hazzûr, ruins, Palestine, *Hazor* (of Benjamin) in the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 35° 11′ E., 4 m. NW. by N. Jerusalem.

He, Chinese prefix, 'black.'

Heacham, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 1 m. from W. ct., 12½ m. NNE. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Headbourne Worthy, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 1½ m. N. Winchester. P. <250.

Headcorn, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Beult, 9 m. SE. by S. Maidstone, on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 5077 ac. P. <1500.

Headford, tn., Ire., on the Black R., co. and 14 m. N. by W. Galway, bar. Clare, PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <750.

Headford, or **Headfort,** tnld., Ire., SE. co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 6 m. E. by S. Killarney, with a junc. stn. on the G. S. & W. R., P.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <250.

Headingley, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Assiniboine, and a branch of the C. P. R., 12 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Headingley with Burley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the NE. R., in the NW. bor. of Leeds, of which it is one of the chief residential dists. It contains a Wesleyan Methodist theological college. P. 29,900; eccles. par. (**Headingley**) P. < 4500; **Far Headingley,** P. <2500.

Headington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 2 m. ENE. Oxford, PMT.O. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**Headington Quarry**), PM.O., P. <1500.

Headlam, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 7 m. S. by W. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. NNE. Gainford stn. P. <250.

Headless Cross, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire and Worcestershire, 5 m. SE. Bromsgrove, PMT.O. P. <3500.

Headley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10 m. SSW. Aldershot, 3½ m. NNW. Liphook stn., PM.O.; 6923 ac. P. <2000.

Headley, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 3½ m. S. Epsom, 2½ m. N. by W. Betchworth stn., P.O. P. <500.

Headon, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10½ m. E. by S. Worksop, 4 m. SE. Retford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Upton**) P. <250.

Heads Nook, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the NE. R., 6 m. E. Carlisle, P.O.

Heads of Ayr, cape, Scot., Ayrshire, in 55° 26′ N.

Headwood, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, on the Belfast and N. Counties Rly., 4 m. SW. Larne.

Heage (hij), or **High Edge,** par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Matlock, 1 m. SE. by E. Ambergate Junc.; has coal-mining. PM.O. P. <2500.

Healaugh (hi'law), P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 9½ m. W. Richmond.

Healaugh, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7 m. WSW. York, 4 m. W. by N. Copmanthorpe stn. P. <250.

Healdsburg, city, U.S., California, Sonoma co., 76 m. W. by N. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Healesville, post-tp., Victoria, Evelyn co., 34 m. ENE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Healey, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. NW. Rochdale, with a stn. (**Shawclough and H.**) on the L. & Y. R., PM.O. P. <2500.

Healey, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. E. Hexham. P. <250.

Healey and Comb Hill, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Healeyfield, par., Eng., in co. and 7½ m. NW. Durham. P. <1000.

Healey House, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Colne Valley div., on the L. & Y. R., 3½ m. SW. by S. Huddersfield.

Healey with Sutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 10 m. NW. by W. Ripon, P.O.; 5067 ac. P. <500.

Healing, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 3½ m. W. Great Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P. <250.

Heamoor, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, 1 m. from Penzance.

Heanor (hi'nor), par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 8 m. NE. by N. Derby, on the M. R.; in an extensive coal dist.; has iron-works. PMT.O. P. 9800.

Heanton Punchardon, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. W. by N. Barnstaple, close to Wrafton stn. P. <500.

Heap, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly in parl. bor. of Bury, P.O. (**H. Bridge**). P. 17,200.

Heapey, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7 m. SE. by S. Preston, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the L. & Y. R. P. <500.

Heapham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4 m. E. by S. Gainsborough, 3 m. NE. Lea stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Upton and Kexby**) P. <750.

Heard, isl., chief of a group in the S. Indian Ocean, in 53° 10′ S.; named after the American Captain Heard, who discovered them in 1853.

Heard, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., crossed in E. by 85° W.

Hearne, vil., U.S., Texas, Robertson co., 80 m. NE. by E. Austin. P. <1500.

Heart's Content, seapt., Newfoundland, on the N. of Avalon Penin., on the E. side of Trinity Bay, 39 m. NW. St. John, in 47° 50′ N., 53° 20′ W. The three Atlantic cables from Valentia, Ireland, land here. P. <1500.

Heart's Delight, fishing vil., Newfoundland, dist. Trinity, 9 m. from Heart's Content. P. <1500.

Héas, hamlet, France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, cant. and 12 m. SSE. Luz; an excellent centre from which to visit one of the finest regions of the Pyrénées, including Marboré and Mont Perdu.

Heath, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 5 m. SE. by E. Chesterfield, with a stn. on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P. < 500. See **Ault Hucknall.**

Heath, Little, eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Ilford, Great.**

Heath, par., Eng., Shropshire, 7½ m. NE. Ludlow. P. <250. See **Stoke St. Milborough.**

Heath, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 1 m. E. Wakefield (**Kirkgate**) stn., P.O. See **Warmfield.**

Heath, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 23 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Heath and Reach, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 11½ m. WNW. Luton, 2 m. N. by E. Leighton Buzzard, P.O. P. <1500.

Heathcote, tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 27 m. ESE. Sandhurst; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Heath End, PMT.O., Eng., Surrey, 3 m. S. Farnham.

Heather, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m. N. by W. Bosworth, with stn. (**H. and Ibstock**) on the L. & NW. R.; has coal-mines. P.O. P.<750.

Heatherlands, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Canford Magna par., 1 m. from Parkstone, PM.O. P.<3000.

Heatherlie, eccles. par., Scot., Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, Selkirk and Galashiels par. P.<2500.

Heathery Carr, rocks, Scot., on the N. ct. of Berwickshire, 1½ m. W. St. Abb's Head.

Heathery Cleugh, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Stanhope par. P.<1500.

Heathery Row, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, part of Gasstown (*q.v.*).

Heathfield, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the G. W. R., 7 m. W. by N. Teignmouth.

Heathfield, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 5 m. W. by N. Taunton, 2 m. E. Milverton stn. P.<250.

Heathfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 11½ m. S. Tunbridge Wells, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O., and P.O. (**H. Common**). Market-day, Th. 8032 ac. P.<2500.

Heathfield, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Garnkirk (*q.v.*).

Heathfield Moor, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and about 12 m. W. Ripon.

Heath Island, New Guinea. See **Rogeia.**

Heathpool, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Glen, 11 m. ESE. Kelso, 2½ m. SW. by S. Kirknewton stn. P.<250.

Heathstown, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Milltown.

Heath Town, or **Wednesfield Heath,** tn., Eng., Staffordshire, suburb of Wolverhampton, with a stn. (**H. T.**) on the M. R.; has coal-mines. P. 7100.

Heathylee, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on riv. Manifold, 2 m. W. Longnor; 5535 ac. P.<500.

Heatley and Warburton, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. W. Dunham Massey, PM.O. (**H. Heath**).

Heaton, par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 2 m. W. Bolton, 1 m. NE. Lostock Junc. P.<2000.

Heaton, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., in co. bor. and 2 m. ENE. Newcastle. P. 8600.

Heaton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 4 m. NNW. Leek, 1½ m. ENE. Rushdon stn. P.<500.

Heaton, par., Yorkshire, W. Riding. P.<4500. See **Bradford.**

Heaton, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Bradford par. P. 6200.

Heaton Chapel, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., 4½ m. SE. Manchester.

Heaton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich div., 4 m. N. Manchester, on the Irk, with a stn. (**H. Park**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. (**H. Park**). Great H. P.<500; Little H. P.<1000.

Heaton Mersey, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, on the Mersey, 2 m. W. Stockport, with a stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Heaton Moor, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Manchester par. P.<2500.

Heaton Norris, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Stretford div., partly in the parl. bor. of Stockport, 4½ m. SE. Manchester, on the L. & NW. R.; has extensive cotton factories, &c. Par. P. 23,500; tn. P. 7200; eccles. par. (**Heaton Reddish**) P.<3000.

Heaton with Oxcliffe, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. W. by S. Lancaster, on the W. side of Lancaster Bay. P.<250.

Heaux de Bréhat, lighthouse, France, on Bréhat I., off the N. ct. of dep. Côtes du Nord, visible 18 m.

Heavitree, par., Eng., Devonshire, included in the parl. bor. of and 1½ m. E. by S. Exeter. P. 6300.

Heazlewood, post-tn., Tasmania, co. and 16 m. by rail from Waratah. P.<1500.

Hebburn, tn., Eng., Durham, Jarrow div., on the S. shore of the estuary of the Tyne, 4½ m. E. Newcastle, on the NE. R.; has chemical works, and carries on shipbuilding. P. 16,600.

Hebburn, vil., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 2½ m. N. by W. Morpeth, PMT.O. See **Bothal.**

Hebden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 18½ m. W. by S. Ripon, 6½ m. NNW. Bolton Abbey stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hebden Bridge, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 6½ m. WNW. Halifax, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. 6400.

Hebden Moor, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, about 1½ m. N. Hebden, and about 16½ m. W. Ripon.

Heber, city, U.S., Utah, cap. Wasatch co., 30 m. SE. by E. Salt Lake City. P.<2000.

Hebli, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 7 m. E. Dhárwár. P. 5700; Hindus, 5200.

Hebrides, or **Western Islands** (ancient *Ebudæ*, and in Celtic *Innse Gall*, 'the isles of the strangers,' during the Norse occupation), a series of isls. off the W. ct. of Scot., between 55° 35′ and 58° 30′ N., 5° 40′ and 8° 40′ W., and consisting of two principal groups: the Outer H.—Lewis, Harris, N. and S. Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands in the counties Ross and Inverness, collectively known as the 'Long Island,' 130 m. in length, 1 to 30 m. broad; and the Inner H., which are more scattered and irregularly disposed—Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Islay, &c., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyll, in which counties they are included; the small St. Kilda group, lying 60 m. W. of the Outer H., is also comprised within their area. Geologically, the H. are divided into several groups. The Gneiss Islands comprehend the whole of the Outer H., Tiree, Coll, Iona, &c. The Trap Islands are Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, and St. Kilda. The Slate Islands are Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, &c. An intermittent range of high hills traverses the E. side of the Long I., which is deeply indented by arms of the sea, while low moors, studded with shallow lakes, lie between the hills and the Atlantic. Sand-dunes prevail to a great extent on the coasts of all the islands, more especially on the W. (For an explanation of the origin of these sand-dunes, see *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1886, p. 474.) The Inner H. are generally mountainous. Climate moist in Outer H.; much rain in winter, but little snow. Soil of the Gneiss Is. poor, and often peat-moss; the trap and sandstone islands are more fertile. Population for the most part Celtic, and generally in the greatest poverty, four-fifths subsisting almost wholly on potatoes and fish. The introduction of steam navigation has contributed very much to the improvement of the Inner H. The herring fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined, as has also the manufacture of kelp, of which at the beginning of the present century nearly 6000 tons were produced, realising sometimes £20 per ton. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the most profitable branch of industry. Live stock, ponies, kelp, wool, cod, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, and in some of the islands peat-fuel. In the Outer H. especially, most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Principal villages, Stornoway in Lewis, Portree in Skye, Tobermory in Mull. These islands were ruled mostly by sovereigns of Norwegian descent (by whom they were known as **The Sudreys,** 'southern islands') from the 9th century till 1264, when they were annexed to the crown of Scotland. The islands are visited by large numbers of tourists in the summer, and regular steamboat communication is carried on with Glasgow throughout the year. The principal islands are noticed under their respective names.

Hebron, place named in O. T. See **El Khulil.**

Hebron, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 4 m. from Yarmouth, on coast. Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1882-85), yr. 21.7° F., Jan. −10.0°, July 46.3°. P.<1500.

Hebron, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Barkly West, on the Vaal, 30 m. N. by W. Kimberley. P.<1500.

Hebron, vil. and Moravian mission stn., on the E. ct. of Labrador, lat. 58° 20′ N. P.<2000.

Hebron, par., Eng., Northumberland, Morpeth union. P.<250.

Hebron, tn., South African Republic, dist. and 15 m. NW. Pretoria.

Hebron, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 2 m. NW. Tourneville stn. P.<1500.

Hebron, vil., U.S., Indiana, Porter co., 40 m. SE. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P.<1500.

Hebron, tn., U.S., Nebraska, cap. Thayer co., 113 m. SW. Omaha. P.<2000.

Hebron, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 5 m. SE. Llanboidy stn.

Hebrus, riv., Turkey. See **Maritsa.**

Hecelchakan, or **Jekelchakan,** tn., Mexico, Campêche, 40 m. NE. by N. Campêche, on rly. thence to Merida. P.<5000.

Hechingen, tn., Ger., princip. Hohenzollern, circle H., 13 m. SSW. Tübingen. P.<4000.

Hechtsheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, circle and 3 m. S. Mainz. P.<3000.

Heck, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 10 m. W. Goole, on the G. N. R. P.<250. See **Hensall.**

Heckfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 7½ m. NE. Basingstoke, 4 m. SE. by E. Mortimer stn., P.O. P.<750.

Heckingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11 m. SW. by W. Yarmouth, 2½ m. SW. Reedham stn. P.<500. See **Hales.**

Heckington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 11½ m. W. by N. Boston, 5 m. E. by S. Sleaford, on the G. N. R., PMT.O., and P.O. (**East H.**); 5302 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**H. with Fen**) P.<2000.

Hecklingen, vil., Ger., duchy Anhalt, circle Bernburg. P.<5000.

Heckmondwike, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 7½ m. E. by S. Halifax, on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mines, and important manufactures of blankets, carpets, and other heavy woollen fabrics, and machine works. P. 9700.

Hecla, or **Hekla, Mount** (Icelandic *hekla,* 'a mantle' or 'cap,' because the peak is generally enveloped in a thick shroud of clouds), volcano of Iceland, near its SW. ct., in 63° 59′ N.,

19° 42′ W. It rises by three or four terraces to an alt. of 5096 ft., with three small craters near its summit, and is surrounded by vast fields of lava, covering an area of 262 sq. m.; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 ft. in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt and lava; but slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, and obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Eighteen eruptions are recorded within historic times, some of which have been of extreme violence, and continued for months, but the mountain is almost constantly in a convulsed state; the latest eruption took place in 1875.

Hecla, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the E. of South Uist. Alt. 1988 ft.

Hecla, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 146 m. NE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Hecla Cove, inlet, Spitzbergen, on N. ct. of West I., in 79° 55′ N. and 16° 49′ E.

Hector, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 965 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Heddernheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Frankfurt, 5½ m. S. by E. Homburg. P. <4000.

Heddesdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 8 m. NW. Coblenz, circle Neuwied. P. <5000.

Heddesheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Mannheim. P. <3000.

Heddington, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., 9 m. N. Calgary.

Heddington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 11 m. NE. by E. Trowbridge, 3 m. S. Calne, P.O. P. <500.

Heddon, East, Heddon-on-the-Wall, and **Heddon, West,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, H.-on-the-Wall, 7½ m. W. by N. Newcastle, on the site of the Roman wall, with a stn. on the NE. R., P.O. East H. P. <250; H.-on-the-Wall, P. <750; West H. P. <250.

Heddons Mouth, sea entrance to a narrow valley on coast of N. Devonshire, Eng., 4 m. W. Lynton, enclosed by precipitous and romantic cliffs.

Hedemarken, amt or prov., Norway (*q.v.*), diocese Hámar, bordering on Sweden. Is traversed by the Glommen and other considerable rivers, and dotted with numerous lakes; is one of the most fertile parts of Norway.

Hedemora, tn., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on the Dal Elf, 28 m. SSE. Falun. P. <2000.

Hedenham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11 m. SSE. Norwich, 2½ m. NNW. Bungay stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hedersleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Aschersleben, 10 m. ESE. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Hedesunda, comm., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on the Dal Elf, 22 m. S. Gefle. P. <5000.

Hedge End, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, 5 m. E. Southampton, PM.O. P. <1000.

Hedgeley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the NE. R., 8 m. W. by N. Alnwick. P. <250.

Hedgeley Moor, upland tract in the Berwick-upon-Tweed div. of Northumberland, Eng., 10½ m. WNW. Alnwick. In 1463 it was the scene of a skirmish between the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Sir Ralph Percy was slain.

Hedgerley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 6½ m. N. Windsor, 3½ m. E. by S. Wooburn Green stn., P.O. P. <250. **H. Dean,** an adjoining par. P. 250.

Hedic, islet, France. See **Hoëdic.**

Hedingham, stn., Eng., Essex. See **Castle Hedingham.**

Hedingham Sible, par., Eng., Essex. See **Sible H.**

Hedjaz, Arabia. See **Hejaz.**

Hedley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham union. P. <500.

Hedleyhope, par., Eng., Durham, 4½ m. NE. Wolsingham. P. <1500.

Hednesford, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 7 m. W. by N. Lichfield, on the L. & NW. R.; has coal. PMT.O., and P.O. (**Old H.**). P. 10,300.

Hedon (from *Heada,* 'a small haven'), mun. bor. (since the reign of James I.), Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 5½ m. E. Hull, on a navigable creek communicating with the Humber, and on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <1000.

Hedsor, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, 6½ m. NW. by N. Windsor, 1 m. SE. Bourne End stn. P. <250.

Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow, par., Eng., Durham, Jarrow div., 5 m. NW. by W. Sunderland, ½ m. W. Brockley Whins stn.; 4314 ac. P. 50,900.

Heegermühle, tn., Prussia, Brandenburg, circle Oberbarnim, 20 m. NNE. Berlin; extensive manufactures of brass, copper, and lead wares. P. <3000.

Heeley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, co. bor. of Sheffield, Ecclesall div., on the M. R. P. 11,800.

Heemstede, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. S. Haarlem. P. <4000.

Heemskirk, mt. and dist., Tasmania, Montague co., 34 m. SW. by S. Warratah, in 41° 53′ S.; has tin and silver mining. P. (of dist.) <1500.

Heene, ct. par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 8½ m. ESE. Arundel, close to West Worthing stn. P. <2000.

Heepen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 30 m. SE. by E. Osnabrück, circle and 3½ m. ENE. Bielefeld. P. (comm.) <3000.

Heer, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Dinant, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, 20 m. S. Namur. P. <2000.

Heerde, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 30 m. NE. Arnhem. P. 5500.

Heerdt, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on l. bk. of the Rhine, 2 m. W. by N. Düsseldorf, circle Neuss. P. (comm.) <4000.

'sHeerenberg, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 16 m. ESE. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Heerenveen, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, 17 m. SSE. Leeuwarden. P. 4000.

Heerlen, comm., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. ENE. Maastricht. P. 5400.

Hees, Teutonic, 'a hedge' or 'thicket.' See *Hese.*

Heeze, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 21 m. NW. by Roermond. P. <2000.

Hegenheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Upper Alsace, near l. bk. of the Rhine, 14 m. E. Altkirch. P. <3000.

Hegy, Hungarian, 'hill.'

Hegyalja, or **Hegyallya,** chain of hills, Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog and the Hernad Rivs., and between 48° and 49° N. This is the Côte d'Or of Hungary, and produces the celebrated Tokay wines. The wine-growing dist. is about 90 sq. m. in extent.

He-ho, Kimtu-ho, Nam-Tei, Song-bo, or **Black River,** Tongking, is the principal affluent of the Song-koi. It rises in Yünnan, but its sources are unknown, flows SE. for the greater part of its course to near Chobo, then E., and subsequently N., joining the Song-koi on its r. bk. 40 m. above Hanoi, where it is considerably larger than the so-called main stream. Above Chobo it flows through a mountainous region, and its valley is precipitous and gloomy, with many rapids in the river-bed; afterwards the country alters in character and becomes open, fertile, and thickly populated. It is navigable by steamers to above Chobo, about 35 m. from its mouth, where a barrage of rocks prevents further passage. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1886, p. 219, and 1891, p. 716.

Hei, Chinese prefix, 'black.'

Heibak, vil., N. Afghanistan, Kunduz, S. of Khulm, on the route to Bamian, at the N. entrance of the Dura-i-zin-dan defile.

Heide, Teutonic, 'a heath.' See *Haide.*

Heide, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 29 m. SW. by S. Schleswig, since 1447 cap. of Dithmarschen. P. 7400.

Heidelberg, municip., Cape Colony, dist. and 30 m. E. Swellendam. P. <1500.

Heidelberg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle H., on l. bk. of the Neckar, where it enters the middle Rhine valley, 12 m. ESE. Mannheim. The town stands on a narrow strip between the river and a rock crowned by the picturesque ruins of its ancient castle, and has the reputation of being the prettiest town in all Germany, situated in the midst of charming scenery, and dominated by two mountains, the Königsstuhl and the Heiligenberg. It has also some commercial importance. Its university, founded in 1386, has a valuable library of over 500,000 volumes, and is attended by about 1000 students. An observatory was founded in 1894 on the Gaisberg, to the SE. of H., at a height of 1000 ft. above the university buildings. The famous tun, preserved in the castle cellars, has a capacity of 800 hogsheads. Alt. 397 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.7° F., Jan. 34.4°, July 66.7°. P. (1871) 20,000; (1891) tn. 27,500; (comm.) 31,700.

Heidelberg, height in Bohemian Forest (*q.v.*).

Heidelberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Freiberg. P. <2000.

Heidelberg, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of H. dist., 58 m. S. by E. Pretoria. Coal occurs a few miles to the N.

Heidelberg, or **Green's Creek,** post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 34 m. NNW. Launceston, 34 m. ESE. Emu Bay. P. <1500.

Heidelberg, tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 6 m. NE. by N. Melbourne, on the Yarra R.

Heidelsheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 12 m. NE. by E. Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

Heiden, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Borken, 26 m. N. by W. Essen. P. <2000.

Heiden, vil., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. NE. Appenzell, reached by a mountain railway from Rorschach; has mineral spring and bath, and is a health resort for whey and air cure. P. (comm.) <4000.

Heidenfeld, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the l. bk. of the Main, 15 m. W. by N. Würzburg. P. 7900.

Heidenheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, 20 m. N. by E. Ulm. P. 7900.

Heidingsfeld, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, circle and 2 m. S. Würzburg, on the l. bk. of the Main. P. <4000.

Heigham, four eccles. pars., Eng., in Norwich city. P. 30,100.

Heighington, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5½ m. SSE. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R. P. <750.

Heighington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 4 m. ESE. Lincoln, with a stn. (**Branston and H.**) on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., PM.O. P. <750. See **Washingborough.**

Heightington, Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Kidderminster, 3 m. W. by S. Stourport. See **Rock.**

Heighton, South, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 5½ m. SSE. Lewes, 1 m. N. Newhaven stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Tarring Neville**) P. <500.

Heilbron, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of H. div., on the railway route to Pretoria, 90 m. SSW. Pretoria, 37 m. NE. by N. Kroonstad; coal-mines are worked, and iron ore occurs in the neighbourhood. P. <2000.

Heilbronn ('healing spring'), tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle and on the r. bk. of the Neckar, 25 m. N. Stuttgart; has important manufactures, especially of silver wares, chemicals, paper, and tobacco. Has large river traffic in wood, leather, wool, corn, and fruit. The mineral spring to which it owes its name dried up in 1857. P. (1871) 19,000; (1890) 29,700; (comm.) 29,900.

Heilbrunn, vil., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the upper Isar, dist. Tölz. Here is the Adelheid mineral spring, containing iodine and bromine, and a bathing establishment.

Heilige-Damm, Der, breakwater of loose stones, built by the action of the sea, on the coast of Mecklenburg, near Doberan. There is a village upon it much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Heiligenbeil, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle H., 31 m. NE. Elbing, about 1 m. from the Frisches Haff. P. <4000.

Heiligenberg, vil., Baden, circle Constance, dist. Pfullendorf, a climatic health resort. Alt. 2625 ft. P. <2000.

Heiligenhafen, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Oldenburg, on Fehmarn Sound, 34 m. E. by N. Kiel. P. <3000.

Heiligenstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 31 m. WSW. Nordhausen, cap. circle H.; has manufactures of paper, pins, cigars, &c. P. 5900.

Heilo, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 2 m. SW. by S. Alkmaar. P. <2000.

Heilsberg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle H., 40 m. S. Königsberg, on the Alle. P. <5000.

Heilstein, mineral spring. See **Gemünd,** Rhine Prov.

Heiltz-le-Maurupt, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. Vitry-le-François, on the Ornain, 16 m. W. by N. Bar le Duc. P. <2000.

Heilung-chiang, prov. and riv. Same as **Helung-kiang.**

Heim, Teutonic, 'a home.' See *Ham.*

Heimersheim, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Koblenz, circle and dist. Ahrweiler; has iron-mines. P. <2000.

Heindley, South, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Royston, Cambridgeshire.

Heinersdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Friedland. P. <3000.

Heinrichsbad, Switzd. See **Herisau.**

Heinsberg, tn., Prussia, in the W. of the Rhine Prov., 20 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle H. P. <3000.

Heisingen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and dist. Essen; has coal-mines. P. <3000.

Heisker, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, N. Uist par. P. 135.

Heissen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, 3½ m. WSW. Essen. P. <3000.

Heiton, vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2½ m. SW. Kelso, P.O.

Hejáz, or **Hedjaz** ('the land of pilgrimage'), region, Arabia, forming a prov. of the Turkish Empire, extending along the N. half of the Red Sea. It is almost everywhere sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive, but comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, and the seaports of Jedda and Yembo.

Hejer, Arabia. See **Hajar.**

Hekkiari, Asiatic Turkey. See **Hakkiari.**

Hekla, volcano, Iceland. See **Hecla.**

Hekle-Fjeld, most southerly point of the Lang-Fjeld Mts., Norway, terminates in Cape Lindesnäs, the most southerly point of Norway.

Hel, small riv., Eng., Cornwall, flowing SW. past Helston into the English Channel.

Hela, maritime tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, at the extremity of H. Penin., in the Baltic, govt. and 19 m. NE. Danzig, on a sand-spit for the most part barren, with a lighthouse, visible 17 m.

Helbra, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, in lake-circle Mansfeld, dist. Eisleben. P. 6700.

Helbre, or **Hilbre, Islands,** group of rocks, Eng., Cheshire, 1 m. W. Helbre Point.

Helbre Point, headland, Eng., Cheshire, at W. point of Wirral Penin., 7 m. W. Birkenhead.

Heldburg, tn., Ger., Saxe-Meiningen, 10 m. W. Koburg, on the Kreck R. P. <7000.

Helder, fortified maritime tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 22 m. N. Alkmaar, on one of the entrances to the Zuider Zee, and at the N. end of the N. Holland Canal. Its harbour, known as the Nieuwe Diep ('New Deep'), is on the E. side of the peninsula. It communicates with Amsterdam by the N. Holland Canal, 50 m. long, 125 ft. broad at surface, and 21 ft. deep, which enables ships of large burden to avoid the navigation of the Zuider Zee, and the completion of which in 1824 first conferred commercial importance on H. It has since suffered in this respect by the opening of the North Sea Canal. Near H. the Dutch admiral Van Tromp was killed in action in 1693. The town was taken by the British under Abercrombie in 1799. Mean temp., yr. 48.6° F., Jan. 36.3°, July 62.2°. P. (comm.) 22,000.

Heldrungen, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Eckartsberga, 23 m. NNE. Erfurt. P. <3000.

Hele and Bradninch, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the G. W. R., div. and 7 m. S. by E. Tiverton, P.O. (**Hele**).

Helena, vil., Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., 52 m. SW by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Helena, France. See **Elne.**

Helena, isl., Greece. See **Makronêsion.**

Helena, coal-mining vil., U.S., Alabama, Shelby co., 15 m. S. by W. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Helena, city, U.S., Arkansas, cap. Phillips co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 51 m. SW. by S. Memphis (Tenn.). P. 5200.

Hel'ena, city, U.S., Montana, cap. Lewis and Clarke co., and of the state, in Prickly Pear valley, at foot of the Rocky Mts., 15 m. W. Missouri R., 46 m. ENE. Butte. Rich quartz and placer gold-mines and sapphire-mines are in the vicinity. The mountains are covered with forests of pine and fir, which supply several saw-mills. Near it are medicinal hot springs. H. was settled in 1864. P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 13,800.

Helena, mt., U.S., California, near San Francisco Bay. Alt. 4343 ft.

Helen's Bay, Ire., co. Down, near Bangor, with a stn. on the Belfast and County Down Rly., P.O.

Helensburgh, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 27 m. S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Helensburgh, tn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the r. bk. of the Clyde, at the mouth of Gare Loch, on the N. B. R., 3½ m. N. by E. Greenock; a rising watering-place. Mean rfall. (1866–85), 53.3 in. P. (1871) 6000; (1891) 8400. See **Craigendoran Pier.**

Helensville, post-tn. and port, New Zealand, North I., Waitemata co., on E. shore of Kaipara R., 25 m. NW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Heleph, place named in O. T. See **Beit Lif.**

Helette, comm. and vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 17 m. WNW. Mauléon. This place was the scene of a combat between the British and French, Feb. 14, 1814. P. <2000.

Helford, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the S. side of the inlet called Helford R., 5 m. SW. by S. Falmouth.

Helge, riv., S. Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 m. SSE. Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 m. It expands into several lakes.

Helgoland, or **Heligoland** ('holy land'), ancient *Hertha,* isl., North Sea, belonging to Prussia, about 46 m. NW. the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, in 54° 11′ N. and 17° 53′ E. Area, one-fifth of a sq. m. It consists of a rock rising to about 200 ft. in height, on which are a village and lighthouse, and a low plain. It has a harbour on its N. and S. sides, and a submarine telegraph cable connects it with Germany at the mouth of the Elbe. Inhabitants, of Frisian descent, were formerly mostly occupied as pilots or in fisheries, but since 1830, when the island became a fashionable sea-bathing place visited by Germans, the people subsist mainly by supplying the wants of their visitors. The anchorage is good for vessels drawing 22 ft.; no bar; vessels load and discharge by open boats. H. was acquired by the British from Denmark in 1807, and was ceded to Germany in 1890, after which it was annexed to Prussia. Mean temp., yr. 47.4° F., Feb. 34.4°, July 61.2°. P. 2086. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1888, p. 712.

Helhoughton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 16½ m. E. by N. King's Lynn, close to Raynham Park stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with S. Raynham**) P. <750.

Helikon, Mount, Greece, prov. Attica and Bœotia, 6 m. S. Livadia. In modern times it has been called alternately Palaiovuni and Zagora, but it has resumed its ancient name. Alt. 5735 ft.

Helion Bumpstead, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7½ m. E. by N. Saffron Walden, 3 m. SSW. Haverhill stn., P.O. (**Helion's Bumpstead**). P. <750.

Heliopolis, comm., Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. Guelma. Near it are the ruins of an old Roman town, built round a hot spring. P. <2000 (Europeans).

Heliopolis, the *Or* and *Beth-Shemesh* of Scripture, Lower Egypt, 5 m. NE. Cairo, near the village of Matarie, the site of an ancient city, of which an obelisk only remains. The French defeated the Turks here in 1800.

Hells Sound, the strait separating the principal isl. Spitsbergen from Barents I.

Helkath, place named in O. T. See **Yerka.**

Hellaby, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Stainton.**

Hellada, riv., N. Greece. See **Sperkheios.**

Helland, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2½ m. N. Bodmin, P.O., and P.O. (**H. Bridge**). P.<250.

Hellebäk, maritime vil., Denmark, on the isl. Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 m. NW. Elsinore.

Hellendoorn, comm., Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 19 m. NE. Zutfen. P. 6300.

Hellenthal, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Schleiden, 24 m. SE. by S. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.)<4000.

Hellertown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., 35 m. ENE. Reading. P.<1500.

Hellesdon, par., Eng., Norfolk, 2½ m. NW. Norwich, included in the parl. bor. of Norwich, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. P.<500. See **Drayton.**

Hellespont. See **Dardanelles.**

Hellevoetsluis, or **Helvoetsluis,** tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Haringvliet, with a good harbour at the SW. end of the Voorne Canal, 17 m. WSW. Rotterdam. Mean temp., yr. 49.1° F., Jan. 35.6°, July 65.1°. P. (comm.)<5000.

Hellidon, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. S. Rugby, 4 m. SW. by W. Daventry, P.O. P.<500.

Hellifield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 15 m. N. Burnley, 5 m. SSE. Settle, with a railway junction on the M. R. and L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Hellín, tn., Spain, prov. Albacete, 45 m. NW. Murcia; has rich sulphur mines, woollen manufactures, &c. P. 13,700.

Hellingly, par., Eng., Sussex, on the Cuckmare, div. and 8 m. N. by W. Eastbourne, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 6050 ac. P.<2000.

Hellisay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the NE. ct. of Barra I., in 57° 1′ N.

Hellovo, mt. range, Greece. See **Othrys.**

Hellr, Scandinavian, 'a cave into which the tide flows.'

Hell's Glen, a narrow valley, Scot., Argyllshire, in the E., stretching from NW. to SE., on the road from Lochgoilhead to Loch Fyne.

Hell's Mouth, bay, Wales. See **Porth Nigel.**

Hell's Skerries, rocks, Scot., 10 m. W. Rum, Inner Hebrides.

Hellweg, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, the western continuation of the Haarstrang Mts.

Helm, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Almondbury ancient par. P.<750.

Helmand, Helmund, Helmend, or **Hilmend** (the ancient *Etymander*), riv., Afghanistan, rises in the Paghman Mts., 35 m. W. Kabul, at an elevation of 11,500 ft., flows SW. 250 m. through a mountainous region, in which a great deal of its course is unknown, to Girishk (2880 ft.), thence S. and WSW., dividing the great desert country of Afghanistan, and finally N. through Seistan into the Hamun-i-Sawaran, after a course of about 700 m. At Girishk, 70 m. W. Kandahar, it is, in spring, 1000 yards broad, with a depth of 10 or 12 ft., and a powerful and rapid current, but in the dry season (Oct.) reduced to 350 yards and 3 ft. deep; whilst at Khwaja Ali, about 180 m. below Girishk, it was only 100 yards wide, and easily fordable by camels in the same month. Its valley through the desert, in which it does not receive a single trib., is generally 3–5 m. in width, but widens after passing Rudbar. Its banks are fertile, and abound almost everywhere with traces of former cultivation and wealth; but at a little distance the country on either side is a mere arid waste. Very much of the river is absorbed by irrigation; and at Band-i-Kamal Khan in times of extreme flood its water escapes into the western Hamun along a trough which was probably the former normal course of the river. Principal tribs. the Arghandáb (*q.v.*). Area of basin, 90,000 sq. m.

Helman Head, cape, Scot., Caithness-shire, on the E. ct., in 58° 24′ N.

Helmbrechts, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle Münchberg, 21 m. N. by E. Bayreuth. P.<4000.

Helmdon, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. NW. Buckingham, on the Northampton & Banbury Junc. Rly., PMT.O. P.<750.

Helme, riv., Ger., flows E. by S. into the Unstrut, which it joins a little below Artern, in its upper part traverses the '*goldene Aue*'; not navigable.

Helmend, riv., Afghanistan. See **Helmand.**

Helmingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 8½ m. N. by E. Ipswich, 6 m. NE. Claydon stn., P.O. P.<500.

Helmington, vil., Eng., Durham. See **Hunwick and H.**

Helmington Row, par., Eng., Durham, on the Wear, 4 m. N. Bishop Auckland. P.<4000.

Helmond, tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 21 m. SE. Bois le Duc, on the Zuid Willem Canal. P. (comm.) 9000.

Helmsdale and **West Helmsdale,** two adjoining vils., Scot., in the extreme SE. of Sutherland, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Ullie or Helmsdale, 15 m. NE. Golspie, on the H. R.; head of the fishery dist., extending from Embo to Dunbeath. A new harbour is now (1894) in course of construction. Near are the ruins of an old castle, long the residence of the Earls of Sutherland. PMT.O. P. (including **East H.**)<750; P. West H. (including **Marrel** and **Gartymore**)<750.

Helmshore, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Rossendale div., on the L. & Y. R., 6 m. N. by W. Bury, PMT.O.

Helmsley, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Rye, 21 m. ENE. Ripon, with a stn. on the NE. R.; has manufactures of linen. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 8812 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**H. with Pockley and Sproxton**) P.<2500.

Helmsley, Upper, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SE. of the Thirsk and Malton div., 7 m. ENE. York. P.<250.

Helmsley, Gate, Yorkshire. See **Gate Helmsley.**

Helmsley Moor, an upland tract, Eng., Whitby div. of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, about 6 m. N. Helmsley, and about 17 m. SSE. Middlesbrough.

Helmstedt, tn., Ger., duchy and 21 m. E. Brunswick. Its university, founded in 1576, was suppressed by Jerome Buonaparte in 1809, and part of its library was transferred to Göttingen. Has manufactures of agricultural implements, soap, and tobacco. In its vicinity are lignite mines and mineral baths. Cap. circle H. P. 11,000.

Helmund, riv., Afghanistan. See **Helmand.**

Helong-kiang, prov. and riv., China. See **Helung-kiang.**

Helouan, Egypt. See **Helwan.**

Helpe, La Grande and **La Petite,** two small r. bk. tribs. of the Sambre, in the French dep. Nord, the former passing Avesnes, the latter Fourmies.

Helperby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 8 m. E. by S. Ripon, PMT.O. P.<750.

Helperthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 12 m. SW. by S. Scarborough, 5 m. S. Weaverthorpe stn. P.<250.

Helpmakaar, vil., Natal, dist. Klip R., 80 m. N. Pietermaritzburg.

Helpringham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12 m. W. by S. Boston, on the G. E. and G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<1000.

Helpstone, eccles. par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW. Peterborough, on the M. R., with a stn. (**Helpston**), P.O. P.<750.

Helsa, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Kassel, dist. Ober-Kaufungen; has coal-mines near. P.<2000.

Helsby, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. NE. Chester, with a junction station on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Helsingborg, comm. and seapt., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. Near are coal-mines, and the mineral springs of Kamlösa. Its harbour is well sheltered, and forms an admirable port of refuge in bad weather. Great obstacles have been met with in deepening the new harbour (5000 ft. quayage, depth 23 ft.), owing to the loose and shifting soil of which the bottom is composed. P. 20,400.

Helsingfors, seapt., cap. of Finland and govt. Nyland, on N. shore of Gulf of Finland, 60° 9′ 43″ N., 24° 57′ 17″ E. (*obs.*), seat of Finland's parliament, senate, archbishop, and Russian governor-general. Harbour suitable for war vessels, protected by Sveaborg fortress. Has an astronomical and meteorological observatory, a university, a rich library, and various museums. Connected by rail with St. Petersburg (*viâ* Rihimäki, 263 m.) and Hangöudd (138 m.), as well as with all chief towns of Finland. Mean rfall. (38 yrs.), yr. 22.2 in., July–Nov. 12 in. P. (1870) 32,113; (1893) 66,700.

Helsingör, tn., Denmark. See **Elsinore.**

Helsington, par., Eng., Westmorland, 3½ m. SW. Kendal. P.<500.

Helston, mun. bor. (since the reign of John, until 1885 also a parl. bor.), Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 9½ m. WSW. Falmouth, 3 m. from the seaports of Porthleven and Gweek; on a branch of the G. W. R. Formerly noted for its tin, and one of the Stannary towns which had the privilege of stamping the metal; now there is scarcely a mine at work in the dist. The festival of H. Flora Day (May 8th) is a relic of the old Roman worship of the goddess Flora. Market-days, W. and S. P. <3500.

Helstone, vil., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 9 m. N. Bodmin, 1½ m. SW. Camelford, P.O.

Heluan, or **Helouan,** baths, Egypt. See **Helwan.**

Helung-kiang, or **Helong-kiang** ('Dragon river'), the Chinese name for the Amur (*q.v.*).

Helung-kiang, prov. of the Chinese Empire, Manchuria (*q.v.*), bordering on the Amur R.; cap. Tsitsihar.

Helvecia, colony and tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 50 m. NE. Santa Fé. P.<2000.

Helvellyn, mt., Eng., on the border of Westmorland and Cumberland, 15 m. SW. Penrith, forming part of the mountain chain between Keswick and Ambleside; it is easy of ascent. Height, 3118 ft.

Helvetic Confederation. See **Switzerland.**

Helvick Head, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Waterford, at the S. of entrance to Dungarvan Harbour, 52° 3½′ N., 7° 32′ W.

Helvoetsluis, tn., Netherlands. See **Hellevoetsluis.**

Helvoirt, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. SW. Bois le Duc. P. <2000.

Helwan, Heluan, or **Helouan,** baths, Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Nile, opposite the ruins of Memphis, 14 m. S. by E. Cairo. Here are noted warm sulphur springs, as well as chalybeate and purgative saline waters.

Helwick Shoals, The, Wales, off the S. ct. of the Gower Penin., Glamorganshire; at the W. end is a light-vessel, vis. 11 m.

Hely, Hungarian, 'a place.'

Hemavati, riv., India, Mysore state, rises in the Western Ghâts, in 13° 12′ N., 75° 44′ E.; it flows SE. and joins the Cauvery, 20 m. above Seringapatam. Length, 120 m. Dammed in several places for irrigation.

Hemblington, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7½ m. E. by N. Norwich, 2 m. N. by W. Lingwood stn. P. <250.

Hembury Castle, an old Danish entrenchment, Eng., Devonshire, on the W. side of the Dart, 2 m. NW. Buckfastleigh.

Hembury Fort, ancient camp, Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. NW. Honiton.

Hemel Hempstead, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 6 m. W. by N. St. Albans, with a stn. (**H. Hempsted**) on a branch of the M. R.; carries on paper-making and boat-making; straw-plaiting declining. Market-day, Th. 7184 ac. P. 9700.

Hemelingen, vil., Ger., 4 m. SE. by E. Bremen, in the territory of Bremen, circle Achim. P. <5000.

Hemesby, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Hemsby.**

Hemingbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6½ m. NW. Goole, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Hemingby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., on the Bain R., 10 m. SW. by S. Louth, 3 m. N. by W. Horncastle stn. P. <500.

Hemingfield, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SE. Barnsley.

Hemingford Abbots, and **Hemingford Grey,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 3½ m. E. by S. Huntingdon, 2 m. SW. St. Ives stn. H. Abbots, P.O., P. <500; H. Grey, PMT.O., P. <1000.

Hemingstone, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 6 m. N. by W. Ipswich, 2½ m. NE. Claydon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hemington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7½ m. NW. by N. Loughborough, close to Castle Donington stn. P. <500.

Hemington, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. SE. by E. Oundle. P. <250. See **Luddington in the Brook.**

Hemington, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. NW. Frome. P. <750; eccles. par. (**H. with Hardington**) P. <750.

Hemis, or **Himis,** monastery, Kashmir, said to be the richest in Ladakh, with 300 lamas, on the Indus, near Leh.

Hemixem, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Hemley, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Deben, 5 m. S. Woodbridge. P. <250.

Hemlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 4 m. S. Middlesbrough. P. <250.

Hemmelsdorfer-See, lake, Ger., Oldenburg, princip. of Lübeck, 6 m. long by 2½ m. broad; abounds with fish.

Hemmingford, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., 33 m. S. Montreal. P. <1500.

Hempfield, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 32 m. SW. Reading.

Hemphill, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the E. frontier, crossed in the N. by 36° N.

Hempholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 13½ m. N. Hull, 4 m. ESE. Hutton Cranswick stn. P. <250.

Hempnall, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9 m. S. Norwich, 3½ m. SE. by E. Flordon stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Hempriggs, Loch, lake, Scot., Caithness, in the E., drained N. into the Wick Water. Alt. 156 ft.

Hempstead, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6 m. E. Saffron Walden, 5½ m. SW. by W. Birdbrook stn.; noted for its fine timber. Doctor William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood (died 1657), is buried here. P.O. P. <750. See **Sampford, Great.**

Hempstead, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 1½ m. SW. Gloucester, P.O. P. <500.

Hempstead, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 8½ m. WSW. Cromer, 1½ m. SE. Holt stn. P. <250.

Hempstead, co., U.S., Arkansas, E. of 94° W., and crossed in N. by 34° N., partly bounded on SW. by Red R.

Hempstead, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., on Long I., 20 m. E. Brooklyn. P. <5000.

Hempstead, city, U.S., Texas, Waller co., 95 m. NW. by W. Galveston. P. <2000.

Hempstead Bay, U.S., New York, on the S. shore of Long I., S. of the vil. of H., separated from the Atlantic by Long I. Beach.

Hempstead with Eccles, ct. par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 14 m. SE. Cromer, 3 m. NE. Stalham stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Lessingham**) P. <500.

Hempston, Little, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 7 m. W. by S. Torquay, 1 m. NE. Totnes stn. P. <250.

Hempton, par., Eng., Norfolk, on the Wensum, 1 m. SW. Fakenham. P. <500.

Hempton, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 5½ m. S. Banbury, 3½ m. W. by S. Aynho stn. See **Deddington.**

Hems, tn., Syria. See **Homs.**

Hemsby, or **Hemesby,** par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the E. ct., 7 m. N. by W. Yarmouth, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <750.

Hemsö, tn. and isl., Sweden, E. ct., prov. W. Norrland, the town 8 m. NE. Hernösand.

Hemswell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7 m. E. by N. Gainsborough, 4 m. SSE. Northorpe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hemsworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6½ m. NE. Barnsley, on the G. N. R., PMT.O.; 4161 ac. P. <3000.

Hemyock, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 11½ m. E. Tiverton, on the G. W. R.; has ruins of a Norman castle, used by the Parliamentarians as a prison during the Civil War. PM.O. 5901 ac. P. <1000.

Hen, Cymro-Celtic, 'old.'

Hen and Chickens, group of isls., Canada, at W. end of Lake Erie.

Hen and Chickens, rocks, Scot., Outer Hebrides, off E. ct. Lewis I., 6 m. SE. Stornoway.

Hen and Chickens Islands, group of rocks at the mouth of Whangarei Bay, New Zealand, North I., E. ct. of Auckland, in 35° 57′ S., on the route from Auckland to Sydney.

Hen and Chickens Reef, Eng., off N. point of Lundy I.

Henares, riv., Spain, flows SW. past Guadalajara and Alcalá de H. to the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 m. ESE. Madrid, 75 m. long.

Henau, vil., Switzd., cant. and 12 m. W. St. Gall, in Lower Toggenburg, on the Thur. P. (comm.) <5000.

Henbury, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 4 m. NNW. Bristol, 3 m. W. Filton stn., PMT.O.; 8552 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**H. with Aust, Northwick, and Hallen**) P. <2500.

Henbury with Pexhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. W. Macclesfield. P. <500.

Hendaye, comm., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bidassoa (Spanish frontier), arr. and 18 m. SW. by W. Bayonne. P. <2000.

Henderskelf, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6 m. SW. New Malton. P. <250.

Henderson, tp., New Zealand, North I., Waitemata co., 12 m. from Auckland. P. <1500.

Henderson, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, crossed in extreme N. by 41° N.

Henderson, city, U.S., Kentucky, in H. co., on the Ohio, 103 m. W. by S. Louisville; busy river-port. P. (1880) 5400; (1890) 8800.

Henderson, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Vance co., 41 m. NNE. Raleigh. P. <5000.

Henderson, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W., on the S. frontier, E. of 83° W.

Henderson, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Chester co., 80 m. E. by N. Memphis. P. <1500.

Henderson, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. of 35° N., and W. of 88° W.

Henderson, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., crossed in the extreme S. by 32° N., bounded on the W. by the Trinity R.

Henderson, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Rusk co., 66 m. WSW. Shreveport (La). P. <2000.

Henderson Island, Pacific Ocean. See **Elizabeth Island** and **Matupi.**

Hendersonville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Kent, 20 m. from Chatham. P. <1500.

Hendersonville, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Henderson co., 100 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Hendford, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, partly in Yeovil bor. P. <4500.

Hendon, a portion of the co. bor. of Sunderland, Eng., Durham. P. 29,600.

Hendon, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 5 m. S. by W. Barnet, on the M. R.; 8382 ac. P. 15,800.

Hendon, stn., Queensland, co. Merivale, 154 m. by rail from Brisbane.

Hendre, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. N. St. Bride Bay, 13 m. SW. by W. Fishguard.

Hendred, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6 m. SSW. Abingdon, 3 m. NW. by W. Upton stn. East H., PMT.O., P. <1000; West H., P.O., P. <500.

Hendreforgan, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the G. W. R., 14½ m. NW. by W. Cardiff, with coal-mines.

Hendrick, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 4 m. from Strathroy. P. <1500.

Hendricks, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 40° N., and between 86° and 87° W.

Hendryx Mines, Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the E. side of Kootenay Lake, in about 49° 45′ N.

Hendy, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10 m. SE. Cardigan. See **Llanedy.**

Heneglwys ('old church'), par., Wales, Anglesey, 9 m. NNW. Carnarvon, 2 m. WNW. Llangefni stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**H. with Trewalchmai**) P.<1500.

Henfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 4439 ac. P.<2500.

Henfryn, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 49 m. N. by E. London.

Henfynyw, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 11½ m. NW. Lampeter, 1 m. SW. Aberaeron. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**H. with Aberayron**) P.<1000.

Heng-chou, tn., China, prov. Hunan, on the Heng-kiang, 270 m. S. by E. Ichang.

Heng-chou, tn., China, prov. Kwangsi, on the Yu-kiang, 175 m. SSW. Kweilin-fu.

Hengelo, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E. by N. Arnhem. P.<4000.

Hengelo, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 6 m. NW. by W. Enschede; has cotton manufactures. P. 10,000.

Henggart, comm., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 5 m. NW. by N. Winterthur. P.<2000.

Hengistbury Head, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Hampshire, to the SE. of Christchurch.

Heng-kiang, riv., China, prov. Hunan, after a course of nearly 300 m. enters Lake Tungting. The cities Heng-chou and Chang-sha are on its banks.

Heng-kiang, or **Ta-kwan,** riv., China, in the NE. of Yünnan, flows NE. into the Yangtse, partly on the border of prov. Süchwan; navigable for some distance up, but with difficulty.

Hengoed, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 2½ m. N. Oswestry, 1 m. N. Gobowen stn. P.<750.

Hengoed, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 10 m. SE. Merthyr-Tydfil, with a junc. stn. on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Hengrave, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 3½ m. NNW. Bury St. Edmunds, 2½ m. SW. by W. Ingham stn. P.<250. See **Flempton.**

Hengst, Teutonic, 'a horse.'

Henham, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6 m. S. Saffron Walden, 1½ m. NE. by N. Elsenham stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Henham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 11 m. SW. Lowestoft, 4 m. E. Halesworth. P.<250. See **Wangford.**

Henheads, par., Eng., Lancashire, 1½ m. N. Haslingden. P.<250.

Henhull, par., Eng., Cheshire, 1 m. NW. Nantwich. P.<250.

Henin-Liétard, comm., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Bethune, 7 m. NW. by W. Douai. P. 9000.

Henjam, small isl., near the S. ct. of the isl. of Kishm, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, with ruins of a considerable town.

Henkries, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaqualand, 50 m. N. by E. Ookiep.

Henlade, P.O., Eng., Somerset, 2 m. SE. Taunton.

Henley on Thames, market-tn., par., and mun. bor. (since the 10th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign), Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 6 m. NNE. Reading, on a branch of the G. W. R. Its grammar-school, founded in 1604 by James I., and a blue-coat school, founded in 1609, now constitute the United Charity Schools. Leland mentions the discovery of gold, silver, and brass coins of the Romans at this place. H. is the most picturesque boating resort on the Thames, and the regatta held here in the first week of July is regarded as the principal gathering of amateur oarsmen in England. Malting largely carried on. Market-day, Th. Mun. bor. P.<5000; par. P.<3500; parl. div. (**Henley**) P. 48,500.

Henley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4½ m. N. Ipswich, 2 m. E. by N. Claydon stn., P.O. P.<250.

Henley, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 13 m. N. by E. Chichester, 4 m. N. by E. Midhurst stn. P.<250.

Henley, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Taiera co., 22 m. from Dunedin. P.<1500.

Henley Common, upland tract, Eng., in the W. of the Horsham div. of Sussex, 1 m. W. Henley, 13 m. N. Chichester. Height, 648 ft.

Henley-in-Arden, small tn. and eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 8 m. NNW. Stratford-on-Avon, on G. W. R., 4 m. NNW. Bearley stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Henllan, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, 3 m. S. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Bangor Teifi**) P.<500.

Henllan, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. NW. by W. and included in the parl. bor. of Denbigh, P.O.; 14,912 ac. P.<3000.

Henllan Amgoed, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 14½ m. W. Carmarthen, 2 m. SE. Login stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Eglwysfair a Churig**) P.<500.

Henllys, par., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 4½ m. NW. Newport, 2 m. E. Church Road stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**H. with Bettws**) P.<500.

Henllys ('old palace'), ct. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE. Aberystwith. P.<500.

Henlopen, cape, U.S., Delaware, in the S. of Sussex co., in 38° 49′ N., at the SW. of the entrance to Delaware Bay (*q.v.*).

Henlow, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 11 m. SE. Bedford, div. and 4 m. S. by W. Biggleswade, 2 m. NNE. of its stn. on the M. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Hennacliff, rocky piece of coast, Eng., in the extreme N. of Cornwall.

Hennebont, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 6 m. NE. Lorient, with remains of fortifications important from the 14th to 16th century. Noted for its siege of 1342; English expelled by Dugueselin in 1373. P. 5200.

Hennef, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 17 m. SE. Cologne, on the Sieg; has iron and lead mines. P.<2000.

Hennegau, the German name of **Hainaut.**

Hennen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Iserlohn, 9 m. SE. by E. Dortmund, 1 m. S. of the Ruhr R. P. (comm.)<4000.

Hennepin, vil., U.S., Illinois, Putnam co., on r. bk. of Illinois R., 99 m. WSW. Chicago, 42 m. N. by E. Peoria. P.<1500.

Hennepin, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, and crossed by 45° N.; cap. Minneapolis. Named after the French traveller Hennepin, who in company with La Salle discovered the falls of St. Anthony in 1680.

Hennersdorf, tn., Austria, Silesia, 28 m. NW. by N. Troppau. P.<3000.

Henniker, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on Contoocook R., 20 m. W. Concord. P.<1500.

Hennock, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 9½ m. SW. by S. Exeter, 1 m. SW. Trusham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Hennstedt, par., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Norderdithmarschen, 23 m. SW. Schleswig. P.<4000.

Henny, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 11½ m. NE. Braintree, 2 m. SSW. Sudbury stn. Great H. P.<500; Little H. P.<250.

Henrichemont, comm., France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerres, 17 m. NNE. Bourges. P.<2000.

Henrico, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., bounded on the S. by James R., N. of 37° N., and W. of 77° W. It contains Richmond, the cap. of the state.

Henrietta, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 76 m. W. Harrisburg, and 18 m. S. by E. Altoona. P.<1500.

Henrietta, tn., U.S., Texas, Clay co., 107 m. NW. Dallas. Alt. (Signal Station) 915 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). P.<3000.

Henrietta Island, Arctic Ocean, NE. of New Siberia, in lat. 77° 8′ N., long. 157° 43′ E., discovered by De Long, May 24, 1881. Animals scarce; many glaciers.

Henrietta Maria, cape, Brit. America, in Hudson Bay, lat. 55° 15′ N., long. 82° 40′ W.; so named, September 2, 1631, by the British North-West navigator James, after his ship, and in honour also of the queen of Charles I., 'by her Majesty's name, who had before named our ship.'

Henry, co., U.S., Alabama, in extreme SE.

Henry, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Codington co., 145 m. E. by N. Pierre. P.<1500.

Henry, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N., and crossed in E. by 84° W.

Henry, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 41° N., and crossed in E. by 90° W.

Henry, city, U.S., Illinois, Marshall co., on r. bk. of Illinois R., 104 m. SW. by W. Chicago, 31 m. NNE. Peoria. P.<2000.

Henry, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed in N. by 40° N., and W. of 85° W.

Henry, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 41° N., and between 91° and 92° W.

Henry, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., crossed in the E. by 85° W.

Henry, co., U.S., Missouri, in the W., to the S. of 39° N., crossed in the W. by 94° W.

Henry, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., N. of 41° N., crossed in the E. by 84° W.

Henry, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, W. of 88° W.

Henry, co., U.S., Virginia, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 80° W.

Henry, Cape, U.S., Virginia, at the S. of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, opposite and 12 m. S. Cape Charles. Mean temp., yr. 58.6° F., Jan. 40.6°, July 78.1°; rfall. (11 yrs.), 56.29 in.

Henry Mountains, group of five elevations separated by low passes, U.S., S. Utah, on the r. bk. of the Colorado, crossed by 110° 45′ W. and 38° N., all standing on a desolate plain. Mean alt. 5500 ft. Mount Ellen, the most northerly and highest, alt. 11,250 ft. (See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 797.)

Henry's Moat, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8½ m. SE. Fishguard, 5 m. NE. Clarbeston Road stn. P.<500.

Henryville, St. George de Henryville, or **Rivière du Sud,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Iberville, 6 m. from Clarenceville. P.<1500.

Hensall, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 32 m. NNW. London, on a railway. P.<1500.

Hensall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 10 m. W. Goole, on the L. & Y. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**H. with Heck**) P.<750.

Hensbarrow Beacon, hill, Cornwall, St. Austell div., 3 m. N. St. Austell. Alt. 1027 ft.

Henshaw, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the S. Tyne, div. and 11 m. W. Hexham, 1 m. W. Bardon Mill stn.; 13,181 ac. P. <500. See **Beltingham.**

Hensingham, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., partly included in the parl. bor. of Whitehaven, P.O. P. <2500.

Hensington, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., co. Prince, 9 m. from Summerside. P. <1500.

Hensington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 2 m. S. Woodstock. P. <250.

Henstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6½ m. SW. Lowestoft. P. <500.

Henstridge, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10½ m. E. by N. Yeovil, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 4255 ac. P. <1500.

Hentland, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4 m. WNW. Ross. P. <750; eccles. par. (**H. with Hoarwithy**) P. <750.

Henton, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3 m. W. by S. Wells, P.O. P. <500.

Henwick, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, 1 m. W. Worcester, on the G. W. R.

Henzada, tn., Lower Burma, cap. dist. H., on the Iráwadi, 68 m. W. by N. Pegu. Rfall. (15 yrs.), 79.96 in. P. (1881) 16,700; (1801) 19,800; Buddhists, 17,500.

Heong-shan, dist. tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on a branch of the Canton R., 22 m. NW. Macao. The dist. of the same name extends N. to S. 30 m., and E. to W. 25 m., intersected by several deep watercourses.

Hepburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 10½ m. NW. Alnwick, 2½ m. NE. Ilderton stn. P. <250.

Hepburn, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 23 m. NE. Ballarat; has mineral spring, and alluvial and quartz mining. P. <1500.

Heperjes, Hungary. See **Eperies.**

Heppendorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Bergheim, 14 m. W. Cologne. P. (comm.) <4000.

Heppenheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. circle, 13 m. E. Worms; climatic health resort. The town is commanded by a rock (alt. 1100 ft.) crowned by the ruins of Starkenburg, formerly a fortress of the archbishops of Mainz (Mayence). P. <5000.

Heppens, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, circle Jever, 2 m. NW. Wilhelmshaven. P. <5000.

Hepple, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Coquet, 5½ m. SW. Rothbury, P.O.; 5919 ac. P. <250.

Hepscott, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1½ m. ESE. and included in parl. bor. of Morpeth, with stn. on the NE. R. P. <250.

Hepste, small stream, Wales, Brecknockshire, flows SW. then W. into the Mellte, which it joins about 8 m. NW. Aberdare; noted for its falls, the Ysgwd-yr-Eira and the Lower H. Fall.

Heptonstall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 7 m. WNW. Halifax, 1 m. NW. Hebden Bridge stn., P.O.; 5394 ac. P. <5000.

Hepworth, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 45 m. W. by N. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Hepworth, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 9 m. NW. Eye, P.O. P. <500.

Hepworth, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 7 m. S. by E. Huddersfield, 1½ m. SE. Holmfirth stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Her, Teutonic, 'army.' See *Har.*

Heraiki, or **St. Quentin,** isl., Pacific, Tuamotu group, in about 17° 25′ S., 143½° W.

Hĕrakleia (iraklia), isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, S. of Naxos. Area about 7 sq. m. P. (1889) 211.

Herakleion, tn., Turkey. See **Platamona.**

Heraklia, coalfield, Asia Minor, near Ada Bazar.

Heraklitsa, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Sea of Marmora, prov. and 31 m. NE. by E. Gallipoli.

Herald, small isl., Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1849 by the English Captain Keller, about 1½° E. of Wrangel Land, in 71° 19′ N., 175° 16′ W.

Herat, ancient *Aria,* or *Artacoana,* the *Haraêva* of the Zendavesta, fortified city, Afghanistan, in the NW., on r. bk. of the Heri Rud, 410 m. W. Kabul. It is built on an artificial mound, nearly 1 m. square and 60 ft. in height, above a plain, in a well-irrigated and carefully cultivated valley, about 120 m. long by 12 m. wide. Its geographical position, near the only passage for large bodies of troops from the N. towards India, and as being the only place in this part of central Asia where an army could be fed, renders the site of great strategical importance; and from the same cause it is also the emporium for a large commerce from India and Persia to the Caspian Sea and the countries to the E. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water, but its sanitary condition is very bad. Manufactures comprise silk, woollen and leather goods, carpets, &c. H. was for long the cap. of the extensive empire ruled by the descendants of Timur; and probably no city in central Asia has sustained so many sieges, and been so often destroyed and depopulated (in former times it is said to have contained 100,000 inhabitants); the present city is believed to be the seventh occupying the same site. In 1863 it was finally taken by the Amir of Afghanistan, in whose hands it has since remained; and its fortifications and defences have lately been materially strengthened. A carriage road has recently been constructed from H. to Meshed, a distance of 230 m. Owing to the difficulties upon the direct routes between H. and Kabul, caravans prefer the longer journey by Kandahar. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Persian race; the number of true Afghans is inconsiderable. Alt. 3026 ft. (Curzon). P. 12,000, besides large garrison.

Herau, Persia. See **Harau.**

Hérault, maritime dep., in the S. of France, forming the NW. ct. of the Gulf of Lions, divided into four arrs.: Montpellier, cap., Béziers, Lodève, and Saint-Pons. The surface of the dep. is varied. From the sandy shore of the Mediterranean rise two isolated hills, the Pilier de Saint-Clair, and the small extinct volcano of Saint-Loup (formerly an islet at the mouth of the riv. H.). Beyond this sandy tract lie a series of pools (*étangs*) (the chief being those of Thau, Frontignan, Maguelonne, Pérols, and Mauguio), communicating with the sea by means of channels, locally called *graus,* and in the SE. the two freshwater but insalubrious pools of Capestang and Vendres. Beyond these pools again extend plains and hills, and finally in the NW. rise the Monts de l'Espinousse (including a peak, above the source of the Agout, alt. 3680 ft., the highest summit of the dep.), the Garrigues, and a portion of the high plateau of Larzac. Following the coast from SW. to NE., the rivers of the dep. are the Aude (which merely touches the frontier), Orb, and Hérault. Climate of the Mediterranean type [**Montpellier**]. Principal cereals wheat and oats, the production of which per acre is, however, much under the average for France. The production of wine, on the other hand, is still greater than in any other dep., though the vineyards have suffered severely from the phylloxera (average, 1869–78, 244 million gallons; 1890, 132 million gallons). Silkworms are reared, and the olive cultivated. The principal mineral resources are coal (Graissessac basin) and sea-salt. There are mineral waters at Lamalou, Balaruc-les-Bains (near Cette), Montmajou (comm. of Cazouls-lès-Béziers), and Fontcaude (comm. Juvignac). The chief manufacture is that of brandy; coarse cloths (Lodève and Clermont) and soap are also manufactured. Area, 2403 sq. m. P. (1891) 461,700. See **France,** table.

Hérault, riv., France, rises in the Cevennes, dep. Gard, flows on the whole SSW., and enters the Mediterranean near Agde, to which town it is navigable for steamers. Mean discharge 1800 cubic ft. per second, in flood 130,000 cubic ft; area of basin, 1120 sq. m.; length, 122 m. Navigable to Bessan, 6½ m.

Herbern, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Lüdinghausen, 16 m. S. Münster. P. (comm.) <3000.

Herbert, div., Cape Colony, Griqualand W., on the Orange and Vaal Rivs.; has productive salt-pan.

Herbert, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 14 m. SW. Oamaru. P. <1500.

Herbert, co., Queensland, between the E. ct. and the Burdekin R., crossed in the N. by 20° S.

Herbert, co., S. Australia, crossed in the W. by 139° E., to the N. of 33° S.

Herberton, tin-mining tp., Queensland, Cardwell co., 50 m. SW. Cairns, with which it is to be connected by rail. Tin was discovered May 1879, and important lodes are now being developed; in the immediate neighbourhood gold, silver, antimony, lead, and copper are abundant. Alt. 3000 ft. P. <1500.

Herbertshöhe, seat of govt. of the Bismarck Archipelago and the German Solomon Is., on Blanche Bay, NE. end of Neu-Pommern (New Britain).

Herbertstown, Ire., NE. co. and 11 m. SSE. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 6 m. from Boher stn., P.O.

Herbertville, vil., Canada. See **Labarre.**

Herbertville, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Patangata co., 89 m. from Napier. P. <1500.

Herbesthal, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Aix, circle and dist. Eupen; near are zinc and lead mines. P. <2000.

Herb Lake, Canada, in the N. of Saskatchewan dist., crossed by 99½° W., drained E. by Grass R. into Setting Lake.

Herblay, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, arr. Versailles, 12½ m. NW. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Herbiers, Les, comm., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, 35 m. SE. Nantes. P. <2000.

Herbiers, important silver-lead mines, France, dep. Savoie, near Modane.

Herbillon, comm., Algeria, on the coast, 23 m. NW. by W. Bona. P. <3000.

Herbolzheim, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 16 m. N. by W. Freiburg. P. <3000.

Herborn, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and on the riv. Dill, 23 m. WSW. Marburg. P. <4000.

Herbrandston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. WNW. Milford, P.O. (**Herbrandstone**). P. <500.

Herbsleben, market-tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, on the Unstrut R., circle and 13 m. NNE. Gotha. P. <3000.

Herchen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and on the riv. Sieg, 26 m. SE. by E. Cologne, and 18 m. E. by N. Bonn. P. (comm.) <4000.

Herculesbad, Hungary. See **Mehádia.**

Herculis Portus, tn., Italy. See **Porto Ercole.**

Hercynian Forest (*Hercynia Silva, Hercynius Saltus*), a name used by the ancients to denote the wooded mountain or highland region N. of the upper and middle Danube, sometimes to include the whole region from the Black Forest to the Sudetes inclusive. The root is believed by some to survive in the name of the Harz Mts.

Herczegfalva, comm., Hungary, co. Fejér, dist. Sárbogárd. P. 7300.

Herdain, vil., Prussia, circle and dist. Breslau. P.<3000.

Herdecke, or **Herdegge,** tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. and 29 m. W. Arnsberg, circle Hagen, on the Ruhr, at head of navigation; has superior sandstone. P.<4000.

Herdorf, vil., Prussia, govt. Koblenz, circle Altenkirchen, dist. Daaden; has iron-mines and smelting furnaces. P.<3000.

Herdtfeld, bleak tableland, Ger., Würtemberg, between the Kocher and the Eger.

Herdubreid, mt., Iceland. See **Herthubreith.**

Heredia, tn., Costa Rica, 6 m. NW. San Jose. Alt. 3785 ft.

Hereford, vil., Canada, Quebec, Compton co., 105 m. ESE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Hereford ('the ford of the army.' See *Har*), parl. bor. (1 member), old mun. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Herefordshire, on the riv. Wye, and the G. W. R., L. & NW. R., and M. R., 12 m. S. by E. Leominster; seat of a bishop; with manufactures of encaustic tiles, leather. H. has a grammar-school (endowed with several scholarships), a blue-coat and freemen's sons' school, and the Conyngsby hospital. In the time of Athelstan H. was fortified; its castle was dismantled in 1652. The cathedral was commenced by Bishop Lozing in 1079. Market-days, W. and S. P. (1801) 6800; (1851) 12,100; (1871) 15,900; (1891) 20,300.

Herefordshire, co., Eng., on the Welsh border, partly bounded on the N. by Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouthshire, in the diocese of Hereford, with the exception of small portions in the dioceses of Worcester, Llandaff, and Gloucester and Bristol; cap. Hereford; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
N. or Leominster . . .	276,071	45,810
S. or Ross	256,261	49,872
Hereford, parl. bor. . . .	5,031	20,267
Total (anct. and adminis. co.) .	537,363	115,949

Surface undulating, mainly below 500 ft. in height, but rising to more than 1000 ft. where there are ranges of hills stretching from NW. to SE., traversed in the same direction by the riv. Dore, and now also by the Golden Valley Rly. The rocks are mainly Old Red Sandstone, with small patches of Silurian in the SE., and a more considerable area belonging to the same system in the NW., where the line of separation is approximately marked by a line drawn from Ludlow (Shropshire) to Kington. The chief rivers are the Wye, traversing the county from W. to SE., and its trib. the Lugg, which enters from the NW., flowing E. then on the whole S., entering the Wye E. of Hereford, near the middle of the county. The G. W. R., M. R., and L. & NW. R. all have lines running through the county in connection with their systems. The orchards, which cover a larger proportion of the surface (about 5 per cent.) than in any other county in England, yield good cider and perry, and timber is abundant (woods and plantations nearly 7½ per cent. of the surface). H. is noted for its breed of oxen. For agriculture, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. No minerals of economic importance. H. formed a part of the ancient British Siluria, and was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia. See **England,** table.

Hereford, Little, par., Eng., Herefordshire, on the r. bk. of the riv. Teme, div. and 7 m. NE. by N. Leominster, close to Easton Court stn. P.<500.

Hereford Inlet, U.S., New Jersey, Cape May co., on the E. ct., just to the N. of 39° N.

Hereheretue, or **San Pablo,** isls., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 145° W., 19° 50′ S.

Herek, tn., Asia Minor. See **Erbaa.**

Hérémence, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 4 m. SSE. Sion, in the Val d'Hérens. P. (comm.)<2000.

Heréncia, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 60 m. SE. by E. Toledo. P. 5900.

Herencsvölgy, comm., Hungary, co. Zolyom, dist. Nagy-Szalatna. P. 6100.

Herendeen Bay, on N. side of Alaska Penin., in 160° 50′ W., connected by a railway, 13 m. in length, with Portage Bay on the S. side.

Hérens, Ger. **Ering,** valley, Switzd., cant. Valais, traversed by the Borgne, opening into the Rhine valley above Sion.

Hérent, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 2½ m. NW. Louvain. P.<5000.

Herenthals, tn. Belgium, prov. and 19 m. E. by S. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout. P. (comm.) 6100.

Herer, vil., E. Africa, 80 m. WNW. Harrar. Alt. 2605 ft.

Herford, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 30 m. ESE. Osnabrück, 8½ m. NE. Bielefeld, in circle H. P. 12,300; (comm.) 19,300.

Hergisdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Merseburg, in Mansfeld mountain circle, dist. Eisleben. P.<3000.

Hergiswil, vil., Switzd., cant. and 16 m. W. by N. Lucerne. P. (comm.)<3000.

Hergiswil, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (nid dem Wald), 5 m. S. Lucerne, at foot of Mount Pilatus. P. (comm.)<2000.

Hergla, tn., Tunis, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Hammamet, 55 m. SSE. Tunis. P.<2000.

Hergott Springs, stn., S. Australia, on the G. N. R., 440 m. N. Adelaide, and 231 m. N. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Héricourt, comm., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 7 m. SW. Belfort; has manufactures of cottons, sacking, leather, &c. P.<4000.

Heringen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Sangerhausen, 5 m. SE. Nordhausen. P.<3000.

Heringsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, isl. of Usedom, on the Baltic coast, 5 m. NW. by W. Swinemünde. P.<2000.

Herington, city, U.S., Kansas, co. Dickinson, 72 m. WSW. Topeka. P.<1500.

Herinnes-lez-Enghien, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 17 m. SW. Brussels. P.<4000.

Herinnes-lez-Pecq, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Tournay, on the Scheldt, 8 m. E. Roubaix. P.<2000.

Heriot, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., 106 m. from Dunedin. P.<1500.

Heriot, par., Scot., Midlothian, 9 m. SE. by S. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R., P.O.; 15,038 ac. P.<500.

Heriotfield, P.O., Scot. See **Harrietfield.**

Heri-Rud, or **Hury,** riv., the ancient *Arius,* riv., N. Afghanistan, rises in the Kuh-i-Baba, at about 12,000 ft. above sea-level, flows W. in a broad valley to Herat, nearly 300 m. The great dam near this diverts a considerable amount of the water into canals for the irrigation of the fertile Herat valley. Lower down the valley contracts, and the river flows in places in narrow defiles. Near Kuhsan the river turns N., and its valley is of very varying width to Pul-i-Khatun, its channel being about 120 ft. broad. The water is high during the winter months, but rapidly diminishes, and in the summer only a reach of shallow water is preserved in places between Kuhsan and Pul-i-Khatun, but an underground stream exists. At the latter place the current re-commences, fed by the Keshef Rud (from the W.) and numerous abundant springs, and is again used for irrigation at Sarakhs, where the supply is uninterrupted all the year round. Beyond Sarakhs the river takes the name of **Tejend,** and flows NW. until it is finally lost in marshes at the S. edge of the Kara-kum desert. From Kuhsan to Sarakhs the river forms the E. boundary of Persia. It abounds in fish. Length about 650 m.

Herisau, tn., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NW. Appenzell, cap. of the dist. Outer Rhodes; has manufactures of muslin and cotton embroideries, &c. At a distance of 1 m. are the sulphur baths of Heinrichsbad. P. (comm.) 13,000.

Herischdorf, vil., Ger., Silesia. See **Hirschberg.**

Herjaz, Elja, or **Erjes,** riv., rising in the Sierra de Gata, Spain, prov. Salamanca, and entering the Tagus on its r. bk. below Alcantara. It forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal throughout the greater part of its course.

Herkimer, vil., U.S., New York, cap. H. co., 55 m. E. Syracuse, and 13 m. ESE. Utica, on the Erie Canal and the Mohawk R., at the influx of W. Canada Creek. P.<2500.

Herkingen, comm., Holland, on the former isl. of Over Flakkee, prov. S. Holland, 22 m. SW. by W. Rotterdam. P.<2000.

Herlazhofen, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, dist. Leutkirch. P. (comm.)<3000.

Herlisheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Hagenau, on the Zorn R., 13 m. NE. by N. Strassburg. P.<2000.

Herlufsholm, seat of an academy, Denmark, Seeland, amt. Sorö.

Herm, one of the smaller Channel Is., Eng., 2½ m. E. from the coast of Guernsey; noted for the great variety of beautifully coloured shells found on part of its beach.

Herma Ness, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., Unst I., in the extreme NW., in 60° 51′ N.

Hermand New Houses, vil., Scot., Midlothian, W. Calder par. P.<750.

Hermann, tn., U.S., Missouri, cap. Gasconade co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 66 m. W. St. Louis. P.<1500.

Heřmann Městetz, or **Heřmanův Městec,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 20 m. SSW. Königgrätz. P.<5000.

Hermanuskogel, summit of the Wiener-wald, overlooking Vienna from the NW. Alt. 1780 ft.

Hermannstadt, Hungarian **Nagy-Szeben,** tn., Hungary, Transylvania, cap. H. co., in the middle of a small but fertile plain, on the Zibin, an affluent of the Aluta R., which traverses the Carpathians by the Roteturm Pass leading into Roumania, 70 m. W. by N. Kronstadt. It is enclosed by walls, a Greek bishop's see, the headquarters of the military commandant of Transylvania, the seat of a German university, and has many museums, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, and leather. Alt. 1360–1415 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 23.8°, July 67.2°; rfall. (28 yrs.), 25.94 in. P. (1850) 16,268; (1869) 18,998; (1890) 21,465. For area and population of co. (in Hungarian **Szeben**), see **Hungary.**

Hermannstrasse, Prussia, Rhine Prov. See **Remscheid.**

Hermano Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, La Plata co., 15 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state.

Hermanos, Los, group of small isls. in the Caribbean Sea, to the N. of the W. point of Marguerita I., belonging to Venezuela.

Hermansburg, mission stn., S. Africa, in N. of Natal.

Hermanseifen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Arnau. P. < 3000.

Hermanus petrus fontein. See **Stanford,** Cape Colony.

Hermetray, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the NE. ct. of N. Uist, in 57° 39′ N.

Herminius, Mons. See **Estrella, Sierra da.**

Hermioni, Greece. See **Kastri.**

Hermiston, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 5½ m. WSW. Edinburgh, ½ m. SSE. Gogar stn., P.O.

Hermit Islands, S. Pacific. See **Lup Islands.**

Hermitage, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Hampstead Norris par., on the G. W. R., 4 m. NNE. Newbury. P. < 500.

Hermitage, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6½ m. S. Sherborne, 3½ m. ENE. Evershot stn., P.O. P. < 250.

Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 56° W.

Hermitage Castle, ruin, Scot., Roxburghshire, on H. Water (r. bk. trib. of Liddel Water), one of the oldest baronial buildings of Scotland, with the largest and best preserved fortalice on the Border.

Hermitage, L', hill, France, dep. Drôme, on l. bk. of the Rhone near Tain (N. of Valence); produces excellent red wine.

Hermit's Hole, cavern, Eng., Culver Cliff, Isle of Wight, 2½ m. SE. Brading.

Hermon, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., 11 m. W. Bangor. P. < 1500.

Hermon, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., 92 m. NE. Oswego, 20 m. SE. by S. Ogdensburg. P. < 1500.

Hermon Hill, Eng., Essex. See **Wanstead.**

Hermon (Hebrew, 'conspicuous mountain ridge'), **Mount,** Arabic **Jebel-esh-Sheikh,** mt., Palestine, forming the S. extremity of the chain of Anti-Lebanon; Kasr Antar, a ruin on the summit, is 9050 ft. above the sea. It is covered with snow during the greater part of the year.

Hermon, Little, or **Jebel-Dûhi,** is a much lower range, 25 m. SE. Acre, bounding the plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name Hermon was first applied in the Middle Ages.

Hermosa, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Custer co., 70 m. NE. by N. from the SW. corner of the state. P. < 1500.

Hermoso, Spanish, 'beautiful.'

Hermosillo, or **Pitic,** city, Mexico, cap. state Sonora, on the Sonora R. P. 7100.

Hermoupolis, seapt., Greece, cap. and on the E. ct. of Syros I., 78 m. SE. by E. Athens; called in English consular reports, &c., **Syra.** It is the seat of a Greek archbishop, and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Its central situation in the Ægean makes it an important calling-place of vessels in the Levant. At present the greatest depth alongside of the quays in the harbour is 16 ft., but there is sufficient depth for large vessels to enter the port, and great improvements are now in progress. P. 22,100.

Hermsdorf, Nieder, tn., SE. Prussia, Silesia, circle and 2 m. W. Waldenburg, with coal and iron mines. P. 6100.

Hernád, riv., N. Hungary, which after an E. and S. course of 120 m. joins the Theiss 18 m. SW. Tokay. Principal affluents, the Tarcza and Sajo. In its lower part it separates into two arms, which enclose an island 30 m. in length.

Hernals, suburb of Vienna, Austria, on the Alserbach. P. (1869) 32,800; (1890) 74,700.

Hernandarias, colony, Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the l. bk. of the Rio Paraná, 46 m. NE. by E. Paraná, in 31° 15′ S. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1877–84), yr. 67° F., Jan. 78.9°, July 55.6°; mean rfall. (6 yrs.), 39.4 in.

Hernando, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the S. by 28½° N.

Hernando, city, U.S., Mississippi, De Soto co., 22 m. S. Memphis (Tenn.). P. < 1500.

Hernani, tn., Spain, prov. Guipúzcoa, 8 m. SE. San Sebastian, on the Urumea. Here the British legion, under General Evans, met with reverses in 1835 and 1837. P. < 4000.

Herne, or **Hurn,** Eng., Hampshire, on the L. & SW. R., 3½ m. NW. by N. Christchurch, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch.

Herne, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. NNE. Canterbury; 4938 ac. P. 5500.

Herne, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, 11 m. NE. by E. Essen; has important coal-mines, powder-mills, and manufactures of steam boilers. P. 12,400; comm. P. 13,900.

Herne Bay, watering-place, Eng., Kent, 1½ m. N. Herne, on the L. C. & D. R.; has a beach of excellent sand, and a pier 3640 ft. long. P. < 4000.

Herne Hill, two eccles. pars., Eng., London, on the L. C. & D. R., 4 m. S. St. Paul's, Lambeth par. P. 11,700.

Hernhill, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. E. Faversham, 2½ m. NNE. Selling stn. P. < 1000.

Herning, comm., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, prov. and 29 m. E. Ringkjöbing. Mean temp., yr. 44.0° F., Feb. 30.8°, July 59.7°.

Hernösand, fishing tn., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, on the E. ct., 28 m. NE. by E. Sundsvall, with large harbour (depth, 40–60 ft.) and good anchorage, also two public quays (length, 5500 ft., depth alongside, 13–17 ft.), in 62° 37′ N., 18° E. Mean temp., yr. 37.4° F., Feb. 18.0°, July 59.2°; rfall. 20.67 in. P. 5800.

Herodsfoot, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Pinnock, Duloe, and Lanreath pars., P.O. P. < 500.

Hero, North, vil., U.S., Vermont, Grand Isle co., on an isl. in L. Champlain, which forms the township of N. H. P. < 1500.

Hero, South, vil. and tp., the township formed by an island lying to the S. of N. Hero. P. < 1500.

Heron Bay, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 802 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Herongate, vil., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 7½ m. E. by N. Romford, 1 m. NW. East Horndon stn., PM.O.

Heron Lake, U.S., Minnesota, Jackson co., is about 10 m. long by 2 m. wide, drained into Des Moines R. Alt. about 1400 ft.

Heronsgate, P.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, 1 m. W. Rickmansworth.

Herpelje, vil., Austria, Istria, 10 m. SE. by E. Trieste. P. < 2000.

Herque, Barranco de, ravine, Canary Is., Teneriffe, with a grotto celebrated for its numerous mummies.

Herr, German, 'a lord,' *Herren,* 'lords.'

Herradura, roadstead and harb., Chile, prov. and immediately S. of the Bay of Coquimbo; on its N. shore are the copper-works of Guayacan.

Herradura (Spanish, 'horse-shoe'), fort and harb., Spain, on the coast of Granada, on the Mediterranean, in the W. vicinity of Motril.

Herradurra, Punta, cape, Costa Rica, at the entrance to the Gulf of Nicoya.

Herrenalb, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, dist. Neuenbürg, on the borders of Baden, and on riv. Alb, in a valley of the Black Forest; a climatic health resort amidst pine woods. Near stood the once celebrated monastery of H. P. < 2000.

Herrenberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 18 m. SW. by W. Stuttgart. P. < 3000.

Herrengrund, Hungarian **Urvölgy,** vil., Hungary, co. Sohl, dist. Neusohl; has copper-mines. P. < 2000.

Herrenhausen, vil., Prussia, dist. Hanover. P. < 3000.

Herrensohr, col., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, circle Saarbrücken, dist. Sulzbach. P. < 3000.

Herrera, comm., Spain, prov. Seville, dist. Estepa. P. 5600.

Herrera-del-Duque, the ancient *Leuciana,* tn., Spain, prov. and 97 m. S. Badajoz, near the Guadiana. P. < 4000.

Herriard, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4 m. SSE. Basingstoke, P.O. P. < 500.

Herries, dist., Scot. See **Harris.**

Herringby, vil., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5 m. WNW. Yarmouth, 3 m. E. Acle stn. See **Stokesby.**

Herring Cove, vil., Canada. See **Brooklyn.**

Herringfleet, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. WNW. Lowestoft, with a stn. (**H. Junc.**) on the G. E. R. P. < 250.

Herringswell, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 6 m. NE. Newmarket, 2 m. NE. by N. Kennet stn. P. < 250.

Herrington, East and Middle, and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 4 m. SW. Sunderland, 2 m. SE. by S. Cox Green stn., P.O. (**East H.**). H. East and Middle, P. < 250; West H. P. < 3500.

Herrmanstadt, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Zuckmantel. P. < 3000.

Herrnhut, or **Herrnhuth,** vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 13½ m. SW. Görlitz; inhabited by Moravians (a religious sect, so called from having been founded by two Moravian cutlers in 1722); and from its having been always the headquarters of that sect, the latter are called in Germany *Hernhutter.* P. < 2000.

Herrnstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Guhrau, on the Bartsch R., 27 m. E. by S. Glogau. P. < 2000.

Hersbruck, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle H., 15 m. ENE. Nuremberg. P. < 4000.

Herscheid, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Altena, 25 m. E. by S. Barmen, 5 m. SE. by E. Lüdenscheid. P. <4000.

Herschel, vil., Cape Colony, H. div. (in the angle between the Orange R. and Basuto-land), 22 m. E. by N. Aliwal North. P. <1500.

Herschel, Mount, one of the mts. discovered, Jan. 15, 1841, by Capt. J. A. Ross on Victoria Land, in the Antarctic regions.

Herschell, another name of the Darling range, W. Australia.

Hersek, vil., Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Ismid, 35 m. SE. Constantinople.

Hersey, vil., U.S., Michigan, Osceola co., on the Muskegon R., 80 m. W. by N. Bay City. P. <1500.

Hersfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the riv. Fulda, 32 m. SSE. Kassel; has manufactures of cloth and cigars, and tan-yards; cap. circle H. P. 6800.

Hersham, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Kingston, with a stn. (**Walton and H.**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <3500.

Hersselt, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout. P. <4000.

Herstal ('the place of the army'), comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Meuse, arr. and 3 m. NE. Liège; has iron and steel works and coal-mines. P. 14,200.

Herstmonceaux. See **Hurstmonceaux.**

Herston, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 4 m. SE. Corfe Castle. See **Swanage.**

Herta, comm., Roumania, prov. Dorohoi, 19 m. SE. by E. Czernowitz. P. <3000.

Herten, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle and dist. Recklinghausen. P. <3000.

Hertford (probably from *Heortsford*, 'the ford of harts'), an old mun. bor. (till 1885 also a parl. bor.) and par., Eng., Hertfordshire, H. div., in a fertile valley, at the confluence of the Maran and the Lee, 11 m. E. by N. St. Albans, on the G. E. and G. N. Rlys.; essentially an agricultural town; no manufactures of importance. The castle, built by Edward the Elder to resist the Danes, is now a private residence, containing, however, only fragments of the wall of the old edifice. Two miles SE. is Haileybury College, founded in 1806 by the East India Co. as a training school for its civil service, now a public school. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (Bayfordbury, alt. 250 ft., 1866–80), 27 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3400; (1851) 6600; (1801) 7200; (1891) 7500; par. P. 6400; parl. div. P. 54,600.

Hertford, co., U.S., North Carolina, N. of 36° N., crossed by 77° W.

Hertfordshire (formerly spelt also *Hartfordshire*, as it is still commonly pronounced), co., Eng., N. of London, from which it is separated only by a portion of Middlesex, mainly in the diocese of St. Albans, but with small portions in the dioceses of Ely, London, and Oxford; cap. Hertford; other principal towns, St. Albans, Barnet, Cheshunt, Hitchin, Watford, and Ware; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
N. or Hitchin . . .	156,775	48,437
E. or Hertford . . .	81,620	54,574
Mid or St. Albans . .	100,625	53,261
W. or Watford . . .	67,141	63,890
Total[1] . . .	406,161	220,162

[1] The administrative county includes also the part of E. Barnet Valley and part of Barnet, urban sanitary dists. in the ancient county of Middlesex. Area, 406,932 ac. P. 224,550.

Surface for the most part gently undulating, except in the W., where it approaches the Chiltern Hills, and in an isolated rising in the NE. below 500 ft. in height. Belongs mainly to the Upper Cretaceous rocks, which give place in the SE., S., and in isolated patches in the SW., to the London clay. The principal rivers are the Lee and Colne, with their tribs. The main lines of the L. & NW. R., M. R., G. N. R., and G. E. R. (to Cambridge), and part of the Grand Junction Canal, all traverses the county. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The principal manufactures are straw-plait, silk, and paper, together with brewing, tanning, currying, parchment-making, brick, tile, and earthenware making, coach-building, and lace-making. Apart from brick-earth, H. has no minerals of great economic importance. In 896 a severe contest took place in this county between King Alfred and the Danes, and during the Wars of the Roses three great battles, two at St. Albans, one at Barnet, were fought here. See **England,** table.

Hertha, isl., North Sea. See **Helgoland.**

Herthubreith, or **Herdubreid** ('the broad-shouldered'), mtn., Iceland, NE. of Askja. It is about 8 or 10 m. long, with sheer perpendicular cliffs rising about 2000 ft. to the base of the cone summit. It is said to be of volcanic formation, but has never been in eruption. Alt. 5447 ft.

Hertin, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Eipel. P. <3000.

Hertingfordbury, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Maran, div. and 1½ m. W. Hertford, on the Hertford branch of the G. N. R., PM.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**H. with Letty Green**) P. <1000.

Hertog, Dutch, *Herzog*, German, 'a duke.'

s'Hertogenbosch, or **Bois le Duc,** tn., Netherlands, cap. prov. Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel and the Aa; seat of a bishop; with manufactures of cloth, hats, ribbons, thread, needles, and cutlery—its cutlery and woollens formerly very celebrated. The fortifications, now dismantled, consisted of a citadel and two forts. The town was founded in 1184 by Godfrey III., Duke of Brabant. The defeat here of the Dutch in 1585 decided the fate of Antwerp. P, comm. (1876) 24,500; (1889) 27,000.

Hertzo, isl., Sweden, prov. Norbotten, in the Gulf of Bothnia, E. Luleå. Length about 10 m.

Hérvas, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, 44 m. SE. by E. Ciudad Rodrigo. P. <5000.

Herve, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 5 m. NW. Verviers. P. <5000.

Hervey Bay, between Sandy Cape and Bundaberg, on the E. ct. of Queensland, crossed by 25° S.

Hervey Hill, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Kilrea.

Hervey Inlet, Canada, Ontario, an inlet on the E. side of Georgian Bay, in 45° 50′ N.

Hervey Islands, a group in the Pacific. See **Cook Islands.**

Herwen en Aerdt, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. SE. Arnhem. P. <4000.

Herxheim, comm., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, circle Landau, 16 m. SW. by S. Spires. P. <4000.

Herzberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Osterode, 19 m. ENE. Göttingen; has manufactures of arms and woollen goods, and rearing of canaries. P. <4000.

Herzberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Schweinitz, 14 m. NE. Torgau. P. <4000.

Herzebrock, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Wiedenbrück, 29 m. SSE. Osnabrück. P. (comm.) <3000.

Herzfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle and dist. Beckum. P. <3000.

Herzfelde, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, dist. Altlandsberg. P. <3000.

Herzog, German, 'a duke.' See *Hertog*.

Herzogenaurach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle Höchstadt, 22 m. S. Bamberg. P. <3000.

Herzogenbuchsee, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 8 m. E. by S. Solothurn; has Roman antiquities. P. (comm.) <3000.

Herzogenrath ('the duke's cleared land'), market-tn., Prussia, in the W. of the Rhine Prov., circle and 7 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle; has coal-mines, freestone quarries, and iron and glass works, and manufacture of looking-glasses. P. (comm.) <4000.

Hesbân, ruins, Palestine, *Heshbon* in the O. T., 31° 48′ N., 35° 48′ E., 35 m. E. Jerusalem.

Hesbaye, dist., central Belgium, N. of the Meuse, now forming parts of the provs. Liège, Limburg, and Namur. It is a vast plain of very fertile calcareous soil. Cap. was Waremme.

Hesdin, fortified tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, arr. Montreuil, 21 m. NNE. Abbeville. Taken from the Spaniards by Louis XIII. in 1639, and definitely secured to France in 1659 by the treaty of the Pyrenees. P. <3000.

Hese, or *Hees*, Teutonic, 'a hedge' or 'thicket.'

Heshbon, place named in O. T. See **Hesbân.**

Hesket, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., on a trib. of Monument Creek, 57 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Hesket, Low, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, 10 m. SE. by S. Carlisle.

Hesketh Park, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the W. Lancashire and Liverpool, Southport and Preston Junc. Rly., near Southport.

Hesketh with Becconsall, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., at the mouth of the Douglas, 6½ m. SW. Preston, with stn. (**Hesketh Bank**) on the Southport and Preston Junc. Rly.; 4736 ac. P. <1000.

Hesket in the Forest, par., Eng., Cumberland, on rivs. Petterill and Eden, 9 m. NW. Penrith; 16,399 ac. P. <2000.

Hesket Newmarket, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Caldew, 10½ m. NNE. Keswick, 7½ m. NNW. Troutbeck stn.

Hesk Fell, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 16½ m. N. by W. Barrow.

Heskin, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7 m. NW. by N. Wigan, 2½ m. WNW. Coppull stn. P. <500.

Heslach, suburb of Stuttgart, Ger., Würtemberg. P. 7300.

Hesleden, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the NE. R., 4 m. NE. Skipton.

Heslerton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 9½ m. SW. Scarborough, with a stn. on the NE. R. East H. P. <250; West H., PM.O., P. <250.

Hesleyhurst, par., Eng., Northumberland, 3½ m. SE. Rothbury. P. <250.

Heslington ('the dwelling among hazels'), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 2 m. ESE. York stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hespeler, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 27 m. NW. by W. Hamilton, on the riv. Speed, and a railway. P. <1500.

Hessay, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. W. by N. York, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Hesse, or **Hesse-Darmstadt,** in German **Hessen** (origin of name 'Hesse' differently explained, and doubtful: either Hassen = Chatten; or hattr = (English) hat, from peculiar ancient headgear; or hassen = woodmen, hunters), gd.-duchy, W. Ger., in size and population sixth state of the German Empire (*g.v.*). It consists of two separate parts, situated respectively S. (provs. of Starkenburg and Rheinhessen) and N. (prov. of Oberhessen) of the riv. Main. The surface of the soil varies greatly, Oberhessen and E. Starkenburg being mountainous (Vogelsberg with Taufstein, 2530 ft.; Odenwald with Melibocus, 1700 ft.), whilst W. Starkenburg and Rheinhessen form part of the Rhine Plain ('*Oberrheinische Tiefebene*'). The principal river of H.-D. is the Rhine, all other rivers being tributary to it, with the exception of those rising N. and E. of the Vogelsberg, which flow to the Weser. The climate differs considerably; it is mild in the Rhine Plain, and bleak on the heights of the Odenwald and Vogelsberg. H.-D. is principally an agricultural country; 49½ per cent. of its area is cultivated soil, which is very productive, and eminently adapted for the cultivation of cereals, potatoes, and vegetables. Excellent wines are produced in Rheinhessen (Bingen, Oppenheim, Mayence) and on the western slopes of the Odenwald (Bergstrasse). Forests cover not less than 31 per cent. of the surface of H.-D., oaks, beeches, and pines being the principal trees. Cattle-rearing is of considerable importance. The mineral production of H.-D. is limited, salt being worked at Ludwigshall, Bad-Nauheim, and Theodorshall, and lignite and iron ores occurring at various places in Oberhessen. Industrial centres of importance are Mayence and Darmstadt (cap. of H.-D.), the principal manufactures being leather goods, furniture, machinery, beer, chemical products, tobacco, and cigars. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants, one-third Roman Catholics. There is a university at Giessen, and a technical high-school at Darmstadt. Founder of the present reigning line is George I. (A.D. 1567). During the Thirty Years' War H.-D. suffered greatly. After having joined the Confederation of the Rhine, H.-D. was made a gd.-duchy in 1806. Since 1871 it has belonged to the **German Empire** (*g.v.*). [**H. G. S.**]

Hesselö, small isl., Denmark, off the N. ct. of Seeland, about 56° 12′ N., 11° 42′ E.; surrounded by dangerous sandbanks.

Hessen, vil., Ger., duchy Brunswick, circle and 14 m. SE. Wolfenbüttel. P. <3000.

Hesse-Nassau, prov., Prussia, situated in W. Ger., N. of the riv. Main, and between the rivs. Rhine and Werra. It is mountainous and hilly; Taunus (Grosser Feldberg, 2890 ft.), Westerwald (Fuchskanten, 2155 ft.), Rhöngebirge (Wasserkuppe, 3115 ft.), and in the northern parts of the prov. the so-called Hessian Mts., consisting of a number of isolated mountain groups (Meissner, 2460 ft.; Kaufungerwald, 2100 ft.; Knüll Mts., 2085 ft., &c.). All rivers of H.-N. are tribs. of the Rhine and Weser. The climate is that of central Germany. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are of considerable importance, 39½ per cent. of the surface of H.-N. being cultivated soil, and 16 per cent. pastures and meadows. Timber is plentiful, H.-N. having more forests (40 per cent. of its total area) than any other prov. of Prussia; the principal trees are beeches, oaks, and conifers. Excellent wines are produced in the 'Rheingau' (Hochheim, Johannisberg, Rüdesheim). The mineral production of H.-N. is considerable. Large iron ore deposits occur on the Lahn between Dietz and Wetzlar, and on the Dill, near Dillenburg. On the Lahn are also found manganese ores and argentiferous lead ores. Wealden coal occurs near Rinteln, and lignite in the Kaufungerwald and Habichtswald. Clay of excellent quality is found at Grossalmerode. Mineral waters occur at various places, the brine springs of Wiesbaden and the soda-bicarbonate springs of Ems being famous. Manufacturing industries are of importance in various parts of the prov., the principal manufactures being machinery, pottery, leather goods, iron ware, chemicals, and textiles. The cap. of H.-N. is Kassel. Other towns of importance are Wiesbaden, Frankfurt on the Main, Hanau, Homburg, Fulda, and Marburg (university). H.-N. comprises a number of formerly independent German states, viz., the electorate of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, and the free imperial city of Frankfurt. See **Germany,** table. [**H. G. S.**]

Hessen Bay, Ger. New Guinea, in the W. of Huon Bay, in about 147° 5′ E., 7° 18′ S.

Hessenford, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, par. and 3 m. SW. St. Germans, P.O. P. <1000.

Hessett, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <500.

Hessle (hĕs′el, or hĕz′el, 'the place of hazels'), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Humber, and NE. R., 4 m. W. by S. Hull, and partly in the bor. of Kingston upon Hull, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Hessler, vil., Prussia, govt. Arnsberg, dist. Gelsenkirchen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hessle with Hill-Top, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. SE. Wakefield. P. <500.

Hest, par., Eng. See **Slyne.**

Hest Bank, watering-place, Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3 m. N. by W. Lancaster, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Heston, par., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., 12 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London, 1 m. NNW. **H. Hounslow** stn., on the Metropolitan Dist. Rly. P. 10,400; urban sanitary dist. (**H. with Isleworth**) P. 26,300.

Hestonville, suburb of Philadelphia, U.S., Pennsylvania, adjoining George's Hill.

Heswall with Oldfield, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6 m. SW. by S. Birkenhead, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Hetch-Hetchy Valley, transverse valley of the Sierra Nevada, U.S., California, just S. of 38° N., and N. of the Yosemite Valley, to which it has many resemblances; drained into the great gorge of the Tuolumne R.

Heteren, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. WSW. Arnhem. P. <4000.

Hethe, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 7 m. WSW. Buckingham, 4 m. N. by W. Marsh Gibbon and Poundon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hethel, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 6 m. SW. Norwich, 2½ m. S. by W. Hethersett stn. P. <250.

Hethersett, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5 m. WSW. Norwich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H. with Canteloff**) P. <1500.

Hethersgill, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 9 m. NE. by N. Carlisle, 6 m. ENE. Lyneside stn.; 5465 ac. P. <750. See **Kirklinton.**

Hett, par., Eng., co. and 3½ m. S. Durham, Mid div., 1 m. SE. Croxdale stn. P. <500.

Hettinger, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the S. frontier, between 102° and 103° W.

Hetton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 17½ m. NNE. Burnley, P.O. P. <250.

Hetton, South, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, adjoining Hetton-le-Hole, in Haswell par., on NE. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Hetton-le-Hole, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 5½ m. NE. by E. Durham, with a stn. (**Hetton**) on the NE. R.; numerous coal-mines. P. 12,700.

Hettstedt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, Mansfeld, mountain circle, 9 m. N. by W. Eisleben, with copper-works, and mines of argentiferous copper ore. P. 8200.

Heugh, in Scotch place-names. See *Haugh.*

Heugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 11 m. NNW. Hexham, 1½ m. SSE. Redesmouth stn. P. <500.

Heukelum, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Linge, 15 m. S. by W. Utrecht. P. <2000.

Heule, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 2 m. WNW. Courtray. P. <5000.

Heumar, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, 5 m. E. by S. Cologne. P. (comm.) <5000.

Heung-hai, tn., Korea, 65 m. N. by E. Fusan, on the E. ct., in 36° 4′ N.

Heung-shan, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 23 m. NW. by N. Macao.

Heusden, tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Maas, 8 m. WNW. s'Hertogenbosch. P. (comm.) 2000. See **Meuse.**

Heuvelton, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Oswegatchie R., 108 m. W. Burlington (Vt.), 6 m. SE. Ogdensburg. P. <1500.

Hève, Cap de la, ancient *Caletorum Promontorium,* cape, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Seine, 2 m. NW. Havre.

Heven, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hattingen, 9½ m. SW. by W. Dortmund, 1 m. N. of the Ruhr. P. (comm.) 5100.

Heveningham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 19½ m. SW. Lowestoft, 4½ m. SW. Halesworth, P.O. P. <500.

Hever, par., Eng., Kent, on the Eden, div. and 7½ m. W. by S. Tunbridge, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Hevera, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Bressay par. P. 24.

Héverlé, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain. P. <5000.

Heversham with Milnthorpe, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 6½ m. S. by W. Kendal, with a stn. (**H.**) on the Furness Rly., P.O. P. <1500.

Heves, co., central Hungary, crossed in the E. by the Theiss just before that river turns S.; cap. Erlau (Eger).

Heves, comm., Hungary, co. H., 23 m. S. by W. Erlau. P. 7300.

Hevingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12½ m. S. by W. Cromer, 2½ m. W. Buxton Lamas stn., PM.O. P. <1000

Hevne, comm., Norway, prov. S. Trondhjem, on the W. ct., 40 m. W. by S. Trondhjem. P.<5000.

Hewelsfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 6 m. NNE. Chepstow, 2 m. ENE. Tintern stn. P.<500.

Hewett Channel, Eng. See **St. Nicholas Gat.**

Hewish, P.O., Eng., Somerset, 6½ m. N. Axbridge.

Hewittville, tn., Queensland. See **Emu Park.**

Heworth (yu'worth), par., Eng., N. Durham, partly included in Gateshead bor.; has shipbuilding yards, chemical works, paper-making, and coal-mining. P.O. P. 18,500.

Heworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, partly included in bor. of York. P.<750.

Hexgreave, Eng. See **Farnsfield.**

Hexham, market-tn. and par., Eng., Northumberland, H. div., on the Tyne, 20 m. W. Newcastle, on the NE. R. and N. B. R. Has ruins of the old priory church of St. Wilfrid (now known as H. Abbey), built towards the close of the 7th century. The church had in the Middle Ages the privilege of sanctuary, and a *fridstool*, the sitting on which made the right of sanctuary peculiarly sacred, so that no money atonement was accepted for its breach, is still preserved there. From 675 to the early part of the 9th century H. was the seat of a bishop, but the bishopric was then merged in that of Lindisfarne, and afterwards with it in that of Durham. It is now included in the see of Newcastle. A dist. round H., known as **Hexhamshire,** was a separate liberty till about the close of the 16th century, when it was united to Northumberland. Near the town the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians in 1463. The town has manufactures of tan gloves and hats, and there are barytes and coal-mines near. Market-days, Tu. and S. Town (urban sanitary dist.) 5136 ac., P. 5900; pars. **H.,** 6924 ac., P. 5900; **H. High Quarter,** 6539 ac., P.<250; **H. Low Quarter,** P.<500; **H. Middle Quarter,** 4222 ac., P.<250; **H. West Quarter,** P.<250; parl. div. P. (1891) 51,600.

Hexham, post-tn., New South Wales, Maitland co., 8 m. by rail NW. Newcastle, on the r. bk. of the Hunter R. P.<1500.

Hexham, post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 51 m. SSW. Ararat. P.<1500.

Hexhamshire Common, upland tract, Eng., Hexham div. of Northumberland, about 6 m. S. Hexham.

Hex River, small riv., Cape Colony, flows S. into the Breede, which it joins a little below Worcester. H. Valley ('witches' valley'), so called by the original Dutch settlers on account of its concealed situation, is a picturesque gorge, through which the railway to Kimberley passes.

Hextable, PMT.O., Eng., Kent, Sutton at Hone par., near Swanley Junction.

Hexthorpe, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Don, div. and 1 m. SW. by W. Doncaster stn. See **Balby.**

Hexton, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 6½ m. N. by E. Luton, 5 m. W. Hitchin stn. P.<250.

Hexworthy, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, Lidford par., 6 m. N. Tavistock; has tin ore.

Hey, or **Lees,** eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of and 2 m. E. Oldham, PMT.O. (**New H.**). P.<4000.

Heybridge, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Blackwater and Chelmer navigation, ½ m. NE. Maldon, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Heyden, Prussia, Rhine Prov. See **Rheydt.**

Heydon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7 m. W. by N. Saffron Walden, 5 m. W. by S. Great Chesterford stn., PMT.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Little Chishall**) P.<500.

Heydon, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11½ m. SW. Cromer, 2 m. S. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Irmingland**) P.<250.

Heyduke, or **Haiduck,** towns. See **Hajdu.**

Heyfield, post-tn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 18 m. NW. by W. Sale. P.<1500.

Heyfield, Upper, Victoria. See **Cowwarr.**

Heyford, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Cherwell, 6 m. NE. by N. Woodstock, with a stn. (**Heyford**) on the G. W. R., PM.O. (**Heyford**). Lower H. P.<750; Upper H., P.O., P.<500; eccles. par. (**Upper H.,** or **H. Warren**) P.<500.

Heyford, Nether and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. W. by S. Northampton. Nether H., P.O., P.<1000; Upper H. P.<250.

Heyhouses, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4½ m. SE. Clitheroe. P.<250.

Hey Houses by the Sea, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 5 m. SSE. Blackpool, 1 m. N. Ansdell stn. P.<3000.

Heylor, PT.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Northmaven par., on Ronas Voe, 10½ m. SW. by S. of the N. end of the mainland.

Heyop, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 8½ m. N. by E. New Radnor, 1½ m. W. Knucklas stn. P.<250.

Heysham, par., Eng., Lancashire, on the coast, div. and 4 m. W. by S. Lancaster. P.<1000.

Heyshott, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 10 m. NW. Arundel, 1½ m. E. Cocking stn. P.<500.

Heyside, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich par., 2 m. N. Oldham, P.O. P. 5500.

Heyst, fishing comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the coast, arr. and 8 m. N. by E. Bruges. A large harbour, protected by a breakwater 1420 yards long, is about to be constructed here, with a view to the connection of H. with Bruges by a ship-canal. P.<3000.

Heyst-op-den-Berg, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Malines. P. 5300.

Heytesbury, par. (was a parl. bor. returning two members until 1832), Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 10½ m. SSE. Trowbridge, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 5203 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**H. with Tytherington and Knook**) P.<1000.

Heytesbury, co., Victoria, on the S. ct., crossed by 143° E.

Hythrop and Dunthrop, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 9½ m., NW. by N. Woodstock, 2 m. E. by N. Chipping Norton. P.<500.

Heytor ('high-tor'), conspicuous granite height of Dartmoor Forest, Eng., Devon, 14 m. SW. Exeter, 5 m. S. Moreton Hampstead; supplied the material for London Bridge and other public works.

Heywood, mun. bor. (since 1881), Eng., Lancashire, H. div., 3½ m. E. Bury, on the L. & Y. R., and a branch of the Rochdale Canal; with manufactures of power-looms, iron and brass founding, boiler-making, railway wagon works, india-rubber and boot factories, and all branches of the cotton-spinning and manufacturing industry. The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1873, and subsequently the Public Baths and Washhouses Acts. A municipal technical school has been erected. P. (1871) 21,200; (1891) 23,200; parl. div. P. 56,800.

Heywood, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 4 m. SSE. Trowbridge, 1 m. E. by N. Westbury stn. P.<500.

Heywood, post-tn., Victoria, Normanby co., 17 m. N. Portland. P.<1500.

Heyworth, vil., U.S., Illinois, McLean co., 40 m. SE. Peoria. P.<1500.

Hezron, mountain mentioned in the O. T., in the S. of Palestine, probably the **Jebel Hadireh.**

Hia, Chinese prefix, 'lower.'

Hiamen, isl., China. See **Amoy.**

Hiaolo, people, China. See **Hoklo.**

Hiaqui, riv., Mexico. See **Yaqui.**

Hiarnöe, isl., Denmark, off the E. ct. of Jutland, at the entrance to Bay of Horsens.

Hia-tien, vil., China, prov. Pechili, NE. of Peking; has an imperial palace.

Hiawassee River, U.S., Georgia and Tennessee, flows NW. for about 130 m. into the Tennessee R., 12 m. SW. Decatur (Tenn.); navigable by steamers 20 m. up.

Hiawatha, city, U.S., Kansas, Brown co., 32 m. NW. Atchison. P.<3000.

Hiawatha, tp., U.S., Michigan, Schoolcraft co. (N. of Lake Michigan). P.<1500.

Hibaldstow, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 13½ m. NE. by E. Gainsborough, 3½ m. SSW. Brigg, 1 m. S. by E. of its stn. (**Scawby and Hibaldstow**) on the M. S. & L. R., P.O.; 4557 ac. P.<1000.

Hibara, vil., Japan, prov. Iwashiro, at the head of Lake H., formed after the last eruption of Bandai-san; part of the old village in the lake.

Hibbs Point, cape, Tasmania, on the W. ct., in 42° 39' S.

Hibernia. See **Ireland.**

Hibernia, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 18 m. W. by N. Paterson, and 12 m. N. Morristown; has iron ore mines. P.<2000.

Hicacos, Cape, Cuba, on the N. ct., in 81° 5' W.

Hicaron, isl. See **Jicaron.**

Hickleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5½ m. W. by N. Doncaster, 2½ m. SE. Frickley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hickling, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 2 m. from the NE. ct., 13 m. NW. by N. Yarmouth, 1½ m. E. by N. Catfield stn., PM.O.; 4244 ac. P.<1000.

Hickling, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 10 m. SE. Nottingham, 2 m. NE. Upper Broughton stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Hickman, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., bounded on the W. by the Ohio, S. of 37° N.

Hickman, tn., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Fulton co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Ohio, 142 m. W. by N. Nashville (Tenn.). P.<2000.

Hickman, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. of 36° N., E. of 88° W.

Hickory, co., U.S., Missouri, E. of 94° W., crossed by 38° N.

Hickory, tn., U.S., in the W. of N. Carolina, Catawba co., 61 m. W. Salisbury. P.<3000.

Hicksford, vil., U.S., Virginia, cap. Greenville co., on the Meherrin R., 60 m. S. Richmond. P.<1500.

Hicksville, vil., U.S., New York, on Oyster Bay, Queen's co., 24 m. E. Brooklyn by rail. P.<1500.

Hicksville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Defiance co., 69 m. WSW. Toledo. P.<3000.

Hida, a kuni or old prov. now included in Gifu ken, Japan.

Hidalgo, an interior state of Mexico (since 1869), on the plateau of Anahuac and its NE. slopes (rivs. Pate-Páunco, Desague, Lake Metztitlan, &c.); very mountainous (Sierra Madre), NE.; large fertile plains, S.; populous; important mining region (Real or Mineral del Monte, yielding one-third of all the silver of Mexico). See **Mexico,** table, &c.

Hidalgo, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 128 m. SSE. Monterey.

Hidalgo, co., U.S., Texas, in the S., crossed by 98° W., bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande.

Hidalgo del Parral, Mexico. See **Parral.**

Hidcote Bartrim, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. N. Chipping Camden. P. <250.

Hiddensöe, or **Hiddensee,** narrow isl., 10½ m. long, off the NW. of Rügen I., Prussia, mostly flat peat-land.

Hiehish Narrows. See **Finlayson Channel.**

Hiei-zan, mt., Japan, a few miles N. Kyoto, commanding a magnificent view of the valley of Kyoto and of Lake Biwa.

Hièmes, tn., France. See **Exmes.**

Hien, or *Hsien,* Chinese, 'district city.'

Hiendelaencina, tn., Spain, New Castile, prov. Guadalajara, 60 m. NE. Madrid, on the S. slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama. In the surrounding mountains are the most productive mines of argentiferous lead in Spain, opened in 1843. P. <2000.

Hiendley (hind'lĭ), **South,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6 m. NE. Barnsley, 1½ m. SE. Ryhill stn., 2 m. E. Royston stn. P. <750.

Hien Fung, mt., E. Korea, lat. 40° 20′ N. Alt. 8104 ft.

Hiera, isl., Italy. See **Maritimo.**

Hierakarion, Greece. See **Gerakarion.**

Hieraki, or **Geraki,** cape, Greece, in the SE. of Zante I.

Hierapetra, Turkey. See **Kastell.**

Hieri..os, seapt., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, on the Gulf of H. (at the W. end of the penin. of Athos, N. side), 24 m. S. of the mouth of the Struma; the only accessible point on the E. coast of Hagion Oros; place of embarkation for Thasos I. and the port of Kavala. P. <1000.

Hieronda, tn., Asia Minor, near the W. ct., prov. and dist. Aidin, in 37° 46′ N. Near are the magnificent ruins of the temple of Didymean Apollo, the shrine of one of the most celebrated oracles of Asia Minor.

Hierosolyma, city. See **Jerusalem.**

Hierro, isl. See **Ferro.**

Hierro, Cabezas de. See **Guadarrama, Sierra de.**

Hiesfeld, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Mülheim, dist. Dinslaken. P. <4000.

Hie-she-chin, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the SE. ct., on Hie-shi-chin Bay, 73 m. SW. by W. Swatow.

Hietzing, or **Hiezing Maria,** comm., Lower Austria, a suburb of Vienna. P. (1875) 2800; (1890) 44,000.

Higashi-iwase, small port, Japan, on the NW. ct. of Honshiu, 120 m. SW. Niigata. P. 6200.

Higbee, tn., U.S., Missouri, Randolph co., 10 m. SW. Moberly. P. <1500.

Higganum, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 24 m. SE. Hartford by rail, with large manufactory of agricultural implements. P. <1500.

Higginsport, vil., U.S., Ohio, Brown co., on the Ohio, 35 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Higginsville, vil., U.S., Missouri, La Fayette co., 48 m. E. Kansas City. The lower coal-measures are exposed only in the low-lying portions of the dist. along the streams, and the maximum thickness penetrated at any one point is about 225 ft. P. <3000.

Higham, meteorological stn., Eng. See **Cockermouth.**

Higham, PM.O., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 5½ m. E. Matlock, 1½ m. S. Stretton stn.

Higham, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 2½ m. NNW. Rochester, 1 m. N. of its stn. on the SE. R., PT.O. P. <1500.

Higham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 10 m. SW. by W. Ipswich, 3½ m. SW. by S. Raydon stn., on G. E. R., P.O. P. <250.

Higham Dykes, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Blyth, 7½ m. SW. by S. Morpeth, 5 m. S. by E. Meldon stn., P.O. P. <250.

Higham Ferrers (in Domesday Book *Hecham*), mun. bor. (since the 16th century, a new charter granted in 1880), and market-tn., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. E. Wellingborough, 1½ m. S. of its stn. (**H. F. and Irthlingborough**) on the L. & NW. R. Principal manufacturing industry, boot and shoe making. The town takes its second name from William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who founded a castle here. PMT.O. Mun. bor. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**H. F. with Chelveston**) P. <2500.

Higham Gobion, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 7½ m. N. Luton, 4½ m. E. by N. Harlington stn. P. <250.

Higham Green, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, Gazeley par., 7½ m. NE. Newmarket, with a stn. (**Higham**) on the G. E. R., P.O. (**Higham**). P. <500.

Higham on the Hill, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m. SSW. Bosworth, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <750.

Higham Park, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 3½ m. SE. Higham Ferrers. P. <250.

Highampton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 14 m. S. by E. Bideford, 4 m. NE. by E. Halwill Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Highams Park, stn., Eng., formerly **Hale End** (*q.v.*).

Higham with West Close Booth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 3 m. NW. Burnley, P.O. P. <1000.

High Beech, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 8½ m. NW. Romford, 2 m. NW. Loughton stn., P.O. P. <750.

High Bluff, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 49 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Highbray, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 8 m. E. by N. Barnstaple, 3½ m. N. by E. Filleigh stn.; 4013 ac. P. <250.

Highbridge, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the Brue, 7 m. N. by E. Bridgwater, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

High Bridge, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Hunterdon co., on Baritan R., 54 m. W. New York; has large iron-works. P. <1500.

Highbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, W. Hoathly par. P. <250.

Highbury, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Islington par., 2½ m. N. St. Paul's, London.

Highbury and Islington, stn., Eng., London, on the N. L. R., 2 m. N. St. Paul's.

High Church, par., Eng. See **Tranwell.**

Highclere, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5 m. SW. by S. Newbury, on the G. W. R., PT.O. P. <500.

Highcliffe, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Christchurch and Milton pars., 2 m. E. Christchurch, PMT.O. P. <1000.

High Cross, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Standon par. P. <750.

High Edge. See **Heage.**

High Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., on Rondout R., 12 m. WNW. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Highfield, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 10 m. from Newport Station, and 16 m. from Windsor. P. <1500.

Highfield, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, near Southampton.

Highfield, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Pemberton stn.

Highfield, P.O., Eng., Oxfordshire, 1 m. from Headington.

High Field, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Selby, on NE. R.

Highgate, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., 45 m. SW. London. P. <1500.

Highgate, two eccles. pars., Eng., Middlesex, Hornsey div., 5 m. NNW. London Bridge, on the G. N. R. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 27 in. P. <4500 and <5000.

Highgate, Eng., Norfolk. See **Gaywood.**

Highgate, tn. and summer resort, U.S., Vermont, on Missisquoi Bay (Lake Champlain), near the N. frontier of the state, with sulphurous mineral springs. P. <2000.

Highgate Hill, eccles. par., Eng., co. of London, Islington par. P. 6700.

Highgate Road, stn., Eng., London, on the Hampstead Junc. Rly., 3½ m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, 1 m. S. Highgate.

High Green, P.O., Eng., co. and 6 m. SW. Worcester.

High Green, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 8½ m. N. Sheffield.

Highhead, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Ivegill.**

High Island, isl., Ire., off W. ct. Galway, in 53° 33′ N.

High Island, Pacific. See **Rewatwai.**

Highland, city, U.S., Illinois, Madison co., 30 m. E. by N. St. Louis (Mo.); has a Roman Catholic university. P. <2000.

Highland, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., on Hudson R., opposite Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Highland, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., N. of 39° N., and E. of 84° W.

Highland, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., towards the NE. of the state. P. <1500.

Highland, co., U.S., Virginia, NW. frontier, N. of 38° N.

Highland, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Iowa co., 41 m. NNE. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Highland Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 25 m. S. Poughkeepsie. P. <3000.

Highlandman, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the C. R., 1½ m. SE. by E. Crieff.

Highland Park, city, U.S., Illinois, Lake co., on Lake Michigan, 22 m. N. Chicago. P. <3000.

Highland Railway, rly., Scot., the main line starting at Perth and ascending the valley of the Garry (*q.v.*), and then after crossing the Grampians proceeding to Forres, Inverness, Dingwall, Wick, and Thurso; chief branches from Forres to Keith and Portessie, and Dingwall to Strome Ferry (Dingwall and Skye line).

Highlands, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 9 m. from Florenceville. P. <1500.

Highlands, name given to all the mountainous region of

Scotland extending N. from the depression of Strathmore. See **Scotland.**

Highlands, city, U.S., Colorado, Arapahoe co., W. suburb of Denver. P. 5200.

Highlands, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the S. end of Sandy Hook Bay, 20 m. S. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Highlands, U.S., name given to the heights of the coast of New Jersey extending from Sandy Hook to Raritan Channel.

Highlands, U.S., name given to the mountainous dist. of the state of New York (*q.v.*).

Highland Springs, alkaline springs in Lake co., California, U.S., NW. Sacramento.

Highlandtown, vil., U.S., Maryland, Baltimore co. P. < 1500.

High Lane, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Stockport par., 8½ m. NE. Macclesfield, on M. S. & L. R., P.O. P. <1500.

Highlaws, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Wansbeck, 8 m. W. Morpeth. P. <250.

Highlaws, High and Low, par., Eng., Northumberland, 3 m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Highleadon, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 4½ m. NW. Gloucester, on the Hereford and Gloucester Canal. P. <250.

Highley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Highley St. Mary, par., Eng., Devonshire, on riv. Exe, 2 m. NW. Bampton. P. <250.

Highlight, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 7½ m. SW. Cardiff. P. <250.

Highlow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 4 m. SE. Hope. P. <250.

Highmoor, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 4½ m. NW. Henley-on-Thames, P.O. (**Highmore Cross**). P. <500.

Highmoor Hill. See **Caldicot.**

Highmore, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hyde co., 45 m. E. by N. Pierre. P. <1500.

Highnam, Over, and Linton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2½ m. WNW. Gloucester, close to Barbers Bridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

High Peak, parl. div., Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire. P. 60,700.

High Peak Junction, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 1 m. from Lea Bridge.

High Pinnacle, mt., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W., in the Black Mts., 203 m. W. Raleigh. Alt. 5690 ft. (Guyot).

High Point, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Guilford co., 34 m. NE. Salisbury. P. <1500.

High Seat, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 3½ m. SSE. Keswick. Height, 1996 ft.

High Seat, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, on the W. border of the N. Riding, 14 m. SE. by S. Appleby.

High Shields, stn., Eng., Durham. See **Shields.**

High Spen, PM.O., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 7½ m. WSW. Newcastle, 1½ m. WNW. Rolands Gill stn.

High Spire, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., on the Susquehanna R., 7 m. (by rail) SE. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

High Stile, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 9½ m. SW. Keswick.

High Street, mt. ridge, Eng., Westmorland, extending NNE. from near the head of Windermere Lake to near Penrith; a Roman road runs along the ridge.

Hightae, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 2½ m. SSE. Lochmaben, on the r. bk. of the Annan, P.O.

Highton, post-vil., Victoria, Grant co., 48½ m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Hightown, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Hednesford, near Stafford.

Hightown, stn., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 8½ m. SW. by S. Southport, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Hightown, PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. W. Birstal.

Hightstown, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Mercer co., 13 m. E. by N. Trenton. P. <2000.

Highurst Wood, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Buxted par. P. <750.

Highway, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 9 m. SW. by W. Swindon, 3½ m. NE. Calne. See **Bremhill.**

Highweek, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 6 m. W. Teignmouth, 1 m. W. Newton Abbot stn. P. <2500.

Highwood, Writtle, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. WSW. Chelmsford, 3 m. N. by W. Ingatestone stn., P.O. P. <750.

Highworth, small tn. and par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 6½ m. NNE. Swindon, on a branch of the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. 8399 ac. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**H. with Sevenhampton**) P. <2500.

Higo, a kuni or old prov. now included in Kumamoto ken, Japan.

Higuer, El, cape, Spain, prov. Guipúzcoa, to the NW. of the mouth of the Bidassoa, at entrance to harbour of Fuenterrabia.

Higuera, tn., Chile, prov. and 30 m. N. Coquimbo. P. < 3000.

Higuera, Isla de la, or **Isla Christina,** vil., Spain, prov. and 22 m. WSW. Huelva, with a natural harbour between the rivs. Guadiana and Odiel, on the Mediterranean.

Higuera la Real, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, dist. Fregenal de la Sierra. P. 5400.

Higuerote, seapt., Venezuela, Miranda, on the inlet called Port (Puerto) Carenero, 55 m. E. Carácas; exports cacao.

Hijar, tn., Spain, prov. Teruel, 40 m. SE. by S. Zaragoza. P. <4000.

Hijili, sea-coast division of Midnapur dist., Bengal, Brit. India, extending from the mouth of the Rúpnáráyan along the W. bank of the Húglí to the N. boundary of Balasor dist.

Hijr (or **Hejr**), **El,** Arabia. See **Medyin Salih.**

Hikida, tn., Japan, N. ct. of Shikoku, near the E. end, on a creek of the Inland Sea. P. <5000.

Hikone, tn., Japan, 35 m. ENE. Kyoto, on the eastern shore of the beautiful Lake Biwa, with remains of a fine feudal castle, formerly the seat of a Daimyo. P. 18,400.

Hikurangi ('ascending to heaven'), one of the volcanoes of the highlands of Waikato, New Zealand, North I.

Hikwa, Likwa, Rukwa, or **Leopold,** an almost unknown lake of central Africa, between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, intersected by lat. 8° S. It was discovered by Thomson in 1885, who named it Leopold. Water dark in colour, and very salt and ammoniacal; fish numerous. It is believed to be about 80–100 m. in length, has no outlet, and is evidently the shrunken vestige of a much greater lake. Length about 120 m.; average breadth about 12 m. Alt. 2900 ft. (Johnston, *bp.*).

Hilbeck, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 7 m. ESE. Appleby, 2 m. NE. by E. Great Musgrave stn. P. <250. See **Brough.**

Hilbersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. P. <5000.

Hilborough, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 18 m. SE. King's Lynn, 6 m. W. Watton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hilbre, isls. and point. See **Helbre.**

Hilchenbach, tn., Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and 8 m. NNE. Siegen, 50 m. E. Cologne, on the Westerwald; near are important iron-mines. P. <2000.

Hildasay, islet, Scot., Shetland Is., about 2 m. off the W. ct. of the mainland, Tingwall par., in 60° 8′ N.

Hildburghausen, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle H., on the Werra R., 16 m. SE. by E. Meiningen; has manufactures of papier-maché goods, scientific instruments, and agricultural implements. P. 6000.

Hilden, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 8 m. SE. by E. Düsseldorf. P. <5000.

Hildenborough, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2 m. NW. by W. Tunbridge, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Hildenley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 2 m. W. New Malton. P. <250.

Hildersham, par., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 7½ m. SE. Cambridge, 1½ m. E. Lords Bridge stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hilderstone, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, 7 m. N. by E. Stafford, 3½ m. E. Stone Junc., PM.O. (**Hilderstone**). P. <500.

Hilderthorpe, ct. par. and vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 1 m. S. Bridlington; resorted to for sea-bathing. P. <2000.

Hildesay, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Tingwall par. P. 30.

Hildesheim, tn., Prussia, prov. and 18 m. SE. by S. Hanover, cap. circle H. It has a cathedral, with beautiful bronze doors of 11th century; deaf-mute and lunatic asylums, the latter occupying the old abbey of St. Michael; and a trade in coarse linen cloths and yarns, and large cattle fairs. It is an old town, and was one of the original members of the Hanseatic League. P. (1871) 20,800; P. (1890) 33,500.

Hilfield, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 8 m. S. Sherborne, 2½ m. E. by N. Evershot stn. P. <250.

Hilgard Deep, a longitudinal depression in the bed of the Pacific Ocean extending from 4° N. to 10° S. lat., intersected by the meridian of 180°. Greatest recorded depth, 19,865 ft. Charted by the American *Tuscarora* scientific expedition in 1876, and named after one of the officers.

Hilgay, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 14 m. S. King's Lynn, with a stn. (**H. Fen**) on the G. E. R., PM.O.; 6816 ac. P. <1500.

Hill, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 7 m. W. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, 3½ m. N. Thornbury stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 7 m. SW. by W. Tamworth, close to Four Oaks stn. P. <1500.

Hill, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 4½ m. NW. Evesham, 1½ m. NW. Fladbury stn. P. <3000.

Hill, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Hamilton co. P. <2000.

Hill, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 32° N. and by 97° W., bounded on the W. by the Brazos R.

Hilla, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Hillé.**

Hillam, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash

div., 12½ m. ENE. Wakefield, 2 m. NE. Burton Salmon stn. P.<500.

Hill and Moor, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 1½ m. SW. Fladbury. P.<500.

Hillbeck, Eng., Westmorland. See **Hilbeck.**

Hill City, gold and silver mining vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Pennington co., in the Black Hills, about 25 m. NE. Custer. P.<1500.

Hillcrest, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 422 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Hill Croome, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. E. Upton-on-Severn. P.<250.

Hill Deverill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 3½ m. S. Warminster. P.<250.

Hille, isl., Norway. See **Stavanger.**

Hille, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Minden, 30 m. E. by N. Osnabrück. P.<3000.

Hille, or **Hilla,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, vilayet and 63 m. S. Bagdad, sanjak H., nearly opposite and a little to the S. of the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by earth ramparts and a ditch, entered by four gates, and has a citadel. Manufactures of silks and tanneries. It is comparatively healthy. P. 30,000; Moham. 29,500 (26,000 Sunnite—Cuinet).

Hillegersberg, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 2½ m. N. by W. Rotterdam. P.<5000.

Hilleholt, vil., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Seeland, Faxe Bay, prov. Mästö, 36 m. SW. by S. Copenhagen.

Hill End, gold-mining tp., New South Wales, Wellington co., 25 m. NNW. Bathurst. P.<500.

Hillend, PT.O., Scot., Fifeshire, 1½ m. NE. Inverkeithing.

Hillend Reservoir, Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 4 m. E. by N. Airdrie.

Hilleröd, tn., Denmark, in the NE. of Seeland, prov. Frederiksborg, 14 m. WSW. Elsinore. P.<4000.

Hillesden (hĭlz'den), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3 m. S. by W. Buckingham, 2 m. NW. Claydon stn. P.<250.

Hillesley (hĭlz'li), eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Hawkesbury par., 3½ m. NE. Wickwar stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Hill Farrance, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 4½ m. W. Taunton, 2½ m. ESE. Milverton stn. P.<500.

Hillgrove, gold-mining tp., New South Wales, Sandon co., on Baker's Creek, 389 m. N. Sydney. P. of dist. 4000.

Hillhampton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 7½ m. NW. Worcester. P.<250. See **Witley, Great.**

Hillhead, a NW. suburb of Glasgow, Scot. P. 7700.

Hillhead, Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Faskine.**

Hillhouse, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the W. Lancashire and Liverpool, Southport and Preston Junc. Rly. See **Altcar.**

Hillier Bay, W. Australia, on the S. ct., in 117° E.

Hillingdon, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 6 m. WSW. Harrow, close to Uxbridge stn., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**H. Heath**); 4885 ac. P. 10,800.

Hillington, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 7 m. ENE. King's Lynn, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P.<500.

Hillington, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 6½ m. SE. by E. Norwich, 3 m. SW. by W. Cantley stn. P.<250.

Hillmarton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 10 m. SW. by W. Swindon, 3 m. NE. Calne, P.O.; 5311 ac. P.<1000.

Hillmorton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2½ m. ESE. Rugby, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Hill of Beath, mining vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Beath par., 10½ m. NW. Crossgates stn. P.<1000.

Hill of Down, rly. stn. and electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Moyfenrath, 11 m. SW. by W. Trim, on M. G. W. R., PMT.O.

Hill Ridware, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 6 m. NNW. Lichfield, 2 m. E. by S. Rugeley (Trent Valley) stn.

Hill River, Brit. N. America. See **Hayes River.**

Hillsboro, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed by 28° N.

Hillsboro, vil., U.S., Illinois, Montgomery co., 52 m. NE. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Hillsboro, coal-mining vil., U.S., Iowa, Lee co. (in the extreme SE. of the state). P.<1500.

Hillsboro, city, U.S., Kansas, Marion co., 98 m. SW. by W. Topeka. P.<1500.

Hillsboro, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, H. co., 2 m. from H. Bridge stn. P.<3000.

Hillsboro, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Dona Ana co., 135 m. NE. by N. from the SW. corner of the terr. P.<1500.

Hillsboro, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Orange co., 30 m. NW. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Hillsboro, tn., U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 38 m. NNW. Fargo. P.<1500.

Hillsboro, vil., U.S., Ohio, cap. Highland co., 48 m. E. by N. Cincinnati. P.<4000.

Hillsboro, vil., U.S., Oregon, Washington co., 12 m. W. Portland. P.<1500.

Hillsboro, city, U.S., Texas, cap. Hill co., 55 m. SSW. Dallas. P.<3000.

Hillsboro, vil., U.S., Virginia, Loudoun co., 41 m. NW. by W. Washington (D. C.). P.<1500.

Hillsboro Bridge, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, H. co., on Contoocook R., 17 m. WSW. Concord. P.<1500.

Hillsboro River, salt-water lagoon, U.S., Florida, Volusia co., on the E. ct., extending 30 m. S. of Mosquito Inlet (29° 5′ N.); is navigable for small boats, but is obstructed by mangroves, coral, sand, &c.

Hillsborough, seapt. tn., Canada, New Brunswick, Albert co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Petitcodiac, 81 m. NE. by E. St. John, with coal-mines. P.<1500.

Hillsborough, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on the S. shore of Lake Huron, in 43° 6′ N., 44 m. W. by N. London. P.<1500.

Hillsborough, PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1 m. NW. Sheffield.

Hillsborough, small market-tn. and par., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 3½ m. SW. Lisburn, on the Banbridge and Lisburn Rly. H. is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill. Has some linen manufactures. PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. 8493 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<750.

Hillsborough, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 8 m. ESE. Beechworth. P.<1500.

Hillsborough, tn., West Indies, on S. ct. of Carriacou I.

Hillsborough Bay, large inlet on Northumberland Strait, Canada, in the E. of Prince Edward I. It receives the **Hillsborough R.** from the NE.

Hillsbrook, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Tuam.

Hillsburgh, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 43 m. WNW. Toronto, on a railway. P.<1500.

Hill's Creek, tn., New Zealand, South I., Maniototo co., 50 m. W. by N. Oamaru. P.<1500.

Hillsdale, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Simcoe, 7 m. from Elmvale, and 17 m. from Barrie. P.<1500.

Hillsdale, vil., U.S., dist. of Columbia. P.<1500.

Hillsdale, vil., U.S., Indiana, Vermillion co., on r. bk. of Wabash R., 22 m. N. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Hillsdale, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. H. co., 85 m. WSW. Detroit; seat of a large Baptist college. P.<4000.

Hillside, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 2½ m. N. by W. Montrose, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Hillston, post-tn., New South Wales, Nicholson co., on the Lachlan, 75 m. NE. by N. Hay. P.<1500.

Hill Street, P.O., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Roscommon, 4½ m. S. Carrick on Shannon.

Hillswick, seapt. vil., Scot., Shetland Is., on W. side of Mainland, Ura Firth, in 60° 29′ N., PMT.O.

Hillswick, Ness of, penin., running S. from Hillswick.

Hill Tipperah, native state, India, adjoining the Brit. dist. of Tipperah, Bengal, crossed by 91° 20′ E., and mostly N. of 23° N., cap. Agartala.

Hill Top, P.O., Eng., in co. and 6 m. NW. Durham.

Hill Top, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Walkden.

Hill Top, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Hessle.**

Hilltown, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, Castlepollard dist.

Hilltown, tn., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 8 m. E. by N. Newry, PM.O. P.<250.

Hilmend, riv., Afghanistan. See **Helmand.**

Hilo, tn. and seapt., Sandwich Is., on the E. ct. of Hawaii I.; has a harbour with lighthouse, visible 10 m. P. 2000.

Hilongos, tn. and cape, Philippine Is., cap. Leyte I. P. 13,700.

Hilperton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 2 m. NE. Trowbridge, P.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**H. with Whaddon**) P.<1500.

Hilsea, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 3 m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, 1 m. S. Cosham stn.

Hilston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12½ m. E. by N. Hull, 4½ m. NW. by N. Withernsea stn. P.<250. See **Tunstall in Holderness.**

Hilton, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 110 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Hilton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. N. Burton, 2 m. WNW. Eggington Junc., PM.O. P.<1000.

Hilton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 7½ m. SW. Blandford, P.O. P.<750.

Hilton, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 6 m. SW. by S. Bishop Auckland, 3 m. N. by W. Gainford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hilton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 5 m. SE. Huntingdon, 3½ m. SSW. St. Ives stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hilton, P.O., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. NNW. Kidderminster, 4 m. ENE. Bridgnorth.

Hilton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 5½ m. NE. Wolverhampton. P.<250.

Hilton, vil., Eng., Westmorland, on **H. Beck,** a r. bk. trib. of the Eden, div. and 3½ m. E. Appleby. See **Murton.**

Hilton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 6 m. SSW. Middlesbrough. P.<250.

Hilton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Tazewell co., near lake of and 3 m. E. Peoria; is a place of summer resort, and has an artesian well of sulphur water. P. <1500.

Hilton Head Island, isl., U.S., in the S. of S. Carolina, in the mouth of Port Royal Sound, crossed by 32° 10′ N.

Hilton House, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 5½ m. SE. Chorley.

Hilton of Cadboll, fishing vil., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Fearn par., on Moray Firth, 7 m. SE. Tain. P. <500.

Hilversum, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. N. by E. Utrecht. P. 12,500.

Himálayas (Sanskrit, 'the abode of snow,' the first element of the name, Sanskrit *hima*, 'frost,' reappearing in the Latin *hiems*, in the *Imaus* of Pliny, and the *Emodus* or *Emodi Montes* of Ptolemy), the name of the lofty mountain system containing the highest known peaks in the world, extending for 1600 m. from the extreme N. to the extreme E. of India, with a general trend from WNW. to ENE., but with a gentle curve convex towards the SW., which alters the general trend considerably in different sections. As it communicates with complicated mountainous regions both in the E. and W., its limits must be fixed more or less arbitrarily. In the W. the Indus valley may be conveniently taken as the limit of the system S. of that part of the valley of the Indus which slopes from SE. to NW., that is, as the limit of what is generally considered as the H. proper. That valley here marks approximately the place where the general trend of the mountains changes from south-easterly to south-westerly. But the mountains N. of the upper portion of the Indus valley extending to the upper valley of the Yarkand or Zarafshan, forming a broad and generally very elevated region, belongs to the same great mountain system, and for this portion it is more difficult to fix a limit. On the whole, it is most in consonance with topographical features and general usage to take as the limit the Barogil and Darkot passes, lying nearly opposite to each other, in about 73½° E., near the head of the Chitral or Yarkhun valley, and S. of the Darkot Pass, the Yasin valley, and the valley of the Gilghit to its junction with the Indus. In the E., all that is known is that the main axis of the H. extends beyond the gorge of the Brahmaputra, but comes to an end somewhere between 95° and 97° E., where the general trend of the mountains becomes southerly. The whole of the valley of the Sanpu, or Upper Brahmaputra, may be regarded as lying N. of the system. The breadth of the H. taken within these limits is greatest in the NW. (270–300 m.), least in the E. (about 150 m.). The **subdivisions** of the H. are even more difficult to determine, especially since the system is still in some large areas very imperfectly known. Colonel Godwin-Austen has attempted a classification **based upon geological structure** (see *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1883, p. 610, and 1884, p. 83, with map), the main divisions being marked by the strike of the granitoid or gneissic rocks. Within the limits adopted in this article are classified as Trans-Himalayan, Himalayan, Outer or Lower Himalayan, and Sub-Himalayan, the last being entirely of recent geological origin. The Trans-Himalayan ranges lie mainly N. of the Indus, and are continued eastwards by ranges lying N. of the Sanpu. Two principal subdivisions of these ranges may be mentioned, the Mustagh range, stretching SE. from the Barogil Pass, and the Ladákh range, stretching in the W. between the Indus and the Shaiok, but continued eastwards along the S. side of the Indus valley, and finally S. of the Sutlej, terminating in the Gurla Peak (Gurla Mandhata, 25,360 ft.), S. of Lakes Manasarowar. The Himalayan range lies entirely S. of the Indus and the Brahmaputra, and the Outer Himalayan still further S. Between these granitic axes sedimentary deposits have been laid down; subsequent to which, elevation and lateral compression have taken place at different places at different times, affecting now larger and now smaller areas of the whole system. The elevation has proceeded so slowly in many places, as to allow of rivers deepening their beds as the mountains were raised, and thus preserving their original course. At the same time, it is in a large measure of recent date. Throughout the system marine deposits of miocene age (in a great measure composed of nummulitic limestone) are found more or less developed, in some places very extensively. About the W. end of the Outer Himálayas, in the SW. of Kashmír, such deposits have been raised to the height of 11,200 ft. Within the rock-basins are pliocene and post-pliocene beds of great thickness, containing in certain places a wonderfully rich and interesting fauna, but these are of fresh-water origin. Of fresh-water origin, too (late Tertiary), is the Sub-Himalayan ridge, which runs parallel to the H. proper along their whole extent from Attock in the Punjab to the E. of Assam, with only one break of about 50 m. to the E. of the Tísta (in the NE. of Bengal), a ridge separated from the true H. by a line of valleys called in most places the *dúns* (in Nepál, *maris*), but E. of the gap just referred to, the *dwárs*. The whole of this ridge as a topographical and geological feature is called by Colonel Godwin-Austen the Siwálik Hills (*q.v.*). In consequence of the numerous changes in the physical features, brought about by the forces of upheaval and compression, the divisions of Colonel Godwin-Austen do no correspond very closely with the topography. Another **division** is **based primarily upon the hydrography** of the region (see *Geog. Mag.*, 1877, p. 173). According to it, the true H. of Colonel Godwin-Austen, that is, the Himálayas S. of the Indus and Sanpu, are divided into two chains, the northern of which is composed mainly of the water-parting S. of the Upper Indus and Upper Brahmaputra, a water-parting broken only by the gorge of the Sutlej, and the other of which is formed by joining in a line the highest peaks of this part of the system. This mode of division is convenient for purposes of description, and refers to an important physical feature of the system, inasmuch as all the tribs. of the Indus, except the Sutlej, and the Ganges and all its chief northern tribs., rise in the interval between these chains, many of the valleys of these rivers affording convenient routes into the intervening region. On the other hand, they are not to be regarded as chains in the strict sense of the term. The H. generally are conceived by General Strachey rather as a series of parallel chains oblique to the main direction of the whole mass, the drainage of which is through gorges at the western and loftier ends of these chains, the water-parting following the lower parts of the ridge. The term chains being used, however, for convenience for two series of heights as above explained, these are sometimes known respectively as the N. and S. chains; but a third chain, composed of the most northerly and the longest and loftiest crest N. of the Indus, called sometimes the Karakoram, and sometimes the Mustagh or Muztagh range, is by some reckoned as the N. chain of the H., in which case the first of the other two is spoken of as the central chain. Both Karakoram and Mustagh are properly the names of passes in the water-parting, the Karakoram (alt. 18,550 ft.), in about 77° 50′ E., 35° 30′ N., on the main route from India to Eastern Turkistan; Mustagh, the name of two passes, a new (alt. 18,400 ft.), in about 35° 40′ N., 76½° E., the old, a few m. to the E. (alt. about 19,000 ft.). The highest peak on the crest or water-parting in this range is Mount Godwin-Austen (K²) (alt. 28,265 ft.), to the E. of the Mustagh passes. Other lofty peaks adjoining are Gusherbrum (26,378 ft.), SE. of Mount Godwin-Austen, and Masherbrum (25,600 ft.), to the S. of the Mustagh passes. The more important of the other passes of the western H. both N. and S. of the Indus, are named in the article **Kashmír.** Among the more important peaks are Rakaposhi (25,500 ft.), 'a great needle,' between the Indus and the Kanjut or Hunza R., another mountain belonging to the Mustagh system, though not on the crest of the range; Nanga Parbat (26,620 ft.), S. of the Indus, at the angle where it turns southwards, the western terminal pillar of the N. or central chain of the true H. W. of the gorge of the Sutlej the Bára Láchá Pass (16,500 ft.) and the Parang-la Pass (18,500 ft.) lead from the British dist. of Kangra (the former N. from Lahul, the latter E. from Spiti) across the N. chain into Kashmír. E. of that gorge numerous passes lead from British terr. across the same chain into Hundes (Tibet), the most important being the Niti Pass (16,650 ft.), on the best and easiest route from Brit. India to Eastern Turkistan, that from Almora passing by the base of the Nanda Devi Peak (25,660 ft.), and then across the pass and by way of Gartokh and Rudokh to Kiria. One of the easiest entrances into Tibet is by the Karnáli (Sarda) valley, in the W. of Nepál, and then across the Lipu Lek Pass (about 16,500 ft.) at its head. Further E. the No-la Pass (16,600 ft.), in about 84½° E., leads into Tibet from Khatmandu. In the Nepálese section of the S. chain are situated some of the highest peaks of the system, including the highest of all. Among these are, in the order from W. to E., Dhaulágiri (26,826 ft.), Mount Everest (29,002 ft.), Makalu (27,800 ft.), and Kánchanjangá (28,176 ft.), this last on the borders of Nepál and Sikkim. Through Sikkim several passes lead from Darjíling into the Chumbi valley, the most important being the Jeilep-la (about 13,000 ft.), and the Gautin-la and Yak-la (about 14,000 ft.), the two latter seldom interrupted by snow for many days. E. of Sikkim the system is little known, but among the peaks may be mentioned Chamalhari (23,929 ft.) in Tibet, between Sikkim and Bhután. The **rainfall** at the hill stations and cantonments on the outer slopes of the H. [**Darjiling, Ránikhet, Chakráta, Simla, Murree**] declines on the whole, as on the plains, from E. to W. (the order in which they are here mentioned), though there are deviations from this rule due to altitude and exposure. At all of them it is very high—at Darjíling (new and higher station) 127 in. for the year, 57 in. for July and August; at Murree 56½ in. for the year, 25 in. for July and August, the last-mentioned amount being about equal to the whole rainfall of year at Greenwich. This heavy rainfall within a limited period gives rise to great floods, often destructive, mud avalanches (see *Geog. Jour.* ii. p. 292, with the correction on p. 460), landslips [**Náini Tál**], and other examples of rapid denudation. Every year portions of the Darjíling-Himalayan Rly. are carried away during the rains. Some of the interior valleys, on the other hand, are nearly rainless (mean rainfall for the year at Leh, in Ladákh, 2.7 in.). According to Blandford, the relative humidity in the Sikkim H. is 84 in., in the Nepál valley 72 in., in the lower ranges of the NW. Himálayas, 62 in., in Ladákh, 49 in. Com-

bined with the high temperature (for details see the stations already referred to), the high degree of humidity in the outer slopes necessarily gives rise to a vigorous vegetation, the character of which is briefly indicated in the article **India.** The **forest limit** varies in different parts. On Nanga Parbat the forests form a belt at an elevation of from about 7000–12,000 ft. In the higher altitudes an enormous snowfall answers to the heavy rainfalls of lower levels. In consequence of this, avalanches occur on a scale corresponding to the violences of the floods (see *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 404–5). Glaciers are met with here of greater extent than anywhere else in temperate latitudes. The largest, as might be expected, occur in the NW., in the higher latitudes. In one case there is a continuous stretch of ice for 67 m. [**Hispar, Baltoro**]. According to Hermann von Schlagintweit-Sakünlünski, the mean snow-line from 27½° to 34½° N. is on the S. or Indian side 16,200 ft., on the N. or Tibetan side 18,600 ft., the higher limit in the N. or higher latitude being due to the fact that the southern part of the system arrests most of the precipitation. Local conditions, however (the nature of the slope, the exposure, &c.), greatly affect the position of the snow-line (see *Globus*, 1877, vol. xxxi, p. 137). In Sikkim, one observer notes that the eastern slopes are all snow-free, whereas the snow-line descends low down in the W., the explanation being that there the mornings are clear and sunny, the afternoons cloudy (*Alpine Jour.*, xv. 1890, p. 119; see also *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 409).

Himarai-khokh, peak, Caucasus, central part of Main Range, Alps of Ossetia, 42° 43′ N., 44° 25′ E. Alt. 15,673 ft.

Himbleton, par., Eng., Worcester, div. and 4 m. SE. Droitwich, 7 m. ENE. Worcester, P.O. P.<500.

Himeji, tn., Japan, 30 m. WNW. Kobe; produces cotton and stamped leather goods. P. 25,700.

Himi, maritime tn., Japan, 26 m. NE. Kanazawa, on the W. shore of Toyama Bay. P. 8200.

Himis, monastery, Ladakh. See **Hemis.**

Himley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 3½ m. W. by N. Dudley, P.T.O. P.<500.

Himmatgarh, tn., India, Gwalior Terr., in 26° 6′ N., 78° 3′ E. Near it the British defeated the Maráthás in 1843.

Himmelberg, comm., Austria, Carinthia; has iron works and mines. P.<4000.

Himmelbjerg, hill, Denmark, Jutland, prov. and 25 m. W. Aarhus.

Himmelwitzbach, small riv., in the SE. of Prussian Silesia, flows NW. into the Malapane, which it enters just above the confluence of that river with the Oder; used for floating timber.

Himyars, a sub-tribe inhabiting Yemen, Arabia, said to be direct descendants of Kahtan, generally identified with *Joktan* of the O. T. The race was formerly much more widely diffused, extending from the Euphrates to Abyssinia, within which area many hundreds of Himyaritic inscriptions have been collected during this century. The language still exists over all the S. littoral of Arabia.

Hinanangan, tn., Philippine Is., on Leyte I. P. 6800.

Hincaster, par., Eng., Westmorland, 4 m. S. Kendal. P. <250.

Hinche, tn., Haiti, 46 m. SE. Cap Haytien, on the riv. Hinche, an affluent of the Artibonite. P.<5000.

Hinchinbrook, isl., Queensland, Elphinstone co., in Rockingham Bay, off the port of Cardwell, 30 m. NW. by W. Townsville, in 18½° S. and 146° 20′ E. Area, 149 sq. m.

Hinchinbrooke, stn., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 24 m. NNW. West Kingston. P.<1500.

Hinckley ('the horse's meadow'), market-tn. and par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6 m. S. by E. Bosworth, on the L. & NW. R., on the line of Watling Street. Hosiery and the manufacture of boots and shoes are the chief industries. Market-day, M. P. 9600.

Hinckley, vil., U.S., Minnesota, co. Pine, 55 m. SW. of the head of Lake Superior; railway junction. Totally destroyed by a forest fire Sept. 1894.

Hincksey, New, vil., Berkshire, 1 m. S. Oxford, P.O.

Hindan, or **Harnad,** riv., India, NW. Provs., div. Meerut, has a S. course of 160 m., nearly parallel with the Jumna, which it joins 15 m. below Delhi. Surface velocity at Gháziábád, 11 ft. per second. One of the first battles with the revolted Sepoys in 1857 took place near this river.

Hindaun, tn., India, Rájputána, 45 m. SW. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 12,800.

Hindburn, small riv., Eng., in the N. of Lancashire, affluent of riv. Wenning, which it joins on the l. bk. at Hornby.

Hindeloopen, comm., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the Zuider Zee, 23 m. SW. Leeuwarden. P.<2000.

Hinderabi, or **Inderabia,** Persian isl., on the E. side of the Persian Gulf, in 26° 40′ N.

Hinderclay, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. NW. Botesdale, P.O. P.<500.

Hinderwell, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the coast, 7½ m. NW. by W. Whitby, on the NE. R.; has jet quarries. PMT.O. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**H. with Roxby**) P.<2500.

Hindhead Common, upland tract, Eng., in the extreme SW. of Surrey.

Hindian, Indiyan, or **Endian,** tn., Persia, govt. Khuzistan, 20 m. from the Persian Gulf, 120 m. NW. Bushire. P.<3500, mostly Arabs, who carry on some trade with Busrah.

Hindieh, riv., Asiatic Turkey. See **Nejef, Lake.**

Hindley, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ince div., 2 m. E. by S. Wigan, on the L. & Y. R., 1½ m. NW. **Hindley Green** stn., on the L. & NW. R.; has extensive coal-mines. P. 19,000.

Hindlip, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3½ m. NE. by N. Worcester, close to Fernhill Heath stn. P.<250.

Hindlow, stn., Eng., near Buxton, Derbyshire, on the L. & NW. R.

Hindmarsh, suburban tp., S. Australia, co. and 1 m. W. Adelaide. P. 8000.

Hindmarsh, flat and swampy isl., S. Australia, near the entrance to riv. Murray, in the SW. corner of Lake Alexandrina.

Hindmarsh, co., S. Australia, on the W. ct., crossed in the E. by 139° E.

Hindmarsh, salt-water lake, Victoria, has an outlet northwards into Lake Albacutya; in wet seasons, area 30,000 ac.

Hindöen, the largest of the Lofoten Is., Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided between the provs. Nordland and Tromsö. Length, 45 m.; breadth, 40 m; area, 864 sq. m. P. 8200.

Hindol, tributary state, Orissa, India, crossed by 20¾° N., 85¼° E. Area, 312 sq. m.

Hindolveston, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Cromer, with stn. (**Hindolvestone**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<750.

Hindon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 15 m. W. by N. Salisbury, 3 m. NW. Tisbury stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Hindringham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 15 m. W. by S. Cromer, 3½ m. E. Walsingham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Hinds, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Ferbane.

Hinds, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashburton co., 30 m. NE. by N. Timaru. P.<1500.

Hinds, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the W., to the N. of 32° N., and W. of 90° W. It contains Jackson, cap. of the state.

Hindsfort, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh par., 1 m. from Tyldesley, P.O. P.<3000.

Hindsholm, penin., Denmark, on the NE. of Fyen I.

Hinds Pond, lake, Newfoundland, in 48° 55′–49° 5′ N., 57° W., drained NW. into Grand Lake. **Hinds Hill,** a mountain on the NE.

Hindu Kush, range of mts., Afghanistan, stretching on the whole from WSW. to ENE., between the basin of the Amu, or Oxus, and that of the Kabul. Its SW. extremity is connected with the Koh-i-baba, and the NE. with the Karakoram range. Its peaks attain a height of 20,000 ft. above the sea, and it is a very distinctly defined chain, with a line of loftiest peaks coinciding with the line of passes. Principal passes in the order from E. to W.:—**I.** North-eastern section: (1) The Barogil Pass, in about 73° 30′ E.; (2) the Ishtirak, or Ishtrak, Pass, in about 71° 50′ E.; (3) the Agram Pass, in about 71° 33′ E.; (4) the Nuksan Pass, in about 71° 35′ E.; (5) the Khartaza Pass, in about 71° 30′ E.; and (6) the Dora Pass (alt. about 16,500 ft.), in about 71° 17′ E. All these passes communicate between the headwaters of the Oxus and those of the Chitral. **II.** The passes across the middle section, leading from Badakshan into Kafiristan, are entirely unknown. **III.** South-western section: (1) The Anjuman Pass, leading from Badakshan into the head of the Panjshir Valley, in about 70° 5′ E., alt. 13,200 ft.; (2) the Khawak Pass, leading from the eastern headwater of Kunduz R. into the head of the Panjshir Valley; (3) the Bazarak Pass, leading southward from the eastern headwater of the Kunduz R. into the Panjshir Valley; (4) the Kushan Pass, leading from the western headwater of the Kunduz R. into the Ghorband, alt. 14,300 ft.; (5) the Chardarya Pass, further W., connecting the same two valleys; (6) the Shibr Pass, leading from Bamian into the head of the Ghorband Valley. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, 110-121; map (1.1,500,000), p. 161.)

Hindupur, tn., India, Madras Presidency, dist. Anantapur, 59 m. N. Bangalore. P. (1881) 7000; (1891) 7900; Hindus, 6700.

Hindur, petty hill state, India, under the Punjab govt., between 30° 55′ and 31° 14′ N., and 76° 39′ and 76° 57′ E. Area, 252 sq. m.

Hindustan, a name sometimes used as equivalent to India; more properly applied (originally by Mohammedan writers) to that part of India (chiefly the plains of the NW. Provs. and Oudh) in which the Hindí dialect is spoken. See **India,** Languages.

Hine, tn., Kurdistan, prov. and 47 m. NNE. Diarbekir. P.<3000.

Hinesburg, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 11 m. SE. Burlington. P.<1500.

Hing-an, tn., China, prov. Shensi, 124 m. SSE. Singan-fu, on the Han-kiang.

Hinganghát, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Wardhá, 48 m. SW. by S. Nágpur. The cotton produced in the Wardhá

valley is noted, and H. is a main seat of the cotton trade. P. (1881) 9000; (1891) 11,000; Hindus, 9400.

Hingene, comm., Belgium, arr. Malines, prov. and 10 m. SW. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Hingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 14 m. W by S. Norwich, 2½ m. SW. by S. Hardingham stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Hingham, tn. and summer resort, U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 12 m. SE. Boston, on S. side of Boston Harbour. P. <5000.

Hingham, South, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co. P. <1500.

Hingham Centre, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 17 m. SE. Boston. P. <1500.

Hing-hwa, tn., China, prov. Fokien, on the E. ct., on Hinghwa Sound, 50 m. SW. by S. Foochow.

Hing-king, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 85 m. E. by S. Mukden.

Hinglaj, place of Hindu pilgrimage, Baluchistan, prov. Lus, on the Aghor, 20 m. from its mouth in the Arabian Sea, in about 65° 40′ S.

Hinglájgarh, hill fort, Central India, Indore, in 24° 40′ N., 75° 56′ E., surrounded by a ravine 200 ft. deep, 250 ft. wide, with perpendicular sides; stormed on July 3, 1804, by a British detachment under Major Sinclair.

Hing-ngin, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 80 m. NW. Swatow.

Hingoli, tn., India, Nizám's dominions, Haidarábád, in 19° 43′ N., 77° 11′ E. P. (1881) 14,800.

Hingston Down, hill tract, Eng., Cornwall, 10 m. S. by E. Launceston. Alt. 1097 ft.

Hinka, or **Hingka,** a spelling sometimes used for Hangka, lake, Manchuria.

Hinksey ('the horse's island or marshy place'), **North** and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire and Oxfordshire, Abingdon div., co. bor. and 1 m. SW. by W. Oxford. North H. P. <250; South H. P. <1500.

Hinlopen, or **Hinloopen,** the strait separating the principal isl. Spitsbergen from East I.

Hinnom, Valley of, mentioned in O. T. See **Rabâbeh, Wâdi.**

Hinojosa el Duque ('the place of fennel'), tn., Spain, prov. Córdoba, 27 m. SW. Almaden; has manufactures of linens and coarse woollens; rich copper-mines. P. 9500.

Hinsbeck, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Geldern, dist. Lobberich. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hinschenfelde, vil., Ger., Schleswig-Holstein, govt. Schleswig, circle Stormarn, dist. Wandsbeck (*q.v.*). P. <3000.

Hinsdale, co., U.S., Colorado, in the SW., crossed in the N. by 38° N., and in the E. by 107° W.

Hinsdale, vil., U.S., Illinois, Du Page co., 16 m. WSW. Chicago. P. <2000.

Hinsdale, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 44 m. by rail NW. Springfield. P. <2000.

Hinsdale, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, 3½ m. NNW. of the SW. corner of the state; has good water-power, and large woollen mills. P. <3000.

Hinstock, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15½ m. NE. by E. Shrewsbury, 5 m. ESE. Hodnet stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Hintermeggen, health resort on the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne, Switzd.

Hintlesham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5 m. W. Ipswich, 4 m. E. by N. Hadleigh, 2½ m. NE. by E. Raydon stn., P.O. P. <750.

Hinton, par., Eng., co. and 12 m. SW. Gloucester, Tewkesbury div., on the Severn, near Sharpness stn. P. <2000.

Hinton, part of par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Dirham.**

Hinton, vil., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. W. by N. Buckingham, 2 m. W. by N. Brackley stn. See **Woodford cum Membris.**

Hinton, post-tn., New South Wales, Durham co., at confluence of Hunter and Paterson Rivs., 19 m. NW. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Hinton, settlement, U.S., Iowa, Plymouth co., 10 m. NNE. Sioux City.

Hinton, tn., U.S., West Virginia, cap. Summers co., at the confluence of the Greenbrier and Great Kanawha Rivs., 57 m. SE. by S. Charleston. P. <3000.

Hinton, Broad, par., Eng., Berks, div. and 4 m. NW. Wokingham. P. <750.

Hinton, Broad, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 6 m. SW. by W. Swindon, 4 m. SE. by S. Wootton Bassett stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Hinton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 5 m. E. Swindon, 2½ m. SSW. Shrivenham stn. Great H. P. <250; Little H., P.O. (**H. Parva**) P. <500.

Hinton Admiral, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Christchurch par., on the L. & SW. R. P. <500.

Hinton Ampner, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7½ m. E. by S. Winchester, 3 m. S. by E. Alresford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hinton Blewett, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. NNE. Wells, 3 m. W. Hallatrow stn. P. <250.

Hinton Charterhouse, par., Eng., Somerset, 4 m. SE. Bath, P.O. P. <750.

Hinton in the Hedges, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 2 m. W. Brackley. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Steane**) P. <250.

Hinton Martell, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 10 m. N. Poole, 4½ m. N. Wimborne stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hinton on the Green, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2 m. S. by W. Evesham, with a stn. (**Hinton**) on the M. R., P.O. P. <250.

Hinton Parva, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 2 m. N. Wimborne Minster. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Little H. or Stanbridge**) P. <250.

Hinton St. George, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 9 m. W. by S. Yeovil, 3 m. NW. Crewkerne stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Hinton St. Mary, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 9½ m. E. Sherborne, 1½ m. N. Sturminster stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hinton St. Michael, PT.O., Eng., Hampshire, near Christchurch.

Hinton Waldrist, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7½ m. W. by N. Abingdon, 5½ m. NNW. Wantage Road stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Hints, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 2½ m. WSW. Tamworth. P. <250.

Hinwil, tn., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. E. by S. Zürich. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hinxhill, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2½ m. E. by S. Ashford. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Brook**) P. <500.

Hinxton, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., on the Granta, 8½ m. S. by E. Cambridge, 2 m. N. by W. Great Chesterford stn. P. <500.

Hinxton, PT.O., Eng., near Great Chesterford, Essex.

Hinxworth, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 15½ m. NE. by N. Luton, 3 m. ENE. Arlesey stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hiogo, tn., Japan. See **Kobe.**

Hiolo, people, China. See **Hoklo.**

Hippa, isl., one of the Queen Charlotte group, off the coast of Brit. Columbia, America; discovered in July 1787 by the English Captain George Dixon, and named after a big hut, 'which was fortified after the manner of the Hippahs of New Zealand.'

Hippenscombe, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 19 m. NE. by N. Salisbury, 5 m. SE. Grafton stn. P. <250. See **Tidcombe.**

Hipperholme with Brighouse, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 1½ m. ENE. Halifax, with stn. (**Hipperholme**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. 15,600; urban sanitary dist. (**Hipperholme**) P. <3500.

Hippersdorf, comm., Lower Austria, 24 m. NW. Vienna. P. <2000.

Hipswell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 2½ m. SE. by S. Richmond. P. <250.

Hir, Cymro-Celtic, 'long.'

Hirado, Hirato, Firato, or **Firando,** isl., Japan, in the Strait of Korea, off the extreme W. ct. of Kiushiu, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, Spex Straits. H. was the chief Portuguese settlement in the archipelago, and is noted for the missionary labours of Francis Xavier (16th century). On the E. ct. is H. town, with a good harbour. Here the Dutch had a trading fort from 1609 to 1640.

Hiraklia (iraklia), isl., Greece. See **Hērakleia.**

Hiram, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., on Saco R., 30 m. WNW. Portland. P. <1500.

Hira-shima, Fira-shima, or **Disaster,** one of the Linschoten Is., Japan, in 29° 41′ N., 129° 34′ E. Alt. 812 ft.

Hirato, isl., Japan. See **Hirado.**

Hirayu, hot mineral springs, Japan, main isl., near Takayama; frequented for their strengthening properties.

Hirnant, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 16 m. W. by S. Oswestry, 6 m. WNW. Llanfyllin stn. Above the village is the end of the H. tunnel, 2½ m. long, by which the water of Lake Vyrnwy is started on its course for the supply of Liverpool. Par. 4176 ac., P. <250.

Hirosaki, tn., Japan, 15 m. SW. by S. Aomori. Formerly the castle town of a Daimyo; the site of the castle is now occupied by barracks. P. 29,100.

Hiroshima, tn., Japan, cap. prov. Aki, 155 m. W. by S. Kobe; seat of a prefecture, and the most considerable Japanese city W. of Kobe. Opposite H. lies the isl. of Miyajima, or Itsukushima, 'island of light,' dedicated to the goddess Bentin. This island, rocky and richly wooded, about 1500 ft. high, is one of the San-kei, or three chief sights of Japan. The great temple being partly built over the sea on piles, appears at high tide to float on the surface of the water. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 57.6° F., Jan. 38.0°, Aug. 79.7°. P. 84,100.

Hirran, hill, Arabia. See **Damar.**

Hirsch, German, 'the hart.'

Hirschberg ('hart's mountain'), comm., Austria, **Bohemia,** 22 m. SW. Reichenberg. Alt. 905-930 ft. P. <3000.

Hirschberg, tn., Ger., princip. of Reuss (younger line), on the Saale, dist. H.; has iron-mines. P. <2000.

Hirschberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 36 m. ESE. Görlitz, in circle H.; its manufactures of superior fine lace are in repute. P. 16,200; including **Herischdorf, Kunnersdorf, Warmbrunn,** P. 24,300.

Hirschfelde, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zittau, 15½ m. S. by W. Görlitz. P. <3000.

Hirslanden, comm., Switzd., cant. and suburb of Zürich. P. <4000.

Hirson, comm., France, dep. Aisne, on the Oise, 20 m. W. Rocroy, arr. and 10 m. NE. by E. Vervins; with slate-quarries, saw-mills, manufactures of iron-ware, files, and noted basket-work. The vast forest of H. stretches from the Oise to the Gland. P. 6300.

Hîrsova, tn., Roumania. See **Hârsova.**

Hirst Courtney, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Aire, 9 m. W. Goole, close to Temple Hirst stn. P. <250.

Hirst, Temple, Eng. See **Temple Hirst.**

Hirtshals, cape, Denmark, N. ct. Jutland, in 57° 35′ N.

Hirtsholmene, three Danish islands in the Kattegat, to the NE. of Frederikshavn, Jutland; inhabited by fishermen.

Hirwain, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R., 6 m. W. by S. and included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil; has extensive iron-works. PMT.O. P. <3500.

Hisar-Kaya, fortress, Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, prov. Chatalja, 16 m. N. Constantinople.

His-Fjord, an arm of the Hardanger-Fjord, on the W. ct. of Norway.

Hishijin, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Sefid Rud, 60 m. S. Ardebil, near the frontier of Gîlan, with which prov. it has an active trade.

Hising, isl., on the W. ct. of Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Göta-Elf and the Kattegat.

Hisn, Turkish and Persian, 'fort.'

Hisn-Ghorab ('fortress of the crow'), maritime site, S. Arabia, Hadramaut, in 13° 59′ N., on a small bay offering safe anchorage.

Hispaniola. See **Haïti.**

Hispar, a vil. of Nagár, giving name to a vast glacier and a glacier-pass at the W. end of the Trans-Indus Himálayas. The foot of the glacier is in about 36° 20′ N., 75° 5′ E., whence the glacier ascends about 37 m. ESE. to the summit of the pass, where it is connected with the **Biafo** glacier, which descends SE. about 30 m. to the base of Masherbrum, ending near Askole, in about 35° 40′ N., 75° 50′ E., at an alt. of 10,145 ft. See *Geog. Jour.*, ii. 289, &c. (1893); and *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1864, map, p. 19.

Hissar, Turkish, 'a castle.'

Hissar, a mountainous khanate of Bukhara, on the borders of Russian Turkistan, watered by the Kafirnahan and Surkhan Rivs. The people are mostly agriculturists; corn grows in the valleys without artificial irrigation. The **H. chain** forming its N. boundary extends from 68° to 70° 30′ E., dividing the basin of the Zarafshan from those of the Surkhab and Amu; in it the Mura Pass, alt. 12,200 ft.; Hazreti-Sultan peak, alt. 14,500 ft.

Hissar, tn., Bukhara, cap. khanate H., on the Kafirnahan R., 125 m. SE. Samarkand; famed for its cutlery. Here the Emperor Baber took refuge after his defeat near Bukhara in 1512. Alt. 2800 ft. P. 10,000.

Hissár, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. H., 98 m. WNW. Delhi. Founded in 1354 by, and the favourite residence of, the Emperor Firoz Sháh. It fell into decay in the last century from the constant inroads of the Sikhs and other marauders, and was almost completely depopulated by famine in 1783. P. (1881) 14,200; (1891) 16,900; Hindus, 10,000; Moham. 6300.

Hissarlik, site on a hill on the E. border of the plain of the Menderez, Asia Minor, 4 m. SE. of the mouth of the Dardanelles; regarded by Schliemann as that of the ancient Troy.

Histiaia, comm., Greece. See **Xerokhorion.**

Histon, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 3½ m. NNW. Cambridge, on the G. E. R. and M. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Hit, the ancient *Is* and *Acopolis,* tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, 90 m. W. by N. Bagdad; consists of about 1500 clay-built and flat-roofed houses. The inhabitants still export bitumen and naphtha from the pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest ages of antiquity. Contains the grave of Abdallah Moharek. P. 5000.

Hitachi, a kuni or old prov. now in Ibaragi ken, Japan.

Hitaka, maritime prov., Japan, on the S. ct. of Yezo.

Hitcham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 4½ m. NW. Windsor, 1 m. NE. by N. Taplow stn., P.O. P. <750.

Hitcham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 6½ m. NW. Hadleigh, P.O.; 4308 ac. P. <1000.

Hitchcock, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Beadle co., 96 m. E. by N. Pierre. P. <1500.

Hitchcock, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. frontier, crossed by 101° W.

Hitchendon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Hughenden.**

Hitchin, par. and tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, H. div., 7½ m. NE. Luton, on the main line of the G. N. R., junction for Cambridge. H. is an ancient town, pleasantly situated in a fertile valley; straw-plaiting, formerly an important industry, has greatly declined of late years; lavender grown in the neighbourhood. Market-day, Tu. Alt. 238 ft. Mean temp. (1866–80), 26 in. 6420 ac. P. 9500; tn. P. 8900; parl. div. P. 48,400.

Hithe, Anglo-Saxon, 'a haven.'

Hit or Miss, tn., Victoria. See **Kooroocheang.**

Hitoyoshi, thriving tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 60 m. SE. by E. Nagasaki, formerly the seat of a Daimyo. P. <4000.

Hitterdal, vil., S. Norway, prov. Christiansand, 37 m. W. by S. Drammen; noted for its lofty wooden church.

Hitteren, isl., Norway, W. ct., 40 m. W. Trondhjem. P. <5000.

Hitterö, isl., Norway, S. ct., at mouth of Flekkefjord.

Hittesleigh (hit'iz-lī), par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 12 m. W. by N. Exeter, 4 m. SW. by W. Yeoford Junc., P.O. P. <250.

Hitzkirch, vil., Switzd., cant. Lucerne, at the N. end of Lake Baldegg, 12 m. W. by N. Zug. P. <2000.

Hiung-yo, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 48 m. SSE. Niu-chwang.

Hiva-Oa, Hiva-Ova, or **Dominica,** isl., in the S. of the Marquesas Archipelago, slightly N. of 10° N., crossed by 139° W.

Hiwarkher, or **Hiwarkhed** (census), tn., India, Berar, dist. Akola, 49 m. WNW. Amráoti. P. (1891) 6500; Hindus, 5400.

Hixon, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, 5 m. E. by N. Stafford, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O. P. <500.

Hiyei-san, mt., Japan, Honshiu, 4–5 m. NE. Kyoto, on the SW. shore of Lake Biwa.

Hizen, a kuni or old prov. now in Nagasaki and Saga kens, Japan.

Hizmeh, vil., Palestine, *Azmaveth* in the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 35° 16′ E., 5 m. NE. by N. Jerusalem.

Hjalti, Scandinavian, 'a Viking.'

Hjelmar, lake, Sweden, between the provs. Örebro and Södermanland, W. of Stockholm; drains at E. end to Lake Mælar, and connected by canal with Arboga R. Length, 40 m.; greatest breadth, 14 m.; area, 189 sq. m; alt. 79 ft.; depth, 70 ft.

Hjem, Scandinavian, 'a home.' See *Ham.*

Hjo, comm., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, on the W. side of Lake Wetter, 31 m. WSW. Motala. P. <2000.

Hjörring, comm., Denmark, in the N. of Jutland, prov. H., 20 m. W. Frederikshavn. P. 6100.

Hlaing, tp., Lower Burma, dist. Hanthawadi, on the Hlaing R., 42 m. NW. by N. Rangoon. P. (1881) 30,600.

Hlaing, riv., Lower Burma, in the Iráwadi delta, rises E. of Prome, flows generally parallel to the Iráwadi, with which it is connected by numerous creeks, and enters the Gulf of Martaban below the town of Rangoon, where it bears the name of Rangoon R. Length about 200 m. Navigable for large ships to Rangoon, and by small steamers a considerable distance above, but navigation depends much on the rainy season.

H'lassa, city, Tibet. See **Lhasa.**

Hlaw-ga, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Rangoon, on the Hlaing R., 17 m. N. by W. Rangoon by rail. P. <5000.

Hlerin, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Florina.**

Hliboka, tn., Austria, prov. Bukowina, dist. Sereth. P. <4000.

Hlinsko, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. NE. by N. Iglau. P. <4000.

Hlobane Mountain, S. African Republic, NE. Vrijheid, 27° 45′ S., 30° 55′ E. Scene of an encounter in the Zulu war.

Hlubosch, or **Hlubos,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. SW. by S. Prague, 5 m. N. Pfibram. P. <2000.

Hluk, vil., Austria, Moravia, 44 m. SSE. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Hnánice, comm., Austria. See **Gnadlersdorf.**

Ho, Chinese, 'river.'

Ho, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 25 m. NNW. Wuhu, near the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang.

Ho, Ger. mission stn., Togo-land, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, 60 m. N. by W. of the mouth of the Volta.

Hoa-. For Chinese names beginning with this combination, see under **Hwa-.**

Hoang-ho, a common spelling, originally French, of Hwang-ho (*q.v.*), riv., China.

Hoar Cross, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 7 m. W. Burton-upon-Trent, P.O. P. <750.

Hoarwithy, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, 5 m. NW. Ross, PMT.O. See **Hentland.**

Hoath, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. NE. Canterbury, 2½ m. WNW. Grove Ferry stn., PMT.O. P. <500. See **Reculver.**

Hoathly, East, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 8 m. NE. by E. Lewes, 4 m. W. by S. Horeham Road stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Hoathly, West, par., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., 12 m. E. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 5340 ac. P. <1500.

Hobart (named after one of the first settlers), city, cap. Tasmania, Buckingham co., 100 m. S. Launceston, picturesquely situated at the foot of Mount Wellington, and largely frequented during the summer by visitors from New South Wales and Victoria. The harbour is easily accessible, well sheltered, and has depth of water for ships of any size. Mean temp., yr. 53.6° F., Feb. 60.9°, July 45.7°. P. of city (1871) 19,000; (1891) 24,900; P. of city and suburbs, 33,500.

Hobart, tn., U.S., Indiana, Lake co., 27 m. SE. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Hobbema, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 125 m. N. by E. Calgary.

Hobhole, coastguard stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., at the mouth of the Witham, l. bk.

Hobkirk, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Rule Water, 5½ m. ESE. Hawick; 16,193 ac. P. <750.

Hoboken, comm., Belgium, prov. and 3 m. SW. Antwerp, on the Scheldt. P. 7300. See **Antwerp.**

Hobo'ken (corruption of Indian *Hopoghan*), city and seapt., U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., on W. side of Hudson R., directly opposite New York, with which it is connected by a ferry. It is an independent municipality, though practically a N. suburb of Jersey City. H. is very popular with the Germans, who form nearly a fourth of the population. Here is the Stevens Institute of Technology. P. (1870) 20,300; (1880) 31,000; (1890) 43,600.

Hoborg, cape, Sweden, on the S. ct. of Gottland I., in 56° 55′ N.

Hobro, tn., Denmark, in the E. of Jutland, prov. Randers, on Mariager Fjord, 15 m. NW. by N. Randers. P. <3000.

Hobson, co., New Zealand, North I., W. ct., crossed by 36° S.

Hobsonville, tp., New Zealand, North I., Waitemata co. P. <1500.

Hoby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5½ m. W. by S. Melton Mowbray, on the r. bk. of the Wreak, 1 m. N. Brooksby stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Rotherby**) P. <500.

Hoch, Hohen, German; *Hoog*, Dutch, 'high.'

Hochela'ga, co., Canada, Quebec, including Montreal city.

Hochfeld, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Duisburg. P. 11,400. See **Duisburg.**

Hochfelden, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 15 m. NW. by N. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Hochheim, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 4 m. ENE. Mainz. H. stands on a hill sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true Hock, a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally. P. <3000.

Hochiang-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the r. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 65 m. SW. Chungking.

Hochkirch, post-vil., Victoria, Normanby co., 47 m. NNW. Warrnambool. P. <1500 (mostly Germans).

Hochkönig, highest summit of the Salzburg Alps, Austria; covered with perpetual snow. Alt. 9635 ft.

Hochneukirch, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Grevenbroich, dist. Odenkirchen. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ho-chou, tn., China, prov. Süchwan, at the confluence of the Fu-kiang and Kialing-kiang, 35 m. N. by W. Chungking.

Hochpetsch, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 40 m. NW. Prague. P. <2000.

Hochschwab, mt., Austria, prov. Styria, SW. Maria Zell. Alt. 7470 ft.

Hochspeyer, comm., Ger., Bavaria, Rhine Palatinate, cap. circle and 6½ m. E. Kaiserslautern. P. <3000.

Höchst, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle H., on riv. Main, 6 m. W. Frankfurt; has manufactures of aniline, gelatine, oilcloth, mattresses, &c.; large dye-works. P. 8200.

Hochstadt, or **Vysoke,** tn., Bohemia, 17 m. ESE. Reichenberg. P. <2000.

Höchstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle H., 13 m. S. by W. Bamberg. P. <2000.

Höchstädt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Dillingen, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 29 m. NE. by E. Ulm; the battle of Blenheim (Blindheim), fought in its immediate neighbourhood, is called by the French and Germans the battle of Höchstädt. P. <3000.

Hochstetter, mt., New Zealand, one of the highest peaks in the Southern Alps, on the border of Grey and Amuri cos., 85 m. NNW. Christchurch; not to be confounded with H. Dome (alt. 9258 ft.), one of the peaks at the head of the Tasman glacier. Alt. 11,200 ft. (Von Lendenfeld). Named after a celebrated scientific explorer of New Zealand.

Hochstetter Glacier. See **Tasman Glacier.**

Hochstetter Plains, dist., on the S. of the Fitzroy R., Kimberley div. of W. Australia, to the S. of 18° S., crossed by 124° E.

Hochwald. See **Hunsrück.**

Hoch-Wesely, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 20 m. NW. by W. Königgrätz. P. <2000.

Hockenheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Mannheim, on the Kraich, 9 m. SW. Heidelberg. P. <5000.

Hockenhull, par., Eng., Cheshire, 5½ m. E. Chester. P. <250.

Hockerill, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, anct. par. Bishop Stortford. P. <2000.

Hockering, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 10½ m. WNW. Norwich, 3½ m. SSW. Lenwade stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Mattishall Burgh**) P. <750.

Hockerton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Newark, 2 m. NNE. Southwell stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Hockham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 21 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 8½ m. NE. Thetford, 1½ m. ENE. (**Wretham and H.**) stn. on G. E. & Colne Valley Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

Hocking, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., crossed by 39½° N., E. of 83° W.

Hocking, riv., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., rises in Perry co., and flows SW. then SE. to the Ohio, which it joins on the r. bk., in about 39° 13′ N.; navigable for boats for nearly 70 m., and is connected by the H. Canal with the Ohio Canal, 13 m. S. Columbus. Its valley produces large quantities of coke.

Hockley, NW. suburb of Birmingham, Eng., with stn. on the G. W. R., ¾ m. NW. Snow Hill stn.

Hockley, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 5 m. NW. by N. Southend, 1½ m. NW. of its stn. on the G. E. R., P.O.; 4475 ac. P. <750.

Hockley, electoral div., Ire., Armagh, dist. Rich Hill.

Hockley, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., bounded on the E. by 102° W., to the S. of 34° N.

Hockley Heath, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 10 m. SSE. Birmingham, 2 m. SW. Knowle stn., PMT.O. See **Nuthurst and Salter Street.**

Hockliffe, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 8 m. WNW. Luton, 2 m. N. Stanbridgeford stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Hockwold with Wilton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 13 m. ENE. Ely, 1½ m. NE. by N. Lakenheath stn., PM.O.; 7671 ac. P. <1000.

Hockworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 7 m. NE. Tiverton, 3 m. NW. Burlescombe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Hodaida, Hodeida, or **Hodidah,** large fortified tn. and the most flourishing seapt. in Yemen, Arabia, on the E. ct. of the Red Sea, in lat. 14° 50′ N. It is subject to frequent attacks of fever, and the water supply is very deficient. It has no harbour, and vessels lie 5½ m. off the shore. Exports are chiefly coffee, with some pearls, senna, and myrrh to India, and skins to America; imports grain; manufactures cotton goods, petroleum, &c. P. (estimated) 30–50,000.

Hodál, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurgáon, 49 m. N. by W. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 6500; (1891) 9600; Hindus, 8100.

Hodder, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, rising in Great Harlow, Skipton div., and flowing S. and SE., partly on the border of Lancashire, till it joins the Ribble on the r. bk.

Hoddesdon, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Lea div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Hertford, 1½ m. N. Broxbourne Junc. stn. P. <4500.

Hoddle's Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Evelyn co., 42½ m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Hoddlesdon, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 4½ m. SSE. Blackburn, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Hoddom, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 4½ m. N. by W. Annan, 1 m. S. Ecclefechan stn.; 7514 ac. P. <2000.

Hodeida, tn., Arabia. See **Hodaida.**

Hoden, El, or **Wedan,** oasis and caravan stn., W. Sahara, to the E. of Arguin Bay, on the route from Arguin to Timbuktu. P. 2000.

Hodgdon, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., about 5 m. S. Houston. P. <1500.

Hodge Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., flowing SE., and joining the Dove on the r. bk. 2 m. above Salton.

Hodgeman, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 38° N. and 100° W.

Hodgeston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. ESE. Pembroke, 1½ m. SE. Lamphey stn. P. <250.

Hodgkinson, tn., Queensland. See **Thornborough.**

Hodh, El, or **El Haudh,** vast plain of the W. Sahara, W. of Timbuktu, between the Taganet on the N., and Kaarta and Bakhunu, provs. of the Segu empire, on the S.

Hod Hill, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 14 m. E. by S. Sherborne, 3½ m. NW. by N. Blandford.

Hodidah, tn., Arabia. See **Hodaida.**

Hodimont, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Vesdre, arr. and 1 m. W. Verviers. P. 5100.

Hódmezö-Vásárhely ('the market-place of the beaver's meadow'), municip., Hungary, prov. Csongrád, 13 m. NE. by E. Szegedin. P. (1850) 33,090; (1869) 49,153; (1890) 55,475.

Hodna, or **Shott-es-Saida,** salt lake, Algeria, prov. Constantine, about 83 m. in a direct line from the Gulf of Bougie. The plain on its shores is extremely fertile in the rare seasons in which there falls an abundance of rain. Remains of extensive irrigation works. Alt. 230 ft.; length, 42 m.; breadth, 2–11 m.; area, 107 sq. m.

Hodnel, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 3 m. S. Southam. P. <250.

Hodnet, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 13 m. NE. by N. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 9625 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**H. with Peplow and Weston under Redcastle**) P.<2000.

Hodonin, comm., Austria. See **Göding.**

Hódság, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 45 m. SSW. Maria Theresiopel. P.<5000.

Hodsell Street, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. S. Ash.

Hodsock, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 5 m. N. Worksop; 4237 ac. P.<250.

Hoe, for Chinese names beginning with this prefix, see **Hwe.**

Hoe, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 16 m. WNW. Norwich, 2 m. NNE. East Dereham, 2 m. N. by E. Dereham stn. P.<250. See **Dereham, East.**

Hoe, Scandinavian, 'a spit of land running into the sea.' See *Hoo.*

Hoedic, or **Hedic** (Breton, 'duckling's isle'), islet, France, in the Atlantic, off dep. Morbihan, 8–9 m. E. Belle-Ile I.

Hoeksche Waard, isl., Holland, prov. S. Holland, between the Hollandsch Diep, the Haringvliet, and the Maas.

Hoek-van-Holland, promontory, Netherlands, S. Holland, at mouth of New Waterway, with port of same name, 17 m. WNW. Rotterdam, railway terminus, with pier and landing-stage for passenger steamers run by the G. E. R. from Harwich (100 m.). Called in English **Hook of Holland,** or **The Hook.**

Hoenderloo, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. N. by W. Arnhem. P.<2000.

Hoesselt, vil., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Tongres, 9 m. W. Maastricht. P. (comm.)<3000.

Hoe Street (for Walthamstow), stn., Eng., Essex, on the G. E. R., 6 m. NE. by N. St. Paul's.

Hof, Teutonic, *Hoven,* in Dutch and Scandinavian names, 'an enclosure,' 'manor,' 'court.'

Hof, tn., Austria, Moravia, 17 m. WSW. Troppau. P.<3000.

Hof, tn., Ger., in the NE. of Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle H., 30 m. NE. by N. Bayreuth, with cotton spinning, and manufactures of calico, cloth, and hosiery. P. (1871) 16,000; (1890) 24,300; (comm.) 24,500.

Hof, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Saarburg. P.<2000.

Hof an der March, or **Markthof,** comm., Lower Austria, 25 m. E. Vienna. P.<2000.

Hoffenthal, Labrador. See **Hopedale.**

Hof-Gastein. See **Gastein.**

Hofgeismar, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle H., 13 m. NNW. Kassel. P.<5000.

Hofheim, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Höchst, 9 m. E. Wiesbaden. P.<3000.

Höflein, comm., Austria, Carniola, 18 m. N. by W. Laibach. P.<3000.

Hofmeyer, settlement, S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., about 200 m. NNE. Pretoria.

Hofrat-en-Nahas, locality, Sudan, Darfur, about 280 m. SSW. El Fasher, in 9° 48′ N., with copper-mines apparently very rich. Alt. 1675 ft.

Hofstade, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels, 4 m. S. by E. Malines. P.<2000.

Hofstede, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Bochum. P.<3000; comm., including Marmelshagen (Höfe)<5000.

Hofuf, El. See **El Hofuf.**

Hofwyl, formerly **Wylhof,** castle, and a former celebrated agricultural college, Switzd., cant. and a few miles N. of the city of Bern; founded by Emanuel von Fellenberg, 1799.

Höganäs, seapt., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, on the Sound, 46 m. NNW. Malmö; has coal-mines. The roads (sheltered from S. and E. winds) afford anchorage in 16–17 ft. of water. P. (comm.)<3000.

Hogar, Hoggar, or **Ahaggar,** an elevated region, Africa, western Sahara, stretching over about 5° N. to S. and E. to W., crossed about the middle by 25° N., 5° E., with peaks high enough to be covered with snow for some weeks every year; abounding in springs, wadis, and underground water; producing dates, figs, vines, barley and wheat, and supporting camels, horses, asses, &c. The people, an independent and warlike Berber tribe, are also called Ahaggar.

Hog Bay, vil., S. Australia, Kangaroo I., 68 m. SW. by S. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Hogeland, small isl., N. of Queensland, in Endeavour Strait.

Hogganfield, eccles. par., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on H. Loch, 4 m. ENE. Glasgow, 1 m. SW. Steps Road stn. P.<3500.

Hogganfield, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Millerston and Hogganfield.**

Hoggeston, or **Hogston,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 7½ m. N. Aylesbury, 3 m. SE. Winslow stn. P.<250.

Hoghton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 4½ m. WSW. Blackburn, on the L. & Y. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Hog Island, isl., Brit. Guiana, in the mouth of the Essequibo, to the S. of Wakenaam and Leguan Is.

Hog Island, Ire., off S. ct. co. Clare, in riv. Shannon, 2 m. S. Kilrush.

Hog Island, Pulo Babi, or **Simalu,** off the W. ct. Sumatra, lat. 2° 20′–3° N. Length, 68 m.; breadth, 12 m.

Hog Islands, a cluster of isls. off the SW. ct. of Ire., co. Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare R., 3 m. W. Lamb Head.

Hoglan Bay, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the NW. of N. Uist, 57° 37′ N.

Hogland, isl., Finland, govt. Viborg, in Gulf of Finland, 110 m. W. of St. Petersburg. Battle between Russians and Swedes in 1788. Part of the triangulation for measure of meridian arc. Mean rfall. (15 yrs.), yr. 18.5 in., May–Nov 14.4 in. Area, 11 sq. m. P. (1890) 1171.

Hognaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Matlock, 4½ m. NE. Ashbourne stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Hogne, vil., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Dinant, 20 m. S. Huy. P.<2000.

Hogolu, Rug, or **Truk,** a group of small volcanic islets, Caroline Is., lat. 7°–7° 43′ N., long. 151° 20′–152° E. They are disposed round a great lagoon in a triangular form. Mountainous and wooded. Discovered by Duperrey, 1824. Area about 50 sq. m. P. 12,000.

Hog Point, the E. cape of Brit. N. Borneo, lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 119° 15′ E.

Hogs Back, range of hills, Eng., W. Surrey, in the N. of the Guildford div., between Farnham and Guildford.

Hogs Bay, Canada, Ontario, in the SE. of Georgian Bay; it receives the Severn R. (outlet of Lake Simcoe).

Hogs Head, cape, SW. Ire., co. Kerry, S. of Ballinaskelligs Bay.

Hogshaw, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3½ m. SW. Winslow. P.<250.

Hogskin (Dutch **Hakscheen**) **Vley,** salt-pan, in the W. of Brit. Bechuana-land, just N. of 26° S.

Hogsthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 1½ m. from the E. ct., 16½ m. SE. by E. Louth, 4½ m. E. Willoughby stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Hogsties, or **Les Etoiles,** group of islands and rocks to the N. of Inagua, Bahamas, surrounded by a sandbank; the most easterly island is in 21° 39′ N. and 73° 50′ W.

Hogston, Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Hoggeston.**

Hogue, La, roadstead, France. See **Hougue, La.**

Hohenau, tn., Lower Austria, 35 m. NE. Vienna, near the r. bk. of the March. P.<4000.

Hohenberg, vil., Ger., Bavaria, Upper Franconia, dist. Rehau, on the Eger; has iron-mines, mineral springs, and manufactures of porcelain. P.<2000.

Hohenbruck, or **Třebechovice,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 7 m. E. by S. Königgrätz. P.<4000.

Hohendodeleben. See **Dodeleben.**

Hohenelbe, or **Vrchlabí,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, at the source of the Elbe, 14 m. WNW. Trautenau. P.<5000.

Hohenems, vil., Austria, Vorarlberg, 10 m. SSW. Bregenz, 2 m. from the r. bk. of the Rhine; has cotton and other manufactures, and sulphur baths. P.<4000.

Hohenfelde, NE. suburb of Hamburg, Ger. P. 18,700.

Hohenfriedberg, tn., Prussia, Silesia, govt. Liegnitz, circle and 6 m. E. of Bolkenhain. Scene of a victory of Frederick II., 1745. P.<2000.

Hohenfurth ('the high ford'), tn., Austria, Bohemia, 26 m. SSW. Budweis. Above the town is the Teufelsmaue, a narrow gorge, with walls 328 ft. high, through which the Moldau flows. P.<2000.

Hohenheim, royal castle, Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 5 m. S. by E. Stuttgart, with a famous agricultural school.

Hohenlimburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Iserlohn, 12 m. SSE. Dortmund. P.<3000.

Hohenlohe ('the high meadow or thicket'), an ancient principality of Ger., circle Franconia, now mostly comprised in circle Jaxt (Würtemberg), and partly in Bavaria.

Hohenlohe Harbour, Lake Nyassa. See **Langenburg.**

Hohenmauth, or **Mýto Vysoké,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 23 m. SE. by S. Königgrätz. P. 7800.

Hohenmauthen, or **Muta,** comm., Austria, Styria, 40 m. E. Klagenfurt, on the l. bk. of the Drave. P.<2000.

Hohenmölsen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. and 14 m. SSE. Merseburg, circle Weissenfels; has lignite mines, and manufacture of paraffin oil. P.<3000.

Hohenschwangau, royal castle, Ger., Bavaria, near Füssen.

Hohenstadt (Slavonic **Zábřeh**), tn., Austria, Moravia, 27 m. NW. Olmütz; has manufactures of turkey-red dye, linen, and cotton goods. P.<3000.

Hohenstein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 9 m. W. by S. Chemnitz. P. 7500; including **Ernstthal,** P. 12,200.

Hohenstein, former co. (*Grafschaft*), Ger., at the S. foot of the Hartz Mts., now included in the Prussian provs. Hanover and Saxony.

Hohenstein, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Osterode, 53 m. SE. Elbing. P.<3000.

Hohentwiel, a former celebrated mountain fortress, Ger.,

Würtemberg, dist. Tuttlingen, on a conical hill 2270 ft. high; destroyed by the French under Vandamme in 1800. It is surrounded by the jurisdiction of Baden.

Hohenwart, mt. peak of the Niedere Tauern chain, Austria, prov. Styria, SE. Gröbming. Alt. 7745 ft.

Hohenzollern, a terr. belonging to Prussia in S. Germany, between Würtemberg and Baden, traversed by the Swabian Jura; till 1849 composed of the two principalities of H.-Hechingen and H.-Sigmaringen, now forming the govt. of Sigmaringen and prov. of H. There is a deposit of rock-salt, with salt-works, near Stetten. Area, 441 sq. m. P. (1890) 66,100, mainly Roman Catholics.

Hohen, German, 'high.' See *Hoch.*

Hoher Dachstein, mt., Austria. See **Dachstein.**

Hoher Schneeberg, mt., Austria, Bohemia, in the NW., 16 m. NE. by E. Teplitz, 5 m. W. by N. Tetschen.

Hohes Venn ('high marshland'), broad swampy tract on the frontier of Belgium and Rhenish Prussia, SE. of Liège, rising to 2280 ft. above sea-level; length, 30 m.

Hohe Tauern Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 1.**

Hohndorf, manufacturing vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Glauchau, 12 m. WSW. Chemnitz. P. <4000.

Hohneck, mt., Vosges. See **Honeck.**

Hohou, or **Hohia,** tn., China, prov. Hupe, on l. bk. of the Yangtse, 260 m. above Hankow. The country is well protected by stone-faced embankments from inundations.

Höhr, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, circle Unterwesterwald, 6 m. NE. by N. Koblenz. P. <3000.

Höhscheid, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Solingen, 8½ m. SW. by S. Elberfeld; has iron and lead foundries, and manufactures of whetstones. P. (comm.) 12,600.

Hoihou, or **Haikeu,** tn., China, chief port of isl. of Hainan, at the head of an inlet in the middle of the N. ct. of that island.

Hoiran, Lake, Asia Minor. See **Egerdir.**

Hoiyuan, tn. See **Kulja, New.**

Hoja-ispe, fort, Bukhara, on r. bk. Amu, nearly opposite Charjui, 67 m. SW. cap. of khanate.

Hoja-jumbus, tn., khanate, and 106 m. SW. of Bukhara. P. <5000.

Hokendauqua, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and on riv. Lehigh, 4 m. NW. Allentown; contains several large blast-furnaces. P. <1500.

Hoki, a kuni or old prov. now in Tottori ken, Japan.

Hokianga, port, New Zealand, North I., H. co., 125 m. NW. by N. Auckland. Timber of great length and straightness found some little distance inland. P. 1500.

Hokianga, co., New Zealand, North I., on the W. ct., between 35° and 36° S.

Hokiang-fu, or **Hokien-fu,** tn., China, prov. Pechili, 60 m. SW. Tientsin; the *Cacan-fu* of Marco Polo; at mouth of **Hokiang-fu R.,** which forms the harbour. The bar prevents vessels drawing more than 10 ft. from reaching the quay at high water ordinary springs.

Hokitika, tn., New Zealand, South I., cap. Westland co., on the NW. ct., 24 m. SW. by S. Greymouth, in 42° 42′ S. Valuable goldfields near, the production from which reached its maximum in 1866. Mean temp., yr. 53.1° F., Jan. 60.2°, July 44.8°; rfall. (9 yrs.), 112.91 in. P. <3000.

Hokkaido ('route of the N. shore'), administrative name of the Japanese isl. of **Yezo** (*q.v.*).

Hoklo, Hlolo, or **Hlaolo,** a people inhabiting the provs. Kwangtung and Fokien, China, more particularly the dists. on the coast, and bordering the estuaries of rivers.

Hokong, valley, Burma. See **Hukong.**

Hoko, Duget, or **Tokto-koto,** tn., N. China, prov. Shansi, on l. bk. of the Hwang-ho, at mouth of Hsiao-Hei-ho, 290 m. W. Peking; has important soda works. Alt. 2997 ft. (*Rockhill, bp.*).

Hokou, or **Hukou,** tn., central China, prov. Kiangsi, 24 m. E. Kiukiang, on the r. bk. of the outlet of Lake Poyang, 70 m. SW. Nganking; a great market for black tea. P. 300,000.

Hokurokudo, one of the nine old provincial groups of Japan composed of the provs. (*kuni*) in the W. central region, including the isl. of Sado.

Holar, vil., Iceland, on the N. ct.; is a bishop's see since 1106.

Holbäk, tn., Denmark, on the Isse Fjord, N. ct. of Seeland, prov. Holbäk, 32 m. W. Copenhagen. P. <4000.

Holbeach, market-tn. and par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 7½ m. E. by N. Spalding, on the G. N. R. Market-day, Th. 21,469 ac. P. <5000.

Holbeach Hurn, eccles. par., 2½ m. NE. Holbeach, P.O. P. <500.

Holbeach Marsh, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the Wash, in a marshy tract to the NE. of Holbeach, P.O. (**H. St. Marks**). P. <750.

Holbeck, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Worksop, 1½ m. ESE. Elmton and Greswell stn. P. 250.

Holbeck, par. and suburb of Leeds, Eng., in the W. div., with a junc. stn. on the G. N. R., M. R., and other lines. P. 20,600.

Holbeck Woodhouse, Eng. See **Norton Cuckney.**

Holbeton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 9 m. ESE. Plymouth, PM.O.; 4639 ac. P. <1000.

Holborn, parl. div., Eng., London. P. (1891) 70,900.

Holborn Hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the estuary of the Duddon, 8 m. N. by W. Barrow, near Millom stn.

Holborn St. Andrew above the Bars and St. George the Martyr, par., Eng., co. of London. P. 26,200.

Holborn Viaduct, terminal stn., Eng., London, on the L. C. & D. R., near St. Paul's Cathedral.

Holbrook, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 5½ m. N. by E. Derby, 1 m. NNW. Coxbench stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Holbrook, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5½ m. S. Ipswich, 3 m. E. Bentley stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Holbrook, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Apache co., 160 m. SSW. from the NE. corner of the terr. Alt. 5047 ft. (R.R.).

Holbrook, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 14½ m. S. by E. Boston. P. <3000.

Holburn, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Old Machar par., on G. N. of S. R. P. 16,600.

Holburn Head, cape, Scot., Caithness, on the N. ct., in 4° 31′ W., 2 m. NNW. Thurso, with a lighthouse adjacent, visible 14 m.

Holcombe, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 3½ m. NNW. Bury, with stn. (**Holcombe Brook**) on the L. & Y. R., P.O. P. <5000.

Holcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 7 m. W. by N. Frome, 2 m. SE. Chilcompton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Holcombe Burnell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4 m. W. Exeter. P. <250.

Holcombe Rogus, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 7½ m. NE. by E. Tiverton, 2 m. NW. by N. Burlescombe stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Holcot, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. W. by N. Wellingborough, 3½ m. ESE. Brixworth stn., P.O. P. <500.

Holcutt, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 9½ m. SW. Bedford, 2 m. NW. by W. Ridgmont stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Salford**) P. <250.

Holden, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 7 m. NNW. Worcester. P. <3000.

Holden, city, U.S., Missouri, Johnson co., 42 m. SE. Kansas City. P. <3000.

Holdenby, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW. by N. Northampton, 1½ m. NW. by W. Pitsford and Brampton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Holdenhurst, par., Eng., Hampshire, on the Stour, 3 m. NW. by W. and included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch; 5935 ac. P. 27,900.

Holderness ('the woody promontory.' See *Naes*), parl. div., Eng., Yorkshire, in the SE. of the E. Riding. P. 41,300.

Holderness, tp., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 37 m. N. Concord. P. <1500.

Holders Hill, Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 1 m. W. by S. Finchley stn. (G. N. R.), 7½ m. NW. St. Paul's, London.

Holdfast, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 4½ m. NW. Tewkesbury, 1½ m. S. Upton-on-Severn stn. P. <250.

Holdfast Bay, bight, S. Australia, on the E. ct. of St. Vincent Gulf, S. of the entrance to Port Adelaide; with good holding ground in 5 or 6 fathoms of water, but exposed to the SW. gales.

Holdgate, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15½ m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, 3 m. ESE. Rushbury stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Bouldon**) P. <250.

Holdingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 11 m. NE. by E. Grantham, 1 m. NW. Sleaford. P. <250.

Holdredge, city, U.S., Nebraska, Phelps co., 80 m. SE. by E. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. P. <3000.

Holekettle, vil., Scot. See **Kettlebridge.**

Holešov, tn., Austria. See **Holleschau.**

Holetown, tn., West Indies, on the W. ct. of Barbados.

Holford, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9 m. WNW. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <250.

Holgate, par., Eng., Yorkshire, co. bor. York. P. <1500.

Holgate, vil., U.S., Ohio, Henry co., 42 m. SW. Toledo. P. <1500.

Holguin, comm., Cuba, 65 m. NNW. Santiago de Cuba. P. 32,200.

Holics, market-vil., Hungary, prov. Neutra, 36 m. SE. Brünn. P. (comm.) 5700.

Holker, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11½ m. NE. by E. Barrow, 1½ m. N. Cark-in-Cartmel stn. Lower H. P. <1500; Upper H., 7140 ac., P. <1000.

Holkham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 1½ m. from the N. ct., 22 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 1 m. WSW. of its stn. on the G. E. R. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 48.2° F., Jan. 37°, July 60.7°; mean rfall. (1866–80), 26.1 in. 4666 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Egmere and Waterden**) P. <750.

Holl (Yorkshire names), 'deep or narrow valley.'

Hollabrunn, Ober, vil., Lower Austria, 27 m. NW. Vienna. P. <4000.

Hollacombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12 m. N. by E. Launceston, 2 m. E. by S. Holsworthy stn. P. <250.

Hollain, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Scheldt, arr. and 5½ m. SSE. Tournay. P. <2000.

Hollams (or **Hollands**) **Bird Island,** small guano isl., on the W. ct. of Africa, 24° 40′ S., belonging to Cape Colony.

Holland, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 80 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Holland, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows NNE. into the head of Lake Simcoe.

Holland, country. See **Netherlands.**

Holland, city, U.S., Michigan, Ottawa co., 80 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state; settled by the Dutch, who form three-fourths of the present population. P. <4000.

Holland, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 9 m. SSW. Harwich, 1 m. SSW. Kirby Cross stn., on the E. ct. Great H. P. <500; Little H. P. <250. See **Clacton, Great.**

Holland, New, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., on the S. bank of the riv. Humber, opposite Hull, on the M. S. & L. R.; has docks, and communicates with Hull by a steam ferry. PMT.O.

Holland, North and **South,** two adjoining provs. of the Netherlands, on the W. ct., between the Zuider Zee and the most S. mouth of the Maas R. The surface is everywhere flat and generally below the sea-level, intersected by numerous dykes. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Amsterdam and Haarlem are chief cities in N. Holland, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Leyden in S. Holland. N. Holland, area 1069 sq. m., P. (1889) 829,500; S. Holland, area 1167 sq. m., P. (1889) 949,600. See **Netherlands.**

Holland, South, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., near Chicago. P. <1500.

Holland, Bay of, Scot., Orkney Is., in the S. of Stronsay I.

Holland, Parts of. See **Lincolnshire.**

Holland Arms, stn., Wales, Anglesey, on the L. & NW. R., 7 m. W. Bangor.

Hollandbush and Haggs, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, Denny and Kilsyth pars., 3 m. SW. Denny, PMT.O. P. <750.

Holland Drain, New South, artificial water-cut, Eng., S. Lincolnshire, running 14 m. NE. from the riv. Welland to riv. Nen.

Holland Fen, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 7 m. NW. Boston, 2½ m. NW. Langrick stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Holland Island, U.S., Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, off the coast of Dorchester, in 38° 9′ N.

Holland Landing, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., on the riv. Holland, 28 m. N. by W. Toronto. P. <1500.

Hollands Bird Island. See **Hollams Bird Island.**

Hollandsch Diep, channel, Holland, between the provs. S. Holland and N. Brabant; receives part of the waters of the Maas.

Hollelschen, comm., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Radbusa, 16 m. SW. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Höllengebirge, group of mts., in the Upper Austrian Alps, between Lakes Traun and Atter. Highest summit, 6105 ft.

Höllenthal, a narrow and picturesque valley in the Black Forest (*q.v.*), Ger., Baden, now ascended by the railway from Freiburg to Neustadt.

Hollieschau, Slavonic **Holešov,** tn., Austria, Moravia, 23 m. SE. by S. Olmütz. P. 5600.

Hollesley (hŏlz'li), par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 12 m. E. Ipswich, 5½ m. SE. by E. Woodbridge stn. On H. Bay there is a colonial college, founded in 1887, with training farms of 1200 ac. attached. PM.O. P. <750.

Holleth, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. N. Garstang. P. <250.

Holley, vil., U.S., New York, Orleans co., 23 m. W. by N. Rochester, on the Erie Canal. P. <1500.

Hollidaysburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Blair co., 85 m. E. Pittsburg, and 5 m. W. by S. Altoona; has iron-foundries and other works. P. <3000.

Hollin, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wellington, on Conestoga R., 5 m. from Drayton, 33 m. from Guelph. P. <1500.

Hollingbourn, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. E. by S. Maidstone, with stn. (**Hollingbourne**) on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O.; 4611 ac. P. <1000.

Hollingfare, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., on the Mersey, 6 m. ENE. Warrington. P. <1500.

Hollinghill, par., Eng., Northumberland, 3 m. S. Rothbury; 5013 ac. P. <250.

Hollingsworth, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Tintwistle.**

Hollington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. WNW. Derby, 5 m. SE. by E. Clifton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hollington, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 4 m. SE. Cheadle. See **Checkley.**

Hollington, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 3 m. W. by N. Hastings, 2 m. NW. St. Leonard's stn., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Hollingworth, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 2½ m. SE. Stalybridge, 1 m. W. Hadfield stn.; has cotton-mills and print-works. P. <3000.

Hollingworth, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 3 m. E. by N. Rochdale, 1 m. E. Smithy Bridge stn.

Hollins, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, in Oldham bor.

Hollinsclough, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 4½ m. S. by E. Buxton. P. <500.

Hollin's Green, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Cadishead.

Hollin's Lane, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. NW. Garstang.

Hollinwood, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. and 2 m. SW. Oldham, on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. P. 8800.

Hollinwood Hill, Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5½ m. N. by E. Nottingham. Alt. 521 ft.

Hollis, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 18 m. SW. Portland. P. <1500.

Hollis, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., 7 m. from Nashua. P. <1500.

Hollister, tn., U.S., California, San Benito co., on r. bk. of San Benito, 85 m. SE. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Holliston, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 22 m. SW. by W. Boston. P. <3000.

Hollogne-aux-Pierres, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <5000.

Holloway, PM.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 1 m. from Lea Bridge.

Holloway, a suburb of London, Eng., Islington bor. and par., 3 m. N. by W. St. Paul's, London, on the G. N. R., with another stn. (**Upper H.**) on the Hampstead Junc. Rly.

Hollowell, or **Holywell,** par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. NW. by N. Northampton, 3 m. W. Brixworth stn. P. <250.

Hollowtree, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 32 m. NW. by N. Hobart. P. <1500.

Holly, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 45 m. NW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Hollybush, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 8 m. W. by N. Pontypool, on the L. & NW. R.; coal-mines near.

Hollybush, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the G. & SW. R., 5½ m. SE. Ayr, PM.O.

Hollyford, P.O., Ire., W. co. and 10½ m. N. by E. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, 6 m. from Dundrum stn.

Hollyfort, P.O., Ire., N. co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 10 m. SW. by W. Arklow, 3½ m. NW. Gorey stn.

Holly Hall, PMT.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. W. Dudley.

Hollym, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 15½ m. E. by S. Hull, 1½ m. S. Withernsea stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Withernsea**) P. <750.

Hollymount, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale. P. <250.

Hollymount, tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 19 m. SE. by E. Westport, with a stn. on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. P. 250.

Holly Springs, city, U.S., Mississippi, Marshall co., 45 m. SE. Memphis, Tennessee; seat of the state normal school for coloured students. P. <3000.

Hollywood, P.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 6 m. S. Birmingham.

Hollywood, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery W., 6 m. SW. Balbriggan. P. <500.

Hollywood, par., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 8½ m. SSE. Naas, 3 m. S. Ballymore Eustace, P.O.; 18,389 ac. P. <1500.

Holm, Scandinavian, 'a small island.'

Holm, par., Scot., Orkney Is., on H. Sound, 6 m. SE. Kirkwall. Par. 8452 ac., P. <1000; isl. P. 8.

Holman, isl., Sweden, in Gulf of Bothnia, E. of Umeå.

Holmbridge, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Holmebridge.**

Holmbury, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, 8 m. SE. Guildford, PMT.O. (**H. St. Mary**). P. <750.

Holmbury Hill, Eng., Surrey, div. and 7 m. SE. Guildford. Height, 844 ft.

Holmbush, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 1 m. from Par stn.

Holme, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 7 m. S. Peterborough, on the G. N. R., P.O.; 4435 ac. P. <750.

Holme, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 3½ m. SE. Burnley, on the L. & Y. R.

Holme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 6 m. W. Brigg. P. <250.

Holme, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, on the r. bk. of the Trent, div. and 3½ m. N. Newark, 2 m. WSW. Collingham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Langford**) P. <500.

Holme, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 8½ m. S. Kendal, 1 m. N. by E. of its stn. (**Burton and H.**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Holme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 7½ m. NNE. Ripon. P. <250.

Holme, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 7½ m. SSW. Huddersfield, 3 m. SW. Holmfirth stn. P. <750.

Holme, East, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div. isl. of Purbeck, 8 m. WSW. Poole, 2½ m. SW. Wareham stn. P. <250.

Holme, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 17½ m. NNE. York, 6½ m. NW. by W. Malton. North H. P. <250; South H. P. <250.

Holme, Abbey, East Waver Holme, Low Holme, and **St. Cuthbert Holme,** four adjoining pars., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Solway Firth and the joint estuary of the Waver and Wampool; Abbey H., identical with the eccles. par. of **H. Cultram St. Mary,** at the mouth of the Waver, 14 m. W. by S. Carlisle, with two stns. (**Abbey Junction** and **Abbey Town**) on the N. B. R.; St. Cuthbert Holme, identical with the eccles. par. of **H. Cultram St. Cuthbert**; Low H. includes the port of Silloth. Abbey H. P. <1000; East Waver H. P. <500; Low H., 6425 ac., P. <3000; St. Cuthbert H., 6458 ac., P. <1000. The four together form the urban sanitary dist. of **H. Cultram** (P. <5000), to which is attached the uninhabited area of Skinburnness Marsh.

Holme Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Almondbury par., in the bor. of Huddersfield. P. <2000.

Holme Cultram. See **Holme, Abbey,** &c.

Holme Eden, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Heyton and Wetheral pars. P. <750.

Holme Hale, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, 4 m. E. by S. Swaffham, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500.

Holme Hill, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. S. Holme. Height, 1720 ft.

Holme in Cliviger, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Whalley par. P. <2500.

Holme Island, small isl., Eng., in the extreme SW. of Westmorland, at mouth of Kent estuary in Morecambe Bay.

Holmen, harb., Norway. See **Bergen.**

Holmen, isl., belonging to Norway, prov. (amt.) Finmark, E. of Andö.

Holme Lacy, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Wye, 6 m. SE. Hereford, 1½ m. SE. of its stn. on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <500.

Holme next Runcton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 6½ m. S. King's Lynn, 1 m. S. by E. Magdalen Road stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Runcton, South.**

Holme-next-the-Sea, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 1 m. from the N. ct., 15 m. NNE. King's Lynn, 3 m. NE. Hunstanton stn. P. <500.

Holme-on-the-Wolds, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 14 m. NW. by N. Hull, 2 m. SE. by S. Middleton-on-the-Wolds stn. P. <250.

Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 10½ m. NNE. Goole, 1 m. ESE. its stn. (**Holme**) on the NE. R., PMT.O.; 11,522 ac. P. <2000.

Holme Pierrepont (pïr'pont), par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 3 m. E. Nottingham, on the r. bk. of the Trent, 1½ m. W. Radcliffe-on-Trent stn. P. <250.

Holmer Green, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 5 m. SE. Wycombe.

Holmer Within, and **Holmer and Shelwick,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 2 m. N. Hereford, P.O. (**Holmer**). H. Within, P. <2000; H. and Shelwick, P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Huntington**) P. <2500.

Holmes, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1½ m. W. Rotherham, on the M. R.

Holmes, co., U.S., Florida, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 86° W.

Holmes, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the W., crossed by 90° W., and in the S. by 33° N.

Holmes, co., U.S., Ohio, crossed by 82° W. and 40½° N.

Holmesburg, a NE. suburb of Philadelphia, U.S.

Holmescales, vil., Eng. See **Hutton, Old.**

Holmes Chapel, stn., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., on the L. & NW. R., 8 m. NE. by N. Crewe, PMT.O.

Holmesfield, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 5 m. NW. Chesterfield, 2 m. W. by S. Dronfield stn., P.O.; 4699 ac. P. 500.

Holmes' Hole, vil. and harb., U.S., Massachusetts, on the N. side of Martha's Vineyard, 66 m. SSE. Boston. The harbour, which has deep water, is much frequented by vessels when the wind will not allow their doubling Cape Cod.

Holmes Mills, post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Queen's co., 6 m. from Crapaud. P. <1500.

Holmes, Mount, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 30 m. NW. by W. from the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. Alt. 10,528 ft. (Hayden).

Holmestrand, seapt., Norway, provs. Jarlsberg and Laurvik, on Christiania Fjord, 13 m. NNW. Tönsberg; depth in outer harbour, 62–94 ft. P. (comm.) <3000.

Holmesville, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 6 m. from Bath, 35 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Holmfield, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the G. N. R., 3 m. N. Halifax, P.O.

Holmfirth, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 5½ m. S. Huddersfield, on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mines, and extensive woollen manufactures. P. 8900; parl. div. P. 65,200.

Holmhead, tn., Scot., Renfrewshire, part of Old Cathcart (*q.v.*).

Holm Lacy (or **Lacey**). See **Holme Lacy.**

Holme of Damsay, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Firth and Stennes par. P. 4.

Holmpatrick, ct. par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery E.; contains Skerries town. P. <2500.

Holmpton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 17 m. E. by S. Hull, 3 m. SSE. Withernsea stn. P. <250.

Holmrook, PMT.O., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Irt, 13½ m. SE. by S. Whitehaven, 1 m. E. by N. Drigg stn.

Holmsbo, comm., Norway, prov. Buskerud, on the E. side of the Drammen Elf, 14 m. SE. Drammen. P. <2000.

Holmsdale, beautiful and fertile valley, Eng., Surrey and Kent, stretching E. by S. from Reigate to Tunbridge, traversed by the SE. R.

Holmside, eccles. par., Eng., co. and 6½ m. NW. by N. Durham, 3 m. ENE. Lanchester stn. P. <5000.

Holmsley, stn., Eng., Hampshire, on the L. & SW. R., 8 m. NW. Lymington.

Holmwood and **North Holmwood,** two eccles. pars., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., the former 2 m. S. Dorking, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. H. P. <1500; North H. P. <750.

Holne, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 14 m. W. by N. Torquay, 3 m. W. Ashburton stn., P.O.; 5101 ac. P. <500.

Holnest, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 5 m. S. by E. Sherborne, 4 m. E. Yetminster stn. P. <250. See **Longburton.**

Holnicote Bay, on the NE. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 8° 10'–8½° S.

Holon, place named in O. T. See **Beit 'Alâm.**

Holsenö, isl., Norway, off the W. ct., 10 m. NW. Bergen.

Holstebro, tn., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, on the Stor Aa, prov. and 23 m. NE. Ringkjöbing. P. <4000.

Holsteenborg, or **Holstensborg,** Danish colony on the W. ct. of Greenland, in about 67° N.

Holstein, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 43 m. SW. by S. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Holstein, region, Prussia. See **Schleswig.**

Holsterhausen, Prussia, Rhine Prov. See **Altendorf.**

Holsterhausen, group of villages (*Bauerschaft*), Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Gelsenkirchen (NE. of Essen); coal-mining. P. (comm.) <4000.

Holston, riv., U.S. It rises as the N. and S. forks of H. in the SW. of Virginia, and flows SW. into the NE. of Tennessee, where the two forks join at Kingsport, thence continues SW. until it unites with the French Broad, 4 m. E. of Knoxville, to form the Tennessee. It is not navigable for steam-boats.

Holsworthy, market-tn. and par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12½ m. N. Launceston, on a branch of the L. & SW. R. Market-day, W. 8965 ac. P. <2000.

Holt, Holz, Teutonic, 'a wood.'

Holt, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Wimborne Minster par. P. <1000.

Holt, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9½ m. SSW. Oakham, 1 m. NE. Medbourne stn. P. <250. See **Medbourne.**

Holt ('a woody district'), market-tn. and par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 9 m. W. by S. Cromer, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <2000.

Holt, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 3 m. N. Trowbridge, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Holt, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the Severn, 5½ m. NW. Worcester, P.O. (**H. Heath**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Witley, Little**) P. <500.

Holt, isl., Pacific. See **Taenga.**

Holt, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., bounded on the W. by the Missouri R., crossed in the S. by 40° N.

Holt, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the N. frontier, bounded on the NE. by the Missouri, crossed in the W. by 99° W.

Holt, contributory parl. bor. and par., Wales, Denbighshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 5 m. ENE. Wrexham, belonging to the Denbigh dist. of parl. bors., PM.O. P. <1500.

Holtby, par., Eng. See **Ainderby Myers.**

Holtby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5 m. E. by N. York, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Holt Chapel, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 8½ m. N. Poole, 3 m. N. Wimborne stn.

Holteu, comm., Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 21 m. SSE. Zwolle. P. <3000.

Holtenau, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on Kiel Harbour, circle Eckernförde, at the mouth of the Baltic and North Sea Canal. P. <2000.

Holt End, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Redditch.

Holt Green, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Aughton.

Holthausen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., dist. and circle Mülheim an der Ruhr. P. <3000.

Holton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 5½ m. E. Oxford, 1½ m. NNE. Wheatley stn. P.<250.

Holton, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10 m. NE. by E. Yeovil, 2 m. SW. Wincanton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Holton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 14 m. SW. Lowestoft, 1 m. E. Halesworth, P.O. P.<500.

Holton, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Jackson co., 35 m. W. by S. Atchison. P.<3000.

Holton Beckering, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. NE. by E. Lincoln, 5 m. S. Market Rasen, 3 m. ENE. Snelland stn. P.<250.

Holton-le-Clay, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 5 m. S. Great Grimsby, 1 m. NNW. of its stn. on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Holton-le-Moor, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Great Grimsby, with a stn. (**Holton**) on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<250. See **Caistor.**

Holton St. Mary, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Ipswich, 2½ m. S. by W. Raydon stn. P.<250.

Holtye, Eng. See **Hammerwood.**

Holverstone, par., Eng., Norfolk, 5½ m. SE. Norwich. P.<250. See **Burgh Apton.**

Holwan, a city of antiquity, the *Calah* and *Hallah* of the O. T., now represented by the village Saripul, Persia, Kurdistan, 69 m. W. by N. Kermanshahan, where are sculptured tablets, an excavated royal sepulchre, and numerous mounds. It remained large and populous long after the invasion of Persia, but was finally ruined by the Huns in 1258. The **Holwan R.** (Ab-i-Holwan) rises 40 m. SE. of Saripul, and after a tortuous course of about 120 m. falls into the Diyala.

Holwell, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 9 m. NE. by N. Luton, 2 m. S. Henlow stn. P.<500.

Holwell, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 5 m. SE. Sherborne, P.O. P.<500.

Holwell, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. N. by W. Melton Mowbray, 1½ m. WSW. Scalford stn. P.<250. See **Abkettleby.**

Holwell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 14 m. WSW. Woodstock, 4½ m. NW. Bampton stn. P.<250.

Holwerd, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the N. ct., 12 m. NNE. Leeuwarden. P.<2000.

Holwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on r. bk. Tees, 14½ m. E. by N. Appleby; 5812 ac. P.<250.

Holy, isl., Scot., Bute, Kilbride par. P. 16.

Holybourne, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on the Wey, 9½ m. SE. Basingstoke, 1 m. NE. Alton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Holy Cross, Westgate Without, par., Eng., Kent, partly included in bor. of Canterbury. P.<750.

Holy Cross, P.O., Ire., N. co. and 16½ m. SW. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello.

Holycross, par., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bars. Eliogarty and Middlethird, 3½ m. SSW. Thurles, on the Suir R., P.O.; 8138 ac. P.<1500.

Holyhead (in Welsh *Caer-Gybi*, 'the hill fort of St. Cybi,' called holy in his honour), isl., seapt. tn., and par., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, off its NW. side, and connected with that island by a fine road made by Telford, and by the railway (L. & NW. R.), 23 m. W. Bangor. The island is mostly a barren rock, interspersed with some sheep pasture, and ending on the N. in a headland of serpentine rock, hollowed into many caves, which are the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. A magnificent breakwater, 7860 ft. in length, forming a harbour of refuge, was opened in 1873; it has a lighthouse at its extremity, visible 14 m. Two other lighthouses, with revolving lights, visible 20 m. distant, stand on the N. and S. Stacks, two rocks NW. of the Head, with which the S. Stack is united by a suspension bridge. H. is the starting-place of the L. & NW. R. steamers for Dublin and Greenore, and the steamers on the mail service to Kingston. Market-day, S. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 42.2°, Aug. 59.5°; mean rfall. (25 yrs.), 34.4 in. Par. 6293 ac., P. 9600; tn. P. (1801)<3000; (1871) 5900; (1891) 8700.

Holyhead Mountain, headland, Wales, Anglesey, at the NW. end of Holy I. Alt. 719 ft.

Holy Island (from the monastery of St. Cuthbert), or **Lindisfarn,** penin., insulated at high water, and par., NE. ct. of Eng., co. Northumberland, 10 m. SE. Berwick-on-Tweed. The N. part of the island consists of sandhills forming a rabbit warren; the remainder is fertile. It has a harbour on the E., defended by a battery; a village, now much frequented for sea-bathing; an ancient castle; and remains of an abbey, founded by Aidan, a follower of St. Columba, A.D. 635, which was destroyed by the Danes in 793, after which the bishopric was removed first to Chester-le-Street and then to Durham. PMT.O. Par. P. (mainly on the mainland)<500.

Holy Island, isl., Scot., lying off the E. ct. of the isl. of Arran, at the mouth of Lamlash Bay, 2 m. long by ½–¾ m. broad.

Holy Island, isl., Wales, the same as Holyhead I.

Holy Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE., running up 3 m. WNW. from the mouth of Loch Long.

Holy Moor Side, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 3 m. SW. by W. Chesterfield, PM.O. (**Holymoorside**).

Holyoke, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., on the r. bk. of Connecticut R., 8 m. N. Springfield. H. was a small village until 1849, when the river was dammed to supply water-power. It has now various manufactures, paper being its most noted speciality. Alt. 94 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 21,900; (1890) 35,600.

Holyport, PMT.O., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 4½ m. W. Windsor, 2½ m. SSE. Maidenhead stn.

Holy Rood, par., Eng., Hampshire, in co. bor. Southampton. P.<1500.

Holystone, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Coquet, 16 m. WSW. Alnwick, 7 m. W. by N. Rothbury stn.; 5469 ac. P.<250. See **Alwinton.**

Holytown, tn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 1 m. NW. Holytown Junction, on the C. R., 2 m. NNE. Motherwell, with coalmines, PMT.O. P. (including **New Stevenston**)<3000.

Holywell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6 m. NNW. Stamford, 1½ m. SW. by W. Little Bytham stn. P.<250. See **Careby.**

Holywell, Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Hollowell.**

Holywell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 4½ m. NW. by N. North Shields, 1 m. N. by E. Backworth stn. P.<3000.

Holywell, par., Eng., Oxford co. bor. P.<750.

Holywell, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clanawley, 10 m. WSW. Enniskillen, at the outlet of Upper Macnean Lough.

Holywell (from St. Winifred's Well, celebrated for its miraculous cures), parl. bor., market-tn., and par., N. Wales, co. and 4½ m. WNW. Flint, with stn. on the L. & NW. R., 15 m. NW. Chester, belonging to the Flint dist. of bors.; has lead and zinc ores, coal, and stone (hydraulic limestone), manufactures of cottons and galloons, smelting houses and foundries. Near the town are the ruins of Basingwerk Cistercian Abbey, built about 1170-1200. The town has a college, called St. Beunos, for the education of Roman Catholic priests. PMT.O. Par. 7808 ac., P. 9500; tn. P.<3500; parl. bor. P. 8000.

Holywell Green, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the L. & Y. R., 4 m. SW. Halifax, PM.O.

Holywell Row, P.O., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. NW. Mildenhall.

Holywell with Needingworth, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 6½ m. E. by S. Huntingdon, 1½ m. E. St. Ives stn. P.<750.

Holywood, par. and civic tn., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 5 m. NE. and partly included in the city of Belfast, on Belfast Lough, and the Belfast and Bangor Rly., PMT.O. Par. 8298 ac., P. 12,000; tn. P.<3500.

Holywood, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 2½ m. NNW. Dumfries, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the G. & SW. R., P.O.; 8805 ac. P.<1500.

Holz, Teutonic, 'a wood.' See *Holt.*

Holzappel, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 13 m. E. Koblenz. P.<2000.

Holzhausen, vil., Ger., princip. Waldeck, near Pyrmont. P.<2000.

Holzminden, tn., Ger., duchy Brunswick, circle H., on the r. bk. of the Weser, 29 m. NW. Göttingen. P. 8800.

Holzweissig, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Merseburg, circle and dist. Bitterfeld. P.<3000.

Holzwickede, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hörde, 7 m. E. Dortmund. P. (comm.)<3000.

Homára, tn., Baluchistan. See **Ormara.**

Homaros, Bay des, bay, Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 67° 6′ W.

Homathcoh, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows S. into Bute Inlet, mouth in 50° 55′ N., 124° 50′ W.

Hombeek, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. and 2 m. WSW. Malines. P.<3000.

Homberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 20 m. S. by W. Kassel, in circle H. P.<4000.

Homberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mörs, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, opposite Ruhrort, 13 m. W. Essen. P.<5000.

Homburg, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, circle H., on the Blies R., 50 m. W. Spires, 5 m. N. Zweibrücken. P.<4000.

Homburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 9 m. NNW. Frankfurt, in circle H. P. 8700.

Homebush, suburb of and 8 m. from Sydney, New South Wales, on the Parramatta R. P.<1500.

Homebush, post-tn., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 35 m. NE. by E. Ararat. P.<1500.

Homel, tn., Russia. See **Gomel.**

Homer, vil., U.S., Illinois, Champaign co., 48 m. NW. by N. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<1500.

Homer, city, U.S., Louisiana, cap. Claiborne par., 43 m. ENE. Shreveport. P.<1500.

Homer, vil., U.S., Michigan, Calhoun co., 90 m. W. by S. Detroit. P.<1500.

Homer, vil., U.S., New York, Cortland co., 27 m. S. Syracuse. P.<2500.

Homer, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Angelina co., 111 m. NNE. Houston. P.<1500.

Homersfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Waveney, div. and 17½ m. W. by S. Lowestoft, 4 m. WSW. Bungay, with a stn. on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with South Elmham**) P.<500.

Homerton, a suburb of London, Eng., Hackney div., 3 m. NE. St. Paul's, London, on the N. L. R.

Home Rule, post-tp., New South Wales, Phillip co., 9 m. NNW. Mudgee; has gold-mining. P.<1500.

Homestake Mines, extensive gold-mines, with ore of low grade, but easily worked, in the N. of the Black Hills, U.S., S. Dakota, near Deadwood.

Homestead, stn., Queensland, Davenport co., 115 m. SW. Townsville, on the railway from Townsville.

Homestead, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 10 m. from Baltimore. P.<1500.

Homestead, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on Monongahela R., 7 m. SE. Pittsburg by rail, with very extensive steel manufactures, including armour-plate works. P. 7900.

Homington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 3 m. SW. by S. Salisbury. P.<250. See **Coombe Bissett.**

Homolics, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Pancsova. P.<5000.

Homran, tn., Arabia, Yemen, SW. of Sana.

Homs, or **Hems,** the ancient *Emesa,* Syria, on the Nahr el Asy (Orontes), 56 m. ENE. Tripoli; has manufactures of native cotton and woollen stuffs, and is the centre of an agricultural and pastoral dist. Its surplus products are sent to Tripoli for sale. It is famous for its breed of horses. The orchards and gardens which skirt the town towards the W. are watered by the Orontes.

Hon, Tongkinese, 'island.'

Hamarua, tn., Sokoto. See **Muri.**

Honan ('south of the river'), an inland prov., China, between 31° 30′ and 37° N., 110° and 116° 50′ E.; cap. Kaifung. Its N. part is intersected by the Hwang-ho, but the greater portion of the prov. is watered by the headstreams of the Hwei-ho and its tribs., and in the SW. by affluents of the Han-kiang, all of which rise in the mountainous country in the W. of this prov., where the range of Funiu-shan rises to a considerable height; the E. is flat and low. Soil is generally very fertile on the loess of the low lands and in the river valleys, but much depends on the rainfall, and agriculture is very uncertain without irrigation; the higher lands have a relatively small production. On the rich alluvial soil abundant harvests are obtained, but insufficient for the wants of the people. All the cereals are grown, and cotton forms a staple crop (Richthofen). The prov. abounds in coal and probably iron ore. Area, 55,985 sq. m. P. 22,000,000. See **China,** table.

Honan-fu, tn., China, in the N. of prov. Honan, 280 m. N. by E. Ichang, on the Lo-ho, about 15 m. S. of the Hwang-ho. The Lo-ho, like the Nile, regularly overflows, and deposits new loess soil every year, conferring remarkable fertility in this dist., probably unsurpassed in its agricultural capacity. Percolated water is always found at a depth of 12 ft., hence a spring is maintained in every field (Richthofen).

Honavalli, vil., India, Mysore, dist. Túmkúr, 72 m. N. by W. Mysore. P.<2000.

Honáwar, or **Honavar** (census), seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. N. Kánara, on the N. side of the extensive wooded estuary of the Shirávatí R., 91 m. SSW. Dhárwár. A small fair-weather port of great beauty. An extraordinary surf is formed on the bar at ebb of spring-tides. P. (1881) 6700; (1891) 6200; Hindus, 5100.

Hond, riv. See **Scheldt.**

Honda, tn., S. America, Colombia, Tolima, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 65 m. NW. Bogotá. P.<4000.

Honda, Bahia, bay, Philippine Is., on the E. ct. of Palawan, in 9° 45′-58′ N.

Honda, Bahia, bay, South America, on the N. ct. of Colombia, in 12° 20′ N. and 71° 45′ W.

Honda, Bahia, bay, N. ct. of Cuba, 60 m. W. Havana.

Hondeklip, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaqualand, 61 m. SW. Ookiep.

Honden, isls., Pacific. See **Pukapuka.**

Hondo, isl., Japan. See **Honshiu.**

Hondo, coal-mines, Mexico, Coahuila, 12 m. from Sabinas.

Hondo, Rio, riv., forming a part of the boundary between Brit. Honduras and the state of Yucatan, Mexico, flows NE. about 140 m. into the Caribbean Sea at Chetumal Bay.

Hondschoote, comm., France, dep. Nord, close to the frontier of Belgium, arr. and 10 m. ESE. Dunkirk. Scene of a victory of the French over the English, 8th Sept. 1793. P.<2000.

Honduras ('deeps'—referring to the deep soundings in the bay even near the coast), republic in Central America (formerly called also **Guaymura, Hibueras, Nueva Estremadura**), between 13°–17° N., 83°–90° W., half as large as Great Britain, with a coast-line of 403 m. on the N., along the Caribbean Sea, and one of 60 m. on the Pacific (Gulf of Fonseca) on the S. The **highlands** of H. (with a mean alt. of more than 3000 ft.) form a Sierra Madre (60 m. distant from the Pacific), divided into two sections by a deep interoceanic depression (the Humuya-Goascoran, see **America, Central**); the W. section beginning at the Guatemala border with Sierras Merendon-Espirito Santo, Grita, Omoa (9800 ft.), to the E. of which lie Sierras Pacaya, Selaque (about 10,000 ft), Opolaca, &c.; the E. section containing Sierras Comayagua, Chile, and others in the W. and SW.; Congrehoy and others in the N. The volcanoes around the Gulf of Fonseca (Sacate Grande 2217 ft., Tigre 2589 ft.) continue the volcanic regions of Guatemala and Salvador. The principal **hydrographic systems** are: (1) rivs. Ulua–Chamelicon–Santiago–Humuya-Sulaco (including Lake Yogoa), draining the W. and central region (one-third of all H.); (2) rivs. Patuca–Guayambre, draining the NE. to the Caribbean Sea; (3) rivs. Choluteca and Goascoran, draining the SE. to the bay of Fonseca; (4) the N. and S. littoral rivs. (Lean, Mirojoco, Nacaome, &c.); (5) the upper courses of some of the Salvador rivers. Along the Caribbean coast there are lakes in communication with the sea (Lagunas Alvarado, Brus, or Cartine, Caratasca, or Cartago), NW. of which lie the five Bay Islands (*q.v.*). Sacate Grande, Tigre, and a few others are islands in the bay of Fonseca. The **ports** and **harbours** on the (1) Caribbean Sea are Trujillo (the most important on the N.), Puerto Cortés (at the entrance of Lake Alvarado), Puerto Sal, Triunfo de la Cruz, Omoa, Ceiba, Puerto Real (isl. Roatan), Útila; (2) the N. and part of the E. of the bay of Fonseca belong to H. Its best port is Amapala (isl. Tigre). **Geology.**—Tertiary rocks are deposited in the Humuya-Goascoran depression, on the older formations that constitute the mountainous regions, which, in the N., are Calcareous; so also are the littoral tracts and the islands where there are coraligenous deposits. The islands in the bay of Fonseca are basaltic. H. is the richest of all Central American states in **mineral,** and specially metallic, **products**—gold (Olancho, Tegucigalpa, Mirojoco), silver (gold and silver, £600,000 annually in the 18th century; in 1884, £120,000), iron (Agalteca), copper, lead, antimony, opals (Erandique), white marble (Omoa), coal (Sensenti), mineral waters (Nacaome) all occur. **Climate.**—The N. being under the trade winds is very damp, with almost permanent rains (38 in.), and very hot (mean temp. 78° F.; min. 62°, max. 86°). The Pacific lands are dryer. On the highlands the climate is temperate or even cold; rains are frequent, temp. 55°–68° F. **Flora.**—All the slopes to the Caribbean Sea and great part of the lowlands are covered with tropical forests (mahogany very abundant, rosewood, brazil, logwood, *castilloa,* vanilla, sarsaparilla). Large savannahs cover some parts of the littoral and interior, stretching between the forests. Pines (on the Pacific side not lower than 1300 ft.) are characteristic of the temperate zones. **Ethnography.**—A high civilisation left its monuments in the W. parts of H. (Copan). The Chorti are Maya-Quiche; and the Aztec language was used in the SW. The Lenca, Paya, Jicaques, Toaca, to the NE., speak special dialects. There is a large infusion of Negro blood (Sambos) and of Negro-Caribs (since 1796). The *Ladinos* form three-fourths of the total population. Some of the best regions are still desert. The lowlands of the Atlantic littoral are very unhealthy. Some districts are exceedingly fertile (the Ulua and Chamelicon valleys, Sula, Olancho; the Sensenti valley at 2800 ft. alt.). The principal **agricultural products** are tobacco (Santa Rosa: Gracias), sugar, coffee, bananas, Indian corn, indigo, rice. Numerous cattle are reared (Olancho, Yoro). Principal **exports,** silver, cattle, tropical fruits, cacao, tobacco, coffee, sarsaparilla, gold, wood, indigo, leather. **Imports,** manufactured products. Exports and imports about four million dollars (1892). Principal **commerce** with the United States. There are few roads, and these still incomplete. A small part of the interoceanic railway through the central depression, uniting Puerto Cortés to Amapala, is only in operation for 57 m. (along the Sula valley). The N. rivers are very convenient means of access to the interior. H. is divided into thirteen departments. Tegucigalpa is the capital. Under the constitution of 1880 the president is elected for four years, and there is an elected congress (three members). The **weights and measures** are the old Spanish. The silver dollar = 3s. 4d. H. was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and later on was made, under the name of the Diocese of Comayagua, a part of the viceroyalty of Guatemala, which it remained till 1821. In 1839 H. became independent of the Central American federation. England occupied some H. terrs. until 1850. P. (1791) 95,000; (1887) 332,000; (1889) 400,000, or 9 to the sq. m. See **America, Central.** [**J. B. R.**]

Honduras, British, a British colony in Central America, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, between 15° 48′ and 18° 29′ N., slightly larger than Wales. Its W. boundary is defined as a line drawn from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the Sarstoon R. to Garbutts Falls on the riv. Belize, and thence due N. to the Mexican frontier (by the convention of 1859 with Guatemala). The N. half of the colony may be described as a

dead flat traversed by sluggish streams, whilst the S. portion, which has been only very imperfectly explored, is diversified with plateaux and hill ranges (Cahoon, or Cohun Ridge, &c.), among which the Cockscomb range rises in Victoria Peak to 3700 ft. The coast-land for a few miles inland is low and swampy, abounding in profuse vegetation, and with numerous lagoons. A line of coral reef extends the whole length of the coast about 10 m. out, forming a natural breakwater; it is studded with islands and bays, the largest of which is Turneffe (*q.v.*). The prevailing type of formation is tertiary; soil is a varying depth of clayey loam, overtopped with rich black mould. The estimated area of land in cultivation is only 60,000 acres, the chief products being maize, sugar-cane, and bananas. Extensive forests cover the country, abounding in fine timber trees, among which the mahogany, cedar, and pine are pre-eminent. Some fine gold-bearing quartz veins have been discovered in the SW., and indications of other minerals were noticed. Among the wild animals are valuable fur beavers, the ounce, panther, tapir, deer, antelope, peccary, opossum, and raccoon. Turtle abound. The Belize is the only river of importance besides the Hondo and the Sarstoon, which respectively form the N. and S. boundaries. Climate hot and moist, but considered not unhealthy for Europeans. It is not exposed to hurricanes and earthquakes, and visitations of malignant fever or cholera are rare. The possession of this colony was long disputed by the Spaniards, but it yielded to Great Britain in 1783, although hostilities were continued until 1798. From 1862 until 1884 the settlement was administered by a lieutenant-governor subsidiary to Jamaica; at the latter date it was declared a separate Crown colony. In 1870 a legislative council was established, presided over (since 1884) by a governor, assisted by an executive or privy council. Cap. Belize. Revenue about £50,000, steadily increasing; imports about £250,000, chiefly from the mother-country and the United States in nearly equal values; exports over £280,000, the principal being mahogany, logwood, coco-nuts, and bananas. For temp. and rfall., see **Belize.** Area, 7562 sq. m. P. (1870) 24,700; (1891) 31,500, of whom less than 300 are Europeans.

Honduras, Gulf or **Bay of,** an extensive bight of the Caribbean Sea, between 15° 30′ and 18° N., 85° and 88° W., having S. the state Honduras, and W. Brit. Honduras. It receives the Belize, Motagua, Ulua, and several other rivers, and contains the isls. Ruatan, Turneffe, Bonacca, &c., and numerous islets and reefs.

Honeck, or **Hohneck,** peak of the Vosges, on the border of France and Ger., between Gerardmer in France, and Münster in Alsace, 16 m. W. by S. Kolmar, frequently ascended by tourists. Alt. 4480 ft.

Hönefoss, comm., Norway, prov. Buskerud, 27 m. NW. by N. Christiania. P. <2000.

Honeoye, beautiful lake, U.S., New York, Ontario co., 26 m. S. by E. Rochester, drained NW. into the Genesee R., 5 m. long by 1 m. wide.

Honeoye Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., 15 m. S. Rochester. P. <1500.

Honesdale, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wayne co., on Lackawaxen R., 22 m. ENE. Scranton. P. <3000.

Honeybourne, stn., Eng., on the border of the cos. of Worcester and Gloucester, on the G. W. R., 5 m. E. Evesham, P.O. See **Church Honeybourne.**

Honeychurch, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 18 m. SE. by S. Bideford, 3 m. NW. by W. North Tawton stn. P. <250.

Honey Grove, city, U.S., Texas, Fannin co., 77 m. NE. Dallas. P. <2000.

Honey Lake, U.S., California, Lassen co., near the E. frontier, 120 m. S. of the NE. corner of state. It has no outlet; in the wet season about 100 sq. m. in extent, in the dry season a mere round hole.

Honey-Nest-Kloof, settlement, Cape Colony, div. Herbert, 35 m. SW. by S. and on the railway to Kimberley.

Honeywood, post-tn., Tasmania, Huon dist., 36 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Honfleur, comm., France, dep. Calvados, on the S. shore of the estuary of the Seine, arr. Pont l'Evêque, 7½ m. SE. Havre. The tidal harbour can receive vessels drawing at spring tides 20 ft., neap tides 15 ft. P. 8700.

Hongai, Hongay, or **Port Courbet,** harb., Tongking, on the E. side of an inlet opening by a narrow mouth into Allong Bay, in 20° 58′ N., 107° 3′ E. It is well sheltered, and has deep water, with an outer roadstead affording good anchorage. It has been recommended as the starting-point for a proposed railway to Hanoi and Yunnan. Large deposits of a smokeless coal of superior quality, similar to Welsh coal, are worked in the vicinity, and exported to Hong-kong. See **Hatu** and **Nagotna.**

Hongal, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. Belgáum, in 15° 48′ N., 74° 54′ E. P. (1881) 7800; (1891) <5000.

Hong-chu, riv., China. See **Hun-shui.**

Höngen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 8 m. NE. Aix-la-Chapelle; has coal-mines and iron-foundries. P. <5000.

Hongo, vil., Japan, 135 m. W. by S. Kobe.

Hong-ju, tn., Korea, 70 m. S. by W. Söul, in 36° 37′ N.

Hong-kong (for *Hiang-kiang*, 'Fragrant Streams'), isl., in the China Sea, off the coast of China, from which it is separated by a narrow strait called the Laimun Pass, about a mile in width, E. of the entrance of the Canton R., in 22° 12′ N., 114° 11′ E. It was yielded to Britain by treaty in 1842, and with Kowloon, a small terr. on the mainland opposite, ceded in 1861, forms a Crown colony. Length, E. to W., 9 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m.; average breadth, 3 m.; area, 30 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, rocky, and bare, almost destitute of vegetation; excellent water, however, is abundant. Climate unfavourable to Europeans, from the rapid alternations of heat and cold, and from the circumstance that the chief town, banked in by lofty rocks on the S. from the healthful influence of evening breezes, retains the violent heat of the sun for hours after sunset; and as a consequence, the vapours rising under the sun after rain collect in unhealthy clouds, and hang about the hills uncondensed for days. On the N. coast is the cap. town **Victoria,** laid out in streets and terraces on the steep declivity of Victoria Peak, with numerous fine public buildings and hongs built of stone, and picturesque dwelling-houses surrounded with gardens. P. (1881) 97,000; (1891) 136,900. The roadstead has a well-protected inner anchorage in 6–7 fathoms ⅛ m. off shore; and the port has six graving docks, including three at Kowloon, the largest of which, 562½ ft. long by 86 broad, has 28½ ft. of water over sill at ordinary spring tides. The commerce at this port is inferior to that of the principal treaty ports in China; but as a British colony on Chinese soil, it is the most important in its political and defensive position, and is the headquarters of the military, naval, and mercantile establishments. It is a free port. Total exports are estimated roughly at £25,000,000, and imports at £20,000,000; nearly half of this trade is with China, and a third with India, mainly in tea, silk, and opium. Regular steam communication is kept up with England, India, Manila, Canton, Macao, Shanghai, and all the northern ports. Shortest sea voyage to London, *viâ* Suez Canal, 9700 m. Mean temp. (Victoria Peak, 1876 ft.), yr. 67.2° F., Jan. 53.0°, July 77.8°; (port) mean temp., yr. 73.5° F., Jan. 59.6°, July 84.5°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 84.45 in. P. (1881) 160,400; (1891) 221,400, of whom 211,000 are Chinese.

Hongtse-hu, or **Hungtse-hu,** lake, China, provs. Nganhwei and Kiangsu, traversed by the Hwei-ho. Area about 1350 sq. m.

Hongyen, tn. and prov., Tongking. See **Hungyen.**

Honicknowle, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. N. Plymouth.

Honiley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 6 m. NW. by N. Warwick, 3 m. W. Kenilworth. P. <250.

Honing, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 11 m. SE. by S. Cromer, with a stn. (**Honing** for **Worstead**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500. See **Dilham.**

Honingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 8½ m. WNW. Norwich, 4 m. NE. Thuxton stn., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Tuddenham East**) P. <1000.

Honington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 4½ m. NNE Grantham, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <250.

Honington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 7 m. NNE. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. SE. Barnham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Honington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Stour, div. and 9 m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon. P. <250.

Honing Vley, seat of a Batlaro chief, Brit. Bechuana-land, about 80 m. N. by W. Kuruman.

Hon'ister Crag, rocky precipitous mt., Eng., Cumberland, in the W., on S. side of Buttermere Hause; has productive slate quarries. On the S. side is H. Pass, a rugged mountain path. Alt. 1750 ft.

Hon'iton, an old mun. bor. (till 1868 also a parl. bor.) and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 16 m. ENE. Exeter, in a beautiful valley on the riv. Otter, and the L. & SW. R. Formerly carried on manufacture of serges and woollen goods. Noted for its hand-made pillow lace since the reign of Charles I. The **Vale of H.** is famous for its butter. Market-day, S. P. <3500; parl. div. P. 52,000.

Honiton Clist, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 4½ m. E. by N. Exeter, 1 m. S. Broad Clist stn., PM.O. (**H. Clyst**).

Honjo, tn., Japan, on the W. ct. of Honshiu, 115 m. NE. by N. Niigata.

Honley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 3 m. S. by W. Huddersfield, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. 5500; eccles. par. (**H. with Brockholes**) P. <4500.

Honnef, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., Sieg circle, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 9 m. SE. Bonn, in a sheltered situation at the foot of the Siebengebirge; a climatic health resort; has iron, lead, and copper mines. P. <5000.

Honnerstown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co. P. <1500.

Honnschaften, vils., Prussia. See **Zwei-** and **Sieben-honnschaften.**

Honolu'lu, formerly also **Honoruru,** the cap. of the Sandwich Is., Pacific Ocean, on S. coast of Oahu I., in 21° 18′ N., 157° 52′ W. It is an entrepôt for European and Indian goods. The town contains many houses in American style, built of rock coral,

with deep verandas, covered with creepers, in the midst of delightful gardens and shrubberies. An English journal, the *Polynesian*, is published here. A new royal palace and government hall have been constructed. The natural harbour, formed by a lagoon within the coral reef, has 22 ft. of water at the entrance at high tides, and has a lighthouse, visible 9 m. It has ample room for a large number of ships, and contains a wharf 600 ft. in length, at which vessels drawing 18–22 ft. can discharge alongside; there are also all facilities for repairing damaged shipping. A telegraph cable connects with San Francisco. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1885–87), yr. 73.0° F., Jan. 69.5°, July 75.8°. P. 15,000. See **Sandwich Islands.**

Honora Bay, Canada, Ontario, at the N. of Grand Manitoulin I., 82°–82° 12′ W.

Honor Oak, eccles. par., London, Eng., Lewisham par., on the L. C. & D. R., 4½ m. SSE. St. Paul's. P.<2500. See **Forest Hill.**

Honor Oak Park, stn., Eng., Kent, on the L. B. & S. C. R., near Sydenham.

Honshiu, Honshima, or **Hontshi,** with Chinese termination **Hondo,** Japanese names for the largest island of the Japanese Empire, sometimes called Nippon.

Hont, co., Hungary, crossed by 48° N. and 19° E.; cap. Ipoly-Ság.

Hontana, Spanish, 'a fountain' or 'well.' See *Fonte.*

Höntrop, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Gelsenkirchen, dist. Bochum; coal-mining. P.<4000.

Hontshi, isl., Japan. See **Honshiu.**

Hoo, or *Hoe,* Scandinavian, 'a spit of land running into the sea.'

Hoo, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 11 m. NE. by N. Ipswich. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Letheringham**) P.<500.

Hoo, Allhallows, par., Eng., Kent. See **Allhallows.**

Hoo Common, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from H. St. Werburgh.

Hoo, St. Mary, par., Eng., Kent, 6½ m. NE. Rochester. P.<500.

Hoo, St. Werburgh, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Medway, 3½ m. NE. by E. Rochester, 1½ m. SSW. Sharnal Street stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Hood, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., crossed in the NW. by 98° W., traversed by the Brazos R.

Hood Canal (or **Inlet**), narrow inlet, U.S., Washington, extending SW. from Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, 45 m. long by 2–3 m. wide.

Hood Grange, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 5½ m. SE. Thirsk. P.<250.

Hood Island, the most south-easterly of the Galápagos group. Alt. 640 ft.

Hood Mountain, U.S., Oregon, in the extreme W. of Wasco co., in the Cascade range, 50 m. E. by S. Portland. Alt. 11,225 ft. (*mb.*).

Hood Point, cape, S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in 147°42′ E.

Hood Point, cape, on the S. ct. of W. Australia, in 119° 38′ E.

Hood River, Brit. N. America, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.

Hooe, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Plymstock par. P.<1500.

Hooe, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 8 m. NE. by N. Eastbourne, P.O. P.<500.

Hoog, Dutch, 'high.' See *Hoch.*

Hooge-Hallig, isl., Prussia, off W. ct. of Schleswig, crossed by 54° 33′ N. and 8° 33′ E. Its area (about 1480 ac.) is rapidly diminishing, the result of tidal action.

Hoogeveen ('high fens'), comm., Holland, near the middle of the S. border of prov. Drenthe, including the market-vil. of H. and the fen-colony of Hollandsche-Veld, besides several hamlets; arose in the first quarter of the 17th century through the construction of the drainage canal known as the Hoogeveensche Vaart (to Meppel, leading thence by the Meppeler Diep to the Zuider Zee). P. 11,700.

Hoogeveld, a high plateau of the S. African Republic, S. of about lat. 25°, connected with the Drakensberg Mts. on the E., forming the watershed between the rivers flowing to the Indian Ocean and those flowing to the Atlantic. General elevation about 4000 ft., but in the Witwatersrand, which constitutes the highest part of the region, some localities rise to over 5000 ft. Climate very salubrious; dry and cold during winter, abundant rains in the summer. Cattle and sheep are raised more successfully than in the lower dists. of the republic. It contains important goldfields, including that of Johannesburg, and extensive beds of coal are believed to exist.

Hoogezand, comm., Holland, prov. and 9 m. ESE. Groningen. P. 8800.

Hooghly River, India. See **Húgli.**

Hooglede, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers, P.<5000.

Hoogstraeten, tn., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. and 10 m. NW. Turnhout, with tile-works, manufactures of cloth, &c. P. (comm.)<4000.

Hook, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 11 m. NW. by W. Dorchester, 3½ m. WNW. Maiden Newton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hook, Eng., Hants. See **Hook with Warsash.**

Hook, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 3 m. S. by W. Kingston, 2 m. S. Surbiton stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Hook, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Ouse, 1½ m. NE. by N. Goole. P. 10,900.

Hook, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, on Waterford Harbour, 3 m. S. Fethard. P.<500.

Hook, Lower, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Upper Long Ditton.

Hook, The, Holland. See **Hoek-van-Holland.**

Hooker, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 42° N., 101° W.

Hooker, Mount, a summit of the Rocky Mts., N. America, on the E. boundary of Brit. Columbia, 52° 13′ N. Alt. doubtful; formerly estimated at 15,700 ft., but according to recent explorers of the region, the height of the mountain nearest its position in the map is only about 8000 ft., though there are neighbouring peaks of 11–13,000 ft. See *Geog. Jour.*, v., p. 59.

Hooker Glacier, New Zealand, Southern Alps, stretches S. from the W. side of Mount Cook. From its S. end issues the **Hooker R.,** which joins the Tasman.

Hook Green, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 3 m. SE. Frant stn.

Hook Head, cape, Ire., on the SW. ct. of co. Wexford, at the E. of the entrance to Waterford Harbour, with a lighthouse.

Hookhoom, valley, Burma. See **Hukong.**

Hookina Creek, riv., S. Australia, flows W. into Lake Torrens, in about 31° 35′ S.

Hook Norton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Swere, div. and 8 m. SW. by W. Banbury, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 5495 ac. P.<1500.

Hook of Holland, Eng. translation of **Hoek-van-Holland.**

Hooksett, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimack R., 7 m. N. Manchester. P.<2000.

Hook with Warsash, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5½ m. E. by N. Basingstoke, on the L. & S. W. R. (**Hook**), PMT.O. (**Hook**). P.<1500.

Hoole, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, mostly included in the parl. bor. of Chester, on W. Lancashire and Liverpool Rly. Par. P.<4500; tn. P.<4000.

Hooley Hill, vil., Eng., Lancashire, with a stn. (**H. H.** 'Guide Bridge') on the L. & NW. R., 2 m. SW. Ashton-under-Lyne, PMT.O.

Hoole, Little and **Much,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 6½ m. SW. Preston, with a stn. (**Hoole**) on the Southport and Preston Junc. Rly. Little H. P.<500; Much H., P.O., P.<750.

Hoon, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 5 m. NW. Burton-upon-Trent. P.<250.

Hoonahs, American-Indian tribe. See **Chichagof.**

Hoo-nan, prov., China. See **Hunan.**

Hoo-peh, or **Hoo-pih,** prov., China. See **Hupe.**

Hooper, vil., U.S., Utah, Weber co., 28 m. N. by W. Salt Lake City, and about 9 m. W. Ogden. P.<1500.

Hooper, settlement, U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 50 m. N. by E. Walla Walla.

Hoopeston, city, U.S., Illinois, Vermilion co., 70 m. N. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<2000.

Hoopstad, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of H. div., 95 m. N. Bloemfontein. P.<2000.

Hoormara, tn., Baluchistan. See **Ormara.**

Hoorn, cape. See **Horn, Cape.**

Hoorn, or **Horne,** two isls., Pacific Ocean, NE. Fiji Is., **Fotuna** in the NW., **Alofa** in the SE.; mountainous and volcanic. Inhabitants all Roman Catholic converts.

Hoorn, tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the W. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 13 m. E. Alkmaar. A seaport formerly important. P. 11,000. See **Horn, Cape.**

Hoosac, riv., U.S., New York, in the extreme E. It rises in the SW. of Vermont, and flows W. to the Hudson, which it joins on the l. bk. about 15 m. N. Troy; affords abundant water-power.

Hoosac Mountains, range of mts., U.S., in the NW. of Massachusetts, stretching about 16 m. N. and S. on the E. side of the valley of the Upper Hoosac. The railway tunnel through the range is 11 m. ESE. of the NW. corner of the state. Length, 4 m. 180 yards; alt. at either end, 795 ft.; central shaft, 819 ft.; length, 4 m. 180 yards (Troy and Greenfield, R.R.).

Hoose, ct. par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6½ m. W. Birkenhead, close to Hoylake stn. P.<2000.

Hoosick Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., 24 m. NE. Albany. P. 7000.

Hooton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 7 m. SE. Birkenhead, on the Birkenhead Rly. P.<750.

Hooton Levett, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. SE. Rotherham. P.<250.

Hooton Pagnell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6 m. NW. by W. Doncaster, 2 m. E. Frickley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hooton Roberts, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. NE. by E. Rotherham, 1½ m. E. Kilnhurst stn., P.O. P.<250.

Hopar, group of vils. in basin-shaped valley in the Hunza-Nagár valley, 34 m. NE. Gilghit.

Hopatcong Lake, beautiful lake, U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 23 m. W. Paterson, 6 m. long, drained SW. by the Musconetcong R. into the Delaware.

Hope, in Scotch place-names. See *Haugh.*

Hope, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1393 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 89 m. from Vancouver, with gold and silver mines. P. <1500.

Hope, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 10 m. NE. Buxton, 7½ m. ENE. Chapel-en-le-Frith, with stn. (**H. for Castleton**) on M. R., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Fernilee**) P. <2500.

Hope, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. SW. Kingsbridge, P.O.

Hope, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles par. P. <2000.

Hope, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Worthen par. P. <2000.

Hope, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent par. P. 6700.

Hope, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6½ m. N. Reeth. P. <250.

Hope, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Hempstead co., 110 m. SW. Little Rock. P. <2000.

Hope, tn., U.S., Indiana, Bartholomew co., 37 m. SE. by S. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Hope, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 10½ m. SW. by W. Providence, on Pawtuxet R. P. <1500.

Hope, par., Wales, Flintshire, 5½ m. NNW. Wrexham, included in the parl. bor. of Caergwrle, 2 m. S. of **H. (Exchange)** and **H.** stns., on the L. & NW. R., P.O.; 9442 ac. P. <4500.

Hope, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 1½ m. E. by N. Welshpool. P. <250.

Hope, All Saints, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 8 m. ENE. Rye, 1½ m. NW. New Romney stn. P. <250. See **Romney, New.**

Hope, Fort, Arctic America. See **Fort Hope.**

Hope, Loch, lake, Scot., in the N. of Sutherlandshire, to the E. of Loch Eriboll, drained N. by the riv. Hope into the mouth of Loch Eriboll.

Hope Baggot, par., Eng., Salop, 15½ m. W. Kidderminster, div. and 5 m. E. Ludlow. P. <250.

Hope Bay, vil., on NE. ct. of Jamaica, in 76° 34′ W.

Hope Bowdler, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12½ m. S. Shrewsbury, 2 m. SE. Church Stretton stn. P. <250.

Hopedale, or **Hoffenthal,** Moravian mission stn., E. ct. Labrador, 55½° N. Mean temp., yr. 24° F., Jan. – 10.1°, July 51.3°.

Hopedale, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co. P. <1500.

Hopefield, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. and 47 m. W. Renfrew. P. <1500.

Hopefield, vil., Cape Colony, div. Malmesbury, 60 m. N. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Hope Hill, settlement, W. Australia, in 31° 11′ S., 119° 16′ E.

Hope Hills, part of the Lammermuir Hills, Scot., Haddingtonshire, 8 m. SSE. Haddington.

Hope Inlet, N. Australia, in Clarence Strait.

Hope Island, SE. Spitsbergen, Arctic Ocean, 76° 35′ N., 25° 20′ E.

Hopeman, vil., Scot., Elginshire, on the coast, 6 m. NW. Elgin, and 2 m. E. by N. Burghead stn., with a stn. on the H. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Hope Mansell, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 4½ m. SE. Ross, P.O. P. <250.

Hope Nose, cape, Eng., E. Devonshire, 1½ m. E. Torquay.

Hope Point, cape, Eng., N. ct. Kent, 5½ m. ENE. Gravesend.

Hope Reach, Lower and **Upper,** reach of the Thames, Eng., extends 6½ m. W. from Hope Point.

Hope River, Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters the Caribbean Sea 5 m. ESE. Kingston after a S. course of 10 m.

Hope's Advance Bay, Hudson Strait, Brit. N. America, on the W. side of Ungava Bay, 59½° N., 70° W.

Hopesay, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 18½ m. E. by S. Newtown, 3 m. W. Craven Arms Junc.; 4155 ac. P. <750.

Hopestown, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Mullingar.

Hopetoun, tp., Victoria, mallee scrub dist., 35° 47′ S., 142° 23′ E.

Hope Town, vil., Brit. Guiana, near the l. bk. of the Demerara, 21 m. SSW. Georgetown. P. 2000.

Hopetown, post-settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. Bonaventure, on Bay des Chaleurs.

Hopetown, municip., Cape Colony, div. H., on the l. bk. of the Orange, 80 m. SW. by S. Kimberley. Alt. 3609 ft.; rfall. (6 yrs.), 10.75 in. P. <1500.

Hopetown, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Normanton, PM.O.

Hope under Dinmore, par., Eng., Herefordshire, on the Lugg, div. and 4½ m. S. by E. Leominster, 1 m. N. Dinmore stn. P. <750.

Hope Valley, post-tn., S. Australia, co. Yatala, 8 m. N. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Hope Valley, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., on Wood R., 20 m. W. New Port. P. <1500.

Hopewell, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Albert co., on Shepody Bay, 75 m. ENE. St. John. P. <1500.

Hopewell, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 17 m. by rail W. Pictou. P. <1500.

Hopewell, tn., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bedford co., on the Roystown Branch of the Juniata, 73 m. W. by S. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Hopewell Harbour, on E. side Hudson's Bay, in 57° 33′ N.

Hope Woodlands, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 6 m. NE. Tideswell; 20,614 ac. P. <250.

l'Hôpital, former vil. of Savoy. See **Albertville.**

Hopkins, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° N., E. of 88° W.

Hopkins, vil., U.S., Missouri, Nodaway co., 58 m. N. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Hopkins, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., crossed in the S. by 33° N., to the E. of 96° W.

Hopkins River, in the W. of Victoria, Australia, rises in the Pyrenees Mts. near Mount Ararat, and flows SSW. into the Indian Ocean at Warrnambool. Length, 110 m. Navigable by boats for 5 m., where further progress is stopped by rapids; in its upper course it is not a permanent stream, but subsides in summer into a chain of water holes, some of them very deep, the water being brackish, and in some localities too salt for use.

Hopkinsville, city, U.S., Kentucky, Christian co., 62 m. NW. Nashville (Tenn.). Alt. 550 ft. (R.R.). P. 5800.

Hopkinton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Delaware co., 33 m. WSW. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Hopkinton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 15 m. E. by S. Worcester. P. <5000.

Hopkinton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., 7 m. W. Concord. P. <2000.

Hopkinton, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 24 m. W. New Port. P. <3000.

Hopperton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Allerton Mauleverer.**

Hopsten, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, Tecklenburg circle, 30 m. N. Münster. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hopton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. SSW. Matlock, 2 m. W. by S. Wirksworth stn.; has ochre-mining. P. <250.

Hopton, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the coast, div. and 4 m. NNW. Lowestoft, P.O. P. <500.

Hopton, par., Eng., Suffolk, 9 m. ESE. Thetford, PM.O. P. <500.

Hopton, Upper, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Kirkheaton and Mirfield par. P. <1500.

Hopton and Coton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 2 m. NE. Stafford, P.O. (**Hopton**). P. <750.

Hopton Cangeford, par., Eng., Salop, 21 m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, div. and 4½ m. NE. by N. Ludlow. P. <250.

Hopton Castle, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 18½ m. SE. by E. Newtown, with a stn. (**Hopton Heath**) on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Hopton Wafers, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12½ m. W. Kidderminster, 4 m. W. by N. Cleobury Mortimer stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Hopwell, par., Eng., in co. and 5½ m. E. Derby. P. <250.

Hopwood, par., Eng., Lancashire, mostly in Heywood bor. P. <5000.

Hoquiam, tn., U.S., Washington, Chehalis co. P. <1500.

Hor, name given to the region of Tibet lying to the N. of the series of lakes extending from E. to W. between about 84° and 91° E. A region furnishing large quantities of salt, wool, and borax.

Hor, Mount (Arabian, *Jebel Nebi Harun*), mt., Arabia Petræa, on the E. side of the wadi Arabah, nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea and the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and forming part of Mount Seir or Edom. It is a steep and irregular truncated cone, having three peaks on the N., in the loftiest of which is a grotto, the reputed tomb of Aaron. Alt. 4360 ft.

Hora, tn., same as Haura in the interior of Hadramut.

Horanscross, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Kells, co. Meath.

Horaždlowitz, tn., Bohemia, 33 m. SSE. Pilsen. P. <4000.

Horb, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 17 m. WSW. Tübingen. P. <3000.

Horbling, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 11½ m. NW. Spalding, 1 m. NNE. Billingborough and H. stn., on M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Horbury, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 2½ m. WSW. Wakefield, on the L. & Y. R. **H. Junction,** a stn. 2 m. to the E. P. 5700.

Horcajada de la Torre, tn., Spain, prov. Cuenca, 55 m. SE. by E. Alcala. P. <2000.

Hörde, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, cap. circle H., 2 m. SE. Dortmund, with important coal and iron mines, blast-furnaces, and steel and iron works. P. (1871) 12,300; (1890) 16,300.

Hordel, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Bochum. P. (comm.) <3000.

Horden Point, headland, Eng., Durham, on the N. ct., 4½ m. SE. Seaham Harbour.

Horderley, stn., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Bishops Castle Rly., 10 m. NW. Ludlow.

Hordle, or **Hordlewell,** par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest

div., 11½ m. E. by N. Bournemouth, 3½ m. W. Lymington, 2 m. ESE. Milton stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Hordley, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 6 m. E. by N. Oswestry, 3 m. NE. Rednall stn. P. <500.

Hördt, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 8 m. N. by E. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Horeabbey, par. and tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, near Cashel. P. <250.

Horeb, one of the mt. tops of Jebel Musa in Sinai (*q.v.*).

Hore Bay, a large bay at the SE. extremity of Lake Tanganyika, central Africa.

Horeham, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 11½ m. ENE. Lewes, with a stn. (**H. Road and Waldron**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O.

Horeimela, tn., central Arabia, Nejd, about 34 m. WNW. Riad; well fortified, and crowned with a citadel. Birthplace of Mohammed-ibn-Abd-el-Wahab, founder of the sect of Wahabis.

Horem, place named in O. T. See **Hârah.**

Horetown, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. W. Shelmaliere, 3 m. W. Taghmon. P. <750.

Horfield, par. and suburb of Bristol, Eng., Gloucestershire, in the extreme N. of the W. div., 2 m. NNE. Clifton Down stn. P. 8200; urban sanitary dist. P. 7600.

Horgen, comm., Switzd., cant. and on the S. side of Lake Zürich, 7 m. NE. by N. Zug. P. 5500.

Horgos, tn., Hungary, prov. Csongrád, 10 m. SW. by W. Szegedin. P. (comm.) 5500.

Horham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 17½ m. N. by E. Ipswich, div. and 4 m. E. by S. Eye, P.O. P. <500.

Horhausen, vil., Prussia, govt. Koblenz, circle and dist. Altenkirchen; important mines of iron ore. P. <2000.

Horicon, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dodge co., 46 m. NW. Milwaukee, at the S. end of **H. Lake** (15 m. long N. to S., 5 m. wide, drained S. by the Rock R.). P. <1500.

Horinkar, tn., China, in the N. of prov. Shansi, 230 m. W. by N. Peking.

Horion-Hozémont, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <5000.

Horitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 14 m. NW. by N. Königgrätz. P. 6900.

Höritz, vil., Bohemia, in the Bohemian Forest, 20 m. SW. Budweis. The Passion Play is performed here frequently by natives of the village and neighbourhood. P. <2000.

Horiuchi, sea-side resort, Japan, on Sagami Bay, 10 m. SSW. Yokohama.

Horksley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. NNW. Colchester. Great H., PM.O., P. <1000; Little H. (4 m. ESE. Bures stn.), P.O., P. <250.

Horkstow, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 16 m. E. by S. Goole, 4 m. SW. Barton upon Humber, P.O. P. <250.

Horley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 3½ m. NW. Banbury, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Hornton**) P. <750.

Horley, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4½ m. SSE. Reigate, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 7320 ac. P. <3500.

Hormara, Baluchistan. See **Ormara.**

Hormead, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 12½ m. NNE. Hertford, 2½ m. E. Buntingford stn. Great H., P.O., P. <500; Little H., P. <250.

Hormigas, Las, 'the ants,' two groups consisting of numerous isls. and cliffs off the coast of Peru, one to the N. of Callao, the other, known as the **H. de Afuera,** 'Outer H.,' further S.

Hormos, Greek, 'open bay' or 'roadstead.'

Hormuz, Persia. See **Ormuz.**

Horn, par., Eng., Rutland, 6 m. ENE. Oakham. P. <250. See **Exton.**

Horn, German, *Hoorn,* Dutch, 'a horn-like projection or cape.'

Horn, one of the most northerly of the Fiji Is., Pacific Ocean.

Horn, suburb continuous with Hamm, Ger., 4 m. E. by N. and in the terr. of Hamburg. P. <5000.

Horn, comm., Ger., princip. Lippe, 4½ m. SE. Detmold, 29 m. S. Minden. P. <3000.

Horn, vil., Switzd., on the S. side of Lake Constance, 6 m. NE. St. Gall, in a detached portion of Thurgau, surrounded by canton of St. Gall; frequented health resort. P. <2000.

Horn, Cape, the southernmost point of S. America, the S. end of a small island to the S. of Tierra del Fuego, in 55° 58′ 40″ S., 67° 14′ 21″ W., discovered Jan. 29, 1616, by the Dutch navigators Jacob le Maire and Willem Schouten; named after the Dutch town of Hoorn, the native place of Schouten. The name of **False Cape Horn** is given to a cape to the NW., the SE. end of Hoste I., in 55° 43′ 15″ S., 68° 5′ 31″ W.

Horn, Mount, the most northerly point of Iceland. Alt. 1660 ft.

Hornachos, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Almendralejo. P. <5000.

Hornachuelos, comm., Spain, prov. Córdoba, dist. Posadas. P. <5000.

Horn-Afvan, a lake of Swedish Lappmark, prov. Vesterbotten, about 66° N. and between 17° and 18° E. Length, NW. to SE., 50 m.; breadth varies from 1–10 m. It connects with the Stor-Afvan, and thence discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the riv. Skellefteå.

Hornbach, vil., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, on the Horn R., 55 m. E. Metz, 5 m. S. by E. Zweibrücken. P. <2000.

Hornberg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Villingen, 23 m. NE. Freiburg. P. <3000.

Hornblotton, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6½ m. ESE. Glastonbury, 2 m. W. Castle Cary stn. P. <250. See **Alford.**

Hornburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 22 m. NW. by W. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Hornby, isl., Brit. Columbia, Strait of Georgia, in 49° 30′ N.

Hornby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5½ m. SE. by S. Richmond. P. <250.

Hornby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, W. Cleveland div., 7½ m. SE. Darlington. P. <250.

Hornby, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., 6 m. from Christchurch.

Hornby with Farleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, on riv. Wenning, div. and 8 m. NE. by E. Lancaster, with stn. (**H.**) on the Morecambe branch of the M. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Horncastle, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey or H. div., on the Bain, 12 m. SSW. Louth, on the G. N. R. H. horse fair is one of the largest in the kingdom; remains of Roman fortifications and other antiquities abound in the neighbourhood. Market-day, S. P. <4500; parl. div. P. (1891) 46,700.

Hornchurch, par., Eng., Essex, 2 m. SE. Romford, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., PMT.O.; 6784 ac. P. <4000.

Hornchurch Marsh, marsh, Eng., in the Romford div. of Essex, on the l. bk. of the Thames, about 11 m. E. St. Paul's, London.

Horncliffe, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the r. bk. of the Tweed, div. and 4½ m. WSW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1 m. WNW. Velvethall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Horn Dean, vil., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 9½ m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, 2½ m. NW. Rowlands Castle stn., PMT.O.

Horndon, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 8 m. E. Romford. H. East, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., P. <500; H. West, P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. West with Ingrave**) P. <750.

Horndon on the Hill, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 10½ m. ESE. Romford, 1 m. NW. by W. Stanford-le-Hope stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Horne, vil., Denmark, in the S. of Fyen I., prov. Svendborg, 22 m. SSW. Odense. **Horne Bay,** an inlet to the W. of Horne.

Horne, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 6 m. SE. by E. Reigate, 3 m. SW. by S. Godstone stn.; 4594 ac. P. <750.

Horne, isls., Pacific. See **Hoorn.**

Hornellsville, city, U.S., New York, Steuben co., 56 m. S. Rochester. P. (1880) 8200; (1890) 11,000.

Hornhausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Oschersleben, 12 m. NNE. Halberstadt. P. <4000.

Horn Head, cape, Ire., N. ct. co. Donegal, in 7° 59′ W.

Horning, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the Bure, 9½ m. NE. by E. Norwich, 4 m. E. by S. Wroxham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Horningdalsrokken ('the distaff of the H. valley'), mt., Norway, near the N. boundary of the prov. of Bergen, appears to rival the Matterhorn in steepness and sharpness. Alt. 5010 ft.

Horninghold, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8 m. SSW. Oakham, 1½ m. ENE. Hallaton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Horninglow, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 2 m. N. Burton-upon-Trent, with a stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. 15,400.

Horningsea, par., Eng., Cambridge, W. Newmarket div., 3½ m. NE. Cambridge, 1½ m. W. by N. Quy stn., P.O. P. <500.

Horningsham, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 10½ m. S. by W. Trowbridge, 4 m. SW. by W. Warminster stn., PT.O. P. <1000.

Horningsheath, or **Horringer,** par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 3 m. SW. Bury St. Edmunds, PMT.O. (**Horringer**). P. <750; eccles. par. (**H., Great and Little, with Ickworth**) P. <750.

Horningtoft, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 20 m. E. King's Lynn, 3 m. W. County School stn. P. <250. See **Whissonsett.**

Hornisgrinde, the highest summit of the Black Forest, on the borders of Baden and Würtemberg, 21 m. E. Strassburg. On its side is a small lake, the Mummel-see (alt. 3400 ft.), the deep black waters of which figure conspicuously in local legend. Alt. 3815 ft.

Hornish Point, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the NW. ct. of S. Uist, in 57° 23½′ N.

Horn Island, small isl., Queensland, in Torres Strait, NE. of Prince of Wales I.

Horn Island, U.S., Mississippi, off the S. ct., in Mississippi Sound, long. 88° 31′–42′ W.

Hornos, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 32 m. WSW. Buenos Aires, on the railway to Saladillo. P. <2000.

Hornos, islets in the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, W. of the town of Colonia, Uruguay.

Hornsby, post-tn. and rly. stn., New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 21 m. N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Horns Cross, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, 5 m. SW. Bideford, PT.O.

Hornscross, hamlet, Eng., Kent, 1 m. W. Greenhithe, PM.O.

Hornsea, coast tn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 13¾ m. NE. by N. Hull, with stns. (**Hornsea** and **H. Bridge**) on the NE. R.; much resorted to for sea-bathing. PMT.O. P. urban sanitary dist. (identical with the civil par. of **H. with Burton**) <2500; eccles. par. (**H. with Long Riston**) P. <2500.

Hornsey, par., Eng., Middlesex, H. div., 5 m. SSE. Barnet, on the G. N. R. Par. P. 61,100; urban sanitary dist. P. 44,200; and **South H.** P. 16,900; parl. div. P. (1891) 77,700.

Hornsey Rise and **Hornsey Road,** two eccles. pars., Eng., London, with stn. (**H. Road**) on the Hampstead Junc. Rly., 4 m. N. by W. St. Paul's. **H. Rise,** P. 8300; **H. Road,** P. 6700.

Horn Sound, Greenland, W. ct., in 73° 45′ N., in which the English navigator, W. Baffin, waited to barter for horns of the narwhal in 1612.

Horn Sound, bay, on the W. ct. of the main island of Spitsbergen, near its S. extremity. Hornsund Tind, a mountain on its shore, rises to 4560 ft., the highest summit in Spitsbergen.

Hornton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Banbury, P.O. P. <500. See **Horley.**

Hornu, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 6 m. WSW. Mons, with important coal-mines. P. 8800.

Hörnum, the S. penin. of Sylt I., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 44 m. W. Flensburg.

Horobetsu, vil., Japan, on NE. ct. of the isl. of Yezo, partly Japanese, partly Ainu.

Horodenka, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 33 m. NW. by N. Czernowitz. P. 11,200.

Horodisscze, Slavonian. See *Gorodishche.*

Horoizumi, vil., Japan, on the S. ct. of Yezo, 120 m. E. by N. Hakodate. P. <2000.

Horo-Musiro-shima, or **Paramushir,** the most northerly of the Kurile Is., Japan, having its S. point in 50° N.

Hororata, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 43 m. from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Horowhenua, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 40½° S. and 175¾° E.

Hořowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 24 m. E. by N. Pilsen, with iron-works and important iron and coal mines. P. <4000.

Horpa-cho, lake, Tibet, in 34° 20′ N., 81° E., probably the highest known lake in the world. Alt. 17,930 ft.

Horqueta, vil., Paraguay, 148 m. N. by E. Asuncion, 27 m. ENE. Villa Concepcion. P. <2000.

Horrabridge, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 10 m. N. by E. Plymouth, on the G. W. R., at the foot of the beautiful Walkham valley; mines of arsenical pyrites near. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Horrem, vil., Prussia, prov. Cologne, circle Bergheim, dist. Kerpen, with lignite mines. P. <2000.

Horringer, Eng. See **Horningsheath.**

Horringford, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., on the Yar, 3½ m. SE. Newport, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly.

Horrington, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1½ m. NE. by E. Wells. P. <1500.

Horrisdale, isl., Scot., in Gair Loch, W. Ross-shire. P. 31.

Horrock's Creek, settlement, S. Australia, co. Frome, 200 m. N. Adelaide.

Horry, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the NE., on the E. frontier, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic.

Horsea Island, small isl. in Portsmouth Harbour, Eng., Hampshire, 1 m. E. Porchester.

Horse and Jockey, The, stn., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 4 m. SSE. Thurles, on the Southern Rly., P.O.

Horsebridge, stn., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Anton, 8¾ m. W. Winchester, on the L. & SW. R.

Horsebridge Hill, PMT.O., Eng., I. of Wight, near Newport.

Horsecastle Bay, inlet, Scot., on the E. ct. of Berwickshire, in 55° 54½′ N., 2¾ m. SSE. St. Abb's Head.

Horse Cave, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Hart co., 70 m. S. Louisville. P. <1500.

Horsehay, hamlet, Eng., Salop, Wellington co., with stn. (**H.** for **Dawley**) on the G. W. R., 12 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, PM.O., with coal-mining.

Horse Heads, vil., U.S., New York, Chemung co., 69 m. SW. by S. Syracuse, on the Chemung Canal, with one of the largest brick-yards in the U.S. P. <2000.

Horse Heath, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 10 m. SW. Newmarket, 2½ m. NE. by N. Bartlow stn., P.O. P. <750.

Horse House, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Cover, div. and 14½ m. SW. by S. Richmond, P.O. See **Coverham.**

Horse Island, small islet in Ire., S. co. Clare, in riv. Fergus.

Horse Island, Ire., off SW. ct. co. Cork, in Roaringwater Bay, lat. 51° 31′ N., long. 9° 28′ W.

Horse Island, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Kerry, in Ballinskelligs Bay.

Horse Island, small isl., but the largest and most fertile in the Lake Urumia, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan.

Horse Isle, isl., Scot., lying off the W. ct. of Ayrshire, in 55° 39′ N.

Horseleap, stn., Ire., on the M. G. W. R., P.O. See **Ardnurcher.**

Horsell, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 5½ m. N. Guildford, close to Woking stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Horsemans, place, Central America, Nicaragua, on the E. ct., in 12° 57′ N., at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Horsemonden, par., Eng., Kent and Sussex, Ashford div., 7½ m. E. Tunbridge Wells, 3¾ m. SE. by S. Paddock Wood Junc., with a stn. (**Horsmonden**) on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 4606 ac. P. <2000.

Horsemore Green, hamlet, Eng., Buckinghamshire, 1½ m. NW. Colnbrook, PMT.O. (**Langley**).

Horsendon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. SSW. Aylesbury, close to Princes Risborough stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Illmire**) P. <250.

Horsens, ancient seapt. tn., Denmark, on the SE. ct. of Jutland, on H. Fjord, prov. Veile, 23 m. SW. by S. Aarhus, with iron-foundry and manufactures of machines, &c.; 3560 ft. quayage; depth at high water 14 ft., at low water 12–13 ft. P. 17,300.

Horsepath, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 3½ m. E. by S. Oxford, 2 m. W. Littlemore stn., P.O. P. <500.

Horsey, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 1 m. from the E. ct., 11 m. NNW. Yarmouth, 3½ m. N. by E. Martham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Horsey Mere, sheet of water on the W.

Horsey Island, small isl., Eng., in Hanford Water, Essex, 14 m. E. Colchester. It is 6 m. in circumference, and abounds in game.

Horsford ('the ford of Horsa'), par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 6 m. NNW. Norwich, 1½ m. NE. by E. Drayton stn., P.O.; 4249 ac. P. <750.

Horsforth, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 5 m. NW. Leeds, 1 m. W. of its stn. on the NE. R., and close to the stn. (**Newlay and H.**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 7100.

Horsham, par. and market-tn. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Eng., Sussex, H. div., on the Arun, 18 m. NNW. Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R. Market-day, M. Par. 11,087 ac., P. 11,100; tn. P. (1801) <3500; (1851) 5900; (1871) 7800; (1891) 8100; parl. div. P. (1891) 53,000.

Horsham, mun. bor., Victoria, Borung co., 56 m. NW. Ararat. P. <3000.

Horsham St. Faith and Newton St. Faith, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 4 m. N. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. E. by N. Drayton stn. P. <1000.

Horsington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 14 m. E. by S. Lincoln, 3 m. NE. by N. Stixwould stn., P.O. P. <500.

Horsington, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10 m. ENE. Yeovil, P.O. P. <750.

Horsley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 5½ m. N. by E. Derby, 1 m. NE. Coxbench stn., P.O. P. <500.

Horsley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 5 m. NE. by E. Wotton-under-Edge, 4½ m. E. Dursley stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Horsley, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 10 m. E. Hexham, 2 m. NW. by W. Wylam stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Horsley, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, Elsdon ancient par. P. <500.

Horsley, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 6 m. E. by N. Guildford, 1 m. SSE. Horsley stn., on the L. & SW. R. East H., PMT.O., P. <500; West H., PMT.O., P. <750.

Horsley, Long, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 6½ m. NW. by N. Morpeth, 4½ m. SE. Brinkburn stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Horsleydown, par., Eng., London, Southwark bor. P. 9800.

Horsley Woodhouse, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. SE. Belper, P.O. P. <1000.

Horst, comm., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 18 m. N. Roermond. P. <5000.

Horst, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Steinburg, 8 m. E. Glückstadt. P. (comm.) <3000.

Horst, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Hattingen, a few miles E. Essen. P. <3000.

Horst, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle Recklinghausen, 5½ m. N. Essen, with coal-mining. P. (comm.) <4000.

Horstead with Stalninghall, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7½ m. N. by E. Norwich, 1 m. S. by W. Coltishall stn. P. <750.

Horsted, Little, par., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Lewes, 2 m. S. Uckfield stn., P.O. P.<500.

Horsted Keynes (kēnz), par., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., 11½ m. N. by W. Lewes, with a junc. stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. 4232 ac. P.<1000.

Horstmar, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 15 m. NW. by W. Münster. P.<2000.

Horta, seapt. tn. of the Azores, cap. isl. Fayal, at the head of a wide bay on its SE. ct. P. (comm.) 7400.

Horta, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Barcelona. P.<4000.

Hortas ('gardens'), Angola. See **Mossamedes.**

Horten, tn., Norway, prov. Jarlsberg and Laurvik, on Christiania Fjord, 8 m. NNE. Tönsberg, the chief military port of the kingdom; has an arsenal and extensive shipbuilding yards. P. 6600.

Horton, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Kings co., on Minas Basin, 63 m. NNW. Halifax; coal and other minerals found near. P.<1500.

Horton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, SE. Wycombe div., on the Colne, 3½ m. ESE. Windsor, 1 m. N. by E. Wraysbury stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Horton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 10½ m. N. Poole, 3 m. WSW. Verwood stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**H. with Woodlands**) P.<1000.

Horton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. S. Wotton-under-Edge, 4 m. ENE. Yate Junc., P.O. P.<500.

Horton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. SE. Northampton, with a stn. (**Piddington and Horton**) on the M. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Piddington**) P.<1500.

Horton, par., Eng., Northumberland, mostly in Morpeth parl. bor. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**H. with Cowpen**) P. 14,700.

Horton, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, 1½ m. NW. Ilminster, P.O.

Horton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 3 m. W. Leek, 1 m. WSW. Rudyard stn., P.O.; 4975 ac. P.<1500.

Horton, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Halifax.**

Horton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 11 m. N. Burnley. P.<250.

Horton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, suburb and in parl. bor. of Bradford, with stns. (**H. Park** and **Great H.**) on the G. N. R. P. 48,800; eccles. par. (**H. Great**) P. 11,600.

Horton, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, near Settle, on M. R.

Horton, city, U.S., Kansas, Brown co. P.<4000.

Horton, settlement, U.S., Montana, Custer co., 207 m. SSW. from the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 2390 ft. (R.R.).

Horton, Lower, settlement, Canada. See **Grand Pré.**

Horton and **Horton with Peele,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. E. Wrexham, 2½ m. W. by N. Malpas stn. P. (of each)<250.

Horton Grange, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6½ m. S. Morpeth. P.<250.

Horton Heath, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 3 m. from Bishopstoke.

Horton in Ribblesdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the l. bk. of the Ribble, 23 m. SE. by E. Kendal, 5 m. N. Settle, with a stn. (**Horton**) on the M. R., P.O.; 17,257 ac. P.<750.

Horton Kirby, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Darenth, 7 m. SW. by W. Gravesend, 1 m. SSE. Farningham Road and Sutton at Hone stn., P.O. P.<2000.

Horton with Studley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the E. border of the county, Woodstock div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Oxford, 4½ m. E. by S. Islip stn. P.<500.

Horw, comm., Switzd., cant. and 2½ m. SSE. Lucerne. P.<2000.

Horwich (hŏr'ich), par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Westhoughton div., 5 m. WNW. Bolton, on the L. & Y. R. There are coal-mines in the neighbourhood; it is the seat of the L. & Y. R. works, and bleaching, cotton-spinning, and paper-making are carried on. P. 12,900.

Horwood, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 3 m. E. by N. Bideford. P.<250.

Horwood, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5 m. ESE. Buckingham. Great H., P.O., P.<750; Little H., P.O., P.<500.

Hory Kašperské, comm., Austria. See **Bergreichenstein.**

Horyuji, vil., Japan, 18 m. by rail E. Ozaka, with the oldest Buddhist monastery in Japan, containing an important collection of art treasures.

Horzowitz, tn., Austria. See **Hořowitz.**

Hosah, place named in O. T. See **El Ezziyah.**

Hosangadi, or **Haidargarh,** pass, Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Kanara, in 13° 40′ N., 75° 1′ E., on the route between Bednúr and the Malabár coast; much used in the campaigns with Tipú Sultán.

Hoscar Moss, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 7 m. NW. Wigan.

Hose, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6½ m. N. Melton Mowbray, 1 m. NW. Long Clawson and H. stn., on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Hoseley, part of par., Wales, Flint. See **Marford.**

Hoseyeh, El, oasis of the penin. of and 31 m. NW. Sinai, Egypt.

Hoshangábád, or **Hoshungabad,** tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. H., on the l. bk. of the Narbadá, 40 m. SSE. Bhopál. P. (1877) 11,600; (1881) 15,900; (1891) 13,500; Hindus, 9900.

Hoshia, Makua vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 16° 30′ S., 38° 5′ E.

Hoshiárpur, or **Hushiárpur,** tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. H., 62 m. E. Amritsar, on the bank of a broad sandy bed of a torrent, about 5 m. from the foot of the Siwálik Hills. Malarious fever endemic in dist. P. (1891) 21,600; Hindus, 9900; Moham. 10,900.

Hoshungabad, tn., India. See **Hoshangábád.**

Hosingen, comm., gd.-duchy of and 28 m. N. Luxemburg. P.<2000.

Hoskinsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Noble co., 51 m. WSW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<1500.

Hosn Honai, ruined Arab city, in the W. of Algeria, on the coast, near Benisaf, formerly the port of Tlemsen.

Hosojima, or **Hososhima,** vil., Japan, Kiushiu, on the E. ct., 105 m. E. by S. Nagasaki. P.<4000.

Hoso-o Pass, Japan, SW. of Nikko. Alt. 4100 ft.

Hospenthal, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 18 m. S. by W. Altdorf, the oldest settlement in the Urseren-thal, at the foot of St. Gothard, with a hospice dating from the 14th century. Alt. 4800 ft. P.<2000.

Hospet, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 39 m. W. by N. Bellary; its old fort has been levelled. P. (1881) 10,200; (1891) 12,900; Hindus, 11,000.

Hospital, par. and tn., Ire., Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 15 m. SSE. Limerick, 3 m. N. Knocklong stn. H. owes its origin to the Knights Hospitallers, who established themselves there in the reign of King John. PMT.O. Par. P.<1500; tn. P.<750.

Hospitalet, comm., Spain, prov. Barcelona, dist. S. Felio de Llobregat. P.<5000.

Hossegros, or **Ossegor,** ct. lagoon, France, dep. Landes, on the former bed of the Adour, with important oyster-beds.

Hosszúfalu (Hungarian, 'long village'). See **Langendorf.**

Hosszumezö-Dihepolje. See **Dihepolje.**

Hostalrich, small fortified tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. SSW. Gerona; it played an important part in the Succession War early in the 18th century. P.<2000.

Hoste Island, Tierra del Fuego, between 55° and 55° 40′ S., 68° and 70° W., 90 m. in length E. to W., by 50 m. in greatest breadth, very irregular in shape; separated eastward from Navarin I. by Ponsonby Sound, and northward from King Charles South Land by the Beagle Channel.

Hostomitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. SW. Prague, 9 m. N. by E. Přibram. P.<3000.

Hoszcza, Slavonian. See *Goszcza.*

Hota, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 190 m. NE. Aden, in a gorge surrounded by high and almost inaccessible cliffs. The town has about 200 houses, the valley a population of 8–9000. It lies in the fertile dist. of Katn (Katan), or El Katn, a name sometimes given to the town. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1871, p. 230. See also *Geog. Jour.*, iii., p. 204.

Hötensleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Neuhaldensleben, 25 m. W. Magdeburg. P.<4000.

Hotha, tn., China, in the SW. of Yünnan, 65 m. E. by N. Bhamo. Alt. 4200 ft.

Hotham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11½ m. NE. by E. Goole, 1½ m. N. North Cave stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hotham, Victoria. See **Melbourne, North.**

Hothersall, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6½ m. NE. Preston. P.<250.

Hothfield, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. WNW. Ashford, 1 m. SW. of its stn. on the L. C. & D. R., P.O. P.<500.

Hothorpe, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 4 m. SW. Market Harborough. P.<250.

Hoti-Mardán, cantonment, India, Punjab, dist. and 33 m. NE. Pesháwar, headquarters of the Corps of Guides. P.<5000.

Hot Lake, small lake, U.S., Oregon, 70 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state; a rising health resort.

Hoton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. NE. by E. Loughborough, P.O. P.<500. See **Prestwold.**

Hotsin, tn., China, prov. Shansi, a little above the confluence of the Fen-ho and Hwang-ho.

Hot Spring, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 93° W., and between 34° and 35° N.

Hot Spring Lake, beautiful lake, U.S., Utah, 3 m. N. Salt Lake City, fed by the hot springs.

Hot Springs, city, U.S., Arkansas, cap. Garland co., 48 m. WSW. Little Rock; has about sixty thermal springs, much frequented, temp. 93°–168° F. Alt. about 600 ft. P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 8100.

Hot Springs, health resort, U.S., S. Dakota, in the Black Hills, with mineral waters at a temp. of 96° F. P.<1500.

Hot Springs, vil., U.S., Virginia, Bath co., 35 m. NE. White

Sulphur Springs; has several thermal saline springs, 100°–106° F. P. <1500.

Hotspur, post-tp., Victoria, co. Normanby, 32 m. SW. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Hottentots (origin of name uncertain, probably nickname given to various H. tribes by the early Dutch colonists), or **Koi-koin,** peculiar native race of S. Africa, totally different from Bantus and Negroes. In former times the H. occupied the whole of S. Africa S. of the Tropic of Capricorn, but now they only inhabit the desert tracts of Great Namaqua-land (*q.v.*) and of the Kalahari (*q.v.*), and are only found in small numbers in Cape Colony. They are divided into three groups: Namaqua (or Nama), Korana, and Griqua. The H. are of small stature, and of yellow colour. Their language is totally different from all other African languages, and is characterised by peculiar clicking-sounds. They are a nomadic race, and even the earliest European travellers report that the restless H. tribes of Cape Colony were accustomed to migrate towards the N. Hunting and cattle-rearing are their principal occupations, agriculture being of subordinate importance. Total number estimated at 100,000. See Schinz: *Deutsch-Süd-West-Afrika*, 1891; and Schlichter: *The Geography of S W. Africa, Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1891. [**H. G. S.**]

Hötting, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. Innsbruck. P. <5000.

Hottingen, suburb of Zürich, Switzd. P. 7000.

Hotwells, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the G. W. & M. Joint Rly., near Avonmouth.

Hotzelplotz, riv., Austrian and Prussian Silesia, flows NE. into the Oder, which it enters 20 m. above Oppeln; not navigable.

Hotzenplotz, tn., Austria, Silesia, 25 m. NNW. Troppau, with beet-root sugar manufactory P. <4000.

Hötzing, tn., Hungary. See **Hátszeg.**

Hou, or **Hau,** vil., Upper Egypt, on the l. bk. of the Nile, in 26° 11′ N.; the *Diospolis Parva* of the ancients.

Houat (Breton, 'duck'), an isl. off the W. ct. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. SE. the penin. Quibéron, with a fort and small harbour.

Houdain, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 15 m. NW. Arras, arr. and 7 m. SW. Béthune, with marble quarry and coal-mine. P. <2000.

Houdan, tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Mantes, 24 m. N. by E. Chartres. P. <2000.

Houdeng Aimeries, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Soignies, 5½ m. SW. by W. Seneffe, with coal-mines. P. (comm.) 6800.

Houdeng-Goegnies, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Soignies, 5 m. WSW. Seneffe, 14 m. WNW. Charleroi, with coal-mines. P. (comm.) 6100.

Houffalize, tn., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Bastogne, on the Ourthe, 25 m. S. by W. Spa; secluded summer resort. P. <2000.

Hougaerde, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain. P. <4000.

Hougfoss, waterfall, Norway. See **Kongsberg.**

Hough, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. SE. Nantwich. P. <500.

Hougham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. WSW. Dover, P.O. (**West H.**). P. 7800.

Hougham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 5½ m. N. by W. Grantham, on the G. N. R. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Marston**) P. <750.

Hough Green, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 6 m. SSW. St. Helens, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PM.O.

Hough on the Hill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6½ m. N. Grantham, 2 m. NE. Hougham stn., P.O.; 4028 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**H. on the Hill with Brandon and Gelston**) P. <750.

Houghton, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 2½ m. N. by W. Carlisle, P.O. P. <1000.

Houghton, par., Eng., Hampshire, 8½ m. NW. Winchester, P.O. P. <500.

Houghton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., on the Ouse, 4 m. E. Huntingdon, 2½ m. WNW. St. Ives stn. PMT.O. P. <500.

Houghton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 12 m. ENE. King's Lynn, 2½ m. N. by W. Massingham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. next Harpley**) P. <250.

Houghton, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the Arun, 2½ m. N. Arundel, close to Amberley (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Houghton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding. See **Sancton.**

Houghton, or **Tosset, or Toss le,** eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 6½ m. ENE. Wakefield, 1 m. E. Altofts and Whitwood stn. P. <500.

Houghton, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 14 m. NE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Houghton, vil., U.S., Michigan, cap. H. co., on the S. side of Portage Lake, 68 m. NW. by W. Marquette; centre of the great copper-producing district; seat of the state mining-school, erected 1888–89. P. <3000.

Houghton, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 145 m. NE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Houghton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. ESE. Northampton, 2 m. SW. by W. Billing stn. Great H., P.O., P. <500; Little H., PMT.O., P. <750; eccles. par. (**H., Little, with Brafield on the Green**) P. 1000.

Houghton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5½ m. E. Barnsley, 2 m. W. by S. Frickley stn. Great H., PM.O., P. <750; Little H., P.O., P. <500.

Houghton, Little, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 3 m. NE. Alnwick. P. <250.

Houghton, Long, par., 1½ m. SE. Little Houghton, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <750.

Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. NE. Warrington. P. <250.

Houghton, St. Giles, par., Eng., Norfolk, 1 m. SW. New Walsingham. P. <250.

Houghton, West, par., Eng., Lancashire, West H. div., 5 m. SW. Bolton, with manufactures of cotton and silk, large collieries in the neighbourhood, with stn. (**Westhoughton**) on L. & Y. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 4341 ac., P. 11,100; parl. div. P. (1891) 83,100.

Houghton and Close House, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8½ m. NW. Newcastle-on-Tyne. P. <250.

Houghton Centre, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., on Lake Erie, 38 m. SE. London. P. <1500.

Houghton Conquest, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 5 m. S. Bedford, 2½ m. E. by N. Millbrook stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**H. C. with Houghton Gildable**) P. <750.

Houghton in the Dale, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 19½ m. W. by S. Cromer, 1½ m. SSW. Walsingham stn. See **Walsingham, Little.**

Houghton Lake, U.S., Michigan, one of the head sources of Muskegon R., in W. interior of Roscommon co.

Houghton-le-Side, par., Eng., Durham, 6 m. NW. Darlington. P. <250.

Houghton-le-Spring, par. and market-tn., Eng., Durham, H. div., 6½ m. SW. by S. Sunderland, 1½ m. E. by S. Fencehouses stn.; numerous coal-mines near. PMT.O. Par. P. 6500; parl. div. P. (1891) 69,000.

Houghton on the Hill, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. E. by S. Leicester, 2 m. E. by S. Thurnby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Houghton on the Hill, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 18½ m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, 4 m. SE. Swaffham, 1½ m. SSW. Holme Hale stn., PT.O. (**Houghton**). P. <250. See **Pickenham, North.**

Houghton Regis, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 4½ m. WNW. Luton, 1 m. NNE. Dunstable stn., P.O.; 4654 ac. P. <2500.

Houghtons Coldstream, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 182 m. ENE. Vancouver.

Houghton Winterborne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 11½ m. NE. Dorchester, 4½ m. WSW. Blandford, P.O. P. <250.

Hougue, La, or **Hogue** (also miscalled **La Hague**), roadstead, France, dep. Manche, on the E. side of the Cotentin Penin., off a frowning coast with dangerous rocks; partly sheltered on the E. by **Cape la H.** Gives name to the great naval battle of May 29, 1692, when Tourville was beaten by the allied fleets of England and Holland.

Houilles, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 8½ m. NW. by W. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <3000.

Houlgate, vil. and much frequented sea-bathing resort, France, dep. Calvados, in the comm. of Beuzeval (NE. Caen), with fine sands; beautiful neighbourhood. P. <2000.

Houlme, former dist., France, bounded on the N. by Le Bocage, now comprised in dep. Orne; principal town, Argentan.

Houlme, Le, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 5 m. NNW. Rouen. P. <3000.

Houlton, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., 98 m. NE. by N. Bangor. P. <5000.

Houma, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Terre Bonne par., on the Bayou Terre Bonne, 46 m. SW. by W. New Orleans. P. <1500.

Hounam, or **Hownam,** par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Kale Water, 8 m. E. by S. Jedburgh, P.O.; 15,074 ac. P. <250.

Hound, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 3 m. ESE. Southampton, close to Netley stn. The par. includes Netley, with Victoria Military Hospital. P. <5000.

Hound Point, cape, Scot., Linlithgowshire, in 3° 21′ W.

Houndswood, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Cong.

Hound Tor, hill, Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, 19 m. W. by S. Exeter.

Houndwood, eccles. par., Scot., Berwickshire, on Eye Water, 5½ m. SW. by W. St. Abb's Head, 2½ m. ESE. Grants House stn. P. <1500.

Houng-tharaw, Lower Burma. See **Haung-tharaw.**

Hounsdown, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, 5½ m. W. Southampton, P.O.

Hounslow, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., 12 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, on the L. & SW. R., with two other stns. (**H. Barracks** and **Heston H.**) on the Metropolitan District Rly. Here are barracks and gunpowder mills. H. Heath, once notorious as a frequent scene of highway robberies, is in great part enclosed. Eccles. pars. **H. Holy Trinity,** P. <4500; **H. St. Stephen,** P. 5300; **H. Heath,** P. <3500.

Houpeh, prov., China. See **Hupe.**

Hourdel, fishing port, France, dep. Somme, 2½ m. NW. St. Valery-sur-Somme. **H. Point** consists of a natural dyke (more than 7 m. long), formed from the débris of the Eu and Tréport cliffs. P. <2000.

Hourn, Loch, inlet, W. Scot., Inverness-shire, N. of the Knoydart Penin., stretching 12 m. E. from the middle of the Sound of Sleat.

Hourtin, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, 15 m. W. Pauillac. P. <2000.

Housatonic (husaton'ik), vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 4 m. N. Great Barrington by rail. P. <1500.

Housatonic River, U.S., rises in the Hoosac Mts., on the W. border of Massachusetts, flows S. through Connecticut into Long Island Sound near Bridgeport. Length, about 120 m.; 14 m. are tidal. It affords water-power to numerous mills.

Housay, or **Housie,** small isl., Scot., Shetland Is., the largest of the Outer Skerries, in 60° 25′ N., 0° 46′ W.; length, 2 m. P. (**H. Skerries**) 86.

Housham, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Howsham.**

Houston, co., U.S., Georgia, between 32° and 33° N., and E. of 84° W.

Houston, vil., U.S., Minnesota, H. co., 112 m. SE. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Houston, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. of 36° N., and bounded on the W. by Tennessee R.

Houston, co., U.S., Texas, in the E., crossed by 31° N., and bounded on the W. by Trinity R.

Houston, city, U.S., Texas, Harris co., 48 m. NW. Galveston, at the head of navigation on the Buffalo Bayou, which can be ascended to this point by vessels drawing 9 ft. of water. Principal railroad centre of the state; seat of important and varied manufactures, machinery, cotton-seed oil, railway carriages, &c. Once the cap. of the Texan Republic. Alt. 37 ft. and 53 ft. (R. R.). P. (1870) 9400; (1880) 16,500; (1890) 27,600.

Houston, tn., U.S., Virginia, Halifax co. P. <1500.

Houston and Killellan, par., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 5 m. WNW. Paisley, with a stn. (**Houston,** or **Crosslee**) on the G. & SW. R., 2 m. to the SE., and one (**Houston**) on the C. R., 3 m. E. by N. of the vil.; PMT.O. (**Houston**); 7584 ac. P. <2000.

Houston Station, vil., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 57 m. S. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Hout, riv., S. African Republic, flows NNE. into the Limpopo, which it enters in about 30½° E.

Hout Bay, Cape Colony, W. ct., in about 34° 10′ S.

Houtboschdorp, settlement, S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., about 150 m. NE. by N. Pretoria.

Houten, vil., Holland, prov. and 3 m. S. by E. Utrecht.

Houtman Rocks (**Islands,** or **Abrolhos**), W. Australia, a group of isls. lying off Geraldton 50 m. from the coast, in 28° 45′ S.; sometimes applied so as to include the Pelsart and Easter groups, extending altogether 48 m. from N. to S. Named after Frederick Houtman of Alkmaar, who commanded a fleet of Dutch East-Indiamen in 1618.

Houtzdale, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., 88 m. E. by N. Pittsburg. P. <3000.

Hovas, the ruling tribe in the isl. of Madagascar.

Hovden, one of the Lofoten Is. W. of Langöen, Norway.

Hove, tn. and par., Eng., Sussex, on the S. ct., contiguous to the tn., and included in the parl. bor. of Brighton, stn. (**Hove and West Brighton**) on L. B. & S. C. R. P. (1871) 11,300; (1891) 26,100.

Hoved, Scandinavian, 'a head.' See *Haupt.*

Hovedöen Island, in Christiania Bay, Norway.

Hoven, 'an enclosure.' See *Hof.*

Hoveringham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. SW. by W. Newark, 1 m. S. Thurgarton stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Thurgarton**) P. <750.

Hoveton St. John and **St. Peter,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 9 m. NE. by N. Norwich. H. St. John, 1 m. ENE. Wroxham stn., P. <500; H. St. Peter, P. <250.

Hovingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 16 m. N. by E. York, with a stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

How, in English and Scotch place-names. See *Haugh.*

How, in Yorkshire names, 'small, round, hill.'

How, Upper Egypt. See **Hou.**

How, Great, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., S. of Sca Fell, 13 m. S. by W. Keswick.

Howakil Bay, Red Sea. See **Hawakil.**

Howard, or **Burrum,** coal-mining tn., Queensland, Cook co., 150 m. N. by W. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Howard, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 34° N. and 94° W.

Howard, co., U.S., Indiana, between 40° and 41° N., and midway between E. and W. frontiers.

Howard, co., U.S., Iowa, on N. frontier, and W. of 92° W.

Howard, city, U.S., Kansas, Elk co., 112 m. SSW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Howard, co., U.S., Maryland, in the NE., N. of 39° N., crossed in the W. by 77° W., between the Patapsco and Patuxent Rivs.

Howard, vil., U.S., Michigan, Cass co. P. <1500.

Howard (formerly **Howard Lake**), vil., U.S., Minnesota, Wright co., 37 m. W. by N. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Howard, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed in the S. by 39° N., and E. of 93° W., bounded on the S. and partly on the W. by the Missouri.

Howard, settlement, U.S., Montana, Custer co., 230 m. SW. from the NE. corner of the state.

Howard, co., U.S., Nebraska, N. of 41° N., E. of 99° W.

Howard, co., U.S., Texas, E. of 102° W., N. of 32° N.

Howard City, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Miner co., 78 m. N. Yankton. P. <1500.

Howard City, vil., U.S., Michigan, Montcalm co., 80 m. W. by S. Bay City. P. <1500.

Howard University, U.S. See **Washington.**

How Caple, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4½ m. N. Ross, on the l. bk. of the Wye, PT.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. C. with Sollershope**) P. <250.

Howden, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 3 m. N. Goole, on the Hull and Barnsley Rly., with coal-mining. Market-day, S. P. <2000.

Howden Clough (for Birstall), stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the G. N. R., 6 m. SW. Leeds.

Howden Dyke, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 2 m. from Howden, P.O.

Howden Edge, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 14 m. S. by E. Huddersfield. Height, 1789 ft.

Howden-le-Wear, vil., Eng., Durham, 4 m. NW. Bishop Auckland, with coal-mining, PMT.O.

Howden Panns, eccles. par. and local govt. dist., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 5 m. ENE. Newcastle, with stn. (**Howdon-on-Tyne**) on the NE. R. P. 6800; urban sanitary dist. (**Howdon**) P. <1000.

Howdenshire, parl. div., in the W. of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. P. 49,300.

Howdon-on-Tyne, stn., Eng., Northumberland. See **Howden Panns.**

Howe, English admiral of the 18th century, as First Lord of the Admiralty one of the chief promoters of the Wallis-Carteret-Cook expeditions, and consequently commemorated in numerous Australian names.

Howe, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 6½ m. SSE. Norwich, 3½ m. E. by S. Swainsthorpe stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Little or West Poringland**) P. <250.

Howe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 6½ m. NE. by N. Ripon. P. <250.

Howe, Cape, the SE. point of Australia, in 37° 35′ S., 150° E.

Howe, Lord, isls. See **Lord Howe.**

Howe Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh par. P. <2500.

Howe Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., in the riv. St. Lawrence (Lake of 1000 Isles), 8–17 m. ENE. Kingston.

Howe Islands, Australia, E. ct., lat. 31° 42′ S., long. 176° 40′ E.

Howell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12 m. W. by N. Boston, and 4 m. E. Sleaford, 2 m. NNW. Heckington stn. P. <250.

Howell, vil., U.S., Michigan, Livingston co., 66 m. S. Bay City. P. <3000.

Howell, co., U.S., Missouri, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 92° W.

Howe of Angus. See **Forfarshire.**

Howe (or **How**) **of the Mearns.** See **Kincardineshire.**

Howe's Cave, U.S., New York, in the Helderberg Mts., running 3 m. underground, abounding in stalactites and stalagmites, and with weird passages, pools, and flowing streams.

Howe's Foreland, cape, NE. ct. Kerguelen Land.

Howe's Strand, fishing stn., Ire., 4 m. SE. Kilbrittain, co. Cork, P.O.

Howe Street, P.O., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. N. by W. Chelmsford, 4 m. SSE. Felstead stn.

Howey, hamlet, Wales, Radnorshire, 10½ m. W. by S. New Radnor, 2½ m. S. Llandrindod Wells stn., P.O.

Howčzy, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Wsetin. P. <4000.

Howgill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, NW. of Skipton div., 7½ m. E. by N. Kendal. P. <250.

Howgrave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Ripon union. P. <250.

Howgrave, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Sutton Howgrave.**

Howgrave, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Nunwick.**

Howick, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Chateauguay, on English R., 18 m. by rail SE. Coteau Landing. P. <1500.

Howick, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 2½ m. SW. Preston, on the West Lancashire and Liverpool Rly. P. <250.

Howick, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 2½ m. NW. Chepstow. P. <250.

Howick, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the coast, 5 m. NE. by E. Alnwick, 1 m. E. Little Mill stn. (**H. Hall**). Mean rfall. (H. Hall, alt. 121 ft., 1866-80), 28.9 in. P. <500.

Howick, vil., Natal, dist. and on the railway 15 m. NW. Pietermaritzburg.

Howick, tp., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 7 m. E. by S. Auckland. P. <1500.

Howick, co., W. Australia, crossed by 32° S., and touching 118° E. in the NE.

Howland, vil., U.S., Missouri, Putnam co., 114 m. NE. by E. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Howland Island, small isl. of coral formation, Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 49′ N., 176° 41′ 45″ W. Its former deposit of guano is now exhausted.

Howle Colliery, East, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Ferry Hill, Durham.

Howley, tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 32 m. SSE. Palmerston. P. <1500.

Howlong, post-tn., New South Wales, Hume co., 15 m. WNW. Albury. P. <1500.

How Mill, stn., Eng., Cumberland, 6½ m. E. Carlisle, on the NE. R., P.O.

Howmore, vil., Scot., W. ct. of S. Uist I., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, in 57° 18′ N., PM.O.

Hownam, par., Scot. See **Hounam.**

How of the Mearns. See **Kincardineshire.**

Howrah, tn., India, Bengal, opposite and practically a suburb of Calcutta, on the r. bk. of the Húglí; terminus of the East Indian Rly. The municipality comprises Sibpur and Rámkrishnapur to the S., and Salkhiá to the N. To the S. of Sibpur are the Royal Botanical Gardens and the Government Engineering College. Mills and manufactures have developed rapidly. P. of municip. (1872) 97,800; (1881) 105,600; (1891) 116,600; Hindus, 86,200; Moham. 28,400.

Howsham, or **Housham,** part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 15 m. W. by S. Grimsby, 3 m. ESE. Brigg, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. See **Cadney.**

Howsham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Derwent, 11½ m. NE. by E. York, 1½ m. SSW. Kirkham Abbey stn. P. <250. See **Scrayingham.**

How Tallon, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, in the N. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, 8½ m. NW. by W. Richmond. Height, 1467 ft.

Howtell, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 10½ m. E. Kelso, 3 m. E. by N. Mindrum stn. P. <250.

Howth, Hill of, penin., par., and tn., Ire., Leinster, co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, forming the NE. screen of Dublin Bay, mostly a rocky and remarkably picturesque ridge, rising 563 ft. above the sea. H. village is 8 m. by rail ENE. of Dublin, It has a harbour of refuge, with lighthouse and coastguard station; but from its position, the rocks which still obstruct it, and the accumulation of sand, is now almost useless. At the extremity of the peninsula (**H. Head,** in 53° 22′ N.) is a lighthouse on a lofty rock, with a fixed red light, visible 11 m. PMT.O. Par. P. <2500; tn. P. <1500.

Howthorpe, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Alvyholme.**

Howwood, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 6 m. WSW. Paisley, on the G. & SW. R., PT.O. P. <500.

Hoxne (hox'n), par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3½ m. NE. by N. Eye, on the Waveney, 2 m. N. by E. Ipswich, PMT.O.; 4056 ac. P. <1000.

Höxter, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the l. bk. of the Weser, 32 m. N. by W. Kassel, cap. circle H. P. 6500.

Hoxton, parl. div. of London, Eng., 1½ m. NNE. St. Paul's, London, close to Haggerston stn. P. (1891) 67,700; comprising eight eccles. pars., total P. 65,000.

Hoy, stn., Scot., Caithness, 5½ m. SSE. Thurso, on the H. R.

Hoy (old Norse *Hoey,* 'the high island'), isl., Scot., Orkney, 4 m. SW. Stromness, separated from the mainland by the **Sound of H.** It has fine cliff scenery, and a harbour at Longhope. Weekly communication by steam is maintained with Leith. 1 m. N. of Roray Head is the **Old Man of H.,** a detached pillar-shaped rock, composed of yellow and red sandstone of the Old Red Sandstone series, 450 ft. high. P.O. P. 1320. Part of it forms with **Graemsay** a par.; 15,183 ac. P. 537.

Hoya, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the l. bk. of the Weser, 23 m. SE. by S. Bremen, in circle H. (formerly a county). P. <3000.

Hoyer, seapt. and fishing vil., Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Tondern circle, 26 m. S. Ribe; has an export trade in oysters, with iron-foundry, manufactures of machines and tobacco. P. <2000.

Hoyerswerda, tn., Prussia, in the W. of prov. Silesia, 33 m. NE. Dresden. The circle H. contains lignite mines, and the town carries on shoe-making, weaving, and bell-casting. P. <4000.

Hoylake, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 7 m. W. by S. Birkenhead, on the Seacombe, Hoylake, and Deeside Rly.; pleasant watering-place, with lighthouse, visible 11 m. PMT.O. P. <4000; tn. (**W. Kirby and H.**) P. 6500.

Hoyland, High, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Barnsley, 1 m. SE. Clayton West stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hoyland, Nether, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 3½ m. SSE. Barnsley, 1 m. E. by N. of **Birdwell and H. Common** stn. on the M. S. & L. R. P. 11,000.

Hoyland Swaine, par., tn., and local govt. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. SW. Barnsley, P.O. P. <750.

Hoyle Bank and **East Hoyle Bank,** sandbanks, Eng., at the mouth of the Dee, between Flint and Cheshire.

Hoyle Mill, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. E. Barnsley, P.O.

Hoyleton, settlement, S. Australia, Stanley co., 64 m. N. Adelaide.

Hoym, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, circle Ballenstedt, 14 m. SE. Halberstadt. P. <4000.

Hoyuan, tn., S. China, prov. Kwangtung, at the confluence of the two upper branches of the Tong-kiang, in 23° 42′ N.

Hpyu, small riv., Lower Burma, Tenasserim div., trib. to the Sittaung, on r. bk., 28 m. below Taung-yu; length, 70 m.

Hrabowa, Gross and **Klein,** two adjoining vils., Austria, on the E. frontier of Moravia, about 20 m. SE. by E. Troppau. P. <2000.

Hrad, Turkish, 'a fortified town.'

Hrádek, Austria. See **Erdberg.**

Hronow, tn. and health resort, Austria, Bohemia, dist. Nachod. P. <3000.

Hrubieszów, or **Rubieszow** (Russian **Grubeshov**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 71 m. SE. Lublin, near the Bóg R. P. 11,000.

Hrus-chau, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Oderberg. P. <3000.

Hrušovany, comm., Austria. See **Grusbach.**

Hs—an initial combination heard in Chinese names. Very often the names and syllables beginning with it are spelt with *s* only, occasionally with *h* only.

Hsiakwan ('the lower pass or fortress'), strongly fortified tn., W. China, prov. Yünnan, at the S. extremity of the plain of Tali-fu, and 8 m. SSE., on river of same name, near its exit from the Erh-hai; a busy town on the high-road connecting China and Upper Burma. Alt. 6550 ft.

Hsiang-ling Pass, Great (*Ta*) and **Little** (*Hsiao*), two mountain passes, W. China, prov. Süchwan, between Yachou-fu and Ningyuan-fu, the former 105 m. SW. Chengtu-fu (9370 ft.), the lower but more difficult of the two, the latter 185 m. SW. by S. Chengtu-fu (9710 ft.).

Hsiao, Chinese, 'little.'

Hsichang-hsien, tn., China. See **Ningyuan-fu.**

Hsichung-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 110 m. NNW. Chungking.

Hsien, Chinese, 'district city.' See *Hien.*

Hsincheng, tn., Manchuria. See **Petuna.**

Hsining-fu. See **Sining-fu.**

Hsiuwen-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 17 m. NW. Kweiyang-fu.

Hsuanwei-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 115 m. NE. Yünnan-fu.

Hsüchou-fu, tn., China. See **Sui-fu.**

Hsung-chou, walled city, China, prov. Kwangsi, upon the l. bk. of the Si-kiang, 68 m. W. Wuchou. P. about 40,000. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 256.)

Hsüntien-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 54 m. NE. Yünnan-fu; copper is mined in the vicinity. Alt. 6470 ft.

Hsüyung-ting, tn., China, Süchwan, on r. bk. of Yungning, opposite Yungning-hsien, with which it is connected by a stone bridge.

Hu, Chinese, 'water,' 'lake.'

Hu, tn., China, prov. Shansi, on r. bk. of riv. Fen-ho, 360 m. SW. Peking, 130 m. NNW. Honan.

Huaca, comm., Peru, dep. Piura, on the coast, in about 4° 50′ S. P. <2000.

Huacho, port much frequented by coasting vessels, Peru, dep. of and 78 m. NW. by N. Lima, with which it is connected by rail, and to which it sends vegetables, poultry, and fruits from the Huaura valley; large salt-beds to the S.; anchorage in 26–33 ft. of water. P. 5000.

Huacrachuco, comm., Peru, dep. Huanuco, 250 m. N. Lima. P. <2000.

Huafo (Guafo) Island, Chile, prov. SW. of the isl. of Chiloe.

Huagape, or **Uagap,** stn., New Caledonia, on the NE. ct., N. of 21° S.

Huahine, one of the Society Is., Pacific, 120 m. NW. Tahiti; surface mountainous and fertile. P. 2000.

Hualfu, or **Wallu,** stn., New Caledonia, about the middle of the E. ct.; with important deposits of nickel, worked since 1875.

Huaina Potosi, mt., in the Bolivian Andes, Eastern Cordillera, N. of La Paz, in about 16° 15′ S., 68° W. Alt. about 20,500 ft. Tin ore of excellent quality has been found at its base.

Huaina-Putina, or **Omate,** volcano, in the W. chain of the Andes, in 16° 50′ S. ; between 1582 and 1783 had eight considerable eruptions, the most terrible in 1667.

Huajuapan, tn., Mexico, Oaxaca, 88 m. S. by E. Puebla. P. <5000.

Hualatiri, or **Gualatieri,** volcanic peak, Andes, on the borders of Bolivia and Chile (prov. Tacna), in about 18½° S. Alt. 20–22,000 ft.

Hualgayoc, tn., W. Peru, dep. and 52 m. NW. by N. Cajamarca, 415 m. NNW. Lima, cap. prov. H. ; silver mines were formerly worked to a large extent in the prov.; coal, lead, and gold also occur. P. 3000.

Huallaga, prov., E. Peru, dep. Loreto, cap. Tarapoto.

Huallaga, riv., Peru, rises in the Andes, near 10° 40′ S., at an elevation of 13,200 ft. above the sea, flows mostly N., and joins the Amazon near 5° S., 75° 40′ W., after a total course estimated at 6–700 m. Navigable for vessels of 800 tons to Yurimaguas, and for smaller steamers up to the *pongo* of Aguirre, in 6° 25′ 50″ S., where the river passes in a narrow gorge through one of the last ridges of the Eastern Cordillera, above which there are numerous rapids ; but canoes ascend to Tingo Maria, in 9° 20′ S.

Huallatiri. See **Hualatiri.**

Huallmi, port, Peru. See **Huarmey.**

Huamachuco, tn., Peru, dep. Libertad, cap. prov. H., 335 m. N. by W. Lima. Alt. 10,630 ft. Ruins of the old city occupy the summit of an isolated mountain to the NE. of the modern town. P. 4000.

Huamalies, prov. of Huanuco dep., central Peru.

Huamanga. See **Ayacucho.**

Huambacho, creek of Samanco Bay, Peru, in 9° 15′ S., with good anchorage.

Huamblin, or **Socorro,** isl. off the coast of Chile, crossed by 44° 40′ S.

Hua Muong, tn., French Indo-China, 98 m. ENE. Luang Prabang.

Huanape, small port, Peru, dep. Libertad, on the W. ct., about 8° 30′ S. To the SW. are the H. Islets. P. <2000.

Huancabamba, comm., Peru, dep. Piura, cap. of H. prov., 220 m. S. by E. Guayaquil (Ecuador). Alt. 6405 ft. P. <3000.

Huancane, tn., S. Peru, dep. and 62 m. N. Puno, cap. prov. H. P. (with dist.) 9500.

Huancarqui, vil., Peru, dep. Arequipa, 70 m. NNW. Mollendo. P. <2000.

Huancas, one of the three races anterior to the Incas, Peru ; they occupied the central plateau.

Huanca Sancos, comm., Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 150 m. W. Cuzco. P. <2000.

Huancavelli'ca, formerly spelt also **Guancabelica,** stn., Peru, cap. dep. and prov. H., 150 m. ESE. Lima ; chief industry, mining and smelting the ores of gold and silver, and in the quicksilver-mines of its vicinity. P. 5000.

Huancayo, tn., Peru, dep. Junin, cap. prov. H., on the Mantaro R., 130 m. E. Lima. Alt. 10,800. P. 6000.

Huanchaca, important silver-mines, Bolivia, prov. and 72 m. WSW. Potosi, near Uyuni stn., on the Antofagasta-Oruro Rly.

Huanchaco, seapt. vil., N. Peru, in 8° 5′ S., formerly the port of Trujillo ; dangerous anchorage.

Huanta, tn., Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. H. prov., 200 m. E. by S. Lima. P. <4000.

Huantajaya, Chili. See **Iquique.**

Huanuco, or **Guanuco,** tn., Peru, cap. dep. and prov. H., about 170 m. NNE. Lima, 60 m. N. Cerro de Pasco. It is one of the most ancient cities of Peru, finely situated in a valley on l. bk. of the Rio Huallaga, in a healthy dist., producing cane sugar, excellent coffee, cotton, maize, English fruits, &c., all by irrigation, rain falling only occasionally between Nov. and May ; gold, silver, and copper are found in the neighbourhood. Tn. P. <4000 ; including dist. about 7500.

Huanuco Viejo, former Indian tn., 37–50 m. WNW. Huanuco ; has Inca ruins.

Huanuni, tin-mining dist., Bolivia, E. of Lake Aullagas.

Huaqui, riv., Mexico. See **Yaqui.**

Huaraz, tn., Peru, cap. dep. Ancachs and prov. H., 180 m. N. by W. Lima. P. 17,000.

Huari, comm., central Peru, dep. Ancachs, cap. prov. H., 190 m. N. by W. Lima. P. <4000.

Huarina, plain, on the E. shore of Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, on which Pizarro routed the Inca army.

Huarmey (formerly **Huallmi**), vil. and port, Peru, dep. Ancachs, on the W. ct., in about 10° 5′ S. Surrounded by a desert of sand ; good anchorage. P. <2000.

Huarochiri, prov. of Lima dep., central Peru.

Huasco, tn., Chile, prov. Atacama, on the W. ct., 95 m. SW. Copiapo, in about 28° 30′ S., at the mouth of the Huasco R., in which it has a small harbour divided into two equal parts by a steep promontory. Northern limit of vine-cultivation in Chile ; famous in Chile for its grapes and raisins. Vessels anchor about ½ m. from shore, in 6 or 7 fathoms, and load and discharge by means of lighters. Length of river, 137 m. ; area of basin, 4060 sq. m. ; discharge, 70 cubic ft. per second. P. <2000.

Huatimo Refugio, coast isl., Chile, crossed by 44° S.

Huatulco, or **Santa Cruz de Huatulco,** the ancient *Coatolco*, seapt., Mexico, Oaxaca, 230 m. S. Vera Cruz 61 m. WSW. Tehuantepec, with commodious port, easy of access, in which vessels of heavy tonnage can anchor.

Huatusco San Antonio, tn., Mexico, prov. and 50 m. W. Vera Cruz. P. 6000.

Huauchinango, comm., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 80 m. N. by E. Puebla. P. 8900.

Huaura, or **Guaura,** seapt. tn., Peru, prov. and 82 m. NNW. Lima, near mouth of the riv. Huaura, with remains of ancient Peruvian edifices. Situated at the entrance to a valley fertile in all kinds of products ; sugar-cane chiefly cultivated. The valley is about 6 m. broad, and 34 m. from E. to W. P. <2000.

Huaylas, tn., Peru, dep. Ancachs, 230 m. N. by W. Lima, with silver-mines and rich deposits of anthracite. P. <2000.

Hubb, riv., Baluchistan. See **Hab.**

Hubbard, co., U.S., Minnesota, crossed by 47° N., 95° W.

Hubbard, vil., U.S., Ohio, Trumbull co., 63 m. ESE. Cleveland. Alt. 937 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Hubbardston, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 20 m. by rail NW. by N. Worcester. P. <1500.

Hubbardston, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ionia co., 60 m. SW. by W. Bay City. P. <1500.

Hubberholme, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 13½ m. NE. Settle. P. <250.

Hubberston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1 m. W. Milford, in the parl. bor. of Milford. P. <2000.

Hubbert's Bridge, stn., Eng., S. Lincolnshire, 3½ m. W. Boston, on the G. N. R., P.O.

Hubertusburg, vil., and formerly a royal castle, Ger., kgd. Saxony, govt. and 25 m. E. by S. Leipzig, circle Oschatz. In the castle was signed the peace of 1763, which terminated the Seven Years' War. P. <3000.

Hubli, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 15 m. SE. Dhárwár, on the main road from Poona to Harihar ; has become the centre of the cotton trade of the southern Maráthá country. P. (1881) 36,700 ; (1891) 52,600 ; Hindus, 34,800 ; Moham. 15,500.

Huby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9½ m. N. by W. York, P.O. ; 4658 ac. P. <500.

Huby, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 4½ m. SSW. Harrogate, close to Weeton stn., PM.O.

Hucclecote, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2½ m. E. by S. Gloucester, PM.O. P. <500.

Huchou, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 90 m. WSW. Shanghai, near the S. shore of Lake Tai-lui.

Huckarde, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 2½ m. WNW. Dortmund. P. (comm.) <4000.

Hückeswagen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Lennep, 10½ m. SE. by S. Barmen, with stone quarries, iron-founding, and manufactures of cloth and machinery, &c. P. <5000.

Hucking, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. E. Maidstone, 2 m. N. by E. Hollingbourne stn. P. <250. See **Bicknor.**

Huckingen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Düsseldorf, dist. Ratingen. P. <3000.

Hucklow, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. ENE. Buxton, 4 m. NE. Millersdale stn. ; deposits of barytes worked at Little Hucklow. P. (of each) <250.

Hucknall Torkard, par. and tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 7½ m. S. Mansfield, with stns. (**Hucknall**) on the G. N. and M. Rlys. ; coal mined. The church is the burial-place of Lord Byron, whose body was brought here from Mesolonggi. PM.T.O. P. 13,100.

Hucknall under Huthwaite, par. and tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. W. by S. Mansfield, 3 m. WNW. Sutton stn., PMT.O. P. <3500. See **Sutton in Ashfield.**

Huddersfield (formerly *Huthersfield*, in Doomsday *Oderesfield*, from a personal name), parl. bor. (1 member), mun. bor. (since 1868), and co. bor., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 16½ m. SW. Leeds, on the L. & NW. R. and L. & Y. R., and connected with other railways. H. is a modern town. It is not even mentioned by Camden (1607) ; but before the close of the 18th century it had become a seat of the manufacture of undressed woollens. Its 'cloth-hall,' a circular building, 880 yds. in circumference, was built in 1765. Now it may be considered head of the fancy woollen trade, including mixed fabrics of worsted, silk, and cotton, and produces also broadcloths, doeskins, worsted-coatings, and trouserings, &c. There are coal-mines and stone-quarries. Two parks, Greenhead and Beaumont, belong to the corporation. Among its educational institutions is a technical school. The H. Canal (length 23½ m.) communicates with the Rochdale Canal between Halifax and Dewsbury, and at Manchester with the Bridgewater portion of the Manchester Ship Canal. Fairs are held on March 31, May 14, and October 4. Market-days, Tu. and F. Par. (1891) 4055 ac., P. 46,100 ; mun. and co. bor. P. (1871) 70,300 ; (1891) 95,400 ; parl. bor. P. (1851) 30,900 ; (1871) 74,400 ; (1891) 96,500.

Huddinge, comm., Sweden, prov. and 6 m. SSW. Stockholm. P. <2000.

Huddington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 6½ m. E. by N. Worcester. P. <250.

Huddlestone, S. Australia. See **Georgetown.**

Huddlestone and Lumby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 8 m. NE. Pontefract. P. <250.

Hudiksvall, seapt. tn., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on an inlet on the E. ct., 45 m. S. by W. Sundsvall. Depth alongside public quays, 16 ft.; good anchorage in 30–85 ft. P. <5000.

Hudson, or **Pointe à Cavagnol,** vil. and summer resort, Canada, Quebec, Vaudreuil co., on Lake Two Mountains, 32 m. W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Hudson, vil., U.S., Iowa, Blackhawk co., 50 m. NW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Hudson, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., on Assabet R., 15 m. NE. Worcester. P. <5000.

Hudson, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lenawee co., 74 m. WSW. Detroit. P. <3000.

Hudson, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., 1½ m. ENE. Nashua. P. <1500.

Hudson, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the NE., on the riv. Hudson, containing Jersey City.

Hudson, city and river-port, U.S., New York, cap. co. Columbia, on the l. bk. of the Hudson R. at the head of its ship navigation, built on Prospect Hill, a bold promontory overlooking the river, 108 m. N. New York. It has large iron-foundries, knitting-mills, breweries, &c. Founded in 1783, chartered in 1785, the third chartered city in the state in point of time; long noted as a whaling-port. Numerous steamers ply to New York. P. (1880) 8700; (1890) 10,000.

Hudson, riv., U.S., New York, rising in the Adirondack Mts., flowing 300 m. in a S. direction into New York Bay, where its estuary, called locally North River, forms part of the harbour of New York. It is navigable for ships of the first class to Hudson, 117 m., and for smaller steamers to Troy, at the head of the tide water, 151 m.; some 50 m. higher up Glens Falls, 50 ft. in height, effectually stops all navigation. In many places the scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and many flourishing cities are located on its banks. By the Erie Canal the river is connected with Lake Erie, by the Champlain Canal with Lake Champlain, and by the Delaware and Hudson Canal with the Delaware R. Chief tribs. the Mohawk and Sacondaga. Upon this river in 1807 the first successful attempt was made in America to propel vessels by steam. Named after Henry Hudson, the English navigator, who first sailed up it in 1609. Area of basin, 16,000 sq. m.

Hudson, vil., U.S., Ohio, Summit co., 14 m. NE. Akron, and 27 m. SE. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Hudson, city, U.S., Wisconsin, St. Croix co., on the Mississippi, 18 m. E. St. Paul (Minn.). Alt. 700 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Hudson Bay (properly *Sea*), an inland sea of N. America, between 51° and 64° N., 78° and 95° W., enclosed by the Brit. terr. on all sides except the NE., where it communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Fox Channel. Length, N. to S., 850 m.; greatest breadth, 600 m. It receives numerous rivers, the most important of which are the Churchill, Nelson, and Severn, all on its SW. shore. Its S. part is named James' Bay, and receives the Albany, Moose, and other rivers. Hudson Bay has bold shores, but is reported to be remarkably free from rocks and shoals, and has an average and almost uniform depth of 70 fathoms; but it is free from ice and navigable only for a few months annually. A chain of small islands occur throughout its length on the E. side. Storms and fogs are rare, icebergs are never seen. The climate of the shores during the summer months is mild and genial, but the winters are very severe. Salmon, seal, whale, and walrus are abundant; the coast regions are rich in minerals. It was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1610, who wintered in James' Bay, and was in the following year cast adrift and abandoned by his mutinous crew. Area, 500,000 sq. m.

Hudson Bay Territories, a name formerly given to the NW. Terrs. of the present Canadian Dominion.

Hudson Strait, Brit. America, connects H. Bay with the Atlantic Ocean; about 450 m. in length, NE.–SW., with a breadth of 60–120 m. It is completely frozen in winter, and more or less encumbered during the summer with ice brought in by the cold Arctic currents, that it is only navigable with steam-power from the middle of July until October. First navigated by Henry Hudson in 1610.

Hudswell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 1½ m. W. by S. Richmond, on the Swale. P. <250.

Hue, Hue-fo, or **Fu-thuan-thien,** capital city, Annam, on the l. bk. of the Truong-tien or Hue R., about 10 m. from its mouth, in 16° 31′ N., surrounded by a wall and a broad moat. The French residency is on the opposite side of the river. The Hue R. has a short course, but is broad at and below the city, owing to the shallow bar at Tuan-an, the port of H., at its mouth in the China Sea. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 76.2° F., Jan. 67.1°, Aug. 83.5°. P. 15,000.

Hueco Pass, U.S., Texas, in the NW. of El Paso co., in the Sierra Blanca Mts., 35 m. E. of the W. corner of the state. Alt. 5027 ft. (R.R. Surveys).

Huehuetenango, tn., Central America, state and 100 m. NW. Guatemala, cap. H. dep. P. 11,200.

Huehuetoca, comm., Mexico, 28 m. N. by W. Mexico. Alt. 7510 ft. P. <4000.

Huelli-chou, tn., China. See **Hulli-chou.**

Huejucar, comm., Mexico, Jalisco, 52 m. WSW. Zacatecas. P. 5600.

Huelgoat (Breton, 'wood of the heights'), tn., France, dep. Finistère, 35 m. E. Brest, with the richest mines of argentiferous lead in France, and the Chapelle de Notre Dame des Cieux, a great resort of pilgrims. P. <2000.

Huelma, tn., Spain, prov. and 21 m. SE. by E. Jaën. P. <5000.

Huelva, prov. of Spain, detached (1833) from Andalucia at its W. extremity, having a somewhat triangular form with a base along the Atlantic (Gulf of Cadiz). The Sierra Morena and its spurs (Sierras Aroche, Aracena, Andevalo, Pelada) cover the N. and centre. The NW. and W. are drained by affluents of riv. Guadiana, the NE. and E. by affluents of riv. Guadalquivir, the centre by rivs. Lepe, Odiel, and Tinto, the latter meeting (riv. de Huelva y Palos) on marshy plains stretching SE. to the mouth of riv. Guadalquivir (*arenas gordas, marismas*). Some of the N. mountains are well wooded (chestnuts, oaks). Those in the centre are naked and sterile. The great characteristic feature of H. is the extensive deposits of iron and copper pyrites (Rio Tinto, Tharsis, Valverde, Coronada), extending W. into Portugal (São Domingos). Some very strong mineral waters (Fuente Tintilla, San Lucar). Some regions are very fertile (wines, fruits). Important fisheries (isls. Christina, Higuereta). Shipbuilding (Ayamonte, Huelva, Cartaya). Columbus sailed from the prov. of H. (Palos) on his first voyage to the W. Indies (1492). See **Spain,** table, &c.

Huelva, tn., cap. of prov., 400 m. SW. of Madrid, 70 m. SW. of Seville, connected by railway with Seville, Merida, Madrid, near the confluence of rivs. Odiel–Tinto, which form a very large and well protected harbour. Great exportation of minerals and agricultural products. The entrance to the port is impeded by a bar, which can, however, be crossed by vessels having 21 ft. at spring tides, and the estuary between the bar and the town (13½ m.) is available for vessels of that draught, 350 ft. long, and of 50 ft. beam. Several piers, the town pier with a depth of 22 ft. alongside at low water ordinary springs. P. comm. (1877) 12,600; (1887) 18,200.

Huércal-Overa, comm., Spain, prov. and 40 m. NE. Almeria. P. 15,600.

Huerfano, co., U.S., Colorado, S. of 38° N., crossed by 105° W.

Huesca, ancient *Osca* and *Ileosca*, city, Spain, 40 m. NE. by N. Zaragoza, cap. prov. H.; has a Gothic cathedral (founded 1300), and the ancient palace of the Kings of Aragon, memorable for the 'massacre of the bell' (1136). Alt. 1598 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.1° F., Jan. 40.5°, Aug. 74.8°. P. 13,000.

Huéscar, tn., Spain, prov. Granada, 47 m. W. by N. Lorca; manufactures straw paper, woollens, and linens. P. 7500.

Huessos, Altos de. See **Altos de Huessos.**

Huetamo, tn., Mexico, Michoacan, 130 m. WSW. Mexico. P. (of comm.) 15,300.

Huete, tn., Spain, prov. Cuenca, 45 m. SE. by E. Alcala. P. <4000.

Huexocingo, tn., Mexico, Puebla, 15 m. NW. by W. Puebla. P. (of comm.) 8800.

Hueyelhue, or **San Pedro,** small bay, S. Chile, in 41° S.

Hufhuf, Arabia, El Haza. See **El Hofuf.**

Hüfingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 9 m. S. Villingen, with manufactures of machines and clocks. P. <2000.

Huggate, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 18 m. E. York, 4 m. SW. by W. Wetwang stn., P.O.; 7007 ac. P. <500.

Hugginstown, tn., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher, 10 m. NE. Carrick-on-Suir, 3½ m. SW. Ballyhale stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hugglescote and Donington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6 m. N. by E. Bosworth, with stn. (**Hugglescote**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. (**Hugglescote**). P. 6000.

Hugh Creek, riv., S. Australia, rises in MacDonnell ranges, 23° 30′ S., flows SE. about 60 m., and enters the Finke R. on its l. bk.

Hughenden (hyu'enden), formerly also **Hitchendon,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 11½ m. S. by E. Aylesbury, 1½ m. N. by W. High Wycombe stn.; gave the title of Baron to the Earl of Beaconsfield; 5828 ac. P. <2000.

Hughenden, municip., Queensland, Douglas co., 200 m. SW. by W. Townsville. P. <2000.

Hughes, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 45° N., crossed by 100° W., bounded on the W. and S. by the Missouri R.

Hughestown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., near Wilkesbarre. P. <1500.

Hughesville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., 59 m. W. by S. Scranton. P. <1500.

Hughley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 10½ m. SSE. Shrewsbury. P. <250.

Hugh Miller, glacier, Alaska. See **Glacier Bay.**

Hugh's Island, small islet, Ire., off NE. ct. of co. Sligo, in the S. of Donegal Bay.

Hughsonville, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 10 m. S. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Hughton, P.O., Scot., 7 m. SW. Beauly, Inverness-shire.

Hugh Town, cap. of the Scilly Is., St. Mary's I.; has a good harbour and pier, and a fine park. PMT.O. (**Scilly**).

Hugill, par., Eng., Westmorland, 2 m. E. Windermere. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Hugill,** or **Ings**) P. <500.

Huglfing, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 32 m. SW. by S. Munich. P. <2000.

Húgli (corruption of *Hoghá*, a species of bulrush common in the Sundarban), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. H., on the r. bk. of the riv. Húglí, 25 m. N. Calcutta. Said to have been founded in 1537 by the Portuguese, who were driven out about one century later by the Mohammedans. **H. with Chinsurah,** P. (1891) 33,100; Hindus, 26,900; Moham. 5900.

Húgli River, the most westerly and commercially the most important of the mouths of the Ganges, formed by the confluence of three divergent streams from the main channel of the Ganges, known as the Nadiyá Rivs., viz., the Bhágirathí, the Jalangí, and the Churní branch of the Matábhángá, 50 m. above Calcutta. During the dry season these dwindle to shallow threads and pools of water, and contribute scarcely any water to the H., which is then charged mainly by infiltration through the light porous soil on both sides; but in the rainy season they pour down immense volumes of water, which serve to scour the trough of the H., and thus prevent it becoming blocked with silt. 'Training' operations, however, take place annually, with the object of maintaining in them a sufficient flow at all times to keep the channels open. At a few miles below Calcutta the river widens considerably, and receives on its r. bk. the Dámodar and the Rúpnáyárán, at no great distance from each other, shortly after which it becomes a broad estuary, 5–10 m. in width. The arrest of the current due to the influx of these tribs. causes the deposit of sediment, and has formed the **James and Mary Sands,** which constitute the chief danger of the navigation of the H., and are remarkable for the appalling suddenness with which destruction has sometimes overtaken vessels that have struck on them. During the monsoon the bore often runs at the rate of 22 m. per hour. Ships drawing 26 ft. ascend as far as the port of Calcutta.

Hugri, Hagri, or **Vedávati,** riv., southern India, rises in Mysore state, flows 125 m. NE. then N. into the Tungabhadra, which it enters in 76° 58′ E. Shallow and rarely navigable.

Huguesovka, Russia. See **Yuzovka.**

Hugus, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. from Chacewater.

Hühnerwasser, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. SW. Reichenberg. P. <2000.

Hulli-chou, tn., China, Süchwan, 113 m. N. by W. Yünnanfu, in a famous copper-mining dist. Alt. 6000 ft. P. about 30,000. *Supp. papers R. G. S.*, i. pp. 92, 93.

Huilla, tn. and fort, in the S. of Portuguese W. Africa, prov. Angola, about 90 m. E. by N. Mossamedes, principal town of one of the kingdoms which share the interior of the Portuguese possessions. It has a Roman Catholic mission college. Climate healthy, with abundant rains fertilising the plains and valleys. Near it is the Boer colony of Humpata or São Januario.

Huilliches ('people of the South'), Indians of Araucania, Chile, living S. of the Cautin, their terr. crossed by 39° S.; more uncivilised than the Araucanians.

Huilliécourt, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Chaumont, with bell-foundry. P. <2000.

Huimanguillo, tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 195 m. ESE. Vera Cruz, 43 m. WSW. San Juan Bautista. P. 8000.

Huiming, high, sandy, heathy, and marshy tract, Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Meppen, sloping N. towards Ostfriesland, E. towards Oldenburg, S. towards the Hase, W. towards the Ems.

Huish (hyū'ish), par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 11 m. SSE. Bideford. P. <250.

Huish, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 13 m. S. Swindon, 4½ m. SW. Marlborough stn. P. <250.

Huish, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 11 m. W. by N. Dartmouth, 2½ m. ESE. Kingsbridge Road stn. P. (of each) <500. See **Malborough.**

Huish Champflower, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 11½ m. NNE. Tiverton, 2½ m. WNW. Wiveliscombe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Huish Episcopi, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9 m. SW. by S. Glastonbury, 1½ m. E. Langport stn. P. <750.

Huisne, riv., France, deps. Orne and Sarthe, joins the Sarthe 1 m. below Le Mans after a SW. course of 65 m.

Huissen, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 2 m. S. Arnhem. P. <5000.

Hujamree, a mouth of the Indus. See **Hajamro.**

Huju, tn., Korea, 138 m. N. by W. Wön-san.

Hukeri, tn., Brit. India, Bombay Presidency, in 16° 13′ N., 74° 38′ E. P. (1881) 5500; (1891) <5000.

Hukkok, place named in O. T. See **Yakûk.**

Hukong, Hokong, or **Hookhoom,** the valley of the upper Chindwin (Kyendwin), Burma, to the SE. of Assam.

Hukou, China, Kiangsi. See **Hokou.**

Hu-kwang, former prov. central China, now forming the two provs. of Hupe and Hunan.

Hula, tn., central Arabia, Nejd, about 62 m. NNW. Riad.

Hulam, part of par., Eng., Durham. See **Sheraton.**

Hulan, rapidly growing tn., Manchuria, on the Hulan-ho, a little above its confluence with the Sungari (l. bk.), 50 m. N. Kirin. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 552. P. 25,000.

Hulcott, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3 m. NE. by E. Aylesbury, 1½ m. W. Marston Gate stn. P. <250.

Huleh, Bahelret-el, the *Waters of Merom* of the O. T., lake, Palestine, traversed by the Jordan, 33° 4′ N., 35° 37′ E. It is the Lake Samochonitis of Josephus—a sheet of water nearly triangular in form, 4½ by 3½ m. Round the lake is a broad margin of marshy ground extending some miles to the N., and covered with thickets and canes. The plain or basin in which the lake is situated is called Ard-el-Hûleh (the dist. of Hûleh). Height of lake above the Mediterranean, 7 ft.

Hulin Rocks, Ire. See **Maidens Rocks.**

Hull, tn., Canada, Quebec, connected with Ottawa by a suspension bridge spanning the Chaudière Falls; extensive lumber trade. P. (1891) 11,300.

Hull, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, rising in the S. of the Buckrose div., and flowing S. through the Holderness div. into the Humber at Hull.

Hull, or **Kingston-upon-Hull,** parl., mun., and co. bor., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, on the riv. Hull, at its confluence with the Humber, in the diocese of York, 174½ m. from London by the G. N. R., and with stns. also on the NE. R. and Hull and Barnsley Rly. The town first grew into importance through its import of fish from Iceland, a trade which had already made it a wealthy town before the close of the 15th century. It now ranks third among the ports of the United Kingdom. The docks are numerous, the Alexandra (46 ac.) having a depth over sill at high water ordinary spring tides of 34 ft., at ordinary neap tides 28 ft. Among the institutions of H. are the Royal Infirmary, Victoria Hospital for sick children, grammar school (founded 1486), Hymers college, several almshouses, including those connected with Trinity House, the Charterhouse Hospital, founded by Lord Chancellor Suffolk (Michael de la Pole) in 1384, and a number of others now merged in one organisation erected by the Charity Trustees. The trade in fish is still large, but is far outstript by other branches. Its leading imports are all those of the United Kingdom; its chief exports cotton and woollen yarns and tissues, coal, oil, machinery and mill-work. There are large cotton, flax, and oil mills, shipbuilding yards, and other industries. For statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. There were in early times two distinct towns or villages on the site of the modern town, Myton and Wyke or Wik, the latter and larger of which was purchased from the Abbot of Meaux by Edward I., who granted it a charter and constituted it a free borough in 1299. For parl. purposes divided into three divs. (East, P. 55,500; Central, P. 65,600; and West, P. 78,900), each returning one member. Mun. and co. bor. P. (1801) 29,500; (1851) 84,700; (1871) 121,900; (1891) 200,000.

Hull, isls., Pacific. See **Sands Islands.**

Hulland, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Western div., 9 m. SSW. Matlock, 5 m. E. Ashbourne stn. P. <250.

Hulland Ward, adjoining par., P.O. P. <500.

Hulland Ward Intakes, adjoining par. P. <250.

Hullavington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 14 m. NE. Bath, 5 m. W. by S. Somerford stn., P.O. P. <750.

Hull Bridge, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Tickton.**

Hullein, tn., Austria, Moravia, 22 m. SSE. Olmütz, 3 m. ENE. Kremsier. P. <4000.

Hüllhorst, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Minden, circle and dist. Lübbecke, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Hulme, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Kinderton.**

Hulme, par. and a suburb of Manchester, in the SW. div. of the parl. bor. P. 72,000.

Hulmeville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., 23 m. NE. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Hulme Walfield, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 7 m. SW. Macclesfield, and 1½ m. NNW. Congleton. P. <250.

Hüls, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kempen, 15 m. NW. Düsseldorf. P. 5400.

Hülscheid, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Altena, 16 m. E. Barmen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hulst, tn., Holland, prov. Seeland, 16 m. WNW. Antwerp. It was formerly fortified, and an important military post in the wars of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hulton, Little, Middle, and **Over,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, near Bolton. Little H., tn., with coal-mining, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O., P. 6700; eccles. par. (**Little H., St. Paul,** or **Peel,** and **Little H. St. John**) P. (of each) <3500; Middle H., P. <3000; Over H., P. <2000.

Hultschin, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 14 m. S. by W. Ratibor, with coal-mines. P. <3000.

Hulubo, or **Sanchuchang,** tn., China, Süchwan, 70 m. W. by N. Chungking.

Hulver, hamlet, Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. SE. Beccles, P.O.

Humacao, tn., isl. of Porto Rico, E. ct., 31 m. SE. San Juan. P. (comm.) 14,700.

Humahuaca, tn., Argentine Republic, prov Jujuy, 250 m. N. Tucuman, 70 m. N. by W. Jujuy. P. <2000.

Humaita, vil., Paraguay, on the Paraguay R., 15 m. NNE. of the confluence of the Parana, in 27° 3′ S.; with a fortress, formerly the most formidable in all S. America, founded in 1855, taken in 1868 by the allied forces of Brazil and Argentina after a long siege. P. <4000.

Humansdorp, vil., Cape Colony, cap. of dist. H., 50 m. W. Port Elizabeth. P. <1500.

Humbe, tn. and military stn., in the S. of Portuguese W. Africa, prov. Angola, on the Kunene R., at the junction of the Kakulovar, 220 m. SE. by E. Mossamedes, with Roman Catholic mission.

Humber, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows S. into Lake Ontario, a few miles to the W. of Toronto.

Humber, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 3½ m. SE. by E. Leominster, on the Lugg, close to Steen's Bridge stn. P. <250.

Humber, The (*Abus* of Ptolemy), an estuary of the E. ct. of Eng., between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent Rivs., 8 m. E. Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 m. E. and then for about 20 m. SE. to its junction with the North Sea, below the Spurn Head, at its mouth, in 53° 35′ N., 0° 10′ E. General breadth between 1½ and 3 m., but near its mouth it widens to 6 or 7 m. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull, and from the S. the Ancholme and Ludd Rivs. It is navigable to Hull for the largest ships, and for vessels of considerable burden in all the rest of its extent, and it is connected by canals with all the principal rivers of Eng. Its tribs. drain nearly the whole of Yorkshire, Notts, Leicestershire, with parts of Lincolnshire; in all, an extent of nearly 10,000 sq. m., or about one-sixth of Eng. Both ancient and modern names are conjectured by Camden to be corruptions of the Celtic *aber*, 'mouth,' or 'confluence.'

Humbershoe, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 4 m. S. Dunstable. P. <500.

Humberston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey or Louth div., 1½ m. from the E. ct., 4 m. SE. by S. Great Grimsby, 1½ m. E. Waltham stn. P. <500.

Humberstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. E. by N. Leicester, on the G. N. R., 1½ m. E. **H. Road** stn., on the M. R. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. New**) P. 8500.

Humberstone, West, par., Eng., co. and union Leicester. P. <3500.

Humberton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. and W. Ridings, 2 m. NE. Boroughbridge. P. <250.

Humberville, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Chaumont, with iron-works. P. <2000.

Humbie, par., Scot., co. and 7 m. SW. by S. Haddington; 9316 ac. P. <1000.

Humble, West, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, 3½ m. S. Leatherhead, P.O. (**West Humble Street**).

Humble Hill, hill, Eng., in the W. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, 21 m. NW. by W. Hexham. Height, 1608 ft.

Humbleton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 1 m. W. Wooler, 15½ m. E. by S. Kelso, 1½ m. WNW. Wooler stn. P. <250.

Humbleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9 m. ENE. Hull, 5 m. ESE. Skirlaugh stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**H. with Elstenwick**) P. 500.

Humboldt, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, 69 m. S. by E. Prince Albert.

Humboldt, co., Queensland, crossed by 24° S. and 149° E., bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Mackenzie.

Humboldt, co., U.S., California, on the coast, stretching from 40° to about 41½° N.

Humboldt, tn., U.S., Iowa, H. co., on Des Moines R., 18 m. N. Fort Dodge by rail, 132 m. ESE. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Humboldt, city, U.S., Kansas, Allen co., on riv. Neosho, 87 m. S. by E. Topeka. P. <1500.

Humboldt, city, U.S., Nebraska, Richardson co., 78 m. S. Omaha. P. <1500.

Humboldt, co., U.S., Nevada, between the N. frontier and the parallel of 40° N., traversed by the Humboldt R.

Humboldt, shallow riv., U.S., Nevada, rises in the NE. of the state and flows W. then SW. till it expands in 40° into **Humboldt Lake.** It ends a few miles to the S. in the **H. and Carson Sink,** an extensive marshy tract converted into a lake in times of high water, which also receives (from the S.) the **Carson River,** which traverses **Carson Lake.** The valley of the H., about 4200 ft. above sea-level, is the only E. and W. valley of this region, and is hence followed by the C. P. R. Length, 384 m. Its waters are alkaline.

Humboldt, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Gibson co., 77 m. NE. by E. Memphis. P. <2000.

Humboldt Bay, or **Telok Linchu,** on the N. ct. of Dutch New Guinea, in 140° 50′ E.

Humboldt Bay, U.S., California, a narrow arm of the Pacific Ocean, 15 m. long, 270 m. N. San Francisco, parallel to the coast, with a narrow entrance in 40° 46′ N.; one of the best harbours on the coast, having 21 ft. of water on the bar. Rfall., yr. 33.84 in., May–Sept. 2.19 in.

Humboldt Glacier, on the NW. ct. of Greenland, with a frontage of 60 m. on the E. side of Kane basin; 300 ft. in height.

Humboldt Mountains, a range in NW. China, Kansu, connecting the Nanshan with the Altyn-tagh Mts.

Humboldt (Park), vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co. P. <1500.

Humboldt Range, East and **West,** two ranges of mts., U.S., Nevada, both with a northerly trend, and mainly N. of 40° N., the eastern range S. of the Humboldt R., and W. of 115° W., the western range E. of and parallel to the Humboldt R., and W. of 118° W.

Humbug Scrub, vil., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 20 m. NE. by N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Humby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Stamford div., 6 m. SE. by E. Grantham, 4½ m. E. by N. Great Ponton stn. P. <250. See **Somerby.**

Humby, Little, part of eccles. par., 1 m. N. Humby. See **Ropsley.**

Hume, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by Murray R., and crossed in the E. by 147° E.

Hume and Stitchel, par., Scot., Berwickshire and Roxburghshire, 8½ m. W. by N. Coldstream, 2½ m. S. Greenlaw stn., P.O. (**Hume**); 6898 ac. P. <750.

Humeerpoor, tn. and dist., Brit. India. See **Hamirpur.**

Humen, Chinese name for the Bocca Tigris [**Canton River**].

Humeston, vil., U.S., Iowa, Wayne co., 52 m. S. by E. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Humewood, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Kiltegan.

Hummelstown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., 9½ m. E. Harrisburg by rail. P. <1500.

Humpata, or **São Januario,** Boer colony, Portuguese W. Africa, 80 m. E. by N. Mossamedes, 14 m. WNW. Huilla; founded 1881.

Humphrey, Loch, lake, Scot., co. and 3½ m. E. by N. Dumbarton, in the Kilpatrick Hills, drained SE. into the Clyde.

Humphrey Head, headland, Eng., N. Lancashire, on N. side of Morecambe Bay, 3½ m. SE. Cartmel.

Humphrey Island, in the Manahiki group, Pacific Ocean, 10° 20′ S., 160° 40′ W.; British.

Humphreys, co., U.S., Tennessee, bounded on the W. by the Tennessee R., and crossed in the S. by 36° N.

Hump Isle, Dutch **Bultig,** native **Meosnum,** isl., in Geelvink Bay, N. ct. of New Guinea, lat. 1° 30′ S., long. 135° 30′ E.

Humpoletz, tn., Bohemia, 15 m. NW. Iglau. P. 5900.

Humpybong, or **Redcliffe,** settlement, Queensland, co. Stanley, on the shore of an inlet of Moreton Bay.

Humshaugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 4½ m. N. by W. Hexham, on the North Tyne, 1 m. W. Chollerton stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Humuya, riv., Honduras, rises in the Lepaterique Mts., flows NNW., and joins the Sulaco in 15° N. to form the Ulea. Length nearly 100 m. See **America, Central.**

Huna, hamlet, Scot., Caithness, on the coast, 14 m. N. Wick, P.O.

Hunan (literally, 'South of the Lake,' namely, the Tungting-hu), large interior prov. of southern China, between 24° 45′ and 30° 15′ N., 109° and 114° E.; cap. Changsha. It is entirely comprised in the basin of the Yangtse-kiang, which forms part of its boundary in the NE., and all its rivers flow into the Tungting Lake, the principal being the Siang or Heng and the Yuen. Surface is somewhat rugged and elevated; mountainous in the extreme S., but the N. portion is a fertile plain. The SE. is very sterile, and is little cultivated; it consists chiefly of sandstone, and a fine white marble is found; coal is abundant, which is reduced to powder and mixed with clay into balls; granite is worked near Changsha. A fine quality of tea is grown in the NE., and abundant crops of rice are produced in the northern plains. Goitre is prevalent. Area, 83,398 sq. m. P. 21,000,000. See **China,** table.

Hun-chun, tn., Manchuria, on l. bk. of the Tumen, 118 m. S. by E. Ninguta, 8 m. from the Russian frontier. A considerable garrison is kept here, and an active trade is carried on between Korea and Manchuria. P. 5000.

Huncoat, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. NE. by N. Accrington, on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mining and cotton manufactures. P. <1000.

Huncote, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 6 m. NE. Hinckley, P.O. P. <500. See **Narborough.**

Hunda, isl., Orkney, S. Ronaldshay par., off W. ct. Burray Is. P. 7.

Hunderthwaite, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Rich-

mond div., 5 m. NW. Barnard Castle, 18½ m. E Appleby; 6289 ac. P.<500.

Hunderthwaite Moor, an upland tract to the SW.

Hundes, or **Nari-khorsum,** the dist. of Tibet extending from the NW. angle of Nepál S. of Lakes Mánasarowar along both sides of the upper Sutlej.

Hundleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Horncastle div., 13½ m. S. by E. Louth, 1 m. WNW. Spilsby stn. P.<750.

Hundleton, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. WSW. Pembroke.

Hundon, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 11 m. SSE. Newmarket, PM.O.; 4551 ac. P.<1000.

Hundred. See **England,** local government.

Hundred End, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 11 m. NE. Southport, on the Lancashire and Liverpool Rly.

Hundred House, P.O., Wales, Radnorshire, 6 m. NE. Builth.

Hundred Stream, small riv., Eng., Norfolk, a l. bk. trib. of the Bure, to which it flows in a SW. direction from a point within a mile of the E. ct.

Hundshübel, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Schwarzenberg, with stone quarries. P.<2000.

Hundsrück, region, Ger. See **Hunsrück.**

Hundwil, tn., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, Ausser Rhoden, 5 m. SW. St. Gall. P.<2000.

Hünfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 46 m. S. by E. Kassel, 31 m. SW. by W. Eisenach, cap. circle H. P.<2000.

Hungary (name derived from Ugor, Yugoria, country of the Ugrians, on the riv. Yugra [upper Pechora], the original home of the Hungarians), the eastern of the two independent sections of Austria-Hungary (*q.v.*), consisting of Hungary proper, Transylvania (now completely incorporated with Hungary), Croatia-Slavonia, and the terr. of Fiume. The two larger sections of this terr. are divided for administrative purposes into *comitats* ('counties'), as shown in the following table (in which German names are given in parentheses):—

AREA IN SQUARE MILES AND POPULATION IN THOUSANDS OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN.

Hungary (with Transylvania).

Comitats.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. Dec. 31 1890. Thousands.	Comitats.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1890. Thousands.
Abauj-Torna	1,959	180	Moson (Wieselburg)	788	85
Alsó-Fehér* (Unter-Weissenburg)	1,381	193	Nagy-Kükülló (Gross-Kokel)*	1,201	135
Arad	2,498	344	Nógrád (Neograd)	1,682	214
Arva	802	85	Nyitra (Neutra)	2,210	397
Bács-Bodrog	4,278	716	Oedenburg. See Sopron.		
Baranya	1,982	322	Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun (Pest-Pilis-Sont-Klein-Kumanien)	4,867	1,225
Bars	1,032	153	Pozsony (Pressburg)	1,628	331
Békés	1,374	258	Raab. See Györ.		
Bereg	1,438	179	Sáros	1,476	168
Besztercze-(Bistritz-) Naszód*	1,550	105	Sohl. See Zólyom.		
Bihar	4,233	517	Somogy (Sümeg)	2,522	327
Borsód	1,324	217	Sopron (Oedenburg)	1,277	260
Brassó (Kronstadt)*	697	87	Stühlweissenburg. See Fejér.		
Csanád	625	131	Szabolcs	1,899	245
Csík*	1,735	114	Szatmár	2,506	324
Csongrád	1,318	261	Szeben (Hermannstadt)*	1,280	149
Eisenburg. See Vas.			Szepes (Zips)	1,392	163
Esztergom (Gran)	434	78	Szilágy	1,401	191
Fejér	1,605	222	Szolnok-Doboka*	1,988	218
Fogaras*	724	88	Temes	2,746	435
Gömör	1,651	175	Tolna	1,407	252
Gran. See Esztergom.			Torda-Aranyos*	1,301	151
Gross-Kokel. See Nagy-Kükülló.			Torontál	3,677	591
Györ (Raab)	533	116	Trencsén (Trencsin)	1,784	859
Hajdú (Hajduken)	1,295	191	Turócz	444	50
Háromszék*	1,373	130	Udvarhely*	1,320	110
Hermannstadt. See Szeben.			Ugocsa	460	75
Heves	1,497	234	Ung	1,179	135
Hont	1,023	123	Unter-Weissenburg. See Alsó-Fehér.		
Hunyad	2,677	268	Vas (Eisenburg)	1,944	390
Jász-N.-K.-Szolnok (Jazygien G.-K.-Szolnok)	2,075	318	Veszprém	1,609	215
Kis-Kükülló (Klein-Kokel)*	636	101	Wieselburg. See Moson.		
Kolozs (Klausenburg)*	1,988	225	Zala	1,978	405
Komárom (Komorn)	1,137	160	Zemplén (Zemplin)	2,433	299
Krassó-Szörény	3,765	408	Zips. See Szepes.		
Kronstadt. See Brassó.			Zólyom (Sohl)	1,054	112
Liptó (Liptau)	872	77	**Total**	107,913†	15,133
Máramaros (Maramaros)	3,998	268			
Maros-Torda*	1,670	178			

Croatia-Slavonia.

Belovár-Körös	1,949	268	Varasd (Warasdin)	973	259
Lika-Krbava	2,398	192	Veröcze	1,873	219
Modrus-Fiume	1,884	221	Zágráb (Agram)	2,784	490
Pozsega	1,908	204			
Szerém (Syrmien)	2,653	351	**Total**	16,428	2,202
			Fiume	8	30

* Transylvanian comitats.

† The difference between these figures and the corresponding figures in the table under Austria-Hungary is due to the fact that the former are based on more recent data kindly supplied by the director of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Hungary.

TERRITORIES OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS.

Territories.	Area sq. m.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1880.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1890.*	Annual Increase per Cent. 1880-90.
Right bank Danube	16,780	2,562	2,754	0.73
Left bank Danube	12,964	1,757	1,879	0.67
Between Danube and Theiss (Tisza)	14,035	2,342	2,755	1.64
Right bank Theiss	12,151	1,442	1,517	0.51
Left bank Theiss	17,165	1,821	2,070	1.29
Angle between Theiss and Maros	13,209	1,721	1,908	1.03
Transylvania	21,519	2,084	2,251	0.77
Total, Hungary	107,913	13,729	15,133	0.93
Croatia-Slavonia	16,423	1,892	2,186	1.44
Fiume (and terr.)	8	21	30	3.64
Military	..	83,000	114	..
Grand total	124,344	15,725	17,463	1.05

* Thousands (000) omitted.

The principal mountains of H. are the Carpathians (*q.v.*), spurs of which form extensive ramifications in the N. and in the SE. The northern region is mainly inhabited by Slovaks, and the south-eastern, forming the terr. (once gd.-duchy) of Transylvania, mainly by Roumanians. Between these two regions and the Alps in the W. spread the wide plains occupied by the Hungarians proper, or Magyars. These plains are divided by the western offshoots of the Inner Carpathians and the eastern offshoots of the Alps [Bakony Forest (2340 ft.), Vértes and Gerecse Mts. (2070 ft.), and Pilis Mts. (2480 ft.)] into two parts, the smaller being the Upper Hungarian Plain, on both sides of the Danube, between Pressburg and Gran, and the larger the great Hungarian Lowland, a tract of oval shape, of about 37,000 sq. m. in extent, or three-fourths of the area of England, surrounded by the Carpathians and Alps. About altitudes, see **Danube.** Fertile districts, interrupted by grass land, morasses, and sandy tracts of land (one of these tracts, in the S., a desert measuring about 40 by 10 m.), form the characteristic features of this region. H. is watered by more than 600 **rivers,** all of which flow to the Danube (*q.v.*), with the exception of the Poprád (trib. of the Vistula). The Danube, the Theiss (Tisza), and the Maros are the most important rivers of H., and enclose between them the lowest part of the great Hungarian plain, distinguished in Hungarian by the name of **Alföld** ('the plain'), the region of the true *pusztas* (from Slavonic *pusty,* 'uninhabited'). Numerous canals, partly to prevent inundation and partly to promote navigation, connect the Danube and its tribs., the most important being the Franzens Canal (between Danube and Theiss), the Bega Canal (E. of Theiss), the Sárvitz Canal (W. of Danube, between Stühlweissenburg and Szekszárd), the Albrecht Canal (Baranya), the Kapos or Zichy Canal (Tolna). H. has but a few lakes, which are the last remnants of a sea which in former times covered the whole of the Hungarian plains; Lake Balaton (270 sq. m.), Lake of Neusiedl (127 sq. m.). About the characteristic mountain lakes of the High Tatra, see **Carpathians.** Extensive **morasses** are the Hanság (145 sq. m.), in connection with the Lake of Neusiedl, the Ecseder morass (near Szatmár), the Sárrét morass (near the Berretyo R.), and various others. Many of the former swamps in the vicinity of the Theiss and Danube have been artificially drained. The climate of H. is on the whole healthy, but varies greatly in different parts of the country. In many parts of the plain it is mild, but in the mountain regions it is raw and inclement [**Austria-Hungary**]. **Agriculture** now forms the principal occupation of the people. Wheat yields the largest crop, then follow maize, oats, barley, and rye. The cultivation of potatoes and tobacco is likewise of great importance. The wines of H. are excellent, those of Gran, Tokay, and those produced on the hills W. of the Danube belonging to the best wines of Europe. Pastoral pursuits (horse and sheep breeding, cattle and swine rearing), the original occupation of the once nomadic Magyars, still are a very important factor in the life of the true Magyar of the Alföld, where the Pusztas form excellent pastures. The **mineral production** is of great importance, H. possessing almost inexhaustible treasures of salt, iron, coal, lignite, gold, silver, and copper. Salt is produced at Rónaszék, Sugatag, and Slatina, in the Upper Theiss dists.; coal in the Banat, at Steierdorf, Reschitza, Bersaska, Drenkowa, and W. of the Danube at Fünfkirchen, and in Transylvania near Kronstadt. Iron is found near Dognácska, Moravica, Szekul, Doman-Nadrág, Reschitza, and Steierdorf. Lignite is obtained in the Bakony near Ajka, at Brennberg near Ödenburg, and in the dists. of Gran and Ofen (Annathal). Gold is produced in Transylvania (at Abrudbánya, Vöröspatak, Almás, Offenbánya) and in the so-called Hungarian Ore Mts. near Schemnitz and Kremnitz, and as wash-gold in the rivs. Maros, Aranyos, and Szamos. The principal silver-mines are at Schmöllnitz and Oravicza. Copper is found at various places (Margitfalva, Szepes-Igló, Schmöllnitz, Libethen, Nagybánya). Lead occurs in the dists. round Schemnitz; nickel and cobalt at

Dobschau and Libethen; antimony and mercury at Rosenau, Magurka, and Schmöllnitz. Precious stones are found in many localities, the most important being the opals at Vörösvágás and Nagy Mihäli. Saltpetre, soda, and potash deposits are met with in various parts of the great plain, especially in the dists. between the Theiss and Berettyó Rivs., and Klein Kumanien. Alum is obtained near Nuczaly, and peat in the Hanság morass. The **industrial development** of H. is still in its infancy, and unable to supply the demands of the country. Iron and steel works have to be mentioned first, Budapest, Krompach, Rhonitz, Steierdorf, and Dios-Györ being the centres of this branch of industry. Other industrial products of importance are machinery, pottery, glass, flour, spirits, chemicals, and tobacco. Commerce considerable; chief commercial centres Budapest, Arad, Debreczen, Kaschau, Raab, Temesvar, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Hermannstadt, Sissek, Essek. Principal exports cereals, flour, wool, pigs, timber, wine, spirits; principal imports textiles, hardware, leather, and fancy goods. H. has 2500 m. of navigable rivers, and its railway net is rapidly extending. **Inhabitants.**—The principal race are the Magyars of Turanian origin, who conquered H. at the end of the 9th century of the Christian era. They inhabit the central parts of the country, and are also found in considerable numbers under the name of Szekler in the part of Transylvania stretching SE. from Maros Vasarhely to the frontier. Next in importance follow the Germans, who are, however, politically insignificant, because they are dissipated in small numbers over the whole of the country. 'The Magyars founded the state, the Germans built the cities,' hence the large number of names of Hungarian towns and villages beginning with the prefix *Deutsch* (in Hungarian *Nemet*) and in Transylvania with that of *Szasz* (Saxon). Then follow Roumanians, Croato-Servians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Albanians, Greeks, and Jews. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; the Ruthenians and Roumanians belong to the Greek Church. In the time of the Roman Empire H. formed the province of Pannonia. A.D. 890–898 it was conquered by the Magyars. Under Stephen the Saint (997–1038) the Christian faith was adopted by the Magyars, and Transylvania was conquered. Robert (1308–42) introduced occidental civilisation, and his son Louis the Great (1342–82) firmly established the interior and exterior authority of the Hungarian crown. In 1526, after the battle of Mohacs, the Turks conquered the whole of the country, and held the central parts of H. till 1686. In the peace of Karlowitz (1699) the Turks made over the whole of H., with the exception of the Banat, to the House of Habsburg, and in 1739 the present boundaries of H. were established. In 1848–1849 the Magyars made a futile attempt to depose the House of Habsburg and to establish an independent Hungarian state (Kossuth 'Gubernator' of H.), but owing to the interference of Russia the Hungarian armies were defeated, and the constitution of H. was abolished. In 1867, however, the constitution of 1848 was again recognised by Austria, and since that time Austria-Hungary has formed two independent states, each having a separate constitution and administration, but both united by common political interests and by the person of the sovereign. See **Austria-Hungary, Carpathians, Danube.** [**H. G. S.**]

Hungen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 m. SE. by E. Giessen. P. <2000.

Hungerford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Berkshire and Wiltshire, div. and 9 m. W. by N. Newbury, on the Kennet, and on the G. W. R. Market-day, W. 5437 ac. P. <3000.

Hungerton, or **Hungarton,** par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. E. by N. Leicester, 1 m. NNW. Ingersby stn., P.O. (**Hungerton**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Twyford and Thorpe Satchville**) P. <1000.

Hungerton, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Grantham, 3 m. W. Great Ponton stn. See **Wyville.**

Hung-hoa, tn., Tongking, on r. bk. Song-koi, 35 m. WNW. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name.

Hung Miotsa. See **Urumtsi.**

Hung Nguyen, vil., on boundary between Cambodia and Cochin-China, 64 m. W. by N. Saigon.

Hungrung, pass, India. See **Hangrang.**

Hungry Bentley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 4½ m. S. Ashbourne. P. <250.

Hung-shui, riv., China. See **Hun-shui.**

Hungtse-hu, lake, China. See **Hongtse-hu.**

Hungund, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 60 m. SSE. Bijápur. P. (1881) 5400; (1891) <5000.

Hung-yen, tn., Tongking, l. bk. Song-koi, 30 m. SSE. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name.

Hüningen, French **Huningue,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the l. bk. of the Rhine R., 2½ m. N. Basel, with celebrated pisciculture, and canal 16½ m. long in connection with the Rhine and Rhone Canal. Formerly one of the chief ports on the E. frontier of France. Its fortifications, which were carried out by Vauban, were demolished immediately after the cession of Alsace-Lorraine. P. (comm.) <3000.

Hun-ho, riv., in the N. of China, formed by the union of the San-kan-ho and the Jupira or Yang-ho from northern Shansi, flows SE., passing near Peking, and uniting with the Huto-ho enters the Pei-ho at Tientsin.

Hunmanby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 7½ m. SSE. Scarborough, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, M. 6994 ac. P. <1500.

Hunna, pass, Brit. Afghanistan, about 13 m. E. Quetta.

Hunningham, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 4 m. ENE. Leamington, P.O. P. <250.

Hunnington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, N. div., 6 m. S. by E. Dudley, on the G. W. and M. Rlys. P. <250.

Hunny Hill, hamlet, Eng., Isle of Wight, 1 m. N. Newport, PM.O.

Hunsdon, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 6 m. E. by N. Hertford, 2 m. E. Mardock stn., P.O. P. <750.

Hunse, riv., Netherlands, provs. Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwers Zee, a bay of the North Sea, after a NW. course of 50 m.

Hunshelf, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Penistone. P. <2000.

Hun-shui, Hung-shui, Hong-chu, or **Pak-ho,** riv., China, one of the principal tribs. of the Si-kiang, represented on Chinese maps as rising on the tableland of Yünnan, whence it flows first S. then E. through Kwang-si till it unites with the Si-kiang in about 23° 35′ N., 110° 20′ E.; navigable to a few miles above Chieng-kang, about 108½° E.; receives on the left, in about 109° 40′ E., the Liu-kiang, an important navigable stream coming from the NW. of Kwang-si, and itself receiving on the left from the N. of the prov. the Yung-fu-kiang and the I-kiang, the latter navigable to near its source, about 30 m. NW. of Kweilin-fu (cap. prov. Kwangsi).

Hunsingore, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 5 m. ESE. Knaresborough, 2 m. SSW. Cattal stn., P.O. P. <250.

Hunslet, par., suburb, and in co. bor. of Leeds, Eng., in the S. div., on the M. R.; with potteries. P. 58,200.

Hunsonby and Winskill, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 5½ m. NE. by E. Penrith, 1½ m. from the r. bk. of the Eden. P. <500.

Hunsrück, or **Hundsrück** ('dog's back'), highland dist., Prussia, Rhine Prov., in the angle between the Moselle and the Rhine above Koblenz. It is mostly covered with woods; and in the Soonwald has a height of 2150 ft.; the Hochwald (Walderbeskopf), 2675 ft.; and the Idarkopf, 2510 ft.

Hunstanton (hun'stan-ton, colloquially hŭns'ton), par. and watering-place, Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., on the NW. ct., 15 m. NNE. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., with a pier 280 yards long, a sandy beach, and lighthouse visible 16 m. Mean rfall. (H. Hall, alt. 60 ft., 1866–80), 23.5 in. PMT.O. Par. P. <2000; tn. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H. with Little Ringstead**) P. <2000.

Hunstanton Point, cape, 2½ m. NE. Hunstanton.

Hunsterson, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. SE. Nantwich, 3 m. ENE. Audlem stn. P. <250.

Hunston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stow union. P. <250.

Hunston, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. S. Chichester. P. <250. See **Mundham, North.**

Hunstonworth, or **Hunstanworth,** par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 9½ m. S. Hexham, 7 m. NNW. Stanhope stn.; 8042 ac. P. <500.

Hunstor, rocky eminence, E. Devon, on NE. border of Dartmoor.

Húnsúr, tn., Brit. India, Mysore, on a trib. of Cauvery R., 22 m. W. by N. Mysore, with extensive manufactory of country carts. P. (1881) 5700.

Hunsworth, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. SE. Bradford. P. <1500. See **Birkenshaw.**

Hunt, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., crossed by 96° W. and by 33° N.

Hunte, riv., Prussia, rises in the W. of the prov. Hanover, flows N. into Oldenburg, partly on the E. frontier of Oldenburg, then E. past the town of Oldenburg into the Weser; navigable from Oldenburg 20 m., connected by canal with the lower Ems.

Hunter, co., New South Wales, crossed by 33° S., and touching 151° E.

Hunter, vil., U.S., New York, Greene co., 40 m. SW. Albany. P. <1500.

Hunter, Coquon, or **Coal,** riv., New South Wales, Australia; rises in the Liverpool Range, flows tortuously S. and E., separating the co. Durham from those of Brisbane, Hunter, and Northumberland, and enters the Pacific Ocean at Port Hunter. Length, 300 m. Principal affluent, the Goulburn. Its banks are exceedingly fertile, and its basin, as a vast coalfield, has no rival in the southern hemisphere.

Hunter, or **Kill,** small inhabited island, in the Marshall Archipelago, E. of Elizabeth I., in 5° 43′ N., 169° 10′ E.

Hunterdon, co., U.S., New Jersey, on the W. frontier, S. of parallel 41°, with a much frequented mineral spring.

Hunterfield and Arniston Colliery, Scot. See **Arniston.**

Hunterheugh Crags, range of hills, Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. NW. by W. Alnwick. Height, 474 feet.

Hunter Island, Brit. Columbia, crossed by 52° N., 128° W.

Hunter Island, or **Onacusa,** isl., Pacific Ocean, NW. the Fiji group. Said to be in 15° 31′ S., 176° 11′ E., but several vessels have passed the spot without perceiving any trace of an island.

Hunter Islands, a group at the NW. extremity of Tasmania, in Bass Strait, comprising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.

Hunter's Bog, hollow, between Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, Edinburgh.

Hunter's Hill, tn., New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 4 m. N. Sydney. P. <4000.

Hunter's Home, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Queen's, on riv. Canaan, 30 m. from Apohaqui. P. <1500.

Hunter's Island, tract nearly enclosed by rivers on the S. frontier of Ontario, Canada, W. of Lake Superior, crossed by 48¼° N., 91½° W.

Hunter's Point, U.S., New York, the SW. portion of Long Island City.

Hunter's Quay, part of Dunoon, Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW. of the Firth of Clyde, 6 m. W. by N. Greenock, PT.O.

Huntersville, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. Pocahontas co., 40 m. NE. White Sulphur Springs. P. <1500.

Hunterville, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Rangitikei co., 51 m. from Wanganui. P. <1500.

Huntingburg, city, U.S., Indiana, Dubois co., 48 m. E. Evansville by rail. P. <4000.

Huntingdon, vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. H. co., on the riv. Chateauguay, 45 m. SW. Montreal. Alt. 400 ft. Mean temp., yr. 41.4° F., Jan. 11.7°, July 68.0°. P. <1500.

Huntingdon, mun. bor. (since 1189) and market-tn., Eng., Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, 17 m. S. by E. Peterborough, in the diocese of Ely, with two stns., H. on the M. R., and H. (St. Ives) on the G. N. R.; with iron-foundry, two extensive breweries, large carriage manufactory, extensive nurseries, and works for the manufacture of perforated bricks. At its grammar school, founded in 1260, Oliver Cromwell (born in H.) was educated; it is attached to the hospital founded by David, Earl of H., in the reign of Henry II. King Stephen gave this town as an earldom to Queen Matilda's brother (afterwards David I. of Scotland), who rebuilt the castle on the site of Edward the Elder's. H. was called by the Saxons *Huntantun* and *Huntedune,* or *Huntersdune,* apparently because it stood on a tract of land well suited to the chase. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) <2500; (1851) <4000; (1891) <4500; parl. div. P. (1891) 25,400.

Huntingdon, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Killucan.

Huntingdon, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. H. co., on the Juniata, 62 m. W. by N. Harrisburg, and 20 m. E. by S. Altoona. P. 5700.

Huntingdon, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, traversed and partly bounded by the Juniata.

Huntingdon, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Carroll co., 89 m. W. by S. Nashville. P. <1500.

Huntingdonshire, or **Hunts,** inland co., Eng., bounded N. and NW. by Northamptonshire, and belonging to the S. Midland group of counties; forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Ely and province of Canterbury; cap. H.; Godmanchester, St. Ives, and St. Neots towns next in importance. Part of the parl. bor. of Peterborough is in this county, which is divided into the following parl. divs. :—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Southern, or Huntingdon . .	106,883	25,420
Northern, or Ramsey . . .	127,045	29,549
Part of Peterborough parl. bor. .	290	2,792
Total . . .	234,218[1]	57,761[1]

[1] The administrative county excludes part of Peterborough urban sanitary dist., in the administrative county of Soke of Peterborough. Area, 233,928. P. 54,969.

Surface (all under 500 ft. in alt.) in the W., S., and central parts gently varied; in the E. and NE. flat, forming part of the great level of the Fens. With the exception of a small area in the NE. (which belongs to the fenland, and is alluvial), the whole county belongs to the Oolite rocks. Chief rivers the Ouse and Nen, which both enter the Wash; the former traverses the county from SW. to E., the latter forms its N. boundary. H. has extensive grazing lands, and its meadows feed many fat cattle. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7-9. There are no minerals of great economic importance. Manufactures are few (the working population being chiefly engaged in husbandry): they include brick, paper, and parchment making, brewing, malting, and iron-founding. The G. N. R. traverses the county from S. to N., and is crossed by the St. Ives and H. Rly., a branch of the G. E. R. This county was included in the kingdom of the East Angles, and subsequently annexed to Mercia. Waltheof, son of Siward, who held the lands, having married Judith, niece of William the Conqueror, was by him made Earl of Huntingdon. See **England,** table.

Huntingfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 18½ m. SW. Lowestoft, 3½ m. SW. by W. Halesworth, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Cookley**) P. <750.

Huntington, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. SE. Chester. P. <250.

Huntington, par., Eng., on the W. border of Herefordshire, div. and 16½ m. W. by S. Leominster, 3½ m. SSW. Stanner stn. P. <250. See **Kington.**

Huntington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, in NW. of Hereford city. P. <250. See **Holmer.**

Huntington, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 7 m. SSE. Stafford, 4 m. E. by S. Penkridge. P. <250.

Huntington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Foss, 3½ m. NNE. York, PM.O. P. <750.

Huntington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 15 m. W. New Haven. P. <5000.

Huntington, city, U.S., Indiana, H. co., 80 m. NNE. Indianapolis, with vast quarries of excellent limestone. P. 7300.

Huntington, vil., U.S., Maryland, Baltimore co. P. <1500.

Huntington, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., on Westfield R., 21 m. NW. Springfield by rail. P. <1500.

Huntington, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., Long Island, N. ct., 32 m. ENE. Brooklyn; has large brickfields. P. <4000.

Huntington, city, U.S., W. Virginia, Cabell co., on the Ohio, 48 m. W. by N. Charleston. P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 10,100.

Huntingtower and Ruthvenfield, vil., Scot., co. and 2½ m. NW. Perth, Tibbermore par., with extensive bleachfield (established in 1774). Ruthven, or Huntingtower Castle, was the seat of the Earls of Gowrie, and the scene of the kidnapping of James VI. ('the raid of Ruthven') in 1582. P.O. P. <500.

Huntingtown, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Camolin.

Huntley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 6½ m. W. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Grange Court stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Huntley, vil., New Zealand, North I., Waikato co., 53 m. SSE. Auckland.

Huntley (formerly **Huntley Grove**), vil., U.S., Illinois, McHenry co., 55 m. WNW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Huntly, burgh of barony, par., and tn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, at the confluence of the rivs. Bogie and Deveron, 9 m. SE. Keith, 41 m. by rail NW. Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R. It has trade in agricultural produce, and some manufactures of agricultural implements and woollen goods. Near it are the ruins of Huntly or Strathbogie Castle, the original seat of the earls and marquises of Huntly. Par. 12,475 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <4000.

Huntly, tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 10 m. N. by E. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Hunton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6 m. N. Winchester, 1 m. E. by N. Sutton Scotney stn. P. <250. See **Crawley.**

Hunton, par., Eng., Kent, on the E. border of the Tunbridge div., 5 m. SW. by S. Maidstone, 2½ m. E. by S. Yalding stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Hunton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 5½ m. S. by E. Richmond, P.O. P. <500. See **Patrick Brompton.**

Hunton Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, 3 m. NW. Watford, P.O.

Hunts, co., Eng. See **Huntingdonshire.**

Hunts Bay, in the NW. of Kingston Harbour, Jamaica.

Hunt's Cross, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NE. Garston, on the Cheshire Lines Rly.

Huntsham, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 6 m. NNE. Tiverton, 3 m. ESE. Bampton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Huntshaw, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 4 m. SE. by E. Bideford, 2½ m. NE. Torrington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Huntspill, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5½ m. N. Bridgwater, 1½ m. SSW. Highbridge stn., P.O.; 6215 ac. P. <2500.

Hunt's Point, coast vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Queen's, 8 m. from Liverpool. P. <1500.

Huntston, electoral div., Ire., co. King's, dist. Banagher.

Huntsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., 72 m. NE. Collingwood, on a railway. P. <1500.

Huntsville, tn., U.S., Alabama, cap. Madison co., the richest of the Tennessee valley counties in the state, 83 m. N. by E. of Birmingham; noted for its magnificent scenery. P. 8000.

Huntsville, tn., U.S., Missouri, Randolph co., 64 m. N. by W. Jefferson. P. <2000.

Huntsville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Scott co., 45 m. NW. Knoxville. P. <1500.

Huntsville, city, U.S., Texas, Walker co., 69 m. N. Houston. P. <2000.

Huntsville, vil., U.S., Washington, Columbia co., 18 m. NE. Walla Walla. P. <1500.

Huntwick with Foulby and Nostel, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SE. Wakefield. P.<750.

Hunua, post-vil., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 27 m. from Auckland. P.<1500.

Hunucma, vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 20 m. WNW. Mérida.

Hunwick and Helmington, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 2 m. NW. Bishop Auckland, with stn. (**Hunwick**) on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<2500.

Hunworth, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11 m. WSW. Cromer, 2 m. SSW. Holt stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**H. with Stody**) P.<500.

Hunyad, co., Hungary, on S. frontier, crossed by 23° E., traversed by the Maros, cap. Deva.

Hunyad, Bánffy, tn., Hungary, co. and 28 m. W. by N. Klausenburg, on the Sebes (Swift) Körös. Alt. 1800 ft. P.<4000.

Hunyad, Vajda, tn., Hungary. See **Vajda Hunyad.**

Hunza, riv. of the Indus basin, whose valley is regarded by Col. Tanner as forming the W. limit of the Himálayas, winds S. from the Hindu Kush Mts. near the Irshad Pass (about 36° 55′ N., 74½° E.) to the Gilghit R., which it joins a few miles below Gilghit. The upper part of its valley is known as Hunza-Kanjut, the lower as Hunza-Nagar (Nagair, or Nagyr), the latter containing the towns and forts of Hunza (on the right or N. bank of the river), and Nagár (on the l. bk. opposite, alt. 8000 ft.), at the N. base of Mount Rakaposhi, formerly caps. of separate states. The whole valley was brought under the control of Brit. India in December 1891.

Hunza, ancient name of Tunja (*q.v.*), Colombia.

Huon, riv., Tasmania, forms the boundary of Buckingham co. on the S., and joins D'Entrecasteaux channel by an estuary, 3 m. across. Named after Capt. H. de Kermadeck, commander of the *Espérance.*

Huon Gulf, an extensive bight on the E. ct. of German New Guinea, lat. 6° 45′–7° 30′ S.; has several good harbours.

Huon Islands, Pacific Ocean, a group NW. New Caledonia.

Huonville, post-vil., Tasmania. See **Victoria.**

Hupe (literally, 'north of the lake,' the Tungting), interior prov., China, in lat. 29°–33° 10′ N. It is entirely comprised in the basin of the Yangtse-kiang, which, with its principal trib., the Han-kiang, intersect the prov. from W. to E. The surface is generally low and flat, and on the lower course of the Han-kiang, even below the bed of the river; the W. portion, however, is somewhat mountainous, and the Hwai-shan forms part of its N. boundary. Many lakes occur in the E. part of the prov. Climate temperate and salubrious. Its plains, well watered by numerous streams and irrigation canals, are renowned for their fertility, producing, besides rice and the other cereals, excellent tea, cotton in large quantity, and many fruits. Game is abundant, and cattle and bees are reared in large numbers. Extensive forests exist. The prov. is rich in coal; iron, mercury, tin, &c., are found; and building stone is worked. Cotton spinning and weaving, the manufacture of paper, and various articles in iron, steel, tin and copper, and bamboo are the principal industries. Commerce is very considerable, especially in rice, grain, and other productions of the soil, which are sent chiefly to Peking. Cap. Wuchang, besides which the prov. contains the important towns of Hankow and Hanyang, and the treaty port of Ichang. Area, 71,430 sq. m. P. 30,000,000.

Hurcars, The, rocks at the entrance to Eyemouth Bay, Berwickshire, Scot.

Hurd Cape, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Huron, at the entrance to Georgian Bay, in 45° 13′ N.

Hurdlow, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, near Buxton, on L. & NW. R.

Hurd's Deep. See **English Channel.**

Hurdsfield, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and an eastern suburb of Macclesfield. P.<4000.

Hurdtown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 7 m. N. Dover; has mine of iron ore. P.<1500.

Hurdwar. See **Hardwar.**

Hurlel, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. and 8 m. WNW. Montluçon. P.<2000.

Hurin, tn., Persia, Kurdistan, near the Turkish frontier, 130 m. NE. by N. Bagdad. It has massive remains of stone buildings of very high antiquity, and near it some rock-sculptures.

Hurka, riv., Manchuria. See **Mutan-kiang.**

Hurleston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 2 m. NW. Nantwich, on the Ellesmere Canal. P.<250.

Hurlet, vil., Scot., Renfrewshire, 3 m. SE. Paisley, near Nitshill stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hurley, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the Thames, 9½ m. WNW. Windsor, 2½ m. SW. Great Marlow stn., PM.O.; 4159 ac. P.<1500.

Hurley, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. SSE. Tamworth, 2 m. E. by N. Kingsbury stn., P.O.

Hurley, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., 3 m. W. Kingston. P.<1500.

Hurley, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Turner co., 32 m. NNE. Yankton. P.<1500.

Hurley, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Ashland co. P.<3000.

Hurley River, Ire., SE. co. Meath, flows N. to riv. Nanny.

Hurlford, tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Irvine, 2 m. ESE. Kilmarnock, on the G. & SW. R., with iron-works, fireclay works, and a worsted spinning-mill; numerous collieries in the vicinity. PMT.O. P. (**with Crookedholm**)<4500.

Hurlstone Point, Eng., N. ct., co. Somerset, in 3° 35′ W.

Hurn, Eng., Hampshire. See **Herne.**

Hurnai, vil., Brit. Baluchistan. See **Harnai.**

Huron, co., Canada, Ontario, bounded W. by Lake Huron, to the S. of 44° N.

Huron, vil., U.S., California, Fresno co., 173 m. SE. San Francisco. P.<1500.

Huron, vil., U.S., Iowa, Des Moines co., on Mississippi R., 25 m. above Burlington. P.<1500.

Huron, co., U.S., Michigan, in the E., between Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron.

Huron, co., U.S., Ohio, E. of 83° W., bounded on the S. by 41° N.

Huron, vil., U.S., Ohio, Erie co., 55 m. ESE. Toledo. P.<1500.

Huron, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Beadle co., 104 m. E. Pierre, on the r. bk. of the James R. P.<4000.

Huron, Lake, one of the five great lakes of N. America, 43°–46° 20′ N., between the U.S. state of Michigan and the Ontario prov. of Canada. Its shape is very irregular; the NE. portion, named Georgian Bay, being almost detached from the main body of the lake by a long narrow peninsula; and on the W. side Saginaw Bay forms a deep indentation of the coast. The Great Manitoulin and several smaller islands extend along all its N. part. It communicates with Lake Michigan on the W. (with which it is practically one sheet of water) by the Strait of Mackinaw, receives the outflow of Lake Superior on the NW. by St. Mary R., and discharges at its S. extremity by the riv. St. Clair to Lake Erie. The water is remarkably sweet and pure. It is subject to violent storms, but navigation is not usually dangerous. There are some fine harbours on the coasts, but no towns of much importance. It has been ascertained that the water at the bottom of Georgian Bay is several degrees colder than the even deeper waters of the rest of the lake. An old river channel, now choked by glacial drift, still exists, connecting Lake Michigan with Saginaw Bay; and formerly H. did not drain, as it now does, into Lake Erie, but its slopes converge to the entrance of Georgian Bay, from whose S. end another choked-up valley leads into Lake Ontario. Along this latter valley it has been proposed to construct a ship-railway connecting the two lakes. See **America, North.**

Huron Bay, U.S., Lake Superior, 10 m. NE. L'Anse; has slate quarries.

Hurons, French name of a Canadian-Indian tribe (calling themselves **Wendats,** or **Wyandots**) to the E. of Lake Huron, discovered by Champlain in his expedition of 1615, and so called on account of frizzly hair, which gives the head the appearance of that of a wild boar (*hure*).

Hurryhur, tn., India. See **Harihar.**

Hursley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 4½ m. SW. Winchester, 3 m. N. by W. Chandlers Ford stn. John Keble, author of the 'Christian Year,' was vicar of this par., and is buried in the churchyard. PM.O. 10,726 ac. P.<1500.

Hurst, Anglo-Saxon, 'a wood.' See *Hart.*

Hurst, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 5 m. E. Reading, 2 m. S. Twyford stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Hurst, par., Eng., Kent, 6½ m. SE. Ashford. P.<250. See **Fawkenhurst.**

Hurst, tn., Eng., Lancashire, adjoining the mun. bor. and included in par. of Ashton-under-Lyne. P. 6800.

Hurst, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 5½ m. E. by N. Morpeth, close to Ashington stn. P.<250.

Hurst, settlement, U.S., Montana, Meagher co., 120 m. E. by N. Butte.

Hurst, Old, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 5 m. NE. Huntingdon, 2½ m. SSW. Warboys stn., P.O. P.<250. See **St. Ives.**

Hurst Castle, Eng., Hampshire, 3½ m. S. Lymington, on a remarkable natural causeway, about 200 yards in breadth, running 2 m. into the sea, and approaching within 1 m. of the Isle of Wight. On Hurst beach are two lighthouses. Mean temp. (17 yrs.), yr. 50.1° F., Jan. 40.7°, Aug. 62.0°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 29.1 in.

Hurstbourne Priors, par., Eng., Hampshire. div. and 4½ m. E. Andover, on the Test, 11½ m. N. by W. Winchester, 1½ m. S. by E. of **Hurstbourne** stn., on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**H. P. with St. Mary Bourne**) P.<1500.

Hurstbourne Tarrant, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Test, 12 m. SW. by S. Newbury, 4 m. NW. Hurstbourne stn., P.O.; 4842 ac. P.<1000.

Hurst Green, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 5 m. SW. by W. Clitheroe, 2½ m. NW. Langho stn., P.O. Stoneyhurst college adjoining on N. P.<1500.

Hurst Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, on the E. border of the co., Rye div., 12 m. SE. Tunbridge Wells, 1½ m. E. Etchingham (*q.v.*) stn., P.O.

Hurstmonceaux, or **Herstmonceaux** (herst'mon-su), par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 7½ m. NNE. Eastbourne, 4 m. E. Hailsham stn., PMT.O.; 6507 ac. P.<1500.

Hurstpierpoint, par. and tn., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 7½ m. N. by W. Brighton, 1½ m. NW. Hassocks stn., PMT.O.; 5088 ac. P.<3000.

Hurstville, post-vil. and rly. stn., New South Wales, 9 m. S. Sydney. P.<3500.

Hurstwood, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Worsthorn.**

Hurst Wood, High, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 3 m. from Buxted.

Hürtgen, vil., Prussia, govt. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle Düren, with slate and stone quarries. P.<2000.

Hurtow, name given by the English to the volcano of Aiven in the Buri Penin., on the E. side of Annesley Bay, W. side of the Red Sea, also to a cape in 15° 28′ N.

Hurun, lake, Mongolia. See **Dalai-Nor Hulan.**

Hurunui, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 45 m. N. Christchurch. P.<1500.

Hurworth, par., Eng., Durham, on the S. border of the SE. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 3 m. S. by E. Darlington, 1 m. ENE. Croft stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Hurworth Burn, stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 6½ m. W. Hartlepool.

Hury, riv., Afghanistan. See **Heri-Rud.**

Husain Bell, ferry, India, across the Indus at Gemro, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, in 27° 52′ N.

Husbands Bosworth, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10½ m. NE. by E. Rugby, 1 m. ENE. Welford and Kilworth stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Husborne Crawley, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, in N. of Luton div., 10½ m. SW. by S. Bedford, 1 m. SW. Ridgmont stn. P.<500.

Husby, comm., Sweden, dist. Kopparberg, with government powder factory and iron-works. P. 6000.

Huseinabad, Persia. See **Kenarigird** and **Nasratabad.**

Hushiárpur, tn., India. See **Hoshiarpur.**

Huși, tn., Roumania, prov. Fălciu, 39 m. SE. by S. Yassy, where the treaty of the Pruth, between Peter the Great and the Grand Vizier, Mohammed Baltaji, was signed in 1711. The cathedral was built by Stephen the Great in 1491. P. (comm.) 12,700.

Husiatyn, tn., Austria, Galicia, on Russian frontier, 43 m. SE. Tarnopol. P. 6100.

Husseinabad, tn., Persia. See **Kenarigird** and **Nasratabad.**

Hussein-dey, vil., Algeria, arr. and 4 m. SE. Algiers, with superb kitchen-garden, 'at once a public promenade, nursery for the production and distribution of indigenous vegetables, and scientific garden of acclimatisation for exotics and ostrich-rearing.' P.<3000.

Hussowitz, a suburb of Brünn, Moravia. P. 7000.

Hüsten, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Arnsberg, 24 m. ESE. Dortmund. P.<4000.

Husthwaite, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 13½ m. E. by N. Ripon, with stn. (**H. Gate**) on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**H. with Birdforth**) P.<750.

Hustisford, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dodge co., on Rock R., 5 m. S. Iron Ridge. P.<1500.

Hustopetsch, or **Hustopeče,** comm., Austria, Moravia, 29 m. S. Troppau, and 6½ m. ESE. Weisskirchen. P.<2000.

Husum, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 20 m. W. by S. Schleswig, about 1 m. from the W. ct., cap. circle H. It has shipbuilding yards and breweries, trade in oysters, and a celebrated annual fair on June 1. P. 6300.

Huszt, tn., Hungary, prov. Mármaros, 90 m. NE. by E. Debreczen. P. (comm.) 7500.

Hut, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, N. Uist par. P. 7.

Hutchesontown, dist. in S. of Glasgow, Scot. P. 9100.

Hutchinson, city, U.S., Kansas, Reno co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Arkansas, 140 m. SW. by W. Topeka; with meat-packing, sugar and lard refining, and salt-works. P. (1880)<2000; (1890) 8700.

Hutchinson, vil., U.S., Minnesota, McLeod co., 55 m. W. Minneapolis. P.<1500.

Hutchinson, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 43° and 44° N., crossed in the W. by 98° W.

Hutchinson, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 36° N., E. of 102° W.

Hut Island, Scot., Inverness-shire, N. Uist par., Outer Hebrides. P. 7.

Hutli Bay, Alaska. See **Thunder Bay.**

Huto-ho, riv., China, Pechili, flows ESE. into the Talutse-hu, then NE. till it unites with the Hun-ho at Tientsin, and enters the Pei-ho. The lower part of its course forms part of the Grand Canal.

Hutri-durga, hill, Brit. India, Mysore, in the SE. of Túmkúr dist., crowned with fortifications; captured by Lord Cornwallis in 1792.

Hutt, Lower, post-tp., New Zealand, North I., H. co., 10 m. NE. by E. Wellington. P.<1500.

Hutt, Upper, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., 20 m. from Wellington. P.<1500.

Hüttenberg, market-tn., Austria, Carinthia, 24 m. NNE. Klagenfurt, with iron ore mines and iron-works. P.<2000.

Hüttenrode, vil., Ger., Brunswick, circle Blankenburg, with iron ore and slate quarries. P.<2000.

Hüttig-Rassweiler, vil., Prussia, govt. Trier, circle Ottweiler, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Huttoft, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 2 m. from the E. ct., div. and 14 m. SE. by E. Louth, 1 m. ENE. Mumby Road stn., P.O. P.<750.

Hutton, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8½ m. SW. by S. Chelmsford, 1 m. E. by S. of its stn. (**Shenfield and H.**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Hutton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 3 m. SW. Preston, 1½ m. ENE. Longton stn. P.<500.

Hutton, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 3 m. SE. Weston-super-Mare, P.O. P.<500.

Hutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the Leven, 9½ m. S. by W. Middlesbrough. P.<1000.

Hutton (for *Howton*, 'the dwelling in the hollow.' See *Haugh*), par., Scot., Berwickshire, 5½ m. W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3½ m. NW. by N. Velvethall stn., P.O.; 5516 ac. P.<1000.

Hutton, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 10½ m. SE. by S. Moffat, 4 m. E. Dinwoodie stn.; 23,923 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**H. and Corrie**) P.<750.

Hutton, Great, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. NNW. Richmond. P.<250.

Hutton, Low, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 2½ m. SW. Malton, P.O.

Hutton, New, par., Eng., Westmorland, on riv. Beetha, 4 m. E. Kendal. P.<250.

Hutton, Old, with Holmescales, par. adjoining New H., P.O. P.<500.

Hutton Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., flowing into the Seven on the r. bk. 2½ m. above Marton.

Hutton Bonville, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. NW. Northallerton. P.<250.

Hutton Bushel, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Scarborough, P.O. P.<500.

Hutton Conyers, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 1½ m. N. by E. Ripon. P.<250.

Hutton Cranswick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. N. by W. Hull, on the NE. R.; 4741 ac. P.<1500.

Hutton Gate, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Cleveland div., on the NE. R., 7½ m. SE. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. WSW. Guisbrough.

Hutton Junction, for Guisbrough, is 1½ m. to the E.

Hutton Hang, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. NE. Middleham. P.<250.

Hutton Henry, par., Eng., Durham, in the N. of the SE. div., 6½ m. W. by N. Hartlepool, 1½ m. SE. by E. Wingate stn., P.O. P.<3500.

Hutton in the Forest, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 5½ m. WSW. Penrith, 1 m. S. by E. Penruddock stn. P.<250.

Hutton in the Hay, part of par., Eng., Westmorland. See **Scalthwaiterigg.**

Hutton John, par., Eng., Cumberland, 2½ m. W. Dacre. P.<250.

Hutton-le-Hole, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 18 m. SW. Whitby, on Hutton Beck, PM.O. P.<500.

Hutton Lowcross, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 1½ m. SW. Guisbrough. P. 250.

Hutton Mulgrave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4½ m. SW. Whitby. P.<250.

Hutton Roof, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 9½ m. WNW. Penrith, 5 m. NNW. Troutbeck stn. P.<250.

Hutton Roof, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 9½ m. SSE. Kendal, 2½ m. W. Kirkby Lonsdale stn., P.O. P.<500.

Hutton Rudby, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. SW. Stokesley, PMT.O.

Huttons Ambo, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Buckrose div., on the NE. R., 14½ m. NE. York. P.<500.

Hutton Sessay, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11 m. E. by N. Ripon, 4½ m. SE. Thirsk. P.<250.

Hutton Soil, par., Eng., Cumberland, 5½ m. NW. Penrith; 4482 ac. P.<500.

Huttonsville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Peel, 4 m. from Brampton. P.<1500.

Hutton Wandesley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. W. York. P.<250.

Huttwil, tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, 16 m. ESE. Solothurn. P. (comm.)<4000.

Huus, Scandinavian, 'a dwelling.' See *Haus.*

Huveaune, small coast riv. of S. France, rises in dep. Var, flows on the whole W., and enters the Mediterranean at Marseilles (dep. Bouches-du-Rhône). In its lower course the irrigation canals which it supplies cross the Durance Canal at Marseilles. Length about 34 m.

Huxham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4 m. NNE. Exeter, close to Stoke Canon stn. P. <250. See **Poltimore.**

Huxley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. ESE. Chester, 1½ m. NE. Tattenhall Road stn., P.O. P. <250.

Huxley Pass, over the Southern Alps, New Zealand, in lat. 43° 57′ 50″ S. Alt. 5529 ft.

Huy, tn., Belgium, prov. and 17 m. WSW. Liège, arr. H., on the Meuse, enclosed by heights, and has a citadel. Not far from H., at the abbey of Neuf-Moutier, now in ruins, its founder, Peter the Hermit, died and was buried in 1115. P. (comm.) 14,700.

Huyen, Tongkinese, 'sub-prefecture.'

Huysse, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 4 m. N. by W. Audenarde. P. <3000.

Huyton (hai't'n, first syllable pronounced as in *height*) **with Roby,** par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, 5½ m. E. Liverpool, with stns. (**Huyton** and **H. Quarry**) on the L. & NW. R., with coal. P. <5000.

Huzar, Bukhara. Same as **Khuzar.**

Huzara, dist., India. See **Hazara.**

Huzuls, people, Austria. See **Galicia.**

Hvaleyri ('whale peninsula'), penin., Iceland, near Reikjavik.

Hvalöer ('whale islands'), group of isls. off the S. ct. of Norway, at the entrance to Christiania Fjord; belonging to Norway; sixteen of them inhabited. See also **Kvalö.**

Hven, or **Hveen,** isl., Sweden, in the Sound, 5 m. NW. Landskrona, prov. Malmöhus. Here lived Tycho de Brahe in his observatory Uraniborg until 1597.

Hviddingsöe, isl., Norway, W. ct., near Stavanger. Lighthouse, visible 19 m.

Hvide-Söe, long lake, S. Norway, prov. Bratsberg.

Hvit-Ae ('white water'), riv., W. ct., Iceland, flows WSW. into the middle of the Faxa Fjord.

Hvitsten, vil., Norway, on the Christiania Fjord.

Hwai——. For Chinese names beginning with this element, see also under **Hwei——.**

Hwai-an, tn., China, Kiangsu. See **Hwaingan-fu.**

Hwaiking-fu, or **Waiking-fu,** important tn., China, in the N. of prov. and 43 m. ENE. Honan, situated on a detached field of anthracite. See **Shansi.**

Hwaingan-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the Grand Canal, 98 m. NNE. Nanking. Large salt-trade since the time of Marco Polo, by whom the city is called *Coiganju.*

Hwaiyu, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 35 m. NNE. Peking.

Hwampoa, China, Kwangtung. See **Whampoa.**

Hwangchow, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 37 m. ESE. Hankow.

Hwang-hai. See **Yellow Sea.**

Hwang-hai-do, prov., in W. of Korea, comprising the peninsula jutting out into the Yellow Sea.

Hwang-ho, or **Yellow River,** called by Mongols **Karamuren,** or Black R.; in Marco Polo *Caramoron,* large riv., N. China, rises in the Baian-kara-ula Range in Tibet, about 35° N., 95° 30′ E., at an elevation of over 14,000 ft., and, fed by numerous springs, it soon becomes a considerable stream, and passes through two large lakes (Jaring Nor and Oring Nor), which tend to regulate the water supply to the northern plains of China. Below this its course has not been explored for perhaps more than 800 m., but it is believed to flow, through a mountainous region, first SE. and E. and NE., afterwards making a sharp elbow and doubling back nearly W. then N. to 35° 20′ N., 100° E., in which distance it has fallen almost 5000 ft., probably forming many rapids and cataracts. It then flows NE. and waters Kansu Prov., which it crosses, passing the city of Lanchau, emerging on the high plateau of Mongolia, where its course is first N. then E. It again enters China proper in about 40° 25′ N., 111° E., at an altitude of 3300 ft. above the sea, and flowing a little W. of S., divides the provs. of Shensi and Shansi, to 34° 40′ N., where it receives its largest affluent, the Wei-ho, from the W. Bending E. at a right angle it traverses the N. of Honan Prov., and enters upon the great plain, its present ultimate course from this point being NE. through Shantung into the Gulf of Pechili. It has few tributaries of any importance; and its drainage basin is generally narrow. From the very earliest times the course of the Hwang-ho through the great eastern plain has been subject to great changes, owing to the bursting of its banks, caused chiefly by the large amount of læss brought down by the rapid current and deposited, gradually raising its bed above the surrounding country, inundating immense areas, and involving an enormous sacrifice of life and property. The first recorded occurred more than 2200 years B.C., and nine others are stated to have taken place during the last twenty-five centuries; the positions of the mouths of the river resulting therefrom having ranged over an extent of coast-line of some 5° of lat. The most important in recent history was that of 1851-53, when after having for 500 years flowed in a SE. direction from near Kaifung-fu into the Yellow Sea, it burst on its l. bk., and after flooding a large extent of country, eventually cut the new bed for itself, and appropriated the channel of the Tatsing-ho, which it still retains. In September 1887 another deplorable breach occurred, on the r. bk., also near Kaifung-fu, which destroyed many towns and villages in Honan and Nganhwei, but effectual measures were taken to repair the gap, and it does not appear to have caused any permanent change in the river's course. The H. is almost entirely unsuited to navigation; a shallow bar exists within the mouth of the river, but vessels of light draught can ascend with difficulty about 150 m. to Tsiho, the port of Tsinan-fu. Length, 2300 m.; area of basin, 387,150 sq. m. Discharge of water at mouth, 116,000 cubic ft. per second; sediment deposited, 17,520 cubic ft. per annum. As to the earlier changes in the course of the river, see *Bulletin Soc. Géog. Paris,* May 1862; with regard to that in 1851-53, *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1870, p. 2. See also Raphael Pumpelly in *Smithsonian Contributions,* xv.

Hwang-ju, tn., Korea, 94 m. NW. by N. Chemulpo, at the head of the Tai-dong R., in 38° 35′ N.

Hwangphu, riv., China. See **Wusung.**

Hwangping-chou, tn., China, prov. Kweichau, 70 m. E. by N. Kweiyang-fu.

Hwangyan, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 120 m. SE. Hangchow, 10-12 m. inland from the head of Taichou Bay. P. 120,000.

Hwapin-su, small isl. group in the China Sea, NE. of Formosa, in about 25° 42′ N., belonging to Japan.

Hweichou, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 97 m. W. by S. Hangchow.

Hweichou-fu, or **Hwuichou-fu,** tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the l. bk. of the Tung-kiang, 56 m. N. by E. Victoria (Hong-kong).

Hwei- (or **Hwai-**) **ho,** riv., China, rises in the Fiuniu-shan in the S. of prov. Honan, and flows E. into Lake Hungtse. The name is also applied to the inlet in 34° N., which at one time formed the estuary of the Hwang-ho before its change of course in 1851-53. See also **Wei-ho.**

Hweingan, tn., China, prov. Fokien, on the E. ct., 60 m. NE. by E. Amoy, on the bay called **Port Matheson.**

Hweiyuan-ching, tn., central Asia. See **Kulja.**

Hwila, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, Kabinda, on the coast, in 5° 33′ S.

Hwlffordd, mun. bor., Wales, Pembrokeshire. See **Haverfordwest.**

Hwolu-hien, or **Khavailu,** tn., China, Pechili, 218 m. by road SW. Peking, at the foot of the pass leading over the Shansi Mts. to Tai-yuen-fu; important commercial centre. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 58.)

Hwuichou-fu. See **Hweichou-fu.**

Hyabary, riv., S. America. See **Yavari.**

Hyannis, seapt., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., on the S. ct., 33 m. E. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Hyattsville, tn., U.S., Maryland, Prince George's co., adjoining Bladensburg. P. <2000.

Hycatu, tn., Brazil. See **Icatu.**

Hyckham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, Sleaford div., 4 m. SSW. Lincoln, 1 m. SE. by S. of its stn. (**Hykeham**) on the M. R. **H., North,** P.O., P. <500; **H., South,** P. <250; eccles. par. (**H., South, with Haddington**) P. <250.

Hydaspes, riv., India. See **Jehlam.**

Hyde, mun. bor. (since 1881) and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 4 m. NE. by E. Stockport, in the diocese of Chester, with stns. (**H., H. Junction,** and **H. Road**) on the M. S. & L. R.; with coal-mines, and felt hat trade, and machine, tool, and boiler making; engineering also extensively carried on. H. was formerly included in the 'Ancient Forest of Macclesfield.' Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 30,700; parl. div. P. (1891) 57,500.

Hyde, part of par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Pinnock.**

Hyde, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 11½ m. S. Salisbury, 2 m. SE. by E. Fordingbridge stn. P. <1000.

Hyde, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waihemo co., 75 m. NW. Dunedin.

Hyde, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the Atlantic, crossed by 35½° N.

Hyde, co., U.S., South Dakota, between 44° and 45° N. and 99° and 100° W.

Hyde, East, eccles. par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton par. P. <750.

Hyde, North, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, 2 m. from Southall, P.O.

Hyde, West, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 8 m. WNW. Harrow, PM.O. P. <750.

Hyde Park, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., on Neponset R., 7 m. SSW. Boston. P. (1880) 7100; (1890) 10,200.

Hyde Park, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 6 m. N. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Hyde Park, tn., U.S., Vermont, Lamoille co., on Lamoille R., 32 m. E. by N. Burlington; with large tanneries, producing a great variety of high class leathers. P. <2000.

Hyde Park, New, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co., 17 m. E. New York by rail. P. <1500.

Hyde Park Corner, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 6 m. from London. P. <1500.

Hyderabad, state and city, India. See **Haidarábád.**
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. See **Berár.**
Hydergarh, pass, India. See **Hosangadi.**
Hydra, isl., Greece, 42 m. S. by W. Athens, is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is the fortified town of H., with three small harbours, and an active trade, which previous to the acquisition of Greek independence was the most extensive in the Ægean. The people, descendants of Albanian settlers who established themselves on the island in 1730, are noted for their seamanship. Area, 20 sq. m. P. (comm.) 6500.
Hydron, isl., between Hydra and the mainland, 4 m. in length by 2 m. across.
Hyères, group of isls., S. ct. of France. The most important are Port-Cros, Porquerolles, Titan, and Bagaud or Bagueau, the first three with forts, Port-Cros with harbour. Ancient *Stœchades.*
Hyères, tn., France, dep. Var., arr. and 11 m. E. Toulon, with roadstead formed by the Hyères Is. It stands on a hill over 600 ft. high, crowned by ruined walls and towers, 2 or 3 m. back from the sea, protected by hills and islands from most winds, but exposed to the mistral. P. 8300.
Hyghab, or **Hygaab,** water-course. See **Bechuana-land** (crown colony).
Hykeham, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Hyckham.**
Hyllpol, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, Tyree par. P. < 1500.
Hylton (hil'ton), par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., on the l. bk. of the Wear, 3 m. W. Sunderland, on the NE. R., with shipbuilding, and iron and paper and cement works, PMT.O., and P.O. (**North H.**). P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H., North, and Castletown**) P. <1500; eccles. par. (**H., South**) P. <3000.
Hymettos, mountain ridge of Greece, 6 m. SE. Athens, height 3370 ft., celebrated in modern as in ancient times for its abundance of herbs and honey.
Hymish, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the SE. ct. of Tiree I., at the S. end of **H. Bay.**
Hyndland, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, Partick div., on the N. B. R., in a W. suburb of Glasgow.
Hyndman, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bedford co., 83 SE. by E. Pittsburg, in an excellent iron ore and limestone district. P. <1500.
Hyōgo, ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Kobe.
Hypate, or **Nea Patra,** comm., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, 31 m. SSW. Pharsalos. P. 5400.
Hyrum, city, U.S., Utah, Cache co., 8 m. from Logan. P. <1500.
Hyson Green, eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Radford, Lenton, and Basford pars., close to Nottingham. P. 16,100.
Hyssington, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 6 m. E. by S. Montgomery, 3 m. NW. Lydham Heath stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**H. with Snead**) P. <500.
Hythe, Anglo-Saxon, 'a port,' or 'haven.'
Hythe (haith), south-eastern suburb of Colchester, of which it is the port, Eng., Essex, included in the parl. bor. of Colchester, on the G. E. R.
Hythe, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the S. shore of Southampton Water, 2 m. S. Southampton, PMT.O. P. <750.
Hythe, parl. bor., mun. bor. (since the reign of Elizabeth), market-tn., and watering-place, and one of the Cinque Ports, Eng., Kent, on the S. ct., 4½ m. W. Folkestone, in the diocese of Canterbury and deanery of Elham, on the SE. R. H. is visited in summer for bathing, and has a town-hall and market-house (rebuilt by the Corporation in 1794), barracks, royal school of musketry, and a fine sea wall, extending to Sandgate. The harbour was destroyed by the encroachment of the sea about the latter half of the last century, and only small fishing-boats can approach. Mean rfall. (1866-80), 36.8 in. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Mun. bor. P. <4500; parl. bor. (including Folkestone and Sandgate) P. (1891) 35,500.
Hythe, New, part of eccles. par., Eng., Kent. See **Malling, East.**
Hythe, West, part of eccles. par., Eng., Kent. See **Lympne.**
Hyuga, kuni or sub-prefecture of Kagoshima, Japan.
Hyuga, kuni or sub-prefecture of Miyazaki, Japan.
Hyuruha, riv., Brazil. See **Jurua.**
Hyutanaham, the lowest falls on the riv. Purus, Brazil, 65° 45′ W. Steamers subsidised by the government ascend to this point.

I

I, Gaelic, 'an island.'
Iacyreta, Isla, an isl. in the riv. Parana, in the S. of Paraguay, in 56° 22′–45′ W.
Iaguaron, vil., Paraguay, 25 m. SE. by E. Asuncion. P. < 2000.
Ialomiţa, or **Jalomitsa,** riv., Roumania, rises in the Transylvanian Alps, and flows S., ESE., and E. to the Danube, which it joins on the l. bk. in about 44° 44′ N.
Iamboli, or **Jamboli,** Eastern Roumelia. See **Jambol.**
Iarconnaught, dist., Ire., co. Galway (*q.v.*), between Lough Corrib and Kilkieran and Galway Bays; now forming bar. Moycullen.
Iarpus, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Yarpuz.**
Iasi, or **Jassy,** tn. and prov., Roumania. See **Yassy.**
Iatinum, tn., France. See **Meaux.**
Iba, comm., Philippine Is., W. ct. Luzon, 85 m. NW. by W. Manila. P. <2000.
Ibadan, walled city, W. Africa, Yoruba country, 83 m. NNE. Lagos. P. 120,000; including the numerous villages outside the walls, 200,000. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 583.)
Ibague, tn., Colombia, cap. dep. Tolima, 90 m. W. Bogotá. In the dist. are warm springs and unworked sulphur and silver mines. Guataquisito is the port of I. on the Magdalena, with which river it will shortly be united by rail. Alt. 4260 ft. P. (with dist.) 13,000.
Ibane and Barryroe, bar., Ire., on S. ct. of co. Cork.
Ibang, dist. in the Shan States of Indo-China, N. of 22° N., between 101° and 102° E.; produces the famous Puerh tea.
Ibansa, riv., Congo Free State. See **Mongalla.**
Ibanshi, chief tn. of the Bakuba, Congo Free State, in 4° 57′ S., 21° 33′ E.
Ibar, riv., Balkan Penin., rises in Albania, near the Montenegrin frontier, and flows E., N., and NE. to the Morava, which it joins on the r. bk. in the SW. of Servia.
Ibaragi, or **Ibaraki,** a ken or prefecture, Japan, E. ct., main island crossed by 38° N.; cap. Mito.
Ibarra, tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. Imbabura, 50 m. NE. by N. Quito. Seat of a bishopric; founded 1606; completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1868. P. 5000.
Ibb, mountain fortress, Yemen, Arabia, on the eastern road from Aden to Sana, 100 m. NW. by N. Aden.
Ibbenbüren, comm. and tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Tecklenburg, 21 m. N. by E. Münster, with mines of coal, iron and lead ore. Comm. P. 5700; tn. P. <3000.
Ibberton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 11 m. SE. by E. Sherborne, 3 m. SW. Shillingstone stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**I. with Belchalwell**) P. <500.
Ibbesley, par., Eng. See **Ibsley.**
Ibea, a name invented for Brit. E. Africa, composed of the initials of the Imperial Brit. E. Africa (Co.). See **British East Africa.**
Ibenga, riv., equatorial Africa, flows S. by E. into the Ubangi, which it enters in 2° 16′ N., 18° 17′ E.; navigable to 3° N., 18° E.
Ibera, lake, Argentine Republic. See **Corrientes,** prov.
Iberg, Ober and **Unter,** two adjacent comms., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. ENE. Schwiz, near the source of the Sihl. P. (together) <3000.
Iberia, or **Iberian Peninsula,** the SW. portion of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.
Iberia, co., U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., on Vermillion Bay, Gulf of Mexico, W. of 91° W.
Iberia, New, tn., U.S., Louisiana, cap. I. par. (co.), on r. bk. Mississippi, 103 m. W. New Orleans. P. <4000.
Iberville, tn., Canada. See **St. Athanase.**
Iberville, co., Canada, Quebec, bounded on the W. by the riv. Richelieu, S. of 45½° N.
Iberville, co., U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., partly bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, to the N. of 30° N.
Ibi, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Jijona. P. <4000.
Ibi, vil., W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Benue, in about 9° 44′ E., the headquarters on the Benue of the Royal Niger Company.
Ibias, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Cangas de Tineo. P. 6600.
Ibicuy, vil., Paraguay, 60 m. SE. Asuncion. It has an arsenal, marine and military works. P. <2000.
Ibicuy-guassu, trib. of the Uruguay, Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul; navigable.
Ibitimi, vil., Paraguay, 54 m. SE. by E. Asuncion. P. <2000.
Ibiza. See **Iviza.**
Ible, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 4 m. SW. by W. Matlock. P. <250.
Ibleam, place named in O. T. See **Yebla.**

Iblo, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 63 m. E. Canton, on the r. bk. of the Tung-kiang.

Ibn Ibrâk, vil., Palestine, *Bene Berak* in the O. T., 32° 2′ N., 34° 49′ E., 4 m. E. by S. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Ibo, isl., Portuguese E. Africa, to the E. of Kissanga, in 12° 20′ S., 100 m. S. Cape Delgado, with a fort and small town.

Ibo, tn., W. Africa. See **Abo.**

Ibo, or **Igbo,** people, W. Africa, dwelling chiefly E. of the Niger, just N. of the delta; industrious agriculturists.

Ibra, old tn., Arabia, Oman, 60 m. SSW. Muscat.

Ibrahim, Arabian form of Abraham.

Ibrahim, the ancient *Adonis*, riv., Syria, pash. of Tripoli, enters the Mediterranean about midway between that city and Beirut.

Ibrahim, Lake, or **Gita Nzige,** lake, central Africa, in the course of the Nile, 54 m. NW. of its outlet from Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Ibrahimia, stn., eastern Sudan, 95 m. S. by E. Gondokoro, on the Unyama, near its confluence with the Nile, in 3° 35′ N.; founded by Sir Samuel Baker.

Ibrickan, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Clare.

Ibrim, vil., Upper Egypt, 124 m. SSW. Assuan, on the r. bk. of the Nile, between the first and second cataract; site of the *Primis parva* of the Romans.

Ibros, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Baeza. P. <4000.

Ibrox, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, Partick div., on the G. & SW. R., in a SW. suburb of Glasgow.

Ibsambul. See **Ipsambul.**

Ibsley, or **Ibbesley,** par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Avon, 12 m. NNE. Bournemouth, 3 m. N. Ringwood stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Fordingbridge.**

Ibstock, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4½ m. N. Bosworth, 1 m. E. **Heather and I.** stn., on L. & NW. R., with coal, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Ibstone, or **Ipstone,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the E. border of the county, Henley div., 12½ m. N. by E. Reading, P.O. (**Ibstone**). P. <500. See **Fingest.**

Iburg, market-tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Melle, 9 m. S. Osnabrück, with mines of coal, sand, and limestone. P. <2000.

Ibzik, ruins, Palestine, *Bezek* in the O. T., 32° 22′ N., 35° 24′ E., 13 m. NE. Nablus.

Ica, tn., Peru, cap. dep. and prov. I., 180 m. SE. by S. Lima; copper mined. Ruined by earthquakes in 1647 and 1644; the surrounding country is very fertile. P. 9000.

Iça, a trib. of the Amazon. See **Putumayo.**

Icaria, isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Karlot.**

Icatu, or **Hycatu,** tn., Brazil, prov. and 32 m. ESE. Maranhão, and 15½ m. E. Rosario, on São Marcos Bay.

Iccomb, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 15 m. N. Lechlade, 1½ m. E. Stow stn., P.O. (**Icomb**). P. <250.

Iceland, an isl. belonging to Denmark, in the Atlantic Ocean, 700 m. W. Norway, and about 300 m. E. Greenland, between 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N., being immediately S. of the Polar Circle, and 13° 30′–24° 30′ W. The N. and W. coasts of the island are deeply indented with numerous deep fjords, which penetrate far inland; and the NW. portion forms a large peninsula, almost isolated. The interior is a vast plateau region about 2000 ft. in height, with a gradual slope northward, composed of volcanic matter, and consists for the most part of sand and lava deserts, often absolutely without grass, affording no possibilities for the existence of human settlements. Two chains of volcanic mountains rise on each side of the Faxa Fjord on the W., and cross the plateau in an easterly direction, upon which extensive glaciers exist, occupying an area of about 5200 sq. m., ranging in height from 2920 to 6400 ft. Numerous peaks rise on the plateau in all parts of the island to over 4000 ft., the highest summits being Oræfa Jökull, 6431 ft., on the SE. coast, Snaefell, 5984 ft., and Hekla, 5105 ft. The coast is fringed by a belt of rich pasture land, which lies along the more level parts and up the river-valleys, but these are not extensive, and comprise only one-fourteenth part of the island. There are many large streams, which flow generally with great rapidity; the longest, Thjorsa, has a SW. course of 120 m. Lakes are numerous. I. contains many active volcanoes, and has for centuries been the scene of the most violent eruptions; of Hekla there have been twenty-one within historic times; the lava fields, which are scored with deep rocky clefts and fissures, cover an area of 4500 sq. m. Solfataras and hot springs are found throughout the whole island, the chief of which is the Great Geyser, whose waters are thrown up to a height of over 100 ft. The climate is very variable, generally raw, cold, and humid; violent storms are frequent, and snow is experienced in the middle of summer; sand-storms are also often troublesome. The Gulf Stream raises the mean temp. during winter to the highest point which it reaches in the Polar basin, viz., 30°–35° F., whilst in summer it prevents it rising above 45°–50°. See **Reykjavik.** Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now destitute of trees, except a few stunted beeches; and the flora consists only of mosses and a few shrubs. No grain of any kind can be raised, but cabbages, potatoes, and rhubarb are cultivated. Mineral deposits exist, but no attempt has been made to utilise them; and sulphur mines, which it is believed might be rendered productive; coal has also been discovered. The chief riches of the country consists in its luxuriant meadow-land and the abundance of fish and birds. Ponies, cattle, and sheep are reared, in which a trade is carried on with Great Britain. There are no roads in the island. I. was discovered by the Norsemen in the 9th century, and colonisation was commenced in 874. It continued as a republic until 1292, when the union with Norway took place. I. fell into the hands of Denmark in 1389, in whose possession it has since remained. In 1854 trade was made free, and in 1874 the Icelanders obtained a free constitution of their own. The island is divided into three *amts*, or provs., subdivided into nineteen *syssel* or parishes. The population, which is exclusively confined to the lowlands, is annually decreasing, and extensive emigration to Manitoba and NW. Canada is taking place. Cap. Reykjavik, which, with Akreyri, are the only villages on the island. Area, 34,850 sq. m. P. (1880) 72,000; (1888) 69,000.

Iceni, a tribe of Britons which dwelt in that part of Britannia now known as Norfolk and parts of Cambridge, Suffolk, and Hunts.

Ichaboe, isl., SW. ct. Africa, belonging to Cape Colony, in 26° 18′ S., half a mile in circumference, and abounds with seafowl. Guano is shipped to the extent of 2000 tons annually.

Ichak, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Hazáribágh, 55 m. SSE. Gayá. P. (1881) 7300; (1891) <5000.

Ichang, tn., and treaty-port since 1876, China, prov. Hupe, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 165 m. W. Hankow, in 30° 39′ N., 111° 10′ E., at the limit of steam navigation. Here commences the gorges of I. and the long series of rapids extending for 100 m. as far as Kweichau-fu; and below the town vessels ascend with difficulty owing to the rocky nature of the river-bed and the velocity of the current. On this account, as well as from the objection of Chinese merchants, very little trade is carried on, and its importance with respect to European commerce is of small account. The vicinity of the town is subject to inundations. Alt. 500 ft. Mean temp. (1880), yr. 63.0° F., Jan. 39.6°, July 80.4°. P. (1878) 33,600.

Ichang, tn., China, in extreme S. of prov. Hunan, 170 m. NNW. Canton, on the road crossing the Cheling Pass.

Ichápur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 30 m. SW. Ganjám. P. (1881) 5500; (1891) 5900; Hindus, 5700.

Ichauli, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Bara Banki, in 26° 58′ N., 81° 37′ E. P. (1891) <5000.

Ichâwar (census **Ichhawar**), tn., Central India, state Bhopál. P. (1891) 5000; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 1200.

Ichenhausen, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Günzburg, 14 m. E. by S. Ulm. P. <3000.

Ichi, Japanese, 'a fair.'

Ichinoseki, Japan. See **Iwai.**

Ichkeria, terr. in Caucasia, now S. part of Groznyi dist. of prov. of Terek, on upper part of Aksai R.

Ichou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 60 m. SW. by W. Peking.

Ichou, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 230 m. SW. Chifu, 220 m. N. by W. Nanking.

Ichou, tn., Manchuria, Liautung, 102 m. W. by S. Mukden, near the palisade.

Ichowra, missionary stn., Brit. Guiana, on the Potaro R., near its mouth.

Ichteghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Ostend. P. <5000.

Ichtershausen, market-tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle and 12 m. ESE. Gotha. P. <3000.

Ichtiman, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Tatar-Pazardžik, 51 m. WNW. Philippopolis. P. <4000.

Ici, Slavonic patronymic plural termination indicating a clan, and sometimes the settlement occupied by it; occasionally connected by *ov* with the stem, thus Rodovíci, 'the family of Rod and their village.'

Ickburgh, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Igborough.**

Ickenham, par., Eng., Middlesex, div. and 2 m. NE. Uxbridge stn., 4½ m. W. by S. Harrow, P.O. P. <500.

Ickford, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 11½ m. W. by S. Aylesbury, 1½ m. N. Tiddington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ickham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 4½ m. E. Canterbury, 2½ m. NE. Bekesbourne stn. P. <750.

Ickleford, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and close to Hitchin stn., 9 m. NE. Luton, P.O. P. <750.

Icklesham, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4 m. SW. by W. Rye, 2 m. SW. Winchelsea stn., P.O.; 5188 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**I. with Rye Harbour**) P. <1000.

Ickleton, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., on the Granta, 9½ m. S. by E. Cambridge, 1½ m. NW. by N. Great Chesterford stn., P.O. P. <750.

Icklingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., on the Lark, 7½ m. NW. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. E. by S. Mildenhall stn., P.O.; 6762 ac. P. <500.

Icknield Port Road, stn., Eng., Birmingham, Edgbaston div., on the L. & NW. R.

Icknield Street, ancient Roman road in England, running SW. from Norwich to the valley of the Kennet.

Icknield Street, Upper, ancient road, Eng. See **Ryknield Street.**

Ickworth, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 3½ m. SW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <250. See **Horningsheath.**

Icó, tn., Brazil, state and 175 m. SSW. Ceará.

Icod, comm., Canary Is., W. ct. of Tenerife, dist. La Orotava. P. 5800.

Icolmkill (ai-kom-kil'), or **I-Columbkill.** See **Iona.**

Icomb, par., Eng. See **Iccomb.**

Iconium, tn., Asia Minor. See **Konia.**

Iconium, or **Roum,** a kingdom embracing nearly the whole of Asia Minor at the period of the Crusades.

Iconozo, natural bridge, Colombia. See **Bogotá.**

Ida, or *Idan.* See *Ait.*

Ida, mt. See **Crete,** isl., and **Kaz Dagh.**

Ida, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Kilkenny.

Ida, post-tn., Queensland, co. Cook, 2 m. NE. Maytown. P. <1500.

Ida, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 42° N., and midway between 95° and 96° W.

Ida, or **Iddah,** vil. and English mission stn., W. Africa, Igara country, on the l. bk. of the Niger, in about 7° 6′ N., 6° 44′ E. Climate very healthy. P. about 8000.

Idaarderadeel, comm. and tn., Holland, in the middle of prov. Friesland, 5 m. S. Leeuwarden. P. 5600.

Ida Grove, tn., U.S., Iowa, Ida co., on Maple R., 48 m. E. by S. Sioux City. P. <2000.

Idaho (Indian, 'jewel of the mountain'), co., U.S., Idaho, extending E. and W. from Oregon to Montana.

Idaho, city, U.S., Idaho, cap. of Boise co., 50 m. NE. Boise, the centre of a very important mining region. P. <2000.

Idaho', one of the U.S., in the Rocky Mountain region, nearly as large as Great Britain; cap. Boise; the only town in 1890 with more than 2000 inhabitants. The country is a wedge-shaped tableland, mean elevation 4700 ft., rising from 670 ft. in the W., at the confluence of the Clearwater with the Snake, to 10,000 ft. in the E., at the summit of the Rocky Mts. The surface is greatly diversified. The principal mountains are the Rockies, on the E. frontier, with their NW. continuations, Bitter Root, Cœur d'Alêne, and Cabinet Ranges; in the centre are the Clearwater, Salmon, and Sawtooth; in the SE., Snake River Mts.; in the SW., Owyhee Mts. Tracts of good arable land are interspersed, as the Camas Prairie, S. of the Salmon R.; Palouse Valley, in the NW., noted for grain; Boise and Payette Valleys. The SE. borders on the Yellowstone Park, and partakes of the character of that region. The S. is mainly a great lava desert, 400 m. by 50 m., intersected by deep cañons, though some of the southern tribs. of the Snake have fertile valleys; an alkali desert occupies the SW. The principal rivers are the Snake or Shoshone, which has a course of about 1000 m. in Idaho, and drains about two-thirds of the state; r. bk. tribs., Napati, Wood, Boisé, Salmon, and Clearwater (the only one navigable); l. bk., Owyhee. The Snake is navigable for about 100 m. below the confluence of the Boisé. The Panhandle, as the narrow N. portion of the state is called, is traversed by Clark's Ford, Kootenay, and Spokane, tribs. of the Columbia. There are several lakes, including Bear in the SE., Pend d'Oreille and Kanisha in the NW. Forests cover more than one-sixth of the state. The geological structure is exceedingly complicated. A wide band of volcanic rock curves from S. to NE.; in the SE., rocks belong mainly to the Mesozoic and Kainozoic eras; in the centre, Quaternary deposits predominate; traversed N. and S. by narrow, often alternating, bands of Permo-Carboniferous and Archæan rocks; the latter also occur in the NE. The climate varies with altitude [**Boise, Lewiston**]. In the S. irrigation is essential to agriculture, about two-thirds of the farms being irrigated. Minerals abound, but are as yet imperfectly developed; silver and gold are the most important; the Rocky Mountain region, Owyhee, and other dists. have rich deposits; as a lead-producing state, Idaho ranks second; more than three-fourths of the lead is obtained in the Shoshone dist.; copper, iron, and coal also occur. The Union Pacific Rly. traverses the SE. and S., and the Northern Pacific Rly. the N., of the state. There are various Indian reservations, including Fort Hall in the S. and Lemhi in the E., both inhabited by the Shoshone and related tribes; the Nez Percés, near the Clearwater; and the Skizoomish Indians, near Cœur d'Alêne Lake. Area, 84,800 sq. m. P. 84,385. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Idaho Springs, tn., U.S., Colorado, Clear Creek co., 28 m. W. Denver; well known for its hot and cold mineral springs. P. <1500.

Idalia, riv., Cyprus, flowing NE. then E. into Famagusta Bay.

Idanha-a-nova, tn., central Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Ponsul, dist. and 16 m. ENE. Castello-branco. P. <4000.

Idar, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, princip. Birkenfeld, 30 m. E. Trèves (Trier). P. <5000.

Idarwald, highland dist., Prussia, Rhine Prov., between the Moselle and the NE. end of the principality of Birkenfeld.

Idbury, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 13⅓ m. W. by N. Woodstock, 2 m. SW. Chipping Norton Junc. P. <250. See **Fifield.**

Iddah, tn., W. Africa, on the Niger. See **Ida.**

Iddesleigh (idz'li), par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 13⅓ m. SE. by S. Bideford, 8 m. W. by S. Eggesford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Iddinshall, par., Eng., Cheshire, 8½ m. NE. Chester. P. <250.

Ide, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 2 m. SW. Exeter, P.O. P. <750.

Ideford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 4 m. NW. Teignmouth, 2½ m. ESE. Chudleigh stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ide Hill, hill and eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 7½ m. WNW. Tunbridge, 3 m. ESE. Westerham stn., PMT.O. Height of hill, 772 ft. P. <1000.

Idelep, tn., Syria. See **Idlib.**

Iden, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2 m. N. by W. Rye, P.O. P. <750.

Idermi, Wadi. See **Draa, Wadi.**

Idhna, vil., Palestine, *Dannah* in the O. T., 31° 34′ N., 34° 58′ E., 8 m. WNW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Idiazabal, vil., N. Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. and 15 m. SW. Tolosa, at the foot of the Puerto de Idiazabal. P. <2000. See **Cantabrian Mountains.**

Idle, riv., Eng., Nottinghamshire, formed by the junction of the Maun and Meden, after a N. and E. course, joins the Trent 4 m. below Gainsborough; at E. Retford it is crossed by the Chesterfield Canal.

Idle, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., 3 m. N. by E. Bradford, on the G. N. R. P. 14,500; tn. P. 7100.

Idlib, Idelep, Edlipo, or **Idlip,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and sanjak Aleppo, 31 m. SE. by E. Antioch, with flourishing silk industry. The surrounding dist. produces the best Syrian cotton. P. 13,400; Moham. 11,400; Christians, 2000 (Cuinet).

Idlicote, par., Eng., Warwick, div. and 9 m. SE. Stratford-on-Avon, 4½ m. S. by E. Ettington stn. P. <250.

Idmiston, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Bourne, 6 m. NE. by N. Salisbury, close to Porton stn.; 5492 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**I. with Porton**) P. <750.

Idrea, New, vil., U.S., California, Fresno co., 60 m. SE. Gilroy, with quicksilver mines. P. <1500.

Idria, or **Idrija,** mining tn., Austria, Carniola, 20 m. E. by N. Görz. It has an old castle, now used for the residence of the mining director, and for the government offices connected with its celebrated quicksilver mine, the next in importance to those of Almaden in Spain among the quicksilver mines of Europe; has also iron and copper mines. P. <5000.

Idridgehay and Alton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7 m. S. by W. Matlock, with stn. (**I.**) on the M. R., PM.O. (**Idridgehay**). P. <500.

Idro, Lake, the ancient *Edrinius Lacus,* N. Italy, prov. and 17 m. NE. Brescia, intermediate between the Lakes Garda and Iseo. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affluent of the Po, and it has on its W. side the fortress Rocca d'Anfo, and at its SE. extremity the vil. Idro-Alto. Length, 6.2 m.; greatest width, 1.2 m. Alt. 1205 ft.

Idrone, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., co. Carlow, on opposite sides of the riv. Barrow.

Idstein, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Untertaunus, 9½ m. N. Wiesbaden. P. <3000.

Idstone, tithing, Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 6 m. E. Swindon, 2½ m. S. by E. Shrivenham stn.

Idsu-shima, isl., at the entrance to the Bay of Tokyo, Japan.

Idsworth, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 11⅛ m. NE. Portsmouth, 2½ m. N. Rowlands Castle stn. P. <500. See **Chalton.**

Idutywa Reserve, dist., Cape Colony, dist. Transkei, 73 m. NNE. East London.

Idzumi and **Idzumi-nada.** See **Izumi** and **Izumi-nada.**

Ielgawa, tn., Russia. See **Friedrichstadt.**

Ierne. See **Ireland.**

Ieverstown, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 8 m. NW. Limerick. P. <250.

If, an islet off the S. ct. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Marseilles, wholly occupied with a fortress. It owes its name to the yews (*ifs*), with which it was originally covered. Lighthouse, visible 9 m.

Ifaluk, Ifalik, Ifeluk, or **Wilson,** group in the Pacific, Caroline Is., the northern point of the largest island 7° 15′ N., 143° 16′ E.

Ifat, or **Efat,** eastern prov. of Shoa, E. Africa, NE. of Ankobar.

Iffa and Offa, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in the SE. and S. of co. Tipperary.

Iffertен, Switzd. See **Yverdon.**

Iffley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 1½ m. SE. Oxford, P.O. P.<750.

Ifield, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3 m. S. Gravesend, 1½ m. NNE. Meopham stn. P.<250. See **Nursted.**

Ifield, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6⅝ m. NE. Horsham, 1½ m. NW. Crawley stn., P.O.; 4133 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**I. with West Green**) P.<3000.

Iflani, an upland region in the N. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, SE. Amaserah and W. of Kastamuni, with a mean elevation of 2500 ft., and in which are the two villages, *Iflani* of Kastamuni and *Iflani* of Zafaran Boli.

Iford, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, on the Stour, 2 m. W. Christchurch, 1½ m. NE. Boscombe stn.

Iford, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2 m. S. Lewes, P.O. P.<250. See **Kingston.**

Iford, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Westwood.**

Ifton, par., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 6 m. SW. Chepstow, 3 m. W. Severn Tunnel Junc. P.<250. See **Rogglett.**

Iga, a kuni or old prov., now in Mie (Miye) ken, Japan.

Igarape, riv. arm. See **Amazon River.**

Igarapé Mirim, one of the channels of the delta of the riv. Tocantins, Brazil, prov. Para, and also small town situated on it.

Igatpuri, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Násik, 72 m. NE. Bombay, to the E. of the Thál Ghát. P. (1881) 6300; (1891) 7500; Hindus, 4800.

Igawawen, real name of the confederation of Berber tribes, called by the Arabs Zuawa.

Igbaga, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country. P. 15,000.

Igbegbe, vil., western Sudan, on the S. bk. of the Benue, near its confluence with the Niger, with English mission stn. and important trade.

Igbessa, tn. and dist., W. Africa, 20 m. NW. Lagos, within the British protectorate.

Igbido, vil., Africa, on the Niger. See **Budon.**

Igbo, vil., W. Africa, 35 m. E. by S. Abbeokuta.

Igbo, people, W. Africa. See **Ibo.**

Igborough, or **Ickburgh,** par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 20 m. ENE. Ely, 9 m. S. by W. Swaffham, 5½ m. NNE. Brandon stn. P.<250. See **Langford.**

Igdyr, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 33 m. SW. Erivañ, chief town of Surmalinsk dist. P. 3000.

Igelshieb, vil., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle Sonneberg, with printing on porcelain, glass factory for chemical and scientific apparatus. P.<2000.

Iggelheim, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle Ludwigshafen, 7 m. NW. Spires. P.<3000.

Iggesund, port and iron-works, Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on E. ct., 50 m. S. by W. Sundsvall. Good anchorage; the inner harbour has a depth of 17 ft., the outer of 30–45 ft. P.<2000.

Igharghar, or **Irharhar** (Berber, 'stream,' 'river'), in the central Sahara, NW. Africa, an immense valley, and the bed of an ancient river, now dry. It commences in the most elevated region of the plateau of Ahaggar, 23° 23′ N., 5° 6′ E., at an alt. of about 6600 ft., and continues almost due N. 800 m. to Shott Melrhir, at 102 ft. below the sea-level. In the plateau, where the valley is wooded and has a rich vegetation, it is confined and narrow, on leaving which it widens out and presents the aspect of an immense and nearly level plain, forming a natural highway entirely free from sand, and covered with gravel of bright and varied colours.

Ightenhill Park, par., Eng., Lancashire, on riv. Calder, 3 m. NW. and partly in co. bor. of Burnley. P.<750.

Ightermurragh, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 7½ m. WSW. Youghal par.; 5556 ac. P.<1500.

Ightfield, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 10 m. SSW. Nantwich, 4 m. SE. Whitchurch, P.O. P.<500.

Ightham (ait'ham, 'the parish with eight villages'), par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 6 m. N. Tunbridge, 1 m. WSW. Wrotham and Borough Green stn., with remains of Roman fortifications, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Igidi, or **Gidi,** large desert, Africa, western Sahara, to the S. of Morocco.

Igitkin, isl., Alaska, near Great Sitkin I.

Igla, or **Iglawa,** riv. of Moravia, joins the Schwarzawa 19 m. S. Brünn; course, 70 m. SE.

Iglau, or **Jihlava** (probably connected with Slavonic *jela,* 'a fir' or 'pine tree'), tn., Austria, near the W. frontier of Moravia, 49 m. WNW. Brünn; with military school, glass-grinding, and large flour mills. Alt. 1690 ft. P. (including suburbs) 23,700.

Iglau, tn., Hungary. See **Igló.**

Iglesias, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 31 m. W. by N. Cagliari, with which it is connected by railway, with lead and zinc mines. The dist. is still, as it was in ancient times, the centre of mining operations in Sardinia. Enormous malarial death-rate. P. 9900.

Igil, vil., Morocco, in the Sahara, on the Wadi Saura, 165 m. S. by W. Figig. P.<2000.

Igló, Ger. **Iglau,** tn., Hungary, prov. Zips, on the Hernad, 37 m. NW. by W. Kaschau; founded by German settlers. Alt. 1500 ft. P. 7300.

Igloolik, isl., Brit. N. America, in Fury and Hecla Strait, 69° 20′ N., 81° 53′ W. Mean temp. 5.7° F.

Ignace, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1146 m. by rail W. Montreal, 278 m. by rail E. Winnipeg.

Ignashina, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur, 40 m. from its head at Ust Stryelka. P.<2000.

Igonda, vil., Ger. E. Africa, in 5° 35′ S., 32° 42′ E.

Igonda, tn., W. Africa, on the Bight of Benin, 29 m. E. Lagos, in 3° 51′ E.

Iguacu, Iguassu, or **Yguassu,** tn., Brazil, prov. and 21 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro, on river of same name. It has a considerable trade in grain by the river to Rio. P. 5000.

Iguacu, Iguassu, or **Yguassu** (Guarani, 'great water,' 'great river'), riv., Brazil, prov. Parana, rises near the town of Curitiba, has a general W. course for 380 m., and joins the Parana in 25° 40′ S., 54° 55′ W., the last 80 m. forming the boundary of Brazil and the territory of the Argentine Republic. It is navigable only by canoes, owing to its numerous falls.

Iguala, tn., Mexico, Guerrero, 81 m. S. by W. Mexico. P. 7000.

Igualada, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NW. by W. Barcelona; has textile and other manufactures. P. 10,200.

Iguapé, riv., Brazil. See **Ribeira.**

Iguapé, Villa, tn., Brazil, near the E. ct., prov. São Paulo, in 24° 42′ S. The **Porto de I.,** on the riv. Ribeira, adjoins on the N.

Iguara, tn., Cuba, 222 m. ESE. Havana, 45 m. E. by N. Trinidad.

Iguaraçu, tn., ct. of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, NNW. Olinda. P. 5500.

Iguaraçu, tn., N. Brazil, prov. Piauhy, 5 m. NE. Parnahyba, of which it is the port.

Iguassu, tn. and riv., Brazil. See **Iguaçu.**

Igumen (Polish **Ihumeń**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 44 m. SE. of Minsk. P.<5000.

Iguvium, city, Italy. See **Gubbio.**

Ihaty, vil., Paraguay, 72 m. ESE. Asuncion, 11 m. NW. by N. Villa Rica. P.<2000.

Ihle, former trib. of the Elbe, now canalised and communicating at the S. end with the Elbe 11 m. NNE. Magdeburg, and at the N. end with the Plauer Canal.

Ihna, riv., Prussia, rises in the SE. of Pomerania and after describing a curve in the S., in which it forms part of the frontier of Pomerania and Brandenburg, flows NW. past Stargard, and finally W. into the Papenwasser, about 7 m. below Stettin; navigable from the confluence of the Krampehl, r. bk. trib., which enters 37 m. above its mouth, about 2 m. above the confluence of its l. bk. trib., the Faule-Ihna.

Ihosy, tn., Madagascar, 270 m. SSW. Antananarivo.

Ihringen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Freiburg. P.<3000.

Iida, tn., Japan, 110 m. W. Tokyo. P. 13,500.

IJ, the inlet of the Zuider Zee, Holland, on which Amsterdam stands; formerly extended 16 m. W. to Bewerwijk, now in great part drained since the construction of the North Sea Canal.

Ijebu Ode, or **Jebu Ode,** tn., W. Africa, Lagos, 35 m. NE. by E. Lagos. P. about 13,000 (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 581); about 60,000 (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 596).

Ijil, salt-pan or *sebkha,* western Sahara, Adrar.

IJlst, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, 15 m. SW. by S. Leeuwarden.

IJmuiden, seapt., Holland, prov. N. Holland, at the end of the North Sea Canal, 6 m. NNW. Haarlem. P.<2000.

Ijo, people, W. Africa, inhabiting the E. portion of the Niger delta. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1888, pp. 760–61.

Ijon, place named in O. T. See **El Khiam.**

IJssel, two rivs. of Holland. **1.** Provs. Gelderland and Overijssel, a delta branch of the Rhine, which it leaves 2 m. above Arnhem, and flows N. about 70 m. into the Zuider Zee on its E. side. Navigable throughout. The upper part of this river was originally a canal, made by the Romans about B.C. 12 to unite the Rhine with the river which is now called the Oude IJssel, some 50 m. below its source in Westphalia, NW. Wesel. **2.** Provs. Utrecht and South Holland, connected with the Oude Rijn by canal at the town of Utrecht, and entering the Nieuwe Maas 3 m. above Rotterdam.

IJsselmonde, isl., Holland, prov. S. Holland, between the Oude (Old) and Nieuwe (New) Maas. P. (comm.) 3400.

IJsselstein, comm., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the IJssel, 6 m. SW. by W. Utrecht. P.<4000.

IJzendijke, comm. and fortress, Holland, prov. Seeland, 7 m. S. by E. Flushing. P.<3000.

IJzer Fontein (Dutch, 'iron fountain') **Point,** cape on the W. ct. of Cape Colony, 40 m. NW. Cape Town.

Ikao, summer resort, Japan, Honshiu, 82 m. NW. by N. Tokyo, built on terraces along the NE. slopes of Mount Haruna, with mineral springs (115° F.). Alt. 2500–2700 ft. P.<2000.

Ikarma, one of the N. Kurile Is., Japan.

Ikat, mt. ridge, Siberia, Transbaikalia, forms part of NW. border ridge of Vitim plateau, and separates tribs. of Lake Baikal from those of Vitim R. Alt. 6–8000 ft.

Ikatta, riv., central Africa. See **Lukenye.**

Ike Aral Nor, lake, Mongolia. See **Kara-ussu.**

Ikeathy and Oughterany, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Kildare.

Ikegami, place between Tokyo and Yokohama, in the temple of which the Buddhist saint Nichiren died (1282); an annual festival, Oct. 11–13, is held in his honour.

Ikelemba, riv., central Africa, l. bk. trib. of the Congo, which its enters a little N. of the equator; navigable for 93 m. to about 19° E.

Iken, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on S. bk. of Alde, 17 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, 2 m. E. by S. Snape stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ikerrin, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Tipperary.

Iki, a kuni or old prov. now in Nagasaki ken, Japan.

Ikiang, riv., China, trib. Liu-kiang. See **Hun-shui.**

Ikimba Lake, E. Africa, on the W. side of Victoria Nyanza, 1° 30′ S., 31° 30′ E., without outlet.

Ikirun, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 165 m. NE. Lagos, in about 7° 53′ N., 5° 12′ E. P. 60,000.

Ikke Aral Nor. See **Kara-usu.**

Ikkeri, decayed vil., India, Mysore, in 14° 7′ N., 75° 4′ E., from 1560–1640 cap. of the Keládi chiefs, with extensive walls.

Ikogawa, important riv., Japan, Honshiu, W. ct., empties itself in two arms into the bays of Niigata and Fukushimagata.

Ikogmut, Eskimo settlement in Alaska, near the mouth of the Yukon R. Lat. 62° N. Mean temp. (2½ yrs.), yr. 24.4° F., Feb. −5.8°, July 51°.

Ikongo, an isolated mt., Madagascar, 32 m. SE. Fianarantsoa, the stronghold of an independent tribe (Ikongo) of the Tanala people. It is about 5 m. long, and rises 1000 or 1500 ft. above the plain; flat-topped, with very precipitous sides.

Ikolik, cape, Alaska, on W. ct. Kadiak I.

Iko'pa, riv., Madagascar, flows N. from Imerina W. of Antananarivo to Mozambique channel at Mojanga. Flat-bottomed steamers and vessels of light draught ascend 100 m. The dist. has considerable mineral wealth, to which attention is now being given.

Ikoroflong, or **Ekrikok,** tn., Brit. W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Cross R., in 5° 18′ N., 8° 5′ E.

Ikos, isl., Greece. See **Khilíodromia.**

Iksâl, vil., Palestine, *Chesuiloth* in the O. T., 32° 41′ N., 35° 19′ E., 2 m. SE. Nazareth.

Ikuno, tn., Japan, 35 m. NW. by N. Kobe, with rich gold and silver mines, long worked by the Japanese government, and fine deposits of copper in the vicinity. P. <3000.

Ikzim, vil., Palestine, 32° 39′ N., 34° 59′ E., 12 m. NE. by N. of the ancient Cæsarea.

Ilabu, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 145 m. NE. Lagos, in about 7° 53′ N., 5° E. P. 60,000.

Ilal, or **Ilay,** Peru. See **Islay.**

Ilala, country, S. central Africa, on the S. shore of Lake Bangweolo; contains Chitambo's village (*q.v.*).

Ilam, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 10 m. ESE. Leek, 4 m. NW. Ashbourne stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ilambu, tn., central Africa, Congo State, on N. shore of Lake Leopold II.

Ilang-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 30 m. E. by S. Yünnan-fu.

Ilanlic, tn., Roumania, Dobruja, on the coast, prov. and 30 m. S. by W. Kustenji. P. (comm.) <2000.

Ilanz, Rumonsh **Glion** ('first town,' namely, on the Vorder Rhine), or **Jante,** small tn., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the Vorder Rhine, 16 m. WSW. Chur, in which, alternately with Thusis and Trons, the Grey League held its diets. P. <2000.

Ilaro, tn. and dist., W. Africa, 35 m. NNW. Lagos, within the British Protectorate.

Ilay, Peru. See **Islay.**

Ilbassan, tn., European Turkey. See **Elbasan.**

Ilberstedt, vil., Ger., duchy of Anhalt, circle Bernburg, with mines of lignite. P. <2000.

Ilbunar, tn., Asia Minor. See **Everek.**

Ilchester, or **Ivelchester,** the ancient *Ischalis,* par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 4 m. NNW. Yeovil. Birthplace of Roger Bacon (1214). PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**I. or Sock Dennis**) P. <750.

Ilchi, tn., Eastern Turkistan. See **Khotan.**

Ilderton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 12 m. NW. by W. Alnwick, on the NE. R. Mean rfall. (Lilburn Tower, alt. 300 ft., 1866–80), 30.3 in. 5335 ac. P. <250.

Ile Abbots, P.O., Eng., near Taunton, Somerset, 4 m. from Beauchamp Hatch.

Ilebrewers, par., Eng. See **Isle Brewers.**

Ilebu, tn., Congo Free State. See **Irebu.**

Ile de France, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Paris, now forming the deps. Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, and parts of Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, and Yonne.

Ilegh, tn., Morocco. See **Ilgh.**

Ileosca, city, Spain. See **Huesca.**

Ilerda, tn., Spain. See **Lerida.**

Ile Rousse, small seapt. and summer resort, Corsica, arr. Calvi, on the N. ct., 26 m. W. by S. Bastia; among fine scenery. 550 ft. of quayage, depth alongside 6–18 ft. P. <2000.

Iles, Lac des, lake, Canada, Quebec, prov. and co., 56 m. NNW. Quebec, drained N. by the riv. Metabetchouan into Lake St. John.

Iles de l'Institut, group of isls. off the NW. ct. of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty Gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fénélon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

Ilesha, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 155 m. NE. by E. Lagos. P. 40,000.

Iletskaya Zashchita, old fort, Russia, govt. and 40 m. SSW. of Orenburg, 20 m. above the junction of **Ilek R.** (300 m. long) with Ural. Rock-salt extracted close by. P. 6300.

Ile Verte, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. Temiscouata co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, in 69° 20′ W. P. <1500.

Ile Verte, isl., 12 m. long, to the W. of town of Isle Verte.

Ilfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 5½ m. N. Nordhausen, with iron-foundry and coal-mines. P. <2000.

Ilford, par. and urban sanitary dist. (conterminous), Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Romford, on the Roding and the G. E. R. Contains the hospital chapel of St. Thomas and St. Mary, nearly 800 years old, in the Middle Ages a leper hospital, now almshouses and chaplaincy, the Claybury Hall lunatic asylum of the London County Council, with over 2000 inmates (erected since the census), the noted Britannia dry-plate works, and a paper-mill. Fossil remains of mammoths found here are now in the British Museum. Area, 8493 ac. P. 10,900; eccles. par. (**Great I. St. Mary**) P. 6900; (**Great I. Aldborough Hatch with Little Heath**) P. <500; (**Great I. with Barkingside**) P. <4000.

Ilford, Little, par., Eng., Essex, adjoining Ilford in urban sanitary dist. of East Ham, with stn. (**Manor Park**) on the G. E. R.; contains the city of London cemetery. P. <4000.

Ilfov, prov., Roumania, extending from the Danube to the Ialomița; cap. Bukarest.

Ilfracombe, par., seapt., market-tn., and watering-place, Eng., Devonshire, div. and 9 m. NNW. Barnstaple, on the L. & SW. R., with a lifeboat, lighthouse, and coastguard stn. It is now much frequented as a bathing-place and summer resort. The harbour has 700 ft. of quayage, with depth alongside of 21 ft. at high water ordinary springs. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 5627 ac. P. 7700.

Ilfracombe, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Devon, near Georgetown. P. <1500.

Ilgün, the ancient *Tyriaion,* tn., Asia Minor, 45 m. NW. Konia, at the S. end of the I. Göl (a salt lake, 13 m. long N. to S.). P. 2000.

Ilha, Portuguese, 'island.'

Ilha do Governador, isl., Brazil, prov. and in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, 8 m. in length.

Ilha-Grande, ct. isl. of Brazil, prov. and 68 m. WSW. Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra, 23° 10′ S. Length, E. to W., 15 m.; greatest breadth, 8 m. It produces sugar and coffee, and has several good anchorages, resorted to by whale ships; on its W. side is the village of Santa Ana. P. 2000.

Ilhavo, tn., Portugal, dist. and 4 m. S. Aveiro, near the Atlantic, with manufactures of glass and porcelain, Vista-Allegre. P. 7800.

Ilheos, San Jorge dos, maritime tn., Brazil, prov. and 130 m. SSW. Bahia, in 14° 38′ S. lat., at the mouth of the Rio dos I., which enters the Atlantic after an E. course of 130 m. P. <2000.

Ili, Turkish, 'a district.'

Ili, tn., central Asia. See **Kulja.**

Ili, riv., central Asia, formed by the junction of the Tekes and Kunges, rising in the Tian-shan, in Chinese Mongolia; flows W. and waters the plain of Kulja, where it receives the Kash. It is here a very rapid river, in a bed 250 to 400 yards broad, with a depth of 3 to 20 ft. It soon afterwards enters the Russian prov. of Semiryechensk, and at Iliysk fort, where it becomes navigable, it turns to the NW., and passing through a gorge, the last rocks of which are covered with sculptures of Buddha and Tibetan inscriptions, finally enters Lake Balkhash by several arms forming a delta, having an area of 5000 sq. m. Below Iliysk, for 210 m. to its mouth, there is not a single inhabitable spot on the l. bk. Length, from the source of the Tekes, about 1000 m.

Iliakt, Turkish, Greek **Tēlos** (**Tilo**), the *Piscopia* or *Episcopi* of the Middle Ages, Turkish isl., on the SW. of Asia Minor, about midway between Rhodes and Kos Is., vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid. P. 4000, nearly all Greeks. (Cuinet.)

Iliamna, volcano, Alaska, on W. side of Cook's Inlet, at the head of Alaska Penin., in eruption in 1741, since quiet. Alt. 12,067 ft. To the SW. lies **I. Lake,** which discharges its waters by the Kwichak R. into Bristol Bay. Length, 80 m.; breadth, 25 m.

Iliats. See **Ilyats.**

Iligan, tn., Philippine Is., on the NW. ct. of Mindanao, in 8° 15′ N., 124° 15′ E. It gives name to the large bay, crossed in the middle by 124° E., which receives the Iligan R., draining Lake Lanao.

Ilgh, or **Ilegh,** tn., western Morocco, about 35 miles from

the coast, in 29° 25′ N. A few miles from the town is the tomb of a much revered saint, around which, twice a year, a fair lasting three days is held.

Illirskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, 78 m. NW. Stávropol. P. 8100.

Illja (corruption of the Greek *loutra*, 'baths'), tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 8 m. W. Erzerum, near which Pompey defeated Mithridates. Frequented summer resort, with warm mineral springs. P. 5000 (1000 Armenians).

Illjik, tn., Bukhara, on the r. bk. of the Amu, 42 m. NW. Charjui.

Ili-khota, or **Ili-kuren,** tn., central Asia. See **Kulja.**

Ilimpeya, riv., E. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of Nizhnyaya Tunguska, rises near Lena, flows 550 m. N., forming the frontier between govts. Irkutsk and Yeniseisk.

Ilimsk, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 290 m. N. Irkutsk, on Ilim R., r. bk. trib. of Angara. P. <5000.

Iliniza, or **Illiniza.** See **Andes, B.**

Ilion, vil., U.S., New York, Herkimer co., 54 m. E. Syracuse, and 10 m. SE. by E. Utica, on the Erie Canal, with important manufactures of agricultural implements, small arms, and sewing machines. P. <5000.

Ilipula Magna, city, Spain. See **Loja.**

Ilissus, rivulet, Greece, Attica; rises near the village Aleti, flows SW., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Porto Phanari E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 m.

Illuliuk. See **Unalaska.**

Ilysk, fort, Russian Turkistan, on Ili R., at the spot where it is crossed by highway from Semipalatinsk to Vyernyi, 60 m. NNE. of the latter.

Ilkal, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Bijápur, 75 m. NW. by N. Bellary. P. (1881) 9600; (1891) 11,200; Hindus, 9000.

Il'keston (in Domesday Book, 1084, mentioned as *Tilchestune*, 'the town of Tilch,' a Saxon thane), mun. bor. (since 1887) and market-tn., Eng., Derbyshire, I. div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Derby, with stns. on the G. N. and M. Rlys. (**I.** and **I. Junc.**). Coal and ironstone are found near, and the town has blast-furnaces and iron-works, and manufactures of stone bottles, drain pipes and earthenware, silk goods, lace, hosiery and needles. I. has a mineral spring of sulphate of iron medicinal waters. Market-days, Th. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 9700; (1891) 19,700; parl. div. P. (1891) 69,200.

Ilketshall, or **Ilketsal,** four pars., Suffolk, div. and 13 m. W. by S. Lowestoft, Ilketshall St. John 2 m. SE. Bungay stn. I. S. John, P. <250; I. St. Andrew, P.O., P. <500; I. St. Lawrence, P. <250; I. St. Margaret, P.O., P. <500.

Ilkley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., on the Wharfe, 10 m. N. by W. Bradford, with stns. on the M. R. and NE. R. In the vicinity are several well-known hydropathic establishments, beautifully situated. Par. P. 5800.

Ill, riv., Austria, Vorarlberg, flows NW. into the Rhine, passing Feldkirch near its mouth.

Ill, riv., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, flows N. by E. past Kolmar, Mülhausen, Schlettstadt, and Strassburg, and falls into the Rhine, l. bk., 11 m. below Strassburg; canalised from Kolmar, 66 m.

Illabarook (late Bull Dog Flat), post-tn., Victoria, co. Grenville, 95½ m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Illabo, tp., New South Wales. See **Billabong.**

Illampu, or **Sorata,** the loftiest summit of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, S. America, Bolivia, dep. and 60 m. NNW. La Paz. Alt. 21,500 ft.; snow limit, 17,200 ft.

Illani, bay, Philippine Is., on SW. of Mindanao, in 7°–7° 40′ N.

Illanmaster, isl., Ire., off N. ct. co. Mayo.

Illanos, people of the Philippines, Mindanao, forming an independent confederation in the W. of the island round Illani Bay.

Illapel, tn., Chile, prov. Coquimbo, 108 m. N. by E. Valparaiso. P. <5000.

Ill'asa, ruins, Palestine, *Eleasa* in the O. T., 31° 54′ N., 35° 6′ E., 11 m. NW. Jerusalem.

Illasi, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. ENE. Verona.

Illaunmore, isl., in Lough Derg, Ire., co. Galway, bor. Leitrim. P. <250.

Illawarra, Lake, lagoon, Australia, on E. ct., New South Wales, Camden co., in 34° 30′ S., 150° 55′ E.

Ille, riv., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the Étang Boulet, flows S. 18 m., and joins the Vilaine at Rennes. It communicates with the canal of the Ille and Rance.

Ille, tn., formerly fortified, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 10 m. ENE. Prades, on the Tet, with a stn. on the railway from Perpignan to Prades. P. <3000.

Illecillewaet, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., in the Selkirk Range, 117° 45′ W., 1075 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 407 m. from Vancouver, on the Illecillewaet R., 16 m. below the I. glacier. Alt. 3393 ft.

Illecillewaet, or **Illecillewact,** l. bk. trib. of the Columbia, Brit. Columbia, the valley of which is followed by the C. P. R. from Glacier Hotel, near its source, to its mouth.

Ille-et-Vilaine, NW. maritime dep., France, partly bounded on the N. by Mt. St. Michel Bay, and on the W. by deps. Côtes du Nord and Morbihan; divided into six arrs.: Rennes (cap.), Fougères, Montfort-sur-Meu, Redon, Saint-Malo, and Vitré. The surface is generally monotonous, with the exception of the valleys, some of which are pretty, particularly that of the Vilaine. Haute-Forêt (alt. 835 ft.), the highest point in dep., is a height on the border of Morbihan, in the forest of Paimpont, the 23 sq. m. of which are the shrunken remains of the extensive ancient forest of Brocéliande. Another portion of this forest, which was at one time in great part suddenly engulphed by the sea, now, after being reclaimed, forms a moist plain (the Marsh of Dol, area 58 sq. m.), and the most productive part of the dep. The dep. owes its name to the two rivers which meet at Rennes, by the greater of which, the Vilaine, three-fourths of the water of the dep. is drained into the Atlantic. The rivers which enter the channel are the Couesnon, Guioult, Rance, and Frémur. The greater part of the coast belongs to the bay of Mont-Saint-Michel, and up to the port of Vivier is low, and bordered by vast strands alternately bare and covered, and crowned by the imposing rock of Mont-Saint-Michel. W. of that bay, however, the coast forms part of the wild and rocky shore of Brittany. For climate, see **Rennes.** The principal cereal is wheat (more than one-fifth of the surface, production per acre about equal to the average for France). Buckwheat and barley are also important among cereals. Among other crops, tobacco. It is one of the leading deps. in the production of cider and honey. Minerals consist chiefly of granite (especially in the neighbourhood of Fougères), slate, and the argentiferous galena of Bruz. There is an export trade in the oysters of Cancale. St. Servan and St. Malo are very busy ports. Cæsar found this region occupied by the Redons (*Redones*). Area, 2699 sq. m. P. 626,900. See **France,** table.

Illenau, admirably organised lunatic asylum, Ger., Baden, circ. Baden, dist. Achern.

Iller, riv., mainly in Ger., rises in the Allgäuer Alps, Vorarlberg, Austria, flows N. into Bavaria, passing Immenstadt and Kempten into the Danube above Ulm, forming in the last 37 m. of its course the boundary between Würtemberg and Bavaria; not navigable, but used for floating timber from Kempten, 65 m.

Illeray, isl., Scot. See **Baleshare.**

Illescas, tn., Spain, prov. Toledo, 13 m. WNW. Aranjuez. P. <2000.

Illey, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 1½ m. SE. Halesowen. P. <250.

Illgill Head, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 13 m. SSW. Keswick. Height, 1979 ft.

Illia, Basque, 'a town.'

Illiers, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. and 16 m. SW. Chartres. P. <3000.

Illies, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Buncrana.

Illiez, Valley of, Alpine valley, 12 m. long, in the Swiss cant. Valais, traversed by the Viège, which enters the Rhone at Monthey.

Illimani ('snow mountain,' from Aymara word, *illi*, 'snow'), one of the loftiest mountains of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, Bolivia, dep. and 30 m. ESE. La Paz, 16° 40′ S., 67° 38′ W. It is a serrated ridge with four principal peaks, the highest estimated to be about 21,000 ft. above the level of the sea; snow limit, 17,300 ft. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 ft. On it also is the *Lake of Illimani*, 15,950 ft. above the sea.

Illingen Gennweiler, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ottweiler, 34 m. SE. by S. Trèves, with coal-mines. P. (comm.) <3000.

Illington, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 22 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 2 m. NE. Roudham Junc. P. <250.

Illingworth, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 2½ m. NW. by N. Halifax, 1 m. WSW. Holmfield stn., PMT.O. P. 5100.

Illinissa, or **Illiniza.** See **Andes, B.** (Iliniza).

Illinois, riv., U.S., N. America, formed by the union of Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivs., flows SW. and S. through the centre of the State of I., to which it gives name, and joins the Mississippi 20 m. above Alton. It is continuously navigable to La Salle, above the mouth of the Vermilion, where it is obstructed by rapids, but a canal has been made from this point to Lake Michigan at Chicago, a distance of 96 m. Ascended by Marquette in 1673; in 1682 La Salle navigated the whole course of the river. Length about 500 m.

Illinois (a corruption of an Algonquin word, meaning 'true'), one of the U.S., nearly as large as England, SW. of Lake Michigan, on which it has a coast line of 60 m. The Wabash forms part of its E. and the Ohio its S. frontier, while the W. is formed for 700 m. by the Mississippi. Cap. Springfield; other chief towns, Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Joliet, Bloomfield. The surface is a vast plain, mean elevation less than 500 ft., with a slight slope towards the W., elevation varied by low grassy hills and lines of bluffs bordering the principal rivers. In the S. is a low plateau of great fertility, known as

'Egypt' (specially noted for its fruit and vegetables); the Great Prairie, 200 m. in length, occupies the centre. The principal interior rivers are Des Plaines and Kankakee, which unite to form the Illinois (navigable for 213 m. to La Salle) and its tribs., Fox, Sangamon, Vermilion, Rock, and Kaskakia, besides a vast number of smaller streams. In the NE. are Lake Fox and many other small lakes. Forests cover from 7 to 25 per cent. of the land. As regards geological structure, Permo-Carboniferous rocks cover the greater part, Silurian predominate in the N., and a small tract of Tertiary occurs in the W. Rainfall is abundant; greatest in the S. [**Cairo, Chicago**]. The soil is a deep rich loam, particularly suited to the growth of cereals. There are large vineyards. Coal is the principal mineral, in the production of which I. ranks next to Pennsylvania; nearly three-fourths of the total is obtained in the Joliet Region, in the NE.; iron and zinc are also worked; lead was formerly mined near Galena; brine springs occur in the S. Excellent building stone is abundant; quarried chiefly in Monroe, Lawrence, and Decatur cos. Lines of railway cross the state in every direction. The magnificently endowed state university, called the Northwestern University, founded in 1851, now has seven departments—the college of the liberal arts, the schools of theology, the schools of medicine, law, pharmacy, and dentistry, and the woman's medical school, the first two situated at Evanston, the most beautiful suburb of Chicago, and the others in the city itself. The region was first visited by the Europeans Marquette and Joliet in 1673. About 1679 La Salle founded a station at Fort St. Louis. The country was first attached to Canada, and afterwards to Louisiana. In 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain, but was conquered by the Virginians in 1778. Area, 56,650 sq. m. P. 3,826,351. See **United States,** table.

Illon, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Roundstone.

Illischestie, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. Gura Humora. P. <4000.

Illkirch-Grafenstaden, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, circle Erstein, 4 m. S. by W. Strassburg. P. <5000.

Illmire, or **Ilmer,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Aylesbury, 1 m. N. by W. Bledlow stn. P. <250. See **Horsendon.**

Illnau, comm., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. ENE. Zürich. P. <3000.

Illogan, par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 1 m. from the coast, 9½ m. W. Truro, 2½ m. NW. by W. Redruth stn., with arsenic, copper-ore, and tin-ore, and wolfram mines, P.O. (**I.**), and P.O. (**I. Highway**); 8493 ac. P. 9300; eccles. par. (**I. with Portreath and Trevenson**) P. 7800.

Illora, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. WNW. Granada, on the Charcon. P. 9000.

Illorin, tn., W. Africa. See **Ilorin.**

Illusi, vil., W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Niger, in about 6° 35′ N., 6° 37′ E.

Illuxt, tn., Russia, govt. Kourland, 12 m. NW. of Dvinsk (Dünaburg). P. <5000.

Illyria, or *Illyricum,* the ancient name of the entire region in the W. of the Balkan Penin. from the Drave to Epirus. The Roman prov. of Illyricum comprised the N. part of this region. What is sometimes known as Illyria proper included only the S. part corresponding to the greater part of northern Albania, and including all that part of the W. ct. that trends N. and S.

Illzach, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Upper Alsace, circle and 3 m. N. Mülhausen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Ilm, riv., Ger., Bavaria, joins the Danube near Neustadt, after a NNE. course of 40 m.

Ilm, riv., Ger., chiefly in gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, rises in the Thuringian forest, flows NE. past Ilmenau, Kranichfeld, and Weimar, and joins the Saale 13 m. N. Jena. Length, 55 m.

Ilma, the ancient *Alema,* vil., Palestine, 32° 45′ N., 36° 14′ E., 20 m. W. Kanawat.

Ilmeń, lake, Russia, govt. Novgorod; receives the Lovat, the Sheloń, and several smaller rivers; has its outflow in the Volkhov, which flows into Lake Ladoga, and is connected by canals with the Msta and the basin of the Volga, and at the head of which stands the old city of Novgorod. Fishing. Alt. 107 ft. Area, 358 sq. m.

Ilmenau, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, circle Weimar, 20 m. SSE. Gotha, on the Ilm, at the foot of the Thuringian forest; with mines of iron ore, manganese, and coal, and various manufactures, including those of porcelain, and chemical and other scientific instruments. P. 6500.

Ilmenau, riv., Prussia, Hanover, flows on the whole N., passing Lüneburg into the Elbe, which it joins about 10 m. above Hamburg; navigable from Lüneburg, 24 m.

Ilmer, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Illmire.**

Ilmington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, 7½ m. S. by E. Stratford, 4 m. NE. Campden stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Ilminster, par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 10 m. SE. Taunton, on riv. Isle, and on the G. W. R., with manufactures of ropes, bricks, and tiles. Market-days, W. and S. 4079 ac. P. <3500.

Ilo, small seapt., Peru, dep. Moquegua, 65 m. SE. Mollendo, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the riv. Ilo, 17° 37′ S. The port proper is at the village of Pacocha, 2 or 3 m. SW., which is connected by rail with Moquegua. P. <2000.

Ilobu, tn., Yoruba country. See **Ilabu.**

Ilocanos, Malay tribe, Philippines, isl. Luzon, occupying the coast of the N. portion of the island.

Iloilo, Spanish settlement, and the chief port, next to Manila, in the Philippine Is., situated on the E. ct. of the isl. Panay; sugar is the chief export. The bar has a depth over it of 16½ ft. high water ordinary springs. Vessels load and discharge by means of lighters. The inner harbour has a depth of 14 ft. at high water ordinary springs. Mean temp. (1½ yr., 1863–65), yr. 78.7° F. P. 11,900.

Ilok, tn., Austro-Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on r. bk. of the Danube, 26 m. W. Peterwardein, river-port. P. <5000.

Ilol, tn., India, Bombay, Gujarát, cap. petty state I., 75 m. NNE. Ahmadábád.

Ilonesa, comm., Hungary, prov. Bereg, dist. Felvidek, with iron-mines and manufactures of nails. P. <4000.

Ilongos, comm., Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of Leyte I., in 10° 24′ N., 124° 43′ E. P. 13,700.

Ilopango, or **Cojutepeque,** volcanic lake, Salvador, Central America, about 7½ m. E. San Salvador, from which, however, it is separated by mountains, the whole lake being begirt by precipitous cliffs, which leave room for a small strip of low shore only in two places; 5.6 m. long by 4½ m. broad. Modified by volcanic disturbances in Dec. 1879–Jan. 1880.

Ilorin, or **Alori,** tn., W. Africa, kgd. Yoruba, on a trib. of the Niger, 170 m. NNE. Lagos. P. estimated at from 70,000 to 120,000.

Ilpendam, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 5½ m. N. by E. Amsterdam. P. <2000.

Ils, riv., Bavaria. See **Ilz.**

Ilse, riv., Prussia, govt. Hildesheim, rising on the Brocken (Harz Mts.), and joining the Ocker at Tempelhofen.

Ilsenburg, vil. and health resort, Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Wernigerode, 17 m. W. by S. Halberstadt, amid charming woodland scenery. Alt. more than 700 ft. P. <4000.

Ilsfeld, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Besigheim, 20 m. N. by E. Stuttgart, 5½ m. S. by E. Heilbronn. P. (comm.) <3000.

Ilsham, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, St. Mary Church and Tormoham pars. P. <2000.

Ilsington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 10 m. W. by N. Teignmouth, 2½ m. SW. Bovey stn., P.O.; 7843 ac. P. 1000.

Ilskaya, tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. Ekaterinodar. P. 6700.

Ilsley, East, or **Market,** and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 9 m. N. by E. Newbury, 2 m. W. by N. Compton stn. Islsey, E., small tn., PM.T.O., par. P. <750; Ilsley, W. (Mark Antonio, archbishop of Spalato, who first accounted for the colours of the rainbow, was once rector of All Saints' church in this parish), P.O., P. <500.

Ilston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 7 m. W. by S. Swansea, 3 m. WSW. Killay stn. P. 250.

Ilston-on-the-Hill, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8½ m. ESE. Leicester, 4 m. ENE. Glen stn. P. <500. See **Carlton Curlieu.**

Ilton, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 9½ m. SE. by E. Taunton, 2 m. N. Ilminster, P.O. P. <500.

Ilton with Pott, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 8½ m. NW. by W. Ripon, 3 m. SW. by W. Masham stn. There is a 'Druid's temple' about 1 m. W. P. <250.

Ilversgehofen, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 2 m. N. Erfurt. P. 6600.

Ilwaco, vil., U.S., Washington, Pacific co., at the mouth of the Columbia R. P. <1500.

Ilyats, generic term applied in Persia to pastoral tribes of whatever nationality.

Ilyinskoye, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on highway to Amur, on lower Selenga, 50 m. from Lake Baikal. P. <5000.

Ilz, or **Ils,** riv., Bavaria, flows S. into the Danube opposite Passau, with pearl fisheries.

Ilza, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 20 m. SSE. Kadom. P. <5000.

Ilzstadt, vil., Ger., close to the E. frontier of Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 1 m. NNE. Passau, on the l. bk. of the Danube. P. <2000.

Imachar Point, cape, Scot., isl. of Arran, on the W. ct., in 55° 37′ N.

Imael, North and **South,** two electoral divs., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Kiltegan.

Imaharu, or **Imabaru,** tn., Japan, Isle of Shikoku, 135 m. WSW. Kobe. P. 13,500.

Imahazony, tn., Madagascar, Betsileo Prov., in 21° 55′ S., 47° 2′ E.

Imámgarh, ruined fortress, India, Sind, Khairpur State, 93 m. NE. by N. Haidarábád.

Imam-Samara, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Samara.**
Imamzade-Hashim Pass, Elburz Mts. See **Barfrush.**
Imanandaza, fort, Madagascar, 150 m. WSW. Antananarivo.
Imantovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Akmolinsk, 240 m. SW. of Omsk, on highway to Turkistan. P. <5000.
Imari, tn., Japan, Isle of Honshiu, 35 m. N. Nagasaki; gives name to the porcelain produced at Arita, here exported. P. 7000.
Imataka, tn., Venezuela, Delta terr., 180 m. E. by N. Bolivar, on r. bk. of the riv. Imataka.
Imataka, southernmost and chief branch of the Orinoco delta, Venezuela, called at its mouth the **Boca de Navios.**
Imatsu, or **Imats,** tn., Japan, Kiushiu, prov. Buzen, 44 m. NE. Fukuoka. P. <3000.
Imaus. See **Himálayas.**
Imazighen (singular, **Amazigh**), name by which all the Berbers of Morocco, in the Atlas Mts., and Sus call themselves.
Imbabura, volcano. See **Andes, B.**
Imbabura, Andine Prov., S. America, Ecuador, dep. Quito, on the borders of Colombia, cap. Ibarra.
Imber, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 9 m. SE. Trowbridge, 5½ m. ENE. Warminster stn. P. <500.
Imbetiba, seapt., Brazil. See **Macahe.**
Imblina, Russia.
Imbituba, small seapt. on the E. ct. of Brazil, Santa Catharina, in 28° 17′ S. The produce of the coal-mines of Grão Para, with which it is connected by a railway, is shipped here.
Im Boden, dist., Switzd., at the confluence of the Vorder and Hinter Rhine, in the most fertile part of the cant. Grisons; cap. Rhäzüns.
Imbros, an isl. in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, belonging to Turkey, vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, sanjak Lemni. It is mountainous, rising to 1959 ft., and densely wooded. Goats and bees are reared. Area, 98 sq. m. P. 9100; almost all orthodox Greeks (Cuinet).
Ime, tn., E. Africa, Somali country, on the Webbe Shebeli, 220 m. S. by E. Harar.
I-men-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 45 m. SW. Yünnan-fu.
Imeretia. See **Georgia.**
Imer'ina, central prov. of Madagascar. Mountainous; average elevation, 4000–4500 ft. above the sea. Pleasant temperate climate. Area about 7000 sq. m.
Imerina, tn., Madagascar, 35 m. W. Antananarivo.
Imeroo, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Tempo.
Imgodini, vil., S. Africa, Kaffraria, dist. Pondo-land, 112 m. SSW. Pietermaritzburg.
Im Grund, Switzd. See **Grund, Im.**
Imielin, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Pless, 43 m. E. Ratibor, 16 m. SE. Königshütte. P. (comm.) <3000.
Imlay, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lapeer co., 56 m. SE. Bay City. P. <1500.
Immensee, vil., Switzd., cant. Schwyz, on the W. side of Lake Zug, 8 m. ENE. Lucerne. P. <2000.
Immenstaad, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, on the N. shore of the Lake of Constance, circle and 9 m. E. Constance. P. <2000.
Immenstadt, tn., Ger., in the SW. of Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Sonthofen, 58 m. S. by E. Ulm, 21 m. E. by N. Bregenz (Vorarlberg). P. <4000.
Immingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 7 m. NW. by W. Grimsby, 3 m. E. Ulceby stn.; 4130 ac. P. <500.
Imnitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 9 m. S. by W. Leipzig. P. <2000.
Imohagh, name of the Northern Tuaregs, central Sahara.
Imokilly, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Cork.
Imola, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Bologna, 10 m. NW. by W. Faenza; has a cathedral, and manufactures of wax, majolica, and glass. P. (1881) 11,000; of comm. 29,000.
Imoshagh, important Berber tribes of the Sahara Desert, called Tuareg by the Arabs. See **Sahara.**
Imoski, Imoschi, or **Imotski,** frontier vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, 31 m. W. by N. Mostar. P. <2000.
Impalera, trading-tn., S. Africa, on the Chobe, in 17° 49′ S., 25° 19′ E. Alt. 3200 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 209.)
Imperatorskaya Gavañ, bay of Russian Manchuria, Tartarian Strait, opposite Sakhalin I., 49° 1′ N., 122° 40′ E. Part of it called Barracouta Harbour.
Imperatorskoye, vil., Russian Central Asia, prov. Uralsk, 48 m. NE. Orsk. P. <1000.
Imperatriz, vil., Brazil, Alagoas, 110 m. SW. Pernambuco, connected by rail with Maceió.
Imperial, a former city of Araucania, Chile, on the Cauten or Imperial R., 82 m. N. Valdivia. It is now in ruins.
Imperial Canal, China. See **China,** Means of Communication.
Imperial Canal, Spain, a lateral canal of the Ebro, r. bk., begun in 1529 under the Emperor Charles V., but mainly constructed between 1768 and 1790. It begins at the Bocal del Rey, 3 m. below Tudela, and was completed as far as the monastery of Terrero, below Saragossa, in 1790, and was afterwards continued a few miles further. Total length, 61 m.; width, 74 ft.; depth, 10 ft. Used for irrigation as well as navigation.
Imphal, India. See **Manipur.**
Imphrick, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Fermoy, Orrery, and Kilmore, on riv. Awbeg, 3 m. N. Buttevant; 4112 ac. P. <500.
Impington, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 3 m. N. by W. Cambridge, near Histon stn. P. <500.
Impression Bay, post-tn., Tasmania, 50 m. SE. Hobart. P. <1500.
Imralu-ada, small isl., in the SE. of the Sea of Marmora, Asia Minor.
Imsbach, vil., Bavaria, Rhine Palatinate, dist. Kaiserslautern; has mines of brown hematite. P. <2000.
Imst, comm., Austria, prov. Tirol, cap. circle Upper Innthal, 31 m. W. Innsbruck; has cotton-weaving and other manufacturing industries. A good station for visiting the Upper Innthal, lying 2000 ft. above the sea, among glorious prospects. P. <3000.
Inaba, a kuni or old prov. now in Tottori ken, Japan.
Inaccessible Island, the most westerly of the Tristan da Cunha group, Atlantic Ocean, in 37° 6′ S., 12° 40′ W.
Inaccessible Islands, the most westerly of the S. Orkney group, Atlantic Ocean, in 60° 40′ S., 47° 40′ W.
Inagh, par., Ire., co. Clare, Inchiquin bar., 9 m. NW. Ennis, P.O.; 19,888 ac. P. <3000.
Inagh, Lough, Ire., NW. co. Galway, 20 m. S. by W. Westport.
Inagua, Great and **Little,** two of the Bahama Is., the former, the largest and most southerly of the group, 50 m. by 25 m., with salt marshes. Lat. of NE. point, 21° 18′ N., long. 73° W. The latter, 12 m. northward, is about 8 m. in length by 6 m. across.
Inambari, riv., SE. Peru, principal headstream of the Madre de Dios, trib. of the Madeira.
Inanda, ct. div., Natal, to the N. of 30° S., traversed by a singularly beautiful labyrinthine valley outside Durban, through which the railway passes.
Inangahua, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed by 42° S. and 172° E.
Inänü, vil., Asia Minor. See **Inoghi.**
Inaruntung Point, cape, in the N. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 117° 8′ E.
Inasa, or **Jelei,** one of the states of Negri Sembilan, Malay Penin.
Inasa-yama, vil., Japan, Kiushiu, near Nagasaki; used as a sanatorium for the sick landed from Russian men-of-war.
Inca, tn., Spain, isl. Majorca, 15 m. NE. by E. Palma. P. 7500.
Inca, Laguna del, lake, Chile, prov. and on the SW. side of volcano of Aconcagua. Alt. 9710 ft.
Ince, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. NNE. Chester, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.
Ince Blundell, par., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 8 m. N. by W. Liverpool, 1½ m. E. Hightown stn. P. <500.
Ince-in-Makerfield, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ince div., 1 m. ESE. Wigan, with stn. (**Ince**) on the L. & Y. R., with extensive coal-mines, blast-furnaces, iron-works, forges, cotton-mills, and railway-waggon works. Par. and tn. P. 19,300; parl. div. P. (1891) 67,000.
Inch, in Scotch place-names 'an island' or 'peninsula.' See *Innis.*
Inch, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 6½ m. SE. by E. Queenstown. P. <750.
Inch, par., Ire., co. Donegal, W. Inishowen bar., 8 m. NW. Londonderry, with stn. (**I. Road**) on Londonderry, Lough Swilly, and Letterkenny Rly., P.O. P. <500.
Inch, par., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 2 m. N. Downpatrick, near Inch Abbey; 6509 ac. P. <1500.
Inch, tnld., Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 14 m. SW. by W. Tralee. P. <250.
Inch, or **Inchfogarty,** par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 5 m. NW. Thurles; 4889 ac. P. <1000.
Inch, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. W. Shelmaliere, 6 m. W. Taghmon. P. <250.
Inch, par., Ire., NE. cos. Wexford and Wicklow, bars. Gorey and Arklow, 5 m. SW. Arklow, on Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PM.O.; 6803 ac. P. <1000.
Inch, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, on White Loch, 2½ m. E. Stranraer, near Castle Kennedy stn.; 30,844 ac. P. <4000.
Inch, St. Lawrence, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 7 m. SE. Limerick. P. <500.
Inchagoill, isl., Ire., co. Galway, in the N. of Lough Corrib. P. <250.
Inchalkaranji, tn., India, Bombay, cap. of native state I., 83 m. W. Bijápur. P. (1881) 9100.
Inchaquire, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and Reban East, 8 m. ENE. Athy. P. <250.
Inchard, Loch, inlet, Scot., on the W. ct. of the county of Sutherland, in 58° 27½′ N.
Inchbare, hamlet, Scot., Forfarshire, 4 m. N. Brechin, P.O.
Inchbrayock, or **Rossie Island,** Scot., Forfarshire, in mouth of riv. South Esk, included in the parl. burgh of Montrose.

Inchbrook, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, 1 m. from Woodchester stn., P.O.

Inchcalloch ('the island of the old women or nuns.' See *Innis*), small isl., Scot., in the E. of Loch Lomond, close to Balmaha Pier; length, ⅝ m.; breadth, ½ m.; with site of an ancient nunnery, and an old churchyard, a burying-place of the Macgregors.

Inchcolm ('St. Columba's Island.' See *Innis*), isl., Scot., in Firth of Forth, in 3° 18′ W. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alexander I. in 1123. P. 4.

Incheonnachan, small isl., Scot., in Loch Lomond, 5½ m. N. by W. of the foot of the loch. Length, ⅜ m.; breadth, ⅛ m.

Inches, stn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 3 m. SW. by W. Douglas, with coal in neighbourhood.

Inchfad ('long island.' See *Innis*), small isl., Scot., in the E. of Loch Lomond, 5 m. N. by E. of the foot of the loch. Length, 1 m.; breadth, ¼ m.

Inchfogarty, par., Ire., co. Tipperary. See **Inch.**

Inchgarvie ('the rough island.' See *Innis*), isl., Scot., in Firth of Forth, now the central support of the Forth Bridge.

Inchhon, tn., Korea, 4 m. SE. by S. Chemulpo, in about 37° 25′ N.

Inchicronan, or **Inniscronane,** par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Bunratty Upper, 6 m. NE. Ennis; 17,438 ac. P. <2000.

Inchicronan Lough, small lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Clare, 5½ m. NNE. Ennis.

Inchigeelagh, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Cork, bars. Muskerry West and Carbery East, W. div., 8 m. SW. Macroom, PM.O.; 45,415 ac. P. <4000; tn. P. <250.

Inchinabacky, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 8½ m. NE. by E. Queenstown. P. <250.

Inchinnan, par., Scot., Renfrewshire, on riv. Clyde. P. <750.

Inchiquin, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Clare.

Inchiquin, isl., Ire., co. Galway, in Lough Corrib. P. <250.

Inchiquin, Lough, lake, Ire., co. Clare, bar. I., 9 m. NNW. Ennis.

Inchkeith, isl., Scot., in the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. from the coast of Fife, 4 m. NNE. Leith, with three batteries erected in 1878–81, and a lighthouse 220 ft. above high water, visible 21 m. P. 30.

Inchkenneth, or **Inniskenneth,** isl., Scot., at mouth of Loch-na-Keal, Mull I.; has the ruins of a very old church. P. 2.

Inchlonaig, small isl., Scot., in Loch Lomond, 6½ m. N. of the foot of the loch. Length, 1 m.; breadth, ⅜ m.

Inchmahome, isl., Scot., in Lake of Menteith, SW. Perthshire.

Inch Marnock ('Isle of St. Marnoch.' See *Innis*), small isl., Scot., about 1 m. W. of the Isle of Bute, in 55° 46½′–48½′ N. Length, 2 m.; breadth, ⅜ m. P. 18.

Inchmoan, small isl., Scot., in Loch Lomond, 5 m. N. by W. of the foot of the loch. Length, 1 m.; breadth, ⅓ m.

Inchmore, isl., Ire., in Lough Gowna, NE. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 11 m. NE. by E. Longford, with remains of an abbey.

Inchmore Island, Ire., in the S. of Lough Ree, SW. of co. Westmeath, 5½ m. N. Athlone.

Inchmurrin, the largest of the islands in Loch Lomond, Scot., 2½ m. NNW. of the foot of the loch. Length, 1½ m.; breadth, ½ m.

Inch Point, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay.

Inchruin, small isl., Scot., in Loch Lomond, 5 m. N. of the foot of the loch. Length, ⅜ m.; breadth, ⅛ m.

Inchtavannach, small isl., Scot., in Loch Lomond, 5 m. NNW. of the foot of the loch. Length, 1 m.; breadth, ⅓ m.

Inchture, par., Scot., Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, on the C. R., PMT.O.; 4123 ac. P. <750.

Inchyolaghan, par., Ire. See **Castleinch.**

Inchyra, vil. with harb., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the l. bk. of the Tay, 4½ m. ESE. Perth, 1 m. SW. Glencarse stn.

Incio, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Sarria. P. 7800.

Incisa, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the l. bk. of the Arno, prov. and 12 m. SE. by E. Florence; has extensive beds of compact marly limestone, from which excellent cement is made. P. <4000.

Incisa Belbo, tn., N. Italy, Piedmont, 14 m. SW. Alessandria, on the Belbo. P. <4000.

Incomati, riv., S. Africa, flows E. from the Transvaal into Portuguese E. Africa, then N. into the Manhissa R. See **Komati.**

Indaal, Loch, large inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the S. of Islay I.

Indals-Elf, riv., Sweden, provs. Jemtland and Vesternorrland; rises in the Kjölen Mts., Norway, flows SE. and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 13 m. N. Sundsvall, after a navigable course of 60 m.

Indápur, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. and 79 m. ESE. Poona. P. (1881) 5600; (1891) 5200; Hindus, 4700.

Indarpat, vil., India, Punjab, very near Delhi, on the site of the ancient Indraprástha, probably founded in the 15th century B.C. by the earliest Aryan colonists of India.

Indau, riv., Malay Penin., forming the boundary between Pahang and Johor, flows first E. then N., with a very winding course, into the China Sea, mouth in 2° 40′ N.; navigable in the northerly part of its course (12 m. direct), above that numerous rapids.

Indaur, Central India. See **Indore.**

Independence, co., U.S., Arkansas, just to S. of 36° N., traversed by White R., and partly bounded on the E. by the Black R.

Independence, vil., U.S., California, cap. of Inyo co., 250 m. E. by S. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Independence, city, U.S., Iowa, Buchanan co., on Wapsipinicon R., 38 m. NNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <4000.

Independence, city, U.S., Kansas, Montgomery co., on riv. Verdigris, 125 m. S. Topeka, and 28 m. ENE. Sedan. P. <4000.

Independence, city, U.S., Missouri, Jackson co., 8 m. E. Kansas City. P. 6400.

Independence, vil., U.S., Oregon, Polk co., on Williamette R., 52 m. SW. by S. Portland. P. <1500.

Independencia, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 14 m. ESE. San Juan. P. <2000.

Independencia, vil., Argentine Republic, on the Rio Salado, prov. and 150 m. NNW. Santa Fé.

Independencia, vil., Brazil, Parahyba, 92 m. NW. by N. Pernambuco, connected by rail with the town of Parahyba.

Independencia, bay, S. America, on the W. ct., in about 14° 15′ S.

Independencia, Uruguay. See **Fray Bentos.**

Independencia, colony, Venezuela, Miranda, 81 m. SE. Caracás, on the Tuy R.; founded in 1874.

Inderabia, isl., Persia. See **Hinderabi.**

India ('the country of the Indus,' or 'of the people dwelling by the Indus'), in a geographical sense the country comprising the penin. between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and bounded on the N. by the Himálayas, on the W. by the Suláiman Mts., and on the E. by the mountains separating the basin of the Ganges from Indo-China. The present article will be devoted mainly to I. in this sense; but the following tables, in which the population is given in thousands, and the columns headed Incr. give the rate of increase per cent. per annum, refer to the whole area in connection with the British administration of I. :—

Administration.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1868-72.	Pop. Feb. 1881.	Incr.	Pop. Feb.26 1891.	Incr.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Gov.-General of India—							
Ajmere and Merwara	2,711	317[b]	461	4.37	542	1.63	200
Berar	17,718	2,232[c]	2,673	1.37	2,897	0.81	163
Coorg	1,583	168[d]	178	0.44	173	Decr.	109
Governors—							
Madras	141,189	30,303[e]	30,827	0.15	35,630	1.46	252
Bombay (including Sind, Aden, and Perim)	125,144	16,349[f]	16,506	0.11	18,901	1.36	151
Lieutenant-Governors—							
Bengal	151,543[a]	60,596[g]	66,756	1.08	72,347	0.67	471
North-West Provinces, Oudh	107,503	{30,782[h] 11,220[i]}	32,769 41,388	0.70 0.13	46,905	0.61	436
Punjab	110,667	17,611[j]	18,843	0.52	20,867	1.03	188
Chief Commissioners—							
Central Provinces	86,501	8,202[k]	9,839	2.04	10,784	0.92	125
Assam	49,004	4,132[l]	4,881	1.87	5,477	1.08[m]	112
Lower Burma	87,057	2,747[m]	3,737	3.69	4,659	2.23	53
Upper Burma	83,473	..	..	..	2,947	..	35
Quettah, &c.	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
Andamans	..	..	15	..	16	..	..
Total British Territory	964,993	184,558	198,861	..	221,173	..	229
NATIVE STATES.							
In connection with—							
Bengal	35,834	2,272	2,786	..	3,296	1.70	93
North-West Provinces	5,109	1,092	742	..	792	0.66	155
Punjab	38,299	5,567	3,861	..	4,263	1.00	111
Central Provinces	29,435	1,050	1,170	..	2,161	2.37	73
Madras	9,609	4,756	3,345	..	3,701	1.02	385
Bombay	69,045	8,840	6,926	..	8,059	1.53	117
Rájputána Agency	130,268	9,262	9,959	..	12,016	1.90	92
Central India Agency	77,808	8,361	9,387	..	10,319	0.95	133
Baroda	8,226	..	2,185	..	2,415	0.98	294
Haidarábád	82,698	9,000	9,845	..	11,537	1.60	139
Mysore	27,936	5,055	4,186	..	4,944	1.68	177
Káshmír	80,900	..	..	..	2,544	..	31
Shan States	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Total Native States	595,167	50,200	54,933	..	66,050	..	111
Grand Total India	1,560,160	..	253,794	..	287,223	..	184

[a] Exclusive of the Sandarbans (about 5500 sq. m.). [b] May 1, 1872. [c] Nov. 7, 1867. [d] Nov. 14, 1871. [e] Nov. 15, 1871. [f] Feb. 21, 1872. [g] Nov. 1871 to April 1872. [h] N.-W. Provs., Jan. 18, 1872. [i] Oudh, Feb. 1, 1869. [j] Jan. 10, 1868. [k] Jan. 25, 1872. [l] Nov. 1871 to Feb. 1872. [m] Aug. 15, 1872. [n] Incr. exclusive of N. Lushai (44,000).

Situation and Physical Features.—No part of the world is better marked off by nature as a region by itself than I., exclusive of Burma. It is a region, indeed, full of contrasts in physical features and in climate, and one that has never been, strictly speaking, under one rule; but the features that divide it as a whole from surrounding regions are too clear to be overlooked. On the N. and NE. the country may be said to be absolutely secure against attack. At a very remote period, indeed, some

of the earliest inhabitants of I. appear to have entered the country through passes in the NE. Still later, when the country was fully settled, it seems to have been once or twice invaded by other northern passes; but by modern armies against modern means of defence, I. is on these sides almost unapproachable. It is the western frontier of I. that is weakest on the land side. By the passes through these western mountains [**Sulaiman Mts.**], all the great historical invasions of I. have taken place. Even there, however, the passes are few and by no means easy. Within the mountains a vast plain, composed of recent alluvium, from about 150 to more than 300 m. in width, sweeps round from the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra in the E. to that of the Indus in the W. The peninsular portion to the S. of these plains is mainly made up of tablelands, varying in elevation for the most part from about 1500 to 2000 ft. In some places the elevation is below, in others above, these limits. On the W. this tableland advances close up to the sea, and is bounded by the mountains called the Western Ghâts; but on the E. its boundary is generally at a greater distance from the coast, and is more winding. The name of Eastern Ghâts is sometimes used generally for the whole of this boundary, sometimes restricted to its southern portion. The **Southern Highlands** begin with a hilly and broken region, on the NW. of which the chain of the Aravalli Hills look down on the plains of Rájputána. Of the tableland proper a marked feature is formed by the Vindhya Mts. and their continuation, the Kaimur Mts., which crown the southern edge of the northern and smaller portion of the tableland looking down on the high valleys of the Narbadá (Nerbudda) and the Son. The whole region to the S. of these mountains is properly known as the **Deccan**, that is, 'the South,' though this name is sometimes restricted to the area between the rivs. Narbadá and Kistna (Krishna). The tableland, however, does not extend all the way to Cape Comorin at the southern extremity of I. It ends in the S. at a well-marked depression known as the Pálghát Gap, little more than 1000 ft. in height, which lies between the Nilgiri Hills (Dodabetta, 8760 ft.) on the N., and the Anamalai Hills on the S. Both of these hills or mountains rise to upwards of 8500 ft. in height, making the gap between them all the more notable a feature in the geography of I. The Anamalai Mts. are continued southwards by the Cardamon Mts., which stretch near the W. ct. to the low rocky promontory of Cape Comorin. The so-called tableland of the Indian peninsula is far from presenting the uniform level surface that the name 'tableland' may seem to imply. It is, in fact, highly diversified. Large areas, especially in the wider parts, are under 1000 ft. in height. The highest plains, situated towards the S., and forming the northern water-parting of the Cauvery basin, attain an elevation of about 3000 ft. In some places the surface is traversed by ranges of hills running in various directions, in others it is studded by bold isolated rocky hills. **Geologically,** the tableland is much more uniform in its surface features. The greater part of the area S. of the 20th parallel is made up of geologically ancient hard crystalline rocks. Rocks of the same character prevail over the whole of the NE. of the tableland, and to a somewhat less extent on its northern margin, and the hilly region in the extreme NW., including the Aravalli Mts. An even more remarkable geological formation is spread over the W. of the tableland to the N. of the 20th parallel, extending far eastward into the Central Provs., and northward into the state of Gwalior. It reappears also in the peninsulas of Káthiáwár and Cutch. This formation, commonly known as the Deccan Trap, is a vast sheet of basalt geologically recent (of about the age of the Chalk and the London Clay), but of which, nevertheless, only a few traces of the original outlets of the molten matter can be detected. The area of this Deccan trap or basalt is remarkable for the presence of a black soil (*regar*), formed on its surface by the wearing down of the hard rock. This soil is notable not only for its colour, but also for peculiar properties which render it of great importance in the agriculture of I., and which will be described in the section dealing with that subject. It contrasts strikingly with a brick-red soil known as laterite, abundant farther S., and found elsewhere in I. Rocks belonging to two other groups cover areas of great extent, though not so large as those occupied by either of the first two. These are the rocks of the Vindhyan and the rocks of the Gondwána system, both found in different regions of the tableland, but rarely in contact with one another. In both, sandstones are the prevailing rock. The Gondwána system is important from containing the coal measures of India. One considerable area of those rocks occurs in the NE. of the tableland close to the delta of the Ganges—the area from which most of the coal now produced in I. is derived. A second and larger area of the same rocks lies in the hill country, which sends feeders northwards to the Son and southwards to the Mahánadi. A third lies on both banks of the Godávari, and its tribs. the Pránhíta and Wardhá, where the course of all these rivers is on the whole from NW. to SE. **Rivers of the Tableland.**—All but a comparatively small area of the tableland is drained eastwards into the Bay of Bengal. S. of the Ganges basin four rivers, the Mahánadi (Mahanuddy), Godávari (Godavery), Kistna or Krishna, and Cauvery, the last three of which take their rise on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghâts, drain five-sixths of the peninsula into the Bay of Bengal. Only two great rivers of the peninsula, the Narbadá (Nerbudda) and the Taptí, flow W. into the Arabian Sea, the basins of both being long and narrow. S. of these two rivers the streams that descend from the Ghâts to the Arabian Sea are only mountain torrents. All the chief rivers of the peninsula on both sides agree in this, that they break through the Ghâts in long and narrow gorges, which in some of them offer a serious hindrance to navigation. Other impediments to navigation, through rocky obstructions, occur in other parts of their course, so that none of them affords a waterway from the sea to the rich inland tracts which in some places lie on their upper waters. The four chief rivers of the E., the Mahánadi, Godávari, Kistna, and Cauvery, have also this in common, that they all form great deltas before entering the sea. The comparatively broad lowland strip at the base of the Eastern Ghâts has everywhere a gentle slope from W. to E., so that the same words, *mel* and *kil*, which signify upper and lower, signify also in this part of the country west and east respectively. From the account just given of the physical features, it may be inferred that communication between the tableland and the seaports is not generally easy, and that it is especially difficult on the W. side, where the Ghâts have to be ascended within a short distance, and there is no river navigable across that barrier. Few of the railways already laid in this part of I. follow the valleys of the chief rivers for any great part of their course. Those which have been constructed have been in certain places expensive to build, and are still in places expensive to work. Before their construction, many fertile parts of the interior had very imperfect means of communication with the coast. Most of the **lakes** in I. have been formed artificially for irrigation or other purposes. There are only four natural lakes of any size, and these all differ greatly from one another. In Kashmir there is the fresh-water lake of Wulúr, an expansion of the riv. Jehlam, between the two ranges of the Himálayas. In Rájputána, on the NW. of the tableland, is the salt lake of Sámbhar. On the eastern lowlands are the two very shallow lakes of Kolár and Chilká, Lake Kolár, a fresh-water lake between the deltas of the Godávari and the Kistna, occupying, at least in part, the site of old villages; Lake Chilká, to the S. of the delta of the Mahánadi, a salt lake, scarcely anywhere exceeding 6 ft. in depth, and not properly a lake at all, but a gulf of the sea cut off from the Bay of Bengal by a low sandy ridge, through which there is only one opening. Lake Pulicat, on the same coast, about midway between the mouths of the Northern Penner and the Pálár, is still less to be called a lake, since it communicates even more freely with the sea, and is subject to the influence of the tides. Many of the most striking contrasts of I. are due to its **climate**; yet the chief characteristics of the climate are all in a large measure governed by one great fact—the prevalence of the monsoons. In I. the summer monsoon is usually spoken of as the SW., and the winter monsoon as the NE.; but there are few places in I. where these names describe at all accurately the general direction of the wind in summer and winter respectively. The direction becomes modified by the position of the centres of low barometric pressure and by the superficial configuration. In the Ganges basin the summer monsoon blows up the valley, that is, from the SE., towards a centre of low pressure near the head of the plains of the Indus, the winter monsoon, down. During the summer months, nevertheless, the prevalent winds in most places in the country are more or less westerly, and generally also somewhat southerly; during the winter months more or less easterly, and generally also somewhat northerly; and the names SW. and NE. monsoon are so far fitting, that they indicate the region of the ocean from which and to which the monsoon winds blow when they are at their height, and this is the important fact in virtue of which they have so much influence on the Indian climate. At the height of the summer monsoon, the winds that reach the greater part of I. have their origin over or near the equator, far in the SW.; when the winter monsoon is fully established, the winds blow away from I., as a whole, as NE. winds towards the equator. The place of origin of the summer monsoon accounts for the large quantities of **rain** which they bring to certain parts of I. The winds blowing from the equatorial parts of the ocean are all heavily charged with moisture; and when these winds are forced to ascend by the form of the land surface, they rapidly become cooled and let fall their moisture in deluges of rain. It should be noticed, however, that the winds that reach the NW. of I. do not arise over the equatorial parts of the ocean if they blow more from the W. than the S. A map of the world shows that the position of Africa and Arabia prevents this. Now the fact is, that the prevailing winds are not more southerly than westerly. Even at Bombay the dominant winds are to the S. of W. only when the summer monsoon is at its strongest, from June to August. Such are the main facts which account for the varied climates of different parts of I. The Indian year is usually said to be divided into **three seasons**—the hot, the rainy, and the cool;

but these names are appropriate only in certain parts, particularly in the NE. and along the western coast. The hot season is from March to May inclusive, the period that embraces the change of the monsoons from NE. to SW., but before the 'bursting' of the SW. monsoon—that is, before the southerly winds begin to be accompanied by rain. During this period the highest temperature is in the heart of the Deccan. The rainy season lasts from June to October inclusive, and during this period the western slopes of the Western Ghâts, the hills of Assam, and in the E. of the Himálayas, and even the plains of the Ganges delta, are deluged with rain, and the greater part of the NE. receives a fairly abundant rainfall. At Cherra Punji, on the Khási Hills, the annual rainfall is sometimes between 500 and 600 inches, or more than twelve times the average of the whole of I. (42 in.). In southern Madras, E. of the Ghâts, a large part of the rains are brought by the NE. monsoon, and the rainy season lasts from August or September to November [**Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoli, Madura**]. The part of the Deccan immediately behind the Western Ghâts has a very moderate and precarious rainfall, and so too have the plains in the NW. A large part of the Indus region is almost rainless. Where the rains are abundant the temperature is mitigated, but in the arid region just referred to this is naturally the hottest part of the year. At most of the stations between the Sulâiman Mts. and the Ganges, June is the hottest month of the year. The cool season, or the season of the NE. monsoon, lasts from November to February inclusive, and this is the rainy season for the south-eastern plains; but the amount of rain that then falls is only one-third or one-fourth of that which falls on the best-watered plains during the SW. monsoon, and in the NW., even on the plains, there are genuine winter temperatures by comparison with the extreme heat of summer. In this region, in the latter halt of the cool season (January to about March), there is a recurrence of rains. These rains seem to be due to a slow evaporation from the plains themselves. At the season when they occur, the air in that region, owing to the protection of the Himálayas against winds from the N., is so still that the vapour is allowed gradually to diffuse itself to a high level, until from some cause it becomes condensed as rain. These rains are not great in amount, but are nevertheless of high importance for the winter crops of the area over which they prevail. The distribution of the Indian rainfall, together with the causes that give rise to it, has several important consequences. It explains the small number of the rivers in the W. of the great Indian plain, in the basin of the Indus, and their immense multitude in the E. of the plain, the basin of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. It causes an alteration of high and low water in the rivers. It leads to striking differences in the aspect of the vegetation. Nowhere is this more observed than in the S. of the peninsula, where an arid region to the E. of the Ghâts lies close beside a profusely watered area on their western slopes. Here we behold on the W. ct. an 'endless panorama of beautiful scenery; a surf-beaten shore-line, sometimes bold with dark rocks, or bright-red laterite cliffs; sometimes lightened with a brilliant streak of shining yellow sand, but always backed up by the luxuriant foliage of endless groves of coco-nut, palm, and evergreen bush, completely concealing the narrow belt of lowlands to the very foot of the Ghâts, which raise their dark cliffs and lofty summits at a few miles' distance inland, their skirts and valleys clothed with primeval forest.' But, 'on passing the end of the Ghâts at Cape Comorin, the change is as sudden as it is remarkable. Universal verdure gives place to bare red soil and sandy wastes, and the moist teeming land of the W. ct. is suddenly changed for the parched sunburnt tracts E. of the Ghâts.' It renders **irrigation** necessary for cultivation in some parts and not in others; irrigation being required not merely where the rainfall is regularly too scanty for tillage, but also where in one year it may be ample, in another wholly inadequate. It is this area of uncertain rainfall that is liable to be visited by famines. Even where the amount of the rain is sufficient for the requirements of the crops, irrigation is in many cases demanded by the mode in which the rain falls. The NE. monsoon, on which the southern plains (Madras) chiefly depend for rain, is remarkable for the fact that rain falls for the most part in bursts, and generally at night. 'I have known,' says Sir Arthur Cotton, 'a fall of ten inches in one night, and a fortnight after twelve in another'—half a year's supply in two showers. The modes of providing for irrigation are various. Throughout a large part of I., water for the purpose is stored in tanks or artificial reservoirs. Thousands of tanks are dotted over the country in Madras, Bombay, and part of the Ganges valley. These, however, contain for the most part little if any more than one year's supply, and hence are inadequate to meet the uncertainties arising from recurring years of drought. In some places larger tanks are constructed, these being mostly situated near the headwaters of rivers flowing across the hard crystalline rocks (see above, under Geology of the tableland), the hollows in which are well adapted to form their beds. In such situations large artificial lakes can sometimes be made at comparatively small expense by throwing a dam across the river valley to collect the water above it [**Debar, Ekrúk, Cumbum**]. Some similar tanks have been formed also in the region of the Deccan Trap, but there irrigation is less necessary than in many other parts of I. on account of the physical properties of its characteristic black soil (*regar*). The quality which gives peculiar value to this soil in the region where it most abounds is its remarkable tenacity of moisture. Instead of allowing the rain to sink away to great depths, the soil becomes during the rains a tenacious mud. In dry weather the whole surface of the ground where it occurs becomes seamed with inter-ramifying cracks, between which the soil forms hard lumps, which still, however, retain water imprisoned in their spongy cells. Hence, dry as the climate is, and notwithstanding the rapidity with which evaporation takes place on the surface, wherever this soil exists irrigation is not required. In certain places there is a natural storage of water underground that can always be made available by means of moderately deep wells. The rain sinks into porous soil at the surface, but is retained by a stiffer stratum at no great depth. The whole of the plain along the base of the Himálayas has constant supplies of fresh water underground, and the middle portion of it has these supplies near enough to the surface to be easily reached, while not having a copious enough rainfall to enable it to dispense with irrigation. 'Hence, between Delhi and Benares, the upper stratum of the alluvial plain is riddled like a sieve with water-holes or wells 10 to 50 ft. in depth' (*Statistical Atlas of India*). Many of the irrigation works of I., and among these the greatest of all, are canals. In some cases, chiefly in the North-West Provs. and Oudh and in the Punjab, these canals are fed by mountain springs and the melting of Himálayan snows. For the most part, however, they are fed from rivers. Some of the canals thus fed are laid so as merely to carry off the surplus waters in time of flood. These are known as inundation canals, and are confined to the NW. of I. (Punjab and Sind), where they were much used even before the British occupation. But works of much greater magnitude have been constructed, mostly under British rule, in the form of perennial canals, into which is led nearly the whole body of water belonging to a river for a greater or less distance, the principal being the Ganges, Jumna, Bári Doáb, Sáran, Son (Soane), and Sirhind canals in northern India, and the deltaic systems of the eastern plains of the peninsula (Orissa, Kistna, Godávarí, and Cauvery). Another important effect of climate combined with other circumstances is to be seen in the **distribution of population.** Taken collectively, the plains of the Ganges basin, exclusive of the Brahmaputra valley in Assam, are the most densely peopled region of I., and they include considerable tracts in the delta of the Ganges and North-West Provs., with upwards of 600 to the square mile—a density exceeded by few areas of equal extent in the world. In this region not only the extent of the plains, but the abundance of the rainfall, the facilities for irrigation, and the large number of navigable rivers, have all combined to promote the growth of population. Next in point of density is the angle of the peninsula from the latitude of Madras southwards, where also there are considerable areas of plain with a fairly abundant rainfall and exceptional facilities for irrigation. In the delta of the Cauvery, where the irrigation system is of very old standing, the population is far above the average of the region, exceeding 500 to the square mile. Other smaller areas, with a dense population, are situated on the well-watered parts of the W. coast. The tableland, except such part of it as belongs to the angle just mentioned, has only a moderately dense population—under 200 to the square mile. Finally, the basin of the Indus is the most sparsely peopled portion of India, except in the N., at the base of the Himálayas, where the presence of these mountains favours the deposition of rain, and where, it will be remembered, agriculture is promoted by winter as well as summer rains. Lastly, the **character of the seacoasts,** both on the E. and W., is due to causes connected with the Indian climate. In this case the effect is due directly to the prevailing winds and sea-currents, whose course is dependent on the winds. On both coasts during the SW. monsoon the currents set strongly northwards. On the W. coast the winds then blow inland, and thus tend to blow the dust and the sands of the coast landward. The silt that has been deposited in the sea is, however, slowly but steadily washed northwards, and the ports are apt to get blocked by the collection of sediment at their entrances. The strength of the wind, at the same time, drives the waves violently on the shore. From these causes there are few of these ports accessible at all seasons. The great majority are only fair-weather ports, which cannot be visited during the prevalence of the SW. monsoon. On the E. coast the effect of the wind is still more adverse to shipping. On this side the SW. monsoon is the dry season of the southern part of the peninsula. The sand and loose soil of the plains and tableland is thus all the more readily blown about by the wind, and large quantities of such matter are carried directly seawards, and make the sea very shallow for a long distance out, especially off that part of the coast which runs nearly N. and S. At Masulipatam, between the mouths of the Kistna and the Godávari,

large vessels have to anchor five miles out. The shallowness of the sea has another effect, which is sometimes very disastrous. By checking the advance of the waves, it increases their height, and thus causes a constant surf to beat upon the coast, so that vessels cannot approach, and have to land their goods and passengers by surf-boats and rafts. From all these causes there is not a single safe harbour on the SE. coast of India, nor a river-mouth navigable by vessels of any size. **Vegetation.**—There can be little doubt that at some remote period the greater part of I. was covered with forests, but the area so occupied has been reduced to make way for cultivation, so that the forests have been left to flourish principally in regions which it is impossible, or scarcely possible, to reclaim, in rugged mountainous or hilly country, or in swamps like the Sandarbans. The terái at the base of the Himálayas, a strip of dense jungle, the haunt of wild beasts, was originally left as a barrier to protect the inhabitants of the plain against inroads of the plundering hill-tribes on the N. This area is being gradually reclaimed in places. The destruction of forests has gone so far in India, that it has had to be checked. Certain forest areas under such control are 'reserved,' and in these no one is allowed to cut timber or take any other forest produce without a license. In I. proper (exclusive of Burma) the area of reserved forests in the provs. under British rule is now about 50,000 sq. m., equal to one-third of the area of Bengal. Some of the native states have followed the example of the British government with respect to forest management. Among the principal trees are the conifers (deodar or Himálayan cedar, toon, &c.) of the Himálayas, especially in the NW.; the sál, sissú (sissoo) teak (abundant in India proper, but exploited chiefly in Burma, where the rivers afford the means of cheap transportation), satinwood and sandalwood, various acacias, &c., besides numerous palms (the coco-nut, the date- or toddy-palm of Bengal, the Palmyra- or toddy-palm of southern I., the Java sago-palm, the areca-palm, &c.). **Wild animals** abound in India, especially in the jungle. Many of them are very destructive, and among these some are fatal to great numbers of human beings every year; but all the efforts made against these species serve only to keep their numbers down and to limit their ravages. Most of them it seems impossible to extirpate. Tigers and leopards are the chief carnivores. The lion, an inhabitant of desert and arid regions, is now nearly extinct in I. A few of a peculiar variety, nearly maneless, still survive in the more rugged parts of the Káthiáwár Penin. (Gujarát). The elephant is found in forests in all parts of I. except the NW., but confines itself chiefly to the hills, and even to the higher ridges. It is now commonest in the NE. and in the extreme S. of the peninsula. In all places it seemed to be threatened with extinction, and its capture is now reserved solely to the government. Among other mammals are monkeys, jackals, the wild hog (all found throughout I.), the dhole or wild dog, the sámbhar (sambur), and axis or spotted deer, the gaur or so-called bison, gayal, buffalo, nílgái (nylgau), wolves, the striped hyæna, and the wild ass (the principal wild animal of the arid regions). High up in the Himálayas the typical animals are wild sheep, goats, and the yak, all of which are used as pack animals across the passes, and some much valued for their fine soft winter wool or down. Of all the animals of I., serpents, above all the cobra or hooded snake and the Russell snake, are the most destructive to human life, causing the death of thousands every year. Crocodiles occur in the rivers, the gavial and a species of dolphin in the Ganges. The insects include bees, silk-moths, the lac-insect, locusts, and white ants. **Agriculture.**—India is essentially an agricultural country. At the census of 1881 the number of persons directly supported by agriculture made up more than seven-tenths of the male inhabitants engaged in specific occupations. The crops that may be described as universal in India are millets, chiefly the great millet or *jodr* (*Sorghum vulgare*), the spiked millet or *bájra* (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), and (especially on the southern part of the tableland) *rági*, the principal small millet, pulses (above all, gram or chick peas), and oil-seeds, sesame (called in I. *til* or *jinjelli*), linseed, castor-oil, mustard, and different kinds of rape. Rice is the characteristic grain-crop of the best-watered plains not only in I., but throughout the monsoon region of Asia. Certain varieties, known as upland or hill rice, thrive on a drier soil, and in I. often ascend to an altitude of 8000 ft.; but these varieties make up only a comparatively small proportion of the rice-culture of any country. Opium cultivation has its chief seats in the valley of the Ganges round Patna and Benares, and in Central I., in the region corresponding to the old kingdom of Málwá. Cotton is mainly grown on the tableland, and above all, in those fertile regions covered with regar, a soil so well adapted to this crop as to be known as the black cotton soil. There is, however, no part of I. with a moderate rainfall in which cotton is not extensively grown. Equally wide is the area over which the cultivation of sugar-cane, indigo, and tobacco is distributed, though even the most extensively grown of these three (sugar-cane) does not occupy altogether one-fifth of the area under cotton. The sugar made from native cane or the sap of palms (almost entirely in the imperfectly refined form of *jágari* or *gúr*) is much below what is required for home consumption, so that there is a large import of this commodity (chiefly in the form of refined sugar). Sugar-cane is most largely cultivated in the Ganges basin and the N. of the Punjab. Indigo is most abundantly produced in the northern plains, and in certain districts of Madras. Jute is a product of Bengal; tea, of Assam and the Himálayas (Darjíling, Kumáun in the North-West Provs., the Kangra valley in the Punjab, &c.); coffee, of the eastern, and therefore drier, slopes of the Western Ghát, S. of about lat. 15° N. (Mysore and Madras, where tea also has now been introduced); cinchona, of plantations on the Nílgiri Hills and the Himálayas (Darjíling); pepper of the mountains in the S. Silk may also be mentioned among the agricultural products of India, so far as it is obtained from silk-moths reared on mulberry trees planted (chiefly in Bengal) for the purpose, but a large proportion of Indian raw silk is obtained from 'wild' moths in the hill forests of Assam, western Bengal, and the Central Provs. The great cattle-rearing region of I. is a belt extending from Cutch through eastern Rájputána and the Punjab to Kashmír, a belt in which the rainfall is not so excessive as to wash away all the saline constituents which are found to be so essential to the health of cattle. Cattle are the chief beasts of burden and draught in the greater part of I. The **mineral wealth** of I. is tolerably abundant, but there are obstacles to its development in the face of foreign (chiefly British) competition. There are some extensive and numerous small coalfields; but the most extensive, in the W. of Bengal and the E. of Central I., lies in a region imperfectly explored and not easily accessible; and most of the Indian coal is able to do only from one-half to two-thirds of the work of imported English coal. Nevertheless, the total production of coal in I. is rapidly increasing. In the period 1880-1891 it increased from 998,000 to 2,329,000 tons. The region that produces the greatest quantity of coal in India is the southern part of Bengal (principal centres, Rániganj, Karharbári, and Jharía) to the W. of the Ganges, on the outskirts of the tableland. Among other important centres are Mákúm in Assam, Umaría in Central I., Warorá in the Central Provs., and Singareni in Haidarábád. Iron ore is widely scattered over the country, and, with the profuse employment of charcoal, the best material for smelting, the natives make iron of excellent quality; but in the districts most accessible to foreign commerce this expensive mode of working has almost been extinguished in consequence of the import of European iron and iron-wares. The principal obstacle to the development in I. of a great iron industry on the European system hitherto has been the difficulty of obtaining good ore, good coal for smelting, and limestone for flux in sufficient proximity to one another. The most persistent attempts at the establishment of such an industry have been made at Barákhar [**Bengal,** minerals]. Among ores that may some day supply great iron-works are those which crop out on a hill close to the railway from Madras to Calicut, a few miles W. of Salem, N. and E. of the Cauvery, limestone also being found near, though smelting fuel is wanting. Among other Indian minerals of importance are gold (in Mysore, in Madras, and Chutiá Nágpur), copper, salt, and saltpetre. Salt is obtained by evaporation all round the coast, from the Salt Hills in the N. of the Punjab, and from Lake Sámbhar and other lakes or pits in Rájputána, but the production is far below the home demand. Saltpetre is obtained from N. Bengal, petroleum in Burma (*q.v.*). **Manufactures.**—Not only in metal-working, but also in various other branches of manufacture, the Indian handicrafts have suffered greatly from European competition and the introduction into I. of European methods of production. Cheap Manchester cottons, and, more recently, the products of the native cotton-factories, have told heavily on the old hand-spinning and weaving. Even the fine muslins of Dacca (Bengal) and Madras, for which I. has long been celebrated, have almost become a thing of the past. Cotton-mills (chiefly for the spinning of yarn) are now to be seen in all parts of I., but the great majority are in the Presidency of Bombay, and more particularly in Bombay I., where nearly two-thirds of the raw cotton made use of in Indian mills is worked up. Silk factories worked by steam have been started at Bombay, and jute factories have long been worked with success in Bengal. The manufacture of leather from native hides and skins by means of native tanning materials is also to be included among the rapidly growing industries of India carried on by European methods on a large scale. In the making of various articles of luxury and art, Indian artisans still excel. Cashmere shawls are still made both in Kashmír and the Punjab (Amritsár, Ludhiána, and elsewhere). Rich figured silks are made in many towns. Indian carpets and rugs are articles of export, and so also are a variety of articles skilfully wrought in ivory, gold and silver, copper and brass. **Means of Internal Communication.**—The part which rivers play in this respect has already been referred to. The first of the great roads of I. was the Grand Trunk Road, which was constructed for military purposes through the whole length of the great northern plain from the delta of the Ganges

to the north-west frontier. It was begun by a Mohammedan emperor in the sixteenth century, but only finished under British rule in the first half of the present century. Numerous other roads have since been laid, most of them metalled with stone obtained by breaking up the kankar, or nodular limestone lumps, which are to be found in most parts of I., except the great deltas, in the river-beds, and on the alluvial plains. The first railway in I. was that from Bombay to Thána, opened in 1853—the first part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In March 1890 the total length of railway in I. had increased to upwards of 16,000 miles. In recent years, the annual addition to the railway mileage has averaged about 1000 miles. The great trunk lines of I. are all on the gauge of 5 ft. 6 ins., which is known as the standard gauge. Railways on this gauge now connect Calcutta with the north-western frontier, and that frontier with Karáchi; Bombay with Allahábád, with Calcutta by way of Nágpur, and with Madras, and Madras with Calicut (by a line through the Pálghát Gap). The chief trunk line still wanting is one to connect Madras with Calcutta. Several minor railways have been constructed on the metre gauge (3 ft. 3⅜ ins.), and there are a few short lines on gauges still narrower. The great bulk of the **foreign commerce** of I. is carried on by sea; and the rapid growth of this commerce in recent years is shown by the following figures, giving, for the whole of British I., including Burma, in millions sterling, at the average rate of exchange for each year, the average value of the imports and exports of merchandise, including government stores, but excluding coin and bullion, for periods of five years ending 31st March:—

	1871–75.	1876–80.	1881–85.	1886–90.	1891–94.
Imports . .	31.68	33.67	43.40	45.58	47.68
Exports . .	55.66	53.42	67.30	65.83	70.52

In recent years raw cotton, opium, rice, and oil-seeds have formed half the value of the sea-borne exports of British I., including Burma. Among the other leading exports are wheat, jute, hides and skins, indigo, and tea. Cotton manufactures, including yarn, make up nearly half the value of the imports, and among the other leading imports of ordinary merchandise are metals, railway materials, machinery and mill-work, woollen goods, coal, and kerosine (mineral oil). It is a very remarkable feature of the trade of I. that bullion and specie, chiefly in the form of silver, are regularly imported to such an amount, that the value, even after deducting that of the exports under this head, is on an average equal to at least a fifth of that of all other imports. As a whole, the trade of I. is a striking example of the exchange of agricultural produce for manufactured articles and minerals. Among the **countries trading with I.** the United Kingdom takes the first place. China, which takes most of the opium, ranks second under both heads. In the recent history of Indian commerce, the most noteworthy feature with regard to the commodities has been a steady rise in the quantities of nearly all the leading articles of export and import. The principal exception is in the export of opium. On the other hand, during the last fifteen years or so I. has shown a rapidly rising export of wheat, tea, and oil-seeds, and a less marked rise in other commodities. Two manufactured articles also are rapidly rising in importance among the exports: these are cotton twist and yarns, and leather. The cotton twist and yarns are mainly sent to China (including Hong-kong) and Japan, and the amount of the export to these countries increased year by year from about 8 million lbs. in 1876–77 to above 160 million lbs. in 1890–91, whereas the British exports of these articles to the same countries have not increased at all in recent years. Since 1890–91 there has been a decline in the amount of this export from India to the E., apparently owing to the rise of cotton-spinning in Japan. As regards the **distribution of the commerce,** the United Kingdom maintained its position in the supply of the imports till the last decade of the 19th century, but its proportion of the total value sank from an average of 78.6 per cent. in 1886–90 to 70.3 per cent. in 1893–94. The most notable decline has been under the head of iron and steel, the total import of which from the United Kingdom sank from 4.45 million cwts. in 1887–88 (the maximum year) to 2.74 in 1893–94, while that from Belgium rose from 0.23 to 1.74. There has been a considerable decline in the importation of British salt. The proportion of Indian exports sent to the United Kingdom has declined considerably since 1870, without doubt in consequence of the Suez Canal promoting direct trade, especially with Mediterranean countries. About four-fifths of the value of the sea-borne imports of merchandise into I., and nearly three-fifths of that of the exports from I., now pass through this canal; or, in other words, almost the entire trade with countries west of the canal now passes by that route. The foreign sea-borne commerce of I. proper (exclusive of Burma) is almost confined to four **seaports**—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Karáchi (Kurrachee), and more than 80 per cent. of the whole falls to the share of the first two. The **external trade** of I. **by land** has a total value of more than four millions of Rs. in either direction, or about nine millions when the imports and exports are combined, but this includes the trade with Kashmír. Nepál has the largest share of this trade, and Nepál and Kashmír are the only two countries with which this branch of trade exceeds one million in value (imports and exports together). **Moneys, Weights, and Measures.**—The currency of I. is based on a silver standard. The money of account is the *rupee*, which is divided into 16 *annas*, or 192 *pies* (pice), and is a silver coin of 180 grains Troy, gross weight, containing 916⅔ fine grains per 1000, so that the fine weight on issue from the mint is 165 grains. Down to 1873 the value of the rupee was not much under 2s., and rupees were generally converted at the rate of ten to the £, but since that date, in consequence of the fall of the price of silver, the value of the rupee has pretty steadily declined. To avoid the growing inconvenience arising from this decline, the government of I., which has to remit large sums to England at gold values as interest on debt, and to meet other home charges, endeavoured to maintain the value of the rupee by closing the Indian mints to silver, and fixing a lower limit for the sale of treasury bills. Yet in June 1893, before the closing of the mints, the rate of exchange for the rupee was a little under 1s. 3d.; in June 1895 about 1s. 1d. [**Appendix,** p. 14]. The government has been unable to adhere to the lower limit fixed for its bills. The unit of weight for large quantities is generally called the *maund*, but the maund differs in different parts of I. At Madras it is nearly 25 lbs., at Bombay 28 lbs. At Calcutta the imperial or Indian maund weighs 82.13 lbs., the factory maund 74.67 lbs. The maund is divided into 40 *seers*, the seer into 16 *chittaks*. India is inhabited by numerous **races,** which have obtained a footing in the country at different periods. People speaking an Aryan language allied to the Sanskrit must have originally entered I. through the western passes. It is their religion, now called the Hindú religion, that has come to prevail over the greater part of I., and the language just named is that in which their sacred books, the four Vedas, are written. The modern Bráhmans and Rájputs, the priestly and the warrior caste, the two castes which are still, as they were in ancient times, the highest in the Hindú religion, are believed to be comparatively pure descendants of these original Aryan settlers. Together they now number in British I. about one-twelfth of the population. They are mostly found in the northern plains, where their first settlements were made. The two other castes of ancient I. (now divided into innumerable minor castes), the Vaisyas, or cultivating caste, and the Sudras, or servile caste, in course of time got mixed with a still earlier population. Others of these original non-Aryan inhabitants took refuge in the mountains and hills. The great majority of these older non-Aryans may be divided into three great groups, Tibeto-Burmans, inhabiting the slopes of the Himálayas, and the mountains in the NE., the Kolarians and Dravidians, inhabiting the southern mountains and tableland. **Languages** descended from those of the old Aryan and old non-Aryan inhabitants of I. are those which prevail over the country to this day. Aryan languages are those which are spoken not only over the greatest extent of country, but also the most populous regions, and thus by the great majority of the people. Their domain includes all the great plain, together with the northern half of the tableland. They are spoken in seven chief dialects, namely, Bengalí, spoken in the valley of the Lower Ganges and Brahmaputra as well as the valley of the Surma (the southern valley of Assam); Uríyá spoken in the region to the SW. (Orissa and the neighbourhood); Hindí, the most widely spoken of all, its domain comprising the whole of the middle and upper Ganges basin, including all that part of the basin which belongs to the tableland on the S.; Punjabí in the N., and Sindhí in the S. of the Indus basin; Gujaráthí in the NW. of Bombay, including the penins. of Cutch and Kathiáwár; and Maráthí in the region next to the S., extending eastward into the Central Provs. Of these seven, Sindhí is the only one that has no literature. Of the non-Aryan languages, the Dravidian are by far the most important, being spoken over nearly all the S. of the tableland together with the adjoining lowlands. There are four chief dialects of this group; first, the Tamil, spoken by the largest population, its domain being all the densely peopled plains and lowlands, together with part of the tableland from Madras southwards; second, Telugu, spoken in the region to the N. as far as the Godávari; third, Kánarese, spoken in the area to the W. of the previous; and fourth, Malayálam, spoken on the Malabar coast from Coorg southwards. The Tamil is a cultivated language, with an important literature. Besides these four, there are several minor dialects; two of them, the Khond and the Gond, are spoken over considerable areas on the tableland in the E. of the Godávari basin. Among the **religions** of I., Mohammedanism is mainly due to two series of invasions from the W., the one beginning early in the 11th century of the Christian era, the other with the invasion of the Mughal conqueror Bábar in 1526, and many of the Mohammedans are descended from these invaders. Buddhism at one time prevailed all over I., but gradually died out, or nearly, as in

I. proper, after the 8th or 9th century A.D. Christianity, according to the Syrian rite, gained a footing on the Malabar coast before the end of the 2nd century of the Christian era, and a Christian community, numbered by hundreds of thousands, descended from these early Christians, survives there to this day. The following table shows the distribution:—

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION AT THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Thousands (000) *omitted.*

Administration.	Hindus.	Moham-medans.	Aborigi-nals.	Budd-hists.	Chris-tians.	Sikhs.	Jains.
BRITISH INDIA—							
Ajmere	438	74	..	..	3	..	27
Berar	2,532	208	137	..	1	..	19
Coorg	157	13	..	..	3	..	..
Madras	31,998	2,950	473	1	866	..	27
Bombay	14,660	3,537	214	..	162	..	240
Bengal	45,220	23,438	2,925	189	191	..	7
NW. Provs. and Oudh	40,402	6,347	..	1	58	11	85
Punjab	7,743	11,634	..	6	54	1,390	39
Central Provs.	8,832	998	1,592	..	13	..	49
Assam	2,997	1,484	970	8	17	..	1
Burma	172	253	168	6,888	121	3	..
Quettah, &c.	12	11	..	..	3	1	..
Andamans	9	4	..	1	..	..	..
NATIVE STATES—							
Bengal States	2,604	221	459	6	2	..	..
NW. Prov. States	550	243	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab States	2,494	1,281	..	..	..	481	6
Central Prov. States	1,658	12	490	..	..	..	..
Madras States	2,759	295	..	..	715	..	..
Bombay States	6,781	854	98	..	8	..	315
Rājputāna	10,193	991	411	..	2	1	418
Central India	7,715	569	1,916	..	11	2	90
Baroda	2,138	189	30	..	..	..	50
Haidarābād	10,315	1,139	29	..	20	5	38
Mysore	4,039	253	..	..	38	..	13
Kashmīr	692	1,794	..	30	..	11	..
Shan States	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	207,732	57,321	9,280	7,131	2,284	1,908	1,417

Government.—At the present day almost the whole of I., along with Burma in the Eastern Peninsula, is either under direct British rule, or is subject to native princes more or less under British influence. Among European powers, Portugal and France alone retain possessions in I. Since 1858 the government of British I. has been vested in the Crown, which appoints a viceroy or governor-general for the whole country, who is the head of two councils, an executive and a legislative. The executive council is composed of seven members, including the viceroy and the commander-in-chief of the army, the members presiding respectively over the following departments:—finance, home-affairs, revenue and agriculture, foreign affairs, military affairs, public works, and legislation. The legislative council comprises the same members along with twelve other nominated members, some official and some non-official, and the governor of the prov. in which it is held. Bombay, Madras, and Bengal have each a subordinate legislative council, the members of which are appointed by the head of the respective provs. All the provs. of British I. are divided into 'districts,' each under an officer bearing the title of collector-magistrate, or (in some parts) deputy-commissioner. In certain provs. dists. are grouped into 'divisions,' in each of which a 'commissioner' is the head of the administration. The revenue is mainly derived from a land-tax (yielding at least two-fifths of the whole amount); the sale of opium (which is a government monopoly in Bengal); a tax on salt (a government monopoly in Madras); excise duties on spirits, *ganja*, and other intoxicating preparations made from hemp, &c.; customs (import duties and an export duty on rice), stamps, and provincial rates (mainly levied on land for special local purposes). Education is fostered by the government in British I. in various ways. At the head of the educational system are four universities, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Lahore. Only the last of these has a teaching staff, the other three being merely examining bodies with the privilege of conferring degrees. There are many colleges, however, which impart the highest English education, or prepare students for the professions of law, medicine, or engineering. There is likewise a large number of 'public' schools, in which the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the department of public instruction or the university, and which are either inspected by the department or send up pupils to the public examinations. The native states are subject to their own rulers, who are, however, bound to allegiance to the British authorities, and have a British official stationed at their court. In the larger states this official is known as the British Resident. Some of the smaller states are grouped together and placed under the supervision of an 'agent for the governor-general.' The Portuguese were the first Europeans to visit I. and acquire influence there, the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama having sailed to I. after doubling the Cape of Good Hope. For an entire century Portugal retained command of the entire trade between Europe and I., as well as the rest of eastern Asia. In I. they acquired power in various places, but now the only relics of their rule are the terr. of Goa and the seaports of Daman and Diu, all in Bombay. The Portuguese were followed by Dutch, Danes, French, and English all of whom established trading factories in I. During the 18th century a great struggle took place between the French and the British in I., at the end of which the British came out as the victorious power, and since then British influence in I. has constantly increased. The relics of the French possessions are Pondicherri, Chandarnagar, Karikal, Yanaon, and Mahe. In 1765 the (British) East India Company secured from the Mughal emperor the cession of the populous provs. of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa in the NE. Already, however, the power of the Mughal emperor had been reduced to a mere shadow by the establishment of the great Hindu power of the Maráthás in the S., and the encroachments of the Sikhcon federacy on the NW. The British consolidated and extended their own authority by victories over each of these rivals in turn. Several wars were waged against the Maráthás, and at the close of the last of them, in 1818, large additions were made to British terr., chiefly on the NW. of the tableland. In 1849 the Punjab was annexed by the British after a successful war against the Sikh confederacy in the NW. In 1857 the last Mughal emperor was deposed by the British.

Indiana, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. I. co., 47 m. E. by N. Pittsburg. I. co. is bounded on the S. by the Kiskiminetas R. P. <2000. **West I.,** adjoining bor., P. <2000.

Indiana, one of the U.S., rather more than half the size of England, N. of the Ohio, with a shore-line of 50 m. on Lake Michigan. Cap. Indianapolis; other chief towns, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, New Albany, and La Fayette. Michigan City is the only sea- (lake-) port. The surface is an undulating plain, sloping towards the SW. High sandhills border the lake-shore, and in the Ohio valley are abrupt limestone bills, 400-500 ft., in which is the celebrated Wyandotte Cave. Chief river, Wabash, which, with its tribs., drains three-fourths of the state, and forms the W. frontier for about 100 m.; navigable 300 m., to Logansport; principal trib., l. bk., White R. In the N. are several small lakes; formerly much of this region was covered with swamps and lagoons, but it has now been drained in great part. About one-third of the country is under wood. Permo-carboniferous rocks cover a large area in the S.; Devonian strata form a diagonal central band S. to NW., spreading out widely in the N.; Silurian rocks occur in the extreme NW. and in the E. The climate is in general healthy, but variable; northerly and north-westerly winds prevail during winter [**Indianapolis**]. Cereals cover about one-third of the state, and yield large crops; the Wabash valley in particular is noted for its rich harvests of maize and wheat. Flax-seed and sorghum are among the other crops. Apples, peaches, and the vine flourish. The minerals include coal, of which the beds cover 6450 sq. m.; building-stone, including the noted Bedford or Indiana limestone, quarried chiefly in the S. and SE., and whetstone. Natural gas, first struck in 1889, is proving an important factor in the development of the state, being used in many towns both for domestic and manufacturing purposes. Manufactures have increased tenfold in thirty years. The principal are woollen goods, vehicles of all sorts, ploughs, rope-transmission appliances, machinery, office desks, plate-glass; pork-packing and the preparation of corn-foods are also extensive industries. The state is crossed by a network of railways; the canal from Toledo to Evansville traverses it for 379 m., and the Whitewater has a length of 70 m. I. was first visited by La Salle's expedition, 1669–70. The S. was subsequently attached to Louisiana, and the N. to Canada. In 1800 it was formed into a terr., which, a few years later, included all the land from Ohio to Oregon co. The name was first applied in 1768 to a tract of land granted by the Indians to traders. Area, 36,350 sq. m. P. 2,192,404. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Indianapolis, city, U.S., Indiana, Marion co., at the confluence of Fall Creek and White R., 68 m. ENE. Terre Haute. Now an important railway centre, on which fifteen main-lines converge, all connected by the so-called 'belt-line.' Has large trade in grain and live-stock, and many manufactures. First named in 1821, when it stood in a vast level forest, broken only by Indian trails; first provided with railway communication in 1847. Alt. 753 ft. Mean temp., yr. 53.5° F., Jan. 29.8°, July 77.0°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 47.01 in. Alt. 753 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). P. (1850) 8100; (1860) 18,100; (1870) 48,200; (1880) 75,100; (1890) 105,400. **North I.,** adjoining tn., P. <1500. **West I.,** adjoining tn., P. <4000.

Indian Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 49° N.

Indian Cove, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 3 m. from Levis. P. <1500.

Indian Harbour, an inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., Guysborough co., in 45° 5′ N., with post-vil. 10 m. from Sherbrooke. P. <1500.

Indian Harbour, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay, co. and 20 m. WSW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Indian Head, vil., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 314 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, with government experimental farm.

Indian Head, cape, Queensland, E. side of Great Sandy I., 25° 1′ S.

Indian Island, Canada, Nova Scotia. See **La Have, Cape.**

Indian (or **Big**) **Lake,** Canada. See **Big Lake.**

Indian Lake, U.S., New York, Hamilton co., a sheet of water about 5 m. long and 1 m. wide.

Indian Mountain, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Westmorland, 10 m. from Moncton. P.<1500.

Indian Ocean, ancient *Indicum Mare*, one of the five great hydrographical divisions of the globe, N. of the Antarctic Circle, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Asiatic Archipelago and Australia, continued S. by an imaginary meridian line from the S. point of Tasmania, 146° 55′ E.; divided from the Atlantic by Africa and the meridian of Cape Agulhas, 20° E., on the W.; and enclosed by the countries of S. Asia on the N. In the NE. it communicates with the Pacific Ocean by the channels between the Sunda Is. and by the Timor Sea. NW. by the Red Sea and the Suez Canal communication is established with the Mediterranean. The Bay (or sea) of Bengal and the Arabian Sea form portions of the I. Ocean; but the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, which communicate with the Arabian Sea by narrow straits, are properly considered separate seas. The Gulfs of Aden and Oman in the Arabian Sea, leading respectively to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, are the only ones of importance. Chief straits, the broad channel of Mozambique and Palk Strait. The islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Comoro, the Seychelles, and Socotra belonging to Africa; the Laccadives, Maldives, Ceylon, the Andaman, and Nicobar to Asia; with the islands off the W. ct. of Sumatra, Sumba, Kerguelen, St. Paul, and Crozets. The drainage area of the I. Ocean is more circumscribed than those of the Atlantic and Pacific, consequently its rivers are of less extent and volume; the principal are, in Asia, the Salwín, Iráwadi, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Godávari, Kistna, Narbadá, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; in Africa, the Zambezi and Limpopo. The bed is tolerably uniform throughout, shelving steeply to 2000 fathoms at an average distance of about 120 m. from the coast, except in the Bay of Bengal, the Mozambique Channel, and SW. of India, where the greatest depths recorded do not reach 2000 fathoms. The E. side is somewhat the deeper, over 3000 fathoms having been sounded in some places, slanting upwards to the SW., where in the extreme S. the depth does not exceed 1000 fathoms. The most extensive banks are those on which the Comoro, Seychelles, Chagos, and Maldive Is. are situated, and a long patch NE. of Mauritius, extending from 8°–17° S., intersected by 60° E. For dimensions, greatest depths, prevailing winds, currents, tides, and floating ice, see **Oceans.**

Indiano'la, vil., U.S., Illinois, Vermillion co., 20 m. SW. Danville by rail. P.<1500.

Indianola, city, U.S., Iowa, Warren co., 17 m. S. Des Moines. P.<3000.

Indianola, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Red Willow co., on the l. bk. of the Republican R., 61 m. S. by E. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. Alt. 2380 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Indianola, port of entry and tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Calhoun co., on Matagorda Bay, 115 m. WSW. Galveston, with large and commodious harbour. I. was submerged during a severe storm, Sept. 15, 1875, and mostly swept away. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 70.2° F., Jan. 53.0°, July 83.8°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 38.72 in. P. (1870) 2100; (1890)<1500.

Indian Pear Island, lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, to the S. of the Saskatchewan R., just above the confluence of the Carrot, crossed by 101° 40′ W.

Indian River, Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., flows W. into the riv. Ottawa, about 45° 47′ N.

Indian River, post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., co. Prince, 3 m. from Kensington stn. P.<1500.

Indian River, an inlet, U.S., Delaware, in the S., stretching inland for about 14 m. Its lower part, called **I. R. Bay,** is entered by a narrow mouth in 38° 37½′ N., called **I. R. Inlet,** and communicates with another expansion on the N. called **Rehoboth Bay.**

Indian River, U.S., Florida, narrow tidal channel parallel to and usually only ½ m. from the E. ct., extending along with St. Lucie's Sound, its southerly continuation, about 135 m. S. from 29° 11′ N.; navigable, admits vessels of 5 ft. draught. Resort for invalids and sportsmen.

Indian Springs, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 82 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Indian Springs, hot springs near Neosho, Arkansas, U.S.

Indian Territory, country of the U.S., about the size of Ireland, W. of Arkansas, and surrounding the terr. of Oklahoma, occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole nations, and various small Indian tribes. The surface consists mainly of fertile rolling prairies and rich valleys; in the S. are the San Bois, Shawnee, and Wichita Hills. Principal rivs., Arkansas (navigable at high water to Fort Gibson), r. bk. trib. Canadian R.; Red R. (navigable nearly along the whole S. boundary), and its l. bk. trib. Washita. A belt of forest, chiefly oak, about 40 m. wide, called the Cross Timbers, traverses the terr. N. and S.; other parts are well wooded. Permo-carboniferous rocks predominate in the N., E., and SW.; Cretaceous rocks occur along the Red R. valley; Triassic in the W.; and small deposits of Quaternary and Archæan in the centre and S. The climate is pleasant; winters short, with little snow; summers long and hot [**Fort Gibson**]. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and lumbering are the principal occupations. Coal-measures cover an area of 20,000 sq. m., and have an estimated thickness of 8500–10,000 ft. The chief mining centres are M'Allister and Hartshorne in the SW. Railways traverse the E., W., and N. of the terr. Indian Terr. forms part of a much larger region assigned by Act of Congress, 1830, as the domain of Indians transferred thither from eastern states. The Indians have the right of self-government, but the U.S. claims sovereign authority. Each of the five nations is governed by a principal and a second chief elected for two to four years, a legislature of two houses meeting annually, and a judiciary system. An International Council, consisting of representatives from the various tribes, meets occasionally. Education is well advanced, and there are numerous schools conducted by native teachers, while many young Indians are educated in U.S. colleges. The Cherokee nation, originally inhabiting Georgia, occupies the region N. of the Arkansas; cap. Tahlequah; principal business town, Vinita. The Reservation is divided into nine counties. The Creek nation, formerly inhabiting Alabama and Georgia, dwells S. of the Cherokees, between the Arkansas and the N. fork of the Canadian R.; cap. Okmulgee. The Choctaw nation, from S. Alabama and Mississippi, occupies the SE. corner between the Red, Arkansas, and Canadian Rivs.; cap. Atoka. The Chickasaw nation, from Northern Mississippi and Alabama, occupies the country W. of the Choctaws, and bordering on Texas; cap. Tishomingo. The Seminole nation, from Florida, the smallest and best organised of the five, occupies the land between the N. and S. forks of the Canadian R.; cap. Wewoka. In the extreme NE. are various small tribes of Reservation Indians. Area, 31,400 sq. m. P. 186,490. See **United States,** table.

Indiantown, tn., Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., 78 m. NE. by N. Fredericton. P.<1500.

Indian Village, Canada, NW. Territory, on English R., 170 m. ENE. Winnipeg.

Indigirka, riv., NE. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk; rises in Stanovoi highlands, flows W., N., and NE. 1000 m., enters Arctic Ocean under 71° N., 150° E.

Indigo, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bogong, 187 m. NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Indio, health resort for people suffering from chest complaints, in S. California, U.S., San Diego co., 120 m. ESE. Los Angeles; below sea-level.

Indispensable Strait, Solomon Is., in 8½° S., 160° E., between Santa Isabel and Malaita Is. The boundary between the British and German spheres of influence runs through it.

Indiyan, tn., Persia. See **Hindian.**

Indjija, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. Ruma. P.<5000.

Indo-China, Eastern Peninsula or **Farther India,** the peninsula between India and China; now mostly divided between Great Britain, Siam, and France. The British terr. is made up of the former empire of Burma, which, as regards administration, forms part of British India, together with the Straits Settlements and Protectorates in the Malay Penin.; the French, of Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, and Tongking. The native state of Johore (S. end Malay Penin.) is in alliance with the British. The N. part of the interior, which is very mountainous, is occupied by Shans, partly belonging to British, and partly to Siamese and French terr., but practically in a large measure independent. By far the greater part of the area is sparsely peopled, the average density of population being generally under 50 to the sq. m., the only considerable area with a greater average density being Tongking, in the deltaic portion of which the population is relatively dense. This paucity of population is in a great measure attributable to the mountainous character of a large part of the country, the existence of numerous extensive swamps in the more level tracts of the interior, and the defectiveness of the communications. Among other causes have been devastating wars, inroad of robber bands from the mountains, and other consequences of the want of strong government. The people are mainly of Mongolic type, speaking monosyllabic languages. The prevailing religion is Buddhism, but Mohammedans are numerous in the Malay Penin.

Indong, vil., NE. India, Assam, on the Dihing, 50 m. SE. Sadiya; coal and serpentine are found in the vicinity. P.<5000.

Indooroopilly, vil., Queensland, 4 m. from Brisbane. P.<1500.

Indore, large native state, Central India, Málwá, consisting of several isolated tracts in the SW. of the Central India Agency, and composing the terrs. of the Holkar dynasty. Northern parts watered by the Chambal and tribs.; the southern, traversed by the Vindhya range, and bounded on the S. by the Sátpura Mts., belongs to the Narbadá valley. Area, 8402 sq. m. P. 1,094,150.

Indore, city, Central India, Brit. Residency of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, and chief town of I. native state, and cap. of Holkar's terrs., 107 m. WSW. Bhopál. It stands on an elevated and healthy site, and has a college (for the education of the sons of native chiefs, nobles, and upper classes in Central India) affiliated to the Calcutta university, and the central opium stores for the Agency. Alt. 1786 ft. Mean temp., yr. 74° F., May 87°, Dec. 62°; rfall., yr. 36.1 in., June–Sept. 33.1 in. P. (1881) 75,400; (1891) 83,000; Hindus, 60,200; Moham. 18,100; Jains, 2500; residency, 9300; Hindus, 6800; Moham. 1900.

Indore, tn., India, Haidarábád, cap. of dist. I., 93 m. N. by W. Haidarábád.

Indragiri, riv., Sumatra, flows E. into Brahala Strait, to the S. of the equator. Also a native state and town.

Indramayu, seapt., Java, near the N. ct., in about 108° 18′ E., 108 m. E. Batavia, with fort and harbour.

Indraprástha, ancient site, India. See **Indarpat.**

Indrapura, or **Indropore,** point, riv., tn., state, and volcano, Sumatra, the town near the W. ct., 150 m. NW. Benkúlen. **Indrapura Point** is in 2° 5′ S., 100° 50′ E., and N. of it is a bay, in which are the **Indrapore Islands.** The volcano is now generally known as Korintji (*q.v.*).

Indravatí, riv., India. See **Bastár.**

Indre, dep., France, in the central zone, to the S. of the Cher and the Canal du Berry, formed in 1790 from parts of Berry, Orléanais, Marche, and Touraine; divided into four arrs.: Châteauroux (cap.), Issoudun, Le Blanc, and La Châtre. The surface consists of a vast plain sloping downwards to the WNW., and terminated in the S. by the mountains of Marche, part of the central plateau of France. The culminating point of the dep., Colline de Fragne (alt. 1505 ft.), is in this chain. Physically, the dep. consists of three regions: Le Boischaut, dist. of hills, covering all the N. and S. (three-quarters of the area of the dep.), still abounds in woods (Low Latin *boschetum*, bosquet, hence name of dist.), heaths, brushwood, marshes, and pools. Le Brenne, occupying more than one-seventh of the dep. in the W., is a dist. so unhealthy, that it has been called Petite Sologne, or Sologne de Berry. Its unhealthiness is caused by the exhalations from its numerous pools, which rest on a basis of impermeable rock. The surface covered by these pools, which are mostly artificial, dating from the 13th century, has been much reduced, and fever has decreased in proportion. La Champagne, to the E. of La Brenne, covers about 12 per cent. of the surface. The dep. is drained by the Cher, Indre, and Vienne into the Loire. The principal cereal is wheat, the average production of which per acre is below the average for France. The vine occupies more than 2 per cent. of the surface, but produce per acre is less than half the average for France. Sugar-beet is grown to a small extent. The chestnuts of the dep. are noted. Minerals consist chiefly of lithographic stones from Châteauroux, and millstones from Lignac and Néret. Among the industries of the dep. are the blast-furnaces of Caillaudière, and the manufactures of cloth at Argenton, Levroux, and particularly Châteauroux. Area, 2666 sq. m. P. 292,900. See **France,** table.

Indre, riv., France, chiefly in deps. Indre and Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire 18 m. WSW. Tours, after a NW. course, deep and calm, of 115 m. On it are the towns La Châtre, Châteauroux, Chatillon, and Loches, and many mills. Mean breadth, 100 ft.; not navigable.

Indre-et-Loire, dep., central France, traversed from E. to W. by the Loire, and just S. of the Loir; formed in 1790 from Touraine, a small portion of Anjou, piece of Poitou, and a strip of Orléanais; divided into three arrs.: Tours (cap.), Chinon, and Loches. The surface is a plain, 300–450 ft. in height, furrowed by the valleys of rivers all flowing towards the Loire. N. of this river lies La Gatine, a somewhat poor dist.; to the S. stretches Varennes, the part of the Loire valley between the Loire and Cher. La Champagne, or Champagne, is the plain between the valleys of the Cher and Indre, Le Véron, a fertile dist. between the Loire and the Vienne as far as Chinon. Between the Indre and Vienne the Plateau des Falunières comprises immense *falunières*, débris of shells, and marine organisms, valuable as fertilisers. Principal cereal wheat (occupying about one-sixth of surface), the relative production of which is less than the average for France. The vine occupies more than 10 per cent. of surface, but the production of wine per acre is less than one-half average for France. Sugar-beet and flax are grown to a small extent. The chief forests are the former royal ones of Chinon, Loches, and Amboise. Meadow-land stretches more particularly S. of Tours and Amboise, bounded by the lower course of the Cher and Loire. Minerals are unimportant, and manufactures little developed. Area, 2377 sq. m. P. 337,300. See **France,** table.

Indre, L', tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 5 m. W. by S. Nantes. P. <3000.

Indret, small isl., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, formed by the Loire, 5 m. W. Nantes. The French government have founded an establishment here for the building of marine engines and steamboats.

Indus, the principal riv. of NW. India, rises on the N. of the Kailas Range in Tibet, 18,000 ft. above the sea, in about 31° 30′ N., 81° 20′ E., near the lakes at the head of its principal trib., the Sutlej, and only about 80 m. distant from the sources of the Sanpo. It flows first N. and W. 160 m., through perhaps the wildest parts of the Himálayas, and joins the Gartung-Chu, or 'river of Gartock,' 50 m. below this junction it enters Kashmír, which it crosses in a NW. direction between the Karakoram and Himálaya ranges, through Ladakh in an open valley at a height of 11,000 ft. over a sandy bed with a gentle winding current, past the fruit garden of Skardo, 7700 ft., succeeded by deep and gloomy gorges in the vicinity of Bunji, where it attains its highest lat., 35° 50′ N., 74° 45′ E. From the mountains of Kashmír on the S. it receives the rivers Zanskar and Dras, and at 75° 57′ E. the Shayok on the right, which is its largest trib. above the Kabul. Soon after passing Bunji its direction changes to SSW., which it maintains as far as 32° N., receiving at Attock (1100 ft.) the Kabul R. from Afghanistan. It has now left the mountainous region of the Himálayas; but for 100 m. below Attock to Kalabagh it is an enormous torrent, after which it enters the plains, and flows, with numerous side channels, S. to Mithankot, distant 370 m. Here in lat. 29° is the confluence of the Panjnad, the river that conveys the united waters of the Punjab to the I. It flows now SW. then S., and falls into the Arabian Sea, by many and often-shifting mouths, at 23° 40′ to 24° 45′ N., throwing off the Narra branch at lat. 28°. The delta begins at 25° 30′ N., and has a coast-line of 125 m. From its source to Skardo the I. has an average fall of 24 ft. per mile, thence to Attock 17 ft., to Kalabagh 50 in., to Mithankot 12 in., below which to the sea only 6 in. per mile. At its lowest in winter it is 500 ft. wide at Skardo, and 9 or 10 ft. deep. At Attock, where the bed narrows considerably between rocky banks, its depth is 22 ft. at low water, and the river often rises 50 ft. in flood season above the lowest level at other times, with a velocity of 13 m. per hour; in 1858 the rise was 80 ft., and in 1841 it is believed to have reached no less than 92 ft., when a vast extent of country was inundated, and great loss of life and immense damage was caused. 20 m. below Attock the river has cut a central trough about 180 ft. in depth. At Dera Ghazi Khan its bed, ¼ m. wide in the hot season, is increased to 18 m. during the rains. A large amount of silt (very fine sand and clay) is brought down by the powerful current, a great deal of which is deposited after leaving the hills, and employed in raising the bed of the river where the fall is slight and the flow languid; thus below Sukkur, for nearly 400 m. in the plain of Sind, it flows on an embankment made by itself with a long gentle slope on either side down to the general low level of the country. In this part of its course it is so shallow that it can only be navigated by vessels with a small draught of water, and when swollen, overflows the adjacent country to a great extent, giving rise to subsequent malarial diseases. Its average discharge is computed at 200,000 cubic ft. per second, increased at flood to 380,000 cubic ft., and in exceptional floods to much more. One in the month of August was estimated at 460,000 cubic ft. per second. The solid matter brought down by the I. and its tribs. in three months of flood is said to amount to 6,480,000,000 cubic ft. A steamer service was formerly maintained between the head of the delta and the confluence of the Panjnad, but since the opening of the railway from the northern Punjab to Karáchi has been given up. The gavial, or long-snouted alligator, otters, turtles, porpoises (*bálhani*) are abundant in the river; fishes and water-serpents occur in great varieties and numbers. Length nearly 2000 m.; area of basin, 360,050 sq. m.

Industry, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Beaver co., on Ohio R., 34 m. NW. Pittsburg by rail. P. <1500.

Indwe, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Wodehouse, 60 m. SE. by S. Aliwal N., with coal-mines.

Ineboli (the ancient *Niopoli*), seapt., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 70 m. W. Sinope, between two mountains; exports copper.

Inegöl, lake, Asia Minor. See **Ainegöl.**

Inejik, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Ainajik.**

Inellan, vil., Scot. See **Innellan.**

Infanta, cape, on the S. ct. of Cape Colony, in 20° 52′ E., at the mouth of the Breede R.

Infantes, or **Villanueva de los Infantes,** comm., Spain, prov. and 62 m. ESE. Ciudad Real. P. 6900.

Inficionado, tn., Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 19 m. NE. Ouro Preto. P. 4500.

Ing, Ingen, Inga, Teutonic patronymic suffix.

Ing, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 170 m. W. by S. Peking.

Inganish, post-settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Victoria co., on the E. ct., 44 m. N. by W. Sydney. Portuguese settlements were established here in the 16th century.

Ingatestone and Fryerning, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. SW. Chelmsford, with stn. (**Ingatestone**) on the G. E. R.; 4133 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**I. with Buttsbury**) P. <1500.

Ingbirchworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 8½ m. SE. by S. Huddersfield, 2 m. NW. Penistone stn. P. <500. See **Gunthwaite.**

Ingelmunster, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers, on the Mandel, 6½ m. N. Courtray. P. 6200.

Ingen, Teutonic patronymic. See *Ing.*

Ingenö, isl., on the N. ct. of Norway, SW. of the N. Cape, 71° 11′ N.

Ingersby, stn., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., on the G. N. R., 7½ m. E. Leicester.

Ingersheim, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, on the Fecht R., circle Rappoltsweiler, 3 m. WNW. Kolmar. P. <3000.

Ingersoll, tn., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., on a trib. of the riv. Thames, 17 m. E. by N. London, with iron and other manufactures. P. <4500.

Ingerthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SE. Ripon. P. <250.

Ingestre, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3 m. E. by N. Stafford, 1½ m. S. Ingestre (for Weston) stn. on the G. N. R., 1½ m. S. by W. Weston (for Ingestre) stn. on the N. Staf. Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Ingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey or Gainsborough div., 8 m. N. by W. Lincoln, 6 m. NE. by N. Saxilby stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Ingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 2½ m. from the NE. ct., 15 m. NW. by N. Yarmouth, 1½ m. ENE. Stalham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 4 m. N. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**I. with Culford, Timworth, and Culford Heath**) P. <1000.

Ingham, post-tn., Queensland, Cardwell co., 60 m. NW. Townsville. P. <1500.

Ingham, co., U.S., Michigan, W. of 84° W., and S. of 43° N. It contains Lansing, the cap of the state.

Ingleborough Hill, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the W. of the Skipton div., 17 m. SE. Kendal, 2 m. NE. Ingleton; has traces of an ancient camp on its summit. I. cave, on its S. side, is large, abounding with stalactites and stalagmites, and traversed by a small stream of water. It consists of chambers connected by passages extending nearly 1000 yards in all. Alt. (hill) 2373 ft.

Ingleby, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 7 m. NE. Burton-on-Trent. P. <250. See **Foremark.**

Ingleby, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6½ m. NW. Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Saxilby (*g.v.*) stn.

Ingleby Arncliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 12½ m. SSW. Middlesbrough, 3 m. E. by S. Welbury stn. P. <500.

Ingleby Barwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. SE. Stockton-upon-Tees. P. <250.

Ingleby Cross, hamlet, Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. from Osmotherley, P.O.

Ingleby Greenhow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 10½ m. SE. by S. Middlesbrough, with a stn. (**Ingleby**) on the NE. R., PM.O.; 7002 ac. P. <500.

Inglesham, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Crickdale div., 9 m. NNE. Swindon, 3 m. SSW. Lechlade stn. P. <250.

Ingleside, vil., U.S., West Virginia, Mercer co., 72 m. S. by E. Charleston. P. <1500.

Ingleton, par., Eng., Durham, in the SE. of the Barnard Castle div., 6½ m. SSW. Bishop Auckland, 2 m. N. Gainford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ingleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Greeta, 16½ m. SE. Kendal, on the L. & NW. R., where it joins a branch of the M. R., with coal. Near it, in Kingsdale, is a cavern noted for its stalactites. PMT.O. 17,508 ac. P. <2000.

Ingleton Fells, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Chapel-le-Dale.**

Inglewhite, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 6½ m. N. Preston, 2 m. ESE. Brock stn., P.O.

Inglewood, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Taranaki co., 5 m. ESE. New Plymouth. P. <1500.

Inglewood, post-tn., Queensland, co. Clive, 180 m. SW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Inglewood, post-tn., S. Australia, 15 m. NE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Inglewood, bor., tp., and mining-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 23 m. NW. by W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Inglewood Forest, wide moor, Eng., Cumberland, S. of Carlisle. It was disforested by Henry VIII.

Inglis, co., New South Wales, crossed by 30° S. and 151° E.

Inglisgreen, vil., Scot., Edinburgh. See **Slateford.**

Ingoda, riv., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia; rises in Yablonovoi Mts., flows NE. and E. for about 400 m. past Chita, and after its junction with the Onon forms the Shilka; shallow in summer, but boats floated from Chita in the spring.

Ingoe, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 12½ m. SW. by W. Morpeth, 6½ m. SSW. Angerton stn. P. <250.

Ingol, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Lea.**

Ingol, lake, Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 100 m. W. Krasnoyarsk. The healing properties of its waters and mud baths have a great reputation.

Ingoldisthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 2½ m. from the W. ct., 9 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, 1 m. SSE. Snettisham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ingoldmells, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 19 m. SE. Louth, P.O. P. <250.

Ingoldsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 7 m. ESE. Grantham, P.O. P. <500.

Ingolf, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1322 m. by rail W. Montreal, 102 m. by rail E. Winnipeg.

Ingolstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 42 m. E. by S. Nördlingen, circle I. Strongly fortified. Its university, founded in 1472 (and at which, in the 16th century, the celebrated Urban Regius studied under the name of Faustus), was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards (in 1826) to Munich. The town was first surrounded by walls in 1250, made a fortress in 1539; fortifications razed in 1880, but again made a fortress (of the first class) in 1827. Has a royal factory of firearms and gunpowder. P. (1840) 9200; (1871) 13,200; (1890) 17,600.

Ingram, Linhope, Greenshawhill, and Hartside, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Breamish, 11 m. W. by N. Alnwick, 3 m. W. by S. Hedgeley stn.; 7162 ac. P. <250.

Ingrave, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 7½ m. E. by N. Romford, 2 m. E. by S. Brentwood stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Horndon, West.**

Ingreburn Brook, small stream, Eng., flowing S. to the Thames, on the E. border of the Romford div. of Essex.

Ingrenechoix Bay, Newfoundland, W. ct., in 50° 35′ N.

Ingrow with Hainworth, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., with a stn. (**Ingrow**) on the G. N. R., 8 m. WNW. Bradford. P. 7500.

Ings, part of eccles. par., Eng., Westmorland. See **Hugill.**

Ingul, Tartar **Eingel,** riv., SW. Russia, trib. of the estuary of the Bug. Length, 215 m.

Ingur, riv., Transcaucasia, rises between the Elbruz and the Adai-khokh, flows past Zugdidi into Black Sea, which it reaches in Kutais govt. at Anakliya.

Ingweiler, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, Lower Alsace, circle Zabern, 13 m. WSW. Wörth. P. <3000.

Ingworth, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Bure, 8 m. S. by W. Cromer, 1½ m. N. Aylsham, P.O. P. <250.

Inhamban, or **Inhambane.** See **Inyambane.**

Iniada, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, on the Black Sea, 52 m. SSE. Burgas. P. 3000.

Iniesta, comm., Spain, prov. Cuenca, dist. Motilla del Palancar. P. <4000.

Initida, or **Yniida,** riv., Colombia, flows E. then NE. into the Guaviare a few miles above the confluence of the latter with the Orinoco.

Iniscarn, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Draperstown.

Inisfail, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 70 m. N. Calgary.

Inish, in Irish place-names, 'island.' See *Innis.*

Inishail, isl., Scot., in Loch Awe, Argyllshire, 2½ m. SW. Kilchurn Castle. See **Glenorchy.**

Inishannon, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Kinalea and Carbery East, E. div., 5½ m. NE. Bandon, at the head of navigation on the Bandon R., with stn. (**Upton and Inishannon**) on Cork, Bandon, & S. C. R., PMT.O. (**Innishannon**). Par. 7151 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <500.

Inishargy, par., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 10 m. SE. by E. Newtown Ards; 5857 ac. P. <2000.

Inishbeg, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Cork, in Baltimore Bay, lat. 51° 31′ N., long. 9° 22′ W. P. <250.

Inishbiggle, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, between Achill I. and the mainland. P. <250.

Inishbofin, isl., Ire., off N. ct. co. Donegal, in the S. of Tory Sound, 55° 10′ N., 8° 10′ W. P. <250.

Inishbofin, par. and isl., Ire., off the NW. ct. of co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, with coastguard station on S. ct., P.O. (**Innisboffin**). Par. (which includes, besides I., Inishshark, Davillaun, Inishlyon, and more than fifty other islands) P. <1000.

Inishcaltra, par., Ire., cos. Clare and Galway, bars. Tulla, Upper, and Leitrim, 12 m. N. Killaloe; 9472 ac. P. <1000.

Inishcarra, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry East, on the l. bk. of the Lee, 7 m. W. Cork, 3 m. from Ballincollig stn., P.O. (**Inniscarra**); 10,190 ac. P. <2000.

Inishcrone, tn., Ire., NW. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 7 m. N. by E. Ballina, PMT.O. (**Inniscrone,** or **Enniscrone**). P. <500.

Inishdalla, islet, Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, S. of Inishturk I.

Inishdegil More, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Mayo, in the N. of Little Killary Bay. P. <250.

Inisheer, isl. forming par., Ire., one of Aran Is., co. Galway, bar. Aran, in the S. of Galway Bay, with lighthouse, visible 15 m., P.O. (**Inishere**). P. <500.

Inishfallen, isl., Ire., co. Kerry, in Lower Lake of Killarney; has ruins of an abbey.

Inish-Farnard, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Cork, in Kenmare R. P. <250.

Inishfendra, isl., Ire., co. Fermanagh, in Upper Lough Erne. P. <250.

Inishfree Bay, Ire., NW. of co. Donegal, lat. 55° 3′ N.

Inishfree, isl., Ire., off W. ct. of co. Donegal, SE. of Aran I., 54° 57′ N., 8° 26′ W. P. <250.

Inishgallon, islet, Ire., in Keel Bay, S. Achill I., co. Mayo.

Inishglora, isl., Ire., 1 m. off the Mullet, W. ct. co. Mayo.

Inishgort, isl., Ire., S. of Inishbofin I., co. Galway.

Inishgort, isl., off W. ct. co. Mayo, in the E. of Clew Bay, with a lighthouse, visible 10 m. P. <250.

Inishkea, North and **South,** two small isls., Ire., about 2 m. off W. ct. co. Mayo. P. (of each) <250.

Inishkeel, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bars. Banagh and Boylagh, 11 m. N. Killybegs; 101,363 ac. P. 9100.

Inishkeen, par., Ire., cos. Monaghan and Louth, bars. Farney, Dundalk, Upper, and Louth, 7 m. W. Dundalk, with stn. (**Inniskeen**) on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Rly., P.O. (**Inniskeen**); 6207 ac. P. <2000.

Inishkenny, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Cork and Muskerry East, 11½ m. W. Queenstown; 3858 ac. P. <750.

Inishlackan, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Galway, in Roundstone Bay, with a coastguard stn. P. <250.

Inishlounaght, par., Ire., cos. Tipperary and Waterford, bars. Iffa and Offa E., and Glenahiry, on riv. Suir, near Clonmel; 9378 ac. P. <1500.

Inishlyon, isl., Ire., E. of Inishbofin I., co. Galway.

Inishlyre, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Mayo, in the E. of Clew Bay. P. <250.

Inishmaan, par. and isl., Ire., co Galway, bar. Aran, one of Aran Is., at the mouth of Galway Bay. Par. P. <500.

Inishmacnaghtan, isl., Ire., in Fergus R., co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 8 m. S. by E. Ennis. P. <250.

Inishmacsaint, par., Ire., NW. cos. Fermanagh and Donegal, bars. Magheraboy and Tirhugh, 7½ m. ESE. Ballyshannon; 44,079 ac. P. 7500.

Inishmagrath, par., Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. and 7 m. SE. Drumahaire; 23,420 ac. P. <5000.

Inishmaine, isl., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, on E. shore of Lough Mask, 16 m. SE. by S. Westport. P. <250.

Inishmeane, isl., Ire., co. Donegal, near Gweedore Bay, bar. Kilmacrenan. P. <250.

Inishmicatreer, isl. in Lough Corrib, Ire., co. Galway, bar. Moycullen. P. <250.

Inishmore, isl., Ire. See **Aranmore.**

Inishmore, isl., Ire., in the S. of co. Clare, in riv. Fergus. P. <250.

Inishmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Lisbellaw.

Inishmore, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Aran; 7635 ac. P. <2000.

Inishmot, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Slane Lower, 2 m. SE. Drumcondra. P. <250.

Inishmurray, isl., Ire., off NE. ct. co. Sligo, at the S. of the entrance to Donegal Bay, in 8° 40′ W. P. <250.

Inishnabro, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Kerry, at the entrance to Dingle Bay.

Inishnee, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway, in Roundstone Bay, lat. 53° 23′ N. P. <500.

Inishowen, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in the extreme NE. of co. Donegal.

Inishowen Head, cape, Ire., on the NE. ct. co. Donegal, 55° 14′ N., 6° 54′ W., with two lighthouses, visible respectively 13 and 15 m.

Inishrush, tnld., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 16½ m. NW. Antrim, 7 m. from Cullybackey stn. P. <500.

Inishshark, isl., Ire., off NW. ct. co. Galway, W. of Inishbofin.

Inishtooskert, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Kerry, N. of Dingle Bay.

Inishtrahull, isl., Ire., off the NE. ct. co. Donegal, with a lighthouse, 55° 25½′ N., 7° 13′ m. W. P. <250.

Inishtrahull Sound, Ire., off the NE. ct. co. Donegal, between Inishtrahull I. and the mainland.

Inishtravin, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway, in Kilkieran Bay. P. <250.

Inishturk, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway, N. of Mannin Bay, in 53° 31′ N. P. <250.

Inishturk, isl., Ire., 8 m. from the W. ct. co. Mayo, SW. of Clare I., in 53° 42′ N. P. <250.

Inishvickillane, isl., Ire., W. ct. Kerry, in 52° 2′ N. P. <250.

Inispollan, Grange of, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 5 m. NW. Cushendall. P. <250.

Inistioge, or **Innistiogue,** par. and market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, at the head of navigation on the Nore, 14 m. SE. by S. Kilkenny, 6 m. from Thomastown stn., PMT.O. Mean rfall. (Woodstock, alt. 400 ft., 1866–80), 44.7 in. Par. 9741 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <750.

Inje Burun ('narrow cape'), the ancient *Lepsa*, the northernmost point of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 10 m. NW. Sinope, in 34° 19′ E.

Inje-Kara-Su, riv. Turkey. See **Vistritsa.**

Inje Köl, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 53 m. S. by E. Burgas.

Injes, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Chatalja, on the Kara-Su, 32 m. WNW. Constantinople.

Injesu, tn., Asia Minor, pash. Angora, in a ravine, 15 m. WSW. Kaisariyeh. P. 3000.

Injir Burun ('fig-cape'), cape, Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 13 m. SE. of the mouth of the Kizil Irmak, in 36° 10′ E.

Injir Liman, the southern of the two gulfs in the E. of the Sea of Marmora, Asia Minor.

Injirlü, tn., Asia Minor, on the r. bk. of the Sakaria, 92 m. E. Constantinople.

Inkberrow, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 8½ m. N. Evesham, 4½ m. W. by S. Ilcester stn., PM.O.; 6879 ac. P. <2000.

Inkerman, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Dundas, 17 m. from Iroquois, and 15 m. from Cornwall. P. <1500.

Inkerman, ruined vil., Russia, Crimea, near the E. extremity of the harbour of Sevastopol; sanguinary battle between the Anglo-French army and the Russians, in which the latter were repulsed with great loss, on November 5, 1854.

Inkerman, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 1½ m. W. by N. Paisley, near St. James stn., P.O. P. <750.

Inkissi, riv., Congo Free State. See **Nkissi.**

Inkpen, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. W. by S. Newbury, 2½ m. SW. by S. Kintbury stn., P.O. P. <750.

Inland Sea (Japanese **Seto-uchi**), Japan, the water-space between the main island on the N. and the islands of Shikoku and Kiushiu on the S.; noted for its quiet waters and the extreme beauty of its scenery. Length, about 240 m.; greatest width, about 40 m.

Inman, coal-mining vil., U.S., E. Tennessee, SW. of Tracy City, WNW. of Chattanooga. P. <1500.

Inman Valley, post-tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 40 m. S. by W. Adelaide, 10 m. WNW. Port Victor. P. <1500.

Inn, ancient *Enus*, riv., central Europe, rises on the S. slope of the Albula Mts., to the E. of the Septimer Pass in the Grisons, Switzd., flows NE. through the Engadine into the Tirol, Austria, continues that course, passing Innsbruck, to the Bavarian frontier, enters Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau, forming for the last 50 miles of its course the boundary between Bavaria and Upper Austria. Length, 320 m.; navigable from Hall, and for steamers from Simbach.

Innamincka, vil., S. Australia, on the borders of Queensland, on Cooper's Creek, 27° 40′ S., 140° 40′ E.

Innellan, or **Inellan,** vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 8½ m. WSW. Greenock, 4 m. S. Dunoon, favourite watering-place, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Inner, in some Scotch names = *Inver*.

Innerkip, or **Inverkip,** par. and vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the Firth of Clyde, with a stn. on the C. R., 5 m. SW. by W. Greenock, PMT.O. Par. 12,549 ac., P. 6500; vil. P. <750.

Innerleithen, par. and tn., Scot., Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire, on riv. Leithen, just above its entrance into the Tweed, 5½ m. E. by S. Peebles, on the N. B. R.; contains pump-rooms, baths, and woollen cloth factories. PMT.O. Par. 23,981 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. <3000.

Innerleven, part of Leven (*q.v.*), Scot., Fifeshire.

Innermessan Moat, circular mound, 336 ft. in circumference, 60 ft. high, Scot., Wigtownshire, on E. side of Loch Ryan, 2½ m. NE. Stranraer; the site of an important mediæval town.

Innerness, Scot. See **Inverness.**

Innerpeffray, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the C. R., 2 m. ESE. Crieff.

Innerwick, ct. par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 4 m. SE. Dunbar, 1½ m. W. by S. of its stn. on the N. B. R., PT.O.; 13,157 ac. P. <1000.

Innerwick in Glenlyon, eccles. par., Scot., W. Perthshire, Fortingall and Weem pars., 17 m. W. Aberfeldy, P.O. (**Glenlyon**). P. <500.

Innfield, or **Enfield,** tn., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Moyfenrath, 10 m. S. by W. Trim, on the Royal Canal and the Midland Great Western Rly. P. <500.

Inninmore Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, S. of the Morven Penin., in 5° 41′ W.

Innis, Gaelic (in Scotch place-names often *inch*, in Irish, *ennis* and *inish*), *ynys*, *enez*, Cymric, 'an island' or 'peninsula.'

Innischonan, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Ardchattan and Muckairn par. P. 9.

Inniscronane, par., Ire., co. Clare. See **Inchicronan.**

Innisfallen, small islet, Ire. See **Inishfallen.**

Innishannon, stn., Ire. See **Inishannon.**

Inniskenneth, isl., Scot. See **Inchkenneth.**

Innismore, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 4 m. from Lisbellaw.

Innis Rath, isl. in Upper Lough Erne, Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Coole, 12 m. SSE. Enniskillen.

Innistiogue, par., Ire. See **Inistioge.**

Innisville, or **Ennisville,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Lanark, 15 m. from Perth. P. <1500.

Innsbruck, tn., Austria, Tirol, on the l. bk. of the Inn, 62

m. S. by W. Munich, at the N. outlet of the Brenner Pass. The Franciscan church has a magnificent monument to Maximilian I. The chief buildings are the Imperial burg, the university, with its library and collections, and a museum of Tirolese art and history. In the botanical gardens is a relief map of Tirol. The town has a monument to Andreas Hofer; and the Berg Insel was the scene of combat between his peasant army and the French. Alt. 1870–1910 ft. P. (1869) 16,300; (1890) 23,300.

Inse Gall. See **Hebrides.**

Innstadt, vil., Ger., close to the E. frontier of Bavaria, on the r. bk. of the Inn, near its mouth, opposite Passau. P. <2000.

Innthal, Ger., the valley of the Inn, specially applied to the portion in Tirol, the Swiss portion being called the Engadine.

Inuuit, or **Inuit** ('the people'), the name given to the Eskimo by themselves.

Innviertel. See **Austria-Hungary,** Historical Notes.

Inny, small riv., Eng., in the N. of Cornwall, flowing ESE. then E. to the Tamar.

Inny, riv., Ire., SW. co. Kerry, flowing into Ballinskelligs Bay at **Inny Bridge.**

Inny, riv., Ire., Leinster, rises in Lough Sheelin, flows S. and W. through cos. Westmeath and Longford into Lough Ree.

Inny Junction, stn. on Midland Great Western Rly., Ire., co. Westmeath, 10½ m. NW. Mullingar.

Inoghi, Inungu, or **Inânü,** vil., Asia Minor, 65 m. ESE. Brusa, with remarkable caverns. Given in fief by the Seljucide Aladin to his general Erthogrul, the father of Osman (who was born here); it thus became the cradle of Ottoman power.

Inowrazlaw, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 20 m. SW. Thorn, cap. circle I., former cap. of the Polish Palatinate; the centre of one of the richest corn dists. in Europe. The gypsum rock, on the summit of which the town stands, has been perforated to a depth of 425 ft., to vast layers of rock-salt. P. 16,100; comm. 16,500.

Inoz, tn., Turkey, seat of a Greek bishop. See **Enos.**

Inquisibi, or **Inquisivi,** vil., Bolivia, cap. of prov. I., in a deep valley on the r. bk. of the riv. Catu, 62 m. ESE. La Paz; silver-mines in the vicinity were formerly very important. P. <2000.

Insala, oasis, Sahara. See **Ain Salah.**

Insar, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 63 m. NW. of Penza. P. <5000.

Insch, par. and vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 9½ m. SE. Huntly, on the G. N. of S. R. Par. 8370 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <750.

Insh, eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire, the church on the N. shore of Loch Insh, 5½ m. NE. by E. Kingussie, close to Kincraig stn., the village about 3 m. S., 3½ m. E. Kingussie (*q.v.*), P.O. P. <500.

In-shan, mts., Mongolia, on the N. side of the Hwangho, extending from about 108° to 112° E. See **Khingan.**

Inskip with Sowerby, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 7 m. NW. Preston, 4 m. WSW. Brock stn., P.O. (**Inskip**). P. <750.

Inster, riv., Prussia, in the NE. of prov. E. Prussia, flows SW., and unites with the Angerapp near Insterburg to form the Pregel.

Insterburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 30 m. S. Tilsit, cap. circle I.; port closed by ice in 1883–87 for periods varying from 39 to 118 days; has manufactures of machines, and tiles, and iron-foundry. P. (1871) 14,400; (1890) 19,400; comm. 22,200.

Instow, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 3½ m. NE. by N. Bideford, a rising watering-place, on the estuary of the Torridge and the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Insua, islet, Portugal, at the mouth of the Minho, with a fort and spring.

Insuaim, tn., W. Africa, in the interior of the Gold Coast colony, 54 m. WNW. Accra. Also spelt **Nsuaem.**

Insula, riv., France. See **Isle.**

Insulinde ('Island India'), a general name used in the Netherlands for the Dutch E. Indies.

Intaburl, tn., Siam, on the Liung, a branch of the Menam, 90 m. N. by W. Bangkok.

Intahlah Lake, Brit. Columbia, in 53° 30′ N., 125° 20′ W.

Intake, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. SE. Sheffield, PM.O.

Interlaken, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, on l. bk. of the Aar, between Lakes Thun and Brienz (whence its name). Health resort, much frequented by visitors. Alt. 1855–1885 ft. Rfall. (14 yrs.), 61.30 in. P. <3000.

Interlaken, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Somerset, 16 m. from Tunbridge stn., between Lakes Sorell and Crescent. P. <1500.

Intervale, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Westmorland, 3 m. from Petitcodiac. P. <1500.

Intibucat, vil., Central America, Honduras, 84 m. W. Tegucigalpa. Alt. 5445 ft. P. 4000.

Intra, market-tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, 26 m. WNW. Como. P. 5000.

Intragna, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 15 m. W. Bellinzona; in the Val di Vigezzo. P. <2000.

Intricate Strait, Bismarck Archipelago. See **Byron Strait.**

Introbbio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 21 m. NE. by E. Como. P. <2000.

Introdacqua, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 27 m. SW. by S. Chieti. P. <4000.

Intwood, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 3½ m. SW. by S. Norwich, 1½ m. E. Hethersett stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**I. with Keswick**) P. <250.

Inuboye-saki ('cape of the barking dog'), cape, E. ct. of Japan, main island, in 35° 43′ N., with lighthouse, visible 19 m.

Inul, isl., Pacific. Same as **Niue.**

Inuit. See **Innuit.**

Inungu, vil., Asia Minor. See **Inoghi.**

Inver, Gaelic, *inner,* 'a river confluence,' or 'a creek at the mouth of a river.'

Inver, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Belfast, Lower, on Lough Larne, contains part of Larne. P. <1500.

Inver, par., Ire., S. ct. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, on I. Bay, 7 m. W. Donegal, P.O.; 38,812 ac. P. 7500.

Inver, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. from Crathie.

Inver, fishing vil., Scot., in the extreme NE. of Ross-shire, on the N. ct., on I. Bay, 5 m. E. Tain. P. (including Inver-Skinnerton) <500.

Inverallan, eccles. par., Scot., Elginshire and Inverness-shire, contains village of Grantown. P. <2500.

Inverallochy, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., 3 m. ESE. Fraserburgh, 2½ m. NE. Rathen stn., PT.O. P. <750.

Inveramsay, junc., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., on the Urie, 3 m. NW. Inverurie.

Inveran, hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, 1½ m. NW. Invershin stn., PT.O.

Invera'ray, par. and co. tn., parl. and royal burgh, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, at the mouth of the small riv. Aray, which flows S. through Glen Aray, 20 m. SE. Oban. Noted in Scottish history as the seat of the Argyll family, the head of the clan Campbell. Mean rfall. (1866–85), 65.74 in. Par. 46,892 ac., P. <1000; tn. and parl. burgh P. <750; royal burgh P. (1891) <1000.

Inveraray Bay, Brit. New Guinea, in 10° 40′ S., 150° 26′ E.

Inverarity, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 4 m. S. Forfar; 9583 ac. P. <1000.

Inverarnan, hamlet, Scot., on the borders of W. Perthshire and Dumbartonshire, 1½ m. N. of the head of Loch Lomond, 6 m. SW. Crianlarich stn.

Inveravon, par., Scot., Banffshire and Elginshire, on the Spey, 15½ m. S. by W. Elgin, 1 m. S. Blacksboat stn.; 48,964 ac. P. <2500.

Inverbervie, burgh, Scot., the same as **Bervie** (*q.v.*).

Inverbraam, meteorological stn., Scot. See **Dunkeld.**

Inverbrothock, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, St. Vigeans par., containing part of Arbroath. P. 5400.

Invercannich, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, 17 m. SW. Beauly.

Invercargill, tn. and bor., New Zealand, South I., cap. Southland co., 100 m. WSW. Dunedin. Bluff Harbour has an area of 1280 ac.; depth at entrance, ordinary springs high water, 43 ft., low water, 37 ft.; in harbour, 23–30 ft. and 17–24 ft. Good anchorage for vessels under 1000 tons. P. <5000. **East** and **North I.** (each) P. <1500; **South I.** P. <2000.

Inverchaolain, par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. shore of Loch Striven, 5 m. W. by S. Dunoon; 29,312 ac. P. <500.

Inverell, municip., New South Wales, Gough co., 105 m. W. Grafton. P. <3000.

Inveresk, ct. par. and vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the Esk, comprising the vil. of I. and tn. of Musselburgh, with junction stn. on the N. B. R. Par. 5155 ac., P. 11,500; vil. P. <500.

Inverfarigaig, landing-place, Scot., co. and 17 m. SW. Inverness, P.O.

Invergarry, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, on riv. Garry, 3½ m. NNE. of the head of Loch Lochy, PMT.O.

Invergordon, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on Cromarty Firth, 5 m. W. Cromarty; has fine sea-bathing, with stn. on H. R., PMT.O. Mean rfall. (I. Castle, alt. 20 ft., 1866–80), 26.6 in. P. <1500.

Invergowrie, Liff, and Benvie, par., Scot., Forfarshire and Perthshire, with stn. (**Invergowrie**) on the C. R., on the N. shore of Firth of Tay, 3½ m. W. Dundee; 7090 ac. P. 47,600.

Inverharity, hamlet, Scot., Forfarshire, on the Isla, 19 m. S. by W. Crathie.

Inverhuron, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, in 44° 17′ N. P. <1500.

Inverie, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, on I. Bay, Loch Nevis, 12½ m. E. Point of Sleat, PM.O.

Inverin, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Spiddal, co. Galway, 12 m. from Galway stn.

Inverinate, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Loch Duich, 26 m. NE. by E. Point of Sleat, P.O.

Inverkeilor, ct. par., Scot., Forfarshire, on Lunan Water, 5½ m. N. by E. Arbroath, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. (**Inverkeilor**); 10,240 ac. P. <2000.

Inverkeithing, parl. and royal burgh, par., and vil., Scot., Fife, on the S. ct., on I. Bay, 3½ m. SE. Dunfermline, on the N. B. R. It has a harbour, with a depth at entrance of 14 ft. at high water in ordinary spring tides; near it are mills, tanneries, brickworks, and a shipbuilding yard. PMT.O. Par. 4482 ac., P. <3000; vil. P. <2000; parl. burgh, P. (1891) <2000; royal burgh, P. (1891) <1500. See **Stirling.**

Inverkeithny, par., Scot., Banffshire, on the r. bk. of the Deveron, 7½ m. NE. by E. Huntly, 6 m. W. by S. Turriff stn., P.O.; 7641 ac. P. <1000.

Inverkindle, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 6 m. from Strathdon, P.O.

Inverkip, par., Scot. See **Innerkip.**

Inverleigh, tp., Victoria, Grenville co., 18 m. W. by N. Geelong. P. <1500.

Inverleith, N. suburb of Edinburgh, Scot.

Inverlet. See **Leith.**

Inverlochy Castle, ruin, Scot., Inverness-shire, on riv. Lochy, 1½ m. NE. Fort William. Adjoining is the scene of the battle in which Montrose defeated Argyll, fought February 2, 1645.

Invermoriston, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, at the mouth of the Moriston, on the W. shore of Loch Ness, 23 m. SW. Inverness, PMT.O. (**Glenmoriston**).

Inverness, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with coal and petroleum.

Inverness, vil., Canada, Quebec, Megantic co., 40 m. SSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Inverness, formerly **Innerness,** parl. and royal burgh, par., seapt., market and co. tn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the riv. Ness, at the head of Inner Moray Firth, with a stn. on the H. R. The Caledonian Canal passes within 1 m. from the town, and at Muirtown there are wharves for loading and unloading goods. There is no anchorage in the river. Vessels anchor in Kessock Roads, where there is an area of about 20 ac. of deep water. Depth at mouth of river at high water ordinary springs 18 ft., at quay side 18¾ ft. It has iron-foundries, shipbuilding, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Market-days, T. and F. Mean rfall. (Culloden House, alt. 104 ft., 1866-80), 25.9 in. Par. 23,600 ac., P. 23,900; tn. P. 20,900; parl. and royal burgh, P. (1891) 19,200; parl. dist. P. 28,100.

Inverness-shire, co., in the W. Highlands of Scot., embracing in the W. the penins. of Moidart, N. and S. Morar, Knoidart, and the greater part of the penin. N. of Loch Hourn, besides the islands of Skye (with Raasay, Scalpay, &c.), Eigg, and all the Outer Hebrides from the Harris portion of Lewis southwards; divided into two sections by Glenmore, through which the Caledonian Canal (*q.v.*) runs from Loch Linnhe to the Moray Firth. E. of this depression are the Monagh Lea Mts., and separated from these by the valleys of the Spey and Spean, a portion of the Grampians, with Ben Nevis (4406 ft.) in the SW., and Briareach (4248 ft.) and Cairngorm (4084 ft.) on the E. borders. Principal lakes, Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy in the course of the Caledonian Canal, Lochs Quoich, Garry, and Arkaig to the W. of Glenmore, Loch Shiel in the SW.; principal valleys, Glen Garry and Glen Morriston W. of Glenmore, those of the Spey and Spean to the E. The valleys of Glen Gloy and Glen Roy, E. of Loch Lochy, are interesting on account of the terraces, or 'parallel roads,' on their slopes. The county is mainly laid out in deer forests; little agriculture (for statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10-12); no minerals of great economic importance (for geology, see **Scotland**). Fisheries on the coasts. The H. R. runs through the E. of the county from Drummouchter Pass to N. of Boat of Garten Junction. In the SW. is the N. portion of the West Highland Rly. (N. B. R.). Inverness, the cap., is the only town. The county returns one member to Parliament. Area, 2,616,545 ac. P. (1891) 89,300. See **Scotland,** table; **Skye, Hebrides.**

Inversanda, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Linnhe, 8½ m. W. Ballachulish.

Inverscaddle Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in the N., on the W. of Loch Linnhe, in 56° 46′ N.

Invershiel, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Duich, 27 m. NE. by E. Point of Sleat.

Invershin, hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, at the confluence of the Shin and the Oykell, 6 m. S. of the foot of Loch Shin, 1 m. NW. by N. of its station on the H. R., PT.O.

Inversnaid, hamlet, Scot., Stirlingshire, on Loch Lomond, 3 m. NE. Tarbet, PT.O.

Invertiel, eccles. par., Scot., Fifeshire, S. ct., on Tiel Burn, comprises the S. portion of Kirkcaldy. P. <2500.

Inverugie, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the Ugie, 2 m. NW. by W. Peterhead, on the G. N. of S. R.

Inverurie, parl. and royal burgh, par., and tn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Ury, 14 m. NW. Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R. Par. 4946 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <3500; parl. and royal burgh, P. (1891) <3000.

Inverwick Forest, dist., Scot., Inverness-shire, overlooking Glen Moriston to the W. of Loch Ness.

Investigator Islands, a group off the SW. ct. of S. Australia, crossed by 33° 50′ S., 134½° E.

Investigator Road, Queensland, between Sweers and Bentinck Is., in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Investigator Strait, S. Australia, between Yorke Penin. and Kangaroo I., leading to the Gulf of St. Vincent.

Inwardleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 17 m. NE. by E. Launceston, 4 m. NW. by N. Okehampton stn.; 6108 ac. P. <750.

Inwood, vil., U.S., New York, Long I., Queens co. P. <1500.

Inworth, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7 m. NNE. Maldon, 1½ m. SE. Kelvedon stn. P. <750.

Inyak, isl., Portuguese, E. Africa, in 26° S., at the mouth of Delagoa Bay.

Inyambane, in Portuguese spelling **Inhambane,** vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on E. side of **I. Bay** (which stretches 20 m. SSW.), in 23° 50′. Good harbour.

Inyamisongo. See **Zambezi.**

Inyangomo Island, S. Africa. See **Ziu Ziu.**

Inyati, important military kraal, Matabili-land, E. Africa, 50 m. E. by S. Gubuluwayo.

Inyatseise, post-stn., Brit. S. Africa, Matabili-land, in about 19° 13′ S., 31° E.

Inyatsutsu, vil., S. Africa, 127 m. ESE. Zumbo, in 16° 12′ S., 32° 11′ E. Alt. 1700 ft.

In-yeh-gyi, lake, Burma; another form of **Eng-rai-gyi** (*q.v.*).

Inyo, co., U.S., California, on E. frontier, crossed in the S. by 36° N.

Inyo Mountains, U.S., California, Inyo co., in lat. 36° 40′ N., long. 117° 50′ W.

Inzersdorf am Wienerberg, comm., Lower Austria, govt. Sechshaus, dist. Hietzing. P. <5000.

Inzia, Chia, or **Zaic,** riv., Congo Free State, flows mainly northwards in about 19° E., but turns NW. in about 4½° S., and enters the Kwilu in about 18½° E., a little to the S. of 4° S.; navigable.

Iochdar, Scot. See **Eochar.**

Ioensun, tn., Finland, govt. and 75 m. ESE. Kuopio, on Lake Pajane, now connected by rail with Serdobol, on Lake Ladoga. Timber exported, and manufactured goods imported. P. <5000.

Iola, city, U.S., Kansas, Allen co., on riv. Neosho, which furnishes water-power, 80 m. S. by E. Topeka, with artesian mineral well, medicinal. Alt. 955 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Iona, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Elgin, 13 m. by rail from St. Thomas. P. <1500.

Iona, Icolmkill, or **Iona-Columb-Kill,** an isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scot., Argyllshire, par. Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, off the SW. extremity of the isl. Mull, from which it is separated by Iona Sound. It is 3 m. long, and about 1 m. broad across the widest part. Surface rocky; much less than half of it being arable, and it has only one village. In the Middle Ages it was celebrated as the seat of an abbey, founded in the 6th century by St. Columb, a native of Ireland, and which long remained the chief seat of learning in the N., and the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Culdees. It has interesting ruins of a cathedral or abbey on its E. side; portions of the building still remain entire; and the churchyard contains two fine old crosses and tombstones of some of the kings of Denmark and of Scotland. PM.O. The quoad sacra parish of Iona, which includes also part of Mull I. P. <750; isl. P. 247.

Iona Island, U.S., New York, in the Hudson R., 47 m. N. New York; has extensive vineyards.

Ione (ai′ōn), or **Ione City,** vil., U.S., California, Amador co., 60 m. NE. Stockton by rail. P. <1500.

Ionia, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. of I. co., on Grand R., 72 m. SW. by W. Bay City. P. (1890) <5000.

Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, mainly off the W. ct. of Greece (Corfu, Paxos, Leukas, Cephalonica, Ithaca, and Zante), but including also Cerigo, or Corcyra, off the SE. penin. of the Peloponnesus. These islands were subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797; from 1814 they formed a republic dependent on Great Britain until October 5, 1863, when the parliament at Corfu voted the annexation of the islands to the kingdom of Greece, and they were transferred in 1864. See **Greece.**

Ionian Sea, is that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E., and Italy and Sicily on the W. Principal inlets, the Gulf of Taranto, Squillace, Arta, and Patras. It communicates N. with the Adriatic by the Strait of Otranto, and with the Tyrrhenian Sea by the Strait of Messina. It contains all the Ionian Is. except Cerigo.

Iori, or **Iora,** ancient *Cambisus,* riv., Caucasia, govt. Tiflis, r. bk. trib. of Alazañ; rises in Barbalo Mts., flows S. 180 m.

Ios, or **Nios,** isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 92 m. SSE. of the SE. point of Eubœa. On the W. ct. is a fine port, at the head of which the chief town is situated. Tradition says that Homer was buried in this island. Lighthouse (Cape Fanari) in 36° 43′ N., 25° 16′ E. Area, 52 sq. m. P. (demos, 1889) 2043.

Ios, or **Nios,** tn., on the W. ct.

Iosco, co., U.S., Michigan, in the E., on Lake Huron, N. of 44° N.; cap. Tawas City.

Iowa, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and crossed by 92° W., traversed by Iowa R.

Iowa, city, U.S., Iowa, Johnson co., on l. bk. of Iowa R., 23 m. S. by E. Cedar Rapids; seat of Iowa state university. P. 7000.

Iowa, one of the U.S., a little smaller than England, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, and on the W. (mainly) by the Missouri. Cap. Des Moines; other principal towns are Sioux City, Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, and Cedar Rapids. The surface is undulating, highest in NW. (Plateau du Coteau), and sloping to SE. Lines of bluffs border the principal and other rivers, and in the N. low hills with groves of oak and hazel rise above the plain. The principal interior rivers (but of little use for navigation) are Upper Iowa, Turkey, Maquoketa, Wapsipnicon, Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, r. bk. tribs. of Mississippi; Big Sioux, Little Sioux, Nishnabola, and other l. bk. tribs. of Missouri. In the NW. are many picturesque lakes. The best wooded dists. are the river bottoms in the E. As regards geological structure, the S. belongs to the great Permo-carboniferous area; Silurian rocks occur in the NE., and between these and the preceding are Devonian formations; Quaternary deposits cover a large area in the NW. The climate is healthy and dry, but the winters are severe [**Davenport, Dubuque, Keokuk**]. The soil is fertile, less than 1 per cent. being unfit for cultivation; the richest dists. are the valleys of I. and Des Moines; the least fertile are found in the N. More than half the pop. are engaged in farming. Maize (in the production of which the state ranks first) is the leading crop; wheat (grown chiefly in Cedar Valley), oats, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. The blue-grass region of the SW. furnishes large quantities of hay for export. Fruits and vegetables are abundant; the Muscatine dist. is noted for water-melons. Locusts and other insects, notably the chinch bug, have in the past done great damage to crops. Coal-beds underlie nearly one-third of the state; the chief mining regions, Mahaska in the NE., and Des Moines Valley in the SE.; lead and zinc are obtained in small quantity; gypsum is worked near Fort Dodge. Manufactures include agricultural implements and waggons, furniture, woollen goods, boots and shoes; other industries are meat-packing, flour and lumber mills. I. was visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673, but the first white settler was Dubuque, 1788–1810. The terr. formerly belonged to Louisiana; in 1812 it was attached to Missouri, and later, for short periods, to Michigan and Wisconsin. Area, 56,025 sq. m. P. 1,911,896. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Iowa, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the SW., bounded on the N. by Wisconsin R., and crossed by 90° W.

Iowa Falls, tn., U.S., Iowa, Hardin co., 94 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <2000.

Iowa Indians, a tribe of the Dakota stock, formerly inhabiting Iowa and northern Missouri.

Ipala, extinct volcano, Central America, Guatemala, about 22 m. S. Chiquimula. The ancient crater is filled by a small lake.

Ipane, riv., Paraguay, flows W. and enters the Paraguay R. about 4′ S. of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Ipanema, vil., SE. Brazil, prov. São Paulo, 12 m. W. Sorocaba. In vicinity are vast quarries of excellent marbles, and one of the most important iron-mines of S. America, Morro de Ferro. Forges and foundries maintained by the state.

Ipateva, Serra, mt. chain, Brazil, on the borders of provs. Minas Geraes and São Paulo.

Ipek (Turkish, Albanian **Pekia,** Slavonic **Peč**), tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. I., 35 m. SSW. Novibazar, with a celebrated monastery, before 1690 the residence of the Servian patriarch. Alt. 1755 ft. P. 15–18,000, mainly Moham. (G. 222).

Ipetumodu, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 110 m. NE. by E. Lagos. P. 40,000.

Iphofen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 15½ m. ESE. Würzburg. P. <2000.

Ipiales, tn., Colombia, Cauca, 100 m. NE. Quito; customs station for the Ecuador frontier. P. 13,000.

Iping, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 11½ m. N. Chichester, 2½ m. NW. Midhurst stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**I. with Chithurst and Iping Marsh**) P. <750.

Ipoh, vil., Malay Penin., Perak, on the Kinta, in about 4° 38′ N., 101° 3′ E.

Ipolela, vil., Natal, 46 m. W. by S. Pietermaritzburg.

Ipoly, or **Eypel,** riv., Hungary, cos. Neograd and Hont, rises among the foot-hills of the Tatra, joins the Danube 6 m. below Gran, after a SW. course of about 125 m., for the last 35 m. of which it is navigable.

Ipoly-Ság, comm., Hungary, cap. prov. Hont, 24 m. NNW. Waitzen (Vács). P. <4000.

Ipplepen, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 6 m. W. by N. Torquay, 4 m. NE. by N. Totnes stn.; marble largely quarried in the par. PM.O. P. <1000.

Ippollitts, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 8 m. ENE. Luton, 2 m. NW. Stevenage stn. P. <1000. See **Wymondley, Great.**

Ippu, tn., on the SW. ct. of Sumatra, 82 m. NW. Benkúlen.

Ipsala, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 38 m. NNW. Gallipoli. P. <4000.

Ipsambul, or **Abu-simbel,** ruins, Upper Egypt, on l. bk. of the Nile, 47 m. WSW. Korosko, having two temples, with statues and sculpture, built by Rameses the Great.

Ipsara, or **Ipsera,** Turkish isl. See **Psara.**

Ipsden, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Reading, 3 m. SE. Wallingford, P.O. P. <1000. See **Stoke, North.**

Ipsley, par., Eng., Warwickshire and Worcestershire, 7½ m. ESE. Bromsgrove. P. <3000.

Ipstone, par., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Ibstone.**

Ipstones, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 5 m. SSE. Leek, 2 m. N. Froghall stn., with coal, PM.O.; 5697 ac. P. <1500.

Ipswich (corrupted from Gypeswic, 'Gipping bay'), seapt., parl. bor. (2 members), mun. bor. (since the reign of John), and co. bor., Eng., cap. co. Suffolk, Woodbridge div., at the head of the Orwell, at the confluence of the Gipping, 23 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, in the diocese of Norwich and deanery of I., on the G. E. R. I. has always been of commercial importance; its manufactures consist of agricultural implements, railway ironwork, and artificial manure from the coprolites found in vicinity, clothes and shoes, &c. The dock (32 acres), opened in 1842, has a depth of 17 ft., but with a lock entrance (opened 1882) 20½ ft. deep at neap tides. The grammar school was founded in 1477, and the almshouses were the gift of Henry Tooley (1550) and William Smart (1598). Cardinal Wolsey was born here (1471), in a house still standing. The gate of the Cardinal Wolsey's college is all that has remained for more than a hundred years of that foundation, the site of which was devoted to other purposes soon after the disgrace of the founder. The arboretum consists of two well laid out pleasure-grounds. Fairs for lean stock, first Tuesday in May; for horses and lambs, August 22. Market-days, Tu. (corn and cattle), and S. (provisions). Parl., mun., and co. bor. P. (1801) 11,300; (1851) 32,900; (1871) 42,900; (1891) 57,400.

Ipswich, municip., Queensland, Stanley co., 20 m. WSW. Brisbane. P. 7600.

Ipswich, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Edmunds co., 94 m. NE. Pierre. P. <1500.

Ipswich, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the Ipswich R., a small stream flowing E. into the Atlantic, which supplies good water-power, 11½ m. N. by E. Salem. P. <5000.

Iquique, seapt. tn., Chile, prov. Tarapaca, on the W. ct., in 20° 12′ 15″ S. Principal export port for the saltpetre (nitrate of soda), of which there are such abundant deposits in the Pampa del Tamarugal; with commerce also in borax, iodine, and copper and silver ores. Seven to ten miles from the town are the mines of Huantajaya, rich in silver, but difficult to work owing to the total absence of water, the water used either distilled or brought in special boats from Arica. A bad port; rocks and dangerous reefs prevent ships from coming nearer than 2 m. Lighters used, and these often loaded by men who wade in up to the belt on a muddy shore. Piers inadequate. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1883–86), yr. 64.6° F., Jan. 70.6°, July 59.5°. P. 15,400.

Iquitos, or **Yquitos,** tn., NE. Peru, dep. and 211 m. W. Loreto, cap. of prov. Bajo Amazonas, on the l. bk. of the Marañon or Upper Amazon, 332 m. by water above Tabatinga (first Brazilian town on the river). I. has developed rapidly since the establishment of steam navigation in 1862, and is the headquarters of the Peruvian fluvial navy. Alt. 312 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76.6° F., Feb. 78.5°, July 74.1°. P. 3000.

Iraghticonnor, bar., Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Kerry.

Irak, easy pass, Afghanistan, across the highlands, between the Hindu Kush Mts. and the Koh-i-baba Range, about 60 m. W. Kabul, on the road from Kabul to Bamian. Alt. about 13,000 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, pp. 192 and 247.)

Irak, tn., Asia Minor. See **Erbaa.**

Irak-Ajemi (anciently the Greater *Media*), a central prov. of Persia, with undefined limits, approximately between 31° 40′–35° N., 48°–52° 30′ E. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade. Other principal cities are Hamadan and Kashan. See **Persia.**

Irak Arabi (ancient *Land of Shinar, Babylonia, Chaldea;* native name *Sawâd,* 'black earth'), a dist. of Asiatic Turkey rather larger than Italy lying around the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris, and comprising the southern portion of the vilayet of Bagdad, with the greater part of that of Busrah (exclusive of El Haza). The N. limit is marked by a line of low hills running ENE. from Haditha on the Euphrates, in 34° 8′ N.; S., the Persian Gulf; W., the scarp of the Syrian tableland; E., the Zagros Mts. on the Persian frontier. The country is almost entirely alluvial, flat, broken by a few hillocks. The total area of the alluvium is estimated by Sprenger at about 94,600 sq. m. A great part is desert or scrub-land, owing to want of water; the soil is exceptionally fertile, and where irrigated produces abundant crops. A very complete system of irrigation formerly existed; many of the ancient canals can still be traced, but, owing to neglect, often form unhealthy marshes. The region occupied by the successive caps. of Babylonia, and which Herodotus describes as the richest grain-producing country known to him, was provided with the most perfect system of

canals. The most northerly of these, the Isa, leaving the Euphrates, passed Ambâr, and thence to the Tigris S. of Bagdad, giving off a network of canals, amongst which were situated the little towns of Mohawal and Kottrabol, the latter famed for its wine. W. of Bagdad the Isa passed through a region noted in early times for its fertility, but later a heath, which in 1884 was converted into a malarial swamp. S. of the Isa, at distances of 12 to 16 m. from each other, were four canals—Sarsar, King's, Huthâ, and Nil. The region watered by the King's Canal was in the height of its prosperity 2000 years ago, but even in the time of the Caliphate 360 villages were situated within its network of secondary canals. The main trunk served as an important link in the line of communication between Syria and Media. The climate [**Bagdad, Busrah**] is trying; subject to sudden variations of temperature. Towards the coast the air is oppressive, owing to great humidity. The S. wind dries up vegetation, and frequently brings a scourge of locusts. From 1856 to 1885 plague has never been absent from the country, shifting from one place to another. Bagdad suffered terribly from it in 1715, and was visited by other severe epidemics in 1772, 1800–02, and 1831–34. The country is scantily wooded; fruit-trees, as the fig, orange, &c., are met with only near the towns and rivers, with, in some places, large groves of date palm. The liquorice plant is abundant in the N., and is collected for export. Springs of naphtha and bitumen occur near the Tigris. The inhabitants are Arabs, belonging, it is said, to more than 100 tribes, settled or pastoral; the former, designated 'Madân,' are regarded with contempt by the Bedouins, who are by far the most numerous. Means of communication are very defective; there are no roads; inland transit is effected by means of pack animals. The Tigris is navigable by vessels drawing 4 ft., the Euphrates only by those of 2½ ft. On the former river regular steam communication is maintained between Bagdad and Busrah. See A. Sprenger, *Babylonien*, Heidelberg, 1886.

Iran, great tableland, Asia, stretching from the Hindu Kush Mts., N. Khorasan, and the Elbruz to the mountains running parallel to the Persian Gulf and the valley of the Tigris.

Irapuato, tn. and rly. junc., Mexico, state and 29 m. SW. by S. Guanajuato, on the line between Mexico and Guadalajara. P. 15,000.

Irariape, riv., Bolivia, l. bk. trib. of the Aquiry (*q.v.*).

Irati, riv., Spain, flows SE. to the Aragon, which it joins at Sangüesa.

Irâwadi, or **Irawaddy,** the principal river of Burma, and one of the great rivers of SE. Asia, whose sources have never been discovered, but are generally accepted as being in the Namkiu Mts., at the NE. extremity of Assam, in about 28° N. General J. T. Walker, however, has advanced the theory that the Lu-kiang, which rises in the unknown far interior of Tibet, and has been generally held to be the upper waters of the Salwin, is, in fact, the ultimate source of the I. (See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 352.) The river has been ascended to a few miles above the confluence of its two main arms in 25° 56′ N., 97° 38′ E., where it was found to be 500 yds. wide; at 20 m. above the confluence the E. arm was found to have a depth of 93 ft. Below the junction the river flows in a SSW. direction, between mountains 1200 to 2000 ft. high, where there are many rapids and whirlpools and narrow defiles, to Bhamo, 150 m., after which another defile, 5 m. long, is entered, but with smooth water, and a due S. course is taken to Mandalay. Below this the direction is SW. for another 150 m., in which distance it receives its principal tributary, the Chindwin, on its r. bk., and, turning to SSW., enters the Sea of Bengal, between the Gulf of Martaban and Cape Negrais, by nine principal mouths, on the most eastern of which Rangoon is situated. The delta commences a few miles below Prome, in lat. 18° 12′ N., at about 170 m. from the sea, and extends for 160 m. along the coast; it is constantly extending, owing to the immense quantity of silt brought down by the river. The I. is navigable at all seasons by steamers of light draught as high as Bhamo, 900 m. from its mouth; and a very large traffic is carried on. The value of the trade up and down is about 2½ millions sterling. Length of river and area of basin unknown. See **Salwin.**

Irawen, spur, running NE. from the Muydir Plateau, Hogar, Sahara, in 26½°–27½° N., 5°–6° E.

Irazu, volcano, Central America, state Costa Rica, 19 m. E. by N. San José, near the city of Cartago. Alt. 10,850 ft.

Irbid, ruins, Palestine, *Arbela* in the O. T., 32° 49′ N., 35° 28′ E., 4 m. WNW. Tiberias.

Irbit, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Perm, 110 m. NE. of Ekaterinburg, on Nitsa R. Annual fair, to which more than £5,000,000 worth of goods are brought both from Russia and Siberia. All sorts of textiles and manufactured goods, as well as metals and grocery goods for the supply of Siberia, are shipped thither from Nizhniy Novgorod and the Urals, as well as tea, horses, hides, furs, raw wool, tallow, and so on from Siberia. Steamers ply on the Nitsa to towns on the Tobol, Irtysh, and Obi. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 33.7° F., Jan. 2.4°, July 64°; rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 16.5 in., May–Sept. 10.5 in. P. 5750.

Irbitskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, dist. and 41 m. SW. of Irbit. P. 2500.

Irby, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 5 m. SW. by W. Birkenhead, 1½ m. ENE. Thurstaston stn. P. <250.

Irby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 6 m. SW. by W. Grimsby, 4 m. SSW. Healing stn. P. <250.

Irby in the Marsh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 16 m. NE. by N. Boston, 1 m. E. by S. Firsby stn. P. < 250. See **Bratoft.**

Irchester, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. SE. Wellingborough, on the M. R., with iron ore, PMT. O. P. <2000.

Irchwitz, vil., Ger., Reuss, Older Line, dist. Greiz. P. <4000.

Ireboli, small tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Airobol.**

Irebu, or **Ilebu,** tn., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Congo, in 0° 40′ S., 17° 48′ E.

Ireby, High and **Low,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cumberland, in the W. of the Penrith div., on the Ellen, 13 m. E. Maryport, 3 m. SE. Mealsgate stn., P.O. I. High, P. <250; I. Low, P. <500.

Ireby, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 13½ m. SE. by S. Kendal, 2 m. ESE. Kirkby Lonsdale stn. P. <250.

Ire'dell, co., U.S., North Carolina, crossed in N. by 36° N., and in W. by 81° W.; bounded in SW. by Catawba R.

Irek, tn., Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 47 m. SSE. Samsun, on the verge of Tash Ova, or Stony Valley. The dist. of *Irek*, except the Stony Valley, is extremely fertile.

Ireland, vil., Canada. See **M'Gillivray.**

Ireland (in poetic language, *Erin*, anciently *Ierne*, *Hibernia*, *Iverna*, or *Juverna*), isl., forming a principal member of the British Archipelago, situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, between 51° 27′ and 55° 23′ N., 5° 20′ and 10° 28′ W. It has the Atlantic on all sides except the E., where it is separated from Great Britain by St. George's Channel, Irish Sea, and the North Channel. Length from Fair Head to Mizen Head, about 300 m.; greatest breadth, 170 m. I. is divided into four provs. and thirty-two counties, as exhibited in the table on next page. I. is of a rhomboidal form, with a waved continuous outline on the E. coast, but indented by deep inlets on its other sides, so that no place in the island is more than 50 m. from the coast. On the N. and W. the coast is rock-bound. Surface mostly level. Most of its mountains, as the Wicklow, Mourne, Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, are in isolated groups towards the coasts and extremities of the island surrounding a central plain, comprising a large extent of bog-land, and traversed by a few low hill ranges, as the Devil's Bit, Galtees, Mount Leinster, and Slievebloom. Carrantuohill, in M'Gillicuddy Reeks, Kerry, is the highest summit, and rises to 3414 ft. above the sea. Granite, flanked by Silurian strata, forms the Wicklow Range of mountains on the E. coast. The same primary rocks prevail in the Mourne Mts., and an extensive trap formation in Antrim of 800 sq. m. is succeeded by clay slate on the W. Granite again appears in the Galway Mts., and the Old Red Sandstone extensively prevails in Munster. The great plain in the centre, 250 to 300 ft. above the sea, is formed of Carboniferous Limestone, and contains six coal districts, the Leinster or Castlecomer, the Sleeve Arda in Tipperary, the Munster, Lough Allen, Monaghan, and Tyrone, besides a small coalfield in co. Antrim. Large areas are occupied by peat-bog and marsh-land. The country is well watered. Principal **rivers,** the Shannon, Surrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Baun, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Bandon, and Erne. Principal **lakes,** Neagh (the largest in the British Isles), Erne, Allen, Corrib, Mask, Conn, Ree, and Derg, besides the small but celebrated lakes of Killarney. The aggregate surface of the lakes is estimated at 336 sq. m. In I. the term *lough*, like the Scotch *loch*, is applied both to inland lakes and to inlets of the sea. As regards the **climate,** the numerous indentations of the sea, the extensive inland water area, and the wide distribution of the hills and mountains all conduce to an exceptional degree of moisture; and the direct exposure to the warm winds from the Atlantic likewise contributes to the general equality of temperature, and more especially promotes mild winter temperatures. The rainier tracts are the SW., W., and N. In the lowlands of the middle and eastern counties the mean rainfall is about equal to that of the midland counties of England in corresponding latitudes. The mean annual temperature ranges from about 48½° F. in the N. to 51½° in the S. The mean January temperature in nearly half the island is higher than anywhere in Great Britain, except Cornwall and W. Devon, and the western peninsulas of Wales. Westerly winds prevail for nine months in the year. Plants that generally require artificial heat in England to enable them to survive the winter, flourish here in the open air. The broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some S. counties, and the arbutus-unedo, menziesia, and other plants of S. Europe flourish, while Alpine plants of the extreme N. of Europe are also found on some of the mountains. **Agriculture.**—I. is essentially an agricultural country, 43.7 per cent. of those pursuing definite occupations in I. having been engaged in this branch of industry in 1891; and as the condition of this industry throws most light on the remarkable decrease of population exhibited

POPULATION IN THOUSANDS, WITH INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) PER CENT. SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. June 6, 1841.*	Incr. or Decr. since 1831.	Pop. Mar. 20, 1851.*	Incr. or Decr.	Pop. Apr. 7, 1861.	Incr. or Decr.	Pop. Apr. 2, 1871.	Incr. or Decr.	Pop. Apr. 3, 1881.	Incr. or Decr.	Pop. Apr. 5, 1891.	Incr. or Decr.	Census 1891. Pop. per sq. m.	Roman Catholics per 100.	Speaking Irish,† per 1000.	Number per 100 above five years old unable to read. 1841.	1891.
Carlow	346	86.2	+ 5.1	68.1	−21.0	57.1	−16.1	51.7	− 9.6	46.6	− 9.8	40.9	−12.1	118	88.3	3	38.0	14.9
Dublin	349	373	− 1.9	405	+ 8.7	410	+ 1.3	405	− 1.2	419	+ 3.4	419	+ 0.1	499	77.0	8	29.1	12.7
Kildare	654	114	+ 5.6	95.7	−16.4	90.9	− 5.0	83.6	− 8.1	75.8	− 9.3	70.2	− 7.4	107	84.1	5	41.9	14.1
Kilkenny	791	202	+ 4.5	159	−21.6	125	−21.6	109	−12.2	99.5	− 9.0	87.3	−12.3	96	94.8	45	50.2	15.8
King's Co.	771	147	+ 1.8	112	−23.7	90.0	−19.7	75.9	−15.7	72.9	− 4.0	65.6	−10.0	85	88.9	5	47.9	16.4
Longford	403	115	+ 2.6	82.3	−28.7	71.7	−12.9	64.5	−10.0	61.0	− 5.4	52.6	−13.7	130	91.3	5	51.2	16.9
Louth	314	128	+ 2.7	108	−16.1	90.7	−15.7	84.0	− 7.4	77.7	− 7.5	71.0	− 8.6	188	91.3	38	59.1	21.3
Meath	904	184	+ 4.0	141	−23.4	110	−21.6	95.6	−13.4	87.5	− 8.5	77.0	−12.0	85	93.12	19	54.5	16.3
Queen's Co.	664	154	+ 5.5	112	−27.5	90.7	−18.8	79.8	−12.0	73.1	− 8.3	64.9	−11.3	98	87.7	3	41.6	14.0
Westmeath	678	141	+ 3.2	111	−21.2	90.9	−18.4	78.4	−13.7	71.8	− 8.5	65.1	− 9.3	96	92.23	5	52.1	16.6
Wexford	896	202	+10.6	180	−10.8	144	−20.1	133	− 7.8	124	− 6.6	112	− 9.8	125	91.4	3	41.3	19.6
Wicklow	781	126	+ 3.8	99.0	−21.5	86.5	−12.6	78.7	− 9.0	70.4	−10.6	62.1	−11.7	80	79.3	3	41.3	16.7
Leinster	7620	1973	..	1673	−15.2	1458	−12.9	1339	− 8.2	1279	− 4.5	1188	− 7.1	156	..	12	44.0	15.4
Clare	1200	286	+10.9	212	−25.8	166	−21.7	148	−11.1	141	− 4.3	124	−12.0	104	98.0	377	63.1	19.2
Cork	2870	854	+ 5.4	649	−24.0	545	−16.1	517	− 5.1	496	− 4.2	438	−11.5	127	90.4	273	62.7	20.0
Kerry	1811	294	+11.7	238	−18.9	202	−15.3	197	− 2.6	201	+ 2.3	179	−10.9	99	96.7	414	70.4	24.6
Limerick	1033	330	+ 4.7	262	−20.6	217	−17.1	192	−11.2	181	− 5.9	159	−12.0	118	94.9	107	53.4	16.3
Tipperary	1639	436	+ 8.2	332	−23.9	249	−24.9	217	−13.0	200	− 7.9	173	−13.2	106	94.0	71	51.0	15.1
Waterford	712	196	+10.8	164	−19.6	134	−22.2	123	− 8.2	113	− 8.6	98.3	−12.9	109	94.6	382	66.5	26.8
Munster	9481	2396	..	1858	−22.5	1514	−18.5	1393	− 8.0	1331	− 4.5	1172	−11.9	124	..	262	60.6	19.9
Antrim	1079	354	+ 8.8	352	− 0.5	369	+ 4.7	404	+ 9.5	422	+ 4.4	428	+ 1.5	191	24.9	4	23.0	9.0
Armagh	489	232	+ 5.6	196	−15.6	190	− 3.1	179	− 5.7	163	− 9.0	143	−12.2	293	46.1	24	42.8	18.6
Cavan	730	243	+ 6.7	174	−28.4	154	−11.6	141	− 8.6	129	− 8.0	112	−13.6	153	80.9	30	51.5	16.1
Donegal	1860	296	+ 2.5	255	−13.9	237	− 7.0	218	− 8.0	206	− 5.6	186	− 9.9	100	77.0	334	61.7	31.1
Down	954	368	+ 4.6	329	−10.7	309	− 6.1	293	− 4.9	272	− 7.3	267	− 1.9	235	27.5	3	27.5	11.1
Fermanagh	653	156	+ 4.5	116	−25.8	106	− 8.9	92.8	−12.3	84.9	− 8.5	74.2	−12.6	114	55.4	8	45.8	15.4
Londonderry	802	222	+ 0.1	192	−13.6	184	− 4.1	174	− 5.6	165	− 5.1	152	− 7.9	190	44.6	18	29.4	14.3
Monaghan	498	200	+ 2.6	142	−29.2	126	−10.8	115	− 9.1	103	−10.6	86.2	−16.1	173	73.3	33	51.3	17.8
Tyrone	1217	313	+ 2.8	256	−18.3	239	− 6.7	216	− 9.5	198	− 8.4	171	−13.3	141	54.6	39	45.0	17.4
Ulster	8567	2386	..	2012	−15.7	1914	− 4.8	1833	− 4.2	1743	− 4.9	1620	− 7.1	189	..	52	40.6	15.4
Galway	2312	440	+ 6.2	322	−26.9	271	−15.6	248	− 8.5	242	− 3.1	215	−11.3	85	97.0	585	76.6	33.9
Leitrim	588	155	+ 9.7	112	−27.9	105	− 6.4	95.6	− 8.8	90.4	− 5.4	78.6	−13.0	134	90.4	72	57.3	16.4
Mayo	2060	389	+ 6.2	274	−29.4	255	− 7.2	246	− 3.4	245	+0.14	219	−10.7	106	97.5	504	79.0	32.0
Roscommon	915	254	+ 1.6	173	−31.6	157	− 9.3	141	−10.6	132	− 5.8	114	−13.7	125	96.4	130	65.0	18.2
Sligo	706	181	+ 5.3	129	−29.0	125	− 2.9	115	− 7.5	112	− 3.4	98.0	−12.2	139	90.8	217	68.7	22.4
Connaught	6863	1419	..	1010	−28.1	913	− 9.6	846	− 7.3	822	− 2.8	725	−11.8	106	..	378	72.1	27.4
Ireland (total)	32,531	8174	..	6552	−19.8	5799	−11.5	5412	− 6.7	5175	− 4.4	4705‡	− 9.1	145	..	145	52.7	18.4

* At the censuses of 1841 and 1851 the army and navy serving in Ireland were not included as they were in subsequent censuses.

† At the census of 1891 there were only six counties in which the number of persons speaking Irish only exceeded 1000. These were Galway (17,646), Donegal (7037), Kerry (4481), Mayo (4234), Cork (2273), and Waterford (1321).

‡ From the 1st of May 1851 to the end of 1890 the total number of emigrants from Ireland, including those to Great Britain, was 3,408,000. In recent years the annual number of emigrants has been about 70,000, about five-sixths of whom went to U.S., from 4000 to 6000 to Great Britain.

in the above table, it will be of interest to supply an exceptional amount of statistical information under this head; the statistics being mainly derived from *Facts and Figures about Ireland*, by T. W. Grimshaw, Registrar-General for I. (Dublin, 1893). The principal Irish crop is the potato, which is produced in greater quantity, relatively to population, in this country than in any other country in the world. On it the prosperity of I. and the number of its population still appear largely to depend, a rather serious fact in consideration of the great fluctuations in its produce per acre. Since 1850 its yield per acre has varied from 1.3 ton (1879) to 6.4 tons (1853 and 1855). A bad year accordingly produces widespread distress. Formerly, however, the population of I. generally was even more dependent on this crop than at present, and the diminution in its population, which has been so long going on, dates from a great failure of the crop in 1846, and a consequent famine in 1846-47. In 1845 the population of I. was estimated by Dr. Grimshaw to have reached 8,295,000, and the number of deaths from the famine, and the diseases consequent thereon, is calculated by the same authority at about 729,000. In the tables that here follow we see the effects not merely of the decline of population that then took place, and which continued in consequence of the continued flow of the stream of emigration which set in at that time, but also, under some heads, of the depression in agriculture which, especially since the beginning of the eighties, has affected the British Isles generally, and even to a large extent the whole of western Europe:—

Thousands of Acres (000 *omitted*).

Period.	Corn Crops.	Green Crops.	Total Land in use for Agriculture.[1]	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Mtn., Waste, Roads, &c.
1851–60	2,810	1,503	15,169	310	75	4,685
1861–70	2,296	1,486	15,496	321	29	4,475
1871–80	1,903	1,366	15,571	327	15	4,408
1881–90	1,618	1,231	15,156	330	18	4,825

[1] Including meadow and clover and grass (see below).

In this first table, the most striking feature is the great decline in the cropped area, and especially in the area under corn crops. It is to be noted, however, that there is no such great decline in the total area in use for agriculture; and such decline as is shown under this head, as well as the increase under the head of bog, &c., is more apparent than real, inasmuch as since 1877 greater care has been observed in distinguishing between grass-lands actually in use for agriculture, and such as are too stony for the purpose. The next table shows that, as in Great Britain, in the case of the three principal corn-crops wheat is that most seriously affected by adverse circumstances. The decline in the wheat area of I. began earlier than in England, having been almost continuous since 1847. On the other hand, we may note that this table shows a satisfactory rise in the average yield per acre both of wheat and oats.

Thousands of Acres (000 *omitted*).

Period.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Yield per Acre: cwts. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
1851–60	461	2,075	221	13.4	13.3	16.4
1861–70	295	1,789	189	11.8	12.0	15.1
1871–80	170	1,484	228	13.7	13.1	16.0
1881–90	95	1,323	182	14.7	13.6	15.6

The next two tables relate to green crops, grass, and flax. The first of them shows that it is chiefly the increase under the heads of meadow and clover and grass that make up for the losses that have taken place under other heads. The cultivation of flax has long been a specialty of Irish as distinguished from British agriculture, and in I. is now mainly pursued in the Ulster counties, and more particularly those nearest Belfast, the great seat of the linen industry. It has been subject to considerable fluctuations, but has declined on the whole pretty steadily since 1864, when the area under this crop reached its maximum (302,000 ac.).

Thousands of Acres (000 *omitted*).

Period.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangold and Beet.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.
1851–60	1,040	352	26	126	1,349	9,375
1861–70	1,045	337	20	222	1,634	9,858
1871–80	902	331	42	127	1,890	10,285
1881–90	807	299	40	114	2,063	10,130

Yield per Acre.

Period.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangold and Beet.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones.	Tons.
1851–60	4.5	13.8	15.0	33.4	1.9
1861–70	3.2	11.1	11.8	25.4	1.8
1871–80	3.0	12.5	13.4	26.6	2.0
1881–90	3.5	12.3	13.1	28.7	2.0

The next tables show the most satisfactory side of Irish agriculture, revealing, as they do, a great increase under the head of live-stock corresponding to the increased extent under grass, meadow and clover. Relatively to population, indeed, I. produces, in the aggregate, greater numbers of the larger live-stock than any other country in Europe, for which statistics are obtainable, although it is surpassed in one case by one country, in other cases by others under the individual heads. While the first table shows an absolute increase in numbers under every head except horses on a comparison of the last with the first decade, the second table shows an increase under this head also relatively to population. A fairly satisfactory state of matters is likewise shown, notwithstanding foreign competition both in live-stock and in frozen meat, under all heads by the third and fourth tables, relating to the last years individually.

Thousands (*000 omitted*).

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1851–60	572	3,480	3,298	1,194	256	8,958
1861–70	555	3,526	4,038	1,183	187	10,483
1871–80	544	4,051	4,134	1,249	259	12,763
1881–90	553	4,116	3,475	1,347	277	14,107

Number per Hundred of Population.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1851–60	9	57	54	20	4	148
1861–70	10	63	72	21	3	188
1871–80	10	76	78	24	5	241
1881–90	11	84	71	27	6	286

Thousands (*000 omitted*).

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1885	576[1]	4,229	3,478	1,269	264	13,851
1886	578	4,184	3,366	1,263	266	13,910
1887	587	4,157	3,378	1,408	272	14,461
1888	595	4,099	3,627	1,398	296	14,486
1889	604	4,094	3,789	1,381	304	14,857
1890	615	4,240	4,323	1,570	327	15,408
1891	621	4,448	4,723	1,368	336	15,276
1892	635	4,531	4,828	1,113	333	15,336
1893	643	4,464	4,421	1,152	323	16,097
1894	653	4,392	4,105	1,389	319	16,180

[1] For the individual years, including mules.

Number per Hundred of Population.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1885	11.67	85.63	70.43	25.70	5.35	280.5
1886	11.79	85.28	68.61	25.75	5.43	283.5
1887	12.09	85.59	69.54	29.00	5.59	297.7
1888	12.40	85.38	75.54	29.11	6.16	301.7
1889	12.70	86.06	79.65	29.02	6.39	312.3
1890	13.03	89.88	91.64	33.28	6.93	326.6
1891	13.28	95.03	100.88	29.22	7.18	326.3
1892	13.70	97.69	104.09	24.01	7.17	330.64
1893	13.94	96.72	95.80	24.97	7.00	348.79
1894	14.21	95.62	89.37	30.24	6.94	352.23

The Irish seas abound in fish, but the table below shows that the **fishing industry** is in a declining condition. The decline is no doubt mainly due to the fact that a large part of the emigration from I. has taken place from those districts in which the industry was most largely pursued, and where the people lived largely on this food. The principal fishing-grounds are off the N. and NW. coasts (N. of Connaught to the N. of Donegal), off the SW. coasts (Kerry and Cork), and off the E. coast of Wexford. There are trawling grounds off the S. coast of Wexford, and between Dublin and Dundalk Bays. In the NW. the development of the fisheries is hindered principally by the inadequate means of communication with the English market, in the SW. by the want of sufficient landing accommodation, in the W. of I. generally by the lack of curing establishments. Such fishing as is pursued in Irish waters is to a large extent carried on by boats from England, Scotland, and the Isle of Man, the deep-sea (chiefly mackerel) fisheries off the W. coast to a large extent by French boats. The Irish of the W. coast are generally without the boats and apparatus necessary for carrying on the fisheries in these stormy waters.

FISHERIES.

Period.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.
1861–70	10,069	42,921
1871–80	6,676	25,993
1881–90	5,885	22,283

The **mineral resources** of I. are very scanty compared with those of the sister island, their total annual value being less than $\frac{1}{25}$th of that of the United Kingdom generally, less than $\frac{1}{10}$th of that of Scotland. The greatest aggregate value belongs to stone, clay, slate, &c. (the last produced chiefly in cos. Cork and Tipperary). The next in value is coal, Castlecomer being the chief producing centre, but the whole production amounting to little more than 100,000 tons. Peat, of which there is a vast area in the island, is largely used for domestic fuel, and to some extent even industrially. Next after coal ranks iron ore, the only important deposits of which at present worked are the aluminous hematites of Antrim. Rock-salt is produced to a considerable amount at Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, and white salt is made from it at various places. Among other mineral products are alum, clay (co. Antrim), barytes (in Connaught and Munster), bog ore (used mainly for purifying gas, and principally produced in Londonderry dist. with Coleraine), fire-clay (co. Tyrone), and iron pyrites (co. Wicklow). The **manufacturing industries** of I. suffer from the dearth of local coal supplies; but there is one branch, the linen manufacture, for which I. has long been famous, and is still more largely carried on here than in any other part of the United Kingdom. In former times it was carried on domestically all over I., but it is now centred chiefly in Belfast, which has the greatest advantages in the way of obtaining the raw material, supplies of fuel from the neighbouring ports of Scotland, and for exporting the manufactured products. The only other textile industry of importance is the woollen, the growth of which was greatly hindered by the repressive legislation of William III.'s and subsequent reigns in the 18th century, but which has for some time back, as one of the tables below shows, made satisfactory progress. This industry, unlike the linen, is scattered over different parts of I., and it may be noted that formerly at least (in recent years we have no information on this head) it was largely maintained by the use of water-power. In 1870, 977 horse-power employed in this industry was derived from water against 187 from steam. The raw material employed is largely of native origin, some manufacturers using Irish wool exclusively, or almost exclusively.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Linen.

Year.	Spindles in thousands.	Power-looms.	Year.	Spindles in thousands.	Power-looms.
1841	250	...	1861	593	..
1850	326	58	1871	866	14,834
1851	390	...	1881	879	21,779
1859	652	3,633	1890	827	26,590

Woollen.

Year.	Spinning Spindles.	Doubling Spindles.	Power-looms.	Persons employed.
1870	28,348	1,547	241	1,490
1878	40,205	4,942	411	1,975
1885	70,823	8,553	763	3,136
1889	64,099	11,438	925	3,443

Next in importance to the textile industries, in the aggregate (next to linen separately), is the production of whisky and beer (principally porter), the amount of which at different dates is shown below.

Period.	Whisky—Gallons.		Beer—Barrels.	
	Distilled.	Per Head of Pop.	Brewed.	Per Head of Pop.
1841–50	7,167[1]	0.90	741[1]	0.09
1851–60	8,011	1.32	929	0.15
1861–70	5,710	1.02	1,378[2]	0.25
1871–80	10,739	2.03	1,930	0.36
1881–90	10,644	2.16	2,216	0.45

[1] In thousands (000 omitted). [2] Eight years.

Means of Communication.—The general flatness of the middle portions of I. favoured the construction of canals, which, before the extension of the railway system, were of great importance as a means of transport both for passengers and goods. The Shannon, the longest river in the British Isles, has been partly canalised, and has thus been made navigable to the head of Lough Allen, that is, nor far from its source; and it is connected with Dublin, by two routes, and with Belfast. The Grand Canal proceeds from Ballinasloe, on the Suck, a r. bk. trib. of the Shannon, to Dublin, by way of Tullamore, the Royal Canal (now merged in the Midland Great Western Rly.) from Cloondara, on the Shannon (W. of Longford), by way of Longford and Mullingar. The Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Canal connects the Shannon with Upper Loch Erne, which again is connected with Lough Neagh and Belfast by the Ulster Canal and Lagan navigation. A branch from the Grand Canal proceeds S. to Athy, the limit of navigation on the Barrow. The Barrow and the Shannon are the most important rivers as regards navigation, but above Athlone the amount of shipping on the Shannon is quite insignificant. Irish railways date from 1842, when the first 14 m. were opened for traffic. In the remoter mountain valleys communications are still very defective, and since 1860 various acts have been passed with the view of promoting the construction of tramways and light railways in such dists., the most important being those of 1883, 1889, and 1890. The next table shows the progress that has been made in recent decades in Irish shipping.

SHIPPING.

Thousands of Tons (000 *omitted*).

Period.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Foreign Trade.[1]	Coasting Trade.[2]	Foreign Trade.[1]	Coasting Trade.[2]
1841–50	330	2,140	270	1,510
1851–60	460	2,930	230	2,140
1861–70	620	3,910	200	2,820
1871–80	980	4,970	520	3,860
1881–90	854	5,208	338	3,935

[1] With cargoes and in ballast. [2] Cargoes only.

The rate of growth of wealth in I. in recent decades may be taken as roughly indicated by the table below, though it must be remembered that there may have been a good deal of private hoarding even after the institution of savings' banks, before the advantages of the institution came to be appreciated.

Period.	Deposits in Joint-Stock Banks.	Per Head of Pop.	Savings' Banks.	Per Head of Pop.
	£	£	£	£
1841–50	7,278[1]	0.92	2,181[1]	0.27
1851–60	12,755	2.10	1,702	0.28
1861–70	18,856	3.38	2,162	0.39
1871–80	30,965	5.84	3,210	0.61
1881–90	31,146	6.33	4,677	0.95

[1] Thousands of £ (000 omitted).

Perhaps the most satisfactory indication of a general improvement in the **condition of the Irish people** since the famine is afforded by the classification of houses devised by Sir Thomas Larcom. According to this classification, the fourth class includes all single-room houses of mud or other perishable material; the third, a better class, with two to four rooms and windows; the second, a good farm or town house, with five to seven rooms and windows; and the first, all better houses. On a comparison of the census results of 1841 with those of 1891, it is found that whereas houses of the fourth class had decreased from 491,278 to 20,617, and those of the third class from 533,297 to 312,589, those of the second class had increased from 264,184 to 466,632, and those of the first from 40,080 to 70,740. On the other hand, increasing distress in a large section of the population appears to be shown by the increase in the last two decades of the average number of cases of pauperism relieved —the 'cases' including re-entries of the same individual.

Cases of Pauperism Relieved, Thousands (000 *omitted*).

1841–50.	1850–60.	1860–70.	1870–80.	1880–90.
646	324	290	327	498

Certain dists. of I., generally spoken of as the congested dists., are in a chronic state of distress; and in the Land Act of 1891 special provisions were introduced, aimed at bringing about a gradual improvement of the condition of those parts of the country. A congested county is defined in that Act as one in which the inhabitants live in electoral divs. in which the total ratable value divided by the number of the pop. gives a sum of less than one pound ten shillings for each. Eight counties, Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and Cork, were found by the Board to be congested in this sense, and the total area of the congested dists. (chiefly in Donegal, Connaught, and the SW. peninsulas of Kerry and Cork) was found to be 3,608,569 ac., with a pop. in 1891 of 549,516. The board is empowered to make efforts to improve these dists. in connection with agricultural development, forestry, breeding of live stock and poultry, sale of seed potatoes and seed oats, amalgamation of small holdings, migration, emigration, fishing, weaving, and spinning, or any other suitable industries.

People.—The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the aboriginal Celts, with an admixture towards the N. of Saxons, and in later times of English and Scottish emigrants. Their dark complexion and smaller and more slender form of body, as well as their more volatile temperament, distinguish the Irish from the Saxon. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is the native language, and is now chiefly used in the W. part of the country. (See the table of counties.) In the year 432 Christianity was introduced by St. Patrick. From the 8th to the 12th century, the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. In 1174 Henry II. of England conquered the country, and portioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John the division into counties took place, and English laws and customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., Elizabeth, and James I. with repeated outbreaks and rebellions. The most memorable of these were in 1641, 1689, and 1798. In 1800 the union of I. with England took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, in 1832 the Irish Reform Bill, in 1838 the Poor Law Bill. In 1844 the Irish repeal agitation was at its height, and in 1848 an insurrection of the populace took place, but was speedily put down. Discontent has since manifested itself in many ways, and led to various measures of remedial legislation (see below).

Local Government.—In early times tribal government prevailed, the people being divided into 'Fine' or 'Septs,' each under its chieftain or 'Cendfinne,' forming an organised unit, the members of which were mutually responsible. The 'Clann' was a larger div. comprising several 'fine.' The *Tuath* was the unit of terr., but it had also a genealogical significance; it was the terr. occupied by a 'clann' or a div. of one, under a 'Ri,' or chief. The *Mor Tuath* was a confederacy of 'tuatha,' under a great chief, the 'Ri Mor Tuatha.' The chieftain was elected from the ruling family, but not necessarily in the direct line. At the time of the English conquest, in the 12th century, I. was divided into four great confederacies of tribes, or kingdoms, Meath being reckoned as a fifth kingdom. These old territorial divs. are preserved in the four *Provinces*, except that Meath is included in Leinster. The provs. have no longer administrative importance. The following are the principal administrative areas at present existing:—The *County* proper (32) is the largest div. for the purpose of local govt. The div. began in 1210, and was not completed till 1603; in some cases the boundaries correspond to old tribal divs., in others new partitions have been made. The chief officials are the lord-lieutenant (in command of the militia) and the high sheriff, both appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant of I. The principal governing body is the *Grand Jury*, which was originally summoned to aid the Circuit Judges, but, subsequently, the control of the fiscal affairs of the county was also entrusted to it, and this now constitutes the most important function. The Grand Jurors (23) are chosen by the High Sheriff from freeholders and leaseholders with a property qualification of £50 and £100; one, at least, from each barony (see below). The Grand Jury is not a continuative body, being dismissed (with the exception of that of Dublin, where a committee is appointed) at the close of each assize; but certain permanent officials are appointed by it. The Grand Jury levies and administers the *County Cess*, a rate on real property, and 'one of the oldest and the largest of the local taxes;' but it has no power of initiating expenditure, that right belonging specially to the Presentment Sessions. The principal objects to which cess is applied are: the maintenance of roads and bridges (rather more than fifty per cent. of the total), lunatic asylums, salaries of county officers, infirmaries and fever hospitals, govt. debts, prison expenses, &c. About one-fourth of the presentments are obligatory by Act of Parliament. The *Presentment Sessions* include the *Baronial Sessions*, composed of county justices and from five to twelve cess-payers (the number being fixed and the representatives selected by the Grand Jury), and the *County-at-large Sessions*, composed of county justices and one cess-payer from each barony. These courts deal respectively with the expenditure for the barony and the county. The County Courts are the Civil Bill Court and the Court of Quarter-Sessions; the latter has criminal jurisdiction, and controls the licensing system. The *Barony* (327) is a div. of a county of English origin, corresponding to the 'Hundred.' It was formed by combining or sub-dividing old tribal areas, with the boundaries of which it generally coincides; some half baronies are now treated as separate ones. The *Riding*, a name borrowed from the English div., is used

in Tipperary, Cork, and Galway, each of which has two ridings. The Quarter-Sessions divs. (95), Petty Sessions dists. (606), Constabulary divs. (204), and Coroners' dists. are minor judicial areas. A single *Court Leet* still exists in the manor of Killultagh; it includes the town of Lisburn. The *townland*, the smallest div. and the unit of nearly all administrative areas, corresponds most nearly to the ancient 'plowland.' The *parish* (2428), a sub-div. of the barony, originally an eccles. div., was early adopted as a civil area, though never of much importance. It is now taken account of mainly in assessing damages for malicious injury, in the formation of petty sessions dists., and for the levying of county cess. The eccles. par., not always identical with the civil, is of no political importance. The poor-law system is similar to that of England. The *Poor-Law Union* (160), established under the Irish Poor-Law Act of 1838, consists of a group of electoral dists., each of which comprises several townlands. The local authority is the Board of Guardians, composed of representatives elected by the ratepayers and of county justices; the property qualification of the former, determined for each union by the Local Government Board for Ireland, varies from £6 to £30. Besides the relief of the poor, the Board of Guardians has been entrusted with a number of miscellaneous functions, including the administration of the Medical Charities, Vagrant, and Sanitary Acts; various Acts relating to Children, River Pollution, Cattle Disease, National Teachers, Jury, Valuation, Parliamentary Voters, Income Tax, &c., &c. *Rural Sanitary dists.* are co-extensive with unions, except that *Urban Sanitary dists.* are excluded. The latter include all towns of over 6000 pop. An *Electoral div.* (3446) is a group of townlands, with a single exception (St. Mary's, Drogheda union), confined to one county. A *Dispensary dist.* (721), created under the Medical Charities Act, 1851, consists of a group of electoral dists. *Registration dists.* (formed 1864) coincide with, or are divs. of, electoral dists. *Superintendent Registrar's dists.* are co-extensive with the union. A *Registration county* comprises a group of registration dists. This div. has been necessitated by the fact that some unions extend into two counties. *Parliamentary divs.* (100) are divs. of counties and bors. formed mainly under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. Other minor administrative areas are Lunatic Asylum, Arterial Drainage, Inland Navigation, and Harbour Board's dists. *Towns* are administered under various Acts, chief of which are the Lighting and Cleansing, 1828; Municipal Corporation Reform, 1840; Towns Improvement, 1854; under one or other of which any town with population of 1500 may provide for its own government. The local authorities under the Act of 1840, which regulates the most important towns, are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors; all others are governed by Commissioners; eight towns are counties of cities or bors., each having its own Grand Jury and High Sheriff. The tribal system of *land tenure*, under which the clansmen had a claim on the land, was declared illegal in 1605, and replaced by the English common law. The principal Acts of the present century affecting the tenure of land are the Encumbered Estates Act, and the Acts of 1870, 1881, 1885, and 1891. Previous to 1870, the tenant (except where the right known as the 'Ulster Custom' prevailed) had no security for any improvements effected by him. The landlord might increase the rent or evict. The Act of 1870 provided for compensation to the tenant in case of eviction, but the rent might still be raised. The Act of 1881 enacted that the tenant should enjoy undisturbed occupation, at a fixed rent to be determined by a court of valuation. The *Irish Land Commission*, consisting of three Commissioners, was established for this purpose, and also authorised to settle disputes between landlord and tenant. Two more Commissioners were added under the Land Purchase Act of 1885, under which loans were granted to facilitate the purchase of the land by the tenant. Extended powers were conferred by the Act of 1891. The main points of the 'Home Rule' Bill, introduced into Parliament in 1893, were the establishment of a separate legislature, consisting of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly; the former to consist of forty-eight councillors, elected for eight years, half retiring every four years; the latter of 103 members, to be returned by the existing parliamentary constituencies, and to continue for five years, unless previously dissolved; the country to send a certain number of representatives to the Imperial Parliament, the authority of which should continue supreme; the executive authority to be vested in the Lord-Lieutenant and an Executive Committee of the Privy Council; the Legislature to have power 'to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland,' in so far as not affecting Imperial interests, vested rights, religious liberty, and established forms of justice; the revenue, subject to certain charges for Imperial and other specified purposes, to be applied by the Legislature to the public service. Elementary education is controlled by the Commissioners of National Education. Under the Irish Education Act, 1892, education is compulsory (subject to certain exceptions) in towns and townships under commissioners; local authority, the council or commissioners. The Intermediate Education Board examines all candidates who present themselves. The Board is annually entrusted with a portion of the funds accruing since the disestablishment of the Irish Church, to be applied to the payment of results fees to teachers. There are two universities in I. recognised by the State, Dublin University (founded 1591) and the Royal University. The latter is only an examining body, founded by royal charter in 1880; but a university education is afforded at the three Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, founded in 1849. The Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, is a teaching body under the Science and Art Department, S. Kensington. There is also the Catholic University of I., founded in 1854 by a bull of Pope Pius IX., which grants degrees in theology and philosophy, but since 1882 sends up its students to the examinations of the Royal University for degrees in arts, medicine, engineering, and law. Affiliated to this university are St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; University College, Dublin; St. Patrick's College, Carlow; the French College, Blackrock; Holy Cross College, Clonliffe; and the Medical School, Cecilia Street, Dublin. [Local Government, &c., by **E. G. H.**]

Ireland Island, small isl. in NW. of Bermudas group.

Ireland, Ness of, promontory, Shetland Is., Mainland, W. side of Dunrossness par.

Ireland, New. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

Ireland's Eye, small rocky isl., Ire., off the E. coast of co. Dublin, 2 m. N. Howth.

Ireleth with Askham, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 6 m. N. by E. Barrow, 1 m. E. Askam stn. P. <3500.

Iremel, mt., Russia, govt. Ufa, in the Ural Mts., in about 54° 32′ N., 58° 35′ E. Alt. 5245 ft.

Ireshopeburn, vil., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the r. bk. of the Wear, 16½ m. S. by W. Hexham, 8 m. W. Stanhope stn., P.O.

Irgiz, dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. and 160 m. SW. Turgai. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 41.4° F., Jan. 2.3°, July 76.8; mean rfall. (Fort Uralsk, 20 yrs.), yr. 6.9 in., March–July 3.6 in. P. <1000.

Irgiz, rivs., Russia. **1.** Prov. Turgai, rises in Mugojar Mts., flows S. and SE. 270 m., and falls into the steppe lake Chalkartenis; its former trib., Turgai, reaches it no more. **2.** Govt., Samara, l. bk. trib. of Volga, which it joins at Volsk after a course of over 200 m.; renowned nonconformist monasteries on its banks.

Irharhar, river bed, Africa. See **Igharghar.**

Iri, or **Iris,** riv., Greece. See **Eurotas.**

Irich, ancient tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., 118 m. SE. by E. Agra, 42 m. NE. Jhánsi city. Formerly of great importance; now in ruins.

Irig, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. I. P. 5300.

Irigoyen, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 45 m. SW. by S. Santa Fé. P. <3000.

Irijo, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Carballino. P. 6500.

Irijoa, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Betanzos. P. <4000.

Iris, riv., Greece. See **Eurotas.**

Irish Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, N. of 53° N., between Great Britain and Ireland, and communicating by St. George's Channel on the S., and northward by N. Channel. It contains the isles of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead, Walney, and some smaller islands. Principal inlets, Morecambe and Carnarvon bays, and the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble on the side of England and Wales; Solway Firth between England and Scotland; Wigtown and Luce bays in Scotland; and Strangford and Belfast loughs, Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin bays in Ireland. It is 150 m. wide; area, 7000 sq. m.; greatest depth, 500 ft.

Irish Town, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Cornwall, 20 m. from Evandale. P. <1500.

Irk, a small stream, Eng., in the SE. of Lancashire, affluent of riv. Irwell, which it joins on the l. bk. in Manchester.

Irkinyeeva, vil., E. Siberia, on r. bk. Yenisei, 170 m. ESE. Yeniseisk. P. <5000.

Irkutsk, govt. of E. Siberia, having Yeniseisk and Yakutsk in W. and N., Lake Baikal and Transbaikalia in E., and China (NW. Mongolia) in S. Very hilly in S., where it reaches the border of the high plateau of central Asia, and embraces the alpine tracts which fringe the plateau; namely, the border ridge of Sayan, attaining its highest summit in Munku-Sardyk (12,000 ft., snow-line at about 10,000 ft.); the Alps of Tunka, on l. bk. of Irkut R.; the Kitoi Alps, between the Kitoi and Byelaya Rivs.; the many unnamed parallel chains, all running NE. in the upper basin of the Oka, and the auriferous chains of the upper Uda (Nizhneudinskaya taiga), all attaining in their peaks the alt. of 6–8000 ft. The broad depression of the Angara separates these mountains from the Baikal Mts. (6–7000 ft.), which run NE. along the NW. shore of Lake Baikal. Further NE. begin the alpine highlands of the Vitim and Olekma system. The mountains are built up of granites, gneisses, Laurentian and Cambrian schists, and Silurian limestones and

slates; mighty flows of lava are met with all along the border of the plateau, and an extinct volcano, which was probably active in Post-Tertiary times, on the Chinese frontier, at the sources of Junbulak, upper l. bk. trib. of Oka. Silurian limestones and Devonian red sandstones fringe the Alpine tracts, forming high plains 1500–2500 ft. of altitude, covered with occasional layers of marine Carboniferous and freshwater Jurassic, Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits. The govt. of I. is rich in metals and minerals; gold is extracted in considerable quantities in the highlands of the Uda, as well as those of the l. bk. tribs. of the Vitim (especially Mama). Graphite of high quality has been extracted from Mount Alibert, and lapis-lazuli from the mountains at SW. corner of Lake Baikal. Rich iron ores; layers of Jurassic brown coal in the basin of Angara and lower Irkut; mineral springs on the Irkut (Nilova Pustyñ). The chief artery of I. is the Angara (*q.v.*), or Verkhnyaya Tunguska, which flows from Lake Baikal N. and W. to join the Yenisei, and is used for floating light boats in its middle course, and for navigation in its lower course. It receives from the left a number of large tribs.: Irkut, 240 m.; Kitoi, 180 m.; Byelaya, 200 m.; Oka, 550 m., with Iya; and Uda, or Tasyeeva (tribs. Ona, Kan, &c.). Of the r. bk. tribs. of the Angara, the Ilim (260 m.) is the largest. The Lena waters I. for nearly 1200 m., and is navigated from Kachug. It receives the Kirenga (350 m.), the Chuya, and the navigable Vitim, which flows on the N. frontier of the govt. The Nizhnyaya Tunguska, also a trib. of Yenisei, waters the NW. part of I. Climate very severe, the average temp. of I. (52° 17′ N., 104° 11′ E.; alt. 1350 ft.) being, yr. 31° F., Jan. −6°, July 65°. The whole of the Alpine tracts and large parts of the plains are covered with forests. The pop. is chiefly Russian (60 per cent.) and Buryate (39 per cent.), the remainder being a few Yakutes and Tunguses. The chief occupation of both the Russians and the Buryates is agriculture, corn being exported to some extent to the gold-washings; cattle-breeding, especially with the Buryates; hunting, and fishing in Lake Baikal. The transport of tea along the highway to Russia, and of Russian goods to I. and Transbaikalia, is a considerable source of income. Important gold washings in SW.; manufactures in infancy. Divided into five dists.: Irkutsk, Balagansk, Verkholensk, Kirensk, and Nizhneudinsk. Area, 287,061 sq. m. P. (1862) 363,375; (1890) 421,190.

Irkutsk, chief tn. of govt. I., and cap. of E. Siberia, on r. bk. of Angara R., opposite its junction with Irkut, 3378 m. E. of Moscow; residence of the governor-general of E. Siberia. It is well provided with educational institutions, and has a public library, a museum, and several scientific societies—geographical, technical, musical, &c. Great entrepôt for the trade in tea and the supply of Transbaikalia and the gold-washings with European goods. Seat of many small industries (leather, soap, ropes, tobacco, sweets, &c.). Alt. 1350 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 31° F., Jan. −6°, July 65°; mean rfall. (9 yrs.), yr. 16.5 in., June–Sept. 10 in. P. (1862) 24,780; (1890) 50,275.

Irlabe, country, Senegambia, on the l. bk. of the lower Senegal.

Irlam, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 7½ m. W. by S. Manchester, at the confluence of the Irwell and Mersey, with a stn. (**I. and Cadishead**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly. Here are locks of the Manchester Ship Canal. PM.O. P.<5000.

Irlams o' th' Height, place in Pendleton par., W. div. of parl. bor. of Salford, Eng., PMT.O.

Irmak, Turkish, 'river.'

Irmingland, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Bure, 10½ m. SW. Cromer, ½ m. ESE. Corpusty and Saxthorpes tn. P.<250. See **Heydon.**

Irnham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. SE. Grantham, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**I. with Corby**) P.<1500.

Ir Nahash, place named in O. T. See **Deir Nakhkhâs.**

Irogoyen, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 35 m. SW. Santa Fé.

Irois, Pointe des, cape, on the SW. ct. of Guadeloupe.

Iron, place named in O. T. See **Yarûn.**

Iron, mt., U.S., California, Mendocino co., 142 m. NW. by W. Sacramento.

Iron, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NW., on the Minnesota frontier, crossed in the E. by 88° W.

Iron, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., crossed in the NW. by 91° W.

Iron, co., U.S., Utah, on the W. frontier, crossed by 38° N.

Iron, Lough, Ire., in the NW. of co. Westmeath, 7 m. NW. Mullingar, 204 ft. above sea-level; drained by the Inny into Lough Ree.

Iron Acton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 8 m. SW. Wotton-under-Edge, on the M. R., PM.O. P.<1500.

Ironbarks, mining tp., New South Wales. See **Stuart Town.**

Ironbridge, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 13½ m. ESE. Shrewsbury, with a stn. on the G. W. R. (**I. and Broseley**); with coal-mines, blast-furnaces, and other iron-works; takes its name from the first metal bridge built in England (1779). PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<3000.

Iron City, vil., U.S., Michigan, Marquette co. P.<1500.

Iron City, vil., U.S., Utah, I. co., 30 m. SW. Cedar City. P.<1500.

Irondale, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., near Chicago. P.<1500.

Irondequoit Bay, U.S., New York, in the S. of Lake Ontario, in 77½° W.

Irongray, par., Scot. See **Kirkpatrick-Irongray.**

Iron Mountain, city, U.S., Michigan, Menominee co., 46 m. W. by N. Escanaba. P. 8600.

Iron Mountain, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. François co., 66 m. SSW. St. Louis. Here is the famous Iron Mountain, 250 ft. high, chiefly of magnetic iron ore. Village chiefly supported by iron-mines, several blast-furnaces, and other manufactures. P.<1500.

Iron Mountains. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Iron Point, vil., U.S., Nevada, Humboldt co., 175 m. NE. Carson City, on the Central Pacific Rly. P.<1500.

Iron Ridge, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dodge co., 41 m. NW. Milwaukee. P.<1500.

Iron River, vil., U.S., Michigan, Iron co., 68 m. WSW. Marquette. P.<1500.

Ironside, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 5½ m. from Ottawa, on riv. Gatineau; iron and phosphates mined near. P.<1500.

Ironton, vil., U.S., Missouri, Iron co., 74 m. S. by W. St. Louis. Alt. 919 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Ironton, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. of Lawrence co., on the Ohio, 100 m. S. by E. Columbus, occupying a central position in a productive mineral dist.; has iron-furnaces, rolling and planing mills, machine shops, and other iron-works of various kinds. P. (1880) 8900; (1890) 10,900.

Ironton, settlement, U.S., Utah, Juab co., 62 m. SSW. Salt Lake City.

Ironville, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, 3½ m. SE. Alfreton, PMT.O. P.<3500.

Ironwood, city, U.S., Michigan, co. Gogebic, 14 m. SE. of the NW. corner of the state; has sprung into existence since the census of 1880, in consequence of the working of the valuable deposits of hematite and magnetic iron ore in which the county is rich. P. 7700.

Iroquois, or **Matilda,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Dundas co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 43 m. SSE. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Iroquois (Ir-o-kwoi), or **Six Nations,** confederation of Indian tribes, which formerly inhabited the central and W. part of the state of New York. The survivors now live partly in Canada, partly in the U.S.

Iroquois, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Kingsbury co., 104 m. N. by W. Yankton. P.<1500.

Iroquois, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, and touching in N. 41° N.

Iroquois River, or **Pickamink,** riv., U.S., flows W. and then N. into the Kankakee R., Illinois. Length, about 110 m.

Irpeel, place named in O. T. See **Râ-fât.**

Irrara, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, crossed by 145° E.

Irsa, comm., Hungary, co. and 35 m. SE. Pest. P.<5000.

Irshad Pass, Hindu Kush. See **Hunza.**

Irstead, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the Bure, 11 m NE. Norwich, 1½ m. SW. by W. Catfield stn. P.<250.

Irt, riv., Eng., Cumberland, issuing from Wast Water, and flowing SW. through the div. of Egremont into the Irish Sea, along with the Esk, about 15 m. SSE. Whitehaven.

Irthing, riv., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., rises on Bewcastle Fells in the N. of the county, forms part of the boundary between Cumberland and Northumberland, then flows SW. to the Eden, which it joins at Newby, about 4 m. from Carlisle, after a SSW. course of 26 m.

Irthington, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Irthing, 7½ m. NE. by E. Carlisle, 3 m. W. by N. Brampton stn., P.O.; 7390 ac. P.<1000.

Irthlingborough, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 4 m. ENE. Wellingborough, 1 m. W. of its stn. (**Higham Ferrers**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<3000

Irton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 3½ m. SW. Scarborough, 1½ m. W. by N. Seamer Junc. P.<250.

Irton, Santon, and Melthwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland, with stn. (**Irton Road**) on the Ravenglass and Eskdale Rly., 15 m. SE. by S. Whitehaven; 6180 ac. P.<750.

Irtysh (*Kalmuck* **Irtsis,** or **Ertsis**), riv. of W. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of the Obi; rises in Chinese Empire, in a chain of mountains, often described as Great Altai, 70 m. WSW. of Kobdo, under the name of Ky I., and further down Kara I. (Black I.), flows W. for nearly 450 m., and after having received numbers of small tribs. from the above mountains, and passed a couple of miles from Lake Ulungur, enters Lake Zaisan. On issuing from this lake it crosses the SW. part of the Altai Mts. in a

gorge, which becomes very narrow and picturesque above Ust Kamenogorsk, where it emerges on the plains and flows NW. for nearly 2000 m. past Semipalatinsk, Omsk, and Tara. At Tobolsk, after having received the Tobol from the S., it turns N. to join the Obi at Samarovskoye. In these two parts of its course it receives many important tribs., Narym and Bukhtarma in the Altais, Chaganka (l. bk.), Om, Tara (r. bk.), and especially the Ishim and the Tobol, which are both large navigable rivers. It is navigated for nearly 2000 m. as far as Semipalatinsk, and metals are shipped even from Bukhtarma. In its middle course it is open for navigation for an average of 200 days. Total length, 2310 m.; area of basin, 581,520 sq. m.

Iruela, La, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Cazorla. P. <5000.

Irún, tn., in the NE. of Spain, prov. Guipúzcoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 8 m. E. San Sebastian, with a ferruginous mineral spring near, and an iron-mine in work. All round it are Roman remains. P. 9000.

Iruya, vil., Argentine Republic, Salta, 275 m. N. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Irvine, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 636 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Irvine, or **Dublin Range,** post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Megantic, on riv. Thames. P. <1500.

Irvine, riv., Scot., Ayrshire, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W., and after a course of 20 m. enters the Firth of Clyde by an estuary. It divides the dists. Kyle and Cunningham.

Irvine (er'vin), parl. and royal burgh, par., market-tn., and seapt., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the Irvine R., 6½ m. W. Kilmarnock, on the G. & SW. R. Formerly noted for hand-sewing and the weaving by hand of book muslins and checks; principal industries of the present day the manufacture of chemicals, iron-founding, and shipbuilding. Its harbour is provided with 1746 ft. of quayage, having a depth at high water of 14–19 ft. Coal is mined in the neighbourhood, and forms the principal article of export. Duntonknoll Quarry yields a stone largely used for the making of the soles of bakers' ovens. Birthplace of James Montgomery (1771–1854), the poet, and John Galt (1779–1839), the novelist. Market-day, M. Par. P. 6100; royal burgh (which is confined to the r. bk. of the river), P. <5000; parl. burgh (which is now identical with the police burgh, and includes the large suburb of Fullarton on the l. bk.), P. (1841) 4600; (1871) 6900; (1891) 9000.

Irvinebank, tp., Queensland, Chelmsford co., 135 m. S. Cooktown; mining centre. P. <1500.

Irvinestown, or **Lowtherstown,** tn., Ire., NE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 8¾ m. N. Enniskillen, on the Enniskillen and Bundoran Rly., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Irving, vil., U.S., Illinois, Montgomery co., 58 m. NE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Irvington, vil., U.S., Illinois, Washington co., 6 m. S. Centralia by rail; contains the Illinois Agricultural College. P. <1500.

Irvington, vil., U.S., Indiana, Marion co., 3 m. E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Irvington, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., 3½ m. W. by S. Newark. P. <1500.

Irvington, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 26 m. N. by E. New York. P. <3000.

Irvona, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., on Clearfield R., 80 m. E. by N. Pittsburg, and 20 m. NNW. Altoona. P. <1500.

Irwell, riv., Eng., in the SE. of Lancashire, rises about 2 m. S. Burnley, and flows S. through Rawtenstall, Bury, and Manchester to the Mersey, which it joins on the r. bk. at Irlam. Made navigable for barges to Manchester in the early part of the last century. The lower part of its course is now almost entirely included in the Manchester Ship Canal.

Irwin, vil., U.S., Colorado, Gunnison co., 125 m. WSW. Denver, with anthracite mines. P. <1500.

Irwin, co., U.S., Georgia, between 31° and 32° N., and touching in E. on 83° W.

Irwin, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co. P. <3000.

Irwin River, W. Australia. See **Arrowsmith.**

Irwin's Station, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 21 m. E. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Is, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Hit.**

Isa, tn., N. Africa, on the coast, 165 m. SE. by E. Tripoli.

Isaac, group of small isls. in the Bahamas, NW. of Great Bahama Bank.

Isaac's Harbour, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Guysborough, 45 m. from Antigonish, with gold-mining. P. <1500.

Isabama, isl., Japan, off the E. ct. of the main island, in Sendai Bay, with anchorage in 38° 22′ N.

Isabel, or **Ysabel** (native **Mahaga**), one of the largest of the Solomon Is., Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group. Nearly depopulated by raids from the neighbouring islands.

Isabela, cape, isl. of Haiti. See **Punta Roja.**

Isabela, prov. of the isl. of Luzon, Philippines; cap. Tumanini.

Isabela, comm., Spanish Antilles, Porto Rico, N. ct., near the westernmost point. P. 12,500.

Isabela, La, ancient *Ther'sida,* vil., central Spain, New Castille, 57 m. E. Madrid, with royal palace (built by Isabella of Braganza, wife of Ferdinand VII.), and a mineral spring. P. <2000.

Isabela de Basilan, official name of one of the Philippine Is., generally known as Basilan (*q.v.*), crossed by 6½° N., 122° E., with town of same name on NW. ct. P. <2000.

Isabela Islands, in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of the state of Jalisco, Mexico, N. of the mouth of the Santiago.

Isabella, port, on the N. ct. of the isl. Haiti, republic St. Domingo, 38 m. NW. Santiago, where Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World.

Isabella, vil., U.S., Georgia, Worth co., 87 m. N. by E. Tallahassee, Florida. P. <1500.

Isabella, co., U.S., Michigan, S. of 44° N., crossed in the W. by 85° W.

Isabel-segunda, vil., W. Indies, Isla de Vieques, on the N. ct. P. <2000.

Isac, or **Isar,** l. bk. trib. of the Vilaine, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, issues from a deep spring. Length, 45 m.

Isakcea (ĭsak'cha), frontier tn., Roumania, Dobruja, prov. Tulcea, 19 m. WSW. Ismail. The Danube from here is under the administration of the European Commission. P. (comm.) <4000.

Isákhel, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Bannu, 9 m. W. of the present channel of the Indus, 95 m. S. by W. Peshâwar. P. (1881) 7000; (1891) 7600; Hindus, 1900; Moham. 5600.

Isalco, volcano and tn., Salvador. See **Izalco.**

Isandhlwana, Isandlana, or **Isandula,** hill, in the W. of Zulu-land, S. Africa, 82 m. N. by E. Pietermaritzburg (Natal); scene of a disastrous defeat of the British by the Zulus, Jan. 22, 1879.

Isangila, stn., W. Africa, Congo Free State, on r. bk. of the Congo, in 5° 19′ S., 13° 45′ E., near the **I. Falls.**

Isango, Wakonjo name of the Semliki R., central Africa.

Isanti, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the E., to the N. of 45° N., and W. of 93° W.

Isar, riv., France. See **Isac.**

Isar, riv., mainly in Germany, rises on the southern slopes of the N. Tirolese Alps in Austria, and flows on the whole NE., passing Munich and Landshut into the Danube about midway between Ratisbon and Passau; not navigable, but used for floating timber from the Bavarian frontier, 170 m. Length, 215 m; area of basin, 3545 sq. m.

Isara, riv., France. See **Isère.**

Isara, riv., France. See **Oise.**

Isa-saki, or **Asidzuri,** cape, the southernmost point of Shikoku I., Japan.

Isbarta, ancient *Baris,* tn., Asia Minor, 110 m. W. Konia; well supplied with water, and has many large gardens.

Isbester, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 601 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Ischalis, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Ilchester.**

Ischia, isl., Italy, 17 m. WSW. Naples, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, with sulphur and mineral springs at Casamacciola. Surface mountainous, and in its centre Mount Epomeo, the eruptions of which down to 1301 were so frequent, that the inhabitants had to be constantly seeking a refuge on the mainland. In that year a new crater was opened, and the last eruption took place; but on March 4, 1881, the island was disturbed by an earthquake, which was followed on the 28th July 1883 by another, which overthrew every place in the island, except the town of I., on its NE. coast. P. isl. 24,000; P. tn. 3000.

Ischia di Castro, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, 20 m. WNW. Viterbo.

Ischl (in the 8th century *Iscala*), tn., Upper Austria, 28 m. E. by S. Salzburg, on the l. bk. of the Traun, near the confluence of the riv. Ischl, a small stream that flows E. from the Wolfgang-see. I. is a favourite summer residence of the Emperor, who has baths of brine brought from the neighbouring salines. Alt. 1535 ft. P. <3000.

Iscoyd, par., Wales, in a detached part of Flintshire, 12 m. ESE. Wrexham, 2 m. NNW. Fenn's Bank stn. P. <500.

Iscuande, or **Izcuande,** vil., Colombia, Cauca, 200 m. N. by E. Quito. P. (with dist.) 5000.

Ise, riv., Eng., Northamptonshire, rises near Naseby, passes Kettering, and joins the Nen on the l. bk. just below Wellingborough.

Ise, a kuni or old prov. now in Mie (Miye) ken, Japan.

Ise-Fjord, inlet, Denmark, on N. side of the isl. Zealand. Length, N. to S., 20 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m. Roeskilde and Lamme Fjords are its chief branches, and it contains the isl. Ouroe.

Ise Fjord, Norway. See **Nordfjord.**

Iseghem, tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers, 6 m. NNW. Courtrai. P. 10,000.

Ischin, or **Iseyin,** tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 116 m. N. by E. Lagos. P. estimated at 20–60,000.

Isell, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Derwent, 9 m. N. Keswick, 3 m. NW. by W. Bassenthwaite Lake stn. See **Blindcrake.**

Isell Old Park, par., Eng., Cumberland. P.<250.

Iseltwald, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the SE. side of Lake Brienz, 5 m. E. by N. Interlaken. P.<2000.

Isenburg, Neu, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Starkenburg, circle Offenbach, 33 m. S. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. P. 5900.

Isenhagen, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 32 m. N. by E. Brunswick, cap. circle I. P.<2000.

Isenthal, wooded Alpine valley, Switzd., Uri, between steep and rugged mountains.

Iseo, tn., Italy, Lombard, prov. Brescia, on the S. side of Lago d' Iseo, 11 m. NW. Brescia. P.<3000.

Iseo, Lago d', the ancient *Lacus Sevinus*, N. Italy, Lombardy, at the foot of the Alps, between the provs Brescia and Bergamo, about 14 m. in length by 1½ m. average breadth, traversed by the Oglio. Its shores are abrupt and highly picturesque. Eel and sardine fisheries are carried on. Alt. 605 ft.; greatest depth, 985 ft.

Iser, r. bk. trib. of the Elbe, in Bohemia, which it joins near Alt-Bunzlau; length, 94 m.

Iseran, mt., France, dep. Savoie, Graian Alps, 40 m. NW. by W. Turin, with a col (pass) on its NE. side, over which a main road is carried. Alt. mt. 10,170 ft.; alt. col 9080 ft.

Isère, dep., SE. France, bounded on the W. and N. by the Rhone, and stretching SE. into the heart of the Alps, formed from various dists. of Dauphiné, and divided into four arrs.: Grenoble (cap.), Saint-Marcellin, La Tour-du-Pin, and Vienne. The course of the Isère (above Grenoble) and that of its important trib., the Drac, divides the dep. into two regions, that to the S. and E. characterised by massive mountains of granite, gneiss, talc, and schist; that to the N. and W. by calcareous ranges, level plateaux, plains, and valleys. Forests abound round Grenoble, and were formerly much more extensive, especially in the Oisans. The smaller E. section is again divided into two by the profound gorge of the Romanche, to the S. of which lies the Oisans, with the highest point of the dep. in the mountains of Pelvoux, the Meije, or Aiguille du Midi (alt. 13,075 ft.), and to the N. the mountains containing the Grandes Rousses (alt. 11,390 ft.) and the Chaine de Belledonne (alt. 9780 ft.). The larger western section is subdivided into three, first a mountainous region in the S., between the Isère and the Drac, including in the SE. a continuation of the Dévoluy, and containing valleys (mainly parallel to the Drac) traversed by the railway from Grenoble to Sisteron; second, to the N. of these mountains the Grande Chartreuse, bounded on the SE. by the beautiful and fertile valley of Grésivaudin, traversed by the Isère, and on the SW. by a further continuation of the Isère valley; and third, to the W. of both of these nearly half the dep. composed of low plateaux, hills, and low-lying plains. Climate varies with altitude [**Grenoble**], and the mean rainfall increases from W. to E. The productions are similar to those of the other Alpine deps. [**Alpes Basses, &c.**]. The vine occupies more than 2 per cent. of the surface, but the relative production is much under the average for France. In the production of tobacco it ranks second among the deps. of France. Principal minerals, iron ore and coal, the former chiefly from Allevard, Saint-Quentin, and Verpillière, the latter from Mure and Bourg-d'Oisans. Marble is fairly common, but the most valuable quarry, that of Valsenestre, cannot yet be worked on account of the absence of roads; the marble of Echaillon is exported to all parts of Europe. The marshes of Bourgoin yield peat. Area, 3180 sq. m. P. 572,100. See **France,** table.

Isère, the ancient *Isara*, riv., France, rises on the N. slope of Mt. Iséran, dep. Savoie, flows tortuously W. and SW. through the deps. Isère and Drôme, passing Albertville, Grenoble, and Romans, and joins the Rhone 4 m. above Valence. Nominally navigable 90 m. from Montmélian, but with much difficulty, owing to islands and shoals. Chief tribs., the Arc and Drac. Discharge below the confluence of the Drac at low tide 3700 cubic ft. per second, at flood 353,200 cubic ft. Length, 150 m. See **Alps, Passes, I.** (9) and (10).

Isergebirge, part of the Sudetes Mts., a NW. continuation of the Riesengebirge, on the borders of Bohemia and Prussian Silesia, NE. of Reichenberg; the highest point is Tafelfichte, 3790 ft.

Iserlohn (in the 11th century simply *Loon*, properly *Lohon*, from *loh*, 'a hedge'), tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle I., 14 m. SE. Dortmund, with manufactures of cutlery, bronze articles, needles, fish-hooks, &c. P. (1871) 15,700; P. (1890) 20,700; (comm.) 22,100.

Isernia, circle and tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 44 m. NE. Gaeta; has remains of massive walls, and an aqueduct. Near it the first battle took place between the Sardinian troops and those of Naples, Oct. 17, 1860. Alt. 1065–1500 ft. P. tn. (1881) 8000.

Iserkelly, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. and 6 m. SW. Loughrea. P.<250.

Iserkileran, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 8 m. NE. Fethard. P.<250.

Isetskiy, two iron and copper works, Russia, govt. Perm. **Upper I.** 1 m. NW. of Ekaterinburg, iron and copper works, and gold-washing. P. 8000. **Lower I.** 8 m. SE. of same town, iron and cast iron works. P. 10,000. Both on **Iset R.,** which flows from Ekaterinburg dist. 300 m. ENE. to join the Tobol R., in a valley rich in iron ore, gold, marmor, and grinding stone.

Isetskoye, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. and 53 m. S. of Tobolsk, on l. bk. of Tobol. P.<5000.

Iseyin, tn., W. Africa. See **Ichin.**

Isfahan, tn., Persia. See **Ispahan.**

Isfandak, tn., in the SE. of Persia, prov. Mekran, 310 m. NW. by W. Karáchi.

Isfield, par., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., on the Ouse, 5½ m. NE. by N. Lewes, on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O. P.<500.

Ishaga, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country. P. 70,000.

Isham, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. N. by W. Wellingborough, on the M. R., P.O. P.<500.

Ishartmon, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Forth, on Tacumshane Lough, 3 m. S. Killinick. P.<250.

Ishika'ri, tn., Japan, seat of govt. of the isl. Yezo, on Ishikari R., near its mouth. P.<2000.

Ishikari River, the largest in the isl. of Yezo, Japan, debouches on the W. ct. in Strogonoff Gulf. Length, about 200 m. It abounds in salmon, forming the chief trade of I. town.

Ishikawa, ken or prefecture, Japan; cap. Kanazawa.

Ishim, navigable riv., Siberia, rises in Akmolinsk, flows 350 m. through fertile prairies, W., N., and NNE., to join the Irtysh at Ust-Ishim.

Ishim, dist. tn., W. Siberia, govt. and 135 m. SE. Tobolsk, on Ishim R., and on highway from Moscow to Tomsk. Great fair, at which about 70,000 cwt. of butter, 400,000 furs (squirrels, hares, &c.), 200,000 hides and sheepskins, as well as all sorts of manufactured and grocery wares for Siberia, are sold every year. P. 8500.

Ishimskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 58 m. E. Tomsk, on Siberian Rly. P.<5000.

Ishi-no-maki, bustling little seapt., Japan, 135 m. ENE. Niigata, on Sendai Bay. Noted for its slate quarries and salmon fisheries, with shipbuilding in European style. P. 15,200.

Ishiyama-dera, vil., Japan, with famous monastery at the outlet of Lake Biwa, near Kyoto.

Ishiyane, vil., Natal, on the Buffalo R., 85 m. N. by E. Pietermaritzburg.

Ishkamish, tn., Afghanistan, 38 m. SE. Kunduz.

Ishkashim, vil., Afghanistan, Badakshan, on the Ab-i-Panj, 68 m. ESE. Faizabad.

Ishmi, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Scutari, on the I., 17½ m. NE. by N. Durazzo.

Ish'peming, city, U.S., Michigan, co. and 15 m. WSW. Marquette (on Lake Superior); has extensive iron-mines, producing ore of the best quality. Alt. 1443 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 6000; (1890) 11,200.

Ishtip (*Turkish*), **Štiplje** (shtiplye, *Servian*), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 41 m. SE. by E. Ushkub, on the Bregainitsa. P. 10,000 (more than half Servians. G.).

Ishtirak, or **Ishtrak, Pass.** See **Hindu Kush.**

Isigny, market-tn. and small riv. port, France, dep. Calvados, on the Aure, arr. and 18 m. W. by N. Bayeux. P.<3000.

Isili, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 36 m. N. Cagliari. Alt. 1460 ft.

Isinglass Hill, U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., with mines of muscovite mica.

Isinomaki, seapt. tn., Japan. See **Ishi-no-maki.**

Isipingo, vil., Natal, 12 m. S. Durban by rail.

Isis, riv., Eng. See **Thames.**

Isis, vil., in the SE. of Queensland, terminus of a branch of the railway from Brisbane to Bundaberg.

Isisford (formerly **Wittown**), tp., Queensland, Mitchell co., 367 m. SW. by W. Mackay. P.<1500.

Iskander, or *Iskender*, Arabian form of the name Alexander; appears in such place-names as Iskanderun, Iskanderiye, Iskenderieh, &c.

Iskanderun, seapt. and gulf, Asia Minor. See **Alexandretta.**

Iskardo, or **Skardo,** tn., India, Kashmír, on the Indus, 92 m. NNE. Srínagar, in a fruitful valley, 7700 ft. above the sea. It has a strong fort and castle, formerly the residence of the chiefs of Baltistan, situated on a rock rising to 800 ft. above the river.

Iskelib, or **Eskilup,** tn., Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, near the Kizil-Irmak, 92 m. SSW. Sinope. P. 5000.

Isker, the ancient *Œsus*, riv., Bulgaria, flows NW. and NE., and joins the Danube 22 m. above Nicopolis. Length, 150 m. It is broad, and in many parts shallow. The city of Sophia is on one of its affluents. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Iskil, tn., Asia Minor, pash. and 60 m. NE. Konia. P. 4000.

Isla, riv., Scot., Forfarshire and Perthshire, in part dividing those cos., enters the Tay 12 m. above Perth, after a SE. and SW. course of about 41 m.

Isla Cristina, comm., SW. Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. and 3 m. E. Ayamonte, a little E. of the mouth of the Guadiana P. 5200.

Isla de la Madalena. See **Fatu-hira.**

Isla del Cármen, Mexico. See **El Carmen.**

Isla de Leon, Spain. See **San Fernando.**
Isla del Rey, isl., Colombia. See **San Miguel.**
Isla de Pinos. See **Pinos.**
Isla de Vieques, W. Indies. See **Vieques, Isla de.**
Islámábád, former name of **Chittagong,** tn., Brit. India.
Islámábád, tn., India, Kashmír, 33 m. SE. by S. Srínagar, at the head of navigation on the upper Jehlam; on the summit of a long, low ridge; large manufacture of Kashmír shawls; second town in Kashmír; 1500 houses.
Islámgarh, or **Nohar,** vil. and fort, India, Baháwalpur, 120 m. E. by N. Sukkur; surrounded on every side by sandhills of considerable height.
Islámnagar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Budáun, 43 m. W. Bareilly. P. 5900; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 2400.
Islámpur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Sátára dist. P. (1891) 10,700; Hindus, 9200.
Island, ct. par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Carbery East, E. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, 2 m. S. Clonakilty. P. <750.
Island, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, 19 m. SW. Loughrea, 7 m. from Gort stn., P.O.
Island, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 48° S. and between 122° and 123° W.
Island Beach, a narrow strip of land on the E. of Barnegat Bay, U.S., New Jersey, in about 39° 44′–55′ N.
Island Cove, vil., Newfoundland, on the W. shore of Conception Bay, dist. and 9 m. from Harbour Grace. P. <1500.
Islandeady, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bars. Burrishoole and Carra, 5 m. W. Castlebar; 23,764 ac. P. <4000.
Islandeady Lough, Ire., W. co. Mayo, 3½ m. SW. Castlebar.
Island Glass, lighthouse, Scot., Hebrides, SE. extremity of Scalpay I., in 57° 51′ N., 6° 38′ W., visible 17 m.
Islandikane, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SW. Waterford, bar. Middlethird; 4538 ac. P. <750.
Island Kelly, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Knocknadona.
Island Lake, Canadian NW. Terrs., 44 m. long by 9–13 m. broad, crossed by 53½° N. and 94° and 95° W., drained N. by Island Lake R.
Island Magee, par. and a penin., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Belfast Lower, on the E. side of Larne Lough, 3 m. from Ballycarry stn., P.O.; 7043 ac. P. <2500.
Island More, isl., Ire., co. Mayo, in the E. of Clew Bay. P. <250.
Island Pond, vil., U.S., Vermont, Essex co., 149 m. NE. Portland. P. <1500.
Islands, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Clare.
Islands, Bay of, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 49° 10′ N.
Islandshire, a portion of the co. Northumberland, Eng., adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed, comprises Holy I. Forms with Norham a petty sessional div.
Islands of the White Sea. See **Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid.**
Islas de la Bahía. See **Bay Islands.**
Isla Umbú, vil., Paraguay, 36 m. NE. by E. of the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana, in 27° S.
Islay, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Victoria, 10½ m. from Lindsay. P. <1500.
Islay, Ilai, or **Ilay,** maritime tn., Peru, dep. Arequipa, 5 m. NW. Mollendo. P. <2000.
Islay, one of the larger islands, and the most southerly, of the Inner Hebrides, Scot., Argyllshire, immediately SW. the isl. Jura, and 14 m. W. the peninsula of Kintyre, 25 m. long and 17 m. broad. Estimated area, 154,000 ac. Surface mountainous in the E.; elevation, 1400 ft.; elsewhere generally level, and, where not cultivated, covered with a green sward. About 22,000 ac. are arable. The island is formed of quartz rock and clay schists; it has limestone, marl, bog iron ore, and lead and copper mines, which have been wrought. Agriculture has of late years greatly improved on the island, and good crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, and potatoes are raised. Principal exports cattle, limestone, and spirits. The island is divided into the three pars. of Kilchoman, Kildalton and Kilarrow, and Kilmeny. At Bowmore, on Lochindaal, is a harbour for ships of considerable burden. Other principal villages are Port Ellen, Port Arkaig, and Port Charlotte. Mean rfall. (Eallabus, alt. 67 ft., 1866-80), 49.3 in. P. 7375. **Islay Sound,** between the island and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 m.
Isle, riv., Eng., rising in the S. of Somersetshire, and flowing NE. into the Parret.
Isle, the ancient *Insula,* riv., France, rises 1 m. SE. Nexon, dep. Haute-Vienne, and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a SW. course of 100 m. It is navigable as far as Périgueux.
Isle Abbotts, par., Eng., Somerset, on riv. Isle, 6 m. SW. Langport. P. <500.
Isle Adam, L', tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, on the Oise, 18 m. NNW. Paris. P. <4000.
Isle au Haut, isl., U.S., Maine, at the mouth of Penobscot Bay, with a fixed light 40 ft. above sea-level, in lat. 43° 59′ N., long. 68° 34′ W.
Isle aux Coudres, vil., Canada, Quebec, on isl. Isle aux C., in St. Lawrence R., Charlevoix co. P. <1500.
Isle aux Grues, or **Crane Island,** vil. and isl., Canada, Quebec, 6 m. from St. Thomas, in St. Lawrence R. P. <1500.
Isle aux Oies, isl., 20 m. long, in the riv. St. Lawrence, Canada, Quebec, its upper end 36 m. NE. by E. Quebec.
Isle Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., flowing into the Cold Beck, on l. bk., 3½ m. S. Thirsk.
Isle Brewers, or **Hebrewers,** par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 9 m. E. by S. Taunton. Mean rfall. (Walrond Park, alt. 116 ft., 1866–80), 30 m. P. <500.
Isle de Ré. See **Ré.**
Isle du Pas, a long and narrow isl., Canada, Quebec, Berthier co., in the St. Lawrence, just above Lake St. Peter, 29–35 m. SW. by W. Three Rivers.
Isle-en-Dodon, L', tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, on the Save, 34 m. WSW. Toulouse. P. <2000.
Isleham, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Ely, on the G. E. R., PMT.O; 5230 ac. P. <2000.
Isle-Jourdain, L', tn., France, dep. Gers, arr. Lombez, on the Save, 18 m. W. Toulouse, with manufactures of watches and bricks. P. <3000.
Isle Jourdain, L', vil., France, dep. Vienne, arr. Montmorillon, on the Vienne, 30 m. SE. by S. Poitiers. P. <2000.
Isle, L', tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 13 m. E. by S. Avignon. P. <4000.
Isle Madame, isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., separated from the mainland of Richmond county, to which it belongs, by Lennox Passage and St. Peter's Bay.
Isle Madame, isl., Canada, Quebec, in riv. St. Lawrence, off NE. end of Montreal I.
Isle of Dogs, part of London, Eng., Middlesex, Tower Hamlets div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, forming a peninsula between the Limehouse and Blackwall reaches. It contains the W. India and Millwall Docks.
Isle of France, Indian Ocean. See **Mauritius.**
Isle of Grain, Man, Pines, Serpents. See **Grain, &c.**
Isle of Whithorn, vil., Scot. See **Whithorn, Isle of.**
Isle of Wight, co., U.S., Virginia, E. of 77° W., bounded on the NE. by the estuary of James R.
Isle Perrot, isl., Canada, Quebec, in St. Lawrence R., above Montreal I., and between Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. P. 1000.
Isle Royale, isl., U.S., Michigan, in Lake Superior, 45 m. long, 9 m. wide; area, 229 sq. m. The shores are generally rocky and broken. There are extensive veins of native copper, many of which have been worked in prehistoric times, as they are still.
Isles aux Morts, group of small islands, Newfoundland, off the S. ct., in 59° W.
Islesboro, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co. P. <1500.
Isles of the Sea, Scot. See **Garvelloch Islands.**
Isle-sur-Doubs, L', tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Baume-les-Dames, on the Doubs, 19 m. SW. Belfort P. <3000.
Isle Toll, P.O., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3 m. from Auldgirth.
Isleworth (aiz'l-werth), par., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 10 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London, on the L. & SW. R.; produces large quantities of fruit. P. 15,900. See **Heston.**
Isley Walton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 8 m. NW. by W. Loughborough, 1 m. NE. Tonge stn. P. <250. See **Kegworth.**
Islikon, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 6 m. NE. by E. Winterthur. P. <2000.
Islington, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 8 m. from Toronto. P. <1500.
Islington, par., Eng., in the co. of London, 2½ m. N. St. Paul's, on the G. E. R. and N. L. R. In the par. is the Agricultural Hall, a building capable of holding 50,000 people. The par. comprises Holloway, Highbury, Ball's Pond, and part of Kingsland. It contains Highbury college for Independent ministers, and a Church of England missionary institution, smallpox and fever and Great Northern hospitals, Royal Caledonian asylum, and the City and Model prisons. Market-days, T., W., and Th. P. 319,100. Also a parl. bor. with four divs.: North, P. 90,200; West, P. 74,200; East, P. 83,600; South, P. 71,200.
Islington, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, 4 m. SW. King's Lynn. P. <500. See **Tilney.**
Islinïye, Bulgaria. See **Sliven.**
Islip, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 9½ m. NE. Wellingborough, close to Thrapston stn., P.O. P. <750.
Islip, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the Cherwell, 5 m. N. by E. Oxford, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.
Islip, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., Long I., 41 m. E. Brooklyn; headquarters of several sporting clubs. P. <1500.
Islivig, P.O., Scot., Ross-shire, on W. coast of Lewis Is., 9 m. from Miavaig.
Isly, riv., on the borders of Algeria and Morocco. Victory of the French under Bugeaud over native tribes, August 14, 1844.

Ismailia, tn., Egypt, on the W. side of the Suez Canal, 46 m. S. Port Said. Formerly much subject to fever, due to the vicinity of a marsh; but marsh dried, fever disappeared. Mean temp. (5½ yrs., 1880–85), yr. 68.5° F., Jan. 55.0°, August 81.7°. P. <4000.

Ismid, Izmid, or **Iznikmid,** the ancient *Nicomedia*, seapt., Asia Minor, cap. sanjak, at the head of the Gulf of I., 53 m. ESE. Constantinople. It is the residence of Greek and Armenian archbishops. It was anciently the seat of the kings of Bithynia, also the birthplace of Arrian, and the residence of Hannibal, the younger Pliny, and Diocletian. The Turkish government have here a small arsenal. P. 15,000.

Ismid, Gulf of, the ancient *Astacenus Sinus*, an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 m. in length, 25 m. broad at its entrance.

Ismilan, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Gümürjina, on the Arda, 48 m. S. Philippopolis.

Isnello, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 30 m. N. by W. Caltanissetta. P. <4000.

Isnik, the ancient *Ascanius*, a lake in the NW. of Asia Minor, the W. end 24 m. NE. Brusa, 17 m. E. the Gulf of Mudania (Injir Liman). Length, E. to W., 14 m.; breadth, 4 m. It has valuable fisheries.

Isnik, ancient *Nicæa*, vil. and ruined city, on the E. extremity of Lake I., comprising about 150 houses on part of a wide area enclosed by ancient double walls, with gates and towers still nearly perfect, though hid by vegetation. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa in 325, on which occasion the 'Nicene Creed' was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first conquest of the Crusaders in the E., having been taken in 1097.

Isny, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 48 m. S. Ulm, circle of the Danube, dist. Wangen, 26 m. E. by N. Friedrichshafen. Alt. 2365 ft. Mean rfall. (32 yrs.), 55.1 in. P. <3000.

Isobe, inland watering-place, Japan, 73 m. by rail NW. Tokyo, in a wide valley less than 1000 ft. above the sea-level. The mineral waters contain a large quantity of carbonic acid gas. P. <2000.

Isola, Italian, 'island.'

Isola, tn., Austria, Istria, 10 m. SW. by W. Trieste, on the Gulf of Trieste. P. <5000.

Isola Bella and **Madre,** Italy. See **Borromean Islands.**

Isola della Scala, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. S. Verona. P. (comm.) 6000.

Isola Grossa, or **Lunga,** isl., Austria. See **Grossa.**

Isola Sacra (sacred island), a piece of land, Italy, prov. Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber, between the main stream and the Fiumicino arm.

Isole Eolie. See **Lipari Islands.**

Isonzo, the ancient *Sontias*, a riv. of Illyria, prov. Görz and Gradisca, rises in Mt. Terglou, flows tortuously southward, and enters the Gulf of Trieste by two mouths. The right branch of this river is called the **Isonzato,** the left branch the **Sdobba;** the latter only is navigable. Mean discharge estimated approximately at 4200 cubic ft. per second. Length, 81 m.

Ispahan, or **Isfahan** (according to Curzon, the latter form indicates the pronunciation now prevailing, but the former is nearer the ancient form, in Zend, *Sepahân*, in Greek, *Aspadanê*, which may be derived either from an old Persian word meaning 'a horse-stud,' or one meaning 'a camp'—Egli), city, and formerly the cap. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 218 m. S. by E. Teheran. It is enclosed by orchards and gardens in a fine fertile plain on the Zendeh Rud, here crossed by fine noble bridges, connecting with its suburb Julfa (*q.v.*). It was one of the richest and most populous cities of Asia under Shah Abbas the Great in the 17th century; but in 1722, during the Afghan invasion of Persia, its walls were destroyed, and it was reduced to a state of decay, from which it has never recovered, and in which condition much of its site remains. Principal remaining edifices are the Meidan-i-Shah, or Royal Square, in the centre of the city, one of the most imposing piazzas in the world, laid out by Shah Abbas, surrounded by a long low range of buildings, divided into two storeys of recessed arches one above the other; the Musjid-i-Shah, or Royal Mosque; and the Chehel Situn, or Hall of Forty Pillars, forming part of the royal palace. In spite of its physical decay I. is still the second largest trading emporium in Persia, yielding supremacy only to Tabriz, its commerce extending E. and W. considerably beyond the confines of the empire. Its exports are chiefly opium, tobacco, carpets, almonds, and rice; imports consist of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, copper, tin and zinc, sugar, glass, &c., of which four-fifths are English or Indian. The manufactures comprise printed calicoes, armour, chiselled brass ware, pottery, tiles. It is also the most important book market in Persia. P. 70–80,000.

Ispas, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. Wiżnitz. P. <4000.

Ispica, valley, Sicily, prov. Syracuse, near Spaccaforno, remarkable for many dwellings cut in the rocks.

Israelite Bay, telegraph stn., W. Australia, 400 m. NE. Albany, on the W. & S. Australian line.

Issa, seapt., Austria. See **Lissa.**

Issaquena, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the riv. Mississippi, S. of 33° N.

Issaynore, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, partly in bor. of Aberystwith. P. <500.

Isse Fjord, Denmark. See **Ise Fjord.**

Isser, riv., Algeria, on the W. border of prov. Constantine, is formed by the union of the Zeitun and Asise, and flows into the Mediterranean.

Issoire, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Allier, 19 m. SSE. Clermont-Ferrand, cap. arr., with manufactures of machines and copper goods. Alt. 1965 ft. P. 5800.

Issoudun ('the fort on the water'), the ancient *Uxellodunum*, or *Epoldunum*, tn., France, dep. Indre, 22 m. WSW. Bourges, cap. arr.; has quarries of good lithographic stone, copper foundries, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, and agricultural implements. P. 13,600.

Issum, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 25 m. NW. by N. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) <4000.

Is-sur-Tille, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Tille, arr. and 14 m. N. by E. Dijon. P. <2000.

Issy, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 4 m. SW. by W. Notre Dame, Paris, close to the city wall, with a fort. P. 9600.

Issyk-kul (Old Chinese *Je-hai*, 'warm lake,' Mongol *Temurtu-nor*, 'iron lake'), lake, Russian Turkistan, prov. Semiryechensk, in Tian Shan Mts.; has the Kungei Alatau on N., and main ridge on S. Alt. about 5000 ft.; length, 120 m. W. to E.; maximum width, 38 m.; area, 2046 sq. m.; depth, 15 to 200 fathoms; bottom, a mud, rich in iron. Water saline, very transparent. Freezes only for a few miles from the shores. Has fisheries. The town of Przhevalsk on its southern shore.

Istakhr, or **Isatakhr,** ruins, Persia. See *Persepolis.*

Istalif, tn., Afghanistan, 24 m. N. by W. Kabul.

Istambul, or **Stambul.** See **Constantinople.**

Istanos, tn., Asia Minor, Anatolia, pash. and 20 m. W Angora, with about 800 houses.

Istanköi, isl., Ægean Sea. See **Ko.**

Istapa, site, Central America, Guatemala, in 13° 54′ N., near the mouth of the Michatoya, on a low, sandy shore; before 1860 the only port of Guatemala on the Pacific coast; now replaced by San José, 9 m. to the W. The construction of a harb. here connected with the Central Rly. is now contemplated.

Istebna, comm., Austria, Silesia, near the source of the Vistula, 52 m. SE. by E. Troppau. Alt. 1760 ft. P. <3000.

Isthmus, bay, Canada, Ontario, on the W. side of Georgian Bay, in 45° N.

Istifan, tn., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 32 m. W. by S. Sinope.

Istip, or **Istib,** tn., Turkey, Rumili. See **Ishtip.**

Istria, part of the **Coast Province** (*q.v.*) of Austria-Hungary, comprising the penin. of I. and the isls. of Veglia, Cherso, and Lussin. The northern parts of the terr. are mountainous, the mountains belonging to the Karst (*q.v.*). The Istrian Karst is divided into well-defined plateaux and hilly ranges. The most important mountain is the Monte Maggiore, or Caldiera (4570 ft.), rising near the Gulf of Quarnero. The Karst dists. are arid and sparsely inhabited, but the southern parts of the peninsula, which gradually slope down towards the Adriatic, are fertile and densely peopled. The climate of I. is mild and dry, and resembles that of Italy. Violent north-easterly storms, called bora, are much dreaded on the coast, and also the sirocco, blowing from SSE., is of no rare occurrence there. Frosts are exceptional, but occasionally they prove destructive to the olive plantations of I. The inhabitants are, with very few exceptions, Italians and Slavs. The latter occupy the uplands, whilst the Italians inhabit the fertile maritime regions. Pola, Rovigno, Parenzo, Capo d' Istria, and the other maritime towns of I. are quite Italian. The principal products of I. are olive-oil, wine, figs and other fruits, galls, various kind of barks, timber, bay-salt, and cattle. Of industries, shipbuilding has to be mentioned. Coal is worked at Carpano, and alum at Sovigrano. Area of I., 1910 sq. m. P. 300,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Isto, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on small island of the same name, 25 m. WNW. Zara. P. <2000.

Istrana, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. W. Treviso.

Istranja, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk Kilise, on the Istranja, 47 m. NW. by W. Constantinople.

Istres, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Aix, on the W. shore of the Étang de Berre, 21 m. SE. by E. Arles, with important salt and soda works. P. <3000.

Isucla, riv., NE. Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, flows S. past the town of Huesca, then SE. into the Alcanadre (trib. Cinca).

Isum, strait, Japan, to the E. of the isl. of Awaji, leading into Kobe Bay, from Linschoten Bay.

Isycoed, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4½ m. E. Wrexham. P. <500.

Isygarreg, par., Eng., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 4 m. NE. Machynlleth. P. <500.

Ita, in the language of the Tupi Indians, 'bare rock,' 'stone.'

Ita, vil., Paraguay, 22 m. SE. by E. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Itabagua, trib. of the Xingu, Brazil, prov. Para.

Itabapuana, riv., Brazil, rising in prov. Minas Geraes, and forming for the rest of its course the frontier limit between the provs. of Espiritu Santo and Rio de Janeiro. Length, about 137 m.

Itaberava, comm., Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, SE. Ouro Preto, with gold-mining. P. 6000.

Itabiana, mt. and market-tn., Brazil, prov. Sergipe, the mountain 25 m. from the Atlantic, whence it is very conspicuous, highest point in 10° 45′ S., 37° 30′ W., the town 58 m. NNW. Sergipe-del-Rey. P. 2000.

Itabira, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 53 m. N. by E. Ouro Preto. P. 4000.

Itabira das Velhas, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 17 m. WNW. Ouro Preto. P. 4000.

Itaborahy, tn., Brazil, state of and 13 m. ENE. Rio de Janeiro. P. 18,200.

Itacambira, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 120 m. SW. Rio Pardo. P. 5000.

Itacolumi ('Mountain and Son,' Tupi name of a double topped mt.), several mts. of Brazil. **1.** In the Serra do Espinhaço, prov. Minas Geraes, immediately S. Ouro Preto; alt. 5750 ft. **2.** The highest summit in the Serra des Orgãos, prov. Rio de Janeiro; alt. 7800 ft. **3.** Prov. Maranhão, near the coast, S. of Cuman Bay, above Alcantara, with a lighthouse; alt. 269 ft.

Itacolumi (or **Itacolomis**) **Recife,** coral reefs off the coast of Brazil, between 16° 50′ and 17° S.

Itacurubi, vil., Paraguay, 51 m. E. by S. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Itacurubi del Rosario, vil., Paraguay, 77 m. NE. by N. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Itaguahi, tn., Brazil, prov. and 37 m. W. by N. Rio de Janeiro, conected with the river of same name by a canal 2 m. long, opened in 1841.

Itagui, tn., Colombia, Antioquia dep. P. (with dist.) 8000.

Itajahy, riv., Brazil, Santa Catharina, flows N. then E. into the Atlantic at the small seapt. of I., in about 26° 54′ S. A European colony has been established in the valley, comprising about 15,000 Germans, and 6000 others, chiefly Italians.

Itajuba, vil., Brazil, in the S. of the prov. Minas Geraes, 114 m. NNE. Santos.

Italy, in Italian **Italia,** a country in the S. of Europe, composed of the penin. traversed by the Apennines (*q.v.*), the valley of the Po between the Alps and the Apennines, a number of Alpine valleys on the N. and NW., and the isls. of Sicily and Sardinia, besides a number of small isls. off the coasts. It is divided into great divisions (*compartmenti territoriali*) and provinces, as shown in the following table:—

Area of the Provinces of Italy, with the Population in Thousands, on the 31st December, and the rate of Increase per Cent. per Annum of the Great Divisions between the successive Censuses for which particulars are here given:—

Provinces. Compartments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1871.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.[1]	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Alessandria	1,907	686	730		
Cuneo	2,892	618	635		
Novara	2,554	625	676		
Turin	4,036	973	1,029		
Piedmont	11,388	2,903	3,070	3,247	285
Increase	...	...	0·56		
Genoa	1,619	715	761		
Porto Maurizio	468	127	132		
Liguria	2,088	842	892	945	453
Increase	...	0·58[2]	0·58		
Bergamo	1,092	368	391		
Brescia	1,845	456	472		
Como	1,079	478	515		
Cremona	687	301	302		
Mantua	911	289	296		
Milan	1,214	1,010	1,115		
Pavia	1,313	448	470		
Sondrio	1,206	111	121		
Lombardy[3]	9,345	3,461	3,681	3,915	419
Increase	...	0·61	0·62		
Belluno	1,292	175	174		
Padua	797	364	398		
Rovigo	643	201	218		
Treviso	953	353	376		
Udine	2,556	482	502		
Venice	733	337	357		
Verona	1,228	367	394		
Vicenza	1,075	363	396		
Venetia[1]	9,276	2,641	2,814	2,998	323
Increase	...	1·01	0·64		
Bologna	1,387	439	458		
Ferrara	1,014	215	231		
Forli	768	234	251		
Modena	993	273	279		
Parma	1,277	264	267		
Piacenza	909	226	227		
Ravenna	824	221	226		
Reggio nell' Emilia	838	240	245		
Emilia	8,012	2,114	2,183		
Increase	...	...	0·32	2,254	281
Umbria[2]	3,658	550	572		
Increase	...	0·70	0·39	595	163
Ancona	788	262	267		
Ascoli Piceno	770	203	209		
Macerata	1,072	237	240		
Pesaro and Urbino	1,167	213	223		
Marches[3]	3,797	915	939	964	254
Increase	...	0·26	0·26		
Arezzo	1,273	235	239		
Florence	2,239	767	791		
Grosseto	1,771	107	114		
Leghorn	132	119	122		
Lucca	544	280	284		
Massa and Carrara	648	162	169		
Pisa	1,206	266	283		
Siena	1,477	206	206		
Tuscany[4]	9,290	2,143	2,209	2,277	245
Increase	...	1·61	0·30		
Latium[5]	4,699	837	903		
Increase	...	...	0·76		
Aquila	2,558	340	353		
Campobasso	1,705	246	365		
Chieti	1,194	333	344		
Teramo	1,110	364	255		
Abruzzi e Molise	6,567	1,283	1,317	1,352	206
Increase	...	...	0·26		
Avellino	1,171	376	393		
Benevento	837	232	238		
Caserta	2,090	697	714		
Naples	336	908	1,001		
Salerno	1,958	542	550		
Campania	6,393	2,755	2,897	3,046	476
Increase	...	...	0·50		
Bari	2,288	605	679		
Foggia	2,584	323	356		
Lecce	3,047	494	553		
Apulia	7,919	1,421	1,589	1,776	224
Increase	...	...	1·12		
Basilicata[6]	3,998	511	525	540	135
Increase	...	...	0·27		
Catanzaro	1,227	412	434		
Cosenza	2,586	440	451		
Reggio di Calabria	1,998	354	373		
Calabrie	5,809	1,206	1,258	1,312	226
Increase	...	...	0·42		
Caltanissetta	1,270	230	266		
Catania	1,924	495	563		
Girgenti	1,166	289	312		
Messina	1,246	420	460		
Palermo	1,985	618	699		
Syracuse	1,440	295	342		
Trapani	930	236	284		
Sicily[7]	9,961	2,584	2,928	3,318	333
Increase	...	0·78	1·26		
Cagliari	5,283	393	421		
Sassari	3,922	243	261		
Sardinia[8]	9,205	637	682	730	79·3
Increase	...	0·80	0·69		
Grand Total	111,406	26,801	28,460	30,221[9]	271
Increase	...	...	0·60		

[1] There was no census in 1891. The figures below are calculated on the assumption of the same mean rate of increase as that for the period 1871–81 being continued in 1881–91.

[2] Piedmont and Liguria, the joint population of which, at the end of 1861, was 3,536,000.

[3] Population, including Mantua, as at present, end of 1861, 3,257,000.

[1] Population in 1857, 2,294,000.

[2] Composed solely of the prov. of Perugia. Pop. end of 1861, 513,000.

[3] Population, end of 1861, 883,000.

[4] Population, end of 1861, 1,826,000.

[5] Composed solely of the prov. of Rome.

[6] Composed solely of the prov. of Potenza.

[7] Population, end of 1861, 2,392,000.

[8] Population, end of 1861, 588,000.

[9] Not the sum of the figures above, but calculated independently.

The external dominion of I. embraces the colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea, the protectorate of Aussa and the Dankali or Afar territory, and a sphere of influence comprising Abyssinia and its dependencies in virtue of the treaty of the 2nd of May 1889, in the 17th article of which 'the king of the kings of Ethiopia agrees to avail himself of the government of the king of Italy in the arrangement of all affairs with other powers or governments,' and the Somali country as far as the mouth of the Jub, but with the exception of certain maritime strips belonging to England and France (see **Somali-land**).

The navigable **rivers** of Italy are nearly all confined to the northern plain. The Po is navigable for boats to Turin, for steamers to Valenza, seven miles below the confluence of the Sesia; the Ticino is navigable from its issue from Lake Maggiore; the Adda from its issue from Lake Como; the Adige from a little below Bozen in Tirol (Austria); the Bacchiglione from Vicenza; the Brenta from Padua. In the peninsular portion of the country the only navigable rivers are the Arno and the Tiber, the former being navigable by boats to Florence, the latter by steamers to Rome, and by smaller boats sixty miles higher up. Besides those just mentioned, the principal Italian **lakes** are Garda (a small part of which in the N. belongs to Austria-Tirol), Lugano (half Swiss and half Italian), the lagoons known as the Valli di Comacchio, and the lakes of the Apennines (*q.v.*), Trasimeno, Bolsena, and Bracciano. The **climate** is roughly illustrated by the particulars in the following table, in which the stations selected are arranged in the order from N. (top) to S. (bottom):—

	Mean temperature, F.			Rfall. Ins. Year.	Inches.
	Jan.	July.	Year.		
Udine (381 ft.) .	37.6°	75.2°	55.4°	60.5	Apr.-Nov. 46.9
Milan (482 ft.) .	34.7°	77.0°	55.4°	39.5	Oct.-Nov. 9.1
Venice . .	37.4°	76.5°	56.1°	30.1	...
Bologna . .	35.4°	77.5°	56.5°	25.3	Oct.-Nov. 6.1
Genoa . .	45.5°	75.4°	60.0°	51.3	,, ,, 15.4
Florence . .	40.6°	76.3°	57.9°	35.0	,, ,, 8.9
Aquila (2411 ft.)	34.9°	72.7°	52.4°	25.6	,, ,, 6.2
Rome . .	44.8°	76.6°	59.7°	30.6	,, ,, 8.5
Naples (489 ft.) .	47.7°	76.5°	61.1°	32.4	June-Aug. 3.1
Syracuse . .	52.7°	79.5°	64.8°	21.1	,, ,, 0.41

The January temperatures of Bologna, Genoa, and Florence are specially noteworthy. The furthest apart of these stations in latitude are within 45′ of each other (Bologna and Florence), nearly in the same longitude. The temperature in the case of Florence as compared with Bologna exhibits the advantage derived from the shelter of the Apennines against cold northerly winds, at Genoa the additional advantage of proximity to the sea. The predominance of late autumnal rains shown in this table is found to obtain at nearly all the meteorological stations of the kingdom. The very light summer rains of the southern stations are characteristic of the Mediterranean in general [**Europe,** climate]; but if we make a comparison with Spain and Portugal, it is important to observe that in Italy the only parts to the S. of the parallel of 40° N. are the southern half of the isl. of Sardinia, the whole of Sicily, and portions of the smaller peninsulas of the mainland. The mountains of I. promote the rainfall, especially since they descend to the sea on both sides. Even the plain on the N. of the Apennines is not deprived of rain through the intervention of these mountains, since the rain-bearing winds are forced to ascend still higher by the loftier ranges of the Alps. Out of thirty stations enumerated in the Statistical Annuary for Italy for 1892, snow fell on the average of the three years, 1889–91, on 10 days or more at seven, viz. (in the order of frequency), Aquila (30.9 days), Potenza (28.6 days), Camerino, Urbino, Cosenza, Bologna, and Turin. A large part of I. suffers greatly from **malaria,** the largest areas so affected being one bordering the W. coast, from the lat. of Elba nearly to that of Naples, and including the marshes of Grosseto and Orbetello, the Roman Campagna, and the Pontine marshes; the region round and including the promontory of Gargano, and extending thence S. to the Gulf of Taranto; a large part of Sicily, especially the S. and SE., including even tracts at a high elevation, and nearly the whole of Sardinia. (See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1895, p. 46, and pl. 3.) Under the laws of the 25th of June 1882 and the 4th of July 1886, provision is made for the improvement of such areas. The necessary works are divided into two classes—(1) those in which increased salubrity is chiefly aimed at, and (2) those in which a great agricultural improvement is combined with hygienic advantages. The state is empowered to contribute half the expenses of the works under the first head, but those of the second class have to be carried out either by individual proprietors or voluntary or compulsory associations of proprietors. The whole improvable area is estimated at about 2700 sq. m., of which about 2160 sq. m. would, under these laws, have to be improved directly or indirectly by the state. The area on which the necessary improvements had already been carried out (principally in the provs. of Rovigo, Padua, Venice, Ferrara, Ravenna, Grosseto, and Aquila) amounted at the end of 1891 to 1215 sq. m.

The snows and glaciers of the Alps are important economically, as helping to maintain the volume of the innumerable streams which descend from them, and thus increased the supply of water for **irrigation,** which has been carried out on a more extensive scale in I. than anywhere else in Europe. The irrigated area in the Po basin is about equal in size to the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk combined. Under the laws of Dec. 25, 1883, and Feb. 28, 1886, the state is authorised to make advances for some of the necessary works for the extension of irrigation. Among the projects which have been studied under these laws is one for the construction of the Emilian Canal, which would take off from the S. bank of the Po opposite the confluence of the Ticino (in the SE. of Lombardy), and proceed for a length of 185 m., mainly through Emilia, terminating at the Marecchia (a small stream entering the sea at Rimini), and would, when finished, be capable of irrigating an area of 2868 sq. m., considerably larger than that of Devonshire. The area occupied by **corn-crops** is about twice as great as in the United Kingdom, over and above the area under vineyards, olive-yards, fruit-trees, flax and hemp, pasture-grasses, &c. The principal corn-crop is wheat. It covers from four to five times as great an area as in the United Kingdom, but the only Italian wheat that is noted for its quality is that of Apulia, in the SE., where there is grown a hard wheat well adapted for making maccaroni. Maize, the second Italian corn-crop in extent of acreage, furnishes the chief food of the people throughout a large part of the country. As the maize that falls to the lot of the poorer classes is often mildewed, the use of this standing dish is blamed as the cause of a disgusting disease known as pellagra, very prevalent among the Italians. Rice is the most valuable crop of the irrigated fields in the N.; and the production of wine is extending most rapidly in the southern parts of the country, above all Sicily. Most Italian wines are ill prepared, so that they deteriorate instead of improving with age. Among those in best repute are Marsala, grown in the W. of Sicily; Chianti, grown in the higher parts of Tuscany, to the S. of Florence; and Asti, grown on the southern slopes of the Piedmontese hills to the W. of Alessandria. The grass and forage crops of I. are of special importance in the irrigated plains. The meadows are regularly mown four times a year, and in some peculiarly favoured districts as many as nine crops have been known to be reaped in a single year from the same field. The richness of these meadows leads to a large trade, both export and import, cattle making up the greater number of the animals which are sent to France and elsewhere. But besides this export of cattle there is a large import of milk-cattle from Switzerland, these imported animals yielding a larger quantity of milk than the native breeds. When fed on irrigated meadows for ten months in the year Swiss cows produce 700 gallons of milk, as against about 550 gallons produced by the native cows. This large produce of milk gives rise also to a large trade in cheese. The famous Parmesan, Gorgonzola, and Stracchino cheese are all made in the plains of Lombardy, the first-mentioned, therefore, not as its name would indicate, in the province of Parma. The rearing of poultry is likewise characteristic of the agriculture of northern I. Both poultry and eggs are very largely exported, and Italian eggs now even reach England. Apulia, besides being noted for its wheat, is noted for its wool.

Sulphur, produced chiefly in Sicily, in the vicinity of Caltanissetta, Girgenti, and Catania, but also in the provs. Pesaro e Urbino, Ancona, Forlì, Avellino, and Catanzaro, is the most important mineral product of the kingdom, making up more than half the annual value of all the **mineral products.** Iron ore of excellent quality is obtained in the isl. of Elba, and is exported chiefly to the United States. Ores of the same metal are worked in the Val Trompia, in Lombardy (prov. Brescia, between the lakes Iseo and Garda), and in other Alpine valleys (provs. Bergamo and Novara), in the isl. of Sardinia and elsewhere. Lead and zinc are important products of this island (the SW. round Iglesias). Copper ores are mined in the provs. of Grosseto, Genoa, and Belluno, and in trifling quantity in one or two others. Mercury is produced in Grosseto, silver in Sardinia (prov. Cagliari), gold in Piedmont (prov. Novara). Tuscany produces among the Apuan Hills in the N. the celebrated statuary marble of Massa and Carrara, and in a volcanic district in the S. (prov. Pisa) large quantities of boracic acid escape from the ground in the form of vapour, and the acid is concentrated in water, and then solidified. Mineral fuel exists chiefly in the form of lignite (provs. Arezzo, Perugia, &c.), and even that is far from abundant. Asphalt and bitumen are obtained in provs. Syracuse and Chieti, petroleum in Piacenza, rock-salt in provs. Girgenti, Caltanissetta, Cosenza, and elsewhere, brine-spring salt in Pisa and Parma. Eleven-twelfths of the Italian salt production is, however, sea-salt—chiefly in Sicily (above all prov. Trapani), Sardinia, Apulia (near Barletta), and the Valli di Comacchio. Of Italian **manufacturing industries,** the chief are those connected with silk, and especially the reeling and throwing of silk, and these industries are so in-

timately connected with the general economic condition of I. that a few details are important. The great seat of all branches of the Italian silk industry are the sub-Alpine provs., where there is a dense agricultural population, affording a large amount of cheap, yet efficient, female and child labour. About 70 per cent. of all those employed in the Italian silk industries are women, and more than two-thirds of the remainder children under 15. Of those employed in reeling, more than half belong to Lombardy, above all, provs. Como, Milan, and Bergamo, and more than four-fifths to the three sub-Alpine divs. of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia. Lombardy alone employs four-fifths of those engaged in throwing, and 85 per cent. of those engaged in silk-weaving belong to the two provs. of Como and Milan, about half the entire number to the single commune of Como, where weaving is carried on almost exclusively in the houses of the weavers. The total production of raw, reeled, and thrown silk increased from about 6780 thousand lbs. in 1863, to about 7960 thousand lbs. in 1890, the greater part of this increase being derived from native cocoons. Cotton manufactures (chiefly in Lombardy, Piedmont, and Liguria), and woollen manufactures (chiefly in Piedmont and Venetia, more particularly in the provs. Novara, Vicenza, and Turin). The textile industries of I. in general, however, are mainly domestic, and are not concentrated in special districts. Factories with modern machinery are nevertheless arising. Water-power is for the most part employed along with steam, steam being resorted to to make up the deficiencies and irregularities of the other agent. The iron industry has been specially encouraged in recent years by the Italian government, with the view of making itself independent of foreign countries. Large works have been established at Terni, where advantage is taken of the enormous water-power furnished by the falls on the Nera, a l. bk. trib. of the Tiber, and where there is the further advantage of a supply of lignite at Spoleto, a few miles distant. Iron is obtained from Val Trompia, and the company is about to start blast-furnaces at Civita Vecchia, with the view of utilising the ore of Elba. Under the promise of government encouragement several English firms have established large engineering works at Naples, Pozzuoli, and elsewhere. In the special **commerce** of I. (under which head are included all articles that have paid customs duty), silk (raw and thrown), olive-oil, wine, and fruits make up more than 40 per cent. of the exports. Among the other leading exports are eggs, animals, sulphur, rice, hemp, and flax. Raw cotton, cotton manufactures, wheat, and coal are the principal imports (together above 20 per cent.), hides, timber, and wool, sugar, coffee, and fish being also imported in large amount. France (including Algeria), England, and Austria-Hungary furnish more than 60 per cent. of the imports, and France, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland receive more than 60 per cent. of the exports, the share of France (with Algeria) amounting to more than 40 per cent. of the whole. It is also worthy of note that a very large proportion of Italian export commodities are sent abroad by land—through the Alpine tunnels. Among the most remarkable features of the recent history of Italian commerce, as regards commodities, are the rapid rise in the amount of coal, machinery, pig iron, and materials of the textile manufactures, especially raw cotton, imported, accompanied by a rapid decline in the import of cotton yarn, and a great rise in the amount of wine and fruit exported. There has also been an increase in the amount of Italian silk manufactures exported. As regards the countries trading with I., the most striking fact is the rapid rise of the percentage belonging to Germany both in the import and export trade. This is in large part due to the opening of the St. Gothard tunnel, the importance of which, in the trade between Italy and Germany, is well shown by the following details:—In 1880, before the opening of the St. Gothard tunnel, the quantity of iron and steel in plates and bars of 5 millimeters (0.2 in.) or more in thickness, imported into Italy from the United Kingdom, was nearly 60 per cent. of the total under this head (the largest under the general head of iron and steel), that from Germany 2 per cent. In 1890 the proportion derived from the United Kingdom was less than 22 per cent., that from Germany more than 52 per cent., and more than nine-tenths of Germany's share was introduced by land. The **money, weights, and measures** of I. are the same as those of France, the names mostly Italianised forms of the French ones. The franc is called the *lira* (*libra*), which is divided into 100 *centesimi*. The annual **emigration** from I. is greater than from any other country, except the United Kingdom and Germany. In 1871 the total number of Italians abroad was estimated at from 432,000 to 452,000, in 1881 at 1,032,000, in 1891 at 1,988,000. The permanent emigration (namely, of those leaving the country for an indefinite period) is directed chiefly to S. America (especially Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay), and next to the United States. A peculiar feature of Italian emigration, however, is the large number who annually leave the country for short periods. In 1892 the number of temporary emigrants was 116,000, against 107,000 emigrants in the usual sense of the term. The temporary emigration takes place chiefly from N. Italy, and consists mostly of labourers on railways, canals, and other great undertakings in neighbouring countries (France, Switzerland, Austria). The **government** of I. is a limited monarchy, the executive power belonging to the sovereign, and the legislative authority to king and parliament conjointly. The parliament consists of two chambers, the senate and the chamber of deputies, the members of the former being princes of the royal house when of age, and an unlimited number of persons (above forty years of age) nominated by the king for life, those only being eligible for nomination who fill high offices, have benefited the nation by their scientific, literary, or other attainments, or pay taxes to the annual value of £120. Deputies of the lower house (to the number of 508, each representing one electoral division) are elected by ballot by all citizens twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, and tax-payers to the amount of 19 lire 80 centesimi (about 16s.). Numerous classes have votes in virtue of their position (members of academies, professors, those who have served their country under arms for two years, &c.). Deputies must be thirty years of age, and, though unpaid, are able to travel free throughout I. by rail or steamer. Parliament (which the executive must summon annually) lasts five years; the king can dissolve the lower house at any time, but must order new elections within four months. I. is divided for administrative purposes into provs. and comms., each of the latter having communal and municipal councils, and a syndic, a government official, elected in the larger comms. by the former council by secret vote from among its own members, and in smaller comms. appointed by the king from among the communal councils. Provincial and communal councils are elected for five years, one-fifth renewable yearly, the former meeting once, the latter twice a year. For judicial purposes I. has twenty appeal courts, subdivided into tribunal districts, and these into magistracies. **Finance.**—The revenue is derived from direct taxes (on lands, houses, and incomes derived from movable capital and labour); indirect taxes; post telegraph, and other monopolies; incomes from state lands, railways, and a few other sources. Between the end of 1871 and the middle of 1892 the public debt (including the consolidated and redeemable debt) increased at the rate of about £7,200,000 per annum. **Military** (or **naval**) **service** is compulsory, and the period is for nineteen years. A certain portion (200,000) of all youths over twenty years is levied annually, 82,000 are drafted into the standing army, the remainder entered in a second and third category. Recent legislation tends to increase the period of service for certain classes, and a commission is entrusted with the consideration of this and other changes. Young men of superior education are allowed, under certain conditions, to serve as one-year volunteers. The principal passes of the Alps on the Continental frontier are to be defended by fortifications, now in process of execution. The Po basin is also studded with forts, the chief being those of Casale, Piacenza, Cremona, Peschiera, Verona, Mantua, Legnago (the last four form the old Austrian Quadrilateral), Pavia, Boara, Venice, Alessandria, and Bologna. On the coast and islands are various other fortified places—Ventimiglia, Vado, Genoa, Spezia, Elba, and others on the Gulf of Naples, works in the Straits of Messina, various places in Sicily, Sardinia (N. and S.), and at the mouth of the Adige. Rome is walled and protected by a circle of forts. Roman Catholicism is the state **religion,** and embraces all but a small fraction of the people, though freedom is allowed to all other creeds. Public **education** is under state control, and no private school may be kept without authorisation. Elementary education for children between six and nine is nominally compulsory, except when the supply of teachers is below the proportion required for the communal population. The number of people above school age still unable to read and write is, in fact, still remarkably large, the proportion increasing on the whole from N. to S. Still the number is declining. The percentage of males of twenty and upwards unable to read and write at the census of 1861 was 65.47; in 1871, 60.17; in 1881, 53.89: females, 1861, 81.52; 1871, 77.18; 1881, 72.93. From 1875 to 1890 there was a nearly steady increase in the percentage of conscripts able to read and write on enrolment from 46.45 to 58.19, and the percentage of those able to read and write on leaving the army in 1893 was 76.01. Schools may be classified as providing (1) elementary instruction; (2) secondary instruction, classical; (3) secondary instruction, technical; (4) higher education. In the first class (consisting of two grades, only the lower of which is compulsory, both free) religious instruction is optional. The second class comprise *ginnasi* and *licei*, the latter of which lead to the universities. Technical education is supplied by technical schools and institutes, and institutes for the mercantile marine. Higher education is supplied by the universities, seventeen of which (Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin) are government institutions, and four (Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, and Urbino) free, and university courses are given in three *licei* (at Aquila, Bari, and Catanzaro). Towards all these institutions the state contributes, the provs., comms., foundations, and in the case of the universities their own ancient revenues supplying other support. At the census of 1881 there were nine

towns (Naples, Milan, Rome, Turin, Palermo, Genoa, Florence, Venice, and Bologna) having a population of over 100,000, five of 50,000 to 100,000, and eighteen of 30,000 to 50,000. **Historical Notes.**—Until 49 B.C. the name 'Italy' was given to that little narrow strip in the extreme S. between the Gulfs of I., Eufemia and Squillace. Although of the original inhabitants of Italy the Etruscans have left vestiges of an advanced civilisation, its authentic history begins with that of Rome some 300 years B.C. A century later the Romans had conquered all within the Alps and what is now called Italy, and it continued under Roman rule up to the fall of the Western Empire in 476 A.D., when it was replaced by that of the Ostrogoths until their conquest by the Eastern Empire in 554. In 568 the Lombards invaded Italy, founding a kingdom in the N., which included Tuscany, and a portion of which still bears their name as Lombardy; and to the S. the duchies of Spoletum and Beneventum, while the remainder of I. owned the suzerainty of the Greek or Eastern Empire. The Lombards, defeated by Pepin, king of the Franks, in 755, were finally subjugated by his son Charlemagne in 774, crowned emperor of the Romans in 800. The Carolingian line ended in 888, and for seventy-four years after, ten sovereigns allied to the race of the Franks disputed the crown. Finally in 962 Otto the Great of Saxony was called in and made emperor, from which period the title was always borne by a German king, and Italy considered a fief of the German Empire. There were four emperors of the Saxon dynasty, followed by four of the Franconian, from 1024 to 1125. In 1138 the sovereignty of I. passed to the Swabian family, one of the greatest that ever held it. It was at this time that the names of Guelf and Ghibelin originated, coming to denote the two factions of the popes and emperors respectively, and which, following on the Concordat of Worms in 1122, further consolidated papal independence. At this period too the Normans, by successive conquests extending over a century, for ever displaced the Greek empire in southern Italy, and by 1138 had founded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which they professed to hold as a fief of the Holy See. Moreover, the temporal power of the Papacy, originating with the advent of the Carolingians, was still more strengthened by its formal acknowledgment by the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg in 1278. In 1194 the Emperor Henry VI. conquered the Norman kingdom and united all Italy under the imperial power, which now stood at its height. But the Swabian line ended in 1254, and with it the great predominance of the German emperors in I. In the interval until the French invasion of 1494 I. greatly flourished in spite of its constant wars. The power in the N. became settled in the commonwealths of the cities, and that in the S. from 1266 had passed to the House of Anjou, who, however, lost Sicily to Peter of Aragon in 1282. In central I. the popes held in direct dominion that part stretching from Terracina in a NE. direction to the mouth of the Po. From 1494 to 1529 I. was invaded no less than six times by the French, under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I., becoming the battle-ground of the rival pretensions of the Spaniards and Imperialists on one side, and of the French on the other. These wars greatly devastated the country, and exposed its people to much cruel suffering. Ultimately they were put a stop to by the peace of Cambray in 1529, which left the Spaniards firmly established as masters of the Two Sicilies and Sardinia, and Charles V. undisputed liege lord of I., crowned emperor in 1530. In 1537 the dominions of the Dukes of Savoy were conquered by the French, and only restored after the peace of Câteau Cambresis of 1559, when Venice, Genoa, and Lucca (S. Marino not reckoned) were the sole commonwealths left. The war of the Spanish Succession led to the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which the Italian dominions of Spain passed to Austria, excepting the island of Sicily, given to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, with the title of king. But in 1720 Victor Amadeus had to exchange Sicily for Sardinia with Austria, and take the title of king of Sardinia instead. By the treaty of Vienna of 1738, following on the war of the Polish Succession, the Two Sicilies passed to Don Carlos of the Bourbons of Spain, Sardinia got Novara and Tortona at the expense of the duchy of Milan, which went to Austria, together with Mantua, Parma, and Piacenza. Moreover, the grand-duchy of Tuscany was given to Francis of Lorraine, son-in-law to the Austrian emperor. In 1748 the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, stipulated at the close of the war of the Austrian Succession, modified these partitions only as regarded Parma and Piacenza, awarded to Don Philip, brother to the king of the Two Sicilies, while the duchy of Modena and the republic of Genoa were placed under the protection of the King of France, to whom Genoa afterwards ceded Corsica in 1768. The invasion of I. by the French Republican armies, and the great victories of Napoleon Buonaparte, forced the Emperor Francis II. to sign the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797, by which Austria was given the Venetian territories E. and N. of the Adige, while the remaining territory of the Venetian Republic, with the Romagna, Ferrara, Bologna, Modena, Parma, and Lombardy, went to make up the Cisalpine Republic. The rest of I. also was soon parcelled out into republics, such as the Parthenopœan, Tiberine, Cispadane, and Ligurian. On Napoleon becoming emperor of the French, the Cisalpine Republic was in 1805 turned into the kingdom of I., with himself as king, and it was considerably enlarged by the addition of the Ligurian Republic and the Austrian Venetian territory. In 1806 Napoleon made his brother Joseph king of Naples, and in 1809 he gave to his sister Eliza, Tuscany, Lucca, and Piombino. In this same year the Pope was taken prisoner, and what remained of the Papal States occupied by the French. On the overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, the Congress of Vienna made Austria the dominant power in I., with the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom and the Austrian princes Ferdinand III. to Tuscany, Maria Louisa to Parma, and Francis IV. to Modena. The Bourbon princes, Ferdinand II. and Charles Louis, were given the Two Sicilies and Lucca respectively, and Pius VII. reinstalled in the Papal States. Sardinia regained her dominions, to which was added the territory of the old Genoese Republic. The next lasting territorial changes followed on the Franco-Austrian War of 1859, when Sardinia obtained Lombardy from Austria, and, by popular vote, the Romagna, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. In 1860 came Garibaldi's wonderful expedition into Sicily, resulting in the Two Sicilies, Umbria, and The Marches being brought under the rule of Victor Emmanuel II., declared king of I. in 1861. Death of Cavour, 1861. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 I. got Venetia, and finally the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 gave her the opportunity of occupying Rome, which became henceforth the capital, and put an end to the temporal power of the Papacy.

Itamaraca, isl., on the coast of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 23 m. N. Recife. Length, N. to S., 9 m.; breadth, 6 m. It contains the town Conceiçào.

Itambe, mt., a summit of the Serra do Espinhaço, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, SE. of Diamantina. Height, 5958 ft.

Itaparicá, fertile isl., Brazil, prov. Bahia, in the mouth of All Saints Bay, with a town at its N. end of the same name, in 13° S. P. of town 6000.

Itapé, vil., Paraguay, 74 m. ESE. Asuncion, 9 m. W. Villa Rica, on the railway to Villa Rica. P. <2000.

Itapecirica, vil., Brazil, prov. and 20 m. SW. by W. São Paulo.

Itapemirim, small seapt., Brazil, Espirito Santo, in 20° 59′ S.

Itapicuru, riv., Brazil, prov. Bahia, rises in the Serra Diamantina, and enters the Atlantic 70 m. NE. Bahia, after an E. course of 350 m.

Itapicuru, riv., Brazil, in the E. of Maranhão, flows first E., at the base of Serra do I., then N. into the Bay de São José, on the E. side of the isl. of São Luiz de Maranhão. Length, 600 m. In its lower course navigable by steamers.

Itapoa, or **Itapua,** cape, Brazil, prov. Bahia, with lighthouse in 12° 58′ S., visible 14 m.

Itappo, in S. America, an artificial or semi-artificial water-way connecting two rivers.

Itapua, Indian name of **Villa Encarnacion** (*q.v.*), Paraguay.

Itaquy, tn., Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul. P. 4000.

Itársi, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Hoshangábád, at the junction of the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. and the Bhopál State Rly. P. <5000.

Itasca, an unorganised co., U.S., Minnesota, on the N. frontier, crossed by 94° W.

Itasca Lake, U.S., Minnesota, Beltrami co., 150 m. W. by N. Duluth. It collects the remotest headwaters of the Mississippi. Alt. 1568 ft.

Itasy, lake, Madagascar, 56 m. WSW. Antananarivo. Alt. 3870 ft.

Itata, riv., southern Chile, flowing from SE. to NW., separating provs. Nuble and Maule from Concepcion, and entering the Pacific in 36° 22′ S. Length, 110 m.; area of basin, 4245 sq. m.; discharge, 6400 cubic ft.

Itatiaia-assu, the highest known mt. of Brazil, on the boundary between Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, in the Serra da Mantequeira, 60 m. from the coast. Alt. 8900 ft. (Glaziou, *b*); 10,300 ft. (see *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1874, p. 265); 10,040 ft. (Wells, in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, p. 357).

Itatiba, vil., Brazil, prov. and 43 m. N. by W. São Paulo.

Itaugua, vil., Paraguay, 17 m. ESE. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Itaunas, small seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Espirito Santo, in 18° 25′ S.

Itawa, country, central Africa, stretching from the SW. of Lake Tanganyika towards Lake Mwero.

Itawam'ba, co., U.S., Mississippi, E. frontier, N. of 34° N.

Itchen, or **Alne,** riv., Eng., Hampshire, rising in the W. of the Petersfield div., and flowing W. then S. past Winchester into Southampton Water at Southampton.

Itchen, vil., Eng., Hampshire, ½ m. E. Southampton, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Itchen, close to Woolston stn., P.O., and PM.O. (**I. Ferry**).

Itchen, small riv., Eng., in the E. of Warwickshire, flows W. then N. to the Leam.

Itchen Abbas and **Itchen Stoke,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Itchen, 4 m. NE. by E.

Winchester. I. Abbas, with stn. (**Itchin A.**) on the L. & SW. R., PM.O., P.<250; I. Stoke, P.<500; eccles. par. (**I. Stoke with Abbotstone**) P.<500.

Itchenor, West, par., Eng., Sussex, 6 m. SW. Chichester. P.<250.

Itchingfield, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. WSW. Horsham. P.<500.

Itchingswell, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5½ m. S. by E. Newbury, 2 m. NE. by E. Burghclere stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**I. with Sydmonton**) P.<750.

Itchington, Long, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 6 m. E. Leamington, 2 m. S. Marston stn., P.O.; 4869 ac. P.<1500.

Itenez, riv., on the E. frontier of Bolivia. See **Guapore.**

Iterup, one of the Kurile Is., Japan. See **Iturup.**

Ithaca (Greek **Ithakē, Thiaki**). **1.** Isl., Greece, one of the Ionian Is., 19 m. W. of the prov. Acarnania and Ætolia. Area 37 sq. m. P. (demos, 1889) 4605. **2.** Seaport, on the E. side of a bay on the E. ct. P.<4000.

Ithaca, vil., U.S., Michigan, Gratiot co., 43 m. SW. by W. Bay City. P.<2000.

Ithaca, city, U.S., New York, Tompkins co., at the S. end of Lake Cayuga, 45 m. SSW. Syracuse. P. (1880) 9100; (1890) 11,100.

Ithome, comm., Greece. See **Phanarion.**

Ithon, riv., Wales, Radnorshire, trib. of the Wye, which it joins on the l. bk. 13 m. W. by S. New Radnor.

Itimbiri, riv., central Africa. See **Lolka.**

Iti'ri, Wahoko name of the Semliki R., central Africa.

Itkurl, coalfield, Brit. India, Bengal, Hazáribágh dist., in valley of Mohání R.

Itlaw, hamlet, Scot., in co. and 6 m. S. Banff, P.O.

Itolgawa, tn., Japan, 35 m. SW. Niigata. P. 5300.

Itonamas, riv., Bolivia. See **San Miguel.**

Itri, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 7 m. NNW. Gaeta. P. 6600.

Itsifohy, tn., Madagascar, Bara prov., in 21° 47′ S., 46° 35′ E.

Itsku-shima, Japan. See **Hiroshima.**

Itteringham, par., Eng., Norfolk, on the Bure, Northern div., 8½ m. SW. Cromer, 4 m. NW. Aylsham, 2 m. E. by N. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**I. with Mannington**) P.<500.

Itton, par., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 2½ m. WNW. Chepstow. P.<250.

Itú, vil., Brazil, on the riv. Tiete, prov. and 40 m. NW. São Paulo. P. 6000.

Ituræa, region, Palestine, between the Lake of Tiberias and Damascus.

Ituri, riv., Congo Free State. See **Aruwimi.**

Itumba Hills, E. Africa, Usugara, consist of five ranges between 6° 30′–7° S., 36° 30′–37° E., the highest peaks about 5500 ft. above the sea; with remarkable native iron-works. (*Proc. R. G. S.* 1883, p. 585.)

Iturup, Iterup, or **Staten Island,** the largest of the Kurile Is., Japan, crossed by lat. 45° N. Surface mountainous, and covered with forests; it contains an active volcano; streams abound with salmon from August to December. Chief port, Shana, on the NW. ct. Length, 140 m.; average breadth, 20 m.; area, 2657 sq. m.

Itzal, Peten, or **San Andres,** irregular lake, N. Guatemala, crossed by 90° W., and just N. of 17° N. Length, 42 m.; width, 4 m.

Itzas, Indians. See **Petenes.**

Itzehoe, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Steinburg, on the riv. Stör, 32 m. NW. by N. Hamburg; river-port; various manufactures. P. (1871) 9100; (1890) 12,100; comm. P. 12,500.

Iuka (ai-yū'ka), tn., U.S., Mississippi, Tishomingo co., on the Tennessee R., 115 m. E. by S. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Ivahy, riv., Brazil, Paraná, flows NW. then W. into the riv. Paraná, which it joins in about 23° 40′ S. Its navigation is interrupted by frequent rapids, the lowest of which is in about 23° 56′ S., 52° 30′ W. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, map, p. 263.)

Ivančice, tn., Austria. See **Elbenschitz.**

Ivanec, comm., Hungary, prov. Croatia-Slavonia, co. and 12 m. SW. Varaždin. P.<4000.

Ivan-gorod. 1. Old fortress, Russia, govt. and 85 m. WSW. of St. Petersburg, on r. bk. of Narova R., opposite Narva. **2.** Tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SE. of Chernigov. P.<5000.

Ivanhoe, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Hastings, 20 m. from Belleville. P.<1500.

Ivanhoe, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Mossgiel, 410 m. WNW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Ivanhoe, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bourke, 6 m. ENE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Ivanic, fortress and monastery, Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Belovar, 22 m. ESE. Agram. P.<2000.

Ivanovo-Voznesensk, tn., Russia, govt. and 86 m. by rail (*viâ* Shuya) N. of Vladimir; one of the chief centres of Russian cotton industry; important fairs. P. 22,000.

Ivanovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. Temryuk, 30 m. NW. of Ekaterinodar. P. 8500.

Ivanovskoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 48 m. W. of Kursk; formerly residence of the Cossack Hetman Mazeppa. P. 5000.

Ivan Pass, on the boundary line between Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a tunnel, 708 yds. in length, carrying the railway from Mostar to Serajevo. Alt. 3320 ft.

Iveagh, Lower, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Down, divided into a Lower and an Upper Half.

Iveagh, Upper, bar. to the S., divided into Lower Half and Upper Half (1) and (2).

Ivegill, or **Highhead,** eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, on the border-line between the divs. of Penrith and Eskdale, on the Caldew, 8 m. S. by E. Carlisle, 2½ m. SW. Southwaite stn., P.O. P.<750.

Ivel (ai'vel), riv., Eng., Bedfordshire, flows NE. then N. past Biggleswade to the Great Ouse, which it joins at Langford End.

Ivelchester, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Ilchester.**

Iver (ai'ver), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Colne, 5½ m. NE. by E. Windsor, 1½ m. WNW. West Drayton stn., PMT.O., and P.O. (**I. Heath**); 6467 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**I. Heath**) P.<750.

Iveragh, bar., Ire., SW. co. Kerry.

Iveria, ancient name of Georgia (*q.v.*), state, Russian Transcaucasia.

Iverk (ai'verk), bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Kilkenny.

Iverna. See **Ireland.**

Iverskiy, monastery, Russia, govt. and 85 m. SE. of Novgorod, near Valdai town.

Iveruss, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Kenry, on riv. Shannon, 3 m. N. Askeaton. P.<750.

Ivesel, Roumania, prov. Tecucĭ, 32 m. NW. by W. Galatz. P.<2000.

Iveston, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 10 m. NW. by W. Durham, 1½ m. NE. Knitsley stn. P.<4500.

Ivigtut, or **Iviktut,** settlement on SW. ct. Greenland, in 61° 10′ N. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1874–84), yr. 33.5° F., Feb. 17.4°, July 46.5°; rfall. (9 yrs.), 45.75 in.

Ivinghoe (ai'ving-ho), par. and market-tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8 m. E. by N. Aylesbury; has cattle fairs. PM.O. Market-day, S. 5606 ac. P.<1500.

Ivington, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 3 m. SW. Leominster. P.<750.

Iviza, or **Ibiza,** the most westerly of the Balearic Is., and the nearest to the Spanish coast; length, NE. to SW., 20 m.; average breadth, 11 m. Surface hilly and well wooded; valleys are fertile. The fisheries are important. Timber and salt, from salt-works along the coast, are almost the sole exports. Area, 230 sq. m. P. about 20,000. **Iviza,** the cap., on the SE. ct., has one of the finest harbours in the Mediterranean. P. (1877) 7400.

Ivohibe, a remarkable isolated mountain in S. Madagascar, in 22° 37′ S., 47° 2′ E., with a large town on its flat summit, 260 m. S. by W. Antananarivo. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, p. 53.)

Ivonbrook Grange, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 4 m. NW. Wirksworth. P.<250.

Ivory Coast, coast region in W. Africa, forming part of Upper Guinea. The I. C. extends from Cape Three Points to Cape Palmas. It is a monotonous tract of land, the eastern parts of which are flat and full of lagoons, the most important being that of Grand Bassam. W. of this lagoon the last offshoots of the plateaux of the interior approach the coast, and the country gradually rises in the direction of Cape Palmas, the highest elevations being Mount Oval (1300 ft.) and the St. André Hills (900 ft.). It has been proved by Captain Binger's recent explorations that the rivers of the I. C., viz., the Komoe, Agniby, and Lahu, are much larger, and take their rise much farther in the interior than was assumed before. Parts of this coast belong to France, Great Britain (Gold Coast col.), and Liberia. A number of trading factories exist, but the moist and oppressively hot climate is very unhealthy to Europeans. Ivory, which was in former times plentiful, is now scarce. [**H. G. S.**]

Ivoy-le-Pré. See **Yvoy-le-Pré.**

Ivrea, the ancient *Eporedia*, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 30 m. NNE. Turin, on riv. Dora Baltea; has a citadel, a fort, and an old cathedral; manufactures of silk goods. Celebrated for its carnivals. Alt. 775 ft. P. (1881) 8700.

Ivrije, cape, Turkey in Europe, in the Gulf of Saros, prov. and 15 m. NW. by N. Gallipoli.

Ivry-la-Bataille, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. and 17 m. SE. Evreux; celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henry IV. over Mayenne in 1590; has manufactures of musical instruments and billiard balls, and is noted for its leather. P.<2000.

Ivry-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Scéaux, 3½ m. SSE. Notre Dame, 1 m. from the city wall; with a fort, and various manufactures. P. 19,800.

Ivybridge, eccles. par. and small tn., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 10 m. E. by N. Plymouth, on the G. W. R.; charmingly situated in the richly wooded valley of the Erme, with a large paper-mill. P.<2000.

Ivychurch, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Rye, 2 m. ENE. Brookland stn., P.O.; 4563 ac. P. <250.

Ivy Hatch, hamlet, Eng., Kent, on the W. border of the Medway div., 4½ m. N. Tunbridge, 2 m. SSE. Kemsing stn., P.O.

Iwa, Japanese, 'a rock.'

Iwade (ai'wēd), par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 4½ m. S. by W. Sheerness, 5 m. N. by W. Sittingbourne stn. P. <250.

Iwai, or **Ichinoseki,** tn., Japan, 135 m. S. by E. Aomori. P. 13,700.

Iwaki, kuni or old prov., Japan, now partly in Fukushima ken, partly in that of Miyagi.

Iwaki-san, mt., Japan, near the N. end of the main islands SW. of Aomori, often called Tsugaru Fuji on account of it, resemblance to Fujinoyama; ascended by pilgrims. Alt. 5230 ft. (Naumann).

Iwakuni, tn., Japan, 167 m. NE. by E. Nagasaki; noted for its manufactures of silk, paper, cotton, mats, and mosquito nets. P. 11,300.

Iwami, kuni or old prov., now in Shimane ken, Japan.

Iwanówka, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Trembowla. P. <3000.

Iwashiro, kuni or old prov., now in Fukushima ken, Japan.

Iwate, ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Morioka, E. side of Honshiu, N. end, crossed in the N. by 40° N.

Iwerne (ī-'wern) **Courtnay,** or **Shroton,** par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Northern div., 14 m. E. by S. Sherborne, 2 m. ENE. Shillingstone stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**I. C. with Farringdon**) P. <750.

Iwerne Minster, par., 1½ m. NNE. Iwerne Courtnay, PMT.O. P. <750.

Iwkowa, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Brzesko. P. <3000.

Iwo, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 102 m. NE. Lagos. P. 60,000.

Iwonicz, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Krosno. P. <3000.

Iwo-san, or **Yuzan,** mt., Japan, Yezo, 68 m. SW. of the NE. point of the island, covered with thick layers of very good sulphur, which is conveyed to Shibecha by a truck railway 24 m. long.

Iwo-to, isls. See **Sulphur Islands.**

Iwuy, market-tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 6 m. NE. Cambrai; manufactures cutlery. P. <4000.

Ixcuincuitlapilco, vil., Mexico, Hidalgo, 10 m. W. Pachuca.

Ixcuintla, tn., W. Mexico, prov. Jalisco, 37 m. NW. Tepic. P. (of comm.) 10,300.

Ixelles, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 1½ m. S. by E. and a suburb of Brussels, with the zoological gardens. P. (1871) 24,900; P. (1890) 44,600.

Ixmiquilpan, tn., central Mexico, prov. Hidalgo, 37 m. NW. Pachuca. P. (of comm.) 13,000.

Ixopo, div. of Natal, between the Umzimkulu (S. frontier) and Umkomanzi Rivs.

Ixopo, vil., Natal, 38 m. S. by W. Pietermaritzburg.

Ixtaccihuatl, or **Iztaccihuatl** ('the white woman'), mt., in the SE. of the valley of and 37 m. from Mexico. Alt. 16,960.

Ixtahuacan, vil., Guatemala, dep. and 10 m. WNW. Solola. P. (of comm.) 16,300.

Ixtapalapa, vil., central Mexico, dep. and 7 m. NE. Tlalpan. P. (of comm.) 5500.

Ixtlan, vil., Mexico, prov. Jalisco, 43½ m. ESE. Tepic. P. (of comm.) 5000.

Ixworth, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 6 m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, 3½ m. N. by E. Thurston stn., with abbey and Roman antiquities, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Ixworth Thorpe. See **Thorpe-by-Ixworth.**

Iya, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, l. bk. trib. of Oka; rises in Sayan Mts., flows NE. over 350 m.

Iyo, kuni or old prov., now forming Ehime ken, Japan.

Iyuri, W. ct. of Frederik-Hendrik I., Dutch New Guinea.

Izabal, seapt. tn., Central America, Guatemala, 100 m. NE. by E. Guatemala, in a hot, pestiferous locality, on the S. shore of Lake I. or Golfo Dulce (*q.v.*); cap. dep. I. P. (with dist.) 5100.

Izadeh, vil., Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 32 m. W. by N. Barfrush.

Izalco, or **Isalco,** tn., Central America, Republic of Salvador, 5 m. NE. Sonsonate. At the time of the Spanish conquest an opulent city. P. 5300.

Izalco, volcano, Central America, Republic of Salvador, dep. and 19 m. NE. Sonsonate. First eruption March 29, 1793.

Izamal, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 45 m. E. Mérida. P. 6000.

Izard, co., U.S., Arkansas, intersected by 36° N. and 92° W., and bounded on SW. by White R.

Izbarta, ancient *Baris,* tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 110 m. W. Konia, cap. sanjak Hamid; well supplied with water; gardens round every house. Suffered from an earthquake, Jan. 16–17, 1889. P. 20,000; Moham. 13,000; orthodox Greeks, 7000 (Cuinet).

Izborsk, vil., Russia, govt. and 20 m. SW. of Pskov; former seat of a fort, mentioned in annals under 862 B.C. at the appeal of the Varyag chieftains by the Russians. P. <1000.

Izcuande. See **Iscuande.**

Izel, vil., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Virton, on the Semoy, 19 m. E. Sedan. P. <2000.

Izhevskiy, gun-factory and iron-works, Russia, govt. Vyatka, 145 m. SW. of Perm, on upper Izh R., 20 m. from Kama R. P. 21,500.

Izhma, vil., Russia, govt. Archangel, on Izhma R., 40 m. from its junction with Pechora; centre for the Pechora region. P. <1000.

Izhorskiy, iron-work. See **Kolpino.**

Izieux, tn., France, dep. Loire, on the Gier, arr. and 11 m. ENE. St. Étienne. P. <5000.

Izmail, dist. tn., SW. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Kilia branch of the Danube, 45 m. W. from its entrance into Black Sea; annexed to Russia in 1878. P. 35,050.

Izmailovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 2 m. E. of Moscow; formerly residence of the Tsars. P. <5000.

Izmid, Asia Minor. See **Ismid.**

Izmir, Asia Minor. See **Smyrna.**

Iznájar, comm., Spain, prov. Córdoba, dist. Rute. P. 7000.

Iznalloz, comm., Spain, prov. and 12 m. NNE. Granada. P. <4000.

Iznatoraf, comm., in S. of Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Villacarriedo, between the Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. P. <4000.

Iznikmid, tn., Asia Minor. See **Ismid.**

Izsák, tn., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Kiskun felsö. P. <5000.

Iztaccihuatl, mt., Mexico. See **Ixtaccihuatl.**

Izu, kuni or old prov., Japan, now partly in Shizuoka ken, partly in Tokyo-fu. It forms the penin. between Sagami and Suruga Bays.

Izúcar, or **Matamoros,** tn., Mexico, Puebla, 34 m. SW. by S. Puebla. P. 12,000.

Izugahara, Izu-hara, or **Izunohara,** formerly known to Europeans as Fachio, tn., Japan, cap. Tsu-shima I., in Korea Strait, 34° 12′ N., 122° 16′ E. Charmingly situated in a valley surrounded by wooded hills, on one of the finest natural harbours in Japanese waters. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1863, p. 178 (with map). P. 7600.

Izumi, or **Idzumi,** kuni or old prov., now in Ozaka-fu, Japan, on E. side of the **I.-Nada,**—the bay on which the ports of Ozaka and Kobe stand, separated from the main (western) portion of the Inland Sea by the isl. of Awaji. The sea abounds in fish, whence its name.

Izumi Strait, the entrance to I.-Nada, between Awaji on the W. and the main island of Japan on the E.

Izumi-yama, quarries yielding the stone employed in the neighbouring potteries of Arita, in the W. of Kiushiu, Japan.

Izumo, kuni or old prov., now in Shimane ken, Japan.

Izumo, temple, Japan. See **Kizuki.**

Izumozaki, ct. vil., Japan, Honshiu, 20 m. SW. by S. Niigata. P. 5100.

Izu-no-Shichito ('Seven Isles of Izu'), isls., Japan, stretching over 100 m. S. from near the entrance of Tokyo Bay to 33° N.

Izuru, noted limestone caverns, Japan, Honshiu, a few miles S. of Nikko.

Izyum, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 81 m. SE. of Kharkov, on r. bk. of N. Donets R. P. 23,000.

J

Jaba, New, tn., Eastern Turkistan, prov. and 15 m. W. Khotan, on the l. bk. of the riv. Karakash, surrounded by a fortified wall. District highly cultivated. P. 7500.

Jabalon, riv., Spain, in the S. of New Castile, flows WNW. to the Guadiana.

Jabalpur, or **Jubbulpore** (census), tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. J., 150 m. NNE. Nágpur; situated in a rocky basin, surrounded with a series of lakes shaded by fine trees, and bordered by fantastic crags; the town is modern, with wide and regular streets; trade immensely developed by the opening of the railway system; it is perhaps the most important railway station in India. Alt. 1460 ft. Mean temp., yr. 75° F., Dec. 61°, May 90°; rfall., yr. 53.6 in., June–Sept. 49.2 in.; July–Aug. 32.4 in. P. (1881) 75,700; (1891) 84,500; Hindus, 60,900; Moham. 19,400.

Jabayak, tn., Abyssinia, Ala, 155 m. SSW. Debra Tabor.

Jabbok, riv. of Palestine, in the 'country beyond Jordan, rises in Jebel Hauran, and flows SW. and W. into the Jordan 30 m. above the Dead Sea. Length, about 110 m.

Jaber, ruined fort, Turkey in Asia, on the l. bk. of the Euphrates, 75 m. ESE. Aleppo.

Jablanoc, Punta, cape at the N. end of the isl. of Cherso, Austria, in the Adriatic.

Jablon, Slavonic, 'apple-tree.'

Jablonka, comm., Hungary, co. Arva, near the Galician frontier, 60 m. NNE. Neusohl. P. <4000.

Jablonow, market-tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 45 m. W. by N. Czernowitz. P. <3000.

Jablonowo, estate, Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 32 m. NE. Thorn. P. <2000.

Jablunkau, vil., Austria, Moravia, 39 m. S. Troppau. P. <2000.

Jablunkau, tn., Austria, Silesia, on riv. Osla, 47 m. SE. by E. Troppau. Above it is the **Jablunka Pass** [**Carpathians,** PASSES]. P. <3000.

Jabneel, place named in O. T. See **Yebnah.**

Jabron, riv., France, deps. Drôme and Basses-Alpes, flows S., and enters the Durance near Sisteron.

Jabu, dist., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of and dependent on Dahome.

Jabukovac, vil., Servia, circle Kraina. P. <4000.

Jabul, tn., Syria, 31 m. SE. Aleppo, on the NW. shore of a salt lake; with important salt-extraction industry.

Jaca, comm., Spain, in the Pyrenees, prov. and 33 m. N. by W. Huesca, on the Aragon, with a fort; seat of a bishop. P <5000.

Jacarehy, coast tn., Brazil, prov. and 60 m. W. by S. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1835 ft.

Jacarehy, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, on the Parahyba, 49 m. NNE. Santos.

Jacarepagua, tn., Brazil, belonging to the Municipium Neutrum, and 17 m. WSW. of Rio Janeiro. P. 6000.

Jachal, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 94 m. N. by W. San Juan. P. <2000.

Jacje, tn., Bosnia, circle Travnik, dist. J. P. <4000.

Jack, co., U.S., N. Texas, N. of 33° N., crossed by 98° W.

Jacket River, Canada, New Brunswick, Restigouche co., flows into Chaleur Bay about 66° W.

Jackfield, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Broseley par., with coal-mining, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Jack Fish, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 840 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Jack Ijst, sandbank, Holland, in the North Sea, prov. N. Holland, to the SE. of Vlieland.

Jack Lahu, vil., Upper Guinea, Ivory Coast, in about 4½° W.

Jacksboro, tn., U.S., Texas, Jack co., 85 m. WNW. Dallas. Alt. 1133 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 64.5° F., Jan. 43°, July 83.7°. P. <1500.

Jack's Hole, coastguard stn., 3 m. N. Mizen Head, Ire., co. Wicklow.

Jackson, co., U.S., Alabama, in extreme NE., traversed by the Tennessee R.

Jackson, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in E. by 91° W., and traversed by White R., S. of 36° N.

Jackson, vil., U.S., California, Amador co., 44 m. ESE. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Jackson, co., U.S., Florida, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 85° W.

Jackson, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in extreme S. by 34° N., and between 83° and 84° W.

Jackson, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, just S. of 38° N.

Jackson, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed by 39° N. and 86° W.

Jackson, co., U.S., Iowa, on E. frontier, just N. of 42° N.

Jackson, co., U.S., Kansas, in the NE., crossed by 39½° N. and 96° W.

Jackson, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° N., crossed by 84° W.

Jackson, tn., U.S., Louisiana, East Feliciana par., 92 m. NW. New Orleans. P. <1500.

Jackson, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, W. of 92° W., N. of 32° N.

Jackson, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. J. co., on Grand R., which affords water-power, which, along with the coal found in the neighbourhood, is utilised in manufactures, 68 m. W. by S. Detroit. Principal manufactures, clay goods, railway and other carriages, chemicals, and agricultural implements. P. (1870) 11,400; (1880) 16,100; (1890) 20,800.

Jackson, vil., U.S., Minnesota, on Des Moines R., 122 m. SW. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Jackson, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the extreme SE.

Jackson, city, U.S., Mississippi, Hinds co., on Pearl R., 42 m. E. Vicksburg. P. 5900.

Jackson, vil., U.S., Missouri, Cape Girardeau co., 36 m. NW. Cairo (Ill.). P. <1500.

Jackson, co., U.S., Missouri, on the W. frontier, bounded on the N. by the Missouri R.

Jackson, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W., on the S. frontier, crossed in the extreme E. by 83° W.

Jackson, vil., U.S., Ohio, cap. J. co., 66 m. SSE. Columbus, with iron-furnaces and important coal-mines. P. <5000.

Jackson, co., U.S., Oregon, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 123° W.

Jackson, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the N. by 44° N., between 101° and 102° W.

Jackson, city, U.S., Tennessee, Madison co., 75 m. ENE. Memphis. Large cotton trade. Seat of the SW. Baptist University, founded 1874. Alt. 425 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 5400; (1890) 10,000.

Jackson, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the N., E. of 86° W., N. of 36° N., and crossed by the Cumberland R.

Jackson, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed by 29° N., to the W. of 96° W.

Jackson, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Ohio, crossed in the N. by 39° N.

Jackson, co., U.S., Wisconsin, N. of 44° N., and crossed by 91° W.

Jackson, riv., W. Australia, trib. to the Ashburton.

Jacksonport, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Jackson co., at the junction of White and Black Rivs., 81 m. NW. by W. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Jackson's Bay, New Zealand, South I., Westland co., on the W. ct., in 43° 58′ S.

Jackson's River, U.S., Virginia. See **James River.**

Jacksontown, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 8 m. N. by W. Woodstock.

Jacksonville, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton 4½ m. N. Woodstock. P. <1500.

Jacksonville, tn., U.S., Alabama, Calhoun co., 65 m. ENE. Birmingham. Alt. 628 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Jacksonville, city, U.S., Florida, Duval co., on the l. bk. of the St. John's R., 12 m. W. by S. of the mouth of the river; the chief distributing centre of commerce between Florida and the North. The port is reached by vessels drawing 14–15 ft. In the roadstead inside bar there is a depth of 25–50 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 69.6° F., Jan. 56.1°, July 82.9°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 55.31 in. P. (1880) 7700; (1890) 17,200.

Jacksonville, city, U.S., Illinois, Morgan co., 30 m. WSW. Springfield. P. (1880) 10,900; (1890) 12,900.

Jacksonville, vil., U.S., Oregon, Jackson co., 65 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Jacksonville, vil., U.S., Texas, Cherokee co., 100 m. WSW. Shreveport (La.). P. <1500.

Jacmel, seapt., isl., and republic, Haiti, S. ct., 30 m. SW. by S. Port-au-Prince, in 72° 32′ W. The bay is open, and vessels anchor about half a mile from shore in 4–8 fathoms, and load and discharge by means of lighters. There are three small piers. P. 6000.

Jacobábád, municip., Brit. India, cap. Frontier Dist. of Upper Sind, chief town, 48 m. NW. Sukkur, planned and laid out by General John Jacob in 1847; has cantonments. Alt. 181 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 57°, June 96°; rfall., yr. 4.4 in., July and Aug. 2.8 in. City P. (1891) 8300; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 3800; cantonment, P. 4100.

Jacobina, tn., Brazil, state and 220 m. NW. Bahia, in a mountainous but fertile dist. P. 10,100.

Jacobsdal, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of J. div., 25 m. S. Kimberley. P. <2000.

Jacobsdal, tn., S. African Republic, Marico div., 130 m. W. Pretoria; lead ores to the S.

Jacobshavn, settlement on W. coast of Greenland, 69° 14′ N. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1874–84), yr. 23.2° F., Feb. 0.0°, July 45.5°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 8.79 in.

Jacobstow, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 10½ m. NW. Launceston; 4471 ac. P. <500.

Jacobstowe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 18 m. SE. by S. Bideford, 5 m. N. Okehampton stn. P. <250.

Jacomar, promontory, Canary Is., Fuerteventura.

Jacquemel. See **Jacmel.**

Jacques Cartier. 1. A county, Canada, Quebec, occupying the SW. end of Montreal I. **2. J. C., Grand Lake,** a lake, in the same prov., Montmorency co., 7 m. long N. to S., in 71° 15′ W., drained by, **3.,** the **J. C. River,** which flows from its S. end, first SW. then S. and again SW. to the St. Lawrence, which it enters about 30 m. above Quebec.

Jacquinot Bay, Bismarck Archipelago, on the E. of Neu-Pommern (New Britain), crossed by 5° 35′ S., 151½° E.

Jacuhy, riv., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, flows E. into the N. end of the Lagoa dos Patos, opposite Porto Alegre.

Jade. 1. Small riv., Ger., Oldenburg, entering the J. Busen from the S. **2.** The channel entering the J. Busen from the North Sea.

Jade Busen, bay, Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, in the N., formed chiefly in 1511 by an irruption of the North Sea. Small tracts at its entrance on each side belonging to Prussia, and the naval station of Wilhelmshaven occupies the western of these. Named after the coast river Jade, which here enters the sea. Connected by canal with the Dollart (mouth of Ems).

Jaen, or **Jaen de Bracamoros,** tn., Peru, dep. and 95 m. N. by W. Cajamarca, 260 m. SSE. Guayaquil. In the vicinity excellent tobacco, called *bracamoro,* is cultivated. P. <2000.

Jaën, city, Spain, cap. of prov. J., 58 m. E. by S. Córdoba, enclosed by turreted walls, commanded by a fortress on a neighbouring hill; has a cathedral, and manufactures of coarse woollens and linens; but the extensive manufactures of silk fabrics, which flourished under the Moors, has wholly disappeared. It was an important city under the Romans; under the Moors it was cap. of the small kgd. of Jaën, and was taken by Ferdinand II., king of Castile, in 1246. Alt. 1926 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 61.6° F., Jan. 45.1°, July 81.7°. P. (1860) 22,900; (1887) 25,700.

Jaes, tn., India. See **Jais.**

Jáfarábád, tn., India, on the S. ct. of the Káthiáwár Penin., 28 m. ENE. Diu, on the estuary of the Ranái, the most accessible river on the Káthiáwár ct., with easy entrance, having no bar. P. (1881) <5000.

Jaffa, or **Yafa** (*Joppa* of the O. T.), maritime tn., Palestine, in the Turkish pash. of Syria, 33 m. NW. Jerusalem, with which it is now connected by a railway. There is only an open roadstead, and during westerly gales in winter steamers are frequently unable to anchor; a harbour has been projected. Around the town are extensive orange and fruit orchards, abounding with wells. The principal exports are oranges, olive-oil, and sesame. Its fortifications were destroyed by Saladin, A.D. 1188. During the Crusades, Richard of England was confined here by sickness. Under the Turks, it was sacked by the Arabs in 1722, by the Mamelukes in 1775, and by Napoleon I. in 1799, when the 'Massacre of Jaffa' was perpetrated. The Jaffa-Jerusalem Rly. (a single line) starts from the N. of the town close to the seashore, and proceeds E. and S., past Lydda and Ramleh, where there are stations, to the Wadi Surar, which it ascends on the S. side, passing the Latin convent of Deir Aban, to Bittir, at each of which places there are also stations, thence to Jerusalem. Length, 54½ m. Colony of Russian Jews recently settled near. P. about 16,000.

Jaffa Cape, South Australia. See **Bernouilli, Cape.**

Jaffatine, or **Jeftun, Islands,** a group of isls. in the Red Sea, off the Egyptian coast, near the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

Jaffna, or **Jaffnapatam,** seapt. tn., Ceylon, Northern prov., on the S. ct. of the isl. of J., 116 m. NW. Trincomali. It has an old Dutch fort, and trade in tobacco and Palmyra timber. P. (1871) 34,700; (1891) 43,000.

Jaffrey, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co. P. <1500.

Jafirabad, vil., Persia, Khorassan, 50 m. S. Ashkabad.

Jagádhri, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 35 m. ESE. Ambálá, with considerable manufactures in copper and iron, the metal for which is largely obtained from the adjoining hills; refinery of borax. P. 13,000; Hindus, 9600; Moham. 3100.

Jagatai. 1. Range of mts., Persia, prov. Khorassan, trending E. and W. to the N. of Sebzewar. **2.** A plain to the N. of these mountains, traversed by the Abrishum R.

Jagatsu, valley, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, to the S. of Lake Urumia, about 40 m. long, 4–10 m. wide.

Jagdalak, vil. and pass, Afghanistan, midway between Jalálábád and Kabul; scene of engagements in 1842 and 1843.

Jagdalpur, chief tn., Bastár state, India, 198 m. W. by S. Ganjam. P. (1881) <5000.

Jagdíspur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, 50 m. W. by S. Patna. P. 12,500; Hindus, 10,000.

Jägerndorf, tn., Austria, on the frontier of Silesia, on riv. Oppa, 14 m. NW. by N. Troppau; one of the chief seats of the woollen industry in Austria. Alt. 1025 ft. P. 14,300.

Jägers Fontein, vil., Orange Free State, Fauresmith div., 67 m. SW. by W. Bloemfontein, with diamond diggings. P. <4000.

Jaggayyapet, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 85 m. NW. Masulipatam. P. 9700; Hindus, 8900.

Jaghatu, riv., Persia, Azerbaijan, flows NW., and having watered the plain of Miandab, enters Lake Urumia. Total course probably 130 m.

Jagielnica, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 42 m. S. by E. Tarnopol. P. <4000.

Jágir, literally in India, 'a grant of landed estate by the sovereign power,' historical name of a tract of country now known as the dist. of Chengalpat, Madras Presidency.

Jagitey, tn., Cuba, 91 m. SE. by E. Havana.

Jagodina, tn., Servia, prov. Morava, 17 m. ESE. Kragujevac. In the town are remains of a mosque, which was one of the largest in Servia. P. <5000.

Jagodina, mts., near the W. frontier of Servia, containing silver-lead ore, worked by the ancients and still worked, crossed by 42° 20′ N.

Jagráon, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ludhiána, 67 m. SE. by S. Amritsar. P. 18,100; Moham. 10,100.

Jagst, formerly **Jaxt,** riv., Ger., Würtemberg, flows NNW. then W. by S. into the Neckar, opposite Wimpfen, a few miles below Heilbronn; not navigable. It gives name to a circle of Würtemberg.

Jagua, Bahia de, fine bay on the S. ct. of Cuba, 45 m. NW. Trinidad, defended by a strong castle on Cape de los Angelos.

Jaguarão, tn., on S. frontier of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul (*q.v.*), on the l. bk. of the J. or Yaguaron, here navigable for steamers, 12 m. from Lagoa Mirim. P. 5000.

Jaguaribe, riv., Brazil, Ceará, flows E. then NE. into the Atlantic, which it enters by a barred mouth, 72 m. SE. Ceará; with lighthouse, visible 10 m.

Jaguaripe, vil., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, 28 m. WSW. São Salvador, in 13° 9′ S.

Jahánábád, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Gayá, 30 m. SSW. Patna. P. (1881) 5300; (1891) <5000.

Jahánábád, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Húglí, on Dhálkisor R., 40 m. NW. by W. Calcutta. P. (1881) 10,500; (1891) 8300; Hindus, 6600.

Jahánábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Fatehpur, 26 m. S. Cawnpur. P. (1891) <5000.

Jahángírábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 50 m. SSE. Meerut. P. (1891) 9900; Hindus, 7200; Moham. 2600.

Jahde-Busen. See **Jade-Busen.**

Jahlam, riv., India. See **Jehlam.**

Jahnsbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Annaberg, dist. Ehrenfriedersdorf. P. <3000.

Jahnsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Chemnitz, dist. Stollberg. P. <3000.

Jahrum, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 162 m. E. by S. Bushire.

Jaice, fortified tn., Bosnia, prov. Travnik, on the Vrbas, 66 m. SW. by S. Brod. P. <4000.

Jaidar, tn., Persia, prov. Luristan, 75 m. NW. by N. Dizful.

Jaigarh, seapt. and vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, on the W. ct., at the southern entrance to the Shástri R., 99 m. S. Bombay city, with a fort, originally built by the Bijápur kings; gradually decaying. P. <5000.

Jaila. See **Yaila.**

Jailan, dist. of Oman, SE. Arabia, S. of Jebel Akhdar, including the easternmost point of Arabia.

Jainagar, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. 24 Parganás, 28 m. S. by E. Calcutta. P. 8200; Hindus, 7500.

Jaintia Hills, part of one of the hill dists. of Assam, India, S. of the Brahmaputra valley, area about 2000 sq. m. See **Khási.**

Jaintiapur, vil., India, Assam, at the foot of the Jaintia Hills, dist. and 23 m. NE. Sylhet; has some interesting architectural remains. P. <5000.

Jaipur, tn., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Lakhimpur, 32 m. SE. by E. Dibrugarh, on the l. bk. of Buri Dihing R., which is navigable up to this point by steamers during the rains; extensive coalfields in the neighbourhood. P. <5000.

Jaipur, tn., India, Rájputána, cap. native state J., 80 m. ENE. Ajmere, chief commercial centre of Rájputána, which takes its name from Mahárájá Siwái Jai Singh II., by whom it was founded in 1728, stands in a small plain supposed to be the bed of a dried-up lake; remarkable for the regularity and width of its streets. The Rám Newás Gardens, of 70 ac., are among the finest and best laid out in India. Alt. 1431 ft. Mean temp., yr. 77° F., Jan. 61°, June 91°; rfall., yr. 23.8 in., June–Sept. 21.5 in. P. (1870) 138,000; (1881) 143,000; (1891) 159,000. See **Amber.**

Jaipur (*Jayapuram,* 'the city of victory'), tn., India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, residence of the Rája of the trib. estate of J., in 18° 55′ N. and 82° 38′ E. Alt. 2000 ft. P. (1891) <5000.

Jais, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Rái Bareli, 57 m. SE. Lucknow; founded in 1540. P. (1891) 11,900; Hindus, 6300; Moham. 5600.

Jaisalmer, tn., India, Rájputána, cap. of native state J., 136 m. ESE. Sukkur, founded in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal; situated in a broad belt of low rocky ridges. The buildings are chiefly of yellow sandstone, of great durability and fine grain. There is a fort on a small hill overlooking the town, with walls of great strength, about 25 ft. in height, containing Jain temples. Alt. about 800 ft. P. (1881) 11,000.

Jaitak, hill fortress, India, Punjab, Sirmúr state, crowning a steep ridge of slate, 30° 36′ N., 77° 24′ E. Alt. 4854 ft.

Jaitápur, seapt., India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, sub-div. Rájápur, 16° 37′ N., 73° 24′ E. P. <5000.

Jaitpur, decayed tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Hamírpur, 96 m. SW. by S. Cawnpur; former cap. of native state. P. (1881) 5400.

Jajarm, vil., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 89 m. NW. by W. Sebzewar.

Jájpur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 43 m. NE. Cuttack, 20° 51′ N., 86° 23′ E. P. 12,000; Hindus, 11,300.

Jakhalshi-Didi, vil., Caucasia, govt. and dist. of Kutais. P. 5000.

Jakháu, seapt., India, Cutch, in the W. of the penin., 155 m. SE. Karáchi. P. (1881) 5000.

Jako, mt. peak, India, Punjab, overhanging the station of Simla, 31° 5′ N., 77° 15′ E. Alt. 8000 ft.

Jakobshavn, Greenland. See **Jacobshavn.**

Jakova, Turkish; Slavonic, **Gjakovica** (jakovitsa), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Ipek, 18½ m. NW. Prizren. Alt. 1290 ft. Has more than 2000 houses; 80 per cent. of the pop. Albanians. P. 25,000 (mainly Albanianized Moham.).

Jakuns. See **Johor.**

Jal, or **Jull,** vil., Baluchistan, on the plain of Kachh Gandáva, 60 m. W. Jacobábád.

Jâla, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Giloh* of the O. T., 31° 37′ N., 35° 4′ E., 6½ N. by W. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Jala, or **Yala,** tin-mining dist. in the Siamese portion of the Malay Penin., about 6° 30′ N., 101° 5′ E. The country is elevated, and the climate fine and healthy.

Jalacingo, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 30 m. NW. Jalapa. P. 6000.

Jalálábád, tn., Afghanistan, to the S. of the Kabul R., 75 m. E. Kabul, 91 m. (through the Khaibar Pass) from Peshâwar. Alt. 1960 ft. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British troops under Sir Robert Sale in 1841–42. Its defences were destroyed at the British evacuation of Afghanistan in 1842. Stationary population probably 3000, but the number is greatly augmented in winter.

Jalálábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 45 m. NNW. Meerut. P. (1891) 6000; Moham. 3200; Hindus, 2800.

Jalálábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Sháhjahánpur. Boats from Cawnpur ascend the Rámgangá as far as Kola Ghát, opposite this town, 48 m. SSE. Bareilly. P. (1881) 8000; (1891) 6700; Moham. 3400; Hindus, 3300.

Jaláli, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Alígarh, 50 m. N. by E. Agra. P. (1891) 7100; Hindus, 4600; Moham. 2500.

Jalálpur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrat, 75 m. N. by W. Lahore. P. 11,100; Hindus, 3200; Moham. 7800.

Jalálpur, ancient ruined tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jehlam, 68 m. SSE. Rawal Pindi; identified by General Cunningham with the site of the ancient *Bucephala*, built, in memory of his famous charger, by Alexander the Great.

Jalálpur, vil. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 50 m. SSW. Múltán. P. <5000.

Jalálpur-Nahvi, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Faizábád, 70 m. N. by W. Benares. P. 8400; Moham. 4800; Hindus, 3600.

Jálandhar, tn., cantonment, and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. J., 47 m. ESE. Amritsar; original capital of Rájput kgd. of Katoch, which existed as early as the 4th century B.C. P. (1868) 50,100; (1881) 52,100; (1891) 66,200; Hindus, 23,000; Moham. 39,000.

Jalangi, one of the Nadiyá rivs., Bengal. See **Húgli.**

Jalapa, city, Central America, Guatemala, 35 m. E. Guatemala; cap. dep. J. Alt. 5525 ft. P. 11,100.

Jalapa, tn., Mexico, state of and 56 m. WNW. Vera Cruz, with which it is connected by rail. Alt. 4330 ft. The medicinal plant *jalap* grows here wild, and derives its name from this city. P. 18,000.

Jalapa, small tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 20 m. SE. by S. San Juan Bautista.

Jaláun, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. J., 68 m. WSW. Cawnpur; former cap. of a native state; the position of the town is low, and surrounded by swamps, which engender cholera and malarious fever. P. (1881) 10,000; (1891) 8200; Hindus, 6900; Moham. 1300.

Jaldessa, tn., E. Africa, 26 m. N. by E. Harrar. Alt. 3600 ft.

Jáldhaká, riv., India, northern Bengal, flows N. to S. between the British dist. of Dárjíling and Bhután state, joins the Dharla near Durgápur.

Jalesar, tn. and municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Etah, 26 m. NE. by N. Agra. P. (1881) 15,600; (1891) 13,400; Hindus, 7400; Moham. 5700.

Jalgáon, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 118 m. S. by W. Indore; centre of a rich cotton-growing dist. P. (1881) 9900; (1891) 14,700; Hindus, 12,100.

Jalgáon-Jambod, or **Jalgáon** (census), tn., India, Berar, dist. Akola, in 21° 3′ N., 76° 35′ E. P. 9300; Hindus, 7800; Moham. 1500.

Jalisco (for some time called Nueva Galicia), a littoral state of Mexico, stretching from the Pacific (with 280 m. coast-line, forming a western promontory-like expansion to Cape Corrientes) to the depression (Rio Grande de Santiago–Lake Chapala) between the two Mexican plateaux, on the SW. slopes of the central and Anahuac plateaux, having N. of Rio Santiago the highlands of the Sierra Madre, and from NW. to SE. an extensive volcanic region (Tepic–Colima). The Rio Santiago–Lake Chapala drain the N., the Ameca the centre, riv. Pigiuia the S. Very fertile. Industries active. Important mining (gold, silver). The Tres Marias Is., some 60 m. off the coast, belong to J., which is the most populous of the states of Mexico. See **Mexico,** table, &c.

Jalk ('desolate'), tn., Persian Baluchistan, near the E. frontier, 180 m. NE. by N. of the SE. corner of the empire; consists of several villages and nine forts in a date-grove at the mouth of a ravine. Total P. 2500–3000.

Jalle, general name in Médoc and Lande (dep. Gironde, France) for the streams of brown water issuing from the sand of the Landes.

Jallieu, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. La Tour-du-Pin, close to Bourgoin. P. <4000.

Jallonkadugu, mountainous country, W. Africa, upper Niger, E. of Futa-jallon.

Jallouvre, mt., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 45 m. WNW. Aosta (Italy). Alt. 7885 ft.

Jálna, tn. and cantonment, India, Haidarábád, 36 m. E. by S. Aurangábád; in an arid tract of country, with celebrated gardens growing large quantities of fruit. Rfall., yr. 33.5 in., June–Oct. 30.2 in. Alt. 1652 ft. P. (1881) 6300.

Jalo, oasis, belonging to the Aujila group, N. Sahara, Tripoli, 78 m. E. Ghadames.

Jalomitsa, riv., Roumania. See **Ialomița.**

Jalón, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Denia. P. <4000.

Jalon, riv., Spain, Aragon, rises in the outskirts of the tableland of Castile, and flows NE. past Calayatud and Alagon to the Ebro, about 14 m. NW. Saragossa; 19 m. above its mouth it is carried through an aqueduct over the Imperial Canal.

Jálor, tn., India, Rájputána, 69 m. SSW. Jodhpur.

Jalori, or **Suket,** spur of the N. chain of the Himálayas, running N. and forming the water-parting between the Beas and the Sutlej; crossed by two roads, the Jalori Pass (alt. 10,980 ft.), leading towards Simla, and the Basleo (10,880 ft.), leading towards Rámpur.

Jalpa, tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 15 m. NW. by N. San Juan Bautista. P. (with comm.) <4000.

Jalpáigurí, Jalpigorí, or **Julpigoree,** tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. J., 50 m. SE. by S. Darjíling. Alt. 270 ft. Rfall., yr. 128.2 in., May–Oct. 121.8 in. P. (1881) 7900; (1891) 9700; Hindus, 5700.

Jalpan, tn., Mexico, Queretaro, 85 m. E. by N. Guanajuato. P. (with comm.) 10,800.

Jalut, or more properly **Jalut,** atoll in the Marshall group, Pacific, crossed in the middle by 6° N. and 169° 33′ E., measuring 38 m. NNW. to SSE., by 22 m. E. to W.; the island of J. in the SE. angle, with the headquarters of a German company trading with the Marshall Is. and neighbouring groups. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1893, p. 238, and plate 17.

Jamaica (Indian *Xaimaca,* 'island of springs'), one of the Great Antilles, and the principal of the Brit. W. India Is., in the Caribbean Sea, between 17° 43′–18° 32′ N., 76° 11′–78° 21′ W., about 100 m. S. Cuba; length, 144 m.; average breadth, 30 m. Surface mountainous, especially in the E., where the Blue Mountains rise to 7423 ft.; plains occur only in the S. and W. The N. and E. coasts are consequently bold and abrupt, ascending gradually from the shore to 1000 ft. at a short distance inland; whilst the S. is more frequently low W. of Kingston, and is more irregular in outline, comprising some fine bays. There are many excellent ports and harbours all round the island. The rivers are numerous, and generally have a very rapid current; only the Black R. is navigable, and that only by small craft for about 30 m.; valleys are verdant and picturesque. The island is composed to a great extent of white and yellow limestone, with patches of metamorphosed and trappean rocks and conglomerate. The mineral deposits are not important, though copper, iron, and lead are widely distributed in small quantities; there are many mineral and medicinal springs, both hot and cold. The climate is said to be superior to that of any other of the W. Indian Is., permitting of an open-air life at all times; the hottest days and nights in the lowlands, except during the rainy seasons in April and May, and September and October, being tempered by sea and land breezes. In the mountains the temperature varies according to the altitude and exposure to the N. winds. Humidity is scarcely felt in the lowlands, and fogs are never seen along the S. coast. Most of the staple products of tropical countries are raised; and the botanic gardens at Castleton (alt. 600 ft.), 19 m. (15 m. N. by W. direct) from Kingston, are used for introducing and establishing new species and varieties of economic plants. The cinchona was introduced in 1866, and now over 5000 acres are in cultivation, which, at elevations above 5000 ft., grows and thrives in a thoroughly satisfactory manner; tea has recently been introduced. The chief export products are fruit (principally bananas and oranges), sugar, rum, coffee, spices, coco-nuts and dye-woods, 37 per cent. of which in value are exported to England and about one-half to the United States, the trade with which, and above all the fruit trade, has grown very rapidly in recent years. Maize, Guinea corn and rice are the chief grains raised. Cattle and horse rearing are important industries on the N. slopes of the island, where the nutritious grass affords excellent pasture all the year round. Fish are abundant on all parts of the coast. Value of exports and imports (consisting mainly of food stuffs and clothing) are nearly equal, each amounting to about £1,400,000. Revenue and expenditure nearly £600,000. Owing to the character of the country, railways (about 68 m.) are confined to the S. part of the island, and communication is carried on by road conveyances and mules and pack-horses. The government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of nominated and elected members, the latter having the majority. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the E., Middlesex central, and Cornwall in the W., subdivided into fourteen parishes. There is no ecclesiastical establishment in J., and the population is almost equally divided

between the adherents of the Church of England, Baptists, and Wesleyans. There is a government training-college for males and another for females, each of which is strictly undenominational; and several endowed schools, where free education may be obtained. Next to Kingston, the cap. of the colony, Spanish Town, the former cap., is the principal town. J. was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonised by Spain in 1510, and taken by the English in 1655, in whose possession it has ever since continued. Area, 4193 sq. m. P. (1881) 580,800, of whom little over 14,000 are whites.

Jamaica, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., on Long I., 9 m. E. by N. Brooklyn, with extensive market-gardening. P. 5400.

Jamaica, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on West R., 37 m. NW. Brattleboro by rail. P.<1500.

Jamálpur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Maimansingh, 88 m. N. by W. Dacca. P. (1891) 15,400; Moham. 10,700; Hindus, 4700.

Jamálpur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 7 m. S. Monghyr, 32 m. W. by N. Bhágalpur; containing the iron workshops belonging to the East India Railway Co. P. (1881) 13,200; (1891) 18,100; Hindus, 14,100; Moham. 3300.

Jambeli Channel, Ecuador, Gulf of Guayaquil, separating the isl. of Puna from the mainland. See **Guayaquil, Gulf of.**

Jamberoo, post-tp., New South Wales, Camden co., 55 m. SSW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Jambes, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur. P.<4000.

Jambi (Dutch spelling, **Djambi**), tn., Sumatra, on r. bk. of the Jambi R., 125 m. NW. Palembang. In and around it many Hindu sculptures have been discovered.

Jambol, or **Jamboli,** tn., En. Roumelia, prov. Sliven, on the Tundža (Tunja), 49 m. W. Burgas, with which it is connected by rail. P. (1888) 11,200; Bulgarians, 8800; Moham. 1300.

Jambu, the northern channel leading inland from False Point anchorage, dist. Cuttack, Orissa, Bengal, India.

Jambu, or **Jering,** small maritime state, tributary to Siam, in the Malay Peninsula; cap. Jambu, in 6° 52′ N., 101° 22′ E.

Jámbulghátá, tn., India, Central Provs., dist. Chándá, 7 m. NE. Chimúr, with extensive quarries of soapstone. P. <5000.

Jámbusar, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 28 m. N. by W. Broach. P. 12,100; Hindus, 9100.

James, city, U.S., N. Carolina, Craven co. P.<1500.

James, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the S. frontier, bounded on the W. by the Tennessee R.

James and Mary Sands. See **Húglí River.**

James Bay, Brit. N. America, a wide gulf of Hudson Bay, on its S. side, between Cape Henrietta Maria and Cape James, 51°–55° N., 78°–83° W.; length, 280 m.; average breadth, 150 m. The W. and S. coasts are flat, and the water shallow. It contains numerous islands, of which Agoomska and Charlton are the largest; and receives the Big, East Main and Ruperts Rivs. from the E.; Moose, Albany, and Attahwahpiskat from S. and W. Explored by Thomas James, the NW. navigator, during the winter 1632–33.

James Bay, Canada, Ontario, an inlet of Georgian Bay, on the E. of Grand Mantoulin I., in 45° 41′ N.

Jamesboro, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., on Manalapan Creek, 20 m. ENE. Trenton. P.<1500.

James Bridge, stn., Eng. See **Darlaston.**

James City, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., N. of 37° N., and E. of 77° W., bounded on the S. by the estuary of James R.

James Hall, isls. See **Sir James Hall.**

James Island, one of the Galápagos Is., Pacific Ocean, 12 m. E. Albemarle I.; length, 23 m.; breadth, 10 m.

Jameson Bay, in the Arctic isl. Jan Mayen; named by the whale-fisher William Scoresby, Jun., in 1817, after his friend Jameson, the Edinburgh mineralogist.

Jamesport, vil., U.S., Missouri, Daviess co., 59 m. E. by N. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

James River, U.S., N. and S. Dakota, flows S. then SE. into the Missouri a little below Yankton; the valley contains good arable soil, rich in phosphate of lime.

James River, Indian name **Powhatan,** U.S., Virginia, formed, in about 37° 46′ N., 79° 48′ W., by the union of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivs. (both of which flow for the most part nearly parallel from NE. to SW. near the W. frontier of the state), winds on the whole E., passing through the Blue Ridge to the NW. of Lynchburg, the first important town on its banks, flows into Chesapeake Bay through a broad estuary, at the mouth of which are Hampton Roads; 450 m. long; navigable 150 m. up by vessels of 3500–4000 tons to Richmond, where its course is obstructed by rapids. The lateral canal connecting Richmond with Buchanan in Botetourt co., W. of the Blue Ridge, has long been destroyed. Named by the original settlers (1607) after King James I. of England.

James River, W. Australia, trib. to the Ashburton.

Jamestown. See **St. Helena.**

Jamestown, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 30 m. S. by E. Aliwal North. P.<1500.

Jamestown, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Emo.

Jamestown, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Castletown Geogheghan.

Jamestown, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Lake co., 140 m. N. by W. Invercargill.

Jamestown, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the riv. Leven, and the N. B. R., 3½ m. N. Dumbarton; has some of the largest print-works in Scotland. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Jamestown, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, 5 m. WSW. Dingwall, 2 m. SSW. Auchterneed stn., P.O.

James Town, tn., S. African Republic, Lydenburg div., 15 m. N. Barberton, on the Kaap goldfields.

James Town, post-tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 68 m. SE. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Jamestown, vil., U.S., Indiana, Boone co., 28 m. WNW. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Jamestown, city, U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, 56 m. SSW. Buffalo; favourite summer resort. P. (1880) 9400; (1890) 16,000.

Jamestown, city, U.S., N. Dakota, Stutsman co., 98 m. E. Bismarck, in the artesian well belt of the James R. valley; railway junction. P.<3000.

Jamestown, vil., U.S., Ohio, Greene co., 46 m. SW. by W. Columbus. P.<1500.

Jamestown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., on Beaver R., 50 m. SSW. Erie. P.<1500.

Jamestown, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Newport co., on Canonicut I. P.<1500.

Jamestown, former tn., U.S., Virginia, James City co., 45 m. NW. Norfolk; was the first English settlement in the U.S., founded in 1607, on a promontory of the James R., now an island, which is now the property of the 'Society for the Protection of Virginian Antiquities.' Of the old settlement there remain only ruins of a church-tower and some farm-buildings. P.<1500.

Jamesville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Martin co., on the Roanoke R., with important herring fisheries. P.<1500.

Jamieson, tp., Victoria, Wonnangatta co., 73 m. ENE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Jamiltepec, tn., Mexico, state and 25 m. SW. by W. Oaxaca.

Jámira, one of the mouths of the Ganges, between the Matlá and Húglí Rivs.

Jamison, co., New South Wales, crossed by 30° S., and in the W. by 149° E., bounded on the S. by the Namoi R.

Jamkhandi, cap. of native state J., India, Bombay, 37 m. SW. by W. Bijápur. P. (1881) 10,400.

Jámki, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Siálkot, 50 m. N. Lahore. P. (1891)<5000.

Jammalamadúgú ('the pool of rushes'), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, on N. Penner R., 102 m. E. by S. Bellary. P. 5900; Hindus, 4200.

Jammer Bay, Denmark, on the NW. ct. of Jutland.

Jammerlands Bay, Denmark, on the W. ct. of Seeland, prov. Holbäk.

Jammu, Jamú, or **Jummoo,** tn., India, Kashmír, 80 m. N. Amritsar, with palace, citadel, and vast ruins; once the seat of an independent Rájput dynasty, and still one of the residences of the Maharajah of Kashmír; terminus of a branch railway passing through Siálkot, and connected with the NW. Rly. at Wazirábád; formerly unhealthy in consequence of the badness of the water-supply, but since 1889 supplied with good water from a well filled by percolation from the Tawi R. P. (1891) 34,500.

Jamna, riv., Northern India. See **Jumna.**

Jámner, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 68 m. NE. by N. Aurangabad. P. 6200; Hindus, 5000.

Jámnia, chiefship, Central India, 30 m. SW. Indore. P. (1881)<4000.

Jamnitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 25 m. WNW. Znaim. P. <2000.

Jamnotrí, hot springs, India, NW. Provs., Garhwál state, near the source of the Jumna. Alt. 10,849 ft.

Jampeya, isl., E. Archipelago, in Flores Sound, S. Celebes I.

Jámpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ghází Khán, 64 m. SW. by W. Múltán. P. 5800; Moham. 3500; Hindus, 2300.

Jamrúd, strong fort, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 12 m. W. Pesháwar, at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass, 34° N., 71° 24′ E. Alt. 1670 ft.

Jamúl, tn., India, Bengal, dist. Monghyr, in 24° 56′ N., 86° 16′ E. P. (1881)<5000; (1891) 9300; Hindus, 7500.

Jamú, tn., India. See **Jammu.**

Jamuná. See **Brahmaputra.**

Jamund, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 25 m. E. by N. Kolberg, 3½ m. N. by E. Köslin. P.<2000.

Jamunda, riv., Brazilian Guiana, l. bk. trib. of the Amazon; forms throughout its course of 240 m. (N. to S.) the boundary between provs. Para and Amazonas.

Jamundí (formerly Rio Claro), vil., in SW. of Colombia, Cauca, about 15 m. SSW. Cali. (P. of dist.)<3000.

Jamur, pass across main Caucasus ridge, at the sources of Ksan R. Alt. 9820 ft.

Jan, Dutch for John.

Janda, marshy lake, southern Spain, prov. and 30–40 m. SE. Cadiz; partly reclaimed. Length, 7 m.

Jandiálá, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 10 m. E. Amritsar. P. 7700; Moham. 4100; Hindus, 2600.

Jandiálá, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jálandhar, 55 m. SE. by E. Amritsar. P. 6900; Hindus, 3100; Sikhs, 2900.

Jándula, riv., S. Spain, provs. Ciudad Real and Jaën, r. bk. trib. of the Guadalquivir, which it joins about 4° 10′ W. below Andujar.

Janesville, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Waseca co., on Elysian Lake, 116 m. W. Winona by rail. P.<1500.

Janesville, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Rock co., 60 m. WSW. Milwaukee. P. (1880) 9000; (1890) 10,800.

Janetown, or **Jeantown,** Scot. See **Lochcarron.**

Janetstown, vil., Scot., Caithness, 2½ m. SW. Thurso, P.O.

Janeville, meteorological stn., Ire., co. Limerick, 6 m. NW. Tipperary.

Janga, vil., German W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., in about 4° 30′ N., 9° 14′ E.

Janghi-tau, peak, Caucasus, central part of Main Range, Alps of Svanetia, 43° 1′ N., 43° 3′ E. Alt. 16,567 ft.

Jangipur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 20 m. NW. by N. Murshidábád. P. 9800; Hindus, 6200; Moham. 3500.

Janglache, tn. and monastery, Tibet, upon the r. bk. of the Sanpu, in about 29° 12′ N., 87° 37′ E. Alt. 13,600 ft.

Janica, Turkey in Europe. See **Yenije-i-Vardar.**

Janiember, East, tn., Victoria. See **Serpentine Creek.**

Janik, sanjak on N. ct. of Asia Minor; cap. Samsun.

Janina, Jania, or **Joanina,** Albania. See **Yanina.**

Janja, vil., Bosnia, prov. Dolnja-Tuzla, on the Drina, 69 m. NE. by N. Sarajevo. P.<3000.

Janjíra, tn. and fort, India, J. state (area 324 m.; P. 81,800), in the Konkan, on the W. ct., 48 m. S. Bombay; the fort is situated on an island at the entrance of Rájpuri Creek, ½ m. from the mainland. The cap. of the state is Murud, on the mainland, opposite J. P. tn. (1881)<2000.

Jan Juc, post-tn., Australia, Victoria, on Spring Creek, 61 m. SW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Jankovácz, tn., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 20 m. NW. by W. Maria Theresiopel. P. 9100.

Janlan, elevated plain, Syria, S. of Anti-Lebanon, eastern boundary of the Jordan valley.

Jan Mayen, an isl. of the Arctic Ocean, 300 m. E. Greenland, lat. 71° N., long. 8° W. On its N. extremity is the Beerenberg Mt., 8350 ft. above the sea, and the Esk, a volcano occasionally active. First seen in 1607 by the English navigator Henry Hudson (then in Dutch service), but named after its rediscoverer the Dutchman Jan Mayen, 1611. Mean temp. (1 yr., 1882–83), yr. 27.8° F., Jan. 18.9°, July 38.3°.

Janoah, place named in O. T. See **Yanûh.**

Janohah, place named in O. T. See **Yanûn.**

Jánosháza, tn., Hungary, prov. Eisenburg, 46 m. SW. by S. Raab. P.<4000.

Jánoshida, vil., Hungary, co. Jásznagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Jászság-felsö. P.<4000.

Janow, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 8½ m. SSE. Tabor. P.<2000.

Janow, tn., Austria, Galicia, 14 m. WNW. Lemberg. P.<2000.

Janów, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 50 m. SW. Lublin, near Austrian frontier. P. 6000.

Janowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. S. by W. Pilsen, and 5 m. SW. Klattau. P.<2000.

Jánsath, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 14 m. SE. Muzaffarnagar. P. (1881) 6300; (1891) 5800; Hindus, 3000; Moham. 2700.

Jansenville, municip., Cape Colony, dist. J., on Sunday R., 45 m. S. by E. Graaf Reinet. Rfall. (6 yrs), 9.45 in. P.<1500.

Jante, Switzerland. See **Ilanz.**

Jantra, riv., Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan Mts., and joins the Danube 13 m. E. Sistova.

Januaria, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, on the riv. São Francisco (*q.v.*), 350 m. N. Ouro Preto. P. 10,000.

Janum, placed named in O. T. See **Beni-Naim.**

Jany-Daria. See **Yany-Daria.**

Janzé, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 14 m. SE. Rennes. P.<3000.

Jáora, tn., Central India, cap. state J., 80 m. NW. by N. Indore. P. (1891) 21,800; Moham. 9900; Hindus, 9400; Jains, 1400.

Japan, an insular empire in the E. of Asia, the main islands of which extend from 45½° N. to 26° 59′ S., and are separated from the mainland of Asia by the Sea of Japan, the northernmost of these main islands, Yezo, separated from Sakhalin by La Perouse Strait, the southernmost, Kiushiu, from the S. end of Korea by the Strait of Korea. Besides the main islands, however, the empire includes also in the N. the Kurile Is. (Japanese, Chishima), extending to 50° 56′ N.; and in the S. the Bonin Is., extending to 27½° N., and the Liu-kiu Is., extending to 24° 6′ N. The area, pop., &c., of the group are shown in the table below, the mere inspection of which shows that Yezo (*q.v.*), with its insignificant pop., must be considered apart from the other main islands, and that the great bulk of the pop. is found to the S. of the parallel of 37°, that is, in a lower latitude than Granada or Syracuse in Europe. The name of Nippon, or Niphon, now used even in official publications as one of the names of the main island, is properly that of the whole empire.

	Length of Coast-line. Miles.		Area. Square miles.		Population.			
					Thousands (000) omitted.		Incr. per cent. per annum.	Per sq. m. 1891.
	Main Islands.	Including smaller Islands.	Main Islands.	Including smaller Islands.	Dec. 31, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1891.		
Nippon or Honshiu	4,765	6,603	86,301	87,482	28,153	31,246	1.05	357
North	..	..	..	*30,203*	*5,455*	*6,190*	*1.27*	*205*
Central[1]	..	..	..	*30,599*	*14,063*	*15,777*	*1.16*	*431*
West	..	..	..	*20,680*	*8,635*	*9,280*	*0.72*	*449*
Shikoku	1,100	1,649	6,855	7,031	2,661	2,887	0.82	411
Kiushiu	2,101	5,869	13,767	16,840	5,707	6,271	0.95	372
Hokkaido (Yezo)	1,423	3,030	30,113	36,298	178	314	5.84	9
Total	9,390	17,150	137,036	147,650	36,700	40,719	1.04	276

[1] The provs. (*ken*) wholly or mainly S. of 37° N., and E. of 136° E., the limits of the region nearly coinciding with the parallel and meridian named.

Outline.—All the islands are greatly indented, more especially in the S. The main island stretches first S. from about 41½° N., and then turns W., terminating in two peninsulas, the form of which may be likened to the forefinger with the thumb placed under it. These peninsulas form respectively the N. and E. sides of a parallelogram, the S. side of which is formed by the isl. of Shikoku, and the W. by the NE. coast of that of Kiushiu. The enclosed area, a beautiful expanse of sea studded with countless islands, is known as the Inland Sea, access to which is had from the Pacific by the Bungo and Kii Channels, respectively W. and E. of Shikoku, and from the Sea of Japan by the Strait of Shimonoseki to the N. of Kiushiu. Apart from the Inland Sea, the principal bays of the main island are Owari or Isenomi, Suruga, Sagami, Tokyo, and Sendai on the S. and E. coasts, Aomori on the N. coast, and Fuseno or Toyama on the NW. coast (southern half of the island).

Surface.—All the islands are mountainous and volcanic. According to Naumann, the essential feature in the structure of the main island is a band of crystalline slates running near the outer or Pacific side with remarkable continuity from the SW. of Kiushiu through the S. of Shikoku and the S. of Honshiu to about 138° E., where the band trends northwards and terminates, or at least becomes interrupted, about the middle of the island. In the N. half of the island the band reappears in various places, though with less continuity, and in Yezo it is again a marked feature. Outside of this band eruptive rocks are comparatively scanty, and the rocks associated with it W. of the interruption referred to are mainly stratified deposits of Palæozoic and Mesozoic age, whereas inside of it eruptive rocks of various age abound. The break in the continuity of the crystalline slates occurring about 138° E. forms a well-marked feature of Honshiu, both geologically and orographically. According to Naumann, there here occurs a huge transversal cleft or fissure, which he designates the *Fossa magna,* beginning in the N. in 138° E., nearly opposite the isl. of Sado, and crossing the island in a SSE. direction towards the peninsula between the Suruga and Sagami Bays, opposite the string of islands known as the Izu-nu-Shichito. In this fissure we have only Kainozoic deposits, surmounted by great volcanic masses mainly of recent age, and including Fujino-yama, the highest mountain in Japan (12,425 ft.). Were it not for these volcanic outpourings there would here be a great relative depression in the surface, and in fact the passes in this region are exceptionally easy. Besides Fujino-yama, however, lofty peaks occur both within the *fossa* and on its margin, especially in that part where the crystalline slates and the associated rocks to the SW. of the *fossa* trend northwards. (As to the geotectonic significance of this *fossa,* see Naumann in *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1877; and *Ergänzungsheft,* No. 108 to *Petermann's Mitteil.*). There are at least twenty peaks of 8000 ft. in alt. in Japan, four (Fuji, Shirane-zan, Yariga-take, and Akaishi-yama) above 10,000 ft., and all three occur in central Honshiu, in the parallelogram enclosed by the parallels of 34°–38° N., and the meridians of 136°–140° E. According to Milne, the number of mountains easily recognisable as volcanoes in J. is 129, the number that have undergone eruption within historical times at least 100, and 51 still active in the sense of giving off steam. (See *Trans. Seismological Soc. of J.,* vol. ix., Part II.) J. is one of the parts of the world in which both volcanic eruptions and earthquake shocks, gentle and violent, are most frequent. Hot springs, as is natural, are numerous. The difficulty of the passes in J. generally is out of proportion

to the alt. of the mountains, which is due partly to the original steepness of the volcanic mountains, partly to the depth of the valleys of erosion wrought by the numerous torrential rivers swelled by the excessive summer rains (see below under climate). There is only one place where the main island is yet crossed by a railway (between Owari Bay and Tsuruga, the line passing E. of Lake Biwa). In central J. the railway connection between Tokyo and Takata is still interrupted for about 5½ m. at the (new) Usui Pass (3170 ft.), where a difference of alt. of nearly 2000 ft. occurs in the interval. The **rivers** of J. are mostly comparatively short, with a rapid fall in their beds, and hence, being abundantly supplied with water, especially in summer, both from rain and melting snow, torrential in their character, and seldom of much use for navigation. On the other hand, they are of immense value in the plains for irrigation. The longest are the Shinano-gawa, flowing N. into the Sea of J. at Niigata, and the Kinu-gawa, flowing S. into Sendai Bay (the latter navigable). The Tone-gawa is important, as watering with one of its arms the plain of Tokyo. The principal **lake** is **Biwa,** in the W. of central J., near Kyoto. There are large lagoons near the lower course of the principal arm of the Tone-gawa. Lake Suwa, near the middle of Honshiu, is a considerable lake, drained S. by the Tenryu-gawa into the Pacific. The principal facts brought out by the following table illustrating the **climate,** are the great range of temperatures and the abundance of the rainfall :—

Station.	N. Lat.	Mean Temp. F.			Rfall. in.
		Year.	Jan.	Aug.	
Sapporo . .	43° 4′	43.8°	20.5°	69.9°	40.6
Hakodate . .	41° 46′	46.5°	27.9°	70.4°	44.5
Miyako . .	39° 38′	49.2°	31.8°	71.8°	57.4
Niigata . .	37° 55′	53.7°	34.8°	77.3°	70.1
Tokyo . .	35° 41′	56.3°	36.4°	77.6°	60.4
Kyoto . .	35° 1′	56.3°	35.9°	79.0°	58.9
Ozaka . .	34° 41′	57.7°	37.9°	80.2°	52.4
Nagasaki . .	32° 44′	61.1°	42.0°	80.5°[1]	77.6
Kágoshima .	31° 35′	60.8°	43.6°	79.7°	82.4

[1] July.

The great range of temperature is in accordance with the difference generally observed between the E. and W. side of the great northern land masses, but is particularly striking in an insular country and at stations situated on the coast, as most of those in the table are. The mountainous character of the islands, together with their situation, sufficiently account for the abundance of the rainfall. J. being within the monsoon area of Asia the rains are chiefly summer rains, but the prevailing directions of the winds in the summer and winter monsoons respectively are SE. and NW., in accordance with the position of the barometric minima in the two seasons, rather than SW. and NE., as in India. In N. Japan, especially W. of the mountains, the snowfall is enormous, and copious falls of snow are experienced as far S. as Kagoshima, in the S. of Kiushiu, in 31½° N. **Agriculture.**—The productive surface of J. is greatly limited, not merely by the extent of the mountains incapable of cultivation, but also by the natural difficulties in the way of communication, already referred to. Good roads scarcely exist. During the rainy season almost all roads are nearly impassable. Wheeled vehicles are comparatively rare. Where they do exist, they are generally drawn either by men or oxen. Goods are for the most part carried on the backs of men or oxen. The cost of transport is consequently generally high, and tends to limit the production. Rice, for example, will not bear a carriage to market of more than one hundred miles on the best country roads, or more than twenty-five miles on inferior roads. Hence it happens in some cases that at some distance from the seacoast, where the local market is limited, even good soils remain uncultivated, whereas near the coast even dune-sand, and certainly very poor soil, may be made to bear crops. Less than 30 per cent. of the surface is reckoned as productive, and about 12 per cent. (less than one-eighth) of the entire surface is devoted to agriculture, including pasture. Yezo and the Kuriles being left out of account, about 17 per cent., or one-sixth of the remainder of the surface, is employed in agriculture. About 25 per cent. of that area is under forests (belonging to the state), leaving, after allowing for the area under buildings and otherwise employed, considerably more than half the surface entirely unused. By far the greater part of the agricultural area is under tillage, and by dint of assiduous spade husbandry, and the very careful utilisation of manure (chiefly domestic manure and fish refuse), the small cultivated area is capable of maintaining the dense population indicated in the table. This is chiefly due to the large area suited for rice, which occupies about three-fifths of the entire area under grains of all kinds. The rice-fields are densest round Tokyo Bay, in prov. Ozaka, prov. Fukuoka (NW. of Kiushiu), in the S. of Kiushiu, and in Shikoku (except the prov. of Tokushima). In general the production relatively to area is less than in tropical countries, but in some favoured districts it is very abundant. Near Kyoto, the old capital, it is not uncommon to obtain 70 bushels of rice to the acre as a summer crop from the same land that had produced 40 bushels of wheat to the acre as a winter crop. In favourable years rice takes a high position among the exports. Besides rice, the principal food-crops are wheat, barley, rye, and soya-beans. The produce per acre of such of these grains as are grown in Europe is relatively small, that of wheat, for example, on the average of the ten years 1881–90, only 13⅜ bushels per acre, or less than half the average in the United Kingdom. Mulberries, from which are obtained the principal export product of the empire, silk, are planted in more than three-fourths of the provinces, everywhere in rows, allowing of space for other crops between. Tea, the second export product in value, is grown chiefly between lat. 34° N. and 36° N., that is in the S. of Honshiu; and the lacquer-tree (*Rhus vernicifera DC.*), that is, the tree that furnishes the material employed in lacquering, one of the most celebrated of old Japanese industries, is cultivated mainly in the northern part of the same island, between 37° and 39° N. Camphor (derived chiefly from the SW. of Japan), which forms one of the more important among the minor exports of J., is also one of the ingredients used in the art, since that substance serves as a diluent for the lacquering material. The Japanese camphor is pinkish in colour, and superior to that of Formosa. In recent years the most important branches of Japanese agriculture have been rapidly extending, no doubt in consequence of the increased facilities for transport. In evidence of this, the following figures (the earlier figures in each case being the earliest obtainable from the Japanese statistical annuaries) will be found of interest:—The area under rice increased from 6279 thousand acres in 1880 to 6735 thousand acres in 1890, that under other crops, wheat, barley, and rye, from 3510 to 4172 thousand acres. The produce of tea (including *bancha* tea) increased from 45,671 thousand lbs. in 1882 to 57,199 thousand lbs. in 1889, that of raw silk from 4089 to 7304 thousand lbs. between the same dates. Japanese agriculture leaves little room for live-stock, and under this head there has in recent years been no increase. Sheep have only recently been introduced in small numbers experimentally. The number of horses is about a million and a half, that of cattle one million, as against nearly two millions of the former and upwards of ten millions of the latter in the British Isles, which have a rather smaller population. J. is thus altogether without, or very poorly supplied with, some important products. It has no native wool, no milk, butter, or cheese, and a comparatively small supply of leather, which has to be replaced for different purposes by various other materials. The mineral wealth of the empire is great, but needs development. There are only two **minerals** in which the empire is really rich, but these are the important ones—coal and iron. The coal production is rapidly increasing, especially in Kiushiu (Karatsu on NW. coast, Takashima I. opposite Nagasaki, and Amakusa I. SE. of Nagasaki). On the isl. of Yezo alone the area of coal is two-thirds as much as the area of coal of equal thickness in the British Isles, and a railway has been laid for the purpose of bringing the coal from Poronai, the chief mining centre, to the coast. The total production increased from 496,000 tons in 1877 to upwards of 3,000,000 tons in 1892. The growth of the iron industry is hindered by the fact of there being no coal in the immediate vicinity of the deposits of the ore, which is chiefly found towards the SW. end of Honshiu, on the side next the Sea of J. Charcoal is hence still used in smelting, and the product is consequently dear, though of good quality. In recent years the production of iron has been steadily decreasing, and the total amount produced is under 4000 tons. Among other minerals are copper, mined at Ashio, in central Honshiu, and elsewhere; gold and silver, produced in the isl. of Sado, also in Hyogo ken, and in Iwate ken (N. Honshiu); silver, also with antimony, in Akita ken (N. Honshiu), all these, as well as iron, being derived from state mines. Antimony is also produced near Saijo in Ehime ken (in the N. of the island of Shikoku), in Miyasaki ken (SE. of Kiushiu), and Miye ken (W. of Owari Bay, Honshiu). Tin is not yet mined to any extent, but is said to abound in the SW. and E. of Kiushiu and near the W. end of Honshiu. In recent years the production of sulphur (in the E. of Yezo and elsewhere) and graphite has greatly increased (sulphur from 3834 thousand lbs. in 1879 to 45,700 thousand lbs. in 1890, graphite from 24 thousand to 10,098 thousand lbs. in the same period). Abundance of kaolin furnishes the raw material for the ancient and celebrated porcelain industry of the country. In all departments of Japanese industry, human labour is assisted only by the most primitive tools and appliances. In agriculture, even the plough is rarely used. The deep and careful tillage of the ground is effected by means of the spade and other hand implements; and where the plough is used, it is an implement that merely scratches the surface, and is incapable of making anything like a furrow. No carts are used in farming, not even the Chinese barrow. Everything is carried. A primitive hand-mill is the only apparatus used for grinding flour. Flour is.

indeed, not much used. Bread was unknown till it was introduced by the Portuguese, and even yet is made only to a very limited extent in the form of cakes. All kinds of **manufacturing industries** were till recently almost entirely domestic, as they still are mainly, some kind of handicraft being practised in nearly every Japanese household. Great changes are, however, being brought about in consequence of a change in the attitude of the Japanese government towards the civilised nations of the West. Down to about 1868 the Japanese government was as averse to intercourse with European nations as that of China; but at that date a great change took place in the government of the empire, and the authorities that have since controlled the state have shown themselves eager to place the nation abreast of Europe and America in science and the arts. In consequence of this, the modern methods of transport and production are being rapidly introduced. The **first railway,** from Tokyo to Yokohama, was opened in June 1872. In 1892 a railway already ran along nearly the whole length of the main island on the E. side. From Tokyo, the capital, it proceeds SW. by Nagoya and Kyoto (the old capital) to the ports of Ozaka and Kobe, and thence onwards near the coast. The first native steamship company was established in 1874. The capacity of Japanese merchant vessels of European type increased from 49,845 to 88,816 tons between 1884 and 1889, that of those of Japanese type from 2,799,000 to 3,216,000 *koku*. Machine cotton-spinning factories have been established with great success. At the beginning of 1888, the number of spindles in these factories (including those not yet working) was under 200,000; in June 1892, the number actually at work was nearly 325,000. The effect that this development must have on the import of cotton-yarn from England and India is obvious. It must be remembered that Japan, like India, has the advantage of producing the raw material, its own production of raw cotton being equal to nearly fifteen-sixteenths of its requirements. Cotton-weaving mills have not been successful; yet, owing to the superior wearing qualities of the productions of the native domestic looms, the import of cotton piece-goods into J. has shown a nearly continuous decline since 1879. In J., as in China, winter garments are mainly padded; but among the upper classes, and even among the richer tradespeople, the use of European woollen garments is coming more and more into favour, and an attempt (hitherto unsuccessful) has been made to establish woollen manufactures with modern machinery in the country. Foreign paper-mills have also been set up; and a striking illustration of the power of J. to compete with Europe in manufacturing industry has been furnished in the match trade. Japanese matches, made by foreign machinery, are now supplanting Swedish in China, and even in Siam and the Straits Settlements. **Foreign Commerce.**—Silk and tea make up more than three-fifths of the value of the exports of J., and among other important exports are sea-animals and seaweed (both used as food in China), artistic products (earthenware and porcelain, lacquered wares, &c.), coal, rice, copper, camphor. The leading imports are cotton-yarns, woollen and cotton manufactures, sugar, iron-wares, including machinery. Great Britain and India supply most of the cotton-yarns, Great Britain most of the cotton goods, metal, and machinery; China supplies the bulk of the sugar, and Great Britain, France, and Germany most of the woollen goods. Altogether, Great Britain supplies nearly one-half the total value of Japanese imports. The U.S. are the largest market for Japanese silk and tea, and take more than two-fifths of the total exports. China and France are the countries that rank next among those to which the exports of Japan are sent. The most rapidly rising import in recent years have been iron-wares and woollen goods; the most rapidly rising exports, copper ore and unrefined camphor. Restrictions are still placed on the commerce of Japan with foreign countries, and the settlement of foreigners in the empire. At present foreigners are allowed to settle and carry on commerce at the treaty ports of Yokohama, Ozaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata, and Hakodate, and within a radius of 25 m. round these, where foreign consuls have rights of jurisdiction in matters concerning Europeans. Foreigners may also visit Tokyo and the neighbourhood without a passport, but in the rest of the dominion of J. they are allowed to travel only for health, pleasure, or scientific exploration, and a passport is always required. In 1893, however, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain under which provision was made for a revised customs tariff, on the introduction of which foreigners were to be allowed greater liberty of travel in the country, and for the abolition of consular jurisdiction on the completion of the new civil codes now in preparation, and the establishment of the new tribunals now under organisation, after which the liberty to settle in the country and erect factories anywhere is to be accorded. **Emigration** and **immigration** are both scanty. At the end of 1891 there were 32,000 Japanese abroad, of whom 17,700 were in the Sandwich Is. The number of foreign residents in J. at that date was 9550 (including 5344 Chinese, 1708 English, and 967 Americans). The **monetary system** of J. is on a silver basis. The money of account is the *yen*, which is also a silver coin, weighing 416 grains Troy, nine-tenths fine (fine weight 374.4 grains), and is divided into 100 *sen*. Its value has fallen with the price of silver since 1872. (See **Appendix,** p. 14.) The principal **measures** of length are the *ri* = 2.4403 miles, the *chō* = 5.4229 chains, the *jō* = 3.3140 yards, this last divided decimally into *shaku, sun,* and *bu;* the sq. measures, the sq. *ri* = 5.9552 sq. m.; the sq. *chō* (nearly identical with a hectare) = 2.4507 ac., divided into ten *tan;* the measures of capacity, the *koku* = 39.7033 gallons or 4.9629 bushels (*koku* per *chō* × 2.0251 = bushels per ac.), divided decimally into *to, chō, go;* the unit of weight for large quantities the *kwan* = 8.2817 lbs., and for small quantities the *momme* = 2.1201 drams. The **government** of J. is a monarchy, which from being absolute (claiming to date from 660 B.C.) became in 1889, by a constitution promulgated on Feb. 11, a limited monarchy. For about 700 years previous to 1868 the power of the emperor was overshadowed by that of a military dignitary known as the *shogun*, originally appointed in a time of internal troubles, whose office had become practically hereditary in one family. By the revolution of the year named, however, the supreme power was restored into the hands of the emperor, who forthwith removed the cap. from Kyoto, where the emperors had resided since the 8th century, to Yedo, which then received the name of Tokyo, or 'capital of the East.' The feudal system was suppressed in 1871. The executive is vested in the Emperor, generally known in foreign countries by the ancient title of *Mikado* (assisted and advised by cabinet ministers, responsible to, and appointed by, himself), who also exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. This body consists of two houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Both houses may respectively initiate projects of law, make representations to the government, or present addresses to the Emperor. The House of Peers numbers about 300 members, the House of Representatives 300 (fixed number). The former house consists of male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age, princes and marquises above 25 years, persons above 30 years nominated by the Emperor for state services or erudition, these three classes having life membership; also nobles of lesser degree, and considerable landowners, elected either by their respective orders or classes, and nominated by the Emperor, whose membership is for seven years. Voters must be male Japanese, over 25 years of age, having fixed actual residence in the *fu* or *ken* (see below) for not less than a year, and paying direct national taxes of more than 15 *yen* for one year, and income-tax for three years. All members receive payment and travelling expenses, which may not be declined. The Imperial Diet controls finances and the administration of justice, and must assemble yearly. Voting is by secret ballot (*scrutin de liste*). J. is divided, on the principal of decentralisation and self-government, into three Imperial cities (Tokyo-fu, Kyoto-fu and Ozaka-fu), and forty-two prefectures (*ken*). The *ken* are again subdivided into dists. (*ku, gun,* or *kori*). Before the Revolution of 1868 the country was divided into 86 provs. (*kuni*), arranged in groups, the Gokinai or Central Provs., and 9 circuits or *do*. Members of city and prefectural assemblies are elected, and annually, or every other year, are summoned to the Department of the Interior, to consider questions of local administration. **Finance.**—Nearly half the revenue is derived from the land-tax, and the remainder chiefly from excise duties (on the manufacture of *sake*, or rice-beer, and on damaged rice), from government undertakings and custom. **Military** service is compulsory for all Japanese (over 20 years) for seven years—three of active service, four in the reserve. For five subsequent years they belong to the *Landwehr*, after which, up to the age of 40, they are numbered in the *Landsturm*, and can be called to serve in national emergencies. The navy is recruited by conscription and voluntary enlistment—for the former three years' active and three years' reserve service; for the latter eight years' active and four years' reserve. Japan is divided into five naval districts, each with an office of commander-in-chief, but at present only three such offices are actually established (at Yokosuka, Kure, and Sasebo). There is no state **religion,** absolute freedom of belief and practice being secured (by the new constitution) as long as compatible with peace and order. The chief forms are Shintoism (the principal temples maintained by state or local authorities) and Buddhism. Elementary **education** is compulsory. The university (with colleges of Law, Science, Medicine, Literature, and Engineering) is supported by government, as are the bulk of both the elementary and higher schools; these latter also by local rates. At the end of 1891 there were six **towns** (Tokyo, Ozaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe, and Yokohama) with more than 100,000 inhabitants, eleven (Kanazawa, Hiroshima, Sendai, Tokushima, Toyama, Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Wakayama, Hakodate, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka) with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and seventeen with from 30,000 to 50,000. By the treaty of Shinonoseki, ratified at Pekin in May 1895, which concluded the Korean war [**Korea**], China ceded to J. Formosa and the Pescadore Is., as well as the Liautung Penin. in Manchuria, but J. is reported to have agreed to restore this last terr. China also agreed to open to foreign trade several additional ports, those suggested in the treaty being Kingchou and Shashi in Hupe, Chungking in Süchwan, Suchou in Kiangsu, and Hangchow in Chekiang.

Japan, Sea of, an inland sea, on the E. of Asia, situated between 35 and 46° N., 128° and 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., Russian Manchuria and the penin. of Korea on the W. It communicates with the Pacific by Tsugaru Strait, by the channel of Korea with the East China Sea, and with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Strait of La Pérouse and the Gulf of Tartary. All these straits are under 100 fathoms in depth.

Japára, fortified tn., Java, on the N. ct., in 110° 40′ E., 30 m. NNE. Samarang.

Japhia, place named in O. T. See **Yâfa.**

Japho, place named in O. T. See **Jaffa.**

Jappen, or **Jobi,** isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the N. ct. of New Guinea, in Geelvink Bay; 110 m. long by 20 m. broad.

Japura, riv., Brazil. See **Yapura.**

Jara, La, rugged, sparsely peopled dist., central Spain, principally in prov. Toledo, but partly in provs. Cáceres and Ciudad Real, bordering the l. bk. of the Tagus to the mountains of Toledo.

Jara, Punta, cape, Chile, in about 23° 53′ S.

Jarabacoa, vil., isl. of Haiti, republic and 70 m. NW. Santo Domingo, 22 m. S. by E. Santiago.

Jaraguá, suburb of Maceio (*q.v.*), Brazil.

Jaral, or **Jarral,** vil., Mexico, Guanajuato, 35 m. S. San Luis Potosi. P. 3000.

Jarama, riv., Spain, New Castile, flows S. from La Cibollera (Sierra de Guadarrama), past Uceda, to the Tagus below Aranjuez. Length about 102 m.

Jarconnaught, or **Iarconnaught** (*q.v.*), dist., Ire., co. Galway (*q.v.*).

Jardines, Banco de los, shoal, off S. ct. Cuba, 81½°–82° W.

Jardines de la Reina ('gardens of the queen'), an archipelago of small isls. off the S. ct. of Cuba, in about 78°–79½° W.; also called **Cayos de las Doce Leguas** ('Keys of the Twelve Leagues').

Jardines del Rey ('gardens of the king'), or **Islas de Comaguey,** group of isls., Cuba, off the N. ct., between about 77° and 79° W., the chief being the Cayos Sabinal, Romano, and Cocos.

Jareschau, vil., Bohemia, 24 m. SE. Tabor. P. <2000.

Jargain dgach, vil., Russian Central Asia, prov. Akmolinsk, 207 m. W. of Akmoly, on Turkistan highway. P. <5000.

Jarkent, tn., Russia, Turkistan, prov. Semiryechensk, 150 m. E. of Vyernyi, near to Ili R. P. <4000.

Jarlsberg, vil., Norway, prov. J., with iron-works, 2 m. W. Tönsberg.

Jarlsberg and Laurvik, prov., Norway, diocese Aggershuus, on the W. of Christiania Fjord and the riv. Drammen.

Jarm, vil., Afghanistan, Badakshan, 25 m. SE. Faizabad.

Jarmen, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the l. bk. of the Peene, 12 m. S. Greifswald. P. <2000.

Jarmeřitz, tn., Moravia, 18 m. NNW. Znaim. P. <3000.

Jarmuth, in O. T. See **Er Rameh** and **Yermuk.**

Jarnac, tn., France, dep. Charente, on the r. bk. of the Charente, arr. and 7 m. E. by S. Cognac. It is the great mart for the wine and brandy of the dist., and is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1569. P. <500.

Jaroměř, tn., Bohemia, 10 m. NNE. Königgrätz. P. 6900.

Jaroslau, tn., Austria, Galicia, on the l. bk. of riv. San, 58 m. NW. by N. Drohobycz. P. 18,100.

Jarotschin, tn., Prussia, prov. and 39 m. SE. by S. Posen, circle J. P. <3000.

Jarrahdale, Western Australia. See **Rockingham.**

Jarral, tn., Mexico. See **Jaral.**

Jarrow, mun. bor. (since 1875) and seapt. (part of the port of S. Shields), Eng., Durham, J. div., in the diocese of Durham, on the S. shore of the estuary of the Tyne, 5½ m. E. Newcastle, on the NE. R. Here Bede was born, lived, wrote, died, and was buried; his bones have since been placed in Durham cathedral. Remains of the old church and monastery. In the church, Bede's chair, 'Crucifixion,' by Vandyck, and two ancient bells. The rapid growth of J. is owing principally to the establishment of Palmer & Co.'s iron shipbuilding, marine engine works, blast-furnaces, iron-foundries, rolling mills, &c. There are also chemical manufactures, paper-mills, lead, copper, and cement works, and coal-mines. The ancient par. of J. includes the bor. of S. Shields. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 18,200; (1891) 33,700; parl. div. P. (1891) 80,600. See **Hedworth.**

Jaruco, tn., Cuba, 26 m. ESE. Havana. P. 12,200.

Jarum, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 90 m. SE. by S. Shiraz; enclosed by ruined walls, and occupies a large surface.

Järvi, Finnish word meaning 'lake.'

Jarville, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, arr. and 3 m. SE. Nancy. P. <2000.

Jarvis, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 31 m. by rail SSW. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Jarvis Brook, PMT. O., Eng., 1½ m. W. Rotherfield, Sussex.

Jarvis (or **Jervis**) **Islands,** Pacific Ocean, in 0° 23′ S., 159° 52′ W., covered with low shrubs. Belong to Great Britain.

Jary, riv., Brazil, Grão Pará, flows SE. from the Tumac-Humac Mts. to the Amazon, which it enters in 52° W. It has falls in 0° 57′ N., 0° 41′ and 0° 55′ S.

Jashpur, petty state of Chutiá Nágpur, Bengal, India, crossed by 23° N., 84° E. Area, 1963 sq. m. P. (1881) 90,200.

Jask, fort, Persia, prov. Kerman, 138 m. SE. Bender Abbas, near the shore of the Arabian Sea.

Jaslo, royal free tn., Austria, Galicia, on riv. Jasiolka, 48 m. ESE. Bochnia. P. <5000.

Jasmund, penin., in the E. of Rügen I., connected by a narrow isthmus with the Wittow Penin. in the NW., and by another narrow isthmus with the SE. end of Rügen, separated from the main body of Rügen I. on the W. by the inlet called the **J. Bodden.** On the E. side of the peninsula are the lofty and precipitous chalk cliffs called the **Stubben Kammer,** with the Königsstuhl, 400 ft. Highest point in the interior, 525 ft.

Jasper, vil., U.S., Alabama, cap. Walker co., 56 m. NE. Tuscaloosa, in a fertile region abounding in coal. P. <1500.

Jasper, vil., U.S., Florida, Hamilton co., 80 m. E. Tallahassee. P. <1500.

Jasper, vil., U.S., Georgia, Pickens co., 52 m. N. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Jasper, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., and E. of 84° W.

Jasper, co., U.S., Illinois, intersected by 39° N., and in extreme E. by 88° W.

Jasper, tn., U.S., Indiana, Du Bois co., 63 m. W. by N. Louisville (Kentucky). P. <1500.

Jasper, co., U.S., Indiana, intersected by 41° N. and 87° W.

Jasper, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and crossed by 93° W.

Jasper, co., U.S., Mississippi, crossed by 32° N. 89° W.

Jasper, co., U.S., Missouri, on the W. frontier, N. of 37° N.

Jasper, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Marion co., 20 m. W. by N. Chattanooga. P. <1500.

Jasper, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed in the N. by 31° N., in the W. by 94° W., bounded on the W. by Neches R.

Jasper House, trading stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on Athabasca R., 180 m. W. Edmonton.

Jaspur, tn., India, NW. Provs., dist. Tarái, 29° 17′ N., 78° 52′ E. P. (1881) 7100; (1891) 6800; Hindus, 3700; Moham. 3000.

Jassy, tn., Moldavia. See **Iasi.**

Jastrow, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Deutsch Krone, 52 m. WNW. Bromberg, with manufactures of machinery. P. <5000.

Jaswán Dún, valley, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hoshiárpur, containing the town of Una.

Jaswantnagar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 10 m. NW. Etáwah. P. (1891) <5000.

Jász-Alsó-Szent-György, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Jászság alsó. P. <5000.

Jász Apáti, market-tn., Hungary, 30 m. S. by W. Erlau. P. 10,400.

Jász-Arokszállás, tn., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Jászság felsö. P. 11,200.

Jász Berény, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, 40 m. E. Buda Pest. P. (1850) 16,700; (1869) 20,200; (1890) 24,300.

Jász-Dózsa, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Jászság felsö. P. <4000.

Jász-Fényszaru, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Jászság felsö. P. <5000.

Jász-Jákóhalma, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Jászság felsö. P. <4000.

Jász-Karajenö, tn., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Kecskemét. P. 5300.

Jász Kisér, tn., Hungary, 34 m. S. by W. Erlau. P. 6000.

Jász Ladány, tn., Hungary, 38 m. NE. by N. Kecskemét. P. 8100.

Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok (in Ger. Jazygien-Gross-Kumänien-Szolnok), co. (comitat), Hungary, traversed by the Theiss, crossed in the S. by 47° N.; cap. Szolnok.

Jászo, Joos, or **Jászóvaralja,** vil., Hungary, co. Abauj, 14 m. W. by S. Kaschau, with antimony smelting-furnace, mines of iron ore and iron-works.

Jászság, two dists., Hungary, making up the part of the co. of Jasz-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, situated NW. of the Theiss; **J. alsó** (lower) W., **J. felsö** (upper) E. of the Tarna.

Jász-Szent-András, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Jászság felsö. P. <4000.

Jath, cap. of native state J., India, Bombay, 35 m. NW. by W. Bijápur. P. (1881) 5000.

Játiva (formerly **San Felipe de Játiva,** the ancient *Setabis*), tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. by W. Valencia, picturesquely situated on the slopes of a limestone hill. An important place in Roman times, when it was noted for its flax; in the 12th century noted for its paper. Fortifications razed in 1707. P. 14,100

Jatoi, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Muzaffargarh, 60 m. SW. Múltán, on the l. bk. of the Indus. P. (1891) <5000.

Jattá, important govt. salt-mine, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kohát, 48 m. SSW. Pesháwar.

Jattir, place named in O. T. See **Attîr.**

Jatwara, vil. with rly. stn., India, Rájputána, 22 m. E. by S. Jaipur.

Jauche, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, 3 m. NE. Ramillies. P. <2000.

Jauer, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 10 m. S. Liegnitz, cap. circle J. Tn. P. 11,400; comm. P. 11,600.

Jauernig, tn., Austria, in the NW. of Silesia, 51 m. NW. by W. Troppau. P. <2000.

Jauf, El. See **Jof, El.**

Jaufen Pass, Alps, Tirol. See **Passeierthal.**

Jauja, prov., central Peru, dep. Junin, bounded on the N. by prov. Tarma, on the S. by Huancayo.

Jauja, or **Atanjauja,** tn. and riv., Peru, dep. Junin, 115 m. E. by N. Lima, the river, a trib. of the Apurimac, which it joins 100 m. NE. Huancavelica, after a very tortuous SE. and E. course of at least 400 m., in its lower part called the Mantaro. The town is on its l. bk., and is stated to have a trade in rural produce and cattle. There are silver-mines in its vicinity. Health resort for consumptives.

Jaujac, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 38 m. NNE. Alais (dep. Gard), noted for its picturesque situation, and for the gorge lined by a cliff composed of basaltic columns here traversed by the Lignon.

Jauna-Ielgawa, Russia. See **Friedrichstadt.**

Jaunpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. J., on the Gúmti, 37 m. NW. by N. Benares. Ancient city, former cap. of a large Mohammedan kingdom; abounds in splendid architectural monuments. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of perfumes. P. (1881) 44,800; (1891) 42,800; Hindus, 26,000; Moham. 16,800.

Jaur, or *Javre*, a Lapp word, meaning 'lake.'

Jaura, tn., India. See **Jaora.**

Jauru, fort, Brazil, state of and 120 m. ESE. of Mato Grosso.

Java, the most valuable possession of Holland in the E. Indies, is a long narrow island between the Java Sea on the N. and the Indian Ocean on the S., measuring 650 m. from E. to W., and 45 to 130 m. from N. to S., its extremities lying in 5° 52′ and 8° 50′ S. lat., and 105° 13′ and 114° 39′ E. long. Including Madura, an adjacent island that is administratively associated with J., the area is a little more than one-half, but the pop. nearly two-thirds, that of Great Britain. The S. coast is tolerably regular, but inaccessible owing to the fierce surge that beats upon its flat sands and beetling limestone cliffs; the N. shores are more irregularly low, and afford safe anchorage in the bays of Bantam, Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya. The backbone of the island is a chain of Cretaceous mountains, with numerous (45) active volcanoes—Smeru, Ravun, Arjuno, Lavu, Sumbing, Guntur, Galunggung, Merapi, Lamongan—reaching 10,000 to 12,000 ft. Volcanic outbreaks are by no means uncommon, and by the débris they discharge help to make the extraordinarily fertile plains of J. The rivers are nearly all short, and of comparatively little use for navigation. The greater portion of the island belongs to the Tertiary age, but has in many parts been greatly transformed by volcanic agencies. The **climate** is hot and moist, and frequently unhealthy in the low-lying districts, but cooler in the higher regions inland. The heat is, however, tempered everywhere by regular land and sea breezes. The temperature (18 years) is pretty uniform: Jan. 77.5° F., July 78.1°, year 78.6°; rainfall, 73 in.; the rainy season (west monsoon) lasts from November to March. **Flora and fauna.**—It is estimated that one-fifth of the total surface is covered with virgin forest, the teak forests alone occupying 2300 sq. m. The vegetation is preponderatingly tropical, and embraces Araceæ, Mesembriaceæ, Amaranthaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Melastomaceæ, Loranthaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Casuarina; mangroves, cocoa-nuts, palms, banyans, bamboos, luxuriant grasses, ferns, pitcher-plants, orchids, creepers, spices, mosses; and the cultivated plants. The principal representatives of the animal kingdom are the tiger, leopard, rhinoceros, wild pig, deer, wild cat, wild dog, flying-fox, lemuroids, monkeys, porcupine, leech, turtle, snakes, crocodile; with swarms of birds, insects, molluscs. **Agriculture.**—The extremely fertile soil produces rice and maize, the chief food of the natives; and sugar, coffee, indigo, tea, cinchona, and tobacco for export. Until the year 1870 these products were grown by the natives, under a system of forced labour, exclusively for the government; but after 1890 coffee was the only commodity cultivated in that way. Sugar (300,000 to more than 400,000 tons annually) is cultivated principally in Middle J.; coffee (5400 tons) and tobacco (9400 tons) in East J.; cinchona (2300 tons) and tea (8,000,000 lbs.) in West J. The bulk of the people are engaged in cultivating the soil; their wealth consists mostly in buffaloes, cattle, and horses. The teak **forests** belong to the government. Some 500,000 cubic ft. of timber of all kinds is felled every year. Salt, a government monopoly, bringing in £600,000 to £700,000 annually, is the only **mineral** worked, though coal exists. Gold, formerly plentiful, is now of little account. **Fish** are extensively taken on the coasts, and are a common article of diet. The native **industries** go little beyond the making of native cloth and mats, Chinese work, rice-husking, and indigo mills. Ice factories, mineral-water works, printing works, distilleries, soap factories, indicate the scope of European manufacturing enterprise. **Communication.**—The island is threaded by good roads, along which goods are drawn in buffalo-carts; by nearly 1000 m. of railway, besides 120 m. of steam tramways; and by a good network of telegraph lines. Lines of steamships connect J. pretty frequently with Holland, England, France, China, and Australia; and there is cable connection with both Europe and Australia. The ports of J., especially Batavia, serve as the **commercial** emporia of the E. Indies. Sugar is exported to the value of between 4 and 6 millions sterling annually, coffee to between 1½ and 2¾ millions. Other valuable commodities are tobacco, indigo, tea, cinchona, pepper and other spices, rice, (though J. does not produce sufficient for the wants of the people), and tin, which is first imported from Banca and Billiton. The aggregate exports average 10⅛ millions sterling, the imports 8⅝ millions. Textiles and haberdashery (2–3 millions), provisions, petroleum (£600,000), coals, spirits and wine, machinery, pottery, and metals account for the bulk of the imports. The countries principally traded with are Holland, the Straits Settlements (Singapore and Pulo Penang), England (1–2 millions sterling for sugar), and the United States. The harbours of Batavia, with Tanjong Priok, Samarang, and Surabaya, are entered by 3000 or more vessels of 4 million tons burden in the year. The **money, weights,** and **measures** are the same as those of Holland; but the picul (=133⅓ lb. avoir.) and the catty (=1⅓ lb.) are generally used. **Government.**—Including Madura, J. is divided into 22 residencies, each administered by a resident, who, whilst subordinate to the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, exercises almost absolute authority within his province, through European (assistant residents and controleurs) and native (chiefs) inferior officials. Two divisions, however—Surakarta and Jokjakarta, in Middle Java—are ruled by dependent princes. The greater part of the soil belongs to the colonial government, who cultivate large tracts of it by means of native labour (enforced in the coffee plantations), and since 1870 have let large estates to private individuals and public companies. The sale of opium, another government monopoly, gives a revenue of 1½ millions a year. The right to gather edible bird's-nests is also a privilege that has to be purchased from government. The **Means of Defence** embrace an army of 14,000 Europeans, chiefly Dutch and Germans, and 19,000 natives of J., all voluntarily enlisted; and a fleet of some 40 vessels, manned by 3500 men. The **population** consists of Javanese, Sudanese, and Madurese, all closely allied divisions of the Malay race; they make up 22½ out of the 23 millions who inhabit the island. P. in 1849 was only 9½ millions all told. Including the European soldiers, the Europeans do not exceed 60,000 in number. The Chinese barely reach a quarter of a million; and there are some 12,000 Arabs amongst the natives. The chewing of the betel-nut is universal, and the smoking of tobacco and opium is very common. There are three native dialects, corresponding to the three typical races; and a curious distinction exists in diction and grammar between the vulgar Javanese and the language used towards the chiefs and higher classes. There is a native literature of considerable antiquity, its principal forms being puppet-plays (wayangs), chronicles, and poetry. Some of these writings are in Old Javanese or Kawi. Every form of **religion** is permitted, but no proselytism is allowed. The natives profess Islam, often in a corrupt form. Between 1500 and 3000 pilgrims travel to Mecca every year. One or two tribes, *e.g.*, the Baduwis in Bantam, still cleave to heathenism. Of native Christians (Reformed and Roman Catholics) there are not more than 13,000 in all. The government provides both elementary and middle-class **schools** for Europeans, elementary and normal schools for natives, and four schools for the sons of native chiefs. Some of the private schools for natives receive government subventions. Cap. Batavia; but the governor retires to Buitenzorg, on the highlands, inland, in the unhealthier portion of the year. Other towns have been already mentioned. The earliest authentic **history** of J. begins with the 5th century. During the 8th and 9th centuries Hindu influences were particularly strong, as is partly evidenced by the magnificent temple ruins at Boro-Budur and other places; but even earlier the people of the island had developed a high civilisation. Mohammedanism invaded J. about a century before the Dutch began to settle themselves there, in 1610. They have ruled the entire island only since 1830. The English held possession of J. from 1811 to 1817. See P. J. Veth, *Java* (in German), 3 vols., 1875–78, where are maps; A. R. Wallace, *Malay Archipelago* (1869); E. Metzger, in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1888. [**J. T. B.**]

Java Sea is that part of the Pacific Ocean among the E. Indian Archipelago between 3° and 8° S., 106° and 119° E., having E. the Sea of Flores, S. Java, Bali, Lombok, and Sumbawa, N. Borneo, and W. Sumatra. It communicates S. with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, NE. by Macassar Strait with Celebes Sea, and NW. with the China Sea by the Carimata Passage and Strait of Gaspar, E. and W. of Billiton. It is the shallowest of all the E. Indian seas, the greatest depth not exceeding 550 fathoms. Area, 360,000 sq. m.

Javea, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Denia, on a bay in the Mediterranean Sea, frequented by coasting vessels. Port, 10–40 ft. deep. Vessels anchor about 300 yards from N. shore, and are loaded and discharged by lighters. P. 7400.

Javols, the ancient *Anderitum*, vil., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Marvejols, 15 m. NW. Mende, with mineral springs. P. <2000.

Javor, Slavonic, 'maple,' or sometimes 'plane,' tree.

Javorina, branch of the Carpathian Mts., Hungary, on the Moravian border.

Javre, or *Jaur*, a Lapp word meaning 'lake.'

Jáwad, tn., Central India, Gwalior state, in 24° 36′ N., 74° 54′ E. P. (1891) 8900; Hindus, 5200; Moham. 1900.

Jawadi, mt. range, Brit. India, Madras Presidency, dist. Salem, crossed by 12½° N., 78° 50′ E.; climate unhealthy, and unsuited to Europeans. Average alt. 3000 ft.

Jawálamukhi, ancient tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kángra, 73 m. NW. Simla. P. (1891) <5000.

Jawálápur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Saháranpur, 68 m. NNE. Meerut; in Hardwar Union.

Jawali, vil. with rly. stn., India, Rájputána, 63 m. SSE. Jodhpur.

Jawana (Dutch spelling **Djawana**), or **Joana,** tn., Java, on the N. ct., in about 111° 6′ E., 48 m. ENE. Samarang, on Jawana R., which issues from a marshy lake 31 m. to the SW., and is navigable throughout its course for native boats. P. 10,000.

Jawhár, chief tn. of native state J., India, 74 m. NNE. Bombay. Area of state, 534 sq. m. P. 52,800.

Jaworów, tn., Austria, Galicia, 29 m. W. by N. Lemberg. P. 9200.

Jaworów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Kosów. P. <3000.

Jaworze, comm., Austria. See **Ernsdorf.**

Jaworzno, tn., Austria, Galicia, 31 m. WNW. Cracow; important petroleum wells. P. 5400.

Jaxt, riv. and circle, Ger. See **Jagst.**

Jay, co., U.S., Indiana, on E. frontier, and midway between 40° and 41′ N.

Jay, tn., U.S., Maine, Franklin co., on Androscoggin R., 34 m. N. Lewiston by rail. P. <2000.

Jay, vil., U.S., New York, Essex co., in the N. of the Adirondack region; large beds of iron ore in the dist. P. <1500.

Jayanca, tn., Peru, dep. Lambayeque, 285 m. S. Guayaquil.

Jayapuram, tn., India. See **Jaipur.**

Jayes, small post-tn., W. Australia, Nelson co., on the l. bk. of the Blackwood R., 120 m. NW. Albany. P. <1500.

Jazirah. See **Jezire.**

Jazygia (after the *Jazyges*, Hungarian *Jassok*, 'bowmen'), formerly privileged dist. of Hungary, situated between the Danube and Theiss, cap. Jász-Bereny, now included in the co. of Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok.

Jazygién-Gross-Kumanien-Szolnok, co., Hungary. See **Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok.**

Jeanerette (zhen'er-et), tn., U.S., Louisiana, Iberia co., on Bayou Teche, 45 m. SW. Baton Rouge. P. <1500.

Jeanette, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co. P. <4000.

Jeannette, isl., Arctic Ocean, NE. of the New Siberian Is., in 76° 47′ N., 158° 56′ E., discovered by Captain de Long. It received its name from the ship which in June 1881 foundered 62 m. NW. of this point.

Jean River, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., flows N. to the Saguenay R., which it enters about 70° 13′ W.

Jeantown, Scot. See **Lochcarron.**

Jearim, mt. named in O. T. See **Kirjath Jearim.**

Jeb, riv., E. Africa. See **Jub.**

Jeb'a, vil., Palestine, *Geba* (Gibeah of Saul) in the O. T., 31° 52′ N., 35° 15′ E., 6 m. NNE. Jerusalem.

Jeb'a, vil., Palestine, *Geba* in the O. T., 32° 20′ N., 35° 13′ E., 7½ m. N. by W. Nablus.

Jeb'a, ruins, Palestine, *Gibeah* (of Judah) in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 35° 4′ E., 9½ m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Jebail, the ancient *Byblus*, tn., Syria, on the coast, 18 m. NNE. Beirut. Its walls are 1½ m. in circumference, and it has a citadel built with blocks of a vast size, the remains of a church, and various relics of antiquity.

Jebbar, ruins, Turkey in Asia. See **Kalaat-Jebbar.**

Jebel, or *Gebel*, Arabic, 'a hill,' or 'mountain.'

Jebel Aja (or **Ajja**), Arabia. See **Shammar.**

Jebel Akdar, mt., Arabia, Oman, SW. Maskat, 23° N., 56° 30′ E. Alt. 6010 ft.

Jebel-al-Tarik. See **Gibraltar.**

Jebel Arab, mt., Arabia, near its SW. extremity, with a continuous range of peaks.

Jebel-Dûhy, mt. range. See **Hermon, Little.**

Jebel-el-Baruk. See **Lebanon.**

Jebel-el-Gharbi, mt. range. See **Lebanon.**

Jebel-esh-Sharki. See **Lebanon.**

Jebel-esh-Sheikh, mt., Palestine. See **Hermon, Mount.**

Jebel Eslâmîyeh, mt., Palestine, *Ebal*, perhaps also *Mount Zalmon*, in the O. T., 32° 15′ N., 35° 16′ E., overlooking Nablus on the N.

Jebel-es-Soda, or **Black Mountains.** See **Tripoli.**

Jebel-et-Tor, or **Jebel-ez-Zeit,** the *Mount of Olives*, or *Olivet*, of the O. T. and N. T., hill, Palestine, to the E. of Jerusalem, from which it is separated by the valley of the Brook Kidron (Wadi-en-Nar).

Jebel et Tor, mt., Palestine, *Gerisim* in the O. T., 31° 12′ N., 35° 16′ E., overlooking Nablus on the SE.

Jebel et Tor, mt., Palestine, *Tabor* in the O. T., 32° 41′ N., 35° 23′ E., 5 m. E. by S. Nazareth.

Jebel Fukua, the *Mount Gilboa* of the O. T., mt., Palestine, 12–20 m. SSE. Nazareth.

Jebel Hadireh, mt., in the S. of Palestine, 28 m. S. Beersheba, probably the *Hezron* of the O. T., 30° 51′ N., 34° 50′ E.

Jebeliyah, the most easterly of the Kuria Muria Is., off the SE. ct. of Arabia. It is a barren granite rock, rising in the centre to 560 ft.

Jebel Mokatteb, mt., Arabia-Petræa, 40 m. NW. Mount Sinai, on the route to Suez. Here are some ancient sepulchres, and a rock covered with hieroglyphics.

Jebel Mokattem, hilly range, Egypt, extend for 25 m. eastward from the Nile, immediately SE. Cairo, the citadel of which stands on its W. extremity.

Jebel Musa. See **Sinai.**

Jebel Nebi Harun, mt., Arabia. See **Hor, Mount.**

Jebel Nimrod, the ancient *Niphates*, Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 m. S. Mush, separating the pash. Erzerum from Kurdistan.

Jebel Nur, mt., Arabia, Hejaz, near Mecca, where the Mohammedans believe the angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portion of the Koran.

Jebel Osh'a, hill, Palestine, probably the *Penuel* of the O. T., 32° 5′ N., 35° 42′ E., 19 m. NNW. the ancient Heshbon.

Jebel Selma (or **Selman**), Arabia. See **Shammar.**

Jebel Serbal, mt., Arabia-Petræa, in the peninsula of Sinai, near Mount Horeb.

Jebel Shammar, Shummer, or **Shomer.** See **Shammar.**

Jebel Soghair, isl., Red Sea, 35 m. NW. Mokha, in 14° N., 42° 45′ E.

Jebel Sub'h, mt., W. Arabia, between Yembo and Jedda. It is a stronghold of a warlike tribe of Beduins, and famous for producing the 'Balm of Mecca.'

Jebel Ter (**Tar** or **Dukhan**), ancient *Combusta*, volcanic isl., Red Sea, 55 m. WSW. Loheia (Yemen), in eruption in 1834.

Jebel Towelk, extensive calcareous plateau, near the centre of Arabia, merging in the SW. in the highlands E. of Mecca.

Jebel Tyh, long mountainous chain, stretching across the peninsula of Sinai, from the Gulf of Suez to that of Akabah, in 20° N.

Jebel Zatut. See **Ape's Hill.**

Jebi'a, site, Palestine, *Gibeah* (of Benjamin) in the O. T., 31° 48′ N., 35° 5′ E., 8 m. W. by N. Jerusalem.

Jebibina, vil., Tunis, 47 m. S. by W. Tunis.

Jebleh, or **Jibla,** tn., Yemen, SW. Arabia, 100 m. SE. by E. Hodaida, with mountain fortress.

Jebleh, or **Jeble,** comm., Syria, on the coast, 15 m. SE. by S. Latakieh, with many remains of antiquities.

Jebrail, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 105 m. SSE. Elisabethpol; one of the chief custom-houses of Caucasia on Persian frontier.

Jebu-land. See **Lagas,** colony.

Jebu-ode, tn., Yoruba country. See **Ijebu-ode.**

Jebuti, port on Red Sea. See **Jibuti.**

Jedburgh, anciently *Jedworth*, popularly *Jethart*, royal burgh, par., and co. tn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Jed Water, 10 m. ENE. Hawick, on a branch of the N. B. R., with ruins of a fine abbey founded by David in 1118. The royal burgh was erected by David I., and the last charter is by Mary in 1556. The woollen industry (first of all spinning) was introduced here in the first half of the 18th century, and has been carried on ever since; principal products, tweeds and blankets. There are also engineering works and other factories. Market-day, Tu. Mean rfall. (Sunnyside, alt. 350 ft., 1866–80), 26.7 in. Royal burgh, P. (1891) <2500; par. 22,535 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <3500.

Jedda, or **Jidda,** seapt. of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 60 m. W. Mecca, of which it is the port. The mother-of-pearl industry, which was formerly of considerable note, has of late years very much decreased. Its exports have also greatly fallen off, and the place is now of little importance, except as a landing-place for pilgrims, many thousands of whom arrive here annually. The harbour is the best in the Red Sea, and ships can lie in safety in any weather (1½ m. out, in 9½–18 fathoms, loading and discharging by lighters), but the entrance is difficult. It was bombarded by the British in 1858. The vicinity of the town is a bare desert. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 79.0° F., Feb. 69.3°, Aug. 86.5°. P. about 20,000.

Jeddo, more properly **Yedo,** the former name of Tokyo, Japan.

Jeddo, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 28 m. SSW. Scranton, 18 m. S. Wilkesbarre. P.<1500.

Jeddore Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 65° W.

Jedeida, tn., Tunis, on the Mejerda Valley Rly., 14 m. W. by N. Tunis.

Jedfoot Bridge, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the N. B. R., 2 m. NNE. Jedburgh, on Jed Water.

Jedi, Wadi, river of the Algerian Sahara, formed of several streams which rise on the S. flank of the Jebel Amur, in prov. Algiers. Its course is first E., past Laghuat, then ENE. to Shot Melrhirh, about 300 m. Only in the rainy season its water reaches the Shot, when it presents the appearance of a broad and rapid river; at ordinary times it is all absorbed as soon as it enters upon the sandy plains.

Jedireh, vil., Palestine, *Gederah* (of Benjamin) in the O. T., 31° 52′ N., 35° 11′ E., 6 m. NNW. Jerusalem.

Jedireh, site, Palestine, *Gederah* (of Judah) in the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 34° 57′ E., 17 m. W. by N. Jerusalem.

Jedla, Slavonic, a 'fir.' See **Jela.**

Jedlicze, vil., Austria, Galicia, 56 m. ESE. Bochnia. P.<2000.

Jędrzejów (Russian **Andreyev**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 23 m. SW. Kielce, on highway to Cracow. P.<5000.

Jedûr, ruins, Palestine, *Gedor* in the O. T., 31° 38′ N., 35° 5′ E., 7½ m. N. by W. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Jed Water, riv., Scot., Roxburghshire, flows N. past Jedburgh into the Teviot.

Jedworth, Scot. See **Jedburgh.**

Jeetze, riv., Prussia, provs. Saxony and Hanover, flows N. past Salzwedel, and joins the Elbe at Hitzacker.

Jefferson, name given to commemorate Thomas Jefferson, president of the N. American Republic (1801–1809).

Jefferson, co., U.S., Alabama, midway between E. and W. frontiers, and between 33° and 34° N.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Arkansas, traversed by Arkansas R., and crossed by 92° W.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Colorado, S. of 40° N. and W. of 105° W.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Florida, stretching from the N. frontier to the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the W. by 84° W.

Jefferson, vil., U.S., Georgia, Jackson co., 60 m. NE. by E. Atlanta. P.<1500.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed by 33° N., W. of 82° W.

Jefferson, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 9 m. NW. Chicago by rail. P.<1500.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Illinois, between 38° and 39° N., and crossed by 89° W.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Indiana, on the Ohio, W. of 85° W.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Iowa, intersected by 41° N. and 92° W.

Jefferson, tn., U.S., Iowa, Greene co., on Raccoon R., 50 m. NW. by W. Des Moines. P.<2000.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Kansas, in the NE., bounded on the S. by the Kansas R., crossed by 95½° W.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the N. frontier, crossed by 85½° W.

Jefferson, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, between the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Pontchartrain.

Jefferson, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., on Damariscotta R., 18 m. NE. Wiscasset. P.<1500.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Mississippi, separated from Louisiana by the Mississippi R.

Jefferson, city, U.S., Missouri, Cole co., on r. bk. of the Missouri R., 107 m. W. St. Louis; built on elevated and uneven ground. P. 6700.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Missouri, on the Mississippi, to the N. of 38° N.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Montana, touched in the S. by 46° N., and crossed by 112° W.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE., on the S. frontier, crossed in the E. by 97° W.

Jefferson, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, in the SE. of Coos co., in the White Mts., 66 m. S. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 5714 ft. (Guyot).

Jefferson, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., 4 m. SE. Lancaster; place of summer resort. P.<1500.

Jefferson, co., U.S., New York, at the E. end of Lake Ontario.

Jefferson, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ashtabula co., 51 m. E. by N. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Ohio, bounded on the E. by the riv. Ohio, crossed by 40½° N.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed by 79° W., and in the S. by 41° N.; abounds in bituminous coal and iron ore.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Tennessee, E. of 84° W., crossed in the S. by 36° N.; iron ore abounds.

Jefferson, city, U.S., Texas, Marion co., on Big-Cypress Bayou, one of the feeders of Caddo Lake, navigable to this point for large steamers plying to the Red R. [**Cross Lake**], 37 m. WNW. Shreveport (La.), with deposits of coal and iron ore in the vicinity. A large charcoal blast-furnace in the city. P.<4000.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Texas, in the extreme SE.

Jefferson, co., U.S., Washington, S. of 48° N., on the W. ct.

Jefferson, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the extreme E., on the frontier, bounded on the NE. by the Potomac R.

Jefferson, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. co., 42 m. W. Milwaukee. P.<3000.

Jefferson, West, vil., U.S., Ohio, Madison co., on Darby Creek, 16 m. W. Columbus. P.<1500.

Jefferson Barracks, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. Louis co., on Mississippi R., 10 m. S. St. Louis by rail, with extensive U.S. barracks. P.<1500.

Jefferson City, vil., U.S., Montana, J. co., 35 m. NE. Butte City. P.<1500.

Jefferson Fork (or **River**), a riv. of the U.S., Montana, rises among the Rocky Mts., near the SW. extremity of Montana, flows NE. about 150 m., and joins the Madison and Gallatin Rivs. to form the Missouri.

Jeffersonville, city, U.S., Indiana, Clark co., at the head of the falls on the Ohio R., nearly opposite Louisville; contains the general supply depôt of the U.S. army; manufactures iron, railway cars, steamboats, &c. P. (1880) 9400; (1890) 10,700.

Jeffersonville, vil., U.S., Vermont, Lamoille co., on Lamoille R., 22 m. ENE. Burlington. P.<1500.

Jeffery's-Ledge, sandbank, in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the coast of Maine, U.S.

Jeffreston, or **Jeffreyston,** par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8 m. ENE. Pembroke, 2½ m. W. Kilgetty and Begelly stn. P.<500.

Jeftun Islands. See **Jaffatine.**

Jegenye fürdö. See **Klausenburg.**

Jegindö, isl. and vil., Denmark, prov. (amt.) Thysted, in the Liimfiord, Jutland.

Jehla, Slavonic, a 'fir.' See **Jela.**

Jehlam, Jahlam, or **Jhelum** (also known as Bihet, or Bitasta, from the Sanskrit *Vitasta*, which the Greeks rendered *Hydaspes*, or *Bidaspes*), riv. of NW. India, one of the 'five rivers' of the Punjab, rises in Kashmír, E. of Srinagar. Flows first S. then NW. for 100 m. through the beautiful valley of Kashmír past Srinagar into Wulur Lake, thence it pours through the snow-clad Pir Panjal Range by the Pass of Baramula, and subsequently makes a sharp bend to the S., flowing in a narrow rocky bed with numerous rapids, and forming the boundary between the state of Kashmír and the British dists. of Hazara and Ráwal Pindi. It then skirts the outlying spurs of the Salt Range, and debouches upon the plains a little above the town of Jehlam, about 250 m. from its source; and, after a further course of 200 m. in a SW. and S. direction, joins the Chenab 80 m. NNE. Mulban. Navigable throughout up to its emergence from the mountains, and for 70 m. in Kashmír, above the gorge of Baramula.

Jehlam, or **Jhelam** (census), tn., municip., and cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. J., on the r. bk. of the riv. Jehlam, here crossed by a railway bridge, 60 m. SE. by S. Ráwal Pindi. The cantonment is about a mile SW. of the town. The dist. of J. contains the greater part of the Salt Range. P. (1881) 21,100; (1891) 12,900; Moham. 7400; Hindus, 4300.

Jehol ('Hot Stream'), **Chengte-,** or **Chingte-fu,** tn., N. China, prov. Pechili, 115 m. NE. Peking, near the Lan-ho, beyond the great wall, in 40° 59′ N., 117° 59′ E. (Fritsche), in a valley abounding in gardens, temples, and palaces, with magnificent imperial palace; favourite residence of the emperor Kienlung.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of, Palestine, is a mountain gorge immediately NE. the city of Jerusalem, its lower part forming the dry bed of the brook Kedron. It is covered with sepulchres, and contains the site of the garden of Gethsemane, the village of Siloam, and the fountain of the Virgin.

Jehud, place named in O. T. See **El Yehudiyeh.**

Jejuy, riv., Paraguay, flows W. into the riv. Paraguay, which it enters by two mouths, the lower of which is small and rarely used, the upper (in 24° 11½′ S.) broad and well canalised, but difficult to enter at low water on account of a bar; navigated by boats ascending to the most important *Yerbales* (*mate* growing dists.) of the country, the only hindrance to navigation being a series of rapids (difficult only at low water) between 56° and 56° 20′ W.

Jekelchakan, tn., Mexico. See **Hecelchakan.**

Jekyl, isl., U.S., Georgia, close to coast of Glynn co.; interesting as the landing-place of the last cargo of slaves introduced into the U.S.; now entirely a game preserve.

Jela, Jehla, Jedla, Slavonic, a 'fir,' or 'pine-tree.'

Jelajil, tn., central Arabia, Nejd, about 35 hours NNW. Riad.

Jelallabad, Afghanistan. See **Jalálábád.**

Jelan, or *Jilan,* Turkish, 'snake.'

Jelbôn, vil., Palestine, on the *Mount Gilboa* of the O. T., 32° 28′ N., 35° 25′ E., 18 m. SSE. Nazareth.

Jelchovo, vil., E. Roumelia, circle Eski-Saghra. P.<3000.

Jelel, state, Malay Penin. See **Inasa.**

Jelena, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 15½ m. SE. Tirnova. Alt. 1110 ft. P.<4000.

Jelep-la, India. See **Jeylepla.**

Jelfa (French spelling **Djelfa**), vil., Algeria, 143 m. S. Algiers. Alt. 3760 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 9.64 in. P. <2000.

Jelling, vil., Denmark, Jutland, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Veile, former royal town, with the funeral mounds of Gorm and Thyra, raised about 960 by their son Harald.

Jelsa, Servian and Slovenian, 'alder.' See *Olse.*

Jelschane, comm., Austria, Istria, 15 m. NW. Fiume. P. <4000.

Jelsi, vil., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 7½ m. ESE. Campobasso, 38 m. W. by N. Foggia.

Jelu Dagh, Kurdistan. See **Jilu Dagh.**

Jem, riv., Russia. See **Emba.**

Jem, El, the ancient *Thysdrus,* vil., E. Tunis, 25 m. SW. Mahadiah, with numerous Roman ruins, including well-preserved remains of a fine amphitheatre.

Jemâil, ruins, Palestine, *Beth Gamul* in the O. T., 31½° N., 35° 55′ E., 23 m. S. of the ancient Heshbon.

Jemappes, or **Jemmapes,** comm. and vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 3 m. W. Mons, on the Haine R., and the canal from Mons to Conde, with coal-mines and coke works, and manufactures of pottery and machinery. Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1792, an event which mainly led to the annexation of Belgium to the French empire, during which J. gave name to a dep. nearly coextensive with the prov. Hainaut. P. (1890) 11,600.

Jemelle, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Dinant, 26 m. S. Huy. P. <2000.

Jemeppe, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 4 m. SW. by W. Liège. P. 8500.

Jemeppe, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur, on the Sambre, 5 m. E. by S. Fleurus. P. <3000.

Jemez, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 44 m. W. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Jemmapes (French name), tn., Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. and 15 m. SE. Philippeville; founded in 1848, and now one of the most prosperous French colonies, with mercury, lead, and iron mines near; tanner's bark and cork-oak produced. P. <3000.

Jemtland, prov., Sweden, between 61° 35′ and 65° 10′ N., 12° and 16° 55′ E., having Norway on the W.

Jena, tn., central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. dist., circle and 12 m. ESE. Weimar, on the l. bk. of the Saale, the narrow valley of which here has an opening on the left through which pass the road and railway to Weimar. Formerly walled; since 1558 seat of a university, which in the 18th century was attended by 2000–3000 students, and which has numbered among its professors the poet Schiller (1790–1805) and the philosophers Fichte (1794–99) and Schelling (1799–1803). J. is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies and Reuss principalities. Here, on October 14, 1806, the French under Napoleon I. totally defeated the Prussians under their king and the Duke of Brunswick. The latter fell in the action. P. (1871) 8200; (1890) 13,400.

Jena, or **Piron,** isl., Louisiade Archipelago, N. of Tagula, crossed by 11° 20′ S. and 153° 25′ E.

Jenchuan, port, Korea. See **Chemulpo.**

Jenhwai-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 100 m. N. by W. Kweiyang-fu.

Jenhwai-ting, tn., China, in the NW. of Kweichou, 97 m. SSW. Chungking.

Jenibazar, Bosnia. See **Yenibazar.**

Jenil, or **Genil,** riv., Spain, l. bk. trib. of the Guadalquivir, rises in the Mulahacen peak in Granada, and flows WNW. through the provs. of Córdoba and Seville, past the towns of Granada and Ecija; it has numerous rapids in its upper course. Length, 150 m.

Jenîn, tn., Palestine, *Engannim* in the O. T., 31° 45′ N., 34° 57′ E., 17 m. S. Nazareth.

Jenina, vil., E. Roumelia, circle Eski-Saghra. P. <3000.

Jenipazar, Bulgaria and Turkey in Europe. See **Novibazar.**

Jenkinstown, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 5 m. N. Kilkenny, on the Dinin, P.O. P. <250.

Jenkinstown, tnld., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 7 m. from Dundalk, P.O. P. <500.

Jenkintown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 17 m. N. by E. Philadelphia. P. <2000.

Jenna, tn., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, 48 m. NW. Lagos, in about 7° N., 2° 55′ E.

Jenne, tn., W. Africa, cap. of J. or Massina state, on an island in the upper Niger, NE. of Segu, in 13° 30′ N.

Jennings, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed by 39° N., and E. of 86° W.

Jennsdorf, vil., Switzd. See **Courgenay.**

Jenny, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, cap. Lincoln co., 16 m. N Warsaw. P. <1500.

Jenny Jump, mt., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., in the N., 37 m. W. Paterson.

Jenolan Caves, formerly known as Fish River Caves, situated in a deep valley of the Blue Mts., New South Wales, 36 m. from Tarana stn.; noted for the beauty of their stalactites.

Jequetepeque, vil., Peru, dep. Libertad, near the W. ct., in 7° 20′ S., on the Rio Jequetepeque or Magdalena, whose valley is ascended by the railway from Pacasmayu to Cajamarca.

Jequitinhonha, or **Rio Grande,** riv., Brazil, rises in the Serra do Espinhaço, Minas Geraes, and flows first N. then on the whole ENE. to the Atlantic, which it enters in 15° 50′ S.

Jeram, Malay, 'rapid.'

Jerauld, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N., between 98° and 99° W.

Jerba, or **Gerba,** the ancient *Meninx,* isl., N. Africa, Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes. Length, E. to W., about 20 m.; breadth, 20 m. Surface level and fertile. Many important Roman remains. P. 35,000, of whom 360 are Europeans.

Jérémie, seapt. tn., isl., and republic, Haiti, on the N. ct. of the southern penin., 119 m. W. Port-au-Prince, in 74° 7′ W. The port is open. Vessels lie about 1 m. from shore, and load and discharge by means of lighters.

Jerez (or **Xerez**) **de la Frontera** (the Roman *Asta Regia*), comm., S. Spain, prov. and 12 m. NE. Cadiz, on vine-covered plain. Old walls still surround much of the city. The vines of J., growing in a soil of white chalk and conglomerates, produce sherry, in Shakespeare's time *sherris,* a form nearly identical with the Arabic name of the town (*Sherish*). Under the walls of J. the bloody battle (of Guadalete) between Tarik and Rodrigo (Don Roderick), which delivered Spain into the hands of the Moors, was fought in 711. Retaken from the Moors by Alfonso X. of Castile in 1265. P. (1860) 52,200; (1887) 61,700.

Jerez, tn., Mexico, state of and 28 m. W. Zacatecas. P. 6000.

Jerez de los Caballeros, comm., Spain, prov. and 40 m. S. by E. Badajoz. P. 9000.

Jeriba, or **Jiriba,** coast lagoon, Tunis, in 36° 2′–17′ N.

Jericho, places named in O. T. and N. T. See **Eriha.**

Jericho, post-tn., Queensland, Rodney co., 220 m. SSW. Townsville. P. <1500.

Jericho, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 65 m. S. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Jericho, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 10 m. E. Burlington. P. <1500.

Jericho, post-tn., Victoria, Wonnangatta co., 52 m. NW. Sale. P. <1500.

Jerichow, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 23 m. W. by N. Brandenburg. P. <2000.

Jerid, Shot el ('lake of dates'), or **Shot el Kebir** ('great lake'), the ancient *Triton,* Tunis, is the largest and most easterly of the shots of the Sahara. It is of very irregular shape; 120 m. in length, including its comparatively narrow E. prolongation of 70 m., known as the Shot el Fejej, and has an area of about 1930 sq. m. The surface of the lake is covered with a solid crust (in parts 20–30 in. thick) composed of sand and pure crystallised salt, at a level of 50 ft. below the Mediterranean. Its E. extremity is only 15 m. distant from the Gulf of Cabes, with which it was evidently formerly connected. The dist. to the N. of the Shot between it and the Shot Rharsa (Gharsa) is known as the **Jerid,** and contains the four oases of El Hamma, Udian, Tozer, and Nefta.

Jeridas, Mesa de, isolated plateau, Colombia, Santander, belonging to the E. Cordillera of the Andes.

Jerilderie, tn., New South Wales, Urana co., 45 m. E. by N. Deniliquin. P. <1500.

Jerm, tn., Bukhara, khanate of Kunduz, near l. bk. of Amu, 460 m. SE. of Bukhara.

Jermab, tn., khanate, and 190 m. SW. of Bukhara.

Jermyn, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., on Lackawanna R., 10 m. NE. by N. Scranton; coal-mining and powder manufacture carried on. P. <3000.

Jerome Canal, channel, Patagonia, connects Otway Water with the Strait of Magellan.

Jerpoint Abbey, par., Ire., co. and 10½ m. SSE. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran; has ruins of a Cistercian abbey (founded 1180). P. <250.

Jerpoint Church, or **Jerpoint, East,** par., Ire., S. co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher, 11 m. S. by E. Kilkenny; 5995 ac. P. <750.

Jerpoint, West, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Gowran, Ida, and Knocktopher, 3½ m. S. Thomastown; 5516 ac. P. <500.

Jerretspass, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 5 m. from Newry.

Jerruck, or **Jhirak,** vil., India, Bombay, dist. and 80 m. E. by N. Karáchi, on an eminence on r. bk. of the Indus. P. <5000.

Jerry's Plains, post-tn., New South Wales, Hunter co., 65 m. NW. by W. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Jersey, the ancient *Cæsarea* ('Cæsar's isle'), the largest and southernmost of the islands belonging to Great Britain in the English Channel, 15 m. W. the coast of France (Cotentin), and 88 m. S. by E. Portland Bill. Lat. of St. Helier, 49° 11′ 3″ N., long. 2° 7′ W. Length, E. to W., 11 m.; breadth, 4 m. Coasts rocky; the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay, on the S. side, skirted by a sandy shore. Surface undulating, with a general slope from N. to S., enclosing several fertile

valleys. Climate mild. Mean annual temp. (20 yrs.), 51.7° F., Jan. 42.1°, Aug. 63°; annual rfall. (25 yrs.), 34.2 in. Little corn is raised, the chief product being early potatoes. There are also extensive apple-orchards. Cows of a small but good breed are numerous, and butter is exported. Off the SE. ct. are oyster beds, fished by the islanders. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St. Malo, and Granville. The island is divided into 12 pas., in the diocese of Winchester. It has its own legislature, the 'States' or insular parliament, consisting of the bailiff of the royal court (appointed by the Crown), who is president, the 12 jurats of the royal court, elected for life by the ratepayers, the rectors of the 12 pas., the 12 constables or mayors, elected every three years by the ratepayers, and 14 deputies, also elected every three years; their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the viscount or English lieutenant-governor. From the decision of its royal court (the only tribunal in the island) appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The military governor has under him usually about 500 regular troops, besides which Jersey has a militia of 2500 men, with an artillery battalion, all males between the ages of 16 and 65 being bound to render personal service. Its native inhabitants speak a French patois, and preserve many Norman feudal customs, the Channel Is. having formed a part of the Norman dominions, and remained attached to England, since the Conquest. Principal towns, St. Helier (the cap.) and St. Aubin, connected by a railway. Area, 45 sq. m. (28,717 ac.). P. (1831) 36,582; (1881) 52,445; (1891) 54,518 (1212 to the sq. m.).

Jersey, co., U.S., Illinois, bounded on the W. by Illinois R., and on the S. by the Mississippi.

Jersey, city, U.S., New Jersey, cap. Hudson co., on r. bk. of Hudson R., opposite New York, with which it communicates by ferries. Has a great variety of manufacturing industries, and is terminus of the great railways from the port of New York to the S. and W.; incorporated in 1829. It has piers for shipping, grain elevators, and appliances for shipping coal coastwise. P. (1850) 6900; (1870) 82,500; (1880) 120,700; (1890) 163,000.

Jersey Shore, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., on W. branch of Susquehanna R. P. <2000.

Jerseyville, city, U.S., Illinois, Jersey co., 34 m. N. by W. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <4000.

Jershöft, lighthouse, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Baltic coast, in 54° 33′ N., 16° 33′ E., visible 18 m.

Jersitz, vil., Prussia, prov., circle, and dist. Posen. P. 11,700.

Jerusalem (Arabic **El Kuds,** 'the holy'), ancient *Hierosolyma*, a famous city of western Asia, the cap. of ancient Judæa and modern Palestine, and the scene of the most important events in Scripture history, now comprised in the Turkish pash. of Syria. It stands upon a series of rocky spurs near the summit, and on the edge of the great central tableland which traverses the country from N. to S., in 31° 46′ N., 35° 18′ E., 33 m. distant from the Mediterranean, and 15 m. from the Dead Sea, to which there is a descent of 3870 ft. It is separated from the Mount of Olives on the E. by the valley of Jehoshaphat or the 'brook Kedron,' which unites with the valley of Hinnom, from the W. of the city, on the S., on the N. and NW. the ground rises in rocky acclivities. It is now connected by railway with the port of Jaffa (*q.v.*), on the Mediterranean. Modern J. is about 2½ m. in circumference, enclosed by walls of hewn stone, covering an area probably equal to that of the city in the time of Hadrian, but before its destruction by Titus it was much larger. The wall, erected or restored in 1534, is crowned by battlements, and makes many angles; height, 36–42 ft., and 4–5½ ft. thick. It has four principal gates, facing the cardinal points: Jaffa on the W., Damascus N., St. Stephen's E., and Zion S. Traces of the ancient wall have been discovered running S. from the present wall, the ancient wall having probably extended southwards from the edge of the escarpment overlooking the valley of Hinnom, nearly 400 yds. S. of the present. Outside the walls on the W. a modern suburb has recently been growing rapidly. In 1893 the first public garden was opened outside the Jaffa gate. The interior of the city has a sombre, melancholy aspect, a labyrinth of narrow, dirty, ill-paved streets or lanes, many with open sewers. The heavy, grey, windowless walls of the houses, each with terraced stone roofs, are relieved by only a few cupolas and minarets. The city is divided into four quarters: 1. The Moslem, in the NE., in which is the *Serai* or palace, close to the haram, and affording the best view of it. 2. The Christian, in which are the Latin convent, on an elevated point near the NW. angle of the city, the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Armenian convent, the citadel, and the English church. 3. The Armenian, in the SW. 4. The Jewish, in the SE., the most squalid and filthy of all. The only open space is the haram area (in full, *el-haram-esh-sherif*, 'the sacred enclosure'), which forms a quarter of itself in the SE. angle of the city, on the top of the ancient Mount Moriah, on which stood the temples of Solomon and Herod, and in which is the so-called mosque of Omar, built not by Omar, who merely fixed the site (the supposed site of the temple of Solomon), but by the tenth caliph Abd-el-Melik towards the close of the 7th century. The noble dome, minarets, and massive walls of this mosque are the pride and ornament of the city. The enclosure in which it stands is considered by the Mohammedans as second in sanctity only to Mecca and Medina, and is jealously guarded. In its centre is 'the Dome of the Rock' (Arabic *Kubbet-es-Sakhra*), a rough mass of stone covering the summit of Mount Moriah, and the supposed site of the altar of burnt-offering. In the SW. angle of the same area is the Mosk-el-Aksa, supposed to be on the site of the basilica built by the Emperor Justinian in the middle of the 6th century, but the substructures of which are in reality much older. By the Crusaders this edifice was used as a royal palace. A small court adjoining the ancient wall on the S. of the haram is called the 'Jews' wailing place.' Here the Jews have, for centuries, been permitted, on Fridays, to approach the precincts of the temple, and to weep and pray over its desolation. The church of the Holy Sepulchre consisted originally of a group of buildings erected by order of Constantine, A.D. 326, over the reputed site of the tomb of our Lord. It was all but ruined and restored at different times, and the present church dates from 1808. It is divided among many Christian communities, each striving for supremacy, and so neglecting the building that its battered dome threatens to fall in. Near it are the ruins of the hospital of St. John. Besides the Latin convent, there are those of the Greeks, Copts, and Armenians within the walls, and the vast separately walled enclosure of the new Russian convent outside the walls on the NE. The Jews have many synagogues, and near the lower pool of Gihon a large hospital has been erected for his poorer countrymen by Sir Moses Montefiore. Outside the walls, on the N., are the grotto of Jeremiah, the tombs 'of the kings and of the judges,' and beyond, the hill of Scopus; S., near the Zion gate, the huts of the lepers, of whom there are upwards of sixty, the Christian cemetery, the tomb of David, the valley of Hinnom, hill of Evil Council, and remains of Solomon's aqueduct; SE. the mount of Offence, the pool and village of Siloam, and the fountain of the Virgin; E. the valley of Jehoshaphat, or the dry bed of the 'brook Kedron,' on the W. of which is the Mussulman, and on the E. the Jewish cemetery, with the so-called tombs of Jehoshaphat, Absalom, St. James, and Zacharias, the garden of Gethsemane, a small walled enclosure with very ancient olive trees, and the tomb and chapel of the Virgin Mary. Beyond, on the E., the mount of Olives rises steeply to the height of 2665 ft., surmounted by the church of the Ascension; on the W. the valley of Gihon, with the lower and upper pools, and the Turkish cemetery. The climate of J. is humid in winter and arid in summer. Frost is common; several years pass without snow; ice is found occasionally one-eighth of an inch thick. The city is badly supplied with water. The fountain of the Virgin is the only useful spring. Rain is collected in numerous cisterns, and water is conveyed in skins from Solomon's pools, whence it is proposed to bring it by reconstructing the aqueducts. The bazaars are extensive, and well supplied with fruits, fowls, and eggs. The Jews bake very fine bread, and the European shops furnish Western luxuries. Commerce is on a small scale, but there are many cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, tailors, shoemakers, jewellers, and watchmakers. The city, originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews, under Joshua, about B.C. 1400, was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 598, rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B.C. 586, again taken by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 324, and subjugated to Egypt, afterwards held by the Maccabees, taken by Pompey, B.C. 63, and held as a Roman city under Herod, who rebuilt the Temple, until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A.D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole East. In A.D. 135 the Jews were finally dispersed, and the city was again rebuilt by Hadrian. On the conversion of Constantine, A.D. 326, it ceased to be a heathen city, and resumed its ancient name. The Empress Helena adorned it with noble churches. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, and held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin in 1187, and it has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It has since 1840 been the see of a Protestant bishop, appointed alternately by the governments of Great Britain and Prussia. Alt. 2382–2581 ft. Mean temp. (19 yrs., 1863–81), yr. 63° F., Jan. 47.8°, Aug. 75.5°; rfall. (15 yrs.), 22.17 in. P. (1873) 20,000; (1891) 58,500; according to another statement for the same year, 41,300, of whom 25,300 Jews. See (Sir) Charles Warren, *Underground Jerusalem*, Lond., 1876; Hayter Lewis, *The Holy Places of Jerusalem*, Lond., 1888; and Conder, *Tent Work in Palestine*, Lond., 1889; *Palestine Exploration Fund*, vol. vi.

Jerusalem, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 22 m. N. Hobart. P. <1500.

Jervaulx, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 9½ m. S. Richmond, on the Ure, 3½ m. SW. J. stn. on the NE. R.; has ruins of a Cistercian abbey (1156).

Jervis, isl., Pacific Ocean. See **Jarvis.**

Jervis, cape, S. Australia, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Vincent, on its E. side.

Jervis Bay, New South Wales, co. St. Vincent, 90 m. SSW.

Sydney; is one of the most safe, commodious, and accessible harbours in the world. Its entrance is 2 m. wide, it extends inland about 10–12 m., and at its narrowest it is 3 m. across.

Jervis Inlet, a winding fjord in the W. of Brit. Columbia, crossed about the middle by 50° N.

Jerviston Square and Coalhall, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, on S. Calder Water, 1 m. NE. Motherwell. P. <500.

Jervois, co., S. Australia, on the W. side of Spencer's Gulf, crossed by 34° S. and 136° and 137° E.

Jesan, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 90 m. ESE. Bagdad.

Jesen, Slavonic, in place-names often *jasen,* 'ash tree.'

Jeshanah, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Sinia.**

Jeshua, place named in O. T. See **S'aweh.**

Jesi, the ancient *Æsium,* tn., Italy, The Marches, on the Esino, prov. and 15 m. SW. by W. Ancona; has a cathedral, paper-mills, and other manufactures. Birthplace of Frederick Barbarossa and of the painter Pergolese. P. 6200.

Jesmond, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., on SE. side and in bor. of Newcastle. P. 8400.

Jessamine, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of 84° W., and crossed in the N. by 38° N.

Jessen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony circle Schweinitz, 15 m. ESE. Wittenberg. P. <3000.

Jessnitz, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, on the Mulde, circle and 11 m. S. by E. Dessau. P. <5000.

Jesso, isl., Japan. See **Yezo.**

Jessor, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. J., 66 m. NE. Calcutta. Alt. 33 ft. Mean temp., yr. 77° F., Jan. 65°, May 84°; rfall., yr. 68 in., April–Oct. 63.5 in. P. 8300; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 3500.

Jessulmere, India. See **Jaisalmer.**

Jessup Lake, U.S., Florida, Orange co., in 28° 45′ N., communicates with St. John's R. by a navigable outlet.

Jesup, formerly **Jessup,** vil., U.S., Georgia, Wayne co., 45 m. SW. by W. Savannah. P. <1500.

Jesup, vil., U.S., Iowa, Buchanan co., 44 m. NW. by N. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Jesus, vil., Paraguay, 150 m. SE. Asuncion, 26 m. N. Villa Encarnacion.

Jesus Island, isl., Canada, Quebec. See **Laval,** co.

Jesus Maria, tn., Colombia, in the S. of dep. Santander, about 100 m. by road N. Bogotá. Alt. 6320 ft. P. (with dist.) 18,000.

Jesus Maria, tn., central Mexico, prov. and 6 m. NNW. Aguascalientes. P. (of comm.) 8200.

Jesus Maria, vil., Mexico, prov. and 100 m. WSW. Chihuahua, with a rich mine of auriferous silver.

Jesus Maria, comm., Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, dist. Orizaba. P. 8900.

Jesus Maria, isl., S. Pacific, one of the Admiralty group, NE. of New Guinea, crossed by 2° 20′ S., 147° 50′ E.

Jethlah, place named in O. T. See **Beit Tûl.**

Jethou, islet, Channel Is., 2½ m. E. Guernsey. It shelters the harbour of St. Peter's Port.

Jetpur, fortified tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 75 m. N. by W. Diu. P. (1881) 11,800.

Jetsonville, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 50 m. from Launceston. P. <1500.

Jette, or **Jette St. Pierre,** comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and near Brussels on the NW., with important chemical manufactures. P. (1891) 6600.

Jeumont, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, on the border of Belgium, 14 m. SE. by S. Mons, with marble quarries. P. <4000.

Jever, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, circle J., 10⅛ m. WNW. Wilhelmshaven; formerly cap. of a principality which became Dutch in 1807, and returned to Oldenburg in 1814. P. <5000.

Jeveros, tn., N. Peru, dep. Loreto, 44 m. NE. Balsapuerto, situated nearly in the centre of the triangle formed by the Marañon, Huallaga, and its trib. the Paranapura; former centre of Jesuit missions.

Jevgelü, Servian **Jevjelya,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 39 m. NW. by N. Salonica, near the r. bk. of the Vardar. P. 2400; Christians, 2200 (G. p. 49).

Jevíčko, comm., Austria. See **Gewitsch.**

Jevington, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. NW. by W. Eastbourne, 2½ m. SSW. Polegate stn., P.O. P. <500.

Jewár, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 40 m. SSE. Delhi, near the l. bk. of the Jumna, among the ravines of the high bank separating the uplands from the Jumna valley. P. (1891) 6600; Hindus, 4500; Moham. 2000.

Jewell, or **Jewell City,** vil., U.S., Kansas, J. co., 142 m. WNW. Topeka; coal found near. P. <1500.

Jewett City, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., on the l. bk. of the Quinebaug R., 19 m. NNE. New London. P. <1500.

Jeylepla, pass, India, on the E. frontier of Sikkim, close to the frontier of Bhután, on the route from Darjíling to Chumbi in Tibet.

Jeypore, Rájputána and Madras. See **Jaipur.**

Jeysulmere, Rájputána. See **Jaisalmer.**

Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, or **Islands of the White Sea,** vilayet, Ottoman Empire, comprising all the Turkish islands in the Ægean and Mediterranean Seas except Crete, Samos, and Thasos; cap. Rhodes. Area, 2744 sq. m. P. 326,000, almost entirely Greeks and Christians.

Jezerce, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Razgrad, 26 m. SE. Rustchuk. P. <3000.

Jezero, Servian, 'lake.'

Jezierna, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Zborów. P. 5300.

Jezierzany, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Borszczow. P. <4000.

Jezior, Jezier, Jeziorko, Ozier, Polish, 'lake.'

Jezirah, or *Jezireh,* Arabic, 'island.'

Jezire- (or **Jezireh**) **Ibn-Omar,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 130 m. ESE. Diarbekir, sanjak Mardin, on an island in the Tigris. Rafts available here. Contains tombs of several Abbasaide princes. At the village of Shakh, 8 m. E., are extensive remains of antiquity, believed by Captain Maunsell to be ruins of the ancient *Bezabde.* See *Geog. Jour.,* iii., pp. 87, 88. P. 9600; Moham. 4500; Christians, 5100.

Jezireh, Al (or **El**), vilayet, Asiatic Turkey. See **Mesopotamia.**

Jeziret-ez-Zahu. See **Assuan.**

Jezowe, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Nisko. P. <4000.

Jezreel, Plain of. See **Esdraelon.**

Jezreel, place named in O. T. See **Zer'in.**

Jezupol, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Halicz. P. <4000.

Jezzin, tn., Palestine, 33° 34′ N., 35° 34′ E., 11½ m. E. Sidon; inhabited only by Christians.

Jhábua, tn., Central India, cap. of J. state, 80 m. W. Indore.

Jhajjar, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 36 m. W. Delhi. P. 11,900; Hindus, 6900; Moham. 5000.

Jhálawár, native state, India, Rájputána, consists of three detached tracts, the largest, crossed by 24° N. and 77½° E., containing the cap. Jhalra Patan. Area, 3043 sq. m. P. 343,600.

Jhálod, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, dist. Panch Mahals, 23° 7′ N., 74° 10′ E. P. 6000; Hindus, 5000.

Jhalra Pátan, tn., India, Rájputána, 120 m. NW. Bhopál. P. (1881) 11,500; (1891) 23,400.

Jhalu, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 38 m. NE. by E. Meerut. P. 5700; Hindus, 3100; Moham. 2600.

Jhang-Maghiána, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. J., 90 m. NE. by N. Múltán. P. (1891) 23,300; Hindus, 11,400; Moham. 11,300.

Jhanjhána, agricultural tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 48 m. NW. Meerut. P. <5000.

Jhánsi, tn., Central India, state of and 60 m. SSE. Gwalior, now the centre of the Indian Midland Rly., from which lines radiate in four directions: (1) S. to Bhopál, whence another line descends a pass of the Vindhya Mt. and unites with the Jabalpur line of the Great Indian Peninsula Rly.; (2) E. to Mánikpur (for Allahábád), on the E. Indian Rly.; (3) NE. to Cawnpore, on the same railway; and (4) NW. to Gwalior, and then by the Sindhia's Rly. to Agra, on the same railway. Alt. 855 ft. Mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 63°, May 95°; rfall., yr. 35.8 in., June–Sept. 33.3 in. P. (1881) 26,800 (previous census, 16,400); (1891) 44,500; Hindus, 35,400; Moham. 8100; total, including cantonment, 53,800.

Jhánsi Naoábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. Jhánsi dist., 63 m. SSE. Gwalior, close under the walls of Jhánsi city (Gwalior). P. <5000.

Jharlá, coalfield, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Mánbhúm, a few miles SSE. Párasnáth Hill.

Jharli, vil. with rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 53 m. W. by S. Delhi. P. <5000.

Jhau, or **Jhow,** vil., Baluchistan, 120 m. NW. Karáchi.

Jheend, or **Jhind,** India. See **Jind.**

Jhelam, tn., India. See **Jehlam.**

Jhelum, riv., India. See **Jehlam.**

Jhinjhuwárá, ancient tn. with fort, India, 60 m. WNW. Ahmadábád, on the Little Rann of Cutch. P. (1881) <4000.

Jhirak, tn., India. See **Jerruck.**

Jhiri, riv., India, Assam, flows S. into the Surmá, forming the boundary between Cachar dist. and Manipur for a considerable distance.

Jhúnjhnu, tn., India, Rájputána, 114 m. WSW. Delhi. P. (1881) 9500.

Ji, Japanese, at end of temple-names, 'a Buddhist temple.'

Jibara, or **Gibara,** bay and port, N. ct. Cuba, in 76° 10′ W. P. 26,300.

Jíbaros, or **Jivaros,** Indians of the upper Marañon, dep. Loreto, N. Peru; also the collective name of all wild Indians of the prov. of Oriente (Ecuador), or of the eastern slope of the Andes.

Jibla, tn., Yemen. See **Jeblch.**

Jibuti, French port, E. Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, at the S. entrance to Tajurra Bay, with a good harbour.

Jicaron, or **Hicaron,** isl., off the S. ct. of the isthmus of Panama 5 m. S. the large isl. of Quibo (Coibo).

Jičín, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 26 m. WSW. Trautenau. Alt. 845–905 ft. P. 8500.

Jida, riv., Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, l. bk. trib. of Selenga, rises in Tunka Mts., and flows E. 200 m., in a high valley. A line of frontier Cossack villages on its banks.

Jidda, seapt., Arabia. See **Jedda.**

Jigante, tn., S. America, Colombia, dep. Tolima, on the Magdalena, 160 m. SW. by S. Bogotá.

Jigatse, tn., Tibet. See **Shigatse.**

Jiguani, tn., Cuba, 49 m. WNW. Santiago de Cuba. P. 7800.

Jihlava, tn., Austria. See **Iglau.**

Jihun, or **Jihan,** sometimes improperly spelt **Jihoon,** or **Jyhoon,** the ancient *Pyramus,* riv., in the SE. of Asia Minor, flows SW., passing Albistan, and a few miles to the W. of Marash enters the plain of Adana, and finally turns E. into the Gulf of Alexandretta, although anciently it continued its course SW. into the Mediterranean.

Jijelli (French spelling **Djidjelli**), the *Igilgilis* of the Romans, seapt., Algeria, arr. and 35 m. E. by N. Bougie, with a lighthouse, visible 7 m. Its anchorage is exposed to the violence of winter winds. In 1856 destroyed by an earthquake, after which not only was the Moorish town rebuilt, but by its side a European town. Formerly exceedingly malarious. P. <2000.

Jijona, comm., Spain, prov. and 12 m. N. Alicante. P. 6200.

Jilan, or *Jelan,* Turkish, 'snake.'

Jildessa, vil., E. Africa, at the base of the Harrar plateau, about 150 m. SW. Zeila, the first village reached on the route from Zeila.

Jilgoji, or **Jilgodi,** dist., in the SE. of Masina, western Sudan.

Jiljilia, vil., Palestine, *Gilgal* in the O. T., 32° 2′ N., 35° 13′ E., 17 m. N. Jerusalem.

Jiljûlieh, vil., Palestine, *Gilgal* (of the Goim) in the O. T., 32° 10′ N., 34° 56′ E., 14 m. NE. by E. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Jiljûlieh, ruins, Palestine, *Gilgal* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 35° 29′ E., 2 m. E. by S. of the ancient Jericho.

Jillifri, tn., W. Africa, Senegambia, near the r. bk. of the mouth of the Gambia. In British possession since 1826. The first place of call in the early trading days of the Gambia merchants.

Jilo, or **Jilo-Pátan,** tn., India, Rájputána, state Jaipur, dist. Tourwáti. P. (1881) 5900.

Jiloca, riv., Spain, Aragon, trib. to the Jalon; used largely for irrigation on both banks.

Jilolo, or **Gilolo** (Dutch spelling **Dj**). **1.** Tn., E. Archipelago, on the W. ct. of Halmahera I., Moluccas. **2.** A name of the isl. of Halmahera.

Jilu, or **Jelu Dagh,** mt. range, Turkish Kurdistan, E. of the Great Zab R., crossed by 37° 25′ N., 44° E. Highest peak, 17,280 ft.

Jim, riv., Russia. See **Emba.**

Jimamailan, tn., Philippines, on W. ct. of Negros I. P. 7300.

Jimba, Protestant mission station, Brit. E. Africa, NW. of Mombasa.

Jimballa, terr., on the upper Niger, enclosed by the two arms into which that river divides, in about 14°–16° N.

Jimena de la Frontera, comm., Spain, prov. Cadiz, 20 m. N. by W. Gibraltar, with fortified castle of Moorish origin. P. 8600.

Jimenez, tn., Mexico, state of and 128 m. SE. by S. Chihuahua, on the western border of the Bolson de Mapimi. P. (of comm.) <5000.

Jimenez, Rio de, riv., Mexico. See **Santander,** riv.

Jimini, dist., W. Africa, in about 8° 20′–30′ N., 3°–4° W.

Jimna, settlement, Queensland, Lennox co., 70 m. NNW. Brisbane.

Jimovasi, tn., Asia Minor, 13 m. S. Smyrna.

Jimzû, vil., Palestine, *Gimzo* in the O. T., 31° 56′ N., 34° 56′ E., 14½ m. SE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Jind, Jheend, or **Jhind,** chief tn. of native state J. (E. of the Sutlej; area, 1268 sq. m.; P. 284,600), India, Punjab, 75 m. NW. Delhi. P. 8100; Hindus, 4800; Moham. 3300.

Jindabyne, post-vil., New South Wales, Wallace co., 292 m. S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Jindera, post-tp., New South Wales, Goulburn co., 10 m. N. by W. Albury. P. <1500.

Jindulian, Mount, New South Wales, Murray co., the highest summit of the Gourock Range. Alt. 4300 ft.

Jinetz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. SW. Prague, 6½ m. N. by W. Přibram. P. <2000.

Jingenge, Chingenge, or **Kidimba,** vil., central Africa, Congo Free State, in the Kassai dist., on the l. bk. of the Lulua, in about 6° 9′ S., 22° 39′ E., 16 m. SE. by S. Luluaburg. Alt. 2000 ft.

Jing-ri, mt. mass in Tibet, about 39° N., 91° E. Alt. 20,000 (Przhevalsky, estimated).

Jinja, Japanese, at the end of temple names, 'a Shinto temple.'

Jinjirá, tn., India. See **Janjira.**

Jinotega, vil., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dep. J., 15½ m. NW. Matagalpa, picturesquely situated; with plantations, and an official agricultural agency for stimulating the culture of coffee. A concession has been granted for a railway to unite J. with the nearest navigable portion of the Rio Grande. P. 10,000.

Jinotepe, vil., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dep. Carazo, 15½ m. WSW. Granada, producing sugar of fine quality. Alt. 2460 ft. P. 5000.

Jipe, shallow lake on the borders of Brit. and Ger. E. Africa, SE. of Kilimanjaro, 10 m. long by 3 m. broad, receives the Lumi R. on the N., drained W. from its N. end by the Ruvu. Alt. 2350 ft.

Jipijapa, tn., Ecuador, largest town in prov. Manabi, 80 m. NW. Guayaquil; noted for its straw (so-called Panama) hats, known in S. America as Jipijapa hats. P. 6000.

Jiquilisco, bay, Central America, Salvador, 65 m. SE. by E. San Salvador.

Jiquilpan, tn., Mexico, Michoacan, 66 m. SE. by S. Guadalajara, on Lake Chapala. P. 6200.

Jiquiriça, vil., Brazil, Bahia, near the E. ct., 40 m. SW. by W. São Salvador, in 13° 12′ S.

Jirardot, tn., S. America, Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 60 m. WSW. Bogotá. P. (with dist.) 2000.

Jiri, riv., Assam. See **Jhiri.**

Jiriba, lagoon, Tunis. See **Jeriba.**

Jirje, tn., Upper Egypt. See **Girge.**

Jiron, tn., Colombia, dep. Santander, 175 m. N. by E. Bogotá; noted for its gold-mines and tobacco. Alt. 1845 ft. P. (with dist.) 12,500.

Jisr-esh-Shoghr, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and sanjak Aleppo. P. <3000; Moham. 2100.

Jitumo, vil., W. Africa, in the Mandingo country, in about 11° 53′ N., 7° 40′ W. Alt. 1215 ft.

Jiung, tribe, China. See **Mosso.**

Jivaros, Indians. See **Jibaros.**

Jizak (Klyuchevskoye), tn. and fort, Russian Turkistan prov. Syr-Dariinsk, 180 m. SW. Tashkent, 60 m. NE. Samarkand. P. 21,800.

Joachimsthal, mining town, Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. N. by E. Karlsbad, at the foot of the Keilberg, with mines of silver, bismuth, nickel, and zinc blend; manufactures of cigars, gloves, and lace. The German *thaler* (dollar) is an abbreviated form of *Joachimsthaler,* a coin first minted here in 1518 or 1519. Alt. 2125–2670 ft. P. 5700.

Joachimsthal, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Angermünde, 35 m. NNE. Berlin; the royal hunting-seat Hubertusstock is near. P. <3000.

Joadja Creek, post-tp., Australia, New South Wales, Camden co., 84 m. S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Joal, maritime tn. of the French colony, Senegambia, about midway between Cape Verd and the estuary of the Gambia; formerly an important settlement founded by the Portuguese; annexed to the colony in 1859. P. 2000.

Joana, tn., Java. See **Jawana.**

Joanezia, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 16′ S., 42° 33′ W.

Joannes, isl., Brazil. See **Marajo.**

Joannet, another name of Panatinani I., **Louisiade Archipelago.**

Joannina, tn., Turkey. See **Yanina.**

João, Portuguese form of John.

Joatinga, promontory, Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, opposite a small island, in 23° 18′ S.

Joazeiro, small tn., Brazil, on the Rio São Francisco, at the head of its long series of rapids, prov. and 270 m. NW. Bahia, with which it is united by rail. So called from a kind of jujube tree (*zizyphus*) which flourishes there. Alt. 1205 ft.

Jobar, large vil., Syria, near Damascus, inhabited by Moslem and some Jewish families.

Jobat, tn., Central India, 83 m. W. by S. Indore, state J. (area, 132 sq. m., P. 15,000), the cap. of which is Ghora.

Jobba, tn., central Arabia, Shammar, 75 m. NW. Haïl.

Jobi, isl., New Guinea. See **Jappen.**

Jobos, Puerto, bay, Porto Rico, S. ct., low and marshy, 33 m. E. Ponce, in 66° 5′ W., with a mouth about 1 m. wide.

Job's Cove, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on W. shore of Conception Bay.

Jockmock, market-tn., Sweden, prov. Norrbotten, 95 m. NW. Piteå, in 66° 36′ N., 19° 51′ E., with iron-mines. Alt. 925 ft. Mean temp., yr. 29.3° F., Feb. 6.0°, July 58.2°; rfall. 15.12 in. P. <2000.

Jock's Lodge, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 1½ m. E. by N. Edinburgh, on the S. of Piershill stn.; contains Piershill (cavalry) Barracks, erected in 1793.

Jocotenango, vil., Guatemala, dep. Sacatepequez, about ½ m. from Antigua Guatemala; soil fertile; coffee cultivation. P. <2000.

Jocotepec, tn., central Mexico, prov. Jalisco, dep. and 16 m. W. Chapala. P. (of comm.) 7200.

Jocotitlan, tn., central Mexico, 12 m. NNW. Ixtlahuaca. P. (of comm.) 9000.

Jódar, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Ubeda, on the Guadalquivir. P. 5500.

Jo Daviess, co., U.S., in the NW. corner of Illinois.

Jodhia or **Joriya,** tn. and chief port of Nawánagar state, India, Káthiáwár Penin., 145 m. W. by S. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 6800.

Jodhpur, cap. of native state J. or Márwár, India, Rájputána, 98 m. W. Ajmere, on the S. slope of a small range of hills whose prevailing geological formation is of red sandstone; surrounded by a strong wall nearly 6 m. in extent entered by seventy gates; with a fort, containing the Mahárájá's palace, on an isolated rock, the highest point of the range. P. (1891) 61,800. Area of estate, including Mallání, 37,400 sq. m. P. 2,522,000.

Jodoigne, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, 5 m. N. by W. Ramillies. P. <5000.

Jof (or **Jauf**), **El,** Arabic, 'a district surrounded by heights,' oasis, in the N. of Arabia, containing a town of the same name, in lat. 29° 20′ N., 40° 20′ E., with about 500 houses. The oasis is depressed 200–300 ft. below the level of the surrounding stony desert. P. (of oasis) 7000. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, p. 84.)

Jogbehah, place named in O. T. See **El Jubeihah.**

Joggin Mines, coal-mining vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on Chignecto Bay, 89 m. W. Pictou. P. <1500.

Jogigarh, fort, India, Central Provs., dist. Hoshangábád, on a small island in the Narbadá R., 22° 25′ N., 76° 51′ E.

Johann, German for John.

Johanna, one of the Comoro Is. (*q.v.*).

Johannesberg, vil., Austria, prov. Bohemia, dist. Gablonz. P. <3000.

Johannesberg, hill, Hungary. See **Budapest.**

Johannesburg, tn., S. African Republic, Heidelberg dist., 30 m. S. by W. Pretoria, in the midst of the famous Witwatersrand goldfield. Climate agreeable and healthy; winter nearly rainless, dust-storms then prevailing. Founded in September 1886 on a desolate plateau, at the height of 5600 ft. above sea-level, it has grown with remarkable rapidity, and towards the close of 1893 was estimated, on the basis of a census made by the governing municipal body, to contain a European population exceeding 40,000.

Johanngeorgenstadt, tn., Ger., on the S. frontier of the kgd. Saxony, circle Schwarzenberg, 15 m. NNW. Karlsbad, with mines of iron and bismuth. P. 5100.

Johannisberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Wiesbaden, dist. Rheingau, with manufactures of pianos, hydropathic establishment, and famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest *hock* wine.

Johannisburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle J., on the Rosch See, 91 m. SE. by S. Königsberg. P. <4000.

Johannisrain, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Weilheim. P. <4000.

Jöhlingen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 8 m. E. Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

John, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the N. ct., Pictou co., in 63° 7′ W.

Johnby, vil., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Penrith. See **Greystoke.**

John Day's River, U.S., Oregon, in the NE.; has several headwaters ('forks') in the N. of Grant co., and flows W. then N. to the Columbia, which it joins cn l. bk. about 120° 37′ W.

Johnes, port, Brit. E. Africa, 4 m. N. Port Durnford.

John Knox's Church, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Old Machar and St. Nicholas pars. P. 7000.

John o' Gaunt, stn., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., on the G. N. R., 10 m. ENE. Leicester.

John o' Groat's House, Scot., Caithness, on the coast, 14 m. N. Wick, 1 m. W. Duncansbay Head, a site once occupied by a cottage, and proverbially the northernmost point of the mainland of Great Britain.

Johnsburg, vil., U.S., New York, Warren co., 62 m. NNW. Troy. P. <1500.

Johnshaven, fishing vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 4 m. SW. by S. Bervie, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Johns-Hopkins University. See **Baltimore,** U.S.

John's Island, U.S., South Carolina, Berkeley co., in the SE.

Johnson, co., U.S., Arkansas, W. of 93° W., bounded on S. by Arkansas R.

Johnson, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 33° N., and E. of 83° W.

Johnson, co., U.S., Illinois, between 37° and 38° N., crossed by 89° W.

Johnson, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed by 86° W., and midway between 39° and 40° N.

Johnson, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and E. of 92° W.

Johnson, co., U.S., Kansas, on the E. frontier, bounded on the N. by the Kansas R.

Johnson, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of 38° N., E. of 83° W.

Johnson, co., U.S., Missouri, in the W., S. of 39° N., crossed by 94° W.

Johnson, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE., to the N. of 40° N., and W. of 96° W.

Johnson, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the extreme NE.

Johnson, city, U.S., Tennessee, Washington co., 90 m. E. by N. Knoxville. P. <5000.

Johnson, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., and W. of 97° W., bounded by the Brazos R. for a few miles on the SW.

Johnson, tn., U.S., Vermont, Lamoille co., on Lamoille R., 26 m. N. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Johnsonburg, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Elk co. P. <1500.

Johnson's, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., 30 m. S. Montreal. P. <1500.

Johnsons, or **Cornwallis Islands,** rocky group, N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to Great Britain (since 1892). Uninhabited; rich in guano. Lat. 17° N., long. 169° 50′ W.

Johnsonville, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hutt co., 6 m. W. Wellington. P. <1500.

Johnston, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of 36° N., and E. of 79° W.

Johnston, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co. P. (1880) 5800; (1890) 9800.

Johnston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. NE. by N. Milford, on the G. W. R., P.O. (**Johnstone**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**J. with Steynton**) P. <4500.

Johnstone, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the riv. Annan, 8½ m. S. Moffat, 1 m. NW. Dinwoodie stn., P.O. (**J. Bridge**); 13,490 ac. P. <1000.

Johnstone, manufacturing tn., Scot., Renfrewshire, Abbey par., 3 m. SSW. Paisley, on the Black Cart Water, and the G. & SW. R.; it has cotton-mills, brass and iron foundries, and machine factories; near it are several collieries. P. (1871) 7500; (1890) 9700.

Johnstone River, tp., Queensland. See **Geraldton.**

Johnstone Strait, channel, on the NE. side of Vancouver I., running 55 m. NW. from the elbow in 50° 20′ N.

Johnston Lake, Canada, Assiniboia, to the S. of the C. P. R., crossed by 106° W.

Johnstons Bridge, hamlet, Ire., SW. co. Leitrim, bar. Mohill, 6½ m. N. by E. Longford, P.O.

Johnstown, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Carlow.

Johnstown, tn., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 10½ m. W. by N. Maynooth, 1 m. S. of the Royal Canal, 1½ m. W. Innfield stn., P.O. (**J. Bridge**). P. <250.

Johnstown, par., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. N. Naas, 2 m. NE. Naas, PMT.O. P. <250.

Johnstown, tn., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Galmoy, 12 m. ENE. Thurles, 9 m. from Ballyraggett stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Johnstown, vil., U.S., New York, Fulton co., 40 m. WNW. Troy; manufactures gloves and mittens. P. 7800.

Johnstown, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co., between the Conemaugh and Stony Creek Rivs., 59 m. E. by S. Pittsburg. It was overwhelmed in a flood of the Conemaugh R. in 1889, when many thousands perished. The country is underlaid with coal, iron ore, and limestone; the town has large iron and steel works. Alt. 1184 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 8400; (1890) 21,800.

Johnstown, P.O., Wales, 1 m. from Rhosllanerchrugog, near Ruabon, Denbighshire.

Johnswell, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 5 m. NE. Kilkenny, P.O. P. <250.

Johntown, vil., Canada. See **Chatsworth.**

Johnville, settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. Compton, 10 m. from Sherbrooke.

Johor, or **Johore,** Malay sultanate, in the extreme S. of the Malay Penin., its southern half extending from the Strait of Malacca to the S. China Sea, its northern portion stretching somewhat in the form of a wedge N. to 3° N., between Malacca and Negri Sembilan on the W., and Pahang on the E.; cap. J. Surface generally low-lying, the mountains, which in most parts form the back-bone of the Malay Penin., here giving place to scattered groups of hills rising from out of flat, and for the most part trackless, and uninhabited jungle, in a large measure swampy and fever-stricken. The most extensive area of hills is the Blumut group towards the S., highest peak about 3000 ft. The highest elevation is that called by the Malays Gunong Ledang (about 4150 ft.), near the NE. frontier of Malacca. It is one of those mountains to which Europeans have given the name of Ophir, on account of the gold found near; but the alluvial gold is now nearly exhausted, and the reefs have not as yet been worked with commercial success. The chief rivers are the Muawr, Indau, Sembrong Indau (r. bk. trib. of the Indau), Batu Pahat, and Johore, the last forming an estuary immediately to the NE. of the isl. of Singapore. The Batu Pahat, which enters the Strait of Malacca, and the Sembrong Indau, issue from the same swamp, about the middle of the terr., and a short cutting at their source would afford a complete navigable channel from the Strait of Malacca to the China Sea (SW. to NE.), which would be important in the NE. monsoon, when the E. coast ports are inaccessible. The chief export products are gambier and pepper, the cultivation of which is by Chinese immigrants, who now form the bulk of the inhabitants. Coffee is also cultivated. Among the other inhabitants besides Malays are the Negrito aborigines [**Malay Peninsula**], called by the Malays of

J. Jakuns. Within the last few years the state has been rapidly advancing. There is a short railway from the port of Bandar Maharani on the W. coast to important plantations in a fertile dist. to the SE., and a line is projected from the town of J. running NW. through nearly the whole length of the terr. Area about 7500 sq. m. P. estimated at 300,000; Chinese, 210,000; Malays, 50,000. See *Geog. Jour.*, iii. p. 281.

Johor, or **Johor Baru,** tn., cap. of the state of J., on the S. ct., opposite the middle of the isl. of Singapore; a free port; in 1866 a place composed of only a few huts, now (1894) a town with about 15,000 inhabitants.

Johor, riv. See **Johor,** state.

Jöhstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Annaberg, 23 m. SSE. Chemnitz, and 3 m. NE. Weipert; manufactures lace, fringe, embroidery, stockings, &c. P. <3000.

Joigny, ancient *Joviniacum,* tn., France, dep. Yonne, cap. arr., on the Yonne, 39 m. SW. by W. Troyes; manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, arms, and hunting instruments. Several times besieged, notably in 1429, when the English failed to take possession. P. 5100.

Joinville, vil., Algiers, comm. and 1 m. W. Blida. P. <2000.

Joinville, cape, W. Africa. See **Santa Clara.**

Joinville, tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Wassy, on the l. bk. of the Marne, 23 m. S. Bar le Duc, with blast-furnaces and foundries, and manufactures of chain cables. The Château du Grand Jardin, built by the Dukes of Guise under Charles IX. or Henry III. Birthplace of the celebrated chronicler Jean of J., author of the 'Life of St. Louis' (died 1319); also of Henry of Guise, instigator of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and of Mary of Lorraine, mother of Marie Stuart. P. <4000.

Joinville, or **Dona Francisca,** tn., Brazil, Santa Catharina, 80 m. N. Desterro. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1867–75), yr. 69° F., Jan. 77.0°, July 60.3°. P. <3000.

Joinville Island, Antarctic Regions, discovered by Dumont d'Urville in 1838, E. of Louis-Philippe Land, crossed by 63° S., between 56°–57° W.

Jojo, vil., Cuba, S. ct., 80 m. E. Santiago de Cuba, in 74° 40′ W.

Jok, Lapp word meaning 'river.'

Jokjokarta (Dutch spelling **Djokjokarta**), tn., Java, 55 m. S. Samarang, cap. of residency J. P. 59,000.

Jokneam, place named in O. T. See **Tell Keimûn.**

Joktan, tribe. See **Himyars.**

Joktheel of Judah, place named in O. T. See **Kutlâneh.**

Jolan, the ancient *Gaulanitis,* dist., Syria, bounded W. by the Sea of Tiberias and the upper Jordan, N. by Mt. Hermon, E. by Wadi Rukâd, and S. by the riv. Yarmuk. From a minimum height of 974 ft. in the S. the plateau rises to over 3600 ft. in the N., and reaches its highest point in the volcanic peak of Tell-esh-Sheka, 4245 ft. The N. and central part is wild and rugged and covered with lava, inhabited only by nomadic Beduins; the S. is a fruitful plain, and the people settled agriculturists, but sparsely cultivated. Area, 560 sq. m.

Jolliba, riv., Africa. See **Niger.**

Jollicure, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Westmorland, 11 m. from Sackville.

Joliet (named after a French explorer of the 17th century), city, U.S., Illinois, Will co., 34 m. SW. Chicago; manufactures of various kinds, especially of iron and steel, agricultural implements, and machinery, with quarries of a fine-grained limestone. P. (1880) 11,700; (1890) 23,300.

Joliette, co., Canada, Quebec, stretching NW. from the St. Lawrence R. above Lake St. Peter.

Joliette, tn., Canada, Quebec, J. co., on the riv. L'Assomption, 38 m. N. by E. Montreal. P. <4000.

Jolimont, hill, Switzd., cant. Bern, between Lakes Bienne and Neuchâtel. Alt. 2150 ft.

Jolkos, comm., Greece, prov. Larisa. P. <5000.

Jolof, the easternmost of the principal divs. of the country of the Wolofs, Senegambia, W. Africa.

Jolsa, Slovenian, 'alder.' See *Olse.*

Jólsva, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Gömör-Kis-Hont, 47 m. W. by S. Kaschau. P. <3000.

Jomalig and **Jomonjol,** or **Malhou,** two islets of the Philippines; the former E. of Luzon, in 14° 35′ N., the latter S. of Samar, in 10° 45′ N., 125° 40′ E.

Jomanes, riv., India. See **Jumna.**

Jomfruland, isl., near the coast of Norway, opposite Kragerö Harbour, 58° 51′ N.

Jomvu, Protestant mission stn., Brit. E. Africa, W. of Mombasa.

Jonah's Pillar Pass. See **Syrian Gate.**

Jonc, French, from *juncus,* Latin, 'a rush.'

Jones, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed by 33° N., and E. of 84° W.

Jones, co., U.S., Iowa, intersected by 42° N., and in E. by 91° W.

Jones, co., U.S., Mississippi, S. of 32° N., crossed in the E. by 89° W.

Jones, co., U.S., in the SE. of N. Carolina, W. of 77° W., crossed by 35° N.

Jones, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 100° W., N. of 32° N.

Jones Bay, inlet, U.S., New York, in the S. of Long Island, in 73° 25′ W.

Jonesboro, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Craighead co., 60 m. NW. by N. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <3000.

Jonesboro, vil., U.S., Georgia, Clayton co., 17 m. S. by E. Atlanta. Alt. 905 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Jonesboro, vil., U.S., Illinois, Union co., 96 m. SE. by S. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Jonesboro, vil., U.S., Indiana, Grant co., 51 m. NNE. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Jonesboro, vil., U.S., Maine, Washington co., on the coast, 60 m. E. by S. Bangor. P. <1500.

Jonesboro, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Washington co., 78 m. E. by N. Knoxville. Alt. 1734 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Jonesborough, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior, 6 m. S. by W. Newry. Par. P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Jonesborough, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 5 m. NW. Dundalk. P. <500.

Jonesport, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., 18 m. SSW. Machias, with lobster fisheries. P. <2000.

Jones Sound, a channel leading from NW. of Baffin Bay into the Arctic Ocean.

Jonestown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lebanon co., 23 m. ENE. Harrisburg, and 7 m. NW. Lebanon. P. <1500.

Jonesville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Hillsdale co., on St. Joseph R., 25 m. SW. Detroit by rail. P. <1500.

Jönköping, one of the most important industrial towns of Sweden, prov. J., on the S. side of Lake Wetter; has manufactures of matches, linens, woollens, and leather; near it are blast-furnaces for the smelting of the magnetic iron ore of the Taberg, 8 m. SE., and large iron-works. Alt. 321 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 42.6° F., Feb. 27.3°, July 62.1°. P. (1872) 11,700; (1890) 19,700.

Jonuta, tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 60 m. E. by N. San Juan Bautista.

Jonzac, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. arr. J., on the Seagne, 18 m. SSW. Cognac. P. <3000.

Joos, vil., Hungary. See **Jaszo.**

Joplin, city, U.S., Missouri, Jasper co., 38 m. S. Kansas City, 14 m. WSW. Carthage; has rich lead and zinc mines, and smelting furnaces. P. (1880) 7000; (1890) 9900.

Joppa, Palestine, place named in the O.T. and N.T. See **Jaffa.**

Joppa, suburb of Portobello, Scot., Midlothian, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3½ m. E. Edinburgh, on the N. B. R.

Jorat, Ger. **Jurten,** chain of heights in the SW. of Switzd., to the N. of Lake Geneva; principally composed of sandstone suitable for building purposes. Length about 47 m. Alt. (Dent de Jaman) 6600 ft.

Jordan, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 28 m. ESE. Hamilton, on an inlet of Lake Ontario. P. <1500.

Jordan, 'the river of Palestine,' rises from springs on the W. flank of Mt. Hermon; its farthest source is near Râsheyyá, 3500 ft. above the sea; the most copious springs are at Banias and Dan; besides these, it is fed by many streams in its upper course. It flows southward parallel with the Mediterranean 50 m. to the Bahr-el-Huleh (*Waters of Merom*). Hence it rushes to near the Lake of Galilee or Tiberias 11 m., with a fall of 690 ft., but it enters the lake a slow, turbid stream 70 ft. wide. From its exit at the S. of this lake, which is 683 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean, it descends rapidly due S. to the Dead Sea down an inclined plane (wholly below the level of the Mediterranean), broken by 27 large and many smaller rapids, at the rate of 10 ft. in a mile (direct 3 ft. in river's course), and with a course so tortuous that in a direct distance of 60 m. the length of the river is 200 m. From its rapid fall it derives the name of the 'Descender.' In its upper course it is pure and limpid, but below it is turbid and muddy; it varies in width from 20–100 yards, and in depth from 3–7 ft. There are now no bridges between the two lakes, but remains of many; and its only tribs. of importance, in that space, are the Yarmuk (*Hieromax*) and the Zerka (*Jabbok*), the former of which enters with a slow current 40 yards wide. With the exception of one or two small villages near the base of the mountains, there are no permanent settlements in the valley S. of 32° 40′ N. (about 3 m. S. of the Lake of Tiberias). The fords of J., annually visited by pilgrims at Easter, the supposed place of John's baptism, are a few miles above its mouth in the Dead Sea. Total length of the J., including Lakes Merom and Tiberias, about 135 m., direct distance. The scenery of the river is neither bold nor picturesque, it has no fishery, and has never been navigable; its great distinction is its bounding the Holy Land. On the E. it is walled in by the mountains of Moab. The J. is subject to two annual freshets; one during the rainy season (November to March), the other when the Lebanon snow melts, by which operation whole tracts are irrigated and the land fertilised. The valley of the J., one of the most remarkable fissures in the globe, extends, in its widest sense, from the mountains near the Orontes on the N. to the Gulf of Akabah on the S.; it is, however, matter of dispute whether the river ever flowed along the intervening 120 m. beyond the Dead Sea to the Red

Sea. From the Dead Sea to the water-parting there is now a rise of 3270 ft.

Jordan, riv., Tasmania, flowing S. into the Derwent.

Jordan, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Scott co., near Minnesota R., 32 m. W. St. Paul by rail. P. <1500.

Jordan, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., 15 m. W. by N. Syracuse, on the Erie Canal. P. <1500.

Jordan, riv. of the U.S., Utah terr., flowing from Lake Utah N. to the Great Salt Lake. Length, 45 m. On its E. bank, 10 m. from its mouth, is Salt Lake City, which depends on the irrigation afforded by this river.

Jordan Bank and **Jordan Flats,** two sandbanks, Eng., off SW. ct. of Lancashire, between the mouth of Crosby Channel and Formby Point.

Jordan Hill, eminence, Eng., Dorset, near Weymouth, supposed to have been the Roman station *Clavinium*.

Jordanhill, stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the N. B. R., 2½ m. E. Renfrew, in a W. suburb of Glasgow.

Jordan River, settlement, Nova Scotia, co. and 7 m. from Shelburne.

Jordanston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. SW. Fishguard. P. <250.

Jordanstone, stn., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the C. R., 6 m. NE. by N. Coupar Angus.

Jordanstown, tn., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 3½ m. SW. Carrickfergus, on the Belfast and Ballymena Rly. P. <500.

Jorhát, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Sibságar, 70 m. SW. Dibrugarh, an important mart, amid valuable tea-gardens. P. (1891) <5000.

Joriya, India, Káthiáwár. See **Jodhia.**

Jorjan, or **Gurgan,** fortified post and ruined tn., Persia, 73 m. NE. by E. Astrabad.

Jorullo, volcano, Mexico, Michoacan, in 19° 9′ N., 101° 31′ W., which rose suddenly from the midst of a plain on the night of the 29th of Sept. 1759. Numerous miniature cones, called *hornitos,* stud the plain around. Alt. 4315 ft. (about 1650 ft. above the plain).

Jošanica-Banja, vil.; Servia, dist. Kruševac, at the N. base of the Kopaonik Mts., 55 m. W. Niš, with celebrated medicinal hot springs (upwards of 165° F.). P. <2000.

Jose, Spanish form of Joseph.

Josefstadt, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Mettau, 9½ m. NE. by N. Königgrätz. P. 6100.

Josefsthal, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Gablonz. P. <3000.

Josephine, co., U.S., Oregon, in the SW., on the S. frontier, E. of 124° W. A vast stalactitic cavern, said to be as large as the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, has been discovered at a point 60 m. from the Pacific, and 12 m. N. of California.

Joseph Lake, Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist. and Muskoka co., to the E. of Georgian Bay, in 45° 5′–13′ N., communicating with Lake Rosseau on the E.

Joshimath, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Garhwál, the winter residence of the Ráwal, priest of the temple of Badrinath, 30° 33′ N., 79° 37′ E. Alt. 6200 ft. P. <5000.

Joslowitz, market-tn., Austria, Moravia, 11 m. SE. Znaim. P. <3000.

Josnes, vil., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Blois, 6 m. ESE. Marchenoir; the lines of J. defended in 1870 by Chanzy against Prince Frederick-Charles. P. <2000.

Josselin, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, 41 m. ENE. Lorient, arr. and 7 m. W. by N. Ploërmel. P. <3000.

Jostedal, tn., Norway, prov. N. Bergenhus, 117 m. NE. Bergen, at the eastern base of the **Jostedalsbrä,** an extensive elevated plateau, between Sognëfjord and Indvikensfjord, covered with glaciers. Highest summit, 6880 ft. above the sea. P. 2000.

Jost Van Dyke, isl., W. Indies, one of the Brit. Virgin Isles, in 18° 28′ N., 64° 42′ W.

Jötun-Fjeld ('giant mountains'), elevated tableland of Norway, govts. N. Bergenhus and Christian, on which rises Galdhöpigen, the culminating point of the penin., 8540 ft. above the sea. Named by Keilhau (Norwegian geologist, died in 1858).

Jouan, Golfe de, small bay, France, S. ct., dep. Alpes-Maritimes, between Cannes and Antibes, where Napoleon landed on his return from Elba, March 1, 1815. Deep enough for vessels of largest tonnage, and sheltered from all winds but the SE.

Jouarre, tn., France, Seine-et-Marne, arr. Meaux, 2 m. S. Ferté-sous-Jouarre, with noted mill-stone quarries almost exhausted. The abbey of Jotrum was founded for the Benedictines in the 6th century, but used since the 10th century as a school. P. (of comm.) <3000.

Jouberts Hope, vil., S. African Republic, Lydenburg dist., 50 m. NE. Barberton.

Joudpore, or **Marwar,** India. See **Jodhpur.**

Jougne, comm., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Pontarlier, 10 m. NE. Mouthe, with manufactures of Gruyère cheese. P. <2000.

Joure, tn., Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 16 m. S. by W. Leeuwarden. P. 4000.

Joux, second class fortress, France, dep. Doubs, 3 m. SE. Pontarlier, on a hill commanding the valleys of the Doubs, Cluse, and Combe; as a border position, the scene of many engagements.

Joux, lake, Switzd., cant. Vaud, among the Jura Mts., has no visible outlet, but has been proved to have an underground outlet to the riv. Orbe. Length, 6 m.; breadth, ¾ m.; alt. 350 ft. above the sea; depth, 110 ft.; area, 3½ sq. m.

Jouy-aux-Arches, vil., Ger., Lorraine, circle Metz, with remains of a Roman aqueduct. P. <2000.

Jove, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Vivero. P. <4000.

Joviniacum, tn., France. See **Joigny.**

Jowál, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Khási Hills, cap. subdiv. Jaintia Hills, 21 m. ESE. Shillong. Alt. 4422 ft.; average annual rfall. (5 yrs., 1877–81), 362.6 in. P. (1891) <5000.

Joyces Country, dist., Ire., in extreme NW. of co. Galway.

Joyce's Creek, post-tn., Australia, Victoria, Talbot co., 95½ m. by rail and road NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Joyeuse, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, on the Ardèche, 45 m. N. by W. Nîmes, arr. and 5 m. SSW. L'Argentière. P. <2000.

Juáb, co., U.S., Utah, on the W. frontier, S. of 40° N.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of, connects the Gulf of Georgia with the Pacific Ocean, and separates Vancouver I. on the N. from the state of Washington, U.S., on the S. It is 83 m. in length, and 12 m. wide.

Juan Fernandez, group consisting of two islands and one islet, belonging to Chile, prov. Aconcagua, the eastern island called **Mas a tierra** ('landward'), 96 sq. m. in extent, 415 m. from Valparaiso, in 33° 40′ S., 78° 55′ W., the W. isl. **Mas a fuera** ('outer'), 100 m. W. of the former, the islet, called **Santa Clara,** or **Goat I.,** to the SW. of Mas a tierra. The islands owe their name to the Portuguese navigator Juan Fernandez, who discovered them in 1574, and introduced goats and European plants on them. The inner island, which has a good anchorage on its N. side, in San Juan Bautista, or Cumberland Bay, was the solitary residence for four years (1704–9) of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk, an incident which is supposed to have formed the basis of Defoe's well-known tale of 'Robinson Crusoe.'

Juan Godoi, tn., Chile, prov. Atacama, 40 m. S. Copiapó, with which it is connected by rail. P. <2000.

Juángs, The, one of the most primitive tribes of the Orissa Tributary States, India, mostly found in Keunjhar and Dhenkanal states.

Juani, small isl., Ger. E. Africa, to the SE. of Mafia I., in 8° S.

Juarez, tn. and rly. stn., Argentine Republic, state of and 220 m. SW. by S. Buenos Aires. P. <4000.

Juarez Alman, Argentine Republic, Chaco, on r. bk. of Parana, opposite Corrientes, port of col. Resistancia.

Jub, range of isls., E. Africa. See **Dundas.**

Jub, Jeb, or **Juba,** riv., E. Africa, formed to the N. of 3° N. by the union of several streams, of which the Webi Ganana, or Ganale Gudda, rising about 7° N., 38½° E., appears to form the main headwater, flows SE. then S. into the Indian Ocean, forming from 6° N. downwards part of the frontier of Brit. E. Africa; navigable by stern-wheel steamers to rapids in about 1½° N., 20 m. above Bardera.

Jubal, small isl. and telegraph stn. of Egypt, in the Red Sea, in the strait of same name, which forms the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

Jubbal, one of the hill states of the Punjab, India, crossed by 30° 50′ N., 77° 40′ E. Area, 289 sq. m. P. 21,400.

Jubbulpore. See **Jabalpur.**

Jubi, or **Juby Cape,** W. Africa, opposite the isl. of Fuerteventura, is a low sandy point, in 27° 58′ N., 12° 52′ W. Mean temp. (4¾ yrs., 1883–88), yr. 65.3° F., Jan. 61.2°, Aug. 69.4°.

Jubilee River, Brit. New Guinea, flows SW. to the Gulf of Papua, which it enters in about 144° 50′ E.; ascended by steamer to about 7° 17′ S., 145° 28′ E.; named in memory of the jubilee year of Queen Victoria (1887), when it was discovered.

Jub Jenin, vil., Palestine, 33° 39′ N., 35° 48′ E., 24 m. SE. Beirut, in the valley of the Nahr-el-Litany.

Jucar, or **Xucar,** riv., Spain, provs. Cuenca, Albacete, and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and after flowing a long distance S. through a more or less deep valley, enters the wide plain of La Mancha; after abruptly turning E., it descends from the plateau through extraordinary defiles, on issuing from which it irrigates rice and other plantations, and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 25 m. SSW. Valencia. Length, 270 m.; area of basin, 7620 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). Average discharge more than 3000 cubic ft. per second, at low water 800 cubic ft.

Jucaro, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 250 m. SE. by E. Havana, in 78° 57′ W.

Jüchen, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circ. Grevenbroich, 15 m. SW. by W. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) <3000.

Juchitan, tn., Mexico, Oaxaca, 18 m. NE. by E. Tehuantepec. P. 6100.

Judæa, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine, or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the country of the Philistines (Phœnicians), S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the riv. Jordan. Chief towns, Jerusalem, Hebron Bethlehem, and Jericho.

Judas, vil., Costa Rica, 35 m. SW. San José, in 9° 32′ N.

Jude Island, Newfoundland, off the S. ct., in Placentia Bay, in 54° 47′ W.

Judenburg ('Jews' castle'), tn., Austria, Styria, on the Mur, 25 m. SW. by W. Leoben. It has coal-mines, and alum and gunpowder factories. In the Middle Ages an important seat of trade, and in 1496 was the scene of a massacre of the Jews. An armistice with Napoleon I. was signed here in 1797. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1827, but has since been rebuilt. Alt. 2410 ft. P. <5000.

Judendorf, vil., Austria, Styria, dist. Leoben. P. <4000.

Judge and Clerk, two islets of the Macquarie group, S. Pacific, SW. New Zealand.

Judique, settlement, Nova Scotia, co. Inverness, on Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Judith, Point, cape, U.S., Rhode I., in the extreme SE. of Washington co., in 41° 22′ N., 71° 28′ W.

Judith River, U.S., central Montana, flows N., and joins the Missouri R. in about 109° 42′ W. It derives part of its headwaters from the **J. Mountains,** a somewhat isolated range just N. of 47° N., and W. of 109° W. The **J. Basin** is a tract of grassy prairie of about 1500 sq. m., lying mainly to W. of river.

Jufna, riv., Palestine, probably the *Ophni* in the O.T., 31° 58′ N., 35° 12′ E., 13 m. N. Jerusalem.

Jufut-kale, or **Chufut-kale** ('Jewish town' in Tartar), ancient *Kirkor,* small vil., Russia, Crimea, eastern suburb of Bakhchisarai, on a steep cliff, 1844 ft. over the sea, hanging over the valley. Many ruins.

Jugduluk and **Jugdulluk,** other spellings of **Jagdalak.**

Juggurnauth. See **Puri.**

Jugiong, post-tp., New South Wales, Harden co., 80 m. W. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Jugjur (Djugdjur), mts., part of the **Stanovoi Mts.,** E. Siberia, along the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk; water-parting between the Ud, which flows into the Pacific Ocean, and the tribs. of Aldan, which flows into Arctic Ocean.

Jugnaten, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 32 m. SE. by S. Memel. P. <2000.

Jugon, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Dinan, on the Arguenan, 22 m. SW. St. Malo. P. <2000.

Juigalpa, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, in 12° N., 13 m. E. Lake Nicaragua. P. 3000.

Juist, isl., Prussia, prov. Hanover, crossed by the meridian of 7° E., 9 m. long by 1 m. broad.

Juiz de Forá, tn., Brazil. See **Parahibuna.**

Jujuy, prov., in the extreme NW. of the Argentine Republic. Surface mountainous, and embracing in the W. the plateau known as the Puna de J. (alt. 11,500 ft.), on which are two large salt lakes, Toro in the S., and Casabindo in the N., from the shores of which large quantities of common salt might be obtained. Minerals varied and abundant (gold, argentiferous galena, sulphide of copper, copper pyrites, petroleum, &c.), but mining industry at present insignificant.

Jujuy, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, cap. state J., 180 m. N. Tucuman. It is a place of some trade (particularly in asses and mules), being the terminus of the northern railway, and on the main route from Salta across the mountains into Bolivia. Alt. 4265 ft. P. 5000.

Julamerk, or **Giulianerk,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 70 m. SSE. Van, sanjak Hakkiari, near the greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains. P. 4600; Kurds, 3000; Ottoman Turks, 1600.

Julesburg, vil., U.S., Colorado, Weld co., on l. bk. of S. Platte R., 18 m. W. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Julf, or **Julfa,** Armenian vil., Transcaucasia, Russia, govt. and 97 m. SE. Erivañ, on Aras R., which was formerly crossed here by a bridge mentioned in the history of Tamerlan's conquests. In old times a big city with 40,000 inhabitants, now a small village. P. 650.

Julfa, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, forming a suburb of the city of Ispahan, on the opposite side of the Zendeh-rud, with which it is connected by two bridges. It is almost entirely inhabited by Armenians, and is the place of abode of all such Europeans as reside for business or other purposes at Ispahan. P. 2500.

Juli, tn., S. Peru, dep. Puno, on W. shore of Lake Titicaca, cap. prov. Chucuito, 100 m. W. by N. La Paz; founded by the Jesuits. P. <2000.

Julia Genetiva, tn., Spain. See **Osuna.**

Julian Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. C. 4.**

Julianehaab, maritime stn., Greenland, on its W. ct., 110 m. NW. Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive dist. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1874–84), yr. 33.7° F., Feb. 18.3°, Aug. 46.8°.

Julianstown, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Duleek, 4 m. SE. by S. Drogheda, P.O. Par. P. <500; tn. P. <250.

Julian Way, ancient Roman road, in S. Wales and the SW. of England (Carmarthen to Bath).

Jülich, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 16 m. NE. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circle J. P. <4000.

Julier, pass. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **III.** (102).

Juliobona, tn., France. See **Lillebonne.**

Juli, tn., Baluchistan. See **Jal.**

Jullundur, city, Punjab. See **Jalandhar.**

Jullynosmearn, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Kiltyclogher, co. Fermanagh, 7 m. from Glenfarne stn.

Julpigoree. See **Jalpáiguri.**

Juma, riv., Congo Free State, formed by the confluence of the Kwilu and the Inzia, both of which flow from the S. and unite near 4° N., whence the J. flows NW. by W. into the Kwango; navigable throughout.

Juma, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Serfije, 50 m. SE. by S. Monastir. P. 3000 (G. inq.).

Juma, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 41 m. NE. by N. Salonica.

Juma-Dagh, a range of mts. in the extreme W. of Asia Minor, trending nearly E. and W., in 38° N., between the valleys of the Küchük Menderez and Pöyük Menderez.

Jumain, tn., Persia, 140 m. SSE. Sebzewar. Alt. 3250 ft.

Jumaya, or **Juma,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 40 m. S. by W. Sofia. P. about 4000; Christians, 1500; Moham. 1500 (G. 180).

Jumentos, chain of keys in the Bahama Archipelago, stretching in a curve (about 112 m.) from Long I. to Columbus Bank.

Jumet, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 3 m. N. by W. Charleroi. P. (1869) 16,700; (1890) 23,900.

Jumilhac le Grand, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, 25 m. SSW. Limoges, 7 m. W. by S. St. Yrieix, with blast-furnaces and forges. P. <2000.

Jumilla, comm., Spain, prov. and 37 m. NNW. Murcia. P. 14,300.

Jummoo, tn., India, Kashmír. See **Jammu.**

Jumna, the *Jomanes* of Pliny, riv., India, rises on the S. slope of the Himalaya Mts., in 31° 3′ N., 78° 30′ E. It flows S. as far as 28° N., forming the boundary between the Punjab and the NW. Provs., then SE. through the latter, and joins the Ganges 3 m. below Allahábád, enclosing with that river the terr. called the Doáb. Its source is 10,849 ft. above sea-level, 16 m. lower the alt. of the river is only 5036 ft., and where it debouches on the plains (100 m.) 1276 ft. Here it has become a large river, but shortly after its water is almost entirely taken off by the Eastern and Western Jumna canals (*q.v.*). Below Agra it receives numerous affluents, and is navigated by clumsy barges, but the traffic is not considerable. Principal tribs. are the Chambal, Sind, Betwa, and Ken on the right, and on the left the Sengur and Rind. The cities Delhi, Agra, and Allahábád, and the towns Muttra and Etawah, are on its banks. Length, 860 m.; area of basin, 118,000 sq. m.; flood discharge, 1,333,000 cubic ft. per second.

Jumna Canal, Eastern, an important irrigation work in the NW. Provs. It derives its supply from the l. bk. of the riv. Jumna, irrigates the western portion of the upper Doáb, and eventually tails into the Jumna after a course of 160 m.

Jumna Canal, Western, an important irrigation work in the Punjab, taking its supply of water from the r. bk. of the Jumna, 3½ m. below the head of the Eastern Canal. It irrigates an area of 1640 sq. m. by several branches, amounting in the aggregate to 433 m.; the water is entirely absorbed.

Jump, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Barnsley.

Jumrukčal, the highest summit in the Balkan Mts., Bulgaria, 45 m. SW. by W. Tirnova. Alt. 7795 ft.

Junágarh, chief tn. of native state J. (1881, area, 3283 sq. m.; P. 387,500), India, Káthiáwár Penin., 68 m. NW. by N. Diu; one of the most picturesque cities in India. The Uparkot, or old citadel, contains interesting Buddhist caves. P. (1881) 24,700; (1891) 31,600.

Juncal, two principal peaks of the Chilian Andes, the northernmost in 25° 39′ S. (alt. 17,526 ft.); the **Cerro Juncal,** in 23° 2′ S., 34 m. S. Aconcagua (alt. 19,495 ft.).

Junction, stn., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, on Londonderry and Letterkenny Rly., junction for Buncrana.

Junction, stn., Ire., in co. and 4½ m. NE. Dublin, on G. N. R.

Junction, city, U.S., Kansas, Davis co., at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivs., 65 m. W. Topeka. Alt. 1082 ft. (R.R.). P. <5000.

Junction, vil., U.S., Utah, Piute co., 130 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Junction City, vil., U.S., Oregon, Lane co., 90 m. S. by W. Portland, on the Willamette R. P. <1500.

Junction Road, stn., Eng., London, on the Hampstead Junc. Rly., 3½ m. NNW. St. Paul's, ½ m. ENE. Highgate Road stn.

Junction Road, stn., Scot., Edinburghshire, near Leith, on the N. B. R.

Jundiahy, vil., Brazil, prov. and 30 m. NNW. São Paulo. P. 5000.

Juneau (ju'no), co., U.S., Wisconsin, crossed by 44° N., and in the E. by 90° W., bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin R.

Juneau, tn., U.S., Alaska, the largest in the terr., on Gastineau channel, 58° 17′ N., 134° 16′ W. P. 1500.

Juneau, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dodge co., 49 m. NW. by W. Milwaukee. P.<1500.

Junee, incorporated bor., New South Wales, Clarendon co., 90 m. NNE. Albury. P.<1500.

Jung, German, 'young.'

Jungbuch, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Trautenau. P.<4000.

Jungbunzlau, Check **Ml-Boleslav,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. NE. Prague; manufactures of cottons, woollens, &c. Alt. 755–780 ft. P. 11,500.

Jungchang-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 63 m. W. Chungking, with manufactures of grass-cloth.

Jungfrau, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Jung-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 81 m. S. by E. Chengtu-fu.

Jung Jung, post-tn., Australia, Victoria, Borung co., 191½ m. by rail and road NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Jungle Mahâls, formerly a vague term applied to certain British possessions and semi-independent chiefdoms in the W. of Bengal, afterwards the name of a British dist., now redistributed among other dists.

Jungul, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kohat, 36 m. SW. Peshâwar. P.<5000.

Jung Woschitz, vil., Bohemia, 11 m. NE. Tabor. P.<3000.

Juniata, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the S., to the E. of meridian 78° W., and N. of 40° N., traversed by the Juniata R.

Juniata, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, rises in the spurs of the Allegheny Mts., and flows into the Susquehanna 14 m. above Harrisburg; length about 150 m.; not navigable. It is one of the most picturesque streams of the U.S. The Penn canal and railroad follow its banks throughout its whole extent, and are both important for the conveyance of ore from the ironmines in the E. to Pittsburg.

Junin, tn. and rly. stn., Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, 114 m. S. by W. Rosario. P.<2000.

Junin, vil., Peru, dep. J., about 95 m. NE. Lima, near S. end of **Lake J.** (16 m. long, drained S. by the Chinchaycocha). Alt. 13,000 ft.

Junin, dep., Peru, crossed by 76° W., and in the S. by 12° S.; cap. Cerro de Pasco.

Junin, Cala, roadstead, Chile, on the W. ct., about 19° 45′ S.

Juniper Green, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the Water of Leith, 5 m. SW. by W. Edinburgh, on the C. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Junkseylon, isl., Siam. See **Salang.**

Junnar, tn. and fort, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Poona, 48 m. N. Poona; fort built in 1436. P. 11,900; Hindus, 9200.

Junquera de Ambía, comm., Spain, in the SE. of Galicia, prov. and 11 m. SE. Orense. P.<4000.

Juo Falls, Africa. See **Lufira,** river.

Juparana, Lake, a long shallow lake, Brazil, Espirito Santo, in the course of the Rio São Jose, in 19° 6′–18′ S., 40° 2′–7′ W. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 62.)

Jupille, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P.<5000.

Jupira, riv., China. See **Yang-ho.**

Jupiter Creek, goldfield, S. Australia, 15 m. SE. Adelaide.

Jupiter Inlet, U.S., E. ct. of Florida, 26° 56′ N.

Juquila, vil., Mexico, Oaxaca, 55 m. NW. by N. Tehuantepec.

Jura, frontier dep., eastern France, bounded on the N. by Haute-Saône, and formed out of Franche-Comté; divided into four arrs.: Lons-le-Saunier (cap.), Dôle, Poligny, and Saint-Claude. The dep. has three natural divisions: the mountain, or region of the Jura, consisting of seven chains of Jurassic limestone running NE. to SW. parallel to each other, with their highest points (Crêt-Pela, 4910 ft.; Noirmont, 5085 ft.) near the Swiss frontier; the vine region, or Coteau, the richest part of the dep., lying between the foot of the Jura and the boundary riv. Ognon; the plain is of small extent. With the exception of the area drained by the Orbe, which enters Switzerland shortly after feeding the Lac des Rousses, the whole dep. belongs to the Rhone basin (to which it contributes through the Valserine, Ain, and Saône). Climate very cold in the mountainous portion, fairly temperate in the plain. Principal cereal wheat, which, however, covers less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of the surface. Oats and maize also grown to a considerable extent. The vine occupies more than 4 per cent. of the surface, but the relative production of wine is less than half the average of France. Among the aromatic and medical mountain plants may be named the vulnerary, called Swiss tea. The forests include that of Chaux, one of the largest in France, and those of Moisdons, Joux, and Serre. The most important mineral product is rock-salt, notably from Montmorot, near Lons-le-Saunier, Salins, and Grozon. The production of iron ore, formerly considerable, is now insignificant. Among the principal industries are lapidary work, fancy turnery, watch and clock making, and at Salins and other cantons of the Jura Gruyère cheese-making. Area, 1951 sq. m. P. 273,000.

Jura, range of mts. stretching from SW. to NE. for about 190 m. between the Rhone and Rhine, chiefly on the borders of France and Switzd. They are chiefly composed of light-coloured limestones, in great measure belonging to the geological system which has received the name of Jurassic in consequence of their extensive development in these mountains. The Jurassic rocks, however, predominate chiefly on the outer or French side of the mountains, the rocks on the Swiss side being mainly of more recent (Cretaceous and Eocene) age, with long inliers of Jurassic date. In the S. the rocks of the J. are not geologically distinct from those of the adjoining Alps; but the Rhone valley is a sufficiently well-marked feature to be taken as an orographical limit; and the same may be said of the Rhine valley in the N., especially since the mountains on opposite sides of the river here present a marked contrast in topographical features. The chains of which the J. mountains are composed are for the most part parallel to the general trend of the range, and separated from one another by longitudinal valleys (one of which contains the important towns of Le Locle and La Chaux de Fonds, at the height of more than 3000 ft.), corresponding to the undulations in the strata of which they are composed. The steep slope throughout is on the inner or Swiss side, where the Lakes of Geneva (W. end), Neuchâtel, and Bienne lie at their base. Parallel chains are met with in France only in the southern portion of the system (from about Pontarlier southwards), which also contains the highest elevations—Cret de la Neige (5655 ft.), Colombier de Gex (5550 ft.), La Dôle (5505 ft.), both the last W. of the Lake Geneva, Mt. Tendre (5515 ft.), to the E. of the Vallée de Joux, Chasseron (5290 ft.) W. of Lake Neuchâtel. Further N. the highest peak is Chasseral (5280 ft.), W. of the Lake of Bienne. In France the northern part of the range takes the form of broad plateaux, and in this part of the system a series of ridges can be made out running E. and W. for nearly 100 m. about the parallel of 47° 20′, beginning in the W. with the Montagnes du Lomont, and continued in Switzd. by the Mont Terrible. Like all limestone ranges the Jura are intersected by numerous precipitous clefts and cracks, in which the surface water to a large extent disappears, to continue its course underground. This fissured character of the mountains, as well as the numerous parallel ranges, present great obstacles to communication, especially in the S. Costly works have been required in railway construction. W. of Geneva the railway pierces the Grand Crédo (more properly Crêt d'Eau) in a tunnel before it bificurates to follow the different routes to Lyons and Macon respectively. N. of this there is no other railway-crossing till we come to the Col de Jougne (50 m. distant in a direct line), by which the railway crosses from Pontarlier to Lausanne. Intermediate between these points, however, is the old pass-road from the valley of the Doubs to Geneva by the Col de la Faucille (4340 ft.), with a branch to Nyon by the Col de Saint Cergues (4145 ft.). From Pontarlier to Neuchâtel the railway running NE. makes use of the Val Travers, in which it passes through several short tunnels. The devious and costly line from Besançon to Le Locle and La Chaux de Fonds traverses the Chaumont ridge in a tunnel, and afterwards in crossing the Swiss frontier the defile known as the passage of Les Brenets. Further N. there are important tunnels through the Hauenstein for the line between Liestal and Olten, and through the Homberg for that running W. from Brugg. The N. portion of the Swiss J. are well wooded, but in the S. the forests are smaller and more scattered, and the plateaux of the N. section of the French J. are for the most part bare. Besides agriculture and the rearing of live stock, watchmaking is an important industry [**Switzerland, Besançon.**]

Jura, German. This name may be applied to the ranges which go by the name of the Jura NE. of the Rhine, namely, the series of heights composed of Jurassic rocks continuing the outer Jura SW. of the Rhine, and which are generally regarded as forming two divisions, the Swabian J. extending from the Rhine to the Wörnitz (where the railway from Nördlingen to Donauwörth now runs), and the Franconian J., beyond that limit. The **Swabian J.** is geologically distinct from the part of the Swiss J. immediately to the S. (which is of Tertiary age), and consists mostly of a broad tableland 2300–2700 ft. in height, with its steepest slope on the W. side, and that not rectilineal like the steep slope of the J. proper, but winding out and in with numerous curves. It lies chiefly to the NW. of and parallel to the upper Danube in the SE. of Baden, in Hohenzollern, Würtemberg, and the W. of Bavaria. The broader and larger portion SW. of the line of valleys followed by the Stuttgart-Ulm railway is known as the **Rauhe Alb** (or less properly Alp), and is uncrossed by any railway between its NE. limit and the line from Balingen to Sigmaringen. The term Rauhe ('rough' or 'rude') is applicable, both in virtue of the sterility of its soil and the bleakness of its climate. The small section NE. of the Rauhe Alb, limited eastward by the Kocher and Brenz valleys (Aalen-Heidenheim-Ulm railway), is called the **Albuch,** and the remaining small section the **Härtfeld,** which is separated on the N. from the Franconian heights (Frankenhöhe) by the Jagst valley. The **Franconian J.,** running first E. and then N. through the middle of N. Bavaria, is rather a tract of hilly country than a range of hills or mountains.

Jura, the ancient *Diura,* isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Inner Hebrides, immediately NE. Islay, and S. of Scarba, from which it

is separated by the Gulf of Corryvreckan. Length, NE. to SW., 24 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 8 m. Surface mountainous, and it is the most rugged of the Hebrides; in the S. are three peaks, termed the **'Paps of Jura'** (respectively 2571 ft., 2477 ft., and 2407 ft.). On the E. and most populous coast towards the S. end is the bay of Small Isles, on which stands the principal village, with the parish church; on the W. is the deep inlet Loch Tarbet. Principal products oats, barley, potatoes, and slate. Area of island about 54,000 ac., only 500 of which are arable. With the adjacent isls. of Balnahua, Garvelloch, Lunga, Pladda, Scarba, and Skervuile it forms a par. Par. 93,799 ac., P.<750; isl. P. 619.

Jura, Sound of, Scot., Argyllshire, between Jura and the dist. of Knapdale.

Juragua, iron-mines, Cuba, prov. Santiago, producing a rich ore with only a small proportion of phosphorus and sulphur.

Jurbise, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender, arr. and 6 m. NNW. Mons. P.<2000.

Jurby, par., Isle of Man, on the W. ct., 6½ m. WNW. Ramsey, P.O.; 4721 ac. P.<750.

Jurén, ancient *Agraena*, vil., Syria, on the Lejah, 32° 55′ N., 36° 22′ E., 17 m. NW. Kanawat.

Jurlev (Yurlev), tn., Russia. See **Dorpat.**

Jurjev Kloster, comm., Austria. See **Gairach.**

Jurjura, mt. chain, Algeria. See **Atlas Mountains.**

Jurten, mt. chain, Switzd. See **Jorat.**

Jurua, Yurua, or **Hyuruha,** riv., Brazil, rises in E. cordillera of Andes in Peru, flows NNE., and joins the Amazon in 65° 44′ W.; ascended for more than 1100 m. by Chandless. A shallow occurs at low water in 50° 49′ S. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1869, p. 296.

Jurucua, riv., Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, rises 50 m. NE. Matto Grosso, and flows N., forming one of the headstreams of the Tapajos.

Jussey, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Vesoul, 42 m. N. by W. Besançon. P.<3000.

Jussy, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. ENE. Geneva. P.<2000.

Justiniana Secunda, tn., Bulgaria. See **Köstendil.**

Jutahí, riv., Brazil, prov. Amazonas, joins the Amazon a little to the W. of 67° W. Its course is parallel to that of the Jurua. Length (from the confluence of its two headwaters), 450 m.

Jüterbog, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 27 m. S. Potsdam, cap. circle J., with manufactures of cigars, cloth, &c. Near it, in 1813, was fought the battle of Dannewitz, in which the Prussians defeated the French. P. 7100.

Jutiapa, tn., Central America, Guatemala, cap. dep. J., 45 m. SE. Guatemala. P. 12,200.

Jutlcalpa, tn., Central America, Honduras, 110 m. ENE. Tegucigalpa.

Jutland, Danish **Jylland,** the penin. forming the mainland of Denmark (*q.v.*).

Jutogh, small military stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and a few miles from Simla. P. (1891)<5000.

Jutput, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 8 m. NW. Jacobábád.

Juttah, place named in O. T. See **Yuttah.**

Juverna. See **Ireland.**

Jüvrer Tiefe, a channel on the W. ct. of Schleswig, between the Danish islands of Chori Sand and Manö and the Schleswig island of Röm.

Juwain, tn., Afghanistan, 185 m. S. by W. Herat. Alt. 1810 ft.

Juwendt, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 27 m. W. by S. Tilsit, on the Kurisches Haff. P.<2000.

Jyelep-la, India. See **Jeylepla.**

Jyepore, tns. and dists., India. See **Jaipur.**

Jyhoon, riv., Asia Minor. See **Jihun.**

Jylland, Danish name of Jutland.

Jynteah Hills. See **Jaintia.**

K

K$_2$, mt. peak, Himalayas. See **Godwin-Austen.**

Kaaden, tn., Bohemia, 20 m. NE. by E. Karlsbad. P. 6900.

Kaafjord, vil., Norway, govt. Finmark, at the head of Alten Fiord, near 70° N., with a rich copper-mine.

Kaagö, isl., Norway, diocese Tromsö, in the Arctic Ocean, 70° N., 20° 50′ E. Length, 11 m.; breadth, 7 m.

Kaai, Kai, or *Kade*, Teutonic, 'a quay,' or 'bank by the water side.'

Kaaimans Hoofd, cape, in the NE. of Dutch Guiana, at the mouth of the Maroni.

Kaakhka, Turkoman oasis, Russian Transcaspian terr.; railway station 103 m. NW. of Merv.

Kaap, or **De Kaap,** goldfields, in the E. of the S. African Republic, near the NW. frontier of Swazi-land; business centre, Barberton.

Kaarimba, post-tn., Australia, Victoria, co. Moira, 143 m. by rail and road NE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Kaarta, the most N. part of the highland region in Senegambia, N. of the upper Senegal, crossed by 15° N. and 10° W.; good cultivation; chief town, Nioro.

Kab, isl., 40 m. long, in the SW. of Persia, between the Shat-el-Arab and the Bahmeshir Channel.

Kaba, comm., Hungary, co. Hajdú, dist. Nádudvar, 20 m. SW. by W. Debreczen. P. 6400.

Kababish, Kobabish, or **Kubabish,** pastoral tribes of Arab origin and language occupying the oases of the Libyan desert W. and S. of Dongola.

Kabadi, dist., in the S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, crossed in the E. by 147° E.

Kabadian, tn., khanate, and 268 m. SE. of Bukhara, on Kafirnagan R., 30 m. from its junction with Amu. Alt. 1360 ft.

Kabaina, isl., E. Archipelago, off the S. ct. of the SE. penin. of Celebes I.

Kabambarre, vil., Congo Free State, in 4° 40′ S., 28° 5′ E.

Kabango, vil., central Africa, Lunda, in 9° 23′ S., 21° 10′ E.

Kabaniya, tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. SE. Kharkov; fairs. P.<5000.

Kabaniya, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 315 m. W. of Omsk, on Lake Kabaniya. P.<5000.

Kabanje, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, in 15° 10′ S., 16° 32′ E.

Kabansk, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Transbaikalia, dist Verkhneudinsk, on r. bk. of lower Selenga, on Amur highway, 275 m. W. of Chita. P.<5000.

Kabara, tn., Sudan, N. Africa, empire of Massina, on the Niger, 10 m. S. Timbuktu, of which it is the port. P. 2000.

Kabardia, terr., Russia, N. Caucasia, now W. part of prov. Terek, between the main Caucasus ridge (from Mount Elbruz to Mount Passis-mta),and Terek R., including the slopes of the main Caucasus, the Black Mts. (*Chornyia Gory*), and the high plains of their N. slope; annexed to Russia in 1804–22. Peopled by Kabardians (Kabertai), one of the Cherkes, or Adyge stems, who are possessed of feudal rights upon the Ossete villages, as well as upon the Uruspievtsi and the Balkars, both of Turkish origin, who live in village communities in the gorges of the mountains. Russians, Germans, and Jews are also settled now in the territory; agriculture, breeding of an excellent race of horses, bee-culture. Area about 3800 sq. m. P. over 70,000; out of whom one-half are Kabardians.

Kabaung, riv., India, Lower Burma, div. Tenasserim, dist. Taung-gnú, falls into the Tsit-taung just below Taung-gnú; navigable for about 25 m.

Kab, El, Upper Egypt. See **El Kab.**

Kabenow, riv., Ger. New Guinea, flows N. into Astrolabe Bay.

Kaber, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 9 m. SE. Appleby, 2½ m. SE. by E. Musgrave stn.; 4581 ac. P.<250.

Kabinda, small seapt., Portuguese W. Africa, in 5° 31′ S., in the detached dist. of Angola N. of the mouth of the Congo; also the name of that dist.

Kabkabia, tn., eastern Sudan, Darfur, 112 m. W. El Fasher, N. of Mount Marra.

Kabos, Greek, 'cape.'

Kabrera, or **Skhiza,** isl., Greece, S. of the W. penin. of the Morea, 7 m. W. Cape Gallo, with a good harbour. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 2 m.

Kabruang, isl. of the Talaut group, between the Philippines and Halmahera; fertile and well populated; 20 m. in circuit.

Kabu, Khabu, or **Garbu,** prov. of Futa-jallon, Senegambia, peopled by Mandingo tribes.

Kábul, riv., mainly in Afghanistan, issues from the copious spring of Sar-i-Chasmah (or Sir-i-Chushma) on the SE. slope of the Paghman Mts., flows on the whole E. past K. city (just below which it receives the Logar on the r. bk.), Jalálábád (below which it receives the Kunar or Chitral on l. bk.), then winds through the mountains N. of the Khaibar Pass to the plains of India, entering the Indus opposite Attoch. Everywhere fordable above the city of K.; descended by rafts of inflated skins from Jalálábád (above which it is of no use except for irrigation); navigable for boats of 40–50 tons from Dúobandi 40 m. above its mouth.

Kábul, Cabool, or **Cabul,** city, Afghanistan, on the Kabul R., 5800 ft. above the sea, and 82 m. NNE. Ghazni, 190 m. by carriage road from Pesháwar. Lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 69° 18′ E. It is enclosed on the NW. and S. sides by hills, along which run weak ramparts. It was formerly walled, and at its E. end is the citadel called the Bála Hissár ('palace of the kings'). Streets

high, built of sun-dried bricks and wood, with flat roofs; those intricate and badly paved. Houses in general two or three stories of the wealthy have extensive courts and gardens. It is abundantly supplied with water, generally of good quality. Outside the city are the tombs of the Emperor Bábar, who made K. his cap., and of Timur-Shah. From its elevation, the winter in K. is long and severe; the summer is delightful; average temp. from 75° to 85° F. Just outside of the city are large engineering works, with a rolling-mill and steam-hammer, and including a rifle and cartridge factory, and plant for electric lighting, established by the Amir Abdur-Rahman. A railway is being laid thence to a marble quarry about 10 m. distant. The inhabitants are tall, well made, not very dark, and have Jewish features. They are Mohammedans of the Sunni sect. The higher classes speak Persian, the common people the Pushtu dialect. K. was taken by Subuktigin in 977, by Tamerlane at the end of the 14th century, and in 1738 by Nadir Shah. It was the scene in 1842 of the treacherous outbreak of the chiefs, the murders of Sir W. Macnaughten and Sir A. Burnes, and the massacre of 3800 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers; was retaken in the same year by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, the bazaars and public buildings burned and finally relinquished. On the 3rd of September 1879 Sir L. Cavagnari (the British resident appointed under the treaty of Gandamak in the previous May) and his escort were murdered in an outbreak of the populace and Afghan troops, and on the 9th of October following the city was taken by General Roberts, and remained in British occupation for a year. P. (1876) about 140,000.

Kabuletia, formerly a prov. of Asiatic Turkey, now part of Russia, Transcaucasia, N. portion of dist. Batum, of govt. Kutais.

Kabushan, Persia. See **Kuchan.**

Kabyles, corruption of an Arabic word meaning 'tribes;' the name applied to the Berbers in Algeria.

Kabylia, Great, the region in the NE. of Algeria (provs. Constantine and Algiers), inhabited largely, especially in the mountains, by Kabyles; sometimes applied in a special sense to the Jurjura region.

Kabylia, Little, a name sometimes given to the part of the prov. of Constantine, Algeria, between Jijelli, Bougie, and Setif.

Kacha Khuh, vil., with rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 40 m. ENE. Múltán. P. <5000.

Kachalinskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, chief town of a dist. of prov. of Don Cossacks, 210 m. NE. of Novocherkassk, on a branch of Don R., where it suddenly turns to SW., on railway from Tsaritsyn to middle Russia. P. <5000.

Kachanik, or **Kachalnik,** vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Úsküb, 26 m. E. Prizren. Alt. 1160 ft. P. <2000.

Kacheo, Portuguese W. Africa. See **Cacheo.**

Kachh, dist. of India. See **Cutch.**

Kachins, or **Kakhyens,** feudatory tribes. See **Burma.**

Kachiyama, tn., Japan, at SE. entrance to Tokyo Bay, formerly the castle-town of a small daimyo. P. <2000.

Kachkanar, one of the chief summits of middle Urals, govt. Perm, 58° 43′ N., 39° 43′ E. Alt. 2942 ft.

Kachug, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 160 m. N. of Irkutsk. Beginning of navigation on Lena; all provisions for Olekma and Vitim gold-washings shipped from here. P. <5000.

Kaçim, Kasim, or **Kassim,** dist., central Arabia, crossed by 26½° N., 44½° E.

Kaczanówka, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Skalat. P. <4000.

Kadaiyanallúr (Kadayanallúr, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 34 m. NW. by N. Tinnevelli, on Chittur R. P. 8200; Hindus, 5000; Moham. 3200.

Kadapa, Madras. See **Cuddapah.**

Kadavu, Fiji Is. See **Kandavu.**

Kadaya, or **Kadayinskiy,** gold-washings and silver mine, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 33 m. W. of Nerchinskiy Zavod; political prison. P. <1000.

Kade, Teutonic, 'a quay.' See *Kaai.*

Kade, tn., French W. Africa, Futa-jallon, in 12° 2′ N., 13° 23′ W.

Kade, chief tn. of the Musgu dist., central Sudan, in 11° N. and 14° 32′ E., 180 m. SSE. of Kuka.

Kades, ruins, Palestine, *Kedesh Naphtali* in the O. T., 33° 7′ N., 35° 31′ E., 22 m. N. Tiberias.

Kadhimein, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Kathimein.**

Kadi, tn., India, Baroda, 25 m. NW. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 16,700.

Kadiak, or **Kodiak,** isl., Alaska, off the E. ct. of the penin., from which it is separated by Shelikof Strait, 56° 45′–58° N. There are ten salmon-canneries on the island, giving employment to 1100 hands in 1890, almost entirely supplied from the fish captured in the **Karluk R.** (in 1890 more than 3,000,000); and at **St. Paul,** a village on the NE. coast, furs to the value of £60,000 are shipped annually. Rain and fog are perpetual; snow lies only for a short time.

Kadi-köi, tn., Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 2 m. S. Skutari.

Kadimlja, mt. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Kadina, tn., S. Australia, Daly co. 85 m. NW. Adelaide, 10 m. NE. Moonta, in copper-mining dist. P. <1500.

Kádirábád, tn., India, Haidarábád, dist. and 37 m. E. by S. Aurangábád, on the Kundalika, opposite Jálna. P. (1881) 9900; (1891) 23,400.

Kadiri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 88 m. NE. by N. Bangalore. P. 6100; Hindus, 4200.

Kadish, ruins, Palestine, *Kedesh* in the O. T. (Judges iv. 11), 32° 44′ N., 35° 13′ E., 4 m. S. by E. Tiberias.

Kadnikov, dist. tn., NE. Russia, govt. and 28 m. NE. of Vologda. P. <5000.

Kadom, tn., Russia, govt. and 170 m. NNE. Tambov, on navigable Moksha; trade in grain. P. 7400.

Kadu, residency, Java; cap. Magelang.

Kadúr, vil., in K. dist., India, Mysore, Hugri R., 95 m. ENE. Mangalore. P. (1881) <3000.

Kaeo, vil., New Zealand, North I., Whangaroa co., 134 m. NNW. Auckland, at head of Whangaroa Bay. P. <1500.

Kaer, Breton, 'a castle.' See *Caer.*

Kaf, tn., Persia. See **Khaf.**

Kaf, tn., Tunis. See **Kef.**

Käferthal, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 3 m. NNE. Mannheim. P. <4000.

Kaffa, country of the Gallas, E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, 7° N., 36° 30′ E.; believed to be the original home of, and to have given name to coffee. Inhabited by Christians.

Kaffir Kuyl Bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in 21° 30′ E.

Kaffraria, part of Cape Colony, comprising the terrs. between the rivs. Kei and Umtamvuna, and from the Storm- and Drakenbergen to the Indian Ocean. It is divided into the dists. of Transkei, Tembu-land, East Griqua-land, and Pondo-land. K. is a rich tract of land, well adapted for cattle-rearing and agriculture, and many parts are covered with beautiful forests. Numerous rivers flow to the Indian Ocean, the most important of which are the Kei, Bashee, Umtata, and Umzimvubu. The majority of the inhabitants are Kafirs. Area, 16,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 680,000. See **Cape Colony.** [**H. G. S.**]

Kafir, or **Kaffir,** name applied by Mussulmans to people generally who do not recognise their faith; applied by Europeans specifically to the Bantu races of Africa in general, or to the SE. section of those races.

Káfiristán ('Land of the Infidels'), a country of central Asia, between 34° 20′ and 36° N., 69° 40′ and 71° 40′ E., enclosed by Afghanistan, Kunduz, Badakshan, Chitral, and Swat. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindu Kush, and is traversed by affluents of the Kabul R. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, including wild grapes and pomegranates, along with splendid horse-chestnuts and other foliage trees. At somewhat higher elevations (about 5000–8000 or 9000 ft.) dense pine and cedar forests abound. Above 13,000 ft. there is no vegetation of any kind except rough grasses and mosses. All the valleys drain directly or indirectly into the Kabul R. The hills separating the main valleys are all of considerable altitude, rugged and toilsome, and in consequence K. is converted in winter into a number of separate communities, without the means of intercommunication. Three entirely distinct languages are spoken. That spoken by the greatest number is the language of the Siah-Posh, who are so called because they affect dark-coloured, nearly black, clothing. The other chief languages are those of the Wai and the Presun people. In religion all the tribes are idolaters, with traces of ancestor-worship. Imru is the creator of all things, but there are a large number of secondary deities, male and female, the chief of these being Gish, the war-god. The commonest dress is a goatskin. See *Geog. Jour.* iv., pp. 193–218, with map.

Káfirkot, ruins, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismáil Khán, a few miles S. of the junction of the Kuram R. with the Indus.

Kafirnagan, tn., khanate, and 262 m. ESE. of Bukhara, on Kafirnagan R., r. bk. trib. of Amu.

Kafr-Duar, vil., Lower Egypt, 13 m. SE. Alexandria.

Kafr ez Zaiyat, tn., Egypt, on the r. bk. of the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 11 m. W. by N. Tanta. P. 5600.

Kaft, tn., Egypt. See **Kobt.**

Kafu, riv., central Africa, flows NE. into the Nile at Mruli, after draining a large part of Unyow and Uganda.

Kafu'e, or **Kafuk'we,** riv., central S. Africa, rises in the Katanga country, W. of Lake Bangweolo, and enters the Zambezi on its l. bk., in 28° 55′ E. It takes the name of Loenge in a great part of its course, much of which is unexplored. Probably unnavigable, even by canoes, far above its confluence with the Zambezi.

Kafuro, stn., Africa. See **Kufro.**

Ka'furo, vil., central Africa, Karagwe, to the W. of Victoria Nyanza, in about 1° 45′ S., 31° 12′ E. Alt. 4430 ft. (Emin Pasha).

Kágá, estuary, India. See **Marjáta.**

Kaga, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Ishikawa ken.

Kágal, tn., India, Bombay, chief town native state K., on Idganga R., 80 m. NNE. Goa. P. (1881) 6400.

Kagalnik, tn., S. Russia, govt. Ekaterinoslav, 22 m. ESE.

Taganrog, on a bay of Sea of Azov, at the mouth of Kagalnik R. P. <5000.

Kagalnitskaya, Cossack vil., and K. fishing stations close by; considerable fishing. P. 5900.

Kágán, narrow mountain valley, in the extreme N. of Brit. India, Punjab, Hazára dist., traversed by the Kunhár R. (r. bk. trib. Jehlam).

Kagarlyk, tn., Russia, govt. and 53 m. SSE. Kiev; sugar works; trade in grain. P. <5000.

Kagawa, ken or prefecture, Japan; cap. Takamatsu.

Kagayan, one of the Sulu Is., between Mindanao and Palawan, mostly inhabited by Bissayos pirates.

Kágéra, Kitangule, or **Tengure,** riv., central Africa, the farthest headstream of the Nile, rises in the mountains on the E. of Lake Tanganyika in about 4° S., and flows N. then E. to Victoria Nyanza, which it enters on its W. side in about 0° 57′ S.

Kageyi, tn., central Africa, on the S. shore of Victoria Nyanza, at the mouth of Speke Gulf, in 33° 18′ E.

Kagheroma (the **Katona** of marine charts), one of the Riukiu Is., Japan, in the northern group.

Kaghyzman, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 30 m. S. of Kars, on r. bk. Aras. P. <5000.

Kaginskiy, iron-work, Russia, govt. and 160 m. NE. Orenburg, on Byelaya R. P. <5000.

Kagoshima, tn., Japan, 88 m. SSE. Nagasaki, on a bay on the SE. ct. of Kiushiu, opposite the volcanic isl. of Sakura-shima, cap. of K. prefecture; one of the most ancient cities of Japan, with manufactures of pottery in imitation of 'old Satsuma'; bombarded by a British squadron August 15, 1863, and most of the forts dismantled. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881-86), yr. 60.8° F., Jan. 43.6°, Aug. 79.7°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 82.4 in. P. 49,900.

Kagul, tn., SW. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on lower Danube, 150 m. SW. Odessa; annexed in 1878. P. 6000.

Kagunga, vil., central Africa, on the E. side of Lake Tanganyika, in 4½° S.

Kahajan, riv., Borneo. See **Kahayan.**

Kahal, vil., with rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 45 m. W. by S. Ráwal Pindi. P. <5000.

Kahan, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 74 m. NNE. Jacobábád.

Kahando, lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba, to the S. of 7½° S.

Kahangwa Cape, cape, on the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, central Africa, in 5° 50′ S.

Kahayan, Kahajan, or **Great Dayak,** riv. S. Borneo, entering the Java Sea after a course of 250 m.

Kahira, El. See **Cairo** (Egypt).

Kahla, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Altenburg, circle W., on l. bk. of the Saale, 17 m. SE. Weimar; the fine castle of Leuchtenburg is on a mountain E. of the town. P. <4000.

Kahlenberg ('bald mountain'), hill, Austria, on the r. bk. of the Danube, a little NW. of Vienna, up which there is a rack-railway starting from near Klosterneuburg. Alt. 1475 ft. The *Kahlengebirge* are the mountains occupied by the *Wienerwald*, or Vienna forest, W. of Vienna.

Kahlgáon, tn., Bengal. See **Colgong.**

Kahnaur, tn., India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak. P. 5100; Moham. 3400; Hindus, 1700.

Kahoka, city, U.S., Missouri, Clark co., 16 m. W. by N. Keokuk (Io.). P. <1500.

Kahror, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 46 m. SE. by S. Múltán. P. 5500; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 2100.

Kahtan, or **Qahtan,** numerous tribe on the northern borders of Yemen, Arabia.

Kahu-höwe, vil., central Africa, in about 14° 30′ S., 20° 18′ E.

Kahulawi, small isl. of the Sandwich group, S. of Maui, only temporarily inhabited by fishermen.

Kai, Teutonic, 'a quay.' See *Kaai.*

Kai, kuni or old prov., Japan, now forming Yamanashi ken.

Kaiapoi, bor., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 10 m. N. Christchurch, on Waimakariri R.; navigable for small steamers to the centre of the town; with woollen, agricultural implements, and other factories. P. <1500.

Kaiashik, isl., Alaska, in Bristol Bay, on the E. side of Bering Sea.

Kaiba, riv., Africa. See **Modder.**

Kaibab, plateau, U.S., Arizona, in the N. of the state, running NNW. from the angle where the course of the Colorado changes from SW. to W., crossed by 112° W.

Kaichou, tn., China, Kweichou, 35 m. N. Kweiyang-fu.

Kaichou, city, Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 35 m. SE. by S. Newchwang; considerable trade.

Kaicong, tn., Cochin-China. See **Kaikwong.**

Kaidak, Gulf of, N. Caspian, branch of Mertvyi Kultuk, or Tsesarevich's Bay.

Kaidalovo, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 60 m. SE. Chita, on Ingoda R. P. <5000.

Kaidipan, tn., E. Archipelago, Celebes I., on the N. ct., in about 123° 20′ E.

Kaieteur Falls. See **Potaro.**

Kaiffa, seapt., Syria. See **Haifa.**

Kaifung-fu, or **Khaifong,** formerly **Pien-leang,** tn., central China, cap. prov. Honan, 295 m. N. Hankow, 110 m. E. Honan, 9 m. from the r. bk. of the Hwang-ho, the plain between which and the city walls is subject to inundation. From 1280 to 1405, under the name of Tungking ('eastern residence'), cap. of the empire. It has the only Jewish colony in China, consisting of goldsmiths, brokers, and financiers (see *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1858, p. 297). A few miles distant is Chuchenchen, one of the chief marts of China. P. 100,000.

Kaighn's Point, the limit of navigation for vessels of the largest size on the Delaware R., U.S.

Kaihwa-fu, tn., China, in the SE. of Yünnan, 190 m. NW. by N. Hanoi. Alt. 4210 ft. (Bourne).

Kaijick Manitou, lake, Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 93 m. NW. Kingston, drained by the riv. Shawashkong into the riv. Madawaska.

Kaikora, North, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Patangata co., 30 m. SW. by S. Napier. P. <1500.

Kaikoura, post-tp., New Zealand, South I., K. co., on the E. ct., between 42° and 43° S., on the N. side **K.** of **Penin.** The county lies E. of the **K. Mountains.** P. <1500.

Kaikoura Mountains, New Zealand, South I., prov. Marlborough, extend across the prov. in a NE. and SW. direction, separating the basins of the Clarence and Awatere Rivs., terminating in Cape Campbell. Highest summit, Mount Odin.

Kaikwong, or **Kaikong,** tn., Lower Cochin China, on the Saigon, 47 m. NW. by N. Saigon.

Kail, ancient port, India, Madras Presidency. See **Kayal.**

Kailás, a spur of the Himálayas, in W. Tibet, regarded by the Hindus as sacred, between the N. chain of those mountains and the Gangri Mts., to the NW. of Lake Mánasarowar, giving rise on different sides to the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra Rivs. Alt. 20,200 ft.

Kailáshahr, tn., India, Bengal, Hill Tipperah, 40 m. S. by E. Sylhet.

Kaimanawa, mt. chain, New Zealand, North I., co. E. Taupo.

Kaimata, post-tn., New Zealand, 16 m. from Greymouth. P. <1500.

Kaimeni, or **Kaymene.** See **Santorin.**

Kaimganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Farukhábád, 60 m. S. Bareilly; formerly a stronghold of Pathans. P. (1881) 10,400; (1891) 9300; Hindus, 5900; Moham. 3300.

Kaimur Mountains, the eastern but detached portion of the Vindhyan range, running through the state of Rewá and into the Sháhábád dist. of Bengal.

Kain, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 180 m. W. by S. Herat, at the N. base of the Gezuk Kuh.

Kainglun, vil., Upper Burma, Theinni, Shan state, 130 m. E. Mandalay.

Kainsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Zwickau. P. <4000.

Kainsk, dist. tn., W. Siberia, govt. and 348 m. WSW. Tomsk, on Om R. and great Siberian railway. P. 8300.

Kainta, tn., India, Bengal, in native state of Bod, 90 m. W. by N. Cuttack, on the l. bk. of the Mahánadí.

Kainzenbad, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle Guhrau, near Partenkirchen, with bathing establishment, in the Bavarian Alps, and sulphurous and chalybeate springs. P. <2000.

Kaipara Harbour, extensive inlet, on W. ct. of North I., New Zealand, with entrance, 3 m. wide, in 36° 22′ S. It consists of several brôad arms stretching inland in various directions, that to the SE. being the estuary of Kaipara R. Important exports of Kawii timber from surrounding dists. The Wairoa R. enters in the N. Lighthouse, visible 23 m.

Kaiparowits Plateau, an arid, rocky tableland, U.S., Utah, to the N. of the Colorado R., in 111°–111° 35′ W.

Kaiping, tn., NE. China, Pechili, 74 m. NE. Tientsin, with which it is connected by rail. Near it are the rich coal-mines of Tangshan, yielding from 1000 to 1200 tons daily; also iron-mines and cement works.

Kaipiscow, or **Kaipishcow,** riv., Canada, flows E. into James Bay, on its W. side; said to be navigable by steamers for a considerable distance.

Kaipong, or **Kypong,** isls., China, forming with the Lema Is. the outermost chain of islands opposite the Bay of Canton.

Kaira, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. K., 22 m. S. by E. Ahmadábád; a very ancient city, proved to have been known as early as the 5th century A.D. P. (1881) 12,600; (1891) 10,100; Hindus, 6500.

Kairána, tn. and municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 40 m. NW. Meerut. P. (1891) 18,400; Moham. 10,900; Hindus, 7100.

Kairu, or **D'Urville,** isl., off Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 3° 20′ S., 143½° E.

Kairwan, city, Tunis, 31 m. WSW. Susa, founded in 670 by Okbaben-Nafi, in the centre of a vast plain, part of which consists only of salt marshes, which, according to Dr. Rouire, occupy the site of the ancient *Lake Triton.* For two centuries K. was the cap. of the most extensive prov. of the empire of the caliphs, and afterwards of a succession of Arab dynasties. Occupied by

the French since 1831. Among its mosques, the principal is an immense square (length of walls, 460 ft.), with magnificent interior. P. 10,000.

Kaisargarh, mt. peak in the Sulaiman Mts. See **Takht-i-Sulaiman.**

Kaisarieh, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 160 m. SE. by E. Angora, in a fertile valley between two spurs of the Erjias Dagh. It is the seat of an Armenian bishop, and has saltpetre works near. The ancient cap. of Cappadocia. Alt. 3585 ft. P. about 72,000; Moham. 45,000; Gregorian-Armenians, 9600; orthodox Greeks, 14,400 (Cuinet). Also spelt *Kaisariye* and *Kaiseriye.*

Kaisarieh, ct. vil., Palestine, *Cæsarea* in the N. T., 32° 30′ N., 34° 53′ E., 27 m. SW. by W. Nazareth. Bosnian colonists have formed a settlement here, and erected large warehouses and grain magazines near a small well-sheltered harbour.

Kaiser, German, 'emperor.'

Kaiser Gebirge, mt., Austria, N. Tirol, E. of Kufstein. Alt. 7645 ft.

Kaiserin Augusta Bay, Ger. New Guinea, in 6° 36′ S., 155° 1′ E.

Kaiserin Augusta River, Ger. New Guinea, enters the Pacific Ocean on the N. ct. in 144° 32′ E. It has been explored for about 250 m., throughout which extent it is navigable for small steamers, and for sea-going ships about 160 m., to 142° 50′ E.

Kaiserslautern, tn., Ger., Bavaria, palatinate of the Rhine, circle K., 31 m. SW. by W. Worms, with manufactures of cotton, woollen yarn, &c.; named in honour of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, who built a palace here in 1152. P. (1871) 17,900; (1891) 36,400; (comm.) 37,000.

Kaiserstuhl ('the emperor's seat'), an isolated group of volcanic mts., Baden, to the NW. of Freiburg; highest peak, the Todtenkopf. Alt. 1825 ft.

Kaiserstuhl, comm., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on the Rhine, 14 m. NNW. Zürich. P. <2000.

Kaiserswerth, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, circle and 5 m. N. by W. Düsseldorf; has a noted institution for the education of Protestant female teachers. P. <3000.

Kaiser-Wilhelm's Land, part of the E. ct. of Greenland, in 73° 30′–77° N., explored by the German North Pole Expedition, 1869 and 1870.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the name applied to the German portion of New Guinea, comprising the NE. part of the island, between 2° 30′ and 8° S., 140° and 148° E. Surface generally mountainous, especially in the SE.; but the interior is almost wholly unexplored and unknown. The mountains are covered with forests; grassy plains are found on the coast in the N., and in the S. low trees and shrubs; but the ordinary characteristics of tropical vegetation are deficient.

Kaisong, tn., Korea, prov. Kyong-kwi, 35 m. NNW. Söul; the cap. of the last dynasty. Ginseng is largely cultivated in the vicinity. P. about 30,000.

Kaitangata, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Bruce co., 40 m. SW. Dunedin, in a coal-mining dist. P. <1500.

Kaithal, ancient tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Karnál, 46 m. SW. by S. Ambála. P. 15,800; Hindus, 8500; Moham. 6900.

Kaitoki, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hutt co., 27 m. from Wellington. P. <1500.

Kaiwarawara, post-vil., New Zealand, North I., Hutt co., 2 m. from Wellington. P. <1500.

Kai-yuen, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 68 m. NNE. Mukden. P. 35,000.

Kajars, Turkish stem in Russian Armenia, govts. Erivañ and Elisabethpol, transferred by Tamerlane from Syria to Persia, and thence partly to Armenia (Ganja).

Kaka, tn., eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Abiad, 45 m. N. by E. Fashoda.

Kakabeka Falls. See **Kaministiquia,** riv.

Kakanui, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waitaki co., 74 m. N. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Kakava, small isl., S. ct. Asia Minor, Anatolia, pash. Konieh, 30 m. W. Cape Khelidonia, with small port and roadstead.

Kakekawa, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 105 m. WSW. Yokohama. P. <4000.

Kakhati, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and W. of Kutais, dist. Zugdidi. P. 4000.

Kakhetia, formerly separate part of Georgia, Caucasia; now part of Russian govts. Tiflis and Elisabethpol, and dist. Zakataly.

Kakhk, tn., Persia, 153 m. SSE. Sebzewar, with the tomb of a Persian saint; much frequented by pilgrims. P. 4000.

Kakhyens, feudatory tribes. See **Burma.**

Kakoma, native vil. and German stn., equatorial Africa, 60 m. SSW. Tabora. Alt. about 3700 ft. Mean temp. (1881–82), yr. 72.1° F., Feb. 68.7°, Aug. 71.1°.

Kakonda, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 140 m. SE. by E. Benguella. Alt. 5500 ft.

Kakonkah, isl., Sierra Leone, W. Africa, at the mouth of the Great Scarcies R.

Kákori, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. and 9 m. W. Lucknow. P. (1881) 7500; (1891) 8700; Hindus, 4500; Moham. 4200.

Kakrála, tn., India, NW. Provs., dist. and 12 m. E. Budáun. P. (1881) 5800; (1891) 5500; Moham. 3400; Hindus, 2100.

Kakuskanus, lake, Canada, Quebec, on the W. border of Saguenay co., drained SE. into the St. Lawrence by the Saut au Cochon R.

Kakrima, Kakriman, or **Kissi-Kissi,** riv., W. Africa, Senegambia, entering the Atlantic opposite the Los Is.

Kal, old Polish 'marsh.'

Kál, comm., Hungary, co. Heves, dist. Eger (Erlau). P < 4000.

Kala, Kula, also *Kila,* Tatar for 'tower' or 'fort.'

Kala, Kal'a, Kalaat, Kale, and in compounds *Kal'ast,* Arabic, 'a fort.'

Kalaat-el-Medik, ancient *Apamea,* tn., N. Syria, pash. and 70 m. SSW. Aleppo, on the r. bk. of the Orontes, with an old castle. An adjacent lake abounds with the black fish *Macropteronotus niger.*

Kalaat Jebbar, ruins, Mesopotamia, on the r. bk. of the Tigris, 82 m. S. by E. Mosul.

Kalaat Mákhul, ruins, Mesopotamia, on a ridge to the W. of the Tigris, 75 m. S. by E. Mosul.

Kalaat Shergat (or **Sherkat**), Mesopotamia, site with extensive ruins on r. bk. of the Tigris, 55 m. S. by E. Mosul.

Kálabágh, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Bannu, 70 m. S. Pesháwar, on the r. bk. of the Indus, with a cliff of pure rock-salt towering above the town, which is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Salt Range. Salt is quarried at Márí, where it stands out in huge cliffs. P. 6700; Moham. 5600; Hindus, 1000.

Kalabaka, vil., Greece. See **Kalampaka.**

Kalabas Kraal, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Malmesbury, 26 m. NNE. Cape Town.

Kalabsheh, El, ancient *Talmis,* vil., Nubia, on l. bk. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Assuan; has a ruined temple. A system of barrages to control the Nile below this point has been projected.

Kalach, tn., Russia, govt. and 123 m. SE. of Voronezh; leather works; considerable fairs. P. 14,000.

Kalach, vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, port on the Don where it approaches the Volga. Goods are loaded here for or from the Don and Volga Rly. to be further shipped up the Volga or up the Don. Permanent P. <1000.

Kaláchi, tn., Brit. India. See **Kulachi.**

Kalachinskaya, vil., Russia, suburb of Tambov. P. 5000.

Kalač-köl (kalach-köi), vil., Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, prov. and 38 m. NE. by E. Varna.

Kaladar, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Addington co., 39 m. NW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Kaládgi, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bombay Presidency, dist. and 46 m. SSW. Bijápur. The former dist. of K. is now known as Bijápur dist. P. (1881) 7000; (1891) <5000.

Kalafat, in Roumanian spelling **Calafatŭ,** tn., Roumania, Wallachia, on l. bk. of the Danube, opposite Vidin. It was the scene of engagements between the Turks and Russians, January and April 1854, in which the latter were defeated. P. 5400.

Kálahandi, India. See **Karond.**

Kalahari (from Karri-karri, native name = 'the tormenting desert'), an extensive region in the interior of S. Africa, between the Orange R. and Zambezi R., in 18°–29½° S. lat., and 18½°–28° E. long. The K. is often described as a desert, but many parts of it are periodically covered with vegetation, and possess the characteristic features of African steppes. The K. consists of large plateaux (3300–5000 ft. above sea-level), which from S., E., and W. slope towards the centre, and the course of the Okavango R. indicates that the NW. parts have the same tendency. Sandy tracts of land, a white limestone of recent geological age, and numerous salt-pans prove that in former times there were a number of inland lakes in the K., the last remnant of them being Lake Ngmai. All the water-courses of the K. are periodic, with the exception of the Okavango, which flows into Lake Ngami. This river, however, belongs but partially to the territory in question, and derives its water-supply from the north-western regions far beyond the limits of the K. Of periodic water-courses must be mentioned the Omuramba, Epukiro, Nosob, Molopo, and Hygap. Salt-pans of importance are those of Etosha, Ntwe-ntwe, and Soa. Little is known about the climate of the K.; the summer months are oppressively hot, and the winters seem to be rainy and comparatively cold. The rainfall is larger than might be expected: Schinz, *e.g.,* has observed that in the winter rain and thunderstorms are by no means rare near Lake Ngami. The K. is but thinly peopled by Bushmen, Bechuanas, Bakalahari, Bamangwato, Batovana, and Bayeye. They live either as nomadic hunters, or have permanent settlements in the better localities, *e.g.,* in the districts near Lake Ngami and E. of it. Area estimated at 350,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 50,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Kálahasti, or **Kálastri,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, on Suvarnamukhi R., 52 m. SW. by S. Nellore. P. 11,800.

Kálai, port, India, Bombay Presidency, dist. Thánà, 19° 14′ N., 73° 6′ E., on the E. side of Bombay Harbour. P. <5000.

Kalai-bar-panj, fort in Shugnan, central Asia (Pamirs), on the l. (W.) bk. of the Panj, 62 m. NE. by E. Faizabad.

Kala-i-khumb, fort, khanate, and 355 m. ESE. of Bukhara, on r. bk. of Amu, where it issues from the Badakshan Mts. and makes a sharp bend to SW.

Kalai-panj, fort, Wakhan, central Asia (Pamirs), on the l. (S.) bk. of the Panj, 118 m. E. Faizabad.

Kalai-Wamar, fort, Roshan, central Asia (Pamirs), on the r. bk. of the Panj, a little below the confluence of the Murgh-ab, 80 m. NE. Faizabad.

Kalajik, tn. See **Kalejik.**

Kalakád, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 17 m. SW. by S. Tinnevelli. P. (1881) 7300; (1891) <5000.

Kalakhund, vil., with rly. stn., Central India, 15 m. S. Indore.

Kalala Kazembe, vil., central Africa, Lunda, in 10° 30′ S., 23° 53′ E.

Kalam, SE. prov. of Sokoto, W. Africa, lying between the Benue on the S., and the Gongola on the N.

Kalama, or **Kalamas,** riv., Turkey, Albania, flows into the channel of Corfu.

Kala'ma, vil., U.S., Washington, Cowlitz co., 72 m. S. Olympia, on the r. bk. of Columbia R., about 70 m. from the Pacific Ocean. P. <1500.

Kalamai, or **Kalamata,** seapt. tn., Greece, prov. Messenia, at head of the Gulf of Koronē, Messenia, or K., 17 m. W. by S. Sparta. The outer harbour has a depth at entrance of 24 ft., and inside of 14 ft. Vessels discharge and load by means of lighters. An inner harbour is under construction. P. 10,700.

Kalamaki, vil., Greece, prov. Argolos and Corinthia, at the head of the Gulf of Ægina, 5½ m. E. by S. Corinth. P. <2000.

Kalamaki Bay, S. ct. Asia Minor, in 36° 15′ N., 29° 25′ E.

Kalamas, riv., Turkey. See **Kalama.**

Kalamata, Greece. See **Kalamai.**

Kalamazoo, riv., U.S., in the SW. of Michigan, flows WNW. into Lake Michigan at Saugatuck, in 42° 40′ N.; navigable at all seasons to Allegan by vessels of 50 tons.

Kalamazoo, city, U.S., Michigan, K. co., on Kalamazoo R., 76 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state; has the state insane asylum. Alt. 777 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 11,900; (1890) 17,900.

Kalamos, isl., Greece, Ionian Is., E. of Meganēsi, in 38° 38′ N.

Kalamos, vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, on the S. shore of the Straits of Euripos, 20 m. SE. Chalkis.

Kalampáka (Kalabaka), tn., Greece, Thessaly, 42 m. W. Larissa; N. of K. are the celebrated convents of the Meteorites.

Kala Nau, vil., Afghanistan, on one of the feeders of the Kashan R., 70 m. NE. by E. Herat. Alt. 2928 ft.

Kalánaur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, 34 m. NNE. Amritsar. P. 5300; Moham. 3600.

Kalánaur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 55 m. WNW. Delhi. P. 7400; Hindus, 4100; Moham. 3300.

Kalan Kot, ruins of an ancient fort, India, Bombay Presidency, Sind, dist. Karáchi, 3 m. S. Tatta.

Kalantan, or **Kelantan,** tn., Siam, Malay Penin., near the E. ct., on the riv. Kalantan, in about 6° 10′ N.; cap. of a petty state.

Kalany-Gunga, riv., Ceylon, enters the Indian Ocean 3 m. N. Colombo, course 60 m. W., for three-fourths of which it is navigable for boats.

Kalao, isl., E. Archipelago, in Flores Sea, to the N. of Flores I., in about 120° 48′-121° 10′ E.

Kalapote, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 30 m. N. of the mouth of the Struma.

Kalar, riv., E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, r. bk. trib. Vitim; flows about 400 m. through a very wild alpine region.

Kalaroá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Khulná, 50 m. ENE. Calcutta. P. (1881) 6000; (1891) <5000.

Kalasa, vil., central Africa, in the SE. of the Congo Free State, in 11° 55′ S., 29° 20′ E.

Kalasa, vil., India, Mysore, 42 m. NE. by E. Mangalore.

Kálastri, India. See **Kalahasti.**

Kalat-. See **Kalaat-.**

Kalát, Baluchistan. See **Khelat.**

Kalat, or *Kalah,* Arabic, 'a castle.'

Kalatoa, isl., E. Archipelago, in Flores Sea, to the N. of Flores I., in about 121° 45′ E.

Kalau, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle K., 16 m. W. by S. Kottbus. P. <3000.

Kalavryta, tn., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 45 m. W. by N. Corinth, 25 m. SE. by E. Patras. P. <2000.

Kalbe, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle K., on the l. bk. of the Saale, 16 m. SSE. Magdeburg. P. 9400.

Kalbe, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 17 m. SSE. Salzwedel, on the Milde. P. <2000.

Kaldenkirchen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kempen, 17 m. W. Krefeld. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kale, vil., upper Senegal, 13 m. ESE. Bafulabe, on the l. bk. of the Bakhoi.

Kale-burun, cape. See **Karabogha.**

Kale-gauk, isl., Lower Burma, off the coast of Amherst dist., Tenasserim div.; the northern half consists of a long granite ridge rising sheer from the sea; length, 50 m.

Kale-i-Sultaniye, Chanak-kalessia, or **Dardanellia,** seapt., protected by a fort, Turkey in Asia, Matessarifilik Bigha, on the E. side of the Dardanelles, 20 m. SW. Gallipoli. P. 11,100; Moham. 3600; orthodox Greeks, 2600; Jews, 1800.

Kalejik, or **Kalajik** ('little castle'), tn., Asia Minor, 35 m. ENE. Angora, at the base of a hill crowned by a castle, overlooking the l. bk. of the Kizil Irmak. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops. P. 3000.

Kale Water, small riv., Scot., Roxburghshire, flows N. then WNW. to the Teviot, which it joins 4½ m. SSW. Kelso.

Kale'ra, hills, Brit. S. Africa, Iramba country, between the Zambezi and Luapula, crossed by 13½° S., 29° E. Alt. 4500 ft.

Kalgan (Russian corruption of Mongolian **Halga,** 'the gate,' the town being entered from the N. by a gate through which the Mongols pass the Great Wall; Chinese, **Chang-kia-kou,** 'pass of the Chang family'), tn., China, prov. Pechili, 110 m. NW. Peking, and near the Great Wall of China, on the route from Peking to Kiakhta, situated in a gorge affording little land suitable for building safe from flood, hence small in proportion to its population. It is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town, both of which are fortified. The town is an important depôt of the overland trade between China and Russia. Alt. 2555 ft. (Rockhill, *bp.*), 2706 (Fritsche), 2709 (Przhevalsky). P., including Manchu soldiers, 75,000. See **China,** surface.

Kalhat, or **Kilhat,** dist. of Oman, in the SE. of Arabia, on the Gulf of Oman, near the Strait of Ormuz. Chief port, Dibba, on a fine bay, in 25° 35′ N. Also a village on the same coast, in 22° 40′ N., near the Ras-el-Had.

Kalhatti, peak, India. See **Bába Búdan.**

Kali, Javanese, 'river.'

Kaliábar, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Nowgong, on the l. bk. of the Brahmaputra, 77 m. ENE. Gauháti. P. <5000.

Kali-Bengawan, another name for the Solo R., Java.

Kali-Brantas, the second river of Java, in the E. of the isl., flows W., N., and finally E., and enters the Strait of Madura by two chief arms, one of which passes Surabaya. Near Mojokerto is a great dam for the purpose of irrigating the delta. Navigable to Kediri.

Kali-chung, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 103 m. NE. by N. Mukden.

Kalifer, tn., E. Roumelia. See **Kalofer.**

Káliganj, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, on the r. bk. of the Brahmaputra, dist. and 28 m. ESE. Rangpur, 130 m. NE. Murshidábád. P. <5000.

Káliganj, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Khulná, on the r. bk. of the Madhumati, 72 m. SSW. Dacca. P. (1881) 5600; (1891) <5000.

Kálighát, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. of the 24 Parganás, on the old bed of the Ganges, a few miles S. of Calcutta. P. <5000.

Kalikino, vil., Russia, govt. Tambov, on Voronezh R., 95 m. NNE. Voronezh. P. 5600.

Kálikot, India. See **Calicut.**

Kalimiyar Point, Madras Presidency. See **Calimere.**

Kalimno, Kalymnos, or **Kalmios,** isl., off the SW. ct. of Asia Minor, 15 m. NW. Kos. Surface mountainous and bare; it was anciently famous for its honey, which is still one of its principal products. Headquarters of the Greeks engaged in the sponge-fisheries of the Levant. Its chief town is on a bay on its SE. coast, 37° N., 27° E. Area, 42 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P., including its dependency of Astypalæa, 9000, nearly all Greeks (Cuinet).

Káli Nadi, East, riv., Brit. India, in the NW. of the NW. Provs., in the Great Doáb, flows nearly parallel to the Ganges, which it ultimately joins on the r. bk. in 27° 1′ N., about midway between Fatehgarh and Cawnpur. Length about 310 m.

Káli Nadi, West, small stream to the W. of the upper Káli Nádi, East, dists. Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar; trib. Hindian. Length, 70 m.

Kalin Art, a pass in the Pamir, near the head of the Alai Valley, 40 m. N. Lake Kara Kul. Alt. 10,800 ft.

Kalingá, ancient kingdom of S. India, comprising the plains on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal from about 13½° to 18½° N.

Kalingápatam, tn. and port, Brit. India, Madras, on the Bay of Bengal, dist. and 95 m. SW. by S. Ganjám, rising in importance as a harbour, being in SW. monsoons the only safe roadstead in 400 m. of coast; with lighthouse, visible 12 m. P. (1891) <5000.

Kalingia, pass, Brit. India, Madras Presidency, dist. Ganjám, over which runs a good cart road, 20° 6′ N., 84° 30′ E.

Kálinjar, tn. and ancient hill fort, Brit. India, NW. Provs., Bundelkhand, in a small detached part of Bánda dist., 90 m. WSW. Allahábád; the fort situated on an abrupt isolated hill 1230 ft. high. P. <5000.

Kalinovskaya, Cossack vil., N. Caucasia, govt. Terek, 58 m. NE. Vladikavkaz, on l. bk. Terek. P. 6850.

Kalipetrovo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 3 m. SW. Silistria. P. <3000.

Káli Sind, riv., Central India and Rájputána, rises in the

Vindhya Mts., flows N., and after about 225 m. falls into the Chambal, which it joins about the middle of its course.

Kalisz, govt., Russian Poland, has Prussia in W., and Russian govts. Warsaw in NE., and Piotrków in SE. Divided into eight dists.: Kalisz, Koło, Konin, Łęczyca, Słupec, Sieradz, Turek, and Wielun. Area, 4392 sq. m. P. 692,328. See **Poland.**

Kalisz, tn., Poland, cap. of prov. K., 149 m. WSW. of Warsaw, 70 m. from nearest Russian railway station at Lodz, on Russian frontier of gd.-duchy of Posen, and in the valley of the Prosna, trib. of Warta. Very old city (*Calissia* of Ptolemaeus). P. 18,350.

Kalitva, tn., Russia, govt. and 110 m. SSE. Voronezh, near Don R., and on railway to Rostov. P. 7000.

Kalix, riv., N. Sweden, flowing ESE., then SE., and entering the Gulf of Bothnia W. of the Tornea mouth. Length, 250 m.

Kalk, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Cologne, and immediately adjoining Cologne (Deutz) on the E. P. 13,600.

Kalka, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 130 m. WNW. Newchwang.

Kálka, vil. and camping ground, India, 23 m. SW. Simla, terminus of the railway from Delhi and Ambálá towards Simla, which is 58 m. distant by cart road. Alt. 2000 ft. P.<5000.

Kalkallo, Australia. See **Donnybrook.**

Kalkandele (Turkish, Servian **Tetovo**), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 21 m. SE. Prizren. Alt. 1430 ft. P. about 14,000, more than half Christian Servians (G. 197).

Kalkar, or **Calcar,** market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Cleve, 29 m. NNW. Krefeld. P.<2000.

Kalkas, a race of nomadic Tatars inhabiting a large extent of Mongolia N. of the Gobi desert, between 96° and 118° E.

Kalkaska, vil., U.S., Michigan, cap. K. co., 78 m. SSW. of the Straits of Mackinac. Alt. 1022 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Kalk Bay, vil., Cape Colony, Cape dist., on False Bay, 14 m. S. Cape Town. P.<1500.

Kalk Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Hopetown, 98 m. SSW. Kimberley.

Kalk Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Little Namaqualand, 66 m. NW. Ookiep.

Kalkudah, seapt., E. ct. Ceylon, 13 m. N. Batticaloa, visited in place of the latter port in the NE. monsoon. Good sheltered anchorage in 3½–4½ fathoms.

Kalkun, group of small isls. in the Java Sea, NE. of Kangean, in 6½° S., 115½° E. Sometimes called the Turkey Islands.

Kalladakúrichi, or **Kalladakkurichi** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 15 m. W. by S. Tinnevelli. P. 11,100; Hindus, 9600.

Kalle, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Meschede, 35 m. ESE. Dortmund. P. (comm.)<3000.

Kallies, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Dramburg, 55 m. E. by S. Stettin. P.<4000.

Kálligál, tn., Madras. See **Collegal.**

Kallnberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Glauchau 7½ m. ENE. Zwickau. P.<3000.

Kalloni, vil., near the middle of Mytilēnē I., about 2 m. N. of the large Gulf of K., on the SW. ct.

Kall-sjön, great lake, central Sweden, prov. (län) Jemtland, near the Norwegian frontier, draining SE. Lake Stor-sjön. Area, 101 sq. m.

Kallundborg, maritime tn., Denmark, on the W. ct. of Seeland, prov. Holbäk, 58 m. W. Copenhagen. Depth at two entrances to harbour, 14 ft.; alongside quays, 8–14 ft.

Kallúr, pass in the Eastern Ghats, Brit. India, Madras Presidency, traversed by the trunk road from Madras to Cuddapah.

Kalmakovo, vil., W. Siberia, prov. Akmolinsk, on great Siberian highway, 240 m. ENE. of Omsk. P.<5000.

Kalmar, stn., Canada, Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1314 m. by rail W. Montreal, 110 m. E. Winnipeg.

Kalmar, fortified seapt. city, Sweden, cap. prov. K., 47 m. NE. Karlskrona. It stands on the isl. of Quarnholm, in K. Sound, and communicates with a suburb on the mainland by a bridge of boats; it is built mostly of wood. In 1873 a telegraph cable was laid between K. and Bornholm. The treaty of K., by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here in 1397. The harbour has an area of about 12 ac., with a depth at entrance of 16 ft. 9 in., and alongside of 10–13 ft. 9 in. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 44.2° F., Feb. 29.3°, July 62.7°; rfall. 13.37 in. P. 11,800.

Kalmar Sound, strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the isl. of Öland from the mainland of Sweden.

Kalmat, seapt., Baluchistan, 190 m. W. by N. Karáchi. A good port might be formed here, there being 40 ft. of water inside the bar.

Kalmeshwar, tn., India, Central Provs., dist. and 16 m. WNW. Nágpur. P. 5900; Hindus, 5600.

Kalmetti, tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, prov. and 17 m. SE. by S. Scutari.

Kalmios, isl. See **Kalimno.**

Kalmit, hill, Ger. See **Vosges.**

Kalmpthout, vil., Belgium, prov. and 11 m. N. by E. Antwerp. P.<2000.

Kalmucks, properly **Kalmyks,** Mongol stem inhabiting parts of SE. European Russia (provs. Astrakhan, Don Cossacks, Uralsk), N. Caucasia (Stavropol), and W. Siberia (Tomsk, dist. Biysk). Under the name of Four Oirates (Eluts in Chinese pronunciation), they occupied in the 16th century the space between the Altai, Lake Balkhash, and Tian Shan Mts., and were divided into Dzungars, Tunguts, Khoshots, and Durbots. Part of them settled on lower Volga in 1630, but left in 1771, moving towards Dzungaria. Only few, however, reached it and were settled by the Chinese in the valley of Ili. They now number about 100,000 in European Russia, 10,000 in N. Caucasia, and 25,000 in W. Siberia. Religion, Buddhism.

Kalmun, vil., Syria, 5½ m. SSW. Tripoli, with numerous traces of rock works; probably the *Kalamos* of Polybius.

Kalmykov, dist. tn., Russia, prov. and 148 m. SSE. of Uralsk, on r. bk. of Ural; centre for administration of Kalmyks. P.<5000.

Kalná, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bardwán, on the r. bk. of the Bhágiráthi, 42 m. N. Calcutta. P. (1872) 27,300; (1891) 9700; Hindus, 8500.

Kalnibolotskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 100 m. NW. Stavropol. P. 6250.

Kalocsa, comm., Hungary, 43 m. SW. by W. Kecskemet, seat of an archbishop. Alt. 338 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 51.6° F., Jan. 28.9°, July 73.2°. P. 18,200.

Kalofer, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 34 m. NNE. Philippopolis. P.<4000.

Kálol, tn., India, Baroda (Gujarat), 15 m. NNW. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 5900.

Kalonero Bay, Turkey, in the S. of the isl. of Crete, in 26° E.

Kalovo, vil., Bulgaria, circle and 8 m. NNE. Rasgrad. P.<3000.

Káloz, comm., Hungary, co. Fejér, dist. Sárbogárd. P.<5000.

Kalpeni, the southernmost of the Laccadive Is., 10° 5′ N., 91° 9′ E.

Kalpentyn, or **Calpentyn.** See **Kalpitiya.**

Kálpi, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jaláun, on the r. bk. of the Jumna, 45 m. SW. by W. Cawnpur, situated among rugged ravines, with houses built chiefly of mud; formerly a place of considerable importance, which figured a good deal in the history of the Mughal empire. P. (1865) 18,500; (1872) 15,600; (1891) 12,700; Hindus, 9100; Moham. 3600.

Kalpitiya, or **Kalpentyn,** tn., Ceylon, NW. Prov., on an inlet of the W. ct., 87 m. NW. by N. Kandy. P.<2000.

Kalsiá, one of the Cis-Sutlej native states, India, Punjab, crossed by 30° 20′ N., 77½° E.

Kalten, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 12 m. WNW. Meiningen. P.<2000.

Kaltenberg, mt., Austria, Bohemia, in the NW., 26 m. W. by N. Reichenberg.

Kalúčli, vil., E. Roumelia, circle Philippopolis. P.<3000.

Kaluga, govt. of middle Russia, has Moscow on N., Tula on E., Orel and Chernigov on S., and Smolensk on W. Surface an elevated plain, reaching 800 to 900 ft. in its highest spots, deeply cut in by the river valleys and ravines. Chiefly Carboniferous limestones and Devonian sandstones, covered with outliers of marine Jurassic clays, all clothed with thick layers of boulder clay. Thin layers of coal; iron ores, fire-clay, and building stone extracted. Soil, chiefly unfertile clay. Watered by Oka and its navigable tribs., Ugra and Zhizdra, and many smaller streams. The Bolva, trib. of Desna, in S. Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of surface, and timber exported. Population, Great Russian throughout, with a few Karelian Finns in centre. Agriculture carried on everywhere, but crops insufficient, and grain imported; extensive culture of hemp for export; meadows insufficient, and cattle-breeding in decline. Gardening and orchards for export of vegetables. Part of the population is engaged in transport of goods, and considerable numbers of men go every year southwards in search of work as carpenters and navvies. All sorts of domestic trades carried on in villages, some trades attaining considerable development. K. belongs to the industrial govts. of middle Russia, and industries are rapidly developing. Iron-works, cotton-mills, woollen cloth, linen, paper-mills, glass-works, tanneries. Considerable trade in iron, paper, leather, glass, chemicals, linen, hemp, hempseed, hempseed oil, and hides exported; corn and manufactured goods imported or shipped through. Brisk traffic on the Oka ports. Divided into eleven dists.: Kaluga, Borovsk, Kozelsk, Likhvin, Maloyaroslavets, Medyn, Meshchovsk, Mosalsk, Peremyshl, Tarusa, and Zhizdra. Several villages, as Ludinovsk, Pesochensk, Polotnyanyi Zavod, are important industrial or commercial centres. Area, 11,942 sq. m. P. (1834) 914,900; (1862) 969,919; (1890) 1,242,900.

Kaluga, tn., Russia, cap. govt. K., on l. bk. of Oka (alt. 475 ft.), 149 m. SW. Moscow, connected by rail with Vyazma (103 m.) and Tula (81 m.). Old city, having now but little industrial importance. Considerable trade in leather, furs, mats, cottons, and glass exported, as also in grain and cattle shipped from the S. and conveyed to Moscow. P. (1862) 37,918; (1890) 40,610.

Kalumbo, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Kwanza, in 9° 4′ S., 13° 28′ E.

Kałusz, tn., Austria, Galicia, 45 m. SE. by E. Drohobycz; yields salt. P. 7500.

Kałuszyn, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 32 m. by rail E. of Warsaw. P. 10,300.

Kalutara, tn., Ceylon, on the W. ct., 27 m. S. by E. Colombo. P. 10,900.

Kalvörde, vil., Ger., duchy and 34 m. ENE. Brunswick, circle Helmstedt. P. <2000.

Kalw, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the Nagold, 20 m. W. by S. Stuttgart; textile manufactures. P. <5000.

Kalwarya, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 27 m. NNE. Suwałki, on highway to Grodno. P. 10,300.

Kalyán, tn. and port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 30 m. NE. Bombay, at the junction of the NE. and SE. lines of the Great Indian Penin. Rly. K. rose to importance about the end of the 2nd century. P. 12,600; Hindus, 9700.

Kalyar, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 39 m. SSE. Monastir. P. 2300 (G.).

Kalyazin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 112 m. ESE. of Tver, on r. bk. of Volga; linen, starch, and treacle works. Entrepôt for goods shipped to St. Petersburg, and important port of the Volga. P. 8200.

Kalymnos, isl. See **Kalimno.**

Kalyub, tn., Egypt, 9 m. NNW. Cairo; built from the ruins of the ancient *Heliopolis.* P. 8600.

Káma, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Thayet-myo, on the r. bk. of the Iráwadi, 18 m. NNW. Prome. P. (1891) <5000.

Kama, large riv. of E. Russia, l. bk. trib. of the Volga (**Cholman-idel,** or **Ak-idel** of the Tatars); rises on a plateau of the govt. Vyatka, flows first through a woody, sparsely inhabited region NW., NE., and SE., receiving the Keltma and Vishera, and becoming navigable in this latter part of its course. Solikamsk, Dyedukhin, and Usoliye are on its banks. At Perm, where it receives the great navigable Chusovaya, which flows from the Urals past many important iron-works, the K. turns towards SW. and W., and flows past Okhansk, Yelabuga, Chistopol, and Laishev, receiving the Byelaya and Ik from the left, and Vyatka from the right, and many others. It reaches the Volga 43 m. below Kazañ. By bringing the iron-works and gold-washings, as well as the grain-growing region of the Urals, into connection with the Volga, the K. has a very great importance for trade, the more so as it also constitutes the chief artery for trade with Siberia. Perm (which is connected by rail with Tyumen, in Siberia) being the chief entrepôt for the tea, furs, and animal produce, shipped from, as well as for manufactured goods exported to, Siberia, all the produce which is sent from the Urals to middle Russia, *i.e.*, metals and metallic goods, grain, timber and wooden goods, animals and all sorts of animal produce, are shipped down the K. and its several navigable tribs., while all the produce and manufactured goods required for the mining centres of the Urals are sent up the K. and its tribs. The amount of goods loaded on the banks of the K. and its tribs. attained 450,000 tons (worth £2,150,000) in the years 1859-62, while in 1891 it exceeded 1,830,000 tons, and the transit of Siberian goods down and up the K. itself must have increased in proportion. Length of K., 1172 m.; area of basin, 202,620 sq. m.

Kamaggas, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Little Namaqualand, 25 m. WSW. Ookiep.

Kamaishi, vil., Japan, 120 m. SSE. Aomori, about 10 m. inland from the E. ct. of Honshiu, in a dist. abounding in good iron ore, at one time worked by the government, but with poor results. P. <5000.

Kamakura, seaside vil. and health resort, Japan, Honshiu, 11 m. SSW. Yokohama; formerly a large town, seat of govt. of eastern Japan from the end of the 12th to the middle of the 15th century.

Kamalápuram, tn., India, Madras, dist. Bellary, 5 m. from Hospet. P. (1891) <5000.

Kamálta, tn., India. See **Kot Kamálla.**

Kamalia, tn., E. Senegambia, 43 m. NW. Bamaku.

Kamamet, tn., India, Haidarábád, cap. K. dist., on Munyeru R., 99 m. NW. Masulipatam.

Kámán, tn., India, Rájputána, 25 m. NW. by N. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 13,200.

Kamara, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur, where it enters the prairie, 100 m. above Blagovyeshchensk. P. <2000. **Kamara River,** which flows from the Great Khingan Mts., joins Amur at this spot.

Kamaran, isl., in the Red Sea, off the W. ct. Arabia, dom. and 20 m. S. Loheia, with harbour; pilgrim-quarantine stn. Length, 13 m.

Kamarisa, place with large galena and zinc-mines, Greece, in the SE. of Attica (Laurium dist.), near Ergasteria.

Kamart, vil., Tunis, on the W. shore of the Bay of Tunis, 10 m. NE. Tunis.

Kamasia, mountain range, or rather edge of tableland on the W. side of the great trough of E. Africa, W. of Lake Baringo.

Kamaston, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Queenstown, 73 m. NW. by N. King William's Town.

Kamátápur, ancient city, India. See **Kuch Behar.**

Kamau, SW. point of Cochin-China.

Kambakonum, tn., India. See **Combakonum.**

Kambam, tns., Madras. See **Cumbum.**

Kambangan, isl., off the S. ct. of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow and deep channel, crossed by 109° E.; volcanic formation.

Kambar, tn., Brit. India, Sind, Shikárpur dist., 52 m. SW. by S. Jacobábád. P. 5300; Moham. 3300.

Kambarskiy, iron-work, Russia, govt. and 146 m. SW. Perm, near to Kama R. P. <5000.

Kamberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Limburg, 16 m. N. Wiesbaden. P. <3000.

Kambing, Portuguese isl., E. Archipelago, off the N. ct. of the Portuguese part of Timor I.

Kamburg, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle Saalfeld, on the Saale R., 17 m. ENE. Weimar. P. <3000.

Kamchatka, large penin. of NE. Asia, in N. Pacific, stretching 850 m. SW., and southwards from the land of the Chukchis, with a width of from 70 to 250 m., between the Sea of Okhotsk in the W., and Bering Sea in the E.; 51°-60° N., 155°-164° 20′ E. Forms part of maritime prov. (*Primorskaya Oblast*) of Siberia; its NW. coast has only one bay, the Penzhinskaya, at its head, while the SE. coast is indented by several large bays, Kamchatskiy zaliv, Kronotskiy, Petropavlovskiy, &c., Cape Lopatka at its S. extremity. The penin. is continued to the SW. by the range of the Kurile islands toward Yezo (Japan). Surface hilly, high marshy plains in N.; flat lowlands only along some coasts. Two parallel ridges of mountains running SW. to NE., and having steep slopes to the SE., fill up the penin., and are separated from each other by the fertile valley where the Bystraya R. flows SW., while the Kamchatka R. flows NE. The more northern ridge of the two joins in the N. the high plateau of NE. Asia and its border-ridge, the Stanovoi Mts. Granites, porphyries, and Archæan crystalline slates, partly covered with Eocene sandstones and limestones, enter into the composition of these ridges, so also basalts, trachytes, and volcanic lavas. No less than twelve active volcanoes, and twenty-six extinct ones, from 7000 to 16,000 ft. high, are known, all active volcanoes being near to the E. ct. Klyuchevskaya Sopka (15,762 ft., last eruption in 1854), Shevelyuch (9900 ft), are the highest of the former, while the Koryakskaya (11,090 ft.), Ushkinskaya and Kronotskaya Sopkas are the chief among the extinct volcanoes. Native copper, magnetic iron, brown coal, amber, excellent mica, and sulphur. Chief rivers: Kamchatka, 310 m., in which valley the chief settlements are situated; Bolshaya (trib. Bystraya), Avacha, and several rivers flowing on NW. slope of main ridge. Climate severe, especially on account of cold current which flows along E. coast, and lowers the temp. of summer, while winter is very cold on the coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk. Heavy snowfalls on E. coast, but little snow on W. coast, where cattle graze in winter. Average temp. at Petropavlovsk, yr. 36°, Jan. 17°, July 58°. Milder climate in interior, especially in the valley of K., where rye, barley, and vegetables are grown. Snow-line at about 5000 ft.; forests on mountain slopes. Pop. consists of Kamchadales, Koryaks (about 3500), Lamutes (Tunguses), and Russians. Chief occupation, fishing and hunting; the rivers are rich in fish, and the shores swarm with morses, sea-lions; some whaling. Reindeer, bears, a moufion, or mountain sheep, probably a mere variety of the Rocky Mt. sheep (*Ovis montana*), sables, black and red foxes, arctic foxes, squirrels, &c., killed in great numbers; furs exported. K. was discovered and conquered by the Russians in 1696-1706. Subdivided into four dists.: chief town, Petropavlovsk, on SE. ct.; Bolsheryetsk, on SW. extremity; Verkhne- and Nizhne-Kamchatsk, on Kamchatka R. Area, 104,260 sq. m. P. about 7500, of which 4500 are indigenes.

Kamčik, riv., in the SE. of Bulgaria, formed by the union of several headstreams (one of which rises on the S. of the Balkans in Eastern Roumelia), and flowing E. to the Black Sea, which it enters about 13 m. to the S. of Varna.

Kamen, Russian, 'stone,' also 'rock,' 'rocky ridge'; also 'rapids on a river'; *Kamenka, Kamianka, Kamień, Kamieniec, Kamennyi,* Slavonic names of many places, from 'stony' or 'rocky.'

Kamen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hamm, 26 m. S. Münster, and 10 m. NE. by E. Dortmund. P. 5300.

Kamenets Podolsk, Polish **Kamienec,** tn., Russia, cap. of govt. Podolia, near Austrian frontier, on a cliff watered all round by the Smotrich, a l. bk. trib. of the Dnieper, 846 m. SW. of Moscow, 3 m. from railway terminus of the south-western railways. Old city, annexed to Russia in 1795. Fortress. P. 36,630; half of population are Jews.

Kamengrad, vil., Bosnia, prov. Bihač, 74 m. WSW. Brod, with iron and silver mines.

Kamenitz, vil., Austria, Moravia, 9 m. E. by S. Iglau. P. <2000.

Kamenitz an der Linde, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 21 m. ESE. Tabor. P. <3000.

Kamenka, tn., Russia, govt. and 118 m. SE. of Kiev, on Tyasmin R.; sugar-works, distilleries. P. 5000.

Kamenka, or **Tsarskonstantinovka,** vil., Russia, govt. and 105 m. SE. of Ekaterinoslav. P. 5000.

Kamenka Podkaidatskaya, vil., Russia, govt. and 4 m. NW. of Ekaterinoslav, on l. bk. Dnieper. P. 7500.

Kamennobrodskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 22 m. NW. Stavropol. P. 5100.

Kamennyi Brod, vil., Russia, govt. Volhynia, dist. Novgrad-Volynsk, NW. of Zhitonia; large porcelain factory.

Kamenskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, 55 m. ESE. of Ekaterinburg, at junction of Iset and Kamenka. P. 6000.

Kamenz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 21 m. NE. Dresden, circle K., on Schwarze Elster; birthplace of Lessing (1729). P. 7700.

Kameoka, vil., Japan, 10 m. NW. Kyoto. P. <5000.

Kamerun, German possession in Equatorial W. Africa. The coast of K. extends from the Rio del Rey (S. of the 5th degree of N. lat.) to the Campo R. (N. of the 2nd degree of N. lat.). The boundary line between the British and German spheres of influence runs from the Rio del Rey to Yola in Adamawa (Yola being British), and thence to the point where the 14th degree of E. long. cuts the southern shore of Lake Chad. The boundary of K., towards the French Congo Terr., runs from the mouth of the Campo R. parallel to the 2nd degree of N. lat., and then N. to Lake Chad (see **French Congo Territory**). Near the coast the country is generally low, but the Kamerun Mts., a series of lofty peaks of volcanic origin, tower up in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea. The highest of them, called Mongo ma Loba (13,000 ft.), has two craters, called respectively Victoria and Albert. The interior of the K. terr. consists of high plateaux, which slope down more or less abruptly to the Atlantic. The consequence is, that all the rivers coming from the interior have waterfalls and cataracts, which render them unfit for navigation. The principal rivers are the Mungo, Kamerun R., Sannaga-Mbam, and Nyong. In the coast dists. live the Dualla, Bakundu, and Bakoko; the interior is inhabited by the Yeundo, Babu-Babu, Tinga, and other tribes, which are but imperfectly known. The luxuriant tropical vegetation which covers the coast region of K. is unequalled in Africa. The humus, originating from the decomposition of the volcanic rocks, forms a soil of very great fertility; and the cacao, coffee, and tobacco plantations, which have recently been started by the Germans, are successful. The plateaux of the interior are covered with widely extending savannahs, well adapted for cattle-rearing. The principal exports are palm-oil, palm-nut kernels, caoutchouc, and ivory; the principal imports are textiles, rice, salt, spirits, and tobacco. The climate is less unhealthy to Europeans than the surrounding terrs. Places of importance are Victoria, Bimbia, K. town, Batanga, Yaunde, and Ngila. Annual value of exports above £200,000. Area estimated at 170,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 2,500,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Kamerunga, settlement, Queensland, co. and 9 m. from Cairns.

Kames, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of the Kyles of Bute, 8½ m. WNW. Rothesay, P.O. P. <500.

Kames Bay, Scot., co. and isl. of Bute, in the E., 2 m. NW. Rothesay.

Kamesburgh, Scot. See **Port Bannatyne.**

Kamfa, coalfield, on the coast of Tongking.

Kamien, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Nisko. P. <4000.

Kamień, Polish, 'rocky places;' also *Kamiń, Kamiń;* from which *Kamianka,* or *Kamionka, Kamenica, Kamieniec.*

Kamies Bergen, mountainous dist., Cape Colony, dist. Little Namaqua-land, S. of 30° S., crossed by 18° E.

Kamila, vil., Turkey, on the S. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 38 m. SE. by E. Candia, in 25° 41′ E.

Kamin, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 33 m. NW. by N. Bromberg. P. <2000.

Kaminiskeg, lake, Canada, Ontario, Renfrew and Hastings cos., drained E. by the riv. Madawaska into the riv. Ottawa.

Kaministiquia, or **Dog River,** Canada, Ontario, rises SW. of Lake Nipigon, flows S. and E., and enters Lake Superior by three arms at Fort William. It has numerous rapids and fine cascades, the most important being the Kakabeka Falls (125 ft.), 14 m. W. Port Arthur.

Kaministiquia, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Kaministiquia R., and on the C. P. R., 1022 m. by rail W. Montreal, 402 m. E. Winnipeg.

Kaminitz, vil., Prussia, prov., circle, and dist. Lublinitz, with iron-mine. P. <2000.

Kaminoyama, tn., main island, Japan, 73 m. ENE. Niigata, with hot mineral baths, efficacious in rheumatism; one of the driest places in Japan. P. <5000.

Kamionka, tn., Austria, Galicia, on riv. Bug, 23 m. NE. Lemberg. P. 6500.

Kamlin, tn., eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 72 m. SE. Khartum.

Kamloops, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 120° 30′ W., 1231 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 251 m. from Vancouver. P. <1500.

Kammer Lake, Austria. See **Atter.**

Kammin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle K., on the Dievenow, 21 m. E. by N. Swinemünde. P. 5700.

Kamo, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Whangarei co., 84 m. NNW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Kamotis, vil., Brit. S. Africa, 35 m. S. Zumbo, in 16° 7′ S., 30° 23′ E.

Kamouraska, vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. K. co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 85 m. NE. by E. Quebec, in 69 50′ W. The county is said to contain a mountain of silicates, material used in the manufacture of the finest glass. P. <1500.

Kampa'la, temporary post of the British E. Africa Co., to the NW. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, near the village of Mengo, Uganda; fortified.

Kampania, plain, Turkey in Europe, N. of the Gulf of Salonica—a name probably dating from the time of Frankish domination in the East (13th century).

Kampanon, Cape, Greece. See **Guardia, Cape.**

Kampen, fortified tn., fishing and coasting port, Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the Ijssel, 9 m. WNW. Zwolle, with manufactures of blankets. To render the port accessible, it has had to be prolonged by means of jetties from both banks of the river for nearly 2 m. into the Zuider Zee. P. of comm. 19,000.

Kamper-Nieuwstad, vil., Holland, prov., Gelderland, on the E. shore of the Zuider Zee, 9 m. W. Zwolle. P. <2000.

Kamper Zand, sandbank, Holland, in the Zuider Zee, on the W. ct. of the prov. of Overijssel.

Kampli, Kampti (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 28 m. NW. Bellary. P. 10,500; Hindus, 8100.

Kampong, Malay, 'a village.'

Kampong-Chenang, K.-Lyang, &c. See under **Kompong.**

Kampot, seapt., Cambodia, opposite Fukwok I., in 10° 33′ N., 104° 10′ E.; cap. prov. K.

Kámrúp, dist., Brit. India, Assam, in the Brahmaputra Valley, mostly W. of 91° 50′ E.; cap. Gauháti.

Kamsdorf, Gross and **Klein,** two vils., Prussia, Saxony, govt. Erfurt, circle Ziegenrück, dist. Ranis, with copper ores worked since the 16th, iron ores since early in the 18th, century; Bessemer steel manufactured. P. (of each) <2000.

Kampu, ancient tn., China. See **Kanpu.**

Kámthi, or **Kamptee,** tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 8 m. NE. Nágpur, immediately below the junction of the Kanhán with the rivs. Pench and Kolár; trade in grain and timber (floated down the river). K. dates only from 1821, when the cantonment was established, being formerly considered unhealthy. P. (1881) 51,000; (1891) 43,200; Hindus, 28,500; Moham. 11,500.

Kam-tong-nial, or **Kam-tong-yal,** tn., French Indo-China, 137 m. SW. by W. Hué.

Kamunting, vil., Perak, Malay Penin., 11½ m. from Perak, with which it is connected by rail.

Kamuta Sal, tn., Siam, 180 m. S. by E. Luang Prabang.

Kamuti, tn., India, Madras, dist. Madura. P. 6500; Hindus, 4100.

Kamyshevskoye, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 120 m. NW. of Omsk. P. <5000.

Kamyshin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 120 m. SSW. of Saratov, on r. bk. of Volga; terminus of railway to Tambov and Baltic ports. Important port on Volga for export of corn and salt, shipped up the Volga or sent to the Baltic ports (about 35,000 tons). Considerable gardening; water melons grown for manufacture of treacle, and export. Mean temp., yr. 44.3° F., Feb. 13.6°, July 76.1°. P. 18,000.

Kamyshlov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Perm, 80 m. E. of Ekaterinburg, on Pyshma, trib. of Tura. P. <5000.

Kamyshna, or **Komyshna,** tn., Russia, govt. and 56 m. NW. of Poltava. P. 6000.

Kana, vil., Palestine, *Kanah* in the O. T., 33° 12′ N., 35° 18′ E., 7½ m. SE. Tyre.

Kanabec, co., U.S., Minnesota, crossed by 46° N., W. of 93° W.

Kanab Plateau, an arid rocky tableland, U.S., Arizona, N. of the Colorado R., extending W. from the Kaibab Plateau to the Toroweap Valley, in 112° 20′–50′ W., intersected from N. to S. by the **K. Cañon,** in 112° 35′ W.

Kanagawa, ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Yokohama.

Kanagawa, seapt. tn., Japan, Honshiu, on Tokyo Bay, adjoining Yokohama (*q.v.*) on the N., with higher middle school. P. (1892) 16,300.

Kanah, place named in O. T. See **Kana.**

Kanahara, Japanese colony, on the SE. ct. of Korea, at the port of Fusan; founded in virtue of the treaty of Feb. 26, 1876.

Kanak, Palestine. See **Kerak.**

Kana-ishi, tn., Japan, 126 m. NNE. Kyoto, on the NW. ct. of Honshiu. P. 9300.

Kanakas (originally a Hawaiian word meaning 'aboriginals'), name given by Europeans to the natives of the various islands of Oceania.

Kanala, or **Canala,** tn., New Caledonia, on the NE. ct. of the island, with nickel-mines, the ore from which is treated at

Numea. Formerly also called Napoleonville. Mean temp. (2 yrs.), 73.8° F., Feb. 79.3°, July 66.7°.

Kanali, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 10 m. SE. Monastir.

Kananaskis, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 894 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Kananaskis Pass, Canada, across the Rocky Mts., in about 50° 40′ N., leading from head of Kananaskis R., Alberta (trib. Bow), to Palliser R., Brit. Columbia (trib. Upper Kootenay).

Kánara, North, maritime dist., Brit. India, in the extreme S. of Bombay Presidency; chief tn. and seapt., Karwar.

Kánara, South, the most northerly dist. on the Malabar (W.) ct. of the Madras Presidency; chief tn., Mangalore.

Kanárak (the 'Black Pagoda'), an ancient maritime vil., Brit. India, Bengal, on the Bay of Bengal, dist. and 16 m. ENE. Purí. Here are the ruins of a large Hindu temple, long deserted for that of Jagannáth, Purí. P. <5000.

Kanatir, El, region of the Sahara. See **Ganatir.**

Kanauj, ancient city, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Farukhábád, 49 m. NW. by N. Cawnpur, on r. bk. of the Kálí Nadi, formerly on the Ganges itself, whose change of course at this place has led to the decay of the city, which in early times formed the capital of a great Aryan kingdom. Its prosperity seems to have culminated about the 6th century after Christ; taken in 1018 by Mahmúd of Ghazni, and in 1194 by Muhammad Ghorí; in 1540, scene of the defeat of Humáyún by Sher Sháh. P. (1871) 17,100; (1881) 16,600; (1891) 17,600; Hindus, 10,400; Moham. 6900.

Kan-aung, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Henzada, on the r. bk. of the Iráwadi, 40 m. S. by E. Prome. P. (1891) <5000.

Kanauta, vil., with rly. stn., India, Rájputána, 12 m. SE. Jaipur.

Kanawat, or **El Kanawat,** the ancient *Kanatha,* vil., Palestine, *Kenath Nobah* in the O. T., 32° 45′ N., 36° 33′ E., 55 m. SSE. Damascus. Alt. 4080 ft.

Kanawha (ka-naw'wa), co., U.S., W. Virginia, N. of 38° N., and W. of 81° W., traversed by the Great Kanawha R.

Kanawha, Great, riv., U.S., rises in the Appalachian Mts., in the NW. part of N. Carolina, flows NE. through Virginia, and NW. through W. Virginia, and after a course of about 450 m. joins the Ohio near Gallipolis. Chief affluents the Elk, Gauley (above whose confluence the K. is sometimes known as the New R.), Coal, and Greenbrier Rivs. It is navigable by steamers to the falls, 2 m. below the junction of Gauley R., about 90 m. from its mouth. Area of basin, 10,800 sq. m. In the neighbourhood of Charleston salt is produced by boiling a very briny water, extracted from the lower coal measures by deep artesian wells. This and other tracts of the K. valley also produce large supplies of petroleum from similar artesian borings. A little farther N. is a smaller river which falls into the Ohio at Parkersburg, **Little K.,** which is navigable to the oil-regions of Burning Springs, in 38° 55′ N., 81° 17′ W.

Kanawha Station, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Wood co., on the Little Kanawha R., 58 m. N. by E. Charleston. P. <1500.

Kanazawa, tn., Japan, 125 m. NNE. Kyoto, near the NW. ct. of Honshiu; cap. of Ishikawa prefecture, with castle, public garden, and industrial museum. Manufactures of pottery, bronzes overlaid with gold and silver, and fans. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 54.8° F., Feb. 34.9°, Aug. 77.5°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 109.2 in. P. 96,600.

Kanburi, Kanchanaburi, or **Pak-Phreuk,** fortified tn., Siam, 70 m. WNW. Bangkok; cap. K. prov.

Kánchanjangá, Kinchinjunga, the extreme eastern horn of the Nepál Himálayas, mt. peak, India, 27° 42′ N., 88° 11′ E. Alt. 28,156 ft.

Kan-chou-fu, formerly called **Chong-ye,** tn., China, Kansu, 313 m. from Lan-chou by the road to Su-chou. Morasses within the walls render it unhealthy. It corresponds to the *Campichu* of Marco Polo. Alt. 5300 ft. P. 15,000–20,000. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 73.

Kan-chou-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, on the l. bk. of the Kia-kiang, 213 m. NNE. Canton, with considerable trade and manufactures of much valued Chinese ink and varnish.

Kand, peak, Brit. Afghanistan, N. of the Zhob valley, in 30° 48′ N., 67° 29′ E.

Kandahar (named after Alexander the Great), Afghan **Ahmed-Shahi,** fortified city, Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, 3500 ft. above the sea, 318 m. by road (280 m. direct) SW. Kabul, and about 150 m. by rail and road NW. Quetta, 65 m. direct NW. of the terminus of the Quetta Rly., in 31° 37′ N., 65° 45′ E. Surrounded by a ditch 24 ft. wide and 10 ft. deep, and a mud wall 27 ft. high, gradually narrowing from a thickness of 20½ ft. at the bottom to 14½ ft. at the top. Various manufactures are carried on, and its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals from the Arghandáb R., 4 m. W., and produces fruits, corn, tobacco, and madder. K., supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great, was taken by Tamerlane in 1389, and by Shah Abbas, of Persia, in 1620; and was held by British troops from 1839 to 1842, when it was finally evacuated. P. variously estimated at from 15,500 to 100,000.

Kandahar, tn., India, state of and 132 m. NW. by N. Haidarábád.

Kandalakskaya, bay, Russia, White Sea, 120 m. long and 50 m. wide at entrance, stretching WNW. between Laponian Penin. and mainland; depth, 117–190 fathoms. Steep slopes, indented on SW. ct. Receives Kandalaksha R., outflow of Lake Kovdo.

Kandápur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. South Kánara, on the W. ct., 54 m. N. by W. Mangalore. P. (1891) <5000.

Kandavu, or **Kadavu,** one of the Fiji Is., 50 m. S. Viti Levu, 33 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth. It is almost entirely composed of an irregular mountain-chain throughout its entire length, rising at either end to 2180 and 2750 ft. Area, 131 sq. m. P. about 7500. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* 1889, p. 638.

Kandel, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle Germersheim, 19 m. SSE. Landau. P. <4000.

Kandergrund, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 12 m. W. by S. Lauterbrunnen. P. <2000.

Kandergrund, name of that part of the valley of the Kander in which the village lies.

Kandersteg, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, at the head of the Kandergrund, 13 m. SW. by W. Lauterbrunnen. Alt. 3835 ft. P. <2000.

Kándhla, tn. and municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 35 m. NW. by W. Meerut. P. (1881) 11,100; (1891) 9500; Hindus, 4500; Moham. 4300.

Kandhpara, tn., India. See **Khandpara.**

Kandhs, Khands, Khandhs, Kondhs, or **Khonds,** 'the hillmen,' an aboriginal tribe of India, inhabiting the tributary states of Orissa, the eastern states in dists. of the Central Provs., and the hill dists. in the N. of Madras; believed to be allied to the Gonds. Agriculturists, living in villages, which are occupied till the neighbouring lands are exhausted, after which they move to other spots where they make clearances in the jungle.

Kándi, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 22 m. SW. by S. Murshidábád. P. 11,100; Hindus, 9600.

Kandiafala, vil., French W. Africa, on the Kogon R., in 11° 20′ N., 14° 43′ W.

Kandiáro, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, Sind, dist. Haidarábád, 70 m. S. by W. Shikarpur. P. (1891) <5000.

Kandilli ('the lantern'), vil., Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 6 m. NE. Constantinople; named from 'the lantern' which crowns the hill of Ijadieh, the point from which the finest panorama of the Bosporus is obtained.

Kandiyohi, co., U.S., Minnesota, crossed by 45° N. and 95° W.

Kandukúr, tn., India, Madras Presidency, dist. and 58 m. N. by W. Nellore. P. 7600; Hindus, 6100.

Kandulu, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Lujenda R., in 12° 35′ S., 36° 55′ E.

Kandy, municip., formerly cap. of Ceylon, Central Prov., 58 m. NE. by E. Colombo, beautifully situated on a bend of the Mahaveli Ganga, at the height of 2000 ft. above sea-level. One of its temples contains a relic alleged to be a tooth of Buddha. Three miles distant are the botanic gardens of Peradeniya. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., Jan. 74°, July 76°; rfall., yr. 84.5 in., Oct.–Dec. 31.3 in. P. (1871) 17,400; (1891) 20,400; military, 183.

Kane, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 3 m. NW. Dundalk. P. <250.

Kane, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed by 42° N., and between 88° and 89° W.

Kane, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 95 m. SE. Erie by rail. P. <3000.

Kane, co., U.S., Utah, on the S. frontier, crossed by 112° W.

Kanea, seapt., Turkey, cap. isl. Crete, on N. ct., in 24° 2′ E., 64 m. W. by N. Candia. Mean temp. (6½ yrs., 1879–85), yr. 64.6° F., Feb. 51.1°, July 79.0°. P. 19,000 (Cuinet).

Kanem, dist., on the NE. side of Lake Chad, in the central Sudan, Africa; chief town, Mao. Converted to Mohammedanism in the 11th century, and from the 12th to the 14th century centre of an empire extending to Fezzan and Upper Egypt, and including also Bornu; now merely a pastoral dist., the possession of which is disputed by subjects of the sultans of Bornu and Wadai and by other tribes.

Kanembu, tribe. See **Bornu.**

Kanev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. SE. of Kiev, on r. bk. Dnieper. P. 9000.

Kanevskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kuban, dist. Yeisk. P. 9000.

Kangamba, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, in about 13° 37′ S., 19° 43′ E. Alt. 4030 ft.

Kangaroo, isl., S. Australia, separated by Investigator Strait, at the mouth of Gulf of St. Vincent, from Yorke's Penin. on the N., and by Backstairs Passage from the mainland of S. Australia on the E. Kingscote, on the NE. coast, was the first settlement in S. Australia. The area fit for cultivation and pasturage is extremely small, the island being covered with scrub. Discovered by Captain Flinders in 1802. Uninhabited up to 1828; from 1877 immigration increased rapidly, but latterly the settlers have been reduced to great distress by the spread of a wild plant. Length, E. to W., 87 m.; average breadth, N. to S., 20 m. Area, 1679 sq. m. P. (1881) 379; (1891) 599.

Kangaroo Flat, post-tn., Australia, Victoria, Bendigo co., 98 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kangaroo Ground, post-tp., Australia, Victoria, Lowan co., 272 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kangaroo Valley, post-tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 45 m. E. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Kangavar, or **Kengaver,** tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 39 m. SW. Hamadan, with ruins believed by Ferrier to be those of the ancient *Ecbatana*. P. 1000.

Kángayam, tn., India, Madras Presidency, dist. Coimbatore, 11° 1′ N., 77° 36′ E. P. (1881) 5200; (1891) <5000.

Kangean, or **Kanglan,** small group of isls. of the Dutch E. Indies, in the Java Sea, E. of Madura, and N. of Bali; the largest has a length of 25 m., E. to W., and average breadth of 8 m.

Kang-ge, tn., Korea, 120 m. NNW. Wön-san.

Kang-le. See **Saigon,** river.

Kang-neung, tn., Korea, 95 m. E. Söul, in 37° 35′ N.

Kangombe, tn., Portuguese W. Africa. See **Kobongo.**

Kángra, anciently known as *Nagarkot*, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. K., 90 m. ENE. Amritsar; formerly the cap. of a considerable Katoch state, on both sides of a hill, overlooking the Bángangá torrent. P. 5200; Hindus, 4200.

Kángra, a Himalayan dist. in the NE. of the Punjab, Brit. India, Jalandhar div., composed of K. proper in the W. (now noted for its tea-gardens), and the elevated valleys of Láhul, Spiti, and Kulu in the E.

Kangun, tn., Persia, prov. Mekran, on the S. ct., 230 m. SE. by E. Bender Abbas.

Kangwe, hill, with Protestant mission stn., in French Congo Terr., on r. bk. Ogowe, just S. of the equator, in 10° 50′ E.

Kang-wön-do, or **Kangwen,** prov., in E. of Korea, bordering Sea of Japan, crossed about the middle by 38° N.

Kanh-Hoa, tn., Annam, cap. prov. K., 184 m. NE. by E. Saigon, near the E. ct., in about 12° 18′ N.

Kan-hia-chin, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the SE. ct., on Hong-hai Bay, 85 m. NE. by E. Hong-kong.

Kanieri, vil., New Zealand, South I., Westland co., 24 m. SSW. Greymouth. P. <1500.

Kaniguram, or **Kanigorum,** tn., Waziristan (eastern Afghanistan), 81 m. NW. by W. Dera Ismail Khan.

Kaniksu, lake, U.S., in extreme NW. of Idaho, 20 m. long N. to S., drained S. into Clark's Fork of Columbia R.

Kanin, penin., Russia, Arctic Ocean, protruding on E. ct. of White Sea, separating it from Chesskaya Bay; length, about 150 m.; width, 16–55 m. Its N. expansion is occupied by Tiunskiy Mts. (350 ft. high), running NW. to SE. from Cape K. to Cape Mikulkin. Covered with low shrubs and tundras. Inhabited by some 2000 Samoyedes, and visited only by seal-hunters.

Kanina, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Berat, 60 m. S. Durazzo, 3 m. SE. Avlona. P. 4000–5000.

Kanitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Iglawa, 10½ m. SW. Brünn. P. <3000.

Kanitz, vil., Austria, Moravia, 16½ m. W. Olmütz. P. <2000.

Kan-iu, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the coast, 205 m. SW. by S. Chifu.

Kaniva, post-tp., Victoria, Lowan co., 272 m. by rail and road NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kanizsa, Ó, tn., Hungary. See **Ó Kanizsa** and **Nagy-K.**

Kanjamalai, hill, Brit. India. See **Salem.**

Kanjut, or **Kunjut,** val. to the NW. of India. See **Hunza.**

Kankakee, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. K. co., 52 m. SSW. Chicago; has one of the chief state lunatic asylums. P. (1880) 5700; (1890) 9000.

Kankakee River, U.S., Indiana and Illinois, flows through a flat, marshy region WSW. from St. Joseph's co. to the Illinois R. Total length, 225 m.

Kankan, tn., western Sudan, on the Milo, r. bk. trib. of the upper Niger, about 160 m. SSW. the French post of Bammaku; noted mart, visited by contractors for the English merchants of Sierra Leone.

Kankare, vil., western Sudan, on the Sangarani, r. bk. trib. of the upper Niger, about 66 m. S. Bammaku.

Kánker, feudatory chiefship, India, 160 m. ESE. Nágpur.

Kankhal, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Saháranpur, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 70 m. NNE. Meerut. P. (1891) <5000.

Kan-kiang, riv., China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the prov. Kiangsi from S. to N., traverses the Lake Poyang, and joins the Yangtse-kiang after a course estimated at 350 m. Its principal affluents are the Kung, Tung, Lu, and Chu.

Kanmantoo, tp., S. Australia, Sturt co., 33 m. ESE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Kanna, tn., W. Africa, Dahome, a few miles SE. Abome; taken by the French, 1892.

Kanni, tn., Upper Burma, on the Chindwin R., 80 m. WNW. Mandalay.

Kannstatt, tn., Ger., Würtemberg. See **Cannstadt.**

Kannúr, or **Kánnanúr,** tn., India. See **Cannanore.**

Kano, tn., W. Africa, Sokoto, 320 m. NNE. the confluence of the Niger and Benue, in 12° 1′ N., 8° 20′ E., surrounded by walls not less than 18 m. in circumference, and in very good repair. It is the first town of industrial importance N. of the equator in the central Sudan, and has manufactures of tissues, sandals, and leather, also trading in black tunics made in Nupe. P. 60,000.

Kanobin, Turkish vil. and Maronite monastery, Syria, 13 m. SSE. Tripoli; residence of the patriarchs of the Maronites.

Kano-zan, vil., Japan, on the top of a hill E. of Tokyo Bay; an agreeable resort during the hot months. P. <2000.

Kanpu, or **Shapu,** tn., eastern China, prov. Chekiang, 37 m. S. by W. Shanghai, on the N. ct. of the Bay of Hangchou, in 121° E. The ancient town of Ganfu, Gampu, or Kampu of Marco Polo has been submerged.

Kansalo Rapids, S. Africa, in the middle course of the Zambezi R., in about 28° 4′ E.

Kansas, the central state of the U.S., somewhat smaller than Great Britain, bounded W. by Colorado, and NE. for 150 m. by the Missouri. Cap. Topeka; other chief towns, Kansas city, Wichita, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Fort Scott. The surface consists mainly of undulating prairie, highest in the NW. (about 4000 ft.), and sloping to S. and E. (750 ft. at mouth of Kansas R.). In the S. are low hills (Flint and Gypsum ranges), in the SW. is a belt of sandhills. The chief rivers, besides the Missouri (the only one navigable), are the Kansas and Arkansas, r. bk. tribs. of the Missouri, with their numerous affluents. Carboniferous rocks cover the eastern part of the state, Cretaceous predominate in the W., and Tertiary deposits occur in the NW. Rainfall is deficient W. of the 100th meridian [**Dodge City, Leavenworth**]. Maize, wheat, and oats are the leading crops; in the S., sorghum; the cultivation of sugar-beet is rapidly extending; fruits of excellent quality are produced. The principal minerals are coal (bituminous coal-beds cover about 17,000 sq. m.), worked chiefly in Crawford, Cherokee, Osage, and Leavenworth counties; lead and zinc in the two first-named counties; and gypsum in Marshall, Barber, and Saline counties; salt occurs as an incrustation over extensive areas S. of the Arkansas R., in brine springs, and in rock beds. K. was crossed by Coronado in 1541; in 1705 French fur-traders settled in it. The greater part of the state was acquired by the Louisiana purchase, the SW. with Texas. During the years 1850–59 the state was desolated by civil war between the pro- and anti-slavery parties. Area, 82,080 sq. m. P. 1,427,096. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Kansas, riv., U.S., Kansas, formed by the union of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivs., flows E. past Topeka and Lawrence to the Missouri, which it joins at Kansas city. Length about 200 m.; navigable throughout.

Kansas, vil., U.S., Illinois, Edgar co., 28 m. W. by N. Terre Haute (Indiana). P. <1500.

Kansas, city, U.S., Kansas, Wyandotte co., practically forming part of Kansas city (Mo.). P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 38,300.

Kansas, city, U.S., Missouri, Jackson co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, where it enters the state. The site, originally very rough and uneven, has been levelled; a system of pipes has been introduced for supplying cool air in summer, hot in winter. A magnificent railway bridge crosses the Missouri, and 30 m. of Terminal Rly. connect all the routes entering the city. K. has some of the largest meat-packing houses in the world. At the adjoining city of Argentine (Kansas) there are large smelting works belonging to the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, where gold, silver, lead, and copper from the ores of all the principal mining camps and ore markets in the U.S. and Mexico are refined. Alt. 748 ft. (R.R.). P. (1860) 4400; (1870) 32,300; (1880) 55,800; (1890) 132,700.

Kansk, dist. tn., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 142 m. E. of Krasnoyarsk, on r. bk. of Kan R. (a r. bk. trib., 350 m. long, of the Yenisei), and on Siberian railway. Chief town of a dist. rich in gold-washings. P. 6000.

Kansu, the most NW. prov. of China, between 32° 25′ and 44° 10′ N., 92° 50′ and 108° 40′ E., constituting a wedge thrust forward between Tibet on the SE., and Mongolia on the NW. Surface mountainous in the W., S., and E., the Nan-shan forming part of the Tibetan border, and the Tsinling-shan entering from Shensi; in the NE. are extensive open plains merging into the desert of Gobi, in which the N. portion is entirely situated. The greater portion of the prov. is comprised in the basin of the Hwang-ho, which river bisects it from W. to NE.; the remainder is almost entirely within the continental Gobi basin, and the streams flowing from the Nan-shan Mts. are absorbed either within the prov. or shortly beyond its limits; the extreme S. is watered by the headstreams of rivers trib. to the Yangtse-kiang. Soil consists chiefly of sand, gravel, clay, and loess. Coal is abundant. Millet and beans are the main crops. But little rain or snow falls, and the climate is very dry, especially from October to May; and famines are of periodical occurrence. The country is considered healthy, though temp. has a large range, sinking to 3° F. in the winter, and in summer rising to 95°. The people are excessively poor, and generally

inoffensive; whilst the country is to a great extent depopulated and uncultivated, in consequence of the Mohammedan rebellion (1858-75). The prov. is traversed throughout its length by the main trade route from Peking to Kashgar. Area, 125,483 sq. m. P. (estimated 1890) 9,300,000. See **China,** table.

Kántál, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, 42 m. N. Patná. P.<5000.

Kantara, Egypt. See **Al Kantara.**

Kantararom, tn., Siam, 250 m. ENE. Bangkok.

Kanth, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád (in NW., bounded W. by the Ganges). P. 6900; Hindus, 4100; Moham. 2800.

Kanth, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neumarkt, 13 m. WSW. Breslau. P.<3000.

Kantha, riv., Lower Burma. See **Taung-ngu.**

Kánthi, tn., India, Bengal. See **Contai.**

Kantilo, tn., India, Orissa, Khandpárá state, on r. bk. of the Mahánadi, 20° 22′ N., 85° 14′ E. P. (1881)<5000.

Kantora, dist., Senegambia, in the N. of Futa-jallon, on the l. bk. of the Gambia.

Kantau, or **Kentau,** tn., Siam, 158 m. ENE. Rahang.

Kanturk, market-tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 11½ m. WNW. Mallow, on G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Kánum, tn., India, Punjab, Bashahr state, in a mountain glen, 31° 40′ N., 78° 30′ E., with a large Tibetan library and a celebrated Buddhist temple. Alt. 9300 ft.

Kan'uri, tribe. See **Bornu.**

Kanyaka, post-tp., S. Australia, Newcastle co., 45 m. NE. Port Augusta, on the Great Northern Line. P.<1500.

Kanye, native vil., in the SE. of the protectorate of Bechuanaland, 15 m. N. Mafeking.

Kanyumba, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, in about 12° 12′ S., 17° 55′ E.

Kanyutkwin, rly. stn., Burma, dist. Shwegyin, 66 m. N. Pegu, 123 m. by rail from Rangoon.

Kanzaki, vil., Japan, 5 m. N. by W. Ozaka. P.<2000.

Kanzaki, vil., Japan, Kiushiu, prov. Hizen, near Saga, with manufactures of vermicelli and maccaroni. P.<3000.

Kanzam, pass, India, dist. Kángra, between Spiti and Láhul (Chandra valley), S. of the Bara Lacha Pass, 32° 24′ N., 77° 41′ E. Alt. about 15,000 ft.

Kao, in Chinese place-names, 'high,' 'elevated.'

Kao, or **Oghoa,** one of the Tonga Is., Pacific Ocean, 19° 42′ S., 174° 55′ W. Alt. 5000 ft.

Kaobanh, or **Kaobang,** French spelling **Caobang,** tn., Tongking, cap. prov. K., 118 m. N. by E. Hanoi, in the high valley of one of the tribs. of the Tso-kiang, the southern headwater of the Si-kiang; commands the route from China to Tongking *viâ* Thai-nguyen.

Kao-chou, tn., SE. China, prov. Kwangtung, 186 m. SW. Canton, on the high-road between Canton and Tongking.

Kao-ching, tn., China, prov. Honan, 31 m. NW. Kweita-fu.

Kao-hsien, tn., China, in the S. of Süchwan, 150 m. SW. by W. Chungking, 28 m. S. by W. Sui-fu, with coal-mines adjacent.

Kaokangmiao, or **Kaochangmiao.** See **Kiangnan.**

Kaoko, dist., S. Africa, W. ct., one of the divs. of the country of the Damaras, between about 18° 30′ and 22° 30′ S.

Kaole, small fortified port, E. Africa, Suahili ct., 4 m. SSE. Bagamoyo.

Kaoli-kiang, riv., Korea. See **Tumen.**

Kaoming, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 44 m. WSW. Canton.

Kao-Tao, Gow-tow, or **Pirate Islands,** group of small islands, off the coast, and principal centre of piracy in, the Gulf of Tongking, between 20° 58′ and 21° 16′ N., extending NNE. to SSW. for 22 m.

Kaothang, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the l. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 150 m. S. by W. Tientsin.

Kaoyu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the Grand Canal, and the E. bank of the Kaoyu-hu, 55 m. NE. by N. Nanking. The *Cayu* of Marco Polo.

Kaoyu-hu, oval lake, China, prov. Kiangsu, N. of the Yangtse-kiang, 50 m. N. to S., 20 m. E. to W; united by a natural canal with Lake Hungtse; the Grand Canal runs parallel to its E. shore.

Kapadwanj, fortified tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaira, 30 m. E. Ahmadábád; precious stones (agate, onyx, &c.) are found in the bed of the Mohar R. P. 14,800; Hindus, 8500; Moham. 5600.

Kapalu, vil., in the richest dist. of Baltistan, India, Kashmír, on the Shaiok, due S. of the peak of Masherbrum, about 100 m. NW. Leh.

Kapanga, vil., New Zealand, North I., Coromandel co., 42 m. E. by N. Auckland. P.<1500.

Kapangombo, tn., in S. Portuguese W. Africa, about 65 m. E. Mossamedes.

Kapaonik, mt. range, Servia. See **Kopaonik.**

Kapaor, tn., Eastern Archipelago, in the W. of Dutch New Guinea, on the coast, about 16 m. to the S. of McCluer Inlet.

Kápargádi, range of hills, India, Bengal, dist. Singbhúm, with copper-bearing rocks, formerly worked on the N.

Kapari, small Turkish isl., off the W. ct. of Asia Minor, 2½ m. N. of Kos.

Kapela, or **Grasso,** cape, the S. point of Cerigo I., Greece.

Kapella, mt. chain, Croatia, north-eastern continuation of the Dinaric Alps.

Kapella, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, in about 11° 50′ S., 17° 37′ E.

Kapfenberg, market-tn., Austria, Styria, 12 m. ENE. Leoben, in the Mürzthal, with coal-mines. P.<2000.

Kápila-vastu (or **-nagara**). See **Nagar Khás.**

Kapileswarapuram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, on the l. bk., one of the principal arms of the Godávari delta, 66 m. NE. by E. Masulipatam. P. (1881) 5100; (1891)<5000.

Kapini, riv., India, in the S. of Mysore, flows E. into the Cauvery, near Narsipur; the confluence is a spot of great sanctity.

Kapite, plain, Brit. E. Africa, SW. of Ulu.

Kapiti, isl., New Zealand. See **Entry Island.**

Kaplitz, vil., Bohemia, 16½ m. S. Budweis. P.<3000.

Kapnik-Bánya, comm., Hungary, co. Szatmar, dist. and 15 m. E. Nagybanya, with gold and silver mines. P.<3000.

Kapoeas, Borneo. See **Kapuas.**

Kaponga, bush tp., New Zealand, North I., Hawera co., 10 m. N. Manaia, at foot of Mount Egmont. P.<1500.

Kaposvár, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. Somogy, 28 m. NW. Fünfkirchen. P. 12,500.

Kappel, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. P. 5200.

Kappel, comm., Switzd., on the Thur, cant. and 16 m. SW. St. Gall. P.<3000.

Kappeln, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle and 17 m. NE. by E. Schleswig, on the W. side of the Schlei inlet. P.<3000.

Kappelrodeck, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Baden. P.<3000.

Kaproncza. See **Koprcinitz.**

Kapsalion, tn., Greece, on the S. ct. of Cerigo I. P. 5000.

Kap-san, tn., Korea, 140 m. N. by E. Wön-san, with copper ores; gold, silver, and lead are also worked; 300-400 houses. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1892, p. 150.

Kapte, vil., central Africa, 12 m. W. Lake Baringo, in 0° 35′ N., 35° 22′ E.

Kapuas (Dutch spelling **Kapoeas**), riv., Dutch Borneo, flowing W. past Pontianak, and entering the China Sea just N. of the equator; navigable by large boats for upwards of 400 m. Coalfields extend along its course for 160 m., between 111° and 112° 40′ E.

Kapuas Murong, riv., Dutch Borneo, flowing S. into the Java Sea, to the E. of 114° E.

Kapu Dagh, the ancient *Cyzicus,* mountainous penin., Asia Minor, connected by a narrow isthmus with the middle of the S. shore of the Sea of Marmora; seat of a Greek metropolitan.

Kapujikh, mt., Russia, Transcaucasia, rises on Armenian plateau, 39° 7′ N., 44° 3′ E. Alt. 12,855 ft.

Kapunda, mining tp. and municip., S. Australia, Light co., 45 m. NNE. Adelaide, with the first copper-mines (discovered 1843) worked in Australia. Alt. 800 ft. Mean temp., yr. 60.7° F., Jan. 72.8°, July 48.6°; rfall. (22 yrs.), 19.76 in. P.<2000.

Kapúrthala, chief tn. of K. state (area, 598 sq. m.; P. 299,690), India, Punjab, 33 m. ESE. Amritsar. P. 16,700; Moham. 10,200; Hindus, 5300.

Kapustinka, or **Kapustin Yar,** tn., SE. Russia, govt. and 175 m. NW. of Astrakhan, near the Akhtuba. P. 7500.

Kapuvár, comm., Hungary, prov. and 20 m. ESE. Ödenburg. P. 6100.

Kara, Turkish, 'black.'

Kara, tn., India, NW. Provs. See **Karra.**

Kara, small riv. (17 m. long), E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, dist. Nerchinsk, l. bk. trib. of Shilka, which it joins 100 m. below Nerchinsk. In its valley are the rich Kara gold-washings (*Kariyskiye promysly,* or **Kara**), yielding an average of 3600 lbs. of gold every year, belonging to the 'Cabinet of the Emperor,' and worked by hard-labour convicts. These are kept in three prisons, Upper Kara, Middle Kara, and Lower Kara, which are the chief penal settlements of Siberia. P. about 3000.

Kara Alan, vil., E. Roumelia, circle Haskovo. P.<3000.

Karabagh ('black garden'), former khanate, later on prov. of Transcaucasia, now part of Shusha dist. of Baku.

Karabeal, post-vil., Australia, Victoria, Dundas co., 214 m. by road and rail W. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Karabogha, anchorage, Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 35 m. E. Gallipoli, sheltered from NW. winds by the Kaleburun (cape).

Kara-boghaz, or **Kara-bugaz** (Turkoman **Guli-dariya,** or **Aji-dariya**), large gulf, Caspian Sea, on its E. shore, separated from it by a narrow sandbank, pierced by but a narrow passage, the Kara-boghaz Strait. Maximum length, 100 m. from W. to E.; maximum width, 87 m.; depth, 4–5 fathoms.

Surrounded on N. and E. shore by clay cliffs. Discovered only in 1836.

Kara-Budakh-kent, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, 57 m. NW. Derbent, 3 m. from Caspian. P. <5000.

Karabunar, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 18 m. SW. by W. Burgas. P. <2000.

Kara-buran Lake, in E. Turkistan, in the course of the Tarim, where it changes from S. to E., in about 88° 20′ E.

Kara-burun ('black cape'), Asia Minor, Sea of Marmora, 32 m. E. by N. Gallipoli.

Kara-burun, cape, Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, in 41° 22′ N.

Karachai, previously a khanate, now part of Russia, Transcaucasia, alpine portion of dist. Batalpashinsk, prov. Kubañ.

Karachev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 55 m. by rail WNW. of Orel; trade in grain, hemp, and hempseed oil. P. 25,200.

Karáchi, or **Kurrachee,** seapt. tn. and municip., Brit. India, cap. Sind, and dist. K., 90 m. WSW. Haidarábád, on a small bay to the W. of the Indus, provided artificially with an excellent harbour. Its trade, especially its export trade in wheat, has increased greatly since the completion in 1878 of the standard-gauge railway connecting Sind with the Punjab, and K. now ranks as one of the four great seaports of India. The tidal harbour, which has 237½ ac. of anchorage space, and one side of which is formed by the former isl. of Kiamari, now connected by the Napier mole with the mainland, has a depth at the entrance of 23¾ ft. at low water, 33¼ ft. high water ordinary spring tides. Annual value of exports, £4–5,000,000. Mean temp., yr. 77° F., Jan. 65°, June 89°; rfall. yr. 7.8 in., July–Aug. 4.9 in. P. (1872) 33,500; (1881) 73,600; (1891) 98,200 (Moham. 51,400; Hindus, 42,000); cantonment, 7000; Hindus, 2500; Moham. 1600.

Karacholan, ruined tn., Asiatic Turkey, prov. Mosul, dist. and about 15 m. NE. Sulaimanieh; formerly the residence of the principal chiefs of S. Kurdistan.

Karád, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 85 m. S. by E. Poona. P. 12,100; Hindus, 10,200.

Karád, comm., Hungary, co. Somogy, dist. Tab. P. <4000.

Karadagh, dist., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the N. frontier of prov., between 46° and 48° E.

Kara Dagh (or **Tagh**) ('black mountain'), a mountain range of European Turkey, pash. and 32 m. E. Prizren. Alt. 2770 ft.

Kara-Denggiz, Turkish name for the Black Sea.

Karadžilar, vil., E. Roumelia, circle Haskovo. P. <3000.

Karaferia, Servian **Verhoye,** Greek **Verria,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 38 m. W. by S. Salonica. P. 8000; Moham. 2000 (G. inq. 158).

Karagach-Liman, bay, Turkey in Europe, in the N. of the Ægean Sea, in 26°–26° 10′ E.

Karagasses, dying out Turkish stem, E. Siberia, living now in the Sayan Mts., in govts. Yeniseisk and Irkutsk.

Karaghan, plain, Persia, in the NW. of prov. Irak-Ajemi.

Karagwe, mountainous region, central Africa, on the W. side of Lake Victoria Nyanza, to the S. of 1° S. The inhabitants appear to belong to two distinct races: the Wanyambo, negroes, forming the mass of the population; the Wahuma, the dominant race, apparently of Galla stock.

Kara-Hissar ('Black Castle'), tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 81 m. ENE. Sivas, stands on a rocky platform, in the midst of a dist. rich in minerals; cap. sanjak K. The town, which is dominated by a fortress of the time of the Comneni, is also called **K.-H. Sharki.** Alt. 5280 ft. P. 11,700; Sunna Moham. 4800; Shia Moham. 2500; Armenians of various rites, 2700 (Cuinet). See also **Develü-Karahissar.**

Kara-hotun, tn., China. See **Lanping-hsien.**

Karai, two vils., Russia, govt. Saratov, dist. Balashov, 143 m. W. of cap. of govt., on Khoper R. P. 4000 and 5500.

Karaia, tn., Central India, Gwalior state. P. 7100; Hindus, 6500; Jain, 300.

Karáibári, forest tract within the Gáro Hills, India, Assam.

Karaikkudi, tn., India, Madras, dist. Madura. P. 6600; Hindus, 6400.

Karaim, tn., Egypt, 15 m. E. by N. Zagazig. P. 6200.

Karaites, or **Karaims,** branch of Jews inhabiting Crimea, and partly in the govts. Kherson, Volhynia, Vilno, and Kovno. They do not obey the Talmud, and recognise the books of Moses only; speak a Turko-Tatar language, and use old Hebraic in worship. They have more likeness with Crimean Tatars than with Western Jews, and dress in Oriental fashion. They have penetrated into Russia (probably in the 7th century) from Persia through Transcaucasia. P. estimated at 5500, out of whom 4500 in Crimea.

Karaiyúr, vil., Ceylon, dist. and div. Jaffna. P. 6400.

Karaja-dagh, somewhat isolated mt., Turkey in Asia, SW. of Diarbekir. Alt. 6500 ft. See **Cerna-gora.**

Karaja-dagh, mt. chain, Eastern Roumelia, S. of the Balkans, running parallel to them, but separated by the Tunja. Alt. 3610 ft.

Karaja-Fokia, Anatolia. See **Focha.**

Karajalü, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 16 m. N. by E. Gallipoli, on the Gulf of Saros.

Kárajgáon (Karasgaon, census), tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Ellichpur, 28 m. NNW. Amráoti. P. 6800; Hindus, 6000.

Karak, Kharak, or **Karej,** isl., in the Persian Gulf, 35 m. NW. Bushire. It is about 15 m. in circumference, of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a village inhabited by about 1000 Arabs. Chief industry, raising fruits and pearl-fishing. Ships bear up hither from Bushire during strong SW. winds in the gulf, and anchor near it in safety. Held by the British in the war of 1856–57.

Karakakua, bay, on the W. side of Hawaii, in the Sandwich Is.

Kara Kara, co., Victoria, crossed by 37° S. and 143° E.

Karakash, tn., central Asia, E. Turkistan, on Karakash R., 16 m. NNW. Khotan.

Karakash, riv., central Asia, rises on the N. slope of the Karakoram Mts. in Kashmír, 34° 50′ N., 78° 45′ E., at a probable alt. of 16,800 ft. above the sea. It flows first in a general NNE. direction to the foot of the Kuen-lun Mts., then turns WNW. to Shadihula (11,780 ft.), about 200 m. from its source, where it bends to NE. and passes through the Kuen-lun Range. Beyond Shadihula its course is unknown, except at one point, 37° 15′ N., 79° 45′ E., but it is believed to unite with the Yurungkash, in about 38° 10′ N., 80° 35′ E., to form the Khotan R.

Karakelang, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Sangir Is., NE. of Celebes I.

Karaklis, Large and **Small,** vils., Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. and 40 m. NNW. of Erivañ. P. 5700.

Karak-Moba, tn., Syria. See **Kerak.**

Karakol, Asiatic Russia. See **Przhevalsk.**

Karakoram, mt. range. See **Himálayas.**

Karakorum, or **Caracoron,** ancient city of central Asia, said by Chinese authors to have been founded in the 8th century, from 1234 to 1256 cap. of the Mongol empire, now represented by the ruins of Kara-Balgasun, on the l. bk. of the upper Orkhon, about 30 m. above its confluence with the Urtu-Tamir, in 47° 15′ N., 102° 20′ E. about 230 m. WSW. Urga. See Yule's *Marco Polo*, I. 204; and *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 424.

Karakul, Great ('Great Black Lake'), irregularly shaped lake on the Khargosh Pamir, central Asia, crossed in the S. by 39° N., in the E. by 73½ E., about 15 m. long by 12½ m. broad; divided into two basins, E. and W., by a penin. and irregularly shaped island, the W. basin with a depth of 755 ft., the E. under 65 ft. No outlet at present; but, according to Geiger, formerly, when its area was thrice what it is now, with a double outlet, one N. to a trib. of the Tarim basin, and one SW. to the Amu basin. Water somewhat brackish. Alt. 12,700 ft. (Sven Hedin, *ab.* and *bp.*). See Geiger, *Die Pamirgebiete*, pp. 122–23, and *Petermann's Mitteil*, 1894, pp. 211–12.

Karakul, Little, a small lake in the E. of the Pamirs, in the Sarik-kol, in the course of the Southern Gez, about 90 m. ESE. of the Great Karakul.

Kara-kulak, vil., W. Siberia, on Ui R., trib. of Tobol, 250 m. ESE. Ufa. P. <5000.

Kara-kum (Kirghiz **Black Sands**), deserts, Russian Central Asia. **1.** In NE. of Lake Aral, about 235 m. from WNW. to ESE., and 85 m. wide. **2.** See **Transcaspian Territory.**

Kara-kyura, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, dist. Samurzakañ, 48 m. SSW. Derbent. P. <5000.

Karali, stn., Nyassa-land, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in 12° 13′ S.

Karaman, the ancient *Laranda*, tn., Asia Minor, 65 m. SE. Konia.

Karamania, region, Asia Minor, included within the pash. of Konia, comprising most of the E. portion of the central tableland, between 36° 50′ and 39° 10′ N., 31° and 50° E.

Karambar, riv., central Asia, issues from **K. Sar Lake,** flows S. into the Gilghit R. See **Chitral River.**

Karamnása ('the Destroyer of Religious Merit'), India, stream rising in the Káimur Hills, flows for the most part NE. on the boundary between Bengal and NW. Provs., then N. and NE., and finally enters the Ganges; during the rainy season boats of about two tons can navigate the lower parts of the river. The river is regarded with great abhorrence by Hindus, and no person of any caste will either drink or touch its waters except those who reside on its banks.

Karamoyo, mts., or rather edge of highlands on the W. side of the great trough of E. Africa, in about 2°–4° N., 34°–35° E., W. of Lake Rudolf.

Karamuren ('black river'), Mongol name of upper Hwang-ho.

Karamursal, tn., Asia Minor, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Ismid, 46 m. NE. Brussa.

Karangbolong, tn., Java, S. ct., in about 109° 46′ E.

Karanja, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 36 m. SW. by S. Amráoti. P. (1881) 10,900; (1891) 14,400; Hindus, 10,100; Moham. 3600.

Karanja Island, isl., Brit. India, on the E. side of Bombay Harb., held by the Portuguese from 1530 to 1740, with ruins of Portuguese hermitages and churches; occupied by the Maráthás until 1774, when it came into the hands of the English. Special exports, salt and *mahud* and date liquor. Chief industry of the people is fishing.

Kara-Nor, or **Khala-Chi,** lake, central Asia, in the Chinese prov. of Sinkiang, about 200 m. E. by N. Lake Lob-Nor.

Karanpura, coalfield, Brit. India, Bengal, in the W. of dist. Házaribágh, 120 m. S. Patná, traversed by the Dámodar R.

Karánsebes, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, 55 m. ESE. Temesvar. P. 5500.

Kara-Ova-Su, the ancient *Aigos-Potamos,* riv., European Turkey, flows into the Dardanelles a few miles SW. of Gallípoli.

Karapča (karapcha), vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 43 m. NE. Varna, on the Black Sea.

Karapczeu, tn., Austria, prov. Bukowina, dist. Wiźnitz. P. <5000.

Kararamuka, English mission station in Ger. E. Africa, about 32 m. NW. by W. of the head of Lake Nyassa.

Karas, riv., Hungary, small l. bk. trib. of Danube, which it enters about 21° 20′ E.

Kara Sea (Russian **Karskoye More**), sea, Russia, part of Arctic Ocean, between Novaya Zemlya in NW., and the Yalmal penin. of Siberia in SE., over 300 m. long, and 170 m. wide, entered from the W. by Yugorskiy Shar (between mainland and Vaigach I.), Kara Strait, or Karskiya Vorota, 27 m. wide (between Vaigach and Novaya Zemlya), and narrow Matochkin Shar, which divides Novaya Zemlya into two parts. Was considered as an 'ice-cellar' until 1870–73, when it was opened by several Norwegian captains, soon followed by Nordenskjöld and Captain Wiggins. Both the sea and the two southern straits are open for three to six weeks every year, and the Kara Sea has now become the route for trade of Europe with the Ob and Yenisei.

Karasgaon, tn., India. See **Kárajgáon.**

Karashar, oasis and fort, Eastern Turkistan, on the Yulduz R., in about 42° 10′ N., 87 E. P. about 11,000.

Karasjok, vil., Norway, Finmark, on the riv. Karasjok, l. bk. trib. of the Tana, 69° 18′ N. Alt. 438 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 26.4° F., Feb. 1.0°, July 54.1°.

Karas Mountains, a range of mts. composed of Silurian sandstone, in the SE. of Great Namaqualand, in about 27°–27½° S., 18° 40′ E.

Karas Mountains, Little, a range to the W. of the Karas Mts., crossed by 18° E.

Karassi, sanjak of Khodavendikiar prov., Asiatic Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora and Ægean Sea; cap. Balikesri.

Kara-Su ('black river'), a name applied to numerous rivers in the Turkish dominions, among which are the W. branch of the Euphrates (*q.v.*). See also **Struma** and **Kerkha.**

Kara-Su, riv., Asia Minor, pash. Angora, trib. to the Kizil Irmak. The city of Kaisariyeh is on its l. bk.

Kara-Su, riv., in the NW. of Persia, flows W. then N. into the Aras.

Kara-Su, riv., Turkey in Europe, rises in the Rhodope Mts., and flows SE. into the Ægean Sea NE. of Thasos I. In its lower course it forms the E. boundary of Macedonia.

Karasu-bazar, tn., Russia, Crimea, govt. Taurida, dist. and 28 m. ENE. Simpheropol; trade in wine, animal produce, fruits, and morocco leather goods.

Karasulskoye, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, on great highway, 100 m. ESE. Tyumeń. P. <5000.

Karasulu, tn. and rly. stn., Turkey in Europe, on the Vardar, 29 m. NW. by N. Salonica.

Karasu-Yenije, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Gümürjina, 15 m. NE. of the mouth of the Kara-Su. P. <3000.

Karatagh, tn., Bukhara, 100 m. SE. Samarkand.

Karatash-burun ('black-stone cape'), cape, in the SE. of Asia Minor, at NW. of mouth of Gulf of Alexandretta.

Karatau, chain of mts., Russian Turkistan, shooting NW. for about 300 m., from the Tian Shan Mts. along r. bk. of Syr-daria. Alt. 7000–11,000 ft.

Karategin, or **Karateghin,** khanate, central Asia, in NW. of the Pamirs, valley of the Surkh-ab (trib. Vaksh); chief town, Garm; vassal to Bukhara. See **Bukhara** and **Pamirs.**

Kara-tepe ('black hill'), frontier vil., Afghanistan, in Badghiz country, on l. bk. of Kushk R.

Karatova, Turkey. See **Kratovo.**

Karatsu, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 45 m. N. Nagasaki; coal is extensively mined. P. 7700.

Karauli, *Kerowlee,* cap. of native state K. (1229 sq. m., P. 156,600), India, Rájputána, 55 m. SW. by S. Bhartpur, surrounded by a wall of sandstone, also protected on the N. and E. by ravines. P. (1881) 25,600; (1891) 23,100.

Karaulnoye, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, on l. bk. Yenisei, 76 m. SW. Krasnoyarsk. P. <5000.

Kara-usu ('black waters'), Mongol name of the upper Mekong.

Kara-usu, or **Ike Aral Nor,** lake, western Mongolia, to the E. of Kobdo, crossed by 48° N. and 92° E., 40 m. long by 10–15 m. wide; receives the Kobelo R., drained by the Chor-Khariz into Lake Durga-Nor.

Karavukova, vil., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Hódság. P. <4000.

Karawanken Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. C. 3.**

Karbitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 5 m. ENE. Teplitz. P. <5000.

Kar'chikan, range of mts. parallel to S. shore of Lake Van, Turkish Kurdistan.

Karczag, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, 35 m. WSW. Debreczin. P. 18,200.

Kardakata, vil., Greece, in the NW. of Cephalonia I.

Kardamylē, comm., Greece, prov. Laconia, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Messenia, 16 m. SW. by S. Sparta. P. <2000.

Kardasch Řečitz, tn., Bohemia, 23 m. NE. Budweis. P. < 3000.

Kardashevskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, on r. bk. Irtysh, 96 m. NE. of Omsk. P. <5000.

Kardeh, Persia. See **Kiardi.**

Karditsa, tn., Greece, prov. Trikkala, 28 m. W. by N. Pharsalos. P. 6800.

Kardong, Himalayan vil., India, Punjab, dist. Kángra, on l. bk. of the Bhága, the largest vil. in the Láhul valley. P. <5000

Kardong Pass, Himálayas. See **Khardung.**

Karej, Persian islands. See **Karak.**

Karelia. See **Finland.**

Kare'ma (e as in 'get'), mission stn., on the E. side of Lake Tanganyika, in 6° 50′ S.

Karen-ni, dist., stretching E. from the Paung-laung Range, Lower Burma. Chiefly high tableland (alt. 3000–4000 ft.), inhabited by the Red Karens, so named from the bright red turban they wear.

Karens, tribe. See **Burma.**

Karesvando, vil., Sweden, Lapland, on the Muonio, 180 m. N. by W. Torneå. Alt. 1060 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 27.2° F., Feb. 4.0°, July 55.0°.

Karf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Beuthen, with iron and zinc (calamine) mines. P. <3000.

Karfreit (German, Italian **Caporetta**), vil., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, on the Isonzo, 22 m. N. by W. Görz. P. <2000.

Kargal'ik, large and thriving market-tn., Eastern Turkistan, 36 m. S. by E. of Yarkand, is situated at the junction of all the important routes from India to Yarkand and Kashgar. It is watered by a canal cut from the Tiznaf R. Alt. 4370 ft. P. about 10,000.

Kargalinsk, copper-mines, Russia, govt. and 27 m. NW. of Orenburg.

Karghan, Persia. See **Kergan.**

Kargil, oasis, India, Kashmír, filling a beautiful valley traversed by the Suru, 85 m. ENE. Srínagar.

Kargopol, dist. tn., N. Russia, govt. Olonets, 406 m. E. of Petrozavodsk, on l. bk. Onega, at its outflow from Lake Lache. Over 200,000 furs of squirrels exported every year. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 34.2° F., Jan. 8.2°, July 63.1°. P. <5000.

Karhal, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Mainpuri, 94 m. WNW. Cawnpur. P. (1881) 7900; (1891) 6300; Hindus, 3700; Moham. 1700.

Karharbári, or **Kurhurbaree,** Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Hazáribágh, 66 m. NW. Ránígunj; coalfield, 11 sq. m. in extent, producing coal capable of being used in iron-smelting, which the Ránígunj coal is not; railway stn. (**Giridhi**).

Karikál ('the fish pass'), maritime tn., French India, on the Coromandel coast, 13 m. N. Negapatam, in a fertile country watered by six branches of the Cauvery, and doing a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon. Franco-Indian Rly. from K. to Peralam projected. P. settlement (1883) 93,100; (1891) 70,500.

Karimatá, isls., Eastern Archipelago, off the W. ct. of Dutch Borneo, to the N. of 2° S., separated from Billiton I. by **K. Strait.**

Karimganj, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 28 m. E. Sylhet.

Karimon, isl., Eastern Archipelago, between the Malay Penin. and the E. ct. of Sumatra, to the W. of the Strait of Singapore.

Karlot, Greek **Nikaria,** the ancient *Icaria,* isl., Asiatic Turkey, to the W. of Samos, 25 m. long WSW. to ENE. Length, WSW. to ESE., 26 m.; average breadth, 7 m.; area, 103 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). Cap. Fanari. P. (1892) 12,890, nearly all Greeks, and chiefly engaged in agriculture and charcoal burning. See Monograph in *Petermann's Mitteil,* 1894, p. 256.

Karir, isl., India, Cutch, in the Great Rann of Cutch, crossed by 70° 20′ E.

Karis, Persian, a canal for irrigation.

Karjat, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Ahmadnagar dist., in 18° 33′ N., 75° 3′ E. P. <5000.

Karjat, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 35 m. E. by S. Bombay.

Karkacha, range of mts., Afghanistan, stretching SSW. from the Kabul R. to the western extremity of the Safid Koh, about 40 m. E. Kabul.

Karkamb, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sholápur, 177 m. N. by W. Bijápur. P. 7600; Hindus, 6700.

Karkar, mt. range, Somali-land. See **Darror.**

Karkar, Dampier, or **Noah Island,** German New Guinea, crossed by 4° 40′ S. and 146° E.

Karkaraly, dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Semipalatinsk, 378 m. SW. of Omsk, at Karkaraly Mts. P. <5000.

Karkarooc, co., Victoria, stretching from the Murray R. to 36° S., between 142° and 143° E.; includes Mildura as one of its 'shires.'

Karkelbeck, vil., E. Prussia, circle and dist. Memel, with amber deposits. P. <2000.

Karkennah, isl., Tunis. See **Kerkennah.**

Karkhauda, tn., India. See **Kharkhauda.**

Karkog, tn., eastern Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 60 m. SE. Sennar.

Karlanda, vil., Sweden, prov. Vermland, 20 kil. W. Karlstad. P. <3000.

Karlberg, royal castle, Sweden, prov. Stockholm, E. side of Lake Mälar, 2 m. NNW. Stockholm, with military academy.

Kárli, cave-temple in Poona dist., Brit. India, Bombay, in 18° 45′ N., 73° 31′ E., the largest and most complete Chaitya cave hitherto discovered in India.

Karl Lofts, remarkable antiquity, Eng., Westmorland, 2 m. S. Shap, originally an area ½ m. long, 30 to 60 ft. wide, enclosed by huge granite blocks, now intersected by the main line of the L. & NW. R.

Karlova, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Török-Becse. P. <5000.

Karlovác, Croatia. See **Karlsburg.**

Karlovase, tn., on the N. ct. of the isl. of Samos.

Karlovice Velké, tn., Austria. See **Gross Karlowitz.**

Karlovicz (Hungarian **Karlócza**), tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 6 m. SE. by S. Peterwardein, with a steam-packet station on r. bk. of the Danube. A memorable treaty between Austria and Turkey was concluded here in 1699. The dist. produces a strong and sweet red wine. P. 5500.

Karlovo, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 35 m. N. Philippopolis. P. 8000.

Karlsbad ('Charles's bath'), tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle Elbogen, on the Tepl, near its junction with the Eger, 66 m. W. by N. Prague; famous for its hot springs. The town, the most fashionable watering-place in Austria, occupies the bottom of a narrow valley between steep granite mountains, and consists mainly of lodging-houses and hotels for visitors. It possesses numerous thermo-sulphated saline springs, with a temp. ranging from 104°–165° F.; of these, the Sprudel, temp. 165° F., deposits so much incrustation, and is forced upwards with such violence, that fresh orifices have to be continually bored to prevent explosions and damage to the town. The Mühlbrunnen, temp. 138° F., furnishes most of the water used for drinking. Vapour baths have been constructed over the Hygienquelle. The public walks around the town are admired. The baths are mostly frequented from June to September. K. is celebrated for the congress held there in 1819. Alt. 1243 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46° F., winter 36.3°, summer 63.7°. P. 12,000.

Karlsborg, tn., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, on the W. side of Lake Wetter, 18 m. W. Motala. P. <2000.

Karlsbrunn, watering-place, Austria, Silesia, circle Freudenthal, with mineral springs charged with carbonic acid. P. <2000.

Karlsburg (German, in Hungarian **Karoly** (or **Gyula**) **Fehérvár,** the latter meaning 'white fortress of Julius'), the ancient *Apulum,* fortified tn., with magistracy, Hungary, 33 m. NW. by W. Hermannstadt, seat of the Bishops of Transylvania; it has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, with the provincial archives, a mint, observatory, &c. In the neighbourhood, on the Maros, are vineyards of exquisite growth. There are Roman remains, and a collection of mediæval MSS. In the reign of Charles VI., Prince Eugene founded the actual citadel 1715, and called it 'the White Castle of Charles' (*Karoly Fehérvár*). Alt. 720–755 ft. P. (1869) 8000; (1890) 8200.

Karlsfeld, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 19 m. NW. by N. Karlsbad (Bohemia). P. <2000.

Karlshamn, seapt. tn., Sweden, prov. Blekinge, on the S. ct., 29 m. E. by N. Christianstad. The basin (length, 2624 ft.) varies in depth from 22–28 ft. Anchorage good. Mean temp., yr. 44.3° F., Feb. 28.4°, July 63.0°. P. 7200.

Karlskrona, fortified seapt. tn., Sweden, and the principal station of the Swedish navy, near the S. extremity of the kingdom, on five small islands in the Baltic, connected by fourteen bridges with each other and the mainland, 47 m. SW. Kalmar. Harbour safe, with water sufficient for the largest ships, and three entrances, defended by several strong forts; the inner harbour can accommodate vessels of 17–20 ft. draught. Town, built principally of wood, is separated by a wall from an extensive naval arsenal and dockyard. Manufactures of naval equipments, canvas, linen cloths, and leather; and an export trade in metals, potash, and other Baltic produce. P. (1865) 16,245; (1890) 20,600.

Karlsruhe ('Charles's Rest'), tn., W. Germany, cap. gd.-duchy of Baden, circle K., 4 m. E. of the Rhine, and 39 m. WNW. Stuttgart. The city is regularly laid out in a fan-shape, the rays centring at the castle. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct from Durlach, and ornamented with fountains, and a stone pyramid in the market-place, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Manufactures of jewellery, carpets, and chemical products, furniture, machinery, tools, and carriages, iron-wares, cement, and pottery ware. Alt. 404 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.3° F.; Jan. 33.4°, July 67.0°; rfall. (54 yrs.), 28.56 in. P. (1871) 36,582, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants (1891) 73,700.

Karlsruhe, vil., Prussia, Silesia, circle Oppeln, 35 m. ESE. Breslau. P. <3000.

Karlstad, tn., Sweden, prov. Vermland, on the N. side of Lake Wener, at the mouth of the Klar-Elf, and on the small isl. of Tingvalla, connected with the mainland by two bridges, 61 m. W. by N. Örebro. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 42.4° F., Feb. 25.0°, July 62.9°. P. 8700.

Karlstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the r. bk. of the Main, 14 m. NNW. Würzburg, circle K. P. <3000.

Karlstadt (German, in Hungarian **Károlyváros,** Slavonic **Karlovác**), tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 25 m. SW. by W. Agram. P. 5600.

Karluk, port of call for Alaskan steamers, on **Kadiak I.** (*q.v.*).

Karmála, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sholápur, 85 m. E. by S. Poona. P. 6100; Hindus, 4900.

Karman, Persia. See **Kerman.**

Karmanshah. See **Kermanshahan.**

Karmö, isl., Norway, off the W. ct., prov. Stavanger, 18 m. long, S. end 21 m. NW. Stavanger.

Karmutzen, lake, Vancouver I., Brit. Columbia, drained by Nimkish R. into Queen Charlotte Sound.

Karnabat, or **Karnobat,** tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 26 m. WNW. Burgas. P. 5100.

Karnagarh, hill or plateau, India, Bengal, dist. and near town of Bhágalpur.

Karnak, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. and 34 m. SSE. Keneh, 500 yards from the r. bk. of the Nile, in 25° 43′ N.; to this village, the finest group of the ruins of ancient *Thebes* owes its name.

Karnak Lo'gone. See **Logon Birni.**

Karnál, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. K., 50 m. S. by E. Ambála; a city of great antiquity. P. (1868) 27,000; (1891) 22,000; Hindus, 14,300; Moham. 7400.

Karnála, or **Funnel Hill,** fort and hill, Brit. India, Bombay, Thána dist., 23 m. E. by S. of the city of Bombay. Alt. 1560 ft.

Karnáli Gogra and **K. Sarda,** rivs., India. See **Gogra.**

Karnap, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Essen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Karnaphuli, riv., Brit. India, Bengal, flows first S. through a valley in the Chittagong Hill tracts, then circuitously SW. through a number of mountain ranges, and passes the town of Chittagong a little above its mouth in the NE. of the Bay of Bengal; navigable by sea-going vessels to Chittagong, by cargo-boats to Kasalong, 96 m. up, a little above the point where it begins its SW. course.

Karnátik, or **Carnatic,** from **Karnatáka-desa,** the Kanarese country, a name properly applied to the region of the Indian Penin. in which Kanarese is spoken, corresponding nearly to the state of Mysore, with some adjacent parts of Madras and Bombay, but erroneously applied by Europeans to the region E. of the Ghâts from Cape Comorin to 18° N., that is, the Tamil country, with the Telugu dist. of Nellore, on the Coromandel coast.

Karnes, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed by 29° N. and by 98° W.

Karnobat, tn., Bulgaria. See **Karnabat.**

Karns City, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Butler co., 37 m. NNE. Allegheny; has oil-wells and coal-mines. P. <1500.

Kärnthen, prov., Austria. See **Carinthia.**

Karnúl (**Kurnool,** census), municip., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. K., 88 m. NE. by E. Bellary, on a rocky spit of land at the junction of the Hindri and Tungabhadra Rivs.; with a fort, dismantled in 1865. Endemic fever has been prevalent since the construction of the **K. Canal** (for navigation and irrigation), which connects the Tungabhadra above K. with the Penner above Cuddapah; length, 189 m. (of which 140 are in K. dist.). P. (1891) 24,400; Moham. 12,600; Hindus, 11,400.

Karon, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, 105 m. WNW. Mozambique.

Karolinenthal, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. K., circle and adjoining Prague on the NE., between the riv. Moldau and the Žižka-Berg. P. 19,500.

Károlyfalva, tn., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Fehértemplom. P. <4000.

Karoly-Fehérvár, Hungary. See **Karlsburg.**

Károly, Nagy. See **Nagy-Károly.**

Károlyváros, Croatia-Slavonia. See **Karlstadt.**

Karond, or **Kálahandi,** feudatory chiefship, India, Central Provs., Sambalpur dist., between 19° 5′–20° 30′ N. and 82° 40′–83° 50′ E.

Karonga, stn., Nyassa-land, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, at the E. terminus of the 'Stevenson' road, in 9° 52′ S., with an exposed open roadstead; main station of the African Lakes Corporation.

Karoola, post-tn. and rly. stn., Tasmania. P. <1500.

Karor, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismáil Khán, 80 m. NNW. Múltán. P. (1891) <5000.

Karor, tn., India, Punjab. See **Kahror.**

Karos, small isl., Greece, about midway between the SE. of Naxos I., and SW. of Amorgos I.

Karpas, the E. part of the N. mountain range of Cyprus, occupying the long narrow NE. peninsula.

Karpathen, German name of the Carpathian Mts.

Karpathos Island, Asiatic Turkey. See **Kerpe.**

Karpenision (karpenisi), tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, 36 m. N. Lepanto. P. <2000.

Karpfen (Ger., in Hungarian **Korpona**), royal free tn., Hungary, co. Hont, 40 m. N. Waitzen. P. <4000.

Karra, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., on the r. bk. of the Ganges, dist. and 32 m. NW. by W. Allahábád. P. <5000.

Karrack, isl., Persian Gulf. See **Karak.**

Karridale, settlement, in the extreme SW. of Western Australia, Sussex co., in a fine timber region.

Karroos, from a Hottentot word meaning 'dry' or 'hard,' the name given to the arid interior plateaux of Cape Colony (*q.v.*).

Kars, prov., Russia, Transcaucasia, has Tiflis on N., Kutais on W., Erivañ on E., and Asiatic Turkey on SW. High plateau, from 5000 to 7000 ft. alt., intersected by ridges attaining 10,000 ft. in the S., in the Alashgerd Mts. and in the Kyzyr-Dagh, which rises over the high plateau of Gele, or Kola. Watered by Aras in S., its trib. Arpachai on E. frontier, and Kars-chai, which flows NE. and SE. in a high valley, receiving an outflow of Alpine Lake Chyldyr; also by the r. bk. tribs. of Chorokh in SW. Climate very changeable. Average temp. at K. (alt. 5723 ft.), yr. 40° F., Jan. 56°, March 38°, July–Aug. 63°; yearly rainfall, 21.8 in. Population mixed, mostly Turkish (47,000), Armenian (44,000), Kurdes (30,000), Karapapakhs (27,000), Turkomans (10,200), Greeks (28,000), and Russian (12,000). Agriculture meets with considerable difficulties owing to high position and early frosts; good gardening. Cattle-breeding is an important source of living, especially with the Kurdes and Karapapakhes. Industry in infancy. Divided into four dists.: Kars, Kagyzman, Ardahan, and Olti. Area, 7308 sq. m. P. (1891) 225,350.

Kars, fortress, Russia, cap. prov. K., on Kars R., 115 m. SW. Tiflis, 41° 37′–42° 50′ N. Annexed to Russia in 1878, after having been the seat of bloody sieges in 1853. It is partly walled. Alt. 5723 ft. P. (1890) 10,500.

Karsas, Sahara. See **Karzaz.**

Kars-Dulkadrie, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 54 m. NE. Adana, sanjak Khozan. P. <2000.

Karshi, tn., Bukhara, 80 m. SW. Samarkand.

Karshi, tn., central Asia, khanate and 105 m. SW. of Bukhara, on the Yak-kobag-daria.

Karst, Italian **Carso,** in antiquity *Carusavius* (name of Celtic origin = 'land of stones'), consists of rugged platforms and mountain ranges rising E. of the Adriatic. The Karst Mts. extend from the Terglou towards S. and SE. until they reach the Shar and other mountains of the Balkan Peninsula. In a more limited sense, we understand by 'Karst proper' the ranges extending N. of Istria from the Isonzo R. to the Quarnero Gulf: they are about 50 m. in length, 15 m. in width, and have an average altitude of 1300 to 1600 ft. The highest summit of the Karst proper is the Snow Mt. (Sneznica, or Schneeberg, 5890 ft.). The mountain ranges further to the SE., viz., the Great Capella Mts. (Klek, 5400 ft.), the Vellebic (5770 ft.), Dinaric Alps (Dinara, 6010 ft.), and others have the same orographical and hydrographical features as the Karst proper, and therefore the term Karst in a more general sense is applied to all of them, and thus we speak of Istrian, Croatian, and Dalmatian Karst Mts. Even further SE., in the Herzegovina, in Montenegro, and Albania, K. features are noticeable. The Karst Mts. consist principally of limestone rocks, mostly of the Cretaceous period. The rain which falls immediately disappears in the ground, and there is a subterranean process of erosion, partly chemical and partly mechanical, by which innumerable caves and funnel-shaped depressions or sinks (*dolinas*) are formed. Subterranean watercourses are frequent, and many rivers suddenly disappear under the ground, either reappearing after a while, or coming no more to the surface. The valleys present a very peculiar appearance; many of them have neither beginning nor end, but form circular or longitudinal grooves and hollows between the mountain ranges. Earthquakes and landslips are of frequent occurrence. The greater part of the Karst terr. is desert, but in former times the mountains were covered with beautiful forests, which supplied the Romans, and afterwards the Venetians, with excellent material for the construction of their numerous fleets. See **Dalmatia, Istria,** and compare **Causses.** [**H. G. S.**]

Karsul, vil., India, Haidarábád, 2 m. N. Aurangábád.

Kartairi, riv., India, Madras, in the Nílgiri Hills dist., flowing through a rich coffee-growing tract, and finally falling into the Bhaváni on the S. frontier of dist., near Mettapolliem.

Kartal, vil., Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 14 m. SE. Constantinople.

Kartalinija, or **Kartvellya,** old name of part of Georgia, now NW. port of govt. Tiflis.

Kartárpur, tn., Brit. India Punjab, dist. Jalandhar, 40 m. E. by S. Amritsar. P. 10,400; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 3600.

Kartasura, place, Java, 6 m. W. by NW. of Surakarta, with many ancient temples.

Karthaus, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle K., 17 m. W. Danzig. P. <3000.

Kart-jurt, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Batalpashinsk, S. of Stavropol. P. 6260.

Karuah, riv., New South Wales, flowing S. into Port Stephens (32° 45′ S.).

Karuizawa Shin ('new') and **Kyu** ('old'), two vils., Japan, about 85 m. NW. Tokyo, the latter 15 minutes by jinrikisha from the former, and a retreat during the summer months. P. <2000.

Karuma Falls, equatorial Africa, on the White Nile, between Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza.

Karumattúr, tn., India, Madras, dist. Madúra, in 9° 57′ N., 79° 59′ E. P. (1891) <5000.

Karumba, Australia. See **Kimberley.**

Karun (more correctly **Kuran,** or **Kurang,** from the Kuh-i-Rang, in which it has its source), the ancient *Pasitigris,* riv., Persia, Khuzistan, rises in the heart of the Bakhtiari Mts., and has a very sinuous course of 250 m. to Shushter (75 m. in a direct line), with a fall of 9000 ft. Here it enters the plain, and divides into two arms, the eastern, called the Ab-i-Gargar, artificial, and the western, called the Ab-i-Shateit, natural, the former being that which allows of navigation to near Shushter. These two arms reunite in 31° 39′ N., at the point where the K. receives the Dizful R., or Ab-i-Diz, from the right. Below this point the K. pursues a general SSW. direction towards the Shat-el-Arab, with which it is connected by an artificial cut 4 m. long called the **Hafar** (or **Haffar**) **Canal** (on which stands Mohammera), while the original stream continues its way to the Persian Gulf under the name of the **Bahmeshir,** or **Bankhusi,** channel to the E. of Kab I. The navigation of the K. is impeded at Ahwaz, 117 m. from its mouth, by rapids, both below and above which steamers ply as far as Shushter. In 1888 the Shah granted a concession, throwing open the navigation below Ahwaz to all countries, but in its undeveloped state it has up till now been almost valueless. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 509; *Persia,* by Hon. G. H. Curzon, Lond., 1892; and map of the Ahwaz obstruction, in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1883, p. 184.

Karungalálkudi, vil., India, Madras, dist. Madura, in 9° 55′ N., 78° 34′ E. P. (1891) <5000.

Karur, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Coimbatore, 44 m. WNW. Trichinopoli, cap. of the ancient kgd. of Chera, or eastern Kerála; only the ruins of this oft-contested fort (finally ceded to the English in 1801) remain. P. 10,800; Hindus, 10,000.

Karvasaras, vil., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Arta, 39 m. NNW. Mesolonggi. P. <3000.

Kárvir, India, local name of **Kolhapur** (*q.v.*).

Karwaltnagar, Karvetnagar (census), tn., India, Madras, dist. North Arcot, 7 m. W. Puttúr. P. 6000; Hindus, 5400.

Kárwár, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. N. Kánara, on the l. bk. of the Kali R., 54 m. S. by E. Goa; the only safe harbour between Bombay and Cochin at all seasons of the year. In the bay, in front of the port, are the Oyster Rocks, with a lighthouse on the largest, visible 25 m. **Old K.,** 3 m. E. of the new town, once an important place of commerce. Mean rfall., yr. 116.5 in., June–Sept. 105.9 in. P. (1872) 13,300; (1891) 14,600; Hindus, 11,700.

Karwendelgebirge, rugged limestone mts., on the frontier of Bavaria and Tirol, rising abruptly from the head of the valley of the Isar; crossed with difficulty. The highest point is the Karwendelspitze, alt. 8250 ft.

Karwi, or **Karwi Tarahwan** (census), tn., India, NW. Provs., dist. Bánda, in 25° 12′ N., 80° 57 E. P. 6500; Hindus, 5100; Moham. 1400.

Karwin, tn., Austria, Silesia, 27 m. E. by S. Troppau, and 3 m. SW. by W. Freistadt, with coal-mines. P. 7000.

Karya, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 28 m. W. by N. Corinth.

Karyes, or **Karyæ,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 74 m. ESE. Salonica, on the penin. of Athos; seat of the Holy Synod. P. <3000.

Karystos, seapt. tn., Greece, near the S. end of the isl. of Eubœa. P. (1870) of comm. 8800.

Karytaina, or **Gortys,** tn., S. Greece, prov. Arcadia, 18 m. W. Tripolitza, with an imposing feudal castle crowning a high rock. P. <2000.

Karzaz, Karsas, or **Kerzaz,** oasis, in the Sahara, Morocco, on the Wadi Saura (continuation of the Wadi Gir), in about 28° 40′ N., 0° 40′ W.

Kasa-an Bay, inlet, on the E. ct. of Prince of Wales I., Alaska, in 55½° N.

Kasai, or **Cossye,** riv., Brit. India, Bengal, winds SE. and E. to the Haldí, which it joins about 20 m. above the confluence of that river with the Húglí.

Kasama, tn., Japan, prov. Hitachi, 55 m. NE. by N.

Tokyo, with ruins of a stronghold which must have been almost impregnable.

Kasanlik. See **Kezanlük.**

Kásaragodu, India. See **Cassergode.**

Kasassin, lock on the freshwater canal between Zagazig and Ismailia, Egypt, about halfway between the two places; scene of defeat of Arabi's forces, August 28, 1882.

Kasatkina, Cossack vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur, 160 m. SE. of Blagovyeshchensk; chief town of dist. P. <2000.

Kasauli, cantonment and sanitary hill stn., India, Punjab, dist. and 32 m. SW. Simla, overlooking the Kálka valley; liable to epidemics. Alt. 6322 ft. P. <5000.

Kasbá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Purniah, 55 m. NE. by N. Bhágalpur. P. <5000.

Kasbin, tn., Persia. See **Kazvin.**

Kaschau, Ger.; Hungarian, **Kassau,** mun. tn., cap. of Upper Hungary and of prov. Abauj, 40 m. N. by W. Tokay, fortified in 1209; with watering-place, Ránk Herlány, in vicinity. Alt. 690 ft. P. (1850) 13,000; (1869) 21,700; (1890) 28,900 (Thuringians, Hungarians, Slovaks, Poles).

Käse Venne, fen, or marsh, on the r. bk. of the riv. Vechte, Prussia, prov. Hanover, 34 m. W. by N. Osnabrück.

Kásganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Etah, 60 m. SW. by W. Bareilly. P. 16,100; Hindus, 10,600; Moham. 4900.

Kash, vil., Afghanistan, on the K. Rud, 177 m. W. Kandahar. The **K. Rud** flows WSW., and dries up, or in high water turns N. and empties itself into the Hamun-i-Sawaran.

Kashaga Dagh, mt. range. See **Kosha Dagh.**

Kashan, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. N. by W. Ispahan, 120 m. S. Teheran; its silks, satins, velvets, and brocades have long been famous throughout the E.; noted also for pierced and inlaid brass and copper wares. P. estimated at 70,000 (Euan Smith); 30,000 (Schindler, 1885).

Kashgar, city, Eastern Turkistan, the most W. in the empire, cap. prov. Sinkiang. It comprises an old town, on the Taman R., and a new town, **Yangishahr,** 5 m. SW., on the Kashgar R., with a fort 39° 24′ 21″ N., 76° 6′ 47″ E. It is situated in a rich oasis, at the confluence of roads leading to Peking, India, and the Russian Empire, and is consequently of considerable commercial and strategic importance. It comprises a collection of squalid huts enclosed within a mud wall. The new town, constructed in 1838, is almost as large as the old town, and is also surrounded by a wall, much higher and more solid. K. was from 1864 to 1877 the cap. of an independent Mohammedan kingdom, which embraced all the western portion of the Chinese Empire. In 1894 K. was connected by telegraph with Peking. Alt. 4040 ft. P. 50,000.

Kashgar, riv., rising on S. slope of Tian-Shan Mts., about 73° 50′ E., flows S. and ESE. under the name of Kizil-su to near Yangishahr, where it takes the name of Kashgar R., thence turning ENE. and passing Maralbashi about 120 m. from K., it is soon afterwards lost in canals and streams, which here intersect the country.

Kashima ('deer island'), vil., Japan, E. ct. Honshiu, 50 m. ENE. Tokyo; crowded with inns to accommodate pilgrims to a celebrated temple. K. is an island no longer, but a sandy spit separating the sea from the Kita-ura lagoon. P. <2000.

Kashin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 75 m. NE. Tver, near to Volga R.; trade in grain; mineral waters. P. 6820.

Káshipur, tn., Brit. India. See **Kásipur.**

Kashira, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. NE. of Tula, on r bk. of Oka. P. 5060.

Kashiwazaki, tn., Japan, near the NW. ct. of Honshiu, 30 m. SW. by S. Niigata. P. 8300.

Kashkar River. See **Chitral River.**

Kashmír and Jammu (Cashmere and Jummoo) form together a large native state, about one-ninth smaller than Great Britain, in the extreme NW. of India. It is nominally subject to a mahárájá, but since 1889 has been virtually under British administration. The state is the most mountainous in India, containing some of the highest mountains and passes of the Himálayas and the Karakoram Mts. The slopes of the mountains are clothed with forests where they look to the N., but generally bare on the S. The whole region is subject to earthquakes. The population is mostly confined to a few considerable valleys lying here and there among the mountains at different elevations, and inhabited by people differing in race, customs, disposition, language, and religion. The most important of these valleys is that of Kashmír proper (chief town, Srínagar), a beautiful expanse traversed by the Jehlam and its r. bk. trib. the Sind, between the first and second chains of the Himálayas, at the height of rather more than 5000 ft. above sea-level. The Jehlam (*q.v.*) is here a quiet stream, the windings of which, as seen from the isolated trap peak adjacent to Srínagar, called Takht-i-Suláimán (6950 ft.), are said by the natives to have suggested the pattern of the K. shawls. It is navigable from Islamábád, in the E. of the valley, to its entrance into Lake Wulúr, and then after its exit from that lake to the gorge of Baramula. The valley has a delightful temperate climate, fitting it for the production of nearly all the fruits and grains of the temperate zone (apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, the wine-grape, wheat, barley, &c.), as well as rice. Good wine and brandy are made, but their preparation is at present a monopoly of the mahárájá. The silkworm is also reared, and the inhabitants are industrious in manufactures. They have long been noted for the exquisitely soft shawls, which they make from the fine winter-wool (*pashm*), but this manufacture has greatly declined of late years. Other branches of the woollen manufacture are, however, carried on, and the artistic metal-work of the Kashmíris is almost as well known as their shawls. Notwithstanding these advantages, the population has been dwindling away in consequence of the oppressive character of the government; but since the British assumed control, attempts have been made to improve the condition of the people, and to attract new settlers. This valley is mainly inhabited by Sunnite Mohammedans, who have long been subject, however, to a dominant Hindu caste, though the privileges of the ruling race have been curtailed by the British. There are several routes leading out of the valley both W. and S. into the Punjab, and northwards across the second chain of the Himálayas into the valley of the Indus. At present (1893) the only road in K. fit for wheeled vehicles is that on the westerly route following the course of the Jehlam to Muzaffarpur, and then continuing S. through the gorge of Baramula to Kohala, on the Punjab frontier, where it joins the road to Ráwal Pindi. The chief southerly route leads across the Banihál Pass into the terr. of **Jammu,** which lies to the S. of the Chenáb, and whose cap., bearing the same name, is now connected with the railway system of India. Another leads across the Pír Panjál Pass (11,500 ft.), SW. of Srínagar, and then S. by Naoshera to Gujrat. The chief northerly route is that which goes north-eastwards to Leh in **Ladákh,** an expansion of the Indus basin at the height of more than 11,000 ft. above sea-level, in the E. of K., an arid dusty region of bare tablelands, with rainless valleys, dependent on irrigation from snow-fed rivers, and inhabited mainly by Tibetan Buddhists practising polyandry. The road first ascends the Sind valley, and afterwards crosses three passes, the Zoji-la (11,500 ft.), the Namika-la (13,000 ft.), and the Fotu-la (13,400 ft.), the first of which, though the lowest, is the most difficult, on account of the violence of the winds, as well as the fact that the range that it crosses is the only one which receives any great amount of precipitation. From Leh a trade-route leads NE. across the Chang-la (above 18,000 ft.), and affords communication both with Chinese Tibet and northwards by the Karakoram Pass with Eastern Turkistan. The lower part of the Indus valley is separated from Ladakh by a pathless river-gorge, and access to that region is obtained by the Chorbat Pass (16,700 ft.), leading N. into the valley of the Shaiok (Shyok), l. bk. trib. of the Indus. From the K. valley, however, this region, **Baltistan** or Little Tibet, a rugged tract between the Karakoram range on the N., and the second chain of the Himálayas in the S., is reached in winter, after crossing the Zoji-la by the valley of the Suru, which opens into that of the Indus below the gorge, and in summer by routes crossing the lofty plateau of Deosai, further W. Baltistan, the valley bottoms in which are at an elevation of above 7000 ft. [**Iskardo**], is inhabited by people of various but mainly, like the Ladákhis, of Mongolian origin, but for the most part Shiah Mohammedans in religion, and consequently polygamous. Still farther to the NW. a comparatively open valley, inhabited by Dards, that of the riv. Gilghit or Yasin, opens south-eastwards into that of the Indus. The town of Gilghit, to which a road from Srínagar is now (1893) being made, crossing the Himálayas by the Rajdiangan Pass (11,800 ft.) and the Borzil Pass (13,500 ft.), both at present impassable for the greater part of the year, and proceeding thence by Astor and Bunji, occupies the middle of the valley, at the height of rather less than 5000 ft. above the sea. The mineral wealth of K. generally is not great. Sapphires are found in the basin of the Bhutna (trib. Chenab), to the SE. of Srínagar, at the height of about 13,000 ft., but the mines are not rich. Area of state, 80,900 sq. m. P. (1891, the first census ever taken) 2,544,000, about 31 to the sq. m.

Kashna, Sudan. See **Katsena.**

Kashru, vil., Algeria, prov. Oran, 12½ m. SE. Mascara.

Kashut, Turkish, Greek **Kasos,** isl., Asiatic Turkey, 31 m. E. by N. of the NE. end of Crete, in sanjak Rhodes. Area, 19 sq. m. P. 8500 (Greeks).

Kasia, formerly **Kusinágara,** vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gorakhpur, 112 m. NW. Patna; for more than 1100 yrs. a centre of Buddhist pilgrimage, as being the place where Buddha died. P. <5000.

Kasim, or **Kassim,** dist., central Arabia, crossed by 26½° N., 44⅔° E.

Kasima, tn., Asiatic Turkey, at the head of a gulf opening westwards from the Persian Gulf, 75 m. S. Busrah.

Kasimabad, tn., north-eastern Persia, prov. Khorassan, 10 m. NW. Meshed, with a Kurd population. Birthplace (about

940) of Firdusi (author of the great Persian epic 'Shah-Nameh'), also the place of his death and of that of the caliph Harun-ar-Rashid.

Kásimbázár, or **Cossimbázár,** decayed tn., India, Bengal, dist. Murshidábád; now a swamp, but at one time the seat of one of the great emporiums of Bengal. Having begun to decline in consequence of the growth of Calcutta and other rivals, it was further injured by a great change for the worse of its climate, and was finally ruined through being deserted by the Bhágirathi in 1813.

Kásimkota, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 22 m. W. Vizagapatam. P. (1881) 7100; (1891) <5000.

Kasimov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. ENE. of Ryazañ, on l. bk. of Oka. Formerly chief town of K. khanate; annexed to Russia in 1667. Manufactures of iron and copper goods and boots as domestic trades. P. 15,850.

Kásipur, called also **Káshipur** (census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Tarái, 75 m. E. by N. Meerut; site of an ancient city identified by General Cunningham with the cap. of the Govisana kingdom. P. 14,700; Hindus, 8300; Moham. 6300.

Kaskaskia, vil., U.S., Illinois, Randolph co., on Kaskaskia R., founded about 1680 by the French under La Salle. P. <1500.

Kaskaskia, riv., U.S., Illinois, rises in Champaign co., and flows SW. to the Mississippi R.; navigable in its lower course.

Kaskö, small port, Finland, Gulf of Bothnia, in 62° 22′ N. Excellent harbour. Mean temp., yr. 37.5° F., Feb. 20.0°, July 58.4°.

Kaslinskiy, iron-works and gold-washings, Russia, govt. Perm, dist. and 73 m. S. of Ekaterinburg, on Lake K. P. 8000.

Kaslo, tn., Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the W. side of Kootenay Lake, in about 49° 55′ N., 110° 57′ W. An easy pass leads thence to the mining dist. round Slocan Lake.

Kásmark, tn., Hungary. See **Késmárk.**

Kasongo, former Arab tn., Congo Free State, in about 4° 25′ S., 26° 50′ E., about 6 m. from r. bk. Congo, 40 m. ESE. Nyangwe; destroyed in 1893 by the forces of the Congo Free State, and now replaced by a station of the state on the river. P. at the time of its destruction about 60,000.

Kasos Island, Asiatic Turkey. See **Kashut.**

Kasplya, riv., W. Russia, l. bk. trib. of Düna, which it joins at Surazh. Important artery for navigation.

Kasr, Arabian, 'fortified place.' See *Ksar.*

Kasr, El, Egypt. See **El Kasr.**

Kasri Shirin, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 100 m. NE. by N. Bagdad.

Kasrkand, tn., Persia, prov. Mekran, 285 m. E. by S. Bender Abbas.

Kas'saba, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 35 m. E. by N. Smyrna, sanjak Sarukhan, in the valley of, but about 5 m. S. of, the Gediz-chai, on the railway to Alashehr; noted for its melons and cotton. P. 23,000; Moham. 19,900; orthodox Greeks, 1500; Gregorian Armenians, 1000.

Kassai, riv., central Africa, not fully explored. It rises in Angola, and first flows E. then on the whole N., forming in its northerly course the boundary between Angola and the Congo Free State, to 7° S., in about 5° S. receives the Lulua on the right, and in 4° 20′ S. unites with the Sankuru, after which it flows WNW. till it unites with the Kwango to form the Kwa; navigable from its mouth to the Wissmann Falls, in 5° 50′ S., 20° 40′ E.; Pogge Falls, in 6° 40′ S.

Kassala, fortified tn., eastern Sudan, 200 m. W. Massaua (16 days' caravan journey by way of Keren along the line followed by the old Egyptian telegraph line, now destroyed); formerly possessed by Egypt, but ceded in 1884 to Abyssinia, and now included in the Italian sphere of influence; important seat of trade in slaves, ivory, gold-dust, hides, &c. After being for a considerable time the chief stronghold of the dervishes in the eastern Sudan, it was taken by the Italians in July 1894. Alt. 1870 ft. P. 10,000.

Kassali, lake, Congo Free State. See **Kissale.**

Kassandra, Gulf of, the westernmost of the two gulfs in the NW. of the Ægean Sea, Turkey in Europe, separated from the Gulf of Salonica by the penin. of K.

Kassanje, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, Bangala, 325 m. E. by S. Loanda, in 9° 37′ S., 17° 50′ E., in a deep valley; unhealthy; many children cut off by fever. Portuguese frontier port. Alt. 3100 ft.

Kassassin. See **Kasassin.**

Kassau, tn., Hungary. See **Kaschau.**

Kasse, state, India. See **Manipur.**

Kasse (or Palm) Lake, ct. lake, in the SE. of the Brit. colony of Sierra Leone, crossed by 7° 5′ N., 11° 45′ W.; drained into the Atlantic by the Kittam.

Kassejowitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. SE. by S. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Kassel, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle and govt. K., 24 m. SW. Göttingen, beautifully situated in a fertile dist. on the Fulda. Mentioned in a document of the year 913 under the name of *Chassala.* Formerly cap. of an electorate which in 1866 was united to Prussia; from 1807 to 1813 cap. of the kingdom of Westphalia under Jerome Bonaparte. Contains the former castle of the prince-electors, a museum with an important library and scientific collections, a large orangery in the Aue park on the Fulda. Seat of various manufactures, including iron-wares and machinery, mathematical and other scientific instruments, musical instruments, &c. In the neighbouring castle of Wilhelmshöhe Napoleon III. was held a prisoner from the capitulation of Sedan till the end of the Franco-German war, 1870–71. Alt. 670 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 31.6°, July 64.0°. P. (1834) 27,300; (1871) 46,400; (1890) 72,300; (comm.) 72,500.

Kassia, tn., India, NW. Provs. See **Kasia.**

Kassim, Arabia. See **Kasim.**

Kassini, short river with large estuary, in SE. of Portuguese Upper Guinea; mouth in 11° N.

Kassiterides. See **Scilly Islands.**

Kassubes, Slavonic (Wendish), tribe, Prussia, circle Danzig and Köslin, W. of the Vistula, between Brahe and the Baltic Sea, living entirely apart, and gradually decreasing.

Kastamuni, tn., Asia Minor, 76 m. SW. by W. Sinope. Alt. 2790 ft. P. about 210,000.

Kastav, comm., Austria. See **Castua.**

Kastel, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Hesse, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, circle and opposite Mainz. P. 6500.

Kastell, or **Gerapetra (Hierapetra),** vil., Turkey, on the S. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 43 m. SE. by E. Candia, in 25° 45′ E. Open roadstead, comparatively safe May–Sept.

Kasteloryzo (Greek, Turkish **Meis**), small isl., Asiatic Turkey, mainly inhabited by Greeks, off the S. ct. of Asia Minor, 75 m. E. by S. Rhodes. Chief industry sponge-fishing; considerable trade. It is the ancient *Megistē.* Area, 11 sq. m. P. 8000, nearly all Greeks (Cuinet).

Kastelruth, comm., Austria, Tirol, 11 m. NE. by E. Botzen. P. <4000.

Kastorí'a, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Kesrí'e.**

Kastrí, or **Hermionē,** vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, on the SE. ct., 28 m. ESE. Nauplia, with considerable remains of the ancient *Hermione.* The rocky peninsula of Visti forms a double port on its N. and S. P. <3000.

Kastro, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Khio.**

Kastro, or **Limno,** tn., on the W. side of the Turkish isl. of Lemni, Ægean Sea; seat of a Greek bishop. See also **Mitilini.** *Kastron,* Greek, 'town,' 'fortress.'

Kastrop, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 7 m. WNW. Dortmund. P. <4000.

Kasúr, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 32 m. S. by E. Lahore; an aggregation of fortified hamlets. P. (1891) 20,300; Moham. 15,400; Hindus, 4400.

Kasvin, tn., Persia. See **Kazvin.**

Kata, isl., Pacific. See **Poloat.**

Kátaba, tn., Yemen, near S. frontier, 82 m. N. Aden.

Kata'gum, tn., central Sudan, Sokoto, 134 m. ENE. Kano, on the Bornu frontier. P. 8000.

Katahdin, or **Ktaadn,** mt., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 76 m. N. by W. Bangor. Alt. 5200 ft. (Eastman).

Katak, city, India, Orissa. See **Cuttack.**

Katakolon, ct. vil. and port, Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 48 m. SW. by W. Patras. Anchorage for vessels close inside breakwater in 30–36 ft. of water.

Katala Ganshinga, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, in 8° 52′ S., 16° 38′ E.

Katanga, vil., central Africa, Garenganze country, in 10° 58′ S., 27° 20′ E. Protestant mission station.

Katanning, vil., W. Australia, lat. 33° 40′ S., long. 117° 35′ E. P. <1500.

Katar, penin., Arabia. See **Katr, El.**

Katás, holy fountain, Brit. India, Punjab, Jehlam dist., in 32° 44′ N., 73° E.

Katastarion, vil., Greece, isl. of Zante, 8 m. WNW. Zante. P. <2000.

Katav-Ivanovskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 93 m. E. of Ufa, on a trib. of Yurezañ. P. 6000.

Katberg Pass, Cape Colony, in the Katberg Mts., on the road from Grahamstown to Queenstown, in a most wild and beautiful tree-clad neighbourhood.

Katema, New, tn., central Africa, Lunda, to the NE. of Lake Dilolo, in about 11° 25′ S., 22° 28′ E.

Katema, Old, tn., about 12 m. SSW., to the S. of Lake Dilolo.

Katende, vil., central Africa, Lunda, on the l. bk. of the Lulua, in 6° 16′ S., 22° 39′ E.

Katerino-Nikolskaya, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur, at its issue from gorge across Little Khingan. P. < 2000.

Katernberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 3 m. N. Essen; coal-mines. P. <4000.

Katesbridge, stn., Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 11 m. NE. Newry, on the Bann, and the Ballyroney Branch Rly., P.O.

Katha, tn., Upper Burma, on r. bk. of Iráwadi R., 40 m. W. by S. Bhamo, cap. K. dist., which contains deposits of coal

(outcrop at Pinlebu, some distance from the Iráwadi, about 40 m. from Wuntho). P. <5000.

Katha, or **Hatha,** vil., Upper Burma, on r. bk. of Iráwadi R., 50 m. N. Bhamo. P. <5000.

Kathai. See **Khitan.**

Kathala, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrat, on the r. bk. of the Chenáb, 68 m. N. by W. Lahore. P. <5000.

Katharein, vil., Austria, Silesia, dist. Troppau. P. 5000.

Katharinaberg, mining tn., Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. W. Teplitz. P. <2000.

Kathé, state, India. See **Manipur.**

Kathi, small native state, India, Bombay Presidency, 65 m. E. by N. Broach. Area about 300 sq. m. P. (1881) 10,000.

Káthiáwár, penin., in the W. of India, between the Gulf of Cutch and Cambay, a small portion in the E. under direct British administration (dist. Ahmadábád), but mainly divided among 187 native states, forming the political agency of K. in connection with the govt. of Bombay. Surface undulating; irregular lines of low hills running in various directions. Soil generally fine and amply watered. Area of agency, 20,559 sq. m. P. (1881) 2,344,000; (1891) 2,752,400 = 134 per sq. m.

Kathimein, or **Kadhimein,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris, pash. and 5 m. NW. Bagdad. It derives its name from a tomb (in which two Imams were buried) of two domes, with gilt tiles and four minarets with enamelled tiles, prettily built, and forming a landmark. Four miles to the SE. of this shrine is the tomb of Zobeyda, the favourite wife of the famous Harun er Rashid. P. 15,000 (except during the pilgrimage season, when the town is crowded with strangers), mostly Persians, who have here a famous mosque.

Katif, El, tn., Arabia. See **El Khatif.**

Katikati, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Tauranga, 80 m. SE. Auckland. P. <1500.

Katir-tau, or **Adish,** peak of Caucasus, Svanetia. Alt. 16,296 ft. Gives origin to immense glaciers, of which Adish (Lardhad) has a length of 5 m., and attains the level of 7448 ft.

Katiu, or **Saken,** isl., Pacific, in the Tuamotu group, in about 16½° S., 144° 15′ W.

Katjuri, one of the arms of the Mahánadi delta, Brit. India. After dividing and subdividing, it enters the Bay of Bengal under the name of the Jotdar in about 20° 5′ N.

Katkop and **Brand Vley,** rural vils., Cape Colony, dist. and (the former) 90 m. N. by E. Calvinia. Joint P. <3000.

Katla, or **Kotlu,** active volcano, the southernmost in Iceland, 37½ m. SE. Hekla. During the last ten centuries it has ejected cinders and water fifteen times, but no lava.

Katmandu, or **Katmandhu.** See **Khátmándu.**

Kato-Achaia, vil., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Patras, 14 m. SW. by W. Patras.

Kátol, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 37 m. W. by N. Nágpur. P. <5000.

Katona, isl. See **Kagheroma.**

Katonga, riv., central Africa, flows E. into the NW. of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Katoomba, post-tn., New South Wales, Cook co., 45 m. ESE. Bathurst. P. <2000.

Kato Phanarion, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 24 m. E. Nauplia.

Katoto, vil., at the head of Speke Gulf, in the S. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, German E. Africa.

Katowitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Woltama, 39 m. W. by S. Tabor, and 3½ m. WNW. Strakonitz. P. <2000.

Kato Zakro, or **Sitanos,** vil., Turkey, on the E. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 66 m. E. by S. Candia, in 26° 17′ E.

Katr (or **Katar**), **El,** the large penin. in E. of Arabia, bounded W. by the Gulf of Bahrein; soil poor, climate extremely arid.

Katrah, vil., Palestine, *Cedron,* and probably also the *Gederoth,* of the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 34° 46′ E., 16½ m. S. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Katranica (-itsa), vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, 36 m. SE. Monastir.

Katrine, Loch, beautiful lake, Scot., 8 m. long, in the SW. of Perthshire, partly in Stirlingshire, its head 4½ m. ESE. of the head of Loch Lomond, drained E. by the Achray, through the Trossachs. Glasgow is supplied with water from the lake by magnificent aqueducts opened in 1859. Alt. 364 ft. Mean rfall. (Tunnel Hill Top, alt. 830 ft., 1866-80), 78.4 in.

Katrun, or **Gatrun,** oasis, Fezzan, 100 m. SE. Murzuk.

Katscher, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Leobschütz, 10 m. W. by S. Ratibor. P. <4000.

Katsena, or **Kashna,** riv., W. Africa, flows NW. to the Benue, which it enters in 8° 55′ E.

Katsena, tn., W. Africa, Sokoto, 370 m. N. by E. the confluence of the Niger and Benue, in 13° N., 7° 25′ E.

Kattar, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Busrah, sanjak Nej or Hassa. P. 9300 Moham.; half Sunnites, half Shiahs.

Kattegat ('the cat's throat, or passage.' See *Gat*), arm of the North Sea, a continuation of the Skager-rak southward, between Sweden and Denmark. Length, 150 m.; breadth, 40–70 m. It communicates with the Baltic Sea by the Sound and Great and Little Belts.

Kattowitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle K., 36 m. E. by N. Ratibor, 4 m. SE. by E. Königshütte. Tn. P. 16,000; comm. P. 16,500.

Katty-kurgan, dist. tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. and 51 m. by rail W. of Samarkand. P. <5000.

Kattywar, penin., India. See **Káthiáwár.**

Katumbela, ct. vil., Portuguese W. Africa, 8 m. NE. Benguella, at the mouth of the Katumbela R.; most of the Benguella trade with the interior is effected here.

Katun, vil., Servia, circle Morava (Ćuprija). P. (1890) <3000.

Katuñ, riv., W. Siberia, Altai region, rises from the large K. glacier on the slopes of Byelukha Mt., traverses the alpine region of the Altai at the foot-hills of the snow-clad Katuñ Mts. (Katunskiye Byelki), which reach an alt. of 11,000 ft.; after making a great curve to the W. and pierced the mountains in a narrow gorge, flows E., and, after its confluence with the Chui, north-westwards, joining the Ob after its junction with Biya R. at Biysk town. Very rapid, and not navigable. Length, over 400 m.

Katunga, Nyassa-land. See **Shire River.**

Katunga, or **Eyeo,** important tn. of the Sudan, central Africa, empire of Gando, 75 m. SSW. Bussa. P. 15,000 (?).

Kátwá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bardwán, 40 m. S. Murshidábád, on the Bhágiráthí. P. 6700; Hindus, 5500.

Katwijk, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. NW. Leiden. P. 6900.

Katy, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Titel. P. <4000.

Katyf, El, tn., Arabia. See **El Khatif.**

Katymár, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Bács-Almás. P. <5000.

Katzbach, riv., Prussian Silesia, flows NE. past Liegnitz into the Oder; not navigable; length, 35 m. On its banks the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.

Katzenbüchel, mt., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 10 m. NW. Mosbach; the highest point of the Odenwald. Alt. 2300 ft.

Katzenkopf, the most westerly and the highest summit of the Kitzbühel Alps, Austria, Tirol, E. of the Zillerthal. Alt. 8310 ft.

Kau, Ossetian, 'hamlet.'

Kaual, the larger of the two NW. isles of the Sandwich Is., crossed by 22° N., 159½° W., separated from Niihau I. on the SW. by Kaulaka Passage. Nearly round; culminating point Wailua, 6000 ft. Has Hanalai Harbour in middle of N. ct., Waimea Harbour on S. ct.

Kaub, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Goarshausen, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 10 m. NW. by N. Bingen. P. <3000.

Kaubul, city, Afghanistan. See **Kabul.**

Kauernik, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the riv. Drewenz, 48 m. NE. by E. Thorn. P. <2000.

Kaufbeuren, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle K., 35 m. SSW. Augsburg, with manufactures of textiles and machinery. P. 7300.

Kaufmann Peak, central Asia, Trans-Alai Mts., on the Pamirs, 39° 18′ N., 72° 55′ E. Alt. 23,000 ft.

Kauffung, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and dist. Schönau, with marble quarries. P. <2000.

Kauffungen, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 7 m. ESE. Kassel. P. <2000.

Kaufman, city, U.S., Texas, cap. K. co., in the NE., to the W. of 96° W., and N. of 32° N. P. <1500.

Kaukapakapa, post-tn., New Zealand, prov. Auckland, co. Waitemata, 6 m. from Helensville. P. <1500.

Kaukauna, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Outagamie co., on r. bk. of Fox R., 20 m. SW. by S. of the head of Green Bay. P. <5000.

Kaukeban, tn., SW. Arabia, Yemen, on a height W. of Sana.

Kaulas, tn., India, Haidarábád, cap. dist., 84 m. NW. by N. Haidarábád.

Kauli-kiang, riv., Korea. See **Tumen.**

Kau-ling Hills, China. See **Kingtechin.**

Kaulun, or **Kaulung,** China. See **Kowloon.**

Kaumberg, vil., Lower Austria, 12 m. NW. Wiener Neustad. P. <2000.

Kauriala, riv., India. See **Gogra.**

Kauřim, tn., Bohemia, 25 m. E. by S. Prague. P. <4000.

Kaurlyá, vil., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Ráipur, 95 m. W. by S. Sambalpur. P. <5000.

Kausagi, isl., Solomon group. See **New Georgia.**

Kaushid Khan Kala. See **Merv.**

Kautau, isls., Tongking. See **Kao-Tao.**

Kaute-hsien, tn., China, in NW. prov. Kansu, 83 m. ESE. Suchou. Alt. 4660 ft. (Michaelis). P. about 10,000.

Kautenbach, vil., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, 23 m. N. by W. Luxemburg.

Kauth, vil., Austria, Bohemia, SW. by S. Pilsen, 4 m. SE. Taus. P. <2000.

Kavadartsi, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, 44 m. NE. Monastir. P. 6800 (G.).

Kavál, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabár, in 10° 56′ N., 75° 58′ E. P. (1881) 6600.

Kavak, seapt., Turkey. See **Anadolikavak.**

Kavakli, or **Kavakli,** tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Sliven, 30 m. NNW. Adrianople. P. 7300.

Kavaklü, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 30 m. E. Adrianople.

Kavala, or **Cavalla,** seapt., Turkey in Europe, prov. Drama, on the Gulf of K. (Ægean Sea, behind Thasos I.), 20 m. WNW. of the mouth of the Kara-Su. The steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's and the Messageries Maritimes Companies call here weekly. Birthplace of the late Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt.

Kavala Island, central Africa, off the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, in 5° 45′ S. Alt. 2910 ft. Mean rfall. (2 yrs.), 32.16 in.

Kavale-durga ('Guarding-Hillfort'), hill, India, near the W. frontier of Mysore state, dist. Shimoga, in 13° 44′ N., crowned by ruined fortifications. Alt. 3058 ft.

Kávali, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 33 m. N. Nellore. P. (1891) <5000.

Kavalli, riv., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Kavarna, tn., Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, prov. and 28 m. NE. by E. Varna.

Kavarna, Türk, 4 m. NW.

Kavaya, tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, prov. Scutari, 11 m. SE. by E. Durazzo; seat of a Greek bishop.

Káveri, riv., India. See **Cauvery.**

Káveripák, tn., India, Madras, dist. North Arcot, in 12° 54′ N., 79° 30′ E.; scene of a victory of Clive over the French in 1752. P. (1881) 5500.

Káveripuram, tn., India, Madras, dist. Coimbatore, in 11° 55′ N., 77° 47′ E. P. (1881) <5000.

Kavirondo, dist., central Africa, on the NE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, Lower K. on both sides of the equator, Upper K. to the N.; inhabited by two distinct races, and densely populated.

Kavkazskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 70 m. NW. of Stavropol, on l. bk. Kubañ. P. 5850.

Kavkazskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 25 m. NE. Minusinsk, on Tuba R. P. <5000.

Kawa, Japanese, 'a river.'

Kawachi, kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Ozaka-fu.

Kawagoe, tn., Japan, prov. Musashi, 24 m. NW. Tokyo. P. 15,800.

Kawahi, or **Vincennes, isl.,** Pacific, in the Tuamotu group, in about 16° S., 145° 15′ W.

Kawakawa, coal-mining tp., New Zealand, North I., Bay of Islands co., 110 m. NNW. Auckland; connected by rail with Russell. P. <1500.

Kawamabad, caravan serai, Persia, prov. Fars, 47 m. NNE. Shiraz.

Kawamba, lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba, to the N. of 8° S.

Kawar, great oasis, central Sahara, on the route from Fezzan to Bornu, in Tibesti, slightly S. of 20° N., forming a long narrow depression about 50 m. from N. to S., 5–6 m. broad. K. includes the oasis of Bilma (which forms its S. extremity), and has 11 inhabited localities, the largest of which is Garu (Bilma proper), having 300 houses.

Kawara, tn., central Arabia, prov. Upper Kaçim, 44 m. SSE. Haïl. P. 2000.

Kawarau, post-tn., New Zealand, prov. Otago, co. Vincent, 90 m. NW. Dunedin, in a deep gorge of the riv. Kawarau (which flows E. from the middle of Lake Wakatipu to the Clutha); much visited by tourists; with coal-mine near. P. <1500.

Kawardhá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Bilaspur, 112 m. SE. Jabalpur; cap. of the K. chiefship. P. (1881) 5700.

Kawau, rocky isl., New Zealand, in the Gulf of Hauraki, 30 m. N. Auckland. It is about 20 m. in circumference. Now a favourite resort of yachting and picnic parties.

Kawele, small dist., central Africa, on E. side of Lake Tanganyika, in 4° 55′ S., including part of the town of Ujiji.

Kawen, group of between 60 and 70 small wooded isls., Pacific Ocean, in the Radak chain of Marshall Archipelago, lat. 8° 30′ N., long. 171° E.

Kawhia, co., New Zealand, North I., on the W. ct., crossed by 175° E.

Kawhia Harbour, inlet, New Zealand, on the W. ct. of North I., S. of Aotea Harbour, in 38° 5′ S.

Káyal, ancient port, now a petty vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, on the Gulf of Manar, 31 m. E. by S. Tinnevelli; long a famous coast town, the *Cail* of Marco Polo, the actual site of which seems, however, to be some miles inland from the present Káyal. P. <5000.

Káyalpatnam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, on the Gulf of Manar, dist. and 35 m. ESE. Tinnevelli. P. 11,500; Moham. 6400; Hindus, 4900.

Kayan, or **Ken,** riv., Central India. See **Ken.**

Kayell, tn., Moluccas, Buru I., E. ct., on a magnificent bay. P. <2000.

Kayes, French stn., W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Senegal, in 14° 25′ N., 11° 33′ W., 7 m. below Medina, and 570 m. from St. Louis by river, about 280 m. ESE. as a bird flies. K. is the point to which the Senegal is navigable during flood, May–Nov.; starting point of a railway towards the Niger.

Kayinga, native name of **Alexandrina Victoria Lake,** S. Australia.

Kaymene. See **Santorin.**

Kaysersberg, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Rappoltsweiler, 6 m. NW. Kolmar; in a lovely valley, with fine ruins of a castle of Frederick Barbarossa. P. <3000.

Kayuga, post-tp., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 164 m. NNW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Kayville, vil., U.S., Utah, Davis co., 20 m. N. by W. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Kaza, a subdivision of Turkish sanjaks.

Kazachinskaya, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 80 m. NNW. of Irkutsk, on r. bk. Angara. P. <5000.

Kazachiya, vil., Russia, suburb of Shatsk, govt. and 232 m. N. of Tambov. P. 5500.

Kazakevicha, vil., Russian Manchuria, Maritime Prov., 25 m. SW. of Khabarovka, at head of the two branches by which Usuri joins Amur. P. <5000.

Kazakh, or **Novaya Akstafa,** vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Elisabethpol, chief town of dist. K., 47 m. SE. of Tiflis, near r. bk. of Kura. P. <5000.

Kazakhs, or **Kaisaks,** ancient *Kosogs,* tribe, Russian Armenia, occupying part of govt. Elisabethpol; formerly inhabited the plains in N. Caucasia. P. about 10,000.

Kazaklar, tn., Greece, prov. and 8 m. NNW. Larissa. P. <3000.

Kazalinsk, or **Kazala** (Fort No. 1), fort and dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Syr-daria, on Syr-daria R. Mean temp., yr. 46.4° F., Jan. 12.0°, July 77.9°; mean rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 4.1 in. P. 5800.

Kazamanza, spelt by the French **Cazamance,** or **Casamance,** riv., W. Africa, Senegambia, flows W., and forms a long and wide estuary, entering the Atlantic in 12° 35′ N. (a little to the N. of Cape Roxo); receives on the right the Sungrugu, which also forms a wide estuary.

Kazan, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia. See **Kotel.**

Kazañ, govt., middle Russia, at confluence of Volga and Kama, has Nizhniy Novgorod on W., Vologda on N. and NE., Ufa on SE., Samara and Simbirsk on S. and SE. Surface an elevated plain, from 550 to 700 ft. above the sea, reaching 1050–1260 ft. in its highest spots in SE. and E., where it joins the plateaux of middle Urals. A low depression, only from 175 to 400 ft. of altitude, occupies its central parts, representing the bottom of a great lake which was occupied in the Post-Pliocene period by an expansion of the Caspian Sea extending up the middle Volga and the lower Kama, and now covered chiefly with sands and elongated low sandy ridges clothed with Scotch fir forests, as well as with small lakes and marshes, or with tracts of fertile black earth. The higher plains are thickly clothed with forests. All covered with glacial boulder-clay and lacustrine deposits overlying Permian sandstones and Triassic 'variegated marls.' Watered by the Volga and Kama, the former receiving from the left the Vetluga, Ilet, Kazanka, and Great Cheremshan; and from the right the Sura and Sviyaga, while the Kama receives the Vyatka and many small streams. Climate severe; average temp., yr. 37°, Jan. 7°, July 67°; yearly rfall., 15.3 in. Formerly seat of the Volga Bulgaria, which had its chief towns at Bolgary and Suvar. P. consists of Great Russians (42 per cent.), Tatars (29 per cent.), Chuvashes (22 per cent.), Cheremises (6 per cent.), Mordovians (1 per cent.). Agriculture chief occupation, but insufficient for population; cattle-breeding hampered by want of meadow lands; fishing, bee culture. All sorts of house industries in villages, wooden ware, leather, and felt goods exported, as well as timber. Cotton and woollen cloth mills, iron-works, building of steamers and smaller crafts, carriage making. Considerable trade due to most advantageous position on two great rivers, and on highway to Siberia. Divided into twelve dists.: Kazañ, Cheboksary, Chistopol, Kozmodemiyansk, Laishev, Mamadyzh, Sviyazhsk, Spassk, Tetyushi, Tsarevokokshaisk, Tsyvilsk, and Yadrinsk. Several villages on the navigable rivers are very populous, and more important than towns. Area, 24,601 sq. m. Mean temp., yr. 37.4° F., Jan. 7.0°, July 67.8°. P. (1834) 1,220,700; (1862) 1,604,705; (1891) 2,208,917.

Kazañ, tn., Russia, cap. govt. K., on l. bk. of Volga, 3 m. from its junction with Kazanka R., on a low plain inundated by the Volga at high water, 548 m. E. of Moscow, and 276 m. from Nizhniy-Novgorod rly. terminus. Observatory, 55° 48′ N., 49° 46′ E. Alt. 280 ft. Mean rfall. (20 yrs.), yr. 15.3 in., May–Sept. 10.3 in. Formerly cap. of an important Tatar khanate, taken by the Russians in 1552. Has an old citadel, the Kremli, and is surrounded by several large villages, some of which already may be considered as forming part of the town. A considerable industrial activity has lately developed; cotton mills, iron and copper works, tallow, soap, and candle works, large tanneries, carriage works, flour and starch mills. The

ports of K. are Kazanskaya on Kazanka R., when the Volga is in inundation; Ust-Kazanskaya, at the mouth of the Kazanka, and Bakaldinskaya, on the Volga. The shipping to and from these three ports is very considerable, timber, corn, tallow, hides, leather, and metals being shipped to and from the upper and the lower Volga and the Kama. P. rapidly increasing: (1862) 60,230; (1891) 134,359.

Kazanishchi, Great and **Small,** two vils., Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, 85 m. NW. Derbent; manufacture of arms. P. 4700 and 2020 (Kumyks).

Kazanjik, vil., Russian Transcaspian terr., rly. stn., 116 m. ESE. of Uzun-ada.

Kazanlŭk, Bulgaria. See **Kezanlyk.**

Kazanskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, 92 m. WNW. of Stavropol, on Kubañ R. P. 6550.

Kazatskaya, vil., Russia, suburb of Kursk. P. 5000.

Kazbek, peak of Caucasus, 42° 42′ N., 44° 51′ E., third highest peak of the ridge, situated in the N. of main ridge, in a parallel chain pierced by the Terek, which rises on its S. slope. Consists of volcanic rocks, and rises as a pyramid 6000 ft. above snow-line. Mighty glaciers take origin on its slopes. The Devdorak glacier gives origin to great avalanches, which occasionally stay the course of the Terek. Alt. 16,546 ft.

Kaz-Dagh, the ancient *Ida,* mt. range, in the NW. of Asia Minor, stretching E. and W. to the N. of the plain and gulf of Edremid; highest peak Sarikiz, 5480 ft.

Kaze, tn., central Africa. See **Tabora.**

Kazembe, vil., in the SE. of the Congo Free State, on the r. bk. of the Lualaba, in 10° 30′ S., 26° 15′ E.

Kazengo, coffee-growing dist., W. Africa, Angola, N. of the Lukalla, about 120 m. ESE. Loanda.

Kazerun, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 51 m. W. Shiraz. Alt. about 3500 ft. P. <3000.

Kazhimskiy, iron-work, NE. Russia, govt. Vologda, 140 m. NE. Vyatka, on Sysola R.; centre of administration. P. <5000.

Kazi-kumukh, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, chief tn. of K.-k., dist. of prov. Daghestan, 57 m. WNW. Derbent. P. <5000.

Kazinka, tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. SSE. of Voronezh, near the Don. P. 5000.

Kazinka, tn., Russia, govt. Tambov, 65 m. NE. of Voronezh. P. <5000.

Kazmiye, or **Kiazimiye,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and sanjak Bagdad. P. 6000 (Moham., mainly Shiah).

Kazusa, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Chiba ken.

Kazvin, Kasbin, or **Casbin,** tn., Persia, 86 m. WNW. Teheran, important seat of trade at the crossing-place of the trade routes from Resht and Tabriz to Teheran, with the latter of which places it is connected by road, as it is also with Hamadan (117 m. SW. by road). Fruit, wine, and grain produced in the neighbourhood in abundance. Weaving and tanning carried on. Alt. 4094 ft. (Curzon). P. 25,000.

Kea, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 1½ m. SW. Truro. The old church is 2 m. SE. Truro; 6760 ac. P. <2500.

Kea, isl. and tn., Greece. See **Keos.**

Ke (Kei, or **Key) Islands,** group of two principal and some smaller islands in the Malay Archipelago, W. of New Guinea, in 5° 12′–6° 6′ S., 132°–133° 10′ E., belonging to Holland. Little Ke and its surrounding islands are low, and of volcanic origin, raised out of the sea about 1850, during the shocks of a severe earthquake; whilst Great Ke, the most easterly of the group, is of Tertiary formation, with rocks of sandstone and granite, bordered with high cliffs, and in the interior are a few isolated mountains, the highest being about 2500 ft. The islands are all covered with dense tropical jungle, containing some fine timber, and are entirely surrounded with coral reefs. Annual rfall. 102.5 in.; of which 82 inches from Nov. to April, during the W. monsoon. P. 20,000, of whom one-third are Mohammedans. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1888, p. 764, with map (1: 500,000); and *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* 1890, p. 385.

Keadby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the l. bk. of the Trent, 9 m. SE. by S. Goole, with a stn. (**Althorpe** (*q.v.*) **and K.**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Keadew, tn., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 5 m. NW. Leitrim, 8 m. from Carrick-on-Shannon stn., P.O. (**Keadue**). P. <250.

Keady, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Armagh, bars. Armagh and Tiranny, 7 m. S. by W. Armagh, PMT.O. Par. 15,350 ac., P. 6200; tn. P. <1500.

Keady, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Limavady.

Keal, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13½ m. N. by E. Boston, 2 m. SW. Spilsby stn. E. Keal, P.O., P. <500; W. Keal, P.O. (**K. Cotes**), P. <500.

Keal, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W. of Mull, nearly dividing the island into two.

Keale, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Cullen.

Kealkill, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. Bantry, 6 m. NE. Bantry, P.O. P. <250.

Keallasay Beg and **Keallasay More,** two small isls., Scot., Inverness-shire, off E. ct. of N. Uist, in 57° 37′–38½′ N.

Keamaneigh Pass, Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry, W., 15 m. SW. by W. Macroom.

Kearby with Netherby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5½ m. S. Knaresborough, 2½ m. WNW. Collingham Bridge stn. P. <250.

Kearn and Auchindoir, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Water of Bogie, 9½ m. SSW. Huntly, 5½ m. SSW. Gartly stn.; 15,310 ac. P. <1500.

Kearney, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 86 m. NE. by N. Collingwood.

Kearney, tnld., Ire., E. ct. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 11 m. ENE. Downpatrick. P. <250.

Kearney, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 38° N. and 101° 20′ W.

Kearney, city, U.S., Nebraska, Buffalo co., the l. bk. of Platte R., 86 m. ESE. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. Water-power derived from a canal leading from the Platte, 16 m. W., to the bluffs behind the city. Founded 1872. P. (1880) <2000; (1890) 8100.

Kearney, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 41° N., crossed by 99° W.

Kearsarge, or **Pequawket,** mt., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., in 44° 6′ 20″ N., 71° 5′ 40″ W., 20 m. NW. by W. Concord. Alt. 3270 ft.

Kearsarge Pass, the highest pass across the Sierra Nevada, U.S., California, in about 36° 40′ N., amid wonderful rock scenery. Alt. 12,000 ft.

Kearsley, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. SE. Bolton, with paper-mills and large coal-mines, with stn. (**K. and Stoneclough**) on L. & Y. R., P.O. (**K. Moor**). P. 8000; eccles. par. (**K. Moor**) P. <3000. See **Farnworth.**

Kearsley, par., Eng., Northumberland, 11 m. NE. Hexham. P. <250.

Kearsney, hamlet, Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the L. C. & D. R., 2½ m. NW. Dover.

Keasden, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Clapham.**

Keash, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Ballymote, co. Antrim.

Keban- (or **Kyeban-**) **Maden** ('mine of the gorge'), tn., Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. NW. by W. Diarbekir, 30 m. W. Kharput, on the Euphrates, near the junction of the Murad-chai and Kara-su; silver-lead mine formerly worked here.

Kebao, isl., off the coast of Tongking, crossed by 21° 10′ N., 107° 25′ E. It is triangular in shape, 17 m. long by 9 m. in greatest width, at the N.; high and wooded in the S., sloping northwards. It has an important deposit of coal, 140 ft. thick, and of good quality. Area, 96 sq. m.

Kebbi, riv., central Africa, probably flows first W. from the S. end of the Tuburi swamp, expands into Lake Nabárát, in 9° 62′ N., 14′ E., and then flows SW. to the Benue, which it joins in 9° 25′ N., 13° 38′ E.; navigable to Lake Nabárát. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, pp. 449-76, map, p. 512.)

Kebdana, mts., eastern Morocco, on the shore of the Mediterranean, called by the Spanish **Quibadana.**

Kebilli, vil., Tunis, on the E. shore of Shat ed Jerid, 150 m. SSW. Kairwan.

Kebnekaisse, the highest summit in Sweden, 68° 4′ N., 19½° 10′ E. Alt. 7192 ft.

Kebock, or **Cabag, Head,** promontory, on E. side of Lewis I., Outer Hebrides, 13 m. S. Stornoway.

Keckwick, or **Kekewick,** par., Eng., Cheshire, 4½ m. SW. Warrington. P. <250.

Kecskemét, municip., Hungary, 50 m. SE. by S. Buda Pest, Most important cattle fair in Hungary; manufacture of soap. P. (1850) 31,900; (1869) 41,200; (1890) 48,500.

Keczel, tn., Hungary, 44 m. NNW. Szegedin. P. 6000.

Kedabek, copper-works, Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and dist. Elisabethpol; yearly yield (with Kalahent works) 25,000–30,000 cwt. of copper.

Kedah, Keddah, or **Quedah,** Siamese **Muang-Sai,** small principality, Malay Penin., subject to the kingdom of Siam, between 5° and 7° N.; cap. K. town.

Kedah, Old, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., on the W. ct., cap. Kedah state, in about 5° 41′ N.

Kedárnáth, famous temple and place of pilgrimage in Garhwal dist., Brit. India, NW. Provs., in 30° 44′ N., 79° 6′ E.

Keddington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., on the Louth Navigation, 2 m. NE. Louth. P. <250.

Kedesh, places named in O. T. See **Kadish** and **Tell Abu Kadeis.**

Kedesh Naphtali, place named in O. T. See **Kades.**

Kedgeree, or **Khejiri,** vil., Brit. India, Bengal, on r. bk. of Húglí, near its mouth, in 21° 53′ N. P. <5000.

Kediri, tn., Java, 60 m. SW. Surabaya, on the Kali Brantas, in a lovely valley; cap. residency K. P. (tn.) 16,000.

Kedington, or **Ketton,** par., Eng., cos. Essex and Suffolk, 11 m. SSE. Newmarket, 2 m. NE. Sturmer stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Kedleston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 3½ m. NW. Derby. P. <250.

Kedu, prov. or residency, central Java, cap. Magelang.

Kedur, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 175 m. NE. Aden.

Keefers, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R.,

about 121° 39′ W., 1342 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 140 m. from Vancouver.

Keekill, tnld., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Clare, on E. shore of Lough Corrib, 10½ m. N. by W. Galway. P. <250.

Keel, hamlet, Ire., co. Mayo, on the S. ct. of Achill I., 25 m. WNW. Westport, on the shores of a picturesque bay, on one side of which rise Mount Minnaun and the Cathedral Rocks, with coastguard stn., P.O.

Keelby ('ship station'), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 7 m. W. Great Grimsby, 2½ m. SSE. Habrough stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Keeldra, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Mohill.

Keele, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 2½ m. W. by S. Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Keeler, tn., U.S., California, Inyo co., on E. shore of Owen's Lake, 174 m. N. by E. Los Angeles. Rfall., yr. 3.40 in. P. < 1500.

Keeling Islands, Indian Ocean. See **Cocos.**

Keels, fishing vil., Newfoundland, Bonavista dist., on the E. ct., 77 m. NNW. St. John's. P. <1500.

Keem, hamlet, Ire., co. Mayo, in the W. of Achill I., 30 m. WNW. Westport.

Keen, mt., Scot., on the boundary between cos. Aberdeen and Forfar, in 56° 58′ N., 2° 57′ W. Alt. 3077 ft.

Keenagh, tn., Ire., S. co. Langford, bar. Rathcline, 7 m. S. Longford, PM.O. (**Kenagh**). P. <250.

Keenaght, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Londonderry.

Keene, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., on Lake Rice, 71 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P. <1500.

Keene, city, U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 17 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state, on a wide plain, surrounded by lofty hills. P. 7400.

Keepawa, lake, Canada, on W. border of Quebec, in 47° N., drains W. into the Ottawa R.

Keeper Hill, mt., Ire., in the W. of co. Tipperary, 8 m. SSW. Nenagh. Height, 2278 ft.

Keeragh Islands, Ire., off the S. ct. of co. Wexford, in Ballyteige Bay.

Keereen, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Whitechurch.

Keer-Weer, or **Turnagain,** cape, Queensland, Australia, on E. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in 13° 43′ S.

Keeseville, vil., U.S., New York, Essex and Clinton cos., on Au Sable R., 15 m. W. by N. Burlington (Vt.), with iron and nail works. P. <3000.

Keevil, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 4 m. E. by N. Trowbridge, P.O. P. <500.

Keewa'tin (from an Indian word signifying 'the north wind'), dist., in the NW. Terrs. of Canada, N. of Manitoba, extending to the Arctic Archipelago, between 95° 8′ and 100° 8′ W. It contains many large lakes and rivers, draining into Hudson Bay. The country is very bleak and rugged, almost everywhere sterile, with occasional forests, but rich in metals. Its only European inhabitants are a few Icelanders, and Indians are very rare. Created in 1876 out of the terrs., and erected into a separate government under the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Area about 160,000 sq. m.

Keewatin, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1295 m. by rail W. Montreal, 129 m. E. Winnipeg.

Kef, tn., Persia. See **Khaf.**

Kef (Arabian, 'a rock'), the ancient *Sicca Veneria,* tn., Tunis, 73 m. SE. Bona (Alg.), on the slope of a rock; occupied by the French since 1881. Alt. 2475 ft. P. about 4000 (one-tenth or twelfth Jews), including Maltese and Italians.

Kefes Burun, cape, with a fort, Asia Minor, on the E. side of the Dardanelles, 26 m. SW. Gallipoli.

Keffi, or **Keffi Abd-es-Senga,** tn., central Africa, western Sudan, Sokoto, 110 m. NE. of confluence of Niger and Benue. Alt. 850 ft. P. 80,000.

Kefling, isl., Malay Archipelago, at SE. extremity of Ceram, from which it is separated by a narrow strait; circumference, about 20 m.

Kefil, vil., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 42 m. S. Bagdad, on the l. bk. of the Hindiye canal, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, about midway between Nejef and Hille. P. 2500; Moham. 2000.

Kefireh, ruins, Palestine, *Chephirah* in the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 35° 6′ E., 8 m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Keflinge, vil., S. Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 13 m. ESE. Landskrona.

Kefr 'Adan, site, Palestine, *En Haddah* in the O. T., 32° 29′ N., 35° 15′ E., 15 m. S. by E. Nazareth.

Kefr 'Ana, site, Palestine, *Chephar Haammonai* in the O. T., 31° 58′ N., 35° 15′ E., 12½ m. N. Jerusalem.

Kefr 'Ana, vil., Palestine, *Ono* in the O. T., 32° 1′ N., 34° 47′ E., 7 m. ESE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Kefr 'Anân, vil., Palestine, *Hannathon* in the O. T., 32° 55′ N., 35° 25′ E., 12 m. NW. by N. Tiberias.

Kefr-et-Tor, vil., Palestine, on the Jebel-et-Tor (*Mount of Olives*), perhaps the *Bethphage* of the N. T., 1 m. E. Jerusalem.

Kefr Hûris, vil., Palestine, *Timnath Heres* in the O. T., 32° 7′ N., 35° 9′ E., 10 m. SW. Nablus.

Kefri, Kifri, or **Salahie,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet Mosul, sanjak Kerkuk, 100 m. N. by E. Bagdad, in a fine wheat-growing dist. P. 6500; Moham. 6400 (Cuinet).

Kefr Kenna, vil., Palestine, *Cana of Galilee* in the N. T., 32° 45′ N., 35° 20′ E., 4 m. NE. by N. Nazareth.

Kefr Thilth, site, Palestine, *Baal Shalisha* in the O. T., 32° 24′ N., 35° 2′ E., 11 m. SE. by E. of the ancient Cæsarea.

Kefr Yasif, vil., Palestine, *Achshaph* in the O. T., 32° 57′ N., 35° 10′ E., 6 m. ENE. Acre.

Kef-um-Tebul, important copper and silver-lead mines, in the extreme NE. of Algeria, E. of La Calle.

Kegalla, tn., Ceylon, Central Prov., 20 m. W. Kandy.

Kegworth, par. and small tn., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Loughborough, on the M. R.; gypsum mined. PMT.O. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**K. with Isley Walton**) P. < 2500.

Kehdingen, dist., Prussia, prov. Hanover, stretching for about 25 m. along the l. bk. of the Elbe from about 53° 35′ N.

Kehl, tn., Ger., Baden, circle Offenburg, between the Kinzig R. and the r. bk. of the Rhine, 3 m. E. Strassburg; formerly fortified. It was bombarded by the French in 1870. P. (comm.) 5900.

Kehle, German, 'a throat,' 'gorge,' or 'defile.'

Kei, isls. See **Ke.**

Kei, Great, riv., S. Africa, formed by the union of the Black K. from the W. and White K. from the NW., flows SE., and enters the Indian Ocean in 32° 40′ S.; it was for many years the E. boundary of Cape Colony.

Keig, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the l. bk. of the Don, 10 m. W. by S. Inverurie, 2½ m. N. by W. Whitehouse stn., P.O.; 8059 ac. P. <750.

Keighley (kith'li), mun. bor. (since 1882) and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, K. div., in the diocese of Ripon, near the r. bk. of the Aire, at the confluence of the Worth, 8½ m. NW. Bradford, on the M. R. and G. N. R. It has manufactures of woollen and worsted goods, and is the principal seat of the manufacture of the machinery used in worsted spinning, and has also very extensive iron-foundries and machine tool-making, washing machine and sewing machine making works. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal connects it with Hull and Liverpool. The par. constitutes an ancient manor, now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, the direct descendant of the ancient lords, the Kighleys of Kighley. The town has a high-class school, affording general and technical education in connection with the Mechanics' Institution, which includes also a flourishing art school and museum, &c. Drake and Tonson's charity is now primarily devoted to the education of girls. Market-days, W. and S. 10,132 ac. Tn. P. (1801) 5700; (1871) 19,800; mun. bor. P. (1891) 30,800; eccles. par. (**K. with Lawkholme**) P. <5000; parl. div. P. (1891) 63,300.

Keilah, place named in O. T. See **Kila.**

Keilberg, mt., Austria, Bohemia, in the Erzgebirge, in the NW., 12 m. NNE. Karlsbad. Alt. 4080 ft.

Keilhau, vil., Ger., princip. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, dist. Rudolstadt, with educational establishment founded by Francis Fröbel. P. <2000.

Keilli, post-tn., S. Australia, Daly co., 80 m. S. by E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Keills, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, 14 m. SW. Crinan Pier, P.O.

Keilor, tp., Victoria, Grant co., 9 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kei Mouth, rural vil., Cape Colony, Komgha div., at the mouth of the Great Kei R. P. <2000.

Keinton Mandeville, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6 m. SE. by S. Glastonbury, PM.O. P. <750.

Keir, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3 m. SW. Thornhill, P.O. (**K. Mill**); 7806 ac. P. <750.

Keis, isl., Persia, Laristan, 10 m. from coast, crossed by 54° E., 75 m. W. Kishm.

Keisby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. SE. by E. Grantham, 4½ m. NE. by E. Corby stn. P. <250. See **Lavington.**

Keiskama Hoek, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and about 30 m. NW. King William's Town. P. <1500.

Keiskamma, riv., S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the Indian Ocean 30 m. ENE. the Great Fish R., after a SE. course of 80 m.

Keiss, fishing vil., Scot., Caithness, on the E. ct., 6½ m. N. by W. Wick, PMT.O. P. <500.

Keith, par. and market-tn., Scot., Banffshire and Elginshire, on the r. bk. of the Isla, 9 m. NW. Huntly, on the G. N. of S. R. It is surrounded by hills, and now includes **Fife-Keith,** a village, which has sprung up since 1816, on the other side of the river. The 'Summer Eve Fair,' held here in September, is one of the largest in the N. of Scotland for cattle and horses. In or near the town the manufacture of tweeds and flour milling, and of agricultural implements, and the distilling of whisky, are carried on, and extensive lime quarries are worked. Par. 18,195 ac., P. 6600; tn. P. <5000.

Keith, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed in the W. by 102° W., traversed by the N. and S. Platte Rivs.

Keith, Upper, P.O., Scot., E. Lothian, 3 m. NE. Blackshiels.

Keith-Hall and Kinkell, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 2 m. E. by S. Inverurie; 7601 ac. P. <1000.

Keithley, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 220 m. NNE. Vancouver.

Keithsburg, city, U.S., Illinois, Mercer co., on Mississippi R., 178 m. WSW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Keitum, vil., Prussia, govt. Schleswig, on Sylt I. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 45.9° F., Feb. 32.4°, July 62.8°. P. .

Keizerspiek ('emperor's peak'), mt., Sumatra. See **Semangka.**

Kej, tn., Baluchistan. See **Kulatak.**

Kekerangu, settlement, New Zealand, South I., Marlborough co., 60 m. SE. by S. Nelson.

Kekewick, par., Eng. See **Keckwick.**

Kekri, tn., Brit. India, Ajmere-Merwára, 48 m. SE. Ajmere. P. (1891) 7100; Hindus, 5800; Moham. 900.

Kekurskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, on l. bk. Yenisei, opposite the mouth of Kan, 53 m. NE. of Krasnoyarsk. P. <5000.

Kelang, small isl. of the Moluccas, W. of Ceram.

Kelantan, Malay Penin. See **Kalantan.**

Kelat, Persian, 'a castle.'

Kelat, tn., Baluchistan. See **Khelat.**

Kelat-i-Ghilzai, tn. and fort, Afghanistan, on the Tarnak, 77 m. ENE. Kandahar. Alt. 5543 ft.

Kelat-i-Nadiri ('the castle or fort of Nadir'), Persia, prov. Khorasan, near the Russian border, N. by E. Meshed. A mountain plateau, about 2500 ft. above sea-level, intersected by deep gullies and ravines, 20 m. in length, by 5–7 m. wide, surrounded by a mighty natural rampart of vertical rock 700–1000 ft. in height. It is traversed by a small stream, and contains two miserable villages. It was formerly considered an important stronghold. Its unhealthiness is notorious. P. about 1000. See *Persia,* by Hon. G. N. Curzon; London, 1892.

Kelbia, lake, central Tunis, in the plain NE. Kairwan, from which issues the Wadi Menfes, flowing into the coast *sebkha* ('salt lake') of Jeriba.

Kelbra, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 12 m. ESE. Nordhausen, in the Goldene Aue, with good sandstone, granite, and limestone. P. <2000.

Kelbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Burnley, 1½ m. S. Earby stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Kelby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 6 m. NE. by E. Grantham, 2 m. SE. by S. Ancaster stn. P. <250. See **Haydor.**

Keld, in Yorkshire place-names, 'spring.'

Keld, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 17⅜ m. W. Richmond, on the Swale, 7 m. N. by E. Hawes stn., P.O.

Kelenchi, vil., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, 33 m. S. of Tashkent. P. <5000.

Kelermesskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Maikop. P. 4700.

Kelfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Ouse, 8 m. S. York, 2½ m. WNW. Riccal stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kelham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 2 m. NW. Newark, on the l. bk. of the Trent; here Charles I. placed himself in the hands of the Scottish army. P.O. P. <250. See **Averham.**

Kelheim, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, circle K., on the l. bk. of the Danube, at the confluence of the Altmühl, 12 m. WSW. Ratisbon. P. <4000.

Kelibia, tn., Tunis, 50 m. E. by N. Tunis. P. <2000.

Kelidonia, cape, Asia Minor. See **Khelidonia.**

Kelif, tn., khanate of, and 122 m. SSE. of Bukhara, on r. bk. of Amu. Alt. 730 ft.

Kellub, tn., Lower Egypt. See **Kalyub.**

Kelk, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19 m. S. by E. Scarborough, 1½ m. SE. by S. Lowthorpe stn. P. (of each) <250.

Kelkia, or **Kelkia Irmak,** riv., Asia Minor. See **Yeshil Irmak.**

Kellamergh, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Bryning.**

Kellet, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 4½ m. NNE. Lancaster, 2 m. E. Bolton-le-Sands stn. K. Nether, P. <500; K. Over, P.O., P. <750.

Kelley's Island, small isl., U.S., Ohio, Erie co., in the SW. of Lake Erie, 42 m. E. Toledo; the largest of ten islands off Sandusky Bay, with rich vineyards, limestone quarries, and summer villas.

Kelling, par., Eng., Norfolk, Northern div., 8 m. W. Cromer, 2 m. N. by E. Holt. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Salthouse**) P. <500.

Kellinghusen, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Steinburg, 30 m. NNW. Hamburg. P. <3000.

Kellington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Aire, 12½ m. W. Goole, 1½ m. N. Whitley stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**K. with Whitley**) P. <1500.

Kellistown, par., Ire., N. co. Carlow, bars. Carlow and Forth, 5 m. SE. Carlow; 4408 ac. P. <500.

Kelloe, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. R., 123 m. by rail W. Portage la Prairie.

Kelloe, par., Eng., SE. div. of co. and 6⅛ m. SE. by E. Durham, 1⅛ m. NW. Trimdon stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Kellogg, vil., U.S., Iowa, Jasper co., on N. Skunk R.; 38 m. E. by N. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Kells, tn., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, 6½ m. N. Antrim, on riv. Kells, and Belfast and N. Counties Rly., PM.O. P. <250.

Kells, tnld., Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 24 m. NW. Kenmare, on G. S. & W. R., P.O. P. <250.

Kells, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Kilkenny.

Kells, par. and tn., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Kells and Shillelogher, on King's R., 8 m. S. by W. Kilkenny, PM.O. Par. 4410 ac., P. <750; tn. P. <250.

Kells, par. and market-tn., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 9½ m. NW. by W. Navan, with a stn. on the Oldcastle, Kells, and Navan Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 8583 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <2500.

Kells, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, containing the burgh of New Galloway, and 5 m. NNW. New Galloway stn.; 48,581 ac. P. <1000.

Kells, Lower, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Meath.

Kells, Upper, bar., adjoining on the S.

Kells River, Ire., in the S. of co. Antrim, flows W. to the Main.

Kellswater, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, 4 m. S. Ballymena, on the Belfast and N. Counties Rly.

Kelly, Celtic, 'a wood.'

Kelly, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 4½ m. ESE. Launceston, 2 m. S. Lifton stn. P. <250.

Kelly's Cross, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Queen's co., 5 m. from Crapaud. P. <1500.

Kellysgrove, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clonmacnowen, 4 m. from Ballinasloe, P.O. P. <250.

Kelly's Point, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., at N. extremity of N. Bruni I. P. <1500.

Kelmarsh, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. NW. Wellingborough, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <250.

Kelmscott, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., at the confluence of the Leach and the Thames, 17 m. W. by S. Oxford, 2 m. SE. Lechlade stn. P. <250. See **Bradwell.**

Kelsale, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 19 m. NE. Ipswich, 1½ m. NNE. Saxmundham stn., PM.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**K. with Carlton**) P. <1500.

Kelsall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. E. by N. Chester, 1½ m. S. Mouldsworth stn., PMT.O. P. <750. See **Tarvin.**

Kelsey, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, the former 15 m. WSW. Grimsby, div. and 5 m. SE. by S. Brigg. K. North, on the M. S. & L. R., PM.O., and P.O. (**N. K. Moor**), 6227 ac., P. <1000; K. South, in Louth div., PM.O., 4198 ac., P. <750.

Kelshall, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 15 m. N. Hertford, 4 m. SW. Royston stn. P. <250.

Kelsick, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 13 m. W. by S. Carlisle, 1½ m. ESE. Abbey Town stn. See **Dundraw.**

Kelso, or **Elgin,** vil., Canada, about 20 m. E. of the SW. corner of Quebec prov., Huntingdon co. P. <1500.

Kelso, post-tp., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 5 m. NNW. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Kelso, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., 62 m. W. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Kelso, burgh of barony, par., and market-tn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the l. bk. of the Tweed, 52 m. SE. from Edinburgh by N. B. R., and 24 m. W. from Berwick by NE. R. The town has an antiquarian museum, and extensive library; extensive coach-building, fishing tackle making, and manufacture of agricultural manures and implements; important ram sale in September; noted nurseries. At the old grammar school Sir Walter Scott was a pupil in 1783. Its abbey (founded in 1128 by David I.) was ruined by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and its only remains are a part of the abbey church. The town is connected by a bridge with its suburb Maxwellheugh, and to the NW. of the town is Floors Castle (seat of Duke of Roxburghe). A mile from the town are the ruins of Roxburgh Castle, once the strongest fortress on the E. border. Nothing remains of the town of Roxburgh. Mean rfall. (Springwood Park, alt. 130 ft., 1866–80), 26.7 in. Market-day, F. Par. 5384 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <4500.

Kelso, North, eccles. par., Scot., Roxburghshire, Kelso par. P. <2500.

Kelstern, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 5 m. WNW. Louth, 4½ m. NW. Hallington stn. P. <250.

Kelston, or **Kelweston,** par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 3½ m. WNW. Bath, on the M. R., P.O. P. <250.

Kelton, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, 6 m. E. Whitehaven, with iron ore.

Kelton, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 1½ m. S. by W. Castle Douglas; 11,222 ac. P. <4000.

Kelton, vil., U.S., Utah, Box Elder co., at NW. extremity of Great Salt Lake. Mean temp. (11 yrs.), 49.5° F., Jan. 22.7°, July 78.4°; rfall., yr. 6.10 in.

Keltonhill, Scot. See **Rhonehouse.**

Keltsch, tn., Austria, Moravia, 27 m. ESE. Olmütz, and 6 m. SE. Weisskirchen. P. <3000.

Kelty, vil., Scot., Fife and Kinross-shire, on the N. B. R., 6 m. NE. Dunfermline, with coal-mines, P.O. P. <1500.

Kelung, more properly **Kilung,** seapt., China, on NE. ct. of Formosa (*q.v.*), between the capes of Foki and Petou, 22 m. ESE. Tamsui, of which it is a sub-port. At Coal Harbour, a bay near the port, coal-mining is carried on by the Chinese, and the coal (of excellent quality) exported in considerable quantities. The port has a depth of 7 fathoms in outer, and 3 fathoms in inner, harbour. Vessels are loaded and discharged by means of lighters. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1873–75), yr. 70.8° F., Jan. 57.9°, July 82.9°. P. 5000.

Kelvedon, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Blackwater, 7½ m. ESE. Braintree, on the G. E. R. P. <2000.

Kelvedon Hatch, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. NNE. Romford, 2½ m. SSE. Ongar stn., PMT.O. (**Kelvedon Common**). P. <500.

Kelvin, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Norfolk, 17 m. S. Brantford. P. <1500.

Kelvin, small riv., Scot., rises in the S. of Stirlingshire, about 1 m. E. Kilsyth, and flows SW. through that county, passing Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch, enters Lanarkshire, and flows S. to the Clyde, which it joins 2 m. below Glasgow Bridge.

Kelvinhaugh, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow, Barony and Govan pars. P. <2500.

Kelvinside, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow, Barony par. P. 18,000.

Kelvinside and Dowanhill, dist., Scot., in NW. of Glasgow, on riv. Kelvin. P. 6200.

Kelweston, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Kelston.**

Kem, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 180 m. WNW. of Archangel, on K. bay, 10 m. above the mouth of Kem R., which rises on the frontier of Finland, and flows about 300 m. SE. and E., passing through the chain of Lakes Kutno. Bay frozen from October till May. Centre for Russian seal-hunters, who visit the coasts of the Kola Penin., Novaya Zemlya, and occasionally Spitsbergen. Mean rfall. (20 yrs.), yr. 14.1 in. P. <5000.

Kema, free port, Celebes I., near the extreme NE., on the S. ct. of Minahassa, connected by a good road with Menado, 20 m. to the NW., for which it serves as port during the W. monsoon. P. 2000.

Kemakh, or **Gamakh,** small tn., Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 120 m. WSW. Erzerum, on the upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, embosomed in gardens, and surrounded by old fortresses. P. (1801) 6900; (1851) 11,800; (1891) 13,400.

Kemback, par., Scot., E. Fife, 3 m. E. by N. Cupar, 1 m. S. Dairsie stn. P. <1000.

Kemback Mills, part of Dura Den, Scot., Fifeshire.

Kember, Cymric, 'a confluence.' See *Comar.*

Kemberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 7 m. S. by W. Wittenberg. P. <3000.

Kemberton, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 16 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, 2 m. SW. by S. Shiffnal, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Sutton Maddock**) P. <750.

Kemble, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 4 m. SW. by S. Cirencester, with stn. (**K. Junction**) on the G. W. R., PT.O. P. <500.

Kemchik, riv., western Mongolia, l. bk. trib. of the upper Yenisei, which it enters, after flowing NE., near the Russian frontier.

Kemendine, vil., Burma, dist. Hanthawadi, 4 m. N. by W. Rangoon. P. <5000.

Kemer, tn., Asia Minor, 76 m. N. Smyrna, about 2 m. from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti (Edremid).

Kemerton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3½ m. NE. Tewkesbury, 1 m. E. Bredon stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Kemeys Commander, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Usk, 5 m. NE. by E. Pontypool, 2½ m. NNW. Usk stn. P. <250.

Kemeys Inferior, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Usk, 6 m. NE. Newport. P. <250.

Kemlik, Asia Minor. See **Gemlik.**

Kemmern, mineral waters, Russia, govt. Livonia, 30 m. W. of Riga, and 3 m. from the sea-coast. Contains sulphuretted hydrogen, calcium sulphate, and other salts. Temp. 43° F. Visited every year by over 1800 persons.

Kemnath, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 14 m. ESE. Baireuth. P. <2000.

Kemnay, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 142 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Kemnay, par. and vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., on the r. bk. of the Don, 4½ m. SW. by S. Inverurie, PMT.O. Par. 5110 ac., P. <2000; vil. P. <750.

Kempen, or **Kempenland.** See **Campine.**

Kempen, tn., Prussia, in the SE. of prov. Posen, circle K., 42 m. ENE. Breslau. P. 5300.

Kempen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle, 6½ m. WNW. Krefeld; extensive silk and velvet manufactures. Believed to be the birthplace of Thomas à Kempis. P. 5900.

Kempenfeldt Bay, Canada, Ontario, an inlet 7 m. long, in the W. of Lake Simcoe.

Kempenland, Belgium. See **Campine.**

Kemper, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the E. frontier, S. of 33° N.

Kempley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 12½ m. NW. Gloucester, 2 m. W. Dymock stn. P. <500.

Kempoch Point, cape, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the Firth of Clyde, on the W. of Gourock Bay.

Kempsey, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 4 m. S. Worcester, 2 m. SW. Norton Junction, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Kempsey, post-tp. and port, New South Wales, Macquarie co., 100 m. S. Grafton, on Macleay R.; steamers ply daily to Pelican I. P. <1500.

Kempsford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the Thames and Severn Canal, 3½ m. WSW. Lechlade, P.O.; 4963 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**K. with Whelford**) P. <1000.

Kempshot, vil., Eng., Hampshire. See **Dummer with K.**

Kempston, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 2 m. SW. Bedford; pillow-lace is made by the inhabitants. PMT.O. 5026 ac. P. <5000.

Kempston, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 17 m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 2 m. NW. Fransham stn. P. <250.

Kempten, ancient *Campodunum* ('the fort in the field'), tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle K., on the riv. Iller, 48 m. S. by E. Ulm; important cotton, paper, and other manufactures. P. 15,800.

Kempt Head, vil., Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., co. Victoria, at S. extremity of Boularderie I. P. <1500.

Kempton, or **Green Ponds,** tp., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 25 m. N. by W. Hobart. P. <1500.

Kempton Park, racecourse, Eng., Surrey, on S. bk. Thames a little above Hampton Court stn.

Kemp Town, suburb of Brighton, Eng., Sussex, on the S. ct., included in the parl. bor. of Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Kemptown, post-vil., Nova Scotia, co. Colchester, 12 m. ENE. Truro. P. <1500.

Kemptville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grenville co., on a trib. of the riv. Rideau, 29 m. S. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Kemsing, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 7½ m. NNW. Tunbridge, 1½ m. NW. of its stn. on the L. C. & D. R., PM.O P. <750.

Ken, riv., Eng. See **Kent.**

Ken, or **Kayan** (the *Kainas* of the Greeks), riv., India, rises in Bhopál, on the N. slopes of the Vindhya range, flows generally N. in a deep, well defined rocky bed, passes Bánda (from which point, 35 m. above its mouth, it is navigable in the rains), and enters the Jumna about 85 m. WNW. Allahábád. For the most part the bed is too much obstructed by rapids and cataracts to admit of navigation. Length, 250 m. Flood discharge at Bánda, 500,000 cubic ft. per second.

Ken, riv., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, rises on the borders of co. Ayr, flows S. and joins the Dee at the S. end of the beautiful **Loch Ken.**

Kenabotch, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 522 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Kenagh, Ire., co. Longford. See **Keenagh.**

Kenai, penin., U.S., Alaska, on the Pacific coast, between Cook Sound on the N., Prince William Bay on the S., between 148°–152° W. Coal veins occur at Fort K. (60° 35′ N.), and at Graham or English Harbour, on the W. of the penin., near its S. end.

Kenai, tribe, U.S., Alaska, established chiefly in the Yukon valley and along the coast from Cook Sound to the Atna or Copper R.

Kenansville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Duplin co. P. <1500.

Kenar'dington, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6½ m. SSW. Ashford, 1½ m. N. Appledore stn. P. <250.

Kenar-Gez, another name of Gez or Bender Gez, Persia.

Kenarigird, or **Husseinabad,** tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 25 m. SW. by S. Teheran.

Kenarth, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Teifi, 7 m. SE. by E. Cardigan; 6530 ac. P. <2000.

Kenath Nobah, place named in O. T. See **Kanawat.**

Kenchester, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5½ m. WNW. Hereford, 1 m. W. Credenhill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Kencott, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 14 m. SW. by W. Woodstock, 1½ m. NW. Alvescott stn. P. <250.

Kendal, or **Kirkby Kendal,** mun. bor., since 1575 (from 1832 to 1885 also a parl. bor.), and market-tn., Eng., Westmor-

land, K. div., in the diocese of Carlisle, on the Kent, 20 m. SW. by S. Appleby, on the L. & NW. R. K. is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen weavers having settled here in the reign of Edward III., and it has been more or less known for its woollen manufactures ever since. At present the woollen goods manufactured here consist chiefly of heavy goods, such as railway rugs. Among other manufactures are coarse kerseys, linens, leather, boots, snuff, tobacco, rope, fish-hooks, &c. K. has an ancient grammar school, and thirty free scholarships to sons of inhabitants. The ancient castle was the birthplace of Catherine Parr, a queen of Henry VIII. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 6900; (1851) 11,800; (1871) 13,400; (1891) 14,400; parl. div. P. (1891) 34,900.

Kendall, co., U.S., Illinois, between 41° and 42° N., and 88° and 89° W.

Kendall, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Beaver co., 9 m. S. Smith's Ferry. P. <2000.

Kendall, co., U.S., Texas, W. of 98° W., and crossed in the N. by 30° N.

Kendall Creek, oil-producing bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 1½ m. from Bradford. P. <1500.

Kendallville, city., U.S., Indiana, Noble co., 118 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.), 31 m. SW. of the NE. corner of state. P. <3000.

Kenderchurch, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Dore, 10 m. SW. Hereford, close to Pontrilas stn. P. <250.

Kenderes, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, dist. Tisza-felsö. P. 5200.

Kendrapárá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 35 m. E. Cuttack. P. 17,600; Hindus, 15,500.

Kendrick, isl., Pacific. See **Rasa.**

Kenduskeag River, U.S., Maine, affluent of the Penobscot, flows SE. to Bangor; valuable mill-stream.

Keneh, or **Ghenneh,** city, Upper Egypt, cap. prov., on r. bk. of the Nile, 34 m. NNE. the ruins of Thebes, near the site of the ancient *Koinopolis.* It is an important mart for agricultural produce, and for the trade between Arabia and central Africa; and has extensive manufactures of earthenwares, a government cotton factory, and a superior government school. The environs are rich and fertile, and the culture of the sugar-cane has greatly developed in recent years. Mean temp., Jan. 62.4° F., July 94.3°. P. (1872) 13,200; (1882) 15,400.

Kenelsch, Jebel. See **Lebanon.**

Kenesaw, or **Kanasnow,** small isl., Alaska. See **Killisnoo.**

Kenesaw, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Adams co., 148 m. WSW. Omaha, 12 m. W. by N. Hastings. P. <1500.

Kenfig, par. and ancient tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 10½ m. SSE. Neath, close to Pyle (*q.v.*) stn., belonging to the Swansea dist. of parl. bors., with stn. (**K. Hill**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**K. Hill**). Par. P. <250.

Keng, in Laos (Indo-China) dialect 'rapid,' 'cataract.'

Kengavar, tn., Persia. See **Kangavar.**

Kenhart, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Carnarvon, on the Hartebeest R., 150 m. NE. by N. Calvinia. P. <1500.

Ken'ia, Kenya, called by the people of Kikúyu **Kilinya'ga,** by the Masai **Do'enyo E'gere** ('grey' or 'spotted mountain'), central Africa, an isolated extinct volcanic cone, 0° 12′ S., 37° 30′ E. It forms a huge truncated pyramid, nearly 30 m. in diameter at its base, supporting a precipitous rocky pinnacle, divided to a depth of 300 ft. from its summit by a great cleft. Estimated alt. 19,000 ft. above sea-level; limit of perpetual snow about 15,000 ft.; upper forest limit, 10,100 ft.; bamboo zone, 8170–9800 ft. See *Geog. Jour.,* iv., pp. 413–21, 523–24.

Kenilworth, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 71 m. NNE. London. P. <1500.

Kenilworth, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Kimberley. P. <1500.

Ken'ilworth, par. and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 5 m. N. Warwick, on the L. and NW. R. K. Castle, in which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court in 1575, is now a noble ruin, kept in fine preservation. There are also remains of an abbey, founded 1122. Par. 5914 ac., P. <4500.

Kenley, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 8½ m. SE. by S. Shrewsbury, 3½ m. WNW. Much Wenlock. P. <250.

Kenley, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 4 m. S. Croydon, on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Kenmare', par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Kerry, bar. Glanarought, at the head of Kenmare R., 12 m. S. by W. Killarney, on G. S. & W. R.; lies in an isolated dist.; has a suspension bridge across the estuary of the Roughty, and a convenient harbour pier, approached by vessels of large burden. Now a summer resort. PMT.O. Par. 22,508 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <1500.

Kenmare River, or **Bay,** inlet, Ire., S. co. Kerry, SW. co. Cork, 28 m. long, 2–6 m. broad.

Kenmore, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Russell, on riv. Castor, 19 m. E. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Kenmore', par., Scot., W. Perthshire, at the foot of Loch Tay, on the Tay, 5½ m. WSW. Aberfeldy. The village, which has an old bridge across the Tay, is one of the most picturesque in Scotland. PMT.O. 67,195 ac. P. <1500.

Kenn, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4½ m. S. Exeter, 3 m. SW. Exminster stn.; 5331 ac. P. <1000.

Kenn, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7½ m. NW. Weston-super-Mare, 1½ m. S. Clevedon stn. P. <500.

Kennageail, or **Whiten Head,** cape, Scot., on the N. ct. of the co. of Sutherland, in 4° 35′ W.

Ken'nebec, co., U.S., Maine, in the SW., crossed by 44½° N., and traversed by the Kennebec R.

Kennebec, riv., U.S., Maine, in the W., issues from Moosehead Lake, and flows S. past Skowhegan, Augusta, and Bath into the Atlantic; the fall of about 1000 ft. between Moosehead Lake and Augusta has been utilised by the development of water-power at Waterville, Fairfield, Shawmut, Skowhegan, and Madison; large ships can ascend to Bath 12 m., and steamboats to Hallowell. At Augusta a dam with locks has been built to improve the navigation and water-power. Length, 150 m.

Kennebecasis River, Canada, New Brunswick, Albert and King's cos., rises near the sources of Petitcodiac R., flows SW. into St. John Harbour.

Ken'nebunk, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 23 m. SW. by S. Portland. P. <4000.

Kennebunkport, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., on the coast, 22 m. SSW. Portland; summer resort. P. <3000.

Kennedy, co., New South Wales, between 32° and 33° S., and crossed by 148° E.

Kennedy, co., Queensland, crossed by 27° S. and 148° E.

Kennedy, riv., Queensland, rises near the Palmer goldfields, and flows N. into Princess Charlotte Bay, in about 14° 25′ S.

Kennedy, or **Motuiti,** small isolated isl., Pacific Ocean, in 8° 40′ S., 168° E.

Kenneh, tn., Upper Egypt. See **Keneh.**

Kenner, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Jefferson par., on Mississippi R., 10 m. W. New Orleans by rail. P. <1500.

Kennerleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 9½ m. WSW. Tiverton, 5 m. E. by N. Morchard Road stn. P. <250.

Kennet, riv., Eng., cos. Berkshire and Wiltshire, rises 4 m. SW. Swindon, flows E. past Marlborough and Hungerford, and joins the Thames at Reading. It is canalised to Newbury, from which town the **K. and Avon Canal** accompanies it to Hungerford, proceeding thence to the Avon at Bath, whence the latter river is canalised to Bristol, thus effecting through navigation from the North Sea to St. George's Channel. The whole line of navigation, the establishment of which was authorised under acts of 1712 (the Avon), 1714 (the Kennet), and 1793 (the canal), is 86½ m. long, and admits vessels of 3½ ft. draught in summer, 3⅝ ft. in winter. It now belongs to the G. W. R.

Kennet, East, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 11 m. SSW. Swindon, 5 m. W. Marlborough stn. P. <250.

Kennet, West, ancient par., 1 m. to the NW.

Kennet and Clackmannan, stn., Scot., near Alloa, Clackmannanshire, on N. B. R.

Kennetcook, or **Burlington,** vil., Nova Scotia, co. Hants, near mouth of Kennetcook R., 10 m. from Newport. P. <1500.

Kennetcook River, Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., flows WSW. into Minas Basin.

Kennethmont, Scot., Aberdeenshire. See **Kinnethmont.**

Kennetpans, small vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, on the Forth, 3 m. below Alloa, of which it is a sub-port; has a quay, with 19–24 ft. of water alongside at high tide.

Kennett, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 5 m. NE. by E. Newmarket, 1 m. N. by E. of its stn. on the G. E. R. P. <250.

Kennett Square, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Chester co., 28 m. W. by S. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Kennewick, settlement, U.S., Washington, Yakima co., 42 m. W. by N. Walla Walla.

Kennford, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4 m. S. Exeter, 2½ m. WSW. Exminster stn., PT.O.

Kenninghall, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. SW. Norwich, 3 m. SSE. Eccles Road stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Kennington, Eng., Norfolk. See **Mulbarton.**

Kennington, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., on the Thames, 2 m. S. Oxford. P. <250.

Kennington, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2 m. NE. Ashford, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Kennington, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, 2 m. SSW. St. Paul's, London. It gives name to a div. of Lambeth bor. Vauxhall stn. is in the div. **K. Oval,** stn., is on the City and S. London (electric) Rly. Parl. div. P. (1891) 73,900.

Kennishead, stn., Scot., E. Renfrewshire, 4 m. SW. Glasgow, on the C. R.

Kennoway, par. and vil., Scot., E. Fife, 7 m. ESE. Falkland, 1½ m. N. Cameron Bridge stn., PM.O. Par. P. <1500; vil. P. <1000.

Kennythorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15 m. NE. by E. York, 4 m. S. Malton, 2 m. SE. by S. Huttons Ambo stn. P. <250.

Kenogami, lake, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., 12 m. long, in 48° 15′–20′ N., 71° 19′–35′ W., drained E. then N. to the riv. Saguenay. It receives from the S. the rivs. Bois Vert and Chicoutimi.

Kenogami River. See **Albany,** Canada.

Kenosha, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. K. co., on the coast, 30 m. S. by E. Milwaukee. P. 6500.

Kenoutchewan Rapids, Canadian NW. Terrs., between Beaver Hill Lake and God's Lake, in about 54° 11′ N., 95° 4′ W.

Kenoutchewanouse Rapids, at the N. end of Island Lake R., Canadian NW. Terrs., in about 54° N., 94° 45′ W.

Kenry, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Limerick.

Kensal Green, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Marylebone div., 5 m. W. by N. St. Paul's, with a stn. (**K. Rise**) on the Hampstead Junc. Rly. The cemetery here contains the graves of many celebrated people.

Kensi. See **Kenus.**

Kensington, suburb and parl. bor., Eng., London, 4 m. W. St. Paul's, with four stns. on the Metropolitan and District Rly., namely, **South K.** and **High Street K.** (both on the inner circle), **Addison Road K.** (on the outer circle, also on the W. London Rly.), and **West K.** The bor. is divided into a N. and S. div., each returning one member to Parliament. N. div. P. (1891) 82,600; S. div. P. 83,700.

Kensington, tn., S. Australia. See **Norwood.**

Kensington, suburb, 2 m. (by rail) N. Melbourne, Victoria.

Kensington, tn., Victoria. See **Leopold.**

Kenswick (kenz'wik, or ken'zik), par., Eng., Worcestershire, 4½ m. NW. Worcester. P. <250.

Kensworth, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 4 m. W. by S. Luton, 2½ m. SE. Dunstable, P.O. P. <750.

Kent, co., Canada, New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, crossed in the N. by 47° N.

Kent, co., Canada, Ontario, bounded W. by Lake St. Clair, SE. by Lake Erie.

Kent, maritime co. in the SE. of Eng., partly bounded on the N. by the Thames and Nore, and including the isl. of Sheppey N. of the mainland. With the exception of small portions in the dioceses of Rochester and Chicester, the entire county belongs to the diocese of Canterbury. Cap. Maidstone; other chief towns, Chatham, Hythe, Gravesend, Dover and Canterbury (also parl. bors.), Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Folkestone; divided into the following parl. divs. :—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Western, or Sevenoaks	72,309	80,063
North-Western, or Dartford	61,775	79,853
South-Western, or Tunbridge	87,596	72,369
Mid, or Medway	172,918	64,867
North-Eastern, or Faversham	99,017	69,345
Southern, or Ashford	244,750	67,820
Eastern, or St. Augustines	179,144	68,025
Isle of Thanet	26,886	60,646
Parl. boroughs	30,889	244,281
Total	975,284[1]	807,269[1]

[1] The area of ancient county, inclusive of dists. now in the administrative county of London, is 995,344 ac. P. 1,142,324. The administrative county includes also the part of Tunbridge Wells, urban sanitary dist. in the ancient county of Sussex, but excludes the dists. now in the county of London. Area, 975,820. P. 808,736.

Surface undulating, mainly under 500 ft. in all, but varied by the N. Downs, chain of hills running W. to E. across the county, ending in the lofty cliffs of Dover, Folkestone, and Hythe. The main mass of rocks are Lower Cretaceous, in the Kentish portion of the Weald (*q.v.*), succeeded on the N. by Upper Cretaceous rocks, forming the N. Downs, and terminating in the cliffs of Dover. To this formation belongs also, in the NE. angle of the county, the Isle of Thanet, which is, however, separated from the chalk of the Downs by the strip of London clay, which forms the greater part of the N. shore of Kent. In the SE. an area of alluvium occurs in the level triangular tract, terminating in the low shingly promontory of Dungeness. Besides the Thames and Medway, the chief rivers are the Beult, Stour, and Darent. K. is a very fertile county, and produces cereals, fruits, and hops abundantly; woods extensive. In the cultivation of hops K. has always been the leading county in England, having from more than six times as great an area under this crop than any other county. Since 1885 the area under this crop has decreased by about 10,000 ac. (partly in consequence of increased foreign imports, but partly, it would seem, from the increasing use of 'hop substitutes' by brewers),, but the hop acreage in K. (nearly 5 per cent. of the whole surface) is still next in extent to that of the three leading cereals, and far ahead of that of any of the ordinary green crops. As regards soil, hops are very exacting and exhausting. The best soils for it are obtained on the Lower Cretaceous area (principally the Weald Clay and Lower Greensand), but hops are grown in places even on the chalk. In respect of its orchards, K. ranks fourth among English counties in absolute area, and fifth if we consider their extent relatively to the total area of the county. There is a large traffic by rail in fruit to the NW. of England, and even to Aberdeen, carried on by means of special trains, which return to London chiefly loaded with milk. The centre of this trade is Faversham. Among other agricultural specialties may be mentioned maize, which, though it does not ripen, is largely grown for green fodder. (For statistics of the ordinary crops, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9.) The manufactures include the making of bricks, tiles, pottery, cement and lime, paper, gunpowder, sugar-moulds, tobacco pipes, hop-bags, sacks, copperas, sugar refining, tar, whiting, and Tunbridge ware. There are also considerable shipbuilding and marine-engine yards, iron-foundries, breweries, maltings, and tanneries. The county is traversed by the SE. R. (which has works at Ashford) and L. C. & D. R. Coal has been found near Dover, and borings are being made to ascertain whether it exists there in workable quantity. Historically, K. is rich in associations. It was the country of the *Cantii*, and the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy (end of 5th century). Four of the Cinque ports belong to this county (Dover, Romney, Sandwich, and Hythe), which, as the point of England nearest the Continent, has been noted for its naval resources. See **England,** table.

Kent, or **Ken,** riv., Eng., Westmorland, flowing S. through the Kendal div., past Kendal, into Morecambe Bay.

Kent, co., Tasmania, on the S. ct.

Kent, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 25 m. E. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.). P. <1500.

Kent, co., U.S., Delaware, in the middle.

Kent, co., U.S., Maryland, in the NE., between the E. frontier and the upper end of Chesapeake Bay.

Kent, co., U.S., Michigan, in the W., crossed by 43° N., E. of 86° W., traversed by the Grand R.

Kent, vil., U.S., Ohio, Portage co., on Cuyahoga R., 31 m. SE. by S. Cleveland. P. <4000.

Kent, co., U.S., Rhode I., stretching from the W. frontier to the head of Narragansett Bay.

Kent, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 35° N., and E. of 101° W.

Kent, co., W. Australia, on the S. ct., between 18° and 20° E.

Kentau, tn., Siam. See **Kantau.**

Kentchurch, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Monnow, 10¼ m. NW. by W. Monmouth, 1½ m. SE. Pontrilas stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**K. with Llangua**) P. <500.

Kentel, mt. group, in NE. Mongolia, between the sources of the Onon and Kerulen, NE. of Urga.

Kentford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5 m. ENE. Newmarket, ½ m. SE. Kennet stn., PT.O. P. <250. See **Gazeley.**

Kent House (**Penge**), stn., Eng., Kent, Camberwell bor., 7 m. SSE. St. Paul's, London, on the L. C. & D. R.

Kentisbeare, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 7½ m. ESE. Tiverton, 2½ m. E. by N. Cullompton stn., PM.O.; 4501 ac. P. <1000.

Kentisbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 7 m. E. by S. Ilfracombe, P.O. (**Kentisburyford**). P. <500.

Kentishbury, tp., Tasmania, Devon co., 35 m. W. Launceston, 35 m. SE. Emu Bay. P. <1500.

Kentishbury, tn., Tasmania. See **Sheffield.**

Kentish Knock, sandbank, in North Sea, off mouth of riv. Thames, Eng., Kent, 15 m. NE. of the North Foreland. Length, 7 m.; breadth, 2 m. Lightship, visible 11 m., 3 m. E., telephonic communication with which is established from the coast at Kingsgate Bay.

Kentish Town, suburb of London, Eng., St. Pancras div., 3 m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, London, with stns. on the M. R. and the Hampstead Junc. Rly.

Kent Island, a tract on the Delaware, U.S., Delaware, K. co., enclosed on three sides by small rivers, in 39° 13′–15′ N.

Kent Island, U.S., Maryland, Queen Anne co., the largest island in Chesapeake Bay, in 38° 51′–39° 3′ N.; colonised in 1631 by Claiborne; the earliest settlement in the state.

Kent Islands, Tasmania. See **Kents Group.**

Kent Junction, rly. stn., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Kent, 46 m. NNW. Moncton.

Kentland, vil., U.S., Indiana, Newton co., 72 m. S. by E. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Kentmere, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Kent, div. and 7½ m. NW. by N. Kendal, 4 m. N. by W. Staveley stn.; 6613 ac. P. <250.

Kenton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 3 m. WNW. Exmouth, 1½ m. NW. Starcross stn., PM.O.; 5193 ac. P. <2000.

Kenton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 3 m. NW. Newcastle, 2 m. W. Gosforth stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Kenton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 13½ m. N. by E. Ipswich, 6 m. WNW. Framlingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kenton, vil., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 42 m. S. Wilmington by rail. P. <1500.

Kenton, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, crossed by 84½° W.

Kenton, city, U.S., Ohio, Hardin co., on Scioto R., 59 m. NW. by N. Columbus. P. 5600.

Kents Bank, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 8 m. SE. Ulverston, on the Furness R., PMT.O.

Kents Group, isls., Tasmania, at the E. entrance to Bass's

Strait, with lighthouse in 30° 29′ S., 147° 21′ E., visible 36 m. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1861–66), yr. 55.5° F., Jan. 61.7°, July 48.7°.

Kents Hole (or **Cavern**). See **Torquay.**

Kentstown, par., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, 6½ m. ESE. Navan. P. <250.

Kent Town, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, E. Moulsey par. P. <2500.

Kentucky, one of the United States of America, more than two-thirds the size of England, bounded N. by the Ohio R. Cap. Frankfort; other chief towns, Louisville, Covington, Newport, Lexington, Paducah, Maysville. The E. belongs to the Alleghany region, and in the SE. the parallel Cumberland and Pine Mts. enclose between them Cumberland Valley. At the junction of K. with Virginia and Tennessee is Cumberland Gap, 1600 ft. The surface descends to NW. in a series of plateaux, through which the rivers have cut deep channels. The principal rivers are Ohio (640 m.) and Mississippi (80 m.), on N. and W. frontier respectively; Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee, l. bk. tribs. of Ohio R., all in great part navigable. In the NW. is the Blue Grass region, a rich undulating tract of about 10,000 sq. m., walled in by abrupt ridges; another tract of similar extent is found in SW.; W. of Green R. are the 'barrens,' really productive prairie-land, diversified with oak-crowned knolls. Saline incrustations, known as 'licks,' occur in several marshy tracts. About two-thirds of the state is under forest. Permo-carboniferous rocks cover most of the state; in the N. are Silurian rocks, flanked by Devonian. K. is noted for its numerous caves (including the famous Mammoth Cave), which are excavated in the Carboniferous limestone of the N. There are many mineral springs. Climate mild [**Louisville**], and very healthy. Rainfall abundant, increasing from Ohio R. to SE. The leading agricultural products are maize and wheat, tobacco (two-thirds of the U.S. crop), and hemp. The finest horses in the U.S. are bred in K. The principal mineral is coal, worked chiefly in Hopkins, Ohio, Laurel, and Whitby counties. The production of natural gas, discovered in 1889, is rapidly increasing; iron ore, asphalt, and petroleum are obtained to a limited extent. The first white settlement was formed in 1774, and two years later K. became a county of Virginia. Area, 40,400 sq. m. P. 1,858,635. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Kentucky, riv., U.S., Kentucky, flows W. then NNW. to the Ohio, which it joins on the l. bk. at Carrollton; navigable to Congar's Landing.

Kentville, post-tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., 55 m. NW. by W. Halifax. P. <2000.

Kenus (singular, *Kensi*), native name for the inhabitants of Lower Nubia from the Egyptian frontier to the neighbourhood of Korosko.

Kenwyn, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and ½ m. N. Truro, with tin ore-mining; 9206 ac. P. 8500.

Kenya, mt., Africa. See **Ken'ia.**

Kenyon, par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh div., 7½ m. E. St. Helens, with a junc. stn. on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Newchurch K.**) P. <2000.

Kenzingen, urban comm. and walled tn., Ger., Baden, circle and 14 m. N. by W. Freiburg. P. <3000.

Ke'okuk, city, U.S., Iowa, Lee co., pleasantly situated on a high bluff in a curve of the Mississippi (r. bk.), at the foot of the Lower Rapids, at extreme SE. of state, 34 m. SSW. Burlington. Alt. 501 ft. (R.R.); 618 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 52.5° F., Jan. 25.4°, July 77.7°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 38.6 in. P. (1880) 12,100; (1890) 14,100.

Keokuk, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 41° N., crossed by 92° W.

Keonthal, a Punjab hill state, India; lies round Simla.

Keōs, Kea, Zea, or **Tsia,** isl., Greece, Cyclades, SE. of Attica, crossed by 24° 20′ E., with town of same name in middle of island. Lighthouse (Point St. Nikalo) in 37° 40′ N., 24° 19′ E., visible 16 m. Area, 40 sq. m. (Wisotzki), 67 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. (of tn.) <4000.

Keosau'qua, vil., U.S., Iowa, Van Buren co., on l. bk. of Des Moines R., 39 m. NW. Keokuk. P. <1500.

Ke'ota, vil., U.S., Iowa, on frontier of Keokuk and Washington cos., 47 m. SSW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Kep, vil., Tongking, 40 m. NE. by E. Hanoi.

Kępa, Polish, part of bank of a river which is newly formed by the river taking to a new bed; also dry plain (*campa*) amidst marshes.

Kephalē, cape, Greece, isl. of Corfu, on the W. ct., in 39° 45′ N.

Kephallēnia, or **Kephalonia,** Greece. See **Cephalonia.**

Kephissos, riv., Greece, flows ESE. towards the bed of the former Lake Kopais (Bœotia), where its waters are now drawn off in the drainage canals of that area. Also the name of a brook flowing S. through the olive grove W. of Athens into the Bay of Phaleron, E. of the Piræus.

Keppel, prov., on the NW. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Keppel Bay, Queensland, on the Pacific coast, on the Tropic of Capricorn; receives the Fitzroy R. **K. Cape** and **Islands** just N. of the bay.

Kepwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 16 m. NE. Ripon, 5½ m. ENE. Otterington stn. P. <250.

Ker, Breton, 'a castle.' See *Caer*.

Kerak, tn., Palestine, *Kir* (of Moab) in the O. T., 31° 10′ N., 35° 45′ E., 43 m. S. by W. of the ancient Heshbon, formerly the cap. of Moab, with a citadel (founded 1131), one of the strongest during the Crusades. The town was captured by the Crusaders in the Middle Ages, and made the seat of a bishop. P. 8000 (of whom more than 6000 are Mussulmans; 1800 Christians).

Kerak, the ancient *Kanak*, Palestine, 32° 43′ N., 36° 19′ E., 15 m. W. by S. Kanawat.

Kerang, post-tn., Victoria, co. Gunbower, 179 m. NNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kerason, Kerasant, Kiresün, Kerasunda, or **Keresoun,** seapt. tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, pash. and 70 m. W. Trebizond. Lat. of lighthouse (visible 12 m.) 40° 56′ N., long. 38° 25′ E. It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side. It is a place of call for steamers plying between Constantinople and Trebizond. Shipbuilding and trade in corn. Hazel-nuts are grown in large quantities. Near it are mines of rock-alum. K. is the ancient Greek colony of *Kerasos*, with Cyclopean walls, from whence Lucullus brought the first cherry trees (Armenian *keras*) to Rome. P. 8500 (Cuinet).

Keratea, tn., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 19 m. SE. Athens. P. <2000.

Kerauli, or **Kerowlee.** See **Karauli.**

Kerāzeh, ruins, Palestine, *Chorazin* in the N. T., 32° 55′ N., 35° 34′ E., 9 m. N. by E. Tiberias.

Kerban, Gunong, mt., Malay Penin., on the E. side of Perak state, near the sources of the Kinta R. Alt. 7127 ft.

Ker'bela, tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 60 m. SSW. Bagdad, cap. sanjak K.; a great Shiah necropolis and place of pilgrimage, on account of its containing the tomb of Hussein and the mosque of Hassan, sons of Ali. See **Nejef.** P. 65,000; Shiah Moham. 54,700 (of whom 41,000 Persians); Sunnite Moham. 10,000 (Cuinet).

Kerch (ancient *Pantikapea*, later on **Bosporus**), dist. tn., Russia, Crimea, govt. Taurida, 122 m. ENE. of Simpheropol, on Kerch Penin., and at K., or Kerch-Yenikale, Strait ('*Cimrian Bosphorus*'), which connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea, and has a length of 22 m., with a width of from 2 to 22 m., and a minimum depth of 14 ft. Open roadstead; visited by but few ships. Exports some wheat, hides, and fish. Was taken by the Anglo-French army in 1855. Together with Yenikale, makes a township (*gradonachalstvo*) under a separate governor. Mean temp., yr. 52.8° F., Jan. 30.0°, July 75.0°. P. (of tp.) 32,170.

Kerdiffstown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. N. Naas, 2 m. NE. Naas. P. <250.

Kerdiston, Eng., Norfolk. See **Reepham.**

Kereli Göl. See **Beishehr.**

Kerembe-burun, cape, N. ct. Asia Minor, 31° 15′ E.

Keren, tn., eastern Sudan, 63 m. W. by N. Massaua.

Kerensk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 103 m. WNW. of Penza. P. 12,500.

Keresley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 4 m. NNW. Coventry, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**K. with Coundon**) P. <1000.

Keresoun, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Kerason.**

Keresztes, Mezö-. See **Mezö-Keresztes.**

Keresztúr, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Zúla. P. 5000.

Kergan, or **Karghan,** tn., Persia, Gilan, near the Caspian Sea, 48 m. NW. by N. Resht, on the Kergain Rud.

Ker'guelen Land, isl., Indian Ocean, its S. extremity, Cape Challenger, being in 49° 46′ S., 70° 5′ E. It is of very irregular shape, with a remarkable extent of coast line, possessing no less than fifteen peninsulas and numerous detached islands. Length about 110 m. It is traversed by numerous ridges, composed chiefly of basalt; greatest elevation, Mount Ross, 6166 ft.; glaciers descend from extensive snow-fields. The flora and fauna are both excessively poor, except sea birds, and it is a perfect land of desolation. The affinities of the flora are chiefly Fuegian. Discovered by Kerguelen in 1772; annexed by France, 1893. Mean summer temp. 41.7° F. Area estimated at about 2500 sq. m. Uninhabited.

Keri (kyeri), a bay on the S. ct. of the isl. of Zante, 7 m. SW. by S. Zante.

Keria, riv. and oasis. See **Kiria.**

Kerimba, Portuguese **Querimba,** long chain of isls. and islets off the E. ct. of Africa, between 10° 45′ and 12° 35′ S. Chief islands about thirty in number, and of madreporic formation.

Kerind, tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 120 m. NE. by E. Bagdad. P. 6000.

Kerinea, vil., Cyprus. See **Kyrenia.**

Kerioth Hezron, place named in O. T. See **El Kureitein.**

Keriri, native name of Hammond I., Queensland.

Kerka, or **Krka,** called by the Italians the **Tizio,** the ancient *Titius*, **riv.**, Dalmatia, rises in Mount Prologh, flows S., and after a course of 60 m. enters the Adriatic a little below Sebenico,

which town, and Scardona, are on its banks. Knin and Dernis are on its affluents. Below its falls, near Scardona, below which it expands into the Lake of Proclian, it is navigable for large coasting vessels.

Kerkennah, Karkennah, or **Kerkeni,** the ancient *Cercina*, isl. group of Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, consisting of two principal islands and some smaller. Though rocky and sterile, some are inhabited, and on the largest are several villages and a castle. P. (total) barely 3000.

Kerkesia, site with ruins of the ancient *Circesium*, Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khabur, 15 m. below Deir, in 35° 8′ N. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified town of the Roman dominions.

Kerkha, the ancient *Choaspes*, riv., in the SW. of Persia, formed to the SE. of Kermanshahan by the confluence of the Kara-su and Gamas-ab, flows on the whole SE., but finally turns W., and terminates in a swamp on the Turkish frontier in about 31½° N.

Kerki, tn., Bukhara, on the l. bk. of the Amu, 65 m. N. by E. Andkhui (Afghanistan).

Kerki, fort, khanate, and 113 m. SE. of Bukhara, on l. bk. of Amu. P. <5000.

Kerkrade, comm., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 13 m. E. by N. Maastricht, close to the Prussian frontier, with coal-mines. P. 7000.

Kerkuk, the ancient *Corcura*, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 90 m. SE. by E. Mosul, with abundant salt and thermal springs; in neighbouring mountains alabaster is quarried, and N. of the town is a dist. yielding naphtha. The surrounding country is very fertile. P. 30,000; Moham. 28,000; Jews, 1600.

Kerkyra, Ionian Is. See **Corfu.**

Kerloge, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. S. Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <250.

Kermadec Islands, a group of four small volcanic islands and several islets in the Pacific Ocean, between 29° 10′ and 31° 30′ S., 177° 45′ and 179° W. Sunday (or Raoul) I., the largest and most N., is 20 m. in circumference, with a rugged surface, covered with forest. Soil very rich. The other islands are much smaller, and without trees. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. Named after Huon de Kermadec, commander of the *Esperance* in the fleet under D'Entrecasteaux. Annexed by Great Britain in 1886, and to New Zealand in 1887. Area, 13 sq. m.

Kerman, the ancient *Caramania*, a large interior prov. of S. Persia, with undefined limits, approximately between 28° and 31° N., 55° and 59° E. It consists chiefly of an elevated mountainous country lying in a NW.–SE. direction, bordered on either side by salt deserts. Soil is generally barren, except where the mountain streams can be utilised for irrigation, chiefly for pasture for fine-wooled sheep, camels, and goats; silk-worms are reared. The climate is unhealthy, hot and dry. Coal, iron, copper, lead, and manganese exist, but are little worked; and there are several turquoise mines.

Kerman, city, Persia, cap. prov. K., in 30° 20′ N., 57° 2′ E., 225 m. N. by E. Bender Abbas, its port on the Persian Gulf. It stands in a plain surrounded by mountains; enclosed within a mud wall, and contains a fort. Situated at the confluence of important routes, the city is a great trading emporium between the Persian Gulf and the marts of northern Persia and central Asia. The bazaars are lofty and well built, and the city has a commercial manufacturing reputation. Manufactures are chiefly shawls and cotton carpets, of excellent quality, and silk goods. The town has been repeatedly sacked and destroyed by invaders from the E. and W., the last occurring in 1794, after a siege of several months by Agha Mohammed Khan. The present town was shortly after built a little to the NW. of the former site. Alt. 5680 ft. P. about 40,000.

Kermania, tn., Syria. See **Merash.**

Kermanshah, a small prov. of Persian Kurdistan, approximately between 34° and 34° 50′ N. It is one of the richest cereal-producing provs. in Persia, and is famous for its breed of horses and mules, and manufactures of carpets.

Kermanshahan. 1. Tn., Persia, cap. above prov., 270 m. WSW. Teheran. Situated on the main caravan route between Bagdad and Teheran, and almost equidistant from the latter and from Ispahan and Tabriz it commands roads to each of those places, and is therefore invested with considerable commercial and strategic importance. Around the town are extensive orchards and gardens; and a short distance NE. are the famous ancient sculptures of Tak-i-Bostan. P. about 40,000. **2.** Vil., prov. Kerman, on the route from and 55 m. SSE. Yezd.

Kermincham, par., Eng., Cheshire, 5½ m. NW. Congleton. P. <250.

Kermine, tn., khanate of, and 60 m. NE. of Bukhara, on Zerafshan R. P. <5000.

Kermineh, tn., Bukhara, 60 m. NE. by E. Bukhara, to the S. of the Zerafshan R., on the railway to Samarkand.

Kern, riv., U.S., California, issuing from the Sierra Nevada, and flowing into Tulare Lake.

Kern, co., U.S., California, intersected by 35° N. and by 118° and 120° W.; the W. part contains **Kern Lake** (salt).

Kernan, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Portadown.

Kerne Bridge, stn., Eng., Herefordshire, on the G. W. R., 4 m. SSW. Ross.

Kerne, Ceryn, Cymric, *Cearn*, Gaelic, 'a horn,' in place-names applied to headlands.

Kernel, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., princip. Patani, on the Perak R., in 5° 35′ N., 40 m. E. by S. Kedah. A large tin mine, called 'Kleian Intan,' is situated a few miles NW.

Kernersville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Forsyth co., 84 m. W. by N. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Kerns, tn., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (ob dem wald), 1½ m. E. by N. Sarnen. P. <3000.

Kernuk, another name of Logone, tn., central Africa, S. of Lake Chad.

Kernyaja, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Zombor. P. 7100.

Kerouan, Tunis. See **Kairwan.**

Kerowlee, tn., India. See **Karauli.**

Kerpe, vil., Asia Minor, N. ct., 67 m. E. by N. Constantinople.

Kerpe, Turkish, Greek **Karpathos,** Italian **Scarpanto,** isl., Asiatic Turkey, in the SE. of the Ægean Sea, in about 35° 24′–50′ N., 27° 7′–16′, about 30 m. long by 3–7 m. wide. Area about 150 sq. m. P. about 8000, nearly all Greeks (Cuinet).

Kerpen, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 6 m. S. Bergheim, 13 m. WSW. Cologne, with lignite mines. P. <3000.

Kerpinion (kerpini), vil., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 23 m. SE. by E. Patras. P. <2000.

Kerr, co., U.S., Texas, E. of 100° W., crossed by 30° N.

Kerrera, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, 4½ m. long by ½–2 m. broad, off the W. ct., in the Firth of Lorne, separated from the mainland by the Sound of K. Its N. end is opposite Oban. P.O. P. 92.

Kerrville, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Kerr co., on Guadalupe R., 85 m. SW. Austin. P. <1500.

Kerry, maritime co., Ire., Munster, bounded W. by the Atlantic, N. by the mouth of the Shannon R., E. by cos. Limerick and Cork, and S. by co. Cork, in the dioceses of Ardfert and Aghadoe; chief towns, Tralee (cap.), Killarney, Dingle, and Kenmare; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Clanmaurice	120,521	22,706
Corkaguiny	138,606	20,160
Dunkerron, North	72,414	5,287
Dunkerron, South	96,289	9,114
Glanarought	121,866	9,428
Iraghticonnor	88,105	20,711
Iveragh	159,980	21,759
Magunihy	166,427	26,266
Trughanacmy	195,147	43,705
Total, Kerry	1,159,356	179,136

Surface extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous. Currantuohill, in Macgillicuddy Reeks (the loftiest mountains in Ireland), 3414 ft., Brandon, 3127 ft., and Mangerton, 2756 ft., are in this county, which contains also, near the middle of the county, the celebrated Lakes of Killarney, and in the extreme W. Lake Currane, but slightly divided from Ballinskelligs Bay (*q.v.*). Several of the mountain ridges terminate in bold headlands, the valleys between which are the basins of noble bays and estuaries, into which the rivers empty themselves. The coast line is a very long one, owing to the great depth of its indentations, the chief of which are Tralee and Dingle Bays, and Kenmare R. Chief rivers are the Feale, which detaches bar. Iraghticonnor (in the N.) from the rest of the county, the Maine and Laune, both entering Dingle Bay, and the latter draining (NW.) Lough Leane, and the Roughty (in the S.), entering Kenmare R. Among the numerous islands off the coast are Valentia (*q.v.*) to the S., and the Blaskets to the N. of the mouth of Dingle Bay. The W. and S. portions of the county belong to the Upper Silurian rocks, edged round Kenmare R., S. coast of Dingle Bay, and in other places by Old Red Sandstone and Devonian. The N. and E. are of unproductive Carboniferous rocks, varied by an isolated area of Old Red Sandstone and Devonian in the extreme NW., and a productive region in the NE. There are few minerals of economic importance, but slates and flagstones are quarried on Valentia I. Agriculture very backward. The county is one of the most 'congested' in Ireland [**Ireland,** Condition of the People]. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.) The climate is exceptionally mild. Several trees, considered indigenous to warmer latitudes (particularly the arbutus), grow to great size and beauty here. The Great Southern and Western Rly. traverses the central portion of the county to Tralee, to which a branch of the Waterford and Limerick Rly. runs *viâ* Listowel, and from Farranfore, on the G. S. & W. R., there

is a branch to Valentia Harbour. The county returns four members to Parliament (N., S., E., and W. divs.). In the early part of the reign of Elizabeth the county was the most flourishing part of the S. of Ireland, rich in corn, and the most populous county of Munster, but by a series of rebellions in the latter part of her reign was reduced to a state of misery and ruin. See **Ireland,** table.

Kerry, riv., Scot., Ross-shire, in the NW., flows W. then NW. through Kerrysdale into the Gair Loch.

Kerry, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. ESE. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly., PMT.O.; 21,654 ac. P. <2000.

Kerricurrihy, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Cork, extending W. from Cork Harbour.

Kerry Head, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry.

Kerrykeel, PMT.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 5 m. from Milford.

Kersah, vil., Arabia. See **Fartak.**

Kersall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. NW. Newark, 5 m. WSW. Carlton on Trent stn. P. <250.

Kersal Moor, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NW. Manchester; the Manchester race-course is here. P. <2500.

Kersbrook, tp., S. Australia, co. and 17 m. NE. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Kersey, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 10½ m. W. Ipswich, 2 m. NW. Hadleigh, P.O. P. <500.

Kershaw, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the NE., to the W. of 80° W., traversed by the Catawba R.

Kershope Foot, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the N. B. R., 17 m. N. by E. Carlisle, P.O.

Kerswell Abbots, par., Eng. See **Abbot Kerswell.**

Kerswell Green, vil., Eng., Worcestershire, 5½ m. S. Worcester, 3½ m. SW. by S. Norton Junc., P.O.

Kerulen, riv., N. Mongolia, rises in Kentei Mts., near Urga, flows NE. past K. town enters Lake Dalainor, which formerly sent its waters into the Argun, but is now rapidly drying up.

Kerzaz, Morocco. See **Karzaz.**

Kesabpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Jessor, 58 m. ENE. Calcutta. P. (1881) 6400; (1891) <5000.

Kesanlik, tn., E. Roumelia. See **Kezanlyk.**

Kesariya, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Champáran, 58 m. NNW. Patná. P. <5000.

Kesgrave, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 3½ m. ENE. Ipswich, 4 m. WSW. Woodbridge, 1 m. SW. Bealings stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Brightwell and Foxhall**) P. <500.

Kesh, tn., Ire., N. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 12 m. N. by W. Enniskillen, with a stn. on the Enniskillen and Bundoran Rly., PMT.O. P. <250.

Keshan, or **Rusköi,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 32 m. N. Gallipoli.

Keshcarrigan, tnld., Ire., co. and bar. Leitrim, 9 m. from Carrick-on-Shannon, P.O. (**Cashcarrigan**). P. <250.

Keshish Dagh, the ancient *Olympus,* mt., in the NW. of Asia Minor, to the SE. of Brussa. Alt. 8185 ft.

Kesho, or **Keso,** tn., Tongking, prov. and 18 m. WNW. Nam-dinh, on r. bk. of the Dai. See also **Hanoi.**

Kesla, vil., Palestine, *Chesalon* in the O. T., 31° 47′ N., 35° 3′ E., 10 m. W. Jerusalem.

Késmárk, or **Käsmark,** market-tn., with magistracy, in the N. of Hungary, co. Zips, near the foot of the Tatra Mts., 49 m. NW. by W. Kaschau. Founded (with fifteen others) by German settlers. It is the Roman *Forum Caseorum,* and one of the most ancient towns of Hungary. Alt. 2080 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 44.3° F., Jan. 23.7°, July 63.5°. P. <5000.

Kesri'e (Turkish; **Kostur,** Servian; **Kastoria,** Greek, the ancient *Celethrum*), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 36 m. S. Monastir, on the W. side of a small lake. P. 10,000, of whom 4200 Servians, the remainder Mohammedan Greeks, Zinzars, and Jews (G.).

Kesruan, Maronite dist., Syria, sanjak Tripoli, on the coast, traversed by spurs of Lebanon; well cultivated.

Kessel, German, *Ketel,* Low German, literally 'a kettle,' but in place-names 'a bowl-shaped valley.'

Kessel-Loo, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 1½ m. NE. Louvain. P. (1890) 6000.

Kessenich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Cologne, circle Bonn. P. <4000.

Kessera, tn., central Tunis, 12½ m. SE. Suk-el-Jemma. P. <3000.

Kessingland, par., Eng., Suffolk, Lowestoft div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Lowestoft, PMT.O., and P.O. (**K. Beach**). P. <1500.

Kessock, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the E. ct., on the N. shore of Beauly Firth, 2 m. NNW. Inverness, PT.O.

Kesswil, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 8 m. SE. by E. Constance, on the S. side of the Lake of Constance. P. <2000.

Kestenholz (in French **Châtenois**), vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Schlettstadt, 13 m. N. by E. Kolmar, with mineral spring. P. <3000.

Kesteven, Parts of, Eng., a subdivision of co. Lincoln, forming its SW. part. It now gives name to two parl. divs., which are not, however, jointly identical with 'the Parts of K.' See **Lincolnshire.**

Keston, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 6½ m. E. by S. Croydon, 2 m. SSE. Hayes stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Keswick, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., at mouth of riv. Keswick, 9 m. WNW. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Keswick, Upper, 15 m. to the NW., on the same river (a l. bk. trib. of the St. John).

Keswick (kĕz'ik), par. and market-tn., Eng., Cumberland, ½ m. from the NE. shore of Derwent Water, div. and 16 m. W. by S. Penrith, on the L. & NW. R. It has manufactures of linsey-woolseys and black lead pencils, the 'lead' for which is partly obtained from plumbago mines near. These mines are no longer worked, but silver-lead and zinc ore are mined near (at Threlkeld and Thornthwaite). The potting of char, taken in the lakes, is also a considerable business. K. was the residence of the poet Southey from 1804 till his death (1843). Mean rfall. (1866–80), K. Post-Office, alt. 270 ft., 60.5 in.; Derwent I., alt. 280 ft., 54.8 in. Market-day, S. P. <4000.

Keswick, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 3 m. SSW. Norwich, 2 m. SW. by W. Trowse stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Intwood.**

Keswick, East, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Leeds, close to Bardsey stn., PM.O. P. <500. See **Harewood.**

Keswick Lake. See **Derwent Water.**

Keszthely, comm., Hungary, prov. Zala, 60 m. WSW. Stuhlweissenburg, with marble and basalt quarries. P. 6200.

Ket, riv., Siberia, Tomsk, r. bk. trib. of the Ob, which it joins in about 58° 25′ N.

Ket, riv., W. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Ob, rises in dist. Yeniseisk, near to Yenisei, flows W. 670 m., joining Ob 150 m. NW. of Tomsk. Its upper tribs. are now connected with the tribs. of Yenisei by a canal with locks.

Ketapang, tn., Dutch Borneo, W. ct., in about 1° 50′ S.

Kete, W. Africa. See **Kratye.**

Ketel, Low German, literally 'a kettle.' See *Kessel.*

Ketegyháza, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. Gyula. P. <4000.

Kéthely, comm., Hungary, co. Somogy, dist. Marczal. P. <4000.

Keti, or **Keti Bandar,** tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. and 58 m. SSE. Karáchi, on the Hajamro mouth of the Indus, in the delta of which it is the chief port for river and sea-going boats. During inundation season no trade is done. P. <5000.

Ketley, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 12 m. E. Shrewsbury, 2 m. E. Wellington, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <2500.

Ketosh, Brit. E. Africa; same as **Kitosh.**

Ketsby, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Ormsby, South.**

Ket'tering, par. and market-tn., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. N. by W. Wellingborough, on the M. R., with iron ore quarries and blast-furnaces, manufactures of boots and shoes, clothing and boot and shoe machinery. Market-day, F. Alt. 300 ft. Mean temp. (1866–80), 26.9 in. P. (1871) 7200; (1891) 19,500.

Ketteringham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 6 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 1½ m. SW. Hetherseth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Kettins, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 1½ m. ESE. Coupar Angus, P.O.; 7796 ac. P. <750.

Kettle, par. and vil., Scot. See **King's Kettle.**

Kettlebaston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 11 m. SE. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. E. by N. Lavenham stn. P. <250.

Kettlebridge, or **Holekettle,** vil., Scot., E. Fife, 3½ m. E. Falkland, close to King's Kettle stn. P. <500.

Kettlebrook, mining vil., Eng., Warwickshire, 1 m. SE. Tamworth, P.O.

Kettleburgh, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 12 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, 2 m. SW. Framlingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kettleby, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 26 m. NNW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Kettle Creek, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows SW. into the middle of Lake Erie.

Kettleness, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the coast, div. and 5 m. NW. by W. Whitby, on the NE. R., with jet quarries.

Kettleshulme, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5½ m. NE. Macclesfield, 2 m. SW. Whaley Bridge stn. P. <500. See **Saltersford.**

Kettlesing, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. SW. Ripley, P.O.

Kettlestone, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 17½ m. WSW. Cromer, 1½ WSW. Thursford stn. P. <250.

Kettlethorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 8 m. WNW. Lincoln, 2 m. S. by E. Torksey stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Laughterton and Fenton**) P. <500.

Kettlewell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 21 m. W. Ripon, 10 m. E. Horton stn., PM.O.; 8413 ac. P. <500.

Ketton, par., Eng., cos. Essex and Suffolk. See **Kedington.**

Ketton, par., Eng., Rutland, 7½ m. ESE. Oakham, on the

M. and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**K. with Tixover**) P.<1500.

Kettwig, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Ruhr, circle and 7 m. SW. by S. Essen. P. 5100.

Kety, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. K., 36 m. W. by S. Cracow. P.<5000.

Ketzin, tn., Prussia, prov. and 13 m. ENE. Brandenburg, circle Osthavelland. P.<4000.

K'eu, Chinese, 'mouth, pass.'

Keuka, or **Crooked Lake,** y-shaped lake, U.S., in the W. of New York state, about 20 m. long, 2 m. wide, 200 ft. deep, 718 ft. above sea-level, connected by canal (from its NE. end) with Lake Seneca.

Keum, riv., Korea, flows into the Yellow Sea, in 36° N.

Keumlé, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur, 2 m. ESE. Fleurus. P.<2000.

Keum-kang-san, or **Keum-gang-san** ('diamond mts.') mountain range, Korea, parallel to the E. ct., in 38°–38° 40′ N., contains the most notable collection of Buddhist monasteries in the country.

Keunjhar, tn., India, Bengal, cap. of one of the Orissa trib. states of the same name, 85 m. N. by W. Cuttack.

Keunthal, Punjab hill state. See **Keonthal.**

Kevelaer, market-tn., Prussia, in the NW. of the Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 21 m. NW. Krefeld. P.<3000.

Kevermes, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Battonya. P.<4000.

Keverstone, vil., Eng., Durham. See **Raby.**

Kew, ancient *Kay-hoo* ('the quay on the spit of land.' See *Hoo*), par., Eng., co. Surrey, on r. bk. of the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with Brentford, 1½ m. NNE. Richmond, with stns. (**K. Bridge** and **K. Gardens**) on L. & SW. R. Here is a royal palace, once the favourite residence of George III.; it is surrounded by ornamental grounds, covering 120 ac., and containing a pagoda 163 ft. in height. The royal botanic gardens, 70 ac. in extent, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, was presented to the nation by Queen Victoria in 1840, and is now kept up at the national cost, and is open to the public. The gardens contain three museums, the Jodrell laboratory, and a picture gallery, containing pictures of flowers and other vegetation painted in all parts of the world by Miss Marianne North, and presented by her to the gardens. The palm-house is unrivalled, being 362 ft. by 100 ft. An arboretum of 178½ ac. has been added to the gardens. Annual rfall. at the Meteorological Observatory (alt. 19 ft., 1866–80), 24.7 in. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Kew, tp., Australia, Victoria, co. Bourke, about 4 m. E. Melbourne, with the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum. P. 8500.

Kewanee, tn., U.S., Illinois, Henry co., 94 m. SSE. Dubuque (Io.), 40 m. NNW. Peoria. P.<5000.

Kewaunee, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. K. co., on the coast, 23 m. E. by S. of the head of Green Bay. P.<1500.

Ke'weenaw, co., U.S., Michigan, made up of the NE. portion of K. Penin., Lake Superior. It terminates in **K. Point;** abounds in argentiferous copper, the mining of which is the principal industry. **K. Bay** is in angle to SE. of K. Penin.

Kewell, post-tp., Australia, Victoria, co. Borung, 224 m. NW. Melbourne, on Yarriambiac Creek. P.<1500.

Kew Gardens, stn., Eng., Lancashire, near Southport, on W. Lancashire and Liverpool Rly. See also **Kew,** Surrey.

Kewkiang, treaty port, China. See **Kiukiang.**

Kewstoke, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the N. ct., 2 m. NE. Weston-super-Mare, P.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**K. with Milton**) P.<1000.

Kexbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. NW. by W. Barnsley, 1½ m. W. Darton stn. P.<750.

Kexby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 5 m. SE. Gainsborough, 2 m. E. by S. Lea stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Heapham.**

Kexby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6½ m. E. York, 3 m. WSW. Fangfoss stn., P.O. P.<250.

Kexholm, fort. tn., Finland, govt. and 50 m. NE. of Viborg, at the influx of the Vuoksen into Lake Ladoga. P.<2000.

Key, Lough, lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Roscommon, 5 m. W. Leitrim, 139 ft. above sea-level; drained into the Shannon.

Key, isls. See **Ke.**

Keya Paha, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 100° W.

Keya Paha, riv., U.S., Nebraska, in the N., rises in the extreme S. of Dakota, flows ESE. to the Niobrara, which it joins on the l. bk. about 99° W.

Keyham, a N. part of Devonport, Eng., with a royal dockyard, on which extensive works are now being carried out. **K. Lake** is an inlet on the N. communicating with the Hamoaze.

Keyham, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5½ m. E. by N. Leicester, 2 m. WNW. Ingersby stn. P.<250. See **Rothley.**

Keyingham (kē'ing-ham), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9½ m. E. by S. Hull, on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Keymer, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 6½ m. N. Brighton, close to Hassocks stn., with stn. (**K. Junction**) on L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P.<4000. See **Clayton.**

Keymer Junction, rly. stn., 3 m. N. by E. Keymer, on L. B. & S. C. R.

Keyneton, post-tp., S. Australia, Eyre co., 40 m. NE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Keynsham (kēn'sham), par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 5 m. SE. by E. Bristol, on the Avon and the G. W. R. Brass-works and logwood dye-works carried on; electric light company. Sheep and stock fairs are held twice a year. PMT.O. 4239 ac. P.<3000.

Keyport, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 20 m. S. Newark, on Raritan Bay. P.<4000.

Keyser, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 30 m. from London. P.<1500.

Keyser, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Mineral co., on the N. Branch of the Potomac, 31 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of Maryland. P.<3000.

Keys, The, isls., Bahamas. See **Caicos.**

Keys, or **Cays, The,** are the islets and reefs along the shores of Central America, Florida, and in other parts of the W. Indies.

Keys Inlet, the estuary of the Fitzmaurice R., S. Australia, near the boundary line between the Northern Terr. and Western Australia.

Keysoe (kē'so), par., Eng., co. and 8½ m. N. by E. Bedford, Biggleswade div., 5 m. S. by W. Kimbolton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Keyston, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon div., 11 m. ENE. Wellingborough, 2 m. ENE. Raunds stn., P.O. (**Keystone**). P.<250.

Keystone, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 100 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Key Street, vil., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 8 m. ESE. Chatham, 1½ m. ESE. Newington stn., PMT.O.

Keytesville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Chariton co., 108 m. E. Leavenworth (Kansas). P.<1500.

Key West, from the Spanish *Cayo Hueso,* 'bone reef,' city and port of entry, U.S., Florida, Monroe co., on a small coral island of same name, 7 m. long, 2 m. wide, the westernmost of the 'Florida Keys' proper; naval station. Imports great quantities of tobacco from Cuba for the manufacture of cigars. Sponge-fishing also carried on. Fort Taylor here is mounted with 200 guns. Mean temp., yr. 77.7° F., Jan. 70.8°, Aug. 84.4°; rfall. (14 yrs.), 40.12 in. P. (1880) 9900; (1890) 18,100.

Keyworth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6 m. SSE. Nottingham, with a stn. (**Plumtree and K.**) on the M. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Kezanlyk, or **Kazanlük,** tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 18 m. NW. by N. Eski-Saghra (Stara Zagora), to the N. of the Tunja (Tundža). P. 9500.

Kézdi Vásárhely, tn., with magistracy, Hungary, 39 m. NE. by E. Kronstadt. P. 4700.

Kezhemskoye, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. and 480 m. NNW. Irkutsk, on r. bk. Angara. P.<2000.

Khabarovsk, tn., E. Siberia, cap. of Maritime Prov. (Primorskaya Oblast), on a high cliff at confluence of Amur, which is here 2 m. wide, and Usuri, 48° 28′ N., 135° 6′ E., 5532 m. E. of Moscow, by highway and Amur. Alt. 456 ft. Climate less severe than at Nikolaevsk, former cap. of same prov., the Amur opening in middle of April and freezing in November. Steamers ply up and down the Amur to Sryetensk and Nikolaevsk, and up the Usuri to Lake Khangka. Proposed terminus of the railway which is built up the Usuri to Vladivostok. Various educational institutions; geographical society, library. Seat of governor-general of the Amur. Trade in sables and other furs, exported. Founded in 1858. Mean temp., yr. 32.5° F., Feb. 2.2°, July 71.2°. P. (with military) 7350.

Khabis, vil., Persia, prov. and 41 m. E. by N. Kerman. Alt. 1590 ft.

Khabu, prov., Senegambia. See **Kabu.**

Khabur, riv., Asiatic Turkey, pashs. Diarbekir and Bagdad, flows S. through Mesopotamia, and joins the Euphrates in 35° 8′ N., after a course estimated at 190 m.

Khachraud, or **Khachrod** (census), tn., Central India, Gwalior state, 60 m. NW. Indore. P. 9000; Hindus, 5100; Moham. 1900.

Khadija (or **Khedija**), **Borj,** vil., Tunis, 48 m. SE. by S. Susa.

Khadki, tn., Bombay Presidency. See **Kirki.**

Khaf, Kaf, or **Kef,** tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 122 m. S. by E. Meshed. P.<3000.

Khágan, mt. valley, Punjab. See **Kagan.**

Khagaul, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 11 m. WSW. Patná. P. (1881) 14,100; (1891)<5000.

Khai, tn., China, prov. Honan, 260 m. SSW. Tientsin.

Khaibar, or **Khaybar,** tn., Arabia, on the Harrat K., about 90 m. N. Medina.

Khaibar Pass, the great northern military route from India into Afghanistan, commences near Jamrúd, to the W. of Peshawar, and about 12 m. S. of the Kabul R., and twists NW. through the mountains at the union of the Safid Koh with the

Suláiman Range for about 33 m., and debouches at Dháka fort, opposite Lalpura, on the Kábul. About 4 m. from Jamrúd the pass is 450 ft. wide; further on in places 10–70 ft., the hills being perpendicular and impracticable; at the fort of Alí Masjid, 9½ m. from Jamrúd, 40 ft. Landí Kotal, the summit of the pass, is 1700 ft. above Jamrúd, 1970 ft. above Dháka.

Khaidu-gol, riv., central Asia. See **Yulduz.**

Khaifa, Syria. See **Haifa.**

Khaifong, tn., China. See **Kaifung-fu.**

Khallar, riv., N. Mongolia, flows W. from Great Khingan Mts., on reaching Russian frontier turns NE. under the name of Arguñ. K. town on it.

Khairábád, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. Sitápur, 45 m. N. by W. Lucknow. P. (1891) 13,800; Moham. 7600; Hindus, 6100.

Khairabad, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Pesháwar, on the r. bk. of the Indus, opposite Attock, 40 m. E. by S. Pesháwar.

Khairpur, large native state in Upper Sind, stretching SE. from the Indus to Rájputána, traversed from S. to N. by the Eastern Nára; generally arid and desolate, but with a fertile soil, and where irrigated very productive. Area, 6109 sq. m. P. (1881) 129,200; (1891) 131,900.

Khairpur, tn., India, Punjab, Baháwalpur, 64 m. SE. Múltán, on the l. bk. of the Sutlej.

Khairpur, tn., India, Sind, cap. of native state K., 55 m. SSE. Jacobábád. P. (1875) 7300.

Khairpur Dharki, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 80 m. E. by S. Jacobábád. P. <5000.

Khairpur Natheshán, vil., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 93 m. SW. by S. Jacobábád. P. <5000.

Khaivan, or **Khelvan,** tn., SW. Arabia, 93 m. NNW. Sana, on the route to Mecca; formerly the residence of the Himyarite kings; ruins of ancient palaces.

Khajuráhu, decayed tn., India, Bundelkhand, about 125 m. WSW. Allahábád; famous for magnificent architectural remains.

Khaku, country in the N. of Upper Burma, near sources of Iráwadi; fairly well peopled.

Khala-chi, lake, central Asia. See **Kara-Nor.**

Khalañ, or **Ekaterinovka,** vil., Russia, govt. and 93 m. SE. of Kursk, dist. Novyi Oskol. P. 7000.

Khalis, plain, Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Diyala Rivs., to the N. of Bagdad.

Khalkal, dist., Persia, Azerbaijan, to the NE. of the northern bend of the Kizil Uzen R.

Khalkas, a region of the Chinese Empire. See **Kalkas.**

Khalki, or **Kharki,** one of the Princes Is., in the Sea of Marmora, vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, SE. Constantinople, with an ancient copper-mine and a Greek college. P. about 6500, nearly all Greeks. (Cuinet.)

Kham, prov., in the E. of Tibet, immediately E. Lhassa.

Khamar Daban, ridge of mts., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on S. coast of Lake Baikal, border-ridge of the Mongolian plateau. Alt. 6000–8000 ft.

Khamasah, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Emmaus* of the N. T., 31° 43′ N., 35° 6′ E., 9 m. SW. by W. Jerusalem.

Khambhállá, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, Nawánagar state, in 22° 12′ N., 69° 50′ E. P. (1881) 8600.

Khamer, seapt., Persia, prov. Kerman, on the Persian Gulf, 45 m. WSW. Bender Abbas.

Khámgáon, tn., Brit. India, Berár, dist. Akola, 78 m. W. by S. Amráoti; a large cotton and opium market. P. 15,600; Hindus, 11,900; Moham. 3300.

Khami, or **Khamil,** E. Turkistan. See **Hami.**

Khamir, maritime vil., Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite Laft, in the isl. of Kishm. It exports sulphur to Maskat from mines in its vicinity.

Khamti Hills, mountainous tract on the extreme eastern frontier of Assam, occupied by the Khamtís, tribe of Shan origin, professedly followers of Buddha.

Khanabad, vil., Afghanistan, 15 m. ESE. Kunduz.

Khanakin, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Khannikin.**

Khánapur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Belgáum, on Malprabha R., 36 m. NW. by W. Dhárwar. P. <5000.

Khandála, sanatorium, India, Bombay Presidency, dist. and about 41 m. NW. Poona, near the Bhor Ghát.

Khandela, tn., India, Rájputána, state and 48 m. NNW. Jaipur. P. (1881) 7900.

Khándesh, dist., Brit. India, Bombay Presidency, traversed by the Tápti. The long central plain of 150 m. E. to W. comprises an extensive area of rich alluvial soil, overlooked on the N. by the Satpura Hills. The Tápti and lesser streams are subject to sudden and disastrous floods. Malaria prevails at the beginning of the cold season. In the extreme E. a small tract is hopelessly unhealthy.

Khandgiri, one of two sandstone hills, India, about 12 m. S. Cuttack, in Puri dist., Orissa, which face each other across a narrow gorge in the jungle, the other being **Udáyagiri.** Has cave dwellings believed to include the earliest memorials of Buddhism in India.

Khandpárá (census **Kandbpara**), vil., India, cap. of K. native state, Orissa, 48 m. W. by S. Cuttack. P. 5100; Hindus, 5000.

Khands, tribe, India. See **Kandhs.**

Khandtarn, tn., India, Bengal, dist. Champáran, in 26° 40′ N., 85° 6′ E. P. (1872) 6200; (1891) <5000.

Khandwá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. Nimár, 70 m. SSE. Indore; once a great seat of Jain worship. P. 15,600; Hindus, 10,000; Moham. 4800.

Khanewal, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 27 m. ENE. Múltán. P. <5000.

Khangal, chain of mts. NW. Mongolia, NW. to SE., between the tribs. of upper Selenga and tribs. of Lake Kirghiznor, called Khan-khukhei in NW. Height of pass in NE. of Ulyasutai, 9930 ft.

Khangalakh, large isl., E. Siberia, in the delta of Lena, between Tumauskaya and Byelka branches.

Khángarh, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Muzaffargarh, 26 m. SW. Múltán. P. <5000.

Khanládhána, tn., Central India, cap. native state K., 85 m. S. Gwalior. P. <5000.

Khanikin, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Khannikin.**

Khanka, lake, Manchuria. See **Hangka.**

Khankal, valley, Afghanistan, drained by the Kohat R., between the Safid Koh Mts. on the N., and the Samana Mts. on the S., in about 33° 40′ N., 70° 40′–71° 10′ E.

Khanlüje, vil., Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 7½ m. NE. by N. Constantinople.

Khanna, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ludhiáná, 40 m. NW. by W. Ambála. P. 5000.

Khannikin, tn., Asiatic Turkey, close to the Persian frontier, 95 m. NE. Bagdad, on the road to Kermanshahan. Alt. 1700 ft. P. <5000.

Khánpur, commercial tn., India, Baháwalpur, 120 m. SSW. Múltán, on the navigable canal from the Panjnad. P. 7500; Moham. 5000; Hindus, 2300.

Khanskaya, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Maikop. P. <5000.

Khanskaya Stavka, vil., Russia, chief town of the Bukeyevskaya horde of Kirghizes, 256 m. NNW. of Astrakhan; fairs in cattle. Permanent P. <2000.

Khan Tengri, snow-clad peak of Tian Shan Mts., central Asia, 85 m. SE. of E. extremity of Lake Issyk-kul, rises in high chain of Sary-yassy to alt. of 24,000 ft. Surrounded by mighty glaciers.

Khanu, tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 97 m. NE. by E. Bender Abbas. P. 4000–5000.

Khan-Ula, Mongolia. See **Tushetu-Khan.**

Khanwah Canal, one of the upper Sutlej inundation channels in Lahore and Montgomery dists., Punjab, India.

Khanzir, cape, on the W. ct. of Syria, at the mouth of the Gulf of Alexandretta.

Khápá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 22 m. NNW. Nágpur. P. 9400; Hindus, 8600.

Khapur, or **Maden** (or **Maaden**) **Khapur,** a name formerly given to the copper-mines of Arghana, Kurdistan.

Kharadran, vil., Asia Minor, S. ct., prov. Adana, 120 m. S. Konia.

Kharaghora, salt-pans, India, on the Little Rann of Cutch, 4 m. from Patri, 56 m. W. by N. Ahmadábád.

Kharálla, or **Kharela,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Hamírpur, 75 m. SSW. Cawnpur. P. (1891) 6000; Hindus, 5700.

Kharak, Persian isl. See **Karak.**

Kharan, vil., Baluchistan, 78 m. WSW. Kelat.

Kharar, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 27 m. N. by W. Ambála. P. <5000.

Kharâs, vil., Palestine, *Hareth* in the O. T., 31° 37′ N., 35° 2′ E., 7 m. NW. by N. El Khulíl (ancient Hebron).

Kharazi, Jebel, mt., S. Arabia, midway between Aden and the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, 5440 ft. above the sea.

Kharda, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadnagar, 108 m. E. Poona. P. 6100 (Hindus, 4800); hamlets, 1137.

Khardung (or **Kardong**) **Pass,** Himálayas, India, in the E. of Kashmír, leading N. from Leh; difficult of ascent, but practicable for laden horses and yaks. Alt. 17,575 ft. above the sea.

Kharela, tn., India, NW. Provs. See **Kharalla.**

Kharfa, or **Kharfeh,** tn., central Arabia, cap. of Aflaj dist., 30 m. SW. Riad. P. 8000.

Khargeh (or **Kharjeh**), **El,** Upper Egypt. See **El Khargeh.**

Khárgon, tn., Central India, state and 60 m. SSW. Indore. P. (1891) 9100; Hindus, 6600; Moham. 2400.

Kharián, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrát, 72 m. SE. Ráwal Pindi, on the NW. Rly. P. <5000.

Kharija, inland tn., Arabia, W. of Makalla (Hadramaut), and reputed to have 3000 inhabitants.

Kharkhauda, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 27 m. NW. Delhi. P. <5000.

Kharki, isl., Sea of Marmora. See **Khalki.**

Kharkov, Little Russian govt., European Russia, has Chernigov, Kursk, and Voronezh on N., the prov. of Don Cossacks

on E., Ekaterinoslav on S., and Poltava on W., occupies the gentle S. slopes of the middle Russian (Kursk) plateau, which have an alt. of from 620 to 760 ft., and are ravinated near the river valleys. Permian, Carboniferous, Cretaceous, and Tertiary sandstones, limestones, and marls. Phosphorites, building-stone, grinding-stone, and ironstone; salt extracted at Slavyansk from wells. Watered by tribs. of Dnieper (Vir, Sula, Psiol, Vorskla) and Don (N. Donets), none of them navigable; scarcity of water in E. Climate still severe, though warmer and more changeable than in middle Russia. Average temp. at K., yr. 42° F., Jan. 15.5°, July 70°; yearly rainfall, 21.7 in.; rivers open for 238 days. Population, Little Russian (88 per cent.) and Great Russian (11 per cent.), settled mostly in large villages. Soil fertile, and grain exported abroad. Over 30,000 acres under beetroot, and over 2500 under tobacco. Gardening. Considerable cattle-breeding. Industries limited chiefly to distilleries, sugar-works, and flour-mills; woollen cloth mills of late. Well connected by railways with Moscow, Odessa, Baltic ports, and Azov Sea. Trade in grain and cattle. Divided into eleven dists.: Kharkov, Akhtyrka, Bogodukhov, Izyum, Kupyansk, Lebedin, Starobyelsk, Sumy, Volkov, Volchansk, and Zmiyev. Area, 21,041 sq. m. P. (1836) 1,148,239; (1879) 2,036,949; (1892) 2,537,337.

Kharkov, tn., Russia, cap. govt. K., 480 m. by rail S. of Moscow; observatory 50° 0′ N., 36° 14′ E.; alt. 437 ft. Situated on an undulating, partly marshy, plain at the junction of Lopañ, Netecha, and Kharkov Rivs. Owing to its advantageous position as regards railways, rapidly developing into a great city. University, with about 800 students, scientific societies, and a variety of educational institutions. Manufactures are developing; wool, woollen cloth, tobacco, refineries, distilleries, iron-works. Important entrepôt for goods shipped from S. Russia northwards. Active trade, both exterior and interior. Two important fairs, showing aggregate returns of £6,500,000; 7000 to 8000 tons of wool are brought to the fair and sold. Mean rfall. (16 yrs.), yr. 19.4 in., May–Sept. 10.6 in. P. (1856) 30,600; (1891) 195,100.

Kharlaki Pass, pass, Baluchistan, 23 m. S. by E. Quetta, leading from N. end of Bolan Pass into the Dasht-i-Bedaulat.

Kharmang, vil., India, Kashmír, on the Indus in Baltistan, 100 m. NE. by E. Srínagar.

Kharput (Armenian, 'rock castle'), officially **Mamurat-el-Aziz,** tn., Turkish Kurdistan, a little to the S. of the Murad Su, 60 m. NW. by N. Diarbekir, on a hill above a fertile plain. The 'College of Armenia,' founded by American missionaries, is the principal establishment of public instruction in Armenia and Turkish Kurdistan. Alt. 4150 ft. P. 11,000.

Kharsáwán, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Singbhúm, 145 m. NE. Sambalpur. P. < 5000.

Khartaza Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Khartum, tn., eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, close to its confluence with the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, in 15° 37′ N., 32° 37′ E. (Prout); founded by Mohammed Ali in 1820 or 1821; fortified with walls and detached forts. The rainy season extends from end of July to September, the rains always accompanied by storms. Centre of considerable commerce. Alt. 1273 ft. Mean temp. (1852, 1878), yr. 83.8° F., Jan. 67.5°, July 91.6°. Mixed pop., estimated in 1883 at 45,000–50,000.

Kharturi, tn., India, Bengal, dist. Champáran, in 26° 40′ N., 85° 6′ E., 75 m. N. by W. Patna. P. < 5000.

Kharûf, site, Palestine, probably the *Haruph* of the O. T., 31° 38′ N., 35° E., 10 m. NW. El Khull! (ancient Hebron).

Kharwar, tn., India, Bengal, dist. Midnapur. P. 10,100; Hindus, 9900.

Khasav-yurt, dist. tn. and fort, Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Terek, 87 m. ENE. of Vladikavkaz. P. < 5000.

Khash, tn. and fort, W. Afghanistan. See **Kash.**

Khási and Jaintia Hills, dist., Assam, S. of the Brahmaputra Valley, between 90° 47′ and 92° 52′ E.; cap. Shillong. The inhabitants of the Jaintia Hills call themselves Panárs, but are called Santengs or Syntengs by the Khásis; both maintain their own forms of religious worship. The Khásis are peculiar also in language (mostly monosyllabic), national characteristics, and political institutions.

Khasköl, Turkey and Bulgaria. See **Hasköl,** or **Haskovo.**

Khasor, hills, India, Punjab. See **Khisor.**

Khatai, Mongolian tribes. See **Khitan.**

Khatak Hills, a range or series of ranges, Brit. India, Punjab, bounding Pesháwar dist. on the S., and extending from the Safid Koh system to the Indus, in which salt occurs as a solid rock exposed in many places. Highest peak (Jawála Sír), 5110 ft.

Khatanga, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, rises from lakes in 68° 30′ N. lat., flows 400 m. N., receiving the Kheta, Balakhna, Novaya (r. bk.), and Popigai (l. bk.). Freezes in Sept., opens in June. Enters **K. Bay,** Arctic Ocean, 160 m. long.

Khatangskoye, vil., on Khatanga R., 110 m. from its mouth.

Khátauli, commercial tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 16 m. N. Meerut. P. (1891) 8000; Moham. 4000; Hindus, 3400.

Khathan, place, Brit. Baluchistan, 61 m. from Sibi and 42 m. from Baber Kuch, on Sind-Pishin Rly., with petroleum springs.

Khatif, El. See **El Khatif.**

Khátmándu, tn., India, cap. of native state Nepál, 145 m. N. Patna, at the confluence of the Vishnumati and the Bághmatí, approximately in 27° 42′ N., 85° 12′ E.; said to have been founded about 723 A.D. P. (estimated) 50,000.

Khatran, or **Khetran,** a high valley in the SE. of Afghanistan, in the S. of the Suláiman Mts.

Khavailu, important commercial centre, China. See **Hwo-lu-hien.**

Khavza, vil., Asia Minor, vilayet and 110 m. NW. Sivas, 13 m. NE. Mer-Sivan; becoming much frequented on account of its warm mineral springs (temp. 135° F.)

Khawak Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Khaybar, tn., Arabia. See **Khaibar.**

Khedija, vil., Tunis. See **Khadija.**

Kheibar, tn., central Arabia. See **Khaibar.**

Kheir, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, on the S. side of Lake Niris, 95 m. E. by S. Shiraz, on the road to Kerman.

Khelvan, tn., Arabia. See **Khalvan.**

Khejiri, vil., India. See **Kedgeree.**

Khekera (census **Kekra**), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, 19 m. N. by E. Delhi. P. (1891) 10,300; Hindus, 8500; Moham. 1300.

Khelát (*kalát*, 'fort'), fortified tn., Brit. Baluchistan, on a northern spur of a limestone hill called Sháh Mardán, in 28° 53′ N., 66° 28′ E.; built in terraces, and with mud walls. Alt. about 6780 ft.

Khelidonia, cape and group of islets, Asia Minor, on its S. ct., 30° 25′ E.

Khelmos, mt., Greece, in the N. of the Morea. Alt. 7725 ft.

Khelong, bay, on W. side of Malay Penin., Siam, crossed by 8° N.; contains numerous islands.

Khem Karn, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 30 m. SSE. Lahore. P. 5900; Moham. 3900; Hindus, 1700.

Kheneg, in Morocco, 'gorge.'

Kherálu, tn., India, Bombay, Gujarát, in 23° 54′ N., 72° 40′ E., 6 m. S. by E. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 8500.

Kheri, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. K. (the cap. of which is Lakhimpur), 72 m. N. Lucknow. P. 6200; Moham. 3900; Hindus, 2300.

Kherson, govt., SW. Russia, part of Novorossia, on N. coast of Black Sea, between the Dnieper and the Dniester. Spurs of the Carpathians in N. (700 to 750 ft.), the remainder a steppe from 400 to 600 ft. alt. in W., and 400 to 760 ft. in E., intersected by flat depressions, deep river valleys, and very many dry ravines, sometimes 300 to 400 ft. deep, and having the aspects of cañons on a small scale. Tertiary sandstones, sands, and marls, covered with Quaternary loess, and clays. Some copper ores, pottery clays, and lithographic stone. Forests cover 1 per cent. only of area. Watered on W. frontier by Dniester, which receives Yagorlyk and Kuchurgan; Bug, Ingul, and many smaller rivers flowing into Black Sea; and Dnieper on E. frontier, with its tribs. Tyasmin, Bezovluk, and Ingulets. Numerous lakes and *limans,* from several of which salt is extracted, while rushes are used as fuel. Climate extreme, the average temps. being at Nikolayev (46° 58′ N., 32° 19′ E.; alt. 160 ft.), yr. 50° F., Jan. 24°, July 72°. The winters at K. are even still colder, the average temp. of Jan. being only 20°. Yearly rainfall, 14.4 in. at Nikolayev, and 15.8 at Odessa. Population: Little Russians 58 per cent., Great Russians 17 per cent., Moldavians 13 per cent., Jews 3 per cent., Germans 5 per cent., Bulgarians, Greeks, &c. Nearly one-third of area is under crops, and one-half under grazing lands and meadows. Wheat, rye, and barley are the chief crops, and are exported abroad; tobacco plantations; gardening. Good breeds of horses, cattle, and sheep are kept and exported. Considerable fishing, especially in the estuary of the Dnieper. Manufactures are especially developed in Odessa and Nikolayev; woollen cloth mills, tanneries, soap and candle works, steam flour mills, tobacco works, machinery works. Considerable shipping and trade. Divided into six dists.: Kherson, Alexandriya, Ananiev, Elisavetgrad, Odessa, and Tiraspol. Odessa makes a separate township, and Nikolayev is under a separate military governor. Area, 27,523 sq. m. P. (1851) 1,020,210; (1890) 2,250,100.

Kherson, tn., Russia, cap. prov. K., on r. bk. of Dnieper, which divides here into many branches and has a width of 10 m., with numerous low islands becoming the seat of fever infection after the inundations, 17 m. above the head of the estuary of the Dnieper, and 808 m. by rail S. of Moscow. Monument to John Howard, who died here; ruins of the old fort. Considerable trade. P. (1872) 45,040; (1891) 75,000.

Khersones, promontory, Russia, S. extremity of Crimea, 44° 35′ N., 33° 43′ E. Ruins of K. city, founded in 6th century B.C. by the Greeks (also Megara) on the promontory.

Kheta, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 46 m. WNW. Kutais, 11 m. from Black Sea. P. 6250.

Khetran. See **Khatran.**

Khetri, tn., India, Rájputána, 96 m. WSW. Delhi. P. (1881) 5300.

Kheura, vil., India, Punjab, Jehlam dist., a few miles to the N. of the riv. Jehlam, 65 m. S. Ráwal Pindi, terminus of a branch line of railway. In the neighbourhood are the **Mayo Mines,** the chief mines of the Salt Range.

Khi, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 75 m. SE. by E. Hankow.

Khi, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 110 m. SW. by S. Peking. *Khiao*, Chinese, 'bridge.'

Khilchipur, tn., Central India, 80 m. NW. Bhopál; cap. of K. state (area, 273 sq. m.; P. 36,300). P. (1881) 3-5000.

Khilimodion, vil., Greece. See **Klĕonai.**

Khilíodromia, the ancient *Ikos*, isl., Greece, one of the northern Sporades, about 30 m. N. of the middle of Eubœa, 11 m. long NE. to SW., 3 m. broad; mountainous, with few inhabitants.

Khilok, riv., E. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Selenga; rises in Yablonovoi Mts., flows over 300 m. in SW., in a well peopled valley.

Khingan, Great, chain of mts., Asia, SE. border-ridge of the great plateau of Mongolia, extends from Kalgan in S., in a NE. direction, to the part of the Stanovoi water-parting known as the Okhotsk ridge. The Amur, descending from the plateau, issues from it to the lower terrace at Kamara; rising very gently above the plateau to alt. of from 5000 to 8000 ft., it falls by an abrupt slope south-eastwards, on all its length of nearly 2000 m., and is accompanied on its outer side by an alpine region, within which two or more short separate chains, parallel to the border-ridge, but often interrupted, may be distinguished.

Khingan, Little, mts., Russia. See **Bureya Mountains.**

Khinjan, vil., Afghanistan, 85 m. S. Kunduz.

Khinka, lake. See **Hinka.**

Khio, or **Kastro,** tn., Turkey in Asia, cap. of Khio I., on the E. ct., in 38° 23′ N. The port is almost inaccessible on account of sand, but the roadstead is good. K. was destroyed in 1881 by earthquake. P. 14,250 (Cuinet) (about 1400 Turks).

Khio, Chios, or **Sclo,** Turkish **Sakiz-Adasi,** isl., in the Ægean Sea, off the W. ct. of Asia Minor, opposite the peninsula of Klazomenai, sanjak or dist. of the prov. of Jezaïri Bahri Sefid; well cultivated, and yielding delicious oranges, citrons, and lemons. Resin is extensively prepared (especially mastic, from the *Pistacia lentiscus*), more than 20 villages having no other industry than its extraction. K. possesses mines of antimony, and quarries of beautiful variegated marbles. The island was conquered by the Venetians, and in 1346 by the Genoese, who lost it in 1566 to the Turks. Area, 319 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). Alt. St. Elias, mountain in the N., 4155 ft. P. 59,600; orthodox Greeks, 56,500 (Cuinet).

Khipra, tn., India, Sind, dist. Thar and Párkar, about 40 m. NW. Umárkot, on the Eastern Nára, with irrigation canal, in which improvements are projected. P. <5000.

Khirpai, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Midnapur, 45 m. W. by N. Calcutta. P. 5700; Hindus, 5500.

Khisfin, vil., Syria, 12 m. E. by S. of the N. end of Sea of Galilee, on route of projected railway to Damascus.

Khisor, or **Khasor Hills,** range, Brit. India, Punjab, stretching SW. from the confluence of the Kuram with the Indus.

Khitan, or **Khatai,** collective name of several Mongolian tribes who in the 10th century inhabited eastern Manchuria, and conquering the northern provs. of China, maintained their rule there for 200 years (till 1123). Their name in the forms Khitai, Khata, Cathay, &c., thus came to be used for nearly a thousand years as the name of China among the people of central Asia and those European nations who became acquainted with China through that channel.

Khiungchou, China, Hainan. See **Kiungchou.**

Khiva, Khwarezm, or **Kharezm,** khanate of central Asia, occupying part of the delta of the Amu R., 41°-43° 40′ N., 58°-61° 50′ E., has Lake Aral on N., the Amu-daria R. and Russian prov. of same name on NE., and the Russian Transcaspian terr. on W. and S., where the boundary is unsettled in the Karakum sands. Watered by the numerous canals drawn from the Amu; owing to these canals, K. is a real oasis amidst the deserts, and its pop. grow considerable amounts of grain, cotton (about 8000 tons of raw cotton exported every year), mulberries (for rearing silk worm), and a great variety of fruits and melons. The Khan is a vassal to Russia. He is supposed to pay a military contribution for last war, but it is never paid. Chief towns, Khiva, New Urgenj, Hazarasp, and Kungrad. Area of oasis, 5210 sq. m. P. 300,000; area of steppes estimated at 17,000 sq. m., with about 400,000 nomad Turkomans.

Khiva, tn., central Asia, cap. of khanate of K., on an irrigated plain, 20 m. from l. bk. of the Oxus, 41° 30′ N., 60° 13′ E., 235 m. NW. of Bukhara. Surrounded by a wall, with a citadel; wide gardens round the city. Has 17 mosques, 4 large and several small medreses (Moham. schools). P. about 12,000.

Khmelnik, Polish **Chmielnik,** tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 114 m. NE. of Kamenets-Podolsk, on the Bug. P. 12,250.

Khmers, the native name of the Cambodians.

Khobar, tn., Baluchistan. See **Chahbar.**

Khodavendikiar, or **Khudavendikiar,** vilayet, in the NW of Asia Minor; cap. Brussa.

Khoi, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 75 m. WNW. Tabriz, with a strong fortress. In its plain, Shah Ishmael totally defeated the Turks under Selim I. in 1514. P. about 30,000.

Khoja, Turkish, 'old man,' as an adjective 'great.' See **Koja.**

Khoja Amran, or **Khwaja Amran,** range of mts. forming the boundary between the Brit. dist. of Pishin and Afghanistan, trending NNE. and SSW. from 30° 35′-31° 15′ N., in about 66½° E. See **Khojak Pass.**

Khoja-Chai, ancient *Granicus*, riv., Asia Minor, flows N. into the Gulf of Artaki, Sea of Marmora. At the point where it leaves the mountains it was crossed by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C., when about to gain his first victory over the Persians.

Khojak Pass, Afghanistan, across the Khoja Amran Range, 53 m. NW. by N. Quetta, in 30° 51′ N., 66° 33′ E. The military road to Kandahar crosses the pass, and the mountains are now pierced below the pass by a railway tunnel nearly 2½ m. (12,531 ft.) long. Alt. of pass, 7380 ft.

Khojeili, tn., khanate of and 83 m. NW. Khiva, on l. bk. of Amu, nearly opposite Russian fort Nukus. P. <3000.

Khojent, dist. tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, 95 m. S. of Tashkent, on l. bk. Syr-daria, and on highway from Samarkand to Bukhara; alt. 836 ft. Occupied by the Russians in 1866. Manufacture of silks, cottons, and leather, embroidery and iron goods as house trades; trade in raw cotton, leather, raisins, and fruits. P. 34,800.

Khokhol, vil., Russia, govt. and 21 m. SW. of Voronezh. P. 5500.

Kholápur, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 13 m. WNW. Amráoti. P. (1881) 6500; (1891) 5700; Hindus, 4000.

Kholm, dist. tn., NW. Russia, govt. and 150 m. SE. of Pskov, on Lovat R. P. 5500.

Kholm, dist. tn., Russian Poland. See **Chełm.**

Kholmogory, dist. tn., N. Russia, govt. and 47 m. SE. of Arkhangelsk, on an isl. of N. Dvina. English factory in 16th century; birthplace of Lomonosov. P. <2000.

Kholmskaya, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Temryuk, W. of Ekaterinodar. P. 5500.

Kholui, vil., Russia, govt. and 63 m. NE. of Vladimir, near to Klyazma R.; considerable production of holy pictures, and central fairs for them. P. <5000.

Kholunitskiy, iron-work, Russia, govt. and 47 m. ENE. of Vyatka. P. 5000.

Khomair, tribe, N. Africa. See **Krumirs.**

Khonds, tribe, India. See **Kandhs.**

Khong, tn., French Indo-China, on an island in the Mekong, 200 m. SW. by S. Hué. The K. rapids and falls are about 15 m. below the town.

Khoni, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 18 m. WNW. Kutais. P. 5000.

Khonkholoi, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 90 m. SE. of Verkhneudinsk. P. <5000.

Khonsar, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 92 m. WNW. Ispahan. P. 12,500.

Khoper, riv., Russia, chief l. bk. trib. of Don; rises in Penza, flows SW. and S. 560 m., past many important vils., joins Don 23 m. above junction with Medvyeditsa; navigable for an average of 244 days for over 450 m.; very important artery for transport of goods; chief tribs. Serdoba, Arkadak, and Savala.

Khopi (*Chobus* of antiquity, Turkish **Kheba**), riv., Russia, govt. Kutais; rises in Svanetia, flows into Black Sea; valley thickly peopled.

Khor, riv., Russian Manchuria. See **For.**

Khora, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Ko.**

Khoramabad, tn., Persia. See **Khorremabad.**

Khorassan ('the land of the sun'), the most NE. prov. of Persia, 30°-38° N., 56°-61° E. In the N. it is bounded by the great mountain range, the eastern continuation of the Elburz system, by which it is separated from the Russian Transcaspian terr., within which parallel ranges, whose highest peaks rise to an elevation of 12,000 and 13,000 ft., succeed each other, the intervening valleys, 3000-4000 ft. above the sea, being the recipients of the mountain streams, the areas of cultivation, and the sites of its towns and villages. The prov. is reputed to be rich in coal, copper, and lead, but its mineral resources are quite undeveloped. There is, however, a valuable turquoise mine near Nishapur. Cap. Meshed. See **Persia.**

Khorat, tn., seat of a vice-royalty, Siam, 132 m. NE. Bangkok, from whence a railway is constructing. Nine miles from K. is the fine temple of Pnom-Wat, apparently belonging to the same period as the monuments of Angkor. Lat. (court-house) 14° 58′ 43″ N., long. 102° 6′ 52″ E. (M'Carthy). P. 6000.

Khor Abdallah, bay, at the head of the Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab.

Khorchen, Tibetan, temple.

Khor'emabad, vil., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 62 m. NE. by E. Kazvin.

Khor'emabad, or **Khuremabad,** tn., Persia, prov. Luris-

tan, 85 m. N. Dizful, situated in a precipitous pass, and crowned by a citadel. P. about 7000.

Khorinskaya, steppe, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on Uda and Ona Rivs. Peopled with over 25,000 Buryates; centre of administration at **K. Stepnaya Duma,** on Ona R.

Khorol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 67 m. WNW. of Poltava, on Khorol R., trib. of Psiol. P., 7050.

Khortion (khorti), vil., Greece, on the E. ct. of Andros I.

Khortitsa, isl., Russia, on Dnieper, govt. and 51 m. below Ekaterinoslav; seat of the *Sicha* of the Zaporogue Cossacks, now occupied by several Mennonite colonies.

Khosahs, tribe, Brit. Baluchistan, inhabiting the valleys of the Suláiman Range, just to the N. of 30° N.

Khoshab, tn., Punjab. See **Khushab.**

Khost, valley, in the E. of Afghanistan, to the W. of the Kuram valley, about 33° 20′ N.

Khost, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 35 m. E. Quetta, on the railway through the Nari Pass; coalfield near.

Khotan, or **Ilchi,** Chinese **Yu-tien,** tn., Eastern Turkistan, near the confluence of the Karakash and Khotan Rivs., in 37° 7′ N., 77° 55′ E. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and mostly peopled by Uzbeks, who manufacture leather, silk fabrics, and paper, and have a brisk trade in these goods, and in jasper and other natural produce. Alt. 4640 ft. (Dutreuil de Rhins). P. (Turk and Chinese) 40,000; of oasis, 120,000.

Khotin, dist. tn., SW. Russia, govt. Bessarabia, 14 m. SW. of Kamenets-Podolsk, near to Austrian and Roumanian frontiers; very old town, annexed to Russia in 1818. P. 20,150.

Khowang, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Lakhimpur, 18 m. S. Dibrugarh.

Khozat, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Mamuret-el-Aziz, cap. sanjak Dersim, 100 m. NW. by N. Diarbekir, 26 m. N. by E. Kharput. P. 5600; Kurds, 2100; Kizilbash, 1800.

Khozdar, tn., Baluchistan, 90 m. S. Khelat. P. 5000.

Khristianá, Greek islet, SW. of Santorin.

Khrupishta, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, on the Vistritsa, 41 m. S. Monastir. P. 2700; Servians, 1500 (G.).

Khryenovoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 55 m. SE. of Voronezh, dist. Bobrov, on Khryenovoye R. Great stud belonging to the crown. P. <5000.

Khubsu-gul, lake, Mongolia. See **Kosso-gol.**

Khudaganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Shahjahánpur. P. 6200; Hindus, 5200; Moham. 1000.

Khudavendikiar, Asia Minor. See **Khodavendikiar.**

Khudi, one of the mouths of the Indus R., India, entering the Arabian Sea 25 m. SE. Karáchi.

Khúdián, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 40 m. S. Lahore. P. <5000.

Khuichou, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 100 m. SW. by S. Hangchow.

Khuisib, riv., or rather wadi, German W. Africa, Great Namaqualand, the lower part now directed NW. to Walfish Bay. See **Sandwich Bay.**

Khullas, riv., central Asia, Darwaz, flows W. in about 38° 40′ N. to the Surkh-ab, headwater of the Amu. Its valley is connected by three passes with Karategin, and contains three forts, Childara, Tabidara, and Ishtiun, in the order from W. to E. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, p. 573.)

Khulm, Afghanistan. See **Tashkurgan.**

Khulná, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. K., 77 m. E. by N. Calcutta, may be termed the cap. of the Sundarbans; terminus of the Bengal Central Rly. The boat traffic from the E. and NE. passes here on its way to Calcutta. P. 8700; Hindus, 5000; Moham. 3500.

Khumber, tn., India. See **Kumbher.**

Khumir, tribe, N. Africa. See **Krumirs.**

Khun, port, India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadábád, on the Gulf of Cambay, 5 m. E. Dholerá.

Khungari, riv., Russian Manchuria, Maritime Prov., r. bk. trib. of Lower Amur, flows 300 m. NNW. from the Sikhota-alin Mts.

Khunzakh, fort, Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, dist. Temir-khan-shura, 82 m. NW. of Derbent; former cap. and oldest settlement of Avaria khanate. P. <5000.

Khural, tn., Brit. India. See **Kurál.**

Khurbet Minyeh, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Capernaum* of the N. T., 32° 52′ N., 35° 32′ E., 5½ m. N. Tiberias.

Khurd-Kabul, vil., Afghanistan, 16 m. SE. Kabul. Alt. 7466 ft. Here the British troops, retreating to Kabul from Jalalabad, were slain by the Afghans in 1841.

Khuremabad, tn., Persia. See **Khoremabad.**

Khurha, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 120 m. ESE. Hamadan, 42 m. SW. by S. Kum.

Khurja, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 50 m. SE. by E. Delhi; chief trading town between Delhi and Háthras. P. (1872) 26,900; (1891) 26,300; Hindus, 14,800; Moham. 11,300.

Khurka, or **Hurka,** riv., Manchuria. See **Mutan-kiang.**

Khurma, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the l. bk. of the Karun, 32 m. NE. by N. Mohammera.

Khurzuk, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 65 m. SW. Pyatigorsk, on upper Kubañ R. P. 5750.

Khusf, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 245 m. S. by W. Meshed, 18 m. W. by S. Birjand. P. 5–6000.

Khusf, riv., Persia, flows W. past Birjand and the town of K., where it is much below the level of the surrounding country, and then WSW., becoming very salt in its lower course, and finally drying up in a salt marsh.

Khushab, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Sháhpur, on the r. bk. of the Jehlam (which is constantly encroaching on the town), 105 m. SSW. Ráwal Pindi; carries on a flourishing trade, and has manufactures of coarse cloth and cotton scarves. P. 9800; Moham. 7100; Hindus, 2500.

Khushdil Khan, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 38 m. N. by E. Quetta.

Khutu, dist., German E. Africa, crossed by 7½° S., and extending from about 37°–38½° E., partly bounded on the S. by Rufiji.

Khuzar, or **Guzar,** tn., khanate, and 130 m. SE. of Bukhara. Alt. 3015 ft. P. <5000.

Khuzistan, or **Arabistan,** the ancient *Susiana*, the most SW. prov. of Persia, bordering the head of the Persian Gulf. Cap. Shushter; other important towns are Dizful and Mohammera. See **Persia.**

Khvalynsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 144 m. NE. of Saratov, on high hills (940 ft.) of r. bk. of Volga. P. 18,500.

Khwa, riv. and tn., Burma. See **Kwa.**

Khwaja Amran Peak, mt., in the Khoja Amran Range, 47 m. NW. Quetta, in 30° 40′ N., 66° 24′ E.

Khyber Pass. See **Khaibar Pass.**

Khwarizm, an ancient kingdom of W. Asia, between the Aral and Caspian seas, the cap. of which, destroyed by Jinghiz Khan, occupied the site of the present Kunia Urgenj.

Khyendwen. See **Chindwin.**

Khyens, or **Khyins,** tribe. See **Burma.**

Ki-, in Chinese names. See **Chi-.**

Ki, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 50 m. ENE. Peking.

Ki, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 130 m. SW. by S. Tientsin.

Kia, tn., China, prov. Shensi, on the r. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 350 m. WSW. Peking, in about 38° 8′ N.

Kiahing, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, on the Grand Canal, 50 m. NE. Hangchow.

Kia-i, tn., China, in the SW. of prov. Shansi, 295 m. N. by W. Ichang, 90 m. W. by N. Honan.

Kia-i, or **Kia-yi,** tn., China, Formosa, 40 m. NE. the seaport of Tainan-fu.

Kiakiang-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the Ya-ho, 73 m. S. by W. Chengtu-fu, in 29° 44′ N. and about 103° 48′ E.

Kialing, riv., western China, rises in the E. of the Tsinling-shan Mts. (prov. Kansu), flows S. through provs. Shensi and Süchwan, and enters the Yangtse-kiang at Chungking. Its valley is a means of communication between the valley of the Han-kiang and that of the upper Yangtse-kiang.

Kialla, agricultural and farming dist., Australia, Victoria, Moira co., 120 m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kiama, tn., central Sudan, K. dist., state Nupe, 50 m. SW. Bussa.

Kiama, seapt. tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 63 m. E. by N. Goulburn, in 34° 38′ S., in a coal-mining and grazing dist. Ships large quantities of basalt under the name of 'blue metal.' P. 3000.

Kiámári, former isl., India. See **Karáchi.**

Kiamba, that part of the Somerset Nile which flows between Lake Kioga and Lake Albert Nyanza.

Kiamvo Kansadi, vil., on the r. bk. of the Kwango R., W. frontier of the Congo Free State, in 6° 6′ S.

Kianchang, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, 195 m. NW. by W. Fuchow.

Kiandra, tp., New South Wales, Selwyn co., 90 m. E. by N. Albury; once an important goldfields tp. Rfall. (14 yrs.), 60.61 in. P. <1500.

Kiang, Chinese, 'river.'

Kiang-. For some towns in China and the Shan States (Indo-China), see under **Chiang-,** or **Chieng-.** See also **Chi-.**

Kiang, tn., China, in the SW. of prov. Shansi, on the r. bk. of the Fenho, 92 m. NW. by W. Honan.

Kianghan, Kaokangmiao, or **Kaochangmiao,** arsenal, China, prov. Kiangsu, 3 m. above Shanghai, on the Hwangphu; one of the chief maritime dockyards of China; projectile foundry, &c.

Kiang-ning. See **Nanking.**

Kiangpei-ting, tn., China, Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, and of the Kialing-kiang, adjoining Chungking on the N.

Kiangping, port, China, prov. Kwangtung, on the Tongking border, adjoining Mongkai. P. 4–5000.

Kiangsi, interior prov. of China, between 24° 30′ and 30° N., 113° 35′ and 118° 45′ E. It is entirely comprised in the basin of the Yangtse-kiang, which passes through the N. extremity of the prov., and is traversed throughout its length from S. to N.

by the Kan-kiang, which with numerous affluents supplies the Poyang lake. The soil is somewhat inferior, producing rice and wheat in the valleys and low lands on the Yangtse-kiang, and timber in the mountains; tea of the finest quality is the staple article of export; tobacco and rhea fibre are also cultivated. An inferior coal is found at Loping; but the prov. does not appear to possess much mineral wealth except china-clay, used in the manufacture of porcelain at the imperial potteries at Kingtechin, E. of the Poyang lake. Cap. Nanchang. Area, 69,499 sq. m. P. (estimated 1890) 24,600,000. See **China,** table.

Kiangsu ('many rivers'), prov., China, on the Eastern Sea, between 30° 30′ and 35° 15′ N., 116° 30′ and 121° 50′ E. It is situated entirely in the great plain of China, and the surface is almost uninterruptedly level, scored by innumerable streams and canals, which institute an almost continuous navigation throughout the prov., and containing many large lakes. Extensive sandbanks stretch out from the coast 40–80 m. in nearly its whole length. The embouchure and lower course of the Yangtse-kiang are in the prov., which is also intersected throughout its length N. of that river by the Grand or Imperial Canal; and the Hwang-ho (*q.v.*) formerly crossed it. The alluvial soil, of which the prov. is almost exclusively composed, renders it one of the richest and most fertile in the empire, supporting a dense population. All kinds of cereals are produced in abundance, especially rice; pulse, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and flax are also cultivated, with tea in the extreme S.; and the silk-worm is reared. The coasts, lakes, and rivers abound with fish. The climate is temperate and healthy; much of the marsh-land has been drained. Extensive salines are established on the coasts. Manufactures, which are all of superior quality, are chiefly silk-stuffs, nankeen, and lacquered goods. Cap. Nanking. Area, 40,140 sq. m. P. (1842) 39,647,000.

Kiangwan, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 5 m. N. Shanghai.

Kiangyen-hien, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the S. bank of the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang, 70 m. NW. by W. Shanghai.

Kiankari, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Kyankari.**

Kian-kiang, riv., China, prov. Kweichou, the name of the headstream of the Wu-kiang (*q.v.*).

Kiao-chou, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 110 m. SW. Chifu. Its port of Tapoh, 5 m. from the town, at the head of K. Bay (the mouth of which is crossed by 36° N.), was formerly a port of the first order, but owing to the silting up of its harbour and the opening of Chifu as a treaty port, it has greatly declined.

Kiaokia-ting, tn., China, Yünnan, on r. bk. Kinsha-kiang, 133 m. N. by E. Yünnan-fu; noted for its pomegranates, grown on the fertile tract of Miliangpa to the S. Alt. 2580 ft. (Baber).

Kiardi, or **Kardeh,** vil., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 28 m. N. by E. Meshed, at the entrance to the succession of impregnable defiles leading from Meshed to Kelat-i-Nadiri.

Kiata, post-tn., Australia, Victoria, co. Lowan, 240 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kiating-enhi, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 18 m. NW. Shanghai.

Kiating-fu, or **Chiating-fu,** tn., China, centre of silk-weaving industry in Sütchwan, on r. bk. Min, at the confluence of Tung-ho and Ya-ho, 82 m. S. by W. Chengtu-fu. P. about 25,000.

Kiatou, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Lepanto, 12 m. WNW. Corinth, and 2 m. NE. from the site of the ancient *Sikyon.*

Kiatse, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the SE. ct., 55 m. SW. Swatow.

Kiawah Island, a long and narrow isl., U.S., S. Carolina, Berkeley co., in 32° 32′ N.

Kiaying, tn., China, Kwangtung, 68 m. NW. Swatow.

Kiayu-kwan, tn., with a fortress guarding the extreme NW. entrance into China, prov. Kansu, at W. end of the Great Wall which circles round the town. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 75.

Kiazimiye, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Kazmiye.**

Kibambo, lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba, to the S. of 8° S.

Kibanda, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, 135 m. E. by N. Benguella.

Kibbieh, vil., Palestine, *Gibbethon* in the O. T., 31° 59′ N., 35° E., 19 m. NW. Jerusalem.

Kibblesworth, vil., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 9½ m. W. Sunderland, 1 m. SW. by W. Lamesley stn., P.O.

Kibo, mt. peak. See **Kilima-njaro.**

Kibokwe, dist. W. central Africa, between 11° and 13° S., and crossed by 19° E.

Kib'oro, British E. Africa, on the E. ct. of Lake Albert Nyanza; salt produced.

Kibwezi, Scottish mission stn., British E. Africa, Kikumbulyu, about 175 m. NW. Mombasa. Alt. 2900 ft.

Kibworth, Beauchamp and **Harcourt,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9½ m. SE. Leicester, with a stn. (**Kibworth**) on the M. R. K. Beauchamp, P. < 1500; K. Harcourt, PMT.O., P. <500.

Kichevo, or **Krchovo,** tn., Turkey in Europe, 120 m. WNW. Salonica. P. 3500; Moham. 1200 (G. 200).

Kichik, or rather *Küchük,* Turkish, 'little.'

Ki-chu, riv., Tibet, flows SW. past Lhassa into the Brahmaputra, which it joins in about 29° 20′ N., 90° 41′ E.

Kicking Horse Pass, on the E. boundary of Brit. Columbia, through which the C. P. R. crosses the Rocky Mts., 51° 24′ N. Alt. 5296 ft.

Kid, isl., Ire., ½ m. off N. ct. co. Mayo, in Broad Haven.

Kidatu, vil., German E. Africa, chief place in the small dist. of K., 174 m. WSW. Dar-es-Salaam.

Kidbrooke, par., Eng., London, Greenwich bor., 6 m. SE. by E. St. Paul's, London, 1 m. S. Charlton stn. P. <2500.

Kidder, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed in the middle by 47° N., and in the W. by 100° W.

Kidderminster, parl. bor. (1 member) and mun. bor. (since the time of Charles I.), and market-tn., Eng., co. and diocese of Worcester, Droitwich div., on the Stour, 14 m. N. Worcester, on the G. W. R.; noted for its woollen manufactures and 'stuffs' in the reign of Henry VIII. The manufacture of carpets, with which its name is now associated, was introduced in 1735, but the carpets now made here are no longer chiefly the so-called K. (an inferior kind made wholly of wool), but Brussels, Wiltons, Axminsters, and other high-class fabrics, and tapestries. There are also worsted-spinning mills, dye-works, tin-plate works, &c. The Stafford and Worcester Canal passes through the town, and opens a communication with Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol. Market-days, Th. and S. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 26,400; mun. bor. P. (1772) nearly 6000; (1851) 18,500; (1871) 19,500; (1891) 24,800; pars. (**K. Borough**) P. 22,800, (**K. Foreign**) 9744 ac., P. 6100; eccles. par. (**K. with Trimpley and Franche**) P. 9900.

Kidderpur, vil., India, Bengal, in the dist. of the Twenty-four Parganás. Seat of the government dockyard, constructed in the last century by General Kyd.

Kiddington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4½ m. NNW. Woodstock, on the Glyme, P.O. P. <250.

Kidimba, Congo Free State. See **Chidimba.**

Kidland, par., Eng., Northumberland, 11 m. NW. Rothbury; 17,094 ac. P. <250. See **Alwinton.**

Kidlington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 3½ m. ESE. Woodstock, on the Cherwell, and G. W. R., 1 m. E. Woodstock Road stn., PMT.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**K. with Water Eaton**) P. <1500.

Kidmore End, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 4 m. N. Reading, P.O. P. <750.

Kidnappers Cape, E. ct. of the North I. of New Zealand, S. of Hawke Bay, 39° 42′ S.

Kidron, brook named in O. T. See **Wady-en-Nar.**

Kidros, seapt., Asia Minor, N. ct., 115 m. W. Sinope.

Kidsgrove, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 2½ m. NW. Burslem, with coal and blast-furnaces, and a junc. stn. on the N. Staffordshire Rly. (Congleton line), PMT.O. P. <4000.

Kidurong Bay, W. ct. of Borneo, in the extreme N. of Saráwak, 3° 10′ N.; possessing the only well-sheltered harbour between Cape Sirik, in the middle of the coast of Saráwak, and Brunei Bay. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 198.)

Kidwelly, mun. bor. (since the reign of Henry I.), seapt., and market-tn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., in the bishopric of St. David's, 7½ m. NW. by W. Llanelly, on the G. W. R., at the mouth of the riv. Gwendraeth, with coal-mines and iron and tin-smelting works, also brick and lime works. K. is one of the most ancient Welsh towns now in existence. It has a ruined castle, dating from the early part of the 14th century, occupying the site of an older Norman stronghold. Market-day, F. Par. (K. St. Mary) 5504 ac., P. 3002; mun. bor. P. (1891) < 2732.

Kiebel, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 28 m. N. Glogau, on the Obra Canal. P. <2000.

Kiefersfelden, vil., Ger., Bavaria govt., Upper Bavaria, on the Inn (Tirol frontier); with marble quarries. Alt. 1560 ft. P <2000.

Kiel, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle K., at the head of Kiel Harbour, 27 m. SE. by E. Schleswig. It has a royal palace; a university, founded in 1665; church of St. Nicholas, of the 13th century; castle, containing sculpture gallery, with copies of the best works of art; an excellent harbour; an annual fair in January, at which extensive exchanges are transacted, and an important trade in butter. Shipbuilding is also an important industry; and there are manufactures of iron goods, machinery, tobacco, starch, and refined sugar. K. is the chief German naval station in the Baltic, and the seat of the naval training-school. There are numerous defensive works below the town—on the W. side of the harbour at Friedrichsort, on the E. at Möltenort and Labö; depth of two harbour basins, 30 and 34 ft. respectively. Mean temp., yr. 46.9° F., Jan. 33.6°, July 62.8°. P. (1803) 7100; (1871) 31,800; (1890) 69,200.

Kielau, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 15 m. NW. by N. Danzig. P. <2000.

Kielau, Forst, a large forest in the Prussian prov. of W. Prussia, to the W. of the Gulf of Danzig, and N. of 54½° N.

Kielder, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the N. B. R., near the **Kielder Burn** (a l. bk. trib. of the riv. Tyne), 17 m. S. Jedburgh, P.O.

Kielce, govt., Russian Poland, has Piotrków on W., Warsaw on N., Lublin on E., and (Austrian) Galicia on S. Elevated plains, 800–1000 ft. of alt., undulating in NE., and intersected by deep valleys, hilly in S. (1000–1350 ft.). Watered by Vistula, on SE. frontier, Pilica, and Nida. Soil fertile in S., sandy in SW. and centre. All formations represented in Poland (Silurian, Devonian, Trias, Permian, and Quaternary appear in K. Mts., which are the chief mining centre of Poland). Copper, Devonian and Triassic brown iron ores; coal, zinc, tin, brown coal, and sulphur are extracted (see **Poland**). Distilleries, sugar-works, cotton-mills, paper-mills. Divided into seven dists.: Kielce, Jedrzejow, Miechow, Olkusz, Pinczów, Stopnica, and Wloszczowa. Area, 3897 sq. m. P. (1890) 692,330.

Kielce, tn., Poland, cap. of prov. K., 107 m. SSW. of Warsaw, 103 m. from Dombrovo, on Austrian frontier. Alt. 850 ft. P. (1860) 4000; (1890) 12,775.

Kienchang, or **Chienchʻang,** dist., China, prov. Süchwan, stretching from N. to S., between the rivs. Tatu and Kinshakiang, in about 102½° E. K. proper is a valley or plain lying nearly due N. and S., 70 m. long, with an average breadth of about 3 m., and forming the route from Yünnan to northern Süchwan, watered by the Anning. (*Supp. papers, R. G. S.*, I., pp. 80, 89.)

Kien-ning, tn., China, prov. Fokien, 90 m. NW. by N. Fuchow.

Kienthal, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 8 m. W. Lauterbrunnen.

Keir, in Scotch place-names 'a castle.' See *Caer.*

Kier Hills, range of hills, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 12 m. SSE. Sanquhar. Alt. 1171 ft.

Kierspe, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Arnsberg, dist. Altena. P. <2000.

Kiesen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 5 m. NNW. Thun. P. < 2000.

Kiev (*Kiyef*), govt. of SW. Russia, Little Russia, on r. bk. of Dnieper; has Minsk on N., Chernigov and Poltava on NE., Khersoñ on S., Podolia and Volhynia on W. Surface a plateau of from 600 to 700 ft. alt., which has a steppe character in middle. It gently slopes to the N., towards the low, woody, and marshy region of the Pripet, belonging to the Polyesie, is intersected by the spurs of the Carpathians in the W. (900–1050 ft.), and falls by a steep slope, intersected by ravines, to the 250–300 ft. high valley of the Dnieper. Ridge of granites and syenites in S., the remainder being Eocene clays, sands and sandstones, all covered with Quaternary boulder-clays. Fireclay and china clay, lignite, peat, and bog-iron ores. Soil fertile, especially the black earth of the steppes. Forests cover one-fifth of surface; watered by the Dnieper along NE. boundary, and its tribs.: navigable, Pripet, Teterev, and many small ones, and a few tribs. of the Bug. Active navigation on Dnieper, chief river ports being Rzhishchev, Kiev, and Cherkasy. Marshes in N. Climate moderate, average temp. at K. being, yr. 44°, Jan. 21°, July 68°; yearly rainfall 20.8 in. (summer, 7.8 in.). Population chiefly Little Russian (86 per cent.), Jews (12 per cent.), and Poles (2.5 per cent.). Chief occupation agriculture, two-thirds of area under crops, and corn exported. Beetroot extensively cultivated for sugar-works; good gardening; attempts at silkworm culture. Good cattle, and fine breeds of sheep; bee-culture. Considerable development of industries, K. being the chief centre of Russian sugar-works, woollen cloth mills, distilleries, tanneries, flour mills, &c. Exportation of grain, sugar, woollen cloth, china, timber, honey, and wax. Divided into 12 dists.: Kiev, Berdichev, Cherkasy, Chighirin, Kanev, Lipovets, Radomysl, Skvira, Tarashcha, Umañ, Vasilkov, Zvenigorod. Several populous villages from 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Area, 19,691 sq. m. P. (1862) 2,017,262; (1890) 3,138,900.

Kiev (*Kiyef*), tn., Russia, cap. of govt. K., third capital of Russia, on the hills of r. bk. of Dnieper, 626 m. by rail SW. of Moscow (*viâ* Kursk), and 405 m. by rail NW. of Odessa. Observatory in 50° 27′ 12″ N., 30° 30′ 18″ E. Alt. 594 ft.; level of Dnieper, 288 ft. Old city, mentioned in annals under 864 A.D. as conquered by Varyague chieftains. Was chief city of Russia, very populous and wealthy, and centre of Russian learning in the 12th and 13th centuries. It lost its population and importance after it had been devastated by Batyi's Mongol invasion in 1240, its ruins remaining for years uninhabited. It was conquered by Lithuania in 1320, and later on, from 1569 to 1654, was part of Poland, when it was reconquered by Russia. K. now covers a strip of land 10 m. long and 2–2½ m. wide along the Dnieper, and consists of three parts: Pechersk and Old K. on the hills, connected together by the rich street Kreshchatik and the Podol on the low banks of the Dnieper, which is crossed here by the railway on a grand iron bridge. It is protected by a first-rank fortress, Pecherskaya, which contains the arsenal for SW. Russia. Its cathedral was built in 1037 by Yaroslav I., on the model of Ste. Sophie at Constantinople, and part of the old building, as well as Yaroslav's grave, have been preserved till now. Many churches have been rebuilt upon the foundations of churches which existed in the 10th and 12th century, or of pre-Christian temples. The several monasteries, especially the Kievo-Pecherskaya Lavra, and the caverns which have been inhabited by monks in olden times, are visited every year by thousands of pilgrims. K. has a university, with over 2000 students, and various scientific societies, and is well provided with educational institutions and schools, general and technical, both for boys and girls. Large sugar-works and refineries, tanneries, woollen cloth manufactures, steam flour mills, chemical and iron works; all sorts of small industries. Considerable trade in grain, wool, tallow, hides, leather, sugar, glass, china, salt, metallic goods, and wooden ware exported partly by rail and partly shipped on the Dnieper, K. being the centre of commercial operations for all SW. Russia in its trade with middle Russia and the Urals, as well as an important custom-house for foreign imports. The Kreshchenskaya fair in January shows returns for £1,600,000, the value of goods brought to the fair exceeding £100,000. Four other fairs have also some importance. Mean temp., yr. 44.5° F., Jan. 20.6°, July 68.5°; mean rfall. (29 yrs.), yr. 20.8 in., April–Oct. 14.4 in. P. rapidly increasing (1845) 50,137; (1862) 70,341; (1893) 193,150.

Kiewa, post-tp., Australia, Victoria, Bogong co., 201 m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kifri, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Kefri.**

Kiggaul Bay, Ire., W. co. Galway, between Lettermullun I. and Gorumna I., at N. entrance to Galway Bay.

Kigoma Bay, on the E. side of Lake Tanganyika, central Africa, in 4° 50′ S., forming a spacious harbour.

Kigomachi, Ras, cape, E. Africa, at the NW. end of Pemba I.

Kigumbo, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the Shire, 100 m. W. by N. Killiman.

Kihikihi, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Waipa, 104 m. S. Auckland. P. <1500.

Kii, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Mie and Wakayama kens.

Kii, or **Kishu,** promontory, Japan, on the S. side of Kobe Bay (Izumi-nada).

Kii-tyn, or **Kurche,** riv., central Asia, Dzungaria, flows N. then W. into Lake Ebi-nor.

Kikumbulyo, country, Brit. E. Africa, between the rivs. Athi and Tsavo, N. of 3° S., mainly E. of 38° E., inhabited by people of the same origin as those of the Ulu country to the NW., from which K. is separated by extensive wastes. Alt. above 3000 ft.

Kikassa, tn., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Kassai, in 6° 20′ S., 20° 3′ E.

Kikinda, Nagy-, tn., Hungary. See **Nagy-Kikinda.**

Kikombo, ct. vil., Portuguese W. Africa, about 95 m. NNE. Benguella.

Kikondia, lake, Congo Free State. See **Kissale.**

Kikonkeh, ct. vil., Sierra Leone, W. Africa, at the mouth of the Great Scarcies R.

Kikunji Falls, on the Kwango R., Congo Free State, in 5° 8′ S.

Kikuʻyu, a country in British E. Africa, to the SE. of Naivasha Lake, and about 120 m. E. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, with an undulating surface, at the height of 5000–8000 ft., once entirely forest-clad, but now cultivated in the interior, with a protecting belt of forest round the cultivated area. Good tobacco.

Kil, Celtic, signifying 'cell' or 'church.'

Kila, ruins, Palestine, *Keilah* in the O. T., 31° 37′ N., 35° E., 8½ m. NW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Kila Abdullah, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 40 m. NNW. Quetta.

Kila-bar-panj, &c. See **Kalai-bar-panj, &c.**

Kila Didar Singh, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujránwála, 45 m. NNW. Lahore.

Kilákarai, seapt., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 64 m. SE. Madura, on the Gulf of Manar. P. 12,400; Moham. 9200; Hindus, 2500.

Kilanerin, P.O., Ire., co. Wexford, 5 m. from Gorey.

Kilar, tn., India, Chamba, 135 m. NE. Amritsar.

Kila-Panja, tn., central Asia. See **Kalai Panja.**

Kilarrow, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, containing the village of Bowmore at the head of Loch Indaal. P. <2000.

Kilarrow and Kilmeny, par., Scot., Argyllshire, Islay I., on Loch Indaal; 65,929 ac. P. <3000.

Kilá Sobha Singh, tn., India, Punjab, dist. Siálkot, in 32° 14′ N., 74° 48′ E. P. <5000.

Kilauea, volcano, Hawaii (*q.v.*).

Kila Virarazavapuram, tn., India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli. P. 9700; Moham. 5400; Hindus, 4300.

Kila Wamar, fort, central Asia. See **Kalai Wamar.**

Kilbaha, tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, on bay of the same name, 17½ m. WSW. Kilbrush, P.O. P. <250.

Kilballyowen, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, on riv. Shannon; 10,835 ac. P. <2000.

Kilballyowen, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Tinahely.

Kilbane, tnld., Ire., E. co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 5 m. W. Killaloe, P.O. P. <250.

Kilbarchan (-bar'khan), par. and tn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 5 m. W. Paisley, near Millikenpark stn.; has manufactures of silks, cottons, and Paisley shawls; coal and iron mines near. PMT.O. Par. 9006 ac., P. 7100; tn. P. <3000.

Kilbarrack, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. NE. Dublin, bar. Coolock. P. <500.

Kilbarron, par., Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, 3 m. NE. by N. Ballyshannon; 23,932 ac. P. 5000.

Kilbarron, par., Ire., cos. Tipperary and Galway, bars. Lower Ormond and Leitrim, on Lough Derg, 16 m. SW. by W. Parsonstown; 7920 ac. P. <750.

Kilbarry, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Muskerry, 6 m. from Macroom, P.O. P. <250.

Kilbarry, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. S. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere. P. <500.

Kilbarrymeaden, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 4 m. SE. Kilmacthomas; 6263 ac. P. <1500.

Kilbeacanty, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, 1 m. NE. Gort; 12,226 ac. P. <2000.

Kilbeacon, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher, contains Mullinavat. P. <750.

Kilbeagh, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 6 m. E. Swineford, on riv. Mullaghanoe; 33,825 ac. P. 10,300.

Kilbeg, par., Ire., co., Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 5 m. N. Kells; 5280 ac. P. <1000.

Kilbeggan, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bar. Moycashel, 6½ m. N. Tullamore, PMT.O. Par. 6089 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <1000.

Kilbegnet, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ballymoe; 10,866 ac. P. <2000.

Kilbeheny, par., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 11½ m. N. by E. Fermoy, P.O. (**Kilbehenny**); 15,376 ac. P. <2000.

Kilbelfad, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 4 m. SW. Ballina, on riv. Moy and Lough Conn; 7261 ac. P. <2000.

Kilbennan, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Dunmore, on the Clare R., 2 m. NW. Tuam; 7656 ac. P. <1500.

Kilberrikert, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Macroom.

Kilberry, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and W. Reban, on riv. Barrow, 4 m. NW. Athy, P.O.; 10,540 ac. P. <1000.

Kilberry, par., Ire., N. co. Meath, bar. Morgallion, 4 m. N. Navan; 4818 ac. P. <1000.

Kilberry, Scot. See **Kilcalmonell.**

Kilberry Head, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. ct., in 56° 49' N., 5° 40' W. Alt. 140 ft.

Kilbir'nie, par. and tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 18 m. WSW. Glasgow, with a stn. on the C. R., and another, 1½ m. to the S., on the G. & SW. R.; has flax-spinning and linen-thread mills, wincey and fishing-net factories, blast-furnaces, steel, engineering, chemical works, &c. PMT.O. Par. 10,335 ac., P. 5500; tn. P. <4000.

Kilbixy, par., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, 9 m. NW. Mullingar; 6332 ac. P. <1000.

Kilbolane, par., Ire., cos. Cork and Limerick, bars. Orrery and Kilmore and Upper Connello, 8 m. W. Charleville; 10,014 ac. P. <1500.

Kilbonane, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. E. Muskerry, 6 m. NW. Bandon; 4710 ac. P. <750.

Kilbonane, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 3 m. NE. Milltown, on riv. Laune; 8669 ac. P. <2000.

Kilbora, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Ferns.

Kilbourn City, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Sauk co., on l. bk. of the Wisconsin, 100 m. WNW. Milwaukee; centre of a considerable hop-trade; summer resort at the foot of the 'Dalles of the Wisconsin.' P. <1500.

Kilbourne, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Kilburn.**

Kilbowie, (kil-bau'i), stn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 7 m. W. Glasgow, on the N. B. R. Near it are the large works of the Singer Manufacturing Co. (sewing machines, cycles, &c.).

Kilbradran, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Lower Connello and Shanid, 3 m. NW. Rathkeale, on riv. Deel. P. <500.

Kilbragh, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. NW. Fethard. P. <250.

Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, par., Scot., Argyllshire, opposite Mull I. Kilbrandon church is in the S. of Seil I., 11 m. SSW. Oban. Par. 13,385 ac., P. <2000.

Kilbreedy Major, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Coshlea and Smallcounty, 2 m. SW. Kilmallock. P. <750.

Kilbreedy Minor, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshma, near Kilbreedy Major. P. <250.

Kilbrew, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 13½ m. E. Trim. P. <250.

Kilbrickan, tnld., Ire., W. ct. co. Galway, bar. Moycullen, on E. shore of Kilkieran Bay, 24 m. WNW. Galway. P. <250.

Kilbrickan, tnld., Ire., W. Queen's co., bar. Upperwoods, 8 m. SW. by W. Maryborough, P.O. P. <250.

Kilbride', par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, 2 m. NW. Ballyclare; 5644 ac. P. <2000.

Kilbride, tnld., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Forth, 6 m. S. Tullow, P.O. P. <250.

Kilbride, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Newcastle, 2 m. SW. Clondalkin. P. <250.

Kilbride, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 4 m. E. Mullinavat. P. <250.

Kilbride, par., Ire., co. King's, bar. Ballycowan, on Grand Canal; 10,177 ac. P. 5800.

Kilbride, or **Kilbride Langan,** par., Ire., co. King's, bar. Kilcoursey, on riv. Brosna; 7619 ac. P. <3000.

Kilbride, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 1 m. NE. Ballycastle; 4457 ac. P. <1000.

Kilbride, par., Ire., cos. Meath and Cavan, bars. Fore and Clanmahon; 8849 ac. P. <2000.

Kilbride, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. and 3 m. NE. Dunboyne. P. <250.

Kilbride, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bars. S. Ballintober and Roscommon, 3 m. N. Roscommon; 19,287 ac. P. <2500.

Kilbride, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Middlethird, 2 m. NW. Tramore; 4538 ac. P. <250.

Kilbride, or **Kilbride Veston,** Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 5 m. S. Mullingar. P. <500.

Kilbride, par., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 10 m. SSW. Arklow, 2 m. ESE. Gorey stn.; 4474 ac. P. <750.

Kilbride, par., Ire., SE. co. Wicklow, bar. Arklow, 4 m. SW. by S. Wicklow, P.O.; 6715 ac. P. <1500.

Kilbride, par., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 8½ m. E. by S. Naas; 13,137 ac. P. <750.

Kilbride, par., Scot., Argyllshire. See **Kilmore.**

Kilbride, par., Scot., in E. of Arran I., Buteshire; 38,985 ac. P. <2500.

Kilbride, hamlet, Scot., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on S. ct. of S. Uist I., P.O.

Kilbride, East, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 5½ m. W. Hamilton, on the C. R., PMT.O.; 22,760 ac. P. <4000.

Kilbride, Pass of, par., Ire., in the SE. of co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 7 m. SE. Mullingar; 4032 ac. P. <500.

Kilbride, West, par. and vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the G. & SW. R., 7 m. S. Largs, PMT.O. Par. 10,119 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <2000.

Kilbrideglynn, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. W. Shelmaliere, 3 m. NE. Taghmon; 4110 ac. P. <500.

Kilbrin, par., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 10 m. NW. by W. Mallow, P.O.; 12,631 ac. P. <1500.

Kilbrittain, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 5 m. S. by E. Bandon, PMT.O.; 4750 ac. P. <750.

Kilbrogan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kinalmeaky, on riv. Bandon; 7577 ac. P. <3000.

Kilbroney, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 2 m. NW. Buttevant. P. <250.

Kilbroney, par., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half, 8 m. SE. by E. Newry; 13,215 ac. P. <3000.

Kilbryan, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 4 m. NE. Boyle. P. <500.

Kilbucho, vil., Scot., Peeblesshire, 13 m. ESE. Lanark, 3 m. SE. by S. Biggar stn. See **Broughton.**

Kil burn, suburb of London, Eng., partly in the Harrow div. of Middlesex, partly in the bor. of Hampstead, 4½ m. WNW. St. Paul's, with a stn. (**Kilburn Brondesbury**) on the Metropolitan Rly., and two stns. (**Kilburn and Maida Vale,** and **Queen's Park, West Kilburn**) on the L. & NW. R.

Kilburn, or **Kilbourne,** par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6 m. N. by E. Derby, with coal-mines, on the M. R., PMT.O. (**Kilburn**). P. <1500.

Kilburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 13½ m. ENE. Ripon, 2 m. NNW. Coxwold stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kilburne, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SW. Waterford, bar. Middlethird. P. <500.

Kilby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6 m. SSE. Leicester, 2 m. WSW. Glen stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Wistow and Newton Harcourt**) P. <500.

Kilcalmonell and Kilberry, par., Scot., Argyllshire, 16 m. SSW. Ardrishaig, in the S. of Knapdale, P.O. (**Kilberry**); 49,659 ac. P. <2500.

Kilcar, ct. par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, 19 m. W. Donegal, PMT.O. Par. 18,881 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <250.

Kilcar, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Kiltoom.

Kilcarn, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 2½ m. SE. Navan, P.O. P. <250.

Kilcaragh, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, on rivs. Feale and Brick, 5 m. W. Listowel. P. <750.

Kilcaragh, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, on riv. Suir. P. <250.

Kilcash, par., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa E., 6½ m. NW. by W. Carrick-on-Suir. P. <750.

Kilcaskan, par., Ire., cos. Cork and Kerry, bars. Bear and Glanarought, 10 m. NE. Castletown Bearhaven; 51,492 ac. P. <4500.

Kilcatherine, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Bear, on Quoilah Bay, 4 m. N. Castletown Bearhaven, 21,778 ac. P. <4000.

Kilcatherine Point, cape, Ire., SW. co. Cork, on Kenmare R.

Kilcavan, tnld., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. Tinnahinch, 7 m. from Mount Mellick, P.O. (**K. Cross**). P. <250.

Kilcavan, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. N. Ballaghkeen and Gorey, 2 m. N. Gorey; 9529 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcavan, ct. par., co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, 5 m. SW. Taghmon. P. <750.

Kilchattan, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Luing I., 15 m. SSW. Oban. See **Kilbrandon.**

Kilchattan Bay, vil., Scot., Bute I., Firth of Clyde, 6½ m. S. Rothesay, PMT.O. P. <500.

Kilchberg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. S. by W. Zürich, on the W. side of Lake Zürich. P. <2000.

Kilchenzie, par., Scot., Argyllshire. See **Killean.**

Kilchoman, par., Scot., Argyllshire, in the W. of Islay; 37,274 ac. P. <3000.

Kilchrenan and Dalavich, par., Scot., Argyllshire, to the N. of Loch Awe, 10 m. NNW. Inverary, PM.O. (**Kilchrenan**); 45,980 ac. P. <500.

Kilchreest, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, on riv. Fergus; 7060 ac. P. <1500.

Kilchreest, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bars. Dunkellin and Loughrea, 4 m. WSW. Loughrea, P.O. Par. P. <500; tn. P. <250.

Kilchu, tn., Korea. See **Kilju.**

Kilchurn Castle, Scot. See **Awe, Loch.**

Kilclare, P.O., Ire., SW. co. Leitrim, bar. and 3 m. NE Leitrim.

Kilcleagh, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Clonlonan; 15,243 ac. P. <3000.

Kilclief, par., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 7 m. E. Downpatrick, on entrance to Strangford Lough, P.O. P. <750.

Kilcloher, tnld., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, on N. side of riv. Shannon, 14½ m. WSW. Kilrush. P. <250.

Kilclonagh, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 4 m. N. Thurles. P. <250.

Kilclone, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, 3 m. NE. Kilcock. P. <250.

Kilclonfert, par., Ire., co. King's, bar. Lower Philipstown, 2 m. NW. Philipstown; 10,268 ac. P. <750.

Kilclooney, par., Ire., E. co. Armagh, bars. Lower Fews and Lower Orior; 12,834 ac. P. <3500.

Kilcloony, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clonmacnowen, on riv. Suck; contains part of Ballinasloe. 7289 ac. P. <4000.

Kilcoan, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 5 m. E. Mullinavat. P. <250.

Kilcock, par. and market-tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany, 4½ m. WNW. Maynooth, on the Royal Canal and the Midland Great Western Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. 4058 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Kilcockan, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, 6 m. S. Cappoquin; 4538 ac. P. <750.

Kilcoe, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., 6 m. W. by N. Skibbereen; 5272 ac. P. <1000.

Kilcogy, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, 11½ m. S. by W. Cavan, P.O. P. <500.

Kilcoke, electoral div., Ire., co. Queen's, dist. Rathdowney.

Kilcolagh, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Frenchpark, 6 m. S. Boyle; 7217 ac. P. <2000.

Kilcolgan, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, near Galway Bay, 6 m. SE. Oranmore, P.O.; 5548 ac. P. <500.

Kilcolman, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. Magunihy and Trughanacmy; includes Milltown. 7751 ac. P. <2500.

Kilcolman, par., Ire., co. King's, bars. Ballybritt and Clonlisk, 4 m. S. Parsonstown, on Little Brosna R.; 8182 ac. P. <1000.

Kilcolman, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 4 m. N. Ardagh, P.O. P. <500.

Kilcolman, par., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 13½ m. SE. by E. Castlebar; 23,739 ac. P. 6400.

Kilcolman, par., Ire., cos. Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, bars. Costello, Frenchpark, and Coolavin; 17,091 ac. P. 5300.

Kilcolmanbane, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bars. Cullenagh and E. Maryborough, 2 m. SE. Maryborough. P. <500.

Kilcolmanbrack, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. Cullenagh, 5 m. SE. Maryborough. P. <250.

Kilcolumb, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 4 m. NE. Waterford, on riv. Barrow; 8274 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcomb, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 6 m. SW. Gorey, on riv. Bann; 5441 ac. P. <750.

Kilcomenty, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 2 m. N. Newport; 5407 ac. P. <1000.

Kilcomin, par., Ire., SW. King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 9 m. S. by W. Parsonstown. P. <750.

Kilcommock, par., Ire., S. co. Longford, bars. Moydow, Rathcline, and Shrule, 9 m. S. Longford; 11,863 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcommon, par., Ire., co. Mayo, comprising the greater part of bar. Erris (NW. of co.); 200,960 ac. P. 12,400.

Kilcommon, par., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine; includes Hollymount. 17,396 ac. P. <3500.

Kilcommon, tnld., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilnamanagh, 13 m. S. by E. Nenagh, PM.O. P. <250.

Kilcommon, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bars. Arklow and Newcastle, near Rathdrum; 4807 ac. P. <500.

Kilcommon, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. S. Ballinacor; includes Tinahely. 11,160 ac. P. <2000.

Kilconduff, par., Ire., NE. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, on riv. Moy; contains Swinford. 16,523 ac. P. 7100.

Kilconickny, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea, 3 m. NW. Loughrea; 8352 ac. P. <1000.

Kilconierin, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea, 4 m. W. Loughrea; 5479 ac. P. <750.

Kilconla, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunmore, 8 m. NW. Tuam, P.O. (**Kilconly**); 9678 ac. P. <2000.

Kilconly, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 7 m. W. Ballylongford; 5742 ac. P. <1500.

Kilconnell, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Galway.

Kilconnell, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. and 4 m. NW. Aughrim, 8 m. W. Ballinasloe, 3 m. E. by S. Woodlawn stn., P.O. Par. 6082 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Kilconnell, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. NW. Fethard. P. <250.

Kilconny, tn., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Lower Loughtee, 8¾ m. NNW. Cavan, on the l. bk. of the Erne, opposite Belturbet. P. included in Belturbet tp. <2000.

Kilconquhar (locally called kin-yŭkh'er), par. and vil., Scot., E. Fife, on Kilconquhar Loch, 9 m. S. by W. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R., P.O. Par. 6891 ac., P. <2500; vil. (including **Barnyards**) P. <500.

Kilcorny, par., Ire., S. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 9½ m. S. Ennis. P. <500.

Kilconway, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Antrim.

Kilcoo, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 4 m. from Castlewellan, P.O.; 18,207 ac. P. <4000.

Kilcoole, par., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 7 m. S. by E. Bray, on the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Rly., P.O.; 4573 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcooley, par., Ire., co., bar., and 10 m. N. town of Roscommon. P. <1000.

Kilcooly, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, 5 m. E. Loughrea. P. <250.

Kilcooly, tnld., Ire., W. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 27 m. W. by S. Tralee. P. <250.

Kilcooly, par., Ire., cos. Kilkenny and Tipperary, bars. Crannagh, Eliogarty, and Slieveardagh; 11,508 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcooly, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Navan, 2 m. NE. Trim, on riv. Boyne. P. <250.

Kilcoona, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, 2 m. SE. Headford, on Lough Corrib; 5723 ac. P. <750.

Kilcop, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere. P. <250.

Kilcor, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 6 m. SE. Fermoy.

Kilcoran, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Caher.

Kilcorby, tnld., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Lower Loughtee, 4 m. SW. Belturbet, P.O. P. <250.

Kilcorcoran, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 2 m. N. Kanturk. P. <250.

Kilcorkey, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 6 m. NE. Castlereagh; 9090 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcormick, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. N. Ballaghkeen and Gorey, 5 m. SE. Ferns stn.; 10,055 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcornan, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 12 m. WNW. Loughrea. P. <250.

Kilcornan, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Kenry, on riv. Shannon, 4 m. N. Adare stn., P.O.; 9436 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcornan, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. W. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam. P. 250.

Kilcorney, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Burren, 6 m. NW. Corrofin. P. <250.

Kilcorney, par., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry West, 23 m. E. Killarney, P.O.; 8836 ac. P. <1000.

Kilcot, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 3 m. SE. by S. Wotton-under-Edge, 4 m. E. Wickwar stn., PM.O.

Kilcoursey, bar., Ire., in the N. of King's co.

Kilcowan, par., Ire., co. and 9 m. SW. Wexford, bar. Bargy. P. <500.

Kilcowanmore, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 6 m. SW. Enniscorthy. P. <500.

Kilcrea, stn., Ire., on Cork and Macroom Rly., 11 m. W. by S. Cork, with ruins of abbey to the E.

Kilcredan, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 7 m. SW. Youghal. P. <250.

Kilcredane, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 5 m. N. Killarney. P. <500.

Kilcredaun Point, cape, Ire., SW. co. Clare, on riv. Shannon, with a lighthouse (**Kilcradan**) in 9° 43′ W., visible 16 m.

Kilcreggan, watering-place, with steamboat pier, Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the coast, 4 m. WSW. Helensburgh, PMT.O. (**K. and Cove**). P. <1000.

Kilcroan, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. and 2 m. SW. Ballymoe stn. ; 7701 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcrohane, par., Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., on N. shore of Dunmanus Bay, 18½ m. W. Skibbereen, P.O. ; 14,588 ac. P. <2500.

Kilcrohane, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. S. Dunkerron, 14 m. SW. Kenmare, on N. shore of Kenmare R.; 62,912 ac. P. 6800.

Kilcronaghan, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 21 m. S. Coleraine, P.O.; 7980 ac. P. <2500.

Kilcronat, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Templemichael.

Kilcrumper, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Fermoy, 2 m. N. Fermoy. P. <500.

Kilcullane, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 3 m. NE. Bruff. P. <500.

Kilcullen, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Clonmoyle.

Kilcullen, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. K., 7 m. ESE. Kildare, PMT.O. Par. 7331 ac., P. <1500 ; tn. P. <500.

Kilcullen, Old, ruins, 1½ m. to the S.

Kilcullibeen, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. K., and partly within Waterford city. P. <1000.

Kilcully, par., Ire., co., bar., and 2½ m. N. Cork. P. <250.

Kilcummer, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 2 m. S. Castletownroche. P. <500.

Kilcummin, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Moycullen, between Kilkieran Bay and Lough Corrib ; 98,510 ac. P. 8600.

Kilcummin, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 4 m. NE. Killarney, P.O. ; 38,953 ac. P. 5900.

Kilcummin, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, on Killala Bay, 4 m. NE. Ballycastle ; 4195 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcummin Head, cape, Ire. See **Benwee.**

Kilcumny, par., Ire., E. co. Westmeath, bar. Delvin. P. <500.

Kilcumreragh, par., Ire., cos. King's and Westmeath, bars. Kilcoursey, Clonlonan, and Moycashel, 4 m. N. Clara ; 9256 ac. P. <1500.

Kilcurley, tnld., Ire., bar. Upper Dundalk, 4 m. from Dundalk, co. Louth, P.O. P. <250.

Kilcurry, tnld., Ire., N. co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 3 m. NNW. Dundalk, P.O. P. <250.

Kildacommoge, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bars. Carra and Gallen, 5 m. NE. Castlebar ; 7553 ac. P. <2500.

Kildale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 9½ m. SE. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R., P.O. ; 5192 ac. P. <250.

Kildallan, par., Ire., co. and 9 m. WNW. Cavan, bar. Tullyhunco, 2 m. NW. Killashandra ; 11,980 ac. P. <2000.

Kildalkey, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Lune, 5 m. W. by N. Trim, P.O. Par. 10,410 ac., P. <1500 ; tn. with tnld. P. <500.

Kildalton, insular par., Scot., Argyllshire, in SE. Islay I. ; 47,152 ac. P. <2500.

Kildangan, par., Ire., W. co. Kildare, bar. Offaly West, 5 m. SSW. Kildare, P.O. P. <250.

Kildare, inland co., Ire., Leinster, bounded W. by King's and Queen's cos., N. by co. Meath, E. by cos. Dublin and Wicklow, and S. by co. Carlow ; in the dioceses of K. and Dublin. Chief towns, Athy, Kildare, and Naas ; divided into the following baronies :—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Carbury	48,264	4,019
Clane	32,027	3,952
Connell	34,784	8,061
Ikeathy and Oughterany	25,755	3,302
Kilcullen	8,478	1,573
Kilkea and Moone	46,281	5,148
Naas, North	25,573	5,696
Naas, South	27,490	3,623
Narragh and Reban, East	21,376	2,867
Narragh and Reban, West	22,135	7,106
Offaly, East	47,029	11,635
Offaly, West	40,609	6,195
Salt, North	21,919	5,051
Salt, South	16,777	1,978
Total, Kildare	418,496	70,206

Surface mostly below 500 ft., but rising above that alt. in the extreme E. The Curragh is a dist. in the heart of the county noted for its rich verdure and excellent turf. In the NW. is a portion of the Bog of Allen (having a flat dreary surface, relieved here and there by verdant elevations, here called 'islands'), and two branches of the Grand Canal, by which the Liffey and Shannon are connected (the northern traversing the bog). The main part of the rocks are Carboniferous (two productive areas), but the E. belongs to the Cambrian and Lower Silurian, and granite rocks occur in the extreme S., where the great granitic mountain range which composes nearly the whole of co. Wicklow ends at Castledermot. The chief rivers are the Liffey, which takes a wide curve into the county in the NE., and the Barrow, which runs close along the western boundary of the county. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.) The county has some woollen, cotton, and paper factories, but there are no minerals of economic importance. The chief railway line is the Great Southern & Western, which crosses the county from NE. to SW. The county returns two members to Parliament (N. and S. divs.). In the time of Ptolemy mainly inhabited by the *Coriundi.* Until 1296, when it was constituted a county of itself, it formed part of the county of Dublin. See **Ireland,** table.

Kildare, par. and market-tn., Ire., W. co. Kildare, bars. Connell and Offaly East, the town, wholly in bar. Offaly East, situated on boldly rising ground, 11 m. WSW. Naas, on G. S. & W. R. ; seat of an Anglican bishop, and united with Leighlin as the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Has ruins of a castle, and of many ancient religious edifices. Market-day, Th. Par. 9211 ac., P. <2000 ; tn. P. <1500.

Kildarton, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. E. Armagh, bars. Lower Fews and West Oneilland ; 4882 ac. P. <1500.

Kildary, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, near Invergordon, on the H. R.

Kildavin, tn., Ire., E. co. Carlow, bar. St. Mullins Upper, 13½ m. NNW. Enniscorthy, P.O. P. <250.

Kildavin, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SW. Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <500.

Kildellig, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. Clarmallagh, near Ballybrophy Junc. P. <250.

Kildemock, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. and 2 m. SE. Ardee. P. <500.

Kilderry, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, Londonderry union.

Kilderry, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. NE. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran. P. <250.

Kildimo, or **Kildeemo,** par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Kenry, 8½ m. W. by S. Limerick, P.O. Par. 6111 ac., P. <1500 ; tn. P. <250.

Kildinan, vil., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 4 m. from Rathcormac, near Fermoy, P.O.

Kildollagh, par., Ire., NE. cos. Antrim and Londonderry, bars. Upper Dunluce and NE. Liberties of Coleraine, on the r. bk. of the Bann, 3 m. SE. Coleraine ; 1960 ac. P. <500.

Kildonan, vil., Canada, Manitoba, 3 m. NE. by N. Winnipeg, on a branch of the C. P. R. P. <1500.

Kildonan, hamlet, Scot., at SE. extremity of Arran I., Buteshire, 8 m. S. Lamlash, P.O.

Kildonan, par., Scot., Sutherlandshire, on the l. bk. of the Ullie or Helmsdale, 13½ m. NNE. Golspie, on the H. R., P.O. In the valley of the Suisgill Burn, two or three miles NW. of the station, gold has been found, though not in paying quantities. 134,550 ac. P. <2000.

Kildonan Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W. of S. Uist.

Kildorough, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 2 m. from Ballyjamesduff.

Kildorrery, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Fermoy, 9½ m. NW. Fermoy, PMT.O. Par. P. <1000 ; tn. P. <500.

Kildress, par., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 4 m. W. Cookstown, P.O. ; 26,269 ac. P. <5000.

Kildrought, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. North Salt, on riv. Liffey. P. <1500.

Kildrum, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 2 m. W. Dingle. P. <750.

Kildrummy, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 14 m. S. by W. Huntly, 7 m. W. by N. Alford stn. ; 10,352 ac. P. <750.

Kildrumsherdan, par., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Tullygarvey, 11 m. NE. by E. Cavan ; 16,615 ac. P. <4000.

Kildwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. SSE. Skipton, on the Aire, 13 m. NW. Bradford, with a stn. (**K. and Cross Hills**) on the M. R., PM.O. P. <250.

Kildysart, PMT.O., Ire., co. Clare. See **Killadysert.**

Kilemba, vil., Congo Free State, Urua, in 7° 40′ S., 25° 48′ E.

Kilfane, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 3 m. NE. Thomastown, P.O. P. <500.

Kilfarboy, ct. par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Ibrickan ; contains Miltown-Malbay. 13,981 ac. P. <4500.

Kilfaughnabeg, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. East Carbery, W. div., 3 m. SW. Rosscarbery. P. <1500.

Kilfeakle, par., Ire., SW. co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 4 m. E. by N. Tipperary ; 6501 ac. P. <750.

Kilfearagh, ct. par., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, 6½ m. W. by N. Kilrush ; 9871 ac. P. <4000.

Kilfeighny, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 5 m. SW. Listowel ; 11,408 ac. P. <2000.

Kilfelim, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Molahiffe.

Kilfenora, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 13 m. NW. Ennis, P.O. Par. 10,777 ac., P. <2000 ; tn. P. <250.

Kilfenora, tnld., Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, on E. shore of Tralee Bay, 5 m. W. Tralee, with coastguard station, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly. Market-day, W. P. <250.

Kilfera, co., New South Wales, crossed by 34° S. and 144° E.

Kilferagh, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. SE. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher, on riv. Nore. P. <250.

Kilfergus, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Shanid; contains Glin. 14,207 ac. P. <3500.

Kilfian, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 6 m. W. Killala; 28,736 ac. P. <2500.

Kilfiddane, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, 6 m. NW. Foynes, on riv. Shannon; 13,733 ac. P. <2500.

Kilfinaghta, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty; contains most of Six-mile-bridge. 8110 ac. P. <1500.

Kilfinan, par., Scot., Argyllshire, 6½ m. SE. by E. Ardrishaig, P.O.; 32,301 ac. P. <2500.

Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. shore of Loch Scridain, on the W. ct. of Mull I.; 59,942 ac. P. <2000.

Kilfinnane, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 21 m. S. by E. Limerick, PMT.O. (**Kilfinane**). Par. 6487 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <1500.

Kilfinny, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 13 m. SW. Limerick, P.O. P. <500.

Kilfintinan, par., Ire., S. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, on riv. Shannon; 6099 ac. P. <1000.

Kilfithmone, par., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 7½ m. NW. Thurles. P. <250.

Kilflyn, par. and tn., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 8½ m. SW. by S. Listowel, P.O. Par. 6697 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Kilflyn, par., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 7 m. S. Kilmallock stn.; 4819 ac. P. <750.

Kilfree, par., Ire., SE. co. Sligo, bar. Coolavin, 18 m. W. Leitrim, with stn. (**K. Junc.**) on the M. G. W. R.; 14,043 ac. P. <4500.

Kilfrush, par., Ire., co. and 16 m. SSE. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 1½ m. N. Knocklong stn. P. <250.

Kilgarriff, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. East Carbery, E. div., and Ibane and Barryroe; 4327 ac. P. <4000.

Kilgarrylander, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 4 m. S. Tralee; 14,630 ac. P. <2500.

Kilgarvan, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Kerry, bar. Glanarought, 7 m. ENE. Kenmare, on riv. Roughty, on the G. S. & W. R., PM.O. Par. 43,631 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <250.

Kilgarvan, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 5 m. SE. Ballina; 19,879 ac. P. <3500.

Kilgarvan, par., Ire., co. and 12 m. W. by N. Wexford, bar. W. Shelmaliere, 4 m. NW. Taghmon; 4275 ac. P. <750.

Kilgeever, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Murrisk, including the principal islands in the mouth of Clew Bay; 58,098 ac. P. 5500.

Kilgefin, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. NE. by N. Roscommon, bar. Ballintober South; 6060 ac. P. <1500.

Kilgerran, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Teifi, 2½ m. S. by E. Cardigan, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Kilgerrill, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Clonmacnowen and Kilconnell, 3 m. NW. Ballinasloe; 6832 ac. P. <750.

Kilgetty, stn., Wales, Pembrokeshire. See **Begelly.**

Kilglass, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Mitchelstown.

Kilglass, par., Ire., SE. co. Longford, bars. Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrule, 10 m. SE. Longford; 5745 ac. P. <1000.

Kilglass, par., Ire., E. co. Roscommon, bars. Ballintober N. and Roscommon, 10 m. NW. by W. Longford, on Lough Kilglass, P.O.; 14,219 ac. P. <3500.

Kilglass, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 8½ m. N. by E. Ballina, P.O.; 12,887 ac. P. <3000.

Kilgobban, par., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 9 m. W. by S. Tralee; 10,416 ac. P. <1000.

Kilgobbin, par., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 4½ m. NW. Bray. P. <1500.

Kilgobnet, tnld., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. N. Dunkerron, 9 m. W. Killarney, P.O. P. <250.

Kilgobnet, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 3 m. NE. Dungarvan; 16,109 ac. P. <2000.

Kilgolagh, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, on the W. side of Lough Sheelin, 17½ m. ENE. Longford.

Kilgoly, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Carrick.

Kilgorman, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. and 5 m. NE. Gorey; 5165 ac. P. <750.

Kilgowan, tnld., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilcullen, 4 m. from Dunlavin, P.O. P. <250.

Kilgrant, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa E., on riv. Suir, 2 m. NE. Clonmel. P. <750.

Kilgrogan, par., Ire., in NW. of co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore. P. <250.

Kilgullane, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Fermoy, 2 m. SW. Mitchelstown. P. <750.

Kilgwrrwg, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. NW. by W. Chepstow. P. <250. See **Wolves Newton.**

Kilham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 9½ m. E. Kelso, 2½ m. E. by S. Mindrum stn. P. <250.

Kilham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15 m. S. Scarborough, 3 m. NW. by W. Burton Agnes stn., PM.O.; 8176 ac. P. <1500.

Kilhat, tn., Arabia. See **Kalhat.**

Kilhern Moss, upland tract, Scot., Wigtownshire, 9 m. E. by N. Stranraer. Alt. 600 ft.

Kilhope Law, mt., Eng., on the borders of Northumberland and Durham, 15 m. SW. by S. Hexham. Height, 2206 ft.

Kili, isl., Marshall Archipelago. See **Hunter.**

Kilia, tn., SW. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on l. bk. of K. branch of lower Danube, 100 m. SW. of Odessa; annexed in 1878. P. 8050.

Kilia, fort, Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, prov. and 16 m. N. by E. Constantinople.

Kilian, mt. chain, Eastern Turkistan, belonging to the Kuenlun system, N. of the principal chain, from which it is divided by the valley of the Karakash.

Kilian, vil., Eastern Turkistan, 82 m. SSE. Yarkand. P. 4–5000.

Kiliarivo, tn., in the SW. of Madagascar, a little to the N. of the Tropic of Capricorn, 390 m. SW. by S. Antananarivo.

Kilifarevo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 6½ m. S. by W. Tirnova. P. <3000.

Kilif, tn., Bukhara, on the r. bk. of the Amu Daria, 53 m. NW. Balkh.

Kilifi, seapt., Brit. E. Africa, upon K. inlet (river mouth), in 3° 38′ S.

Kilik, pass. See **Killik.**

Kilimane, in Portuguese spelling **Quilimane,** seapt., Portuguese E. Africa, in 17° 52′ S., on the r. bk. of the Kilimane R., or Kwa-kwa, 12 m. above its mouth, on a great mud-bank surrounded by extensive mangrove swamps and rice-grounds; hence very unhealthy. The **Kilimane R.,** at one time a branch of the Zambezi delta, is now disconnected. It flows mainly E. till it turns SSE. on receiving the Likwali from the NW. just above K. A bar at its mouth impedes the entrance of vessels drawing more than 11½ ft. Above K. it is navigable by canoes to Mopea, in 35° 44′ E., where it is only 6 m. from the Zambezi. A land portage formerly existed here, but it has been abandoned since the discovery of the Chinde mouth of the Zambezi. Exports oil-seeds, rubber, ivory (including hippopotamus and rhinoceros tusks), copra, &c. Retail trade mainly in the hands of Indians.

Kilima-njaro (*kilima*, the Swahili name for 'mountain,' the remainder of the name variously interpreted), a large volcanic mountain (extinct), in E. Africa, S. of 3° S., and E. of 37° E., rising from a base 40 m. in length E. to W. to two peaks, the higher called **Kibo,** in 3° 5′ S., 37° 22′ E., a well-marked crater, the other **Mawenzi,** in which the crater-form has been denuded away, 7 m. to the E.; ice-capt down to about 15,000 ft. (4700 ft. from the top). Well-watered on the S. slopes [**Chagga**], arid in the N., where the streams issue from the base of the mountain. First ascended by Dr. Hans Meyer in 1889. The boundary between the British and German spheres of influence in E. Africa is deflected, so as to pass round the mountain on the NE. Alt. of Kibo, 19,270 ft. (*tr.*); of Mawenzi (by better observations), 16,790 ft. (*tr.* Smith), a difference of 2480 ft.; according to Meyer, Kibo 19,720 ft., Mawenzi 17,570 ft. (*ab.* and *bp.* closely following one another), a difference of 2150 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, pp. 331, &c., and map, p. 372; *Geog. Jour.*, iv., p. 436–7, and *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1893 (March, April, and May).

Kilindini. See **Mombasa.**

Kilindria, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Adana, on the S. ct., in 33° 5′ E., 125 m. SSE. Konieh.

Kilinyága, mt., Africa. See **Kenia.**

Kilis, Turkey in Asia. See **Killis.**

Kilisa-hissar, vil., Asia Minor. See **Kiz-Hissar.**

Kilisali, small isl., Asia Minor, in the Gulf of Smyrna.

Kilju, tn., Korea, 170 m. NE. by N. Wön-san, 17 m. from the E. ct., in 41° 10′ N.

Kilkea, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 5½ m. SE. by E. Athy, P.O. P. <500.

Kilkea and Moone, bar., Ire., in extreme S. of co. Kildare.

Kilkeary, par., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 3½ m. SE. by E. Nenagh. P. <250.

Kilkeasy, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher, 2 m. SW. Ballyhale stn. P. <500.

Kilkee, formerly also called **Doogh,** watering-place and tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, on Moore Bay, 7 m. WNW. Kilrush, one of the most beautiful watering-places in the kingdom, with fine sandy beach and chalybeate springs. Connected by rail with Kilrush, and by steamer with Foynes and Limerick. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Kilkeedy, par., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 18½ m. SW. Loughrea; 18,629 ac. P. <1500.

Kilkeedy, par., Ire., co. and 4½ m. SW. by W. Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien; 8728 ac. P. <2000.

Kilkeel, par. and seapt. tn., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Mourne, 15½ m. SE. by E. Newry, 1 m. from the coast, PMT.O. Par. 47,878 ac., P. 10,900; tn. P. <1500.

Kilkeeran, tnld., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, near the mouth of the Robe, 16½ m. SE. Westport. P. <250.

Kilkeevin, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and including the town of Castlereagh; 26,904 ac. P. 6700.

Kilkelly, tn., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 20 m. SE. by S. Ballina, PM.O. P. <500.

Kilkenny, inland co., Ire., Leinster, bounded W. by co. Tipperary, N. by Queen's co., E. by cos. Carlow and Wexford, and S. by co. Waterford, in Ossory and Leighlin dioceses; chief town, K.; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Callan	5,653	2,610
Crannagh	58,075	6,398
Fassadinin	68,174	12,742
Galmoy	40,236	5,276
Gowran	111,706	16,816
Ida	60,133	9,385
Iverk	40,528	8,501
Kells	38,376	4,723
Knocktopher	46,765	5,833
Shillelogher	36,685	3,929
Total, Kilkenny	506,333[1]	76,213[2]

[1] Kilkenny city, 921 ac., P. 11,048.
[2] Total of county and city, 507,254 ac., P. 87,261.

Surface undulating, mostly under 500 ft. in alt., but with considerable areas above that alt., and reaching over 1000 ft. in the NE. of the county. Mainly belonging to the unproductive Carboniferous rocks, with a small productive area (the most important in Ireland, however) in the NE. In the SE. there is a continuation of the granites that form the mountains of Wicklow and Wexford, followed westwards by stratified rocks of pre-Carboniferous age, and then again unproductive Carboniferous deposits. The chief rivers are the Barrow (forming the greater part of the E. boundary of the county), its r. bk. trib., the Nore, and the Suir, forming the S. boundary of the county. The principal mineral product is anthracitic coal (Castlecomer). Coal was first discovered in 1728 below some beds of iron ore which were previously worked. Near the town of K. is the most important quarry of the county, yielding black marble. The soil is very fertile in the valleys. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.) Manufactures flour, beer, whisky, and leather. Railways, the Waterford and Central Ireland, which runs N. and S. through the middle of the county, and is connected at Kilkenny city with a branch of the G. S. & W. R. The county returns 3 members to Parliament; 2 for the county (N. and S. divs.), and 1 for K. city. According to Ptolemy, originally inhabited by the *Brigantes* and *Caucoi*, and it afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Ossory. See **Ireland,** table.

Kilkenny (*Cill Chainnigh*, church of St. Canice), parl. and mun. bor., civic tn., and co. of a city, Ire., cap. co. K., bar. K., on the Nore (here crossed by two bridges), 24 m. E. Thurles; rly. junc. (See **Kilkenny,** co.) Kilkenny is a noted city historically, the place of meeting of several parliaments, one of which (1367) is celebrated for the Statute of K., which among other things made it a capital offence for an Englishman to marry an Irish woman. It is the seat of the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops of Ossory, the see having been removed here from Aghavoe in pre-Reformation days (1178). Among its remains of antiquity are K. Castle, now the residence of the Marquis of Ormond, formerly a fortress of great strength, was besieged and taken by Cromwell in 1650; the cathedral of St. Canice (Anglican), founded soon after the transference of the see to K.; ruins of a Franciscan friary, now partly occupied by a brewery; the Black Abbey (Dominican, 13th century); and two city arches. St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic) is modern (consecrated 1857). At the grammar school Swift, Congreve, and Berkeley were educated. Coal and black marble are raised near. The manufacture of blankets, coarse woollens, and linens, formerly important, has declined. Market-days, W. and S. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 13,700; mun. bor. and tn. P. (1841) 19,100; (1851) 20,000; (1871) 12,700; (1891) 11,000.

Kilkenny, West, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Westmeath.

Kilkenny, West, par., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. K. West, 7 m. NE. Athlone; 9554 ac. P. <2000.

Kilkenzie, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 5 m. from Campbeltown.

Kilkerin, tnld., Ire., S. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, on Clonderalaw Bay, 6½ m. SE. by E. Kilrush. P. <250.

Kilkerran, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the G. & SW. R., 3½ m. S. Maybole.

Kilkerranmore, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, W. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, 2 m. SW. Clonakilty; 6127 ac. P. <1500.

Kilkerrin, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 12 m. E. by N. Tuam, P.O.; 20,247 ac. P. <3500.

Kilkhampton, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 2½ m. from the ct., 15½ m. SW. by W. Bideford, 7½ m. NW. by W. Holsworth stn., PMT.O.; 8206 ac. P. <1000.

Kilkieran, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. NE. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran. P. <250.

Kilkieran Bay, Ire., W. co. Galway, at the N. of the entrance to Galway Bay.

Kilkilliye, vil., Palestine, 32° 12′ N., 34° 58′ E., 16 m. NE. by E. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Kilkilvery, par., Ire., on the N. frontier of co. Galway, bar. Clare. P. <500.

Kilkinlea, Upper, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, on the Feale R., 9 m. SE. Listowel. P. <500.

Kilkishen, tn., Ire., SE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 13 m. W. Killaloe, P.O. P. <500.

Kilkivan, mining tp., Queensland, 26 m. W. Gympie, 65 m. (by rail) SSW. Maryborough; gold, copper, cinnabar, silver, antimony, and other minerals found. P. <1500.

Kill, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Kilnaleck.

Kill, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, on Dublin Bay, 2 m. SW. Kingstown. P. <2500.

Kill, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bars. S. Naas an S. Salt, 4 m. NE. Naas, P.O. Par. 4857 ac., P. <750; tn. (wholly in S. Salt) P. <250.

Kill, tn., Ire., SE. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 11 m. SW. by W. Waterford, P.O. P. <250.

Kill, riv., Prussia, Rhine Prov., flows S. through the Eifel region into the Moselle at Ehrang, NE. of Trèves (Trier); floatable in its lower course.

Killaan, or **Killane,** par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Kilconnell and Loughrea, 5 m. S. Woodlawn stn.; 7866 ac. P. <750.

Killabban, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bars. Ballyadams and Slievemargy, on riv. Barrow; 25,949 ac. P. <4500.

Killaconenagh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Bear, on the N. side of Bantry Bay; 19,294 ac. P. <5000.

Killaconnigan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lune, 7 m. W. Trim; 11,569 ac. P. <1500.

Killadeas, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 6 m. S. Irvinestown. See **Rockfield.**

Killaderry, par., Ire., co. King's, bar. Lower Philipstown, on Grand Canal; 5552 ac. P. <1500.

Killadoon, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. N. Salt, on riv. Liffey, 2 m. SW. Celbridge. P. <500.

Killadoon, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, on Lough Arrow, 6 m. E. Ballymote. P. <750.

Killadriffe, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Bansha.

Killadysert, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, 13 m. SSW. Ennis, PMT.O. (**Kildysart**); 12,859 ac. P. <2500.

Killag, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, on Ballyteige Bay, 3 m. SW. Bridgetown. P. <250.

Killagally, par., Ire., co. King's. See **Wheery.**

Killagan, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bars. Upper Dunluce and Kilconway, on the Belfast and N. Counties Rly., P.O. P. <1500.

Killagh, par., Ire., E. co. Westmeath, bar. and 3 m. SW. Delvin. P. <250.

Killagholehane, or **Killialiathan,** par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 8 m. SE. Newcastle; 4847 ac. P. <1000.

Killaghtee, ct. par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, 4 m. SE. Killybegs; 13,368 ac. P. <3000.

Killaha, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, on riv. Flesk, 7 m. SE. Killarney; 34,843 ac. P. <2000.

Killahan, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 3 m. SW. Lixnaw; 4545 ac. P. <1000.

Killahurler, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. and 4 m. W. Arklow. P. <500.

Killahy, par., Ire., co. and 10 m. NW. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh. P. <250.

Killahy, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher, 3 m. NW. Mullinavat. P. <500.

Killala, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, on SW. side of Killala Bay, 7 m. N. by W. Ballina, on the M. G. W. R. The Roman Catholic diocese of K. includes portions of Mayo and Sligo. PMT.O. Par. 5634 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <750. See also **Tuam.**

Killala, bay, in the NW. of Ire., between the cos. of Mayo and Sligo. On the shore of the bay, 4 m. from K., the French, under General Humbert, landed in 1798.

Killallaghtan, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Clonmacnowen and Kilconnell, 8 m. SW. Ballinasloe; 11,869 ac. P. <1000.

Killallon, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Fore, 3 m. SW. Crossakeel; 7614 ac. P. <1000.

Killaloan, par., Ire., cos. Tipperary and Waterford, bars. Iffa and Offa, East, and Upperthird, on riv. Suir, 3 m. E. Clonmel. P. <500.

Killaloe, par. and tn., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, on the r. bk. of the Shannon, 12½ m. NE. by N. Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly. The cathedral of St. Flannan dates from 1160. The Roman Catholic diocese of K. includes portions of cos. Clare, Tipperary, King's, Galway, Limerick, and Queen's; the Anglican diocese includes portions of cos. Clare, Galway, King's, Queen's, Limerick, and Tipperary. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 9978 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <1500.

Killaloe, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Callan, Crannagh, and Shillelogher, on King's R., 2 m. N. Callan; 5435 ac. P. <500.

Killaloo, tnld., Ire., W. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran, 6½ m. SE. Londonderry, P.O. P. <250.

Killamarsh, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Sheffield, 1 m. ESE. Mosborough stn., on the M. and M. S. & L. Rlys., with coal-mines. Mean rfall. (Norwood, alt. 238 ft., 1866-80), 27.1 in. P.<3500.

Killamery, par., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, 9 m. N. by W. Carrick-on-Suir; 6526 ac. P.<1000.

Killane, par., Ire., co. Galway. See **Killaan** and **Killann.**

Killane, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 4 m. from Kilrea, P.O. P.<250.

Killanena, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 15½ m. SSW. Loughrea.

Killaney, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 11 m. S. by E. Belfast. P.<750.

Killann, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 8 m. W. by N. Enniscorthy, P.O. (**Killane**); 11,424 ac. P.<1500.

Killannin, par., Ire., co. and 10 m. NW. Galway, bar. Moycullen; 67,156 ac. P. 8800.

Killanny, electoral div., Ire., Clare, Ennis union.

Killanny, par., Ire., cos. Louth and Monaghan, bars. Ardee and Farney, 10 m. WSW. Dundalk; 7120 ac. P.<2000.

Killanully, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SE. Cork, bars. Cork and Kerricurrihy. P.<250.

Killanummery, par., Ire., NW. co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, 8 m. SE. Sligo; 14,074 ac. P.<3000.

Killara, co., New South Wales, bounded on the E. by the Darling, and crossed by 31° S.

Killaraght, par., co. Sligo, bar. Coolavin, 5 m. W. Boyle; 7154 ac. P.<1500.

Killard, par., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Ibrickan, 6½ m. NNW. Kilrush; 17,022 ac. P.<3500.

Killard Point, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, with coast-guard station, lat. 52° 46′ N.

Killard Point, cape, Ire., E. co. Down, lat. 54° 19½′ N.

Killardry, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 3 m. NW. Caher; 5624 ac. P.<750.

Killare, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath; includes Ballymore. 11,288 ac. P.<1500.

Killarga, par., Ire., NW. co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, 11 m. ESE. Sligo, P.O. (**Killargue**); 14,899 ac. P.<3000.

Killarney, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 122 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Killarney, vil., Canada, Ontario, Algoma dist., on the NW. of Georgian Bay, in 81° 28′ W. P.<1500.

Killarney, par. and civic. tn., Ire., E. co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 16 m. SE. by S. Tralee, 12½ m. N. by E. Kenmare, on the G. S. & W. R. Market-day, S. Par. 34,789 ac., P. 8300; tn. P. 5500.

Killarney, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 3 m. NW. Thomastown. P.<250.

Killarney, Lakes of, three connected lakes in the SW. of Ire., co. Kerry, the lowest or most northern of which (Lower Lake, or Lough Leane) approaches within 1½ m. W. of the above town. It is 3½ m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and is divided from the Middle Lake by a projecting peninsula. This latter again receives the surplus waters of the Upper Lake by a stream 3 m. long, known as the Long Range. On the W., S., and SE. sides of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains (still the resort of red deer), the wildest ravines, the finest woods, and some of the boldest cascades in Ireland. These lakes are fed by the riv. Flesk and many smaller streams, and discharge their waters at the NW. extremity of the Lower Lake by the riv. Laune. Total area, 6232 ac.

Killarney, agricultural tp., Queensland, Merivale co., 70 m. SW. by S. Brisbane. Alt. 1690 ft. P.<1500.

Killary, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Slane, 5 m. SE. Nobber; 6205 ac. P.<1000.

Killary Bay, Little, bay, Ire., on the NW. ct. of co. Galway, to the S. of the entrance to Killary Harbour.

Killary Harbour, the lower part of the estuary of riv. Erriff.

Killashandra, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhunco, 6½ m. W. by N. Cavan, with a stn. (**Killeshandra**) on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Killeshandra**). Market-day, W. Par. 22,169 ac., P. 5900; tn. P.<750.

Killashee, par., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bars. North and South Naas, 2 m. S. Naas; 4143 ac. P.<500.

Killashee, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Longford, bars. Longford and Moydow, 4½ m. SW. Longford, on the Royal Canal, P.O. Par. 14,205 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<250.

Killasnet, par., Ire., NW. co. Leitrim, bar. Rosclogher, 5½ m. NE. Sligo; 26,920 ac. P.<3500.

Killaspugbrone, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. W. Sligo, bar. Carbury, on Sligo Bay; 5623 ac. P.<1500.

Killaspuglonane, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 2 m. NW. Ennistimon. P.<750.

Killaspugmullane, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. NE. Cork, bar. Barrymore. P.<250.

Killasser, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 5 m. NE. Foxford, P.O.; 19,677 ac. P.<5000.

Killathy, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. and 3 m. W. Fermoy. P.<500.

Killavackan, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Strokestown.

Killavally, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Castlebar No. 1.

Killavinoge, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 4 m. N. Templemore; 8160 ac. P.<1500.

Killawillin, tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. and 10 m. W. Fermoy, on the r. bk. of the Blackwater, PM.O. (**Killavullen**). P.<500.

Killay, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div.. on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. W. by S. Swansea, P.O.

Killcummin Head, cape, Ire. See **Benwee Head.**

Killea, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, on riv. Foyle, 4 m. SW. Londonderry, P.O. P.<750.

Killea, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 3 m. NW. Templemore; 4773 ac. P.<500.

Killea, par., Ire., SE. co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, 7 m. SE. by S. Waterford. P.<1500.

Killead, par., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Massereene, 4 m. S. Antrim; 23,202 ac. P.<4000.

Killeagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Carrignavar No. 2.

Killeagh, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 6 m. W. by S. Youghal, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Par. 5854 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<500.

Killeagh, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Fore, 17 m. N. by E. Mullingar; 7017 ac. P.<1000.

Killealy, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Massereene, 3 m. from Crumlin, P.O. P <250.

Killean, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wellington, 7 m. from Galt. P.<1500.

Killean and Kilchenzie, par., Scot., Argyllshire, in the W. of Kintyre penin., Killean vil. 15 m. N. by W. Campbeltown; 42,109 ac. P.<1500.

Killeany, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Burren, 3 m. N. Kilfenora. P.<250.

Killeany, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, near Lough Corrib, 2 m. S. Headford; 4560 ac. P.<750.

Killeany, tn., Ire., on Inishmore I., W. co. Galway, bar. Aran, on **K. Bay,** 28 m. WSW. Galway. P.<500.

Killearn, par. and vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 9 m. ENE. of the foot of Loch Lomond, with two stns. (**New K.** and **Old K.**) on the N. B. R. Birthplace of George Buchanan (1506-1582). PMT.O. Par. 15,370 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<500.

Killearnan, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Beauly Firth, 6 m. WNW. Inverness, 3 m. E. by S. Muir of Ord stn., P.O.; 7269 ac. P.<1000.

Killeavy, P.O., Ire., co. Armagh. See **Killevy.**

Killedan, par., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 10½ m. ESE. Castlebar; 14,515 ac. P. 5400.

Killedmond, tnld., Ire., S. co. Carlow, bar. Idrone East, 14 m. NW. by W. Enniscorthy, 3½ m. E. Borris stn., P.O. P.<250.

Killeedy, par., Ire., SW. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 18 m. ESE. Listowel; 25,456 ac. P.<4500.

Killeek, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Nethercross, 2 m. W. Swords. P.<250.

Killeely, par., Ire., cos. Clare and Limerick, bars. Lower Bunratty and North Liberties, on riv. Shannon; 6578 ac. P.<2500.

Killeely, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 5 m. SE. Oranmore; 6233 ac. P.<750.

Killeen, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior. P.<500.

Killeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Tuam No. 2.

Killeen, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 2 m. NW. Drumree stn. P.<500.

Killeen, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, 7 m. from Nenagh, P.O. P.<250.

Killeenadeema, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. and 2 m. SW. Loughrea; 24,214 ac. P.<2000.

Killeenagarriff, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 3 m. SE. Castleconnell stn.; 4455 ac. P.<1000.

Killeenan, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 8 m. W. Cookstown, 4 m. N. Pomeroy stn., P.O. P.<500.

Killeenasteena, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 3 m. SW. Cashel. P.<250.

Killeenavarra, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, on Kinvarra Bay, 7 m. NW. Gort; 5174 ac. P.<750.

Killeeneen, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 3 m. SW. Athenry; 4967 ac. P.<750.

Killeenemer, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, 4 m. NW. Kilworth. P.<250.

Killeenleagh, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W Carbery, W. div., 7 m. SE. by E. Bantry.

Killeenoughty, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Coshma and Pubblebrien, 2 m. NE. Croom. P.<250.

Killeentierna, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. Magunihy and Trughanacmy, on riv. Flesk, 4 m. SW. Castleisland; 10,231 ac. P.<2000.

Killeeshil, par., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 7 m. W. by S. Dungannon, P.O. (**Killeeshill**); 9840 ac. P.<2500.

Killeevan, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar Dar-

tree, 9 m. SW. by W. Monaghan. Par. 11,571 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <250.

Killegar, P.O., Ire., co. Leitrim, 4 m. from Killashandra.

Killegland, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. and 2 m. E. Ratoath. P. <250.

Killegney, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 7 m. WSW. Enniscorthy; 6686 ac. P. <750.

Killegray, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides group, in the Sound of Harris.

Killehenny, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, on riv. Cashen, 8 m. NW. Listowel; 4664 ac. P. <1500.

Killeigh, tn., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Geashill, 4½ m. SSE. Tullamore, P.O. P. <250.

Killelagh, par., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 17 m. N. by E. Cookstown; 13,298 ac. P. <2500.

Killelan, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 3 m. NE. Castledermot; 7376 ac. P. <750.

Killellan, par., Scot. See **Houston.**

Killelu, vil., E. Africa, 100 m. NNW. Harrar. Alt. 1540 ft.

Killemlagh, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 5 m. SW. Cahersiveen; 11,860 ac. P. <2000.

Killen, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, 14 m. WNW. Omagh, P.O. P. <250.

Killen, P.O., Scot., Ross-shire, 3 m. from Avoch, 8 m. N. Inverness.

Killenagh, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. N. Ballaghkeen, 13½ m. NE. by E. Enniscorthy, 7 m. E. by S. Camolin stn., P.O. (**Killena**). Par. P. <500; tn. P. <250.

Killenaule, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 10 m. SE. by S. Thurles, 2 m. E. Ballinure stn., with coal-mining, PMT.O. Par. 7711 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Killenges, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 112 m. SE. by S. Benguella, in 14° 1′ S., 14° 5′ E.

Killenny, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. and 3 m. NW. Stradbally. P. <250.

Killerby, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 6½ m. S. by W. Bishop Auckland, 2½ m. NE. Gainford stn. P. <250.

Killerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on riv. Swale, 2 m. SE. Catterick. P. <250.

Killererin, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Ballymoe, Clare, Dunmore, and Tiaquin, 6½ m. ESE. Tuam; 14,535 ac. P. <2500.

Killermogh, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. Clarmallagh, 4 m. SW. Abbeyleix. P. <500.

Killeroran, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Killian, 22 m. E. Tuam; 12,595 ac. P. <3000.

Killerrig, par., Ire., co., bar., and 5 m. NE. Carlow, on riv. Slaney; 5328 ac. P. <500.

Killerry, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill; 8251 ac. P. <1500.

Killerton Islands, Brit. New Guinea, in about 150° 40′ E., just S. of 10° 20′ S.

Killery Bay. See **Killary Harbour.**

Killeshandra, tn., Ire., co. Cavan. See **Killashandra.**

Killesher, par., Ire., SW. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clanawley, 8 m. SSW. Enniskillen; 24,290 ac. P. <2500.

Killeshin, par., Ire., SE. Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy, 3 m. W. by N. Carlow; 10,906 ac. P. <2500.

Killesk, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 3 m. NE. Arthurstown. P. <500.

Killester, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. NE. Dublin, bar. Coolock. P. <750.

Killeter, tnld., Ire., W. co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, 15½ m. WNW. Omagh, P.O. P. <250.

Killevy, par., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bars. Upper and Lower Orior, 4½ m. SSW. Newry, P.O. (**Killeavy**); 28,161 ac. P. 13,100.

Killialiathan, par., Ire. See **Killagholehane.**

Killian, mt. range, Eastern Turkistan. See **Kilian.**

Killian, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. K., 18 m. E. Tuam; 13,565 ac. P. <3500.

Killiane, ct. par., Ire., co. and 3 m. S. Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <250.

Killiánwála, battlefield, Punjab. See **Chillánwála.**

Killiecrankie, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, 3 m. SE. by E. Blair Athole, on the H. R., at the N. end of the **Pass of K.,** on the riv. Garry, PT.O. Here, on the 27th of July 1689, Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, was killed in a battle in which his troops totally routed those of General Mackay, commander of the forces of William III.

Killigray, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, in Sound of Harris. P. 8.

Killik, or **Kilik,** pass, at the head of the Kanjut (Hunza-Nagar), valley leading to the Tagdambash Pamir. Alt. 15,000 ft.

Killila, par., Ire., co. and 9 m. N. Wexford, bar. S. Ballaghkeen. P. <500.

Killilagh, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, on S. Sound, 6 m. NW. Ennistimon; 12,357 ac. P. <2000.

Killimer, par., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, 3 m. ESE. Kilrush, P.O.; 6303 ac. P. <1500.

Killimor, tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 12 m. E. by S. Loughrea, PM.O. P. <500.

Killimor, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Eyrecourt.

Killimorbologue, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Longford; contains the town of Killimor; 9220 ac. P. <1500.

Killimordaly, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Athenry, Kilconnell, and Tiaquin, 7 m. E. Athenry; 10,212 ac. P. <1000.

Killin, par. and vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, at the head of Loch Tay, at the mouth of the Dochart, on the C. R., PMT.O. Par. 96,926 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <750.

Killin Junction, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the C. R., 3½ m. SW. of the head of Loch Tay.

Killin, Loch, small lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, about 7 m. E. of the upper end of Loch Ness. It receives the Killin R., and is drained NW. by the riv. Fechlin into the riv. Foyers.

Killinaboy, par., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 10 m. N. by W. Ennis; 17,967 ac. P. <2000.

Killinagh, par., Ire., NW. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhaw, 13 m. WSW. Enniskillen; 23,934 ac. P. <4500.

Killinan, par., Ire., S. co. Galway, bars. Dunkellin and Loughrea, 6 m. SW. by W. Loughrea; 5761 ac. P. <250.

Killinane, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bars. E. and W. Idrone, on riv. Barrow, near Bagenalstown. P. <500.

Killinane, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, on Dingle Bay, 5 m. NE. Cahersiveen; 26,868 ac. P. <2500.

Killinardrish, tnld., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry E., on the r. bk. of the Lee, 5 m. E. Macroom, P.O. P. <250.

Killincarrig, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 5 m. S. by E. Bray, ½ m. from Delgany stn. P. <250.

Killinchy, par., Ire., E. co. Down, bars. Lower and Upper Castlereagh and Dufferin, 8 m. S. Newtown Ards, PM.O.; 13,870 ac. P. <4000.

Killincoole, par., Ire., co., bar., and 2 m. SE. Louth. P. <500.

Killincooly, par., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. N. Ballaghkeen, 9 m. E. by N. Enniscorthy; 4431 ac. P. <750.

Killiness Point, headland, Scot., Wigtownshire, 3½ m. NNW. Mull of Galloway.

Killiney, par. and civic tn., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 2 m. SE. Kingstown, on K. Bay, with stn. (**K. and Ballybrack**) on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. K. Hill (alt. 474 ft.) extends along the shore towards Bray, and commands a beautiful view of Dublin and K. Bays. On the landward slopes of the hill are numerous villas. PMT.O. Par. P. <2000; tn. (**K. with Ballybrack**) P. <3000.

Killiney, par., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 14 m. W. by S. Tralee; 14,654 ac. P. <3000.

Killinghall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 2 m. NW. by N. Harrogate, 1 m. S. Ripley Valley stn., P.O. P. <750.

Killingholme, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., North K. 10 m. NW. by W. Grimsby, 2½ m. ESE. Thornton Abbey stn. North K. P. <250; South K., P.O., P. <750; eccles. par. (**K. with Habrough**) P. <1500.

Killingly, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 36 m. NNE. New London. P. 7000.

Killington, par., Eng., Westmorland, 7 m. N. Kirkby Lonsdale; 4938 ac. P. <250.

Killington Peak, mt., U.S., Vermont, Rutland co., 7⅞ m. E. Rutland, is the third in height of the Vermont Mts. Alt. 4221 ft. (Guyot).

Killingworth, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 4½ m. NE. Newcastle, on the NE. R., P.O. P. 5600.

Killinick, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 5 m. S. Wexford, on the SW. of Wexford Harbour, P.O. Par. P. <500; tn. P. <250.

Killinkere, par., Ire., SE. co. Cavan, bars. Castlerahan and Upper Loughtee, 14½ m. SE. by S. Cavan, P.O.; 15,959 ac. P. <4000.

Killinny, par., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, 15½ m. SW. by W. Loughrea; 6117 ac. P. <500.

Killinthomas, electoral div., Ire., Kildare, dist. Rathangan.

Killinure, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Glassan.

Killinure, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Coolkenna and Hacketstown.

Killinvoy, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. SE. Roscommon, bar. N. Athlone; 5643 ac. P. <1000.

Killis, Kilis, or **Killiz,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 34 m. N. by W. Aleppo; European mission station. P. 20,000; Moham. 15,000; the remainder chiefly Syrian, Armenian, and Catholic Christians.

Killisk, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. S. Ballaghkeen, 6 m. SE. Enniscorthy; 4038 ac. P. <750.

Killiskey, par., Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 4½ m. NW. by N. Wicklow; 9241 ac. P. <1000.

Killisnoo, settlement on Kenasnow (Kanasnow), or Kenasaw I., W. side of Admiralty I., Alaska, in 57° 22′ N., 134½° W., with important herring fisheries; fishing season September to May.

Killisport, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. ct., in Knapdale, opening into the Sound of Jura.

Killochan, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 3 m. NE. by E. Girvan, on the G. & SW. R.

Killodiernan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, on riv. Shannon, 6 m. N. Nenagh. P. <500.

Killoe, par., Ire., NW. co. Longford, bars. Granard and Longford, 4½ m. NE. by E. Longford, P.O.; 41,222 ac. P. 11,100.

Killofin, par., Ire., S. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, 19½ m. SW. by S. Ennis; 6693 ac. P. <1500.

Killoglileen, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Dunkellin and Loughrea, 4 m. W. Loughrea; 3605 ac. P. <500.

Killokennedy, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 2 m. E. Broadford; 11,656 ac. P. <1500.

Killonaghan, ct. par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Burren, 9 m. N. Ennistimon; 7351 ac. P. <500.

Killonahan, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SW. Limerick, bars. Coshma and Pubblebrien; contains part of Patrickswell. P. <500.

Killonan, tnld., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 4½ m. SE. by S. Limerick, at the junction of the Waterford & Limerick and Great Southern & Western Rlys. P. <250.

Killone, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Islands, on K. Lough; 5719 ac. P. <1000.

Killon Lough, small lake, Ire., co. Clare, 2½ m. S. by W. Ennis, near K. Abbey.

Killooly, electoral div., Ire., co. King's, Tullamore union.

Killoquin, Lower and **Upper,** two electoral divs., Ire., Antrim, dist. Dirraw.

Killora, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin; 5372 ac. P. <750.

Killoran, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Clonmacnowen, Leitrim, and Longford, 5 m. SW. Aughrim; 5394 ac. P. <1000.

Killoran, par., Ire., NE. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 9½ m. SW. Sligo; 13,995 ac. P. <2000.

Killorglin, par. and tn., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. N. Dunkerron, Iveragh, Magunihy, and Trughanacmy, on riv. Laune, 12 m. WNW. Killarney, on the G. S. & W. R.; salmon fishing is carried on. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Par. 30,946 ac., P. 7900; tn. (wholly in bar. Trughanacmy) P. <1500.

Killoscobe, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 12½ m. SE. by E. Tuam; 8208 ac. P. <1500.

Killosculiy, par., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 5½ m. ESE. Killaloe, P.O.; 14,439 ac. P. <1500.

Killoskehan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 4 m. SW. Templemore. P. <250.

Killosolan, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Kilconnell and Tiaquin, 18 m. E. by S. Tuam; 11,483 ac. P. <2500.

Killossery, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Nethercross, 3 m. NW. Swords. P. <250.

Killoteran, par., Ire., NE. co. Waterford, bar. Middlethird, 3 m. WSW. Waterford. P. <500.

Killough, seapt. tn., Ire., SE. ct. co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, 6 m. SSE. Downpatrick, on K. Bay, and Belfast & Co. Down Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

Killoughrum, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 4 m. WNW. Enniscorthy.

Killoughter, tnld., Ire., E. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 3½ m. N. by W. Wicklow. P. <250.

Killoughy, par., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Ballyboy, 7½ m. SSW. Tullamore; 18,132 ac. P. <2000.

Killowen, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalmeaky, 5 m. W. Bandon. P. <250.

Killowen, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. and containing part of town of Coleraine, on riv. Bann. P. <2000.

Killowen, vil., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (2), 9 m. SE. Newry, on NE. side of Carlingford Lough, P.O. P. <250.

Killower, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, 3 m. W. Tuam. P. <500.

Kill St. Lawrence, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere. P. <250.

Kill St. Nicholas, par., Ire., E. co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, 5 m. ESE. Waterford. P. <1500.

Killua, par., Ire., E. co. Westmeath, bar. Delvin; 5259 ac. P. <1000.

Killucan, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bars. Delvin and Farbill, 8 m. E. Mullingar, on the M. G. W. R. Par. 35,583 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <250.

Killukin, par., Ire., NE. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 1½ m. SW. Carrick-on-Shannon; 4752 ac. P. <1500.

Killukin, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon, 4 m. SW. Strokestown; 5957 ac. P. <1500.

Killulagh, par., Ire., E. co. Westmeath, bar. and 2 m. SW. Delvin, on riv. Deel; 8144 ac. P. <750.

Killumnod, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, on riv. Shannon, 3 m. S. Carrick-on-Shannon; 5067 ac. P. <1000.

Killumney, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry E., 8 m. W. by S. Cork, with stn. (**Kilumney**) on the Cork and Macroom Rly. P. <250.

Killuran, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 2 m. NW. Broadford; 6810 ac. P. <1500.

Killure, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Kilconnell, 4½ m. N. Aughrim.

Killure, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere. P. <250.

Killurin, tnld., Ire., co. King's, bar. Geashill, 5 m. SW. Tullamore, P.O. P. <250.

Killurin, par., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. W. Shelmaliere, 6 m. NW. Wexford, on the r. bk. of the Slaney, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Killursa, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, on Lough Corrib; 6371 ac. P. <2000.

Killury, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, on riv. Shannon, 6 m. N. Ardfert; 11,090 ac. P. <3500.

Kill von Kull, channel, on N. of Staten I., New York.

Killybebill, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 4½ m. N. by W. Neath, 1 m. NE. Pontardawe stn. P. <2500.

Killybegs, small seapt. tn., Ire., co. and 13 m. W. Donegal, in the par. of Upper K., at the head of a beautiful harbour formed by Fintragh Bay and the base of a wide mountainous tract. Connected in 1893 by a light railway with Stranorlar and Donegal. The harbour has two lighthouses, visible respectively 12 and 14 m. PMT.O. P. <750. See **Donegal,** co.

Killybegs, par., Ire., N. co. Kildare, bar. Clane. P. <750

Killybegs, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Ire., SW. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh. K. Lower (partly in bar. Boylagh), 15,394 ac., P. <2500; K. Upper, 15,586 ac., P. <3000.

Killyclogher, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Omagh No. 1.

Killyclug, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 3 m. from Letterkenny, P.O. P. <250.

Killycolpy, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 7½ m. SE. by E. Cookstown, 1 m. from Lough Neagh, P.O. P. <250.

Killydonnell, tnld., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 11 m. W. Londonderry, on the W. side of Lough Swilly. P. <250.

Killyfaddy, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Clogher.

Killygar, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Newtowngore.

Killygarvan, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan; 9135 ac. P. <2500.

Killyglen, Grange of, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Glenarm, 2 m. NW. Larne. P. <500.

Killygordon, tn., Ire., SE. co. Donegal, bar. S. Raphoe, 8 m. WSW. Lifford, G. N. (Ire.) & Donegal Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Killykeen, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Cavan.

Killykergan, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 2 m. from Garvagh, P.O. P. <250.

Killylea, tnld., Ire., W. co. Armagh, bar. and 5 m. W. Armagh, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., P.O. P. <250.

Killyleagh, par. and seapt. tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bars. Upper Castlereagh and Dufferin, 5½ m. NNE. Downpatrick, on Strangford Lough, PMT.O. (**Killyleigh**). Par. 11,732 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <2000.

Killylough, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Scotstown.

Killymaenllwyd. See **Clymaenllwyd.**

Killyman, par., Ire., cos. Armagh and Tyrone, bars. W. Oneilland and Middle Dungannon, 3 m. ESE. Dungannon, P.O.; 10,560 ac. P. <3500.

Killymard, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, on riv. Esk; 27,758 ac. P. <3000.

Killymasny, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Church-Hill.

Killynenagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Drum.

Killyon, electoral div., Ire., W. King's co., bar. Eglish, 4½ m. E. Parsonstown.

Killyon, par., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bor. Upper Moyfenrath, 9 m. SW. Trim; 4317 ac. P. <500.

Killywhan, stn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the G. & SW. R., 6½ m. SW. Dumfries.

Kilmacabea, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. East Carbery, W. div., and West Carbery, E. div., on Glendore Harbour, 4 m. NW. Rosscarbery; 13,756 ac. P. <3000.

Kilmacahill, par., Ire., NE. co Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 8½ m. E. Kilkenny; 4583 ac. P. <750.

Kilmacallan, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, near Lough Allen, 6 m. SE. Colooney; 9691 ac. P. <2500.

Kilmacanoge, par., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 3 m. SSW. Bray, P.O. (**Kilmacanogue**); 5403 ac. P. <1500.

Kilmacar, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 2 m. SW. Castlecomer; 4816 ac. P. <1000.

Kilmacdonogh, ct. par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 5 m. SW. Youghal; 6243 ac. P. <1500.

Kilmacduagh, par., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, 16 m. SSE. Galway; 8804 ac. P. <1500.

Kilmacduane, par., Ire., co Clare, bars. Ibrickan and Moyarta, 5 m. N. Kilrush; 16,868 ac. P. <4000.

Kilmaclasser, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, 3 m. NE. Westport; 6866 ac. P. <1500.

Kilmacleague, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere. P. <500.

Kilmaclenine, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 5 m. NW. Mallow. P. <250.

Kilmacnevan, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, on Royal Canal and riv. Inny, 9 m. NW. Mullingar; 5017 ac. P. <1000.

Kilmacolm, par., Scot. See **Kilmalcolm.**

Kilmacomma, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Waterford, bar. Glenahiry, 2 m. SSW. Clonmel. P. <250.

Kilmacomb, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. SW. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere. P. <500.

Kilmacoo, tnld., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Arklow, with ochre-mine. P. <250.

Kilmacow, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 4½ m. NNW. Waterford, on the Waterford and Central Ireland and Kilkenny Junc. Rly., P.O. Par. 4445 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Kilmacowen, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. SW. Sligo, bar. Carbury, on Ballysadare Harbour. P. <1000.

Kilmacredock, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. North Salt, 2 m. N. Celbridge. P. <250.

Kilmacree, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. S. Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <250.

Kilmacrehy, ct. par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 4 m. NW. Ennistimon; 7403 ac. P. <2000.

Kilmacrenan, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. K., 18 m. W. by N. Londonderry, PM.O. (**Kilmacrenan**). Par. 35,580 ac., P. 5200; tn. P. <250.

Kilmacrenan, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Donegal.

Kilmacshalgan, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 5 m. SE. Easky; 25,955 ac. P. <2500.

Kilmacshane, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Laurencetown.

Kilmacsimon, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. East Carbery, E. div., 4 m. from Innishannon, P.O. P. <250.

Kilmactalway, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. SW. Dublin, bar. Newcastle. P. <500.

Kilmacthomas, tn., Ire., S. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 10 m. S. Carrick-on-Suir, on the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Rly., PMT.O. P. <500.

Kilmacteige, par., Ire., SW. co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 10½ m. SE. by E. Ballina; 32,383 ac. P. 5300.

Kilmactranny, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 3 m. NE. Ballinafad; 12,374 ac. P. <2500.

Kilmacud, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SE. Dublin, bar. Rathdown. P. <250.

Kilmacumsy, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Frenchpark, 3 m. NW. Elphin; 5454 ac. P. <1500.

Kilmademoge, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 4 m. SE. Ballyragget stn. P. <500.

Kilmadock, par., Scot., Perthshire, on riv. Teith; 24,521 ac. P. <3000.

Kilmadun, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Fassadinin and Gowran, 5 m. S. Castlecomer. P. <500.

Kilmaganny, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, 13½ m. S. by W. Kilkenny, PM.O. (**Kilmoganny**). Par. 7455 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <500.

Kilmahon, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 4 m. SE. Cloyne. P. <750.

Kilmahuddrick, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. W. Dublin, bar. Newcastle. P. <250.

Kilmahumaig, place, with meteorological stn., Canada, Prince Edward I., NW. of Charlottetown. Mean temp., yr. 39.6° F., Jan. 14.4°, July 63.8°.

Kilmailing, part of Old Cathcart (*q.v.*), Scot.

Kilmaine, tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. K., 22 m. SE. Westport, P.O. P. <250.

Kilmaine, bar., Ire., in the extreme S. of co. Mayo.

Kilmainebeg, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 5 m. SE. Ballinrobe. P. <750.

Kilmainemore, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 3 m. SE. Ballinrobe; 13,792 ac. P. <2000.

Kilmainham, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 14 m. NNW. Navan, with a stn. (**Kilmainham Wood**) on the M. G. W. R., P.O. (**Kilmainhamwood**). P. <750.

Kilmainham, New, tn., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Uppercross, on W. side of Dublin city; contains the Royal Hospital for ancient and maimed soldiers, and the county gaol. P. 6500.

Kilmakevoge, par., Ire., SE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 5 m. SW. New Ross. P. <750.

Kilmakilloge, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. N. Ballaghkeen and Gorey; 5315 ac. P. <3000.

Kilmakilloge Harbour, inlet, Ire., S. co. Kerry, opening into Kenmare R. on the S.

Kilmalcolm, or **Kilmacolm** (kil-ma-kōm′), par. and vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 8½ m. WNW. Paisley, on the G. & SW. R.; has a hydropathic establishment. PMT.O. Par. 19,665 ac., P. <4000; vil. P. <2000.

Kilmaleery, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, on riv. Fergus, 2 m. SW. Newmarket. P. <500.

Kilmaley, par., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, 5 m. WSW. Ennis, PM.O.; 23,937 ac. P. <3000.

Kilmalinoge, or **Kilnabronoge,** par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Longford, on riv. Shannon, 2 m. NE. Portumna. P. <500.

Kilmalkedar, par., Ire., W. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 27 m. W. by S. Tralee; 5900 ac. P. <1500.

Kilmallie, par., Scot., Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, contains Fort William; 273,816 ac. P. <4500.

Kilmallock, market-tn., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. K., 18 m. S. Limerick, with stn. on G. S. & W. R. Market-day, F. P. <1500.

Kilmallock, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. S. Ballaghkeen, 6 m. SE. Enniscorthy; 4094 ac. P. <750.

Kilmaloda, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. East Carbery, E. div., 6½ m. SW. Bandon; 7347 ac. P. <1000.

Kilmanagh, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 7½ m. WSW. Kilkenny, PM.O. Par. 5621 ac., P. <750; tn. P. <250.

Kilmanaghan, par., Ire., cos. King's and Westmeath, bars. Kilcoursey and Clonlonan; 8194 ac. P. <2000.

Kilmanahan, tnld., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Glenahiry, 4½ m. SW. Clonmel, P.O. P. <250.

Kilmanaheen, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, on Liscanor Bay; 8177 ac. P. <3500.

Kilmanman, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. Tinnahinch; 16,847 ac. P. <2000.

Kilmannan, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. S. Wexford, bar. Bargy; 4251 ac. P. <750.

Kilmany, par., Scot., E. Fife, 4½ m. N. by E. Cupar, 2 m. SW. St. Forts stn., P.O.; 5343 ac. P. <750.

Kilmarnock, parl. burgh, par., and manufacturing tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 10 m. NE. by N. Ayr, on the G. & SW. R. Round the town are extensive coalfields and works with blast-furnaces; staple trade now is in connection with iron-foundries and machine-making establishments (including manufactures of engines, gas meters, agricultural implements, and hydraulic appliances), and works in connection with the G. & SW. R. Carpet manufacture, introduced in 1777, is still carried on, the carpets made being principally 'Scotch' (or so-called 'Kidderminster'). Other manufactures include yarn and bonnet-making, weaving of miscellaneous tweeds, woollen and mixed fabrics, and boot and shoe making. There is a mixed secondary and elementary school under the school board. In Kay Park is a handsome Burns' monument and museum. Market-days, Tu. and F. Mean rfall. (North Craig, alt. 310 ft., 1866–80), 40.7 in. Par. 9444 ac., P. (1871) 24,100; (1891) 28,000; tn., K. portion P. 26,100; parl. burgh (including **Riccarton**) P. (1891) 28,400.

Kilmarnock, High, eccles. par., Scot., Ayrshire, Kilmarnock par. P. <3500.

Kilmaron'ock, par., Scot., co. and 8 m. NNE. Dumbarton, and 2 m. WNW. Drymen stn.; 10,325 ac. P. <1000.

Kilmartin, par., Scot., Argyllshire, 8 m. N. by W. Ardrishaig, PMT.O.; 25,102 ac. P. <750.

Kilmastulla, par., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 2½ m. SE. Killaloe; 4805 ac. P. 750.

Kilmaurs, par. and vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 2 m. NW. by N. Kilmarnock, on the G. & SW. R. Shoe and bonnet factories in the town; in the neighbourhood are coal and iron mines; at one time noted for its cutlery. PMT.O. Par. 5900 ac., P. <4500; vil. P. <2000.

Kilmead, tnld., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and East Reban, 5 m. NE. Athy, P.O. P. <250.

Kilmeadan, par., Ire., NE. co. Waterford, bars. Middlethird and Upperthird, 6 m. W. Waterford, on the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Rly., P.O. (**Kilmeaden**); 9243 ac. P. <1500.

Kilmeage, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bars. Connell and E. Offaly, 8 m. WNW. Naas, 1½ m. from a branch of the Grand Canal, P.O. (**Kilmeague**). Par. 10,881 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <250.

Kilmeane, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Roscommon, bar. N. Athlone, on Lough Ree; 8002 ac. P. <1000.

Kilmeany, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Listowel.

Kilmeedy, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 21 m. SW. by S. Limerick, PM.O. Par. 9036 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

Kilmeen, par., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, on riv. Blackwater, 2 m. W. Kanturk; 36,710 ac. P. 6000.

Kilmeen, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, W. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, 20 m. E. Bantry; 8667 ac. P. <2000.

Kilmeen, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Leitrim and Loughrea, 3 m. E. Loughrea. P. <500.

Kilmeena, par., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, 2½ m. NW. Westport, P.O. (**Kilmena**); 10,762 ac. P. <3000.

Kilmegan, par., Ire., co. Down, bars. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, Kinelarty, and Upper Lecale, on Dundrum Bay; 13,988 ac. P. <5000.

Kilmelford and Kilninver, par., Scot., Argyllshire, Kilmelford vil., at the head of Loch Melford, 10½ m. S. Oban, with slate quarries, PMT.O. (**Kilmelford**); 31,254 ac. P. <500.

Kilmena, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo. See **Kilmeena.**

Kilmenan, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 3 m N. Ballyragget. P. <250.

Kilmeny, part of par., Scot., Argyllshire, Islay, 6 m. NE. Bowmore. See **Kilarrow.**

Kilmersdon, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6 m. NW. by W. Frome, 1⅛ m. S. Radstock stn., P.O. P.<2500.

Kilmessan, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Meath, bar. Lower Deece, 5½ m. E. Trim, on the M. G. W. R., P.O. Market-day, W. Par. P.<500; tn. P.<250.

Kilmeston, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7½ m. ESE. Winchester, 4 m. S. Alresford stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. with Beauworth**) P.<500.

Kilmichael, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Carbery, E. and W. div., and Muskerry W., 4½ m. SSW. Macroom, P.O.; 20,868 ac. P.<3000.

Kilmichael Glassary, par., Scot., Argyllshire, P.O. See **Glassary.**

Kilmichael Point, cape, Ire., the NE. point of co. Wexford.

Kilmihil, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, 9 m. NE. Kilrush, PM.O. (**Kilmihil**). Par. 18,773 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<250.

Kilmington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., on the r. bk. of the Axe, 1 m. W. by S. Axminster (*q.v.*), P.O. P.<750.

Kilmington, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 7 m. S. Frome, 3½ m. SSE. Witham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Kilmocomoge, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Bantry, E. Carbery, W. div., and W. Carbery, E. div.; 64,586 ac. P. 9400.

Kilmodan, par., Scot., Argyllshire, 9 m. E. Ardrishaig; 25,408 ac. P.<500.

Kilmoe, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., between Crookhaven and Dunmanus Bay, 8 m. SW. Skull; 13,974 ac. P.<3500.

Kilmoganny, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny. See **Kilmaganny.**

Kilmokea, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, on riv. Barrow, 6 m. S. New Ross. P.<750.

Kilmolara, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, on Lough Mask, 3 m. S. Ballinrobe. P.<1000.

Kilmolash, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bars. Decies within Drum and Decies without Drum, 3 m. SE. Cappoquin. P.<500.

Kilmoleran, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, opposite Carrick-on-Suir. P.<1500.

Kilmoney, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, on riv. Annabuoy, 3 m. SW. Monkstown. P.<500.

Kilmonivaig, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 10 m. NE. Fort William; 267,071 ac. P.<2500.

Kilmonoge, ct. par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 2 m. NE. Kinsale. P.<500.

Kilmood, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 2 m. S. Comber; 4634 ac. P.<1500.

Kilmoon, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Burren, 5 m. NW. Kilfenora; 6461 ac. P.<1000.

Kilmoon, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 11 m. SE. by E. Navan. P.<250.

Kilmorack, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the l. bk. of the Beauly, 9½ m. SSW. Dingwall, 2 m. WSW. Beauly stn., P.O.; 142,909 ac. P.<2500.

Kilmore, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Antrim, in the N. of bar. Lower Glenarm, 4 m. from Cushendall, P.O. P.<250.

Kilmore, par., Ire., NW. co. Armagh, bars. Oneilland W. and Lower Orior, 5½ m. NE. by N. Armagh, P.O.; 17,496 ac. P. 7000.

Kilmore, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SW. Cavan, bars. Clanmahon and Upper Loughtee. The Roman Catholic diocese of K. includes nearly all co. Cavan, and parts of Leitrim and Fermanagh; with Elphin and Ardagh it forms also an Anglican diocese, including portions of cos. Cavan, Leitrim, Meath, Fermanagh, and Sligo. 14,930 ac. P.<3500.

Kilmore, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bars. Upper Castlereagh and Kinelarty, 5 m. NW. by N. Downpatrick, 1 m. W. Crossgar stn., P.O. Par. 12,854 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<250.

Kilmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Lisnaskea.

Kilmore, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 4 m. from Summerhill, P.O. P.<250.

Kilmore, tnld., Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, 3 m. from Drumsna, P.O.

Kilmore, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 4 m. from Broadford, P.O. P.<250.

Kilmore, par., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, near Belmullet; 29,493 ac. P.<4500.

Kilmore, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, 6 m. NNW. Maynooth; 6614 ac. P.<500.

Kilmore, par., Ire., NW. co. Monaghan, bar. and 2½ m. W. Monaghan; 8687 ac. P.<2500.

Kilmore, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. N. Ballintober, on riv. Shannon, 3 m. SW. Drumsna; 8554 ac. P.<2000.

Kilmore, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, 5 m. NW. Cashel. P.<500.

Kilmore, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 6 m. S. Nenagh; 13,535 ac. P.<2000.

Kilmore, par. and tn., Ire., co. and 11 m. SSW. Wexford, bar. Bargy, close to Crossfarnoge or Forlorn Point, opposite the Saltee Is., P.O., and PM.O. (**K. Quay**). Par. 4234 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<500.

Kilmore, tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 35 m. N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Kilmore and Kilbride, ct. par., Scot., Argyllshire, 4 m. SE. by S. Oban, PT.O. (**Kilmore**); 29,500 ac. P. 5700.

Kilmore and Kilninian, par., Scot., Argyllshire, Mull, 5 m. WSW. Tobermory; 74,266 ac. P.<2500.

Kilmoremoy, par., Ire., cos. Mayo and Sligo, bar. Tirawley and Tireragh, on riv. Moy; 12,328 ac. P. 7600.

Kilmore Point, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, S. of riv. Shannon, lat. 52° 30′ N.

Kilmore Quay, P.O., Ire. See **Kilmore,** co. Wexford.

Kilmorgan, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Corran, 2 m. S. Ballymote; 5768 ac. P.<1500.

Kilmorich and Lochgoilhead, par., Scot., Argyllshire, 5½ m. E. by N. Inveraray, PMT.O. (**Lochgoilhead**); 69,695 ac. P.<1000.

Kilmorie, PMT.O., Scot. See **Kilmory.**

Kilmorna, stn., Ire., co. Kerry, 6 m. E. Listowel, on Waterford and Limerick Rly., P.O.

Kilmoroney, tnld., Ire., co. Queen's, bar. Ballyadams, 4 m. S. Athy, P.O. P.<250.

Kilmory, par., Scot., isl. of Arran, 9 m. SSW. Brodick, on **K. Water,** PMT.O. (**Kilmorie**); 67,099 ac. P.<3000.

Kilmovee, par., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Costello, 24 m. W. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon, PM.O.; 20,757 ac. P. 6400.

Kilmoylan, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Clare, 6 m. S. Tuam; 8568 ac. P.<1500.

Kilmoylan, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, on the riv. Shannon, 5 m. SW. Foynes; 15,091 ac. P.<2000.

Kilmoylerane, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Clonakilty.

Kilmoyly, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, on Ballyheige Bay, 3 m. N. Ardfert; 7743 ac. P.<2000.

Kilmucklin, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. N. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam. P.<250.

Kilmuckridge, par., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. N. Ballaghkeen, 11 m. E. Enniscorthy, PM.O. P.<750.

Kilmuir, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, in N. of Skye I., 5 m. N. Uig, P.O.; 34,225 ac. P.<2500.

Kilmuir-Easter, par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, on Nigg Bay, Cromarty Firth, 1 m. SW. Kildary stn.; 10,999 ac. P.<1500.

Kilmullen, electoral div., Ire., co. Queen's, dist. Emo.

Kilmun, part of par. and sea-bathing vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on Holy Loch, 8 m. W. Helensburgh, PMT.O. Vil. P.<500. See **Dunoon.**

Kilmurry, par., Ire., SE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 14½ m. W. by S. Killaloe, P.O. P.<500.

Kilmurry, par., Ire., W. co. Clare, bar. Ibrickan, 19½ m. W. by S. Ennis, P.O. (**Kilmurry-i-Bricken**); 25,526 ac. P. 5200.

Kilmurry, or **Kilmurry Clonderalaw,** par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, 18 m. SW. Ennis, P.O. (**Kilmurry M'Mahon**); 10,458 ac. P.<2000.

Kilmurry, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bars. Muskerry East and West, 5 m. SE. Macroom; 9108 ac. P.<1500.

Kilmurry, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Brosna.

Kilmurry, vil., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 3½ m. E. Limerick. P.<250.

Kilmurry, par., Ire., co. and 2 m. E. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, on riv. Shannon. P.<750.

Kilmurry, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Donaghmoyne.

Kilmurry, electoral div., Ire., co. Queen's, dist. Maryborough.

Kilmurry, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, 3 m. NW. Carrick-on-Suir; 7276 ac. P.<1000.

Kilmurryely, par., Ire., co. King's, bar. Clonlisk, 2 m. NW. Shinrone; 5400 ac. P.<500.

Kilmurry M'Mahon, Ire., co. Clare. See **Kilmurry.**

Kilmurvy, tn., Ire., W. Inishmore I., co. Galway, bar. Aran, 31 m. WSW. Galway. P.<250.

Kilnaboy, P.O., Ire., co. Clare, 2 m. from Corofin.

Kilnabronoge, par., Ire., co. Galway. See **Kilmalinoge.**

Kilnaglory, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. SW. Cork, bars. Cork and E. Muskerry. P.<750.

Kilnagross, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 2 m. NE. Clonakilty. P.<750.

Kilnahue, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. and 3 m. NW. Gorey; 15,361 ac. P.<1500.

Kilnaleck, tn., Ire., S. co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, 9 m. S. by E. Cavan, PMT.O. P.<500.

Kilnamanagh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Bear, on Bantry Bay; 13,809 ac. P.<2500.

Kilnamanagh, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 3 m. NE. Frenchpark; 6875 ac. P.<2000.

Kilnamanagh, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. N. Ballaghkeen, 4 m. NE. Oulart. P.<500.

Kilnamanagh, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the W. of co. Tipperary.

Kilnamartery, par., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry West, 2½ m. WSW. Macroom; 11,680 ac. P.<2000.

Kilnamona, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 5 m. NW. Ennis, P.O.; 5418 ac. P.<1000.

Kilnanare, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 2 m. W. Farranfore stn.; 5130 ac. P.<1000.

Kilnaneave, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 6 m. SE. Nenagh; 6608 ac. P.<750.

Kilnarath, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 3 m. E. Newport; 10,450 ac. P.<1500.

Kilnaseer, electoral div., Ire., co. Queen's, dist. Durrow.

Kilnasoolagh, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 1 m. W. Newmarket; 5131 ac. P.<500.

Kilnaughtin, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, on riv. Shannon; 9165 ac. P.<3000.

Kilndown, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, par. and 2 m. from Goudhurst, PM.O. P.<1000.

Kilnenor, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. and 6 m. N. Gorey; 6436 ac. P.<750.

Kiln Green, vil., Eng., Berkshire, 2½ m. NE. Twyford stn., P.O.

Kilnhurst, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. NE. Rotherham, with two stns., one on the M. R. and one on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P.<3500.

Kilninian, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Mull I., 8½ m. SW. Tobermory. See **Kilmore and Kilninian.**

Kilninver, ct. vil., Scot., Argyllshire, 5½ m. SSW. Oban, PT.O. See **Kilmelford.**

Kilnoe, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 3 m. SW. Scarriff; 10,513 ac. P.<1500.

Kiln Pit Hill, P.O., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. from Shotley Bridge.

Kilnsea, ct. par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 21 m. ESE. Hull, 8 m. SE. by E. Patrington stn., 4 m. N. by E. Spurn Point. P.<250.

Kilnsey, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Conistone** and **Easington.**

Kilnwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14½ m. NNW. Hull, 2½ m. NW. Lockington stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Lund.**

Kilnwick Percy, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 14½ m. E. York, 2 m. NE. by E. Pocklington stn. P.<250.

Kilogwe, place with cotton plantation, German E. Africa, at the mouth of the Rufu (S. bank opposite Pangani), in 5° 25′ S.

Kiloran Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in the NW. of Colonsay.

Kilpatrick, ct. par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Kerrycurrihy, and Kinalea, 3 m. N. by E. Bandon. P.<500.

Kilpatrick, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, on Grand Canal, 4 m. NW. Robertstown; 7076 ac. P.<750.

Kilpatrick, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. NE. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh. P.<500.

Kilpatrick, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 5 m. SE. Castlepollard. P.<250.

Kilpatrick, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. NW. Wexford, bar. E. Shelmaliere, on riv. Slaney. P.<500.

Kilpatrick, New, or **East Kilpatrick,** or **Bearsden,** par. and vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, 3½ m. NE. by N. Renfrew, with stn. (**Bearsden**). Par. 12,050 ac., P. 8300; vil. P.<2000.

Kilpatrick, Old, or **West,** par. and vil., 4½ m. to the W., with a stn. on the N. B. R. The wall of Antoninus extends to a point ½ m. from the old village. K. is traditionally supposed to be the ancient *Bonavem Tabernię*, birthplace of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland (387–458). PMT.O. Par. 12,554 ac., P. 17,800; vil. P.<1500.

Kilpatrick Hills, range of hills, Scot., Dumbartonshire, in the SE., stretching E. and W. to the E. of Dumbarton.

Kilpeacon, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bars. Pubblebrien and Smallcounty, 5½ m. S. by W. Limerick. P.<250.

Kilpeck, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Hereford, close to St. Devereux stn. P.<250.

Kilpedder, tn., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 5½ m. S. Bray, 2½ m. WSW. Delgany stn., P.O. P.<250.

Kilpheilan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 1 m. NE. Mitchelstown. P.<250.

Kilpin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 2½ m. NE. by N. Goole, 1 m. W. by N. Laxton stn. P.<500.

Kilpipe, par., Ire., cos. Wexford and Wicklow, bars. Gorey and S. Ballinacor, 8½ m. WNW. Arklow, 2 m. SW. Aughrim stn.; 15,611 ac. P.<1500.

Kilpoole, ct. par., Ire., co. and containing part of town of Wicklow, bar. Arklow. P.<2500.

Kilquain, par., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 9 m. SSE. Aughrim; 6859 ac. P.<750.

Kilquane, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 7 m. NE. Cork; 6047 ac. P.<750.

Kilquane, par., Ire., cos. Cork and Limerick, bars. Fermoy and Coshlea, 6 m. SE. Charleville. P.<500.

Kilquane, ct. par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 6 m. NW. Dingle; 9709 ac. P.<1500.

Kilquiggin, tn., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 15 m. ESE. Carlow, 3 m. NW. Shillelagh stn. P.<250.

Kilraghtis, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, 2 m. NE. Ennis; 5588 ac. P.<750.

Kilraghts, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Dunluce, 5 m. SE. Ballymoney, P.O. (**Kilraughts**); 5133 ac. P.<1500.

Kilrainy, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 5 m. N. Edenderry. P.<250.

Kilrane, par., Ire., SE. co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 8 m. SE. Wexford, 2 m. W. Greenore Point, P.O. P.<500.

Kilranelagh, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 4 m. E. Baltinglass, P.O.; 4468 ac. P.<750.

Kilrea, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bars. Coleraine and Loughinsholin, 13 m. SSE. Coleraine, on the l. bk. of the Bann, and on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. 6170 ac., P.<2500.

Kilree, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, 2 m. NW. Knocktopher. P.<250.

Kilreekill, par., Ire., E. co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, 5½ m. ENE. Loughrea, P.O. (**Kilrickle**); 5947 ac. P.<750.

Kilrenny, parl. and royal burgh, and par., Scot., E. Fife, 8½ m. SSE. St. Andrews (*q.v.*), 1 m. NE. Anstruther Wester stn., town forming part of Anstruther, P.O. Parl. and royal burgh, par., and tn. P. (1891)<3000.

Kilrhedyn, par., Wales. See **Cilrhedyn.**

Kilrickle, P.O., Ire., co. Galway. See **Kilreekill.**

Kilroan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Courceys and Kinsale, 3 m. S. Kinsale. P.<500. See also **Ballydeloher.**

Kilroe, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 10 m. WNW. Mallow. P.<500.

Kilronan, tn., Ire., on Inishmore I., co. Galway, bar. Aran, 28 m. WSW. Galway. P.<750.

Kilronan, par., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, 6 m. NW. Leitrim; 15,003 ac. P.<3500.

Kilronan, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Glenahiry, on riv. Suir, 5 m. SW. Clonmel; 16,594 ac. P.<2500.

Kilronan, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SW. Waterford, bar. Middlethird. P.<250.

Kilroosky, tnld., Ire., E. co. Roscommon, bar. Ballintober South, 4½ m. NE. by N. Roscommon, P.O. (**Kilrooskey**). P.<250.

Kilroot, par., Ire., E. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 3 m. NE. Carrickfergus, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly. P.<500.

Kilross, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 2 m. NE. Collooney. P.<750.

Kilross, tnld., Ire., co. and 6 m. SW. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, P.O. P.<250.

Kilrossanty, par., Ire., S. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 8½ m. NE. by N. Dungarvan, PM.O.; 17,416 ac. P.<2000.

Kilruane, par., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bars. Lower and Upper Ormond, 3½ m. NE. by N. Nenagh. P.<500.

Kilruddery Demesne, East and **West,** two tnlds., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 2 m. S. Bray. P.<250.

Kilrush, par., seapt., and civic tn., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, on N. shore of riv. Shannon, 25 m. SW. by W. Ennis; has slate quarries. Par. 15,659 ac., P. 6400; tn. P.<4500.

Kilrush, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SE. Kildare, bar. W. Offaly; 4076 ac. P.<500.

Kilrush, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Thurles.

Kilrush, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 2 m. NW. Dungarvan. P.<750.

Kilrush, par., Ire., NW. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 10 m. N. by W. Enniscorthy; 11,386 ac. P.<1500.

Kilry, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire and Perthshire, Glenisla, Lintrathen, and Alyth pars., 5 m. from Alyth, PT.O. P.<500.

Kilsallagh, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Ballymoe, 13½ m. W. by N. Roscommon. P.<500.

Kilsallagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Louisburgh No. 1.

Kilsallaghan, par., Ire., co. and 9 m. NW. Dublin, bar. Nethercross, P.O. P.<250.

Kilsaran, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 8 m. S. Dundalk, 1½ m. SE. Castlebellingham stn. Par. P.<1000; tn. P.<250.

Kilsby, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. SE. by E. Rugby, 1½ m. E. of its stn. (**K. and Crick**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Kilscanlan, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 6 m. SE. New Ross. P.<250.

Kilscannell, par., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 20 m. E. by N. Listowel. P.<500.

Kilscoran, par., Ire., co. and 10 m. SE. Wexford, bar Forth. P.<500.

Kilselly, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 9 m. W. by S. Killaloe; 11,003 ac. P.<1500.

Kilshalvy, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Corran, 5 m. S. Ballymote; 5497 ac. P.<1500.

Kilshamry, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunmore Kilconla par. P.<500.

Kilshanahan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 7 m. S. Rathcormack; 4842 ac. P.<500.

Kilshane, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam. P.<500.

Kilshannig, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, on riv. Blackwater, 4 m. SW. Mallow; 27,595 ac. P.<3500.

Kilshanning, tnld., Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, on Tralee Bay, 12½ m. W. by N. Tralee. P.<250.

Kilshanny, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 4 m. N. Ennistimon, P.O.; 5805 ac. P.<1000.

Kilshanvy, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Tuam No. 2.

Kilsharvan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bars. Lower and Upper Duleek, 3 m. SE. Drogheda. P.<250.

Kilsheelan, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Tipperary and Waterford, bars. Iffa and Offa East, and Upperthird, 5 m. E. Clonmel, town on the l. bk. of the Suir, and on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O. Par. 5607 ac., P.<1000; tn. P.<250.

Kilshenane, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 2 m. SE. Listowel; 13,478 ac. P.<1500.

Kilshine, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Morgallion, 7 m. N. by W. Navan. P.<250.

Kilsillagh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 7 m. SE. Clonakilty. P.<250.

Kilskeer, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 13 m. W. by N. Navan, 5 m. WSW. Kells; 11,669 ac. P.<2000.

Kilskeery, par., Ire., SW. co. Tyrone, bar. E. Omagh, 8 m. NNE. Enniskillen, P.O.; 20,439 ac. P.<4500.

Kilskyre, P.O., Ire., 8 m. from Kells, co. Meath.

Kilspindie, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 6½ m. E. by N. Perth, 2½ m. WNW. Errol stn.; 6255 ac. P.<750.

Kilsub. See **Bawnboy.**

Kilsyth, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 40 m. W. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Kilsyth, burgh of barony, par., and tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Kelvin and the N. B. R., 8 m. NNW. Airdrie, with coal and iron mines, and a cotton factory. On August 15, 1645, Montrose gained a victory here over the Covenanters. PMT.O. 13,121 ac. P. 7400; tn. P. 6100.

Kilsyth Hills, range of hills, Scot., Stirlingshire, about 1½ m. N. Kilsyth, and about 10 m. NNW. Airdrie.

Kiltale, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Deece, 5 m. NW. Dunshaughlin. P.<250.

Kiltallagh, bar., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, on riv. Maine; 4740 ac. P.<750.

Kiltamagh, tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 12 m. E. Castlebar, PMT.O. (**Kiltimagh**). P.<1000.

Kiltanon, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Tulla.

Kiltarilty, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 10 m. WSW. Inverness, 3 m. S. by W. Beauly stn., PT.O.; 61,896 ac. P.<2000.

Kiltarsaghaun, tnld., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 7 m. ESE. Westport. P.<500.

Kiltartan, bar., Ire., co. Galway, extending SE. from the head of Galway Bay.

Kiltartan, par., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. K., 12 m. SW. Loughrea; 5725 ac. P.<1500.

Kilteale, par., Ire., co. Queen's, bars. E. Maryborough and Stradbally, 3 m. NW. Stradbally. P.<750.

Kiltealy, tn., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 8½ m. NW. by W. Enniscorthy, P.O. P.<250.

Kiltearn, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Cromarty Firth, at the mouth of the Skiack, 5½ m. NE. Dingwall, close to Novar stn.; 27,972 ac. P.<1500.

Kilteel, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. S. Salt, 6 m. ENE. Naas. Par. P.<500; tn. P.<250.

Kilteely, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bars. Coonagh and Smallcounty, 13½ m. SE. Limerick, PM.O. Par. P.<1000; tn. P.<250.

Kilteevan, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. E. Roscommon, bar. S. Ballintober, on Lough Ree; 7451 ac. P.<1500.

Kilteevoge, par., Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. S. Raphoe, 17 m. W. Lifford, on the Finn; 41,128 ac. P.<4500.

Kiltegan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, 2 m. NW. Clonmel. P.<250.

Kiltegan, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Carlow and Wicklow, bars. Rathvilly, S. Ballinacor, and Upper Talbotstown, 14½ m. ENE. Carlow, PMT.O. Par. 15,952 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<250.

Kiltenanlea, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, on riv. Shannon, 2 m. SW. O'Briensbridge; 7385 ac. P.<1500.

Kiltennell, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. E. Idrone, 3 m. NE. Borris; 11,170 ac. P.<1500.

Kiltennell, ct. par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. N. Ballaghkeen, 3 m. E. Gorey; 4126 ac. P.<750.

Kilteskill, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Leitrim and Loughrea, 4 m. SE. Loughrea; 4696 ac. P.<500.

Kilthomas, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Kiltartan and Loughrea, 4 m. NE. Gort; 11,710 ac. P.<1500.

Kiltiernan, par., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 5 m. NW. by W. Bray. P.<750.

Kiltimagh, Ire., co. Mayo. See **Kiltamagh.**

Kiltinan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, on riv. Anner, 3 m. SE. Fethard; 5102 ac. P.<500.

Kiltoghert, par., Ire., co. and bar. Leitrim, on Lough Allen and riv. Shannon; 28,269 ac. P. 7700.

Kiltomy, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 8 m. SW. Listowel; 5866 ac. P.<1500.

Kilton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 13 m. E. by S. Middlesbrough, 1 m. WNW. Loftus stn. P.<500.

Kilton with Lilstock, ct. par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Bridgwater. P.<250.

Kiltoom, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. S. Athlone, on Lough Ree and riv. Shannon, 6 m. NW. Athlone, on the M. G. W. R., P.O.; 10,458 ac. P.<2000.

Kiltooris Lough, small lake, Ire., in the extreme W. of co. Donegal, 18 m. NW. Donegal.

Kiltoraght, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 2 m. SE. Kilfenora. P.<750.

Kiltorcan, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Thomastown.

Kiltormer, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 5 m. SSE. Aughrim, 6 m. SSW. Ballinasloe, P.O. Par. 6898 ac., P.<750; tn. P.<250.

Kiltrellig, tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, on Kilbaha Bay, 15½ m. WSW. Kilrush. P.<250.

Kiltrisk, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. N. Ballaghkeen and Gorey, 6 m. NE. Oulart. P.<500.

Kiltrustan, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon; 6208 ac. P.<1500.

Kiltubbrid, par., Ire., co. and bar. Leitrim, 2 m. SE. Drumshanbo; 15,597 ac. P.<3500.

Kiltullagh, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Athenry and Kilconnell, 6 m. SE. Athenry, P.O.; 8948 ac. P.<1500.

Kiltullagh, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 15 m. W. by S. Roscommon, adjoining K. Lough (lake).

Kiltullagh, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 5 m. SW. Castlereagh; 24,340 ac. P. 6400.

Kilturk, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Newtown Butler.

Kilturk, ct. par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, 3 m. SE. Bridgetown. P.<500.

Kilturra, par., Ire., cos. Mayo and Sligo, bars. Costello and Corran, 5 m. SE. Tobercurry; 6883 ac. P.<2000.

Kiltybegs, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Donaghmoyne.

Kiltyclogher, tn., Ire., NE. co. Leitrim, bar. Rosclogher, 18 m. ENE. Sligo, PMT.O. P.<500.

Kilumi, American mission stn., Portuguese W. Africa, near Bailunda.

Kilumney, stn., Ire., co. Cork. See **Killumney.**

Kilung, tn., China, Formosa. See **Kelung.**

Kilvarnet, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, on riv. Owenmore, 4 m. NW. Ballymote; 6598 ac. P.<1500.

Kilve, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., ½ m. from the N. ct., 10½ m. WNW. Bridgwater, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. with Stringston**) P.<500.

Kilvellane, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Owney and Arra, on riv. Clare; 8679 ac. P.<2500.

Kilvemnon, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, on riv. Anner, 8 m. NE. Fethard; 10,551 ac. P.<2000.

Kilvergan, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. E. Oneilland, 3 m. from Lurgan, P.O. P.<250.

Kilverstone, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 23 m. E. Ely, 1½ m. E. Thetford. P.<250.

Kilvey, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 4 m. W. Neath. P.<4000.

Kilvickeon, par., Scot. See **Kilfinichen.**

Kilvine, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 22 m. SE. Castlebar. Par. 5426 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<250.

Kilvington, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. S. Newark, 2 m. NE. Widmerpool stn. P.<250.

Kilvington, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Cold Beck, 11½ m. NE. Ripon, 2 m. N. Thirsk, P.O. P. (of each)<250.

Kilwa, lake, S. Africa. See **Chilwa.**

Kilwa, or **Kilwa Kisiwani,** seapt., Ger. E. Africa, on a small island 150 m. S. by E. Dar-es-Salaam, in 8° 58′ S. The island contains various Arab ruins, and on the W. side remains of a fortress of the Portuguese, who held possession of the island during the greater part of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Kilwa Kivinje, seapt., Ger. E. Africa, 133 m. S. Dar-es-Salaam, in 8° 45′ S.

Kilwatermoy, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, 4 m. S. Lismore; 6550 ac. P.<1000.

Kilwaughter, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Glenarm, 4 m. W. Larne, P.O.; 9797 ac. P.<1500.

Kilwin'ning, burgh of barony, par., and tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 3½ m. NW. by N. Irvine, on the G. & SW. R. Has remains of an abbey founded in 1140, and destroyed in 1561; large engineering and fire-clay works, the Eglinton iron-works, and a woollen factory, besides coal-pits near; formerly celebrated for its muslin embroidery. PMT.O. Par. 10,989 ac., P. 7000; tn. P.<4000.

Kilworth, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 3 m. NNE. Fermoy, PMT.O. Par. 5458 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <500.

Kilworth, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9 m. NE. by E. Rugby, with a stn. (**Welford and K.**) on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. (**North K.**), P.O. (**South K.**). P. (of each) <500.

Kilworth Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the extreme NE. of co. Cork.

Kimanis, large bay, on the W. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo, in about 5° 35′ N., 115° 35′-50′ E.

Kimball, co., U.S., Nebraska, on W. frontier, bounded on the S. by 41° N.

Kimball, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brule co., 81 m. SE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Kimberley, municip., Cape Colony, Griqualand W., cap. div. K., the great diamond-mining centre of S. Africa, 647 m. by rail NE. Cape Town, 485 m. by rail N. Port Elizabeth. Diamonds were first discovered here at the Colesberg Kopje in 1867, but it was not till 1870 that the importance of the discovery was realised, and a rush was made to the site, which was at that time barren veld. The mine was for some years an open working, but it is now worked by shafts, one of which has been sunk to a depth of 1200 ft. The town is entirely lighted by electricity, and is supplied with water by pipes laid from the Vaal R. Alt. 4060 ft. Mean temp., yr. 66.4° F., Jan. 78.8°, July 51.8° P. (1881) 13,600; (1891) 28,700.

Kimberley, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 10½ m. W. by S. Norwich, on the G. E. R. P. <250. See **Barnham Broom.**

Kimberley, eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 7 m. NW. by W. Nottingham, on the G. N. and M. Rlys., PMT.O. P. 6500.

Kimberley, co., Queensland, crossed in the N. by 24° S., and in the E. by 150° E., bounded on the E. by the Dawson R.

Kimberley, or **Karumba,** pilot stn., Queensland, at the mouth of Norman R., Gulf of Carpentaria, 38 m. NW. Normanton by land; terminus of the Queensland system of telegraphs. P. <1500.

Kimberley, co., S. Australia, E. frontier, crossed by 33° S.

Kimberley, division, W. Australia, covering the whole N. portion of the colony.

Kimberley, goldfield, W. Australia, Kimberley div., 280 m. E. by S. Derby, in 18° S.; discovered in 1884.

Kimberworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 1½ m. W. Rotherham, close to Holmes stn., PM.O. P. 19,600.

Kimbiji, Ras, cape, Ger. E. Africa, in 7° S.

Kimble, Great and Little, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5 m. S. Aylesbury, with a stn. (**Little K.**) on the G. W. R. P. <750.

Kimble, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the W. by 100° W., and N. of 30° N.

Kimblesworth, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 3 m. NNW. Durham, 1½ m. SW. by S. Plawsworth stn. P. <1500. See **Witton Gilbert.**

Kimbolton, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 3 m. NE. Leominster, P.O.; 4140 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**K. with Middleton on the Hill**) P. <1000.

Kimbolton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Huntingdonshire, on the Kym, div. and 9½ m. W. by S. Huntingdon, 2 m. SE. of its stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 5140 ac., P. <1000.

Kimbundu, tn., central Africa, in 10° S., 20° 10′ E. Alt. 4035 ft.

Kimcote, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9 m. NE. by N. Rugby, 3 m. NW. Welford and Kilworth stn. P. <500.

Kimeridge, Eng. See **Kimmeridge.**

Kimiltei, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 200 m. NW. of Irkutsk, on Siberian highway. P. <5000.

Kiming, tn., north-eastern China, prov. Pechili, 38 m. SE. Kalgan, on the main route between Peking and Kalgan. The mountains enclosing the valley have rich beds of coal.

Kimlia, pass, India, Punjab, Bashahr state, in 31° 14′ N., 78° 28′ E. Alt. about 17,000 ft.

Kimmeridge, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on S. ct., on K. Bay, 9½ m. SW. Poole, 3½ m. WSW. Corfe Castle stn.; coastguard stn. K. clay, a geological formation belonging to the Upper Oolites (Jurassic), takes its name from this parish, in which beds of bituminous shale occur, used as fuel, and called K. coal. What is locally called 'coal money' (circular pieces of shale, from 2 in. to 3½ in. in diameter, and ¼ in. thick) is found near the surface. P.O. P. <250.

Kimo, isl., Japan. See **Kiushiu.**

Kimolos (kimolo), or **Argentiera** (name formerly given by the Venetians on account of silver-mines, which are no longer worked, though silver barytes is known to exist on the W. coast), isl. and tn., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 76 m. S. of Eubœa, NE. Mêlos. Area, 16 sq. m. P. 200.

Kimpoko, stn., Congo Free State, on the E. side of Stanley Pool, in 4° 12′ S., 15° 45′ E.; Protestant mission.

Kimpolung, tn., Austria, crownland Bukovina, on the Moldawa, 55 m. S. by W. Czernowitz. P. 6400.

Kimpton, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5 m. W. by N. Andover, 13½ m. NE. Salisbury, 1½ m. W. by N. Weyhill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kimpton, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 5½ m. ESE. Luton, PM.O. P. <1000.

Kimry, vil., Russia, govt. and 55 m. E. of Tver, on l. bk. Volga; tanneries and considerable manufacture of leather goods and boots. P. <5000.

Kimtu-ho, riv., Indo-China. See **He-ho.**

Kimuanga, vil., central Africa, Lunda, on the Kwilu R., in 7° 40′ S., 19° 35′ E.

Kin, Chinese, 'gold.'

Kinabatangan, riv., Brit. N. Borneo, flows E. into Dewhurst Bay, which it enters in about 5° 35′ N.; navigable by steam launches to the confluence of Lokan, in about 117° 50′ E.

Kinai, Alaska. See **Kenai.**

Kinaldie, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., on the r. bk. of the Don, 5½ m. SE. Inverurie, PM.O.

Kinale, Lough, lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Longford, 15½ m. E. by N. Longford.

Kinalea, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Cork.

Kinallen, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 8½ m. S. by W. Lisburn, P.O. P. <250.

Kinalmeaky, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Cork.

Kinangop, part of the scarp or tableland-edge on the E. side of the great E. African trough, immediately above (E. of) Lake Naivasha.

Kinard, par., Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, on Dingle Bay, 22 m. SW. Tralee; 5002 ac. P. <750.

Kinardochy, Loch, Scot., W. Perthshire, 7½ m. E. by S. of the foot of Loch Rannoch, 5½ m. S. by W. Struan stn.

Kinawley, par., Ire., cos. Cavan and Fermanagh, bars. Tullyhaw, Clanawley, and Knockninny, 8 m. S. Enniskillen, P.O. P. 9100.

Kinbrace, stn., Scot., Sutherland, on the H. R., 12½ m. E. by S. of the foot of Loch Naver, P.O.

Kinbuck, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on Allan Water, 11 m. SSW. Crieff, 2½ m. N. by E. Dunblane, on the C. R.

Kinburn, vil., Canada. See **Mahone Bay.**

Kinburn, fort, Russia, opposite Ochakov, at the extremity of the narrow K. promontory, which stretches westwards and forms the S. shore of the estuary of the Dnieper.

Kincaldrum, P.O., Scot., co. and 5 m. SW. Forfar.

Kincardine, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, in 44° 10′ N., 74 m. W. by S. Collingwood; has large salt-works. Alt. 684 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.3° F., Jan. 21.5°, July 67.3°. P. (1891) <3000.

Kincardine, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Victoria, 45 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Kincardineshire, maritime co., Scot., on the E. ct., occupying the triangular area between Perthshire and Aberdeenshire. The W. and middle portions of the county belong to the Grampians, but nearly all the remainder consists of gently undulating country under 500 ft. in height, the northern portions of these lowlands belonging to the valley of the Dee, and the south-western (between the Grampians and a somewhat elevated tract to the E. of Laurencekirk) to the great valley of Strathmore, here called the How of the Mearns. The principal mountain is Mount Battock (alt. 2555 ft.), in the extreme W. The chief rivers are the Dee (on the N.), Esk (S. and SW.), and Cowie and Bervie Waters. Geologically, the Grampian area is composed chiefly of granites and crystalline schists, the Dee valley of gneiss, but the remainder of the county from Stonehaven southwards belongs almost entirely to the lower Old Red Sandstone, including, however, towards the E. a considerable tract of igneous rocks of that age. There are no minerals of great economic importance. The C. R. passes through the How of the Mearns, and then from Stonehaven follows the coast north-eastwards. A line belonging to the N. B. R. follows the coast in the SE. (from Montrose, Forfarshire, to Bervie). For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Bervie or Inverbervie is the only royal and parl. burgh. The only other towns are Stonehaven (cap.), Laurencekirk, and Banchory. The county returns one member to the House of Commons. Area, 245,347 ac. P. (1891) 35,600; parl. dist. of co. P. 34,400. See **Scotland,** table.

Kincardine, par., Scot., Perthshire, 6 m. NW. by W. Stirling, 2½ m. N. Gargunnock stn.; 10,504 ac. P. <1500.

Kincardine, tn., Scot., in a detached part of Perthshire, in Tulliallan par., on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 4½ m. SE. Alloa, on the N. B. R.; has woollen factories, and a rope and sail work. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Kincardine, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the S. shore of Dornoch Firth, 10½ m. S. by E. of the foot of Loch Shin, close to Bonar Bridge stn.; 153,054 ac. P. <1500.

Kincardine O'Neil, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on l. bk. of the Dee, 14 m. E. by N. Ballater, PMT.O.; 18,182 ac. P. <2000.

Kincasslough, tnld., Ire., NW. ct. co. Donegal, bar. Boyagh, 28 m. NNW. Donegal, PM.O. (**Kincasslagh**). P <250.

Kin-chau, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, on the Gulf of Liautung, 137 m. S. by W. Newchwang.

Kinchinjinga, or **Kinchinjunga.** See **Kanchanjanga.**

Kinchou, tn., China, Hupe. See **Kingchou.**

Kinclaven, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the r. bk. of the Tay, 4½ m. W. by S. Coupar Augus, 1 m. NW. Cargill stn.; 6136 ac. P. <750.

Kincraig, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, 5½ m. NE. Kingussie, on the H. R., PT.O.

Kincraigy, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Manorcunningham.

Kindberg, comm., Austria, Styria, 21 m. ENE. Leoben, in the Mürz-thal. P. <4000.

Kinder, Loch, lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. S. Dumfries, drained into the mouth of the Nith.

Kinderhook Creek, small riv., U.S., New York, in the E. It rises on the E. frontier in Taghanic Mts., and flows SW. to the Hudson, which it joins on the l. bk. about 2½ m. above the Hudson.

Kinder Scout, mt., Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 3 m. SE. by S. Glossop; the highest summit of The Peak. Alt. 2088 ft.

Kinderton with Hulme, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich union. P. <750.

Kindin, vil., Malay Penin., Perak, on the Kinta, in about 4° 43′ N., 101° 7′ E., with tin mines.

Kindrants, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and sanjak Van, 12 m. S. of middle of S. shore of Lake Van. P. 4100; Christians, 3800.

Kindred, post-tn., Tasmania, 12 m. from Devonport (co. Devon). P. <1500.

Kindrum, tnld., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 21 m. NW. by N. Londonderry, P.O. P. <250.

Kineagh, par., Ire., cos. Carlow and Kildare, bars. Rathvilly, and Kilkea and Moone, 2 m. W. Rathvilly; 6321 ac. P. <750.

Kinedart, par., Scot. See **King Edward.**

Kinelarty, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Down.

Kinermony, Daugh of, dist., Scot., Banffshire, on the NW. border, 12 m. WSW. Keith.

Kineshma, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SE. of Kostroma; important port on r. bk. of Volga; trade in grain, flax, iron, and manufactured goods; flour-mills. P. <5000.

Kineton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 9 m. E. by S. Stratford-on-Avon, on the East and West Junc. Rly., PMT.O. Par. P. <1500.

Kinfare, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 7½ m. SW. Dudley, on the riv. Stour, and the Stafford and Worcester Canal, 3 m. W. by S. Stourbridge stn., PMT.O. (**Kinver**); 9011 ac. P. <2500.

Kinfauns, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 3 m. E. by S. Perth, 1 m. E. of its stn. on the C. R.; 4291 ac. P. <750.

King, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 21 m. NNW. Toronto. P. <1500.

King, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 105 m. SSW. Tientsin.

King, co., New South Wales, just N. of 35° S., crossed by 149° E.

King, riv., Tasmania, flows into Macquarie Harbour, W. ct.

King, co., Tasmania, on the S. ct., bounded on the E. by the Huon R. and the D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

King, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., N. of 33° N., and bounded on the E. by 100° W.

King, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 47½° N., bordered on the W. by the upper part of Puget Sound.

King, Mount, mt., U.S., California, Fresno co., 210 m. ESE. San Francisco.

Kingairloch, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, at the head of a small inlet running W. from Loch Linnhe, 21 m. SW. Fort William, P.O.

Kingan, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, on the l. bk. of the Kiang, 240 m. S. by E. Hankow.

Kingan, tn., China, prov. Kwangsi, 133 m. NE. Pakhoi.

Kingani, riv., Ger. E. Africa, flows NE. into the Indian Ocean, opposite the isl. of Zanzibar, a little to the N. of Bagamoyo, in 6° 22′ S. Called in part of its course Rufu.

King and Queen, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., S. of 38° N., and crossed by 77° W., bounded on the SW. by the Matapong R.

Kingarrow, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, 14 m. from Glenties, P.O. P. <250.

Kingarth, par., Scot., Buteshire, in S. of Bute I., P.O.; 8995 ac. P. <1500.

King Arthur's Round Table, a circular area, 20 yards in diameter, surrounded by a fosse and mound, on the NW. border of Westmorland, 1½ m. SE. Penrith.

King Charles's South Land, a name of the largest isl. of the Tierra del Fuego. Surface low and level, but mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 7000 ft. above the sea.

Kinchou-fu, port, Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 60 m. W. by N. Newchwang; accessible to small boats at high water.

King-chou, or **King-chau,** tn., N. China, prov. Kansu, 196 m. ESE. Lanchou, on the r. bk. of the King-ho.

Kingchou-fu, fortified tn., China, prov. Hupe, 45 m. SE. by E. Ichang, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang.

King Cross, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in par and on NE. side Halifax, PMT.O. P. 12,100.

Kinge, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 230 m. E. Benguella.

King Edward (locally **Kinedart,** or **Kineddar**), par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 4 m. SSE. Banff, contains the castle of the Comyns, Earls of Buchan, once apparently a place of great strength. PM.O. 18,570 ac. P. <3000.

Kingennie, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. NE. by E. Dundee, on the C. R., P.O.

Kingerby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 15½ m. E. by N. Gainsborough, 3 m. W. Usselby stn. P. <250.

Kingfisher, tn., U.S., Oklahoma, 290 m. SW. Kansas City. P. <1500.

King George, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., N. of 38° N., bounded on the N. and E. by the estuary of the Potomac.

King George Archipelago, name once given to a portion of the Alaska N. islands, between 56° and 58½° N. Principal isls., Sitka and Baranof.

King George IV. Pond, lake, Newfoundland, in 48° 10′ N., 57° 50′–57′ W.

King George Sound, W. Australia, a fine roadstead, and contains Princess Royal and Oyster Harbours, both landlocked bays, the former (the inner harbour, with a mouth about ½ m. wide) lying to the W., and having on its N. side the town of Albany; the latter to the N., receiving the Kalagan and King Rivs. Lat. of its entrance 35° 6′ S., long. 118° 1′ E. Port of call for the W. Australia mail steamers between Suez and Adelaide. The harbour is one of the finest in Australia; imperial coaling station proposed. Important defence works now in progress at the cost of all the Australasian colonies, at the entrance to Princess Royal Harbour and in other parts of the sound. Light on Breaksea I., visible 24 m.

King George's Sound, Brit. America. See **Nootka Sound.**

Kingham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the W. border of the county, Banbury div., 13 m. WNW. Woodstock, 1½ m. N. Chipping Norton Junc., PM.O. P. <1000.

King-ho, riv., China, flows E. from prov. Kansu into prov. Shensi, and enters the Wei-ho a few miles to the NE. of Singanfu. The main route to the NW. partly follows its valley.

Kinghorn, parl. and royal burgh, par., and tn., Scot., Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. ENE. Burntisland, on the N. B. R. Alexander III. was killed by falling over a cliff midway between K. and Burntisland, and since known as King's Wud End, March 12, 1286, while riding from Inverkeithing to Kinghorn Tower. Has an active glue manufacture, and iron shipbuilding. Favourite summer resort; excellent golf course opened in 1887. PMT.O. Par. 5212 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <2500; parl. burgh P. (1891) <2500; royal burgh P. (1891) <2000.

King Island, ct. isl., Brit. Columbia, between Burke Channel and Dean Inlet, S. end crossed by 52° N.

King Island, Pacific, Tuamotu group. See **Taiara.**

King-kul, or **King-kol,** tn., Eastern Turkistan, 47 m. SSW. Yangi-Hissar. P. 3000–4000.

King Lake, the most northerly and easterly of the series of salt-water lakes or lagoons which border Gipps Land, the SE. region of Victoria. It abounds with fish and wild sea-birds. The average depth is 3½ fathoms. The entrance from the sea is by a narrow and variable opening on the NE., barred by shifting sand, which occasionally stops navigation. A passage on the SW. connects it with the other lakes of the series.

Kinglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Florencecourt.

Kinglass, riv., Scot., Argyllshire, rises on Ben Starav, and flows E., S., SW., and then W. into the upper part of Loch Etive. **K. Water,** a short river in the same county, flows SW. then W. into the upper end of Loch Fyne.

Kinglassie, par. and vil., Scot., W. Fife, 5½ m. S. by W. Falkland, 2 m. SW. by S. Leslie stn., with coal, P.O. Par. 7717 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <500.

King Leopold Range, a range of mts., stretching from NW. to SE., in the Kimberley div. of W. Australia.

Kingman, city, U.S., Kansas, K. co., 165 m. SW. Topeka, 44 m. W. Wichita. P. <3000.

Kingmoor, par., Eng., Cumberland, on riv. Eden, 2 m. NW. Carlisle. P. <750.

Kingol'drum, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 8 m. WNW. Forfar, 3½ m. W. by N. Kirriemuir stn.; 9619 ac. P. <500.

Kingoma, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the r. bk. of the Congo, in 14° 45′ S., 14° 59′ E.

Kingower, post-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 32 m. WNW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

King Road, roadstead, in the estuary of the Severn, at the mouth of the Avon, between cos. Gloucester and Somerset, Eng.

King's, co., Canada, New Brunswick, bounded SE. by St John co., crossed in the N. by 46°, W. of 65° W.

King's, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy and Minas Channel, crossed in the W. by 65° W.

King's, co., Canada, forming the E. end of Prince Edward I.

King's, co., U.S., New York, in the extreme SE., at the W. end of Long I.

Kingsand, vil., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on Plymouth Sound, 3½ m. SW. Plymouth, coastguard station.

Kingsbarns, ct. par. and vil., Scot., E. Fife, 6 m. SE. by E. St. Andrews, 1 m. ENE. of its stn. on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Par. 4074 ac., P. <1000; vil. P. <500.

Kingsboro, vil., U.S., New York, Fulton co., 42 m. NW. by W. Troy. P. <1500.

Kingsborough, mining centre, Queensland, Chelmsford co., 110 m. S. by W. Cooktown. P. <1500.

Kingsbridge, market-tn., and small port, Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 10 m. WSW. Dartmouth, at the head of an inlet between Bolt Head and Prawle Point, with stns. (**K. and K. Road**) on G. W. R.; industries, shipbuilding, brewery, &c. The situation is so sheltered, and the climate so mild, that oranges and some other productions of S. Europe come to perfection in the open air. Birthplace of Dr. Wolcot ('Peter Pindar,' 1738–1819). Alt. (Bolt Tail) 297 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 37.2 in. Market-day, S. Par. P. (**K. with Dodbrooke,** formed 1893) <3000. See **Churchstow.**

King's Bromley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 5 m. N. Lichfield, 2½ m. E. by N. Armitage stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

King's Bromley Hays, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on riv. Trent. P. <250.

Kingsbury, par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 9 m. NW. by W. St. Paul's, London, with stn. (**Kingsbury-Neasden**) on the Metropolitan Rly. P. <750. See **Neasden.**

Kingsbury, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 5 m. S. Tamworth, on the M. R., P.O.; 8070 ac. P. <2500.

Kingsbury, co., U.S., S. Dakota, N. of 44° N., between 98° and 97° W.

Kingsbury Episcopi, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 8 m. WNW. Yeovil, 2 m. NW. Martock stn., P.O. (**Kingsbury**). P. <1500.

King's Caple, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4½ m. NW. Ross, on the l. bk. of the Wye, 1½ m. SW. Fawley stn. P. <500. See **Sellack.**

Kingscavil, vil., Scot., co. and 2 m. E. Linlithgow, P.O. P. <750.

Kingsclere, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Newbury, 3 m. E. Burghclere stn., PMT.O.; 13,126 ac. P. <3000.

King's Cliffe, or **Cliffe Regis,** par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. S. by W. Stamford, on the G. N. R.; PMT.O. P. <1500.

Kingscote, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 3½ m. NE. by E. Wotton-under-Edge, 3½ m. ESE. Dursley stn., PMT.O. P. <250. See **Newington Bagpath.**

Kingscote, stn., Eng., Sussex, 2½ m. WSW. E. Grinstead, on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Kingscote, S. Australia. See **Kangaroo Island.**

King's County, inland co., Ire., Leinster, bounded W. by the Shannon, N. by co. Westmeath, E. by co. Kildare, and S. by Queen's co., in the dioceses of Kildare, Meath, and Killaloe, with portions in Ossory and Clonfert; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Ballyboy	32,408	3,695
Ballybritt	53,995	9,698
Ballycowan	38,645	9,332
Clonlisk	49,058	5,971
Coolestown	47,889	5,228
Eglish	28,706	2,314
Garrycastle	103,144	12,314
Geashill	30,877	3,396
Kilcoursey	19,291	4,372
Philipstown, Lower	30,689	3,519
Philipstown, Upper	37,096	3,877
Warrenstown	21,462	1,847
Total	493,263	65,563

The surface, except in the SE. where the Slieve Bloom Mts. rise to 1733 ft., below the alt. of 500 ft. The E. portion includes the greater part of the Bog of Allen, here traversed E. to W. by the Grand Canal, which connects the Shannon and Liffey. The whole county belongs to the Carboniferous rocks. Mainly unproductive, but with small areas (in the NW., SE., and SW.) of productive. No minerals of great economic importance. The chief rivers are the Shannon, forming the NE. boundary, its l. bk. trib. the Brosna, and the Barrow, which for a short distance forms the S. boundary. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12). Chief railway, the Great Southern and Western. The county returns two members to Parliament (divs. Birr and Tullamore). See **Ireland,** table.

Kingscourt, tn., Ire., E. co. Cavan, bar. Clankee, 17 m. WSW. Dundalk, on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <1000.

King's Cove, fishing port, Newfoundland, dist. Bonavista, 13 m. from Trinity. P. <1500.

King's Cross, stns., Eng., London. See **St. Pancras.**

Kingscross Point, cape, Scot., on the E. ct. of the isl. of Arran, in 55° 30½′ N., P.O. (**King's Cross**) near.

Kingsdale, vale in W. Riding, Yorkshire, extends SE. from Whernside to near Thornton.

Kingsdon, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6½ m. NNW. Yeovil, PT.O. P. <500.

Kingsdown, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Gravesend, 3 m. ESE. Eynsford stn., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**K. with Mappiscombe**) P. <500.

Kingsdown, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Faversham, 3½ m. S. by E. Sittingbourne stn. P. <250.

Kingsdown, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the E. ct., 3 m. S. Deal, 1½ m. SE. by S. Walmer stn., with coastguard station, PM.O. P. <500.

Kingseat, mining vil., Scot., 3 m. NE. Dunfermline, Fifeshire, P.O.

Kingsey, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, 6 m. SW. Aylesbury, 2½ m. ENE. Thame stn. P. <250.

Kingsey Falls, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Drummond, on riv. Nicolet, 7 m. from Danville. P. <1500.

Kingsgate, hamlet, Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., on the E. ct., 2½ m. E. Margate, 1½ m. NNE. Broadstairs stn., with coastguard station.

King's Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., on the M. R., 4 m. S. New Street stn., Birmingham, PMT.O. P. <5000.

Kingshouse, inn, Scot., Argyllshire, 11 m. NE. by E. of the head of Loch Etive, near the point of divergence of the roads down Glen Etive and Glen Coe.

Kingshouse, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the C. R., 8 m. S. of the head of Loch Tay.

King's Island, the largest island in Bass's Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania, 60 m. S. Cape Otway. It is well wooded, but uninhabited, and dangerous to shipping. Here many ships are wrecked. Length, 35 m.; breadth, about 15 m. Lighthouse on Cape Wickham (in 39° 36′ S., 143° 57′ E.), visible 24 m. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 55.4° F., Feb. 62.1°, July 49.5°; mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 58.7 in.

King's Island, one of the Maldive Is., in 4° 10′ N., 73° 40′ E.

Kingskerswell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 4 m. NW. by W. Torquay, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Kingskettle, or **Kettle** ('the hollow in the valley of the Eden'), par. and vil., Scot., E. Fife, on riv. Eden, 3½ m. E. by N. Falkland, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. (**Kettle**); 7612 ac. P. <2000; vil. P. <750.

Kingsknowe, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., 3½ m. SW. by W. Edinburgh.

King's Kraal, Swazi-land. See **Mbekelweni.**

Kingsland, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 4 m. NW. by W. Leominster, on the G.W.R. On Kingsland field was fought, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which established Edward IV. on the English throne. PMT.O. 4932 ac. P. <1000.

Kingsland, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Islington and Hackney bors., 3 m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London; stn., Rectory Road.

Kingsland, tnld., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. and 4 m. from Frenchpark, 11 m. from Ballaghadereen stn., P.O. P. <250.

Kingsland, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 5 m. NW. Hoboken. P. <1500.

King's Langley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 1½ m. ESE. Abbots Langley, 5 m. WSW. St. Albans, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Kingsley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. W. Northwich, 3½ m. SE. Frodsham stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Kingsley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10½ m. SW. by S. Aldershot, 3 m. S. by W. Bentley stn., PM.O. P. <500. See **Binsted.**

Kingsley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 6½ m. S. by E. Leek, 1 m. W. Froghall stn., PM.O.; 4821 ac. P. <2000.

King's Lynn, formerly **Lynn Regis,** locally usually called simply **Lynn,** parl. bor. (1 member) and mun. bor. (since 1524), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., in the W. of Norfolk, in the diocese of Norwich, at the mouth of the Ouse and the SE. angle of the Wash, with three stations: **Lynn,** on the G. E. R., **King's Lynn** and **S. Lynn** (*q.v.*), on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Rly. Known till the time of Henry VIII. (when the possession of certain rights passed from the church to the crown) as *Lynn Episcopi* (*Bishop's Lynn*). Connected by navigable rivers and canals with Northampton and the Grand Junction system, Bedford, Cambridge, and Bury St. Edmunds. The shipping trade is increasing (see **Appendix,** p. 13), and the town has shipbuilding yards, iron-foundries, breweries, malt houses, machine factories, oil-mills, &c. The Docks (Alexandra and Bentinck) have a depth over sill at high water highest springs of 25 ft., at low water lowest neaps of 18 ft., and an area of 18 acres. The public grammar school (founded by Thomas Thoresby in 1510) has exhibitions to Cambridge University. Market-days, Tu.

and S. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1801) 10,100; (1851) 19,400; (1871) 16,600; (1891) 18,400.

Kingsmarsh, par., Eng., Cheshire, on riv. Dee, 9 m. S. Chester. P. <250.

King's Meaburn, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 4½ m. W. Appleby, 4 m. SE. Cliburn stn. P. <250.

Kingsmill Islands. See **Gilbert Islands.**

King's Mount, Ire., in the NE. of co. Sligo, 5 m. N. Sligo. Height, 1527 ft.

Kingsmuir, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 1½ m. ESE. Forfar, on the C. R.

Kingsnorth, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2 m. S. by W. Ashford, P.O. P. <750.

King's Norton, or **Norton by Galby,** par., Eng., Leicestershire, 2½ m. SW. Billesden. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. N. with Stretton Parva**) P. <250.

King's Norton, par. and tn., Eng., Worcestershire, 6 m. SSE. Birmingham, partly in the co. bor. of Birmingham, which includes the greater part of the population, on the M. R., with paper-mills, rolling-mills, a large screw factory, and chocolate works. The Birmingham and Worcester Canal here passes through a tunnel nearly 2 m. in length. 12,180 ac. P. 48,300.

King's Nympton, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 11½ m. SE. Barnstaple, 2 m. NE. by E. S. Molton Road stn., PMO.; 5586 ac. P. <750.

King's Pyon, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 7 m. SW. by S. Leominster, 4½ m. W. Dinmore stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**K. P. with Birley**) P. <750.

King's Ripton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 3 m. NNE. Huntingdon, 2½ m. ESE. Abbotts Ripton stn. P. <250.

King's River, Ire., in the E. of co. Tipperary and in the W. of co. Kilkenny, flows E. to the Nore about 8 m. S. Kilkenny.

King's River, Ire., in the NW. of co. Wicklow, r. bk. trib. of riv. Liffey.

King's River, U.S., California, rises in Sierra Nevada, flows SW. for about 180 m., falls into NW. side of Tulare Lake.

King's Road, P.O., Eng., near Birmingham, 1 m. from King's Heath, Worcestershire.

King's Seat, hill, summit of the Ochils, Scot., in par. and 2 m. NW. Dollar, Clackmannanshire. Alt. 2111 ft.

King's Seat, hill, summit of the Sidlaws, Scot., on NW. border of Abernyte par., E. Perthshire. Alt. 1235 ft.

King's Somborne, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 1½ m. WSW. Lower Somborne, 8 m. W. by N. Winchester, close to Horsebridge stn., PM.O.; 6812 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**K. S. with Little Somborne**) P. <1500.

King's Sound, large inlet in the W. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, crossed in the middle by 17° S. and about 123½° E.

King's Stanley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3 m. WSW. Stroud, 1 m. from Stonehouse stns. (M. R. and G. W. R.), on the G. W. R., with remains of a Roman camp, manufactures of cloth, deposits of pipeclay worked, PMT.O. P. <2000.

King's Sutton with Newbottle, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., on the Oxford Canal, 4 m. SE. by S. Banbury, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**King's Sutton**); 6356 ac. P. <2000.

King's Tamerton, vil., Eng., Devonshire, on riv. Tamar, 4 m. NW. Plymouth, P.O.

Kingsteignton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 4 m. W. Teignmouth, on the l. bk. of the Teign, 1 m. ENE. Newton Abbot stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

King Sterndale, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Bakewell and Hope pars. P. <250.

Kingsthorne, P.O., Eng., co. and 5 m. SE. Hereford.

Kingsthorpe, par. and tn., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 2 m. N. Northampton, PM.O. P. 7700.

Kingston, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 16 m. N. by E. St. John, with a depth alongside its wharves ordinary springs of 15 ft. high water, 10½ ft. low water. P. <1500.

Kingston, fortified city, Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., at the outlet of Lake Ontario and S. end of Rideau Canal, 92 m. SW. by S. Ottawa, on the Grand Trunk Rly., about midway between Montreal and Toronto; the E. end of the town on the site of the old Fort Frontenac, first settled by the French in 1673; has various manufactures, including mill machinery and steam engines and locomotives, and cotton and woollen goods; shipbuilding also largely carried on. There is a dry dock 280 ft. long, 18½ ft. deep on sill. Seat of an archbishop, of Queen's University, a Royal Military College, and Royal Canadian Artillery School. Great summer resort on account of its proximity to the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence. Alt. 307 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.0° F., Jan. 17.3°, Aug. 69.2°; mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 28.74 in. P. (1871) 12,400; (1881) 14,100; (1891) 19,300.

Kingston, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 7 m. W. by S. Cambridge, 2 m. E. by N. Old North Road stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kingston, par., Eng., Devonshire, Torquay div., 2 m. E. Dartmouth, 1 m. E. Kingswear stn., with a coastguard station, P.O. P. <500. See **Ermington.**

Kingston, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Eastern div., isl. of Purbeck, 8 m. SW. by S. Poole, 2 m. S. Corfe Castle stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kingston, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 2 m. E. by N. Ross.

Kingston, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 5 m. S. by W Newport, 3½ m. SW. by W. Merstone stn. P. <250.

Kingston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5½ m. NNW. Loughborough, close to Kegworth stn., P.O. (**K.-on-Soar**). P. <500.

Kingston, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 3 m. NNW. Taunton, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Kingston, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 11 m. W. by S. Yeovil, 2½ m. SE. Ilminster stn. P. <250.

Kingston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 9½ m. ENE. Stafford, 2 m. E. Grindley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kingston, par. and parl. div., Eng., Surrey. See **Kingston-upon-Thames.**

Kingston, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 5½ m. SE. Arundel, 2 m. W. by S. Goring stn.; coastguard stn. See **Ferring.** P. <250.

Kingston, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 2 m. SW. by W. Lewes. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Ilford**) P. <500.

Kingston, meteorological stn., Eng., Wiltshire.

Kingston, cap. and chief seapt. of Jamaica, Surrey co., S. ct., in 76° 47′ W., on the N. side of **K. Harbour,** an inlet available for the largest ships, 10 m. long, E. to W., by 2–4 m. wide; protected by a long narrow peninsula. The water space is about 4 sq. m., and there are wharves with a depth alongside of 14–24 ft. A railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, 10 m. W., was opened in 1846. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1880–87), yr. 79.1° F., Feb. 76.3°, July 81.6°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 35.79 in. P. (1871) 34,300; (1891) 48,500.

Kingston, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Lake co., 73 m. N. by E. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Kingston, or **Oakey Creek,** Queensland, in 16° 18′ S., 144° 18′ E.; centre of alluvial gold diggings.

Kingston, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, on S. side of riv. Clyde. P. 8000.

Kingston, or **Port Caroline,** shipping port, S. Australia, MacDonnell co., 169 m. SE. Adelaide, lighthouse (36° 50′ S., 139° 51′ E.), visible 10 m. P. <1500.

Kingston, or **Brown's River,** post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 6 m. S. by W. Hobart. P. <1500.

Kingston, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 20 m. ENE. Taunton, 2 m. W. Plymouth Bay, with a good harbour for light-draught vessels. P. <2000.

Kingston, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 20 m. E. Manchester. P. <1500.

Kingston, East, tn., 2 m. ESE. P. <1500.

Kingston, city, U.S., New York, Ulster co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., where it is joined by the Rondout R., NE. terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, on N. bk. of Rondout Creek, which has been made navigable for 3 m., and forms its harbour, 15 m. N. by W. Poughkeepsie; has large cement works, and various other manufactures. P. (1880) 18,300; (1890) 21,300.

Kingston, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the r. bk. of the N. branch of the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkesbarre, 16 m. SW. by W. Scranton. P. <3000.

Kingston, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 10½ m. W. New Port. P. <1500.

Kingston, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Roane co., 32 m. WSW. Knoxville, at the place where the Clinch and Holston Rivs. unite to form the Tennessee. P. <1500.

Kingston, post-tn., Victoria, co. Talbot, 92½ m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kingston Bagpuze, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 5½ m. W. by N. Abingdon, PT.O. P. <250.

Kingston Blount, P.O., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 15 m. ESE. Oxford, 1½ m. NE. Aston Rowant stn.

Kingston by Sea, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., on the S. ct., 5 m. W. Brighton, 1 m. E. Shoreham stn. P. <500.

Kingston Deverill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 6 m. SW. Heytesbury, P.O. P. <250.

Kingstone, par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Kinson.**

Kingstone, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 7 m. WSW. Hereford, 4 m. E. Vowchurch stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Thruxton.**

Kingstone, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 5 m. SE. by S. Canterbury, 1 m. NW. Barham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Kingstone, P.O., Eng., co. and near Stafford, 5 m. from Uttoxeter.

Kingston Hill, two eccles. pars., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., 10 m. SW. St. Paul's, London, close to Norbiton stn. P. (K. H. St. Luke) 7200; (K. H. St. Paul) <5000.

Kingston Lisle and Fawler, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 11 m. E. by N. Swindon, 4½ m. W. Wantage, 2½ m. SE. Uffington stn., P.O. (**Kingston Lisle**). P. <500. See **Sparsholt.**

Kingston-on-Soar, P.O., Eng., co. and near Derby, 2 m. from Kegworth.

Kingston Russell, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 8 m. NW. Dorchester. P. <250.

Kingston Seymour, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6 m. NE. by E. Weston-super-Mare, 1½ m. W. Yatton stn. P. <500.

Kingston-upon-Hull, Eng. See **Hull.**

Kingston-upon-Thames, mun. bor. (since 1199), par., market-tn., and popular suburban resort, Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., on the Thames, 3 m. S. Richmond, on the L. & SW. R., in the diocese of Winchester. K. has a free library (opened in 1883), recreation-ground of 14 acres, and an endowed grammar school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Many of the Saxon kings were crowned here. During the Parliamentary war K. was the scene of the last contest in behalf of the royal cause, to which the town firmly adhered. Market-days, Th. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3800; (1851) 6300; (1871) 15,300; (1891) 27,100; par. (**Kingston**) 4824 ac., P. 41,900; parl. div. (**Kingston**) 85,400.

Kingston Vale, or **Robin Hood,** eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Kingston par. P. <750.

Kingstown, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 2½ m. N. Carlisle, 1½ m. SE. Harker stn., P.O.

Kingstown (formerly **Dunleary**), civic and seapt. tn., and watering-place, Ire., co. Dublin, on Dublin Bay, bar. Rathdown, 6½ m. SE. by E. Dublin, with a harbour and lighthouse (E. Pier, visible 9 m.), on the G. S. & W. R. It is the royal mail packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead. The royal harbour, from which the town may be said to date, was commenced in 1816, and finished in 1859. Two piers enclose an area of 250 acres. Vessels drawing 24 ft. can discharge at the wharf at any state of the tide. The railway to Dublin was opened in 1834. P. (1851) 10,500; (1871) 16,400; (1891) 17,400.

Kingstown, tn., W. Indies, on S. ct. St. Vincent I. P. 6000.

Kingstown, North and **South,** two tns., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co. North K. P. <5000; South K. P. 6200.

King Street, hamlet, Eng., Berkshire, 3 m. N. Wokingham, P.O.

Kingsville, riv. port, Canada, Ontario, Essex co., 24 m. SE. by S. Windsor, with outflow of natural gas. P. <1500.

King's Walden, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 2½ m. WNW. St. Paul's Walden, 4½ m. ENE. Luton, P.O.; 4392 ac. P. <1500.

Kingswear, par., Eng., Devonshire, Torquay div., on the l. bk. of the Dart, opposite Dartmouth, on the G. W. R., with a lighthouse, visible 11 m., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Kingswinford, par., Eng., Staffordshire, K. div., 3½ m. W. by S. Dudley, 2 m. WNW. Round Oak stn.; has coal-mines and blast-furnaces, and carries on glass, brick, and tile making. PMT.O. 7372 ac. P. 36,400; parl. div. P. (1891) 47,600.

Kingswood, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 6 m. SE. Bicester, P.O. P. <250.

Kingswood, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3½ m. Frodsham. P. <250.

Kingswood, par., Eng., Gloucester, Stroud div., 1 m. SW. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. ESE. Charfield stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Kingswood, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Bitton and Mangotsfield, 3½ m. NE. Bristol, PMT.O.; shoe-making is carried on. P. 7900; urban sanitary dist. P. 9100.

Kingswood, par., Eng., Surrey, 3½ m. NW. Reigate, P.O., and P.O. (**Lower K.**). P. <750.

Kingswood, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, 6½ m. S. Birmingham, PM.O.

Kingswood, hamlet, Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 9 m. WNW. Warwick, on the Stratford-on-Avon Canal, 1½ m. W. of its station on the G. W. R.

King's Worthy, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Itchin, 2 m. N. by E. Winchester, PMT.O. P. <750.

Kingtechin, or **Kingtechen,** tn., China, in NE. of prov. Kiangsi, on the Chang-kiang, 85 m. ESE. Kiu-kiang, to the W. of the Kau-ling Hills, from which kaolin or China clay is derived (and takes its name, though the kaolin of Europe is not identical in nature); chief seat of the Chinese porcelain manufacture, containing an imperial porcelain factory. P. estimated by Dr. Halde in last century at 1,000,000, now much declined.

Kingthorpe, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 10 m. E. by N. Lincoln, on the G. N. R.

Kingthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 2 m. NE. Pickering. P. <250.

Kington, par. and market-tn., Eng., Herefordshire, on the Arrow, div. and 12½ m. W. Leominster, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 8028 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**K. with Huntington**) P. <3500.

Kington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the Piddle, 9 m. E. Worcester, 5½ m. NE. by N. Pershore stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Dormston**) P. <250.

Kington, St. Michael, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 12½ m. NE. by E. Bath, 2½ m. NW. Chippenham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kington, West, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 9 m. NNE. Bath, 7 m. ESE. Yate stn. P. <500.

Kingtonlangley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 2½ m. N. by E. Chippenham, 13½ m. NE. by E. Bath, P.O. P. <750.

Kington Magna, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Northern div., 8½ m. ENE. Sherborne, 3½ m. E. Templecombe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kingtsekwan, or **Tingtsekwan,** tn., China, near NW. frontier of prov. Honan, of which it is a customs station, 330 m. by mule-road SE. Singan-fu, on the Tan-kiang, which is navigable thence to its confluence with the Han-kiang. P. about 10,000.

Kingste, name by which Marco Polo called Hangchow-fu.

Kingussie and Insh, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the l. bk. of the Spey, 23 m. NNW. Blair Athole, on the H. R. Birthplace of Macpherson, translator of Ossian's poems. Now a summer resort. Par. 116,182 ac., P. <2000; K. vil. P. <750.

Kingwater, riv., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., trib. of the Irthing, which it joins on the r. bk. 2 m. above Irthington. Gives name to a par., area 18,770 ac. P. <500.

Kingweston, par., Eng., Somerset, Eastern div., 5½ m. SSE. Glastonbury, P.O. P. <250.

King William, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., S. of 38° N., and crossed by 77° W., in the angle between the Matapony and Pamunky Rivs.

King William Court House, vil., U.S., Virginia, King William co., 23 m. ENE. Richmond. P. <1500.

King William Land, large irregular penin., S. Chile, N. of the W. end of the Strait of Magellan, between about 52° and 53° S.

King William's Town (named after William IV.), tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. K., 29 m. W. by N. East London; formerly cap. British Kaffraria. Chief seat of frontier Kaffir trade. Numerous German settlers largely engaged in the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Alt. 1315 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.3° F., Jan. 70.9°, July 53.5°; rfall. (15 yrs.), 25.7 in. P. 7200.

Kingwilliamstown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 15 m. NE. by E. Killarney, 8 m. from Rathmore stn., P.O. P. <250.

Kiu-hwa, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 70 m. S. Hangchow.

Kini-balu ('Chinese widow'), mt., in the N. of Borneo, Brit. N. Borneo terr., in 6° 2′ N., 116½° E. Alt. 13,680 ft.

Kinien, tn., eastern Sudan, 120 m. WSW. Debra Tabor.

Kinin'month, eccles. par., Scot., cos. Aberdeen and Banff, Crimond, Longside, Lonmay, Strichen, and Old Deer pars. P. <1500.

Kinisteno, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, 34 m. SE. by E. Prince Albert.

Kinjabo, tn., W. Africa. See **Krinjabo.**

Kinkasan, Japan. See **Kinkwazan.**

Kinkell, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on l. bk. Don, 2 m. SSE. Inverurie, P.O. (**K. Bridge**). See **Keith-Hall.**

Kinkora, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on the Delaware, 7 m. S. Trenton. P. <1500.

Kinkwazan, or **Kinkuwasan** ('golden flower mountain'), noted isl., Japan, off the E. ct., in 38° 20′ N., just E. of the penin. bounding the Bay of Sendai on the E.; abounds with tame deer. The temple formerly belonged to the Shingon sect of Buddhists, but is now in the hands of the Shinto cult, and for centuries has been the resort of pilgrims from all parts of Japan.

Kinlet, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 8½ m. WNW. Kidderminster, 2½ m. SW. Highley stn., P.O.; 8164 ac. P. <750.

Kinlochailort, PT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, at head of Loch Ailort, 28 m. W. Fort William.

Kinloch and Lethendy, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5½ m. NW. by W. Coupar Angus, 2 m. W. Blairgowrie stn.; 7060 ac. P. <500.

Kinlochard, hamlet, Scot., Perthshire, at head of Loch Ard, 5 m. from Aberfoyle, P.O.

Kinlochbervie, eccles. par., Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., on the N. shore of Loch Inchard, 11½ m. S. by W. Cape Wrath, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Kinlochewe, or **Ewe,** hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on Kinlochewe R., 1½ m. SE. of the head of Loch Maree, 8 m. N. by E. Achnashellach stn. The name, meaning 'head of Loch Awe,' is taken as evidence of the fact that Loch Maree was continuous with the sea inlet of Loch Ewe when a Celtic population had already settled on its shores. PMT.O.

Kinlochlaggan, PT.O., Scot., at head of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire, 13 m. NW. Dalwhinnie.

Kinlochluichart, eccles. par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Contin, Fodderty and Urray pars. P. <750.

Kinlochmoidart, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, at head of Loch Moidart, P.O.

Kinlochmore, P.O., Scot., 15 m. from Onich, Inverness-shire.

Kinloch Rannoch, eccles. par., Scot., W. Perthshire, at the foot of Loch Rannoch, 14 m. WSW. Blair Athole. P. <750.

Kinlochspelvie, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Spelvie, in the SE. of Mull I., 13 m. WNW. Oban. P. <500.

Kinlong-kiang, or **Lantsan-kiang,** name borne by the Mekong in its upper course in Chinese terr.

Kinloss, ct. par., Scot., Elginshire, 2½ m. NE. Forres, on the H. R.; has a few slight remains of a Cistercian abbey founded by David I. in 1150 or 1151. 5184 ac. P. <1000.

Kinlough, tn., Ire., N. co. Leitrim, bar. Rosclogher, 5 m. SW. Ballyshannon, PM.O. P. <250.

Kinmount, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., on riv. Burnt, 81 m. E. by N. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Kinmuck, hamlet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, 4 m. SE. Inverurie, P.O.

Kinmundy, city, U.S., Illinois, Marion co., 73 m. E. by N. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Kinnacorra Point, cape, Ire., E. ct. Clare I., co. Mayo, in Clew Bay, lat. 53° 48′ N.

Kinnagoe Bay, Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Donegal, in 7° W.

Kinnahooey, hamlet, Ire., Clare I., co. Mayo, 18 m. W. Westport, with coastguard station.

Kinnaird, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 7 m. S. by E. Coupar Angus, 2 m. W. Inchture Village stn. P. <250.

Kinnaird, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, Bothkennar and Larbert pars. P. <500.

Kinnaird's Head, rocky headland of mica slate 61 ft. high, Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the NE. ct., in 2° W., crowned by a lighthouse, visible 17 m.

Kinnatalloon, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Cork.

Kinnear's Mills, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Megantic, 18 m. from St. Julie stn. P. <1500.

Kinneff and Catterline, par., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 4 m. NE. by N. Bervie, P.O. (**Kinneff**); 7130 ac. P. <1000. See **Dunnottar.**

Kinnegad, tn., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Farbill, 11 m. SE. by E. Mullingar, 3 m. from Hill of Down stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Kinneigh, par., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, W. div., 10 m. S. Macroom, 3 m. from Ballineen stn.; 15,096 ac. P. <3000.

Kinnell (kin-nīl′), vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, in par. and SW. vicinity of Borrowstounness. P. <500.

Kinnell, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 6 m. NNW. Arbroath, 2½ m. E. Guthrie stn.; 6577 ac. P. <750.

Kinnellar, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on riv. Don, 10 m. NW. Aberdeen; 4217 ac. P. <750.

Kinnerley, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 6½ m. SSE. Oswestry, 4½ m. E. Llanymynech stn., P.O.; 6105 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**K. with Maesbrook**) P. <1500.

Kinnersley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 11½ m. SW. by W. Leominster, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Kinnersley, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., on one of the Shropshire Union Canals, 12 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, 3 m. E. by S. Crudgington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Kinnerton, Higher, par., Wales, Flintshire, 6 m. SW. by W. Chester, 2 m. SSW. Broughton Hall stn., with stn. (**K.**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Kinnerton, Lower, par., Eng., co. and 3½ m. SW. Chester. P. <250.

Kinnerton, Salford, and Badland, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 2½ m. NE. New Radnor. P. <250. See **Radnor, Old.**

Kinnethmont, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 7 m. S. Huntly, with stn. (**Kennethmont**) on the G. N. of S. R.; 8468 ac. P. <1000.

Kinnettles, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on Kerbet Water, 3 m. SW. Forfar. P. <500.

Kinney, co., U.S., Texas, in the SW., S. of 30° N., W. of 100° W., bounded for a few miles on the SW. by the Rio Grande.

Kinnieside, part of par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Ennerdale Bridge.**

Kinning Park, tn., Scot., Renfrewshire, in S. of Glasgow. P. 13,700.

Kinniside, part of par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Ennerdale.**

Kinnitty, par. and tn., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Ballybritt, 8 m. E. Parsonstown, PMT.O. Par. 14,015 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Kinnoir, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 5 m. NE. Huntly.

Kinnoull, par., Scot., Perthshire, on l. bk. of riv. Tay, contains the Bridgend suburb of Perth. P. <4500.

Kinomoto, tn., Japan, SE. ct. of Honshiu, 55 m. SE. Ozaka.

Kinonge River, Canada, Quebec, Ottawa co., issues from Lake Papineau, and flows SSW. into the riv. Ottawa, about 27 m. above Grenville.

Kinoulton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 8 m. SE. Nottingham, on the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, P.O. P. <500.

Kinpai, or **Kinpao,** fortress, eastern China, prov. Fokien, at the entrance to the town of Foochow by the canal N. of the riv. Min; dismantled in Aug. 1884 by the French fleet.

Kinross, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., co. Queen's, 17 m. from Charlottetown, at head of Orwell R. P. <1500.

Kinross, par. and market-tn., Scot., Kinross-shire, on the W. shore of Loch Leven, 9 m. WSW. Falkland, with stn. (**K. Junction**) on the N. B. R.; has wool-spinning mills and a linen factory. Market-day, M. Par. 7275 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <2000; K. portion of parl. dist. P. (1891) 6300.

Kinrossie, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. SSW. Coupar Angus, 3½ m. S. by W. Woodside stn. P.O.

Kinross-shire, small co., Scot., bounded E. and S. by co. Fife, W. and N. by co. Perth, and physically W. and NW. by the Ochil, E. by the Lomond, and S. by the Benarty and Cleish Hills. Surface varied, and well-cultivated. Loch Leven, in the SE. of the co., is drained E. by the riv. Leven. Coal occurs at Lochgelly. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10-12.) Chief town, Kinross. The co. unites with Clackmannan and portions of Perth (Culross, Muckart, and Tulliallan, and parts of Fossoway and Logie) and Stirling (Alva) in returning a member to the House of Commons. Area, 46,487 ac. P. 6300. See **Scotland,** table.

Kinrovar, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, between Blacksod and Tullaghan Bays, 33 m. W. Ballina.

Kinsai, in Marco Polo. See **Hangchow.**

Kinsale′, par., seapt., and civic tn. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Ire., S. ct. co. Cork, bar. K., on Kinsale Harbour (depth spring tides, 12–15 ft., protected by Charles Fort, now a barrack), at the mouth of the Bandon (here crossed by a ferry, and about 2 m. from the town by a bridge), 9½ m. E. by S. Bandon, with stns. (**K.** and **K. Junction**) on the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Rly. Built partly on the side of Compass Hill; some of the streets are so steep as not to admit carriages. Chiefly known as a summer resort, and for its fisheries. Market-days, F. and S. Par. P. <4500; tn. P. <5000.

Kinsale, vil., U.S., Virginia, Westmoreland co., on Chesapeake Bay, 57 m. NE. Richmond. P. <1500.

Kinsale, Old Head of, cape, Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. S. by W. of the mouth of Kinsale Harb., with a lighthouse, visible 21 m.

Kinsalebeg, par., Ire., SW. co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, on the E. side of Youghal Harb., opposite Youghal, P.O.; 5789 ac. P. <1500.

Kinsale Harbour, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork, with lighthouse, visible 14 m.

Kinsaley, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. N. Dublin, bar. Coolock. P. <500.

Kinshan, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, on Hangchow Bay, 80 m. NE. by E. Hangchow.

Kinsha-kiang ('river of golden sand'), Chinese name for the Yangtse-kiang in its upper course.

Kinsham, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 9½ m. WNW. Leominster, on the Lugg, 3 m. E. by N. Presteign stn. P. <250.

Kinsley, vil., U.S., Kansas, Edwards co., near the l. bk. of riv. Arkansas, 220 m. WSW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Kinson, or **Kingstone,** par. and tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 5 m. NE. Poole. Par. 5367 ac., P. 7300; tn. P. 6600; eccles. par. (**K. with Talbot Village**) P. <4000.

Kinston, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Lenoir co., on Neuse R., 26 m. SE. Goldsboro by rail. P. <2000.

Kinsuka, tn., W. Africa, Congo Free State, 85 m. E. by N. Vivi.

Kinta, vil., Malay Penin., Perak, on the l. bk. of riv. Kinta, in about 4° 34′ N., 101° E. The **riv. Kinta** flows SSW., and joins the Perak by two mouths in about 4° 6′ and 4° 8′ N. respectively.

Kintail, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Loch Duich, 27 m. NE. by E. Point of Sleat; 77,441 ac. P. <750.

Kintbury, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 5½ m. W. Newbury, on the G. W. R.; chalk here manufactured into whiting. PMT.O. 7778 ac. P. <2000.

Kintecheng, China. See **Kingtechin.**

Kintessock, vil., Scot., Elginshire, 2½ m. WNW. Forres, P.O. (**Kintessack**).

Kintore, parl. and royal burgh, par., and vil., Scot., on the E. border of W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Don, 11 m. NW. by W. Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. Parl. and royal burgh P. (1891) <750; par. 9092 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <750. See **Elgin.**

Kintsekwan, tn., China, Honan. See **Kingtsekwan.**

Kinturk, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Killaniv.

Kinturk, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Castlepollard.

Kintyre′, or **Cantire,** penin., Scot., between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. extremity of the co. Argyll, with which it is united by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. Length, N. to S., 43 m.; average breadth, 6½ m. Surface, which comprises 10 pars., is diversified with hill and dale. Chief place, Campbeltown. The Mull of Kintyre, the SW. point of the above peninsula, has a lighthouse, visible 24 m. Mean rfall. (lighthouse, 1866–85), 43.2 in.

Kinure, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 4 m. SE. Kinsale. P. <500.

Kinvarra, tn., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, 15½ m. WSW. Loughrea, at the head of **K. Bay,** which runs SE. from the head of Galway Bay, 5 m. from Ardrahan stn., PMT.O. (**Kinvara**). P. <500.

Kinvarradoorus, ct. par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, adjoining Kinvarra; 11,290 ac. P. <2500.

Kinvaston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. SW. Penkridge. P. <250.

Kinver, par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Kinfare.**

Kinwalsey, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 4½ m. S. Coleshill. P. <250.

Kinwarton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6½ m. WNW.

Stratford-on-Avon, on the Alne, close to Great Alne stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. with Great Alne**) P.<500.

Kinwou Bay, Canada, on the W. side of Lake Winnipeg, in 52° 5′ N.

Kinyumbi, French missionary stn. in Nguru, Ger. E. Africa, 75 m. W. Saadani.

Kinzig, riv., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, rises near Schlüchtern, and flows SW. into the Main below Hanau. Length, 50 m.; not navigable.

Kinzig, riv., Ger., rises in Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, and flows S. into Baden, then NW. to the Rhine, which it enters at Kehl, opposite Strassburg. Length, 70 m.; not navigable.

Kin'zua, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and about 12 m. NE. Warren; has several oil wells. P.<1500.

Kiobdo, tn., China. See **Chamdo.**

Kiöbenhavn, or **Kjöbenhavn.** See **Copenhagen.**

Kio-fu, the city of Confucius, a walled city of China, prov. Shantung, in 35° 50′ N., 117° 13′ E. About 1½ m. N. of it is the burial-place of the Confucius family, with its ancient tombs guarded by stone lions, elephants, &c. The temple of Confucius and the ducal palace of his descendants are principal places of attraction. The nearest lineal descendant of Confucius enjoys the title of Duke, receives a large pension from government, and takes rank after the princes of the blood. P. (1869) 25,000. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1870, pp. 218–23.

Kioga, or **Koja,** lake, central Africa, to the N. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, crossed by 1½° N. and 32¾° E., traversed by the Somerset Nile.

Kiöge, Denmark. See **Kjöge.**

Köi, Turkish, 'village.' See *Köi.*

Kiona, settlement, U.S., Washington, Yakima co., 60 m. W. by N. Walla Walla.

Kionga, bay and vil., in extreme S. of Ger. E. Africa, S. of the Rovuma, in 10° 35′ S.

Kiora, stn., Ger. E. Africa, Usagara, 147 m. W. Dar-es-Salaam.

Kios, seapt., Asia Minor. See **Gemlik.**

Kiösteni, isl., Asia Minor, in the Gulf of Smyrna.

Kioto, tn., Japan. See **Kyoto.**

Kiowa, co., U.S., Colorado, E. frontier, crossed in N. by 38½° N.; cap. Sheridan Lake.

Kiowa, vil., U.S., Colorado, Elbert co., 40 m. SE. Denver. P.<1500.

Kiowa, vil., U.S., Kansas, Barber co., on the S. frontier, 205 m. SW. Topeka. P.<1500.

Kiowa, co., U.S., Kansas, in the S., W. of meridian 99°.

Kiowas, or **Kioways,** tribe of Indians, Shoshone family, having a reservation in the SW. of the Indian Terr., U.S.

Kipini, small port, Brit. E. Africa, near mouth of the Azi, on N. side of Formosa Bay, in 2° 32′ S., with a shallow and dangerous bar.

Kiplin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. SE. Catterick, on riv. Ouse. P.<250.

Kipling Cotes, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 3½ m. E. Market Weighton, on the NE. R.

Kipowsin, settlement, U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 33 m. E. by S. Olympia.

Kippax, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 7½ m. ESE. Leeds, on height near riv. Aire, 2 m. S. by E. Garforth stn., on the NE. R., with extensive coal-mines near, PMT.O. P.<3000.

Kippel, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 12 m. NW. Brieg, in the Lötschen-thal. P.<2000.

Kippen, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 36 m. NNW. London. P.<1500.

Kippen, par., Scot., Perthshire and Stirlingshire, 1 m. SW. by W. from its station on the N. B. R., 9 m. W. Stirling, PMT.O.; 11,256 ac. P.<1500.

Kippford, hamlet, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on Urr Water, 4 m. S. Dalbeattie, P.O.

Kippington, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks par. P.<1500.

Kippure Mountain, Ire., in the N. of co. Wicklow, 10 m. W. by S. Bray. Height, 2473 ft.

Kipris, isl., Mediterranean. See **Cyprus.**

Kipungwe, ct. vil., Ger. E. Africa, Useguha, 55 m. N. Bagamoyo, in 5° 39′ S.

Kir (of Moab), place named in O. T. See **Kerak.**

Kir, Kirjath, Hebrew, 'a wall,' or 'stronghold.'

Király, Hungarian form of Slavonic *Kralj,* 'king.'

Kiratpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 42 m. NE. Meerut. P. (1882) 12,700.

Kirbekan, place in the eastern Sudan, near the l. bk. of the Nile, about midway between Ambukol and Abu Hammed; scene of the victory and death of General Earle in February 1885.

Kirby, or **Kirkby,** Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian, 'church-town.' The two forms are frequently interchanged. For places not found under the one form, see under the other.

Kirby, West, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6½ m. W. by S. Birkenhead, on the L. & NW. R., and stn. (**Kirby Park**) on Birkenhead R., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Kirby Bedon, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 4 m. SE. by E. Norwich, 2½ m. E. by S. Trowse stn. P.<500.

Kirby Bellars, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 2½ m. W. by S. Melton Mowbray, close to Ashfordby stn. P.<500.

Kirby Cane, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12½ m. SE. Norwich, 1 m. NNE. Ellingham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Kirby Cross, hamlet, Eng., Essex, Kirby-le-Soken par., 2 m. SW. Walton on the Naze, on the G. E. R., PM.O.

Kirby Fleetham, PT.O., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Kirkby F.**

Kirby Frith, par., Eng., co. and 3½ m. NW. Leicester. P.<250.

Kirby Grindalyth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15½ m. SW. by S. Scarborough, 3½ m. E. North Grimston stn., P.O.; 4526 ac. P.<250.

Kirby Hall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 8½ m. NE. Knaresborough. P.<250.

Kirby Hill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5 m. ESE. Ripon, 1 m. NW. Boroughbridge stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Kirby on the Moor**) P.<750.

Kirby in Cleveland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 9½ m. S. by E. Middlesbrough, 1 m. SSE. Stokesley stn. P.<250.

Kirby Knowle, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 14 m. NE. Ripon, 4 m. NE. Thirsk. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. K. with Bagby**) P.<500.

Kirby-le-Soken, par., Essex, Colchester div., on Hanford Water, 7 m. SSW. Harwich, 1½ m. N. by E. Kirby Cross stn. P.<1000.

Kirby Misperton, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Kirkby M.**

Kirbymoorside (the more usual local though not the census spelling). See **Kirkby Moorside.**

Kirby Muxloe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 4 m. W. by N. Leicester, on the M. R., PT.O. P.<750. See **Glenfield.**

Kirby Sigston, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. NE. Northallerton, P.O.

Kirby under Dale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 13½ m. E. by N. York, 5 m. NE. Fangfoss stn., P.O.; 5125 ac. P.<500.

Kirby Wiske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Wiske, 9½ m. NNE. Ripon, 2 m. SSW. Otterington stn., PMT.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. W. with Maunby**) P. 750.

Kirchberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 7 m. S. by E. Zwickau; seat of important woollen manufactures. P. 7800.

Kirchberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the riv. Jagst, 40 m. S. Würzburg. P.<2000.

Kirchberg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 16 m. W. St. Gall. P.<5000.

Kirchberg am Wagram, comm., Lower Austria, 27 m. NW. by W. Vienna. P.<2000.

Kirchdrauf. See **Szepes-Váralja.**

Kirche, Ger. and Scandinavian, in English and Scotch place-names *kirk,* 'a church.'

Kirchen, vil., Prussia, govt. Koblenz, circle Altenkirchen, with mines of iron ore. P.<2000.

Kirchenbvlk, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 12 m. E. by N. Eger. P.<2000.

Kirchenlamitz, market-tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle Wunsiedel, dist. Hof. P.<3000.

Kirchhain, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Luckau, 33 m. W. by S. Kottbus. P.<4000.

Kirchhain, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 7 m. E. by N. Marburg, at the confluence of the Ohm and Wohra. P.<2000.

Kirchheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and dist. Heidelberg. P.<4000.

Kirchheimbolanden, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, circle K., 16 m. W. by N. Worms. P.<4000.

Kirchheim unter Teck, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 15½ m. SE. by E. Stuttgart. P. 7000.

Kirchhellen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle Recklinghausen, dist. Dorsten. P. (comm.)<4000.

Kirchhörde, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hörde, 4 m. S. Dortmund. P. (comm.) 8800.

Kirch Hundem, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Olpe, 41 m. ESE. Barmen. P. (comm.)<4000.

Kirchlinde, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Dortmund. P. (comm.)<3000.

Kirchwärder, comm., Ger., Hamburg, dist. Bergedorf. P.<4000.

Kirchweiler, vil., Prussia, circle and dist. Daun, with important mill-stone quarries. P.<2000.

Kircubbin, tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, on the E. side of Strangford Lough, 9½ m. SE. Newtown Ards, PMT.O. P.<750.

Kirdford, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 10½ m. W. by S. Horsham, 5 m. WNW. Billingshurst stn., P.O.; 12,497 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**K. with Plaistow**) P.<1500.

Kirdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, circle Obertaunus, dist. Homburg v. d. Höhe. P.<3000.

Kirengwe, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Khutu, 132 m. WSW. Dar-es-Salaam.

Kirensk, dist. tn., E. Siberia, govt. and 680 m. NE. of Irkutsk, on r. bk. of Lena, at its confluence with Kirenga R., which flows from the S. after a course of 320 m. P. <2000.

Kirezun, or **Kiresün,** tn., Asia Minor. See **Kerason.**

Kirghiz Steppe (Russian **Kirghizskaya Step**), name given to a very wide terr. (nearly 185,000 sq. m.) limited by SE. European Russia, southern W. Siberia, the land of the Turkomans (Transcaspian Terr.), Bukhara and Khiva, the Pamirs and Kashgaria. Though mostly having the characters of steppes and prairies, its E. parts are occupied by the Tian Shan Mts. and their spurs. It is now embodied in the Russian **Steppe General-Governorship** and **Russian Turkistan,** while the W. portion of the terr. is divided between the European Russia provs. of Uralsk, Astrakhan, and Orenburg. The *Kirghiz-Kaisaks*, or *Kirghiz-Kazaks*, are the chief inhabitants of this large terr., and were till lately distinguished as the Kirghizes of the *Interior* or *Bukeyev Horde* on the steppes E. of the Volga (Astrakhan, Uralsk, and partly Samara), the *Great Horde* in Semipalatinsk, the *Middle Horde* in the middle parts of the terr., and the *Small Horde* on the slopes of the Urals; while the Kirghizes in the S. parts of Russian Turkistan belong to a separate ethnographic agglomeration of the **Kara-Kirghizes** (*Black*, or *Dikokamennyie K.*, Chinese *Burutes*), who inhabit the basin of Lake Issyk-kul, the higher parts of the former Kokan khanate, the Tian Shan Mts., and the Pamirs. The **Kirghiz-Kaisaks** appear in history in the second half of the 15th century as federations of stems which did not recognise the authority of Mongolian and Chinese rulers (Kazaks, runaways), and by absorbing many non-Kirghiz stems soon attained the number of 1,000,000, and ruled Turkistan. In the 18th century the Kirghiz-Kaisaks were compelled to move further N., and part of them (the Small Horde) soon accepted the protectorate of Russia. The remainder were gradually conquered by Russia in the 19th century, by erecting lines of Cossack villages in the Steppe, new lines being gradually settled further and further S., till the whole Steppe, and finally the Turkoman terr., were conquered. The Kirghiz-Kaisaks, whose numbers are estimated at about 3,000,000, have their own self-government under their elected sultans, placed under the Russian administration. By their ethnographic features they belong to the E. Turks, with a strongly pronounced Mongolian type in the upper classes. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry. Their chief occupation is horse and cattle breeding, and occasionally agriculture. The **Kara-Kirghizes** (the *Kian-kuen*, or *Hakas*, of Chinese annals of the 5th century) are originally from the upper basin of the Yenisei (now Siberia and NW. Mongolia). They spread in the 9th century as far S. and SW. as the Pamirs and Tibet. The Yenisei K. have since disappeared, having been exterminated by Russians chiefly in the 18th century, while those of the Tian Shan Mts. still number about 350,000. They live by cattle-breeding, and occasionally agriculture. They consider themselves as Mussulmans, but in reality are Shamanists. They have self-government under Russian authorities.

Kiri, or **Kirri,** post, eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Abiad, 50 m. S. Lado.

Kiria, market-tn., Chinese Turkistan, in 36° 50′ N., 81° 42′ E., 94 m. E. by S. Khotan. It stands on the Kiria stream, amid gardens and highly cultivated lands. On the weekly market-days the bazaar is filled with the manufactures of Khotan. Gold obtained from mines to the E. Alt. 4570 ft. P. 15,000.

Kiria'mo, vil., central Africa, to the SW. of Lake Albert Nyanza, in about 0° 58′ N., 30° 15′ E.

Kiriathaim, place named in O. T. See **El Kureiyât.**

Kirid, isl. See **Crete.**

Kirikee, Mount, Ire., in the E. of co. Wicklow, 11 m. W. by S. Wicklow. Height, 1559 ft.

Kirili Göl, lake, Asia Minor. See **Beishehr.**

Kirilov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 265 m. NE. of Novgorod, 70 m. NW. of Vologda railway terminus, near Sheksna R.; surrounded by lakes. A canal near it unites the basins of the Volga and N. Dvina. Very old monastery, which has a valuable old arsenal and library. P. <5000.

Kirin (or **Girin**), or **Kirin Ula** (in Chinese **Chuen-chang** = 'naval yard'), tn., Manchuria, cap. K. prov., charmingly situated between a semicircle of hills on the N., and the riv. Sungari on the S. (at the head of its steam navigation), 225 m. NE. Mukden, 160 m. W. by S. Ninguta; a large number of boats and junks are built at this place. There is an arsenal 2 m. E. of the city. The proper name of the town is Girin, though the form Kirin has lately become the most current in England. The K. is due to Chinese influence, but the Chinese name, or rather pronunciation, is *Kilin*, not *Kirin*. P. about 200,000 (*Consular Report*, 1885), 75–100,000 (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 549).

Kirin, tn., eastern Sudan, 100 m. SSW. Famaka (Fazokl).

Kirind, tn., Persia. See **Kerind.**

Kirinia, vil., Cyprus. See **Kyrenia.**

Kiritsumi, hot springs (slightly saline, 104° F.), Japan, 75 m. NW. Tokyo, in a valley. Alt. 2700 ft.

Kiriwini. See **Trobriand Islands.**

Kirjalü, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Gümürjina, on the Arda, 55 m. S. by W. Eski-Saghra.

Kirjath, Hebrew, 'an enclosure.' See *Gadr.*

Kirjath, place named in O. T. See **Kuriet-el-Anab.**

Kirjath-Arba, tn., Palestine. See **El Khulil.**

Kirjath Baal, place named in O. T. See **'Erma.**

Kirjath Jearim, place named in O. T. See **'Erma.**

Kirk, North, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, St. Nicholas par. P. 11,400.

Kirkabister Ness, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., in the SW. of Bressay I., in 60° 7½′ N., with a lighthouse, visible 16 m.

Kirk-Agach, tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, vilayet and 54 m. NE. by N. Smyrna, sanjak Sarukban. P. 20,000; Moham. 18,000; orthodox Greeks, 2000.

Kirk Andreas, par., Isle of Man. See **Andreas.**

Kirkandrews, Moat, Middle, and **Nether,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Esk, 10½ m. N. Carlisle, ½ m. SE. Scotch Dike stn. K. Moat, P. <250; K. Middle, 4312 ac., P. <500; K. Nether, 4878 ac., P. <500.

Kirkandrews-upon-Eden, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Eskdale div., on the Eden, 3½ m. NW. by W. Carlisle, on the N. B. R. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K.-upon-E. with Beaumont**) P. <500.

Kirkbampton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 6 m. W. Carlisle, 2 m. SW. Burgh stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kirkbank, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the N. B. R., 4 m. SW. by S. Kelso, P.O.

Kirkbean, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 10½ m. S. Dumfries, 8 m. SE. by E. Kirkgunzeon stn., PMT.O.; 7937 ac. P. <750.

Kirk Braddan, par., Isle of Man. See **Braddan.**

Kirk Bramwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the borders of the Osgoldcross and Doncaster divs., on the Don, 6 m. NE. by N. Doncaster, 1½ m. WSW. Stainforth and Hatfield stn. P. <250.

Kirkbride, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., at the mouth of the Wampool, 10½ m. W. by N. Carlisle, on the N. B. R., PT.O. P. <500.

Kirkbride, vil., Isle of Man, 5 m. N. Ramsey, P.O.

Kirkbuddo, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the C. R., 5½ m. SE. by S. Forfar, P.O.

Kirkburn and Battleburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18½ m. NNW. Hull, 1 m. NW. Southburn stn., P.O. (**Kirkburn**). P. <250.

Kirkburton, par. and manufacturing tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Huddersfield, on the L. & NW. R.; has manufactures of woollen and fancy goods. P. <3500.

Kirkby. As to this element of place-names, see **Kirby.**

Kirkby, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Liverpool, on L. & Y. R., PM.O.; 4175 ac. P. <1500.

Kirkby, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Kirkby Ireleth.**

Kirkby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **K. with Osgodby.**

Kirkby, stn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, PM.O. (**East K.**) See **Kirkby in Ashfield.**

Kirkby, East, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12½ m. N. Boston, PMT.O. P. <500.

Kirkby, South, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 7½ m. ENE. Barnsley, with stn. (**Hemsworth and South K.**) on Hull, Barnsley, and W. Riding Junc., close to Moorthorpe stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Kirkby Fleetham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8½ m. SE. by E. Richmond, 2½ m. NW. by W. Scruton stn., PT.O. (**Kirby F.**). P. <750; eccles. par. (**K. F. with Fencote**) P. <750.

Kirkby Green, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 11 m. SE. by S. Lincoln, close to Scopwick (*q.v.*) and Timberland stn. P. <250.

Kirkby in Ashfield, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 4 m. SW. Mansfield, 1 m. W. Kirkby stn., on the M. R., PM.O.; 5814 ac. P. 6500.

Kirkby Ireleth, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 6 m. N. by E. Barrow, with quarries of excellent slate, with stn. (**Kirkby**) on the Furness Rly., PM.O. (**Kirkby in Furness**); 9702 ac. P. <2000.

Kirkby Kendal, Eng. See **Kendal.**

Kirkby la Thorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 14½ m. W. by N. Boston, 2 m. E. Sleaford, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**K. la Thorpe with Asgarby**) P. <500.

Kirkby Lonsdale, par. and market-tn., Eng., Westmorland, on the Lune, div. and 10½ m. SE. by S. Kendal, on the L. & NW. R. Alt. 209 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 47.6 ft. Market-day, Th. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**K. L. with Lupton**) P. <2500.

Kirkby Malham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Aire, 18 m. N. by E. Burnley, 4½ m. ESE. Settle 3 m. N. by W. Bell Busk stn., P.O. P. <250.

Kirkby Mallory, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3½ m. SE. by E. Bosworth, P.O. P.<250.

Kirkby Malzeard (ker'bi mal'zerd), par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Ripon, 3½ m. SW. by S. Tanfield stn., PMT.O. P.<750. See **Masham.**

Kirkby Misperton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Costa Beck, 17½ m. W. by S. Scarborough, 4½ m. N. Malton, 2½ m. W. Marishes Road stn., P.O. (**Kirby M.**). P.<250.

Kirkby Moorside, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 20 m. SW. Whitby, with a stn. (**Kirby M.**) on the NE. R. Ironstone mining is carried on near, and the town has manufactures of agricultural implements, iron and brass founding, &c. PMT.O. (**Kirby M.**). Market-day, W. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**K. M. with Gillamoor**) P.<2500.

Kirkby on the Hill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6 m. NW. Richmond. P.<250.

Kirkby Overblow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 4 m. SSE. Harrogate, 1½ m. SE. by S. Pannal stn., P.O. P.<500.

Kirkby Ravensworth, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4 m. NW. by N. Richmond. P.<1000.

Kirkby Stephen, par. and market-tn., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 10½ m. SE. by S. Appleby, on the Eden, and the M. and NE. Rlys. Alt. 574 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 40.1 in. Market-day, M. P.<2000.

Kirkby-super-Bain, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the Bain, 13½ m. NNW. Boston, 2½ m. E. by S. Woodhall Spa stn., P.O. (**K.-on-Bain**). P.<250; eccles. par. (**K.-super-B. with Tumby**) P.<750.

Kirkby Thore, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Eden, div. and 5 m. NW. Appleby, on the NE. R., with gypsum-quarries, PMT.O. P.<500.

Kirkby Underdale. See **Kirby under Dale.**

Kirkby Underwood, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 11½ m. SE. by E. Grantham, 2½ m. W. by S. Rippingale stn., P.O. P.<250.

Kirkby Wharfe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Wharfe, 9 m. SW. York, 1 m. NW. Ulleskelf stn. P.<750.

Kirkby Wiske, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Kirby Wiske.**

Kirkby with Milford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Tadcaster union. P.<250.

Kirkby with Osgodby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Louth div., 16 m. E. by N. Gainsborough, 2 m. W. Usselby stn. P.<500. See **Owersby.**

Kirkcaldy (ker-kaw'dĭ), parl., mun., and royal burgh, par., and manufacturing and seapt. tn., Scot., Fifeshire, on the S. ct., on the Firth of Forth, 4½ m. NE. Burntisland (sub-port of K.), on the N. B. R. There is an important coalfield near. Great quantities of salt formerly made here. Manufactures of linen sheetings, floorcloth, and linoleum; machine works, potteries, &c. The harbour has depth of 15½ ft. at entrance and alongside at ordinary spring tides. Birthplace of Adam Smith (1723–90), author of the 'Wealth of Nations.' Market-day, S. Par. P. 10,000; tn. P. 27,200; parl. dist. of burghs (Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn), P. 36,900; parl. burgh, P. (1891) 17,300; mun. and royal burgh, P. (1891) 27,200.

Kirkcambeck, P.O. and part of eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 11½ m. NE. Carlisle, 4½ m. NW. Low Row stn. See **Lanercost.**

Kirkcolm ('the church of St. Columba'), par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 5 m. NNW. Stranraer, PMT.O.; 13,318 ac. P.<2000.

Kirkconnel, ancient par., now in Kirkpatrick-Fleming par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6½ m. NE. by N. Annan. The churchyard 2½ m. NE. Kirtle Bridge, contains the grave of 'Helen of Kirkconnel Lee,' the subject of one of the most beautiful of Scottish ballads.

Kirkconnel, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3½ m. WNW. Sanquhar, on the G. & SW. R., PM.O.; 26,660 ac. P.<1500.

Kirkcowan, par. and vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, 6 m. SW. by W. Newton Stewart, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., PMT.O. Par. 35,864 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<750.

Kirkcudbright (ker-ku'brĭ), 'church of St. Cuthbert,' parl. and royal burgh, par., and co. tn., Scot., at mouth of Dee, on the l. bk., on the G. & SW. R. Its harbour, the best in the S. of Scotland, is formed by **K. Bay,** an inlet forming the estuary of the Dee, 5 m. long by 1 to nearly 2 m. wide, but divided at its head into two parts by the peninsula called St. Mary's Isle, and mostly dry at low water. To the W. of this peninsula, about 1½ m. below the town, there is a bar, on which, however, there is a depth of 20 ft. in ordinary spring tides; and in the channel opposite the town (where there is a small dock) there is a depth varying from 8 ft. at low to 28 ft. at high tide. Market-day, F. Par. 12,280 ac., P.<3500; tn. P.<3000; parl. and royal burgh P. (1891)<3000; parl. dist. P. (1891) 32,700.

Kirkcudbrightshire, or the **Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,** maritime co., S. Scot., forming the eastern half of the dist. of Galloway, bounded N. by Ayrshire, E. by Dumfriesshire, W. by Wigtownshire, and S. by Solway Firth, separating it from Cumberland. Coast-line bold, rocky, some high cliffs. Many coves used by smugglers in former times. K. coast the scene of 'Guy Mannering.' The surface is hilly, and in the NW. mountainous. The chief heights are Mount Merrick (2764 ft.), in the extreme W., with Corserine (2668 ft.) and Carlin's Cairn (2650 ft.) slightly to the ENE.; in the N. is a group (including Cairnsmore of Carsphairn, 2612 ft.) nearly equal to these in altitude; Cairnsmore of Fleet (2331 ft.) rises a few miles NE. of Wigtown Bay, and Criffel (1866 ft.) in the extreme SE. of the county. Lakes are numerous, the principal being Loch Doon, which forms part of the NW. boundary, and is drained S. by W. by the Gala (Galloway or Gallow) Lane into Loch Enoch and Loch Ken, in the middle of the county, the surplus waters of which are drained by the riv. Dee, which passes its S. end, and which after this point broadens into lake-like expansions, which form a continuation of Loch Ken. Principal rivers, the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and Urr. Climate moist, and, except in the uplands, very mild. Geologically, the NW. of the county belongs to the Lower Silurian age, but the greater part of the surface to the Upper Silurian. In the SE., in the valley of the Nith, there is a considerable area of Permian sandstones, and there are three large areas of granite—in the SE., in the NW., and one towards the middle, SW. of New Galloway. The granite quarries of Creetown and Craignair (Dalbeattie) supplied the white granite with which the Liverpool docks and piers were built. Granite quarries also at New Galloway. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 10–12.) Pastures excellent; cattle of the polled Galloway breed are reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. The honey of this county is noted. Chief town, Kirkcudbright. The only other towns with populations above 2000 are Maxwelltown (part of Dumfries), Dalbeattie, and Castle Douglas. The county returns one member to the House of Commons. Area, 574,588 ac. P. 40,000. See **Scotland,** table.

Kirkdale, par., Eng., Lancashire, on N. side and in co. bor. of Liverpool, on L. & Y. R.; gives name to a parl. div. of the bor. P. 66,100; parl. div. P. 77,400.

Kirkdale, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Helmsley and K. pars., with a cavern in which remains (indicating 300 animals), including those of the wolf, cave-lion, cave-bear, elephant, rhinoceros, reindeer, Irish elk, bison, hippopotamus, &c., have been found. P.<1500.

Kirk Deighton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Knaresborough, 1 m. NNW. Wetherby stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Kirkden, par., Scot., Forfarshire, opposite Letham; 4999 ac. P.<1500.

Kirkeby, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, Romö I., 41 m. NW. by W. Flensburg. P.<2000.

Kirk Ella, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Ella, Kirk.**

Kirk Fenton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Tadcaster union. P.<500.

Kirkfield, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 64 m. NNE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Kirkfieldbank, or **Kirkland,** vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, 1 m. W. Lanark, P.O. P.<750.

Kirkgunzeon (kirk-gün'yon), par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. ENE. Castle Douglas, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R., P.O.; 11,956 ac. P.<750.

Kirk Hallam, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 7 m. ENE. Derby, 2 m. E. West Hallam stn. P.<250.

Kirkham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 7 m. W. by N. Preston, on the L. & Y. R., with a richly-endowed grammar school founded in 1658, and manufactures of cotton and flax. Market-day, Tu. P.<4500.

Kirkham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14 m. NE. York, 4 m. SSW. Malton, with stn. (**K. Abbey**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**K. Abbey**). The station takes its name from ruins of an abbey of Augustinian canons founded in the beginning of the 12th century. P.<250.

Kirkham Gate, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1 m. from Wakefield.

Kirk Hammerton, par., Eng. See **Hammerton, Kirk.**

Kirkhams, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Prestwich.

Kirkharle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 12 m. W. by S. Morpeth, 2½ m. SE. by S. Knowes Gate stn. P.<250.

Kirkhaugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. S. Tyne, 2½ m. NW. Alston; 6689 ac. P.<250.

Kirkheaton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 12½ m. WSW. Morpeth, 5½ m. SSE. Knowes Gate stn. P.<250.

Kirkheaton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 2½ m. E. by N. Huddersfield, on the L. & NW. R. PMT.O. P.<3000.

Kirkhill, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 7 m. W. Inverness, close to Clunes stn., PT.O.; 11,385 ac. P.<1500.

Kirkhill, part of Cambuslang, Scot., Lanarkshire.

Kirkhill, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the North Esk, 7 m. SW. by W. Dalkeith, close to Eskbridge stn. P.<750.

Kirkhope, par., Scot., Selkirkshire, on Ettrick Water, 7 m. SW. Selkirk; 22,724 ac. P. 500.

Kirki, or **Khakdi,** tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 4 m. N. Poona. P. 11,000; Hindus, 7700.

Kirkibost, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the W. coast of North Uist, in 57° 32′–33′ N., P.O. P. 6.

Kirk-Inje, tn., Asia Minor, 37 m. SSE. Smyrna, 23 m. WNW. Aïdin.

Kirkinner, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 2½ m. S. by W. Wigtown, with a station on the Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Joint Rly., PMT.O.; 15,251 ac. P.<1500.

Kirkinriola, par., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Toome, 18 m. W. by N. Larne, 2½ m. N. by E. Ballymena, P.O.; 6390 ac. P. 8500.

Kirkintilloch, ancient *Caer-pen-tulach*, 'the fort at the head of the hill,' par. and tn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, at the confluence of the Kelvin and Luggie Water, 7 m. NE. by N. Glasgow, on the N. B. R., and Forth and Clyde Canal. Numerous Roman remains have been found. Has coal-mines, chemical works, iron-foundries, steam saw-mills, and a power-loom factory. Par. 7146 ac., P. 12,400; tn. P. (including **Lenzie**) 10,300.

Kirk Ireton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Western div., 7 m. SSW. Matlock, 1½ m. NW. Idridgehay stn., P.O. P.<750.

Kirkistown, tnld., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 13 m. SE. by S. Newtown Ards. P.<500.

Kirkjubö, vil., on the SW. ct. of Strömö, one of the Faroe Is.

Kirk-Kilise ('forty churches'), large tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. K., 35 m. E. by N. Adrianople: enclosed by walls, and has many mosques and baths. P. 16,000.

Kirkland, part of par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 1 m. E. Rowrah stn. See **Blennerhasset.**

Kirkland, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on riv. Wyre, 1 m. SW. Garstang. P.<500.

Kirkland, par., Eng., Westmorland, Kendal union. P.<1500.

Kirkland, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, on riv. Leven, 1 m. W. Leven. P.<500.

Kirkland, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Kirkfieldbank.**

Kirkland and Blencarn, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 8½ m. E. by N. Penrith, 3 m. NE. Culgaith stn.; 4066 ac. P.<250.

Kirk Langley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. WNW. Derby, P.O. P.<750.

Kirkleatham, par., tn., and local govt. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 6 m. E. Middlesbrough, 2 m. SE. Eston Grange stn.; 4330 ac. P.<4500.

Kirk Leavington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 8 m. SW. by S. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. NNE. Picton Junction. P.<250.

Kirk Lees, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, S. div., on riv. Calder, 4 m. NE. Huddersfield; has remains of a Cistercian nunnery founded in the time of Henry II., in which Robin Hood is said to have been intentionally bled to death, and the cemetery of which contains his reputed tomb.

Kirkley, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Blyth, 6½ m. SW. Morpeth. P.<250.

Kirkley, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the coast, div. and adjoining the town of Lowestoft on the S. P.<4500.

Kirklington, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 8 m. WNW. Newark, with a station (**K. and Edingley**) on the M. R., PT.O. P.<250.

Kirklington with Upsland, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 6 m. N. Ripon, 1 m. W. Sinderby stn., PMT.O. (**Kirklington**). P.<500.

Kirklinton, Middle, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Line, 7½ m. N. by E. Carlisle, 3½ m. NE. by E. Lyneside stn., P.O. (**Kirklinton**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**Kirklinton with Hethersgill**) P.<1000.

Kirkliston ('the church of the strong fort,' founded by the Knights Templars), par. and vil., Scot., Edinburghshire and Linlithgowshire, on the Almond, 8 m. E. by S. Linlithgow, on the N. B. R. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Rly. is here carried across the vale of the Almond on a viaduct of thirty arches. Has coal-mining. PMT.O. Par. 9506 ac., P.<4000; vil. P.<1000.

Kirk Lonan, Isle of Man. See **Lonan.**

Kirkmabreck, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on Wigtown Bay; birthplace of Dr. Thomas Brown, the philosopher (1778–1820); 23,031 ac. P.<2000.

Kirkmahoe, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3 m. N. Dumfries, 1½ m. NW. Locharbriggs stn., P.O.; 12,553 ac. P.<1500.

Kirkmalden ('church of St. Medan'), par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 4½ m. NW. by N. Mull of Galloway; 13,730 ac. P.<2500.

Kirkmanshulme, suburb of Manchester, Eng., S. div., with a stn. (**Longsight**) on the L. & NW. R.

Kirk Maughold, P.O., Isle of Man. See **Maughold.**

Kirk Merrington, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, 3½ m. SW. Ferryhill Junc., PM.O. P.<3000.

Kirkmichael, vil., Isle of Man, 6½ m. NE. Peel, on the Manx Northern Rly., PMT.O. See **Michael.**

Kirkmichael, par., Scot., Banffshire, 24 m. SW. Keith, 5½ m. SE. by E. Cromdale stn.; 75,750 ac. P.<1500.

Kirkmichael, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 11½ m. SW. by S. Moffat, 2½ m. NW. Shieldhill stn.; 16,983 ac. P.<1000.

Kirkmichael, par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty. See **Resolis.**

Kirkmichael, par. and vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 2½ m. E. by S. Maybole, PMT.O. Par. 15,930 ac., P.<2000; vil. P.<500.

Kirkmichael, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 13 m. E. by S. Blair Athole, PMT.O.; 57,283 ac. P.<750.

Kirkmuirhill, mining vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 5½ m. W. Lanark, ½ m. S. Blackwood stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Kirknewton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 11½ m. E. by S. Kelso, on the NE. R. P.<250.

Kirknewton and East Calder, par., Scot., Midlothian, 9½ m. SE. Linlithgow, ½ m. E. by S. Mid Calder stn. Par. 9477 ac., P.<3500; vil. (Kirknewton; PMT.O.) P.<500.

Kirk of Mochrum, par., Scot. See **Mochrum.**

Kirk of Shotts, par., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Shotts.**

Kirk Onchan, vil., Isle of Man, 2 m. NE. Douglas, PMT.O. See **Onchan.**

Kirkor, vil., Russia. See **Jufut-kale.**

Kirkoswald, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the r. bk. of the Eden, div. and 7½ m. NNE. Penrith, 1 m. NNE. Lazonby stn., PMT.O.; 5737 ac. P.<750.

Kirkoswald (locally pronounced kir-kōz'l), ct. par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 4 m. WSW. Maybole, PM.O.; 14,861 ac. P.<2000.

Kirkpatrick, vil., Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, 10 m. WSW. Prince Albert. P.<1500.

Kirkpatrick, stn., Scot. See **Kirkpatrick-Fleming.**

Kirkpatrick-Durham, par. and vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 m. N. by E. Castle Douglas, 4 m. NE. by E. Crossmichael stn., PMT.O. Par. 18,277 ac., P.<1500; vil. P.<500.

Kirkpatrick-Fleming, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on Kirtle Water, 5½ m. ENE. Annan, with stn. (**Kirkpatrick**) on the C. R., PMT.O.; 11,529 ac. P.<1500.

Kirkpatrick-Irongray, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 m. NW. Dumfries; 13,675 ac. P.<750.

Kirkpatrick-Juxta, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, 2½ m. S. Moffat, 1 m. SSE. Beattockstn.; 22,335 ac. P.<1000.

Kirk Range, a highland dist., mostly a high plateau, Brit. Nyassa-land, W. of the Shire; highest peaks about 7000 ft.

Kirk Sandall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. NE. Doncaster, on the Don, 1 m. S. Barnby Dun stn. P.<500. **Long Sandall** is about 1 m. S.

Kirksanton, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 8½ m. NNW. Barrow, 1 m. SSE. Silecroft stn.; has mines of red hematite.

Kirk Smeaton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Went, 9 m. NNW. Doncaster, on the Hull & Barnsley and S. Yorkshire Rlys., P.O. P.<500. **Little Smeaton** is close by.

Kirkstall, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in NW. of Leeds bor., with well-preserved ruins of **Kirkstall Abbey** (Cistercian), dating from 1152; the church measures 445 ft. E. to W., by 340 ft. N. to S.; stns. (**K.** and **K. Forge**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<4000.

Kirkstall, post-tn., Victoria, co. Villiers, 180 m. W. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Kirkstead, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 14 m. NW. by N. Boston, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<250.

Kirkstone Pass, rocky pass in W. of Westmorland, Eng., 3½ m. NE. Ambleside. Alt. 1500 ft.

Kirksville, city, U.S., Missouri, Adair co., 65 m. W. by S. Keokuk (Io.). P.<4000.

Kirkton of ——. The vil. belonging to many pars. in Scot. is named in this way. For most of these vils., see under the name of the par.

Kirktown, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 3 m. E. Hawick; 6202 ac. P.<500.

Kirkurd, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, 8 m. W. by N. Peebles, 2½ m. SSE. Dolphinton stn.; 5698 ac. P.<500.

Kirkville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Wapello co., 77 m. WNW. Burlington. P.<1500.

Kirkville, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., 10 m. E. Syracuse by rail. P.<1500.

Kirkwall, parl. and royal burgh, seapt. and co. tn., Orkney, on a bay on the NE. side of Mainland, 26 m. NNE. John o' Groat's, in 58° 59′ N., 2° 57′ W. The outside basin has a depth of 21 ft. (pier end) spring tides, 12 ft. low water. Chief edifice the cathedral of St. Magnus, a fine cruciform building in mixed Norman and Gothic, date about 1137, the choir of which is used as parish church. K. is now chiefly important for its shipping trade and as a distributing centre, besides being the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney. The manufacture of linen, introduced in 1747, is now extinct, and so also are the kelp manufactures and straw-plaiting. Tn. P.<4000; parl. burgh P. (1891)<4000; royal burgh P. (1891)<3000. See **Wick.**

Kirkwall and St. Ola, par., Scot., Orkney, Mainland, contains Kirkwall; 11,088 ac. P.<5000.

Kirkwhelpington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Wansbeck, 12½ m. W. Morpeth, 1 m. SE. Knowes Gate stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Kirkwood, vil., U.S., Illinois, Warren co., 115 m. S. by W. Dubuque (Io.). P. <1500.

Kirkwood, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. Louis co., 12 m. W. by S. St. Louis. P. <2000.

Kirkwood, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Kershaw co. P. <1500.

Kirk Yetholm, vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 7 m. SE. Kelso, 6 m. SE. by S. Sprouston stn. P. (with Yetholm) <750.

Kirman, Persia. See **Kerman.**

Kirmanshah, tn., Persia. See **Kermanshahan.**

Kirmington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 10½ m. W. by N. Great Grimsby, 1½ m. SW. by S. Brocklesby (*q.v.*) stn., P.O. P. <500.

Kirmond-le-Mire, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 10 m. WNW. Louth, 5 m. E. Usselby stn. P. <250. See **Stainton-le-Vale.**

Kirn, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the riv. Nahe, 23 m. SW. by W. Bingen, circle Kreuznach; manufactures fine leather, woollens, &c. P. 5100.

Kirn, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the NW. shore of the Firth of Clyde, adjoining Dunoon on the N., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Kirnik, mt., Hungary, co. Alsó-Feher (Unter-Weissenburg), near Verespatak; rich in gold, worked by the Romans.

Kirong, tn., Tibet, 50 m. N. Khatmandu, on the route from Nepál to Janglache, 28° 24′ N., 85° 17′ E. It gives name to a pass (Kirong-la) leading from Tibet into Nepál. Alt. 9100 ft. P. 3–4000.

Kir-Ova, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak and 20 m. SSE. Aidin, in the great plain of China. P. (with neighbouring towns) 11,000; Moham. 10,300.

Kirpe, cape, on the N. ct. of Asia Minor, 30° 16′ E.

Kirri, post, eastern Sudan. See **Kiri.**

Kirriemuir, par. and market-tn., Scot., Forfarshire, on Prosen Water, 18 m. S. by E. Crathie, on the C. R.; has manufactures of brown linen. Market-day, F. Par. 35,600 ac., P. 6300; tn. P. <4500.

Kirrlach, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, dist. Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

Kirsanov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. by rail E. of Tambov; trade in grain, hides, cattle. P. 8100.

Kirshehr, or **Kirsheir,** tn., Anatolia, prov. and 85 m. SE. Angora; cap. of sanjak. Alt. 3235 ft. P. 8500; Moham. 7800; Armenians, 650 (Cuinet).

Kirstead, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 8 m. SSE. Norwich. P. <250.

Kirstead Green, 1 m. to the S., 5 m. SE. by E. Swainsthorpe stn.

Kirtha, or **Hála,** mts., India, meridional range on the frontier of Sind and Baluchistan, between about 26° and 28° N. Average alt. about 7000 ft.

Kirthál, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 32 m. NW. by W. Meerut. P. (1881) 5500.

Kirtinása, riv., India, Bengal, Dacca dist., one of the main channels connecting the Ganges with the Meghná. A strong current makes navigation difficult during the rains.

Kirtle, eccles. par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, Annan, Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Middlebie pars. P. <1500.

Kirtlebridge, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Kirtle Water, 5 m. NE. by N. Annan, on the C. R., PMT.O.

Kirtling, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 5 m. SE. by S. Newmarket, P.O. P. <750.

Kirtlington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4 m. ENE. Woodstock, 1½ m. NE. Bletchington stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Kirton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Spalding div., 3½ m. S. by W. Boston, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. 9388 ac. P. <2500.

Kirton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 11 m. ENE. Mansfield, 4½ m. WSW. Tuxford stn. P. <250.

Kirton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 8 m. ESE. Ipswich, 3½ m. E. by S. Orwell stn., P.O. P. <750.

Kirton Holme, hamlet, 3 m. NW. Kirton, Lincolnshire, P.O.

Kirton in Lindsey, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 10 m. NE. by E. Gainsborough, with a stn. (**Kirton Lindsey**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. (**K. Lindsey**). Market-day, F. 4690 ac. P. <2000.

Kirtsinion, Greece. See **Halmyros.**

Kirunavara, hill, Swedish Lapland, 170 m. NNW. Luleå, about 700 or 800 ft. above the adjoining Luosojaur. A seam of magnetite extends through it, of much the same quality as that of Gellivara (*q.v.*).

Kirwin, vil., U.S., Kansas, Phillips co., on riv. Solomon, 193 m. WNW. Topeka, and 15 m. W. by N. Gaylord. P. <1500.

Kirwirl, name given by the natives of Blanche Bay to New Ireland (*q.v.*).

Kiryū, tn., Japan, prov. Kotsuki, 60 m. NNW. Tokyo; chief products, crape, gauze, and a kind of white silk. P. <5000.

Kis, Magyar, 'little.'

Kisama, maritime country, Portuguese W. Africa, S. of the lower Kwanza, 9°–10° S.

Kisamo Bay, the bay between the two long penins. in the W. of Crete, N. ct.

Kisamo Kastelli, fortified maritime tn., Turkey, on the NW. ct. of the isl. of Crete, at the head of Kisamo Bay, 84 m. W. by N. Candia, in 23° 40′ E.

Kisarazu, tn., Japan, Honshiu, on Tokyo Bay, 20 m. E. Yokohama. P. 5600.

Kisauni, vil., Brit. E. Africa. See **Freretown.**

Kis-Becskerek, tn., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Központ. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kis-Bér, tn., Hungary, co. Komárom, dist. Gesztes. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kisbi, tn., in the Sahara, Tibesti, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, N. of Bilma.

Kiscadale, North and South, hamlet, Scot., isl. of Arran, 6½ m. SSE. Brodick, on Whiting Bay.

Kisfin, or **Khisfin,** vil., Syria, 53 m. SE. by S. Damascus, 10 m. E. of the Sea of Tiberias, on the route of the projected Acre-Damascus Rly.

Kishacoquillas Valley, U.S., one of the long narrow valleys of the Pennsylvanian Appalachians, stretching 50 m. NE. and SW., with a breadth of 4 m., parallel to and W. of the middle reach of the Juniata R., from which it is separated by Jack's Mountain.

Kishangarh, tn., India, Rájputána, cap. K. native state, 18 m. ENE. Ajmere. P. (1881) 14,800.

Kis-Harta, tn., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Solt felsö. P. (comm.) <5000.

Kis-Hegyes, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Topolya. P. (comm.) 5600.

Kishen Ganga, riv., Kashmír, flows W. then SW. to the Jehlam, which it joins just below Muzaffarábád.

Kishinev, tn., Russia, cap. of prov. Bessarabia, 120 m. by rail NW. of Odessa, 30 m. from Roumanian frontier, and 20 m. from the Dniester, on hills 228–750 ft. alt. Annexed to Russia in 1812, when it consisted of but a few huts. Now important city surrounded by gardens and vineyards. Considerable manufacture of tobacco. Chief centre of Bessarabia for trade in grain, wool, tallow, hides, and tobacco. Average temp., yr. 49°, Jan. 26°, July 71.5°; mean rfall. (28 yrs.), 18.5 in., May–Sept. 11.0 in. Pop. very mixed, and contains many Jews and Moldavians: (1812) 7000; (1862) 91,532; (1891) 118,000.

Kishkeam, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 17 m. NE. by E. Killarney, 9 m. from Newmarket stn., P.O. (**Kiskeam**). P. <250.

Kish Light Vessel, Ire., opposite the mouth of Dublin Bay, 53° 18½′ N., 5° 56½′ W.

Kishm, tn., Afghanistan, Badakshan, 32 m. SW. Faizabad.

Kishm, or **Kissim,** tn., Persia, rudely fortified, the residence of a sheikh, at the E. end of Kishm, or **Tavilah I.** (the ancient *Oaracta*), in the Strait of Ormuz, 16 m. S. Bender Abbas. P. 3000. The island is 70 m. long, by about 4–23 m. wide, separated from the mainland by a channel 3–13 m. in breadth, and surrounded by many smaller islands; extremely arid. At its W. end is a range of salt-hills, from which rock-salt is quarried. Estimated P. 12,000, chiefly Arabs. See **Basidu,** and *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1864, p. 251 (with map).

Kishorn, or **Courthill,** hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the NE. shore of Loch Kishorn, 4 m. NW. by N. Strome Ferry, PMT.O. (**Kishorn**).

Kishorn, Loch, an inlet which receives the riv. Kishorn from the N., and opens into Loch Carron.

Kishu, Japan. See **Kii.**

Kisi, isl., in Lake Mweru, central Africa.

Kisil, an improper spelling of the Turkish **Kizil,** or **Kyzyl** (*q.v.*).

Kisima Juju, a fine harb., Portuguese E. Africa, in 14° 30′ S. See chart, *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, p. 416 (O'Neill).

Kisimkasi, Ras, cape, at the S. end of Zanzibar I.

Kis-Kér, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Kúla. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kiskiminitas, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, formed by the union of Conemaugh R. and Loyalhanna Creek, in the SW., trib. of the Allegheny, which it joins on the l. bk., opposite Freeport, in 40° 41′ N.

Kis Körös, tn., Hungary, 28 m. SW. Kecskemet. P. (comm.) 7900.

Kis-Kun Félegyháza, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, 15 m. SSE. Kecskemet. P. (1850) 17,800; (1869) 21,300; (1890) 30,300.

Kis-Kun Halas, tn. with magistracy and health resort, Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun. P. 17,100.

Kis-Kun Laczháza, tn., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pest alsó. P. (comm.) <5000.

Kis-Kun-Majsa, tn., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, 25 m. NW. Szegedin. P. 12,200.

Kislingbury, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. W. Northampton, P.O. P. <750.

Kislovodsk, tn. and mineral waters, Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 87 m. SE. of Stavropol; connected by railway (23 m.) with Pyatigorsk. Alt. 2600 ft. Permanent P. <2000.

Kislyakovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. and 70 m. ESE. Yeisk, on Caucasus Rly. P. 9700.

Kis-Márton, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Sopron. P. <3000.

Kismayu, seapt., Brit. E. Africa, in 0° 21′ S., near the mouth of the Jub R., in a detached part of sultanate Zanzibar. The harbour has excellent approaches and good anchorage, and is a good one for all vessels.

Kismull Castle, Scot., Hebrides, picturesque ruin on rock of Barra I., long the stronghold of the Macdonalds of Barra.

Kisokwa, English mission stn., Ger. E. Africa, in about 6° 13′ S., 36° 27′ E.

Kisoriganj, tn., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Maimansingh, 75 m. WSW. Sylhet. P. (1881) 12,900.

Kis-Orosz, tn., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Zsombolya. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kis-Pest, tn., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pest-felsö. P. (comm.) <5000.

Kissa, site of Roman ruins, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 6 m. N. Tebessa.

Kissale, Kassali, Kissali, Kikondia, or **Kikonja,** lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba, to the N. of 8½° S.

Kissanga, seapt., Portuguese E. Africa, in 12° 23′ S.

Kissavos, or **Kissovo,** cape, E. ct. Greece, on W. side of Gulf of Salonica, 39° 46′ N.; name also sometimes applied to the neighbouring mountain (Ossa).

Kissembo, port (difficult of access), W. Africa, S. of the mouth of the Congo, 15½ m. NNW. Ambriz.

Kisser, barren rocky isl. of the Eastern Archipelago, NE. of Timor, 20 m. in circumference; under Dutch rule.

Kissi, tn., W. Africa, on the coast of Sierra Leone, 3 m. SE. Freetown. P. <2000.

Kissi-Kissi, riv., W. Africa. See **Kakrima.**

Kissim, Persia. See **Kishm.**

Kissimmee, city, U.S., Florida, Osceola co., 145 m. S. by E. Jacksonville, 70 m. ENE. Tampa, with which it is connected by rail. Kissimmee R. is the principal feeder of Lake Okeechobee. P. <1500.

Kissim (or **Kassim**) **Pasha,** suburb of Constantinople, W. Pera, seat of the admiralty and arsenal.

Kissingen, tn. and watering-place, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 29 m. N. by E. Würzburg, circle K. It has three principal springs of saline-chalybeate water, large quantities of which are annually exported in bottle; adjacent are a pump-room and baths. Mentioned in 823 by the Slavonic name of *Chizzicha,* 'bitter, roaring spring.' P. <5000.

Kissingo, ct. vil., Portuguese W. Africa, about 83 m. NNE. Benguella.

Kissovo, cape and mt., Greece. See **Kissavos.**

Kis-Szeben, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Sáros, 27 m. N. by W. Kaschau; health resort. P. <3000.

Kistelek, tn., Hungary, co. and dist. Csongrád. P. (comm.) 7500.

Kistná, or **Krishna,** riv., S. India, rises in the Mahábaleshwar range of the Western Ghâts, only about 40 m. from the Arabian Sea, and winds to the SE., in Bombay Presidency. It then enters the Nizam's dominions, where it drops from the tableland of the Deccan as much as 408 ft. in 3 m., and flows in a curve W., receiving its chief l. bk. trib., the Bhíma, to 15′ 58° N., 78° 20′ E., where its principal r. bk. trib., the Tungabhadra, enters. From this it flows ENE., forming the boundary between Haidarábád and Madras Presidency, then upon reaching the frontier chain of the Eastern Ghâts it turns sharply to SE., and approaching the Lower Godavári forms a delta, and enters the Bay of Bengal by two principal mouths. After leaving the Deccan tableland to the head of the delta (295 m.), the river has an average fall of 3½ ft. per mile; below this it widens out to 3 or 4 m.; and a large quantity of alluvial soil is deposited annually on either side. At Bezwáda, where the K. bursts down through the Eastern Ghâts in a gorge 1300 yards wide, the maximum flood discharge attains the enormous figure of 761,000 cubic ft. per second; and here an anicut has been constructed to conserve the water for irrigation purposes, and regulate the supply to the canals, which have a total length of 254 m. The source of the river is in an ancient temple at the foot of a steep hill 4500 ft. above the sea, and is looked upon as a sacred spot, to which large numbers of pilgrims resort. For navigation the K. is almost useless, its whole course across the tableland being too rocky and rapid even for small craft. Length about 800 m.; area of basin, 97,050 sq. m.

Kistna, or **Krishna,** dist., Brit. India, Madras, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, containing the delta of riv. Kistna, cap. Masulipatam.

Kistrand, comm., Norway, Finmark, on W. ct. of Porsanger Fjord, 37 m. ESE. Hammerfest. Mean temp., yr. 33.3° F., Feb. 17.5°, July 52.2°.

Kis Újszállás, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, 45 m. WSW. Debreczen. P. 12,500.

Kis-Várda, tn., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 54 m. NE. by N. Debreczen, on the railway to Ungvar. P. (comm.) 6500.

Kiswere, inlet and seapt., Ger. E. Africa, with good anchorage, in 9° 25′ S.

Kiszács, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Ujvidék. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kis-Zombor, tn., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Nagy-Szent-Miklós. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kita, Japanese, 'north.'

Kita, or **Makandiambugu,** stn. (founded 1881), in the French colony of the Senegal, W. Africa, 775 m. SE. St. Louis, and 130 m. ESE. Bafulabe, in 12° 55′ N., 9° 25′ W. K. is properly the name of the country, and M. of the principal village.

Kita, or **Quitta,** ct. tn., Brit. E. Africa, Gold Coast, on the Bight of Benin, in 0° 59′ E. The lagoon of K., behind the town, is 25 m. long, 8 m. greatest breadth.

Kitab, vil., Bukhara, 38 m. S. by W. Samarkand.

Kitakami-gawa, riv., in the N. of the main island, Japan, flows S. into Sendai Bay (E. ct.); sometimes ascended by small steamers to Kurosawajiri, 65 m. due N. of the bay.

Kitangule, vil., central Africa, on the S. bank of the riv. Kitangule or Kagera (*q.v.*), in about 1° 15′ S., 31° 35′ E.

Kit Carson, co., U.S., Colorado, E. frontier, bounded on S. by 39° N.

Kiteve, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, upon the r. bk. of the Kunene, 220 m. E. by S. Mossamedes, in 16° 1′ S., 15° 21′ E.

Kiti, cape, Cyprus. See **Kitti.**

Kitlup Cañon. See **Gardner Channel.**

Kitnor, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Culbone.**

Kitoi, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, l. bk. trib. of Angara, flows E. for 180 m., chiefly in a longitudinal valley between the Tunka Alps in S. and the **K. Alps** in N., which separate it from the Byelaya R.

Kitosh, dist., central Africa, N. of Kavirondo, NE. of Victoria Nyanza.

Kitros, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 26 m. SW. by S. Salonica.

Kitsap, co., U.S., Washington, occupying the penin. between Hood's Canal and Puget Sound.

Kitsuki, maritime tn., Japan, Kiushiu, at the head of a bay of the Inland Sea, in 33° 26′ N. P. <5000.

Kitta, vil., Ger. W. Africa, Cameroon Terr., in about 4° 41′ N., 9° 3′ E.

Kittam, riv., W. Africa, Sierra Leone, flows first SW. and forms a lagoon, then flowing W. parallel to the coast, from which it is separated by Turner's Penin., unites with the Bum to form the Bum Kittam, and communicates with the sea at the Shebar entrance, on the SE. of Sherbro I.

Kittanning, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., on Allegheny R., 34 m. NE. Pittsburg. Alt. 1594 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Kittara, region, Brit. E. Africa, between Lake Victoria and Lakes Albert and Albert Edward.

Kittatinny Range. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Kittery, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., at the mouth of Piscataqua R., 47 m. SSW. Portland; contains the U.S. (Portsmouth) navy-yard. P. <3000.

Kitti, or **Kiti,** tn. and cape, Cyprus, at the SW. point of the Gulf of Larnaka; salt-pans.

Kittisford, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9½ m. NE. Tiverton. P. <250.

Kittitas, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 49° N. and 120° and 121° W.

Kittson, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the extreme NW.

Kittur, tn., India, Bombay, dist. Belgáum, in 15° 36′ N., 74° 50′ E. P. <5000.

Kittybrewster, stn. for Old Aberdeen, Scot., in NW. suburbs of Aberdeen, on G. N. of S. R.

Kitty Hawk, ct. vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Currituck co., on a long peninsula between the Atlantic and Albemarle Sound. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 59.5° F., Jan. 42.5°, July 79.8°; rfall. (9 yrs.), 64.65 in. P. <1500.

Kitzbühel, tn., Austria, Tirol, 39 m. SW. Salzburg, with copper and silver mines. The **K. Alps,** dividing the basins of the Inn and the Salzach, form the boundary between Salzburg and the Tirol. P. <2000.

Kitzingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, circle K., on the r. bk. of the Main, 10 m. ESE. Würzburg. Important breweries, and large trade in wine, prunes of excellent quality, &c. P. 7500.

Kiufu, tn., China. See **Kiofu.**

Kiukiang, or **Kewkiang,** treaty port, China, prov. Kiangsi, on r. bk. Yangtse-kiang, 480 m. NNE. Canton. It is of small extent, and very sparsely populated. Exports consist chiefly of tea (which is constantly decreasing), with some rhea fibre, tobacco, porcelain ware, and paper made from bamboo. Total annual value of exports and imports combined about £2,500,000. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1878–81), 63.1° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 85.3°. P. (1874) 35,000.

Kiun, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the r. bk. of the Han-kiang, 134 m. N. by W. Ichang.

Kiung-chou, tn., western China, prov. Süchwan, dep. and 35 m. WSW. Chengtu-fu; noted for its paper factories, which produce the best Chinese paper. P. (according to Richthofen) above 50,000.

Kiung-chou-fu, tn., S. China, prov. Kwangtung, on the isl. of Hainan, 9 m. SE. Hoi-hou. P. 200,000.

Kiushiu, Kiusiu (more properly **Kyushyu,** or **Kyushu,** 'nine provinces'), or **Kiuo,** the most southerly of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Korea by the Strait of Korea, and from Honshiu I., by the Strait of Shikoku. See **Japan,** table.

Kiutsing-fu, or **Chüching-fu,** tn., S. China, prov. Yünnan, 78 m. ENE. Yünnan-fu; well fortified, and the residence of the grand treasurer of Yünnan.

Kiuyu, Ras, cape, E. Africa, at the NE. end of Pemba.

Kiva'ri, fort, Brit. E. Africa, Unyoro, NE. of Lake Albert Edward Nyanza.

Kivarli, vil., India, Rájputána, 111 m. S. Jodhpur.

Kiveton Park, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the M. S. & L. R., 10 m. ESE. Sheffield, PMT.O., and P.O. (**K. P. Colliery**).

Kivira, that part of the Somerset Nile which flows between Lake Victoria Nyanza and Lake Ibrahim.

Kivu, lake, central Africa, supposed to be about 50 m. N. to S., by 20–25 m. wide, crossed in the S. by 2° S., probably drained S. by the Rusizi into Lake Tanganyika. Alt. 4890 ft.

Kiwai, isl., in the delta of the Fly R., S. ct. of New Guinea, in 143° 5′–35′ E., 2½ m. broad. The banana is extensively cultivated by the natives. P. about 5000.

Kiwitea, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Oroua co., 95 m. NE. Wellington. P. <1500.

Kiya, riv., W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, l. bk. trib. of Chulym, which flows into the Ob; gold-washings. Crossed by main highway at Mariinsk. Length, 250 m.

Kiyoukut Sound, Canada, Vancouver I., on the W. ct., crossed by 50° N.

Kiz, or *Kyz,* Turkish, 'girl.'

Kiz-Hissar, or **Klisa-hissar,** the ancient *Tyana,* vil., in the SE. of Asia Minor, 75 m. SW. Kaisarieh. It has the ruins of an aqueduct. Nitre is manufactured here; and 2 m. distant is a small sulphureous lake, answering in position to the ancient *Asmaeæus.*

Kizi, lake, Russian Manchuria, on r. bk. of lower Amur, where it approaches the coasts of the Pacific (De Castries Bay), and is separated from them by but a low ridge 10 m. wide.

Kizil, or *Kyzyl,* Turkish, 'red.'

Kizil-Adalar, isls., Turkey. See **Princes Islands.**

Kizil Art Pass, over the Trans-Alai Mt., central Asia, on the N. edge of the Pamir Plateau, in 39° 40′ N., 73° 22′ E. Alt. 14,200 ft.

Kizil-Irmak, the ancient *Halys,* the largest river of Asia Minor, rises about 70 m. E. of Sivas, flows first W. past Sivas, then makes a great bend to the SW. and W., and finally flows NE. with many windings through a deep and narrow valley, and enters the Black Sea in about 36° E. In antiquity it separated the Lydian and Persian dominions; it now separates the Turkish pashs. Anatolia and Sivas. Principal affluent, the Kara-Su, or Kastamuni R. Length, 520 m.

Kizil-Su, riv., Bukhara. See **Surkh-ab** and **Alai.**

Kizil Uzen ('the red long river'), the ancient *Mardus,* riv. of Persia, rises in Kurdistan, 23 m. NW. Sinna, and flows with a very winding course through Azerbaijan and Ghilan, where it takes the name of Sefid Rud, into the Caspian Sea, 35 m. E. by N. Resht. The lower portion of the river is navigable, and abounds with sturgeon, salmon, trout, &c. Length about 450 m.

Kizlyar, fortified dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 250 m. ESE. of Stavropol, at the head of the delta of the Terek, on a low, often inundated, plain. Extensive vineyards; wine exported. Centre for trade in E. Caucasia. P. 6000.

Kizuki, small tn., on the W. ct. of Japan, 175 m. W. by N. Kyoto, in 35° 24′ N.; famed for the great Shinto temple of Izumo, which disputes with Ise the claim to be regarded as the most ancient shrine of the Shinto religion. P. 8300.

Kizyl-kaya, mt., Caucasus, govt. Baku, dist. Kuba. Alt. 12,247 ft.

Kjelvig, frequented seapt. and fishing vil., Norway, on the E. ct. of Mageroe Is., NE. of Hammerfest.

Kjerteminde, seapt. and fishing tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Fyen (Funen) I., prov. and 11 m. ENE. Odense. P. <2000.

Kjöbenhavn. See **Copenhagen.**

Kjöge, or **Klöge,** tn., Denmark, on the K. Bugt (Bay), E. ct. of Seeland, prov. Prästö, 21 m. SW. Copenhagen; depth at entrance to harbours 14 ft., at quayside 10–14 ft. P. <4000.

Klaarstroom, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and about 35 m. from Prince Albert, 70 m. S. Beaufort West. P. <1500.

Klaarwater, Dutch name of **Griqua Town,** S. Africa.

Klaasvogel's River, Cape Colony, small river, traversing a fertile valley opening into the Breede valley, E. of Worcester.

Kladesholmen, fishing vil., Sweden. See **Klödesholmen.**

Kladno, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 15 m. WNW. Prague, with mines of coal and iron ore, and important iron industry. Alt. 1080–1260 ft. P. 17,200.

Kladova, vil., Hungary, co. Árad, dist. Kadna, with silver and copper mines. P. <2000.

Kladovo, tn., Servia, prov. Kraina, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 10 m. SE. Orsova. P. (with Festilam) <3000.

Kladrau, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 18 m. W. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Kladsko, tn., Prussia. See **Glatz.**

Klafeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and dist. Siegen. P. (comm.) <4000.

Klagenfurt (interpreted by Egli as 'Glan-ford'), tn., Austria, cap. Carinthia, 41 m. N. by W. Laibach, on the Glan, near Lake Wörth, with which it is connected by a navigable canal; important railway centre. Its fortifications were demolished in 1809. K. stands near the site of the ancient *Virunum.* Intermittent fever rather common. Seat of the Archbishop of Gurk; has iron-foundry, and manufactures of machinery, arms, white lead, &c. Alt. 1445–1465 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.4° F., Jan. 21.6°, July 66.9°. P. 19,800.

Klamath, riv., U.S., California, issuing from K. Lakes in the S. of Oregon, and flowing into the Pacific about 41° 32′ N. It has valuable gold diggings on the banks. At its mouth is a bar, which ships of the line can cross at high tide; navigable for about 40 m. by small steamers. Length, 275 m.

Klamath, co., U.S., Oregon, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 122° W., and in the extreme E. by 121° W. **K. Marsh,** in the middle of the county, is about 20 m. in length.

Klamath Lake, Lower, lake, U.S., California and Oregon States, 127 m. E. of NW. corner of California.

Klamath Lake, Upper, lake, U.S., Oregon, adjoining Lower K. Lake on the N.

Klang, town, Malay Penin., in the British protectorate of Selangor, on the riv. Klang, in lat. 3° 3′ N., 101° 29′ 30″ E., at the head of navigation for vessels drawing 13 ft. Connected by rail with Kwala Lumpor.

Klar-Elf (Swedish), or **Klara-Elf** (Norwegian), riv., Norway and Sweden, issues from Lake Fämund, flows SE. through a narrow mountainous valley, and enters the northern portion of Lake Wener (Venern) at Karlstad. Length, 215 m; area of basin, 4520 sq. m.

Klarenthal, coal-mining vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 4 m. W. Saarbrücken. P. <2000.

Klarentza, seapt. vil., Greece. See **Kyllēnē.**

Klattau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. S. by W. Pilsen. P. 10,100.

Klause, Ger. (Latin *Clausa*), 'shut in;' also 'a monastery.' See *Clus.*

Klausen, mt. pass, Switzd., between cants. Glarus and Uri. Alt. 6440 ft.

Klausenburg (German), **Kolozsvár** (Hungarian), municip. and royal free city, Hungary, Transylvania, 80 m. E. by S. Grosswardein (Nagy-Varos), on the Szamos. From remains that have been discovered, it is certain that it occupies the site of a Roman colony, and its mere geographical position in a part of the valley of the Szamos from which there is easy access to that of the Maros (29 m. distant), has always given it importance, at least in local commerce. It has a citadel, is surrounded with thick walls (beyond which there are now large suburbs), is the seat of a university, and of colleges connected with all the more important religions of Hungary; and has manufactures of textiles, machinery, porcelain, tobacco, &c. Birthplace of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary (1440). Near it are the baths of Jegenyefürdo. In co. Klausenburg or Kolozs. Alt. 1170 ft. P. (1850) 16,900; (1869) 26,400; (1890) 32,800 (the great majority Magyars).

Klaussen, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 57 m. S. Gumbinnen. Alt. 472 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 43.1° F., Jan. 23.4°, July 64.5°. P. <2000.

Klausthal, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Zellerfeld, 25 m. NE. Göttingen, lying at the height of nearly 2000 ft., along with the town of Zellerfeld, which adjoins on the N., near the W. end of the Harz Mts., in a basin-shaped valley, reached by a road from Goslar on the N., and by a railway from Langelsheim a little further W.; centre of an important silver-lead mining dist., with a mining academy, silver-refining works, &c. The name, which might be translated 'closed valley,' is appropriate to the site, but seems actually to refer to a Benedictine monastery (*Klause*) founded in the 12th century. P. 8700.

Kleeberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 11 m. SSW. Giessen. P. <2000.

Klein, Ger., 'little.' For some of the places beginning with this prefix, see under the second part of the name.

Klein Aubeim, vil., Ger. See **Gross Aubeim.**

Klein Boetsap, Cape Colony. See **Daniel's-kuil.**

Kleinburg, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., on the riv. Humber, 21 m. NW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Klein Dombrowka, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kattowitz, 40 m. E. by N. Ratibor, 6 m. ESE. Königshütte. P. (comm.) 5100.

Klein Hrabowa. See **Hrabowa.**

Klein Katz, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 12 m. NNW. Danzig. P. <2000.

Klein Letaba, goldfield, on the Klein Letaba R. (Olifants

R. basin), in the N. of the S. African Republic, in 23° 25′ S., 30½°–31° E.

Klein Meltzendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 7½ m. NW. Magdeburg. P. <2000.

Klein-München, vil., Upper Austria, dist. Linz. P. <3000.

Klein Paternoster Bay, Cape Colony, W. ct., in about 32° 45′ S.

Kleinpoort, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Uitenhage, 60 m. NW. Port Elizabeth, on the railway to Graaff Reinét.

Klein-Rosseln, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lorraine, 31 m. E. by N. Metz, circle and 3½ m. NW. Forbach, with coal-mines. P. (comm.) <3000.

Klein Spelonken, dist., S. African Republic, in the northernmost ward of the Zoutpansberg div.

Klein Winterhoek, range of mts., Cape Colony, trending E. and W., in about 33° 20′ S., 24½°–25½° E.

Klein Woslawitz, vil., Austria, Moravia, 18 m. E. by S. Iglau.

Klein Zabrze, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Zabrze, 29 m. NE. by E. Ratibor. P. 5700.

Klein Zimmern, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, circle Dieburg, 8 m. E. Darmstadt. P. <2000.

Kleinzschocher, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Leipzig. P. 8700.

Klek, small seapt., Austria, Dalmatia, on a small inlet behind the penin. of Sabbioncello. The head of the inlet belongs to Herzegovina.

Klekovaca, mt., NW. Bosnia, the highest summit of the Crljevica range, in 44° 26′ N. Alt. 6430 ft.

Klémenti, tn., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 20 m. W. by N. Corinth.

Klenje, vil., Servia, circle Podrinje. P. <3000.

Klenócz, tn., Hungary, co. Gömör, dist. Rimaszombat. P. (comm.) <5000.

Kleonai, or **Khilimodion,** vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 10 m. SSW. Corinth, on the railway to Nauplia; the site of the ancient *Kleonai* is some distance to the W. P. <3000.

Klerksdorp, tn., S. African Republic, Potchefstroom dist., 123 m. SW. by W. Pretoria, about 7 m. N. of the Vaal R.; centre of a small goldfield; the oldest Transvaal town, but which remained an insignificant village till gold began to be mined near about 1889. P. <1500.

Klettgau, dist., between the Rhine and Wutach Rivs., partly belonging to Baden, and partly to the Swiss cant. Schaffhausen.

Kletzko, tn., Prussia, prov. and 23 m. NE. by E. Posen, circle Gnesen. P. <2000.

Kleve, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 46 m. NW. by N. Düsseldorf, cap. circle K., formerly on, now 4½ m. distant from the Rhine, with which, however, it is connected by the Spoy Canal; has manufactures of machinery, cigars, &c. Contains the Schwanenburg, the old ducal residence, K. having been cap., first of a county, afterwards (from 1417) of a duchy, which by the treaties of Xanten (1614) and Dortmund (1666) was divided between Brandenburg and Pfalz-Neuburg. P. (1890) 10,300; (comm.) 10,400.

Klichkinskiy, silver-mine, Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 112 m. SW. of Nerchinskiy Zavod.

Klidi, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 18 m. WSW. Salonica.

Klikitat, co., U.S. (named after an Indian tribe), Washington, in the middle of the S. frontier, and bounded on the S. by Columbia R.

Klikitat River, U.S., Washington, flows SE. and S. into the Columbia R., 15 m. S. Dalles City.

Klimov, tn., Russia, govt. and 72 m. NE. of Chernigov. P. 6610.

Klimovichi, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. ESE. of Mogilev. P. <5000.

Klimsawiese, quarter of Königshütte, Prussia, govt. Oppeln, circle Beuthen. P. <4000.

Klin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 42 m. NW. of Moscow, near to St. Petersburg Rly. P. 5500.

Klingen, Ger., 'narrow defile.'

Klingenberg, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. S. Aschaffenburg, with clay-pits and manufactures of earthenware. P. <2000.

Klingenmünster, vil., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 20 m. WNW. Karlsruhe. P. <2000.

Klings, name given in the Malay Penin., Java, and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago to settlers from India, more strictly from the SE. of India, the region inhabited by Telugu and Tamil speaking communities. The word is contracted from Kelinga, or Telinga, the Sanskrit name for this region.

Klingenthal, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Auerbach, 26 m. S. Zwickau, with manufactures of musical instruments. P. <5000.

Klingnau, tn., Switzd., cant. and 16 m. NE. by N. Aarau, on the r. bk. of the Aar. P. <2000.

Klinia, or **Annanes,** isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 98 m. S. by W. of the SE. point of Eubœa.

Klint, hill, in S. of Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 18 m. E. Malmö.

Klintsy, tn., Russia, govt. and 95 m. NE. of Chernigov, dist. Surazh. P. 11,650.

Klipdrift, a former name of **Barkly West,** Cape Colony.

Klip River, dist., in NW. of Natal, to the N. of the Tugela R., traversed by the Klip R.; cap. Ladismith.

Klisura, Servian, 'gorge,' 'pass.'

Klisura, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Ergeri, on riv. Viosa Voyutsa, 78 m. SSE. Durazzo, with a mountain fort. P. <2000.

Klobouk, vil., Austria, Moravia, 17 m. SE. by S. Brünn. P. <3000.

Klobouk, Walachian, market-tn., Austria, Moravia, 47 m. SE. Olmütz. Alt. 1300 ft. P. <4000.

Klock, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 307 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Klödesholmen, or **Kladesholmen,** fishing vil., Sweden, on a small island in the Kattegat, off SW. extremity of Tiorn I., 24 m. NNW. Gothenburg.

Klodnitz, riv., in the SE. of Prussian Silesia, flows W. into the Oder, about midway between Ratibor and Oppeln. The K. canal ascends its valley to Gleiwitz, 29 m.

Klofa-Jökull. See **Vatna-Jökull.**

Klönthal, side valley of the Linth, Switzd., cant. Glarus, with a picturesque lake called the Klön-see (alt. 2635 ft.), less than 1 sq. m. in area, 110 ft. deep.

Klopp, lake, Prussia. See **Soldin.**

Kloppenburg, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy and 21 m. SSW. Oldenburg, circle K. P. <3000.

Kloster, Ger. (from Latin *Claustrum*), 'a monastery.'

Klostergrab, tn., Bohemia, 4½ m. W. by N. Teplitz. P. <3000.

Klösterle, tn., Bohemia, 17 m. NE. by E. Karlsbad; manufactures of faïence, porcelain, lace, and steel goods. P. <3000.

Klostermansfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, in Mansfeld mountain circle, 5 m. NW. by N. Eisleben. P. <4000.

Klosterneuburg, tn., Lower Austria, 6 m. NNW. Vienna. It is remarkable for the modern buildings of an Augustine monastery founded in 1106, with a library of 30,000 volumes. Cotton spinning and manufactures of nails and iron wire, &c. P. 9000.

Klosters, tn., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 16 m. E. Chur, in the Prättigau. P. <2000.

Kloten, tn., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. N. by E. Zürich. P. <2000.

Klötze, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Gardelegen, 40 m. NW. by N. Magdeburg. P. <3000.

Klotzsche, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Dresden-Neustadt. P. <3000.

Kluczów Wielki, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Peczenižyn. P. <4000.

Klundert, fortress and tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. SW. by S. Dordrecht. P. <4000.

Klüppelberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Wipperfürth, 15 m. NE. by E. Cologne, with copper-smelting. P. (comm.) <5000.

Klyazma, riv., Russia, govts. Moscow, Vladimir, and Nizhniy Novgorod, l. bk. trib. of Oka. Pokrov, Vladimir, Kovrov, Vyazniki, and many important river-ports on it. Navigable from Pokrov. Length, 425 m.

Klymenon, vil., Greece, at the head of a bay on the E. ct. of the isl. of Leukas.

Klyuchevskaya Sopka. See **Kamchatka.**

Klyuchevskoye, tn., Russian Turkistan. See **Jizak.**

Knab, Knop, Scandinavian and Teutonic, 'a hillock.'

Knaith, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., r. bk. riv. Trent, 3 m. S. Gainsborough, 1 m. SW. Lea stn. P. <250.

Knapdale, dist. of Argyllshire, Scot., between Loch Tarbet and the Crinan Canal.

Knapdale, North and **South,** two pars. in the dist., the church of the first being 5 m. W. Ardrishaig, on Loch Sween, that of the second 6½ m. SW. by S. Ardrishaig; surface mostly mountainous and rugged. North K. 26,293 ac., P. <1000; South K. 52,560 ac., P. <3000.

Knap, Point of, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. ct., in 55° 54′ N., at the entrance to Loch Killisport.

Knap Head, cape, Eng., W. ct. Devonshire, in 50° 56′ N.

Knaphill, vil., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 6 m. NW. by N. Guildford, 1½ m. NE. by N. Brookwood stn., PMT.O. (**Knapp Hill**).

Knapp, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dunn co., 51 m. E. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Knappa, vil., U.S., Oregon, Clatsop co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia, 20 m. E. by S. of the mouth of the river (Point Adams). P. <1500.

Knappagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Cootehill.

Knappagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Westport No. 1.

Knappr, mt. peak, Iceland. See **Oraefa-Jökull.**

Knappton, vil., U.S., Washington, Pacific co., 70 m. SW. Olympia. P. <1500.

Knaptoft, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 7 m. NE. Lutterworth. P. <250; eccles. par. (**K. with Shearsby and Mowsley**) P. <750.

Knapton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 2 m. from the NE.

ct., 7½ m. SE. Cromer, 3½ m. E. by S. Gunton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Knapton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 12½ m. SW. by W. Scarborough, on the NE. R. P.<250.

Knapton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 2 m. W. by N. York, 1 m. S. by E. Poppleton stn., P.O. (**K. stn.**). P.<250.

Knapwell, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 8 m. WNW. Cambridge, 4½ m. SSW. Swavesey stn. P.<250.

Knaresborough, par. and market-tn. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the SE. of the Ripon div., on the Nidd, and the NE. R., 3½ m. E. by N. Harrogate. Along the river is a pleasant promenade, on which is the famous 'dropping well,' of strongly petrifying quality. Ruins of a castle, once the seat of the De Burgh family, who held the lordship of K. Has linen manufactures (sheeting, towellings, diapers, &c.). Market-days, W. and S. Par. P.<5000; urban sanitary dist. (**K. and Tentergate**) P.<5000.

Knaresdale, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Tyne, 7 m. SW. Haltwhistle; 15,593 ac. P.<500.

Knavinstown, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. NW. Kildare, bar. West Offaly, on Grand Canal. P.<250.

Knayton with Brawith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 12½ m. NE. Ripon, 3½ m. N. Thirsk, 3 m. E. Otterington stn. P.<500.

Knebel, settlement, U.S., Arkansas, Clay co., 89 m. NNW. Memphis (Tenn.).

Knebworth, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 7½ m. NW. Hertford, on the G. N. R., P.O., and PMT.O. (**K. stn.**). P.<500.

Knedlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, on riv. Ouse, 1 m. SW. Howden. P.<250.

Knee Lake, Canadian NW. Terrs., crossed by 55° N. and 95° W., drained NE. into Hudson Bay by the Hill R.; on the boat-route to York Factory.

Kneesall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9 m. NW. Newark, 5½ m. W. Carlton-on-Trent stn., P.O. P.<500.

Kneesworth, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 11½ m. SW. Cambridge, 2 m. WSW. Meldreth and Melbourn stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Kneeton, or **Kneveton,** par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 7½ m. SW. Newark, 2 m. E. Lowdham stn. P.<250.

Knelston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 2 m. from the S. ct., 12 m. W. by S. Swansea. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. with Llandewy**) P.<250.

Knesselaere, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent. P.<5000.

Knettishall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., on the l. bk. of the Little Ouse, 12½ m. NE. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, 5 m. S. by W. Harling Road stn. P.<250. See **Riddlesworth.**

Kneveton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Kneeton.**

Knéz, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Vinga. P.<4000.

Knidos, Asia Minor. See **Krio.**

Kniebis, part of the Black Forest, on the frontier between Würtemberg and Baden, crossed by one of the most frequented passes from the Rhine valley.

Knielingen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and dist. Karlsruhe. P.<3000.

Knigh, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 3 m. NW. Kenagh; 4515 ac. P.<500.

Knightley, Eng., Staffordshire. See **Gnosall.**

Knighton, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 5 m. SE. Plymouth, on the Yealme Mouth (r. bk.), PT.O.

Knighton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 2 m. S. by E. Leicester, PMT.O. (**K. Fields**). P. 6100.

Knighton, hamlet, Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 11 m. W. by N. Stafford, and 5 m. N. Newport, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Canal, P.O.

Knighton, or **Tref-y-Clawdd,** par. and market-tn., Wales, Radnorshire, on riv. Teme, 9 m. NE. by N. New Radnor, on the L. & NW. R. (stn. for Presteign). The great dyke thrown up by Offa in the 8th century as a defence against the Britons passes through the town. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<2000.

Knighton, West, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 3½ m. SE. Dorchester. P.<500; eccles. par. (**West K. with Broadmayne**) P.<1000.

Knighton on Teme, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 13 m. W. by S. Kidderminster, close to Newnham Bridge stn. P.<750.

Knightsbridge, suburb of London, in the boroughs of Westminster and St. George, Hanover Square, 3 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London.

Knight's Enham with Smannell, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 1½ m. N. Andover, 13½ m. SW. by S. Newbury (Berks). P.<750.

Knightsford Bridge, PM.O., Eng., Worcestershire, on riv. Teme, 5½ m. E. Bromyard.

Knight's Island, Alaska, in Prince William's Sound, about 30 m. long, 60° 13′ N., 148° E.

Knight's Town, tn., Ire., at the E. end of Valencia I., co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 30 m. W. by N. Kenmare. P.<500.

Knightstown, tn., U.S., Indiana, Henry co., 41 m. E. Indianapolis. P.<2000.

Knightsville, tn., U.S., Indiana, Clay co., 17 m. E. by N. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Knightsville, vil., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co. (in SW. of state). P.<1500.

Knightswood, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, E. Kilpatrick par. P.<500.

Knight Thorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, in Loughborough town. P.<250.

Knightwick, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 8 m. W. Worcester, on a branch of the G. W. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. with Doddenham**) P.<500.

Knill, par., Eng., on NW. border of Herefordshire, div. and 13½ m. W. by N. Leominster, 3 m. SW. Presteign stn. P.<250.

Knin, comm., Austria, Dalmatia, 49 m. E. by S. Zara; crowned by an imposing fortress. Alt. 1161 ft. Mean temp., yr. 55.5° F., Jan. 39.2°, July 74.5°. P. 21,100.

Knipe, The, hill, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 8 m. W. Sanquhar. Alt. 1950 ft.

Knippenburg, Gut, vil., Prussia. See **Lehmkuhle.**

Knipton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. SW. by W. Grantham, PMT.O. P.<500.

Knitsley, part of par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., on the NE. R., 10 m. WNW. Durham. See **Conside.**

Knittelfeld, tn., Austria, Styria, 17 m. SW. Leoben. P. 5800.

Knittlingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 15½ m. E. Karlsruhe. P.<3000.

Kniveton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8½ m. SW. Matlock, 3 m. NE. Ashbourne stn., P.O. P.<500.

Knivskjörodde, cape, Norway. See **Magerö.**

Knjaževac, tn., Servia, circle Timok, on the Beli Timok, 28 m. NE. Niš (Nish). P. 5000.

Knjeza, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rahova, 27 m. W. by N. Plevna. P.<5000.

Knobnoster, vil., U.S., Missouri, Johnson co., 62 m. ESE. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Knock (both *k* and *n* pronounced), Celtic, 'a hill.'

Knock, tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, on Clonderalaw Bay, 6 m. E. by S. Kilrush, PM.O. P.<250.

Knock, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Killygordon.

Knock, tnld., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 3 m. E. Belfast, on the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., P.O. P.<500.

Knock, par., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bars. Clanmorris and Costello, 15½ m. ESE. Castlebar, 5 m. from Claremorris stn., PM.O.; 11,705 ac. P.<3000.

Knock, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Morgallion, 3 m. SE. Nobber. P.<250.

Knock, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 14½ m. SE. Parsonstown, 5 m. from Roscrea stn.

Knock (knok), mt., Scot., co. and 11 m. WSW. Banff; a noted landmark in navigating Moray Firth, 1409 ft. above the sea, in 57° 35′ N., 2° 46′ W.

Knock (knok), stn., Scot., Banffshire, 7½ m. E. by N. Keith, on the G. N. of S. R.

Knock, or **Eye,** or **Ule,** eccles. par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Stornoway par., comprises Eye Penin. on E. side of Lewis I., and contains **Swordle and Knock,** vil., 5 m. SE. Stornoway. Par. P.<3500; vil. P.<750.

Knockadaff, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Knocknalower.

Knockaderry, tn., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 20 m. SW. Limerick, 12 m. from Croom stn., P.O. P.<250.

Knockadoon Head, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Cork, with a coastguard station, in 7° 52′ W.

Knockaholet, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Dunluce, 14 m. SE. by E. Coleraine, 4 m. from Killagan stn., P.O. (**Knockahollet**). P.<250.

Knockainy, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, 14½ m. SSE. Limerick, 5 m. from Knocklong stn., P.O. Par. 9248 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<250.

Knockalla Mountains, small range of mts., Ire., in the N. of co. Donegal, trending SW. from Lough Swilly.

Knockalongy, mt., Ire., in the N. of co. Sligo, 13½ m. SW. by W. Sligo. Height, 1778 ft.

Knocka Lough, lake, Ire., SW. co. Clare, 10 m. NE. by E. Kilrush.

Knockanally, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, 7½ m. N. by E. Ballymena, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly.

Knockanaffrin, mt., Ire. See **Comeragh Mountains.**

Knockanbaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Ballinalee.

Knockando, par., Scot., Elginshire, 12 m. S. by W. Elgin, 2½ m. NW. by W. Carron stn., P.O.; 28,134 ac. P.<2000.

Knockane, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. N. and S. Dunkerron, 7 m. NW. Killarney; 57,543 ac. P.<4000.

Knockaneen Bay, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, S. of riv. Shannon.

Knockanevin, tnld., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. S. Ballaghkeen, 5 m. from Kildorrery, P.O. P.<250.

Knockanore, tnld., Ire., W. co. Waterford, bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, 8 m. from Tallow, PM.O. P.<250.

Knockantern, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Coleraine.

Knockantota, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Blarney.

Knockanure, par., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 5 m. E. by N. Listowel; 5950 ac. P.<1000.

Knockaraven, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Belturbet, co. Cavan.

Knockard and Erropie, vil., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, at N. extremity of Lewis I., 1 m. S. Butt of Lewis. P.<500.

Knockaree, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Sligo No. 2.

Knockarrow, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 15½ m. N. Mullingar.

Knockasturkeen, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 7½ m. ENE. Queenstown. P.<250.

Knockateeane, tnld., with colliery, Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. Drumahaire, near Drumkeeran. P.<250.

Knockatooan, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 16 m. SE. Listowel.

Knockaunbrandaun, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Glenahiry, 6 m. S. by E. Clonmel.

Knockavilly, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Kinalea and Muskerry East, 10 m. SW. by W. Cork; 6210 ac. P.<1000.

Knockbain, par., Scot., Ross-shire, 4½ m. NNW. Inverness, P.O.; 12,035 ac. P.<2000.

Knockbarron, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Kinnitty.

Knock Bay, Scot., Wigtownshire, W. ct., in 54° 52′ N.

Knockboy, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Roundstone No. 2.

Knockbrack, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 5 m. from Letterkenny, P.O. P.<250.

Knockbreda, par., Ire., co. Down, bars. Lower and Upper Castlereagh and Mourne, on riv. Lagan, opposite Belfast, and mostly within its parliamentary limits; 8354 ac. P. 45,500.

Knockbride, par., Ire., NE. co. Cavan, bar. Clankee, 14½ m. E. Cavan, P.O.; 18,695 ac. P.<4500.

Knockbridge, P.O., Ire., N. co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 4 m. SW. by W. Dundalk, on the riv. Fane.

Knockcloghrim, P.O., Ire. See **Knockloughrim.**

Knockcommon, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, on riv. Boyne, 2 m. SE. Slane. P.<500.

Knockcroghery, tn., Ire., co. and 5½ m. SE. Roscommon, bar. N. Athlone, on the M. G. W. R., PM.O. (**Knockroghery**). P.<250.

Knockdrin, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Rhode.

Knockdrin, tnld., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moyashel and Magheradernon, 3 m. N. by E. Mullingar, P.O. P.<250.

Knockenargan, P.O., Ire., 9 m. from Dunlavin, W. co. Wicklow.

Knockersally, tnld., Ire. See **Cole Hill.**

Knockeyen Lough, Ire., in the N. of co. Westmeath, 6½ m. NNE. Mullingar, 707 ft. above sea-level, drained into Lough Derravaragh.

Knock Fell, mt., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 7 m. N. by E. Appleby. Height, 2604 ft.

Knockglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Kilgobban.

Knockglass, tnld., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Frenchpark, 9½ m. WSW. Carrick-on-Shannon. P.<500.

Knockgraffon, par., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 7 m. S. by W. Cashel; 9873 ac. P.<1500.

Knock Head, cape, Scot., Banffshire, on N. ct., in 2° 34′ W.

Knockholt, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 10 m. ESE. Croydon, 2½ m. WSW. Halstead stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Knockie, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, 1½ m. E. of Loch Ness, into which it is drained.

Knockin, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 6 m. SE. by S. Oswestry, 4 m. E. Pant stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Knockletteragh, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 9 m. from Glenties.

Knockletteragh, mt., Ire., extreme W. co. Mayo, in the N. of the Curraun Penin., 23 m. WNW. Castlebar. Height, 1509 ft.

Knocklofty, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa W., 5 m. SW. Clonmel, P.O. P.<250.

Knocklong, par., Ire., SE. co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 18½ m. SE. by S. Limerick, on the Great Southern and Western Rly., PM.O.; 4442 ac. P.<1000.

Knocklough, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Crossakeel.

Knockloughrim, stn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 3 m. SE. Maghera, on the Derry Central Rly., P.O. (**Knockcloghrim**).

Knockmahon, electoral div., Ire., on the coast, co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 12 m. ENE. Dungarvan.

Knockmark, par., Ire., S. co. Meath, bar. Lower Deece, 2 m. W. Dunshaughlin. P.<500.

Knockmealdown Mountains, range of mts., Ire., between the SW. of co. Tipperary and the NW. of co. Waterford. Highest peak, 2609 ft.

Knockmore, tnld., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 6 m. S. by W. Ballina, on E. shore of Lough Conn, P.O. P.<250.

Knockmourne, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Barrymore, Condons and Clangibbon, and Kinnatalloon, 4 m. S. Ballyduff stn.; 8836 ac. P.<1500.

Knocknaboley, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Craggaknock.

Knocknacarry, tnld., Ire., NE. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 21 m. NNW. Larne, 6 m. from Parkmore stn., P.O. P.<250.

Knocknadona, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, K. dist., Lisburn union.

Knocknagashel, tn., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 9 m. SSE. Listowel, 6 m. from Abbeyfeale stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Knocknagaul, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien, 3 m. S. Limerick. P.<500.

Knocknageecha, agricultural school, Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, post-tn. Scarriff. P.<250.

Knocknagore, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Kilkee.

Knocknagree, tn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 9 m. from Mill Street, 3 m. from Rathmore stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Knocknahoe, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Killarney No. 2.

Knocknalower, electoral div., Ire., in NW. co. Mayo, dist. K., Belmullet union.

Knocknamuckly, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. E. Oneilland, 5 m. from Gilford, P.O. P.<250.

Knocknamunnion, tnld., Ire., W. co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 19 m. E. Athy. P.<250.

Knocknarea, mt., Ire., in the N. of co. Sligo, 3½ m. WSW. Sligo. Height, 1078 ft.

Knocknascrow, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Mitchelstown.

Knockninny, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Fermanagh.

Knocknrnha, tnld., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 7 m. NE. by E. Cork, 4 m. from Queenstown Junc., P.O. P.<250.

Knockrath, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bars. N. and S. Ballinacor, 3 m. NW. Rathdrum; 18,851 ac. P.<1000.

Knockrawer, mt., Ire., W. co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, 13 m. NNW. Donegal.

Knockroe, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Inishannon.

Knockroghery, PM.O., Ire. See **Knockcroghery.**

Knocks, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Clonakilty.

Knockskagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Unionhall.

Knocktemple, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 7 m. N. Kanturk; 4618 ac. P.<750.

Knocktopher, par., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. K., 12 m. S. Kilkenny, 1½ m. from Ballyhale stn., PMT.O.; 4722 ac. P.<1000.

Knockvicar, tnld., Ire., N. co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, on SE. shore of Lough Key, 5 m. W. by N. Leitrim, P.O. P.<250.

Knodishall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 20 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, 3 m. from the coast, P.O. (**Knoddishall**), 1½ m. WSW. Leiston stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**K. with Buxlow**) P.<500.

Knoll, Teutonic, in Scotch place-names *Know,* 'a hillock.'

Knoll and Bassett House, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 6½ m. NE. Hinckley. P.<250.

Knolls Green, P.O., Eng., Cheshire, 3½ m. E. Knutsford.

Knook, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 12 m. SSE. Trowbridge, 1 m. E. Heytesbury (*q.v.*) stn. P.<250.

Knop, Teutonic, 'a hillock.' See *Knab.*

Knossington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. W. Oakham, PM.O. P.<500.

Knot Mill and Deansgate, stn., Eng., Lancashire, in S. of Manchester, on Manchester, S. junction, and Altrincham Rly.

Knott, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SE., N. of 37° N., crossed by 83° W.

Knott, The, mt., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., at the head of Hawes Water, 11½ m. SSW. Penrith. Height, 2423 ft.

Knotting, par., Eng., on the N. border of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 9½ m. N. by W. Bedford, 2½ m. N. Sharnbrook stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**K. with Souldrop**) P.<500.

Knottingley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the G. N. R. and L. & Y. R., 3½ m. ENE. Pontefract, in which parl. bor. it is included. P. 5400.

Knott Rigg, hill, Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Penrith div., 4½ m. SW. Keswick.

Knotty Ash, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Bootle div., 4 m. E. by N. Liverpool, on the Cheshire Lines Rly.

Know, in Scotch place-names, 'a hillock.' See *Knoll.*

Knowbury, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Cainham and Bitterley pars., P.O. P.<1000.

Knowe, P.O., Scot., Wigtownshire, 8 m. NW. Newton Stewart.

Knowe's Gate, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the N. B. R., Hexham div., 14 m. W. Morpeth.

Knowle, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Bedminster ancient par., 2 m. SW. Bristol, P.O. P. 10,800.

Knowle, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 9½ m. SE. Birmingham, 1 m. NE. of its station on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Knowle Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 9 m. W. by N. Windsor, PM.O. (**Knowl Hill**). P.<750.

Knowle St. Giles, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 11 m. SE. by S. Taunton, 2 m. NE. Chard stn. P.<250.

Knowlton, tn., Canada, Quebec, Brome co., 56 m. ESE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Knowlton, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. W. Deal, 3½ m. E. by S. Adisham stn. P.<250.

Knowlton, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 20 m. W. by S. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Knowsley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 5 m. W. St. Helens, 3 m. N. by W. Huyton stn., PM.O.; 5058 ac. P.<1500.

Knowstone, par., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 11 m. NW. by W. Tiverton, 3 m. SW. by W. East Anstey stn., P.O.; 5144 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**K. with Molland**) P.<1000.

Knox, isls., Pacific. See **Tarawa.**

Knox, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed by 41° N., and bounded in the E. by 90° W.

Knox, co., U.S., Indiana, on W. frontier, bounded on W. by Wabash R., and on S. by White R.

Knox, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SE., crossed by 37° N. and 84° W.

Knox, co., U.S., Maine, on the Atlantic, W. of the meridian 69°.

Knox, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NE., to the W. of 92° W., and crossed in the S. by 40° N.

Knox, co., U.S., Nebraska, bounded on the N. by the Missouri, crossed by 98° W.

Knox, co., U.S., Ohio, S. of 41° N., and E. of 83° W.

Knox, or **Edenburg,** bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clarion co., 58 m. NNE. Pittsburg; produces large quantities of petroleum. P.<1500.

Knox, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the E., crossed by 36° N. and 84° W., traversed by the Holston R., and partly bounded on the W. by the Clinch.

Knox, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., S. of 34° N., bounded on the W. by 100° W.

Knoxford, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 24 m. N. by W. Woodstock. P.<1500.

Knoxland, eccles. par., Scot., Dumbarton co. and par. P.<4000.

Knoxville, city, U.S., Illinois, Knox co., 81 m. NNW. Springfield, with important coal-mines. P.<2000.

Knoxville, city, U.S., Iowa, Marion co., 32 m. SE. by E. Des Moines. P.<3000.

Knoxville, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on the l. bk. of the Cheming R., opposite Corning, 75 m. SSE. Rochester, 14 m. WNW. Elmira. P.<1500.

Knoxville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., 22 m. NW. Wellsboro. P.<2000.

Knoxville, city, U.S., Tennessee, Knox co., on the Tennessee R., 98 m. NE. Chattanooga, in the centre of the great valley of E. Tennessee, one of the most fertile and beautiful regions of the U.S.; with the University of Tennessee (including the State Agricultural and Mechanical College), and the K. College, State School for Deaf and Dumb, and State Insane Asylum for E. Tennessee. Alt. 900 ft. (R.R.); 980 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 57.4° F., Jan. 38.0°, July 77°; rfall. (23 yrs.), 52.1 in. P. (1880) 9700; (1890) 22,500; including suburbs, 27,600. **North Knoxville,** adjoining town, P.<3000. **West Knoxville,** adjoining town, P.<3000.

Knoxville, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Marshall co., 15 m. S. by E. Wheeling. P.<1500.

Knoydart, vil., Nova Scotia, co. Pictou, on Cumberland Strait, 18 m. WNW. New Glasgow. P.<1500.

Knoydart, penin. and eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W., between Lochs Hourn and Nevis, 56° 59′–57° 7½′ N. P.<500.

Knoyle, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 17 m. W. Salisbury, 2½ m. N. by E. Semley stn.; W. Knoyle 2½ m. to the NW. East K., PM.O., 5926 ac., P.<1000; West K. P.<250.

Knuckbue, stn., Ire., co. Cork, 4 m. SW. Dunmanway, on the Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast Rly.

Knucklas, vil., Wales, Radnorshire, 9 m. N. by E. New Radnor, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Knucton Fell, upland tract, Eng., on the W. border of the NW. div. of Durham, 10 m. S. Hexham.

Knude Dyb, channel, Denmark, on the SW. ct. of Jutland, between the isl. of Kiel Sand on the N., and those of Chori Sand and Manö on the S.

Knudshoved, two promontories, Denmark, one on the E. ct. of Fyen (Funen) I., E. of Nyborg, with a lighthouse (visible 10 m.); the other at the W. end of a narrow sand-spit (the **K. Odde**), on the S. ct. of Seeland.

Knutsford ('Canute's ford'), two adjoining pars. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, K. div., 6½ m. ENE. Northwich, on the Cheshire Lines Rly.; pleasantly situated on high ground; a favourite residence of people having their business in Manchester; with manufactures of cotton, worsted, and leather goods. Market-day, S. Nether K. P.<4500; Over K. P.<500; parl. div. P. (1891) 55,100.

Knutton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. NW. Newcastle-under-Lyme, PM.O. P.<2000.

Knuzden, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackburn and Whalley pars., with coal-mining, P.O. P.<2500.

Knyaghinin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 52 m. SE. of Nizhniy Novgorod. P.<2000.

Knypersley, Eng., Staffordshire. See **Biddulph.**

Knyshin, tn., Russia, govt. and 48 m. SW. of Grodno, 13 m. from Byelostok railway station. P. 6850.

Knysna, tn., Cape Colony, K. div., S. ct., at the mouth of Knysna R. (on which are alluvial goldfields), in 23° 4′ E., with an almost completely landlocked harbour, having a narrow entrance from the sea. K. government forests occupy a narrow strip of country lying between the Outeniqua Mts. and the sea. The region is about 110 m. long and 10 m. broad; partly in K., and partly in Humansdorp div. The harbour has an area of 2500 ac.; depth on bar at high water ordinary springs 24 ft., ordinary neaps 19½ ft.

Ko, Kos, or **Khora,** tn., on the NE. ct. of Ko I., with roadstead exposed to winds from the NE. and NW. The artificial basin is almost silted up with sand. P. 3000 (Cuinet).

Ko, Kos, Stanko, or **Istanköi,** isl., Ægean Sea, off the SW. ct. of Asia Minor, 25 m. long ENE. to WSW. Area, 110 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P., including Nisiro (Nisyros) 10,000, nearly all Greeks (Cuinet).

Koaïf, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Koeit.**

Kobabish, Arab tribe. See **Kababish.**

Kobber, Danish, 'copper.' See *Kupfer.*

Kobbo, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 167 m. S. by W. Debra Tabor. Alt. 7675 ft.

Kobdo, tn., western Mongolia, about 250 m. W. Uliassutai, in about 48° N., 91° 35′ E., with two fortresses with Chinese garrison. It has a rapidly increasing trade with the Russian govt. of Tomsk by the riv. Chui. P. (settled)<1000, but nomadic Khalkhas and Kalmuks camp near.

Kobe, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 16 m. W. Ozaka, on a small bay adjoining that of Hyogo, which now forms one town with K. Opened to foreign trade in 1868, at the same time as Hyogo; but the foreign settlements were established here, as the bay of K. (area, 470 ac.; outer depth, 40 ft.; depth close in, 20 ft.) is better adapted for large shipping. K. is rapidly extending beyond the settlement to the foot of the hills. The air is pure, and the vicinity beautiful and interesting. P. (including Hyogo) 104,000.

Kobe, or **Kobbeh,** tn., central Africa, former cap. Darfur, 37 m. WNW. El Fasher, in about 14° N., 24° 50′ E. P. 6000.

Kobelyaki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 41 m. SW. of Poltava, on l. bk. Vorskla R. P. 15,800.

Köben, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, on riv. Oder, 17 m. SE. by E. Glogau. P.<2000.

Kobern, vil., Prussia, on the Moselle, prov. and 7½ m. SW. Koblenz; ironstone mines. P.<2000.

Kobernauser-Wald, hill range, Upper Austria. See **Austria, Archduchy of.**

Kobien, tn., China, Formosa I., on the W. ct., 80 m. SW. Tamsui.

Koblĭnica, vil., Servia, circle Krajina. P.<3000.

Kobizhcha (Polish **Kobyżcza**), tn., Russia, govt. and 48 m. SSE. Chernigov, on railway to Kiev; distilleries. P. 8000.

Koblenz, the ancient *Confluentia* ('confluence'), of which the modern name is a corruption, tn. and first-class fortress, Ger., Prussia, cap. Rhine Prov., and govt. and circle K., situated on the low ground at the end of the more elevated tongue of land between the rivs. Rhine and Moselle, both of which are here crossed by railway bridges, the Rhine also by a bridge of boats, and the Moselle by an ordinary bridge, erected by the Elector of Trèves in 1244. The fortifications embrace neighbouring heights on the l. bk. of the Rhine, as well as the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein on the opposite bank. Numerous industries—japanning, manufactures of machinery, cigars, &c. The town formerly belonged to the Electorate of Trèves, and was the residence of the last elector, Wenceslaus (1768–94). In 1815 it passed to Prussia. Birthplace of the statesman Metternich (1773–1859). P. (1816) 11,300; (1871) 28,700; (1890) 31,400; (comm.) 32,700.

Koblenz, vil., Switzd., cant. and 17 m. NE. by N. Aargau, on the Rhine, at the confluence of the Aar. P.<2000.

Kobongo, or **Kangombe,** tn., Portuguese W. Africa, Bihe, 240 m. E. Benguella.

Kobrin, or **Kobryn,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 102 m. SE. of Grodno, 30 m. ENE. of Brest Litovsk, on Mukhavets R. Old 11th century castle. P. 9900, chiefly Jews.

Kobt, Koft, or **Kuft,** the ancient *Coptos,* tn., Upper Egypt, 12 m. S. Keneh, 24 m. NNE. ancient Thebes, just S. of 26° N., near the r. bk. of the Nile, W. terminus of the desert route from Kosseir on the Red Sea. Under the Ptolemies and early Roman emperors an important seat of commerce; sacked by Diocletian in the latter years of the 3rd century. The site

of the ancient city has recently been cleared by Professor Petrie, who has discovered numerous remains of antiquity, some of prehistoric age.

Koburg, tn., Ger., cap. duchy of Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, in a narrow part of the valley of the Itz (trib. Main), 48 m. S. by E. Gotha, 26 m. N. by E. Bamberg (Bavaria); has textile and other manufactures, noted breweries, and vegetable market, and a well-known establishment for the preparation of theatre decorations. E. of the town is the citadel (alt. 1500 ft.), one of the most celebrated structures of the Middle Ages in Germany, said to date originally from the early part of the 10th century, containing a collection of arms and equipments of war, &c.; noted also for the beautiful view it commands. Alt. (town) 960 ft. P. (1816) 8000; (1890) 17,100.

Kobylin, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Krotoschin, 43 m. N. by E. Breslau. P. <3000.

Koch, Pali, or **Rájbansí,** race, India, of aboriginal descent, in NE. Bengal and Assam; their name is preserved in the independent state of Kuch (or Koch) Behar.

Kochana, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 50 m. E. by S. Ushkub.

Kochanes, or **Kochannis,** vil., Turkish Kurdistan, 65 m. SE. by S. of Van, ecclesiastical and political cap. of the Syrian Christians.

Kochelsee, alpine lake, Ger., Bavaria, 11 m. S. of the Würm-see, drained by the Loisach N. into the Isar, bordered on the N. by the marsh called the Haselmoos. Alt. 1955 ft.

Kochem, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Moselle, circle K., 25 m. SW. Koblenz. P. <4000.

Kocher, riv., Ger., Würtemberg, flows N. then W. through a wild narrow valley into the Neckar, a few miles below Heilbronn. Length, 112 m.; not navigable.

Koch-Hissar, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 90 m. NE. Konia, near the E. bank of salt lake of Tuz-chöllü, which is sometimes known as the Lake of Koch-Hissar, in 38° 55′ N., 33° 29′ E.

Koch-Hissar, tn., Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 50 m. SSE. Diarbekir, W. of Mardin.

Kochi, tn., Japan, on the SE. ct. of Shikoku, cap. of K. prefecture, 135 m. SW. by W. Kobe; noted for its coral. K. Bay is to be deepened in its outer portion to admit large steamers. The castle, dating from the 16th century, is now a public library. Malaria prevalent. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 59.7° F., Jan. 41.2°, Aug. 78.1°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 92.92 in. P. 32,000.

Kochlowitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kattowitz, 31 m. ENE. Ratibor, with zinc-smelting and coal-mines. P. <3000.

Kochiu, tin-mines, in SE. of Yünnan, China, 20 m. from Mengtse.

Ko-chou, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 110 m. E. by N. Pakhoi.

Kochstedt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Aschersleben, 15 m. E. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Kodagu. See **Coorg.**

Kodaikanal, hamlet, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Madura, 50 m. NW. by W. Madura.

Kodavásal, tn., India, Madras, dist. Tanjore. P. 7800; Hindus, 7200.

Kodiak, isl., Alaska. See **Kadiak.**

Kodinár, tn., India, Bombay, Baroda state, in 20° 47′ N., 70° 46′ E. P. (1881) 6500.

Kodlipet, tn., India, Coorg, in 12° 48′ N., 75° 57′ E. P. <1000.

Kodumúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, 69 m. NE. by E. Bellary. P. (1881) <4000.

Kodungalúr, tn., India, Madras, Cochin state, in 10° 14′ N., 76° 15′ E. According to tradition the first field of St. Thomas' labours in India, but the visit must be regarded as mythical. K. has a ruined fort. P. (1876) 9500.

Koelt, Kowait, or **Koait,** also called **Korein,** or **Grein,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the S. side of a bay opening westwards off the head of the Persian Gulf, vilayet, sanjak, and 80 m. S. Busrah (Basra); 3000 houses, 500 *serife.*

Koekelberg, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, NW. suburb of Brussels. P. 6200.

Koel, India. See **Aligarh.**

Koel, North, riv., India, Bengal, Chutiá Nagpur, flows NNW. and enters the Son in 24° 32′ N. and 83° 56′ E. Navigation is obstructed by a ridge of gneiss rock, and by sudden freshets, to which this river is subject.

Koel, South, riv., Bengal. See **Brahmani.**

Koesfeld (kōs'felt), par. and tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle K., 19 m. W. Münster, with textile manufactures, and a castle, once the residence of the bishop-princes of Münster. Par. P. <3000; tn. P. 5600.

Koetei, Borneo. See **Kutei.**

Koetong, post-tp., Victoria, co. Benambra, on K. Creek, 222 m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Koevorden (ku-for-den), fortress and tn., Holland, prov. Drenthe, 28 m. ENE. Zwolle. P. <4000.

Kofel, caravan stn., with springs, in the Sahara, N. of Lake Chad, on the borders of Bornu, Africa.

Koffyfontein, mining camp, Orange Free State, div. and 30 m. from Fauresmith, 24 m. from Jacobsdal; close to K. diamond mine.

Köflach, tn., Austria, Styria, 17 m. W. Graz, with coal-seam and iron-mines. P. <3000.

Koft, tn., Egypt. See **Kobt.**

Kofu, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 70 m. W. Tokyo, cap. of prefecture of Yamanashi; noted for *kaiki* (a thin silken fabric used for dress-linings, &c.) and a sweetmeat consisting of grapes coated with sugar. K. has more buildings in European style than any other provincial town in Japan, including an industrial school and silk-filatures. P. 24,500.

Kogarah, tp., New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 7 m. from Sydney. P. <3000.

Kogel Bay, in the S. of Cape Colony, on the E. of False Bay.

Kogelbeen, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqualand W., dist. Hay, 75 m. S. Kuruman.

Kogon River, French Upper Guinea, Futa-jallon, flows first NW. then SW. into the Atlantic, which it enters by a wide estuary called the Rio Komponi, to the S. of 11° N.

Koh, Siamese, 'rock,' or mountain,' a prefix of many Siamese islands.

Koh, Kuh, Persian, 'a mountain.'

Kohak, Persia. See **Kuhak.**

Kohalto, a long, isolated, flat-topped mt. on the E. edge of the Abyssinian plateau, surrounded by precipices, and containing ruins which mark the site of the ancient *Koloe.* Alt. 7000 ft. (Bent, *Geog. Jour.*, vol. ii. p. 140).

Köbalom, Hungary. See **Reps.**

Kohát, dist., Brit. India, Punjab, between the Indus and the border mountains of Afghanistan, crossed by 33½° N.; chiefly a bare and intricate mountain region.

Kohát, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. K., 28 m. SSW. Pesháwar, 2 m. from the S. base of the Afrídi Hills. P. (1868) 11,300; (1891) 27,000; Moham. 17,500; Hindus, 5100; Sikhs, 4100.

Kohatur, tribe, Brit. India. See **Kota.**

Kohchang, or **Chang,** isl., Gulf of Siam, crossed by 102° 20′ E., and in the S. by 12° N.

Koh-i-Baba, lofty mountain range, Afghanistan, the eastern continuation of the Paropamisus range, and separated from the SW. extremity of the Hindu Kush by the Bamian Pass, the principal pass leading from Kabul into Turkistan. Highest summit, Shah Fuladi, 16,874 ft.

Koh-i-Damán, 'the foot of the mountains,' region of Afghanistan, NW. of Kabul, at the base of the Paghman range.

Kohima, frontier stn., Brit. India, Assam dist., Nágá Hills, 60 m. N. by E. Manipur; selected in 1878 in place of Samaguting as better situated for the supervision of the Nágás.

Kohistán (the 'Land of Mountains') is a name applied to several mountainous dists., as (1) the S. of the prov. of Khorassan, Persia; (2) the high valleys of the S. slope of the Hindu Kush, Afghanistan; (3) the mountains between the Indus and Chitral valleys to the NW. of India; (4) the region on the W. of Sind, Brit. India, extending into Baluchistan.

Kohl-Janowitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 32 m. SE. by E. Prague. P. <3000.

Koh Pennan, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the E. ct., in about 9° 43′ N.

Kohren, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 19 m. NW. Chemnitz. P. <2000.

Koh Samule, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the E. ct., in about 9° 30′ N.

Koh-si-chang, group of small isls., 6 or 7 m. from the E. ct. of the Gulf of Bangkok, Siam, in 13° 10′ N.; fairly good anchorage.

Koh Tau, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off E. ct., in about 10° 5′ N.

Kohukohu, tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Hokiangi, 110 m. NNW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Koh Yai, vil., Siam, 26 m. N. Bangkok.

Köi, or *Kiöi,* Turkish, 'village.' Names into which this suffix enters are often spelt in the French way, *Keui,* or *Kieui.*

Koil, India. See **Aligarh.**

Koilkonda, tn., India, Haidarábád, 62 m. SW. by W. Haidarábád.

Koinare, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rahova, on the l. bk. of the Isker, 24 m. W. by S. Plevna. P. <4000.

Koineon, penin., Greece. See **Lithada.**

Koi-sanjak, tn., vilayet, and 83 m. E. by S. Mosul, sanjak Kerkuk, on Little Zab. P. 10,000; Moham. 9600.

Koi-su (Turkish *Sheep water*), several rivs. of Caucasia, provs. Daghestan and partly Tiflis. The Avar K. and Andi K. make the Sulak by their junction.

Koja, or *Khoja,* Turkish 'old man,' as an adjective, 'great.'

Koja, lake, central Africa. See **Kioga.**

Kojak Pass, Afghanistan. See **Khojak Pass.**

Kojetein, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. March, 17 m. S. by E. Olmutz. Alt. 660 ft. P. 5600.

Kojonup, post-tn., W. Australia, Goderich co., 100 m. NNW. Albany. P. <1500.

Kojuk Burun, cape upon the E. side of the Dardanelles, Asia Minor, 10 m. SW. by S. Gallipoli, with a lighthouse.

Kojun-Tepe, plain, Eastern Roumelia, stretching N. from Philippopolis.

Kóka, tn., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Kecskemét felsö. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kokab, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 100 m. NW. Ispahan.

Kokalava, vil., Ceylon. See **Kokkilay.**

Kokand, or **Kokan,** formerly independent khanate of central Asia, now part of Russian Turkistan, prov. **Fergana.** Chief town **Kokan,** 75 m. SE. of Tashkent (115 m. by road), in a plain 10 m. from the Syr; considerable trade in grain, raw cotton, hides, leather, and other animal produce. Alt. 1300 ft. P. 54,050.

Kokbekty, or **Kokpektinsk,** dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. and 165 m. SE. of Semipalatinsk, 48° 45′ N., 82° 25′ E., on S. slope of Little Urgheñ-tau hills. Small fort, founded in 1836. P. 3500.

Kokcha, riv., central Asia, Badakshan, rises on the N. slope of the Hindu Kush Mts., and flows first N. then W. past Faizahad to the Amu-daria, which it enters, on its l. bk., by several arms above Kunda Gizar. Lapis-lazuli is found abundantly along its upper course.

Kokchetav, dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Semipalatinsk, 205 m. SW. of Omsk; centre of administration for Siberian Kirghizes. Exports of cattle and hides. P. 6200.

Kokel, Küküllö, Ger., Magyar, riv., Transylvania, formed by the junction of two rivers, the Great K. (Gross-K., or Nagy-Küküllö) and the Little K. (Klein-K., or Kis-Külküllö), each about 100 m. in length, rising on the W. slope of the Carpathian Mts., which unite at Balasfalva; its course is thence W., with many windings, about 20 m., to the Maros, which it enters 6 m. above Karoly Fehervar. The rivers give name to two counties (comitats), the riv. Gross-Kokel separating the county of that name from the county of Klein-Kokel on the N.

Kokfura, or **Sharefa,** tn., Abyssinia, Shoa, 173 m. SE. by E. Debra Tabor, 60 m. N. by E. Ankobar, cap. prov. Jedem.

Koki, small state in W. of and dependent on Uganda, Brit. E. Africa.

Kokkilay, or **Kokalava,** vil., E. ct. Ceylon, 35 m. NW. Trinkomali, at the mouth of a great lagoon, formerly a fertile rice plain.

Kóko, or *Kuku,* Mongolian, 'blue.'

Ko'komo, vil., U.S., Colorado, Summit co., 67 m. WSW. Denver, and 12 m. NNE. Leadville. P. <1500.

Kokomo, city, U.S., Indiana, Howard co., 48 m. N. Indianapolis. P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 8300.

Koko-Nor ('blue lake'), Chinese Empire. See **Kuku-Nor.**

Kokova, tn., Hungary, co. Gömör, dist. Rimaszombat. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kokshal-tau, chain of mts., Turkistan, the southern ridge of the Tian Shan system, runs for about 135 m. SW. to NE. along l. bk. of Kokshal-tau R., and is continued by the Sary-Yassy chain.

Koksoak, lake, Canada. See **Caniapuscaw.**

Kokstad, field-cornetcy, Cape Colony, dist. Griqualand E., Mount Currie dist., 92 m. SW. Pietermaritzburg (Natal).

Kok-su (Kirghize, 'blue water'), riv., Russian Central Asia, chief of Semipalatinsk prov.; rises in Semiryechensk Alatau on Chinese frontier, joins Karatal after a course of about 150 m.

Kokubu, vil., Japan, 10 m. E. by N. Ozaka. P. <3000.

Kokura, ct. tn., Japan, Kiushiu, on the Inland Sea, 100 m. NE. by N. Nagasaki; its roadstead is accessible to large vessels. P. 14,200.

Kol, Turki, 'valley.'

Kol, collection of aboriginal tribes, India, Bengal, mainly inhabiting the highland dists. of Chutiá Nágpur. See **Kolarians.**

Kola, penin., N. Russia, between the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea, joins N. Finland and N. Norway in the W. Beginning with Varanger Fjord in the NW., its N. ct., known as Norman ct., or Murmanskiy Bereg, has but a few indentations (Matov Bay, protected by Rybachiy Penin., and K. Bay, a fjord which receives the Kola R.). The White Sea ct. is known as Terskiy ct., and ends in the **Kandalaksha Bay.** Surface a woody and marshy plateau, about 1000 ft. high, interspersed by numerous large and small lakes (Nuot-järvi, Imandra, Kano, Kolvits, &c.), which give origin to many rivers: Kola, Tuloma, which rises in N. Finland, passes through Nuot-järvi, and enters Kola Bay, Niva, &c. The Norman ct., which has a few settlements, is the rendezvous of the fleet of Russian fishers and hunters from the Arkhangelsk govt., to which the Kola Penin. belongs.

Kola, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Archangel, on K. Bay, 33 m. from Arctic Ocean, 68° 53′ N., 33° 1′ E. Mean rfall. (5 yrs.), yr. 7.9 in. P. <1000.

Kolába, isl., and a portion of terr. on the Konkán ct., India. The island is situated in the Arabian Sea or N. Indian Ocean, in 18° 38′ N., 72° 56′ E., just outside Alfbágh harbour. The whole is subject to the Bombay Presidency. In 1662 a fort on the island was rebuilt and strengthened by a Mahratta chief, who became a formidable pirate, and so ruinous to the commerce of the maritime powers, that an expedition of three British ships of the line and a Portuguese land force attacked it in 1722, but were repulsed, and the pirates continued their depredations. On the fall of the Mahratta Peshwá in 1818 K. became feudatory to the British, and in 1840 the island and terr. were annexed to Bombay Presidency, in which they now form a dist. Cap. Alfbágh. See also **Bombay,** city.

Koláchel, tn., India, Travancore, on the S. ct., 33 m. SE. Trivandrum. S. Travancore coffee is here prepared and exported. P. (1875) <5000.

Kolaczyce, comm., Austria, Galicia, 45 m. E. by S. Bochnia. P. <2000.

Koladyne, riv., Lower Burma. See **Kuladan.**

Kolak, port, India, Bombay, Surat dist., in 20° 38′ N., at the mouth of Kolak R.; accessible to vessels of 60 tons.

Kolan, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 270 m. W. by S. Peking, 88 m. NW. by N. Taiyuen-fu.

Kolapore, India. Same as **Kolhápur.**

Kolár, tn., India, Mysore, cap. K. dist., 39 m. E. by N. Bangalore. P. (1881) 11,200.

Kolar, Lake, freshwater lake, Brit. India, Madras, midway between the deltas of the Kistna and Godávari, drained E. into the Bay of Bengal, abounding in waterfowl, and, at dry seasons, with traces of ancient villages perceptible in its bed. Area (in the monsoon) more than 100 sq. m., but becoming greatly reduced by reclamation and embankments.

Kolarians, group of aboriginal tribes of India, scattered in groups over various parts of the highland region in the N. of the tableland between the Aryans on the N. and the Dravidians in the S., principally in the Santál Parganas and the Chutiá Nágpur div. of Bengal, in the hill dists. of Orissa, in Bastar (Central Provs.), and in Central India. Chief tribes, the Santáls, Bhíls, Juangs, and Mundas. The term Kols is sometimes applied to the whole group, sometimes restricted to the NE. section.

Kolašin (kolashin), vil., Montenegro, on riv. Tara, 45 m. NE. Cetinje.

Kolberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle K.-Cörlin, on the ct., 57 m. ENE. Swinemünde, in 15° 36′ E.; has saline springs, and textile and other manufactures. Ancient Hanseatic town, former cap. of the dist. of the Kassubes. The fortifications have been destroyed, and the means of defence transferred to Kolbergermünde (port of K.). Tn. P. 15,500; comm. P. 17,000.

Kolbermoor, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 30 m. SE. Munich, circle and 3 m. W. by S. Rosenheim. P. <3000.

Kolbitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Wolmirstedt, 13 m. N. by W. Magdeburg. P. <3000.

Kolbuszowa, tn., Austria, Galicia, 62 m. E. by N. Bochnia. P. <4000.

Kolding, seapt., Denmark, at the head of an inlet on the E. ct. of Jutland, prov. Veile, 29 m. SW. by S. Horsens. The basin has a depth at entrance and quayside at ordinary spring tides of 15 ft., neap tides 14 ft. P. 9700.

Kolditz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 23 m. SE. Leipzig, dist. Grimma, on riv. Mulde. P. <5000.

Koléa, tn., Algeria. See **Colea.**

Kolendros, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 26 m. SW. by W. Salonica.

Koletsch, vil., Bohemia, 13 m. NW. Prague. P. <2000.

Kolguev, isl., Arctic Ocean, Europe, Russia, govt. Archangel, 75 m. NE. of Kanin Penin., 68° 43′–69° 30′ N., 48° 15′–49° 55′ E.; has an oval form, with only one long, but shallow, bay, Proma, on SW. ct. Surface, *tundras,* 100–140 ft. alt. Visited by Arctic hunters for walruses, white bears, and birds. Area, 1627 sq. m.

Kolhápur (locally called **Karvir**), cap. of K. native state, India, Bombay, 97 m. W. Bijápur, opposite a gap in the Sahyádri Hills. A picturesque town, thronged by traders from many parts; Buddhist remains dating from the 3rd century B.C. P. (1881) 38,600; (1891) 45,800. Area native state, 2816 sq. m. P. 913,000.

Koli, riv., western Africa. See **Grande, Rio.**

Kolin, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. K., on the Elbe, 35 m. E. Prague. P. 13,300.

Kolinětz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 31 m. S. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Kollamallai, mt. range, India, Madras, dist. Salem, crossed by 11° 20′ N., 78° 25′ E. Alt. (average) 2500–3500 ft.; highest point, 4665 ft.

Kölleda, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Eckartsberga, 17½ m. NE. by N. Erfurt. P. <4000.

Kollégál, tn., India. See **Collegal.**

Kolleschowitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 37 m. W. by N. Prague, and 6 m. WNW. Rakonitz. P. <2000.

Kölliken, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. S. by W. Aarau. P. <2000.

Kölln, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on r. bk. of Elbe, opposite Meissen. P. 5900.

Kollo, Algeria. See **Collo.**

Kollonides, comm., Greece. See **Koronē.**

Kollu, dist., Africa. See **Kullu.**

Kollūr, pass, India, Madras, Western Ghâts, in 13° 52′–13° 53′ N., connecting the plateau of Mysore and Coorg with the low plains of Kánara.

Kolmar, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle K., 40 m. SSW. Strassburg, on the Ill R., and a branch of the Rhine and Rhone Canal, with tanneries and carriage factories. The ancient monastery Unterlinden contains the museum and famous town-library. It was ceded to France by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, and restored to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871. Alt. 635 ft. P. (1871) 23,000; tn. (1890) P. 30,200; comm. P. 30,400.

Kolmar (in Posen), or **Chodziesen,** tn., Prussia, prov. and 40 m. N. Posen, circle K.-in-P. P. <4000.

Kolmnitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Freiberg. P. <3000.

Kölln, Prussia. See **Cologne.**

Kolno, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 18 m. NW. of Łomża, 5 m. from Prussian frontier. P. 5350.

Koło, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 46 m. NE. of Kalisz; pottery works. P. 7700.

Kolo, vil., Upper Guinea, on the Volta, in about 8° 32′ N., 0° 56′ W.

Kolo, or **Golik,** barbarous race of eastern Tibet, mainly caravan-brigands.

Kolobeng, missionary stn., Bangwaketse country, in Protectorate of Bechuana-land, about 190 m. N. by E. Vryburg.

Kologriv, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 174 m. NE. of Kostroma, on Unzha R. P. <5000.

Kolokynthia, Greece. See **Kotrōnas.**

Kolombo, tn., Ceylon. See **Colombo.**

Kolomea, tn., Austria, Galicia, on riv. Pruth, 45 m. WNW. Czernowitz. P. (1870) 17,700; (1891) 30,200.

Kolomna, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 72 m. by rail SE. of Moscow, on Moskva R.; cotton and silk mills, starch works, tanneries; trade in grain, cattle, hides, and tallow. P. 27,500.

Kolonnaes, cape, Greece. See **Sunion.**

Koloshes, Koluisks, or **Kollushes.** See **Thlin-Kit.**

Kolozs, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. K., 13 m. ESE. Klausenburg. P. <4000.

Kolozs-Mánostor, tn., Hungary, co. Kolozs, dist. Nádasment. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kolozsvár, Hungary. See **Klausenburg.**

Kölpiner-See, lake, Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, crossed by 53⅔° N., 12° 32′ E., communicating E. by the Reeck Canal with the N. of Lake Müritz, and W. through Lake Fleesen with Lake Plauen. Alt. 205 ft.

Kolpino, vil., Russia, govt. and 17 m. by rail SE. of St. Petersburg; crown machinery works and foundries (Izhorsk) for the navy, on Izhora R. P. 8100.

Kolubara, riv., Servia, formed by the union of the Ljig and the Gradac, flows N. to the Save, which it joins about 15 m. SW. by W. Belgrade.

Koluisks, or **Koluishes.** See **Thlin-Kit.**

Kolu Plateau, Brit. Baluchistan, about 29° 45′–30° N., 68½°–69¼° E.

Kolurī, a modern name of the isl. of Salamis, now disused by the Greeks, who have returned to the ancient name.

Kolva, rivs., European Russia. **1.** Govt. Perm, r. bk. trib. of Vishera, trib. of Kama, flows 250 m. from the Urals through a woody region; much timber floated. **2.** Govt. Archangel, r. bk. trib. of Usa, which is a r. bk. trib. of Pechora, flows over 250 m. through Samoyede *tundras.*

Kolwah, large plain in the S. of Baluchistan, between Jhalawan on the E., and Kuh-i-Sebz range on the NW.

Kolyma (Kovyma), riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, rises in the Stanovoi Mts., flows NE., receiving the Omolokh (530 m.) and the Great and Small Anyui in its lowest course, enters Arctic Ocean under 69° 40′ N., 162° E. into a large estuary, the K. Bay, 53 m. long; remains frozen for 268 days in its middle course, and for 286 days at Nizhne-Kolymsk, near its mouth. Terrible inundations, coming with a very great rapidity. Banks almost quite uninhabited. Length, 1110 m.; area of basin, 213,740 sq. m.

Kolymsk. See **Sredne-Kolymsk.**

Kolyuchin Bay, Arctic Ocean, at NE. extremity of Siberia, 135 m. W. of Bering Strait; length, 70 m.; width, 3–12 m. Whale and walrus hunting. Kolyuchin I., or Burney's I., opposite its entrance, in 67° 26′ N., 184° 33′ E.

Kolyvañ, tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. and 142 m. SW. of Tomsk, on l. bk. of Ob, and on Siberian highway. P. 13,800.

Kolyvañ, iron-works, W. Siberia, Altai region, 155 m. SSW. Barnaul. P. <5000.

Kolyvanskiy Zavod, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, 192 m. SE. of Barnaul, on Byelaya R., in K. Mts., a branch of the W. Altai, and near Lake K.; quarries of jade, marbles, and other decorative stones; crown stone-cutting works. Alt. 1290 ft. P. <2000.

Kom, Ossetian, 'glen.'

Kom, mt., Montenegro. See **Kučki-Kom.**

Koma, Negro race, Africa, eastern Sudan, occupying a mountainous region W. of Abyssinia and N. of Kaffa.

Komádi, tn., Hungary, co. Bihar, dist. Mezö-Keresztes. P. (comm.) 6400.

Komadugu (in Kanori language 'water'), or **Waubé,** riv., Africa, central Sudan, rises in Sokoto, SE. of Kano, flows WNW. through Bornu, and enters Lake Chad on its W. side at Bosso. Near Birni it receives the Taba on its l. bk., an affluent much longer than the K., rising NW. of Kano. Length, 390 m.; to the head of the Taba, 510 m. It contains water only in the rainy season.

Komaga-take ('foal's peak'), the name of several mts. in Japan, among the best known of which are one near Hakone, and another in the SW. of Yezo, on Volcano or Uchiura Bay, to the N. of Hakodate, a volcano which erupted in 1852 and 1856. Alt. 4010 ft.

Komaggas, mission stn., Cape Colony, 38 m. WSW. Ookiep.

Komar, vil., Bosnia, between Travnik and Dolnji Vakuf (50 m. NW. by W. Sarajevo), where the railway passes between the two places through a tunnel in the Radovan Mts., which are ascended by a cog-wheel railway.

Komarno, tn., Galicia, 21 m. NNE. Drohobycz. P. 5200.

Komáron, prov. and tn., Hungary. See **Komorn.**

Komati, riv., SE. Africa, flows first E. through the Transvaal, then N. partly through Swazi-land, and near the E. frontier of the Transvaal unites with the Crocodile to form the Manhissa or K. Manhissa. The pass in which it pierces the Libombo range, in 25° 18′ S., is called **K. Poort,** and is now traversed by the Delagoa Bay Rly. The upper part of its valley, near Steynsdorp, has goldfields.

Komatsu, tn., Japan, near the NW. ct. of Honshiu, 117 m. NNE. Kyōto; with manufactures of silk gauze, and noted as supplying most of the clay for the Terai and Kanazawa potteries; hot springs near. P. 12,800.

Kombái, tn., India, Madras, Madúra dist., in 9° 52′ N., 77° 17′ E. P. (1881) 5800.

Kombakonum, tn., India. See **Combakonum.**

Komen, comm., Austria, Coastland, dist. Gradisca. P. <3000.

Komgha, vil., Cape Colony, div. K., 37 m. NE. by E. King William's Town, on the extreme eastern border of the colony. P. <1500.

Komharsen, hill state, India. See **Kumhársain.**

Kominato, vil., Japan, on E. ct. main island, 42 m. SE. by S. Tokyo, hemmed in on all sides between the mountains and the sea; birthplace of the great Buddhist saint, Nichiren. P. <2000.

Komisang, isl. See **Kume.**

Komjat, tn., Hungary, co. Nyitra, dist. Ersek-Ujvár. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kommenda, fort, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, 15 m. WSW. Cape Coast Castle, originally British, ceded to the Dutch in 1867, restored in 1871.

Kommern, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Euskirchen, 21 m. WSW. Bonn, with important deposits of silver-lead and brown hematite. P. (comm.) <3000.

Komódo, vil., Eastern Archipelago, between Sumbawa and Flores, 38 by 21 m.

Komoe, or **Akba,** riv., W. Africa, flows S. into a lagoon of the Ivory Coast near Grand Bassam, in 3° 42′ W. Its basin is rich in goldfields, especially the middle portion.

Komoka, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 12 m. WSW. London; a railway junction. P. <1500.

Komorin, cape, S. point of India, in 8° 4′ 20″ N.

Komorn, Ger., **Komáron,** Hungarian, fortified municip. tn., Hungary, cap. co. K., in the angle at the confluence of the Danube and Waag, 47 m. WNW. Budapest. P. (1850) 11,000; (1869) 12,300; (1890) 13,100.

Komoro, busy commercial centre, Japan, Honshiu, 95 m. NW. by W. Tokyo; formerly the seat of a daimyo. P. <3000.

Komorowice, comm., Austria, on the border of Galicia and Silesia, on riv. Biala, 51 m. E. by S. Troppau, and 2 m. N. Bielitz; with lignite mines, cotton manufactures, and, in the vicinity, metal factories. P. <3000.

Komotau, tn., Bohemia, 21 m. SW. by W. Teplitz. P. 12,900.

Kompong-shenang (or **-shnang**), French spelling, **-chenang,** or **-chnang,** tn., Cambodia, on the W. side of Lake Tale Sap, at its outlet, 170 m. NW. Saigon; cap. prov. K.

Kompong-Tom, tn., Cambodia, to the E. of Lake Tale Sap, 188 m. NW. Saigon.

Kompongu, vil., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, in about 9° 40′ N., 0° 32′ W.

Komponi, Rio. See **Kogon River.**

Komrat, Bulgarian colony, SW. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, dist. Bendery, 100 m. W. Odessa, near Roumanian frontier. P. 6200.

Konak, Turkish, 'tent or pavilion of the king,' hence 'royal residence.'

Konakri, stn., French W. Africa, on a small island, in 9° 30′ N., 13° 46′ W.

Konchugskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 100 m. W. Tobolsk, on Tavda, trib. of Tobol. P. <5000.

Konda, riv., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, rises in marshes at E. base of the Urals, flows SE. and E., joins Irtysh 50 m. above its junction with Ob. Length, 410 m.

Kondachchi, vil., on NW. ct. of Ceylon (Gulf of Manar); important pearl-fishing station.

Kondapalli, tn. and hill fortress, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 50 m. NW. Masulipatam, 8 m. NW. Bezwáda; formerly a fortress of some strength, but now unimportant. Manufactures of small figures and toys from a very light wood (*Gyrocarpus Jacquini*) which grows in its vicinity. P. <5000.

Konde, low lying dist. at the NW. extremity of Lake Nyassa, partly in Brit. Nyassa-land, partly in Ger. E. Africa. The country is shut in on the W. and N. by the lofty Livingstone Mts., and is traversed by six large rivers. The area bordering the lake consists mainly of a dead flat, flooded for several months in the summer, and the soil is sandy and unproductive; in the hills, however, where a heavy loam prevails, the dist. is distinguished for its beauty and fertility. Area about 2000 sq. m. Mean temp. (1892), 72.5° F.; rfall., 48.97 in., only 4 in. of which from May to November inclusive.

Kondhs, tribe, India. See **Kandhs.**

Kondinskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 300 m. NW. Tobolsk, on r. bk. Ob. P. <5000.

Kondo, terr., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Kondoa, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Usagara, 138 m. W. Dar-es-Salaam.

Kondochates, riv., Brit. India. See **Gandak, Great.**

Kondoma, riv., W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, rises in Kuznetskiy Alatau, joins Tom R.; iron ores, and important gold-washings.

Konduchi, ct. tn., Ger. E. Africa, 13 m. NW. by N. Dar-es-Salaam, in 6° 40′ S.

Konevets. See **Ladoga, Lake.**

Kong, or **Pong,** tn., W. Africa, in the Mandingo country, in about 8° 54′ N., 4° 10′ W. Alt. 2300 ft. (Binger). P. 12–15,000.

Kong, or *Kung*, Scandinavian, 'king.'

Kong, tn., French Indo-China, on the Se Don, 130 m. WSW. Hué. See also **Khong.**

Kong, country, W. Africa, in about 8° 11′ N., 3° 30′–4° 30′ W., over which France claims to exercise a protectorate.

Kongaver, tn., Persia. See **Kangavar.**

Kongelf, tn., Sweden, län and 13 m. N. of Gothenburg, on the Göta Elf; in the river, on a steep rock, stand the ruins of the old stronghold Bohus. P. <2000.

Köngen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, dist. Esslingen, 10 m. SE. by E. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Kong-ju, tn., Korea, 80 m. S. by E. Söul.

Kong Mountains, W. Africa, lofty range some 500 or 600 m. in length, formerly believed to exist between Upper Guinea and the Sudan, stretching from the sources of the Niger to beyond the riv. Volta, parallel with the coast. This has been proved incorrect; and although the region has not been thoroughly explored, it appears to comprise isolated mountainous tracts upon the highland at varying distances in the interior, in which some peaks reach 5–6000 ft. above the sea. The whole country is probably highly auriferous.

Kongnoli, tn., India, Bombay, dist. Belgáum, in 16° 33′ N., 74° 24′ E. P. (1881) 5100.

Kongoni, one of the mouths of the Zambezi R., entering the Indian Ocean in 36° 10′ E., navigable for vessels of 12–14 ft. draught. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 138.)

Kongovia, vil., on the Kwanza, in the Gangela country, Portuguese W. Africa.

Kongsberg, tn., Norway, prov. Buskerud, 43 m. WSW. Christiania, on the Laagen R. Fjord. It has government silver and iron mines, a school of mines, a royal mint, and a manufacture of arms and gunpowder. The silver mine of K., discovered 1623, is the most important in the kingdom; the magnificent waterfall of Hougfos is near. P. 5300.

Kongsvinger, tn., Norway, prov. Hedemarken, on riv. Glommen, 49 m. ENE. Christiania. P. <2000.

Kongun, seapt., Persia, prov. Fars, on the Persian Gulf, 130 m. SSW. Shiraz.

Koniakary. See **Kuniakari.**

Koniecpol, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 45 m. S. of Piotrków; battle in 1708; iron-works. P. <5000.

Konieh, or **Konia,** the ancient *Iconium*, tn., Asia Minor, 143 m. S. by W. Angora. Its walls, which are from 2–3 m. in circumference, were built with materials of ancient edifices by the Seljuk sultans, whose cap. it was from the 12th century to the time of Jenghis Khan. It has numerous mosques, colleges, Armenian churches, baths, khans, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, a famous Mohammedan tomb, and manufactures of carpets, woollen goods, and coloured leather, with a Greek archbishop. Alt. 3900 ft. P. 5000.

Konig, Ger., 'king.'

Königgrätz, royal tn., Austria, Bohemia, 24 m. S. by W. Trautenau, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Adler. Scene of a Prussian victory over the Austrians, July 3, 1866 (known also as that of Sadowa); fortress dismantled in 1882. P. 7800.

Königin Carola, harb., Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 5° 10′ S., 154½° E.

Königinhof, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the Elbe, 9½ m. SSW. Trautenau. P. 8600.

Königliche Weinberge, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on E. suburb of Prague. P. (1869) 5600; (1890) 34,500.

Königlich Neudorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, circle and 2 m. SE. Oppeln. P. (comm.) <3000.

Königlich Schmelz, vil., Prussia, circle and dist. Memel, at the influx of the Schmelz and the König Wilhelm's Canal into the Kurisches Haff. P. <5000.

Königsaue, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and dist. Aschersleben, with lignite mines. P. <2000.

Königsbach, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Karlsruhe, dist. Durlach. P. <3000.

Königsberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Eger, 8 m. ENE. Eger. P. <4000.

Königsberg, comm., Austria, Silesia, 15 m. SE. Troppau. P. <3000.

Königsberg, circle, Prussia, in the N. of prov. Brandenburg, crossed in the N. by 53° N., and in the middle by 14⅔° E.

Königsberg (founded and named in 1255 in honour of King Ottokar of Bohemia), cap. of the prov. of E. Prussia, situated on the Pregel in 54° 42′ 51″ N. lat. and 20° 29′ 45″ E. long. Its position not far from the opening of the Frisches Haff at Pillau (*q.v.*), and the navigability of the Pregel for vessels of 9–10 ft. draught, as well as the river connection (by means of the Deime) between Pregel, the Kurisches Haff, and Memel, make K. one of the most important towns of eastern Germany. K. is a first-class fortress, forming one of the most powerful strongholds of the German Empire. It is also celebrated on account of its university, whose world-wide reputation dates from Kant, the great philosopher. K. is one of the commercial and industrial centres of eastern Germany. Hemp, flax, tow, and timber are exported in large quantities; the principal industrial products are iron and ironware, yarns, woven textiles, shoddy, chemicals, leather, and amber. Mean temp., yr. 43.5° F., Jan. 25.5°, July 63.4°; mean rfall. (23 yrs.), 23.9 in. P. (1816) 61,000; (1870) 106,000; (1890) 161,300; (comm.) 161,700. [**H. G. S.**]

Königsberg (in **Neumark**), tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle K., 27 m. NNW. Küstrin. P. 5600.

Königsberg (German), **Ujbánya** (Hungarian), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Bars, 52 m. NNE. Komorn. P. <5000.

Königsbrück, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Kamenz, 17 m. NNE. Dresden. P. <3000.

Königseck, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 34 m. ENE. Budweis, and 8 m. E. by S. Neuhaus. P. <3000.

Königsee, tn., Ger., princip. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, circle Oberherrschaft. P. <3000.

Königsfeld, tn., Austria, Moravia, 2½ m. NNW. Brünn. P. 6300.

Königshofen, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lower Alsace, circle Strassburg. P. <4000.

Königshütte, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Beuthen, 35 m. ENE. Ratibor; the centre of zinc (calamine) production in Silesia, with royal iron and zinc smelting works, coal-mines, and various factories. P. (1852) <5000; (1871) 19,500; (1890) tn. P. 23,400; comm. (including Charlottenhof) P. 36,500.

Königslutter, tn., Ger., duchy and 16 m. E. Brunswick, circle Helmstedt. P. <4000.

Königs-see, a picturesque lake in the extreme SE. of Bavaria, surrounded by almost perpendicular rocks, drained ultimately into the Salzach. Length, 5 m.; depth, 785 ft.

Königsstuhl, mt., Ger., Black Forest, SE. of Heidelberg, on the l. bk. of the Neckar. Alt. 1835 ft.

Königsstuhl, mt. See **Jasmund.**

Königstadtl, tn., Bohemia, 23 m. W. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Königsteele, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Hattingen, dist. Steele. P. <4000.

Königstein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Pirna, 17 m. SE. by E. Dresden, close to the l. bk. of the Elbe, with a fortress, one of the few in Europe never yet taken, built on a precipitous sandstone rock 450 ft. above the surrounding country, 1180 ft. above sea-level. The royal treasures have usually been deposited here during war. P. <4000.

Königstein, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and 12 m. NE. by E. Wiesbaden, S. slope Taunus Mts. P. <2000.

Königstetten, comm., Lower Austria, 12 m. NW. by W. Vienna. P. <2000.

Königswalde, vil., Bohemia, dist. Schluckenau. P. <3000.

Königswalde, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 4 m. NW. Zwickau, dist. Annaberg. P. <3000.

Königswalde, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 27 m. E. by S. Küstrin, close to the E. frontier of the prov. P. <2000.

Königswart, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 12½ m. ESE. Eger; health resort, with mineral springs, castle with library, and iron and tin mines. P. <3000.

Königswiesen, comm., Upper Austria, 26 m. E. by N. Linz. P. <3000.

Königswinter, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, at base of the Siebengebirge, 6 m. SE. Bonn. P. <4000.

Königs Wusterhausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, dist. Berlin II. P. <3000.

König Wilhelm's Dorf, Ger. W. Africa. See **Bimbia.**

Konin, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 32 m. N. of Kalisz, on Warta R. P. 7260.

Koning Willem's Eiland, small isl. in the middle of Dampier Strait, off NW. end of New Guinea.

Konispolis, tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, 35 m. W. Yanina.

Konitz, vil., Austria, Moravia, dist. K. P. <3000.

Konitz, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle K., 62 m. SW. Danzig, 43 m. NNW. Bromberg. P. 8800.

Könitz, comm., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. SW. Bern. P. 6500.

Konjakovskiy Kameñ, highest summit of the Urals, W. of Bogoslovsk, 55° 40′ N. Alt. 5396 ft.; has a second summit 5235 ft. Tree vegetation disappears in alt. 3050 ft.

Konkan, dist., India, S. of Bombay Presidency; fertile and generally level, varying from 1 or 2 to about 50 m. in breadth, with coco-nut plantations of considerable importance.

Konkuati, or **Chitabe,** seapt., French Congo Terr., W. Africa, in 4° S.

Könnern, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Saal, 16 m. NW. by N. Halle. P. <5000.

Konnewitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, a S. suburb of Leipzig. P. 10,600.

Konopitsa, Cape. See **Samsun Dagh.**

Konotop, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 83 m. ESE. of Chernigov, on Kiev-Kursk Rly. P. 20,870.

Konshima, isl., Japan, S. of Kiushiu; volcanic and barren.

Konskie, Russian **Konsk,** dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 53 m. SW. of Radom. P. 6000.

Konstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kreuzburg, 45 m. E. by S. Breslau. P. <3000.

Konstantinhafen, stn. of the German New Guinea Company, on NE. ct. of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, New Guinea, on the SE. side of Astrolabe Bay, in 5° 30′ S., 145° 49′ E. Cotton is cultivated successfully; coffee and cacao have been introduced.

Konstantinograd, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 43 m. ESE. of Poltava. P. 8400.

Konstantinovka, or **Kantemirova,** tn., Russia, govt. and 138 m. SSE. of Voronezh, near the Don Rly. P. 5500.

Konstantinovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 122 m. E. of Ekaterinoslav, 122 m. by rail N. of Marinpol; coal-mines; railway junction.

Konstantinovskaya, dist. tn., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, chief town of First Don dist., on r. bk. Don, 48 m. E. of Novocherkask. P. 8800.

Konstantinovskoye, vil., Russia, in Kirghiz Steppe, prov. Uralsk, 155 m. NE. Orsk. P. <5000.

Konstantinow, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 33 m. E. of Siedlce. P. <2000.

Konstanz, tn., Ger. See **Constance.**

Konz, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., at junction of rivs. Saar and Moselle, 5 m. SW. by S. Trèves. P. <2000.

Koog, vil., Holland, isl. of Texel, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. N. Helder. P. <2000.

Kookabookra, tp., New South Wales, co. Clarke, 100 m. NNW. Port Macquarie. P. <1500.

Koolunga, post-tn., S. Australia, Stanley co., on the r. bk. of the Broughton, 80 m. SSE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Koondrook, tp., Victoria, co. Gunbower, on riv. Murray, 157 m. N. by W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Koonunga, post-tn., S. Australia, co. Light, 56 m. N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Koopman, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Barkly West, 60 m. NW. by W. Kimberley.

Koorboora, tin-mining settlement, N. Queensland, near Georgetown.

Kooria Mooria Islands. See **Kuria Muria.**

Kooringa, tn., S. Australia. See **Burra.**

Kooroocheang (Hit or Miss), vil., Victoria, co. Talbot, 98 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Koosee, riv., India. See **Kusi.**

Koowi, tn., Siam, W. ct. of the Gulf of Siam. See **Kuwi.**

Kootenai (named from an Indian tribe), vil., U.S., Idaho, K. co., 135 m. N. by E. Lewiston, on the N. shore of Pend d'Oreville Lake, connected by waggon road with Bonner's Ferry [**Kootenay,** riv.]. P. <1500.

Kootenay, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, about 60 m. long N. to S., and 1–4 m. wide, crossed in the N. by 50° N., just E. of 117° W., receives the Kootenay R. (*q.v.*). **Upper K. Lake** is a lake about 12 m. long from N. to S., drained S. into the N. end of K. Lake.

Kootenay, riv., western N. America, rises in the Rocky Mts., Brit. Columbia, having several headwaters a little to the N. of 51° N., flows first S. parallel to the Columbia, passing within about 2 m. of the head of Upper Columbia Lake, enters Montana, then making a sharp bend to the NW. passes through Idaho and re-enters Brit. Columbia, flowing into the S. end of K. Lake, which it leaves again about the middle of its W. side, draining it W. into the Columbia, which it joins in about 49° 22′ N., 117° 40′ W. In its upper course it flows through a narrow rocky valley, and is too rapid for navigation; but from Bonner's Ferry, in Idaho, in about 48° 45′ N., 116° 20′ W., to K. Lake it winds quietly, with a depth of 45–60 ft., through a flat valley, 40 m. long and 3–4 m. wide; annually flooded, and filled with a fine river sediment. The upper part of the portion between the K. Lake and the Columbia is also navigable, forming rather a western arm of that lake than a river; but in the last 25 or 30 m. of its course, in which it falls 700 ft., its navigation is completely interrupted by a series of rapids and small falls. Here a railway now runs alongside of it, partly on the N., partly on the S. bank.

Kootenay Pass, North, Canada, leading across the Rocky Mts., in about 49° 18′ N.

Kopaganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Azamgarh, 60 m. NE. by N. Benares. P. 8000; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 3300.

Kopais, the ancient *Topolias,* a former large lake or marsh, Greece, prov. Bœotia, enclosed by mountains, and receiving the waters of the riv. Kephissos. A scheme for draining the lake by tunnels cut through the mountains into the adjacent lakes Lykeri and Para and thence into the channel of Atalantē was successfully completed in 1893, redeeming nearly 100 sq. m. of land, and converting a fever-stricken and unhealthy dist. into a fertile and salubrious plain.

Kopal, Kopbal, or **Kupal,** vil., India, Haidarábád, 55 m. WNW. Bellary.

Kopal, dist. tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Semiryechensk, 170 m. NE. of Vyernyi, on highway. Alt. 3200 ft. P. 5000.

Kopaonik, or **Kapaonik,** mt. range, Servia, stretching into European Turkey, prov. Kossovo, on the r. bk. of the Ibar; highest point Suvo Rudiste, 6910 ft. See *Petermann's Mitteil.,* 1891, p. 60, with map 1: 450,000.

Kopárgáon, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadnagar, on riv. Godávari, 56 m. W. Aurangábád. P. <5000.

Kop-Dagh, mt., Turkish Armenia, 40 m. W. by N. Erzerum, skirted on the E. by the road to Trebizond. Alt. 7500 ft.

Köpenick, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, on the Spree, 8 m. SE. Berlin. Manufactures shoddy, chemicals, &c. Formerly a frequent residence of the electors of Brandenburg. Tn. P. 14,300; comm. P. 14,600.

Koper, Dutch, 'copper.' See *Kupfer.*

Kopervik, vil., Norway, prov. and 26 m. NNW. Stavanger, on Karmo I. P. <2000.

Kopf, Koppe, Kuppe, Ger., 'headland,' or 'mountain-peak.'

Kopidlno, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. WNW. Königgrätz, and 4 m. NE. by E. Rozdalowitz. P. <3000.

Köping, tn., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 32 m. NE. by E. Örebro. P. <4000.

Kopitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Pirna. P. <3000.

Köpitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Grosses Haff, 20 m. N. Stettin. P. <2000.

Kopje Alleen, tn., S. African Republic, Middelburg dist., 100 ESE. Pretoria. P. <1500.

Koplik, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 11 m. NNW. Scutari.

Koporiye, ruins of old fort, Russia, 58 m. SW. of St. Petersburg; scene of many battles with Sweden.

Koppar, Swedish, 'copper.' See *Kupfer.*

Kopparberg, prov. (län), central Sweden, cap. Falun.

Koppe, Ger., 'headland,' or 'mountain-peak.' See *Kopf.*

Koppename, riv., Dutch Guiana, flowing N. to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters in 55¾° W.

Koppenbrugge, vil., Prussia, prov. and 18 m. SSW. Hanover; near it the rocky valley of the Teufels Küche (Devil's Kitchen) in the Osterwald (Harz). P. <2000.

Koppies, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqualand West, dist. Hay, 80 m. SSW. Kuruman.

Koprelnitz, or **Kapronca,** Ger., Hungarian **Koprivnica,** tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 48 m. NE. by E. Agram. P. 6500.

Köpri, or *Köprü,* Turkish, 'bridge.'

Koprivščica, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Tatar-Pazardzik, 39 m. NW. by N. Philippopolis. P. <5000.

Köprülü, or **Kaprulu,** Turkish, Servian **Veles,** Greek **Velissa,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, on the Vardar, 27 m. SE. by S. Ushkub, with considerable commerce in silk-worms' eggs. Alt. 605 ft. P. 15,000; Christians, 12,000 (G.).

Kopua, rly. stn., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 63 m. (by rail) SW. Napier.

Kopyczynce, tn., Austria, Galicia, 33 m. SSE. Tarnopol. P. 7000.

Kora, isl., Africa, middle Niger, about 31 m. S. and above Timbuktu.

Koraka, Cape, the S. point of Klazomenæ Penin., W. ct. Asia Minor, N. of the isl. of Samos.

Korana, riv., Croatia, flows N. for a short distance on the W. frontier of Bosnia into the Kulpa.

Korangamite, lake, Victoria. See **Corangamite.**

Korangi, tn., India. See **Coringa.**

Koranko, or **Kuranko,** dist., W. Africa, in about 9° N., and (about) 100 m. W. Sierra Leone.

Korannas, Hottentot tribe, dwelling chiefly on the middle course of the Orange R., in Cape Colony, Griqualand West, and Brit. Bechuana-land, partly also in the SW. of the S. African Republic, on the Harts R.

Koranza, or **Nkoransa,** tn., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, on the N. border of Ashanti, in about 7° 30′ N., 1° 30′ W.

Korasi, eastern Sudan. See **Atbara River.**

Korat, tn., Siam. See **Khorat.**

Korata, tn., Abyssinia, 37 m. W. Debra Tabor, on a basaltic promontory which juts out into Lake Tsana, in 11° 44′ 22″ N., 37° 28′ 7″ E. (Dr. Stecker). P. <2000.

Korb, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, dist. Waiblingen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Korbach, tn., Ger., princip. Waldeck, circle Eisenberg, 31 m. N. by E. Marburg. P. <3000.

Korbers, vil., Switzd. See **Corbières.**

Korcheva, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 36 m. ESE. of Tver, on r. bk. Volga. P. <5000.

Kordillo, ct. tn., Asia Minor, upon the N. side of the Gulf of Smyrna, opposite Smyrna.

Kordofan, co., E. Africa, S. of Nubia, and W. of the White Nile, between 12° and 16° N. lat., and 29½° and 32½° E. long. K. consists of undulating plains, with absolute altitudes from 13-1900 ft., the country rising gradually towards the S. and SW. Some isolated mountains rise to about 2600 ft. Widely extending savannahs are the characteristic features. There are only two seasons; during the dry season the country is arid, but when the rains set in it becomes covered with a luxuriant vegetation. K. has no perennial rivers, but merely a number of wadis, which contain more or less water in the rainy season. Cattle-rearing is one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants, and dukhn (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) is the chief agricultural product. The inhabitants are a mixed race, of Nubian, Arabian, and Negro origin. A large proportion of the population are slaves. The following tribes must be mentioned: the Radejat, Musabat, Konjara, Kababish, and Bagara. In the southern part of K. lies the important dist. of Takale, inhabited by people of the same name. Products of importance are ostrich feathers, ivory, ox hides, and gum of excellent quality. The principal imports are wheat, rice, sugar, salt, arrack, soap, and tobacco. The cap. of K. is El-Obeid (P. 30,000); other towns are Bara and Kadero. From 1820 to 1883 K. formed part of the Egyptian Sudan; at the present time it belongs to the Mahdi possessions. Area (including the district of Takale), 40,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 280,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Korea, kgd. of E. Asia, consisting of a large peninsula, about equal in size to Great Britain, extending S. from Manchuria, between 34° and 43° N., 124° 40′ and 130° 40′ E., separated from Japan by Strait of K. The W. and S. coasts are very irregular in outline, much indented, and lined with innumerable islands and extensive mud banks, whilst the E. coast is almost entirely devoid of harbours. The surface is everywhere mountainous, especially in the N.; a range of rugged mountains traverses the whole length of the peninsula, forming the back-bone of the country, generally nearer the E. coast, but in the S. trending to the W., and terminating at the SW. extremity, the highest point of which, however, is only 4500 ft. Owing to the position of the dividing range and the consequent slope of the country, the rivers nearly all drain to the W., the chief of which is the Amnok, or Yalu, forming part of the N. boundary; others are the Mokpho, Keum, Han, and Tai-dong. The geological formation is mainly of primitive rocks, granite, gneiss, and schists, whilst evidence of remote volcanic action is found in the vast fields of lava (one 40 m. long, with a depth of 100–140 ft.) which occur between Söul and Wönsan. The soil in the valleys is exceedingly fertile, but naturally stony, capable of bearing two crops in a year. The **climate** in summer, though hot, is greatly tempered by the sea-breezes, but the cold of winter is very severe. Rain falls only from June to September, and during the remainder of the year the sky is bright and clear. Tigers, leopards, bears, and deer are plentiful in the N., where dense thickets clothe the mountain sides, which is to a great extent wanting in the S.; pheasants, eagles, and wild fowl of all kinds abound; trout and salmon are plentiful in the streams on the NE. coast. The main industry is **agriculture,** carried on under disadvantages arising from the mountainous character of the country; in the S. and centre of the peninsula, where water is abundant and easily manageable, the lower valleys are utilised for rice, the higher portions for millet, beans, wheat, maize, cotton, hemp, and tobacco; further N. the rice fields give place to barley, oats, and potatoes. The country is believed to be rich in useful and valuable **minerals,** but they are little worked by the Koreans, and foreigners are not permitted to do so; gold is popularly supposed to exist everywhere in the peninsula, and 'placer' mining is carried on extensively, but few attempts are made to work quartz veins, and no effort whatever is made to reach the 'bed rock'; coal (not of good quality) is said to occur chiefly in the N.; and small quantities of silver, copper, and iron are also obtained. Manufactured goods are almost solely for domestic consumption. Native-grown cotton is largely used in making strong and warm though coarse cottons, and as padding for winter garments. Among other manufactures may be mentioned that of paper. There are no railways in the country, and but few roads; travelling is chiefly accomplished by ponies. Steamers have recently commenced running on the river Han, between Chemulpo and Söul, during the summer. Telegraphs connect the capital with Fusan, as also with the Siberian system by Wönsan and Vladivostok. Maritime **commerce** scarcely exists; almost all the foreign trade is in the hands of Japanese and Chinese, through the three treaty ports of Jenchuan (Chemulpo), Fusan, and Yuensan (Wönsan, or Gensan). On the W. coast navigation is difficult, owing to the violent tides, sometimes rising to 40 ft., and exposing the shipping to great danger, whilst the harbours are all frozen up during winter; and on the E. coast, which is generally free from ice, the only harbour is Wönsan, and that is not a good one. Exports consist chiefly of gold (£220,000), beans, cattle, and hides (together about £200,000), and ginseng, which is a monopoly of the king. Imports nearly £500,000, of which more than three-fifths are British and American cotton goods, the remainder being kerosine oil and sundries, the principal item in which is silk. The great cost of interior transport, arising from the want of practicable roads and the natural apathy and indolence of the Koreans, are great factors in preventing the development of the agricultural resources of the country. The N. portion of the peninsula is very sparsely inhabited; in the centre and S. the population is estimated to be about twice as dense; a steadily increasing immigration is taking place from China and Japan. Religion as a stimulating influence appears to have no existence, though many superstitious observances are attended to; the philosophy of the country is Confucian, but Buddhism is making progress, and its followers are numerous. The country is divided into eight provs. or 'do'; the capital is Söul, in the middle of the peninsula, near the W. coast; Fusan, on the SE. coast, is the only other town of importance. The govt. is a monarchy, formerly owning suzerainty to China. No official post can be held except by nobles, whilst trade or industry disqualifies nobles and their descendants from the privileges of their rank, and the distinction between the nobles and the middle and lower classes is very wide. The history of K. is of very great antiquity, records proving that it was already inhabited in the 12th century B.C. It was not, however, until about 1670 that Europe obtained its first knowledge of the country; but the independent and exclusive character of the Koreans prevented intercourse with any foreign nation until, in 1876, Japan (who had previously conquered the country in 1598) again invaded K., and treaty relations were established. This was followed in 1882 by a treaty of commerce with the U.S., and in the subsequent year with the countries of western Europe and Russia. In 1894 a war broke out in Korea between China and Japan, in consequence of misgovernment in K., and the refusal of China to co-operate with Japan in putting an end to the disorder. By the peace which concluded this war in 1895 [**Japan**] K. was declared independent. Area, about 90,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 8–12,000,000.

Koreá, native state, India, Bengal, Chutiá Nágpur, crossed by 23½ N., 82⅝° E. Area, 1625 sq. m. P. (1881) 29,800.

Korein, Asiatic Turkey. See **Koeit.**

Korenica, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Liku-Krbava, dist. K. P. <5000.

Korenovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 40 m. NE. of Ekaterinodar. P. 6200.

Korets, tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 76 m. WNW. of Zhitomir; woollen cloth mills. P. 8000.

Korghos, castle, Turkey in Asia, prov. Adana, 56 m. SW. Tarsus, with traces of a double wall belonging to the ancient *Korykos.*

Kori Creek, the western channel connecting the Great Rann of Cutch, India, with the Arabian Sea.

Korlgáum, tn., Brit. India, Bombay Presidency, dist. and 16 m. NE. Poona, on the Bhíma; memorable for an obstinately and successfully contested action, fought on January 1, 1818, by a few British troops against the army of the Peshwa, estimated at 20,000 strong.

Korinchi (Dutch spelling **-tji**), mt., Sumatra, 185 m. SE. Padang. Alt. 12,255 ft.

Koritnicza, tn., Hungary, co. Liptó, in the Revuca valley (l. bk. trib. upper Vág), about 20 m. N. by E. Neusohl, with hydropathic establishment and iron-springs.

Koritsa, Gorcha, or **Goritsa,** tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. sanjak, prov. K., 41 m. SW. Monastir. P. 10,000; Christians, 5500; Moham. 2500 (G. inq.).

Koritschan, vil., Austria, Moravia, 25 m. E. by S. Brünn. P. <3000.

Kork, vil., Ger., Baden, 5 m. E. Strassburg. P. <2000.

Korla, Eastern Turkistan. See **Kurla.**

Körlin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Kolberg-Körlin, on the Persante R., at the confluence of the Radue, 15 m. SE. by E. Kolberg. P. <4000.

Körmend, tn., Hungary, prov. Eisenburg, 46 m. S. Ödenburg. P. (comm.) 5300.

Körmöczbánya, Hungary. See **Kremnitz.**

Korna, or **Gurna,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and sanjak Busrah, in the angle between the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates; noted for the quality of its dates. P. 5000 (Shiah Moham.).

Kornád, tn., India. See **Mâyavaram.**

Kornatitz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 12 m. SE. by E. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Kornegalle, tn., Ceylon. See **Kurunegala.**

Kornelimünster, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 5 m. SE. by E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.)<4000.

Kornet Spruit, or **Makhaleng,** riv., S. Africa, Basuto-land, flows SW. from the Mont Aux Sources between the Molappo and Maluti Ranges, and joins the Orange R. on the SW. frontier.

Kornet Spruit, dist., in the SW. of Basuto-land, bounded on the E. by the Orange R.

Korneuburg, tn., Lower Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 8 m. N. by W. Vienna. P. 7300.

Kornok, place with meteorological stn., Greenland, 64° 26′ N., 51° 10′ W. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1874–84), yr. 29.8° F., Feb. 14.0°, Aug. 48.0°; mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 13.74 in.

Kornwestheim, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Ludwigsburg, 5½ m. N. Stuttgart. P. (comm.)<3000.

Kornyaréva, tn., Hungary, co. Krassó Szörény, dist. Teregova. P. (comm.)<5000.

Koro, one of the smaller Fiji Is., in the central portion of the group; rich in tortoise-shell.

Korocha, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 77 m. SE. of Kursk. P. 9750.

Korolt, tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 43 m. E. by N. Portland. P. <2000.

Korokoro, tribe of Gallas, Brit. E. Africa.

Korokoro, or **Oto Bororuwa,** swampy lake on the Tana, Brit. E. Africa, surrounded by numerous villages, in 0° 25′ S., 39° 10′ E.

Korolevskiy, canal, Russia. See **Dyneprovsko-Bugskiy.**

Korolówka, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Borszczów. P. <4000.

Korond, vil. and health resort, Hungary, co. Udvarhely, dist. Székely-Udvarhely. P. (comm.)<4000.

Koronē, anct. tn., Greece. See **Petalidion.**

Koronē ('a crown,' 'a place built on the top of a hill'), fortified vil., Greece, prov. Messenia, on the SW. shore of the Gulf of K. or Messenia, 16 m. SE. by E. Navarino, in comm. Kollonides. P. <3000; comm. P. 7300.

Korong Vale, post-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 46 m. NW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Korop, tn., Russia, govt. and 78 m. E. of Chernigov, near Desna R. P. 5300.

Korope, vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 10 m. SE. Athens. P. (comm. Kropia) 8100.

Koroplec, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Potok Zloty. P. <5000.

Kororofa, kgd., Africa, in S. Sudan, between Adamawa and the riv. Benue; cap. Wukari.

Körös, riv., E. Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., and after a course of 200 m. joins the Theiss at Csongrad. The K. is formed by three water-courses, namely, in the order from N. to S., the Sebes- (or 'swift') K., which passes Grosswardein, the Fekete (or 'black') K., and the Feher (or 'white') K. Length from the source of the Feher K. about 340 m., of which 136 m. (from Békés) are navigable. Area of basin, 10,400 sq. m.

Körös, Austria, Croatia-Slavonia. See **Kreuz.**

Koro Sea is the name given to that portion of the Pacific Ocean enclosed by the Fiji Is.

Körös-hegy ('blue mountain'). See **Bakony.**

Korosko, vil., Upper Egypt, on r. bk. of the Nile, 112 m. SSW. Assuan; starting-point for caravans across the Nubian desert to Abu Hamed for the eastern Sudan.

Körös-Ladány, tn., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. Szeghalom. P. (comm.) 7100.

Körös-Tarcsa, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Békés. P. 5400.

Korotoyak, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. S. of Voronezh, on r. bk. Don. P. 10,100.

Korpona, tn., Hungary. See **Karpfen.**

Kors, Danish and Swedish, 'cross.' See *Kreuz.*

Korsakova, Cossack vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur R., 110 m. NW. of Blagovyeshchensk.; chief town of dist. P. <2000.

Korschenbroich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gladbach, 13 m. W. by S. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.)<4000.

Kors-Fjord, channel, W. ct. Norway, S. of Sund I., 60° 9′ N.

Korsör, fishing tn., Denmark, on the W. ct. of Seeland, prov. Sorö, 6½ m. WSW. Copenhagen; calling place for steamers between Kiel and Norway. Depth at entrance to harbour 18 ft., at quayside 18–20 ft. P. <2000.

Korsuń, tn., Russia, govt. and 77 m. SE. of Kiev, on Ros R.; founded in 1032; great defeat of Poles by Bogdan Khmelnitskiy in 1648; old castle. P. 5000.

Korsuń, or **Karsuń,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 63 m. W. of Simbirsk; considerable fair, especially in wool. P. 5620.

Kortemarck, comm., Belgium, W. Flanders, 15 m. SW. Bruges.

Kortenbosch, vil., Belgium, prov. Limburg, 14 m. E. by N. Tirlemont.

Korti, vil., eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Nile, in about 18° 5′ N., place of concentration of the British forces in the expedition for the relief of General Gordon in 1884. A caravan road leads from K., across the desert of Bayuda, to Metemmeh.

Kortrijk, tn., Belgium. See **Courtral.**

Korumburra, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 67 m. SE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Koryaks, Hyperborean stem, E. Siberia, inhabiting the N. shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, and further NE. to Anadyr Bay, and partly in Kamchatka. Type differs from Mongolian; married women tattooed; language near to that of the Chukchis; Shamanists. Breed reindeer, and live by hunting and sea-hunting. P. about 5500.

Korykos, cape, Crete. See **Grabusa.**

Kos, isl. (with tn.), Ægean Sea. See **Ko.**

Kosan, vil., Korea, 25 m. SSE. Wönsan, in 38° 50′ N., at the entrance to the pass over the mountains on the road from Wönsan to Söul.

Kosa Nág, mountain lake and place of pilgrimage, India, Kashmír, in 33° 30′ N., 74° 52′ E. Alt. (estimated) 12,000 ft.

Koschiř, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Smichow. P. 5100.

Koschmin, tn., Prussia, prov. and 47 m. SSE. Posen, circle K. P. <5000.

Koschütz, coal-mining vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 2 m. SW. Dresden. P. <3000.

Kosciusko, mt., New South Wales. See **Australian Alps.** Since the article on the Australian Alps was written the two highest peaks of the range have been measured trigonometrically and Mueller's Peak ascertained to be 7268 ft. high, and the peak to the N., to which the name of Mount Kosciusko is now confined (in 36° 27′ 26″ S., 148° 15′ 56″ E.), 7336 ft. See *Geog. Jour.*, iii. p. 520. The name was given in 1840 by Count Strzelecki, but to which peak cannot now be ascertained unless it can be determined from the fact that the name was suggested by the resemblance of the mountain to the tumulus at Cracow over the tomb of the Polish patriot Kosciusko.

Kosciusko, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 41° N., and crossed in W. by 86° W.

Kosciusko, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Attala co., 61 m. NE. by N. Jackson. P. <1500.

Kosel, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle K., on riv. Oder, 17 m. N. by W. Ratibor; unhealthy situation. P. 5600.

Kösen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Naumburg, on the r. bk. of the Saale, 21 m. ENE. Weimar. P. <3000.

Kosen, vil., Turkey in Europe, sanjak and 30 m. WNW. Monastir, with sulphur mines.

Koser, tn., Upper Egypt. See **Kosseir.**

Kos-gol, lake, Mongolia. Same as **Kosso-gol.**

Kosha-Dagh, mt., Persia. See **Savalan-Dagh.**

Koshima, isl., Japan, at the W. entrance of the Tsugaru Strait, off the SW. of Yezo, with small volcano only 160 ft. high.

Koshtan-tau, the fourth in height of the peaks of the Caucasus, on a spur of Dykh-tau, dist. Pyatigorsk, 40° 3′ N., 43° 13′ E. Alt. 17,091 ft.

Kosi, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muttra, 40 m. N. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 11,200; (1891) 8400; Hindus, 4900; Moham. 3100.

Kosi, or **Kosilla,** riv., India. See **Kusi.**

Kosi, riv., S. Africa, Tonga-land, enters the N. end of St. Lucia Lake; also called Mkusi. See **Kosi Bay.**

Kosi Bay, S. Africa, Tonga-land, in 26° 54′ S., free from outside bar; formerly received the Kosi R., whose ocean mouth is now, however, silted up.

Ko-si-Chang, isl., Siam. See **Koh-si-chang.**

Kosinj Doluji, tn., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Lika-Krbava, dist. Perušić. P. (comm.)<4000.

Kosio, lake, Mongolia. See **Kosso-gol.**

Kositzkau, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 22 m. W. Danzig. P. <2000.

Koslye, or **Kuslye,** tn., Upper Egypt, on l. bk. of the Nile, prov. and 30 m. NW. by N. Siut. P. (1882) 6500.

Koskinu, vil., Asiatic Turkey, near the E. ct. of Rhode I., 4 m. S. by W. Rhodes.

Kosli, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 50 m. WSW. Delhi.

Köslin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle K., 24 m. E. Kolberg. Mean temp., yr. 44.8° F., Jan. 29.2°, July 62.9°. P. 17,800.

Kosludža, vil., Bulgaria, 15 m. WNW. Varna; victory of the Russians over the Turks in 1774, after which the peace of Küchük Kainardža was concluded, terminating a bloody six years' war. P. <2000.

Kosmacz, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Kosów. P. <4000.

Kosmaj, mt., Servia, 25 m. S. by E. Belgrade, with extensive remains of ancient lead and silver mines. Alt. 2050 ft.

Kosmanos, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 33 m. NE. Prague, and 2 m. NNE. Jungbunzlau. P. <3000.

Kosów, tn., Austria, Galicia, 37 m. W. Czernowitz. P. <4000.

Kosse, vil., U.S., Texas, Limestone co., 98 m. S. Dallas. P. <1500.

Kosseir, or **Koser** (Arabian, 'little castle'), seapt. tn., Upper Egypt, W. ct. Red Sea, in 26° 8′ N., entrepôt for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, defended by a citadel. P. <3000.

Kosso-gol, or **Kosio,** Mongolian **Khubsu-gul,** freshwater lake, NW. Mongolia, 127 m. SW. Lake Baikal, about 12½ m. from the Russian frontier, in 51° N., 100½° E.; drained from its S. end by the Ek, Eke, or Églin gol, a trib. of Selenga. Alt. 5320 ft. Length, N. to S., about 80 m. Area about 1300 sq. m.

Kossovopolje, Turkish, 'thrushfield.' See **Amselfeld.**

Kossów, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Czortków; furnishes rock-salt or brine. P. <3000.

Kossuth, co., U.S., Iowa, N. frontier, crossed by 94° W.

Kostajnicza (ön álló város), tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the Una, 48 m. SE. by S. Agram. P. <3000.

Kostel, tn., Moravia, 9½ m. E. by N. Nikolsburg. P. <3000.

Kosteletz, vil., Moravia, 10 m. SW. by W. Olmütz. P. <2000.

Kosteletz an der Elbe, comm., Austria. See **Elbe Kosteletz.**

Kosten, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Teplitz. P. <3000.

Kosten, tn., Prussia, prov. and 25 m. SW. by S. Posen, circle K., on the Obra Canal. P. <5000.

Köstendil, or **Küstendil,** the ancient *Justiniana Secunda,* tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. K., 43 m. SW. Sofia. Seat of a Greek metropolitan; has warm springs. Alt. 1660 ft. P. (1881) 9600; (1888) 10,700; Bulgarians, 8600.

Kostenec, vil., E. Roumelia, circ. Tatar-Pazardžik. P. <3000.

Kostheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Mainz, r. bk. Main, just above its confluence with the Rhine. P. <4000.

Kostnitz, Ger. See **Constance.**

Kostolac, vil., Servia, circle Požarevac, 38 m. E. by S. Belgrade, at the confluence of the Mlava and the Danube; site, in the time of the Romans, of *Viminacium,* cap. of Upper Mœsia. P. <2000.

Kostovo, tn., European Turkey. See **Gostivar.**

Kostroma, govt. of middle Russia, has Vologda on N., Vyatka E., Nizhniy Novgorod and Vladimir S., and Yaroslavl W.; lies mostly on l. bk. of upper Volga. Surface an undulating high plain, much cut up by deep valleys, on r. bk. of Volga, flat and marshy in N., and especially in E. Immense forests, covering 70 per cent. of surface. Soil mostly unproductive, with the exception of small patches covered with black earth. Rocks Permian and Jurassic, thickly clothed with Glacial clays. Watered by Volga, and its navigable tribs., Kostroma, Vetluga, Unzha, Neya, and Veksa, and several smaller streams taken advantage of for floating timber. Climate severe, average temp. at K. being, yr. 37°, Jan. 9.5°, July 66°; yearly rfall. 20.2 in. Population Great Russian, with some Meryas, Cheremisses, and Tatars. Crops unequal to the wants of population; flax grown for export; bee-keeping. Timber, fuel wood, pitch, tar, mushrooms, and all sorts of wooden goods for building and household purposes, manufactured in the villages and exported to SE. Russia, are the chief articles of trade; boat-building. Cotton and flax mills, engineering and chemical works. Divided into twelve dists.: Kostroma, Bui, Chukhloma, Galich, Kineshma, Kologriv, Makariev, Nerekhta, Soligalich, Vetluga, Varnavin, and Yurievets. Area, 32,702 sq. m. P. (1863) 1,073,971; (1890) 1,381,700.

Kostroma, cap. of above govt., 230 m. by rail NE. of Moscow, *viâ* Yaroslavl, on l. bk. of Volga, at the mouth of Kostroma R., with suburbs on the opposite side of the Volga. Very old city, having still its *Kreml,* or citadel. Flax mills and engineering works. Considerable trade in corn, imported; and timber, wooden goods, linen, leather, pitch, and tar exported. Mean rfall. (13 yrs.), yr. 20.2 in., May–Sept. 12.1 in. P. 32,200.

Kostromskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Maikop, S. of Ekaterinodar. P. 5720.

Kostschin, tn., Prussia, prov. and 13 m. E. by S. Posen, circle Schroda. P. (comm.) <3000.

Kostur, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Kesrie.**

Kosva, riv., NE. Russia, Urals, l. bk. trib. of Kama; metals, grinding-stone, and charcoal shipped. Length, 250 m.

Koswig, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, circle Zerbst, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 10 m. ENE. Dessau, with lignite and ochre mines in the neighbourhood. P. 6500.

Köszeg, Hungary. See **Güns.**

Kot, Kotta, Sanskrit, 'a fortress.'

Kota, Javanese, 'fortress.'

Kota, Kotu, Koter, Kotar, Kohatur, or **Kottur,** primitive tribe, Brit. India, Madras, inhabiting the Nîlgiri Hills.

Kot Adu, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Muzaffargarh, 40 m. NW. by W. Múltán. P. <5000.

Kotáe, remains of an old city, India, on the shores of the Rann of Cutch, 12 m. N. Bhúj, with several ruined temples.

Kotágiri, hill stn. and tea-growing centre, India, Madras, Nîlgiri dist., 17 m. from Utákamand, in 11° 20′ N., 76° 51′–56′ E.

Kotah, tn., India, Rájputána, 120 m. S. Jaipur, cap. of K. state (area, 3803 sq. m., P. 526,300; see **Haráoti**), on the Chambal. P. (1881) 40,300; (1891) 38,600.

Kotai, ruined city, India. See **Kotáe.**

Kotakota, or **Ngota-ngota,** vil., Brit. Nyassa-land, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in 12° 56′ S., with a good harbour, protected from all winds. It is the chief starting-place of the Arab caravans to the interior. Magnificent crops of rice are produced in the dist.

Kotal, Persian, 'pass.'

Kota Lampan, vil., Malay Penin., Perak, on the r. bk. of the riv. Perak, in 5° 10′ N.

Kotal-i-Pirizan ('old woman pass'), rugged pass, SW. Persia, on the route from Bushire to Shiraz, 34 m. W. by S. Shiraz. Alt. 7400 ft. (Curzon).

Kotar, tribe, Brit. India. See **Kota.**

Kotar (from *Kodu-aru,* 'river-fort'), tn. and port, India, Travancore, 43 m. SSW. Tinnevelli; very ancient; mentioned by Ptolemy, and in the Peutinger tables; now little frequented. P. (1871) 7300.

Kota Raja, tn., Sumatra, near the NW. end, 7 m. from the coast. P. <3000.

Kota Tampan, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., 230 m. S. by W. Lakon, on the r. bk. of the riv. Perak.

Kotáyam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, 40 m. N. by W. Calicut.

Kottáyam, or **Kottayam,** tn., India, Travancore, 32 m. SE. by S. Cochin. P. (1881) 11,300.

Kotchandpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Jessor, 70 m. NE. by N. Calcutta. P. 9500; Hindus, 5500; Moham. 4000.

Kotel, or **Kazau,** tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 25 m. SSW. Shumla. P. 5700.

Kotelnich, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. SW. of Vyatka. P. <5000.

Kotelnyi, isl., Arctic Ocean, Russia, the largest and the most western of New Siberia Archipelago, 110 m. long, 60 m. wide.

Kotelva, tn., Russia, govt. and 64 m. WNW. of Kharkov. P. 12,000.

Koter, tribe, Brit. India. See **Kota.**

Köthen, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, cap. circle K., 12½ m. WSW. Dessau, with an academy (founded by Hahnemann in 1820) for the study of homœopathy; until 1847 cap. of an independent duchy, now united to that of Anhalt; has a castle, library, collection of pictures and coins, mines of lignite, and manufactures of machinery, metal goods, &c. P. (1871) 16,200; (1890) 18,200.

Kothi, tn., Central India, Bághelkhand, cap. native state K., 80 m. SW. by W. Allahábád.

Kothigenbibersbach, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, dist. Wunsiedel, with deposits of kaolin and lapis-lazuli. P. <2000.

Koti, Borneo. See **Kutei.**

Kot-Kamálliá, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Montgomery, 75 m. NE. by E. Múltán, 5 m. NW. of present bed of the Rávi, on the old high N. bank; a very ancient town. P. (1881) 7600.

Kot Kángra. Same as **Kangra,** town.

Kotkapura, tn. and rly. junc., India, Punjab, native state Farídkot, 70 m. S. Amritsar. P. 7700; Moham. 3800.

Kotli, tn., India, Kashmír, 50 m. E. by S. Ráwal Pindi (Punjab).

Kotlin, isl., Russia, Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of Neva; **Kronstadt** built upon it.

Kotlu, volcano, Iceland. See **Katla.**

Kotoko, people, Africa. See **Makari.**

Kotonu, or **Kutanu,** tn. and port, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, 17 m. SW. Porto Novo; ceded to France by the King of Dahome in 1868.

Kotor, tn., Austria. See **Cattaro.**

Kot-Putli, tn., India, Rájputána, 58 m. NNE. Jaipur. P. (1881) 8100.

Kotrang, tn., India, Bengal, dist. and on the r. bk. of riv. Húglí, in 22° 41′ N., 88° 24′ E. P. 5200; Hindus, 4700.

Kotri, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Karáchi, on the r. bk. of the Indus, 6 m. WSW. Haidarábád; protected by a dam from the sudden and violent inundations of the Báran, to which it was formerly exposed. Headquarters of Indus Steam Flotilla when that company existed. P. 7900; Moham. 5300; Hindus, 2300.

Kotrônas, Phlomokhorion, or **Kolokynthia,** small seapt., Greece, Laconia, about the middle of W. ct. of Gulf of Laconia.

Kotsi, seapt. tn., Japan. See **Kochi.**

Kot Sultan, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismáil Khán, 55 m. NW. Múltán.

Kotta, Sanskrit, 'a fortress.' See *Kot.*

Kotta, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Dresden-Altstadt. P. 6100.

Kottapatnam, port, India. See **Allur.**

Kottayam, tn., India. See **Kotayam.**

Kottbus, tn., Prussia, in the S. of the prov. Brandenburg, circle K., 40 m. S. by W. Frankfurt. 'Smyrna' carpets are extensively manufactured. P. (1871) 18,900; (1890) 34,900.

Kottiar, vil., Ceylon, on the S. shore of the Bay of Trinkomali; settled in 1675 by the Dutch.

Kottori, vil., Hungary, prov. Zala, 55 m. NE. Agram. P. <4000.

Kottur, tribe, Brit. India. See **Kota.**

Kóttúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 55 m. WSW. Bellary. P. 6100; Hindus, 5700.

Kotu, tribe, Brit. India. See **Kota.**

Kotupna, post-tn., Victoria, co. Moira, 140 m. N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kotur, tn. and fort, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 110 m. W. by N. Tabriz. P. 8000. **K. Pass** is 7 m. W., on the boundary between Persia and Turkey, on the road from Tabriz to Van. Alt. 8200 ft.

Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, an inlet of Bering's Strait, between Capes Spanberg and Krusenstern, 66°–68° N., 162°–167° W.

Kotzenau, Klein-, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Lüben, 20 m. SSW. Glogau. P. <3000.

Kotzmann, tn., Austria, Bukovina, 13 m. NW. by N. Czernowitz. P. <5000.

Kötzschenbroda, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Dresden-Neustadt. P. <5000.

Kou, or *K'eu*, or *Gou*, Chinese, 'mouth,' 'pass.'

Kouchibouguac, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., 99 m. NE. by E. Fredericton, 12 m. above **K. Bay,** which lies opposite the W. end of Prince Edward I. P. <1500.

Kouka, tn., Africa. See **Kuka.**

Kourtalam, tn., India. See **Courtallum.**

Koutokeino, or **Koutokæino,** Lapp vil., Norway, Finnmarken, in 69° N., 23° 3′ E., where observations on the aurora were made by S. Tromholt in 1882–83, in correspondence with those at Bossekop.

Koutsopodion (kutsopodhi), vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 5 m. **N.** Argos, 3 m. SW. by W. from the site of the ancient *Mykenai.* P. <2000.

Kovačevac (kovachevats), vil., Servia, circle Podunavlje, 30 m. SSE. Belgrade. P. <3000.

Kovaszincz, tn., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Világos. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kovászna, tn., and health resort, Hungary, co. Háromszék, dist. Orba. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kovchas, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 39 m. NE. by E. Adrianople.

Kovel, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 117 m. by rail SE. of Brest Litovsk. P. 14,700.

Kövesliget, vil., Hungary, co. Máramaros, dist. Técsö. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kovlo, or **Yule,** mt., Brit. New Guinea, about 8° 15′ S., 146° 45′ E. It consists of a series of peaks of volcanic formation, isolated from the main Owen Stanley range, and wooded to the summits. Highest point, 10,048 ft.

Kovno, govt., NW. Russia, has Courland on NE., Vilna SE., Russian Poland and Prussia on S. and SW., a narrow strip touching the Baltic Sea at Memel. Surface mostly a plateau, only intersected by two ridges, which do not rise above 800 ft.; all covered with Quaternary boulder-clays, mostly sandy, but fertile in places; well watered by the Niemen, the Courland Aa, and the Düna, all navigable, and with navigable tribs.; many lakes and marshes; forests still cover nearly one-fifth of area. Climate relatively mild. Average temp. at Kovno, yr. 44°, Jan. 22°, July 65°. Pop. consists of White, Little, and Great Russians, Lithuanians, Zhmuds, Jews (301,300), and only 3500 Poles. Prevailing religion Catholic, 1,230,000. Nearly two-thirds of the surface are under crops, grain and potatoes being exported, so also linseed; industries in infancy; brisk transit trade, the customhouses of Taurogen and Yurburg being among the most important in Russia. Divided into seven dists.: Kovno, Novoalexandrovsk, Povenyezh, Rossieny, Shavli, Telshi, and Vilkomir. Surface, 15,692 sq. m. P. (1870) 1,156,040; (1894) 1,639,400.

Kovno, tn., Russia, cap. govt. K., 503 m. SW. of St. Petersburg, on railway to Berlin, at the confluence of the Niemen with the navigable Vilia, a few miles above the mouth of the also navigable Newiezha. The new town is on the r. bk. of the Niemen, while the old town is on the l. bk. of the Vilia. It was a wealthy commercial city in mediæval times, but has been ruined by wars, and was but a poor place when it was annexed to Russia in 1795. It has recovered since, and is now an important entrepôt for trade with Prussia and the neighbouring provs. of Russia. P. (1863) 23,937; (1891) 461,720.

Kovongo, tn., central Africa, in about 11° 46′ S., 21° 15′ E.

Kovrov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 40 m. by rail NE. of Vladimir; centre for cotton-mills; tanneries of sheep skins; trade in corn and wooden goods. P. 6600.

Kovrov, vil., Russia, govt. and 109 m. by rail from Vladimir; railway carriage works.

Kowaik, or **Kowelk,** riv., Syria, rises S. of Aintab, flows S., passes Aleppo, and enters the El-Melak swamp.

Kowait, or **Kowayt,** Asiatic Turkey. See **Koeit.**

Kowerla, mt., Austria, the highest summit of the Carpathians, on the boundary between Hungary and Galicia, 48° 10′ N., 24° 25′ E. Alt. 6750 ft.

Kowie River, Cape Colony, divs. Albany and Bathurst, flows E. then SE. into the Indian Ocean at Port Alfred (*q.v.*).

Kowloon, or **Kaulun,** tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, at the landward end of a peninsula of the same name opposite Hong-kong I.; ceded to the British January 1861; reserved as a sanitarium for troops, and villa residences of colonists.

Koza, vil., Japan, 75 m. SSE. Ozaka, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu. P. <2000.

Kozbunar, vil., E. Roumelia, circle Haskovo. P. <3000.

Kozelets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 42 m. SSW. of Chernigov, on Oster R. P. 5050.

Kozelsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 43 m. SW. of Kaluga, on l. bk. of Zhizdra. P. 6700.

Kozhani (Servian, **Koziani,** Greek), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Serfije, 55 m. SSE. Monastir. Alt. 2320 ft. P. 4000 (G.).

Kozlov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 45 m. W. of Tambov, on the Lyesnoi Voronezh. Owing to its position on the railways leading to the Sea of Azov, the lower Volga, and Riga, as well as at the head of the water-communication with the Don, it is an important centre for trade in grain exported from its very fertile dist., as well as for the import of manufactured goods. P. 35,000.

Kozlan, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Kralowitz. P. <3000.

Kozlodui, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rahova, 37 m. S. by W. Craiova (Roumania). P. <3000.

Kozlov, tn., Russia. See **Eupatoria.**

Kozlów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Kozowa. P. <5000.

Kozludža (kozluja), tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 18 m. WNW. Varna. P. <3000.

Kozludža, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Sliven, 28 m. NNW. Adrianople. P. <3000.

Kozminskoye, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Batalpashinsk, S. of Stavropol. P. 5960.

Kozmodemlyansk, dist. tn., European Russia, govt. and 137 m. NW. of Kazañ, on r. bk. of Volga. P. 5400.

Kozowa, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. K. P. <5000.

Kozu, pleasant seaside vil., Japan, about 26 m. WSW. Yokohama, on Sagami Bay; well protected from cold winter winds, and abounding in orange-trees. P. <2000.

Kozuke, kuni or old prov., Japan, now forming Gumma ken.

Kozushima, isl., Japan, off the SE. ct. of Honshiu.

Kra, riv., Indo-China. See **Pak-shan.**

Kra, Isthmus of, Siam, connects the Malay Penin. with the rest of Further India, in about 10° 20′ N. A gap (greatest alt. about 100 ft.) occurs here between the mountains of the main body of mountains in Indo-China and those of the peninsula. It has often been proposed to pierce this isthmus by a ship-canal, which would shorten the route from Calcutta to China by 660 m., and that from Burma to Bangkok by 1300 m. The route for a canal has been surveyed, but the project has, for the present at least, been abandoned.

Krabin, tn., Siam, 80 m. E. by N. Bangkok.

Krachi, Togo-land. See **Krakye.**

Kracraa, tn., Cambodia. See **Kratie.**

Kradu Water, the eastern part of the Lagos lagoon, W. Africa, receiving the Odo Ona R. from the N.

Kragerö, maritime tn., Norway, prov. Bratsberg, on the S. ct., 40 m. NE. Arndal; exports timber, ice, &c. Harbour deep enough for the largest vessels. P. 5500.

Kraguyevats (Servian spelling **Kragujevac**), tn., Servia, cap. prov. K., on the Lepenica, 59 m. SSE. Belgrade, terminus of a branch railway. P. 12,700.

Krähenbad. See **Alpirsbach.**

Krailburg, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the riv. Inn, 26 m. SSE. Landshut. P. <2000.

Krailknish, hamlet, Scot., isl. of Skye, on the S. shore of Loch Eynort, 11½ m. N. of the northernmost point of Rum.

Krailsheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, dist. K., 47 m. NE. by E. Stuttgart. P. <5000.

Krain, Kraina, Slavonic, 'frontier.'

Krain, prov., Austria. See **Carniola.**

Kraina, or **Krajina,** prov., in the extreme NE. of Servia.

Krainburg, tn., Austria, Carniola, on the Save, 15 m. NW. by N. Laibach. P. <3000.

Krak, Slavonic, 'raven.'

Krakatao (improperly *Krakatoa*), small island of the Malay Archipelago, in Sunda Strait, between Sumatra and Java. It is memorable as the scene of the series of volcanic eruptions which occurred May–Aug. 1883, the most tremendous of modern times, by which two-thirds of the island was completely blown away and a gigantic wave formed, by which 20,000 people perished, and which propagated itself as far as the English Channel.

Krakau, or **Krakow,** tn., Austria. See **Cracow.**

Krakau, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle Jerichow. P. <3000.

Krakow, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Güstrow, 34 m. E. Schwerin, on the W. side of **K. Lake** (Nebel basin, 5 m. long). P. <3000.

Krakye, tn. and important trading centre, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, on l. bk. of the Volta, about 7° 50′ N., 0° 16′ W. Now a German stn. (Togo-land). Also called or spelt **Krachi, Kratil,** and **Kratye.** Alt. 400 ft. P. (including adjacent vils.) 5–6000.

Kralíky, comm., Austria. See **Grulich.**

Kralingen, comm., S. Holland, western suburb of Rotterdam. P. 18,000.

Kralj, Slavonic, 'king.' See *Kirdly.*

Kraljevo, tn., Servia, prov. Začak, 22 m. SW. by S. Kraguyevatz, on the site of Pompey's Roman fort, with many ruins, &c. P. <4000.

Kralowitz, tn., Bohemia, 17 m. N. by E. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Kralup, comm., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 11 m. NNW. Prague. P. <4000.

Krammer, estuary of the Hollandsch Diep, Netherlands, flowing E. to W. between the continent and isl. of Overflakkee.

Kramolin, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Sevlijevo, 29 m. SE. by E. Plevna. P. <2000.

Krampehl, riv., Prussia. See **Ihna.**

Kranenburg, market-tn., Prussia, in the NW. of the Rhine Prov., circle and 6 m. W. by N. Cleve. P. (comm.)<3000.

Kranidion (kranidhi), tn., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 23 m. SE. by E. Nauplia. P. 5500.

Kranowitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 7 m. SW. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Kranz, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the coast, 19 m. N. Königsberg. P. <2000.

Krao Negroes. See **Kru Negroes.**

Krapina, tn., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Varaždin, dist. K. P. (comm.)<4000.

Krapivna, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 30 m. SW. of Tula, on Upa R. P. <5000.

Krappitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Oppeln, on riv. Oder, 29 m. NNW. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Krasna, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Delatyn. P. <3000.

Krásna, vil., Austria, Moravia, dist. Rožnau. P. <3000.

Krasnaya Polyana, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and E. of Stavropol, dist. Medvyedinsk. P. 8340.

Krasni, Krasno, Slavonian. See *Krasnyi.*

Krasnik, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 30 m. SW. of Lublin, on hills 800 ft. alt. Old castle, from which the Mongols were repulsed in 1240. P. 5350.

Krasnokutsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 47 m. W. of Kharkov. P. 6400.

Krasnoslobodsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 122 m. NW. of Penza, on l. bk. Moksha R. P. 8420.

Krasnoufimsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 135 m. SE. of Perm, on r. bk. Ufa R. P. 6300.

Krasnovodsk, bay, on E. ct. of Caspian Sea, protected by K. bank, 40° N., in N. part of Balkhan Bay; fort K. on its N. shore. P. <1000.

Krasnoyarsk, tn., E. Siberia, cap. of Yeniseisk govt., 56° 1′ N., 92° 49′ E., on l. bk. Yenisei, which is crossed here by Siberian highway; situated in a plain open to all winds, so that sledge traffic often becomes impossible in winter, and the caravans of tea pass by without entering the town. Seat of provincial administration, and of usual educational institutions. Natural history museum. Residence of many owners of gold-washings. Trade of no importance. P. 17,200.

Krasnoye Selo, tn., Russia, govt. and 16 m. by rail SW. of St. Petersburg, on Duderhof hills. Imperial palaces; summer camps of the Imperial Guard. Permanent P. <5000.

Krasnyi, Krasni, Krasno, Slavonian, 'red,' also 'pretty.'

Krasnyi, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 31 m. SW. of Smolensk, on highway to Warsaw. Great battle during Napoleon's invasion. P. <5000.

Krasnyi Yar ('red cliff'), dist. tn., SE. Russia, govt. and 23 m. NE. of Astrakhan, on Buzañ, branch of Volga. P. <5000.

Krasnyi Yar, tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. SSW. of Saratov, on r. bk. of a branch of Volga. P. 5000.

Krasnystaw, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 34 m. SE. of Lublin, on Wieprz R. Alt. 800 ft. P. 7500.

Krassó, co., Hungary.

Krassova, tn., Hungary, co. Krassó-Szörény, dist. Resicza. P. (comm.)<4000.

Kraszna, riv., eastern Hungary, flows NNW. to the Szamos, which it joins in about 22½° E.; 112 m. long.

Krat, tn., Siam, near the S. ct., 168 m. SE. Bangkok.

Kratie, Kreshe, or **Kracraa,** tn., Cambodia, on the l. bk. of the Mekong, below the rapids of Sombok, 120 m. NNW. Saigon; cap. prov. K. Seat of a French resident. P. about 1000.

Kratil, Togo-land. See **Krakye.**

Kratovo, or **Karatova,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 38 38 m. E. by N. Üsküb. Alt. 2240 ft. P. 4500, mainly Servians (G.).

Kratye, Togo-land. See **Krakye.**

Kratzau, tn., Bohemia, 5 m. NW. Reichenberg. P. <4000.

Krauchmar, tn., Cambodia. See **Kroshmar.**

Krauchthal, comm., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NE. by E. Bern. P. <3000.

Krava, Slavonic (Servian and Chekh), 'cow.'

Kravang, tn., Java, on riv. Tarum, 35 m. ESE. Batavia; in residency K., the cap. of which is Purvakarta.

Kraw, isthmus of. Same as **Kra.**

Krawarn, vil. See **Deutsch-Krawarn.**

Kray, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 3½ m. ENE. Essen, with coal-mining. P. (comm.)<4000.

Krchovo, tn., European Turkey. See **Kichovo.**

Kredi, name applied by the Arabs to the Negroes of the eastern Sudan on the upper course of the Bahr-el-Arab.

Krefeld, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle K., 22 m. WSW. Essen, 13 m. NW. Düsseldorf, 4 m. from the l. bk. of the Rhine. It is the principal seat of silk and velvet manufactures in Germany, and next after Lyons in Europe, and has grown with great rapidity in recent years through the expansion of this and other industries (dyeing, printing, and finishing of silk and other fabrics, manufacture of machinery, including sewing-machines, chemicals, wax-cloth, sugar-refining, &c.). The silk industry was introduced in 1656, and is specially favoured by the excellence of the water for dyeing, and further promoted by a well-equipped technical school. K. passed to Prussia in 1702. P. (1816) 14,400; (1871) 57,100; (1891) 105,300; (comm.) 105,400.

Kreibitz-Neudörfel, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 26 m. W. by N. Reichenberg, and 4 m. SSW. Schönlinde. P. <3000.

Kreis, Ger., 'a circle.' Applied in Prussia to the subdivisions of provs., in Bavaria to the subdivisions of govts. (*Regierungs-Bezirke*), and considered equivalent in kgd. of Saxony to the subdivisions of govts. (*Kreishauptmannschaften*), in Würtemberg to the subdivisions of the four main divs., in gd.-duchy of Hesse to the subdivisions of the three main divs., in Alsace-Lorraine to the subdivisions of the three main divs., and to the divs. of the remaining duchies, gd.-duchies, and principalities.

Krem, Krim, Slavonic, 'a stone building.'

Kremenchug, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 75 m. by rail SW. of Poltava, on l. bk. of Dnieper, with Kryukov suburb on opposite bank; tanneries, tobacco works, manufacture of agricultural machinery. Entrepôt for goods shipped from the region of the Dnieper and S. Russia; important river-port, considerable trade. P., with Kryukov, 54,850.

Kremenets, Polish **Kremeniec,** dist. tn., SW. Russia, govt. Volhynia, 128 m. W. of Zhitomir, and 25 m. E. of Brody railway stn. in Galicia. Old Polish fortress amidst rocky hills, attaining alt. of 1350 ft. Trade in grain and tobacco, exported. P. 11,800.

Kremenskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, 70 m. NW. of Tsaritsyn. P. 9900.

Kremmen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 32 m. NE. by E. Brandenburg, circle Osthavelland, on the Ruppin Canal. P. <3000.

Kremnitz (Ger., in Hungarian **Körmöczbánya**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Bars, 18 m. N. by E. Schemnitz (*q.v.*), and belonging to the same trachytic mass as that town, and noted like it for its silver-mines (now much less productive than formerly). P. (1869) 8400; (1890) 9200.

Krems, vil., Bohemia, 9 m. SW. by W. Budweis. P. <2000.

Krems, tn., Lower Austria, the only town of importance in the archduchy, on the l. bk. of the Danube, at the mouth of the **riv. Krems,** 38 m. WNW. Vienna, with mineral spring, military school, and manufacture of metal buttons. P. 10,600.

Kremsier, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. March, 21 m. SSE. Olmütz; has a castle of the Archbishop of Olmütz, with a valuable fine art and scientific collection. P. 12,500.

Kremsmünster, vil., Upper Austria, 13 m. W. by N. Steyr. In the Benedictine Abbey is a large library and observatory (48° 3′ 24″ N., 14° 7′ 55″ E.). Alt. 1260 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.0° F., Jan. 27.6°, July 65.3°. P. <2000.

Krenholm, tn., Russia, govt. Esthonia, 80 m. WSW. of St. Petersburg, on an island of Narova R., near Narva town; cotton mills, employing about 2000 workers. P. 7950.

Křenowitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 28 m. NW. by N. Iglau, and 3 m. WNW. Ledeč. P. <2000.

Křenowitz, comm., Moravia, 9 m. ESE. Brünn. P. <2000.

Krepi, dist., Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of the lower course of the Volta R.

Křeschewo, tn., Bosnia, circle Sarajevo, with iron and quicksilver mines. P. <2000.

Křeschtowitz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 18 m. WSW. Tabor. P. <2000.

Kreshe, Cambodia. See **Kratie.**

Kressenberg, mt., Upper Bavaria, dist. Traunstein, with mines of iron ore.

Krestovaya, or **Krestovka,** vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, on l. bk. Lena, 35 m. below its junction with Vitim; chief storehouses for gold-mines.

Krestovaya Bay, Arctic Ocean, on W. ct. of the northern Novaya Zemlya I., 74° 20′ N. lat.

Krestsy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 52 m. ESE. of Novgorod. P. <5000.

Krĕta, isl. See **Crete.**

Kreuth, celebrated watering-place with sulphur springs, Ger., Upper Bavaria, on the Tegernsee, near the Tirolese frontier, 34 m. SE. Munich. P. <2000.

Kreuz, Ger., *Kors,* Danish and Swedish, 'cross.'

Kreuz (Ger., Slavonic **Körös**), tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 32 m. NE. by E. Agram. P. <5000.

Kreuzberg, mt., Ger. See **Rhöngebirge.**

Kreuzburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Eylau, 15 m. S. by W. Königsberg. P. <2000.

Kreuzburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. and 24 m. NNE. Oppeln, circle K. P. (with Schloss Ellguth) 7600.

Kreuzlingen, comm., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 1 m. SSE. Constance. Alt. 1404 ft. Rfall. (16 yrs.), 50.98 in. P. <4000.

Kreuzli Pass, Switzd., in the valley of the Vorder-Rhine, leading from Disentis into the Maderanthal. Alt. 7710 ft.

Kreuznach, tn., Prussia, in the SE. of the Rhine Prov., cap. circle, on riv. Nahe (navigable from about this point), 9 m. S. by W. Bingen. Formerly protected by a fort built on the Schlossberg; vicinity rich in picturesque mediæval ruins. The mineral waters of K. are used medicinally both for bathing and drinking. Tn. P. 17,800; comm. P. 18,100.

Krichev, tn., W. Russia, govt. and 57 m. SE. of Moghilev, on highway to Warsaw, on Sozh R. P. <5000.

Kriegern, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. E. by S. Karlsbad, and 4 m. S. by E. Podersam. P. <3000.

Krieglach, comm., Austria, Styria, 24 m. NE. by E. Leoben, in the Mürzthal. P. <4000.

Kriegshaber, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Augsburg. P. <3000.

Kriens, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. SW. Lucerne; has iron-works, &c. P. <5000.

Kriescht, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Oststernberg, 15 m. E. Küstrin. P. <3000.

Kriewen, vil., Prussia, prov. and 32 m. S. by W. Posen, on the Obra Canal. P. <2000.

Krim, Slavonic, 'a stone building.' See *Krem.*

Krimmitschau, important manufac. tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 8 m. NW. by N. Zwickau. Chief industry, woollen-spinning and weaving (products exported even to America); among others iron-founding and the making of machinery. Alt. 785 ft. P. (1834) 3800; (1871) 15,300; (1890) 20,000.

Kringelen, pass leading over the Dovrefjeld, Norway.

Krinjabo, or **Kinjabo,** tn., French W. Africa, about 28 m. N. Assini, in about 5° 34′ N., 3° 5′ W.

Krio, cape, SW. end of Asia Minor. Here lie the ruins of the ancient *Knidos,* or *Triopion.*

Krio, cape, Turkey, in the extreme SW. of the isl. of Crete.

Krishna, dist. and riv., India. See **Kistna.**

Krishnaganj, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, 85 m. NE. Bhágalpur. P. 8500; Moham. 4800; Hindus, 3600.

Krishnagar, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, 55 m. N. Calcutta. P. (1881) 27,500; (1891) 25,500; Hindus, 17,100.

Krishnagiri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, 53 m. SE. by E. Bangalore. P. 9700; Hindus, 7200.

Kristian- Kristine-. For Scandinavian names beginning thus, see **Christian- Christine-.**

Kristinestad, tn., Finland, on Gulf of Bothnia, 65 m. SW. Vasa. P. <5000.

Krivelj, vil., Servia, circle Crna Reka, 40 m. WNW. Viddin. P. <3000.

Krivitz, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle and 10 m. m. ESE. Schwerin. P. <4000.

Krivorechna Palanka, tn., European Turkey. See **Egri Palanka.**

Križevci, tn., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Bjeloyar-Križevci. P. <5000.

Krka, Dalmatia. See **Kerka.**

Krnjevo, vil., Servia, circle Podunavlje. P. <5000.

Kröben, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 45 m. S. Posen and N. Breslau. P. <2000.

Krobo, tn., W. Africa, in the interior of the Gold Coast colony, on the Volta, 42 m. NNE. Accra.

Kročehlaw, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Kladno. P. <4000.

Krojanke, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Flatow, 44 m. W. by N. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Krolevets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 87 m. E. of Chernigov; fair in cattle. P. 12,200.

Kröllwitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Merseburg, circle Saal. P. <3000.

Kromau, vil., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Rokitna, 17 m. SW. Brünn, with coal-mines. P. <2000.

Krommenie, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. NW. Amsterdam. P. (comm.) <3000.

Kromme-Rijn ('crooked Rhine'), Dutch name for one of the branches of the Lower Rhine which waters Utrecht.

Krompach, vil., Hungary, co. Szepes, dist. Banya, with iron-works. P. <2000.

Kromy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 26 m. SW. of Orel. P. <4000.

Kron, Krone, Scandinavian and Teutonic, 'crown.'

Kronach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle K., 15 m. E. Koburg. Birthplace of the painter Lucas Cranach (1472–1553). P. <5000.

Kronberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Obertaunus, 14 m. NE. by E. Wiesbaden, on S. slope Taunus Mts. Mineral springs and bathing establishment. P. <3000.

Kronborg, fortress, Denmark. See **Elsinore.**

Krone, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, on the riv. Brahe, circle and 13 m. N. by W. Bromberg. P. <4000.

Kronenberg, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mettmann, 3½ m. SSW. Elberfeld. P. (comm.) 8700.

Kronenburg, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lower Alsace, circle Strassburg. P. <3000.

Kröning, vil., Ger., govt. Lower Bavaria, dist. Vilsbiburg, with superior potter's clay, from which the celebrated Kröninger ware is made. P. <2000.

Kronoberg, inland prov. (län), in the S. of Sweden, taking its name from an old castle now in ruins, on Lake Helga, 61 m. WNW. Kalmar; cap. Vexjö. See **Sweden,** table.

Kronprindsens Island, isl., on the W. ct. of Greenland, with good harbour, in 68° 57′ N.

Kronstadt (Ger., in Hungarian **Brassó**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. K., 70 m. E. by S. Hermannstadt, surrounded by walls, and inhabited by Saxons; the suburb of Alstadt inhabited by Szecklers, and that of Bulgarey by Wallachians. Natives of surrounding countries (Greeks, Turks, Moldavians) meet in the K. market. The cathedral was commenced about 1385; and on Mt. St. Martin is an old castle, with a fort of recent date (1553). K. was founded in 1203, walls were built in 1384. Alt. 1815–1875 ft. P. (1850) 21,600; (1869) 27,800; (1890) 30,700.

Kronstadt, fortress and seapt., Russia, at head of Gulf of Finland, 20 m. W. St. Petersburg, on E. side of small Kotlin I., the fortress built under Peter I., and lately entirely rebuilt. The vast port, chief station of Russian navy, with naval dockyard and commercial port to the W. (still outport of St. Petersburg for vessels which cannot enter the new ship canal), is protected by powerful forts, the fort of **Kronslot** on the other side of the gulf being only 360 yards distant. In winter it is ice-bound, and communication with the cap. is maintained on ice. P. 42,600.

Kroonstad, or **Kronstad,** tn., Orange Free State, cap. of K. dist., 96 m. SW. by S. Johannesburg, on the railway to Pretoria; coal-mines worked in dist. P. <2000.

Kröpelin, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Doberan, 15 m. W. by S. Rostock. P. <3000.

Kropia, comm., Greece. See **Korope.**

Kroppenstedt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Oschersleben, 12 m. E. by N. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Kroshmar, in French spelling **Crauchemar,** or **Krauchmar,** tn., Cambodia, cap. prov., 65 m. NE. Pnompenh, on the l. bk of the Mekong.

Krösiin, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the l. bk. of the Peene, 15 m. E. by N. Greifswald. P. <2000.

Krosno, tn., Austria, Galicia, 62 m. ESE. Bochnia. P. <4000.

Krossen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle K., on the l. bk. of the Oder, at the confluence of the Bober, 31 m. SE. Frankfurt. P. (1890) 5800.

Krotoschin, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circle K., 43 m. NNE. Breslau. Tn. P. 10,200; comm. P. 10,600.

Krottendorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Annaberg, 21 m. S. Chemnitz; lace and hosiery manufactures. P. <5000.

Kroya, or **Kruya** (Turkish **Ak-Hissar**), tn., Turkey, Albania, sanjak and 41 m. SSE. Skutari; strongly placed on a rock inaccessible from three sides; fortress razed in 1832. P. 3–5000.

Krško, Mesto, tn., Austria. See **Gurkfeld.**

Kruchten, vil., gd.-duchy Luxemburg, on the Alzet, 13 m. N. Luxemburg.

Krudenberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the Lippe, 18 m. NW. Essen. P. <2000.

Krugersdorp, settlement, S. African Republic, K. div., about half-way between Johannesburg and the Blaauwbank goldfields.

Kruger's Post, fort, S. African Republic, Lydenburg dist., 66 m. N. Barberton, with gold to the E.

Kruiningen, comm., Holland, isl. of S. Beveland, prov. Seeland, 22 m. NW. Antwerp. P. <3000.

Krumau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the Moldau, 14 m. SW. by S. Budweis; linen weaving, and manufactures of paper and cloth. P. 8300.

Krumhermersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Flöha. P. <3000.

Krumirs, more correctly **Khumir,** or **Khomair,** numerous tribe, or rather confederation of tribes, Africa, NW. of Tunis.

Kru (or **Croo,** properly **Krao**) **Negroes,** a well-formed, muscular, and vigorous race of negroes, probably of the Mandingo stock, inhabiting the coast of Upper Guinea, including the E. half of Liberia, and the tract to the E. as far as the Lahu in the French terr. on the Ivory Coast. Excellent sailors and labourers; in the old days of American slavery highly valued as slaves.

Krung-kao, Siam. See **Ayuthia.**

Krupa, vil., Bosnia, on riv. Una, prov. Bihac, 70 m. NE. Zara. P. <3000.

Krupanj, vil., Servia, prov. Podrinje, 62 m. SW. by W. Belgrade; lead-mines to the S. P. <2000.

Krupec, vil., Servia, prov. Pirot, on riv. Nishava, 6 m. ESE. Pirot, on the railway to Sofia. P. <2000.

Krupyanskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, on r. bk. Irtysh, 40 m. E. of Omsk. P. <5000.

Kruschwitz, market-tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 25 m. SSW. Thorn, on the W. side of the Goplo-See. P. <2000.

Krusenstern, cape, on the NW. ct. of America, at the entrance of Kotzebue Sound, in 67° 11′ N.

Krusenstern, one of the Diomede Is., Bering Strait, in 65° 46′ N., 168° 55′ W. This name is no longer recognised by the U.S. Board of Geographic names, by whom the island is called Little Diomede.

Krusenstern, Ailu, or **Ailuk,** isls. in Marshall Group, Pacific, in 10° 20′ N., 170° E.; also the name of several other small islands in the Pacific. Named after the Russian navigator J. H. Krusenstern, who in 1803–6 commanded an important expedition to the Pacific. See **Tikehau.**

Kruševac (krushevats), tn., Servia, cap. prov. K., 37 m. SE. by S. Kragujevac; until 1389 residence of the Servian Csars; taken in 1428 by the Turks, and retained by them till 1833. P. 6000.

Kruševene, vil., Bulgaria, circle Rakhovo. P. <3000.

Krushevo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 23 m. N. by W. Monastir. Alt. 3860 ft. P. 10,000 (G.).

Krushka's Bridge, tn., Tasmania. See **Moorina.**

Kruya, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Kroya.**

Kruzof, isl., Alaska, W. of Baranof I., opposite Sitka. At its S. end is the extinct volcano of Mt. Edgecumbe (alt. 2855 ft.), now in the condition of a solfatara.

Krvorechka Palanka, tn., European Turkey. See **Egri Palanka.**

Kryg, small comm., Austria, Galicia, dist. Gorlice; petroleum deposits worked.

Krylbo, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on the Dal Elf, 18 m. NW. Sala. P. <2000.

Krylovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 75 m. N. Ekaterinodar. P. 5350.

Krymskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 53 m. by rail WSW. of Ekaterinodar. P. 9300.

Krynica, vil. and health resort, Austria, Galicia, dist. Muszyna. P. <3000.

Krystynopol, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Sokal. P. <4000.

Kryukov, tn., suburb of **Kremenchug.** P. 8400.

Krz, in Slavonic names pronounced *Kzh.*

Krzywcze Górne, comm., Austria, Galicia, 28 m. N. by E. Czernowitz. P. <4000.

Ksar, Kasr (plural *Ksur*), Arabian, 'fortified place.'

Ksar-el-Kebir (probably the ancient *Oppidum Novum*), vil., Morocco, 55 m. S. by W. Tangiers. In the plain adjacent to the NW. the bloody battle took place (1578) in which Sebastian, King of Portugal, was defeated and killed by the Moors. P. (1864) 20–25,000.

Kseb, or **Diabat, Wadi,** riv., Morocco, flows WNW., entering the Atlantic in 31° 29′ N., a little to the S. of Mogador.

Ksör (in French spelling **Kseur**), officially **Bitche,** vil., Algeria, prov. Constantine, 16 m. SW. Bougie; near it, at Tiklat, are the vast ruins of *Tubusuptus.* P. <2000.

Ktaadn. See **Katahdin.**

Kua-. For names with this prefix, see under **Kwa-.**

Kuan-. For Chinese towns with this prefix, see under **Kwan-.**

Kuaotuna, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Coromandel, 60 m. E. Auckland. P. <1500.

Kuba, vil., Algeria, dep. arr. and 6 m. SE. Algiers. P. <2000.

Kuba, Old, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 95 m. NW. of Baku, on a high plain, 1990 ft. alt., facing the Caspian; carpets and silk goods manufactured. P. 13,920.

Kubabish, Arab tribe. See **Kababish.**

Kubañ (**Kubanskaya Oblast**), prov., Russia, N. Caucasia; has the Sea of Azov on W., the prov. of Don Cossacks on N., Stavropol and Terek on E., Kutais and the Black Sea on S.; includes, besides the basin of the Kubañ R., the narrow strip along the Black Sea coast, on the SW. slope of main Caucasus ridge, which at one time formed the Chernomorskiy Otdyel. It thus covers the W. part of the very fertile plains, 1000–2000 ft. high, which lie in the N. of the Caucasus; the low and marshy plains on SE. coast of Sea of Azov, including the terr. of Chernomorsk Cossacks; and the main Caucasus ridge from the Elbruz to its western extremity—the N. slope only till the long. of Gagry, and both slopes further W. The main Caucasus ridge, beginning with mountains 2000 ft. high at the Sea of Azov, gradually rises to 15,000 ft. in Oshtek peak, opposite Gagry, and remains snow-clad till it reaches 18,572 ft. in Elbruz. Only five passes lead across it. The S. part of K. prov. is occupied by the several parallel ridges of Black Mountains (Chornyia Gory) 3000–6000 ft. high. Watered by Kubañ R. and its tribs., Zelenchuk, Urup, Laba, and Byelaya (l. bk.); by several smaller rivers flowing into the Sea of Azov without reaching it; by the Yeya on N. frontier; and by upper course of Yegorlyk. Soil very fertile in the plains, many populous Cossack villages being seated along the Kubañ R. and on the surrounding flat lands. Considerable amounts of grain grown and exported; improved agricultural implements largely used. Extensive cattle breeding. Pop. thoroughly Russian (Little Russians, 51 per cent., Great Russians, 33 per cent.), the Cherkesses who inhabited the valleys of the main chain having been compelled to emigrate to Turkey (the Bashi-buzuks), and now numbering only 105,200; about 6000 each of Armenians and Jews. The Black Sea coast still remains unoccupied, and has only a few settlements at Anapa, Novorossiisk, and Gelenjik. Divided into seven dists. (*otdyels*): Ekaterinodar, cap. of prov., Batalpashinsk, Kavkazskiy, Laba, Maikop, Temryuk, Yeisk; and a separate military dist., Chernomorsk. Area, 39,277 sq. m. P., with Chernomorsk (1893), 1,587,500.

Kubañ (the *Hipanis* and *Vardan* of antiquity), riv., Russia, N. Caucasia, rises on NE. slope of main Caucasus ridge, at the foot of Elbruz, flows NW. and N. through narrow woody gorges, and after having pierced the mountain's ridge enters the plains at Batalpashinsk; turning then NW. and W. it enters the Black Sea by the Kyzyltash and Kubañ *limans,* forming a wide delta wherein the Kara-K. and Protoka are the chief branches. Navigation is possible on the last 150 m. of its course (till Tiflisskaya). Freezes in December, and opens early in March. Its chief tribs., Zelenchuk, Urup, and Laba, are from the left. Considerable fishing at its mouth. Length, 547 m.; area of basin, 21,500 sq. m.

Kubango, or **Okavango,** riv., S. Africa, rises E. of Benguella, in about 13° S., 16° E., flows S. and SE. to 18° S., where it turns abruptly to the E. and forms the boundary between the German and Portuguese possessions, after which its course is again S. and SE., where it takes the name of **Tioge,** or **Tonke,** and enters Lake Ngami at its NW. corner. Length, about 1000 m.

Kubani, height, in Bohemian Forest (*q.v.*).

Kubanskoye, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Labinsk, ESE. of Ekaterinodar. P. 7580.

Kubenskoye, or **Kubino,** lake, Russia, SW. part of govt. Vologda, 40 m. long, 3–9 m. wide; receives Kubina R. Makes part of the system of canals connecting the Neva with N. Dvina. Considerable fishing.

Kubo (the Manipur name of the Shans), a valley in the W. of Upper Burma, stretching from about 22½°–24½° N., parallel to the Chindwin valley in the E., and the Manipur valley in the W., with a width of 10–15 m., abounding in sál, teak, and other timber trees (not available for want of water-carriage), as well as in varnish and wood-oil trees; notorious for jungle fever, fatal to strangers. See map, *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1889, p. 260.

Kubo Pass, pass, on the W. frontier of Brit. India, leading across the Sulaiman Mts., in about 29° 33′ N.

Kubu, tn., Borneo, E. Archipelago, W. ct., 47 m. S. Pontianak, on the l. bk. of the Kubu R., branch of the Kapuas delta.

Kučevo (kuchevo), tn., Servia, circle Požarevac, 65 m. ESE. Belgrade; near, to the SW., are the zinc, lead, and silver mines of Kučaina (Maidan Kučaina). P. <2000.

Kuchan, originally **Kabushan,** tn., Persia, Khorassan, 88 m. NW., and now connected by a cart road with Meshed, in one of the best-watered and most fertile of the northern valleys, inhabited by a Kurdish colony planted by Shah Abbas about 1600 for defence against the Turkomans. Destroyed by an earthquake in November 1893, when 12,000 persons are said to have perished; rebuilt, and again destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 17, 1895. Alt. 4114 ft. (Curzon). P. about 12,000 (according to Curzon probably an exaggeration).

Kuchar, walled tn., in the N. of Chinese Turkistan, in about 83° 20′ E., in a rich oasis (on the route between Kashgar and Hami) inhabited by 3050 Turk, 1200 Tungani, and 30 Chinese families. Copper ore found in the neighbouring hills. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, pp. 85–86. In 1890 Lieutenant Bower discovered the remains of a subterranean city near K., in which he found a birch-bark manuscript, ascribed to the latter half of the 5th century.

Kuch Behar, tn., India, Bengal, native state K. B., on the Torsha R. P. 11,500; Hindus, 7600; Moham. 3700.

Kuch Behar, native state, India, Bengal, a level plain (triangular in shape), the greater portion fertile, well cultivated, and intersected by numerous rivers. The state contains extensive ruins of two ancient walled cities, Dharma Pál's city and Kamatápur, caps. of the Kámrúp monarchy (Hindu dynasty overthrown by the Afghán kings about the end of the 15th century). Area, 1307 sq. m. P. 578,900.

Küchelspitz, peak, near the W. boundary of the Tirol, 7 m. S. Arlberg Pass. Alt. 10,265 ft.

Kuchevista, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 8 m. N. by W. Ushkub.

Kuching, or **Saráwak,** tn., cap. of Saráwak, Borneo, at the head of ocean navigation on the Saráwak R., about 18 m. from its mouth, in 1° 33′ N., 110° 21′ E. The river is somewhat difficult of navigation, but many ships of war of considerable size have anchored off the town. The wharf cannot be reached by vessels drawing more than 28 ft. P. about 25,000.

Kuchinotsu, seapt., Japan, Kiushiu, NW. of Nagasaki. P. 6500.

Kü-chou, tn., China, in SW. of prov. Shantung, 180 m. SW. Chifu, 50 m. SW. Kiaschou Harbour.

Küchük, Turkish, 'little.' See *Kichik*.

Küchük-Chekmeje, tn., Turkey in Europe, on the Sea of Marmora, prov. and 10 m. W. by S. Constantinople.

Küchük-Derbend, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Dede-Agach, on the Kizildeli-chai, 33 m. SW. Adrianople.

Küchük Kainarja. See **Kuchuk-Kainardja.**

Kučki-Kom, mt., near the SE. frontier of Montenegro. Alt. 8030 ft.

Küčük-Kainardja, vil., Bulgaria, 15 m. SE. by E. Silistria, where, in 1774, the peace was concluded by which Turkey ceded to Russia Azov and part of the N. ct. of the Black Sea.

Kuczura, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Kúla. P. (comm.) <5000.

Kudalúr, tn., Brit. India. Same as **Cuddalore.**

Kudara. 1. Steppe and subdivision of Buryate stems, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, in delta of Selenga. **2.** Vil., 50 m. ENE. Posolsk, on Lake Baikal, on great highway to Chita. P. <5000.

Kudat, stn., Brit. N. Borneo, on an inlet running W. from Marudu Bay (N. ct.), in about 6° 53′ N., 116° 50′ E.

Küddow, riv., Prussia, flows S. partly on the frontier of provs. Pomerania and W. Prussia, and enters the Netze at Usch (Posen); navigable from Schneidemühl, about 55 m.

Kudenetovo, two vils., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Terek, 70 m. NW. Vladikavkaz, on Baksan R. P. 1200 and 6300.

Kudinskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 14 m. NW. of Irkutsk, on Kuda R., in the Buryate Kudinskaya Steppe. P. 2000.

Kuduremukha (literally, 'horse-face'), peak of the Western Ghâts, India, between Mysore state and the dist. of S. Kánara, Madras, in 13° 8′ N., 75° 20′ E., with a summer retreat for the Malabar officials on the summit. Alt. 6215 ft.

Kudzsir, tn., Hungary, co. Hunyad, dist. Szászváros. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kuelte, tn., in NE. Tibet, SE. of Lake Kuku-Nor, on r. bk. Hwang-ho, in 36° 3′ N., 101° 3′ E. Alt. 7634 ft. (Rockhill, *bp.*), 7500 (Przhevalsky).

Küelzíba, ruins, Palestine, in the O. T., 31° 36′ N., 35° 8′ E., 6 m. NNE. El-Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Kuenlun, mt. range, or series of ranges, in central Asia. According to Dr. Georg Wegener, it consists of six parallel chains extending from 75°–118° E. long., and from 30°–40° N. lat., having a length of 2390 m., with a maximum breadth of about 500 m. (See *Zeit. der Gesell. für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, vol. xxvi. No. 3.) But in the more ordinary acceptance of the name, referring to a huge chain connected with the Pamir plateau on the W., skirting the N. boundary of Kashmír, and thence, in the shape of a bow, forming the gigantic rampart of the highlands of N. Tibet, and terminating in the mountainous country about the sources of the Hwang-ho. It is of great elevation throughout, crossed by several passes ranging from 15,750–19,500 ft. The principal of these, in order from W. to E., are the Yangi from Kulunaldi to Kugiar and Kargalik; the Kilik, Kilian, and Sanju from Shahidula to Kargalik, Kilian, and Sanju respectively; the Hindu-tagh (below the highest known summit, 20,330 ft.) and the Ilchi from the upper Karakash valley to Khotan; and the Ghubolik Art pass leading from the Aksai Chin desert to Polu and Kiria; these are all in the W. portion. Beyond this occurs a long stretch of some 8° of long. still unexplored. Further E. it has been crossed by Carey near the meridian of 90° E. at an alt. of 14,000 ft., and by Przhevalsky and Carey near 94° E. by the Anghir-takshia Pass at 15,900 ft. In the W. the chain is broken through by the Zarafshan or Yarkand, the Karakash, and the Kiria Rivs., all flowing northwards into the basin of Lob Nor. The geological structure, as far as has been ascertained, is of very ancient date, and proves that the K. is one of the oldest parts of the continent.

Kufa, Asiatic Turkey. See **Nejef.**

Kufra, or **Kufarah,** group of oases in the Libyan desert, S. of Barka, between about 24° and 26° N., and 21° and 23½° E., inhabited by Arabs. Area about 7000 sq. m. Alt. 1614 ft. Mean temp. (½ yr., 1886), Aug. 86° F.

Kufro, or **Kafuro,** stn., equatorial Africa, Karagwe, on the E. of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Kufstein, tn. and fortress, Austria, Tirol, on the Inn, 42 m. NE. by E. Innsbruck; the fortress (Geroldstein) is used as a state prison. Alt. 1600 ft. P. <3000.

Kuft, tn., Egypt. Same as **Kobt.**

Kufu, riv., equatorial Africa, trib. of the upper or Somerset Nile, between Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Mwutan Nzige.

Kuglar, vil., Chinese Turkistan, 68 m. S. Yarkand.

Kugulta, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 27 m. NE. of Stavropol. P. 5500.

Kuguly, or **Konstantinovskoye,** vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 30 m. NE. of Stavropol. P. 5450.

Kuh, Ger., 'cow.'

Kuh, Persian, 'a mountain.' See *Koh.*

Kuhak, vil. and fortress, in the part of Baluchistan claimed by Persia, 170 m. NE. by N. of the SE. corner of the empire.

Kuh-i-Khwajah, remarkable isolated basaltic hill in prov. of Seistan, Persia, SW. of Nasirabad (Nasratabad).

Kuh-i-Rang ('variegated mountain'), mt., in the W. of Persia, in 32° 37′ N., 50° 7′ E., from the sides of which the Zainde-rud flows E., the Karun S., and the Ab-i-Diz (Dizful R.) W. Highest peak, 12,800 ft.

Kuh-i-Sebz, range of mts., Baluchistan, trending ENE. and WSW. to the S. of 28° N.

Kuhistan. See **Kohistan.**

Kuhländchen, very fertile tract in the NE. of Moravia, and in Austrian Silesia; chief towns, Odrau and Fulnek.

Kuhna Shahr, the Mongol name of the old cities of Yarkand and Kashgar (*q.v.*).

Kuhstall, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 21 m. SE. by E. Dresden, and 3 m. SW. Sebnitz. P. <2000.

Kui, wild tribes, central Indo-China, scattered between Cambodia and Yünnan.

Kuilenburg. See **Kulenborg.**

Kuinder, or **Tjonger,** riv., Holland, prov. Friesland, flowing SW. into the Zuider Zee.

Kuinhon, tn., Annam. See **Kwinhon.**

Kuinre, fishing vil., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the NE. ct. of the Zuider Zee, at the mouth of the Kuinder, or Tjonger R., 21 m. NW. by N. Zwolle. P. <2000.

Kuiper, small isl. in Batavia Bay, Java.

Kuiu, irregularly-shaped isl., Alaska, crossed by 134° W., stretching 60 m. N. from 56° N., covered with dense forest.

Kuka, or **Kouka,** tn., central Africa, cap. of Bornu, a few miles to the W. of Lake Chad, in about 12° 55′ N., 13° 22′ E. Alt. 920 ft. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1870–72), yr. 83.5° F., Jan 75.4°, July 83.8°. P. 50–60,000.

Kukane, tn., Siam, 250 m. E. by N. Bangkok.

Kukenam, mt., Brit. Guiana, adjoining Roraima on the NW., in 5° 12′ N., 61° W. About 10 or 12 m. in length, with direct vertical sides about 1000 ft. in height above the sloping part. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1884, p. 458.

Kukis, tribe. See **Lushai Hills.**

Kuklen, vil., E. Roumelia, circle Philippopolis. P. <3000.

Kuklena, vil., Bohemia, 21 m. WSW. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Kuksi, tn., Central India, state Dhar. P. 6300; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 1400.

Kuku, or *Koko*, Mongolian, 'blue.'

Kuku-khoto. See **Kweihwacheng.**

Kuku-Nor, lake, Chinese Empire, just beyond the boundary of Kansu Prov., between the Kuen-lun and Nan-shan Mts., crossed by 37° N., 100° E. It receives the drainage of a large broad valley, but has no outlet; its waters are salt and bitter, and remain frozen until the beginning of April. Fish are abundant. Length, 65 m.; breadth, 18–40 m. Alt. 10,700 ft.

Küküllö, Kis- and **Nagy-,** Hungary. See **Kokel.**

Kukurbeta, mt., Hungary. See **Bihar.**

Kukush, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 23 m. N. by W. Salonica.

Ku-kwan, difficult pass, E. China, on the boundary between Pechili and Shansi, on the road from Peking to Taiyuen. Alt. 2854 ft.

Kula, Servian, 'tower.'

Kula, tn., Asia Minor, a few miles to the S. of the Gediz-chai, vilayet and 82 m. E. Smyrna, 14 m. NE. Alashehr, sanjak Sarukhan. P. 6000; Moham. 5700.

Kúla, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 19 m. WSW. Viddin. P. <4000.

Kúla, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 34 m. S. by E. Maria Theresiopel. P. 8500.

Kulab, tn., Bukhara, 70 m. NW. Faizabad (Badakshan). P. 3000.

Kulachi, or **Kalachi** (census), tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismáil Khán, 132 m. NNW. Múltán. P. 9400; Moham. 7000; Hindus, 2300.

Kúladan, or **Koladyne,** riv., Lower Burma, Arakan, flows first N. then S. and enters the Bay of Bengal at Akyab (*q.v.*), where it is called the Arakan R. by Europeans, but Gat-sa-ba by inhabitants of the country. Navigable for nearly 50 m. by vessels of from 300–400 tons. Gives name to a township in the N. of Akyab dist. containing 294 villages.

Kulakia, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 10 m. W. by E. Salonica.

Kulakovskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 50 m. E. of Omsk, on Siberian highway. P. <5000.

Kulali, volcano, central Africa, to the E. of Lake Basso Narok, in 2° 35′ N., 36° 20′ E.

Kulambangra, or **Coorombangara,** isl., Brit. New Guinea, New Georgian group, crossed by 8° S., 157′ E. See **New Georgia.**

Kulanjin, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the plain of Karaghan, 49 m. SW. by S. Kazvin.

Kularki, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on l. bk. Shilka, 120 m. NE. Nerchinsk. P. <1000.

Kulasekarapatnam, tn., India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, in 9° 5′ N., 77° 31′ E. P. 15,900; Hindus, 8100; Christians, 4200; Moham. 3600.

Kulatak, or **Kej,** tn., in the SW. of Baluchistan, 75 m. NE. by N. Gwadur.

Kulbarga, or **Gulbarga,** tn., India, Haidarábád, cap. dist. K., 75 m. ENE. Bijápur, on an undulating plain. Formerly (1347–1432) cap. of a powerful dynasty; the palaces, &c., are mainly allowed to fall into decay. Great mosque modelled after the Córdoba (Spain) mosque. P. 28,200.

Kuldiga, Lettish name of Goldingen town (*q.v.*).

Kulen, tin dist. in the S. of Kedah, Malay Penin.; a railway is projected from Singora on the E. coast.

Kulenborg, Kullenburg, or **Culenborg,** tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Leck, 9 m. SSE. Utrecht, with manufactures of arms, chairs, and silk ribbon. P. (comm.) 7700.

Kulgutonskiy, vil., Russian Central Asia, on Turkistan highway, 107 m. WNW. of Akmoly. P. <5000.

Kuli Babang, small isl. off the E. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo, in about 4½° N., separated from the mainland by Treacher Passage.

Kulikoro, vil., Africa, western Sudan, 40 m. E. of the French station Bamaku.

Kulikovo Pole, plain, Russia, govt. Tula, at the junction of Nepryadva with Don. Great battle in 1380; ended in the defeat of the Tatars under Mamai.

Kulitalái, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 21 m. NW. by W. Trichinopoli. P. <5000.

Kulja (Chinese **Ninyuan,** or **Hweiyuan-ching,** Mongol **Ili-khota,** or **Ili-kuren**), tn., central Asia, Chinese Empire, cap. Dzungaria, on the Ili, about 48 m. E. of the Russian frontier, in 43° 52′ N., 81° 23′ E., in a well-cultivated dist. Has a citadel; various manufactures. Alt. 1706 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1852–54, 1856–60), yr. 48.0° F., Jan. 16.3°, July 76.7. P. about 12,000, mainly of Turkish race, and Mohammedan in religion.

Kulja, New, Ili, or **Manchu-Kulja** (Chinese **Holyuan**), former tn., on the Ili, 25 m. lower down, founded in 1764 by the Manchus, and estimated, before the Dzungarian rebellion of 1866, to have had a population of 75,000, but destroyed by the rebels, and now in ruins.

Kullen, cape, Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, at the N. entrance to The Sound.

Küllstedt, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Mühlhausen, 37 m. NW. by W. Erfurt. P. <3000.

Kullu, or **Kollu,** country, western Sudan, in the basin of the upper Senegal, on the r. bk of the Bafing. P. 4000.

Kulm, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle K., on the r. bk. of the Vistula, 23 m. NE. Bromberg. P. 9700.

Kulmbach, walled tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle K., 23 m. ESE. Koburg. P. 7000.

Kulmerland, dist., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, in the SE., stretching about 50 m. from SW. to NE.

Kulmsee, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle and 12 m. N. Thorn. P. 5800.

Kulp, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 20 m. SW. of Erivañ; quarries of rock-salt. Alt. 4200 ft. P. 3100.

Kulpa, riv., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, rises 25 m. NNE. Fiume, flows E., and after a course of 120 m. joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia. Length, 230 m.; area of basin about 3900 sq. m.

Kulpahár, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Hamírpur, 90 m. SW. by S. Cawnpur. P. 5800; Hindus, 5000; Moham. 800.

Kulpin, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Ujvidék. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kulsi, forest reserve and experimental plantation, India, Assam, in Kámrúp dist., on r. bk. of Kulsi R., which enter the Brahmaputra in 91° 22′ E.

Kultuk, Turkish, 'bay.'

Kultuk, vil., E. Siberia, at SW. extremity of Lake Baikal; quarries of lapis-lazuli, graphite, baikalite, and other minerals.

Kulu, valley, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kángra, 25–50 m. in a direct line N. by E. of Simla; crossed by 32° N., 77½° E.; bounded on the NE. and E. by the N. or Central Himálayan range, dividing it from Láhul and Spiti; on the S. by the riv. Sutlej. Drained entirely by the Beas. Has great mineral wealth (silver, copper, and lead) undeveloped as yet. The best fruits and vegetables in the Simla market come from K., and are raised by English settlers.

Kulun, another name for **Lake Dalai-Nor.**

Kulyab, tn., khanate, and 320 m. SE. of Bukhara, 12 m. from r. bk. of Amu; chief town of khanate. Alt. 1810 ft.

Kum, Turkish, 'sand.'

Kum, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 80 m. SSW. Teheran, a place of trade connected by a road with Teheran; noted also as a great Shiah necropolis and place of pilgrimage, on account of its containing the shrine of Fatima, the sister of Reza, the eighth Imam; now three parts in ruins; the only industry the manufacture of porous vases. P. estimated in 1872 at 4000, in 1884 at 7000, later 20–30,000, which higher estimate Curzon surmises to include pilgrims.

Kuma (the *Udon* of antiquity), riv., Russia, N. Caucasia, rises in main Caucasus ridge in SW. of Pyatigorsk, flows NE. and E. towards the Caspian, which it reaches in spring only, being usually lost in sands 50 m. before reaching the sea. Length, 400 m.

Kumaigarh, fort, India, on W. frontier of native state of Udaipur, Rájputána, in the heart of the Arávalli Mts. Built in the 15th century on a steep, craggy mountain, at an alt. of 3568 ft. above sea-level, and about 700 ft. above the pass below.

Kumamoto, garrison city, Japan, Kiushiu, cap. of prefecture K., 50 m. E. by N. Nagasaki, with celebrated fortress of enormous stones. The most populous city in Kiushiu; centre of the Higo rice trade; accessible only to very small steamers. Malaria prevalent. P. 47,600.

Kumán, tn., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Török-Becse. P. (comm.) 5500.

Kumanovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 16 m. NE. by E. Ushkub. Alt. 1050 ft. P. 5700; Christians, 4000; Moham. 1550 (G. 25).

Kumara, bor., New Zealand, South I., Westland co., 10 m. SSW. Greymouth. P. <1500.

Kumárkhálí, tn., India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, in 23° 52′ N., 89° 17′ E. P. 6200; Hindus, 3700; Moham. 2400.

Kumassi, tn., W. Africa, cap. of Ashanti, 104 m. N. by W. Cape Coast Castle.

Kumáun, principal dist. of K. div., Brit. India, NW. Provs., consisting of the sub-Himálayan ranges and the *bhábhar* or waterless forest (10–15 m. broad) between the mountains and the Tarái. The valuable timber, under official supervision, includes *sal,* Himálayan pine, cypress, fir, &c.; there are mines of iron, copper, gypsum, lead, and asbestos. Near the close of the 18th century K. was seized by the Gúrkha tribe, who subsequently raided in neighbouring Brit. terr. In 1814 it was finally decided to wrest K. from them and annex it to the Brit. possessions, as no legitimate claimant existed. In 1815 the Gúrkhas were escorted by our troops across the Kali, and the British took possession of K. and Garhwál. Cap. Almora, which was formerly also the name of the dist. See table, **North-West Provs.**

Kumawu, tn., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, 6° 58′ N., 1° 12′ W.

Kumba, vil., Ger. W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., in about 4° 39′ N., 9° 28′ E.

Kum-Baga, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 8 m. SW. by S. Tekirdagh (Rodosto), on the Sea of Marmora, 52 m. NE. Gallipoli.

Kumbhakonam, tn., India. See **Combaconum.**

Kumbher, or **Khumber,** tn., India, Rájputána, 12 m. NW. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 7300.

Kumbukkan Aar, riv., SE. Ceylon, Uva prov., on which extensive irrigation works are in progress.

Kumbulcha, vil., E. Africa, in the Libeni country, in about 9° 2′ N., 37° 40′ E.

Kumbum, or **Gumbum,** important lamassery, western China, prov. Kansu, about 50 m. E. lake Koko-Nor, at the N. base of a range of mountains separating the plateau on which the lamassery stands from the valley of the Hwang-ho.

Kum Burun, cape, at the NE. end of Rhodes I.

Kume, the **Komisang** of marine charts, one of the central group of the Riukiu Is.

Kumeroa, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 75 m. SW. Napier.

Kumhársain, a hill state, India, Punjab, to the NE. of Simla, bounded on the N. by the Sutlej.

Kumillá, tn., India. See **Comillah.**

Kumisheh, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 48 m. S. by E. Ispahan. P. 4000.

Kumlágarh, fortress, India, in the NE. of the Punjab, Mandi state, near the S. bank of the Beas, in 31° 48′ N., 76° 43′ E. It consists of a range of forts about 3 m. in length, the principal rising on an isolated rock to 1500 ft. above the river and about 3000 ft. above sea-level.

Kum Kalesi, fort, Asia Minor, at the western entrance of the Dardanelles, opposite the fortress of Seddil-Bahr. P. 2000.

Kummerow See, lake, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, and gd.-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 26 m. SW. Griefswald; an expansion of the Peene. Length, 7½ m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 14 sq. m.

Kumong, harb., Annam, E. ct., 13½° N.

Kumpta, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. N. Kánara, 80 m. SW. by S. Dhárwár, with an open roadstead; a place of large trade before the opening of the railway from Dhárwár to Marmagao (Goa). P. 10,700; Hindus, 9300.

Kumuljina, tn., Turkey. See **Gümürjina.**

Kumyk, NE. dist. of prov. Terek, Russia, N. Caucasia, near Caspian Sea. Peopled by about 15,000 Kumyks, a Turkish stem (the *Kamis, Kamaks,* of antiquity), living chiefly on cattle-breeding, and partly agriculture.

Kunagota, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Kovácsháza. P. <5000.

Kunaleiskaya, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 360 m. SW. of Chita, on Khilok R. P. <2000.

Kunana, Kunwana, or **Moshette,** tn., S. African Republic, Lichtenburg dist., 56 m. NE. Vryburg (Bechuana-land).

Kunani, an independent republic, lying between the rivs. Oyapok and Karseven, the Atlantic and the Tumuk-Humak Mountains, S. of French Guiana. It has an area of some 23,000 sq. m., and a coast-line of nearly 200 m.; the latter broken by the rivers named, and by the K. and the Kashpur (Cachepour). The country is partly savanna, partly forest uplands, and enjoys a fine climate. Population, who have strong French sympathies, embrace about 6000 uncivilised Indians and 600 civilised people of mixed blood (Brazilians, Negroes, Indians). Chief town of the settlement is K. (P. 300), founded about 1860. Agriculture, cattle-breeding, fishing, and hunting are the chief occupations.

Kúnar, riv. and valley, Afghanistan. See **Chitral River.**

Kunar Idiábad, dist., India, in the NE. of the native state of Haidarábád; noted for its excellent cotton.

Kunashir, the southernmost of the Kurile Is., Japan, E. of Yezo, 75 m. long by 10–20 m. broad.

Kunavino, tn., Russia, suburb of Nizhniy Novgorod; very populous during the fair. Permanent P. <5000.

Kunáwár, a native state, India, in the NE. of the Punjab, between the Sutlej and the Brit. dist. of Kangra; a rugged country 50 m. long by 40 m. broad. The population is mixed Tibetan and Hindu, the northern villagers professing Buddhism, the southern Hinduism.

Kúnch, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jaláun, 80 m. WSW. Cawnpur. P. (1881) 13,700; (1891) 13,400; Hindus, 10,600; Moham. 2800.

Kúndáhs, the western wall of the Nílgiri plateau, India, Madras Presidency, rising abruptly from Malabar.

Kundárl, isl., India, Bombay Harb., with lighthouse (visible 19 m.) in 18° 42′ N., 72° 48′ E.

Kundian, fortified tn., Africa, upper Senegal, about 43 m. SSE. Bafulabe, in enclosed plain entered only by four defiles.

Kundia, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 50 m. NNE. Diu. P. (1881) 6100.

Kundu, stn., French W. Africa, in 13° 4′ N., 8° 32′ W.

Kunduz, tn., Afghan-Turkistan, 92 m. W. by S. Faizabad; very unhealthy, dirty, and miserable. P. <2000.

Kuneiyisch, Jebel. See **Lebanon.**

Kunersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 10 m. NNE. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, the scene of one of the greatest battles in the Seven Years' War, when Frederick the Great was defeated by the combined Russians and Austrians, Aug. 12, 1759. P. <2000.

Kunewald, vil., Moravia, 21 m. S. by E. Troppau. P. <3000.

Kunewalde, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 7 m. SSE. Bautzen, dist. Löbau; has woollen manufactures (sailors' clothing, &c.), linen manufactures, and granite quarries. P. <4000.

Kung, tn., China, in the N. of prov. Honan, 305 m. NNE. Ichang, 42 m. E. by N. Honan.

Kung, Scandinavian, 'king.' See *Kong.*

Kungcheng, tn., western China, prov. Kansu, 124 m. SE. Lanchou, near the source of the Wei-ho. P. 50,000.

Kungelf, vil., Sweden, on the Göta, prov. and 14 m. N. by E. Gothenburg (*q.v.*). P. <2000.

Kunges, riv., China. See **Ili.**

Kungrad, tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Amu-daria, 40 m. S. of Lake Aral. P. <3000.

Kungsbacka, vil., Sweden, prov. Halland, on the W. ct., 15 m. SSE. Gothenburg. P. <2000.

Kungsholm, fort, Sweden, prov. Blekinge, on a small island on the S. ct., 4 m. S. Karlskrona.

Kungsholmen, Swedish isl. in Lake Mälar, containing part of Stockholm.

Kungur, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SSE. of Perm, on Sylva R. and Siberian highway; tanneries and considerable manufacture of boots, sent in great quantities all over the Urals and Siberia. P. 12,400.

Kunhár River, Brit. India. See **Kágán.**

Kún Hegyes, vil., Hungary, 40 m. SSE. Erlau. P. 8500.

Kuni, New Caledonia. See **Pines, Isle of.**

Kuniakari, tn., Africa, upper Senegal, 31 m. ENE. Medina, one of the fortified places of the Segu empire.

Kunjah, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrát, 70 m. N. by W. Lahore. P. 5500; Moham. 3700; Hindus, 1500.

Kunjpura, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Karnál, 47 m. SSE. Ambála. P. (1881) <5000.

Kunjut, or **Kanjut,** valley to the NW. of India. See **Hunza.**

Kunkels, or **Gungels,** mt. pass between the Swiss cantons St. Gall and Grisons, on the road from Ragaz up the Tamina to Reichenau. Alt. 4435 ft.

Kunlon, vil., Upper Burma, on the Salwín. A railway from Mandalay, *viâ* Thibaw, has been projected and partially surveyed.

Kún Madaras, tn., Hungary, 39 m. SE. by S. Erlau. P. 7700.

Kun-ming, lake, China. See **Tien-chih.**

Kunnara, tn., Tasmania. See **Gould's Country.**

Kunnersdorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, 37 m. ESE. Görlitz, circle and 2 m. SW. Hirschberg. P. <3000.

Kunnersdorf, Nieder, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 13⅛ m. SE. Bautzen, circle and 2½ m. S. by W. Löbau. P. <2000.

Kunnersdorf, Ober, vil., 2 m. to the S. P. <3000.

Kunö, one of the Faroe Is., E. of Osterö.

Ku-non, isl., China Sea. See **Pulo-Condor.**

Kunowitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 40 m. SSE. Olmütz, and 2 m. SSE. Uber Hradisch. P. <4000.

Kuno-zan, mt., Japan, Honshiu, SW. of Fuji-no-yama, near Suruga Bay, commanding magnificent view.

Kún Szent Márton, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Szolnok, 28 m. E. by S. Kecskemét. P. 12,600.

Kún Szent Miklós, vil., Hungary, 33 m. S. by E. Budapest. P. (comm.) 8200.

Kúnúr, mt. sanitarium, India. See **Coonoor.**

Kunwald, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. E. by S. Königgrätz, and 3 m. NE. by N. Senftenberg. P. <3000.

Kunwana, tn., S. Africa. See **Kunana.**

Kunyang-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, at the S. end of the Tien-chih Lake, 27 m. S. by W. Yünnan-fu.

Kunya-urgenj, tn., khanate, and 72 m. NW. of Khiva, 12 m. from l. bk. of Amu, former cap. of Khwarezm, fallen into decay since the Amu has deviated its course to the right. Ruins of palaces and mosques, mausoleums of khans. New town on a canal drawn from the Amu. P. <3000.

Künzelsau, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Jagst, on the Kocher, 41 m. NE. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Kunzendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Frankfurt, circle and dist. Sorau, with lignite. P. <3000.

Kunzendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and dist. Neurode. P. <3000.

Kuokiuchang, important tin-mines in the SE. of prov. Yünnan, China, near Mengtsu, said to employ more than 1000 men.

Kuoplo, govt., middle Finland, including N. Karelia; has the Suomenselkä in N. (800 ft.). Chief lakes, Pielis-järwi, Kalla-vesi, Ori-vesi, and Pyhäselkä. Soil of moderate fertility. Iron-works and saw-mills. Chief towns: **Kuopio,** on Kallavesi, 182 m. by rail N. of Kouvola junction of St. Petersburg-Helsingfors Rly., P. 9150; and **Joensuu,** on Pyhäselkä, railway to Serdobol, on Lake Ladoga, P. <5000.

Kupal, tn., India. See **Kopal.**

Kupang, tn., E. Archipelago, in the SW. of Timor I., on the coast, cap. of the Dutch part of the island.

Kupfer, Ger.; *Koper,* Dutch; *Kobber,* Danish; *Koppar,* Swedish; 'copper.'

Kupferdreh, vil., Prussia, govt. Düsseldorf, circle Essen, dist. Werdon, on the Ruhr. P. <4000.

Kupferberg, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, dist. Stadtsteinach, with mines of sulphur and copper-pyrites and serpentine quarry. P. <2000.

Kupikiu, tn., N. China, 62 m. NNE. Peking; military station guarding the K. gate of the Great Wall.

Kupili, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, on the E. ct., 48 m. NE. Vizagapatam. P. <5000.

Kuppe, German, 'mountain-peak.' See *Kopf.*

Kuppenheim, urban comm., Ger., Baden, circle Baden, 3 m. S. by W. Rastatt. P. <3000.

Kupreanof, large isl., Alaska, between 133°–134° W., crossed in the N. by 57° N., inhabited by Kakes, who in 1890 had two small villages with a total population of 236.

Kupres, vil., Bosnia, prov. Travnik, 52 m. NE. by E. Spalato. P. <2000.

Kupri, or **Altun-Köpru,** vil., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 67 m. SE. Mosul, sanjak Kerkuk, on little Zab. P. (male) 1700.

Kuprulu, tn., European Turkey. See **Köprülü.**

Küps, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 14 m. ESE. Koburg. P. <2000.

Kupuszina, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Apatin. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kupyansk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 78 m. SE. of Kharkov, on Oskol R. P. <5000.

Kura, or **Kur** (the *Cyrus,* or *Koros,* of Greeks, Armenian *Kur,* Turkish *Ardaghan-chai*), riv., Russia, Transcaucasia, rises in Kysyrdagh ridge, in 40° 54′ N., 42° 50′ E., in Kars Prov., flows N. and NE. past Ardahan and near Akhaltsykh from the plateau to the great valley which separates the main Caucasus ridge from the Anti-Caucasus, then down this valley past Gori, Tiflis, and Elisabethpol to the Caspian Sea. After receiving the Arax from the right it enters the Caspian by many mouths, some of which flow into the Kyzyl-agach Bay, while the chief branch enters the sea at Bozhiy Promysel. Apart from the Arax, its r. bk. tribs. are small mountain streams. From the left it receives the Liyakhva in upper course, Aragva above Tiflis, Iora with Alazañ, and many others. Navigation possible for over 450 m. from its mouth. Considerable fishing in lower course (Saliany, Shirvan, Shekinsk). In antiquity the Kura and the Arax entered the Caspian Sea separately. Length, 825 m.; area of basin, 59,915 sq. m.

Kurachee, tn., India. See **Karáchi.**

Kurái, or **Khurai** (census), tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Ságar, 78 m. NE. Bhopál. P. 6300; Hindus, 4700.

Kuram, riv., Afghanistan and Brit. India, rises in the former

country, and flows first E., S. of and parallel to the Safid Koh range, from which it collects its chief headwaters, then SE. past Thal, traversing the Sulaiman Mts., and emerging from them through the **K. Pass,** a few miles WNW. of Edwardisbad. It then traverses the plains of the Punjab (Bannu dist.), where it is largely used for irrigation, and enters the Indus in 32° 37′ N.

Kuram, or **Kurram,** fort, Afghanistan, to the N. of the Kuram R., 78 m. SE. by E. Kabul.

Kuramo, isl., W. Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, off the Slave Coast, with the town of Lagos at its W. end. Length, 40–50 m.; breadth, 5–6 m.

Kuran, or **Kurang,** riv., Persia. See **Karun.**

Kuranko, dist., W. Africa. See **Koranko.**

Kuraoli, tn., Brit. India. See **Kuráuli.**

Kurashiki, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 85 m. W. Kobe. P. 7000.

Kurashimskiy, copper-work, Russia, govt. and 38 m. SE. of Perm. P. <5000.

Kuratan-Burun, cape, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, on the Black Sea, in 42° 22′ N.

Kuráuli, or **Kuraoli** (census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Máinpuri, 75 m. SSW. Bareilly. P. 5300; Hindus, 4100; Moham. 1100.

Kurayoshi, tn., Japan, 95 m. NW. by W. Kobe, on the N. ct. of Honshiu. P. 7100.

Kurba, vil., Tunis, on the E. ct., 40 m. ESE. Tunis. P. 2000.

Kurbatovskoye, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 73 m. WSW. of Krasnoyarsk, on Chulym R. P. <5000.

Kur-che, riv., central Asia. See **Kiltyn.**

Kurchum Mountains, W. Siberia, branch of Altai; chief peak Konkai-bash, snow-clad. The **Kurchum R.,** r. bk. trib. of Irtysh, flows at their base.

Kurdistan, part of the ancient *Assyria,* an ethnographic region of western Asia, mostly between 34° and 40° N., 39° and 47° E., extending from, and embracing both the headstreams of the upper Euphrates and along the Russian border E. to Mount Ararat, the upper course of the Tigris, and all the mountainous country E. of this river to Lake Urumia, extending S. to Luristan; chiefly in the Turkish empire, and partly in Persia. According to Rawlinson, K. is divided into three regions: the first, extending from Kharput and Erzinggan to Lake Van, comprises distinct chains with a direction from W. to E., with fertile valleys, forming an undulating plateau bounded SW. by the Tigris, constituting a charming country, and containing several large towns. The second region, extending southwards from Lake Van, is essentially mountainous and of great elevation. The third comprises the Turkish dist. of Suleimanie and the Persian provs. of Ardelan and Kermanshah; here the country has its least breadth, and the mountains are more moderate in height, bounded on the E. by the fertile plains of Irak-Ajemi, and on the W. by those bordering the Tigris. The Kurds are a wild, pastoral race, and to a great extent nomadic; professedly Mohammedans of the Sunni sect. It is only in southern K., however, that the population is exclusively Kurdish, as north of Mosul there is also a large Christian population. Area about 74,000 sq. m. See *The Geographical Journal,* vol. iii. p. 81, with map, scale 1: 3,000,000.

Kure, important stn. of the Japanese navy, 12 m. SSE. Hiroshima, on the N. shore of Inland Sea, in 132° 35′ E., romantically situated at the base of the hills of the prov. of Aki. Near, on the barren isl. of Etajima, stands the Imperial naval college.

Kurelka, riv., E. Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, rises in hilly region beyond the Polar Circle, flows SW. over 350 m., joins Yenisei below Turukhansk.

Kuren, Mongolian, 'collection of buildings arranged in a circle.'

Kurg, prov., India. See **Coorg.**

Kurgan, dist. tn., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 195 m. SE. of Ekaterinburg, on l. bk. Tobol. P. 9300.

Kurgannaya, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 70 m. WSW. Stavropol, on Laba R. P. 7200.

Kurgan-tube, fort, Bukhara, 260 m. SE. of it, on l. bk. Kafirnagan R.

Kurgos, small isl. in the Nile, below Shendi in Nubia, with pyramid dist., regarded by Rüppell and Lepsius as that of Meroe.

Kurhurbaree, India. See **Karharbári.**

Kuriagaon, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Darrang, on Lohit R., 86 m. SW. by W. Dibrugarh.

Kuria Muria, group of five lofty rocky islets off the SE. ct. of Arabia, in 17½° N., 56° E., ceded to the British by the Imam of Maskat to afford a landing-place for the Red Sea telegraph cable. Guano collected.

Kuriet-el-Anab, tn., Palestine, *Kirjath* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 6′ E., 8 m. W. by N. Jerusalem.

Kurile Islands (from the Russian *Kurity,* 'to smoke;' Japanese name **Chishima,** 'the thousand isles'), group of about 25 isls. belonging to Japan in the N. Pacific, extending from Kamchatka to Yezo. The Kuriles form a continuation of the volcanic mountains of E. Asia. The interior is forest; the streams abound in salmon (August–December), and bears are plentiful. The inhabitants live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese and Dutch traders. Chief isls., Iturup (Etorofu), Kunashiri Paramushir, Urup, and Amakutan. The chief port of Iturup is Shana, on the N. side of the island.

Kurisches Haff, lagoon of Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, of triangular shape, between 54° 53′ and 55° 42′ N., 20° 32′ and 21° 24′ E., separated from the Baltic Sea by the **Kurische Nehrung,** a tongue of sand 58 m. in length by 1–1½ m. broad, and at the N. extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic by a very narrow passage, on which Memel is situated. Length of the Haff, 58 m.; greatest breadth (at S. end), 29 m.; depth nowhere more than 30 ft. It receives the Memel R. by two arms, the Minge and the Dange.

Kurivikulam, tn., India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, in 9° 11′ N., 77° 42′ E. P. <5000.

Kur-kara-usu, tn., central Asia, Dzungaria, 175 m. WNW. Urumtsi. P. 3000.

Kurla, tn., Brit. India, Salsette I., on the S. ct., 8 m. NNE. Bombay, with which it is connected by the Sion Causeway; has large cotton mills. Thána dist. P. 11,500; Hindus, 8000.

Kurla, or **Korla,** tn., central Asia, in the Tarim basin, in about 41° 45 N., 86° 30′ E. P. 6000.

Kurlak, vil., Russia, govt. and 60 m. ESE. of Voronezh; distilleries. P. 5000.

Kurlyk-Nor, lake, central Asia, Tibet, about 155 m. W. Kuku-Nor, in 37° 20′ N.; water brackish, but fit to drink. Alt. 9000 ft.

Kurmul, site, Palestine, *Carmel of Judah* in the O. T., 31° 36′ N., 35° 8′ E., 7 m. S. by E. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Kurmysh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Simbirsk, 90 m. ESE. of Nizhniy Novgorod, on l. bk. Sura. P. <5000.

Kürnbach, vil., Ger., on the frontier of Baden and Würtemberg; in two portions, one 7 m. ENE. Bretten. P. (joint) <2000.

Kurnik, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle and dist. Schrimm. P. <3000.

Kurnool, tn., India. See **Karnul.**

Kurombangara, isl., Solomon group. See **New Georgia.**

Kurosawajiri, vil., Japan, Honshiu, 110 m. S. by E. Aomori, small steamers sometimes ascend the Kitakami-gawa to this place. P. <5000.

Kuro Shiwo, sea-current, Pacific. See **Oceans.**

Kurow, tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., on the r. bk. of the Waitaki, 46 m. SW. by W. Timaru. P. <1500.

Kurrachee. See **Karáchi.**

Kurrajong (North and South), settlement, New South Wales, co. Cook, 46 m. NW. Sydney.

Kurrajong Heights (Northfield), post-vil., New South Wales, co. Cook, about 46 m. W. by N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Kurram, fort and riv., Afghanistan. See **Kuram.**

Kursanda, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muttra, 15 m. N. Agra. P. (1881) 6000.

Kursat, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Unao, 30 m. W. Lucknow. P. 6500; Hindus, 4400; Moham. 2000.

Kursk, govt., middle European Russia, in the S. of Moscow, has Orel on N., Voronezh on E., Kharkov on S., and Chernigov on W. Surface an undulating and ravinated plateau, attaining from 700 to 1016 ft. of alt., and assuming a hilly aspect in the neighbourhoods of the deeply cut in river-valleys. Rocks, Cretaceous and Eocene, covered with boulder-clay. Phosphorites, chalk, millstones, ironstone, and potter's clay extracted. Soil, mostly rich black earth. Watered by the Seim (trib. of Dnieper); the Psiol, Oskol, Vorskla, N. Donets, &c., take origin on the Kursk plateau, or water it in their upper courses. Forests cover not more than one-tenth of surface. Climate dry and relatively moderate, the average temp. at K., 850 ft. alt., being, yr. 39°, Jan. 13°, July 66°; rfall. (yr.) 17 in. (9.7 in. in summer). P. entirely Russian (76 per cent. Great Russians, 24 per cent. Little Russians), settled mostly in large villages. Agriculture chief occupation, most of area being under crops, and considerable quantities of wheat, rye, barley, &c., being exported. Fruits and garden produce raised for export. A great variety of domestic trades carried on in villages—pottery, weaving, boots, felt goods. Manufactures begin to develop (woollen cloth mills, sugar-works, tanneries, distilleries, flour-mills). Active trade in grain, hemp, hempseed oil, sheepskins, hides, tallow, felt goods, wax and honey, exported. Divided into fifteen dists.: Kursk, Byelgorod, Graivoron, Dmitriev, Fatezh, Korocha, Lgov, Novyi Oskol, Oboyañ, Putivl, Rylsk, Staryi Oskol, Sudzha, Tim, and Shchigry. Area, 17,937 sq. m. P. (1862) 1,893,597; (1891) 2,666,573.

Kursk, tn., Russia, cap. prov. K., 333 m. by rail SSW. of Moscow, at junction of Moscow-Sebastopol and Kiev-Voronezh main lines. Very old town of Russia (early 11th century). Flour-mills, tanneries; extensive gardens and nurseries; considerable trade in grain, flour, tallow, hides, hemp, bristle, &c., bought in neighbouring govts. and shipped to St. Petersburg. Seat of the Korennaya fair, one of the chief fairs of middle Russia, showing returns of about £1,000,000. Mean rfall. (18 yrs.), yr. 17.0 in., May–Aug. 9.7 in. P. with suburbs, 463,050.

Kuršumlija (kurshumliya), vil., Servia, prov. Toplica, on riv. Toplica, 35 m. SW. by W. Nish. P. <2000.

Kurt-aga, vil., western Greece, prov. Akarnania and Ætolia, about 10 m. NE. Mesolonggi, in the valley of the Phidaris; according to Leake, near the vil. is the site of the ancient *Kalydon*.

Kürten, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Wipperfürth, 16 m. NE. by E. Cologne. P. (comm.) <3000.

Kurtics, comm., Hungary, co. and dist Arad. P. 6600.

Kurtka, fort, Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, in Tian Shan Mts., 305 m. E. of Tashkent.

Kuru, Turkish, 'arid,' 'barren.'

Kuru, small riv., French Guiana, entering the Atlantic in 52° 40′ W. K. town stands on the l. bk. Entrance to it is barred by a sandbank.

Kuru-Burun, cape, Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, in 41° 52′ N., with a lighthouse, visible 15 m.

Kuru Chesme, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 4 m. NE. by N. Constantinople.

Kurukshetra, holy tract and place of pilgrimage, India, Punjab, in dists. Ambálá and Karnál; chief centres of pilgrimage the towns of Thánesar and Pihoia.

Kuru Kuh, mt., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 15 m. NW. by W. Kashan. Alt. 12,000 ft.

Kur'uman, mission stn., tn., and dist., in the Brit. Crown Colony of Bechuana-land, town about 90 m. W. by S. Vryburg; seat of a resident magistrate.

Kurume, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 50 m. NE. Nagasaki. P. 24,000.

Kurundwád, tn., India, Bombay, cap. K. state, 77 m. W. Bijápur, with a municipality. P. (1881) 7100.

Kurunegala, tn., Ceylon, NW. Provs., 24 m. NW. Kandy. One of the ancient caps. of Ceylon, and from 1319–47 the residence of its kings; also sacred as a place of pilgrimage to Buddhists, who come to adore a footprint of Buddha. P. <5000.

Kurush, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, 42 m. SW. Derbent, on Ghyur-ghyur R. P. 5000.

Kurwai, tn., Central India, cap. K. state, agency, and 71 m. NNE. Bhopál. P. (1881) 3000–5000.

Kurzolari, islets, Greece. See **Ekhinades.**

Kus, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Keneh, in 26° N., on the site of the ancient *Apollinopolis Parva*. P. (1882) 10,300.

Kus, Wadi el, riv., Morocco. See **Lukkos.**

Kusadak, vil., Servia, circle Podunavlje, 20 m. S. by W. Semendria. P. <5000.

Kusai, isl., Pacific. See **Ualan.**

Kusan, tn., China, isl. of Formosa, on the W. ct., about 6 m. N. Takao.

Kusatsu, the coolest of Japan's summer resorts, 25 m. E. by N. Kyoto; free from mosquitoes; with medicinal waters beneficial in rheumatism and other diseases. Some of the springs range from 113°–130° F. Alt. 3800 ft. P. <5000.

Kusel, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, circle K., 48 m. W. Mannheim, 17 m. WNW. Kaiserslautern. P. <3000.

Kush Adasi (Turkish, Italian **Scala Nuova**), seapt., in the W. of Asia Minor, 40 m. S. by E. Samos, vilayet and sanjak Smyrna. P. 6900.

Kushan Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Kushchevskaya, Cossack vil., N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 54 m. by rail S. of Rostov, on l. bk. Kubañ. P. 6560.

Kush'iro, tn., Japan, on the SE. ct. of Yezo, 205 m. ENE. Hakodate, cap. of K. Prov. The port is the nearest to the sulphur mines of Yezo, and is one at which foreign vessels chartered by Japanese subjects are permitted to load exports, such as rice, wheat, sulphur, and coal, the bulk of which is great in proportion to value, direct for foreign countries.

Kushlar-Dagh, mt., Turkey in Europe, in the Rhodope Mts., 55 m. S. Philippopolis. Alt. 7145 ft.

Kushtiá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 60 m. ESE. Murshidábád. P. 11,200; Moham. 6000; Hindus, 5100.

Kushva, crown iron-work, Russia, govt. and 194 m. by rail E. of Perm. Mount Blagodat close by. P. <5000.

Kusi, Koosee, Kosi, or **Kosilla,** riv., India, rises in the Himálayas of Nepál, in 28° 25′ N., 86° 11′ E., flows SW., then SE., and finally S., entering the Ganges in 25° 22′ N., 87° 19′ E.; remarkable for its rapid course and the westerly movement of its southward flowing portion, which is now 50 m. W. of its position in the early part of the 18th century. Liable to destructive floods; difficult of navigation. Total length, 325 m.

Kušiljevo (kushilyevo), vil., Servia, circle and 14 m. ENE. Požarevac, 47 m. E. by S. Belgrade. P. <4000.

Kusinágara, vil., India. See **Kasia.**

Kusiye, Upper Egypt. See **Kosiye.**

Kuskokwim, or **Kuskoquim,** riv., Alaska, flows SW. more than 500 m. into K. Bay, navigable 300 m. up.

Küsnach, comm., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. SSE. Zürich, on the E. side of Lake Zürich. P. <3000.

Küssnach, comm., Switzd., cant. Schwiz, 6½ m. ENE. Lucerne, at the head of an arm of the Lake of Lucerne, famous in the legend of William Tell as the place where he escaped from Gessler. P. <3000.

Kussowlee, tn., India. See **Kasauli.**

Küstendil, tn., Bulgaria. See **Köstendil.**

Kustenji, Roumanian **Constanța** (konstantsa), seapt., Roumania, Dobruja, cap. prov. K., on the coast, 33 m. ESE. Chernavoda, with which it is connected by rail. The German colony of Anadolkhioi is 2 m. to the NW. K. stands almost on the site of the ancient *Tomi*, Ovid's place of exile and death; as a Genoese seaport known as Constantia. Depth on bar 18–20 ft., depth alongside 20 ft. P. 8000.

Küstenland ('coast land'), prov., Austria. See **Coast Province.**

Küstrin, fortified tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Königsberg, 19 m. N. by E. Frankfurt, on the r. bk. of the Oder at the confluence of the Warthe. The fortress of K., which dates from the latter part of the 16th century, covers Berlin on the E. It was taken by the French without resistance in 1806, and held by them till 1814. Manufactures of machinery and cigars. P. (1816) 6000; (1890) 16,600; comm. P. 16,700.

Kutabdiá, isl. and lighthouse (visible 17 m.), India, Bengal, off Chittagong, with embankments more than 40 m. long to prevent incursions of the sea.

Kutaia, or **Kyutahiya,** the ancient *Cotiæum*, tn., Asiatic Turkey, prov. Brusa, 39° 24′ N., 30° 19′ E., with large ancient fortress, and several Christian churches. P., chiefly Mohammedans, also Greeks and Armenians, 6000.

Kutais, govt., Russia, Transcaucasia, on E. ct. of Black Sea, including the valley of the Rion, the SW. slopes of the main Caucasus ridge in the Sukhumkale div., and the newly annexed parts of Asiatic Turkey, in dists. Artvin and Batum; has the Russian provs. of Kubañ and Terek on N., Tiflis and Kars on E. and SE., Asiatic Turkey on SW., and Black Sea on W. Consists of several parts, very different in their physical characters: (*a*) the low and fertile valley of the Rion and the Kvirila (Imeretia and Mingrelia), between the main Caucasus ridge and the Anti-Caucasus, separated from the valley of the middle and lower Kura by the Meskhi ridge, which is crossed at Suram by the Poti-Baku Rly.; (*b*) the Alpine slopes of the main Caucasus ridge (Svanetia, Racha, Lechgum, and partly Samurzakan), which gradually rises from the lowlands to over 10,000 ft. high snow-clad peaks, and consists of a labyrinth of chains, with occasional broad valleys and plateaux; (*c*) the steep slopes of the main ridge towards the Black Sea in Sukhum region (Abhazia, Tsebilda), thickly clothed with forests, and leaving but a narrow inhabitable strip along the sea-coast, where beautiful fruit-gardens are now laid up; and (*d*) the high plateaux, over 5000 ft., of Adzhara (Ajara) and Lazistan, on the Transcaucasian plateau, falling steeply towards the Black Sea, in the Batum region. Watered by the Rion, with its tribs. Kvirila, Tskhenis-tskhali, and many others; the Ingur, Kodor, Bzeba, and many small streams in NW., and the Chorokh in SW. Coal is extracted at Tkvibuli, and porphyries in dist. Ozurgeti; promising naphtha wells have lately been discovered. Exports of manganese ore rapidly grown up (2,750,000 cwts.); copper, silver, and zinc ores. Climate very varied, but altogether distinguished by an exceedingly great amount of rain, often torrential. Dry and cold in the mountains. The average temps. are: Kutais (473 ft.), yr. 58°, Jan. 40°, July 73°, and very much the same at Poti and Sukhum; Batum, yr. 59°, Jan. 41.5°, July 75°; while at Suram (2394 ft.) they are: yr. 50°, Jan. 29°, July 68°. The yearly rainfall attains as much as 55.8 in. at Kutais, 65.7 in. at Poti, 81.4 in. at Sochi, and 94.1 in. at Batum. The land, which is mostly owned in very small plots, is well cultivated, parts of K. being as well utilised as in Italy. Population chiefly Georgian, Armenian (15,000), Tatars (29,000), Jews (8000), and Russians. Indian corn and wheat are the chief crops, the average crops being 866,000 quarters of Indian corn, and 65,000 quarters of wheat. Vineyards cover 80,000 ac.; some cotton-tree plantations; bee-culture; silkworm culture; beautiful forests; timber exported. Apart from kerosene refineries and a few saw-mills, there are no manufactures, but a variety of domestic trades is carried on in villages. Crossed by a railway from Poti and Batum to Tiflis and Baku, with branches to Tkvibuli coal-mines and Chiaturi. For administrative purposes, the three dists. (*okrug*) of Sukhum, Batum, and Artvin are under separate military governors. The remainder is divided into seven dists.: Batum, Zugdidi, Lechgum (chief town Lailashi), Ozurgeti, Racha, Sharopan, and Senakh. Area, 13,968 sq. m. P. (1890) 998,620.

Kutais, tn., Russia, cap. govt. K., 151 m. by rail NW. of Tiflis, on both banks of Rion, connected together by an iron bridge. Supposed to have existed under the name of *Kotati*, or *Kotatis*, 1200 B.C.; renamed in 806 A.D. Occupied by Russians in 1773. Ruins of old cathedral; good botanical garden. Mean rfall. (14 yrs.), yr. 55.8 in. P. (1861) 6589; (1892) 22,650.

Kutang, vil., French W. Africa, in 12° 26′ N., 13° 15′ W.

Kutanu, seapt., W. Africa. See **Kotonu.**

Kutao Islands, near the E. ct. of Korea, in Broughton Bay.

Kutbal, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 19 m. W. Rawal Pindi.

Kutch, India. See **Cutch.**

Kutcher, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 100 m. NE. Jacobábád.

Kutei (Dutch spelling **Koetei**), tn., Dutch Borneo, on one of the mouths of the riv. Kutei, 275 m. NE. Banjermassin, in about 0° 48′ S.

Kutei, or **Kott,** riv., E. Borneo, called in its upper (mountain) course the **Mahakkam,** enters Macassar Strait by a delta after a course of about 400 m., for 185 of which it is navigable for boats of 10 ft. draught. Several small coalfields near its banks.

Kut-el-Amara, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 65 m. SE. Bagdad; now a tolerably brisk river-port. P. 4100; Moham. 4000.

Kuthár, one of the Simla Hill States, India.

Kuti, vil., Tibet. See **Nilam-Jong.**

Kutiyána, tn., India, Bombay, Káthiáwár, in 21° 38′ N., 70° 10′ E. P. (1881) 8200.

Kutlâneh, site, Palestine, perhaps the *Joktheel* (of Judah) of the O. T., 31° 50′ N., 35° 53′ E., 5 m. NE. by E. the ancient Heshbon.

Kutno, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 83 m. W. of Warsaw, on railway to Berlin; centre for several important sugar-works. P. 9900.

Kutomara, silver-mine, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 53 m. W. of Nerchinskiy Zavod; mineral waters.

Kutsopodhi, Greece. See **Koutsopodion.**

Kuttenberg (Chekh **Kuttnahora**), tn., Austria, Bohemia, 31 m. SW. Königgrätz, and 6 m. NW. by W. Caslau, with lead and copper mines, cotton spinning, and manufactures of calico and sugar. Formerly one of the most noted silver-mining towns in the world. P. 13,600.

Kuttenplau, comm., Bohemia, 21 m. SE. Eger. P. <2000.

Kutul, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, 105 m. ESE. Nizhneudinsk, on Siberian highway. P. <5000.

Kutulik, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and near Irkutsk. P. <5000.

Kutusoff, isls., Pacific. See **Uttrik.**

Kuty, tn., Austria, Galicia, on the Czeremosz, 35 m. W. Czernowitz. P. 6400.

Kuty Stare, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Kuty. P. <4000.

Kutztown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 13 m. NE. by N. Reading. P. <2000.

Kuvan-daria, branch of **Syr-daria.**

Kuvansai and **Kuvanto,** regions, Japan. See **Hakone.**

Kuvo, riv., W. Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic 100 m. S. of the Kwanza.

Kuwana, tn., Japan, 55 m. E. by N. Kyoto. P. 16,300.

Kuwi, tn., Siam, near the W. ct. of the Gulf of Siam, 70 m. S. Pechaburi, in about 12° 5′ N.

Kuyalinsk, or **Haji-bei-Liman,** brackish lake near to the Black Sea coast, 5 m. from Odessa; salt occasionally extracted.

Kuylenburg, tn. See **Kulenborg.**

Kuyuni, riv., S. America. See **Cuyuni.**

Kuyunjik, site of ancient *Nineveh*, Turkey in Asia, prov. and 2 m. E. Mosul. See *Nineveh.*

Kuzâh, site, Palestine, *Chusi* in the O. T., 32° 8′ N., 35° 15′ E., 6 m. S. Nablus.

Kuzhorskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Maikop, SE. of Ekaterinodar. P. 7300.

Kuzmin, tn., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. Mitrovica. P. (comm.) <4000.

Kuznetsk, dist. tn., W. Siberia, govt. and 210 m. SE. of Tomsk, on upper Tom R. P. 5800.

Kuznetsk, dist. tn., European Russia, 150 m. NNE. of Saratov, 74 m. by rail E. of Penza; manufacture of agricultural implements, wooden goods, carriages, &c., shipped to the woodless parts of SE. Russia. P. 23,500.

Kuznetskiy Alatau. See **Alatau.**

Kvalö ('whale island'), isl., Norway. See **Hammerfest.**

Kvalö, North, isl., Norway, 32 m. N. Tromsö, N. of Ringvatsö I.

Kvalö, South, isl., NW. ct. Norway, W. of Tromsö, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel.

Kvareli, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 65 m. NE. of Tiflis, dist. Telav. P. 3550.

Kvitiri, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and dist. of Kutais. P. <5000.

Kwa, Annamese and Tongkinese prefix, 'river-mouth,' 'a bay,' or 'port.'

Kwa, or **Khwa,** tn., Burma, dist. Sandoway, on the K., 53 m. N. by W. Bassein; has a little coasting-trade. P. <5000.

Kwa, riv., Congo Free State, formed by the union of the Kassai from the SE. and the Kwango from the S., 3° 11′ S., 17° 30′ E., flows W. into the Congo, which it joins at Mununu (Kwamouth) in 3° 13′ S., 16° 13′ E.; navigable throughout.

Kwa, small riv., Lower Burma, forming a portion of the boundary between the Arakan and Irâwadi divs.

Kwa-, or *Pa-*, a prefix frequently occurring in S. African names, meaning 'village of.' For names beginning with this prefix, see the second part of the name.

Kwachou, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the Yangtse-kiang, opposite Chinkiang, at the point of junction of the Grand Canal. It is the *Caiju* of Marco Polo.

Kwa-hoi, estuary, Annam. See **Song-ka.**

Kwaihu Bay, Brit. E. Africa, in 2° S., N. of Pata I.

Kwa-kam, riv. mouth, Tongking, NE. of the Doson Penin., in 20° 46′ N., the approach to the port of Haifong.

Kwakwa, riv., Portuguese E. Africa. See **Kilimane.**

Kwala, Malay, 'mouth of a river.'

Kwala Kangsa, tn., Malay Penin., in the Brit. Protectorate of Perak, on the r. bk. of the riv. Perak, in 4° 46′ N., 100° 53′ E.; in a picturesque valley, and with the palaces of the Raja and the English Resident.

Kwala Lumpor, tn., Malay Penin., cap. Brit. Protectorate of Selangor, near head of Klang R., in about 3° 12′ N., 101° 53′ E.

Kwamouth, Congo Free State. See **Kwa.**

Kwan, Chinese, 'barrier,' 'pass.'

Kwa-namtriu, riv. mouth, Tongking, in 20° 50′ N., 106° 48′ E.

Kwanchingtsu, tn., Manchuria, 73 m. WNW. Kirin, with considerable trade, especially in opium and indigo. P. (1864) 70,000.

Kwando, riv., Africa. See **Chobe.**

Kwang, Chinese, 'wide space,' hence 'territory.'

Kwang, tn., China, prov. Honan, 123 m. NNE. Hankow.

Kwang-binh, or **Dong-höi,** fortified tn., Annam, cap. of K. prov., 75 m. NW. Hué, in 17½° N.

Kwanghsi-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 74 m. ESE. Yünnan-fu.

Kwang-ju, tn., Korea, 120 m. W. Fusan.

Kwang-ju, tn., Korea, 15 m. SE. Söul.

Kwang-nam, or **Quang-nam,** tn., Annam, cap. K. prov., 60 m. SE. Hué, about 15° 50′ N., 9 m. from the coast, on two islands formed by Kwang-nam R. P. 4000–5000.

Kwangnan-fu, tn., China, in the SE. of Yünnan, near the frontier of Kwangsi, 220 m. N. by W. Hanoi (Tongking). Alt. 4310 ft. (Bourne).

Kwang-ngai, tn., Annam, 9 m. from the E. ct., 120 m. SE. Hué, cap. K. prov.

Kwangngan-chou, tn., central China, prov. Süchwan, 62 m. N. Chungking, in a lovely plain in which the opium poppy is grown.

Kwang-ning, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 80 m. NW. by W. Canton.

Kwang-ning-hien, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 45 m. NNW. Newchwang.

Kwango, riv., S. Africa, rises in Angola, flows N., forming the boundary between Congo Free State and Angola, from 8°–5° 50′ S., in 4° S. turns NE. and unites with the Kassai to form the Kwa; navigable up to the rocky barrier of Kingunji, in 5° S.; discharge 145,000 cubic ft. per second.

Kwangping, tn., China, in the SW. of prov. Pechili, 210 m. SW. by S. Tientsin.

Kwangsin, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, 150 m. W. by N Wenchow, on the Kin-kiang.

Kwangshun-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 39 m. SW. Kweiyang-fu.

Kwang-si, prov., S. China, between 22° and 26° N., 104° 40′ and 112° E., bordering on Tongking. It is almost entirely comprised in the basin of the Si-kiang [**China,** rivers], the main stream of which (the Hun-shui) traverses the centre of the prov. from W. to E. Surface mountainous, highest in the W. On the N. boundary the Nan-shan forms a series of parallel ridges, in which the Pingyi-shan reaches the perpetual snow-line. Climate is cold and humid, with great variations of temperature. The soil is not very fertile, and on the whole the country is poor. Mountains are covered with forests, producing valuable timber and cinnamon of excellent quality. The plains, which are confined to the narrow spaces bordering the rivers, are almost exclusively in the E. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin exist in the mountains, but are not worked to any advantage, except silver, near Kweichou; the country round Po-se is said to be one vast bed of coal. The prov. is one of the least densely populated in China; the people are mostly Chinese in the eastern plains, whilst the mountains are inhabited by the half-savage Miao-tse, who are quite independent of the Chinese government. In the W. the bulk of the population are Shans, the Chinese having been destroyed in the great Taiping rebellion. The chief articles of commerce are timber, indigo, sugar, and tea; but the foreign trade is very unimportant, owing to the poverty of the country, the hostility to foreigners, and the want of security. Cap. Kweilin-fu. Area, 77,220 sq. m. P. (estimated 1890) 5,200,000. See **China,** table.

Kwangtung, maritime prov., S. China, on the China Sea, with a very extensive coast-line extending to and bordering on Tongking, and comprising the large island of Hainan (*q.v.*). The coast is much indented by bays, affording excellent harbours, the principal being the Gulf of Canton or Canton R. (*q.v.*); and numerous small islands lie in proximity to the shores. Surface mountainous, traversed by several chains, generally parallel to the coast, whilst the Nan-shan forms all the N. boundary. The hydrographic system is well developed, and all parts of the prov. can be reached by navigable rivers and canals, which constitute the only ways of communication and commerce. Three large rivers intersect the prov. from W., N., and E., the Si-kiang, the Pe-kiang, and the Tung-kiang, which unite at the Canton R. by numerous arms and channels, forming a delta nearly 120 m. in extent. Climate very variable, following the alternations of the monsoons; humidity is in general very great, and in the

delta, where there is much stagnant water in the channels, fever, dysentery, and other similar maladies are common. The soil of the mountainous regions, which form the greater part of the prov., is too stony for successful cultivation; the plains and valleys are fertile, and generally well cultivated. Two and three crops of corn are produced in the year, which, however, is not sufficient for the consumption: rice, tobacco, indigo, tea, fruits, and hemp are also cultivated, with sugar-cane in the E. The mountains are almost entirely destitute of wood, but mulberry trees are abundant in the S., and the production of silk is considerable. The larger wild animals are rare; birds and insects are numerous. Pigs, poultry, and bees are reared, also cattle, but only for agricultural employment. The coasts and rivers abound with fish, which furnish a great part of the subsistence of the people. Salt is made on the sea-shores. Coral fishery, and the capture of large turtles with shells of choice quality, is carried on. The mountains contain mines of copper, iron, mercury, silver, tin, and lead, which are all worked; precious stones, marble, and coal are also found. The foreign trade of China is well represented in K., containing the treaty ports of Canton (the cap.), Swatow, Pakhoi, and Kiungchow (Hainan), besides the two European colonies of Hong-kong and Macao. Area, 86,873 sq. m. P. (estimated 1890) 27,700,000. See **China,** table.

Kwangtri, or **Quangtri,** fortified tn., Annam, cap. K. prov., 31 m. NW. Hué.

Kwangtung-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 63 m. W. by N. Yünnan-fu.

Kwangu, riv., central Africa, flows W. then S. into the Ubangi, which it enters in 5° N., 20° 20′ E.; navigable to 5° 17′ N., 20° 55′ E.

Kwangwa, tn., China, Formosa I., on the W. ct., 98 m. N. Takow.

Kwangyen, fortified tn. and seapt., Tongking, 71 m. E. Hanoi, 16 m. NE. Haifong, about 6 m. from the coast, on the Song-chang, cap. prov. K.; accessible to vessels drawing 12–13 ft.; important as being near the coal deposits of Hongai, and as commanding the coast-route to the Chinese prov. of Kwangtung. P. 43,000.

Kwanhsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the Min, where it emerges from the mountains and begins to be distributed over the plain of Chengtu-fu, in 31° N., 103° 40′ E., 70 m. WNW. Chengtu-fu.

Kwanjululu, headquarters of the English Brethren mission stn. in Bihe, Portuguese W. Africa.

Kwannon-zaki, cape, SE. ct. of Honshiu, Japan, at the E. entrance to the bay of Tokyo, with fixed white light (visible 14 m.), showing a red ray in a certain direction, to guide vessels clear off Saratoga Spit (Futtusaki) and Plymouth Rocks to the southwards.

Kwanonji, tn., Japan, in the N. of Shikoku I., Ehime ken. P. 11,100.

Kwansai, Japan. See **Hakone.**

Kwantan, state, central Sumatra, on the middle course of the Indragiri.

Kwanto, Japan. See **Hakone.**

Kwan-tung, penin., in the extreme S. of Manchuria.

Kwanza, Quanza, or in Portuguese spelling **Coanza,** riv., Portuguese W. Africa, believed to issue from Lake Mussombo, in about 13½° S., flows first N. then W. by N. past Dondo till it enters the Atlantic in about 9° 21½′ S.; navigable for small craft from the Livingstone Falls in 9° 27½′ S., 14° 49′ E., a little above Dondo, to which there is a regular line of steamers from Loanda. At its mouth there is a shifting bar. Map of lower course from the Livingstone Falls downwards, *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, p. 429 (about 1 : 310,000).

Kwara, riv., Africa. See **Niger.**

Kwathlamba Mountains, or **Drakenbergen,** a mountain system of SE. Africa, more than 500 m. in length, and running SW. to NE. from the Great Fish R. (31½° S. lat.) to the Olifant R. (24½° S. lat.). They form the water-parting between the rivers flowing to the Indian Ocean, S. of the Limpopo, and the Orange R. and its tribs. The Kwathlamba range is composed of high and picturesque mountains, sloping steeply towards the E., but gently towards the plateaux of the interior. They form three orographical divisions. The most southern of these is subdivided into the Zuurbergen and Strombergen (alt. about 6000 ft.). Then follows the central Kwathlamba range, forming a majestic mountain wall with steep ramparts and serrated crests. It contains the highest mountains of sub-tropical S. Africa, viz., the Mont aux Sources (11,150 ft.), the Champagne Castle (10,360 ft.), and the Giant's Peak (9640 ft.). Further NE. extends the third division, the Northern Drakenbergen, the highest points of which are Mount Malani and Mauch Spitze (both more than 7000 ft). **[H. G. S.]**

Kwa-vanuk, riv. mouth, Tongking, S. of the Doson Penin., in 20° 41′ N.

Kweichou, interior prov. of China, between 25° and 29° N., 104° and 109° 30′ E. Surface mountainous, traversed by several chains having a general direction SW. to NE., but not of very great elevation, except in the SE., where the Nan-ling forms part of the boundary with Kwangsi. It is chiefly in the basin of the Yangtse-kiang, its large trib., the Wu, rising in the SW. of the prov. and quitting it at the NE., but the S. portion is watered by affluents of the Si-kiang. Climate temperate but very unequal, and in general insalubrious; the stagnant waters and the marshes which are formed where the rivers have an insufficient slope produce fevers in their vicinity. Wheat and maize are the principal crops, with tea (in the W.), opium, and tobacco; but in general agriculture is less developed in this prov. than in any other part of China. The horses, however, have a reputation. The mineral riches are considerable, but scarcely utilised; iron is extracted in the valley of the Wu, which is also rich in coal, but only worked in the neighbourhood W. of the cap., where large iron-works have recently been established; copper is obtained in the vicinity of Kanchui; mercury was formerly a principal article of commerce, but in consequence of political troubles and the flooding of the mines they are now abandoned; gold, silver, tin, and lead exist. The prov. is the poorest and one of the most sparsely populated in China, composed of Chinese in the plains and valleys, and various tribes of Miaotse in the mountains. The S. is inhabited principally by Shans, nearly all the Chinese having been destroyed in the Taiping rebellion. Cap. Kweiyang-fu. Area, 67,182 sq. m. P. (estimated 1890) 7,700,000. See **China,** table.

Kweichou-fu, tn., China, in the E. of Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, in 109° 55′ E., just above the gorges which terminate above Ichang; a Chinese customs stn., near the frontier of Hupe.

Kweihui-ting, tn., China, Kweichou, 52 m. SW. Kweiyang-fu.

Kweihwacheng, in Mongolian **Kuku-khoto** (or **hoto**), tn., in the NW. of the Chinese prov. of Shansi, about 250 m. E. by N. Peking, in 40° 48′ N., 111° 47′ E. (Ney Elias), SE. terminus of the route across the Gobi desert to Uliasutai, 53 m. N. of the Great Wall. Important seat of commerce at the meeting-place of the trade routes of Uliassutai, Kobdo, Urga, Dzungaria, Eastern Turkistan, and the Koko-Nor region. K. has two portions, the military and religious, and the trading, separated from each other by squares and gardens. Alt. 3635 ft. (Rockhill, *bp.*). P. 200,000.

Kwei-kiang, or **Kweifung,** names of the **Tan-kiang R.,** China.

Kweishiu, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the l. bk. of the Tung-kiang, 70 m. E. Canton, adjoining Hweichou-fu.

Kwei-te, tn., China, prov. Honan, 285 m. NNE. Hankow.

Kweiting-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 25 m. SE. Kweiyang-fu.

Kweiyang, tn., China, in the S. of prov. Hunan, 190 m. NNW. Canton.

Kweiyang-fu, tn., China, cap. of prov. Kweichou, 213 m. S. Chung-king, situated in the region of the sources of the three rivs., Wu-kiang (r. bk. trib. of the Yangtse-kiang), Yu-an (affluent of Lake Tungting-hu), and Pan, affluent of the Yü-kiang (left headwater of the Si-kiang); of great commercial importance; coal-mines to the W.

Kwilu, riv., Congo Free State. See **Juma.**

Kwilu Madi, riv., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., entering the Atlantic Ocean in 4° 30′ S.; copper, iron, and lead are found on its course.

Kwinhon, tn., Annam, 205 m. SE. by S. Hué, near the E. ct., in 13° 46′ N. K. Bay was formerly a gulf running far inland, but is now separated from the sea by a narrow strip of coast.

Kwo Ibo, riv., W. Africa, Niger Coast Protectorate, flows SSE., and enters the Gulf of Guinea in 8° E.

Kyabram, post-tn., Victoria, co. Rodney, 124 m. (by rail) N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Kyaik-to, tn., Burma, dist. Shwe-gyin, 33 m. E. Pegu. P. 5200; Buddhists, 4400.

Kyakhta, tn., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on Chinese frontier, opposite Maimachin, 277 m. SW. of Chita; centre for Russian overland trade in tea with China. Teas, 8–12,000,000 roubles worth, are imported every year from Peking, across Mongolia, while furs, silver, and partly manufactured goods are exported. Forms a township under a separate governor. P. <5000.

Kyamba, post-tn., New South Wales, Wynyard co., 55 m. NE. by N. Albury. P. <1500.

Kyankari, tn., Asia Minor, 62 m. NE. Angora. Alt. 2935 ft. P. 19,000.

Kyan-kin, tn., Burma, dist. Henzada, 36 m. S. Prome. P. 8100; Buddhists, 7800.

Kyáring Cho, or **Nyaring-tso,** fresh-water lake, Tibet, crossed in the S. by 31° N., its W. end in about 88° E., about 40 m. long by 8–12 m. wide, drained NW. into the Chikut Cho (lake). (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, p. 110.)

Kyauk-gyi, vil., Burma, dist. Shwegyin, 70 m. N. by E. Pegu. P. <5000.

Kyauk-pyu, or **Kyouk Phyoo** ('white stone'), tn. and port, Lower Burma, Isle of Ramri, 114 m. WNW. Prome.

Kyaukse, tn., Burma, Upper Burma, cap. dist. K., 23 m. S.

by E. Mandalay, 359 m. by rail N. Rangoon stn. P. 7200; Buddhists, 6800.

Kyeban Maden, Asiatic Turkey. See **Keban Maden.**

Kyeng-. For Korean towns, &c., beginning with this prefix, see under **Kyŏng-.**

Kyendwin, riv., Burma. See **Chindwin.**

Kyffhäuser-Berg, hill, Ger., in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, to the S. of the E. end of the Goldene Aue, between Kelbra and Frankenhausen, 20 m. WSW. Eisleben, with ruins of a castle where Frederick Barbarossa was said in the popular legend to remain asleep ready to reappear when the Old German Empire was restored to its strength and glory. Alt. 1595 ft.

Kylthi Bansan, vil., Upper Burma, in Theinni, Shan state, 113 m. E. Mandalay.

Kyjov, tn., Austria. See **Gaya.**

Kyle, form of *Coill,* Gaelic, 'a wood.'

Kyle, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. St. Mullin's.

Kyle, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Kilkishen.

Kyle, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, 5 m. E. Roscrea; 7151 ac. P. <750.

Kyle, P.O., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Shelmaliere East, 4 m. NNW. Wexford.

Kyleakin, vil., Scot., isl. of Skye, at the mouth of Loch Alsh, 20 m. NE. by N. Point of Sleat, PMT.O.

Kylemore, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, 20 m. S. by W. Westport, PMT.O. P. <250.

Kyle More, channel, Scot., Ross-shire, between Raasay I. and Scalpay I.

Kyle of Durness, inlet, Scot., on the N. ct. of the co. of Sutherland, in 4° 48½′ W.

Kyle of Sutherland. See **Sutherland.**

Kyle of Tongue. See **Tongue.**

Kylerhea, ferry, Scot., isl. of Skye, 19 m. NE. Point of Sleat, on a Sound of the same name, ½ m. wide, which connects the Sound of Sleat with Loch Alsh.

Kyles of Bute, sound, Scot. See **Bute.**

Kyll, riv., Ger. See **Kill.**

Kyllĕnĕ, Klarentza, Glarentsa, or **Chiarentza,** seapt. vil. and mt. fortress, Greece, dep. Achaia and Elis, at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 m. NE. Zante. In the Middle Ages it formed a principality, which was inherited by a son of Edward III. of England, and from this, junior branches of the royal family of England have since repeatedly borne the title of Duke of Clarence.

Kyloe, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8½ m. SSE. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2 m. SW. Beal stn.; 9764 ac. P. <1000.

Kym, riv., Eng., in the cos. of Beds and Hunts, joins the Ouse on the l. bk. just below St. Neots.

Kymĕ, tn., Greece, near the E. ct. of isl. of Eubœa, at the broadest part of island. P. <5000.

Kyme, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12 m. NW. by W. Boston, 4 m. ESE. Digby stn. North K., P.O., P. <750; South K., P.O., 4892 ac., P. <500.

Kynance (kai'nans) **Cove,** small picturesque bay, on SW. coast of Cornwall, Eng., 1½ m. NW. Lizard Head, with white sandy beach overhung in places by cliffs of beautifully coloured serpentine.

Kyneton, agricultural and mining tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 37 m. S. by E. Sandhurst. Alt. 1687 ft. P. <1500.

Kynovskiy, iron-work, Russia, govt. and 90 m. E. of Perm, on Chusovaya R. P. <5000.

Kynumboon, tn., New South Wales. See **Murwillumbah.**

Kyo, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Newcastle, 3½ m. NNE. Lanchester stn. P. <5000.

Kyŏng-heung, tn. and seapt., Korea, near the NE. frontier, in 42° 27′ N. By a convention with Russia in 1888 declared open to Russian subjects. See **Tuman,** riv.

Kyŏng-kwi-do, prov., in W. of Korea, containing Söul, the cap. of the country.

Kyŏng-sang-do, prov., in SE. of Korea.

Kyŏng-sŏng, tn., Korea, on the E. ct., in 41° 50′ N.

Kyŏng-wŏn, tn., Korea, near the NE. frontier, in 42° 43′ N.

Kyoto, less properly **Kioto,** formerly also called **Miako** or **Miyako** (the latter name being the native Japanese, the former Chinese, for 'capital'), important city, Japan, Honshiu, 329 m. by rail SW. Tokyo, 30 m. by rail NE. Ozaka, 47 m. NE. Kobe, on the Kamogawa, a small trib. of the Yodogawa, 5 m. from the S. end of Lake Biwa, with which, since 1890, the Kamogawa has been connected by a navigable canal. K. was founded in 793, and from that date till the revolution of 1868 was, except for a short interval towards the end of the 12th century, the cap. of the Japanese empire. The town and neighbourhood hence crowded with places of interest, among which may be mentioned the Mikado's palace, a mass of buildings covering an area of nearly 26 acres, and numerous temples, one of the most celebrated of which is the San-ju-san-gen-do, or temple of the 33,333 images of Kwannon, the goddess of mercy, in the grounds of which is the colossal bust of Daibutsu or Great Buddha, 58 ft. in height, and now also a fine art museum. K. is also the seat of a Christian university, founded in 1875 under the auspices of the American Board Mission. It carries on numerous manufactures, chiefly of products of an artistic or luxurious kind, such as pottery and porcelain, velvets, embroideries, bronzes, &c. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 56.3° F., Jan. 35.9°, Aug. 79°; mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 61.1 in. P. (1890) 290,000.

Kyouk Phyoo, Burmah. See **Kyauk-pyu.**

Kyparissia, vil., Greece, prov. Laconia, on the E. ct., 33 m. E. by S. Sparta.

Kyparissia, or **Arkadia,** seapt., Greece, W. ct. Messenia, 25 m. N. Navarino. P. <5000.

Kyphonesos, Ano- and **Kato-** ('upper' and 'lower'), two small islands, Greece, SE. of Naxos I.

Kypong, isls., China. See **Kaipong.**

Kyre, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., the former 15 m. WNW. Worcester, 4 m. SSE. Tenbury stn., P.O. (**Kyre**). P. (of each) <250.

Kyrenia, Kerinea, Kirinia, or **Girin,** vil. and small seapt. on N. ct. of isl. of Cyprus, in 33° 20′ E., 11 m. N. by W. Nicosia. A pass leads S. across the mountains.

Kyritz, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Ostprignitz, 44 m. NW. Spandau, 16 m. W. by N. Neu-Ruppin. P. <5000.

Kyrk Agach, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Kirk Agach.**

Kyshlak, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 66 m. SE. by E. Teheran.

Kysh-murun, vil., Russian Central Asia, prov. Akmolinsk, 370 m. SW. of Omsk, on Lake Dengiz. P. <2000.

Kyshtym, Upper and **Lower,** iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, 94 m. S. of Ekaterinburg. P. 15,000.

Kyšperk, comm., Austria. See **Gelersberg.**

Kythĕra, isl., Greece. See **Cerigo.**

Kythnos, isl., Greece. See **Thermia.**

Kyún-pyaw, vil., Burma, dist. and 46 m. NE. by N. Bassein. P. 5000.

Kyuquot Sound, wide inlet with several branches, Canada, on the W. ct. of Vancouver I., crossed in the S. by 50° N. Union I. is in the middle of its mouth.

Kyurdamir, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 88 m. W. of Baku, on Gerdyman stream. P. 5000.

Kyurinsk, khanate, Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Daghestan; lies in mountains 8000–9450 ft. high, and has about 35,000 inhabitants, who grow considerable amounts of grain for export. Now under a Russian chief.

Kyushyu, isl., Japan. See **Kiushiu.**

Kyutiaya, or **Kyutahiya,** tn., Asia Minor. See **Kutaia.**

Kyz, Tatar, 'girl,' enters into many geographical names.

Kyz, Turkish, 'girl.' See *Kiz.*

Kyzyl, Turkish, 'red.' See *Kizil.*

Kyzyl-arvat, fort, Russia, Transcaspian terr., station of Transcaspian Rly., 161 m. ESE. of Uzun-ada.

Kyzyl-kum (Kirghiz, 'red sands'), desert, Russian Central Asia, between the lower Syr and Amu, about 300 m. from NW. to SE., and 150 m. wide, joining the Batak kum desert in SW. Old beds of the Syr (Tany-daria) in NW.

L

La. For places belonging to countries speaking the Romance languages (French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese), beginning with this word, see under the second part of the name.

Laa, tn., Lower Austria, 35 m. N. Vienna. P. <4000.

Laach, vil. and crater-lake, Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 14 m. WNW. Koblenz, 4½ m. from l. bk. of Rhine. The lake, about 1½ m. in diameter, is drained by an artificial cut to the Nette. Water disagreeable to the taste; never freezes. Alt. 750 ft.; depth, 225 ft.

Laag, Lage, Ger., *Loog,* Dutch, 'a site,' 'a low-lying field.'

Lange, or **Lage,** tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle and 12 m. NE. Güstrow. P. <3000.

Laagen, Laaven, or **Numedalslaagen,** riv., S. Norway, issues from a small lake on the SE. side of the Jöklen, Hardanger Fjeld, flows SE. past Kongsberg, and at Laurvik enters the Laurviksfjord, Skager Rak. Length, 185 m.; area of basin, 2185 sq. m.

Laak, comm., Austria, Styria, 35 m. E. Laibach, on the l. bk. of the Save. P. <4000.

Laakirchen, comm., Upper Austria, 27 m. W. by S. Steyr. P. <4000.

Laaland, or **Lolland** ('low land,' which is also the pronunciation of the name of the isl.), isl., Denmark, to the S. of Seeland, 36 m. long by 10–17 m. wide, surface low and level (almost everywhere sea-level), difficult of access on account of the surrounding shallows. It is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber. Malarial fever endemic in the low and marshy parts of the island. Area, 444 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. (including the small islands of Askö, Famö, and Fejö, adjacent on the N.) in 1880, 64,400; (1890) 65,550.

Laam, Anglo-Saxon, 'clay,' 'mud.' See *Lehm.*

Laanecoorie, post-tp., Victoria, co. Bendigo, 90 m. NW. Melbourne, on E. bank of the Loddon. P. <1500.

Laar, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Ruhrort. P. <5000.

Laarat, a small isl. of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Timur-laut.

Laas, tn., Carniola, 24 m. S. by W. Laibach. P. <2000.

Laasphe, tn., Prussia, close to the SE. frontier of Westphalia, circle Wittgenstein, 17 m. WNW. Marburg; textile manufactures, iron-smelting. P. <3000.

Laaven, riv., Norway. See **Laagen.**

Laba, riv., Russia, N. Caucasia, l. bk. trib. of Kubañ, rises in main chain (important passes to Bzyb at sources of Great L.), flows N. and NW. through fertile plains. Length, 160 m.

La Baie, vil., Canada, Quebec, Yamaska co., 15 m. SW. by S. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

Laban Bay. See **Labun Bay.**

Laband, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 24 m. NE. Ratibor, circle and 4 m. NW. Gleiwitz. P. <4000.

La Barca, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 70 m. SE. by E. Guadalajara. P. 10,000.

Labarre, or **Herbertville,** post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 45 m. from Chicoutimi, on Saguenay R. P. <1500.

Labasheeda, tn., Ire., S. co. Clare, bar. Clonderalaw, on riv. Shannon, 18 m. SW. by S. Ennis, 6 m. from Foynes stn., PM.O. P. 250.

Labassère, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 2½ m. W. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, with important state quarries and cold sodic sulphur springs. P. <2000.

Labe, or **Labi,** tn., French W. Africa, Futa-Jallon, in 11° 10′ N., 12° 8′ W., 58 m. NNW. Timbo. Alt. 2850 ft. P. (1860) about 10,000.

La Beauce, or **Ste. Marie,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Beauce co., 30½ m. by rail SSE. Quebec, on the Chaudière. P. <1500.

Laber (in the 8th century *Labara*), three small non-navigable rivs., tribs. of the Danube, in the SE. of Bavaria, the **Schwarze** (Black) **L.,** on l. bk., entering the main stream a little above Regensburg, the **Grosse** (Great) and **Kleine** (Little) **L.,** on the r. bk., entering near one another to the E. of 12½° E., a little above Straubing.

Laberge, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Chateauguay, 5 m. from Beauharnois. P. <1500.

Labes, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Regenwalde, 42 m. ENE. Stettin. P. <5000.

Labette, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., on the S. frontier, W. of 95° W.

Labiana, or **Pola de Labiana,** tn., N. Spain, on the Nalon, prov. and 16 m. ESE. Oviedo. Has productive coal-mines, as well as deposits of iron, copper, and other metallic ores. P. 7900.

Labiau, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle L., 25 m. ENE. Königsberg, on the Friedrich's Graben (Canal). P. <5000.

La Biche, lake, Canada. See **Lac la Biche.**

Labinskaya, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 65 m. SW. Stavropol, on r. bk. Laba R. P. <5000.

Labischin, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Schubin, 12 m. SSW. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Labong, Laos tn., Indo-China. See **Lampun.**

Labore, former Egyptian stn., on l. bk. of the Upper Nile, 81 m. S. Lado, in 3° 56′ N.

Labouchere, co., Queensland, N. of 26° S., crossed in the E. by 150° E.

Labouheyre, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, 47 m. SSW. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Labourd, small dist. of ancient France (cap. Bayonne), now forming the western portion of dep. Basses-Pyrénées.

La Bouverie, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Mons. P. 6400.

Labra, Peña, mt., Spain. See **Peña Labra.**

Labrador' (Portuguese *Terra de Lavradores*, 'slave coast,' see below), a vast penin. of Brit. N. America, between 50° and 62° 30′ N., 55° 37′ and 79° W., bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Hudson Strait, W. by Hudson and James Bays, SE. by the gulf and riv. St. Lawrence, and approximately on the SW. by the Rupert and Saguenay Rivs. The greater part of this immense area, about equal to the British Isles, France, and Germany combined, is included within the terr. of the dominion of Canada; but the Atlantic coast, from Salmon R. in the Strait of Belle Isle N. to Cape Chidley, is under the administration of Newfoundland. All the E. coast is very irregular, indented with a great number of superb natural harbours, and fringed with innumerable small islands and rocks; the other coasts are more regular in outline, but good barbours exist generally. The interior is almost entirely unexplored; it consists of a vast tableland, probably more than 2000 ft. above the sea, sloping on all sides to the coasts, but more gently to the W. and N.; all the S. part of the penin. is extremely well watered, and the whole interior contains many large lakes. The coasts have a dreary, desolate appearance, with nothing but bare rocks and occasionally a little stunted grass; but at a distance of not more than 12 m. inland there commences a luxuriant forest growth, which clothes the whole country, except in some places towards the N. Climate on the E. coast is very bleak and severe, but less foggy than Newfoundland, and completely ice-bound throughout the winter; the summer, which lasts from the middle of June to the middle of September, is pleasant. The country is very thinly peopled, but a considerable number of Cree Indians are found in the interior, who lead a nomadic life, spending a few weeks in the spring at the Hudson Bay Co.'s posts near the coasts. In the E. a large number of Eskimo are settled, but they are seldom found further S. than Hamilton Inlet; a few British and Newfoundland emigrants are established also on the E. and S. coasts, whose numbers are increased very largely during the cod and salmon fishing season in the summer by fishermen from Newfoundland. Many fur-bearing animals and cariboo still exist, but not to the same extent as formerly. Mineral ores are found here and there near the coast; graphite occurs on Zach I., and valuable copper-mines are worked at Tilt Cove, and iron is known to exist. L. was discovered by Cabot in 1497, and rediscovered by G. de Corte Real (1501), to whom the name is due, the natives, on account of their strength, being capable of becoming excellent slaves. According to an old map in the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel, however, the name is said to be due to a farmer (*labrador*) of the Azores, to whose information the discovery of the land was due. (See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1894, p. 263.) It is possible that the country was visited by the Northmen in the 9th and following centuries. The Hudson Bay Co. have several trading settlements on the S., E., and W. coasts, and on the E. ct. the Moravian Mission has stations at Hebron, Okak, Nain, Zoar, and Hopedale; and the Church of England, mission houses at Sandwich Harbour and Battle Harbour. Mail communication is carried on during the summer by steamers from Newfoundland along the E. ct. to Nain. Area about 530,000 sq. m. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 189, with map, p. 260.

Labranza-Grande, tn., Colombia, Boyaca state, 68 m. E. Tunja, in about 5° 22′ N., 72° 50′ W. Alt. 3810 ft. P. 7000.

La Brea, vil., Central America, Honduras, on the Gulf of Fonseca, 75 m. W. Tegucigalpa, in 13° 30′ N.

La Brea, vil., W. Indies, on the W. ct. of Trinidad, in the S.

Labrède, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 11 m. S. by E. Bordeaux, near the castle of La Brède, an old feudal fortress; birthplace of Montesquieu, and still containing his library. P. <2000.

Labri-Haji, seapt. tn. of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. ct. of the isl. Lombok.

Labronis, city, Italy. See **Leghorn.**

Labrugulère, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. Castres, on the Thoré, 5 m. S. by E. Castres. P. <2000.

Labshistas, lake. See **Yanina,** lake.

Labuan ('anchor' or 'port' island, from Malay and Javanese *labuh*, 'to let fall,' namely, the anchor), a small island off the NW. ct. of Borneo, about 6 m. distant, in 5° 16′ N. It is flat and well-wooded, with excellent water in abundance, and possesses extensive coal-measures, which are profitably worked. Victoria Harbour, on its SE. side, affords good anchorage in 5–6 fathoms. Sago-flour is the principal production. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1844, and remained a crown colony until 1890, when it was transferred to the Brit. N. Borneo Co. The island is now connected by submarine cable with Singapore, and the connection is to be continued to Hong-kong. Area, 30 sq. m. P. 6000.

Labuissière, mining vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, on the Sambre, 13 m. SW. by W. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Labuk Bay, large bay, in E. of Brit. N. Borneo, mainly to N. of 6° N. It receives at its head the **Labuk R.** from the W.

Labun, or **Laban, Bay,** small bay, in the E. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 5° 7′ N.

Lac, French, *Lache*, Ger., *Lago* and *Laguna* (from Latin *Lacuna*, 'a small lake'), Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, 'a lake,' derived from, or cognate with, the Latin *lacus* and the Celtic *loch* or *lwch.*

L'Acadie, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. St. John's, 20½ m. SE. Montreal. P. <1500.

La Canardière, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Quebec, opposite Quebec city. P. <1500.

Lacanau, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, 22 m. SW. Pauillac, ½ m. from the E. bank of the L. lagoon (*étang*) (fresh water). P. <2000.

Lacaune, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 24 m. E. by N. Castres. P. <2000.

Laccadive Islands (Sanskrit *Laksha dwipa*, 'the hundred thousand islands'), a group of low islands in the Indian Ocean, extending between 10° and 14° N., 71° 40′ and 74° E., at an average distance of 200 m. W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 14 principal isles, of coral formation. Around each island coral reef extends, forming a lagoon where *coir* (coco-nut fibre) may be soaked without danger of washing away. The entire product of coir is sold at a fixed price to the Madras government (from the N. group), to the Rájá of Cannanore (from the S. group). Other principal products are jaggery, coco and betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. The islands were annexed to the Madras Presidency in 1875. Area vaguely estimated at 80 sq. m. P. (1891) 14,400 (all Moham.).

Lacchiarella, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. Abbiategrasso. P. <5000.

Lac de l'Est, lake, Canada, Quebec, and Maine, U.S., 83 m. E. by N. Quebec, drained SE. into St. John R.

Laceby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 4½ m. SW. by W. and included in the parl. bor. of Grimsby, 3 m. SW. by S. Great Coates stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Lacedonia, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 34 m. E. by S. Benevento. P. 5800.

Lacepède Bay, on the W. ct. of S. Australia, to the N. of 37° S., in the SE. of Encounter Bay; named by the French Baudin expedition (April 1802) after the naturalist of this name.

Lacepède Islands, low sandy group, NW. Australia, about 17 m. S. Dampier Land; large deposits of guano worked.

Lacey Green, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, par. and 2½ m. SE. Princes Risborough. P. <1500.

Lach Dennis, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3 m. ESE. Northwich. P. <250.

Lache, Ger., 'a lake.' See *Lac.*

Lache, lake, N. Russia, govt. Olonets, source of Onega; connected with Sheksna.

Lachen, vil., Switzd., cant. Schwyz, on the S. side of Lake Zürich, 14 m. NW. Glarus. P. <2000.

Lachenaie, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Assomption co., on the r. bk. of the Ottawa, 14 m. N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Lachevrotiere, stn., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 50 m. by rail W. by S. Quebec.

Lache with Saltney, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire and Flintshire, Chester, St. Mary par. P. <2500. See **Marlston with L.**

Lachhmangarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 108 m. E. by S. Bíkaner. P. (1881) 8700.

L'Achigan River, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows S. then E. to the riv. L'Assomption.

Lachine (la-shin'), tn., Canada, Quebec, Hochelaga co., Montreal I., 7 m. SW. by S. Montreal, at the head of the L. Rapids [**Canada,** Internal Communications], on the St. Lawrence. P. (1881) 2400; (1891) 3800. See **St. Lawrence.**

Lachish, place named in O. T. See **Tell-el-Hesy.**

Lachlan, pastoral dist., New South Wales, between the Lachlan and Darling Rivs.

Lachlan, or **Calare,** riv., New South Wales, rises in King co., flows W. and joins the Murrumbidgee, a trib. of the Murray, in about 34° 25′ S., 144° 4′ E. Navigable in the rainy season for a considerable distance by shallow-draught steamers. Length, 700 m.; area of basin, 27,000 sq. m.

Lachlan, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Buckingham, 20 m. NW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Lachute, tn., Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Du Nord, 40 m. WNW. Montreal. P. <2000.

Lack, tn., Ire., co., Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 7 m. NE. Kesh, P.O. P. <250.

Lack, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Anascaul.

Lacka, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Coolrain.

Lackabaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Castleisland.

Lackagh, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. NE. Galway, bar. Clare; 12,997 ac. P. <2000.

Lackagh, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. W. Kildare, bar. W. Offaly, on Grand Canal; 8317 ac. P. <1000.

Lackagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Silvermines.

Lackaghbeg, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 10 m. S. by W. Tuam, on the r. bk. of the Clare.

Lackagh Hills, range of hills, Ire., in the N. of co. Leitrim.

Lackalea, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Bullaun.

Lackamore, tnld., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 13½ m. E. by N. Limerick, 8 m. from Lisnagry stn., P.O. P. <250.

Lackan, par., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 12 m. N. by W. Ballina, on **Lackan Bay**; 7339 ac. P. <1000.

Lackan, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Roscommon, bar. Athlone, 6 m. S. Roscommon.

Lackan, par., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, 8½ m. NNW. Mullingar. P. <750.

Lackan, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Blessington and Ballymore.

Lackareagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Bridgetown.

Lackawanna, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NE., partly bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna R., N. branch, crossed by 41½° N. The **riv. Lackawanna** rises in NE. corner of the state, flows first S., enters the NE. extremity of the N. anthracite coalfield, along which it flows SW. for 30 m. past Carbondale, Archbald, Providence, and Scranton to the N. branch of the Susquehanna.

Lackawaxen, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NE., trib. of the Delaware, which it joins on the l. bk. in about 41° 25′ N.

Lackeen, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 7 m. SW. Charleville. P. <250.

Lackenduff, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 3 m. from Clonakilty, P.O. P. <250.

Lackford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5 m. NW. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. W. by S. Ingham stn., PT.O. P. <250.

Lackin, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Strokestown, co. Roscommon.

Lacko, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, 45 m. SE. by S. Cracow, with salt deposits.

Lac la Biche, lake, Canada, in the NE. of Alberta, with a Hudson's Bay Co.'s post and a Roman Catholic mission stn. on its S. shore, drained W. into the Athabasca R.

Lac la Hache, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 190 m. NE. by N. Vancouver.

Lac la Plonge, lake, Canada, on the N. frontier of Saskatchewan, crossed by 107° W., drained W. into the Beaver R.

Lac la Ronge, lake, Canada, on the N. frontier of Saskatchewan, crossed in the E. by 104° W., drained N. through Rabbit Lake into Churchill R.

Lac la Vieille, lake, Canada, Ontario, Nipissing dist., 120 m. W. by N. Ottawa, drained N. into the riv. Petewawa.

La Clede, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 38° N., and E. of 93° W.

La Clede, vil., U.S., Missouri, Linn co., 90 m. E. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Lac Masson, or **Ste. Marguerite,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Terrebonne, 45 m. N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Lac Noir, lake, France. See **Lanoux.**

Lacock, or **Laycock,** par., Eng., Wiltshire, on the Avon, div. and 3½ m. S. by W. Chippenham, 8 m. NE. by N. Trowbridge, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Lacolle, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, St. John's co., 33 m. S. by E. Montreal. P. <1500.

Lacombe, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 90 m. N. by E. Calgary.

Lacon, city, U.S., Illinois, Marshall co., on l. bk. of Illinois R., 26 m. NE. by N. Peoria. P. <2000.

Laconi, vil., Sardinia, prov. and 44 m. N. Cagliari. Alt. 1750 ft. P. <2000.

Laconia, prov. (*nomos*), Greece, in the SE. of the Morea, comprising the greater part of the valley of the Eurotas (Iris) and the two penins. terminating in Capes Tainaron and Maleas, and enclosing between them the **Gulf of L.,** or Marathonisi. Area, 1678 sq. m. P. (1889) 126,000. See **Greece,** table.

Laconia, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 24 m. N. by E. Concord. P. 6100.

Lacovia, tn., Jamaica, Cornwall co., 28 m. S. by E. Montego Bay.

Lac-qui-parle, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SW., W. frontier, crossed by 45° N., bounded on NE. by Minnesota R.

Lacroma, islet of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, immediately S. of Ragusa, at which Richard Cœur de Lion, King of England, landed on his return from Palestine.

Lac Rond, lake, Canada, Quebec, Ottawa co., 76 m. NW. by W. Montreal.

Lacrosse, lake, Canada, NW. Terr., in 55° 25′ N., 107° 55′ W., drained E. by Churchill R.

Lacrosse, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. of La Crosse co., on the Mississippi, 175 m. WNW. Milwaukee, in 43° 49′ N., at the mouth of Black R. (from the N.), and the La Crosse (from the E.). Large rafting fleet handles most of the pine from the Chippewa and Black R. regions. Alt. 700 ft. Mean temp. (1870–84), yr. 46.6° F., Jan. 16.7°, July 72.9°; (1873–93) yr. 45.9° F., summer 63.2°, winter 28.7°; rfall. (1873–93), yr. 32.1 in., summer 22.9 in., winter 9.3 in. P. (1880) 14,500; (1890) 25,100.

Lacrosse, small isl., in the NW. of W. Australia, at the mouth of Cambridge Gulf.

La Crosse Junction, settlement, U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 55 m. NNE. Walla Walla.

Lac Seul, lake, Canada, 95 m. long, varying greatly in width, on the borders of Ontario and dist. Keewatin; drained W. by the English R.

Lactora, tn., France. See **Lectoure.**

Lacygne (la-sin), city, U.S., Kansas, Linn co., on riv. Osage, 52 m. S. by W. Kansas City. Alt. 825 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lad, Scandinavian, 'a pile,' or 'heap' (in several British names).

Ladakh. See **Kashmir.**

Ladakh Range. See **Himálayas.**

Ladario, Brazil, Matto Grosso. See **Corumbá.**

Ladbergen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle and dist. Tecklenburg. P. (comm.)<3000.

Ladbroke Road and Notting Hill, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropolitan Rly.

Ladbrooke, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Leamington, 2½ m. ESE. Southam Road stn. P.<250.

Lade, or *Lode,* Anglo-Saxon, 'a way,' 'passage,' or 'canal.'

Ladenburg, urban comm., Ger., Baden, on the r. bk. of the Neckar R., circle and 6½ m. E. Mannheim. P.<4000.

Ladhope, eccles. par., Scot., Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, Melrose par. P. 6700.

La Digue, one of the Seychelle Is., E. of Praslin.

Ladik, the ancient *Laodicea combusta,* tn., Asia Minor, 57 m. S. of the mouth of the Kizil Irmak; seat of rug factories.

Ladikieh, tn., Syria. See **Latakia.**

Ladinos, name given by Central American Spaniards to European and Indian half-breeds.

Ladins, or **Ladini.** See **Tirol.**

Ladismith, municip., Cape Colony, dist. L., 65 m. NE. Swellendam. P.<1500.

Ladismith, vil., Natal, dist. Klip R., 80 m. NNW. Pietermaritzburg, on the railway to Charlestown, where the railway is joined by the road from Harrismith Orange Free State through Van Reenen's Pass. P.<3000.

Ladle Hill, hill, Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. S. Newbury.

Ladner's Landing, settlement, Canada, Brit. Columbia, S. bank Fraser R., 12 m. below New Westminster. Alt. 350 ft. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1879–81), yr. 46.6° F., Jan. 32.4°, July 59.6°.

Lado, tn., eastern Sudan, in the Bari country, on l. bk. Nile, in 5° 3′ N.; founded by General Gordon in 1875. Alt. 1525 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1880–83), yr. 80.0° F., Jan. 82.4°, July 76.8°.

Ladock, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 5½ m. NE. Truro, 1½ m. W. Grampound Road stn., PM.O.; 5828 ac. P. <1000.

Ladoga, formerly **Nevo,** lake, NW. Russia, the largest in Europe, surrounded by govts. St. Petersburg, Olonets, and Viborg, 59° 56′–61° 46′ N., 29° 53′–32° 50′ E.; four-sided, elongated from NW. to SE., with rocky shores on NW., fringed by numerous small islands (largest, Valaam and Konevets), and marshy flat shores in S. and SE. No less than sixty rivers enter it, the largest being Volkhov, outlet of Lake Ilmeń, Svir′ from Lake Onega, Wuoxen and Taipala from the Saima system of lakes of Finland, Syas′ from small lakes of Valdai plateau. Its outlet is the Neva (104,000 cubic ft. per second). Begins to freeze in October, all frozen in December; under ice till end of March, part of ice being discharged through the Neva; navigable for 180 days. Fauna bears arctic character. Considerable fishing. Steamers ply from St. Petersburg to the Valaam and Konevets monasteries, and to Petrozavodsk up the Svir′. The rivers Volkhov, Syas′, and Svir′ being parts of the canals which unite the Volga with the Neva (see **Volga**), and navigation on Lake L. being dangerous on account of storms, a canal 70 m. long connects the mouths of the three rivers with the Neva. Shores scantily peopled (Schlüsselburg, New Ladoga, Kexholm, and Serdobol). Area, 7000 sq. m.; alt. 55 ft.; maximum depth, 122 fathoms; average, 50 fathoms.

Lado'ga, vil., U.S., Indiana, Montgomery co., 34 m. W. by N. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Ladowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Dux. P.<4000.

Ladrone ('robber') **Islands,** Pacific. See **Marianne Islands.**

Ladrones, group of small isls. in the China Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton R., 18 m. SE. Macao.

Ládwa, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 32 m. SE. by S. Ambálá. P. (1881)<5000.

Lady, par., in NE. of Sanday I., Scot., Orkney, P.O.; 5233 ac. P.<1000.

Ladybank, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 3½ m. ENE. Falkland, on the N. B. R., with small coal-mine near. P.<1500.

Ladybarn, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Withington.

Lady Bay, small bay, Victoria, E. of Portland Bay, on which Warrnambool stands.

Ladybrand, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of L. dist., 50 m. E. Bloemfontein. P.<2000.

Ladyburn, eccles. par., Scot., part of Greenock, E. par. P.<2500.

Lady Franklin Sound, deep inlet on the E. ct. of Grinnell Land, Arctic America.

Lady Frere, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Wodehouse. P.<1500.

Lady Grey, cape. See **Burra Falsa.**

Lady Grey, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Aliwal N. P.<1500.

Lady Grey, vil., Cape Colony, Robertson dist., 76 m. E. Cape Town. P.<1500.

Lady Isle, small uninhabited rocky isl., Scot., lying off the W. ct. of N. Ayrshire, in 55° 31½′ N., 3 m. WSW. Troon. It is important, as affording the only sheltered anchorage along a great extent of coast.

Lady Julia Percy Island, islet, off the S. ct. of Australia, in Portland Bay; lat. 38° 35′ S., long. 141° 50′ E.

Ladykirk, par., Scot., Berwickshire, on the l. bk. of the Tweed, 5½ m. NE. by N. Coldstream, 1 m. WNW. Norham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ladylands, stn., Scot., on border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire, between Kippen and Port of Menteith, on the N. B. R.

Ladyloan, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, Arbroath and St. Vigean's par. P.<5000.

Ladysbridge, tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 9 m. WSW. Youghal, 3 m. from Mogeely stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ladysbridge, stn., Scot., Banffshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 2½ m. W. Banff.

Lady's Island, or **St. Mary's,** ct. par., adjoining L. I. Lough, Ire., co. and 8 m. SE. Wexford, bar. Forth. P.<250.

Lady's Island Lough, inlet, Ire., SE. ct. of co. Wexford, 9 m. SSE. Wexford, with ruins of a monastery at head of the lough.

Ladysmith, Cape Colony and Natal. See **Ladismith.**

Ladytown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Connell, on riv. Liffey and a branch of Grand Canal, 2 m. SW. Naas. P.<250.

Ladywell, stn., Eng., Kent, Lewisham bor., on the SE. R. (Mid Kent line), 5 m. SE. by S. St. Paul's.

Laeken, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 2 m. N. by W. Brussels, on a hill near the castle of L.; usual summer residence of the Belgian royal family. Noted manufactures of carpets. P. (1880) 17,900; (1891) 25,300.

Laen, lehen, Teutonic, in English place-names *len* or *lene,* 'land leased out,' a 'fief.'

Laer, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, 9 m. WSW. Dortmund. P. (comm.)<5000.

Laer, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Steinfurt, 13 m. WNW. Münster; linen manufactures. P. (comm.)<3000.

Laerne, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Dentermonde. P.<5000.

Laesö, isl., Denmark. See **Läso.**

Lafayette, name given in the U.S. to numerous counties, townships, &c., in remembrance of the French general who took part in the War of Independence.

Lafayette, tn., U.S., Alabama, Chambers co., 67 m. NE. by E. of Montgomery. P.<1500.

Lafayette, co., U.S., Arkansas, on S. frontier, and bounded on W. by the Red R.

Lafayette, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the E. by 83° W., bounded on the E. by the Aucilla and Suwanee Rivs.

Lafayette, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Tippecanoe co., on the l. bk. of the Wabash R., 58 m. NW. Indianapolis; built on rising ground, enclosed in the rear by hill of easy ascent, at the head of navigation on the Wabash R. Alt. 595 ft. (R.R.) P. (1880) 14,900; (1890) 16,200. **West L.,** adjoining tn., P.<1500.

Lafayette, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Christian co., 63 m. WNW. Nashville (Tennessee). P.<1500.

Lafayette, tn., U.S., Louisiana, cap. L. par. (co.), 117 m. W. by N. New Orleans; railway junction. P.<3000.

Lafayette, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the N., W. of 89° W., and N. of 34° N.

Lafayette, co., U.S., Missouri, in the W., bounded on the N. by the riv. Missouri, crossed in the W. by 94° W.

Lafayette, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, in the NE. of Grafton co., in the White Mts., 69 m. N. Concord.

Lafayette, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 11 m. NW. by W. New Port. P.<1500.

Lafayette, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the S. frontier, crossed by 90° W.

Laffan's Bridge, stn. for Killenaule, Ire., 11 m. SE. Thurles, E. co. Tipperary, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly.

Lafitte, France, dep. Gironde. See **Chateau-Lafitte.**

La Fourche, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico, W. of 90° W., traversed from end to end by **Bayou La Fourche,** which is navigable by steamers for about 100 m. from its mouth.

Lag, lug, Gaelic, 'a hollow.' In Scotch place-names *logie,* in Irish sometimes *lega* and *laga.*

Lag, place in par. and near Kilmory church, Arran I., Scot., in Firth of Clyde, 8 m. SW. Lamlash.

Laga, in Irish place-names, 'a hollow.' See *Lag.*

Lagan, riv., Ire., rises on Slieve Croob in the middle of co. Down, about 13 m. W. Downpatrick, flows NW., N., and finally NE. into Belfast Lough, forming in the lower half of its course the boundary between cos. Down and Antrim. The **L. Canal,** commencing at Strandmellis, on the Lagan R., about 1 m. from Belfast, passes Lisburn and Moira, and enters Lough Neagh about 2 m. from Lurgan; 27 m. long; admits vessels of 5½ ft. draught.

Lagartos, lagoon, stretching 50 m. parallel to the N. ct. of the penin. of Yucatan, Mexico, W. end in 88° W.

Lage, Ger., 'a site,' 'a low-lying field.' See *Laag.*

Lage, tn., Ger. See **Laage.**

Lage, tn., Ger., princip. Lippe, circle L., 22 m. S. by W. Minden, 4 m. NW. Detmold. P.<5000.

Lage, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Carballo. P.<4000.

Lagens do Pico, comm., Azores, dist. Horta, on Pico I. P.<4000.

Lägerdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Steinburg, dist. Itzehoe, with which it is connected by tramway. P. <3000.

Lagg, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. ct. of Jura, in 55° 56½′ N.

Laggan, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 956 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Laggan, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., on the riv. La Graisse, 60 m. W. by S. Montreal. P. <1500.

Laggan, post-vil., New South Wales, Georgiana co., 30 m. NW. by N. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Laggan, riv., Scot., Argyllshire, rises in the E. of Islay, flows SW. into **L. Bay,** to the E. of the village of **L.** and of **L. Point.**

Laggan, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, on Mashie Water, 9½ m. WSW. Kingussie, 6 m. N. by W. Dalwhinnie stn. Alt. 821 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 49.4 in. PMT.O. 150,106 ac. P. <1000.

Laggan, riv., Scot., Perthshire. See **Forth.**

Laggan, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S., 7 m. long by ⅓ m. wide, drained W. by the riv. Spean. Alt. 819 ft.

Laggantalluch Head, cape, Scot., Wigtownshire, on the SW. ct., in 54° 41′ N.

Laghuat, French spelling **Laghouat,** also spelt **El Arhouat** or **El Aruat,** tn., Algeria, 200 m. S. Algiers, on the slopes of two elongated heights, between which irrigation canals distribute the waters of the Wadi Mzi (l. bk. trib. of the Jedi). On the route to Timbuktu; highly malarious. Taken possession of by the French in 1852. Alt. 2580 ft. Mean temp., yr. 64.1° F., Jan. 46.2°, July 86.3°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 5.2 in. P. <4000.

Laghy, tn., Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, 2 m. SSE. Donegal, P.O. (**Laghey**). P. <250.

Lagich, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 86 m. WNW. Baku. P. 6900.

Lagiewnik, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 35 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 2 m. NW. Königshütte. P. <2000.

Lagkadia (langkadhia), tn., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 44 m. S. by E. Patras. P. 5400.

Lagna, or **Da-Lagna,** riv., Cochin-China, l. bk. trib. of the Donai or riv. of Saigon.

Lagnieu, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Belley, 27 m. ENE. Lyons. P. <3000.

Lagny, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Meaux, l. bk. Marne, 17 m. E. Paris; manufacture of fine brushes. P. 4700.

Lago, Italian, 'a lake.' See *Lac.*

Lago, comm., Italy, prov. Cosenza, dist. Paola. P. <5000.

Lagoa, tn., Azores, on S. ct. of San Miguel (St. Michael) I. P. 7400.

Lagôa, tn., Portugal, prov. Algarve, dist. Faro, near the S. ct., 30 m. W. by N. Faro. P. 5300.

Lagodekhi, fort, Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 80 m. ENE. Tiflis.

Lago Maggiore ('the greater lake.' See *Lac*), or **Lake of Locarno** (*Lacus Verbanus*), lake, N. Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss cant. Ticino, being the westernmost of the great lakes in this region. Shape very irregular. Length, 40 m.; average breadth, 2 m.; area of Swiss portion, 17 sq. m.; total area, 82.7 sq. m. Greatest depth, 1230 ft. The Ticino R., of which it is properly but an expansion, enters and leaves the lake. It contains the Borromean Isles, and is traversed by steam packets. Climate cool, owing to the proximity of glaciers. Subject to sudden thunderstorms in summer. Alt. 635 ft.

Lagonegro, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 35 m. S. Potenza. P. <5000.

Lagong, tn., Siamese Laos. See **Nakon-Lampang.**

Lagonoy, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon, prov. Camarines, at the head of the large **Bay of L.,** which is situated in the SE. of the island, in 13° 30′–45′ N. P. (comm.) 10,300.

Lagos (Portuguese name, native name **Eko**), tn., Brit. W. Africa, cap. of the colony of L., on a small island in a lagoon which receives the Ogun, and further E. the Odo Ona and Oshun Rivs., 48 m. S. Abbeokuta, in 3° 25′ E., 4280 m. from Liverpool. It is the only natural harbour on the coast throughout an extent of 1000 m.; the entrance is narrow, and has a shifting bar with a depth of water about 12 to 15 ft. P. (1891) 32,500. See **Lagos,** colony.

Lagos, tn., Portugal, prov. Algarve, dist. Faro, on the S. ct., 42 m. W. by N. Faro, in 37° 6′ N., 8° 38′ W. Mean temp., yr. 64.3° F., Jan. 53.3°, Aug. 77.0°. P. 7300.

Lagos, Turkey. See **Porto Lagos.**

Lagos, Brit. colony on the Slave Coast in Upper Guinea, W. of the British Niger-Benue possessions. L. is the centre of the W. African palm-oil trade, the principal place being the town of L., the cap. of the colony. It is the largest and most important trading-place of Upper Guinea. The principal exports are palm-oil, palm-nut kernels, ivory, cotton, and gum copal; the principal imports are spirits, textiles, tobacco, and hardware. The commerce of L. is chiefly in the hands of British, German, and French merchants, but very few whites live in the colony, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate. L. has direct steamship connections with London, Liverpool, and Hamburg. The colony was founded in 1861, and has made rapid strides since that time, the annual value of the exports being at present more than £500,000, and that of the imports about £440,000. Area, 1068 sq. m. P. (1870) 27,000; (1891) 85,000 (including 120 whites). [**H. G. S.**]

Lagos de Moreno, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 15 m. WNW. Guanajuato, on the Mexican Central Rly. P. 13,500.

Lagosta, vil., Austria, Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 56 m. SSE. Spalato. P. <2000.

La Grace, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Campbell co., 100 m. N. Pierre.

Lagrande, city, U.S., Oregon, Union co., 80 m. SE. Walla Walla. P. <3000.

Lagrange, city, U.S., Georgia, Troup co., 60 m. SW. by S. Atlanta. P. <4000.

Lagrange, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 15 m. SW. Chicago by rail. P. <3000.

Lagrange, tn., U.S., Indiana, Lagrange co., 109 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P. <2000.

Lagrange, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Oldham co., 24 m. ENE. Louisville. P. <1500.

Lagrange, city, U.S., Missouri, Lewis co., on the Mississippi, 28 m. S. by W. Keokuk (Io.). P. <1500.

Lagrange, vil., U.S., Ohio, Jefferson co., on the Ohio, 16 m. N. by E. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Lagrange, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lorain co., 28 m. SW. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Lagrange, city, U.S., **Texas,** Fayette co., on the l. bk. of the Colorado, 59 m. SE. by E. Austin. P. <2000.

La Graisse River, riv., Canada, in E. of Ontario and W. of Quebec, flows E. into riv. Ottawa (Lake Two Mountains).

La Gro, vil., U.S., Indiana, co. and 5 m. NE. Wabash, 74 m. N. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

La Guaira, tn., Venezuela. See **Guaira, La.**

Laguan, isl., Brit. Guiana. See **Leguan.**

Laguiole, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 63 m. NE. by N. Albi, arr. and 12 m. NNE. Espalion. P. <2000.

Laguna, Spanish and Portuguese, 'a lake.' See *Lac.*

Laguna, seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Santa Catharina, in 26° 36′ S., at the mouth of a lagoon running northwards parallel to the coast. P. 3000.

Laguna, dist., Mexico, on the borders of the states of Coahuila and Durango, on the riv. Nazas, containing some of the finest land in the republic.

Laguna, prov., Philippine Is., Luzon, E. of 121° E., crossed by 14½° N.

Laguna, La, tn., former cap. of Canary Is., on Tenerife, in 28° 12′ N., 16° 24′ W.; seat of a bishop. Alt. 1790 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1876–82), yr. 62.7° F., Feb. 55.6°, Aug. 72.3°. P. 11,400.

Laguna Bay, Queensland, on E. ct., in 26° 18′ S.

Laguna de la Madre, a long and narrow lagoon, U.S., Texas, stretching for upwards of 100 m. N. from the extreme S. of the state, parallel to the W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

Laguna de la Madre Austral, ct. lagoon, Mexico, Tamaulipas, on the Gulf of Mexico, stretching from 24°–25¾° N.

Laguna de Terminos. See **Terminos.**

Lagunas, tn., Chile, prov. Tarapacá, 65 m. SSE. Iquique.

Lagunas, vil., Peru, dep. Lambayeque, on the W. ct., in about 7° 3′ S. P. <2000.

Laguna Verde, isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, 100 m. NNE. Port-au-Prince, in 71° 35′ W.

Lahaina, tn., Sandwich Is., on the W. ct. and principal port of Maui. P. 3000.

Lahajan, tn., Persia. See **Lahijan.**

Lahár, fortified tn., Central India, Gwalior state, 50 m. E. Gwalior fort, and 85 m. SE. Agra.

Lahard, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Killarney No. 1.

Lahardaun, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 8½ m. SW. Ballina, P.O. (**Lahardane**). P. <250.

Laharpe, city, U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., 86 m. NW. by W. Springfield. P. <1500.

Laharpur, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Sitápur, 58 m. N. Lucknow, in 27° 43′ N., 80° 56′ E. P. 11,500; Moham. 6200; Hindus, 5200.

Lahat, vil., Sumatra, in 3° 12′ S., 104° 36′ E., at the E. base of Mount Dempo, E. of Benkulen and SW. Palembang. Alt. 823 ft. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1845–52), yr. 80.5°, Jan. 79.3°, July 80.6°.

La Haule, stn., on the line from St. Helier to St. Aubin, Jersey, Channel Is.

La Have, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., on the E. of a small island called Indian I., in 44° 12′ N.

La Have, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, flows SE. to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters in 44° 17′ N.; navigable to Bridgewater. Length, 60 m.

Laheen, Glen, valley, Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, opening into the Gweedore valley.

Lahej, little state, SW. Arabia, under Brit. protection, cap. **Hauta.**

Laherne, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Courceys.

La Hestre, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 10 m. WNW. Charleroi. P. <4000.

Lahijan, or **Lahajan,** tn., Persia, prov. Gilan, 8 m. from the Caspian Sea, 29 m. ESE. Resht. P. 7000.

Lahinch, PMT.O., Ire., co. Clare. See **Lehinch.**

Lahmam, place named in O. T. See **El Lahm.**

Lahn, riv., Ger., mainly in the Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau, rises in the S. of prov. Westphalia, in the Rothhaar (alt. 3975 ft.), flows mostly WSW., passing Giessen, Wetzlar, and Ems, and enters the Rhine 6 m. above Koblenz. Length, 135 m.; canalised from Giessen (88 m.); area of basin, 2300 sq. m.

Lähn, tn., Prussia, Silesia, circle and 9 m. SSE. Löwenberg, with manufactures of watches and clocks. P. <2000.

Laho-kou. See **Loho-kou.**

Laholm, tn., Sweden, prov. Halland, on the Laga Å, 56 m. NW. Christianstad. P. <2000.

Lahontan, extinct lake. See **Great Basin.**

Lahore, ancient walled tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. L., near the l. bk. of the Ravi, 32 m. W. Amritsar, in 31° 34′ N., 74° 21′ E. The European quarter, with the Government House, the Lawrence Gardens, and the Punjab University, is outside the walls. The military cantonment of Meean Meer (Mián Mír) is 6 m. off. Under the Mughal Empire L. reached its greatest size and splendour, in the reigns of Humáyún, Akbar, Jahángir, Sháh Jahán, and Aurangzeb (1530–1707). Alt. 730 ft. Mean temp., yr. 75° F., Jan. 54°, June 93°; rfall., yr. 21.9 in., July–Aug. 12.0 in. P. including cantonment (1868) 125,400; (1881) 149,400; (1891) 176,900; Moham. 102,300; Hindus, 62,100; Sikhs, 7300; Christians, 4700.

Lahori, mt. chain, Kafiristan, trending SW. from the W. extremity of the Himálayas and the NE. of the Hindu Kush, between the valleys of the Chitral and Panjkora, with peak 22,310 ft. in height.

Lahosto, isl., Dalmatia. See **Lagosta.**

Lahr, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Offenburg, 17 m. SSE. Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine. Comm. P. 10,800; tn. P. 10,200.

Lahu, or **Bandamma,** riv., W. Africa, flows S. into the Gulf of Guinea (Ivory Coast), which it enters in about 3° 55′ W.

Lahu, small territory belonging to the French colony of Assini, Ivory Coast, W. Africa.

Láhul, subdivision of Kángra dist., Punjab, India, adjoining Ladákh on the SE.; mainly a waste of rock and ice. Out of a total area of 2255 sq. m. only 5 are under cultivation.

La Hune, cape, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 56° 54′ W.

Lai, tn., central Africa, Bagirmi, on the Logone or Serbewel, in 9° 10′ N., 16° 20′ E.

Laibach, tn., Austria, cap. Carniola, 40 m. S. by E. Klagenfurt, on the Laibach, a small stream which joins the Save a few miles E. of the town; seat of a prince-bishop; various manufactures. Suffered severely from an earthquake, April 15–16, 1895. Alt. 1015–1195 ft.; meteorological station, 943 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.2° F., Jan. 27.8°, July 68°. P. (1869) 22,600; (1880) 26,300; (1890) 30,500.

Laibach, Ober, comm., Austria, Carniola, 13 m. WSW. Laibach. P. 6000.

Laibacher Moor, marsh, near Laibach, 56 sq. m. in extent, formerly larger, but now partially reclaimed. Remains of lake-dwellings found in it.

Laich, Loch, small inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. side of Loch Linnhe, 11 m. NNE. Oban.

Laichanpur, port, now nearly silted up, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Balasor, 80 m. NE. Cuttack, on the Bay of Bengal, on the Kánsbáns R.

Laichingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, dist. Münsingen, 30 m. SE. Stuttgart, 15 m. WNW. Ulm. P. <3000.

Laichou, tn., China, prov. Shantung, a few miles from the Gulf of Pechili, 80 m. W. by S. Chifu.

Laichou, vil., China, Tongking, on the upper He-ho (Black R.), 200 m. WNW. Hanoi, 65 m. S. by W. Manhao; French military post.

Laid, P.O., Scot., NW. Sutherland, in par. and 8 m. SE. Durness.

Laidley, tn., Queensland, Churchill co., 35 m. W. by S. Brisbane, 25 m. ESE. Toowoomba. A bore for artesian water is being sunk by government. P. <1500.

Laigle, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Mortagne, on the Rille, 30 m. SW. by W. Evreux; with important manufactures of pins, needles, hooks and eyes, and small hardware. P. <5000.

Laignes, vil., France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 35 m. SSE. Troyes, 10 m. W. Châtillon-sur-Seine. P. <2000.

Laigueglia, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 22 m. NE. by E. San Remo. P. <2000.

Lai-kiang, Lei-kiang, or **Lui-ho,** riv., China, in SE. Hunan, flows NNW. through a dist. rich in coal into the Heng- (or Siang-) kiang, which it enters below Heng-chou in about 27° 5′ N.

Laikipia, a large plateau, mainly of lava, Brit. E. Africa, to the E. of the great trough containing Lakes Baringo and Nakuro, in 0° 30′ S., 1° N., and 36°–73° E. Alt. about 6300–6700 ft. See *Geog. Jour.*, iv., p. 409.

Lailashi, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and N. of Kutais, chief town of dist. Lechgum, on Lajanuri R. P. <5000.

Lainate, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, dist. and about 12½ m. SE. Gallarate. P. <3000.

Laindon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 11 m. S. by W. Chelmsford, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Basildon**) P. <500.

Laindon, par., Eng., Essex. See **Langdon.**

Lainé, isl., Pacific. See **Uo.**

Laingsburg, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Prince Albert, 213 m. (by rail) ENE. Cape Town, on the railway to Kimberley. P. <1500.

Laingsburg, vil., U.S., Michigan, Shiawassee co., 53 m. SSW. Bay City, and 16 m. NE. Lansing. P. <1500.

Laing's Nek, defile, in the N. of Natal, about 16 m. from the extreme N. frontier; the railway to Charlestown here passes through a tunnel 2213 ft. long.

Lainston, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 3 m. NW. by W. Winchester. P. <250.

Laira Green, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 2 m. ENE. Plymouth. P. <500.

Lairg, in place-names, 'a slope.' See *Learg.*

Lairg, par., Scot., in the S. of Sutherland (*q.v.*), at the foot of Loch Shin, on the H. R.; starting point of the chief Sutherland mail and tourist routes; 121,359 ac. P. <1500.

Laishev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 38 m. SE. Kazañ, on r. bk. of Kama. P. 5500.

Laister Dyke, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Bradford and Calverley pars., on the G. N. R. P. 17,300.

Laithkirk, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Romaldkirk par. P. <1500.

Laiyang- (or **Luiyang-**) **hsien,** tn., NE. China, prov. Shantung, 45 m. SW. by S. Chifu (Chefoo). Has large manufactures of pongee silk (made from the silk of the ailanthus moth). P. 50,000.

Laja, dep., Chile, prov. Biobio, bounded on N. by Laja R.

Lajosfalva, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Antalfalva. P. <5000.

Lajos-Mizse, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun dist. Pest közép. P. 7600.

Lajunta, tn., U.S., Colorado, Bent co., on r. bk. of the Arkansas, 107 m. NW. by W. of the SE. corner of the state. Alt. 4044 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lak, Nagy. See **Nagylak.**

Lá-ká-dong, or **Umat,** vil., Assam, in the S. of the Jaintia Hills, with small coalfield. Alt. 2200 ft.

Lake, vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, 1 m. from Sandown, P.O.

Lake, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, 3 m. SW. Amesbury, P.O.

Lake, co., New Zealand, South I., on the W. ct., crossed by 168° and 169° E.

Lake, co., U.S., California, intersected by 39° N. and 123° W.; contains Clear Lake.

Lake, co., U.S., Colorado, N. of 39° N., and W. of 106° W.

Lake, co., U.S., Florida, crossed by 28½° N., 81° 45′ W.

Lake, co., U.S., Illinois, in extreme NE.

Lake, co., U.S., Indiana, in extreme NW.

Lake, co., U.S., Michigan, in the W., crossed by 44° N., and in the extreme W. by 86° W.

Lake, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the NE., between Lake Superior and the N. frontier.

Lake, city, U.S., Minnesota, Wabasha co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 50 m. SE. St. Paul. P. <3000.

Lake, co., U.S., Ohio, on Lake Erie, bounded on the E. by 81° W.

Lake, co., U.S., Oregon, on the S. frontier, crossed in the NW. by 121° W.

Lake, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N. and 97° W.

Lake, co., U.S., Tennessee, in extreme NW., on Mississippi.

Lake, settlement, U.S., Washington, Franklin co., 48 m. NW. Walla Walla.

Lake Bolac, or **Parupa,** post-tp., Victoria, co. Ripon, 162 m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500. See **Bolac.**

Lake Brunner, P.O., New Zealand, South I., Grey co., 39 m. from Hokitika.

Lake Charles, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Calcasieu co., on riv. Calcasieu, 53 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <4000.

Lake Charm, post-tn., Victoria, co. Tatchera, on W. bank of Lake Charm, 190 m. NNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Lake City, vil., U.S., Colorado, Hinsdale co., 115 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Lake City, tn., U.S., Florida, Columbia co., 72 m. W. by S. of the mouth of the St. John's R.; seat of a state agricultural college. P. <3000.

Lake City, tn., U.S., Iowa, Calhoun co., 89 m. E. by S. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Lake Cudgellico, post-tn., New South Wales, Dowling co. 285 m. W. by N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Lake Dauphin, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 10 m. to the W. of Lake Dauphin, 158 m. NW. by W. Winnipeg.

Lake District. See **England,** Physical Features.

Lake District, or **South Longford,** Tasmania, cos. Westmoreland and Somerset, SW. of the Great Western Mts.

Lake Doré, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 66 m. W. by N. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Lake Etchemin, or **St. Germaine,** vil., Canada, prov. and 48 m. from Quebec, co. Dorchester, on Lake E. P.<1500.

Lakefield, or **North Douro,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Peterborough, 40 m. by rail from Port Hope, at head of Otonabee R. P.<1500.

Lake Forest, city, U.S., Illinois, Lake co., on W. shore of Lake Michigan, 30 m. NNW. Chicago. P.<1500.

Lake Geneva, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Walworth co. P.<3000.

Lake Linden, vil., U.S., Michigan, Houghton co., 65 m. NW. Marquette. P.<2000.

Lake Lock, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 2 m. from Stanley, near Wakefield.

Lake Megantic, vil., Canada, Quebec, Compton co., at the N. end of Lake Megantic, 85 m. S. by E. Quebec. P.<1500.

Lake Mills, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, co. and 8 m. NW. Jefferson. P.<1500.

Lakenham, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 2 m. S. by E. Norwich, 1 m. S. by W. Trowse stn. (*q.v.*), P.O. (**Old L.**). P. 5900.

Lakenheath, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 13 m. NNE. Newmarket, 2 m. S. by W. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PMT.O. ; 11,331 ac. P.<2000.

Lake of the Thousand Islands, Canada. See **Thousand Islands, Lake of the.**

Lake of the Woods, Canada. See **Woods, Lake of the.**

Lake Plains, post-tn. S. Australia, Sturt co., 40 m. SE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Lake Preston, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Kingsbury co., 104 m. N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Lake Providence, vil., U.S., Louisiana, E. Carroll par., r. bk. Mississippi, 38 m. NNW. Vicksburg (Miss.). P.<1500.

Lakerai Kotal, pass, Afghanistan, across the Safid Koh, in 34° 5′ 10″ N., 69° 50′ 30″ E. Alt. 10,600 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 629).

Lake Rowan, post-tn., Victoria, co. Moira, in 36° 20′ S., 146° 2′ E., 141 m. by rail and road NNE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Lake St. Charles, vil., Canada, prov., co., and 10 m. from Quebec. P.<1500.

Lake Shore, settlement, U.S., Utah, Davis co., 12 m. N. Salt Lake City.

Lake Side, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, near S. end of Windermere, 1 m. from Newby Bridge.

Lakeside, vil., U.S., Michigan, Berrien co., 5 m. NE. New Buffalo by rail. P.<1500.

Lake Temiscamingue, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Pontiac, on Lake Temiscamingue, 80 m. from Mattawa. P.<1500.

Lake Valley, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Sierra co., 128 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Lakeview, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Riverstown.

Lakeview, vil., U.S., Michigan, Montcalm co., 72 m. W. by S. Bay City. P.<1500.

Lakeview, tn., U.S., Oregon, cap. Lake co., at the head of Goose Lake, 170 m. W. of the SE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Lake View, settlement, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 35 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City.

Lakeville, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Kings, 9 m. from Kentville. P.<1500.

Lakeville, settlement, U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 32 m. NE. by E. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.). Alt. 670 ft. (R.R.).

Lakeville, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 37 m. S. by E. Boston, between Assawompset and Long Ponds. P.<1500.

Lake Vyrnwy, P.O., Wales. See **Llanwddyn.**

Lakhamis, Arab tribe, Morocco, to the S. of 35° N., and mainly to the E. of 5° W.

Lakhi (Lukkee), hill range, Brit. India, Sind, running from the Hala or Brahui Mts., on the border of Baluchistan, to the Indus, where they terminate at the L. Pass near the vil. of L. (about 26° 20′ N.) in a nearly perpendicular rock 600 ft. high. They are in general of recent formation, and contain a large quantity of marine remains; much fissured; abounding in hot springs and sulphurous exhalations.

Lakhi, vil., India, Bombay, Sind, dist. Karáchi, near the W. bank of the Indus and the entrance to L. Pass, through which runs the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rly., 66 m. NW. Haidarábád.

Lakhimpur, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. L., 55 m. WSW. Dibrugarh. P. (1881)<5000.

Lakhimpur, dist., in the extreme E. of Assam (*q.v.*), on both banks of the Bráhmáputrá. Coal mined at Mákum, whence there is a railway to Dibrugarh, cap. of the dist.

Lakhimpur (census **Kheri Lakhimpur**), tn., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. Kheri, 73 m. N. Lucknow. P. (1891) 8100; Hindus, 5900; Moham. 2100.

Lakhipur, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Cachar, 60 m. W. Manipur.

Lakhi Sarái. See **Luckeeserai.**

Lakhon, tn., in the eastern Siamese Shan states, 99 m. NW. Kemmerat, on the r. bk. of the Mekong (in 17° 23′ N.), at its nearest point to the China Sea.

Lakhon, or **Lagong,** tn., in the western Siamese Shan states. See **Nakon-Lampang.**

Lakhpat, tn., India, Cutch, on the western outlet of the Great Rann of Cutch, 130 m. SE. by E. Karáchi.

Lakhtar, tn., India, Bombay, Káthiáwár, cap. L. state, in 22° 51′ N., 71° 50′ E. P. (1881)<5000.

Lakmon, pass across Pindos. See **Zygos.**

Lakon, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., near the E. ct., in about 8° 23′ N.

Lakonia. See **Laconia.**

Lakota, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Nelson co., 80 m. SW. Pembina. P.<1500.

Lakshmeswar, tn., India, Bombay, in native state Miráj, 40 m. SE. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 10,300.

Laky, China. See **Lanki-hsien.**

Lala Musa, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrat, 80 m. NNW. Lahore, at the junction of two lines of the NW. R.

Lálatpur, tn., India. See **Lalitpur.**

Lalbagh, city, Brit. India. See **Murshidábád.**

Laleham, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 2 m. SSE. Staines, PMT.O. P.<750.

Laleston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 14 m. SE. by S. Neath, 2 m. W. Bridgend stn.; has collieries and ironworks. P.O. P.<750. See **Newcastle.**

Lalganj, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, on the r. bk. of the Gandak, 25 m. NNW. Patná; important river mart. P. 12,500; Hindus, 10,800; Moham. 1700.

Lalibéla, tn., central Abyssinia, 68 m. ENE. Debra Tabor, on a high basaltic terrace. On of the sacred towns of Christian Ethiopia. P.<2000.

Lalín, comm., Spain, Galicia, 37 m. NE. Pontevedra. P. 16,300.

Lalin, tn., Manchuria, 85 m. NNE. Kirin, in the valley of the Lalin-ho, which flows NNW. to the Sungari. P. 20,000.

Lálitpur, or **Lálatpur,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. L., 110 m. S. by E. Gwalior. P. 11,300; Hindus, 8700; Moham. 1600.

Lallaing, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. E. by N. Douai. P.<2000.

Lal Lal, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 14 m. SE. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Lalla Marnia, comm., Algeria. See **Lella-Maghnia.**

Lalpura, tn., Afghanistan, to the N. of the Kábul R., opposite the NW. end of the Khaibar Pass, 37 m. WNW. Pesháwar.

Laisot, tn., India, Rájputána, 44 m. SE. by E. Jaipur. P. (1881) 8700.

Lam, vil., Lower Bavaria, dist. and 4½ m. ENE. Kötzting, with mines of lead and iron pyrites.

Lama, vil., Corsica, arr. and 6 m. SW. by W. Bastia. P.<2000.

Lama, comm., Spain, Galicia, 12½ m. SE. Pontevedra. P. 5800.

Lamachan Hill, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., 7½ m. N. by E. Newton Stewart. Alt. 2349 ft.

Lama de Peligni, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 22 m. S. Chieti. P.<3000.

Lama di Mocogno, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 25 m. SSW. Modena. P.<5000.

Lamaline, port of entry, Newfoundland, dist. and 40 m. from Burin. P.<1500.

Lama Miao, tn., Mongolia. See **Dolon-Nor.**

Lamancha, vil., Scot., Peeblesshire, on the N. B. R., 8 m. NNW. Peebles, P.O.; coal-mining.

Lamanche, mining settlement, Newfoundland, dist. Placentia.

La Mar, or **Puerto La Mar,** a former name of Cobija, Chile.

Lama Passage, strait, Brit. Columbia, N. of Hunter I., in 52° 3′ N., 128° W.; shores beautifully wooded.

Lamar, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, and crossed in the N. by 34° N.

Lamar, tn., U.S., Missouri, Barton co., 112 m. S. by E. Kansas City, and 22 m. N. Carthage. P.<3000.

L'Amaroux, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 6 m. from Scarborough. P.<1500.

Lamarsh, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., on the Stour, 10½ m. NW. Colchester, 2 m. NNW. Bures stn. P.<250.

Lamas, P.O., Eng., Norfolk, 2 m. from Buxton.

Lamas, tn., Peru, dep. Loreto, prov. Huallagas, 195 m. E. Trujillo. P. 4000.

Lamb, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., bounded on the E. by 102° W., crossed by 34° N.

Lamballe, tn., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Couesson, 26 m. SW. by W. St. Malo, arr. and 12½ m. ESE. St. Brieuc. Mean temp., yr. 50.5° F., Jan. 38.8°, Aug. 62.6°. P.<5000.

Lamba Ness, NE. extremity of Unst I., Shetland.

Lambart's Castle, Roman camp, Eng., W. Dorsetshire, 4 m. NE. Lyme Regis.

Lambay, isl., Ire., off E. ct. of co. Dublin, 53° 30′ N., 6° W.

Lambay, or **Liu-kiu,** islet, China, off the SW. ct. of Formosa, 18 m. S. by E. Takow, in 22° 21′ N., 120° 23′ E.; surrounded by very deep water, and noted for fine marine shell-fish.

Lambaya, vil., French colony of the Senegal, 54 m. E. Dakar; principal place of Baol.

Lambayeque, tn., Peru, cap. dep. L., 310 m. S. Guayaquil. P. 8000.

Lambeg, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Antrim and Down, bars. Upper Belfast, Upper Massereene, and Upper Castlereagh, 1½ m. N. Lisburn, on the l. bk. of the Lagan, and the G. N. R., P.O. Par. P. <3000; tn. P. <500.

Lamberhurst, par., Eng., Kent and Sussex, on the NE. border of the county, Rye div., 6 m. ESE. Tunbridge Wells, 4 m. E. Frant stn., PMT.O.; 5479 ac. P. <2000.

Lamberti, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and dist. Münster. P. <3000.

Lambert's Bay, bay, Cape Colony, W. ct., in about 32° 8′ S.

Lambertville, city, U.S., New Jersey, Hunterdon co., on the Delaware R., 15 m. NW. Trenton. P. <5000.

Lambesc, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 15 m. NW. Aix. P. <2000.

Lambessa, in French **Lambèse,** vil., Algeria, prov. and 65 m. SSW. Constantine, arr. and 5 m. SE. Batna, with numerous ruins of the ancient Roman *Lambæsa*. P. <2000.

Lambeth (ancient *Lomehithe*, 'clayey haven'), parl. bor. and par., in the S. of London, divided into the four divs. of N. Lambeth, Kennington, Brixton, and Norwood. It contains Lambeth Palace, the official residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, St. Thomas's Hospital, &c. Par. P. 275,200; parl. divs. N. Lambeth, P. (1891) 62,600; Kennington, P. 73,900; Brixton, P. 70,400; Norwood, P. 68,400.

Lamb Head, cape, Ire., S. ct. co. Kerry, at the N. entrance to Kenmare R.

Lambhill, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2 m. N. Glasgow, on Forth and Clyde Canal, P.O. P. <1000.

Lambholm, isl., Scot., Orkney, in Holm Sound, Holm par. P. 7.

Lambley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on NE. R., 16½ m. W. by S. Hexham, with coal, P.O. P. <750.

Lambley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5 m. NE. by N. Nottingham, 1½ m. NNW. Burton Joyce stn., with coal, P.O. P. <750.

Lambourn ('muddy brook.' See *Lehm*), riv., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., joining the l. bk. of the Kennet at Newbury. A light railway or tramroad is about to be laid in the valley by the G. W. R.

Lambourn, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 11 m. ESE. Swindon, 6½ m. N. Hungerford stn., PMT.O., and P.O. (**Lambourn Woodlands**); 14,873 ac. P. <2500.

Lambourn Downs, range of hills, Eng., W. Berkshire, Abingdon and Newbury divs.

Lambourne, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 5 m. NNW. Romford, 2½ m. E. Chigwell Lane stn. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Abridge**) P. <1000.

Lambrecht, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle and dist. Neustadt. P. <4000.

Lambrigg, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 3½ m. NE. by E. Kendal. P. <250.

Lambro, riv., Italy, Lombardy, flows S. then SSE. to Monza, joining the Po on its l. bk. at Corte Sant' Andrea. Length, 75 m.

Lambsheim, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle and dist. Frankenthal. P. <3000.

Lambston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. W. by N. Haverfordwest. P. <250. See **Haroldston, West.**

Lambton, co., Canada, Ontario, bounded N. by Lake Huron, W. by the riv. St. Clair.

Lambton, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 5½ m. NNE. Durham. P. <250.

Lambton, tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 5 m. W. Newcastle, with coal-mines near. P. about 2000. **New Lambton,** 1 m. S. by E.

Lambton Mills, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, on riv. Humber, 7 m. from Toronto. P. <1500.

Lambunao, comm., Philippine Is., isl. of Panay, dist. Iloilo. P. 7500.

Lambwath Stream, small stream, Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., flowing W. then S. into the Humber to the E. of Hull.

Lamego, city, Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. Vizeu, 43 m. E. Oporto; has a cathedral. P. 8100.

Lameguapi, bay, Chile, prov. Valdivia, in 40° 12′ S.

Lamentin, tn., West Indies, on W. ct. of Martinique I.

Lamerton, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. NW. Tavistock stn., 8½ m. SE. by E. Launceston, with copper ore, P.O.; 5019 ac. P. <1000.

Lamesley, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., on the NE. R., 4 m. S. Newcastle; 7176 ac. P. <5000.

Lamia, Turkish **Zeitunl,** or **Zitunl,** tn., Greece, cap. prov. (*nomos*) Phthiotis and Phocis, 28 m. S. by E. Pharsalos, on the side of a hill crowned by the fortress, with remains of the ancient city near the head of the Gulf of L., on the S. shore of which is the famous pass of *Thermopylæ*, between the mountains and the sea, where, however, alluvial deposits have since greatly increased the breadth of level ground. P. 6900.

Lamida, tn., Algeria. See **Medea.**

Lamington, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 9 m. E. Douglas, on the r. bk. of the Clyde, and on the C. R., PM.O. See **Wandell.**

Lamlash, vil., Scot., isl. of Arran, on the E. ct., 3 m. S. by E. Brodick; a summer and sea-bathing resort, on **L. Bay,** which forms an excellent harbour, very large and deep, protected from the sea by Holy Isle, PMT.O. Mean rfall. (1866–85), 44.2 in. P. <500.

Lamlun, tn., Turkey in Asia, 118 m. SSE. Bagdad, on the l. bk. of the Euphrates; inhabited by Arabs of Persian origin, Shiah Mohammedans in religion.

Lamma, isl., S. China, near the entrance of the Bay of Canton, SW. of Hong-kong.

Lammas with Little Hautbois, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the Bure, 9½ m. N. by E. Norwich, 1 m. E. Buxton Lamas stn. P. <500.

Lamme Fjord, inlet, Denmark, opening W. off the Isse Fjord, on the N. ct. of Seeland.

Lammer Law, hill, Scot. See **Lammermuir Hills.**

Lammermuir Hills, range of hills, or, more properly, a hilly upland tract, Scot., extending along the borders of Berwickshire and Haddingtonshire, its steeper slope looking to the NW.; highest summits, **Meikle Says Law,** 8½ m. SSE. Haddington, 1749 ft.; **Lammer Law,** 7½ m. S. Haddington, 1733 ft.

Lamoille, co., U.S., Vermont, in the NW., crossed in the S. by 44½° N., and in the E. by 72½° W., traversed from E. to W. by the **Lamoille R.,** which rises in the N. of the state, flows W. and enters Lake Champlain in about 44° 35′ N., supplying extensive water-power.

Lamok, small isl., China, prov. Kwangtung, off Swatow, marks the S. entrance to the straits of Pescadores.

Lamoliork, isl., Caroline Is. See **Ngoli.**

Lamonby, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 7½ m. NW. by W. Penrith, 5 m. W. Plumpton stn.

Lamone, riv., central Italy, enters the Adriatic 10 m. N. Ravenna, after a NNE. course of 50 m.

Lamorbey, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Bexley par. P. <1500.

Lamoricière, tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, arr. and 18½ m. ENE. Tlemsen. P. <2000.

Lamorna, Vale of, picturesque valley, Eng., Cornwall, 4½ m. SW. Penzance; excellent granite quarried.

Lamorran, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Fal, 3½ m. ESE. Truro. P. <250.

Lamothe, tn., France. See **Mothe, La.**

Lamotrek, or **Swede,** isls., Pacific, in the Caroline group, in about 7½° N., 146½° E.

La Motte, Isle, U.S., Vermont, Grand Isle co., in the NW., in Lake Champlain, in 44° 50′–54′ N.

Lamoure, U.S., N. Dakota, L. co., 80 m. WSW. Fargo. P. <1500.

Lampa, tn., Peru, dep. Puno, 185 m. SE. Cuzco. P. <3000.

Lampasas, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. L. co., 60 m. NNW. Austin. P. <3000.

Lampazos, vil., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 110 m. N. Monterey. P. 5600.

Lampedusa, the ancient *Pelagia*, isl., Mediterranean Sea, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast, in 35° 31′ N., 12° 37′ E., belonging to Italy, prov. Girgenti, comm. Licata, seat of a convict prison; the port, at the NW. point, has a small lighthouse.

Lampertheim, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Bensheim, 6 m. SE. by E. Worms. P. 6200.

Lam'peter ('Church of St. Peter'), mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the r. bk. of the Teifi, 10 m. SW. by S. Tregaron, on the Manchester and Milford Rly. L. is in the deanery of L., and the diocese of St. David's. It is said to have been a chartered borough since the time of Edward I. The royal college of St. David's, intended for the education of candidates for holy orders, was founded in 1827 by Bishop Burgess, is affiliated to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and has powers to grant the degrees of B.A. and B.D. Alt. 420 ft. Mean temp. (16 yrs., 1861–76), yr. 49.0° F., Jan. 38.9°, July 60.2°. PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 6353 ac., P. <2500; mun. bor. P. (1891) <2000.

Lampeter Velfrey, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 13½ m. E. Haverfordwest, 2½ m. E. Narberth stn., P.O.; 5788 ac. P. <1000.

Lamphey, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. E. by S. Pembroke, on the Pembroke and Tenby Rly. L. Palace, a picturesque ruin, ½ m. N., was in part the work of Bishop Gower (died 1347) of St. David's. P.O. P. <500.

Lampione, small isl., Mediterranean, 8 m. W. Lampedusa.

Lamporecchio, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 8 m. S. Pistoja. P. 8700.

Lamplough, tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 35 m. E. by N. Ararat. P. <1500.

Lamplugh, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the Derwent, 7½ m. SE. Workington, 1½ m. ESE. Wright Green stn., P.O.; 6342 ac. P. <1500.

Lampong, the southernmost residency of Sumatra.

Lamport, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. NW. by W. Wellingborough, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. and Hanging Houghton with Faxton**) P. <500.

Lampron, vil., Asia Minor. See **Namrun.**

Lampsacus, tn., Asia Minor. See **Lapsaki.**

Lampsar, station of the French colony of Senegal, 13 m. ENE. St. Louis (near Cape Verde).

Lampun, or **Labong,** tn., Siamese Shan states, 15 m. S. by E. Chieng-mai.

Lamsaki, or **Lampsaki,** Turkey. See **Lapsaki.**

Lamta, Lemta, or **Lempta,** the ancient *Leptis Minor*, ruined site, Tunis, on the E. ct., 16 m. SE. Susa.

Lamu, tn., Brit. E. Africa, on the E. side of Lamu I., in 2° 16′ S. The island is 7 m. long, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel (with 9 ft. of water throughout), and from Manda I. by a deeper and broader one. P. of tn. 5000.

Lamu, vil., Burma, dist. Sandoway, 73 m. WNW. Prome.

Lamud, tn., Peru, dep. Amazonas, 310 m. SE. by S. Guayaquil. P. <3000.

Lamy, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Santa Fé co., 15 m. S. by E. Santa Fé.

Lamyatt, par., Eng., Somerset, Eastern div., 9 m. SE. Wells, 1½ m. SE. Pennard stn., P.O. P. <250.

Lamzenau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 11 m. NW. by N. Chemnitz. P. <2000.

Lan, Celtic, 'an enclosure.' See *Lann.*

Lana, comm., Austria, Tirol, 12 m. NW. Bozen. P. <3000.

Lanaeken, comm., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, arr. Tongres, 3 m. NW. by N. Maastricht. P. <3000.

Lanai, one of the Sandwich Is., Pacific Ocean. Area, 181 sq. m.

Lanak, lake, Tibet. See **Mánasarowar.**

Lanark. 1. Co., Canada, Ontario, crossed by 45° N., and in the E. by 76° W., bounded on the SE. for the most part by the Rideau Lake and Canal. **2.** Post-vil. in that co., 43 m. SW. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Lan'ark, parl. and royal burgh, par., and tn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 8½ m. SE. Wishaw, on the C. R. It stands on elevated ground near the Clyde, and has coal-mines. In a niche of the church is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace. Near it are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, and several Roman and feudal remains. Market-days, Tu. and S. Royal burgh P. (1891) 5500; par. 10,385 ac., P. 7100; tn. P. <5000; parl. burgh P. (1891) <5000. See **Falkirk.**

Lanark, city, U.S., Illinois, Carroll co., 50 m. SE. by S. Dubuque (Io.). P. <1500.

Lanark, co., W. Australia, on the S. ct., crossed by 116° E.

Lanark, New, vil., 1 m. S. Lanark, on the Clyde. Robert Owen's first attempts to establish a new system of social organisation (1815–27) were made here. P.O. P. <750.

Lan'arkshire, inland co., in the SW. of Scot., the most populous in the country, comprising the greater part of the basin of the Clyde above Renfrew, the principal tribs. of the Clyde within the county being the Douglas, Avon, and Calder, together with the Kelvin, the lower part of which is partly on the N. frontier. The surface is very varied, generally speaking, rising from the NW. to the S. and SE. The Lowther Hills border the county in the SW., and two of their principal heights (Green Lowther, 2403 ft., and Ballencleuch Law, 2267 ft.) occur within its boundary line. Clydesdale (*q.v.*) is noted for its fertility, but beyond its limits the soil is generally moist, marshy, and barren, with the exception of the excellent moorland pastures of the Upper Ward. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The geological structure is very varied, especially in the highland dists. in the S. and W., where, however, most of the rocks are of Old Red Sandstone, and Lower Carboniferous rocks, intermingled with igneous rocks of Lower Carboniferous age, prevail; but the growing wealth of the county, and its rapid increase in population since the beginning of the present century [**Scotland,** table], are almost entirely due to the extensive development of the coal-measures, which contain also extensive deposits of ironstone and fireclay in the northern half of the county. The county produces more than half the coal raised in Scotland, and a large proportion of the ironstone, besides benefiting by the large quantities of the latter mineral produced in the adjoining parts of Dumbartonshire and Ayrshire. The ironstone is largely what is known as 'black band,' an ore producing iron of excellent quality, and so rich in carbonaceous matter as not to require the addition of coal in the operation of roasting preliminary to that of smelting. The principal mining region of the county is in the extreme N., and is divided into three dists.: that of Glasgow in the W., that of Baillieston and Shettleston in the middle, and that of Airdrie and Coatbridge in the E. The first abounds in ironstone, the two others in fireclay, and limestone is largely obtained in the eastern dist. The only other mineral of importance is the lead ore, which has long been mined on the southern boundary of the county (Leadhills, Abington). The mineral wealth of the county has given rise to extensive manufactures. Iron ore is smelted at Glasgow, Govan, Hamilton, Motherwell, Wishaw, Newmains, Rutherglen, Bothwell, Airdrie, Coatbridge, and Shotts. All kinds of iron-works, including iron and steel shipbuilding, are carried on at Glasgow, which has also extensive textile industries. The main railway lines are the North British and Caledonian, which have branches, too numerous to mention, for the extensive traffic incidental to the mineral and commercial importance of the county. The chief towns are Glasgow, Govan, Partick, Coatbridge, Hamilton, Airdrie, Motherwell, Wishaw, and Rutherglen; parl. burghs, Glasgow, Airdrie, Hamilton, Rutherglen, and Lanark; royal burghs, Glasgow, Lanark, Rutherglen. The parl. divs. of the county (exclusive of Glasgow and other parl. burghs) are:—

	Pop. 1891.		Pop. 1891.
Govan	78,512	North-Eastern	85,035
Partick	77,136	Mid	71,258
North-Western	75,019	Southern	52,032

Area, 564,284 ac. P. 1,046,040. See **Scotland,** table.

Lancara, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. SE. Lugo. P. <5000.

Lancashire (lang'ka-sher), maritime and palatine co., Eng., having N. Cumberland and Westmorland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea, an arm of which (Morecambe Bay) divides it into two unequal parts, the northern and smaller area constituting the Furness dist. Mainly in the dioceses of Manchester, Liverpool, and Carlisle, but partly in those of Chester, Ripon, and Wakefield. The parl. bors. are Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Blackburn, Oldham, Bolton, Preston, Barrow-in-Furness, Burnley, Bury, Rochdale, St. Helen's, Wigan, also Ashton-under-Lyne and Warrington partly in Cheshire, and Stalybridge and Stockport mainly in Cheshire. Of the eighteen mun. bors., those of Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Blackburn, Bolton, and Preston have a population exceeding 100,000. The parl. divs. of the county are as follows:—

	Area.	Pop. 1891.
N. Lancashire—		
N. Lonsdale	161,263	51,181
Lancaster	181,458	64,279
Blackpool	105,396	72,955
Chorley	73,957	67,854
NE. Lancashire—		
Darwen	64,352	70,475
Clitheroe	68,896	89,450
Accrington	19,315	75,712
Rossendale	23,041	70,567
SE. Lancashire—		
Westhoughton	49,570	83,063
Heywood	28,778	56,799
Middleton	35,714	68,540
Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth	12,208	72,931
Eccles	22,331	78,102
Stretford	17,916	67,004
Gorton	4,649	77,690
Prestwick	11,262	79,497
SW. Lancashire—		
Southport	28,453	76,581
Ormskirk	77,813	64,096
Bootle	13,700	97,552
Widnes	29,403	64,507
Newton	54,592	63,296
Ince	13,560	67,021
Leigh	22,677	65,167
Parl. bors.	87,301	2,282,441
Total	1,207,605[1]	3,926,760[1]

1 The administrative county of Lancaster (which includes parts of Mossley and Warrington, belonging to the ancient counties of York and Chester, and excludes parts of Stalybridge and Stockport, assigned to the administrative county of Chester, and part of Todmorden, assigned to that of York) has an area of 1,202,726 ac., and a population of 3,906,721.

Surface rugged and mountainous in the N., where in Coniston Fells the 'Old Man' rises to 2633 ft. above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge of the Pennine chain separates the county from York; elsewhere generally level. Often deficient in trees, and in a few parts containing extensive bogs and mosses. Principal rivers the Duddon, Leven, Lune, Wyre, Ribble, Mersey, and Irwell. The northern and detached portion of the county is bounded in the NE. by Windermere Lake, and

contains also that of Coniston. Windermere is partly in this county, which contains also Coniston Lake. Climate mild, but very humid. Carboniferous sandstone and New Red Sandstone, with limestone, form the principal strata of the county. Soil among the hills moorish or peaty, in the lower dist. mostly a fertile sandy loam. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the county mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. The L. coalfield is estimated to extend over nearly 400 sq. m., lying almost entirely S. of the Ribble; but there is a small detached coalfield on the Lune, near the E. frontier of the county (SW. of Ingleborough Fell). Besides coal the county is rich in iron ore, valuable deposits of red hematite being worked in the Furness dist. (at Barrow, Asleham, Lindal, and Dalton). A small quantity of copper ore is mined at Coniston, an oxide of iron for the making of pigments as well as the production of iron at Carnforth. Slate is quarried at Coniston, Kirby, Lowick, and other places in the N.; flag and other paving-stones are quarried at Whitworth, Haslingden, Darwen, and other places near the Pennine chain; stoneware clay and fireclay at St. Helen's. Brine is pumped for salt-making at Preesall, near Fleetwood. The principal manufactures of L. are carried on in the towns belonging to the great coalfield, this region being the seat of the most extensive cotton industry in the world, cotton-spinning becoming more and more centred in the Oldham dist. (See also **Manchester.**) There is also an extensive iron industry. Iron ore is largely smelted both in the principal coal-mining towns in the S. (Wigan, Darwen, &c.), and in the iron-mining region of Furness, where Barrow is noted for its iron-works generally, including shipbuilding. Widnes is the chief centre of the alkali industry; St. Helen's one of the chief seats of the English glass industry; Liverpool, Warrington, and other towns in the SW. have extensive soap works, and in the same region are large candle works and other industries connected with the oil-trade. The L. & NW., M., and L. & Y. Rlys., and some local lines, connect the great towns with the manufacturing dists. of Yorkshire and all other parts of England and Scotland. Canals connect SW. Lancashire both with Yorkshire and the midland counties [**England,** rivers], and a very important addition to the means of communication has been made by the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal (*q.v.*). L. was the seat of the Brigantes and Voluntii in the Roman *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and part of Northumbria became, in honour of the Conquest, an earldom (Henry III.) under Edmund Crouchback, a duchy and palatinate under Edward III.'s son, John of Gaunt, and since Edward IV. has been held by the sovereign, with a separate court.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a rly. system, Eng., extensively developed in the southern portions of the counties from which it takes its name.

Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway, a railway now in progress in Eng., from Warrington, in Lancashire, through Macclesfield, Buxton, and Chesterfield to Sutton, in Lincolnshire, where it is intended to form a great seaport. First sod turned June 1892.

Lancaster, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., on l. bk. of St. Lawrence R., 55 m. WSW. Montreal. P. <1500.

Lancaster (lang'kas-ter; the *Caer-werid*, 'green city,' of the Britons), mun. bor. (since the time of King John), parl. bor. from 1295–1867, seapt., and co. tn., Eng., Lancashire, L. div., on the S. bank of the Lune, 45 m. N. by E. Liverpool, in the diocese of Manchester, on the L. & NW. and M. Rlys., and connected by canals with Preston and Kendal. The harbour has 1700 ft. of quayage (with a depth at ordinary spring tides of 12 ft., ordinary neap 4 ft.); but the port also includes Glasson Dock (*q.v.*), 5 m. SW. The manufactures are cabinet-making and upholstery, table baize, cotton goods, and railway waggons. A fortress was erected here by the Romans, and the keep of the present castle was erected by Roger de Poitou (by whom the parish church was also founded) in the time of William the Conqueror. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 40.7 in. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1851) 14,600; (1871) 17,200; (1891) 31,000; parl. div. P. (1891) 64,300.

Lancaster, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Garrard co., 80 m. SE. by E. Louisville. Alt. 997 ft. (R.R.) P. <1500.

Lancaster, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., on Nashua R., 15 m. NNE. Worcester. P. <3000.

Lancaster, vil., U.S., Missouri, Schuyler co., 60 m. W. by N. Keokuk (Io.), with a large trade in coal, which is mined in the vicinity. P. <1500.

Lancaster, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE., crossed in the N. by 41° N., E. of 97° W.

Lancaster, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., 60 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state, on the Connecticut R. P. <4000.

Lancaster, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 10 m. E. Buffalo. P. <2000.

Lancaster, city, U.S., Ohio, Fairfield co., 28 m. SE. Columbus, in a beautiful valley on the Hocking R. and Canal. Near it is the state reform farm for boys. P. 7600.

Lancaster, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, L. co., 30 m. SW. Reading, in the midst of a rich and beautiful farming country. The settlement was formed in 1730, and from 1799 to 1812 L. was the cap. of the state. Seat of Franklin and Marshall College. Has cotton mills, large watch-making co., and various other manufactures; important tobacco trade. L. co. is bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna R. P. (1880) 25,800; (1890) 32,000.

Lancaster, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. L. co., 50 m. N. by E. Columbia. L. co. is bounded on the W. by the Catawba R. P. <1500.

Lancaster, vil., U.S., Texas, co. and 14 m. S. Dallas. P. <1500.

Lancaster, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., bounded on the SW. by the estuary of the Rappahannock, and on the E. by Chesapeake Bay.

Lancaster, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Grant co., 25 m. N. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <2000.

Lancaster Canal, the canal connecting Lancaster, Eng., with Preston and Kendal; with two branches communicating with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal; 72½ m. long; admits boats of 3 ft. 10 in. draught. Belongs to the L. & NW. R.

Lancaster Sands, Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, in the NE. of Morecambe Bay.

Lancaster Sound, channel, Arctic Regions, leading W. out of Baffin Bay, between North Devon and Cockburn Land, 78°–88° W., continued W. by Barrow Strait.

Lancaut, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., on the l. bk. of the Wye, 2 m. N. by E. Chepstow. P. <250. See **Wollastone.**

Lancefield, tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 40 m. N. by W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Lancerote, one of the Canary Is. See **Lanzarote.**

Lanchester, par., Eng., Durham, in the E. of the NW. div., 7½ m. WNW. Durham, with coal-mines, on the NE. R. W. of the village are remains of a large Roman station, from which numerous altars, inscriptions, coins, and other antiquities have been obtained. Interesting church, principally of the 12th and 13th centuries. PMT.O. 15,588 ac. P. 5400.

Lan-chou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 95 m. ENE. Tientsin, with fine railway bridge over the Lanmu-ho.

Lanchou-fu, or **Lanchau-fu,** tn., western China, official cap. of prov. Kansu, 449 m. by road WNW. Singan-fu (the road crossing heights of 8000 and 10,000 ft.), on the r. bk. of the Hwang-ho, here 700 ft. wide, and crossed by a bridge of boats (mentioned by Marco Polo) a few miles above the point where the river makes its great bend to the N. The town completely fills a contraction of the valley, the sides of which are occupied by fortifications. Chief manufacture, cannon founding; another modern manufactory, directed by Europeans, makes cloth for the army, and other coarse materials from sheep's wool and camel's hair; there are in this town steam-engines worked with coal from neighbouring mines. Alt. 5500 ft. (Col. Bell in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 68); 4830 ft. (Michaelis); 5167 ft. (Rockhill, *ib.*), 5446 ft. (W.W.R.); 40,000 houses (Col. Bell). P. 3–400,000 (Michaelis), including many Mohammedans.

Lanciano, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 15 m. SE. Chieti. P. 8800; (comm.) 17,200.

Lancia Oppidana, tn., Portugal. See **Guarda.**

Lancing, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 8 m. W. Brighton, 1 m. N. Lancing stn., on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O. (**North Lancing**), PMT.O. (**South Lancing**). P. <1500.

Lancut, or **Landshut,** tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 80 m. E. Bochnia. P. <5000.

Lanczyn, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Delatyn. P. <4000.

Land, in some Irish place-names, 'a house,' or 'church.' See *Lann.*

Landak, dist., in the W. of Dutch Borneo, ENE. of Pontianak; important discovery of diamonds reported in 1893.

Landana, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, Kabinda, near the mouth of the Chiloango, in 5° 14′ S. Vessels anchor at a certain distance from the coast, which is very difficult of access on account of the rough bar. Principal exports, palm oil and indiarubber.

Landau, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, l. bk. Isar, 35 m. W. by N. Passau, cap. circle L. P. <3000.

Landau, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, palatinate of the Rhine, 18 m. NW. Karlsruhe, cap. circle L. Imperial town since 1274. Fortified in 1686 by Vauban; but it no longer ranks as a fortress, being commanded by two adjacent hills. Tn. P. 11,000; comm. P. 11,100.

Landaur, hill cant. and sanitarium, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Dehra Dún, 77 m. E. Ambála. Alt. 7459 ft. P. (1891) 2000; cantonment (Sept. 15, 1890), P. 4200.

Landaura (census **Landhaura**), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Saháranpur, in 29° 48′ N., 77° 58′ E. P. 5100; Hindus, 3200; Moham. 1800.

Landbeach, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 4½ m. NNE. Cambridge, 1½ m. W. Waterbeach stn., P.O. P. <500.

Landcross, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 2 m. SSE. Bideford, on the l. bk. of the Torridge. P. <250.

Landeck ('corner of the land'), vil., Austria, Tirol, on r. bk. Inn, at the angle where that river resumes its NE. course after a short bend to the NW., 40 m. WSW. Innsbruck. Alt. 2665 ft. P.<2000.

Landeck, tn., Prussia, Silesia, govt. and 54 m. S. by W. Breslau, circle Habelschwerdt, 12 m. SE. by E. Glatz. P.<3000.

Landen, tn., Belgium, prov. Liège, 7 m. ESE. Tirlemont; crossing-place of five railways. P.<2000.

Lander, co., U.S., Nevada, crossed by 40° N. and 117° W.

Lander, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Fremont co., 173 m. NE. by N. from the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Landerneau, seapt. tn., France, dep. Finistère, on the Elorn, arr. and 12 m. ENE. Brest, with important manufacture of clothes, a large number of the workmen employed in which are of English origin. The name means 'church of St. Ernoc.' P. 6400. See *Lann.*

Landeron, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. NE. by E. Neuchâtel, on the Zihl, at head of the Lake of Bienne. P.<2000.

Landes, natural region in the SW. of France, in the dep. of Landes, Gironde, and to a small extent in the SW. of Lot-et-Garonne, forming a vast triangular plateau bounded W. by the Atlantic, SE. by the Adour, Midouze, and Douze, and NE. by the Ciron and Garonne, apparently level, but actually sloping towards the boundary line in each direction. The dist., which was formerly submerged, is covered with sand of the Pliocene period, bordered toward the sea by sand-dunes thrown up by the action of the wind, and extending for a distance of 120 m. over an area estimated at more than 220,000 ac., or 366 sq. m. These dunes in many places reach a height of 250 ft.; but slightly below the surface the infiltration of tannin and other organic substances converts the sand into a layer of sandstone, to which the name of *alios* is given. Brémontier, at the end of the 18th century, recommended the reafforestation of the coast-zone as the best means of checking the spread of the dunes. To a large extent this has been successfully done, 730,000 ac. of waste land having been reclaimed by the plantation of the maritime pine and vineyards, for which latter the region is all the better fitted, since the phylloxera does not thrive there. Private owners have dealt in the same way with 875,000 ac. The deal of Landes is in great request for railway sleepers and telegraph posts; but the principal revenue is derived from the turpentine yield. Since the draining of the marshlands the dist., formerly the most unhealthy, has become one of the healthiest in France.

Landes, littoral dep. in the SW. of France, bounded W. by the Atlantic, E. by deps. Lot-et-Garonne and Gers, N. by Gironde, and S. by Basses-Pyrénées; divided into three arrs.—Mont-de-Marsan (cap.), Saint-Sever, and Dax—and physically, by the Adour, into the two very distinct regions of Landes (see previous article) and Chalosse (occupied by the foot-hills of the Pyrénées). The chief river is the Adour, which runs for half of its course in, and drains more than half the area of, the dep., which belongs, however, in the NE. and N. to the basins of the Garonne and Leyre. At a short distance from the coast occur *étangs* similar to those of Gironde, to which they form the southern continuation. The largest are in the NW. of the dep., the étangs de Cazau and Biscarosse. The principal cereals are maize, wheat, and rye; the vine occupies less than two per cent. of the surface. The slopes of La Chalosse are planted with vineyards and oak-plantations, and its great ravines with wheat, maize, fodder-crops, and forests. As a forest dep. L. ranks first in France. The chief mineral is rock-salt, from the mines at Dax and Lescourre. There are numerous mineral springs at Dax, Tercis, Pouillon, &c. The most important manufacture is that of resin and its derivatives. Area, 3615 sq. m. P. 297,300. See **France,** table.

Landeshut, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle L., 30 m. S. by W. Liegnitz, with textile and other manufactures; the town dates from 1294. Alt. 1450 ft. P. 7600.

Landewednack, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the S. ct., 14 m. SSW. Falmouth, 2½ m. E. Lizard Head, with magnificent coast scenery. The church, the most southerly in England, is said to have been the place wherein the last sermon in Cornish was preached, not long before 1678. P.<750.

Landford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 9 m. SE. Salisbury, 5 m. E. Downton stn. Alt. 165 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 31.8 in. PM.O. P.<250.

Landguard Point, headland, Eng., Suffolk, with lighthouse in 51° 56′, visible 10 m.

Landhaura, tn., Brit. India. See **Landaura.**

Landican, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4½ m. SW. Birkenhead. P.<250.

Lándí Khána, the most difficult part of the Afghan end of the Khaibar Pass, including the highest point of the pass, the Lándí Kotál.

Landingville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., on the Schuylkill R., 48 m. NE. by E. Harrisburg, and 5 m. SE. Pottsville. P.<1500.

Landivisiau, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, 21 m. ENE. Brest. P.<3000.

Landkey, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 2 m. SE. by E. Barnstaple, on riv. Tawe, P.O. (**L. Newland**). P.<750.

Landmore ('great church.' See *Land*), tnld., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 3 m. SE. Aghadowey, P.O. P.<250.

Landmoth with Catto, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. SE. Northallerton. P.<250.

Landör, or *Landora,* tn., Sweden. See **Landskrona.**

Landore, vil., Wales, Glamorgan, 1½ m. NE. Swansea, on riv. Tawe, and with stn. (**L. June.**) on G. W. R., with blast-furnaces, PMT.O.

Landport, or **Southsea St. Luke,** eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Portsea par., in bor. of Portsmouth, PMT.O. P. 9200.

Landquart, riv., Switzd., flows W. to the Rhine through the Prättigau, in the N. of the Grisons.

Landrake with St. Erney, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., Landrake vil., 7 m. NW. by W. Plymouth, P.O. (**L.**). P.<750.

Landrecies, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 19 m. SSE. Valenciennes; formerly fortified. Birthplace of Dupleix, the opponent of Clive in India (1697–1763). P.<3000.

Landriano, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. NE. by N. Pavia.

Landsberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, cap. circle L., on riv. Lech, 23 m. S. Augsburg. P.<5000.

Landsberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle L., on the r. bk. of the Warthe, 28 m. ENE. Küstrin; has important iron-foundries and manufactories of machinery, boilers, &c. P. (1816) 8600; (1871) 18,600; (1890) 26,800; (comm.) P. 28,100.

Landsberg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Eylau, 30 m. S. Königsberg. P.<3000.

Landsberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 9 m. ENE. Halle. P.<2000.

Landsborough, co., New South Wales, bounded on the SE. by the Darling, S. of 30° S.

Landsborough, post-tn., Victoria, co. Kara Kara, 120 m. NW. by W. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Landscove, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Staverton par., 4 m. N. Totnes. P.<500.

Land's End, the ancient *Bolerium,* a celebrated headland, forming the westernmost land of Eng., and projecting on the Atlantic at the W. extremity of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, about 60 ft. in height. About 1 m. W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a lighthouse (visible 16 m.) in 50° 4′ N., 5° 45′ W.

Landshipping, small port, Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the E. side of an arm of Milford Haven, 5 m. SE. Haverfordwest, with coal-mining, P.O.

Landshut, tn., Austria, Galicia. See **Lancut.**

Landshut, market-tn., Austria, Moravia, 16 m. ESE. Nikolsburg. P.<3000.

Landshut, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, circle L., on the Isar, 34 m. S. Regensburg; from 1204–1506 the residence of a ducal branch. In the castle Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born. In 1800 the university of Ingolstadt was removed thither; in 1826 it was transferred to Munich. With manufactures of hosiery and scientific instruments. P. 18,900.

Landskron, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 36 m. NW. by W. Olmütz. P. 5800.

Landskrona (formerly *Landora,* or *Landör*), seapt. tn., formerly fortified, Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 20 m. NNW. Malmö, on The Sound. The port, sheltered by the small island of Graen, is the deepest and the best on the Swedish coast of The Sound. Since 1870 the citadel has been used as a prison, and the fortifications rased. With naval dockyards. Public quays, with depths 15-19½ ft. Excellent bacon exported, besides grain, &c. P. 12,300.

Landstuhl, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, circle Homburg, 39 m. W. by N. Spires, 9 m. WSW. Kaiserslautern. P.<4000.

Landsweiler, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, circle and 4 m. SW. Ottweiler; has coal-mines. P.<3000.

Landulph, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Tamar, 5 m. NNW. Plymouth. P.<500.

Landwade, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 3 m. NNW. Newmarket, 1 m. S. by E. Fordham stn. P.<250. See **Exning.**

Landwasser, stream traversing the Davos valley, Switzd., cant. Grisons, flows SW. into the Albula.

Lane, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from St. Columb Minor.

Lane, co., U.S., Kansas, in the W., crossed by 38½° N., and 100½° W.

Lane, co., U.S., Oregon, on the Pacific, crossed by 44° N.

Lane, High, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Stockport and Prestbury par., on M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<1500.

Lane, Long, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Sutton-on-the Hill, Trusley and Brailsford pars. P.<500.

Lane, New, stn., Eng., Lancashire, near Southport, on L. & Y. R.

Laneast, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 6½ m. W. by S. Launceston, on the riv. Inny. P. <250.

Lane Cove, tn., New South Wales. See **Gordon.**

Lane End, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 13½ m. S. Aylesbury, 3 m. SW. by S. of W. Wycombe stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Lane End, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent par., forms part of the 'Potteries.' P. 8400.

Lanehan, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. S. Gainsborough, on the l. bk. of the Trent, 2½ m. SW. Torskey stn., P.O. P. <500.

Lanercost, or **Abbey Lanercost with Kirkcambeck and Midgeholme,** eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Irthing, Lanercost, 11 m. NE. by E. Carlisle, 1½ m. NW. Naworth stn.; has remains of an Augustinian priory of the 12th century, the nave of which is still used as a church. P. <1500.

Lanesboro, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 16 m. S. by E. of the NW. corner of the state, with quarries of marble, mines of iron and glass sand. P. <1500.

Lanesboro, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Fillmore co., 98 m. SE. by S. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Lanesboro, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co., on Susquehanna R., 20 m. NE. Montrose. P. <1500.

Lanesborough, tn., Ire., cos. Longford and Roscommon, bars. Rathcline and S. Ballintober, 8½ m. WSW. Longford, on the l. bk. of the Shannon, at the head of Lough Ree, PM.O. P. <500.

Laneshaw Bridge, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 7½ m. NE. Burnley, 3 m. E. by N. Colne stn., P.O.

Lang, in place-names also *lange* and *langen,* Ger., Dutch, and Scandinavian, 'long.'

Langa, isl., Scot., Shetland, Tingwall par.

Langadina, vil., European Turkey. See **Langaza.**

Langar, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 9½ m. ESE. Nottingham, 1½ m. SW. Barnston stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Barnston**) P. <500.

Langat, vil., Malay Penin., Selangor, on the Langat R., in about 2° 52′ N., 101° 23′ E. The riv. Langat flows W. into the strait of Malacca, which it enters in about 2° 53′ N.

Langaza, or **Langadina,** vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 10 m. NE. Salonica. P. 2200; Servians, 1250 (G.).

Langbank, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, opposite Dumbarton, on the C. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Langbar, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Nesfield.**

Langbar, or **Borston,** vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 9 m. NE. Ardrossan, close to Glengarnock and Kilbirnie (G. & SW. R.) stns. P. <500.

Langburkersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Pirna. P. <3000.

Langcliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the l. bk. of the Ribble, 20 m. N. Burnley, ½ m. N. Settle, PM.O. P. <750.

Lang Clodie Wick, bay, Scot., Shetland Is., on the W. side of the Mainland, in 60° 35′ N.

Langdale, part of eccles. par., Eng., Durham. See **Deaf Hill.**

Langdale, par., Eng., Westmorland, 4 m. W. by N. Ambleside, in Great L. Vale. Here are several lakes and waterfalls, and the two Langdale Pikes, mountains respectively 2401 and 2323 ft. high. 9511 ac. P. <1000.

Langdale Fell, upland tract, Eng., Appleby div. of Westmorland, about 9 m. NE. by E. Kendal. Height, 1556 ft.

Langden, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the SW. of the Skipton div., flowing into the Hodder on the r. bk.

Langdon, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 820 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Langdon, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cavalier co., 52 m. W. by S. Pembina. P. <1500.

Langdon, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., E. Langdon, 3 m. NNE. Dover, close to Martin Mill stn. Langdon E., P.O., P. <500; Langdon W. P. <250. See **Waldershare.**

Langdon Common, upland tract, Eng., in the SW. of the Barnard Castle div. of Durham, about 12 m. NE. by E. Appleby.

Langdon (or **Laindon**) **Hills,** par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 10½ m. E. by S. Romford, 2 m. SSW. Laindon stn., P.O. Langdon Hill, in vicinity, affords a magnificent view. Alt. 378 ft. P. <250.

Langeac, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 50 m. WSW. St. Étienne, arr. and 15 m. SSE. Brioude. P. <4000.

Langeais, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Chinon, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 14 m. W. by S. Tours. P. <2000.

Langebaan, government quarantine station, Cape Colony, dist. Malmesbury, on the E. ct. of the S. arm of Saldanha Bay, about 55 m. NNW. Cape Town.

Langebergen (Dutch, 'long mountains'), chain of mts., Cape Colony, running W. to E. between the Breede and Groote Rivs., about 31 m. from the Indian Ocean. Also a range in the W. of Griqualand West, in the same colony.

Langefuhr. See **Langfuhr.**

L'Ange Gardien, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., 34 m. ESE. Montreal.

Langeland, isl., Denmark, off the SE. ct. of Fyen (Funen) I., 32 m. long by 2–8 m. wide. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighbouring islands. Principal town, Rudkiöbing, on the W. coast. Area, 106 sq. m. P. (1890) 19,200.

Langelsheim, vil., Ger., duchy Brunswick, circle Gandersheim, 17 m. SSW. Wolfenbüttel. P. <3000.

Langemarck, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Ypres. P. 7000.

Langen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Offenbach, 8 m. S. Frankfurt. P. <5000.

Langenargen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the E. shore of Lake Constance, 17½ m. ESE. Constance, 5 m. SE. Friedrichshafen. P. <2000.

Langenau, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Haida. P. <3000.

Langenau, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, dist. and 9 m. NE. by N. Ulm. P. <4000.

Langenau, Fürstlich- and **Lehn-,** two vils., Prussia, upper Silesia, circle Leobschütz, adjacent to Katscher, 9 m. W. Ratibor P. Fürstlich-L. <3000; Lehn-L. <2000.

Langenberg, market-tn., Ger., princip. Reuss, circle (Landrathsamt) Gera. P. <3000.

Langenberg, tn., Prussia, on the E. frontier of the Rhine Prov., circle Mettmann, 6½ m. NW. by N. Barmen. P. 6800.

Langen-Bielau, group of vils. (Neubielau, Oberbielau, Mittelbielau, Niederbielau), Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Reichenbach, 35 m. SW. by S. Breslau. United P. 15,900.

Langenbrück, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle and dist. Neustadt. P. <3000.

Langenburg, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 180 m. by rail W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Langenburg, Ger. stn. on the E. shore of Lake Nyassa, central S. Africa, in 9° 41′ S., on Hohenlohe Harbour.

Langendorf, Horszúfalu (Hungarian), comm., Hungary, prov. and 8 m. E. Kronstadt. P. 6400.

Langendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Neisse, dist. Ziegenhals. P. (comm.) <3000.

Langendreer, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, 7 m. WSW. Dortmund. P. 6600.

Langenhoe, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. S. Colchester, 3½ m. SW. by S. Wyvenhoe stn. P. <250.

Langenkandel, tn., Ger., Bavaria. See **Kandel.**

Langenlois, market-tn., Lower Austria, 37 m. NNW. Vienna. P. <4000.

Langenöls, Prussia. See **Mittel-Langenöls.**

Langensalza, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle L., 18 m. WNW. Erfurt, on the Salza, not far from the Unstrut; has manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, agricultural implements, &c. Alt. 700 ft. P. 11,500.

Langenschwalbach, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle Untertaunus, 8 m. WNW. Wiesbaden. P. <3000.

Langensee, Ger. name of the **Lago Maggiore.**

Langenselbold, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Cassel, circle and 6 m. ENE. Hanau. P. <4000.

Langenthal, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 11 m. SSW. Olten. P. <4000.

Langenwang, comm., Austria, Styria, 28 m. ENE. Leoben, in the Mürz-thal. P. <4000.

Langenweddingen, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle and dist. Wanzleben. P. <3000.

Langenwetzendorf, vil., Ger., princip. Reuss, circle (Landrathsamt) Gera. P. <3000.

Langeoog, isl., Prussia, prov. Hanover, crossed by 7½° E., 7 m. long by 1–1½ m. wide.

Langerakkerschans, comm., Holland. See **Nieuweschans.**

Langerfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Schwelm, 2½ m. E. Barmen. P. (comm.) 6900.

Langesund, seapt. tn., Norway, prov. Bratsberg, S. ct., 32 m. SW. by W. Tönsberg; large ice export. The harbour includes three ports varying in depth from 1½ to 15 fathoms. P. <2000.

Langevin, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 695 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Langevine, or **Ste. Justine,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Dorchester, 12 m. from Lake Etchemin. P. <1500.

Langewiesen, tn., Ger., princip. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, circle Oberherrschaft. P. <3000.

Langfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, contains part of Todmorden. P. 5600.

Langford, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Ivel, 10 m. SE. by E. Bedford, 2 m. S. by W. Biggleswade stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Langford, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 1½ m. NNW. Maldon, on the Blackwater, and G. E. R., P.O. P. <250.

Langford, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 20 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 6 m. WSW. Watton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Ickburgh**) P. <250.

Langford, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 3 m. NE. by N. Newark, 2 m. SSW. Collingham stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Holme.**

Langford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 16½ m. W. by S. Oxford, 1½ m. SW. Alvescot stn., P.O. P.<500.

Langford, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 9 m. E. Weston-super-Mare, 3 m. E. by N. Sandford and Banwell stn., PMT.O.

Langford, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Marshall co., 145 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P.<1500.

Langford, Little, par., Eng., Wiltshire, on riv. Wiley, 4 m. NW. Wilton. P.<250.

Langford Bridge, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Herbert, on the r. bk. of the Orange R., 75 m. SW. Kimberley. P.<1500.

Langford Budville, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 8 m. W. by S. Taunton, 3 m. S. by W. Milverton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Langfuhr, or **Langefuhr,** suburb, on the NW. of Danzig, Prussia. P.<4000.

Lang-giang, tn., Tongking, prov. and 12 m. NE. Bac-Ninh, on the l. bk. of the Song-thuong, its port known as **Thuong, Lang-thuong,** or **Ben-thuong.**

Langham, par., Eng., Essex, on the Stour, div. and 5½ m. NNE. Colchester, 3 m. NNW. Ardleigh stn., P.O. P.<750.

Langham, or **Langham Bishops,** par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 3 m. from the N. ct., 14 m. W. Cromer, 5 m. WNW. Holt stn., P.O. P.<500.

Langham, par., Eng., Rutland, 2 m. NW. by N. Oakham (*q.v.*), PMT.O. P.<750.

Langham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 8½ m. ENE. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. N. by W. Elmswell stn. P.<250.

Langhaughwalls, P.O., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2 m. from Bonchester Bridge.

Langhemarck, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. NNE. Ypres, with manufacture of silk lace. P. 7000.

Langhirano, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 13 m. S. by W. Parma. P.<2000.

Langho, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., on the L. & Y. R., 5 m. NNE. Blackburn, PM.O. P.<1500.

Lang'holm, par. and tn., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on riv. Esk, 15 m. E. Annan, on the N. B. R.; it has woollen manufactures, tanneries, and a distillery. Mickle, the translator of the Lusiad, was born here in 1734, and Thomas Telford, the engineer, was born in the neighbourhood in 1757. In the vicinity are ruins of a square tower, Gilnockie, which belonged to the Armstrongs. Market-day, W. Par. 16,971 ac., P.<4000; P. (**Old** and **New L.**)<4000.

Langholm, one of the isls. in the Swedish Lake Mälar, on which Stockholm is partly built.

Langhorn, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., 24 m. NE. by N. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Langhorn's Creek, tp., S. Australia, co. Hindmarsh, 44 m. SE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Langkadia, Greece. See **Lagkadia.**

Langkat, tn., Sumatra, in the N., on the E. ct., with a dangerous bar at the entrance to the port; important petroleum wells worked.

Langkloof, range of mts., Cape Colony, trending E. and W., about 10 m. from the coast, between about 23° and 25° E.

Langlaagte, or **Paarlshoop,** small tp., S. African Republic, practically part of Johannesburg.

Langlade, French N. America. See **Miquélon.**

Langlade, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the NE., to the N. of 45° N., and crossed by 89° W.

Lang Lang, post-tn., Victoria, co. Mornington, 49 m. by rail SE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Langley, vil., Canada, Brit. Columbia, on N. bank of Fraser R., 20 m. ESE. Vancouver. P.<1500.

Langley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Hampstead Norris.**

Langley, Eng., Bucks. See **Langley Marish.**

Langley, PM.O., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2 m. SE. Macclesfield.

Langley, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. NW. Durham, on riv. Browney, PM.O. (**L. Park**). P.<250.

Langley, vil., Eng., co. and 2 m. SW. Durham, PMT.O. (**L. Moor**).

Langley, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6½ m. W. by S. Saffron Walden, 4½ m. W. Audley End stn. P.<500.

Langley, pars., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Abbots Langley** and **King's Langley.**

Langley, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4½ m. SE. Maidstone, 3 m. S. Bearsted stn., P.O. P.<500.

Langley, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9 m. SE. by E. Norwich, 3½ m. W. by S. Reedham stn. The remains of L. Abbey (founded in 1198 for Premonstratensian canons) are near. P.<500.

Langley, vil., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. W. by S. Hexham, on the NE. R., with coal-mining, P.O. (**L.-on-Tyne**).

Langley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 5 m. NW. Witney. P.<250. See **Shipton under Wychwood.**

Langley, part of par., Eng., Shropshire. See **Ruckley.**

Langley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 3 m. SE. Henley-in-Arden. P.<250.

Langley, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, with stn. (**L. Green**) on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., 4½ m. WNW. New Street stn. Birmingham, PM.O. (**L. Green**). P. 9000.

Langley, French N. America. See **Miquélon.**

Langley, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Aiken co., 8 m. ENE. Augusta (Ga.). P.<1500.

Langley Beck, riv., Eng., Barnard Castle div., trib. of the Tees, which it joins on the l. bk. 1 m. above Gainford, 7 m. E. Barnard Castle.

Langley Burrell, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 1½ m. N. Chippenham stn., 13 m. NE. by E. Bath, P.O. P.<1500.

Langleybury, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford and Abbots Langley pars. P.<750.

Langleydale with Shotton, par., Eng., Durham, 5 m. N. Barnard Castle; 4660 ac. P.<250.

Langley Fitzurse, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Kington par. P.<750.

Langley Marish, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 3 m. NE. Windsor, with stn. (**Langley**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Langley**). P.<2500.

Langley Mill, vil., Eng., Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, near Eastwood (*q.v.*), with coal-mining, PMT.O.

Langley Moor, PMT.O., Eng., co. and 3 m. SW. Durham.

Langley Point, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of the co. of Sussex, 2 m. NE. Eastbourne.

Langley Priory, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6½ m. WNW. Loughborough, 1 m. E. Tonge stn. P.<250.

Langley Wood, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 7½ m. SE. Salisbury. P.<250.

Langloan, suburb of Coatbridge, Scot., Lanarkshire, on C. R.

Langnau, comm., Switzd., cant. and 16 m. E. Bern, in the Emmen-thal. P. 7600.

Langness, penin. headland, at SE. end of Isle of Man, with a lighthouse, visible 14 m.

Langney, P.O., Eng., Sussex, near Eastbourne.

Lango, central African tribe, known only by repute, dwelling N. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and said to speak a language akin to that of the Masai.

Langö, isl., off the W. ct. of Norway, just S. of 69° N., belonging to the Lofoten group, very irregular in shape. Area, 343 sq. m.

Langogne, tn., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Mende, on the Allier, 56 m. SW. by S. St. Étienne. P.<4000.

Langon, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bazas, on the l. bk. of the Garonne, 25 m. SE. by S. Bordeaux. P.<4000.

Langport, par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9 m. SW. by S. Glastonbury, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<1000.

Langreo, comm., N. Spain, prov. Oviedo; the chief vil., **Sama de L.,** is 9 m. SE. Oviedo, on the Nalon R.; centre of a rich coalfield; connected by rail with Gijon. P. 14,000.

Langres, the ancient *Andomatunum,* tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. arr. L., 40 m. NNE. Dijon, on a hill 1460 ft. high overlooking the l. bk. of the Marne near its source, now reached by a rack railway; important (formerly the principal) seat of the French manufactures of fine cutlery. Fortified place of the first class, commanded by a citadel, and surrounded by 12 detached forts. P. 7000.

Langres, Plateau de, plateau composed of Liassic and Oolitic limestones, chiefly in the French deps. Haute-Marne and Côte d'Or, extending also into Haute-Saône, connecting the Cote d'Or with the Monts Faucilles, traversed by the water-parting between the basins of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Highest point **Haut-du-Sec,** 8½ m. SW. Langres. Alt. 1695 ft.

Langrick, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the G. N. R., 4½ m. NW. Boston, P.O.

Langridge, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 2½ m. N. by W. Bath. P.<250.

Langrigg and Mealrigg, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 9½ m. NE. by E. Maryport, 1½ m. N. Brayton stn., P.O. (**Langrigg**). P.<500.

Langrigg, East and **West,** two vils., Scot., Lanarkshire, New Monkland par. P. (of each)<750.

Langrish, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 15½ m. NNE. Portsmouth, 2½ m. W. Petersfield stn., P.O. P.<750.

Langriville, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 5 m. NW. Boston, close to Langrick stn. P.<500.

Langserud, vil., S. Sweden, län Vermland, 39 m. WSW. Karlstad. P.<4000.

Langsett, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the S. border of the Holmfirth div., on the Don, 11 m. SSE. Huddersfield, 2 m. SSE. Hazlehead Bridge stn.; 4916 ac. P.<500.

Langshaw, P.O., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5 m. NE. Galashiels.

Langside, suburb of and 2 m. S. by W. Glasgow, Scot., Renfrewshire, ½ m. W. Mount Florida stn., on C. R. The troops of Mary Queen of Scots, on the 13th of May 1568, were totally defeated here by the Regent Murray. P. (**L. with Mount Florida and Strathbungo**) 8200.

Langson, or **Langshön,** tn., Tongking, 82 m. NE. Hanoi, in the centre of a small plain on the Sungchi-kiang, cap. prov. L.,

N. of the water-parting between the basin of the delta of Tong-king and that of the Chinese prov. of Kwangsi. Seized by France, Feb. 1885; the French garrison to be connected by rail with Chu, terminus of the steam navigation on the Loc-nanh.

Langston, fishing vil., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 6½ m. ENE. Portsmouth, on the L. B. & S. C. R., and on the NE. of **L. Harbour,** a bay with a narrow entrance between Portsea and Hayling Is.

Langstrothdale Chase, an upland tract, Eng., Skipton div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 22 m. ESE. Kendal.

Langtao, China. See **Lantao.**

Langthorne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. SE. Richmond, 1½ m. N. by E. Crakehall (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Langthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ure, 5½ m. SE. by E. Ripon, close to Boroughbridge stn. P. <500.

Lang-thuong, Tongking. See **Lang-giang.**

Langti-ting, tn., China, Kweichou, 77 m. W. by S. Kwei-yang-fu, with coal-mines to the W. Opium is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood.

Langtoft, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 7 m. ENE. Stamford, 3 m. ESE. Braceborough Spa stn., P.O. P. <750.

Langtoft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 13½ m. S. by W. Scarborough, 6 m. N. by W. Driffield stn. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Cottam**) P. <750.

Langton, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 7 m. SSW. Bishop Auckland, 1½ m. N. by W. Gainford stn. P. <250.

Langton, stn., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Church Langton.**

Langton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13 m. SSW. Louth, 2 m. W. Horncastle. P. <250.

Langton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. NE. by E. York, 3 m. SSE. Malton, 2 m. ESE. Huttons Ambo stn., P.O. Ancient camp adjoining. P. <250.

Langton, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 2 m. SW. Duns; 7139 ac. P. <500.

Langton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire. East L., 3½ m. N. Market Harborough, on M. R., PMT.O., P. <250; West L. P. <250.

Langton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 8½ m. ESE. Richmond, Little L. 3 m. N. by W. Scruton stn. L. Great, P.O., P. <250; L. Little, P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. on Swale**) P. <250.

Langton by Spilsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. SSE. Louth, 3 m. N. by W. Spilsby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. juxta Partney**) P. <250.

Langton by Wragby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11½ m. ENE. Lincoln, 1 m. SSE. Wragby stn., P.O. (**Langton**). P. 250.

Langton Green, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., 2 m. W. Tunbridge Wells, 1½ m. NE. by N. Groombridge stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Langton Herring, ct. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Western div., 5 m. NW. by W. Weymouth, 2 m. S. Portisham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Langton Long Blandford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 1 m. SE. Blandford, on riv. Stour. P. <250.

Langton Matravers, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Eastern div., Isle of Purbeck, 7½ m. S. by W. Poole, 2 m. W. Swanage stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Langtree, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 7½ m. S. Bideford, 3½ m. SW. Torrington stn., P.O.; 4741 ac. P. <750.

Langtree, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 4 m. NW. by N. Wigan, 1½ m. NW. Standish (*q.v.*) stn.

Langtry, settlement, U.S., Texas, Val Verde co., on the Rio Grande, 180 m. W. by N. San Antonio.

Languard, Piz, mt., Switzd., cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, above Pontresina, 6 m. E. St. Moritz. Alt. 10,710 ft.

Languedoc, an old prov. in the S. of France, the cap. of which was Toulouse, now forming the deps. Tarn, Aude, Hérault, Gard, and Ardèche, with parts of Haute-Loire, Haute-Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne. So called from the use of *oc* (Latin *hoc*) for 'yes' in the region composing this prov., the name meaning 'tongue of *oc*.'

Langwarrin, rly. stn., Victoria, co. Mornington, on the Frankston line, with permanent military camp on the E. side of Port Phillip Bay.

Langwathby, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the r. bk. of the Eden, div. and 4 m. ENE. Penrith, on the M. R., PM.O. P. <500. See **Edenhall.**

Langwell Forest, dist., Scot., Caithness, in the SW.

Langwell Water, riv., Scot., in the S. of Caithness, flows E. and unites with the Berriedale Water at its mouth.

Langwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, between rivs. Ouse and Derwent, 4 m. SE. York. P. <250.

Langwith, Nether, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6½ m. N. Mansfield, 1 m. NE. Upper Langwith, close to L. stn., on the M. R., PM.O. (**Langwith**). P. <500.

Langwith, Upper, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 5½ m. N. by W. Mansfield, 1½ m. NW. Shirebrook stn., with coal-mines. P. <500.

Langworth, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, Gainsborough div., on the M. S. & L. R., 6 m. ENE. Lincoln, P.O.

Lan-ho, Luan-ho, or **Laomu-ho,** riv., in the NE. of China, prov. Pechili, flows mainly SW., passing near Jehol, and entering the Gulf of Liaotung in 39° 10′–15′ N., after dividing into several arms.

Lanhydrock, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2 m. SSE. Bodmin. P. <250.

Lani-La, mt. pass, Tibet, 56 m. NE. Lhasa. Alt. 15,750 ft.

Lanivet, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2½ m. SW. Bodmin, with tin ore, P.O.; 5426 ac. P. <1000.

Lanjarón, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. Orgiva. P. <5000.

Lanji, lake, reported by Arabs to exist at the confluence of the Lualaba and Congo, central S. Africa; according to Delcommune non-existent.

Lankadia, or **Lankadhia,** Greece. See **Lagkadia.**

Lankava, isl., Siam. See **Puto Lankava.**

Lanki-hsien, or **Laky,** tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 75 m. SSW. Hangchow, commercial centre of the basin of the Tsien-tang. P. 200,000 (Fortune, 1850).

Lank Rigg, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 8½ m. SE. by E. Whitehaven. Height, 1750 ft.

Lankwitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Teltow, dist. Berlin II. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lanlivery, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 5 m. S. Bodmin, 2 m. WSW. Lostwithiel stn.; 6779 ac. P. <1500.

Lanmeur, tn., France, dep. Finistère, 40 m. ENE. Brest, arr. and 7 m. NE. Morlaix. P. <2000.

Lann, lan, Celtic, 'an enclosure;' in Welsh place-names *llan,* 'a church;' in some Irish and Breton place-names, *land,* 'a house,' or 'church.'

Lannarth, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Gwennap par., P.O. (**Lanner**). P. <2500.

Lannemezan (*lanna mesa,* 'middle land'), tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 13 m. ENE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. The Plateau de L., high, undulating plain, in the deps. Hautes-Pyrénées, Haute-Garonne, and Gers, at the N. base of the central and western Pyrénées, mainly composed of glacial detritus. Alt. 1500–2000 ft. P. <2000.

Lanner, P.O., Eng., Cornwall. See **Lannarth.**

Lannes, cape (Cape Dombey of the Admiralty charts), in the SE. of S. Australia, in 37° 10′ S., with an obelisk 40 ft. high, and visible 12 m. at its S. end.

Lannilis, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 13 m. N. Brest. P. <2000.

Lannion, tn. and riv. port, France, dep. Côtes du Nord, cap. arr., on the Lequer, 54 m. ENE. Brest. The port, a fishing and trading one, is sought also as a refuge. P. 5200.

Lannoy, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 3 m. SSE. Roubaix. P. <2000.

Lano Pompeia, tn., Italy. See **Lodi Vecchio.**

Lanoraye, vil., Canada, Quebec, Berthier co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 36 m. NE. by N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Lanoux, or **Lac Noir,** lake, France, near the extreme W. of dep. Pyrénées-Orientales. Though only about 250 ac. in extent, it is the largest sheet of water in the French Pyrenees, ultimately drained into the Spanish riv. Segre. Alt. 7065 ft.

Lanping-hsien, formerly **Kara-hotun,** tn., China, prov. Pechili, 103 m. NE. Peking, 11 m. W. by S. Jehol. Alt. 1305 ft.

Lanreath, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 9 m. SE. Bodmin, P.O.; 4966 ac. P. <750.

Lanrick Castle, meteorological stn. See **Doune.**

Lansallos, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 11½ m. SE. by S. Bodmin, on the S. ct., 3½ m. E. by S. Fowey. P. <750.

Lansdale, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 24 m. N. by W. Philadelphia. Alt. 368 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Lansdown, hill, Eng., Somerset, 2½ m. NW. Bath; noted for its own beauty and the beauty of the prospects it commands; crowned by L. Tower (130 ft.), erected by Beckford, the author of *Vathek.* Geologically it belongs to the Great Oolite. Alt. 813 ft.

Lansdowne, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 27 m. ENE. Kingston. P. <1500.

Lansdowne, cantonment, Brit. India, NW. Provs., Garhwál, dist. P. (1891) 1400.

Lansdowne, co., W. Australia, S. of 31° S., and E. of 118° E.; near the Yilgarn goldfields.

Lansdowne Road, stn., Ire., co. and 1 m. SE. Dublin, on Dublin and Kingstown Rly.

L'Anse (*lans*), vil., U.S., Michigan, Baraga co., at the head of Keweenaw Bay, 52 m. W. by N. Marquette. P. <1500.

L'Anse à Giles, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Islet co., 45 m NE. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

Lansenburg, a disused spelling of **Lansingburg.**

Lansford, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., 4 m. NE. Tamaqua by rail. P. <5000.

Lansing, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 8 m. from Toronto. P. <1500.

Lansing, city, U.S., Iowa, Allamakee co., on Mississippi R., 81 m. NW. Dubuque by rail. P. <2000.

Lansing, city, U.S., Kansas, co. and 7 m. S. Leavenworth by rail. P. <1500.

Lansing, city, U.S., Michigan, Ingham co., on high land on both sides of Grand R., 68 m. SW. by S. Bay City, cap. of the state, with state agricultural college, and state blind school, and fine water-power, which has made it an important manufacturing centre. Alt. 852 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 8300; (1890) 13,100.

Lansingburg, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., opposite the mouth of the Mohawk R., 3 m. N. Troy. P. (1880) 7400; (1890) 10,600.

Lanslebourg, vil., France, dep. Savoie, on the Arc, 37 m. SW. by S. Aosta (Italy). Alt. 4560 ft. P. <2000.

Lantao, isl., China, prov. Kwangtung, to the W. of Hongkong; length, 16 m.; area, 58 sq. m.

Lantar, isl., Siam. See **Pulo Lantar.**

Lanteglos, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 3 m. from the NW. ct., 9½ m. N. by E. Bodmin, 1 m. SSW. Camelford; 4000 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**L. by Camelford with Advent**) P. <2000.

Lanteglos by Fowey, ct. par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 10 m. SSE. Bodmin, on the E. side of the estuary of the riv. Fowey. P. <1500.

Lanton, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Glen, 4 m. NW. Wooler. P. <250.

Lantsan-kiang, riv., China. See **Kinlong-kiang.**

Lantzoi, tn., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 39 m. S. by W. Patras. P. <2000.

Lanusei, market-tn., Sardinia, prov. and 50 m. NNE. Cagliari. P. <3000.

Lanvaux, Lande de, France. See **Morbihan.**

Lanvéoc, vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, 8 m. S. by E. Brest, on the S. shore of the Rade de Brest. P. <2000.

Lanvollon, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. St. Brieuc, on the Leff, 44 m. W. St. Malo. P. <2000.

Lanzarote (name derived from the Genoese Lancelot Malocelli, the first European who settled there), the most north-easterly of the Canary Is., scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries. Cochineal is the only staple article for exportation. Highest point (Famara) in the N., 2245 ft. Cap. Arecife, on SE. ct., S. of Teguise. Area, 310 sq. m. P. 16,300.

Lanzo, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. NW. Turin, on the Stura; lignite and iron mines. P. <2000.

Laodicea ad Libanum, tn., Syria. See **Tell Nebi Mindau.**

Laodicea ad Mare, tn., Syria. See **Latakia.**

Laodicea Combusta, tn., Asia Minor. See **Ladik.**

Laoho-kou, or **Laho-kou.** See **Loho-kou.**

Laoghal, Loch. See **Loyal, Loch.**

Laokai, or **Bao-thang,** frontier tn., on the Red R. (Songkoi, *q.v.*), in the NW. of Tongking, 60 m. SE. Manhao (Yünnan); French customs station, with small citadel. From L. to the commencement of the delta the river has an average breadth of 650 ft., and is navigable for small steamboats.

Laokhawa, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Nowgong, on the l. bk. of the Bráhmáputrá, 67 m. ENE. Gauháti.

Lao-ling, mts. See **Changpai-shan.**

Laomu-ho, riv., China. See **Lan-ho.**

Laon, the ancient *Laudunum,* city, France, cap. dep. Aisne, 18 m. NE. Soissons, 55 m. NW. Chalons-sur-Marne, on a precipitous limestone rock rising 650 ft. from the plain. Principal edifices, a cathedral, dating from 1155–1174; prefecture, with a valuable library; a leaning tower and citadel. L. has manufactures of nails, coarse cloth, leather, earthenwares, biscuits, &c.; and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. Here, on March 9 and 10, 1814, a sanguinary battle was fought between Napoleon I. and the allies under Blücher. Under the French kings of the first and second races L. was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carlovingian dynasty under Louis V., the foundations of whose massive castle still remain. Its bishopric was suppressed in 1790. Birthplace of P. Marquette, the discoverer of the Mississippi. Alt. 595 ft. P. 9600.

Laopai-shan. See **Changpai-shan.**

Laos, series of separate and partially independent states, in SE. Asia, surrounded by or intermixed with the Burmese and Siamese dominions and French Indo-China. The name is a Chinese one, meaning 'ancient.' By the Burmese they are called Shans, and by themselves Tai, or Tai Yai ('the elder Tai'), in contradistinction to Tai Noi (the lesser or younger Tai') the name which they give to the Siamese. Boundaries, area, and population unknown to Europeans. The states traversed by the Menam and Mekong Rivs. are said to have a fertile soil, but to be thinly peopled, the inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Products similar to those of Siam, to which country many Laos tribes are tributary. In habits, customs, religion, and language the Laos resemble the Burmese and Siamese; they are divided into the *tattooing* tribe, and the tribe who hold the practice in detestation. Their money is in the form of ingots, of impure metal, extracted from the mines which abound in the country. The people are peaceable, patient, superstitious, simple, and faithful, holding theft in horror. They cultivate rice, melons, and maize, and sell ivory and skins to the Chinese; and trade in gold dust, silver, copper ores, gums, lac, wax, and dye-wood in exchange for pottery, glass, &c. See **Burma, Siam, Tongking.**

Laotang, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 22 m. NW. Shanghai.

Lapa, cape, Eastern Archipelago, the E. end of Madura I.

Lapai, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Stourbridge union. P. <500.

La Paz, tn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the l. bk. of the Rio Paraná, 90 m. NE. by N. Paraná. P. 7000.

La Paz, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Mendoza, 75 m. SE. by E. Mendoza, on the Rio Tumuyan.

La Paz, tn., Bolivia, dep. La Paz, 260 m. NW. Sucre; cap. and commercial centre of the republic, 45 m. SE. Chililaya, its port on Lake Titicaca; at present (1894) getting connected by rail with Oruro and Puno. Mean temp., 50° F., range 19.4°–73.4° F. Alt. 12,300 ft. P. (1890) 56,800.

La Paz, vil., Uruguay, Canelones, 15 m. N. Montevideo.

La Paz, tn., Mexico, Lower California, on the E. ct., on the large bay of La P., 330 m. W. Durango, in 24° 10′ N., on a plain backed by mountains and rendered fertile by irrigation. Important pearl-fisheries in the bay. Seat of trade for the mines of Triumfo, 40 m. SSE. P. 6000.

Lapeer, city, U.S., Michigan, L. co., 46 m. SE. by S. Bay City. P. <3000.

La Perouse, strait, between the isl. of Yezo, Japan, and the S. extremity of Sakhalin, named after the French navigator La Perouse, who in 1787 sailed through it from Sea of Japan into Sea of Okhotsk. Breadth, 25–29 m.; average depth, 215 ft.

Lapford, par., Eng., Devonshire, South Molton div., 14 m. W. by S. Tiverton, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <500.

La Pierre Harbour, inlet, Newfoundland, S. ct., at the head of Fortune Bay, in 54½°–55° W.

Lapland, the country inhabited by the Lapps (*q.v.*).

La Plata, lake, Argentine Republic, connected with Lake Fontana by a channel about 1000 yards long.

La Plata, Rio de. See **Plata, Rio de la.**

La Plata, cap. of the prov. Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, 30 m. ESE. of the city of Buenos Aires, 5 m. S. of its port, Ensenada; founded in 1882, after the city of Buenos Aires (*q.v.*) had been separated from the prov. It was planned on a grand scale, and built with great rapidity. P. (1890) 65,000.

La Plata, comm., Colombia, Tolima, 160 m. SW. Bogotá. P. (dist.) 4000.

La Plata, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 72 m. W. by S. Santiago de Cuba; deposits of salt and magnetic iron, in 76° 58′ W.

La Plata, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the N. of La Plata co., 60 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 13,316 ft. (Wheeler), 14,311 ft. (Hayden).

Laplata, tn., U.S., Missouri, Macon co., 65 m. WSW. Keokuk (Io.). P. <1500.

Lapley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Western div., 7½ m. SSW. Stafford, 3 m. WSW. Penkridge stn., P.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Wheaton Aston**) P. <1000.

La Poile Bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 58° 25′–30′ W.

Laponia. Same as Lapland. See **Uleåborg.**

Laporte, city, U.S., Indiana, L. co., 46 m. ESE. Chicago (Ill.), railway junction and favourite summer resort, with a chain of beautiful lakes running N. of the city. P. 7100.

Laporte, tn., U.S., Iowa, Blackhawk co., on Cedar R., 38 m. NW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Laponia. Same as **Lappland.** Antiquated.

Lapovo, tn., Servia, circle and 17 m. NE. Kragujevac, (Kraguyevats). P. 5100.

Lappa, customs stn. of the Imperial Maritime Customs, China, close to the port of Macao (mouth of Canton R.).

Lappmark, name of dists. in N. Sweden inhabited by Lapps.

Lapps, a people speaking a language belonging to the Finno-Tatar group, and sparsely scattered over the N. of Norway and Sweden and the NW. of Russia, including the N. of Finland and the Kola Penin. The name is of doubtful origin, but is conjectured by Egli to be a corruption of the Finnish *Lappalainen* or *Lappalaiset,* meaning 'dwellers on the frontier,' and the name seems to have been at least first given by the people of Finland. The name was adopted from the Finlanders by the Swedes, who at first called them Finns, and to this day they are not distinguished by the Norwegians from the Finns, the prov. of Norway to which most of them belong being known as Finmark. By themselves they are called Samelaiset or Suomalaiset. They are subdivided into Coast Lapps, who live by fishing (the Norwegians distinguishing also Elv-Finns or River Lapps and Sea-Finns, who fish in salt-water), and Mountain Lapps (the Fjeld Finns of the Norwegians), who lead a nomadic life, living on the produce of their reindeer herds. In Norway they are not confined to the prov. of Finmark, but extend as far S. as 62° N.

Elsewhere they are chiefly found N. of the Arctic circle. Their total number is estimated at about 28,000, of whom about 25,000 live in Sweden and Norway.

La Prairie, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. La P. co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 7 m. SSE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Lapsaki, tn., Asia Minor, on the E. side of the Dardanelles, 5 m. S. Gallipoli. The ancient city, *Lampsacus*, was 3 m. further to the N. P. 2000; Moham. 1200.

Lapsista, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 50 m. S. Monastir. Alt. 2200 ft.

Lapwai, U.S., Idaho. See **Fort Lapwai.**

Lapworth, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 9½ m. WNW. Warwick, 2½ m. WSW. Kingswood stn., P.O. P. <750.

Lar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gorakhpur. P. 7600; Hindus, 4600; Moham. 3000.

Lar, tn., Persia, cap. prov. Laristan, 137 m. W. by N. Bender Abbas.

Lara, state, Venezuela, partly bounded on the E. by the Caribbean Sea, and crossed by 10° N.; cap. Barquisimeto.

Lara, formerly **Duckponds,** vil., Victoria, co. Grant, 36 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Laracha, comm., Spain, Corunna, dist. Carballo. P. 7600.

Larachbeg, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Morvern, Argyllshire.

Larache, Laraiche, Laraish, or **El Araish,** tn., Morocco. See **Arish, El.**

Lar'acor, par., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Moyfenrath, 2½ m. S. Trim, P.O. (**Laracor**); 8419 ac. P. <1500.

Laragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Enniskillen.

Laragh, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 16 m. W. by N. Dundalk, 7 m. from Castleblayney stn., P.O.

Laraghbryan, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. N. Salt, on Royal Canal, contains Maynooth; 8033 ac. P. <2000.

Larah, par., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bars. Upper Loughtee and Tullygarvey, 6 m. E. Cavan; 16,712 ac. P. <4000.

Laraiche, tn., Morocco. See **Arish, El.**

Lar'amie, city, U.S., Wyoming, cap. Albany co., 83 m. W. by N. from the SE. corner of the state, in the midst of the L. Plains (mean alt. 7000 ft., enclosed by mountains, some of which rise above the snow-line), on the U. P. R. Alt. 7158 ft. (R.R.). P. 6400.

Laramie, co., U.S., Wyoming, bounded E. by Dakota and Nebraska, and S. by Colorado.

Laranda, tn., Asia Minor. See **Karaman.**

Larangeiras, or **Laranjeiras,** tn., Brazil, state of Sergipe, in 11° 46′ S., 19 m. WNW. of the coast town of Aracaju, on the Cotindiba R., at the head of navigation for coasters; connected by rail with Capella to the NE. P. 3000.

Laraquete, port, Chile, prov. Arauco, in 37° 10′ S., 21 m. S. Concepcion; loading often hindered by wind and sea, but in good weather ships can load 500 tons in ten working hours. Vessels must enter and clear at Lota, 5 m. N.

Larat, isl., Malay Archipelago, at the NE. extremity of Tenimber, or Timor Laut.

Larbert, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 2½ m. NW. by W. Falkirk, with a stn. on the C. R., and another (**L. Junc.**) on the C. R. and N. B. R., with coal-mines. P. 8300.

Larboust, or **L'Arboust,** beautiful valley, S. France, dep. Haute-Garonne, forming the W. part of cant. Bagnères-de-Luchon.

Larche, Col de. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (3).

Larchwood, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 461 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Lard, Lac au, lake, Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 67 m. NW. by W. Quebec, drained E. into the riv. Batiscan, and by that into the riv. St. Lawrence.

Laredo, seapt. tn., N. ct., Spain, prov. Santander, 21 m. E. by S. Santander. P. <5000.

Lare'do, city, U.S., Texas, cap. Webb co., on l. bk. of the Rio Grande, 147 m. SW. by S. San Antonio, and at the junction of the Mexican National with the International Rly., with coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Garrison town and port of entry. Has car-works and smelting furnaces. Important wool and fruit-growing centre; noted for its early grapes. P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 11,300.

Laredo, Nuevo, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 140 m. NNE. Monterey, on the r. bk. of the Rio Grande, opposite Laredo, U.S., with which it is connected by two iron bridges. Garrison town; port of entry. P. (1894) 7000.

Laregovi, or **Lerigovo,** tn., Turkey in Europe, on the penin. of Chalkidike, 35 m. E. by S. Salonica. P. 2500 (G.).

Lares, ruins, Tunis. See **Lorbes.**

Lares, tn., isl. of Porto Rico, 50 m. WSW. San Juan. P. 17,100.

Larg, in place-names, 'a slope.' See *Learg*.

Larganreagh, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 3 m. from Carrigart, P.O. P. <250.

Largentière, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, 49 m. N. Nîmes, cap. arr.; so called on account of the silver-lead mines worked here from the 10th or 11th to the 15th century. Alt. 735 ft. P. <3000.

Largie, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Elgin, 7 m. W. Iona. P. <1500.

Largo (Gaelic *leargaidh*, 'a hillside'), par. and two vils., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, on Loch Bay, 8 m. SSE. Cupar, on the N. B. R. Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe,' was born here in 1676. Market-day, Th. Par. 7386 ac., P. <2500; vil. (**L. Lower and Temple**), PMT.O. (**Lower L.**), P. <750; vil. (**Kirkton of L.**), PMT.O. (**Upper L.**), P. <500. See **Juan Fernandez.**

Largoward, vil., Scot., Fife, Kilconquhar par., 4½ m. NE. Largo stn., with coal-mining, P.O. P. <500.

Largs (Gaelic *learg*, 'a hillside'), par. and market-tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the E. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 11½ m. SSW. Greenock, on the G. & SW. R.; a favourite resort for sea-bathers. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haco, King of Norway, and numerous tumuli mark the field of battle. Market-day, Th. Par. 21,850 ac., P. 5300; tn. P. <3500.

Largs Bay, S. Australia. See **Port Adelaide.**

Largy, small fishing stn., Ire., SW. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, 15½ m. W. Donegal, on Fintragh Bay.

Largydonnell, tnld., Ire., N. co. Leitrim, bar. Rosclogher, 11½ m. NNE. Sligo, P.O. P. <250.

Largymore, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Killybegs.

Lari, market-tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 14 m. E. by N. Leghorn. P. <2000.

Laribus, ruins, Tunis. See **Lorbes.**

Larikhinskoye, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 165 m. SE. Tyumeñ, on l. bk. Ishim. P. <5000.

Larimer, co., U.S., Colorado, on the N. frontier, crossed by 106° and 105° W.

Larimer's Station, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 11 m. W. Greensburg. P. <1500.

Larimore, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Grand Forks co., 74 m. S. by W. Pembina. P. <1500.

Larino, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 21 m. NE. Campobasso, on the Biferno, 40 m. NW. by W. Foggia.

Larissa, tn., Greece, prov. L., on the Peneios, 33 m. NW. by W. Volos. P. 13,600.

Laristan, maritime prov., Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provs. Fars and Kerman. It is an arid and sandy waste, with salt steppes; salt, silk, and camels are the chief products. The coast is inhabited by independent Arab tribes. Chief town, Lar.

Lariyatskoye, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 365 m. NW. Tomsk, on Vakh, r. bk. trib. Ob. P. <5000.

Lark, riv., Eng., rises in the SW. of Suffolk, flows first N. past Bury St. Edmunds, then NW. till it joins the r. bk. of the Ouse, 6 m. NNE. of Ely.

Larkfield, hamlet, Eng., Kent, 4 m. NW. Maidstone, PM.O.

Larkfield, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Barnhill and L.**

Larkhall, tn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 3 m. SW. Wishaw, on the C. R., with coal-mines and bleach-works, a silk factory, and hand-loom weaving. P. 8300.

Lárkhána, fortified tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 53 m. S. by W. Jacobábád. The country round is perhaps the finest tract in Sind. P. 12,000; Hindus, 6400; Moham. 5600.

Larksville, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 3½ m. N. Wilkesbarre. P. <1500.

Larkton, or **Larton,** par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 11 m. E. by N. Wrexham, 2 m. ESE. Broxton stn. P. <250.

Larling, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 20 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 1 m. N. by E. Harling Road stn., P.O.; contains **Larlingford,** vil. P. <250.

Lar'naca, Larnica, or **Larneca** (Turkish **Tuzla,** 'salt work'), ancient *Citium,* tn. of the isl. Cyprus, Mediterranean Sea, near its S. ct., in a bay formed by Capes Kiti and Pyla, 23 m. SE. Nicosia. It is the principal seat of commerce of Cyprus, and the residence of European merchants and consuls. It does not possess a harbour, but the bay affords excellent anchorage. The pier is 450 ft. long, with a depth alongside of 7–8 ft. It has a citadel, cisterns, and numerous vestiges of antiquity. Alt. 300 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1863–67), Feb. 52.8° F., Aug. 81.5°.

Larne, par., market, civic, and seapt. tn., Ire., E. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Glenarm, beautifully situated at the mouth of Lough L., 9½ m. N. Carrickfergus, with stns. (**L.** and **L. Harb.**) on the Belfast and N. Counties Rly. L. is 39½ m. distant from the Scottish coast, the shortest sea passage between Great Britain and Ireland (steamers carrying mails cross daily in about 2 hrs. 40 min. between L. and Stranraer). Depth alongside quays at ordinary spring tides high water 25 ft., low water 18 ft. There is one staithe for shipment of iron ore. There is a very extensive bleaching establishment, and the town, which uses the electric light for public lighting, has also flour-mills and a weaving factory. L. is much frequented in the summer for its bathing. Interesting raised beaches. Market-days, Tu., W., and T. Par. P. <5000; tn. P. <4500.

Larned, city, U.S., Kansas, Pawnee co., on riv. Arkansas, 195 m. WSW. Topeka. P. <2000.

La Rocque, P.O., Jersey, 2 m. from Gorey, on the Jersey Eastern Rly.

Larrabee's Point, vil., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., on the E. shore of Lake Champlain, 27 m. NW. Rutland. P.<1500.

Larraun, comm., Spain, prov. Navarra, dist. Pamplona. P.<4000.

Larrian, swamp, Brit. E. Africa. See **Guaso Nyiro.**

Larpent, vil., Victoria, co. Polwarth, 100 m. SW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Lartington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, div. and 14 m. NW. Richmond, N. Riding, 2 m. WNW. Barnard Castle, on the NE. R., P.O.; 5436 ac. P.<250.

Larton, par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Larkton.**

Larue (la-ru'), co., U.S., Kentucky, E. of 86° W., S. of 38° N.

Larue, vil., U.S., Ohio, Marion co., on Scioto R., 48 m. NNW. Columbus. P.<1500.

Laruns, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénéés, arr. Oloron, on the Gave d'Ossau, 22 m. S. by W. Pau. P.<2000.

Larut, dist. of Perak, Malay Penin., on the coast, in about 4° 35'–50' N.

Larzac, plateau, France, deps. Aveyron and Hérault. See **Causses.**

Las, Polish for 'forest of deciduous trees' (Russian *lyes*), *bor* being used for pine forests, and *pusacsa* for both when they remain in their primary wildness; *lasek,* 'small forest.'

Las, Baluchistan. See **Lus.**

Lasalle, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Uzès, 30 m. N. Montpellier. P.<2000.

Lasalle, city, U.S., Illinois, L. co., on a bluff rising from, and at the head of navigation on, Illinois R., the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 84 m. WSW. Chicago, with extensive zinc works, &c.; the surrounding country abounds in bituminous coal. P. (1880) 7800; (1890) 9900.

Lasalle, vil., U.S., Michigan, Monroe co., 40 m. SW. by S. Detroit. P.<1500.

Lasalle, co., U.S., Texas, in the S., to the N. of 28° N., crossed by 99° W.

Las Animas, vil., Chile, prov. Atacama, 60 m. N. by W. Copiapo. P.<2000.

Las Animas, co., U.S., Colorado, in SE., crossed by 104° W.

Las Animas, West, vil., U.S., Colorado, Bent co., on r. bk. Arkansas, 98 m. NW. of the SE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Lasborough, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 3½ m. E. by N. Wotton-under-Edge. See **Weston Birt.**

Las Cruces, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Doña Aña co., 150 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the terr. Agricultural college near. P.<1500.

Lasgird, fortified vil., Persia, Irak-Ajemi, 94 m. E. by S. Teheran.

Lasgori, tn., Somali-land, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Aden, 217 m. ENE. Berbera. P. 6000.

Lash, tn., in the W. of Afghanistan, N. of the Hamun Swamp, 187 m. S. by W. Herat; has a strong fortress. Seat of an Afghan chieftain paying only a nominal allegiance to the Amir of Kabul.

Lasham, par., Eng., Hampshire, on the N. border of the Petersfield div., 6½ m. SSE. Basingstoke, 3½ m. NW. by W. Alton stn. P.<250.

Lasharon, place named in O. T. See **Sarôna.**

Lashkar, Central India. See **Gwalior.**

Lasithi, mt. See **Crete.**

Lask, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 27 m. WNW. Piotrków. P. 5820.

Laskill Pasture, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 9 m. S. by E. Middlesbrough, 6 m. NW. Helmsley stn. P.<250.

Läsö, isl., Denmark; off the E. ct. of Jutland, in 57° 15' N., 11° E.; coast surrounded by reefs, and very dangerous for vessels. The N. of the island is covered with shifting sands, and uninhabited. Area, 39 sq. m. P. (1890) 2724.

Lassa, city, Tibet. See **Lhasa.**

Lassan, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Greifswald, 17 m. W. Swinemünde, on the l. bk. of the Peene. P.<3000.

Lassay, tn., France, dep. and arr. Mayenne, 27 m. W. Alençon. P.<2000.

Lassen, co., U.S., California, on E. frontier, crossed in S. by 40° N.

Lassen Peak, mt., U.S., California, Sierra Nevada, at the meeting-place of Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, and Tehama cos., 130 m. SW. by S. of NE. corner of state.

Lassington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2 m. NW. Gloucester, close to Barbers Bridge stn. P.<250.

Lasso'die, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Beath par., 4 m. NE. Dunfermline, PT.O. P.<1000.

L'Assomption, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. of L'A. co., on L'Assomption R., 23 m. N. by E. Montreal, 5 m. S. by E. of its stn. P.<1500.

L'Assomption, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, in 67° 56' W. P.<1500.

L'Assomption River, riv., Canada, Quebec, Joliette and L. cos., flows S. then SE. into the riv. St. Lawrence, opposite the lower end of Montreal I. Length, 100 m.

Lasswade', par., Scot., Midlothian, on the North Esk, 2 m. WSW. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R.; has coal, iron, and shale. Has a carpet manufactory, paper and gunpowder mills. Residence of Sir Walter Scott from 1798 to 1804. 10,678 ac. P. 10,500.

Last Hope Inlet (Spanish **Bahia de Ultima Esperanza**), the inlet E. of the Andes, but communicating with the Pacific, between about 51½° and 52° S.

Lastingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 17 m. SW. Whitby, 3½ m. NNE. Kirby Moorside stn., P.O. P.<250.

Last Mountain Lake. See **Long Mountain Lake.**

Lastoursville, or **Madiville,** stn., French Congo Terr., on the Ogowe, in about 0° 48' S., 12° 43' E., 245 m. ESE. Libreville, at the mouth of the Gabun R.

Lasva, small stream, Bosnia, flows SE. past Travnik into the Bosna. Its valley is now ascended by the railway destined to connect Bosnia with the seaport of Spalato.

Las Vegas, city, U.S., New Mexico, San Miguel co., 44 m. E. Santa Fé, with large foundries and other metal industries. The **Las Vegas Hot Springs** are near (alt. 6765 ft.; the hottest 130°). The baths are mud, medicated, and others, and have been resorted to since 1846. P.<3000. **East Las Vegas,** adjoining town, P.<3000.

Laswári, vil. in Rájputána, state of and 20 m. ESE. Alwar, 50 m. WNW. Bhartpur; scene of the battle in which Lord Lake, after a severe struggle, destroyed the Maráthá power in India (November 1, 1803).

Lataband, or **Lattaband,** pass, Afghan Turkistan, 35 m. E. Kunduz, on the road to the valley of Kokcha. Alt. 4920 ft.

Latacunga, tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. Leon, 39 m. S. by W. Quito, mainly built of a dark-coloured pumice; on several occasions overwhelmed by eruptions of mud from the neighbouring volcano of Cotopaxi (NE.). P. 12,000.

Latakí'a, or **Latakieh,** the ancient *Laodicea ad Mare,* a seapt. tn. of Syria, pash. and 75 m. N. of Tripoli, 110 m. N. by E. Beirut, on the Mediterranean, in 35° 30' N., borders on a well-sheltered but shallow harbour, or rather roadstead. The upper town, dilapidated by an earthquake in 1822, has a Roman triumphal arch and many other remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco, of a fine flavour, which is grown on the fields near, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. It is the chief town of the Ansariyeh country, and the outlet for the produce of the surrounding dists., as well as for that of the plains of Antioch, &c. P. 12,000 (about 2000 Christians).

Latantiers, cape, W. Indies, republic Haiti, the NW. end of the isl. de la Gonave, in 73° 17' W.

Latbirget, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Forkill.

Latchford, par., Eng., Cheshire and Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of Warrington, on the l. bk. of the Mersey opposite Warrington, on the L. & NW. R. P. 6200.

Latchingdon, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 5½ m. SSE. Maldon, 1½ m. W. Althorne stn., PMT.O.; 4007 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Snoreham**) P.<500.

Laterriena, vil., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, N. ct., 60 m. NNE. Santo Domingo, in 69½° W.

Laterza, vil., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 25 m. WNW. Taranto. P. 6400.

Lathaich, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SW. of Mull I., in 56° 20' N.

Latham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 10 m. N. Goole, 1½ m. N. Foggathorpe stn. P.<250.

Latham Island, or **Fungu Kisimkasi,** small islet, German E. Africa, 45 m. N. Mafia I., in 6° 57' S., 39° 56' E.

Lathbury, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., on the Great Ouse, 11½ m. W. by S. Bedford, 1 m. N. by W. Newport Pagnell. P.<250.

Latheron, par., Scot., Caithness, 14½ m. SW. Wick, PMT.O.; 119,539 ac. P. 5900.

Lathom, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 750 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Lathom, par., tn., and local government dist., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 8 m. W. by N. Wigan, 2 m. SW. Parbold stn.; 8694 ac. P.<4500.

Lathrop, tn., U.S., Missouri, Clinton co., 30 m. ESE. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Lathum, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the IJssel, 4 m. E. Arnhem. P.<2000.

Latiano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 13 m. SW. by W. Brindisi. P. (comm.) 6900.

Latimer Road, stn., Eng., London, on the G. W. R. and the Metropolitan Rly. (outer circle), 5 m. W. S. Paul's.

Latimer with Flaunden, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, Chesham and Flaunden pars., 3½ m. SE. Chesham, PT.O. (**Latimer**). P.<500.

Latisana, market-tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, on the Tagliamento, 22 m. SSW. Udine. P. (comm.) 5000.

Latium, Italian **Lazio,** div. (*compartimento territoriale*), Italy, coextensive with the single prov. of Rome, about two-thirds

of the size of Wales, with a coast-line on the Tyrrhenian Sea from 41° 17′ to 42° 23′ N., whence it stretches inland with an average breadth of 35–40 m. from SW. to NE.; traversed in the middle by the SW. part of the course of the Tiber, which forms the inland boundary of the N. half; occupied to a large extent by spurs of the Apennines, besides the detached Monti Albani (SE. of Rome) and further S. the Monti Lepini, cut off from the Apennines proper by the valley of the upper Liri. The div. contains the crater lakes of Bolsena, Vico, Bracciano, Albano, and Genzano. Principal cereal wheat, which occupies between two and three times the area of maize, the next in importance. The cultivation of the vine has greatly increased in recent years, vineyards now occupying more than double the area covered by them on the average of the five years 1870–74. Olive culture also considerable. The only important mineral is alum clay. L., taken as a whole, is one of the divs. of Italy suffering most from malaria. In communes occupying fully a third of its surface the deaths due to malaria on the average of the three years 1890–92 exceeded 1 per 1000, and the div. includes in the SW. the Pontine Marshes (*q.v.*), where they exceeded 8 per 1000. Under the amelioration laws of 1882 and 1886 drainage and other works to remedy this evil have been carried out in the pools and marshes near the mouth of the Tiber, and in several dists. N. of the Tiber and W. of Rome (Porto, Campo Salino, Maccarese, valley of the Almone), over an aggregate area of more than 20,000 ac., as well as about 18,000 ac. in the Pontine Marshes. See **Italy**, table, and Historical notes.

Latnamard, tnld., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 5 m. from Newbliss, P.O. P. <250.

Latour d'Auvergne. See **Tour d'Auvergne, La.**

Latrobe, tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 41 m. WNW. Launceston, 27 m. ESE. Emu Bay. P. <2000.

Latrobe, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., on Loyalhanna R., 35 m. ESE. Pittsburg. P. <4000.

Latrobe River, the largest stream in Gipps Land, Victoria (*q.v.*), Australia, rises in the Baw-Baw Mts., near 37° 50′ S., flows S. then E. into Lake Wellington; length, 135 m.; navigable by small vessels 14 m. up.

Latronico, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 40 m. S. by E. Potenza. P. (comm.) <4000.

Lattaband, pass, Afghan Turkistan. See **Latabund.**

Latteragh, par., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 8 m. SE. by E. Nenagh, P.O.; 4065 ac. P. <500.

Lattimer, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co. P. <1500.

Lattin, par., Ire., SW. co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 5 m. W. Tipperary, P.O. P. <500.

Latton, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. ESE. Ware, 1½ m. S. by W. Harlow stn. P. <250.

Latton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 6 m. SE. Cirencester, on the Thames and Severn Canal, 1½ m. N. Cricklade stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Elsey**) P. <500.

Latton, tnld., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 7 m. from Ballybay, P.O. P. <250.

Lattone, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clanawley, 13½ m. W. Enniskillen, near Lough Lattone.

Latuka, Galla tribe of the upper Nile basin, S. of 10° N., between the main river and the Sobat.

Lau, Chinese, 'old.'

Lauban, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle L., on the Queis, 13 m. E. by S. Görlitz, stn. of branch railway to Görlitz and Glatz, with important manufactures of linen and cotton, and factory for railway requisites. Tn. P. 11,900; comm. P. 12,000.

Laubenheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 3 m. SE. by S. Mainz. P. <2000.

Laucha, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Querfurt, on the r. bk. of the Unstrut, 23 m. NE. by E. Weimar. P. <3000.

Lauchstädt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Merseburg, 7½ m. SW. by S. Halle. P. <3000.

Laudale, PT.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on S. side of Loch Sunart, 6 m. below head of loch.

Lauder, royal burgh and par., Scot., Berwickshire, on Leader Water, 8 m. NNE. Galashiels, 5 m. ENE. Stow stn. Here the favourites of James III. were put to death by the Scottish nobles. Mean rfall. (Thirlestane Castle, alt. 558 ft., 1866–80), 31.7 in. PMT.O. Par. 34,898 ac., P. <2000; royal burgh P. <1000.

Lauderdale, co., U.S., Alabama, in extreme NW.

Lauderdale, co., U.S., Mississippi, E. frontier, S. of 33° N.

Lauderdale, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the Mississippi, S. of 36° N.

Laudunum, city, France. See **Laon.**

Laudunum, tn., France. See **Loudun.**

Lauenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. and 68 m. ENE. Köslin, cap. circle L., on r. bk. of the Leba. P. 7800.

Lauenburg, formerly *Lawenburg,* from *Labenburg,* 'town on the Labe' (Slavonic name of the Elbe), tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 34 m. S. by W. Lübeck, cap. circle L. Also the name of an ancient German duchy, which was annexed in 1876 to the prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, in which it forms a circle. P. 5200.

Lauenen, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 13 m. N. by W. Sion. P. <2000.

Lauenstein, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 19 m. S. Dresden. P. <2000.

Lauf, Laufen, German, *loop,* Dutch, 'a current' or 'rapid.'

Lauf, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle Hersbruck, 10 m. ENE. Nuremberg. P. <4000.

Laufen, tn., Ger., in the SE. of Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 11 m. NNW. Salzburg. P. <2000.

Laufenburg, comm., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 12 m. N. Aarau, on the Rhine. P. <2000.

Lauffen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 20 m. N. Stuttgart, near the rapids of the Neckar, now avoided by a canal. P. <3000.

Laugharne (larn), two adjoining pars. and market-tn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 9 m. SW. Carmarthen, on the estuary of the riv. Glynin, 4½ m. S. by E. St. Clears stn. The walls of a 14th century castle, dismantled by the Parliamentarians in 1645, are still standing. L., a sub-port to Llanelly, is now a summer resort. PMT.O. Par. 5644 ac., P. <500; tn. (**L. Township**) P. <1500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llansadurnen**) P. <2000.

Laughlan, Nada, or **Manemanema,** a group of isls. S. Pacific, to the E. of New Guinea, in the Brit. sphere of influence, in 9° 20′ S., 153° 35′ E., on a horse-shoe reef open to the W.; lagoon 4-5 miles wide. Natives of Papuan type.

Laughterton, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Kettlethorpe.**

Laughton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10½ m. SSE. Leicester, 2 m. N. Theddingworth stn. P. <250.

Laughton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 5½ m. NNE. Gainsborough, 2½ m. N. Blyton stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. by Gainsborough with Wildsworth**) P. <500.

Laughton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 11 m. E. by S. Grantham, 2½ m. SW. by W. Billingborough stn. P. <250. See **Folkingham.**

Laughton, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 6 m. E. by N. Lewes, PM.O.; 5177 ac. P. <750.

Laughton en le Morthen, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 6½ m. SE. by E. Rotherham, 4 m. N. by E. Kiveton Park stn., P.O. (**Laughton**). P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. en le M. with Thorpe**) P. <1000.

Lauingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Dillingen, on riv. Danube, 23 m. N. by E. Ulm. P. <4000.

Laujar de Andarax, tn., Spain, prov. Almeria, 7 m. WSW. Canjayar, with smelting of lead from the Sierra Gador. P. <4000.

Laukos (lafkos), vil., Greece, prov. Larissa, at the foot of Mt. Pelion, 23 m. SE. Volo, in comm. Sepias. P. <2000; (comm. S.) <4000.

Laun, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Eger, 35 m. NW. by W. Prague. P. 6300.

Laun Bay, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 55½° W.

Launcells, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 14 m. NNW. Launceston, 7 m. W. by N. Holsworthy stn.; 6186 ac. P. <750.

Launceston (lawn'ston or lon'son; mentioned in Doomsday Book as *Lanscaveton*), mun. bor. (charter granted 1227 by Richard Earl of Cornwall) and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, of which county it was formerly joint cap. with Bodmin, on the Kensey, L. div., 12 m. NW. by W. Tavistock, in the diocese of Truro, terminus station of branches of the G. W. R. and L. & SW. R. The town was at one time enclosed in a wall with three arched gateways, of which the south gate still stands, the rooms above it being used as the local museum. The remains of Dunheved Castle can be seen, and its gardens and green, belonging to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, are open to the public. The grammar school was founded before 1409. Jamaica Inn, 11½ m. SW., was the birthplace of John Adams, the astronomer (born 1818), one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune. From 1295–1832 the town returned two members to Parliament, and one member until 1885. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (Altarnum, 1866–80), 63.7 in. Mun. bor. P. <4500; par. L. St. Mary Magdalene, P. <3000; parl. div. P. 48,100.

Launceston, city, Tasmania, Cornwall co., on the r. bk. of the Tamar, 100 m. (133 m. by rail) N. Hobart. L. is the second city in Tasmania, and the principal business centre in the N. The Tamar is navigable for vessels of 4000 tons the whole distance (about 40 m. from its mouth, at the confluence of the N. and S. Esk Rivs.) at full tide. Depth alongside harbour (at ordinary spring tides), high water 19½ ft., low water 10 ft., Rfall. (3 yrs.), 31.97 in. P. 17,200.

Launceston and Bude Canal. See **Tamar.**

Launching Place, post-tn., Victoria, co. Evelyn, 40 m. NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Laund Booth, New, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Reedley Hallows.**

Laund Booth, Old, par., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. N. Burnley, near Leeds Canal and riv. Henburn. P. <500.

Launde, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. SW. by W. Oakham, 2½ m. NE. by N. East Norton stn. P. <250.

Laune (from Gaelic *leamhan,* 'the elm tree'), riv., Ire, N. co. Kerry, flows into the S. side of Castlemaine Harbour.

Launton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 9 m. SW. Buckingham, 1½ m. E. Bicester, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <750.

Laupen, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 7½ m. NE. by N. Freiburg, on the Saane, at the confluence of the Sense. P. <2000.

Lauperswil, comm., Switzd., cant. and 13 m. E. by N. Bern, in the Emmen-thal. P. <3000.

Laupheim, market-tn., Ger., Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, cap. dist. L., on the Rottum. P. <5000.

Laura, tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 55 m. SE. by S. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Lauragh, tnld., Ire., S. co. Kerry, bar. Glanarought-on-Kilmakilloge Harbour, 11½ m. SW. Kenmare, P.O. P. <250.

Laurahütte, estate, Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kattowitz, 38 m. S. by N. Ratibor, and 4 m. E. Königshütte, with coal-mines, blast-furnaces, and large iron-works, manufactures of boilers, screws, zinc-plate, &c. P. 10,600.

Laureana, vil., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 36 m. NE. Reggio. P. (comm.) 5700.

Lauree, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Kilbeggan.

Laurel, tn., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., 9 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state, with ores of brown hematite. P. <3000.

Laurel, vil., U.S., Indiana, Franklin co., 52 m. ESE. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Laurel, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° N., crossed in the E. by 84° W.

Laurel, tn., U.S., Maryland, Prince George's co., on S. branch of Pawtuxet R., 16 m. SSW. Baltimore. P. <2000.

Laureles, vil., Paraguay, 75 m. E. of the confluence of the Paraguay and Paraná.

Laurelvale, P.O., Ire., 3 m. NW. Tanderagee, E. co. Armagh.

Laurencekirk, par. and market-vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, 7½ m. W. by S. Bervie, on the C. R. Market-day, M. Par. 5612 ac., P. <2000; vil. P. <1500.

Laurencetown, tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 7 m. SE. Aughrim, 6½ m. S. by E. Ballinasloe, PM.O. (**Lawrencetown**). P. <500. See also **Lawrencetown.**

Laurens, co., U.S., Georgia, between 32° and 33° N., and crossed by 83° W., traversed by Oconee R.

Laurens, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. L. co., lies between Saluda and Ennoree Rivs., 68 m. N. by W. Augusta (Ga.). P. <3000.

Laurensberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and circle Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.) <3000.

Laurenzana, vil., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 15 m. SE. by S. Potenza. P. (comm.) 6200.

Lauria, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 40 m. S. Potenza. P. (comm.) 10,200.

Lauricocha, small lake, Peru, about 140 m. NNE. Lima, in about 10° 8′ S., 76° 30′ W., drained from its E. end by one of the headwaters of the Marañon.

Laurieston, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbright, 6 m. NW. Castle Douglas, P.O.

Laurieston, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, Govan par., in S. of Glasgow. P. 10,600.

Laurieston, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1½ m. E. Falkirk, 1 m. ESE. Grahamston stn., PM.O. P. <2000.

Laurinburg, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Richmond co., 90 m. WNW. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Laurino, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 39 m. SE. Salerno. P. <3000.

Laurion, comm., Greece, at SE. end of the penin. of Attica, including the mining-town of Ergasteria (*q.v.*). P. 11,400.

Lauriston, stn., Scot., Kincardineshire, 6 m. NE. Montrose, on the N. B. R.

Lauriston, post-tn., Victoria, co. Dalhousie, 50 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Laurvik, or **Laurvig,** seapt. tn., Norway, prov. Jarlsberg and L., 24 m. SW. Tönsberg, 1 m. S. of the town of Frederiksvaern, naval station at the head of a small inlet on the S. coast. Depth of water in harbour, 93–149 ft.; alongside quay, 15–24 ft. P. 10,900.

Lauro, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 20 m. E. by N. Naples. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lauro Monte, mt., in SE. of Sicily. Alt. 3230 ft.

Lausanne, city, Switzd., cant. Vaud, 32 m. NE. Geneva, about 1½ m. N. of the Lake of Geneva, on the S. slope of the Jorat Hills, 450 ft. above the lake, and 1700 ft. above the sea. Its educational institutions comprise an academy, with the four faculties—letters, science, law, and theology. Under the French it was the cap. of dep. Leman. Birthplace of Benjamin Constant, and Burckhardt, illustrious traveller, and it was long the residence of the historian Gibbon. The town has a rich library, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewellery. Rfall. (10 yrs.), 40.43 in. P. 34,000.

Lauscha, comm., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle Sonneberg, 16 m. NE. by N. Koburg. P. <4000.

Lausigk, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 17 m. SE. Leipzig, dist. Borna. P. <4000.

Lausitz, Die, Ger. See **Lusatia.**

Laus Pompeia, vil., Italy. See **Lodi Vecchio.**

Laut, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the SE. ct. of Borneo.

Lautaret, Col du, pass, France. See **Alpes, Hautes-.**

Lautenbach, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Gebweiler, 13 m. SW. Kolmar. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lautenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Strassburg, 53 m. ENE. Thorn. P. <4000.

Lautenthal, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Zellerfeld, 28 m. NE. by N. Göttingen. P. <3000.

Lauter, Ger., 'clear.'

Lauter, riv., Ger., Palatinate of the Rhine, flows SE. from the Hardt Mts., in its lower course on the frontier of Alsace-Lorraine, and enters the Rhine to the SW. of Karlsruhe; not navigable.

Lauter, riv., Ger., Palatinate of the Rhine, flows NW. past Kaiserslautern from the Hardt Mts. into the Glan; not navigable.

Lauter, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Schwarzenberg. P. <4000.

Lauteraarhorn, Mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Lauterbach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle L., 3½ m. E. Giessen. P. <4000.

Lauterbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, dist. Oberndorf. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lauterberg, fortress, Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Osterode, 24 m. ENE. Göttingen. P. <5000.

Lauterbrunnen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 6½ m. SSE. Interlaken, in a valley (watered by the White Lütschine), and so confined that in summer the sun does not appear before seven o'clock A.M., nor in winter before noon, and which contains the Staubbach and numerous other cascades; favourite resort, commanding fine view of the Jungfrau. Alt. 2580–2645 ft. P. (of comm.) <3000.

Lauterburg, fortified tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Lauter R., 8 m. N. Rastatt (Baden), 1½ m. from the l. bk. of the Rhine, with extensive cultivation of hops. In 1793 the French took it by forcing the famous lines of L. P. <2000.

Lauterecken, tn., Ger., on W. border Bavarian Palatinate, on the Lauter R., 35 m. W. Worms (Hesse). P. <2000.

Lauting, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 145 m. ESE. Peking.

Lauwe, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai. P. <4000.

Lauwerszee, bay of the North Sea, on the N. ct. of the Netherlands, on the border of provs. Friesland and Groningen, facing Schiermonnikoog Is.; formed by inundation in the 13th century; connected by the Reitdiep Canal with Groningen.

Lauzerte, vil., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 20 m. NW. by N. Montauban. P. <2000.

Lauzon, vil., Canada. See **St. Joseph.**

Lauzun, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 31 m. N. by W. Agen. P. <2000.

Lavaca, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., to the N. of 29° N., crossed by 97° W.

Lavadores, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Vigo. P. 12,400.

Lavagh, tnld., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 5 m. from Tobercurry, P.O. P. <250.

Lavagna, seapt., Italy, prov. and 22 m. ESE. Genoa. P. <4000.

Laval, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows S. into the riv. St. Lawrence, about 69° 5′ W.

Laval, co., Canada, Quebec, comprising the whole of the Isle Jesus, the island enclosed by two branches of the riv. St. Lawrence (the Jesus and Prairie Rivs.) to the N. of Montreal.

Laval, or **St. Brigitte de Laval,** vil., Canada, prov. and 19 m. from Quebec. P. <1500.

Laval, tn., France, cap. of dep. Mayenne, arr. L., on the Mayenne, 42 m. E. Rennes. Birthplace of Ambroise Paré, who has been styled 'the father of modern surgery;' died 1590. Has large manufactures of fancy-ticking, &c., and marble quarries. P. (1872) 24,300; (1890) 30,400.

La Valtrie, vil. and riv. port, Canada, Quebec, Berthier co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 30 m. NE. by N. Montreal; on **La Valtrie I.** opposite are two lighthouses, visible respectively 8 and 10 m.

Lavan Sands, sandbank, Wales, in the upper part of Beaumaris Bay, occupying most of the space between Llanfairfechan and Beaumaris.

Lavant, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., 54 m. WSW. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Lavant, riv., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., flowing S. past Chichester into Chichester Harbour.

Lavant, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2 m. N. Chichester, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 4073 ac. P. <1000.

Lavapie, Punta de, cape, on the coast of Chile, SW. of Concepcion, in 37° 9′ S. lat.

Lavardac, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Gélise, 16 m. W. Agen, arr. and 4 m. NNW. Nérac. P. <2000.

Lavaur, tn., France, dep. Tarn, cap. arr. L., on the Agout, 23 m. SW. Albi. P. <5000.

Lavaveix-les-Mines, tn., France, dep. Creuse, arr. Aubusson, 13 m. SE. Gueret, 51 m. WNW. Clermont-Ferrand, with important coal-mines and large glass-works. P. <4000.

Lavedan, beautiful valley, France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, traversed by the Gave de Pau above Lourdes.

Lavelanet, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Foix, 32 m. SW. by W. Carcassonne. P. <3000.

Lavello, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 29 m. N. Potenza. P. 6300.

Lavender Hill, eccles. par., Eng., London, Battersea par. P. 8700.

Lavendon, par., Eng., N. of Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 8½ m. WNW. Bedford, 2 m. NE. by E. Olney stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Cold Brayfield**) P. <750.

Lavenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 10 m. SSE. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Several experiments have been made here in the cultivation of sugar-beet and the extraction of sugar from the root. P. <2000.

Laveno, market-tn., Italy, Lombardy, on E. shore of Lake Maggiore, prov. and 23 m. W. by N. Como. P. (comm.) <3000.

Laver, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, flowing W. through the Ripon div., joining the Ure on the r. bk. at Ripon.

Laver, High and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 11½ m. W. by N. Chelmsford, 3 m. N. Blake Hall stn. High L. P. <750; Little L. P. <250.

Laver, Magdalen, par., Eng., Essex. See **Magdalen Laver.**

Lavernock, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the Bristol Channel, 4½ m. S. Cardiff, on the Taff Vale Rly. P. <250. See **Penarth.**

Laverstoke, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 9 m. W. by S. Basingstoke, 2 m. E. Whitchurch (L. & SW. R.) stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Freefolk**) P. <750.

Laverstoke, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Bourne, 1½ m. NE. Salisbury, P.O. (**Laverstock**). P. <500.

Laverton, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. N. Frome. P. <250.

Laverton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Laver, 5½ m. W. by N. Ripon, 4 m. SW. by S. Tanfield stn.; 6721 ac. P. <500.

Laverton, tp., Victoria, co. Bourke, about 14 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Lavey, par., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 5 m. ESE. Cavan; 10,679 ac. P. <3000.

Laviano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 30 m. E. by N. Salerno. P. <3000.

Lavilla, settlement, U.S., Florida, co. Duval.

Lavin, comm., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 28 m. E. by S. Chur, on the l. bk. of the Inn, in the Lower Engadine. P. <2000.

Lavington, or **Lenton,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 8 m. SE. by E. Grantham, 6 m. W. by N. Rippingale stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Osgodby, and Hanby with Kelsby**) P. <500.

Lavington, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Sussex. East L., 5½ m. SE. Midhurst, P.O. (**Lavington**), P. <250; West L. P. <250. See **Graffham.**

Lavington, Market, or **East Lavington,** par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 5 m. S. Devizes, 11 m. E. by S. Trowbridge, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Lavington, West, or **Bishops Lavington,** par., Eng., Wiltshire, 1 m. SW. Market L.; seat of an agricultural school. P.O. 5909 ac. P. <1500.

Lavis, market-tn., Austria, Tirol, 6 m. N. by W. Trent. P. <3000.

Lavos, tn., Portugal, near the mouth of the Mondego, l. bk., prov. and 23 m. WSW. Coimbra. P. 6200.

Lavras, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 200 m. NNE. Santos.

Lavre, tn., Portugal, prov. Evora, on the riv. Lavre (trib. of Latas), 34 m. NE. by E. Setúbal. P. <2000.

Law, low, from Anglo-Saxon *hleaw,* 'a hill.'

Law, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the C. R. (**L. Junc.**), 1½ m. SE. Wishaw, P.O. P. <2000.

Láwa, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jehlam, 92 m. SW. Ráwal Pindi. P. (1881) 6200.

Láwa, tn., India, Rájputána, cap. of L. native state, 40 m. SSW. Jaipur. State area, 19 sq. m. P. <4000.

Lawáni, riv., India. See **Lúni.**

Láwár, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 6 m. N. Meerut. P. 5000; Hindus, 2700; Moham. 2400.

Lawderdale, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Ballinamore, co. Leitrim.

Lawers, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, at foot of Ben Lawers, 8 m. NE. Killin.

Lawford, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6½ m. NE. by E. Colchester, close to Manningtree stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Lawford, Church, par., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Church Lawford.**

Lawford, Little and **Long,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Warwickshire. Long L. 3 m. NW. Rugby, P.O., P. <1000; Little L. P. <250. See **Newbold upon Avon.**

Lawhitton, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2 m. SE. Launceston, P.O. P. <500.

Lawkholme, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Keighley.**

Lawkland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NW. Settle; 5350 ac. P. <500.

Lawlirt, post-tn., Victoria, co. Lowan, 220 m. WNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Lawley, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 11½ m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, 5 m. W. by N. Shiffnal, with stn. (**L. Bank**) on the G. W. R. P. <1000.

Lawns Lane, PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Wakefield.

Lawrence, vil., New South Wales, Clarence co., 15 m. NE. Grafton. P. <1500.

Lawrence, tn., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., 38 m. W. Dunedin; centre of a large and rich gold-mining and farming dist. P. <1500.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Alabama, W. of 87° W., bounded on the N. by the Tennessee R.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Arkansas, intersected by 36° N. and 91° W., traversed by the Black R.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, S. of 39° N.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed in extreme N. by 39° N., between 86° and 87° W., traversed by E. branch of White R.

Lawrence, city, U.S., Kansas, Douglas co., on riv. Kansas, 70 m. above its mouth, 22 m. E. by S. Topeka, possessing important water-power, and growing manufactures; seat of a university. Alt. 849 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 8500; (1890) 10,000.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the E. frontier, crossed in the S. by 38° N.

Lawrence, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on both bks. of the Merrimac R., which here falls 28 ft., affording immense water-power, 26 m. NNW. Boston, and 8 m. SW. Haverhill, with steam-engine works, paper-mills, and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and included among them the Pacific Mills, which is one of the largest textile manufacturing concerns in the world. P. (1880) 39,200; (1890) 44,700.

Lawrence, vil., U.S., Michigan, Van Buren co., on Paw Paw R., 55 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the S., crossed by 90° W., S. of 32° N.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SW., crossed in the W. by 94° W., and in the S. by 37° N.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Ohio, in the extreme S., on the Ohio, crossed by 82½ W.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the W. frontier, crossed by 41° N., with rich mines of coal and iron.

Lawrence, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the W. frontier, between 44° and 45° N.

Lawrence, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. frontier, W. of 87° W.

Lawrence, North, coal-mining vil., U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 20 m. E. Wooster. P. <1500.

Lawrenceburg, city, U.S., Indiana, Dearborn co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 80 m. SE. by E. Indianapolis. Alt. 479 ft. (R.R.). P. <5000.

Lawrenceburg, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Anderson co., 50 m. E. by S. Louisville. P. <1500.

Lawrenceburg, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Lawrence co., 69 m. SSW. Nashville. P. <1500.

Lawrence Hill, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on E. side of Bristol, on G. W. R. and M. R.

Lawrence Rocks, Victoria, near Portland, 12 m. SE. Cape Sir William Grant.

Lawrencetown, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Annapolis co., 84 m. WNW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Lawrencetown, tn., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 6 m. SE. by E. Portadown, stn. (**Laurencetown**) on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PM.O. (**Laurencetown**). P. <250. See also **Laurencetown.**

Lawrenceville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Gwinnett co., 31 m. NE. by E. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Lawrenceville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Lawrence co., on Embarrass R., 135 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.), 51 m. S. by W. Terre-Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Lawrence Waltham, P.O., Eng., Berkshire. See **Waltham, St. Lawrence.**

Lawrenny, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on an eastern arm of Milford Haven, 4 m. NE. by E. Pembroke, P.O. P. <500.

Lawshall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 6 m. S. Bury St. Edmunds, 2½ m. W. Cockfield stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Lawson, vil., New South Wales, co. Cook, on the Blue Mts., 58 m. by rail W. Sydney; favourite resort for summer visitors. P. <1500.

Lawsons, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., on Long Creek, 12 m. from Welsford. P. <1500.

Lawton, stn., Eng., Cheshire, 5 m. SW. Congleton, on the N. Staffordshire Rly.

Lawton, vil., U.S., Michigan, Van Buren co., 141 m. SW. Bay City, and 17 m. SW. by W. Kalamazoo. P. <1500.

Lax, comm., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 8 m. NE. Brieg. P. <2000.

Laxay, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., 10 m. SW. Stornoway, P.O.

Laxdale (old Norse or Danish *laxar dalr*, 'salmon river'), vil., Scot., Ross-shire, 1¼ m. NW. Stornoway, Lewis I. P. (including Newmarket) <750.

Laxefjord, large fjord, Arctic Ocean, N. ct. of Norway, E. of Cape Nordkyn. Length, 84 m.; greatest breadth, 15½ m.

Laxenburg, vil., Lower Austria, 11 m. S. Vienna. P. <2000.

Laxey, vil., Isle of Man, on the E. ct., 7 m. S. Ramsey; has extensive lead-mines, at which power is obtained from a large water-wheel; zinc ore also mined. PMT.O.

Laxfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 21 m. SW. by W. Lowestoft, 6 m. NNE. Framlingham stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Laxford ('salmon ford'), small riv., Scot., in the NW. of co. Sutherland, known as one of the mountain streams richest in salmon, flows NW. into Loch Laxford.

Laxton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. SW. by S. Stamford, 2½ m. E. by S. Harringworth stn. P. <250.

Laxton, or **Lexington,** par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10 m. NW. by N. Newark, 4 m. W. Crow Park stn., P.O. (**Laxton**); 4007 ac. P. <500.

Laxton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 2½ m. ENE. Goole, P.O. P. <250.

Layas (in Marco Polo). See **Ayas.**

Laybach. See **Laibach.**

Laycock, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Lacock.**

Layd, par., Ire., N. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, on Red Bay; 20,067 ac. P. <3000.

Layd, Grange of, par., Ire., N. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 5 m. W. Cushendall; 7733 ac. P. <250.

Layer Breton, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6 m. SW. Colchester, 4 m. SSE. Marks Tey stn., P.O. P. <250.

Layer de la Hay, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. SW. Colchester, 4 m. SE. Marks Tey stn., P.O. (**L.-de-la-Haye**). P. <750.

Layer Marney, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6½ m. SW. by W. Colchester, 4 m. S. Marks Tey stn. P. <500.

Layham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 9 m. W. by S. Ipswich, 1 m. S. Hadleigh, P.O. P. <750.

Laysan, isolated isl. of N. Pacific Ocean, W. of the Sandwich Is., in about 26° N. and 169° 40′ W.

Laysters, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6 m. NE. by E. Leominster, 3½ m. SE. by S. Easton Court stn. P. <250.

Laysthorp, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Newton, E.**

Layston, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, contains part of Buntingford town. P. <1000.

Layton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5½ m. N. Richmond, East L. 4½ m. S. by W. Gainsford stn. East L. P. <250; West L. P. <250.

Layton with Warbreck, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1 m. ENE. Blackpool. P. 22,000.

Laytown, hamlet, Ire., E. ct. co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, on riv. Nanny, 5 m. SE. Drogheda, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PT.O., with a coastguard station.

Laza, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Verin. P. <5000.

Lazaref, Korea. See **Port Lazaref.**

Lazarev, promontory, N. Pacific, Russian Manchuria, 52° 13′ N., 123° 53′ E., narrowest passage of Tatar, or Mamia Rinzo Strait between Sakhalin I. and mainland.

Lazenby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 4½ m. E. by S. Middlesbrough, 2½ m. SE. by E. South Bank stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Laznica (laznitsa), vil., in the NE. of Servia, circle Požarevac. P. <3000.

Lazonby, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the l. bk. of the Eden, div. and 6 m. NNE. Penrith, on the M. R., PMT.O.; 8378 ac. P. <750.

Lazy, vil., Austria, prov. Silesia, dist. Freistadt. P. <3000.

Le, Kashmir. See **Leh.**

Lea, Anglo-Saxon, 'a district.' See *Ley*.

Lea, in Celtic names, 'gray.' See *Leagh*.

Lea, riv., Eng. See **Lee.**

Lea, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3½ m. NW. Chester, on Ellesmere Canal. P. <250.

Lea, par., Eng., Cheshire, 5 m. SE. Nantwich. P. <250.

Lea, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire, P.O., and PMT.O. (**L. Bridge**). See **Dethick and Lea.**

Lea, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4 m. ESE. Ross, close to Mitcheldean Road stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Lea, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 2 m. S. by E. Gainsborough, 1 m. NW. of its stn. on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Lea, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 11 m. SSW. Cirencester, 1½ m. N. Somerford stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Garsdon.**

Lea, electoral div., Ire., co. King's, dist. Ferbane.

Lea, par., Ire., NE. Queen's co., bar. Portnahinch, 2½ m. E. Portarlington; 18,488 ac. P. <4500.

Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., with stn. (**Lea Road**) on the L. & Y. R., 3 m. W. by N. Preston. P. <5000.

Lea Bridge, stn., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow div., on the G. E. R., 4½ m. NE. by N. St. Paul's. See also **Lea,** Derbyshire.

Lea (or **Lee**) **Brooks,** P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Riddings, Derbyshire.

Leac, Gaelic, *llech*, Cymric, in place-names, *lick*, *leck*, and *league*, 'a flat stone.'

Leach, small riv., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., flows SE. past Northleach to the Thames, which it joins 3 or 4 m. below Lechlade.

Leacos Point, cape, W. Indies, in extreme SW. of Trinidad.

Lea Cross, P.O., Eng., 3 m. NE. Pontesbury, Shropshire.

Lead, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SW. Tadcaster. P. <250. See **Ryther.**

Lead, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., 96 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Leadburn, in a charter by William the Lion (1167–70) called *Lecbernard* (Gaelic *lec Bernard*, 'Bernard's' or Birrin's stone'), hamlet, Scot., Midlothian, on N. B. R., 9 m. SW. Dalkeith, P.O.

Leadenham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 9½ m. E. by S. Newark, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Leaden, Roding (or **Roothing**), par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 8½ m. NW. by W. Chelmsford, 5 m. SSE. Takeley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Leader Water, trouting stream, Scot., rising on Lammer Law and flowing S. and SE. through Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire to the Tweed, which it joins 2 m. NE. Melrose.

Leadgate, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 11 m. SW. Newcastle, 1½ m. SE. Shotley Bridge stn.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. P. <5000; tn. P. <4500.

Leadhills, mining vil., the highest in Scot. (1320 ft.), S. Lanarkshire, 7 m. NE. by E. Sanquhar, 4½ m. WSW. Elvanfoot stn. The lead mines, to which the village owes its name, have been worked almost continuously since the beginning of the 17th century. Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here in 1685. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Leadville, city, U.S., Colorado, Lake co., 78 m. WSW. (171 m. by rail) Denver; a smelting and refining centre for ores of silver and lead, which exist in the neighbourhood, especially on the W. slopes of the Mosquito Range (where gold also is found) in enormous quantity, and the discovery of which, in 1871, led to the foundation of the town. Recently the production of silver has declined, that of gold rapidly increased. See S. F. Emmon's *Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville* (Washington, 1886). Alt. 10,178 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 14,800; (1890) 10,400.

Leafield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 8 m. W. Woodstock, 3 m. SSE. Ascott-under-Wychwood stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Wychwood**) P. <1000.

Leaf Howe, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 13 m. SW. Whitby.

Leagh, or *Lea*, Anglicised forms of Celtic (Gaelic and Irish) *liath*, 'gray.'

Leagram, par., Eng., Lancashire, 7 m. NW. Clitheroe. P. <250.

Leagrave, stn., Eng., Bedfordshire, on the Lea, div. and 3 m. NW. Luton, on the M. R., P.O.

Lea Green, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 1½ m. SW. St. Helens Junction, and 10 m. E. Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R., with coal-mines near.

League, in place-names, 'a flat stone.' See *Leac*.

League Island. See **Philadelphia.**

Lea Hall, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Matlock, 4 m. NNE. Ashbourne stn. P. <250.

Leake, ct. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Boston, 3 m. E. Sibsey stn., with stn. (**Old L.**) on G. N. R., PMT.O. (**Old L.**); PM.O. (**New L.**); 9434 ac. P. <2000.

Leake, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 14 m. NE. by N. Ripon, 3½ m. ENE. Otterington stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Nether Silton**) P. <1000.

Leake, co., U.S., Mississippi, S. of 33° N., and W. of 89° W.

Leake, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., East L., 5 m. NNE. Loughborough, 1 m. E. by N. Kegworth stn. East L., PM.O., P. <1000; West L., P. <250.

Leaksville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Rockingham co., on the Dan R., 80 m. NW. by W. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Leales, tn., Argentine Republic, Tucuman, on riv. Hondo, 22 m. S. by W. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Lealholm Bridge, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Esk, div. and 9 m. W. by S. Whitby, with a stn. (**Lealholm**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**Lealhome Bridge**).

Lealui, vil., central S. Africa. See **Lialui.**

Leam ('the muddy river.' See *Lehm*), riv., Eng., rises in the W. of Northamptonshire, and flows W. past Leamington to the Avon, which it joins just above Warwick.

Lea Marston, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 7½ m. S. Tamworth, 1½ m. NW. Whitacre Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Leamhan, Gaelic, in proper names, *leven*, 'the elm-tree.'

Leamington, vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., 30 m. SE. by E. Windsor. P. <2000.

Leamington (lĕm'ington), **Leamington Priors,** or **Royal L. Spa,** mun. bor. (since 1875) and watering-place, Eng., Warwickshire, on the Leam, near its junction with the Avon, in the diocese of Worcester, 2½ m. E. by N. Warwick, on the G. W. R., and the L. & NW. R. Its rapid rise to prosperity is due to its mineral springs (discovered in 1784). It is now a favourite place of residence for retired people, on account of the beauty and healthiness of its situation, as well as the excellence of its schools. The river has a magnificent promenade along its banks. L. contains the largest manufacture of cooking ranges in the world. The Free Libraries Act was adopted in 1857. Mean rfall. (1866-80), 27.4 in. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 20,900; (1891) 26,900.

Leamington Hastings, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 6 m. SW. by S. Rugby, 2½ m. E. Marton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Leamore, PM.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. from Bloxwich.

Leamside, stn., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., on the NE. R., 3½ m. NE. Durham, P.O.

Leancholl, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 116° 47' W., 986 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 496 m. from Vancouver.

Leane, Lough, lake, Ire., SE. co. Kerry, 1 m. W. Killarney.

Lea Newbold, par., Eng., Cheshire, 5½ m. SE. Chester. P. <250.

Leang-shan, mts., China. See **Liang-shan.**

Leansaghane, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 10 m. NW. Listowel. P. <250.

Leaotung, China. See **Liautung.**

Leaoyang, city, Manchuria. See **Liauyung.**

Leap, tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, W. div., and W. Carbery, E. div., at the head of Glandore Harbour, 5½ m. NE. Skibbereen, PMT.O. P. <250.

Leap Moor, dist., Scot., Renfrewshire, in the NW., 5 m. SSW. Greenock.

Learchild, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6½ m. SW. Alnwick. P. <250.

Learg, Gaelic, in place-names, *larg* and *lairg,* 'a slope' or 'hillside.'

Learmonth, post-tn., Victoria, co. Ripon, 77 m. WNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Learmount, par., Ire., cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, bars. Tirkeeran and Lower Strabane, 12½ m. SE. Londonderry; 17,614 ac. P. <3000.

Leasingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12 m. NE. Grantham, 2 m. NNW. Sleaford, P.O. P. <500.

Leasingham, vil., S. Australia, Stanley co., 65 m. N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Leasingthorne, hamlet, Eng., Durham, 3 m. E. Bishop Auckland, P.O.

Leasowe, lighthouse, Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4 m. NW. by W. Birkenhead, with stn. on Wirral Rly.; visible 15 m.

Leathad. See **Clachlet.**

Leatherhead, par. and tn., Eng., Surrey, div. and 3 m. SW. Epsom, with stns. on the L. B. & S. C. R. and on the L. & SW. R. P. <4500.

Leathes Water, lake, Eng., Cumberland. See **Thirlmere.**

Leathley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., on the Washburn, 6½ m. SW. Harrogate, 1 m. NW. by N. Poole stn. P. <250.

Leaton, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 4 m. NNW. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R. P. <500.

Léau, tn., Belgium. See **Zoutleeuw.**

Leaveland, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4 m. S. by W. Faversham, 3½ m. WSW. Selling stn. P. <250. See **Badlesmere.**

Leavenheath, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 14 m. WSW. Ipswich, 3½ m. ENE. Bures stn., P.O. P. <500.

Leavening, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14 m. NE. by E. York, 3 m. ESE. Kirkham Abbey stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Leavenseat, vil., Scot., Edinburghshire, W. Calder par. P. <500.

Leavenworth, vil., U.S., Indiana, Crawford co., on N. bank of Ohio R., 31 m. W. by S. Louisville (Ky.). P. <1500.

Leavenworth, city, U.S., Kansas, L. co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, here crossed by a steel bridge, 25 m. NW. Kansas City. On the N. is Fort L., with a U.S. military prison and garrison. Alt. 765 ft. (R.R.); signal stn. 842 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 53.3° F., Jan. 26°, July 77.9°; mean rfall. (13 yrs.), 39 in. P. (1880) 16,500; (1890) 19,800.

Leavesden, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 5 m. SW. St. Albans, 1½ m. W. Bricket Wood stn., P.O. (**L. Green**). P. <4000.

Leba, riv., Prussia, provs. W. Prussia and Pomerania, winds NW. into the L. See (lake), from which it issues on the NE. into the Baltic at Leba.

Leba, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on Leba Lake, 88 m. NE. by E. Kolberg, 1 m. from the coast. P. <2000.

Leba, Lake, ct. lake in E. of Prussian prov. of Pomerania, 10 m. long by 4½ m. wide, separated from the coast by a strip of land ½–1½ m. in width.

Lebadeia, tn., Greece. See **Levadeia.**

Lebanon (*Libanus,* 'the White Mountain'), called by the Arabs **Jebel-el-Gharbi** ('the White Mountains'), mt. range of Syria and N. Palestine. It begins on the S. at the ravine of the Litany (ancient *Leontes*), runs NNE. for about 100 m. to the Nahr-el-Kebir, which flows round its N. end. Parallel to it is the range of Anti-Lebanon (*q.v.*), the Jebel-esh-Sharki (or Sherki —E. Mts. of the Arabs), separated from it by the valley of Cœle-Syria, now called El Bekaa. It covers an area of about 2000 sq. m. Mean height, 6000-8000 ft.; highest peaks, Dhor-el-Khodib (10,625 ft.), ESE. of Tripoli; Sannin, or Sunnin, a little N. of the parallel of Beirut (8555 ft.); Jebel Keneiseh, or Kuneiyiseh (6665 ft.), N. of the pass on the road from Beirut, opposite which there is a higher unnamed peak (7230 ft.); Jebel-el-Baruk (7290 ft.), a few miles further S. Snow lies on the summits all summer. On the seaward side the base is formed of Cretaceous strata. The central ridge, of Jura limestone, has smooth sides and bare tops, and the scenery is of the wildest and grandest description. There are several passes across the chain, but only one well-maintained road—that from Beirut (*q.v.*) to Damascus. The climate of the lower and middle ranges resembles an English spring. Every available spot is cultivated up to 6000 ft. with fig trees, olives, mulberry trees, and patches of grain. Villages and convents cling to the sides of the cliffs, or are perched on the rocks in picturesque confusion. Many streams of classic fame rush down to the Mediterranean. The recesses are haunted by the jackal, hyæna, wolf, and bear. The *Cedars of Lebanon,* the wreck of a noble forest, occupy a platform, at the height of 6000 ft., in the centre of a vast recess in the mountains about 35 m. SE. Tripoli, on the W. slopes of the Jebel Makmel, near the village of Ehden. This is the only grove still known to exist, though others existed fifty years ago further N. The E. slopes of the range are tame and infertile. L. was assigned to, but never occupied by, the Israelites. Since 1861 the mountain has been placed mainly under a government distinct from that of the vilayet of Syria. The area of this dist. or mutessariflik, which embraces all the western slopes of the range and part of the eastern slopes and of El Bekaa, is 2200 sq. m. The governor, who, in accordance with an agreement with the great powers, must always be a Christian, has his seat at Beit-ed-din or Bteddin (34 m. SE. Beirut, near Deir-el-Kamr) in summer, and at Baabda (6 m. SE. Beirut) in winter. The inhabitants are mainly Maronite Christians, but include also a considerable proportion of Greek Christians, and a few Mohammedans, formerly also in the S. a number of Druzes, though these have mostly quitted the dist. since the establishment of Christian rule. The rearing of silkworms and production of silk is the chief industry. There is very little forest land. Coal-mines exist, and extensive deposits of iron ore occur. The iron mines of this dist. were in ancient times celebrated for the fine steel they produced. Education has made great advances since 1861. P. 245,000 (Cuinet).

Lebanon, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 4 m. S. Windham. P. <2000.

Lebanon, city, U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 24 m. E. St. Louis by rail. P. <2000.

Lebanon, city, U.S., Kentucky, Marion co., 56 m. SE. by S. Louisville. P. <3000.

Lebanon, city, U.S., Indiana, Boone co., 27 m. NW. by N. Indianapolis. P. <4000.

Lebanon, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 8 m. NE. Rochester, New Hampshire, by rail. P. <1500.

Lebanon, tn., U.S., Missouri, Laclede co., 68 m. SSW. Jefferson City. P. <3000.

Lebanon, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 46 m. NW. Concord. The Muscoma R., which falls 400 ft. in the vicinity of the town, affords water-power. P. <4000.

Lebanon, vil., U.S., Ohio, Warren co., 28 m. NE. by N. Cincinnati. P. <4000.

Lebanon, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. L. co., 25 m. E. by N. Harrisburg, in the midst of a rich iron-mining dist., which abounds in copper, marble, and anthracite coal. Alt. 468 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 8800; (1890) 14,700.

Lebanon, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Potter co., 52 m. NE. by N. Pierre.

Lebanon, tn., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Wilson co., 28 m. E. by N. Nashville. P. <2000.

Lebanon, West, settlement, U.S., Indiana, Warren co., 71 m. NW. by W. Indianapolis.

Lebanon Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., 2 m. N. New Lebanon; place of resort for its hot springs, which have a uniform temperature of 73° F. P. <1500.

Lebbeke, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 2 m. SSE. Dendermonde. P. 6500.

Lebberston, ct. par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the SE. of the N. Riding, Whitby div., 4½ m. SSE. Scarborough, 1 m. N. by W. Gristhorpe stn. P. <250.

Lebda, or **Lebida,** the ancient *Leptis Magna,* tn., Tripoli, on the N. ct., 60 m. SSE. Tripoli, with numerous ruins, Phœnician, Roman, Byzantine, and Arab.

Lebedin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 103 m. NW. Kharkov. P. 16,500.

Lebedyañ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 134 m. W. Tambov, connected by rail with Bogoyavlensk Junc. on Ryazañ-Tambov Rly. P. 6500.

Lebepe, riv., Africa. See **Limpopo.**

Leberau, French **Liepvre,** vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Rappoltsweiler, 14 m. N. by W. Kolmar. P. (comm.)<3000.

Lebidion, vil., Greece. See **Levidion.**

Lebo, city, U.S., Kansas, Coffee co., 85 m. SSW. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Leboeuf, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Erie co., on French Creek, 17 m. SSE. Erie. P.<1500.

Lebonah, place named in O. T. See **El Lubban.**

Lebrija, the ancient *Nabrissa,* or *Nebrissa Veneria,* tn., Spain, Seville, 16 m. N. by E. Jerez, passed definitely to the crown of Castile in 1264 under Alfonso the Wise. P. 11,900.

Lebršnik, mt., Montenegro, in the middle, 30 m. NE. by N. Cetinje. Alt. 7135 ft.

Lebu, seapt., Chile, prov. Arauco, in 37° 39′ S., cap. dep. L., at mouth of riv. Lebu; small coal-mines. P.<3000.

Lebus, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the l. bk. of the Oder, 6 m. N. Frankfurt, cap. circle L. P.<3000.

Leça da Palmeira, seapt., Portugal, dist. and 6 m. NW. Oporto; favourite resort during the bathing season. P.<3000.

Lecale, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the SE. of co. Down, Lower L. to the E. of Upper L.

Lecarrow, tnld., Ire., E. co. Roscommon, bar. N. Ballintober, 8 m. SE. Roscommon, 2 m. from Knockcroghery stn., P.O. P.<250.

Lecce, the ancient *Lupiæ Civitas,* city, Italy, Apulia, cap. prov. L., 23 m. SSE. Brindisi, with important manufacture of tobacco. Has several monumental gateways, remains of its ancient fortifications. Mean temp., yr. 62.4° F., Jan. 48.9°, July 78.7°; rfall. (1875–91), yr. 23.3 in., June–Aug. 2.0 in. P. 25,900.

Lecco, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 15 m. E. by N. Como, on the E. shore of the SE. arm of Lake Como, with iron-rolling mills, and wire-drawing works, &c., and silk-spinning. P. 8000.

Lecelles, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. NW. by N. Valenciennes. P.<2000.

Lécera, vil., Spain, prov. and 31 m. SSE. Saragossa. P.<2000.

Lech, riv., Austria and Ger., rises in Vorarlberg and flows NE. through Tirol, then N. into and through Bavaria, passing Augsburg and enters the Danube a few miles below Donauwörth; not navigable, but used for floating timber from Füssen, near the Bavarian frontier, 108 m. The L. is rapidly deepening its bed below Augsburg (*q.v.*) since the rectification of this part of its course. While unsuccessfully defending the passage of this river against Gustavus Adolphus, Tilly was fatally wounded, April 1632. Length, 177 m.; area of basin, 1700 sq. m.

Léchelles, Switzd. See **l'Echelles** (under E.).

Lechenich, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Euskirchen, 13 m. SW. Cologne. P. (comm.)<4000.

Lechfeld, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, 15 m. S. by W. Augsburg. P.<2000.

Lechgum, part of Mingrelia, Transcaucasia, dist. of govt. Kutais; chief town, Lailashi.

Lechhausen, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Friedberg, on the Lech. Tn. P. 10,300; comm. P. 10,400.

Lechlade, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, near the confluence of the Leach with the Thames, and at the junction of the Thames and Severn Canal, 23 m. SW. Oxford, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. P.<1500.

Leck, in place-names, 'a flat stone.' See *Leac.*

Leck, par., Eng., Lancashire, on Leck stream, 2½ m. SE. Kirkby Lonsdale; 4636 ac. P.<250.

Leck, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, on Lough Swilly, near Letterkenny; 10,488 ac. P.<2000.

Leck, or **Lek,** riv., Netherlands. See **Rhine.**

Leckby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Cundall with Leckby.**

Leckford, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Anton, 8 m. NW. Winchester, 1 m. S. by W. Fullerton Junction, P.O. P.<500.

Leckhampstead, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 5½ m. N. by W. Newbury, 4½ m. NW. by W. Hermitage stn. P.<500.

Leckhampstead, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. NE. by N. Buckingham, P.O. P.<500.

Leckhampton, par. and tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2 m. S. Cheltenham, on the G. W. R.; **L. Hill** is 979 ft. high. PM.O. P.<3500.

Leckie, Lagos. See **Lekki.**

Leckmelm Deer Forest, Scot., Ross-shire, on the E. side of Loch Broom, 3½ m. SE. Ullapool.

Leckonfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11 m. NNW. Hull, 1 m. NE. by E. Cherry Burton stn., P.O. (**Leconfield**). P.<500. See **Scorbrough.**

Leckpatrick, par., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, contains part of Strabane; 13,352 ac. P.<4000.

Leck Point, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, S. of riv. Shannon, 52° 32′ N.

Leckwith, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 2 m. WSW. Cardiff, with a stn. (**Grange Town**) on the Taff Vale Rly. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Llandough and Cogan**) P.<3000.

Leclaire, vil., U.S., Iowa, Scott co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 71 m. ESE. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Leclercville, Canada. See **St. Emilie.**

Le Conte Bay, Alaska. See **Thunder Bay.**

Le Cou Harbour, inlet, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 58° 40′–45′ W.

Lecropt, par., Scot., Perthshire and Stirlingshire, contains part of Bridge of Allan. P.<750.

Lectoure, the ancient *Lactora,* tn., France, dep. Gers, cap. arr. L., on the Gers, 19 m. S. Agen, with important manufactures of serge and coarse cloths. Birthplace of Lannes (died 1809). P.<3000.

Łęczyca, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. Kalisz, 78 m. WSW. Warsaw, on Bzur R. P. 9100.

Ledaig, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. shore of Loch Nell, 5 m. NE. by N. Oban, and 2 m. NNW. Connel Ferry stn., PMT.O.

Ledang, mt. See **Johor.**

Ledbury, par. and market-tn., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 11 m. NE. by N. Ross, on the G. W. R.; situated on a declivity at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills. In its vicinity are valuable cider orchards, hop grounds, and interesting Roman encampments. Market-day, Tu. 8198 ac. P.<4500.

Leddon, riv., Eng., rises in Worcestershire, flows S. through Herefordshire, then SE. through Gloucestershire to the Severn near Gloucester city.

Lede, tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 4 m. NW. Alost. P. (comm.)<5000.

Ledeberg, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, arr. and 2 m. SE. Ghent. P. (1886) 5500; (1890) 12,200.

Ledeč, vil., Bohemia, 25 m. NW. by N. Iglau. P.<3000.

Ledeghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers, 6 m. W. by N. Courtrai. P.<4000.

Ledesma, tn., Argentine Republic, Jujuy, on a trib. of the Rio Grande de Jujuy, 215 m. N. by E. Tucuman. P. 2000.

Ledesma, the ancient *Etelessa,* tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NW. Salamanca, on the l. bk. of the Tormes. *Baños de L.* is a small village on the same river, 5 m. above L. The chief spring has a temperature of 100° F. P. (comm.)<4000.

Ledo, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, in 9° 45′ S.

Ledsham, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6 m. NW. by N. Chester, on the Birkenhead Rly. P.<250.

Ledsham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 9½ m. NE. by E. Wakefield, 2 m. NW. by W. Burton Salmon stn. P.<500.

Ledstone, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 8 m. NE. by E. Wakefield, 2 m. NE. by N. Castleford stn., on the NE. R. P.<250.

Ledum Salorium, France. See **Lons-le-Saunier.**

Ledwithstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Ballymahon.

Ledyard, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 6 m. SE. Norwich. P.<1500.

Lee, or **Lea,** riv., Eng. It rises in the S. of Bedfordshire, flows SE. past Luton, enters Hertfordshire, and flows E. through that co. past Hertford and Ware, then S., forming the E. boundary of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and finally enters the Thames just below the Isle of Dogs. Navigable for 28 m., from Hertford (total fall of 109 ft. 3 in. by means of 19 locks).

Lee, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8 m. SE. Aylesbury, 4 m. NW. by W. Chesham stn., P.O. (**L. Town**). P.<250.

Lee, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12 m. W. Dartmouth, 4 m. S. Kingsbridge Road stn., P.O. P.<500.

Lee, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Romsey.**

Lee, suburb of London, Eng., Greenwich div., 5–6½ m. SE. St. Paul's, London, on the SE. R. (other stations near, **Lewisham Junction, Blackheath,** and **Ladywell**). The Merchant Taylors' almshouses are here; in the churchyard is the grave of Halley, astronomer-royal (died 1742).

Lee, two eccles. pars., Eng., Northumberland, div. and near town of Hexham. **L. St. John of Beverley,** P.<1500; **L. St. Oswald with Bingfield,** P.<1000.

Lee, riv., Ire., co. Cork, rises in Gouganebarra Lough, flows E., and enters Cork Harbour; navigable for boats 3 m. above Cork (*q.v.*); length, 35 m.

Lee, riv., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, flows past Tralee into the head of Tralee Bay.

Lee, co., U.S., Alabama, on E. frontier, midway between 33° and 32° N.

Lee, co., U.S., Arkansas, S. of 35° N., and bounded on E. by Mississippi R.

Lee, co., U.S., SW. Florida, on Gulf of Mexico, crossed in S. by 26° N.

Lee, co., U.S., Georgia, S. 32° N., crossed in NE. by 84° W.

Lee, co., U.S., Illinois, S. 42° N., crossed in E. by 89° W.

Lee, co., U.S., Iowa, in extreme SE.

Lee, co., U.S., Kentucky, in E., S. of 38° N., E. of 84° W.

Lee, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., on Housatonic R., 34 m. W. by N. Holyoke; fine white marble quarried. P. <4000. **South L.,** adjoining vil., has marble quarries. P. <1500.

Lee, co., U.S., Mississippi, in NE., N. of 34° N., E. of 89° W.

Lee, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 30° N., crossed by 97° W.

Lee, co., U.S., Virginia, in the extreme SW.

Lee Bay, small bay, Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, 2½ m. W. Ilfracombe.

Leebotwood, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9½ m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, on the L. & NW. & G. W. Rlys., P.O. P. < 250; eccles. par. (**L. with Longnor**) P. <500.

Lee Brockhurst, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 10 m. NNE. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. SE. Wem stn. P. <250.

Lee Chapel, par., Eng., Essex, 4 m. S. Billericay. P. <250.

Leech, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Marlston.**

Leechburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., on Kiskiminetas R., 25 m. ENE. Pittsburg. P. <2000.

Leech Lake, an irregularly shaped lake, U.S., Minnesota, Cass co., 105 m. W. by N. Duluth, 20 m. long, 4–15 m. wide, drained E. by Leech Lake R. into the Mississippi. Alt. 1292 ft. (U.S. Engineer Corps).

Leech Lake, Indian Reservation, lies on the S. of the lake.

Leedon Tor, hill, Eng., in the SW. of Devonshire, 12½ m. NE. by N. Plymouth.

Leeds, co., Canada, Ontario, on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, crossed in the E. by 76° W.

Leeds, vil., Canada, Quebec, Megantic co., on the Becancour R., 38 m. S. by W. Quebec. P. <1500.

Leeds, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Maidstone, 1½ m. SW. Hollingbourne stn., PMT.O. Contains an old moated castle, originally built in 857, but destroyed by the Danes; restored after the Conquest, and still retaining well preserved portions dating from the 13th century. P. < 750; eccles. par. (**L. with Broomfield**) P. <1000.

Leeds (Saxon *Loyder, Loides, Ledis, Leedes,* probably named after a British chief, Lede or Leod), parl. and mun. city and bor., co. bor. (all conterminous), W. Riding, Yorkshire, on the Aire, 186 m. (by rail) NNW. London, 21 m. SW. York, with stations on G. N., L. & NW., M., NE., and L. & Y. Rlys. The town lies chiefly in a crescent-shaped valley, just above the place where the Aire emerges from the last spurs of the Pennine Chain upon the level plain of York. The Town Hall, opened in 1858, is a rectangular pile, 250 by 200 ft., on an elevated platform, its four façades enriched with Corinthian columns. The Yorkshire College, established in 1874, was in 1887 affiliated to the Victoria University. New buildings have been erected at Woodhouse on a site covering 3⅜ ac. The departments in operation, and fully equipped, include chemistry, engineering, physics, biology, textile, and art, with a large experimental dye-house. The medical department, a school of high repute, is located near to the L. Infirmary. In 1891 a day training-college for male Queen's scholars was established as a branch of the College. The grammar school, originally founded in 1552, and later endowed by Mr. Harrison, is situated on the edge of Woodhouse Moor. There are several almhouses, of which the Harrison Almshouses, as well as St. John's Church, a very rich foundation, are due to the munificence of Mr. John Harrison. There are various medical charities, including a well-endowed infirmary, and various special hospitals, including a fever and a smallpox hospital belonging to the corporation. The corporation have provided, at a cost of nearly £270,000, a fine system of markets, including a large cattle market well situated for railway communication, fruit, fish, corn, and general markets. They also own the gas and water-works. The principal places of public recreation are Roundhay Park, area 774 ac., about 3 m. from the town, acquired by the Corporation in 1872, Woodhouse Moor, Hunslet Moor, Ivy House Estate, East End Park, Armley Park, and Kirkstall Abbey, the last bought and presented to the borough by Colonel North in 1888. The position of Leeds on the edge of an extensive coalfield, and near to an agricultural and grazing district, its communication with the sea —E. by the Aire (made navigable to L., 1659) and the Humber, and W. by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (completed in 1816) and the Mersey—and the facilities for railway communication with all parts of the country, have contributed to its eminence in manufactures. The first mention of its leading industry, the woollen, occurs in a record of 1373; but it was probably not till the 16th century that it was firmly established. Towards the end of the 17th century the arts of fulling, dyeing, and bleaching were introduced, goods having previously been sent to Holland to be finished. Steam-power, introduced in the latter part of the 18th century, and the demand for army cloths occasioned by the wars, gave a great impetus to the trade. L. is now the greatest cloth-market in the world; every description of cloth produced in England may be had there. The finest broad-cloths are manufactured, and many of the fancy cloths made in other towns of Yorkshire are sent to L. to be finished. Felt-carpeting and drugget are an important branch of manufacture. The iron industry, established in recent times, has rapidly developed, its branches including the smelting of the ore (the supply of which is facilitated by the water communication with both sides of the county), foundries, and the manufacture of machine and locomotive engines, spinning machinery, agricultural implements, tools, &c. Decorative earthenware of the finest quality is manufactured at the Burmantofts works, on an estate of 150 ac., where both clay and coal are obtained. Other manufactures are leather (a trade of great importance in the borough), chemicals, flax, silk, glass, railway-carriages, tobacco, paper, fire-bricks, brewing, brass-founding, &c. In Saxon times L. was an important place. It is mentioned by Bede as 'Loidis-en-Elmete.' By the time of King John it had increased so much in importance that a charter was conferred on it by the Lord of the Manor in 1208. Charters of incorporation were afterwards granted to the town by Charles I., Charles II., and James II., that of Charles II. being the one under which it is now governed. Except during the Commonwealth, L. was not represented in Parliament till 1832. The borough now sends five members to the House of Commons, one for each of the N., S., E., W., and Central divs. Alt. 137 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861-80), yr. 49.1° F., Jan. 37.8°, July 62.0°; mean rfall. (Holbeck, alt. 95 ft., 1861–80) 27.7 in.; (Weetwood Hall, alt. 400 ft., 1861–80) 30.7 in. Bor. P. (1801) 53,200; (1831) 123,400; (1851) 172,300; (1871) 259,200; (1891) 367,500.

Leeds, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Benson co., 120 m. NE. by N. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Leeds, New, P.O., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 8 m. S. Fraserburgh, 1 m. SE. by S. Mormond stn.

Leeds and Liverpool Canal, commences at Leeds by a junction with the riv. Aire, and passes through or adjacent to the towns of Shipley, Bingley, Keighley, Skipton, Colne, Burnley, Accrington, Blackburn, Chorley, Wigan, and so on to Liverpool, with a connection to the riv. Mersey and the Liverpool Docks. There are branches to the Ribble (8 m.), from Wigan to Leigh (7 m.), and to Bradford (2½ m.). Length, 128 m. Total length (including branches), 143 m.

Leeds Town, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 7 m. SE. by E. St. Ives, 3 m. SE. Hayle stn.

Leegate, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., 3½ m. SW. Wigton.

Leek, or **De Leek,** tn., Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. SW. Groningen. P. (comm.) 5000.

Leek, market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 8½ m. NE. by E. Burslem, in a vale in the hilly dist. called the Moorlands, with manufactures of silks and ribbons, and specially noted for its sewing thread and its silk-dye works, the water of the neighbourhood being among the best dyeing waters of Europe. A canal, connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade. A short distance from the town are the remains of a Cistercian abbey. On the N. Staffordshire Rly. Market-days, W. and S. P. (1801) <4000; (1871) 11,300; (1891) 14,100; par. (**L. and Lowe**) P. 12,800; parl. div. P. (1891) 56,700.

Leek Frith, par., Eng., Staffordshire, contains part of Leek; 7551 ac. P. <1000.

Leek Wootton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 2½ m. N. Warwick, PT.O. P. <500.

Lee'lenaw, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NW., between Lake Michigan on the W. and Grand Traverse Bay.

Leem, Dutch, 'clay,' 'mud.' See *Lehm.*

Leeming, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10½ m. SE. Richmond, with a stn. (**L. Lane**) on the NE. R., P.O., and PMT.O. (**L. Bar**). See **Exelby.**

Lee Moor, PM.O., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. from Sparkwell.

Leen, small riv., Eng., Nottinghamshire, flows S. to the Trent, which it joins on the l. bk. at Nottingham.

Leenane, fishing hamlet, Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ross, 15½ m. SSW. Westport, PM.O.

Lee-on-the-Solent, PM.O., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. from Stubbington, on L.-on-the-S. Rly. (to Fort Brockhurst).

Leer, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 13½ m. SE. Emden, cap. circle L., on the riv. Leda, 1 m. E. of the Ems; various manufactures, and much shipping. Harbour with depth alongside quays up to 23 ft. high water ordinary spring tides, 14 ft. low water. P. (1821) 6000; (1890) 11,100.

Leerdam, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Linge, 13 m. S. by W. Utrecht. P. (comm.) <5000.

Leers et Fosteau, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11½ m. SW. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Lees, part of eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor., and practically a suburb, of Oldham, with a similar industry, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. (urban sanitary dist.) <4000. See **Hey.**

Leesburg, vil., U.S., Florida, Lake co., 115 m. S. by W. Jacksonville, 68 m. NE. by N. Tampa. P. <1500.

Leesburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Highland co., 53 m. ENE. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Leesburg, tn., U.S., Virginia, Loudoun co., 30 m. WNW. Washington. P.<2000.

Leesburg (formerly **Leesville**), vil., U.S., Ohio, Carroll co., 40 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<1500.

Lee Scar Rocks, Eng., off the coast of Cumberland, at mouth of Solway Firth, with lighthouse, visible 10 m.

Leese, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6 m. SE. Northwich, on the Dane R., 2½ m. W. by N. Holmes Chapel stn. P.<250. See **Byley.**

Leesfield, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Ashton-under-Lyne and Prestwich ancient pars. P. 6800.

Leeste, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Syke, 6 m. S. Bremen. P. (comm.)<3000.

Leeston, tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 27 m. SW. Christchurch, on the railway to Christchurch. P.<1500.

Leestone Point, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Down, in 54° 4′ N., with a coastguard station.

Lee Summit, tn., U.S., Missouri, Jackson co., 17 m. SE. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Leesville, vil., U.S., Ohio. See **Leesburg.**

Leetonia, vil., U.S., Ohio, Columbiana co., 58 m. N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<3000.

Leeuw, Dutch, 'lion,' *leeuwin,* 'lioness.'

Leeuw, comm., Belgium. See **Zoutleeuw.**

Leeuwarden, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, 31 m. W. Groningen, with shipbuilding, iron, copper, and lead works, and important manufactures of cloth, &c. Mean temp., yr. 47.6° F., Jan. 35.6°, July 63.5°. P. (comm.) 30,500.

Leeuw-Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Carnarvon, 95 m. NNW. Beaufort West.

Leeuwin, Cape, the SW. point of Australia. The name was first applied to the land in the neighbourhood of the cape, which was first sighted by a Dutch expedition on board a ship called the *Leeuwin* in 1622. The cape was first named by the French expedition under Baudin in 1803 Cape Gosselin (after a noted student of ancient geography), but had its name changed to Cape L. by Captain Flinders. The erection on the cape of a lighthouse of the first order, to be visible for 20 m., has been decided on by the W. Australian government.

Leeward Islands, a division of the W. Indies, but not always in the same sense. By some geographers it is applied to the Greater Antilles and the adjoining islands, that is, all the islands N. of lat. 18° N., and comprising Cuba, Isle of Pines, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, and the smaller islands of Grand Cayman and the Virgin Is.—they extend from 64° 15′ W. to 85° W.—and by others solely to the islands off the N. coast of Venezuela, the name being used in both these cases as distinguished from Windward to denote the islands not directly exposed to the trade-wind. In England the name is officially used to designate all the British islands between Porto Rico and Dominica, and including the latter, all the others to the S. being called the Windward Is. In this sense the Leeward Is. comprise the British Virgin Is., St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat and Dominica, all of which are under a single governor, and have a federal legislative assembly, composed of 10 nominated and 10 elected members. Dominica, St. Kitts, and Antigua are connected by cable with the U.S. and Europe. The total value of the exports of the British Leeward Is. varies from £400,000 to £700,000. Total area, 704 sq. m. P. (1891) 126,400.

Lefanga Harbour, Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 13° 55′ S., 171° 55′ W.

Lefini, riv., French Congo Terr., equatorial Africa, flows nearly parallel to the Alima, entering the Congo (r. bk.) in 3° 12′ S.

Lefkosia, Cyprus. See **Nicosia.**

Leflore, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the W., to the N. of 33° N., and W. of 90° W.

Lefroy, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 44 m. N. by W. Toronto. P.<1500.

Lefroy, tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 25 m. NNW. Launceston. P.<1500.

Lefsina. See **Lousina.**

Leftwich, par., Eng., Cheshire, containing part of Northwich. P.<3500.

Leg, in place-names, 'a district.' See *Ley.*

Lega, in Irish place-names, 'a hollow.' See *Lag.*

Lega, or **Legha,** Galla tribe in the SW. of Abyssinia.

Legakelly, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 5 m. E. Belturbet.

Leganes, comm., Spain, Madrid, dist. Getafe. P.<5000.

Legaspi, tn. and port, Philippine Is., in the SE. penin. of Luzon I., on the Gulf of Albay, with bad roadstead, exposed in winter to NW. winds. Large export of Manilla hemp. P. (comm.) 7200.

Legatirriff, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Glenavy.

Legbourne, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 3 m. SE. Louth, with stn. (**L. Road**) on G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Legden, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle and dist. Ahaus. P. (comm.)<3000.

Légé, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 23 m. S. by W. Nantes. P.<2000.

Lege, state in Siamese portion of Malay Penin., E. of the Telubin R., in about 5° 55′–6° 35′ N.

Legeoceaster, tn., Eng. See **Leicester.**

Legerwood, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 4½ m. SE. by E. Lauder, 3 m. N. by E. Earlston stn.; 8789 ac. P.<500.

Leggamaddy, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 4 m. S. Downpatrick.

Leggs, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 9 m. E. Ballyshannon, 5 m. from Belleek stn., P.O. P.<250.

Leggygowan, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Killyleagh.

Legha, tribe. See **Lega.**

Leghorn (the ancient *Labronis,* near the site of *Portus Herculis,* Italian **Livorno,** French **Livourne**), a fortified seapt. city, Italy, cap. prov. L., on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, lat. 43° 33′ N., long. 10° 20′ E., 12 m. SSW. of Pisa. Lies at the westward extremity of a low, somewhat marshy plain, surrounded by hills to the S. and E., but open on the N., and towards the sea on the W. It is a bishop's see, and is connected by rail with Pisa and Colle Salvetti. In the 11th century it was but a village, protected against the Saracens by a tower, and came into the possession of the Pisans, with whom it remained for 296 years. In 1399 it fell into the hands of the Visconti of Milan, and was occupied by the French from 1404 to 1407, then made over to the Genoese, who in 1421 sold it to the Republic of Florence. At this time it had a population of only 1200. The Medici steadily favoured its progress, declared it a free port, with special privileges, encouraging settlers, without distinction of race or creed. A large number of Jewish, Moorish, Greek, and other industrious refugees and traders from Spain, the Levant, and other parts were thereby attracted to L., and largely added to its population and commercial prosperity. In 1541 a canal was dug, joining L. to Pisa, and thence by the Arno to Florence. The Medicean Grand Dukes drained the marshes, extended and embellished the town, supplied it with water by means of aqueducts, and intersected it with canals, by which cargoes in the harbour discharged into lighters were stored into spacious warehouses within the town or sent on to Pisa and Florence. In 1605 L. was enclosed by a fortified wall 5800 yards in circuit, and proclaimed a city, when its population stood at 10,000. The old port being found inadequate, the Medicean port was constructed under Ferdinand I. and Cosimo II., between 1587–1621. When the line of the Medicis became extinct in 1737, the population of L. had increased to 40,000. Under the Grand Dukes of the Habsburg-Lorraine line, the magnificent works affording abundant water-supply to L. were carried out, other improvements made, and the Medicean wall pulled down in 1841, and another built 5 m. in circuit, when the town boasted a population of 79,890. In 1855 the harbour works were begun, and have been recently completed. The port has now an area of about 124 ac., with a depth of 23–33 ft. Vessels with 24 ft. draught can enter at high water spring tides, and with 22 ft. at neap tides. The dry dock has a length of 443 ft., with a depth of 23 ft. The Orlando dock-yard has also wet dock accommodation, with 2460 ft. depth of water. The trade of L. is estimated to exceed £10,000,000 sterling. L. is now essentially a modern town, commodious and healthy. It is a great resort of the better classes from the inland towns in the summer months, when the influx of visitors often exceeds 20,000. Mean temp., yr. 60.1° F., Jan. 45.3°, Aug. 76.1°; mean rfall. (1857–91), yr. 33.8 in., Oct.–Nov. 10.3 in. P. (1881) 97,600. [**E. A.**]

Legland, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 6½ m. NW. Omagh, P.O. (**Leglands**). P.<250.

Legnago, fortified tn., N. Italy, one of the four fortresses of 'the Quadrilateral' [**Italy**], Venetia, prov. Verona, on the Adige, 25 m. E. Mantua; taken by French in 1796. P.<4000.

Legnano, market-tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, on riv. Olona, 16 m. NW. by W. Milan. P. 7100.

Legnone, Monte, mt., Italy, in the Alps, on the E. side of Lake Como, to the S. of the Adda. Alt. 8565 ft.

Legoniel, civic tn., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Belfast, 3 m. NW. Belfast, PMT.O. (**Ligoniel**). P.<4500.

Légrád, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the r. bk. of the Drave, 53 m. NE. by E. Agram. P.<3000.

Legsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 12 m. W. Louth, 2½ m. SE. by S. Market Rasen stn. P.<500.

Leguan, long isl., Brit. Guiana, in the mouth of the Essequibo, near the E. shore of the estuary.

Légué, port, France. See **Saint-Brieuc.**

Legya, vil., Upper Burma, in N. of Shan state L., 120 m. SE. by E. Mandalay.

Leh, tn., Kashmír (*q.v.*), cap. Ladakh, 160 m. E. Srinagar, on a small plain between the Indus (from which it is distant about 5 m.) and a chain of mountains. It is enclosed by a wall, surmounted at intervals with square towers, which extend on each side to the tops of the mountains. It has several temples, and the palace of the rajah is of great size, though rude in finish. L. is the great rendezvous for intercourse between the Punjab and Tibet on the E., and Chinese Turkistan on the N.,

and the principal mart for shawl-wool, brought from the latter country. Its trade is almost entirely a transit one. Alt. 11,530 ft. Estimated population, 4000.

Lehanmore, PT.O., Ire., SW. co. Cork, near Allihies, on Kenmare R.

Lehardan, tnld., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 14 m. NW. Londonderry, on W. shore of Lough Swilly. P. <250.

Lehe, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, govt. Stade, cap. circle L.; connected by tramway with Bremerhafen and Geestemünde to the S. P. (1821) <2000; (1890) 14,500.

Lehen, Teutonic, 'a fief.' See *Laen.*

Lehenagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Douglas.

Lehesten, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle Saalfeld, 25 m. NE. by E. Koburg. P. <3000.

Lehi City, vil., U.S., state and co. Utah, 25 m. (31 m. by rail) S. Salt Lake City. Alt. 4517 ft. (R.R.), 4586 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lehigh (lī'hai), vil., U.S., Iowa, Webster co., on Des Moines R., 58 m. NNW. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Lehigh, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 38 m. S. by E. Fargo.

Lehigh, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Stark co., 90 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the state.

Lehigh, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the SE., crossed by 40½ N. and 75½° E., partly bounded on the E. by the **Lehigh R.,** which passes through a rich coal region, and breaks through the Blue Ridge 12 m. below Mauch Chunk, to which place it is navigable by canal boats.

Lehigh, Upper, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 26 m. SSW. Scranton, and 12 m. S. Wilkesbarre. Alt. 1802 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lehigh Gap, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on the l. bk. of the Lehigh, 42 m. S. by E. Scranton. Alt. 393 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lehighton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on the r. bk. of the Lehigh, 39 m. S. Scranton. P. <3000.

Lehigh University, at S. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, U.S.

Lehinch, tn., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, 16 m. WNW. Ennis, on the W. Clare Rly., PMT.O. (**Lahinch**). P. <500.

Lehm, Ger., *laam,* Anglo-Saxon, *leem,* Dutch, 'clay,' 'mud.'

Lehmkuhle with Gut Knippenburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle Recklinghausen. P. <5000.

Lehnin, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. and 14 m. WSW. Potsdam, circle Zauch-Belzig, between two small lakes in the midst of a large forest. P. (comm.) <3000.

Le Hocq, stn., Channel Is., 2 m. SE. St. Helier, Jersey, on the Jersey Eastern Rly.

Lehrte, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Burgdorf, 9 m. E. Hanover. P. <4000.

Leiah, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismáil Khán, 65 m. NW. by N. Múltán. P. 7400; Moham. 4200; Hindus, 3300.

Leibicz, comm. and health resort, Austria-Hungary, co. Szepes, dist. Tátra. P. <4000.

Leibitz, tn., Hungary, co. Zips (Szepes), 46 m. NW. by W. Kaschau, with sulphur springs. P. (comm.) <4000.

Leibnitz, market-tn., Austria, Styria, on the Lassnitz, 21 m. S. by E. Graz. P. <3000.

Leicester (lĕs'ter), Saxon *Legeoceaster,* not improbably the *Ratæ* or *Ragæ* of the Romans, old mun. bor. (since John's reign), parl. and co. bor., and market and co. tn., Eng., Leicestershire, diocese of Peterborough, 97½ m. by rail from London, 27 m. by rail, 22 m. direct S., Nottingham, on the L. & NW. R., M. R., and G. N. R., and on the riv. Soar, which is navigable to this point, beyond which navigation is continued by the L. and Northamptonshire Union, the Grand Union, and Grand Junction Canals to the Thames. The staple trade of the town is in woollen hosiery, for which it has been noted at least since the middle of the 18th century (the breed of sheep in the county of L. yielding one of the finest wools for the manufacture of worsted yarn). Next in importance to hosiery is the boot and shoe manufacture. Sewing-cotton, lace, and elastic webbing are also made, and there are large mills for the doubling and spinning of lambs' wool. A neighbouring coal-field affords abundant supply of cheap coal. The church of St. Nicholas is built partly of bricks from the old Roman wall. In 1852 the main drainage was commenced and completed in 1854; further works on a great scale, begun by the Corporation in 1884, in order to obviate the risk of occasional basement flooding, and to dispose of the town sewage, which is utilised on a sewage-farm of 1375 ac. L. was a British city, cap. of the Coritani, and from 680–874 the seat of a bishopric. Formerly seat of an abbey in which Cardinal Wolsey died (1530). Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1851) 60,600; (1871) 95,200; (1891) 142,000; and at same date within area as extended October 31, 1891, 174,600; parl. bor. P. (1891) 142,000.

Leicester (lĕs'ter), tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 5 m. W. by S. Worcester. P. <4000.

Leicester, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Buncombe co., 95 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Leicester Abbey, par., Eng., co. and N. vicinity of Leicester. P. <250.

Leicester Forest, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire, E. Leicester Forest, 2½ m. S. Leicester. P. (of each) <250.

Leicester Frith, par., Eng., co. and 2 m. NW. Leicester. P. <250.

Leicestershire, co., nearly in the middle of Eng., in the basin of the Trent, which forms a portion of its northern boundary; belonging mainly to the diocese of Peterborough, but partly in the dioceses of Southwell and Worcester; cap. Leicester (parl. bor.); other chief towns, Loughborough, Hinckley, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Melton Mowbray; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Eastern, or Melton . . .	191,233	59,860
Mid, or Loughborough . .	83,736	55,164
Western, or Bosworth . .	112,457	57,146
Southern, or Harborough .	136,332	59,369
Leicester, parl. bor. . . .	3,366	142,045
Total	527,124 [1]	373,584 [1]

[1] The administrative county includes also the parts of Market Harborough and Great and Little Bowden, urban sanitary dist., in the ancient county of Northampton, and the part of Hinckley dist. in that of Warwick. Area, 528,986 ac. P. 375,092.

Surface undulating, mainly below 500 ft., but rising in the NW. in Charnwood Forest to 912 ft. Elsewhere also hilly country prevails, the Soar and its trib., the Wreak, traversing well-marked valleys. Geologically, the E. half of the county belongs to the Lias, the W. mainly to the New Red Sandstone; but in Charnwood Forest, besides Archæan and igneous rocks, there is a considerable area of Cambrian age, and in the extreme W. of the county there is a small but productive coalfield, coal being mined at Asbby-de-la-Zouch, Whitwick, Bagworth, Moira, Woodville, Ibstock, Heather, Netherseal, and Coalville. Among other minerals of importance are iron ore at Melton Mowbray, fireclay at Burton-on-Trent and Ashby Wolds, pipeclay at Woodville and Overseal. Limestone is quarried at Barrow-on-Soar, and Breedon (for lime), and slate at Swithland and Groby; granite and syenite at Mountsorrel, Groby, Enderby, and Croft. The county is noted for its breed of horses, cattle, and sheep, and for its dairy produce, notably Stilton cheese. The famous L. breed of sheep, which yields one of the finest of 'long-stapled' wools (adapted for the spinning of worsted yarn for use in the hosiery manufacture), was perfected about the middle of the 18th century by Bakewell, a noted agriculturist of this county. From the tables in the **Appendix,** pp. 7–9, it may be seen that L. is at the head of all English counties in the relative extent of permanent pasture and number of cattle relatively to total area, and that it is one of those showing the greatest increase under both these heads in 1893 as compared with 1869, while the county shows the same diminution as others in the area under corn and green crops. The principal manufacture is worsted and cotton hose; there are also agricultural implement and pottery and fire-brick factories. At Melton Mowbray there are blast-furnaces. The railways are numerous, belonging mainly to the Midland system, but also to the G. N. R., and in the S. to the L. & NW. R. Canals from the collieries in the NW., and the Soar near Leicester, connect with the Grand Junction Canal and the Thames. The first known inhabitants of this dist. were the Coritani Welsh, whom the Romans subdued. The terr. was later taken by the English and Warings, named the Middle English, and shared the fate of the kingdom of Mercia. The northmen settled here, and it was within the Dane-laga, but after the accession of William the Conqueror it ranked with the other shires. See **England,** table.

Leichhardt, co., New South Wales, crossed by 31° S., and in the N. by 148° E.

Leichhardt, pastoral dist., Queensland, behind the coast-range, divided about the middle by the Tropic of Capricorn.

Leichhardt, riv., Queensland, flows N. across the plains of Promise Land, entering the Gulf of Carpentaria in about 139° 50' E. Named in honour of Leichhardt, a German traveller, who perished in one of his explorations, 1848, the cause and place of his death never having been discovered. Length about 250 m.

Leichhardt, suburb, 3 m. W. Sydney, New South Wales. P. 17,100.

Lei-chou, tn., in the S. of China, on the E. ct. of the L. Penin. (between the China Sea and the Gulf of Tongking), Kwangtung prov., 82 m. SE. by E. Pakhoi.

Leichlingen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Solingen, 12 m. SSW. Elberfeld. P. (comm.) 5900.

Leiden (formerly spelt also **Leyden,** the ancient *Lugdunum Batavorum*), city, Holland, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. NE. by E.

The Hague, 22 m. SW. Amsterdam, and 17 m. N. Rotterdam, with both of which it is connected by canals and railways, on the Old Rhine (Oude Rijn) 6 m. from its mouth in the North Sea. Seat of a university (founded in 1575 to reward the inhabitants for their courageous defence against the Spaniards, May 25 to Oct. 3, 1574), for a long time one of the most celebrated schools of Europe (numbering among its professors Salmasius and Grotius), and still the most important university of Holland. Connected with it are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, botanic garden, and an extensive library of books and rare Oriental MSS. Manufactures, cloths and woollen materials, salt, and soap; important tanneries. P. (1869) 39,200; (1889) 43,500.

Leigh, in place-names, 'a district.' See *Ley*.

Leigh (lī), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 5½ m. S. by W. Sherborne, 1½ m. SE. Yetminster stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Leigh, par. and seapt., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on the Thames, 2½ m. W. Southend, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., with coastguard station, PMT.O. P. <2500.

Leigh, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 4 m. SSW. Tewkesbury. P. <500.

Leigh, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. W. Tunbridge, 1 m. SSW. Hildenborough stn., PMT.O.; 4721 ac. P. <1500.

Leigh, eccles. par. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, L. div., 6 m. SE. by E. Wigan, with stn. (**L. and Bedford**) on the L. & NW. R. The town has extensive cotton manufactures; coal is abundant, and there is a large foundry for agricultural implements; a canal communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and with Manchester. Technical school and public library opened in 1894. Par. P. 12,300; tn. P. 28,700; parl. div. P. (1891) 65,200.

Leigh, West, par., 1½ m. NW., on another line of the L. & NW. R. (1 m. N. of the stn.), PM.O. P. 10,900.

Leigh, Eng., Somerset. See **Leigh upon Mendip.**

Leigh, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 10 m. NE. Stafford, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., P.O.; 6223 ac. P. <1000.

Leigh, par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 4 m. SE. by E. Dorking, 3 m. S. by E. Betchworth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Leigh, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 6½ m. SSE. Cirencester, 2 m. W. by S. Cricklade stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Ashton Keynes.**

Leigh, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the Teme, 4½ m. W. by S. Worcester, with a stn. (**Leigh Court**) on the G. W. R., PT.O. (**L.**), and PT.O. (**L. Sinton**); 5623 ac. P. <5000; eccles. par. (**L. with Bransford**) P. <1500.

Leigh, High and **Little,** two pars., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 2½ m. NW. by W. Northwich, 2 m. N. Acton Bridge stn., PMT.O. (**High Leigh**). Little L. P. <500; High L. 4522 ac., P. <1000.

Leigh, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, Witney union. North L., P.O., P. <750; South L., on G. W. R., P. <500.

Leigh Delamere, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 12 m. NE. Bath, 4 m. NW. Chippenham stn. P. <250.

Leighfield, par., Eng., Rutland, 3 m. SW. by S. Oakham. P. <250.

Leigh Hill, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 2 m. from Savernake.

Leighland, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Old Cleeve par. P. <500.

Leighlinbridge (lokh'lin-brij), tn., Ire., co. Carlow, bars. Idrone, W. and E., on both sides of the Barrow, 7½ m. S. by W. Carlow, 2½ m. N. Bagenalstown, with remains of a fortress dating from 1181, PMT.O., and P.O. (**Old Leighlin**). P. <750.

Leighmoney, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 4 m. SW. Kinsale, on riv. Bandon. P. <500.

Leigh Road, tn., Victoria. See **Bannockburn.**

Leighs, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., Little L. 5 m. SSW. Braintree, 4 m. NW. by W. Hatfield Peverel stn. Great L., PT.O., P. <750; Little L. P. <250.

Leighterton, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 4½ m. ESE. Wotton-under-Edge. See **Boxwell.**

Leighton (lē'ton), par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 2 m. NW. Crewe. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Minshull Vernon**) P. <750.

Leighton, par., Eng., Cheshire, on Dee estuary, in town of Neston and Parkgate. P. <500.

Leighton, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 9 m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, PMT.O. P. <500.

Leighton, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on Offa's Dyke and riv. Severn, 3 m. SE. Welshpool, P.O. P. <500. See **Trelystan.**

Leighton Bromswold, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 8 m. WNW. Huntingdon, 3½ m. NNE. Kimbolton stn., P.O. (**Leighton**). P. <500.

Leighton Buzzard, par. and market-tn., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 11 m. W. by N. Luton, on the Ousel, 1 m. E. of its stn. (**Leighton**) on the L. & NW. R., with stone and phosphate of lime. Market-days, Tu. and S. P. 6700.

Leighton Hill, hill, Eng., in the N. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, 20 m. N. Hexham.

Leigh upon Mendip, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 9 m. SW. Bristol, P.O. P. <500.

Lei-kiang, riv., China. See **Lai-kiang.**

Leima, or **Leymah,** maritime tn., SE. Arabia, Oman, about 250 m. NNW. Maskat, on the strait of Ormuz.

Leimbach, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, Mansfeld mountain circle, 4 m. NE. by N. Eisleben. P. <4000.

Leimuiden, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. NE. by E. Leiden. P. <2000.

Leine, riv., Ger., rises in the SW. of the Prussian prov. of Saxony, and flows first W. then on the whole N. mainly through the prov. of Hanover past Hanover into the Aller; navigable from Hanover, 35 m. Length, 119 m.; area of basin, 2425 sq. m.

Leinster (lĕn'ster), the SE. prov. of Ire. (*q.v.*). The prov. was originally called *Galian*, but had its name changed to *Laighen* in the 3rd century A.D., when a body of Gallic mercenaries, armed with broad-headed spears (*'laighen'*), was introduced on the occasion of a feud in the ruling family. The termination *ster* was afterwards added, in accordance with the analogy of the names of the other provs. The form *Laighenster* is found in a document of the 15th century (Joyce).

Leinster, dist., Ire., in the SE. of Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy.

Leinster, mt., Ire., in the W. of co. Wexford, 11 m. NW. Enniscorthy. Height, 2610 ft.

Leinthall Earles, eccles. par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 6½ m. NW. by N. Leominster, 5 m. NW. Berrington and Eye stn. P. <250.

Leinthall, Starkes, par., 2 m. to the N., 6 m. SW. Ludlow stn. P. <250.

Leintwardine, North Side, par., Eng., Herefordshire and Salop, div. and 12 m. NW. by N. Leominster, 3 m. E. Bucknell stn., PMT.O.; 5611 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**L. with Adforton**) P. <1500.

Leipnik, or **Lipnik,** tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Beczwa, 16 m. E. by S. Olmütz. P. 5400.

Leipoting, tn., China, Süchwan, near the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 170 m. S. by W. Chengtu-fu.

Leipsic, vil., U.S., Ohio, Putnam co., 45 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Leipzig (name derived from Slav. *lipa* or *lip*=lime tree), second tn. of the kgd. of Saxony. It is situated in a large and fertile plain, in 51° 20′ 6″ N. lat. and 12° 23′ 30″ E. long., at the confluence of the Elster, Pleisse, and Parthe. L. is an interesting town, and has many old buildings and narrow streets in the centre; these are surrounded by the modern parts of the town, which are finely built, and intersected by broad avenues and promenades. Celebrated are the Pleissenburg (the old citadel of L. during the Middle Ages), the Guild Hall, the Royal Palace, and among the churches New St. Peter's, beautifully built in the Gothic style. A number of suburbs which surround L., viz., Plagwitz, Lindenau, Reudnitz, Connewitz, and Gohlis, are connected with the industrial development of the town. L. is one of the principal industrial and commercial cities of the German Empire. It is the centre of the German book trade: there are a great many printing and bookbinding establishments, and more than 500 publishing firms have their seat at L. Also other industries have greatly developed in recent times, the textile, iron, leather, paper, and tobacco industries being in a flourishing state. The great commercial importance of L. is due to its situation in the plain between the industrial dists. of the Erzgebirge and the Thuringian Forest Mts., and on the natural highway connecting the Rhine with the Elbe terrs. Railways converge from all directions, and the three great fairs, which are annually held, are still among the principal commercial features of L., although they have ceased to be of such world-wide importance as was the case in the 17th and 18th centuries. Since 1879 L. is the seat of the 'Reichsgericht,' the supreme court of justice of the German Empire. The university of L., founded in 1409, is one of the principal centres of learning on the continent, and is frequented by more than 3000 students. In the early Middle Ages L. was a village of Wendish fishermen. It is first mentioned as a town in 1015. In the following centuries it made rapid strides, but suffered greatly during the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' Wars. The Napoleonic campaigns also proved a very critical period for the town, until the French were finally driven out of Germany after their crushing defeat in the great battle of Leipzig (16th to 19th October 1813). Since that time the industrial and commercial development of L. has been great and rapid. Alt. 390 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.7° F., Jan. 30.6°, July 65°; mean rfall. (20 years), 22.7 in. P. (1676) 20,000; (1776) 24,000; (1800) 32,000; (1850) 65,000; (1870) 95,000; (1890) 295,025. [**H. G. S.**]

Leipzig, tn., Tasmania, co. Glamorgan, 66 m. from Launceston. P. <1500.

Leirdal, vil., Norway, on the Sognefjord, 88 m. NE. Bergen, in 61° 7′ N., 7° 27′ E. Mean temp., yr. 43° F., Jan. 29°, July 61.6°; mean rfall. (9 yrs.), 12.6 in.

Leire, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9½ m. N. by E. Rugby, 2 m. SW. Broughton Astley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Leiria, city, Portugal, cap. prov. L., 37 m. SW. by S. Coimbra, residence of a bishop. Connected by a horse tramway with the port of São Martinho, 23 m. SSW. To the W. of the town are dunes, planted, since the end of the 13th century, with pines, which now form the largest forest in Portugal. In the neighbourhood iron-mines are worked. P. <4000.

Leiro, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Rivadavia. P. 5100.

Leis, comm., Switzd. See **Lens.**

Leisnig, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, dist. Döbeln, on the Freiberger Mulde, 26 m. ESE. Leipzig, and 5 m. ENE. Kolditz; considerable woollen manufactures and shoemaking. Near it Mildenstein baths (pine-leaf, &c.); also a climatic health-resort. P. 7900.

Leissigen, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the S. side of Lake Thun, 5 m. WSW. Interlaken. P. <2000.

Leiston (lē's'n), par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 21 m. SW. by S. Lowestoft, 2 m. from the coast, on the G. E. R., with extensive manufacture of agricultural implements L. Abbey dates from about the close of 14th century, or early in 15th century; parts of the choir, with chapels and transepts, are still standing, and are now used for farm purposes. PMT.O. 4987 ac. P. < 3000; eccles. par. (**L. with Sizewell**) P. <3000.

Leitani, Nahr-el-. See **Litani, Nahr-el-.**

Leitchville, tn., Victoria, co. Gunbower, 187 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Leite, one of the Philippines. See **Leyte.**

Leitelshain, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Zwickau. P. <4000.

Leiter, Gaelic, in place-names, *letter,* 'the slope of a hill.'

Leitern, comm., Switzd. See **Echelles, L'.**

Leith (lith), ancient *Let* or *Inverlet,* parl. burgh (since 1833), mun. burgh, par., seapt., and tn., Scot., Midlothian, on S. shore of the Firth of Forth, its S. boundary conterminous with the N. boundary of Edinburgh, with stns. on the C. R. and N. B. R. Besides important shipbuilding yards, the town has saw, flour, and meal mills, sugar refineries, engineering works, breweries, and distilleries. Its formerly important manufacture of glass has all but died out. The first wooden pier was made (by the Earl of Hertford) in 1544, followed early in the 17th century by another. The first wet dock was begun in 1800, and finished in 1806. L. has now 6 dry docks, the largest 385 ft. long, 21 ft. deep on sill at high water ordinary spring tides, an inner and outer harbour (the latter with 3000 ft. of quayage; depth at side ordinary springs, high water, 26½ ft., low water, 9 ft.), and 6 wet docks, the largest being the Edinburgh Dock, area 16⅔ ac., depth over sill, high water, 25½ ft. ordinary springs, 22 ft. ordinary neaps. Total water area of harbours and docks, 80 ac. The continental trade of L. is chiefly with Hamburg, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Stettin, Bremerhaven, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Rotterdam. For statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. There is a Government Navigation School. The town was walled and fortified in 1549 by D'Essé, commander of the French troops in Scotland. The stone wall, pierced by six gates or 'ports,' was partly dismantled in 1560, rebuilt in 1571, and has now totally disappeared. The citadel of L., constructed mainly by the forces of Oliver Cromwell in 1650, was of considerable size, and stood on the North L. side of the river. After the Restoration it was almost entirely destroyed, and now only a Saxon archway and a few feet of old wall remain. L. was the birthplace of John Home, the author of 'Douglas.' L. unites with Musselburgh and Portobello in returning a member to Parliament. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 47.8° F., Jan. 39.1°, July 59.0°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 23.6 in. Tn. P. (1891) 68,700; pars. **North L.,** on N. B. R., P. 21,700; **South L.,** on N. B. R., P. 54,500; parl. and mun. burgh P. (1851) 30,900; (1871) 44,300; (1891) 67,700; parl. dist. of burghs P. 84,800.

Leith, tn., Tasmania, Devon co., on the N. ct., 50 m. WNW. Launceston, 19 m. ESE. Emu Bay. P. <1500.

Leith Walk, stn., Scot., Edinburgh, on the N. B. R.

Leith, Water of, riv., Scot., Midlothian, rises in the SW. of the county, and flows NE. past Currie and Edinburgh into the Firth of Forth at Leith. The name, according to Chalmers, is from Celtic *lith,* 'flood.'

Leitha, or **Leytha,** riv., Austria-Hungary, r. bk. trib. of the Danube, formed in the SE. of Lower Austria by the meeting of the Schwarzau and Pittenau, flows NE., forming in some parts the Austro-Hungarian border [**Austria-Hungary**], afterwards parallel to the main stream, a branch of which (skirting the S. ct. of the isl. of Little Schütt) it joins at Ungarisch-Altenburg.

Leith Hill, Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 4½ m. SW. Dorking, 3½ m. W. Holmwood stn. Height, 965 ft.

Leitholm, vil., Scot., Berwickshire, 4 m. NW. Coldstream, 3½ m. SE. Marchmont stn., PT.O.

Leitmeritz, or **Litomierczicze,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 15 m. SE. by E. Teplitz, opposite the fortress of Theresienstadt. Alt. 490–560 ft. P. 11,300.

Leitomischl, or **Leutomischel,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 32 m. SE. Königgrätz. Alt. 1140 ft. P. 5600.

Leitrim (lī'trĭm), co., Ire., Connaught, bounded W. by cos. Roscommon and Sligo, N. by the bay and co. Donegal, E. by cos. Fermanagh and Cavan, and SE. by co. Longford; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Carrigallen	62,597	14,691
Drumahaire	110,151	20,798
Leitrim	59,243	14,270
Mohill	62,903	15,899
Rosclogher	81,616	12,960
Total, Leitrim . . .	376,510	78,618

The surface is mostly wild and rugged; in the S. of the county below 500 ft., in the N. mountainous. Slieve Anierin, E. of Lough Allen, in the centre of the county, reaches a height of 1922 ft. Loughs Allen and Melvin are mainly in this county, and there are numerous smaller lakes. The chief river is the Shannon, which enters the county about the middle, flows S. into Lough Allen, which it drains S., forming part of the western boundary of the county. The Erne and Shannon Junction Canal traverses the county through the middle of its lower portion. More than half of the area is pasture land. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The county belongs almost entirely to the Carboniferous era, but mainly to the unproductive members of the series, although there are one or two patches belonging to the coal-measures, and coal, mined at Knockateeane, Seltannaskeagh, and Tullymorrow, is the only mineral of importance. There are manufactures of linens and coarse woollens. The Longford and Sligo Rly. passes through the extreme SW., and its branch, the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Cos. Rly., the N. of the county. Two members (N. and S. divs.) are returned to Parliament. County town, Carrick-on-Shannon; other towns with more than 1000 inhabitants, Manorhamilton and Mohill. See **Ireland,** table.

Leitrim, par., Ire., cos. Cork and Waterford, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Coshmore and Coshbridge, on riv. Blackwater, 4 m. NE. Fermoy; 7128 ac. P. <1000.

Leitrim, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 5 m. NW. Castlewellan, P.O. P. <500.

Leitrim, par., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. L., 5 m. SE. by E. Loughrea; 4099 ac. P. <750.

Leitrim, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Tarbert No. 1.

Leitrim, tn., Ire., SE. co. L., bar. L., on the l. bk. of the Shannon, 3 m. NNE. Carrick-on-Shannon, PT.O. P. <250.

Leitrim, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Tobercurry.

Leiva, tn., Colombia, Boyaca, 85 m. NNE. Bogotá. Alt. 6500 ft. P. <5000.

Leivanates, ct. vil., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, on the Euripus (channel of Atalantē), 35 m. WNW. Chalkis. P. <2000.

Leixlip (lī'slip), old Norse *Laxhlaup,* 'Salmon leap', par. and tn., Ire., cos. Dublin and Kildare, bars. Newcastle and North Salt, on the l. bk. of the Liffey, 4½ m. E. by S. Maynooth, 1 m. from the Royal Canal, on the Midland Great Western Rly., PMT.O. Par. P. <2000; tn. P. <750.

Leixões, the outport of Oporto, Portugal, 3 m. N. of the mouth of the Douro, with an artificial harbour in the form of a square, with a side 3300 ft. long; width of entrance (on W. side, open to the S.), 748 ft.; least depth, 33 ft.; greatest, 45 ft.

Leiyang, China. See **Laiyang.**

Lejah, El. See **Hauran.**

Lek, riv., Netherlands. See **Rhine.**

Lekhaina, tn., Greece, prov. Achaia and Elis, 33 m. SW. by W. Patras. P. <3000; comm. (**Myrtountiol**) P. 10,700.

Lekki, or **Leke,** W. Africa, on the S. side of the **L. lagoon** (the eastern expansion of the Lagos lagoon), 50 m. E. Lagos, in 4° 8′ E., about 2 m. N. of the Bight of Benin, a British possession since 1862.

Lekö, isl., Norway, off the W. ct., prov. N. Trondhjem, in 65° 10′ N.

Lekole, riv., Africa. See **Likuala.**

Leland, vil., U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., 58 m. W. by S. Chicago. P. <1500.

Leland Stanford University. See **Palo Alto.**

Lelangen, lake, SW. Norway and SE. Sweden, E. of Fredrikshald, S. end 38 m. direct N. Uddevalla, with which it is now being connected by narrow-gauge railway.

Lelant, stn. and PMT.O., Eng., Cornwall. See **Uny Lelant.**

Lella Khedija, mt., Algeria. See **Atlas.**

Lella-Maghnia, or **Lalla-Mahrnia,** tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, 29 m. W. Tlemsen; the French town dates from 1844; with various hot springs in the neighbourhood, and mines of copper and lead near at Ghar Rubben. P. <2000.

Lelley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 7½ m. ENE. Hull, 3 m. NE. by N. Hedon stn. P. <250.

Lelundo, or **Lilundo,** riv., in N. of Congo Free State, Africa, flows W. and enters the Atlantic at Fonda Bay, in 6° 58′ S.

Lema, group of islets, S. China, 4 m. S. Hong-kong.

Lemaire Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 51° 30′ N.

Le Maire Islands, another name of the Palowi group, Ger. New Guinea.

Le Maire Islands, Ger. New Guinea, in about 3° 20′ S., 144° 20′ E.

Le Maire Strait, S. America, is between Tierra del Fuego and Staten I., in 54° 40′ S., 65° W. Breadth, 15–18 m. It was discovered in 1616 by the navigators Schouten and Le Maire.

Lemanaghan, par., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 10½ m. W. Tullamore; 19,616 ac. P. <2500.

Leman Lake, Switzd. See **Geneva, Lake of.**

Leman Sand, sandbank, in North Sea, 25 m. NE. Cromer, 15 m. in extent from NW. to SE., with a light-vessel between it and Ower Sands, visible 11 m.

Leman Street, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R. and N. L. R., 1½ m. E. St. Paul's.

Lemanus, Lacus. See **Geneva, Lake of.**

Lemars, city, U.S., Iowa, Plymouth co., on Floyd R., 23 m. NE. by N. Sioux City. P. <5000.

Lembecq-lez-Hal, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels, 2 m. S. Hal, on the Senne. P. <4000.

Lembeke, tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. NNW. Ghent.

Lemberg (Polish **Lwow,** sometimes called **Leopol,** from the Latin name *Leopolis*), tn., Austria, cap. crownland Galicia, 185 m. E. by S. Cracow, on the Peltew, in a deep valley; seat of a Catholic bishop, an Armenian archbishop, and a bishop for the United Greeks; a university founded in 1817, reorganised in 1847; a Ruthenian society of literature; an extensive commerce with Russia and Turkey. The ramparts have been rased and replaced by promenades. L. was founded in 1259, besieged by the Turks in 1524 and 1672, and taken and sacked in 1705 by Charles XII. of Sweden. Alt. 978 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.6° F., Jan. 24.4°, July 65.4°; mean rfall. (45 yrs.), 26.9 in. P. (1809) 42,000; (1870) 87,100; (1890) 127,900, more than 30,000 of whom are Jews.

Lemgo, tn., Ger., princip. Lippe (Detmold), circle L., 18 m. S. Minden, 7 m. NNE. Detmold, with manufactures of woollen, linen, leather, and meerschaum pipes. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns. P. 7300.

Lemhi, co., U.S., Idaho, separated from Montana on the E. by the Rocky Mts., drained by the E. fork of Salmon R. and by Rocky Creek.

Lemhi, riv., U.S., in the E. of Idaho, flows NW. parallel to the Rocky Mts., and enters the Salmon R. at Salmon City, in 45° 11′ N.; its valley (70 m. long, 4–6 m. wide) is noted for its crops and dairies.

Lemington, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., on the Tyne, 4½ m. W. Newcastle, 1 m. N. Blaydon stn., on NE. R., PMT.O.

Lemington, Lower, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 13 m. SE. by E. Evesham, 1½ m. NE. by N. Moreton in the Marsh stn. P. <250.

Lemlara, P.O., Ire., co. and 11 m. NE. by E. Cork.

Lemmer, De, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the NE. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 24 m. S. by W. Leeuwarden. P. 3000.

Lemmington, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. SW. Alnwick. P. <250.

Lemni, Lemnos, Limno, Limni, or **Sta-Limene** (from a Semitic root meaning 'white'), called by the Greeks *Hephaistia,* by the Romans *Vulcania,* or *Aithalea* ('the burning' or 'flaming,' with reference to its volcano, Mosykhlos, active in historical times), isl., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, in the N. of the Ægean Sea, crossed in the N. by 40° N., E. of 25° E., of irregular form, composed of several isolated groups of extinct volcanoes (the highest point being 1410 ft.) standing in plains covered with scoriæ. Almost destitute of trees, even the olive wanting; soil, however, fertile. Amongst articles of commerce is a red earth, celebrated in the East as an astringent medicine. Ceded to Mahomet II. by a treaty in 1478; conquered by the Venetians in 1656, but retaken by the Turks in the following year. P. 27,100; orthodox Greeks, 24,500; Moham. 2500 (Cuinet).

Lemon Rock, islet, Ire., off SW. ct. co. Kerry, in 51° 48′ N.

Lemont, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 25 m. SW. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Lemovicum. See **Limoges.**

Lempta, Tunis. See **Lamta.**

Lemsford, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, 2 m. NW. Hatfield, PMT.O. P. <500.

Lemta, Tunis. See **Lamta.**

Lemvig, tn., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, on Liim Fjord, prov. and 32 m. N. Ringkjöbing. The harbour has 250 ft. of quayage; depth 9 ft. at high water, 7 ft. at low. P. <3000.

Lemyethna, tn., Burma, dist. and 66 m. NNE. Bassein. P. 5600; Buddhists, 5400.

Len, in Eng. place-names, 'a fief.' See *Laen.*

Lena, riv., E. Siberia, govts. Irkutsk and Yakutsk, one of the largest on the earth, rises on NW. slope of Baikal Mts., describes first a large arc towards the S., then turns N., and from the mouth of the Kuta assumes a NE. direction, which it maintains till Yakutsk, only making one big bending between the mouths of the Vitim and the Olekma; from Yakutsk flows NNW. and N. till its entrance into the Arctic Ocean, where it makes a large delta. Only the first 100 m. of its course in the mountains are not navigable; but from **Kachug** (alt. about 1500 ft.), and especially from Verkholensk, it becomes a large river, regularly navigated. On the next 1200 m. of its course, till Olekminsk (60° 22′ N.), it flows in a valley deeply cut into the surrounding high plains, and its shores are high cliffs of sandstones, limestones, and conglomerates, only small poor villages appearing in the narrow lateral valleys. After receiving the Vitim it attains a width of 700 yards, which is doubled below Olekminsk, where many islands appear in the river bed, while the L. flows amidst low plains another 400 m. to Yakutsk. Here begins its lower course, 1200 m., the L. attaining, with its branches, a width of from 5 to 17 m., and a depth of from 8 to 10 fathoms. The delta of the L., which occupies about 270 m. of the coast of the Arctic Ocean, is a labyrinth of islands (Borokhaya and Khangalatskiy being the largest), the chief branches of the L. being at their mouths 5 to 7 m. wide. Sagastyr (73° 35′ N., 117° 20′ E.) is the most northern inhabited spot of the delta, and has been for two years the seat of a Polar meteorological station. The L. is free from ice by the end of April at Kachug, in the first days of June at Yakutsk, and only in July in its delta, which occasionally remains inaccessible throughout the summer on account of ice. Freezes by the end of October at Kachug (162 days free from ice at Kirensk), and in first days of October at Yakutsk. Important artery for the transport of provisions and goods to the gold-washings of the Vitim and Olekma region, as well as for food supplies to Yakutsk. Steamers now ply also up the **Vitim.** Receives over 300 large tribs., of which several are themselves large rivers; (r. bk.) Kirenga, Chuya, Vitim (1100 m.), Olekma (702 m.), Aldan (1160 m.); (l. bk.) Ilga, Kuta, Nyuya, Vilyui (1313 m.) and Muna. Length, 2860 m.; area of basin, 908,980 sq. m.

Lena, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo, dist. Labiana. P. 13,100.

Lena, tn., U.S., Illinois, Stephenson co., 43 m. E. by S. Dubuque (Io.). P. <1500.

Lenaderg, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 3 m. from Banbridge, PMT.O. P. <500.

Lenadoon Point, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Sligo, at the E. entrance to Killala Bay.

Lenamore, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Edgeworthstown, E. co. Longford.

Lenankeel, vil., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 19 m. W. by N. Moville, on the E. shore of Lough Swilly.

Lenawee, co., U.S., Michigan, S. frontier, crossed by 84° W.

Lench, Church, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 5 m. N. Evesham, 3 m. W. Salford Priors stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Church Lench with Abbots Lench**) P. <500.

Lench, Rouse, par., 1½ m. NNW. Church Lench. P. <500.

Lenchwick, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 2 m. N. Evesham. See **Norton near Evesham.**

Lendalfoot, ct. vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 6 m. SW. Girvan, on Water of Lendal, which issues from Loch Lochton, and flows 3½ m. SW. to the sea at Lendalfoot.

Lendelède, tn., Belgium, W. Flanders, arr. and 5 m. N. Courtrai. P. (comm.) <4000.

Lendinara, fortified tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, 23 m. W. Adria. P. 7300.

Lendu, tribe, central Africa, NW. of Lake Albert Nyanza.

Lene, in Eng. place-names, 'a fief.' See *Laen.*

Lene, Lough, lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Westmeath, 10 m. NNE. Mullingar, 312 ft. above sea-level; drained by the Deel into the Boyne.

Lengbach, Alt, vil., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, 22 m. W. by S. Vienna. P. <2000.

Lengefeld, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Marienberg, 14 m. SE. by E. Chemnitz. P. <4000.

Lengenfeld, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 12 m. SSW. Zwickau, dist. Auerbach. P. 5200.

Lengerich, comm. and tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Tecklenburg, 18½ m. NE. by N. Münster. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lengsfeld, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 15 m. SW. Eisenach. P. <2000.

Lengua de Vaca (cow's tongue), cape, on the coast of Chile, 30° 13′ S.

Lengyeltóti-Hács, comm., Hungary, co. Somogy, 86 m. SW. Budapest. P. <4000.

Lenha, Ponta da. See **Ponta da Lenha.**

Lenham, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 9 m. ESE. Maidstone, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O.; 7145 ac. P. <2000.

Lenk, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, Upper Simmenthal, 23 m. SSW. Thun, with sulphurous baths. Alt. 3530 ft. P. <2000.

Lenkoran, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 125 m. SSW. Baku, on the flat sandy W. shore of the Kizil-agach Bay of the Caspian Sea, 38° 45′ N., 48° 51′ E. In 18th century was cap. of khanate of Talyshes, annexed to Russia in 1813. Old fortress.

Climate unhealthy, on account of fevers. Mean rfall. (18 yrs.), yr. 46.9 in., Sept.–Jan. 32.2 in. Mean temp., yr. 60.3° F., Jan. 59°, Aug. 80.6°. P. 11,500.

Lenne, riv., Prussia, Westphalia, rises in the Rothhaar Mts., near the source of the Ruhr, flows W. then NW. into the Ruhr above Witten; not navigable.

Lenne-gebirge. See **Westphalia.**

Lennep, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle L., 5½ m. SSE. Barmen, with important manufactures of cloth and machines, and dye-works. Ancient residence of the Counts of Berg. P. 6500.

Lennox, co., Canada, Ontario, at the NE. end of Lake Ontario, divided almost equally by 77° W.

Lennox, isl., belonging to Chile, S. of Tierra del Fuego, just E. of 67° W.; alluvial gold formerly worked here, now nearly exhausted.

Lennox, co., Queensland, crossed in the middle by 26° S., touching 152° E.

Lennox (Gaelic *leamhnach*, 'elm-wood'), ancient name of a co., Scot., including Dumbarton (*q.v.*) and parts of Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew.

Lennox, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Lincoln co., 42 m. NE. by N. Yankton. P. <1500.

Lennox Hills, general name for the hills extending from near Dumbarton to near Stirling, divided into three groups by Strathblane, W. of the Campsie Fells, and the valleys of the Endrick and Carron, N. of Campsie Fells and Kilsyth Hills.

Lennox Passage, channel, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the SE. of Cape Breton I., between Isle Madame and the mainland of Richmond co.

Lennoxtown, tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, 8 m. NNE. Glasgow, on the N. B. R., with coal-mines, bleachfields, alum-works, calico print-works, &c., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Lennoxville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Sherbrooke co., 104 m. SSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Leno, market-tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. S. Brescia. P. <3000.

Lenoir (le-nwawr'), co., U.S., N. Carolina, E. of 78° W., crossed in the extreme S. by 35° N.

Lenoir, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Caldwell co., 160 m. W. Raleigh. Alt. 1196 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lenox, vil., U.S., Iowa, Taylor co., 77 m. ESE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Lenox, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 27 m. S. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Lens, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender, arr. and 8 m. NNW. Mons. P. (comm.) <2000.

Lens, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, on the Deule, 10 m. NNE. Arras. P. 13,700.

Lens, or **Leis,** comm., Switzd., cant. Valais, 5 m. NE. by E. Sion. P. <3000.

Lensahn, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 26 m. NNE. Lübeck. P. <2000.

Lentini (ancient *Leontium*), tn., Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 17 m. S. by W. Catania, on a hill about 1½ m. SE. of Lake L. [**Biviere**], the largest sheet of water in Sicily. Neighbourhood highly malarious. Has manufactures of earthenware. Birthplace of Euclid the geometrician. Entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. P. (comm.) 14,000.

Lenton, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Lavington.**

Lenton, par. and suburb of Nottingham, Eng., in the S. div., on the M. R. P. 11,000.

Lentran, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the S. shore of Beauly Firth, 5 m. W. Inverness, on the H. R., P.O.

Lenva, vil., Russia, govt. and 107 m. N. Perm, on l. bk. Kama, opposite Novoye Usoliye; salt springs, yielding 600,000 cwts. of salt. P. <5000.

Lenvik, vil., Norway, prov. and 24 m. SW. Tromsö.

Lenwade, stn., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Wensum, 10 m. NW. Norwich, on the M. and G. N. Joint Rly.

Leny, par., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, 7 m. NW. by N. Mullingar. P. <750.

Lenzburg, comm., Switzd., cant. and 6½ m. E. Aarau. P. <3000.

Lenzen, tn., Ger., Prussia, in the NW. of prov. and 67 m. NW. Brandenburg, circle Westprignitz. P. <3000.

Lenzie, tn., Scot., on the borders of Dumbartonshire and NW. Lanarkshire, with junc. stn. on N. B. R., 6 m. NE. Glasgow, with coal-mines, PMT.O. P. <2000. See **Kirkintilloch.**

Leoben, tn., Austria, Styria, on the Mur, 26 m. NW. by W. Graz, about 11 m. SE. of the important iron-mines of the Erzberg (Vordernberg), itself a great seat of iron-works. The peace of L., between France and Austria, was concluded here, April 18, 1797. Alt. 1745 ft. P. 6500.

Leobersdorf, vil., Lower Austria, 9 m. N. by W. Weiner Neustad. P. <3000.

Leobschütz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle L., on the Zinna, 18 m. WNW. Ratibor, with mineral waters, and important manufactures of hosiery. From 1524 to 1623 it was the cap. of the principality Jägerndorf. P. 12,600.

Leochel and Cushnie, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 18 m. S. Huntly, 4½ m. SW. Alford stn.; 12,856 ac. P. <1500.

Leod, Anglo-Saxon, *leute*, German, 'people.'

Leogane, tn., isl. and republic Haiti, on the N. ct. of the S. Penin., 18 m. W. by S. Port-au-Prince, in 72° 33' W.

Leola, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, McPherson co., 114 m. NE. by N. Pierre.

Leominster (the *Lemster* of Camden, and still so pronounced), mun. bor. (since the time of Queen Mary), also a parl. bor. till 1885, Eng., co., diocese, and 12 m. N. by W. Hereford, L. div., on the Lugg and the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys. Great trade in hops, cider, and Hereford cattle; there are also wool-stapling establishments, and woollen cloths were formerly made to some extent. In the beginning of the 17th century the dist. was noted for its wool, which, according to Camden, was spoken of as 'Lemster ore.' The parish church of SS. Peter and Paul is an ancient edifice. Some remains exist of a priory (dissolved in 1539), and its mill may yet be seen. The old town hall or butter cross (erected by John Abel in 1633), a fine specimen of Elizabethan timber work, was taken down in 1855 to make way for a new town-hall, but was purchased by a private gentleman, and has been re-erected in the neighbourhood as a dwelling-house. Market-day, F. Pars. (L. Borough) P. <5000, (L. Out Parish), 7890 ac., P. <1500; mun. bor. P. (1891) 5700; parl. div. P. 45,800.

Leominster, or **Lyminster,** par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 2 m. SSE. Arundel, PT.O. (**Lyminster**). P. <2000.

Leominster, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 19 m. N. by E. Worcester. P. 7300.

Leon, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dep. L.

Leon, or **Bacuba,** navigable riv., Colombia, Antioquia and Cauca, flows NNW. into the Gulf of Uraba (head of Gulf of Darien). Length, 85 m.

Léon, or **Léonais,** dist., France. See **Finistère.**

Leon, manufacturing tn., Mexico, state of and 31 m. W. by N. Guanajuato. Alt. 5900 ft. Rfall. (9 yrs.), 28.44 in. P. (estimated at) 50,000.

Leon, an old kgd., afterwards a prov., in the NW. of Spain, now divided into the three provs. of Leon (N.), Zamora (middle), and Salamanca (S.), along with which Palencia and Valladolid (now in Old Castille) were formerly included. It stretches from the Asturian or Cantabrian Mts. on the N. to the Sierra de Gata in the S., and borders W. on Portugal and Galicia. It belongs mainly to the basin of the Douro (Duero), which traverses it in the middle from E. to W., and here receives the Esla (r. bk.), and Tormes (l. bk), and other tribs.; but the NW. belongs to the basin of the Minho, being traversed by the upper Sil, which here flows through the well-wooded and beautiful valley known as El Vierzo; and the SE. belongs to that of the Tagus, the wild valley of Batuecas, E. of the Sierra de Peña de Francia (a continuation of the Sierra de Gata, running NE. into the present prov. of Salamanca), forming the upper part of the basin of the Alagon. L. belongs, as a whole, to the tableland of Spain, the mean elevation being above 2500 ft. The N. and S. parts are the most mountainous; mountains covering, on the N. and W., about half of the present prov. of L., while the most considerable plains belong to the remainder of that prov. The two provs. to the S. are too deeply cut by the numerous river valleys, and traversed by too many hill ranges, to leave room for plains properly so called. The surface is not very productive. The W. of prov. Zamora is particularly barren. Only a very limited extent is irrigated. The chief crops are grain (above all, wheat) and pulses, as in other parts of the tableland of Spain. Large tracts, especially in the more level areas, are occupied only by sheep-pastures, which form the summer grazing-grounds of large flocks of merino-sheep. Minerals are of little importance, the mines being mostly little worked, or not at all. Some mines of iron are worked in the mountains of prov. L., antimony and silver-lead are mined near Alcañices (near Portuguese frontier, N. of the Douro), tin in Sayago (near frontier S. of the Douro), and copper and iron in the dist. of Zamora. See **Spain,** table and historical notes.

Léon, city, Spain, 55 m. SSE. Oviedo, cap. of prov. L., and formerly of the kingdom of L. Seat of a bishop; its cathedral, founded in the 10th century, but dating mainly from the 14th century, is one of the finest specimens of old Gothic architecture. It contains the tombs of many of the kings of L. The city has also a fine Gothic town-house, and many old palaces of Spanish grandees. L. was only for a short time in the hands of the Arabs, having been wrested from them by Pelayo (Pelagius) in 722. L. is of Roman origin, and owes its name to its having been the seat of the 7th legion. P. 13,400.

Leon, co., U.S., Florida, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 84° W.

Leon, tn., U.S., Iowa, Decatur co., 60 m. S. by W. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Leon, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 31° N., crossed by 96° W.

Leon, riv., U.S., Texas. See **Little River.**

Leon, Isla de, a long narrow isl. of S. Spain, prov. Cadiz, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of

Santi Petri. Surface mostly sandy and barren, with salt-water marshes. Length, N. to S., 10 m.; breadth, 2 m. Chief town, San Fernando. See **Cadiz.**

Leon, Lake of. See **Managua.**

Leona, Cape, the northernmost point of Morocco.

Leonard's Hill, tn., Victoria, co. Talbot, 83 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Leonard Stanley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, 1 m. W. by S. Ryeford stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Leonardtown, vil., U.S., Maryland, cap. St. Mary's co., 74 m. S. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Leonberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 7½ m. W. by N. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Leones, small isl., E. ct. Patagonia, in 45° 6′ S.

Leonessa, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 15 m. E. Terni. P. <2000; (comm.) P. 5400.

Leonforte, tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 21 m. NE. by E. Caltanissetta. Alt. 3400 ft. P. 13,000.

Leongatha, tn., Victoria, co. Buln Buln, 74 m. SSE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Leonicum, tn., Italy. See **Lonigo.**

Leonidion (leonidhi), tn., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 25 m. E. by N. Sparta, in comm. Limnaion. P. <4000; (comm. L.) <5000.

Leonovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 5 m. from Moscow, on Yauza R.; cotton and woollen stuffs mills.

Leontarion, tn., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 22 m. NW. Sparta.

Leontes, riv., Palestine. See **Litani, Nahr-el-.**

Leontium, tn., Sicily. See **Lentini.**

Leopardstown, tnld., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, near Blackrock, 1 m. from Foxrock stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Leopol, tn., Austrian Galicia. See **Lemberg.**

Leopold, lake, Africa. See **Hikwa.**

Leopold (formerly **Kensington**), tn., Victoria, 52 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Leopold II., lake, named in honour of the King of the Belgians, Congo Free State, crossed by 2° S., 18½° E., of irregular shape, 90 m. long N. to S., 2–30 m. wide, drained W. from its S. end by the Mfini into the Kwa; banks low, and in the NE. liable to inundation.

Leopoldina, settlement, NE. Brazil, state Alagoas, 66 m. NNE. Maceïo.

Leopoldina, vil., Brazil, state and 340 m. W. Pernambuco.

Leopoldina, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, state of and 90 m. NNE. Rio de Janeiro.

Leopold Range, W. Australia. See **King Leopold Range.**

Leopold River, riv., Congo Free State. See **Munduku-lilu.**

Leopoldsberg, hill, Lower Austria, some distance N. of Vienna. Alt. 1380 ft.

Leopold's Canal, canal, Ger., Baden, running SE. from the Rhine to Riegel, at NE. end of the Kaiserstuhl, and there communicating with the Dreisam Canal, which runs S. to Freiburg.

Leopoldshall, vil., Ger., duchy Anhalt, circle and dist. Bernburg, immediately adjoining the Prussian town of Stassfurt on the SE.; important salt-works and chemical factories. P. 6400.

Leopoldshöhe, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 3 m. N. by E. Basel, Switzd. P. <2000.

Leopoldstadt, NE. suburb of Vienna, Austria.

Leopoldville, stn., the most important establishment of the Congo Free State, l. bk. Congo, at the outlet of Stanley Pool; cap. Stanley Pool dist.; founded by Stanley, Feb. 1882. No marshes in the immediate neighbourhood; good water supply.

Leopolis, tn., Austria. See **Lemberg.**

Lepanto (Italian, corruption of the Greek **Nepaktos,** or **Naupaktos**), seapt. tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, at the N. of the entrance to the Gulf of Lepanto, 11½ m. NNE. Patras. P. <3000.

Lepanto, Gulf of. See **Corinth.**

Lepanto, Strait of, the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 m. across, and defended by a castle on each side. Here on Oct. 8, 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria totally defeated that of the Turks.

Lepe (the *Lepa,* or *Leptis,* of the Romans), tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. W. Huelva, with small coasting trade. P. 5500.

Lepel, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. WSW. Vitebsk, on Lake Lepel. P. 6770.

Lepers' Isle, or **Aoba,** one of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora, crossed by 15½° S., 167½° E.

Lepini, Monti, range of the Apennines, Italy, in the S. of prov. Rome, separated from the mountains on the E. by the valley of the Liri. On the W. they slope down to the Pontine marshes; highest peak, Semprevisa (5040 ft.).

L'Epiphanie, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Assomption co., on the riv. L'Assomption, 26 m. N. Montreal. P. 1500.

Lepontine Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 2.**

Leppington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 12 m. NE. by E. York, 2½ m. SE. by S. Kirkham Abbey stn. P. <250. See **Scrayingham.**

Lepreau Point, cape, Canada, New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, in 45° 4′ N.

Lepreaux, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, on Bay of Fundy, 25 m. (by rail) SW. St. John. P. <1500.

Lepsa, Asia Minor. See **Inje Burun.**

Lepsa, or **Lepsinsk,** tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Semiryechensk, 107 m. SSW. Sergiopol, on Lepsa R., trib. of Lake Balkhash. P. <2000.

Leptis, Spain. See **Lepe.**

Leptis Magna. See **Lebda.**

Leptis Minor, Tunis. See **Lamta.**

Lepton, par., tn., and local govt. dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 4 m. E. by S. Huddersfield, 1 m. E. by N. Fenay Bridge stn., P.O. P. <3000.

Lequeitio, maritime tn., N. ct. Spain, prov. Vizcaya, 21 m. ENE. Bilbao. P. <4000.

Lerbäck, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 27 m. S. Örebro. P. <2000.

Lercara, tn., Sicily, prov. and 28 m. SSE. Palermo. Alt. 2165 ft. P. (comm.) 10,300.

Lerdo, tn., Mexico, state of and 125 m. NE. Durango, on the Mexican Central Rly. P. 7000.

Leribe, vil., in L. dist., in the N. of Basuto-land, in about 28° 57′ S., 28° 2′ E. Mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 33 in.

Lerici, maritime tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the gulf of and 5 m. ESE. Spezia; has works for the smelting of silver-lead ore. P. 3000; comm. P. 6100.

Lerida, in Catalan **Lleyda,** the ancient *Ilerda,* fortified tn., Spain, cap. prov. L., on the Segre, 55 m. N. Tortosa. It stands on a hill-slope commanded by a lofty citadel, and has a cathedral. In the adjoining plain Scipio, the Roman general, defeated the Carthaginian Hanno, B.C. 216. L. was stormed by the French during the war of succession in 1707, and again taken by them under Suchet in 1810. P. 21,900. As to the prov., see **Catalonia** and **Spain.**

Lerigovo, tn., European Turkey. See **Laregovi.**

Lerin, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Florina.**

Lerins, Iles de, group of isls., France, in the Mediterranean Sea, 2½ m. S. of Cannes, dep. Var, consisting of the fortified islands of Ste. Marguérite and St. Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the 'man with the iron mask.' Between the two is the anchorage of Frioul, admitting vessels of 16 ft. draught.

Lerma, tn., Spain, New Castile, prov. and 23 m. SSW. Burgos, cap. of dist., on l. bk. of the Arlanza. P. <3000.

Lerma, Rio de, Mexico. See **Grande de Santiago, Rio.**

Leros, a Turkish isl., on the W. of Asia Minor, in 37° 5′–13′ N., 26° 50′ E., vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, with white marble quarries. P. (of *kasa,* which includes Patmos) 7500, almost all Greek (Cuinet).

Leroy, city, U.S., Illinois, McLean co., 53 m. ESE. Peoria. P. <1500.

Leroy, vil., U.S., Kansas, Coffey co., on riv. Neosho, 68 m. S. Topeka. P. <1500.

Leroy, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Mower co., 100 m. S. by E. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Leroy, vil., U.S., New York, Genesee co., 10 m. E. Batavia by rail. The Ingham university for girls is here. P. <3000.

Lerrig, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 7 m. NNW. Tralee. P. <250.

Lerrin, vil., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7½ m. SE. by S. Bodmin, 3 m. SE. Lostwithiel stn., P.O. (**Lerryn**).

Lervity, Pte. de, cape, France, on the W. ct., at the N. extremity of Audierne Bay, dep. Finistère, in 48° N.

Lerwick (lĕr'wik), par. and seapt. tn., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 m. N. by E. Sumburgh Head, with important deep-sea and herring fisheries. It is defended by a fort, which dates from the time of Cromwell, and is one of the chief stations in Scotland for the Royal Naval Reserve, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law. Public pier, length 300 ft.; depth alongside at low water, 10 ft. Par. 5653 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <4000.

Les, rivs., France. See **Lez.**

Lesa, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, 25 m. W. Como. P. <2000.

Les Anglais, vil., isl., and republic Haiti, S. ct., 125 m. W. by S. Port-au-Prince, in 74° 10′ W.

Les, Breton and Cornish, 'an enclosure,' 'a garden,' or 'fort.' See *Lios.*

Lesbos, isl., Grecian Archipelago. See **Mitilini.**

Lesbury, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Aln, 1 m. above its mouth, 2½ m. ESE. Alnwick, close to Bilton Junc., PM.O.; 4055 ac. P. <1000.

Lescar, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Pau, 4 m. NW. by W. Pau. Alt. 524 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54.2° F., Jan. 41.7°, July 67.8°. P. <2000.

Leschelles, or **Leltern,** comm., Switzd. See **Echelles, L'.**

Les Eboulements, vil., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, in 70° 22′ W., 62 m. NE. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

Les Ecureuils, vil. and riv. port, Canada, Quebec, co. Portneuf, 25 m. above Quebec, on St. Lawrence R. P. <1500.

Les Escoumains, vil., Quebec. See **Escoumains.**

Lesidren, vil., central Bulgaria, circle Loveč. P. <3000.

Lesina, tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, towards the W. end of the S. ct. of Lesina I., 23 m. S. Spalato. The island (highest point 1090 ft.) is 43 m. long E. to W., and 2–7 m. broad. Mean temp., yr. 61.1° F., Jan. 47.3°, July 77.3°; mean rfall. (12 yrs.), 31.2 in. P. <3000.

Lesje, vil., central Norway, prov. Hamar, 56 m. SW. Lillehammer, on the **Lesjekogen-Vand** (lake). P. <2000.

Leskau, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. WNW. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Leskovac, tn., Servia, prov. and 23 m. S. by E. Nish. P. 12,100.

Leslie, par. and market-tn., Scot., W. Fife, on the Leven, 3½ m. S. Falkland, on the N. B. R.; has flax-spinning mills, bleachworks, and paper mills. Par. 5028 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <3500.

Leslie, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on Gady Burn, 10½ m. SSE. Huntly, 2½ m. SW. Insch stn., P.O.; 4444 ac. P. <500.

Leslie, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SE., W. of 83° W., crossed in the S. by 37° N.

Leslie, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ingham co., 82 m. SSW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Lesliеville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 2½ m. from Toronto. P. <1500.

Lesmaha'gow (corruption of *eaglais-Machute*, 'St. Machutus' Church'), or **Abbey Green,** coal-mining par. and vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 4½ m. SW. by W. Lanark, on the C. R., PMT.O. Par. 41,299 ac., P. 9800; vil. P. <2000.

Les Marais, stn., 4 m. SE. St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Is.

Lešná, comm., Austria. See **Löschna.**

Lesneven, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 15 m. NE. by N. Brest. P. <3000.

Lesnewth, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 13 m. W. by N. Launceston, 2 m. from the NW. ct. P. <250.

Lesparre, tn., France, dep. Gironde, cap. arr. L., 12 m. NW. Pauillac. P. <3000.

Lesse, riv., Belgium, rises in prov. Luxembourg, flows N. through that prov. and NW. in the limestone country through prov. Namur, rushing into the heart of a mountain by the **Gouffre de Belvaux,** losing itself in a gloomy cavern, whence it issues more than half a mile below by the **Trou du Han,** and joins the Meuse on the r. bk. 2 m. above Dinant. Volume 100 cubic ft. per second at low water. Length, 52 m.

Lessen, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 40 m. NE. by N. Thorn, circle and 13 m. E. by N. Graudenz, on **L. Lake,** which enters the Vistula. P. <3000.

Lesser Slave Lake. See **Little Slave Lake.**

Lesseyton, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Queenstown, 80 m. S. Aliwal North. P. <1500.

Lessines, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Soignies, on the Dender, 13 m. SE. Oudenarde. P. (comm.) 8200.

Lessingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 1½ m. from the E. ct., 14 m. SE. Cromer, 4 m. E. Honing (for Worstead) stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Hempstead.**

Lessolo, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 29 m. NNE. Turin, 3 m. WNW. Ivrea. P. <2000.

Lessudden, vil., Scot. See **St. Boswell's.**

Lester Ville, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, co. and 15 m. NW. Yankton.

Lesu, tribe. See **Lolos.**

Lesueur, bor., U.S., Minnesota, L. co., which lies N. of 44° N., and is bounded on the W. by the Minnesota R. P. <2000.

Lesum, riv., Prussia, prov. Hanover, flowing W. into the Weser, is formed at the N. frontier of the terr. of Bremen by the union of the **Wümme** and **Hamme**; navigable.

Lesuto, native name of Basuto-land, Africa.

Leswalt, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 3 m. NW. Stranraer, PT.O.; 12,523 ac. P. <2500.

Let. See **Leith.**

Letcher, tp., U.S., S. Dakota, Sanborn co., 80 m. NNW. Yankton. P. <1500.

Letcher, co., U.S., Kentucky, SE. frontier, N. of 37° N.

Letchmore Heath, PM.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 6 m. S. St. Albans, 1½ m. SW. Radlett stn.

Letchworth, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 10½ m. NE. by E. Luton, 2 m. E. Hitchin stn. P. <250.

Letcomb Bassett and **Letcomb Regis,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 11 m. SW. Abingdon. L. Bassett, 3½ m. SSE. Challow stn., P. <250; L. Regis, PT.O., P. <500.

Letea, Ostrov, marshy isl. of the Dobruja, Roumania, formed by the Kilia and Sulina mouths of the Danube.

Letellier, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 52 m. S. by W. Winnipeg, 2 m. from its stn. on the N. Pacific & Manitoba Rly.

L'Etete, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, 9 m. from St. George. P. <1500.

Letham, vil., Scot., E. Fifeshire, 4¼ m. W. Cupar, 1½ m. ENE. Collessie stn., P.O.

Letham, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 4½ m. E. by S. Forfar, 1½ m SSW. Auldbar Road stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Letham Grange, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. N. by W. Arbroath.

Lethanhill, part of Burnfoothill (*q.v.*), Scot.

Lethbridge, tn., Canada, dist. Alberta, 107 m. SE. by S. Calgary, on the Belly R., and a branch of the C. P. R.; coal mined. P. <1500.

Lethbridge, tn., New Zealand, in the S. of the North I., co. Rangitikei. P. <1500.

Lethbridge, tn., Victoria, Grant co., 18 m. NW. Geelong. P. <1500.

Lethendy, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 6 m. W. by N. Coupar Angus, 2½ m. NE. Murthly stn. See **Kinloch.**

Lethenty, stn., Scot., on the borders of E. and W. Aberdeenshire, 2 m. N. by W. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R.

Letheringham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 11 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, 3 m. WSW. Parham stn. P. <250. See **Hoo.**

Letheringsett, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 11 m. W. by S. Cromer, 1½ m. W. by N. Holt stn., P.O. P. <500.

Lethnot and Navar, par., Scot., Forfarshire, P.O. (**Lethnot**), 6½ m. NW. Brechin; 26,590 ac. P. <250.

Leti, small isl., Malay Archipelago, 35 m. E. of the N. end of Timor.

Letichev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 70 m. NE. Kamenets Podolsk, on Bug R. P. 8100.

Letjesbosch, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 20 m. SW. by W. Beaufort West, on the railway to Kimberley.

Letmathe, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Iserlohn, 12 m. SE. by S. Dortmund; zinc-mines and smelting-works; brass-working; manufacture of sulphuric acid; important limestone quarries. P. <3000.

Letnica (letnitsa), tn., Bulgaria, prov. Loveč, on the Osma, 23 m. ESE. Plevna. P. <4000.

Letpadan, vil., Burma, dist. Tharawadi, 56 m. NW. by W. Pegu, 77 m. by rail from Rangoon.

Letrinoi, comm., Greece. See **Pyrgos.**

Letschin, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Lebus, 12 m. WNW. Küstrin. P. <4000.

Lettee, Malay Archipelago. See **Leti.**

Letter, 'the slope of a hill.' See *Leiter.*

Letter, Gaelic, *Llethr,* Cornish, 'a steep slope.'

Letter, tnld., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 3 m. from Pettigoe, P.O. P. <250.

Letter, electoral div., Ire., co. King's, dist. Kinnitty.

Letterbarrow, P.O., Ire., co. and 5 m. from Donegal.

Letterbreen, tnld., Ire., W. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clanawley, 5 m. SW. Enniskillen, P.O. P. <250.

Letterbrick, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Crossmolina.

Letterbrickaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Cloonbur No. 2.

Letterewe ('slopes of Ewe'), hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Loch Maree, 6 m. NW. of the head of the loch.

Letterfore, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Oughterard.

Letterfrack, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, 24 m. SW. Westport; has an industrial school conducted by the Christian Brothers. PMT.O. P. <500.

Letterkenny, civic tn., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 17 m. W. by S. Londonderry, on the riv. Swilly and the Letterkenny & Lough Swilly Rly. Vessels of 300 tons burden can ascend to Port Ballyraine, 1 m. below the town. Market-day, F. Fair on the 8th of each month. P. <2500.

Letterloan, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Articlave.

Letterluna, par., Ire., co. King's, bar. Ballybritt, 10 m. NE. Parsonstown; 8312 ac. P. <500.

Lettermacaward, par., Ire., W. ct. co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, on the Gweebarra R., 16½ m. NNW. Donegal, PM.O.; 20,289 ac. P. <2500.

Lettermore, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Stranorlar.

Lettermore, place with granite quarries, Scot., Argyllshire, 2 m. from Ballachulish.

Lettermore Island, Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway, in Kilkieran Bay, Moycullen bar., lat. 53° 18′ N. P. 832.

Lettermullan, isl., Ire., W. co. Galway, Moycullen bar., N. of entrance to Galway Bay, 53° 14′ N., 9° 45′ W. P. 549.

Letterston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. S. by W. Fishguard, PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfair Nant y Gôf**) P. <750.

Letton, part of par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Walford.**

Letton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 12 m. WNW. Hereford, on the l. bk. of the Wye, 2 m. SE. Eardisley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Letton, par., Eng., Norfolk, 5 m. SW. Dereham. P. <250. See **Cranworth.**

Lettowitz, vil., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Zwittawa, 25 m. N. Brünn. P. <3000.

Letty Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Hertingfordbury.**

Letwell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 9½ m. ESE. Rotherham, 4½ m. NE. Kiveton Park stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Firbeck.**

Leubnitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 25 m. SW. by W. Zwickau, 5½ m. W. by N. Plauen. P. <3000.

Leubsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 7 m. SE. Flöha. P. <3000.

Leuca, cape, Italy. See **Santa Maria di Leuca.**

Leucadia, Greece. See **Leukas.**

Leucæ, tn., France. See **Loches.**

Leucate, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. Narbonne, 17 m. NNE. Perpignan. The Lake of L., deps. Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, is a lagoon 10 m. long. P. <2000.

Leuce, the ancient name of the **Isle of Serpents.**

Leuchars, par., Scot., E. Fife, 4½ m. NW. by W. St. Andrews, with stns. (**L. Old** and **L. Junction**) on the N. B. R., PMT.O.; 13,354 ac. P. <2500.

Leuciana, tn., Spain. See **Herrera-del-Duque.**

Leuk (French **Loèche**), vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 14½ m. ENE. Sion, on the Rhone, at the confluence of the Dala. P. <2000. See **Leukerbad.**

Leukas (lefkas), **Leucadia,** or **Santa Maura,** one of the Ionian Is., Greece, 46 m. SE. and part of prov. Corfu, of which it forms an eparchy, separated from the W. coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have been once connected, by a channel, 1 m. across, and at present too shallow for any but small vessels. A chain of limestone mountains intersects it from N. to S., covering the surface with its spurs, and terminating SW. in the promontory of Leukatas, or Dukaton, the ancient *Leucadia,* famous as 'Sappho's leap,' and from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name. Mount Stavrotas, or Nomali, in the centre, is 3745 ft. in height. Climate very variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20° F. in a day; the low grounds, especially at the N. extremity, are unhealthy. The N. region is rugged and wild, but towards the S. and E. are some fine valleys, where the olive and vine are cultivated. Many of the population live by fishing, the manufacture of salt, and annual emigrations to the mainland as labourers in the harvest time. The castle of Santa Maura is at its N. extremity, on a spit of land to the S. of which is the **town of Leukas,** cap. of the island, formerly called Hamaxikion. Length, 22 m.; extreme breadth, about 8 m.; area, 110 sq. m. P. isl. (tn.) 5500.

Leukerbad (Baths of Leuk), French **Loèche-les-Bains,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 4 m. N. Leuk, in a deep ravine at the S. foot of the Gemmi Pass, from which the sun disappears at midsummer about 5 P.M. Copious hot calcareous springs (92°–123° F.), beneficial especially in skin diseases. Frequented in July and August. Alt. 4630 ft. P. <2000.

Leukos, Greek, 'white.'

Leurbost, vil., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Lewis I., on Loch L., 8 m. SW. Stornoway. P. <750.

Leusdon, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Widecombe in the Moor par. P. <500.

Leusina (lefsina), or **Eleusis** (the ancient name now revived officially), vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, on the S. ct., 11½ m. WNW. Athens. Anciently celebrated for its magnificent temple of Dēmētēr, and as the original seat of the Eleusinian mysteries. P. <2000.

Leute, Ger., 'the people.'

Leutkirch ('the people's church'), tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of Danube, cap. dist. L., 39 m. S. Ulm. P. <4000.

Leutomischel, tn., Austria. See **Leitomischl.**

Leutschau, tn., Hungary. See **Löcse.**

Leutzsch, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 3 m. WNW. Leipzig. P. <3000.

Leuven. See **Louvain.**

Leuze, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 10 m. E. Tournay; rly. junction; important hosiery and other manufactures. P. (comm.) 5800.

Léva, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. and 3½ m. SE. Bars, cap. dist. P. 7400.

Levadeia (levadhia), tn., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 36 m. N. Corinth. P. <5000.

Levally Lough, small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Galway, 5½ m. E. by N. Tuam.

Levally Lough, small lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Mayo, 10 m. SW. by S. Ballina, 1½ m. W. Lough Conn.

Leval-Trahegnies, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, 10 m. W. Charleroi. P. <4000.

Levanger, tn., Norway, prov. N. Trondhjem, on Trondhjem Fjord, 36 m. NE. by E. Trondhjem. P. <2000.

Levanna, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Brown co., on r. bk. of the Ohio, 40 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati.

Levanna, La. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 3.**

Levant', a name of Italian origin, given to the eastern parts of the Mediterranean.

Levant (or **du Titan**), **Ile du,** the easternmost of the Iles d'Hyères, France, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Levante, Riviera di. See **Riviera.**

Levantine, valley. See **Leventina.**

Levanto, seapt., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 10 m. WNW. Spezia. P. <2000; (comm.) <5000.

Levanzo, the ancient *Phorbantia,* one of the Egadi Is., Italy, 9 m. W. Trapani.

Leveche, wind. See **Mediterranean.**

Leven, 'the elm-tree.' See *Leamhan.*

Leven, riv., Eng., in the N. of Lancashire, issues from the S. end of Windermere, and flows into Morecambe Bay.

Leven, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 10½ m. N. Hull, 4½ m. NW. by W. Whitedale stn., terminus of a canal (length, 3¼ m.) led E. from riv. Hull, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Leven, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in the Cleveland Hills, in the S. of the Cleveland div., and flowing W. and N. through that div. to the Tees, which it joins on the r. bk. ½ m. below Yarm.

Leven (lī'v'n), riv., Scot., Dumbartonshire, issues from the foot of Loch Lomond, and flows S. to the Clyde, which it joins on the r. bk. at Dumbarton (*q.v.*); on its banks are print-fields, bleachworks, and dyeworks.

Leven, riv., Scot., Fife, issues from the SE. of Loch L., and flows 14 m. E. into the Firth of Forth at the town of Leven.

Leven, tn., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, at the mouth of the Leven R., on the N. B. R.; has a wet dock, accommodating vessels of 800 tons; carries on spinning and linen-weaving; in the neighbourhood are coal-mines. Market-day, M. P. (including Innerleven) <5000.

Leven, riv., Tasmania, entering Bass's Straits 70 m. NW. Launceston, with a bar entrance navigable only for vessels of light draught.

Leven, Loch, inlet, Scot., between the N. of Argyllshire and the S. of Inverness-shire, opening E. off Loch Linnhe, below Corran Narrows.

Leven, Loch, lake, Scot., co. and E. Kinross. It receives the N. and S. Queich, Gairney, and all the other streams of the co.; is famous for trout, and contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1567–68, and signed her abdication on July 4, 1567, and from which, on May 2, 1568, she made her escape shortly before the battle of Langside. Alt. 360 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 36.6 in.

Leven Point, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., in about 21° 30' E.

Levens, par., Eng., Westmorland, on riv. Kent, 5½ m. SW. Kendal, P.O. P. <1000.

Levenshulme, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Stretford div., 3½ m. SE. Manchester, with a stn. (**L. and Burnage**) on the L. & NW. R. P. 5500.

Leventina, Italian, French **Levantine,** German **Livinenthal,** valley, Switzd., cant. and traversed by the Ticino, named after the *Lepontii,* ancient Alpine tribe, after whom the Lepontine Alps are also named.

Levenwick, ct. vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Dunrossness par., 8 m. N. Sumburgh Head, P.O.

Leveque, cape, W. Australia, at the W. entrance to King Sound.

Lever, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., both with coal-mines. Great L. 1 m. S. and partly included in the parl. bor. of Bolton, P. 5400; Little L., tn., close to Bradley Fold stn., also having cotton-mills, paper and chemical works, P. 5200; eccles. par. (**L. Bridge**). P. <3500.

Levera, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, N. Uist par. P. 12.

Leverano, tn., Italy, prov., circle, and 11 m. SW. Lecce. P. <4000.

Leverett, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 18 m. N. by E. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Leverington, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 2 m. NW. Wisbech, in the Isle of Ely, P.O.; 4297 ac. P. <1500.

Levern, eccles. par., Scot., Renfrewshire, in Abbey and Eastwood pars. P. <3000.

Levernbank, vil., Scot., Renfrewshire, forms part of Crofthead (*q.v.*).

Leverstock Green, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 4½ m. W. St. Albans, 1½ m. ESE. Hemel Hempstead stn., P.O. P. <750.

Levers Water, small lake, Eng., in the extreme NW. of Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., drained SE. into Coniston Water.

Leverton (lev'verton), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 6 m. NE. by E. Boston, 3 m. SE. by E. Sibsey stn., P.O. P. <750.

Leverton, North, with Habblesthorpe, and **South Leverton,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., the former 5 m. SSW. Gainsborough, with a stn. (**Leverton**) on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. (**North L.**). North L. with H. P. <500; South L., P.O., P. <500.

Levico, market-tn., Austria, Tirol, 10 m. E. by S. Trent. P. <4000.

Levidion (levidhi), tn., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 12 m. NNW. Tripolitsa, in comm. Orkhomenos; suffered severely by an earthquake in April 1894. P. <3000; (comm. O.) <5000.

Levie, tn., Corsica, arr. Sartène, 27 m. SE. Ajaccio. P. <3000.

Levington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on the N. bank of the Orwell, 5½ m. SE. by E. Ipswich, 1½ m. SSE. Orwell stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Nacton.**

Levis, co., Canada, Quebec, bounded N. by St. Lawrence, crossed in the E. by 71° W.

Levis, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. L. co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, with several factories and mills. P. 7300.

Levisham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 13 m. W. by N. Scarborough, on the NE. R. P.<250.

Levissi, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak Menteshe, 4 m. SSE. Makri on gulf facing S. ENE. of Rhodes. P. 3100 (orthodox Greeks).

Levitha, small Turkish isl. in the W. of Asia Minor, crossed in the S. by 37° N., and about the middle by 26½° E.

Levroux, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Châteauroux, 44 m. SSE. Blois. P.<4000.

Levuka, former cap. of the Fiji Is., on E. ct. of small isl. of Ovalau, in 17° 45′ S., 178° 47′ W., surrounded by hills. Good harbour, sheltered by a barrier reef about 1 m. from the shore, two passages allowing vessels to enter and leave with any wind. Depth at wharf (length, 625 ft.) high water 23–35 ft., at low 18–30 ft. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1875–85), yr. 78.6° F., Jan. 81.8°, Aug. 74.3°.

Levy, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, N. of 29° N., crossed in the W. by 83° W.

Lew, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 10 m. SW. by W. Woodstock, 3 m. SW. Witney, P.O. P.<250.

Lew, North, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 14 m. NE. Launceston, 2½ m. NE. Ashbury and N. Lew stn., on L. & SW. R., PM.O.; 7179 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**North L. with Ashbury**) P.<1000.

Lewannick, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4 m. SW. by W. Launceston, PM.O.; 4065 ac. P.<750.

Lewdown, vil., Eng., Devonshire, 8 m. NW. Tavistock, PM.O.

Lewes (lu'es), old mun. bor., but not formally incorporated till 1881 (till 1885 also a parl. bor.), Eng., cap. co. Sussex, Mid or L. div., on the navigable riv. Ouse (about 7 m. from its mouth), 7½ m. ENE. Brighton, in the diocese of Chichester, on the L. B. & S. C. R. L. stands on a small hill surrounded by higher hills, and is an important agricultural centre, holding large annual sheep and lamb fairs. Here, on the 14th of May 1264, Simon de Montfort and the barons defeated Henry III., and imprisoned him in the castle, a Saxon erection, which William de Warrene, son-in-law of William I., rebuilt, enlarged, or strengthened. Some of the rooms of this castle are now used as the museum of the Sussex Archæological Society, and the remains include the gateway, a good and well preserved specimen of the architecture of the reign of Edward III. The ruins of a Cluniac priory (founded by the same William de Warrene in 1078) are extensive and picturesque. The free grammar school was founded and endowed in 1512. Mean rfall. (1866–1880), 33.5 in. Market-day, Tu. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 11,000; parl. div. P. (1801)<4000; (1851) 9500; (1891) 64,000.

Lewes, tn., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., 20 m. N. by W. of the SE. corner of the state, 3 m. WSW. Cape Henlopen; headquarters of the Delaware Bay pilots. P.<1500.

Lewes, or **Lewis,** riv., NW. Terrs. of Canada, the S. headstream of the Yukon, which is formed by the union of the L. and Pelly at the old Fort Selkirk, in about 62° 40′ N., 137° 20′ W.

Lewesdon Hill, Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Lewston Hill.**

Lewes Road, stn., Eng., Sussex, on NW. side of Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Leweston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3½ m. S. Sherborne, 2½ m. ENE. Yetminster stn. P.<250.

Lewin, comm., Bohemia, 20 m. E. by S. Teplitz. P.<2000.

Lewis, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, W. of 83° W.

Lewis, co., U.S., Missouri, on the Mississippi, crossed in the S. by 40° N.

Lewis, co., U.S., New York, E. of 76° W., crossed in the N. by 44° N., traversed by the Black R.

Lewis, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the S., to the W. of 87° W., and N. of 35° N.

Lewis, co., U.S., Washington, between 46° and 47° N., and crossed by 122° and 123° W.

Lewis and Clarke, co., U.S., Montana, crossed by 47° N., and partly bounded on the E. by Missouri R.

Lewisburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Union co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 49 m. N. Harrisburg. P.<4000.

Lewisburg, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Greenbrier co., 65 m. SE. by E. Charleston. P.<1500.

Lewisburg, North, vil., U.S., Ohio, Champaign co., 35 m. NW. by W. Columbus. P.<1500.

Lewis Fork. See **Snake River.**

Lewisham. 1. Suburb of London, Eng., Kent, 45 m. SE. St. Paul's, with two stns. (**L. Junction** and **St. John's**) on the SE. R., and a third (**L. Road**) on the L. C. & D. R. **2.** One of the parl. bors. of London, including **1.** P. (1891) 88,700.

Lewis Junction, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Lander co., on Reese R., 180 m. NE. by E. Carson City.

Lewis Ponds, small stream, New South Wales, Bathurst co.; silver mined near its banks, 16 m. from Orange.

Lewiston, vil., U.S., Idaho, Nez Perces co., 175 m. S. from the NW. corner of the state, on the Snake R., at the confluence of the Clear Water R., both rivers here navigable by steamers. Alt. 780 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.3° F., Jan. 31.8°, July 73.5°. P.<1500.

Lewiston, city, U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., on the l. bk. of the Androscoggin, opposite Auburn, 28 m. SW. by W. Augusta, the river here breaking over falls more than 50 ft. in distance of 200 ft., affording extensive water-power, largely used in manufactures of various kinds. P. (1880) 19,100; (1890) 21,700.

Lewiston, vil., U.S., New York, Niagara co., at head of steam navigation on Niagara R., 23 m. N. by W. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Lewistown, tn., U.S., Illinois, Fulton co., 47 m. NW. by N. Springfield. P.<3000.

Lewistown, settlement, U.S., Montana, Fergus co., 160 m. NE. by E. Butte City.

Lewistown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 17 m. SSE. Trenton. P.<1500.

Lewistown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mifflin co., on the Juniata R., 44 m. NW. by W. Harrisburg. P.<4000.

Lewisville, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Westmorland, 2 m. from Moncton. P.<1500.

Lewis with Harris, the northernmost and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. ct. of Scot., between 57° 40′ and 58° 32′ N., 6° and 7° W., separated from the mainland by the Minch, a sea 30 m. across. Length, N. to S., 60 m.; greatest breadth, 30 m.; area about 770 sq. m., of which L., the N. portion, separated from Harris by the inlets Lochs Reasort and Seaforth, comprises about 575 sq. m. Coast line very much indented; on the E. side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the **Butt of Lewis,** in 58° 31′ N., 6° 14′ W., rises to 80 ft. above the sea. Mealasval in the W., and Ben More in the E., of the broadest part of the island both reach 1750 ft. in height, and a great part of the island is rugged; but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low, swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat, and with remains of ancient forests. Chief crops, barley and potatoes; chief industries, cattle-breeding, fishing, kelp-making, and domestic manufactures. Extensive improvements in draining, road-making, and building schools have been effected by Sir James Matheson, who acquired the Seaforth estates in 1844. The island abounds with Druidic edifices [**Callernish**] and ruined fortresses. The people are almost entirely of Celtic descent, but in the N. (Butt of L.) are a race of purely Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. L. is divided into the four pars.—Stornoway, Uig, Barvas, and Lochs. Stornoway, the only town, is on the E. coast. P. (1871) 25,947; (1891) 30,726.

Lewknor, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 14 m. ESE. Oxford, close to Aston Rowant stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Lewscombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Chelborough.**

Lewston (or **Lewesdon**) **Hill,** hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7½ m. NE. Lyme Regis. Height, 910 ft.

Lew Trenchard, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 8 m. E. by N. Launceston, 2 m. NNE. Coryton stn. P.<500.

Lexden, par., Eng., Essex, included in the parl. bor. of and 2½ m. W. Colchester. Near the village are various remains of antiquity, Roman or British, among their lines of entrenchment, known as Gryme's Dike. Compare **Antoninus, Wall of.** PMT.O., and P.O. (**L. Heath**). P.<4000.

Lexham, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., West L., 14½ m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 3 m. W. by N. Dunham stn., P.O., P.<250; East L. P.<250. See **Litcham.**

Lexington, Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Laxton.**

Lexington, tn., U.S., Illinois, McLean co., 42 m. E. Peoria. P.<1500.

Lexington, city, U.S., Kentucky, cap. Fayette co., 75 m. E. by S. Louisville. The country is of great beauty and fertility, noted for its horses, L. being the greatest horse-market in the state for thorough-bred trotters and runners; carriage, bagging, and tobacco factories, and several large distilleries; seat of Kentucky university and state college. Alt. 946 ft., 975 ft. (both R. R.). P. (1880) 16,700; (1890) 21,600.

Lexington, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 10½ m. NW. by W. Boston. Scene of the first battle of the Revolution between the Americans and the British, when the latter were driven back into Boston, April 19, 1775. P.<4000.

Lexington, vil., U.S., Michigan, Sanilac co., on Lake Huron, 68 m. ESE. Bay City. P.<1500.

Lexington, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Holmes co., 54 m. N. Jackson. P.<1500.

Lexington, city, U.S., Missouri, Lafayette co., 300 ft. above the r. bk. of the Missouri, 38 m. E. by N. Kansas City; a healthy site; centre of hemp-growing dist. P.<5000.

Lexington, city, U.S., Nebraska, Dawson co., on l. bk. Platte R., and U. P. R., 190 m. W. by S. Omaha. P.<1500.

Lexington, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Davidson co., 90 m. W. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Lexington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Richland co., 55 m. NNE. Columbus. P. <1500.

Lexington, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. L. co., 12 m. W. by S. Columbia. P. <1500.

Lexington, tn., U.S., Virginia, Rockbridge co., W. terminus of James R. and Kanawha Canal, 110 m. W. by N. Richmond, and 31 m. NW. by N. Lynchburg, with a celebrated natural bridge near; seat of the Washington and Lee university. Alt. 958 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Lĕxourion (leksuri), seapt., Greece, on W. side of bay of and opposite town of Argostoli, isl. of Cephalonia. P. 5700.

Lexton, tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 33 m. E. Ararat. P. <1500.

Ley, lea, leg, Anglo-Saxon, in place-names, often *leigh,* 'a district'; in English topography generally applied to an open field or meadow.

Leybourne, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4½ m. WNW. Maidstone, close to Mailing stn. P. <500.

Leyburn, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. SW. by S. Richmond, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <1000. See **Wensley.**

Leyburn, tn., Queensland, Merivale co., 90 m. WSW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Leycett, coal-mining vil., Eng., Staffordshire, 6 m. W. Stoke-upon-Trent, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O.

Leyden, tn., Holland. See **Leiden.**

Leydsdorp, vil., S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., 113 m. N. Barberton, to the N. of the Olifants R., and of the Drakensberg Mts.; several valuable gold properties in the neighbourhood; malaria prevails from the end of December to the end of April. Alt. 2300 ft.

Leyland, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 5½ m. S. Preston, on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., PMT.O. P. 6000.

Leylands, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in par. and bor. of Leeds. P. 7100.

Leymah, tn., Arabia. See **Leima.**

Leyni, tn., Italy, prov., circle, and 9 m. N. Turin. P. <3000.

Leyny, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Sligo.

Leysdown, par., Eng., Kent, on the E. ct. of the Isle of Sheppey, 7½ m. ESE. Sheerness, with coastguard station. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Harty**) P. <500.

Leysmill, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. NNW. Arbroath, with stn. on the Dundee & Arbroath, C., and N. B. Joint Rlys.

Leyte, or **Leite,** large isl., Spanish Philippines, in the Visayas group, immediately SSW. Samar, near Mindanao, crossed in extreme S. by 10° N., cap. Taclobán. It is formed by a ridge in continuation of the NE. penin. of Mindanao and the isl. of Panaon, and is itself a detached penin. of Samar, from which it is now separated by the Strait of San Juanico. Area, 2896 sq. m. P. of prov. (including Bilaran, Panaon, Parijan, Camotes, and other islands) 220,500.

Leytha, riv., Austria. See **Leitha.**

Leyton, tn., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow div., 8 m. W. Romford, on the G. E. R. and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.; has yielded many Roman remains. Tn. (urban sanitary dist.) P. 63,100; par. (**Low L.**) P. 43,900.

Leytonstone, two eccles. pars., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow and Romford divs., 7½ m. SW. Romford, on the G. E. R. and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., both included in the par. of Low Leyton. **L. St. Andrew,** P. <1500; **L. St. John the Baptist,** P. 12,100.

Leytron, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 7½ m. WSW. Sion. P. <2000.

Lez, or **Lès,** name of several rivers and torrents in France, as the Lez d'Ariège, de Drôme, and d'Hérault.

Leżajsk, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 76 m. WNW. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Lezant, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4 m. S. by E. Launceston; 4841 ac. P. <750.

Lézardrieux, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Lannion, at mouth of the Trieux, 51 m. W. by N. St. Malo. P. <2000.

Lezayre, par., Isle of Man, on the Manx Northern Rly., containing part of the town of Ramsey. Area, 16,300 ac. P. <3000.

Lezghines (*Leki, Leksi, Lezghi*), Caucasian stem, inhabiting prov. Daghestan, on N. slope of E. Caucasus (Lezghistan of Eastern writers), and parts of prov. Baku (dist. Kubinsk) and Tiflis (Zakataly). Mentioned by Strabo under the name of Leks. Divided into about 50 tribes, speaking, at least, four or six different languages. Total number about 480,000. Religion, Mussulman Sunnites.

Leziate, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 5 m. E. King's Lynn, 1½ m. S. by W. Grimston Road stn. P. <250. See **Ashwicken.**

Lézignan, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 13 m. W. by N. Narbonne. P. <5000.

Lezoux, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. E. by N. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 9 m. W. by S. Thiers. P. <3000.

Lezuza, comm., Spain, prov. Albacete, dist. La Roda. P. <4000.

Lgov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 53 m. WNW. Kursk, on Seim R. P. <5000.

Lhanbryde, vil., Scot., Elginshire, 3½ m. ESE. Elgin, on the H. R., P.O. P. <500.

Lhasa, Lhassa, Lassa, or **Hlassa** ('land of God,' from *lha,* 'God,' and *sa,* 'land'), the cap. city of Tibet, and residence of the Grand Lama, on the Kichu Sanpo, a l. bk. affluent of the Brahmaputra, in 29° 39′ N., 91° 5′ E. (Pandit Nain Sing). The city is circular, 2½ m. in circumference, and occupies an open level plain surrounded by mountains. It has numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The city is remarkable for the number and size of its monasteries, which are greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Buddhist religion and philosophy. It is the 'Rome' of Buddhism. The Sara monastery, in which 5500 priests are said to minister, is about 3 m. distant from the city, at the foot of a mountain covered with temples having gilded spires, which contain numerous idols richly decked with gold, silver, and precious stones. On the opposite or l. bk. of the Kichu is the Goldau monastery, three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and with 3300 priests. In the centre of the city itself there is a large temple. About 4 m. W. of the city is the Debang monastery, with 7700 priests. The Ramoche monastery is on the N. side of the city. About 2 m. from the latter is a large fort, named Potolah, which is the residence of the great Lama, who is the reputed chief of all Tibet. The first European traveller who visited L. was the monk Odorico di Pordenone, early in the 14th century; the next, the Jesuit Antonio d'Andrada in 1624. In the middle of the 18th century there was a small settlement of Capuchin monks at L., but since they were expelled in 1760, only three Europeans have succeeded in reaching the city, namely, Manning, the Cambridge mathematician and friend of Lamb, who was there in 1811–12, and the French missionaries Huc and Gabet in 1846. Good crops of barley, wheat, peas, mustard, and a variety of vegetables are produced. There is a considerable general trade. A great market is held in December, when merchants from all the neighbouring countries are assembled here; the principal goods for sale are silk, carpets, and porcelain from China; gold lace, gums, and superior carpets from Tartary; tea, musk, riee, and tobacco from Sikkim. Silver ores and gold occur in abundance in the surrounding hills, but the government refuses to work them or to allow them to be worked. The lapidaries, workers in metal, and engravers at L. have a high reputation for skill. Alt. 11,910 ft. P. 25,000.

Lhomá, Tibetan, 'southern.'

Lhopa, savage tribe in Bhutan, E. Himálayas, India.

Lhota Zelená, comm., Austria. See **Grün.**

Li, tn., China, prov. Hunan, 75 m. S. by E. Ichang.

Lialui, or **Lealui,** vil., Brit. S. Africa, in the Barotse Valley, 5 m. E. of the Zambezi, in 15° 17′ S., 23° 10′ E., connected with the river by a navigable canal 15 ft. wide by 6 ft. deep, extending also 20 m. N.; constructed by Lewanika, chief of the Barotse.

Liambai, name of the Zambezi in the upper part of its course above the Victoria Falls.

Liamone, riv., Corsica, after a SW. course of 21 m. enters the Mediterranean 11 m. N. Ajaccio.

Lian (or **Liang**) **chou** (or **Lienchou**) **fu,** tn., China, in the NW. of prov. Kwangtung, 135 m. NNW. Canton, cap. dep., in the valley of **Lianchou-kiang,** r. bk. trib. of the Pe-kiang. See also **Lienchou-fu.**

Lianchu, tn., China, Kansu, at the base of the Nan-shan, in 37° 52′ N.

Liancourt, tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, 19 m. ESE. Beauvais, arr. and 4 m. SE. Clermont de l'Oise, with important manufacture of agricultural implements. P. <4000.

Liangan, Ensenada de, bay, Philippine Is., on the E. ct. of isl. Mindanao, in 8° 35′–40′ N.

Liangchou-fu, important walled tn., China, Kansu, 180 m. from Lan-chou, in a fertile plain, often inundated by the swelling of the Shwantai-ho. Alt. 5050 ft. P. 20,000–30,000. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 71.

Lianghiang-hsien, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 20 m. SW. Peking.

Liang-shan, Lian-shan, or **Leang-shan,** mts. of S. China, on the borders of provs. Süchwan and Yünnan. One of the chief mining products is a salt of lead, used for painting on porcelain. See **Lolos.**

Lianokladi, vil., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, 51 m. S. by W. Larissa, 7 m. W. by N. Lamia, on the route of the Athens-Larissa Rly. P. <2000.

Lianping-chou, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 107 m. NE. by N. Canton.

Liaochou-fu, tn., China, in the E. of prov. Shansi, 245 m. SW. Tientsin.

Liaoti-shan, another name for Kwantung Penin., Manchuria.

Liard ('poplar'), riv., Brit. N. America, issues from Dease Lake in the N. of Brit. Columbia (about 128° W.), and flows NE., E., and finally N., and enters the Mackenzie at Fort Simpson, about 121½° W. Navigation impeded by bad rapids. See **Fort Liard.**

Liaskoviki, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 41 m. N. by W. Yanina. P. <3000.

Liau-ho, riv., Manchuria, formed at the Palisades by the union of the Sira-muren, or Shara-muren, from the NW., and the Hersu-ho from the NE., flows SW. through the prov. of Liautung, and, after passing Newchwang proper, enters the Gulf of Liautung at Yingtsu (treaty port of Newchwang).

Liautung, Liaotung, Leaotung, or **Lientung,** the southern prov. of Manchuria (*q.v.*), surrounding the **Gulf of L.,** which runs up NE. from the Gulf of Pechili. Also called **Fengtien.**

Liau-yung, or **Leaoyang,** tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 40 m. SSW. Mukden.

Liba, a name of the upper part of the Zambezi, S. Africa.

Libaheli, tn., E. Africa, Somali-land, 124 m. SSW. Berbera.

Liban, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 26 m. WNW. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Libanovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 22 m. WSW. Salonica.

Libanus, P.O., Wales, co. and 4 m. from Brecknock.

Libau, Lettish **Leepaja,** ancient *Lyra portus*, tn. and seapt., Russia, govt. Courland, on Baltic Sea, 143 m. by rail SW. of Riga, on a bank separating Lake Libau from the Baltic, 56° 30′ N., 19° 59′ E.; has an artificial harbour, which offers the advantage of freezing for but a few days, so that since L. has been connected by direct railways with the chief grain producing regions of Russia it has become one of the chief seaports of the empire, and has absorbed all exports which formerly were sent to Königsberg in Prussia. Now fortified, and about to be made an arsenal for the navy. Visited by an average of 1960 ships. Exports, chiefly of grain, valued at £2,700,000; imports from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000; coasting trade, 750 ships, value £636,000. Mean rfall. (18 yrs.), yr. 23 in., July–Nov. 13 in.

Libbe, lake, Prussia. See **Soldin.**

Libberton, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 6½ m. E. Lanark, 1½ m. SE. by S. Bankhead stn.; 8231 ac. P. <500.

Libeni, tribe, E. Africa, to the S. of Gojam, Abyssinia.

Liberia, Negro Republic, on the Pepper Coast in W. Africa, extending S. of Sierra Leone from the Manna R. to the Kavalli R. (E. of Cape Palmas). The boundaries in the interior have not yet been accurately determined. L. comprises the terrs. of Mesurado, Bassa, Sinu, Maryland, Gola, Kondo, Barline, and Busie. The coast is flat and swampy, but in the interior the country gradually rises, and is covered with beautiful forests. Numerous rivers flow to the Atlantic, the principal being the St. Paul's, Dukwea, St. John's, Sestos, and Sinu. The soil of L. is very fertile; the coffee plant grows in many parts of the country, and Liberian coffee, which is renowned for its excellent quality, is exported in large quantities. Other exports are palm-oil, palm-nut kernels, kola-nuts, sugar, arrow-root, ivory, caoutchouc, timber, dye-woods, hides, and gold. The climate, although somewhat better than the more eastern terrs. of Upper Guinea, is nevertheless dangerous to Europeans; and with the exception of a number of American, English, German, and Dutch factories, there are no settlements of whites in the country. Only a small portion of the Negro population can be called civilised. The constitution of L. is on the model of that of the U.S. No white man can become a citizen of L. The cap. is Monrovia (P. about 5000); other towns are Robertsport, Edina, Grand-Bassa, Sinu, and Harper. The origin of this native republic dates back to 1822, when a number of American philanthropists bought a tract of land near Cape Mesurado as a settlement for free Negroes. The colony steadily grew, and was declared an independent republic in 1847. But this experiment of Negro self-government has proved a failure, as L. is at the present day in a state of political and financial incapacity. Area estimated at 14,000 sq. m. P. at 1,000,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Liberia, vil., Costa Rica, 92 m. NW. by W. San José.

Libertad, colony, Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, 162 m. ENE. Paraná.

Libertad, seapt., Central America, Salvador, on the Pacific, 22 m. SW. by S. San Salvador, in 13° 29′ N.

Libertad, ct. prov., N. Peru, cap. Trujillo.

Libertad, dep., Peru, on coast, crossed by 8° S.; cap. Trujillo.

Libertad, vil., Venezuela, Zamora, 240 m. SW. Carácas.

Liberties, Lower, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Kilderry.

Liberties, Upper, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Londonderry.

Liberton (Anglo-Saxon *líbber tún*, 'leper's house'), par., Scot., Midlothian, 2½ m. SSE. Edinburgh, 1½ m. SSE. Newington stn., PMT.O.; 6617 ac. P. 8300.

Liberty, co., U.S., Florida, N. of 30° N., bounded on the W. by the Appalachicola.

Liberty, ct. co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in extreme N. by 32° N., and bounded on the SW. by Altamaha R.

Liberty, tn., U.S., Indiana, Union co., 64 m. E. by S. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Liberty, vil., U.S., Maine, Waldo co., on St. George R., 16 m. W. Belfast. P. <1500.

Liberty, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 11 m. NE. Frederick, 35 m. WNW. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Liberty, city, U.S., Missouri, Clay co., 15 m. NE. Kansas City. P. <3000.

Liberty, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co. P. <1500.

Liberty, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed in the W. by 95° W., and in the S. by 30° N., traversed by the Trinity R.

Liberty (former name of **Bedford**), cap. Bedford co., U.S., Virginia.

Liberty, West, city, U.S., Iowa, Muscatine co., 54 m. N. Burlington. P. <1500.

Liberty, West, vil., U.S., Ohio, Logan co., 46 m. WNW. Columbus. P. <1500.

Liberty, West, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 3 m. S. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Liberty Centre, vil., U.S., Ohio, Henry co., 30 m. SW. by W. Toledo. P. <1500.

Libertyville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Lake co., 33 m. NW. by N. Chicago. P. <1500.

Libethen, or **Libetbánya,** free tn., Hungary, co. Sohl, 68 m. N. by E. Waitzen; has mines of iron and copper. P. <2000.

Libiny Německé, tn., Austria. See **Deutsch Liebau.**

Libobo, Cape, E. Archipelago, the S. end of Halmahéra I.

Liboch, comm., Austria, Bohemia, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 22 m. N. Prague. P. <2000.

Libochowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Eger, 28 m. NW. by N. Prague. P. <3000.

Libokhovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 43 m. NNW. Yanina, 9 m. ESE. Ergeri.

Liboko, stn., Congo Free State. See **Bangala.**

Libongo, Portuguese stn. of Angola, W. Africa, half-way between Ambriz and Loanda.

Libonta, vil., S. Africa, on the r. or W. bank of the Zambezi, in 14° 57′ S., 23° 10′ E.

Libourne, tn. and riv. port, France, dep. Gironde, cap. arr. L., on r. bk. Dordogne, 17 m. ENE. Bordeaux; second town in population and importance of the Gironde. P. 13,900.

Libreville, tn., W. Africa, at the mouth of the Gabun, NE. side in 0° 22′ N., cap. of French settlements in Gulf of Guinea.

Libuschin, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Schlan. P. <3000.

Libusza, comm., Austria, Galicia, dist. Biecz; petroleum deposits worked. P. <2000.

Libybæum, seapt., Sicily. See **Marsala.**

Libyan Desert, a wide region of N. Africa, including parts of Egypt, Tripoli, and Barka. It contains the oasis of Siwah. See **Sahara.**

Licata, tn., Sicily, S. ct., at the mouth of the Salso, prov. and 24 m. SE. by E. Girgenti; exports large quantities of sulphur. P. 17,600.

Lich, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and 8½ m. SE. by E. Giessen. P. <3000.

Liche, tn., S. Abyssinia, 25 m. WNW. Ankobar, military cap. of the kingdom of Shoa, founded by Menelik. P. 3000.

Lichfield (called by Bede *Lycetfeld*, which is traditionally interpreted as 'field of carcases,' and believed to refer to a great massacre of Christians under Diocletian in a place still called Christians' Field), city, mun. bor. (since the reign of Edward VI., till 1885 also a parl. bor.), market-tn., and co. of itself, Eng., co. and 15 m. SE. by E. Stafford, L. div., about 1 m. N. of the Birmingham Canal, with two stns. (**Lichfield,** city, and **Lichfield, Trent Valley,** 16 m. from Birmingham) on different lines of the L. & NW. R. The cathedral, commenced by Roger de Clinton in 1128, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Ceadd (Chad), and completed in the 15th century, is richly decorated, and rendered conspicuous by three spires. Its length is 403 ft. from E. to W., and it has three towers with spires, of which the central is 252 ft. in height. The cathedral library contains the Saxon Gospels of St. Chad, and other literary rarities. It has a museum and free library, attached to which is a public recreation ground of 5½ ac., and a free grammar school, in which Addison, Johnson, and Garrick were educated. Johnson's birthplace and monument are in St. Mary's Square. L. is abundantly supplied with water from springs near the city; has several breweries, and manufactures of carriages, harness, &c. The neighbourhood has extensive market gardens. The bishopric, founded by the early Saxons in the 7th century, comprises nearly the entire county of Stafford, a large part of Salop, and small portions of the counties of Warwick, Derby, Chester, and Flint. Cheese fairs are held on January 12th, February 14th, May 12th, and November 2nd. Market-day, F. P. (1851) 7000; (1871) 7350; (1891) 7900; parl. div. P. (1891) 52,000.

Lichfield, tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Piako, 145 m. SSE. Auckland. P. <1500.

Lichten, vil., Austria, Silesia, 13 m. WNW. Troppau. P. <3000.

Lichtenau, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy and 11 m. W. by S. Baden. P. <2000.

Lichtenau, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 14 m. SE. Marburg. P. <2000.

Lichtenau, Danish settlement in the S. of Greenland, about 30 m. SE. Julianehaab. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1841–46), yr. 33.2° F., Jan. 22.3°, July 45.7°.

Lichtenberg, former principality, Ger., now forming the circle of St. Wendel, in the S. of the Rhine Prov., Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria on the SE. and Birkenfeld on the NW. Surface hilly, and well wooded. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Koburg-Gotha in 1834. Area, 220 sq. m.

Lichtenberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Niederbarnim, 3 m. E. of the centre of Berlin. P. (1871) <4000; comm. (1890) 22,800.

Lichtenberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. and 6 m. SSE. Freiberg. P. <3000.

Lichtenberg, tn., Ger., on the N. frontier of Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 31 m. N. by E. Baireuth. P. <2000.

Lichtenburg, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of L. dist., about 130 m. W. by S. Pretoria.

Lichtenfels, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, cap. circle L., 8½ m. SSE. Koburg. P. <3000.

Lichtenhof, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, dist. and 1 m. S. Nürnberg. P. <3000.

Lichtensteig, comm., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. WSW. St. Gall, on the riv. Thur. P. <2000.

Lichtenstein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 72 m. ENE. Zwickau, dist. Glauchau, at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle; has manufactures of hosiery, rugs, &c. The town of Kallnberg is only separated from L. by the Rödlitz. P. 5800.

Lichtenthal, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy, circle, and 2 m. SE. Baden. P. <3000.

Lichtenvoorde, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 21 m. SW. Enschede. P. <5000

Lichtenwörth, tn., Lower Austria, dist. and 3 m. NE. Wiener-Neustadt. P. <3000.

Lichtervelde, tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers, 13 m. S. by W. Bruges. P. (comm.) 6500.

Lick, 'a flat stone.' See *Leac.*

Lick, tn., Prussia. See **Lyck.**

Lickbla, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, on rivs. Glore and Inny, 3½ m. NW. Castlepollard; 8836 ac. P. <1000.

Lickeen, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Glanbehy.

Lickeen Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Clare, 22 m. S. by W. Galway.

Lickerrig, par., Ire., E. co. Galway, bars. Athenry, Dunkellin, and Loughrea, 4½ m. N. by W. Loughrea; 4469 ac. P. <500.

Lickey, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 2 m. NE. by N. Bromsgrove, P.O. (**L. End**). P. <2500.

Lickfinn, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slieveardagh, 2 m. NE. Killenaule. P. <250.

Licking, riv., U.S., Kentucky, flows NW. then N. to the Ohio, which it joins on the l. bk. between Covington and Newport.

Licking, riv., U.S., Ohio, in the SE. It rises in the W. of L. co., flows E. then SE. till it unites with the Tuscarawas near Zanesville to form the Muskingum R.

Lickmolassy, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Longford, on riv. Shannon and Lough Derg; 9888 ac. P. <2500.

Lick Observatory, U.S. See **Hamilton, Mount.**

Lickoran, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 5 m. NE. Cappoquin. P. <500.

Licodia, tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 33 m. W. by N. Syracuse. Alt. 2065 ft.

Licosa, Capo, cape, Italy, W. ct., in 40° 15′ N.

Licto, vil., Ecuador, 78 m. ENE. Guayaquil, at the foot of the volcano of Sangai.

Lida, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. S. Vilna. P. 7550.

Lidbrook, Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Lydbrook.**

Liddel Water, riv., Scot., Roxburghshire, formed by the union of small streams to the SW. of Peel Fell, Cheviot Hills, flows SW. to the Esk, partly on the English frontier. Its valley forms the romantic dist. of **Liddesdale** (lĭdz′del).

Liddiard Millicent and **Liddiard Tregooze,** par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Lydiard Millicent** and **Lydiard Tregooze.**

Liddington, par., Eng., Rutland, 7 m. S. Oakham, 2½ m. NNE. Rockingham stn., PM.O. (**Lyddington**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Caldecott**) P. <750.

Liddington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 4 m. ESE. Swindon, 2 m. ENE. Chisledon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Liden, vil., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, on the Angerman Elf, 68 m. NNW. Hernösand. P. <2000.

Lidericus, riv., France. See **Loir.**

Lidford, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Lydford.**

Lidgate, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 6 m. SE. Newmarket, 5½ m. SSE. Higham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Lidgen, par., Eng., Kent. See **Lidsing.**

Lidgerwood, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 58 m. SSW. Fargo.

Lidgettown, vil., Natal, dist. and 23 m. NW. Pietermaritzburg.

Lidingö, isl., Sweden, about 2 m. E. Stockholm.

Lidköping, tn., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, on the S. side of Lake Wener (Venern), 67 m. W. Motala. P. 5200.

Lidlinch, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Lydlinch.**

Lidlington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Bedford, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Lido (Italian 'shore'), chain of sandy isls., Austrian Italy, forming a curve between the rivs. Brenta and Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic Sea. They have several small forts. See **Venice.**

Lidoriklon (lidhoriki), tn., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, 23 m. ENE. Lepanto. P. <2000.

Lidsdale, tn., New S. Wales, 70 m. WNW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Lidsing, or **Lidgen,** par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3½ m. SE. by S. Chatham, 2½ m. SW. Rainham stn. P. <250.

Liebau, comm., Austria, Moravia, 15 m. NE. by E. Olmütz. Alt. 1780 ft. P. <3000. See also **Deutsch-Liebau.**

Liebau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. and 34 m. SSW. Liegnitz, circle Landeshut, at the base of the Riesengebirge, on the railway to Trautenau (Austrian Silesia). P. 5000.

Liebemühl, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Osterode, 32 m. SE. by S. Elbing. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lieben, tn., Austria, prov. Bohemia, dist. and 2 m. NE. Karolinenthal; a NE. suburb of Prague. P. 12,500.

Liebenau, tn., Bohemia, 7 m. S. by E. Reichenberg. P. <4000.

Liebenau, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 38 m. E. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Liebenstein, vil., Austria, prov. Bohemia, dist. and 7 m. WNW. Eger. P. <3000.

Liebenthal, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. SE. by E. Königgrätz, 4 m. ENE. Wildenschwert. P. <3000.

Liebenwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, 26 m. N. Berlin, on the Finow Canal. P. <3000.

Liebenwerda, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle L., 17 m. E. by S. Torgau. P. <3000.

Lieber, cape, Grinnell Land, Arctic America, in 81° 35′ N. It was the farthest point actually reached by Hayes in 1861.

Lieberose, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 26 m. SSW. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Liebertwolkwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 4½ m. SE. Leipzig. P. <3000.

Liebig, co., Queensland, between Broad Sound (E. ct.) and the Fitzroy R., crossed in the middle by 150° E. and 23° S.

Liebling, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Csákvár. P. <4000.

Lieboch, comm., Austria, Styria, in the valley of the Kainach, 8 m. SW. by S. Graz. P. <2000.

Liebotitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 23 m. E. by N. Karlsbad, 6½ m. W. Saaz. P. <2000.

Liebstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 15 m. SSE. Dresden. P. <2000.

Liebstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Mohrungen, 30 m. ESE. Elbing. P. (comm.) <3000.

Liechtenstein, Principality of, small independent state enclosed between the Austrian prov. Tirol and Vorarlberg and the Swiss cant. of St. Gall, very mountainous, covered by ramifications of the Rhætian Alps. Actually completely independent, though its sovereign prince is one of the highest nobles at the court at Vienna, and for judicial affairs it appeals as a last resource to the Imperial Court at Innsbruck. Cap. Vaduz. Area about 61 sq. m. P. (1886) 9600.

Liedekerke, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P. <4000.

Liefkenshoek, fort, Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on l. bk. of the Scheldt, 7 m. NW. Antwerp, the approach to which it protects, with Fort Lillo immediately opposite.

Liège, Flemish **Luik,** German **Lüttich,** city, Belgium, cap. prov. L., on the Meuse, just about the point where the hills on its l. bk. come to an end, and immediately below the place where the valleys of the Vesdre and Ourthe on the r. bk. afford routes for roads and railways, the one E. to Verviers, &c., the other S. through the Ardennes, 54 m. ESE. Brussels. Manufactures comprise steam machinery, files, nails, and hardware of all kinds, watches, jewellery, woollen and cotton fabrics, paper, and glass; it has also sugar refineries, tanneries, and distilleries. It supplies fire-arms to nearly all the governments in the world. See also **Seraing.** The coal-mines in the vicinity employ many thousands. It is the see of a bishop, has a cathedral, rebuilt at the end of the 13th century, a town-hall, rebuilt several times since its foundation in the 11th century, the last time being in 1714, a court of appeal, a university, cabinets of chemistry and natural history, a botanic garden, and a school of mines. Of all its ancient fortifications L. has only two forts. Mean temp., yr. 50.5° F., Jan. 37.2°, July 66.0°; rfall. (17 yrs.), 29.63 in. P. (1866) 101,600; (1873) 113,800; (1890) 146,800.

Liège, prov., in the E. of Belgium, nearly bisected by the valley of the Meuse; rich in coal, iron, zinc, and phosphate of lime (the last on the Hesbaye plateau, NW. of the Meuse); cap. Liège. Area, 1118 sq. m. P. 743,800. See **Belgium,** table.

Liegnitz, tn., formerly fortified, Prussia, in the middle of the prov. Silesia, cap. circle L., on the Katzbach. Birthplace of Dove, the meteorologist. Manufactures woollen cloths and boilers; has iron-foundries, and its vicinity is famous for horticulture. In 1164 it became the capital of a duchy, and at the death

of the last duke, in 1673, passed to Austria [**Silesia**]. Here, on Aug. 16, 1760, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, defeated the Austrians. P. (1816) 8800; (1871) 23,100; (1890) 46,900.

Lienchou, penin., in the S. of China, facing the isl. of Hainan.

Lienchou-fu, tn., China, in the W. of prov. Kwangtung, cap. dep., at the head of the estuary of the Simen-kiang (influent of the Gulf of Tongking, about 10 m. from the mouth of the Locheng-kiang, which enters a bay on whose shore stands the treaty port of Pakhoi (*q.v.*). P. 12,000. See also **Lianchou-fu.**

Lienden, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. NNE. Tiel. P. <5000.

Liendwe, fertile dist. at the S. end of Lake Tanganyika, to the W. of 31° E., traversed by the Lofu R. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 739.)

Lienen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Tecklenburg, 21 m. NE. Münster, 10 m. S. by W. Osnabrück. P. (comm.) <4000.

Lienz, tn., Austria, Tirol, near l. bk. of the Drave, at E. end, in one of the finest parts of the Puster-thal, and S. end of the Isel-thal, 63 m. S. by W. Salzburg. Alt. 2560 ft. P. <4000.

Liepvre, vil., Alsace-Lorraine. See **Leberau.**

Lier, vil., Norway, prov. Hedemarken, on the Glommen, 49 m. ENE. Christiania. P. <2000.

Lierre, tn., Belgium, prov. and 9 m. SE. by E. Antwerp, with manufactures of silk textures, cotton, embroidery, lace, &c. In the 14th century the industry of its weavers and cloth-makers was very important. Taken by the Spaniards in 1582, by the Dutch in 1595, and by the allies under Marlborough in 1706; its fortifications were rased in 1784. P. (1866) 15,000; (1890) 20,100.

Liers, vil., Belgium, prov. and 4 m. N. Liège; railway junc. P. <2000.

Liesborn, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Beckum, 37 m. ENE. Dortmund. P. (comm.) <3000.

Liesing, tn., Lower Austria, 5 m. SSW. Vienna. P. 5500.

Liestal, comm., Switzd., cant. Basel-land, on the Ergolz, 8 m. SE. by E. Basel. P. <5000.

Lieutung, prov., China. See **Liautung.**

Liévin, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, 9 m. N. Arras, with important coal-mines. P. 11,700.

Lifan-fu, tn., China, Süchwan, 74 m. NW. Chengtu-fu.

Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie, par., Scot., on the W. border of Forfarshire and Perthshire, Liff 5 m. WNW. Dundee, 1½ m. NW. of its stn. (**Liff**) on the C. R. The par. is almost entirely in Forfarshire, and includes part of the city of Dundee. 7090 ac. P. 47,600.

Liffey, riv., Ire., Leinster, rises in the mountains of Wicklow, about 12 m. SW. Dublin, and after a course of 50 m. enters Dublin Bay.

Liffey, tn., Tasmania, co. Westmoreland, 25 m. SW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Liffey Junction, stn., Ire., in co. and N. vicinity of Dublin, on North Wall (Dublin) Extension Rly.

Lifti, former Egyptian stn. of Dar-Fertit, eastern Sudan, Africa, in 8° 15′ N., 26° 2′ E. Alt. 1900 ft.

Lifford, stn., Eng., in E. vicinity of King's Norton, Worcestershire, 4 m. S. Birmingham, on the M. R.

Lifford (originally *Leith-bhearr*, 'the grey water'), co. and assize town of Donegal, Ire., bar. N. Raphoe, 1½ m. WNW. Strabane, on the l. bk. of the Foyle, PMT.O. P. <500.

Lifta, vil., Palestine, *Eleph* in the O. T., 31° 48′ N., 35° 11′ E., 2½ m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Lifton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 4 m. E. by N. Launceston, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 5376 ac. P. <1500.

Lifu, or **Shabrol,** principal island of the Loyalty Is.

Liganasan, large lake in the isl. of Mindanao, Philippine Is., a little S. of 7° N., drained NW. into Illana Bay.

Liger, riv., France. See **Loire.**

Ligger Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 22½′ N.

Light, riv., S. Australia, flows SW. into the Gulf of St. Vincent, which it enters in about 34° 35′ S.

Light, co., S. Australia, crossed in the extreme N. by 34° S., and in the E. by 139° E.

Lightcliffe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 2½ m. E. Halifax, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <5000.

Lighthorne, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 7 m. SE. by S. Warwick, 3 m. N. Kineton stn., P.O. (**Lighthore**). P. <500.

Ligne, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 14 m. E. Tournay.

Lignières, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. Saint-Amand, on the Arnon, 35 m. NW. by N. Montluçon. P. <3000.

Ligny, vil., Belgium, prov. Namur, 2½ m. NNE. Fleurus, 9 m. NE. Charleroi, rly. junc. (for Louvain and Hasselt); celebrated for a battle between the Prussians and French, June 16, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo. P. <2000.

Ligny, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, cant. and 2 m. NNW. Clary. P. <3000.

Ligny-en-Barrois, tn., France, dep. Meuse, on the Ornain, arr. and 10 m. SE. by E. Bar le Duc, with manufactures of files, compasses, optical instruments, &c. P. <5000.

Ligny-le-Châtel, tn., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Auxerre, on the Serain, 32 m. SSW. Troyes, 11 m. WNW. Tonnerre; formerly fortified. P. <2000.

Ligoniel, PMT.O., Ire., co. Antrim. See **Legoniel.**

Ligonier, tn., U.S., Indiana, Noble co., 103 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P. <3000.

Ligonier, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 44 m. ESE. Pittsburg. Alt. 1748 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Ligonyi, or **Elgon,** mt., equatorial Africa. See **Elgon.**

Ligoudista (ligudhista), tn., Greece, Messenia, 17 m. W. Messēnē, in comm. Phlesias. P. <3000; comm. P. <4000.

Ligua, La, tn., Chile, prov. Aconcagua, cap. dep. La L., 12 m. from Ligua Bay (in 32° 25′ S.). P. <3000.

Ligurala, riv., France. See **Loiret.**

Liguria, div. (*compartimento territoriale*), in the NW. of Italy, composed solely of the provs. Porto Maurizio, and occupying the narrow strip between the coast and the crest of the Maritime Alps and the Apennines from the French frontier to the Gulf of Spezia and the mouth of the Magra. It enjoys the mildest climate in the N. of Italy, and one of the best on the Mediterranean [**Italy, Porto Maurizio, Genoa**], as is well shown by the fact that it is the only part of N. Italy where the production of oranges is of great importance. Wine also is largely produced. Chief cereal, wheat. The principal mines are in the W. of the prov. of Genoa, producing copper and iron pyrites. A little manganese is also produced in the same prov., and formerly lignite was mined at Cadibona, near Savona (mines now exhausted), and near Spezia. L. formed part of the kingdom of Sardinia previous to the formation of the kingdom of Italy. See **Italy,** table.

Lihau, Port. See **Port Lihau.**

Lihou, islet, off W. ct. Guernsey, Channel Is., 7 m. W. St. Peter Port; has ruins of a monastery.

Lim- (or **Lym-**) **Fiord** (from Old Norse, *lim, limr*, 'a branch,' referring to its numerous branches or minor inlets. *Egli*), an inlet of the Kattegat, Denmark, stretches far into N. Jutland, and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. It receives several small rivers, and contains the isl. of Mors and several smaller islands.

Lije, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 53 m. NNE. Diarbekir. P. 3700; Moham. 1000; Christians, 2700.

Lika-Krbava, co., in the extreme SW. of Croatia-Slavonia, kgd. Hungary.

Likatlong, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Barkly West, on the Hart R., 45 m. NW. Kimberley.

Likema, riv., Congo Free State. See **Mongalla.**

Likhvin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 34 m. S. Kaluga, on l. bk. Oka. P. <5000.

Li-kiang, or **Songkikong,** riv., Tongking. See **Sungchikiang.**

Likiang-fu, tn., China, Yünnan, the ancient cap. of the Moso, 75 m. N. by E. Tali-fu. (*Supp. papers R. G. S.*, I., p. 96.)

Likipia. See **Laikipia.**

Likoma, isl., about 5 m. long, near the E. side of Lake Nyassa, S. Africa, just S. of 12° S.; headquarters of the Universities mission to central Africa.

Likona, riv., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., flows E. so far as it is known on the equator; probably enters the Likuala.

Likuala, Lekole, or **Njua,** riv., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., flows S. and enters the Congo in about 1° 15′ S., 16° 45′ E.

Likwa, lake, Africa. See **Hikwa.**

Lilbourne, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. E. by N. Rugby, on the L. & NW. R., close to Watling Street; remains of the ancient *Tripontium*. P. <250.

Lilburn, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the 'Till, 12½ m. NW. by W. Alnwick. West L. 2 m. NW. by N. Ilderton stn., P.O., P. <250; East L. P. <250. See **Eglingham.**

Lilford with Wigsthorpe, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, on riv. Nen, 3 m. SW. Oundle. P. <250. See **Thorpe Achurch.**

Lilibeo, Capo. See **Boeo, Capo.**

Lilienstein, hill, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, kgd. Saxony, opposite Königstein, 23 m. SW. Bautzen. Alt. 1350 ft.

Lilla-Luleå, riv. See **Luleå.**

Lille (Flemish **Ryssel,** ancient *L'Isle*, named from an insulated castle), tn., France, cap. dep. Nord, cap. arr. L., 42 m. SE. Dunkirk, in a large plain watered by different canalised arms of the Deule. Fortified place of the first class, surrounded by fortified walls, and commanded on its NW. side by a citadel, constructed by Vauban at the beginning of the 18th century. One of the principal industrial towns of France; chief manufactures, flax and hemp yarn; to a smaller extent, linen thread, cloths, table linen, cotton goods, tulle, chemicals; with dyeworks, sugar-works, distilleries, and factories of machines and engine boilers. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rape seed oil-mills, and beet-root plantations, the latter of which are very important. The public library has 75,000 vols. The original nucleus of the town, between two arms of the Deule, was the castle of l'Ile, founded by the counts of Flanders; taken by the French from Austria in 1667, and by siege by the allies under the

Duke of Marlborough in 1708, and unsuccessfully bombarded by the Austrians in 1792. Rfall. 22.44 in. P. (1872) 152,800; (1891) 201,200.

Lillebonne, the ancient *Juliobona*, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 20 m. E. by N. Havre, with cotton manufactures. Anciently cap. of the *Caletes*, and colonised by the Romans. P. 5700.

Lillehammer, tn., Norway, prov. Kristian, at the head of Lake Mjösen, 90 m. N. Christiania. P. <2000.

Lillers, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. SE. by S. St. Omer, arr. and 8 m. WNW. Béthune, with manufactures of boots and shoes for export. P. 5200.

Lillesand, tn., Norway, prov. Nedenäs, on the S. ct., 17 m. ENE. Christiansand. The harbour has a depth of 25–112 ft., alongside quays 19–25 ft. P. <2000.

Lilleshall, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 15 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. SSW. Newport, on branch of Shrewsbury Canal, P.O.; 6175 ac. P. <4000.

Lille St. Hubert, vil., Belgium, prov. Limburg, 22 m. W. Roermond.

Lilley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 4 m. NNE. Luton, PM.O. P. <750.

Lilliesleaf, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5 m. SE. by E. Selkirk, 2 m. W. Belses stn., PMT.O.; 6672 ac. P. <750.

Lillimur, tn., Victoria, co. Lowan, 305 m. by rail NW. Melbourne, on the line to Adelaide. P. <1500.

Lillings Ambo, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9 m. NNE. York, 2 m. NW. Flaxton stn. P. <250.

Lillingstone, Dayrell and **Lovell,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Buckinghamshire. D. L., div. and 4 m. N. by E. Buckingham, P.O., P. <500; L. L. P. <250.

Lillington, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3 m. S. by W. Sherborne, 2 m. NE. by E. Yetminster stn. P. <250.

Lillington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, in the parl. bor. of Warwick and Leamington, and now included in mun. bor. of Leamington. P. <1500.

Lilliput, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. SW. Swansea, on Swansea and Mumbles Rly.

Lillo, fortified tn., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 5½ m. WNW. Eeckeren, on r. bk. of the Scheldt.

Lillo, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 37 m. ESE. Toledo. P. <3000.

Lillooet, riv., Brit. Columbia, flows SE., expanding into **L. Lake** and Great Harrison Lake, and enters Fraser R. in 121° 55′ W.

Lillooet, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the r. bk. of the Fraser R., in 50° 45′ N.; gold mined in dist. Alt. 650 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1880–83), yr. 45.4° F., Jan. 21.5°, July 68.3°.

Lilly Lake, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 19 m. from St. John. P. <1500.

Lilstock, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the N. ct., 9½ m. NW. by W. Bridgwater. See **Kilton.**

Lilundo, riv., Africa. See **Lelundo.**

Lilydale, tn., Tasmania, 21 m. from Launceston. P. <1500.

Lilydale, tn., Victoria, Evelyn co., 20 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Lily Fontein, mission stn., Cape Colony, dist. Namaqualand, 50 m. S. by E. Ookiep.

Lim, riv., Balkan Penin., rises near Gusinye in the N. of Albania, flows N. through the E. of Montenegro, then N. and NW. through Novibazar, and finally enters the Drina on the r. bk. in the SE. of Bosnia.

Lima, tn., British Guiana, 40 m. NW. by N. Georgetown, on the coast, in about 58° 33′ W.

Lima, vil., Paraguay, 115 m. NNE. Asuncion, 32 m. ENE. San Pedro.

Lima (said to be a corruption of Rimac), cap. city of Peru and dep. L., on the Rimac, in a valley about 6 m. from its port, Callao, on the Pacific, and connected with it by a railway, in 12° 3′ S., 77° 5′ 30″ W. It is about 2 m. in length by 1¼ m. in greatest breadth, and separated from a suburb by the Rimac, and elsewhere enclosed by a bastioned wall, entered by six gates. It is of Spanish origin, founded by Francisco Pizarro, January 18, 1535, under the name of *Ciudad de los Reyes* ('city of the kings'), ancient capital of the viceroyalty of Peru, and is the most handsome city in S. America; its numerous domes and spires give it a magnificent appearance. Principal edifices, the cathedral church, archbishop's palace (now partly occupied by the Peruvian senate), the former residence of the viceroy (now the court-house), a university, a public library with rare books, including several dating from the 15th century, a public museum; and outside of the walls, a planted promenade, a public cemetery, and public baths. It has manufactures of gold lace, and a glass factory. Its vicinity is fertile, and produces large quantities of provisions and live stock. Climate pleasant, but not healthy. There are abundant dews and fogs, especially in winter, but no rain; but the mortality is high, partly owing perhaps to great neglect of drainage and disposal of refuse, yellow fever and small-pox appearing every five or seven years. It was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of S. America, and it still has a large trade, its exports consisting of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuna wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, &c.; and imports of manufactured goods, wines, silks, and brandy. For its railway connections, see **Peru.** Alt. 565 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs.), yr. 73.3° F., Feb. 79.9°, Aug. 67.3°. P. (1793) 53,000; (1871) 160,100; (1891) 103,600.

Lima, riv., Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows SW. for about 90 m., and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for the last 12 m.

Lima, vil., U.S., Indiana, Lagrange co., 109 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.), 32 m. W. by S. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Lima, vil., U.S., New York, Livingston co., 18 m. S. Rochester. P. <1500.

Lima, city, U.S., Ohio, Allen co., 72 m. SSW. Toledo, with manufactures of steam engines, cars, &c. Principal centre of petroleum production in the state. Alt. 859 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 7600; (1890) 16,000.

Limache Alto, tn., Chile, prov. and 17 m. E. Valparaiso, with government cannon foundry. P. 6400.

Limagne, large and fertile plain in dep. Puy-de-Dôme, France, traversed by the Allier, composed of Tertiary lacustrine deposits, narrow in the S., widening out northwards towards the Loire, bordered E. and W. by granitic heights (on the E. the mountains of Forez, on the W. the part of the Central Plateau, crowned by old volcanic craters, including the Puy-de-Dôme); almost always in a light mist, due to the wafting of volcanic dust, rich in phosphoric acid, potash, and lime, to which the fertility of the valley is in a great measure ascribed.

Liman, Russian, 'estuary'; also lake on sea coast more or less separated from the sea.

Limari, or **Barraza,** riv., Chile, rises in the Andes, flows first N. then W., and enters the Pacific Ocean 70 m. SSW. Coquimbo, in about 30° 45′ S. Length, 99 m.; area of basin, 2510 sq. m.; discharge, 100 cubic ft. per second.

Limarsi, Punta, cape, Italy, in the SE. of Pantelleria I., in 36° 45′ N.

Limasol, seapt. tn., Cyprus, on S. ct., 38 m. SW. Larnaca. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good roadstead (without docks or quays), and is, after Larnaca, the most important commercial town on the island. P. 6000.

Limatambo, vil., Peru, dep. and 25 m. W. Cuzco, in a narrow valley. P. (with dist.) 5300.

Limavady ('the dog's leap,' name of an old castle of the O'Cahans'), civic and market-tn., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, 12 m. WSW. Coleraine, beautifully situated in the valley of the Roe, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly.; has linen-weaving factory, large oat and maize-mills, &c. Market-days, M., Tu., and F. P. <3000. **Limavady Junction,** stn., 2½ m. W. by N. Limavady, P.O.

Limbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 6½ m. W. by by N. Chemnitz. Since 1776 an important centre of hosiery manufacture (now both cotton and woollen); also manufactures stocking-machines and needles, gloves, &c. P. (1849) 3000; (1890) 11,800.

Limbang, riv., N. Borneo, flows NW. then N. into the Bay of Brunei, to the E. of the town of Brunei; connected by an arm with the Brunei R.; navigable for steamboats 124 m. from the sea.

Limbara, Monti, range of mts., Sardinia, in the NE., stretching E. and W. Alt. 4985 ft.

Limbé, vil., isl. and republic Haiti, 82 m. N. Port-au-Prince, in 72° 22′ W. **Pointe du Limbé,** cape, 10 m. N.

Limber Magna, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 8½ m. W. Grimsby, 3 m. S. by E. Brocklesby stn., P.O. (**Limber**); 5228 ac. P. <750.

Limbo Cove, small bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the W. ct., in 46° 50′ N.

Limbourg, Dutch and Flemish spelling **Limburg,** old prov. of Netherlands, divided between Belgium and Holland in 1839.

Limbourg, prov., in the NE. of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limburg, and on other sides the provs. Brabant, Antwerp, and Liège; surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf are the chief mineral products. Principal towns, Hasselt, St. Trond, and Tongres. Area, 931 sq. m. P. (1890) 223,000. See **Belgium,** table.

Limburg, tn., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Vesdre, arr. and 4 m. E. Verviers. P. (comm.) <5000.

Limburg, prov., in the SE. of Holland, having E. Rhenish Prussia, and on other sides the provs. N. Brabant, Liège, and Belgian L. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Maas or Meuse, where it receives the Roer; in the N. is part of an extensive marsh, the Peel. Principal towns, Maastricht and Roermond. Area, 851 sq. m. P. (1889) 262,000.

Limburg, walled tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle L., on riv. Lahn, 23 m. NNW. Wiesbaden. P. 6900.

Lime Hills, tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 25 m. from Invercargill. P. <1500.

Limehouse, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 32 m. (by rail) W. Toronto. P. <1500.

Limehouse, par., Eng., London, and div. of Tower Hamlets bor., on the Thames; also the name of a stn. on the G. E. R.,

3 m. E. St. Paul's. P. (1871) 29,900; (1891) 32,200; parl. div. P. (1891) 55,300.

Limehurst, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Ashton-under-Lyne.

Limeira, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 117 m. NW. Santos. P. 2000.

Limekilns, seapt. and vil., Scot., Fife, on Firth of Forth, 2½ m. SSW. Dunfermline, P.O. From the harbour (called Brucehaven), which admits vessels of 300 tons, lime is exported. P. <750.

Limenas, Greek, 'harbour.'

Limerick, co., Ire., prov. Munster, bounded N. by the mouth of the Shannon, E. by co. Tipperary, S. by co. Cork, and W. by co. Kerry; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Area.	Pop. 1891.
Clanwilliam	55,627	11,959
Connello, Lower	47,850	8,397
Connello, Upper	61,257	9,613
Coonagh	36,323	8,113
Coshlea	95,232	15,867
Coshma	49,018	8,099
Glenquin	96,402	18,779
Kenry	26,223	4,226
Kilmallock	4,074	1,927
North Liberties	3,042	2,335
Owneybeg	27,211	4,513
Pubblebrien	30,138	5,243
Shanid	84,075	14,353
Smallcounty	44,425	8,333
Total	660,898	121,757
Limerick City	2,075	37,155
Total of County and City	662,973[1]	158,912

[1] Exclusive of 17,869 ac. under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

The surface on the E., S., and W. border mountainous or hilly, with a soil generally moorish or boggy. In the centre and N. mostly flat, and soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the 'Golden Vale,' or E. part of the plain of L. Climate mild, but humid. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkear, Maigue, and Deel. Dairy and stock-farms numerous, and many of them extensive. The county belongs mainly to the Carboniferous system, including in the SW. a small area of the coal-measures, but without any coal-mines; and there are no minerals, apart from stone, of great economic importance in the county. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in agriculture. For statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 9–11. Manufactures coarse woollens, paper, flour and meal. Among the inhabitants are a number of so-called Palatines, descendants of German Protestants, planted in various parts of the county in the early part of the 18th century. The county returns two members to Parliament (divs. E. and W.), besides one for L. City.

Limerick (Irish *Luimneach,* pronounced *liminegh,* 'waste piece of land'), parl. bor. (one member, two members until 1885), mun. bor., and civic tn., Ire., N. co. L., bar. Clanwilliam, 12½ m. SW. by S. Killaloe, on the l. bk. of the Shannon, with stns. on the Waterford & Limerick and the G. S. & W. Rlys. Seat of an Anglican bishop, whose diocese now includes the former diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Originally the city stood on King's I., but now stretches along both sides of the Shannon, which is here crossed by five bridges. The flour-milling and bacon trades are very extensive, and there are also tanneries, foundries, flour and saw mills, patent slip for vessels of 500 tons, a floating-dock where vessels of 3000 tons can discharge, and a graving-dock admitting vessels of 2500 tons. The harbour has an area of 7½ ac., with 2930 ft. of quayage, and a depth over sill at highest spring tides of 22 ft. 10 in., at lowest neap of 17 ft. 9 in. Market-days, W. and S. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 46,100; mun. bor. and tn. P. (1891) 37,200.

Limerick, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 7 m. SW. Arklow.

Limerick, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on Schuylkill R., 18 m. SE. by E. Reading. P. <1500.

Limerick Junction, tn., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 3 m. NNW. Tipperary, on the G. S. & W. and the Waterford & Limerick Rlys., PMT.O. P. <250.

Limerigg, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1 m. S. Slamannan stn., P.O. P. (including Lochside) <1500.

Limestone, mining dist. belonging to the Palmer goldfield, N. Queensland, S. of 16° S., E. of 144° E.

Limestone, co., U.S., Alabama, between the Tennessee R. and the N. frontier, in 87° W.; owes its name to the nature of the rock of which it is composed.

Limestone, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., 61 m. S. by E. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Limestone, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 32° N., and W. of 96° W.

Limestone Bay, long bay, Canada, at the N. end of Lake Winnipeg, formed by the narrow penin. of **L. Point.**

Limestone Islands, group of small isls., Canada, Ontario, in Georgian Bay, in 45° 25′ N., 80° 33′ W.

Lime Street, stn., Eng., terminal of the L. & NW. R. See **Liverpool,** Eng.

Lime Tumps, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Ross, Herefordshire.

Lim Fjord, Denmark. See **Liim Fjord.**

Limia, riv., rises in S. of old Spanish prov. of Galicia, Spain, and flows through Portugal into Atlantic at Vianna do Castello.

Liming, tn., China, Süchwan. See **Chungking-fu.**

Limington, par., Eng., Somerset, Southern div., 4 m. N. by W. Yeovil, 1½ m. E. Ilchester, P.O. P. <500.

Limington, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 22 m. N. Alfred. P. <1500.

Limisso, tn., Cyprus, usually called Limasol.

Limmat, riv., Switzd., cants. Zürich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zürich at its N. extremity, and after a rapid NW. course of 18 m. joins the Aar 2 m. E. Brugg. See **Linth.**

Limmen's Bight, bay, Northern Terr. of S. Australia, on W. shores of Gulf of Carpentaria, in which Roper R. has its mouth.

Limmer, vil., Prussia, prov., govt., and 3 m. W. Hanover, circle Linden. P. <3000.

Limnaion, comm., Greece. See **Leonidion.**

Limnē, Greek, 'lake.'

Limni, or **Limno,** isl., Turkey in Europe. See **Lemni.**

Limno, tn. See **Kastro.**

Limoeiro, tn., Brazil, state and 48 m. WNW. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail.

Limoges, the ancient *Lemovicum,* cap. dep. Haute-Vienne, France, cap. arr. L., 51 m. NE. by N. Périgueux, on the heights overlooking the r. bk. of the Vienne. Has a secondary school of medicine, museum of art, ceramics, and archæology; seat of the 12th military command; celebrated since the 16th century for the skill of its enamellers, now the chief seat of the manufacture of porcelain in France, an industry which succeeded that of the manufacture of faience (established in 1737), after the discovery of kaolin in the neighbourhood of St. Yrieix (about 25 m. S. by rail) in 1765, and which is favoured also by the vicinity of productive coal-mines (Ahun, about 40 m. NE.); manufactures of cloths and druggets; cotton-spinning, &c., also carried on. Birthplace of Marshal Bugeaud, of Algerian fame (died 1849). Of its numerous fountains, one is supposed to be Roman; and it has an amphitheatre, and various other antiquities. L., once strongly fortified, was besieged and taken in 1370 by the English. Alt. 842 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.9° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 66.6°; rfall. 36.6 in. P. (1872) 48,900; (1891) 72,700.

Limon, vil., Colombia, Cauca, 160 m. NE. by E. Quito.

Limon, or **Puerto Limon,** seapt., Costa Rica, 72 m. E. San Jose, in 10° N., cap. of dist. (*comarca*) L.

Limon, vil., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, on S. shore of Lake Cabritos, 52 m. E. by S. Port-au-Prince.

Limon, bay on the N. ct. of the Isthmus of Panama, on which stands the port of Colon; with lighthouse on Point Toro (9° 22½′ N., 79° 57′ W.), visible 21 miles.

Limone, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 12½ m. S. Cuneo; here begins the pass of the Col di Tenda. Taken by the French in 1794. P. <2000; (comm. <3000).

Limousin, an old prov. of central France, now forming the dep. Corrèze, and part of Haute-Vienne.

Limoux, tn., France, dep. Aude, cap. arr. L., on the Aude, 13 m. SW. by S. Carcassonne, with manufactures of cloths, hats, blouses, &c. P. <5000.

Limpenhoe, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8½ m. W. by S. Yarmouth, 1 m. E. Cantley stn. P. <250. See **Southwood.**

Limpia, city, France. See **Nice.**

Limpio, vil., Paraguay, 14 m. NE. Asuncion, 2 m. from the riv. Paraguay.

Limpley Stoke, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, 3 m. W. Bradford, on G. W. R., PMT.O. See **Winsley.**

Limpopo, Lebepe, Bembe, Bengwane, Oori, or **Crocodile,** riv., S. Africa, rises by several headwaters in the Magaliesbergen, to the W. of Pretoria, S. African Republic, flows first N. and NW., then describing a great course to the N., forms the boundary between the S. African Republic and Brit. S. Africa, finally enters Gaza-land, and flows SE. through unhealthy lowlands into the Indian Ocean to the N. of Delagoa Bay, in 25° 10′ S. Chief trib. the Olifants R., r. bk. confluence, about 100 m. above the mouth. Total length, about 1000 m. Difficult of navigation—in the dry season on account of its shallowness, in the rainy season (summer) on account of the rapidity of its current and the quantity of floating timber. See *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1875, p. 124.

Limpsfield, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 10 m. E. by N. Reigate, 1 m. E. by N. Oxted stn., PMT.O.; 4673 ac. P. <1500.

Limri, tn., India, Gujarát, 50 m. WNW. Bombay, cap. L. state; once a populous place. P. (1881) 12,900.

Lin, as a suffix in Irish place-names = 'a glen,' 'a valley.'

Lin, Chinese, 'forest.'

Lin, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the W. shore of Lake Okhrida, prov. and 35 m. W. Monastir.

Linacapan, one of the Philippine Is., NE. of Palawan, in 11° 20′–30′ N.

Linacre, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Bootle.**

Linant, mountainous isl., equatorial Africa, at the entrance to Murchison Bay, on N. shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Linares, tn., Chile, cap. of prov. and dep. L., 166 m. SSW. Santiago, 100 m. NE. Concepcion. P. 7700.

Linares, tn., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 90 m. SE. Monterey. P. 10,000.

Linares, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. NNE. Jaën, dist. Baeza, several silver-lead mines and lead-smelting works in its vicinity, employing nearly 20,000 persons, worked even in ancient times by the Carthaginians and Romans. Connected by rail with Seville, Malaga (by Jaen), and now being connected by rail with Almeria. P. 29,700.

Linaro, cape, Italy, in the W., prov. Rome, in 42° 2′ N.

Linas, Monte, mt., Sardinia, in the SW., 12 m. NNE. Iglesias. Alt. 4050 ft.

Linas Point, cape, Wales, in the N. of Anglesey, with lighthouse, 128 ft. high, 2 m. E. Amlwch.

Linbridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Coquet, 2 m. W. Alwinton. P. <250.

Linby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6½ m. S. Mansfield, with stns. on the G. N. and M. Rlys., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Papplewick**) P. <750.

Linch, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 14 m. N. Chichester, 4½ m. N. by W. Midhurst stn. P. <250.

Linchlade, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Linslade.**

Linchmere, par., Eng., Sussex, in NW. of county, Horsham div., 16½ m. N. Chichester, 2 m. E. Liphook stn. P. <500.

Lincluden ('pool of the Cluden'), Scot., Kirkcudbright. See **Terregles.**

Lincoln, co., Canada, Ontario, on the SW. of Lake Ontario, extending to the U.S. frontier.

Lincoln (ling'kon), the ancient *Lindum*, to which *Colonia* was added, the former part of the name of Celtic origin, meaning 'pool hill,' and probably referring to the Swanpool, which existed on the W. of the city as late as the close of the 18th century, but now drained, and the hill on which the city stands, parl. bor. (1 member), mun. bor. (since Edward II.), co. bor., market-tn., and seat of a bishop, Eng., cap. co. L., on the Witham, which here becomes navigable, 14 m. SE. by S. Gainsborough, 132 m. from King's Cross, London. It stands at the foot and on the slope of a hill and on the tableland stretching N., the hill being crowned by its cathedral, castle, &c. The Witham here passes through a breach in the High Dyke, which has long been the place of convergence of numerous roads, as it is now of railways, six lines meeting in the city, which is also connected by the Foss Dyke and the Trent with Nottingham, Gainsborough and the Humber, and by the Witham navigation with Boston, &c. L. has extensive agricultural implement and engineering iron-works, steam flour mills, and does considerable trade in corn and wool. There are large and important fat stock markets every Tuesday, and a great fair (for horses, sheep, and cattle) is held in the last whole week in April. On July 5th is the midsummer fair for horses, cattle, pigs, &c. Large public commons are used as recreation grounds. The diocese was founded in 636 at Dorchester (Oxfordshire), but finally established at L. in 1088. The foundations of the cathedral were laid by St. Remigius, the first bishop; but this building was burnt down early in the 12th century, and the present edifice was erected between the 12th and 15th centuries in a mixed style of English architecture, the exterior being considered very fine, while the interior is surpassed only by that of York. It has latterly undergone restoration. Its famous bell, 'Great Tom of L.,' is the third of that name, and weighs 5 tons 8 cwt. Several of the parish churches are interesting, and the city abounds in ancient remains. Other principal buildings are the county hall (within the castle walls); the ancient guild hall (or Stonebors), grammar school, county hospital, school of art and science, diocesan training school, &c. Portions of the Roman wall, including Newport Gate, leading to the N. part of the city, still survive, and many fragments of masonry, tesselated pavements, altars, sepulchral monuments, &c., have been discovered. L. was at the Conquest, and long after, one of the richest ports of England, the Witham at that period being navigable for large vessels. It suffered greatly during the baronial wars, and also in the civil war, when its cathedral was occupied as a barrack. The diocese includes almost the whole county and a few acres of Norfolk and the W. Riding of Yorkshire. L. races in spring and autumn are reckoned to begin and end the flat racing season in England. Market-days, F. and S. Mean rfall. (1866–1880), 23.8 in. P. (1851) 17,500; (1871) 26,800; (1891) 41,500; parl. bor. P. 44,000.

Lincoln, co., New South Wales, crossed in the middle by 149° E., in the N. by 32° S.

Lincoln, tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 14 m. from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Lincoln, co., Tasmania, crossed by 42° S. and 146° E.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 34° N., and bounded on NE. by Arkansas R.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed by 39° N., 103½° W.

Lincoln, vil., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., 32 m. NNE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Georgia, on E. frontier, and S. of 34° N.

Lincoln, city, U.S., Illinois, Logan co., 29 m. NE. by N. Springfield; seat of the Cumberland university. P. 6700.

Lincoln, city, U.S., Kansas, L. co., 37 m. S. Beloit. P. <1500.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° S., E. of 85° W.

Lincoln, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the N., W. of the meridian 92° W., crossed by 32½° N.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Maine, on the Atlantic, crossed in the middle by 69½° W.

Lincoln, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., on riv. Penobscot, 40 m. N. by E. Bangor. P. <2000.

Lincoln, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 14 m. WNW. Boston. P. <1500.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SW., on the W. frontier, N. of 44° N.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SW., to the N. of 31° N., and W. of 90° W.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Missouri, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, crossed by 39° N.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 41° N., and in W. by 101° W.; it contains the confluence of the N. and S. Platte.

Lincoln, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. and chief railroad centre of state and of Lancaster co., 50 m. SW. by W. Omaha, on a gently sloping prairie. The university of Nebraska opened here in 1871. Alt. 1181 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 13,000; (1890) 55,200.

Lincoln, co., U.S., in the SE. angle of Nevada, bounded on the SE. by the Colorado R.

Lincoln, vil., U.S., New Mexico, L. co., 155 m. S. by E. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Lincoln, co., U.S., North Carolina, in the SW., crossed by 35½° N., and in the extreme E. by 81° W., bounded on the E. by the Catawba R.; abounds in valuable iron ore.

Lincoln, township (so-called tn.), U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., including Albion, Central Falls, Manville, and Lonsdale, manufacturing villages in the Blackstone Valley. P. (1880) 13,800; (1890) 20,400.

Lincoln, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the E. frontier, between 43° and 44° N.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. frontier, E. of 87° W.

Lincoln, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 28 m. SE. Burlington. P. <1500.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Washington, between 47° and 48° N., crossed in the E. by 118° W.

Lincoln, co., U.S., West Virginia, in the W., N. of 38° N., and crossed by 82° W.

Lincoln, co., U.S., Wisconsin, N. of 45° N., bounded on the W. by 90° W.

Lincoln, Mount, U.S., New Hampshire, in the NE. of Grafton co., in the White Mts., 67 m. N. by W. Concord. Alt. 5098 ft. (Appalachian Club).

Lincolnshire, co., Eng., on the E. ct., bounded on the N. by the Humber, and on the SE. by the Wash; divided for parliamentary purposes according to the first, and for administrative purposes according to the second, of the following tables:—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
W. Lindsey, or Gainsborough	201,719	49,595
N. Lindsey, or Brigg	222,567	49,096
E. Lindsey, or Louth	281,126	46,923
S. Lindsey, or Horncastle	241,087	46,685
N. Kesteven, or Sleaford	264,270	45,474
S. Kesteven, or Stamford	239,974	47,682
Holland, or Spalding	208,001	48,896
Parl. boroughs	34,803	138,527
Total (ancient co.)	1,693,547	472,878

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Administrative counties—		
Parts of Holland	255,252	75,522
Parts of Kesteven[1]	471,749	105,910
Parts of Lindsey[2]	961,327	199,055
County boroughs—		
Grimsby	2,832	51,934
Lincoln	3,747	41,491
Total	1,694,907	473,912

[1] Includes part of Stamford in the ancient county of Northampton.
[2] Includes part of Crowle urban sanitary dist. in the ancient W. Riding of Yorkshire.

The county extends between the North Sea and the riv. Trent, and includes in the NW. the Isle of Axholme beyond the Trent. Geologically, the N. half of the county has members of all the systems from the New Red Sandstone to the Upper Cretaceous; the last being succeeded on the coast by a band of alluvium. First there is a narrow strip of New Red Sandstone bordering the Trent, next another narrow strip of Lias widening out towards the S. of the county, then a broader tract of Oolites, and then a considerable track of Chalk, bordered on the W. and S. by Lower Cretaceous rocks (Upper and Lower Greensand). The Chalk region (the L. Wolds), along with a meridional ridge in the W., known as the High Dyke, on the borders of the Lias and Oolites, form the only elevations in the county, the SE. of which, on the borders of the Wash, is wholly occupied by alluvial lowlands belonging to the Bedford Level. In this region are extensive fens (the Holland and others to the W. of the Witham below the city of L., the E. and W. Fen between the Witham and the sea, the Bourn and Deeping Fens, &c., on different sides of the Welland, in the extreme S. of the county). As late as the end of last century the E. Fen was largely occupied by lakes. Though all the fens are now drained, they are still very sparsely peopled. The whole of the coast is low and bordered by shallow seas, and is without good natural harbours, though an important seaport has been created artificially at Grimsby. The three administrative counties named above in the second table correspond to old divs. of the county; of these the Parts of Lindsey comprise the N. half, and contain the wolds and chalk hills, the Parts of Kesteven are in the SW., and the Parts of Holland include most of the fens in the SE. Climate in the fens moist, and previous to the extensive drainage now effected, very productive of ague. Soil, mostly a fertile sandy loam on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture, especially as regards draining, irrigation, and bone manuring, have rendered this one of the most productive English counties. The soil of the fens is unsurpassed elsewhere in quality. The cattle, mostly short-horned, are of excellent breed, and attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and long wool. Many horses are bred and sold for hunters and superior carriage horses at the L. and Horncastle horse fairs. The English black horse used by London brewers is largely reared in the fens. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The waste fens once supported vast flocks of geese, chiefly kept for their feathers, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. Estates and farms of all sizes. The most important mineral product is iron ore, a brown hematite, yielding about one-third of iron, which is largely produced, chiefly from open-works, in the Lias near Grantham in the S. of the county, and Frodingham and Scunthorpe in the N., and is smelted at the two last-mentioned places. The sea-fishing industry has been largely developed of late years, and Grimsby is now the largest fishing port in the kingdom. Boston is also increasing in importance in this respect. The county is mainly traversed by various lines of the G. N. R., including the G. N. and G. E. joint line. In the N. it is crossed by the M. S. & L. R., which has its terminus at Grimsby. A branch line of the Midland enters it on the W., and the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast line (now in construction) is to cross the county and have a terminus at Sutton, where it is proposed to form another large seaport. L. is in the Midland circuit and diocese of L., and contains four parl. bors., L., Grantham, Boston, and Grimsby, all of which, along with Louth and Stamford, are also mun. bors. This county is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches. Anciently it was inhabited by the Coritani, believed to have been a branch of the Iceni. Afterwards it was at one time part of Northumbria (and then known as Southumberland), and later belonged to Mercia. See **England,** table.

Lincoln's Inn, par., Eng., London, in parl. bor. of Finsbury. P. <250.

Lincolnsville, settlement, U.S., Virginia, Norfolk co.

Lincolnton, vil., U.S., North Carolina, Lincoln co., on Little Catawba R., 146 m. W. by S. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Lincolnville, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co. P. <1500.

Lind, Anglo-Saxon, 'the linden-tree.' See *Linde.*

Lind, vil., U.S., Washington, Adams co., 75 m. SW. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Lindal-in-Furness, hamlet, Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. E. Ulverston; has mines of red hematite. PM.O. (**Lindal**).

Lindal with Marton, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Barrow, with a stn. (**Lindal**) on the Furness Rly. P. <1500.

Lindale, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 10½ m. SW. by S. Kendal, near Morecambe Bay, 2 m. NE. Grange-over-Sands stn., P.O. P. <750.

Lindau, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 17 m. NNW. Dessau. P. <2000.

Lindau ('the linden-tree island'), tn., Ger., in the SW. of Bavaria, govt. Swabia, cap. circle L., on a small island in Lake Constance, 25 m. ESE. Constance. P. 5300.

Linde, German; *Lind,* Anglo-Saxon; *Lynd,* Scandinavian, 'the linden-tree.'

Linde, riv. mouth, Portuguese E. Africa, to the S. of the Kilimane R., in about 15° 13′ S.

Linde, or **Lindesberg,** tn., Sweden, prov. and 22 m. N. by E. Örebro. P. <2000.

Lindean, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2 m. NE. Selkirk, on the N. B. R.

Lindelse, vil., Denmark, in the W. of Langeland I.

Linden, tn., Prussia, prov. and 6 m. W. Hanover, cap. circle L.; textile and other manufactures, including the making of artificial manures, indiarubber wares, ultramarine, &c. P. (1871) 16,600; (1890) 28,000.

Linden, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hattingen, 7 m. ESE. Essen. P. <4000.

Linden, vil., U.S., Michigan, Genesee co., on Shiawassee R., 60 m. NW. Detroit by rail. P. <1500.

Linden, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 8 m. SSW. Newark. P. <1500.

Lindenau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Elster, circle and 1½ m. W. Leipzig. P. (1871) 7500; (1890) 25,600.

Lindenthal, colony, Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt., circle, and 2½ m. W. Cologne. P. <4000.

Linderos, Los, vil., Chile, prov. O'Higgins, 20 m. S. by W. Santiago. P. <2000.

Lindesay, mt., Australia, on frontier of New South Wales and Queensland, SSW. Brisbane. Alt. 4060 ft.

Lindesberg, tn., Sweden. See **Linde.**

Lindesnäs (in the time of the Vikings called Lidandes-näs, the first part of the name from a word meaning 'overhanging,' 'precipitous;' the second part = 'Nose,' 'Naze,' 'Ness.' *Egli*), cape, the most southerly point of Norway, known in England as The Naze; with a lighthouse (in 57°-59° N., 7° 3′ E.), visible 22 m.

Lindeth, Eng., Lancashire. See **Warton with Lindeth.**

Lindewiese, tn., Austria. See **Nieder-Lindewiese.**

Lindfield, par., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., 10½ m. NNW. Lewes, 1½ m. NE. Haywards Heath stn., PMT.O.; 5763 ac. P. <2500.

Lindi, riv., Congo Free State. See **Mbura.**

Lindi, seapt., Ger. E. Africa, just N. of 10° S., at the mouth of the Lindi (Lukuledi, or Ukeredi) R.

Lindisfarn, or **Lindisfarne.** See **Holy Island.**

Lindlar, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Wipperfürth, 19 m. ENE. Cologne; has iron and lead mines, and iron-works, &c. P. (comm.) 6300.

Lindles, cape, Algeria, on the NW. ct., in 0° 57′ W.

Lindley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 6 m. SW. by W. Harrogate, 2½ m. NNW. Poole stn. P. <250.

Lindley, vil., Orange Free State, div. Bethlehem. P. <2000.

Lindley, Old, tn., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Stainland.**

Lindley with Quarmby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1½ m. NW. by W. and included in the co. bor. of Huddersfield. P. 8600.

Lindores, vil., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. shore of Lindores Loch, 6 m. N. Falkland, 2½ m. E. by S. Newburgh stn., P.O. About 2 m. W. of the village are remains of an ancient and once important abbey, probably founded about the end of the 12th century.

Lindos, vil., Asiatic Turkey, on the E. ct. of Rhodes I., 25 m. SSW. Rhodes.

Lindow, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7 m. WNW. Macclesfield, 2 m. W. Alderley Edge stn. P. <750.

Lindre, lake, Alsace-Lorraine, circle Château-Salins, 2 m. E. Dieuze, gives rise to the Seille, r. bk. trib. of the Moselle.

Lindrick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2½ m. SW. Ripon. P. <250.

Lindridge, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the l. bk. of the Teme, 11 m. WSW. Kidderminster, 2½ m. E. Newnham Bridge stn. P. <750.

Lindsay, stn. on the Quetta Rly., Brit. Baluchistan, 74 m. NW. by N. Jacobábád.

Lindsay, tn., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., on the riv. Scugog, 60 m. NE. by N. Toronto, an important railway centre, with manufactures of iron, machinery, leather, &c. P. (1881) 5100; (1891) 6100.

Lindsborg, vil., U.S., Kansas, McPherson co., on Smoky Hill R., 115 m. WSW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Lindsell, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. WNW. Braintree, 3½ m. N. by E. Dunmow stn. P. <250.

Lindsey, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 12 m. W. by N. Ipswich, and 4 m. NW. by W. Hadleigh. P. <500.

Lindsey, Parts of, and **Lindsey, N., S., E.,** and **W.** (parl. divs.). See **Lincolnshire.**

Lindum. See **Lincoln.**

Line, riv., Eng., Cumberland, rising in Bewcastle Fells, and flowing SW. through the Eskdale div. into the Esk, 1 m. above its mouth in Solway Firth.

Linea, La, comm., S. Spain, Andalucia, prov. Cadiz, dist. and 4 m. SE. San Roque, on frontier of the English terr. of

Gibraltar, on which was formerly an important fortification, rased in 1808 by the Spaniards and English combined. P. 13,900.

Lineal with Colemere, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 11 m. E. by N. Oswestry, Lineal 2½ m. SSE. Welsh Hampton stn., on one of the Shropshire Union canals, P.O. (**Lyneal**). P. <500.

Line Islands, a name sometimes given to the members of the Gilbert group, Pacific Ocean, near the equator. Active shark fisheries; headquarters at Ocean I. (Paanopa).

Lineville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Wayne co., near the S. frontier of state, 70 m. S. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Lineville Station, or **Linesville,** bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., on Beaver R., 37 m. SSW. Erie. P. <1500.

Linford, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Buckinghamshire. Great L., on the Ousel, div. and 11½ m. ENE. Buckingham, 2 m. WSW. Newport Pagnell, on the L. & NW. R., P.O., P. <500; Little L., on the Great Ouse, P. <250.

Ling, Chinese, 'mountain ridge, or range.'

Ling, riv., Scot., in the SW. of Ross-shire, flowing SW. into Loch Long.

Linga, isl., Malay Archipelago. See **Lingen.**

Linga, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Tingwall par., 2½ m. W. Scalloway. P. 15.

Linga, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., par. and 1 m. S. Walls. P. 8.

Linga, West, small isl., Scot., Shetland Is., between the E. ct. of the Mainland and Whalsey I., from which it is separated by **L. Sound,** in 60° 22′–23′ N. Length, 1½ m.

Lingah, or **Lingeh,** seapt., Persia, prov. Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, 100 m. WSW. Bender Abbas. Good anchorage (30 ft. deep ½ m. from shore); harbour sheltered from all winds except SW. Considerable shipbuilding ('buggalows' of 50–300 tons). Drinking-water collected in tanks fed by the rains which fall on the high hills behind the town for about a fortnight in the year. Value of exports about £700,000.

Lingan, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I. and co., on the NE. ct., 10 m. NE. by N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Lingan, tn., China. See **Lin-ngan-fu.**

Lingards, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in local government dist. of Slaithwaite (*q.v.*). P. <1500.

Lingay, small isl., Scot., off Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, in 56° 52½′ N.

Lingayen, populous seapt. tn., W. ct. of Luzon, Philippines, 100 m. NNW. Manila, on the large Gulf of L. P. 16,200.

Lingdale, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 5 m. SE. Redcar, PM.O.

Lingeh, Persia. See **Lingah.**

Lingen, par., Eng., Herefordshire, on the Lugg, div. and 10 m. NW. by W. Leominster, 4 m. NE. by E. Presteigne stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Lingen, or **Linga,** isl., Malay Archipelago, off the E. ct. of Sumatra, 100 m. SSE. Singapore. In its centre is a mountain with two peaks, termed the 'Ass's Ears.' Surface low in the S., but the island generally is healthy. Shape irregular; length, 40 m.; greatest breadth, 20 m.; in 0° 20′ S., 104° 30′ E. P. estimated at 100,000 (Malays and Mohammedans).

Lingen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. circle L., 35 m. NW. by W. Osnabrück. Seat of a university from 1685–1819. P. 6300.

Lingfield, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 9½ m. SE. by E. Reigate, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 9239 ac. P. <3500.

Lingga, isl., E. Archipelago, off the E. ct. of Sumatra, crossed in the N. by the equator. See **Lingen.**

Lingga, seapt., Saráwak. See **Batang Lupar.**

Lingga, riv., flowing N. into the Batang Lupar at this village, and passing through a large field of excellent coal. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 197.)

Linggi, tn., Malay Penin., Sungei Ujong, on riv. Linggi, in 2° 28′ N., 102° E.

Ling Hill, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Whitby.**

Lingmell, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 10 m. S. by W. Keswick.

Lingsugur, vil., India, Haidarábád, 70 m. SE. Bijápur.

Lingting, isl., S. ct. of China, facing the Bay of Canton, 12 m. SW. Hong-kong.

Linguaglossa (a name compounded of the Latin and Greek words for 'tongue'), tn., Sicily, prov. and 24 m. N. by E. Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna, on the NE. P. (comm.) 10,400.

Linguetta, Cape, Turkey in Europe. See **Glossa, Cape.**

Lingwood, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. E. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Burlingham.**

Lingy Hill, Great, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 7 m. NNE. Keswick. Height, 2000 ft.

Linhares, vil., Brazil, Espirito Santo, on the l. bk. of the Rio Doce, in 19° 22′ S., 40° 2′ W., 345 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro.

Linhope, part of par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Ingram.**

Linkenholt, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Newbury, 6 m. SW. by W. Woodhay stn. P. <250.

Linkiang-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, 195 m. SSE. Hankow.

Linkinhorne, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7 m. S. Launceston, tin-mining carried on, P.O.; 7924 ac. P. <2500.

Linkooping, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1059 m. by rail W. Montreal, 365 m. E. Winnipeg.

Linköping, tn., Sweden, prov. Ostgötland, 24 m. SW. by W. Norrköping, communicates with the Baltic Sea by canal with locks; has manufactures of cloths and hosiery. It has a cathedral, a Gothic edifice, the older parts of which date from the 12th century, one of the first in Sweden; and an old castle. Near here was born the famous chemist Berzelius (died 1848). P. 12,600.

Linktown, former burgh of regality, Scot., Fife, on the Firth of Forth, adjoining on the S., now forming the S. portion of the burgh of Kirkcaldy.

Linley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R. P. <250. See **Broseley.**

Linlith'gow, royal and parl. burgh (see **Falkirk**), tn., and par., Scot., cap. co. L., on the Union Canal, and the N. B. R., 16½ m. W. Edinburgh. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake of 102 ac. On an eminence, bordered by the lake, are remains of a royal palace on the site of a Roman camp, founded in 15th century, and gradually rebuilt in its present form by various Scottish monarchs down to James VI. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground; has a heavy but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born in 1542. The town has a grammar school, a branch bank, manufactures of leather, paper, and shoes; coal-mining carried on. Here the Regent Moray was assassinated by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Market-day, F. Burgh P. (1891) <4500; tn. P. <4500; par. 11,450 ac., P. 7700.

Linlithgow Bridge, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire, on riv. Avon, 1 m. W. Linlithgow, P.O. P. <750.

Linlithgowshire, or **West Lothian,** co., Scot., having N. the Firth of Forth, E. and S. co. Edinburgh, and W. the cos. Lanark and Stirling. Surface beautifully varied with knolls and gentle undulations. Chief rivers the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere fertile. Agriculture similar to that of the other Lothians, except that more turnips are raised. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Geologically, the county belongs mainly to the Lower Carboniferous (Calciferous sandstone and Carboniferous limestone series), but with numerous patches of Igneous rock of the same age, and in the S. a considerable area of coal-measures. Coal is largely mined in this part of the county near Bathgate, and at Armadale, Whitburn, and Fauldhouse, and at Armadale and Fauldhouse iron ore is also produced. An even more important mineral product is oil-shale (for the production of paraffin and paraffin oil), at several places in the E. of the county (at or near Broxburn, Winchburgh, Uphall, Kirkliston, as well as in the neighbourhood of West Calder, which is in Midlothian). Binny quarry, whence the freestone used in public buildings in Edinburgh is procured, is in the county, near Uphall. Chief towns, Linlithgow (the cap.), Broxburn, Borrowstouness (Bo'ness), Bathgate, Armadale, Fauldhouse, and S. Queensferry, close to which is the Forth Bridge (*q.v.*). Area, 76,807 ac. P. (1891) 52,808. See **Scotland,** table.

Linmouth, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., at the mouth of the Lyne, 6½ m. NE. by E. Morpeth, 2 m. NNE. Ashington stn. P. <250.

Linn, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 42° N., and E. of 92° W.

Linn, co., U.S., Kansas, on the E. frontier, N. of 38° N.

Linn, co., U.S., Missouri, in the N., crossed in the N. by 40° N., and in the E. by 93° W.

Linn, co., U.S., Oregon, S. of 45° N., bounded on the W. by the Willamette.

Linne, Gaelic, *llynn*, Cymric, 'a pool,' 'a lake'; in Scotland sometimes applied to a waterfall.

Linneus, vil., U.S., Missouri, Linn co., 90 m. E. by N. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Linney Head, cape, Wales, on the SW. ct. of Pembrokeshire.

Lin-ngan-fu, tn., China, prov. Yünnan, 100 m. SSE. Yünnan-fu, on the side of a beautiful plain separated by hills from the high valley of the Songkoi. In the neighbourhood is a layer of coal worked by the Chinese government. Alt. 5250 ft.

Linnhe (lĭn'ĭ), **Loch,** large inlet of the sea, W. ct., Scot., between cos. Argyll and Inverness; Lochs Etive, Creran, Leven, and Eil are its branches. Length, 20 m.; breadth, 8 m. Connected with the Moray Firth by the Caledonian Canal (*q.v.*).

Linnich, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Jülich, 16 m. NNE. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <3000.

Linosa, small isl. of the Mediterranean, 100 m. SW. Sicily, and 85 m. W. Malta; of volcanic formation.

Linovo, vil., Bulgaria, prov. Lom-Palanka, on the Danube 24 m. ESE. Viddin. P. <2000.

Linsfort, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 13½ m. NNW. Londonderry, on the E. shore of Lough Swilly, 4 m. from Buncrana stn., P.O. P. <250.

Linsheeles, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Coquet, 17½ m. SE. by E. Jedburgh, 11 m. W. by N. Rothbury stn.; 14,827 ac. P. <250.

Linsi, tn., China, in NE. of prov. Pechili, beyond Kaiping, with coal-mines.

Linslade, or **Linchlade,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Ousel, div. and 10 m. NE. by N. Aylesbury, 1 m. N. Leighton Junction. P. <2000.

Linstead, vil. and rly. stn., Jamaica, Middlesex co., 20 m. NW. by W. Kingston.

Linstead, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div. Great L., 19 m. SW. by W. Lowestoft, P. <250; Little L., 3 m. W. Halesworth stn., P. <250.

Linsted, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4½ m. W. Faversham, 2 m. SW. Teynham stn., PT.O. (**Lynsted**). P. <1500.

Linth, riv., Switzd., cant. Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt through the Escher Canal, 4 m. long, after a N. course of about 26 m. The **L. Canal,** 9 m. long, connects Lake Wallenstadt and Zürich, from the latter of which lakes the river reissues under the name of the Limmat.

Linthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 2 m. SW. Middlesbrough (*q.v.*), 1 m. S. by E. Newport stn. P. 25,300.

Linththal, vil., Switzd., cant. and 9 m. SSW. Glarus, with cotton-spinning. P. <3000.

Linthwaite, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 3½ m. SW. by W. Huddersfield, 1 m. SE. Golcar stn. P. 6700.

Lintin, isl., China, in the Canton R., about 18 m. NE. Macao, and 9 m. N. Lantao, with a remarkable conical peak.

Lintmill, P.O., Scot., Banffshire, 1 m. S. by E. Cullen, close to Tochieneal stn.

Linton, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 17 m. from Aurora. P. <1500.

Linton, par., Eng., co. and 10 m. SE. Cambridge, Newmarket div., on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Linton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4 m. S. by E. Burton, close to Gresley stn., PM.O. P. <1500. See **Church Gresley.**

Linton, part of par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Highnam.**

Linton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4 m. E. by N. Ross, PM.O. P. <1000.

Linton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 14 m. E. by S. Leominster, and 3 m. from Bromyard. P. <500.

Linton, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4 m. S. by W. Maidstone, 2½ m. SSE. of E. Farleigh stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Linton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6½ m. SSE. Knaresborough, close to Collingham Bridge stn. P. <250.

Linton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., near the r. bk. of the Wharfe, 20 m. W. by S. Ripon, 6 m. N. by W. Embsay stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. in Craven**) P. <1000.

Linton, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5½ m. SSE. Kelso, 5 m. ESE. Kirkbank stn.; 6393 ac. P. <500.

Linton, East, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the Tyne, 5 m. ENE. Haddington, on the N. B. R. Alt. 90 ft. Mean temp. (1861–80), yr. 47.2° F., Jan. 37.9°, July 58.6°; mean rfall. (1866–80), 26.5 in. PMT.O. (**East L.,** or **Prestonkirk**). Market-day, M. P. <1500.

Linton, West, par., Eng., Cumberland, 3 m. S. Longtown. P. <500.

Linton, West, par. and vil., Scot., Peeblesshire, 9½ m. NW. Peebles, ½ m. NW. Broomlee stn. Alt. 815 ft. PMT.O. Par. 23,256 ac., P. <1500; vil. P. <500.

Lintons, mining tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 21 m. SW. by W. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Linton-upon-Ouse, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9 m. NW. York, 2½ m. SW. Tollerton stn. P. <500.

Lintrathen, par., Scot., co. and 11 m. W. by N. Forfar, on Melgam Water, 4½ m. NE. Alyth stn., P.O.; 22,624 ac. P. <750.

Lints Tor, hill, Eng., Devonshire, in Dartmoor Forest, 15½ m. E. by S. Launceston.

Lintz, city, Austria. See **Linz.**

Lintz Green, coal-mining vil., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 7½ m. SW. Newcastle, PM.O.

Linwood, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 13 m. NE. Lincoln, 2 m. S. by E. Market Rasen stn. P. <250.

Linwood, tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co. P. <1500.

Linwood, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on Black Cart Water, 2½ m. W. Paisley, near Johnstone and Elderslie stns., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Linwood, settlement, S. Australia, Light co., 40 m. N. by E. Adelaide, 10 m. WSW. Kapunda.

Linwood, settlement, U.S., Indiana, Tippecanoe co.

Linwood, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 6 m. ENE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Linwood, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., on the Delaware, 13 m. SW. by W. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Linyanti, former tn. of the Makololo, Africa, now a ruined site, on the l. bk. of the Chobe, 18° 11′ S., 23° 55′ E.

Linyanti, river, Africa. See **Chobe.**

Linz, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Neuwied, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 15 m. SE. by S. Bonn. P. <4000.

Linz, or **Lintz,** city, cap. of Upper Austria, 20 m. NNW. Steyr, on the r. bk. of the Danube, here crossed by a bridge which connects it with its industrial suburb of Urfahr; has an asylum for deaf mutes, an engineering school, the Francisco-Carolinum museum, founded in 1834, imperial manufactures of cloths and carpets, and manufacture of fezes, &c. The archducal castle now serves as barracks. L. was formerly fortified in a remarkable manner by a circle of 32 detached forts, 23 on the S. and 9 on the N. bank of the Danube, but most of these have been destroyed. Alt. 865 ft. P. (1869) 33,400; (1890) 43,300.

Lionesse, shoal, in English Channel, W. of Land's End; according to a local tradition, formerly dry land.

Lioni, tn., Italy, prov. Avellino, circle and 4 m. S. St. Angelo de Lombardy. P. <5000.

Lions, Gulf of, erroneously called the *Gulf of Lyons*, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. Shores on the W. and N. low and bordered by lagoons, on the E. rocky and indented by numerous small bays. It receives the Rhone, Orb, Aude, and Tet Rivs. On it are the towns of Marseilles, Cette, and Port-Vendres. It is named from the violence of its waves, which are compared to the raging of a lion.

Lions River, div. of Natal to N. of 30° S., crossed by 30° E.

Lios, or *Lis*, Gaelic, *les*, Breton and Cornish, 'an enclosure,' 'a garden,' or 'a fort.'

Lipa, Slavonic, 'the linden-tree;' in place-names frequently *Lip*, occurs also in Leipzig.

Lip'ari Islands (in Italian **Isole Eolie,** the ancient *Æoliæ*, or *Vulcaniæ Insulæ*), group of volcanic isls. in the Mediterranean, between 38° 20′ and 38° 55′ N., 14° 15′ and 15° 15′ E., from 15 to 30 m. from the N. ct. of Sicily, and comprised in the prov. Messina. The seven principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, Alicudi, and Ustica, besides four islets. All are mountainous and volcanic. Stromboli and Vulcano having still active volcanoes. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns. **Lipari,** the largest and most central island, is 18 m. in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives, and corn; highest point, 1980 ft. It is the great magazine for pumice stone; sulphur, nitre, sal ammoniac, soda, capers, fish, and Malmsey wine are important articles of export. Lipari, its cap. town, is on its E. side. It has a castle on a rock, a cathedral, bishop's palace, fragments of Cyclopean walls, a harbour, and an active trade. P. (tn.) 12,000.

Lipe, tn., Servia, circle Podunavlje, not far from Belgrade. P. <3000.

Lipetsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 96 m. W. Tambov, on railway from Orel to Gryazi Junction, on Lyesnoi Voronezh R.; iron-works; mineral waters, similar to Schwalbach and Spa; trade in horses, animal produce, and timber. P. 15,000.

Liphook, vil., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 13 m. S. by W. Aldershot, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.

Lipine, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Beuthen, 34 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 2 m. WNW. Königshütte; has coal-mines and zinc foundries. P. 5400.

Liping-fu, tn., China, Kweichou, 133 m. E. by S. Kweiyang-fu.

Lipnica, Dolnja (dolnya lipnitsa), tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 19 m. NW. by N. Tirnova. **L., Gornje,** 3 m. WSW. P. <2000.

Lipnik, tn., Austria. See **Leipnik.**

Lipnik, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. and 2 m. E. Biala. Alt. 1435 ft. P. 6700.

Lipno, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 30 m. NW. Płock, 10 m. from r. bk. Vistula. P. 6350.

Lipolist, tn., in the NW. of Servia, circle Podrinje. P. <3000.

Lipovets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 129 m. SW. Kiev. P. 8200.

Lippa, comm. and health resort, Hungary, prov. Temes, on the Maros, 22 m. ESE. Arad. P. 7000.

Lippe, or **Lippe Detmold,** principality of NW. Ger., the chief part of which is comprised between Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the principality of Pyrmont. Surface hilly; traversed in the S. from NW. to SE. by the Lippescher-Wald, the SE. portion of the Teutoburger-Wald, where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus [**Detmold**]. The L. (which gives its name to the terr.) has its source here, but the principal rivers are the Bega and Werre (trib. Else), small streams belonging to the basin of the Elbe. The present constitution of the state dates from 1876, and nearly all power is in the hands of the prince. Chief towns, Detmold (cap.), Lemgo, and Horn. Area, 469 sq. m. P. 128,000.

Lippe, riv., Prussia, Westphalia and Rhine Provs., flows W. from the Teutoburg Forest to the Rhine at Wesel; navigable from Dahl, 52 m.; canalised from Lippstadt, 113 m. from mouth. Total length, 115 m.; area of basin, 1800 sq. m.

Lippehne, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Soldin, 33 m. NNE. Küstrin. P. <4000.

Lippspringe, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 35 m. S. Minden, circle and 5 m. NE. by N. Paderborn. P. <3000.

Lippstadt, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle L., on the Lippe (*q.v.*), 39 m. E. by N. Dortmund. Tn. P. 10,200; comm. P. 10,400.

Lipscomb, co., U.S., Texas, on the N. and E. frontiers of the NW. portion of the state.

Lipson and **Yarandale,** two adjoining towns, S. Australia, Eyres Penin., Flinders co., 155 m. SW. by S. Port Augusta. P. (joint) <1500.

Lipsos, small Turkish isl., on the W. of Asia Minor, to the E. of Patmos, in 37° 18′ N., 26° 45′ E.

Lipto (Ger. **Liptau**), co., in the NW. of Hungary, cap. Liptó Szent Miklos.

Liptó Szent Miklos, tn., in the N. of Hungary, 110 m. N. by E. Budapest, on the Vág, S. of the Tatra Range, cap. of Lipto co. Alt. 1890 ft. P. <2000.

Liptrap, cape, Victoria, 28 m. NW. Wilson's Promontory.

Lipu Lek, pass across the main chain of the Himálayas, in the British dist. of Kumaun (NW. Provs.), close to the frontier of Nepál, leading to the important Tibetan trading town of Tákla Khár.

Liquentia, riv., Italy. See **Livenza.**

Lira, riv., Congo Free State. See **Elila.**

Liria, comm., Spain, prov. and 15 m. NW. Valencia. P. 9100.

Lis, Gaelic, 'an enclosure,' 'a garden,' or 'fort.' See *Lios.*

Lis, tribe. See **Hainan.**

Lisacul, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Ballaghaderin, co. Mayo.

Lisagoan, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Kingscourt.

Lisan, El, penin. jutting out from the E. in the S. half of the Dead Sea, Palestine.

Lisbane, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 4 m. from Comber, P.O. P. <250.

Lisbealad, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. East Carbery, W. div., 3 m. from Dunmanway, P.O. P. <250.

Lisbellaw ('the fort at the ford mouth.' See *Lios*), tn., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 5 m. SE. by E. Enniskillen, with a stn. on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Joint Rly., PMT.O. P. <500.

Lisboduff, tnld., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Tullygarvey, 8 m. from Cootehill, P.O. P. <250.

Lisbofin, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Enniskillen.

Lisbon ('Lisboa,' Phœnician *Alis ubbo,* 'delicious bay,' mythically corrupted into Olysippo, Ulyssippo, 'the town of Ulysses'; ancient Roman *Felicitas Julia;* Arab *Ochbuna* and *Lachbuna*), the cap. of Portugal, built on many hills (some of them 300 ft. high) along the N. banks of riv. Tagus (10 m. from the sea) for about 8 m. L. was conquered by the Moors in the 12th century, and almost entirely destroyed (1755) by the most celebrated of all earthquakes. The old parts (Alfama, Mouraria) are around the castle (São Jorge) and the cathedral (Sé). The new quarters stretch W. and N. (Baixa, Alcantara, Buenos Aires, Avenida da Liberdade, Estephania). Many independent villages (Belem, Bemfica, Lumiar, Olivaes) are now included in L. town. L. has polytechnic, agricultural, industrial, medical, engineering, mining, military, and naval colleges; an academy of fine art, a *Conservatorio* of music, and a faculty of letters; an astronomical observatory (38° 42′ 31.3″ N., 9° 11′ 10″ W.); chemical laboratories, a museum of Natural History (important African collections), Ethnological Museum (African and Indian), National Museum of Art (Flemish-Portuguese paintings of the 15th century; gold and silver Portuguese works of the 15th and 16th centuries), a public library (200,000 vols., 10,000 MSS.), some manufactures. Residence of the king; seat of Parliament; an archbishop with the title of Patriarch. The port of Lisbon is one of the best in the world; well protected, although sometimes exposed to stormy SW. winds. At the entrance the N. pass is 36–40 ft.; the S. 88–102 ft. (1 m. wide), then 40–164 ft. deep to some distance E. of Lisbon, at first forming a channel (1½–3 m. wide), then a large basin 7 m. wide (25.210 hectomètres). Spacious docks are in course of construction. Lisbon is in a very favourable commercial position in relation to South America, West and South Africa, with which two continents (as well as with the Atlantic islands and all European ports) it is in regular steam communication. Lisbon became cap. of Portugal in the 15th century, and from the discovery of Cape of Good Hope to the 17th century it was one of the chief commercial centres of Europe. Birthplace of St. Antony of Padua, Albuquerque, Camões. Mean temp. (30 yrs.), yr. 60°, Jan. 50°, Aug. 71°, max. 100°, min. 31°; rfall., 30 in. in 138 days; dominant wind, N. P. (1551) 100,000; (1878) 246,300; (1890) 307,700. [**J. B. R.**]

Lisbon, tn., U.S., Iowa, Linn co., 12 m. E. by S. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Lisbon, tn., U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., 7 m. SE. Lewiston. P. <4000.

Lisbon, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 70 m. N. by W. Concord, with copper-mines. P. <3000.

Lisbon, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Ransom co., 52 m. SW. by W. Fargo. P. <1500.

Lisbunny, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 1 m. E. Nenagh; 4394 ac. P. <500.

Lisburn, civic tn. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Ire., cos. Down (bar. Upper Castlereagh) and Antrim (bar. Upper Massereene), on both banks of the Lagan, 7½ m. SW. Belfast, on the G. N. R., with large corn mills. Manufactures fine linen, particularly damasks, linen thread, muslins, and diapers. The church is the cathedral church of the united Anglican dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and contains a monument to Jeremy Taylor, who died here in 1667. Market-day, Tu. P. 12,300.

Lisca, Isole, some small islets, Italy, Lipari Is., 14 m. NE. of the middle of Lipari I.

Liscananaun, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 11 m. SSW. Tuam.

Liscannor, tn., Ire., NW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Corcomroe, on L. Bay, 21 m. WNW. Ennis, 3 m. from Lehinch stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Liscard, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., on riv. Mersey, 2 m. N. Birkenhead. P. 16,300. See **Egremont.**

Liscarroll, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 11 m. NW. Mallow, 6 m. from Buttevant stn., PM.O. Par. 4028 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <500.

Liscartan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 3 m. NW. Navan. P. <250.

Liscasey, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Islands, 10 m. SW. Ennis. P. <500.

Lischan, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 130 m. W. by N. Prague, 3 m. N. by E. Rakonitz. P. <2000.

Lischau, tn., Bohemia, 7 m. ENE. Budweis. P. <3000.

Liscia, small riv., Sardinia, in the NE.; it rises in Monte Limbara, and flows NE. and N. into the sea.

Liscleary, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, on riv. Annabuoy; 4305 ac. P. <750.

Liscolman, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, 5 m. from Bushmills, P.O. P. <250.

Liscolman, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 3 m. NE. Tullow. P. <500.

Liscomb, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., flows SE. into the Atlantic Ocean, in 45° N.

Liscomb, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., 12 m. from Sherbrooke.

Lisconny, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Riverstown.

Liscooly, stn., Ire., co. Donegal, 6 m. E. Stranorlar, on Donegal Rly.

Liscormick, Ire., co. Longford. See **Agliscormick.**

Lisdeen, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, 6 m. NW. Kilrush, 2 m. from Kilkee stn., P.O. (**L. Cross**). P. <250.

Lisderg, tnld., Ire., King's co. See **Belmount.**

Lisdillon, tn., Tasmania, Glamorgan co., 52 m. NE. Hobart. P. <1500.

Lisdoart, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Dungannon, 2 m. from Ballygawley, P.O. P. <250.

Lisdoonvarna, tn., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Burren, 19 m. SSW. Galway, 7 m. from Ennistymon stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Lisdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, circle and 1 m. SSE. Saarlouis. P. <3000.

Lisdowney, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny. See **Aharney.**

Lisduff, tnld., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, 3 m. from Virginia, P.O. P. <250.

Lisduff, stn., Ire., near Thurles, co. Tipperary, on G. S. & W. R.

Lisgarve, elect. div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Ballinameen.

Lisgenan, or **Grange,** par., Ire., SW. co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, 5 m. ENE. Youghal, with stn. (**G.**) on Waterford and Limerick Rly.; 5710 ac. P. <750.

Lisgillock, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Rowan.

Lisgoold, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 9 m. N. by E. Queenstown, 6 m. from Midleton stn. P. <500.

Lisgrey Cross Roads, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Virginia, co. Cavan.

Lisheen, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Ballynacally.

Lisheen, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 7 m. SE. Templemore, 2 m. from Bansha stn., P.O. (**Lisheens**). P. <250.

Lisheenavalla, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Turloughmore.

Lishmaha, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Athleague.

Lisichansk, coal-mines, Russia, govt. and 150 m. E. Ekaterinoslav, on r. bk. Syevernyi Donets, one of the most important of the region. P. <5000.

Lisieux, tn., France, dep. Calvados, cap. arr. L., on the Touques, 19 m. S. Honfleur; with large manufactures of cloths and cottons, cotton, wool, and flax spinning, &c., and a magnificent cathedral (1141–1233). P. 16,300.

Liskeard ('a fortified place'), mun. bor. (since 1250, till 1885 also a parl. bor.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 11 m. E. by S. Bodmin, 259 m. from London, on the G. W. R., in a valley on the sides of hills between rivs. Seaton and Looe, with slate and stone quarries. L. is the centre of a mining dist., principally tin, and has manufactures of leather and woollens. Great markets for cattle and sheep are held on the second Monday in every

month (except October), and a fair for cattle, sheep, honey, &c., on the 2nd October. A small mineral line, known as the L. and Caradon Rly., connects L., or rather the adjacent stn. of Moorswater, with the mines on the slopes of Caradon (Carraton) Hill and further N. Mean rfall. (alt. 375 ft., 1866–80), 53.3 in. Market-day, S. Area of par. 5924 ac. Mun. bor. P. (1891)<4000.

Liskeevy, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunmore, on riv. Clare, 80 m. NE. Tuam; 7207 ac. P.<1500.

Liskinfere, par., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 13 m. SSW. Arklow, 3 m. SW. Gorey stn., P.O.; 5381 ac. P.<750.

Lisko, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the San, 53 m. W. by N. Drohobycz. P.<5000.

Lislane, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Limavady.

Lislap, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 6½ m. N. by E. Omagh, P.O. P.<250.

Lislaughtin, elect. div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Ballylongford.

Lisle, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 54 m. NW. by N. Toronto.

Lisle, part of par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Kingston.**

L'Isle, tn., France. See **Lille.**

Lisle, or **Mount Arthur,** goldfield, Tasmania, Dorset co., 18 m. NE. by N. Launceston. P.<1500.

Lislea, tnld., Ire., co. and bar. Armagh, 2 m. from Milford, P.O. P.<250.

Lislea, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior, 5 m. from Bessbrook, P.O. P.<250.

Lislea, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 4 m. from Port Glenone, P.O. P.<500.

Lislea, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Ballinalee.

Lislea, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Plumb Bridge.

Lisle d'Albi, tn., France, dep. Tarn, on the Tarn, 18 m. W. by S. Albi, arr. and 6 m. WSW. Gaillac. P.<2000.

Lislee, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 10½ m. SW. Kinsale; 6302 ac. P.<3000.

Lisleitrim, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Newtown Hamilton.

L'Islet, vil., Canada, Quebec, in L'Islet co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 47 m. NE. by E. Quebec. P.<1500.

L'Islet, P.O., Guernsey, 3 m. from St. Sampson's.

Lislevane ('the fort of the elm-tree.' See *Leamhan*), tnld., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 12½ m. SW. by W. Kinsale, P.O. P.<250.

Lismacaffrey, tnld., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, 3 m. from Street, P.O. P.<250.

Lismaha, Ire. Same as **Lishmaha.**

Lismakeery, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, on riv. Deel, 2 m. SW. Askeaton. P.<250.

Lismalin, par., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 15 m. SE. Thurles; has remains of old castle. 4242 ac. P.<750.

Lismanny, elect. div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Laurencetown.

Lismateige, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. and 4 m. SW. Knocktopher. P.<250.

Lismore ('the great enclosure.' See *Lios*) **and Mocollop,** par. and market-tn. (**Lismore**), Ire., cos. Cork and Waterford, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Coshmore and Coshbride, 13½ m. W. by N. Dungarvan, on the r. bk. of the Suir, with a stn. (**Lismore**) on the Waterford, Fermoy, and Lismore Rly. There is little trade beyond that of salmon fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to where the Blackwater becomes navigable. The diocese was united to Waterford in the reign of Edward III. Birthplace of the philosopher Boyle, and of the poet Congreve. PMT.O. 64,010 ac. Par. P. 10,100; tn. P.<2000.

Lismore, tn., New South Wales, Rous co., 60 m. NNE. Grafton. P.<3000.

Lismore, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, 9½ m. long by ½–1½ m. broad, in Loch Linnhe, the lower end of which it divides into two channels, the Lynn of Morven on the W., and the Lynn of Lorne on the E. The parish church is formed by the choir of the cathedral of the former bishopric of L. or Argyll (founded in the 13th century), one of whose deans (Sir James M'Gregor, 1512–40) compiled a commonplace book containing a number of Gaelic heroic ballads, &c., the earliest specimens of Scottish Gaelic, published, with notes, in 1862. Lighthouse on Musdile I., visible 16 m. PM.O. P. 561.

Lismore, tn., Victoria, co. Hampden, 104 m. SW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Lismore and Appin, par., Scot., Argyllshire, comprises the Appin dist. of the mainland and the isls. of Lismore (*q.v.*), Shuna, &c.; 114,918 ac. P.<3500.

Lismullin, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 6 m. SE. Navan. P.<250.

Lisnacloon, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Castlederg.

Lisnacreaght, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Drumquin.

Lisnacree, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Mourne, 12 m. SE. Newry, 8 m. from Warrenpoint stn., P.O. P.<250.

Lisnadill, par., Ire., NW. co. and 3½ m. S. by E. Armagh, bars. Armagh and Fews, P.O.; 16,985 ac. P.<4500.

Lisnagarran, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Portglenone.

Lisnageer, tnld., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Tullygarvey, 6 m. from Cootehill, P.O. P.<250.

Lisnagry, tnld., Ire., N. co. and 5 m. ENE. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O. P.<250.

Lisnagunogue, tn., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 8 m. E. by N. Portrush. P.<250.

Lisnakill, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SW. Waterford, bar. Middlethird. P.<500.

Lisnalinchy, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, S. of Doagh, on the Belfast and N. Counties Rly. P.<250.

Lisnalong, tnld., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 3 m. from Rockcorry, P.O. P.<250.

Lisnamrock, tnld., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 11 m. SE. by E. Thurles; coal mined. P.<250.

Lisnamuck, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 3 m. from Maghera, P.O. P.<250.

Lisnarrick, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 9½ m. N. by W. Enniskillen, on the E. shore of Lower Lough Erne, 3 m. from Irvinestown stn., P.O. (**Lisnarick**).

Lisnaskea ('fort of the bush.' See *Lios*), market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magherastephana, 10 m. SE. Enniskillen, on G. N. and Donegal Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<1000.

Lisnastrain, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Lisburn.

Lisnaveane, elect. div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Dawson-Grove.

Lispole, P.O., Ire., co. Kerry, 6 m. SE. Dingle.

Lisrodden, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Toome, 3 m. from Portglenone, P.O. P.<250.

Lisronagh, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. E. Iffa and Offa, on riv. Anner, 3 m. N. Clonmel, P.O. P.<500.

Lisryan, tnld., Ire., NE. co. and 12 m. E. Longford, bar. Ardagh, 4 m. from Edgeworthstown stn., P.O. P.<250.

Liss, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 16 m. SSW. Aldershot, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. (**East L.**), and PMT.O. (**West L.**). P.<2000.

Liss, vil., Switzd. See **Lyss.**

Lissa, the ancient *Issa,* isl., Austria, crownland Dalmatia (*q.v.*), 34 m. SSW. Spalato, 10 m. long, E. to W., by 5 m. broad. From 1810 to 1815 it was held by the British. The Austrian Admiral Tegetthoff gained, in sight of L., a victory over the Italian fleet, July 18, 1866. Chief product, wine. Principal town, L., at head of an inlet on N. ct. Highest point, Mount Hum (at the W. end of the island). Alt. 1920 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.8° F., Jan. 49.6°, July 76.6°. P. (comm.)<5000.

Lissa, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle L., 25 m. NE. by E. Glogau; manufactures cloth, linen, &c., also tanneries, tilefields, fur-trade, &c. Place of origin of the Counts of Leszczinski, of whom the last, Stanislas, at first King of Poland, died Duke of Lorraine in 1766. P. 13,000; comm. P. 13,100.

Lissach, vil., Switzd. See **Lyssach.**

Lissacresig, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Muskerry, 6 m. from Macroom, P.O. (**Lissacrensig**). P.<250.

Lissadill, East, North, and **West,** three electoral divs., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Carney No. 1.

Lissa in Schlesien. See **Deutsch-Lissa.**

Lissan ('the little fort.' See *Lios*), par., Ire., cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, bars. Loughinsholin and Upper Dungannon, 2½ m. N. by W. Cookstown, P.O.; 24,684 ac. P.<4000.

Lissane, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., 4 m. from Drimoleague. P.<250.

Lissanover, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Ballyconnell.

Lissar, vil., Persia, Gilan, Caspian Sea, 60 m. NW. Resht.

Lissarda, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Muskerry, 5½ m. SE. by E. Macroom, 1 m. from Dooniskey stn., P.O. P.<250.

Lisse, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 7 m. NNE. Leiden. P.<3000.

Lisselton, par., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 6 m. WNW. Listowel, P.O. (**L. Cross**); 6882 ac. P.<1500.

Lissett, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19 m. N. by E. Hull, 3½ m. ESE. Lowthorpe stn., P.O. P.<250.

Lisseweghe, vil., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. N. by W. Bruges. P.<2000.

Lissington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11½ m. NE. Lincoln, 1½ m. E. by N. Wickenby stn., P.O. P.<250.

Lissone, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 3 m. NW. Monza. P.<4000.

Lisson Grove, eccles. par., Eng., London, St. Marylebone par. P. 7500.

Lissonuffy, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon, on riv. Shannon, 3 m. SE. Strokestown; 11,510 ac. P.<2000.

Lissu, or **Litsu,** savage tribe of the prov. Yünnan, in the SW. of China, occupying the valleys of the Lutse-kiang, or upper Salwín, and the Lanan-kiang, or upper Mekong.

Lissue, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Lisburn.

Lissycasey, PM.O., Ire., co. Clare, 7 m. from Killadysert.

List, vil., Prussia, prov., circle, and 2½ m. NE. Hanover. P.<4000.

Lister Fjord, inlet, Norway, S. ct., about 6° 30′ E.

Listerlin, par., Ire., SE. co. Kilkenny, bars. Ida and Knocktopher, 4½ m. WNW. New Ross; 5432 ac. P.<750.

Lister-Og-Mandal, maritime prov. (*amt*) of the diocese of Christiansand, in the extreme S. of Norway.

Lister Tief, channel, Ger., Prussia, between the isls. of Sylt and Romö, on the W. of prov. Schleswig-Holstein, in 55° 3′ N. Several harbours are projected on the coasts to which this channel gives access. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1890, p. 119, and plate x.

Liston, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., on the Stour, 15 m. NNE. Braintree, close to Long Melford stn. P. <250.

Listooder, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 3 m. from Crossgar, P.O. P. <250.

Listowel, tn., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 54 m. NNE. London. P. <3000.

Listowel, par. and civic tn., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor, on the riv. Feale, 20 m. NE. Tralee, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly.; has remains of an old castle. Market-day, F. Par. 8253 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <4000.

Listullycurran, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 3 m. from Dromore, P.O. P. <250.

Listvenichnoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 40 m. E. Irkutsk, at the outflow of Angara from, and on W. ct. of, Lake Baikal; steamers ply here to Posolsk across the lake. P. <2000.

Listymore, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Castlederg.

Lisvane, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4½ m. N. Cardiff (*q.v.* for meteorology), 1½ m. NE. Llanishen stn., P.O. P. <250.

Liswerry, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Maindee, Monmouthshire.

Litang, tn., Eastern Tibet, 215 m. W. by S. Chengtu-fu (Chinese prov. of Süchwan), about 90 m. W. Tachienlu, a little to the W. of Li-chu, at an alt. (about 13,400 ft.) at which not even potatoes can be grown.

Litani, Nahr-el-, the ancient *Leontes*, riv., Palestine, vilayet Acre, rises near Baalbek, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, and enters the Mediterranean 6 m. N. Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El Kâsimîye.

Litcham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 17 m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 2½ m. N. Fransham stn., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**L. with East Lexham**) P. <1500.

Litchborough, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. WSW. Northampton, 2⅝ m. S. Weedon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Litchfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 8½ m. S. Newbury, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Joint Rly., P.O. (**North L.**). P. <250.

Litchfield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, cap. L. co., 27 m. W. Hartford, situated on high ground near a beautiful lake whose outlet affords excellent water-power; furnaces for smelting and refining nickel ores, which are found in the vicinity. P. <4000.

Litchfield, city, U.S., Illinois, Montgomery co., 42 m. S. Springfield; has coal-mining and various manufactures. Petroleum wells near. P. 5800.

Litchfield, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 14 m. SW. Augusta. P. <1500.

Litchfield, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Meeker co., 62 m. W. by N. Minneapolis. P. <2000.

Litchurch, par., Eng., Derbyshire, forming SE. part of bor. of Derby. P. 23,000.

Litete's, vil., Nyassa-land, upon the r. bk. of the Shire, 60 m. N. Blantyre, in 14° 58′ S.

Lithada, the ancient *Koineon*, penin. forming the NW. extremity of the isl. of Eubœa, Greece.

Litherland, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 4½ m. N. Liverpool, close to **Seaforth and L.** stn. on L. & Y. R. Par. P. 14,900; tn. P. <4500.

Lithgow, tn., New South Wales, Cook co., 38 m. E. Bathurst, 96 m. (by rail) W. Sydney, the place at which the Great Zigzag Rly. commences to descend from the summit level in the Blue Mts.; in a few thousand yards the train descends 700 ft. Large coal-mines here, also iron and smelting works, and manufactures of fireclay pottery. Alt. 3000 ft. P. <4000.

Lithinos, or **Theodia,** cape, Turkey, in the S. of the isl. of Crete, in 22° 46′ E.

Lithonia, tn., U.S., Georgia, Dekalb co., 25 m. E. Atlanta by rail. P. <1500.

Lithuanians, a people, about 3,000,000, of Indo-European origin, inhabiting several W. provs. of Russia, NE. part of Poland, Prussia, on the shores of the Baltic Sea, and the basins of the Niemen and Düna. Their terr. being clothed with thick forests, these latter played an important part in their history and early religion, which was maintained till the 14th century, and has left many traces until now. They were divided then into Borussians or Prussians, Letts or Latvis, Lithuanians (Litva, Letuvinkaï), and Zhmud' or Zmuds, Samoghitians; to which must be added the black-haired and warlike Yatvyags or Yadzvings, the Zhemgala (Semigallians), the Kors' or Courons, the Golad, and the Krivichi in Smolensk. They formed a powerful state under Gedymin in 1316, and seventy-five years later the Lithuanian king, Yagello, married the Queen of Poland, Yadviga, and was crowned king of Poland. At the beginning of the 15th century Lithuania extended her dominions to Vyazma, Kaluga, Poltava, the Sea of Azov, and Odessa (Haji Bay). After the fall of the Polish republic, Lithuania proper became part of Russia.

Litin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 67 m. SSW. Zhitomir, 83 m. NE. Kamenets Podolsk, near Bug R. P. 10,150.

Lititz, bor. (old Moravian hamlet), U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 30 m. E. by S. Harrisburg, with Nazareth Hall Moravian boarding-school. P. <1500.

Litlington, par., Eng., co. and 13½ m. SW. Cambridge, Chesterton div., 2½ m. WNW. Royston stn., P.O. P. <750.

Litlington, P.O., Eng., near Polegate, Sussex, 4 m. from Berwick.

Litokhoron, or **Sarya,** vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 43 m. SSW. Salonica, 3 m. from the W. ct. of the Gulf of Salonica. P. <3000 (Greeks).

Litomierczicze, tn., Austria. See **Leitmeritz.**

Litschau, comm., Lower Austria, 58 m. NE. Linz. P. <2000.

Litsin-hsien, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the l. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 140 m. SE. by S. Tientsin.

Litsu, tribe, China. See **Lissu.**

Littau, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. March, 11 m. NW. Olmütz. P. <5000.

Littau, comm., Switzd., cant., dist., and 2 m. W. Lucerne. P. <4000.

Litter, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Condons and Clangibbon, and Fermoy, on riv. Blackwater, 3 m. NW. Fermoy; 5404 ac. P. <750.

Littitz, vil., Bohemia, 3 m. S. by W. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Little Big Horn, riv., U.S., Montana. See **Big Horn.**

Littleborough, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 3 m. NE. and practically a suburb of Rochdale, on the Rochdale Canal and the L. & Y. R., with coal. Tn. P. 10,900; eccles. par. P. 9700.

Littleborough, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 4 m. S. by E. Gainsborough, on the l. bk. of the Trent, 2½ m. SE. Sturton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Cottam**) P. <250.

Littlebourn, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 3½ m. E. Canterbury, 2 m. NE. Bekesbourne stn., PMT.O. (**Littlebourne**). P. <1000.

Littlebredy, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Bredy, 6½ m. W. Dorchester, P.O. P. <250. See **Longbredy.**

Little Bridge, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 2 m. from Coagh.

Little Britain, or **Mariposa,** vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Victoria, 8 m. by rail from Lindsay. P. <1500.

Littlebury, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 2 m. NW. by W. Saffron-Walden, 2 m. SE. by S. Great Chesterford stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Little Common, PM.O., Eng., Sussex, 3 m. W. Bexhill.

Little Current, or **Shaftsbury,** vil., Canada, Ontario, on Grand Manitoulin I., 140 m. from Collingwood. Alt. 608 ft. Mean temp., yr. 41.0° F., Jan. 15.0°, July 66.8°.

Littledale, Eng., Lancashire. See **Caton.**

Littledale Fell, an upland tract, Eng., in the N. of Lancashire, about 7 m. E. by S. Lancaster. Alt. 1836 ft.

Littledean, PM.O., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Dean, Little.**

Little Egg Harbor, vil. and bay, U.S., New Jersey, in the SE., between Long Beach I. and the mainland. P. <1500.

Little Falls, Canada, New Brunswick, on the riv. St. John, 125 m. NW. by N. Fredericton.

Little Falls, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Morrison co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 85 m. NW. by N. Minneapolis. P. <3000.

Little Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Herkimer co., on the Mohawk R., which falls at this point 45 ft., and the Erie Canal, midway between Albany and Syracuse, 62 m. W. by N. Troy, and 20 m. E. by S. Utica. The largest cheese market in the U.S., with manufactures of cotton goods, &c. P. (1880) 6900; (1890) 8800.

Little Falls, settlement, U.S., Washington, Lewis co., 45 m. S. by W. Olympia.

Little Fish Bay, W. Africa. See **Mossamedes.**

Little Giant, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Gila co., 160 m. NW. by N. from the SE. corner of the terr.

Littleham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 2½ m. SSW. Bideford. P. <500.

Littleham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 1½ m. E. Exmouth. P. 5500.

Littlehampton, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. from Totnes.

Littlehampton, par. and tn., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 3½ m. S. by E. Arundel, on the L. B. & S. C. R.; coastguard station. The tidal harbour of 200 ac. has a depth at entrance ordinary springs of 16½ ft. high water, nil low water. P. <4500.

Littlehampton, settlement, S. Australia, co. Hindmarsh, 34 m. by rail E. Adelaide.

Littlehampton, stn., Tasmania, on the Launceston and Western Rly., 23 m. S. Launceston.

Little Haven, PM.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on St. Bride Bay, 5 m. NW. by N. Milford.

Little Heath, P.O., Eng., Warwickshire, 1 m. from Great Heath.

Little Hill, Wales, Radnorshire, in the middle, 7 m. NW. by W. New Radnor

Little Island, isl. and par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, in Cork Harbour, 4½ m. E. Cork, on G. S. & W. R., P.O. P. <750.

Little Mill, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the NE. R., 3½ m. NE. Alnwick.

Littlemill, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, part of Bowling (*q.v.*).

Little Mill Junction, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the G. W. R., 2 m. ENE. Pontypool.

Littlemore, par., Eng., adjoining Oxford on the E., and partly also in Oxford, St. Mary par., on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Little Ness, cape, on the E. ct. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. S. by W. Douglas.

Littleover, par., Eng., S. div. of Derbyshire, 1½ m. SSW. Derby, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Little Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on L. Huron, in 43° 12′ N.

Littleport, par., Eng., co. Cambridge, Wisbech div., in the Isle of Ely, 5 m. NNE. Ely, on the G. E. R.; 17,208 ac. P. <4500.

Little Raith Colliery, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 2 m. SE. Lochgelly. P. <500.

Little River, tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Akaroa, 36 m. from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Little River, co., U.S., Arkansas, on SW. frontier, and bounded on all sides but the W. by Little R. and Red R.

Little River, U.S., Louisiana, trib. of the Red R., which it joins on the l. bk.

Little River, U.S., Texas, formed by the confluence of the Leon R., and Cowhouse Creek, which join in Bell co.; it flows SE. and E. to the Brazos R. on the r. bk., in 30° 50′ N.

Little River (formerly **Rothwell**), tn., Victoria, co. Grant, 30 m. SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Little River Harbour, U.S., Maine, E. of Machias Bay, in 44° 33′ N., 67° 6′ W.

Little Rock, city, U.S., Arkansas, Pulaski co., on the r. bk. of the Arkansas R., which here winds through a rich, rolling country, 131 m. W. by S. Memphis (Tenn.); stands on a rocky cliff in so dry and healthy a situation, that it has never been visited by an epidemic; a precipitous range (Big Rock), rising abruptly about 500 ft., commences 2 m. above the city. The city owes its name to the fact that a little rock near the shore here was the first bit of stone visible on the W. bank from the Mississippi to this point. Mean temp., yr. 62.2° F., Jan. 41.2°, July 81.0°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 55.67 in. P. (1880) 13,100; (1890) 25,900.

Little (or **Lesser**) **Slave Lake,** Canada, in S. of Athabasca, a few miles N. of the frontier, about 70 m. long E. to W., drained E. by the **Little Slave R.** into the Athabasca R.

Littlestone-on-Sea, stn., Eng., Kent, PMT.O. See **Romney, New.**

Littlestown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Adams co., 38 m. S. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Littlethorpe, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2 m. SE. by S. Ripon (*q.v.*).

Littleton, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 88 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Littleton, par., Eng., co. and 2 m. E. Chester. P. <250.

Littleton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 2½ m. NW. Winchester. P. <250.

Littleton, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 3 m. SE. Staines, 1 m. NW. Shepperton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Littleton, tn., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 4 m. SE. Thurles, P.O. P. <250.

Littleton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 13 m. SW. Lowell. P. <1500.

Littleton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 75 m. N. by W. Concord, the usual starting-point for the ascent of Mt. Washington, 28 m. distant; has copper-mines. P. <4000.

Littleton, High, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Bath, 1½ m. NE. Hallatrow stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Littleton, North and Middle, and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 4 m. NE. by E. Evesham. North L., 2 m. E. Harrington stn., P. <500; South L. with a stn. (**Littleton and Badsey**) on the G. W. R., PT.O., P. <500.

Littleton, West, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 7 m. N. by E. Bath. P. <250. See **Tormarton.**

Littleton Drew, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 11 m. NNE. Bath, 7½ m. ESE. Yate stn. P. <250.

Littleton Panell, PM.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 2 m. from Market Lavington.

Littleton-upon-Severn, par., Eng., Gloucester, Thornbury div., 5 m. ESE. Chepstow, 2½ m. W. Thornbury stn. P. <250.

Littletown, P.O., Eng., near Durham, 2 m. from Sherburn.

Little Valley, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., 45 m. S. by E. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Littlewick Green, hamlet, Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 8½ m. W. by N. Windsor, 2½ m. W. Maidenhead stn., PMT.O.

Littleworth, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 12 m. W. Abingdon, 2 m. ENE. Faringdon, P.O. P. <500.

Littleworth, par., Eng., co. and co. bor. Gloucester, Stroud div., 8 m. NE. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. WSW. Brimscombe stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Littleworth, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, 6 m. SW. Spalding, on the G. N. R.

Littleworth, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 8 m. W. Stafford, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Canal, 3½ m. NW. by N. Gnosall stn.

Littleworth Common, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Wooburn, Bucks.

Littlington, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Eastbourne, on the Cuckmare, 3 m. NE. by E. Seaford stn., P.O. P. <250.

Litton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7 m. E. by N. Buxton, 2 m. NE. by E. Millersdale stn., P.O. P. <750.

Litton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the Chew, 6½ m. NNE. Wells. P. <250.

Litton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on Halton Beck, 26 m. W. Ripon, 6½ m. E. by N. Horton stn. P. <250.

Litton and Cascob, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on riv. Lugg, 3 m. NW. Presteigne. P. <250.

Litton Cheney, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9 m. W. Dorchester, 3½ m. SE. Powerstock stn., P.O. P. <500.

Lituya Bay, inlet on the W. ct. of Alaska, mouth in 58° 33′ N. At its head Lituya Mt., alt. 10,000 ft.

Liu-kiang, riv., China, trib. Hun-shui (*q.v.*).

Liu-kiu, islet, China. See **Lambay.**

Liupin-shan, range of mts., China, Kansu, trending N. and S., crossed by the main road from Singan-fu to the NW. Alt. of pass (165 m. NW. Singan-fu) 8850 ft.

Livadia, Imperial summer residence, Russia, govt. Taurida, on S. ct. of Crimea, 3 m. W. Yalta.

Livadion, isl., Greece. See **Seriphos.**

Livazeny, comm., Hungary, co. Hunyad, dist. Petroseny. P. <4000.

Lively, one of the Falkland Is., off the SE. ct. of E. Falkland.

Lively, vil., U.S., Alabama, Russell co., on the l. bk. of the Chattahoochee R., 76 m. E. by N. of Montgomery. P. <1500.

Livenza, ancient *Liquentia*, riv., N. Italy, rises in the prov. Udine, flows tortuously southward, and after a course of about 70 m. enters the Adriatic Sea 28 m. NE. Venice. It communicates by a canal with the Piave. Basin, 1039 sq. m.; mean discharge 3500, highest 35,300 cubic ft. per second.

Live Oak, vil., U.S., Florida, Suwanee co., 78 m. E. Tallahassee. P. <1500.

Live Oak, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 28° N., crossed in the E. by 98° W.

Liver, short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, flows W. into Loch Etive, 5 m. N. of Loch Awe.

Livermere, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., Great L. 5 m. NNE. Bury St. Edmunds, 1½ m. W. Ingham stn., P.O. P. (of each) <250.

Livermore, tn., U.S., California, Alameda co., 47 m. E. San Francisco by rail. P. <1500.

Livermore, tn., U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., on r. bk. Androscoggin R., 20 m. N. Auburn. P. <1500. **East Livermore,** on l. bk., P. <1500.

Livermore, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 62 m. N. by E. Concord. P. <1500.

Liverpool, seapt. tn. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, cap. Queen's co., 71 m. SW. by W. Halifax, on **L. Bay,** into which flows **L. River,** draining Rossignol Lake. The harbour has 13 ft. on bar high water ordinary springs, 7 ft. low water. Good anchorage outside the bar in 4–15 fathoms. P. <3000.

Liverpool (formerly *Lirpool*, *Litherpool*, *Liferpole*, *Leverpool*), co. of a city, city, parl. and mun. bor., and seapt., comprising the parish of L., the tps. of Kirkdale and Everton, and parts of the townships of West Derby and Toxteth Park, in SW. of co. Lancaster, on E. side of the estuary of the Mersey, about 4 m. from the Irish Sea, 202 m. (by rail) NW. London, and 31 m. WSW. Manchester. Lat. of observatory, 53° 24′ 3″–8″ N., long. 3° 4′ 17″ W. The city stands partly on level ground along the Mersey, and partly on a gentle slope. Among the more noteworthy public buildings is the Town Hall, rebuilt in 1795, occupying one side of a square, the other three sides are formed by the Exchange Buildings, with a magnificent newsroom 175 ft. by 90 ft.; the Municipal Buildings; the Revenue Buildings, comprising the Custom-House, Post-Office, Dock-Office, &c.; St. George's Hall, with the Assize Courts, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, standing on 3½ ac. of ground; the Free Public Library and Museum, the gift of Sir William Brown, opened 1864 (library of over 100,000 vols., with branch lending libraries in various parts of the town); the Walker Art Gallery, opened 1877; the Picton Reading and Lecture Rooms, with accommodation for 300 readers; and the Athenæum, opened 1799, and containing a valuable library of nearly 40,000 vols. The Church of St. Peter, built in 1704, serves at present as the cathedral church, L. having been constituted a separate see in 1880. Foremost amongst the educational establishments is University College, founded 1881. In 1884 the Royal Medical School was amalgamated with it, and in the same year the college was affiliated to the Victoria

University [**Manchester**]. The buildings, on a site of 4 ac., consist of four separate blocks, containing the physical and biological, the medical, and the chemical departments, and the new college. In addition to these is the Victorian Building, completed in 1892, the gift of Mr. H. Tate, containing lecture theatre, library, &c. University College authorities comprise the president, vice-presidents, court of governors, council, treasurer, and senate. Professorships sixteen, each chair having an endowment of £10,000. Number of students nearly 450. Many exhibitions and scholarships are attached to the college. Other educational institutions are L. College, the Government School of Art and Nautical College. The principal general hospitals are the Royal Infirmary, Royal Southern, Northern, and Stanley, besides several special hospitals. There are also many charitable institutions. Public baths and wash-houses are provided by the Corporation in various parts of the town. There are several markets, of which the finest, St. John's, was erected in 1820–22, at a cost of over £36,000. The new waterworks, for which powers had been obtained in 1880, were completed in 1893. The water is conveyed from Lake Vyrnwy in N. Wales to the reservoirs at Prescott, 8 m. from L., by an aqueduct 68 m. in length, in the course of which are two tunnels, one of 2½ m. under the hills, the other under the Mersey. The estimated daily yield is 52,000,000 gallons. To form the Vyrnwy reservoir (1165 ac.), a great dam was built across the valley, a whole village, several farmhouses, and a highway being submerged. Public parks include Sefton (about 250 ac.), in the S., elaborately laid out; Stanley, in Walton (100 ac.); Shiel, in West Derby; Newsham, in Fairfield (150 ac.); Edgehill (34 ac.); and Wavertree. The principal cemeteries are the Necropolis, St. James, Walton, and Toxteth. L. has communication by rail with all parts of the country. The L. and Leeds Canal also connects it with the manufacturing dists. of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The principal railways are connected by central underground lines. Two special railways are the Mersey Tunnel, connecting L. with **Birkenhead,** and the Overhead Electrical Rly., opened Feb. 4, 1893, extending along the docks for 6½ m., constructed almost entirely of iron, at a cost of about £600,000. The Dock Rly., mainly underneath the Electrical, gives off branches to the goods stations. The estuary of the Mersey, ¾ m. broad at L., widening inland to an extreme of 3 m., is obstructed by shoals, but with well-marked channels navigable at high water for the largest vessels. A channel 1403 ft. wide is now, however, being dredged through the bar to allow of deep-drafted vessels entering and leaving the port at all states of the tide. Formerly the depth on the bar at low water spring tides was only about 11 ft., but in March 1895 a depth of 22 ft. at that state of the tide had already been effected. The Mersey was rendered navigable for vessels of moderate size to Warrington in 1694. In 1710 an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorising improvements in the harbour, and the levying of a duty on tonnage for twenty-one years. In 1740 the first dock was constructed on the Mersey. The docks (more than thirty) now extend along the L. side for over 6 m., and on the Birkenhead side for 1 m. They are under the control of the 'Mersey Docks and Harbour Board,' incorporated by Act of Parliament 1857, with jurisdiction over the whole estuary. Total area of docks and basins, 545½ ac.; length of quayage, 35 m., of which 381 ac. docks, and 25½ m. quayage belong to L. side. Most of the docks have half-tide locks and wet basins. Warehouse room attached to the docks has been much extended. At the Herculaneum Dock is the largest petroleum magazine in the world, cut out of the solid rock, and capable of containing 60,000 barrels. The town owes its chief importance to its great foreign trade; it is the main outlet for the manufactures of Lancashire, W. Yorkshire, and Staffordshire, and monopolises the principal share of British trade with Australia, America, India, Africa, and the Mediterranean. The expansion of its commerce since the opening of the first dock, is shown by the following figures:—In 1739 there were 211 vessels of 30 to 400 tons belonging to the port. In 1751 the total number of ships entering was 543, tonnage 31,713; in 1791, 2068 ships, tonnage 267,196; in 1805, ships 1855, tonnage 331,209. In 1831 the tonnage had risen to 1,592,436, in 1851 to 3,737,666, and in 1871 to 6,131,745. For later statistics of the port, see **Appendix,** pp. 13, 14. Exports of British produce, cotton (by far the most important), linen, and woollen goods and wool, hardware and machinery, china and glass, refined sugar, salt, alkali, gunpowder. Imports, chiefly cotton (more than ⅓ of all the cotton imported into the United Kingdom) and grain; other leading imports are cattle, provisions, fruits, tobacco, sugar, leather, palm-oil, &c. The construction of large merchant and war-vessels is extensively carried on; there are also large engine, cable, and anchor factories, iron and brass foundries, sugar refineries, breweries, glass-staining works, &c. L. was founded in the reign of King John as a convenient base of communication with Ireland. Henry III. granted a charter of incorporation. Although a place of some note, L. was a small town two centuries ago, and was only constituted a separate parish in 1699, it having previously formed part of Walton. In 1700 the population is said to have been 5714, but in 1760 it had risen to 25,000, and in 1790 to 55,000. The origin of the first part of the name 'L.' is uncertain; some authorities suppose it to be the name of an unknown waterfowl, called the 'lever' or 'liver,' while others think that it is derived from an old Gothic word 'lide' or 'lithe' = the 'sea,' or 'lither' = lower. The latter part of the name appears to have been given from a fen or pool formed by a branch of the Mersey. Birthplace of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, and Roscoe, the historian. The bor. sends nine members to the House of Commons, one for each of the following divs:—Abercromby, West Derby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, E. and W., Toxteth, and Walton. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 48.8° F., Jan. 39.4°, July 60.0°; mean rfall. (25 yrs.), 29.01 in. Acreage of co. bor. 6552; of parl. bor. 8107. P. (1801) 82,295; (1821) 138,000; (1831) 202,000; (1851) 376,000; (1871) 493,000; (1891) 518,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 584,500. The population of L., in a geographical sense, comprising the registration dists. of L., Toxteth Park, West Derby, and Birkenhead, in 1891 was 860,000.

Liverpool, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 15 m. W. Sydney, at the head of navigation on George's R. P. < 5000.

Liverpool, riv., northern terr. of S. Australia, running N. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters in about 134° 15′ E.; navigable for a considerable distance.

Liverpool, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., on Onondaga Lake, 5 m. NNW. Syracuse, with large manufacture of salt. P. <1500.

Liverpool, tn., U.S., Pennsylvania, Perry co., on the r. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 23 m. N. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Liverpool, East, U.S., Ohio. See **East Liverpool.**

Liverpool Harbour, inlet, in the extreme N. of Madagascar, W. ct., in about 12° S.

Liverpool Landing, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Mohave co., on the Mohave Cañon, 170 m. S. by W. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Liverpool Plains, pastoral dist., New South Wales, bounded on the SE. by the 'twenty old counties,' on the N. by the Upper Darling and the frontier dist. of Gwydir. As its name indicates, the dist. is generally level, the principal hills being the **Liverpool Range** (highest peak Mount Oxley, 4500 ft.), on the S. boundary, in about 32° 30′–50′ S., 150°–151½° E. Mean elevation about 900 ft. above the level of the sea. Tamworth is the principal town.

Liverpool River, Canada. See **Liverpool,** seapt.

Liverpool Street, Eng., London, the terminus of the G. E. R., 1 m. NE. St. Paul's.

Liversedge, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 6 m. E. by S. Halifax, 1 m. W. Heckmondwike, on the L. & Y. R.; carries on various textile and iron manufactures, including the making of machinery. P. 13,700.

Liverton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 12 m. WNW. Whitby, 2 m. S. by W. Loftus stn., P.O. (**L. Mines**). P. <1000. See **Easington.**

Livesey, par., Eng., Lancashire, mostly within the parl. limits of Blackburn. P. 8900.

Livet Water, small riv., Scot., Banffshire, rises on Cook's Cairn, in the SE. of the co., and flows SSW. then NW. through Glen Livet to the Avon, which it joins on the r. bk. about 6 m. above its confluence with the Spey.

Livinenthal, German name for the valley of the Ticino, Switzd. See **Leventina.**

Livingston, seapt., Central America, on the Gulf of Amatique, at the mouth of the Rio Dulce, republic and 135 m. NE. by E. Guatemala, inhabited by Caribs, whose ancestors immigrated from St. Vincent I.; bananas exported to the U.S.

Livingston, vil., U.S., Alabama, Sumter co., 102 m. SW. of Birmingham. Alt. 144 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Livingston, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in N. by 41° N., and E. of 89° W.

Livingston, co., U.S., Kentucky, between the Ohio on the W. and N., and the Tennessee on the S.

Livingston, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, N. of 30° N., E. of 91° W., bounded on the SE. by Lake Maurepas.

Livingston, co., U.S., Michigan, in the SE., crossed in the W. by 84° W., to the S. of 43° N.

Livingston, co., U.S., Missouri, E. of 94° W., S. of 40° N.

Livingston, city, U.S., Montana, Park co., 95 m. E. by S. Butte. Alt. 4485 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Livingston, co., U.S., New York, in the W., crossed in the extreme N. by 43° N., and in the SW. by 78° W.

Livingstone, a name given by Stanley to the Congo R. in honour of the great African explorer David Livingstone (1813–1873), but not generally adopted. Several other African names have been bestowed in his honour.

Livingstone, co., New South Wales, bounded on the W. by the Darling, and crossed in the N. by 32° S.

Livingstone, tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 20 m. WNW. Oamaru. P. <1500.

Livingstone, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., traversed by the Fitzroy.

Livingstone, par., Scot., co. and 6½ m. SSE. Linlithgow, on the Almond, 1½ m. SE. from its stn. on the N. B. R.; has paraffin oil-works. P.O. (**Livingston**). 5362 ac. P.<2000.

Livingstone Falls, Portuguese W. Africa. See **Kwanza.**

Livingstone Range, mt. chain bordering the NE. extremity of Lake Nyassa, Africa.

Livingstonia (named after Dr. Livingstone), mission stn., Nyassa-land, at the end of the peninsula in the S. of Lake Nyassa; abandoned in 1883 (on account of the unhealthy climate) for Bandawe, on the W. shore of the lake.

Livno, fortified tn., Bosnia, 35 m. NE. by E. Spalato. Alt. 2585 ft. P.<5000.

Livny, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. SE. Orel, on Sosna R.; considerable trade in grain. P. 20,700.

Livö, isl., Jutland, in the central part of Liim-Fiord.

Livonia, govt., European Russia, one of the Baltic provs., has Gulf of Riga on W., Esthonia on N., St. Petersburg, Pskov, and Vitebsk on E., and Courland on S. The plateau of Grodno and Courland enters L., and attains 700–800 ft. alt. in the S. (Munna-mäggi, 1063 ft.), and from 250 to 450 ft. in N.; lowlands on the Gulf of Riga and further NE., in the N. of Wirtz-järvi, reaching Lake Peipus. The island Oesel and the small islands of the Riga Gulf (Moon, Runo, &c.) also belong to L. Watered by Düna on SW. frontier, Pernau, Salis, Livonian and Courland Aa, as also by the Embach, which connects the Lakes Wirtz-järvi and Peipus (or Chudskoye). Silurian and Devonian limestones, &c., covered with glacial deposits. Soil mostly unfertile. Climate very variable; average temp. at Dorpat, yr. 39.5° F., Jan. 17°, July 63°; yearly rfall., 24 in. Forests cover 42 per cent. of area. Population consists of Esthonians (46 per cent.), Letts (42 per cent.), Germans (6 per cent.), Russians (3 per cent.), and a few Poles and Jews. Land owned chiefly by German nobility, with small peasant farms. Agriculture extensive on the estates of the nobles. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats grown, partly for export. Good breeds of cattle on the estates. Kitchen-gardening about Riga and Dorpat. Fishing both in Baltic Sea and Lake Peipus. Distilleries, woollen stuffs and silk mills, paper works, saw-mills, machinery works. Considerable exterior trade, Riga being the third port of Russia for its exports. Divided into nine dists.: Riga (cap. of prov.), Dorpat (Yuriev), Fellin, Pernau, Oesel, Walk, Wenden, Werro, and Wolmar. Area, 18,158 sq. m. P. (1816) 621,575; (1863) 925,275; (1890) 1,256,200.

Livonia, vil., U.S., New York, Livingston co., 24 m. S. by W. Rochester. P.<1500.

Livorno, seapt., Italy. See **Leghorn.**

Livorno, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 17 m. W. by S. Vercelli. P.<4000.

Livramento, seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Parahiba, in 6° 56′ S., 78 m. N. Pernambuco.

Livron, market-tn., France, dep. Drôme, on the Drôme, 45 m. N. Orange, arr. and 12 m. S. by W. Valence. P.<2000.

Livry, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 10 m. ENE. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<3000.

Livuma, one of the forms of the name of the **Rovuma** (*q.v.*), in E. Africa.

Lixheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 31 m. WNW. Strassburg. P.<2000.

Lixnaw, tn., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, 6 m. SW. by W. Listowel, with a stn. on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Lixourion (liksuri), tn., Greece, on the E. ct. of the peninsula in the W. of Cephalonia I. P. 5700.

Lixovium, tn., France. See **Luxeuil.**

Lixus, riv., Morocco. See **Lukkos.**

Liza, riv., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., flowing into the head of Ennerdale Water.

Lizard Head (the *Promontorium Damnonium* of Ptolemy), bold headland, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, the southernmost point of Britain, with lighthouse (in 5° 12′ W.), visible 21 m. Alt. 186 ft.

Lizard Island, E. ct. Queensland, in 14° 40′ S., 145½° E.

Lizard Town, vil., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the S. ct., 14 m. SSW. Falmouth, 2 m. E. by S. Lizard Head, PMT.O.

Lizzana, vil., Austria, Tirol, 15 m. S. by W. Trent. P.<2000.

Ljeskovec (lyeskovets), tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 4 m. NE. by E. Tirnova. P. 7100.

Ljiżeni (lyicheni), Albanian, 'lake.'

Ljubovija (lyuboviya), Servia, prov. Podrinje, on the r. bk. of the Drina, 68 m. SW. by W. Belgrade. P.<2000.

Ljubuški, tn., Bosnia, circle and 17 m. SW. Mostar, cap. dist. L. P.<4000.

Ljungan, riv., Sweden, flows E. and enters the Gulf of Bothnia a little S. of Sundsvall in 62° 20′ N. Length, 174 m.; area of basin, 4670 sq. m.

Ljusdal, vil., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on the Ljusne, 55 m. SW. Sundsvall. P.<2000.

Ljusnarsberg, vil., S. Sweden, prov. (or län) and 54½ m. N. Örebro. P.<2000.

Ljusne, seapt., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the riv. Ljusne, 36 m. N. Gefle. Harbour can be entered by vessels drawing 24 ft. or more; good anchorage. P.<2000.

Ljusne, riv., Sweden, prov. Ostersund and Gefle, after a tortuous eastward course of 200 m. enters the Gulf of Bothnia 6 m. S. Söderhamn.

Ljusterö, North and **South,** two isls., Sweden, in the N. of the archipelago E. of Stockholm.

Llagostera, vil., NE. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 11 m. SE. Gerona, dist. Bisbal. P.<5000.

Llallai, vil., Chile, 48 m. ENE. Valparaiso, point of junction of the Valparaiso-Santiago Rly. and the railway leading to the Uspallata Pass. P.<3000.

Llaingoch, P.O., Wales, 1 m. from Holyhead, Anglesey.

Llan, in Welsh place-names, 'a church.' See *Lann.*

Llanaber, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the W. ct. (including Barmouth town), 8½ m. S. by E. Harlech, 1½ m. NW. Barmouth stn.; 11,872 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**L. with Barmouth**) P.<2500.

Llanaelhaiarn, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 12 m. WNW. Portmadoc, 5 m. N. Pwllheli stn., P.O.; 6658 ac. P.<1500.

Llanafan, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Ystwith, 8 m. N. Tregaron, 1 m. ESE. Trawscoed stn., P.O. P.<500.

Llanafanfawr, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 16 m. W. by S. New Radnor, 3½ m. WNW. Builth Road stn.; 12,900 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanafanfechan and Llanfihangel Bryn Pabuan**) P.<1000.

Llanafanfechan, or **Llanfechan,** par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 15 m. NNW. Brecknock, 1½ m. ENE. Garth stn. P.<250.

Llanallgo, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6½ m. SE. by S. Amlwch. P.<500. See **Llanengrad.**

Llananno, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on riv. Ithon, 11 m. NW. New Radnor, 5 m. WNW. Llanbister Road stn.; 5899 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanbadarn Fynydd**) P.<750.

Llanarmon, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 9½ m. W. Portmadoc, 1 m. NW. Chwilog stn., PM.O. P.<750. See **Llangybi.**

Llanarmon, par., Wales, cos. Denbigh and Flint, on the Alyn, 6 m. SW. by S. Mold, 4 m. E. Eyarth stn., P.O. (**L. yn Yale**); 11,874 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**L. yn Jal, St. German**) P.<1000.

Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Ceiriog, 7 m. SW. by S. Llangollen; 9295 ac. P.<500.

Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 10 m. W. Oswestry. P.<250.

Llanarth, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. ESE. Abergavenny, 3½ m. E. Penpergwm stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Clytha**) P.<750.

Llanarth, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 11½ m. NW. by W. Lampeter, PMT.O.; 15,013 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanina**) P.<2500.

Llanarthney, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the l. bk. of the Towy, 8 m. E. Carmarthen, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. Market-day, F. 11,159 ac. P.<2000.

Llanasa, par., Wales, Flintshire, 6½ m. NW. by W. Holywell, 3 m. ESE. Prestatyn stn.; lead ore is obtained. On St. Asaph Hill, 757 ft. above the sea, is a signal tower, and at the Point of Air a lighthouse (visible 10 m.) at the mouth of the Dee. PM.O. 6326 ac. P.<3000.

Llanbabo, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6 m. SW. Amlwch, 3 m. WNW. Llanerchymedd stn. P.<250. See **Llanddeusant.**

Llanbadarnfawr, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 1 m. E. Aberystwith, PM.O. P.<3000.

Llanbadarnfawr, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on riv. Ithon, 8 m. W. by N. New Radnor, 1 m. SW. Penybont stn. P.<750.

Llanbadarn Fynydd, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on the l. bk. of Ithon, 13 m. NW. by N. New Radnor, 6 m. NW. Llanbister Road stn., P.O.; 10,335 ac. P.<500. See **Llananno.**

Llanbadarn Odwyn, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 13 m. SSE. Aberystwith, 3 m. W. Tregaron stn. P.<500. See **Llanddewi Brefi.**

Llanbadarn Tref Eglwys, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 10½ m. NNW. Lampeter; 6348 ac. P.<750. See **Cilcennin.**

Llanbadarn y Croyddin, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Cardiganshire, near Aberystwith on the SE., the lower par. including Rhydyfelin. Lower par. 5053 ac., P.<750; Upper par. 4224 ac., P.<500.

Llanbadarn y Garreg, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on riv. Edw, 10 m. SW. by S. New Radnor, 3 m. ENE. Aberedw stn. P.<250. See **Cregrina.**

Llanbaddock, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Usk, 6½ m. E. Pontypool, adjoining Usk on the S. P.<500.

Llanbadrig, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the N. ct., 5 m. W. by N. Amlwch; 4627 ac. P.<1500.

Llanbeblig, par., Wales Carnarvonshire, 1 m. SE. Car

narvon, included in the parl. bor. of Carnarvon; 6275 ac. P. 11,500; eccles. par. (**L. with Carnarvon**) P. 10,300.

Llanbedr, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 13 m. ESE. Brecknock, 4 m. N. Gilwern stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Patricio**) P.<500.

Llanbedr, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Artro, 3 m. S. Harlech, with stn. (**L. and Pensarn**) on the Cambrian Rly.; favourite resort of anglers; manganese ore worked. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 7535 ac. P.<500. See **Llandanwg.**

Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 7 m. SE. by E. Denbigh, 1½ m. NE. Ruthin stn. P.<500.

Llanbedr Goch, ct. par., Wales, Anglesey, 5½ m. WNW. Beaumaris, 4 m. NE. by E. Llangefni stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Pentraeth.**

Llanbedrog, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the S. ct., 16 m. W. by S. Portmadoc, 4½ m. SW. by W. Pwllheli stn., PM.O. P. 500; **L. with Llanfihangel Bachellaeth** and **Llangian,** P.<2000.

Llanbedr Painscastle, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 10 m. SSW. New Radnor, 3½ m. ENE. Erwood stn. P.<250.

Llanbedr-y-Cennin, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 5½ m. S. by W. Conway, 2 m. SW. Tal-y-Cafn stn. P.<500.

Llanberis, par., N. Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., containing an old village, 7 m. ESE. Carnarvon, on a branch of the L. & NW. R. In a romantic valley at the foot of Snowdon (to the top of which there is a pony path), between two small lakes, the upper, 1 m. long, called Llyn Peris; the lower, 2 m. long, called Llyn Padarn, drained NW. by the Seiont into the Menai Strait. The old village, at the distance of 2½ m., is SE. of the modern town of L. (above Llyn Peris). Along the shores of Llyn Peris, which extends to the beginning of the pass in the old village, huge glacial boulders can be seen. Sir Andrew Ramsay describes Cwm Glas, in the Pass of Llanberis, as one of the most extensive glacier valleys—the moraine heaps, boulders, and roches moutonnées abounding everywhere. Dolbadarn Castle, on Llyn Padarn, of which only a solitary tower remains, was a stronghold of the Welsh during the wars of conquest in the reign of Edward I. Close to new Llanberis is a fine waterfall, called Ceunant Mawr. Fishing in the lakes and streams; char, trout, and salmon abound. Important slate quarries, giving employment to about 2500 men. A coach road (to Bettws-y-Coed, Beddgelert, and Capel Curig) leads SE. across **L. Pass,** a magnificent defile, the highest point of which is 1180 ft. above sea-level. 10,468 ac. P.<3000.

Llanbeulan, par., Wales, Anglesey, 10 m. SE. by E. Holyhead, 2½ m. NE. Ty Croes stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfaelog**) P.<1000.

Llanbister, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 10 m. NW. New Radnor, 4 m. WNW. **L. Road** stn., on the L. & NW. R., P.O., and P.O. (**L. Road**); 14,530 ac. P.<1000.

Llanblethian, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 12½ m. W. by S. Cardiff, close to Cowbridge stn. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Cowbridge and Welsh St. Donats**) P.<2500.

Llanboidy, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 12½ m. W. by N. Carmarthen, 3½ m. E. Login stn., PMT.O.; 10,691 ac. P.<2000.

Llanbradach, stn., Wales, on the L. & NW. and Rhymney Rlys., between Ystrad Mynach and Caerphilly, PM.O.

Llanbrynmair, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 15 m. SE. Dolgelly, 2 m. SW. by S. of its stn. on the Cambrian Rly.; has lead and zinc ore. PMT.O. 23,127 ac. P.<1500.

Llancadwaladr, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 6½ m. W. by N. Oswestry. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. St. Cadwalladr Fenffigaid**) P.<500.

Llancalach, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., with junc. stn. on the G. W. R., 8 m. SE. by S. Merthyr Tydfil, with coal-mines.

Llancarvan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 9 m. WSW. Cardiff, 3½ m. SSW. Peterston stn., P.O. (**Llancarfan**); 4725 ac. P.<750.

Llancillo, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 12½ m. NW. Monmouth, 3 m. SW. Pontrilas stn. P.<250. See **Rowlstone.**

Llancynfelin, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 8 m. NNE. Aberystwith, 2 m. E. Ynyslas stn.; 5112 ac. P.<750.

Llandaff ('church on the riv. Taff'), par. and cathedral city, Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 2½ m. NW. by W. Cardiff, on the Taff Vale Rly. The diocese includes nearly the entire counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and parts of counties Brecknock and Hereford. P.<4500; eccles. par. (**L. St. Peter**) P.<3000.

Llandanwg, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the coast, 2 m. SSW. Harlech, close to Llanbedr stn. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanbedr**) P.<1500.

Llandary, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire. See **Pembrey.**

Llandawke, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10 m. SW. by W. Carmarthen, 4 m. S. by W. St. Clears stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Pendine**) P.<250.

Llanddaniel Fab, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4½ m. N. by E. Carnarvon, 1 m. E. Caerwen stn., P.O. (**Llanddaniel**). P.<500. See **Llanidan.**

Llanddarog, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 6½ m. ESE. Carmarthen, 3½ m. SW. Llanarthney stn., P.O.; 4551 ac. P.<1000.

Llanddausant, or **Llandausaint,** par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 20 m. SE. Lampeter, 5½ m. ESE. Llangadock stn.; 15,230 ac. P.<750.

Llanddeiniolen, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Carnarvon, 1½ m. SE. Port Dinorwic stn., P.O.; 9409 ac. P. 6200.

Llanddeinol, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6½ m. S. by W. Aberystwith, 5 m. WSW. Llanilar stn. P.<250.

Llandderfel, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 15 m. W. by S. Llangollen, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 8305 ac. P.<1000.

Llanddetty, par., Wales, co. and union Brecknock; 10,926 ac. P.<500.

Llanddeusant ('Church of two Saints'), par., Wales, Anglesey, 6½ m. E. by N. Holyhead, 4½ m. W. by N. Llanerchymedd stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanbabo**) P.<750.

Llanddew, par., Wales, co. and union Brecknock. P.<250.

Llanddewi, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, Llangerniew par., P.O. P.<500.

Llanddewi Aberarth, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 11½ m. NW. by N. Lampeter, adjoining Aberarth on the SW.; 4131 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**L. A. with Tyglyn**) P.<1500.

Llanddewi Abergwessin. See **Abergwessin.**

Llanddewi Brefi with Llanbadarn Odwyn, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 3½ m. S. by W. Tregaron, 1½ m. SE. Pont Llanio stn., P.O. (**Llanddewi Brefi**). P.<2000.

Llanddewi'r Cwm, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 13 m. N. Brecknock, 2½ m. S. Builth (Wells) stn. P.<500.

Llanddewi Rhydderch. See **Llanthewy Rytherch.**

Llanddewi Velfrey, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 12½ m. E. Haverfordwest, 2 m. ENE. Narberth stn.; 4028 ac. P.<750.

Llanddoget, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 9½ m. S. by E. Conway, 1 m. NNE. Llanrwst stn., P.O. P.<500.

Llanddona, ct. par., Wales, Anglesey, 3½ m. NW. by N. Beaumaris, P.O. P.<500.

Llanddulas, ct. par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 8½ m. E. Conway, with a stn. (**Llandulas**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**L. St. Cynbryd**) P.<1000.

Llanddwyn Island, small isl., Wales, off the S. ct. of Anglesey, near the entrance to Menai Strait.

Llanddwywe is y graig, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 6 m. S. Harlech, 1 m. S. Dyffryn stn.; 5151 ac. P.<250. See **Llanenddwyn.**

Llanddwywe uwch y graig, par., Wales, Merionethshire, Dolgelly union; 4367 ac. P.<250.

Llanddyfnan, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. W. by N. Beaumaris, 3 m. NE. by E. Llangefni stn. P.<750; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf**) P.<1500.

Llandebie, or **Llandybi,** par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 12 m. NE. by N. Llanelly, on the G. W. R.; has coal-mines. PM.O. 10,798 ac. P.<4500.

Llandecwyn, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 5½ m. NE. by N. Harlech, 1½ m. NE. Talsarnau stn., with manganese ore; 6528 ac. P.<500. See **Llanfihangel y Traethau.**

Llandefailogfach, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 2½ m. NNW. Brecknock, P.O. (**Llandefailog**). P.<250.

Llandefailog Tregraig, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 5½ m. E. by N. Brecknock, 1 m. SW. Trefeinon stn. P.<250. See **Llanfillo.**

Llandefalle, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 6½ m. NE. Brecknock, 3 m. WNW. Talgarth stn.; 7719 ac. P.<500. See **Crickadarn.**

Llandefelog, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 5 m. S. Carmarthen, 3½ m. NNE. Kidwelly stn., P.O.; 8129 ac. P.<1500.

Llandegai, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 1½ m. SE. Bangor, at the mouth of the Ogwen R.; 14,729 ac. P.<3500; eccles. pars. (**L. St. Ann** and **St. Tegai**) P. (each) <2000.

Llandegfan, par., Wales, Anglesey, 2 m. NW. Bangor, P.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**L. with Beaumaris**) P.<3000.

Llandegla, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 7 m. N. by W. Llangollen, 4½ m. E. by S. Eyarth stn., P.O. P.<500.

Llandegley, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 5 m. W. by N. New Radnor, 3 m. SE. by E. Penybont stn.; 5420 ac. P.<500.

Llandegveth, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5½ m. SE. Pontypool, 3 m. E. by N. Cwmbran stn. P.<250. See **Llanthewy Vach.**

Llandegwning, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 20 m. WSW. Portmadoc. P.<250. See **Llaniestyn.**

Llandeilo Graban, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 11 m. N. by E. Brecknock, close to Erwood stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. G. with Llanstephan**) P.<500.

Llandeiniolen, P.O., Wales. See **Llanddeiniolen.**

Llandeloy, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 9½ m. SW. Fishguard, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanhowel**) P.<500.

Llandenny, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 8½ m. SW. Monmouth, on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Llanderfel, stn., Wales. See **Llandderfel.**

Llandevaud, eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, in Llanmartin par. P.<250.

Llandevenny, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, in Newport union. P.<250. See **Netherwent.**

Llandewi Abergwessin. See **Abergwessin.**

Llandewi Ystradenny, par., Wales, Radnorshire, on riv. Ithon, 8 m. NW. New Radnor, 3 m. NNE. Penybont stn., P.O. (**Llandewy**); 7905 ac. P.<500. See **Llanfihangel Rhydithon.**

Llandewy, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 13 m. W. by S. Swansea, 5½ m. SW. by W. Llanmorlais stn. P.<250. See **Knelston.**

Llandewyfach, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 11 m. SSW. New Radnor, 3½ m. E. Erwood stn. P.<250.

Llandilo, tn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 8 m. SW. by W. Carmarthen, 3½ m. SE. by E. St. Clears stn. Near it is a farm in connection with the industrial schools of the London County Council. PMT.O. P.<2000; par. (**L. Abercowin**) P.<250.

Llandilo, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 11 m. SE. by E. Fishguard, 5 m. W. Llanglydwen stn. P.<250. See **Maenclochog.**

Llandilo and **Landilo Bridge,** stns., Wales. See **Llandilofawr.**

Llandilofane, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 10½ m. WNW. Brecknock, 4½ m. NNW. Devynock stn.; 10,765 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfihangel Nantbran**) P.<750.

Llandilofawr, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the Towy, 14 m. E. by N. Carmarthen, with a stn. (**Llandilo**) on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., and another (**Landilo Bridge**) on the L. & NW. R. Market-day, S. 26,991 ac. P. 6100; eccles. par. (**L. St. Teilo**) P.<5000.

Llandilo Talybont, par., Wales, on the NW. bor. of Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the Loughor, 8 m. NW. Swansea, 1 m. SW. Pontardulais stn.; 7560 ac. P.<5000.

Llandinabo, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6½ m. NW. by W. Ross, 3½ m. W. by S. Fawley stn. P.<250.

Llandinam, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the r. bk. of the Severn, 6 m. WSW. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly., P.O.; 18,565 ac. P.<1500.

Llandingat, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the Towy, 15 m. SE. by E. Lampeter, adjoining Llandovery on the S.; 8319 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfair**) P.<2500.

Llandinorwig, eccles. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Llanddeiniolen par. P.<3500.

Llandisilio Gogo, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the coast, 13½ m. NE. by E. Cardigan; 10,209 ac. P.<1500.

Llandissilio, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Wales, L. East, Carmarthenshire, L. West, on the E. border of Pembrokeshire, 11½ m. ENE. Haverfordwest, 2 m. N. Llanfallteg stn. East L., 4768 ac., P.<750; West L., P.<500.

Llandogo, par., Eng., on the E. border of Monmouthshire, on the Wye, 5 m. S. by E. Monmouth, close to Bigsweir stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Llandore, place, Wales, Glamorganshire, 1½ m. N. Swansea, included in the parl. bor. of Swansea, with a junction stn. on the G. W. R.

Llandough, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 2 m. SW. by S. Cardiff, 1 m. S. Grange Town stn., P.O. P.<1500. See **Leckwith.**

Llandough, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 12½ m. W. by S. Cardiff, 1 m. S. by W. Cowbridge stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with St. Mary Church**) P.<250.

Llandovery (corrupted from *Llan-ym-dyffrwd*, 'the church among the rivers,' at the confluence of three streams), mun. bor. (since 1484) and market-tn., Wales, E. Carmarthenshire, E. div., diocese of St. David's, between the Towy and Bran Rivs., 15 m. SE. by E. Lampeter, on the G. W. R., at the junction of the Central Wales Rly. and the Vale of Towy line; lead ore mined. Llandovery gives name to certain beds belonging to the Silurian system, which are well developed here. Near the town is a farm in connection with the industrial schools of the London County Council. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<2000.

Llandow, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 15½ m. W. by S. Cardiff, 4 m. W. by S. Cowbridge stn. P.<250.

Llandowror, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10½ m. WSW. Carmarthen, 3 m. SW. by S. St. Clears stn., P.O. P.<500.

Llandrillo, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 12½ m. W. by S. Llangollen, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 15,883 ac. P.<750.

Llandrillo yn Rhôs, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 4 m. ENE. Conway, 1 m. NW. Colwyn Bay stn., P.O.; 4272 ac. P.<4000; eccles. par. (**L. yn R. with Colwyn Bay**) P.<4000.

Llandrindod, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 9½ m. W. New Radnor, 1 m. SE. L. Wells stn. on the L. & NW. R. Frequented by summer visitors on account of its situation and its ferruginous and saline thermal waters. Good fishing. Urban sanitary dist. (**L. Wells,** PMT.O.) P.<1000; par. P.<500. See **Cevnllys.**

Llandrinio, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the l. bk. of the Severn, 8 m. S. by E. Oswestry, 2 m. ESE. Four Crosses stn., PM.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. St. Trinio**) P.<750.

Llandrygarn, par., Wales, Anglesey, 9 m. E. by S. Holyhead, 3½ m. W. by N. Llangwyllog stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Bodwrog**) P.<750.

Llandudno ('the church of St. Tudno'), par. and ct. tn., Wales, in the N. of Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 3½ m. N. Conway, with stns. (**L.** and **L. Junction**) on the L. & NW. R.; on a small bay, with a fine gravelly beach, between the Great and Little Ormes Heads; a favourite watering-place. Alt. 100 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 50.6° F., Jan. 41.4°, July 61.4°; mean rfall. (Warwick House, alt. 99 ft., 1866–80), 33.4 in. Market-days, W., Th., and S. Par. P. 6100; tn. P. 7300.

Llandudwen, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 19 m. W. by S. Portmadoc, 6½ m. W. Pwllheli stn. P.<250. See **Rhiw** and **Ceidio.**

Llandulas, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 13 m. NW. by W. Brecknock, 3½ m. S. by W. Llanwrtyd Wells stn. P.<250.

Llandulas, stn., Wales, Denbigh. See **Llanddulas.**

Llandwrog, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 5 m. SSW. Carnarvon, 1½ m. W. Groeslon stn., with slate quarries, P.O., and PM.O. (**Upper L.**); 8845 ac. P.<4000.

Llandybi, Wales. See **Llandebie.**

Llandyfeisant, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the r. bk. of the Towy, 14 m. E. Carmarthen, close to Llandilo Bridge stn. P.<250.

Llandyfodwg, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 14 m. SSW. Merthyr Tydfil, 1½ m. E. Black Mill stn.; 6350 ac. P.<4500.

Llandyfriog, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, 10 m. ESE. Cardigan, 5 m. W. Llandyssil stn. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfair Trefligyen**) P.<500.

Llandyfrydog, par., Wales, Anglesey, 5 m. S. Amlwch, 2 m. E. by N. Llanerchymedd stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfihangel Trer Beirdd**) P.<1000.

Llandygwydd, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. ESE. Cardigan; 5643 ac. P.<1000.

Llandyrnog, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 4 m. E. by S. Denbigh, P.O. P.<500.

Llandysilio, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, 2½ m. W. Bangor, 1 m. N. Menai Bridge stn. P.<2000. See **Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.**

Llandysilio, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Vyrnwy, 7 m. S. by W. Oswestry, close to Four Crosses stn. P.<750.

Llandyssil, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, and G. W. R., 11½ m. WSW. Lampeter, PMT.O.; 17,566 ac. P.<3500.

Llandyssil, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 2 m. WSW. Montgomery, P.O.; 4187 ac. P.<750.

Llanedarn, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the Rumney, 4½ m. NE. Cardiff, 2½ m. E. Llanishen stn. P.<500.

Llanedwen, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, 4 m. NNE. Carnarvon, 2 m. S. Llanfair stn. P.<500. See **Llanidan.**

Llanedy, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the Loughor, 6½ m. NE. Llanelly, 2 m. N. Pontardulais stn.; 5678 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**L. with Hendy**) P.<3000.

Llanefydd, P.O., Wales, Denbighshire. See **Llanefydd.**

Llanegryn, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Dysynni, 11 m. SW. Dolgelly, 3½ m. W. Dolgoch stn., P.O.; 6559 ac. P.<750.

Llanegwad, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the r. bk. of the Towy, 7 m. E. by N. Carmarthen, 1 m. NW. Llanarthney stn., P.O.; 12,454 ac. P.<2000.

Llanellian, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the N. ct., 2 m. E. Amlwch. P.<1000.

Llanelian, ct. par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 5½ m. E. by S. Conway, 2 m. S. Old Colwyn stn., P.O. P.<500.

Llanelidan, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 9 m. NW. Llangollen, 1 m. SE. Nantclwyd stn., P.O.; 5223 ac. P.<750.

Llanelieu, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 10 m. ENE. Brecknock, 2 m. E. Talgarth stn.; 5614 ac. P.<250.

Llanellen, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Usk, 2 m. S. Abergavenny, P.O. P.<500.

Llanellen, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 2 m. S. Abergavenny.

Llanelltyd, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Mawddach, 1½ m. NNW. Dolgelly; gold-mining carried on. Excellent fishing—trout, salmon, &c. PM.O. 8001 ac. P.<500.

Llanelly, par., Wales, in SE. of Brecknockshire, 4 m. W. Abergavenny, 1 m. NW. Gilwern stn., includes Clydach, Dwllycwm, and part of Brynmawr (*q.v.*); 5209 ac. P. 7800; eccles. par. (**L. St. Elliog**) P.<3500.

Llanelly, par., market-tn., seapt., and contributory parl. bor. [**Carmarthen**], Wales, Carmarthenshire, 10 m. WNW. Swansea, on the G. W. R.; has important iron, copper, and tinplate works, and coal-mines near, and there is a large export trade in coal. The port has a patent slip 380 ft. long, a tidal dock and two other docks, the deeper of which has a depth of 23 ft. on sill at high water highest spring tides. Market-days, Th. and S. Parl. bor. P. (1871) 15,000; (1891) 24,300; par. 17,692 ac., P. 32,000; tn. P. 23,900.

Llanelwedd, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 12 m. WSW. New Radnor, close to Builth (Wells) stn. P.<500.

Llanenddwyn, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 5 m. S. Harlech, close to Dyffryn stn.; 8348 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanddwywe**) P.<1500.

Llanengan, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1 m. from E. ct., 19 m. WSW. Portmadoc, P.O.; 4048 ac. P.<1500.

Llanera, comm., Spain, prov. and 6 m. N. Oviedo. P. 7700.

Llanerchaeron, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Aeron, 9½ m. NW. Lampeter. P.<250. See **Dihewid.**

Llanerchymedd, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6 m. S. by W. Amlwch, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Rhodogeidio and Gwredog**) P.<1500.

Llanerfyl, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Banw, 12½ m. W. by N. Welshpool, P.O.; 15,175 ac. P.<750.

Llanes, small seapt. on the N. ct. of Spain, prov. Oviedo, 45 m. E. Gijon, a bathing resort, with two fine sandy beaches. P. 18,800.

Llaneugrad, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6½ m. SE. by E. Amlwch. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanallgo**) P.<750.

Llanfabon, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 9 m. SSE. Merthyr Tydfil, 1½ m. ESE. Aberdare Junc.; 5440 ac. P.<3500.

Llanfachreth, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4 m. E. Holyhead, 2½ m. NE. Valley stn., PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanynghenedl and Llanfigael**) P.<1500.

Llanfachreth, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 4 m. NNE. Dolgelly, P.O.; 17,766 ac. P.<1000.

Llanfaelog, par., Wales, Anglesey, 8½ m. SE. Holyhead, 1 m. W. by N. Ty Croes stn., PM.O. P.<750. See **Llanbeulan.**

Llanfaelrhys, part of par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the S. ct., 24 m. WSW. Portmadoc. See **Rhiw** and **Aberdaron.**

Llanfaenor, part of eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 6 m. NW. by W. Monmouth. See **Llangattock Vibon Avel.**

Llanfaes, par., Wales, Anglesey, 1 m. N. Beaumaris. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Penmon**) P.<500.

Llanfaes with Brecon, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire, in par. of Brecknock, St. David. P.<2000.

Llanfaethlu, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4½ m. NE. by E. Holyhead, PT.O. (**Llanfaethlu**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfwrog**) P.<750.

Llanfaglan, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the Menai Strait, 2 m. SW. by W. Carnarvon. P.<250. See **Llanwnda.**

Llanfair ('church of St. Mary'), part of eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Llantilio Crossenny.**

Llanfair, stn., Wales. See **Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.**

Llanfair, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire. See **Llanfair Clydogau.**

Llanfair, part of eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire. See **Llandingat.**

Llanfair, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 1½ m. S. Harlech; 5179 ac. P.<500.

Llanfairary Bryn, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the Bran, 15 m. SE. by E. Lampeter, adjoining Llandovery on the N.; 2299 ac. P.<1500.

Llanfair Caereinion, par. and market-tn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Banw, 8 m. W. Welshpool PMT.O.; 16,685 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**L. C. St. Mary**) P.<2000.

Llanfair Clydogau, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the l. bk. of the Teifi, 4 m. NE. by E. Lampeter, P.O. (**Llanfair**); 4487 ac. P.<750.

Llanfairdyffryn Clwyd, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Mold, close to Eyarth stn., P.O.; 7480 ac. P.<1000.

Llanfairfechan, par. and small tn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 6½ m. WSW. Conway, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; a sea-bathing place, with fine sandy beach, to the SW. of the hill of Penmaenmawr, PMT.O.; 4434 ac. P.<2500.

Llanfair in Bualit, Wales, Brecknockshire. See **Bualit.**

Llanfair is Gaer, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the Menai Strait, 2 m. NNE. Carnarvon, close to Griffith's Crossing stn. P.<2000.

Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7½ m. NW. by W. Beaumaris. P.<750. See **Llanddyfnan.**

Llanfair Nant Gwyn, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. S. by W. Cardigan, 2 m. WSW. Boncath stn. P.<250.

Llanfair Nant y Gôf, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. S. Fishguard. P.<250. See **Letterston.**

Llanfair Orllwyn, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 12 m. E. by S. Cardigan, 3½ m. W. Llandyssil stn. P.<500.

Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, par. and market-tn., Wales, Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, 4 m. W. by S. Bangor, with a stn. (**Llanfair**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llandysilio**) P.<3000.

Llanfairtalhaiarn, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Elwy, 8½ m. W. by N. Denbigh, PMT.O.; 11,239 ac. P.<1500.

Llanfair Treflygen, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 10½ m. E. Cardigan, 5½ m. WNW. Llandyssil stn. P.<250. See **Llandyfriog.**

Llanfairyneubwll, par., Wales, Anglesey, in Holyhead union. P.<500. See **Rhôscolyn.**

Llanfairynghornwy, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. NE. Holyhead, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanrhwydrys**) P.<500.

Llanfairyny Cwmmwd, par., Wales, Anglesey, 3½ m. NW. Carnarvon, 3½ m. SW. Caerwen stn. P.<250. See **Llanidan.**

Llanfalteg, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Wales, the latter in Pembrokeshire, 13 m. E. by N. Haverfordwest. L. East (Carmarthenshire), with a stn. (**Llanfalteg**) on the G. W. R., P.O. (**Llanfalteg**), P.<500; L. West, P.<250.

Llanfarchell, Wales. See **Denbigh.**

Llanfaredd, par., Wales, Radnorshire, Builth union. P.<250. See **Aberedw.**

Llanfarian, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 3 m. from Aberystwith.

Llanfechan, par., Wales, Brecknockshire. See **Llanafanfechan.**

Llanfechan, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cane, 8½ m. SW. Oswestry, with stn. (**Llanfechain**) on a branch of the Cambrian Rly., P.O.; 4525 ac. P.<750.

Llanfechell, par., Wales, Anglesey, 5 m. WSW. Amlwch, PM.O. P.<1000.

Llanferras, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 4 m. SW. by W. Mold, P.O. (**Llanferres**). P.<750.

Llanffinan, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. W. Beaumaris, 2½ m. E. Llangefni stn. P.<250. See **Llanfihangel Esceifiog.**

Llanfflewyn, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6½ m. WSW. Amlwch. P.<250. See **Llanrhyddlad.**

Llanfigael, par., Wales, co. and union Anglesey. P.<250. See **Llanfachreth.**

Llanfigan, par., Wales, co. and 4 m. SE. Brecknock, 2½ m. SW. Talyllyn Junction, includes Penkelly (Pencelli) village; 9943 ac. P.<500.

Llanfihangel, Welsh, 'the church of the angels.'

Llanfihangel, stn., Wales. See **L. Geneur Glyn.**

Llanfihangel, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 11½ m. NW. by W. Welshpool, 5 m. WSW. Llanfyllin stn., P.O.; 10,831 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. yng Ngwynfa**) P.<500.

Llanfihangel Aberbythych, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 11½ m. E. Carmarthen, 2½ m. WNW. Derwydd Road stn.; 6149 ac. P.<1000.

Llanfihangel Abercowin, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Glynin R., 8 m. SW. by W. Carmarthen, 3 m. SSE. St. Clears stn.; 5311 ac. P.<1000.

Llanfihangel Abergwessin. See **Abergwessin.**

Llanfihangel ar Arth, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Teifi, 9½ m. SW. by W. Lampeter, 1 m. N. New Quay Road stn., P.O. (**Llanvihangel-ar-arth**); 16,602 ac. P.<2500.

Llanfihangel Bachellaeth, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 17 m. W. by S. Portmadoc, 5 m. W. by S. Pwllheli stn. P.<500. See **Llanbedrog.**

Llanfihangel Beguildy, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 12 m. N. by W. New Radnor, 5 m. N. by W. Llangunllo stn.; 16,737 ac. P.<1000.

Llanfihangel Bryn Pabuan, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 14½ m. W. by S. New Radnor, 2½ m. WSW. Newbridge on Wye stn.; 4391 ac. P.<250. See **Llanafanfawr**

Llanfihangel Cilfargen, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 11 m. E. by N. Carmarthen, 2 m. NNW. Golden Grove stn. P.<250. See **Llangathen.**

Llanfihangel Esceifiog, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6½ m. N. Carnarvon, 1 m. NE. Holland Arms stn., P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. E. with Llanffinan**) P.<1000.

Llanfihangelfechan, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 5 m. N. by W. Brecknock. P.<250.

Llanfihangel Geneur Glyn, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE. by N. Aberystwith, with a stn. (**Llanfihangel**) on the Cambrian Rly., P.O. (**Llanfihangel**). P.<3000.

Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr, par., Wales. Denbighshire, W. div., 12 m. SSW. Denbigh, 5½ m. W. by S. Derwen stn., with manganese ore, P.O.; 4968 ac. P.<500.

Llanfihangel Helygen, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 11 m. W. by N. New Radnor, 3½ m. W. by S. Penybont stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. H. with Llanyre**) P.<500.

Llanfihangel Nantbran, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Nant Bran, 7 m. NW. by W. Brecknock, 4 m. NW. by N. Aberbran stn., P.O. (**Llanfihangel-Nant-Bran**); 8940 ac. P.<500. See **Llandilofane.**

Llanfihangel Nant Mellan, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 3 m. SW. by W. New Radnor; 8644 ac. P.<250.

Llanfihangel Penbedw, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. SSE. Cardigan, 2 m. ENE. Boncath stn. P.<500.

Llanfihangel Rhôsycorn, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 8½ m. S. by W. Lampeter; 8845 ac. P.<750.

Llanfihangel Rhydithon, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 5½ m. NW. New Radnor, 1 m. S. Dolau stn.; 5948 ac. P.<500, eccles. par. (**L. R. with Llandewi Ystradenny**) P.<1000.

Llanfihangel Talyllyn, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 4½ m

E. Brecknock, with stn. (**Talyllyn Junc.**) on M. R., PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. T. with Llanywern**) P. <500.

Llanfihangel Trer Beirdd, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6 m. S. by E. Amlwch, 3 m. E. by S. Llanerchymedd stn. P. <500. See **Llandyfrydog.**

Llanfihangel Tyn Sylwy, ct. par., Wales, Anglesey, 4 m. N. by W. Beaumaris. P. <250. See **Llangoed.**

Llanfihangel Uwchgwili, part of eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire. See **Abergwilly.**

Llanfihangel y Croyddyn, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6½ m. SE. by E. Aberystwith, 2½ m. E. by N. Llanfilar stn., P.O. (**L-y-Creuddyn**). L. Lower, 6638 ac., P. <750; L. Upper, 16,623 ac., P. <1500; eccles. par. (**L.-y-C. with Llantrisaint**) P. <1500.

Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, par., Wales, Anglesey, 6 m. SE. by E. Holyhead, 2½ m. SE. by E. Valley stn. P. <250. See **Rhôscolyn.**

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, eccles. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 4½ m. NW. by N. Portmadoc. P. <750.

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 6½ m. SW. by S. Dolgelly, 1½ m. N. Abergwynolwyn stn.; 10,240 ac. P. <750.

Llanfihangel Ystrad, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5½ m. NW. by N. Lampeter; 7649 ac. P. <1000.

Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 3 m. NNE. Harlech, 1½ m. SW. Talsarnau stn.; 5155 ac. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**L.-y-T. with Llandecwyn**) P. <1500.

Llanfillo, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 6 m. NE. by E. Brecknock, 2 m. W. by S. Talgarth stn., P.O. (**Llanfilo**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Llandefailog Tregraig**) P. <250.

Llanfoist, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Avon, 1½ m. SW. by W. Abergavenny, P.O. P. <2000.

Llanfor, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Dee, 18 m. W. by S. Llangollen, 1 m. NE. Bala stn.; 32,845 ac. P. <1500.

Llanfrechfa, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4½ m. N. Newport, close to Llantarnam stn., P.O. Lower L. P. <1500; Upper L. P. <5000; tn. P. <3000.

Llanfrothen, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 6½ m. NNE. Harlech, 1 m. N. Penrhyn stn., with slate quarries, P.O.; 8305 ac. P. <1000.

Llanfrynach, par., Wales, co. and 3 m. SE. Brecknock, P.O.; 6342 ac. P. <500.

Llanfrynach with Penilline, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 13 m. W. Cardiff, 1 m. W. Cowbridge stn. P. <500.

Llanfwrog, par., Wales, Anglesey, 3½ m. ENE. Holyhead. P. <250. See **Llanfaethly.**

Llanfwrog, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 6½ m. SE. by S. Denbigh, 1 m. WSW. Ruthin stn., belonging to the Denbigh dist. of parl. bors. P. <1500.

Llanfyllin, mun. bor. (since the time of Charles II.), par., and market-tn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, diocese of St. Asaph, 11½ m. SW. by W. Oswestry, with a terminal station on a branch of the Cambrian Rly.; belongs to the Montgomery dist. of parl. bors. The remains of several Roman encampments are in the neighbourhood. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Mun. bor. P. (1891) <2000; par. 8143 ac., P. <2000; parl. bor. P. (1891) <1500.

Llanfynydd, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 11 m. NE. by E. Carmarthen, 4½ m. NNE. Llanarthney stn., P.O.; 10,850 ac. P. <1000.

Llanfynydd, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, Hope par., P.O. P. <1000.

Llanfyrnach, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 10 m. S. by E. Cardigan, on the G. W. R., with zinc ore mine, PM.O.; 6359 ac. P. <1000.

Llangadfan, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Banw, 14 m. W. by N. Welshpool, PM.O.; 17,099 ac. P. <1000.

Llangadock, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the Towy, 15 m. SE. by S. Lampeter, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 18,633 ac. P. <2000.

Llangadwaladr, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7½ m. NW. by W. Carnarvon, 1 m. S. by W. Bodorgan stn. P. <500.

Llangafelach, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 4 m. N. by W. Swansea, 2 m. NW. Morriston stn., with coal-mining, PM.O. (**Llangyfelach**). P. 27,600.

Llangaffo, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4½ m. NW. by N. Carnarvon, 2½ m. WSW. Caerwen stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Llangeinwen.**

Llangain, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 3½ m. SSW. Carmarthen, P.O. P. <500.

Llangammarch, eccles. par., Brecknockshire, on riv. Yrfon, 14 m. NW. by N. Brecknock, with a stn. (**L. Wells**) on the L. & NW. R. The spring from which L. Wells takes its name is strongly charged with chloride of barium, and is used in strumous affections. PMT.O. (**L. Wells**). P. <750.

Llangan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 14½ m. W. Cardiff, 3 m. SE. by E. Bridgend stn. P. <250.

Llangan, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, in Narberth union. East L. 4715 ac., P. <1000; West L. P. <250.

Llanganhafel, P.O., Wales. See **Llangwnhafal.**

Llanganten, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 14 m. WSW. New Radnor, close to Cilmery stn. P. <250.

Llangar, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 10 m. W. Llangollen, 1 m. SW. Corwen stn.; 6955 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Cynwyd**) P. <750.

Llangarren, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5½ m. WSW. Ross, P.O. (**Llangarron**); 5411 ac. P. <1000.

Llangasty Talyllyn, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 5½ m. E. by S. Brecknock, 2 m. SE. Talyllyn Junc. P. <250.

Llangathen, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 11½ m. E. by N. Carmarthen, 1 m. N. Golden Grove stn.; 5609 ac. P. 750; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfihangel Cilfargen**) P. <1000.

Llangattock, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 2 m. NE. Newport. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. St. Cadoc**) P. <2000.

Llangattock, par., Eng. and Wales, cos. Brecknock and Monmouth, on riv. Usk, 12 m. SE. by E. Brecknock, 3½ m. NW. by N. Gilwern stn., P.O.; 9575 ac. P. 5100; eccles. par. (**L. with Llangenau**) P. <1500.

Llangattock Lingoed, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, E. div., 5½ m. NE. Abergavenny, 2½ m. E. Llanvihangel stn., P.O. P. <250.

Llangattock nigh Usk, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Usk, 3½ m. SE. by S. Abergavenny, 1 m. E. Penpergwm stn. P. <500.

Llangattock Vibon Avel, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4 m. NW. by W. Monmouth; 4313 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. V. A. with St. Maughans and Llanfaenor**) P. <750.

Llangedwyn, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Tanat, 7½ m. WSW. Oswestry, 2½ m. N. Llanfechan stn., PMT.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. St. Cedwyn**) P. <500.

Llangefni, par. and market-tn., Wales, Anglesey, 8 m. N. by W. Carnarvon, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**L. with Tregalan**) P. <2000.

Llangeinor, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 13 m. SE. by E. Neath, with a stn. on the G. W. R.; coal mining. 6554 ac. P. 8000.

Llangeinwen, ct. par., Wales, Anglesey, 3½ m. NW. by W. Carnarvon. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Llangaffo**) P. <1000.

Llangeitho, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Aeron, 4 m. W. Tregaron, PM.O.; 4138 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. St. Ceitho**) P. <500.

Llangeler, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 12½ m. N. by W. Carmarthen, 3 m. W. Llandyssil stn.; 8193 ac. P. <2000.

Llangelynin, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 3½ m. SW. by S. Conway. P. <250.

Llangelynin, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 11½ m. SW. by W. Dolgelly, 2 m. SSW. Llwyngwril stn.; 8858 ac. P. <1000.

Llangenau, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 14 m. SE. by E. Brecknock, 3 m. N. Gilwern stn. P. <500. See **Llangattock.**

Llangendeirne, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Gwendraeth, 5 m. SE. Carmarthen, P.O.; 12,028 ac. P. <2500. **Mynydd L.,** a range of hills on the SE. Alt. 858 ft.

Llangennech, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the r. bk. of the Loughor, 3½ m. ENE. Llanelly, on the G. W. R., with coal-mining, PMT.O. P. <2500.

Llangenydd, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 15 m. W. Swansea. P. <500.

Llangerniew, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Elwy, 9½ m. SE. Conway, 6 m. ESE. Tal-y-Cafn stn., PMT.O.; 7973 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**L. St. Digain**) P. <500.

Llangeview, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 7½ m. E. Pontypool, 1 m. E. Usk. P. <250.

Llangian, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1½ m. from the S. ct., 19 m. WSW. Portmadoc; 4651 ac. P. <1500. See **Llanbedrog.**

Llangibby, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Usk, 6½ m. ESE. Pontypool, 2½ m. S. Usk stn., P.O.; 4488 ac. P. <500.

Llanglydwen, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 16 m. W. by N. Carmarthen, on the G. W. R. P. <250.

Llangoed, par., Wales, Anglesey, 3 m. N. by E. Beaumaris, PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfihangel Tyn Sylwy**) P. <1000.

Llangoedmore, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 1½ m. ESE. Cardigan; 4998 ac. P. <1000.

Llangollen, tn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the r. bk. of the Dee, 9½ m. SW. by W. Wrexham, on the G. W. R., in the most picturesque part of the hill district of Wales, hence a great tourist resort. The four-arch bridge over the Dee, originally built by John Trevor in 1345–46, is regarded as one of the *Tri Thlws Cymru*, or 'three beauties of Wales.' Slate quarries near. Market-day, S. P. <3500; par. (**L. Trafan**) 14,566 ac., P. 5500.

Llangolman, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 12½ m. SE. by E. Fishguard. P. <500. See **Maenclochog.**

Llangonoyd, stn., Wales. See **Llangynwyd.**

Llangorse, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 6 m. E. Brecknock, 1½ m. E. Talyllyn Junc., P.O. To the S. is **L. Lake** or Llyn

Safaddau, the largest lake in S. Wales (1½ by ½ m.), much resorted to for fishing (pike, perch, roach, eels). P. <500.

Llangorwen, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, in Llanbadarnfawr par. P. <500.

Llangoven, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Monmouth, 2½ m. E. Llandenny stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Pen y Clawdd**) P. <250.

Llangower, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 14½ m. NE. Dolgelly, on the E. side of Bala Lake, 2 m. NE. Llanuwchyllyn stn.; 6880 ac. P. <250.

Llangranog, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, the village situated on the coast 10 m. NE. by E. Cardigan, at the mouth of a narrow glen, the sides of which run sheer down to the sea, so as to admit of no passage by the coast in either direction; hard sandy beach. PMT.O. 4341 ac. P. <1000.

Llangristiolus, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. NNW. Carnarvon, 1 m. SW. Llangefni stn.; 4028 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Cerrigceinwen**) P. <1500.

Llangrove, P.O., Eng., Hereford, div. and 6 m. SW. by W. Ross, 3½ m. NW. by N. Symonds Yat stn.

Llangrwyney, P.O., Wales, Brecknockshire, 2 m. from Gilwern, near Crickhowell.

Llangstone, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4 m. ENE. Newport, 1 m. N. Llanwern stn. P. <250.

Llangua, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Monnow, 10 m. NE. Abergavenny, 1½ m. SSW. Pontrilas stn. P. <250. See **Kentchurch.**

Llanguick, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 5 m. NNW. Neath, 1 m. NW. Pontardawe stn.; includes Pontardawe and Rhydyfro; 12,553 ac. P. 9700; eccles. par. (**L. with Pontardawe and Ystalyfera**) P. 7100.

Llangunhafal, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 5 m. from Ruthin, P.O. (**Llanganhafal**). P. <500.

Llangunllo, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 11½ m. E. by S. Cardigan, 5 m. WNW. Llandyssil stn. P. <750.

Llangunllo, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 6½ m. N. New Radnor, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.; 7635 ac. P. <750.

Llangunnor, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the l. bk. of the Towy, 1 m. E. by N. Carmarthen; 5820 ac. P. <1500.

Llangurig, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Wye, 14½ m. SW. by W. Newtown, PM.O.; 33,362 ac. P. <1500.

Llangwm, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 15 m. SSW. Denbigh, 6 m. WNW. Cynwyd stn., P.O.; 10,077 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Dinmael**) P. <1000.

Llangwm, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the W. side of an arm of Milford Haven, 5 m. SE. by S. Haverfordwest, PM.O. P. <1000.

Llangwm Isaf and **Ucha,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Chepstow, 2½ m. SSE. Llandenny stn., P.O. P. (of each) <250; eccles. par. (**L. St. Heirom**) P. <500.

Llangwnadle, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1½ m. from the W. ct., 23 m. W. by S. Portmadoc. P. <500.

Llangwstennin, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 3 m. E. by N. Conway, close to Mochdre and Pabo stn. P. <750.

Llangwyfan, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the SW. ct., 10½ m. SE. by S. Holyhead, 2½ m. SSW. Ty Croes stn. P. <250. See **Trefdraeth.**

Llangwyfan, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 4½ m. E. Denbigh. P. <250.

Llangwyllog, par., Wales, Anglesey 8½ m. S. Amlwch, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Coedana**) P. <500.

Llangwyryfon, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Cwm Wyrai, 7½ m. S. by E. Aberystwith, 4½ m. WSW. Trawscoed stn., P.O. P. <500.

Llangyby, or **Llangybi,** par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. NNE. Lampeter, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Llangybi, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 9 m. W. by N. Portmadoc, 1½ m. W. by N. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., P.O. Mean rfall. (Cefn, alt. 200 ft., 1866–80¹, 51.3 in. 4674 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanarmon**) P. <1500.

Llangyfelach, PM.O., Wales. See **Llangafelach.**

Llangynidr, par., Eng. and Wales, cos. Brecknock and Monmouth, 8½ m. SE. by E. Brecknock, 3½ m. SE. Talybont stn., PM.O.; 13,724 ac. P. <4000.

Llangyniew, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. W. by N. Welshpool; 4676 ac. P. <500.

Llangynnin, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10½ m. W. by S. Carmarthen, 2 m. W. St. Clears stn. P. <500.

Llangynog, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 11 m. N. by W. Brecknock, 3½ m. W. by S. Aberedw stn. P. <250.

Llangynog, par., Wales, co. and union Carmarthen; 5686 ac. P. <750.

Llangynog, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 14 m. SW. Llangollen, with slate quarries, PM.O.; 13,091 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Melangel**) P. <750.

Llangynwyd, Higher, Lower, and **Middle,** three adjoining pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., with a stn. (**Llangonoyd**) on the G. W. R., 9 m. SE. by E. Neath, P.O. (**Llangonoyd**); coal mined. Higher L. P. <3000; Lower L. P. <500; Middle L. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Maesteg**) P. 11,800.

Llanhamlach, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 3½ m. E. by S. Brecknock, 1½ m. SW. Talyllyn Junc. P. <500.

Llanharan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 13 m. WNW. Cardiff, 2½ m. WNW. Llantrissant stn., with coal-mining, PMT.O. (**Llanharran**). P. <750. See **Llanilid.**

Llanharry, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 12 m. W. by N. Cardiff, on the Taff Vale Rly., with iron ore, stone, ochre, and umber, P.O. P. <500.

Llanhennock, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Newport, 3 m. E. Llantarnam stn. P. <250.

Llanhilleth, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4 m. W. by N. Pontypool, close to Aberbeeg Junc., PM.O. P. <2000.

Llanhowel, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 11 m. SW. by W. Fishguard. P. <250. See **Llandeloy.**

Llanidan, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, 3 m. N. by E. Carnarvon, 2½ m. SSE. Caerwen stn.; 4398 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanddaniel Fab, Llanedwen, and Llanfairyn Cwmmwd**) P. <2000.

Llanidloes ('church of St. Idloes'), contributory, parl., and mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on r. bk. of the Severn, 11 m. WSW. Newtown, on the Cambrian and Mid Wales Rlys., belonging to the Montgomery dist. of parl. bors. One of the chief seats of Welsh flannel manufacture, and with zinc and lead ore (the celebrated Van lead mines are near). The parish church was erected before 1542, and restored in 1882; it contains six pointed arches from Cwmhir Abbey. PMT.O. Market-day, S. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1891) <3000; par. 16,312 ac., P. <4000.

Llaniestyn, par., Wales, Anglesey, 2 m. NNW. Beaumaris. P. <250. See **Llangoed.**

Llaniestyn, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 19½ m. W. by S. Portmadoc, 7 m. W. by S. Pwllheli stn., P.O.; 4542 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llandegwning**) P. <1500.

Llanigon, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 13 m. NE. by E. Brecknock, 2 m. E. Glasbury stn.; 4687 ac. P. <500.

Llanilar, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Ystwith, 5½ m. SE. by S. Aberystwith, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., PMT.O.; 6429 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Rhostie**) P. <1000.

Llanilid, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Bridgend union. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanharan**) P. <750.

Llanilterne, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Cardiff union. P. <250. See **St. Fagans.**

Llanilltyd, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire, in Devynnock par. P. <250.

Llanina, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on New Quay Bay, 13 m. NW. by W. Lampeter. P. <250. See **Llanarth.**

Llanio, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, in Tregaron union, P.O. (**L. Road**). P. <250.

Llanishen, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. SSW. Monmouth, P.O. P. <250.

Llanishen, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4 m. N. by W. Cardiff, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Llanllawddog, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 6½ m. NNE. Carmarthen, 2½ m. E. Llanpumpsaint stn.; 7188 ac. P. <750.

Llanllawer, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. E. by S. Fishguard. P. <250. See **Llanychlwydog.**

Llanllechid, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 3½ m. SE. Bangor, 1 m. E. by N. Tregarth stn., PM.O.; 17,590 ac. P. 7000; eccles. par. (**L. St. Llechid**) P. <2500.

Llanlleonfel, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 15½ m. NNW. Brecknock, 1 m. NW. Garth stn. P. <250.

Llanlliana Bay, small bay, Wales, in the N. of Anglesey, 4 m. WNW. Amlwch.

Llanlliblo, par., Wales, Anglesey, Holyhead union. P. <250. See **Llantrisaint.**

Llanllowell, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 8 m. E. by S. Pontypool, 2 m. SSE. Usk stn. P. <250.

Llanllugan, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Rhiw, 8 m. NW. by N. Newtown; 6729 ac. P. <500.

Llanllwch, eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 2 m. SW. by W. Carmarthen, included in the parl. bor. of Carmarthen. P. <1500.

Llanllwchaiarn, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 14½ m. NW. by W. Lampeter; includes New Quay. P. <2000.

Llanllwchaiarn, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, included in the parl. bor. and 1 m. NE. Newtown (*q.v.*); 4532 ac. P. <3000.

Llanllwni, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Teifi, 7½ m. SW. by W. Lampeter, close to New Quay Road stn.; 6668 ac. P. <1000.

Llanllyfni, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 7½ m. S. Carnarvon, 1 m. S. Penygroes stn.; has slate quarries. P.O. 7991 ac. P. <5000.

Llanmadoc, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on

the W. ct., 14 m. W. Swansea, 7 m. W. Llanmorlais stn., P.O. (**Llanmadock**). P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Cheriton**) P.<500.

Llanmaes, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1½ m. from the S. ct., S. div., 13½ m. WSW. Cardiff, 3½ m. SSW. Cowbridge stn. P.<250.

Llanmartin, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. ENE. Newport, 2 m. NE. Llanwern stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Wilcrick**) P.<250.

Llanmerewig, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. ENE. Newtown, 1 m. S. Abermule stn. P.<250; eccles. par. P.<500.

Llanmihangel, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Bridgend union. P.<250.

Llanmorlais, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the L. & NW. R., 7½ m. W. by N. Swansea.

Llannefydd, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Denbigh, P.O. (**Llanefydd**); 7606 ac. P.<1000.

Llannon, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 5 m. NNE. Llanelly, 4½ m. NW. Pontardulais stn., PM.O.; 11,389 ac. P.<2500.

Llannor, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 14 m. W. Portmadoc, 2 m. WNW. Pwllheli stn., P.O. (**Llanor**); 5645 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par (**L. with Penrhos**) P.<1500.

Llano, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 30° N., W. of 98° W., mostly bounded on the E. by the Colorado, with coal-mines.

Llano Estacado (Spanish, 'staked plain'), elevated plateau, U.S., in the NW. of Texas and SE. of New Mexico, sloping generally northwards. It received its name on account of the stake-like boles of a tree, yucca, which abounds on it.

Llanon, PMT.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 10½ m. SSW. Aberystwith.

Llanos, Spanish, 'plains,' applied in geography in a special sense to the grassy plains of the Orinoco basin. See **Venezuela.**

Llanos, Los, comm., Canary Is., dist. Santa Cruz de la Palma. P. 5900.

Llanover, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Usk, 3 m. SSE. Abergavenny, close to Penpergwm stn.; includes part of Blaenavon and Capelnewydd; 4699 ac. P. 8800; eccles. par. (**L. St. Bartholomew**) P.<500.

Llanpumpsaint, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Gwilly, 6 m. N. Carmarthen, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 6634 ac. P.<1000.

Llanquihue, prov., Chile, the southernmost of those lying N. of the Chilean Archipelago, divided into deps. L., Osorno, and Carelmapu; cap. Puerto Montt, on the Bay of Reloncavi. It contains the large **lake of L.,** 14 m. N. Puerto Montt, drained SW. by the Maullin into the Pacific (alt. 140 ft.; area, 290 sq. m.). See **Chile,** table.

Llanreithan, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 10 m. NW. by N. Haverfordwest. P.<250. See **Llanrian.**

Llanrhaiadr ('the church of the cataract') **in Kinmerch,** par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 2½ m. SE. by S. Denbigh, 1 m. NW. of its stn. (**L.**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O.; 17,238 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. P.<1000.

Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Wales, the former on the S. border of Denbighshire, W. div., on the Rhaiadr, 10 m. W. by S. Oswestry, 4 m. NNW. Llanfyllin stn.; the latter in Montgomeryshire, PM.O. (**Llanrhaiadr**). L. yn M., North, 13,555 ac., P.<1500; L. yn M., South, 10,068 ac., P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. yn M., St. Dogvan**) P.<2000.

Llanrhian, P.O., Wales. See **Llanrian.**

Llanrhidian, Higher and **Lower,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., Higher L. 1 m. S. of Burry Inlet, 1 m. W. Swansea, 3 m. WSW. Llanmorlais stn., P.O. (**Llanrhidian**). Higher L., 4709 ac., P.<3500; Lower L., 5592 ac., P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Penclawdd,** or **Llanyrnewydd**) P.<4000.

Llanrhos, PT.O., Wales. See **Eglwysrhos.**

Llanrhwydrys, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the N. ct., 8 m. W. Amlwch. P.<250. See **Llanfairynghornwy.**

Llanrhychwyn, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 10 m. S. Conway, 2 m. WSW. Llanrwst and Trefriw stn.; 8021 ac. P.<500. See **Trefriw.**

Llanrhydd, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Mold, 1 m. SE. Ruthin stn. P.<1000. See **Ruthin.**

Llanrhyddlad, par., Wales, Anglesey, 1 m. from the W. ct., 6 m. NE. Holyhead. P.<750; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfflewyn**) P.<750.

Llanrhystyd Haminiog and **Llanrhystyd Mefenydd,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the coast, 8 m. SSW. Aberystwith, 6½ m. SW. **L. Road** stn. on the Manchester and Milford Rly., PMT.O. (**Llanrhystid**). L. Haminiog, 4736 ac., P.<750; L. Mefenydd, P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. St. Rhystyd**) P.<1500.

Llanrian, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. from the NW. ct., 10 m. WSW. Fishguard, P.O. (**Llanrhian**). P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanreithan**) P.<1000.

Llanrothal, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4½ m. NW. by N. Monmouth. P.<250.

Llanrug, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 2½ m. E. Carnarvon, 1 m. E. Pont Rug stn., PM.O.; 4933 ac. P.<3000.

Llanrwst, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Conway, 10½ m. S. by E. Conway, with a stn. (**L. and Trefriw**) on the L. & NW. R., with lead and zinc ore. Much frequented by tourists on account of the beauty of the neighbourhood. PMT.O. Market-days, Tu. and F. 15,687 ac. P.<4000; eccles. par. (partly in Carnarvonshire) P.<3500.

Llansadurnen, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10½ m. SW. Carmarthen, 5 m. S. St. Clears stn. P.<250. See **Laugharne.**

Llansadwrn, par., Wales, Anglesey, 3½ m. W. by S. Beaumaris, 3½ m. NE. Llanfair stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Llansadwrn, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 13 m. SE. by S. Lampeter, 1 m. NW. Llanwrda stn., P.O.; 7521 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanwrda**) P.<1500.

Llansaint, part of eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 7½ m. S. by W. Carmarthen, 2 m. NW. by W. Kidwelly stn. See **St. Ishmael.**

Llansaintffraid Deythur and **Llansaintffraid Pool,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cane, 7 m. SW. by S. Oswestry, with a stn. (**Llansaintffraid**) on the Cambrian Rly., PMT.O. (**Llansaintffraid**). L. Deythur, P.<500; L. Pool, P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. yn Mechan**) P.<1000.

Llansaintffraid Glan Conway, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the r. bk. of the Conway, 2 m. SE. by E. Conway, with a stn. (**Glan Conway**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. (**Glan-Conway**); 5281 ac. P.<1500.

Llansaintffraid Glyn Ceiriog, par., Wales, Denbighshire, in Corwen union, PMT.O. (**Glyn**); 5949 ac. P.<1000.

Llansaintffraid Glyn Dyfrdwy, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Dee, 7 m. W. by N. Llangollen, close to Carrog stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. Glyn D. St. Bride or St. Ffraid**) P.<500.

Llansaintffraid in Elvel, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 7½ m. WSW. New Radnor, 4½ m. ENE. Builth (Wells) stn.; 4717 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. in E. with Bettws Disserth**) P.<500.

Llansaintffraed, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the border of the N. div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Abergavenny, 2½ m. E. Penpergwm stn. P.<250. See **Llanvihangel Gobion.**

Llansaintffraed, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Usk, 5½ m. SE. by E. Brecknock, close to Talybont stn. P.<250.

Llansamlet, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 4 m. NNE. and partly included in the co. bor. of Swansea, with a stn. on the G. W. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. P. 7300. There are also two civil pars., **Higher** and **Lower L.,** both partly in the co. bor. of Swansea. Higher L. 4158 ac., P.<5000; Lower L. P.<5000.

Llansannan, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 8 m. W. Denbigh, PM.O.; 15,545 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**L. St. Sannon**) P.<1000.

Llansannor, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 12½ m. W. by N. Cardiff, 1½ m. W. Ystradowen stn. P.<250.

Llansantffraid, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the W. ct., 10 m. SSW. Aberystwith; 4707 ac. P.<1500.

Llansantffraid Cwmdeuddwr, par., Wales, Radnor, adjoining Rhayader on the W.; 32,172 ac. P.<750.

Llansawel, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 8 m. SSE. Lampeter, PM.O.; 10,250 ac. P.<1000. See **Conwil Caio.**

Llansilin, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 5 m. W. by S. Oswestry, PM.O.; 16,170 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**L. St. Silin,** partly in Shropshire) P.<1500.

Llansoy, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 8 m. SW. by S. Monmouth, 2 m. SE. by S. Llandenny stn., P.O. P.<250.

Llanspyddid, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 2 m. W. Brecknock. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. St. Cattwc**) P.<500.

Llanstadwell, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the N. side of Milford Haven, 3 m. NW. Pembroke, close to New Milford stn., PM.O. P.<4000.

Llanstephan, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., at the mouth of the Towy, opposite Ferry Side stn., 7½ m. SW. by S. Carmarthen, PMT.O.; 5135 ac. P.<1500.

Llanstephan, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 10 m. NNE. Brecknock, 2½ m. N. by W. Boughrood stn. P.<250. See **Llandeilo Graban.**

Llanstinan, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. SSW. Fishguard. P.<250.

Llantarnam, stn., Eng. See **Llanvihangel Llantarnam.**

Llanthewy Rytherch, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 3½ m. E. by S. Abergavenny, P.O. (**Llanddewi Rhydderch**). P.<500.

Llanthewy Skirrid, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 3½ m. NE. Abergavenny. P.<250.

Llanthewy Vach, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. SE. Pontypool, 2½ m. E. Cwmbran stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. V. with Llandegveth**) P.<250.

Llanthon'y, part of eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 8½ m. N. Abergavenny, 5 m. NW. by W. Llanfihangel stn.; has ruins of a priory for Austin canons, founded in 1107; now known as L. Abbey. P.O. See **Cwmyoy.**

Llantillio Crossenny, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Trothy, 6 m. E. Abergavenny, PMT.O. (**Llantillio C.**); 6163 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**L. C. with Llanfair**) P.<750.

Llantillio Pertholey, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 2 m. N. by E. Abergavenny; 6847 ac. P.<1500.

Llantood, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. SW. by S. Cardigan. P.<250. See **St. Dogmells.**

Llantrisaint, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the Alaw, 6½ m. E. by N. Holyhead, 4 m. W. Llanerchymedd stn.; 4549 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanllibio**) P.<500.

Llantrisaint, part of eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 10½ m. ESE. Aberystwith, 5 m. ENE. Trawscoed stn. See **Llanfihangel y Croyddyn.**

Llantrisaint, or **Llantrisant,** par. and contributory parl. bor., Wales, Glamorganshire, 10½ m. NW. by W. Cardiff (*q.v.*), with a stn. (**Llantrisant**) on the G. W. and Taff Vale Rlys.; coal-mining. PMT.O. (**Llantrisant**). Par. (including Cymmer, Tonyrefail and Trebanog, and parts of Porth and Pontypridd) 17,060 ac., P. 19,700; parl. bor. P.<2000.

Llantrissent, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the l. bk. of the Usk, 8 m. NE. by N. Newport, 4 m. SSE. Usk stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Pertholey**) P.<250.

Llantrythyd, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 9½ m. W. by S. Cardiff, 3 m. ESE. Cowbridge stn. P.<250.

Llantwit, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Llantwit-fardre.**

Llantwit, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Neath union; 4301 ac. P.<3500. See **Neath.**

Llantwit-fardre (or **vairdre**), par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 9½ m. NW. Cardiff, with a stn. (**Llantwit**) on the Taff Vale Rly.; coal-mining. PM.O. (**Lantwit-Vardre**). 5412 ac. P. 8800; eccles. par. (**L. St. Illtyd**) P.<2000.

Llantwit Major, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 15 m. WSW. Cardiff, 4 m. SW. by S. Cowbridge stn. Seat of a monastery, in connection with which was a school (founded before 500) that soon became famous, and numbered amongst its scholars Gildas, the British historian, Paulinus, the apostle of Yorkshire, Taliesin, the most illustrious of Welsh bards, also, it is said, St. David, the patron saint of Wales. PMT.O. 5122 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**L. M. with Llysworney**) P.<1500.

Llantysillo, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the l. bk. of the Dee, 2½ m. NW. by W. Llangollen, close to Berwyn stn., P.O.; 8252 ac. P.<1000.

Llanulid, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 10 m. W. by S. Brecknock, 2 m. WSW. Devynock stn. P.<500.

Llanuwchllyn, par., Wales, Merionethshire, at the source of the Dee, 12 m. NE. Dolgelly, on the G. W. R., includes Pandy, PMT.O.; 28,628 ac. P.<1500.

Llanvaches, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, in Newport union. P.<250.

Llanvair Discoed, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5½ m. W. by S. Chepstow, 4 m. NW. by W. Severn Tunnel Junc. P.<250. See **Caerwent.**

Llanvair Kilgeddin, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the r. bk. of the Usk, 5 m. SE. Abergavenny, 2 m. NE. Nantyderry stn. P.<500.

Llanvair Waterdine, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12 m. SE. Newtown, 2½ m. NNW. Knucklas stn.; 8005 ac. P.<500.

Llanvapley, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4½ m. E. Abergavenny, P.O. P.<250.

Llanvedw, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Newport union. P.<500.

Llanvetherine, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4 m. NE. by E. Abergavenny, P.O. P.<250.

Llanveynoe, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 14 m. WSW. Hereford, 5 m. SW. Vowchurch stn.; 4610 ac. P.<250.

Llanvihangel-ar-arth, P.O., Wales. See **Llanfihangel-ar-arth.**

Llanvihangel Crucorney, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4½ m. N. by E. Abergavenny, with stn. (**Llanvihangel**) on G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Llanvihangel Gobion with Llansaintfraed, eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, partly in parish of L. nigh Usk, PT.O. (**L. Gobion**). P.<250.

Llanvihangel Llantarnam, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. S. by E. Pontypool, with a stn. (**Llantarnam**) on G. W. R.; 4097 ac. P.<5000; tn. (**Llantarnam**) P.<5000.

Llanvihangel-Nant-Bran, P.O., Wales. See **Llanfihangel-Nant-Bran.**

Llanvihangel nigh Usk, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Usk, 4½ m. SE. Abergavenny, 1½ m. SE. Penpergwm stn., PT.O. (**L. Gobion**). P.<250.

Llanvihangel Pontymoile, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, in Pontypool union. P.<750.

Llanvihangel Roggiett, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Chepstow, 2½ m. ENE. Magor stn. P.<250 See **Roggiett.**

Llanvihangel Torymynydd, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 7 m. NW. Chepstow, 3½ m. ESE. Llandenny stn. P.<250

Llanvihangel-ystern-Llewern, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 5 m. W. by N. Monmouth, 3 m. NNW. Dingestow stn. P.<250.

Llanvythin, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 9 m. W. by S. Cardiff, 3 m. SSW. Peterston stn. P.<250.

Llanwarne, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 7 m. WNW. Ross, 4½ m. ESE. St. Devereux stn., P.O. P.<500.

Llanwddyn, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, PM.O. (**L., or Lake Vyrnwy**); 17,953 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. St. Wddyn,** or **Odyn**) P.<750. The old village is now submerged by Lake Vyrnwy, the reservoir of the Liverpool waterworks, and a new one built at the foot of the lake, about 2 m. lower down, 18 m. SW. Llangollen.

Llanwenarth, Citra and **Llanwenarth Ultra,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Usk, 2 m. WNW. Abergavenny. L. Citra, P.<250; L. Ultra, P.<1500.

Llanwenllwyfo, par., Wales, Anglesey, on the E. ct., 3 m. SE. by E. Amlwch. P.<500.

Llanwenog, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6 m. WSW. Lampeter, 1½ m. WNW. Llanybyther stn.; 10,723 ac. P.<1500.

Llanwern, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4 m. E. Newport, on the G. W. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Bishton**) P.<250.

Llanwinio, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10½ m. WNW. Carmarthen, 5½ m. NNW. St. Clears stn.; 7143 ac. P.<750.

Llanwllech, mt., Wales, Merionethshire, 5 m. NW. by W. Dolgelly. Alt. 2467 ft.

Llanwnda, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 3 m. S. by W. Carnarvon, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 7434 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanfaglan**) P.<2500.

Llanwnda, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. NW. Fishguard; 5828 ac. P.<1000.

Llanwnen, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 3 m. WSW. Lampeter, 2 m. N. by E. Llanybyther stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Silian**) P.<750.

Llanwnog, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 5½ m. W. by N. Newtown, 1 m. E. Pontdolgoch stn.; 10,910 ac. P.<1500.

Llanwnws, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6 m. N. Tregaron, 2½ m. SE. by S. Trawscoed stn. P.<1000.

Llanwonno, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 7 m. S. by W. Merthyr Tydfil, 1½ m. E. Tylor's Town stn.; includes Ferndale, Hopkins Town, Mountain Ash, Newtown, Ynysybwl, and parts of Pontypridd and Porth; 13,109 ac. P. 30,700; eccles. par. (**L. with Rhondda Valley**) P. 12,500.

Llanwrda, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 13 m. SE. Lampeter, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the G. W. R.; has gold ore. PM.O. 4488 ac. P.<750. See **Llansadwrn.**

Llanwrin, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 10 m. SSE. Dolgelly, 2 m. W. by S. Cemmes Road stn., P.O.; 12,063 ac. P.<750.

Llanwrthwl, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Wye, 15½ m. W. by N. New Radnor, close to Doldowlod stn., P.O.; 20,223 ac. P.<500.

Llanwrtyd, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 16½ m. NW. Brecknock, 2 m. WNW. **L. Wells** stn. on the L. & NW. R., with slates. The 'wells,' to which the station owes its name, and on account of which the place is now much frequented, contain sulphur and iron. PMT.O. 10,785 ac. P.<1000.

Llanwyddelan, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. NNW. Newtown. P.<500.

Llanybiodwell, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 5 m. SW. by S. Oswestry, 2½ m. W. Pant stn., P.O.; 4809 ac. P.<1000.

Llanybri, eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 7 m. SW. Carmarthen, P.O. P.<500.

Llanybyther, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the l. bk. of the Teifi, 5 m. SW. by W. Lampeter, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., PMT.O.; 9955 ac. P.<1500.

Llanycefn, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 10½ m. NE. by E. Haverfordwest, 3 m. N. by W. Clynderwen stn. P.<500.

Llanychaer, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. SE. Fishguard, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Puncheston**) P.<500.

Llanychaiarn, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Ystwith, 2 m. S. Aberystwith, close to Llanrhystyd Road stn.; 4060 ac. P.<500.

Llanychan, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Clwyd, 5 m. SE. by E. Denbigh, 1½ m. E. by S. Llanrhaiadr stn. P.<250.

Llanychiwydog, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. ESE. Fishguard. P.<250; eccles. par. (**L. with Llanllawer**) P.<250.

Llanycil, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 16 m. NE. Dolgelly, on Bala Lake, 2 m. SW. Bala stn.; 22,117 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**L. with Bala**) P.<2500.

Llanycrwys, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 5 m. ESE. Lampeter. P.<500.

Llanymowddwy, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 11½ m. E. Dolgelly, 4 m. NE. Dinas Mawddwy stn., P.O. (**Llanymawddwy**); 15,490 ac. P. <500.

Llanymynech, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 5½ m. S. by W. Oswestry, on the Cambrian Rly., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. St. Agatha,** partly in Wales, Montgomeryshire) P. <1500.

Llanynghenedl, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4½ m. E. by S. Holyhead, 2 m. ENE. Valley stn. P. <750. See **Llanfachreth.**

Llanynis, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Yrfon, 14 m. N. by W. Brecknock, 1 m. SW. Cilmery stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Llanynys with Maesmynis**) P. <500.

Llanynys, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Denbigh, 1 m. E. Llanrhaiadr stn.; 5107 ac. P. <750.

Llanyre, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 11 m. W. by N. New Radnor, 1½ m. NW. Llandrindod Wells stn., P.O.; 5915 ac. P. <750. See **Llanfihangel Helygen.**

Llanyrnewydd, part of eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Llanrhidian.**

Llanystumdwy, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 6 m. W. Portmadoc, 2 m. W. Criccieth stn. Mean rfall. (Talavor, alt. 50 ft., 1866-80), 36.9 in. P.O. (**Llanystumdwy**). 6828 ac. P. <1500.

Llanywern, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 3½ m. E. by N. Brecknock, 1 m. NW. Talyllyn Junc. P. <250. See **Llanfihangel Talyllyn.**

Llata, tn., Peru, dep. Huanuco, 190 m. N. Lima. P. <3000.

Llanquihue, small but deep lake in the E. of prov. Llanquihue, Chile, at the foot of the volcano of Osorno.

Llawhaden, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8 m. E. by N. Haverfordwest, 3½ m. WNW. Narberth stn., P.O.; 4609 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Bletherston**) P. <1000.

Llawr y Bettws, eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, 2 m. NE. Bala. P. <500.

Llawryglyn, P.O., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 10½ m. W. Newtown, 4½ m. NNW. Llanidloes.

Llay, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4 m. N. by W. Wrexham, 1½ m. WNW. Gresford stn. P. <500.

Llech, Cymric, 'a flat stone.' See *Leac.*

Llechcynfarwydd, par., Wales, Anglesey, 8½ m. E. Holyhead, 3 m. SW. Llanerchymedd stn. P. <250.

Llechryd, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, 3 m. SE. by E. Cardigan, PMT.O. P. <500.

Llechylched, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. SE. by E. Holyhead, 3 m. NNW. Ty Croes stn. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Ceirchiog**) P. <750.

Lledrod, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Cardiganshire, about 10-12 m. SE. Aberystwith, Upper L. including Llwynybendy and Swyddffynon (near Strata Florida stn.). Lower L. 4312 ac., P. <750; Upper L. 4564 ac., P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. St. Michael**) P. <1000.

Llerena, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 60 m. N. Seville. P. 6200.

Llewellyn, tn., Tasmania, Somerset co., 96 m. by rail and road NE. Hobart. P. <1500.

Llewellyn, vil., U.S., Pennyslvania, Schuylkill co., 5 m. W. Pottsville; coal-mines near. P. <1500.

Lleyda, tn., Spain. See **Lerida.**

Llico, seapt., Chile, prov. Curico, in 34° 45′ S., 120 m. S. Valparaiso.

Llico, seapt., Chile, prov. Maule, in 36° 20′ S., 32 m. N. Concepcion.

Lligwy Bay, small bay, Wales, on the E. of Anglesey, 4½ m. SE. Amlwch.

Llinegar, P.O., Wales, Flintshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 5 m. NW. by N. Holywell, close to Mostyn stn.

Lliswerry, part of eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Maindee.**

Llysworney, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Llysworney.**

Llithfaen, P.O., Wales, in the SW. of Carnarvonshire, 5 m. NNW. Pwllheli, 4 m. NE. Nevin.

Llobregat, riv., Spain, Catalonia, flowing S. from the Pyrenees E. of the Sierra del Cadi, then SE. into the Mediterranean just to the S. of Barcelona.

Lloc, P.O., Wales, in the NW. of Flintshire, 4 m. from Holywell, near Whitford.

Llong, stn., Wales, Flintshire, on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. SE. by E. Mold.

Lloret de Mar, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. Gerona, dist. Santa Coloma de Farnés. P. <4000.

Llowes, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 12 m. S. New Radnor, on the Wye, 2½ m. W. by S. Hay stn., P.O. P. <500.

Lloyd, in the SW. of the South I. of New Zealand, one of those set apart by the government for the preservation of the native fauna and flora.

Lloyd, bay, Queensland, on the Pacific coast, in 12° 40′ S.

Lloyds Pond, lake, Newfoundland, in 48° 20′ N., 57° 25′-37′ W.

Lloyd Town, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., on the riv. Holland, 25 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Llummayor, comm., Spain, Majorca, 15 m. ESE. Palma. P. 9200.

Llwch, Cymric, 'a lake.' See *Lac.*

Llwchwr, riv., Wales. See **Loughor.**

Llwydarth Road, PMT.O., Wales, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

Llwydcoed, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R., 4 m. WSW. Merthyr Tydfil (to which parl. bor. it belongs), PM.O.

Llwydiarth, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, Llanfihangel and Llangadfan pars. P. <500.

Llwyndafydd, P.O., Wales, co. and 13 m. NE. Cardigan, 3 m. SW. New Quay.

Llwyngwern, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Corris Rly., 8½ m. S. by E. Dolgelly.

Llwyngwril, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the coast, 10½ m. SW. by W. Dolgelly, on the Cambrian Rly., P.O.

Llwynhendy, PM.O., Wales, in the SE. of Carmarthenshire, near Llanelly.

Llwynypia, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Rhondda div., with stn. (**Llwynpia**) on the Taff Vale Rly., 9 m. SSW. Merthyr Tydfil, with gold ore, PM.O. P. 18,100.

Llygeirian Llyn, small lake, Wales, Anglesey, 6 m. WSW. Amlwch.

Llynclys, stn., Eng., Salop, on the Cambrian Rly., 3½ m. S. Oswestry, PM.O.

Llynn, Cymric, 'a pool,' 'a lake.' See *Linne.*

Llyn Padarn, lake. See **Llanberis.**

Llyn Peris, lake. See **Llanberis.**

Llyn Safaddau, lake, Wales. See **Llangorse.**

Llysdinam, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 13 m. W. by S. New Radnor, close to Newbridge-on-Wye (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Llysfaen, ct. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 7½ m. E. Conway, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <2000.

Llyswen, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Wye, 8 m. NE. Brecknock, 1 m. S. Boughrood stn., P.O. P. <250.

Llysworney, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 14 m. W. by S. Cardiff, 2 m. W. by S. Cowbridge stn., P.O. (**Llisworney**). P. <250. See **Llantwit Major.**

Llysyfran, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8 m. NE. Haverfordwest. P. <250.

Llywel with Rhyd y Bryw, eccles. par., Wales, co. and 11 m. W. by N. Brecknock, 4 m. WNW. Devynock stn. P. <750.

Loa, riv., Chile, rises in the NE. of Chile, flows first W. then S., W. again, and curving N. enters the Pacific Ocean in about 21° 28′ S.

Loanda, or **St. Paul de Loanda,** in full (Portuguese), **São Paulo de Assumpção de Loanda,** port, on the W. ct. of S. Africa, cap. of Angola, in 8° 48′ 24″ S., 13° 13′ 20″ E. (flagstaff of Fort San Miguel), to the S. of Bengo Bay, sheltered on the W. by a long sandy island. Fort San Miguel commands the S. entrance to the bay forming the harbour (area, 2 sq. m., depth about 14 fathoms—no bar). Trade chiefly in the hands of the English, mainly carried on under the Portuguese flag. Principal exports, palm and other vegetable oils, palm-kernels, rubber, wax, coffee, grain, orchella weed, ivory, Adansonia fibre; principal imports, manufactured goods. Total value of imports and exports each £3-500,000. A railway is in progress to Malanzhe in the interior, of which more than 100 m. have already been laid. Nearly all the water is carried from the riv. Bengo. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1878-82), yr. 73.4° F., Feb. 78.4°, July 66.0°. P. about 14,000, of whom 2-3000 are Europeans (chiefly officials, soldiers, and merchants).

Loan End, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 3½ m. W. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1 m. N. Velvethall stn. P. <250.

Loange, or **Tenda,** l. bk. trib. of the Kassai, central S. Africa, flows N. in about 20° E., and enters the Kassai in 19° 50′ E.

Loango, seapt., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the coast, in 4° 38′ S.

Loango-Luce, one of the names of the Chiloango R., W. Africa.

Loangwa, sometimes called **Arwangwa** (**Aroangoa**), riv., S. Africa, rises in 11° S., between Lakes Nyassa and Bangwolo, flows mainly SSW., and enters the Zambezi near Zumbo village, in 30° 20′ E. Its lower course, from 17° S., now forms the boundary between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence. Might be navigated about 80 m. up for four months of the year by shallow draught (16 in.) steamers, and up to 12½° S. (about 300 m.) for canoes and rafts, but navigation stopt in the dry season by a series of rapids above 15¼° S. Its valley in 1890 nearly uninhabited for a distance of 200 m. up. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, pp. 747-48.

Loanhead, tn., Scot., Midlothian, 3 m. W. by S. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R.; has coal-mines and paper-mills. P. <3500.

Loanhead, part of Binniehill and Southfield, Stirlingshire, Scot.

Loano, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the ct., 17 m. SW. Savona, in a muddy, unhealthy situation; the scene of first victory of French Republicans over Austrians, Nov. 1795. P. <3000.

Loans, P.O., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 1½ m. ENE. Troon.

Loba, riv. arm, Colombia. See **Magdalena.**

Lobai, riv., central Africa, flows SE. into the Ubangi, which it enters in 3° 30′ N., 19° 3′ E.; navigable to 3° 53′ N., 18° 27′ E.

Lobale. See **Lovale.**

Lobatera, vil., Venezuela, Los Andes, 250 m. NE. by N. Bogotá.

Löbau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 12 m. SE. by E. Bautzen, on the Schwarzwasser, cap. dist. L.; has textile and other manufactures. Alt. 870 ft. P. 7500.

Lobau, isl., Lower Austria, in the Danube, 7½ m. below Vienna, where the French, in 1809, remained entrenched for six weeks, between the battles of Asparn (Esslingen) and Wagram. Length, 4 m.

Löbau, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, cap. circle L., 48 m. SSE. Elbing. P. <5000.

Lobberich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and 8 m. WSW. Kempen. P. 5000.

Lobbes, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 9 m. WSW. Charleroi.

Lobe, tn., German W. Africa, at mouth of the L., in 2° 55′ N.

Löbejün, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Saale, 10 m. NNW. Halle, with porphyry quarries and coal-mine. P. <4000.

Lobemba, Wemba, or **Bemba,** country, equatorial Africa, comprising all the region between Lakes Tanganyika, Nyassa, Mweru, and Bangweolo.

Löbenberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 18 m. ENE. Leipzig. P. <2000.

Lobenstein, tn., Ger., princip. Reuss, circle Gera, dist. Oberland, 11 m. SW. Schleiz. P. <3000.

Lobethal, vil., S. Australia, co. and 15 m. E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Lobinstown, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Meath, bar. Lower Slane, 13 m. WNW. Drogheda, P.O. P. <250.

Lobios, or **Lovios,** comm., NW. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. SW. Orense. P. <5000.

Lobito Bay, small inlet, Portuguese W. Africa, in 12° 20′ S., 17 m. NNE. Benguella.

Lob-nor, or **Lop Nor,** formerly a large lake which constituted the final receptacle of the waters of the Tarim in Eastern Turkistan, stretching for about 70 m. WSW. to ENE., between about 88½° and 90° E. and 39½°–39⅝° N. At the time of Przhevalsky's visits in 1877 and 1882, the lake was of fresh water in the W. and salt in the E., and formed rather an expansion of the Tarim, flowing with a distinct current till it finally disappeared in the salt-encrusted sands. In 1882 the lake was much smaller than in 1877; and at the time of the visit of Prince Henry of Orléans, towards the end of 1889, the lake seems to have been transformed into a number of interlacing lakes and river-arms, the contraction of the water-area being probably due to the using up of the waters of the Tarim for irrigation by the increasing population of the river basin. There is a village of Lob at the W. end of the former lake, and Marco Polo (13th century) mentions a city and prov. of Lob in this region. Alt. of lake, 2600 ft.

Lobo, in Spanish and Portuguese names, 'wolf,' sometimes 'seal' (sea-wolf).

Lobombo, range of mts., on the E. frontier of the Transvaal and Swazi-land, separating these terrs. from Portuguese E. Africa and Amatonga-land, between 23° and 28° 15′ S.

Lobos, vil. with rly. stn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 56 m. SW. Buenos Aires.

Lobos, cape, Chile, on the W. ct., in about 18° 47′ S.

Lobos, cape, Chile, on W. ct., 62 m. S. Iquique, in 21° 5′ S., with deposits of guano. Alt. 3090 ft.

Lobos, rock, NE. Cuba, West India Is., with a lighthouse in 77° 35′ W., visible 16 m.

Lobos, Isla de, small sealing isl., Uruguay, in the Rio de la Plata, in about 35° 2′ S., 54° 53′ W.

Lobos de Afuera and **Lobos de Tierra,** two small groups of rocky isls., abounding in guano, in the Pacific, off the coast of Peru, the former in 6° 56′ S., 80° 44′ W., the latter in 6° 29′ S., 81° 10′ W. These islands were known and celebrated for their rich stores of guano, and described in Acosta's *Hist. Nat. de las Indias,* 1590.

Lobositz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 14 m. SE. Teplitz, 3½ m. W. by S. Leitmeritz. P. <5000.

Lobsens, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Wirsitz, 32 m. WNW. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Lobstädt, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 14½ m. S. by E. Leipzig. P. <2000.

Löbtau, manufacturing vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, and immediately adjoining the city of Dresden (Altstadt) on the W. P. 12,900.

Loburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle Jerichow I., 18 m. E. Magdeburg. P. <2000.

Locana, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 26 m. NNW. Turin, with iron ore. P. <2000.

Locarno, tn., Switzd., cant. Ticino (*q.v.*), 10 m. W. by S. Bellinzona, on the upper end of the Lago Maggiore, or Lake L. Its appearance is wholly Italian; its Protestant inhabitants, expelled in 1553, settled chiefly in Zürich, where they introduced the silk industry. P. (comm.) <4000.

Locate, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 7 m. SSE. Milan. P. <2000.

Loch, Celtic, 'a lake.' See *Lac.*

Loch, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 59 m. (by rail) SSE. Melbourne, on Bass R. P. <1500.

Locha'ber, wild and mountainous dist., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil.

Lochaline, vil., with pier, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. side of the entrance to Loch Aline, on the S. ct. of the Morven Penins., PMT.O. (**Morvern**).

Lochalsh, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 681 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Lochalsh, par., Scot., SW. of Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Loch Alsh, 23 m. NE. Point of Sleat. Mean rfall. (Inverinate House, alt. 150 ft., 1866–80), 72.6 in. 49,532 ac. P. <2000.

Lochang, tn., China, Kwangtung, 150 m. N. Canton, on a navigable affluent of Pe-kiang or North R., on route to Hunan across the Cheling Pass. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, p. 156.

Lochanhead, stn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the G. & SW. R., 4½ m. SW. Dumfries.

Lochans, vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, 3 m. S. by E. Stranraer, and 2 m. NE. by E. Colfin stn., PT.O.

Locharbriggs, vil., Scot., co. and 2½ m. NNE. Dumfries, on the C. R., P.O. P. <500.

Lochar Moss, moorland tract, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 4–5½ m. SE. Dumfries, now to a large extent reclaimed. Length, 10 m.; breadth, from 2 to 3 m.

Lochau, Prussia. See **Annaburg.**

Loch Awe, stn., Scot., Argyllshire, on the C. R., 11½ m. N. by E. Inveraray, PMT.O. See **Awe, Loch.**

Lochbois'dale, hamlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the N. shore of Loch Boisdale, in the S. of South Uist, PMT.O. (**L. Pier**).

Lochbroom', par., Scot., Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Broom, PMT.O.; 261,020 ac. P. <4000.

Lochburn, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, on Glasgow City and Dist. Rly., near Maryhill.

Loch Buy, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, at the head of Loch B., on the S. ct. of Mull I., PMT.O. (**Lochbuie**).

Lochcarron, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the NW. shore of Loch Carron, 4 m. NE. by N. Strome Ferry, PMT.O.; 81,488 ac. P. <1500; vil. (**L.,** or **Jeantown**) P. <500.

Lochearn'head, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, at the head of Loch Earn, 6 m. S. by E. of the head of Loch Tay, on the C. R., centre for tourists, PMT.O.

Lochee, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, in NW. burgh of Dundee, on the C. R., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Lochem, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. SE. by E. Deventer. P. (comm.) <4000.

Lochen-kiang, riv., S. China, provs. Kwangsi and Kwangtung, flows SW. and enters the bay of Pakhoi, Gulf of Tongking.

Loches, the ancient *Leucæ,* tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arr. L., on the Indre, 23 m. SE. Tours, with a castle, which in the Middle Ages was a fortress of the first order, enclosing in its circuit of more than a mile the fortress properly so-called, besides the king's residence. The fortress was converted into a state prison, and became a second Bastile, no less terrible than that of Paris. P. <4000.

Lochfoot, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, at foot of Lochrutton L., 4 m. WSW. Dumfries, 2 m. NW. Lochanhead stn., P.O.

Lochgair, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, at head of Loch Gair, 4 m. SW. Minard, PT.O.

Loch Garry, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 63 m. WSW. Montreal.

Lochgelly. **1.** Tn., Scot., Fife, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the N. B. R., 5½ m. NW. by N. Burntisland; has coal (including several splint and parrot coal) mines, blast-furnaces, and iron-works. P. <4500. **2.** A small lake adjoining.

Lochgilp'head, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Gilp, 1½ m. NNE. Ardrishaig; carries on fishing and woollen weaving. Mean rfall. (Callton Mor., alt. 65 ft., 1866–80), 56.1 in. P. <1500.

Lochgoilhead, vil., with inn and pier, Scot., Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Goil, 8 m. SE. by E. Inveraray, PMT.O. Par. (**L. and Kilmorich**) 69,695 ac., P. <1000.

Lochhills, hamlet, Scot., Elginshire, 3 m. W. Garmouth, P.O.

Lochiel, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 55 m. W. by S. Montreal.

Loch-in-Daal, sea-loch, Scot., Argyllshire, in S. of Islay I., with lighthouse on Dun Point, visible 12 m.

Lochindorb', lake, Scot., Elginshire, in the extreme W., 13 m. S. by W. Forres, drained N. into the riv. Findhorn; contains an island, with ruins of a castle of time of Edward I.

Lochinvar', vil., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 20 m. NW. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Lochin'ver, vil., Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., at the head of Loch Inver, 9 m. SE. by S. Storr Head, PMT.O.

Lochlee, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the N. Esk, 10½ m. SSE. Ballater; 58,382 ac. P. <500.

Loch Leven, stn., Scot., Kinross-shire, on the N. B. R., close to Kinross. See **Leven.**

Lochluichart, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., 4½ m. ESE. of the E. end of Loch Fannich, P.O.

Lochma'ben, parl. and royal burgh and par., Scot., co. and 10 m. NE. Dumfries, near Annan R., on C. R. On a peninsula in Castle Loch are the ruins of **L. Castle,** formerly the seat of the Bruces. Castle Loch contains the vendace, a fish peculiar to the dist., which will not take bait. The four villages of Smellholm, Heck, Greenhill, and Hightae, with the adjoining lands, form the barony of L., a fertile tract, the land in which is held by the villagers on a peculiar old tenure. PMT.O. Market-day, M. Par. 10,813 ac., P.<3000; parl. and royal burgh P. (1891)<1500. See **Dumfries.**

Lochmaree, PT.O., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, on S. side of Loch Maree, 9 m. NW. Kinlochewe.

Lochore, coal-mining vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 3 m. NW. Lochgelly, P.O. P.<500.

Lochranza, vil., Scot., co. of Bute, isl. of Arran, on the inlet of Loch Ranza, near the N. end of the island, PMT.O.

Lochrutton, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 m. WSW. Dumfries, 1 m. N. Lochanhead stn.; 7411 ac. P.<750.

Lochrutton, small lake adjoining village of Lochrutton.

Lochryan, eccles. par., Scot., Wigtownshire, Inch par., on Cairn Ryan Point, E. side of Loch Ryan, with lighthouse, visible 12 m. P.<500.

Lochs, insular par., Scot., Ross-shire, Outer Hebrides, Lewis I., 11 m. SW. Stornoway; 133,104 ac. P. 6400.

Lochside, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire. See **Limerigg.**

Lochstädt, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the W. shore of Danzig Bay, 22 m. W. Königsberg, 5 m. N. Pillau. P.<2000.

Loch Tay, stn., Scot., Perthshire, near Killin, on the C. R., beside Loch Tay.

Loch'winnoch (colloquially pronounced lokh'in-yokh), par., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 8½ m. WSW. Paisley, at the head of Castle Semple Loch (fed by the riv. Calder, and covering 200 ac.), with a stn. on the G. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 19,507 ac. P.<3500.

Lochy, Loch, lake, Scot., in the S. of Inverness-shire, in Glenmore, 9½ m. long by ½–1½ m. broad, drained SW. into Loch Linnhe by riv. Lochy. Alt. 93 ft. See **Caledonian Canal.**

Lochy, River, Scot., Argyllshire, flows SSW. then W. into the riv. Orchy, which it joins 1½ m. above Dalmally.

Locke Port, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, Shelburne co., on the S. ct., 104 m. SW. Halifax. P.<1500.

Lock'erbie, tn., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3½ m. ESE. Lochmaben, on the C. R. (junction for Dumfries); the lamb fair in August is the largest in Scotland. Market-day, Th. P.<2500.

Lockeridge, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 11 m. S. Swindon, 3 m. W. by S. Marlborough stn.

Lockerley, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 9½ m. E. by S. Salisbury, 2 m. W. by N. Dunbridge stn., PT.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**L. with East Dean**) P.<1000.

Lockeville, post-tn., W. Australia, Wellington co., 75 m. S. Perth. P.<1500.

Lockhart, settlement, U.S., S. Carolina, co. Spartanburg, with gold-mining.

Lockhart, tn., U.S., Texas, Caldwell co., 30 m. S. Austin. P.<1500.

Lockhartville, vil., Nova Scotia, King's co., 9 m. from Windsor. P.<1500.

Lock Haven, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Clinton co., on W. Branch of Susquehanna R. and W. branch canal, 69 m. NNW. Harrisburg, a centre of the timber trade. Alt. 556 ft. (R.R.). P. 7400.

Lockl, riv., Congo Free State. See **Lomami.**

Locking, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 3 m. from the N. ct., 3 m. ESE. Weston-super-Mare, P.O. P.<250.

Lockinge, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., East L. 8 m. SW. by S. Abingdon, 2 m. E. Wantage, 3 m. SE. by S. Wantage Road stn. East L., P.O., P.<500; West L. P.<250.

Lockington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7 m. NW. by N. Loughborough, 1 m. E. Castle Donington stn., P.O. P.<250.

Lockington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 13½ m. NW. by N. Hull, 2 m. W. of its stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Lockington in Kilnwick, uninhabited par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 5 m. NW. Beverley.

Lockland, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 10 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P.<3000.

Lockport, vil., U.S., Illinois, Will co., 29 m. SW. Chicago. P.<3000.

Lockport, vil., U.S., Indiana. See **Riley.**

Lockport, city, U.S., New York, Niagara co., 22 m. NNE. Buffalo, on the Erie Canal, where there is a fall of 60 ft. from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level, overcome by ten double locks, which afford immense water-power; has large quarries of lime and sandstone in the vicinity; largest manufactory of indurated fibre ware in the country. P. (1880) 13,500; (1890) 16,000.

Lockport, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., on the Lehigh R., 32 m. NE. by N. Reading. P.<1500.

Lockstedt, vil., Prussia. See **Lokstedt.**

Lockton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 12½ m. W. by N. Scarborough, 1½ m. ESE. Levisham stn., P.O.; 7243 ac. P.<500. See **Middleton.**

Lockwood, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1 m. S. and included in the parl. bor. of Huddersfield, on the L. & Y. R.; has manufactures of woollens, and large iron and brass foundries. P. 12,100.

Lockwood, vil., Victoria, Bendigo co., 9 m. SW. Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Lockyer Range, range of mts., W. Australia, to the N. of the Gascoyne R., in about 116° E.

Locle, Le, tn., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. NW. by W. Neuchâtel; the men are chiefly employed in watchmaking. Daniel John Richard here made his first watch in 1680. Alt. 3020 ft. P. (comm.) 11,300.

Locmaria, vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, 4 m. ESE. Huelgoat, with argentiferous lead. P.<2000.

Locmariaquer, small port, France, dep. and on the Gulf of Morbihan, arr. and 14 m. SE. Lorient; has oyster fisheries. P.<2000.

Locminé, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Pontivy, 27 m. ENE. Lorient. P.<2000.

Locorotondo, comm., Italy, Apulia, in SE. of prov. Bari, 21 m. N. by E. Taranto. P. 7500.

Locquenvel, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Guingamp, 3 m. S. Belle-Isle-en-Terre; beds of iron worked. P.<2000.

Locquirec, small port, France, on the English Channel, in extreme NE. of dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix. The tidal harbour has 390 ft. of quayage, depth at high water 3.8–9.8 ft., low water nil.

Lócse, or **Losse** (Hungarian; in German **Leutschau**), tn., with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. Szepes, 38 m. NW. by W. Kaschau; one of the sixteen cities founded by German settlers. P. 6300.

Locust Creek, stream, U.S., Missouri, flows S. for about 100 m. to Grand R.

Locust Dale, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Columbia co. P.<1500.

Locust Gap, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co., 21 m. SE. Sunbury. P.<1500.

Locust Grove, magisterial dist., U.S., Virginia, Floyd co. P.<3000.

Locust Valley, vil., U.S., New York, Long I., Queen's co., 30 m. E. Brooklyn by rail. P.<1500.

Lod, place named in O. T. See **Ludd.**

Loda, vil., U.S., Illinois, Iroquois co., 96 m. S. by W. Chicago. P.<1500.

Loddington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. SW. Oakham, 1½ m. N. East Norton stn. P.<250.

Loddington, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, 3 m. W. Kettering stn., P.O. P.<250.

Loddiswell, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 10 m. W. by S. Dartmouth, 6½ m. SSE. Kingsbridge Road stn., on G. W. R., P.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Buckland Tout Saints**) P.<1000.

Loddon, riv., Eng., rises near Old Basingstoke, Hants, enters the Wokingham div. of Berkshire, and flows into the Thames 4 m. above Henley.

Loddon, par. and market-tn., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Chet, 10½ m. SE. Norwich, 5½ m. W. Haddiscoe stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Loddon, one of the most important rivers of the colony of Victoria, rises on the northern slopes of the Dividing Range, in county Talbot, and flowing NNW. for 250 m., joins the Murray at Swan Hill, in 143° 35′ E. It drains a basin of 4800 m. Good cod and bream abound in it. In its lower course it traverses vast flat plains, and which are inundated for many miles on both sides of the river in the wet season. The plains on the E. side of the river are specially known as the **L. Plains.** They are basaltic, but decomposed to a sufficient depth for the purposes of the farmer. The river formerly gave name to a large dist. now divided up into counties.

Lode, Anglo-Saxon, 'a passage,' or 'a canal.' See *Lade.*

Lodeinoye Pole, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Olonets, 133 m. SW. Petrozavodsk, on l. bk. Svir R., and on highway to Archangel. P.<5000.

Lodelinsart, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 1½ m. N. Charleroi, with collieries. P. (comm.) 7600.

Loderburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Kalbe, 15 m. E. Halberstadt. P.<4000.

Loders, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10 m. E. Lyme Regis, 1½ m. NE. Bridport stn., P.O. (**Lower L.**). P.<750.

Lodève, called by the Gauls *Luteva,* by the Romans *Forum Neronis,* tn., France, dep. Hérault, cap. arr. L., 28 m. N. by E. Béziers, with large manufactures of common cloths for soldiers. Alt. 575 ft. P. 7700.

Lodge, The, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, par. St. Martin, 6 m. S. Ruabon. P.<2000.

Lodge Brymbo, P.O., Wales, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, 1 m. from Brymbo.

Lodge Hill, stn., Eng., Somerset, 4 m. NW. Wells, on G. W. R.

Lodge on the Wolds, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 6 m. S. Bingham. P. <250.

Lodge Pole Creek, stream, U.S., Wyoming and Nebraska, flows E. for 140 m. into S. Fork of Platte R. at Julesburg.

Lodhikherá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Chhindwárá, 32 m. NNW. Nagpur. P. 5200; Hindus, 4700.

Lodi, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 18 m. SE. by E. Milan, on riv. Adda, with manufactures of majolica, and centre of the so-called *Parmesan* cheese dist. In the 11th century L. was, after Milan, the most powerful city of Italy. P. 18,500; with suburbs, 25,800.

Lodi, vil., U.S., California, San Joaquin co., 12 m. N. Stockton by rail. P. <1500.

Lodi, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 4½ m. SE. Paterson. P. <1500.

Lodi, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, Columbia co., 83 m. W. by N. Milwaukee, and 20 m. NNW. Madison. P. <1500.

Lödingen, vil., Norway, prov Tromsö, in Hindö I., one of the principal centres of the Lofoten fisheries. Mean temp., yr. 37.9° F., Feb. 25.9°, July 54.8°.

Lodi Vecchio, the ancient *Laus Pompeia*, vil., Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 4 m. W. Lodi. P. <4000.

Lodo, Cabo de ('mud cape'), Spanish name of the projecting land at the mouth of the Mississippi, N. America.

Lodore', waterfall, Eng., Cumberland, over a cliff near the head of Derwentwater.

Lodosa, tn., Spain, prov. Navarra, 35 m. SW. Pamplona, on the l. bk. of the Ebro, dist. Estella; has a mineral spring. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lodrino, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, on riv. Ticino, 8 m. N. by W. Bellinzona. P. <2000.

Lodsworth, par. and liberty, Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 11½ m. NNW. Arundel, 2 m. N. by W. Selham stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Łodz, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 32 m. NW. Piotrków, connected by a branch railway (26 m.) with the Warsaw-Vienna Rly. Chief manufacturing centre of Poland. Has the shape of a narrow strip of houses, 4 m. long. High and middle technical schools, banks, theatres, tramways, and telephones. Population divided almost equally among Poles, Germans, and Jews. Has no less than 264 textile manufactories, of which 157 are large cotton-mills, 61 woollen stuffs, and five flax and hemp stuffs; 26,000 workers are employed in the cotton-mills alone. Dyeing establishments, steam flour-mills, breweries, steam brick-works, four machinery works, &c., besides over 3000 artisans. P. (1840) 20,150; (1860) 32,640; (1891) 144,000.

Loèche, vil., Switzd. See **Leuk.**

Loeches, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 21 m. E. Madrid, dist. Alcala de Henarès; 1 m. to the E. are salt-springs, the water of which is exported. P. <2000.

Loendi, riv., E. Africa. See **Lujenda.**

Loenen, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. NNE. Arnhem. Here stood the castle of Cronenburg. P. <2000.

Loevestein, castle, Holland. See **Bommelerwaard.**

Lofer, vil., Austria, crownland and 22 m. SW. Salzburg. P. <2000.

Löffgrund, Swedish isl., Gulf of Bothnia, not far from Gefle.

Löffingen, tn., Ger., Baden, 24 m. ESE. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Lofi'ra, riv., central S. Africa. See **Lufira.**

Lofö, isl., Sweden, in Lake Mälar, with a village of the same name 7 m. W. Stockholm.

Lofoten, Lofoden, or **Loffoden Islands,** an archipelago of Norway, within the Arctic Circle, North Sea, between 67° 40′ and 69° 21′ N., 12° and 17° E., the L. proper (the more southerly members of the group—Ost- and Vest-Vagö, Moskenäso, and the small islands of Väro, Röst, and Skomvär, this last the southernmost of all) separated from the coast by the Bay of Vestfjord, 15 to 40 m. broad, the more northerly members (including all the larger islands—Hindö, Langö, Andö) being distinguished by the name of Vesteraalen. Permanent population, 4000; but in the cod-fishing season (January, February, and March) they are occupied by from 15–20,000 fishermen, who come with their boats and fishing-tackle from all the coasts of the northern half of Norway, with provisions for two months. Upwards of 30,000,000 cod-fish are generally caught in the season. The whole group lies on a shallow bank which extends 50 m. N. of the group, but reaches furthest W. in the extreme S., where the bottom increases from 50 fathoms or less in depth to one of 150 fathoms, a sudden increase then taking place between 60 and 70 m. W. of Skomvär. Northwards the W. margin of this bank gradually trends inwards towards the land. On the E. side the bank slopes from a depth of about 40 to less than 70 fathoms, a broad rocky ledge near the latter depth running along the whole shore. (See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, p. 724; 1887, p. 380.) The E., or inner, bank is the great seat of the fisheries, the outer side having few harbours of refuge, and being exposed to the high seas of the Arctic Ocean. The herring-fishing of the L. is important; but it has fallen off lately owing to the fish having deserted their usual grounds. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is that called the Maelström, described as a violent whirlpool, the danger to be apprehended from which arises from the swell of the ocean during NW. winds. Mean temp. (Röst), yr. 39.7° F., Feb. 30.7°, Aug. 51.4°. Area of the Lofoten Is. (including the Vesteraalen), according to Broch, 2812 sq. m.; according to Strelbitsky, 2246 sq. m.

Lofthouse, or **Loftus,** par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 12 m. WNW. Whitby, with a stn. (**Loftus**) on the NE. R.; has manufactures of cordage and twine, and large vegetable gardens. Par. P. <4000; tn. P. 6200.

Lofthouse with Carlton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley div., 3½ m. N. Wakefield, 1 m. NNE. its stn. (**Lofthouse and Outwood**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. (**Lofthouse**). Market-day, Th. P. <4000.

Lofty, Mount, the highest peak of the Lofty ranges behind Adelaide City, S. Australia. Alt. 2400 ft.

Lofu River, Brit. S. Africa. See **Liendwe.**

Log, or **Logh,** tn., Somali-land, E. Africa, Italian sphere of influence, in about 2° 57′ N., 42° 33′ E., on the l. bk. of the Jub, which is navigable above this place; surrounded by mud-walls; centre of active trade. First visited by Europeans (Italians) in 1893.

Logan, co., U.S., Arkansas, touching on W. 94° W., and bounded on N. by Arkansas R.

Logan, co., U.S., NE. Colorado, N. frontier, crossed by 103° W., traversed by S. Platte R.; cap. Sterling.

Logan, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in S. by 40° N., and W. of 89° W.

Logan, vil., U.S., Iowa, Harrison co., 28 m. N. by E. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Logan, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 39° N., 101° W.

Logan, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, crossed by 87° W.

Logan, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 42° N., and W. of 100° W.

Logan, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 46° and 47° N. and 99° and 100° W.

Logan, co., U.S., Ohio, in the W., S. of 41° N., crossed in the W. by 84° W.

Logan, city, U.S., Ohio, Hocking co., on Hocking R., 42 m. SE. Columbus. P. <4000.

Logan, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mifflin co., 45 m. NW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Logan, city, U.S., Utah, Cache co., 67 m. N. Salt Lake City. P. <5000.

Logan, co., U.S., West Virginia, on the SW. frontier, crossed in the N. by 38° N.; cap. **L. Court-House.**

Logan, Mount, the highest known mountain in N. America, situated in the NW. Terr. of Canada, 26 m. NE. Mount St. Elias, in 60° 34′ N., 140° 24′ W. Alt. 19,514 ft. (*tr.*).

Logan, Mull of, cape, Scot., Wigtownshire, on the SW. ct., in 54° 44′ N.

Logan River, in SE. of Queensland, enters the Pacific behind Stradbroke I., in 27° 48′ S.

Logan Rock, cape, Eng., Cornwall, 4½ m. SE. Land's End.

Logansport, city, U.S., Indiana, Cass co., on Wabash R. (at the head of navigation of that river) and the Wabash and Erie Canal, 67 m. N. by W. Indianapolis; water-power abundant. Alt. 606 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 11,200; (1890) 13,300.

Logan Village, vil., Queensland, co. Ward, in 27° 50′ S., 153° 10′ E., 27 m. (by rail) from Brisbane.

Logar, cirque of the mountain chain of the Karavankas, Carinthia, Austria, similar to that of Gavarnie in the Pyrenees, with a cascade (**Rinka**) falling about 1000 ft.

Logelbach, manufacturing suburb of Kolmar, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany.

Loggerhead Inlet, strait, U.S., N. Carolina, connecting Pamplico Sound with the Atlantic, in 35° 39′-40′ N.

Logheen Light, Ire., on N. side of Shannon R., about 9 m. below Limerick, visible 8 m.

Loghill, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 15½ m. NE. Listowel, 4 m. from Foynes stn., P.O. (**Loughill**). Par. 5154 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Loggun. See **Logone.**

Logie, in Scotch place-names, 'a hollow.' See *Lag.*

Logie, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie par. P. <5000.

Logie, par., Scot., E. Fife, 4 m. NNE. Cupar, 2½ m. W. Leuchars Junction. P. <500.

Logie, par., Scot., Perthshire, Clackmannan and Stirling, 2½ m. NE. by N. Stirling, 1½ m. NE. Causewayhead stn.; 11,814 ac. P. <5000.

Logiealmond, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, Fowlis-Wester, Methven, Monzie, and Redgarton pars. P. <750.

Logie Buchan, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the Ythan, 13½ m. SW. Peterhead, 2½ m. E. by S. Ellon stn.; 6683 ac. P. <1000.

Logie Coldstone, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 4 m. W. Tarland; 13,600 ac. P. <1000.

Logie-Easter, par., Scot., NE. Ross and Cromarty; 9978 ac. P. <1000.

Logie Pert, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. NE. by E. Brechin, 1½ m. W. Craigo stn., P.O.; 5739 ac. P. <1000.

Logieralt, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, at the l. bk. of the Tay, 6½ m. NW. by N. Dunkeld, close to Ballinluig Junc., P.O.; 37,759 ac. P. <2500.

Logierieve, stn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 9½ m. ENE. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R.

Logie-Wester, part of par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty. See **Urquhart.**

Login, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 16 m. W. Carmarthen, P.O.

Loginovo, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 270 m. SE. Tobolsk, at junction of Tara with Irtysh. P. <5000.

Logito, ct. vil., Portuguese W. Africa. See **Egito.**

Logoduro, dist. in the N. of Sardinia, to the SE. of Sassari.

Logon Birni, or **Karnak Lo'gone,** tn., central Africa, Logone, on a W. branch of the Shari, about 124 m. SE. Kuka, in about 11° 45′ N., 14° 56′ E.

Lo'gone, dist., central Africa, SE. of Bornu, to which it is tributary; mainly a richly wooded plain.

Logroño, the ancient *Lucronius,* walled tn., Spain, 30 m. SSE. Vitoria, on the r. bk. of the Ebro, cap. of prov. L.; successfully resisted the French in 1521, but was taken by them in 1808, and held till 1813.

Logrosan, tn., Spain, prov. and 44 m. ESE. Cáceres, cap. of dist. L., with considerable deposits of phosphate of lime, which is exported to England. P. (comm.) <5000.

Lögstör, vil., Denmark, in the N. of Jutland, on the Liim Fjord, at the mouth of Aggersund Canal, prov. and 26 m. W. by S. Aalborg. Corn exported to England. P. <2000.

Lögstör Bredning, an expansion of the Liim Fjord, with several islands, in 9° E. Area, 180 sq. m.

Logtak, Lake, lake, India, Manipur (*q.v.*).

Logumba, riv., Africa, W. of Lake Tanganyika, rises in the Kabogo Mts., flowing into the lake in about 5° 55′ S.

Lohághát, or **Rikheswar,** cantonment, India, NW. Provs., Kumaun, in 29° 24′ N., 80° 7′ E. Alt. 5562 ft.

Lohani, large tribe, Afghanistan, which for a long time has been the intermediary of commerce between the N. of India, Kabul, Kandahar, and Turkistan.

Lohap, or **Royalist,** isls., Pacific, in the Caroline group, in about 6½° N., 152° E.

Lohárdaga, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Chutiá Nagpur, Bengal, L. dist., 155 m. S. by W. Patna. P. 7100; Hindus, 4200; Christians, 2900.

Lohcia, or **Lohaya,** seapt., Arabia, Yemen, on Red Sea, 130 m. WNW. Sana, in 15° 41′ N.; built of madreporic coral; surrounded by a wall. It is in a sterile tract, and has only a shallow port; trade in coffee. Now decayed. P. 10,000.

Lohemba, lake, formerly reported to exist in central S. Africa in the basin of the western Lualaba, crossed by 10° S. and 26° E.

Lohgarh, fort, near the top of the Bhor Ghát, Brit. India, Bombay, Poona dist.

Lohit, riv., eastern Assam. See **Brahmaputra.**

Lohmen Wehlen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 15 m. SE. by E. Dresden. P. <2000.

Löhnberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, circle Oberlahn, 2 m. N. Weilburg, with iron-mines. P. <2000.

Loh-ning, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 185 m. NE. Peking.

Loho-kou, or **Laoho-kau** ('gorge of the old river'), tn., China, Hupe, on l. bk. Han-kiang, 200 m. NW. Hankow, 34 m. NW. Fancheng; river-port.

Lohr, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, cap. circle L., 21 m. NW. Würzburg. P. <5000.

Lohwei, Lokhui, or **Lohui,** tn., SE. China, Hainan I., prov. Kwangtung, dep. and 53 m. SSE. Kiungchou-fu, in 19° 10′ N., with numerous thermal springs. P. (1805) 80,000.

Loi, riv., Congo Free State. See **Ngiri.**

Loibl Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **VI.**

Loika, Lubi, or **Itimbiri,** riv., central Africa, Congo Free State, flows SW. into the Congo, which it enters in 2° N., 23° 6′ E.; navigable to the Lubi Falls, in 24° 10′ E.

Loing, the ancient *Luna,* riv., France, rises at St. Colombe, dep. Yonne, flows past Châtillon, Montargis, Nemours, and Moret, where it joins the Seine on the left. It feeds the canal of Briare and L., by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire. Length, 100 m.; area of basin, 1730 sq. m.

Loir, the ancient *Lidericus,* riv., France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, dep. Eure-et-Loir, flows past Châteaudun, Vendôme, Château-du-Loir, and Durtal, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 m. N. Angers. Length, 185 m., of which 71 are navigable for boats; volume, 280 cubic ft. per second; in flood, 14,100 cubic ft.

Loire, the ancient *Liger,* important riv., Europe, and the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Joncs, dep. Ardèche, at an elevation of 4510 ft., flows NNW. and W. past Roanne, Nevers, La Charité, Cosne, Gien, Orléans, Beaugency, Blois (where the *Val de L.,* 'the garden of France,' begins), Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Ancenis, Nantes, where its volume is more than 24,700 cubic ft., and Paimbœuf, and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below St. Nazaire, dep. Loire-Inférieure. Principal affluents on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furens, Coise, Rahins, Sornin, Reconce, Arroux, Aron, Nièvre, Cèze, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Ance, Lignon, Aix, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, and Cosson. It is classed as navigable to Roanne, dep. Loire, but is aided by canals, Roanne to Digoin 35 m., and Digoin to Briare 122 m. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, with an average volume of 34,800 cubic ft., and navigation is interrupted during five or six months in the year from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dykes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course, many of which were destroyed by a flood in 1856. The 'barre des Charpentiers' at the mouth has a depth of only 13 ft. at low water, but at high water vessels with a mean draught of 19 ft. are enabled, with the aid of a ship canal on the S. bank, 9½ m. in length (opened in Sept. 1892), to ascend to the port of Nantes. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is steam communication between Moulins and Nantes, by means of the Allier and Loire. Length, 543 m.; area of basin, 46,756 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). See **France,** Rivers and Means of Internal Communication.

Loire, dep., central France, traversed from S. to N. by the Loire; formed in 1790 of parts of Lyonnais (dists. Forez, Beaujolais, and Lyonnais); divided into three arrs.: St. Étienne (cap.), Montbrison, and Roanne. A great part of the surface is mountainous. In the W. are the mountains of Forez, formed of granite and other Primitive rocks, and covered with forests of pine, culminating in Pierre-sur-Haute (5380 ft.), also the highest point in the dep. Northward the range is continued by the Bois Noir and the Madeline Hills, with declining elevation to 1640 ft. on the border of the dep., where the porphyritic rock is pierced by the railway tunnel of Saint-Martin d'Estreaux. In the E. is a series of ranges forming part of the continental watershed; these from S. to N. are Lyonnais, Tarare, Beaujolais, and Charolais; highest point, Mont de Boussièvre (3295 ft.). In the SE. the Mont Pilat group rises above the Rhone valley. Near the N. and S. frontiers of the dep. the E. and W. ranges approach, leaving only a narrow gorge for the passage of the river. In the centre is the plain of Forez, a marshy tract about 12 m. in breadth, the bed of a former lake, from which rise some thirty mounds, probably of volcanic origin. The dep. belongs mainly to the basin of the L.; principal tribs., r. bk., Rhin; l. bk., Lignon and Aix; about one-eighth of the surface is drained to the Rhone, which forms the SE. boundary for 6 m.; a r. bk. trib., the Gier, has its upper course in the dep. The L. is classed as navigable throughout the dep., but navigability depends on the lateral canal which accompanies it from Roanne. Climate healthy, except in the marshy dists. [**Nantes**]. Rye, wheat, and barley are the principal cereals. Vineyards cover nearly one-tenth of the surface, but the yield of wine per acre is under the average for the country. The most important mineral is coal, in the production of which the dep. ranks third in France; it is mined at Bérandière, Firminy, Roche-la-Molière, Saint-Étienne, &c. Metallurgical industries take the first rank; they include heavy iron and steel goods, rails, armour-plates for ships, engines, arms, &c., all of which are extensively produced. The manufacture of ribbons, centred at St.-Étienne, is also a leading industry. Area, 1853 sq. m. P. (1891) 616,200. See **France,** table.

Loire, Haute-, dep., central France, traversed S. to N. by the torrential upper course of the Loire; formed of parts of Languedoc (Velay, Vivarvais, and Gévaudan), Auvergne (Bassi-Auvergne), and Lyonnais (Forez); divided into three arrs.: Le Puy (cap.), Brioude, and Yssingeaux. Formed mainly of Primitive rocks (granite, gneiss, &c.) overlaid with thick volcanic beds. About one-sixth of the dep. belongs to the central plateau of France (mean elevation 2955 ft.), traversed by numerous gorges, with a few wider valleys, of which the largest is that of the Allier, near Brioude. Culminating point of dep. Mont Mézenc (5755 ft.), on the frontier of Ardèche, whence the Boutières range runs N. to Mont Pilat, in Loire; highest point, Grand Felletin (4560 ft.). The Mégal, or Meygal, a sharply serrated range, is separated from the preceding by the valley of the Lignon. Between the Loire and the Allier are the Velay Mts., with long gentle slopes, and many traces of former volcanic activity; highest point, Bois de l'Hôpital (4670 ft.). W. of the Allier, on the frontier of Lozère and Cantal, is the Margeride, a granitic range in part well-wooded, of which the highest summit in L. is (4910 ft.). The S. part of the dep. consists of a monotonous but fertile plain broken by low mounds. With the exception of a few streams going to the Rhone from the E., the dep. is drained entirely to the L., either directly or through the Allier. Principal tribs. of L. in the dep. are Lignon Vellave (r. bk.) and Ance (l. bk.); principal tribs. of Allier, Senouire (r. bk.) and

Alagnon (l. bk., in Puy-de-Dôme). Climate rigorous, owing to elevation and northward aspect of principal valleys. Rye is the principal cereal most largely cultivated; barley and oats each cover about one-third the area under rye. The vine occupies about 1½ per cent. of the surface; production of wine per acre is below the average for France. The most important mineral is coal (Brassac and Langeac basins). Manufactures are inconsiderable. Area, 1931 sq. m. P. (1891) 316,700. See **France,** table.

Loire-Inférieure, maritime dep., W. France, traversed E. to W. by Loire R., formed of part of Bretagne, divided into five arrs.: Nantes (cap.), Ancenis, Châteaubriant, Pambœuf, and Saint-Nazaire. The coast is rugged in parts, with stretches of sand-dunes, and indented with several bays. Surface generally low and monotonous; one of the least elevated dists. of France, culminating point in extreme NE. only 375 ft. On the r. bk. of Loire R. is a range of granite hillocks, the Sillon de Bretagne, rising abruptly to 195–260 ft. W. of Savenay are tracts of bog, often submerged, known as the Brières, where peat is cut for fuel; largest, Grand-Brière, about 30 sq. m. Near the coast are extensive salt-marshes. The dist. S. of the L. is called 'Pays de Retz' or 'de Rais'; it contains the lake of Grand-Lieu. The dep. belongs chiefly to the basin of the L., partly also to that of the Vilaine, which forms its NW. frontier for 22 m.; it receives l. bk. tribs. Don and Isac. Principal tribs. of L. in the dep. are Erdre, r. bk., and Sèvre Nantaise, l. bk. The Achenau, or Chenau, an artificial stream, drains Grand-Lieu. Wheat is the principal cereal; the cultivation of the vine is limited; flax is an important crop. The principal forests are those of Gâvre, 17 sq. m., and St. Gildas in NW. Coal is mined at Montrelais and Monzeil; iron is abundant in the NE. at Rouge, Meilleraye, and Sion; salt is obtained in large quantities from the coast marshes. Of manufactures, metallurgical industries take the first rank; the principal are engine-works, forges, foundries of iron, copper, and bell-metal, and brass-work (Nantes), shipbuilding (Nazaire and other coast towns). Area, 2695 sq. m. P. (1891) 645,300. See **France,** table.

Loiret, the ancient *Ligurala*, riv., France, dep. Loiret, rises in two springs 2 m. SSE. Orléans, and joins the Loire on the left near Orléans. Length, 10 m.

Loiret, dep., central France, traversed from SE. to NW. and SW. by the Loire, which divides it into two unequal parts; formed mainly of parts of Orléannais, with a small dist. from Berri; divided into four arrs.: Orléans (cap.), Gien, Montargis, and Pithiviers. The region N. of the L. comprises dist. Beauce, NW., and Gâtinais Orléannais, NE.; the former, a Calcareous plateau (395–490 ft.), separating the basins of the Loire and Seine, covers about one-fourth of the dep. It is dreary and almost treeless, with little surface water, but of great fertility, producing large quantities of cereals, and forming part of the dist. known as the 'granary of France.' The Gâtinais, covering about one-third of the dep., is well-wooded and well-watered. S. of the Loire is the Sologne, formerly a desolate and malarial region, now in great part reclaimed by the planting of fir-trees, which has resulted in the formation of a new vegetable soil over the impermeable clay which formerly rendered the surface a marsh in winter and an arid waste in summer. The highest point (900 ft.) in the dep. is in the SE.; the lowest (225 ft.) in the NE., at the exit of the Loing. The dep. belongs partly to the Loire basin and partly to the Seine; the former traverses it for 80 m.; navigable throughout, receiving many small tribs., including the Loiret (l. bk.). To the basin of the Seine belong the Loing and the Essonne, both flowing N. In its upper course the Loing is accompanied by the canal of Briare to Montargis, and in its lower course by the Loing canal, which is joined by the Orléans canal from SW. Climate, see **Orléans.** Oats and wheat are the principal cereals; the vine covers nearly 4 per cent. of the surface, but the production of wine per acre is below the average for France; sugar-beet is an important culture, and Orléans asparagus is noted. Forests, Orléans, the largest in France (155 sq. m.), and Montargis (30 sq. m.). Metalliferous minerals are not found, but building-stone is quarried in many places. Manufactures have declined; earthenware is made in the Orléans dist., fine porcelain at Gien. Area, 2630 sq. m. P. (1891) 377,700. See **France,** table.

Loir-et-Cher, dep., central France, divided into two nearly equal parts by the Loire, which traverses it from NE. to SW., formed out of parts of Orléannais and Touraine, chiefly the former; divided into three arrs.: Blois (cap.), Romorantin, and Vendôme. The region N. of the Loire belongs to the dists. of Beauce and Perche, separated from each other by the Loir; that to the SE. to Sologne. Soil argillaceous and calcareous in the valleys; sandy and arid in most parts. Much of the Sologne has been rendered cultivable by drainage and the use of fertilisers. Surface of slight elevation, highest in the Perche dist. (which is also the most diversified), Cormont (840 ft.) declining towards the S. Low ranges of hills, sometimes forming abrupt cliffs, border the rivers, especially the Loir. The dep. belongs entirely to Loire basin, principal tribs. of which are Cosson and Beuvron (l. bk.), and Cisse (r. bk.), the Loir in N. flowing SW. and W., and the Cher in S. (with a r. bk. affluent, Sauldre) flowing W., join the Loire outside the dep. The principal cereals are oats, wheat, and rye; the vine covers about 3 per cent. of the surface, but the production per acre is below the average. Forests cover about one-sixth of the dep.; the principal are those of Marchenoir, Boulogne (15.4 sq. m.), Russy (12 sq. m.), and Blois. Climate, see **Vendôme.** Stone is extensively quarried at Bourré and other places, alabaster at Essarts. Manufactures are comparatively insignificant; the principal are textiles, grouped chiefly in the SE. about Romorantin; glass, especially for scientific instruments; paper, &c. Area, 2479 sq. m. P. (1891) 280,400. See **France,** table.

Loiron, vil., France, dep. Mayenne, 7 m. W. Laval. P. <2000.

Loisach, riv., central Europe, rises in the Alps, in the N. of Tirol, flows N. into Bavaria and then NE. into the Isar; used for floating timber from Schmalz, 55 m. Length, 78 m.

Lois Weedon, P.O., Eng. See **Weedon Loys.**

Loitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Grimmen, 13½ m. SW. Greifswald, on the l. bk. of the Peene. P. <4000.

Loix, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. and 15 m. WNW. La Rochelle, with salt-marshes. P. <2000.

Loja, or **Loxa,** tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. L., 130 m. SSE. Guayaquil, founded in 1546; seat of a bishop; climate fairly healthy. The finest cinchona bark comes from its vicinity. Alt. 6800 ft. P. 10,000.

Loja, the ancient *Ilipula Magna*, city, Spain, prov. and 32 m. W. by S. Granada, on the Genil, cap. dist. L., manufactures coarse woollens. Almost destroyed by earthquake in 1885.

Lojano, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 16 m. S. Bologna. P. <2000.

Lokan, riv., in E. of Brit. N. Borneo, flows ESE. into the Kinabatangan, which it joins in about 5° 28′ N., 117° 50′ E.; navigable for the greater part of its course, but with rapids requiring a portage in about 117° 25′ E.

Lok'eren, tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. E. by N. Ghent, with manufactures of cotton, wool, and chemical products. P. (comm.) 19,600.

Lokhui, tn., Hainan I. See **Lohwei.**

Lokhvitsa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 78 m. NW. of Poltava, on railway Libau to Ekaterinoslav; trade in cattle. P. 10,600.

Lokinga, mt. chain, Africa. See **Mushinga.**

Lökken, small seapt., Denmark, W. ct. Jutland, amt and 12 m. SW. Hjörring, 23 m. NNW. Aalborg. P. <2000.

Lokkos, riv., Morocco. See **Lukkos.**

Loko, vil. and trading stn. of the Niger Company, W. Africa, Sokoto, on the r. bk. of the Benue, in about 7° 58′ E., one of the chief places at which the caravans from the Sudan cross the Benue.

Lokoja, tn., Africa, Gando, on the r. bk. of the Niger, 3 m. above its confluence with the Benue. It was occupied by the British in 1865, and became the residence of the head of a permanent mission, and it is now an important station of the Royal Niger Company, who maintain a strong police force here. Climate less unhealthy than at the mouth of the river.

Lokris, eparchy, Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, contains in its SW. extremity Liakoura, the ancient Parnassus, 8070 ft. high. The celebrated Pass of Thermopylæ is on the NW. frontier.

Lokstedt, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 4½ m. NNW. Hamburg. P. <3000.

Loktevskiy, silver-mine and silver-works, Russia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, 200 m. SW. of Barnaul; yearly about 10,000 lbs. of silver. P. 5500.

Lök-Tisza, tn., Hungary. See **Tisza-Lök.**

Loku, tn., China, Süchwan. See **Luku.**

Lokvitsa, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 11 m. NNE. of the mouth of the Struma.

Lolland, isl., Denmark. See **Laaland.**

Lolo, dist., S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, crossed by 146½° E.

Lolo, native name of Yule I., Brit. New Guinea.

Lo-Lo, or **Lou-Lou,** vil., U.S., Montana, Missoula co., 88 m. NW. by W. Butte. P. <1500.

Lolos, independent tribe, occupying the mountainous region, about 11,000 sq. m. in extent, known as Liang-shan ('ridge mountains'), or Taliang-shan ('great ridge mountains'), in the SW. of the Chinese prov. of Süchwan, between the Kienchang valley on the W. and the Yangtse-kiang on the E. An exceptionally tall race, well-built and muscular. The men wear all their hair twisted up into a knot over their forehead and wrapt in cotton cloth so as to resemble a horn. They live by agriculture and hunting. Their chief clothing is a sleeveless mantle of grey or black felt. Some of them have submitted to the Chinese, and mingle with them, adopting Chinese manners. The name L. is a term of insult not used by themselves. Their own name for themselves varies at different places—Losu, Nosu, Ngosu, or Lesu. See *R. G. S., Supp. Paper* I., pp. 60, 61, 66, and Lolo vocabulary, pp. 72–78.

Lolworth, par., Eng., co. and 6½ m. NW. by W. Cambridge, Chesterton div., 3 m. W. by S. Oakington stn. P. <250.

Lom, Slavonic, 'quarry.'

Lom, riv., Bulgaria, composed of two streams whose sources are on the N. slope of the Balkans, flows SE. and NW. into the Danube at Ruščuk (Rushchuk).

Loma, mts., Africa, E. of Sierra Leone.

Loma, Spanish, 'hill.'

Loma, Point, cape, U.S., California, San Diego co., in lat. 32° 39′ N.

Loma Barranca, mt. See **Haiti.**

Loma Diego Campo, mt. See **Haiti.**

Lo Magondi's, vil., S. Africa, Mashona-land, 79 m. WNW. Fort Salisbury, in 17° 32′ S., 29° 53′ E.; centre of a goldfield.

Lomami, or **Lubilash,** called by Livingstone **Lockl,** riv., Congo Free State, rises about 8° 40′ S., 25° 10′ E., and flows N. to the Congo, which it enters in 0° 45′ N., being 1800 ft. wide at this point; navigable from its mouth up to falls in 3° 10′ S.; rapids occur also in 4° 35′ S.

Lomas Bajas, vil., Chile, prov. Atacama, 34 m. SE. Copiapo, with rich silver-mines. Alt. 7390 ft.

Lomas Cala, roadstead, S. America, Peru, on the W. ct., in about 15° 35′ S.

Loma Tina, mt. See **Haiti.**

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, from 1815 to 1859 a political and administrative div. of the Austrian Empire in Italy, forming two govts. Lombardy was formed in 1814 of part of the kingdom of Italy, created by Napoleon I. The Congress of Vienna recognised it as a possession of the Austrian Empire. War having been declared between Austria and Sardinia, an Austrian army crossed the Ticino on April 29, 1859. The allies defeated the Austrians in the battles of Montebello, May 20, and Magenta, June 4. Napoleon III. and the King of Sardinia entered Milan, June 8, and the decisive battle of Solferino was fought on June 24. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, Lombardy, as far as the Mincio, except the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, was ceded to France, and handed over to Sardinia; Venetia, or Venice, the E. portion of the former kingdom, was in 1866 transferred to the kingdom of Italy.

Lombardstown, tnld., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 6 m. W. by S. Mallow, on the r. bk. of the Blackwater, and on the G. S. & W. R. P. <250.

Lom'bardy, div. (*compartimento territoriale*), Italy, composed of the N. central part of the Po basin, including the Alpine region from the Lago Maggiore to Lake Garda (the boundary running through the middle of both these lakes), and thus comprising the small Italian portion of Lake Lugano, the whole of Lake Como, with the Valtellina (prov. Sondrio), the Val Brembana, Val Seriana, and Val Cavallina in prov. Bergamo, and in the prov. of Brescia Lake Iseo, with the Val Camonica to the N., and the Val Trompia, which opens S. on the town of Brescia; and including in the plains the dist. of Lomellina between the lower Sesia and lower Ticino; the whole div. mainly N. of the Po, but embracing the portion of the prov. of Mantua S. of that river in the E., and a wedge of the Apennines containing part of the upper course of the Trebbia between Piedmont and Emilia in the W. As to climate, see **Italy, Milan, Brescia.** Principal cereal, maize; next in importance, wheat (occupying about half the area of wheat); rice grown to a considerable extent, chiefly in provs. Pavia and Milan, then in Mantua and Cremona; flax chiefly in prov. Cremona, hemp in Mantua; wine produced most abundantly relatively to area in prov. Pavia. The chief mineral is iron ore, a pure carbonate of high quality produced in the dist. of Oltrepovo, near the extreme NE. of prov. Bergamo, and utilised in the iron and steel works of Castro, near the N. end of Lake Iseo, and in the Val Camonica and Val Trompia (prov. Brescia). Next in importance is zinc, a band of calamine about 550 yards in width, extending for about 20 m. from about the middle of the Val Brembana towards the NE. of the prov. of Bergamo, and worked at Gorno, Premolo, and Oneto. L. is the chief seat of the Italian silk industry in all its more important branches, silk-weaving being centred at Como. In the middle ages the present Lombardy for the most part shared the fortunes of the city of Milan, which has always been the chief city of the region. See **Italy,** table and History, **Milan,** and **Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.**

Lombeek, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 9 m. W. by N. Brussels.

Lombez, tn., France, dep. Gers, cap. arr. L., on the Save, 28 m. WSW. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Lomblem, isl., E. Archipelago, one of the Lesser Sunda Is., to the N. of the W. end of Timor.

Lombok (usually called by the Balinese **Selaparan,** L. being properly the name only of the S. dist.), an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, between 8° 12′ and 9° 1′ S., 115° 44′ and 116° 40′ E., separated from Sumbawa, E. by the Strait of Allas, and W. from Bali by the Strait of L. The aborigines, termed Sassaks, are of the Malay family, and are Mohammedans; the ruling class (about 20,000), natives of the island of Bali, are of the Brahmanical religion. Two mountain chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, Sangkarejan, 12,460 ft. in elevation. Between them is a well-watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. Cap. Mataram; chief port Ampanam, on its W. coast. Area, 2100 sq. m. P. about 400,000.

Lombom, small isl., at S. end of Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 4° 48′ S., 152° 48′ E.

Lome, also known as **Bey Beach,** coast vil., near the W. frontier of Togo-land, German W. Africa.

Lomehithe. See **Lambeth.**

Lomellina, the dist. of Italy in the SW. of Lombardy, between the rivs. Po, Ticino, and Sesia; takes its name from the town of Lomello.

Lomello, formerly Roman city, now market-tn., N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia. P. <4000.

Lomiskana, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 28 m. NW. Tiflis. P. 8000.

Lommatzsch, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. and 7 m. WNW. Meissen, with fruit culture. P. <3000.

Lomme, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. W. by N. Lille. P. <2000.

Lommel, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Maeseyck. P. <4000.

Lomnitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 13½ m. NE. by E. Budweis. P. <2000.

Lomnitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 23 m. W. Trautenau, with manufactures of cloth and cotton goods. P. <4000.

Lomnitzer-Spitze, peak, at the E. end of the High Tatra range, N. Hungary, NE. of the Gerlsdorfer-Spitze, to which it is second in height. Alt. 8640 ft.

Lomond, Loch ('the elms'), large lake, Scot., between the cos. Stirling and Dumbarton, 16 m. NW. Glasgow. There are fifteen islands in the lake; the largest, Inchmurrin, is 1½ m. long; Inchmoan is flat and wooded; Inch Cruin is also flat; the rest are hilly. The lake is surrounded by mountains and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, and other streams, and discharges its surplus waters, at its S. extremity, into the Firth of Clyde by the riv. Leven—a name which anciently belonged to the lake itself. Steamers ply in summer for the accommodation of tourists, and there are fine drives on its E. and W. shores. Area, 27¼ sq. m. Length N. to S. 21 m.; greatest breadth at S. end 4½ m., at Luss upwards of 2 m., and at N. end nearly ½ m. Greatest depth, between Tarbet and Inveruglas, 630 ft.; at N. end, 120 ft.; at S. end, 66 ft. [**Ben Lomond.**]

Lomont, mts., France. See **Jura.**

Lomov, Lower. See **Nizhniy Lomov.**

Lomov, Upper, tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. WNW. of Penza. P. 5200.

Lom-Palanka, tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. Lom-P., on the Danube, 21 m. SE. by E. Viddin; one of the most important ports of the Lower Danube, and the emporium for Bulgaria N. of Sofia. The *kale*, or castle of Lom, probably occupies the site fortified by the Emperor Justinian. P. 8200.

Lompoc, tn., U.S., California, co. and about 45 m. NW. Santa Barbara. P. <1500.

Lomsfjeldene, mt. chain, forming part of the Dovrefield, E. of Jostedalsbrae, Norway.

Lomwe, tribe, SE. Africa, dwelling NE. of the Namuli Hills, N. of 15° S., 37°–39° E. Their terr. is represented as the richest and healthiest portion of the region between Lake Nyassa and the Mozambique coast.

Łomza, govt. of Russian Poland, has E. Prussia in N., Suwalki in NE., Grodno in E., Siedlce in S., and Płock in W. Occupies the S. slope of the Prussian lake plateau, gently sloping towards the Narew. Plateau 800 ft. high between the Narew and the Bug. Watered by the Narew, which flows along S. frontier, and its many small tribs. Good forests. Population Poles and 14 per cent. of Jews. Distilleries, sugar-works, steam flour-mills. Trade in cattle, exported. Divided into eight dists.: Łomża, Kolno, Mazowieckie, Makow, Ostrów, Ostrolenka, Pułtusk, Szczuczyn, and Zamość. Area, 4667 sq. m. P. (1890) 608,683.

Łomża, cap. of above govt., 78 m. NE. of Warsaw, near r. bk. of Narew. P. 18,400.

Lonaconing, vil., U.S., Maryland, Allegany co., 28 m. ESE. of the NW. corner of the state, with coal-mines. Alt. 1560 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lonan, or **Kirk Lonan,** par., in E. of Isle of Man, with zinc ore. Area, 9423 ac. P. <3000.

Lonan, River, short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, flowing chiefly W. through Glen Lonan into the head of Loch Nell, which it enters 3 m. ESE. Oban.

Lonár, tn., Brit. India, Berar, Buldana dist., 80 m. E. Aurangábád, of great antiquity, situated amidst undulating highlands, among which lies the salt-lake of L. (specific gravity 1027.65), the salt from which is used in the manufacture of country soap.

Lonato, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. ESE. Brescia. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon I. over the Austrians in 1796. P. <2000.

Lonaull, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Poona, 34 m. NW. by W. Poona; important point on Great Indian Penin. Rly.; contains locomotive works. P. (1881) <5000.

Loncomilla, or **San Javier de Loncomilla,** tn., Chile, prov. Linares, 110 m. NE. Concepcion, in 35° 35′ S., cap. dep. L. P. <3000.

Londa, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. N. Kánara, 33 m. E. by S. Goa.

Londerzeel, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels, 8 m. W. by S. Malines. P. <5000.

Londesborough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 15⅛ m. NNE. Goole, 2 m. NE. of its stn. on the NE. R., PT.O.; 4258 ac. P. <500.

Londina, mining dist., Africa, SE. of Transvaal, cap. Derby.

Londinières, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 16 m. ESE. Dieppe, 8 m. N. by W. Neufchâtel. P. <2000.

London, city and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, cap. Middlesex co., at the junction of the N. and S. branches of the riv. Thames, 72 m. W. by S. Hamilton, lat. 43° N., in one of the finest agricultural dists. of the Dominion; has numerous iron-foundries, machine-shops, &c., also white sulphur medicinal springs. P. (1881) 26,300; (1891) 32,000.

London, West, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, adjoining L. city. P. <2000.

London, the capital of the British Empire, and centre of commerce and finance for the entire globe, owes its origin to the site; and the geographical position explains much of its political importance, its unexampled growth and wealth. So complex is the aggregate, that there are officially more than a dozen Londons. To the historian, our capital is composed of two cities, and many other towns, villages, and hamlets formerly suburban; to the legislator, it is composed of twenty-seven parliamentary bors., returning sixty-one members to the House. The original nucleus, the city proper, never was in Middlesex, being a county in itself; and recently the present capital has been created into a 'County of London,' which embraces all the suburban pars. of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. As soon as the city within the walls was officially joined to the city of Westminster, London became the capital of England.

When the **Romans** rowed their galleys up the Thames, they at length saw a remarkable height on the north bank separating the two broad lagoon-estuaries which covered much of modern Middlesex, and stretched up the flat valley of the Lee. The native Celts had already called the height *Linndun* or *Llyndon*, the 'pool-fort,' the 'hill over the lagoons.' It was a strategic point, the Thames there being only two-thirds as broad as at Westminster, and the *dun* being defended on the W. by the steep banks of the riv. Fleet, on the E. by the Lee marshes, and on the N. by fens and forests. The Roman town (*Londinium*) soon became a commercial centre—*maxime celebre*, says Tacitus, 'for its many traders and its stores of commodities.' The military way from Dover divided before reaching the Thames, one branch to cross at Westminster in the line of Edgware Road, the other to cross at Old London Bridge in the line of Gracechurch Street, Bishopsgate, and Kingsland Road. Watling Street, behind St. Paul's Cathedral, and 'London Stone' are survivals of the pretorian way that went NW. from the Bridge to join the great Roman road which passed across from Colchester westward in the line of Cheapside and Oxford Street. The waste land N. of London wall explains the names Moorfields, Moorgate, *Fens*bury, just as the *eyots* or islets and *hithes* or creeks left by the lagoons explain Bermond's-*ey*, Overe*y*, Chelse*y*, Thorne*y*, Batterse*y*, Rother*hithe*, Lam*hithe* (Lambeth), Queen*hithe*. Such names were given by the **Early English,** after Alfred and his grandson had fortified London against the Danes, made it their capital, and laid the foundation of its municipal government. They also named Aldersgate, Newgate, Moorgate, Lydgate (= posterngate), &c. Saxon London had two market-places, 'East Cheap,' with Cornhill on the N., and 'West Cheap,' with Cheapside on the N., an important thoroughfare to Westgate or Newgate. At West Cheap met the *Folk Mote*, afterwards known as the Court of Common Hall, and still represented by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. St. Paul's Church was in West Cheap.

As a measure of the **size and extent** of our present capital, four definitions may be given: (1) *Registration London*, or that of the Census and Poor Law; (2) *County Council London*, or that under the School Board, and formerly under the Board of Works; (3) *Parliamentary London;* and (4) *Police London*, or the 'Metropolitan Area,' within 12 m. of Charing Cross. The second, called also the Administrative County, includes the City, and is equal in area to the first, increased by the civil parish of Penge. The fourth, the greatest of all the areas, and called 'Greater London,' is the dist. under the Metropolitan and City Police, made up of Registration London and the 'Outer Ring.' Besides the whole of Middlesex, 'Greater London' has 34 parishes in Surrey (80,058 ac.), including Croydon, Epsom, Richmond, Kingston, Sutton, &c.; 18 in Kent (42,516 ac.), including Bromley, Chislehurst, &c.; 14 in Essex (60,466 ac.), including Ilford, West Ham, &c.; 13 in Herts (35,893 ac.), including Barnet, Enfield, &c. The total area of Greater London is 690 sq. m., or 26½ m. square. The third London is that formed since 1885 by the following **27 parliamentary boroughs,** each of which, except the City, may be referred to under its own name: Battersea and Clapham, Bethnall Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, City, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Marylebone, Newington, Paddington, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, West Ham, Westminster, Woolwich. These boroughs contain 60 constituencies, each returning one Member of Parliament, except the City, which returns two members. For comparison we also give the data before 1885, when only 22 Members of Parliament were returned, viz., 4 for the City, and 2 each for Westminster, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Hackney, Marylebone, Chelsea, and Greenwich. The following table gives statistics of those four leading 'Metropolitan Areas' for the last four decennial periods:—

LONDON STATISTICS.—TABLE I.

'Metropolitan Areas.'	Area in Acres.	1861.		1871.	
		Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
1. Registration London	74,672	350,421	2,803,989	417,767	3,254,260
2. County Council London	75,442	360,065	2,818,862	419,642	3,266,987
3. Parliamentary London	45,841	334,318	2,640,253	381,955	3,020,871
4. Greater London	443,421	434,530	3,222,720	528,794	3,885,641

'Metropolitan Areas.'	Area in Acres.	1881.		1891.	
		Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.
1. Registration London	74,672	486,046	3,815,544	544,977	4,211,743
2. County Council London	75,442	488,885	3,834,194	548,315	4,232,118
3. Parliamentary London	45,841 / 80,148 (Since the Redistribution Act of 1885)	432,984	3,452,359	..	..
				580,381	4,437,091
4. Greater London	443,421	645,695	4,766 661	789,408	5,633,806

Throughout the Middle Ages the municipal **government** of London was vested in the City Corporation, with powers and privileges defined by many acts and charters. The suburban parishes were regulated by their vestries under local acts. In 1855, on the appointment of the Metropolitan Board of Works, there were 38 vestries and dist. boards. Of the 45 members of the Board of Works, 3 were chosen by the City, 2 each by the 6 parishes—Islington, Marylebone, St. Pancras, Lambeth, St. George's (Hanover Square), and Shoreditch, and the rest by the other parishes and dists. In 1889 that governing body was replaced by the London County Council, with jurisdiction over the same area, but with greater powers. The chairman, elected annually, is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the county. The area administered consists of 30 dists., coextensive with the Poor Law Unions, and contains 196 civil parishes. Ecclesiastically, it is partly in 4 dioceses—Canterbury, London, Rochester, and St. Alban's. There are 118 councillors, and 19 aldermen; and their duties, which extend over 25 parishes in Middlesex, 5 in Kent, and 6 in Surrey, require eighteen standing committees to be appointed, besides several special committees.

The 'City and Liberties' of London (including the borough of Southwark) have not been greatly affected by the new County Council, being still administered in 26 wards by the Corporation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, 26 aldermen, and 206 common councilmen. Other ancient officers are the sheriffs, the recorder, the chamberlain, and the town clerk. The chief magistrate is annually chosen from those aldermen who have been sheriffs. **Guilds,** or 'livery companies,' representing ancient trade unions, having gradually acquired great influence through their control of the trade in the city, became very rich, partly by monopolies and partly by certain charges and donations. These guilds, of which there were formerly more than a hundred, now number seventy-six. The rental of their property in the City exceeds £500,000, and their land outside is probably as much in value. In recent times the business of the City Companies, unless when administering their charities or assisting in technical education, street improvements, &c., is mainly ceremonial. The presentation of the newly elected Lord Mayor to the Lord Chief Justice on November 9 gives occasion for the famous civic pageant called the Lord Mayor's Show. As the population of the capital kept increasing, that of the City has steadily diminished, according to the census, which only takes note of the night population. In 1891 it was 37,705, against 50,652 in 1881, *i.e.*, about $\frac{1}{13}$ of 'Greater London.' The *day* population, however, was 301,000 in 1891, against 261,000 in 1881. The area of the City is 671 acres, or $\frac{1}{674}$ of 'Greater London.' The yearly income of the City Corporation is £670,000; and the profits paying income-tax have been assessed at more than £70,000,000, that of the United Kingdom being £239,000,000.

Down to the beginning of the present century, all estimates of the **population** of London are doubtful. In 1349, according to Stow, 50,000 were buried after the Plague, implying a population of not less than 90,000. From the Subsidy Rolls of 1377, Chalmers and Thorold Rogers derive a population of 35,000. Botero's estimate for 1590 is 160,000 'more or less.' Graunt (1661) makes 460,000; Sir W. Petty (1683), 696,000; Gregory King (1694), 530,000; Richman (1701), 674,000; and Maitland (1738), 726,000. The following table gives the successive results for each decade of the present century, with the percentage in each case to the population of all England and Wales, and the decennial increase per cent.:—

TABLE II.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
Population of London	958,788	1,138,746	1,378,853	1,654,870	1,948,393
Percentage to all England	10.78	11.20	11.49	11.91	12.24
Increase per cent.	..	18.77	21.09	20.02	17.73

	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Population of London	2,362,105	2,803,847	3,253,785	3,815,544	4,211,743
Percentage to all England	13.18	13.97	14.33	14.69	14.52
Increase per cent.	21.24	18.70	16.06	17.27	10.38

The **growth** of London has for ages been continuous. Not till the 13th century was Westminster joined to it by the houses built along the river-strand, passing the village of Charing, now centre of 'Larger London.' In the 16th century the nobles built town residences along the Strand to be out of the city, *e.g.*, Northumberland House, recently removed to build an imposing avenue to the Thames Embankment; Exeter House, built by Lord Burleigh, on the site of the present Exeter Hall. Under James I., St. Clement Danes, St. Giles in the Fields, St. Martins in the Fields, Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and Bermondsey were new parishes added. Then Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe, and Stepney. Under William III., Soho Square and Golden Square were built for the wealthier citizens moving W.; and about 1720, Hanover and Cavendish Squares. 'Mayfair' (named from a fair previously held here in the fields during that month), to the N. of Green Park and E. of Hyde Park, grew up in the early years of George III.; and during the first half of the present century 'Tyburnia' (named from the Tyburn brook, &c.), N. of Hyde Park, and 'Belgravia,' between Knightsbridge and the Thames, had their fields and nursery gardens replaced by fashionable streets and squares. In the last twenty years many handsome houses have covered a great part of South Kensington, and the best sites of Bayswater, Notting Hill, Regent's Park, besides innumerable picturesque spots in more suburban dists., such as Hampstead and Harrow, Sydenham, Putney Heath, Wimbledon, and Richmond. Many city merchants go further afield, and have their homes in Sussex, Herts, Bucks, or Berks.

Much of the **topography** of the western suburbs is explained by the streams Hole-burn (or Holborn), Tyburn, and Westburn (or Westbourne), which flowed S. from the northern heights of Highgate and Hampstead. Hole-bourne was really the Fleet, whose valley is still seen under the Holborn Viaduct or E. of Gray's Inn Road, and gave name to Holborn Hill, Saffron Hill, Back Hill, and Breakneck Steps; while Ship Court, Seacoal Lane, refer to its use as a tidal river. Farringdon Road and other streets show its course, which also explains the irregular boundary on the W. of Clerkenwell parish. The next stream further W. is the Ty-*burn*, which formerly gave name to the parish of Marylebone, as well as to a village near the Oxford Road (now Oxford Street), in the hollow half-way between Oxford Circus and the Marble Arch. This 'burn' winded by the side of Marylebone Lane, when a country path, on its way from the W. of Regent's Park to the Green Park, passing near Buckingham Palace to reach the Thames E. of the Abbey of Westminster (originally built on Thorney Island, formed by the Tyburn), with another branch at Vauxhall Bridge. Tyburn village and brook gave its name to the gibbet erected on the height beyond, at the corner made by the Oxford (or Tyburn) Road and Edgeware Road. The church at Tyburn decaying, another was built further up the stream and called St. Mary-le-*Bourne*, now Marylebone. A mile further W. the Oxford Road descends to cross the West-bourne, or Bayswater stream. It forms the Serpentine in Kensington Gardens, gives name to Knightsbridge, where the Western Road from Piccadilly crossed it, and joins the Thames at Chelsea Bridge, having Sloane Street built all along its right bank. Gloucester and Westbourne Terraces, Bayswater, are along its banks, and in Maida Vale and Kilburn its course determines the line of several streets. The Oxford or Uxbridge Road, still further W., crossed a stream dividing Notting Hill from Shepherd's Bush. There are traces of it in the fields E. of Wormwood Scrubs. Throughout its course it separated Kensington and Chelsea parishes from Hammersmith and Fulham, finally joining the Thames opposite Battersea.

The great **buildings** belonging to the Crown are: (1) *Westminster Hall*, famous in English history, 290 ft. long and 110 high, now a sort of vestibule for both Houses of Parliament; (2) the *Houses of Parliament*, or *Palace of Westminster*, the largest Gothic building applied to civil purposes, with a handsome façade 900 ft. long overlooking the river, a clock tower 320 ft. high, and the Victoria Tower 340 ft.; (3) the *Banqueting Hall*, Whitehall, now a royal chapel—central window from which Charles I. stepped on the scaffold; (4) *St. James's Palace*, still used for court purposes; (5) *Buckingham Palace*, the Queen's town residence, fine grounds, and gallery of Dutch painters; (6) *Marlborough House*, Pall Mall, residence of the Prince of Wales, designed by Wren; (7) *Kensington Palace*, in Kensington Gardens; (8) the *Tower of London*, east of the City, used as a palace, a state-prison, as well as a fortress, now a repository for the regalia of England and much ancient armour; (9) *Somerset House*, in the Strand, seen to great advantage from the river, now serves for government offices, as those of the Exchequer, the Inland Revenue, the Registrar-General, and others; (10) the *Admiralty*, between Charing Cross and Whitehall, in course of reconstruction; (11) the *Horse Guards*, headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief; (12) the Treasury, the Privy Council Office, the Education Office, and the Board of Trade occupy a large square structure extending from Dover House, office of the Secretary for Scotland and the Scotch Education staff, to the historical Downing Street, which contains the official residences of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; (13) south of Downing Street is an extensive and handsome range in the Italian style, for the Home, Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Offices; (14) the *General Post Office*, St. Martin's-le-Grand, three handsome masses of structure, the oldest having a lofty central hall 80 ft. long; (15) the *British Museum*, with noble Ionic portico, famous collections of antiquities, library of 1,900,000 printed books and 214,000 MSS.; (16) the *National Gallery* of Paintings, with an extension on N. side to contain the National Portrait Gallery; (17) the *South Kensington Museum* of Science and Art, and that of Natural History, with a branch at Bethnall Green; (18) the *Imperial Institute*, founded 1888, to commemorate the jubilee of Her Majesty; (19) *Burlington House*, Piccadilly, appropriated to the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the London University, and other learned bodies; (20) the *New Law Courts*, or 'Palace of Justice,' Temple Bar, a huge group of Gothic buildings, with a central hall 230 ft. long, and the Strand front, 500 ft. long, surmounted by a bell tower—the Supreme Courts consist of the High Court of Justice, the Court of Appeal, the Court of Chancery, the Queen's Bench, presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of England; (21) *Chelsea Hospital*, overlooking the river; (22) *Greenwich Hospital*, on the site of a palace, with handsome colonnades, picture-gallery with several statues and monuments, relics of Nelson. Of ordinary **hospitals**, the chief are the three great endowed ones, *St. Bartholomew's*, W. Smithfield, *Guy's* in Southwark, and *St. Thomas's* by Westminster Bridge; others are *St. George's*, Hyde Park Corner, the *Middlesex*, *Westminster*, *Charing Cross*, *University College*, *King's College*, the *London* (Whitechapel), the *W. London*, &c., besides many special ones. The **Corporation** owns several important **buildings**, such as the Guildhall, with its hall for State banquets, its courts of justice, museum, and free library; the Mansion House, or residence of the Lord Mayor, with a Corinthian portico and the Egyptian Hall. Most of the halls of the city companies are handsome structures. The City also contains St. Paul's Cathedral (370 ft. high), best seen from the river, and other fine churches designed by Wren. Many others of the various parishes throughout the capital deserve notice. Westminster Abbey, where our kings have been crowned since before the Norman Conquest, is famous for its monuments, its chapels, and the coronation chair containing the 'stone of Scone.'

Communications.—Before the building of the High Level Bridge, east of the Tower, London Bridge (928 ft. long) was the lowest as well as the most ancient of the **Thames bridges.** Till recent times it had been, since the earliest history of England, a main point of communication between the S. side and the N., and therefore formed an important factor in the building up of London's greatness. The present bridge was built in 1823–31, at a cost of £1,500,000. Old London Bridge, which till the middle of the 18th century was the only bridge in the capital, was some yards further E., in a line with the Monument, and had twenty arches, making the navigation dangerous, the present bridge having five. The old bridge, dating from 1170, was really a street of lofty houses, much admired by visitors for its stone towers and gates, its picturesque wooden houses projecting over the piers, and its three 'vacancies' for the passage of boats and ships. After 1754 the houses were removed and the waterway widened. As one of the means of relieving the present London Bridge, which has long been inadequate to the traffic, the Tower Bridge (or High Level Bridge) was built (1886–94) by the Corporation of the City.

Between two Gothic towers, 200 ft. apart, are two 'bascules,' level with the roadway, which are raised by hydraulic power to allow ships to pass, the towers being at the same time utilised to raise foot passengers to the 'high level' portion of the bridge. Total length of footway, 2640 ft.; total cost of the bridge, £750,000. Another relief to the passenger traffic over London Bridge was previously effected by the 'subway' above the Tower. Among other means of communication between the opposite banks, in addition to the electric railways mentioned below, are a tunnel under the Thames at Poplar, and an important free ferry, available for wheeled vehicles, at Woolwich, both due to the County Council. Now there are a score of bridges to span the river, some (*e.g.*, Waterloo, Westminster, and Putney) much admired for architectural and engineering properties. Formerly the great thoroughfare to Westminster besides the 'water way' was by Fleet Street and the Strand, also leading to Piccadilly, Kensington, and Hammersmith, but now a grand river-boulevard connects the Houses of Parliament directly with the City by the Victoria Embankment. This handsome quay has reclaimed 37 ac. from the Thames, and supplied room for the Metropolitan District Railway, which runs beneath. The more ancient thoroughfare parallel to the river was the Roman way, which passed from Essex along Whitechapel Road, Cheapside, Holborn, Oxford Street, Bayswater Road, &c., to Brentford and Staines; whence in more modern times a branch diverged at Shepherd's Bush to go to Uxbridge and Oxford. The other thoroughfares, some due to the recent improvements, are numerous, and many of them spacious and handsome. The **railway system** of London has also a large share in the communication between place and place. There are fifteen termini of the great companies, especially the *Great Northern* at King's Cross, the *Midland* at St. Pancras, the *North-Western*, Euston Square, the *Great-Western* at Paddington, the *Chatham and Dover* at Victoria, the *South-Western* at Waterloo, the *South-Eastern* at Charing Cross and Cannon Street, the *Brighton* at London Bridge and Victoria, the *Great-Eastern* at Liverpool Street, the *North-London*, Broad Street, the *Tilbury*, &c., at Fenchurch Street. To connect the termini and supply other communications, the Underground Railway renders enormous service. Its 'Inner Circle,' of 13 m. circumference, connects the City with Notting Hill, South Kensington, and Westminster; and by a second arc includes Westbourne Park, Hammersmith, and Earl's Court, &c. The 'Outer Circle' passes round by Willesden, Hampstead, and Islington. An electric railway now connects the City with Stockwell, going under the Thames and passing Kennington and the Oval, with proposed extension to Clapham and Wandsworth. Another, also passing under the river channel, is now (1895) in course of construction between Waterloo terminus and the city. The General Omnibus Company carries over 50,000,000 persons yearly; 'licensed carriages' amount to 15,000 nearly, including 7500 hansom cabs.

Popular **education** in London was quite insufficient before the Act of 1870. The great schools are the *City of London School*, founded 1442; *St. Paul's* (founded 1512); *Westminster* (1560), with eight exhibitions to Oxford; *Christ's Hospital*, 'the Blue Coats' (1533), with income of over £60,000; *Merchant Taylors'* (1561), now occupying the old Charterhouse buildings [**Godalming**]; *Gresham College* (1597); *Charterhouse* (1611). For the higher education there is the University of London (founded 1836), an examining body with powers to confer degrees in Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Science. University College and King's College (both founded 1828), the former undenominational, the latter connected with the Church of England, supply instruction in such higher branches of education as are taught in the Universities. Recently it has been proposed to establish a teaching University of London. The Inns of Court provide lectures for students of law; and for all branches of medical and surgical science there are many eminent schools, such as the Royal College of Physicians and that of Surgeons, the great hospitals, the Royal Veterinary College. For technical education, an Institute in the City has founded four colleges (in Exhibition Road, in Finsbury, in Kennington, and in Bethnal Green) for engineering, chemistry, applied arts, trades, &c. Among other scientific and higher schools are the Royal School of Mines, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the Royal Academy of Painters, &c. A School of Economics and Political Science is to be opened in Oct. 1895. The London School Board have now over 678,000 children 'upon the roll,' whereas before 1870 there were only 170,000 taught throughout the capital.

The capital is now fairly well provided with **libraries,** since, in addition to those of learned societies and religious bodies, over 30 parishes have adopted the Act for providing public libraries. The following are already open: Battersea, (1) Central, (2) Lammas Hall, (3) Lurline Gardens (S.[1]); Bermondsey (Spa Road) (S.); Bethnal Green; Bishopsgate Institute; Camberwell, (1) Central, (2) Livesey, Old Kent Road, (3) Minet, (4) Dulwich; Chelsea (Manresa Road) (S.); Christ Church (Blackfriars Road); City of London (Moorfields); Clapham (North Side); Clerkenwell; Fulham; Guildhall (the City); Hammersmith (Ravenscourt Park) (S.); Hampstead (S.); Highgate Hill; Holborn (John Street); Kensal Town (Harrow Road) (S.); Kensington, (1) Central, (2) Ladbroke Grove, (3) Brompton; Lambeth, (1) W. Norwood (Knight's Hill Road) (S.), (2) Tate (Lambeth Road) (S.), (3) Durning (Kennington Cross) (S.), (4) Noble (Waterloo Road) (S.), (5) Minet (also under Camberwell); Marylebone, (1) Lisson Grove (S.), (2) E. Marylebone (Mortimer Street); N. Islington, (1) Holloway Road, (2) Duncombe Road, (3) Seven Sisters Road; People's Palace (Mile End Road) (S.); Poplar; Putney; Rotherhithe; St. George's (Buckingham Palace Road); St. Giles' (Southampton Row); St. Martins-in-the-Fields (St. Martins Lane); St. Pancras (Camden Street); Shoreditch (Kingsland Road); S. London (Camberwell Road); Stoke Newington; Streatham; Wandsworth; West Ham, (1) Broadway, Stratford, (2) Barking Road; Westminster, (1) Great Smith Street, (2) Knightsbridge; Whitechapel (High Street) (S). Besides these the following have adopted the Acts: Bromley, Lewisham, Newington (Surrey), St. Giles. It is unnecessary to enumerate the places of amusement in London. The **first theatres** date from 1582, and because the Lord Mayor objected to have any playhouses within the City, the 'Theatre' and the 'Curtain' were in Shoreditch, the 'Globe,' 'Rose,' and 'Hope' on the Bankside, Surrey.

[1] Means open on Sunday.

The **drainage system** of London is a colossal work occupying from 1859 to 1865 in construction, and cost nearly six millions. Before 1848 the sewerage was very defective. The Fleet R. had for ages served as a main drain, and was not bridged over till 1637, and then only partially. During the first half of this century house-sewerage passed into cess-pools, most of which were unprovided with overflow drains. The former high mortality, as compared with modern results, was due largely to the insanitary state of houses and streets; thus, taking the four worst years of the 17th century, 1603, 1625, 1636, and 1665, the average annual number who died of 'plague' was 37,700 out of 54,200 deaths for all London; and in 1849, 14,125 died of cholera out of 68,800. The death-rate has in recent years been steadily diminishing from 24.3 per 1000 in 1855, to 21.6 in 1881, and 17.3 in 1887, so that London is more healthy than any of the other 20 largest towns in England. The death-rate of all England is 20 per 1000, and France 22.8.

Besides a large number of minor parks, gardens, and **recreation grounds** throughout London, the following principal parks and open spaces, with an area of over 50 ac. each, are here named in alphabetical order. The name in brackets shows under whose management the property lies. Barnes Common, 100 ac. (the Conservators); Battersea Park, 190 ac. (L. C. C.[1]); Blackheath, 270 ac. (L. C. C.); Brockwell Park, 78 ac. (L. C. C.); Bushey Park, 1000 ac. (O. W.[2]); Clapham Common, 220 ac. (L. C. C.); Clissold Park, 53 ac. (L. C. C.); Dulwich Park, 72 ac. (L. C. C.); Epping Forest, 5348 ac. (the City); Finsbury Park, 118 ac. (L. C. C.); Green Park, 56 ac. (O. W.); Greenwich Park, 185 ac. (O. W.); Hackney Marsh, 340 ac. (L. C. C.); Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill, 505 ac. (L. C. C.); Highgate Wood, 70 ac. (the City); Hyde Park, 380 ac. (O. W.); Kensington Gardens, 270 ac. (O. W.); Kew Gardens and Arboretum, 240 ac. (O. W.); Peckham Rye, 112 ac. (L. C. C.); Plumstead Common, 110 ac. (L. C. C.); Putney Heath, 400 ac. (the Conservators); Regent's Park, 470 ac. (O. W.); Richmond Park, 2250 ac. (O. W.); St. James's Park, 90 ac. (O. W.); Southwark Park, 65 ac. (L. C. C.); Streatham Common, 66 ac. (L. C. C.); Tooting Bec Common, 144 ac. (L. C. C.); Victoria Park, 300 ac. (L. C. C.); Wandsworth Common, 183 ac. (L. C. C.); Wanstead Park, 182 ac. (City); West Ham Park, 80 ac. (City Corporation and others); Wimbledon Common, 700 ac. (the Conservators); Wormwood Scrubs, 194 ac. (L. C. C.).

The **food supply** naturally gives rise to many important **markets.** The chief are the cattle markets of Copenhagen Fields (Holloway) and Deptford, occupying 20 ac. and 22 ac. respectively; the central meat market, Smithfield, 625 ft. by 240 ft., with another for poultry, &c., adjoining; the Leadenhall market for poultry and game (once the principal provision market in the city), rebuilt in 1881; Billingsgate, the great fish market, formerly a harbour for the river craft, extended in 1877 to an area of 39,000 ft., but still quite inadequate; Covent Garden, for vegetables, fruit, and flowers, named from a convent on the site belonging to Westminster Abbey; there are minor vegetable markets at the Borough, Spitalfields, &c. Over many large districts the lack of markets is made up by 'costermongers' selling vegetables, fish, &c., in the streets. The leather market is in Bermondsey; hay markets at Smithfield, Whitechapel, and the 'Cumberland Market'; Tattersall's, Knightsbridge, is the great market for riding and carriage horses.

The **port of London** extends for 50 m. from the Bridge to the Nore, where it is 10 m. broad, though only half a mile broad at Gravesend. The upper part of the port to the W. of Limehouse is known as the Pool, nearly 2½ m. long. The

[1] London County Council. [2] H. M. Office of Works.

Thames docks occupy 2267 ac., 330 of which are on the right bank. Those on the left bank are the London, St. Catherine's, E. and W. Indian, Victoria and Albert, Millwall, and Tilbury —the last having the largest area. Vessels of 800 tons reach St. Catherine's Dock beside the Tower, and the largest ascend to Deptford. See also **Thames.** Even in the Roman and Saxon periods London had such trade that Bede called it 'the market of many nations.' In 1250 the settlement of the Hansa merchants in the 'Steel-yard' greatly increased the commerce with the Continent and the Levant. The value of wool and cloth exported in 1566 to Antwerp and Bruges was over £2,000,000. At that date Gresham founded the Royal Exchange; and the Turkey Company (founded 1579), the E. India Company (1600), the Virginia Company (1606), and the Hudson's Bay Company (1670), largely assisted the growth of the London trade and of British commerce. The following shows the movement of tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared the port of London at the dates given :—

Year.	Tonnage.		Year.	Tonnage.	
	Entered.	Cleared.		Entered.	Cleared.
1693	117,400	104,700	1841	1,596,500	1,124,800
1750	511,700	179,900	1851	2,627,300	2,030,400
1790	581,100	348,100	1861	3,938,100	2,641,700
1816	804,500	681,300	1871	5,135,200	4,029,900
1821	888,400	727,000	1881	5,810,000	4,479,000
1831	1,047,900	928,700	1891	7,638,000	5,788,000

The number of vessels entered has increased from 4416 in 1816 to 10,218 in 1891, and those cleared from 3604 to 7648. Of the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom, 28 per cent. is in the Thames, the great bulk of which is from imports. Thus the yearly Customs' revenue for London is from £10,600,000 to £10,900,000, or more than four times that of Liverpool. The value of those imports (1891) was £144,000,000, the exports being £90,000,000, more than four times the amount in 1840. London has almost a monopoly of the trade with the E. Indies and China; and of 33,700,000 lbs. of tea exported in 1891 from the United Kingdom, 32,267,000 lbs. went from the Thames. London absorbs nearly all the French trade, as well as the Baltic imports, and those from other Continental countries. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 50.0° F., Jan. 39.0°, July 63.2°; mean rfall. (25 yrs.), 25 in. [**R. E. A.**]

London, city, U.S., Ohio, Madison co., 26 m. W. by S. Columbus. P.<4000.

London, Little, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. NW. Leeds, PM.O.

London and Hampshire Canal, connecting Basingstoke in the county of Hampshire with the riv. Wey in Chertsey par. Length, 37½ m.

London and North-Western Railway, one of the most important railway systems of Eng., main line, London (Euston) by Rugby, Crewe, Warrington, and Preston to Carlisle; branches to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Holyhead, &c.; locomotive department and workshops at Crewe.

London and South-Western Railway, railway system, Eng., main line, London (Waterloo) to Salisbury, Exeter, and Plymouth; branches to Southampton, and many other places in Hampshire and the counties further W.; locomotive department and workshops at Eastleigh, near Southampton. There is a joint line belonging to this company and the M. R. from Cheltenham by Swindon to a junction with the L. & SW. R. system near Romsey.

London Apprentice, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from St. Austell.

London Bridge, double stn., Eng., London, 1 m. SE. St. Paul's, the east end terminus of the SE. R. and the L. B. & S. C. R.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, railway system, Eng., main line, London Bridge or Victoria stns. (London) to Brighton; extensions and branches to all towns on the S. ct., from Portsmouth to Hastings, as well as to the inland towns of Guildford and Tunbridge Wells; workshops at Brighton.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, railway system, Eng., main line, indicated by the name; London termini, St. Paul's, Holborn Viaduct, and Victoria; branches to Margate, Ramsgate, &c.

London Colney, hamlet, Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 2½ m. SE. by E. St. Albans, on the Colne, PMT.O.

Londonderry, seapt. vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., on Cobequid Bay, 49 m. WSW. Pictou. P.<1500.

Londonderry, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10 m. N. Ripon, 2 m. SSE. Leeming Lane stn., PMT.O.

Londonderry, city, parl. bor. (1 member), and mun. bor., and riv. port, cap. co. of same name, on the Foyle, at its entrance into Lough Foyle, 144 m. NNW. Dublin; at the point of junction of the Derry and Enniskillen line (G. N. R.), the Coleraine line (Belfast and Northern Counties Rly.), and the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Rly. (to Buncrana). Lat. of bridge, 54° 59′ 6″ N., long. 7° 19′ W. Alt. 20 ft. It stands on a ridge projecting into the river, and is enclosed by walls and bastions, built in 1609, and beyond which large suburbs now extend. It was built in its present form by the 'Irish Society,' or London companies, who colonised and gave name to the county. Previously the town was called Derry, which is still the name of the dioceses, the bishops of which have other seats here; namely, the Anglican diocese of Derry and Raphoe (including portions of the cos. of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal), and the Roman Catholic diocese of Derry (comprising all co. Londonderry, part of Donegal, and a large part of Tyrone). A few cannon used in this defence are still on the city walls. Principal buildings, the cathedral, the Roman Catholic cathedral, a diocesan free grammar school or college, founded in 1617, and which, together with Gwyn's school, is munificently endowed; a valuable diocesan and public libraries. There is a monument in honour of the Rev. G. Walker, the defender of the city during the memorable siege which it sustained against the forces of James II. in 1689. L. has flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, tanyards, iron-foundries, and manufactures of shirts and table linen. Trade of the port chiefly with Liverpool and Glasgow. For statistics, see **Appendix**, p. 13. The harbour is formed by the river, along which there are 5709 ft. of quays, with a depth alongside of 24 ft. at ordinary high water, 16 ft. at low water. PMT.O. (**L.** or **Derry**). Market-days, W. and S. Parl. bor. and tn. P. (1841) 15,200; (1851) 19,900; (1871) 25,200; (1891) 33,200.

Londonderry, maritime co., N. Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic Ocean and Lough Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, and W. Donegal; divided into the following baronies :—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Coleraine	85,837	18,827
Keenaght	130,328	19,952
Loughinsholin	171,660	50,030
NE. Liberties of Coleraine	18,008	9,536
NW. Liberties of Londonderry	12,773	30,411
Tirkeeran	94,783	23,253
Total	513,388[1]	152,009

[1] Exclusive of 8927 ac. under the larger rivers and tideways.

Surface in the S. and centre mountainous; elsewhere mostly lowland. Cambrian and Lower Silurian rocks prevail in the W. The E. is overlaid by the Tertiary basalts, which cover the greater part of Antrim, and between these two areas there is a strip of Lower Carboniferous. Coast line low. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Climate mild. Mean annual temp. of the cap. 49° F.; annual rfall., 34 in. Soil various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. Poultry numerous, and eggs are extensively exported. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix**, pp. 10–12. Estates large, and mostly owned by the twelve London companies, to which the county was granted by James I., after forfeiture by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Manufactures of linen extensive. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. L. sends two county members to Parliament (N. and S. divs.), besides one for the city of Londonderry. See **Ireland,** table.

Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway. See **Londonderry,** city.

Londonderry, North-West Liberties of, bar., Ire., in co. Londonderry, W. of riv. Foyle.

Londonderry, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 6 m. SE. Manchester. P.<1500.

Londonderry, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on West R., 28 m. S. by E. Rutland. P.<1500.

Londonderry Cape, in the extreme N. of W. Australia.

Londonderry Islands, group, Chile, in the W. of the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, crossed by 55° S.

London Fields, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R., 2½ m. NE. St. Paul's.

London Road, stn., Eng., Manchester, terminus of M. S. & L. R.

London Road, stn., Eng., Nottingham, terminus of G. N. R.

London Road, stn., Eng., Surrey, in NE. vicinity of Guildford, on L. & SW. R.

London Road, stn., Eng., Sussex, in NE. of Brighton, on L. B. & S. C. R.

London Stone, rock in the Thames, Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Sheerness.

London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, a rly. system, Eng., main line running from Fenchurch Street, London, N. of the Thames, to the places indicated.

Londonthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 3 m. ENE. Grantham. P.<250. See **Manthorpe.**

Lonely Island, small isl. with a lighthouse, Canada, Ontario, in Georgian Bay, in 45° 31′ N., 81° 30′ W.

Lone Pine, vil., U.S., California, Inyo co. P.<1500.

Long, isl., Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 5° 20′ S., and in the W. by 147° E.

Long, Loch, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scot., extending N. opposite Gourock 20 m., between cos. Argyll and Dumbarton. Breadth, 1–2 m.; depth, 15–20 fathoms.

Long, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the W. of co. Monaghan, 11 m. NE. Cavan.

Longa, isl., Scot., Ross-shire, W. ct., at the mouth of the Gair Loch, in 57° 43½′ N.

Longannet Point, cape, Scot., Perthshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, in 3° 41½′ W., opposite Grangemouth Harbour.

Longarone, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. NE. by N. Belluno, on the Piave, 43 m. N. Treviso. P. <2000.

Long Beach, watering-place, U.S., California, on a beautiful sea-beach, San Pedro Bay, 4 m. E. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Long Beach, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 55 m. SE. by E. Philadelphia (Penn.), on the S. end of **Long Beach I.,** which stretches more than 20 m. NNE., mainly in Ocean co. P. <1500.

Longbenton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 3½ m. NNE. Newcastle, close to Benton stn.; it has coal-mines and stone quarries. P. (1871) 17,200; (1891) 22,200.

Longborough, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 12½ m. SE. Evesham, 2½ m. SW. Moreton in the Marsh stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. with Sezincote**) P. <750.

Long Branch, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 27 m. S. New York; a strip of sandy beach, backed by a bluff on the Atlantic Ocean, a much frequented summer resort of New York. P. 7200.

Longbredy, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Bredy, 7½ m. W. Dorchester, P.O. (**Long Bredy**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Littlebredy**) P. <500.

Longbridge Deverill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 10 m. S. Trowbridge, 3 m. S. by W. Warminster stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**L. D. with Monkton Deverill and Crockerton**) P. <1000.

Longbridgemoor, moorland tract, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 8 m. W. by N. Annan.

Longburton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3 m. S. by E. Sherborne, P.O. (**Long Burton**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Holnest**) P. <500.

Longcot, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 8½ m. NE. by E. Swindon, 3 m. S. by W. Faringdon, 1½ m. W. by N. Uffington stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Fernham**) P. <500.

Longcroft, hamlet, Scot., Stirlingshire, 5½ m. W. Falkirk, 1 m. W. by S. Dennyloanhead stn. See **Parkfoot.**

Longden, P.O., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 5 m. SW. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. SE. Plealey Road stn.

Longdon, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 3½ m. NW. Lichfield, 1 m. SW. Armitage stn., PT.O.; 4545 ac. P. <1500.

Longdon, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 4 m. NW. by W. Tewkesbury, P.O. P. <500.

Longdon Road, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, on Shipton-on-Stour Branch Rly., 2 m. N. Shipton-on-Stour.

Longdon-upon-Tern, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., on one of the Shropshire Union Canals, 8½ m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, 2 m. N. by W. Admaston stn. P. <250.

Longdown, hamlet, Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. SE. Exeter, P.O.

Long Downs, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Penryn, Cornwall.

Longdyke, vil., Scot., Stirling, Bothkennar par. P. <500.

Longerich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 5 m. NW. by N. Cologne. P. <2000.

Longeville-lès-Saint-Avold, vil., Ger. See **Lubeln.**

Longfield, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 4½ m. SW. Gravesend, close to Fawkham stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Longfield, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh. East L., 6 m. W. by N. Omagh, 9718 ac., P. <2000; West L. 23,904 ac., P. <3500.

Longfleet, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, within the bor. of Poole. P. <3000.

Longford, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. W. by N. Derby, PM.O. P. <500.

Longford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 1½ m. NNE. Gloucester, P.O. P. <750.

Longford, P.O., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 3½ m. NE. Staines.

Longford, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 1½ m. W. by S. Newport, 15 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury. P. <250.

Longford, part of eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 3½ m. NNE. Coventry, with a stn. (**Longford and Exhall**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. See **Foleshill.**

Longford, bar., Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Galway, bordering King's co. on the E.

Longford, tnld., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Ballybritt, 7 m. ESE. Parsonstown. To the W. are the round tower and church of Sierkieram. P. <250.

Longford, inland co., Ire., Leinster, extending from Lough Ree (in the course of the Shannon) NE. to co. Cavan, and N. of Lough Ree, bounded on the W. by the Shannon; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Ardagh	40,229	9,929
Granard	64,229	14,618
Longford	57,265	14,203
Moydow	34,479	4,139
Rathcline	40,544	6,553
Shrule	21,024	3,205
Total	257,770[1]	52,647

[1] Exclusive of 11,637 ac. under the larger rivers and loughs.

Surface between the NW. and middle of the county diversified with gentle hills, elsewhere mostly flat, in many places boggy; geologically mostly of the Lower Carboniferous period, but with inlying patches of Devonian. Besides a portion of Lough Ree, the county contains in the NE. Lough Gowna, besides other smaller loughs. Soil, except where bog prevails, mostly a rich loam resting upon limestone. Grazing farms are numerous; arable farms small. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Linens and coarse woollens manufactured. The county is crossed by the Midland Great Western Rly. (two branches) and the Royal Canal. The county returns two members to Parliament (N. and S. divs.). Chief towns, Longford, Granard, Ballymahon, and Edgeworthstown. See **Ireland,** table.

Longford, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Longford.

Longford, civic tn., Ire., NW. co. L., bars. Ardagh and L., 17 m. ENE. Roscommon, on the M. G. W. R., the small riv. Camlin, and a branch of the Royal Canal; seat of the Roman Catholic bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois, whose diocese embraces nearly the whole co. of L., with the greater part of co. Leitrim, and portions of King's co., Westmeath, Roscommon, Cavan, and Sligo; has a Roman Catholic cathedral and college, cavalry and artillery barracks, an extensive brick-factory, corn-mills, &c. Market-days, W. and S. P. <4000.

Longford, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., 60 m. from Westport (Buller co.). P. <1500.

Longford, municip., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 11 m. S. Launceston. P. <1500.

Longford, post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., on the Latrobe R., 5 m. SSE. Sale. P. <1500.

Longford, South, Tasmania. See **Lake District.**

Longfordpass, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Littleton.

Longforgan, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5½ m. W. Dundee, 1 m. NNW. of its stn. on the C. R., PM.O.; 8528 ac. P. <2000; vil. P. <500.

Longformacus, par., Scot., Berwickshire, on Dye Water, 6 m. WNW. Duns, PT.O.; 19,532 ac. P. <500.

Longframlington, par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Framlington, Long.**

Long Gully, post-tn., Victoria, co. and 2 m. N. Bendigo, in 36° 41′ S., 144° 11′ E. P. <1500.

Longham, hamlet, Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Stour, 6 m. NE. Poole, 3 m. E. by S. Wimborne stn., PM.O.

Longham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 20 m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 4 m. NW. by W. East Dereham, 3 m. ENE. Fransham stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Wendling**) P. <750.

Long Handborough, vil., Eng., co. and 6 m. NW. Oxford, PM.O.

Long Harbour, inlet, Newfoundland, S. ct., running N. from Fortune Bay, its mouth in 55° 5′ W.

Longhaven, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 5 m. S. Peterhead.

Longhirst, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 2½ m. NE. by N. Morpeth, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Longhope, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 9 m. W. by N. Gloucester, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Longhope, hamlet, Scot., Orkney Is., Hoy I., 17 m. SW. Kirkwall, PMT.O.

Longhoughton, stn., Eng., Northumberland. See **Houghton, Long.**

Long Island, or **Yuma,** one of the Bahama Is., between Cat I. on the NW. and Crooked I. on the SE. Length, 68 m.; breadth, 1–2 m.

Long Island, Canada, on the E. side of James Bay, Hudson Bay, S. end, in 55° 5′ N.

Long Island, Ire., off SW. ct. of co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., lat. 51° 28′ N., long. 9° 33′ W. P. 205.

Long Island, isl., NE. New Guinea, at the SW. extremity of New Britain. Area, 232 sq. m.

Long Island, Ire., in the SE. of co. Roscommon, bar. S. Athlone, in the riv. Shannon.

Long Island, a name applied collectively to that group of the Hebrides (Scot.) consisting of Lewis, N. and S. Uist, and Benbecula.

Long Island, isl., U.S., Maine, in Blue Hill Bay, opposite Seaville. P.<1500.

Long Island, isl., U.S., Massachusetts, in Boston Harbour; fortified, and with lighthouse. P.<1500.

Long Island, isl., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., in Lake Winnepesaukee. Length, 3 m.; breadth, 2 m.

Long Island, several isls. off the coasts of the U.S., N. America, the principal in state New York, a long fish-shaped strip of land, opposite Staten I., separated from New York City by East R., having N. Long Island Sound, W. New York Bay, and on other sides the Atlantic Ocean. Length 115 m.; average breadth, 12 m.; area, 1500 sq. m. Surface generally very level; along the N. shore is a narrow range of hills. The S. shore is formed by one immense sandbank, almost completely separated from the island proper by inlets, the largest of which is Great South Bay, extending for 100 m. behind the Great South Beach. Rockaway and Coney I. beaches, famous summer resorts, are western extensions of the Great South Beach. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Long Island City. Formerly inhabited by various small tribes of Indians, of whom a few still remain. In the battle of Long Island, 1776, the British, under Lord Cornwallis, defeated the Americans.

Long Island, city, U.S., New York, Queen's co., 5 m. NNE. Brooklyn, at W. end of Long I. It has a water-front of 10 m. along Newtown Creek, which separates it from Brooklyn, and thence along East R. to Bowery Bay. P. (1880) 17,100; (1890) 30,500.

Long Island, isl., U.S., S. Carolina, Charleston co., in 32° 48′–51′ N.

Long Island Sound, is the navigable channel between Long Island and New York and Connecticut, 110 m. in length, and from 2 to 20 m. across, communicating E. by a narrow rapid, called the Race, with the Atlantic, and W. with New York Bay by East R., between New York and Brooklyn. An important trade route between New York and the eastern states.

Longjumeau, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Carbeil, on the Orge, 11 m. SSW. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<3000.

Longki, vil., China, prov. Yünnan, 81 m. NNE. Chaotung-fu; seat of the bishop of the Catholic missions of Yünnan.

Long Lake, Canada, New Brunswick, Victoria co., 75 m. N. by W. Fredericton, drained by the riv. Tobique into the riv. St. John.

Long Lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, Shelburne co., 105 m. SW. by W. Halifax, drained into the Atlantic Ocean.

Long Lake, Canada, Ontario, N. of Lake Superior, E. of Lake Nepigon, crossed by 87° W., drained NE. into the Kenogami. Length, 35 m.; breadth, ½–4 m.

Long Lake, Canada, Quebec, Temiscouata co., 120 m. E. by N. Quebec, drained from its NW. end NE. into Lake Temiscouata, 13 m. long.

Long Lake, lake, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., drains Namjamskillecook R. into Temiscouata Lake. Length, 15 m.; breadth, 2 m.

Long Lake, lake, U.S., New York, Hamilton co., 16 m. long, 62 m. SW. by W. Burlington (Vt.). Alt. 1573 ft. (Adirondack Survey).

Long (or **Last**) **Mountain Lake,** Canada, Assiniboia, about 50 m. long NNW. to SSE., crossed at its S. end by 105° W., drained from its S. end into the Qu' Appelle R.

Longley, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 12 m. (by road) SW. Hobart. P.<1500.

Longlier, vil., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Neufchâteau, 26 m. ENE. Sedan. P.<2000.

Long Load, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 7 m. NW. Yeovil, 2 m. N. Martock stn., P.O. P.<250.

Longmanhill, vil., Scot., Banffshire, 3 m. E. by S. Banff, 2½ m. ESE. Macduff stn., P.O.

Long Marston, stn., Eng. See **Marston Sicca.**

Long Meadow, Eng. See **Bottisham Lode.**

Longmeadow, tn., U.S., on the S. frontier of Massachusetts, Hampden co., 4 m. S. Springfield. P.<3000.

Longmont, tn., U.S., Colorado, Boulder co., 59 m. NW. Denver (by rail). P.<2000.

Longmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Broughshane.

Longmore, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Templemore, co. Tipperary.

Longmorn, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 3 m. SSE. Elgin.

Longmun, riv., China, probably the Heng-kiang or Kin-kiang of Chinese maps, having the isl. of L. (prov. Kwangtung, 37 m. W. Lien-chou) opposite its mouth; navigable to Lingshan.

Long Mynd, The, range of hills, Eng., Salop, 12–17 m. SSW. Shrewsbury; composed of Cambrian rocks. Highest peak, 1674 ft.

Longney, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 5½ m. SW. Gloucester, P.O. P.<500.

Longni, vil., France, dep. Orne, 31 m. E. by N. Alençon, 10 m. E. Mortagne. P.<2000.

Longniddry, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 5 m. WNW. Haddington, for which it is the junction, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Longnor, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 8 m. S. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. NE. Leebotwood stn. P.<250. See **Leebotwood.**

Longnor, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 6 m. SSE. Buxton, PMT.O. P.<750.

Longo, seapt., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., in 3° 45′ S., with English and Dutch trading stations.

Longobondo, seapt., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., in 4° 20′ S., with Dutch trading station.

Longobucco, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 37 m. N. Catanzaro. P.<4000.

Longone, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Leghorn, on the E. ct. of the isl. of Elba; two forts defend the entrance to the port. P.<3000.

Longonot, volcanic mt., Brit. E. Africa, about 6 m. S. Lake Naivasha. Alt. 9350 ft.

Longo Point, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, in about 10° 16′ S.

Longos, the centre one of the three peninsulas in the SE. of Chalkis, Turkey in Europe, terminating in Cape Drepano. Length, 31 m.

Longparish, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Test, 10 m. N. by W. Winchester, 1½ m. NE. by E. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 5329 ac. P.<1000.

Longpavement, stn., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien, 1½ m. NW. Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly.

Longpo, frontier tn. on the Song-koi, or Red R., Tongking, between Laokai and Manhao.

Long Point. 1. Isl., Canada, Ontario, in Lake Erie, 18 m. long, in 80° 6′–25′ W. **2.** Bay on the N.

Long Point, tn., Canada, Quebec, Hochelaga co., Montreal I., on l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 5 m. NNE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Long Point, cape, Cape Colony, W. ct., in about 32° 50′ S.

Long Point, cape, Newfoundland, W. ct., in 48° 50′ N.

Long Point, cape, U.S., Massachusetts, in Cape Cod Bay, in 42° 2′ N., 70° 9′ W.

Long Pond, lake, Newfoundland, in 47° 59′–48° 6′ N., 55° 50° W.

Longport, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burslem par., 3 m. NW. Stoke-upon-Trent, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. 10,100.

Long Prairie, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Todd co., 100 m. NW. Minneapolis. P.<1500.

Long Range, The, lough, Ire. See **Killarney.**

Long Range, the name of two ranges of mts., Newfoundland, one extending along the W. ct. from about 49°–50° 40′ N., the other stretching 50 m. ENE. from Cape Ray in the SW.

Long Reach, reach of the riv. Thames, 3 m. long, above Gravesend, Eng.

Long Reach, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Argyle, 121 m. (by rail and road) SW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Longreach, post-tn., Queensland, Cumberland co., 425 m. (by rail) W. Rockhampton. P.<1500.

Long Reach, channel, S. Chile, crossed by 53° 10′ S.

Long Reach, vil., U.S., West Virginia, Tyler co., on the Ohio, 42 m. SSW. Wheeling. P.<1500.

Longridge, manufacturing tn., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 6 m. NE. Preston, on the L. & Y. R.; carries on cotton-spinning and weaving, and nail-making. Mean rfall. (Alston, alt. 320 ft., 1866–80), 43.8 in. P.<4500.

Longridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 3½ m. SW. by W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1½ m. ENE. Velvethall stn. P.<250.

Long Ridge, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 11 m. SW. Huddersfield. Height, 1709 ft.

Longridge, P.O., Scot., 3 m. from Fauldhouse, Linlithgowshire.

Longridge Fell, upland tract, Eng., in the N. of the Darwen div. of Lancashire, about 4 m. W. Clitheroe.

Longriggend, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 4½ m. NE. by E. Airdrie, on the N. B. R.; has coal. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Long Sand, shoal, in the Wash, 3½–5 m. from the SE. ct. of Lincolnshire, Eng.

Long Sand, shoal, in North Sea, at mouth of Thames estuary, 18 m. long NE. to SW., between Knock Deep and Black Deep, S. end 8½ m. N. Margate.

Longsdon, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Endon.**

Longshaws, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. N. Morpeth. P.<250.

Longships, small isl., with a lighthouse (visible 16 m.), Eng., Cornwall, 1½ m. W. Land's End (*q.v.*).

Long-Shuyen (**-Chuyen,** or **-Xuyen**), tn., Cambodia, on the r. bk. of the Bassak, on W. arm of the Mekong, 88 m. W. by S. Saigon, connected by canal with Rashgia.

Longside, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on South Ugie Water, 6 m. W. by N. Peterhead, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.; 16,836 ac. P.<3500; vil. P.<500.

Longsight, two eccles. pars., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., about 2½ m. SSE. London Road stn., Manchester. **L. St. Clement,** P. 6400; **L. St. John,** P. 9400.

Long's Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the Front Range, 50 m. NW. Denver. Alt. 14,271 ft. (Hayden), 14,050 ft. (King).

Longstock, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Anton, 9 m. NW. by W. Winchester, 1½ m. N. Stockbridge stn., P.O. P.<500.

Longstone, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div. Great L. 9½ m. E. Buxton, on the M. R., has barytes mine, PM.O., P.<750; Little L. P.<250.

Longstone, or **Angle Park,** vil., Scot., Edinburghshire, near Slateford. P.<500.

Longstowe, par., Eng., co. and 10 m. W. by S. Cambridge, Chesterton div., close to Old North Road stn., P.O. (**Long Stow**). P.<500.

Long Swamp, post-tn., New South Wales, Georgiana co., 25 m. SSW. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Longthanh, or **Longtanh,** vil. and fortified military post, Lower Cochin-China, 20 m. E. Saigon.

Longthorpe, eccles. par., Eng., Northamptonshire, in W. of Peterborough city, P.O. P.<500.

Longton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4½ m. SW. Preston, with a stn. (**L. Bridge**) on the Southport and Preston Junc. Rly., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Longton, mun. bor. (since 1865) and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, at S. extremity of the Potteries, 2½ m. SE. and within parl. bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent, diocese of Lichfield, with a stn. on branch of N. Staffordshire Rly., and also served by the Trent and Mersey Canal. It is one of the chief 'pottery' towns, formerly a small hamlet; has blast-furnaces, and is rich in coal and ironstone mines. Several fairs are held. Boundaries extended in 1884, when Dresden and other suburbs were included. Market-day, S. P. (1871) 19,700; (1891) 34,300.

Longtown, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Esk, 8½ m. N. by W. Carlisle, in Arthuret par., on N. B. R., PMT.O.

Longtown, par., Eng., co. and 14 m. SW. by W. Hereford, Ross div., 4 m. NNW. Pandy stn., PM.O.; 6260 ac. P.<750.

Longué, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Baugé, 22 m. ESE. Angers. P.<2000.

Longueuil, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. Chambly co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 2 m. ENE. Montreal. P.<3000.

Longueville, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 10 m. S. by E. Dieppe. P.<2000.

Longuyon, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Briey, on the Chiers, 23 m. NNE. Verdun. P.<3000.

Longview, tn., U.S., Texas, Gregg co., 59 m. W. Shreveport (Louis.). P.<3000.

Longville, stn., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12 m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R.

Longwarry, vil., Victoria, co. Buln Buln, about 50 m. by road E. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Longwe Mountains, a range on the E. frontier of the S. African Republic, between the Limpopo and Olifants Rivs.

Longwitton, stn., Eng., Northumberland. See **Witton, Long.**

Longwood, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the W. of the parl. bor. of Huddersfield, on the L. & NW. R. P. 5400.

Longwood, tn., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Moyfenrath, 9 m. SSW. Trim, 2 m. from Moyvalley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Longwood, East, vil., Victoria, Delatite co., 70 m. E. Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Longworth, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. W. by N. Abingdon, 5½ m. N. by W. Wantage Road stn., PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**L. with Charney**) P.<1000.

Longworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, 5 m. NW. Bolton. P.<250.

Longwy, fortified tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Briey, near the Belgian frontier, 18 m. W. by S. Luxemburg, with important mines of iron ore. L., the 'Iron Gate of France,' was taken by the Prussians in 1792, and again by the Allies in 1815. P.<5000.

Loni, riv., India. See **Luni.**

Lonigo, the ancient *Leonicum,* tn., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, on the Frassine, 23 m. W. Padua, with ferruginous springs. P.<4000.

Lonmay, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 5 m. S. by E. Fraserburgh, PMT.O.; 11,075 ac. P.<2500.

Lonneker, comm., Holland, Overijssel, on the Prussian frontier. P. 7500.

Lonoke, vil., U.S., Arkansas, cap. L. co., 22 m. E. Little Rock. P.<1500.

Lonquimai, volcano of the Andes, Chile, to the S. of the riv. Bio-bio, in 37° 55′ S., 71° 55′ W. Alt. 9620 ft. S. of it is the **L. Pass** (6600 ft.).

Lonsdale, valley of riv. Lune, Westmorland and Lancashire, gives name to a ward of Westmorland and a parl. div. of Lancashire.

Lonsdale, manufacturing vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 7 m. N. Providence, on Blackstone R. P.<1500.

Lonsdale, North, parl. div., Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, on both sides of Morecambe Bay. P. (1891) 51,200.

Lonsdale Crossing, North, stn., Eng., Lancashire, near Ulverston, on Furness Rly., PMT.O. (**N. Lonsdale Road**).

Lons-le-Saunier (or **Saulnier**), the ancient *Ledum Salorium,* cap. dep. Jura, France, arr. L.-le-S., 35 m. E. by S. Châlon-sur-Saône, near the source of the Solman. The brine-springs, discovered in the 4th century, to which the town owes its foundation and name, are still utilised for the extraction of salt. Birthplace of Dumas, executed 1794, and Rouget de l'Isle, author of the 'Marseillaise,' died 1836. P. 9900.

Loo, or **Looe,** small riv., Eng., Cornwall, flowing into the English Channel, in 4° 15′ W.

Loo, castle, royal country seat, Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. NNE. Arnhem.

Loo Bridge, stn., Ire., co. Kerry, near Headford Junc., on G. S. & W. R.

Loo-choo, isls., Pacific. See **Riu-kiu.**

Loochristi, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent. P.<4000.

Looe, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., having a small harbour defended by a battery; seat of a pilchard fishery. They were, next to Fowey, the principal ports in Cornwall; and in the reign of Edward III. East L. sent twenty ships to the siege of Calais. East L., fishing-port and market-tn. (also a parl. bor. till 1832), 13½ m. W. Plymouth, at the mouth of the Looe, on the l. bk., on the Liskeard and Caradon Rly., PMT.O. (**L.**). Par. P.<1500. West L., ct. tn., on the r. bk. of the Looe. Par. P.<1500.

Looe Island, or **St. George's Island,** small isl., Eng., Cornwall, 1½ m. S. of W. Looe.

Loog, Dutch, 'a site,' or 'low-lying field.' See *Laag.*

Loogootee, vil., U.S., Indiana, Martin co., 56 m. SSE. Terre-Haute. P.<1500.

Looking Glass River, riv., U.S., Michigan, flows W. into Grand R. Length, 70 m.

Lookout, Cape, Canada, NW. Terr., on S. side Hudson Bay, in 85° 10′ W.

Lookout Cape, U.S., N. Carolina, Carteret co., in the SE., in 34° 35′ N. Mean temp., yr. 62.8° F., Jan. 47.2°, July 80.0°.

Lookout, Point, cape, U.S., Maryland, at the end of the penin. between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of the Potomac.

Loon Lake, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 970 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Loon op Zand, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. SW. Hertogenbosch, in the S. of the *Langstraat,* with important manufactures of boots and shoes. P. 7200.

Loop, Dutch, 'a current.' See *Lauf.*

Loop Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, with a lighthouse (in 9° 56′ W.) visible 22 m.

Loos, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. SW. by W. Lille, with cotton and flax-spinning. P. 5500.

Loose, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3 m. S. Maidstone, 2 m. SE. of E. Farleigh stn., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Looseley Row, vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3 m. W. Princes Risborough, PM.O.

Lootenhulle, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent. P.<4000.

Looz, tn., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, arr. Tongres, 15 m. W. by S. Maastricht. P. (comm.)<3000.

Lopat, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 14 m. NE. Usküb.

Lopatka. See **Kamchatka.**

Lopburi, tn., Siam, on a branch of the Menam, 70 m. N. Bangkok.

Lopen, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 8 m. W. by S. Yeovil, 1 m. S. of South Petterton, P.O. P.<500.

Lopera, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. NW. Jaën, dist. Andujar, near the Guadalquivir. P.<5000.

Lopez, formerly **Cabo Lopo Gonçalves,** promontory, Africa, Gulf of Guinea, in 0° 36′ S., 8° 35′ W., improperly called a cape; the ground is low, and flooded. This promontory is only the northern point of the most westerly island of the Ogowe delta. The French station of Cape L., founded in 1883, is on Lopez I.

Lopham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div. North L., 21 m. SW. by S. Norwich, PM.O., P.<750; South L., P.O., P.<500.

Loping, tn., China, Kiangsi, 83 m. E. Kew-kiang, 35 m. E Poyang Lake; bituminous coal of inferior quality found near.

Loping, tn., China, in the E. of prov. Shansi, 210 m. SW. Peking; in the neighbourhood are the richest beds of iron ore in China, also beds of anthracite and clay, used for the crucibles in which the ore is smelted.

Loping-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 105 m. E. Yünnan-fu.

Lop Nor, lake. See **Lob Nor.**

Lopo Gonçalves, cape, Africa. See **Lopez.**

Loppington, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 11 m. N. by W. Shrewsbury, 3 m. W. Wem stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Lopuri, or **Loperi,** riv., central Africa. See **Lulongo.**

Lora, riv., Afghanistan and Baluchistan, formed of three branches uniting in the plain of Pishin, flows SW. to Baluchistan through the Choravak valley, where most of its water is carried off in numerous irrigation canals; the river finally disappears in the marshy shallow of Hamun Lora.

Lora, Falls of, Scot., Argyllshire, at the mouth of Loch Etive, 4½ m. NE. by E. Oban, close to Connel Ferry stn.

Lora del Rio, the *'Flavia* or *Municipium Flavium Axatitanum* of the Romans, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NE. Seville, on the r. bk. of the Guadalquivir, cap. dist. L. del R., with a quarry of phosphate of lime. P. 8300.

Lorain, vil., U.S., Ohio, L. co., on Lake Erie, 25 m. W. by S. Cleveland. P. <5000.

Lorbes, the ancient *Lares* or *Laribus*, ruined site, Tunis, 10 m. SE. Kef, N. Africa; the scattered ruins are situated in the midst of plantations of enormous cacti.

Lorbottle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 10 m. WSW. Alnwick, 3½ m. NW. by N. Rothbury stn. P. <250.

Lorca, tn., Spain, prov. and 37 m. SW. by W. Murcia, on the Sangonera, cap. dist. L. Its old castle once caused L. to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish, and it has some Roman antiquities. L. suffered severely in 1802 by the bursting of a reservoir, and again in 1879 by a terrible inundation. P. 58,300.

Lorch, comm., Ger., Würtemburg, circle Jagst, on the Rems, 23 m. E. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Lorch, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rheingau, on riv. Rhine, 6½ m. NW. by N. Bingen; has noted vineyards. P. <3000.

Lordelo do Oiro (or **do Uro**), tn., Portugal, suburb of Oporto. P. <4000.

Lordington, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex. See **Racton.**

Lord Hood's Island, or **Marutea,** Pacific Ocean, in 21° 30′ S., 135° 33′ W.

Lord Howe, isl., S. Pacific, belonging to New South Wales, between Port Jackson and Norfolk I., about 400 m. E. Sydney; first occupied by three Europeans, accompanied by Maori women, in 1834. Rises precipitously from the sea on nearly all sides to the height of 2840 ft.; profuse vegetation. Length, 7 m.; breadth, 1½ m.; area about 5 sq. m. P. about 50.

Lord Howe's Islands, one of the names of the Nyua group, Solomon Is., Pacific.

Lord North, or **Tobi,** isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Pelew Is.

Lords Bridge, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. SW. Cambridge.

Lordsburg, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Grant co., 75 m. NNE. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Lordship Lane, stn., Eng., London. See **Forest Hill.**

Lords Seat, hill, Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 7 m. NNE. Buxton, 3 m. ENE. Chapel-en-le-Frith. Alt. 1816 ft.

Lorelei (from the old Saxon root *leia*, 'rock,' or 'ledge of rock'), rock, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, between St. Goar and Oberwesel, Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau; owes its celebrity to the legend of its siren, and to its echo; formerly dangerous to ships. Alt. 425 ft.

Lorena, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 112 m. NE. Santos. Alt. 1760 ft. P. 11,000.

Lorenzana, tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. NNE. Lugo, dist. Mondoñedo. P. 5100.

Lorenzo, Spanish form of Lawrence.

Lorenzo Marques, tn., E. Africa. See **Lourenço Marques.**

Loreo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, 7 m. E. Adria. P. <5000.

Loreto, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 36 m. SSE. Santiago del Estero, 123 m. SE. by S. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Loreto ('laurel shrubbery'), city, Italy, The Marches, prov. and 14 m. SSE. Ancona, on a hill about 3 m. from the Adriatic. It owes its origin to a famous chapel of the Virgin, over which a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town, encircled by walls of the 16th century. The holy shrine attracts annually many thousands of pilgrims and visitors, and the trade of the place is exclusively in rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims. P. <2000.

Loreto, fort and mission, Mexico, terr. Lower California, on the Gulf of California; good port, well-sheltered and accessible for large ships, in 25° 55′ N., 111° 20′ W. It is the oldest establishment of the Spaniards in California. P. <2000.

Loreto, vil., Peru, dep. L. (cap. Moyobamba), on the l. bk. of the Columbia, 690 m. ESE. Guayaquil, 235 E. by N. Nauta.

Loreto Aprutino, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 11 m. NW. by W. Chieti. Alt. 960 ft. P. <3000.

Lorette, vil., Canada, prov. and 7 m. W. Quebec. P. <1500.

Lorette, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 12 m. ENE. St. Etienne, on the railway to Lyons, with coal-mines, large steel works, and manufactures of chains for the navy. P. <4000.

Lorgues, tn., France, dep. Var, 21 m. WNW. Fréjus, arr. and 6 m. WSW. Draguignan; marble quarries. P. <3000.

Lorián, swamp, Brit. E. Africa. See **Guaso Nyiro.**

Lorica, tn. and seapt., Colombia, Bolivar, on the Sinu, 20 m. from its mouth, at the N. end of a vast marsh which renders the place very unhealthy, 85 m. S. by W. Cartagena; chief town and port of embarkation for the products of the Sinu valley. P. 7000.

Lorient (L'Orient), seapt. and fortified naval arsenal, France, on the S. ct. of Brittany, dep. Morbihan, cap. arr. L., at the mouth of the Scorff, 63 m. NW. by W. St. Nazaire, 12 m. SE. Quimperle. Its port is commodious, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large buildings connected with the dockyard and the construction and armament of men-of-war. At Pré-aux-Vases is the workshop for longboats and canoes, and large steam saw-mills, and at Caudan the slips for the building of large ships and workshops for iron-working. Private trade in metallurgy. Chief imports, materials for naval construction; exports, sardines, cereals, and cattle. L. owes its name to its having been founded in 1670 by the French East India Company (*Compagnie de l'Orient*), which afterwards made it its naval depôt, and on the dissolution of which, in 1770, it was made one of the stations for the French navy, and a free commercial port. The dock (length, 1217 ft.; quayage, 2434 ft.) has a depth on sill at high water highest springs 18⅛ ft., lowest neaps 12⅔ ft. Birthplace of Jules Simon (1814). Mean temp., yr. 53.1° F., Jan. 42.1°, July 64.8°. P. (1872) 30,900; (1891) 42,100.

L'Orignal, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prescott co., on the r. bk. of the Ottawa, 58 m. W. by N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Loring, settlement, W. side of Revillagigedo I., Alaska, in 55° 32′ N., with large salmon cannery.

Loriol, tn., France, dep. Drôme, 43 m. N. Orange, arr. and 13 m. S. by W. Valence. P. <2000.

Lormes ('place of elms,' from Latin *ulmus*), tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Clamecy, 33 m. NW. Autun. P. <2000.

Lormont, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, arr. and 4 m. NE. Bordeaux, with shipbuilding. Birthplace of Richard II. of England. P. <3000.

Lorne, settlement, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Huron, in 44° 33′ N., 54 m. W. Collingwood.

Lorne, large dist. in the NW. of the mainland of Argyllshire, Scot., bounded E. by Breadalbane, W. by Loch Linnhe.

Lorne, watering-place, Victoria, Polwarth co., on Loutit Bay, 35 m. SW. Geelong. P. <1500.

Lorne, Firth of, channel, Scot., Argyllshire, between Mull and Lorne.

Lorne, Lynn of. See **Lismore.**

Lorneville, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 54 m. NE. by N. Toronto.

Lörrach, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, cap. circle L., 4½ m. NE. Basel, Switzd.; an active industrial centre, with manufactures of cottons. P. 9100.

Lorraine, Ger. **Lothringen** (both forms corruptions of *Lotharii regnum*, 'kingdom of Lothair,' originally the portion of the empire of Charlemagne which fell to Lothair on its division among his three grandsons at the partition of Verdun in 843), an old prov. in the NE. of France, the cap. of which was Nancy. It was afterwards comprised in the deps. Meurthe-Moselle, Meuse, and Vosges. In ancient times the name was applied to two terrs. of Germany and France between the Saône and the Rhine. The northerly portion, between the Moselle and the Rhine, was called Upper Lorraine, and the other, the southerly portion, Lower Lorraine. Since 1871 it has formed one of the three dists. of the imperial land Elsass-Lothringen belonging to Germany. See **Alsace-Lorraine.**

Lorrez, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 15 m. SE. Fontainebleau. P. <2000.

Lorrha, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 8½ m. W. Parsonstown, PT.O. Par. 15,680 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Lorris, tn., France, dep. Loiret, arr. Montargis, 29 m. E. Orléans; formerly a royal town of the Capetians. P. <1500.

Lorsch, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse-Darmstadt, circle Bensheim, 10 m. E. by N. Worms. P. <4000.

Lorton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., near the Cocker, 7 m. W. by N. Lake Keswick, 4 m. SW. by S. Bassenthwaite stn., PM.O. (**High L.**); 5501 ac. P. <500.

Lorum, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. E. Idrone, 3 m. S. Bagenalstown; 5341 ac. P. <750.

Lorvão, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 7 m. NE. Coimbra. P. <3000.

Lorway Mines, mining-vil., Nova Scotia, Cape Breton co., 3 m. by rail from Sydney. P. <1500.

Los, group of small isls. (Factory, Tamara, and Ruma) off the W. ct. of Africa, belonging to the Brit. colony of Sierra Leone, 75 m. NW. Freetown, of volcanic origin.

Los Andes, Chile. See **Santa Rosa de los Andes.**

Los Anjeles (or **Angeles**), Chile. See **Anjeles, Los.**

Los Angeles (los ang'-ge-les), city, U.S., California, cap. L. A. co., 21 m. by rail from Santa Monica, its port on the Pacific, 128 m. NW. by N. of SW. corner of state. Vineyards and orange groves extend along both banks of the river below L. A., and there are also large vineyards within the city limits. Manufactures are considerable, and increasing. It is the general distributing point for the southern section of the state and for Arizona and New Mexico. Its principal agricultural interests are, citrus fruits (oranges, &c.), olives, walnuts, besides cereals, &c. Much resorted to in winter by invalids on account of its mild climate. A railway is in course of construction to

the summit of Mount Lowe (Sierra Madre), alt. 6000 ft., overlooking L. A. Settled by the Spaniards in 1780, and called Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles, 'town of the Queen of the Angels.' Alt. 371 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs., 1875–89), yr. 62.0° F., Jan. 52.8°, Aug. 71.1°; mean rfall. (15 yrs.), yr. 18.3 in., May–Sept. 0.56 in. P. (1880) 11,200; (1890) 50,400.

Losarcos, tn., Spain, prov. Navarre, dist. and 11 m. SW. Estella, on the Odron. P. (comm.)<3000.

Los Cerrillos, U.S., New Mexico. See **Cerrillos.**

Lösch, tn., Austria, Moravia, 5 m. ENE. Brünn, with marble quarries. P.<5000.

Loschitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 18 m. NW. by W. Olmütz. P.<3000.

Löschna, or **Lešná,** comm., Austria, Moravia, 29 m. S. Troppau. P.<2000.

Loschwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. and 3 m. E. Dresden-Neustadt; health resort. P.<5000.

Loscoe, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Derby, 1 m. S. Crosshill and Codnor stn., P.O. See **Codnor.**

Loseby, stn., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Lowesby.**

Lose (lus) **Hill,** Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 7 m. SE. Glossop. Alt. 1572 ft.

Loseva, tn., Russia, govt. and 75 m. SSE. of Voronezh, on Bityug R. P. 8000.

Loseva, vil., Russia, govt. and 75 m. SE. Voronezh, near junction of Bityug with Don. P. 7250.

Los Gatos, tn., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., 10 m. SW. San José. P.<2000.

Loshan, tn., China, Hupe, on l. bk. Yangtse-kiang, a little below Tungting Lake, 75 m. SW. Hankow; centre of a dist. growing great quantities of lotus, the extraction of the kernels of which is an important industry in L.

Loslau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Rybnik, 12 m. SE. by E. Ratibor. P.<3000.

Los Lunas, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Valencia co., 75 m. SW. by S. Santa Fé. P.<1500.

Los Muertos ('the dead'), the name given by the discoverer to a ruined city in Arizona, U.S., to the N. of the Salt R., about 12 m. NE. Phœnix; extensive irrigation works a few miles off. *Nature,* xxxviii., p. 42.

Losne, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Beaune, 1 m. S. Saint-Jean-de-Losne, on the l. bk. of the Saône, with culture of pharmaceutical plants. P.<2000.

Losoa Bay, Brit. New Guinea. See **Millport Harbour.**

Losoncz, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Nógrad, 45 m. NE. by N. Waitzen, with ferruginous springs. P. 7500.

Losone, comm., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 12 m. W. by S. Bellinzona, 2 m. W. by S. Locarno. P.<2000.

Lospers Plaats, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Calvinia, 90 m. SE. by E. Ookiep.

Los Rios, prov., Ecuador. See **Rios, Los.**

Losse, torrent, France. See **Osse.**

Losse, Hungary. See **Löcse.**

Lossen, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 20 m. S. Berlin. P.<2000.

Losset, tnld., Ire., W. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhunco, 6½ m. SW. Cavan, P.O. P.<250.

Lossie, riv., Scot., Elginshire, rises on Carn Kitty Hill, and winds N. and E. till it enters Spey Bay at Lossiemouth, where it forms a harbour on the Moray Firth. On its course it passes Elgin. Total course, 26 m.

Lossiemouth, tn., Scot., Elginshire, on the coast, at mouth of the riv. Lossie, 5 m. N. by E. Elgin, on the G. N. of S. R.; in the vicinity are sandstone quarries. Has the best harbour on the Moray Firth; excellent golf-links. P. (**with Brandergh**)<3500.

Lossit Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in SW. Islay I., in 55° 43′ N.

Lössnitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 13 m. SE. by E. Zwickau, with large slate quarries and manufactures of pewter goods. P. 5900.

Lostallo, comm., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 10 m. W. Chiavenna, in the Val Mesocco. P.<2000.

Lost Creek, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Platte co., on the l. bk. of Loup R., 81 m. W. by N. Omaha. P.<1500.

Lost Creek, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 12 m. N. Pottsville. P.<1500.

Lostock, par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., on the L. & Y. R. (**L. Junc.**), 3 m. W. Bolton; has coal-mining. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Lostock Gralam, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2 m. ENE. Northwich, on the Cheshire Lines and M. S. & L. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Lostock Hall, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SE. Preston, on L. & Y. R., PMT.O.

Lostorf, vil., Switzd., cant. Soleure, 4 m. NE. Olten, with mineral spring. P.<2000.

Lostwithiel, mun. bor. (by prescription) and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, E. div., on the Fowey, 21 m. NE. and in diocese of Truro, with a stn. on the G. W. R. L. returned two M.P.'s till 1832, when it was disfranchised. Within a mile to the N. are the remains of Restormel Castle, built in the time of Henry III. Market-day, F.; monthly cattle market every third Tuesday. Mun. bor. P. (1891)<1500.

Losu, tribe, China. See **Lolos.**

Losuguta, or **Hannington,** lake, Brit. E. Africa, S. of Lake Baringo. Alt. 3050 ft. (Gregory, in *Geog. Jour.,* iv., p. 522).

Los Votos, volcano, Costa Rica. See **Poas.**

Lot, dep., SW. France, traversed from E. to W. by the Lot R., which also forms the E. frontier for 28 m.; formed in 1790 from Quercy, a part of Guienne and Gascony; divided into three arrs.: Cahors (cap.), Figeac, and Gourdon. Surface much diversified; highest in NE. (2560 ft.); lowest in SW. (215 ft.), at the point where Lot R. leaves the dep. The rocks forming the mountainous NE. region are granite, gneiss, and mica-schists; following the line of slope, a narrow band of Lias is found to the W.; next, and occupying the greater part of the dep., is a broad Calcareous plateau (650–1300 ft.) belonging to the **Causses.** In the SW. are Tertiary deposits, folded into a series of parallel ridges (650–1000 ft.). The dep. is drained entirely to the Gironde, chiefly through the Lot and Dordogne; principal trib. of Lot the Célé (r. bk.). The Dordogne traverses the N. part from E. to W., receiving the Cère and Ouysse (l. bk.). In the SE. are small affluents of the Tarn, and in the SW. of the Garonne. Wheat is the chief cereal; next in order are barley, rye, and maize. About 6 per cent. of the dep. is under vineyards, but the production of wine per acre is below the average. Hemp forms an important crop. Chestnuts are largely grown for food. Forests of oak occur in SE. The principal mineral is iron, worked chiefly in NW. about Souillac, Gourdon, and Salviac; coal is obtained in small quantity. Manufactures unimportant. Area, 2018 sq. m. P. (1891) 253,900. See **France,** table.

Lot, the ancient *Oltis,* riv., France, rises in the Lozère Mts., passes Mende, Espalion, and Entraygues (where it becomes navigable), Cahors, Penne, Villeneuve d'Agen, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Length, 300 m.; average width in lower part, 330–500 ft.; area of basin, 4345 sq. m.; volume at low water 500 cubic ft. per second, at ordinary water 3500 cubic ft., at excessive floods 141,300 cubic ft.

Lota, seapt. tn., Chile, in the bay and 20 m. N. Arauco, the centre of Chilean coal-mining, begun here in 1855. Three seams are worked, the first and second each about 3 ft. in thickness, the third, which is the richest, about 5½ ft. thick. The best coal is extracted from beneath the sea at the depth of more than 900 ft. below the sea-bottom. It also carries on glass-making and important copper-smelting, the copper being found in the N. of Chile. Good anchorage. Large vessels anchor close in shore in 5½–6½ fathoms. Depth alongside iron mole 21 ft. low tide. P.<4000.

Lotbiniere, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. L. co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 38 m. WSW. Quebec. P.<1500.

Lote, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Rotti.**

Lot-et-Garonne, dep., SW. France, traversed from SE. to NW. by the Garonne (which divides it into two unequal portions), and E. to W. by the Lot, which joins the Garonne near centre; formed mainly of parts of Guienne (dists. Agenais and Bazadais), and partly from Gascony (dists. Condomois and Lomagne); divided into four arrs.: Agen (cap.), Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve. The surface consists of wide plains (Quaternary), from which low hills (Tertiary) rise abruptly, their slopes covered with orchards and vineyards. Most diversified in NE., where is found the highest point, Côteau de Bélair (895 ft.). The hills separating Garonne and Lot Rivs. have a mean elevation of 650–750 ft. The valleys of Garonne and Lot (respectively 370 and 71 sq. m.) are exceedingly fertile. The SW. is a continuation of the Landes; formerly a waste, it is being reclaimed by plantations of pine and cork. Principal tribs. of Garonne (besides the Lot) are, r. bk., Séoune and Tolzac; l. bk., Gers, Baïse, or Bayse, with its affluent Gélise, and Avance. The Dropt, or Drot, traverses the N. part from E. to W., forming part of the frontier towards Dordogne. The Garonne, classed as navigable throughout the dep., is really so only by its lateral canal. The Lot is navigable by the aid of locks, but on account of its feeble current is of little use; the Dropt, also with locks, is navigable below Eymet. The soil is highly cultivated; chief cereal, wheat, then maize (area under which is about one-fourth that of wheat) and barley. The vine covers nearly 8 per cent. of the surface, but the production per acre is below the average; other important cultures are hemp and mulberry leaves. With the exception of iron, of which considerable deposits occur, minerals are of little importance. Area, 2079 sq. m. P. (1891) 295,400. See **France,** table.

Loth, ct. par., Scot., in the SE. of Sutherland, 11 m. NE. Golspie, 1 m. NNE. of its stn. on the H. R., P.O.; 17,371 ac. P.<750.

Lothersdale, eccles. par., Eng., near Carlton, Skipton div., Yorkshire; has barytes-mining. P.O. P.<750.

Lotherton with Aberford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. S. Tadcaster. P.<500. See **Sherburn in Elmet.**

Lothians, The, div. of Scot., comprising the cos. Hadding-

ton, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Mid, and West Lothian.

Lothing (formerly **Luthing**), formerly a lake near the coast of Suffolk, drained into the Waveney, now divided by a lock into two portions, the upper half, called **Oulton Broad,** being drained by **Oulton Dyke,** a river navigable by steamers, into the Waveney, the lower half forming the upper part of Lowestoft harbour.

Lothing Land, the tract of land between the Lothing and the mouth of the Yare, Eng., Suffolk.

Lothringen, France. See **Lorraine.**

Lotsing-hsien, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, on the E. ct., 20 m. S. Wenchow.

Lot's Wife, rock in N. Pacific Ocean, near 30° N., 157° 50′ E.

Lottin, isl., Ger. New Guinea, crossed in the S. by 5° 20′ S., and in the E. by 147° 40′ E.

Lottisham, Eng., Somerset. See **Bradley, West.**

Lötzen, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle L., 70 m. S. Tilsit, on N. shore of the Löwentin-See; has fisheries. P. 5300.

Loud, riv., Eng., in the NE. of Lancashire, affluent of riv. Hodder, which it joins on the r. bk., 6 m. W. by N. Clitheroe.

Loudéac, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, cap. arr. L., 41 m. NE. Lorient. P. <3000.

Loudon, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on Suncook R., 8 m. N. Concord. P. <1500.

Loudon, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Franklin co., 60 m. SW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Loudon, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. L. co., on the Holston, 29 m. SW. by W. Knoxville. P. <1500.

Loudonville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ashland co., 62 m. NE. Columbus. P. <1500.

Loudoun (lau'd'n), par., Scot., Ayrshire, on riv. Irvine, contains part of Galston and part of Newmilns; 15,486 ac. P. 6400.

Loudoun, co., U.S., Virginia, in the extreme NE., in the angle between the Potomac and the Shenandoah.

Loudoun Road, stn., Eng., London, on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. NW. by W. St. Paul's.

Loudun, the ancient *Laudunum,* tn., France, dep. Vienne, cap arr. L., 39 m. SW. Tours; celebrated for the Synod held here by the Protestants in 1611 and 1612. P. <4000.

Loudwater, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 9½ m. NNW. Windsor, on G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Loue, or **Louve,** riv., France, deps. Doubs and Jura, rises 10 m. NW. Pontarlier, at an alt. of 1785 ft., and falls by a cascade from a rock cavern; after a very tortuous course it joins the Doubs, being its largest trib., on the l. bk., 5 m. SSW. Dôle; its waters are largely used to supply water-power. Length, 78 m.; ordinary volume 530 cubic ft., in flood 15,900 cubic ft. per second.

Loué, vil., France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. W. Le Mans. P. <2000.

Louèche-les-Bains, vil., Switzd. See **Leukerbad.**

Louget, Col de. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (4).

Loughan, or **Castle Keeran,** par., Ire., cos. Cavan and Meath, bars. Castlerahan and Upper Kells, 5 m. NW. Kells, P.O.; 8768 ac. P. <2000.

Loughanboy, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Ballyhaunis.

Loughash, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Plumb Bridge.

Loughatorick, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Woodford.

Loughborough (lŭf'bŭrŭ), mun. bor. (since 1888) and par., Eng., Leicestershire, Mid or L. div., 10½ m. NNW. Leicester, near the l. bk. of the Soar, in the diocese of Peterborough, with two stns. on the M. R. and L. & NW. R. It has important hosiery industries, also manufactures of boilers and locomotives, dynamos and electrical machinery, bell-foundry. L. is mentioned in Domesday Book as a manor. It belonged to the Hastings family. L. has great educational advantages owing to a wealthy charity. The **L. Navigation** (length, 9 m.) ends at the junction of the Soar and Trent. Market-days, Th. and S. (general), M. and Th. (cattle); eight fairs annually. Great cattle fair in November. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), 48.7° F., Jan. 37.7°, July 62.1°; mean rfall. (19 yrs.), 26½ in. Par. 4309 ac., P. (1891) 18,400; tn. (1801) <1500; mun. bor. P. (1871) 11,600; (1891) 18,200; parl. div. P. (1891) 55,200.

Loughborough (lŭf'bŭrŭ) **Junction,** stn., Eng., London, on the L. C. & D. R., 3 m. S. St. Paul's. Eccles. par. (**L. Park**) P. <5000.

Loughborough Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 10 m. N. Kingston, drained S. into Lake Ontario.

Loughbrackan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Slane, 1 m. SW. Drumcondra. P. <250.

Loughbrickland, tn., Ire., W. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (1), 9 m. SE. by S. Portadown, 2½ m. SE. Scarva Junc., near Brickland Lough, PMT.O. P. <500.

Loughbrin, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Sneem.

Loughcrew, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Fore, 16½ m. NNE. Mullingar; 6008 ac. P. <750.

Loughcurrane, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Darrynane.

Loughdawn, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Scrabby.

Loughduff, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Crossdoney stn., 9 m. from Granard (co. Longford).

Loughea, electoral div. Ire., co. Clare, dist. Tulla.

Loughfea, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Carrickmacross.

Loughgall, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. and 4½ m. NNE. Armagh, bars. Armagh and West Oneilland, PMT.O.; 9645 ac. P. <4000; tn. P. <250.

Loughgilly, par., Ire., E. co. Armagh, bars. Lower Fews and Orior, 7½ m. NW. by N. Newry stn., on the G. N. (Ire.) R., P.O.; 16,037 ac. P. <4500.

Loughglinn, tn., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Frenchpark, 20 m. NW. Roscommon, 6 m. from Castlerea stn., PM.O. (**Loughglynn**). P. <250.

Loughguile, par., Ire., N. co. Antrim, bars. Upper Dunluce and Kilconway, 15 m. ESE. Coleraine, P.O. (**Loughgiel**); 30,222 ac. P. <4000.

Lough Hill, hill, Eng., Northumberland, div. and 6½ m. SW. Hexham.

Loughil, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Coolaney.

Loughill, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick. See **Loghill.**

Loughinisland, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Kinelarty, 5 m. SW. Downpatrick, PM.O.; 12,486 ac. P. <3000.

Loughinn, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Donegal, flows N. into Trawbreaga Bay.

Loughinsholin, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Londonderry.

Loughkeel, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Kilmacrenan and Millford.

Loughkeen, par., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 4½ m. SW. by S. Parsonstown; 10,661 ac. P. <1500.

Loughlinstown, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 3½ m. N. by W. Bray, 1 m. N. Shankill stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Loughmacrory, tnld., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. East Omagh, 7 m. from Sixmilecross, P.O. P. <250.

Loughmoe, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty. West L. 5½ m. N. Thurles, 4865 ac., P. <750; East L. 6014 ac., P. <1000.

Loughmorne, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan, on Lough Morne, 7 m. SW. Castleblayney.

Loughmuck, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Omagh No. 1.

Loughor, or **Llwchwr,** riv., Wales, rises in the SE. of Carmarthenshire, and flows SW. mostly along the frontier of Glamorganshire into the Bristol Channel, which it enters by Burry Inlet.

Loughor, contributory parl. bor. and two pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, at mouth of riv. Loughor, and on the G. W. R., 6½ m. WNW. Swansea, belonging to the Swansea (*q.v.*) dist. of parl. bors.; has coal-mines. PMT.O., and P.O. (**Upper L.**). Par. L. bor. part, P. 2064; parish part, P. 2132; contributory parl. bor. P. (1891) <2500.

Loughrea, par. and civic tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. L., 20 m. E. by S. Galway, on M. G. W. R. Market-day, Th. Par. 5957 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <3000.

Loughrigg, vil., Eng., Westmorland. See **Rydal.**

Loughrigg (lof'rig) **Fell,** hill, Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., S. of Rydal Water, 13 m. NW. by W. Kendal.

Loughros Beg Bay, Ire., W. ct. of co. Donegal, lat. 54° 46′ N.

Loughros More Bay, Ire., W. of co. Donegal, lat. 54° 48′ N.

Loughros Point, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 4 m. W. Ardara.

Lough Rynn, P.O., Ire., co. Leitrim, 2 m. S. of Mohill, 4 m. from Dromod stn.

Loughshinny, tn., Ire., on the E. ct. co. Dublin, bar. East Balrothery, 15½ m. NNE. Dublin, 2½ m. SSE. Skerries stn. P. <250.

Loughtee, Lower, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Cavan.

Loughtee, Upper, bar., Ire., in the middle of co. Cavan.

Loughton (lau't'n), par., Eng., co., div., and 9½ m. E. by N. Buckingham, 2½ m. SSE. Bradwell stn., P.O. P. <500.

Loughton, par. and tn., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7 m. NW. Romford, on the G. E. R. P. <4000.

Loughton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14½ m. W. by N. Kidderminster, 7½ m. NNW. Neen Sollars stn. P. <250. See **Chetton.**

Louhans, the ancient *Lovincum,* tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arr. L., at head of navigation on the Seille (trib. Saône), 21 m. SE. by E. Châlon-sur-Saône. P. <4000.

Louisa, co., U.S., Iowa, on E. frontier, N. of 41° N.

Louisa, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Lawrence co., on Big Sandy R., 125 m. SE. by S. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <1500.

Louisa, co., U.S., Virginia, crossed by 78° W. and by 38° N.

Louisa Court House, tn., U.S., Virginia, Louisa co., 44 m. NW. Richmond. P. <1500.

Louisa Creek, tn., New South Wales. See **Hargraves.**

Louisburg, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I. and co., on the E. ct., 15 m. SE. by S. Sydney; possesses a fine harbour, with pier having depth enough alongside for the largest vessels at low-water; 2240 nautical miles from Liverpool.

Louisburg, vil., U.S., Kansas, Miami co., 32 m. S. by W. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Louisburg, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Franklin co., on Tar R., 32 m. NE. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Louisburgh, tn., Ire., SW. co. Mayo, bar. Murrisk, 11½ m. W. by S. Westport, on the S. of Clew Bay, PM.O. P. <500.

Louisburgh, part of Wick, Scot., Caithness-shire. P. <1500.

Louise, one of Queen Charlotte Is., Brit. Columbia, S. of 53° N., E. of 132° W.

Louiseville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Maskinonge co., 19 m. W. by S. Three Rivers, 74 m. by rail from Montreal. P. (1881) 1381; (1891) 1740.

Louiseville, Canada, Quebec. See **Rivière du Loupenhaut.**

Louisiade Archipelago, group of isls., Pacific Ocean, between 10° and 12° S., 151½° and 154½° E., SE. of New Guinea and the d'Entrecasteaux group. Chief islands Tagula, or Sudest, the largest, 45 m. long by 4–5 m. wide, Rossel, the easternmost, Pana-tinani, or Joannet (adjoining Tagula on the NW.), Misima, or St. Aignan, the furthest NW. of the larger islands. The southern islands are surrounded by a barrier reef from which Misima is free. Patches of alluvial gold on Tagula and Misima. Islands mostly sparsely inhabited, except Misima, which has a population of about 4000. People partly of pure or modified Papuan, partly of Malayan type. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 529–34, 540, and map (1 : 1,700,000), p. 580.

Louisiana, one of the U.S., nearly equal to England in area, lying about the mouth of the Mississippi, with a coast-line on the Gulf of Mexico of 1250 m. Cap. Baton Rouge; other towns, New Orleans, Shreveport, and Lake Charles. The surface consists mainly of a great plain, average elevations 75 ft.; highest in the N., and sloping S. and SE. to the delta of the Mississippi, which forms about one-third of the state. Coast much indented; principal inlets, Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, E.; and Bays Barrataria, Timbalier, Atchafalaya, and Lakes Arthur, Calcasieu, and Sabine, W. of Mississippi R. The coast-belt, a marshy region, liable to inundation, but interspersed with cultivable tracts and oak groves, extends inland for 30 m.; here rice and sugar are cultivated, as also in the rich bottom-lands of the Mississippi Valley, 20–60 m. wide. In the SW. of the state, N. of the coast-belt, are rich and well-watered prairies; inland are the upland prairies, where corn and cotton are cultivated. Principal rivers, Mississippi, which forms the E. boundary for 450 m., and flows through the state for 150 m.; its l. bk. trib., Red R., with Ouachita and Little Rivs., and Sabine, on W. frontier. Most of the rivers are navigable; total length of inland navigation over 3700 m. Dykes, or levees, 5–20 ft. high, and with a total length of 1100 m., border the lower courses of the rivers to protect the surrounding country from inundation. Forests, in which the yellow pine predominates, cover a great part of the state. The geological formations belong to the Tertiary and Quaternary periods; the latter are widely distributed in the S., and extend into the valleys of the Mississippi and Red Rivs.; the former cover the rest of the state. Climate, semi-tropical, unhealthy in the lowlands. Rainfall everywhere abundant, decreasing inland [**Port Eads, New Orleans, Shreveport**]. The soil, except in the N., is exceeding fertile; sugar, cotton, and rice are the staple agricultural products. The divs. corresponding to counties in other states are here called 'parishes.' L. was visited in 1542 by some members of De Soto's expedition, and in the following century by La Salle, who named it in honour of Louis XIV., the name being at first applied to an extensive region on both sides of the Mississippi. The first settlement in this wider L. was formed by the French under Iberville in 1700 (at Biloxi, now in Mississippi state), the first settlement in the present state (which dates as such from 1812) on the site of New Orleans in 1718. From 1762 to 1800 the whole region belonged to Spain. In the part of the state S. of the Red R. there are still considerable numbers of descendants of French settlers, those E. of the Bayou Bœuf (or Têche), mainly creoles or descendants of the original French (or French and Spanish) settlers, those W. of that channel mainly descendants of immigrants expelled by the British from Nova Scotia in 1755, and locally known as Acadians. Area, 48,720 sq. m. P. 1,118,600. See **United States,** table. [**E. J. H.**]

Louisiana, city, U.S., Missouri, Pike co., on the Mississippi, 75 m. NW. by N. St. Louis. P. 5100.

Louis-Philippe Land, Antarctic Region, separated from the S. Shetland Is. on the N. by the Straits of Bransfield, in about 63°–64° S., 57°–59° W.; discovered Feb. 27, 1838, by the French admiral Dumont d'Urville, and named after the king of France.

Louisville, vil., Canada. See **Rivière du Loup en haut.**

Louisville, vil., U.S., Colorado, Boulder co., 20 m. NNW. Denver; lignite-mines. P. <1500.

Louisville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Jefferson co., in 33° N., 34 m. SW. Augusta. P. <1500.

Louisville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Clay co., 92 m. E. by N. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Louisville, city, U.S., Kentucky, Jefferson co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, with a river frontage of 6 m. at its falls, 95 m. SW. Cincinnati. A short canal has been formed by which steamers avoid the falls or rapids. Its position on the great highway between the N. and S. gives it great advantages as a distributing point. As a leaf tobacco market L. leads the world, and it has also important live stock markets. Numerous manufactures of oak-tanned sole leather, pork-packing, and iron are other leading industries. It is one of the great centres for medical education. Alt. 438 ft. (R.R.); signal station 530 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., 57.0° F., Jan. 35.2°, July 78.9°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 49.04 in. P. (1840) 21,000; (1860) 68,000; (1870) 101,000; (1880) 124,000; (1890) 161,000.

Louisville, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Cass co., on the r. bk. of Platte R., 20 m. SW. by S. Omaha. P. <1500.

Louisville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 66 m. NW. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Louisville, South, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Jefferson co. P. <2000.

Loulé, fortified tn., Portugal, prov. Algarve, 8 m. N. Faro, with copper and silver mines. P. (comm.) 14,400.

Lou-Lou, U.S. See **Lo-Lo.**

Lound, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div. and 7 m. NNE. Stamford, 2 m. NW. by W. Thurlby stn. See **Toft.**

Lound, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 4 m. N. Retford, P.O. P. <500.

Lound, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. NW. Lowestoft, 2 m. NE. Somerleyton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Loundon Hill, hill, Eng., in the N. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, 17 m. W. by S. Alnwick.

Louns Bredning, an inlet off the Liim Fjord, about 56° 40′ N., 9° 15′ E.

Loup, P.O., Ire., 3 m. E. Moneymore (co. Londonderry).

Loup, postal receiving stn., W. Australia, 162 m. by road from Perth, on the Great North Road.

Loup, co., U.S., Nebraska, E. of 100° W., crossed in the N. by 42° N.

Loup, riv., U.S., Nebraska, flows SE. to its junction with its S. fork, then flows NE. to Platte R.; length about 320 m.

Lourches, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, 3 m. NE. Bouchain, on the Scheldt, with coal-mines. P. <5000.

Lourdes, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 6 m. NNE. Argèles, on the Gave-de-Pau, 10 m. W. by N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. It has a station on the Toulouse and Bayonne Rly., stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, and is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. In the neighbourhood are marble and slate quarries. In modern times a famous place of pilgrimage, a fact due to the belief that in 1858 the Virgin Mary appeared in a grotto in the neighbourhood, above which a magnificent basilica has since been erected. P. 6100.

Lourenço, Portuguese form of Lawrence.

Lourenço Marques, ct. tn., E. Africa, Mozambique, cap. dist., in the NW. of Delagoa Bay (*q.v.*); founded as a factory by the Portuguese in 1544. A gold-field was proclaimed in the dist. Sept. 1890. Mean temp. (1½ yr., 1876–78), yr. 73.8° F., Feb. 81.6°, July 66.0°.

Lourés, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. and 7 m. N. Lisbon. P. <2000.

Louriçal, tn., Portugal, prov. Leiria, 22 m. SW. by W. Coimbra. P. (comm.) 5100.

Lourinhã, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N. Torres Vedras. P. (comm.) <5000.

Lousame, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Noya. P. <5000.

Louth (lauth), mun. bor. (since Edward VI.) and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., diocese of Lincoln, on the Lud, 25 m. NE. Lincoln, with stn. on the G. N. R., and a canal to the Humber. It has trade in agricultural produce; also manufactures flour, iron, ale, &c. The town was formerly named *Luda,* from the river; grammar-school since Edward VI. The **L. Canal** (length, 11½ m.) connects the town with the riv. Humber. Wool-market commences first W. in July. Market-days, W. and S.; and large beast-market, F. Alt. 111 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 30.4 in. P. (1851) 10,500; (1871) 10,500; (1891) 10,000; parl. div. P. (1891) 46,900. **L. Park,** adjoining par., P. <250.

Louth (*laudh*), small maritime co., Ire., Leinster, having N. Armagh and Carlingford Bay, E. the Irish Sea, S. Meath, and W. Meath and Monaghan; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Ardee	53,822	11,297
Drogheda	4,059	1,298
Dundalk, Lower	37,854	10,553
Dundalk, Upper	30,898	20,898
Ferrard	48,812	9,996
Louth	25,719	5,123
County of the town of Drogheda	454	11,873
Total	201,618[1]	71,038

[1] Exclusive of 506 ac. under the larger rivers and tideways.

The N. part of the county forms the peninsula of Carlingford (bar. of Lower Dundalk). Surface generally fertile. Agriculture comparatively advanced, except in the mountain dist. in the N. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Geologically, the county belongs mainly to the Cambrian and Lower Silurian period, but there are Lower Carboniferous rocks in the Caringford Penin. and in the W. of the county, a small patch of granite in the N. No minerals of great economic importance. The county sends two members to Parliament (N. and S. divs. one each). Chief towns, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Ardee.

Louth, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. L., bars. L., Ardee, and Upper Dundalk, 6½ m. SW. by W. Dundalk, PMT.O. Par. 17,833 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <500.

Louth, post-tn., New South Wales, Yanda co., on l. bk. of the Darling, 45 m. SW. Bourke. P. <1500.

Loutit, bay, S. ct. of Victoria. See **Lorne.**

Loutrakion (lutraki), small port, Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, on the Gulf of Arta. 39 m. NNW. Mesolonggi.

Loutrakion (lutraki, 'baths'), the ancient *Thermæ,* ct. vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 3 m. NNE. Corinth. Named on account of warm springs which issue from numerous rocks and bubble up in the sea.

Louvain (Flemish **Leuven,** German **Löwen**), a city of Belgium, prov. Brabant, cap. arr., on the Dyle, 14 m. E. by N. Brussels. Its old ramparts, which were 7 m. in circumference, are now converted into planted walks. Principal edifices, a town hall, one of the richest and most ornamental in Belgium, church of St. Peter, citadel, and buildings of the musical academy. The university of Louvain, founded in 1426, was suppressed in 1835, and replaced by a Roman Catholic college, which has a library, botanic garden, and an anatomical museum attached to it. In the Middle Ages Louvain was the seat of extensive woollen and linen manufactures, and it still has some manufactures of lace, hosiery, chemical products, besides tanneries and distilleries, &c.; but its trade is chiefly in beer. It is connected by a canal with the Rupel R., and thus with Antwerp, and has a large dock, has 1182 ft. of quayage, and a depth of 10.8 ft. P. (1866) 32,976; (1873) 32,314; (1890) 40,600.

Louvière, La, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 14 m. WNW. Charleroi, with collieries and workshops for the manufacture of railway material, and an establishment, called *Keramis,* for manufacturing ornamental earthenware. P. 14,300.

Louviers, tn., France, dep. Eure, cap. arr. L., on the Eure, 9 m. SE. by E. Elbeuf; one of the chief seats of the French woollen manufactures, also manufactures of edge-tools, tin goods, machinery, leather, &c. P. 9100.

Louvie-Soubiron, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Oloron, 1 m. NE. Laruns, with noted white statuary marble. P. <2000.

Louvroil, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 14 m. S. Mons, with iron and copper foundries. P. <3000.

Louza, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, 12 m. ESE. Coimbra, at the foot of Mount L., which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice; important paper-mills. P. (comm.) <5000.

Lova, maritime tn., Arabia, Oman, on the coast of Batna.

Lovagny, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. and 4 m. W. Annecy, with asphaltic limestone. P. <2000.

Lovale, or **Lobale,** a region of Angola, central S. Africa, watered from W. to E. by the r. bk. tribs. of the upper Zambezi (Liba), which itself forms part of the E. border; its plains during the rainy season are a series of marshes and bogs; the W. region is wooded and hilly; the iron in the dist. is cleverly worked by the natives.

Lovasberény, comm., Hungary, co. Fejer, dist. Székes-Fejérvár. P. <4000.

Lovat, riv., European Russia, govts. Vitebsk, Pskov, and Novgorod, rises from marshes in E. Vitebsk, flows N. 320 m., enters Lake Ilmeñ; navigable from Velikiye Luki. Important channel for shipping timber, wood, wooden goods, and grain.

Lovеč, or **Lovča,** tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. L., 19 m. S. by E. Plevna. P. (1871) 12,000; (1888) 7100 (the majority of Moham. having withdrawn on the constitution of the principality).

Love Clough, P.O., Eng., near Bury, Lancashire, 2 m. from Crawshawbooth.

Lovedale, institution for the education of the natives, Cape Colony, Victoria, E. div., near Alice, 30 m. WNW. King William's Town; founded by Scotch missionaries in 1841.

Loveland, vil., U.S., Colorado, Larimer co., 44 m. N. by W. Denver. P. <1500.

Loveland, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., on Little Miami R., 18 m. NE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Lovelocks, vil., U.S., Nevada, Humboldt co., on Humboldt R. and Central Pacific Rly., 95 m. NE. Carson City. P. <1500.

Lovendegem, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent. P. <4000.

Lövenich, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 3 m. S. Erkelenz. P. <3000.

Lövenich, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Cologne, 25 m. SW. by W. Düsseldorf. P. <3000.

Lovere, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 20 m. ENE. Bergamo, at the head of Lake d' Iseo. P. <3000.

Loversall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3 m. S. Doncaster. P. <250.

Loveston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8 m. NE. by E. Pembroke, 3 m. WNW. Kilgetty and Begelly stn. P. <250. See **Yerbeston.**

Lovett, vil., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 22 m. SW. by S. Hobart. P. <1500.

Lovincum, tn., France. See **Louhans.**

Lovingston, vil., U.S., Virginia, Nelson co., 80 m. W. by N. Richmond, and 30 m. NNE. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Lovington, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Glastonbury, 2½ m. SW. Castle Cary stn. P. <250.

Lovington, vil., U.S., Illinois, Moultrie co., 68 m. W. by N. Terre-Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Lovisa, seapt., Finland. See **Nyland,** govt.

Lovoa, l. bk. trib. of the Kassai, which it enters just above the Wissmann Falls, Congo Free State. See **Kassai.**

Lovol, name given to two rivs., central S. Africa, entering the Lualaba or Lake Kassale, in the course of that river, on the l. bk., between 8° and 8½° S.

Lovrana, seapt. tn., Austria, on the E. ct. of Istria, Gulf of Fiume, 11 m. WSW. Fiume. P. <2000.

Lovrin, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Perjámos. P. <4000.

Lovtsy, vil., Russia, govt. and 45 m. NW. of Ryazañ, on Oka R. P. 5000.

Low, from Anglo-Saxon *hleaw,* 'a hill.' See *Law.*

Low, eccles. par., Scot., Renfrewshire, L. par. P. 6100.

Lowan, co., Victoria, on the W. frontier, stretching from 36° S. to S. of 37° S., partly bounded on the S. by the Glenelg R.

Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean. See **Tuamotu Is.**

Lowdham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Nottingham, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Gunthorpe and Caythorpe**) P. <1500.

Lowe, part of par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Leek.**

Lowell (lō'el), vil., U.S., Kentucky, Garrard co., 88 m. ESE. Louisville. P. <1500.

Lowell, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimack, at the confluence of the Concord R., and 26 m. NNW. Boston; owes its origin and much of its present importance as a manufacturing town to the water-power afforded by the Pawtucket Falls on the Merrimack. It is one of the leading seats of the cotton manufactures in the U.S.; has also woollen, carpet, and hosiery manufactures, and important iron and machine works. P. (1870) 41,000; (1880) 59,500; (1890) 77,700.

Lowell, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., 82 m. WSW. Bay City, and 18 m. ENE. Grand Rapids. P. <2000.

Lowell, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orleans co., on Missisquoi R., 38 m. N. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Lowell, vil., U.S., Washington, Snohomish co., 65 m. SE. by E. Victoria (V. I.). P. <1500.

Lowellville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Mahoning co., on Mahoning R., 70 m. SE. by E. Cleveland, with large iron-works. P. <1500.

Löwen. See **Louvain.**

Löwen, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Brieg, on the Neisse, 36 m. SE. Breslau. P. <3000.

Löwenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle L., on the Bober, 27 m. E. by S. Görlitz. P. <5000.

Löwenhagen, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 10 m. SE. by E. Königsberg. P. <2000.

Löwenstein, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 24 m. NNE. Stuttgart, with salt springs called *Theusserbad.* P. <2000.

Lowertown, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., 3 m. from Skull, P.O. P. <250.

Lowerzer See, lake, Switzd., cant. Schwiz, N. of Lake of Lucerne, into which (Bay of Uri) it is drained. Area, 1.1 sq. m.; depth, 43 ft.

Lowes, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 43 m. SSW. Winnipeg.

Lowes (lauz), **Loch of the,** Scot. See **St. Mary's Loch.**

Lowes Bridge, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 71 m. (by rail and road) W. Launceston. P. <1500.

Lowesby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7½ m. S. by W. Melton Mowbray, with a stn. (**Loseby**) on the G. N. R. P. <250.

Lowestoft (lō'stoft), mun. bor. (since 1885), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, N. or L. div., 10 m. S. Yarmouth, in the diocese of Norwich, with stn. on the G. E. R. L. has been a great fishing town since the Roman period, and is second town for importance in Norfolk; much frequented as a healthy watering-place. The recent construction of a harbour (including a dock of 11 ac., with excellent fish-market on one side of it) and piers has much increased the shipping. For statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Handsome sea esplanade a mile long; public park. Area of harbour 46 ac., depth on bar at high water ordinary springs 16–17 ft., ordinary neaps 14–15 ft. (see **Lothing**). Two lighthouses, visible respectively 17 and 11 m. Fairs are

held in April and October. Market-day, W. Mean rfall. (Somerleyton Hall, alt. 60 ft., 1866–80), 24.2 in. Tn. P. (1801) <2500; (1871) 15,200; mun. bor. P. (1891) 23,300; parl. div. P. (1891) 61,700.

Lowes (lōz) **Water,** lake, Eng., in W. of the co. of Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 9 m. ESE. Workington, drained into Crummock Water.

Loweswater, par., Eng., Cumberland, 7 m. S. Cockermouth, P.O.; 9415 ac. P. <500.

Low Fell, stn., Eng., Gateshead, Durham, on the NE. R.

Lowfield Heath, part of eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, 6 m. S. Reigate, PT.O. See **Charlwood.**

Low Head, post-tn., in the N. of Tasmania, Dorset co., at the mouth of the Tamar, with lighthouse in 146° 49′ E., visible 15 m. P. <1500.

Lowick, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., on riv. Crake, 12 m. NNE. Barrow, 3 m. NW. Greenodd stn.; has slate quarries. P. <500.

Lowick (lō′ik), par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. NE. by N. Wellingborough, 3 m. W. Thorpe stn., PT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Slipton**) P. <500.

Lowick, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8 m. S. by E. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3½ m. WSW. Beal stn., PM.O.; 12,878 ac. P. <1500.

Łowicz, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 48 m. WSW. of Warsaw, on railway to Bromberg; gymnasium, technical school. P. 8650.

Low Island, Ger. New Guinea. See **Sankt Georg.**

Lowlandsman's Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. ct. of Jura, in 55° 53′ N.

Lowlands St. Minver, par., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. NE. Wadebridge. P. <500.

Low Moor, eccles. par., Eng., in the extreme NW. of the Clitheroe div. of Lancashire, about 1 m. SW. Clitheroe, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Low Moor, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Birstal and Bradford pars., on L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Lowndes, co., U.S., Alabama, intersected in S. by 32°, and midway between E. and W. frontiers.

Lowndes, co., U.S., Georgia, on S. frontier, W. of 83° W., and bounded on W. by Little R.

Lowndes, co., U.S., Mississippi, on E. frontier, S. of 34° N.

Low Point Shore, or **Victoria Mines,** vil., Nova Scotia, Cape Breton co., 9 m. from Sydney; coal-mines in vicinity. P. <1500.

Low Row, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Irthing, 12 m. ENE. Carlisle, on the NE. R., PT.O.

Low Row, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. from Reeth, P.O.

Lowry's (lau′riz) **Pass,** pass, Cape Colony, to the SE. of Cape Town, about midway between Cape Town and Caledon.

Lowside Quarter, par., Eng., Cumberland, 4 m. S. Whitehaven. P. <500.

Lowsonford, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

Low Street, stn., Eng., Essex. See **Tilbury, West.**

Lowther (lau′dher), riv., Eng., Westmorland, rising on Shap Fells, flowing N. through the Appleby div., and joining the Eamont at Eamont Bridge. Length, 17 m.

Lowther, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 4½ m. S. by E. Penrith, 1 m. SSW. its stn. (**Clifton and L.**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. (**L. Newtown**). P. <500.

Lowther Hill, mt., Scot., on the SW. border of Lanarkshire, 6½ m. E. by N. Sanquhar. Alt. 2377 ft. **Green Lowther,** 1 m. NE. Alt. 2403 ft.

Lowtherstown, Ire. See **Irvinestown.**

Lowthorpe (lō′thorp), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18 m. S. Scarborough, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Ruston Parva**) P. <500.

Lowton (lō′ton), par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh div., 6 m. SSE. Wigan, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R., and another (**L. St. Mary's**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O., and P.O. (**L. St. Mary's**). P. <3000.

Lowton, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, 5 m. SE. Wellington, P.O.

Lowville, vil., U.S., New York, Lewis co., on Black R., 58 m. (by rail) NW. Utica. P. <3000.

Low Waters, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 1 m. S. Hamilton, PM.O.

Low Woody Islands, Pacific. See **Walker.**

Loxa, tn., Ecuador. See **Loja.**

Loxbear, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. NW. by W. Tiverton, 3 m. W. by N. Botham stn. P. <250.

Loxhill, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Dunsfold, Surrey.

Loxhore, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5 m. NE. Barnstaple. P. <250. See **Arlington.**

Loxley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 4 m. ESE. Stratford-on-Avon, 2 m. NW. by N. Ettington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Loxley, small stream, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., rising in Bradfield Moors, and flowing SE. till it joins the Don on the r. bk. 1½ m. above Sheffield.

Loxley, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NW. Sheffield, P.O.

Loxton, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 5 m. SE. Weston-super-Mare, 1 m. N. of the riv. Axe. P. <250.

Loxwood, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 8½ m. W. by N. Horsham, on the Arun, 3 m. WSW. Rudgwick stn., P.O. P. <750.

Loyal (**Laoghal,** in Gaelic spelling) **Loch,** lake, Scot., 4½ m. long, in the N. of Sutherland, 14 m. E. by S. of the head of Loch Eriboll, communicating in the N. with Loch Creagach (2 m. long), and drained N. by the Borgie into the Atlantic; overlooked by **Ben Loyal** ('mountain of the calves,' 2504 ft.).

Loyalsock, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, flows SW. about 65 m., joining W. Branch of Susquehanna R. in Lycoming co.

Loyalty Islands, group, consisting of three large isls. (**Lifu,** or **Chabrol,** in the middle, the largest; **Mare,** or **Britannia,** to the S., and **Uvea,** or **Halgan,** to the N.) and numerous small islands in the S. Pacific, E. of New Caledonia, between 20° 11′–21° 39′ S. and 166° 10′ and 168° 10′ E.; all flat coral islands, with a mild, salubrious climate, but no water except in Uvea, the northernmost, which has in the centre a shallow lagoon. In 1864 these islands were declared dependent on New Caledonia, but the inhabitants had previously been converted to Christianity by English Protestant missionaries, and speak a corrupt English; but the English missionaries have now been replaced by French Roman Catholics. Discovered by Captain Butler in the *Walpole* in 1800, or, according to others, in the *Britannia* in 1803. Total area about 760 sq. m. P. about 20,000.

Loyalupu, dist., on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, just W. of 148° E.

Loyne, riv., Scot., rises in the N. of Inverness-shire, and flows E. through Loch Loyne, forming part of the boundary between Ross and Inverness-shire, and then NE. through Inverness-shire to the riv. Moriston, which it joins on the r. bk. 10 m. W. of the head of Loch Ness.

Lozells, two eccles. pars., Eng., Warwickshire, Aston par. (Birmingham). **L. St. Paul,** P. 14,800; **L. St. Silas,** P. 10,500.

Lozère, dep., S. France, formed of parts of Languedoc, mainly Gévaudan; divided into three arrs.: Mende (cap.), Florac, and Marvejols. The most mountainous dep., called 'the roof of France,' comprises three distinct parts, the Cevennes, E.; Montagne, N. and NW.; and Causses, SW. The Cevennes in the dep. comprise several ranges: Aigoual in the SE., SW., and NE., from which is given off a spur, the Bougès, running W.; northward the Aigoual is connected near the Col St. Maurice with the Lozère Mts., a porphyritic range running E. and W., with Pic Finiels (5585 ft.), the highest summit in the dep. Further N. is another parallel spur, the Goulet Mts., highest point Signal de Goulet (4920 ft.). The Cevennes are connected with the Montagne in the N. by the plains of Montbel, and a wild granitic plateau called 'Palais du Roi.' The Montagne comprises the Margeride or Margerite Mts., a series of undulating granitic plateaux, part covered with forest and part under grass, affording pasturage for large flocks of sheep; highest summit, Signal de Randon (5100 ft.). In the extreme W. of the dep., and connected with the Margeride Mts. by wide plateaux, are the mountains of Aubrac, with well-wooded valleys and rich pasture lands, where cattle are extensively reared; highest summit, Signal de Mailhebiau (4825 ft.), to the N. of which are many small lakes and ponds. The **Causses** in the SW. cover an area of 485 sq. m., and are very thinly peopled. The dep. receives no rivers, but gives rise to more than 400 torrents, whose waters go to the Garonne, the Loire, and the Rhone. The Tarn rises in the E. and flows SW., receiving on l. bk. Tarnon and Jonte; the Lot flows W., receiving on r. bk. Colagne; the Allier flows mainly on NE. frontier. The soil is fertile only in the valleys of the S. and SE. Rye is the principal cereal, then oats and wheat. Chestnuts form an important article of food. Minerals include argentiferous lead at Villefort and Vialas; lithographic stone is found in the Sauveterre, and there are quarries of marble, granite, and slate. L. was the scene of many events connected with the Camisard war. Area, 1996 sq. m. P. (1891) 135,500. See **France,** table.

Lozère, mts., France. See **Cevennes.**

Loznica (loznitsa), tn., Servia, cap. prov. Podrinje, 65 m. WSW. Belgrade. P. <3000.

Ložovik (lozhovik), tn., Servia, circle and 12 m. S. Semendria, 35 m. SE. Belgrade. P. <5000.

Lozoya, riv., Spain, New Castille, prov. Madrid, rises in the Sierra de Guadarrama, flows E. into the Jarama, r. bk. trib. of the Tagus; length, 47 m. The L. Canal, finished in 1859, begins near the mouth of the river, and enters Madrid after a distance of about 44 m., supplying the capital with abundance of water.

Lozzorai, vil., near the E. ct. Sardinia, prov. and 58 m. NE. by N. Cagliari.

Lu, a frequent prefix of river-names in central S. Africa; sometimes in the form *Ru* (Rufiji, or Lufiji).

Luabo, or **Coama** (**Kwama**), the mouth of the Zambezi, which continues the line of the main stream, entering the Indian Ocean in about 36° 20′ E.

Lualaba, riv., S. Africa, rises in the extreme S. of the Congo Free State, in about 12° 50′ S., 25° 25′ E., flows on the whole NNE., passing through a series of lakes, and finally joining the Luapula (sometimes called the Eastern L.) in about 6° S. Falls (Nzilo Falls) and rapids occur between 10° 20′ and 11° S.

Luan, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 135 m. W. by S. Nanking.

Luanco, seapt. tn., Spain, on a headland of Asturias, in the Bay of Biscay, prov. and 15 m. N. Oviedo, dist. Avilès, in the comm. of Gozon; ferruginous springs.

Luang Prabang (or **Phrabang**), fortified tn., French Indo-China, on the l. or E. bank of the Mekong, 217 m. ENE. Chiengmai, at the confluence of the Namkan, in the midst of a forest of coco and areca palms, surrounded on all sides by mountains; chief Laotian centre of all Indo-China. Near here the enterprising French traveller and naturalist, M. Mouhot, died in 1860. P. about 9000.

Luan-ho, riv., China. See **Lan-ho.**

Luapula, riv., Africa. See **Lualaba** and **Congo.**

Luarca, seapt. tn., Spain, prov. and 37 m. WNW. Oviedo, cap. dist. L., with small and shallow harbour.

Lubaczów (lubacho), tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 45 m. NW. by W. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Luban, small isl., E. Archipelago, Philippines, about 90 m. SW. Manila, to the W. of the entrance of San Bernardino Strait.

Lubartow, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 18 m. NNW. of Lublin, on l. bk. of Wieprz. P. 5406.

Lubashi, difficult pass across the Kuenlun Mts., central Asia, near Polu. Alt. 17,500 ft.

Lübbecke, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle L., 13 m. W. Minden; has large commerce in flax. P. <3000.

Lübben, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle L., 47 m. SE. Potsdam, 21 m. NW. by W. Kottbus. P. 6100.

Lübbenau, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Kalau, 17 m. WNW. Kottbus; gardening is the chief industry. P. <4000.

Lübbe-See, Gross, lake, Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 50 m. S. by E. Kolberg, drained S. by the Drage to the Netze.

Lubbesthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 3 m. SW. by W. Leicester, 2 m. SE. Kirby Muxloe stn. P. <250.

Lubbock, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 34° N., crossed in the extreme W. by 102° W.

Lubec, seapt. tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., on Passamaquoddy Bay, 82 m. E. Bangor, with good harbour. P. <3000.

Lübeck, commercial free city, Ger., one of the three free or Hanse towns, and the cap. of a small terr. enclosed by Holstein and Lauenburg, consisting of the town and three suburbs, St. Jürgen to the S., St. Lorenz to the W., and St. Gertrude to the N., on the Trave, at the confluence of the Wakenitz, 35 m. NE. Hamburg, on a hill, enclosed by ramparts, now converted into a promenade. Has a cathedral, finished in 1341, a castellated town-hall, finished in 1517, formerly the place of assembly for the Hanseatic League, a valuable public library, and other public institutions; with manufactures of machines, tobacco, soap, and tin goods, iron-foundries, glass-works, &c. Has extensive transit trade, principally with Scandinavia and Russia, importing goods from the N. and colonial produce; exporting grain. Since the improvement of the Trave, this port can admit vessels drawing nearly 16 ft.; larger vessels stop at Travemünde. Area of harbour, 50 ac.; length of quayage, 8000 ft. In consequence of the improvements just referred to, completed in 1880, the trade of the port has grown rapidly in recent years. The tonnage cleared increased from 431,000 in 1884 to 532,000 in 1889. L. communicates with the Elbe, and so with Hamburg by the Stecknitz Canal, 44½ m. long, which runs nearly due S. by Mölln, joining the Elbe above Lauenburg, a connection established by L. merchants in 1390–98. It admits vessels of 3 ft. draught. In 1806 the city was stormed by the French, and it subsequently became cap. arr. of the dep. Bouches-d'-Elbe. Mean temp., yr. 46.3° F., Jan. 32.1°, July 63.5°; mean rfall. (30 yrs.), 21.9 in. P. (1871) 39,700; (1890) 63,600.

Lubeck, vil., Victoria, Borung co., 43 m. NNW. Ararat. P. <1500.

Lübeck, Gulf of, in the SW. of the Baltic, between Schleswig and Mecklenburg; receives at its head, by a narrow mouth, the Trave, which forms the approach to the city of Lübeck.

Lubefu, riv., Congo Free State, flows NW. then W. into the Sankuru, which it joins just S. of 4° S. in 22° 45′ E.; navigable to 23½° E.

Lubeln, or **Longeville-les-Saint-Avold,** vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Bolchen, 21 m. E. Metz; lead mines and quarries of gypsum worked. P. <2000.

Lüben, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle L., 19 m. SSE. Glogau, with wool-spinning. P. 5600.

Lubenham, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 13 m. SE. by S. Leicester, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Lubéron, mt. chain, France. See **Vaucluse.**

Lubi, riv., central Africa. See **Loika.**

Lubilash, rivs., Congo Free State. See **Lomami** and **Sankuru.**

Lublin, govt. of SE. Russian Poland, has Siedlce in N., Volhynia in E., Kielce in W., and Galicia in S. Surface undulating plains, 800–900 ft., and 1050 ft. in S.; marshy lowlands between Vistula and Wieprz; watered by Vistula on W., and Bug on E. frontier, and their tribs. Wieprz, Tanew, Kuszwa. Population Poles, 50 per cent.; Little Russians, 35 per cent.; Jews, 14 per cent. Rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and some wheat grown, partly for export. Sugar works, steam flour mills, starch and tobacco works, agricultural machinery; trade in grain, timber, and wooden goods, exported. Divided into ten dists.: Lublin, Bilgoray, Chełm, Hrubieszow, Janów, Krasnystaw, Lubartow, Nowa Alexandrya or Puławy, and Tomaszów. Area, 6499 sq. m. P. (1881) 828,362; (1890) 979,700. See **Poland.**

Lublin, cap. of above prov., 60 m. SE. of Warsaw, on Bystrzyca, trib. of Wieprz. Old citadel; see of a bishop; one of chief centres for manufactures of thread, yarn, linen, hemp goods, and woollen stuffs; trade in grain and cattle. P. (1860) 19,745; (1890) 52,065.

Lublinitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle L., 45 m. NNE. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Lubnaig, Loch, lake, Scot., Perthshire, at the NE. base of Ben Ledi, 5 m. NNW. Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which issues from Lochs Doine and Voil.

Lubny, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 75 m. WNW. of Poltava, on r. bk. of Sula; botanical garden; trade in jams. P. 10,800.

Lubrin, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. Almeria, dist. and 9 m. WSW. Vera, with marble quarries. P. 6300.

Lübtheen, vil., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Hagenow, 27 m. SW. by S. Schwerin, with large gypsum quarry. P. <3000.

Lubudi, riv., S. Africa, joins l. bk. Luapula in about 9½° S.

Lübz, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Parchim, 26 m. ESE. Schwerin. P. <3000.

Lucainena de las Torres, comm., Spain, prov. and 20 m. ENE. Almeria, at foot of Sierra Alhamilla; iron ore mines. P. <3000.

Luc, Le, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 22 m. W. Fréjus, with beds of argentiferous lead. P. <3000.

Lucan, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 16 m. NW. by N. London, 26 m. by rail W. Stratford. P. <1500.

Lucan, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. and 7½ m. W. Dublin, bar. Newcastle, on the r. bk. of the Liffey, on G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Lucania, ancient div., Italy. See **Basilicata.**

Lucas, tn., U.S., Iowa, L. co., 40 m. S. Des Moines; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Lucas, co., U.S., Ohio, on the N. frontier, and the W. end of Lake Erie, bounded for a considerable distance on the SE. by the Maumee R.

Lucban, very prosperous agricultural tn., Philippine Is. Luzon, prov. Tayabas. P. 10,200.

Lucca, walled city, Italy, Tuscany, on the Serchio, 11 m. NE. by N. Pisa, cap. prov. L. Its cathedral contains valuable paintings and antiquities; numerous churches, mostly built of Carrara marble; a ducal palace; many educational establishments, including a seminary for noble ladies, founded by the sister of Napoleon I.; an aqueduct on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano. It is the first place in Italy where silk was manufactured; it still has manufactures of silk, and the spun silk which it now produces has the reputation of being the best in Italy. It also carries on the spinning and weaving of jute, hemp, and linen, and the spinning of cotton, and produces also inlaid work, sculptured marble, and cigars. The water-power of the Serchio and tributary torrents is largely made use of in the mills. In the 12th century it became a free city. In 1805 Napoleon I. erected it into a principality for his sister's husband, Bacciochi, and it was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1860. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, and 11 m. northward, in the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of L., a favourite summer watering-place. P. (1871) 21,300; (1881) 20,400.

Luccombe, or **Luckham,** par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 3 m. from N. ct., 20 m. N. by W. Tiverton. P. <500.

Luce, New and **Old,** two adjoining pars., Scot., Wigtownshire. New L., 7½ m. ENE. Wigtown, on G. & SW. R., P.O., 28,877 ac., P. <750; Old L., 31,596 ac., P. <3000.

Luce, Water of, riv., Scot., rises in the SW. of Ayr, and flows S. and SSE. through Wigtown into the head of Luce Bay.

Luce Bay, large bay, Scot., in the S. of Wigtownshire. The quicksands on its N. and W. shores have often proved destructive to shipping, especially before the construction of the lighthouse on the Mull of Galloway (in SW. of bay).

Lucea, vil., Jamaica, Cornwall co., on the NW. ct., on L. Harbour, 16 m. W. by S. Montego Bay, in 78° 9′ W.

Lucena, tn., Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, 45 m. N. Valencia, cap. dist. L. P. <4000.

Lucena, tn., Spain, prov. and 36 m. SE. by S. Córdoba, cap. dist. L.; large emporium of agricultural produce, with excellent red wines. P. 21,300.

Luc-en-Diois (the ancient *Lucus Augusti,* 'wood of Augustus'), tn., France, dep. Drôme, on the Drôme, 42 m. SSW. Grenoble, arr. and 11 m. SSE. Die. P. <2000.

Lucens, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 10 m. ESE. Yverdon. P. <2000.

Lucense, tn., Spain. See **Lugo.**

Lucera, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 11 m. W. by N. Foggia; has a cathedral, formerly a Saracenic mosque, a bishop's palace, considered the finest building in Apulia, and a castle ½ m. from the town, where the Emperor Frederick II. died in 1250. P. 15,300.

Lucerne (from *lucerna*, 'lighthouse'), city, Switzd., cap. cant. L., on the Reuss, at the outlet of the Lake of L., 13 m. SW. Zug, with but little industry; a favourite tourist-resort; has four bridges, of which two are covered and adorned with ancient paintings. The lion of L. is a colossal figure of a dying lion by Thorwaldsen, in memory of the heroic resistance of the Swiss to the Paris mob at the Tuileries, 1792. Adjoining this monument is the 'glacier garden,' an area of ice-marked rocks with numerous potholes, the largest 26 ft. wide by 30 ft. deep. A rope railway ascends Mount Pilatus from L. Alt. 1490 ft. Rfall. (13 yrs.) 48.05 in. P. (comm.) 20,600.

Lucerne, Lake of (Ger. **Vierwaldstättersee,** or the 'Lake of Four Forest Cantons'), lake, Switzd., near its centre, enclosed by the cantons Schwiz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Shape cruciform, with a prolongation eastward, called the Bay of Uri, where its banks rise into wild sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its SE., and leaves it at its NW. end. Length, 24 m.; breadth, ½ m. to 2 m.; area, 44½ sq. m.; alt. 1435 ft.; greatest depth, 700 ft. (SSW. of Gersau). The lake is very seldom completely frozen over. Navigation sometimes dangerous, especially in sudden outbursts of the föhn (*q.v.*).

Lucerne, Ger. **Luzern,** canton, Switzd., near its centre, enclosed by the cantons Schwiz, Unterwalden, Zug, Aargau, Solothurn (Soleure), and Bern. Surface mountainous in the S., elevation of hills decreasing towards the N., with wide intervening valleys. Climate temperate; soil generally fertile. Principal towns L. (the cap.) and Russwil. Principal rivers the Reuss and its trib., the Emmen, and the Wigger, which flows to the Aar. The canton comprises the lakes Sempach and Baldegg; those of L. and Zug form part of its E. limits. Fruits are plentiful, and wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle-rearing, for which the valley of Entlebuch is specially noted, and dairy husbandry; workable beds of iron ore at Rothhorn, Pilatus; coal in Entlebuch and near L. Manufactures mostly domestic. L. is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cants. Area, 580 sq. m. P. 136,000. See **Switzerland,** table.

Lucerne Street, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Green Street, near Sittingbourne.

Lucheux, vil., France, dep. Somme, 18 m. WSW. Arras. P. <2000.

Lu-chou, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 90 m. W. by S. Nanking.

Lu-chou, tn., China, prov. Süchwan, 146 m. SE. Chengtu-fu, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, at the confluence of the Tokiang, chief emporium for the salt from the salt-mines of Tsuliucheng, 62 m. NW. Two-thirds of the city burnt in 1887, at which time its population was estimated at 100,000 (Pratt).

Lüchow, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle L., 55 m. NNE. Brunswick, 36 m. SE. Lüneburg. P. <3000.

Lu-chu, chain of isls., Pacific. See **Riu-kiu.**

Luchulingo, riv., Portuguese E. Africa, flows NNE. into the Rovuma, which it enters in about 36° 10′ E.

Lučica (luchitsa), vil. in the N. of Servia, E. of the Morava, circle Požarevac. P. <3000.

Lucillo, comm., Spain, prov. Leon, dist. Astorga. P. <4000.

Lucindale, vil., S. Australia, Robe co., 173 m. SE. by S. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Lucito, market-tn., S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, 11 m. WSW. Larino. P. <3000.

Luckau, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle L., 27 m. W. by N. Kottbus, with toy manufactures. P. <5000.

Luckeeseral, or **Lakhi Sarái,** rly. stn., India, Bengal, at the junction of the 'chord' and 'loop' lines of the E. India Rly.

Luckenwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Jüterbog-Luckenwalde, 22 m. S. by E. Potsdam, with important wool-spinning, tile field, and brewery. Tn. P. 18,000; comm. P. 18,400.

Lucker, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 11 m. N. by W. Alnwick, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Luckham, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Luccombe.**

Luckington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 12½ m. NNE. Bath, 7½ m. WSW. Malmesbury, P.O. P. <500.

Lucklawhill, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 2 m. WNW. Leuchars Junction. Population reckoned with that of Balmullo.

Lucknow, city, Brit. India, cap. of L. div. and dist. and of the old prov. of Oudh, 43 m. NE. by E. Cawnpur, 199 m. (by rail) NW. Benares, 675 m. (by rail) from Calcutta, on both banks of the Gúmti, in 26° 52′ N., 80° 58′ E., in an alluvial plain, in which a boring of 1300 ft. in depth was made without finding the bottom of the alluvium. L. is a leading city of native fashion, and has a chief school of music, grammar, and Mohammedan theology; also important manufactures of articles of luxury, gold and silver brocade, fine muslin, glass-work, &c. Large quantities of grain and timber come in from the trans-Gogra dists.; raw cotton, iron, and imported goods are sent northwards. The railway workshops employ large numbers of men. L. first became great as the cap. of the young dynasty which established itself in Oudh on the decay of the Mughal Empire. During the Mutiny it underwent a siege of six months (May–November, 1857, when the British garrison and residents were relieved by Sir Colin Campbell) at the hands of the mutineers. The cantonments, which cover 11–12 sq. m., lie SE. of the city, separated from it by a canal. Alt. 369 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 61°, June 92°; rfall., yr. 37.6 in., June–Sept. 33.3 in., July–Aug. 21.2 in. P. (1869) 257,000; (1891) 250,000; Hindus, 146,000; Moham. 99,000; Christians, 2900; total, including cantonment, 273,000.

Lucknow, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 75 m. WSW. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Lucknow, New South Wales, 198 m. (by rail and road) W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Lucknow, settlement, in the W. of Victoria, co. Borung.

Luco, vil., S. Italy, prov. Aquila, on Lake Fucino, 5 m. S. Avezzano. P. <4000.

Lucoli, vil., S. Italy, prov. and 6 m. WSW. Aquila, with marble quarries. P. <3000.

Lucon, tn., France, dep. Vendee, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 21 m. N. La Rochelle, in a marshy plain, united to the sea by a navigable canal 10 m. in length, admitting vessels drawing 10 ft.; a bishopric, founded in 1317. P. 6100.

Luçon, Philippine Is. See **Luzon.**

Lucott Hill, Eng., Exmoor Forest, in the W. of the co. of Somerset. Height, 1512 ft.

Lucrin, small lake, Italy, prov. Naples, circle and 3 m. W. Pozzuoli, near the N. shore of the Gulf of Naples, from which it is separated only by a narrow sand-spit; formed according to the legend by Hercules; here oysters are raised; much renowned in the time of the Romans.

Lucronius, tn., Spain. See **Logroño.**

Luc-sur-Mer, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 10 m. N. Caen, with sea-bathing; a zoological station. P. <2000.

Lucton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5 m. NW. Leominster, 2½ m. N. Kingsland stn. P. <250.

Lucus Augusti, tn., France. See **Luc-en-Diois.**

Lucus Augusti, tn., Spain. See **Lugo.**

Lucus Minervæ, tn., Italy. See **Minervino-Murge.**

Lucy, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Shelby co., 12 m. NE. Memphis. P. <1500.

Lucyn, tn., Russia. See **Lyutsin.**

Ludborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 5½ m. NNW. Louth, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <500.

Ludchurch, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 12 m. NE. by E. Pembroke, 2½ m. SE. by S. Narberth stn. P. <250.

Ludd, or **El Ludd,** the ancient *Diospolis*, tn., Palestine, *Lod* in the O. T., *Lydda* in the N. T., 31° 57′ N., 34° 54′ E., 11 m. SE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa), on caravan route from Damascus to Egypt. In the 4th century a bishopric was instituted under the name of St. George, who is said to have been born and buried here.

Luddan, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, on the E. side of Lough Swilly, 9½ m. NW. by N. Londonderry. P. <250.

Ludden, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 3 m. NW. Sixmilebridge. P. <500.

Ludden, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 85 m. SW. Fargo. P. <1500.

Luddenden, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 3½ m. W. Halifax, 1 m. NNE. L. Foot stn., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Luddenden Foot, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on riv. Calder, and L. & Y. R., 6 m. W. Halifax; has manufactures of cotton, worsted, and paper. P. <3500; eccles. par. P. <2500.

Luddenham, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2 m. NW. by N. Faversham. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Stone next Faversham**) P. <250.

Luddesdown, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4½ m. WSW. Rochester, 1½ m. SE. Sole Street stn., P.O. P. <500.

Luddington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6½ m. SE. Goole, 4½ m. NE. by N. Crowle stn., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**L. with Garthorpe**) P. <1000.

Luddington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2½ m. SW. by W. Stratford-on-Avon (*q.v.*), on the Stour. P. <250.

Luddington in the Brook, par., Eng., Northampton and Hunts, Huntingdon div., 11 m. SW. by S. Peterborough, 5 m. SE. Oundle, 3½ m. E. by S. Barnwell stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. in the B. with Hemington**) P. <250.

Lude, Le, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche, on the Loir, 26 m. S. Le Mans. P. <3000.

Ludenburg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and circle Düsseldorf, dist. Gerresheim. P. <3000.

Lüdenscheid, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Altena,

19 m. E. by S. Barmen, with manufactures of machines, ironmongery, and goods in brass, tin, and white metal. Tn. P. 16,200; comm. P. 19,500.

Lüdenscheid, comm. (*Landgemeinde*), Prussia, adjoining the town of the same name, with a population in scattered villages, but carrying on similar industries to those pursued in the town. P. 7800.

Ludford, par., Eng., Salop and Herefordshire, Ludlow div., on the Teme, 20 m. W. Kidderminster, adjoining Ludlow on the S. P. <750.

Ludford, Magna and **Parva,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div. L. Magna, 8 m. W. by N. Louth, 4 m. N. by E. South Willingham stn., PM.O. (**Ludford**), P. <500; L. Parva, P. <500.

Ludgate Hill, stn., Eng., London, close to St. Paul's, on the L. C. & D. R.

Ludgershall, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 10 m. S. by W. Buckingham, 1½ m. N. by W. Brill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ludgershall, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Andover, on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly., PM.O. Market-day, W. P. <500.

Ludgierzowitz, comm., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Ratibor, dist. Hultschin. P. <3000.

Ludgvan, par. and tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 2½ m. NE. Penzance. Dr. William Borlase, the antiquary, was rector of the par. for more than fifty years, and is buried here. PMT.O. 4541 ac. P. <2500.

Ludham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 11 m. NW. Yarmouth, 2 m. W. by S. Potter Heigham stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Ludhiána, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. L., 73 m. SE. by E. Amritsar, about 3 m. to the S. of the Sutlej. Mainly peopled by Kashmírí and Pathán settlers, the former weavers of shawls and cloth made from the fine wool used in making cashmere shawls. Alt. 812 ft. Mean temp., yr. 73° F., Jan. 52°, June 91°; rfall., yr. 31.2 in., July–Sept. 20.5 in. P. (1868) 40,000; (1881) 44,200; (1891) 46,300; Moham. 30,300; Hindus, 13,900.

Ludima Niadi, military post, French Congo Terr., on the Niadi, or upper Kwilu, at the confluence of the Ludima, opposite the station of Stephanieville, about 95 m. ENE. Loango, in 4° 6′ S., 13° 5′ E.

Lüdinghausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle L., 15½ m. SW. by S. Münster, with school of agriculture. P. <3000.

Ludington, city, U.S., Michigan, Mason co., on Lake Michigan, in 43° 57′ N., at the mouth of Marquette R., 130 m. W. by N. Bay City, with fine harbour. P. 7500.

Luditz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle Elnbogen, 56 m. W. Prague, on l. bk. of the Strzela, with iron ore and tin mines. P. <2000.

Ludlam's Beach, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cape May co., on the E. ct., in 39° 10′–12′ N. P. <1500.

Ludlow, mun. bor. (since Edward IV.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Shropshire, S. or L. div., in the diocese of Hereford, at the confluence of the Teme and Corve, 25 m. S. Shrewsbury, on the L. and Hereford Rly., with branch to the Severn Valley Rly. Some trade in corn, timber, and leather, but industries quite unimportant. Once a royal residence, surrounded by walls under Edward I.; L. under Henry VIII. was seat of the 'Council of the Marches;' the castle still forms an agreeable promenade, with fine views. Scene of Milton's *Comus.* Fortnightly stock auction sales. Anciently known to the Welsh as *Dynham.* Market-days, M. and S. Par. (**L. St. Lawrence**) and mun. bor. P. (1891) <4500; parl. div. P. (1891) 55,900.

Ludlow, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Kenton co., on Ohio R., opposite Cincinnati. P. <3000.

Ludlow, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 7 m. E. Holyoke. P. <2000.

Ludlow, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 20 m. SE. by S. Rutland. P. <2000.

Ludlow, post-tn., W. Australia, Wellington co., 120 m. S. by W. Perth. P. <1500.

Ludon, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, 5 m. NNE. Blanquefort, with renowned wines. P. <1500.

Ludwell, hamlet, Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 14 m. W. by S. Salisbury, 3½ m. SE. Semley stn., P.O.

Ludwick (formerly **Ludwig**), bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 1 m. W. Greensburg. P. <1500.

Ludwigsburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, cap. dist. L., 8 m. N. Stuttgart, 1½ m. from the l. bk. of the Neckar, with manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, corsets, metal wares, including wire, chicory, and organs. Formed in 1704 by Duke Eberhard Louis, it is the Versailles of Würtemberg, and place of arms of the kingdom. Birthplace of Dr. David Strauss. Tn. P. 17,300; comm. P. 17,400.

Ludwig's Canal, canal, Ger., Bavaria, connecting the basins of the Rhine and Danube, beginning at Bamberg on the Main, following the course of the Regnitz to Fürth, and ending at Kelheim at the mouth of the Altmühl; total length, 107 m., including the small canalised portions of the Regnitz and Altmühl; depth, 5 ft.; width at surface, 57 ft., at bottom, 36 ft.

Ludwigshafen, vil., Ger., Baden, on the NE. shore of Ueberlinger See, 12 m. NNW. Constance. P. <2000.

Ludwigshafen, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, circle L., on the l. bk. of the Rhine R., opposite Mannheim, with important manufactures of wool and chemical products; boat-building and large commerce in iron and wood. P. (1871) 7900; (1890) 28,800.

Ludwigslust, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle L., 21 m. S. Schwerin. P. 6500.

Ludwigstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 24 m. NE. Koburg. P. <2000.

Ludworth, PM.O., Eng., Durham, on the E. border of the Mid div., 5½ m. E. by S. Durham.

Ludworth and Chisworth, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 8 m. NW. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. <2500.

Luebo, stn. of the Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Lulua, at the confluence of the Luebo R., which enters the Lulua from the S., in 5° 27′ S., 21° 36′ E. Alt. 1350 ft.

Lueg, remarkable grottoes, whose entrance is occupied by the castle of L., Austria, Carniola, dist. and 5 m. WNW. Adelsberg.

Luf, isl., Ger. New Guinea, just S. of 1½° S., and E. of 145° E., in the Lup group.

Lufeng-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 40 m. W. by N. Yünnan-fu.

Luffenham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Rutland. North L., 5½ m. SE. by E. Oakham, PMT.O., P. <500; South L., with a stn. (**Luffenham**) on the L. & NW. and M. Rlys., PMT.O. P. (of each) <500.

Lufield Abbey, par., Eng., co. and 5 m. NW. Buckingham. P. <250.

Luffincott, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 6½ m. N. Launceston, on the l. bk. of the Tamar. P. <250.

Lufiji, riv., E. Africa. See **Rufiji.**

Luft'ra, or **Loft'ra,** riv., central S. Africa, in the SE. of the Congo Free State, flows N. and then NNW., probably enters Lake Kissale in the course of the Lualaba S. of 8° S.; explored chiefly in its upper course. In about 9° 40′ S. it is about 45 yards wide and 40 ft. deep, but a few miles below that there are falls (Juo Falls); higher up the Muache Falls occur at 10° 35′ S.

Lufton, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 2 m. W. by N. Yeovil. P. <250.

Lug, Gaelic, 'a hollow.' See *Lag.*

Luga, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 85 m. by rail SSW. of St. Petersburg, on Luga R. P. <5000.

Lugano, tn., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 13 m. S. by W. Bellinzona, on the N. side of Lake L., with manufactures of silks, leather, and iron goods. A much frequented health resort, with an Italian climate. L. fair, dating from 1513, is one of the largest live-stock fairs in Switzerland. Alt. 902 ft. Mean temp., yr. 53.0°, Jan. 35.6°, July 71.6°; rfall. (20 yrs.), 63.8 in. P. 7200.

Lugano, Lake of (*Lacus Ceresius*), lake, Switzd. and N. Italy, between the Lakes Maggiore and Como. Shape very irregular. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains; it discharges its surplus waters by the riv. Tresa into Lake Maggiore. An active navigation is carried on along its shores. Alt. 890 ft.; area, 19 sq. m.; depth, 945 ft.

Lugansk, or **Lugañ,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 143 m. E. of Ekaterinoslav, near to N. Donets R.; first class meteorological observatory. Great iron-work and machinery-works (steam engines, agricultural machinery, &c.). Mean temp., yr. 46.4° F., Feb. 18.2°, July 72.1°; mean rfall. (46 yrs.), yr. 14.7 in., May–Aug. 7.2 in. P. 16,200.

Luganskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, 170 m. SE. of Kharkov, 70 m. E. of Bakhmut railway stn. P. 14,700.

Lugar, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, on L. Water, 2 m. NE. Cumnock, on Muirkirk Branch Rly.; has extensive iron-works. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Lugar Water, small stream, Scot., S. Ayrshire, rises on Aird's Moss within 1 m. of the Ayr, and flows W. past Lugar and Cumnock, and then NW. to the Ayr.

Lugau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 11 m. SW. Chemnitz, with coal-mines. P. 6200.

Lugavčina, tn., in the N. of Servia, circle Podunavlje (the circle containing Belgrade). P. <3000.

Lügde, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Minden, circle and 13½ m. NNW. Höxter. P. <3000.

Lugduff Brook, small brook, Ire., in the middle of co. Wicklow, flows N. into a small lake at the mouth of the Vale of Glendalough.

Lugdunum, city, France. See **Lyons.**

Lugdunum Batavorum, ancient name of Leiden, Holland.

Lugenbeel, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the S. frontier, between 101° and 102° W.

Luggacurren, electoral div., Ire., SE. Queen's co., bar. Stradbally, 7 m. WSW. Athy, P.O.

Lugglass, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Lowe

Talbotstown, 11 m. SSE. Naas, 5 m. S. by E. Ballymore Eustace.

Lugnaquilla, the highest of the Wicklow Mts., Ire., in the middle of co. Wicklow, 15½ m. W. Wicklow. Height, 3039 ft.

Lugnian, comm., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Oppeln, 48 m. N. by W. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Lugny, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 22 m. S. Châlon-sur-Saône. P. <2000.

Lugo, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 14 m. W. Ravenna; has a large annual fair. P. 8700.

Lugo, the ancient *Lucense*, or *Lucus Augusti*, city, Spain, on the Minho, 51 m. E. by N. Santiago, cap. of prov. L. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Gothic cathedral of the 12th century. Its mineral baths (hot sulphur springs) were famous in the time of the Romans. P. 20,000.

Lugos, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, 35 m. E. Temesvar, cap. prov. Krassó-Szöreny, with vine and mulberry culture. P. 12,500.

Lugton, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the C. R., 8 m. SSW. Paisley.

Lugwardine, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Lugg, 3 m. E. by N. Hereford, P.O. P. <750.

Luhe, small riv., Prussia, prov. Hanover, flows E. then N. into the Elbe, which it enters about 13 m. SE. Hamburg.

Lühe, small stream, Prussia, prov. Hanover, flows NE. into the Elbe, which it enters 14 m. E. of Hamburg.

Luhu'tutu, vil., Kalahari Desert, protectorate of Bechuanaland, in about 24° S., 21½° E.

Luia (or **Rufa**) **River,** riv., S. Africa, flows E. by N. from Mashona-land and joins the Mazoe in about 16½° S., 33° E.

Luib, stn., Scot., Perthshire, 7 m. SE. Killin, on C. R., P.O.

Luichart, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 19 m. E. of the head of Loch Maree, 5 m. long by ¼–½ m. broad. It receives the riv. Bran at its head, and is drained E. by the riv. Conan.

Lui-ho, riv., China, Hunan. See **Lai-kiang.**

Luik, tn., Belgium. See **Liège.**

Luin Bay, another name of Weber Hafen, Ger. New Guinea.

Luing, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in the Firth of Lorne, 56° 11′–16′ N., separated from Lunga and Scarba Is. by the **Sound of L.**; has important slate quarries. PM.O. P. 632.

Luino, vil., Italy, Lombardy, on the E. shore of Lake Maggiore, prov. and 21 m. NW. Como. P. <2000.

Luiyang, tn., China, Hunan. See **Laiyang-hsien.**

Luis, or *Luís*, Portuguese and Spanish form of Louis or Lewis.

Lüja Burun, cape, W. ct. of Asia Minor, in 38° 49′ N.

Lujan, or **Luxan,** riv., Argentine Republic, joins the Plata estuary from the W. 23 m. NW. Buenos Aires.

Lujan, Villa, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 50 m. W. Buenos Aires (by rail), on the r. bk. of Lujan R.; petroleum extracted in the dist. P. 4000.

Lujenda, Lujende, or **Loendi,** riv., Portuguese E. Africa, issues from Lake Chiuta, a shallow, swampy lake to the N. of Lake Shirwa, having its outlet in 14° 40′ S., flows N., and in about lat. 14° 33′ S. expands into Lake Amaramba, or Namaramba, another shallow and swampy lake, then flows on the whole NE. till it joins the Rovuma at Ngomano in 11° 25′ S., 38° 2′ E. The L. is swift and shallow, and abounds in islets, rocks, and sandbanks. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 468, map 1890, p. 256, scale 1 : 1,450,000.

Lujo, vil., Spain, Galicia, prov. and WNW. Pontevedra, dist. Cambados, with several bitter salt-springs.

Lukalla, riv., Portuguese W. Africa, flows first S. in about 16° E., then W. by S., entering the Kwanza, of which it is the trib., 20 m. below Dondo, in about 9° 38′ S., 14° 15′ E.

Lukan, gorge on the Yangtse-kiang, China, about 45 m. above Ichang.

Lukatz, comm., Prussia, on the W. frontier of prov. Posen, 50 m. NW. Posen, circle Filehne. P. <3000.

Lukenye, Lukatta, or **Ikatta,** riv., central Africa, Congo Free State, flows W. parallel to and N. of the Sankuru, and joins the Mfini just below its issue from Lake Leopold II. Navigable for about 350 m., but with numerous rapids. Banks marshy.

Lu-kiang, riv., in the E. of Tibet and SW. of China, prov. Yünnan, flows S. through a deep and narrow valley, which, in Yünnan, has had, even since the time of Marco Polo, the reputation of being extremely unhealthy in summer; crossed in two spans by separate chain suspension bridges on the road from Bhamo (Burma) to Yünnan-fu. The L. is usually regarded as the headstream of the Sálwín, but is conjectured by some to be possibly that of the Irâwadi.

Lukinville, goldfield, Queensland, in 16° S., 90 m. E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Lukkee, mts. and pass. See **Lakhi.**

Lukkos, Lokkos, or **Wadi el Kus,** the Greco-Roman *Luxos*, or *Lixus*, riv., N. Morocco, rises in the mountains connected with the Rif, and flows into the Atlantic, over a difficult bar, below El-arish.

Lukmanier Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (6).

Lukoja, tn., W. Africa. See **Lokoja.**

Lukolela, stn., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Congo, in 1° 5′ S., 17° 35′ E., with dense forests in dist.

Lukoma, isl., Lake Nyassa. See **Likoma.**

Lukovit, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 27 m. SW. by W. Plevna. P. <4000.

Lukovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 21 m. N. by E. of the mouth of the Struma.

Łuków, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 15 m. SSE. of Siedlce, near railway station. P. 7100.

Lukoyanov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. SSE. of Nizhni Novgorod. P. <5000.

Luku, or **Loku,** important tn., China, Süchwan, in Kien-chang valley, 21 m. N. Ningyuan-fu, in about 28° 13′ N., 102° 25′ E.; customs station.

Lukuga, riv., central Africa, the outlet of Lake Tanganyika, flows W. into Lake Lanji, N. of 6° S. Navigable from Bulu, 35 m. Discharge at mouth, 1800 cubic ft. per second.

Lukugu, riv., Portuguese E. Africa, rises in the Namuli Hills, in 15° 24′ S., 37° E., flows S. into the Mozambique Channel, which it enters in about 17° 38′ S.; quite useless for commercial purposes, being a series of rapids along nearly all its course. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 475.

Lukuledi, riv., E. Africa. See **Lindi.**

Lukunga, stn., Congo Free State, cap. Cataracts dist., near l. bk. Congo, in 5° S., 14° 15′ E.

Lukut, tn., Malay Penin., Sungei Ujong, on the Lukut R., in 2° 35′ N., 101° 49′ E.

Lulanga, vil., Congo Free State. See **Uranga.**

Luleå, seapt. tn., Sweden, cap. prov. or län Norrbotten, 572 m. NNE. Stockholm, near the mouth of Luleå-elf, with export of wood, and iron from the mines of Gellivara. A railway is in construction across the penin. to Ofotenfjord. The harbour, which is undergoing improvement, covers an area of 1363 ac., and a fairway allowing the passage of vessels drawing 23 ft.; depth at quayside, 19½ ft. P. <5000.

Luleå, navigable riv., N. Sweden, prov. Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. SW. Torneå, after a S. course of 200 m. It is formed by two headwaters, the larger of which is called the **Stora** (Great) **L.,** and expands in its upper course into the lake called the **Stora Luleå Jaur** (about 90 m. long), a little below its exit from which it forms the magnificent cascade of Njuommelsaska or Njommelsaskas (more than ¾ m. wide, 110 ft. high). A few miles S. of the Arctic Circle it unites with the **Lilla** (Little) **L.** (r. bk. trib.), and becomes navigable. Area of basin, 9102 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Lüle-Burgas, the ancient *Bergulæ*, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 45 m. ESE. Adrianople, with important manufactures of pipe-bowls (Turkish *lüle*) and Turkish pipes.

Lules, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 10 m. SW. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Lu-liang-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 55 m. E. Yünnan-fu.

Luling, tn., U.S., Texas, Caldwell co., on San Marcos R., 58 m. E. San Antonio. P. <2000.

Lullingstone, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Darenth, 10 m. SW. by W. Gravesend, close to Eynsford stn. P. <250.

Lullington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. S. Burton, 3½ m. ENE. Elford and Haselour stn., P.O. P. <250.

Lullington, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3 m. N. Frome, on the Frome. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Orchardleigh**) P. <250.

Lullington, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6 m. WNW. Eastbourne, on the Cuckmare, 3 m. SW. Polegate stn. P. <250.

Lullymore, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. E. Offaly, 5 m. NE. Rathangan. P. <250.

Lulongo, riv., central Africa, Congo Free State, formed by the union of two headwaters, the Lopori, or Lopuri, from the NE., and the Maringa from the SE., in about 1° 10′ N., 19° 45′ E., flows W. nearly parallel to the middle Congo till it enters the latter river at Uranga, in 0° 40′ N. It has been navigated up to about 21° 32′ E. on the Lopori headwater, up to about 22° 18′ E. on the Maringa.

Lulsley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the r. bk. of the Teme, 6½ m. W. Worcester, 1 m. N. Knightwick stn. P. <250. See **Suckley.**

Lulua, riv., Congo Free State, flows first N. between 22° and 23° E., about 6° S. turns NW. and enters the Kassai in 5° 5′ S., 21° 6′ E.; navigable from the mouth of the Luebo in 21° 36′ E. downwards, but only with difficulty above that.

Luluaburg, stn., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Lulua, in about 5° 57′ S., 22° 32′ E. Alt. 1800 ft.

Lulumba Fall, fall on the Lulua R., Congo Free State, in about 6° 16′ S., 22° 38′ E.

Lulworth, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the E. border of the S. div. East L., 11½ m. E. by N. Weymouth, 3 m. S. by E. Wool stn., P.O., P. <500; West L., on the S. ct., with a coastguard station, PMT.O. P. <500.

Lumarzo, vil., N. Italy, prov. Genoa, circle and 16 m. NW. Chiavari. P. <4000.

Lumber River, riv., U.S., N. Carolina, flows SE. and S. for about 125 m., and falls into Little Pedee R.

Lumberton, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Robeson co., 69 m. WNW. Wilmington. P.<1500.

Lumbier, tn., Spain, prov. Navarre, dist. Aoiz, 22 m. ESE. Pamplona, at confluence of rivs. Salazare and Irate.

Lumb in Rossendale, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Whalley par., PMT.O. (**Lumb**). P.<3000.

Lumbrales, tn., Spain, prov. and 48 m. WSW. Salamanca, dist. Vitigudino. P.<4000.

Lumbres, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. SW. by W. St. Omer. P.<2000.

Lumbwa, dist., Brit. E. Africa, E. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 0° 45′ S., E. of 35° E.; composed mainly of ridges and ravines almost entirely free from forest.

Lumby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Huddlestone.**

Lumcloon, electoral div., Ire., W. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 10½ m. NNE. Parsonstown.

Lumi, riv., Brit. E. Africa, flows from Mount Kilimanjaro into the N. end of Lake Jipe, fertilising Taveta (*q.v.*) on its way.

Lumley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Durham, in the W. of the Houghton-le-Spring div. Great L., 4½ m. N. Durham, P.O., P.<2000; Little L., P.<750.

Lummen, vil., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, arr. and 8 m. WNW. Hasselt. P.<3000.

Lumna Ness, penin., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, in the NE., Nesting par., to the S. of Yell I.

Lumnasting, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Nesting par., on Lumna Voe, 17 m. SSE. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Lumphanan, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 14 m. ENE. Ballater, on the Deeside Rly., PMT.O.; 8754 ac. P.<1000.

Lumphinans, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 1 m. W. Lochgelly. P.<1500.

Lumpkin, vil., U.S., Georgia, Stewart co., 88 m. SW. Macon. P.<1500.

Lumpkin, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 35° N., crossed by 84° W.

Lumsden, settlement and rly. stn., Canada, Assiniboia, 18 m. NW. Regina.

Lumsden, vil., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 50 m. N. Invercargill. P.<1500.

Lumsden, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 11½ m. SSW. Huntly, 7 m. SSW. Gartly stn., PMT.O. P. 500.

Lumut, Malay Penin. See **Dindings.**

Luna, riv., France. See **Loing.**

Luna, vil., Portugal, E. South Africa, on the Likwali R., 19 m. NW. Kilimane.

Luna, Puerto de, vil., U.S. See **Puerto de Luna.**

Lunan, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on E. ct., on L. Bay, 4 m. SSW. Montrose, with a stn. (**L. Bay**) on N. B. R. P.<500.

Lunan-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 40 m. ESE. Yünnan-fu.

Lunaris Villa, tn., France. See **Lunéville.**

Lunas, vil., France, dep. Hérault, 25 m. N. Beziers, 6 m. WSW. Lodève. P.<2000.

Lunáwára, fortified tn., India, cap. of L. state, Rewá Kántha, 65 m. E. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 9100.

Luncarty, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the C. R., 4 m. NNW. Perth. P.<500.

Lund, Scandinavian, 'a thicket.'

Lund, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4½ m. W. by N. Preston, close to Salwick stn. P.<750.

Lund, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15 m. NW. by N. Hull, 2 m. ESE. Middleton on the Wolds stn., P.O. See **Cliff.**

Lund, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 8½ m. NW. Goole, 1 m. WNW. Hemingborough stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with Kilnwick**) P.<1000.

Lund, tn., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 12 m. NE. Malmö. P. 15,000.

Lunda, large terr., central Africa, situated between 6° and 12° S. and 18° and 24° E. Consists of widely extending plains, sloping gradually towards the middle Congo regions. Principal rivers, the Kasai, Lulua, Lubilash, and their tribs. L. is inhabited by the Kalunda or Balunda, a large Bantu tribe. The ruler of L. has the hereditary title of Muata Yamvo, and his influence extends not only over the Kalunda, but also over many of the surrounding Bantu tribes, who have to pay tribute and to assist the Muata Yamvo in case of war. The existence of this great 'Lunda Empire,' as it was called, was known to Europeans as far back as the 16th century, but it remained unexplored until quite recently. It has some very peculiar political institutions. The supreme power is not exclusively in the hands of the Muata Yamvo, but is shared by an unmarried woman, called the Lukokesha. Both of these are elected by four members of the nobility of the country. The cap. is called Mussumba, and its site is changed whenever a Muata Yamvo dies. By the political division of Africa the Lunda terrs. belong partly to the Congo Free State and partly to the Portuguese sphere of influence, the Kasai forming the boundary between the two. Area uncertain. P. estimated at 2,000,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Lunden, par., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Norderdithmarschen, 25 m. SW. by W. Schleswig, 1 m. E. of the Eider. P. (comm.)<4000.

Lundenburg, tn., Austria, Moravia, on the Thaya, 11½ m. E. by S. Nikolsburg, with coal-mines. P. 6400.

Lunderston Bay, Scot., Renfrewshire, W. ct., in 55° 55′ N.

Lundie, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, 6 m. SW. of the head of Loch Ness, drained S. into the riv. Garry. Alt. 445 ft.

Lundie, Loch, small lake, Scot., Ross-shire, in 5° 40′ W., drained N. into Loch Shieldaig.

Lundie and Fowlis, par., Scot., Forfarshire and Perthshire, 5 m. ESE. Coupar Angus, 3 m. W. by S. Auchterhouse stn., P.O. (**L.**); 7012 ac. P.<750.

Lundin Mill and Drumochie, vil., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, on Largo Bay, 7½ m. SSE. Cupar, with a stn. (**L. Links**) on the N. B. R. P.<500.

Lunds, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Hardrow.**

Lundville, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the E. side of Lake Manitoba, 78 m. NW. Winnipeg.

Lundy Island, isl., Eng., off the NW. ct. of Devonshire, 19 m. W. Morte Point, with lighthouse (in 51° 10′ N., 4° 40′ W.) showing lights visible respectively 31 and 28 m.; surrounded, except at one opening on the E., by rocks. Anciently a stronghold of pirates. PT.O. P. 53.

Lune (Gaelic *Leamhan,* 'elm' river), riv., Eng., rising in Ravenstonedale Common, the SE. of Westmorland, flowing W. and then S. through Westmorland, entering Lancashire, and flowing SW. past Kirkby Lonsdale into Lancaster Bay at Lancaster, to which town it is navigable for sea-going vessels. Length, 50 m.

Lune, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Meath.

Lüneburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. circle L., 26 m. SE. by S. Hamburg, enclosed by high walls, on the Ilmenau, which is navigable; industrial and agricultural centre, with quarries of limestone and gypsum, and important salt-mines. Tn. P. (1821) 12,100; (1890) 20,300; comm. P. 20,700.

Luneburg and Bergen, German settlement, S. African Republic, Utrecht dist., about 110 m. S. by W. Barberton.

Lunedale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on riv. Lune, 11 m. NW. Barnard Castle. P.<500.

Lune Deep, deep-water tract, in the S. of Morecambe Bay, Eng., Lancashire.

Lune Forest, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 8 m. E. by N. Appleby.

Lunel, tn., France, near the E. border of dep. Hérault, arr. and 14 m. ENE. Montpellier. P. 6000.

Lünen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Dortmund, on riv. Lippe, 24 m. ENE. Essen, with manufactures of agricultural machines. P.<3000.

Lunenburg, or **Malaguash,** tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., on the SE. ct., 40 m. WSW. Halifax; has a large fishing fleet. The harbour covers 48 ac.; depth alongside quays, ordinary springs, high water, 16 ft., low water, 10 ft. Gold-mining is carried on near. P. (1881) 1750; (1891) 4044.

Lunenburg, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 21 m. W. by S. Lowell. P.<1500.

Lunenburg, tn., U.S., Vermont, Essex co., on Connecticut R., 22 m. E. St. Johnsburg by rail. P.<1500.

Lunenburg, co., U.S., Virginia, in the S., crossed by 37° N., and in the E. by 78° W.

Lunéville, the ancient *Lunaris Villa,* tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, cap. arr. L., on the Vezouze, 16 m. ESE. Nancy, with manufactures of toys, straw hats, hosiery, gloves, and earthenware. It has a palace, long the residence of Stanislaus, king of Poland, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1801 between the Emperor of Germany and Napoleon I., on the basis of the peace of Campo-Formio. Alt. 770 ft. P. (1872) 12,300; (1891) 21,500.

Luney, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 3 m. from Magherafelt, P.O. P.<250.

Lung, River, Ire., in the extreme E. of co. Mayo, and flows into Lough Gara.

Lunga, isl., Austria, in Adriatic Sea, off Zara, on the coast of Dalmatia. Length, 28 m.; width, 1–3 m.; alt. 1110 ft.

Lunga, islet, Scot., Argyllshire, W. ct., one of the Treshnish group, in 56° 29′–30′ N.

Lunga, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in the Firth of Lorne, in 56° 12′–13′ N. N. of Scarba the strait between these islands is remarkable for the violence of its currents. P. 15.

Lungan-fu, tn., China, in the SE. of prov. Shansi, 310 m. SW. Tientsin, 100 m. NNE. Honan.

Lungasi, riv., W. Africa, flows SW. into the estuary of the Kamerun; navigable by canoe to a fall in 4° 10′ N., 10° 9′ E.

Lungchou-fu, walled city, China, prov. Kwangsi, on the Tso-kiang, at the confluence of the Sungchi-kiang and the Kaoping-ho, 112 m. NE. by N. Hanoi, on one of the trade-routes between Yünnan and Tongking. P. about 20,000 (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 253).

Lungchwan-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 120 m. NE. by N. Kweiyang-fu.

Lungern, comm., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (ob dem Wald), 8 m. SW. by S. Sarnen, at the head of a small lake of the same name (area about ½ sq. m., depth 110 ft.). P. <2000.

Lungkou, tn. and port, China, prov. Shantung, 30 m. SW. Tung-chou, on the S. ct. of the Gulf of Pechili; has trade with Manchuria.

Lungli-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 15 m. SE. Kweiyang-fu.

Lungnan, tn., China, near the extreme S. of prov. Kiangsi, 150 m. NE. by N. Canton, on commercial route from Nanshang to Canton, near the portage (traversing the Yangkok Mts.) from the Kwang-kiang to the Lianchou-kiang (trib. Pe-kiang).

Lungro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 63 m. NNW. Catanzaro. P. 5900.

Lungtsun-chou, or **Yuenching,** tn., China, prov. Shansi, on N. side of the salt marsh Lutsun, the chief centre of salt trade for all the salt region of Lutsun or Lungtsun. P. 90,000.

Lúni, or **Loni,** properly **Lawáni** ('the briny' river), riv., India, Rájputána, rises in the Aravalli Hills, at the height of 1600 ft., and flows SW. then SSW. into the Rann of Cutch. In heavy rains overflows its banks to a breadth of about 5 m. and leaves behind a rich alluvium. Length, 300 m.; area of basin, 24,955 sq. m.

Luni, tn., India, Rájputána, estate of and 20 m. S. by E. Jodhpur; railway junction.

Lunt, par., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 7 m. N. Liverpool, 1½ m. W. by N. Sefton and Maghull stn. P. <250.

Lunteren, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 15 m. NW. by W. Arnhem.

Lunzenau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, dist. and 7 m. S. Rochlitz; it has paper-mills on the Mulde. P. <4000.

Lupara, vil., S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, circle and 5 m. W. Larino. P. <3000.

Lupata, gorge traversed by the Zambezi (central S. Africa) to the SE. of Tete, in 34° E.

Lupiæ Civitas, city, Italy. See **Lecce.**

Lup, or **Hermit Islands,** group, Ger. New Guinea, S. of 1½° S., crossed by 145° E.

Lupow, riv., Prussia, rises near the W. frontier of W. Prussia, flows W. then NW. through Pomerania, and enters the Baltic through the Gardescher See; used for floating timber for 7½ m. above its entrance into that lake. Length, 75 m.

Luppe, riv., Ger. See **Elster, Weisse.**

Luppitt, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. N. Honiton, 13 m. ESE. Tiverton, P.O.; 5072 ac. P. <750.

Lupton, par., Eng., Westmorland, 4 m. NW. Kirkby Lonsdale (*q.v.*). P. <500.

Luque, the ancient *Agla Minor,* tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. SE. Córdoba, dist. Baéna. P. <5000.

Luque, vil., Paraguay, 9 m. E. by N. Asuncion, on the railway to Villa Rica.

Luquillo, vil., isl. of Porto Rico, N. ct., 28 m. ESE. San Juan, in 65° 40′ W. P. 6500.

Luras, vil., Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circle and 6 m. NE. Tempio. P. <3000.

Luray, vil., U.S., Virginia, Page co., 76 m. W. by S. Washington (D.C.); near it are vast stalactitic caverns, now annually visited by thousands of tourists. Alt. 822 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Lurcy-Lévy, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. Moulins, 31 m. NE. by N. Montluçon, with important manufacture of porcelain. P. <2000.

Lure, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. arr. L., on the Oignon, 18 m. W. by N. Belfort. In the town is a spring from which rises a trib. of the Reigne. P. <5000.

Lure, Monts, mt. chain, France, dep. Basses-Alpes, with many deep *avens.* Highest point, Mt. Lure, alt. 5995 ft.

Lureiro, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira Mar, dist. and 13 m. NNE. Aveiro, circle Oliveira d'Azemeis.

Lurg, bar., Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Fermanagh.

Lurgain, Loch, Scot., Cromartyshire, 8 m. N. Ullapool.

Lurgan, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, in 44° 2′ N.

Lurgan, civic tn., Ire., NW. co. Armagh, bar. Oneilland E., 5½ m. NE. by E. Portadown, on the G. N. (Ire.) R. Chief seat of linen trade, chiefly cambrics and lawns. Extensive produce market every Thursday. P. (1871) 10,600; (1891) 11,400.

Lurgan, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, contains Virginia; 10,553 ac. P. <3000.

Lurganboy, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Leitrim, bar. Rosclogher, 10½ m. E. by N. Sligo.

Lurgan Hills, Ire. See **Slieve Gamph Mountains.**

Lurga Point, cape, Ire., W. coast co. Clare, S. of Mal Bay, lat. 52° 48′ N.

Lurgashall, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 13½ m. NNW. Arundel, 5 m. N. Selham stn., P.O.; 4814 ac. P. <1000.

Luri, or **A-lur,** tribe, central Africa, to the N. of Lake Albert Nyanza, and W. of the White Nile.

Luri, vil., France, Corsica, arr. and 15 m. N. by W. Bastia. P. <2000.

Lurin, vil., Peru, prov. and 22 m. SE. Lima, with ruins of a large temple built by the natives before the time of the Incas, as also the remains of various buildings belonging to the latter.

Lurio, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, in 13½° S. It receives from the W. the Lurio R. (course unknown).

Luristan (country of the Lurs or 'robbers'), mountainous country, on the W. frontier of Persia, between 32° and 34° N., crossed from NW. to SE. by groups belonging to the border chain of the plateau of Iran; the *Kerkha* flows NW. to S. through this region. Alt. 8400 ft. See **Persia.**

Lurmel, tn., Algeria, prov., arr., and 26 m. WSW. Oran. P. <2000.

Lurosa, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira Alta, 3 m. S. Vizeu.

Lurraga, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Roadford.

Luru, vil., Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 75 m. N. by W. Teheran.

Lury, vil., France, dep. Cher, on the Arnon, arr. and 16 m. W. by N. Bourges. P. <2000.

Lurya, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 37 m. ESE. Scutari.

Lus, or **Las** (in the language of the country, 'a plain'), dist., in the SE. of Baluchistan; the whole prov. is perfectly flat.

Lusambo, stn., Congo Free State, on the Sankuru, r. bk., in 5° 0′ S., 23° 23′ E.

Lusancay Islands, a group of small isls. in the Pacific Ocean, in about 8½° S., 150½° E.

Lusatia, in Ger. **Lausitz** (**Die**), a region in the S. of the kgd. of Saxony and the W. of Prussian Silesia, low-lying in the N. (Lower L.) and highland in the S. (Upper L.). The name is believed to be derived from the Slavonic *lužice* (*luzhitse*), a diminutive of *luh,* or *luhy,* a swampy tract of grassy or forest-clad lowlands, and to have been originally confined to Lower L. (Egli.)

Lus (or **Las**) **Bela,** Baluchistan. See **Bela.**

Lusby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12½ m. S. Louth, 4 m. WNW. Spilsby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Asgarby**) P. <250.

Lusciano, comm. and vil., S. Italy, prov., circle, and 7 m. SW. Caserta. P. <4000.

Luserna, vil., N. Italy, prov. Turin, circle and 8 m. SW. Pinerolo; excellent gneiss quarried. P. <2000.

Lushái Hills, a wild and imperfectly-known tract on the NE. frontier of India, occupied by a family of tribes known to us as Lushais, or Kukis; since 1893 entirely under the charge of the chief commissioner of Assam.

Lushaze, undulating region, Portuguese W. Africa, crossed by 13° S., 18½° E., mostly covered with forests, some of which are exclusively composed of the *cuchibi.*

Lushington Falls, picturesque falls, Brit. India, Bombay Presidency, N. Kanara dist., 10 m. from the NW. frontier of Mysore, 37 m. NE. of the SW. point of the Presidency, formed by a river falling over a cliff 400 ft. high into a winding forest-clad gorge.

Lu-shwan-kau, or **Lushun-ku.** See **Port Arthur** (Manchuria).

Lusignan, tn., France, dep. Vienne, on the Vonne, arr. and 15 m. SW. Poitiers. Remarkable as the cradle of the L. family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the Crusades. P. <2000.

Lusizi, N. feeder Lake Tanganyika. See **Rusizi.**

Lusk, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Dublin, bar. E. Balrothery, 13 m. N. by E. Dublin, with a stn. on the Dublin and Drogheda Rly., P.O. Par. 16,189 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. 250.

Lusmagh, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Garrycastle, on rivs. Shannon and Brosna, 2 m. SW. Banagher; 8744 ac. P. <1500.

Luss, par., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the W. shore of Loch Lomond, at the mouth of **L. Water,** 7½ m. NE. by N. Helensburgh; slate quarried. PMT.O. 24,206 ac. P. <750.

Lussa Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. ct. of Jura, in 56° 1′ N.

Lussin, narrow isl., 20 m. long, Austria, Dalmatia, at SE. of mouth of Gulf of Quarnero. Alt. 1930 ft. (near N. end).

Lussin-grande ('*Great L.*'), tn. and health resort, Austria, crownland Istria, on Lussin I., on the E. ct., towards the S. P. <2000.

Lussin-piccolo ('*Little L.*'), tn. and health resort, Austria, crownland Istria, about 2½ m. to the N.; one of the most active ports of the Adriatic, with well-sheltered road; shipbuilding. Mean temp., yr. 59.4° F., Jan. 45.3°, July 76.6°. P. <5000.

Lussuna, vil., Congo Free State, in about 4° 44′ S., 25° 58′ E.

Lust, lyst, Teutonic, 'pleasure,' applied to a palace or favourite seat.

Lustenau, tn., Upper Austria, dist. Linz. P. <3000.

Luštěnitz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. NE. by E. Prague, and 3 m. SSW. Dobrowitz. P. <2000.

Lustleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 11 m. SW. Exeter, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Luston, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 3 m. N. by W. Leominster, close to Berrington and Eye stn., P.O. P. <500.

Lutai, trading tn., China, prov. Pechili, 31 m. NE. Tientsin, at the head of tide navigation on the Chao-ho, or San-ho; connected by a horse railway with the coal-mines of Kaiping.

Lutakovo, tn., Bulgaria, circle Vraca, 25 m. NE. Sofia. P. <3000.

Luta Nzige, a name formerly given to a lake in central Africa, believed to exist to the SW. of the Albert Nyanza before the discovery of the Albert Edward Nyanza.

Lutete, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, 65 m. SW. Leopoldville, near the l. bk. of the Congo, in 4° 59′ S., 14° 43′ E.

Luteva, tn., France. See **Lodève.**

Lütgendortmund, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and 5 m. WSW. Dortmund, with coal-mine. P. 5300.

Luther, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lake co. P. <1500.

Luthermuir, vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, 6½ m. NE. by N. Brechin, 2 m. NW. by W. Marykirk stn., P.O.

Luthing. See **Lothing.**

Luthern, vil., Switzd., cant. and 17½ m. W. Lucerne, with mineral waters. P. (comm.) <2000.

Luthrie, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 4½ m. NW. Cupar, P.O.

Lutien, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 17 m. NW. by N. Shanghai.

Lutien-ting, tn., China, in the NE. of Yünnan, 162 m. NNE. Yünnan-fu, with silver and coal mines to the S.

Luting-chiau, vil., China, Süchwan, on the Tatu-ho, 112 m. SW. by W. Chengtu-fu.

Lütisburg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 14 m. W. by S. St. Gall, on the riv. Thur. P. (comm.) <2000.

Lütjenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Plön, 18 m. E. Kiel. P. <3000.

Lütke. **1.** Bay of Kara Sea, on E. ct. of Novaya Zemlya, excellent harbour. **2.** Promontory, Arctic Ocean, on W. ct. of Novaya Zemlya, 70° 55′ N.

Lutley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. W. Halesowen. P. <250.

Luton, mun. bor. (re-incorporated 1876), par., and market-tn., Eng., Bedfordshire, S. or L. div., 19 m. S. Bedford, in the diocese of Ely, near the source of the Lee, with stn. on the M. R. and (**L.** and **L. Hoo**) on branches of the G. N. R. and L. & NW. R. L. has important straw-hat, bonnet, and plait manufactories, employing over 20,000 hands, besides brass and iron works, also felt-hat works. The straw-plaiting was instituted by James I. Conspicuous building in L. are the 'Plait Halls.' Fairs in April and October. Market-days, M. and S. Par. area 15,435 ac., P. 32,400; tn. P. (1801) <3500; mun. bor. P. (1871) 17,300; (1881) 24,000; (1891) 30,000; parl. div. P. (1891) 68,200.

Luton, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Bishopsteignton par. P. <250.

Luton, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, 1 m. SE. Chatham, P.O. P. 7500.

Lutraki, ct. vil., Greece. See **Loutrakion.**

Lutraki, in Greek spelling **Loutrakion,** tn., Turkey, on the S. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 62 m. W. by S. Candia, in 24° 5′ E.

Lutry, tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Leman, 2½ m. ESE. Lausanne. P. (comm.) <3000.

Lüt'schine, riv., Switzd., cant. Bern, formed by the torrent White L., which traverses the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Black L., which passes Grindelwald. They unite at the hamlet Zweilütschinen, and the river falls into the Lake of **Brienz** in the SW. Length, 20 m.

Lutsi, Annong, or **Arru,** savage tribe, China, W. Yünnan, inhabiting the valley of the Lutsi-kiang, or upper Salwín, mostly agriculturists and hunters; a coarse cloth is made of hemp by these people.

Lutsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 150 m. WNW. of Zhitomir, on a branch of the main line railway to Brest-Litovsk, 25 m. from Austrian frontier. Very old town of the 7th century. P. 14,350.

Lüttelsdorf, vil., Switzd. See **Courroux.**

Lutterbach, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, Upper Alsace, circle and 2½ m. WNW. Mülhausen. P. <3000.

Lutterworth, par. and market-tn., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6½ m. NNE. Rugby, 2½ m. SE. Ullesthorpe stn. The living was held by Wickliffe the reformer for the last ten years of his life (1374-84). P. <2000.

Lüttich, tn. and prov., Belgium. See **Liège.**

Lutton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, and on the border of the N. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. SW. by S. Peterborough, 4 m. E. by S. Oundle stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**L. with Washingley**) P. <500.

Lutton, or **Long Sutton,** eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 12 m. E. by N. Spalding, 1½ m. N. by E. Long Sutton stn., P.O. (**Lutton**), PMT.O. (**Long Sutton**). P. <750.

Lutton, East and West, or **Luttons Ambo,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 13 m. SW. by S. Scarborough, PM.O. (**West Lutton**). P. <500.

Luttre, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Pieton, 7 m. NNW. Charleroi. P.

Lüttringhausen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Lennep, 5 m. SE. Elberfeld, with manufactures of ironmongery and cloth. P. <3000.

Lutynia Niemiecka, comm., Austria. See **Deutschleuten.**

Lützelburg. See **Luxemburg.**

Lützelflüh, tn., Switzd., cant. and 12 m. ENE. Bern, 4 m. SE. Burgdorf, in the Emmen-thal. P. (of comm.) <4000.

Lützelstein, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 20 m. W. by S. Wörth. P. <2000.

Lützen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Merseburg, 12 m. SW. Leipzig. Memorable for the battle of Nov. 6, 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Austrians and lost his life, and for that of May 2, 1813, in which Napoleon I. defeated the allied Russian and Prussian forces. P. <4000.

Lützenkirchen, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Solingen, dist. Opladen. P. <3000.

Luverne, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Rock co., on Rock R., 15 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state; has quarries of red jasper. P. <1500.

Luvwa, name given to the portion of the Congo between Lake Mweru (Moero) and its confluence with the Lualaba.

Luwu'le, riv., central S. Africa, flows NE. into the Luapula, upper Congo, a little below its exit from Lake Mweru.

Luxan, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Lujan.**

Luxborough, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 15½ m. N. Tiverton, P.O. P. <500. See **Cutcombe.**

Luxembourg, prov., Belgium, in the SE., forms the W. part of the old grand-duchy. It is traversed by several branches of the Ardennes Mts., known in this region as the *Hautes Fagnes*, is well wooded, with remains of the ancient forest of Ardennes, of melancholy appearance, and not fertile soil, and has many marshes. Part of the N. slope of the Ardennes forms an undulating plateau called *Famenne.* Principal minerals, iron, lead, marble, slate, and whetstone. It is divided into the arrs. Arlon (the cap.), Neufchâteau, and Marche-en-Famene. The majority of the inhabitants speak Walloon (French). Area, 1706 sq. m. P. (1870) 204,326; (1873) estimated at 206,060; (1890) 212,000.

Luxemburg, in French spelling **Luxembourg** (in the 10th century *Lusilinburch*, even in modern German sometimes called *Lützelburg*, 'little castle,' the first part of the name from Old High German, *lusil*, 'little'), tn., gd.-duchy of L., on the Alzet, 25 m. WSW. Trèves. It stands partly on a rocky height and partly in the plain below, the lower town in the valley of the Alzet, which is crossed by four large viaducts, communicating by flights of steps and zigzag streets, impassable by carriages. By the Treaty of London, 1867, the fortifications were dismantled; these were in great part excavated in the solid rock. It has a public library and small museum, and important manufactures of leather gloves, also of woollens, linens, and cottons, breweries, and trade in iron. L., a fortified post from the time of Otho the Great, was several times captured, last by the French in 1795, and made cap. dep. Des Forêts. Alt. 1020 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.7° F., Jan. 34.2°, July 63.5°. P. 18,000.

Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of, state, Europe, bounded E. and NE. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is separated by the Moselle, Sauer, and Our, S. by Alsace-Lorraine, and W. by the Belgian prov. of Luxembourg. It was erected into a gd.-duchy under the King of the Netherlands in 1814, when it included Belgian L., but was dismembered by the revolution in 1830, and in 1839 divided between Belgium and the Netherlands. In 1867 the portion which retains the designation of grand-duchy of L., and of which the King of Holland was grand-duke, was declared neutral terr. by the Treaty of London. It has belonged, however, since 1842 to the German Customs' Union (*Zollverein*). Surface hilly, in the N. and W. mostly above 1000 ft. in elevation. Chief river, besides those on the E. frontier, the Alzette, which flows N. into the Sauer. Chief cereals, barley and oats. Some excellent wines are grown on the slopes overlooking the Moselle and elsewhere. Enormous deposits of iron ore are worked, principally round Esch, near the S. frontier, the annual production being between two and three million tons. The minerals also include lead, antimony, and copper, besides a fine kind of gypsum (alabaster). The language in most parts of the state is a dialect of Low German, but Walloon (French) is spoken in a few villages, and both French and German are employed as administrative languages. Cap. L. In 1890, on the death of William III., King of the Netherlands, the grand-duchy passed to the Walram or elder branch of the house of Nassau. Area, 999 sq. m. P. (1871) 197,500; (1890) 211,100.

Luxeuil, the ancient *Lixovium*, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, on the Breuchin, 27 m. NW. by W. Belfort. Its warm and cold mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented. It has manufactures of paper and cotton, and is noted for its *kirschwasser.* A monastery was founded here in 590 by St. Columba, the Irish missionary. P. <5000.

Luxey, vil., France, dep. Landes, on the Petite Leyre, 40 m. S. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Luxor (Arab *El-ugsor*, *El-kusr*, 'the Palaces'), vil., Upper Egypt, on r. bk. of the Nile, 2 m. S. Karnak, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant. See **Biban-el-Meluk.**

Luxor Peak, mt., U.S., Nevada, Humboldt co., 100 m. NNE. Carson City.

Luxos, riv., Morocco. See **Lukkos.**

Luxullon, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 5½ m. S. by W. Bodmin, close to Bridges stn. ; has famous granite quarries, and gives name to a peculiar porphyritic rock (luxulianite), which occurs in huge isolated blocks, one of which, the Giant Block, measures 49 ft. by 27 ft., and in girth 72 ft. P.O. (**Luxulyan**). 5432 ac. P.<1000.

Luy, riv., France, deps. Basses-Pyrénées and Landes, formed by the L.-de-France and L.-de-Béarn, joins the Adour on the l. bk. 3 m. above Saubusse. Length, from the confluence of the two L.'s, 32 m., and to the source of the L.-de-France, 79 m.

Luynes (called **Maillé** before the 17th century), tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 6 m. W. Tours. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle. It has remains of a Roman aqueduct. P.<2000.

Luyuan-shan ('sulphur mountains'), hills, Manchuria, part of the Little Khingan chain, E. of the Nonni valley, in about 47° N., with rich sulphur mines.

Luz, place named in O. T. See **El Luweiziyeh.**

Luz, La, mining-tn., Mexico, state and 8 m. NW. Guanajuato. P. 11,000.

Luže, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 24 m. SSE. Königgrätz. P.<2000.

Luzern, cant., Switzd. See **Lucerne.**

Luzerne, bor., U.S., in the SW. of Pennsylvania, Fayette co. P.<3000.

Luzerne, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NE., crossed by 76° W., and in the S. by 41° N., traversed by the Susquehanna R., N. branch.

Luzon (from 'Losong,' name of the native apparatus to decorticate rice), the largest and most populous of the Philippine Is. (four-fifths of the size of Eng.), formed by (*a*) N. part stretching S. to N., and (*b*) a long S. penin. (Camarines to Tayabas) stretching SE. to NW. The N., third part of L., begins at a mountainous knot, Caraballo Sur, wherefrom two Cordilleras diverge N. (Central del Norte, W.; Madre, E.; Monte Cagua, a volcano, 3900 ft.). The intermediate terrs. are the valleys of riv. Cagayan. S. of Golfo de Lingayen (W.), and Seno de Casiguran the E. Cordillera stretches uninterrupted to the penin. of Tayabas (Majaijai, or Banahao, a volcano, 7300 ft.), while a W. ridge (Mariveles, 4700 ft.) makes, with its detached spurs, the Gulf of Lingayen and the Bay of Manilla, the same ridge being separated as an island by a large depression connecting the two gulfs, to which also belong the extensive Lakes de Bay and Bombon (100 sq. m.), where the very low Taal volcano (800 ft.) formed by itself an island. Connected with the upper part of the Tayabas Penin., but almost forming an independent island, stretches SE. the narrow and deeply indented penin. of Camarines (volcanoes of Isarog, 6450 ft. ; Iriga, 4000 ft. ; Mazaya, 4400 ft. ; Majon, 7800 ft. ; Bulusan). Many and excellent bays. Numerous islands all along the coast. Manilla (cap.), Laog, San Miguel, Banang, and Cabecera, are the principal towns. Area, 40,983 sq. m. P. (including adjacent islands) 3,600,000. [**J. B. E.**]

Luz St. Sauveur, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 11 m. SSE. Argèles, 16 m. SW. by S. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, with manufactures of mixed stuffs called *barèges*, and copper, lead, and silver mines. It has a church, formerly a citadel, built by the Knights Templars. Since 1881 the mineral waters of Barzun have been artificially brought from Barèges. Near it are the thermal baths of St. Sauveur. P.<2000.

Luzy, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Château-Chinon, 21 m. W. Le Creuzot. P.<3000.

Luzzara, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Reggio, on the r. bk. of the Po, 15 m. SSW. Mantua. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702. P.<2000.

Lyal Island, small isl., Canada, Ontario, on the E. side of Lake Huron, in 44° 57′ N.

Lwch, Celtic, 'a lake.' See *Lac.*

Lwi-i-ho, riv., China, Hunan, another name of the Lei-kiang.

Lwiyang, tn., China, Hunan. Same as **Leiyang.**

Lwow, tn., Austria. See **Lemberg.**

Lyakhovskiye Islands, Arctic Ocean, near the shores of Siberia, govt. Yakutsk. Among them Blizhniy, or Nearest I., is 47 m. NE. of Svyatoi Nos promontory; Malyi, 13 m. NNW. of the preceding ; and **Kotelnyi,** 67 m. N. of the Malyi, belongs properly to the Anjou Archipelago. All hilly, covered in places with large sheets of ice. Reindeer, polar bears, polar foxes; mammoth bones in great quantities.

Lyatskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 165 m. NW. Tyumeñ. P.<5000.

Lybster, vil., Scott., Caithness, on the coast, 11 m. SW. by S. Wick; an important seat of the herring fishery. PMT.O. P.<750.

Lychen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Templin, 48 m. N. Berlin. P.<3000.

Lycippus, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 10 m. S. Latrobe. P.<1500.

Lyck, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle L., 88 m. S. by E. Tilsit, 9 m. N. of the Russian frontier. P. 9700.

Lycoming, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed by 77° W., N. of 41° N., traversed by the W. Branch of the Susquehanna.

Lydbrook, or **Lidbrook,** eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 6 m. ENE. Monmouth, 1 m. SE. Lydbrook Junc. on G. W. R., with stns. (**Upper** and **Lower L.**) on Sharpness and Lydbrook Rly.; has coal and iron ore mines. PMT.O. P.<3000.

Lydbury, North, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 16 m. E. by S. Newtown, 2½ m. WSW. Plowden stn., PM.O.; 8195 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**North L. with Norbury**) P.<2000.

Lydd, mun. bor. (since 1364, re-incorporated 1885) and par., Eng., Kent, S. or Ashford div., in the diocese of Canterbury, at the S. extremity of the Romney marsh, 3 m. SSW. New Romney, on the SE. R., with a government artillery range. L. was one of the 'Cinque Ports,' and in the 15th century was a place of importance by trading and fishing. Dungeness, in this parish, has been formed by the silting up of shingle; the lighthouse has had to be removed further towards the sea each time that it was rebuilt. Market-day, Th. Area, 12,015 ac. P. (1891)<2500.

Lydda, place named in N. T. See **Ludd.**

Lydden, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4 m. NW. by W. Dover, 1½ m. NW. by W. Kearsney stn., P.O. P.<250.

Lyddington, PM.O., Eng., Rutland. See **Liddington.**

Lyde, part of par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Pipe.**

Lydeard (līd'yard) **St. Lawrence,** par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 8 m. NW. by W. Taunton, 1½ m. S. by W. Crowcombe Heathfield stn., P.O. P.<750.

Lydenburg, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of L. div., 144 m. ENE. Pretoria, at the base of the Mauch Berg on the SW.; in the neighbourhood are rich auriferous beds. Originally it formed a small Boer republic, being subsequently united to the Transvaal. P.<2000.

Lydford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 11⅛ m. E. Launceston, with stn. (**Lidford**) on the G. W. and L. & SW. R. Before the Conquest a walled town, owing its importance to its position on the edge of the great tin-streaming dist. of Dartmoor, which made it for long after the Conquest the principal town of the Devonshire 'stannary.' Its castle, of which the walls of a square tower are still standing, was always attached to the royal forest of Dartmoor. P.O. 50,861 ac. P.<2500.

Lydford, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset, E. div., on the Brue. East L., 7 m. SE. Glastonbury, P.<250; West L., P.O., P.<500.

Lydgate, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Rochdale par., 3 m. E. Oldham; carries on cotton-spinning. PM.O. P.<2500.

Lydham, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12⅛ m. SE. by S. Welshpool, with a stn. (**Lydham Heath**) on the Bishop's Castle Rly. P.<250.

Lydia, or **Pikela,** isl., Pacific, in the Caroline group, in about 8½° N., 147½° E.

Lydia, isls., Pacific. See **Uyae.**

Lydiard Millicent, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 4½ m. WNW. Swindon, 1½ m. S. Purton stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Lydiard Tregoze, par., 1 m. to the SE.; 5238 ac. P.<750.

Lydiate, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 8½ m. S. by E. Southport, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Lydlinch, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 7 m. ESE. Sherborne, 3 m. W. Sturminster stn., P.O. (**Lidlinch**). P.<500.

Lydney, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 9 m. NE. Chepstow, 1 m. N. **Lydney Junc.,** with stn. (**L. Town**) both on the Severn Bridge and Monmouth Rly.; has coal and iron mines. The tidal basin, length 270 ft., has a depth of 25 ft. on sill at spring tides, 12 ft. at neap. Market-day, W. 5185 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**L. with Aylburton**) P.<4000.

Lye, The, par., Eng., Worcestershire, N. div., 1½ m. E. Stourbridge, on the joint G. W. and L. & NW. R.; has coal-mines and manufactures of fire-bricks, anvils, vices, &c. P. 6700.

Lyell, isl., Brit. Columbia, one of the Queen Charlotte group, E. of Moresby I., crossed by 52° 40′ N.

Lyell, vil., New Zealand, South I., Buller co., 70 m. WSW. Nelson. P.<1500.

Lyell, Mount, mt., U.S., California, Mono co., 185 m. E. San Francisco. Alt. 13,190 ft. (Wheeler, *b.*), 13,217 ft. (Whitney, *b.*).

Lyell Range, remarkable line of dunes, Australia, on the E. ct. of the mouth of Sharks Bay, W. Australia, in 24½° S.; named, 'as it offered many geological phenomena,' after the distinguished geologist of that name.

Lyford, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. W. by S. Abingdon, 4 m. N. by W. Wantage, 2 m. NW. by N. Wantage Road stn. P.<250.

Lygourio, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 13 m. E. by N. Nauplia. P.<2000.

Lykens, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., on Winconisco Creek, 23 m. NNE. Harrisburg. The Lykens Valley Coal Company gives employment to a great portion of its inhabitants. P.<3000.

Lykipia, dist., Africa. See **Laikipia.**

Lyman, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed in the N. by 44° N., between 99° and 100° W., bounded on the E. by the riv. Missouri, and traversed by the White R.

Lyman, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 74 m. N. by W. Concord, with copper-mines. P.<1500.

Lymbladha, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, on the Gulf of Réndina, 12 m. SSW. of the mouth of the Struma.

Lyme, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., on Connecticut R., 60 m. NW. Concord. P.<1500.

Lyme, East, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co. P.<3000.

Lyme, Old, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 33 m. NE. New Haven by rail. P.<1500.

Lyme Bay, Eng., S. ct. of Devonshire and Dorsetshire.

Lyme Handley, par., Eng., Cheshire, 7 m. NE. Macclesfield. P.<500.

Lyme Regis, mun. bor. (since Edward I.), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 22 m. W. Dorchester, in the diocese of Salisbury, on the Lym, the nearest stations being Axminster, on the L. & SW. R. (5½ m.), and Bridport, on the G. W. R. (10 m.). It is mentioned in Domesday Book and repeatedly in English history, but has recently been declining, and is now mainly noted as a summer resort. The 'Cobb' or harbour has been maintained by the corporation since Edward III. For statistics of shipping, see **Appendix,** p. 13. P. (1891)<2500.

Lym Fiord, inlet of the Kattegat. See **Lim Fiord.**

Lyminge, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3½ m. N. Hythe, on the SE. R., PM.O.; 4617 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**L. with Paddlesworth**) P.<1000.

Lymington (lĭm'-), mun. bor. (since James I.), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., in the diocese of Winchester, at mouth of riv. Lymington, 16 m. SW. Southampton, on branch of L. & SW. R. Formerly much salt and timber were exported, the harbour admitting vessels of 600 tons, but now no trade is done except some yacht-building. Under Edward III. L. contributed nine ships to defend the S. coast. Quickest route to E. of Isle of Wight (steamers to Yarmouth, Tolland Bay, and Alum Bay). There is a fair of two days in May and another in October. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (Wainsford, alt. 58 ft., 1866-80), 30.9 in. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 4600.

Lymington, vil., Tasmania, Cornwall co., on the r. bk. of the Nile, 19 m. SE. by S. Launceston. P.<1500.

Lyminster, par., Eng., Sussex. See **Leominster.**

Lymm, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 5 m. E. Warrington, on the L. & NW. R.; 4375 ac. P.<5000.

Lympne, or **Lymne,** par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4 m. W. Hythe, 1½ m. SSW. Westenhanger stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**L. with West Hythe**) P.<750.

Lympsham, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 2 m. from the N. ct., 5 m. S. by E. Weston-super-Mare, P.O. P.<500.

Lympston, or **Lympstone,** par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., on the l. bk. of the Exe, 7 m. SE. Exeter, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Lyn, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 43 m. NE. by E. Kingston. P.<1500.

Lyn, East and **West,** two small streams, Eng., which flow from Exmoor Forest and unite just before falling into the Bristol Channel at Lynmouth, on the N. ct. of Devon.

Lynally, par., Ire., co. King's, bar. Ballycowan, 2 m. SW. Tullamore; 5971 ac. P.<750.

Lynchburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Highland co., 40 m. E. by N. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Lynchburg, vil., U.S., Texas, Harris co., on Galveston Bay, 18 m. E. by S. Houston. P.<1500.

Lynchburg, city, U.S., Virginia, Campbell co., on S. bk. of James R., and on James R. and Kanawha Canal, 91 m. W. by S. Richmond, built on a steep acclivity rising from the river, and breaking into numerous hills. It enjoys almost inexhaustible water-power, and is in the neighbourhood of vast fields of coal and iron ore, with granite quarries. Alt. 646 ft. Mean temp., yr. 57.7° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 79.0°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 42.57 in. Alt (signal stn.) 652 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). P. (1880) 16,000; (1890) 19,700.

Lynchford Road, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Farnborough Road, Hampshire.

Lynch's Creek, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Montagu. P.<1500.

Lynch's Creek, riv., U.S., S. Carolina, flows SE. for about 140 m. and joins Great Pedee R.

Lyncombe and Widcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, in co. bor. of Bath. P. 13,800.

Lynd, Scandinavian, 'the linden-tree.' See *Linde.*

Lynd, riv., Queensland. See **Mitchell.**

Lynden, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 15 m. (by rail) W. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Lynde's Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, in the SE. of Middlesex co., in 72° 20′ W., on the W. side of the mouth of the Connecticut R.

Lyndhurst (lĭnd'-) par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 8½ m. W. by S. Southampton, 2½ m. SW. by W. **Lyndhurst Road** stn. (L. & SW. R.); contains the King's House, the official residence of the Lord Warden of the New Forest; now a favourite summer resort, much frequented by artists and entomologists. PMT.O. P.<2000. See **Minstead.**

Lyndhurst, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 3 m. SE. Mansfield. P.<250.

Lyndhurst, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Bathurst, 191 m. (by rail) W. Sydney. P.<1500.

Lyndhurst, tin-mining centre, Tasmania, co. Dorset, 70 m. (by rail and road) NE. Launceston. P.<1500.

Lyndoch, vil., S. Australia, co. and 26 m. NE. by E. Adelaide, 20 m. S. by W. Kapunda. P.<1500.

Lyndon, par., Eng., Rutland, 4 m. SE. Oakham, 2 m. ESE. Manton stn. P.<250.

Lyndon, vil., U.S., Illinois, Whitesides co., on Rock R., 13 m. SW. Sterling by rail. P.<1500.

Lyndon, vil., U.S., Kansas, Osage co., 28 m. S. Topeka. P.<1500.

Lyndon River, riv., W. Australia, flowing W. into the N. end of a salt lake just S. of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Lyndonville, vil., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., Lyndon tp., on Passumpsic R., 34 m. NE. by E. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Lyne, riv., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., flowing into the North Sea at Linmouth.

Lyne, part of eccles. par., Eng., Surrey. See **Botleys and L.**

Lyne (lain), riv., Scot. See **Lyne Water.**

Lyne and Megget, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, 1 m. WNW. from its stn. (**Lyne**) on the C. R., 3½ m. W. Peebles, P.O. (**Lyne**); 17,227 ac. P.<250.

Lyneal, P.O., Eng., Shropshire. See **Lineal with Colemere.**

Lynedoch, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Norfolk, 11 m. from Simcoe. P.<1500.

Lynedoch, stn., Scot., Greenock, on the G. & SW. R.

Lyneham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 10½ m. W. by N. Woodstock, 2 m. NW. Ascott-under-Wychwood stn. P.<250. See **Milton-under-Wychwood.**

Lyneham, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Crickdale div., 9½ m. W. by S. Swindon, 2 m. E. Dauntsey stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Lynesack and Softly, par., Eng., Durham, 7 m. NE. Barnard Castle. P.<3000.

Lyneside, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the N. B. R., 5½ m. N. by W. Carlisle.

Lyne Water, riv., Scot., Peeblesshire, trib. of the Tweed, rises on the Pentland Hills, in the NW. of the county, and flows S., passing Linton, to the Tweed, which it joins near Lyne stn.

Lynford, par., Eng., Norfolk, on riv. Wissey, 7 m. NW. Thetford. P.<250.

Lyng, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Wensum, 11½ m. NW. by W. Norwich, 2 m. W. Lenwade stn., P.O. P.<500.

Lyng, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. SSE. Bridgwater.

Lyng, West, 1 m. to the SW., close to Durston stn., P.O. (**East L.**). P.<500.

Lynher, riv., Eng., rising in the E. of Cornwall, flowing SE. into Plymouth Sound.

Lynmouth (lĭn'-), vil., with small harbour, Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., at confluence of East Lyn and West Lyn, 13 m. E. Ilfracombe, 18 m. by coach road from Barnstaple (the nearest rly. stn.), and 20 m. from Minehead; a favourite summer resort on account of the beauty of the scenery; with a lifeboat and coastguard station. It lies at the base of a cliff, and is connected by a rope railway 900 ft. long with the village of **Lynton,** 450 ft. above. The East Lyn affords water-power, which is utilised in lighting the two villages with electricity. PMT.O. See **Countisbury.**

Lynn, or **Lynn Regis,** tn., Eng., Norfolk. See **King's Lynn.**

Lynn, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 3 m. S. Mullingar, P.O. (**L. Cross Roads**); 4703 ac. P.<500.

Lynn, city and seapt., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., bordering S. on L. Harbour, on the N. side of Massachusetts Bay, and SE. on Nahant Bay, 10 m. NE. Boston; celebrated for its manufacture of shoes, in which it surpasses every other place in the U.S.; manufacture of morocco is of considerable importance. The city has a magnificent park, 'The Free Public Forest,' with an area of 1400 ac. P. (1880) 38,300; (1891) 55,700.

Lynn, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 33° N., bounded on the W. by 102° W.

Lynn, North, par., Eng., Norfolk, on riv. Ouse, opposite King's Lynn. P.<250.

Lynn, South, par., Eng., Norfolk, forming part of King's Lynn bor., on M. and G. N. Joint Rly. P. 5600.

Lynn, West, par., Eng., Norfolk, on riv. Ouse, opposite King's Lynn, PM.O. P.<750.

Lynn Canal, inlet, Alaska, stretching N. from Admiralty I., from about 58° 15′ to 59° 30′ N., about 135° to 135½° W. In

about 59° 7′ N. it divides into two arms, **Chilcat Inlet** on the W., and **Chilcoot Inlet** on the E. Chilcoot Inlet again subdivides, its principal arm being called **Taiya Inlet,** which stretches for 15 m. N. and S. in about 135° 20′ W.

Lynn Deeps, SE. portion of the Wash, containing the channel leading to King's Lynn. In this channel, in lat. 53° 1½′ N., about midway between the coasts of Norfolk and Lincoln, is the **Well Light-Vessel,** with flashing light, seen 10 m.

Lynne, West, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the l. bk. of the Red River of the North, opposite Emerson, 60 m. S. Winnipeg.

Lynnfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 12 m. N. by E. Boston. P.<1500.

Lynn Valley, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., 40 m. SW. by S. Hamilton.

Lynsted, PT.O., Eng., Kent. See **Linsted.**

Lynton, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 12½ m. E. Ilfracombe, PMT.O. Par. 7203 ac., P.<1500; tn. l'.<2000. See **Lynmouth.**

Lynus Point, cape, Wales = **Linas.**

Lynwilg, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, on Loch Alvie, 3 m. SW. Aviemore.

Lyon, riv., Scot., Perthshire, rises in Benachastle, and flows through Glenlyon and Fortingal (35 m.) into the Tay near Taymouth Castle.

Lyon, co., U.S., in the NW. corner of Iowa.

Lyon, co., U.S., Kansas, S. of 39° N., bounded on the E. by 96° W.

Lyon, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., crossed by 37° N. and 88° W.

Lyon, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SW., to the N. of 44° N., crossed by 96° W.

Lyon, co., U.S., Nevada, in the W., crossed by 39° N., and in the E. by 119° W.

Lyon, South, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 34 m. W. Detroit by rail. P.<1500.

Lyonnais, an old prov. of France, cap. Lyons, now forming deps. Rhône and Loire.

Lyons, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Pittington and Houghton-le-Spring par. P.<4500.

Lyons, in French **Lyon,** the ancient *Lugdunum,* city, France, cap. dep. Rhône, on the Rhone and Saône, which unite below the city, in 45° 45′ 44″ N., 4° 49′ 34″ E., by rail 218 m. SSE. Paris, 218 m. N. by W. Marseilles. It occupies an admirable situation at the meeting-place of roads and railways from the N. (Dijon, Besançon), NE. (Geneva), E. (Chambéry and Turin by the Mont Cenis tunnel), NW. (Roanne), SW. (St. Étienne, whence it is supplied with coal), and S. (the Rhone valley). It consists of the city proper, between the rivers on a peninsula, the length of which was extended southwards in 1770 by the sculptor Perrache, and numerous suburbs on the l. bk. of the Rhone and the r. bk. of the Saône, surrounded by gardens and vineyards. It is the seat of a national court, and of a university academy for the deps. Rhone, Loire, and Aix; a school of medicine (on the l. bk. of the Rhône), the finest and best managed in France; the seat of an archbishop, bearing the title of 'Primate of all the Gauls;' the residence of many foreign consuls; and has a chamber of commerce, a mint, a national college, seminary, and a library of 130,000 volumes, museum, botanic garden, school of design, and a national veterinary school. Two of its collections are unique in France—the museum of arts and industry in the Palais de la Bourse (exchange), and the museum of religions, or Musée Guimet. The cathedral of L., built between the 12th and 15th centuries, is a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic architecture, with traces of oriental influence. L., the second city of France in regard to population and commercial importance, is a fortified town, having fortifications extending in a circle of 13 m. on the heights. It has manufactures of all kinds, the most important being the silk industry in all its branches, including the manufacture of silk hats and silk gloves, but especially silk-weaving, L. being the most important centre of this industry in the western world. It is still largely a domestic industry, but the small weavers have suffered greatly of late years by the growing competition of great factories. It is hoped, however, that this department of the industry of the city will be aided by the carrying out of a scheme for which powers were obtained from the French Parliament in July 1892, for obtaining water-power from the Rhone above L. for the production of electro-motive force to be distributed to small factories. Already the water-power of the Rhone, which is here a rapid river, is largely employed in the L. industries, which, besides the silk manufactures, include the manufacture of machinery, and various articles in iron, copper, and bronze, the manufacture of leather, starch, besides jewelry, &c. Chief trade in its own manufactures, the arms and ribbons of St. Étienne, and wines. L. was founded by the Pro-Consul Munatius Plancus B.C. 43, and became the cap. of Celtic Gaul, or the Lyonnaise. Destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt by Nero. Severus ruined it A.D. 197, but it was restored by Constantine. It was the residence of the kings of Burgundy till the end of the 5th century, and was ravaged by the Saracens in the 8th century; afterwards governed by its archbishops, feudatories of the German Empire; it was annexed to France in 1312. In 1793 it was taken by the army of the Convention after a two months' siege, and was the scene of the most horrid cruelties. Birthplace of Germanicus, the Emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla; of the botanist Jussieu, the inventor Jacquard, and Camille Jourdan. Alt. 637 ft. Mean temp., yr. 52.9° F., Jan. 35.8°, July 70.8°. P. (1872) 302,000; (1891) 438,100.

Lyons, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. South Salt, on Grand Canal, 2 m. SW. Celbridge stn. P.<250.

Lyons, city, U.S., Iowa, Clinton co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 50 m. SE. by S. Dubuque, 2 m. above Clinton, with which it is connected by an electric street railroad. P. 5800.

Lyons, city, U.S., Kansas, Rice co., 30 m. W. McPherson (by rail). P.<2000.

Lyons, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ionia co., on Grand R., 68 m. SW. Bay City. P.<1500.

Lyons, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., 35 m. SW. Oswego, on the Erie Canal; has numerous peppermint distilleries. P.<5000.

Lyons, Gulf of. See **Lions, Gulf of.**

Lyons River, riv., W. Australia, flowing W. then S. into the Gascoyne R.

Lyonsdown, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Chipping Barnet and East Barnet pars. P.<4500.

Lyonshall, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 11 m. WSW. Leominster, on G. W. R., PT.O.; 4760 ac. P.<1000.

Lyonville, post-tn., Victoria, co. Talbot, 67 m. (by rail and road) NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Lyracrompane, P.O., Ire., co. Kerry, 9 m. from Listowel.

Lyre, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 4 m. from Kanturk, P.O. P.<250.

Lyre, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Clonakilty.

Lys, riv., France and Belgium, deps. Pas-de-Calais and Nord, provs. W. and E. Flanders, joins the Scheldt at Ghent after a NE. course of 100 m., canalised for 44 m. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation. See **Belgium,** Agriculture.

Lysefjord, narrow gulf, Norway, formed by Stavangerfjord. Length, 24 m.

Lysekil, vil., Sweden, prov. Göteborg, on the W. ct., 48 m. NNW. Gothenburg, with frequented sea-baths.

Lyskovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 43 m. SE. of Nizhni Novgorod, on r. bk. of Volga, opposite Makariev; distilleries; fabrication of small copper ware. One of the chief entrepôts for mats and all sorts of wooden goods prepared in the neighbouring villages, also for grain. P. 7850.

Lyss, vil., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. NW. by N. Bern. P. (comm.)<3000.

Lyssach, comm., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. NE. by N. Bern. P.<2000.

Lyst, applied to a palace or favourite seat. See *Lust.*

Lyster, vil., Canada, Quebec, Megantic co., on the riv. Becancour, 38 m. SW. by S. Quebec. P.<1500.

Lysyanka, tn., Russia, govt. and 80 m. SSE. Kiev, dist. Zvenigorodka. P. 8150.

Lytchett Matravers, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 6 m. NW. Poole, PM.O. P.<1000.

Lytchett Minster, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Eastern div., 3½ m. WNW. Poole, PM.O. P.<1000.

Lyth, Eng., Westmorland. See **Crosthwaite and Lyth.**

Lyth Hill, Eng., Salop, about 5 m. SW. by W. Shrewsbury.

Lytham (lĭdh'am), par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 6½ m. SE. by S. Blackpool, on riv. Ribble, on the L. & Y. R., with two lighthouses, and a lifeboat; a favourite watering-place, with low and rather muddy shore; a pier 900 ft. long, and well laid out park. Par. 5310 ac., P. 7200; tn. P.<5000.

Lythe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 3½ m. WNW. Whitby, on the coast, 1 m. W. by N. Sandsend stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Lyttelton, ct. tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 5 m. SE. by E. and connected by rail with Christchurch (*q.v.*), on the inlet called Port L. (8 m. long), in the N. side of Banks Penin. The entrance to the harbour (area, 107 ac.; vessels drawing up to 25 ft. can be berthed at almost any time of tide; no bar) is above 2 m. wide, and is now protected by two breakwaters. Godley Head, on the NW., has a lighthouse in 43° 35′ S., 172° 49′ E., visible 29 m. P.<5000.

Lyttleton, tn., New South Wales, co. Auckland, 312 m. (by rail and road) S. Sydney, on Benbooka R. P.<1500.

Lytton, tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., at the junction of the Thompson and Fraser Rivs., 1326 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 156 m. from Vancouver, 54 m. by rail from Yale; gold-mining carried on. P.<1500.

Lytton, co., Queensland, S. of 26° S., crossed by 151° E.

Lytton, vil., Queensland, Stanley co., 13 m. (by rail and road) NE. Brisbane. P.<1500.

Lytton, co., S. Australia, between 139° and 140° E., and crossed in the extreme N. by 32° S.

Lyubahovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, sanjak Seres, 65 m. SW. Philippopolis.

Lyubar, tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 62 m. WSW. of Zhitomir. P. 7500.

Lyubichna, mt., Turkey in Europe, near the Bosnian frontier, 70 m. W. by N. Novibazar. Alt. 7335 ft.

Lyubim, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. NE. of Yaroslavl. P. <5000.

Lyudinovo, or **Maltsovskiy,** iron-works, Russia, govt. and 85 m. SW. of Kaluga; employs about 3000 workers. Sugar works (Novokrapivinsky) close by.

Lyutsin (Polish **Lucyn**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 134 m. NW. of Vitebsk, 14 m. from Ryechitsa rly. stn. of Warsaw line; old castle. P. 6200.

M

Maaden, or *Maden*, Turkish, 'mines.'

Maaden Bala, vil., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 29 m. NNW. Nishapur, with turquoise mines.

Maaden Khapur, Kurdistan. See **Khapur.**

Mandit, El, fortified vil., Africa, Morocco, oasis Tafilelt, on the Reteb or Ziz R.

Maam, PM.O., Ire., co. Galway, 12 m. NW. Oughterard, 32 m. from Galway stn.

Maam Cross Roads, PM.O., Ire., co. Galway, 9 m. from Recess, 27 m. from Galway stn.

Maam Sull, or **Mam Soul,** mt., Scot., on borders of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, N. of Glen Affric, 16 m. ESE. Strome Ferry; noted for the variety of its plants. Alt. 3862 ft.

Maam Turk, mt. range, Ire., N. co. Galway, near Maam, stretching 10 m. W. towards the Twelve Pins.

Maarah (or **Maarat**) **-en-naaman** (called by the Crusaders *La Marre*), tn., Syria, vilayet, sanjak, and 53 m. SSW. Aleppo, 15 m. SSE. Idlib. P. 5900 (Cuinet).

Maarath, place named in O. T. See **Beit Ummar.**

Maarat Misrin, tn., Syria, 28 m. ESE. Antioch.

Maarssen, vil., Holland, prov. and 6 m. NW. Utrecht, on the Vecht. P. (comm.) <3000.

Maartensdijk, vil., Holland, prov. and 6 m. N. by E. Utrecht. P. (comm.) <3000.

Maas, riv., Holland. See **Meuse.**

Maas, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, 15 m. NW. by N. Donegal.

Maasbree, tn., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 11 m. NNE. Roermond. P. (comm.) 5400.

Maa-selga, range of hills, N. Russia, separating the rivers flowing into White Sea from those which flow into the Baltic.

Maassluis, vil. and herring fishing port, Holland, r. bk. Maas (Nieuwe Waterweg), 11 m. W. Rotterdam. P. (comm.) 6500.

Maastricht, formerly spelt **Maestricht,** the ancient *Trajectus ad Mosam*, tn., Holland, cap. prov. Limburg, on the Maas, here crossed by a bridge which connects it with its suburb Wijk, 15 m. NNE. Liège. Near M. are subterranean quarries in the hill of St. Pierre, whose galleries, in which remarkable fossil remains are found, form a labyrinth of about 16 m. circuit. Coal mined to the E. of the town. Manufactures glass, earthenware, textile fabrics, and paper. An important trade is carried on by the Meuse and the Zuid Willems Canal. M. was fortified in the 13th century, and strengthened by further works at various subsequent dates, and though its fortifications were dismantled in 1871–78, it still remains a place of military importance. Taken by the French in 1648, 1673, 1748, and 1794. Mean temp., yr. 50.4° F., Jan. 36.7°, July 67.3°. P. 32,500.

Maba, people in N. and NE. of Wadai, central Sudan.

Mabanga, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 180 m. N. by W. Boma, in 3° 2′ S., 12° 30′ E.

Mabani, tn., Africa, central Sudan, Bornu, 70 m. SSW. Kuka and Lake Chad. P. 8000 (Barth).

Mabber, Ras, promontory, Africa, Somali-land, 165 m. SSW. Cape Guardafui.

Mabe, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 3 m. W. Falmouth. P. <750.

Mabel, lake, Brit. Columbia, crossed by 50° 30′ N., 118° 30′ W., drained N. into Shushwap Lake.

Maberly, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., 41 m. N. Kingston. P. <1500.

Maberry, Loch, small lake, Scot., on the border of Ayrshire and Wigtownshire, 9 m. NW. by W. Newton Stewart, drained S. by the riv. Bladenoch.

Mabiha, Portuguese E. Africa. See **Mavia.**

Mablethorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. E. by S. Louth, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**M. with Stain**) P. <750. See **Theddlethorpe.**

Mabog, ruins, Asiatic Turkey. See **Membij.**

Mabou, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on the W. ct., 60 m. W. Sydney. P. 1500.

Mabruk, tn., central Africa, Sahara, 300 m. N. by E. Timbuktu, on the route to Tuat.

Mac, Mc, M'. All names beginning with this Gaelic patronymic prefix are arranged in alphabetical order as if the Mac were written in full.

Macaca, or Sierra Maestra, mt. chain, Cuba, stretching from Cape Cruz to Guantanamo Bay. Length, 168 m.

Macacos, vil., Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 2 m. NW. Petropolis, with large establishment of the Brazil Industrial Society.

Macacú, tn., Brazil, state of and 40 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro, on the **M. Riv.,** which flows SW. into Rio de Janeiro harbour. P. 11,300.

McAdam Junction, vil. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, York co., 40 m. SW. by W. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Macadam Plains, dist., W. Australia, to the S. of the Gascoyne R., in about 25° S., 116–117° E.

McAdams Cross Roads, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Dromore, co Down.

Macael, comm., S. Spain, prov. and 33 m. N. by E. Almeria, in the Almanzora valley; marble quarries to the S., on the slope of Sierra de los Filabres. P. <2000.

Macagua, vil., Cuba, 110 m. ESE. Havana. P. 5400.

Macahe, or **Imbetiba,** seapt. and rly. stn., Brazil, state and 95 m. ENE. Rio de Janeiro.

Macalube, volcanoes, Sicily. See **Maccalube.**

Macao, seapt., Brazil. See **Macáu.**

Macao, seapt. tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the Canton R., on a peninsula on an island of the same name, 38 m. W. by S. Victoria (Hong-kong). The peninsula, 2½ m. in length by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the island by a narrow, low, and sandy isthmus, forming a land-locked inner harbour 12 m. in circuit. The town stands on declivities between this harbour and the outer anchorage, and is surrounded by hills crowned by several forts; it is divided into two distinct parts, the Portuguese and Chinese. At the end of the town is a mansion and picturesque garden, with the 'Grotto' where Camoens composed a great deal of his 'Lusiad' (1559–60). Both harbours are within the region of typhoons, and suffer greatly from them; the roadstead, badly sheltered, is bounded on the N. by Hiang-shan and by nine small rocky islands, S. by another group of islands, the principal of which form a small port, preferred by many vessels to the large roadstead, which is too open and exposed; it has but little depth near the town, so that large vessels anchor 5 or 6 m. from M. The trade (much of which is contraband) is mainly carried on in junks by Chinese merchants. It is chiefly in rice, tea, silk, sugar, and indigo, and principally with Canton, Hong-kong, Batavia, and Goa. Salt is brought from Cochin China. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate, a governor, and council, but the government of the native inhabitants is substantially vested in a Chinese mandarin. M. was granted to the Portuguese, subject to an annual rent, by the Chinese emperor in 1586, in return for assistance against pirates. In 1863 the payment of this *tribute* was rescinded, and the land conceded by treaty to Portugal, but jurisdiction over the Chinese inhabitants retained. Mean temp., yr. 74.0° F., Feb. 60.6°, July 85.2°; rfall. (14 yrs.), 69.1 in.

Mação, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, 85 m. NE. Lisbon. P. <3000.

Macapá, vil., Brazil, Grão Pará, on the l. bk. of the Amazon, just N. of the equator, with an excellent port protected by a fortress. P. 3000.

Macarácas, tn., Colombia, dep. and 110 m. SW. Panama. P. (with dist.) 5000.

Macarius, monastery, Egypt, 48 m. W. by N. Cairo, in the Natron valley.

Macarsca, seapt., Austria. See **Makarskar.**

McArthur, riv., N. terr. of S. Australia, flows NE. into the Gulf of Carpentaria, which it enters in about 136° 50′ E.; very fine timber grows in the valley, and grass is good.

MacArthur, vil., U.S., Ohio, Vinton co., 56 m. SE. by S. Columbus. P. <1500.

McArthur, tn., Victoria, Normanby co., 30 m. NE. Portland. P. <1500.

McArthur's Head, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. ct. of Islay, in 55° 46′ N.

Macarthy, isl., Brit. W. Africa, in the Gambia, 127 m. from its mouth; comparatively healthy during the dry season. Large boats can go up the river to this point.

Macassar, or **Mangkasar,** called also **Vlaardingen,** cap. of the presidency of the same name in Celebes (*q.v.*), stands on the W. shore of that island, in 5° 20′ S., 119° 28′ E., and is one of the chief ports (free harbour) in the E. Indies, the annual trade being valued at £1,000,000. Depth of water in port, 60 ft.; the piers, each about 225 ft. long, can be reached by vessels drawing 24 ft. P. (including Europeans, Malays, Chinese, and others) 20,000.

Macassar, Strait of, separates the isls. Borneo and Celebes. Breadth at narrowest point, 87 m.; average breadth, 155 m.

Macate, vil., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, prov. Hualas, 34 m. NW. Caraz, with silver-mines.

Macáu, or **Macao,** seapt., Brazil, state Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Rio Assu or Rio das Piranhas, a few miles from the N. ct., in 36° 35′ W.; large commerce in salt obtained from lagoons. P. 5000.

Macau, vil., France, dep. Gironde, at the mouth of the Garonne, arr. and 12 m. N. by W. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Macaulay, or **Macauley,** one of the smaller Kermadek Is., Oceania.

M'Aulays, settlement, Nova Scotia, Victoria co., 7½ m. from Baddeck.

Macbie Hill, stn., Scot., Peeblesshire, on the N. B. R., 8½ m. NW. by N. Peebles.

Maccalube, or **Macalube** (in the singular **Macaluba**), mud volcanoes, Sicily, about 6 m. N. Girgenti. Frequently used as a general term for mud volcanoes.

McCammon, precinct, U.S., Idaho, Bingham co., 144 m. SSW. from the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Maccan, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 74 m. W. by N. Pictou. P. <1500.

MacCarthy, fluvial isl., Africa. See **Macarthy.**

Maccaskin, small isl., Scot., Argyllshire, near the mouth of Loch Craignish.

Macchiagodena, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Campobasso, 11 m. SE. Isernia. P. <4000.

Macclesfield, mun. bor. (since Edward I., till 1885 also a parl. bor.) and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, Macclesfield div., in the diocese of Chester, on the riv. Bollin, 17 m. SSE. Manchester, at the foot of a steep hill, and near the borders of a large dist. still called M. Forest, now nearly treeless, with stns. on L. & NW. R., M. S. & L. R., and N. Staffordshire Rly. In 1787 the manufacture of silk was introduced, now the staple trade; bleaching and other important textile manufactures—formerly twist and silk buttons. In Domesday Book M. is included under earldom of Chester; it was enfranchised in 1832, and returned two M.P.'s till 1880. There is a technical school, and the Town Council have adopted the Technical Instruction Act, 1889. Parks of 13 ac. and 11 ac. presented in 1893. Market-days, Tu. and S. Alt. (Park Green) 449 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 38.0 in. Mun. bor. P. (1851) 39,000; (1871) 35,500; (1891) 36,000; parl. div. P. (1891) 53,100.

Macclesfield, tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 22 m. SE. by S. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Macclesfield Bank, large submerged coral atoll, in the S. China Sea, crossed by 16° N., 114° E.

Macclesfield Forest, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. E. Macclesfield. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. F. with Wildboarclough**) P. <500. See **Macclesfield,** mun. bor.

Macclesfield Canal, Eng., connects the Peak Forest Canal with the Trent and Mersey Canal, passing M. and Congleton. Length, 26 m.

McCluer, Gulf, large inlet, in the W. of New Guinea, in about 2½° S.

McComb, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Pike co., 58 m. ESE. Natchez. P. <3000.

McComb, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hancock co., 11 m. NW. Findlay. P. <1500.

McConnelsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Morgan co., on the l. bk. of the Muskingum, 68 m. WSW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <2000.

McConnellsburg, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fulton co., 64 m. WSW. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

McCook, city, U.S., Nebraska, Redwillow co. P. <3000.

McCook, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 43° and 44° N. and 97° and 98° W.

McCracken, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., on the Ohio, crossed by 37° N., E. of 89° W.

McCulloch, co., U.S., Texas, E. of 100° W., bounded on the N. by the Colorado R.

McCune, vil., U.S., Kansas, Crawford co., 122 m. S. by W. Kansas City, 34 m. NW. of SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

McCutchenville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wyandotte co., on Sandusky R., 7 m. NE. Carey. P. <1500.

Macdonald, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 10 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Macdonald, large lake, W. Australia, crossed by 23½° S. and 128° E.; discovered in 1889 by Tietkins.

McDonald, co., U.S., Missouri, in the extreme SW.

McDonald, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 16 m. N. Washington. P. <2000.

Macdonald Town, suburban mun. dist., New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 2 m. from Sydney. P. 5300.

MacDonnell, co., S. Australia, W. ct., to the N. of 37° S.

Macdonnell Ranges, mt. chain in the middle of the colony of S. Australia, trending E. and W. between about 132° and 134° E., just S. of the Tropic of Capricorn; give rise to the Finke R. They contain the Hale R. goldfields, also 'ruby' fields (the stone apparently a cross between the garnet and ruby).

McDonough (mak'donn'o), co., U.S., Illinois, in W. of state, crossed by 40½ N., E. by 91° W.

McDonoughville, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Jefferson par. (co.). P. <3000.

McDowell, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of 36° N., crossed in the E. by 82° W.

McDowell, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the extreme SW.

Macduff, burgh of bar. and seapt. tn., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., 1 m. E. by N. Banff, with which town it communicates by a bridge across the Deveron, and within the parl. bounds of which it is included. on the G. N. of S. R. The port is subordinate to Banff. The tidal harbour has a depth over sill at ordinary spring tides of 14½–16 ft., ordinary neap tides 11 ft. P. <4000. See **Banffshire.**

McDuffie, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N. and 82° and 83° W.

Maceda, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Allariz. P. <5000.

Mac'edon, vil., U.S., New York, Mayne co., on the Erie Canal, 16 m. ESE. Rochester. P. <1500.

Macedon, post-tn. and summer resort, Victoria, Bourke co., 32 m. NW. Melbourne, near the foot of **Mount M.** (alt. 3325 ft.). P. <1500.

Macedonia, ancient div. of the Balkan Penin., W. of the Rhodope Mts., and nearly corresponding with the modern vilayet of Salonica and the eastern portion of that of Monastir. See **Turkey.**

Macefen, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 9 m. WSW. Nantwich, 2 m. SE. Malpas stn. P. <250.

Maceió, tn. and seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, in 9° 40′ S., 125 m. SW. by S. Pernambuco, on a penin. which separates the **Lagoa do Norte** from the ocean, cap. state Alagoas, with a harbour protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks. It only communicates with the ocean by a channel across the sands which obstruct the entrance. Depth at anchorage (Jaraguá) within the reef 16–30 ft. at low water, 24–36 ft. at high water. P. (with Jaraguá) 15,000.

Macerata, tn., Italy, The Marches, cap. prov. M., 22 m. S. by W. Ancona. The city is enclosed by 13th century walls, and has a cathedral and a university, founded in 1290. It is the seat of a bishop. M. owes its origin to the destruction of *Helvia Recina* by Alaric in 408. P. 10,100.

Macerata Feltria, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, 17 m. SSW. Rimini. P. <3000.

Mace's Bay, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, on Bay of Fundy.

Macestus, riv., Asia Minor. See **Susurlu-chai.**

Macetown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 4 m. NE. Dunshaughlin. P. <250.

Macetown, tn., New Zealand, South I., Lake co., 114 m. N. by E. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Macfinn, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Dunluce, 4½ m. SE. Coleraine, with a stn. (**Macfin**) on the Ballymena and Portrush Rly. P. <250.

McGaffin's Corner, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Poyntzpass, co. Armagh.

Macgillicuddy's Reeks, range of mts., Ire., in the S. of co. Kerry, immediately to the W. of the Lakes of Killarney, trending E. and W. One of its summits, Carntual, or Carrantuohill, is 3414 ft. high, and is the highest peak in Ireland.

M'Gillivray, Ireland, or **Flanigan's,** post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 20 m. from London. P. <1500.

McGrath's Flat, settlement, S. Australia, co. Cardwell, in 35° 53′ S., 139° 27′ E.

McGrawville, vil., U.S., New York, Cortland co., 30 m. S. by E. Syracuse. P. <1500.

McGregor, stn., Canada, Manitoba, 77½ m. W. Winnipeg, on the C. P. R.

McGregor, city, U.S., Iowa, Clayton co., on the r. bk. of Mississippi R., opposite Prairie du Chien, with which it is connected by a bridge, 44 m. NW. by N. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Machaca, vil., Bolivia, dep. and 55 m. W. by S. La Paz.

Machacha, peak of the Molappo Mts., in the W. of Basutoland. Alt. 11,000 ft.

Machachi, tn., Ecuador, prov. Pichincha, in a beautiful plain, 18 m. S. by W. Quito.

Machako's, stn. of the Imperial British East Africa Co., 1° 28′ S., 37° 7′ E., at the height of 5600 ft., and overlooked by a hill rising to the height of 7600 ft. Scotch Independent mission station.

Machala, tn., Ecuador, near the coast, cap. prov. El Oro, 75 m. S. Guayaquil. Climate hot, but not unhealthy. P. 3000.

Machany, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, 1 m. from Muthill.

Machar, New, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire and detached part of Banffshire, 7 m. E. by S. Inverurie, with stn. (**New Machar**) on the G. N. of S. R. On an island in Bishop's Loch are the remains of an old castle of the bishops of Aberdeen. 9002 ac. P. <1500.

Machar, Old, par., Scot., co. and including part of the city of Aberdeen; 12,143 ac. P. 71,600.

Machault, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, 23 m. ENE. Reims, 9 m. W. by S. Vouziers. P. <2000.

Machecoul, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Falleron, arr. and 20 m. SW. Nantes. P. <2000.

Machede, or **Sancta Maria de Machede,** vil., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. and 7 m. E. Evora. P. (comm.) <3000.

Machell's Corners, vil., Canada. See **Aurora.**

Machen, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Rhymney. Lower M., 5½ m. W. Newport, with stn. (**Church Road**) on the G. W. R., and Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 1½ m. ESE. Machen stn. on the same railways; coal-mining carried on. PMT.O. (**Machen**). Lower M., P.O., P. <1500; Upper M. P. <2000.

Machenisa, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, Gaza-land, 177 m. S. by E. Sofala, in 22° 40′ S., 35° 12′ E.

McHenry, vil., U.S., Illinois, McHenry co., 45 m. NW. Chicago. P. <1500.

McHenry, co., U.S., N. Dakota, N. of 48° N., between 100° and 101° W.

Macher, Machera', in Irish names *Maghera',* Celtic, 'a plain' or 'field.'

Machers, or **Machars, The,** Scot., dist. of Wigtownshire, between Wigtown and Luce Bays.

Macheta, vil., Colombia, Cundinamarca, 20 m. SE. Ubate, near Macheta R.

Máchhgáon, small port, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Cuttack, in 19° 58′ N.

Máchhgáon Canal, one of the Orissa Canals, in the delta of the Mahánadi, Brit. India, connecting Cuttack with the small port of M. on the Devi.

Machhlishahr (Machhlishnhar, census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jaunpur, 45 m. NW. by W. Benares. P. (1891) 9000; Moham. 4800; Hindus, 4200.

Machias, riv., U.S., Maine, in the SE., flows into the Atlantic through Machias Bay.

Machias, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., at the head of navigation of riv. Machias, 12 m. from its mouth, about 2 m. above the head of **M. Bay,** 62 m. E. by S. Bangor, with shipbuilding. P. <3000. **East M.,** adjoining tn., P. <2000.

Machias, Great, riv., U.S., Maine, in the NE., affluent of the Aroostook, which it joins on the l. bk. in 46° 36′ N.

Machiasport, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., at the mouth of the Machias, 66 m. E. by S. Bangor. P. <1500.

Machichaco, Cape, Spain, 15 m. NE. by N. Bilbao.

Machico, tn., E. ct. of Madeira, dist. and 31 m. NE. Funchal. P. (comm.) 5200.

Machikovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 36 m. NW. by N. Salonica, to the E. of the Vardar.

Machin, Roumania. See **Măcin.**

Machine, La, market-tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, 4 m. N. Decize, with coal-mines. P. <4000.

Machipongo Inlet, Great, gulf, U.S., Virginia, on the Atlantic coast, Northampton co., in 37° 22′ N.

Machiwára, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ludhiána, 60 m. W. by S. Simla. P. 5300; Hindus, 1800; Moham. 3200.

Machrie Water, rivulet, Scot., isl. of Arran, flows W. into **M. Bay,** in about 55° 33′ N.

Machriha'nish, PMT.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on **M. Bay,** W. side of penin. of Kintyre, 4 m. W. Campbeltown.

Machru, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 80 m. NE. Jacobábád.

Machynlleth, parl. bor., market-tn., and par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the navigable riv. Dovey, 10½ m. S. by E. Dolgelly, with junction stn. on the Cambrian Rly., belonging to the Montgomery dist. of parl. bors., with manufactures of flannels and other coarse woollen fabrics. In 1402, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here. Market-days, W. and S. Par. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**M. with Uchygarreg**) P. <2500; parl. bor. P. <2000.

Măcin (machin), tn., Roumania, Dobruja, prov. Tulcea, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 8 m. E. by S. Braila. The Russians were here defeated by the Turks, Dec. 24, 1853. P. <4000.

Macintosh, maritime co., U.S., Georgia, midway between 31° and 32° N.

McIntosh, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the S. frontier, bounded on the E. by 99° W.

Macintyre, riv., Australia. See **Darling.**

McIntyre, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., 68 m. W. by N. Scranton, 21 m. N. by E. Williamsport. P. <1500.

Mackay, seapt. and mun. tp., Queensland, Carlisle co., on the E. ct., 110 m. SE. Bowen, in 21° 10′ S., on the S. bank of Pioneer R. (18–20 ft. on bar at high water ordinary springs). Centre of a large sugar producing dist., and port of the Mount Orange and Mount Gotthart copper-fields, and the Mount Britten gold-fields. Eight wharves (depth alongside high water 13–16 ft., low water 2–5 ft.) can be reached at high water ordinary springs by vessels drawing 12 ft. Vessels usually anchor about 5 m. from the wharves in 5 fathoms, in good shelter from prevailing winds, and load and discharge by steam lighters. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1876–79), yr. 73.7° F., Jan. 81.4°, July 61.6°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 96.5 in. P. 3600.

McKean, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the N. frontier, crossed in the extreme W. by 79° W.

McKee Rocks, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co. P. <2000.

McKeesport, coal and iron-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on Monongahela, at the confluence of the Youghiogheny, 11 m. SE. Pittsburg, with important iron and steel works. P. (1880) 8200; (1890) 20,700.

McKellar, vil., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound district, 70 m. NNE. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Macken, P.O., Ire., near Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, 5 m. from Florence Court.

Mackenzie, large riv., in the Canadian NW. Terr., issues from the W. end of the Great Slave Lake, flows mostly NW., and after a course estimated at 1100 m. enters the Arctic Ocean by an intricated delta between 134° and 136° W. Principal affluents, Liard, or Mountain R., Peel R., and Bear R., from Great Bear Lake. Forts Simpson, Norman, and Good Hope are on its banks. It was discovered and first navigated by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789. An extensive deposit of lignite accompanies its course and its estuary westward. Several rapids occur in its course, but a light-draught steamer now navigates the river throughout, the first impassable barrier from the sea occurring on the Great Slave R. (feeder of the Great Slave Lake) in 60° N., about 1360 m. from the Arctic Ocean. The valley of the Mackenzie R. is reported to be remarkably fertile.

Mackenzie, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 979 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Mackenzie, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed by 44° S., in the extreme W. by 170° E.

Mackenzie, co., Queensland, crossed by 26° S. and 152° E.

Mackenzie, riv., Queensland, Australia, after a very tortuous and westerly course of 470 m. falls, through the co. of Livingston, into Keppel Bay, in 23° 30′ S. Coal is found along its course.

McKenzie, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the W. frontier, between 48° and 47° N.

McKenzie, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Carroll co., 120 m. W. Nashville. P. <1500.

Mackenzie Islands, N. Pacific. See **Ulithi Islands.**

Mackenzie's Corner, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 10 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Mackey, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 270 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Mackinac (mak'-i-naw), co., U.S., Michigan, Upper Penin. in the N., Lakes Michigan and Huron separated from the Lower Penin. by the **Straits of M.** The Straits of M. are annually closed by ice about the beginning of December, and usually get reopened some time in April, occasionally, though rarely, as early as the middle of March.

Mackinac, vil., on **Mackinac I.,** a small island in the N. of the strait, a delightful summer resort; has large fish export. Here is Fort Mackinaw, a U.S. post. P. <1500.

Mackinaw City, vil., U.S., Michigan, Cheboygan co., on the S. side of the Straits of Mackinac. P. <1500.

McKinlay, co., Queensland, crossed in the S. by 26° S., and in the middle by 145° E.

McKinlay, W. Australia, N. Terr. See **Twelve Mile.**

McKinney, city, U.S., Texas, Collin co., 32 m. NNE. Dallas. P. <3000.

McKinney, settlement, U.S., Wyoming, Johnson co., 140 m. WSW. from the NE. corner of the state.

McKinnon's Cave, Scot. See **Staffa.**

Macksville (late **Nambucca**), mining and agricultural dist., New South Wales, 341 m. by road N. Sydney.

Mackworth, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 2½ m. WNW. Derby, PM.O. P. <250.

McLaren Vale, post-tp., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 20 m. S. by W. Adelaide. P. <1500.

McLean, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 332 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Maclean, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 16 m. NW. by N. of East London.

Maclean, formerly **Rocky Mouth,** tp., New South Wales, Clarence co., on the r. bk. of the Clarence, 20 m. NE. Grafton. P. <1500.

McLean, co., U.S., Illinois, between 40° and 41° N., and crossed by 89° W.

McLean, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of 87° W., crossed by 37½° N.

McLean, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 47° and 48° N., and bounded on the W. by riv. Missouri.

McLeansboro, city, U.S., Illinois, Hamilton co., 97 m. ESE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Maclear and **Ugle,** tps., Cape Colony, Griqua-land East, dist. M., 100 m. E. by S. Aliwal North. P. <1500.

Macleay, navigable riv., New South Wales, enters the Pacific at Trial Bay, in 30° 50′ S., 42 m. N. Port Macquarie. It divides the cos. Macquarie and Vernon from Dudley. Steam communication is maintained with Sydney.

McLennan, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 32° N., crossed by 97° W., traversed by the Brazos R.

McLeod, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, just S. of 55° N., crossed by 123° W., drained N. into the Parsnip by **McLeod R.**

Macleod, eccles. par., Scot., in city of Glasgow. P. 8900.

McLeod (mak-laud′), co., U.S., Minnesota, S. of 45° N., and W. of 94° W.

McLeod's Fort, Canada, dist. Athabasca, on the Peace R., 292 m. NW. by N. Edmonton.

Maclodio, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 9 m. SW. Brescia. Here was fought a battle in 1427 between the Milanese and the Venetians. P. <2000.

Macloneigh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry West, on riv. Lee, 2 m. SE. Macroom. P. <750.

Macloutsie, Brit. S. Africa. See **Makiutsi.**

Macmerry, coal-mining vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 5½ m. E. Musselburgh, 2 m. E. Tranent, with iron-works, on the N. B. R., P.O. P. (including iron-works) <500.

Macmine, tnld., Ire., co. and 14 m. NW. Wexford, bar. W. Shelmaliere, with a junction station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. P. <250.

McMinn, co., U.S., in the SE. of Tennessee, N. of 35° N., and E. of 85° W.

McMinnville, city, U.S., Oregon, Yam Hill co., 50 m. SW. Portland by rail. P. <1500.

M'Minnville, tn., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Warren co., 52 m. NW. by N. Chattanooga. P. <2000.

McMullen, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., N. of 28° N., and E. of 99° W.

McMullens, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yuma co., 118 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr.

McNairy, co., U.S., Tennessee, S. frontier, E. of 89° W.

Macnean, Lough, Upper, lake, Ire., at the meeting-place of cos. Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Cavan, 172 ft. above sea-level. It is connected by a narrow channel with **Lower Lough Macnean,** or **Lough Nilly,** in Fermanagh, and the latter is drained by the Arney into the riv. Erne.

Macocha, large dolina or caldron-shaped valley near Brünn, Moravia, 450 ft. deep.

Macomb, city, U.S., Illinois, McDonough co., 69 m. NW. Springfield. P. <5000.

Macomb, co., U.S., Michigan, bounded on the SE. by Lake St. Clair (SE. frontier of state).

Macomer, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 34 m. SSE. Sassari. P. <3000.

Macon, the ancient *Matisco,* tn., France, cap. dep. Saône-et-Loire and arr. M., on r. bk. Saône, 33 m. Châlon-sur-Saône. Birthplace of Larmartine. Noted for its wine (Burgundy). Mean rfall. 33.46 in. P. 19,600.

Macon, co., U.S., Alabama, N. of 32° N., and E. of 86° W.

Macon, co., U.S., Georgia, between 32° and 33° N., and crossed in E. by 84° W.

Macon, city, U.S., Georgia, cap. Bibb co., on r. bk. and at the head of navigation on Ockmulgee R., 80 m. SE. by S. Atlanta, important railway centre, with iron-foundries, railroad machine shops, &c. Alt. 334 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 12,700; (1890) 22,700.

Macon, co., U.S., Illinois, intersected by 89° W., and in N. by 40° N.

Macon, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Noxubee co., 110 m. NE. by E. Jackson. P. <2000.

Macon, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. M. co., 73 m. SW. by W. Keokuk (Io.). P. <4000.

Macon, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W., on the S. frontier, crossed by 83½° W.

Macon, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. frontier, crossed by 86° W.

Macorna, post-tn., Victoria, co. Gunbower, 165 m. by rail NNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Macosquin, par., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. and 2½ m. SSW. Coleraine, P.O.; 17,749 ac. P. <3500.

Mâcot, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Moutiers, 1 m. E. Aime, with anthracite and beds of argentiferous lead. P. <2000.

Macotera, comm., Spain, prov. Salamanca, dist. and 5 m. SW. Peñaranda de Bracamonte. P. <4000.

Macotera, tn., Spain, prov. Salamanca, dist. and 5 m. SW. Peñaranda de Bracamonte.

Macouba, Pointe du, cape, W. Indies, on N. ct. of Martinique I.

Macoupin, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 39° N., crossed by 90° W.

McPherson, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. McPherson co., 120 m. WSW. Topeka. P. <4000.

Macpherson, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 41½° N., 101° W.

McPherson, co., U.S., S. Dakota, N. frontier, crossed by 99° W.

McPherson's Ferry, settlement, Nova Scotia. See **Bear I.**

Macquarie, called by the natives *Wambool,* riv., New South Wales, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivs., cos. Bathurst and Westmoreland, flows NW. to 30° 45′ S., 147° 30′ E., where, for a space, it loses itself in the M. marshes, whence issue tribs. to the riv. Darling. In some places it is deep, broad, and navigable; in others, rapid and obstructed by falls. In 32° S. it is from 20–60 yds. wide, and 20 ft. deep, with a current of 1½ m. an hour. Total course about 350 m.

Macquarie, New South Wales. See **Port Macquarie.**

Macquarie, co., New South Wales, E. ct., N. of 32° S.

Macquarie, group of isls., S. Pacific, the largest (length, N. to S., about 25 m.; breadth, 4 m.) in 54° 50′ S., 159° E. Annexed to New Zealand.

Macquarie, riv., Tasmania, rises in Tooms Lake, in 42° 15′ S., flows N. through the co. Somerset, and joins the Lake R. Affluents, the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.

Macquarie Harbour, or **Strahan,** principal port on the W. ct. of Tasmania, co. Franklin, on the NE. side of the inlet of M. Harbour, with stretches 20 m. NW. to SE., and has a narrow mouth in 42° 12′ S. P. <1500.

Macquarie Plains, New South Wales. See **Brewongle.**

Macquarie Plains, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Monmouth, 33 m. by rail NW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Macquereau, Point, cape, Canada, Quebec, on Chaleur Bay, in 64° 48′ W.

McRae, vil., U.S., Georgia, Telfair co., 111 m. W. Savannah. P. <1500.

Macrae's Flat, tn., New Zealand, South I., Waihemo co., 34 m. N. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Macroney, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 3 m. NE. Kilworth; 8371 ac. P. <1500.

Macroom, par. and civic tn., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. West Muskerry, on the Sullane, a little above its confluence with the Lee, 14½ m. NW. Bandon, on the Cork and Macroom Direct Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. 12,667 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <3000.

Mácsa, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Árad, 16 m. N. Ó Árad. P. <4000.

McSherrystown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Adams co. P. <1500.

McSwyne's Bay, Ire., SW. co. Donegal, on the N. of Donegal Bay, in 8° 24′ W.

MacSwyne's, Macswine's, or **MacSwiney's Gun,** coast cavern with perpendicular opening upwards, Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 30 m. NW. by W. Londonderry, so called from the explosive noise with which at certain states of the sea and tide jets of water are thrown into the air, as at the Bullers of Buchan.

Macta, riv., Algeria, name sometimes given to the Habra, after its union with the Sig. See **Habra.**

Mactan, isl., Philippines. See **Cebu** (tn.).

Macuara, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, 110 m. E. by N. Manaos.

Macullah, tn., Arabia. See **Makalla.**

Macungie, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., 22 m. NE. by E. Reading. P. <1500.

Macusani, vil., S. America, Peru, dep. and 130 m. N. Puno. Alt. 14,185 ft.

Macuspana, vil., Mexico, Tabasco, 250 m. ESE. Vera Cruz, 25 m. E. San Juan Bautista.

McVeytown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mifflin co., on Juniata R., 48 m. WNW. Harrisburg; has extensive flint glass sand works, and valuable deposits of iron-ore. P. <1500.

MacVicar, or **McVicker,** bay, Canada, NW. Terr., on the S. side of Great Bear Lake, crossed by 120° W.

Mád, comm., Hungary, co. Zemplén, 36 m. S. Kaschau, at the S. end of the Hegyalja, 7 m. NW. Tokay; produces Tokay wine. P. <4000.

Madabawn, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Cootehill (in the NE. of co. Cavan).

Madagascar (meaning and origin of name unknown), large isl., in the Indian Ocean, separated from Africa by the deep Mozambique Channel, and situated between 11° 58′ and 25° 40′ S. lat., and 43° 16′ and 50° 28′ E. In point of size M. is the third island of the globe. It is a mountainous island, the interior consisting of a number of mountain ranges, isolated mountains, and plateaux, the latter sloping in terraces to the Indian Ocean. The eastern slopes are steeper than the western, the south-eastern parts having a very abrupt slope of more than 2500 ft. to the coast region. A number of large plains extend in the interior between the mountain groups. Granite and gneiss form the central parts of the mountain systems of M.; they are surrounded in the W., S., and SE. by Mesozoic and Tertiary limestone and sandstone rocks. Volcanic rocks occur in many parts of M., especially in the central, eastern, and northern terrs. [**Amber**], and in all probability a succession of extinct volcanoes traverses the northern half of M. from the Radama Is. to the highest mountains in the centre of M., the Ankaratra Mts. (8900 ft.), which are themselves of volcanic origin. The northern coasts are much indented, the numerous bays forming harbours and roadsteads (Antongil, Antomboka, Ambaro, Narinda,

Mahajamba, Bombetoke, and others), while the S. coasts are flat and monotonous, and have but few harbours. Many parts of the coasts are surrounded by coral reefs. An important feature of the E. coast is a line of lagoons stretching in almost unbroken line for about 300 m. within a few hundred yards of the shore S. of Tamatave. The principal rivers, the Mangoka, or St. Vincent, the largest of all, Betsiboka, Manambolo, Mania, and Onilahy, flow more or less W., in accordance with the general slope. Of lakes must be mentioned the Alaotra, Itasi, Kinkuni, and Andranomena. As regards climate, the coast regions are hot and unhealthy, whilst the higher parts of the interior are more moderate and less injurious. The SE. trade wind blows from April to November, and as a consequence the rainfall is much more copious in the eastern than in the western parts of the island, viz., from 50–80 in. annual rainfall on the E. coast, and from 10–25 in. on the W. coast. For the interior, see **Antananarivo.** The flora and fauna of M. form a link between Africa and Asia, and are remarkable on account of a number of peculiar species of plants and animals. The vegetation is one of the most luxuriant on the globe. The whole coast, lined with a tropical forest-region and similar forests, cover many parts of the northern half of the island, whilst the southern plateaux are characterised by widely extending savannas. Baobabs, Ravenala bananas, Chrysopias, Raphia and Areca palms, Pandanus, orchids, acacias, ebony, coco-nut, orange, and mulberry trees are characteristic features of this luxuriant vegetation. Cotton, hemp, rice, coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, and potatoes are grown in various parts of the island, but the cultivation of cereals is limited. Pastoral pursuits, especially cattle-rearing and pig and sheep breeding, are of considerable importance. Very little is at present known about the minerals of M., as it is strictly prohibited by the laws of the Hova to explore the island for this purpose. We know, however, that iron ores are abundant, especially in the central parts, and that gold, silver, copper, rock-salt, sulphur, plumbago, and nitre have been found; and it is probable that coalfields exist in the northern parts of the island. The commerce of M. is but little developed, on account of the absence of means of communication. It is principally in the hands of English, French, American, and German merchants. The chief exports are hides, tallow, wax, caoutchouc, cattle, pigs, and salt; the principal imports are textiles, glass beads, pottery, glass, ironware, wine, rum, and horses. The annual imports and exports each amount to about 4,000,000 francs. The population of M. consists of two totally different ethnological elements, the first being of Malayan, the second of African origin. The former is represented by the reigning race of the island, the light-coloured Hova, as well as by the Betsileo and Betsimaraka, whilst the dark brown, or black Sakalava and various similar tribes, are Africans of the Negroid type. Mixtures of the two races are of frequent occurrence, *e.g.*, the Taimoro, Taifasi, Tanosi, and various other tribes. Whether the interesting Kimo, who are said to inhabit the western forests of M., are autochthonic pygmy tribes similar to those of central Africa is at present impossible to decide. A number of Suahelis, Hindus, and Arabs have settlements on the coasts. The Hova kingdom is under despotic rule, and although European influence has produced a sort of semi-civilisation, yet the administration is entirely free from European elements. With the exception of the cap., Antananarivo (population estimated at 80,000, by some travellers at 150,000), M. has no towns of importance; the principal ports are Tamatave and Mojanga. It is beyond doubt that the ancients and early Arabs had some knowledge of this extensive island. Marco Polo, however, was the first who described it in detail. In 1642 M. was declared a French possession, but although the French occupied some coast places and neighbouring islands, yet they have never been in possession of any important part of M., and all their efforts in this respect have been futile. Even a treaty concluded in 1885, by which some political rights were granted to France, has but slightly increased the actual influence of the French, their present possessions being limited to the islands of St. Marie and Nossi Bé, to some places near the Antomboka and Bali Bays, and to four ports on the E. coast. Many parts of the island are still unexplored, especially in the W. and S. Area, 228,340 sq. m. Population estimated at 3–4,000,000. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 646, &c., and map, p. 688, showing granitic and volcanic areas and forest distribution; 1889, p. 295, &c.; 1892, p. 737, &c. [**H. G. S.**]

Madain, Al, ruins of ancient *Seleucia*, Asiatic Turkey, 51 m. SE. Bagdad.

Madaksira, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantápur, 70 m. N. by W. Bangalore. P. (1881) <5000.

Madan, mining vil., Persia. See **Nishapur.**

Madanapalli, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 75 m. NE. by E. Bangalore. P. 6500; Hindus, 5200.

Madanganj, tn., India, Bengal, Dacca dist., on the Lakhmia R., opposite Narayanganj (of which town it really forms a part). See **Narayanganj.**

Madapollam, decayed weaving and dyeing vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, on the r. bk. of the riv. Godávari, 42 m. ENE. Masulipatam; a suburb of Narsápur; was important in the time of the East India Company, and gave its name to a class of goods still known as Madapollams.

Madapur, tn., India, Haidarábád, on the l. bk. of the Godávari, 176 m. S. by E. Nágpur.

Madaras, comm., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 20 m. W. by S. Maria Theresiopel. P. 5400.

Madaras, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kis-Szolnok, dist. Tisza felsö. P. 7700.

Madaria, tn., India, NW. Provs., dist. Gorakhpur, in 26° 21′ N., 83° 24′ E. P. (1881) 7200; Hindus, 6500.

Mádáripur, riv. mart and tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Faridpur, 40 m. SSW. Dacca, at confluence of the Ariál Khán and Kumár Rivs. P. 13,800; Hindus, 9100; Moham. 4700.

Madawaska, co., Canada, New Brunswick, in the angle between prov. Quebec and the state of Maine, U.S.

Madawaska, riv., Canada, issues from Lake Temiscouata, Quebec, and flows SE. into the riv. St. John, which it joins in M. co., New Brunswick.

Madawaska, riv., Canada, Ontario, rises in Haliburton co., and flows E. into the Ottawa, 28 m. W. of the city of Ottawa.

Madawaska, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., on the Madawaska R., 28 m. NW. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Maddalena, small tn., Sardinia, on S. ct. of an island of same name, 54 m. NE. Sassari, with good harbour. P. <2000.

Maddalena, Col della. See **Alps, I.** (3).

Maddaloni, the ancient *Sessuela*, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 14 m. NNE. Naples, with a royal college and military school, and a fine aqueduct. P. 19,300.

Maddan, tnld., Ire., W. co., bar. and 7 m. SSW. Armagh, P.O. (**Madden**). P. <250.

Madderty, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 5 m. E. Crieff, on the C. R., P.O.; 4861 ac. P. <500.

Maddikera, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, 35 m. E. by N. Bellary. P. (1881) 6200.

Maddington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 10 m. NW. by N. Salisbury, 6 m. N. Wishford stn. P. <500. See **Shrewton.**

Maddiston and Sooty Hill, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1½ m. SE. Polmont Junction, P.O. (**Maddiston**). P. <500.

Maddockstown, tnld., Ire., co. and 4 m. from Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, P.O. P. <250.

Maddúr, vil., India, state and 33 m. NE. by E. Mysore. P. (1881) <3000.

Mâdeba, ruins, Palestine, *Medeba* in the O. T., 31° 42′ N., 35° 48′ E., 6 m. S. by W. the ancient Heshbon.

Madehurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 2½ m. NW. Arundel, 3 m. WSW. Amberley stn. P. <250.

Madeira, principal isl. of a group including also Porto Santo and the Desertas, 338 m. from Africa, 699 m. from Lisbon, 518 m. from the Azores, 276 m. from Tenerife, in 33° N., 17° W. It has the shape of an ellipse (34 m. long W. to E., 15 m. wide, 94 m. in circuit). Very mountainous, with an axial ridge (3000 ft. mean alt., Pico Ruivo, 6060 ft.) forming some high plains (Paúl da Serra), and ending (E.) in a long narrow penin. (Saõ Lourenço), which has the Desertas (SE.) as its continuation. The rocks are mostly eruptive (hypersthenite, basalt, tufa, trachyte, conglomerates). Tertiary and Quaternary deposits have been found. The whole island is still rising. M., famous for its temperate climate, is used as a sanatorium by invalids from Europe and those who have been long resident in Africa (20 yrs., mean temp. 65° F., Jan. 62°, Sept. 74°; mean max. 77°, min. 54°; absolute max. 85°, absolute min. 49⅓°; rfall. 24 in. in 79 days). The dominant winds are N. Sometimes there is snow on the highest mountains, very seldom below 2300 ft. alt. M. is a transitional station between the Mediterranean and African floras (with some American forms), the former predominating Numerous plants have been introduced since the 15th century. Vegetation is denser in the E. and S. than in the W. and N. There are a few endemic animal forms—a seal (*Pelagius*), a bat, a reptile, some birds, arthropoda, and mollusca. The maritime fauna is distinctly European. M. now produces all tropical and European fruits. Its wines (Malmsey, Sercial, Boal) are famous; sugar-cane and tobacco are cultivated. Some domestic industries (lace, straw). M. is in the commercial road between Europe, W. and S. Africa, America. It is an administrative dist. of **Portugal** (cap. **Funchal**). Probably known by the Phœnicians, and visited by the Arabs (12th century). M. was rediscovered and colonised by the Portuguese early in the 15th century. P. (16th century) 16,000; (1825) 100,000; (1878) 129,002; (1890) 132,668. [**J. B. R.**]

Madeira, or **Cayari** (the former a Portuguese name meaning 'wood,' and referring to the extensive forests on its banks), riv., S. America, the most important trib. of the Amazon, formed on the frontier of Bolivia and Brazil, in 10° 25′ S., 65° 25′ W., and flows on the whole NE. till it joins the Amazon in 58¾° W., about 100 m. below Manaos. The Mamore, which

's formed by two headwaters, one, the Chimore, rising in the Bolivian Andes to the E. of Cochabamba, and the other, the Guapay or Rio Grande, by much the longer, rising S. of Cochabamba and describing a great curve to the S., flows N., forming below the confluence of the Guapore (r. bk.), the boundary between Bolivia and Brazil, is usually regarded as the main headwater of the M., and the two rivers together would afford a continuous waterway for steamers to within a short distance of Cochabamba were it not for a long series of bad rapids (mainly caused by the presence of hard gneissose and other metamorphic rocks, or of granite, in the bed of the river) occurring on a stretch of more than 200 m. above and below the confluence of the Beni. The first of these rapids ascending is formed by the Falls of Santo Antonio in 8° 48′ S., the highest that of Guajara-mirim in 10° 50′ S. Among the more important intervening rapids are the Caldeirão do Inferno ('hell caldron'), Paredão, and Ribeirão. The total fall of the river between the highest and lowest rapids is 270 ft. The construction of a railway 174 m. long to avoid these rapids has long been projected. Total length (including the Mamore), about 3100; area of basin, 480,500 sq. m. Discharge at upper end of rapids, low water, 53,000 cubic ft. per. second; flood, 429,000 cubic ft. per. second; in lower part of course (Sapucaiaroca), low water, 146,000 cubic ft., flood 1,381,000 cubic ft.; per second.

Madelaine (or **Magdalen**) **River,** riv., Canada, Quebec, Gaspe co., flows ENE. then N. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at **Cape M.,** in 65° 20′ W. Mean temp. at Cape M. (5 yrs., 1882–88), yr. 34.9° F., Jan. 7.8°, July 59.2°.

Madeleine, Monts de la, mt. chain, central France, between deps. Allier and Loire, covered with forests. Highest point Pierre-du-Jour, 3820 ft.

Madeleine Islands, group of desert islets, Africa, S. Cape Verd.

Madeley, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 14 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, 4 m. SW. by W. Shiffnal, with stns. (**Madeley Market**) on the L. & NW. R. branch line to Coalport and (**M. Court**) on the G. W. R., including Ironbridge, Coalport, and Coalbrookdale, and itself included in the mun. bor. of Wenlock (*q.v.*); has coal-mines. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. 8200.

Madeley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 4½ m. W. by S. Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the L. & NW. R., with another stn. (**M. Road**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O., P.O. (**Little M.**); 5864 ac. P. <3000.

Madeley Market, stn., Eng., Salop. See **Madeley.**

Madelia, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Watonwan co., 87 m. SW. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Madeline Island, U.S., Wisconsin, Ashland co., off the N. ct., in Lake Superior, in 90° 35′–45′ W.

Madembe, stn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 167 m. N. Boma.

Maden, or *Maaden*, Turkish, 'mines.' In Servia takes the form *Maidan*, or *Majdan.*

Maden Bala, turquoise mines, Persia. See **Nishapur.**

Maden Khapur, Kurdistan. See **Khapur.**

Mader, vil., on the Danakil ct., Italian E. Africa, at the head of Hanfila Bay, Red Sea, in 14° 45′ N., nearly opposite Hodaida, Arabia.

Madgiri, tn., India, Mysore, 55 m. NNW. Bangalore, at the N. base of the M.-Drug (hill, alt. 3935 ft., crowned with old fortifications). P. (1881) <3000.

Mádgula, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Vizagapatam, in 17° 55′ N., 82° 52′ E. P. (1881) 7600.

Mádha, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sholápur, 84 m. N. by W. Bijápur. P. <5000.

Madhapur, tn., India, on the SW. ct. of Káthiáwár Penin., 78 m. NW. by W. Diu. P. (1881) <3000.

Mádhepur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Darbhangah, 80 m. NE. by E. Patná. P. <5000.

Mádhopur, tn., India, Rájputána, 37 m. NNW. Jaipur. P. (1881) 14,100.

Mádhubaní, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Darbhangah, 72 m. NE. Patná. P. 17,500; Hindus, 13,200; Moham. 4200.

Mádhumatí, riv. of the Ganges delta, India, Bengal, entering the sea as the Haringháta in 90° E., called in its upper reaches the Garái or Gorai.

Madi, tribe, Africa, on both banks of the Nile, near its outlet from Lake Albert Nyanza.

Madidi, riv., Bolivia, flows NE. and enters the Beni in 12° 33′ S.

Madimola, stn., Ger. E. Africa, Uzaramo, 40 m. SW. by S. Bagamoyo.

Madin, ruins, Palestine, *Madon* in the O. T., 32° 48′ N., 35° 27′ E., 5½ m. W. by N. Tiberias.

Madingley, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 4 m. WNW. Cambridge, 3 m. SW. by W. Histon stn. P. <250.

Madisco, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Gloucester, on Bay of Chaleur, 11 m. from Bathurst. P. <1500.

Madison, co., U.S., Alabama, on N. frontier, W. of 86° W.

Madison, co., U.S., Arkansas, E. of 94° W., and crossed in middle by 36° N.

Madison, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., on Long Island Sound, 17 m. E. by S. New Haven. P. <1500.

Madison, vil., U.S., Florida, cap. M. co., 50 m. E. Tallahassee. P. <1500.

Madison, city, U.S., Georgia, cap. Morgan co., 57 m. E. by S. Atlanta. P. <3000.

Madison, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in extreme S. by 34° N., and in extreme E. by 83° W.

Madison, co., U.S., Illinois, W. frontier, crossed in N. by 39° N.

Madison, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed in S. by 40° N., and E. of 86° W.

Madison, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Jefferson co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 90 m. below Cincinnati, 38 m. NE. by N. Louisville (Ky.), with numerous mills, foundries, machine-shops, marine ways, &c. P. (1880) 8900; (1890) 8900.

Madison, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 41° N., and crossed by 94° W.

Madison, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of the meridian 84°, and S. of the parallel 38°, bounded on the N. by the Kentucky R.

Madison, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Hopkins co., 95 m. NNW. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Madison, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the NE., on the Mississippi, N. of 32° N.

Madison, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 9 m. N. Norridgewock by rail. P. <2000.

Madison, co., U.S., Mississippi, S. of 33° N., crossed by 90° W., bounded on the NW. by the Big Black R.

Madison, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., to the S. of 38° N., and W. of 90° W.

Madison, co., U.S., Montana, S. frontier, crossed by 112° W.

Madison, riv., Montana. See **Missouri.**

Madison, vil., U.S., Nebraska, cap. M. co., 90 m. WNW. Omaha. P. <1500.

Madison, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, in the S. of Coos co., in the White Mts., 67 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 5336 ft. (Appalachian Club), and 5365 ft. (Geol. Survey of New Hampshire).

Madison, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 52 m. NNE. Concord. P. <1500.

Madison, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 13 m. W. by N. Newark; the seat of Drew Theological Seminary. P. <3000.

Madison, co., U.S., New York, E. of 76° W., crossed in the N. by 43° N., bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake.

Madison, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NW., on the N. frontier, E. of 83° W.

Madison, co., U.S., Ohio, crossed in the N. by 40° N., and in the middle by 83½° W.

Madison, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Lake co., 79 m. N. by E. Yankton; summer resort. P. <2000.

Madison, co., U.S., in the W. of Tennessee, N. of 35° N., and crossed in the W. by 89° W.

Madison, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 96° W. and by 31° N., bounded on the E. by the Trinity R.

Madison, co., U.S., Virginia, in the N., N. of 38° N., and W. of 78° W.

Madison, vil., U.S., Virginia, Amherst co. P. <1500.

Madison, city, U.S., cap. Wisconsin and cap. Dane co., beautifully situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 75 m. W. Milwaukee; seat of the State University; manufactures, agricultural implements, &c.; a favourite residential town and summer resort. Alt. 848 ft. (R.R.); signal stn. 949 ft. (Washburn Observatory; 43° 4′ 37″ N., 89° 24′ 28″ W.). P. (1880) 10,300; (1890) 13,400.

Madison, North, vil., U.S., Indiana, Jefferson co., 39 m. NE. by N. Louisville (Ky.). P. <1500.

Madisonville, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Hopkins co., 38 m. S. Henderson by rail. P. <3000.

Madisonville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 8 m. NE. by E. Cincinnati. P. <3000.

Madiswil, vil., Switzd., cant. Berne, 6 m. SSE. Aarwangen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Madiun (Dutch spelling —**oen**), tn., Java, 80 m. E. by N. Jokjokarta. P. tn. 18,000, including about 500 Europeans.

Madiville, French Congo Terr. See **Lastoursville.**

Madley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 6 m. W. by S. Hereford, PM.O.; 5358 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**M. with Tiberton**) P. <1000.

Madmannah, place named in O. T. See **Umm Delmneh.**

Madmen, place named in O. T. See **Umm Delneh.**

Madoc, or **Hastings,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 52 m. WNW. Kingston; a railway junction. P. <1500.

Madoera, Dutch spelling of **Madura** (*q.v.*), isl., to the E. of Java, in 7° 37′ S., 111° 31′ E.; cap. residency M. The **riv. M.** is a trib. of the Solo.

Madon, placed named in O. T. See **Madin.**

Madonian Mountains, Italian **Le Madonie,** group in the isl. of Sicily, prov. and 40 m. ESE. Palermo, overlooking

Cefalu near the middle of the N. ct.; mostly of limestone formation. Highest summit, the Pizzo d' Antenna, 6480 ft.

Madonna, vil., Greece, isl. of Paxos, on the E. ct., 46 m. SW. Yanina (Albania). P. <2000.

Madore, tnld., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., Caheragh par., on the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Rly. P. <250.

Madras, city and seapt., Brit. India, the seat of government, and headquarters of the Madras army, the third seaport of India, ranking next after Bombay and Calcutta; lat. of observatory 13° 4′ 6″ N., long. 80° 14′ 50″ E. The municipality includes a number of suburban tracts and villages scattered over a partly cultivated dist. stretching for 9 m. along the coast, and 3½ m. inland. The nucleus of the city, the centre of business, containing the banks, customs-house, mercantile offices, as well as the High Court, is the 'Black Town,' an ill-built, densely peopled block about a mile square. S. of this is a dist. partly surrounded by the circuitous Cooum R. and its backwater, and hence called the 'Island,' containing the fort, Government House, and several handsome public buildings, the whole having an open space seaward. Still further S. is the old Portuguese town of St. Thomé, now an integral part of the city; to the SW. and W. are European quarters, and W. of the 'Black Town,' the Eurasian quarters and other suburbs, containing many European residences in spacious 'compounds.' S. of St. Thomé, and forming the S. limit of the city, the Adyar R., here crossed by the Elphinstone Bridge, flows from W. to E. Amongst the principal buildings are the cathedral, Scotch Kirk, Government House, Senate House, Memorial Hall, Patchcappah's Hall, and Chepák Palace, formerly the residence of the Nawáb of Arcot, now containing the revenue offices. Fort St. George, or the 'White Town,' contains the arsenal, the principal government offices, and St. Mary's, built in 1680, the oldest English church in India. Important institutions are the observatory, founded in 1792, which gives the standard time to all India, and is the fixed point of departure of the Trigonometrical Survey; and the university. The principal recreation grounds are the South Beach Promenade and the People's Park (116 ac.). The drainage of the town is partly to the sea and partly to a sewage farm; in the 'Black Town' a large pumping apparatus is provided to remove the sewage to a distance. The town is supplied with water from two reservoirs fed by the Cortelliar R., the Cholávaram and Red Hills, whence the water is conveyed to the city by a channel 7 m. in length. The annual supply is about 135,000,000 cubic feet. In 1884 the Red Hills reservoir was burst by a cyclone, and for ten days the inhabitants had to depend on tanks and wells. Harbour works have been in progress for many years, but the difficulties of construction are enormous. The main undertaking has been the enclosure of a considerable water area by two converging piers, respectively 3726 ft. and 3907 ft. in length, leaving a passage between of 520 ft. The depth at entrance at ordinary spring tide is, high water 49 ft., low 46 ft.; the corresponding depths within the harbour are 41 ft. and 38 ft. In the centre is an iron pier, opposite the custom-house, 300 yards in length, completed in 1862 at a cost of £110,000. Eleven vessels can be berthed in the harbour; vessels are loaded and discharged by lighters. The roadstead outside affords good anchorage, but is liable to be swept by destructive hurricanes. For railways, see **Madras Presidency.** The Buckingham Canal passes through the W. outskirts of the city. A grant of the land on which M. now stands was obtained by Mr. Francis Day in 1639, and a factory with fortifications constructed; in 1743 the fort was extended and strengthened, and by that time the city had become the largest in S. India. In 1746 the French, under La Bourdonnais, captured the fort, which was restored two years later; it was again besieged, though unsuccessfully, in 1758. The town of St. Thomé was founded by the Portuguese in 1504, held by the French from 1672 to 1674, and taken by the English in 1749. The average imports of M. exceed £5,000,000, and the exports (principally coffee, cotton, grain, hides, indigo, oil-seeds, &c.) £4,500,000. Mean temp., yr. 82° F., Jan. 76°, June 88°; mean rfall., yr. 49.1 in., July–Dec. 42.5 in., Oct.–Nov. 24.5 in. P. (1871) 397,552; (1881) 405,848; (1891) 452,518.

Madras Presidency, Brit. India, embracing all the eastern plains to the S. of Lake Chilka, nearly the whole range of the Eastern Ghâts, together with a considerable area of the Indian tableland, more particularly a great wedge between the native states of Haidarábád and Mysore, the N. boundary of this area being formed mainly by the Kistna, with its trib. the Tungabhadra, and the whole area to the S. and SW. of Mysore. There are five native states under the control of the Madras government; and the region NE. of the Godávari, forming the Jaipúr (Jeypore) Agency, is under a peculiar administration. There are three French possessions on the E. ct. (Yanaon, Pondicherri, and Karikal), besides one (Mahé) on the W. The presidency is divided into dists., as shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1872.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Incr. per Cent. 1881-91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Madras—						
Anantápur[1]	5,275	..	605	709	17.2	134
Arcot, North	7,616	2,015	1,823	2,180	19.6	286
Arcot, South	5,217	1,756	1,816	2,163	19.1	415
Bellary[1]	5,975	1,668	722	900	24.7	151
Chengalpat	2,842	938	981	1,137	15.9	400
Coimbatore	7,860	1,763	1,658	2,005	20.9	255
Cuddapah	8,722	1,351	1,121	1,272	13.5	146
Ganjám[1,2]	8,370	1,520	1,750	1,897	8.0[3]	226
Godávari[1,2]	7,857	1,593	1,795	2,079	15.2[3]	264
Kánara, South	3,902	918	960	1,056	10.1	271
Karnúl	7,514	960	679	818	20.5	109
Kistna	8,397	1,452	1,548	1,856	19.8	221
Madras City	29	398	406	453	11.5	15,604
Madura	8,808	2,267	2,169	2,608	20.3	296
Malabar	5,585	2,261	2,365	2,653	12.2	475
Nellore	8,765	1,377	1,220	1,464	20.0	167
Nílgiris	957	49.5	91.0	100	9.6	104
Salem[1]	7,529	1,967	1,593	1,963	23.2	261
Tanjore[1]	3,709	1,974	2,131	2,228	4.6	601
Tinnevelli	5,387	1,694	1,700	1,916	12.7	356
Trichinopoli	3,631	1,200	1,215	1,373	13.0	378
Vizagapatam[1,2]	17,242	2,159	2,481	2,803	8.6[3]	162
Total Brit. Terr.	141,189	31,281	30.827	35,630	15.3	252
Native States—						
Banganapalli (Karnúl)	255	24.8	30.8	35	15.4	139
Cochin	1,362	601	600	723	20.4	531
Pudukota	1,101	317	302	373	23.5	339
Sandúr (Bellary)	161	9.0	10.5	11	8.1	71
Travancore	6,730	2,309	2,401	2,558	6.5	380
Total Native States	9,609	3,260	3,345	3,701	10.6	385
Grand Total	150,798	34,542	34,172	39,331	15.1	260

[1] Area changed between 1881 and 1891. Till 1882 the dist. of Bellary included the present dist. of Anantápur.
[2] Including the Agency Tract.
[3] Exclusive of Agency tracts, the increase in which was, Ganjám 23.1, Godávari 25.2, Vizagapatam 24.4.

The terr. comprises three great natural divs., depending on the position and direction of the Eastern and Western Ghâts: the E. ct. region, the W. ct. region, and the central tableland. The three principal rivers are Godávari, Kistna (or Krishna), and Káveri (Cauvery), all of which rise in the Western Ghâts, and flow SE. to Bay of Bengal. In their upper courses they are of little use either for irrigation or navigation, but in the lower, where they form great deltas, they are utilised for both purposes. Among the physical striking features of the terr. are the Nílgiri Hills, the Pálghát Gap, and the Anamalai Hills and Cardamom Mts. to the S. of that gap; the western slopes of the two last ranges belong, however, to the native states of Cochin and Travancore. The plains behind that part of the coast which trends north-eastwards are known historically as the Northern Circars. The coast on the Bay of Bengal to the S. of this is known as the Coromandel coast, probably through a corruption of the name Cholamandalam, that is, 'country of the Cholas,' as the people of this region were at one time called. The SW. coast, on the Arabian Sea, is called the Malabar coast. The **climate** is hot, but varies considerably in different parts. The heat is intense in the plains of the SE., and the rainfall generally below 50 in., decreasing towards the S. [**Masulipatam, Madras** (city), **Negapatam, Trichinopoli, Madura**]. On the W. ct. the summer temperature is high, and the SW. monsoon brings excessive rain [**Cochin, Mangalore**]. In the Ghâts [**Mercara**] and in the interior temperature is modified by elevation, the rainfall in the interior being comparatively small [**Coimbatore, Wellington**]. The rainy season lasts from May to Oct. **Irrigation** is effected by canals, tanks, and wells; canals are connected mainly with the deltas of the great rivers. Of works in progress, the most important are the Periyar and the Rushikeslia, for the Madura and Ganjam dists. respectively. Irrigation by tanks and wells is also advancing considerably. Three wide-spread **famines** have occurred during the century, in 1833, 1865–66, 1876–78, and 1892, and in 1854 in the north-central parts, which have always suffered most severely, these parts having their rainfall diminished by the interposition of the Ghâts both on the E. and W., whereas the Pálghát Gap allows of access of rain from the W. to the south-central parts, which are open to the E. Only once has the famine extended over the coast region N. of the Godávari, though parts of Ganjám suffered severely in 1888–89, while the W. ct. has entirely escaped. About half the area of the Presidency is under cultivation, 13 per cent. more is said to be available, while nearly 20 per cent. is waste land. Forests, most extensive in the W., cover about 18 per cent. of the surface. Among **crops** rice is the prevailing grain in the parts irrigated directly from rivers, elsewhere millets (*rágí*, *joar*, and *bájra*) and pulses predominate; wheat is scarcely known; cotton is chiefly grown on the table-

land and in the extreme S. Among other crops of importance are indigo (declining), sugar-cane, tobacco, various spices, all kinds of tropical fruits, and on the mountains coffee, tea, and cinchona. The government plantations of cinchona, on the Nílgiri Hills, are the oldest in India, the tree having been first planted there in 1860. On and near the coast coco-nuts abound, and the areca nut, date, palmyra, and other palms are more widely distributed.

The chief **minerals** are the iron ores of the Salem dist., gold in the Wainád (Wynaad), and salt, obtained by solar evaporation, all round the coast. Weaving is the principal manufacture; industries are mainly for the supply of local markets. The principal standard-gauge **railways** of M. are those which connect M. city with Bombay, Bangalore, and (through the Pálghát Gap) with Calicut on the W. ct., and Bezwáda (Bezvada) with Haidarábád, and the Madras-Bombay line. In the extreme S. the railways are all on the metre-gauge, and in the N., among other metre-gauge railways, is one connecting Bezwáda with the railway system of southern Bombay. The construction of a standard gauge railway from Bezwáda to Cuttack, in Bengal (destined, no doubt, to be ultimately extended to Calcutta), has been authorised by the government. Along the E. ct. the **Buckingham Canal** (salt-water) is an important means of communication from the Pálár to the Godávari. The Karnúl Canal also belongs to this Presidency. The principal towns are Madras, Trichinopoli, Madura, Salem, Calicut, Bellary, Negapatam, Tanjore, Combaconum. Dravidian **dialects** are spoken throughout the entire area of the Presidency, except the extreme NE., where Uriya is spoken, as in Orissa. Hindus form rather more than seven-eighths of the population; of the rest, Mahommedans and Christians are the most numerous. The first British possession in this region was the site on which Fort St. George stands, acquired in 1639; no addition was made to the terr. for more than a century, when Masulipatam was taken from the French. A few years later the N. ct. tract—the Circars—was ceded by the Moghal emperor. At the end of the century the Malabar coast was acquired by the fall of Tipu Sultan, and the west-central divs. of Salem and Coimbatore. Tanjore and the Karnatak were added a year or two later, and in 1838 the Karnúl domains.

Madre, Laguna de la, large lagoon, E. ct. Mexico, Tamaulipas state, separated by a group of low islands from the gulf. Length, NNE. to SSW., 109 m.

Madre, Sierra, general name of the mountain chain which forms the W. border of the great central plateau, Mexico (*q.v.*).

Madre de Dios, called by the Tacana Indians **Manutata,** and by the Quichuas **Amaru-mayu,** riv., S. America, rises on the E. slopes of the Andes in Peru, and flows ENE. to the Beni (Bolivia), which it joins in about 11° S., 66½° W.; navigable nearly to its source; length estimated at 870 m.

Madre de Dios Archipelago, W. Patagonia, separated from the mainland and from Hanover and Chatham Is. by Concepcion Straits, and on the N. from Wellington by Trinidad Channel, between 50° and 51° S., crossed by 73° W.

Madresfield, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. SW. by S. Worcester, 1 m. E. Malvern Link stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Madrid (Arabic *Mahubit, Mazerit,* or *Majerit,* 'wind current'), tn., the cap. of Spain, prov. of M. and of the military captaincy of New Castille, seat of a bishopric under Toledo. It is the highest cap. of Europe, situated on a small plateau (alt. 2140 ft.) in the middle of a large sandy arid plain on the (E.) banks of the small riv. Manzanares (dry in summer), almost in the centre of Spain, with a perimeter of more than 13 m. Conquered from the Moors in the 11th century, M. was up to the 16th century a royal hunting seat, often residence of Charles V., and was formerly made the cap. under Philip II. (1560). The oldest quarters of the town are S. (Moreria, Lavapies, Plaza Mayor). Almost all the buildings are posterior to the 17th century. In 1868 the old walls were demolished, and the town greatly enlarged. The new quarters are N. and NE. (Olavide, Salamanca). It possesses the Central University, an Industrial College, Academy of Art, *Conservatorio* of Music, National Library (300,000 vols., 300,000 MSS.), museums of archæology and natural science, an astronomical and meteorological observatory (40° 24′ 29.7″ N., 3° 41′ 16″ W.). The gallery of paintings (Museo del Prado) is one of the richest in the world. Manufactures of tobacco, powder, gold and silver smith's works, tapestry, ceramics. Native place of Ercilla, Lope de Vega, Quevedo, Tirso de Molina, and Calderon. The climate is very dry, very hot in summer, very cold in winter, with a powerful irradiation, and very dangerous for delicate people. Mean temp. (29 yrs.) 55.7°, (max.) Aug. 107°, (min.) Jan. 13°; rfall., 15⅓ in. in 94 days; 131 days of clear blue sky. P. (1877) 397,000; (1887) 470,000. [**J. B. R.**]

Madrid, vil., U.S., Iowa, Boone co. P.<1500.

Madrid, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Grass R., 95 m. W. by N. Burlington (Vt.), with good water-power, and some factories. P.<1500.

Madridejos, tn., Spain, prov. and 36 m. SE. Toledo, cap. dist. M. The base of the triangulation of Spain has been measured from here. P. 6600.

Madrigal de las Atlas Torres, tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. NNW. Avila, dist. Arevalo. P.<4000.

Madrin, seapt., Argentine Republic. See **Puerto Madrin.**

Mad River, riv., U.S., in the SW. of Ohio, flows SSW. then SW. to the great Miami, which it joins at Dayton; affords extensive water-power.

Madron, par. and tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 1½ m. NW. Penzance, P.O.; 5589 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**M. with Morvah**) P.<2500.

Madronera, tn., Spain, prov. and 32 m. E. Cáceres, dist. Trujillo. P.<5000.

Madura, tn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. M., on S. bank of Vaigai R., 72 m. SW. by S. Trichinopoli; the political and religious capital of southern India from time immemorial, with a great pagoda profusely ornamented sacred to Siva, and numerous other religious and non-religious edifices. Alt. 448 ft. Mean temp., yr. 82° F., Jan. 77°, May 86°; rfall., yr. 35 in., Aug.–Nov. 23 in. P. (1881) 73,800; (1891) 87,400; Hindus, 77,400; Christians, 2900.

Madura, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off N. ct. of the E. end of Java, with which it is included under the Netherlands government, separated from Java by Surabaya Strait. It is mountainous, and fairly rich in forests, but inferior in fertility to Java, and barely supports its population. Its water-courses are small, and none navigable except the Maringan. Has productive salt-mines. Principal seaports, Bangkalan, Sumenep, and Pamakasan. It forms, with the small islands adjacent, a residency of Java, of which the area is 2041 sq. m., and the P. 1,466,000 (440 Europeans).

Madü See, lake, Prussia, Pomerania. See **Plöne.**

Madwari, vil., Africa, Bornu, on the W. ct. of Lake Chad.

Madzanga, seapt., Madagascar. See **Mojanga.**

Mæander, riv., Asia Minor. See **Menderez.**

Maebashi, tn., Japan, 70 m. NW. Tokyo; important centre of the silk trade, one of the best qualities of raw silk being named after the town. P. 20,000.

Mælar, Lake, Sweden. See **Mälar.**

Maella, tn., Spain, prov. Saragossa, dist. Caspe, 29 m. NW. Tortosa. P.<4000.

Maelström, Malström ('mill-stream'), or **Moskenström,** celebrated current, Arctic Ocean, between the islet Moskenö and Moskenoes I., S. of the Lofoten group; only dangerous when the NW. wind blows against the tide.

Maemo, isl., Oceania. See **Makemo.**

Maen, Welsh, 'a stone.'

Maenan, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, on the Conway, 3 m. N. Llanrwst, P.O. P.<500. See **Conway.**

Maenbury Ring. See **Dorchester.**

Maenclochog, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 9½ m. SE. by E. Fishguard, PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**M. with Llangolman and Llandilo**) P.<1000.

Maentwrog, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Dwyryd, 8 m. NE. Harlech, with a stn. (**Maentwrog Road**) on the G. W. R.; 7630 ac. P.<1000. See **Festiniog.**

Maer, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 6½ m. SW. Stoke, 1½ m. S. Whitmore stn., P.O. P.<500.

Maer, or **Meer,** vil., Africa, Namaqua-land, in vast plains in 25° 15′ S., 20° 40′ E.

Maerdy, Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Mardy.**

Maerdy, P.O., Wales, SE. Carmarthenshire, 4 m. from Llandilo.

Maerdy, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Rhondda-fach branch of the Taff Vale Rly., 6½ m. SW. Merthyr Tydfil, PMT.O. (**Mardy**).

Maerdy, P.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 5 m. from Corwen.

Maes, riv., Belgium. See **Meuse.**

Maes, Welsh, 'a field.'

Maesbrook, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 5½ m. S. by E. Oswestry, 2½ m. E. by S. Pant stn., P.O. See **Kinnerley.**

Maesbury Marsh, P.O., Eng., Salop, div. and 3 m. SE. by S. Oswestry.

Maescar, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Usk, 8 m. SW. Brecknock; 4317 ac. P.<750.

Maeseyck, tn., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, arr. M., on the Meuse, 11 m. SW. by W. Roermond. Birthplace of the brothers Van Eyck, inventors of painting in oil. P.<5000.

Maesllyn, PMT.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5 m. W. Llandyssil.

Maesmynis, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 14 m. N. Brecknock, 2 m. SW. Builth (Wells) stn. P.<250. See **Llanynys.**

Maesteg, part of eccles. par. and tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the Llyfnu, 8 m. SE. by E. Neath, on a branch of the G. W. R.; has coal-mines. Tn. P. 9400. See **Llanyynwyd.**

Maestra, Sierra, mt. chain, Cuba. See **Macaca.**

Maestricht, former spelling of Maastricht (*q.v.*), Holland.

Maesybont, P.O., Wales, near Llandebie, Carmarthenshire, 4 m. from Cross Hands.

Maesycrugiau, stn., Wales, W. Carmarthenshire, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., 8 m. SW. Lampeter, P.O.

Maes-y-cwmwr, coal-mining vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 9 m. SW. by W. Pontypool, with a stn. (**Maesycwmmer**) on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., PMT.O. (**Maes-y-cwmmer**). See **Mynyddyslwyn.**

Maesyfelin, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 8 m. NW. Lampeter.

Mafamude, a corruption of *Mohammed*, tn., Portugal, dist. Oporto, on the l. bk. of the Douro. P. (comm.)<4000.

Mafeking, tn., Brit. Bechuana-land, in 25° 51′ 1″ S., 25° 41′ E. (Swan); Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and English Episcopal Church; connected in 1894 with the railway system of Cape Colony.

Mafeteng, vil., in the W. of Basuto-land, a residency 65 m. NE. by N. Aliwal North.

Mafia, or **Marfa,** riv., Africa, Liberia.

Maffersdorf-links-der-Neisse, adjoining vil., on the l. bk. P.<3000.

Maffersdorf-rechts-der-Neisse, vil., Austria, prov. Bohemia, on the r. bk. of the Neisse, dist. Reichenberg. P.<4000.

Mafira, mun. tp., Victoria, Tanjil co., 10 m. N. by W. Sale. P.<1500.

Mafia, isl., E. Africa, belonging to Zanzibar, in 7° 35′–8° S., now assigned to the German sphere of influence; flat and wooded. Length, 31 m.

Mafia, isl., Pacific. See **Mapia.**

Mafor, or **Mefur,** isl., N. New Guinea, in mouth of Geelvink Bay. Area, 110 sq. m.

Mafra, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 18 m. NW. Lisbon. It has a celebrated convent, and a royal palace of extraordinary dimensions, richly decorated, and containing a library of 25,000 volumes. Alt. 746 ft. Rfall. (10 yrs.), 44.10 in. P.<4000.

Mafrag, small riv., Africa, Algeria, prov. Constantine, enters the Mediterranean about 12 m. ESE. Bona.

Mafu, vil., French W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Senegal, 137 m. (205 by water) ENE. Saint-Louis, which is navigable to this point for despatch-boats not drawing more than 8½ ft.

Mafu, or **Mauphoo,** gorge and stronghold of China, in the SW. of Yünnan, 90 m. ENE. Bhamo.

Mafuz, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 135 m. NE. Aden.

Mafúz Bandar, another name for Chicacole (*q.v.*), India, Madras.

Magadi, vil., India, Mysore, dist. and 28 m. by road W. Bangalore. P. (1881)<4000.

Magadino, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 8 m. WSW. Bellinzona, at the head of Lake Maggiore. P.<2000.

Magadoxo, tn., Africa. See **Mogdishu.**

Magaguadavic River, riv., Canada, in the SW. of New Brunswick, flows S. into Passamaquoddy Bay.

Magala, tn., E. Africa, on E. shore of Lake Tanganyika, in 4° 24′ N.

Magalhães, Strait of. See **Magellan, Strait of.**

Magalies-bergen, range of mts., South African Republic, trending nearly E. and W. to the W. of Pretoria; they contain deposits of iron ore.

Magallanes, terr., Chile, embracing all the area belonging to the republic S. of about 47° S., and thus comprising the Chilean portion of Tierra del Fuego and the land on the opposite side of the Strait of Magellan (*q.v.*).

Magallania. See **Philippine Islands.**

Magallon, tn., Spain, prov. Saragossa, dist. and 4 m. E. Borja.

Maganand, mt. pass, India, Punjab, Sirmúr state, in 30° 32′ N., 77° 19′ E. Alt. about 2600 ft.

Maganetawan, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., on the riv. Maganetawan, 86 m. NNE. Collingwood.

Maganetawan R., flows W. into Georgian Bay about 45° 46′ N.

Maganey, tnld., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Kilkea and Moone, 5 m. N. by W. Carlow, on the r. bk. of the Barrow, with a stn. (**Mageney**) on the Carlow Rly., P.O. (**Mageney**). P.<250.

Magango, dist. and former stn., Africa. See **Magungo.**

Magangue, vil., Colombia, Bolivar, on the l. bk. of the Cauca, 100 m. SE. by S. Cartagena; important fairs in February, June, and September. P. 4000.

Maganja, tribe, Africa. Same as **Manganja.**

Magarovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 5 m. W. by N. Monastir.

Magar Talão ('Crocodile Tank'), tank, hot springs, and temple, Brit. India, Bombay, Sind, 7 or 8 m. N. Karáchi.

Magas, vil., Persia, Kerman, 135 m. N. of the SE. corner of the empire.

Mag'dala, hill fort, Abyssinia, Shoa, on an isolated rock 3300 ft. above the Beshilo, 72 m. ESE. Debra Tabor, on the plateau of Talanta; stormed and totally destroyed by the British, April 13, 1868. Alt. 9110 ft.

Magdala, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar. circle and 7 m. SE. Weimar. P.<2000.

Magdala, place named in N. T. See **Mejdel.**

Magdalen, cape and riv., Canada, Quebec, Gaspe co. See **Madelaine.**

Magdalena, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, on the Rio de la Plata, 52 m. SE. by E. Buenos Aires. P. 4000.

Magdalena, dep., Colombia, on NE. ct., cap. Santa Marta.

Magdalena, chief riv. and great water-highway of Colombia, rises near the S. of the republic in the same mountain knot, the Paramo de las Papas, as its main trib. the Cauca, and flows on the whole N., till it enters the Caribbean Sea by two arms, enclosing the small deltaic island of Los Gomez, in 74° 55′ W. At its mouth is a bar, which varies greatly in depth in short intervals of time, in consequence of which it is now rarely entered, goods being conveyed between the seaport of Sabanilla, W. of the river mouth, and Barranquilla, the chief river-port (15 m. above the mouth), by a railway 18 m. long. Higher up the M. is connected with Cartagena (*q.v.*) both by a canal and by railway, and river steamers navigate the river both from Barranquilla and Cartagena, ascending as high as Jirardot, 718 m. above Barranquilla, occasionally as high as Neiva, 830 m. from the same port; but between Facaloa (below Mompos) and Banco, a stretch of 107 m., the steamers forsake the main stream and follow the Cauca and the Loba, a river arm connecting the M. at Banco with the Cauca at Guamal. Besides the places mentioned, the chief river-ports are Puerto Berrio (471 m. above Barranquilla), the port of Medellin, and Honda, or rather its adjacent river-port Caracolí, the port of Bogotá, 600 m. above that port. Chief r. bk. trib. the Sogamoso. Total length of river, 1060 m.; area of basin, 95,770 sq. m.; mean discharge, 263,500 cubic ft. per second.

Magdalena, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Socorro co., 135 m. SW. by S. Santa Fé.

Magdalena, Bahia de la, magnificent bay, Mexico, Lower California, on the W. ct., in 24° 20′ N.; rendezvous for whalers.

Magdalena, Islas de la, Pacific Ocean. See **Marias, Las Tres.**

Magdalena Bahia, bay, S. America, on the W. ct., about 3° 55′ N.

Magdalen Channel (or **Sound**), Tierra del Fuego, branch of the Strait of Magellan, in 71° W., between Clarence and Dawson Is.

Magdalen Green, hamlet, Eng., Essex, 1 m. from Clacton-on-Sea, PM.O.

Magdalen Green, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the C. R., included in parl. burgh of Dundee.

Magdalen Islands, group, Canada, Quebec, in the St. Lawrence, opposite Chaleur Bay, including the isls. of Coffin, Saunders, Wolfe, and Amherst; fisheries (mackerel, cod, and halibut) form the chief industry; Grand Entry Harbour is available for vessels up to 120 tons.

Magdalen Laver, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 10½ m. ESE. Ware, 3 m. N. by W. Blake Hall stn. P.<250.

Magdalen Road, stn., Eng., Norfolk, on the G. E. R., 6 m. S. King's Lynn, P.O. (**Magdalen**).

Magdeburg (name derived from *Magatha-Burg*, 'castle of the virgin'), cap. Prussian prov. Saxony and govt. M., lying in the N. German Plain, 134 ft. above sea-level, on the Elbe, in 52° 8′ N. lat., and 11° 40′ E. long. M. is one of the most powerful fortresses of the German Empire, its position being of very great strategical importance, as it is situated on the direct road which connects Cologne with Berlin and Danzig. The fortifications include 13 detached forts, which surround the town. The country around M. is unattractive. M. is a great mart for sugar, corn, and other agricultural produce; its principal manufactures are machinery, ironware, spirits, tobacco, cigars, artificial manures, cement, potteries, chemicals, and textiles. M. owes its commercial importance to its position on a great navigable river (see **Elbe**), and to its splendid railway connections, it being situated at the point where the lines from Berlin, Hamburg, and Leipzig converge. The town was founded by Charlemagne in 805, as a stronghold against the attacks of the Wends and Avars. Its terrible fate in the Thirty Years' War is well known; in 1631 it was taken by storm by Tilly, and completely burnt down, 30,000 people perishing. P. (1816) 36,400; (1870) 80,000; (1890) including since 1887 Buckau, Neustadt-M., and Sudenburg, tn. P. 117,600, comm. P. 202,200. [**H. C. S.**]

Magdunum, tn., France. See **Mehun-sur-Jèvre.**

Mage, tn., Brazil, prov. and 20 m. NNE. Rio de Janiero.

Magee (ma-gī') **Island,** Ire. See **Island Magee.**

Magelang, tn., Java, 35 m. NNW. Jokjokarta. P. 19,000.

Magellan, archipelago, Oceania, about 20° to 32° N., 130° to 170° 20′ E. Area, 42 sq. m. The population, all in Peel I., is about 100.

Magellan, Strait of, strait between Tierra del Fuego and the mainland of S. America, about 200 m. long, but with a very varying width (2½ to 11 m.). Discovered in 1520 by the Portuguese navigator Magalhães, who, however, is generally known under name of Magellan, a French and English form derived from the Spanish form Magallanes, because at the

time of his great voyage he was in Spanish service. Cannot be navigated by night on account of sinuosities and absence of lights. Coal worked at Punta Arenas. The terr. on both sides of the strait is now entirely in Chilean hands.

Mageney, stn. and P.O., Ire., co. Kildare. See **Maganey.**

Magenta, tn., Africa, Algeria, prov. Oran, with stn. on the railway from Oran to Ras-el-Ma. It was founded when Mac-mahon, Duke of Magenta, governed Algeria.

Magenta, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 15 m. W. Milan. The allied French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here, June 4, 1859. P. 6200.

Magerl, or **Maugry,** tn., India, Mysore, 53 m. SE. Seringa-patam; celebrated for numerous ruined temples, and a con-siderable tank. At Gastipur, in its vicinity, a considerable quantity of very fine iron ore is found.

Magerö, small isl., in the extreme N. of Norway, contains the most northerly point of the continent of Europe (including the coast islands), though this is not the so-called North Cape, but a point, Knivskjärodde ('knife-skerry-point'), a little dis-tance to the W. of that and about 1000 ft. further N.

Magescq, vil., France, dep. Landes, 24 m. NE. by N. Bay-onne, arr. and 9 m. NW. by W. Dax. P. <2000.

Maggia, tn., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 15 m. W. by N. Bellin-zona. It gives name to the **Val Maggia.** P. <2000.

Maggieknockater, P.O., Scot., Elginshire, 3 m. NE. Craigel-lachie.

Maggiora, vil., Italy, prov. and 22 m. NNW. Novara, with lignite-mines. P. <3000.

Maggiore, Lake, Italy. See **Lago Maggiore.**

Maggiore, Monte. See **Istria** and **Monte Maggiore.**

Maggy's Leap, chasm, Ire., SE. ct. co. Down, bar. Mourne, 12 m. SW. Downpatrick.

Magh, Irish, 'a field.' See *Moy.*

Magham Down, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. NE. Hailsham.

Magharah, or **Mughhara,** wadi in the NW. of the Sinaitic Penin., Egypt, about 8 m. from the Gulf of Suez, just S. of 29° N., with turquoise mines, and beds of copper worked by the ancient Egyptians. Hieroglyphic inscriptions, well preserved, are found on polished porphyry rocks; they are believed to be the most ancient written documents of the Egyptians.

Magharee, or **Seven Hogs Islands,** islets, Ire., off the NW. ct. of co. Kerry, near the mouth of Tralee Bay.

Maghera', par., Ire., S. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, 9 m. SW. by W. Downpatrick, 3 m. from Dun-drum stn., P.O. P. <750. See *Macher.*

Maghera', par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 14½ m. N. Cookstown, on the Derry Central Rly.; manufactures, linens and sewed muslins. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 21,755 ac., P. 7600; tn. P. 1000.

Magheraboy, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 14 m. W. by N. Moville.

Magheraboy, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Fermanagh.

Magheraclogher, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Gweedore.

Magheracloone, par., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 3 m. N. Kingscourt, P.O. (**Magheracloney**); 14,949 ac. P. <3500.

Magheracreggan, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 11 m. NW. by W. Omagh, 7 m. from Strabane stn., P.O. P. <250.

Magheracross, par., Ire., cos. Fermanagh and Tyrone, bars. Lurg, Tirkennedy, and E. Omagh, 6 m. NE. Enniskillen; 10,455 ac. P. <2500.

Magheraculmoney, par., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, contains Kesh town; 14,741 ac. P. <3500.

Magheradrool, par., Ire., co. Down, bars. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, and Kinelarty, contains Ballynahinch; 12,556 ac. P. 5100.

Magherafelt, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 9 m. NE. Cookstown, on the Cookstown and Randalstown Rly.; has linen manufactures. Market-day, Th. Par. 8292 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <1500.

Magheragall, par., Ire., S. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Masse-reene, 3 m. WNW. Lisburn, P.O.; 6552 ac. P. <2000.

Magheragallan, tnld., Ire., Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on Gola Roads, 40 m. W. by N. Londonderry; the site of a proposed pier. P. <250.

Magherahamlet, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Kinelarty, 4 m. S. Ballynahinch; 7022 ac. P. <1500.

Magheralin, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Armagh and Down, bars. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, and E. Oneilland, 2½ m. E. Lurgan, on the Lagan, P.O. Par. 8292 ac., P. 3500; tn. P. <500.

Magherally, par., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 8½ m. SE. Lurgan; 5241 ac. P. <1500.

Magheramenagh, tnld., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Lurg, 3 m. E. Belleek, P.O. (**Magheramena**). P. <250.

Magheramesk, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Masse-reene, on Lagan Canal, 4 m. SW. Lisburn. P. <1500.

Magheramorne, stn., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 2½ m. SSE. Larne, on Larne Lough, and the Carrick-fergus and Larne Rly., PT.O.

Magheranageeragh, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Killeter.

Magherareagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Ennis-timon.

Magherasaul, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, 3 m. from Castlewellan, 7 m. from Newcastle stn., P.O. P. <250.

Magherastephana, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Fermanagh.

Magheraveely, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clankelly, 17½ m. SE. by E. Enniskillen, 3 m. from Clones stn., P.O.

Magheross, par., Ire. See **Carrickmacross.**

Maghery, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. W. Oneilland, 9 m. NE. Moy, 3 m. from Annaghmore stn., P.O. P. <250.

Maghery, electoral div., Ire., W. ct. co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, 22½ m. NW. by N. Donegal, P.O.

Maghery Castle, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Ballintoy, 5 m. from Ballycastle stn.

Maghiáná, Brit. India, Punjab. See **Jhang-Maghiana.**

Maghi-dagh, mt., Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, dist. Samur, 41° 33′ N., 47° 14′ E. Alt. 12,447 ft.

Maghila, tribe, Africa. See **Makhil.**

Maghrawa, Berber race, Africa, in Tunis, the Algerian Dahra, and N. of Morocco; formerly celebrated, now much reduced and scattered.

Maghreb-al-Aksa. See **Morocco.**

Maghull, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 8 m. N. by E. Liverpool, on the L. & Y. R., with another stn. (**Sefton and Maghull**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Magierów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Niemirów. P. <4000.

Magila, mission stn., in Ger. E. Africa, Bondei, in 5° 9′ S., 38° 45′ E.

Magill, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 5 m. E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Magilligan, or **Tamlaghtard,** par., Ire., N. co. London-derry, bar. Keenaght, 6½ m. ESE. Moville, with stn. (**Magilli-gan**) on the Londonderry and Coleraine Rly., PMT.O.; 13,130 ac. P. <2000.

Magilligan Point, cape, Ire., co. Londonderry, at the E. side of the entrance to Lough Foyle.

Magione, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 9 m. WNW. Perugia. P. 6900.

Maglaj, tn., Bosnia, on the Bosna, 41 m. S. by E. Brod. P. <4000.

Magliano d' Alpi, tn., Italy, prov. Cuneo, 6 m. N. by W. Mondovi. P. <3000.

Magliano di Marsi, tn., Italy, Abruzzi, prov. Aquila, 6 m. NW. Avezzano. P. <5000.

Magliano Sabino, tn., Italy, prov. Perugia, 20 m. W. by S. Rieti, with mineral spring. P. <4000.

Maglic, mt., Montenegro, on the NW. frontier, 61 m. N. by W. Cetinje, in 18° 45′ E. Alt. 7840 ft.

Maglie, city, Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 11½ m. W. by S. Otranto. P. 6700.

Maglíž, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 13 m. NNW. Stara Zagora (Eski Saghra). P. <4000.

Magnac-Laval, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 28 m. N. by W. Limoges, arr. and 9 m. NE. Bellac. P. <2000.

Magnago, vil., Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 14 m. N. Abbiategrasso. P. <4000.

Magnesia ad Meandrum. See **Tekeh.**

Magnesia ad Sipylum, tn., Asia Minor. See **Manissa.**

Magnetic Island, isl., off the E. ct. of Queensland, in the S. of Halifax Bay, N. of Townsville, 19° 8′ S., 146° 45′ E. Discovered by Cook in 1770, and so called by him on account of the remarkable deviations of the compass observed on ap-proaching it.

Magnolia, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Columbia co., 118 m. SSW. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Magnolia, vil., U.S., Maryland, Harford co., 16 m. ENE. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Magnolia, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Pike co., 62 m. SE. by E. Natchez. Alt. 93 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Magny, fort, Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Seille R., 3 m. S. Metz.

Magny-en-Vexin, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Mantes, 24 m. SW. by S. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Magny-les-Hameaux, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Rambouillet, 3 m. NNE. Chevreuse. Near to it are the ruins of the celebrated abbey Port-Royal-des-Champs. P. <2000.

Magoari, cape, Brazil, at the E. end of the Ilha de Marajo and the mouth of the Rio Pará.

Magócs, comm., Hungary, co. Baranya, dist. Hegyhát. P. <4000.

Mágócs, comm., Hungary, co. Csongrád, dist. Tiszántúli. P. <4000.

Magof'fin, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the E., S. of the parallel 38°, crossed by 83° W.

Magog, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Stanstead co., at the foot of Lake Memphremagog, 72 m. E. by S. Montreal. P. (1881) 768; (1891) 2100.

Magog, Little, lake, 5 m. ENE. Magog, drained NE. into the riv. St. Francis.

Magombya, vil., Ger. E. Africa, in 5° 45′ S., 34° 50′ E.

Magomero, vil., Africa, SW. Lake Kilwa or Shirwa; mission station founded in 1861 (now abandoned).

Magommeri, tn., Bornu. See **Magumri.**

Magontiacum. See **Mainz.**

Magor, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 7 m. E. Newport, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**M. with Redwick**) P.<750.

Magorban, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 5½ m. E. Cashel; 4149 ac. P.<500.

Magoulades (maguladhes), Greece, in the NW. of Corfu I.

Magourney, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. E. Muskerry, on riv. Lee, contains Coachford town; 5869 ac. P.<1500.

Magoury, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 3 m. SE. Killenaule. P.<250.

Magpie, settlement, U.S., Montana, Gallatin co., 55 m. E. Butte.

Magra, riv., flows SE., in SE. of Liguria, for 35 m. into the Mediterranean, 2 m. E. of the Gulf of Spezia, Italy.

Magro, riv., Spain, l. bk. trib. of the Jucar, rising in Cuenca Prov., flows SE. Length, 80–90 m.

Magstadt, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 11 m. WSW. Stuttgart. Birthpl. of the astronomer Kepler. P.<3000.

Maguilla, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 49 m. SE. by S. Merida. P.<2000.

Maguires Bridge, tn., Ire., SE. co. Fermanagh, bar. Magherastephana, on riv. Colebrooke, 7½ m. SE. by S. Enniskillen, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Rly., PM.O. Market-day, W. P.<750.

Magumri, Magu'meri, or **Magomeri,** tn., central Africa, Bornu, 78 m. SW. Kuka. Alt. 1204 ft. P. 4000 (Rohlfs, 1866).

Magunda (or **Mgunda**) **Mkali** ('the terrible or fiery plains'), region of E. Africa, to the W. of Ugogo, crossed by 6° S. and 34° E., scantily supplied with food and water.

Magungo, dist., central Africa, to the E. of the N. end of Lake Albert Nyanza; also a former Egyptian station at the point where the Somerset Nile runs into the lake.

Maguniby, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Kerry.

Mágurá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 12 m. NW. Rangpur, 98 m. SE. by S. Darjfling. P.<5000.

Magus Moor, former moor, now reclaimed, Scot., 4 m. W. St. Andrews, Fifeshire; scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharp in 1679.

Magwangwara, Makangwara, or **Wamachonde,** pillaging tribe, Africa, E. of Lake Nyassa, and N. of the sources of the Rovuma.

Magwe, tn., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 70 m. S. Pagan; cap. dist. M. (bounded W. by Iráwadi). P. 6700; Buddhists, 5900.

Magyar-Csanád, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Központ. P.<4000.

Magyar-Czernya, comm., Hungary, co. Torontal, 29 m. W. Temesvár. P.<4000.

Magyar-Óvár. See **Altenburg, Ungarisch.**

Magyar-Pécska, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Pécska. P. 8300.

Magyars (modyors). See **Austria-Hungary** and **Hungary.**

Maha, Sanskrit, 'great.'

Mahábaleshwar, the chief hill station of Bombay, Brit. India, 70 m. SE. Bombay, situated on a long and nearly level ridge about 4500 ft. high. Mean rfall., yr. 261.4 in., June-Sept. 250.9 in.

Mahábalipur ('*The City of the Great Bali,*' 'The Seven Pagodas'), vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 13 m. ESE. Chengalpat, E. ct.; has interesting antiquities, the cave-temples and sculptures ranking with those of Ellora and Elephanta.

Mahában, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muttra, on the l. bk. of the Jumna, 23 m. NE. Bhartpur. In the Palace of Nanda are laid the scenes of Krishna's infancy. P. (1891) 5900; Hindus, 4200; Moham. 1700.

Mahábo, tn., Madagascar, prov. Ambongo, 215 m. NW. by W. Tamatave, with several lines of defence.

Maha-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 48 m. E. Kweiyang-fu.

Mahád, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, on r. bk. of Savitri R. (which is navigable at the spring-tides for vessels drawing 9 ft.), 43 m. SW. by W. Poona. P. 6900; Hindus, 5700.

Mahádánapuram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 22 m. NE. Trichinopoli. P. (1881) 6200.

Mahádeo, riv., India, Assam, SE. of Gáro Hills dist., with a seam of good coal in its bed.

Mahádeopahár, group of hills, India, Central Provs., almost enclosed by the Denwá and Sonbhadra Rivs. In them the Mahádeo sandstone attains a thickness of 2000 ft.

Mahadia, tn., Tunis. See **Mahedia.**

Mahaga, one of the Solomon Is. See **Isabel.**

Mahakkam, riv., Borneo. See **Kutei.**

Mahalata, vil., Bulgaria, 18 m. WNW. Plevna, on r. bk. of the Isker. P.<3000.

Mahaldib Islands. See **Maldive.**

Mahálingpur, tn., India, Bombay, 55 m. SW. by W. Bijápur. P. (1881) 5200.

Mahamanina, tn., Madagascar, 240 m. S. Antananarivo, about 10 m. from the E. ct.

Mahambo, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 17½° S.

Mahámuni, pagoda, Burma, dist. and 52 m. N. by E. Akyab, once of great celebrity, and still a goal of numerous pilgrims from its having contained an image of Buddha, now removed to Amarapura.

Mahánadí, or **Mahanuddy** ('the Great River'), riv., India, rises in the Central Provs., 25 m. S. Ráipur, S. of the fertile plain of Chhattísgarh (Chutteesgurh). It winds northwards on the E. and S. of this plain before breaking through the Ghâts in the gorge of Báramúl, 40 m. long. Its stream here is navigable at all seasons. It emerges from the Ghâts through a narrow defile at Naráj, 7 m. W. Cuttack, pouring down on the plains of Orissa (*q.v.*), where it forms an intricate delta embracing a stretch of more than 100 m. of coast from Lake Chilká northwards, finally forming two principal estuaries, one the Devi in the SE., and the other, which goes by the name of the Mahánadí, just S. of False Point (22° 20′ N.). Numerous streams flowing from mountains in the N., S., and W. belong to its basin in the plain of Chhattísgarh, but in this part of its course the Mahánadí is not navigable. Small boats of 25 tons burden ascend to Sambalpúr, at the head of the gorge of Báramúl. Above Sambalpúr it can be used in the rains for floating timber. Length, 512 m; area drained, 52,637 sq. m.; height of source, 2300 ft.; maximum flood discharge, 1,800,000 cubic ft. per second; in the dry weather its discharge dwindles to 1125 cubic ft. per second. Compare **Ganges.**

Mahánadi, Little, riv., India, Central Provs.; rising in dist. Mandlá, part of its course forms the boundary between Rewá and Jabalpur.

Mahanagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Drumkeeran.

Mahánandá, riv., India, Bengal, trib. to the Ganges, has its source in Darjfling terr., 26° 57′ N., 88° 20′ E. It receives several tribs., and enters the Padmá or eastern Ganges at Godávari in 24° 30′ N., 88° 20′ E., after a SSW. course of 240 m. In most parts of its course it is navigable for small vessels.

Mahanoro, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., just N. of 20° S.

Mahanoy, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 9 m. N. by E. Pottsville, and 48 m. SW. by S. Scranton, in the midst of a rich anthracite region. P. (1880) 7200; (1890) 11,300.

Mahárájnagar, tn., Central India, Charakhári state, Bundelkhand. P. 13,100; Hindus, 9600; Moham. 3200.

Mahárájpur, vil., Central India, Gwalior state, 15 m. NW. Gwalior fort; scene of a British victory, 1843.

Maharani Bandar, seapt., Malay Penin., W. ct. Johor, at mouth of Muawr, in 2° 3′ N., 6 m. SE. of frontier of Malacca, connected by a railway 8 m. long with gambier and pepper plantations to the SE.

Mahares, ct. vil., Tunis, on the E. ct., 50 m. NNE. Cabes, in 34° 30′ N.

Mahasarakam, vil., Siam, 240 m. NE. Bangkok.

Mahaska, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 41° N., and E. of 93° W., traversed by Des Moines R.; has important coal-mines.

Mahásu, sub-Himalayan mt., near Simla, Punjab, Brit. India, from the southern face of which the Simla water-supply is obtained. Alt. 9140 ft.

Mahates, vil., Colombia, Bolivar, 30 m. ESE. Cartagena.

Mahatpur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jalandhar, 53 m. SE. Amritsar. P. (1881) 6000.

Mahatta, vil., Upper Egypt, on r. bk. of the Nile, above the first cataract, 9 m. S. Assuan, with which it is connected by rail.

Mahatwár, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, 62 m. W. by N. Patna; headquarters of Kinwár Rájputs. Surrounding country swampy. P. (1881) 11,000.

Mahayamba Bay, Madagascar, in W., just to S. of 15° S.

Mahdia, tn., Tunis. See **Mahedia.**

Mahé, French settlement (now decaying), India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., S. of the mouth of Mahé R., 33 m. NNW. Calicut, with a harbour whose rocky bar admits vessels up to 70 tons. P. (1885) 8300; (1891) 10,000.

Mahé, isl., Indian Ocean, principal of the Seychelles (*q.v.*).

Mahébourg, tn., Mauritius, on the E. ct.

Mahedia, or **Mahdia,** tn., Tunis, on a narrow penin., E. ct., 33 m. SE. Susa, in 35° 30′ N. The ancient inner port *Cothon,* small and nearly dry, was the work of the Phœnicians; now ships anchor in the roads. Europeans have settled here for sardine fishery. P. 7000.

Mahel-Balevel, or **Mayel-Balevel,** riv., Africa, Sudan, rises in Wasulu and flows N. then NE. nearly parallel to the upper Niger, which it finally enters in 14° 40′ N.

Mahenge, dist., German E. Africa, crossed in the N. by 8° S., and extending from about 35½°–37½° E., bounded on the E. by the Rufiji, and traversed by the Ulanga.

Maheno, tp., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 69 m. by rail NE. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Mahersi, another name of Kab I., Persia.

Mahesh-úru, tn., India. See **Mysore.**

Maheswar, tn., Central India, on the r. bk. of the Narbadá, state and 40 m. SSW. Indore, with manufactures of cotton and silk, and gold embroidery. It is a town of great antiquity, the first cap. of the Indu or Lunar race. P. 9200; Hindus, 7100; Moham. 1300.

Mahet, isl., Africa. See **Meyet.**

Mahetirane, vil., W. ct. Madagascar, in 18° 33′ S.; good anchorage for large ships, small vessels drawing 6 or 7 ft. can enter the river.

Mahi, riv., India, rising in Mehad Lake, in the SW. of Central India, flows first NW. on the whole, then SW. into the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The limit of the tidal flow is Verákhándi, where the Mahi is 120 yds. across, with an average depth of 18 in. During spring-tides a bore rushes up for 20 m. Length, 315 m.

Mahia, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Wairoa co., 62 m. NE. by E. Napier. P. <1500.

Mahidasht, fertile plain in the W. of Persia, to the W. of Kirmanshah, prov. Ardilan. Alt. 5000 ft.

Mahiganj, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and in vicinity of Rangpur, with declining trade. P. (1881) 13,300.

Máhim, mun. tn. and port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, on the W. ct., 50 m. N. Bombay. P. 7000; Hindus, 6800.

Mahim, suburb of Bombay, Brit. India, on the NW. ct. of Bombay I., with fort.

Mahim, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 62 m. WNW. Delhi. P. 7600; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 3500.

Mahin, terr., W. Africa, 44 m. SW. Benin.

Mahitsy, maritime vil., SE. ct. Madagascar, in 22° 9′ S., 48° 11′ E.; the coast is fringed by a reef.

Mahlberg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 20 m. N. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Mahmúdábád, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Sitápur, 30 m. NNE. Lucknow. P. 8100; Moham. 4700; Hindus, 3300.

Mahmudia, tn., Roumania, Dobruja, prov. Tulcea, on the St. George mouth of the Danube, 22 m. SE. by S. Ismail. P. <2000.

Mahmudie Canal, navigable canal, Lower Egypt, connecting Alexandria with the Rosetta arm of the Nile opposite Fua. Constructed in 1819–20 by Mehemet-Ali, and named in honour of the Sultan Mahmud.

Mahobá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Hamírpur, 87 m. SSW. Cawnpur, on Madan Ságar Lake, constructed by the Chandel Rájás. P. 8500; Hindus, 6500; Moham. 1900.

Mahom'et, vil., U.S., Illinois, Champaign co., 73 m. NW. Terre-Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Mahon, riv., Ire., in the S. of co. Waterford, flows into the Atlantic at Bunmahon.

Mahon, tn., Spain, on the E. ct. of the isl. of Minorca, on the banks of the riv. Mahon, which is defended on the N. by the fortifications of Cape Mola, and on the S. by port San-Felipe; it is a perfectly safe port, capable of affording shelter to the largest squadrons. P. 18,400.

Mahon, Lough, the name given to the upper part of Cork Harbour, Ire.

Mahonagh, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick, 3 m. from Newcastle.

Mahone, bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 44° 20′–32′ N.

Mahone Bay, or **Kinburn,** post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 6 m. from Lunenburg. P. <1500.

Mahoning, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NE., on the E. frontier, crossed by 41° N.

Mahoning, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., on Allegheny R., 42 m. NE. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Mahoningtown, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., on Beaver R., 39 m. NW. by N. Allegheny.

Mahonti, vil., S. Africa, Gaza-land, 176 m. SW. by S. Sofala, about 22° 10′ S., 32° 57′ E.

Mahoonagh, par. and tn., Ire., W. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, the town called **M.** or **Castlemahon** 20 m. E. Listowel, 2 m. SE. Newcastle, P.O. (**Mahonagh**). Par. 12,687 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

Mahopac, vil., U.S., New York, Putnam co., 51 m. N. by E. New York by rail, on the beautiful lake Mahopac, 1800 ft. above sea-level; a favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Mahra, state, on the S. ct. of Arabia, E. of Hadramut proper, between about 51½° and 55° E.

Mahráj, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Firozpur, 90 m. S. by E. Amritsar. P. (1881) 5800.

Mahrattas. See **Maráthás.**

Mährisch, German, 'Moravian.'

Mährisch-Budwitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 17 m. NW. Znaim. P. <4000.

Mährische Höhe. See **Moravia.**

Mährisch-Neustadt, tn., Austria, Moravia, 14 m. NNW. Olmütz. P. 5000.

Mährisch-Ostrau, tn., Austria, Moravia, on the E. border of Silesia, 19 m. ESE. Troppau, on the important coalfield of Ostrau, the working of which in recent years has brought about a rapid increase in population both in it and the adjacent **Polnisch-** (Polish) **Ostrau** in Silesia. P. (Mährisch-Ostrau) in 1880, 13,400; in 1890, 19,200; P. (Polnisch-Ostrau) in 1880, 5100; in 1890, 6900.

Mährisch-Schönberg, tn., Austria, Moravia, in the valley of the Tess (trib. Morava), 28 m. NNW. Olmütz. P. (1880) 8600; (1890) 10,500.

Mährisch-Trübau, tn., Austria, Moravia, 29 m. WNW. Olmütz. P. 7400.

Mahúdha, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaira, in 22° 49′ N., 73° 1′ E. P. 9400; Hindus, 5800; Moham. 3200.

Máhul, port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 6 m. S. Kurla.

Máhuli, hill fortress in Western Ghát, India, Bombay, dist. Thána, on M. Hill, about 2815 ft. high, which almost all round has a sheer precipice of black basalt 500–600 ft. high.

Mahuri, Mahury, Oyac, or **Uya,** riv., S. America, French Guiana, flows NNE. into the Bay of Cayenne.

Mahuwa, tn. and port, India, Káthiáwár Penin., on the Gulf of Cambay, 55 m. NE. by E. Diu. P. (1881) 13,700.

Mai, or **El Mai,** tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufie, 3 m. SW. Shibin-el-kom. P. 5500.

Maia, tn., Azores, dist. Ponta Delgada, on N. ct. of St. Michael. P. (comm.) <4000.

Maibut, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 27 m. NW. Yezd.

Maiche, vil., France, dep. Doubs, 27 m. S. Belfort. P. <2000.

Maida, tn., Italy, Calabrie, on the Maida, prov. and 13 m W. by S. Catanzaro. P. <5000.

Maida Hill, eccles. par., Eng., co. of London, St. Marylebone par. P. 7400.

Maidan, Servian, 'mines.' See *Maden.*

Maidan, vil., Afghanistan, 22 m. WSW. Kabul; the English gained a victory here in 1842.

Maidáni, range of hills, Brit. India, Punjab, in Bannu dist., with beds of lignite and black shale.

Maidanpek, vil., in the NE. of Servia, 31 m. SW. Orsova, with iron and copper mines belonging to the state, worked intermittently by the state or leaseholders since 1847. P. <2000.

Maida Vale, stn., Eng., London. See **Kilburn.**

Maiden Bower, ancient circular camp, Eng., Bedfordshire div. and 6 m. W. by N. Luton, close to Stanbridgeford stn.

Maiden Bradley, par., Eng., Wiltshire and Somersetshire, Westbury div., 12½ m. S. by W. Trowbridge, 6 m. SW. Warminster stn., PM.O.; 4609 ac. P. <750.

Maiden Castle, ancient camp. See **Dorchester.**

Maidenhead, mun. bor. (since Henry VI.) and market-tn. Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., in the diocese of Oxford, on the r. bk. of the Thames, 6 m. W. Windsor, on the G. W. R., with branch to Oxford. There is no staple trade; numerous charities. Formerly it was named *Maidenhythe,* from a wharf on the river. Market-day, W. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 26.9 in. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 6200; (1891) 10,600.

Maidenkirk, another form of **Kirkmaiden** (*q.v.*).

Maiden Lane, stn., Eng., London, 2½ m. NNW. St. Paul's, on the N. L. R., and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.

Maiden Newton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Frome, 7½ m. NW. Dorchester, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Maiden Paps, two limestone rocks, landmarks, 3 m. SW. Sunderland, Eng., Durham.

Maidens, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 6½ m. SW. Maybole, PMT.O.

Maidens (or **Hulin**) **Rocks,** islets, Ire., off the E. ct. of co. Antrim, 6–8 m. NE. Larne. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs, and have lighthouses (in 54° 56′ N., 5° 44′ E.), visible respectively 13 m. and 14 m.

Maidenwell, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Ruckland.**

Maidford, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. WSW. Northampton, 2 m. NW. by N. Blakesley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Maidos, ct. tn., Turkey in Europe, on the W. side of the Dardanelles, 22 m. SW. Gallipoli.

Maids Moreton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 1½ m. NE. Buckingham, P.O. P. <500.

Maidstone, or **Maidstone Cross,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., 11 m. SE. Windsor. P. <1500.

Maidstone, parl. bor. (1 member) and mun. bor. (since Edward VI.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Kent, 7½ m. S. Rochester, 34 m. by rail ESE. London, in the diocese of Canterbury, on the Medway; important railway centre, connected with L. C. & D. R. and SE. R. (**M., M. Barracks,** and **Tovil** stns.). There is communication by the Medway with the Thames. Has paper (both writing and wall paper) and oil-mills, breweries, and a large trade in hops and other agricultural produce. It was called *Medwegston* by the Saxons, from the river. Since Edward VI. till 1885 M. returned two members to Parliament. Four fairs are held. Stock-market, Tu. morning; corn-market, Th. afternoon and S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 26.4 in. Parl. and mun. bor. and par. 4008 ac., P. (1801) 8000; (1851) 20,700; (1871) 26,200; (1891) 32,100.

Maidstone, former name of Kersbrook (*q.v.*), S. Australia.

Maidstone, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bourke, 6½ m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Maiduguri, tn., central Africa, Bornu. See **Uje-Maiduguri.**

Maidwell, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. NW. by W. Wellingboro, 1½ m. N. by W. Lamport stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Maienfeld, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 12 m. N. Chur (Coire), near r. bk. Rhine. Alt. 1725–1785 ft. P. <2000.

Maifa, tn., Africa. See **Manjafa.**

Maignelay, vil., France, dep. Oise, arr. Clermont, 17 m. NW. by W. Compiègne, 7 m. SSW. Montdidier. P. <2000.

Maigue, riv., Ire., flows N. through middle of co. Limerick to the Shannon, which it joins on l. bk. 8 m. W. Limerick.

Maihar, tn., Baghelkhand Agency, cap. M. state, Central India, 97 m. (by rail) NE. by N. Jabalpur, station on railway. P. 6500; Hindus, 4800; Moham. 1200.

Maihue, lake, S. America, Chile, prov. Valdivia, communicating with Lake Ranco by the Carcurrupa.

Maikal, range of hills, India, Central Provs., dist. Bilāspur and Mandlá, forming part of the great watershed between E. and W. India. Height rarely exceeds 2000 ft. Highest point (Chauriádádar) computed to be 3400 ft.

Maikammer, vil., Ger., Bavaria, in the Rhine Palatinate, circle and 7 m. N. Landau, 14 m. W. Spires. P. <3000; comm. (**M.-Alsterweiler**) P. <4000.

Maikassa, or **Baxter River,** riv., New Guinea, flows S. into the Torres Straits, in 142° 20′ E.; navigable.

Maikop, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, 60 m. SE. of Ekaterinodar, on Byelaya R. P. 24,500.

Mailand, Ger. name of **Milan.**

Mailin, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 70 m. SE. Santiago del Estero, in 28° 30′ S. Mean rfall., yr. 14.6 in., April–Sept. 1.1 in. P. <2000.

Mailiu, dist., S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in 148° 20′–150° E.

Maillé, tn., France. See **Luynes.**

Maillezais, vil., France, dep. Vendée, 14 m. W. by N. Niort, 8 m. SSE. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. <2000.

Mailor's Flat, post-tn., Victoria, co. Villiers, 173 m. by rail and road W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Maimachin ('place of winds'), tn., Mongolia, on the Russian frontier, about 850 m. in a direct line NW. Peking, opposite the Russian town of Kiakhta (*q.v.*); entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia; enclosed by a strong palisade. P. 3000 (men, women excluded by order of the Chinese government). See also **Ulliasutai.**

Maimansingh, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Dacca div., cap. M. dist. See **Nasirábád.**

Maimena, tn., northern Afghanistan, 72 m. SSW. Andkhui. The Indian government buys cavalry horses at the markets here. Alt. 2860 ft. (Curzon). Also spelt **Maimana.**

Mai Munene, vil., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Kassai, a little below the Pogge Fall, in 6° 30′ S., 21° 12′ E.

Main, riv., Ger., formed at Mainleus by the confluence of two streams, the Weisse M. flowing W. from the Fichtelgebirge, and the Rothe M. flowing NNW. past Baireuth, flows W. with several large windings, and enters the Rhine at Mainz; navigable from the confluence of the Regnitz below Bamberg (242 m.), with locks above Kitzingen and below Würzburg, with a canalised portion between Frankfurt (22 m. from its mouth) and Mainz, so as to admit vessels of 1000 tons burden; used for floating timber from Mainleus; connected by the Ludwig's Canal with the Danube at Kelheim. Area of basin, 10,600 sq. m.; length, 305 m.

Main, riv., Ire., in the SW. of co. Antrim, flows S. into the NE. of Lough Neagh.

Main, ruins, Palestine, *Maon* in the O. T., 31° 25′ N., 35° 8′ E., 8 m. S. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Main à Dieu, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Cape Breton, 26 m. from Sydney. P. <1500.

Main Bench, chalk cliff at W. end of Isle of Wight, S. ct., 3 m. long.

Mainbernheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 13½ m. ESE. Würzburg. P. <2000.

Maindample, post-tp., Victoria, co. Delatite, 127 m. by rail NE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Maindee with Lliswerry and Bernard Town, eccles. par., Eng., in the co. bor. of Newport, Monmouthshire. P. 12,700.

Maine, riv., Ire., in the N. of co. Kerry, flows SW. into Castlemaine Harbour.

Maine, the most north-easterly of the U.S., and of the New England group, SW. of New Brunswick, with St. Croix as boundary SE. of Quebec, having Atlantic coast of 278 m. or, measuring narrow indentations, 2486 m., cap. Augusta; chief towns, Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, Biddeford, Auburn. The state includes a portion of the northern Appalachians (Mount Katahdin, 5385 ft.), and only about one-third in S. and in valley of St. John in N. is below 800 ft. Evidences of glaciation in very numerous boulders everywhere. Over 1500 lakes, largest Moosehead, Sebago, the Rangeley Lakes, Chesuncook, and the Schoodic Lakes. Great number of streams furnishing water-power, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, partially navigable, and the Saco being the chief. Climate severe, frosts extending through nearly seven months. [**Eastport, Portland.**] Cutting and shipping of ice a considerable industry. Consumption causes one-fourth of the deaths. The forests of pine, spruce, and hemlock, and deciduous trees covering nearly one-half the state, yield lumber, tan-bark, firewood, and maple sugar. Besides the manufacture of lumber, there is a large output of cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, and a large total of many minor products. Wooden vessels are built, but much fewer than formerly, and the state has a large maritime trade; in cod, mackerel, and herring fisheries, second only to Massachusetts. Granite (in Knox and Hancock cos.), marble, slate (in Piscataquis), and limestone (in Knox co.) are quarried. Agriculture has declined, except in the very fertile co. of Aroostook, since the fertile and easily tilled prairie lands of the W. began to produce for the eastern markets. The population tends to become more urban with immigration, principally of French-Canadians and Irish, and the development of manufacturing. The Dutch, English, and French, chiefly the two latter, made various attempts at settlement in Maine up to 1651. In that year M. was added to Massachusetts, and remained so till 1820, when it became a state. Bowdoin College, with a state endowment, is at Brunswick, and number Longfellow and Hawthorn among its students. Area, 29,895 sq. m. P. (1890) 661,000. See **United States,** table. [**C. H. L.**]

Mainela, Mynela, or **Muangla,** tn., China, in the SW. of Yünnan, on the l. bk. of the Taping, 83 m. ENE. Bhamo. Alt. 2700 ft. P. about 9000.

Maine-et-Loire, dep., W. France, traversed from E. to W. by Loire R.; formed out of Anjou, the greater part of which it comprises; divided into 5 arrs.: Angers (cap.), Bangi, Cholet, Saumur, and Segré. The country N. of the Loire consists chiefly of a monotonous tract, highest point, 360 ft. S. of the Loire, in the 'Bocage Angevin' dist., the surface presents greater diversity; highest point, La Garde, 690 ft. The valley of the Loire is noted for its fertility. Granitic and allied rocks predominate in the SE. half of the dep., slaty schists and Calcareous and Tertiary formations in the NW. The dep. belongs wholly to the basin of the Loire, which has a length in it of 50 m., and forms its N. frontier for 25 m. more. R. bk. tribs., Authion and Main, the latter formed by the union of Loir, Sarthe, and Mayenne; l. bk., Layon and Evre. The Loire is navigable, to a greater or less extent, throughout the dep., but its depth is very variable. Climate very humid; subject to fogs. [**Angers.**] The principal cereals are wheat and oats; the former is grown especially in the arrs. of Cholet and Segré, and in the Loire valley. The vine is extensively cultivated, but the production of wine per acre is under the average for France. (Saumur is noted for its wine.) Other important cultures are hemp and flax. Excellent fruits are grown. Coal is worked to a limited extent in the valleys of the Loire and Layon, and there are important slate quarries near Angers. Textile industries are grouped mainly about Cholet. Area, 2812 sq. m. P. (1891) 518,600. See **France,** table.

Maing, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. SSW. Valenciennes. P. <3000.

Maing-kaing, vil., Upper Burma, 100 m. E. by S. Mandalay; cap. Shan state.

Maingnaung, vil., Indo-China, 138 m. E. by S. Mandalay; cap. Shan state.

Maingpyin, vil., Upper Burma, 95 m. SE. Mandalay; cap. Shan state.

Mainham, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterang, 5 m. N. Sallins. P. <750.

Mainland, Orkney Is. See **Pomona.**

Main Lead, post-tn., Victoria, co. Ripon, 129 m. by rail and road NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mainlung, tn., Upper Burma, 63 m. NNE. Mandalay.

Mainmau, tn., China. See **Mungmau.**

Mainpuri, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. M., 83 m. SSW. Bareilly, on the Agra branch of the Grand Trunk Road, consisting of two portions, M. proper and Mukhamganj. P. 18,600; Hindus, 13,800; Moham. 4000.

Mains and Strathmartine, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 2 m. NW. Dundee, P.O. (**Strathmartine**); 6301 ac. P. <4000.

Mainsforth, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 6½ m. E. Bishop Auckland, 2 m. N. Bradbury stn. P. <250.

Mainstone, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 10½ m. E. by S. Newtown, 3½ m. W. by S. Bishops Castle; 4993 ac. P. <250.

Maintenon, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Eure, arr. and 11 m. NNE. Chartres. P. <2000.

Mainvault, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 14 m. SSE. Oudenarde, 3 m. WNW. Ath. P. <2000.

Mainz, in French **Mayence,** the ancient *Magontiacum*, or *Moguntiacum*, tn. and fortress of the first class, Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, cap. prov. Rhenish Hesse, circle M., on l. bk. of the Rhine, and just below the influx of the Main, and here crossed

by a bridge of boats connecting the city with Kastel, which is traversed by the railway from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. Just above the confluence of the Main the railway crosses to the Main valley. Chief edifices, the cathedral, the old electoral palace, now the property of the town, containing important collections, the museum of the Society for the Investigation of Rhenish History and Antiquities, a picture gallery, and a town library of 150,000 volumes. It is an important seat of river traffic —principally in coal, wine, corn, timber, iron, and colonial wares. Its manufactures also are important. There is a large manufactory of conserves, and manufactures of machinery, pianofortes, furniture, and boots, all on a large scale. The fortifications embrace, besides the town itself, Kastel and Gustavsburg (the former N. of the Main, the latter S. of the Main, for the defence of the railway bridge), and the isls. of Ingelsheim and Petersaue in the Rhine, numerous forts round the town, and a citadel on the S. of the town, this last containing the monument known as the Eigelstein, perhaps erected in honour of Drusus, who founded the fort of Moguntiacum in 13 B.C. M. became the seat of an archbishop in 751, but afterwards became an imperial free city, which it remained till 1462, when it was completely incorporated with the archbishopric, which had previously become an electorate (one of the seven named in the 'Golden Bull' of 1356). From 1797 to 1814 it was cap. of the French dep. of Donnersberg (Mont Tonnerre), and then passed into the possession of Hesse. P. (1816) 25,300; (1871) 53,900; (1890) 71,400.

Maio, one of the Cape Verde Is., Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is 18 m. in circumference, with a rocky coast and sterile soil; principal product salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port, Pinosa, or Porto Inglez.

Maiorca, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. Coimbra, 6 m. ENE. Figueira da Foz. P. (comm.) <3000.

Maiorori, tribe, Chatham Is. See **Moriori.**

Maipárá, riv., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Cuttack, the S. outlet of the Bráhmaní, the entrance to which is obstructed by a bar and high surf. The Bánsgarh, a tidal creek of the M., falls into the sea about 6 m. N. of False Point Harbour.

Maipárá, Cape. See **Palmyras Point.**

Maipo, or **Maipu,** riv., Chile, dep. Santiago, rises in the Andes, receives on its r. bk. the Mapocho, and enters the Pacific 40 m. S. Valparaiso. Course so impetuous, that only suspension bridges can span it. Water thick, brown, muddy, and fertilising. In the plain traversed by the M. the Republican troops under San Martin defeated the Royalists in 1818. Navigable for 6 m.; length, 155 m.; area of basin, 5075 sq. m.; discharge, 950 cubic ft. per second.

Maipu, vil., Argentine Republic, state of and 145 m. (168 m. by rail) S. Buenos Aires. P. 2000.

Maipures, vil., Colombia, on l. bk. Orinoco, in 5° 12′ N.; gives name to cataracts of the Orinoco (called by the Indians Kiluna), caused by the occurrence of granitic rocks in the bed of the river.

Maiquillahue, or **Shanshan,** small port, Chile, prov. Arauco, 28 m. N. Valdivia, in 39° 29′ S.

Maira, riv., Italy, in the NW.; it rises in the Cottian Alps, a little to the N. of the Colle della Maddalena, and flows E. and NNE. to the Po, which it joins on the r. bk. about 15 m. S. Turin.

Mairena del Alcor, tn., Spain, prov. Seville, 6 m. NE. Alcada. P. <5000.

Mairi Pass, strait, New Guinea. See **Suau.**

Maisemore, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2 m. NNW. Gloucester, on r. bk. of the Severn, P.O. P. <500.

Maisey Hampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6½ m. W. by N. Lechlade, 2½ m. W. Fairford stn., P.O. (**Meyseyhampton**). P. <500.

Maisi, or **Maysi,** cape, at the E. end of Cuba, with lighthouse, visible 17 m., in 20° 15′ N., 74° 10′ W.

Maison Carrée, vil., Africa, Algeria, arr. and 7 m. SE. Algiers, on r. bk. of the Harrash. P. <3000.

Maisons Alfort, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 2 m. SE. Charenton-le-Pont, on the Marne R., with celebrated veterinary school founded in 1766. P. 6800.

Maisons Laffitte (or **sur Seine**), tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 4 m. NE. St. German-en-Laye, on l. bk. of the Seine. P. <5000.

Maisur, India. See **Mysore.**

Maitland, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., on Cobequid Bay, 44 m. N. Halifax. P. <1500.

Maitland, ct. vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 13 m. from Yarmouth. P. <1500.

Maitland, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Grenville, on St. Lawrence R., 5 m. by rail E. Brockville. P. <1500.

Maitland, riv., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., flows W. into Lake Huron.

Maitland, vil., Cape Colony, Cape dist. P. <3000.

Maitland, tn. (including the two municips. of **East** and **West M.**), New South Wales, Northumberland co., 13 m. NW. Newcastle. P. 10,200 (East M. P. <3000; West M. P. 7300).

Maitland, tn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 65 m. NW. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Maiu, or **Maiwo,** isl., New Hebrides. See **Aurora.**

Maiva, dist., S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in 146° 20′–35′ E.

Maiwand, scene of a defeat of the British by Ayub Khan, July 27, 1880, 35 m. W. by N. Kandahar, Afghanistan.

Maiyapa, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, mainly to the N. of 11° S.

Maizuru, seapt. and naval depôt, Japan, 32 m. NW. Kyoto; the best harbour of Japanese Sea, in the isl. of Honshiu.

Majanga, tn., Madagascar. See **Mojanga.**

Majano, vil., Italy, prov. Udine, dist. Friuli. P. 5000.

Majary, ruins of a tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Stavropol, 82 m. NE. of Pyatigorsk, at junction of Kuma and Buivola. Big Tartar towns in 8th century.

Majdanpek, Servia. See **Maidanpek.**

Majella, La. See **Apennines, D.**

Majensis, tn., Austria. See **Meran.**

Majér, comm., Hungary, co. Besztercze-Naszod, dist. Ő-Radna, with mineral springs. P. <3000.

Majes, Camana, or **Colca, Rio,** riv., S. America, Peru, dep. Arequipa, rises in the *Nudo* (mountain-knot) of Vincocaya, in about 15° 41′ S., flows SW. to its mouth, in 16° 38′ S. Length about 250 m.

Majhauli-Sálimpur, two adjacent vils., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gorakhpur, on Little Gandak R., 90 m. NE. Benares; considered as forming one town. P. (tn.) 6700.

Majithiá, or **Majitha** (census), municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 15 m. NE. by N. Amritsar. P. 6400; Hindus, 2100; Sikhs, 1200; Moham. 3100.

Majorca, Spanish **Mallorca,** the ancient *Balearis major,* the largest of the Balearic Is. (38 m. long, 34 m. wide), 100 m. from Spain, and 150 m. from Algeria. A *sierra* dist. lies along the NW. (3000 ft. med. alt.; Puig de Torellas, 1445 ft.), very steep seawards, gently sloping to central plains (of 160 ft. med. alt.), which occupy the whole island, with occasional heights (puigs), and another hilly spot to the E. extremity (Puig Ferrutx, 1764 ft.). More than half of M. is drained NE. to the bay of **Alcudia**; the other half, SW. and S., to the bays of **Palma** and Campos. The central plain, protected from the N., is very temperate, seldom less than 44° F., never more than 90°. Very healthy, except in the marshy dist. of Alcudia. The N. sierra is well wooded, and is said still to contain the wild mouffion. The agricultural products are those of the **Mediterranean** region. Lands are very well cultivated (Arab irrigation works, *aceguias*), and very fertile (*marjales* of Puebla, *Albufera* of Alcudia, Soller valley). Salt (Cape Salinas, Cabrera I.) and coral are produced, and there is some manufacturing industries (shoes, cloths exported). Palma, the cap., is connected by rail with Inca, Puebla, Manacor. M. is the native place of some of the initiators of modern navigation and geographical discovery (Ramon Lull, Jacques Ferrer, Valsequa). Area, 1352 sq. m. P. (1887) 249,000. [**J. B. R.**]

Majorca, tp., Victoria, Talbot co., 36 m. SW. Sandhurst; has gold-mining. P. <1500.

Majori, tn., fishing and coasting port, Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 2½ m. ENE. Amalfi. P. 3000.

Major's Creek, post-tn., New South Wales, co. St. Vincent, 198 m. by rail and road S. Sydney.

Majsa, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Dombovár. P. <4000. See also **Kis-Kun-Majsa.**

Maju'ba Hill, a few miles S. of Charlestown, in the N. angle of Natal; scene of a defeat of the British by Transvaal Boers, Feb. 27, 1881.

Majunga, tn., Madagascar. See **Mojanga.**

Majuro, isl., Oceania. See **Mediuro.**

Maka, French post, Africa, on l. bk. of the Senegal, 16 m. NNE. St. Louis.

Makabana, vil., French Congo Terr., on l. bk. of the Kwilu, in 3° 30′ S., 12° 45′ E. A French station, **Franktown,** was founded here in 1884.

Makaberab, tribe, Africa, Upper Nubia, E. of the confluence of the Atbara and Nile, believed by Schweinfurth to be the *Macrobii* of antiquity.

Makaka, tn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 94 m. NW. Leopoldville.

Makakomo, or **Makokomo,** isl., Africa, in SE. of Lake Tanganyika, opposite Kirando Bay.

Makalak'as, S. African tribe, peaceful and industrious, subdued by the Matabili, and now dispersed through Matabili-land (chiefly the S.) and Bechuana-land.

Makale, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 150 m. ENE. Gondar.

Makalla, or **Maculiah,** seapt. tn. and fort, on the S. ct. of Arabia, cap. Mahrah state, in 49° 12′ E., chief port of Hadramut, with well-sheltered anchorage. After Aden, it is the chief place of commerce in this part of Arabia.

Makalolo. See **Makololo.**

Makalonga Point, cape, Portuguese E. Africa, in 17° S.

Makalu, mt., India. See **Himálayas.**

Makamma, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, dist. Banana, near the coast, in 5° 47′ S.

Makandiambugu, fort, W. Africa. See **Kita.**

Makanga, dist., S. Africa, on l. bk. of the Zambezi; celebrated for its metalliferous beds.

Makangwara, tribe, Africa. See **Magwangwara.**

Makanjira, vil., Nyassa-land, on the E. side of Lake Nyassa, in 13° 43′ S.

Makaretu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Waipawa, 104 m. from Napier. P. <1500.

Makari, or **Kotoko,** people, Africa, Sudan, Bornu, S. of Lake Chad.

Makariev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 61 m. ESE. of Nizhni Novgorod, on l. bk. of Volga. P. <2000.

Makariev-on-Unzha, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 124 m. ENE. of Kostroma. P. 5870.

Makarikari, large salt-lake or marshy depression, Africa, NE. Kalahari, communicating by the Botletle or Zuga with Lake Ngami. Depth, 12 to 16 ft.; length, 135 to 175 m.; breadth, 95 to 110 m. See **Zuga.**

Makarovo, vil., Russia, govt. Voronezh, 27 m. from Novokhopersk. P. 6500.

Makarska, or **Macarsca,** comm., small seapt., and fishing-tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the coast, 32 m. SE. by E. Spalato. P. <2000.

Makata, riv., equatorial Africa, r. bk. trib. of Mukondokwa or Wami.

Makatoko, or **Makotuku,** post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Waipawa, in 40° 5′ S., 176° 14′ E. P. <1500.

Makdishu. tn., E. Africa. See **Mogdishu.**

Makemo, Maemo, or **Philip,** one of the Tuamotu Is.

Maker, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the W. side of Plymouth Sound, opposite Plymouth. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**M. with Cremyll**) P. <1500.

Makerston, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the Tweed, 4 m. SW. Kelso, P.O. P. <500.

Makestos, riv., Asia Minor. See **Susurlu-chai.**

Maketu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., on the coast of co. Tauranga, about the middle of the Bay of Plenty. P. <1500.

Makhadet Abârah, site, Palestine, *Bethabara* in the N. T., 32° 32′ N., 35° 33′ E., l. bk. of the Jordan, 17½ m. S. Tiberias.

Makhaleng, riv. See **Kornet Spruit.**

Makhil, Maghila, or **M'ghil,** ancient Berber tribe, Africa, Atlas region, probably the *Machlyes* of Herodotus.

Makhlúta, Bulgaria. Same as **Mahalata.**

Makikihi, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Waimate, 19 m. from Timaru.

Makkak, Danish settlement, W. ct. Greenland, 30 m. NE. Godhavn, with thin seams of coal.

Makkedah, place named in O. T. See **El Mughar.**

Makkum, tn., Hölland, prov. Friesland, on the W. ct., 19 m. SW. by W. Leeuwarden. P. (comm.) <3000.

Maklutsi, telegraph stn. of the Brit. S. Africa Co., Bechuanaland, on the **Maklutsi R.** (which flows E. into the Limpopo), in about 22° S., 28½° E.

Makmel, Jebel. See **Lebanon.**

Makó, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. Csanád, on the Maros, 15 m. E. Szegedin. It is protected against the inundations of the Maros by a dike. P. (1850) 22,400; (1869) 27,400; (1890) 32,700.

Makokomo, isl., Africa. See **Makakomo.**

Makololo, a S. African empire which formerly existed in the upper part of the Zambezi basin, and attained the height of its power in the second quarter of the 19th century. It was founded by Basutos under Sebitwane, who incorporated with his army the young men of all the tribes he conquered. After the death of Sebitwane it rapidly declined, and it came to an end after the death of his son Sekeletu in 1864.

Makonde, a region in Ger. E. Africa, near the coast, to the N. of the lower part of the riv. Rovuma, occupied by a tribe of the same name.

Makori, post-stn., Brit. S. Africa, Matabili-land, in 19° 38′ 29″ S., 30° 58′ 30″ E. Alt. 4200 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Makotuku, New Zealand. See **Makatoko.**

Makrál, cap. of M. native state, Central India, 88 m. SE. by E. Indore, situated round a hill fort.

Makran, Persia and Baluchistan. See **Mekran.**

Makrána, tn., India, Rájputána, Jodhpur, 65 m. W. by N. Jaipur, with quarries of fine marble, which supplied the building material for the Táj Mahál, Agra, &c.

Makri, seapt. tn., Asia Minor, S. ct., at the head of the Gulf of M., vilayet Smyrna, sanjak Menteshe, 50 m. E. by N. Rhodes, on the site of the ancient *Telmessos;* deposits of chrome ore mined near. P. only 1500, a large number of inhabitants having left after earthquake of 1856, and in 1885 after a fire; removed to Levissi. (Cuinet.)

Makri, or **Makry,** Turkey in Europe. See **Miri.**

Makronêsion (makronisi), the ancient *Helena,* isl., Greece, off the E. ct. of Attica, 3 m. E. Cape Colonna. Length, 10 m.; breadth, 2 m.

Makrynitsa, tn., Greece, prov. Larissa, 4 m. NE. Volos. P. <4000.

Maksura, supposed to be the ancient *Thelsea,* vil., Turkey in Asia, prov. and 25 m. ENE. Damascus.

Maktar, the ancient *Colonia Ælia Aurelia Mactaris,* ruined Roman tn., Africa, Tunis, 50 m. ESE. Kef.

Maku, tn. and fort, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 132 m. NW. Tabriz, 27 m. SE. Bayazid, in a very narrow valley; the houses are built almost one on the other on the mountain side. At the top is a palace that the rocks cover like a hood.

Makua, riv., Africa. See **Ubanggi.**

Makuas, large tribe, SE. Africa, inhabiting the maritime region N. and E. of the Lukuga, between about 13° and 17½° S. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, pp. 340–41; 1882, pp. 193, 196; 1885, p. 437.

Makula, dist., Africa, flat on the E., and gradually rising on the W., N. of Lake Nyassa, of admirable fertility.

Makulla, vil., Africa. See **Mukulla.**

Mákúm, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Lakhimpur, 43 m. ESE. Dibrugarh, with which it is connected by rail; centre of a coalfield.

Makung, tn. and port, China, cap. and on the W. ct. of the principal island of the Pescadores, W. of Formosa, in 23° 33′ N., 119° 30′ E.; the port varies in depth from 25 to 50 ft. Length, 4 m.; average breadth, 1 m.

Makúrti, peak in Kúnda Range, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Nílgiri Hills, in 11° 22′ N., 76° 34′ E. Alt. 8403 ft.

Makushin, volcanic peak. See **Unalaska.**

Makuta, negro kgd., Africa, in the Congo Free State, Cataracts and Stanley Pool dists., cap. Banza Makuta.

Makwamba, another name of the Amatonga, S. Africa.

Makwas, people, Africa. Same as **Makuas.**

Makyan, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Molucca Is., W. of Halmahéra I., and S. of Tidore.

Mala, riv., Peru, prov. Lima, enters the Pacific Ocean 50 m. SSE. Lima.

Mala, vil., Peru, dep. and 53 m. SE. Lima. P. <2000.

Mala, one of the Solomon Is., usually called **Malaita.**

Malabar, name applied from an early period to the maritime dists. in the SW. of India. The first two syllables of the name are from a Sanskrit root meaning 'mountain;' the last syllable is referred by some to the Sanskrit *vara,* 'region,' by others to the Persian termination met with in Zanzibar. The name is now that of the southern of the two western maritime dists. of the British Presidency of Madras lying to the W. of the Nílgiri Hills and Coimbatore, but including also the outlying town of Cochin to the S. Cap. Calicut. See **Madras,** table.

Malabar Point, cape, Brit. India, at the SW. end of Bombay I.

Malabrigo ('bad shelter'), creek, S. America, Peru, dep. Libertad, in 7° 43′ S., shallow and dangerous.

Malacatos, vil., S. America, Ecuador, prov. and 12 m. SW. Loja.

Malacca, seapt., Spain. See **Malaga.**

Malacca, tn., Straits Settlements, on the Strait of Malacca, and at the mouth of the Malacca R., in 2° 11′ N. As early as the 8th century its port was frequented by Arab and Persian merchants. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts, occupy several heights around the town. It is said to have been founded in 1252, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825, when, with its territory, they exchanged it with the British for Benkulen in Sumatra. The settlement, previously a dependency of the Bengal Presidency, was separated therefrom in 1851. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1885–86), yr. 82.1° F., Jan. 81.7°, July 82.4°. Population consists of Malays and Chinese, a race of these people being intermixed with descendants of the early Portuguese, Arab, and Hindu settlers.

Malacca, Strait of, channel between the Malay Penin. and Sumatra, dividing in the SE. into two arms, the E. and the S. Navigation is difficult, on account of the currents. Length, 500 m.; greatest breadth, in N., 185 m.; narrowest breadth, 35 m.

Malaczka, comm., Hungary, co. and 22 m. NNW. Pressburg (Pozsony). P. <5000.

Malad, vil., U.S., Idaho, cap. Oneida co., on Malad R., 25 m. W. by N. Franklin (Utah). P. <1500.

Maladetta, in French **Monts Maudits,** the group or range of mts. in the central Pyrenees to the S. of the valley of Aran, composed of wild and precipitous granite peaks without alpine pastures (whence the name), and containing the highest Pyrenean summit, the Pic de Nethou (11,170 ft.), at the angle where the Franco-Spanish frontier turns N. on the W. of the valley of Aran. The name is sometimes restricted to one of the secondary summits of this range, with an alt. of 10,865 ft.

Malaga, tn., Colombia, Santander, 170 m. NE. by N. Bogotá, with ferruginous thermal springs. P. (with dist.) 7500.

Málaga, prov., extending along the S. ct. of Spain from 3° 50′ to 5° 14′ W.; cap. M. Surface to a large extent covered with picturesque mountains—in the W. the Sierra de Tolox, whence radiate the Sierra de Ronda, Sierra Bermeja, and Sierra de Mijas, in the E. the Sierra de Abdalajis, and on the frontier

of prov. Granada the Sierras de Alhama and Almijara. Between the eastern mountains and the coast is a hilly region known as the Axarquia, composed of nummilitic and other Tertiary limestones, largely covered with *maquis* (evergreen shrubs). Chief river the Guadalhorce, whose valley is ascended by the only railway across the mountains, proceeding N. to Córdoba, with a branch on the N. of the mountains running E. from Bobadilla by Antequera to Granada. A high-road along the coast from the town of M. to Gibraltar is in progress. The principal products are southern fruits, above all, oranges and grapes, besides wine. Cotton and sugar-cane are also grown, though the cultivation of the latter has declined since Spanish sugar ceased to be protected by customs duties against that of the Spanish colonies. In the mountains are numerous deposits of iron ore, lead, copper, graphite, and other minerals; but the defectiveness of the communications is an obstacle to their working, and the only mines of importance are those of iron near Marbella and Estepona, in the W. of the prov. There are sulphurous and other mineral springs at Alora, Alhaurin Grande, Carracatra, and Alhama. See **Spain,** table.

Malaga, the ancient *Malacca*, seapt., S. Spain, cap. prov. M., 65 m. NE. by E. Gibraltar. It is an ancient town, built in the form of an amphitheatre, near the foot of a mountain range, commanded by an old castle perched on a pointed rock, and called the Gibralfaro. The *Alcazaba*, or citadel, is a relic of the Moors. The almost modern cathedral is in Renaissance style. The streets generally are narrow and winding. The climate is magnificent, and the place is rapidly rising as a health resort. Principal manufactures, cigars, soap, and fabrics. M. has also iron-foundries, flour-mills, and sugar factories, and a large export trade in the finest wines, besides southern fruits, olive oil, and lead from the mines of Linares. The port has a depth at entrance and inside of 17–19 ft. There are no docks, but harbour works are in progress. M. is said to have been founded by Phœnicians. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Carthaginians, Romans, and Arabs (Moors), from the last of whom it was retaken by Ferdinand of Aragon, after a three months' siege, in 1487. In December 1884 and January 1885 it suffered considerably from earthquakes. Mean temp., yr. 66.9° F., Jan. 54.0°, Aug. 81.3°. P. (1877) 116,000; (1887) 134,000.

Malagarazi, riv., Africa, the most important affluent of Lake Tanganyika, which it enters in 5° 15′ S. It is composed of three branches, which drain an immense extent E. of the lake. Its source is near that of the Lobugati, in 2° 40′ S.; it receives from the E. the Gombe, and from the S. the Sindi or Ugalla; at its sources and those of its affluents it almost touches rivers flowing to the Mediterranean and Indian Oceans, while its own waters, by the Lukuga and Congo, flow towards the Atlantic. Rapids stop navigation about 8 m. above its mouth. Breadth of mouth about 1800 ft.

Malagas, vil., Cape Colony, div. and 17 m. SSE. Swellendam. P. <1500.

Malagash (or **Malaguash**) **Point,** cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the N. ct., in 63° 13′ W. See **Lunenburg.**

Malagawatch, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Inverness, 29 m. from Port Hawkesbury. P. <1500.

Malagón, tn., Spain, prov. and 14 m. NNE. Ciudad Real. P. <5000.

Malagon, riv., Spain, prov. Huelva, rises on the SW. of the Sierra de Aracena, and flows SW. to the Chanza, which it joins a few miles above its influx into the Guadiana.

Malaguash, tn., Nova Scotia. See **Lunenburg.**

Malahide, par. and tn., Ire., E. ct. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 9 m. NNE. Dublin, on the Dublin and Drogheda Rly.; has oyster fisheries; summer resort. PMT.O. Par. P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Malaita, or **Malanta,** formerly called by the Spaniards also **Ramos,** one of the Solomon Is., SE. Isabel I., from which it is separated by the Indispensable Strait, crossed in the middle by 9° S., 161° E. Area, 2395 sq. m.

Malakand Pass, a pass leading across a mountain range in Swat, 40 m. NE. by N. Pesháwar.

Malakoff, vil., Africa, Algeria, prov. Algiers, arr. and 9 m. SW. Orléansville, on the Isly, at its outlet into the Shelif valley.

Malakoff, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. and 3 m. N. Sceaux, an exterior suburb of Paris, near its fortifications. P. 8900.

Malamocco, tn., Italy, prov. and 7 m. S. Venice, on Malamocco I., one of those separating the Venice lagoon from the Adriatic. P. <2000. See **Venice.**

Malang, tn., Java, 55 m. S. by W. Surabaya.

Malangarh, hill fortress, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 10 m. S. Kalyán; known also as the Cathedral Rock. From the tableland at base the ascent to the lower fort, 300 ft. above the plateau, is by an almost perpendicular rock-hewn staircase. To the upper fort is a further perpendicular ascent of 200 ft.

Malangenfjord, inlet, NW. Norway, divided into three arms, the Nordfjord, Sorfjord, and Malsfjord, mouth in 69° 35′ N., 18° E.

Malans, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 4½ m. ESE. Ragatz, near the r. bk. of the Rhine. P. <2000.

Malansac, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, 28 m. N. St. Nazaire, 10 m. W. by N. Redon. P. <2000.

Malanta, isl. See **Malaita.**

Malanzhe, Portuguese spelling **Malanje,** sometimes spelt also **Malange,** tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 220 m. E. by S. Loanda, in 9° 30′ S., 16° 20′ E.; defended by a rampart; contains a Portuguese garrison. Berlin and Trappist missions. Alt. 3800 ft.

Malapane, riv., in the SE. of Prussian Silesia, flows W. by N. into the Oder, which it enters a few miles below Oppeln; not navigable, but used in its lower half for floating timber.

Mala Pascua, cape, isl. of Porto Rico, in the SE., in 65° 45′ W.

Malapuram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, 30 m. SE. Calicut. P. (1881) 6500.

Mälar (or **Mælar**) **Lake,** an extensive lake of E. Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic for about 70 m., surrounded by the provs. Stockholm, Upsala, Vesterås, and Nykjöping. Breadth, 2–23 m.; area, 472 sq. m. It contains 1300 islands. It has deep and clear water, and at its E. end receives the riv. Årboga, by which, and a canal, it is connected to the southward with Lake Hjelmar. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

Malaspina, glacier, bordering the Pacific coast of Alaska for more than 60 m. to the W. of Yakutat Bay, E. end in 140° 10′ W. Side moraines of 6 m. in width border the glacier, and are connected by broad middle moraines with various mountain spurs.

Malatia, the *Melitena* of the Romans, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 87 m. WNW. Diarbekir, vilayet Mamuret-el-Aziz, cap. M. sanjak. The neighbourhood produces opium of very fine quality, but is unhealthy in summer, in consequence of the inundation of the fields for irrigation, on which account most of the inhabitants have withdrawn permanently to Azbuzu (formerly a summer resort) about 4 m. S. Important deposits of copper near. Alt. 2600 ft. P. 30,000; Moham. 16,000; Armenians, 3000 (of whom 2000 Gregorian); Kurds, 4400. (Cuinet.)

Malaucene, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 17 m. E. by N. Orange, with a church mainly built by Pope Clement V.; has a carbonated ferruginous spring. P. <2000.

Maláun, hill fort, India, Punjab, Hindúr state, on the crest of a ridge, 30 yards wide, rising from the l. bk. of the Sutlej, sloping rapidly some 2000 ft. on either side. Alt. 4450 ft.

Malay (or **Eastern**) **Archipelago,** or **Malaysia,** names given by modern geographers to a great div. of the globe, extending from the N. point of Formosa, in 25° N. to 12° S., and from 93° to 105° E., bounded N. by the N. Pacific Ocean, W. by the Indian Ocean, Strait of Malacca, Chinese Sea, and along the parallel of 25° N., the S. boundary being the parallel of 12° S. It comprises the Sunda Is., Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.; chiefly inhabited by the Malay race. This vast island-world extends in a general direction from NE. to SW., the largest islands being nearest the continent of Asia. It belongs to the greatest volcanic region of the world, which stretches in the form of a quadrant from the island of Cheduba, through the Andaman and Nicobar Is., Sumatra, Java, the Sunda Isles, and Banda. From the W. side of Formosa, one volcanic belt passes through the Philippines, on the meridian of 120°, and the SW. point of Celebes, to Flores; and another, more easterly, through Mindanao to the NW. of New Guinea. On the S. this belt extends to New Zealand, and on the N. to Kamchatka. The volcanic mountains are mostly of trachyte; basalt and granite occur in Java, and obsidian in Bali; the chalk and tertiary formations are widely extended. The volcanic peaks of the archipelago rise at once from the level of the sea, so that their relative and absolute heights are the same. The islands belong mainly to the Dutch, but the N. & NW. of Borneo are British, the Philippine Is., with Palawan and the Sulu Is., belong to Spain, and a portion of Timor is Portuguese.

Malay Peninsula, the most southerly portion of continental Asia, and of its great SE. penin. of Further India, mostly between 1° and 13° N., 98° and 104° E., connected northward to upper Siam by the Isthmus of Kra, and having E. the Gulf of Siam and the China Sea, S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. Malaya proper, or Malacca, extends from 1° 20′ to 5° N. The country, as far as 5½° N. on the W. ct., 4° N. on the E. ct., comprising the states of Lakon, Keda, Kalantan, Tringano, &c., is claimed by Siam, S. of which it is wholly under British influence, the terr. either belonging to the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*), or being subdivided among native states under British protection or in alliance with the British. In 1874 British residents were appointed to Perak and Selangor, in 1885 to Sungei Ujong and Jelebu, in 1888 to Pahang (on the E. ct.), in 1889 to the confederation known as Negri Sembilan, and in 1887 the sultan of Johor (the southernmost state) placed his foreign relations under British control. The M. P. is traversed throughout by a mountain chain rising from 2–4000 ft. in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where it dies out in the N. of Johor. This range now forms the richest tin-mining region in the world.

(at present producing about half the world's produce of tin), the most of it being mined in Perak and Sungei Ujong. Pahang also produces gold. Surface well watered, and fine timber, with bamboos, areca palms, sago, gutta percha, and an abundance of valuable resins, gums, drugs, with nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, pepper, tea, indigo, are produced. Rice and other grains are not raised in sufficient quantity for the home demand, and are imported from Bengal and Sumatra. The population consists principally of Siamese and Malays, but the natives are being ousted in trade and industry by Chinese and Klings, Chinese supplying all or nearly all the labourers in the mines and the coffee, tea, nutmeg, pepper, and tapioca plantations which have been started by Europeans. At present there are only a few short railways connecting the capitals or chief mining centres of the more important states with the nearest seaports, but a trunk road and railway through the British part of the penin. are about to be constructed. Total area about 45,000 sq. m. See **Straits Settlements** and the articles on the separate states.

Malays, branch of the Mongolic division of the human race. The term is used (1) in a broad general sense, and (2) in a more special sense. (1) The M. race includes all the tribes of the East Indies, except those of Papuan and Negrito blood, those of the Malay Penin. S. of 8° or 9° N. lat., the Hovas of Madagascar, the Polynesians of the Pacific, from New Zealand to Hawaii, and from Easter I. to Sumatra, certain of the races in the Philippines and in Formosa, and some of the Melanesian tribes. (2) The Malays proper include the Malays of Malacca and Sumatra, the ancient houses of the M. race, the Battak of Sumatra, the Javanese and Sundanese of Java, the Dayak of Borneo, the Macassars, Buginese, and Alfures (not pure) of Celebes, and the Tagals and others of the Philippines and Formosa. The M. are typically short of stature, have straight black hair, high cheek bones, and oblique eyes; their skin is some shade of light brown, their head measurement mesocephalic to brachycephalic. The Battak, Macassars, Buginese, and some others show a modification of type approaching to the Indo-European. The M. have for centuries been keen traders, and bold and skilful navigators, and make clever craftsmen in weaving, carving, turning, goldsmiths' work, iron-work, the manufacture of arms, leather, and boats (*jwahus*). Their houses are generally built of bamboo, raised on piles. The M. language is employed as the *lingua franca* of the East Indies. [**J. T. B.**]

Malaysia. See **Malay Archipelago.**

Malayta, one of the Solomon Is. See **Malaita.**

Malbaie River, riv., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., flows N., E., and finally SE. into the riv. St. Lawrence at Murray Bay, in 70° 10′ W.

Mal Bay, Canada, Quebec, on the E. ct. of Gaspe co., Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 48° 30′–37′ N.

Mal Bay, Ire., W. ct. co. Clare, with a coastguard station, lat. 52° 50′ N.

Malborough, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 13 m. SW. Dartmouth, 2½ m. NNW. Bolt Head, P.O.; 5091 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**M. with S. Hulsh**) P. <1000.

Malbosc, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, 5 m. SSW. Vans, with antimony mine. P. <2000.

Malca, ruins, S. America, Peru, dep. Amazonas, in 6° 25′ S., and about 78° W., apparently previous to the Incas.

Malchin, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle M., 29 m. NW. by N. Neu-Strelitz, with railway workshops. P. 7300.

Malchow, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Waren, 27 m. W. Stettin. P. <4000.

Malcolm, isl., Brit. Columbia, off NE. ct. of Vancouver I., just S. of 50° 40′ S.; 15 m. long.

Malcolm's Head, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., in the SW. of Fair Isle.

Maldah, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. M., at the confluence of the Kálindrí with the Mahánandá; admirably situated for traffic. P. <5000.

Mal'deghem, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Eecloo, 9 m. E. Bruges. P. 9000.

Malden, isl., in the S. Pacific, in 3° 59′ S., 155° W.; taken possession of in the name of the Queen of Great Britain in October 1864; active trade in guano.

Malden, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 5 m. N. Boston. P. (1880) 12,000; (1890) 23,000.

Malden, vil., U.S., West Virginia, Kanawha co., on the Great Kanawha R., 5 m. SSE. Charleston. P. <1500.

Malden, or **Old Malden,** par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 15 m. SW. St. Paul's, London, 2 m. E. Exshott stn., PMT.O. (**Worcester Park**). P. <750; eccles. par. (**M. with Chessington**) P. <1000.

Malden, New, market-tn., 1½ m. N. of Malden, Kingston div., close to Coombe (*q.v.*) and Malden stn., on the L. & SW. R. Market-day, S. P. <3500.

Maldive (or **Maledíva,** native name **Mahaldib**) **Islands,** group of coral isls., Indian Ocean, between 0° 42′ S. and 7° 6′ N., 72° 33′ and 73° 44′ E.; tributary to Ceylon, and governed by a Sultan. Composed of 19 (for political purposes reckoned as 13) atolls, divided into three principal groups, the N., Central, and S., by the large channels of Cardiva and 'a Degree and a Half.' The total of separate islands is popularly, but vaguely, reported to be 12,000 (of which probably more than 200 are inhabited). Amongst the atolls are good channels for ships. The natives are expert navigators, and are largely engaged in *bonito* fishery, that fish being the principal article of food and commerce. **Mali,** or **King's Island** (length, 1 m.; breadth, ⅝ m.) is cap. of the group, and from it all the foreign trade is conducted either by traders from Chittagong, Point-de-Galle, the Malabar coast, or by the islanders themselves in their own vessels. The trade is chiefly with Calcutta, and in bonito fish (chief export), tortoise shell, coco-nuts, coir-yarn, cowrie shells, and a kind of sweetmeat. Imports are rice, dates, salt, leaf tobacco, areca nuts, and manufactured goods. The climate is very unhealthy, the thermometer ranging from 75°–85° F. in the shade. P. of group vaguely estimated at 200,000.

Maldon, mun. bor. (since Henry II.), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Essex, M. div., in the diocese of St. Albans, at junction of the Chelmer and Blackwater, 9 m. E. Chelmsford, with stns. (**East M.** and **West M.**) on branch of the G. E. R. Trade in shipping and river-fishery; salt and iron works. Many Roman remains in the neighbourhood. M. returned two M.P.'s till 1867, then one till 1885, when it was disfranchised. Market-day, Tu. P. (1891) 5400; parl. div. P. 54,600.

Maldon, mining tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 20 m. SW. by S. Sandhurst, at foot of Mount Tarrangower. P. <2000.

Maldona'do, seapt. and naval stn., Uruguay, on the Rio de la Plata, cap. dep. M., 67 m. E. Montevideo (which town it supplies with limestone). Latitude of isl. of Gorriti, which shelters its fine harbour, 34° 57′ S., 54° 58′ W.

Maledíva, isl. group, Indian Ocean. See **Maldive.**

Malega, region, Congo Free State. See **Urega.**

Málegáon, municip. and cantonment of subdiv. M., Brit. India, Bombay, dist Násik, on Girna R., 64 m. NW. Aurangabad. Alt. 1430 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., May 88°, Dec. 66°; rfall., yr. 24.7 in., June–Sept. 19.9 in. P. 15,500; Hindus, 5600; Moham. 9800; cantonment, 3800; Hindus, 2900.

Malemba, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, Kabinda, on the coast, in 5° 22′ S.

Maleo, tn., N. Italy, prov. Milan, 16 m. SE. Lodi. P. <3000.

Máler Kotla, tn., India, Punjab, cap. M. K. state, 30 m. S. Ludhiáná. P. 21,800; Hindus, 5000; Moham. 15,500; Jains, 1200. Area of state, 162 sq. m. P. 75,800.

Malesherbes, tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the borders of dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Pithiviers, on the Essonne, 16 m. SW. by W. Fontainebleau. P. <2000.

Malestroit, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, 38 m. N. by W. St. Nazaire, arr. and 9 m. S. Ploërmel. P. <2000.

Malevon, mt. range, Greece, on E. of prov. Laconia, parallel to and 10–12 m. from the Gulf of Nauplia; highest peak Parnon, 6355 ft.

Malew, par., in S. of Isle of Man, containing Castletown; has a copper ore mine and umber and rottenstone quarry. Area, 12,865 ac. P. 4500.

Malfatano, Capo di, cape, on the S. ct. of Sardinia, 3½ m. WNW. Cape Spartivento.

Malgamaj, lake, Sweden, prov. or län Vesterbotten, an expansion of Angerman Elf. Length, 39 m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 58 sq. m.

Malgara, walled tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) Tekirdagh, 35 m. NNE. Gallipoli.

Malgin, salt-mine, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kohát, in 33° 20′ N., 71° 34′ E.; the mineral is excavated from surface workings extending over 1 m.

Malgrat, maritime tn., Spain, prov. Barcelona, dist. and 9 m. ENE. Arenys del Mar, at mouth of Tordera R. P. <4000.

Málhah, vil., Palestine, *Manahath* in the O. T., 31° 46′ N., 35° 11′ E., 3 m. SW. by W. Jerusalem.

Malham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on riv. Aire (*q.v.*), 19½ m. N. by E. Burnley, 5 m. E. Settle, P.O.; 4282 ac. P. <250.

Malham Cove and **Malham Tarn,** Eng. See **Aire,** riv.

Malham Moor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. NE. Settle; 10,976 ac. P. <250.

Malhão da Serra, mt., Portugal. See **Estrella, Serra da.**

Malheur, co., U.S., in the SE. corner of Oregon, traversed in the N. by the **Malheur R.** (l. bk. trib. of Snake).

Malheur, Lake, lake with no outlet, U.S., Oregon, in Harney co., in 43° 20′ N. and 119° W.

Malheur River, U.S., Oregon, in the E. It is formed by the union of three headwaters ('forks'), and then flows ENE. to the Snake R., which it joins on the l. bk. a little to the N. of 44° N.

Malheureux, Cap, cape, Mauritius, on the N. ct.

Malhou, isls. See **Jomalig.**

Mali, Servian, 'little.'

Mali, isl., Indian Ocean, cap. of the Maldive group (*q.v.*).

Malia, Cape, Greece, in the extreme SE. of the Morea, in 23° 12′ E.

Mália, cap. M. state, India, Bombay, Káthiáwár Penin., 114 m. W. Ahmadábád, on the Machhu R., a little above its mouth, in the Little Rann of Cutch. P. (1881) <5000.

Malicolo, isl., New Hebrides. See **Malikollo.**

Malicorne, vil., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 9 m. N. La Flèche, on the Sarthe, 19 m. SW. Le Mans. P. <2000.

Malihábád, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. and 16 m. WNW. Lucknow, with stn. on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. P. 7400; Moham. 3800; Hindus, 3600.

Malimba Island, isl., Ger. W. Africa, to the S. of the estuary of the Kamerun R., having on the E. Kwakwa Creek, and on the S. the Sannaga R., with which that creek communicates.

Malin, tn., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 11 m. NW. Moville, 15 m. from Buncrana stn., on Trawbreaga Bay, PMT.O. P. <250.

Malin Bay, Ire., W. ct. of co. Donegal, lat. 54° 40′ N.

Malin Beg, tnld., Ire., SW. ct. co. and 27 m. W. Donegal, bar. Banagh, P.O. P. <250.

Malin Bridge, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, in W. of Sheffield bor.

Malinche, Sierra, isolated mt. chain of porphyry covered with forests, Mexico, state Tlaxcala, stretching NNW. to SSE. Length about 11 m. Alt. 13,515 ft.

Malindi, Melinde, or **Melinda,** seapt., Brit. E. Africa, in 3° 13′ S., at the mouth of the Sabaki, PMT.O.

Malines, Flemish **Mechelen,** Ger. **Mecheln,** city, Belgium, prov. and 13 m. S. by E. Antwerp, cap. arr., divided into two portions by the Dyle. It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, the cathedral of St. Rombaud, with a steeple 320 ft. in height, and containing the 'Last Supper,' by Rubens; church of the Recollects, bishop's palace. M. is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium, the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, a Roman Catholic university, an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. It was formerly famous for its lace; at present its chief manufactures are shawls, 'gobelin' tapestry, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, and beer. In the 14th century its cloth manufactures employed more than 3000 workmen. It communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons. P. (1866) 35,500; (1890) 51,000.

Malingde, vil., Congo Free State, in 2° 31′ N., 28° 15′ E.

Malin Head, cape, Ire., on the N. ct. of co. Donegal, in 7° 24′ W. On its summit is a signal tower.

Malinki, people, Africa, W. Sudan, in the E. of French Senegambia, belonging to the Mandingo race.

Malin More, tnld., Ire., SW. ct., co. and 26 m. W. by N. Donegal, bar. Banagh, P.O. P. <500.

Malinmore, or **Teelin Head,** cape, Ire., on the W. ct. of co. Donegal, lat. 54° 42′ N.

Malins Lee, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, on the L. & NW. R. branch line to Coalport. P. <3000.

Maliovka, coal-mines and vil., Russia, govt. and 35 m. SE. of Tula.

Maliwon, or **Maliwun,** subdiv. of Mergui dist., Tenasserim div., Lower Burma, including many of the islands of the Mergui Archipelago. It contains deposits of tin, which have been worked on a small scale by natives, and seem to give promise of large returns if worked on a large scale under European management.

Malj, Albanian, 'mount, mountains.'

Malka, riv., N. Caucasia, l. bk. trib. of Terek; rises under the Elbrus, joins Terek ESE. of Pyatigorsk. Supposed to have previously flown into Kuma and Caspian Sea. Mineral waters at its sources.

Malkaid, tn., India, Haidarábád, 85 m. W. Haidarábád.

Malkápur, tn. and rly. stn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Buldáná, on the Nálgangá R., here crossed by two *bandhs* or dams. P. (1881) 8200.

Malkatto, vil., eastern Sudan, close to the ruins of the ancient Adulis, 29 m. ESE. Massaua.

Mallacoota Harbour, fine deep natural harbour, almost in the extreme E. of Victoria, Croajingolong co., in 37° 31′ S., 149° 45′ E. Its mouth is at present obstructed by a bar of firm permanent sand, on which there is 6 ft. of water at full, only 2 ft. at ebb, tide.

Mallaig, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the coast, 8 m. E. Point of Sleat.

Mallala, post-tn., S. Australia, Gawler co., 34 m. N. by W. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Mallalauquen, or **Villa Rica,** lake, Chile, prov. Cautin, in 39° 20′ S., the most northerly of the large lakes of the region, drained by the Tolten R. Alt. 1650 ft. Area, 95 sq. m.

Mallangur, fortified hill, India, state and 88 m. NE. Haidarábád, 690 ft. above the plain, and 1700 ft. above the sea.

Mallánwán (**Mallawan,** census), tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Hardoi, 40 m. NNW. Cawnpur. P. 11,900; Hindus, 9500; Moham. 2300.

Mallaranny, stn., Ire., co. Mayo, near Westport Quay, on the M. G. W. R

Mallardstown, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, on King's R., 2 m. SE. Callan. P. <250.

Mallawi-el-Arish. See **Melawi-el-Arish.**

Mallbraeth Bay, Wales, on the S. ct. of Anglesey, 6½ m. W. Carnarvon.

Malleco, prov., Chile, crossed by 38° S. and 72° W.; cap. Angol.

Malleray, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the Birs, 11½ m. W. by N. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Mallerstang, par., Eng., Westmorland, near Kirkby Stephen; 8380 ac. P. <250.

Mallee Scrub, dist., Australia. See **Victoria.**

Malletts Bay, vil., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., on Malletts Bay, 5½ m. NNW. Burlington. P. <1500.

Malligaon, small tn., India, Haidarábád, Bidar dist., 200 m. E. Poona, with an annual horse fair.

Malligiak, Danish settlement, Greenland, in Disko I., at mouth of Disko Fjord; 10 m. distant is a warm spring, temp. 54.5° F.

Mallikollo, isl., Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, crossed in the S. by 16° 30′ S., 167° 30′ E., SE. Espiritu Santo. Length, 69 m.; area, 875 sq. m. It is well watered and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest state of barbarism. It has fine ranges of hills running principally N. and S. and covered thickly with timber. Cook visited it. Port Sandwich, on its E. side, is reported to be the finest harbour in the New Hebrides. P. (1876) 10,000. Another island, 300 m. N. (properly *Manicollo*), has sometimes received this name.

Malling, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Kent, Medway div., East M. 4 m. W. Maidstone, with a stn. (**Malling**) on the L. C. & D. R. East M., PMT.O., P. <2500; West M. (market-tn.), PMT.O., P. <2500; eccles. par. (**East M. with New Hythe**) P. <2000.

Malling, South, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and opposite Lewes, on the Ouse. P. <750.

Mallmitz, comm., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Liegnitz, circle and 4 m. W. Sprottau. P. <3000.

Mallorca, isl., Spain. See **Majorca.**

Mallorytown, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Leeds, 138 m. by rail SW. Montreal. P. <1500.

Mallow, par. and civic tn. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Ire., N. co. Cork, bars. Duhallow and Fermoy, 150½ m. by rail SW. Dublin, on the N. side of the Blackwater, 18 m. NNW. Cork, with a junction station on the G. S. & W. R. It is joined by a bridge to the suburb of Ballydaheen (on the S. side of the Blackwater), which forms part of the bor. Great monthly cattle markets on the first Tuesday of every month. Market-days (corn), Tu. and F. Par. 8820 ac., P. 5300; tn. P. 2500.

Mallusk, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Templepatrick, co. Antrim.

Mallwyd, par., Wales, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, 9½ m. ESE. Dolgelly, 1 m. SE. Dinas Mawddwy stn.; resort of anglers and artists. 16,302 ac. P. <1500.

Mallybreen, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Belleek.

Malmaison, Canada, Quebec. See **Des Rivieres.**

Malma'ni, goldfield, S. African Republic, div. Marico, about 135 m. W. Pretoria; named after a river which flows through the dist. to the Vaal.

Malmedy, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle M., 25 m. S. by W. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1½ m. from the Belgian frontier, with an ancient Benedictine abbey. P. <5000.

Malmesbury, municip., Cape Colony, in the grain-producing dist. M., 35 m. NNE. Cape Town, with salt-pans and sulphur springs. P. <3000.

Malmesbury (mamz'berĕ), mun. bor. (charter from Saxon times, reincorporated 1886) and market-tn., Eng., Wilts, NW. div., in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, on the Avon, 17 m. NE. Bath, with stn. on the G. W. R. Trade, agriculture and silk manufacture. Saxon abbey here, where Athelstan was buried; converted into the parish church; beautiful market-cross (time of Henry VII.). M. returned two M.P.'s till 1832, and one till 1885, when it was disfranchised. Market-day, third Wednesday of each month. Mun. bor. P. (1891) <3000; pars., **M. Abbey,** P. <250; **M. St. Paul,** 5333 ac., P. <2500.

Malmey, bay, N. ct. Iceland, at the entrance to Skaga Fjord, much frequented by fishers; good anchorage, but exposed to N. and NE. winds. Depth, 60–70 ft.

Malmö, or **Malmoe,** strongly fortified tn., Sweden, cap. prov. Malmöhus, on The Sound, 54 m. SW. by W. Christianstad. M. is terminus of the railway crossing Sweden from NW. to SE., and has a citadel and a port, consisting of two inner harbours (respectively 17 and 20 ft. deep), and an outer harbour (22 ft. deep). There is good anchorage in the N. and NW. of harbour, and the port is provided with a dry dock 236½ ft. long, and a patent slip 400 ft. long, with lifting power of 1200 tons. Mentioned in the 13th century as *Malmhaughe.* Manufactures woollen cloths, tobacco, soap, and carpets, and carries on shipbuilding. P. (1869) 23,500; (1890) 48,500.

Malmsbury, mun. tp., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 30 m. S. by E. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Malmyzh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 187 m. SE. of Vyatka. P. <5000.

Maluad. See **Mysore.**

Málnapatak, comm., Hungary, co. Nógrád, dist. Losoncz; health resort. P. 5300.

Malnate, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. W. Como. P. <2000.

Malo, cape, Colombia, on the SW. of the Gulf of Panama, in 7° 27′ N., 80° W.

Malo, market-tn., N. Italy, prov. and 10 m. NW. Vicenza. P. <3000.

Maloarkhangelsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. SSE. of Orel, 10 m. from railway to Kursk. P. <5000.

Maloclab, group, Pacific. Same as **Kawen.**

Maloja, or **Maloggia,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 9 m. SW. St. Moritz, at the head of the Inn valley, Upper Engadine.

Maloja Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (10).

Malombe, or **Marombe,** lake, Brit. Central Africa, traversed by the Shire, a few miles S. Lake Nyassa. Water very thick and muddy; only one navigable channel (for vessels of 1 ft. 9 in. in the dry, 5 ft. in the rainy season). Length, 15 m.; extreme breadth about 13 m.; area about 110 sq. m.

Malone, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Belfast, 2½ m. SSW. Belfast, on the Lagan. P. <2000.

Malone, vil., U.S., New York, Franklin co., on Salmon R., 60 m. WNW. Burlington (Vt.). P. <5000.

Malonne, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 5 m. SW. Namur; iron ore mined. P. <4000.

Malopa, tn., E. Africa, 91 m. SE. Blantyre. Alt. 1247 ft. (O'Neill).

Malopishta, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 10 m. W. by N. Monastir.

Malopo, tn., S. African Republic, div. and 24 m. from Lichtenburg.

Malorossiyn, Little Russia, or **Ukraina.** See **Russia** and **Ukraina.**

Malosa, mt., Nyassaland, 10 m. from the W. shore of Lake Shirwa, in 15° 15′ S., separated by a narrow valley on the S. from Mt. Zomba. Alt. 5133 ft.

Malouines, Atlantic Ocean. See **Falkland Islands.**

Maloyaroslavets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 38 m. NNE. of Kaluga, on highway to Warsaw. Great battle in 1812, which prevented the retreat of Napoleon through SW. Russia. P. <5000.

Malpartida de Cáceres, tn., Spain, prov., dist., and 7 m. W. by S. Cáceres, 48 m. NE. by N. Badajoz. P. <5000.

Malpartida de Plasencia, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, dist. and 4 m. SE. Plasencia. P. <4000.

Malpas, market-tn. and par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 10 m. E. by S. Wrexham, 1½ m. SSW. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R. Birthplace of the commentator Matthew Henry (1662–1714), and of Bishop Heber, the hymn-writer (1783–1826). PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <1500.

Malpas, vil., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. SE. Truro, PT.O.

Malpas, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 2½ m. NNW. Newport, P.O. P. <500.

Malpelo, solitary islet, Pacific Ocean, in 4° N., 81½° W., almost equally distant from the W. coast of the mainland, and the S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Malpelo, Punta, cape, South America, on the W. ct., in about 4° 30′ S.

Malpica, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Carballo. P. <5000.

Malplaquet, hamlet, France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 21 m. E. by S. Valenciennes; memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French, Sept. 12, 1709.

Málpur, chief tn. of M. state, India, Bombay, 55 m. ENE. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) <2000.

Málpura, tn., India, Rájputána, 48 m. E. by S. Ajmere. P. (1881) 8200.

Malsch, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Heidelberg, 14 m. SSE. Mannheim; has a sulphurous spring and bath establishment. P. <2000.

Malsch, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Karlsruhe, 6 m. ENE. Rastadt. P. <4000.

Malser Heide, heath, Tirol, on which is the Reschenscheideck Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (1).

Malsián, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jálandhar, in 31° 8′ N., 75° 23′ E. P. (1868) 6300.

Malstatt-Burbach, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Saarbrücken, on riv. Saar, 38 m. SSE. Trèves, centre of coal dist., with large iron-works, including rolling-mills and manufactures of rails and machines. P. (comm.) 18,400; tn. P. 18,100.

Malström, Arctic Ocean. See **Maelström.**

Malta (*Melita*), isl. of the Mediterranean, a dependency of Great Britain, 54 m. SSW. the S. point of Sicily, about one-third of the size of Anglesey. Length, 17⅛ m.; greatest breadth, 8⅛ m. Cape Valetta, on NE. side, is in 35° 53′ 8″ N., 14° 31′ 2″ E. Shape nearly oval; coast indented with numerous bays. Surface naturally a bare calcareous rock, containing numerous grottoes, and abounding in fossil remains, including those of two pigmy elephants of Post-pliocene age, respectively 4–5 and 2½–3 ft. in height, which are of interest as proving that at that time the group to which it belongs must have been connected with the mainland. The eastern two-thirds of the island are composed mainly of Globigerina Limestone, with considerable areas of Lower Coralline Limestone, the remainder, which contains all the higher elevations (up to 845 ft. on the SW. coast) mainly of Upper Coralline Limestone, with narrow strips of Greensand. The soil of Malta is entirely derived from the disintegration of the subjacent rocks, the tradition that the soil was imported being probably due to the fact that Roman puzzolana was actually imported in considerable quantities for imparting hydraulic qualities to the fat lime of the native soil. The soil has, however, been all prepared artificially, the natives having collected the residue of the rocks from cracks, crevices, and potholes to spread on their fields. The depth of the soil is little more than a foot. Limestone is extensively exported for building, chiefly to the Levant. Almost the entire surface of the island is cultivated, the chief crops being grain, potatoes, and fruit (the orange, olive, and fig compared to those of tropical climates for excellence), and the garden flowers are most odoriferous. The honey of Malta is highly valued, and fish abound on the coasts. Horses small, but active; mules and goats excellent; and the birds have gorgeous plumage. The climate of Malta resembles that of Africa more than Europe. Variations are sudden, and storms from the NE., the *gregale*, violent and destructive; during a N. wind the air is cold and clear, but during the prevalence of the *sirocco* (SE. wind), in spring and autumn, the temperature rises to 95° F., and its effects are most debilitating. Frost and snow are unknown; ice is imported from Sicily. The principal manufactures consist of gold and silver jewellery, especially filigree work, and lace. Total exports (which include large quantities of early potatoes, sent principally to the United Kingdom), are estimated at about a quarter of a million stg.; imports, which include cottons, coals, woollens, coffee, apparel, sugar, linens, iron, beer and ale, indigo, butter, earthenware, &c., about £2,500,000 annually. The transit amounts on an average to £23,000,000 yearly. Legal tender currency is exclusively English. St. Paul's Bay, on the NE. shore, is the traditional spot where the apostle was wrecked. The Maltese group comprises, besides Malta, the isl. of Gozo, and the islets of Comino, Filfla, and Cominotto, and a few others. Government vested in the commandant of the garrison, and council of twenty members, six officials, and fourteen elected, nine of these representing Malta, one Gozo, and four certain classes of the population. The prevailing language is a debased Arabic, that of the upper classes Italian. Established religion, Roman Catholic; but there is toleration for Protestants. From its position on the route to Egypt and India, the immense strength of its fortifications, and its noble harbour (one of the grandest in the world, great extensions made to it being completed in 1874), Malta is one of the most valuable colonial possessions of the British Empire. Malta was held by the Romans B.C. 242. In the 5th century A.D. it fell into the hands of the Goths and Vandals. The Saracens invaded M. in 828, 836, and finally in 870, when it surrendered to them, and remained in their hands till 1090, when it was taken by Count Roger the Norman. During the succeeding centuries it often changed hands. In 1530 it was taken by Charles V., and granted, with Gozo and Tripoli, to the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem on their expulsion from Rhodes. In 1568 it was ineffectually besieged by Solyman the Magnificent and the flower of the Turkish army; the Knights held it till 1798, when, through treachery, it was surrendered to the French, from whom it was taken by the British in 1800, and its cession confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814, and the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Shortest sea distance to Plymouth, 2020 m.; to Alexandria, 820 m.; to Marseilles, 650 m. From Valetta, which as a port of call is second in importance to few in the world, a short railway (7½ m.) runs inland to Rabat, and there are direct cables to Gibraltar, Bona, Sicily (2), and Alexandria (2). Mean temp., yr. 66.6° F., Jan. 56.3°, Aug. 79.7°. [**Valetta.**] Area, isl., 96 sq. m. (Strelbitsky); col., 119 sq. m. P. (1871), including Gozo and Comino, 142,084; (1891) the group of islands, including troops, 177,457 (1491 per sq. m.); Malta itself, 158,861 (1655 per sq. m.); Gozo, 18,553; Comino, 43. See monograph by Dr. J. Murray in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1890, p. 449, with geological map.

Malta, vil., U.S., Colorado, Lake co., 80 m. WSW. Denver, and 2 m. SW. Leadville. P. <1500.

Malta, vil., U.S., Illinois, Dekalb co., 63 m. W. by N. Chicago. P. <1500.

Malta, vil., U.S., Ohio, Morgan co., on the r. bk. of the Muskingum, 69 m. WSW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Maltby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 5 m. SSW. Middlesbrough, 3 m. E. Yarm stn. P. <250.

Maltby, par., Eng., Yorkshire W. Riding, Doncaster div., 6 m. E. by S. Rotherham, 5 m. SE. by E. Kilnhurst stn., PMT.O.; 4096 ac. P. <750.

Maltby-le-Marsh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10 m. ESE. Louth, 2½ m. SW. Mablethorpe stn. P. <500.

Malters, comm., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. W. by S. Lucerne. P. <3000.

Malthon. See **Malvern**

Malton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 15 m. WNW. Toronto. P.<1500.

Malton, market-tn. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Derwent, 17½ m. NE. York, on the NE. R.; has breweries, foundries, corn mills, and agricultural implement works; quarries for lime and whinstone near. The town was burnt in the reign of Stephen, and on being rebuilt took the name of New Malton. Market-days, Tu. and S. Alt. 75 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80) 28.7 in. P. (urban sanitary dist.)<5000; composed of pars. **New M.,** P.<3500; and **Old M.,** P.O., P.<2000.

Maltsovskiy, iron-works, Russia. See **Lyudinovo.**

Maltsov's Works, Russia. See **Raditsa.**

Malûl, site, Palestine, *Maralah* in the O. T., 32° 42′ N., 35° 14′ E., 3½ m. W. Nazareth.

Malung, vil., Sweden, prov. or län Kopparberg, 65 m. WNW. Falun, with important millstone quarries.

Malung-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 65 m. ENE. Yünnan-fu.

Maluti Mountains. See **Basuto-land.**

Malvalli, tn., India, Mysore, 30 m. E. by N. Mysore. P. (1881) 5100; Hindus, 4500.

Malvasia, Greece. See **Monemvasia.**

Malvern, tn., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 8 m. SW. by S. Worcester, on the G. W. R. and M. R. (129 m. from London by rail), occupying a picturesque situation on the slopes of the Malvern Hills; a favourite place of residence of retired people, and much frequented as a summer resort, not only on account of the beauty of the neighbourhood, but also on account of the remarkable salubrity of its climate (mean annual death-rate only about 10 per 1000, the lowest of any watering-place in the kingdom) and its saline and alkaline waters. M. college is an important secondary school. M. and Little M. priories, Eastnor Castle, and many other places of interest near. Mean rfall. (**West M.,** alt. 850 ft., 1866–80), yr. 32.4 in. P. (urban sanitary dist.) 6100; par. **Great M.,** 4560 ac.; P. 8500; eccles. pars. (**North M.**) P.<2500; (**West M.,** or **Mathon St. James,** partly in Herefordshire), PMT.O., P. <1000.

Malvern, suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia.

Malvern, suburb, 5 m. SE. Melbourne, Victoria.

Malvern, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Hot Spring co. P.<2000.

Malvern, tn., U.S., Iowa, Mills co., 24 m. SE. Omaha (Neb.). P.<1500.

Malvern, Little, par., 3½ m. S. Great Malvern, 1½ m. WSW. Malvern Wells stn., in Evesham div. of Worcestershire. P.<250.

Malvern Hills, hill range (mainly an inlying strip of Silurian rocks), Eng., separating cos. Worcester and Herefordshire, nearly 9 m. in length N. to S. Worcestershire Beacon (gneiss), is 1395 ft., and Herefordshire Beacon, an ancient British fortress, is 1300 ft., above the sea.

Malvern Link, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the M. & G. W. R., 1½ m. N. Great Malvern. Eccles. par. P.<3500; tn. P.<5000.

Malvern Wells, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the M. R. and G. W. R., 2½ m. S. by E. Great Malvern. The water from the wells is largely used by makers of mineral waters on account of its purity. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Malvinas, Atlantic Ocean. See **Falkland Islands.**

Málwá, tableland, elevated from 1500 to 2500 ft. above the sea, is bounded on the W. by the Arávalli range of mountains, S. by the Vindhya chain, E. Bandelkhand, and NE. by the valley of the Ganges. It was at one time a powerful kingdom. Gives name to the opium exported from Bombay. See **India,** Agriculture. Principal states are, Indore, Bhopál, Dhár, Ratlám, Jáora, Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh, and Nímach (Neemuch). *Mandu,* the cap. city, is now in ruins. Here originated the associations of Pindaries, leagued together for the purposes of rapine and plunder, who were subdued by the Marquis of Hastings.

Malwan, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, on the W. ct., 50 m. NW. Goa. Within the town, on rising ground surrounded on three sides by the sea, is Rájkot Fort. In the neighbourhood are iron ore and salt. P. (1891) 17,100; Hindus, 15,800.

Malzéville, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and 1 m. N. Nancy. P.<3000.

Malzieu, tn., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Marvejols, 65 m. S. by E. Clermont-Ferrand. P.<2000.

Mam, 'a mountain pass' or 'chasm.' See *Maum.*

Mama, great riv., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, l. b. trib. of lower Vitim, flows N. about 270 m.; mica extracted; rich gold-washings. **Little M.** joins Vitim 65 m. above the former.

Mamadysh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 123 m. E. of Kazañ, on r. bk. of Vyatka R. P.<5000.

Mamanguapé, tn., vil., and small port, Brazil, state and 26 m. NNW. Parahiba, on l. bk. of Mamanguapé R., 16 m. W. of its mouth. P. 10,000.

Mamashali, vil. and mission stn., Africa, Transvaal, 48 m. NE. Rustenburg.

Mambanga, vil., Africa, central Sudan, on l. bk. of Welle R., in 3° 45′ N., 26° 40′ E.

Mamble, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 10 m. WSW. Kidderminster, 2 m. E. Neen Sollars stn.; has coal-mining. P.<250; eccles. par. (**M. with Bayton**) P. 750.

Mambog, ruins, Turkey-in-Asia. See **Membij.**

Mambola, or **Mamboya,** tn. and mission stn., Ger. E. Africa, 130 m. W. by N. Bagamoyo.

Mambrui, small port, Brit. E. Africa, a few miles N. of Malinde.

Mambuiro, vil., Colombia, dep. Cauca, on the l. bk. of the Guainia, 410 m. ESE. Bogotá.

Mambuko, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, Kabinda, on the coast, in 5° 27′ S.

Mambusha, or in Portuguese spelling **Mambuxa,** vil., Africa, prov. Mozambique, 37 m. W. Kilimane, on the Mutu, at its confluence with the Kwa-kwa.

Mambwe, region, central Africa, partly within the British and partly within the German sphere of influence, on the E. side of the mountains which bound the S. end of Lake Tanganyika; covered by wooded hills and grassy plains; the N. part forms the watershed between Lakes Tanganyika and Bangweolo. Average alt. 4600–5000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 736.

Mamdot, anciently known as *Muhammadot,* fortified tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Firozpur, in 30° 53′ N., 74° 26′ E., with walls 50 ft. high. More than two-thirds of the fort was carried away in 1877–78 by the Sutlej. P.<5000.

Mamelucos, name given to the mixed white and native race, Brazil.

Mamer, tn., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, 4½ m. W. Luxemburg. P.<2000.

Mamers, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arr. M., 14 m. ESE. Alençon. P.<5000.

Mamertinum fretum. See **Messina, Strait of.**

Mamhead, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4½ m. W. Exmouth, 3 m. W. by S. Starcross stn. P.<250.

Mamhilad, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Avon, 2½ m. NE. Pontypool, on the Brecon Canal, P.O. P. <500.

Mamia Rinzo, strait, in the E. of Asia, in about 52° 15′ N., forming the narrowest part of the channel between Sakhalin I. and the mainland.

Mamina Klisura, defile, about 15 m. long, in the course of the Binacka Morava, in the S. of Servia (prov. Vranja).

Mamistra, tn., Asia Minor. See **Missis.**

Mammola, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 37 m. NE. by E. Reggio, 7 m. N. Gerace. P. 7700.

Mammoth Cave, U.S., Kentucky, situated about midway between Nashville and Louisville. It consists of a series of vast chambers, extending in the aggregate over a distance of several miles. One chamber is 200 ft. long, 150 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. Large quantities of bones have been found in the cave, as also a curious fauna of blind animals.

Mammoth Hot Springs, U.S., Wyoming, in the NW. corner of the state, in the National Park Reservation, just S. of 45° N.; they descend the hill-slope over an area of 2½ sq. m. of snow-white calcareous deposits; the waters have a turquoise-blue tint.

Mamon, Upper and **Lower,** two vils., Russia, govt. and 20 m. N. Voronezh, on Don R.; trade in corn. P. 6000 and 5000.

Mamore, riv., S. America. See **Madeira.**

Mamore Forest, upland tract, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the extreme SW., to the S. of Glen Nevis.

Mamre, vil., Cape Colony, Malmesbury dist., 28 m. N. Cape Town. P.<1500.

Man Tor, hill, Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 8 m. NE. by N. Buxton. Height, 1709 ft.

Mamuja, tn., E. Archipelago, Celebes I., on the W. ct.

Mamurat-el-Aziz. See **Kharput.**

Mamurie, tn., Asia Minor, on the S. ct., 125 m. S. by E. Konia.

Mamusa, vil., S. Africa, Orange Free State, div. Bloemhof, 39 m. ESE. Vryburg (Brit. Bechuana-land); occupied by Korannas.

Mamvira Falls, S. Africa. See **Shire River.**

Man, called by the natives **Uatom,** isl., S. Pacific Ocean, N. of the Gazelle Penin., New Pomerania, S. of 4° S., E. of 152° E., 3 m. in diameter.

Man, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 56 m. S. by W. Fargo.

Man, Isle of, the ancient *Mona,* or *Menavia,* isl., in the Irish Sea, 33 m. W. England, 30 m. E. Ireland, 16 m. S. Scotland, and 56 m. N. Wales. Lat. of Calf of Man (a small island at its S. extremity), on which there is a lighthouse, 54° 3′ N., lon. 4° 49′ W. Length, NE. to SW., 33 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m. A hill range crosses the island from SW. to NE., and about the middle of the island attains in Snæfell a height of 2034 ft. above the sea. The N. portion of the island is flat. Coast bold and picturesque. Numerous streams water the valleys. Clay-slate is the prevalent formation, with granite

in two localities where minerals are worked. Zinc, copper, and lead ores are mined, the lead-mines (at Laxey) being the most productive and the richest in silver in the kingdom. Marble, limestone, and greenstone are quarried, but no coal. Soil fertile. Climate mild and winter open, though rain and gales of wind are frequent. An excellent small breed of horses is reared. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix**, pp. 7–9. The herring, mackerel, and other fisheries are very actively pursued. The island has constant steam communication from Douglas with Liverpool, Barrow, Fleetwood, and Silloth, and other ports; and a telegraph between Maughold Head and St. Bees. This island, originally peopled by the Manx (*Menaviæ*), a tribe of the Celtic race, was alternately possessed by the Scotch (under the Lord of the Isles) and the English. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Stanleys, and afterwards by the Dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased for the British crown in 1806; and finally, in 1829, certain remaining privileges were ceded by the duke on receiving an award of £487,000. Government vested in the British sovereign, or the lieutenant of the crown, a council of the bishop and principal functionaries, and the House of Keys, a body of twenty-four proprietors of estates, who possess the legislative power. The island has its own laws, and two supreme judges, called deemsters. Common law courts are held in the six sheadings into which the island is divided, and appeals lie from their decisions successively to the House of Keys, the governor, and the sovereign in council. The island is divided into six *sheadings*, seventeen pars., *treens*, and *quarterlands*. Established religion, that of the Church of England, under the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who has a seat (without a vote) in the British House of Peers. The diocese is coextensive with the island. Revenue, £2000. There are forty places of worship. Each par. has its endowed school, in which English is taught as well as the native Manx, a dialect of the Celtic. The island was a great station of the Druids, and contains numerous vestiges of their circles. Principal towns, Castletown (the cap.), Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay. Mean temp., Jan. 38.2° F., June 60.5°; annual rfall., 40 in. Area, 145,325 ac. (227 sq. m.). P. (1821) 40,081; (1891) 55,608 (200 per sq. m.), the increase having been uninterrupted, except in the decennial period 1871–81, but having taken place chiefly in the periods 1831–41 and 1841–51.

Máná, pass of the main Himálayan range, in Garhwál dist., Brit. India, NW. Provs., in 30° 47′ N., 79° 35′ E.; though lofty, it is one of the easiest passes into Tibet from the S. Alt. 18,000 ft.

Mana, riv., S. America, French Guiana, enters the Atlantic in 53° 15′ W. Length, 186 m.

Manaccan, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 5 m. SSW. Falmouth, P.T.O. P.<500.

Manacle Point, cape, Eng., on the SE. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 3′ N.

Manacor, tn., Spain, isl. Majorca, cap. dist. M., 30 m. E. Palma, 10 m. W. by S. of the small port of Arta; a bishop's see. P. 19,600.

Manádo, Celebes. See **Menádo.**

Manafon, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Rhiw, 7 m. N. Newtown; 4330 ac. P.<500.

Managoli, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 16 m. SSE. Bijápur. P. (1881) 5100.

Managua, tn., Central America, cap. of Nicaragua and of dep. M., 157 m. SSE. Tegucigalpa, on Lake M., and connected by rail with Granada on the Lake of Nicaragua. Fair on the 3rd of May. P. with dist. (Jan. 1, 1891) 27,000.

Managua Lake, lake, Central America, Nicaragua, drained SE. into Lake Nicaragua by the Tipitapa, separated from the Pacific, 25 m., by a low range of volcanic hills. On its shore is the active volcano of Momotombo, at whose base is the village of Momotombo, which is connected by rail with Chinandega and the port of Corinto. Alt. 155 ft.; area, about 500 sq. m.; length, 40 m.; breadth, 6–19 m.; depth, 16–65 ft. Formerly sometimes called Lake Leon.

Manahath, vil., Palestine. See **Mâlhah.**

Manahiki, or **Manihiki,** archipelago, Oceania, N. of Society Is. The islands, twelve in number (two of which, Humphrey and Rierson, were in 1888 annexed to Britain), between 3° 30′ and 13° S., and 149° 40′–166° 40′ W., are of coral formation. The inhabitants appear to have come from Rarotonga, and have embraced Christianity.

Manaia, improperly *Mangeea,* isl., Pacific Ocean, Hervey group, about 15 m. in circumference, in 21° 57′ S., 158° 7′ W., surrounded by a reef with no channel and no anchorage.

Manaia, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. and 10 m. W. Hawera. P.<1500.

Manambolo, riv., W. ct. Madagascar, entering the Mozambique Channel in about 19° S.

Maname, Manama, or **Aval,** tn., Arabia, at N. end and chief commercial town of Bahrein I., inhabited mostly by Wahabis. P. 8000.

Manan Island, Grand, Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., in the Bay of Fundy, 17 m. long by 7 m. broad.

Manangora Island, Portuguese E. Africa. See **Pungwe River.**

Mananjara, or **Mananzára,** riv., E. ct. Madagascar, flows into the Indian Ocean in 21° 15′ S.; town of M. at its mouth.

Manansa, tribe, Africa, of Makalaka origin, on l. bk. of Zambezi, below Victoria Falls, stretching N. to Batonga, or Batoka-land.

Manantanana, riv., Madagascar, l. bk. trib. of Mangoka R., forming for about 40 m. the boundary between Betsileo and Baras.

Manantavádi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, 40 m. NE. by N. Calicut, chief town of the Wainád coffee dist. P. (1881) 9000.

Manaos, tn., S. America, Brazil, on the Negro, 10 m. above its confluence with the Amazon. The town owes its origin to the fort, raised by the Portuguese, *Fortaleza da Barra,* which in 1804 became *Barra do Rio Negro,* and in 1836 M., after the Indian tribe of that name. It has an important position in the centre of river navigation, at equal distance from Pará and Tabatinga. Near the town is an industrial institute for the training of young Indians. Mean temp. (⅝ yr., 1866, '68–69), yr. 79.2° F. P. (1893) 50,000 (Reclus).

Manapád Point, promontory, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 38 m. SE. Tinnevelli, on the SE. ct.

Manapouri, lake, New Zealand. See **Manipuri.**

Manar, tn., Ceylon, on an island off the W. ct., 99 m. WNW. Trinkomali. P.<4000.

Manar, or **Mannár, Gulf of,** inlet, Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, separated northward from Palk Strait by the islands of Rameswaram and M. (18 m. long by 2½ m. broad) and a reef termed Adam's Bridge; width at entrance, 150 m.; has pearl fisheries.

Manara, co., New South Wales, crossed by 33° S., 144° E.

Manara, Punta, cape, Italy, 24 m. WNW. Spezia.

Manaria, isl. See **Meloria.**

Manás, riv., Assam, rises in the Bhután Hills and flows S. into the Brahmaputra, opposite Goálpárá; navigable to the foot of the hills by native craft.

Manas, tn., Dzungaria, 87 m. NW. Urumtsi, in about 44° 15′ N., 86° 30′ E., called in Chinese Suilai-sien, a military post and place of exile.

Manása, tn., Central India, Indore state, in 24° 27′ N., 75° 13′ E. P. 5100; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 600.

Manasarowar, two adjoining lakes, in the SW. of Tibet, crossed by 30° 40′ N., and between about 81° 10′ and 81° 35′ E., the western (whence issues the riv. Sutlej) called Tso (or Cho) Lanak, or Rakas Tal, the eastern (which is separated by the Kailas ridge from the Brahmaputra basin) called Tso (or Cho) Mapham. Alt. of both, 15,300 ft.; joint area, 310 sq. m.

Manasquan, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 38 m. E. by S. Trenton. P.<2000.

Manassas, vil., U.S., Virginia, Prince William co., 26 m. WSW. Washington (D. C.). P.<1500.

Manatee, co., U.S., Florida, in the SW., on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the S. by 27° N.

Manatŏn, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 13 m. SW. by W. Exeter, 2½ m. W. Lustleigh stn., P.O.; 6422 ac. P.<500.

Manatutu, or **Subang,** cape, N. of Timor I., belonging partly to the Portuguese. E. of the cape is the village of M., where the Portuguese have a small garrison.

Man-aung, Burma. See **Cheduba.**

Manawadar, tn., India, Bombay, Gujarát, cap. state of and 4 m. E. Bántwa. P. (1881)<3000.

Manawatawhi. See **Three Kings Islands.**

Manawatu, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 40° 20′ S., and 175½° E.

Manayunk, NW. suburb of Philadelphia, U.S., Pennsylvania.

Mánbhúm, dist., Brit. India, in the W. of Bengal, Bardwán div., crossed by 23° and 24° N., and in the W. by 86° E.; cap. Purulia; contains in the N. the Jharia coalfield.

Manby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 5 m. E. Louth, 1 m. S. by E. Grimoldby stn. P.<250.

Manby, isl., off the E. ct. of Greenland.

Mancelona, vil., U.S., Michigan, Antrim co., 64 m. SSW. of the Straits of Mackinac. P.<1500.

Mancelter, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 1 m. SE. Atherstone. P.<500.

Manch, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Ballineen.

Mancha, La, dist., Spain, in the S. part of New Castille, now comprised in the prov. of Ciudad Real. Surface a level plateau, about 2000 ft. above the sea, bare and uninteresting, but noted for the production of *Val-de-penas,* a light red wine. Its mules are celebrated for their size and strength. Towns are few, and poor. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes, whose Sancho Panza is a true Manchegan peasant.

Mancha Real, tn., Spain, prov. and 8 m. ENE. Jaën, cap. dist. Mancha Real. P. 6100.

Manche, dep., NW. France, surrounded NE., N., and W.

by the English Channel, on which it has a coast line of 205 m.; formed in 1790 out of Normandy (Cotentin and Avranchin); divided into six arrs.: Saint Lô (cap.), Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, Mortain, and Valognes. The N. part forms the penin. of the Cotentin. Coast low in NE., gradually rising N. to Point Barfleur, then turning W. to Cape La Hogue, forming midway the deep bay on which is Cherbourg. W. coast inhospitable, harbours generally small and obstructed by reefs. The best harbour is that of Granville, off which, at a distance of 8 m., are the Chaussey Isles. In the SW. is the Bay of St. Michel, a marshy tract of about 97 sq. m., lying around the Tombelaine (460 ft.) and Mont St. Michel (400 ft.), through which flow the lower navigable courses of the See, Sélune, and Cuesnon, the whole tract, with the exception of the two rocky eminences, being under water at high tides. The interior of the dep. is crossed by numerous ranges of bold hills, increasing in elevation from 500 ft. in the N. to over 1000 ft. in the S., the culminating point being Saint-Martin de Chaulieu, 1205 ft. in the SE. The valleys are generally fertile. Extensive marshy tracts occur about Carentan and S. of Lessay. The principal rivers are the Vire and Tante, draining the E. of the dep., and which unite to form an estuary between M. and Calvados; N. the Divette; several small streams flow W. Climate mild [**Cherbourg**]. Cereals are grown chiefly in the E. of the dep.; the principal are wheat, buckwheat, and barley; hemp and flax are important crops, and apple orchards cover large areas, this being one of the leading deps. for cider. Iron is obtained in small quantity in the SE. at Mortain, and coal at Plessis-Garnier. Industries include metallurgical works, shipbuilding (Cherbourg, Barfleur). Area, 7425 sq. m. P. (1891) 513,800. See **France,** table, and **Manche, La.**

Manche, La ('the sleeve'), French name of the English Channel, so called on account of its resemblance in shape to a sleeve, 'the wrist' being at the Straits of Dover.

Manchester, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay, in NE. of mainland, co. and 5 m. from Guysborough. P. <1500.

Manchester, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 36 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Manchester, the ancient *Mancunium, Manutium* (derived by Camden from the British '*main*,' a stone, on account of the stony character of the site), co. of a city, city, parl. and mun. bor., and par., Eng., in the SE. of the co. Lancaster, on the Irwell, 188 m. (by rail) NNW. London, forming practically one town with **Salford,** a mun. co. and parl. bor., on the W. side of the Irwell, a narrow stream crossed by numerous bridges. The adjacent bors. occupy a site on the W. side of the Pennine Chain analagous to that occupied by Leeds on the E. side, being situated where several valleys on the W. of that chain converge on the great road from London through Birmingham and the Midlands to the NW. The principal public buildings of the city are the town hall, erected 1868–77, at a cost of £250,000, with a front 200 ft. in extent, sides 400 ft., and a massive tower 235 ft. high; the mayor's reception rooms form a magnificent suite; the royal exchange, erected 1869, covering an area of 5400 sq. yds.; the general post-office, in the Renaissance style, completed 1887, at a cost of £100,000; the assize courts; new city court-house; the royal institution, an edifice of the Ionic order; the free-trade hall, in the Lombardo-Venetian style, built to commemorate the success of the free-trade movement, and affording space for nearly 5000 persons; the free library, opened 1852, now containing over 250,000 volumes, with several branch lending-libraries and news-rooms in different parts of the city; the cathedral, originally the parish church, which was made a collegiate church by royal charter 1422, is an elaborately ornamented Gothic structure. M. was constituted a bishopric in 1847, the diocese including the greater part of Lancashire, except the SW. and NW., a few eccles. pars. in the SW. of Yorkshire, and part of the eccles. pars. of Haughton and Roughton in Cheshire. Many societies have been established in M., including the statistical society, the first of the kind established in the kingdom; the literary and philosophical society, of which the celebrated Dr. Dalton was for many years the president. The chief educational institution is Owens College, the oldest and most important of the three colleges now affiliated to the Victoria University (founded in 1880); the other two being University College, Liverpool, and Yorkshire College, Leeds. Owens College, founded in 1846 by John Owens, who left £100,000 to endow an institution for secular instruction, and incorporated 1871, now occupies extensive buildings erected in 1884 at a cost of £70,000, with an additional block, completed in 1887. It comprises well-equipped chemical, physical, and engineering laboratories. The administration is vested in a council and senate, the latter formed of the whole body of professors. There are numerous fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions attached to the college, with which is incorporated the royal school of medicine. Other educational institutions are the grammar school, founded in 1519 by Hugh Oldham, D.D., Bishop of Chester, and richly endowed, having 166 foundation scholarships, besides several others, including scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge; Chetham's College, incorporated by Charles II., which has a foundation for 100 boys to be fed, clothed, and educated; a flourishing school of art; the Whitworth Institute, founded 1888, to which was transferred in 1890 the technical school, the whole being now devoted to technical instruction; a technical school at Salford. Amongst medical institutions are the Royal Infirmary, St. Mary's Hospital, various special hospitals and dispensaries. There are many charitable establishments. The streets are well paved, sewered, and, at present, lighted with gas; but the introduction of electric lighting is proposed. Hitherto, water has been supplied from the reservoirs at Woodhead, Beswick, and Gorton, but, in 1879, an Act of Parliament was obtained authorising the bringing of water from Lake Thirlmere, a distance of about 100 m. The works, commenced in 1885, were carried out at a cost of about £4,000,000, and formally inaugurated on the 13th of October 1894. The water is conveyed by tunnels and aqueduct from Thirlmere to the neighbourhood of Bolton, and thence by pipes to the M. reservoirs. The daily supply is estimated at 50,000,000 gallons. There are eleven public parks in M. and Salford—Queen's, Philips', Alexandra, Ardwick, Cheetham, and Birchfields in M.; and Peel, Seedley, Ordsal, Albert, and Kersal in Salford; the largest are Alexandra (60 ac.), opened in 1870, at a cost of £70,000, and Peel (50 ac.). The total area under parks and open spaces exceeds 350 ac. M. has railway communication with all parts of Great Britain; by the construction of the **M. Ship Canal,** it has been converted into a port, with jurisdiction extending to Ince, and including the port of Runcorn, now a creek of M. harbour. Dock accommodation covers 100 ac., with a quay area of 150 ac.; total length of quays, 6 m. The natural advantages, to which M. owes its position as a great and manufacturing centre, are the tract of surrounding country, and the three streams Irwell, Medlock, and Irk, which traverse it, thus supplying abundant water-power; and, in later times, the vicinity of two great coalfields. The staple trade of M. is the cotton manufacture, to which may be ascribed the rapid increase of the city, the wealth of its inhabitants, and the fact that it is one of the most prosperous cities in the world. The manufacturing history of M. may be said to begin with the establishment of the woollen industry in the reign of Edward III., when a number of Flemish emigrants settled in Lancashire. In the reign of Henry VIII. the town was 'well inhabited,' and distinguished for its trade in linens and woollens. About this time the right of sanctuary, which had till then pertained to M., was transferred to Chester, as being injurious to the manufacturing population. Cotton was first brought to England from the Levant about the end of the 15th century. Edward VI. issued a decree regarding the 'dimensions and weight' of cottons, and Queen Elizabeth commanded (1565–66) that the cottons should 'bear the seal of the Queen's aulnager.' Camden speaks of M. in 1607 as 'eminent specially for its woollen cloth or M. cottons.' In 1650 the manufactures are described as including 'woollens, friezes, fustians, sack-cloths, mingled stuffs, inkles, tapes, and prints,' and the people, as 'the most industrious in the northern part of the kingdom.' Many refugees from the Low Countries and France settled in M., and by their skill greatly contributed to its progress. In 1720 it is said to be 'the largest, most populous, and busy village in England.' At this time yarn came chiefly from Ireland and Scotland, with some from Hamburg; that from Ireland was woven into linen and sent back to the country. The difficulty of obtaining yarn in sufficient quantity was, however, a serious obstacle to the development of trade. During the latter part of the 18th century a great impetus was given to textile manufactures by the invention of various mechanical aids—the water-frame, spinning-jenny, mule-jenny, and Cartwright's loom, and the application of steam-power to cotton-spinning in 1789. The manufacture of calicoes was begun about 1773, that of muslins in 1780. Raw cotton was first imported from the E. Indies and N. America in 1788. The following figures, giving respectively the quantity of raw cotton imported and the value of cotton goods exported, shows the rapid and enormous expansion of trade during the latter part of the 18th century. In 1780, 3100 tons, £335,000; 1790, 14,000 tons, £1,662,339; 1800, 25,000 tons, £5,406,500. The population of M. and Salford is said to have been 25,136 in 1773; in 1780 it was estimated at 50,000. M. has now a large number of cotton factories, some on a vast scale, for spinning, weaving, and printing; besides bleach-works, silk mills, and factories for every description of fibre. M. existed under the Romans, possibly in the earlier British period. In 1222, Henry III. granted to the town the right to hold a weekly market and a yearly fair. In 1301, Thomas de Gresley, Baron of M., granted a charter to the burgesses. In 1832, M. and Salford were constituted parl. bors.; in 1838 M. was incorporated, and in 1844, Salford. In 1853, M. was constituted a city. M. now sends six members to the House of Commons, one for each of the following divs.: NW., N., NE., E., S., and SW.; Salford sends three members, one for each of the divs.: N., W., and S. The principal market, Smithfield, fruit and vegetable market, covering an area of nearly four acres, with a glass roof, is one of the

handsomest and most convenient markets in the kingdom. The market-days are Tu., Th., F., and S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), Ardwick (alt. 140 ft.), 36.3 in.; Fairfield (alt. 312 ft.), 38.8 in. Manchester.—Acreage of co. bor., 12,911; of parl. bor., 7910. P. (1801) 75,281; (1821) 126,066; (1831) 182,016; (1851) 303,382; (1871) 351,189; (1891) 505,365; parl. bor. (1891) 454,509. Salford.—Acreage of parl. and mun. co. bor., 5171. P. (1801) 18,179; (1821) 32,818; (1831) 51,132; (1851) 85,108; (1871) 124,801; (1891) 198,139. P. diocese (1891) 2,644,000. P. of Manchester in a geographical sense, comprising the registration dists. of M., Salford, Prestwich, Barton, and Chorlton, and the sub-dists. of Heaton Norris, Altrincham, Wilmslow and Hyde (1891) 999,000 (*Economic Jour.* iv. p. 111). Compare **Liverpool,** and see also **England,** Table II.

Manchester, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., 8½ m. E. Hartford, with extensive manufactures of book paper, woollens, &c. The so-called 'town,' which is an area corresponding to what is called a township out of New England, includes the vil. of **South M.,** on a branch line 2 m. S. of M., where are large silk-mills. P. (1880) 6500; (1890) 8200.

Manchester, city, U.S., Iowa, Delaware co., 41 m. W. Dubuque. P.<3000.

Manchester, vil., U.S., Maryland, Carroll co., 28 m. NNW. Baltimore; iron is mined near. P.<1500.

Manchester, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the coast, 7 m. ENE. Salem; favourite summer resort. P.<2000.

Manchester, vil., U.S., Michigan, Washtenaw co., 53 m. W. by S. Detroit. P.<1500.

Manchester, city, U.S., New Hampshire, cap. Hillsboro co., on the Merrimack R., 15 m. S. by E. Concord. It owes its extraordinary growth since 1838 to the water-power, utilised chiefly in cotton and woollen manufactures, afforded by the Amoskeag Falls; has also large manufactures of stockings, paper, edge-tools, &c. P. (1880) 32,600; (1890) 44,100.

Manchester, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., 28 m. SE. by E. Trenton. P.<1500.

Manchester, vil., U.S., Ohio, Adams co., on the Ohio, 55 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati. P.<2000.

Manchester, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Coffee co., 51 m. NW. by W. Chattanooga. P.<1500.

Manchester, tn., U.S., Vermont, Bennington co., 32 m. S. by W. Rutland; has quarries of marble, and is a fashionable summer resort. P.<2000.

Manchester, city, U.S., Virginia, Chesterfield co., on the r. bk. of the James R., opposite Richmond, of which it is a suburb. P. (1880) 5700; (1890) 9200.

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, Eng., Lancashire, connecting the M. Ship Canal with Bolton, with a branch to Bury. Length, 15½ m.

Manchester, North, tn., U.S., Indiana, Wabash co., 84 m. N. by E. Indianapolis. P.<3000.

Manchester, South, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., 6 m. NE. Glastonbury; has extensive silk-factories. P.<1500.

Manchester and Milford Railway, railway system, Wales, cos. Cardigan and Carmarthen, consisting of one line connecting the Cambrian system at Aberystwith with the G. W. R. at Pencader.

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, railway system, Eng., main line Manchester (London Road) by Penistone, Sheffield, and Retford (alternative route by Penistone, Doncaster, and Frodingham) to Grimsby; numerous branches both in E. and W. At present the branch from Sheffield to Nottingham is being continued S. by Leicester and Rugby to join the Metropolitan Rly. at Quainton Road, thus giving the railway access to London.

Manchester Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Burnley.**

Manchester Road, stn., Eng., Bradford, Yorks, on G. N. R.

Manchester Ship Canal extends from M. docks to Eastham on the Mersey estuary. The portion of the canal above Latchford (14½ m.) is supplied by Irwell, Mersey, and smaller streams; the lower is semi-tidal. At Mode Wheel, Barton, Irlam, and Latchford are two parallel locks, respectively 600 by 65 ft. and 350 by 30 ft. At Eastham, where the canal opens into the Mersey, are three parallel locks, respectively 600 by 80 ft., 350 by 50 ft., and 150 by 30 ft. Ellesmere Port, Weaver Mouth, and Runcorn are provided with tidal openings 200 yds. long to admit the water when it rises outside above the ordinary level of the canal. Minimum bottom width, 120 ft., as compared with 88 in the Amsterdam, and 72 in the Suez Canals; minimum depth, 26 ft. (same as Suez, Amsterdam, 23 ft.). The Bridgewater Canal (*q.v.*), which joins the Manchester Ship Canal at Runcorn, is carried across the upper course at Barton by a movable bridge, worked by hydraulic power. The Ship Canal is crossed by several permanent railway and road swing-bridges. Constructed 1887–93, at a cost of about £15,000,000. The lower section to Ellesmere Port was opened for traffic in 1891, and the whole on Jan. 1, 1894. The canal was formally opened by Her Majesty, May 1894. Length, 35½ m. For docks, see **Manchester.**

Manchhar Lake, lake, India, Sind, dist. and 110 m. NNE. Karáchi, formed by the expansion of the W. Nára and the Aral streams; has a great quantity of fish, and presents a beautiful appearance when the lotus is in blossom. Length during inundation, 15–20 m.; breadth, 10 m.; greatly contracted when the water is low.

Manchioneal, vil., Jamaica, Surrey co., E. ct., 34 m. E. by N. Kingston.

Manchu-Kulja, tn. See **Kulja, New.**

Manchuria, Chinese **Shingking,** or **Tungsan-sheng** (*i.e.*, 'the three eastern provs.'), an extensive country of E. Asia, four times the size of Great Britain, of somewhat irregular outline, between 39° and 53° 30′ N., 117° 30′ and 135° E., forming the NE. portion of the Chinese Empire; cap. Mukden. It is divided into three provs., which have approximate area and population as follows:—

Provinces.	According to *Bevölkerung der Erde*, No. IX.			According to H.E.M. James in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 532.		Capital.
	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in millions.	Per sq. m.	Pop. in millions.	Per sq. m.	
Fengtien or Liautung (S.)	55,985	5.0	89	12–13	223	Mukden
Kirin (centre) . .	105,020	2.0	19	8	80	Kirin
Helung-kiang (N.) . .	202,715	0.5	2.5	2	10	Tsitsihar
Manchuria . .	363,720	7.5*	21	22–23*	62	

* According to 'Consular Report,' China, No. 6, 1885, 15,000,000.

The whole of the S. and E. is occupied by considerable ranges of volcanic hills 3–6000 ft. in height, covered with dense woods, having a general NE. to SW. direction; in the N. the ranges, separated from the preceding by the broad valley of the Sungari, constitute part of another system, also volcanic, forming the Khingan Mts. A plain of vast extent, however, exists on the middle course of the Sungari, and along the Nonni; and another in the SW., formed of alluvial deposit brought down by the Sira-muren or Liau-ho, where the accretion of the land along the coast of the Gulf of Liautung is still proceeding at a very rapid pace. Except in the SW. and round the fringes of the country, M. is almost coextensive with the basin of the Sungari R., an affluent of the Amur, the chief tribs. to which are the Nonni from N. and the Hurka, or Mutan, from S.; in the SW. the Liau-ho flows to the Gulf of Pechili. The Argun in the NW., the Amur in the NE., and the Usuri in the E., divide M. from Russian terr.; whilst the Yalu, flowing to the Yellow Sea, and the Tumen, to the Sea of Japan, separate from Korea. The climate one of extremes [**Newchwang**], the winters very severe, lasting from six to sometimes nine months in the N.; the wet season commences at the end of May, the rain usually coming from the S. The forests are very valuable, the pine, walnut, oak, and elm being conspicuous for their size. Wild beasts are numerous, and include bears, tigers, panthers, leopards, wild boars, monkeys, deer, &c.; pheasants and wild geese are found in immense numbers in eastern M., and bustards in the plains. The country is exceedingly fertile, especially in the plains, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the people; in Fengtien the surface is being rapidly cleared, and but little unclaimed land exists. Beans and peas are largely cultivated, but more attention has of late years been devoted to cereals, which are fast taking the place of pulse; wheaten flour is used to a large extent, and is unusually cheap; cotton, indigo, tobacco, and the poppy are also important articles of cultivation, the native grown opium having almost completely supplanted the Indian drug. The **mineral wealth** is believed to be very great, but it is almost wholly undeveloped; coal of admirable quality is very sparingly worked in the neighbourhood of Kirin, and in the hills SE. of Mukden, also at Tunghwa-hsien further E., near to which there are small iron-works, and some gold-washing is carried on, and where silver-mining has been tried but found unremunerative; a gold-mine is worked by the government near Sansing, on the lower Sungari, and a good deal of gold is exported, but private mining is prohibited. An important salmon-fishery takes place on the lower Sungari and the Hurka in the autumn, when immense quantities of this fish are caught and dried for winter use. The manufactures are unimportant; some cotton cloth and silk are made for home service, and soda is prepared on the steppes of the Sungari; distilleries are numerous, and bean-oil is extracted, which forms the staple export. Other products of great value are very fine sable, tiger, and lynx skins, ginseng, and deer horns. The only means of communication are by the larger rivers, navigable during the summer, and by pack-horses and carts on roads which in summer are usually deep in mud, without hard bottoms, and really impracticable, and it is only in winter, when the ground is frozen, that transport can be effected, when the roads present a lively aspect. Tele-

graph lines connect all the frontier stations with Peking and unite with the Siberian system; there is no postal establishment. For exports and imports, see **Newchwang,** through which port nearly the whole commerce of the country is carried on. Though the law administered is the same as in China proper, and in the more settled parts there is the same civil organisation, yet the administration is essentially a military one, and the chief appointments are all held by military officers. Brigandage is rife, especially in the northern prov.; but a large army is maintained, and active measures are taken by the Chinese authorities to suppress it. With regard to the population, perhaps the most noticeable point is the paucity of Manchus inhabiting the country; since the establishment of the Manchu dynasty at Peking in 1644, the original inhabitants have been gradually drained off to China to recruit the Imperial army, and their places are now being taken by emigrants from Shantung, Pechili, and Korea, so that the population has greatly increased during recent years, especially in the S. Nearly all special Manchu customs have disappeared, and the language and alphabet are fast being replaced by Chinese. The people are materially better off than in any other part of the empire; wages are higher, they are better clothed and fed, and there is little pauperism. Moral and spiritual culture, however, have not kept pace with the advance of material prosperity; temples and schools, especially the latter, are very scarce, but Christian missions are carried on with much success. Besides the caps. of the provs., other principal towns are Aigun on the Amur, Ninguta, Hunchun, and Hulan, also the treaty port of Newchwang, and Port Arthur, at the extremity of the Kwangtung penin., which continues open throughout the winter. The S. part of the country (Fengtien prov.) was for centuries subject to Korea, but since the 8th century it has been incorporated with China; the other two provs. did not come under the direct control of Peking until 1644, when the Manchus conquered China, and established the present dynasty. A large area, formerly belonging to Manchuria, is now included in Siberia (*q.v.*). See **Japan,** end of article. [**W. J. T.**]

Manciano, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 33 m. WNW. Viterbo. P. <2000.

Mancunium. See **Manchester.**

Mand, tn., Persia, prov. Mekran, on the Baluchistan frontier, 350 m. E. by S. Bender Abbas.

Manda, vil., Africa, W. Lake Tanganyika, on Lukuga R., 12 m. from its mouth in the lake. Manufactures of palm-fibre and pottery.

Manda, isl., Brit. E. Africa, in 2° 15′ S., to the E. of Lamu I. **M. Bay,** a long inlet to the N.

Mandagarana, tn., Persia. See **Marand.**

Mándal, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 46 m. WNW. Ahmadábád. P. 8000; Hindus, 5600.

Mándal, tn., India, Rájputána, Udaipur state, 68 m. S. Ajmere, on the railway to Indore.

Mandal, the most southerly tn., Norway, prov. Lister and M., on the S. ct., 22 m. WSW. Christiansand, at the mouth of **Mandals Elv,** richest in fish of all Norwegian rivers, with a small but active port; trade in wood, salmon, and lobsters. Kleven harbour has 15–22 ft. alongside quays, the river 10–11 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.1° F., Feb. 30.5°, July 61.0°; rfall. (20 yrs.), 45.6 in. P. <4000.

Mandala, stn. of the S. African Lakes Co. near Blantyre, Nyassa-land.

Mandalay, tn., Burma, chief town in Upper Burma, 91 m. NE. by E. Pagan, 386 m. by rail N. Rangoon, is in a plain 2 m. from the Irāwadi, and consists of two parts, mural and extra-mural, the city proper enclosed by a square brick wall, each side of which is over a mile in length; the part so surrounded contains the old royal palace, and is now the military cantonment of the British, and called Fort Dufferin. Principal manufacture, silk-weaving. P. 168,300; Hindus, 13,500; Buddhists, 147,100; cantonment, 18,700; port, 1784.

Mandan, city, U.S., N. Dakota, Morton co., 5 m. WNW. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Mandapeta, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 69 m. NE. by E. Masulipatam. P. 7700; Hindus, 7500.

Man'dara, or **Wan'dala,** prov., in the SE. of Bornu, central Africa.

Mandas, market-tn., Sardinia, on the Mannu, prov. and 34 m. N. Cagliari. P. <3000.

Mandasa, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 50 m. SW. Ganjam. P. <5000.

Mandavi, seapt. tn., India. See **Mandvi.**

Mandáwar, ancient and ruined tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 38 m. NE. Meerut. P. 7300; Moham. 4700; Hindus, 2500.

Mandaya, tribe of Mindanao, Philippine Is., occupying all the SW. of the island from about 7° N.; remarkable for the peculiar ashen colour of the skin.

Mande, race, Africa. See **Mandingo.**

Mandel, riv., Belgium, l. bk. trib. of Lys R., which it joins at Wachen.

Mandel, isl., off the E. ct. of Sumatra, Asiatic Archipelago, 70 m. SW. Singapore.

Mandello, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. NE. by E. Como, on the E. shore of the SW. arm of Lake Como, with iron and lead mines. P. <2000.

Mandēlon, the SE. point of the isl. of Eubœa, Greece.

Mandēlonēsi, a small island opposite.

Mandera, tn., German E. Africa, to the N. of the Wami, 28 m. WNW. Bagamoyo.

Mandésur, tn., India. See **Mandsaur.**

Mandeure, tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Montbéliard, 3 m. SW. Audincourt, with remains of the Roman station *Epomanduodurum.* P. <2000.

Mandeville, vil., Jamaica, Middlesex co., 32 m. SSE. Falmouth. Alt. 2130 ft. Rfall. (7 yrs.), 86.58 in.

Mandeville, tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 50 m. from Invercargill.

Mandeville, tn., U.S., Louisiana, St. Tammany par., on Lake Pontchartrain, 28 m. N. New Orleans. P. <1500.

Mándgáon, tn., India, Central Provs., dist. Wardhá, 40 m. SSW. Nagpur, near the Waná R. P. <5000.

Mandha, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Hamírpur, 58 m. SSW. Cawnpur.

Mandháta, shrine of Omkár (a form of Siva), Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Nimár, on an island of the same name in the Narbadá, 38 m. SE. by S. Indore.

Mandi, chief tn. of M. state, India, 45 m. NNW. Simla, on the Beas. Alt. 2557 ft. P. 6900; Hindus, 6500. Area of state, 1131 sq. m.; P. 166,900.

Mandimba, riv., Africa, l. bk. trib. of Lujendi R., which it enters in about 14° 18′ S.

Mandinga, or **San Blas,** bay, N. side Isthmus of Panama, 79° W.

Mandingo, Mande, Mandinka, Wangara, Wankore (name derived from Mandin, a dist. between Bambuk and Wassulu, and *nko, nka, nke* = inhabitants), one of the most important races of W. Africa. They occupy the greater part of Senegambia and of the countries E. of the upper Niger. They are of tall stature, and of darker colour than the Fellata and Bantu races. Chief occupations, trade, agriculture, cattle-rearing, horse-breeding, and various native industries. Religion, mostly Mohammedans. Their present power is limited, most of the M. being under the rule of the Fellata (*q.v.*); but in the 13th century the M. founded the great sultanate of Melli, which conquered Ghanata, Timbuktu, and the Sonrhay terrs. Most of the M. terr. is now within the French sphere of influence. Pop. estimated by Barth at 6–8,000,000. See Binger, *Du Niger au Golfe de Guinée,* 1892; and *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, pp. 166–168, 1892, pp. 260–262. [**H. G. S.**]

Mandlá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. M., 50 m. SE. by S. Jabalpur, on the Narbadá, which surrounds it on three sides. Alt. 1770 ft. P. 5100; Hindus, 4000.

Mándogarh, deserted tn., Central India, Dhár state, extending 8 m. along the crest of the Vindhyas, 30 m. SW. Mhow. Alt. 1944 ft. Also called **Mandu.**

Mandoukion (mandhuki), W. suburb of the town of Corfu, Greece. P. <4000.

Mandra, tn., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 14 m. NW. by W. Athens. P. <3000; comm. (Eleusis) P. <5000.

Mandra, tn., India, Rájputána, Jaipur state, dist. Torawati. P. (1881) 5600.

Mandsaur (**Mandésur,** census), tn., Central India, Gwalior state, 106 m. NNW. Indore, on a trib. of the Chambal. P. (1881) 22,600; (1891) 25,800; Hindus, 16,100; Moham. 7400; Jain, 1600.

Mandu, deserted city, India. See **Málwá** and **Mándogarh.**

Mandurah, tn., W. Australia, Murray co., on the W. ct., 40 m. S. by W. Perth. P. <1500.

Mandurda, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 55 m. NW. Diu. P. (1881) 5400.

Manduria, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 22 m. ESE. Taranto. It has a celebrated well, described by Pliny, the waters of which preserve a constant level. There are extensive remains of its ancient walls. P. 7800.

Mándvi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 30 m. E. by N. Surat, on the r. bk. of the Taptí. P. <5000.

Mándvi, seapt., India, Cutch, on the S. ct. of the penin., in 69° 32′ E.; port of call for British India steamers. P. (1872) 36,000; (1891) 38,200.

Mándwa, seapt., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, subdiv. Alíbagh. P. <5000.

Manea, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Wisbech div., 5¼ m. SE. by S. March, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 5676 ac. P. <1500.

Manemanema. See **Laughlan.**

Maner, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, Patná dist., in 25° 39′ N., 84° 55′ E. P. (1881) 5800.

Manerang, mt. pass of the Himálayas, India, Kashmír state, in 31° 56′ N., 78° 24′ E. Alt. 18,612 ft.

Manerbio, tn., N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. SSW. Brescia, on the Mella. P. <4000.

Maneroo Range, portion of the Dividing Range of Australia, in the S. of New South Wales, just N. of the Muniong Range. Highest summit, 4010 ft.

Manetin, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 24 m. SE. Karlsbad.

Maney, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, 1 m. S. Sutton Coldfield, PM.O.

Manfalut, tn., Upper Egypt, l. bk. Nile, in 27° 18′ N., about 25 m. below Siut. P. (1882) 13,200.

Manfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 4½ m. W. Darlington, 2 m. S. by E. Piercebridge stn., P.O. P.<250.

Manfredonia, seapt. tn., Italy, E. ct. Apulia, prov. and 23 m. NE. by E. Foggia, with which it is connected by rail, on a bay of the Adriatic called the **Gulf of M.,** the ancient *Sinus Urias*, lying S. of the promontory of Gargano. Its port, sheltered by a mole, and defended by a fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the 13th century, 1 m. NE. the ancient *Sipuntum*. Near the shore of the gulf are two salt lagoons, the Lago Salso ('salt lake') and the Lago di Salpi (S. shore), from which great quantities of salt are derived. The lighthouse, in 41° 38′ N., is visible 14 m. P. 9300.

Manga, tribe. See **Bornu.**

Manga, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes. See **São Francisco.**

Manga, tn., Brazil, state Piauhi, 93 m. SW. Theresina, on r. bk. of Parnahiba R., in 6° 42′ S. P.<4000.

Mangahpett, tn., India, Haidarábád, on the r. bk. of the riv. Godávari, 148 m. N. by W. Masulipatam.

Mangala, or **Ngala,** riv., Congo Free State. See **Mongalla.**

Mangalagiri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 43 m. NW. by W. Masulipatam. P. 6400; Hindus, 5700.

Mangalia, tn., Roumania, Dobruja, on the coast, prov. and 25 m. S. by W. Kustenji. P. 7900.

Mangalore, seapt., municip., and military stn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. S. Kánara, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the Netrávati, 127 m. NNW. Calicut. A good deal of Coorg coffee is exported from M. The roadstead is open; water always smooth. Vessels load and discharge by lighters and canoes. Alt. 52 ft. Mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 76°, May 83°; rfall., yr. 131.0 in., May–Oct. 126.2 in., June–Sept. 110.1 in. P. (1871) 39,700; (1891) 40,900; Hindus, 23,400; Christians, 9800; Moham. 7600.

Mangalvedha, tn., India, Bombay, 50 m. N. by W. Bijápur. P. (1881) 9200.

Mangana, tn., Tasmania, co. Cornwall, 91 m. by rail and road SE. Launceston. P.<1500.

Manganja (*ng* as in sing), or **Anyanja** ('people of the lake'), tribe, S. Africa, on the SE., S., and W. of Lake Nyassa.

Mangapai, tn., New Zealand, North I., Whangarei co., 75 m. NNW. Auckland. P.<1500.

Mangarai Strait. See **Mangeral.**

Mangaratiba, seapt., Brazil, state of and 54 m. W. Rio de Janeiro; important in the time of the slave trade, now only a small coasting port. P. 3000.

Mangauli, tn., Central India, state of and 125 m. S. Gwalior. P. 6200; Hindus, 4400; Moham. 1100.

Mangawai, settlement, New Zealand, North I., co. Otamatea, 55 m. N. by W. Auckland.

Mangawhare, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Hobson, 101 m. NE. Auckland. P.<1500.

Mangbattu, Monbuttu, central African tribe, belonging to the Nuba race, like the Niam-Niam (*q.v.*). The M., who inhabit the country S. of the Welle-Makua R. (upper Ubangi), are of light colour, and totally different from Bantus and Negroes. According to Schweinfurth, the M. are by far the worst of all African cannibals. Notwithstanding this fact they are very intelligent, as, *e.g.*, the high development of their native industries proves. The M. country, like many other countries E. of the upper Congo, was recently devastated by the slave-raiding Arabs. See Schweinfurth, *The Heart of Africa*, London, 1873; Junker, *Travels in Africa*, London, 1892. [**H. G. S.**]

Mangeea, isl., Pacific. See **Manaia.**

Mangeral, the W. end of Flores I., E. Archipelago. It gives name to **M. Strait,** to the W. of Flores, more properly between the isls. of Rinja and Komodo, a strait difficult of navigation on account of its numerous islands.

Mangerton Mountain, Ire., in the SE. co. Kerry, 7 m. NE. by N. Kenmare. Height, 2756 ft. Has a deep hollow near its summit known as the Devil's Punch Bowl.

Manghao. Same as **Manhao.**

Mangishlak, penin., on E. ct. of Caspian Sea, between Mertvyi Kultuk (Dead Bay) and Kinderli Bay; a ravinated plateau with steep crags, crossed in E. part by Karatau ridge (2000 ft. high). The Buzachi Penin., between Kochak and Kaidak Bays in N. Fort Alexandrovsk on its W. extremity.

Mangkasar. See **Macassar.**

Manglares, Punta, cape, Colombia, Cauca, on the W. ct., in about 1° 37′ N.

Manglaur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Saháranpur, 48 m. N. by E. Meerut. P. 10,000; Moham. 6900; Hindus, 3100.

Mangles, two islets, Nicaragua. See **Corn.**

Manglis, fortified vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 32 m. from Tiflis. Alt. 3950 ft. Ruins of **Old M.** close by; old church of 4th century.

Mango, W. Africa. See **Anno.**

Mangoche, mts. at SE. end of Lake Nyassa, Brit. Central Africa.

Mangoka, Mangoki, or **St. Vincent,** riv., Madagascar, flows W. into Mozambique Channel, which it enters in 23° S. by a large delta, the extreme point of which is called Cape St. Vincent.

Mangone, or **Mangoni,** Zulu-speaking tribe, Africa, W. Lake Nyassa.

Mangor, fortified vil., Central India, Gwalior state, in 26° 6′ N., 78° 6′ E. In 1843 the Maráthás were here defeated by the British, with the loss of their guns and ammunition.

Mangotsfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5½ m. ENE. Bristol, on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly.; has coal-mining. PM.O. P. 7200.

Mángrol, tn., India, Rájputána, 114 m. SSE. Jaipur. P. (1881) 5900.

Mangrol, seapt., India, Junágarh state, on the SW. ct. of Káthiáwár Penin., 65 m. NW. by W. Diu. P. (1881) 12,100.

Mangrota, tn. and fort, Brit. India, Punjab, 45 m. N. Dera Gházi Khán, near the Sangarh Pass.

Mangrúl, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 23 m. S. by E. Amráoti. P. 6200; Hindus, P. 5600.

Mangrúl Pír, tn., India, Berar, dist. Básim, 50 m. SW. Amráoti. P. 5200; Hindus, 3300; Moham. 1800.

Mangu, or **Manguns,** Tungus tribe, Russia, on both banks of lower Amur; considered as the survivors of the Mongu, or Mengu, of Chingiz-khan.

Manguaide, or **Azurara do Beira,** tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 8 m. SE. Vizeu. P. (comm.)<5000.

Mangueira, Lagoa da, lake, Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul, lying between the ocean and Lagoa Mirim. Length, 62 m.; breadth, 5–6 m.

Mangula, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Sulu Is., E. of the middle of Celebes I.

Mangulu, vil., Nyassa-land, in 15° 7′ S., 35° 17′ E.

Mangup-kaleh (Mankoy, Mangut), ruins of old fortress, Russia, Crimea, 34 m. from Simpheropol, on crag 1900 ft. high. Supposed to have been founded in 6th century by Justinian.

Mangwe, stn., S. Africa, Matabili-land, on the M., 53 m. NNE. Tati, about 20° 45′ S., 27° 55′ E.

Manhao, or **Manghao,** tn. and river-port, China, in the SE. of Yünnan, 190 m. NW. Hanoi, the limit of navigation on the Songkoi, whose valley has the reputation of being very unhealthy here; the emporium for tea, cotton, and silk from S. Yünnan; mines abound in the neighbourhood. See **Mengtsü.**

Manhasset, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., 1 m. N. Little Neck. P.<1500.

Manhattan, city, U.S., Kansas, Riley co., on Kansas R., 53 m. W. by N. Topeka; seat of an agricultural college, with large experimental farm and valuable endowments. P.<4000.

Manhattan Island. See **New York,** city.

Manheim, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 28 m. E. by S. Harrisburg. P.<3000.

Manhii, or **Waterlandt,** isl., Pacific, in the N. of the Tuamotu group, in about 14° 15′ S., 146° 0′ W.

Manhissa, or **Manice,** riv., S. Africa, flows E. then S. into Delagoa Bay.

Mani, penin. See **Greece,** surface.

Mania, riv., Madagascar, flows W. and enters the Mozambique Channel in about 19° 50′ S.

Maniago, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 26 m. WNW. Udine. P.<5000.

Maniar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, on r. bk. of Gogra R., 7 m. from Bánsdih, with large grain market. P. 8800; Hindus, 8100; Moham. 700.

Manias, vil., Asia Minor, 55 m. WSW. Brusa, with some remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Poimanenon*.

Manias Göl, lake, in the NW. of Asia Minor, 50 m. W. Brussa, about 15 m. long E. to W. It receives from the S. the Karadir, and is drained E. into the Susurlu-chai.

Manice River, S. Africa. See **Manhissa.**

Manicl, small seapt., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, S. ct., 93 m. ESE. Port-au-Prince, in 71° 1′ W.

Manifold, cape, Queensland, E. ct., N. of Keppel Bay, near Port Bowen.

Manigouagan, or **Manicouagan,** penin., Canada, Quebec, on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, in 68° 10′–30′ W., between the estuaries of the M. and Outardes Rivs.

Manihi, isl., Pacific. Same as **Manhii.**

Manihiki, isls., Oceania. See **Manakiki.**

Manika, Bantu tribe inhabiting Manika-land (*q.v.*).

Manika-land, country in SE. Africa, NW. of Sofala. Already known to the early Portuguese writers, and described by them as a country very rich in gold. The Anglo-Portuguese boundary line runs through the Manika country, the western parts of which belong to British Zambezia. [**H. G. S.**]

Mánikganj, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 25 m. WNW. Dacca. P. <5000.

Manikolo, isl., Pacific. See **Vanikoro.**

Maniktola, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Twenty-four Parganás, near Calcutta. P. 28,200; Hindus, 20,700; Moham. 7300.

Manil, Grand, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, 5 m. NE. by E. Ligny. P. <2000.

Manila, frequently spelt in English **Manilla,** a fortified city of the Philippines, and the cap. of the Spanish possessions in the East, on the SW. coast of the isl. Luzon, at the head of the Bay of M. Lat. of cathedral, 14° 35′ N., long. 121° 2′ 4″ E. The city proper, little more than 2 m. in circumference, communicates across the navigable riv. Pasig, with the important commercial suburbs Binondo, San Nicolas, Quiapo, &c., on the N. bank. M. has a cathedral of the 17th century, archbishop's palace, university school of art, and a large government cigar factory. The vicinity is thickly studded with orchards and plantations of cotton, cacao, and coffee, and it is the seat of an extensive commerce. The bay and harbour are at the mouth of the Pasig R. (*q.v.*). Exports comprise sugar, hemp, cordage, leaf tobacco and cigars, indigo, coffee, cotton, rice, leather, dyewoods, rum, sapan-wood, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, &c. Imports cotton fabrics, silks, woollens, drugs, clocks, and jewellery. The port has a patent slip-way 820 ft. long, with 2000 tons lifting-power. The city was taken and erected into a colonial cap. by the Spaniards in 1571. The site is a large part swampy, and many of the houses in that part are built of bamboos on piles. M. has often been visited by destructive earthquakes (a very disastrous one in 1645, eight during the 19th century, the last in 1863, 1869, 1880, 1881). It is also exposed to typhoons (*vaguios;* a very violent one in 1883). Mean temp. (15 yrs.), 80.2° F.; mean rfall., cold season (Nov.–Feb.), 8.7 in.; hot season (March–June), 10.5 in.; wet season (July–Oct.), 36 in. P. 154,000; including suburbs about 300,000, of whom about 15,000 are Europeans.

Manila, Bay of, large bay in the SW. of isl. Luzon, Philippine Is.; mouth (10 m. wide) in 14° 15′ N.; expands in the interior to a width of 35 m., the NW. portion forming the Bay of Pampanga. At its mouth is the island of Corregidor.

Manilla, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 52 m. NNE. Toronto. P. <1500.

Manilla, post-tn., New South Wales, Darling co., 25 m. NW. by N. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Manilva, tn., Spain, prov. and 52 m. SW. Malaga, dist. Estepona, with the sulphurous spring Hedionda. P. <4000.

Maninian, vil., W. Africa, in the Worodugu country, in about 9° 39′ N., 7° 28′ W.

Manino, vil., Russia, govt. Voronezh, dist. Boguchary, 35 m. SW. Uryupino. P. 6000.

Maniototo, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed by 45° S. and 170° E.

Manipa, small isl., Malay Archipelago, off W. end of Ceram; mountainous, but fertile. Area, 32 sq. m.

Manipur, or **Imphal,** the **Kasse** or **Kathé** of the Burmese, native state, India, in SE. of Assam, consisting principally of a considerable valley in the heart of difficult mountainous country, with dense forests, the greatest altitude of the hills in the N. being 8000 ft. The conformation of the valley is that of a shallow saucer, the lowest part of which is Lake Logták, to the N. of which lake is M., cap. of state. The rivers are insignificant; iron is obtained from the beds of small streams; salt, from salt-wells in the valley, which has a temperate climate. Alt. 2500 ft.; area, 8300 sq. m. P. about 220,000.

Manipuri, or **Manapouri,** lake in the SW. of the South I. of New Zealand, very irregular in outline; receives from the N. the surplus waters of Lake Te Anau, and drained S. by the Waiau into the S. Pacific Ocean, W. of Foveaux Strait. Alt. 610 ft.; area, 50 sq. m.

Manises, tn., Spain, prov. and 7 m. WNW. Valencia, on r. bk. of Guadalaviar R. P. <4000.

Manish, P.O., Scot., Outer Hebrides Is., 9 m. from Harris.

Ma'nisht Kuh, mt., in the W. of Persia, 115 m. E. by N. Bagdad. Alt. 9500 ft.

Manissa, tn., Asia Minor, on the l. bk. of the Gediz Chai, vilayet and 21 m. NE. Smyrna, cap. sanjak Sarukhan. It has a citadel on a height, and ancient walls, at the foot of which is the modern town, comprising mosques, Greek and Armenian churches, and synagogues. Noted in ancient times for its loadstone—the word 'magnet' being derived from the ancient name of the town, *Magnesia ad Sipylum.* P. 35,000; Moham. 21,000; Orthodox Greeks, 10,400 (Cuinet).

Manistee', city, U.S., Michigan, cap. M. co., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistee R., 130 m. WNW. Bay City; has important lumber mills. P. (1880) 6900; (1890) 12,800.

Manistique, vil., U.S., Michigan, Schoolcraft co., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistique R., 70 m. SE. by E. Marquette. P. <3000.

Manisu, tn., China, Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtsekiang, 145 m. S. Chengtu-fu.

Manitoba' (from the Cree Indian *Manito-waban,* 'spirit's strait,' on account of the peculiar agitation of the waters at the Narrows), large lake, Dominion of Canada, in the middle of prov. M., 120 m. long NNW. to SSE.; greatest breadth (S. end), 30 m.; very irregular in outline, especially the N. half, which is nearly shut off from the S. half by a strait called the Narrows less than a mile in width. The lake receives in the N. the Water-hen R. from Lake Winnipegosis, and is drained E. through Lake Martin by the Little Saskatchewan into Lake Winnipeg. Alt. 810 ft.; area, 1900 sq. m.

Manitoba, prov. of the Dominion of Canada, about one-fourth larger than England, lying between Ontario and Keewatin on the E., and Assiniboia and Saskatchewan on the W.; nearly rectangular in shape, stretching 280 m. E. to W. (95° 10′–101° 21′ W.) along the U.S. frontier (Minnesota and N. Dakota), and 260 m. S. to N. (49°–52° 50′ N.); cap. Winnipeg. It includes the whole of Lake M. besides the greater part of Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, in addition to many smaller lakes—Dauphin and Swan Lake in the NW., and Pelican, White Water, and other lakes in the SW. Principal rivers, the English R., Red R., Assiniboine, Souris, and Pembina. The surface in the E. is a continuation of the area of ancient crystalline rocks which forms the whole of western Ontario, presenting in some places stretches of wild and rocky scenery, in others dense woods and undergrowth, in others extensive swamps. This is succeeded S. of Lake Winnipeg by what is known as the first prairie steppe, the superficial deposits of which are chiefly those of the extinct Lake Agassiz, the deeper parts of which are now represented by the Red River valley, a valley stretching southwards to the U.S. frontier at an altitude of rather more than 700 ft., with a width of 40 m., a surface perfectly flat and undiversified, and occupied by a soil of great depth and extreme fineness and of unsurpassed fertility. The remainder of the surface to the W. belongs to the second prairie steppe (alt. about 1600 ft.), where the surface is not so level, and is covered with thick deposits of drift, and surmounted here and there by hills such as Turtle Mt. in the SW. (mainly in N. Dakota), and the Riding Hills further N., which, however, nowhere attain a height of more than 500 ft. above the prairie. The hill tracts are mostly composed of gravel, and wooded. Climate one of extremes [**Winnipeg, Gimli, Minnedosa**], but very healthy, the chief drawbacks being frequent thunderstorms and hailstorms, and a liability to frosts before the ripening of the grain. Principal crops wheat (of the finest quality) and oats, next in importance barley and potatoes. Average yield of wheat 20 bushels to the acre. M. is one of those parts of the world in which the area under wheat has increased with great rapidity in the decade 1880, as is shown by the following figures, in which 'acres' stand for thousands of acres of wheat:—

Years.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Acres.	51	...	209	307	367	380
Years.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1894.
Acres.	432	518	623	746	917	1010

Minerals are unimportant, but lignite occurs in the M. portion of Turtle Mt., and a seam of good coal has been reported in the SE. near the Lake of the Woods and the Minnesota frontier. There are several salt-springs in the NW. near Lake Winnipegosis and Swan Lake, and in the S. at Rosenfeld. The Red R. is an important means of communication, and the Assiniboine is also navigable, though little used for the purpose. Winnipeg, situated at the confluence of these two rivers, is the greater centre of trade and communications, numerous railways radiating from it in different directions, principally S. and W. The Legislative Assembly consists of a single chamber of thirty-eight members. Area, 73,957 sq. m. (of which 9890 sq. m. water). P. (1891) 152,500. See **Canada,** table.

Manitou, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 76 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Manitou (man'i-tu), tn. and famous health resort, U.S., Colorado, El Paso co., 58 m. S. Denver, in a picturesque situation, with soda, iron, seltzer, and sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Manitou, co., U.S., Michigan, composed of the islands in the N. of Lake Michigan (Beaver Is. and **N.** and **S. Manitou Islands,** the latter in 45°–45° 10′ N.).

Manitou Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, in the E. of Grand Mantoulin I.

Manitou Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, to the S. of the Battle R., crossed by 109° 45′ W.

Manitoulin Islands, chain of isls. in Lake Huron, 2 m. from the Canadian coast. It consists of three larger islands and numerous smaller ones. Grand Manitoulin, or Sacred I., is 80 m. in length, and from 1–28 m. in breadth. They all belong to Canada, except Drummond Isle, which belongs to U.S. (Michigan). P. nearly all Indians.

Manitowaning, vil., Canada, Ontario, on **M. Bay,** N. ct. of Grand Manitoulin I., 113 m. NW. by N. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Manitowoc', city, U.S., Wisconsin, M. co., on Lake Michigan, 35 m. SSE. of the head of Green Bay. P. 7700.

Manitwaki, vil., Canada. See **River Desert.**

Manizales, tn., Colombia, Antioquia, 72 m. S. Medellin, of recent origin, but as a trade centre between Antioquia and deps. Cauca and Tolima growing fast. Alt. 7030 ft. P. (including dist.) 20,000.

Manjadikara, trading tn., India, Madras, Travancore state, in 9° 26′ N. and 76° 35′ E. P. (1871) 6600.

Manjafa, or **Maifa,** walled tn., Africa, Sudan, Bagirmi, on r. bk. of Shari R., 56 m. WSW. Massenya. P. <5000.

Manjeri, tn., or rather group of vils., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, in 11° 7′ N., 76° 10′ E.; the scene of one of the worst Mappillá outrages in 1849.

Manjhand, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. and 100 m. NE. Karáchi, on the r. bk. of the Indus. P. <5000.

Manjhi, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran, on the l. bk. of the Gogra, 45 m. WNW. Patná. P. (1881) 6100.

Manji, stn. and seaport in French Congo Terr., W. Africa, in 0° 40′ S.

Mankato, vil., U.S., Kansas, Jewell co., 150 m. WNW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Mankato, city, U.S., Minnesota, Blue Earth co., on the r. bk. of the Minnesota R., at the point where it turns to the NE., 66 m. SW. by S. Minneapolis; has extensive quarries and important manufactures of cement, drain tile, sewer pipe, brick, and fire brick. Alt. 770 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 5600; (1890) 8800.

Manley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. ENE. Chester, 2 m. NW. Mouldsworth stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Frodsham.**

Manlius, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., 8 m. SE. by E. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Manlieu, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. Barcelona, dist. Vich. P. 5300.

Manly, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on the coast, 10 m. NE. Sydney. P. <4000.

Manmád, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Násik, 63 m. NW. by W. Aurangábád, at the junction of the M. State Rly. with the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. P. <5000.

Mann, riv., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Meden.**

Manna, riv., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Mannanarrie, tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 64 m. SE. by E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Mannár, tn. and gulf, Ceylon. See **Mánar.**

Mannárgudi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 24 m. ESE. Tanjore. P. (1871) 17,700; (1891) 20,400; Hindus, 19,300.

Mannersdorf, market-tn., Lower Austria, 21 m. SSE. Vienna. P. <3000.

Mannhartsberg, wooded mountain range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 m. WNW. Vienna.

Mannheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, cap. circle M., 12 m. WNW. Heidelberg, in a wide plain at the junction of the Rhine and Neckar, the former here 1200 ft. broad, and crossed by a railway bridge, connecting M. with Ludwigshafen. Principal edifice, the former palace of the Elector Palatine, built in 1720–31. Fine public gardens surround the town. The national theatre, dating from 1776, is important in the history of the German drama through Iffland and Schiller, whose statues are to be seen on the Schiller-platz. M. has an active trade by the rivers and railways (chief centre of the S. German grain trade); iron foundries, manufactures of machines, tobacco, cigars, chemical products, woollen stuffs, carpets, and glass. It is a modern town, having been founded in 1606 by the Elector Palatine Frederick IV.; in 1689 it was entirely burnt down by the French, but rebuilt in its present form in 1697; from 1721–78 was the residence of the Elector Palatine, and in 1803 passed into the hands of Baden. Fortifications rased in 1799. P. (1812) 18,200; (1871) 39,600; (1890) 79,100.

Mannicolo, isl., Pacific. See **Vanikoro.**

Mannin, Lough, Ire., in the SE. of co. Mayo, 18½ m. ESE. Castlebar. Height above sea-level, 267 ft.

Mannin Bay, Ire., W. ct., co. Galway, lat. 53° 27′ N.

Manning, or **Pitt Strait,** Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 158° E., 7° 20′ S.

Manning, navigable riv., New South Wales, rises in Hastings range, flows ESE., separating cos. Gloucester and Macquarie, and enters the Pacific by several mouths in 32° S. Length, 80 m.

Manning, tn., U.S., Iowa, Carroll co. P. <1500.

Manning, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Clarendon co., on Black R., 50 m. ESE. Columbia. P. <1500.

Manningford Abbots, Manningford Bohun, and **Manningford Bruce,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., M. Bruce, 16½ m. S. by W. Swindon, 2 m. SE. Woodborough stn., P.O., P. 250; M. Abbots, P. <250; M. Bohun, P. <250. See **Wilsford.**

Manningham, par. and suburb of Bradford, Eng., in the W. div., on the M. R. P. 45,100.

Mannington, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 8½ m. SW. Cromer, 2½ m. ENE. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn. P. <250. See **Itteringham.**

Mannington, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Marion co., 40 m. SSE. Wheeling. Alt. 967 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Manningtree, par. and market-tn., Eng., Essex, on the estuary of the navigable riv. Stour, and on the G. E. R., div. and 7½ m. NE. by E. Colchester. Market-day, Th. P. <1000.

Mannofield, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Banchory-Devenick and Old Machar pars., P.O. P. <1500.

Mannu, small riv., Sardinia, flows SSW. and joins the Samassi on the l. bk.

Mannu, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the W., in 40° 2′ N.

Mannum, post-tn., S. Australia, Sturt co., on the r. bk. of the Murray R., 40 m. E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Manö, small isl., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, govt. Schleswig, in North Sea, 10 m. WSW. Ribe.

Manoa del Dorado, S. America. See **Eldorado.**

Mano Bagru, riv., W. Africa, Sierra Leone, flows S. into the upper end of the Sherbro R., behind Sherbro I.; navigable about 15 m. up.

Manod, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Bala and Festiniog Rly., 2 m. N. Festiniog.

Man-of-War Bay, small bay, W. Indies, on the NW. ct. of Tobago.

Manokar, another name for **Rakiposhi,** peak, Himálayas.

Mañon, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Ortigueira. P. <5000.

Manono, the **Île Platte** of La Pérouse, islet, Samoa Archipelago, 2 m. from the W. end of Upolu; along with the adjacent islet of Apolima, a natural fortress on the W., of great importance in the history of the group.

Manoora, post-tp., S. Australia, Light co., 64 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Manopello, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 9 m. SW. Chieti. P. <2000.

Manor, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, on Manor Water, 2½ m. SW. Peebles, 1½ m. SE. by S. Lyne stn.; 16,622 ac. P. 250.

Manora, cape, India, Sind, at the entrance to the harbour of Karáchí, on the W. side, one of the quarters of the Karáchí municip., and station of the Port and Pilot and the Indo-European Telegraph establishments; with a lighthouse, visible 20 m.

Manorbier, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the S. ct., 6 m. ESE. Pembroke, 1½ m. S. of its stn. on the Pembroke and Tenby Rly. Birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis (1146–1224). PM.O. P. <750.

Manor Cunningham, vil., Ire., Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 12 m. WSW. Londonderry, on the railway to Letterkenny, P.O. P. <250.

Manordilo, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 3 m. SW. Llangadock, P.O.

Manordivey, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Teifi, 4 m. SE. by E. Cardigan, 3 m. E. Kilgerran stn.; 4443 ac. P. <750.

Manor Hamilton, tn., Ire., N. co. Leitrim, bars. Drumahaire and Rosclogher, 12 m. E. by N. Sligo, on the Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <1500.

Manori, port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, in 19° 13′ N., 72° 50′ E.

Manor Kilbride, P.O., Ire., 4 m. NE. Blessington (co. Wicklow).

Manorome, tn., Siam, on the Menam, 120 m. SE. by S. Rahang, about 15° 25′ N.

Manorowen, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. W. by S. Fishguard. P. <250.

Manor Park, stn., Eng., Essex, Romford bor., on the G. E. R., 7 m. ENE. St. Paul's, London.

Manors, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Manor Water, riv., Scot., Peeblesshire, flows N. to the Tweed.

Manor Way, stn., Eng., London. See **Victoria Docks.**

Manosque, tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, in the valley of Durance, 28 m. NE. Aix, arr. and 8 m. S. Forcalquier, with sulphurous springs and beds of lignite and bitumen. P. <5000.

Manotick, vil., Canada, Ontario, Carleton co., on the riv. Rideau, 14 m. S. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Manresa, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NW. by N. Barcelona; has manufactures of cotton and woollen yarns and fabrics. P. 19,000.

Mans, Le, the ancient *Cenomania*, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arr. Le M., on the Sarthe, just above the confluence of the Husne, 30 m. S. by E. Alençon. Principal edifice, a cathedral, of which the choir is one of the finest of the 13th century, with the tomb of the queen of Richard Cœur de Lion. It has a public library of 55,000 vols., and manufs. of coarse ironmongery, machines, watches and clocks, stained glass windows, railway carriages, and hemp and linen cloth. Birthplace of Henry II. of England. The last struggle between the French Republicans and the Vendean forces took place here in 1793. Mean temp., yr. 51.2° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 65.1°; rfall. 28.74 in. P. (1872) 42,700; (1891) 57,400.

Mánsa, chief tn. of M. state, India, Bombay, 27 m N. by E. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 7900.

Mansavillarga, vil., Uruguay, dep. Florida, 87 m. NNE. Montevideo.

Mansell Gamage, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 5 m. S. Weobly. P. <250. See **Byford.**

Mansell Lacy, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4 m. SSE. Ross, P.O. (**Mansel Lacy**). P. <250. See **Yazor.**

Mansergh, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Lune, 2½ m. N. Kirkby Lonsdale. P. <250.

Manseriche, Pongo de. See **Amazon.**

Mansewood, Scot. See **Pollokshaws.**

Mansey, vil., Upper Burma, 11 m. SE. by S. Bhamo.

Mansfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. M. mountain-circle, 6 m. NW. Eisleben, with important mines of argentiferous copper. P. <3000. See **Salziger See.**

Mansfield, isl., Canada, in the NE. of Hudson's Bay, near entrance to Hudson Strait, crossed by 68° N., 80° W. Length about 70 m.

Mansfield, mun. bor. (since 1891), par., and market-tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Mansfield div., in the diocese of Southwell, on the Maun, 14 m. N. Nottingham, on the M. R. Coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Staple industries are cotton-doubling, hosiery, bootmaking, and iron-founding; also in stone and sand quarries; agricultural produce. Situated in the celebrated Sherwood Forest, M. became a royal residence and part of the royal demesne; now the manor belongs to the Duke of Portland. Fairs are held, July 10 and first F. in November. Market-days, M. (cattle), Th., and S. Mun. bor. and par. P. (1891) 15,900; parl. div. P. 65,700.

Mansfield, part of New Cumnock, Scot., Ayrshire.

Mansfield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 39 m. N. New London by rail. P. <2000.

Mansfield, vil., U.S., Louisiana, De Soto par., 32 m. S. Shreveport. P. <1500.

Mansfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 11 m. NW. by N. Taunton. P. <4000.

Mansfield, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. Richland co., 68 m. SW. by S. Cleveland, with manufactures of threshing machines, &c. P. (1880) 9900; (1890) 13,500.

Mansfield, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 4 m. SW. Pittsburg. P. <3000.

Mansfield, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., on Tioga R., 78 m. WNW. Scranton. P. <2000.

Mansfield, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 104 m. NE. by E. Pierre.

Mansfield, mt., U.S., Vermont, in the extreme E. of Chittenden co., in the Green Mts., 20 m. E. Burlington. Alt. 4430 ft. (Guyot).

Mansfield, post-tn., Victoria, Delatite co., 60 m. SW. by S. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Mansfield Depot, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 18 m. E. Hartford. P. <1500.

Mansfieldstown, par., Ire., NE. co. and bar. Louth, 7⅞ m. S. by W. Dundalk, on the riv. Glyde, 3 m. from Castlebellingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Mansfield Woodhouse, par. and tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Mansfield div., 1½ m. N. Mansfield, on the M. R., PMT.O.; 4834 ac. P. <3000.

Mansfordtown, tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Waikouaiti. P. <1500.

Mansilla de Las Mulas, tn., Spain, prov. and 11 m. SE. by S. León, on the Esla. P. <2000.

Mansion House, stn., Eng., London, on the District Rly. (Inner Circle), near the Mansion House and Southwark Bridge.

Mansle, tn., France, dep. Charente, arr. Ruffec, on the l. bk. of the Charente, 16 m. N. by E. Angoulême; trade in hydraulic lime from Echoisy. P. <2000.

Mansonville Potton, or **S. Potton,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Brome co., on the riv. Missisquoi, 64 m. ESE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Mansriggs, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 1 m. N. Ulverston. P. <250.

Manston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 11 m. E. Sherborne, 2 m. ENE. Sturminster stn., P.O. P. <250.

Manston, part of eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 2 m. WNW. Ramsgate, 1½ m. WNW. St. Lawrence Junc. See **St. Lawrence,** Isle of Thanet.

Manston, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Whitkirk and Barwick-in-Elmet ancient pars. P. <1500.

Mansura, tn., Algeria, 58 m. SW. Bougie, with a stn. on the Algiers-Constantine Rly.

Mansura, Algeria, Oran. See **Tlemsen.**

Mansura ('Victorious'), tn., Egypt, on r. bk. of the Damietta arm of the Nile (here crossed by a steel railway bridge, opened April 1893), 28 m. NE. by E. Tanta; one of the chief commercial and industrial towns of Egypt, with manufactures of sail-cloth, crape, cotton and linen goods. Connected by canal with Lake Menzale. A French garrison was massacred here in 1798. P. (1872) 16,200; (1882) 26,900.

Mansuria, small fortified maritime tn., Africa, Morocco, between Casablanca (Dar-el-Beida) and Rabat, in 33° 46′ N.

Manta, vil., Colombia, Cundinamarca state, dep. and 28 m. SE. Ubate.

Manta, maritime vil., Ecuador, 105 m. NW. by N. Guayaquil.

Mantanani, two small isls., off the W. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 6° 40′ N.

Mantaro, rapid riv. of considerable volume, Peru, flows NW. then NE., and joins the Apurimac in about 11¾° S. Length about 280 m.

Mantecal, tn., Venezuela, Bolivar, 260 m. SSW. Carácas.

Mantelgas, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 16 m. SW. Guarda, with mineral waters. P. (comm.) <3000.

Manteka, American Baptist mission, Angola.

Mantekoh, vil., China, prov. Pechili, 20 m. W. Peking, with coal-mines. Alt. 2700 ft. above plain.

Manteno, vil., U.S., Illinois, Kankakee co., 44 m. S. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Mantes, the ancient *Medunta*, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 30 m. WNW. Paris (Notre Dame), cap. of arr. M., with manufacture of musical instruments. P. 6900.

Manthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6 m. NNE. Stamford, 1 m. N. by W. Braceborough Spa stn. P. <250.

Manthorpe with Little Gonerby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 1 m. N. by E. Grantham, included in the parl. bor. of Grantham, P.O. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**M. with Londonthorpe**) P. <500.

Manti, city, U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 103 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City. P. <2000.

Mantinela (mantinia), comm., Greece, Morea, Arcadia, 9 m. NE. of Tripolis. The ruins of the ancient city lie 2–3 m. SW. of the modern town of Pikerne, cap. of the commune. P. 6400.

Mantiqueira, or **Serra da Mantiqueira,** granitic mt. chain, SE. Brazil, belonging in the SE. to states São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, in the NW. to Minas Geraes, stretching SW. to NE. parallel with, and at a distance of about 60 m. from the coast, from which it is separated by the Parahiba valley. The railway from Rio de Janeiro crosses it and ends at Barbacena. Highest point of chain and of Brazil, Itatiaia-assu (*g.v.*).

Manton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 11 m. NE. Gainsborough, 2½ m. W. by S. Scawby and Hibaldstow stn. P. <250.

Manton, par., Eng., Rutland, 3 m. SE. by S. Oakham, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Martinsthorpe.**

Mantotte, tn., NW. ct. Ceylon, opposite the isl. Manar.

Mantova, Italy. See **Mantua.**

Man-tse, or **Man-tsu,** Chinese term of contempt, loosely applied as a collective name for non-Chinese people living within the borders of China.

Mantua, tn., near the W. ct. of Cuba, 132 m. WSW. Havana, in 84° 15′ W. P. 6800.

Mantua, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Ballinameen, 10 m. from Castlerea stn., P.O.

Mantua, Italian **Mantova,** fortified city, Italy, Lombardy (*g.v.*), cap. prov. M., on r. bk. Mincio, 22 m. SSW. Verona, one of the four fortresses of 'the Quadrilateral' [**Italy**], its defences including an artificial lake and fortified canals (which contribute to make the town unhealthy), as well as four forts on the N. and E. Seat of a bishop, of an academy of sciences and the fine arts, a chemical laboratory, &c. Has various industries, the chief being connected with hides and skins. Contains a statue of the poet Vergil, who was born at Pietole, a few miles to the S. Birthplace of the Provençal poet Sordello (13th century). Taken by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797. Alt. 60–70 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.4° F., Jan. 34.5°, July 79.2°. P. (1881) 28,100.

Mantua, vil., U.S., Iowa, Monroe co. P. <1500.

Mantumba, lake, Africa, Congo Free State, 31 m. N. Lake Leopold II.; discovered by Stanley in 1883.

Manua, group of the Samoan Is., the largest, Tau, or Manua Tele, in 14° 15′ S., 169½° W. According to tradition, M. is the cradle of the Samoan race. P. (1875) 1421. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, pp. 237, 248.

Manuba, vil., Africa, Tunis, 6 m. WNW. Tunis, with cavalry barracks.

Manuden, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8½ m. SW. by S. Saffron Walden, 2 m. NW. Stanstead stn., P.O. P. <750.

Manuel, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the N. B. R., 2 m. W. Linlithgow.

Manuel, vil., Spain, prov. Valencia, dist. and 5 m. NNE. Jativa, with brine-wells.

Manuel, Cape, Africa, S. of Cape Verde, a basaltic rock sheltering the port of Dakar, with a lighthouse, visible 8 m.

Manuhiki, isls., Pacific. See **Manahiki.**

Manuk, riv., Java, flowing N. into Java Sea, E. of 109° E.

Manukau, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 37° S. and 175° E.; so called from *Manuka*, the Maori name of the *Leptospermum scoparium*, a tree or shrub which abounds in this neighbourhood. On the NW. of the county, bordering also on Eden and Auckland cos., is the irregular inlet known as **M. Harbour,** with a narrow mouth closed by a bar, which prevents the entrance of large vessels. See **Auckland.**

Manulla, or **Minola,** par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 4 m. E. Castlebar; has a junc. stn. on the M. G. W. R., P.O.; 5464 ac. P. <1500.

Manúmudár, Hansa, or **Volcano Island,** Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 4° 10′ S., 145° 0′ E.; active volcano. Alt. above 4000 ft.

Manurewa, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., 15 m. by rail from Auckland. P. <1500.

Manutahi, tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Taranaki, 50 m. from Wanganui. P. <1500.

Manutata, riv. See **Madre de Dios.**

Manutium. See **Manchester.**

Manvers, settlement, Canada. See **Ballyduff.**

Manville, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 11 m. N. by W. Providence. P. <1500.

Manwain, or **Manwyne,** tn., China, in the SW. of Yünnan, 58 m. ENE. Bhamo, on the r. bk. of the Taping R. Scene of the murder (Feb. 21, 1875) of Mr. A. R. Margary, a member of the British-China Consular Service, at that time employed on a mission to SW. China. Alt. 2460 ft.

Manx Northern Railway, Isle of Man, Ramsey to Kirkmichael and Foxdale, joining the Isle of Man Rly. near Peel.

Manyagres, Tungus tribe, E. Siberia, on l. bk. of upper Amur; live by fishing and hunting.

Manya'me, vil., S. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, 75 m. E. Zumbo, about 31½° E.

Manyami, riv., S. Africa. See **Hanyani.**

Manyanga, tn., W. Africa, Congo Free State, on the r. bk. of the Congo, in 4° 56′ S., 14° 32′ E. On the l. bk. of the river, opposite M., is another station, called South M.

Manyara, unexplored salt lake, E. Africa, to the SW. o Mount Kilima-Njaro.

Manych, a broad valley, Russia, runs 350 m. NW. to SE., from the lower Don to the lower Kuma; was in Post-Pliocene times a strait connecting the Sea of Azov with the Caspian, and now dry and covered with brackish lakes. In spring its bottom is covered with the waters of the Kalaus and both Yegorlyks, which flow from the highest part of the depression (Shara-Khulusun) both ways, *i.e.*, SE. and NW. This depression, named **Kuma-and-Manych Depression** by geographers, is considered as the geographical division between Asia and Europe on the Caucasian isthmus. Salt raised from M. lakes.

Manychskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, 20 m. SE. Novocherkask, on Manych; cap. of dist. P. <4000.

Manyema, or **Manyuema,** tribe, central Africa, inhabiting the region to the E. of the Congo, between about 4°–5° S., an undulating country covered with luxurious vegetation and forests, well watered by the Lwama and its numerous affluents, but unhealthy owing to the dampness of the air and nature of its water. They are a savage tribe, addicted to cannibalism. When the Arabs subjugated the Upper Congo Terrs., the M. assisted them in their slave-raids, and devastated the countries between the Lukuga and Aruwimi Rivs. The defeat of the Arabs by the troops of the Congo Free State has, however, now compelled the M. to return to a more peaceful mode of living—trade and agriculture. See **Congo Free State.** [**H. G. S.**]

Manzanares, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, cap. dist. M., 70 m. SE. by S. Toledo. Chief industry in raising saffron and making Val-de-Peñas wine; manufactures, cloth and soap. P. 9700.

Manzanares, small riv., Spain, New Castille, flows S. from the Pico de Peñalara, then SE. past Madrid to the Jarama. Length, about 50 m.

Manzaneda, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Puebla de Trives. P. <4000.

Manzanilla, the isl. on which Colon (Colombia) stands, now connected with the mainland by the railway across the Isthmus of Panama.

Manzanilla Point, cape, W. Indies, on the E. ct. of Trinidad, in 10° 32′ N.

Manzanillo, seapt., Cuba, on the E. side of a large bay on the S. ct., 85 m. W. by N. Santiago de Cuba, in 77° 8′ W. P. (1861) 5600; (1887) 34,200.

Manzanillo, tn., Mexico, Colima, on the W. ct., on a neck of land facing the two great bays of Santiago and Salagua, 162 m. SW. by S. Guadalajara, in 19° 3′ N. Behind it lies the lagoon of Cuiyatlan, an expanse of shallow water some 40 m. long. M. is connected by rail with Colima, cap. and distributing centre of the state. No docks or quays, but the anchorage is close in shore, in 9–10 fathoms, in a bay sheltered from all winds except W. and SW. Situation unhealthy, especially in the dry season, when the exhalations from the numerous lagoons breed malarial disorders. P. <2000.

Manzanillo, Punta, the northernmost point of the Isthmus of Panama, with lighthouse on an adjacent islet (in 9° 39′ N., 79° 35′ W.), visible 24 m.

Manzat, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 15 m. NW. by N. Clermont. P. <2000.

Mao, chief tn. of Kanem, central Africa, about 40 m. NE of Lake Chad, in about 14° 22′ N., 15° 22′ E.

Máo-beh-larkár, vil., India, Assam, 18 m. from Shillong, in the Khási Hills; coal-beds supply fuel for domestic purposes. Alt. 5000 ft.

Maon, place named in O. T. See **M'aïn.**

Maon, small isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W. of the isl. Pago, middle of island, in 44° 25′ N. Length about 5 m.

Maori, Polynesian race. See **New Zealand.**

Maori Hill, suburb of Dunedin (*q.v.*). P. <1500.

Mapastown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. and 2 m. NE. Ardee, on riv. Glyde. P. <250.

Mapavra, small seapt., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 52 m. E. by N. Trebizond.

Maperath, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Kells.

Maperton, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9 m. NE. by E. Yeovil, 3 m. SW. Wincanton stn. P. <250.

Mapham, Tso, or **Cho,** lake, Tibet. See **Manasarowar.**

Mapia, St. David, or **Freewill,** isl., 109 m. N. Cape Mamori, New Guinea, attached to Dutch terr. of New Guinea in 1884.

Mapien-ting, tn., China, Süchwan, 132 m. S. by W. Chengtu-fu.

Mapimi, tn., Mexico, state of and 130 m. NNE. Durango. P. <5000. See also **Bolson de Mapimi.**

Maping-kou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the Gulf of Pechili, 45 m. SSE. Tientsin.

Mapiri, vil., Bolivia, 93 m. NNW. La Paz, on NE. slope of the Illampu Cordilleras; extensive cinchona plantations formed here, 1884.

Maple Bay, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., on the E. ct., 29 m. NNW. Victoria. P. <1500.

Maplebeck, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. NW. Newark, 4 m. NE. Kirklington and Edingley stn. P. <250.

Maple Creek, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 597 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Maplederwell, or **Mapledurwell,** par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3 m. E. by S. Basingstoke, 11½ m. W. Aldershot, P.O. (**Mapledurwell**). P. <250. See **Newnham.**

Mapledurham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 3½ m. NW. Reading. P. <500.

Maple Rapids, vil., U.S., Michigan, Clinton co., on Maple R., 52 m. SW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Maplestead, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 7½ m. NNE. Braintree, 1½ m. E. by S. Hedingham stn. Great M., P.O., P. <500; Little M., P.O., P. <250.

Mapleton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Monona co., 37 m. SE. by E. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Maplewood, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 5 m. NW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Maplin Sands, sandbank, Eng., in the North Sea, adjacent to the SE. ct. of the SE. div. of Essex, between the estuaries of the Thames and Crouch.

Mapocha, or **Mapocho,** riv., Chile, after a course of 75 m. joins the Maipu about 35 m. SW. Santiago, which city is on its banks.

Maponderas, vil., S. Africa, Mashona-land, 45 m. N. Fort Salisbury.

Mapperley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 6½ m. NE. Derby, 1½ m. W. Ilkeston stn., P.O. P. <750.

Mapperley Plains, P.O., Eng., co. and bor. Nottingham.

Mapperton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 11½ m. ENE. Lyme Regis, 3 m. N. Powerstock stn. P. <250.

Mappiscombe, part of eccles. par., Eng., Kent. See **Kingsdown** (Dartford).

Mappleton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., on the Dove, 11½ m. SW. Matlock, 1½ m. NW. Ashbourne stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Ashbourne.**

Mappleton and Rowlston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 12½ m. NE. Hull, 2½ m. E. by S. Siggleslhorne stn., P.O. (**Mappleton**). P. <250.

Mapplewell, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. NNW. Barnsley, 1 m. WNW. Staincross stn., PM.O.

Mappowder, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9½ m. SE. Sherborne, P.O. P. <250.

Mapu, riv. port of Söul, Korea, on the Han R. (*q.v.*).

Mápusa, tn., Portuguese India, 9 m. NW. Goa, one of the most important commercial places in Goa. P. (1881) 10,300.

Maputa, navigable riv., S. Africa, formed by the union of the Usutu and Pongola Rivs., flows NE. from Amatonga-land into Portuguese terr., and enters the S. of Delagoa Bay in one of the most pestilential dists. of Africa.

Maquapit Lake, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Sunbury, 25 m. ESE. Fredericton.

Maquoketa, city, U.S., Iowa, Jackson co., 30 m. S. Dubuque. P. <4000.

Maquon, vil., U.S., Illinois, Knox co., 73 m. NNW. Springfield. P. <1500.

Mar, in Yorkshire names, 'mere,' or 'lake.'

Mar, Serra do, chain, E. Brazil, name given to all the ranges of gneissose structure from 30° to 5° S. lat., from state Rio

Grande do Sul to Rio Grande do Norte, near Cape St. Roch, particularly to two sections, the chain bordering the states of Santa Catharina and Paraná, and that bordering part of states São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Length more than 1864 m.

Mara, Greek vil., in S. of Asia Minor, 62 m. W. by S. Tarsus, on the camel road from Selefke to Karaman.

Marabastad, tn., S. African Republic, div. Zoutpansberg, about 135 m. NE. by N. Pretoria, centre of a goldfield.

Marabios, range of fourteen volcanoes, Nicaragua, stretching upwards of 40 m. NW. from Lake Managua.

Marabitanos, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, on the Rio Negro, near the Venezuelan frontier, 550 m. NW. Manaos.

Maracá, isl., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Grão Pará, crossed in the S. by 2° N.

Maracaibo, maritime tn., Venezuela, Falcon state, on the W. shore of Lake M., in about 71° 45′ W., pleasantly situated (but badly constructed) in the midst of groves of coco-palms, with no potable water, but rain collected in cisterns. An active trade is carried on with the interior. There is a patent slip 360 ft. in length, lifting power of 400 tons. P. 22,200.

Maracaibo, Lake, Venezuela, communicating with the Caribbean Sea by a neck, 34 m. long and 9 m. wide in its narrowest part, which flows into a small basin communicating directly with the sea by a narrow strait. Though it has depth sufficient for large ships, these cannot enter it owing to a shifting bar at its mouth. The S. banks of the lake are very unhealthy. It receives the Motatan, Chama, and Catatumbo Rivs. Length, N. to S., 102 m.; breadth, 56–59 m.; towards S. extremity, 75 m.

Maracaju. See **Mbaracayu.**

Maracas, Mount, in the range along the N. ct. of the isl. of Trinidad, W. Indies.

Maracassume, small riv., Brazil, state of Maranhão, flowing N. and entering the Atlantic in 45° 35′ W.; gold-mines in its basin.

Maracay, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 52 m. WSW. Carácas. Alt. 1480 ft. P. (composed largely of Basques and colonists) 7500.

Maradik, comm., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. Irig. P. <4000.

Marága, tobacco plantation of the Astrolabe Co., Ger. New Guinea, in about 5° 23½′ S., 145° 43½′ E.

Maraga, or **Maragha,** tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 55 m. S. Tabriz, enclosed by walls, and has the tomb of Hulaku, a descendant of Jenggiz Khan, who founded an astronomical observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave temples. As to M. marble, see **Urumia** (lake). P. about 15,000 (Curzon).

Maragha, or **Marghat,** vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge. P. 8700.

Maragogipe, tn., Brazil, state of and 30 m. WNW. Bahia, at the place where the Paraguassu widens into an estuary at the head of All Saints Bay. Gives name to a variety of coffee. P. 3000.

Maraguaca (or **Marahuaca**) **Mount,** S. America, republic Venezuela, state Orinoco, is in 4° 10′ N., 65° 50′ W. The *arundinaria,* yielding reeds from 12–15 ft. in length, without a knot, and highly prized by the Indians for blowpipes, grows at its base. Alt. 8230 ft.

Márahra, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Etah, 68 m. SW. by W. Bareilly. P. 7800; Moham. 4200; Hindus, 3500.

Marahú, vil., near the E. ct. of Brazil, in Bahia, in 14° 10′ S., 90 m. SSW. São Salvador.

Marais, French, 'a marsh.'

Maraisburg, municip., Cape Colony, div. Cradock, dist. and 45 m. E. by S. Middelburg. P. <1500.

Marajó, or **Joannes,** large isl. in the Atlantic, on the N. ct. of Brazil, prov. Pará, between the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará Rivs., and extending from near the equator to 2° 20′ S. and from 48° 30′–51° 30′ W. Length, 180 m.; breadth, 120 m. Soil alluvial, on a rocky basis [**Amazon**]; surface partly marshy, and intersected by the navigable rivers Anajaz and Mapua, elsewhere fertile and cultivated. Numerous shell-heaps, tombs with human remains, and other relics of former inhabitants.

Marakanda, ancient name of Samarkand.

Maralah, place named in O. T. See **Malûl.**

Mar'albashi, walled tn., Eastern Turkistan, on the Kizil-su or Kashgar R., 200 m. NNW. Khotan. P. 500. About 2000 Turkish families live outside the walls.

Máramaros, improperly *Marmaros,* co., Hungary, on the SW. slopes of the Carpathians, continuing the headwaters of the Theiss (Tisza), crossed in the middle by 48° N.

Máramaros Sziget, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. Máramaros, 80 m. N. by E. Klausenburg. Alt. 900 ft. P. 14,800.

Marambaya, isl., Brazil, state and 27 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra dos Reis. Length, 26 m.; 1 m. broad.

Marambitra Bay, Madagascar, in the W., in about 16° S.

Maran, riv., Eng., Hertfordshire, flows SE. to the Lee at Hertford.

Marand, *Mandagarana* of Ptolemy, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 36 m. NW. Tabriz, on the road from Russia to Persia by Erivan and Tabriz.

Maranguape, tn., Brazil, state of and 19 m. SW. Ceará, with which it is connected by rail; large orange plantations. P. 12,000.

Maranham, name used in England as that of the seapt. of **Maranhão,** in full **São Luiz de Maranhão,** Brazil, cap. state of M., at the end of a small penin. jutting into an inlet on the W. side of the isl. of Maranham, and the E. side of the bay of São Marcos, on a site chosen in 1610 by the French navigator La Revardière, who named it in honour of Louis XIII. The inlet which forms the harbour affords anchorage in 33–54 ft. of water at high tide, and vessels are loaded and discharged by lighters. There is a small custom-house quay, with a depth alongside of 5–6 ft. at high water. The port is visited by the principal steamship lines to Brazil, and exports chiefly sugar, cotton, balsam, &c. P. 45,000.

Maranhão, Anglicised to **Maranham,** one of the N. states of Brazil, naturally bounded by the sea (for about 700 m.) and by three rivers (Gurupi, Tocantins-Manuel Alves, Parnahiba). Many rivers (Itapicuru, Guajaru-Pindaré-Mearim) flow from the higher S. regions to emerge into the bay around Maranhão I., forming a large swampy region bordering the flat littoral. Contains a gold region (*Montes Aureos,* at the heads of rivs. Maracassumé, Turi-Assu). Subject to great periodical droughts (Aug.–Sept.). N. lands covered with equatorial forests. The interior is very little known. Many important littoral islands (M., Santa Anna, São João, Pria). See **Brazil.**

Maranhão, isl., Brazil, in the middle of the coast-line of the state of M., between the bays of São Marcos (W.) and São Jose (E.), and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel connecting the mouths of the rivs. Guajahu and Itapicuru, NE. point in 44° W.

Marano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 5 m. NW. by N. Naples. P. <5000.

Marañon, riv. See **Amazon** and **Lauricocha** (lake).

Marans, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Sèvre, arr. and 13 m. NE. La Rochelle, connected directly with La Rochelle by a navigation canal. It admits vessels of 250 tons. Has a great trade in corn. P. <4000.

Marão, Serra de, mt. chain, Portugal, N. of the Douro R., stretching NE. and SW. Highest point Marão, alt. 4665 ft.

Maraop, riv. and inlet in E. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 5° 25′ N.

Maras, vil., Peru, dep. and 12 m. NW. by N. Cuzco.

Marash, or **Merash,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 95 m. N. by W. Aleppo, cap. sanjak M.; usually believed to occupy site of ancient *Antiochia ad Taurum.* P. 52,000; Moham. 32,000; Protestant Armenians, 5000; Syrian Catholics, 5000; United Greeks, 5000 (Cuinet.)

Maraški-Trstenik, or **Trstenik,** vil., Bulgaria, prov. Svištov, 11 m. NW. Plevna. P. <3000.

Maratea, tn., near the SW. ct. of Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 45 m. S. Potenza. P. <2000.

Maráthás, or **Mahrattas,** aboriginal Hindu race of the western parts of the Deccan, India, short in stature, but warlike in character, who, about 1650, under Siváji began to acquire power in the region indicated by successful wars against the Mohammedan kingdoms by which he was surrounded, and finally became the practical rulers of southern India. The dominion first remained in the hands of the descendants of Siváji, but afterwards passed into those of the Peshwás (hereditary chief ministers). Their power was maintained till 1818, when they were overthrown by the British. See a paper by Sir R. Temple in *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1882, p. 457, where there are numerous illustrations of the remarkable hill-forts established by the founder of the empire.

Marathokampos, tn., Asiatic Turkey, Samos I., 11 m. W. Khora, near a large bay. P. <5000.

Marathōn, the ancient *Charadros,* small riv., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, has a SE. course of 10 m. to its mouth in the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa; the plain, bounded S. by Mt. Pentelikos, is renowned for the victory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B.C. 490.

Marathon, vil., U.S., New York, Cortland co., 40 m. S. by E. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Marathon, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, M. co., on Rib R., 93 m. W. by N. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Marathonēsi, or **Marathonisi,** Greece. See **Gytheion** and **Laconia.**

Maratua Islands, group of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Sea of Celebes, off the E. ct. of Borneo, in 2° 10′ N.; resorted to by Sulu fishing fleets.

Maraungu, country, central S. Africa, S. of Lake Hikwa, in German sphere of influence.

Maravi, tribe, Africa. SW. Lake Nyassa.

Marazi'on, or **Market Jew,** in Latin *Forum Jovis,* par. and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., on the S. ct., 3 m. E. by N. Penzance, 1 m. E. Marazion Road stn., on the G. W. R.; connected at low water by a causeway with St. Michael's Mount. Has pilchard fishery, and several tin-mines near. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <1500.

Marbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, cap.

dist. M., 12 m. N. by E. Stuttgart. Birthplace of Schiller (1759). P. <3000.

Marbache, vil., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and 8 m. NNW. Nancy, with deposits of ironstone. P. <2000.

Marbal Pass, Kashmír, about 60 m. SE. Srínagar, leading from the valley of the Jehlam SE. to that of the Chenáb.

Marbegno, tn., Italy. See **Morbegno.**

Marbehan, vil., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 27 m. E. Sedan, junc. stn. for Arlon and Virton.

Marbella, seapt., in the S. of Spain, prov. and 30 m. SW. by W. Malaga, cap. dist. M. The port is frequented by small coasting-vessels. In the neighbourhood are mines of graphite and magnetic iron ore, which is exported principally to England. P. 8800.

Marble Cañon, cañon of the riv. Colorado, U.S., in the N. of Arizona, where the river flows 65 m. SSW. between about 111⅓° and 111¾° W.; so called because the rock, both in the bed of the river and the precipitous walls of the cañon, is composed of marble (white and grey, pink and purple).

Marblehead, tn. and port of entry, U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on a peninsula projecting into Massachusetts Bay, 16 m. NE. Boston. At one time a noted centre of Grand Bank of Newfoundland fisheries, an industry now quite extinct; now a great centre of shoe manufactures, and the centre of New England yachting. P. (1880) 7500; (1890) 8200.

Marble Hill, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, 8½ m. SSE. Loughrea.

Marble Island, Hudson Bay, British N. America, in 62° 30′ N., 92° W.

Marble Mountain, large marble quarries, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the SW. of Cape Breton I., co. Inverness, 23 m. from Port Hawkesbury.

Marbleton, vil., Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., 80 m. S. by W. Quebec. P. <1500.

Marbore, mt. mass. See **Pyrenees.**

Marburg, tn., Austria, Styria, 37 m. S. by E. Graz, on the l. bk. of the Drave. Seat of the bishopric of Lavant. An important market for wines and grain. In the suburb of Magdalena are large workshops of S. Austrian railways. P. 19,900.

Marburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. M. circle, on the riv. Lahn, 15⅓ m. N. by E. Giessen, on a hill, on whose summit is a Gothic castle, built in 1065, and containing the archives of the electorate of Hesse. The pointed Gothic church, containing the tomb of St. Elizabeth, dates from 1235–1383, the university from 1527. Here in 1529 Luther and Zwingli held their famous conference on transubstantiation. Manufactures earthenware, &c. In the neighbourhood, on Christenberg, is the oldest church in the dist. P. (1834) 7800; (1890) tn. P. 13,900; comm. P. 14,500.

Marburg, vil., Natal, dist. Albert, near the E. ct., 70 m. SW. by S. Durban.

Marbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 1½ m. NW. by N. Northwich. P. <250.

Marbury with Quoisley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. SW. by W. Nantwich, on the Ellesmere Canal, 3 m. NNE. Whitchurch stn., P.O. (**Marbury**). P. <500.

Marca, Italian, 'a boundary.' See **Mark.**

Marcaria, market-tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. W. by S. Mantua. P. <2000.

Marceline, tn., U.S., Missouri, Linn co. P. <2000.

Marcellus, vil., U.S., Michigan, Cass co., 56 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

March, in English place-names, 'a boundary.' See *Mark.*

March, or **Morava,** riv. of the Austrian Empire, rises in the Sudetengebirge, flows S. through Moravia, and between Lower Austria and Hungary, and joins the Danube 8 m. W. Pressburg. Length, 180 m. It is navigable from the Danube to Pressburg, a distance of 50 m.

March ('the boundary'), market-tn. and par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, div. and 8½ m. SSW. Wisbech, on the G. E. and G. N. Joint Rly. Market-day, W. 19,777 ac. P. 7000.

March, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., crossed by 26° S.

Marcham, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 2½ m. W. by S. Abingdon, PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**M. with Garford**) P. <1000.

Marche, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. M., 22 m. S. by E. Huy. P. <4000.

Marche, in French place-names, 'a boundary.' See *Mark.*

Marche, La, an old prov. of central France, corresponding pretty nearly with the present dep. of Creuse; so called from lying on the N. frontier of Limousin. Divided into Haute-M. (cap. Gueret) and Basse M. (cap. first Dorat, then Bellac).

Marchegg, tn., Lower Austria, on the March, 24 m. E. by N. Vienna. P. <2000.

Marche-les-dames, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 4 m ENE. Namur, with zinc, lead, and pyrites ore. P. <2000.

Marchena, tn., Spain, prov. Seville, cap. dist. M., 33 m. E. by S. Seville, with a sulphurous spring. P. 14,800.

Marches, Les, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, 3 m. W. Montmelian. To the W. are the *Abîmes de Myans,* immense heaps of débris (formed by the fall of Mt. Granier in 1248) studded with small lakes. P. <2000.

Marches, The, name formerly given to the parts of England bordering (*a*) on Scotland and (*b*) on Wales.

Marches, The, Italian **Le Marche,** div. or *compartimento territoriale,* central Italy, between the eastern slope of the Apennines (including in the S. the Monti Sibillini) and the Adriatic Sea, extending from a point midway between Rimini and Pesaro to the Tronto. They consist of the four provs. Pesaro e Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, and Ascoli Piceno, in the order from N. and S. The region is essentially agricultural. Principal crops, wheat, maize, wine. Only mineral of importance (apart from stone), sulphur, which is produced in considerable quantity in the middle and NW. of prov. Pesaro e Urbino (at Urbino, Santa Agata Feltria, Talamello, and Sasso), and in the W. of prov. Ancona (Sassoferrato). It was formerly part o Picenum, which fell under Roman rule in 268 B.C., and later was occupied by the Lombards, and became (after Charlemagne) the object of long dispute between the popes and the exarchs of Ravenna. In 1860, the pontifical troops having been defeated at Castelfidardo, The Marches were definitely united to the kingdom of Italy. See **Italy,** table.

Marchesa, bay, in NE. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 6° 30′–40′ N.

Marchfeld, large plain, Austria, E. of Vienna, between l. bk. of the Danube and the riv. March. This dist. had till recently the appearance of the Hungarian *pussta,* but it has now been brought under cultivation. Owing to its character and situation, it became one of the great battlefields of Europe. Here Rudolf of Habsburg, by his victory over Ottokar, King of Bohemia and Moravia, and Archduke of Austria, in 1278, laid the foundation of the Austrian dynasty of Habsburg; and here also is the Napoleonic battlefield of Esslingen and Aspern.

March Head, hill, Eng., in the W. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, 18⅓ m. S. Jedburgh.

Marchienne au Pont, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 2 m. W. Charleroi, with rich coal-mines. P. (comm.) 15,200.

Marchiennes, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Douai. P. <3000.

Marchin, tn., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. Huy, 16 m. E. Namur. P. (comm.) 5200.

Marchington, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 8½ m. NW. by W. Burton-upon-Trent, with a stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Marchington Woodlands, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 8½ m. WNW. Burton-upon-Trent, 2 m. S. by W. Marchington stn. P. <500.

Mar Chiquita, lagoon, Argentine Republic, prov. and 217 m. SSE. Buenos Aires, N. of Cape Corrientes.

Mar Chiquita, lake, Argentine Republic, prov. and 76 m. NE. Córdoba, sometimes reached by the last waters of the Rio Dulce.

Marchmont, stn., Scot., Berwickshire, on the N. B. R., 3½ m. SW. by S. Duns.

Marchwiel, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 2 m. SE. by S. Wrexham, P.O. P. <750.

Marchwood, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 2½ m. WSW. Southampton, 4 m. E. by S. Lyndhurst Road stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Marciac, vil., France, dep. Gers, arr. Mirande, 31 m. ENE. Pau. P. <2000.

Marciana Marina, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the N. ct. of the isl. of Elba. P. 7600.

Marcianise, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 7 m. SE. by S. Capua. P. 11,100.

Marcigny, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, 17 m. N. by W. Roanne, with manufactures of damasks. P. <3000.

Marcillac, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, 41 m. NNE. Albi. P. <2000.

Marcilly-sur-Eure, vil., France, dep. Eure, arr. Evreux, 6 m. SSE. St. André; 1 m. S. are the splendid remains of an abbey founded in 1137. P. <2000.

Marcinelle, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 1 m. SE. Charleroi, with coal-mines and steel-works. P. (comm.) 11,500.

Marcle, Little and **Much,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Herefordshire, Little M., div. and 6½ m. NE. by N. Ross, P.O., P. <250; Much M., PM.O., 4595 ac., P. 750; eccles. par. (**Much M. with Yatton**) P. <1000.

Marcoing, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. SW. Cambrai. P. <2000.

Marco Polo Mountains, section of the Kuen-lun Mts., S. of Chaidam, trending WNW. and ESE., in lat. 36° N., from about 92°–96° E. Alt. above 16,000 ft. (Przhevalsky).

Marcq-en-Bareul, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. N. Lille. P. 5600.

Marcross, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the S. ct., 17 m. W. by S. Cardiff, 5½ m. SW. by W. Cowbridge stn. P. <250.

Marcuna, the Roman *Verecunda,* site of ruins, Africa, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 8 m. SE. Batna.

Marcus, bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 20° 30′ E.

Marcus, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cherokee co., 37 m. NE. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Marcy, Mount, U.S., New York, Essex co., 43 m. WSW. Burlington (Vt.). Alt. 5403 ft., 5334 ft. (both Adirondack Survey); 5379 ft. (Guyot).

Marczali, comm., Hungary, co. Somogy, near the E. shore of Lake Balaton, 98 m. SW. Budapest. P. <4000.

Marczibány-Dombegy-háza, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Battonya. P. <4000.

Mar del Plata, maritime vil. and fashionable watering-place, Argentine Republic, 230 m. S. by E. Buenos Aires, on the E. ct., near Cape Corrientes. P. 2000.

Marden, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the l. bk. of the Lugg, 5 m. N. Hereford, 1 m. N. Moreton stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Marden, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 7½ m. S. by W. Maidstone, on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 7750 ac. P. <2500.

Marden, or **Merton,** par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15 m. E. Trowbridge, 2½ m. SW. Woodborough stn., P.O. P. <250.

Marden, East and **North,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Sussex, East M., div. and 7 m. NW. by N. Chichester, 4½ m. W. by N. Singleton stn., P.O., and P.O. (**West M.**), P. <250; North M. P. <250.

Marden Park, former stn., Eng., now called Woldingham.

Mar d'Hespanha, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 75 m. N. by E. Rio de Janeiro.

Mardian Hills, India. See **Bastár.**

Mardin (the ancient *Merida*, after the *Mardi*, an ancient tribe first met with in the Caspian Sea—Egli), tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 5 m. SE. Diarbekir, sanjak M., on S. slope of Karaja Dagh, with a dismantled fortress commanded by a detached fort 330 ft. higher. Important strategically. Alt. 2075 ft. P. 25,000; Moham. 15,700; Oriental Christians, 8700 (Cuinet).

Mardock (for **Wareside**), stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the G. E. R., 5½ m. NE. Hertford.

Mardus, riv., Persia. See **Kizil Uzen.**

Mardy, PMT.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 2 m. NNE. Abergavenny.

Mardy, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Maerdy.**

Mardzina, vil., Austria, prov. Bukovina, dist. Radautz. P. <1000.

Mare, or **Nengone,** one of the Loyalty Is.

Marea, tribe, Africa, NNW. Abyssinia, E. of the Beni Amer, and N. of the Bogos, in the mountain region bounded on its E. and N. by the Anseba, claiming to be of Arab origin.

Mareb, tn., Arabia. See **Marib.**

Mareb ('sunset,' 'west'), riv., Abyssinia. See **Gash.**

Mare Island, U.S., California, in the NE. part of San Pablo Bay (opening out of San Francisco Bay); has the U.S. naval arsenal for the Pacific coast.

Maree, Loch, large and beautiful lake, Scot., Ross-shire, drained NW. by the short riv. Ewe in Loch Ewe. It is 12½ m. long by ½–2 m. broad. Area, 65 sq. m. Alt. 32 ft.

Mareeba, mining centre, Queensland, present (1894) terminus of the Cairns-Herberton Rly.

Marefield, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 7 m. S. Melton Mowbray. P. <250.

Mareham-le-Fen, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 11½ m. N. by W. Boston, 5 m. E. by S. Woodhall Spa stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Mareham on the Hill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12½ m. S. by W. Louth, 2½ m. ESE. Horncastle stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. on the Hill with High Toynton**) P. 250.

Marehan, or **Merehan,** people, E. Africa, Somali-land, E. of the Webbi Shebeli, S. of 6° N.; fanatical Mohammedans.

Maremma, La, marshy region of central Italy, extending along the S. part of Tuscany, from Orbetello to Piombino, and 15–20 m. inland, chiefly in prov. Grosseto, but partly in that of Pisa. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert and unhealthy. The inhabitants descend to the plains only when compelled to do so for the purpose of cultivating the soil or reaping the harvest, and are said never to reach a great age. The principal marsh is that of Castiglione della Pescaja, on the banks of the Bruna, formerly about 10,000 ac. in extent; but it has been to a great extent filled up, and meliorative works are still in progress.

Marenga Mkali ('bitter waters'), a difficult tract of country between Uzagara and Ugogo, E. Africa, crossed by 6½° S., 36° E.

Marengo, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 3 m. ESE. Alessandria; memorable for the victory of the French under Napoleon I. over the Austrians, June 14, 1800. P. <3000.

Marengo, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Monteagle, 241 m. by road and rail SE. Sydney. P. <1500.

Marengo, co., U.S., Alabama, bounded on S. by 32° N., and on W. by Tombigbee R.

Marengo, vil., U.S., Illinois, McHenry co., 56 m. WNW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Marengo, city, U.S., Iowa, Iowa co., on r. bk. of Iowa R., 28 m. SW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P. <2000.

Marengo, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Ashland co., 75 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state; totally destroyed in a forest fire, Sept. 1894. P. <1500.

Marennes, the ancient *Maritima*, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. arr. M., 11 m. SW. Rochefort, with salt-works and large production of oysters. P. <3000.

Mareotis, lake, Egypt. See **Mariut, Birket-el-.**

Maresfield, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 9½ m. NNE. Lewes, 2½ m. W. Buxted stn., PMT.O.; 8132 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**M. with Ashdown Forest**) P. <1500.

Mareshah, place named in O. T. See **Merash.**

Maretz, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, 3 m. SSE. Clary. P. <3000.

Marfa, riv., Africa. See **Maffa.**

Mar Fea, vil., Cuba, N. ct., 122 m. E. Havana, in 80½° W.

Marfil, stn. for Guanajuato, on branch line of Mexican Central Rly.

Marfleet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, E. div., on the Humber, in Hull bor., on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Marford and Hoseley, par., Wales, Flintshire, Hawarden dist. P. <500.

Margam, par. and tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 8 m. SSE. Neath, 2 m. SE. Port Talbot stn., PT.O.; 18,347 ac. P. 6300; eccles. par. (**M. with Taibach**) P. 6300.

Margão, tn., Portuguese India, Goa, dist. Salsette, on the Sal R., 16 m. SE. Panjim. P. (1881) 11,800.

Margaree, riv., Nova Scotia. See **Margarie.**

Margaret, settlement, U.S., Texas, Hardeman co., 190 m. WNW. Dallas.

Margaret Island, Ger. **Margaretheninsel.** See **Budapest.**

Margaret Marsh, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 11½ m. E. Sherborne, 3½ m. SW. Shaftesbury. P. <250. See **Orchard, East.**

Margaret Roding (or **Roothing**), par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Chelmsford, 6 m. NE. by N. Ongar stn., P.O. P. <250.

Margarets Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 64° W.

Margaretsville, tn. and port of entry, Nova Scotia, Annapolis co., on Bay of Fundy, in about 46° N. P. <1500.

Margaretting, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. SW. by S. Chelmsford, 1½ m. NE. by E. Ingatestone stn., P.O. P. <750.

Margarie River, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., flows N. from Lake Ainslie into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at **M. Harbour.**

Margarita ('pearl'), isl., in the Caribbean Sea, off the N. ct. of Venezuela, state and 30 m. N. Cumana, crossed by 64° W. in 11° N. It consists of two principal elevated portions united by a low isthmus. Coast arid and barren, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas. The island has salt-works, and an active fishery, its name being derived from the pearls formerly procured here in considerable quantities. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Principal towns, Asuncion (the cap.), in its centre, Pampatar on its S. ct. The channel of M., between it and the mainland, is 20 m. across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guaira. Length, 45 m.; breadth, from 5 to 20 m. P. 20,000.

Margate, mun. bor. (since 1857), par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Kent, Thanet div., 15½ m. NE. and in the diocese of Canterbury, at the mouth of the Thames, lying in the hollow and on the declivities of two chalk hills, on branch-lines of the L. C. D. R. and SE. R. No trade, except in connection with sea-bathing and excursions. Originally a small fishing village, the healthy position and neighbourhood to London have long given it high repute as a watering-place and summer resort. There is a stone pier 300 yards long and a high water landing-jetty for the arrival of steamers, many pleasant walks along the cliffs, the sands, and inland. Market-days, W. and S. Alt. 60 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 24.1 in. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 12,000; (1891) 18,400.

Margate, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 10 m. SW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Margaux, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 15 m. NNW. Bordeaux; noted for its Medoc wines (*Chateau-M.*). P. <2000.

Margelan, tn., Russian Central Asia, cap. of Fergana Prov., 160 m. (direct) SE. Tashkend, 288 m. NE. of Samarkand rly. stn. (*viâ* Khojent), in 1460 ft. alt., on the irrigation canals into which the Shah-i-mardan R., descending from the Alai Mts., is divided; situated in a very healthy position, surrounded by gardens. Silkworm culture, manufacture of silk, woollen, and camel-wool clothes. According to local tradition, the place where Alexander of Macedonia died. Alt. 2000 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 56.0° F., Jan. 29.0°, July 83.8°. P. 26,000. **New M.,** Russian city, 10 m. to the S.

Margeride, or **Margerite,** chain of mts., France, between the basins of the Allier and Lot, in the deps. Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

Marggrabowa, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle Oletzko, 44 m. SSE. Gumbinnen. P. <5000.

Margherita di Savoia. See **Barletta.**

Marghi, dist. of Bornu, central Africa, SW. of Lake Chad; covered with forests abounding in elephants.

Margita, large isl., Hungary, co. Baranya, between the Danube and the E. arm called Baracskai Duna, crossed in the middle by 46° N. Length, nearly 19 m.; greatest breadth, 11 m.

Margita, comm., Hungary, prov. Bihar, 35 m. ESE. Debreczen. P. <5000.

Margit Sziget. See **Budapest.**

Margots, Iles des ('Cormorant Is.'), three isls. off the coast of Newfoundland, named in 1534 by Jacques Cartier, the navigator, after the sea-birds which covered them.

Margrám, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bírbhúm, 20 m. W. Bárhampur; silkworm-rearing. P. (1881) 6000; (1891) <5000.

Marguerittes, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 5 m. E. by N. Nimes. P. <2000.

Margus, riv., Servia. See **Morava.**

Margut, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, on the Chiers, 17 m. S. by E. Sedan, 6 m. NW. Montmedy. P. <2000.

Marham, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 8 m. SE. King's Lynn, 3 m. SW. Narborough stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Marhamchurch, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 13½ m. NNW. Launceston, 1 m. from the NW. ct., P.O. P. <500.

Marhametabad, tn., Persia. See **Miandoab.**

Marhin, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 5 m. W. Dingle. P. <500.

Marholm, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. NW. Peterborough, 1½ m. W. Walton stn. P. <250.

Marhum, vil., Algeria. 70 m. ESE. Tlemsen. P. <2000.

Maria, vil., on the E. ct. of island and about 2 m. N. of town of Mitilini.

Maria, tn., Spain, prov. Almeria, dist. and 9 m. NW. Vélez Rubio. P. (comm.) <4000.

Maria, isl., Tasmania, dist. Richmond, about 3 m. from the E. ct., consisting of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, in 42° 34′–42° 45′ S., 148° 2′–12′ E.; valuable quarries of limestone and cement.

Mariager, seapt. tn., Denmark, in the E. of Jutland, prov. and 13 m. N. by W. Randers, on **M. Fjord** (an inlet about 40 m. long). P. <2000.

Mariakerke, vil., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the coast, 2 m. SW. by W. Ostende. P. <2000.

Mariampol, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 36 m. NE. Suwałki. P. 6600.

Mariampol, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the l. bk. of the Dniester, 67 m. SE. by S. Lemberg. P. <3000.

Mariana, Corsica. See **Golo.**

Marianao, vil., Cuba, near the N. ct., 6 m. SW. Havana, in 82° 28′ W. P. 7400.

Marianna, or **Mariana,** episcopal city, Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 180 m. N. by W. Rio de Janeiro, 7 m. E. by N. Ouro Preto. It stands in a plain 3080 ft. above the sea, bounded by two heights. Important gold-mines formerly worked. Now decayed owing to the decline of the mining industry.

Marianna, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Lee co., 48 m. SW. by W. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Marianna, vil., U.S., Florida, Jackson co., 61 m. WNW. Tallahassee. P. <1500.

Marianne, or **Mariana,** isls. See **Ladrone Islands.**

Mariano Comense, tn., Italy, prov. and 9 m. SSE. Como. P. <5000.

Mariansleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 15 m. WNW. Tiverton, 3½ m. SSE. South Molton stn. P. <250.

Marias, Las Tres ('the three Maries'), three islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. ct. of Mexico, state Jalisco, between 21° and 22° N., 106° and 106° 30′ W., the middle or largest being 15 m. in length, NW. to SE., by 8 m. in breadth. Soil sandy; uninhabited, except occasionally by seamen. Named *Islas de la Magdalena* by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

Maria-Schein, place of pilgrimage, Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. NNW. Leitmeritz, with a church and miraculous image, stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees; with mineral springs. P. <3000.

Maria-Stein, place of pilgrimage, Switzd., cant. Solothurn, 8 m. SW. Basel, with a Benedictine abbey and image of the Virgin.

Maria Theresia Dollar, coin largely circulating in N. Africa and in the central and eastern Sudan, to some extent also in the Levant—value, 4s. 2d. The range of the Maria Theresia dollar in Africa extends from Tripolis to Ghadames and Sokoto, and from there to Bagirmi, the Bahr-el-Ghazal terrs., and central Abyssinia. Moreover, on the E. ct. it is in use on both shores of the Red Sea, and on the Somali and Zanzibar coasts as far S. as 10° S. lat. The question of the date which this interesting coin bears has been frequently discussed, and various dates have been given by different travellers, *e.g.*, 1780 (Rohlfs), 1788 (Barth), 1792 (Portal). The writer of this article has, however, been informed by the Vienna mint authorities, that the only date of the genuine Maria Theresia dollar now in circulation is 1780, the year in which the Empress Maria Theresia died. All later dates are either incorrectly given, or refer to subsequent sovereigns. During the period from 1885 to 1894 the numbers of Maria Theresia dollars annually struck at Vienna varied from 166,200 (1891) to 3,470,000 (1893), the total number during these ten years being 14,890,636. [**H. G. S.**]

Maria Theresiopel (German, 'city of Maria Theresia'; Hungarian **Szabadka,** 'city of liberty'), municip., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 24 m. WSW. Szegedin, in the centre of the Alföld. Like other typical Hungarian towns, it is rather a vast agricultural village than a town proper, being spread over an area of about 350 sq. m. Trade chiefly in the hands of Jews. Alt. 375 ft. P. (1850) 48,100; (1869) 56,300; (1890) 72,700; Magyars, 38,300; Serbo-Croatians, 31,800.

Maria Van Diemen, NW. cape of North I., New Zealand.

Maria Zell, market-tn., Austria, Styria, 30 m. NNE. Leoben, in a mountainous region. It is famous for a shrine and notable image of the Virgin, which attracts hither about 100,000 pilgrims annually; large iron-foundry near. Alt. 2825 ft. P. <2000.

Marib, or **Mareb,** the ancient *Saba,* usually identified with the *Sheba* of the Bible, tn., Yemen, Arabia, 80 m. ENE. Sana, enclosed with walls, and possessing various remains of antiquity, including an irrigation dam 2 m. long and 120 ft. high. Supplies salt to Sana.

Maribo, tn., Denmark, prov. M., Laaland I., 15 m. W. by N. Nykjöbing, the centre of Laaland railways. *Banholm* is the port for M. P. <3000.

Marica, vil., Brazil, on a lagoon on the coast of the prov. and 21 m. E. Rio de Janeiro. P. <2000.

Marico, dist., South African Republic, on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 25° S. It contains the Malmani and Zeerust goldfields.

Marico, riv., South African Republic, flows N. then NE. on the frontier of the republic, and joins the Limpopo where that river first touches the frontier.

Maricopa, co., U.S., Arizona, named after an Indian tribe of the Pueblo family, crossed by 33° and 34° N. and 112° and 113° W., traversed by Salt R.

Maricopa, tn., U.S. Arizona, Pinal co., 170 m. E. by N. from the SW. corner of the terr. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 69.8° F., Jan. 48.5°, July 93.1°; rfall., yr. 5.17 in.

Maricopolis, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 91 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Mariefred, tn., Sweden, prov. Södermanland, on Lake Mälar, 29 m. W. by S. Stockholm. P. <2000.

Marie Galante (named in 1493 by Columbus after his ship), French isl., West Indies, off S. ct. of Guadeloupe I., of which it is a dependency, 20 m. N. Dominica, crossed in the N. by 46° N.; surface in the centre hilly, and covered with woods. Principal products, sugar and cotton. Shores rocky, with no good harbour; the road is surrounded by reefs, making access difficult. A lighthouse on SW. side (in 15° 54′ N., 61° 19′ W.), visible 7 m., marks the entrance. Principal town, Grand-Bourg. Area, 58 sq. m. P. (1884) 17,000.

Marie Joseph, settlement, Nova Scotia, co. Guysborough, 20 m. from Sherbrooke.

Mariel, tn., Cuba, N. ct., 21 m. SW. by W. Havana, in 82° 40′ W.; noted for its coffee. P. 7900.

Mariemont, hamlet, Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4½ m. S. by W. Seneffe, 10 m. WNW. Charleroi, with coal-mines, and ferruginous and sulphurous springs.

Marienbad, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. ESE. Eger; in a valley greatly frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths, which comprise the Kreuzbrunnen, temp. 53.30° F., the Caroline and Ambrosius springs of about 50° F., and some others, with mud baths. Alt. 2100 ft. P. <3000.

Marienberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, cap. dist. M., 16 m. SE. Chemnitz; manufactures, lace. Alt. 2000 ft. P. 6300.

Marienberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, M. circle, 38 m. E. by S. Bonn. P. <2000.

Marienberghausen, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gummersbach, 23 m. E. Cologne. P. <3000.

Marienbourg, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Philippeville, on the Virsin, 12 m. N. Rocroi. P. <2000.

Marienburg, German; Hungarian **Földvár,** tn., Hungary, prov. and 14 m. N. Kronstadt. P. <3000.

Marienburg, vil., Prussia, prov. and 21 m. SSE. Hanover, 3 m. SSE. Hildesheim. P. <2000.

Marienburg, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, cap. circle M., on the r. bk. of the Nogat arm of the Vistula, 27 m. SE. by S. Danzig; has a castle, from 1309–1457 the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, an imposing edifice, restored in 1820; manufactures, machinery and pottery. P. 9600.

Mariendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Teltow. P. <4000.

Marienheide, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gummersbach, 27 m. ENE. Cologne. P. <3000.

Marienthal, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, govt., circle, and dist. Zwickau. P. 5300.

Marienwerder, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, cap. govt. and

circle M., 44 m. S. Danzig, with iron-foundries and manufactures of machinery. Founded in 1233, and was at first an episcopal residence; cathedral built, 1343–84. P. (1816) 5000; (1890) 8300.

Maries, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed by 92° W., just N. of 38° N.

Mariestad, tn., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, on the E. side of Lake Wener, 44 m. WNW. Motala. P. <4000.

Marieton, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the E. side of Mountain Lake, 33 m. NW. by N. Regina.

Marietta, city, U.S., Georgia, Cobb co., 17 m. NNW. Atlanta. It has an important establishment for working up the many-coloured marbles of Georgia. P. <4000.

Marietta, city, U.S., Ohio, Washington co., on the Ohio, at the confluence of the Muskingum, 60 m. SW. Wheeling (W. Va.). Seat of M. college, established in 1835; has considerable trade in petroleum; formerly carried on shipbuilding (even of sea-going ships). It is the oldest town in the state; settled in 1788. Alt. 640 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 5400; (1890) 8300.

Marietta, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., on the l. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 22 m. SE. by E. Harrisburg. P. <3000.

Marieville, vil., Canada. See **Ste. Marie de Monnoir.**

Marigliano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 12 m. ENE. Naples. P. <5000. **Mariglianella,** vil., 1 m. W. P. <3000.

Marignac, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, 2 m. W. St. Beat, with sulphurous spring of Estagnoual. P. <2000.

Marignano, tn., Italy. See **Melegnano.**

Marigny, vil., France, dep. Manche, 25 m. NE. Granville, arr. and 7 m. W. by S. St. Lô. P. <2000.

Marigot, vil., West Indies, on N. ct. (French portion) of St. Martin Isle.

Mariguana, one of the Bahama Is. See **Mayaguana.**

Marlinsk, one of the three systems of navigable rivers and canals by which the upper Volga is connected with the Baltic Sea. Begins with Sheksna R., l. bk. trib. of Volga, at Rybinsk; is continued by Byelozerskiy canal, round Lake Byelo-ozero, to the Kovzha, a trib. of the lake; up Kovzha, connected by M. canal with Vytegra, a trib. of Lake Onega, which lake is fringed along S. ct. by a canal entering the Svir', a trib. of Lake Ladoga, a canal along S. ct. of the latter running into the Neva. Nearly 12,000 vessels, with 500,000 tons of goods, press along this system every year towards St. Petersburg, and over 3500 the other way.

Marlinsk, tn., Russia, Amur region, Maritime Prov., on r. bk. of Amur, where it receives a trib. of Lake Kizi, 213 m. SW. of Nikolayevsk. P. <1000.

Marlinsk, dist. tn., Russia, W. Siberia, 136 m. ESE. of Tomsk, on Siberian highway, l. bk. of Kiya; centre for gold-mines. P. (1862) 3670; (1891) 14,500.

Marlinskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. and 17 m. W. Ekaterinodar. P. 6620.

Marlinskiy Posad, tn., Russia, govt. and 76 m. WNW. of Kazañ, on r. bk. Volga. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), yr. 15.2 in. P. 6000.

Marlkó, comm., Hungary, co. Trencsén, dist. Vág-Besztercze. P. <4000.

Marilao, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 11 m. N. Manila; so called from a wood yielding a straw-colour dye.

Marin, co., U.S., California, between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.

Marin, tn., Spain, prov., 5 m. SW., and the port of Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic. P. 8800.

Marin, Le, maritime tn., W. Indies, on the S. ct. of Martinique I.

Marina di Siderno, vil., Italy, Calabrie, E. ct., prov. and 37 m. ENE. Reggio.

Marinduque, isl., Eastern Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon, S. end in 13° 12′ N., 122° 0′ E.; fertile and cultivated. Marlanga, its port, is on SE. side. Length, 35 m.; breadth, 23 m.; area, 298 sq. m.

Marine, vil., U.S., Illinois, Madison co., 8 m. NE. Troy. P. <1500.

Marine, city, U.S., Michigan, St. Clair co., on St. Clair R., 38 m. NE. Detroit. P. <4000.

Marine, or **Marine Mills,** vil., U.S., Minnesota, Washington co., on the St. Croix R., 24 m. NE. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Marineo, tn., Sicily, prov. and 12 m. S. by E. Palermo. P. (comm.) 9600.

Mariner's Harbour, U.S., New York, on the N. shore of Staten I., 11 m. SW. New York.

Marinette, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. M. co., on the Menominee, 42 m. NNE. of the head of Green Bay; chief industry, lumber manufacture. P. (1880) <3000; (1890) 11,500.

Maringa, riv., central Africa. See **Lulongo.**

Maringues, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Thiers, on the Allier, 16 m. NE. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <3000.

Marinha, frequented sea-bathing vil., Portugal, prov. Douro e Minho, dist. and 9 m. SSW. Villa Nova de Gaia.

Marinha Grande, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 6 m. W. Leiria; celebrated for its manufactures of glass. It has a pine forest of about 46 sq. m., called *Pinhal de Leiria.* P. <4000.

Marinilla, tn., Colombia, Antioquia, 15 m. E. by S. Medellin, with gold and salt mines in the neighbourhood. Alt. 6700 ft. P. 7000.

Marino, stn., Ire., co. Down, on the Belfast and County Down Rly., 5 m. NE. Belfast.

Marino, tn., Italy, prov. and 12 m. SE. Rome; manufactures, soap. P. 6900.

Mario, Monte, hill crowned by fort, Italy, r. bk. Tiber, NW. Rome. Alt. 480 ft.

Marion, suburb, 6½ m. S. of Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <1500.

Marion, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, crossed in the S. by 34° N.

Marion, tn., U.S., Alabama, Perry co., 67 m. SSW. of Birmingham. P. <2000.

Marion, co., U.S., Arkansas, on N. frontier, and E. of 93° W.

Marion, co., U.S., Florida, crossed by 82° W., and in the S. by 29° N.

Marion, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 32° N., and midway between 84° and 85° W.

Marion, co., U.S., Illinois, S. of 39° N., and crossed by 89° W.

Marion, city, U.S., Illinois, Williamson co., 92 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Marion, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 40° N., and crossed by 86° W. It contains Indianapolis, the capital of the state.

Marion, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Grant co., 57 m. NNE. Indianapolis. P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 8800.

Marion, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 41° N., and crossed by 93° W.

Marion, city, U.S., Iowa, Linn co., 5 m. NE. Cedar Rapids. P. <4000.

Marion (formerly **M. Center**), city, U.S., Kansas, M. co., on Cottonwood R., 92 m. SW. by W. Topeka. P. <3000.

Marion, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of the meridian 85°, and S. of the parallel 38°.

Marion, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, on an inlet of the S. ct., Plymouth co., 9 m. ENE. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Marion, co., U.S., Mississippi, partly on the S. frontier, W. of 89° W.

Marion, co., U.S., Missouri, on the Mississippi, S. of 40° N.

Marion, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, McDowell co., 190 m. W. Raleigh, 72 m. WNW. Charlotte. P. <1500.

Marion, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. M. co., 45 m. N. by W. Columbus; railway centre. Shovel manufactures. Alt. 979 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 8300.

Marion, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 45° N., in the W. by 123° W., and in the E. by 122° W.; bounded on the W. by the Willamette R.

Marion, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. M. co., 82 m. W. Wilmington (N. C.). P. <2000.

Marion, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the S. frontier, E. of meridian 86°, traversed by the Tennessee R.

Marion, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., on the E. frontier, S. of 33° N.

Marion, tn., U.S., Virginia, Smyth co., 225 m. W. by S. Richmond, 138 m. W. by S. Lynchburg, with manganese mines. Alt. 2136 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Marion, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the N., north of 39° N., and crossed in the W. by 80° W., with coal-mines.

Marion Center, former name of **Marion** (*q.v.*), city, U.S., Kansas.

Marion Junction, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Turner co., 37 m. N. by E. Yankton.

Marionville, tn., U.S., Missouri, Lawrence co., 25 m. SW. Springfield. P. <1500.

Mariposa, or **Little Britain,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 52 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Mariposa, vil., U.S., California, M. co., which is drained by Mercer and Mariposa Rivs., and contains the Yosemite Falls and the Mammoth Tree Grove, 137 m. E. by S. San Francisco. Alt. 1962 ft. (Wheeler, *b.*). P. <1500.

Mariquita, vil., Colombia, Tolima state, 12 m. W. Honda, formerly an important town.

Marish, Gaelic, 'a marsh.'

Marishes Pickering, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 3½ m. SE. Pickering, with a stn. (**M. Road**) on the NE. R. P. <250.

Maritima, tn., France. See **Marennes.**

Maritime Province (Primorskaya Oblast'), a prov. of Russian Empire, which is a strip of territory along the Siberian coast of the Pacific Ocean from Corea to Arctic Ocean, including Kamchatka and several small islands along the coast; length, 2300 m.; width, 40–230 m. Land of Chukchis in the N., a barren plateau, 1000–2000 ft. high, deeply indented by the Anadyr and its tribs., and fjords Kolyuchin, Anadyr, Penzhina, and Gizhiga, and bordered in the N. by mountains attaining 8200 ft. (Makachinga); inhabited by Chukchis (P. about 10,000) and Koryaks. **Kamchatka Penin.** (*q.v.*) stretches S. from this plateau. The middle part of M. P. is a narrow strip of land (40–60 m.) along the shores of Sea of Okhotsk, being the

woody slopes of **Stanovoi Mountains,** only visited by Tunguses, and the basin of the Ud'. The southern part comprises four distinct regions: (*a*) a low valley, about 500 ft. alt., which runs from Shantar Islands to the junction of Amur with Usuri and thence to lower Sungari, and is covered with countless lakes and marshes, large tracts being periodically inundated in summer—the valley of the lower Amur is but thinly peopled; (*b*) between the lower Amur and Usuri and the Pacific coast the country is filled by wild forest-clad mountains, almost quite unexplored yet; (*c*) the valley of the **Usuri,** which is peopled with Russian Cossack villages all along the r. bk; (*d*) the best part of the prov. is in the S. of the upper Usuri and Lake Khangka, towards the Gulf of **Peter the Great.** A railway has now been constructed from **Vladivostok** (*q.v.*), in this gulf, to Grafskaya (1250 m. to the N. of it) on the upper Usuri, and is being built along the river to Khabarovsk. The climate of the whole prov. is very severe, owing to cold Kuro-sivo current which flows along the coast from the Sea of Okhotsk. The average yearly temperatures are: 39.5° at Vladivostok (43° 7′ N. lat.), 31° at Nikolaievsk, 25.5° at Ayan (56° 27′ N.), and 23° at Okhotsk. The region is divided into nine dists.: South Usuri (chief town Vladivostok), Sofiisk, Nikolaievsk, Udskoi, Okhotsk, Gizhiga, Petropavlovsk (Kamchatka), Anadyr, and Commandor Islands, Sakhalin now forming a separate governorship. The chief towns are mere centres of administration. Khabarovsk (P. 7350) is the cap. of the prov. Area, 715,990 sq. m. P. (1894, estimated) 130,000.

Maritsa, the ancient *Hebrus*, riv., Rumili, European Turkey, rises on the NE. slope of the Balkan Mts., flows SE. and SSW. to the Ægean Sea opposite Enos. Its course is so much obstructed by rocks and sandbanks, that large boats cannot make use of it. It is, however, navigable for small boats to Adrianople, and it is an important fertilising agent in the plain of Philippopolis. Length, 272 m.; area of basin, 20,790 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Marittimo, the ancient *Hiera*, one of the Egadi Is., Italy, 21 m. NW. by W. Marsala, off the W. ct. of Sicily, and included in its prov. Trapani. It has a castle, which is used as a prison. Alt. 2245 ft. Length, 3½ m.; breadth, 2 m.

Mariupol, seapt., Russia, govt. Ekaterinoslav, 63 m. W. of Taganrog, on N. ct. of Sea of Azov, at mouth of Kalmius. Open roadstead; considerable coasting trade and export of corn. P. 19,520.

Mariut, Birket-el-, or **Mareotis,** salt lagoon, Lower Egypt, separated from the Mediterranean by a long spit of land, on which is situated the city of Alexandria. At the end of last century its bed was nearly dry, but during the French invasion of 1801 the sea was let in by the English, who opened breaches in the strand between M. and Lake Abukir, submerging forty villages. Length, 28 m.; breadth, 20 m.

Mariut, tn., Lower Egypt, 16 m. SW. Alexandria, SW. Lake M. Mehemet-Ali made this his summer residence.

Mariveles, maritime vil., Philippine Is., Luzon, 34 m. WSW. Manila, a safe and commodious port.

Marjá, pass, Brit. India, Punjab, in 31° 16′ N., 78° 27′ E.; elevation, between 16,000 and 17,000 ft.

Märjelen-see, lake, Switzd., dammed by the Aletsch glacier, Rhone valley. Its surplus waters are led away by an artificial channel E. to the Viesch valley, but occasionally it bursts the natural dam, as in August 1890. Area about 100 ac.; depth, 155 ft. See **Dämme-vand.**

Mar-jirjis, convent, Syria, 25 m. W. Homs; near it is a curious intermittent spring, the '*Sabbath Spring*' of Josephus.

Mark, German, in English place-names *March*, in French *Marche*, in Italian *Marca* (plur. *Marche*), 'the boundary.'

Mark, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 9 m. NE. by N. Bridgwater, 2½ m. NE. Basonbridge stn., P.O.; 4944 ac. P.<1500.

Marka, ct. tn., Somali-land. See **Merka.**

Markab, vil., Syria, 51 m. NNE. Tripoli. The castle (on a mountainous promontory only connected by a narrow isthmus with Jebel Ansarieh) was one of the principal fortresses of the Knights Hospitallers in the time of the Crusades.

Mark Beech, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Cowden and Hever pars. P.<250.

Markby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. SE. by E. Louth, 2 m. NNW. Mumby Road stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Hannah.**

Mark Causeway, vil., Eng., Somerset, 3 m. E. Highbridge, PM.O.

Mark Cross, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 5 m. S. Tunbridge Wells, 2 m. ENE. Rotherfield stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Markdale, East Glenelg, or **Cornabuss,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 26 m. SW. by W. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Markeaton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, partly in bor. of Derby. P.<250.

Markelo, tn., Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. ESE. Deventer. P. (comm.)<5000.

Marken, atoll, Pacific Ocean. See **Mortlock.**

Marken, formerly called *Merken-hof*, flat marshy isl., Holland, in the Zuider Zee, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. ENE. Amsterdam; chief industry, fishing; has a lighthouse (in 52° 28′ N.), visible 10 m.

Market Bosworth, tn., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Bosworth.**

Market Deeping, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., on the Welland, 7 m. E. by N. Stamford, 2½ m. ENE. Tallington stn. P.<1500.

Market Drayton, or **Drayton-in-Hales,** market-tn. and par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 11½ m. S. by E. Nantwich, on the G. W. R., and one of the Shropshire Union Canals. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 7786 ac., P. 5100.

Market Harborough, market-tn. and par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 14 m. SE. Leicester, on the l. bk. of the Welland and on the Grand Union Canal, and G. N., M., and L. & NW. Rlys.; manufactures corsets. Important hunting centre. Market-day, Tu. Par. P.<2500; tn. (urban sanitary dist. M. H., Great and Little Bowden) P. 5900.

Markethill, tn., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. Lower Fews, 6½ m. SE. by E. Armagh, on the Armagh Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. 750.

Market Jew, par., Eng., Cornwall. See **Marazion.**

Market Lavington, Wiltshire. See **Lavington, Market.**

Market Overton, par., Eng., Rutland, 5½ m. NNE. Oakham, 3 m. E. by S. Whissendine stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Market Rasen, market-tn. and par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 14 m. W. by N. Louth, on the M. S. & L. R. Market-day, Tu. P.<2500.

Market Stainton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 8 m. SW. by W. Louth, 1½ m. SW. Donington on Bain stn. P.<250.

Market Street, eccles. par., Eng. See **Markyate.**

Market Weighton and Arras, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 14 m. NE. by N. Goole, with stn. (**Market Weighton**) on the NE. R., connected by the **Market Weighton Canal** with the Humber, which has its head 2 m. to the SW., 14 m. above Hull. The canal, which belongs to the NE. R., is 9½ m. long, and is navigable by boats of 60 tons. PMT.O. Market-day, W. 5882 ac. P.<2000.

Market Weston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 11 m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P.<250.

Markfield, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 7 m. NW. by W. Leicester, 3 m. E. by N. Bardon Hill stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Markgröningen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 9½ m. NNW. Stuttgart. P.<3000.

Markham, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 16 m. (23 m. by rail) NNE. Toronto; manufactures, machinery, &c. P.<1500.

Markham, East, or **Great Markham,** and **Markham, West,** or **Markham Clinton,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div. East M., 10½ m. ESE. Worksop, 1½ m. NNW. Tuxford stn., P.O., P.<750; West M., P.O., P.<250. Eccles. pars. **East M. with West Drayton,** P.<1000; **West M. with Bevercotes,** P.<250.

Markhamville, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 11 m. from Sussex.

Markinch, par. and burgh, Scot., W. Fife, 4½ m. SE. Falkland, on the N. B. R.; has coal-mines, calender-works, a woolmill, paper-mills, and bleachfields. Par. (1891) 9821 ac. P. 6400, reduced since census to a population of 5800 by transference of a village to Wemyss par.; burgh P.<1500.

Markingfield Hall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. SW. Ripon. P.<250.

Markington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SSW. Ripon, 1 m. W. by N. Wormald Green stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Markirch, in French **Ste. Marie aux Mines,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Rappoltsweiler, 14½ m. NW. by N. Kolmar, on the Leber, near the head of a valley of the Vosges, terminus of a railway from Schlettstadt; since 1755 seat of important textile industries (cotton, wool, silk); formerly a mining town. P. 8400; comm. P. (1861) 12,300; (1890) 11,900.

Märkisch-Friedland, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 79 m. W. by N. Bromberg, circle and 15 m. W. by N. Deutsch-Krone. P.<3000.

Mark Lane, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropol. Dist. Rly. (Inner Circle), 1 m. ESE. St. Paul's, near Fenchurch Street stn.

Marklissa, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Lauban, 15 m. SE. Görlitz. P.<3000.

Markneukirchen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 29 m. S. by W. Zwickau; manufactures musical instruments. P. 6700.

Markolsheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Schlettstadt, on the Rhone Canal, 11 m. NE. Kolmar. P.<3000.

Markopoulon, vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 14 m. SE. by S. Athens, with lignite mines. P.<2000.

Markovac (markovats), vil., Servia, prov. Belgrade, 18 m. NE. by N. Kraguyevats. P.<3000.

Markovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 150 m. ESE. Kharkov. P. 8000.

Markowa, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Przeworsk. P.<4000.

Markranstädt, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 6 m. WSW. Leipzig. P. <5000.

Marksbury, par , Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6 m. WSW. Bath, 3½ m. ESE. Pensford stn., P.O. P. <250.

Marks Hall, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 5 m. E. by N. Braintree, 3 m. SW. by S. Colne stn. P. <250.

Markshall, par., Eng., Norfolk, on riv. Tas, 2½ m. S. Norwich. P. <250. See **Caistor.**

Markstay, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 419 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Marks Tey, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 1½ m. SSE. Great Tey, 6½ m. W. Colchester, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Marksville, P.O., Ire., co. Louth, 3 m. from Ardee, 9 m. from Dunleer stn.

Marksville, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Avoyelles par., 112 m. SW. by S. Vicksburg (Miss.). P. <1500.

Markt, Ger., 'market.'

Marktbreit, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, circle Kitzingen, on the l. bk. of the Main, 12 m. SE. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Marktheidenfeld, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, cap. circle M. P. <2000.

Markthof, comm., Austria. See **Hof an der March.**

Markt-Redwitz, market-tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle and dist. Wunsiedel. P. <3000.

Markyate (or **Market**) **Street,** eccles. par., Eng., Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, Studham, Houghton Regis, Flamstead, and Caddington pars., PMT.O. (**Markyate Street**). P. <1500.

Marland Peters, par., Eng., Devonshire, 5 m. S. Great Torrington. P. <500.

Marlboro, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 14 m. ENE. Worcester; chief industry, shoe-making. P. (1880) 10,100; (1890) 13,800.

Marlboro, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 18 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <2000.

Marlboro, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the extreme NE.

Marlboro, Upper, tn., U.S., Maryland, Prince George's co., 16 m. ESE. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Marlborough, mun. bor. (first charter, 1204) and market-tn., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., in the diocese of Salisbury, on the Kennet, 10 m. SSE. Swindon, on a branch of G. W. R., and also served by the L. & SW. R. Some manufacture of rope and sacking. In Domesday Book, M. is returned as a royal manor. M. returned two M.P.'s till 1867, and then one till 1885, when it was disfranchised. Well known for its grammar-school, founded 1551, and college, on site of ancient castle, founded 1843. Formerly spelt *Merleberg, Marleberg, Mearlesberg,* and in other ways. Alt. 474 ft. Mean temp. (16 yrs., 1865–80), yr. 48.4° F., Jan. 37.5°, July 60.8°. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 3900; (1891) <3500.

Marlborough, co., New Zealand, South I., on the E. ct., crossed by 42° S.

Marlborough Downs, hill range, Eng., Wiltshire (*q.v.*).

Marlborough Road, stn., Eng., London, on the St. John's Wood line of the Metropolitan Rly., 3½ m. WNW. St. Pauls.

Marldon, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. W. Torquay, P.O. P. <750. See **Paignton.**

Marle, tn., France, dep. Aisne, on the Serre, arr. and 15 m. NE. by N. Laon. P. <3000.

Marlen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 17 m. NW. Offenburg. P. <3000.

Marles, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, 4 m. NW. Houdain, with coal-mine. P. <2000.

Marlesford (marlz'ford), par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 5 m. SE. Framlingham, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500.

Marlestone (marl'stone), part of eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Bucklebury.**

Marlestown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 5 m. N. Drogheda. P. <250.

Marlette, vil., U.S., Michigan, Sanilac co., 30 m. W. Lexington. P. <1500.

Marley Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street and Whickham pars., 3 m. NE. Burnopfield, PM.O. P. <3000.

Marlfield, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, 2 m. W. Clonmel, PM.O. P. <250.

Marlin, tn., U.S., Texas, Falls co., 85 m. NE. by N. Austin. P. <3000.

Marlingford, par., Eng., Norfolk, on the border of the Mid div., on the Yare, 7 m. W. Norwich, 2½ m. WSW. Hellesdon stn., P.O. P. <250.

Marlioz, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, 1 m. S. Aix-les-Bains, with sulphurous thermal establishment. P. <2000.

Marloes, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. W. by N. Milford, P.O. P. <500.

Marlow, or **St. Come,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Beauce, 72 m. from Quebec, on riv. Kennebec. P. <1500.

Marlow, Great, market-tn. and par. (till 1885 a parl. bor.), Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, 9½ m. NW. Windsor, on the G. W. R.; has manufactures of chairs and paper. Market-day, S. Par. 6701 ac., P. 5300.

Marlow, Little, par., 2 m. E. by N. Great Marlow, 1½ m. W. Bourne End stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Marlpit Hill, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Edenbridge, Kent.

Maripool, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the G. N. R., 8 m. NE. Derby, PM.O.

Marlston with Lache, par., Eng., Cheshire, on SW. side of Chester. P. <250.

Marly, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 1 m. SE. Valenciennes, with coal-mine. P. <3000.

Marly, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. S. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Marly-le-Roi, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 11½ m. W. Notre Dame, Paris; celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV. P. <2000. The **Forêt** (forest) **de Marly** lies to the W.

Marmagão, port and vil., Portuguese India, Bombay, on the W. ct., dist. and 10 m. SW. by W. Goa. It occupies a favourable situation in the harbour of Goa, and is now the terminus of the railway ascending the Ghâts to Dhárwár and Hubli, the chief centres of trade in southern Bombay. P. (1881) <2000.

Marmande, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. arr. M., on the r. bk. of the Garonne, 31 m. NW. Agen. P. 6300.

Marmanhac, vil., France, dep. Cantal, arr. and 7 m. NNE. Aurillac. Here is a chapel excavated out of a rock. P. <2000.

Marmara, isl. and sea. See **Marmora.**

Marmaras, maritime tn., SW. ct. of Asia Minor, on the Bay of M., 27 m. N. Rhodes, to which it furnishes provisions and live stock; a magnificent port, surrounded by high hills. Near it are some remains of the ancient *Physkos.*

Marmaritse, cape, at the entrance to the Bay of Marmaras, in 36° 44′ N., 28° 21′ E.

Marmaros, properly **Maramaros** (*q.v.*), co. Hungary.

Mármaros Sziget, tn., Hungary. See **Máramaros Sziget.**

Marmato, place with meteorological stn., Colombia, in 5° 33′ N., 70° 6′ W. Alt. 4678 ft. Rfall. (15 yrs.), 90.00 in.

Marmelshagen, Prussia. See **Hofstede.**

Mar Menor, lagoon, with a narrow entrance, on the E. ct. of Spain, prov. Murcia, just to N. of Cape Palos.

Marmion, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 40 m. W. by S. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Marmolate, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. C. 1.**

Marmolejo, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NW. Jaën, dist. Andujar, on the l. bk. of the Guadalquivir, with bath establishment. P. <5000.

Marmora, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 62 m. WNW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Marmora, the ancient *Prokonnēsos,* isl. of the Turkish dominions, in the NW. of the Sea of Marmora, off the penin. of Kapu Dagh; it has several villages. Principal products, wine and marble (whence its name). Length, 11 m.; breadth, 5 m.

Marmora, Marmara, the ancient *Propontis,* sea, in the basin of the Mediterranean, between European and Asiatic Turkey. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Straits of Constantinople (Bosporus), and with the Mediterranean (Archipelago) by that of the Dardanelles. Its name is derived from the isl. M., near its W. end. Length, including the Gulf of Izmid on E., 172 m.; greatest breadth, 55 m. See **Black Sea.**

Marmot, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Morton co., 13 m. W. Bismarck.

Marmoutier, famous abbey, France. See **Sainte-Radegonde.**

Marmullane, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. NE. Cork, Kerry-currihy bar. P. <1500.

Marnay, vil., France, on S. border of dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Gray, on the Oignon, 13 m. WNW. Besançon. P. <2000.

Marne, dep., NW. France, traversed from SE. to NW. by the Marne; formed in 1790 out of Champagne (dists. Champagne Pouilleuse, Rimois, Perthois, Vallage, and Brie); divided into five arrs.: Châlons (cap.), Epernay, Reims, Sainte-Menehould, and Vitry-le-François. The central part consists of the Champagne Pouilleuse, a chalky plain, with slight elevations; in the NW. are low Tertiary hills, which attain SE. of Reims 920 ft., the highest point in the dep.; N. are the wooded, limestone hills of Argonne dist., extending into Ardennes; E., between the M. and the Aisne, the fertile dist. of Perthois; and S. of the M. the wooded dist. of Bocage. The dep. belongs entirely to the basin of the Seine, which itself traverses it only in the extreme SW. for about 11 m. The M. has a course in the dep. of 105 m. navigable, with the aid of a lateral canal, which accompanies it from Couvrot to Epernay, for boats drawing 5½ ft.; the Aisne traverses the NE., and the Vesle, or Vêle, the NW. Climate, see **Châlons-sur-Marne.** More than one-sixth of the surface is under wood; extensive tracts have been planted with pine in arrs. Reims and Châlons. Cereals are widely cultivated; the principal are wheat (the production of which per acre is considerably above the average for France), rye, and barley; sugar-beet is also an important crop. The vine is cultivated, especially on the hills, in the neighbourhood of Epernay and Avize, and between the M. and the Vesle. Peat for fuel is obtained in Saint-Gond dist. Textile manufactures are important; flannels and woollen stuffs are produced on an extensive scale (Reims);

dyeing and wool-combing; cotton hosiery (Epernay arr.). Metallurgical industries include iron and copper foundries, bell-casting (Vitry). Area, 3168 sq. m. P. (1891) 434,700. See **France,** table.

Marne, the ancient *Matrona*, riv., France, rises S. of Langres, dep. Haute-Marne, passes Chaumont, Joinville, St. Dizier, Châlons, Château-Thierry, Meaux, and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affluents on the left, Petit- and Grand-Morin; on the right, Saulx and Ourcq. At Donjeux begins the Haute-Marne Canal, length 48 m., which runs side by side with the river as far as St. Dizier, then at a somewhat greater distance to Vitry-le-François, the point of junction of the Marne-Rhine Canal. Immediately below Vitry-le-François begins the Marne lateral canal, which runs 40 m. to a point on the river just below Épernay, and communicates at Condé with the Aisne and Marne Canal. The river itself is regarded as navigable from St. Dizier, 238 m. above the mouth, but unnavigable stretches reduce the navigation to about 200 m. Total length of river about 325 m.; area of basin, 4895 sq. m.; discharge varying from 24,700 cubic ft. per second in exceptional floods (more usually 17,700–21,200 cubic ft.) to 600, 500, and even 400 cubic ft. per second at low water.

Marne, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Süderdithmarschen, 13½ m. ENE. Cuxhaven. P. <3000.

Marne, Haute-, dep., NE. France, traversed from SSE. to NNW. by the Marne, which rises in the dep.; formed chiefly from Champagne (dists. Bassigny, Perthois, Valiage), partly also from Burgundy and Lorraine, with a small dist. of Franche-Comté; divided into three arrs.: Chaumont (cap.), Langres, and Vassy. Although the dep. forms part of the continental watershed, the elevation is comparatively slight, the highest point, Haut-du-Sec (1695 ft.), SW. of Langres; lowest, at the exit of Voire R., NW. (360 ft.). In the centre, stretching SW. to NE., is the calcareous plateau of Langres, a dreary region, but intersected by many pleasant valleys. The plateau is continued NE. by the Monts Faucilles, of similar formation. This elevated region is known locally as the 'Montagne,' to distinguish it from the Bassigny, or low country; the plateau descends abruptly on the S., more gently on the N., where also are extensive forests. The dep. belongs to the basins of three rivers: Seine, Rhone, and Meuse. The Seine receives more than two-thirds of the drainage by its tribs., Ourcq, Aube, and Marne; the two latter have their source in the dep., as has also the Meuse, which drains a small area in the E. Small tribs. of the Rhone drain the SE. Soil generally poor. Forests cover about one-fourth of the surface. The principal cereals are oats and wheat. Wine is produced in various parts (Aubigny, Montsaugeon, &c.). Iron is the most important mineral (Vassy, Creancy, Latricy). Mineral springs at Bourbonne-les-Bains and other places. Metallurgical industries take the first rank; the production of cast iron and heavy iron goods is carried on chiefly in the valleys of Marne and Blaise (St. Dizier); cutlery (Langres, Nogent, &c.). Area, 2416 sq. m. P. (1891) 243,500. See **France,** table.

Marne-Rhine Canal, canal serving as means of communication between the two rivers named; begins on the Marne at Vitry-le-François, first ascends the valley of the Ornain, passing Bar le Duc, then crosses (through a tunnel at the summit) to the valley of the Meuse, crosses that river, and then has 16 m. in common with the Canal de l'Est, joins the Moselle below Toul, and ascends that river-valley to the mouth of the Sanon (about midway between Nancy and Lunéville), then ascends the valley of the Sanon, crosses the Vosges in two tunnels, descends by the valley of the Zorn, and joins the Ill below Strassburg, opposite the Ill-Rhine Canal. Total length 196 m., of which 129 m. in France; 180 locks; admits boats of about 5 ft. draught.

Marnham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9½ m. N. Newark, on the l. bk. of the Trent, 2 m. ENE. Crow Park stn. P. <250.

Marnhull, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 9 m. E. Sherborne, 3 m. E. Stalbridge stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Marnoch, par., Scot., Banffshire, on the l. bk. of the Deveron, 7½ m. NE. by N. Huntly, 3½ m. ESE. Knock stn.; 14,954 ac. P. 3000.

Maroa, vil., central Africa, Garenganze country, in 9° 9′ S., 27° 38′ E.

Maroa, prov., in NE. Madagascar, including the penin. on E. side of Antongil Bay.

Maroa, city, U.S., Illinois, Macon co., 13 m. N. Decatur. P. <1500.

Maroa, vil., Venezuela, Amazonas Terr., on the l. bk. of the Guainia, 480 m. E. by S. Bogotá.

Marocco. See **Morocco.**

Marofototra, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 17° 45′ S.

Maroilles, vil., France, dep. Nord, 19 m. SE. by S. Valenciennes, arr. and 8 m. W. by N. Avesnes. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of cheese in high repute. P. <2000.

Maroim, tn., Brazil, state Sergipe, 19 m. N. Aracaju.

Maromme, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 4 m. NW. Rouen. P. <4000.

Marong, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 10 m. WNW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Maroni, riv., S. America. See **Marowyne.**

Maronia, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Gümürjina, on the Ægean Sea, 19 m. W. by N. Dede-Agach.

Maroona, post-tn., Victoria, Ripon co., 8 m. S. Ararat. P. <1500.

Maropati, tn., Italy, prov. Reggio di Calabria, 17 m. NE. Palmi. P. <3000.

Maropiu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hobson co., 132 m. by rail and road NW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Marore, tn., German E. Africa, Uhehe, 180 m. W. by S. Dares-Salaam. Alt. 2140 ft.

Maros, riv., rises near the frontier of Moldavia, leaves Transylvania at Zam, and passes into Hungary, finishing its course in the plain, and entering the Theiss opposite Szegedin. An important commercial route, navigable from Maros-Ujvar, 228 m., out of a total length of about 400 m. Area of basin, 16,972 sq. m.

Marostica, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. NNE. Vicenza. P. <2000.

Maros Ujvár, or **Maros Ujvár Akna,** comm., Hungary, Transylvania, co. Alsó-Feher, at the head of navigation on the Maros, 33 m. SSE. Klausenburg; health resort. P. <4000.

Maros Vásárhely ('the market-place,' on the riv. Maros'), municip., Hungary, cap. co. **Maros-Torda,** on the Maros, 47 m. ESE. Klausenburg. Commanded by a citadel; has a fine Gothic church, and a museum with a library of 80,000 vols. Alt. 1035 ft. P. (1850) 8900; (1869) 12,700; (1890) 14,200.

Marotse, tribe. See **Barotse.**

Marouatte, important ruined castle with curious details of the Renaissance, France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Ribérac, 4 m. NE. Montagrier.

Maroutea, isl., French Oceania. See **Lord Hood's Island.**

Marovo, isl., New Georgian group of the Solomon Is., in the British sphere of influence, crossed by 8° 35′ S., 158° 0′ E.

Marovoay, tn., Madagascar, 210 m. NW. by W. Tamatave.

Marown, par., Isle of Man. Area, 6585 ac. P. <1000.

Marowyne, in Dutch spelling **Marowijne,** called by the French **Maroni,** riv., S. America, forming the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Total length about 300 m., of which the last 60, from the rapids at Hermino, the tide-limit, are navigable for vessels of about 16 ft. draught. In the stretch of about 93 m. from these rapids to the confluence of the Tapanahoni (from the SW.) and the Awa (from the S., the latter being the longer, and having the greatest volume of water, and accordingly forming the true headwater of the M.) other ten rapids occur, some of them bad, though none insurmountable at high water. Rapids also interrupt the navigation of the Awa.

Mar Pequeña, or **Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña,** port, Africa, SW. Morocco, immediately N. of Cape Nun. In the 16th century Spain possessed a port of this name on this part of the coast, the exact site of which was, however, unknown. It is believed to be the site of the ancient *Ifni*. Ceded to Spain by treaty, 1859–60.

Marple, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 4½ m. ESE. Stockport, on the Peak Forest and Macclesfield Canals, and on the M. R.; has coal-mines and cotton-works. PMT.O. (**M.** and **M. Bridge**). Mean rfall. (M. Aqueduct, alt. 321 ft., 1866–80), 34.3 in. P. 5000; eccles. par. (**Low M.**) P. <1500.

Marquenterre (*'mare in terra'*), natural dist., France, dep. Somme, between rivs. Somme and Authie. In the 9th century it was a vast lake, but the peasants have raised ramparts (between the dunes and islands) which have stopped the advance of the sea.

Marquesas, or **Mendaña Islands,** group in the Pacific Ocean, between 8° and 11° S., 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nukahiva, 70 m. in circuit. Area estimated at 478 m., and population at 4300. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, and fertile, producing pulse, coco-nuts, yams, bamboos, wild cotton, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants (of the same stock as the Maori of New Zealand) exchange live stock and vegetables in return for muskets, ammunition, and tobacco. There are mission stations in some of the islands, and cannibalism is abolished. Resolution Bay, in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis, in Roapoa, are the best harbours in the islands. Four of these islands were discovered by Mendaña in 1596, the others by Captain Cook in 1774. Since 1842, the chiefs are under a French protectorate. [**Polynesia.**]

Marquesas Keys (or **Cays**), group of coral islands at the SW. extremity of Florida, U.S.

Marquette, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 29 m. W. Winnipeg. This and numerous other places of the same name in N. America are named after a French missionary, who in 1673 traversed the Lake Superior region, and in company with the Jesuit Joliette discovered the Mississippi.

Marquette, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 8 m. N. by E. Cambrai. P.<4000.

Marquette, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, 3 m. W. Bouchain. P.<3000.

Marquette, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. M. co., on Lake Superior, in about 87° 19′ W., 145 m. E. of the NW. corner of the state; with blast-furnaces, foundries, and rolling-mill. The principal shipping-port of the great iron region of Michigan, the most productive in the U.S. Alt. 673 ft. Mean temp., yr. 41.4° F., Jan. 18.0°, July 65.2°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 32.7 in. P. (1880)<5000; (1890) 9100.

Marquette, co., U.S., Wisconsin, S. of 44° N., and W. of 89° W.

Marquis, vil., W. Indies, on the NE. ct. of St. Lucia.

Marquise, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne, 12 m. SW. by S. Calais. P.<4000.

Marquises, Les, French name of the Marquesas Is. (*q.v.*).

Marr, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. WNW. Doncaster, P.O. P.<250.

Marrabel, tp., S. Australia, Light co., 58 m. N. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Marradi, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 19½ m. SW. by S. Faenza. P.<2000.

Marraggiu, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the W., in 40° 20′ N.

Marrah, Jebel-, mt. heights, Africa. See **Dar Fur.**

Marratxi, comm., Balearic Is., dist. Palma. P.<4000.

Marre, La, tn., Syria. See **Maarah-en-naaman.**

Marrel and Gartymore, vil., Scot., Sutherland, on the r. bk. of the Ullie or Helmsdale, 15 m. NE. Golspie, 1 m. NNW. Helmsdale stn. See **Helmsdale, West.**

Marri, hill stn., Punjab. See **Murree.**

Marrick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 6 m. W. by S. Richmond, 4½ m. N. Wensley stn., P.O.; 6206 ac. P.<250.

Marrickville, bor., 3½ m. SW. Sydney, New South Wales, co. Cumberland. P. 13,500.

Marrina, site, Palestine, *Meronoth* in the O. T., 31° 38′ N., 35° 7′ E., 7½ m. N. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Marriott's Cove, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 15 m. from Lunenburg.

Marron Junction, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith, and L. & NW. Rlys., 4½ m. W. Cockermouth.

Marroqui. See **Punta Marroqui.**

Marros, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 7½ m. NE. Tenby, 4½ m. S. Whitland stn. P.<250.

Marrowstone Point, cape, U.S., Washington, at the mouth of Puget Sound, opposite Port Townsend.

Marrubin, vil., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 31 m. N. by E. Iglesias.

Marruecos. See **Morocco.**

Mars, Marsa, Arabic, 'port.' See *Mers.*

Marsa, La, tn., Tunis, on the W. shore of the Bay of Tunis, 10 m. NE. by E. Tunis, ordinary residence of the Bey; site of ancient *Carthage.*

Mâr Saba, convent, Palestine, 8 m. SE. Jerusalem, founded by Saba in the 5th century; has a library rich in manuscripts.

Marsal, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Château-Salins, 20 m. ENE. Nancy (Fr.), with an important brick embankment, supposed to be Roman, called the Brickwork of the Seille. P. <2000.

Marsala (Arabic *Marsa-Allah,* 'the port of God;' the ancient *Lilybæum*), fortified seapt. city of the isl. Sicily, on its W. ct., prov. and 16 m. SSW. Trapani, behind Cape Boeo; cap. circle. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, several convents and abbeys, a gymnasium, cavalry barracks, and a curious vibrating bell-tower, a famous grotto and well. Near the city are salt-mines and caves of white marble. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; and the new port, about 1 m. S., bounded by a mole, is adapted only for small vessels (less than 13 ft. draught). Larger vessels lie outside the harbour, and are loaded and discharged by lighters. The principal importance of M. is due to its wine trade, which has grown up within the present century, the wine being the most highly esteemed of those of Sicily. M. also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda, in small quantities. *Lilybæum* was long the cap. of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily, but few traces of it remain. P. (1871) 14,100; comm. P. 34,200; (1881) tn. P. 19,700; comm. P. 40,000.

Marsa (or **Mirsa**) **Susa,** tn., N. Africa, on the coast of Barka, in 32° 55′ N., 21° 56′ E.; anciently the port of Cyrene, the *Apollonia* of the Ptolemies.

Marsa-Zafran, Tripoli. See **Zafran.**

Marsboro, settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. Compton, on Lake Megantic, not far from the frontier of Maine (U.S.).

Marsciano, comm., Italy, Umbria, prov., circle, and 14 m. S. Perugia. P. 11,600.

Marsden, stn., Eng., Durham, Jarrow div., on the Marsden Rly., 4½ m. N. Sunderland, PM.O. (**M. Colliery**).

Marsden, tn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Colne.**

Marsden, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., on the Colne, 7 m. WSW. Huddersfield, on the L. & NW. R. Mean rfall. (Standedge, alt. 1100 ft., 1866–80), 53.2 in. P.<4000; pars. **M. in Almondbury,** 5133 ac., P.<3500; **M. in Huddersfield,** P.<1000.

Marsden, post-stn., New South Wales, Gipps co., 115 m. W. by S. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Marsden, Great and Little, united par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 2½ m. NNE. Burnley, 1 m. SW. Nelson stn.; 4689 ac. P. 31,300.

Marsden Point, cape, on NE. of Kangaroo I., S. Australia.

Marsdiep, channel, Netherlands, separating Texel I. from the N. extremity of prov. N. Holland; width, 1–3 m.

Marseillan, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Béziers, on the Étang de Thiau, on the S. ct., 9 m. WSW. Cette. P.<5000.

Marseilles (the usual English form of the French **Marseille,** the ancient *Massilia*), comm. and city of the S. of France, cap. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 534½ m. by rail SSE. Paris, and on the E. coast of the Gulf of Lions, the shores of which are here minutely indented, the separate bays being separated by rocks, some of which form precipitous cliffs. Lat. of observatory (95 ft.) 43° 17′ 50.1″ N., long. 5° 22′ 2″ E. It is composed of an old and a new town: the former, which once abounded in little hills and crooked streets, has been improved by the formation of new streets and widening some of the old ones; the latter, which comprises the greater part of the area, has wide and straight streets. M. has few public buildings of architectural importance, except the hôtel de ville, the cathedral, the château d'eau, imperial palace, exchange, law courts, public library, museum (Longchamps), a few hospitals, and a custom-house; its lazaretto is very large. It is a military place of the fourth class, is defended by a citadel, by Fort St. Jean and Fort St. Nicolas, and the road is defended by the fortified islands Château d'If, formerly a state prison, Pomègue, and Ratanneau. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national academy of sciences, letters, and arts, an academy of medicine, and many other learned societies; a national college, with a library of 100,000 vols.; a school of hydrography, an astronomical observatory, a botanic garden, many benevolent institutions, several museums, and a mint. There are numerous fountains in the old and new town, and an abundant supply of water is brought from the Durance by means of a canal. M. is the most important seaport in France. The old harbour, running into the heart of the town, and with a narrow entrance, admitting only one vessel at a time, is commanded on the S. by the hill called Notre Dame de la Garde. To the N. the roadstead is now bordered by a series of wet docks, the principal being the Bassin de la Joliette and the Bassin National, protected by an immense breakwater 7220 ft. long. Altogether, the harbour accommodation now exceeds 430 ac., with more than 10 m. of quayage. There are also several dry docks (the largest 594 ft. long, and 25.8 ft. deep on sill), and a wooden floating dock. M. is the seat of the great shipping company known as the *Messageries Maritimes,* founded in 1852, chiefly for trade with Algeria and other parts of the Mediterranean, but now running lines also to the Black Sea, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the French possessions in the S. Pacific, E. and W. Africa. The principal imports in quantity are grain, coal, and oil-seeds; in value, raw silk, cocoons, and silk waste, grain, raw sugar, oil-seeds, hides and skins, cottons — the total value about £50,000,000; principal exports, manufactured goods (silks and other textiles), grain, wine, &c., the total value about £35,000,000. (See **Appendix,** p. 13.) The large import of oil-seeds places soap-works at the head of the manufacturing industries of M.; among others of importance are oil and sugar refineries, flour-mills, iron-works, including blast-furnaces, &c. Shipbuilding is also carried on. Birthplace of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. M., founded by the Phocœans B.C. 600, served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many colonies, was long celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts, preserved its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the Plague in 1720; about 40,000 or 50,000 persons were carried off. Mean temp., yr. 57.5° F., Jan. 44.2°, July 72.0°. Mean rfall. 20.08 in. P. comm., which is one of the largest in France, embracing 55,170 ac. (1872) 313,000; city, 236,000; (1891) 404,000.

Marseilles (mar-sēlz), city, U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., 68 m. SW. by W. Chicago. P.<3000.

Marsh, co., Queensland, on the S. frontier, crossed by 151° E.

Marsh, isl., U.S., Louisiana, in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico, in the SE. of Vermillion par., long. 91° 40′–92° W.

Marsh, West, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Sandwich, 3 m. SW. by W. Minster Junc., P.O. P.<500.

Marshall, co., U.S., Alabama, N. of 34° N., and W. of 86 W., traversed by the Tennessee R.

Marshall, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed by 41° N., and W. of 89° W.

Marshall, city, U.S., Illinois, Clark co., 16 m. WSW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<2000.

Marshall, co., U.S., Indiana, W. of 86° W., and N. of 41° N.

Marshall, city, U.S., Iowa, in M. co., 67 m. W. Cedar Rapids; centre of a fine agricultural region. P. (1880) 6200; (1890) 8900.

Marshall, co., U.S., Kansas, N. frontier, crossed by 96½° W.

Marshall, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., bounded on the N. and E. by the Tennessee R.

Marshall, city, U.S., Michigan, Calhoun co., on Kalamazoo R., 100 m. W. Detroit. P.<4000.

Marshall, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the Red River of the North (W. frontier), N. of 48° N.

Marshall, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Lyon co., 130 m. WSW. Minneapolis. P.<1500.

Marshall, co., U.S., Mississippi, N. frontier, W. of 89° W.

Marshall, city, U.S., Missouri, Saline co., 75 m. E. Kansas City. P.<5000.

Marshall, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the N. frontier, between 98° and 97° W.

Marshall, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the south, W. of 86½° W., crossed by 35½° N.

Marshall, city, U.S., Texas, cap. Harrison co., 35 m. W. Shreveport (La.). P. 7200.

Marshall, co., U.S., W. Virginia, at the bottom of the 'Panhandle,' between the Ohio and the E. frontier.

Marshall Islands, large archipelago of small islands of coral formation NE. of the Ladrone Is., Polynesia, in 7° 30′ N., 173° 30′ E., in two groups, Ratak to the E., and Ralik to the W., both ranging SE. to NW. Annexed to Germany in February 1886. Ralik comprises eighteen islands, area 107 sq. m.; Ratak, fifteen islands, area 51 sq. m.

Marshall's Cove, vil., Nova Scotia. See **Port Williams.**

Marshall's Cross, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. SW. St. Helens.

Marshallstown, tp., in the Witwatersrand goldfield, S. African Republic. P.<4000.

Marshalltown, city, U.S., Iowa. See **Marshall.**

Marshalltown, post-tn., Victoria, co. Grant, 49 m. SW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Marshallville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Macon co., 33 m. SW. by S. Macon. P.<1500.

Marshalsea, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 4 m. SW. Broadwinsor.

Marshalstown, par., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 9 m. NNW. Fermoy; 7291 ac. P.<1500.

Marshalstown, electoral div., Ire., Wexford, dist. Enniscorthy No. 2, 5 m. from Enniscorthy stn., P.O.

Marsham, par., Eng., Norfolk, 10 m. N. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. W. by N. Buxton Lamas stn., P.O. P.<750.

Marsh Baldon, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 5 m. SE. by S. Oxford, 2 m. E. Radley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Marshbrook, vil., Eng., Salop, 15 m. SSW. Shrewsbury, on a joint-line of the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., P.O.

Marsh Chapel, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 2 m. from the NE. ct., 9 m. SE. by S. Great Grimsby, 3½ m. E. North Thoresby stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Marshfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. NNE. Bath; 'Druid' stones to S. PMT.O. 5907 ac. P.<1500.

Marshfield, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Newport, 1 m. NW. of its stn. on the G. W. R., P.O. Market-day, Tu. P.<750.

Marshfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 25 m. SE. Boston. P.<2000.

Marshfield, vil., U.S., Missouri, Webster co., 96 m. SSW. Jefferson. P.<1500.

Marshfield, tn., U.S., Oregon, Coos co., on Coos Bay, 94 m. N. of SW. corner of the state, with lignite-mines. P.<1500.

Marshfield, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., on Winooski R., 15 m. NE. Montpelier by rail. P.<1500.

Marshfield, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Wood co., 108 m. W. by N. of the head of Green Bay. Alt. 1289 ft. (R.R.). P.<4000.

Marsh Gate, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. from Boscastle.

Marsh Gibbon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. SSW. Buckingham, with a stn. (**M. G. and Poundon**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Marsh Green, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Edenbridge, Kent.

Marsh Lane, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. from Eckington.

Marsh Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. N. Liverpool, on the L. & Y. R.

Marsh Mills, stn., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., on the G. W. R., 5 m. NE. Plymouth.

Marshwood, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, on riv. Char, 5 m. SW. Beaminster. P.<500. See **Whitchurch Canonicorum.**

Marsico Nuovo, tn., Italy, Basilicata, on the Melandro, prov. and 15 m. S. by W. Potenza. P. 4000.

Marsillargues, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Hérault, arr. Montpellier, on the Vidourle, 16 m. SW. by S. Nîmes. P.<4000.

Marsivan, or **Marsovan,** tn., Asia. See **Mersivan.**

Marsk, Scandinavian, 'a marsh.'

Marske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the coast, 8½ m. E. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**M.-by-the-Sea**), and PM.O. (**New M.**).

Marske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 4 m. W. Richmond, P.O.; 6759 ac. P.<250.

Mars-la-Tour, vil., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Briey, 12 m. W. by S. Metz; scene of an indecisive battle between the French and Germans, 1870. P.<2000.

Marstal, maritime tn., on SE. point of Arrö I., Denmark, 15 m. S. Svendborg, on the channel which separates it from Langeland, with naval shipbuilding yards.

Marston, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Norfolk, 17 m. from Tilsonburg. P.<1500.

Marston, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 1½ m. NNE. Northwich, with extensive salt-mines and salt-works, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Marston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5 m. N. by W. Grantham, 1 m. SW. Hougham (*q.v.*) stn., P.O. P.<500.

Marston, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 2 m. NE. by N. Oxford, P.O., and P.O. (**New M.**). P.<750.

Marston, stn., Eng., Somerset. See **Marston Magna.**

Marston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 2 m. N. Stafford. P.<250.

Marston, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 7½ m. E. Trowbridge, 3½ m. SW. by S. Devizes stn. P.<250.

Marston, Long, eccles. par., Eng., in the extreme W. of Hertfordshire, Watford div., 5 m. E. by N. Aylesbury, 1½ m. E. by S. **Marston Gate** stn. (L. & NW. R.), P.O. P.<500.

Marston, Long, P.O., Eng., near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, 3 m. from Welford-on-Avon.

Marston, Long, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 6 m. W. York, 2 m. S. by W. **M.** stn. (NE. R.). The battle of Marston Moor, in which Fairfax and Cromwell defeated the Royalists under Prince Rupert in 1644, was fought about 1½ m. to the NW. P.O. (**M.**). P.<500.

Marston, North, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 6½ m. NNW. Aylesbury, 2 m. ESE. Grandborough Road stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Marston, South, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 3½ m. NE. Swindon. P.<500.

Marston Bigott, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 2 m. SW. by S. Frome. P.<500; eccles. par. (**M. B. with St. Michael at Gaer Hill**) P.<500.

Marston Gate, stn., Eng., Herts. See **Marston, Long.**

Marston Green, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 6 m. E. by S. Birmingham, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Marston Lane End, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 4 m. from Green Hammerton.

Marston Magna, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 4 m. NE. by N. Yeovil, on the G. W. R. (**Marston** stn.), P.O. P.<500.

Marston Maisey, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 7½ m. ESE. Cirencester, 3 m. SW. by S. Fairford stn. P.<250.

Marston Montgomery, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 13½ m. W. Derby, 2½ m. ESE. Rocester Junction, P.O. P.<500.

Marston Moretaine, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6½ m. SW. by S. Bedford, 1 m. WNW. Millbrook stn., P.O. (**M. Moreteyne**); 4290 ac. P.<1500.

Marston St. Lawrence, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. E. by N. Banbury, 1½ m. NE. by N. Farthinghoe stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**M. with Warkworth**) P.<750.

Marston Sicca, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5 m. SW. by S. Stratford-on-Avon, with a stn. (**Long M.**) on the G. W. R., P.O. (**Long M.**). P.<500.

Marston Trussell, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 14½ m. ENE. Rugby, 1 m. SW. by S. Lubenham stn. P.<250.

Marston-upon-Dove, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 4½ m. N. by W. Burton, 1½ m. E. Tutbury stn. P.<250.

Marstow, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 3½ m. SW. Ross, 2½ m. W. Lydbrook Junction. P.<500; eccles. par. (**M. with Pencoyd**) P.<500.

Marstrand, tn., Sweden, on a small island in the Kattegat, prov. and 22 m. NW. Gothenburg; frequented sea-bathing resort. Near M., on an islet, is the fortress of Karlsteen. P.<2000.

Marsworth, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6½ m. E. Aylesbury, 2½ m. S. Cheddington Junc., P.O. P.<500.

Martaban, small tn., Brit. Burma, dist. Amherst, on r. bk. of the Salwín R., opposite Maulmain. P. (1881)<2000.

Martaban, Gulf of, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between 14° and 17° N., 94° and 98° E. It receives the Iráwadi, Sittaung, and Salwín Rivs.

Martano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 11 m. WNW. Otranto. P.<4000.

Martapura, in Dutch spelling **Martapoera,** tn., in the SE.

of Dutch Borneo, 25 m. E. Banjermasin, on the r. (or N.) bk. of the Martapura R.; cap. dist. M.

Martapura, riv., Dutch Borneo, flows SW. then W. into the Barito a few miles below Banjermasin; navigable by fifteen-ton barges to Pengaron between the monsoons (middle to end of June), at other times only by very small boats.

Marteg, small riv., Wales, Radnorshire, in the NW., trib. of the Wye, which it joins on the l. bk.

Marten, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 4 m. W. Dortmund. P. <4000.

Marten, East, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Thornton-in-Craven, Yorkshire.

Martha, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, in 13° 55′ S.

Marthall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7½ m. W. by N. Macclesfield, 1 m. WNW. Chelford stn. P. <250.

Martham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div. 8 m. NW. by N. Yarmouth, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Martha Point, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., in 20° 23′ E.

Martha's Vineyard, isl., U.S., Massachusetts, the S. ct., crossed in the extreme E. by 70½° W. It forms the greater part, and is the principal island, of Duke's co. So named by the Gosnold Expedition on account of its rank growth of vines.

Martigné-Briand, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Saumur, 7 m. WNW. Doué; 1 m. NW. is the thermal establishment of *Jouannet*, or *Jeannette*, with sulphureous and ferruginous mineral springs. P. <2000.

Martigny-lès-Lamarche (or **lès-Bains**), vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Neufchâteau, 3 m. NE. Lamarche, with thermal establishment. P. <2000.

Martigny Ville, the ancient *Octodurum*, tn., Switzd., cant. Valais, 16 m. SW. by W. Sion, on the Dranse, 1½ m. S. of the Rhone. P. <2000.

Martigues, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the SW. shore of the Étang de Berre, arr. and 22 m. WSW. Aix; has fisheries, and preparation of caviar; lignite-mines. Connected by canals with the lakes of Berre and Caronte. P. <5000.

Martin, the middle prov. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Martin, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1118 m. by rail W. Montreal, 306 m. E. Winnipeg.

Martin, vil., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3½ m. NNE. Dover, with a stn. (**M. Mill**) on the L. C. & D. R.

Martin, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12 m. SE. Lincoln, 2 m. NE. by E. Scopwick stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Martin, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 14 m. SSW. Louth, 2 m. SW. Horncastle, P.O. (**M. Dales**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. with Thornton**) P. <250.

Martin, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Salisbury, PM.O.; 4566 ac. P. <500.

Martin, isl., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, in Loch Broom. P. 47.

Martin, riv., Spain, Aragon, rises in the Sierra de Cucalon, and flows E. past Montalban, then NE. to the Ebro.

Martin, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 39° N., and E. of 87° W., traversed by E. Branch of White R.

Martin, co., U.S., Kentucky, E. frontier, S. of 38° N.

Martin, co., U.S., Minnesota, S. frontier, W. of 94° W.

Martin, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., crossed by 77° W., and in the extreme NW. by 36° N., bounded on the N. by the Roanoke R.

Martin, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the N. frontier, bounded on the W. by 103° W.

Martin, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Weakley co., 40 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Martin, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., N. of 32° N., crossed by 102° W.

Martina Franca, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 17 m. NNE. Taranto. It has a splendid ducal palace. P. 19,300.

Martinborough, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Wairarapa, 57 m. from Wellington. P. <1500.

Martin, Compton, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Compton M.**

Martinci, comm., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. Mitrovica. P. <4000.

Martindale, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Penrith, 6 m. SE. by S. Troutbeck stn.; 8024 ac. P. <250.

Martin Dales, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Martin.**

Martinengo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. SE. by S. Bergamo. P. <5000.

Martinet, hamlet, France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, 6 m. W. St. Ambroix, with mines of coal, iron, and barytes. P. <2000.

Martinez, tn., U.S., California, Contra Costa co., 30 m. NE. San Francisco. P. <2000.

Martin Garcia, isl., 2½ m. long, of granitic formation, Argentine Republic, at NW. end of the La Plata estuary, in the middle of the mouth of the Uruguay, opposite the delta of the Paraná. Navigable channel for vessels of more than 6 ft. draught only on W. side. The island is capable of becoming a very strong military position.

Martinhoe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., on the N. ct., 9½ m. E. Ilfracombe. P. <250.

Martin Hussingtree, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Worcester, close to Fernhill Heath stn. P. <250.

Martinique (corruption of the Carib name *Madinina*), French W. Indian isl., crossed in the middle by 14° 40′ N. and 61° W.; mountainous, and containing several extinct volcanoes; highest point Mt. Pelée; alt. 4430 ft. (cultivated to a height of 2500 ft.). The rivers are numerous, small, and rapid. Soil fertile; climate moist; unhealthy for Europeans. In the first century of French occupation the French population was reduced by one-third. Of the total area (380 sq. m.), uncleared land occupies 215 sq. m., cleared 162 sq. m. There is much dense forest. The principal products are sugar, fruit, and vegetables, cacao, coffee (formerly important), and cotton. Tobacco is also cultivated on a small scale. A poisonous serpent (*Trigonocephalus lanceolatus*) abounds in the forests and sugar plantations, and serves as a destroyer of the rats that infest the sugar-canes. The bite is not invariably fatal. The plains of the island are subject to inundation from tidal bores; hurricanes are also frequent (great hurricane in 1780), and earthquakes occur almost yearly. The cap. is Fort-de-France, but is second in importance to St. Pierre. These towns, united by a telegraph line, and communicating by submarine cable with the United States and S. America, are both on the W. ct., the latter, near the N. of the island, being the centre of commerce. M. is administered by a governor, a privy council, litigation council, and general council (elected by universal suffrage), who regulate taxation. It is also represented in France by a senator and two deputies. M. was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. The French founded a colony on it in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1762, but resigned the following year; they again occupied it from 1794–1802, again in 1809, finally restoring it to France in 1816. P. (originally Carib) in 1888, 176,000 (mainly negroes and mulattoes).

Martinique, Little, isl., W. Indies, Windward Is., in 61° 22′ W.

Martin Mill, stn., Eng., Kent. See **Martin.**

Martin Point, cape, Newfoundland, W. ct., in 49° 40′ N.

Martin's Bay, open roadstead, New Zealand, South I., on W. ct., its narrow mouth in 44° 21′ S., is 12 m. long and 2 m. broad. The Hollyford, a navigable river which drains Lake McKerrow, flows into it. It was explored for the first time by Dr. Hector in 1863. The neighbouring country is very mountainous, and rich in minerals.

Martinsberg, comm., Hungary. See **Győr Szent Marton.**

Martinsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 68 m. W. Harrisburg, and 15 m. S. by E. Altoona. P. <1500.

Martinsburg, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Berkeley co., 83 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of Maryland, with extensive railway repairing works. P. 7200.

Martinscroft, par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Woolston.**

Martin's Falls, Hudson Bay Company's stn., Canada, on the Albany R., in about 51° 25′ N., 86° 25′ W. Alt. 1000 ft. Mean temp. (3 yrs.), yr. 27.2° F., Jan. −7.7°, July 60.3°.

Martin's Ferry, city, U.S., Ohio, Belmont co., on the Ohio, 2 m. NNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. 6300.

Martinsthorpe, par., Eng., co. of Rutland, 2½ m. S. Oakham, 1 m. W. Manton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. with Manton**) P. <500.

Martinstown, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 2½ m. W. by S. Dorchester, P.O.

Martinstown, tnld., Ire. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, 8 m. from Ballymena, P.O. P. <250.

Martinstown, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshlea, 4 m. from Kilmallock, P.O. P. <250.

Martinsville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Clark co., 27 m. WSW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Martinsville, city, U.S., Indiana, Morgan co., 27 m. SW. by S. Indianapolis, near the l. bk. of the W. Branch of the White R., which is navigated up to this point in high water. P. <3000.

Martinsville, vil., U.S., Maine, Knox co., about the middle of the S. ct. of the state. P. <1500.

Martinsville, vil., U.S., Virginia, Henry co., 140 m. WSW. Richmond, 60 m. SW. by S. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Martinsville, New, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Wetzel co., on the Ohio, 30 m. S. by W. Wheeling. P. <1500.

Martintown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., on the riv. Aux Raisins, 64 m. WSW. Montreal. P. <1500.

Martinuswesselsstroom, tn., South African Republic, cap. dist. Wakkerstroom, 145 m. SE. Pretoria.

Martin Vaz, group of five rocky islets, S. Atlantic, between 20° 27′–20° 29′ S., middle island in 28° 53′ W.

Martinville, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 120 m. W. Winnipeg, 8 m. SE. Brandon.

Martirano, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 22 m. NW. by W. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Martlesham, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Deben, div. and 1½ m. SW. Woodbridge, P.O. P. <500.

Martletwy, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6½ m. SE. by E. Haverfordwest, P.O. P. <500.

Martley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the l.

bk. of the Teme, 7 m. NW. by W. Worcester, 3½ m. NNE. Knightwick stn., PMT.O.; 4421 ac. P.<1000.

Martnaham, Loch, lake, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 1½ m. long, 4½ m. SE. Ayr, drained SW. into the riv. Doon.

Martock ('market-oak'), par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 6½ m. WNW. Yeovil, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 7226 ac. P.<3000.

Martola-Mariam, tn., Abyssinia, 137 m. SSE. Gondar, with the ruins of a fine Portuguese church.

Marton ('market-town'), name of many English pars. and vils.

Marton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. SSW. Northwich. 3 m. SE. by S. Cuddington stn. P.<750.

Marton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6 m. SW. Macclesfield, and 3 m. N. by W. Congleton, 3½ m. W. North Rode Junction, P.O. P.<500.

Marton, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Lindal.**

Marton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1 m. E. by S. Blackpool, PM.O. (**Great M.**); 4707 ac. P.<3500.

Marton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the Trent, 5 m. SSE. Gainsborough, 1 m. W. Stow Park stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Marton, Eng., Shropshire. See **Marton in Chirbury.**

Marton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., on the Leam, 6 m. E. by N. Leamington, with a stn. (for **Southam**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Marton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 15½ m. SE. Scarborough, close to Flamborough stn. P.<250.

Marton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 3½ m. S. by E. and partly in bor. of Middlesbrough, 1 m. SSW. Ormesby stn., PM.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**M. in Cleveland**) P.<1500.

Marton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 8 m. NE. Hull, close to Burton Constable stn. See **Sewerby.**

Marton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Leven, 19½ m. W. by S. Scarborough, 1½ m. SSW. Sinnington stn. P.<250.

Marton, bor., New Zealand, North I., co. Rangitikei, 133 m. by rail and road NNE. Wellington. P.<1500.

Marton, East, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 12 m. NNE. Burnley, 1½ m. NW. Elslack stn., P.O.

Marton, Long, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 3½ m. NW. Appleby, on the M. R., PM.O.; 6947 ac. P.<750.

Marton in Chirbury, eccles. par., Eng., in W. of Shropshire, in ancient par. of Chirbury, 4½ m. SE. Welshpool (Montgomery), P.O. (**Marton**). P.<500.

Marton in Craven, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. W. Skipton, P.O. (**West M.**). P.<500.

Marton-in-the-Forest, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10½ m. N. York, 5 m. NNW. Strensall stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**M. with Moxby and Farlington**) P.<500.

Marton-le-Moor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 3½ m. E. by S. Ripon, 2½ m. NNW. Boroughbridge stn., P.O. P.<250.

Martonos, comm., Hungary, 12 m. SSW. Szegedin, on the l. bk. of the Theiss. P. 5700.

Marton with Grafton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 5½ m. NE. Knaresborough, 3 m. E. Cogprove stn. P.<500.

Martorell, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 13 m. NW. Barcelona, near the E. base of the celebrated Montserrat; below the town the Llobregat R. is crossed by the Devil's Bridge, the foundation of which is attributed to Hannibal. P.<5000.

Martos, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. WSW. Jaën, on a steep declivity, dist. M.; noted for its wines and mineral waters. P. 16,400.

Martry, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 5½ NW. by W. Navan. P.<500.

Martyropolis, site, Turkey in Asia. See **Mayafarkein.**

Martyr Worthy, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Itchen, 3 m. NE. Winchester, 1 m. W. by S. Itchen Abbas stn. P.<500.

Maru, vil., India, Kashmír, 61 m. ESE. Srínagar.

Maruchak, or **Meruchak,** called by the Turkomans **Marchak** ('little Merv'—Vambery), vil., northern Afghanistan, close to the Russian frontier, on the r. bk. of the Murghab, 115 m. NE. by N. Herat; believed by some to indicate the site of the ancient Merv-i-rud.

Marudu, large bay, on the N. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo, mainly to the W. of 117° E.

Marugame, seapt., Japan, Shikoku, 80 m. WSW. Kobe. P. 18,000.

Maruggio, vil., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, near the E. shore of the Gulf of Taranto, 21 m. SE. by E. Taranto. P.<2000.

Marulan, post-tp., New South Wales, Argyle co., 15 m. E. Goulburn. P.<1500.

Marus, riv., Servia. See **Morava.**

Marutea. See **Lord Hood's Island.**

Marutse, or **Marotse,** Bantu tribe. See **Barotse.**

Marvão, tn., Brazil, state Piauhy, 81 m. ENE. Therezina, on Marvão R. P. 3000.

Marvejols, tn., France, dep. Lozère, cap. arr. M., 72 m. NE. by E. Albi, 11 m. W. by N. Mende. Alt. 2100 ft. P.<5000.

Marvelville, settlement, Canada, Ontario, co. Russell, 17 m. from Osgoode.

Marwar, India. See **Jodhpur.**

Marwar Junction, stn., India, on the Rájputána, Málwa Rly., 58 m. SE. Jodhpur.

Marwood, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. NNW. Barnstaple, P.O.; 5375 ac. P.<1000.

Marwood, vil., Eng., Durham, 3½ m. N. and partly in the par. of Barnard Castle; has flagstone and rubble quarries.

Mary, small isl., in the SE. of Alaska, in 55° 3′ N., 131° 15′ W.; has a U.S. customs station.

Maryborough, civic tn., Ire., NE. co. town of Queen's co., bar. E. Maryborough, 10 m. SSW. Portarlington, on the G. S. & W. R. The town was named after Queen Mary, in whose reign King's and Queen's cos. were formed. Weekly markets (Th.) and good monthly fairs are held. P.<3000.

Maryborough, mun. tp. and port, Queensland, March co., 135 m. N. by W. Brisbane. M. is the port of the Wide Bay and Burnett dists., the Mount Perry copper-mine, Gympie and other gold-mines, and Burrum coalfield; has dugong and oyster fisheries, and large timber trade. Vessels drawing 17½ ft. come up the river to the town, which has wharves; average depth 12 ft., rise 6–10 ft. Vessels drawing 24 ft. anchor at White Cliffs, 28 m. from the town, and discharge by lighters. P. 8700.

Maryborough, mun. tn. and mining and agricultural centre, Victoria, Talbot co., 35 m. SW. by W. Sandhurst; gold-mining (quartz and alluvial) in dist. P.<5000.

Maryborough, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in the middle of Queen's co.

Maryburgh, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, 1½ m. SW. by S. Dingwall, 1 m. N. Conon stn., P.O. P.<500.

Mary Church, P.O., Eng. See **St. Mary Church.**

Maryculter (locally meriku'ter), par., Scot., Kincardineshire, 6½ m. SW. Aberdeen, 1½ m. SE. by E. Culter stn., P.O.; 7781 ac. P.<1500.

Maryhill, tn., Scot., Lanarkshire, Partick div., on the Kelvin, 3 m. NW. by N. and connected by rail and tramway with Glasgow, on the N. B. R. M. barracks accommodate infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Has coal and ironstone mines, ironworks, glass-works, paper-works, &c. P. 18,300.

Marykirk, par., Scot., on the S. border of Kincardineshire, on the N. Esk, 5 m. NNW. Montrose, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the C. R., P.O.; 9841 ac. P.<1500.

Marykirk, eccles. par., Scot., co. and par. Stirling. P.<5000.

Mary Lake, Canada, Ontario, N. of Muskoka co., 70 m. NE. Collingwood, drained S. into the Muskoka R.

Maryland, terr., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Maryland, the most northerly of the S. Atlantic group of states, U.S., S. of Pennsylvania (the boundary between is the Mason and Dixon Line, lat. 39° 44′ N.). The state has about 33 m. of sandy coast on the Atlantic; but its harbours are reached by the Chesapeake Bay and its tribs., the Potomac on the S. boundary, the Patapsco, and the Susquehanna, which enters the head of the bay 120 m. from the S. boundary. Cap. Annapolis; other chief towns, Baltimore, the leading seaport, with nearly one-half the population of the state, Cumberland, Hagerstown, Frederick, Easton, Lonaconing, Cambridge, Frostburg, Havre de Grace. The western half of the state lies on the Appalachian ranges, through which the valley of the Potomac affords routes for railroad (Baltimore and Ohio) and canal. In the E. the state is a low plain, largely of aqueous deposits, sands, and clays, and divided by the Chesapeake Bay into the western shore and the eastern shore. The climate is mild and healthful, save for miasma in some of the low parts [**Baltimore**]. Good semi-bituminous coal is mined in Alleghany and Garrett counties. The iron ore mined, carbonates and brown hematites, is mostly used in the state. Other mineral products in smaller quantities are cement, slate, marble, granite, fireclay, and magnesite. The farm crops include maize, wheat, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. From the eastern shore many early vegetables and fruits are sent to northern cities, and great quantities are put up in tins. The tinning industry embraces also oysters, which are taken from Chesapeake Bay. The manufactures are principally clothing, flour, fertilisers, cotton goods, iron and steel, and tinware. Education is well provided for. The Johns Hopkins University is at Baltimore, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Founded under Catholic influences, M. has four Catholic colleges. The first settlement was made in 1634; Religious Toleration was enacted in 1649; M. was a slave state till 1863. Area, 12,210 sq. m. P. 1,042,390.

Maryland Point (Stratford), stn., Eng., Essex, West Ham bor., on the G. E. R., 5 m. ENE. St. Paul's, London.

Marylands, post-tn., New South Wales, Buller co., 95 m. NW. by N. Grafton. Rfall. (19 yrs.), 32.9 in. P.<1500.

Marylebone, parl. bor. in the NW. of London, divided into

E. and W. divs., each returning one member to Parliament. East M., P. 66,700; West M., P. 75,700.

Marymount, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Coolrain.

Marypark, P.O., Scot., Banffshire, 3 m. NE. Ballindalloch.

Maryport, eccles. par., market-tn., and seapt., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., at the mouth of the Ellen, 25 m. SW. by W. Carlisle, on the M. & Carlisle Rly.; carries on shipbuilding; has sailcloth works, coal-mines, blast-furnaces, iron-foundries, steel-works, &c. The tidal harbour and river frontage have 3800 ft. of quayage; depth of water at high water ordinary springs 17–22 ft., ordinary neap tides 11–16 ft. The Senhouse (area, 6 ac.) and Elizabeth (area, 3½ ac.) docks have a depth over sill respectively of 25 and 20 ft. ordinary springs, and of 19 and 14 ft. ordinary neaps. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Market-day, F. Eccles. par. P. 7900; tn. (urban sanitary dist. as extended in December 1894) P. 12,560.

Maryston, West, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 5 m. W. Airdrie, close to Easterhouse stn. P.<5000.

Marystow, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 6½ m. E. by S. Launceston, 1 m. SW. Coryton stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**M. with Thrusheltou**) P.<750.

Marysvale, settlement, U.S., Utah, Piute co., 140 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the state.

Marysville, city, U.S., California, Yuba co., on the l. bk. of Feather R., 41 m. N. Sacramento; once noted for its gold, now for its fruit. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), 64.4° F., Jan. 48.6°, July 79.7°; rfall., yr. 18.09, May–Sept. 1.25 in. P.<4000.

Marysville, city, U.S., Kansas, Marshall co., on Big Blue R., 80 m. NW. Topeka. P.<2000.

Marysville, tn., U.S., Montana, Lewis and Clarke co., 48 m. N. by E. Butte. P.<1500.

Marysville, vil., U.S., Ohio, cap. Union co., 27 m. NW. Columbus. P.<3000.

Marysville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Perry co., on the r. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 5 m. NNW. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Marysville, post-tp., Victoria, Anglesey co., 50 m. NE. by E. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Marytavy, stn. and P.O., Eng. See **St. Mary Tavy.**

Marytown, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the E. ct., on the S. shore of Montrose Basin, 2 m. WSW. Montrose, 2 m. SE. Bridge of Dun stn. Birthplace of the Marquis of Montrose (1612–50). P.<500.

Maryvale, rly. stn., New South Wales, Lincoln co., 254 m. by rail NW. Sydney.

Maryville, stn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 4½ m. NW. by N. Hamilton.

Maryville, city, U.S., Missouri, Nodaway co., 44 m. N. St. Joseph. P.<5000.

Maryville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Blount co., 14 m. S. by W. Knoxville. P.<2000.

Marywell, P.O., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 13 m. E. Ballater, 3½ m. ESE. Aboyne stn.

Marza (**Mersa,** or **Mirsa**) **Susa** (the *Apollonia* of the Ptolemies), seapt. tn., Africa, Tripoli, in 32° 55′ N., 21° 56′ E.; port of the ancient *Cyrene.*

Mas, Irish, 'the thigh,' applied in topography to a long, low hill (Blackie).

Mas-a-Fuera and **Mas-a-Tierra.** See **Juan Fernandez.**

Masagua, vil., Central America, Guatemala, 40 m. SW. by S. Guatemala. P.<2000.

Masai, native race of E. equatorial Africa, ethnologically totally different from the Bantu and Negro races. The M. are very tall, and of lighter colour than the surrounding Bantus. They are nomadic herdsmen, hunters, and robbers, who are greatly dreaded by their neighbours. The M. are subdivided into a number of tribes or clans, without the slightest cohesion. War amongst themselves and with the Wakwafi (a degenerate sub-section of the M.) are of constant occurrence. See **Masailand.** (See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, pp. 193–208; Jackson and Gedge's *Journey to Uganda* viâ *Masai-land.*) [**H. G. S.**]

Masai-land, country in E. Africa, inhabited by the Masai. It is situated between 1° N. and 5° S. lat., and 35° and 38° E. long. According to Thomson, it is divided into two distinct regions, viz., the northerly or plateau region (alt. from 5000 to 9000 ft.), and the southerly or lower desert area (alt. from 3000 to 4000 ft.). Rainfall scanty, and almost entirely confined to the months of February, March, and April. In consequence of this many parts are practically desert, although the soil is naturally good. Climate dry and invigorating, and on the high plateaux comparatively cold. Volcanic activity in a very recent geological period has produced many of the peaks and mountain groups of Masai-land, *e.g.,* the Kenia, Kinangop, Kilimanjaro, and Meru. (See J. Thomson, *Through Masai-land,* new ed., 1887; G. A. Fischer, *Masai-land,* 1885). [**H. G. S.**]

Masamba, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, 26 m. NE. by E. Vivi.

Masara, El, vil., Egypt. See **El Masara.**

Masasi, or **Massassi,** vil. and dist., S. of German E. Africa, in 10° 48′ S., 38° 37′ E. Soil fertile; seat of an English mission.

Masatepe, tn., Nicaragua, dep. Masaya, 16 m. SE. Managua. P. 5100.

Mas-a-Tierra. See **Juan Fernandez.**

Masaya, or **San Fernando de Masaya** ('burning mountain'), tn., Central America, 40 m. NW. Nicaragua, cap. dep. M., at the foot of the volcano of M. (alt. about 3000 ft.). Alt. 820 ft. P. 22,000 (nine-tenths natives).

Masbate, one of the Philippine Is., Eastern Archipelago, S. of Luzon, and W. of Samar. Proposals have been made to work coal-mines in the island. Length, 87 m.; breadth, 9–45 m.; area, 1320 sq. m.

Masbrough, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Rotherham mun. bor., with a stn. (**Masboro' and Rotherham**) on the M. R. P. 10,500.

Masbury, stn., Eng., Somerset, on the M. R., 2 m. SSW. Binegar.

Mascali, Nuovo, seapt. tn., near the E. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 18 m. N. by E. Catania, near foot of Mount Etna. P. 5300.

Mascalucia, tn., Sicily, prov. and 5 m. N. by W. Catania. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818. Many antiquities are found in its neighbourhood. P.<4000.

Mascara, tn., Algeria. See **Maskara.**

Mascarene, post-settlement, Canada, in the SW. of New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, at mouth of Magaquadavic R., 37 m. SW. St. John.

Mascarene Islands, a collective name of the isls. of Réunion, Mauritius, and Rodriguez, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Réunion in 1545.

Mascat, or **Mascati,** Arabia. See **Maskat.**

Maschito, tn., S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 12 m. ESE. Melfi. Near the town is a spring of sulphureous water, always boiling. P.<4000.

Mascota, tn., Mexico, state of Jalisco, 114 m. WSW. Guadalajara. P. 6000.

Mascouche Rapids, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Assomption co., 18 m. N. by W. Montreal, on the small **Mascouche R.** (trib. Ottawa). P.<1500.

Mascoutah, city, U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 11 m. SE. Belleville by rail. P.<3000.

Mas d'Agenais, Le, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 25 m NW. by W. Agen, on the l. bk. of the Garonne. P.<2000.

Mas d'Azil, Le, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Pamiers, 37 m. S. by W. Toulouse, 16 m. NW. by W. Foix, with remarkable cavern in a limestone hill, and forming a natural tunnel 1345 ft. long traversed by the Arize; several lateral grottoes open off this gallery. P.<2000.

Masdorf, Hungarian **Masztort,** vil., Hungary, co. Zips, 46 m. NW. by W. Kaschau. P.<2000.

Masecha, vil., Brit. S. Africa, Mashona-land, 122 m. E. by S. Zumbo, about 15° 55′ S., 32° 10′ E.

Masefau Bay, on N. ct. of Tutuila I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in about 14° 15′ S., 170° 36′ W.

Masena, tn., central Africa. See **Massenya.**

Maseru, vil., Basuto-land, cap. M. dist., on the Caledon R., about 100 m. NNE. Aliwal North.

Mas'ham, market-tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., at the confluence of Swinney Beck and the Ure, 8 m. NW. Ripon, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. Par. P.<1500; tn. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**M. with Kirkby Malzeard**) P.<250.

Masham Moor, a tract of moorland without inhabitants, Eng., Yorkshire, common to the ancient pars. of Masham and East Witton Without.

Mashanaglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Cannaway.

Mashbury, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. NW. Chelmsford. P.<250. See **Chignall.**

Mash'ena, tn., Africa, central Sudan, Bornu, cap. prov., on the route from Kano to Kuka, 236 m. W. Kuka, in 13° 8′ N., 10° 7′ E.; surrounded by a clay wall. Alt. 1360 ft. P. 10,000 (Barth.).

Masherbrum, mt. See **Himálayas.**

Mash-had, tn., Persia. See **Meshed.**

Mashike, tn., Japan, W. ct. Yezo, 145 m. NNE. Hakodate, 10 m. N. Mount Mashike.

Mashkel Hamun, a swamp in the W. of Baluchistan, to the N. of 28° N., and crossed by 63° E.

Mashona, Bantu tribe belonging to the Kafir family inhabiting Mashona-land (*q.v.*). In former times the M. were the most powerful native race between the Zambezi and Limpopo, but were defeated and subjugated by the Matabili (*q.v.*). See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, pp. 346–52 (G. W. H. Knight Bruce), and 649–55 (Maund). [**H. G. S.**]

Mashona-land, country in the interior of SE. Africa. It forms part of British Zambezia, and is situated NE. of Matabililand (*q.v.*). It consists of very fertile plateaux and plains, watered by numerous rivers flowing partly to the Zambezi and partly to the Sabi. See **Mashona.** (See Selous, *Travels and Adventures in South-East Africa,* London, 1893.) [**H. G. S.**]

Mashtagi (**Mashkata**), tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 18 m. NE. Baku. P. 6200.

Mashtul-es-suk, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Sharkie, 9 m. SW. Belbeis. P. 5600.

Mashubia, tribe, Africa. See **Massubia.**

Mashur, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, near the Persian Gulf, 65 m. E. by S. Mohammera.

Maside, comm., Spain, prov. Orense, dist. Carballino. P. 6500.

Masikora, native name **Andraka,** tn., SW. ct. Madagascar, in Mahafaly, 24° 57′ S.

Masinde, tn., German E. Africa, in 4° 50′ S., 38° 5′ E.

Masindi, vil., central Africa, a former cap. of Unyoro, in about 1° 45′ N., 31° 55′ E.

Masindrano, tn., Madagascar, E. ct., in about 21° 15′ S.

Masira, isl., Arabia. See **Massira.**

Masisima, bay, Africa. See **Fernão Veloso.**

Mask, Lough, lake, Ire., on the borders of Mayo and Galway. It receives the Robe, and is drained by the Cong into Lough Corrib, to which it is joined by an underground stream. Area, 35½ sq. m.

Maskara, or **Mascara,** tn., Algeria, dep. and 45 m. SE. Oran, enclosed in a rampart of 2 m. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader; taken by the French in 1841. P. 14,700.

Maskat, Mascat, or **Muscat,** tn., SE. Arabia, cap. Oman, on S. ct. of Gulf of Oman, at farther end of a bay, closed in front by an island, and bordered E. and W. by steep rocks crowned with forts and a wall, which, however, are much dilapidated. It is a very important commercial centre owing to its position, which has made it a natural emporium between India, Arabia, and Persia. Its port has a depth of from 65 to 165 ft., and is well protected, except against the NW. and NE. winds. Exports dried fish, dates, and other fruit. It was taken by Albuquerque in 1507. Its climate is one of the hottest in the world. Just outside one of the forts is a salt marsh bordered by the huts of the poor, which gives rise to pestiferous exhalations, rendering remittent fever frequent. Mean temp. (3¾ yrs., 1872–73, 1884–85), yr. 80.6° F., Jan. 68.6°, July 88.3°. Population of different races, mostly Arabs.

Maskeliya, tea dist., Ceylon.

Máskhál, isl., Brit. India, Bengal, 55 m. S. Chittagong.

Maskinongé. 1. Co., Canada, Quebec, stretching NW. from the St. Lawrence (Lake St. Peter). **2.** Vil. and river-port, M. co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 27 m. WSW. Three Rivers, near the mouth of Maskinongé R. P. <1500. **3.** Lake, same prov., Berthier co., 57 m. N. by E. Montreal, drained by (**4**) the riv. Maskinongé into the St. Lawrence. **5.** Another river, same prov., a r. bk. trib. of the riv. Rouge, which it joins 60 m. WNW. Montreal.

Masmünster, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Thann, on the Doller R., 16½ m. W. Mülhausen. P. <3000.

Masnedö, isl., S. ct. Seeland, Denmark, now connected with the larger island by a railway, the trains on which are transferred to a boat on the S. side of M. in order to be ferried across the channel, called the Storström, to the island of Falster.

Masnou, maritime tn., Spain, prov. and 11 m. NE. Barcelona, dist. Mataró, in an amphitheatre on the borders of the Mediterranean. P. (comm.) <4000.

Mason, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6½ m. NW. Newcastle. P. <1000.

Mason, isl., Ire., bar. Ballynahinch, off W. ct. co. Galway, in 53° 18′ N., 9° 52′ W. P. 118.

Mason, bay, New Zealand, on the W. ct. of Stewart I.

Mason, tn., U.S., Illinois, Effingham co., 73 m. SW. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Mason, city, U.S., Illinois, M. co., 28 m. N. Springfield. P. <2000.

Mason, city, U.S., Iowa, Cerro Gordo co., on Shell Rock R., 103 m. W. by S. of NE. corner of state. P. <5000.

Mason, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, E. of 84° W.

Mason, co., U.S., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, crossed by 44° N.

Mason, city, U.S., Michigan, Ingham co., 76 m. SSW. Bay City, and 15 m. SSE. Lansing. P. <2000.

Mason, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. M. co., 93 m. WNW. Austin. P. <1500.

Mason, co., U.S., Washington, between 47° and 48° N., crossed by 123° W.

Mason, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, M. co., on the Ohio, 53 m. NW. by N. Charleston, with salt from artesian brine-springs; manufactures of nails, and coal-mining. P. <1500.

Masrata, tn., Tripoli. See **Misratah.**

Massa, port, Africa, Morocco, on coast of Atlantic, S. of the Wadi Sus.

Massa, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa e Carrara, 4 m. SE. by S. Carrara; seat of a bishop. Noted quarries of marble of various colours. P. 5000. See **Tuscany** and **Carrara.**

Massabi, tn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the coast, at the mouth of the Luemme, in 5° 4′ S.

Massac, co., U.S., Illinois, in extreme SE.

Massachusetts, one of the U.S., of the North Atlantic group, E. of New York, S. of Vermont and New Hampshire, having a coast-line, including Cape Cod Penin., of about 300 m. on the Atlantic. To M. belong the islands Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. In the W. of the state are the low Taconic and Hoosac mountains ('the Berkshires'), with the fertile valley of the Housatonic between, and that of the Connecticut to the E. The Merrimac crosses the NE. corner. Little of the surface is level, nor is the soil rich. The climate is severe in winter, and changeable in summer, tending to affect the respiratory organs. [**Boston, Springfield, Thatcher's Island, Wood's Hole**]. Agriculture occupies less than one-tenth the population. The chief crops are maize, oats, potatoes, and tobacco, the last mentioned yielding up to a value of £40 per acre through great care in fertilising. Deep sea and coast fisheries yield cod, herring, halibut, mackerel, lobsters, oysters, clams, &c. Whaling vessels go out from New Bedford. One-half of the American fishing vessels go out from M. ports. Granite is extensively quarried in Essex co., and sandstone in Hampden co. Over one-half the pop. are engaged in manufactures—boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, iron and steel wares and machinery, leather, refined sugar, clothing, paper, &c.; and M. has proportionately the largest urban pop. of all the states. Much water-power is obtained from the Merrimac and other streams, but coal is brought from Pennsylvania by water and rail. Shipbuilding is carried on at Boston and Newburyport, pork-packing at Boston, and, as in Maine, ice is gathered in winter, and preserved for local use and for export. Commerce and transport occupy one-sixth of the pop., the export trade being second only to that of New York state. The Hoosac Tunnel made transportation to and from the West more easy, and much traffic comes from Canada *viâ* Montreal and *viâ* Halifax. M. stands high in educational matters; its school year among the longest, its percentage of attendance the highest, and its higher institutions take first rank. Harvard University is at Cambridge, near Boston; Hancock, Channing, Palfrey, Bancroft, Emerson, Holmes, Motley, and Lowell are among its graduates. The M. Institute of Technology is at Boston, the Andover Theological Seminary at Andover, Amherst College and the M. Agricultural College are at Amherst, Clark University is at Worcester. Wellesley College at Wellesley, Smith College at Northampton, and Radcliff College in Cambridge, are for women. The population of M. contains a large foreign-born element, increasing from 16 per cent. in 1850 to 29 per cent. in 1890, mainly of British subjects from Ireland and Canada. The earliest settlers were mainly British. In the 18th century M. was the leading colony of the North, as Virginia of the South. To-day its assessed valuation is the highest *per capita* in the Union, and third in absolute amount. M. was formed by the union in 1692 of two of the oldest English colonies in America—Plymouth, founded 1820, and Massachusetts Bay, 1628–30. Parts of Vermont and New Hampshire belonged to it for many years, and Maine was a part of it from 1651 to 1820. It was the leader in the revolutionary movement and in the anti-slavery agitation. Cap. and largest town, Boston; other leading towns, Worcester, Lowell, Fall River, Cambridge, Lynn, Lawrence, Springfield, New Bedford, Somerville, Holyoke, Salem, Chelsea, Haverhill, Brockton, Taunton, Gloucester, Newton, Malden, Fitchburg. Area, 8315 sq. m. P. 2,238,943.

Massacre, atoll, Pacific Ocean. See **Mortlock.**

Massacre (or **Golden**) **Bay,** large bay in the NW. of the South I., New Zealand, S. of the Farewell Spit.

Massafra, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 10½ m. NW. by N. Taranto. P. 10,200.

Massa Lombarda, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 18 m. W. Ravenna. P. <3000.

Massa Lubrense, tn., Italy, W. ct., Campania, prov. Salerno, 13 m. W. by S. Amalfi. P. <4000.

Massa Maritima, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, on riv. Pecora, 28 m. SW. Siena; seat of a bishop. Beautiful cathedral. Mines of lignite and zinc (calamine). Jets of boracic acid vapour. P. 3000.

Massan, riv., Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE., flows S. then SE. to the riv. Eachaig, which it joins about 1½ m. S. of the foot of Loch Eck.

Massangano, fortified tn., Africa, on l. bk. of Zambezi R., 19 m. SE. Tete.

Massangano, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Kwanza, in 9° 19′ S., 14° 34′ E.

Massanutton Range, mts., U.S., between the two branches of the Shenandoah, in Virginia.

Massara, or **Gorongoza,** tn., S. Africa, dist. G. (*q.v.*), 51 m. SW. Senna.

Massassi, vil., German E. Africa. See **Masasi.**

Massa Superiore, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, on the l. bk. of the Po, 20 m. NW. by W. Ferarra. P. <2000.

Massat, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Saint-Girons, 50 m. S. by W. Toulouse. 15 m. WSW. Foix. P. <2000.

Massaua, or **Massowa,** Abyssinian **Mutugna,** or **Mutogna,** called by the people of Tigre **Baze,** fortified seapt. tn., Africa, cap. of the Italian colony of Eritrea, connected with the mainland by an embankment 4920 ft. long, which contains the conduit by which water is conveyed into the town, on a sterile coral island in the Red Sea, 1 m. in circumference and 200 yards from

the mainland, in 15° 36′ N., 39° 21′ E. The place of anchorage, the ancient *Sabaïtikon*, is formed by the deep channel stretching between the N. shore of the islet and the mainland. M. is surrounded by islets, which make navigation very difficult. It is a place of exchange for the products and merchandise of Abyssinia and the Sudan and those of India and Europe; chief trade in skins, butter, and mother-of-pearl. Formerly an Egyptian possession; taken by Italy in 1885. Dysentery and fever are prevalent. The name, a corruption of Medzaua, is believed by Egli to be derived from an Ethiopian word *dzaua*, 'to call,' and to refer to the fact that the island is 'within call' of the shore. Seat of Lazarists' mission. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1885–87), yr. 85.8° F., Feb. 77.3°, Aug. 94.3°. P. 20,000 (very mixed—mainly Arab; 600 Europeans).

Massawippi, Lake, Canada, Quebec, Stanstead co., 75 m. E. by S. Montreal, drained NE. into the St. Francis R.

Masse di Siena, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and about 3 m. S. Siena. P. 8700.

Massena, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Grass R., 19 m. N. Potsdam. P. <1500.

Mas'senya, or **Masena,** tn., central Africa, cap. of Bagirmi, in about 11° 38′ N., 16° 15′ E.; it is 6 or 7 m. in circuit, but scarcely half is occupied by dwellings. The sultan's palace, which must formerly have been a fortress, forms a rectangle.

Masserano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 22 m. NNW. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Massereene ('the queen's hill.' See *Mas*), a W. suburb of Antrim, Ire.

Massereene, Lower, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Antrim, on Lough Neagh. **M., Upper,** an adjoining bar., in the extreme SW. of co. Antrim.

Massett, inlet of the sea in the heart of Graham I., Queen Charlotte Is., communicating with Dixon Entrance by **M. Sound** along a narrow strait.

Massey, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 501 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Massi Kessi, stn., Portuguese E. Africa, Manika-land, at the foot of the tableland, in 18° 53′ 40″ S., 32° 44′ 30″ E., 117 m. SE. by E. Fort Salisbury. Alt. 2200 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Massilia, city, France. See **Marseilles.**

Massillon, city, U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 50 m. S. by E. Cleveland, on one of the most productive coalfields of the state; white sandstone is largely quarried; has blast-furnaces and other iron-works. P. (1880) 6800; (1890) 10,100.

Massimba, bay, E. Africa. See **Mazimbwa.**

Massina, Fellata sultanate in W. Africa, extending on both banks of the upper Niger, between 13° and 17° N. lat. It is a flat country, with excellent pastures. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and horse-breeding are the principal occupations of the inhabitants; cap. Bandyagara, E. of the Niger. Area, 64,400 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 4½ millions. [**H. G. S.**]

Massingham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolkshire, NW. div., with a stn. (**Massingham**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. Great M., 12 m. E. by N. King's Lynn, PM.O., 4242 ac., P. <1000; Little M., P.O., P. <250.

Massira, Masira, or **Mosera,** isl., Indian Ocean, separated from SE. ct. Arabia by a strait studded with sandbanks, N. of 20° N. Length, 44 m. To the SW. is the large **Gulf of M.,** terminating S. of 19° N., in Ras Madyak, or El-Jeziye.

Massoua, or **Massowah.** See **Massaua.**

Massow, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Naugard, 22 m. E. by N. Stettin. P. <3000.

Massubia, Masubia, or **Mashubia,** tribe, S. Africa, on the banks of the upper Zambezi and the Chobe.

Mastanlü, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) Gümürjina, vilayet and 58 m. W. by S. Adrianople.

Mastenbroek, large polder, Holland, prov. Overijssel, 4 m. NW. by W. Zwolle.

Mastergeehy, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, on riv. Inny, 22 m. W. Kenmare, P.O. P. <250.

Masterton, bor. and rly. stn., New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa N. co., 55 m. NE. by E. Wellington; has a meat-preserving establishment, fellmongery, &c. P. <4000.

Mastgarh, fortress, Brit. India, Punjab, Bashahr state, in 31° 20′ N., 77° 39′ E. Alt. 9000 ft.

Mastre, La, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, 33 m. SSE. St. Étienne. P. <3000.

Mastuj, or **Mastuch,** tn., central Asia, state of and 48 m. NE. Chitral (to the NW. of India), on the Yarkhun R. Alt. 7300 ft.

Masubia, tribe, Africa. See **Massubia.**

Masuda-hongo, vil., Japan, 184 m. NE. Nagasaki, on the NW. ct. of Honshiu. P. <2000.

Masula, vil., Persia, 30 m. W. by S. Resht, at the base of the Pajilan Pass.

Masulipatam (*Machli-patnam*, or 'Fish Town'; properly the native quarter nearly 3 m. from the fort on the sea-coast, called *Machli-bandar*, 'fish port,' abbreviated into **Bandar,** which is now the official name of the municip.), city and seapt., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 143 m. NE. by N. Nellore. The port has no docks or quays, and large vessels have to anchor 5 m. out. Mean temp., yr. 81° F., Jan. 74°, May 88°; rfall., yr. 38.5 in., June–Nov. 35.3 in. P. (1871) 36,200; (1891) 38,800; Hindus, 33,500.

Masúra, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, on the W. ct., 56 m. NNW. Goa. P. <5000.

Masuri, hill stn., India. See **Mussooree.**

Masurian Canals, system of canals connecting a number of lakes in the SE. of E. Prussia, from the Mauer-see in the N. to the Nieder-see and Rosch-see in the S., the intermediate lakes being the Dargainen-see, Dobenscher-see, Lötzen-see, Löwentin-see, and the Spirding-see, in the order from N. to S., affording in all 102 m. of navigation, but unconnected with any other navigable waters. A project, however, is now entertained for connecting the W. end of the Mauer-see with the Alle at Allenburg by a canal 34 m. long, total fall 370 ft., involving the construction of six inclined planes for raising and lowering the boats.

Masztort, Hungary. See **Masdorf.**

Mátábhangá, riv., Brit. India, Bengal, belonging to the Ganges delta; divides into branches, one of which, the Churni, forms one of the headwaters of the Húglí.

Matabili, spelt by those who adhere to the English sound of *e* **Matabele,** Amandebele, important branch of the Zulu Kafirs. In 1827 they left Natal, and after having defeated the Mashona, Makalaka, and other tribes, they took possession of the rich plateaux and plains between the Zambezi and Limpopo. The M. are a warlike people, and chiefly engaged in hunting and raids on their neighbours. They own large flocks, although the tsetse fly (*q.v.*) prevents cattle-rearing in many districts. On account of their frequent invasions of Mashona-land (*q.v.*) war broke out in Oct. 1893 between the Chartered Company's forces and the M., which ended in the total defeat of the latter, and the capture of Buluwayo (2nd Nov. 1893). [**H. G. S.**]

Matabili-land, country in the interior of SE. Africa, inhabited by the Matabili (*q.v.*). It forms part of British Zambezia, and consists of rich and fertile plateaux and plains divided by the Matoppo and Izimunte Mts., which traverse the country from SW. to NE. The principal rivers of Matabili-land take their rise in these mountains, viz., Shashi, Sabi, and its tribs., Gway, Umnyati, Umfuli, and Ganyana. The slopes of the hills and mountains are rich in valuable minerals, especially gold. The country is well adapted for the cultivation of cereals, sugar, and cotton, and those parts which are free from the tsetse fly (*q.v.*) are especially suited for cattle-rearing and sheep-breeding. The climate is more or less unhealthy to Europeans, except in the highest dists. The cap. of Matabili-land is Buluwayo. Area estimated at 100,000 sq. m.; pop. at 200,000. (See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 1–21; Maund, *Matabili- and Mashona-lands; Geog. Jour.*, i. (1893), pp. 289-324; Selous, *Twenty Years in Zambesia.*) [**H. G. S.**]

Matachen, riv., Spain, flows NW. by N. into the Guadiana above Merida.

Matacos, Indians, Argentine Republic, Gran Chaco, divided into two groups, the savage Mataguayos and the semi-sedentary Matacos Mansos.

Mata da Corde, or **Serra Matta das Canastras,** mt. chain, Brazil, state Minas Geraes, separating the basin of the upper São Francisco from that of the Paraná, winding S. to N. between 21° and 17° S.

Matadi, stn., Congo Free State, l. bk. Congo, opposite Vivi, just below the lowest falls, in 13° 20′ E.; cap. M. dist., which occupies an angle on both sides of the Congo. Starting point of the Congo Rly.

Matagalpa, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dep. M., 67 m. NNE. Managua; coffee cultivation rapidly extending. P. 15,000.

Matagorda, vil., U.S., Texas, M. co., at the mouth of the Colorado, on M. Bay, 80 m. SW. by W. Galveston, an old Spanish town, and a favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Matagorda Bay, lagoon, U.S., Texas, stretching for upwards of 50 m. on the SE. ct., entered by Pass Cavallo in 28° 20′ N., 96° 25′ W.; fast shoaling—has only 7 ft. of water at its entrance. Lighthouse, visible 15 m.

Matakana, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Rodney co., 35 m. N. Auckland. P. <1500.

Matakenya's, vil., S. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, 20 m. E. by S. Zumbo, about 30° 40′ E.

Matakong, small isl., in the N. of the British colony of Sierra Leone, W. Africa; ceded to Great Britain in 1826.

Matala, tn., Turkey, on the S. ct. of the isl. of Crete, on the E. shore of Messara Bay, 32 m. SW. Candia, in 24° 47′ E.

Matale, tn., Ceylon, Central Prov., 12 m. N. Kandy. P. <5000.

Matam, vil. and French stn., Africa, 219 m. ESE. St. Louis, on l. bk. of the Senegal.

Matama, tn., eastern Sudan, 78 m. WNW. Gonda.

Matamano, Gulf of, S. of the W. end of Cuba I., between that island and the isl. of Pines.

Matambwe, tribe, equatorial Africa, on S. bank of Rovuma R., in middle part of its course.

Matamoras, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Pike co., on the Delaware R., 52 m. E. Scranton. P.<1500.

Matamoras, New, vil., U.S., Ohio, Washington co., on the Ohio, 43 m. SW. by S. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<1500.

Matamóros, or **El Refugio,** riv. port, Mexico, Tamaulipas, on the Rio Grande del Norte, 185 m. E. by N. Monterey. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 36.74 in. P. 13,000.

Matamoros, tn., Mexico, Puebla. See **Izúcar.**

Matámuri, riv., Brit. India, Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, rises near the Sangu, falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Matan, tableland, India, Kashmír; fertile, but deserted; only a few cattle and sheep graze on its rich pasturage. It has ruins of a temple, in 33° 42′ N., 75° 21′ E., said to have been the most gorgeous in the world.

Matanda, tn., W. Africa, Congo Free State, in 4° 50′ S., 15° 3′ E.

Matane, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the **Matane R.,** in 67° 33′ W. P.<1500.

Matánzas (Spanish, 'massacres'; the name in Cuba refers to the massacre of a shipwrecked Spanish crew by Indians—Egli), fortified seapt. tn., Cuba, N. ct., 48 m. E. by S. Havana, in 81° 39′ W. It has a well-sheltered harbour, partly enclosing the town, and a wharf with 9 ft. of water alongside. Has large central sugar factories, and exports sugar to the value of more than £3,000,000, chiefly to the U.S. In the neighbourhood are magnificent stalactite caves. Climate highly malarious. Mean temp. (2 yrs.), yr. 79.2° F., Feb. 72.1°, July 81.5°. Comm. P. (1887) 56,400; tn. P. about 27,000.

Matapalo, Cape, Central America, SE. ct. of Costa Rica, at the entrance of Dulce Gulf.

Matapan, or **Tainaron,** cape, Greece, in the extreme S., 63° 22′ N., 22° 29′ E.; with a lighthouse, visible 16 m.

Matapedia, vil., Quebec, Bonaventure co., at the mouth of Matapedia R., which flows SE. from Lake M. (Rimouski co.) into the head of Chaleur Bay. P.<1500.

Mataquito, riv., Chile, entering the Pacific in 35° 5′ S. Length, 168 m.; area of basin, 2585 sq. m.; discharge, 3500 cubic ft. per second.

Matar, or **Beni-mathar,** Berber tribe, Algeria, prov. Oran, near the sources of Sig R., also in Morocco, S. of Mekines.

Matara, vil., Argentine Republic, Santiago del Estero, 134 m. SE. Tucuman. P.<2000.

Mátara, tn., Ceylon, Southern Prov., on the S. ct., 24 m. ESE. Galle. P. (local board, 1891) 8600.

Mataram, cap. of isl. Lombok, W. ct.; fortified.

Matári, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Sind, dist. and 16 m. N. Haidarábád. P. 5800; Moham. 4800.

Matarie, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Gize, on the site of the ancient *On,* or *Heliopolis,* 5 m. NE. Cairo, with ostrich park. Here, on March 25, 1800, the French defeated the Turks.

Matarie, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Dakhalie, 35 m. ENE. Mansura, on S. shore of Lake Menzale, inhabited by miserable fishers, descendants of the Hyksos.

Mataró, maritime city, Spain, on the E. ct., prov. and 20 m. NE. by E. Barcelona, cap. dist. M. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old and a new town; has manufactures of leather, cotton, starch, white lead, &c. P. (comm.) 18,400.

Matarraña, riv., Spain, in the E. of Aragon, flows N. into the Ebro.

Matas de San Bartolomeo, or **Port Victoria,** port, N. ct. W. Africa, immediately S. of Cape Jubi.

Matatiele, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqua-land E., dist. M., 110 m. WSW. Pietermaritzburg.

Mataundh, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 12 m. W. Bánda. P. (1881) 6300.

Mataura, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., on the r. bk. of the Mataura R., 35 m. NE. by E. Invercargill; has coal. P.<1500.

Matautu, harb., on N. ct. of Savaii, Samoan Is., in 13° 27′ S., 172° 22′ W.

Matawan (mat-a-won), bor., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on S. side of Raritan Bay, 23 m. SSW. Jersey City. P.<1500.

Matawatchan, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 67 m. NNW. Kingston. P.<1500.

Matchedash Bay, bay, Canada, Ontario, in the SE. of Georgian Bay, between Muskoka and Simcoe cos.

Matching, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 11 m. E. by S. Ware, 3 m. SE. Sawbridgeworth stn., PMT.O. (**M. Green**). P.<750

Matefush, or **Akcine Cape,** Algeria, 24 m. NW. by W. Bona.

Matehy, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Muskerry E., 8½ m. WNW. Cork; 7097 ac. P.<2000.

Matejevac, Gornji, vil., in the S. of Servia, W. of the Morava, dist. Toplica. P.<3000.

Matelica, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, on the Esino, 33 m. ENE. Perugia, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. P. 3000.

Matelotas, isl., Caroline Is. See **Ngoli.**

Mateo, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 180 m. E. by S. Carácas.

Matera, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 34 m. WNW. Taranto; seat of the archbishop of Acerenza and Matera. The natives dwell for the most part in caverns excavated in the side of the deep valley in which the town lies. The malarial mortality is enormously high. P. 15,700.

Matese, Montagna del. See **Apennines, E.**

Máté-Szalka, comm., Hungary, co. Szatmar, cap. dist. M.-S., 45 m. NE. by E. Debreczen. P.<5000.

Mateur, tn., Tunis, 21 m. SSW. Bizerta.

Matfen, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7½ m. NE. by E. Hexham, with coal-mining, PM.O. (**Matfen**). East M. P.<250; West M. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Matfen**) P.<1000.

Matfield, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4½ m. E. by N. Tunbridge Wells, 2½ m. SSW. Paddock Wood Junc., PMT.O. P.<750.

Matha, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. St. Jean d'Angély, 12 m. N. Cognac. P.<2000.

Mátheran, hill sanitarium, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 30 m. E. Bombay, on an outlier of the W. Ghâts, the summits of which, about 8 sq. m., consists of rocky promontories, or points, 2000 ft. above the valley. Singularly free from malaria. Alt. 2200 ft. Mean maximum temp., Dec.–Jan. 69.9° F., May–June 81.5°; mean rfall., yr. 209 in., June–Sept. 202 in. P. (1881, exclusive of hillmen)<3000.

Mathern and St. Pierre, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 2 m. SSW. Chepstow, P.O. (**Mathern**). P.<750.

Mathews, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., bounded on the N., E., and S. by Chesapeake Bay.

Mathias, or **St. Mathias,** isl., Bismarck Archipelago. See **Prinz Wilhelm Island.**

Mathinna, gold-mining tp., Tasmania, co. Cornwall, 84 m. E. Launceston. P.<1500.

Mathon, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 9½ m. SW. by W. Worcester, 3 m. W. Great Malvern stn., P.O. P.<1500. See **Malvern, West.**

Mathoura, post-tn., New South Wales, Cadell co., 25 m. S. by W. Deniliquin. P.<1500.

Mathraki, islet, Greece, NW. Corfu. P. (demos, 1889) 298.

Mathry, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. SW. by W. Fishguard, P.O.; 7283 ac. P.<750.

Mathura, tn., India, Oudh, dist. Gonda, 6 m. from Ikauna. P. (1881)<4000.

Mathwar, tn., in SW. of Central India, 70 m. E. by S. Baroda.

Mátia, short mountain range, Hungary, 50 m. NE. by E. Budapest. Alt. 3305 ft.

Matiah, tn., Upper Egypt. See **Matiya.**

Matifu (corruption of Berber *Thama n't'hafousth,* 'the right hand'), cape, Algeria, on the N. ct., in 3° 17′ E., 11 m. E. by N. Algiers. The ruins of *Rusgunia,* Roman colony in the time of Augustus, are near.

Matignon, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Dinan, 3 m. W. by S. St. Malo. P.<2000.

Matilda, vil., Canada. See **Iroquois.**

Matina, vil., Costa Rica, 52 m. E. by N. San José, the principal centre of the cacao plantations of the republic.

Matindela, vil., Brit. S. Africa, in 19° 30′ 23″ S., 31° 51′ 45″ E. Alt. 3350 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Matinicus Island, isl., U.S., Maine, 54 m. SE. by E. Augusta.

Matino, tn., Italy, prov. Lecce, circle and 9 m. SE. Gallipoli. P.<4000.

Matisco, tn., France. See **Macon.**

Matiya, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut, on l. bk. of the Nile. P. (1882) 6300.

Matjes Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Hopetown, 120 m. NW. Middelburg.

Matjes Fontein, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Worcester, 65 m. NNE. Swellendam, 194 m. by rail NNE. Cape Town. Alt. 2970 ft.

Matlask, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 6½ m. SW. Cromer, 4 m. NE. Corpusty and Saxthorpe Holt stn. P.<250. See **Plumstead.**

Matley, par., Eng., Cheshire, 6 m. NE. Stockport. P.<250.

Matlock, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., on riv. Derwent, 9 m. SW. by S. Chesterfield. The par. is composed of two separate towns (urban sanitary dists.), neatly built on the slope and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge; has baths connected with hot springs, the temperature of which is about 68° F. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead-mines, caverns, &c. The town of M. (with **M. Bridge** stn. on the M. R.) is the northern of the two, the older portion in the valley, the newer portion, known as **M. Bank,** on the hills to the NE., this latter celebrated for its numerous hydropathic establishments; the southern town, **M. Bath and Scarthin Nick** (stn. **M. Bath**). Par. 4540 ac., P. 7100; tn. P. 5300; eccles. pars. (**M. Bank**) P.<3000, (**M. Bath**) P.<2000; tn. (**M. Bath and Scarthin Nick**) P.<2000.

Matlock, post-tn., Victoria, cos. Tanjil and Wonnangatta, 55 m. NW. Sale. P.<1500.

Mato, small isl., in the Pacific, New Caledonia, 37 m. SSE. Numea. Discovery of excellent lithographic stone reported.

Mato'aca, vil., U.S., Virginia, Chesterfield co., 21 m. S. Richmond. P. <1500.

Matochkin Shar, narrow strait, nearly 60 m. long, separating the N. island of Novaya Zemlya from the southern.

Matonga, another form of **Batonga** (*q.v.*), tribe, Africa.

Matope, Nyassa-land. See **Shire River.**

Matoppo Hills, range in Brit. S. Africa, Matabili-land, to the E. of Buluwayo, whence numerous streams flow NW. to the Zambezi and its affluents, and SE. to the Limpopo and its affluents.

Matoya, port, Japan, SE. ct. Honshiu, 31 m. SE. Tsu; near it are the shrines of the ancestors of the Emperor of Japan, called Rio Daijin Gu.

Matrah, handsome, well-built maritime tn., Arabia, Oman, 1 m. W. Maskat, with very safe but shallow port; products from the interior are transported to Maskat by sea (with which M. is connected by road).

Matran, comm., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. SW. by W. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Matrona, riv., France. See **Marne.**

Matsiatra, riv., Madagascar, the headwater of the Onimainty, rising in the S. of the Betsileo Prov.

Matsmai, seapt., Japan. See **Fukuyama.**

Matson, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2½ m. SE. by S. Gloucester. P. <250.

Matsu, islet, coast of Fokien, China, 40 m. NE. Foochow.

Matsue, tn., Japan, near the N. ct. of Honshiu, 135 m. WNW. Kobe; noted for its agates and crystals, and for its paper manufacture. P. 33,700.

Matsumai, seapt., Japan. See **Fukuyama.**

Matsumoto, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 135 m. SSW. Niigata. P. 21,900.

Matsushima, or **Shiogama-no-Matsushima** ('The Pine Islands of Shiogama'), archipelago of pine-clad islets, Japan, in Sendai Bay, E. ct. of Honshiu, in 38° 20′ N.; famed for its beauty—one of the *San-Kei*, or 'Three Most Beautiful Scenes,' of Japan.

Matsushima. See **Dagelet.**

Matsuyama, tn. and seapt., Japan, on the Inland Sea, NW. ct. of Shikoku, 155 m. WSW. Kobe. P. 34,600.

Matsuzaka, tn., Japan, 55 m. ESE. Kyoto, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu. P. 12,000.

Mattamuskeet, Lake, U.S., N. Carolina, Hyde co., 137 m. E. by S. Raleigh, connected by two canals with Pamplico Sound.

Mattapoisett, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., on M. Harbour, 6 m. E. by N. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Mattawa, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 318 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Mattawam'keag, riv., U.S., Maine, in the E., trib. of the Penobscot R., which it joins on l. bk. at M., in 45° 30′ N.

Matteawan, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 15 m. S. Poughkeepsie. P. <5000.

Matterdale, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 8½ m. E. Keswick, 2½ m. S. by E. Troutbeck stn.; 7225 ac. P. <500.

Matterhorn, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Matterjoch. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (1).

Mattersey, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. W. Gainsborough, 2 m. E. by N. Runskill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Mattingley with Hazely, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 7 m. ENE. Basingstoke, 3 m. NNE. Hook stn. P. <500.

Mattishall and **Mattishall Burgh,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., M. Burgh 11½ m. W. by N. Norwich, 4 m. E. by S. East Dereham, 3½ m. ENE. Yaxham stn., PMT.O. (**Mattishall**). Alt. 165 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 27.7 in. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**M. with Pattesley**) P. < 1000; par. (**M. Burgh**) P. <250. See **Hockering.**

Mattituck, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I. 82 m. ENE. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Mattle Island, small islet, Ire., off W. ct. co. Clare, 52° 47′ N.

Matto Grosso ('thick bush or scrub'), the largest, but one of the most scantily peopled, of all the interior states of Brazil, naturally bounded, W., S., and E., by rivers (Madeira, Parana-Paraguay, Araguay), conventionally and still vaguely separated N. from the states of Amazonas and Pará. Traversed about the middle by the highlands (*campos*, not higher than 3000 ft., with gold, diamond, and coal mines), forming the water-parting between the Amazon and La Plata basins. There are large swampy regions (principally in the S.). Almost desert (a few towns on the high Paraguay and Guaporé-Madeira). Very little known. See **Brazil,** table, &c.

Matto Grosso, tn., in the SW. of Brazil and of the state of M. G., near the Bolivian frontier, on the Guapore, in 15° S., 60° W.; formerly (when it was known as **Villa Bella**) a prosperous, but unhealthy, mining-town, with 7000 inhabitants, now decayed. P. <2000.

Mat'toon, city, U.S., Illinois, Coles co., 50 m. W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. 6800.

Mattozinhos, tn., W. ct. Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, dist. Braga, 5 m. NW. by W. Oporto; much frequented sea-bathing resort.

Matucana, vil., Peru, dep. and 50 m. E. by N. Lima.

Matuku, one of the Fiji Is., E. of Kandava, crossed by 19° 10′ S., 179¾° E. **Carr's Harbour,** on W. side, is one of the best ports of the archipelago.

Ma-tun, riv., Burma, dist. Thayet-myo, rises in the Arakan Yoma Hills, flows SE. into the Iráwadi just above Kama, in 19° 5′ N. The fields on the banks, which are in places 30 ft. above the water, are irrigated by means of a water-wheel not found elsewhere in Burma.

Matupi, or **Henderson,** isl., with German stn., in Blanche Bay, in the NE. of Neu-Pommern (New Britain); said to be remarkably healthy. Coaling station of the German navy. Plantations. Wesleyan mission.

Maturin, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 90 m. W. by S. of the SW. point of the Isle of Trinidad. P. 14,500.

Matzdorf, vil., Hungary, prov. Zips (Szepes), on the Poprád, 49 m. WNW. Kaschau. P. <2000.

Mau, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jhánsi, 117 m. SW. Cawnpur; a commercial centre, noted for the manufacture of *kharúd* cloth. Ránípur, 4 m. W., forms one municipality with M. P. (1881) 16,000; (1891) 19,700; Hindus, 17,400; Moham. 1800.

Mau, or **Mau Natbhanjan,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Azamgarh, 55 m. NE. Benares; manufactures cloth. P. (1881), consisting largely of weavers, 14,900; (1891) 15,500; Moham. 8300; Hindus, 7200.

Maua, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, state and on the N. side of the harbour of Rio de Janeiro; initial station of the country railway N. of Estrella Mts. The state powder-mill is near here.

Mau Almá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 20 m. N. by E. Allahábád. P. (1881) 8400; (1891) 6300; Moham. 3900; Hindus, 2400.

Maubeuge, fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 13 m. S. Mons; has iron-foundries and blast-furnaces, and manufactures of iron and steel goods. P. 12,000.

Ma-úbin, tn., Burma, dist. Thon-gwa, 32 m. W. Rangoon. P. 5300; Buddhists, 4500.

Maubourguet, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Tarbes, on the Echez, 24 m. ENE. Pau. P. <3000.

Mauch Chunk (maw-chungk'), bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on the r. bk. of the Lehigh R., 37 m. S. Scranton; surrounded by the most beautiful and picturesque scenery, and noted for its salubrious climate. Trade centre of the Lehigh anthracite coal-region, connected by canal as well as by railway (Lehigh Valley Railroad) with New York. Formerly the coal was conveyed from the mining town of Summit Hill, 9 m. distant, by the Switchback Railroad (opened in 1827), the waggons descending by gravity, and being hauled back by mules over two inclines, one of 6 and one of 3 m. Now this railway is used solely as an excursion route for tourists, and the mules are replaced by stationary engines. Alt. 544 ft. (R.R.). P. <5000.

Mauch Chunk, East, bor., opposite, on l. bk. P. <3000.

Mauchline ('the pool in the plain'), par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 8 m. SE. by S. Kilmarnock, on the G. & SW. R.; has a noted market for cattle and horses, and extensive manufactures of fancy articles in white or tartan-painted wood. Mossgiel, the farm on which the poet Burns lived from 1784 to 1788, is 1½ m. NW. of the town. 8907 ac. P. <2500; vil. P. <1500.

Mauch Peak, mt., S. African Republic, NE. of Lydenburg.

Mauckport, vil., U.S., Indiana, Harrison co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 27 m. SW. by W. Louisville (Ky.). P. <1500.

Maud, or **Banks,** vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 13 m. W. by N. Peterhead, with a stn. (**Maud Junction**) on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Maudada, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Traverse co., on Lake Traverse, 175 m. WNW. Minneapolis, and 45 m. SW. by S. Fergus Falls. P. <1500.

Maudhá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 20 m. S. Hamírpur. P. (1881) 6100; (1891) 6600; Hindus, 3400; Moham. 3200.

Maudits, Monts. See **Maladetta.**

Maudlintown, par., Ire., co. and containing part of town of Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <750.

Maudunum, tn., France. See **Meung-sur-Loire.**

Mauer, Ger., 'a wall.'

Mauer, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Hietzing, 5 m. SW. Vienna. P. <3000.

Mauer See, lake, Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 57 m. SE. by E. Königsberg; communicates on the S. with the Dargainen See; drained N. by the Angerapp into the Pregel; divided into four basins, forming a cross. Length, 14 m.; area, 40 sq. m.

Mau Escarpment, E. Africa, the E. slope of the plateau forming the W. border of the great meridional trough in that part of the continent. It runs S. or SSE. from about the equator to 3° S., between 35° 20′ and 36° E. See *Geog. Jour.*, iv., p. 305.

Maugersbury, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 15½ m. SE. by S. Evesham, 1 m. NE. Stow stn. P. <750.

Maugerville, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Sunbury, on St. John R., 12 m. from Fredericton. P. <1500.

Maughold, par., NE. Isle of Man; has lead-mine. P.O. (**Kirk M.**). 9094 ac. P. (including part of Ramsey town) <5000.

Maughold Head, cape, Isle of Man, E. ct., 4 m. SE. by E. Ramsey.

Maugry, tn., India, Mysore. See **Mageri.**

Maugulo, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 7 m. E. Montpellier, on the M. lagoon. P. <2000.

Maúhes, or **Nossa Senora da Conceição** and **Santa Lusia,** tn., Brazil, state Amazonas, 158 m. ESE. Manaos, on the right of the riv. Maue-assu R.; inhabited by the M. Indians; it is the centre of *guarana* cultivation.

Maui, mountainous isl., Sandwich group, about twice the size of Anglesey, 31 m. NW. Hawaii, lying NW. and SE., and divided into two parts by a low sandy isthmus, the SE. and larger part formed by the extinct volcano of Halea-Kala ('the house of the sun,' alt. 10,215 ft.; crater 19 m. in circumference), the NW. part by the Eka Mts. (Mauna o Eka, 6100 ft.). The only safe roadstead is **Lahaina,** in the NW. Area, 620 sq. m.

Maukme, vil., Upper Burma, 165 m. SE. Mandalay, cap. Shan state, which is traversed by the Salwín.

Mauku, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Manukau, 37 m. S. by E. Auckland. P. <1500.

Maulden, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7½ m. S. Bedford, 2 m. E. by N. Ampthill stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Maulds Meaburn, P.O., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 4½ m. SW. by W. Appleby, 3½ m. ENE. Shap stn.

Maule, prov., Chile, on the coast, crossed in the N. by 36° S.; cap. Cauquenes.

Maule, riv., Chile, enters the Pacific near the village La Constitucion, 100 m. NE. Concepcion, after a W. course. It separates the provs. Linares and Maule on the SW. from Talca prov. on the NE. Length, 140 m., of which 52 m. are navigable for small craft; area of basin, 7720 sq. m.; discharge, 9800 cubic ft. per second.

Maulléon-Licharre, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. arr. Mauléon, on the Gave de Mauléon, 20 m. SSW. Orthez. P. <3000.

Maullin, riv., Chile, prov. Llanquihue, drains Lake Llanquihue, and flows into the Pacific 3 m. below Port Maullin. Total length, 73 m., of which 60 are navigable; area of basin, 1540 sq. m.; discharge, 8800 cubic ft. per second.

Maulmain, or **Moulmein,** tn. and seapt., Lower Burma, dist. Amherst, on l. bk. of the Salwín, in 16° 30′ N., 97° 38′ E.; low hills run N. and S. through the town; to the W. are the military cantonments and the houses of the European residents; E. of the hills, in the Attaran valley, are the native quarters. Bilu-Gywon, a large island to the W., protects the town from the monsoon. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 75°, April 83°; rfall., yr. 188.5 in., May–Oct. 183.7 in., June–Sept. 155.6 in. P. (1872) 46,500; (1891) 50,700; Buddhists, 26,900; Hindus, 13,800;—cantonment, 1932; port, 3100.

Maum, or *Mam,* Irish, 'a mountain pass,' or 'chasm.'

Maum, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Glanbehy.

Maumbury Ring. See **Dorchester.**

Maumee, riv., U.S., rises in Indiana, and flows NE. through the NW. of Ohio into Lake Erie (**M. Bay**) at Toledo. The Wabash and Erie canal is constructed along its banks. Navigable 8 m. up (to the village of S. Toledo), and in high water to Defiance, 50 m. Length about 175 m.

Maumee, a former name of **South Toledo,** U.S., Ohio.

Maum Suil, mt., Scot. See **Maam Suil.**

Maumturk ('the boar's pass.' See *Maum*) **Mountains,** Ire., in the NW. of co. Galway, in the W. of Ross bar.

Mauna, in Hawaiian 'mountain' (Mauna Loa, 'the extensive mountain'). See **Hawaii, Maui,** and the articles on other islands of the Sandwich group.

Maunagar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 17 m. NW. Moradábád. P. (1881) 6900.

Mau Natbhanjan, tn., India. See **Mau.**

Maunby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 10 m. NNE. Ripon, 1 m. SW. by S. Newby Wiske stn. P. <250. See **Kirby Wiske.**

Maunels Vley, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaqualand, 45 m. W. by S. Ookiep.

Maungatua, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Taiera co., 24 m. from Dunedin. P. <1500.

Maungaturoto, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Otamatea co., 91 m. by rail and road NW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Maungu (ma-ung'u), isolated mt. in Taita, Brit. E. Africa, about 85 m. WNW. Mombasa, with a natural rock reservoir of water at the top. Alt. 3400 ft.

Maunyane Point, cape, Portuguese E. Africa, at the entrance of Pomba Bay, in 12° 58′ S.

Maupertuis, bay, on the SW. of Kangaroo I., S. Australia.

Mauphoo, stronghold, China. See **Mafu.**

Mau Ranipur (census), tn., India. See **Mau.**

Mauránwán (census **Maurawan**), tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Unao, 30 m. S. by W. Lucknow; noted for its jewellery and carpentry work. P. 7500; Hindus, 5700; Moham. 1800.

Maureillas, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 3 m. E. Céret; 5 m. on the NE. are the baths of Boulou. P. <2000.

Maurelle, or **San Francisco,** isls., Pacific, in the E. of Anson Archipelago, in about 19½° N., 179° E.

Maurepas, Lake, U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., W. of Lake Pontchartrain, 27 m. WNW. New Orleans.

Maures, mts., France. See **Var,** dep.

Mauriac, tn., France, dep. Cantal, cap. arr. M., 53 m. SW. Clermont-Ferrand, 21 m. N. by W. Aurillac, with coal, antimony, and argentiferous lead. Alt. 2290 ft. P. <3000.

Mauricetown, vil, U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., 44 m. S. by E. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Mauriceville, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Wairarapa N., 60 m. NE. Wellington. P. <1500.

Maurik, vil., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. N. Tiel, on l. bk. of the Lek. P. (of comm.) <4000.

Maurilion (mavrilo), tn., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, 37 m. N. by E. Lepanto, in the upper valley of the Sperkheios, at the base of Mount Tymphrēstos. P. <2000.

Mauritius, long known also as the **Isle of France,** island colony of Great Britain, about two and a half times the size of Anglesey, in the Indian Ocean, 600 m. E. of Madagascar, and 1500 m. E. of the coast of Africa, on the same parallel as Sofala Bay, 11,000 m. from England, and 2300 m. from Cape Town, lat. 20° 10′ S., long. 57° 35′ E. Coasts abrupt, surrounded by reefs; interior mountainous, and thickly wooded; highest peak, Piton de la Riviere Noire, 2711 ft., nearly equalled in height by Pieter Both and the Pouce. Streams numerous, flowing in deep ravines, occasionally forming fine cascades; none navigable more than a few hundred yards from the sea. Climate formerly reputed healthy; but in 1866–68 the lowlands round the coast were visited by severe epidemics of malarial fever, and since then malarial fever has been endemic everywhere below 500 or 600 ft., and in some places at a higher elevation. The island is situated in the hurricane region of the Indian Ocean, and is subjected to devastating storms. The hurricane season lasts from December to the second week in April. The terrific hurricane of 29th April 1892, which wrought tremendous damage in Port Louis, was the latest on record as regards the time of year of its occurrence. Soil rich in the valleys, producing wheat, maize, yams, and manioc, but principally sugar, which was introduced under the French governor Mahe de Labourdonnais (1735–46), and now yields 90 per cent. of the value of the exports. Among other exports, in order of value, are rum, aloe fibre, coco-nut oil, and vanilla. Total annual value of exports, £1,500,000–£2,500,000. Principal imports, rice and other grain, coal, cotton and other manufactures, including machinery. Experiments are being made with tea-cultivation. Most of the labouring population are Indian coolies or of Indian origin. The government, which extends over Rodrigues, the Amirantes group, the Seychelles, the St. Brandon or Cargados group, the Cosmoledo Is., the Chagos Is., and the Eagle Is., is vested in a governor, an executive council of five officials, and a legislative council of twenty-seven members, of whom eight *ex officio,* nine nominated by the governor, and ten elected. The island is subdivided into nine districts, cap. Port Louis (NW. coast), which is connected by rail by way of Curepipe (*q.v.*) with Souillac, on the S. coast, and Mahebourg on the SE. coast, and by a northerly route with Grand River (Grande Rivière) on the E. coast, as well as with the interior. Since Nov. 25, 1893, the island has been connected by cable with Europe by the Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Aden. French is spoken all over the island, but English is used in the courts of justice. Accounts are kept in rupees and cents of a rupee. The metric system of weights and measures came into force on 1st May 1878. The island was discovered by the Portuguese early in the 16th century, apparently by Diego Fernandez Pereira in Feb. 1607, and being identified with the *Cerne* of Pliny, was at first called Ilha do Cerne, afterwards Diego Rodrigos. It received its present name in honour of Prince Maurice when it was taken possession of in 1598 by the Dutch, who in 1638 made their first settlement here and founded a fort. Abandoned by the Dutch in 1710, it was taken possession of by the French (whence its name of Isle of France); captured by the British in 1810, and its possession ratified to them by the treaty of Paris, 1814. It is the scene of Bernardin St. Pierre's tale of *Paul and Virginia.* There is communication monthly between the island and Ceylon. Length, 39 m.; breadth, 28 m.; area, 708 sq. m. Mean temp. (Port Louis), yr. 74.2° F., Jan. 79.0°, July 68.9°; (Beau Séjour, alt. 970 ft.), yr. 72.1° F., Jan. 76.3°, July 67.2°. P. (1837, estimate) 134,000; (1881) 360,000; (1891) 370,600 (= 523 to the sq. m.), of whom 114,700 were general (including Europeans, Creoles, and Chinese), 156,000 Indo-Mauritian, and 99,300 other Indians.

Mauropotamos, or **Mavropotamo,** a name of the **Kephissos,** now disused.

Mauros (pronounced *mavro*), Greek, 'black.'

Maurs, tn., France dep. Cantal, arr. Aurillac, 55 m. N. Albi, 11 m. NE. Figeac. P.<2000.

Maursmünster, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Saverne, 17 m. WNW. Strassburg. P.<2000.

Maurua, isl., Pacific. See **Tuanae.**

Maurwi, dist., E. Africa, NW. Zanzibar. The inhabitants, called, according to Dr. Fisher, Waluvu, are closely related to the Wasegwas tribe.

Maury, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Perpignan, 4 m. E. St. Paul-de-Fenouillet; NE. are the ruins of the castle of Quéribus, one of the last refuges of the Albigenses. P. <2000.

Maury, co., U.S., in the middle of Tennessee, S. of 36° N., crossed by 87° W.

Mausoleum, another name of Byron I., Bismarck Archipelago.

Mauston, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Juneau co., 96 m. NNE. Dubuque (Iowa). P.<1500.

Mautby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 4½ m. NW. Yarmouth, 2 m. SW. Great Ormesby stn. P.<250.

Mautern, tn., Lower Austria, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 38 m. W. by N. Vienna. P.<2000.

Mauth, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 16 m. E. by N. Pilsen. P.<3000.

Mauthen, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 64 m. W. Klagenfurt, in the Gail-thal. P.<2000.

Mauvaises Terres ('Bad Lands'), originally *Mauvaises Terres pour traverser,* a name given by the French to a district on the Little Missouri, now in the SW. of the state of N. Dakota, U.S., on account of the difficulty of travelling through the region, which measures about 50 by 30 m., and is studded with thousands of fantastically shaped rocks and hills, enclosing, however, sheltered grassy glens. The dist. is now traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mauzé, tn., France, on the SW. border of dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 14 m. SW. Niort, at the head of navigation on the Mignon. P.<2000.

Mávalikara, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Travancore state, 25 m. N. Quilon, with a fort about 2 m. in circumference.

Maverick, co., U.S., Texas, in the SW., bounded on the SW. by the Rio Grande, W. of 100° W.

Mavesyn Ridware, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on the Trent and Grand Trunk Canal, 3 m. SE. Rugeley. P.<500.

Mavia, or **Mabiha,** region, Portuguese E. Africa, on the E. ct., between 11° and 12° S.

Mavis Enderby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13¾ m. S. by E. Louth, 2½ m. W. by N. Spilsby stn. P.<250. See **Raithby.**

Mavora, North and **South,** two picturesque lakes, New Zealand, South I.

Mavrilo, Greece. See **Maurilion.**

Mavro, Greek, 'black.' See *Mauros.*

Mavropotamo. See **Mauropotamos.**

Mavumbu, or **Balumbu,** tribe, scattered over the French coast of W. Africa, particularly in Loango.

Mawál, tn., India, Oudh, dist. Unao, 15 m. SE. Púrwá. P. (1881)<5000.

Mawána, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 14 m. NE. by E. Meerut. P. 8200; Moham. 4100; Hindus, 4000.

Mawbray, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Allonby, Cumberland.

Mawcarr Stells, reef of rocks, Scot., on the N. ct. of Berwickshire, in 2° 11′ W., about 2 m. W. St. Abb's Head.

Mawcarse Junction, stn., Scot., on the NE. border of Kinross-shire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. NE. Kinross.

Mawddach, small riv., Wales, Merionethshire, flows SW. past Dolgelly into the head of Barmouth Bay.

Mawdesley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 9 m. NW. Wigan, 1 m. E. Rufford stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Mawenzi, mt. peak. See **Kilima-njaro.**

Mawgan, or **Mawgan in Pyder,** par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 12½ m. W. Bodmin, P.O.; 5525 ac. P.<750.

Mawgan in Meneage (men-ig'), par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the Helford, 7½ m. SW. Falmouth, 3½ m. ESE. Helston, P.O. (**Mawgan**); 5453 ac. P. 750; eccles. par. (**Mawgan in Meneage with St. Martin in Meneage**) P.<1500.

Mawnan, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the S. ct., 3½ m. S. by W. Falmouth, P.O. (**M. Smith**). P.<500.

Mawo, tn., central Africa. See **Mao.**

Mawr, by mutation *fawr,* Welsh, 'great.'

Mawr, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 7½ m. N. Swansea; 9217 ac. P.<1500.

Mawsley, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Brixworth union. P.<250.

Max, Lake, Canada, Keewatin, in about 54° 28′ N., 96° 15′ W., communicating with Franklin R.

Maxatawny, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 18 m. NE. Reading. P.<1500.

Maxcanu, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 30 m. SW. by W. Mérida. The grotto of M. is considered sacred. P. 6100

Maxdorf, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Gablonz. P.<3000.

Maxey, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 6½ m. E. Stamford, 2½ m. E. Tallington stn., P.O. P. 500; eccles. par. (**M. with Deeping Gate**) P.<750.

Maxongos Hoek, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Tembu-land, 90 m. SE. by E. Aliwal North.

Maxstoke, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on riv. Blythe, 2½ m. SE. Coleshill. P.<250.

Maxton, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Dover, Kent.

Maxton, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the r. bk. of the Tweed, and on the N. B. R., 5 m. SE. by E. Melrose; 4422 ac. P.<500.

Maxwell, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, in Glasgow city. P. 14,100.

Maxwell Bay, in Barrow Strait, Arctic Regions.

Maxwell Park, stn., Scot., near W. Pollokshields, on C. R.

Maxwell Town, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waitotara co., 65 m. SE. by S. New Plymouth, 14 m. WNW. Wanganui. P.<1500.

Maxwelltown, tn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the r. bk. of the Nith, opposite Dumfries, on the G. & SW. R., included in parl. burgh of Dumfries. P.<500.

May, Cape, U.S., the southernmost point of New Jersey, at the entrance to Delaware Bay.

May, Isle of, isl., Scot., in the Firth of Forth, 6 m. ESE. Fife Ness; 1 m. in length, and formed of greenstone, having a ruined priory. A lighthouse, in 56° 11′ N., 2° 33½′ W., is visible 21 m.

Maya, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, r. bk. trib. of Aldan, flows nearly 700 m. through an alpine region, then in a high valley partly inhabited; joins Aldan in 60° 25′ N.

Mayadala, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) and 35 m. NW. by N. Salonica, to the W. of the Vardar.

Mayadim, or **Meyadin,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Aleppo, sanjak and 34 m. SSE. Deïr, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates. Ruins of the castle Rahaba above the town are believed to be the *Rehoboth* of the Bible. P. 5000.

Mayafarkein, or **Farkein,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 35 m. ENE. Diarbekir; the *Martyropolis* of the Byzantines, with ruins of a fifth-century monument erected to several thousand Christians massacred by Sapor of Persia.

Mayaguana, one of the Bahamas, crossed in the W. by 73° W., and just N. of 23° N. Length, NNW. to SSE., about 31 m. Also called **Mariguana.**

Mayaguez, seapt., on the isl. of Porto Rico, W. ct., 72 m. WSW. San Juan; lighthouse. P. (1887) 27,900.

Mayaki, tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, 23 m. W. Odessa, on l. bk. Dniester; chief port of this river for arrival of goods for Odessa. P.<5000.

Máyani, tn., India. See **Maini.**

Mayapan, ancient cap. of the Mayas, Mexico, Yucatan, about 25 m. S. Mérida; the ruins cover a wide plain.

Máyapur, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Twenty-four Parganás, in 22° 26′ N., 88° 11′ E., with a powder magazine at which all ships passing up the river Húglí are compelled to land any gunpowder.

Mayaro Point, cape, W. Indies, on E. ct. of Trinidad, in 10° 20′ N.

Mayas, Indians of Central America, occupying the region from the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the W. of Honduras and Salvador; formerly highly civilised; monuments of this period found at Copan, Quirigua, Tikal, Menche, Palenque, and Chichenitza. They still speak a distinct language, and are characterised by superior intelligence to that of the surrounding tribes.

Máyavaram, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore, 28 m. NNW. Negapatam; the municip. includes the town of Kornád on the W. P. (1891) 23,800; Hindus, 22,400.

Maybole, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 8 m. S. by W. Ayr, on the G. & SW. R.; carries on boot and shoe making, and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Here is an old castle, formerly the residence of the Cassillis or Ailsa family, and 2 m. from the town are the ruins of Crossraguel Abbey, founded about 1240 by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick (name probably derived from *Crux regalis,* referring to a cross of St. Oswald, king of Northumbria). Market-day, Th. Par. 21,993 ac., P. 7600; tn. P. 5500; eccles. par. (**M. West Church**) P.<3500.

Mayebashi, tn., Japan. See **Maebashi.**

Mayel-balevel, riv., Africa. See **Mahel-balevel.**

Mayen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. M. circle, 16 m. W. by S. Koblenz. P. 9400.

Mayence, tn., Ger. See **Mainz.**

Mayenfeld, tn., Switzd. See **Maienfeld.**

Mayenne, dep., W. France, traversed mainly N. to S. by the Mayenne, formed in 1790 out of parts of Maine and Anjou (about four-fifths from the former), divided into three arrs.: Laval (cap.), Château-Gontier, and Mayenne. Numerous ranges of hills (mean alt. 260–330 ft.), with intervening fertile valleys extending in every direction. In the S. is a series of plateaux descending by gentle slopes to the plain; northward the elevation increases, and the hills rise more abruptly. Highest point in the dep., and in the whole NW. of France,

Mont des Avaloirs (1370 ft.), on the frontier of Orne. Primary rocks predominate. The dep. belongs chiefly to the basin of the Loire by the Mayenne and Sarthe; the NW. is drained by small affluents of the Vilaine and the Sélune. About one-third of the dep. is under wood; principal forests, E., Monaye, Multonne, Pail, Sillé; W., Mayenne, Concise, &c. Climate mild and humid. Cereals are cultivated in all parts, the principal are wheat and barley; apples for cider are extensively grown. Coal is worked to a limited extent in the W. (Pierre-la-Cour); there are quarries of marble, building stone, and slate. Manufactures are of little importance. Area, 1987 sq. m. P. (1891) 332,400. See **France,** table.

Mayenne, riv., France, rises in the W. part of dep. Orne, flows S. through deps. M. and Maine-et-Loire, and joins the Loiret on the right near Angers. Length 120–125 m., for 78 of which it is navigable (from Brives) with the help of 48 locks.

Mayenne, tn., France, dep. M., near head of navigation on the M., cap. arr. M., 18 m. NNE. Laval, divided by the river into two parts, the finer being on the r. bk. Important manufactures of linen cloth. In the Middle Ages defended by a fort, one of the chief strongholds of Maine, taken in 1064 by William of Normandy, in 1424 by the English under the Earl of Salisbury. Gave the title of duke to two members of the family of Guise (1573-1621). P. 10,400.

Mayere, one of the Grenadines, Brit. W. Indies.

Mayersville, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Issaquena co., on the Mississippi, 39 m. N. by W. Vicksburg. P. <1500.

Mayfair, eccles. par., Eng., London, in the pars. of St. George and Hanover Square. P. 5100.

Mayfield, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 12½ m. SE. by E. Leek, 1 m. W. Clifton stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Mayfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 7½ m. S. Tunbridge Wells, 1 m. E. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 13,668 ac. P. <3500.

Mayfield, eccles. par., Scot., Edinburgh. P. <5000.

Mayfield, city, U.S., Kentucky, Graves co., 115 m. WNW. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <3000.

Mayfield Park, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Fishponds, Gloucestershire.

Mayford, PMT.O., Eng., Surrey, 1½ m. SW. Woking.

Mayglass, par., Ire., SE. co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 6½ m. S. by W. Wexford. P. <750.

May Hill, stn., Eng. See **Monmouth.**

Mayhlaung, tn., Siam. See **Meklong.**

Mayland, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 6 m. SE. Maldon, 1½ m. NE. Althorne stn. P. <250.

Maynard, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., on Assabet R., 20 m. W. by N. Boston. P. <3000.

Mayne, isl., Brit. Columbia, in the Strait of Georgia, to the S. of Galiano I., in 48° 50′ N.

Mayne, prov., in the SE. of Brit. N. Borneo, surrounding Darvel Bay.

Mayne, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. NW. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin. P. <250.

Mayne, par., Ire., SE. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 6½ m. NNE. Drogheda. P. <250.

Mayne, par., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 11½ m. N. by W. Mullingar; 6521 ac. P. <1000.

Maynooth, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 96 m. NW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Maynooth, tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. North Salt, 15 m. W. Dublin, on the Royal Canal and the Midland Great Western Rly. It has a Roman Catholic church and convent, and the royal college of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, the principal educational establishment for the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. It accommodates about 620 students, 350 of whom are maintained free. Alt. 200 ft. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Mayo, Cape Verde Is. See **Maio.**

Mayo, Bomokandi, or **Nomayo,** riv., central Africa, l. bk. trib. of the Welle, which it enters in about 4° N., 26° E.

Mayo, riv., Colombia, state Cauca, l. bk. trib. of the Patia.

Mayo, maritime co., Ire., prov. Connaught, having N. and W. the Atlantic, S. Galway, and E. Sligo and Roscommon; divided as shown in the following table :—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Burrishoole	145,172	18,591
Carra	134,207	25,884
Clanmorris	69,252	15,836
Costello	143,875	42,826
Erris	230,453	16,504
Gallen	119,154	34,755
Kilmaine	95,284	18,327
Murrisk	133,910	15,144
Tirawley	246,823	31,167
Total, Mayo	1,318,130[1]	219,034

[1] Exclusive of 42,601 ac. under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

The part of the county E. of the lakes, as well as that in the N. lying immediately to the W. of Killala Bay, belonging mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone, is fairly level and productive; but in the flat country bordering on Loughs Mask and Carra there are many miles of ground so rocky as to seem at a distance like an immense sheet of white stone. S. of Killala Bay a band of bleak and barren mountain land, about 7 m. broad, stretches from the Ox Mts. of Sligo W. to the shores of Erris. Almost the whole of the western part of the county, including the picturesque island of Achill, consisting mainly of crystalline rocks of Silurian age, is an immense mass of mountain and bog very difficult of access (highest peaks—Muilrea, 2688 ft.; Nephin, 2646 ft.; Croagh Patrick, 2370 ft.), and contains some of the most severely 'congested' dists. in Ireland (*q.v.*). Lakes—Corrib, Mask, Conn, and Carra. Rivers—Moy, Gwishenden, Ailie, Owenmore, &c. The soil is mainly limestone, with much iron ore in some parts, and excellent slate; also coal (at Stralaghy) and marble. The industries are cattle-rearing, agriculture (see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12), and fisheries; some linen manufacture. Chief towns, Ballina, Westport, Castlebar, and Ballinrobe; no others with more than 2000 inhabitants. There are remains of many ancient monasteries, and four round towers. The Midland Great Western Rly. runs from E. to W. through the southern half of the county to Westport and Newport, and is joined at Claremorris by the northern continuation of the Waterford and Limerick Rly. M. returns four M.P.'s, one for each county div. P. (1891) 219,034. See **Ireland,** table.

Mayo, par., Ire., S. co. Mayo, bars. Clanmorris and Kilmaine, 10 m. SE. Castlebar, P.O.; 11,848 ac. P. <2000.

Mayo, riv., Mexico, state Sonora, flows SW. into the Gulf of California, 65 m. SE. Guaymas. It gives its name to a tribe of Indians inhabiting its lower valley. Length, 250 m.

Mayo, Plains of, dist., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, to the SE. of Castlebar.

Mayo Bridge, PM.O., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (2), 4 m. E. Newry.

Mayogall, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Maghera, co. Londonderry, 3 m. from Knockloughrim stn.

Mayo-Kabu, or **Mayo-Komba,** riv., W. Africa. See **Grande.**

Mayo Kebi, riv., western Sudan. See **Kebbi.**

Mayo Mines, India. See **Kheura.**

Mayon, superbly symmetrical volcano, Philippine Is., in the penin. of Camarines, SE. of Luzon I. Disastrous eruption in 1766 or 1767, others in 1827–28, 1834, 1835, 1845, 1846, and other years. Alt. about 8000 ft.

Mayor (Maori **Tuhua,** 'obsidian'), small isl. off the North I. of New Zealand, in the Bay of Plenty, 85 m. ESE. Auckland; of volcanic origin; formed of basalt and obsidian.

Mayorga de Campos, tn., Spain, prov. and 47 m. NW. Valladolid. P. <3000.

Mayotta, one of the Comoro Is., that situated nearest to Madagascar.

May Point, cape, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., at the end of Burin Penin., in 55° 57′ W.

Mayport, vil., U.S., Florida, Duval co., at the mouth of St. John's R. P. <1500.

Maypu, riv., Chile. See **Maipu.**

Maypures. See **Maipures** and **Orinoco.**

Mayri Pass, strait, New Guinea. See **Suau.**

Mayro, river-port, Peru. See **Pachitea,** riv.

May's Corner, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Rathfriland, co. Down.

Mays Landing, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., on Great Egg Harbour R., 39 m. SE. by S. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Maysi, cape, Cuba. See **Maisi.**

Maysville, vil., U.S., Colorado, Chaffee co., 105 m. SW. Denver, and 50 m. S. by E. Leadville. P. <1500.

Maysville, city, U.S., Kentucky, Mason co., on a bend on the l. bk. of the Ohio, backed by a range of hills, 50 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. 5400.

Maytown, or **Reeftown,** post-tn. and port, Queensland, Cape York Peninsula co., 70 m. WSW. Cooktown, on Palmer R.; centre of a gold-mining dist. (quartz reefs). P. <1500.

Maytown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., on l. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 21 m. SE. by E. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Mayumba Bay, small bay and port, in French Congo Terr., W. Africa, in 3° 20′ S.

Mayville, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., 53 m. SW. by S. Buffalo, at the head of Chautauqua Lake. P. <1500.

Mayville, city, U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 50 m. NW. by N. Fargo. P. <1500.

Mayville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Lackawanna. P. <2000.

Mayville, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Dodge co., 47 m. NW. Milwaukee, with valuable mines of iron, which is here smelted. P. <1500.

Maywood, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., on Des Plaines R., 10 m. W. Chicago by rail. P. <1500.

Mazafran, riv., Algeria, prov. Algiers, enters the Mediterranean 15 m. W Algiers.

Mazagan-el-Brija, or **Mazagan-el-Jedida,** seapt., W. ct. Morocco, in about 33° 16′ N., 125 m. NNW. Morocco. It owes its commercial importance (which is of recent growth) to the fertility of the neighbouring country. Exports cereals, especially haricot beans; trades largely with the Canaries. Not unhealthy, but ophthalmia is prevalent.

Mazagaon, a suburb of Bombay, on the E. side of Bombay I., Brit. India.

Mazalquiver, tn., Algeria. See **Mers-el-Kebir.**

Mazamet, tn., formerly fortified, France, dep. Tarn, on the Thore, arr. and 11 m. SE. Castres; one of the strongholds of Protestantism in Languedoc, and one of the most prosperous manufacturing towns of the S. Manufactures woollen goods by hydraulic apparatus; has metallurgic mines, dyeworks, and tanneries. P. 10,400.

Mazanderan, prov., N. Persia, on the SE. of the Caspian Sea, mostly between 36° and 37° N., 50° and 54° E. The lofty and wooded range of the Elburz bounds it southward, elsewhere the country is flat, swampy, and fertile, producing cotton, fruits, and rice. Silk is an important product, and, with rice and cotton, is exchanged to Russian traders for woven fabrics, tobacco, and cutlery. Principal towns, Sari, Barfrush, Farahabad, and Amol. Climate highly malarious. Estimated area, 10,460 sq. m. P. 300,000.

Mazangaye, tn., Madagascar. See **Mojanga.**

Mazar, vil., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 62 m. NE. Kazvin.

Mazar, vil., Eastern Turkistan, dist. and 37 m. E. Turfan, in 43° 4′ N., 89° 58′ E.; as a place of pilgrimage venerated equally with Mecca by the inhabitants of Eastern Turkistan.

Mazaricos, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Muros, 15 m. E. by N. Finisterre. P. 5900.

Mazar-i-Sherif, tn., northern Afghanistan, 11 m. ESE. Balkh, with the fortress of Takht-i-pul 2½ m. W.

Mazaro, tn., S. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Zambezi, at the point where the Mutu formerly diverged to the Kilimane R., in 18° 3½′ S.

Mazarrón, tn., Spain, Murcia, 18 m. W. Cartagena, 3 m. from an open bay which serves as its port; lead mines. P. (comm.) 16,500.

Mazaruni, riv., Brit. Guiana, l. bk. trib. of the Essequibo, forming for 50 m. the boundary between British and Dutch Guiana. Except on the frontier, its course is tortuous. Length, 370 m.

Mazatenango, tn., Central America, Guatemala, 68 m. W. Guatemala. P. 6200.

Mazatlan (Aztec, 'place of the stag'), seapt. tn., Mexico, Sinaloa, on the W. ct., 100 m. SW. by W. Durango, in 23° 10′ N. A centre of distribution (supplying almost all the towns and mining camps in the state of Sinaloa), and the most frequented port on this coast; has an extensive trade, but is subject in summer to violent hurricanes. The harbour is shallow; only coasters and other small vessels can anchor inside the bar, which has 12 ft. at high, 10 ft. at low tide; large vessels anchor 1–2 m. from the pier. Principal exports, gold, silver coin and bullion, silver ores, ox-hides, and dyewoods, almost all to the United States. It has steam communication with San Francisco. Lighthouse in 23° 11′ N., 106° 23′ W., visible 20 m. Climate from beginning of November to the middle of May, healthy and agreeable; rest of the year very hot, with constant heavy rainstorms. Rainy season most unhealthy. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1880–85), yr. 73.7° F., Feb. 65.3°, July 80.5°; rfall. (7 yrs.), 37 in. P. about 15,000.

Mazazima, bay, E. Africa. See **Fernão Veloso.**

Maze, tnld., Ire., S. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 3 m. W. by S. Lisburn, on riv. Lagan, P.O. P. <750.

Maze Hill and Greenwich Park, stn., Eng., 4½ m. SE. London Bridge, on the SE. R. See **Greenwich.**

Mazeppa, bay, on the SE. ct. of Africa, Kaffraria, SW. of the mouth of the Quora.

Mazer, oasis, Algeria, on the W. side of the Wad Rhir, 195 m. S. by W. Constantine, with three artesian wells, besides natural sources of supply.

Mazères, tn., France, dep. Ariège, 27 m. SSE. Toulouse, arr. and 10 m. NNE. Pamiers. P. <3000.

Mazimbwa, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, in 11° 12′ S.

Mazo, comm., Canary Is., dist. Santa Cruz de la Palma, P. <5000.

Mazo'e, riv., S. Africa, flows ENE. from Mashona-land into the Ruenya, which it joins on the r. bk. 25 m. above the confluence of the latter river with the Zambezi.

Mazokama, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 912 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Mazomanie, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dane co., 92 m. W. by N. Milwaukee, and 18 m. WNW. Madison. P. <1500.

Mazuna, tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, 25 m. WSW. Orleansville, on the S. of the Dahra, on a r. bk. trib. of the Shelif. P. <2000.

Mazy, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Orneau, 4½ m. E. Ligny. P. <2000.

Mazzara del Valle, maritime tn., on the W. ct. of Sicily, prov. Trapani, 13 m. SE. by S. Marsalo; has a citadel, and is enclosed by walls, both dating from the 11th century. Sulphur spring. P. 13,500.

Mazzarelle, vil., on the S. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 44 m. WSW. Syracuse.

Mazzarino, tn., Sicily, prov. and 16 m. SE. by S. Caltanissetta. P. 13,200.

Mbala, vil., Ger. W. Africa, Kamerun terr., on the coast, in 3° 3′ N.

Mbamba, tn., Ger. E. Africa, 142 m. W. by S. Dar-es-Salaam.

Mbanga, seat of a Negro chief, in equatorial E. Africa.

Mbanga Kanna, vil., Congo Free State, in 2° 34′ N., 27° 32′ E.

Mbangu, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 120 m. E. by S. Vili.

Mbangwe, Bangwe, or **Bangwins,** tribe, French W. Africa, S. of Lope.

Mbaracayu, or **Maracaju,** range of hills, S. America, stretching W. from the Paraná, near the parallel of 24° S., on the frontier of Paraguay and Brazil.

Mbe, a thickly-peopled fertile area, Brit. E. Africa, NE. of Mount Kenia, inhabited by a peaceful agricultural people.

Mbekelweni, or **King's Kraal,** cap. Swazi-land, S. Africa, 75 m. SW. by S. Lourenço Marquez.

Mbenga, or **Borno,** vil., Ger. W. Africa, N. of the mouth of the Edea, in 3° 40′ N.

Mbenge, tn., western Sudan, in about 10° 15′ N., 4° 50′ W.

Mbewe, vil., Nyassa-land, l. bk. Shire, 30 m. S. Blantyre.

Mbijem, vil., French Senegambia, 87 m. SSW. St. Louis, near the coast; military post and telegraph office.

Mboamaji, ct. tn., Ger. E. Africa, 9 m. ESE. Dar-es-Salaam, in 6° 52′ S.

Mbocayaty, vil., Paraguay, 78 m. ESE. Asuncion, 9 m. N. Villa Rica.

Mboko-Songho, tn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 80 m. N. by E. Vivi.

M'Boma, Congo Free State. See **Boma.**

Mbomu, riv., central Africa, flows SW. into the Ubangi, which it enters at Yakoma, in 4° 6′ N., 22° 40′ E.; navigation interrupted by falls and rapids near its mouth.

M'bongo, Bongo, or **Olongo,** names given to the negritoes, or pigmies, of the Ogowe region, W. Africa, discovered by Du Chaillu in 1858.

Mbossi, native name of the Alima (*q.v.*) R., equatorial Africa.

Mbossi, post, Africa. See **Pombo.**

Mbua, or **Bua,** place with meteorological stn., at W. end of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is. Alt. 700 ft. Mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 93.6 in.

Mbula, riv., Africa. See **Lolka.**

Mbula, or **Bulu,** name given to the pigmies or negritoes of Gabun, W. Africa.

Mbulu, riv., central Sudan, flowing NE. into the S. of Lake Chad.

Mbumi, vil., Ger. E. Africa, on the delta of the Rufiji, 74 m. S. Dar-es-Salaam.

Mbungu, vil., at the head of Lake Nyassa, Ger. E. Africa.

Mbura, Mburu, or **Lindi,** riv., in the E. of the Congo Free State, entering the r. bk. of the Congo, in about 0° 30′ N.

Mburuma, Brit. S. Africa. See **Boruma.**

Mbuyapei, vil., Paraguay, 80 m. SE. Asuncion.

Mbuzini, stn., Ger. E. Africa, 60 m. WNW. Bagamoyo.

Mbweni, vil., on the W. side of the isl. of Zanzibar, a little to the S. of the town of Zanzibar.

Mdaburu, vil., Ger. E. Africa, in 6° 15′ S., 34° 45′ E. Alt. 3905 ft.

Mdudu, vil., on the E. ct. of the isl. of Zanzibar, in 6° 5′ S.

Meade, co., U.S., Kansas, on the S. frontier, W. of the meridian 100°.

Meade, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, crossed by 86° W.

Meade, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 45° N., crossed in middle by 103° W., bounded E. by the S. fork of Cheyenne R.

Meaderville, tn., U.S., Montana, Silverbow co. P. <1500.

Meadie, Loch, lake, Scot., Sutherland, in N., 23 m. WSW. Thurso, drained NW. into Bay of Swordly. Alt. 405 ft.

Meadow, Long, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cambridgeshire. See **Bottisham Lode.**

Meadowbank and Stratton, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 1 m. SE. Mid-Calder. P. <750.

Meadow Hall, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4½ m. NE. Sheffield, on the M. S. & L. R.

Meadows, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 22 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Meadows, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 20 m. S. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Meadows, settlement, S. Australia, Taunton co., 90 m. NNE. Port Augusta, on the Great Northern Rly. P. <1500.

Meadowside, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 378 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Meadowvale, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Peel, 6 m. from Brampton, on riv. Credit. P. <1500.

Meadow Water, small riv., Ire., in the SE. of co. Meath and the N. of co. Dublin, flows into St. George's Channel.

Mead Vale, PMT.O., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Red Hill Junc.

Meadville, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., on French

Creek, 34 m. S. by W. Erie; has machine-works, woollen mills, &c. P. (1880) 8900; (1890) 9500.

Meaford, tn., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on the W. side of Nottawasaga Bay, 20 m. WNW. Collingwood; has a fine harbour, and several mills, factories, &c. P. <2000.

Meagher, co., U.S., Montana, crossed in the N. by 47° N., and in the E. by 110° W.

Meagher's Grant, post-vil., Nova Scotia, co. Halifax, on riv. Musquodoboit. P. <1500.

Mealagh, riv., Ire., SW. of co. Cork, flows into Bantry Bay.

Mealfourvounie, mt., Scot., co. and 20 m. SW. Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness, par. Urquhart. Alt. 2700 ft.

Mealhada, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. Aveiro, 13 m. N. Coimbra.

Mealo, part of par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Hayton and M.**

Mealrigg, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Waver, 9 m. NE. Maryport, 2½ m. NW. Baggrow stn. See **Langrigg.**

Mealsgate, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 11½ m. E. by N. Maryport, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly.; has coal-mining. PMT.O.

Mealy Mountains, hill-chain in Labrador, Brit. N. America, the loftiest near its E. ct., between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. They are mostly of mica slate, and wooded nearly to their summits. Estimated height, 1480 ft.

Meanamber Logan Stone, Eng., Cornwall, 3½ m. NNW. Helston.

Meanee, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Hawke's Bay, 5 m. from Napier. P. <1500.

Meani, mt., on the W. frontier of Natal, in about 28° S. Alt. 7200 ft.

Meano, Arabic **Wina,** bay, W. ct. Morocco, in 28° 30′ N.

Meaño, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Cambados. P. <4000.

Meanus, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Bruff, co. Limerick.

Meanwood, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Leeds par., PM.O. P. <1500.

Mearah, place named in O. T. See **El Mogheiriyeh.**

Meare, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 3 m. WNW. Glastonbury, with a stn. (**Ashcot and M.**) on the M. R. and L. & SW. R., PM.O.; 8333 ac. P. <1500.

Meares Islands, group of small isls., Eastern Archipelago, in Celebes Sea, to the S. of Mindanao I., in about 4½° N.

Mearim, tn., Brazil. See **Victoria.**

Mearim, riv., Brazil, Maranhão, flows on the whole NE. then N. into the Guajahu, which it enters in 3° 40′ S., 44° 30′ W.; navigable by steamers from Barra do Corda, 70 m. E. Chapada.

Mearley, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. SE. Clitheroe. P. <250.

Mearns, par., Scot., E. Renfrewshire, 6½ m. SE. by S. Paisley, and 2½ m. SW. by W. Busby stn.; 10,281 ac. P. <3500; vil. (**Newton M.**) P. <1000.

Mears Ashby, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. W. by S. Wellingborough, PM.O. P. <500.

Measach, Falls of, Scot., Ross-shire, 4½ m. SSE. of the head of Loch Broom, on the E. headwater of the riv. Broom.

Measham, par., Eng., in a detached part of Derbyshire, S. div., 8½ m. SE. by S. Burton, on the M. R. and L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Meath, co., with a small coast-line, in the middle of the E. ct. of Ire., prov. Leinster, between Louth on the N. and Dublin on the S., divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Deece, Lower	20,069	1,734
Deece, Upper	28,680	1,994
Duleek, Lower	37,717	6,316
Duleek, Upper	28,466	2,902
Dunboyne	16,782	1,518
Fore	42,520	5,937
Kells, Lower	36,148	5,150
Kells, Upper	49,525	8,354
Lune	39,329	5,506
Morgallion	31,489	3,575
Moyfenrath, Lower	40,401	6,119
Moyfenrath, Upper	31,713	3,550
Navan, Lower	25,838	7,779
Navan, Upper	17,649	2,335
Ratoath	35,696	2,690
Skreen	40,835	4,186
Slane, Lower	26,230	3,446
Slane, Upper	29,212	3,896
Total, Meath	578,298[1]	76,987

[1] Exclusive of 1629 ac. under the larger rivers and lakes.

The surface is generally level, with some heights towards W. and NW., and forms part of the great carboniferous limestone plain of Ireland, overlain however with glacial drift. The soil is very fertile, being in most parts a rich loam, in others sandy. Except in the N., where corn and green crops are extensively grown, the staple industry is grazing cattle for the English market. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12.) The chief rivers are the Boyne (cutting the county into equal parts) and its trib., the Blackwater. The Royal Canal forms the southern border of M., which is also served by the Dublin and Meath Rly., and the Midland Great Western Rly. In ancient times the prov. or sub-kingdom of M., extended from the Shannon to the Irish Sea, and included Westmeath together with portions of Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Longford, Monaghan, and Armagh, Tara being the royal seat; and round towers (Kells and Donoughmore), sculptured crosses, and monastic ruins still remain. The county returns two members to Parliament (divs. N. and S.), and is in M. diocese, with portions in Armagh and Kilmore. Navan, Kells, and Trim are the only towns (1891) of P. <1000; assizes held at Trim, the county town. P. (1891) 76,990. See **Ireland,** table.

Meathop and Ulpha, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the W. of the estuary of the Kent, div. and 9 m. SW. by S. Kendal, 2½ m. NE. by N. Grange stn. P. <250.

Meaux, the ancient *Jatinum,* afterwards *Meldi,* tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arr. M., on the Marne, 25 m. E. by N. Paris, with bishopric, sugar-works, foundry, steel-works, cheese trade, and important flour trade for the supply of Paris. It was taken by the English in 1520, after a siege of five months. P. 11,400.

Meaux Abbey, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Meux.**

Meavy, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 9 m. NNE. Plymouth, 1 m. S. Dousland stn.; has remains of an old mansion, the residence of Sir Francis Drake. P.O. P. <500.

Mebarraz, tn., Arabia. See **Mubarraz.**

Mecca, city, Arabia, cap. prov. Hejaz, dist. Belud-ul-Haram, one of the two holy cities of the Mohammedans, situated in a valley about 800 paces broad, running N. to S. then SW., in 21° 28′ N., 40° 15′ E. It has several mosques, and a temple which surrounds the *Kaaba,* a small square edifice, the foundation of which is attributed by the Mohammedans to Abraham. On one of its angles is the black stone, an object of veneration to all Mussulmans, who alone are privileged to enter the city, and who are expected to make a pilgrimage hither at least once in their lives. At the time of the pilgrimage M. presents the appearance of an immense fair, where are assembled Malays, Tartars, Persians, Arabians, Turks, Africans, and others, who repair to the holy Mount Arafat, 3 m. distant, on which Mohammed prayed. The number of pilgrims has greatly decreased of late years, and the population of M. is becoming less in proportion. It has no industry; the only manufactures are of chaplets. Provisions, and even water, are imported from a distance. The famous balm of M. is brought from the interior of Arabia. M. is the birthplace of Mohammed, and the cradle of the Mussulman creed. It was taken by the Wahabis in 1803, but restored to the Pasha of Egypt (Mehemet Ali) in 1833, whose son Ibrahim became Sheik El Haram. Since the time of the Abbaside Caliphs (8th century), unbelievers have been strictly prohibited from entering the city, but about fifteen Europeans at different times have succeeded in entering it, among others Richard (afterwards Sir R. F.) Burton in 1853, and Dr. C. Snouck Hurgronje in 1885, who estimated the population at 60,000.

Meccatina Islands, two small isls., Canada, Quebec, off N. shore Gulf of St. Lawrence, the larger in 50° 35′ N., 59° 20′ W.

Mecha Krasivaya, riv., middle Russia, govts. Tula and Tambov, r. bk. trib. of Don; thickly populated. Length, 135 m.

Mechanic Falls, vil., U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., 36 m. NW. Portland by rail; has noted paper-mills. P. <1500.

Mechanicsburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Champaign co., 31 m. W. by N. Columbus. P. <1500.

Mechanicsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cumberland co., 6 m. SW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <4000.

Mechanics' Settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Kings co., 11 m. from Penobsquis.

Mechanicstown, vil., U.S., Maryland, Frederick co., 56 m. m. NW. Baltimore; near it are the Catoctin blast-furnaces. P. <1500.

Mechanicsville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cedar co., 20 m. E. by S. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Mechanicsville, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., on the r. bk. of the Hudson R., 14 m. NNW. Troy. P. <3000.

Mechanicsville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Knox co. P. <1500.

Mechelen, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, 8 m. N. Maastricht. P. <2000.

Mechelen, or **Mecheln,** city, Belgium. See **Malines.**

Mechernich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 9 m. NE. Schleiden, with lead mines and foundries. P. <5000.

Mechet Ali, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Nejef.**

Mechin, vil., Canada. See **Dalibaire.**

Mechlin, city, Belgium, a corruption of the Flemish name of **Malines** (*q.v.*).

Mecklenburg (named derived from Mikilinburg = large castle), country in N. Germany, consisting of two independent gd.-duchies, M.-Schwerin and M.-Strelitz, which form part of the German Empire. M.-Schwerin is situated between 53° 4′ and 54° 22′ N. lat., and 10° 36′ and 13° 11′ E. long.; there are also two enclaves in Brandenburg and one in M.-Strelitz. The second gd.-duchy, M.-Strelitz, consists of two parts, viz., the duchy of Strelitz and the principality of Ratzeburg. The former is situated between 53° 9′ and 53° 7′ N. lat., and 12° 40′ and 13° 57′ E. long.; and the latter between 53° 40′ and 53° 54′ N. lat., and 10° 45′ and 11° 5′ E. long. As both gd.-duchies represent a physical and ethnographical unity, they are treated together in this article. M. is situated between the Oder and the Elbe, and forms part of the N. German Plain. The country is, however, not altogether flat, being traversed by the Baltic Lake Plateau (*q.v.*), with its numerous lakes. The rivers of M. flow partly to the Baltic, partly to the Elbe. The most important of the former are the Warnow and Recknitz, whilst the Stecknitz, Sude, and Elde (*q.v.*) are tribs. of the Elbe. The Müritz Havel, the New Elde, the Friedrich Franz, and the New Canal are the most important canals. The climate of M. is moderate, and differs but little from that of other parts of N. Germany, the springs being cold and the summers temperate on account of the vicinity of the Baltic. M. is chiefly an agricultural country, 57 per cent. of the area of M.-Schwerin, and 48 per cent. of that of M.-Strelitz being arable land. The most fertile districts are the NW. parts of the country. Cereals are the principal produce, rye, wheat, barley, and oats yielding large crops. The cultivation of potatoes, beet-root, flax, and hemp is likewise of very great importance. Cattle-rearing, sheep and pig breeding are also in a flourishing state, and the M. breeds of horses are renowned for their strength and endurance. Forests abounding in game cover 19 per cent. of the surface of M. They are scattered over the country, but are most extensive in the S. of M.-Strelitz, and the part of M.-Schwerin N., NE., and NW. of the Plauer-See (Lake of Plau). The numerous lakes and rivers abound in fish, and fishing is a remunerative occupation for many of the inhabitants. The mineral production of M. is very limited. Lignite is found near Malliss, salt at Sülze, and gypsum at Lübtheen. The Baltic Sea and the Müritz Lake [**Baltic Lake Plateau**] yield amber. Peat occurs in large quantities, but its use is limited. The industries of M. are in a backward state, spirits, beer, beet-sugar, cigars, textiles, and machinery being the only manufactures worth mentioning. Agricultural products, cattle, horses, sheep, and wool are exported in large quantities; while coal, iron, sugar, salt, wine, beer, and manufactures are the principal imports. The chief towns and trading places are Schwerin, Wismar, Rostock, Güstrow, Old and New Strelitz, and New Brandenburg. The population consists of two elements: the nobility and the inhabitants of the towns are mostly Germans (Low Saxonian tribe), whilst the peasants are Germanised Slavs. German is spoken everywhere, the Low German dialect prevailing. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. The original inhabitants of M. were the Vandals, who left the shores of the Baltic during the Peoples' Migration. In the 6th century the country was occupied by Slav tribes (Obotrites, Leutitians, Redarians), and it was only after a great many efforts of various German emperors and princes that the country was finally reconquered by the Germans in the middle of the 12th century, and from that time M. belonged to the old German Empire until the dissolution of the latter in 1806. Both duchies took part in the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808, were made gd.-duchies in 1815, and joined the new German Empire in 1871. Area of M.-Schwerin 5080 sq. m., P. (1890) 578,000; area of M.-Strelitz 1131 sq. m., P. (1890) 98,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Mecklenburg, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on S. frontier, crossed in W. by 81° W., and bounded on W. by Catawba R.

Mecklenburg, co., U.S., Virginia, on the S. frontier, crossed in the E. by 78° W., traversed by the Roanoke R.

Mecosta, vil., U.S., Michigan, M. co., which is N. of 43° N., and W. of 85° W., traversed by the Muskegon R. P. <1500.

Medak, tn., India, Haidarábád, on a trib. of the Manjira R., 48 m. N. by W. Haidarábád. P. (1881) 7000.

Medanos, Istmo de, N. ct. Venezuela, unites Paraguana Penin. to the mainland, forming part of the E. side of the Gulf of Maracaibo.

Medbourne, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 11 m. SSW. Oakham, on the G. N. R., P.M.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Holt**) P. <500.

Meddeho, or **Meddo,** vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 16 m. SW. by S. Enschede. P. <2000.

Medden, riv., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Meden.**

Mede, riv., Eng. See **Medina.**

Mede, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 14 m. NNE. Alessandria. P. <5000.

Medea, the ancient *Lamida,* tn., Algeria, 37 m. SW. by S. Algiers, cap. arr. M.; surrounded by extensive vineyards, on the route between Algiers and Laghwat; taken by the French in 1830. Alt. 3002 ft. Mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 25.88 in. P. <4000.

Medeat, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Midyad.**

Medeba, place named in O. T. See **Mâdeba.**

Medebach, comm., Prussia, in the SE. of prov. Westphalia, circle Brilon, 27 m. N. Marburg. P. <3000.

Medellin, city, Colombia, cap. Antioquia, 150 m. NW. Bogotá, situated at the foot of Mount Santa Elena, on the Porce, an affluent of the Cauca; an entrepôt for the produce of a considerable extent of country, and mining centre (the dep. being the richest in gold and silver of the republic). Seat of a bishop. Has a university and mint. A railway is in progress to connect it with the Magdalena at Puerto Berrio. Founded in 1675, and after Bogotá the most populous and commercial town of the republic. Alt. about 5000 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1875–79), yr. 70.5° F. P. (including dist.) 50,000.

Medellin, riv., Mexico, state Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 m. S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 m.

Medellin, vil. and bathing-resort, Mexico, Vera Cruz, 9 m. S. Vera Cruz; founded by Fernand Cortez, and named by him after his birthplace in Spain. P. <2000.

Medellin, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 56 m. Badajoz, on the l. bk. of the Guadiana; birthplace of Fernand Cortez, 1485. P. <2000.

Medemblik, maritime tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the N. ct., 18 m. NE. by E. Alkmaar. P. (comm.) <3000.

Meden, or **Medden,** riv., Eng., Nottinghamshire, flows NE., partly on the frontier of Derbyshire, and ultimately unites with the Maun to form the Idle, about 6 m. SW. by S. Retford.

Medenau, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 11 m. W. by N. Königsberg. In 1254 scene of the victory of Ottokar of Bohemia over the people of Samland. P. <2000.

Medevi, vil., S. Sweden, prov. (län) Östergotland, 47 m. WNW. Norrköping, on the NE. shore of Lake Wetter, with mineral waters and establishments for invalids. P. <2000.

Medfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 17½ m. SW. Boston. P. <1500.

Medford, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 5 m. NNW. Boston. P. (1880) 7600; (1890) 11,100.

Medford, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 22 m. S. by W. Trenton. P. <1500.

Medford, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Jackson co., 70 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state.

Medford, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Taylor co., 122 m. WNW. of the head of Green Bay. Alt. 1413 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Medge Hall, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the M. S. & L. R., 7 m. S. Goole.

Medgidia (mejidia), tn., Roumania, Dobruja, prov. Constanţa, 14 m. SE. by E. Chernavoda. P. <2000.

Medgyes, Hungarian, in German **Mediasch,** royal free tn., with magistracy, Hungary, on the Nagy-Küküllö, 25 m NNE. Hermannstadt. Alt. 1115 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.0° F., Jan. 23.7°, Aug. 68.4°. P. 6800.

Medgyes-Bodzás, Hungary. See **Megyes-Bodzás.**

Media. See **Irak-Ajemi.**

Media, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 10 m. W. Philadelphia. P. <3000.

Mediasch, Hungary. See **Medgyes.**

Medical Lake, vil., U.S., Washington, Spokane co., 15 m. WSW. Spokane Falls, with lake containing a great variety of healing minerals, for the relief of rheumatism, catarrh, and diseases of the skin and stomach. Length, 1½ m.

Medicina, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 15 m. E. by S. Bologna. P. <3000.

Medicine Hat, tn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 660 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. Alt. 2136 ft. Mean temp. (5½ yrs., 1883–88), yr. 40.0° F., Jan. 1.4°, July 68.3°; mean rfall. (5 yrs., 1884–88), 9.3 in.; snowfall, 18.9 in. P. (1885) 732; (1891) 1316.

Medicine Lodge, city, U.S., Kansas, Barber co., on Medicine Lodge Creek, 200 m. SW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Medico, the ancient *Osteodes,* islet, Sicily, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, NW. of Ustica.

Medika, tn., equatorial Africa, in the British possession of the Gold Coast, on the r. bk. of the Volta.

Medina, in composition *Medinet,* Arabic, 'city' or 'metropolis.' Frequent in Spanish place-names, which contain also Spanish elements.

Medi'na, Arab **Medinet-al-Nabi,** one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans, Arabia, in the Hejaz, 255 m. N. Mecca, and 240 m. NE. the port of Jedda, on the Red Sea; it is partly walled, and has a fort, the chief stronghold of the Hejaz, and is surrounded on three sides by mountains. Mohammed, driven from Mecca, fled to M. in 622, and from this epoch, called the *Hejira* or *Hejra,* the Mohammedans reckon dates. M. was the cap. of the Arabian empire under Mohammed, who died there in 632. The great mosque, *Al Haram,* on the reputed spot where Mohammed died, is smaller than that of Mecca, and there are several minor mosques, but no other public buildings. Alt. nearly 3310 ft. P. 15,000 (?).

Medina, vil., Colombia, Cundinamarca, 52 m. E. Bogotá.

Medina, formerly the *Mede,* small stream, Eng., Hampshire,

Isle of Wight, flows N. through the island, forms an estuary at Newport, and enters Spithead between East and West Cowes. It is navigable to Newport, 4 m. inland.

Medina (French **Médine**), stn., French W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Senegal, below Felu Falls, 354 m. ESE. (575 m. by river) St. Louis, in 14° 21′ N., 11° 30′ W., connected with Kayes by rail; it is composed of a spacious fort and native village.

Medina, vil., U.S., New York, Orleans co., 34 m. NE. by E. Buffalo. P. <5000.

Medina, vil., U.S., Ohio, cap. M. co., 27 m. SSW. Cleveland. P. <3000.

Medina, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 29° N., crossed by 99° W.

Medinaceli, vil., Spain, prov. and 40 m. S. Soria, cap. dist. M. P. (comm.) <2000.

Medi'na de las Torres, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Zafra. P. <4000.

Medina del Campo, tn., Spain, prov. and 26 m. SSW. Valladolid, cap. dist. M. del C. P. (comm.) 5600.

Medina de Rioseco, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. NW. Valladolid, cap. dist. M. de R., on the Sequillo, where it is joined by the Canal de Campos. P. (comm.) <5000.

Medina-Sidónia, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, cap. dist. M.-S., 20 m. SE. Jerez. P. (comm.) 11,700.

Medineh, El, Upper Egypt. See **Medinet-el-Fayum.**

Medinet Abu, Upper Egypt. See **Thebes.**

Medinet-al-Nabi, city, Arabia. See **Medina.**

Medinet-el-Fayum, the ancient *Arsinöe,* tn., Upper Egypt, cap. prov. Fayum, on the Bahr Yusuf or Canal of Joseph, 55 m. SSW. Cairo, connected by rail with El-Wasta on the Nile; has several Coptic churches, mosques, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Alt. 75 ft. (Whitehouse). P. (1882) 25,800.

Mediolanum, ancient tn., France. See **Saintes.**

Mediolanum, city, Italy. See **Milan.**

Mediterranean Sea, the ancient *Mare Internum,* also the *Great Sea* of the Bible, an inland sea, enclosed E. by Asia, S. by Africa, and N. by Europe, communicating with the Atlantic on the W. by the Strait of Gibraltar, and with the Sea of Marmora on the NE. by the Dardanelles. The Tyrrhenian, Ionian, Adriatic, and Ægean Seas are branches separating the great peninsulas of southern Europe and Asia Minor. The M. receives the drainage of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa. Principal rivers: Ebro, Rhone, Po, Arno, and Tiber in Europe, and Nile in Africa. The M. is divided into two sections, an E. and a W., by Italy, Sicily, and the submarine ridge called Adventure Bank, between Sicily and Cape Bon in Africa. The deep W. basin, over 1350 fathoms, extends between Sardinia and Corsica in the E. and the Balearic Is. in the W., stretching S. of the latter in an elongated triangle to the SE. of Cape Gata. This area is subdivided into two smaller depressions, respectively E. and S., of the Balearic Is., the greatest depth (1722 fathoms) being found W. of Sardinia. The **deepest soundings** in the M. (2406 fathoms) were found by the 'Pola' expedition in 1891 between Malta and Crete, in lat. 35° 44′ 20″ N., long. 21° 44′ 50″ E. This depression has been named the 'Pola Deep.' Another depression (2110 fathoms) occurs E. of Rhodes. If the surface of the M. were lowered 100 fathoms, Italy and Sicily would be united to Africa, and the Bosporus would be closed; if lowered 250 fathoms, the Strait of Gibraltar would be replaced by an isthmus; and if lowered 500 fathoms, the Balearic Is. would be united to Spain. The bottom configuration indicates that there must formerly have been continuous land between the N. and S. shores, and this is confirmed by the fossil remains of elephants, hippopotami, &c., found in Malta and Sicily. The salinity of the M. is greater than that of the ocean, owing to the excess of evaporation over precipitation and river supply (see **Gibraltar, Strait of**). The degree of salinity is most variable near the surface, less variable, but slightly higher, in the E. than in the W. basin. The average **specific gravity** is about 1.029, as compared with 1.028 in the Atlantic; it diminishes, as a rule, from the surface to a depth of about 800 or 1000 fathoms, and then increases towards the bottom. The waters of the M. are noted for their deep blue colour, and also, especially in the E., for great transparency. Temperature is subject to seasonal variations to a depth of about 50 fathoms; below this it is almost constant at 56° F., even to the greatest depths. This is in accordance with the general law as to temperature which prevails in basins cut off from free communication with the ocean. As to the climate generally, see **Europe.** Among **local winds** may be mentioned the *mistral* and *bora,* both strong, cold, dry, northerly winds, the former occurring from the mouth of the Ebro to Genoa, but prevailing especially round Marseilles, the latter (the *bora*) from Trieste along the whole coast of Dalmatia; the *sirocco,* a violent and dry, but hot, parching, and dust-laden southerly wind, experienced chiefly in Malta and Sicily, but occasionally as far N. as Rome; the *leveche,* a similar wind occurring on the SE. of Spain, occasionally, though seldom, as far W. as Malaga; the *solano,* generally a moist E. wind, visiting the same regions; and the *etesian winds* (called by the modern Greeks *meltemia*), northerly winds blowing in the eastern parts of the sea, chiefly in late summer and autumn. The M. is a nearly tideless sea. At Venice there is a rise of from 1 to 2 ft. in spring tides; but, except during the *bora,* the **tides** in the Adriatic are scarcely perceptible; at Zante the rise is less than 6 in. In many narrow channels and arms there is a sensible flow and ebb; but the only well-marked tidal phenomena are observed in the Lesser Syrtis, particularly at Jerba, where the rise and fall varies from 3 to 8 ft. As regards the **fauna,** a marked feature is the scarcity of life in the deeper parts; this desert character is attributed by Dr. Natterer to the want of circulation, and not to any deficiency in the chemical constituents of the waters. Other observations have suggested the theory that the scarcity of life is due to the absence of rocks or other inequalities to which the stationary forms might attach themselves, as cables, after lying for some time on the sea-floor, have been found covered with tubicular annelids, polyps, &c. Fish are abundant, especially tunny, anchovies, pilchards, and mackerel; and the finest coral and sponge are procured. The larger cetacea are occasionally met with. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, various molluscs, including the pearl oyster, have migrated inwards from the Red Sea. The fauna of the M. is similar in character to that of the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic Ocean. A large part of the sea-bottom is covered with a yellowish mud, but in some parts a crust, chiefly calcareous and siliceous, is formed, varying in thickness from 0.59 to 3.15 in. Greatest length on a line ESE., 2330 m.; breadth, on a meridian through Corsica and Sardinia, 495 m.; between Sicily and Cape Bon, 85 m.; including the Adriatic, 1,007,220 sq. m., excluding the Adriatic, 955,000 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 620; 1872, p. 121; 1877, map and text; *Geog. Jour.*, vol. iii. p. 138; *Bull. Soc. Geog. Paris,* 1882, pp. 93–130, and map.

Mediuro, or **Majuro,** isl., Marshall Archipelago, Oceania, in the SW. of the Ratak group.

Medlar with Wesham, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 7 m. E. Blackpool, 2 m. NNW. Kirkham stn. P. <2000.

Medmenham (mĕd'nam), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, 11½ m. WNW. Windsor, 3 m. WSW. Great Marlow. P. <500.

Medo, dist., Portuguese E. Africa, between the Msalu and Mtepwesi Rivs., crossed by 12⅓° S., 39⅓° E.; contains coal. Railway projected to connect it with Pomba Bay.

Médoc, an old dist., France, in NW. of Guienne, now forms the NW. part of dep. Gironde, on the W. shore of the estuary of the Gironde; fertile in the finest growths of claret wines.

Medole, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 18 m. NW. Mantua, on the Osone. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796, and by the Italians in 1866. P. <2000.

Medomsley, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 10½ m. SW. by W. Newcastle, 1 m. SE. by E. Ebchester stn.; has coal-mining. PM.O. P. 5300.

Medora, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Billings co., 70 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the state.

Medsted, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 12 m. ENE. Winchester, 1½ m. NNW. of its stn. (**Medstead**) on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. (**Medstead**). P. <500.

Medua, or **San Giovanni di Medua,** small seapt., Turkey, Albania, vilayet and 17 m. S. by E. Skutari, to the N. of the mouth of the Drin; railway from here to Verisovits, on the Üsküb-Mitrovitsa line, proposed.

Medum, site, Egypt, on the heights to the W. of the Nile, to the E. of the Fayum, in 29° 25′ N., with tomb and temple of Senefru, the father of Cheops.

Medunta, tn., France. See **Mantes.**

Medvedja, vil., Servia, circle Kruševac (krushevats). P. <3000.

Medyed, Russian, 'bear.'

Medvyedevskoye, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 52 m. W. of Stavropol; chief town of dist. P. <5000.

Medvyeditsa, riv., SE. Russia, l. bk. trib. of middle Don, which it joins at Ust-Medvyeditsa, after a course of 425 m., to SW., through Saratov and Don provs.; important channel for navigation.

Medvyedovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, 30 m. N. Ekaterinodar, on highway to Yeisk. P. 8500.

Medvyezhii Islands, Russia, Arctic Ocean, to the N. of Kolyma Bay; the western island is named Krestovskiy.

Medway (*Vaga*), riv., Eng., Kent, formed by the union of the Eden and Tun, in the SW. of the county, flows NE. past Tunbridge (to this place navigable for canal barges with a draught of about 3 ft. 6 in.) to Maidstone, to which place it is navigable for ordinary barges, carrying about 130 tons, with a draught of about 6 ft., then N. to Rochester, to which sea-going ships ascend. Below Rochester it forms an estuary, the winding channel of which opens ENE. into the Thames at Sheerness between the isls. of Grain and Sheppey.

Medway, parl. div., in the N. of Kent, Eng. P. (1891) 64,900.

Medway, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 23 m. NW. Taunton. P. <3000.

Medyn Salih, vil., Arabia, about 150 m. NNW. Medina, one of the *kellas,* or fortified stations, on the caravan route from Damascus to Mecca. It occupies a plain, 16 m. long and 16 m.

broad, encompassed by sandstone precipices, which contains the site of El Hijr (or Hejr), a city frequently mentioned in the Koran as the place where the prophet Salih preached to the unbelieving people till a judgment fell upon them (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1884, p. 384).

Medyñ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 38 m. NW. Kaluga. P. 8140.

Meean Meer, at one time **Hasilmpur,** cant., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 5 m. SSE. Lahore, headquarters of Lahore military division. Unhealthy station; the cantonments stand on a dreary plain, growing greener as canal irrigation extends. P. (1881) 18,400.

Meeker, co., U.S., Minnesota, W. of 94° W., crossed in the S. by 45° N.

Meeker, settlement, U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 33 m. ENE. Olympia.

Meelagh, Lough, lake, Ire., in the N. of co. Roscommon, 5⅜ m. NW. Leitrim, 164 ft. above sea-level.

Meelbegh, Lake, Newfoundland, in 48° 10′ N., 55° W., drained S. into Fortune Bay.

Meelick, par., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, on the r. bk. of the Shannon, 7½ m. NW. by W. Parsonstown, 4 m. from Banagher stn., P.O.; 4115 ac. P. <500.

Meelick, par., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 12 m. ENE. Castlebar, P.O.; 8062 ac. P. <3000.

Meelick, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Clonaslee.

Meelin, tn., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 23 m. SE. by E. Listowel, 4 m. from Newmarket stn., P.O. P. <250.

Meelnagh, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. N. Ballaghkeen; 4189 ac. P. <750.

Meenaclady, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dists. Gweedore and Tory Island.

Meenagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Coal Island.

Meenaneary, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, 3 m. from Carrick, P.O. P. <250.

Meencargagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Cloghan.

Meen Glas, stn., Ire., co. Donegal, on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Joint Rly., 4 m. from Stranorlar, P.O. (**Meenglass**).

Meenlaragh, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 8 m. from Falcarragh, P.O. P. <250.

Meens, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Boherboy.

Meer, Mere, Teutonic, 'a lake,' 'sea,' or 'marsh.'

Meer, vil., Africa. See **Maer.**

Meerane, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Glauchau, 9 m. N. Zwickau; chief industry manufacture of woollen and silk goods. P. (1871) 19,200; (1890) 22,400.

Meerbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 2½ m. N. Leek. P. <750.

Meerhout, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout, 4 m. SSW. Moll, near the l. bk. of the Grand Nèthe. P. <5000.

Meering, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, on the Trent, 7½ m. N. Newark. P. <250.

Meersbrook Bank, PM.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. S. Sheffield.

Meersburg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, on the NE. shore of the Lake of Constance, 6 m. ENE. Constance. P. <2000.

Meerssen, comm., Holland, prov. Limburg, 4 m. NE. by E. Maastricht. P. <4000.

Meerut, cantonment and municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. M., 39 m. NE. Delhi, half-way between the Ganges and the Jumna, on the Grand Trunk Road, and Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rly. Headquarters of a military division; the cantonments stand N. of the city. Scene of the first outbreak in the mutiny of 1857. Alt. 737 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., Jan. 57°, June 92°; rfall., yr. 28.5 in., June–Sept. 24 in., July–Aug. 16.4 in. P. (1872) 79,400; (1891) 73,600; Hindus, 36,400; Moham. 35,700; total including cantonment, 119,400.

Meerveld, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. NNW. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Meesden, par., Eng., on the E. border of Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 14½ m. NE. by N. Hertford, 5 m. ENE. Buntingford stn. P. <250.

Meeth, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 13 m. SE. by S. Bideford. P. <250.

Meeting of the Waters, Ire., co. Wicklow. See **Ovoca.**

Meffam, par., Eng., Kent. See **Meopham.**

Mefur, isl., Oceania. See **Mafor.**

Megale, in composition *Megalo,* Greek, 'great.' See *Megas.*

Megalē Dēlos (megali dhilo), isl., Greece. See **Dēlos.**

Megalokastron, Turkey, Crete. See **Candia.**

Megalokhorion, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, in the SW. of the Gulf of Ægina, 31 m. E. Nauplia. P. <2000.

Megalonisi, small isl., on the W. side of Mitilini (Mytilēnē) I. (*q.v.*), with a lighthouse at its N. end, in the Bay of Sigri.

Megalopolis, vil., Greece, Arcadia, 16 m. WSW. Tripolis. P. <2000.

Meganēsion, one of the Ionian Is., Mediterranean, off the end of the E. ct. of Leukas. Area about 9 sq. m.

Megantic. 1. Co., Canada, Quebec, S. of the St. Lawrence, crossed in the S. by 46° N., in the middle by 71½° W. **2.** A lake in the SE. of the prov., between Compton and Beauce co., 86 m. S. by E. Quebec, drained N. by the Chaudière R., with the village of **Lake M.** (*q.v.*) on its N. shore. **3.** A mountain, Compton co., 93 m. S. Quebec.

Megara, vil., anciently an important city, Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 20 m. W. Athens, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina opposite Salamis. Birthplace of Euclid. P. 6200.

Megas, Megale, in composition *Megalo,* Greek, 'great.'

Megen, tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the l. bk. of the Maas, 14 m. NE. Bois le Duc. P. <2000.

Megget, part of par., Scot. See **Lyne and Megget.**

Megget Water, rivulet, Scot., Peeblesshire, flows E. into St. Mary's Loch.

Meghná, estuary of the Bengal delta, receiving the united stream of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, also the waters of the Surma, Brit. India, an important boundary between the two halves of E. Bengal, entering the sea by four principal mouths, enclosing the three great isls. of Dakshin Shahbazpur, Hatia, and Sandwip; navigable at all seasons for the largest native boats and river-steamers; but navigation is at times rendered difficult, and even dangerous, by the violence of the bore, which is nearly 20 ft. in height, moving at the rate of 15 m. an hour.

Megiddo, place named in O. T. See **Mujedd'a.**

Megras, Las, sub-port of Almeria, Spain, on the coast of prov. Almeria, facing SE.

Meguenha, riv., Africa. See **Crocodile.**

Megyes-Bodzás, comm., Hungary, co. Árad, 29 m. NNW. Ó-Árad. P. <4000.

Mehádia, the ancient *Ad Mediam,* market-tn. and fashionable, much-frequented watering-place, Hungary, prov. Croatia-Slavonia, 15 m. N. Orsova. The hot baths of M., or Herculesbad, near this, were known to the Romans. P. <3000.

Mehaigne, riv., Belgium, l. bk. trib. of the Meuse, almost entirely in the prov. of Namur, small part in Brabant.

Mehala, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, W. suburb of Temesvar. P. <5000.

Mehallet-Abu-Ali, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Gharbiye, 2 m. E. Mehallet-el-Kebir. P. <4000.

Mehallet Damenne, tn., Lower Egypt, 31 m. SW. by S. Damietta. P. <4000.

Mehallet-el-Kebir, or **Mehala-el-Kobra,** the ancient *Cynopolis,* tn., Lower Egypt, cap. prov. Gharbiye, 45 m. SW. Damietta, 16 m. NE. Tanta; has manufactures of cotton and sal-ammoniac. P. 27,800.

Mehallet-Marhum, tn., Egypt, prov. Gharbiye. P. 7200.

Mehallet-Ruh (or **Roh**), vil., Egypt, 9 m. NE. Tanta, at the crossing-place of the railways from Damietta to Tanta, and Desuk to Zifte.

Mehar, municip., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 82 m. SSW. Jacobábád. Fevers are prevalent. Max. temp. (3 yrs.), 88.7° F.; rfall. (1874), 3.17 in. P. (1881) <2000.

Mehedia, or **Mehedieh,** small seapt., on the W. ct. of Morocco, at the mouth of the Sebu, 21 m. NE. by N. Rabat.

Mehidpar, tn. and military stn., Central India, 55 m. N. by W. Indore. In 1817 the British gained a decisive victory over the Maráthás near M. P. 8300; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 2700.

Mehkar, tn., India, Berar, dist. Buldáná, 94 m. SW. by W. Amráoti. P. 5100; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1100.

Mehlis, vil., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle Ohrdruf, 20 m. S. by W. Gotha, 1½ m. WNW. Zella. P. <4000.

Mehlsack, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Braunsberg, 30 m. E. by N. Elbing. P. <4000.

Mehmadábád, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaira, 15 m. SSE. Ahmadábád. P. 7800; Hindus, 6000.

Mehomia, or **Meomiya,** Turkish; **Razlog,** Servian, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 55 m. S. by E. Sofia, on a plateau commanding a magnificent view of the Yel-tepé. Alt. 2715 ft. P. 8400; Christians, 4700; Moham. 3500 (G.).

Mehun-sur-Yevre, the ancient *Magdunum,* tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 9 m. NW. by W. Bourges; has large manufactures of porcelain, and trade in cheese. P. 5500.

Melafarkein, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Mayafarkein.**

Mela Ponte, vil., Brazil. See **Pyrenopolis.**

Meiderich, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ruhrort, 10 m. W. Essen; has iron and steel industries. P. (1871) 9100; (1890) 20,400.

Meienburg, or **Meyenburg,** tn., Prussia, in the NW. of Brandenburg, 35 m. W. Neu-Strelitz. P. <2000.

Meifod, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 5 m. NW. by W. Welshpool, 4 m. SSW. Bryngwyn stn., PMT.O.; 12,925 ac. P. <1500.

Meig, riv., Scot., Ross-shire, rises on the S. of Mount Moruisg, and flows on the whole ENE. into the Conan, which it joins about 2 m. below Loch Luichart.

Meigle, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. NE. by E. Coupar Angus, on the C. R. P. <750.

Meigs, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., on the Ohio, crossed in the S. by 39° N.

Meigs, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the SE., E. of 85° W., and N. of 36° N., bounded on the E. by the Tennessee.

Meikle, in place-names, 'great.' See *Mickle.*

Meikle Earnock, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 1½ m. SW. by S. Hamilton.

Meikleour, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 4 m. W. Coupar Angus, 1½ m. N. by W. Cargill stn., P.O.

Meikle Ross, penin., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 m. SSW. Kirkcudbright.

Meikle Says Law, hill, Scot. See **Lammermuir Hills.**

Meikle Wartle (or **Warthill**), vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 6½ m. NW. by W. Inverurie, with stn. (**Wartle**) on G. N. of S. R., P.O. (**M. W.**), and P.O. (**Warthill**).

Meiktila, dist. and cantonment, Upper Burma, 80 m. S. by W. Mandalay, 12 m. W. by S. M. Road railway station.

Meilen, comm., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. SE. by S. Zürich, on the N. side of Lake Zürich. P. <3000.

Meiling, pass, China, in the N. of prov. Kwangtung (*q.v.*), leading into prov. Kiangsi.

Meinerzhagen, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Altena, 23 m. SE. by E. Barmen. P. <3000.

Meiningen, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle M., on the Werra R., 32 m. NW. Koburg. Chief edifice an ancient palace, *Elisabethenburg*, with picture-gallery and library of 60,000 volumes; cap. of duchy since 1680. P. 12,000.

Meir, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, near Blyth Bridge, on N. Staffordshire Rly.

Meira, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. and 12 m. NW. of Fonsagrada. P. <5000.

Meirelbeke, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and N. suburb of Ghent. P. <5000.

Meiringen, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 12 m. S. by W. Sarnen, in the Hasli-thal. Alt. 1950–1970 ft. P. <3000.

Meis, isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Kastelorizo.**

Meis, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. and 12 m. NE. of Cambados. P. <5000.

Meisenheim, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., M. circle, on riv. Glan, 21 m. SW. by S. Bingen. P. <2000.

Meissen (probably from Upper Lusatian *mižny*, 'an adjective meaning 'frontier,' in the 10th century *Misni;* formerly in English **Misnia**), tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle M., on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 14 m. NW. by W. Dresden; built partly on two heights, the Schlossberg and the Afraberg, on the former of which stands the cathedral, and beside it the Albrechtsburg, a building noted for its magnificent frescoes, and in which the manufacture of the so-called 'Dresden' china was carried on from 1710–1863. The royal porcelain factory is now in the Triebisch valley. The town contains a monument to Böttger, who here discovered the art of making porcelain in 1705. The town owes its origin to a castle founded in 928 by Henry I. ('the Fowler') as a frontier defence against the Wends, and till the 13th century was the seat of margraves. Birthplace of Hahnemann (1755–1843), founder of homœopathy. P. (1834) 7700; (1890) 17,900.

Meitan-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 103 m. NE. by N. Kweiyang-fu.

Meix-devant Virton, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 24 m. E. by S. Sedan. P. <2000.

Mejarkon, riv. named in O. T. See **Nahr el 'Aujah.**

Mejdel, vil., Palestine, *Magdala* in the N. T., 32° 50′ N., 35° 31′ E., 3 m. NW. by N. Tiberias.

Mejdel, vil., Palestine, perhaps the *Migdal Gad* of the O. T., 13° 40′ N., 34° 35′ E., 13½ m. NE. by N. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza).

Mejdel Anjar, vil., Palestine, 33° 44′ N., 35° 55′ E., 27 m. SE. by E. Beirut.

Mejed Ali, Asiatic Turkey. See **Nejef.**

Mejena, valley, Algerian Sahara, prov. Algiers, on the route between Wargla and El Golea.

Mejerda, the ancient *Bagradas*, riv., N. Africa, Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and after a E. by NE. course of 230 m. enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Tunis) 24 m. N. Tunis. Formerly it entered at the hamlet of Bu-Chateur (ancient *Utica*), 7 m. shorter.

Mejez el Bab, probably the ancient *Membressa* or *Membrissa*, tn., Tunis, on r. bk. of riv. Mejerda, 34 m. WSW. Tunis. P. <2000.

Mejico, Punta, cape, Peru, in about 17° 13′ S.

Mejillones del Norte, small seapt., Chile, prov. Tarapaca, 25 m. N. Iquique, in about 19° 52′ S.; ships saltpetre.

Mejillones del Sur, small seapt., Chile, prov. and 40 m. N. of Antofagasta, in 23° 2′ S. Sterile country, with neither grass nor water; supplied by steamers with provisions from Chile; distilling machines supply water. Almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1877. In the neighbourhood are guano beds and the silver-mines of Caracoles, for which it is one of the ports. Harbour sheltered on the W. by Punta Angamos, off which, on the 8th of October 1879, took place the battle which resulted in the capture of the Peruvian monitor *Huescar* by the Chilean fleet.

Mejurtine, region and tribe, E. Africa, Somali-land, between the Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean; in the mountains of the dist. iron, lead, and mercury are found.

Mekenna, site, Palestine, probably the *Mekonah* of the O. T., 31° 46′ N., 35° 51′ E., 3 m. SE. of the ancient Heshbon.

Mekeo, dist., Brit. New Guinea, crossed by 8½° S. and 146¾° E.

Mekerra, riv., Algeria. See **Sig.**

Mekiang, riv., Siam. See **Menam.**

Mekinak, lake, Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 72 m. W. by N. Quebec, drained SW. by the **riv. Mekinak** into the riv. St. Maurice.

Mekines, Meknes, Mequines, or **Miknas,** tn., Morocco, 36 m. W. by S. Fez, is surrounded by a high wall in ruins, and stands on the side of a mountain in a fertile valley, has an elegant palace, and is one of the summer residences of the Sultan. The mosque Mulai Ismael is the burial-place of the reigning dynasty of Morocco, and an asylum for criminals. The town is, like all Moorish cities, divided into three parts, the citadel, enclosing the dwellings of high officials, the town (*medina*), and the Jews' quarter. Manufactures leather and earthenware. Alt. 1755 ft. P. about 30,000.

Meklong, or **Mayhlaung,** tn., Siam, 44 m. SW. by W. Bangkok; the prov. furnishes salt for all the kingdom.

Mekonah, place named in O. T. See **Mekenna.**

Mekong, riv., in the SE. of Asia, rises in the tableland of Tibet, precise source undetermined. Its headstream is probably the river which, after passing the town of Chiamdo, takes the name of Chiamdo-cher, and which flows nearly parallel to (S. and SW. of) the upper Yangtse-kiang. S. of 30° N. it is known as the Lantsan-kiang, and afterwards as the M. Its course N. of 25° 20′ N. lat., where it is crossed by an iron bridge on the great route from Bhamo to Tali-fu, is in great part unexplored, as also is its course from Sayang (6 m. S. of the bridge) down to about 21° N. Below Chien-hong it forms two series of rapids, then with many twistings describes a great bend E. to the neighbourhood of Luang Prabang, where, in about 20° N., having received on the l. bk. the Nam-u, it turns abruptly S. After passing Paklai it turns suddenly E. in about 18° N., and after flowing in that direction for two degrees it takes again a southerly course, in about 104° E., and continues that course to its mouth. Near Pnom-penh the river divides, one branch going NW. to the Tonle- (or Tale-) Sap, and forming sometimes a feeder and sometimes the outlet of the lake, while two other channels continue the southerly, or rather SE., course of the river, one of these (the W.) called the Posterior, or Inferior R., or the Bassak, the other the Anterior R., or Superior R., or sometimes the Mekong. The Posterior, or W. arm, is the shallower of the two, but is connected by two canals with ports on the SW. ct., one from Shodok (Chaudoc) to Hatien, the other from Long-Shuyen to Rachgia. Above Vinhlong the Anterior, or E. arm, again divides into several mouths (*kwas*), all of which are obstructed by bars. The deepest channel, that of Kwa-dai, passing Mytho (Mitho), ordinarily admits ships drawing 16 ft., or during the SW. monsoon 23–26 ft. The navigation of the middle and upper M. is obstructed by rapids in many places. They begin at Kratie, in about 12½° N., and continue thence up to Stung-treng, in about 13° 35′ N. (specially bad at Sambok and Sambor, a little above Kratie). Below Khong there is a series of bad rapids for 8 or 9 m., in about 14° N., and above these there is a navigable stretch of about 90 m. to the mouth of the Nam-Mun (15° 20′ N.). Above this the M. is navigable to Kemmarat (16° 4′ N.), and then for 230 m. to Nongkhai (on the W.–E. stretch below Paklai, in about 102° 40′ E.). Above that it is scarcely navigable at all, or only with difficulty to Chiengkan, about the place where the easterly course begins. Length about 2600 m.; area of basin estimated at from 350,000 to 400,000 sq. m.

Mekran, or **Makran,** maritime dist., partly in Persia, partly in Baluchistan, between 25° and 28° N. lat., 58° and 66° E. long., having W. the Persian prov. of Laristan, E. the Baluch provs. of Sarawan, Jhalawan, and Lus, S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a sandy desert and the Baluchi prov. of Kei. It is an arid and barren region, where the troops of Alexander the Great suffered severely on their return from India. The country bordering the Persian Gulf, between 62° and 67° E., is a bare desert, with low hills and a scanty supply of water. Dates grow in some of the valleys. M. is divided into petty dists. under separate chiefs.

Melada, or **Molat,** vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 18 m. WNW. Zara. P. <2000.

Melakore, Mellakore, or **Melakori,** riv., French Sudan, flows SW. and enters the Atlantic in 9° 8′ N. (a few miles N. of the Sierra Leone frontier), 13° 20′ W.; navigable to about 13° W.

Melambe, the westernmost of the mouths of the Zambezi R.

Melamo, cape, Portuguese E. Africa, at the mouth of Fernão Veloso Bay, in 14° 25′ S., 40° 49′ E. (O'Neill).

Melanesia, general geographical name given to those groups of islands in the Western Pacific which lie between the equator on the N. and the Tropic of Capricorn on the S., and between New Guinea on the W. and the Fiji Is. on the E. The following archipelagoes, stretching on the whole from NW. to SE.,

are included under the designation—Admiralty, Bismarck, *i.e.*, Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland) and Neu-Pommern (New Britain), D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, Solomon, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty, Banks, and Fiji. The name is derived from the black colour of the prevailing race who inhabit them, namely, a branch of the Papuans. These people are long-headed (*dolichocephalous*) and short of stature, with thick frizzly hair and broad noses. Although they speak one common language, it is distinguished by great dialectical varieties. The people stand at a low level of civilisation, being treacherous, addicted to cannibalism, and often extremely rude in their manners, though they show considerable skill of an artistic kind. The islands are nearly all of volcanic origin, and rest on a coral base. Many of them have lagoons and reefs. Luxuriant vegetation clothes them as a rule from the summits of the lofty volcanic cones down to the water's edge. Rats, bats, flying-foxes, dogs, opossums, crocodiles, snakes, frogs, eels, mosquitoes, and innumerable birds are the principal representatives of animal life, though all these are not alike universally distributed throughout the different groups. For further particulars, consult the articles on the several archipelagoes, as well as **Pacific, Papuas, Polynesia.** See R. H. Codrington, *The Melanesians*, 1891.

Melangel, part of eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire. See **Llangynog.**

Melão, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Gujarát, Baroda state, in 22° 34′ N., 72° 52′ E. P. (1881) 5400.

Melapalaiyam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 4 m. SE. Tinnevelli. P. (1881) 6900.

Melapavur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli. P. (1881) 5300.

Melapi, small isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the W. ct. of Dutch Borneo, in about 1° 20′ S.

Melas, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Milas.**

Mela Virarágavapuram, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli; seat of carpet manufacture. P. 5900; Hindus, 5700.

Melawi, market-tn., Central Egypt, prov. and 26 m. S. Minie, on the l. bk. of the Nile.

Melawi-el-Arish, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut, l. bk. Nile, 27° 40′ N., with fine tombs of the 6th and 12th dynasties. P. (1882) 10,800. Also spelt **Mallawi-el-Arish.**

Melbecks, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, 2 m. E. Muker; 7974 ac. P. <750.

Melbecks Moor, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 12 m. W. Richmond.

Melbourn, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 10 m. SW. by S. Cambridge, 1 m. S. by E. of its stn. (**Meldreth and M.**) on G. N. R., PMT.O.; 4725 ac. P. <2000.

Melbourne, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 98 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Melbourne, vil., Canada, Quebec, Richmond co., on the riv. St. Francis, 72 m. E. Montreal. P. <1500.

Melbourne, par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, 7½ m. SE. Derby, on the M. R.; with considerable manufactures of thread, silk, boots, &c. M. Castle, a royal demesne at the Conquest and in the time of Henry II., was dismantled in 1460; the church is a fine Norman building. PMT.O. P. <3500.

Melbourne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 10½ m. ESE. York, on the Pocklington Canal, 4 m. NW. Holme stn., P.O. P. <500.

Melbourne, settlement, U.S., Washington, Chehalis co., 38 m. W. by S. Olympia.

Melbourne, city and seapt., cap. Victoria, Bourke co., 40 m. NE. by E. Geelong. The city proper stands chiefly on the N. bank of the Yarra, where it flows from E. to W., a little above its sharp bend S. before entering Hobson's Bay, at the head of Port Phillip Bay. Fine open suburbs, some immediately adjoining M. proper, lie on both sides the river. The appearance of M. answers to its rank. It was laid out at an early period of its history by men who understood the advantages of wide and straight streets and large open spaces. To this it owes its fine public parks and gardens, such as the Botanical Gardens, one of the most valuable in the world; the Royal Park, with a zoological collection; and others. The wide streets and the numerous open spaces afford admirable sites for the magnificent public buildings with which the city has since been adorned, and in the construction of which the builders have used an almost imperishable stone, locally known as 'bluestone.' Among these buildings may be mentioned the Parliament Houses, the Courts of Law, and Ormond College, belonging to the University. M. proper can be reached by the Yarra by vessels of considerable size, the sharp bend mentioned above being avoided by the new Coode Canal. Vessels drawing 16 ft. can get to M. on ordinary tides. Along the N. side of the Yarra is about one mile of wharfage, used principally by intercolonial traders and colliers, and on the opposite (S.) side a large stone pier. On the N. side, too, is a dry dock, which can accommodate vessels of 1100 tons; and a new wet dock is contemplated. Hobson's Bay, however, which has a depth of 18–30 ft. at low water, forms the harbour of M. for vessels of the largest size; and the port on the N. side of this bay, formerly called Sandridge, is now known as Port Melbourne, 2½ m. from M. Immediately opposite Port Melbourne, on the other side of Hobson's Bay, stands Williamstown, another suburban port, occupying a small penin. which juts out into Port Phillip Bay, and terminates in Gellibrand Point. In this outer harbour, chiefly at Port Melbourne and Williamstown, there are 23,888 ft. of berthing, ranging in depth from 6 to 27 ft. at low water. Spring tides rise 2 ft. 8 in. throughout the harbour. On the shore of Port Phillip Bay, to the SE. of M., are the two suburbs of St. Kilda and Brighton, which possess a fine sandy beach, and are hence favourite watering-places, and full of country houses belonging to the richer inhabitants of the capital. M. was named after Lord Melbourne, the premier of the United Kingdom (1835–41), at the date of its foundation. Mean temp., yr. 57.2° F., Jan. 65.9°, July 47.2°; rfall. (18 yrs.), 26.6 in. P. city proper (1881) nearly 70,000; (1891) 73,400; including a radius of 10 m. (1887) 372,000; (1891) 490,900.

Melbourne, co., Western Australia, on the W. ct., crossed in the E. by 116° E.

Melbury Abbas, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 15½ m. E. Sherborne, 2 m. S. Shaftesbury, P.O. P. <500.

Melbury Bubb, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7½ m. SSW. Sherborne, 2 m. N. Evershot stn. P. <250. See **Frome St. Quintin.**

Melbury Osmond, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Sherborne, 2½ m. SW. Yetminster stn., PM.O. P. <500. See **Stockwood.**

Melbury Sampford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 8 m. SW. by S. Sherborne, 1½ m. NW. Evershot stn. P. <250. See **Stockwood.**

Melby, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Walls par., on the coast, 20 m. WNW. Lerwick.

Melchbourne, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 10 m. N. Bedford, 4 m. NNE. Sharnbrook stn., PT.O. P. <250.

Melchet Park, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 0½ m. SE. Salisbury; on an eminence is a Hindu temple (1800) to the memory of Warren Hastings. P. <250.

Melchthal, valley, Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (ob dem Wald), SE. Sarnen, traversed by the Melch R., and the reputed birthplace of Arnold of Grütli, and Nicholas von der Flue, two of the founders of the Swiss Confederation.

Melcombe Horsey, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 7 m. E. Cerne Abbas, PMT.O. (**M. Bingham**). P. <250.

Melcombe Regis, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the S. ct., adjoining Weymouth (*q.v.*) on the N. P. 7600; eccles. par. (**M. R. with Radipole**) P. 5800.

Meldi, tn., France. See **Meaux.**

Meldola, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 8 m. S. by E. Forli. P. <4000.

Meldon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 5½ m. W. by S. Morpeth, on the N. B. R. P. <250.

Meldorf, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Süderdithmarschen, 35 m. SW. by S. Schleswig; formerly cap. of all Dithmarschen. P. <4000.

Meldreth, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Cambridge, 1½ m. SW. by W. Shepreth stn., with a stn. (**M. and Melbourn**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <750.

Meldrum, Old, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 4 m. NE. by E. Inverurie, terminus of a branch line of the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. 8102 ac. P. <2500.

Melcal, vil., Greece, prov. Larissa, E. side Gulf of Volos, and 12 m. SE. by E. Volos.

Meleda, the ancient *Melita*, isl. of Austria, prov. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, circle and 17 m. WNW. Ragusa; surface mountainous, with numerous stalactite grottoes; W. end in 42° 47′ N., 17° 19′ E. Length, 23 m.; breadth, 4 m. P. <2000.

Melegnano, formerly **Marignano,** tn., Italy, Lombard, prov. and 9 m. SE. Milan; French victory over the Swiss, 13th–14th September 1515, and over the Austrians, 9th June 1859. P. 6000.

Meleitig, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye, 14 m. S. by E. Tanta. P. 7700.

Melekes, tn., Russia, govt. Samara, 50 m. E. Simbirsk, on Orenburg highway; iron-works. P. 6850.

Melencze, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. and 11 m. SE. of Török-becse, 47 m. SW. of Temesvar; health resort. P. 8700.

Melenik, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Melnik.**

Melenki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 95 m. SE. Vladimir. P. 6500.

Melenydd, range of hills, Wales, Radnorshire, 8 m. NW. by N. New Radnor.

Melet, tn., Asia Minor. See **Hamidie.**

Melfa, tn., Tripoli. See **Melhafah.**

Melfi, the ancient *Aufidus*, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 26 m. NNW. Potenza, at the foot of Mount Vultur; cap. of Apulia under Norman dukes in 11th century. It had a fine Norman cathedral, which was destroyed by an earthquake on 14th August 1851, when more than a thousand persons perished. P. 11,800.

Melford, Long, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. N. Sudbury, 12 m. S. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 5315 ac. P.<3500.

Melfort, pass, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W., stretching SW., 1-2 m. NE. of the head of Loch M.

Melgar de Fernamental, comm., Spain, prov. and 30 m. W. by N. Burgos, dist. Castrogeriz. P.<3000.

Melghigh, salt marsh, Algeria. See **Melrhirh.**

Melgund, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the Souris R., and a branch of the C. P. R., about 155 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Melgund, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 797 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Melhafah, or **Melfa,** tn., Tripoli, on the coast of Gulf of Sidra, 135 m. ESE. Tripoli.

Melich, vil., Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 65 m. SE. Sinope, 13 m. NW. Samsun.

Melide, comm., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 4 m. S. Lugano, on the W. side of Lake Lugano. P.<2000.

Meliden, par., Wales, Flintshire, 9 m. WNW. Holywell, 1½ m. S. Prestatyn stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Melikiaes, vil., Greece, on the E. ct. of Corfu I., near the extreme S.

Melilla, or **Milla,** *Rusadir* of the Romans (Rus, 'a cape'), one of the Spanish Presidios, on the N. ct. of Morocco, in 2° 59′ W.; the Spanish citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns. P.<4000.

Melilli, tn., Sicily, prov. and 12½ m. NW. Syracuse. P. 6000.

Melincue, vil., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 75 m. SW. Rosario. P.<2000.

Melinda, or **Melinde,** seapt., Brit. E. Africa. See **Malindi.**

Melindur, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on riv. Rheidol, near Aberystwith; 8272 ac. P.<750.

Meline, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6½ m. SW. Cardigan, 5 m. W. Boncath stn.; 4499 ac. P.<500.

Melin-Rhos, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 7 m. SE. Lampeter.

Melipilla, tn., Chile, prov. and 30 m. W. by S. Santiago, on the Maipo R. P.<4000.

Melipulli, tn., Chile. See **Puerto Montt.**

Melita, isl. See **Meleda,** also **Malta.**

Melitena, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Malatia.**

Melito di Porto Salvo, tn., Italy, Calabrie, S. ct., prov. and 15 m. SE. by S. Reggio. P.<2000.

Melitopol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, 212 m. by rail NE. of Simpheropol, on r. bk. Molochnaya, near its entrance into Sea of Azov. P. 14,700.

Melk, or **Mölk,** tn., Lower Austria, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 47 m. W. Vienna. It has a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, and a botanic garden. P.<2000.

Melkhout-fontein, mission station, Cape Colony, Riversdale dist. P.<2000.

Melkridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 12½ m. W. Hexham, 2½ m. E. Haltwhistle stn.; 4452 ac. P.<500.

Melksham, market-tn. and par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 5 m. NE. by N. Trowbridge, on the G. W. R.; with manufactures of cordage, coco-nut fibre, haircloths, and india-rubber goods. In the vicinity are baths, and a pump-room erected over a saline and chalybeate spring. At the Domesday survey it was held as a royal demesne. Market-day, M. Par. 8406 ac., P.<4500; tn. P.<2500.

Mella, riv. of N. Italy, rises 20 m. N. Brescia, flows S., and joins the Oglio 12 m. NE. Cremona, after a course of 50 m.

Mellakore, riv., W. Africa. See **Melakore.**

Mellawee, Egypt. See **Melawi.**

Melle, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, arr. and 5 m. SE. Ghent. P.<4000.

Melle, tn., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arr. M., 17 m. ESE. Niort; its dist. is celebrated for a breed of mules. P.<3000.

Melle, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle M., 13 m. ESE. Osnabrück. P.<3000.

Mellette, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 104 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P.<1500.

Mellid, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Arzua, 27 m. ENE. of Santiago. P. 6300.

Mellifont, electoral div., Ire., Meath, dist. Monasterboice.

Melling, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 7 m. NNE. Liverpool, 1 m. SE. Maghull stn., P.O. (**M. Mount**). P.<1000.

Mellingen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the r. bk. of the Ilm R., 4 m. SE. Weimar. P.<2000.

Mellingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on the Reuss, 11 m. E. by N. Aarau.

Melling with Wrayton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 9½ m. NE. Lancaster, near the l. bk. of the Lune, on the Carnforth branch of the M. R., PM.O. (**Melling**). P.<250.

Mellis, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. W. Eye, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Mellons, par., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **St. Mellons.**

Mellor, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 5 m. SW. Glossop, 1 m. E. Marple stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Mellor, par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 2½ m. NW. Blackburn, PMT.O. (**M. Brook**). P.<1500.

Mellrichstadt, tn., Ger., in the N. of Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, circle M., 18 m. NE. by N. Kissingen. P.<3000.

Mells, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1½ m. WNW. Frome, with a stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Mells, part of eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Wenhaston.**

Mellte, riv., Wales, Brecknockshire, flows S. from the Black Mts., then SW., and on the borders of Glamorganshire unites with the Nedd to form the Neath. Several picturesque waterfalls on its course. See **Hepste.**

Melmerby, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 7½ m. NE. by E. Penrith, 3½ m. ENE. Little Salkeld stn., P.O.; 5362 ac. P.<250.

Melmerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 11½ m. SW. by S. Richmond, 3 m. S. Wensley stn. P.<250.

Melmerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 3½ m. NNE. Ripon, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Melmerby Fell, an upland tract, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., about 2 m. NE. Melmerby, and about 10 m. NE. by E. Penrith. Height, 2331 ft.

Melnica (melnitsa), vil., Servia, circle Požarevac, 60 m. SE. by E. Belgrade. P.<3000.

Melnik, tn., Austria, Bohemia, at the confluence of the Elbe and Moldau, 18 m. N. by E. Prague; the finest Bohemian wine is grown in this vicinity. P.<3000.

Melnik, or **Melenik,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 65 m. NNE. Salonica. Alt. 1215 ft. P. 5500; Servians, 3500.

Melo, tn., Uruguay. See **Cerro Largo.**

Melocheville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Beauharnois co., on Lake St. Louis, 24 m. SW. by W. Montreal. P.<1500.

Melodunum, tn., France. See **Melun.**

Melogno, Cima di, mt., Italy, in the NW., in the Maritime Alps, 13 m. WSW. Savona.

Melón, comm., Spain, prov. and 16 m. WSW. Orense, dist. Ribadavia. P.<4000.

Melone, Roccia. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 2.**

Meloria, the ancient *Manaria,* small isl. in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 m. W. Leghorn; here the Genoese totally defeated the Pisans in a naval engagement on 6th August 1284.

Mêlos, or **Milo,** one of the Cyclades, isl. in Ægean Sea, belonging to Greece, crossed by 36° 45′ N. and 24° 26′ E., is an oblong in shape, 14 m. E. to W., and 8 m. N. to S., with a deep indentation from the N., and is of volcanic origin, rising to 2548 ft. in Mount Prophet Elias, whilst there are at least four other peaks exceeding 1000 ft. The island, which consists principally of primitive gneiss and mica schist overlaid by trachytic eruptive rocks, is rich in minerals—sulphur in the SE. (2000 tons annually), manganese (18,000), gypsum, salt, millstones, and argentiferous barytes at Vani and Triades in the NW., and Mirovilia and Pironisi in the NE. Lead, zinc, copper, and alum also occur, but are not worked. The sulphur, alum, clay, and obsidian of M. were well known to the ancients. Sulphur springs and caves abound. Cap. Kastro (called also Plaka), near which ruins and catacombs of ancient city of M., where painted vases, &c., and famous Venus of Milo, were discovered. Area, 57 sq. m. (Strelbitsky); 63 sq. m. (Wisotzki). P. 4959. M. has three dependent islands—Anti-Mêlos, Kimolos, and Polinos.

Melplash, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Netherbury and Poorstock pars., 2 m. SE. Beaminster, PM.O. P.<500.

Melrhirh, or **Melghigh,** large salt lake, Algeria, prov. Constantine, in the Sahara; a project has been formed to introduce the waters of the Mediterranean into it by a canal from the Gulf of Gabes.

Melrose, bor., New Zealand, in the S. of North I., Hutt co. (the county containing Wellington). P.<1500.

Melrose, police burgh and par., Scot., Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire; the burgh on r. bk. Tweed, 4 m. SE. by E. Galashiels, on N. B. R. The town, beautifully situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, is noted only for its abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still a noble ruin. In the vicinity is a large hydropathic establishment. About 3 m. W. is Abbotsford, the seat of Sir W. Scott, who has introduced M. into the *Abbot* and *Monastery* under the name of 'Kennaquhair.' Par. 25,794 ac., P. 11,100; burgh (entirely in Roxburghshire) P.<1500. **Melrose, Old,** 2½ m. to the E.

Melrose, tp., S. Australia, Frome co., 33 m. SE. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Melrose, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Devon, 83 m. W. Launceston. P.<1500.

Melrose, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 7 m. N. Boston. P. (1880)<5000; (1890) 8500.

Mels, tn., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 5 m. NW. by W. Ragatz. P. (of comm.)<4000.

Melsele, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas. P.<4000.

Melsonby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5 m. NNE. Richmond, PM.O. P. <500.

Melsungen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. M. circle, on riv. Fulda, 13 m. S. by E. Kassel. P. <4000.

Meltemia, winds. See **Mediterranean.**

Melt'ham, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 5 m. SW. by S. Huddersfield, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O.; 4692 ac. P. <5000; eccles. par. (**M. Mills**) P. <1500.

Melthwaite, part of par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Irton, Santon, and Melthwaite.**

Melton, parl. div., Eng., in the E. of Leicestershire. P. (1891) 59,900.

Melton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 1 m. NE. Woodbridge, on the Deben and the G. N. R.; has machine-works. PMT.O. P. 1500.

Melton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 8½ m. W. Hull, P.O. P. <250. See **Welton.**

Melton, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 22 m. WNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Melton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, S. div. Great M., 6 m. W. by S. Norwich, 2½ m. NW. by W. Hethersett stn., P. <500; Little M., P.O., P. <500.

Melton, High, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. W. by S. Doncaster, 2 m. N. Conisbrough stn. P. <250.

Melton, West, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, Hallamshire div., 5½ m. W. Melton, 1 m. W. Wath and Bolton stn., PM.O.

Meltonby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Yapham with Meltonby** and **Pocklington.**

Melton Constable, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 13½ m. WSW. Cromer, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P. <500. See **Briston.**

Melton Mowbray, market-tn. and par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., on riv. Wreake, 9½ m. NW. Oakham, on the G. N. and M. Rlys.; has blast-furnaces. Large quantities of iron ore (brown hematite) are quarried and smelted in or near the town, which is noted as a hunting centre, and for its pork pies, and has a large trade in Stilton cheese, &c. Market-day, Tu. P. 6400; eccles. par. (**M. M. with Burton Lazars, Freeby, Sysonby, and Welby**) P. 7100.

Melton Mowbray, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., on the Jordan, 28 m. N. by W. Hobart. P. <1500.

Melton Ross, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 13 m. W. Grimsby, 1 m. ENE. Barnetby stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. M. with New Barnetby**) P. <500.

Melukote, sacred vil. and municip., India, Mysore, dist. Hassan, 12° 40′ N., 76° 43′ E., the chief seat of the Sri-Vaishnav Bráhmans. P. (1881) <3000.

Melun, the ancient *Melodunum,* tn., France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arr. M., on the r. bk. of the Seine, 10 m. N. by W. Fontainebleau; besieged and taken by Henry V. of England in 1420. P. 12,800.

Melverley, par., Eng., Shropshire, Oswestry div., at the confluence of Vyrnwy with the Severn, 10 m. W. by N. Shrewsbury, 4 m. NNW. Westbury stn. P. <250.

Melvern, vil., U.S., Kansas, Osage co., 73 m. SW. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Melvern Square, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Annapolis, 4 m. from Wilmot. P. <1500.

Melvich, vil., Scot., Sutherland, 14½ m. W. by S. Thurso, at the mouth of the Halladale R., PMT.O. See **Portskerra.**

Melville, bay, N. Australia, at the extreme NW. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, NW. of Cape Arnhem.

Melville, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Knysna, 120 m. S. by E. Beaufort West.

Melville, cape, E. ct. Queensland, in 14° 10′ S., 144° 33′ E.

Melville (formerly **Maleville,** named after the family of Maule), eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, Montrose par. P. <3000.

Melville, settlement, U.S., Montana, Park co., 120 m. E. Butte.

Melville Island, isl., off the coast of N. Australia, separated from Bathurst I. by Apsley Strait, and from the mainland by Clarence Strait, in 11° 28′ S., 131° E.; 70 m. by 30 m. Discovered by King. Surface low and gently undulating.

Melville Island, isl., N. Polar Sea, separated on the W. by Fitzwilliam Strait from Prince Patrick I., and on the S. and SE. by **M. Sound** from Victoria Land and Prince of Wales' Land, in 75° N., 110° W.; 200 m. by 130 m. It was named by Parry, who wintered here in 1819–20. Mean temp. (Winter harbour), Jan. 32.4° F., July 42.4°.

Melville Lake, Canada, Labrador, an expansion of Hamilton Inlet above Rigolet.

Melville Peninsula, a portion of the mainland of Canada, Arctic Regions, between Fox Channel and Gulf of Boothia and 81° and 87° W.; separated from Baffin Land by Hecla and Fury Strait. Length about 250 m.; breadth about 100 m.

Melville's Mills, vil., Canada. See **Bandon.**

Melvin, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Kinlough.

Melvin, Lough, lake, Ire., between the cos. of Leitrim and Fermanagh, 3 m. S. of Ballyshannon, drained by the Drowes into Donegal Bay.

Mélykút, comm., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 17 m. WNW. Maria Theresiopel. P. 7900.

Melzo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. E. by N. Milan. P. <3000.

Memba, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, in 14° 10′ S.

Membij, Mambog, or **Mabog,** the ancient *Bambyce* and *Hierapolis,* ruins, Turkey in Asia, Syria, 47 m. ENE. Aleppo.

Membo, tn., Upper Burma. See **Minbu.**

Membressa, or *Membrissa,* tn., Tunis. See **Mejez-el-Bab.**

Membrilla, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Manzanares, 75 m. SE. by S. Toledo. P. (comm.) <5000.

Membury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 3 m. NNW. Axminster, P.O.; 4394 ac. P. <750. See **Axminster.**

Meme, riv., W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., flows NW. then SW., by a wide estuary also called the Rumbi, into the head of the Gulf of Guinea; navigable to 9° 10′ E.

Memel, or **Niemen,** in Russian **Nyeman** (*Chronus* of antiquity), river in eastern Europe, rises in the Russian govt. of Minsk, flows on the whole W. to Grodno, then turns N. (separating the govt. of Vilna from the Polish govt. of Suwałki), and again W. above Kovno (separating govts. Kovno and Suwałki), and continues W., flowing through the Prussian prov. of E. Prussia into the Kurisches Haff, which it enters by two main arms, into which it divides a few miles below Tilsit, the **Gilge** flowing to the SW., and the **Russ** to the NW.; the Russ again dividing at the town of Russ into the **Skirwieth** and the **Atmath,** the latter of which enters the Kurisches Haff opposite the mouth of the Minge; navigable from Pyasechna, 475 m. from the mouth of the Atmath; but with several obstructions to navigation in the upper part of its course, one of which, known as the 'Devil's Dam,' a natural accumulation of large stones in the bed of the river, occurs about 15 m. above Kovno, in consequence of which German boats seldom ascend beyond that town, 125 m. above the mouth of the Atmath. The Gilge mouth is connected by the Friedrichsgraben with the Deime, and by means of that river with the Pregel at Tapiau. From the mouth of the Atmath navigation is continued by means of the Minge and the König Wilhelm's Canal to Memel, 33 m. from the mouth of the Atmath. In Russia its most important tribs. are: (1) Szczara, which it receives from the SE. on the l. bk. about 445 m. above Grodno, and is connected by means of the Oginsky Canal with the Yatsolda R., which enters the Pripet below Pinsk; and (2) the Viliya, which it receives from the E. on the r. bk. at Kovno. Considerable shipping of corn, linseed, flax, and timber exported from Russia; and salt, fish, and colonial wares imported. Total length, 565 m.; basin, 34,962 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Memel, tn., Prussia, in the N. of the prov. E. Prussia, circle M., at the outlet of the Kurisches Haff, with iron-foundries and manufactures of machinery, and trade in wood, cereals, and flax, chiefly with Russia. Mean temp., yr. 43.4° F., Feb. 26.2°, July 63.3°. Tn. P. 19,000; comm. P. 19,300.

Memmingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle M., 30 m. S. by E. Ulm, with manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, and trade in hops and cheese. P. 9600.

Memory Cove, bay, S. Australia, at the entrance to Spencer Gulf, named in 1802 by Captain Flinders in memory of two of his officers and six men lost in a boat accident.

Mempakol, stn., in the SW. of Brit. N. Borneo, on a small inlet on the N. side of Brunei Bay.

Memphis, ancient site, Egypt. See **Mitrahine.**

Memphis, vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Clair co., 20 m. SW. Port Huron. P. <1500.

Memphis, tn., U.S., Missouri, Scotland co., 42 m. W. by N. Keokuk (Io.). P. <2000.

Memphis, city, U.S., Tennessee, Shelby co., on a bluff lined by a sandstone levee (embankment) on the Mississippi, about 15 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state, 780 m. above New Orleans, 450 m. below St. Louis, and the most important city between these two. Carries on an immense trade both by rail and river, exporting principally cotton. Has numerous cotton-seed oil-mills, some very large foundries, machine and wood works, &c. About 1780 the site was owned by the Chickasaw Indians. M. was laid out in 1820, and incorporated as a city in 1826. Several visitations of yellow fever and other infectious diseases reduced the city to bankruptcy in 1879, but it has since recovered its prosperity, and sanitary reforms have made it one of the healthiest cities in the U.S. The Mississippi is now spanned here by a bridge 60 ft. above high water (the lowest bridge on the river). Alt. (city base) 117 ft. (City Engineer); 227–244 ft. (R.R.); signal stn. 321 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 61.2° F., Jan. 40.4°, July 80.9°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 56.1 in. P. (1870) 40,200; (1880) 33,600; (1890) 64,500.

Memphremagog, lake, Canada, Quebec and Vermont (U.S.), 28 m. long from S. to N., 1–4 m. broad, its N. (lower) end 70 m. E. by S. Montreal. It receives the Black R. from the S., and is drained NE. into the riv. St. Francis. It is studded with densely wooded islands, and abounds in fish.

Memramcook, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., 90 m. NE. by E. St. John. P. <1500.

Memsie, P.O., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 3½ m. SW. by S. Fraserburgh.

Men, Chinese, 'door.'

Menado, or **Manado,** one of the most beautiful towns in the E. Indies, on the N. shore of Minahassa, in Celebes (*q.v.*), is the cap. of the residency of Menado, and a free port, with a large trade to Batavia and China. P. 4000.

Menaggio, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 16 m. NNE. Como, on the W. shore of Lake Como. P. <2000.

Menai Bridge, tn., Wales, Anglesey, on M. Strait and the L. & NW. R., 2 m. SW. Bangor, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Menai Lighthouse, on Trwyn-Du Point, E. extremity of Anglesey, 4 m. NE. Beaumaris, in 53° 19′ N., 4° 2′ W.; vis. 13 m.

Menai Strait, Wales, between Anglesey and Carnarvonshire, 13 m. long from Carnarvon Bay to Beaumaris Bay, ½ m. to 1 m. broad. It is crossed by a suspension bridge (1825) 1710 ft. in length, 100 ft. above high water, and by the Britannia tubular bridge (1850), 1380 ft. long, and 100 ft. above high water, forming part of the Chester and Holyhead Rly.

Menakha, tn., Arabia, dist. Yemen, on a narrow precipitous ridge 7600 ft. above sea-level, commanding road from Sanaa to Hodaida, 48 m. from the former and 70 m. from the latter; has Turkish barracks, military hospital, and telegraph office. P. 5000 (Harris).

Menam ('the mother of waters'), or **Meplug,** riv., Siam, rises in the Shan Mts. near the Burmese frontier, and is known as the **Mekiang** down to 19° 22′ lat. N., thence it bears the name of Meping, and flows S. between steep forest-covered mountains to Mutka, below which it forms a series of rapids extending over about 50 m. Above Raheng it receives on the l. bk. the Menamwang or Mevan; lower it turns SE. to Paknam, where it receives on the l. bk. the Menam-Phe or Lesser Menam (300 m.), formerly regarded as one of its headstreams. The course becomes again S., and near Chainat the river divides into two principal and several secondary branches, enclosing a delta 120 m. in length. The W. arm, called the Supanbari or Taching, is connected with the E. arm, the Menam, by four canals. The M. receives at Ayuthia the Namsak (l. bk.), and 50 m. lower down passes Bangkok, 19 m. below which it falls into the Gulf of Siam, after a course of more than 750 m. The approach to the mouth is obstructed by sandbanks, and large vessels have to anchor at a distance of 10 m. M. is navigable for small boats to Chieng-mai, 75 m. above Mutka, and for river steamers to Paknam. The river overflows its banks every summer, the water inundating the rice-fields from the end of August to the beginning of November.

Menam-kong, riv., Asia. See **Mekong.**

Menan, isl., U.S., Maine, Washington co., about 3 m. SE. from Goldsboro Harbour.

Menangle, tp. and stn., New South Wales, Camden co., 30 m. SW. by W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Menankabau, a state of W. Sumatra.

Menanti, state, Malay Penin. See **Sri-Menanti.**

Menard, co., U.S., Illinois, intersected by 40° N., and bounded in the W. by 90° W.

Menard, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the W. by 100° W., and in the N. by 31° N.

Menasalbas, comm., Spain, prov. and 22 m. SW. of Toledo, dist. Navahermosa. P. <4000.

Menasha, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Winnebago co., at the foot of Lake Winnebago, 31 m. SW. of the head of Green Bay. P. <5000.

Me-Nau, vil., Siam, 94 m. SW. Chieng-mai.

Menavia, isl. See **Man, Isle of.**

Menbo, vil., Upper Burma. See **Minbu.**

Menche, or **Lorillard,** ancient ruined town, Mexico, Tabasco, near the Guatemalan frontier, built on stone-faced terraces rising one above the other from the banks of the Usumacinta.

Mendaña Islands. See **Marquesas.**

Mendavel, tn., Dutch Borneo, near Sampit Bay, on the S. ct.

Mende, cap. dep. Lozère, France, cap. arr. M., 63 m. NW. Nîmes. The cathedral was built by Urban V., a native of M. Alt. 2400 ft. P. 5600.

Mendeli, tn., Asiatic Turkey, near the Persian frontier, 70 m. ENE. Bagdad, on the route across Mount Zagros, defended by a castle; has sources of naphtha, which is sent to light Bagdad. In the neighbourhood are gas sources, which poison the atmosphere. P. 6000.

Mendeli, or **Pentelikon,** mt., Greece, in the extreme E., 12 m. NE. Athens. Alt. 3640 ft.

Menden, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Iserlohn, 16 m. ESE. Dortmund; manufactures goods of sheet-brass and tin. P. <5000.

Menderez, the ancient *Skamander,* riv., Asia Minor, plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows NW. for about 60 m. into the Hellespont.

Menderez, the ancient *Mæander,* riv., Asia Minor, rises on the Anatolian plateau in the prov. of Konia, flows W. by S. past the white petrified terraces and fountains of Tambuk, and empties itself into the Ægean Sea below the isl. of Samos. Owing to the mass of alluvial matters brought down, the mouth of the river advances 40 ft. every year. On its banks are traces of the ancient cities *Apamæa, Antiochia ad Mæandrum,* and *Miletus.* Length of river, 240 m.; area of basin, 9200 sq. m.

Mendham, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Waveney, 1½ m. SE. Harleston, P.O. P. <750.

Mendhawal, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., the most important commercial town in dist. Basti, 118 m. N. Benares. P. 11,000; Hindus, 8700; Moham. 2300.

Mendi, tribe and country, W. Africa, in the E. of the Sierra Leone protectorate, N. of 8° N., crossed by 12° W. The country produces palm-oil and rice. People noted for their cloth manufactures. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1892, pp. 436–37.)

Mendip Hills, range, Eng., Somerset, trending WNW. for about 18 m. from near Wells and Shepton Mallet, mainly composed of Carboniferous limestone (exposed in the fine cliffs of Cheddar, &c.); highest point Blackdown, 1067 ft. (Old Red Sandstone); eruptive rocks here and there; zinc ore mined.

Mendlesham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. NW. Debenham, PM.O., and P.O. (**M. Green**). P. <1500.

Mendocino, cape, U.S., California, furthest W. point of coast, lat. 40° 24′ N. Alt. 637 ft. Mean temp., yr. 52.4° F., Feb. 48.0°, Aug. 56.8°; rfall., yr. 51.8 in., May–Sept. 2.31 in.

Mendoci'no, co., U.S., California, on the coast, stretching from 40° N. to about 38° 40′ N.

Mendon, vil., U.S., Illinois, Adams co., 115 m. NNW. St. Louis (Mo.).

Mendon, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 16 m. SE. Worcester. P. <1500.

Mendon, vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Joseph co., 125 m. W. by S. Detroit, and 20 m. SSE. Kalamazoo. P. <1500.

Mendon, vil., U.S., Utah, Cache co., 7 m. SW. Logan by rail. P. <1500.

Mendota, city, U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., 80 m. W. by S. Chicago. P. <4000.

Mendota, vil., U.S., Missouri, Putnam co., 80 m. W. by N. Keokuk (Io.). P. <1500.

Mendoza, formerly **Cuyo,** prov. or state of the Argentine Republic, lying N. of 35° lat. S., and S. of prov. San Juan, between prov. of San Luis on E. and the Andes on W. The E. face of the Cordilleras and their high plateaux and valleys, *e.g.,* Aconcagua, Maipu, Juncal, form the W. side of the prov.; the central and E. parts are level, low, and in part arid. The rivers Mendoza (*q.v.*) and Desaguadero on the E. boundary, Diamante in the S., and Tunuyan in the centre, are utilised for irrigating the cultivated tracts. Minerals abound, but only copper and silver are extracted. Agriculture is the chief source of wealth, the principal products being excellent wheat, lucerne, maize, wine, vegetables, and tobacco. Cattle (from the E. provs.), copper, tobacco, and soap (manufactured in M.) are exported to Chile, the most important pass across the Andes being that of Uspallata, 10,568 ft. in alt. The climate is healthy, but dry. Mean temp., yr. 56.7° F., the extremes 95° (Dec.) and 27° (July); rfall. 6½–8 in. Area, 34,000 sq. m. P. (1882) 99,000; (1887) 160,000.

Mendoza, riv., Argentine Republic, in centre of prov. M., rises on the E. flank of Aconcagua in the Andes, flows E. and NE. into Lake Guanache after a course of about 160 m. Its waters are used for irrigation purposes.

Mendo'za, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, cap. state M., 95 m. S. San Juan, and 620 m. W. by N. by rail from Buenos Aires, being on the trans-continental railway from that city to Valparaiso. All its chief buildings were destroyed by an earthquake in 1861. It has a fine promenade, watered by a double canal, a national college, and a school of agriculture. Cattle fattened to send to Chile; wheat exported. Alt. 2559 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1875–80), 60.6° F., Feb. 74.2°, July 46.4°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 7.97 in. P. 18,000.

Mendrisio, or **Mendris,** comm., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 6 m. NW. Como. P. <3000.

Menekaunee, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Marinette co., at the mouth of the Menominee, 42 m. NNE. of head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Menemen, tn., Asia Minor, on the l. bk. of the Gediz-chai, vilayet, sanjak, and 14 m. N. by W. Smyrna. P. 9400; Moham. 5000; Orthodox Greeks, 2300 (Cuinet).

Menerville, tn., Algeria, arr. and 28 m. E. Algiers. P. <2000.

Menes, comm., Hungary, co. Arad; famous for a sweet red wine. P. <2000.

Menethorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Derwent, 15 m. NE. York, 3 m. SSW. Malton, close to Huttons Ambo stn. P. <250.

Menevia, ancient tn., Wales. See **St. David's.**

Menfi, tn., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 32 m. ESE. Marsala. P. 9900.

Mong, tn., China, prov. Honan, on l. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 300 m. NNE. Ichang, 30 m. ENE. Honan.

Mengen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 35 m. SSE. Tübingen, 5½ m. SE. by E. Sigmaringen. P. <3000.

Menghwating, tn., China, Yünnan, 38 m. SSE. Tali-fu.

Mengíbar, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. and 16 m. SE. by E. Andújar. P.<4000.

Mengo, vil., central Africa, Uganda, to the NW. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 0° 19′ N., 32° 38′ E.

Mengtsu-hsien, tn., China, in the SE. of Yünnan, on a level mountain-enclosed plain, 20 m. by 12, 4500 ft. above sea-level, 210 m. NW. by N. Hanoi (Tongking), 30 m. N. Manhao (head of navigation on the Songkoi), with which it is connected by a paved road, and at no great distance from the tin-mines of prov. Centre of transit trade with the S. Chief products metals, tea, and cotton; iron is also found. Opened to French trade in 1889. Spelt also **Mongtse, Montze, Mengtsz, Mungtse,** &c. P. estimated at 10,000–20,000 (the lower figure probably nearer the truth—*Cons. Rep.* 1890).

Menheniot, or **Menhynnet,** par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 12½ m. WNW. Plymouth, 1½ m. N. of its stn. (for **Looe**) on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 7002 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**M. with Merrymeet**) P.<1500.

Menidion (menidhi), vil., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Aetolia, on the Gulf of Arta, 45 m. S. by E. Yanina.

Menidion (menidhi), tn., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, in comm. Acharnai, 8 m. N. Athens. P.<3000; (comm. A.) <4000.

Menifee, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 38° N., E. of 84° W. *Menil, Mesnil,* from *mansionile,* diminutive of *mansus,* hence in French place-names 'a little dwelling.'

Menin, tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, arr. and 7 m. WSW. Courtrai; manufactures lace and cotton goods; has spinning factories. P. 13,700.

Menindie, tp., New South Wales, in M. co., 85 m. SW. Wilcannia, and on riv. Darling. P.<1500.

Meningie, post-tn., S. Australia, Russell co., 68 m. SE. by S. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Meninx, isl., N. Africa. See **Jerba.**

Menith Wood, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire. See **Pensax.**

Menlough, tn., Ire., co., bar., and 2 m. N. Galway, at the outlet of Lough Corrib. P.<500.

Menlough, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 13 m. SE. by E. Tuam, P.O. P.<250.

Menmuir, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. NW. Brechin, P.O.; 10,218 ac. P.<750.

Mennighüffen, comm., Prussia, govt. Minden, circle and 7 m. N. Herford. P.<3000.

Mennonites, a Protestant sect, with branches in Ger. and Switzd. (25,000), Holland (32,000), U.S. and Canada (100,000), and in Russia (50,000), in govts. Ekaterinoslav, Samara, and Taurida. There are some also in Brazil.

Meno, tn., U.S., S. Dakota, Hutchinson co., 27 m. NNW. Yankton. P.<1500.

Menoken, settlement, U.S., Washington, Columbia co., 18 m. NNE. Walla Walla.

Menom'inee, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. M. co. (named after a tribe of Indians still present in small numbers in Wisconsin), at mouth of Menominee R., 100 m. S. by W. Marquette, engaged in lumber (chiefly pine) manuf. P. (1880)<4000; (1890) 10,600.

Menominee, riv., U.S., it rises in the NW. of Michigan, near the frontier, and flows ESE. and SSE., forming part of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, till it empties itself into Green Bay at Menekaunee, a little to the N. of 45° N.

Menomonie, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Dunn co., 59 m. E. by S. St. Paul (Minn.). Alt. 878 ft. (R.R.). P. 5500.

Menorca, isl., Spain. See **Minorca.**

Menshye, tn., Egypt. See **Minshat, El.**

Menston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 7 m. N. Bradford, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**M. with Woodhead**) P.<2000.

Menstry, or **Menstrie,** vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, 3½ m. NW. Alloa, with a stn. (**Menstrie and Glenochil**) on the N. B. R., with manufactures of Scotch blankets and other woollen goods. Birthplace of Sir Ralph Abercromby, fatally wounded near Alexandria, in Egypt, in 1801. PMT.O.

Mentaran, tn., E. Archipelago, on the NW. ct. of Battam I., 13 m. SE. by S. Singapore.

Mentávei Islands, group of 4 large and 17 small islands, E. Archipelago, off the W. ct. of Sumatra, in 1°–3½° S.; of volcanic formation, flat, with good anchorage for small vessels, but access is difficult on account of reefs.

Menteith, stn., Canada, Manitoba, 150 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Menteith, or **Monteith,** dist., Scot., SW. Perthshire, traversed by the riv. Teith; formerly an independent stewartry, comprising nearly all the Perthshire part of the Forth basin lying W. of the Ochils.

Menteith, Port of, Scot. See **Port of Menteith.**

Menthorpe with Bowthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 7½ m. NNW. Goole, with a stn. (**M. Gate**) on the NE. R. P.<250.

Mentmore, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. NE. by E. Aylesbury, 1 m. NW. Cheddington Junction, P.O. P.<500.

Mentone, tn., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Nice, near the frontier of Italy, on the S. ct., turning SE., 6 m. NE. by E. Monaco. W. and N. are the Alps in a semicircle of tops. Its climate resembles that of Cannes and Nice, and is suitable for invalids with chest affections. Has large trade in lemons and olive-oil. P. 8200.

Mentone, a favourite suburban and summer resort, Victoria, Mornington co., in Port Phillip Bay, 14 m. SE. Melbourne.

Menuf, the ancient *Memenphis,* tn., Egypt, on the canal of M., which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 22 m. S. by W. Tanta; has indigo-works. P. 16,300.

Menufie, or **Menuflye,** prov., Lower Egypt, extending from the fork of the main arms of the Nile delta for about 40 m. along the r. bk. of the Rosetta arm.

Menwith with Darley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Nidd, 5 m. W. Ripley, with a stn. (**Darley**) on the NE. R. P.<500.

Menza'leh, Lake, the ancient *Taniticus,* lagoon, Lower Egypt, between Damietta and the Suez Canal, separated by a narrow sandbank from the Mediterranean, with three openings. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 20 m. Every year the Nile, which passes through its W. extremity, overflows and covers an immense surface. Its fisheries are extensive and valuable, and it furnishes large quantities of salt. The M. Canal from this lake joins the Nile N. the town Mansurah. On the coast of the lake is *Tanis,* the ancient capital of the Hyksos, with important remains.

Menzaleh (believed to be the *Panephysis* of Ptolemy), tn., Lower Egypt, at the mouth of riv. Sughaiyir, 20 m. SSE. Damietta; fishing is the chief industry. P. 8400.

Menzel Hör (or **Heurr**), tn., Tunis, on the E. ct., 43 m. E. Tunis, 3½ m. S. by W. Menzel Temine.

Menzelinsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 181 m. NW. Ufa, 10 m. from l. bk. of the Kama; great fair; indigo, furs, cattle, &c., exported; manufactured goods, imported. P. 6650.

Menzel Temine, tn., Tunis, near the E. ct., 44 m. E. Tunis. P.<2000.

Meole Brace, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 2 m. SSW. Shrewsbury, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Meols, North, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1½ m. ENE. Southport, close to Church Town stn.; 8467 ac. P. 43,000.

Meols Cop, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the W. Lancashire & Liverpool, Southport & Preston Junc. Rlys., near Southport.

Meolse, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div. Great M., 6 m. W. Birkenhead, with a stn. (**Meols**) on the Seacombe, Hoylake, and Deeside Rly., and a lighthouse, P.<500; Little M. P.<2000.

Meomiya, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Mehomia.**

Meon, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div. East M., on the Titchfield, 13½ m. ESE. Winchester, 4 m. W. by S. Petersfield stn., PM.O., 11,377 ac., P.<1500; West M., PMT.O., P.<1000.

Meon Stoke, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on the Titchfield, 10½ m. SE. by E. Winchester, 4 m. E. by N. Bishop's Waltham stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**M. S. with Soberton**) P.<1500.

Meopham, or **Meffam,** par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 1 m. S. of its stn. on the L. C. & D. R., 5½ m. S. Gravesend, PMT.O.; 4713 ac. P.<1500.

Meosnum, isl. See **Hump Isle.**

Mepal, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Chesterton div., 6 m. W. by N. Ely, on the New Bedford Rly., 1½ m. NNW. Sutton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Meping, riv., Siam. See **Menam.**

Meppel, tn., Holland, prov. Drenthe, 13 m. N. by E. Zwolle, connected with the Zuider Zee by the Meppeler Diep (Canal), with manufactures of woollen and cotton goods and calico. P. (comm.) 8900.

Meppen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle M., 43 m. NW. Osnabrück, at the confluence of the rivs. Ems and Haase. P.<3000.

Meppershall, or **Mepshall,** par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 10 m. NNE. Luton, 2 m. S. Shefford stn. P.<750.

Mequinenza, the ancient *Ortogesa,* comm., Spain, prov. Saragossa, on the l. bk. of the Ebro, 24 m. SW. Lérida, dist. Caspe. P.<3000.

Mequinez, city, Morocco. See **Mekines.**

Mer, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, near the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 12 m. NE. Blois. P.<4000.

Mer, native name of Murray I., Torres Strait.

Mer and **Ser,** mt. peaks of the Himálayas, N. India, Kashmír, about 65 m. ESE. Srinagar (Kashmír), in about 34° N. lat., 76° 10′ E. long. Alt. 23,400 ft.

Meralaba Island, New Hebrides. See **Star Peak Island.**

Meramec, riv., U.S., Missouri, in the E., trib. of the Mississippi, which it joins on the r. bk. about 20 m. below St. Louis.

Meran (believed to be the *Urbs Majensis* of the Romans, derived from 'moraine'), tn., Austria, Tirol, on the Etsch, 16 m. NW. Botzen; one of the most frequented health resorts of the Tirol. Alt. 1050 ft. Average temp., yr. 53° F., Jan. 32° 5′, July 67° 6′. P. 7200.

Merapi, two mts., Sumatra. **1.** Near the W. ct., in 0° 38′ N. **2.** In 0° 15′ S., 50 m. NNE. Padang.

Mer'ash, vil., Palestine, *Mareshah* in the O. T., 31° 45′ N., 34° 55′ E., 18 m. W. Jerusalem.

Merash, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Marash.**

Merasheen Island, Newfoundland, off S. ct., in 54° 10′–21′ W.

Meratúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 10 m. NE. Tanjore. P. (1881) 7500.

Merbes le Château, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, 13½ m. WSW. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Merbes Ste. Marie, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12½ m. W. by S. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Merca, La, comm., Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. Orense, dist. Celanova. P. <5000.

Mercadal, comm., Balearic Is., Minorca, dist. and 12 m. NW. Mahón. P. <4000.

Mercaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6½ m. NW. Derby, 4½ m. W. Duffield stn. P. <250.

Mercato, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. N. Salerno. P. 10,400.

Mercato Saraceno, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, on riv. Savio, 19 m. WSW. Rimini. P. 8800.

Merced, city, U.S., California, cap. M. co., 112 m. E. by S. San Francisco; the point of departure for tourists visiting the Yosemite Valley, which is traversed by the N. Fork of the **Merced R.** Mean temp. (16 yrs.), yr. 63.6° F., Jan. 47.2°, Aug. 79.9°; rfall., yr. 10.30 in., May–Oct. 1.17 in. P. <3000.

Merced, La, thriving vil., Peru, dep. and 45 m. E. by N. Junin, 145 m. ENE. Lima, on the Chancha-Mayo, in a sugar-cane and coffee growing dist.

Mercedes, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 60 m. W. by N. Buenos Aires. P. 9500.

Mercedes, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 122 m. SSE. Corrientes. P. 3000.

Mercedes, tn., Uruguay, cap. dep. Soriano, on the l. bk. of the Rio Negro, 24 m. ESE. Fray Bentos; can be reached only by vessels of light draught. P. claims to be 9000.

Mercer, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., on the Waikato, 32 m. SSE. Auckland; coal and other minerals near. P. <1500.

Mercer, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, N. of 41° N.

Mercer, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of 38° N., and E. of 85° W.

Mercer, vil., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 7 m. SW. Norridgewock. P. <1500.

Mercer, co., U.S., Missouri, on the N. frontier, E. of 94° W.

Mercer, co., U.S., New Jersey, on the Delaware, N. of 40° N.

Mercer, co., U.S., N. Dakota, bounded on N. and E. by riv. Missouri, and crossed in the W. by 102° W.

Mercer, co., U.S., Ohio, on the W. frontier, crossed by 40½° N.

Mercer, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. M. co., 52 m. N. by W. Allegheny. **Mercer,** co., is on the W. frontier. P. <3000.

Mercer, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the S. frontier, crossed in the extreme E. by 81° W.

Mercersburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Franklin co., 63 m. SW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Mercer Station, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Muhlenberg co., 80 m. NNW. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Merchantville, bor., U.S., New Jersey, co. and 4 m. E. Camden by rail. P. <1500.

Merchiston (mer'kiston), SW. suburb of Edinburgh, Scot., with stn. on the C. R. **Merchiston Castle,** residence and the place of the birth and death of John Napier (1550–1617), the inventor of logarithms.

Merchtem, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels, 8 m. SE. Dendermonde. P. <5000.

Merchweiler, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ottweiler, 34 m. SE. by S. Trèves. P. <3000.

Mercia, or **Myrcna,** one of the old kingdoms of early England, occupying the centre of England, and comprising at the height of its power in the 9th century all the modern counties between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancashire on the N., the kingdoms E. Anglia and Essex on the E., and Wales on the W. It was founded about the middle of the 6th century, and was finally annexed to Wessex in 918.

Merckem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 6 m. S. Dixmude. P. <4000.

Mercury Bay, New Zealand, on the NE. side of North I., in 36° 48′ S., 175° 45′ E. A few miles to the N. are **Great** and **Red Mercury Islands,** named by Cook because he here, with the astronomer Green and the botanists Banks and Solander, observed the transit of Mercury in 1769.

Mercury Bay, tp., New Zealand, North I., Coromandel co. P. <1500.

Mere, Teutonic, 'lake,' 'sea,' or 'marsh.' See *Meer.*

Mere, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 7½ m. NE. Northwich, 2½ m. W. by S. Ashley stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Mere, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Kesteven div., adjoining Lincoln city. P. <250.

Mere, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 16 m. S. by W. Trowbridge, 4 m. N. Gillingham stn., PMT.O.; 7650 ac. P. <3000.

Merebank, meteorological stn., Natal. See **Durban.**

Meredith, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 27 m. NW. by N. Geelong. **Morrison's Goldfield** is 4½ m. distant. P. <1500.

Meredith Village, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 30 m. N. Concord, on Lake Winnipiseogee. P. <2000.

Meredosia, vil., U.S., Illinois, Morgan co., 10 m. E. of the l. bk. of the Illinois R., and 47 m. W. Springfield. P. <1500.

Merefte, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Sea of Marmora, prov. and 35 m. NE. by E. Gallipoli.

Mere Green, PM.O., Eng., Warwickshire, 2 m. N. Sutton Coldfield.

Merehan, people, Somali-land. See **Marehan.**

Merere's, vil., Ger. E. Africa, 45 m. N. head of Lake Nyassa.

Merevale, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 7 m. SE. by E. Tamworth, 1 m. W. Atherstone stn. P. <250.

Mereweather, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Northumberland, in 32° 58′ S., 151° 42′ E. P. <1500.

Mereworth, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 6½ m. NE. Tunbridge, 2 m. W. by N. Wateringbury stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Mergen, tn., Manchuria, on the Nonni, 140 m. NNE. Tsitsihar. The town dates from 1687. Alt. 690 ft. P. 5000.

Mergentheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Jagst, on the riv. Tauber, and 22 m. SSW. Würzburg. P. <5000.

Mergozzo, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 7 m. W. Pallanza, at NW. angle of Lake Mergozzo, with quarries of marble and white granite. P. <3000.

Mergui, tn., Lower Burma, cap. dist. M., on an island in the principal mouth of the Tenasserim R. The town is modern, and its harbour admits vessels drawing 18 ft. of water. Alt. 96 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., April 81°, Dec. 76°; rfall., yr. 159.1 in., May-Oct. 145.2 in., June–Sept. 115.8 in. P. 10,000; Buddhists, 8400.

Mergui Archipelago, group of isls. in the Gulf of Bengal, off the Tenasserim coast, between 9° and 13° N., 97° and 98° 30′ E.; the most westerly composed of granite and porphyry, those nearer the shore of sandstone and conglomerate, most of them forming a part of the British prov. Mergui. The prov. Mergui is the most southerly on this coast belonging to the British. Wild animals comprise the tiger, rhinoceros, deer, and snakes. Principal products, edible birds' nests and bêche-de-mer. The highest peaks are 3000 ft. above the sea.

Merheim, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, 4 m. ENE. Cologne. P. 11,200.

Mérida, city, Mexico, cap. of Yucatan state, 95 m. NE. Campêché. Founded in 1542, on the site of a city (Tehu) previously ruined by the Spaniards; is one of the principal seats of culture in Mexico; has a cathedral, built 1598. Has grown rapidly in recent years through the development of the trade in henequen, of which it is the centre, being now connected by rail with various henequen-growing dists. as well as the port of Progresso (25 m.). P. (1868) 23,500; (1889) 53,000.

Mérida, city, Spain, prov. and 33 m. E. Badajoz, on the r. bk. of the Guadiana, here crossed by a Roman bridge of eighty-one arches and 2575 ft. in length, cap. dist. M.; has a bishopric. Its ancient walls are said to have had a circuit of 6 leagues; of these walls only a small portion remains. There are also ruins of Roman theatre, aqueduct, temples, Trojan's column, &c. *Augusta Emerita* was founded B.C. 25 by Augustus for the settlement of his veteran troops (*emeriti*). It afterwards became cap. of Lusitania, fell into the hands of the Moors in 713, and was finally attached to the kingdom of Castille in 1228. P. 10,100.

Merida, ancient tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Mardin.**

Merida, tn., Venezuela, Los Andes, 335 m. SW. by W. Carácas. P. 10,700.

Meriden, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 5 m. WNW. Coventry, 3 m. E. Hampton stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Meriden, city, U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., 17 m. NNE. New Haven; contains the state reform school for boys. Manufactures iron castings, rolled brass, and other metal wares, including britannia and electro-plated silver ware. P. (1880) 15,500; (1890) 21,700.

Meriden, vil., U.S., Kansas, Jefferson co., 12 m. NNE. Topeka. P. <1500.

Meridian, city, U.S., Mississippi, Lauderdale co., 87 m. E. Jackson. P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 10,600.

Meridian, vil., U.S., Texas, Bosque co., on Bosque R., 75 m. SW. Dallas. P. <1500.

Merigomish, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Pictou, on Northumberland Strait, on Pictou Harbour, E. side; important shipbuilding. P. <1500.

Merim, lake, S. America. See **Mirim.**

Merimbula, postal-tp., New South Wales, co. Auckland, 200 m. by rail and road SSW. Sydney, in 36° 52′ S., 149° 56′ E. P. <1500.

Merinagen, tn. and fortified post, Africa, in French colony of the Senegal, 37 m. E. St. Louis. The fort was built in 1842.

Merindad de Valdivielso, comm., Spain, prov. Burgos, dist. Villarcayo. P. <4000.

Mérindol, vil., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Apt, on the Durance, 21 m. NW. by N. Aix; celebrated for the horrible

massacres committed in 1545, by order of the Parliament of Aix, on the Waldenses, whose tenets had prevailed here since the 12th century. P. <2000.

Mering, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Friedberg, 8 m. SE. by S. Augsburg. P. <3000.

Merino, post-tn., Victoria, Normanby co., 43 m. N. Portland. P. <1500.

Merioneth'shire (Welsh **Meirionydd,** after Meirion, a British saint), maritime co. of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, and partly bounded on the N. by the county of Carnarvon, in the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph. Surface mountainous, in many parts well-wooded and intersected by fine vales, its principal summits Arran Mawddwy, 2970 ft., and Cader Idris, 2929 ft. in height. The main mass of rock is Cambrian and Lower Silurian, which in the NE. and E. is succeeded by Upper Silurian. Chief rivers the Dee, Mawddach, Dovey, and Glaslyn. Small lakes numerous; Bala (4 m. by 1 m.) is the largest in North Wales. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this county. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Mineral products are slate, extracted at Festiniog, Blaenau, Corris, and Abergynolwyn; gold at Dolgelly and Bontddu; and manganese at Barmouth and Llanbedr. Manufactures coarse flannels and knitted woollen stockings. The Cambrian, Great Western (branch line from Bala to Festiniog), and L. & NW. Rlys. traverse the county. Chief towns, Dolgelly (the cap.), Bala, Towyn, Barmouth, and Festiniog. Sea-ports, Barmouth and Aberdovey. The county (of which the administrative and ancient areas are co-extensive) has no bor., but returns one member to Parliament. Area, 427,810 ac. P. (1891) 49,200.

Merir, or **Warren Hastings,** isl., Pacific, in the Pelew Archipelago.

Merivale, co., Queensland, S. frontier, crossed by 152° E.

Meriwether, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed by 33° N., and E. of 85° W.

Merj-ibn-Amir, plain, Palestine. See **Esdraelon.**

Merka, or **Marka,** tn., Africa, Somali-land, on the E. ct., 1° 42′ N. P., partly Arab, partly Somali, estimated at <4000.

Merkara, tn., Brit. India, cap. of Coorg, 64 m. ESE. Mangalore, with a fort on an eminence. Alt. 3695 ft. Mean temp., yr. 67° F., April 72°, Dec. 64°; rfall., yr. 126.8 in., May–Oct. 120.0 in., June–Sept. 105.9 in. P. (1881) 8400; (1891) 7000; Hindus, 4900; Moham. 1500.

Merke, tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, 285 m. NE. Tashkend, on highway to Kulja. P. <5000.

Merken-hof, isl., Holland. See **Marken.**

Merkland Point, cape, Scot., isl. of Arran, E. ct., in 55° 36′ N., at the N. end of Brodick Bay.

Merkstein, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt., circle, and 7 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <3000.

Merlera, or **Erikousa,** the most northerly of the Ionian Is., in the Mediterranean, 7 m. NW. Corfu; 3 sq. m. Highest point, 430 ft.

Merlo, vil. and rly. stn., Argentine Republic, state and 19 m. W. Buenos Aires. P. <2000.

Mermenteau, or **Mermentou** (mer'men-tō'), riv., U.S., Louisiana, flows S. across the SW. of the state, through a lake of the same name, into the Gulf of Mexico, with only 3 ft. of water on the bar at its mouth.

Mero, ct. riv., NW. Spain, Galicia; its estuary enters Corunna Bay.

Meroé, Isle of, region, S. Nubia, not an island, but a level plain, between the Nile and its tribs., the Bahr-el-Azrak (Blue Nile) and the Atbara. The ruins of the ancient *Meroé,* the cap. of Ethiopia, stand near the E. bank of the Nile, 28 m. NE. Shendi.

Merom, Waters of, Palestine. See **Huleh, Bahcîret-el-.**

Meronoth, place named in O. T. See **Marrîna.**

Merriang, tn., Victoria. See **Beveridge.**

Merrick, mt., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., 19 m. N. Wigtown, the highest summit in the S. of Scotland. Alt. 2764 ft.

Merrick, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 98° W., and in the SW. by 41° N.

Merrickville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grenville co., on Rideau Canal, 34 m. SSW. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Merrill, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Lincoln co., on the l. bk. of the Wisconsin, 92 m. WNW. of the head of Green Bay. P. 6800.

Merrillon, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Jackson co., 118 m. ESE. St. Paul (Minn.); has fine water-power. P. <1500.

Merrimac, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 12 m. NE. Lawrence. P. <3000.

Merrimack, co., U.S., New Hampshire, traversed by the Merrimack R., touching 43° N. in the SE.

Merrimack, riv., U.S., in the S. of New Hampshire and the NE. of Massachusetts, formed by the junction of the Pemigewassett and the Winnipiseogee at Franklin. It flows S. through New Hampshire, past Concord, Manchester, and Nashua, then ENE. through the N. of Massachusetts, past Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport, into the Atlantic. Its numerous falls furnish immense water-power, the employment of which in manufacturing has created the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, and Manchester. Navigable to Haverhill, 18 m. up. At its mouth is a bad and shifting bar.

Merrimack, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimack, 5 m. N. Nashua. P. <1500.

Merrington, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 3½ m. E. by N. Bishop Auckland, 1½ m. S. Spennymoor stn. P. <2500.

Merrion, tn., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Dublin, on Dublin Bay, bar. Dublin, Donnybrook par., with a stn. on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Merrion, P.O., Wales, in co. and 5 m. SW. Pembroke.

Merriott, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 7 m. W. by S. Yeovil, 3 m. N. Crewkerne stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Merriplt Hill, hill, Eng., Devonshire, in Dartmoor Forest, 18 m. W. by N. Teignmouth.

Merritton, or **Thorold Station,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 27 m. NW. Buffalo, on a railway, 6 m. SE. by S. Port Dalhousie. P. <1500.

Merriwa, tp., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 80 m. SSW. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Merrow, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 2 m. E. by N. Guildford, PM.O. P. <1500.

Merry Maidens, The, Eng. See **Rosemodris Circle.**

Merrymeet, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall. See **Menheniot.**

Merry's Lake, Canadian NW. Terrs., crossed by 54° 15′ N., 94° 20′ W., a Hudson Bay Company post on its E. side.

Mers, Mars, or *Marsa,* in place-names, Arabic, 'port.'

Mersa el Mzemma, post, Morocco. See **Peñon de Velez.**

Mersa-susa, N. Africa. See **Marza-susa.**

Mersch, market-tn., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Alzette, 9 m. N. Luxemburg. P. 3000.

Merscheid, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Solingen, 12 m. ESE. Düsseldorf. P. 8500; comm. P. 15,600.

Merse, dist., Scot. See **Berwickshire.**

Mersea, isl., Eng., in the Colchester div. of Essex, between the estuaries of the Stour and Blackwater, defended by a strong sea-wall; fertile. Length 4⅜ m., by 2 m. It contains two pars. of the same name (**E.** and **W. Mersea**). E. Mersea, P.O., P. <250; W. Mersea, PMT.O., P. <1500.

Merseburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle and govt. M., on the Saale, 9 m. S. Halle; has a cathedral, dating from the 11th, 13th, 16th, and 19th centuries, which contains the monumental tomb of Rudolph of Swabia and a very fine organ (1666), and a Gothic castle. Manufactures armour, machinery, cellulose, paper, and has iron-foundries. Anthracite mines in the vicinity. The bishopric, founded by Emperor Otto I. in 968, passed into the hands of the Elector of Saxony in 1648. M. was cap. seat of the ducal line of Saxe-M. from 1656 to 1738. P. (of tn.) 17,600 (7378 in 1816); (of comm.) 17,700.

Mers-el-Jejaj, vil., Algeria. See **Port-aux-Poules.**

Mers-el-Kebir (Arabic, 'great port,' *Mazalquiver,* Spanish; *Portus Divinus,* Roman), fortified tn., Algeria, on the NW. ct., arr. and 5 m. WNW. Oran; taken first by the Portuguese in 1415 and 1471, then by the Spaniards in 1505, abandoned by them in 1792, and taken in 1830 by the French, who repaired and completed the ancient Spanish fortifications. The lighthouse, in 35° 44′ N., 0° 42′ E., is visible 9 m. The port, which is practically sheltered from all winds, offers anchorage (5–8 fathoms) ½–⅞ m. from shore. P. <2000.

Mersey, riv., Eng., formed in the N. of Derbyshire by the union of the Goyt, which issues from Goyt Moss and flows N. along the W. frontier of Derbyshire, and the Etherow, from the E., flows W. past Stockport and Warrington till it expands into the estuary or arm of the Irish Sea which forms Liverpool Channel. Length, 70 m.; length of estuary, 16 m.; width, 1–3 m.; greatly obstructed by sandbanks. It abounds in conger eels, flounders, shrimps, &c. See **Manchester Ship Canal.**

Mersey Road and Algburth, stn., Eng. See **Algburth.**

Mersham, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. SE. by E. Ashford, 1 m. NW. by W. Smeeth stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Mersina (ancient *Zephirium;* modern name refers to large numbers of myrtles, Greek *mersine*), seapt. tn., Turkey in Asia, N. ct. of Levant (Mediterranean), vilayet, sanjak, and 36 m. by rail SW. Adana; 5 m. W. the ruins of ancient *Soles,* afterwards *Pompeiopolis.* Exports wool and cotton. P. 9000; Moham. 5000; Christians, 3500; Orthodox Greeks, 2700 (Cuinet).

Mersivan, Marsivan, Marsovan, or **Mersifun,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Sivas, sanjak Amasia, 85 m. S. by E. Sinope; 20 m. N. of the town are the hot (carbonate of soda) baths of Khavza, temp. 152° F., beneficial in rheumatic affections. P. 10,000.

Mersham, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 3 m. NE. Reigate, on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Merston, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. SE. by E. Chichester, 1 m. S. Drayton stn. P. <250.

Merstone, vil., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., 3 m SE. by S. Newport, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly.

Merther, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 2 m. E. Truro. P. <250.

Merthyr, Welsh, 'a martyr.'

Merthyr, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on riv. Cowen, 4 m. W. Carmarthen. P. <500.

Merthyr Cynog, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 6½ m. NW. by N. Brecknock; 17,762 ac. P. <750.

Merthyr Dovan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 1½ m. from S. ct., 5 m. SW. Cardiff, close to Cadoxton stn. P. <4500.

Merthyr Mawr, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 15 m. SE. by S. Neath, 2 m. SW. Bridgend stn., P.O. P. <250.

Merthyr-Tydfil, or **Merthyr-Tydvil,** parl. bor., market-tn., and par. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 24 m. by rail (Taff Vale Rly.) NW. Cardiff, with which it is also connected by canal. Its railway station is the common terminus of the L. & NW. R., G. W. R., Brecon & Merthyr Rly., Rhymney Rly., and Taff Vale Rly. It has rather narrow streets, and stands in a bare situation surrounded by lofty hills, near the centre of the great S. Wales coal basin; hence the numerous collieries and the great steel-works of Dowlais and Cyfarthfa. The produce of these is mostly shipped at Cardiff. The place owes its origin as an 'iron' centre to the foresight of one Anthony Bacon, who in 1765 took a century's lease of the minerals around what was then the insignificant hamlet of M.-T. There he erected iron-works, and when he retired from business in 1782 he divided and sub-let his mineral concession in four separate parts—Dowlais, Penydarran, Cyfertha (Cyfarthfa, Cyvarthva), and Plymouth works (Smiles). The sanitary condition of the place has been materially improved since the middle of the 19th century by extensive drainage and water-works. The bor. is under the superintendence of a high constable, and sends two members to House of Commons. The first iron tramway in the country, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained, was laid down in 1796 from Merthyr to Navigation (nearly half-way to Cardiff). On this Trevithick ran the first locomotive in 1804. Market-days, W. and S. 17,400 ac. Par. and tn. P. (1801) 1250; (1890) 58,100; parl. bor. P. (1851) 63,100; (1871) 51,900; (1891) 104,400.

Merthyr Vale, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Taff Vale Rly., 5 m. SSE. Merthyr-Tydfil, PMT.O.

Mertola, the ancient *Myrtilis Julia*, fortified tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. Beira, on the r. bk. at the head of navigation of the Guadiana, 45 m. NNE. Faro, with ruins of a Moorish castle. Nine miles ENE. are the copper-mines of São Domingos.

Merton, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 10½ m. SSE. Bideford, 6 m. SSE. Torrington stn., PM.O.; 4089 ac. P. <750.

Merton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 22 m. W. by S. Norwich, 2½ m. NW. by W. Stow Bedon stn. P. <250.

Merton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 8 m. E. by N. Woodstock, 2½ m. S. by W. Bicester. P. <250.

Merton, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., adjoining Wimbledon on the SE., with stn. (**Wimbledon and M.**) on L. & SW. R. **M. Park** and **M. Abbey** are two stations to the E., on a loop-line worked by the L. B. & S. C. and the L. & SW. Rlys. Henry III. held a parliament here. P. <3500.

Merton, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Marden.**

Merton, or **Mertoun,** par., Scot., Berwickshire, l. bk. Tweed, 4½ m. ESE. Melrose, 1 m. N. Maxton stn.; 6374 ac. P. <750.

Merton, post-vil., Victoria, Anglesey co., 70 m. SW. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Mertonhall, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Cloghjordan.

Mertoun, par., Scot. See **Merton.**

Mertvyl Kultuk (Gulf of Tsesarevich), bay, on NE. ct. of Caspian Sea; sends to SW. a narrow gulf, Kaidak or Karasu, which turns NW. under name of Kara-kuchu.

Meru, lake, central S. Africa. See **Mweru.**

Méru, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 15 m. S. by E. Beauvais. P. <5000.

Meru, isolated volcanic cone, German E. Africa, about 45 m. W. by S. of Mount Kilima-njaro. Alt. about 9000 ft.

Meruchak, vil., Afghanistan. See **Maruchak.**

Merv, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaspian terr., 510 m. by rail SE. Uzun-ada, and 381 by rail SW. Samarkand, on canals drawn from Murghab; formerly chief stronghold of a Turkoman oasis, and called by them Kaushid Khan Kala. Centre of a fertile oasis. Alt. 845 ft. P. 11,100.

Mervdasht, a high plain in W. Persia, stretching about 40 m. NW. from the NW. angle of Lake Tashk (Bakhtegan), about 15 m. wide; irrigated by numerous kanats. About 200 years ago contained 800 villages, now only about 50. At its NW. end are the ruins of the ancient *Persepolis*.

Merville, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Hazebrouck, 19 m. ESE. St. Omer. P. <4000.

Merwede Canal, gives Amsterdam access, *viâ* Utrecht, to the Lek, and further, at Gorkum, to the Waal, both of them main embouchures of the Rhine. Length, 30 m. to Vreeswijk on the Lek, 15 m. more from Vreeswijk to Gorkum on the Waal, 45 m. in all; six locks. Breadth of canal 65½ ft., at locks 131½ ft.; minimum depth, 10½ ft. Canal opened on 4th August 1892 having cost 4¼ millions sterling, and taken 11 years to make; entirely free from tolls.

Merxem, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 3 m. NE. Antwerp. P. 8400.

Merxplas, comm., Belgium, prov. and 22 m. ENE. Antwerp. P. 5300.

Mery-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Aube, arr. Arcis-sur-Aube, on the Seine and on the lateral canal, 17 m. NW. by N. Troyes; at one time believed to occupy the site of *Campus Mauriacus*, where Attila was defeated in 451. P. <2000. See **Moirey.**

Merzig, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. M. circle, 21 m. S. Trèves. P. <5000.

Mesa, co., U.S., Colorado, on the W. frontier, crossed by 108° W. and by 39° N.

Mesa, La, tn., Colombia, Cundinamarca, 30 m. W. Bogotá, in a fertile valley containing cacao and coffee plantations; centre of trade between Cundinamarca and Tolima. P. 14,000.

Mesagne, the ancient *Messapia*, walled tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 27 m. NW. Lecce, 9 m. SW. Brindisi. P. 8400.

Mesaken, or **Msakin,** tn., Africa, eastern Tunis, 6 m. SSW. Susa, with a medressa (college) noted throughout Tunis. P. 10,000.

Mesalcina, valley, Switzd. See **Mesocco.**

Mesána, tn., India, Gujarat, native state Baroda, 40 m. N. by W. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 8800.

Mesaorea, plain. See **Cyprus.**

Mesaville, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Maricopa co., 201 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Meschede, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. M. circle, on the Ruhr, 37 m. ESE. Dortmund; has slate quarry, wool-spinneries, and manufactures of lasts. P. <3000.

Mescheryaks, Turco-Finnish stem, E. Russia, govts. Orenburg, Ufa, Perm, Penza, and Saratov. P. about 180,000, of whom one-third are fully Russianised.

Mesco, Punta del, cape, Italy, in the NW., 10 m. W. by N. Spezia.

Meseggem, wells, Africa. See **Messegguem.**

Mesembria, seapt., Bulgaria. See **Misivria.**

Meseritsch, Wallachisch, tn., Austria, Moravia, 33 m. E. by S. Olmütz. P. <4000.

Meseritz, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circle M., on the Obra, 42 m. E. by S. Küstrin. P. <5000.

Meshaw, par., Eng., Devonshire, Molton div., 13 m. WNW. Tiverton, 4½ m. SSW. Bishop's Nympton and Molland stn., P.O. P. <250.

Meshchovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 45 m. SW. Kaluga; great annual fair. P. 5100.

Meshed, more properly **Mash-had** ('saint's tomb'), or **Mushed,** tn., in the NE. of Persia, cap. prov. Khorassan, 195 m. NW. Herat (Afghanistan), connected by carriage road of 230 m. with Herat and in other direction with Kuchan. It stands in a fertile plain, is enclosed by walls, and has the magnificent mausoleum of the eighth imám, Rezá, with a library containing 1041 Korans. The inhabitants trade in carpets, arms, worked metals, and black vases of steatite, and carry on an active trade with Bukhara, Kandahar, Herat, and Yezd. The shrine is visited annually by nearly 100,000 pilgrims. The mosque is the richest in the world of the Shiah sect of Mohammedans (the sect to which most of the Persians belong), and has two minarets; the doors are studded with rubies, and covered with gold. Near it is a large plain studded with the ruins of the ancient *Pasagardæ*, where was the tomb of Cyrus. Amongst many interesting monuments are the ruins of a palace supposed to have been that of Cyrus. 'The average health of M. is superior to that of many Persian towns' (Curzon). Imám Rezá dome, lat. 36° 17′ 19.5″ N., long. 59° 36′ 14.4″ E. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, pp. 735–37). Alt. 3100 ft. (Curzon, *Persia*, vol. i., p. 153), 3197 ft. (Curzon, map). P. 50–60,000 (Schindler), 70–80,000 (Goldsmid).

Meshed (or **Mash-had**) **Ali,** 'tomb of Ali.' See **Nejef.**

Meshed (or **Mash-had**) **Hossein** (or **Hussein**), 'tomb of Hossein.' See **Kerbela.**

Meshhed-i-Murghab, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 70 m. NE. Shiraz, on the road to Ispahan; famous for carpets.

Meshed-i-Ser, ct. vil., Persia, Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 11 m. NNW. Barfrush, and the port of that town; vessels lie 2–3 m. off shore, and load in calm weather by means of flat-bottomed boats.

Meshikemau, lake, Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., drained E. by Esquimaux or North-West R.

Meshoppen, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wyoming co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna R., 24 m. NW. by W. Scranton. P. <1500.

Mesia, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 19 m. SSE. Corunna. P. <5000.

Mesilla, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Donna Ana co., 147 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr. The **M. Valley,** traversed by the Rio Grande, and stretching 50 m. NNW. from

the S. frontier of the terr., is a rich farming country, especially for grains, fruits, and grapes; reputed the most fertile in New Mexico. P. <1500.

Meskake, oasis, in the N. of Arabia, 22 m. NE. Jof, 230 m. NW. Hail, with about 700 houses (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, p. 84).

Meslug, vil., Algeria, arr. and 6 m. SW. Sétif, and 45 m. S. by E. Bougie. P. <2000.

Mesnil, in French place-names, 'a little dwelling.' See *Menil.*

Mesocco, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 10 m. NW. by W. Chiavenna. The valley of the Maesa, a stream flowing S. then WSW. to the Ticino, bears the name of **Val M.** (German **Misox-thal,** Italian **Val Mesalcina**). P. <2000.

Mesolonggi, or **Mesolonghi** (Greek spelling **Mesologgion**), fortified tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Aetolia, on the coast, on a marshy plain covered with olive plantations, 20 m. WNW. Patras; formerly a military post of importance; withstood remarkable sieges by the Turks in 1822 and 1825–26. Lord Byron died here, April 19, 1824, and a monument was erected to him in the town in 1881. Exports currants, valonea, &c. P. 9500.

Mesopotamia, an ancient name of the country between the Euphrates and Tigris Rivs., Asiatic Turkey, now comprised in the pashaliks Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities Diarbekir, Mardin, Nisibin, and Mosul. Called by the Arabs **Al Jezireh** ('the island').

Mesorea, or **Mesaorea,** plain. See **Cyprus.**

Mesowal, isl. See **Misol.**

Mesquital, Mezquital, or **San Pedro,** riv., Mexico, flows S. past Durango, and keeps for the most part a southerly course, but finally turns W. and enters a coast lagoon a little N. of 22° N.

Mesquite, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Donna Ana co., 152 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Messalamie, tn., Africa, E. Sudan, 102 m. SE. Khartum, 3 or 4 m. from the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrak. P. 6–10,000.

Messana, city, Sicily. See **Messina.**

Messapia, tn., Italy. See **Mesagne.**

Messara Bay, Turkey in Europe, in the S. of the isl. of Crete, in 24° 45′ E.

Messaria, or **Mesaorea,** plain. See **Cyprus.**

Messegguem, or **Meseggem,** wells, Africa, central Sahara, 260 m. SSW. Wargla, on the NE. of the Tademait plateau, in 28° 15′ N., 4° 31′ E.

Messēnē, or **Nisi,** vil., Greece, prov. Messenia, 20 m. ENE. Navarino, 2 m. N. of the Gulf of Messenia, at the foot of Ithome, on either side of the 'Black Spring' (the ancient fountain of Clepsydra), and on the centre of the ancient site of Messēnē, the remains of which are extensive. P. 6300; comm. (Pamisos) P. 8000.

Messenia, prov., Greece, in the SW. of Morea (Peloponnesus), having prov. Achaia and Elis on the N., provs. Arkadia and Lakonia on the E., and the Ionian Sea on W. and S.; was visited in August 1886 by a violent earthquake, most severe, not in rocky dists., but in loose soil. See **Greece.**

Messier Channel, strait separating the isl. Wellington from the mainland of Chile, communicating at its S. end with Trinidad Channel, leading W., and Concepcion Channel, leading further S. Length, N. to S., 168 m.

Messi'na, ancient Greek *Zankle,* Latin *Messana,* city and seapt., Sicily, cap. prov. M., on the Strait of Messina, 8 m. NW. by N. Reggio, in 38° 11′ N., 15° 34′ E. A railway line running along the E. ct. of the island connects M. with Syracuse; another along the N. ct., destined ultimately to communicate with Palermo, reached in 1892 to Patti, a distance of 43 m. M. stretches from the harbour back up the slopes of lofty hills, which shut it in on the W. It has wide streets, paved with lava, and adorned with fountains, a cathedral dating from Norman times (11th and 12th century), a viceroy's palace, a university (founded 1549) with twenty ordinary and seventeen extra-ordinary professors, a public library, and several handsome private palaces. A monument to the Emperor Conrad IV. stands in the cathedral, and another to Don John of Austria in one of the squares. The port, protected by outlying forts, is formed by a tongue of land projecting NE. and curving westward in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient Greek name. It has a water area of 193 ac.; depth at entrance of 59–184 ft.; length of quayage, 5906 ft.; depth at quayside, 22.9–82 ft.; and is easy of access for steamers, but not for sailing vessels. The depth varies 1.6 ft. There are three lighthouses, visible respectively 11, 10, and 6 m. Exports comprise oranges and lemons, olive-oil, wine, fruit essences, argol, wine lees; average value nearly one and a half millions sterling. The lemons grown in the neighbourhood are of especially fine quality. M. carries on active tunny and other fisheries, and manufactures muslin, linen, silk stuffs, coral ornaments, and lemon and other fruit essences. M. was founded by Greeks in 740 B.C., destroyed by the Carthaginians in 396 B.C., became Roman in 241 B.C., was conquered by the Saracens in 831, ruled by the Normans from 1061 to 1194, and from 1282 to 1713 it was a Spanish possession. It was ravaged by the Plague in 1743, by an earthquake in 1783, and by an inundation in 1823. Civil strife filled its streets in 1848 and 1860. Mean temp., yr. 65.7° F., Jan. 53.2°, Aug. 80.6°. City P. (1881) 78,400; (1891) estimated at 89,000; comm. P. (1881) 126,400; (1891) estimated at 142,500.

Messina, Strait of, or **Faro di Messina,** ancient *Mamertinum Fretum,* separates Sicily from Italy. Length, 24 m.; breadth, 2½ m. in N. to 12 m. in S. Here are the dreaded Scylla and Charybdis of ancient mythology and later proverb; the former a gneiss rock off the little town of Scylla on the Calabrian coast of Italy, the latter a whirlpool, or rather rapid, in front of the harbour of Messina. The physical facts underlying the tradition are these: the speed of the tides varies greatly in places, from 3 to 11 m. an hour, the variations being principally due to a submarine ledge 400 ft. below the surface (elsewhere 820 ft.) which runs obliquely across from Punta del Pezzo (Calabrie) to Sta. Agatha. Hence arise rapids, races, or whirlpools. Two spots are particularly dangerous to small coasters: (1) a whirlpool opposite the harbour of M., with spring tides and a SE. wind; (2) at Faro, whence vessels are frequently torn from their anchors and driven on to the Calabrian coast at Torre Cavallo, *i.e.*, Punta del Pezzo or Scilla.

Messines, comm., Portugal. See **São Bartholomeu de Messines.**

Messing, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8 m. NNE. Maldon, 2 m. E. by S. Kelvedon stn., P.O. P. <750.

Messingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 10½ m. NE. by N. Gainsborough, 4 m. NW. by N. Kirton Lindsey stn., PM.O.; 5817 ac. P. <1500.

Messkirch, or **Mösskirch,** urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, on riv. Ablach, circle and 23½ m. N. by W. Constance. P. <2000.

Mestanza, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 31 m. SSW. Ciudad Real, dist. Almodóvar del Campo. P. <4000.

Mesto Krško, tn., Austria. See **Gurkfeld.**

Mestre, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 6 m. NW. Venice. P. <5000.

Mesule, vil., S. of German E. Africa, in 10° 18′ S., 37° 10′ E.

Mesu-Manioko, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 85 m. N. by E. Vivi.

Mesuraca, comm., S. Italy, Calabrie, prov. Catanzaro, circle and 19 m. W. Cotrone. P. <4000.

Mesurado, terr., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Mesurata, tn., Tripoli. See **Misrata.**

Meta, tn., Italy, prov. Naples, 5 m. SW. Castellammare di Stabia, on the Gulf of Naples. P. 6100.

Meta, riv., S. America, Colombia, rises in the Sumapáz glazier, about 40 m. S. Bogotá; is formed by the junction of four streams, which take, after their confluence, the joint name of Humadéa. It is only after the Humadéa is joined by the Upía that it is known as the Meta. It runs into the Orinoco on the boundary line between the Venezuelan states of Bolivar and Alto Orinoco. Total length, 685 m.; breadth in places, 6560 ft. Navigable for a considerable distance up.

Metabetchouan, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows N. into Lake St. John, just to the E. of 72° W.

Metagama, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 515 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Metaghan River, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, co. and 43 m. SW. Digby. P. <1500.

Metalka Pass, mt. pass, Turkey in Europe, on the Bosnian frontier, 72 m. WNW. Novibazar.

Metamma, or **Metemme,** vil., eastern Sudan, near the l. bk. of the Nile, in about 16° 40′ N., nearly opposite Shendi.

Metamme, tn., eastern Sudan, on the Atbara. See **Matama.**

Metamo'ra, vil., U.S., Illinois, Woodford co., 16 m. NE. by E. Peoria. P. <1500.

Metan, vil., Argentine Republic, Salta, 87 m. N. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Metapa, or **San Pedro y Chocoyos,** tn., Central America, Nicaragua, dep. and 19 m. SW. Matagalpa. P. <5000.

Metauro, the ancient *Metaurus,* riv., Italy, in The Marches, rises in the Apennines, flows NE. and enters the Adriatic Sea 10 m. SE. of Pesaro. Length, 68 m.; area of basin, 504 sq. m.; discharge, mean 600 cubic ft. per second, highest 41,000 cubic ft. per second.

Metcalfe, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the S., crossed by 37° N., W. of the meridian 85°.

Metcalfe, post-tn., Victoria, co. Dalhousie, 60 m. NW. by N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Metfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4½ m. NE. Harleston, PM.O. P. <750.

Metham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 4½ m. SE. Howden. P. <250.

Methamis, vil., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Carpentras, 15 m. NE. Avignon, with extensive coal basin. P. <2000.

Methana, penin., in the N. of the prov. of Argolis, Greece, jutting into the Gulf of Ægina, composed of trachyte.

Metheringham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 9 m. SE. Lincoln, with a stn. (**Blankney and M.**) on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O.; 5899 ac. P. <2000.

Methers, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Gironde, 27 m. S. Rochefort.

Methil, vil., Scot., W. Fifeshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 m. SE. by E. Falkland, on the N. B. R. The tidal harbour (area, 2½ ac.) has a depth at entrance at ordinary springs of 23 ft. at high water, 5 ft. low water; no bar. The N. B. R. dock covers 4¾ ac., has an entrance 50 ft. wide, with a depth over sill at high water ordinary springs of 23 ft., ordinary neaps 19 ft. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Methilhill, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 1 m. NW. Methil. P. <750.

Methley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 5 m. NE. Wakefield, with stns. on the M. R. and G. N. R., and a stn. (**M. Junction**) on the L. & Y. R., PM.O. P. <4500.

Methlic, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the Ythan, 11 m. NE. by N. Inverurie, 5 m. W. by N. Arnage stn., PMT.O. (**Methlick**); 14,842 ac. P. <2500.

Methónē, Modon, or **Modhoni,** small seapt., Greece, prov. Messenia, at the SW. angle of the Peloponnesus, 6 m. S. Navarino; fort adjoining; seat of a bishop. P. <2000.

Methots Mills, vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbinière co., 30 m. SW. by S. Quebec. P. <1500.

Methuen, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 2½ m. NW. by N. Lawrence. P. <5000.

Methven, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 118 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Methven, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashburton co., 50 m. W. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Methven, par., Scot., Perthshire, 7 m. W. Perth, on the C. R., with the grave of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, who died of the Plague in 1666, PMT.O.; 12,911 ac. P. <2000.

Methwold (myu'el), par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 15 m. NE. by E. Ely, 3½ m. SSE. Stoke Ferry stn., PMT.O.; 13,370 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**M. with Ottering Hythe**) P. <1500.

Methye, or **La Loche,** lake, Canada, NW. Terrs., crossed by 56½° N., 109½° W., Churchill R. basin. To the N. is a portage across the height of land to the Clearwater (Athabasca basin).

Methymna, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Molivo.**

Metija, or **Mitija,** the plain round Algiers, N. Africa. When it came into French hands it had become malarial through the neglect of the drainage, but it has since been drained, and is being rapidly settled.

Metis, two lakes, Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., 48° 11′–17′ N., 67° 44′–50′ W., drained N. by the riv. Metis into the riv. St. Lawrence.

Metis, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Metis R., in 68° 7′ W. P. <1500.

Metković, comm., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the Narenta, at the head of steam navigation, 20 m. SSW. Mostar, now connected by rail with Serajevo. P. <5000.

Metlakahtla ('the open channel,' or 'the channel open at either end'), half ruined Indian (Tsimsian) vil., on the W. ct. of Brit. Columbia, in 54° 20′ N., for 27 years the home of a colony of Christianised Tsimsians, now removed to Annette I.

Metlika, tn., Austria. See **Möttling.**

Metlili, vil., Algeria, 315 m. S. Algiers, 32° 14′ N., 3° 51′ E. P. <2000.

Meto, people, equatorial Africa, occupying a dist. about midway between S. half of Lake Nyassa and the coast of Mozambique.

Metropoli, tn., Crete, near its centre, 20 m. SW. Candia. Around it are vestiges supposed to be those of the ancient *Gortynia.*

Metropolis, ruined city, Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which are 22 m. SSE. Symrna.

Metropolis, city, U.S., Illinois, Massac co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 127 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <4000.

Metropolitan, settlement, U.S., Michigan, Iron co., 43 m. SW. by W. Marquette.

Metsovo, or **Mezzovo,** tn., European Turkey, in the SE. of Albania, vilayet and 19 m. ENE. Yanina, in a mountain chasm on both sides of the Arta. P., mostly of Walachian descent, about 5000.

Mettapolliem, tn., Brit. India, Madras, on the Bhaváni R., terminus of the Nilgiri branch, SW. line, Madras Rly., in 11° 19′ N., 76° 59′ E. P. (1881) <2000.

Mettet, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur, 6 m. SSW. Fosse. P. <4000.

Mettingen, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Tecklenburg, 26 m. N. by E. Münster. P. <4000.

Mettingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. E. Bungay, P.O. P. <500.

Mettmann, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle M., 9 m. E. by N. Düsseldorf. In the vicinity is, or was, the Neanderhöhle, or Neander Cave, in which the remains of a prehistoric human being were found. P. <5000.

Metton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 3½ m. SSW. Cromer. P. <250. See **Felbrigg.**

Mettray, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 4½ m. N. by W. Tours; seat of an agricultural colony founded in 1839 for young criminals. P. <2000.

Metubes, the ancient *Metubis,* tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Gharbie (Gharbiye), 45 m. NW. Tanta.

Metz, tn. and first-class fortress, Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, cap. circle M., on the Moselle R., chiefly on the r. bk., 31 m. N. Nancy (Fr.). It has a Gothic cathedral, chiefly 13th century; a museum, with a natural history collection, picture gallery, and library; and public monuments to the French generals Ney and Fabert, and the Germans Bismarck, Moltke, Emperor William I., and the slain (1870–71) belonging to the 1st Prussian army corps. Leather is tanned and manufactured. There is considerable trade by river. The vicinity is famous for its fruit, vegetables, and wine. The town (Gallic) was called *Divodurum* and *Mediomatrica* (whence Mettis, Metz) by the Romans; it was, as Mettis, the cap. of Frankish Austrasia; and in 843 became cap. of Lorraine. In 1552 it was betrayed to the French, nor could the Emperor Charles V. recover it, though he invested it for nearly three months. It remained French down to 1870. The place was fortified by the Romans; but it was the French who made it a modern fortress, by building its walls in 1550 and the citadel in 1562, by reconstructing its defensive works on Vauban's plans in 1674, and by adding forts in 1728–31, and again from 1867. After several fierce battles round the city in August and September 1870, Marshal Bazaine was shut up within its fortifications, and surrendered with close upon 180,000 men on 29th October following. Since it became German its forts have been greatly strengthened. Natives of M.—Generals Fabert, Custance, and Kellermann. Alt. 594 ft. Rfall. (32 yrs.), 25.52 in. P. (1871) 51,300; (1891) 60,200. At the time of the French capture in 1552 the population was 60,000, but most of them emigrated to Germany, and in 1698 the population was only 22,000.

Metzingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, dist. Urach, 10 m. E. Tübingen. P. 5300.

Metztitlan, tn., Mexico, prov. Hidalgo, 85 m. N. by E. Mexico city. P. 8000.

Meudon, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 6 m. SW. by W. Notre Dame, Paris, 2½ m. from the city wall; has an observatory of physical astronomy, a magnetic laboratory, workshops of military aerostation, and manufactures of chalk. The church contains a monument to Rabelais, who was titular *curé* of the parish. M. had a fine castle of the 18th century, formerly royal property, destroyed by the Prussians in 1870. P. 8000.

Meulan, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, on the r. bk. of the Seine, 28 m. WNW. Paris, 9 m. WSW. Pontoise. P. <3000.

Meulebeke, tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Thielt 8 m. N. Courtrai. P. (comm.) 9000.

Meulin, isl. of the archipelago of Chiloé, S. Chile.

Meung-sur-Loire, the ancient *Maudunum,* tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 11 m. SW. by W. Orléans. P. <4000.

Meursault, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, 23 m. E. Autun, arr. and 5 m. SW. Beaune; has large trade in Burgundy wines. P. <3000.

Meurthe, riv., France, rises in the Vosges, SE. St. Dié, passes St. Dié, Lunéville, and Nancy, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 6 m. N. Nancy. Length 100 m., of which 73 m. are navigable for rafts.

Meurthe-et-Moselle, dep., NE. France, traversed SE. to NW. by the Meurthe, and S. to N. by the Moselle; formed in 1871 of parts of the two deps. not ceded to Germany, the original deps. having been formed in 1790 partly from Lorraine and partly from the bishopries of Metz, Toul, and Verdun; divided into four arrs.: Nancy (cap.), Briey, Lunéville, Toul. The dep. is somewhat triangular in form, broadest in S.; the arr. of Briey, in the N., is connected with the S. by a narrow neck at Chambley. Surface hilly (985–1310 ft.), with many wide fertile valleys; mountainous in the SE., where the forest-covered Vosges rise to 2625–2955 ft. on the borders of Alsace-Lorraine; further N. the elevation declines; N. and NW. of Lunéville is a rich saliferous tract of about 154 sq. m.; between the Meurthe and Moselle is a plateau, in which open deep, narrow valleys, locally known as 'fonds.' The prevailing geological formations in order from E. to W. are Trias, Lias, and Oolite. The dep. belongs to the basin of the Rhine; tribs, of Moselle, r. bk. Meurthe and Seille (latter joins outside the dep.), l. bk. Madon; affluents of Meurthe, r. bk. Vezonze, l. bk. Mortagne. Forests cover nearly one-fourth of the surface (Haye, Parroy, Vosges, Moudons, &c.). Climate variable, dry [**Nancy**]. Principal cereals, wheat and oats; the vine flourishes, the production of wine per acre being between two and three times the average for France; hops (Lunéville). Principal minerals, iron (Nancy, Longwy, &c.) and rock-salt (Saint-Nicolas, Varangeville), in both of which the dep. is exceedingly rich, the former supplying more than two-thirds and the latter three-fourths of the respective total production of France. The metallurgical industries are very important; more

than half the cast iron of France is manufactured in the dep. (Nancy, Longwy), sheet iron (Pompey), steel railway materials, &c.; other extensive manufactures are earthenware and glass; Baccarat is noted for artistic fancy glass. Area, 2037 sq. m. P. (1891) 444,200. See **France**, table.

Meuse, dep., NE. France, traversed from SSE. to NNW. by the Meuse; formed in 1790 from Lorraine (about two-thirds), Trois Evêchés, Clermontois, and Champagne; divided into four arrs.: Bar-le-duc (cap.), Commercy, Montmédy, Verdun-sur-Meuse. The surface consists of a series of plateaux, mainly of Oolitic formations, Cretaceous in SW.; elevation generally increases from N. to S.; lowest (375 ft.) in SW., at exit of Saulx; traversed by several ranges of hills; connected S. with the Langres plateau and N. with the Ardennes. The principal range running SE. and NW. forms the watershed between the basins of Rhine and Seine; culminating point, Buisson d'Amanty (1390 ft.); the N. portion of this range, called the western Argonne, is covered with magnificent forests; the eastern Argonne, on r. bk. of Meuse, is little inferior in elevation (1350 ft.). Along the left foot of this range extends the slightly undulating and fertile plateau of Woëvre (655–820 ft.). The dep. is drained partly to the Rhine (nearly two-thirds) and partly to the Seine; the Meuse, which receives on r. bk. the Othain, is navigable in conjunction with the Canal de l'Est to near Void for vessels drawing 6½ ft.; the Moselle does not enter the dep., but receives several streams from the E.; the Saulx and Ornain flow in the SW. to the Marne, which just touches the dep.; the NW. dist. is drained by the Aisne and Aire flowing to the Oise. Forests cover nearly one-fourth of the surface. The principal cereals are wheat and oats; vineyards cover many of the hill slopes, and wine of good quality is produced. Minerals are of little importance. Manufactures are limited. Area, 2409 sq. m. P. (1891) 292,300. See **France**, table.

Meuse (Flemish **Maes**, Dutch **Maas**, Walloon **Mouse**, ancient *Mosa*), riv., rises in France, dep. Haute-Marne, 16 m. NE. Langres, traverses the dep. Vosges, where it disappears underground near Bazeilles, and reappears, 2 m. distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, St. Mihiel, and Verdun, Sedan, Mézières, Charleville, Givet; in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liège; in Holland, Maastricht, Roermond, Venlo. There it changes its course from NE. to N. Lower down it changes to NW. and then W., and after approaching within a mile of the Waal (left arm of the Rhine) near Heerewaarden, above the Bommelerwaard, it finally enters the Waal below the Bommelerwaard at Woudrichem, above Gorinchem (Gorkum). Such is the real course of the river, but the names employed are confusing. At the confluence the name of the Waal becomes changed to Merwede, and the Merwede is considered the lower course of the M. instead of that of the Waal, which is a stream of greater volume, and is continued in direction by the Merwede. About five or six miles below the confluence the Merwede divides into two arms, one of which enters the Hollandsch Diep (which again divides into the Haringvliet and Krammer), while the other proceeds W. to Dordrecht. Here the stream again divides, and at the point of division the name of Maas is again employed by the Dutch. The part of the stream that continues to flow west, S. of the IJsselmonde, is known as the Oude Maas (Old M.); the remainder proceeds N. by the Noordsche Kil (N. Channel) to the Lek (right arm of the Rhine), which below the confluence is known as the Nieuwe Maas (New M.). This after passing Rotterdam reunites with the Oude Maas, although now an artificial channel known as the New Waterway parallel to and N. of the so-called Maas forms the channel to Rotterdam even for large ships. In times of high water a secondary channel is provided for the surplus waters of the Maas (which would otherwise overflow its embankments) by an overflow outlet to the S. of Nijmegen, which rejoins the river at a point to the S. of the Bommelerwaard, a wide tract of country being thus overflowed in N. Brabant every spring. Moreover, when the Waal stands very high the current ascends the Maas at the point of junction, and part of its water is also allowed to escape into the Maas by an outlet above the Bommelerwaard, and a new outlet then comes into operation by which the water thus ponded back is allowed to enter the Hollandsch Diep by an old channel of the Maas known as the Oude Maasje (Old Little M.), which leaves the Maas to the E. of Heusden. To remedy the dangers and inconveniences thus caused, a plan was adopted in 1883 by the Dutch legislature for shutting off the Maas completely from the Waal, abolishing the present river-bed between Heusden and Woudrichem, and causing the entire volume of the river to enter the Hollandsch Diep by a bed nearly identical with that of the Oude Maasje. At Pagny the M. is joined by the Marne and Rhine Canal, from which a little lower down the Canal de l'Est branches off; and at Bar by the Canal des Ardennes, which connects it with the riv. Aisne. Length, in France 305 m., in Belgium 120 m., in the Netherlands 150 m.; total, 575 m. Navigable from Troussey, near Void, above Verdun, 135 m. from its source. Area of basin, 12,740 sq. m.

Meuselwitz, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Altenburg, circle Est, 15 m. NE. Gera. P. <5000.

Meux, formerly **Meaux**, or **Meaux Abbey**, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 7½ m. N. Hull, 3 m. E. Beverley stn. Granted by William the Conqueror to a native of Meaux, in France. Remains of a Cistercian abbey founded by William le Gros in 1150. P. <250.

Mevagh, ct. par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 8 m. NW. Millford; 21,024 ac. P. <4500.

Mevagissey, fishing tn. and par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the SE. ct., 12 m. E. Truro, 5 m. S. St. Austell stn., chief seat of the (seine) pilchard fishing, with a lifeboat and coast-guard stn. The harbour has a width at entrance of 155 ft., and a depth at pier head at low water ordinary springs of 14 ft. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Mew, islets, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 54° 42′ N., 5° 32′ W., with a lighthouse.

Mewár, or **Meywar** ('the middle country'), state, Rájputána, India. See **Udaipur.**

Mewe, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Marienwerder, on the l. bk. of the Vistula, 35 m. S. by E. Danzig. P. <5000.

Mew Stone ('gull-stone'), an islet, Eng., off the SW. ct. of Devonshire, to the W. of Yealme Mouth, 4½ m. SE. Plymouth. Also a reef just E. of Bolt Head in the same county.

Mexborough, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Don, 5½ m. NE. by N. Rotherham, on the M. S. & L. R.; has large potteries and iron-works. Market-day, S. P. 7700.

Mexcala, tn., Mexico, Guerrero, on riv. Mexcala, 72 m. NNE. Acapulco.

Mexcala, Rio, riv., Mexico. See **Balsas, Rio de las.**

Mexia, tn., U.S., Texas, Limestone co., 80 m. S. by E. Dallas. P. <2000.

Mexico (name of a Nahua tribe, from 'Mexitli,' god of war), **Nueva España**, or **The United States of Mexico**, a federal republic at the SW. extremity of N. America, between 15°–33° N. lat., 87°–118° W. long., more than eight times as large as Great Britain (including 1420 sq. m. of islands), divided as shown in the following table:—

Name of State.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands.		Pop. per sq. m. 1893.
		Census, 1879.	Estimated 1893.	
ATLANTIC STATES—				
Campeche	18,087	90	94	5.2
Tabasco	10,072	105	114	11.3
Tamaulipas	32,128	140	168	5.2
Vera Cruz	29,201	543	724	24.7
Yucatan	35,203	302	330	9.3
	124,692	1,181	1,429	11.5
INLAND STATES—				
Aguascalientes	2,950	140	140	47.5
Chihuahua	87,802	226	298	3.4
Coahuila	63,569	130	178	2.8
Durango	38,009	191	266	7.0
Federal District	463	352	576	1243.5
Guanajuato	11,370	835	1,007	88.6
Hidalgo	8,917	427	506	56.7
Mexico	9,247	711	826	89.3
Morelos	2,773	159	152	54.6
Nuevo Leon	23,592	203	294	12.4
Puebla	12,204	784	839	68.7
Querétaro	3,556	203	214	60.0
San Luis Potosi	25,316	516	546	21.5
Tlaxcala	1,595	139	150	93.8
Zacatecas	24,757	423	527	21.2
	316,125	5,440	6,518	20.6
PACIFIC STATES—				
Chiapas	27,222	205	270	9.9
Colima	2,272	66	73	31.9
Guerrero	24,996	296	353	14.1
Jalisco	31,846	983	1,250	39.2
Lower California (Terr.)	58,328	30	35	0.6
Michoacan	22,874	662	830	36.3
Oajaca	35,382	744	793	22.4
Sinaloa	33,671	186	224	6.6
Sonora	76,900	115	150	1.9
Tepic (Terr.)	11,275	...	131	11.6
	324,768	3,288	4,109	12.6
Islands	1,420	...	...	...
Grand Total	767,005	9,908	12,056	15.6

M. is principally formed (1) by a mass of highlands (with the M. plateau, 6000–10,000 ft. mean alt.) between the four depressions of (*a*) the Gulf of M. (E.), (*b*) the Pacific (W. and S.),

(*c*) riv. Colorado-Gila and Rio Grande del Norte (0–3500 ft., N.), (*d*) the Tehuantepec isthmus (0–389 ft., SE.); (2) by the mountainous lands in Central America E. of the Tehuantepec (as far as Guatemala), and their extension in the Yucatan Penin.; (3) by the penin. of Vieja (old), or Baja (lower) California. **Orography and Hydrography.**—The plateau is bordered (W.) along the Pacific by many parallel ridges, between two *Sierras Madres* (with crests above 9000 ft.), which diverge from N. to S., and finally meet the E. border chains (E. *Sierra Madre* from Nuevo Leon to Vera Cruz) which run along the Gulf of M. (with crests of 6000 ft. alt.) in several angular terraces above the lowlands of the Tehuantepec isthmus. The S. and highest angle (*Junta*) is marked by the peaks of Perote (or Nauhcampatepetl, 'four-cornered mountain,' above 13,000 ft.), Orizaba (or Citlaltepetl, 'star mountain,' above 18,000 ft.), Popocatepetl ('smoking mountain,' above 17,000 ft.), Toluca (above 15,000 ft.), Apisco (above 12,000 ft.). The plateau is in a general way inclined from S. to N. and from W. to E. The highest lands lying in the S. are divided into two masses (from 7000 ft. to above 16,000 ft.) by a relative depression (at 6000 ft. to 7000 ft.) in the direction of the Rio Grande de Santiago-Lerma valley and Lake Chapala (the largest in M., 56 m. long). In the middle of the southernmost mass (the Anahuac plateau) there is a self-contained lacustrine region near the city of M. (the M. valley, with the shallow lakes San Mateo, Zumpanga, Zaltocan, San Cristobal, Terecoco, Xochimilco, Xalco). N. of the highest region, between the E. *Sierra Madre* and the Rio Grande del Norte, in the centre of extensive plains, the plateau becomes hollow, and forms two almost continuous lacustrine self-contained regions: (1) el Bolson de Mapimi with Lakes de Parras, del Muerto, Tlahualila, de Agua Verde, de Santa Maria, Palomas, Jaco; and (2) Lakes de Patos, Santa Maria, Guzman. Along the penin. of California runs, in rather broken fragments (Calamahue, 10,000 ft.; Tres Virgenes, 7000 ft.), a Sierra (continuation of Sierra Nevada) parallel to the Sierras Madres. The rivers may be grouped as follows:—(1) Rio Grande del Norte (which forms the NE. border of M. for 746 m.), collecting the irregular waters on that side of the whole M. plateau through its more or less permanent affluents (the Conchos, Salado-Sabinas-Toya, Saltillo-Pesquerto); (2) a number of rivers which lose themselves in interior lakes (the *Bolsones* region), or in the plains, some of the N. part of the Pacific slopes (Sonora); (3) the rivers of the Pacific slope further S.—principal, the Yaqui-Mutatos, Mayo, del Fuerte, Sinaloa, Culiacan, Camichin; (4) those draining the highlands in the S.—the NE. section by the Tampico, the W. and S. by the Rio Tololotnan or Grande de Santiago-Lerma and Atoyac-Mexcala-de las Balsas; (5) on the Tehuantepec isthmus the waters are collected, N., by the San Juan, Coatzacoalcos, and the Tonala, Tabasco-Grijalva, Usumacinta system, the latter draining the highlands of Chiapas and Yucatan. Along the littoral of both seas, but principally along the Gulf of M., the waters collect in several large lakes (Madre, Marina, Morales, Tampico, Tamiahua, N.; Terminos, S.). **Geology.**—Mexican rocks are pre-eminently eruptive and volcanic (trachytic porphyries), on which, along the slopes to the two seas, lie large masses of calcareous formations, followed, lower down, right above the recent littoral sediments, by large deposits of sandstones (Tertiary ?). Granite and gneiss are conspicuous in some points. In the California penins. they are covered with Tertiary deposits. An extensive volcanic zone lies principally between parallels 18–20°, with some active volcanoes (Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Taxtla, Jorullo, Colima) and numerous extinct ones. Earthquakes are frequent, although never very violent. A great extent of calcareous lands near the gulf (Yucatan) are of coralline origin. **Minerals.**—M. is the richest metalliferous country in the world. Four-fifths of the whole area are mining regions, the working of which has been carried on most actively in (*a*) the W. Sierra Madre region, (*b*) the E. Sierra Madre (San Luis Potosi, Hidalgo), which yield, in gold and silver, more than one-fifth of the total production of the world. There are numerous still unworked mines and endless old scoriæ with 25–30 per cent. of metal (from 1880–92, $48,720,600 of silver; all metals, $401,100,000). The argentiferous region would be intersected by a line drawn from the city of M. to Guanajuato, then N. to the SW. of Chihuahua, then S. to Oajaca. The principal mineral districts (silver and gold) are: Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Fresnillo, Real del Monte, Pachuca, Catorce, Tasco, and Oajaca; lead (Lomo de Toro, in Hidalgo), copper (Inguaran, Oropeo, Churumuco, in Michoacan), platinum (Hidalgo), iron (principally at Durango, Michoacan), mercury (at Guadalcazar, in San Luis Potosi; Huitzuco, in Guerrero, &c.), tin (at Guanajuato, Jalisco, Durango, Sonora, San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes), cobalt, antimony, bismuth (Chihuahua, Jalisco), manganese, sulphur (San Antonio, Guascaman, in San Luis Potosi, Mapinsi, in Durango, all the volcanic regions), zinc (Tasco, Guerrero), coal (on the riv. Mayo, in Sonora, on the Rio Branco del Norte, Tamaulipas, and at Huetamo, among the mountains of the S., in Puebla, Vera Cruz), petroleum (at Macuspana, in Tabasco; Tuxpan, in Vera Cruz), soda, salt (Peñon Blanco, in San Luis Potosi; Tapado, Zamorelia, Yucatan), marble, onyx, and precious stones are all met with, and mineral waters are abundant.

Climate.—The general mean temp. is about 60°. NE. trade winds, bringing the greatest rains to the E. slopes, blow all over M., and are even felt on the W. ct. (*Papagaios*, see **Nicaragua**); they are sometimes deviated, so as to blow from the N. (*Nortes*, Oct.–March), and become dry and stormy, through being united to the cold current of the Mississippi valley. SW. winds are the S. trade-winds attracted N. SE. and S. equatorial winds are sometimes cyclonic (*Cordonazos de San Francisco*). Rains are abundant, S. of the tropic, on the maritime slopes (79 to 118 in. per year; thunderstorms in May). The plateau is dry everywhere (zenithal rains, June–Sept.); the regions in the N. (Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon) very dry. The low lands (*Tierras Calientes*) have a mean temp. above 73°, with some exceedingly hot places (Tuxpan, mean temp. 76°, rfall. 62 in.; Mazatlan, 6 years, mean temps. 75.5°, max. 94°, min. 49°, rfall. 38 in.; Colima, 15 years, mean temp. 78°, rfall. 4 in.), and are very damp. The temperate zone (*Tierras templadas*), on the slopes (between 2000 ft. and 8000 ft.), is healthy, and enjoys the temp. and productions of S. Europe. N. winds sometimes bring heavy fogs. The so-called cold regions (*Tierras frias*) on the plateau have cold nights and winters, but hot days and summers, the extreme of temp. and the dryness (principally March–May) increasing from S. to N. [**Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi**]. The rains (June–Sept.) last but a short time per day. Snow falls in M. at about 7400 ft., and persists above 10,500–16,000 ft. in the frozen regions (*Tierras heladas*). The **flora** of M. is very peculiar, and very rich. Zones of altitude may be distinguished: (1) Littoral, sandy, and marshy, yielding grass, with groups of trees (*Celtis, Platanus, Quercus: encinales*); coco-nut palms (*Iriartea*), *Opuntia, Baccharis*. (2) Tropical forests, with their complete development in Tabasco and Chiapas—Anonaceæ, *Ficus, Cecropis, Castilloa*; timber (mahogany, &c.); dye-woods (logwood), epiphytes (*Phyllocactus*), Orchideæ (vanilla). Cacao and tropical fruits are cultivated here. (3) Savannas with very high grasses (bamboos, Rottbœlliaceæ, giant Paniceæ, and Copperaceæ), and groups of trees (arboreal ferns, cycads, *Quercus oleoides*, Mimosæ). The sugar-cane, cotton, and rice are cultivated. (4) From 3000 to 6000 ft. the Melastomaceæ are characteristic. Ferns and Apocyneæ (*Phimeria*) show a great variety; *Elaphrium* (copal). Oaks lose their leaves on the upper zones, and keep perennial foliage on the lower ones, covered with epiphytes. European fruits and vegetables are cultivated. (5) From 5000 to 7000 ft. arboreal Liliaceæ and Amaryllidaceæ, including the *Agave* (*maguey, ixtle*), *Yucca, Fourcroya*, and *Dasylirion*, are characteristic, in addition to Cactaceæ, Crassulaceæ, and Compositæ, as well as the *algarrobia* or *mezquite*. The Agave (growing from the sea up to 10,000 ft.) and maize are cultivated. (6) About 16,000 ft. vegetation ends. The highest forests are of oaks, Coniferæ, with epiphytic Bromeliaceæ, Laurineæ, climbing bamboos. The herbaceous vegetation presents a N. American or European character. Europe received from M. the first plants of cacao, earth-nuts (*Arachys hypogæa*), pine apple, tomato, agave, jalap, sarsaparilla, and the Cactaceæ. The **fauna** of the highlands resembles the N. American, that of the tropical littoral the W. Indian. In a general way the land animals seem to have come from the N., the marine ones from the S. Man (Peñon), the mastodon, rhinoceros, elephant, Cervus, horse, and Glyptodon, are found as fossils. The *Tierras Calientes* are the richest zoological regions, with monkeys (three species), vampires, pumas, cougars, tapirs, geckos, crocodiles, terrapins, humming-birds (*raios de sol*), *zopilotes* (Cathartes, 'the king' zopilote, *Sarcorhamphus papa*). On the slopes (*Tierra templada*) the *boa imperator*, which was adored by the Aztecs, is plentiful. Insects are numerous (the luminous elaterides, the *arrieros, Œcodoma mexicana*, ants which pierce the hardest rocks). In the N. the bear, wild sheep, wolves (*coyotes*), puma, jaguar, opossum, antelopes, peccaries, numerous lizards, and scorpions are met with. The lakes of the valley of M. have no fishes but the *axolotl* (*Siredon lichenoides*). The coasts of the Gulf of M. and the Pacific coasts have two very different faunæ. Molluscs are very varied (pearl-bearing oysters in the Californian Gulf). **Ethnography.**—The principal races came to M., in more than one current, from the N. Architectural, sculptural, and literary monuments of many civilisations (still visible) were found by the Spaniards in the 16th century, and especially ascribed to two great empires—the Aztecs, on the Anahuac plateau, and the Mayas, on the Yucatan penins. One great current of Nahua ('people who speak clear') seems to have conquered central and S. Mexico (6th century) from the tribes previously settled there (Otomi, Huaxteques, &c.). They are said to have received their arts and civilisation from one Quatzalcoatl, who came from the E. sea. The Nahua ultimately broke up into different sections, one of which, the Nahua-Chichimecs, drove the Nahua-Toltecs to the S. (Yucatan, Chiapas, and Guatemala), and established themselves on the banks of the lakes of the S. plateau (Xaltocan and Texcoco), and carried on war with the Nahua-Aztecs, fortified on the Tenochtitlan-

Mexico I. The latter, united to the tribes of Texcoco and Tlacopan, formed the national nucleus which Cortez and the Spaniards believed to be a great united empire under Montezuma. The Indians now inhabiting M. belong to many groups. . (1) Those in the N. evidently come from the Arizona and New Mexico tribes (Californian penins.: Cotchimi, Guayaura, from the N. along the W. slopes, Papagos, Pima, Opata, Cahita, Seri) along the Rio Grande del Norte and Chihuahua, E. plains (the Apaches). (2) In the high valleys of the W. *Sierra Madre* are the troglodytic Parahumara, further S. the Tepehuan ('lords of the mountains'), both with great linguistic and physical affinities to Asiatic nations. (3) From the W. plains of Chihuahua to the heart of the W. *Sierre Madre*, are the Conchos, Sabaibs, Acaxec, Xixime—tribes akin to the Nahua. (4) On the mountains of the Anahuac plains (between San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, and M.) the Otomi (with a monosyllabic language). (5) In the Mexican Valley, and further S., W., and E., the direct descendants of the Aztecs, and their nearer allies and rivals—the Tarhascue-Michoacan in the W., and the Huaztecs ('neighbours') in the E., the latter being rather a Maya colony, as are, further S., the Totonacs or 'three hearts.' (6) From the S. mountains to the Tehuantepec isthmus dwell the Mixtecs, the Lapotecs (Oajaca), and (7) from the isthmus to Chiapas, the Mixé, the Loqué, the Chinantecs, and (8) the Aztec-Coconosco. (9) On the Yucatan Penin. are the Maya (Ma-ya-he, 'land without water'), preserving their customs and language among the splendid ruins of their former civilisation. They consider themselves the result of two different ethnological currents—one, Nahua from the W. along the lands, the other from NE. across the sea. (10) Many tribes, more or less of Maya descent, occupy the lands to the S. (Chiapanecs, Tzendal, Lacandons, Chontales, 'wild,' Chol, Mamé). In all there are some 700 tribes speaking 120 dialects, incompletely and provisionally classified into eleven families. The **population** after the Spanish conquest became exceedingly mixed. The pure Spanish blood is very rare (*Chapetones, Gachupines*, 'those who wear spurs'). The densest population is to be found on the Anahuac plateau (between San Luis Potosi, Guadalajara, Morelos, Puebla). The arid plains of the N. (Chihuahua) and the marshy lowlands of the S. (Tabasco) are desert. There are some prosperous recent agricultural European settlements: French (San Rafael, or the Nautla, since 1831); Italian (Vera Cruz, Puebla, Morelos); Tirolese (San Luis Potosi); Canarians (Campeche). Some industrial immigration from the United States, and Spaniards, French, Italians. Negroes are being introduced for the unhealthy *Tierras Calientes*. Some Chinese colonies are contemplated. **Nosology.**—The great altitude causes the plateau to be in various ways rather unhealthy, producing anæmia and premature decay; pneumonia, typhoid fever, and cancer are frequent, but phthisis is very rare. The prevalent diseases on the shores of the Gulf of M. are marsh fevers, yellow fever (only up to 2500 ft. or 3000 ft. alt.), and phthisis. On the Pacific coast bilious fevers and dysenteries. On the highlands they often have their skins covered with white, red, and black spots (*mal de pintos*). On the slopes to Vera Cruz the Mayoquil frequently gets into the skin and causes abscesses. **Productions.** — Maize, beans (*frigotes*), and bananas form the principal food-products of the temperate zone; manihot and rice those of the low *Tierras Calientes*. Wheat and barley are cultivated on the high *Tierras frias*. Besides these the principal productions are: coffee (*Tierras templadas* of Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Michoacan-Uruapan, up to 5500 ft.); tobacco (Vera Cruz: from Papaloapam to Tabasco); sugar-cane (introduced by Cortez: in the S.—Morelos, Puebla, Campeche, Yucatan, and up to 6000 ft.); cacao (on the low slopes of the Soconosco Mts., Chiapas); vanilla (Papantla, San Rafael); cotton (Guerrero, Vera Cruz); the fibres of the Agave, principally the *henequen* (*A. rigida* at Yucatan, and the *ixtle*, the *lechuguilla*, *A. heteracantha*, in the San Luis Potosi, Valles); the *pita* (from *Bromelia sylvestris*, Oajaca); the Agave wine (*octli, aguamiel, pulque*); and brandy (*mexcal, tequila*, Mexican brandy); and that from the *opuntia* (*Colonche*). All fruits, both of temperate and tropical regions, can be grown. The vine is extensively cultivated (Chihuahua and N. of Zacatecas). The government is patronising the introduction of vines, olive-trees, and all kinds of fruit-trees from Europe. The mulberry (introduced by Cortez) is extensively planted for the silk-worm, while the *aje*, or *axin* (the oil cochineal, *Llaveia axin*) is extensively produced (Yucatan). Cinchonæ (E. slopes of the Orizaba Mts.) and rubber trees (*Castilloa elastica*, in Chiapas and Tabasco) are planted. Cattle, horses (N. plains and savannas of Vera Cruz, Tabasco), and swine (M. and Jalisco) are largely reared (exportation to the United States). Yellow amber is abundantly found (Oaxaca and all S. states). Guano is plentiful on the islands of the Gulf of California. There is a noticeable industrial progress (textiles, paper, earthenware), the national costume (*mantas, sarapes, rebozos*), ornamental leather, giving employment to many manufactures. **Means of Communication.**—(1) Two railways give access to the plateau from the M. Gulf; (*a*) Vera Cruz—M. Rly., the first built, was one of the most difficult of construction in the world (from the sea up to 8309 ft.); (*b*) a second line goes from Tampico to San Luis Potosi and M. (2) At four points the M. railways reaches the United States: (*a*) Paso del Norte, New M.; (*b*) Laredo; (*c*) Piedras Negras (Texas, Rio Grande del Norte); (*d*) from Guaymas (Gulf of California) to Arizona. (3) An inter-oceanic railway (Coatzocoalcas-Suchil-Tehuantepec-Salina Cruz) runs between the Gulf of M. and the Pacific (197 m.). (4) Many railway branches starting from the central system will shortly reach the ports of Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Sihuantanego, Acapulco, Huatulco (one reaches at Cumbre de las Cruces an alt. of 9974 ft.). (5) Some railways in Yucatan, but separated from those in central M. by some 400 m. (Campeche to Alvarado). Total, 7000 m. Direct steamers ply to the W. Indies, the United States, California, Europe, and between the littoral ports. There are submarine cables from Vera Cruz to Galveston, and from Salina Cruz to Libertad (Salvador) and Central America (Pacific). **Commerce.**—The principal exports are—*henequen*, coffee, fruits, hides, leather, gum, tobacco, indigo, sugar, vanilla, caoutchouc, wood (mahogany and dyewood). Gold, silver (some coined), lead, copper. The imports are—manufactured articles for dress and furniture. For the value in recent years, see **Appendix.** The most important commercial relations are with the United States, then with England (1892, £1,743,300), France, Germany, Spain. The imported articles pay 38 per cent. *ad valorem* (English cottons, 133 per cent.). There are twenty-four ports open to international commerce. One-half of all the commerce of M. is carried on at the port of Vera Cruz. **Public Institutions.**—The constitution of the Estados Unidos de Mexico (1857) was amended in 1887 and 1890. A president is elected (indirectly) for four years. A Congress is composed of a House of Representatives (1 to 40,000 inhabitants) and a Senate (two Senators from each state). M. is divided into twenty-seven states, two terrs., and one federal dist. (460 sq. m. around the cap.). There is a permanent army of some 30,000 men, brought up to 160,000 in war footing, and a navy of some importance (two naval colleges at Mazatlan and Campeche). The Roman Catholic is the predominant religion, but it is quite independent of the state. The metrical system of weights and measures was officially introduced in 1884, but the old Spanish measures are still in use (see **Bolivia**). The silver peso or dollar (weight 27,073 grammes, .902 fine = 24.419 grammes of silver) has a nominal value of 4s. (the 16-pesos gold piece weighs 27.0643 grammes, .875 fine = 23.6813 grammes of gold). Silver is unlimited legal tender. For the gold value of the dollar in recent years, see **Appendix,** p. 14. **History.**—At the beginning of the 16th century the Spaniards discovered the coasts of Yucatan and M. In 1519 Cortez established Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz (N. of the present town), and began the conquest of the Aztecs (under Montezuma) and of some of the most prominent Indian tribes, laying the foundation of the Nueva España viceroyalty. In 1585 the first European station was established at Paso del Norte (Rio Bravo). From 1810 to 1821 M. fought for her independence from Spain. In 1822 Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor, but one year later a federal republic was declared, not recognised by Spain until 1833. From 1845 to 1848 a war with the United States led to the loss of upper California and New Mexico. In 1861, under a financial pretext, M. was invaded by a French army, which imposed the form of an empire (1863) and an emperor (1864, Maximilian of Austria), who, after the departure of the French troops, was taken and executed (1867). The Republic of the United States of Mexico was reconstituted in 1868. Population in 1808 about 6,000,000; 1879, 10,000,000; 1882, 10,500,000; 1893, 11,614,000 (of which more or less pure white, 19 per cent.; mixed, 43 per cent.; Indians, 38 per cent.). **[J. B. E.]**

Mexico, one of the central states, around the **District Federal** and the cap. of the Republic of the same name, on the centre of the Anahuac plateau, and the highest part of its slopes. Very mountainous, with some of the highest peaks in M. Very important mines of silver, gold, &c. (Ixtlahuacan, Sultepec, Temascaltepec, Valle de Bravo). See **Mexico** (republic), table.

Mexico, tn., cap. of the Republic of M., built by Cortez (1522) on the ruins of the Aztec Mexico-Tenochtitlan ('Nopal stone'), in the centre of the valley of M. (7500 ft. alt.), on a lacustrine region, now 4 m. from the shallow lake Texcoco, but formerly on one of its islands; seat of an observatory, in 19° 26′ 1″ N., 99° 6′ 39″ W. The streets are very regular; the houses low, and in the Spanish style. The site is marshy, and subject to unhealthy floods and earthquakes. The new quarters stretch W. to the higher and healthier lands. The roads leading to the town act as bridges through the marshy fields which surround the town The gardens have a tropical vegetation; the markets, fruits and vegetables from all climates. Some are cultivated on floating orchards on the lake (*Chinampas*). Has a cathedral of the 16th century, museums, library, university, medical and military colleges. Mean temp. (12 yrs.), 60° F., max. 89°, under the sun 120°, min. 28½°; mean rfall. 29 in. in 130 days. P. 330,000.

Mexico, city, U.S., Missouri, Audrain co., 45 m. NNE. Jefferson City. P. <5000.

Mexico, vil., U.S., New York, co. and 14 m. E. Oswego. P. <1500.

Mexico, Gulf of, an inland sea or gulf, nearly surrounded by a continuous coast line (3000 m.) of the United States and Mexico. It is only open to the E.; communicating NE., on one side of the isl. of Cuba, with the Atlantic through the Strait of Florida, and on the SE., on the other side of Cuba, with the Caribbean Sea through the Strait of Yucatan. The shores are low, sandy, and marshy, the land being frequently fronted by lagoons. It has no islands except the 'keys' of Florida and Yucatan, and Cuba. The deepest parts of the gulf, between the mouth of the Mississippi and the peninsula of Yucatan, exceed 2000 fathoms, the maximum 2119 fathoms ('Blake' Soundings), in 25° 8′ N., 89° 38′ W. This deep basin, which is elliptical in shape, has steep, abrupt walls, and is surrounded next the shores by a broad shallow rim, not exceeding 100 fathoms in depth. Area, 716,000 sq. m. Length, Vera Cruz to Florida, 1120 m.; breadth, Galveston to Campeche, 680 m. The rivs. Grande del Norte, Colorado, Brazos, Mississippi, Alabama, and Appalachicola, with numerous smaller streams, pour their waters into the gulf. The Gulf Stream (*q.v.*) enters it by the Strait of Yucatan, and leaves it by the Strait of Florida. The tides are low and relatively insignificant, springs not exceeding 4 ft., and neaps 2½ ft. The waters of the gulf are extremely rich in marine fauna—fish, sponges, corals, echinoderms, crustacea, annelids, &c. The principal seaports on its shores are—in Mexico, Progreso, Campeche, Carmen, Vera Cruz, and Tampico; in the United States, Galveston, New Orleans, and Key West; and in Cuba, Havana.

Meximieux, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, 20 m. NE. by E. Lyons. P. <2000.

Mey, hamlet, Scot., Caithness, 12 m. E. by N. Thurso, PT.O.

Mey, West, 1½ m. to the WSW., on **Mey Bay.**

Meyadin, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Mayadin.**

Meyenburg, tn., Prussia. See **Meienburg.**

Meyer, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the S. frontier, bounded on the W. by 101° W.

Meyersdale, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 20 m. SE. Somerset. P. <2000.

Meyet, or **Mahet,** isl., 6 m. from the N. coast of Somali-land, Africa, in the Gulf of Aden, in about 47° 15′ E. Also a village, on the coast, about 19 m. SW. of the island.

Meyliteyrn, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 3 m. from the W. coast, 22 m. W. by S. Portmadoc. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Bottwnog**) P. <500.

Meymac, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, 49 m. WSW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. Ussel, with bismuth-mine and small coalfield. P. <3000.

Meyrueis, tn., France, dep. Lozère, 45 m. NW. by N. Montpellier, arr. and 13 m. SW. Florac; works argentiferous sulphide of lead and copper pyrites. P. <2000.

Meyseyhampton, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Maisey Hampton.**

Meywar. See **Mewár** and **Udaipur.**

Mèze, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Montpellier, on the Étang de Thau, on the S. ct., 5 m. WNW. Cette; manufactures salt, and trades in wines. P. 6000.

Mezeñ, dist. tn. and seapt., N. Russia, govt. Arkhangelsk, 15 m. from the mouth of Mezeñ R. The inhabitants send their fishing boats to the Murman Coast. P. <2000.

Mezeñ, riv., N. Russia, rises in a low marshy range of hills, flows with great windings W. and NW., enters White Sea in Mezeñ Bay. Length, 545 m.

Mezenc, mt., France, the highest of the Monts du Vivarais, on the frontier of deps. Ardèche and Haute-Loire. Alt. 5755 ft.

Mezerîb, or **Muzerîb, El,** vil., Syria, in the Hauran, 57 m. SSW. Damascus, with which it is now being connected by a narrow-gauge railway. Alt. 1440 ft.

Mézidon, tn., France, dep. Calvados, on the Dives, arr. and 14 m. WSW. Lisieux. P. <2000.

Mézières, fortified tn. and cap. dep. Ardennes, France, cap. arr. M., on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 11 m. WNW. Sedan, 47 m. NE. Reims; commanded by a citadel. It communicates by a suspension bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. In 1521 the Chevalier Bayard successfully defended it against the Imperialists; in 1815 it held out for six weeks against the Prussians and Germans; and in January 1871 surrendered to the Germans. P. <5000.

Mézières, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 8 m. NE. by E. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Mezilü, tn., Roumania. See **Mizilü.**

Mézin, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Gelise, 21 m. WSW. Agen, arr. and 7 m. SW. by S. Nérac. P. <2000.

Mezîříčí Velké, comm., Austria. See **Gross Meseritsch.**

Mező, Hungarian, 'plains.'

Mezö-Band, comm., Hungary, Transylvania, co. Maros-Torda, dist. Marosalsó, 10 m. NW. by W. Maros-Vasarhely. P. <4000.

Mezö-Berény, market-tn., Hungary, prov. Békés, 46 m. W. by S. Grosswardein. P. 12,500.

Mezö-Csát, tn., Hungary, co. Borsod, 35 m. NW. by W. Debreczen. P. (1890) 5200.

Mezöhegyes, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Battonya, 25 m. NW. Arad. P. 5400.

Mezö-Keresztes, or **Mezö-Bihar-Keresztes,** tn., central Hungary, co. Bihar, cap. dist., 11 m. WNW. Grosswardein. P. <3000.

Mezö-Keresztes, Mezö-Borsod-Keresztes, or **Nyarad,** tn., N. Hungary, co. Borsod, 45 m. WNW. Debreczen. P. <5000.

Mezö-Kovácsháza, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Kovácsháza, 25 m. NW. by N. Arad. P. <5000.

Mezö-Kövesd, comm., Hungary, prov. Borsod, 11 m. SE. by E. Erlau. P. 12,700.

Mezöseg, mountainous region in the centre of Transylvania, Hungary, N. of the Maros, above the confluence of the Aranyos, with beds of rock-salt and numerous salt springs.

Mezö Tür, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Pest-Pilis-Solt, 44 m. E. by N. Kecskemét. P. (1850) 15,600; (1869) 20,400; (1880) 23,800.

Mezquital, riv., Mexico. See **Mesquital.**

Mezre-ul-Aziz ('place rendered prosperous by Aziz'), tn., Turkey in Asia, cap. vilayet Mamuret-ul-Aziz, sanjak Kharput-Mezre, 80 m. NW. Diarbekir; named by a Kurdish vali in honour of Abdul Aziz. P. 5000 (Cuinet).

Mezzani, comm., Italy, Emilia, 11 m. NE. Parma, at the confluence of the Parma and Enza with the Po. P. <5000.

Mezzojuso, tn., Sicily, prov. and 18 m. SSE. Palermo. P. 6400.

Mezzola, the upper part of the Lake of Como, N. Italy, now separated from rest of the basin by the alluvium of the Adda.

Mezzolombardo, tn., Austria, Tirol, 11 m. NNW. Trent. P. <5000.

Mfini, riv., Congo Free State, issues from S. end of Lake Leopold II., and flows WSW. into the Kwa; navigable throughout.

Mfum'biro, one of a line of volcanic peaks, central Africa, in about 1° 10′ S., near the boundaries of the Congo Free State and the British and German spheres of influence. Its exact position is uncertain, but in the event of its being found to lie E. of 30° E., the agreement with Germany assigns it to the British sphere of influence. Alt. 10,000 ft.

Mfwa, native name of Brazzaville, French Congo Terr., Africa.

Mgevenja, riv., Africa. See **Crocodile.**

M'ghil, tribe, Africa. See **Makhil.**

Mglin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 155 m. NE. of Chernigov, connected by a branch with Riga-Orel Rly. P. 7000.

Mgongo Thembo, vil., central Africa, Uyanzi, in 5° 46′ S., 33° 50′ E.

Mgunda, vil., German E. Africa, Khutu, 140 m. WSW. Dar-es-Salaam.

Mgunda Mkali, region, Africa. See **Magunda Mkali.**

Mhaswad, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, on Man R., 83 m. NW. Bijápur. P. 6400; Hindus, 5900.

Mhorgay, uninhabited isl., Scot., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, N. Uist par.

Mhow, or **Mhau,** cantonment and vil., Central India, 13 m. SW. by S. Indore; headquarters of a division of the Bombay Army, and a station on the Rájputána-Málwá State Rly. The cantonment is about 1 m. SE. of village. P. 31,800; Hindus, 19,900; Moham. 8200.

Miajadas, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 33 m. SE. Cáceres, dist. and 21 m. S. Trujillo. P. <5000.

Miako, city, Japan. See **Kyoto.**

Miami, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 62 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Miami, settlement, U.S., Florida, Dade co., on the E. ct., 130 m. NE. Key West, in 25° 48′ N.

Miami, co., U.S., Indiana, just to S. of 41° N., and crossed by 86° W.

Miami, co., U.S., Kansas, on E. frontier, S. of 39° N.

Miami, tn., U.S., Missouri, Saline co., on r. bk. of the Missouri, 90 m. E. Leavenworth (Kansas). P. <1500.

Miami, co., U.S., Ohio, in the W., traversed by the Miami R., crossed in the S. by 40° N.

Miami, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Montgomery co., on the r. bk. of the Miami R., opposite Dayton, 49 m. NNE. Cincinnati.

Miami, Great, riv., U.S., in the W. of Ohio, flows on the whole SSW. to the Ohio, which it joins at the SW. corner of the state. **Miami, Little,** a river having an approximately parallel course, and joining the Ohio about 5 or 6 m. above Cincinnati.

Miam'is, Indian tribe, U.S., of the Algonquin family, once occupying a large part of the W. and NW. of Ohio and part of Indiana.

Miamisburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Montgomery co., 42 m. NNE.

Cincinnati, in the centre of a tobacco-growing region; has extensive water-power. P. <3000.

Miamiville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., on Little Miami R., 13 m. NE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Mianderud, seapt. tn., Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 55 m. ESE. Resht.

Miandoab, or **Marhamet-Abad,** tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 80 m. S. by W. Tabriz.

Mianeh, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 90 m. SE. by E. Tabriz.

Miánganj, vil., India, Oudh, dist. and 18 m. NE. Unao. P. (1881) <4000.

Miáni, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, Sind, dist. and 6 m. N. Haidarábád; here Sir Charles Napier totally routed a Balúch army, 1843.

Miáni, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hoshiárpur, on the l. bk. of the Beas, 45 m. E. by N. Amritsar. P. 6600; Hindus, 1100; Moham. 5400.

Miáni, municip. and centre of salt trade, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Sháhpur, on l. bk. of Jehlam, 77 m. S. Ráwal Pindi; salt is obtained from the Mayo mines. P. 7100; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 3500.

Miáni (perhaps the celebrated **Minnagar**), seapt. of great antiquity, India, on the SW. ct. of Káthiáwár Penin., 130 m. NW. by W. Diu, on an estuary of the Vartu R.; has a sand-bar. P. (1881) <2000.

Mian Kali, or **Miankaleh,** penin., Persia, SE. of Caspian Sea, stretching about 30 m. E. on the N. side of Astrabad Bay.

Mianmalek, pass, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, to the S. of Lake Urmia, on the road to Hamadan.

Mianoshita, Japan. See **Miyanoshita.**

Miánwáli, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Bannu, 100 m. S. Peshawar.

Mianzi-ni ('place of bamboos'), vil., Brit. E. Africa, on the high tableland to the E. of Lake Naivasha, in about 0° 55′ S., 36° 23′ E. Alt. 8700 ft.

Miaotao Islands, Yellow Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili, some N. and some S. of 38° N., all W. of 121° E. Largest island Chang-shan, 7 m. long by 3 m. broad.

Miaotse, or **Miaotze,** collective name of the half-civilised mountain tribes of the SW. of China, in the provs. of Kwangsi, Kweichou, Yünnan, Kwangtung, and Hunan. See *Proc. Geog. Soc.*, 1881, p. 225.

Mi'ar, vil., Palestine, 32° 53′ N., 35° 15′ E., 10½ m. ESE. Acre.

Miau, Chinese, 'temple.'

Miava, comm., Hungary, prov. Neutra, 52 m. SE. by E. Brünn. P. 10,000.

Miavaig, PMT.O., Scot., Outer Hebrides, on N. side of W. Loch Tarbert, 32 m. SW. Stornoway.

Mical, vil., Colombia, Cauca, on the W. ct., in 3° N.

Michael, par., Isle of Man, containing village of Kirkmichael; 8772 ac. P. <1500.

Michaelchurch, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5 m. WNW. Ross, P.O. See **Tretire.**

Michaelchurch Escley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 8 m. SE. Hay, P.O. (**M. Eskley**); 4586 ac. P. <500. See **St. Margaret.**

Michaelchurch-on-Arrow, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 6½ m. SSE. New Radnor, 2 m. NW. by N. Whitney-on-the-Wye stn. P. <250. See **Brilley.**

Michael Seymour, bay, Russian Manchuria. See **Olga.**

Michaelstone, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, dist. Neath. Lower M. P. 5300; Upper M., 4088 ac., P. <1000.

Michaelstone-le-pit, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 3 m. SW. by W. Cardiff, 1½ m. W. by S. Grange Town stn. P. <250.

Michaelstone-super-Ely, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 5 m. W. Cardiff, close to St. Fagans stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M.-super-E. with St. Bride-super-E.**) P. <250.

Michaelstone-y-Vedw, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. WSW. Newport, 2½ m. NW. Marshfield stn., PT.O. (**Michaelston-y-fedw**). P. <250.

Michaelstow, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 7½ m. N. Bodmin, P.O. P. <2500.

Michalci, market-tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 16½ m. NW. by W. Tirnova. P. <3000.

Michalkowitz, vil., Austria, Silesia, dist. and 9 m. E. Freistadt. P. <3000.

Michel, in place-names, 'great.' See *Mickle.*

Michelago, post-vil., New South Wales, Murray co., 75 m. SSW. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Michelau, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle and 3 m. NE. Lichtenfels. P. <3000.

Mich'eldever, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. NNE. Winchester, on the L. & SW. R. (the village nearly 3 m. S. of the station), P.O., and PM.O. (**M. Station**); 7820 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**M. with E. Stratton**) P. <1500.

Micheldorf, vil., Upper Austria, 17 m. SW. Steyr. P. <3000.

Michelmersh, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 8½ m. W. by S. Winchester, 1 m. E. Mottisfont stn., P.O.; 4178 ac. P. <1500.

Michelsdorf, Hungarian **Mihalyfalva,** vil., Hungary, prov. Zips (Szepes), 48 m. WNW. Kaschau. P. <2000.

Michelstadt, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Erbach, 21 m. SE. Darmstadt. P. <3000.

Michesi, pass, on the N. side of Mount Milanji (Mlanje), Brit. Nyassa-land.

Michi, tribe, W. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Benue, in about 8° 40′–9° 20′ E.

Mich'igan, one of the U.S.A., called the Peninsula state because of its two parts, the upper being bordered by Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, the lower by Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie. Isle Royale, Sugar I., Drummond I. belong to M. The surface in the upper penin. consists of low mountain ranges and hills rich in iron ore and copper, while the lower penin. is hilly in the N., having prairie land in the S., underlaid with coal. Both penins. have extensive forests of pine and hardwoods. Thousands of small lakes exist. The chief streams, Muskegon, Grand, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, and Saginaw, afford little navigable water, but are valuable sources of power, by means of which a great deal of timber is cut, and numerous wood-working establishments operated. Extensive salt deposits underlie the Saginaw region, and the brine is evaporated by the use of refuse lumber as fuel. The climate is milder than the latitude would suggest, by reason of the warming influences of the lakes [**Alpena, Detroit, Escanaba, Grand Haven, Marquette, Port Huron**]. In the N., however, it is too raw for agriculture. S. penin. produces wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, barley, wool, and even peaches and wine. Timber is the product of greatest value, and in it M. is first, with a yearly cut of from three to four thousand million ft., besides lath and shingles. Other manufactures of wood are doors, blinds, sash, and furniture. Second in value is the output of iron ore. In this M. has risen from a production of 2700 tons in 1850 to 6,127,101 in 1891; from thirteenth to first in rank. The ore is mainly red hematite, with half a million tons of brown hematite, and a quarter million of magnetite. It is remarkably free from phosphorus, and is very rich. The mines are in three ranges, the Marquette in Marquette co., the Gogebic in Ontonagon co., and the Menominee in Menominee co. The formation is Archæan, with every evidence of eruptive origin. But little pig iron is made in M. (mostly charcoal), the bulk of the ore going by lake to points on Lakes Erie and Michigan, where the coal of Ohio and Pennsylvania and Illinois is available, M. coal being of poor quality. For many years M. yielded the greater part of all U.S. copper, and now its output of over 100,000,000 lbs., surpassed only by that of Montana, is about one-third the total product. The mines are in Keweenaw, Houghton, and Ontonagon cos., in eruptive rock, and yield a remarkably pure and tenacious metal. One solid mass was detached which weighed about 500 tons. Other mineral products are gypsum, bromine, grindstones, building-stone, glass sand, &c. Flour, agricultural implements, carriages and waggons are manufactured. There is a considerable fresh-water fishery, mostly of white fish, trout, and herring. As to the lake shipping, see **Sault Ste. Marie.** Education is well cared for. The university of Michigan is at Ann Arbor, and has a high rank, and there are nine other colleges. Of the population, 26 per cent. are foreign born. The first settlement in M. was at Detroit, in 1670 by Frenchmen. In 1763 this area passed to England. M. was established as a territory in 1805, and as a state in 1837. Its cap. is Lansing; the other chief towns, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Muskegon, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Port Huron, and Battle Creek. Area, 58,915 sq. m. P. 2,093,889. [**C. H. L.**]

Michigan, city, U.S., Indiana, Laporte co., on S. shore of Lake M., the only lake-port of the state, 36 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.). Site of Ames College and the N. Indiana state prison; has large lumber trade and wood-working industry, and refrigerator manufactures, car-works, hosiery mills, &c. P. (1880) 7400; (1890) 10,800.

Michigan, Lake, one of the five great lakes of N. America, lying wholly within the U.S. terr., having E. and NW. the state M., W. Wisconsin and Illinois, and S. Indiana, and communicating NE. by the Strait of Mackinac with Lake Huron. Except Green Bay, on its NW. side, it has few inlets. W. are the towns Chicago, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan. See **America, North.**

Michle, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Weinberge, a SE. suburb of Prague. P. <5000.

Michmash, place named in O. T. See **Mukhmás.**

Michmethah, place named in O. T. See **Sahel el Mukhnah.**

Michni, fort, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 15 m. N. by W. Peshawar, on l. bk. of Kábul R., where it issues from the hills; it commands an important ferry, constructed in 1851–52.

Michoacan (from *Michi,* indigenous name of a fish), one of the states of Mexico between the Pacific (100 m. of coast) and the Lerma valley; very mountainous, drained by lower affluents of Rio de las Balzas, with two of the most important high lakes of Mexico (Cuitza, Patzcuaro, at 6850 ft.). The principal inhabitants, the Tarascos (*tarhascue,* 'sons-in-law,' or *Michoa*), kept long independent, both of the Aztecs and the Spaniards. Very rich gold and silver mines. See **Mexico,** table, &c.

Mickfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. SW. Debenham, P.O. P. <250.

Mickle, Meikle, Michel, in Scotch *Muckle,* 'great.'

Mickleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 6 m. W. by N. Whitby, 2½ m. SSE. Hinderwell stn. P. <250.

Mickle Fell, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 8½ m. ENE. Appleby. Height, 2591 ft.

Micklefield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 9 m. E. Leeds, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Mickleham, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 2½ m. N. by E. Dorking, 1 m. N. by E. Boxhill and Burford Bridge stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Micklehurst, vil., Eng., in the extreme NE. of Mottram in Longen Dale par., Cheshire, adjoining Lancashire and Yorkshire, 3 m. NE. Stalybridge, on the L. & NW. R.; has cotton and woollen mills. P.O.

Mickleover, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 3 m. SW. by W. Derby, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Micklethwaite, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Wetherby. P. <250.

Mickleton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 7½ m. E. Evesham, 3 m. E. Honeybourne stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Mickleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 17½ m. E. by N. Appleby, on the NE. R.; has barytes and lead ore. PMT.O. 4749 ac. P. <750.

Mickletown, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. from Methley.

Mickle Trafford, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. NE. by E. Chester, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Mickley, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. E. by S. Hexham, on the NE. R., PM.O. (**M. Square**). P. <1500.

Mickley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. NW. Ripon, on the Ure, 1½ m. SW. Tanfield stn., P.O. P. <250.

Micronesia, one of the three great divisions of the Pacific Ocean, between 8° and 25° N., 130° E., and 160° W., comprising the Marianne, Caroline, Gilbert, Marshall, and Pelew Is., all volcanic, and atolls. It is named from the many small islands of which it is composed. The people are of mixed blood, Polynesian strains predominating. On Easter I. and certain of the Carolines (*e.g.*, Ponape) there are remains of gigantic statues, pavements, ramparts, &c., the origin and builders of which are involved in obscurity. See the respective articles.

Mid Calder, par., Scot., Midlothian, on the Almond, 2 m. W. of its stn. on the C. R., 7½ m. SE. Linlithgow, with coal; 12,294 ac. P. <3500.

Mid Clyth, P.O., Scot., Caithness, 4 m. NE. Lybster.

Middel, Dutch and Danish, 'middle,' Swedish *Meael.* See *Mittel.*

Middelburg, islet, in the Bay of Batavia, Java.

Middelburg, municip., Cape Colony, div. M., 60 m. NE. by N. Graaff Reinet, on the railway to Kimberley. P. <2000.

Middelburg, isl., on the NW. of Ceylon, E. of Leyden I.

Middelburg, fortress and tn., Holland, isl. of Walcheren, prov. Zeeland, 4 m. NNE. Flushing; enclosed by a bastioned mound and a ditch, and partly intersected by canals, one of which forms a small harbour (dry dock 480 ft. long, 15 ft. on sill high tide ordinary springs); connected by navigable canals with Flushing, Veere, and Arnemuiden; has manufactures of cloth, calico, and oil. The town hall was constructed in 1468 by Charles the Bold of Burgundy. The abbey was begun in the 12th century. Zacharias Zansz invented the microscope here in 1590. Taken from the Spaniards in 1574 by the Confederates after a siege of 22 months. P. (comm.) 17,000.

Middelburg, islet, in the Strait of Macassar, 109 m. W. of the town of Macassar.

Middelburg, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of M. div., about 90 m. E. Pretoria, on the railway route to Delagoa Bay; cobalt and nickel have been worked on Olifants R., in M. dist. P. <2000.

Middelfart, seapt. tn., Denmark, NW. ct. Fyen (Fünen), on the Little Belt, prov. and 27 m. WNW. Odense. P. <3000.

Middelharnis, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 11 m. SSE. Briel, on the isl. of Over-Flakkee, near the l. bk. of the Haringvliet. P. <5000.

Middelkerke, vil., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the coast, 6 m. SW. by W. Ostende. P. <2000.

Middle, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax co., flows SE. into the Atlantic Ocean about 44° 50′ N.

Middle, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 7 m. N. by W. Shrewsbury, 2 m. W. Yorton stn., PM.O.; 4691 ac. P. <750.

Middle, par., Scot. See **New.**

Middle Aston, par., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Aston, Middle.**

Middle Barton, PMT.O., Eng., near Oxford.

Middlebie, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6 m. N. by E. Annan, 1½ m. NW. by N. Kirtle Bridge stn.; 17,545 ac. P. <2000.

Middleboro, or **Middlesboro,** tn., U.S., Kentucky, Bell co., near Cumberland Gap, in the extreme SE. of the state; has coal and iron mines, and large steel and iron furnaces. P. (1890) 3300; (1895) about 2500.

Middleboro, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 9 m. E. Taunton. P. 6100.

Middleburg, vil., U.S., New York, Schoharie co., on Schoharie R., 31 m. W. by S. Albany. P. <1500.

Middlebury, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., on Otter Creek, 29 m. NNW. Rutland, with fine marble quarries. P. <3000.

Middle Drove, stn., Eng., Norfolk, NW div., on the G. E. R., 6 m. E. Wisbech, P.O.

Middlefield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 18 m. NE. New Haven by rail. P. <1500.

Middlefield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 24 m. WNW. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Middleham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Ure, div. and 9 m. SSW. Richmond, 1½ m. SW. by S. Spennithorne stn.; has coal-mining. PMT.O. P. <750.

Middle Head, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 46° 40′ N.

Middle La Have Ferry, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 7 m. from Lunenburg.

Middlemarch, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Taieri, 49 m. by rail NW. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Middle Musquodobolt, settlement, Nova Scotia, co. Halifax, 18 m. from Shubenacadie.

Middle Park, U.S. See **Colorado,** state.

Middleport, vil., U.S., New York, Niagara co., 30 m. NE. Buffalo, on the Erie Canal. P. <1500.

Middleport, vil., U.S., Ohio, Meigs co., on the Ohio, 85 m. SE. by S. Columbus; has valuable coal-mines. P. <4000.

Middlesbrough (often spelt *Middlesborough,* but never locally, the charter having been given under the first form), parl., mun., and co. bor., par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the diocese of York, near the mouth of the Tees, 3½ m. ENE. Stockton, with stn. on the NE. R. Important industries in iron, steel, and chemicals, blast-furnaces, shipbuilding, salt, soda. The Cleveland dist., of which M. is the centre, is unequalled for the quantity of iron produced, and ranks highly also for quality. Built in 1830 for shipping coal, M. owes its growth first to the coal export trade, and secondly to the discovery of the ironstone in the adjoining hills. Incorporated in 1853, and made a co. bor. in 1888. A park of 72 ac. was given to the town by its first mayor, an ironmaster, who was also the first M.P. for the bor. There is a large dock, and much exportation of coal. Depth at entrance to port at high water ordinary springs 34 ft., ordinary neaps 31 ft. Anchorage area with 24 ft. of water, 20 ac. The dock has a length of 1200 ft., and a depth over sill at ordinary spring tides of 27 ft. 5 in., ordinary neap tides 24 ft. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Market-day, S. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 98,900; mun. bor. P. (1861) 18,900; (1871) 39,300; (1881) 55,300; (1891) 75,500; eccles. par. (**M. with Linthorpe**) P. 24,000.

Middlesceugh and Braithwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 10 m. S. Carlisle. P. <250.

Middlesex, co., Canada, Ontario, bounded W. by Lambton co., crossed in the middle by 43° N., and in the E. by 81° W.

Middlesex (corrupted from Anglo-Saxon *Middle-Seaxe,* 'county of the Middle Saxons'), co., Eng., bounded on the S. partly by the Thames, partly by the county of London, and in diocese of London; next to Rutland, the smallest English county; divided (since 1888) into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Enfield	28,467	84,414
Tottenham	4,642	97,174
Hornsey	6,423	77,744
Harrow	33,849	96,727
Ealing	9,312	70,748
Brentford	13,945	69,804
Uxbridge	53,179	67,789
Total	149,817[1]	564,400

[1] The administrative county includes also the part of E. Barnet Valley, urban sanitary dist. in the administrative county of Hertford, and the part of Barnet in that of Hertford, also pars. now forming part of the county of London. Area, 149,046. P. 560,012.

Surface mostly flat in the SW., elsewhere undulating, but nowhere rising above 450 ft. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Colne and Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries, and the Brent. The county is traversed by the main lines and branches of the principal railways, which have termini in the metropolis. The Grand Junction, Lee Navigation, and Regent's Canals, and the New River Cut, for the water supply of the metropolis, also intersect the county. For several centuries the greater part of the county was covered with forest; of this the most important survival is Enfield Chase. Grass farms, for the supply of London with milk and hay, greatly exceed in extent the arable land. Market gardens and orchards

are extensive, and a large portion of the county is occupied by villas and pleasure-grounds. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Minerals are unimportant, with the exception of clay for brick-making. Geological formation entirely Oligocene and Eocene. For manufactures, see **London,** which absorbs nearly all the urban wealth of the county, there being no other towns of importance. The government small arms factory is situated at Enfield.

Middlesex, co., U.S., Connecticut, stretching 17 m. N. from the E. end of Long Island Sound.

Middlesex, co., U.S., Massachusetts, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed by 71½° W.

Middlesex, co., U.S., New Jersey, on Staten Island Sound and Raritan Bay, E. ct.

Middlesex, co., U.S., Virginia, in E., bounded on N. by estuary of the Rappahannock, and E. by Chesapeake Bay.

Middlesmoor, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Nidd, div. and 13½ m. W. by N. Ripon, 7 m. NW. by N. Pateley Bridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

Middle Stewiacke, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Colchester, 15 m. from Truro.

Middlestone, par., Eng., Durham, 3 m. NE. Bishop Auckland. P. <2000.

Middlestown, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 3½ m. SSE. Dewsbury, 1½ m. SW. Horbury stn., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Middlethird, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Tipperary.

Middlethird, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Waterford.

Middle Thorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 1½ m. S. York. P. <250.

Middleton, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Annapolis, 100 m. NW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Middleton, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 830 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Middleton, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Somerset, 70 m. N. by E. Port Elizabeth, on Great Fish R. and the railway to Kimberley.

Middleton, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 12 m. NE. by N. Braintree, 1½ m. SW. by S. Sudbury stn. P. <250.

Middleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4½ m. SW. by W. Lancaster. P. <250.

Middleton, mun. bor. (since 1886) and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, M. div., in the diocese of Manchester, near Rochdale, 5 m. NNE. Manchester, on the L. & Y. R. Staple trade in cotton and silk, also chemical and coal works. The manor of M. anciently was held by the Earls of Lincoln, afterwards by the Assheton family, and latterly by Lord Suffield, who sold it in 1848 to the railway contractors, Peto and Betts. In 1775 M. was only a small hamlet. Market-day, F. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 22,100; tn. P. (1801) 3300; (1851) 5700; parl. div. P. (1891) 68,500.

Middleton, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury.**

Middleton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 3½ m. SE. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <1000.

Middleton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 6 m. NE. Rothwell. P. <500.

Middleton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 9 m. W. Morpeth, on the N. B. R., P.O. P. <250.

Middleton, vil., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7 m. SE. by S. Welshpool, 5 m. E. by S. Forden stn., P.O. See **Bitterley.**

Middleton, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Badingham, 4 m. NE. Saxmundham, P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**M. with Fordley**) P. <750.

Middleton, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 4½ m. SW. by S. Arundel, 3 m. E. Bognor stn. P. <250.

Middleton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 4½ m. SW. by S. Tamworth, 3 m. NW. Kingsbury stn., P.O. P. <500.

Middleton, par., Eng., Westmorland, 6 m. N. Kirkby Lonsdale, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. (**M. in Lonsdale**); 7276 ac. P. <500.

Middleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 7 m. SSW. Middlesbrough, 3 m. ENE. Picton Junction. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Cropton and Lockton**) P. <1500.

Middleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hunslet union. P. <1500.

Middleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 11 m. N. by W. Bradford, 1 m. NNE. Ilkley stn. P. <250.

Middleton, Ire., Cork. See **Midleton.**

Middleton, riv., one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 4° 33′ N., 5° 43′ E.

Middleton, seaside postal-tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 40 m. S. by E. Adelaide, 8 m. NE. by E. Port Victor. P. <1500.

Middleton, gold-mining tp., Tasmania, co. Buckingham, 24 m. S. by W. Hobart. P. <1500.

Middleton, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 10 m. SE. Lawrence. P. <1500.

Middleton, P.M.O., Wales, 4 m. from Porteynon, near Swansea.

Middleton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 3 m. S. Wooler, 17½ m. ESE. Kelso. P. (of each) <250.

Middleton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, North M. 9 m. W. Morpeth. P. (of each) <250.

Middleton and Smerrill, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 7 m. WNW. Matlock, 5 m. W. Darley stn. P. <250.

Middleton by Wirksworth, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 3 m. SSW. Matlock, 2 m. WSW. Cromford stn.; has umber quarries. P.O. (**Middleton**). P. <1500.

Middleton Cheney, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. ENE. Banbury, PM.O. P. <1500.

Middleton Hall, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., adjoining N. Middleton, 1½ m. SW. Wooler. P. <250.

Middleton-in-Chirbury, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 2 m. NE. Ludlow, 18½ m. W. Kidderminster, P.O. P. <750.

Middleton-in-Teesdale, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 16½ m. E. by N. Appleby, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. 10,494 ac. P. <2500.

Middleton Junction, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwick par., on L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <4000.

Middleton Malzor, par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Milton.**

Middleton-one-Row, vil., Eng., Durham, 5 m. SE. Darlington, PM.O.

Middleton-on-the-Hill, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 5 m. NE. by N. Leominster, 3 m. ENE. Berrington and Eye stn. P. <500. See **Kimbolton.**

Middleton-on-the-Wolds, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. NW. by N. Hull, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Middleton Quernhow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. NNE. Ripon, 1 m. N. by E. Melmerby Junction. P. <250.

Middleton St. George, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5 m. ESE. Darlington, P.O. P. <1000.

Middleton Scriven, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12 m. NW. by W. Kidderminster, 4½ m. SW. by S. Bridgnorth, P.O. P. <250.

Middleton Shoal, a shallow, in the S. Pacific, E. of New South Wales, in 29½° S., 159° E.

Middleton Stoney, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 7 m. NE. by E. Woodstock, 3 m. W. by N. Bicester, PMT.O. P. <500.

Middleton Tyas, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. NE. by E. Richmond, 3 m. NNW. Scorton stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Middleton-upon-Leven, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 16½ m. W. Scarborough, 1 m. NW. Pickering. P. <250. See **Rudby in Cleveland.**

Middletown, tn., Ire., W. co. Armagh, bar. Tiranny, 6 m. NE. Monaghan, 3 m. from Tynan stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Middletown, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Tyrellspass.

Middletown, city, U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., on r. bk. of the Connecticut, 30 m. above its mouth, 15 m. S. Hartford. The wharves have 10 ft. depth of water. Important manufactures, embracing cotton, rubber, silk, iron and other metal goods, foundry products, britannia ware, webbing, leather, &c. Seat of the Bishop of Connecticut (Protestant), a Wesleyan university, and a Protestant Episcopalian divinity school, the state insane asylum, and industrial school for girls. P. (1880) 6800; (1890) 9000.

Middletown, tn., U.S., Delaware, New Castle co., 22 m. SSW. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Middletown, vil., U.S., Indiana, Henry co., 37 m. NE. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Middletown, vil., U.S., Iowa, Des Moines co., 6 m. W. Burlington. P. <1500.

Middletown, vil., U.S., Maryland, Frederick co., 48 m. W. by N. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Middletown, city, U.S., New York, Orange co., 32 m. SW. Poughkeepsie, with manufactures of saws, files, hats, furnaces, &c. P. (1880) 8500; (1890) 12,000.

Middletown, city, U.S., Ohio, Butler co., on Great Miami R., 30 m. N. Cincinnati. P. 7700.

Middletown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., on the l. bk. of Susquehanna R., at the confluence of the Swatara Creek, 9 m. SE. Harrisburg; has iron-furnaces and iron-works. P. 5100.

Middletown, tn., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 2½ m. NNE. New Port. P. <1500.

Middletown, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 6 m. NE. by E. Welshpool, on a joint line of the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., P.O. P. <250.

Middleville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Barry co., on Thornapple R., 100 m. SW. by W. Bay City. P. <1500.

Middlewich, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 6 m. SE. by S. Northwich, on the L. & NW. R., and the Trent and Mersey Navigation Canal, which is joined on the S. of the town by the Ellesmere Canal (a branch of the Shropshire Union

Canal); has manufactures of salt extracted from brine, chemical works, Anglo-Swiss condensed milk works, and extensive market gardens. Market-day, Tu. Par. P. <1500; tn. P. <4000.

Middlewood, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the L. & NW. R., 4½ m. SE. Stockport stn.

Middlezoy, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5½ m. ESE. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <750.

Middridge and **Middridge Grange,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Durham, Bishop Auckland div., the former 3½ m. SE. Bishop Auckland, P.O. (**M.**). M., P. <1000; M. Grange, P. <250.

Midfield, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 4 m. from Swinford.

Midford, vil., Eng., Somerset, 3½ m. S. Bath, on the M. and L. & SW. Rlys.; has fullers' earth. P.O.

Midge Hall, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., on the L. & Y. R., 6 m. SSW. Preston, P.O.

Midgeholme, par., Eng., Cumberland, 7½ m. E. Brampton; 5155 ac. P. <750. See **Lanercost.**

Midgham, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. E. Newbury, on the G. W. R. P. <500.

Midgley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 4½ m. SSE. Dewsbury, 2 m. W. by S. Crigglestone stn. Par. P. <3500; tn. P. <2500.

Midhope, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2½ m. SW. Penistone. P. <250.

Midhurst, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Simcoe, 5 m. from Barrie, and 56 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Midhurst, market-tn. and par. (parl. bor. till 1885), Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 10½ m. N. by E. Chichester, on the L. B. & S. C. R. and L. & SW. R.; with grammar-school, founded 1672, at which Sir Charles Lyell and Richard Cobden were educated. Mean rfall. (1866-80, Lynch, alt. 160 ft.), yr. 39.7 in. P. <2000.

Midi, Canal du, large navigation canal, France, connecting the Garonne and the canal lateral to the Garonne with the Mediterranean, and traversing three deps., Haute-Garonne, Aude, and Hérault, begins at Toulouse, its highest point being at the Col de Naurouse, alt. 620 ft.; at Onglous it reaches the pool of Thau, which is navigable, communicating with the sea at Cette. The first survey of the canal in 1598 by the engineers Crapponne and Renault had no result; Peter Paul Riquet (a member of the family to which Mirabeau, the revolutionary leader, belonged) made plans, which were adopted by Louis XIV. in 1666, and completed in 1680; the canal was opened in 1681. It has been proposed to transform the Canal du M. into a canal accessible for sea-going vessels of large size. Length, 150 m.

Midia, seapt., Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 60 m. NW. Constantinople.

Midiat, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Midyad.**

Midilli, isl., Grecian Archipelago. See **Mitilini.**

Midinguidingwe R., Portuguese E. Africa. See **Pungwe R.**

Midland, tn., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on an inlet off Matchedash Bay, 24 m. NE. Collingwood. P. <3000.

Midland, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. M. co., on the Tittibawassee R., 20 m. W. by N. Bay City. P. <3000.

Midland, tn., U.S., Texas, M. co., 265 m. E. of El Paso, and just S. of 32° lat. P. <1500.

Midland, small isl., Wales, Pembrokeshire, between Skomer I. and the mainland, on the S. of St. Bride Bay.

Midland Railway, one of the chief railway systems of Eng., main line London (St. Pancras) by Kettering Junction, Leicester, Derby (alternative route by Melton Mowbray and Nottingham), Chesterfield, Sheffield, Leeds, Hellifield (connection with L. & Y. R., and junction for Morecambe and Carnforth branches), Settle and Appleby (valleys of Ribble and Eden) to Carlisle. From Ambergate, N. of Derby, there is an important branch by the valleys of the Derwent and Wye to Manchester, and a connection between this and the main line running through the S. of the Peak dist. from Chinley to Dore. Centre of the system at Derby. See also **London and South-Western Railway.**

Midleton, par. and market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 7 m. NE. Queenstown, on a navigable stream (the Ballinacurra), flowing into Cork harbour, about 1½ m. from the Ballynacorra arm of Cork harbour. Its port, about 1 m. nearer Cork harbour, is reached by vessels of about 200 tons; with a stn. on the Cork and Youghal Rly.; has a large distillery and flour-mills. Large quantities of black oats shipped yearly. Large fairs on second Monday of each month. Named after Viscount Midleton (to whom the town belongs), though spelt Middleton in the census. Market-day, S. Par. 5712 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <3500.

Midley, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 6½ m. E. by N. Rye, 2 m. NW. Lydd stn. P. <250.

Midloe, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, 3 m. NW. St. Neots. P. <250.

Midlothian, co., Scot. See **Edinburghshire.**

Midmar, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 15 m. W. Aberdeen, 5 m. NE. by N. Glassel stn., PMT.O. Mean rfall. (1866-80, Blackstock, alt. 570 ft.), yr. 34.8 in. 10,868 ac. P. <1500.

Midnapur, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. M., 65 m. W. by S. and connected by a navigable canal with Calcutta, on N. bank of the Kásái R.; the local centre of a large indigo and silk industry; has a college, with an excellent collegiate school attached. Cholera is said to be endemic. P. (1872) 31,500; (1891) 32,300; Hindus, 24,700; Moham. 6800.

Midnapur High Level Canal, navigable and irrigation canal from Midnapur to Ulubária, on the Húglí, 16 m. below Calcutta, India, with a daily steamer service between M. and Calcutta. Length of navigable channel, 53 m.

Midouze, navigable riv., France, formed at Mont-de-Marsan, dep. Landes, by the union of the Midou and Douze, passes Tartas, and enters the Adour, on the right below that town. Length, 27 m., or comprising the Midou, 92 m., comprising the Douze, 96 m.; area of basin, 1275 sq. m.

Mid River, Canada, Nova Scotia. See **Pictou Harbour.**

Midsomer Norton, tn. and par., Eng., Somerset, Northern div., 8½ m. SW. Bath, on the M. and L. & SW. Rlys., close to Welton stn.; seat of a Roman Catholic college, with observatory. PMT.O. P. 5100.

Midtown Brae, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on W. shore of Loch Ewe, 3½ m. NW. of the head of the loch.

Midville, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10 m. NNE. Boston, 1 m. W. by N. Eastville (*q.v.*) stn. P. <250.

Midway, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 43 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Midway, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Woodford co., 62 m. E. by S. Louisville. P. <1500.

Midway, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Washington co., 15 m. WSW. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Midway, vil., U.S., Utah, Wasatch co., 28 m. SE. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Midway (or **Brook**) **Island,** small isl. in NW. of Sandwich group, N. Pacific, in about 28° N., 179½° W.; resorted to by shark-catching vessels.

Midwolde, comm., Netherlands, prov. Groningen, arr. and 4 m. NNW. Winschoten. P. <5000.

Midyad, Midiat, or **Medeat,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 70 m. ESE. Diarbekir, sanjak Mardin. P. 6000; Moham. 3000; Orthodox Greeks, 2000 (Cuinet).

Mid Yell, par., Scot. See **Yell,** PMT.O.

Midžur, mt. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Mie, ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Tsu.

Miechow, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 48 m. SW. Kielce. P. <3000.

Miechowitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 33 m. NE. by E. Ratibor, circle and 3 m. WNW. Beuthen. P. <5000.

Mielec, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on Wisloka R., 49 m. ENE. Bochnia. P. <5000.

Mielnica, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. M., 25 m. NE. Czernowitz. P. <4000.

Mienchi, tn., China, prov. and 36 m. W. Honan, 280 m. N. Ichang.

Mienchou-fu, tn., China, Stüchwan, 62 m. NE. by N. Chengtu-fu, on the Fu-kiang. P. 70,000.

Mieres, comm., Spain, prov. and 9 m. SE. Oviedo, dist. Lena, with very important mines of coal, iron, and cinnabar, and iron manufactures. P. 12,900.

Mies, German **Silberstadt,** Czech **Stříbro,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Mies, 16 m. W. Pilsen, with extensive lead-mines, and manufactures of arms; silver-mines in the vicinity, at Kscheutz. Alt. 1295 ft. P. <4000.

Miesbach, market-tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, cap. circle M., 29 m. SE. by E. Munich, with coal-mines and paper-mills. P. <3000.

Mietzel, small riv., Prussia, in the E. of Brandenburg, flows SW. into the Oder, about 8 m. below Küstrin; not navigable.

Mifflin, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, S. of 41° N., and E. of 78° W.; traversed by the Juniata R.

Mifflinburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Union co., 48 m. N. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Mifflintown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Juniata co., on Juniata R., 35 m. NW Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Migdale, P.O., Scot., in the SE. of Sutherland, on the N. shore of Loch Migdale, 9½ m. SSE. of the foot of Loch Shin, 2½ m. ENE. Bonar Bridge stn.

Migdal-el, place named in O. T. See **Mujeldel.**

Migdal Gad, place named in O. T. See **Mejdel.**

Migliarino, comm., Italy, prov. and 13 m. E. by S. Ferrara, on the Po di Volano. P. 5700.

Miglionico, tn., S. Italy, prov. Potenza (Basilicata), circle and 12 m. SW. Matera. P. <5000.

Mignano, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 25 m. NE. by E. Gaeta. P. <2000.

Miguelturra, comm., Spain, prov., dist., and 3 m. SE. Ciudad Real. P. 6500.

Migues, vil., Uruguay, dep. Canelones, 50 m. NE. Montevideo.

Migulinskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don, on l. bk. Don, 78 m. W. from its junction with Medvyeditsa. P. 28,000.

Migvie, par., Scot. See **Tarland and Migvie.**

Mihăileni, or **Milhăileni,** tn., Roumania, Moldavia, prov. Dorohoiŭ, on the frontier of Bukovina, 24 m. SSE. Czernowitz. P. <4000.

Mihajlovac, vil., Servia, prov. Kraina, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 23 m. S. by E. Orsova. P. <3000.

Miholjac Donji, comm., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Virovitica, dist. Alsó-Miholjac, on the Drave, 30 m. NW. Eszek. P. <5000.

Mihrpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, on Bhairab R., in 23° 47′ N., 88° 40′ E. P. 5800; Hindus, 3900.

Mi-ike, coal-mine, Japan, Kiushiu, 40 m. ENE. Nagasaki.

Mijares, or **Millares,** riv., in the E. of Spain, rises in the Sierra de Gudar, and flows SE. into the Mediterranean between Villa Real and Castellon de la Plana. Length about 90 m.

Mijas, tn., Spain, prov. and 16 m. SW. Málaga, dist. Marbella. P. 6600.

Mijdrecht, or **Mydrecht,** tn., Netherlands, prov. and 14 m. WNW. Utrecht. P. <4000.

Mikage, vil., Japan, isl. Nippon (Honshiu), 5 m. NE. Kobe. P. <4000.

Mikati, or **Umkulukavu,** riv., E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean NW. of Mozambique I., in about 15° S.

Mikawa, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Aichi ken.

Mikhailov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 40 m. SW. Ryazañ; gardening. P. <5000.

Mikhailovka, vil., Russia, govt. Taurida, 80 m. NW. Berdyansk. P. 7600.

Mikhailovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks. P. 17,850.

Mikhailovskaya, vil., Russia, govt. and 90 m. SE. Kursk, dist. Novo-Oskol. P. 9000.

Mikhailovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. Laba. P. 10,160.

Mikhailovskaya, vil., Russia, govt. Taurida, dist. and 29 m. NW. Melitopol. P. 8000.

Mikinda'ni, maritime tn., Africa, at the head of M. Bay, in 10° 16′ S., on coast of German East Africa; small port, safe and commodious; exports copal, caoutchouc, millet, rice, and ivory.

Mikir Hills, range of hills in the E. of India, Assam, N. of the Nágá Hills, stretching E. and W. to the S. of the Brahmaputra, in 93°–93° 40′ E.

Miknas, city, Morocco. See **Mekines.**

Mikolajów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, near the l. bk. of the Dniester, and 24 m. ENE. Drohobycz. P. <3000.

Mikolongo, vil., S. Africa, Nyungwi-land, 55 m. WSW. Blantyre, in 16° 8′ S., 34° 18′ E.

Mikomoto, or **Rock Island,** islet, Japan, SE. Honshiu, S. of the port of Shimoda; lighthouse, visible 22 m.

Mikra Dēlos, isl., Greece. See **Dēlos.**

Mikros, Mikra, Mikron, Greek, 'little.'

Miktinab, vil., Africa, E. Sudan, 40 m. N. Kassala, former station of the telegraph line from Sawákin to Kassala.

Mikulińce, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. M., 11 m. S. Tarnopol. P. <4000.

Mikultschütz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Tarnowitz, 28 m. NE. by E. Ratibor, 6 m. W. Beuthen. P. <3000.

Mila (*Mileva,* or *Milevum,* of the Romans), tn., Africa, Algeria, prov., arr., and 27 m. NW. Constantine; the French town, built since 1877, is on a plateau to the N. P. (almost all Berbers) <2000; comm. P. 6600.

Milagro, small port, S. ct. of Chile, prov. Valdivia, in 40° 21′ S.

Milam, co., U.S., Texas, crossed in the N. by 31° N., and in the middle by 97° W., bounded on the E. by the Brazos R.

Milan, Italian **Milano,** German **Mailand,** ancient *Mediolanum,* a city of N. Italy, cap. prov. M., in a wide fertile plain, on the little riv. Olona. Lat. of observatory 45° 28′ N., long. 9° 11′ E. M. is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed by ramparts, with a strong castle. The streets, with a few exceptions, are narrow and crooked. The chief object of interest is the cathedral, a Gothic edifice of white marble, founded by Count Gian Galeazzo Visconti in 1386, and practically completed in 1805; the delicacy of its carved work is unrivalled; length, 486 ft.; breadth, 187 ft.; height of dome, 356 ft. Its dimensions are only exceeded in Europe by St. Peter's at Rome, and the cathedral of Seville. It has niches for about 7000 statues, and contains the tombs of Archbishop Heribert, Otho Visconti, and Cardinal Charles Borromeo. Next in order come the churches of Sant' Eustorgio and of St. Ambrogio, the latter the most ancient mediæval structure in M., and in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned; the church of Santa Maria della Grazia, in which is the famous 'Last Supper' of Da Vinci, now nearly obliterated; the royal palace, the archbishop's palace, the city hall, and the colonnade of Victor Emmanuel, a magnificent covered promenade. Foremost among the benevolent institutions is the huge 15th century hospital for 2500 patients. The finest gate is the Arco della Pace, a sculptured marble arch, at the end of the Simplon road, begun in 1807 by order of Napoleon I., but not completed till 1838; near it is the Piazza d'Armi, a large open space for the exercise of troops. The opera house, La Scala, which is seated for 3600 spectators, is the second largest in Italy. The scientific and educational establishments embrace the royal academy of arts and sciences, formerly the palace of the Brera, with a library of 200,000 volumes, valuable MSS., and a gallery of paintings, an archæological museum, an astronomical and magnetic observatory, and the sublime monument to Gaston de Foix; the Ambrosian library, founded by Cardinal Borromeo, in 1609, with 155,000 volumes and 15,000 MSS., the earliest public library in Europe, is celebrated for its collection of *palimpsests.* The public gardens contain a statue to Cavour. In the neighbourhood of M. is Linterno, the solitude to which Petrarch retired after the death of Laura. M. is the largest book mart in Italy. From its position on the great routes across the Alps, and its connection by rail with the principal towns, and by canal with the principal rivers of Italy, it is favourably situated for trade. The principal industries include reeling, throwing and weaving of silk, working in iron, gold, and other metals, manufacture of machinery, velvet, cordage, braid, and trimmings, chemical industries, &c. M. is said to have been founded by the Gauls 603 B.C. At the time of the Roman conquest (222 B.C.) it was chief amongst the cities of Cisalpine Gaul. The Emperor Maximian made it his residence, surrounded it with walls, and greatly improved it. Later it became the cap. of northern Italy, and the see of a bishop (St. Ambrose the most famous). In the 5th and 6th centuries it suffered severely during the invasions of the Huns and Goths. Under the Carlovingian kings it again rose to importance, and had a population of 300,000. The Archbishop of M. (it had been erected into an archbishopric in 777) encouraged the public spirit and patriotism of the Milanese, who early acquired considerable independence. Manufactures (cloth, arms, gold-work, &c.) were established, and extensive trade was maintained with the East. Its prosperity was interrupted by a long series of wars with rival towns lasting till 1162, when Barbarossa gave it up to pillage, and then razed it. Shortly afterwards it was rebuilt, and the emperor was compelled (1174) to acknowledge its independence, and it was constituted a republic; industry flourished, the woollen and silk manufactures alone employing about 100,000 persons. In 1277 Otho Visconti established the first ducal dynasty, which lasted till 1447. From 1450 to 1535 it was ruled by the house of Sforza. In 1535 the Milanese was annexed by Charles V., and thenceforward ruled by Spanish governors till the 18th century, when it passed under the Austrian power. In 1805 Napoleon Buonaparte was crowned king of Italy at M., and in 1859 M. was united to the crown of Italy. The poet Virgil studied here, and it is the birthplace of Popes Pius IV. and Gregory XIV., of Beccaria, and of Manzoni. The neighbourhood of M., to the S. and W., is unhealthy. Alt. 480 ft. Mean temp., yr. 55.4° F., Jan. 34.7°, July 77.0°; rfall. (17 yrs.), yr. 39.37 in. (1764–1891), yr. 39.5 in., Oct.–Nov. 9.1 in. P. (1871) 199,009, besides military; (1881) 295,500.

Milan, vil., U.S., Illinois, Rock Island co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 74 m. S. Dubuque (Io.). P. <1500.

Milan, vil., U.S., Michigan, Monroe co., 15 m. S. by E. Ann Arbor. P. <1500.

Milan, tn., U.S., Missouri, Sullivan co., 98 m. E. by N. St. Joseph, with deposits of coal and fireclay. P. <1500.

Milan, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., on the r. bk. of the Androscoggin, 52 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 1060 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500. **Milan, West,** 7 m. WNW. of Milan. P. <1500.

Milan, vil., U.S., Ohio, Erie co., on Huron R., 54 m. ESE. Toledo; connected by canal (admitting vessels of 250 tons) with Lake Erie, 8 m. S. P. <1500.

Milan, city, U.S., Tennessee, Gibson co., 88 m. NE. by E. Memphis. P. <2000.

Milane, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Dunmanway.

Milang, tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 40 m. SE. by S. Adelaide, on an inlet of the Murray estuary. P. <1500.

Milan'ji Hills, range of hills, Nyassa-land, stretching about 20 m. E. and W., about 25 m. S. of Lake Shirwa, grandly precipitous on the N., more broken on the E. and S., where rise the numerous headwaters of the Ruo. Abundant rainfall on N. and E. slopes. It is proposed to build a sanatorium here, the atmosphere being fresh and bracing. Magnificent cypresses and tree-ferns, and an abundance of wild flowers (helichrysums, orchids, irises, anemones, &c.) characterise the flora on the higher parts. Alt. 8–9000 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 271).

Milano, tn., Italy. See **Milan.**

Milanovac, Gornji, tn., Servia, prov. Rudnik, 22 m. W. Kraguyevatz. P. <3000.

Milas, or **Milasa,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 84 m. SSE. Smyrna, sanjak Menteshe; seat of carpet manufacture. P. 12,000; Moham. 9700; Orthodox Greeks, 1900 (Cuinet).

Milata, vil., Turkey, on the N. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 25 m. E. Candia, in 25° 35′ E.

Milawa, post-tn., Victoria, co. Delatite, 155 m. by rail and road NE. Melbourne, in 36° 28′ S., 146° 33′ E.

Milawetsch, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 26 m. SW. Pilsen, and 3 m. NE. Taus. P. <2000.

Milazzo, the ancient *Mylæ*, fortified seapt. tn., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 16½ m. W. by N. Messina, 4 m. S. of the **Capo** (cape) **di M.,** on which there is a lighthouse (visible 14 m.). It consists of an upper town fortified, and a lower town outside the walls; the citadel stands 320 ft. above the sea. It has a convenient harbour, and export trade in tunny fish, wine, fruit, and olive-oil. Here (July, 1861) Garibaldi gained, over the Neapolitan troops, a victory which made him master of all Sicily, except the fortress of Messina. Near the city are sulphur springs and ancient baths. The **Gulf of M.,** which extends E. 16 m., has been the scene of naval battles in ancient and modern times.

Milbank, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Grant co., 165 m. N. by E. Yankton. P. <1500.

Milbank Sound, channel on the W. ct. of Brit. Columbia, in 52° 15′ N., between Princess Royal and Herges Is.

Milber Down. See **Newton Abbot.**

Milborne Port, tn. and par. (parl. bor. till 1832), Eng., Somerset, S. div., 7½ m. E. by N. Yeovil, 1½ m. S. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Milborne St. Andrew and **Milborne Stileham,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div. M. St. Andrew, 8½ m. NE. by E. Dorchester, PM.O., P. <500; M. Stileham, P. <500.

Milbourne Forest, an upland tract, Eng., Appleby div. of Westmorland, about 3 m. NE. by E. Milbourne, and about 7 m. N. Appleby.

Milbridge, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., 49 m. SE. by E. Bangor. P. <2000.

Milburn and **Milburn Grange,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., the former 8½ m. SW. Morpeth, 5 m. S. Meldon stn. P. (of each) <250.

Milburn and Milburn Grange, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 5 m. N. by W. Appleby, 2 m. ENE. Temple Sowerby stn.; 7957 ac. P. <250.

Milburn Creek, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Bathurst, 215 m. by road and rail W. Sydney; at about the centre of the Mount Macdonald goldfield. P. <1500.

Milby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. and W. Ridings, on the Ure, div. and 6½ m. ESE. Ripon, close to Boroughbridge stn. P. <250.

Mileč'n, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 13 m. N. Tabor. P. <2000.

Milcombe, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4½ m. SW. by S. Banbury, 1 m. W. Bloxham stn. P. <250.

Milcote, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the G. W. R., 2½ m. SW. Stratford-on-Avon.

Milden, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 12 m. SE. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 5 m. NW. Hadleigh stn. P. <250.

Milden, tn., Switzd. See **Moudon.**

Mildenau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 3 m. E. Annaberg. P. <3000.

Mildenhall, par. and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 12 m. NW. Bury St. Edmunds, on riv. Lark, which is navigable for barges, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. 16,767 ac. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**M. with M. Fen**) P. <4000.

Mildenhall, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Kennet, 10 m. SSE. Swindon, 1½ m. ENE. Marlborough, P.O. 4177 ac. P. <500.

Mildmay, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 56 m. SW. by W. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Mildmay Park, eccles. par., Eng., co. London, Islington par., with a stn. on the G. E. and N. London Rly. P. 9800.

Mildstedt, comm., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 18 m. W. by S. Schleswig, circle and 3 m. SE. Husum. P. <4000.

Mildu'ra, irrigation colony, Victoria, forming the NW. shire of Karkarooc co., on the Murray R., just E. of 142° E., adjoining Wentworth (New South Wales). P. <1500.

Mile Bush, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 2 m. from Carrickfergus stn.

Mile End, one of the divs. of Tower Hamlets bor., London, Eng. P. (1891) 48,800. See **Whitechapel.**

Mile End, New Town and **Old Town,** two adjoining pars., Eng., co. of London, Stepney par. New Town, P. 11,300; Old Town, P. 107,600.

Mile End (or **Myland**) **St. Michael,** par., Eng., Essex, 1½ m. NW. by N. and included in the parl. bor. of Colchester, PT.O. P. <1500.

Mileham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. E. King's Lynn, 4 m. N. Dereham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Miles, post-tn., Queensland, Bulwer co., 180 m. WNW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Milesburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Centre co., 70 m. NW. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Miles City, tn., U.S., Montana, Custer co., on the Yellowstone R., and 195 m. SSW. from the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 2353 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Milesmark and Parknook, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 2 m. NW. Dunfermline. P. <500.

Miles Platting, St. John and **St. Luke,** two adjoining eccles. pars., Eng., Lancashire, in Manchester par., with stns. on the L. & Y. and L. & NW. R. M. P. St. John, P. <5000; M. P. St. Luke, P. 10,100.

Milestone, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 8 m. from Borrisoleigh.

Mileta, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 180 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Mileto, tn., Italy, Calabria, prov. and 36 m. SW. by W. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Mileto, Punta di, cape, Italy, E. ct., in 41° 56′ N., 15° 38′ E.

Miletown, an eastern suburb of Sheerness, Eng., Kent.

Miletto, Mte. See **Apennines, E.**

Miletus, ruined city, Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Menderez, 30 m. SSW. Aiasoluk (Ephesus), comprise an enormous theatre and ruins of a church.

Mileva, or *Milevum*, tn., Algeria. See **Mila.**

Milfield, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 12½ m. E. Kelso, 2 m. N. Kirknewton stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Milford, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Souris Rivs., 105 m. W. by S. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Milford, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, on St. John R., co. and 3 m. from St. John. P. <1500.

Milford, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 36 m. by rail NE. Halifax. P. <1500.

Milford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., 35 m. WSW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Milford, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 5½ m. N. Derby, 1 m. S. Belper stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Milford, ct. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 13 m. E. Bournemouth, 3 m. SW. Lymington stn., PMT.O. (**M.-on-Sea**); 4696 ac. P. <2000.

Milford, PMT.O., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3½ m. SE. Stafford.

Milford, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Guildford, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Milford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, partly in bor. of Salisbury. P. <4000.

Milford, par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Kirkby with Milford.**

Milford, PMT.O., Ire., co. and 3 m. S. Armagh stn.

Milford, stn., Ire., co. and 5 m. S. Carlow, bar. W. Idrone, on G. S. & W. R., PT.O.

Milford, tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 17 m. NW. by N. Mallow, 9 m. from Newcastle, P.O. P. <250.

Milford, PMT.O., Ire., co. Donegal. See **Millford.**

Milford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., 8 m. ENE. Bridgeport, on **M. Harbour**; originally settled by a colony from Herts, Eng. P. <4000.

Milford, tn., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 57 m. S. by E. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Milford, vil., U.S., Illinois, Iroquois co., 85 m. S. Chicago. P. <1500.

Milford, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 16 m. SE. by E. Worcester; one of the largest boat-building centres in the country. P. (1880) 9300; (1890) 8800.

Milford, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 32 m. NW. by W. Detroit. P. <1500.

Milford, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., on Souhegan R., 26 m. S. by W. Concord. P. <4000.

Milford, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., 67 m. ESE. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Milford, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., on Little Miami R., 12 m. ENE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Milford, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Pike co., on the Delaware, 50 m. E. by S. Scranton; a favourite summer resort, noted for its beautiful scenery. P. <1500.

Milford, vil., U.S., Virginia, Caroline co., 36 m. N. by E. Richmond. P. <1500.

Milford (translation of *Rhyd-y-Milwr*, 'the ford of the Milwr'), contributory parl. bor. and seapt., Wales, co. and 5½ m. NW. by W. Pembroke (*q.v.*), on the N. side of Milford Haven, 273 m. W. London by rail, with station (**Old M.**) on the G. W. R. The town came into existence in 1790, when a royal dockyard was established here, but declined on the removal of this dockyard [**M. Haven**]. Area of docks, 23 ac.; depth of water over sill at high tide, 34 ft.; entered by a lock, length 547 ft. 4 in., width 70 ft.; length of quayage (including locks), 6400 ft.; dry dock, 600 ft. long. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. Tn. P. <4500; cont. parl. bor. P. <3500.

Milford, New, or **Neyland,** seapt. tn., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the N. side of Milford Haven, 4 m. E. by S. Milford, on the G. W. R., terminus of S. Wales Rly.

Milford, South, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 12½ m. E. by S. Leeds, with two stns. (**South M.** and **M.**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Milford, South, tn., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co. P. <1500.

Milford and Brocton, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3½ m. SE. Stafford, on L. & NW. R.

Milford Centre, vil., U.S., Ohio, Union co., 29 m. WNW. Columbus. P. <1500.

Milford Haven, the finest harbour in Britain, SW. of Pembrokeshire, Wales, formed by an estuary running 17 m. inland to Langwm, 1–2 m. wide, and 15–19 fathoms deep, and with

several branches. It is completely land-locked, is of easy access, and could contain the whole British fleet. From 1790 it has had a royal dockyard, first at Milford, afterwards (from 1814) at Pembroke Dock. For docks, see **Milford.**

Milford Town, vil., W. Indies, extreme SW. of Tobago.

Milhăilenĭ, tn., Roumania. See **Mihăilenĭ.**

Millau, France, Aveyron. See **Millau.**

Miljačka, riv., Bosnia, r. bk. trib. of the Bosna, flows past Sarajevo; used for floating timber.

Miliana, walled tn., Algeria, cap. arr. M., 56 m. SW. by W. Algiers, with celebrated wines, and a charming and salubrious climate. P. <4000.

Miliangpa, dist., China. See **Kiaochiating.**

Milin, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 32 m. NW. by W. Tabor, and 4 m. SSE. Přibram. P. <2000.

Milinickich, lake, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., about 70° 10′ W., drained SE. by riv. Portneuf into St. Lawrence.

Military Canal, Royal, canal, Eng., on the inner side of Romney Marsh from Sandgate, Kent, to a point on the Rother about 2 m. N. Rye; formed in 1805. Length, 23 m.; breadth, 90 ft.; depth, 18 ft.

Military Frontier, a strip of terr. in the S. of Austria-Hungary, which, till 1873, had a separate organisation, now incorporated partly with Hungary, partly with Croatia-Slavonia.

Militello, tn., Sicily, prov. and 23 m. SW. Catania. P. 10,500.

Militsch, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle M., 31 m. NNE. Breslau. P. <4000.

Milk Haven, Ire., NE. of co. Sligo, at the S. of entrance to Donegal Bay, 13 m. WSW. Ballyshannon.

Milkish, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Kings co., 8 m. from St. John.

Milk River, settlement, U.S., Montana, Dawson co., 115 m. SW. from the NE. corner of the state.

Milk River, riv., U.S., Montana, rising in Rocky Mts., flows E. and SE. into Missouri R., near Panther Hill. Estimated length, 475 m.

Milkwall, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the S. & W., S. B. & M. Rly., 1 m. SE. Coleford, P.O. (**Upper M.**).

Mill, New, eccles. par., Scot., Banffshire, Keith par., P.O. P. <1500.

Mill, Upper, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Saddleworth union. P. <2000.

Mill, West, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Buntingford, Hertfordshire.

Milland, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 15 m. N. Chichester, 3 m. E. Liss stn., P.O. P. <500.

Millard, co., U.S., Utah, on the W. frontier, crossed by 39° N., cap. Filmore City.

Millares, riv., Spain. See **Mijares.**

Millas, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, arr. and 11 m. W. Perpignan. P. <3000.

Millau, or **Milhau,** the ancient *Æmilianum,* tn., France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arr. M., on the Tarn, 48 m. E. by N. Albi, with coal-bed, and important manufactures of gloves and wool spinning. In the Middle Ages it was a well fortified place, belonging first to the Counts of Barcelona, then to private viscounts, and finally to the Counts of Armagnac. Alt. 1205 ft. P. 15,900.

Millbank, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Perth, 17 m. by rail NE. Stratford. P. <1500.

Millbrex, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Fyvie and Monquhitter pars., P.O. P. <1500.

Millbrook, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 56 m. NE. by E. Toronto; a railway junction. P. <1500.

Millbrook, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7½ m. SSW. Bedford, 1½ m. S. by E. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Millbrook, vil., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, 1 m. NW. St. Helier, on the Jersey Rly., PMT.O. Alt. 50 ft. Mean rfall. (1866-80), yr. 34.7 in.

Millbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Mottram in Longendale par., near Stalybridge, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Millbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on Plymouth Sound, 3½ m. WSW. Plymouth, PMT.O. P. <2500.

Millbrook, a western suburb of Southampton, and par., Eng., Hampshire, on the Test, included in the parl. bor. of Southampton, with a stn. on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. 17,800.

Millbrook, tn., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Glenarm, 2 m. W. Larne stn.; has bleach-works, and a linen factory. P.O. P. <250.

Millbrook, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Brosna No. 2.

Millbrook, postal-tp., S. Australia, co. and 18 m. by road NE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Millbrook, or **Mount Nicholas,** post-tn., Tasmania, co. Cornwall, 5¾ m. E. by S. Launceston. P. <1500.

Millbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 7 m. by rail SE. Worcester. P. <5000.

Millbury, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wood co., 10 m. SE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Millchester, post-tn., Queensland, Davenport co., 60 m. SW. by S. Townsville. P. <1500.

Mill Cove, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Lunenburg, 35 m. W. Halifax.

Milldale, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Kenton co. P. <1500.

Milledgeville, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. and 4 m. N. by W. St. John. P. <1500.

Milledgeville, city, U.S., Georgia, Baldwin co., 87 m. W. by S. Augusta; seat of state lunatic asylum and state penitentiary; cap. of state till 1868. Alt. 310 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Mille Lacs, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the E., crossed by 46° N., bounded on N. by and containing S. portion of M. L. Lake.

Mille Lacs, lake, U.S., Minnesota, in the E., 77 m. WSW. Duluth, 16 m. N. to S. by 15 m. E. to W., drained S. by the Rum R. into the Mississippi.

Mill End, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., on the Colne, 8 m. NW. by W. Harrow, 1 m. SW. Rickmansworth stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Miller, co., U.S., Arkansas, in the extreme SW.

Miller, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 31° N., and E. of 85° W.

Miller, co., U.S., Missouri, E. of 93° W., N. of 38° N., traversed by the Osage R.

Miller, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hand co., 67 m. E. by N. Pierre. P. <1500.

Millerhill, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 1½ m. N. by W. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Mille Roches, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Stormont co., on l. bk. St. Lawrence, 49 m. SE. by E. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Millersburg, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Bourbon co., 59 m. S. by E. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Millersburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Holmes co., 73 m. NW. by W. Wheeling (W. Va.). Alt. 816 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Millersburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., on the l. bk. of Susquehanna R., 20 m. NNW. Harrisburg; coal is extensively mined. P. <2000.

Miller's Dale, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., 5½ m. E. Buxton, P.O.

Miller's River, riv., U.S., Massachusetts, issues from Menomonee Pond on the border of New Hampshire, and flows SW. then W. to the Connecticut; supplies abundant water-power. Length, 55 m.

Millerston and Hogganfield, coal-mining vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 4 m. ENE. Glasgow, ½ m. SW. Steps Road stn., P.O. (**M.**). P. <750.

Millerstown, or **Barnhart's Mills,** bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Butler co., 35 m. NNE. Pittsburg; has several oil wells. P. <1500.

Millerstown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Perry co., on the Juniata, 25 m. NW. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Millersville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 30 m. SE. by E. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Millerton, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Northumberland, 6 m. from Newcastle. P. <1500.

Millerton, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 26 m. NE. by E. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Millesimo, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 14 m. WNW. Savona. P. <2000.

Milleur Point, cape, Scot., Wigtownshire, at the entrance to Loch Ryan.

Millevache, France. See **Corrèze,** dep.

Mille Vaches, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., on the Bay of M. V., in 69° 14′ W. P. <1500.

Millewa, co., Victoria, in the NW. corner.

Millewakan, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, near the E. shore of Lake Manitoba, 70 m. NW. Winnipeg.

Millfield, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 1½ m. S. Sunderland. P. 13,700.

Millfield, PMT.O., Eng., 1 m. from Peterborough, Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire.

Millfield, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Northumberland, 67 m. N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Millford, tn., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 16 m. WNW. Londonderry, 10 m. from Letterkenny stn., PMT.O. (**Milford**). P. <500.

Mill Fork, settlement, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 63 m. SSE. Salt Lake City.

Mill Green, P.O., Eng., 2 m. NW. Ingatestone, Essex.

Millheim (mil'haim), vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Centre co., 53 m. NW. by N. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Mill Hill, stn., Eng., Isle of Wight, on S. side of W. Cowes, on Isle of Wight Central Rly.

Mill Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 2½ m. SSW. Barnet, with stns. on the M. and G. N. Rlys. P. <2500.

Mill Hill Park, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., 8 m. W. St. Paul's, London, on the District and Metropolitan Rlys.

Millhouse, PT.O., Scot., Argyll, 3 m. SW. Tighnabruaich.

Millhouse, P.O., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3 m. NE. Lochmaben.

Millhouse Green, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NW. Penistone.

Millhouses and Ecclesall, PM.O. and stn., Eng. See **Ecclesall.**

Millicent, tp., S. Australia, Grey co., 30 m. NW. by W. Mount Gambier. P. <1500.

Millie, post-tn., New South Wales, Jamieson co., 123 m. NW. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Millifiach, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 3 m. SE. Beauly.

Milliken Park, vil., Scot., Renfrewshire, 2 m. SW. Johnstone, on G. & SW. R.

Millington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 8 m. ESE. Warrington, 3 m. W. by N. Ashley stn. P. <500.

Millington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 14½ m. E. York, 2½ m. NE. Pocklington stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. with Great Givendale**) P. <500.

Millington, settlement, U.S., Maryland, co. Baltimore.

Millinoket Lake, U.S., Maine, in Penobscot co., 63 m. N. Bangor. Alt. 500 ft. (Water-power of Maine).

Millis, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 20 m. SW. Boston. P. <1500.

Mill Isle, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Down, bar. Lower Ards, 3½ m. S. Donaghadee stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Millisle, stn., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., 6 m. S. by E. Wigtown.

Millom, par. and tn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 9 m. N. by W. Barrow, 1 m. N. of its stn. on the Furness Rly.; has the most productive mines of red hematite in the country; blast-furnaces. The tidal harbour has a bar 7 m. from the pier, with depth at ordinary springs of 31½ ft. high water, 3½ ft. low water. Depth at quayside high water spring tides about 16 ft., neap tides 6½ ft. Par. 12,817 ac., P. 10,500; tn. P. 8900.

Millport, watering-place, Scot., co. of Bute, on the S. ct. of Great Cumbrae I., 3 m. W. Fairlie stn., with a good sandy beach; has Episcopal cathedral and college. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Mill Port, vil., U.S., New York, Chemung co., 64 m. SW. by S. Syracuse, and 20 m. SW. by W. Ithaca, on the Chemung Canal. P. <1500.

Millport Harbour, Port Millport (or **Millport**), or **Losoa Bay,** small bay, forming excellent natural harbour, on S. ct. of British New Guinea, in 149° 27′ E.

Mills, co., U.S., Iowa, on the W. frontier, crossed by 41° N.

Mills, New, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **New Mills.**

Mills, New, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Doagh, co. Antrim.

Mills, New, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 4 m. from Letterkenny.

Millsboro, vil., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., on Indian R., 16½ m. NW. by W. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Millsburg, tn., W. Africa, republic Liberia, 25 m. NNE. Monrovia.

Millstadt, vil., U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 9 m. S. St. Louis (Missouri). P. <1500.

Millstream, settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. Bonaventure, on Paul's Bay, 25 m. from Campbeltown. P. <1500.

Millstreet, tn., Ire., NW. co. Cork, bar. Muskerry West, 19 m. E. Killarney, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <1500.

Millthorpe, late **Spring Grove,** post-tn., New South Wales, co. Bathurst, 179 m. by rail NW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Milltimber, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside Rly., 6 m. SW. by W. Aberdeen, P.O.

Milltir-Gerig ('the rocky mile'), pass, Wales, across the Berwyn Mts., on border of Montgomery and Merioneth, on the road from Llanfyllin to Bala.

Mill Town, tn., Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., on the riv. St. Croix, 62 m. W. by S. St. John, with lumber export trade. P. (1881) 1664; (1891) 2100.

Milltown, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, 17 m. NW. by N. Larne, on Red Bay.

Milltown, P.O., Ire., co. and 3 m. from Antrim.

Milltown, or **Money,** tn., Ire., NW. co. Cavan, bar. Lower Loughtee, 6½ m. NW. by N. Cavan, 4 m. from Belturbet stn., P.O. P. <250.

Milltown, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Ibane and Barryroe, 15 m. SW. by S. Bandon.

Milltown, tn., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 3 m. S. Belfast. The Giants Ring, near, is a circular mound 580 ft. in diameter, with a cromlech in the centre. P. <250.

Milltown, meteorological stn., Ire., co. Down, near Banbridge. Alt. 200 ft. Mean temp. (18 yrs., 1863–80), yr. 47.9° F., Jan. 38.9°, July 58.7°.

Milltown, or **Concrete,** tn., Ire., SE. co. and 2½ m. S. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. P. <250.

Milltown, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Irvinestown.

Milltown, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Dunmore, on riv. Clare, 7 m. N. by W. Tuam, on Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O.

Milltown, tn., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 8 m. S. Tralee, on riv. Maine, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to within a mile of the town, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. (**Milltown**). Market-day, M. P. <750.

Milltown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 7½ m. S. by E. Strabane, P.O. P. <250.

Milltown, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 7 m. SE. by S. Mullingar, P.O. (**M. Pass**).

Milltown, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 7 m. NE. by N. Enniscorthy.

Milltown Malbay, tn., Ire., W. co. Clare, bar. Ibrickan, 17 m. W. Ennis, with stn. (**Milltown M.**) on West Clare Rly., PMT.O. (**Milltown M.**). Market-day, Th. P. <1500.

Milltown of Cushnie, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 8 m. SW. Alford.

Millvale, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co. P. <4000.

Mill Village, tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Queen's co., 9 m. from Liverpool. P. <1500.

Millville, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. York, 38 m. by rail from Fredericton.

Millville, city, U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., on Maurice R., at the head of navigation, 35 m. S. by E. Philadelphia (Penn.); manufactures cottons, window glass and glassware, iron, &c. P. (1880) 7700; (1890) 10,000.

Millville, vil., U.S., Utah, Cache co., 3 m. S. of Logan. P. <1500.

Millwall, eccles. par., Eng., co. of London, Poplar par., with stns. (**M. Docks** and **M. Junction**) on G. E. R. P. 6000.

Millwood, vil., Cape Colony, Knysna dist., 255 m. E. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Milly, tn., France, on the SE. border of dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Étampes, 11 m. W. Fontainebleau. P. <3000.

Milna, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, Brazza I., on the W. ct., 13 m. S. Spalato. P. <3000.

Milnathort', market-vil., Scot., Kinross-shire, 1½ m. N. Kinross, on the N. B. R.; has manufactures of tartan shawls and plaids, and important live-stock sales. PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <1500.

Milne Bay, the long bay between the two penins. in the extreme E. of British New Guinea.

Milnesville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 32 m. SW. by S. Scranton. P. <1500.

Milngavie (pronounced mil-gai'), tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, 6 m. NNW. Glasgow, on the N. B. R. P. <3500.

Milnor, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Sargent co., 53 m. SW. by S. Fargo. P. <1500.

Milnrow, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Rochdale par., on L. & Y. R.; has coal-mining. Par. P. 5100; tn. P. 8000.

Milnsbridge, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Almondbury par., on S. side of Huddersfield, on the L. & NW. R. P. <5000.

Milnthorpe, market-tn. and river-port, Eng., Westmorland, on the E. of the estuary of the Kent, div. and 7½ m. S. by W. Kendal, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. See **Heversham.**

Milnthorpe, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. SE. Wakefield.

Milnwood, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Clydesdale (*q.v.*).

Milo, isl., Greece. See **Mêlos.**

Milo, tn., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., on riv. Piscataquis, 30 m. NNW. Bangor; has quarries of excellent roofing-slate. P. <1500.

Milo-hsieng, tn., China, Yünnan, 58 m. SE. by E. Yünnan-fu.

Miloševac, vil., Servia, circle Podunavlje, 17 m. SSE. Semendria. P. <4000.

Miloslaw, tn., Prussia, prov. and 28 m. SE. by E. Posen, circle Wreschen. P. <3000.

Milowka, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, 52 m. SW. by W. Cracow. P. <3000.

Milperinka, or **Mount Browne,** tp., New South Wales, Evelyn co., 160 m. NW. by N. Wilcannia; goldfields. P. <1500.

Milroy, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mifflin co., 50 m. NW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Milson, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12½ m. W. by S. Kidderminster, 2½ m. WNW. Neen Sollars stn. P. <250.

Milstead, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 7 m. W. by S. Faversham, 3 m. S. Sittingbourne stn., P.O. P. <500.

Milston, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Avon, 10 m. N. Salisbury, 6 m. N. by W. Porton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. with Brigmerston**) P. <250.

Miltenberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, cap. circle M., on the l. bk. of the Main, 31 m. W. by S. Würzburg. P. <4000.

Milthorpe, post-tn., New South Wales. See **Millthorpe.**

Milton, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Queen's co., on Liverpool Bay, 71 m. SW. by W. Halifax. P. <1500.

Milton, tn., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 18 m. (25 m. by rail) N. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Milton, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3 m. S. Abingdon, close to Steventon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Milton, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 3 m. NNE. Cambridge, 2 m. SW. Waterbeach stn., P.O. P. <750.

Milton, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 10 m. E. by N. Bournemouth, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., P.O., and PM.O. (**M. Station**); 6370 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**M. with Wootton**) P. <1500.

Milton, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, in the E. of Portsea I., included in the parl. bor. of Portsmouth, 1 m. E. Fratton stn., P.O. P. 8200.

Milton, par., Eng., Kent, dist. Gravesend. P. 13,900; eccles. par. (**M. with Denton**) P. <4500.

Milton, or **Middleton Malzor,** par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 3½ m. SW. Northampton, P.O. (**Milton**). P. <750.

Milton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4 m. S. by W. Banbury, 2 m. WSW. Adderbury stn. P. <250. See **Adderbury.**

Milton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 11½ m. W. Woodstock, 1½ m. W. by S. Ascott-under-Wychwood stn., PM.O. (**M.-under-Wychwood**). P. <1000; eccles. par. (**M.-under-Wychwood with Bruern and Lyneham**) P. <1500.

Milton, vil., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 6 m. NW. by W. Yeovil, 2 m. N. Martock stn. See **Kewstoke.**

Milton, P.O., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 1½ m. E. by N. Weston-super-Mare.

Milton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 2 m. E. Burslem, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Milton, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 2 m. E. Pewsey.

Milton, tp., New South Wales, co. St. Vincent, 110 m. SSW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Milton, or **Tokomairiro,** bor., New Zealand, South I., co. Bruce, 36 m. SW. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Milton, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 2 m. E. by S. Dumbarton, and 1½ m. WNW. Bowling stn. P. <500.

Milton, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, Barony par. P. <5000.

Milton, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Kelvin, 8 m. NNE. Glasgow, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. (**M. of Campsie**). P. <750.

Milton, tn., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., 26 m. NW. by N. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Milton, city, U.S., Florida, Santa Rosa co., 18 m. NE. by N. Pensacola. P. <1500.

Milton, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in extreme S. by 34° N., and W. of 84° W.

Milton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Van Buren co., 44 m. WNW. Keokuk. P. <1500.

Milton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., on Neponset R., 6 m. S. Boston. P. <5000.

Milton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Strafford co., on Salmon Falls R., 31 m. ENE. Concord. P. <2000.

Milton, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Caswell co., on Dan R., 59 m. NW. by N. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Milton, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cavalier co., 44 m. SW. by W. Pembina. P. <1500.

Milton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Miami co., 62 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Milton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co., on W. Branch Susquehanna R., 49 m. N. Harrisburg. P. 5300.

Milton, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., on Lamoille R., 13 m. S. St. Albans by rail. P. <2000.

Milton, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Rock co., 56 m. WSW. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

Milton, PM.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. E. by N. Pembroke.

Milton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div. Great M., 7½ m. ESE. Oxford, 2 m. SW. Tiddington stn., PMT.O., P. <750; Little M., PM.O., P. <500.

Milton, South, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12 m. WSW. Dartmouth, P.O. P. <500.

Milton, West, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Poorstock.**

Milton, Whins of, vil., Scot., co. and 3 m. S. Stirling. P. <500.

Milton Abbas, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 10 m. NE. Dorchester, PMT.O.; 4880 ac. P. <750.

Milton Abbot, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Launceston; one of the most ancient possessions of the Benedictines at Tavistock. PMT.O. 6748 ac. P. <1000.

Milton Bridge, PM.O., Scot., Midlothian, 1 m. NW. Auchendinny stn.

Milton Bryant, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 10 m. NW. Luton, 4 m. W. Harlington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Milton Clevedon, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 2½ m. E. by N. Evercreech Junc., 9 m. SE. by E. Wells. P. <250.

Miltoncombe, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Yelverton, Devonshire.

Milton Damerel, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 11 m. SSW. Bideford, 5 m. NNE. Holsworthy stn., P.O.; 4416 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. D. with Cookbury**) P. <750.

Milton Ernest, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 4½ m. NNW. Bedford, 1½ m. N. by E. Oakley stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Milton Junction, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Rock co., 64 m. by rail W. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

Milton Keynes, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 12 m. SW. by W. Bedford, 3½ m. S. by E. Newport Pagnell, 2½ m. NW. Woburn Sands stn., P.O. P. <250.

Milton Lilbourne, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15 m. S. Swindon, 1½ m. ESE. Pewsey stn. P. <750.

Milton next Canterbury, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Stour, 2 m. WSW. Canterbury, 1 m. ENE. Chartham stn. P. <250. See **Thanington.**

Milton next Sittingbourne, par. and tn., Eng., Kent, at the W. end of the Swale, div. and 7½ m. WNW. Faversham, close to Sittingbourne stn.; long noted for its oysters. P. 5200.

Milton of Balgonie, Scot. See **Balgonie, Milton of.**

Milton-on-Stour, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 1½ m. NW. Gillingham.

Miltown Malbay, stn., Ire., co. Clare. See **Milltown M.**

Miltsin, mt. peak of the High Atlas, lying SE. by S. of Morocco, in 31° 13′ N., so-called by Washington in 1829, who estimated its height at 11,400 ft.; identified with the Jebel Tidili of De Foucauld (1885), and the Jebel Sig of Thomson (1888). Alt. more probably above 12,000 ft. See Schnell, *Das Marok. Atlas,* p. 50.

Milverton, or **West's Corners,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 42 m. NNE. London. P. <1500.

Milverton, market-tn. and par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 7 m. W. Taunton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. 5117 ac. P. <2000.

Milverton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, in the parl. bor. of Warwick, except a small portion of par. now within mun. bor. of Leamington. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**New M.**) P. <3000.

Milwaukee, chief city and port of entry of Wisconsin, U.S., cap. M. co., on W. shore of Lake Michigan, 80 m. N. by W. Chicago, in 43° 2′ N., on a bay on which a harbour has been improved by the construction of breakwaters. The mouth of the riv. Milwaukee, which forms the inner harbour, admits the largest lake-ships to the heart of the town. Steam-ships have been despatched from M. direct to England without breaking bulk. Altogether, the harbour is the best on the W. or S. shore of the lake, which accounts for the rapid rise of the city—a mere village of 2000 inhabitants in 1840. It has a large export of grain (principally barley, wheat, and oats) and of iron ore from NW. Michigan and N. Wisconsin, and a large import trade in coal, &c. There are immense flour-mills, and manufactures of lager beer, pig iron, iron-castings, machinery, steam-engines, agricultural implements, &c. Fully half the population is of German origin. Alt. 592 ft. (City Engineer); signal station, 697 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 45.3° F., Jan. 20.6°, July 69.4°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 34.15 in. P. (1850) 20,100; (1870) 71,400; (1880) 115,600; (1890) 204,500.

Milwaukee, riv., U.S., Wisconsin, flows on the whole SSE., and enters Lake Michigan at the city of M.

Milwich, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Stafford, 2½ m. NE. Sandon stn., P.O. P. <750.

Mimasaka, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Okayama ken.

Mimico, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., on Lake Ontario, 7 m. W. by S. Toronto. P. <1500.

Mimizan, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, 52 m. N. by E. Bayonne. P. <2000.

Mimms, North, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 4½ m. ESE. St. Albans, 2½ m. SE. Smallford stn., PMT.O.; 4966 ac. P. <2000.

Mimms, South, par., Eng., in the Enfield div. of Middlesex, and partly in Hertfordshire, 2 m. S. North Mimms, 2 m. W. by N. Potters Bar stn., PMT.O.; 6386 ac. P. 5800.

Min, name borne by the natives inhabiting the mountains W. of Foochow, prov. Fokien, China.

Min, riv., China, prov. Fokien (*q.v.*).

Min, riv., China, prov. Süchwan. See **Min-kiang.**

Mina, riv., Africa, Algeria, prov. Oran, the most important affluent of the Shelif, flows NW. then N., and joins the Shelif in 0° 30′ E. Length nearly 124 m.

Minab, or **Minao,** tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 52 m. E. by N. Bender Abbas (*q.v.*); in a vast oasis, with orchards producing excellent fruit, principally dates. P. 10,000.

Minahassa, tn., Eastern Archipelago, Celebes I., in the NE., in the interior.

Minakai, atoll, Indian Ocean. See **Minikoi.**

Minakuchi, vil., Japan, 34 m. E. Kyoto. P. <5000.

Minami, Japanese, 'south.'

Minane, tnld., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 7 m. ENE. Kinsale, P.O. (**M. Bridge**). P. <250.

Minao, tn., Persia, prov. Kerman. See **Minab.**

Minard, par., Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 20 m. WSW. Tralee, on Dingle Bay; 6056 ac. P. <750.

Minard, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, 9 m. NE. by E. Ardrishaig, PMT.O.

Minard Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, in the N. of Dingle Bay.

Minas, tn., Uruguay, cap. dep. M., 63 m. NE. by E. Montevideo; founded 1783. P. 5000.

Minas Basin, bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, in 64°–64½° W., communicating through **Minas Channel** on the W. with the Bay of Fundy.

Minas de Riotinto, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Valverde del Camino. P. 10,700.

Minas Geraes ('general mines,' or 'mines everywhere'), the most important of all the interior states of Brazil, belonging to the mountainous regions (at 3000–5000 ft. alt.) continued N. and W. by the plateau (*Campos, Chapadas*), principally formed by the high valleys of riv. São Francisco, and by those of rivs. Pardo, Jequetinhonha, Paraná (some 60 m. from the sea). M. G. is the region of the historical Brazilian mines still worked (gold, diamonds, more recently iron), and is the industrial centre of Brazil. Great modern agricultural development (coffee, sugar-cane, cattle). See **Brazil.**

Minas Novas, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 410 m. N. by E. Rio de Janeiro. P. <2000.

Minatitlan, tn., Mexico, state of and 120 m. SE. by E. Vera Cruz. It is the head of ship navigation on Coatzacoalcos R., and is the N. outlet for all products shipped from the isthmus. Depth on bar at high water 13 ft., at low water 12 ft.; width of channel in river 600 ft., depth 24–48 ft. P. <3000.

Minato, vil., Japan, on the isl. of Awaji, in E. of Inland Sea; noted for its temple (resembling a small fortified castle) dedicated to Kwannon, and its salt factories. P. <3000.

Minaya, tn., Spain, prov. and 31 m. NW. Albacete, dist. La Roda. P. <3000.

Minbu, Menbo, or **Membo,** tn., Upper Burma, cap. dist. M., on the r. bk. of the Irâwadi, in about 20° 10′ N. P. (with cantonment) 7300; Buddhists, 6000.

Minch, strait, Scot. See **Minsh.**

Minchinhampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8½ m. NE. by E. Wotton-under-Edge, 1 m. S. Brimscombe stn., with manufacture of woollens. James Bradley (1692–1762), the astronomer, is buried in the churchyard. PMT.O. 4637 ac. P. <4000.

Mincio, the ancient *Mincius*, riv., Italy, issues from the foot of Lake Garda, at Peschiera, and flows S. then SE. past Mantua, from which point it is navigable, to the Po, which it joins on the l. bk. near Governolo, about 10 m. SE. Mantua. It feeds several irrigation canals. It formed an important basis of operations in the wars between Austria and Italy. Length, 120 m.; area of basin, 104 sq. m.; discharge, mean 2600 cubic ft. per second, highest 53,000 ft. per second.

Mindanao (in Malay *Min*, 'country,' *danao*, 'lake'), the second in area of the Philippine Is., composed of three or four ridges converging N. (volcanoes, Macaturing; Apo, 13,300 ft.; Sanguil) and intermediate depressions, with many rivers and lakes (riv. Agusan–Lake Dagum, riv. Iligan–Lake Malanao, riv. Grande–Lakes Buluan and Ligausan). A long narrow penin. (Sibuguey) stretches SW. (Mounts Malindary, 5220 ft., Silingan), and has at its continuation the Basilan I. and the Sulu group. The interior is unknown. The principal bays are (N.) Butuan, Iligan, Sindangan (S.), Sibuguey, Illana (Pollok), Savangani, Davao. Silangan is the cap. M. was the first island where Magellan (Magalhães) landed, 8th April 1521. Area, 33,260 sq. m. P. (roughly estimated) 600,000.

Mindelheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, cap. circle M., 33 m. SE. Ulm. P. <4000.

Mindello, or **Porto Grande,** maritime tn., St. Vincent I., Cape Verde Is., at the head of the beautiful and vast bay on N. side of island; an important coaling station for English and other steamers. P. 4200.

Minden, river-port, Canada, Ontario, Haliburton co., 82 m. ENE. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Minden, tn., Prussia, in the NE. of prov. Westphalia, cap. M. circle, on riv. Weser, 37 m. E. Osnabrück, with manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, soap, &c. It has been a bishopric since 803. Near it, in 1759, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Hanoverian troops. Tn. P. 19,300; comm. P. 20,200.

Minden, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Webster par., 28 m. ENE. Shreveport. P. <1500.

Minden, city, U.S., Nebraska, Kearney co., 10 m. S. by E. Fort Kearney. P. <1500.

Mindi, W. Africa. See **Mendi.**

Mindoro, one of the Philippine Is., connecting the Calamianes with the SW. extremity (Batangas) of Luzon, formed by two littoral ridges, meeting in the N., and an intermediate depression. Calapan and Mangarin are the two important settlements. Area, 3925 sq. m. P. (prov.) 67,700.

Mindrim, vil., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. S. Coldstream, with a stn. (**Mindrum**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**Mindrum Mill**).

Mindrum, stn., Eng., Northumberland. See **Mindrim.**

Mindszent, comm., Hungary, prov. Csongrad, 17 m. N. by E. Szegedin, on the Theiss. P. 12,000.

Mindtown, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 18 m. E. Newtown, 1½ m. E. Eaton stn. P. <250.

Minehead, small seapt., par., market-tn., and watering-place, Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the N. ct., 21½ m. N. Tiverton, branch terminus on the G. W. R. The tidal harbour (4 ac.) has a depth at entrance at high water ordinary springs of 26 ft.; length of quayage, 265 ft.; depth alongside at high water ordinary springs, 20 ft. PMT.O. Market-day, W. 4025 ac. Par. P. <2500; tn. P. <2000.

Mine Head, cape, Ire., co. Waterford, with a lighthouse, 52° 0′ N., 7° 35′ W., visible 21 m.

Mineng'a's, vil., S. Africa, in 15° 50′ S., 27° 38′ E.

Mineo, tn., Sicily, prov. and 27 m. SW. by W. Catania. P. 9300.

Mineola, tn., U.S., Texas, Wood co., 110 m. E. Fort Worth by rail. P. <1500.

Miner, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N., between 97° and 98° W.

Minera, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4½ m. WNW. Wrexham, 2 m. WSW. Brymbo stn.; has lead ore and zinc smelting. PM.O. P. <2000.

Mineral, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Potomac (N. frontier), crossed in the W. by 79° W., with coal-mines.

Mineral Park, vil., U.S., Arizona, Mohave co., 114 m. S. from the NW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Mineral Point, vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., 52 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.), on the canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth. P. <1500.

Mineral Point, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Iowa co., 38 m. NE. Dubuque (Io.). P. <3000.

Mineral Range, range of mts., U.S., in the NW. of Michigan, upper penin., stretching for more than 100 m. parallel to the shore of Lake Superior.

Mineral Ridge, vil., U.S., Ohio, Trumbull co., 55 m. SE. by E. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Mineral Springs, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Howard co., 117 m. WSW. Little Rock; much resorted to in summer for its mineral waters. P. <1500.

Minerbio, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 11 m. NE. Bologna. P. <2000.

Miners Mills, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co. P. <3000.

Miner's Rest, postal-tp., Victoria, co. Ripon, 73 m. WNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Minerstown, P.O., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, 5½ m. S. Downpatrick, on Dundrum Bay.

Minersville, settlement, U.S., Nebraska, Otol co., r. bk. Missouri, 8 m. below Nebraska City, 48 m. S. by E. Omaha.

Minersville, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Washington co., on the Ohio, 84 m. SE. Columbus.

Minersville, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 45 m. NE. Harrisburg, and 4 m. W. Pottsville. P. <4000.

Minerva, place of summer resort, U.S., New York, Essex co., 17 m. W. by S. Fort Ticonderoga. P. <1500.

Minerva, vil., U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 54 m. NNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Minerve, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. St. Pons, 5 m. N. Olonzac; the centre of a small lignite bed, with ruins of a castle which till the 14th century played an important part in the wars of Languedoc. P. <2000.

Minervino-Murge, the ancient *Lucus Minervæ*, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 41 m. W. Bari; surrounded by massive walls and towers. P. 15,100.

Minesing, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on the riv. Nottawasaga, 60 m. NNW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Minestead, PMT.O., Eng., Hampshire. See **Minstead.**

Minety, stn., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Minty.**

Mineville, vil., U.S., New York, Essex co., 30 m. SW. by S. Burlington (Vt.). P. <2000.

Minffordd, junction stn., Wales, Merionethshire, 2½ m. E. Portmadoc, on the Cambrian and Festiniog Rlys.

Minga, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 98 m. NE. by N. Boma.

Mingalay, or **Mingala,** isl., one of the Outer Hebrides, Scot., Inverness-shire, in 56° 47½′–50′ N., separated from Pabbay by the Sound of M. Length, 3 m. P. 142.

Mingan, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Saguenay, at the mouth of Mingan R., 398 m. below Quebec. P. <1500.

Ming-hung, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the l. bk. of the Hwang-fu-kiang, 18 m. S. by W. Shanghai.

Minglanilla, tn., Spain, prov. Cuenca, 68 m. W. Valencia. P. <3000.

Mingo, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 4 m. from Norristown. P. <1500.

Mingo Junction, vil., U.S., Ohio, Jefferson co., on Ohio R., 18 m. N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <2000.

Mingolsheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Carlsruhe, 7 m. NNE. Bruchsal. P. <3000.

Mingrelia, a formerly independent principality of Caucasus, Georgia, now part of Russian prov. Kutais, on S. slope of the Caucasus range, towards the valley of Rion. Area about 2370 sq. m. The Mingrelians, who are a branch of the Georgians, number about 215,000.

Mingrelskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, dist. Temryuk. P. 10,400.

Mingusville, vil., U.S., Montana, Dawson co., 140 m. S. from the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Mingyol, or **Min-yol,** tn., Eastern Turkistan, 27 m. W.

Kashgar; important as a commercial and strategic place on the route from Kashgar to Russian Turkistan.

Minhla, vil., Upper Burma, on the r. bk. Irâwadi, 80 m. N. by W. Prome. P. <5000.

Minho, riv., Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, 30 m. NE. Santiago, flows S. and SW., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 m. N. of the mouth of the Douro; navigable up to Monção, but the navigation is only important from Tuy, 19 m. above its mouth. Principal trib. (left) the Sil. Length, 171 m.; area of basin, 7568 sq. m.

Minho (from riv. Minho), a natural region of Portugal, between the Atlantic (W.), the mountains (E.), behind which begins the plateau (**Tras-os-Montes**), and between the rivs. Minho (N.) and Douro (S.). Up to 1835 the area thus defined formed the prov. of Entre Douro e Minho, afterwards the prov. of M. and Douro (the latter being the S. portion with Oporto), which in 1842 were replaced by the three dists. of Vianna and Braga (old prov. M.) and Porto (old prov. Douro). Very mountainous; drained by rivs. Lima, Cavado, Ave, and Tamega; one of the moistest regions in Continental Europe. Very well cultivated. The County (*Condado*) of Portugal was founded in M. (11th century). It has the densest population in Portugal (nearly 400 per sq. m.). Great emigration to Brazil. See **Portugal.**

Minia, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Fayum. P. 4900.

Minie, Minye, or **Minia,** tn., Upper Egypt, cap. prov. M., in 28° 5′ N., about midway between Siut and Beni-suef; has earthenware manufactures, and a government cotton factory. P. (1882) 15,900.

Minikoi, or **Minakai,** atoll, Indian Ocean, between the Laccadives on the N. and the Maldives on the S., crossed by 8° 15′ N., 72° 45′ E. Politically it belongs to the section of the Laccadives dependent on the Raja of Cannanore.

Miningsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13½ m. N. Boston, 5 m. SE. Horncastle. P. <250.

Minions, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 6 m. from Liskeard.

Minishant, P.O., Scot., Ayrshire, 3 m. NE. Maybole, 1 m. N. Cassilis stn.

Minjar, magnificent, well-cultivated country in the S. of Abyssinia, prov. Shoa; water scarce.

Min-kiang (or **-ho**), an important riv., China, prov. Süchwan, regarded by the Chinese as the true headwater of the Yangtse-kiang. According to Baber, the name is not known locally, at least in its lower course, but when called by a special name is known as the Fu R., from the three important cities having the rank of -fu (Chengtu-fu, Kiating-fu, and Sui-fu) on its banks, or connected with it by canal. It rises in eastern Tibet, and flows first SE. or E., then nearly due S. through a mountain gorge in the N. of Süchwan, about the meridian of 103° 35′ E., emerges on the plain of Chengtu-fu at Kwan-hsien, about 31° N., and at once gets broken up into a number of irrigating channels [**Süchwan**], becomes a single river again about 30¾° **N.**, flows S. to Kiating-fu, in 29° 34′ N., where it receives on the W. (r. bk.) the united waters of the Ya-ho and Tung-ho, then flows SE. and enters the Yangtse-kiang at Sui-fu, where it has a width of ⅓ to ⅔ m. Navigable to the plain of Chengtu-fu, which is connected with the river by a canal.

Minlaton, postal-stn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 60 m. W. by N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Minley, part of par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Hawley with Minley.**

Minmi, post-tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 7 m. WNW. Newcastle; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Minnagar, seapt., India. See **Miáni.**

Minnea'polis, city, U.S., Kansas, Ottawa co., on riv. Solomon, 115 m. W. by N. Topeka. P. <2000.

Minneapolis (formed from Indian name *Minne,* 'water,' and Greek *polis,* 'a city'), city, U.S., Minnesota, Hennepin co., on both sides of the Mississippi, at the Falls of St. Anthony, the immense water-power afforded by which is used in flour-milling, so that M. has become the greatest centre of the wheat and flour trade in the U.S., 6 m. W. St. Paul. Since 1880 the flour trade has grown rapidly. In 1879 it was less than 1,000,000 barrels, now it is 643,000,000 barrels. Seat of the university of Minnesota. First settled in 1849. Alt. 825 ft. (R.R.). P. (1860, within its present limits) 5800; (1870) 18,100; (1880) 46,900; (1890) 164,700.

Minnedosa, tn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 79 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie. Alt. 1796 ft. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1881–88), yr. 30.2° F., Jan. −11.0°, July 62.2°. P. <1500.

Minnehaha, settlement, U.S., Minnesota, co. Hennepin, 3 m. SE. Minneapolis, with beautiful waterfalls of the small riv. Minnehaha, which leaps 60 ft. down a limestone precipice.

Minnehaha, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the E. frontier, between 43° and 44° N.

Minnesela, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Butte co., on the N. Fork of the Cheyenne R., and 88 m. S. by E. from the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Minneso'ta, riv., U.S., Minnesota, in the S. It issues from Big Stone Lake, on the W. frontier of the state, and flows SE. to Mankato, then turns abruptly NNE. and enters the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Paul. Navigable at low water about 40 m. up, at other times by small boats to Patterson's Rapids, 295 m. up.

Minnesota, derived from Indian *Minne,* 'water,' and meaning 'sky blue water,' one of the United States of America, containing the headwaters of the Mississippi and of Lake Superior, S. of Manitoba, N. of Iowa, and about in the centre of the continent. Cap. St. Paul; other chief cities, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winona, Stillwater, Mankato, St. Cloud, Faribault, Red Wing, Rochester. The surface varies in elevation from 1680 ft., on the Height of Land in the NE., to 660 ft. at the S. boundary, and its prevailing character is an undulating plain. The Red River valley, in the NW., is quite flat. There are several thousand small lakes, among them Lake Itasca, belonging to three types: (1) those filling rocky basins, (2) expansions of slowly flowing rivers, (3) those filling the hollows of glacial drift deposit. Many of them are becoming dry, and rapidly disappearing. Besides numerous other streams, the state has four navigable rivers —Mississippi, Minnesota, Red, and St. Croix. The climate is marked by cold, dry winters, and warm and relatively moist summers, with the extremes reduced near Lake Superior [**Breckenridge, Duluth, St. Paul**]. One-sixth of the mortality is due to diphtheria. In the NE. are extensive swamp lands; a forest of white pine reaches from the head of Lake Superior W. to Red R., and yields much timber, while an abundance of oak, maple, and ash is obtained from the 'Big Woods' to the S. The S. and SE. is rolling prairie, a rich farming region. The staple crop is wheat, of fine quality, especially that grown in the Red R. valley. The falls of the Mississippi at Minneapolis are utilised in flouring mills, which produce one-twelfth the total American product. Other manufactures are agricultural implements, sashes, doors, and blinds, barrels, boots and shoes, liquors, &c. The mineral wealth of M. is chiefly in red hematite iron ore of high grade, and suitable for steel making. The state produces about a million tons yearly, standing third in the Union in this respect. The mines are near Vermillion Lake, in the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges, in St. Louis co., about 75 m. N. Duluth. The ore, which absorbs but little moisture, is nearly all shipped by lake to furnaces in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, only a small amount being used in the state. Other mineral products are a variety of building stones and cement. Trout, white fish, and herring are taken in Lake Superior. The population of M. contains 36 per cent. of foreign born, mainly Scandinavians, Lapps, Finns, Icelanders, and Russians. About 9000 Chippewa Indians are in the N. Education is abundantly provided for, one-eighteenth of the public lands of the state being set apart to create a school fund, but attendance in the common schools is far behind the enrolment. The university of M. is at Minneapolis, and there are seven other colleges. M. was first visited by French fur traders in 1659. The part E. of the Mississippi was ceded to the English in 1763, and to U.S.A. in 1783. The western part was ceded by France in 1803. First settlement, 1819, at Fort Snelling; M. admitted as terr. in 1849, as state 1857. Many villages in the E. of state, W. and SW. of Lake Superior, especially in Kanabec and Carlton cos., were destroyed in a great forest fire in September 1894. Area, 83,365 sq. m. P. 1,301,826. [**C. H. L.**]

Minnewaukan, Minni Wakan, or **Devil's Lake,** saline lake, U.S., N. Dakota, Ramsey co., very irregular in form, with no outlet, crossed by 48° N., 99° W., 55 m. by 6 m.

Minnigaff, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on riv. Cree, ½ m. NNE. Newton Stewart; 88,130 ac. P. <1500.

Minnith, place named in O. T. See **Minyeh.**

Mino, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Gifu ken.

Minola, par., Ire., co. Mayo. See **Manulla.**

Minonk, city, U.S., Illinois, Woodford co., 34 m. NE. by E. Peoria; has coal-mines. P. <3000.

Minorca (*Balearis Minor,* Spanish **Menorca**), 24 m. from **Majorca** (35 m. long, 17 m. large), with a low ridge (N.), and extensive plains (centre, S., at 230 ft. medium alt.), from which arise occasional *puigs* (Toro, 1148 ft.). Less fertile than Majorca, being drier, the water percolating through the Tertiary rocks (limestones and sandstones). N. winds (Tramontana), sometimes very violent, predominate (two-thirds of the year); two-thirds of the land is cultivated. Mahon, the cap. (with one of the best Mediterranean ports), was, during the 18th century (to 1802), an English possession. Area, 293 sq. m. P. (1887) 39,000. [**J. B. E.**]

Minori, tn., S. Italy, Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 6 m. W. Salerno. P. <3000.

Minories, Holy Trinity, par., Eng., co. London, dist. Whitechapel. P. <500.

Minortown, settlement, U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., 21 m. NNW. New Haven.

Minot, tn., U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., 6 m. NW. Auburn. P. <1500.

Minot, city, U.S., N. Dakota, Ward co., 100 m. N. by W. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Minots Ledge, part of the reef called Cohasset Rocks, U.S., Massachusetts, about 15 m. ESE. Boston, with lighthouse in 42° 16′ N., 70° 46′ W., visible 15 m.

Minow Islands, group of small isls., Madagascar, off the NW. ct., in about 13° S.

Minquiers, Les, group of reefs or islets in the English Channel, S. of Jersey I.; the chief isl. Minquier is in 48° 54′ N., 2° 18′ W.

Minsh, or **Minch** ('stormy sea'), the broad strait which separates the isl. of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. ct. of Scot. A contraction of this sound, to the SSW., is called the **Little M.,** and separates the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides from the isl. of Skye. Mean breadth about 30 m.

Minshat, El, or **Menshye,** tn., Upper Egypt, prov. and 12 m. NW. Girge, on l. bk. of Nile, with extensive remains of the ancient town. P. 8000.

Minshull Church, par., Eng., Cheshire, Nantwich dist. P. <500.

Minshull Vernon, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4½ m. NW. Crewe, on the L. & NW. R., and riv. Weaver. P. <500. See **Leighton.**

Minsk, govt., W. Russia, has Vilna, Vitebsk, and Moghilev on the N. and E., Chernigov, Kiev, Volhynia, and Grodno on S. and W. Hilly in NW., where a range, separating the Niemen from the Dnieper, runs NE., reaching 800–1000 ft. (Lysaya Góra, 1129 ft.). An undulating plain, 450–600 ft. high; elsewhere, with two depressions drained by Berezina and Pripet, which are covered with immense unhealthy marshes and thin forests (Polyesiye, or 'The Woods'), now partially drained. Watered by W. Düna and Vistula, connected by canals with Dnieper. Population mostly White Russians (66 per cent.), Little Russians (5 per cent.), Poles (10 per cent.), and Jews (19 per cent.). About 80,000 Lithuanians, 5000 Tatars, and 2500 German colonists. Religion, Orthodox Greeks (71 per cent.), Catholics (10 per cent.), Jews (9 per cent.). Soil mostly unfertile. Agriculture, cattle-breeding, bee-keeping, and especially timber trade and shipping. Divided into nine dists.: Minsk, Bobruisk (first-class fortress), Borisov, Igumeñ, Mozyr, Nowogródek, Pinsk, Ryechitsa, and Slutsk. Area, 35,293 sq. m. P. (1873) 1,183,200; (1892) 1,830,445.

Minsk, cap. of above govt., on Svisloch, trib. of Berezina, at junction of the Moscow–Warsaw and the Libau–Kharkov Rlys., 465 m. by rail W. of Moscow. P. (1891) 80,100.

Minskip, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 5 m. NNE. Knaresborough, 2 m. SSW. Boroughbridge stn. P. <250.

Minstead, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 9 m. W. Southampton, 3 m. W. by N. Lyndhurst Road stn., PMT.O. (**Minestead**); 10,246 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**M. with Lyndhurst**) P. <2500.

Minster, Mynster, Anglo-Saxon; *Münster,* Ger., 'a monastery.'

Minster, par., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. N. Camelford; has vestiges of an old priory. P. <500.

Minster, or **Minster in Sheppey,** par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Sheppey, 3½ m. SE. by E. Sheerness; has a gatehouse belonging to a nunnery founded in the 7th century, destroyed by the Danes, and restored in the 12th century. Minster Abbey church, one of the earliest Saxon churches, stands nearly on the highest ground in Sheppey, and is a notable landmark. P.O. 8002 ac. P. 16,100.

Minster, or **Minster in Thanet,** par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 4 m. W. Ramsgate, with a stn. (**M. Junc.**) on the SE. R. The seat of a nunnery founded in the 7th century by Egbert, the fourth Christian king of Kent, destroyed by the Danes in the 11th century. PMT.O. 5388 ac. P. <2500.

Minster, vil., U.S., Ohio, Auglaize co., 100 m. SSW. Toledo, on the Miami Canal. P. <1500.

Minsterley, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9 m. SW. by W. Shrewsbury, on a branch line belonging to the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys.; has mines of barytes, zinc and lead ore, and calc-spar. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Minster Lovell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 8½ m. WSW. Woodstock, 2 m. WNW. Witney, P.O. (**M. Lovel**). P. <500.

Minsterworth, par., Eng., Gloucester, Tewkesbury div., 3½ m. W. by S. Gloucester, 1½ m. E. Oakle Street stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Minster Yard with Beddern, par., Eng., York city. P. <500.

Mint, riv., Eng., Westmorland, Kendal div., trib. of the Kent, which it joins on the l. bk. 1 m. above Kendal.

Mintaro, postal-tp., S. Australia, Stanley co., 70 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Minterburn, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Ballymagran.

Minterne Magna, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Cerne, 8 m. S. by E. Sherborne, 4 m. E. Evershot stn., P.O. P. <500.

Minterton, formerly **Grasstree,** ct. vil., Queensland, Carlisle co., with gold deposits in felspathic kaolin dykes, 25 m. S. Mackay. P. <1500.

Mintiaghs, par., Ire., co. Donegal. See **Barr of Inch.**

Minting, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 13 m. SW. Louth, 5 m. NW. by W. Horncastle, 3½ m. E. by S. Kingthorpe stn. P. <500.

Mintlaw, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 8½ m. W. by N. Peterhead, on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O., and PMT.O. (**M. Station**). P. <500.

Mintlyn, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 2½ m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 1 m. NW. Middleton stn. P. <250.

Minto, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5 m. W. by S. Jedburgh, 1½ m. E. by S. Hassendean stn., P.O.; 5601 ac. P. <500.

Minto, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Walsh co., 46 m. S. by W. Pembina. P. <1500.

Minto, co., W. Australia, S. of 32° S., to the W. of 118° E.

Minto Island, Pacific, forms, with Bedford and Melbourne Is., a group of the Tuamotu Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837; lat. 21° 23′ S., long. 136° 32′ W.

Minturno, ancient *Minturnæ,* until lately **Traetto,** tn., Italy, prov. Caserta, 9 m. ENE. Gaeta. P. <5000.

Minty, or **Minety,** par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 7 m. S. by W. Cirencester, with a stn. (**Minety**) on the G. W. R., P.O. (**Minety**). P. <1000.

Mint Yard, par., Eng., co. and city of York. P. <250.

Minucciano, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa e Carrara, 8 m. NE. by E. Carrara. P. <2000.

Minudie, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Cumberland, 24 m. SW. Amherst, at head of Bay of Fundy.

Minusinsk, dist. tn. of E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 328 m. S. of Krasnoyarsk, near the Yenisei; situated amidst fertile prairies. P. 5850.

Minwere, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. ESE. Haverfordwest. P. <250. See **Slebech.**

Minworth, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 6 m. NE. by E. Birmingham, 1 m. NW. Water Orton stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Minye, Upper Egypt. See **Minie.**

Minych, site, Palestine, perhaps the *Minnith* of the O. T., 31° 40′ N., 35° 39′ E., 12½ m. SW. of the ancient Heshbon.

Minyip, post-tn., Victoria, co. Borung, 105 m. NW. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Min-yol, tn., Turkistan. See **Mingyol.**

Mioko, small isl., off the S. ct. of Neu-Lauenburg (Duke of York I.), Bismarck Archipelago, in 4° 12′ S., 152° 27′ E.

Miösen, or **Mjösen,** the largest lake of Norway, dioceses Hamar and Christiania, between amts Hedemarken and Christians, the S. end in that of Akershus. It receives the Lougen R., and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Vermen into the Glommen. Length, 55 m.; greatest breadth, 12 m.; area, 150 sq. m.; alt. of surface, 419 ft.; depth, 580–1480 ft.

Miös-Vand, or **Mjösvand,** lake, Norway, in govt. Bratsberg. Length, 20 m.; breadth, 1 m.

Miquelon, isl., off the S. ct. of Newfoundland, N. Atlantic, forming with the adjacent isl. of St. Pierre a colony belonging to France, with an area of 81 sq. m. **Great M.** is in 47° 4′ N., 56° 20′ W., and immediately S. of it is **Little M., Langley,** or **Langlade,** connected with Great M. by an isthmus of sand, only about 200 yards wide at its narrowest part. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. See **St. Pierre.**

Mir, Slavonic, 'peace.'

Mira, bay and riv., Canada. See **Miré.**

Mira, riv., in N. of Ecuador, flows first N. past Ibarra, then NW. partly on the frontier of Colombia, 16 m. above its mouth, it divides into two arms around a delta of 193 sq. m.; navigable for steamers 28 m.; length about 186 m.

Mira, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. W. Venice. P. <2000.

Mira, tn., Portugal, Beira Mar., dist. and 22 m. NW. Coimbra. P. 6400.

Mirabella, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 13 m. SE. by E. Benevento. P. <3000.

Mirabella Imbaccari, tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 6 m. NW. Caltagirone. P. <5000.

Mirabello, or **Mirabella,** large bay on N. ct. of Crete, in 25° 44′–26° E.

Mirabello Montferrato, tn., NW. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 9 m. SSE. Casale. P. <4000.

Miradolo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Pavia. P. <4000.

Mirador, place with meteorological stn., Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, in 19° 15′ N., 96° 40′ W. Alt. 3600 ft. Rfall. (12 yrs.), 83.86 in.

Miraflores, tn., Colombia, state Boyaca, 25 m. NE. Guateque. P. 12,000.

Miraflores, vil., Peru, dep., prov., and 4 m. S. Lima, 1 m. from the coast of the bay of M.; contains many country residences, and is a bathing-place and seaside resort.

Mirage, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Churchill co., 65 m. NE. Carson City, on the Central Pacific Railroad. P. <1500.

Miragoane, vil., isl., and republic, Haiti, on the N. ct. of the S. penin., 50 m. W. by S. Port-au-Prince, in 73° 5′ W.

Miráj, tn., India, Bombay, M. state, 70 m. W. Bijápur, near the Kistna R.; residence of the chief. P. (1872) 22,500; (1891) 26,100.

Miramare ('sea-view'), imperial palace, Austria, on the Gulf of, in the terr. of, and 6 m. NNW. Trieste. Belonged to Maximilian, the unfortunate Emperor of Mexico, brother of the Emperor of Austria; now thrown open to the public, and a favourite pleasure resort.

Mirambeau, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 25 m. SW. by S. Cognac, arr. and 10 m. SW. by W. Jonzac. P. <2000.

Mirambel, comm., Spain, prov. Teruel, 50 m. WSW. Tortosa. P. <2000.

Miramichi (-shi'), port of entry, Canada. See **Chatham.**

Miramichi (Indian, 'happy retreat'), a large bay, Canada, in the E. of New Brunswick, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 47° 10′ N., 65° W. It receives the **Miramichi R.** from the SW., and the **Little Miramichi R.** from the W. Fox and Portage Is. are opposite its mouth. See also **Chatham.**

Miranda, riv., Brazil. See **Mondego.**

Miranda, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 19 m. WSW. Oviedo, dist. Belmonte. P. 7500.

Miranda, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Manukau, 13 m. from Thames. P. <1500.

Miranda, formerly **Guzman Blanco,** state, Venezuela, on the N. ct., crossed by 66° W.; cap. Cura.

Miranda de Ebro, tn., N. Spain, on r. bk. of Ebro, prov. and 44 m. NE. Burgos, dist. M. de Ebro. P. <5000.

Miranda do Corvo, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 10 m. SE. Coimbra. P. 5900.

Mirande, tn., France, dep. Gers, cap. arr. M., on the Grande Bayse, 34 m. NNE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre; has important horse-fairs. P. <3000.

Mirandella, tn., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, 31 m. SW. Bragança. P. <3000.

Mirandola, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 17 m. NNE. Modena. P. 3000.

Mirano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. WNW. Venice. P. <2000.

Miránpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 23 m. NE. by N. Meerut. P. 7100; Hindus, 4200; Moham. 2900.

Miránpur Katra, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 18 m. NW. Shábjahánpur, with a stn. on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. P. 6200; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 2700.

Miranzai, tribe, Afghanistan. See **Hangu River.**

Mirat, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Elbasan, on the Shkumbi, 43 m. ESE. Durazzo.

Miravalles, volcano, Costa Rica, 75 m. NW. by W. San José. Alt. 4860 ft.

Mirboo, North, postal-tp., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 53 m. WSW. Sale; has coal-mining. P. <1500.

Mirdites, Christian tribe, Turkey in Europe, Upper Albania, vilayet and sanjak Skutari (Skodra), in the mountains S. of the Drin. P. estimated to number 22,000.

Miré (or **Mira**) **Bay,** Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 46°–46° 10′ N. **Miré R.** is rather a narrow continuation of the bay south-westwards than a river proper.

Mirebalais, tn., W. Indies, republic of Haiti, 29 m. NE. Port-au-Prince, on l. bk. of the Artibonite. P. 25,000.

Mirebeau-en-Poitou, tn., France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 16 m. NNW. Poitiers. P. <3000.

Mirecourt, tn., France, dep. Vosges, cap. arr. M., on the Madon, 27 m. S. Nancy. Alt. 974 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.8° F., Jan. 33.6°, July 65.4°. P. <5000.

Mirek, tn., Turkish Armenia, 163 m. WNW. Tabriz, near the E. side of Lake Van.

Mirelleft, anchorage, Africa, W. ct. of Morocco, in 29° 30′ N.

Mirepoix, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Pamiers, on the Hers, 26 m. W. by S. Carcassonne; has a large hospital, a town hall, and an ancient cathedral to St. Maurice (15th and 16th centuries), and manufactures of woollens and cottons. P. <3000.

Mirfield, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley div., 8 m. ESE. Halifax, 1½ m. SW. by W. Dewsbury stn., on the L. & NW. R., with manufactures of woollen cloths, carpets, and blankets. Par. P. 16,800; tn. P. 11,700.

Mirgorod, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. NW. Poltava; important centre of Cossack life in 17th century. P. 12,800.

Miri, or **Makri,** vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Ægean Sea, 8 m. W. by N. Dede-Agach, and 16 m. NW. of the mouth of the Maritza R.

Miribel, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, on r. bk. of the Rhone, 7 m. NE. by E. Lyons. P. <3000.

Mirik, headland, W. Africa, on the Atlantic, in 19° 29′ N.

Mirim, Lagoa, in Spanish **Laguna Merin,** lagoon, Brazil, between Uruguay, W., and the narrow prolongation of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, which contains the narrow lagoon of Mangueira. Its shores are low and marshy; drained N. into the Lagoa dos Patos by the São Gonçalo; active fishery. Length, 93 m.

Mirkásarái, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Noákháli, in 22° 46′ N., 91° 37′ E. P. (1881) <5000.

Miröschau, vil., Bohemia, 13 m. ESE. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Mirotitz, comm., Bohemia, 28 m. W. Tabor. P. <2000.

Mirowitz, comm., Bohemia, 29 m. W. by N. Tabor. P. <2000.

Mirpur Batoro, municip., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Karáchí, 47 m. S. by W. Haidarábád. P. (1881) <4000.

Mirzápur, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. M., on r. bk. of the Ganges, 30 m. WSW. Benares. P. (1872) 67,300; (1891) 84,100; Hindus, 71,100; Moham. 12,600.

Mirza Susa, tn., Tripoli. See **Marza Susa.**

Misadugu, or **Musardu,** tn., western Sudan, in about 8° 25′ N., 8° 20′ W.

Misa-höhe, inland stn., German W. Africa, Togo-land, about 83 m. N. of the mouth of the Volta, in a healthy situation five days' journey from the coast. Alt. 1475 ft.

Misaki, vil., Japan, on W. side of penin. at mouth of Tokyo Bay, 18 m. S. Yokohama, with marine biological laboratory connected with the Science College of the Imperial University.

Misantla, vil., Mexico, state Vera Cruz, 35 m. NE. Jalapa, on an isolated plateau, with ruins of an ancient city comprising a pyramid and walls. P. (comm.) 5000.

Misbourn, small stream, Eng., in the S. of Buckinghamshire, flows SSE. past Amersham to the Colne.

Misburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 4½ m. E. Hanover. P. <2000.

Mischabelhörner, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Miscoae, vil., Mexico, 5 m. SW. by S. Mexico.

Miscou Island, Canada, New Brunswick, Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Chaleur Bay. **Miscou Point,** cape at its N. end, with three lighthouses, one in 48° 1′ N., 64° 29′ W., visible 12 m.

Misda, or **Mizda,** vil., Tripoli, 110 m. S. of Tripoli, at the bifurcation of the caravan route to Murzuk. P. <2000.

Misdroy, vil. and seaside resort, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Usedom-Wollin, isl. of Wollin, 7½ m. E. Swinemünde. P. <2000.

Mise'no, Capo, cape, Italy, in the W., at the N. of the mouth of the Bay of Naples, in 40° 48′ N.

Miserden, par., Eng., Gloucester, div. and 5½ m. NE. Stroud, 6½ m. NW. Cirencester, P.O. (**Miserdine**). P. <500.

Misha Mokwa, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Buffalo co., 10 m. N. by E. Wabasha (Minn.). P. <1500.

Mishaum Point, cape, U.S., on the S. ct. of Massachusetts in 70° 57′ W.

Mishawaka (mish'a-waw'ka, tn., U.S., Indiana, St. Joseph co., 72 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P. <4000.

Mishmi Hills, tract on E. frontier of Assam, extending to Tibet from 27° 40′ to 28° 40′ N. and 96° to 97° 30′ E.; occupied by the Mishmís, a tribe leading a pastoral life, but who are all keen traders. The interior was first visited by Captain Wilcox in 1827.

Misilmeri, tn., Sicily, prov. and 8 m. SE. Palermo. P. 10,200.

Misima, isl., Pacific. See **Louisiade Archipelago.**

Misio'nes, terr. or govt. of the Argentine Republic, between the Paraná and Uruguay Rivs., and NE. of Corrientes; the NE. boundary, long in dispute with Brazil, is formed by the rivs. San Antonio-guazú (or Jangada) and Piquiri-guazú (or Chapéco). Surface diversified; a central sierra runs SW. and NE., giving off numerous spurs, between which are wide valleys and considerable plains, watered by tribs. of the Paraná and Uruguay. The country affords abundant pasturage, is well wooded, and exceedingly fertile; productions similar to those of the neighbouring regions. Minerals appear to be abundant in the hills, and copper-mines are known to have been worked by the Jesuits. M. formed part of Corrientes till 1888. See **Misiones,** also **Argentine Republic,** table.

Misiones, region of S. America in which the Jesuit missionaries, previous to the suppression of their order in 1767, founded numerous establishments of converted Indians. The region now forms the greater portion of Paraguay and parts of Brazil and La Plata.

Misivria, ancient *Mesembria,* fortified tn. and seapt., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 17 m. NE. Burgas, on the coast. P. 3000, mostly Greeks.

Miskin, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from Pontyclun, Glamorganshire.

Miskolcz, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. Borsod, 24 m. NE. Erlau. P. (1850) 16,400; (1869) 21,200; (1890) 30,400.

Mismal, ruins, Asiatic Turkey, 14 m. SE. Bagdad.

Misnia. See **Meissen.**

Misool, Mysole, Mesowal, or **Waigamme,** isl., to the W. of New Guinea, and N. of Serang (Ceram), in 130° E. Area about 670 sq. m. P. estimated at about 4000.

Misox-thal, valley, Switzd. See **Mesocco.**

Misratah, Masrata, or **Mesurata,** tn., Tripoli, on the N. ct., 118 m. E. by S. Tripoli; noted for its carpets. In the 16th century it was a wealthy town, from which most of the caravans to Fezzan started. P. about 8000.

Misrephoth Maim, place named in O. T. See **Surafend.**

Misrikh, one of the most ancient towns in Oudh, India, dist. and 13 m. S. by W. Sítápur. P. (1881) <3000.

Miss, tn., Victoria. See **Kooroocheang.**

Missanabie, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 675 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Missau'kee, co., U.S., Michigan, N. of 44° N., and crossed by 85° W.

Missenden, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Buckinghamshire. Great M., div. and 9 m. SE. by S. Aylesbury, on Aylesbury line of the Metropolitan Rly., PMT.O., 5819 ac., P. <2500; Little M., P.O., P. <1500.

Missergin, tn., Africa, Algeria, prov. and 8 m. SW. Oran, near N. shore of the great salt lake of Oran; station on railway between Oran and Tiemsen. P. 2300; comm. P. 4500.

Missinaibi, or **Missinnibi,** lake and riv. See **Moose,** riv.

Missinnippi, riv., Canada. See **Churchill.**

Mission, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., and Fraser R., 1439 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 43 m. from Vancouver.

Missis, the ancient *Mopsuestia, Mamistra* of the Crusaders, tn., in the SE. of Asia Minor, on the Jihun, vilayet, sanjak, and 17 m. E. Adana. P. 2000 (Cuinet).

Missisquoi, bay, Canada, Quebec, the head of an arm of Lake Champlain, in that county.

Missisquoi, co., Canada, Quebec, bounded S. by Vermont (U.S.), crossed by 73° W.

Missisquoi, riv., U.S., Vermont, in the NW.; it rises in the SW. of Orleans co., and flows N., then on the whole W., partly through Quebec to Lake Champlain, which it enters in 45° N.

Mississippi, lake, Canada, Ontario, drained by the riv. Mississippi into the riv. Ottawa.

Mississippi, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows E. then N. into the riv. Ottawa 25 m. W. of the city of Ottawa.

Mississippi, vil., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 48 m. N. by W. Kingston. P. <1500.

Mississippi ('Meche Sabe,' or 'Miche Sepe,' *i.e.*, 'The Great Water'), the most important river of N. America, and, with the Missouri, its principal affluent, the longest in the world; rises in the state of Minnesota, in a region covered with swamps and lakes, on the dividing ridge between the Red River of the North and the streams that flow southward, in 47° 14′ N., 95° 12′ W., 1558 ft. above the level of the sea, and 2553 m. from Gulf of Mexico. Of the many streams which unite to form Lake Itasca, commonly regarded as the source of the M., the principal is Nicollet's Infant Mississippi. From Lake Itasca, 1457 ft. above the sea, it flows a few miles N. and NE., then, assuming a southern course, it winds tortuously through the terr. of the U.S. to the Gulf of Mexico, which it enters at 29° N. Having thus rolled its vast volume through more than 18° of lat., and separated the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on its l. or E. bank, from the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the W., it is discharged into the gulf through a great delta formed of several arms, traversed by channels as 'passes,' of which the longest stretches for upwards of 60 m. into the sea. The M. receives many important tribs., the chief of which are, on the E., Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio (1152 m. from its mouth), and Yazoo; from the W., Minnesota, Des Moines, Missouri (1286 from the mouth), Francis, White, Arkansas, and the Red Rivs. The river is naturally viewed under two heads, the upper M. above the influx of the Missouri, and the main M. below that junction. The former is not so large as the Missouri, but having been first explored, it received and retains the name of the M. Its waters are remarkably clear, but after commingling with those of the Missouri they become exceedingly turbid [**Missouri**]. The chief cities on the banks of the upper river are: St. Paul, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington, Quincy, and Hannibal; and on the main river, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton-Rouge, and New Orleans. The descent of the M. from its source to its mouth averages over 7½ in. per mile, that of the main stream being less than 3 in. per mile. In the upper part of its course it forms several cataracts, the principal of which are the Peckagama, 209 m. from the source, 176 m. above falls of St. Anthony, where it descends 20 ft. in 300 yds.; the Little Falls, 10 ft.; the Big Falls, 16 ft., consisting of a series of breaks and shoots extending over 800 yds.; the Prairie Rapids, six in number, which have a descent of about 20 ft. in 5 m.; and lastly, the Falls of St. Anthony, 392 m. from the source, descend 80 ft. in less than three-fourths of a mile, consisting of one leap of 16 ft., and rapids above and below. The elevations of the various points on the river are: Lake Itasca, 1457 ft.; Falls of St. Anthony, 721 ft.; Prairie du Chien, 597 ft.; mouth of the Missouri, 416 ft. at high water; mouth of Ohio, 322 ft.; Memphis, 218 ft.; Natchez, 63 ft.; Baton-Rouge, 35 ft.; and New Orleans, 15 ft. The width varies from 50 ft. at Lake Itasca, 1200 ft. at St. Paul, to 5000 ft. at mouth of Missouri, decreasing gradually to 2470 ft. below New Orleans; its average depth below the Ohio ranges from 90 to 120 ft. The mean discharge of water is 675,000 cubic ft. per second, by which 3,627,200,000 tons of sedimentary matter are yearly transported to the gulf in a state of suspension, constituting 1 sq. m. of deposit 241 ft. in depth. Besides this amount, it pushes into the sea large quantities of earthy matter, probably amounting to 750,000,000 cubic ft. annually. The vast region of the M. basin is of almost unexampled fertility. The M. is extremely winding in its course, sometimes a bend of 30 m. will occur where the distance across the neck does not exceed a mile. The character of the trade on the upper and lower M. is different. Above St. Louis it is mainly distributive, below that point the through grain trade is now the most important. Although since the opening of railways, especially from about 1860, much of the traffic has been diverted from the M., the river is still of great importance as a commercial route. During the navigation season of eight months in the upper section the river carries more freight than any of the three great trunk railways for the whole year. Below St. Louis, navigation is interrupted by ice for, on an average, about 33 days in the year. Owing to improvement in navigability of the lower river an important foreign trade has been developed, grain being shipped at St. Louis by sea-going vessels. This improvement is due to the construction at the mouth of the river of Eads's jetties—named after the engineer by whom they were designed. The jetties extend on the E. and W. sides of South Pass for 2½ and 1½ m. respectively. The foundations consist of willow mattresses weighted with stone, on which are built walls of concrete. The work was commenced in 1875, and completed in 1879 at a cost of over £1,000,000. The continuous deepening of the channel between the jetties is shown by the following figures:—in 1875, minimum depth, 10.2 ft.; 1876, 21 ft.; 1879, 27 ft.; 1883, 30.2 ft. Beyond the jetties the channel has a central depth of 30 ft.; width, 60 ft.; and depth of 26 ft. in a width of 210 ft. The M. was discovered, according to Mr. Justin Winsor, by Peneida in 1519, about a century before its discovery by Joliet, who in the opinion of the same writer, following Parkman, saw the river below La Salle. The alluvial lands of the M. cover an area of over 41,000 sq. m., the delta proper occupying about 15,000 sq. m.; the depth of the alluvium is estimated at 1000 ft. It is a remarkable feature of the M. that, flowing from N. to S., it has such a variety of climate, and consequently of productions, in the different parts of its basin, from the furs and cereal grains of the N. to the almost tropical growths of the S. As spring advances from the S. it releases in succession the snows of the lower and of the upper valley, and finally the remote sources. The annual swell of the waters is in consequence gradual and long-continued, commencing usually about the end of February, and continuing till June 1, when the waters again subside. In some seasons the waters do not rise above the embankments, and in others the entire lower valley is submerged, and often great destruction of property occasioned. The area subject to inundation, unless protected by embankments called 'levées,' is estimated at nearly 30,000 sq. m. It includes portions of seven states. During the 19th century notable floods occurred in the following years:—1828, when the St. Francis, Yazoo, and Tensas valleys were inundated; 1844, felt most severely in the trib. valleys above Red R.; 1850, the Bonnet Carre crevasse, 7000 ft. wide, was formed; 1858, Cairo was inundated, and miles of levée washed away; 1862, one of the greatest floods known; 1867, the Atchafalaya basin and Teche country deeply flooded; 1870, the Red R. rose 23 ft. at Alexandria, and the overflow by the Bonnet Carre crevasse suddenly raised Lake Pontchartrain 2 ft.; 1882, one of the most widespread and destructive floods, lasted altogether about five months, the area inundated being estimated at 22,000 sq. m., and the number of sufferers at 43,000; 1890, the M. valley S. of the Arkansas R. was extensively inundated owing to numerous breaks (crevasses) in the levées. The length of levées previous to 1882 was, r. bk. 469 m., l. bk. 522 m. Since then the levée systems in Louisiana and M. have been practically completed. The greatest difficulty encountered is caused by the frequent changes in the course of the river, and consequent caving in of the banks. The cost of the levées in Louisiana alone from 1866 to 1887 amounted to over £6,000,000. A scheme for preventing the M. flood by the storage of the surplus waters in the Missouri basin has been proposed by Major Powell of the U.S. Geological Survey. The lower M. is unable to keep its channel open owing to the excess of sediment carried (about $\frac{1}{1700}$ of its volume), and this is mainly supplied by the Missouri. The diversion of these surplus waters would allow the M. to clear its channel, while at the same time the diverted waters could be applied to the fertilisation of arid tracts. The M. is crossed above St. Louis by some eighteen railway drawbridges, and a high bridge at Dubuque. The St. Louis bridge was long the lowest on the river, but there is now one across the stream at Memphis, and in 1892 an Act of Congress was passed authorising the construction of a bridge within 5 m. above New Orleans. This bridge will have a central span of about 1100 ft., with two side spans of 800 ft. each, and a height above high water of at least 85 ft. The length of the M. is not constant. In the alluvial tract below St. Louis it is always in places increasing its length by enlarging the sweep of its curves, in others reducing its length by breaking the neck separating the ends of curves. Within the memory of single individuals it has thus been known to vary in length by as much as 150 m. According to recent data the length of the M. proper is 2616

m. (length from source of Missouri, 4194 m., or nearly 800 m. longer than the Amazon, reckoned from the source of the Apurimac); total drainage area, 1,238,642 sq. m., or 41 per cent. of the U.S. area, and equal to more than one-third of Europe.

Mississippi, co., U.S., Arkansas, bounded on N. by 36° N., and on E. by the Mississippi R.

Mississippi, co., U.S., Missouri, on the Mississippi R., crossed in the N. by 37° N.

Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the South Central Group of the United States of America, S. of Tennessee, and bordered on the W. by the Mississippi R., which separates it from Arkansas and partly from Louisiana. M. has 90 m. coast on the Mississippi Sound. Cap. Jackson; Vicksburg, Natchez (river-ports accessible to sea-going vessels), Brookhaven, Meridian, Greenville, and Columbus are other chief towns. M. lies entirely within the broad lowland of the Gulf basin. Maximum elevation, 800 ft. in NE. Surface slopes gently to S. and W., with steep descents to the bottom lands of Mississippi R., a low area 90 m. wide at places; but at Vicksburg and Natchez the bluffs, 200–500 ft. high, overlook the water; 350 m. of levées protect from floods. The Yazoo Bottom contains 7000 sq. m. of this rich land, and produces cotton, corn, and rice; if thoroughly protected and drained, it would support a million inhabitants. Besides the Mississippi are the Yazoo and the Pearl; the Tennessee touches the NE. corner. Climate nearly sub-tropical, frosts occurring in severe winters even in the S. [**Vicksburg**]. Fevers prevail in bottom lands. The soil is exceedingly fruitful, except a sandy section in SE. Sixty per cent. of the state is forest land, pine in S., and oak, hickory, &c., in hill country, cypress in swamps. M. leads all other states in size of cotton crop, which is produced in the uplands mainly by labour of white men, but in the lowlands by negroes. The second staple is corn, then oats, rice, and wheat. Figs and oranges grow abundantly. Attention is being diverted somewhat from cotton to grazing, and much pork and wool are produced. The number of separate holdings has nearly tripled since 1860, a result of the break-up of the plantation system. The state has little mineral wealth, and manufactures play a minor part, lumber and cotton-seed oil being the chief. Only 42 per cent. of the population are white persons, negroes being in excess. Education is backward, a large part of the illiteracy being incurable through age, and the average attendance of children being but 55 days per year. The university of M. is at University, and there are three other colleges. De Soto crossed M. in 1540; in 1716 the French made settlements. The land was ceded to England in 1763. M. became a terr. of the U.S. in 1798, then including Alabama, which made a terr. in 1817 when M. became a state. Area, 46,810 sq. m. P. 1,289,600.

Mississippi Bay, Japan, part of Suruga Bay, S. of Yokohama; good sea-bathing.

Mississippi Sound, U.S., between the mainland of Mississippi and the small islands on the S.

Missivri, seapt., Black Sea. See **Misivria.**

Missolonghi, tn., Greece. See **Mesolonggi.**

Misson, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 9 m. SE. by E. Doncaster, on the Idle R., 2½ m. ENE. Bawtry stn., P.O.; 6173 ac. P. <750.

Missoula, city, U.S., Montana, M. co., 90 m. NW. Butte City. P. <4000.

Missoula River, settlement, U.S., Montana, M. co., 125 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the state.

Missouri (misu'ri) one of the United States of America, N. Central Group, on the W. of the Mississippi R., which separates it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The Missouri R. crosses the state and also forms part of the W. boundary, adjoining Nebraska and Kansas. To the N. of the Missouri R. the surface is rolling, with deeply cut valleys, prairie land to the W., but with forests in the E. The area S. of the Missouri is crossed from NE. to SW. by the low, well-wooded Ozark Mts. (Cassville, in Barry co., 3000 ft.), W. of which is prairie land, and E. fertile lowlands and swamps, protected by levées from the floods of the Mississippi from Cape Girardeau southward (elevation 300 ft.). The latter section was much affected by a prolonged series of seismic disturbances in 1811–12. The Mississippi and Missouri each affords about 400 m. navigation, and the Osage, Gasconade, White, St. Francis, and Big Black shorter stretches. Other streams are the Chariton and Grand. The climate is one of extremes, with a tendency to affect the respiratory organs [**St. Louis,** and *cf.* **Omaha, Nebraska,** and **Leavenworth** (Kansas)]. The rainfall decreases rapidly towards the W. In the S. it is warm enough to allow the growth of cotton. The great staple is maize, of which nearly 200,000,000 bushels are produced annually. Oats, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, wool, wine, fruit, hemp, and sorghum are also grown. Much of the maize is given to swine, and these, with cattle and sheep, form the basis for the packing industry in various cities. M. and Texas lead in the number of mules bred. M. has important deposits of iron ore (red and brown hematite, and magnetite of high grade). In Iron Mt., about 70 m. SW. St. Louis, the ores contain from 61 per cent. to 68 per cent. of iron, with only from .004 per cent. to .148 per cent. of phosphorus. Pilot Knob and Shepherd Mt. have also very rich ores. The amount of ore mined, principally hematites, and the production of pig iron, have decreased in recent years, the easier shipment of Lake Superior ores to Pennsylvania, the inferior quality of Missouri coal, and the development of the southern iron industry furnishing the explanation. The coalfields of the state have an area of about 27,000 sq. m., and yield from two to three million tons of bituminous coal, chiefly in Bates, Lafayette, Roy, Randolph, and Macon cos. In SW. Missouri and SE. Kansas is the most important zinc region in the United States, yielding in 1892 156,000 tons of zinc ore, and 24,000 tons of lead ore. In M. 16,000 tons of spelter were made, and also three-fourths the non-argentiferous lead of the country. Copper-mines have closed since the great developments near Lake Superior. Other mineral products are nickel, grindstones, and glass sand. The principal manufactures are flour, packed meat, tobacco, timber, liquors, iron, steel, sugar, saddlery, boots and shoes, paints, &c. The cap. is Jefferson City; other chief towns, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Hannibal, Joplin. The population is largely native white, the small number of foreign-born and of negroes showing a decrease since 1880. The public school system is steadily improving. Higher education is offered at the university of M., at Columbia, and by nineteen other colleges. Frenchmen settled at St. Geneviève in 1755. In 1803 the region was ceded to the United States of America as Louisiana. The terr. M. was created in 1812, the state in 1821 (Missouri Compromise). Area, 69,415 sq. m. P. 2,679,184.

Missouri (*i.e.*, 'mud river'), the longest trib. of the Mississippi R., N. America, rises among the Rocky Mts. in Wyoming and Montana, 44½°–45° N. and 110½°–111° W., very close to the headwaters of the Snake, a trib. of the Columbia R., which flows W. to the Pacific. Its course is first N. and E. for 460 m., when it enters the Dakotas, which it traverses first E. and then S. and SE.; next it separates the states of Nebraska and Kansas on the W. from Iowa and Missouri on the E.; the last named it traverses SE. by E., and joins the Mississippi near St. Louis, at an elevation of 416 ft. above the sea, and 1286 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. It receives no very important affluent on its l. bk.; the principal are Marias, Milk, James, or Dakota, and Big Sioux Rivs. On the r. bk. are the Madison and Gallatin Forks from the Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming), which at Gallatin, in Montana, unite with the Jefferson Fork, these three being the headwaters of the M.; the remaining r. bk. tribs. are the Yellowstone, Little Missouri, and Cheyenne, White, Niobrara, Nebraska, or Platte R., Kansas, from the state of the same name, and Osage, in Missouri. Above the Marias R., and 411 m. from the source of the Missouri, the river is compressed to a width of 150 yards for a distance of nearly 6 m. by precipices which rise from the water's edge to a height of 1200 ft. This wild gorge is called the 'Gate of the Rocky Mountains.' About 110 m. below this occur the Great Falls, where the river is precipitated over four ledges, one of which is 87 ft. in height, and the others respectively 19, 47, and 26 ft., with rapids 3 to 18 ft. in descent. These falls are considered among the grandest in N. America. On the banks of the M. stand Jefferson City, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, Pierre, and Bismarck. The breadth varies from 1500 ft. below the Great Falls to 2500 ft. at Sioux City, and 3000 ft. at the mouth. Its course throughout is rapid and its waters turbid, but no serious obstacle is presented to navigation up to the Great Falls, a distance of 2575 m. from the mouth of the Mississippi. The heights of various point son the river are: the junction of the Three Forks, 4319 ft.; Great Falls, 3295 ft.; Sioux City, 1076 ft.; and at mouth, 416 ft. Above the junction of the Niobrara R. the M. flows through a region in which comparatively little rain falls, in consequence of which the volume of the river is disproportionately small when the drainage area is considered. Its mean discharge of water per second is 120,000 cubic ft. The length of the river is stated at 2908 m., which, added to the lower Mississippi, gives a total of 4194 m. Area of basin, 518,000 sq. m. [**Mississippi**].

Missouri City, vil., U.S., Missouri, Clay co., on l. bk. of the Missouri, 20 m. ENE. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Missouri Coteau, or **Grand Coteau of the Missouri,** vast mass of glacial detritus about 400 m. W. Winnipeg, Canada, extends NW. to SE. into N. Dakota over 800 m., has an undulating surface strewn with glacial drift, and in its W. parts is broken by wide, deep valleys. It is, however, destitute of drainage, and its lakes, mostly dry in summer, are greatly saline. Average elevation, 2000 ft.; width on 49° N. is 30 m.

Missouri Valley, tn., U.S., Iowa, Harrison co., on Boyer R., 21 m. N. Omaha (Neb.). P. <3000.

Mistaken Point, the SE. extremity of Newfoundland, 65 m. SSW. St. John's.

Mistassibi, riv., Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi, a l. bk. trib. of the Mistassini.

Mistassini, lake, Brit. N. America, in reality an expansion of Rupert R., in 51° N., 72°–73° W. Length, 100 m. SW. to NE.; average breadth, 12 m.

Mistassini, riv., Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., flows S. then SSE. into the head of Lake St. John, in 72° 20′ W.

Mistek, tn., Austria, Moravia, close to the border of Silesia, dist. M., 28 m. SE. Troppau. P. <5000.

Mistelbach, tn., Lower Austria, dist. M., 25 m. N. by E. Vienna. P. <4000.

Misterbianco, tn., Sicily, prov. and 4 m. WNW. Catania. P. 7100.

Misterton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Rugby, 4 m. SE. Ullesthorpe stn., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Walcote**) P. <500.

Misterton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 5 m. NW. Gainsborough, on the Chesterfield Canal and the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O.; 4313 ac. P. <1500.

Misterton, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 8 m. SW. by W. Yeovil, close to Crewkerne stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Misti, one of the grandest volcanic mts. of the Andes, Peru, overlooking the valley and city, and having the observatory of Arequipa (*q.v.*). Alt. 20,320 ft.

Misticapiu, lake, Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., in 67° 13′–25′ W., drained SE. into the St. Lawrence.

Mistigouche Lake, Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., 48° 7′–10′ N., 67° 56′ W., drained N. into the St. Lawrence through the riv. Metis.

Mistir, tn., Tunis. See **Monastir.**

Mistley, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the estuary of the navigable riv. Stour, 8 m. W. Harwich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**M. with Bradfield**) P. <2500.

Mis Tor, Great, hill, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor Forest, 16 m. ESE. Launceston. Alt. 1767 ft. Immediately to the S. is **Little Mis Tor,** 1600 ft.

Mistra, tn., Greece, prov. Laconia, 3 m. WSW. Sparta (*q.v.*), built of stones of ancient Sparta. Devastated by Ibrahim Pasha in 1825. P. <2000.

Mistral, wind. See **Mediterranean.**

Mistretta, tn., Sicily, prov. Messina, 34 m. NNE. Caltanissetta. P. 12,200.

Misty Law, hill, Scot., on the border of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, in the W., 9 m. S. by E. Greenock. Alt. 1663 ft.

Misumi, seapt., Japan, on W. ct. of Kiushiu, 37 m. E. by S. Nagasaki; the new port of Kumamoto (*q.v.*).

Mitajiri, tn., Japan, 130 m. NE. Nagasaki, on the S. ct. of Honshiu. P. 6100.

Mitake, volcanic peak, Japan. See **Ontake.**

Mitau, Lettish **Elgava,** Russian **Mitava,** tn., Russia, cap. of Courland, 27 m. by rail SW. Riga, on the very low l. bk. of Aa; residence of Courland dukes in 16th century. Mean rfall. (26 yrs.), yr. 20.1 in., May–Nov. 15.1 in. P. (1891) 28,360.

Mitauli, tn., India, Oudh, dist. Kheri, 35 m. E. by S. Shahjahanpur. P. (1881) <3000.

Mitcham (in Doomsday *Michelham,* 'great vil.' See *Mickle*), par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 4 m. NW. Croydon, on the L. B. & S. C. R., ½ m. NW. **M. Junc.,** on the same railway, with extensive market gardens and plantations of lavender, roses, and other aromatic herbs for the manufacture of scents and essences. P. 12,100. **M. Common** (480 ac.) is an open space, chiefly gravel, between M., Croydon, and Streatham.

Mitcham, suburb about 4 m. S. Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <1500.

Mitcham, post-tn., Victoria, 13 m. by rail E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mitcheldean, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 10 m. W. Gloucester, 1½ m. W. of its stn. (**M. Road**) on G. W. R.; coal and iron ore worked, and cement works in the neighbourhood. PMT.O. P. <750.

Mitcheldever, Eng., Hants. See **Micheldever.**

Mitchell, tn., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., on the riv. Thames, 32 m. N. London. P. (1881) 2284; (1891) 2101.

Mitchell, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. from Grampound Road.

Mitchell, co., New South Wales, bounded N. by the Murrumbidgee, and crossed in the W. by 147° E.

Mitchell, tp., New South Wales. See **Sunny Corner.**

Mitchell, co., Queensland, crossed in the N. by 24° S., and in the middle by 145° E.

Mitchell, post-tn., Queensland, Dublin co., 265 m. SW. by S. Rockhampton, on railway running W. from Brisbane. P. <1500.

Mitchell, riv., Queensland, the principal watercourse of York Penin., flows WNW., entering the Gulf of Carpentaria in about 15° 20′ S.; receives the Lynd (l. bk.) and the Palma (r. bk.).

Mitchell, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 31° N., and crossed in the E. by 84° W., bounded on W. by Flint R.

Mitchell, tn., U.S., Indiana, Lawrence co., 69 m. S. by W. Indianapolis. P. <2000.

Mitchell, co., U.S., Iowa, N. frontier, crossed W. by 93° W.

Mitchell, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 39½° N., and in the E. by 98° W.

Mitchell, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the NW. frontier, crossed in the E. by 82° N.

Mitchell, mt., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W., in the Black Mts., 205 m. W. Raleigh. Alt. 6582 ft. (Guyot).

Mitchell, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Davison co., 65 m. NW. by N. Yankton. P. <3000.

Mitchell, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., crossed W. by 101° W.

Mitchell, riv. of Gipps Land, Victoria, formed by the junction of the Dargo and the Wongungarra, which rise in the Australian Alps. From the junction the M. flows SE. and falls into Lake King, one of the lagoons of this coast. Length, 70 m. For the last 10 m. of its course it has a depth of 24 ft.

Mitchell's Pass, pass, Cape Colony, near Ceres, about 60 m. NE. by E. Cape Town.

Mitchellville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Polk co., 12 m. NE. by E. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Mitchelstown, civic tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 8½ m. N. Fermoy, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Mitchelstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Slane, 3 m. SE. Nobber. P. <250.

Mitchel Troy, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 2 m. SW. by S. Monmouth, P.O. (**Mitcheltroy**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. T. with Cwmcarvan**) P. <500.

Mitchi, or **Myitchi,** vil., Upper Burma, 8 m. W. Pagan.

Mitford, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., at the confluence of the Font and the Wansbeck, 2 m. W. Morpeth, P.O. P. <250.

Mit Gamr, tn., Egypt, prov. Dakhaliye, on r. bk. of the Damietta arm of the Nile, 17 m. NW. by N. Zagazig. P. 11,200.

Mithankot, Mithun Kote, or **Mittun Kote,** municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Gházi Khán, on the r. bk. of the Indus, 111 m. SW. by S. Múltan; the old town was destroyed by an encroachment of the Indus. P. (1881) <4000.

Mithá Tiwánn, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Sháhpur, on the road to Dera Ismáil Khán; noted for embroidered saddles. P. <5000.

Mithian, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 6 m. NW. Truro. P. <1500.

Mithilla, site, Palestine, *Bethulia* in the O. T., 32° 23′ N., 35° 17′ E., 12 m. N. by E. Nablus.

Mithun Kote, tn., India. See **Mithankot.**

Mitiamo, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 30 m. W. by S. Echuca. P. <1500.

Mitiero, one of the Cook (*q.v.*) Is., Pacific.

Mitija, plain, N. Africa. See **Metija.**

Mitilini, in Greek spelling **Mytilēnē,** Turkish **Midilli,** also called by the Greeks **Lesbos,** an isl. of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey in Asia, vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, sanjak M. Shape irregular; two bays indent it on the S. side, and it has good harbours and a fertile soil. Interior picturesque; mountains, rising to 3075 ft., are clothed with pine woods, and at their base olive grounds and vineyards. Principal products, olive-oil, timber, grapes, figs; its wine, anciently famous, is still excellent. Principal towns, Kastro or M., on E. ct., Molivo, and Kalloni. The birthplace of the philosophers Theophrastus and Pittacus, and of the poets Terpander, Alcæus, and Sappho. On March 6, 1867, the island was visited by a tremendous earthquake, which ruined the capital, and destroyed many of the villages; 800 people were buried in the ruins. Lighthouse on Sigri I. (39° 13′ N., 25° 51′ E.), visible 20 m. Area, 675 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. 107,000; Greeks, 92,000; Moham. 13,700 (Cuinet).

Mitilini, or **Kastro,** tn., Turkey in Asia, cap. of M. sanjak, on the E. ct. of Mitilini I., in 39° 7′ N., situated on the slope of a low hill, the crest of which is covered by mediæval fortifications. Its quays are accessible only to vessels of small draught. Birthplace of the brothers Bab-Aruj, better known as Barbarossa, noted pirates and founders of Turkish rule on the N. bank of the Maghreb (Algeria and Tunis). P. 20,000 (mainly Greeks).

Mito, tn., Japan, cap. prov. Hitachi, 65 m. NE. by N. Tokyo; manufactures cloth, paper, and cigarettes; exports salt and fresh-water fish. P. 19,600.

Mitoka Dragomirna, vil., Austria, Bukovina, dist. and 9 m. N. Suczawa, close to the E. frontier. P. <4000.

Mit-rahine, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Gize, 12 m. SSW. Cairo, on l. bk. Nile, built in the centre of the site of ancient *Memphis.*

Mitránwáli, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Siálkot, 55 m. N. Lahore. P. (1881) <4000.

Mitridat, mt., Russia, on E. extremity of Crimea; seat of Kerch museum of antiquities.

Mitrovica, tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the Save, 22 m. SW. by S. Peterwardein; connected by rail with Sissek. P. 9500.

Mitrovitsa, tn., Turkey in Europe, on the Ibar, prov. and 22 m. NW. Prishtina.

Mitsuke, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 110 m. WSW. Yokohama. P. 5100.

Mittagong, post-tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 58 m. SW. Sydney; has coal-mining. P. <1500.

Mittagsberg, mt., Austria, Bohemian Forest, in the SW., 48 m. S. Pilsen. Alt. 1310 ft.

Mittagspitz, mt., Vorarlberg, 24 m. S. by E. Bregenz, on Lake Constance. Alt. 6860 ft.

Mitta Mitta, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bogong, on Mitta Mitta R., 40 m. SE. Albury (New South Wales). P. <1500.

Mittel, Middel, Medel, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'middle.'

Mittelbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 6 m. WSW. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Mittelfranken, Middle Franconia, a govt. in the W. of Bavaria (*q.v.*), between Swabia and Lower Franconia (Unterfranken), cap. Ansbach. It contains also Nuremberg and Fürth.

Mittelgebirge, mts. See **Bohemia.**

Mittel-Langenöls, comm., Prussia, Silesia, circle and 6 m. SE. Lauban, 37 m. W. by S. Liegnitz. P. <4000.

Mittel-Peilau, vil., Prussia. See **Ober-Peilau.**

Mittel-Peterswaldau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and 4 m. SW. Reichenbach. P. <4000.

Mittelstiepel, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the r. bk. of the Ruhr, 10½ m. ESE. Essen. P. <2000.

Mittelwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. and 68 m. S. by W. Breslau, circle Habelschwerdt, close to S. frontier. P. <3000.

Mittenwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, 17 m. S. by E. Berlin. P. <3000.

Mitterburg, German, Italian **Pisino,** tn., Austria, Istria, 29 m. S. by E. Trieste. P. <4000.

Mitterndorf, vil., Austria, Styria, Salzkammergut, 14 m. E. Hallstadt. P. <2000.

Mittersill, comm., Austria, crownland and 43 m. SW. by S. Salzburg, in the Ober-Pinzgau. P. <3000.

Mitterteich, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, circle Tirschenreuth, 29 m. E. Baireuth. P. <3000.

Mitti, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Sind, dist. Thar and Párkar, 60 m. S. Umarkot. P. (1881) <3000.

Mitton, Great, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. SW. Clitheroe. P. <250.

Mitton, Little, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. SW. Clitheroe, P.O. (**Mitton**). P. <250.

Mitton, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., near Stourport. Lower M. P. 3500; Upper M. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Lower M. with Wildon**) P. 5800.

Mittun Kote, tn., Brit. India, Punjab. See **Mithankot.**

Mittweida, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Rochlitz, on riv. Zschopau, 12 m. N. by E. Chemnitz, with various manufactures, and a technical institute for machine engineering. **Alt, M.,** 1½ m. SW. P. 11,300.

Mituas, vil., Colombia, Cundinamarca, near l. bk. riv. Guaviare (Lesseps), 340 m. E. by S. Bogotá, and 20 m. from E. frontier; takes its name from a tribe.

Mitylēnē, or **Mytilēnē,** isl. See **Mitilini.**

Miwungu, or **Wungu,** dist., German E. Africa, at the SE. end of Lake Rukwa.

Mixbury, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, in the NE. of the county, Woodstock div., 5½ m. W. Buckingham, 1 m. SW. Fulwell and Westbury stn., P.O. P. <250.

Mixenden, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. NW. Halifax, P.O.

Mixiana, isl., in the mouth of the Amazon, just S. of the equator, crossed about the middle by 49° 35′ W.

Mixon Shoal, on W. side of Swansea Bay, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Mixtan, vil., Central America, Guatemala, dep. Escuintla, 37 m. SW. by S. Guatemala. P. <2000.

Miyagani, vil., India, Baroda, and 22 m. SSW. Baroda.

Miyagi, ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Sendai.

Miyaichi, vil., Japan, 131 m. NE. Nagasaki. P. <3000.

Miyajima, sacred isl., Japan. See **Hiroshima.**

Miyako, city, Japan. See **Kyoto.**

Miyako, vil., Japan, 105 m. SE. by S. Aomori, on the E. ct. of Honshiu, in 39° 38′ N. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 49.2° F., Feb. 31.2°, Aug. 71.8°. P. <5000.

Miyanoshita, or **Mianoshita,** place with mineral waters much frequented by Japanese aristocracy, Japan, Honshiu, 45 m. SW. Tokyo, 6 m. W. Odawara, built in a very deep valley, and on the side of the mountain of Hakone.

Miyas, tn., Russia, govt. Orenburg, on Miyas R., trib. of Iset, which flows, after a course of 350 m., into Tobol; on Siberian Rly., 60 m. W. Chelyabinsk; gold-mines. P. 9500.

Miyatsu, or **Miyazu,** small seapt. tn., Japan, 55 m. N. Kobe, near the N. ct. of Honshiu, with considerable fisheries. P. 8400.

Miyazaki, or **Miyasaki,** tn., Japan, near the E. ct. of Kiushiu, cap. ken of same name, 100 m. ESE. Nagasaki. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 60.7° F., Jan. 43.3°, Aug. 79.0°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 102.08 in. P. <5000.

Mizda, tn., Tripoli. See **Misda.**

Mizen Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, 51° 27′ N., 9° 50′ W.

Mizen Head, cape, Ire., E. ct. co. Wicklow, in 52° 51′ N.

Mizilŭ, or **Mezlŭ** (mizil), tn. with railway stn., Roumania, prov. Buzeŭ, 44 m. NE. by N. Bukarest. P. 5200.

Mizpah, place named in O. T. See **Sûf.**

Mizpeh, place named in O. T. See **Sh'afat.**

Mizque, tn., Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba, 80 m. N. by W. Sucre.

Mjösen, lake, Norway. See **Miösen.**

Mjösvand, lake, Norway. See **Miös-vand.**

Mkalta, tn., Africa, E. Tunis, 25 m. SE. Susa, a short distance from the sea. Not far from here, on the shore, at Cape Dimas, are the ruins of *Thapsus,* where Julius Cæsar defeated Scipio and Juba. P. 5000.

Mkanyela, vil., on E. shore of Lake Shirwa, S. Africa, in 15° 30′ S.

Mkele, vil., Cape Colony, Griqua-land East, dist. Umzimkulu, 65 m. WSW. Pietermaritzburg. P. <1500.

Mkomasi, riv., German E. Africa, on the W. of Uzambara, flows SE. into the Ruvu or Pangani R.

Mkubure, riv., SE. Africa, flows first NNE. then probably E. into Memba Bay, Indian Ocean, in 14° 10′ S.; lower course unexplored.

Mkubwasanya, vil., German E. Africa, Ubena, in 8° 15′ S., 34° 45′ E.

M'kullo, tn., eastern Sudan, 5 m. NW. Massaua, to which it serves as a kind of suburb.

M'kusi, riv., S. Africa, Tonga-land. See **Kosi.**

Mlalo, fenced tn., German E. Africa, in the Umba valley, near where the river leaves the Usambara highlands, 75 m. NW. Pangani. Lutheran station near. Alt. 4500 ft.

Mlanji (or **Mlanje**) **Hills.** See **Milanji.**

Mlava, riv., Servia, flows NW. then NNW. and enters the Danube 10 m. E. of mouth of the Morava. Length about 75 m.

Mleta, plain, Africa, Algeria, situated S. and SW. of the town of Oran.

Mlila. See **Melilla.**

Mlindi Hills, range of hills in the SW. of Portuguese E. Africa, trending from SW. to NE., crossed about the middle by 14° 40′ S. and 35° 40′ E.

Mluli, or **Angoche,** river mouth, Portuguese E. Africa, in 16° 12′ S.

Mlumbi, vil., S. Africa, near the E. shore of Lake Shirwa, in 15° 6′ S.

Mnukwawe, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, 48 m. N. Quilimane.

Mnichowitz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 16 m. SE. Prague. P. <2000.

Moa, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Serwatti Is., to the NE. of Timor. Area, 127 sq. m. P. 3400.

Moala, one of the Fiji Is., 80 m. ESE. Viti Levu; the reefs by which it is surrounded are pierced E. and W. by channels offering safe passages. Area, 28 sq. m.

Moama, post-tn., New South Wales, Cadell co., 45 m. SSW. Deniliquin, on r. bk. Murray R. P. estimated at 1700.

Moamba Rapids, S. Africa, on the Zambezi R., partly W. and partly E. of 26° E.

Moan, Loch, small lake, Scot., Ayrshire, in the S., on the borders of Kirkcudbrightshire, 13 m. NNW. Newton Stewart, drained S. by the riv. Cree.

Moaña, formerly **Meira,** comm., NW. Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 12 m. SSW. Pontevedra. P. 5700.

Moanya, riv., German W. Africa. See **Batanga.**

Moar, riv., Malay Penin., rises on the W. front of Negri Sembilan, flows E. into Johor, then S. and SW. into the Strait of Malacca, which it enters in about 2° N. Length about 125 m.; navigable for small boats to near its source.

Moar, low isl., New Guinea, off N. ct., in about 2° S., 139° E.

Moaro, isl., off Borneo. See **Muara.**

Mont, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Eyrecourt.

Moate, tn., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Clonlonan, 9½ m. E. by S. Athlone, on M. G. W. R. Market-day, Th. P. <1500.

Moatfarrell, electoral div., Ire., Longford, dist. Ballinalee.

Moat Lane Junction, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 4½ m. W. Newtown.

Mobanggi, Mobangui, or **Mobangi,** riv., central Africa. See **Ubanggi.**

Mobarnan, tnld., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. NW. Fethard stn., P.O. P. <250.

Mobberley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 9 m. ENE. Northwich, on Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O.; 5206 ac. P. <1500.

Mobeka, stn., Congo Free State, on the Mongalla, in 1° 55′ N., 19° 42′ E.

Moberly, city, U.S., Missouri, Randolph co., 59 m. N. by W. Jefferson City. P. (1880) 6100; (1890) 8200.

Moberly House, vil., Canada, dist. Athabasca, on Peace R., 265 m. NW. by N. Edmonton.

Moberly House, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1013 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 469 m. from Vancouver.

Mobile (mo-bil′), city and seapt., U.S., Alabama, cap. M. co., at the mouth of Mobile R., and at the head of Mobile Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is 30 m. distant, and 130 m. NE. by E. New Orleans. M. is a regularly built city, situated on a sandy plain, that rises gradually from the river and is backed by suburban hills. Here are the Barton Academy, the Alabama Medical College, and at Spring Hill, 5 m. distant, a Jesuit College; foundries and cotton-mills; large quantities of

vegetables grown in vicinity. Tidal harbour has a depth at entrance ordinary springs high water 23 ft., low water 22 ft.; depth along principal wharves, 20 ft. There is a floating dry dock 170 ft. long, and a lighthouse a little below the city. M. ships a great bulk of cotton, though not so much as formerly. The exports average an annual value of about three millions sterling, of which eleven-twelfths is for cotton; timber and vegetables are the next products in importance exported. The imports are under half a million. M. was from its foundation in 1702 down to 1723 the cap. of French Louisiana. Epidemics of yellow fever occur at intervals. Mean temp., yr. 67.2° F., Jan. 51.1°, July 82.2°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 65.97 in.; rainiest months, June–Aug. P. (1880) 29,100; (1890) 31,100. See **Alabama** and **Mobile Bay.**

Mobile, riv., U.S. See **Alabama,** riv.

Mobile Bay, an offset of the Gulf of Mexico, penetrates 30 m. N. into the state of Alabama, is 10 to 12 m. wide; has a bar at its mouth, over which, however, vessels drawing 21½ ft. can pass, and is defended at its entrance, 3 m. wide, by Fort Morgan, on Mobile Point, on the E., and by Fort Gaines, on Dauphine Is., on the W. There is a lighthouse on Mobile Point in 31° 10′ N. and 88° 15′ W.

Moccas, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the r. bk. of the Wye, 10 m. W. by N. Hereford, 3 m. ENE. Dorstone stn. P. <250.

Mocha, seapt., Arabia. See **Mokha.**

Mocha, isl., Chile, resorted to by whalers, lat. of S. summit 38° 24′ S., long. 74° W. Length, 8 m.

Mocha, La, isl., off the coast of Chile, in 38° 15′ S., 74° W.

Mochdre, or **Moughdre,** par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, Newtown union; 5107 ac. P. <500.

Mochdre and Pabo, stn., Wales. See **Mochtre.**

Mochila, La, bay forming the SE. end of the great lagoon of Maracaïbo, Venezuela.

Mochras Island, small isl., Wales, off the W. ct. of Merionethshire, in 52° 49′ N.

Mochrum, Kirk of, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 7½ m. SW. by S. Wigtown, 4 m. SW. by W. Whauphill stn., P.O.; 24,071 ac. P. <2500.

Mochrum, Loch, a small lake, Scot., co. and 8 m. W. by S. Wigtown, drained W. into Castle Loch.

Mochtre, or **Moughdre,** vil., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 3 m. E. Conway, with a stn. (**Mochdre and Pabo**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. (**Mochdre**).

Mochuli, telegraph stn. of the Brit. S. Africa Co., Bechuanaland, about 45 m. from the Transvaal frontier, near 24° S.

Mockau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 4 m. NE. Leipzig. P. <3000.

Möckelby, Södra, vil., Sweden, Öland I., prov. and 22 m. S. by E. Kalmar, with alum works. P. <2000.

Mocker, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, govt. Marienwerder, circle and 3 m. N. Thorn. P. 10,000.

Möckern, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 4 m. NW. Leipzig, with the model farm of the Leipzig Economical Society. P. <5000.

Möckern, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Jerichow I., 13 m. E. Magdeburg. P. <2000.

Möckmühl, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 39 m. N. by E. Stuttgart, 14 m. NNE. Heilbronn, with an old ruined castle defended by Götz von Berlichingen in the 16th century. P. <2000.

Mocksville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Davie co., 108 m. W. Raleigh, and 17 m. N. Salisbury. P. <1500.

Moclin, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 19 m. WNW. Granada, dist. Isnalloy. P. <4000.

Mocollop, par., Ire. See **Lismore and Mocollop.**

Mocomoco, Punta, cape, NW. of Brit. Guiana, at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Mocsa, comm., Hungary, co. and 7 m. SSE. Komarom (Komorn), dist. Gesztes. P. <4000.

Moctezuma, or **Hedionda,** tn., Mexico, state and 50 m. NNW. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 10,000.

Mocuripe, Point, Brazil. See **Ceará,** tn.

Modana, tn., France, dep. Savoie, arr. St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the Arc, 46 m. SE. by E. Chambéry, near the entrance to the Mont Cenis tunnel. P. <2000.

Modarion (modhari), vil., Greece, on the W. ct. of Cerigo I.

Modása, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadábád. P. 7000; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 3300.

Modbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12 m. E. by S. Plymouth, 4½ m. SSW. Kingsbridge Road stn., PMT.O.; 5874 ac. P. <1500.

Modbury, post-vil., S. Australia, co. and 10 m. by road NE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Modder, or **Kaiba,** riv., S. Africa, l. bk. trib. of the Vaal, which it enters about 31 m. above its confluence with the Orange R. Length, 186 m.

Modderfontein, gold-mining centre in the Witwatersrand goldfield, S. African Republic, 19 m. E. Johannesburg.

Moddershall, vil., Eng., 3 m. NE. Stone, Staffordshire, P.O.

Modeaka Creek, German W. Africa. See **Mungo.**

Modelligo, par., Ire., W. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 6½ m. NW. Dungarvan, 5 m. from Cappoquin stn., P.O. (**Modeligo**); 7518 ac. P. <1000.

Mod'ena, the ancient *Mutina,* fortified city, Italy, Emilia, cap. prov. M., between the Panaro and the Secchia, 15 m. ESE. Reggio, formerly cap. duchy of M., on the Emilian Way; has an observatory (in 44° 38′ 52″ N., 10° 55′ 44″ E.) and a citadel. The ducal palace, a quaint building of the 17th century, has a picture-gallery, gardens, and a library, the *Biblioteca Estense,* containing 100,000 vols. and 3000 MSS. In a Romanesque cathedral of the 12th century (with curious sculptures and a square marble tower) is preserved the famous wooden bucket, *Secchia rapita,* the cause of feuds between the Modenese and Bolognese in 1325. Seat of a university founded in 1683, with 25 ordinary and 11 extra-ordinary professors. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro; and has manufactures of hempen and woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather; its silk manufacture, once important, has declined. It fell to the house of Este in 1288. The antiquary Sigonius was born here in 1520, the anatomist Fallopius in 1523, and the poet Tassoni in 1565. During the French empire under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. Panaro. In 1848 the Duke of M. was deprived of his rights. In 1860 he was expelled, and the duchy was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy. Mean temp., yr. 55.2° F., Jan. 33.8°, July 75.7°; rfall. (1830–91), yr. 27.3 in. P. 31,100.

Moder, riv., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, flows E. from the N. end of the Vosges Mts. past Hagenau, and after a course of 30 m. enters a western branch of the Rhine to the SE. of Hagenau, 17 m. below Strassburg; not navigable.

Möderbruck, vil., Austria, Styria, 30 m. W. by S. Leoben. P. <2000.

Modern, Hungarian **Modor,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. and 16 m. NE. Pressburg. P. <5000.

Modeshill, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 8 m. E. Killenaule. P. <500.

Modesto, tn., U.S., California, Stanislaus co., 80 m. E. by S. San Francisco. P. <3000.

Modhari, Greece. See **Modarion.**

Modhoni, Greece. See **Methōnē.**

Mod'ica, tn., Sicily, prov. and 32 m. WSW. Syracuse, on the railway to Terranova. In its vicinity is the valley of Ipsica or Ispica, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock. Alt. 1475 ft. P. 38,400.

Modigliana, the ancient *Castrum Mutilum,* tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 10 m. S. by W. Faenza. P. 3000.

Modin, place named in O. T. See **El Medyeh.**

Modjer, tribe, Africa. See **Madjer.**

Mödling, market-tn., Lower Austria, dist. Baden, 10 m. S. by W. Vienna. P. 10,600.

Modoc, co., U.S., California, in the extreme NE.

Modon, tn., Greece. See **Methōnē.**

Modor, tn., Hungary. See **Modern.**

Modreeny, par., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 9 m. NE. Nenagh; 12,165 ac. P. <2000.

Modrić, comm., Bosnia, prov. Dolnja-Tuzla, near the r. bk. of the Bosna, 18 m. SE. Brod. P. <3000.

Modruš-Rieka, maritime co., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, adjoining terr. of Fiume; formerly called Ogulin-Szluin.

Modrydd, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 3 m. SW. by W. Brecknock; 5217 ac. P. <250.

Modugno, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 5½ m. SW. by W. Bari. P. 9900.

Moduma, vil., French W. Africa, on the coast, at the mouth of the Benito, in 1° 35′ N.

Modun-khoten, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 122 m. WNW. Niu-chwang.

Modzbah-Sfid, vil., Algeria, 89 m. ESE. Tlemsen. P. <2000.

Moe, tp., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 42 m. W. by S. Sale; has coal-mines near. P. <1500.

Moeche, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, dist. and 10 m. ENE. El Ferrol. P. <4000.

Moel, Cymric, in Gaelic place-names *Mull, Moyle, Mul,* and *Mweel,* 'a round hill' or 'bald promontory.'

Moële, small oasis, Egypt, S. of Fayum, 37 m. SSW. Medinet-el-Fayum.

Moel Fammau ('Hill of Mothers'), mt., Wales, on the borders of Flint and Denbigh, 4 m. W. Mold, the highest point of the range, on the E. side of the Vale of Clwyd, of which it commands a fine view. Site of the Jubilee Column erected in 1810 to celebrate the 50th year of George III.'s reign; blown over in 1862. Alt. 1823 ft.

Moelfre ('bald hill.' See *Moel*), ct. vil., Wales, on the E. ct. of Anglesey, 6 m. SE. Amlwch, PT.O.

Moelfre, vil., Wales, Denbighshire, 8 m. SW. Chirk, P.O.

Moel Hebog, mt., Wales, in the E. of Carnarvonshire, Eifion div. Alt. 2578 ft.

Moel Hywel, mt., Wales, Radnorshire, in the NW., 16 m. WNW. New Radnor, close to St. Harmons.

Moel Siabod, mt., Wales, Carnarvonshire, in the SW. of the Arfon div. Alt. 2865 ft.

Moelwyn ('White Mount'), mt., Wales, in the NW. of Merionethshire; commands a wide view, including the Vale of Festiniog. Alt. 2529 ft.

Möen, isl., Denmark, to the S. of Seeland and NE. of Falster, divided from the former by Ulv Sound, and from the latter by Grön Sound, composed really of seven islands, gradually joined together by the receding of the sea; in 1100 it was still divided into three islands. The highest island of Denmark after Bornholm; surface mostly level, but its E. ct. is precipitous, rising 500 ft. above the sea, and termed the Moensklint. Soil fertile, mostly chalky. Only town Stege, with a harbour on the NW. ct. Lighthouse in 54° 57′ N., 12° 33′ E., visible 14 m. Area, 86 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. 14,900.

Moena, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Muna.**

Moerbeke, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent, 14 m. SSW. Alost. P. 5300.

Moerdijk, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Hollandsch Diep, 8 m. SSW. Dordrecht. Near M. is the railway viaduct, 8200 ft. long, carrying the railway from Breda to Dordrecht over the Hollandsch Diep. P. <2000.

Moeres, Les, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. SSE. Dunkerque. P. <2000.

Moeris, a remarkable lake described by Herodotus as constructed by one of the Pharaohs of the 12th dynasty for the regulation of the water-supply of Lower Egypt. Its existence and position have frequently been discussed in modern times, but it seems now to be generally agreed that it must have included the still surviving lake of Birket-el-Kerun and more or less of the adjoining parts of the Fayum. According to Major Brown, it must have included the whole of the Fayum except certain reclaimed and embanked portions, and must have had an area of about 600 sq. m. Mr. Cope Whitehouse believes that it included also the Raian Basin, a depression on the SW. connected with the Fayum by a trough at the height of 85 ft. above sea-level; but according to Major Brown, the existing deposits at the point where the canal (the Bahr-Yusuf) feeding the Fayum enters that depression show that the Nile can never have risen high enough to enter the Raian Basin, in which, moreover, there are no traces of fresh-water deposits. See *The Fayum and Lake Moeris,* by Major R. H. Brown, R.E. (London, 1892).

Moerkerke, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 5 m. ENE. Bruges. P. <4000.

Moero, lake, central Africa. See **Mweru.**

Moerseke, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Termonde, 3 m. S. Hamme. P. <4000.

Moesa, riv., Switzd. See **Mesocco.**

Moesi, vil., German E. Africa, in 10° 35′ S., 36° 55′ E.

Moffat, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Halton, 18 m. from Guelph. P. <1500.

Moffat, par., watering-place, and tn., Scot., Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, on the Annan, 20 m. NNE. Dumfries, on a short branch of the C. R. from Beattock. It is situated at the head of a broad rich valley, surrounded by mountains; has baths, with a reading and assembly room, a hydropathic establishment, and is one of the most frequented inland watering-places in Scotland. The principal mineral spring is saline and sulphureous, resembling that of Harrowgate. Alt. 340–400 ft. Par. 42,972 ac., P. <3000.

Mofwe, arm of Lake Mweru, central Africa.

Mogá, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Firozpur, 58 m. SSE. Amritsar, in grain-producing dist. P. 6600; Sikhs, 2600; Moham. 2100.

Mogador', or **Suira,** seapt., W. ct. Morocco, 128 m. W. by S. Morocco, in 31° 32′ N., about 44 m. SW. of the mouth of the Tensift, on a rocky promontory, surrounded by sand-hills; it consists of three parts, each enclosed by walls, one ('Kasbah') containing the citadel, the residence of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, &c.; the 'Medina,' or town generally; while the third quarter, or 'Mellah,' is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is well built, and defended by several strong batteries. Olive-oil presses and a steam grain mill are in operation. Its port S. of the citadel (the port of Morocco and all the dist. S. of the Atlas) is sheltered by an island off the shore, and is adapted for only small vessels; it has suffered considerably since the growth of Casa Blanca. Two anchorage grounds in open bay (no bar), first about ¼ m. from landing slip, with 20 ft. of water at low water ordinary springs, the second ⅔ m. from landing slip, with 24 ft. at low water ordinary springs. Exports comprise skins, almonds, olive-oil, bees'-wax, wool, corn, gums, feathers, but the total barely exceeds a quarter of a million sterling. The imports, principally cotton goods, sugar, tea, matches, and hardware, are a little more than the exports. Trade is chiefly with England and France. M. was founded in 1760–73 on the site of a native village, with which the Portuguese and other nations traded, as the old (Portuguese?) fort indicates, and was bombarded by the French, Aug. 15, 1844. M. is a station of the London Jews' Society. Mean temp. (7½ yrs., 1866–71, 1878–79), yr. 66.8° F., Jan. 61.3°, Aug. 71.3°. P. 19,000 (8000 Jews and 300 Europeans).

Mogan, plain in the NE. of the Persian prov. of Azerbaijan and SE. of Transcaucasia, SE. of the Aras, and S. and W. of the Kur; infested by endemic fever.

Mogar, tn., Africa, S. Abyssinia, Shoa, 230 m. S. Debra Tabor (Samara).

Mogdishu, Mokdishu, Makdishu, Mukdishu, or **Magadoxo** (the last a Portuguese form, pronounced 'magadosho'; all more or less corrupt forms of the true local name, **Madisha**), ct. tn., E. Africa, between Cape Guardafui and the riv. Jub. P. 4000.

Mogeely, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 9 m. W. by S. Youghal, with a stn. on the G. S. & W. R.; 6430 ac. P. <1500.

Mogeely, par., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Kinnatalloon, 11½ m. ESE. Fermoy, P.O.; 97,098 ac. P. <1500.

Mogeesha, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Barrymore and Imokilly, contains part of Middleton town. P. <1500.

Mögeldorf, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle and 3 m. E. Nürnberg. P. <3000.

Mogelsberg, comm., Switzd., cant. and 12 m. WSW. St. Gall. P. <4000.

Mögenäs, one of the Faroe Is., 12 m. W. Strömö.

Mogente, tn., Spain, prov. and 47 m. SSW. Valencia, dist. Enguera. P. <4000.

Moggerhanger, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 5½ m. E. Bedford, 1 m. SSW. Blunham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Moggio, tn., NE. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 24 m. NW. Udine. P. <4000.

Mohilev, govt., NW. Russia, on upper Dnieper, has Vitebsk and Smolensk on N. and E., Chernigov and Minsk on S. and W.; occupied in N. by the undulating watershed between Dnieper and Düna, which reaches 650–900 ft., and gently slopes southwards to the low and marshy tracts of the depression of Dnieper. Soil chiefly sand and clay. Climate rude and wet (Gorki meteorological stn., yr. 40° F., Jan. 14°, July 64°; yearly rfall. 20.4 in.). Population mostly White Russians, belonging to Greek Church (78 per cent.), Jews (16 per cent.), and Poles (3 per cent.). Agriculture everywhere; hemp culture; distilleries. Divided into eleven dists.: Moghilev, Chaussy, Cheritov, Gomel, Gorki, Klimovichi, Mstislavl, Orsha, Rogachov, Staryi Bykhov, and Syenno. About eighty other municipal towns, among which Shkloff and Dubovka. Area, 18,551 sq. m. P. (1870) 947,625; (1890) 1,387,000.

Mohilev-on-Dnieper, cap. of govt., on both banks of Dnieper, 40 m. S. of Orsha stn. of Moscow–Warsaw Rly.; corn, salt, skins exported, and manufactured goods imported from Germany. P. (1891) 45,300, two-thirds of whom are Jews.

Mohilev-on-Dniester (Polish **Mohilov**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, on l. bk. Dniester, 87 m. ESE. Kamenets-Podolsk, and 43 m. by rail from Zhmerinka railway junction; trade with Odessa in timber, floated from Galicia; corn, salt, wine and spirits. P. (1880) 18,200; (1891) 28,830.

Mogielnica, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Budzanów, 45 m. NE. Stanislau. P. <4000.

Mogil Mogil, postal-tn., New South Wales, 180 m. ENE. Bourke, on Barwon R. P. <1500.

Mogilno, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circle M., 32 m. S. Bromberg. P. <4000.

Moginkwale, river-mouth, Portuguese E. Africa, 40 m. SW. by S. Mozambique, in 15° 32′ S.

Mogliano, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, 9 m. NNW. Venice. P. 6200.

Mogo, post-tn., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., 75 m. S. by E. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Mogok, vil., Upper Burmah, in a high valley 65 m. NNE. Mandalay, with ruby mines.

Mogollon (mög-o-yon'), range of mts., U.S., E. Arizona, between the upper Gila and upper Little Colorado basins, crossed by 34½° N., 111° W.

Mogoreb, or **Nere,** dist., Africa, E. Sudan, E. of Kassala.

Mogoro, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 28 m. NNE. Iglesias. P. <3000.

Mogos, comm., Hungary, co. Alsó-Fehér, dist. Verespatak, on the riv. Aranyos. P. <4000.

Mograt, or **Mokrat,** fluvial isl. of the Nile, Africa, Upper Nubia, at the N. bend of the large curve of the river, between the fourth and fifth cataract.

Moguer, comm., Spain, prov. and 5 m. NE. Huelva, cap. dist. M. Columbus, craving charity here in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries. P. 8800.

Mogul (or **Mughal**) **Empire.** See **India,** Historical Notes.

Mogultúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 14 m. SW. Narsápur, with salt manufacture. P. (1881) 5300.

Moguntiacum, tn., Ger. See **Mainz.**

Mogy das Cruzes, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 29 m. N. by E. Santos. Alt. 2440 ft. P. 9000.

Mogy Merim, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 112 m. NNW. Santos. P. 11,000.

Mohács, comm., tn., and important river-port, Hungary, prov. Baránya, 22 m. ESE. Fünfkirchen, on the r. bk. of the Danube, which is gradually leaving it; has tile-fields. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On August 29, 1526, the Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians, who lost 22,000 men, numerous nobles, and their king, Louis II., on the field; but they received a total defeat from the Imperialists, under the Duke of Lorraine, at the second battle of M., on 12th August 1687. P. 14,400.

Mohaka, tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Wairoa, on Mohaka R., 32 m. NNE. Napier. P. <1500.

Mohammed, Ras, cape, the S. point of the penin. of Sinai.

Mohammera, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, near the frontier of Asiatic Turkey, on the canal between the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates) and the Karun (*q.v.*). Exports wheat, dates, wool, opium, horses, &c., to annual value of £50–70,000; and imports piece-goods, iron, coffee, sugar, pepper, copper, &c., to value of £140,000. It was taken by the British in March, and restored in May 1857. P. 3500.

Mohan, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Unao, on Sai R., which is crossed by a fine bridge near the town, 15 m. WSW. Lucknow. P. (1891) 5900; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 2200.

Mohanpur, tn., Assam. See **Hawala Mohanpur.**

Mohári, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Bhandárá, 35 m. ENE. Nágpur. P. (1881) 5100.

Mohave, co., U.S., Arizona, in the NW. corner of the terr., partly bounded on the W. by Colorado R.

Mohave, riv., U.S., California, San Bernardino co., flowing N. then E. into Sink of Mohave R.

Mohave Desert. See **California.**

Mohaves, tribe of Indians of the Pima-Apache stock, having a large reservation in Arizona, U.S.

Mohawk, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Brant co., 27 m. SW. by W. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Mohawk, riv., U.S., New York, in the E., it rises in the extreme N. of Oneida co., and flows first S. to Rome, then E. past Utica, Amsterdam, and Schenectady to the Hudson, which it joins on the r. bk. a few miles above Troy. Its valley is traversed by the Erie Canal.

Mohawk, vil., U.S., New York, Herkimer co., on the r. bk. of the Mohawk R., opposite Herkimer, 55 m. E. Syracuse, 14 m. ESE. Utica, on the Erie Canal. P. <2000.

Mohawk Mountains, range of mts., U.S., in the NW. of Connecticut, Litchfield co., 7 m. long, trending NNE. to SSW.

Mohe'gans, or **Mohi'cans,** tribe of Indians of the Algonkin stock, U.S., fomerly inhabiting a large part of New England and part of what is now New York, E. of the Hudson R.; a few of their descendants still survive at Norwich, Connecticut.

Mohell, one of the **Comoro Is.** (*q.v.*).

Mo'her, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Drumshanbo.

Moher, Cliffs of, high coast-line, Ire., co. Clare, stretching about 5 m. N. of Liscannor Bay.

Moheruagh, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Shanagolden.

Mohgáon, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Chhindwárá, 43 m. NW. Nágpur. P. 5600; Hindus, 4700.

Mohill, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Leitrim and Longford, bars. Leitrim, Mohill, and Longford, 9 m. E. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon, PMT.O. Par. 30,123 ac., P. 7800; tn. P. <1000.

Mohilov, tn., Russia. See **Moghilev-on-Dniester.**

Mohim, tns., India. See **Mahim.**

Mohindargarh, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Patiála. P. 10,800; Hindus, 6400; Moham. 4200.

Möhlin, comm., Switzd. See **Mölin.**

Mohnár, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, 19 m. E. Patna. P. (1881) 7400.

Mohne, fortress, Brit. India, Punjab, Bashahr state, in 31° 26′ N., 78° 19′ E.

Moho, vil., S. Peru, dep. Puno, on the Bolivian frontier, on a creek on the NE. shore of Lake Titicaca. P. (comm.) 8000.

Mohol, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Zenta, 50 m. W. Temesvar. P. 9500.

Mohpá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 27 m. NW. by W. Nágpur. P. 5600; Hindus, 5300.

Mohrin, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Königsberg, 20 m. NNW. Küstrin. P. <2000.

Möhringen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 28 m. NW. Constance. P. <2000.

Möhringen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle and 4 m. SSW. Stuttgart. P. <4000.

Mohrungen, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle M., with a statue of Herder, the German littérateur, born here in 1744. P. <4000.

Mohrya, small lake, central Africa, Congo Free State, in 7° 18′ S., 25° 48′ E.; has remarkable pile-dwellings. Alt. 3075 ft.

Mohuda, vil., Africa, Congo Free State, on Atlantic Ocean, between the Congo estuary and the Portuguese terr. of Kabinda.

Moi (Annamite, 'savage,' or 'dweller in mountains'), name of the savage populations of E. Indo-China inhabiting the mountainous region between the Mekong and the Annamite coast, between about 11° or 12° and 22° N.

Moidart, a penin. and wild and rugged dist., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the extreme SW., between the Sound of Arisaig and Loch Shiel, PMT.O.

Moidart, Loch, an inlet in the W. of the penin., about 10 m. SE. Eigg I., 5 m. long, opening to the Atlantic by two channels, one N. and one S. of the isl. of Eilean Shona, and receiving at its head the **riv. Moidart.**

Moignelée, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Sambre, 3½ m. SE. by S. Fleurus. P. <2000.

Moila, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, 90 m. E. by S. Vivi.

Mollah, Mowilah, or **Muela,** seapt. tn., Arabia Petræa, on the E. side of the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akaba, in 27° 40′ N., 35° 29′ E.; it has a castle and some brick houses.

Molleh, valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayum to the Little Oasis (Beharieh).

Moin, Moine, Gaelic, in place-names *Mon,* 'a moss' or 'bog.'

Moincoin, tn., Ire. See **Mooncoin.**

Moines, Île aux, France. See **Sept Îles.**

Moingona, vil., U.S., Iowa, Boone co., on Des Moines R., 33 m. NW. by N. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Moira, riv., Canada, Ontario, Addington and Hastings cos., flows S. into the Bay of Quinté, about 77° 25′ W.

Moira, vil., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 10 m. NW. by N. Bosworth, with stns. on the M. R. and L. & NW. R.; has coal-mines. PT.O.

Moira, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 4 m. ENE. Lurgan, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PMT.O. Par. 6092 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <500.

Moira, co., Victoria, on Murray R., crossed by 145° and 146° E.

Moirey, decayed vil., France, dep. Aube, W. Troyes, identified with ancient *Campus Mauriacus,* where Attila, the Hun, was defeated by the allied Romans and Visigoths in 451.

Moir Lake, Brit. Central Africa, W. of the Luangwa, crossed by 13° S., 30¾° E.

Moisie, riv., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., flows S. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which it enters just W. of 66° W. Length about 250 m.

Moissac, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arr. M., on the Tarn, 15 m. WNW. Montauban; has a trade in flour. P. 5000.

Molta, vil., Corsica, arr. Corte, 29 m. S. Bastia. P. <2000.

Molta, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. and 9 m. ESE. of Lisbon. P. <4000.

Molwa, isl., New Hebrides. See **Aurora.**

Möja, isl., Sweden, off the E. ct., 25 m. E. by N. Stockholm.

Mojacar, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. ENE. Almeria, near the E. ct., dist. Vera. P. <5000.

Mojada, Sierra, chain of hills, N. Mexico, state Coahuila, crossed by 27° N.; contain lead, silver, and sulphur.

Mojana, riv., S. America. See **Moyana.**

Mojanga, Majunga, Madzanga, Majanga, or **Mazangaye,** tn., Madagascar, in 15° 43′ S., on the NW. ct., fortified by the Hovas; has a magnificent natural harbour, with deep anchorage, and direct inland communication with Antananarivo by means of the Ikopa; navigable for many miles and by small boats to within 90 m. of the cap. Trade is in the hands of the Hindus. Known in ancient times; heard of by Marco Polo.

Mojarh, fortified tn., Brit. India, Punjab, state and 37 m. SE. Baháwalpur, in a desert upland plain surrounded by low sandy eminences.

Mojave, vil., U.S., California, Kern co., 69 m. Los Angeles. Alt. 2751 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Moji, terminus of the Kiushiu Rly., Japan, at N. end of the island, opposite Shimonoseki; exports a considerable quantity of coal.

Mojib, Wadi-el-, the *Arnon* of the Bible, riv. or wadi, Palestine, a small stream in a ravine, flows W. and enters the Dead Sea in 31° 29′ N.

Mojpur, vil., India, Rájputána, state and 30 m. SE. Alwar. P. (1881) <4000.

Mokambo, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, in 15° 8′ S., a little to the S. of Mozambique.

Mokattam, Wadi, valley or depression of land, Africa, in Upper Nubia, traversing the Bayuda steppe, NW. Khartum, and joining the l. bk. of the Nile near Korti.

Mokatteb, mt., Arabia. See **Jebel Mokatteb.**

Mokattem, hill range, Egypt. See **Jebel Mokattem.**

Mokau, riv., New Zealand, North I., flows SW. and enters the Pacific in 38° 41′ S.; at its mouth is a bar, which can only be cleared by small vessels.

Mokau, tp., New Zealand, North I., Clifton co., 115 m. NW. Napier. P. <1500.

Mokdishu, tn., E. Africa. See **Mogdishu.**

Mokelumne Hill, vil., U.S., California, Calaveras co., 46 m. ESE. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Mokena, vil., U.S., Illinois, Will co., 28 m. SW. by S. Chicago. P. <1500.

Mokha, or **Mocha,** seapt., Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea,

55 m. NNW. the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, in 13° 20′ N., 43° 12′ E.; formerly exported large quantities of coffee and other produce which now pass through the port of Hodaidah. M. is little more than a vast ruin occupied by a handful of Turkish soldiers and Bedouins.

Mokhad, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ráwal Pindi, l. bk. of the Indus, 61 m. S. by E. Pesháwar. P. (1881) <5000.

Mokihinui, tn., New Zealand, South I., Buller co., on the W. ct., 65 m. W. by S. Nelson. P. <1500.

Mokoanghai, station of the Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Ubangi, above the first rapids, in 4° 45′ N., 19° 36′ E.

Moko Moko, maritime tn., Sumatra, in the W., on the coast, in 2° 34′ S., 101° 10′ E.

Mokonye, vil., German W. Africa, in 9° 38′ E., 4° 52′ N.

Mokrat, isl., Upper Nubia. See **Mograt.**

Mokrin, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. and 9 m. N. by W. Nagy Kikinda. P. 8700.

Moksha, riv., Russia, govts. Penza and Tambov, l. bk. trib. of Oka; considerable shipping. Length, 385 m.

Mokshany, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 27 m. NW. Penza, on Moksha R. P. 13,100.

Mokta, Ras, cape, W. ct. of the Red Sea, 44 m. SE. Sawákin.

Mokuo, cape, E. Africa, 47 m. N. of the isl. of Mozambique, at N. entrance to Fernão Veloso Bay.

Mokus, or **Moks,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 36 m. SW. by S. Van. P. 3900; Christians, 3100; Moham. 700 (Cuinet).

Mola, Punta de la, cape, the most easterly point of Spain, Minorca I., at the entrance to Port Mahon, in 4° 21′ E.

Mola di Bari, seapt. tn., Italy, E. ct. Apulia, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Bari. On each side of the town is an open roadstead, with 10 fathoms water. In 1710, 11,000 of its inhabitants were swept away by the Plague. P. 12,000.

Molahiffe, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, on riv. Main, 5 m. NE. Milltown, on the G. S. & W. R.; 9805 ac. P. <2000

Molapo, vil., S. Africa, Basuto-land, near riv. Caledon and W. frontier, in 28° 49′ S.

Molappo Mountains. See **Basuto-land.**

Molare, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 22 m. S. by W. Alessandria. P. <2000.

Molash, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 5½ m. S. Faversham, 3½ m. W. by S. Chilham stn., P.O. (**Moldash**). P. <500.

Molat, vil., Austria. See **Melada.**

Mold, contributory parl. bor., par., and market-tn., Wales, Flintshire, 11 m. W. by S. Chester, on the L. & NW. R. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries, lead-mines, limestone quarries, and potteries. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 12,839 ac., P. 11,700; tn. and cont. bor. P. <4500. See **Flint.**

Moldau, riv., Austria, Bohemia, rises in the Bohemian Forest Mts. (alt. 3800 ft.), flows SE. and then N. with rapid descent (alt. 585 ft. at Prague), and joins the Elbe near Melnik, 20 m. N. Prague, after a course of 270 m. On its banks are the city of Prague, and the towns Krummau and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.

Moldauthein, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the r. bk. of the Moldau, 16½ m. SW. by S. Tabor. P. <5000.

Moldava, riv., Hungary and Roumania, rises in Bukovina, and joins the Sereth 36 m. SW. Yassy (Iaşi) after a SE. course of 110 m.

Moldavia, formerly one of the Danubian principalities, now the NE. portion of Roumania (*q.v.*).

Molde, ct. tn., Norway, prov. Romsdal, on the **M. Fjord,** 34 m. SW. Christiansund; depth in harbour at high water 50 ft., at low water 43 ft. P. <2000.

Mold Green, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Kirkheaton par. P. 6500.

Moldova, Ó and **Új,** two adjacent vils. on or near the Danube, in the S. of Hungary, co. Krasso-Szorény, 40 m. W. Orsova. Ó. M., P. <3000; Új M., P. <4000.

Mole, riv., Eng., in NW. of Devonshire, flows S. past N. and S. Molton, then W. to the riv. Tawe, which it joins on r. bk.

Mole, riv., Eng., rises in N. of co. Sussex, near Horsham, flows through Surrey, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court. At Dorking it breaks through the range of the N. Downs, and between Dorking and Leatherhead disappears for a time in the chalk.

Mole Creek, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Westmoreland, 40 m. W. by S. Launceston. P. <1500.

Molenbeek St. Jean, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, NW. suburb of Brussels, with large factories for machinery and other industries. P. (1866) 24,000; (1890) 48,100.

Mole St. Nicolas, tn., Haiti (*q.v.*), on a deep bay in the northwestern peninsula; it is a port at which vessels may take cargo, but are not allowed to enter from or clear for foreign ports. Proposals have been made for its cession to the U.S. as a naval station, but they have come to nothing.

Molescroft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Hull, 1½ m. NW. by W. Beverley stn. P. <250.

Molesdon, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and on the Wansbeck, 3½ m. W. by S. Morpeth, 1½ m. ENE. Meldo stn. P. <250.

Molesey, East and **West,** PMT.O., Eng., Surrey. See **Moulsey, East** and **West.**

Molesworth, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 55 m. N. by E. London. P. <1500.

Molesworth, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 11 m. WNW. Huntingdon, 3½ m. NNW. Kimbolton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Molfetta, seapt. tn., Italy, E. ct. Apulia, prov. and 15 m. WNW. Bari; has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a fishing and coasting port formed by a mole, and a natural breakwater. A mile and a half from the town is the Pulo di M., a curious nitre cavern. P. 29,700.

Molgas, Baños de, comm., Spain. See **Baños de Molgas.**

Mollagul, post-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 33 m. W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Mollèges-sur-Cèze, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, 2 m. W. St. Ambroix, with coal-mines from the Bessèges bed. P. <3000.

Mölln, comm., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 12 m. E. Basel. P. <3000.

Molina, vil., Chile, prov. and 31 m. NE. Talca, cap. dep. Lontue, station on railway from Valparaiso to Nacimiento. Alt. 920 ft. P. <5000.

Molina, tn., Spain, prov. and 7 m. NW. Murcia, dist. Mula, partly in the well-watered *huerta.* P. 7700.

Molina de Aragon, tn., Spain, prov. Guadalajara, cap. dist. M., on the Gallo, 75 m. SW. Saragossa. P. 3000.

Molinara, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, circle and 12 m. SW. San Bartolommeo in Galdo. Alt. 1805 ft. P. <3000.

Molinatico, Monte, mt., Italy, in the Apennines, on the border of Emilia and Tuscany, 26 m. N. by E. Spezia.

Moline (mo-lin′), city, U.S., Illinois, Rock I. co., on l. bk. Mississippi R., which is here divided by an island 3 m. long, and forms rapids for a distance of 19 m. (3 m. below the town), 69 m. S. Dubuque; immense water-power is obtained by means of a dam, and employed by various manufactures. P. (1880) 7800; (1890) 12,000.

Moline, vil., U.S., Kansas, Elk co., on riv. Elk, 120 m. SSW. Topeka. P. <1500.

Molinella, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 19 m. NE. Bologna. P. 11,300.

Molinos, vil., Argentine Republic, Salta, on a trib. of Rio Juramento, 75 m. NW. Salta. P. <2000.

Molise, old prov., Italy. See **Abruzzi e Molise.**

Moliterno, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 27 m. S. by E. Potenza. P. 6300.

Molivo, the ancient *Methymna,* tn., Turkey in Asia, on the N. ct. of the isl. of Mitilini, at the W. entrance to the Muselim Channel, on the site of the ancient *Metymnê;* small port, defended by a fortress.

Mölk, tn., Austria. See **Melk.**

Molkwerum, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the W. ct., 26 m. SW. Leeuwarden, 1½ m. ENE. Stavoren. P. <2000.

Moll, tn., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout, 28 m. NE. Louvain. P. (comm.) 6400.

Molland, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 15½ m. E. by S. Barnstaple, 2 m. NE. **Bishop's Nympton and M.** stn. on the G. W. R.; has iron ore. P.O. (**M. Botreaux**). 6262 ac. P. <750. See **Knowstone. Molland Down** to the N.

Möllen, Gross, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the coast, 20 m. E. by N. Kolberg. P. <2000.

Mollendo, formerly called **Chule,** tn., Peru, dep. Arequipa, on the W. ct., in about 17° S.; simply an anchorage in the open sea, with strong currents and rocky bottom; it is the terminus of the Arequipa-Puno Rly. P. <3000.

Moller, or **Amanou,** isl., Polynesia, in the central part of Pomotu or Tuamotu Archipelago, in 140° 50′ W., 17° 53′ S.

Mollina, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. Málaga, dist. and 10 m. NW. Antequera. P. <4000.

Mollington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire and Warwickshire cos., div. and 4½ m. N. by W. Banbury, 1½ m. NW. Cropredy stn., P.O. P. <250.

Mollington, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire. Great M., 2½ m. NW. Chester, with a stn. (**M.**) on the Birkenhead Rly., P.O., P. <250; Little M. P. <250.

Mollis, comm., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. N. by E. Glarus. P. <3000.

Mölln, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Lauenburg, 16 m. S. Lübeck. P. <4000.

Molo, strait, E. Indies, on the W. side of isl. Flores, which it separates from the little isl. of Rinja, in about 8° 36′ S. and 119° 15′ E. Narrowest part 423 yards wide. It has a strong current, flowing N. with first two quarters of moon, S. with last two.

Molocchio, tn., S. Italy, prov. Reggio, circle and 12 m. SE. by E. Palmi; suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1783. P. <3000.

Molodia, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. and 6 m. SE. Czernowitz. P. <5000.

Mologa, riv., Russia, govts. Tver, Novgorod, and Yaroslav, l.

bk. trib. Volga; rises in Tver, near Byezhetsk, flows N. and SE. 340 m., joins Volga near Rybinsk; navigable from confluence with Ustyuzhna, with its l. bk. trib., Chagodoshcha, which is connected by a canal with Tikhvinka, trib. of Lake Ladoga; forms part of the Tikhvinsk (*q.v.*) system of canals. Considerable shipping.

Molokai, isl., Sandwich Is. group; contains a leper settlement, the proportion of lepers in the Sandwich Is. being probably greater than 1 in 60. Area, 181 sq. m. P. (1872) <3000.

Molong, tn., New South Wales, Ashburnham co., 45 m. NW. by W. Bathurst; has gold and copper ore. P. 1500.

Molonglo, postal-settlement, New South Wales, Murray co., 50 m. SSW. Goulburn.

Mo'lopo, or **Molapo,** riv., S. Africa. See **Bechuana-land.**

Molopolo'le, vil., NE. Brit. Bechuana-land, in 24° 25′ 30″ S., 25° 16′ E. Alt. 4020 ft. (Swan, *ab.*). Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1880–83), yr. 69.1° F., Feb. 77.4°, July 56.0°.

Molototsi, or **Molontotsi,** goldfield, S. African Republic, dist. Zoutpansberg, N. of Olifant's R. and E. of Drakensberg Mts., in about 30° 30′ 31″ E., 23° 30′ S.

Molough, par., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa W., 6½ m. SW. Clonmel, on the l. bk. of the Suir. P. <500.

Molrenny, or **Mulranny,** hamlet, Ire., W. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, on the N. side of Clew Bay, 18 m. W. by N. Castlebar, 14 m. from Westport stn., PMT.O. (**Mulrany**).

Mols, penin., Denmark, in the E. of Jutland, 8 m. E. of Aarhus.

Mölsen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 8 m. S. Lützen, 19 m. SW. Leipzig. P. <2000.

Molsheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, cap. circle M., 10½ m. W. by S. Strassburg, with manufactures of bayonets, swords, implements, edge-tools, and coarse ironmongery. P. <4000.

Molteno, municip., Cape Colony, NE. Prov., dist. Albert, 45 m. SW. by S. Aliwal North. P. <1500.

Molton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div. North M., 11½ m. E. by S. Barnstaple, 1½ m. NE. South Molton stn., PM.O.; 15,046 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**North M. with Twitchen**) P. 1500. South M., mun. bor. and market-tn., on the G. W. R.; has manufactures of shirts and collars, and carries on tanning and coach-building. Market-days, Th. and S. 6454 ac. P. <3500; parl. div. P. (1891) 46,700.

Molton Ridge, North, to the NE., on border of the county.

Molton Road, South, stn. for Chumleigh, Eng., Devonshire, 14 m. SE. Barnstaple by rail, on L. & SW. R.

Molu, gold-mine, Tongking, N. of the He-ho (Song-bo, or Black R.), in about 103° 15′ E.

Moluccas, or **Spice Islands,** geographical div. of the Eastern Archipelago, lying between New Guinea and Celebes, and embracing the following groups and islands:—Morotai, Halmahera or Jilolo, Ternate, Tidore, Bachian (Batjan), Ombira, the Sulu Is., Buru, Amboina, Ceram, the Banda Is., the Arru, Ke, Timur Laut, and Tenimber (these four and others comprising the SE. islands), and the SW. islands (Wetar, &c.). They are nearly all volcanic, produce spices, sago, rice, coffee, indigo, cacao, tobacco, &c., and are inhabited by (for the most part) Alfuras. Ternate, Amboina, and Banda are the chief centres of trade. Climate hot, but not unhealthy. They are divided between the two Dutch residencies of Ternate and Amboina. Total area (estimated), 28,000 sq. m. Total P. 608,000. See **Malay Archipelago,** and articles on the separate islands and island groups.

Molugwi, riv., Portuguese E. Africa, entering the Indian Ocean from the N., in 17° 6′ S., 38° 36′ E.; course unknown.

Molve, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Bjelovar-Križevci, dist. Kapronca. P. <4000.

Molveno, lake, Austria, Tirol, 9 m. NW. Trent, between the riv. Adige and the Brenta Mts. Its waters are of an ultramarine blue, and held up by the remains of an avalanche. Alt. 2710 ft.; depth, 387 ft.

Molvizar, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. and 7 m. WNW. Motril. P. <4000.

Molyneux, riv. and bay, New Zealand. See **Clutha.**

Molyneux Brow, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., on the L. & Y. R., 5 m. NW. by W. Manchester.

Molyvo, Turkey in Asia. See **Mollivo.**

Moma, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 216 m. E. Benguella.

Mombach, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and 2 m. NW. by W. Mainz. P. <4000.

Mombasa, Mombas, or **Mombaza,** seapt., the seat of administration of Brit. E. Africa, on the N. side of a small island 3 m. by 2½ m., in 4° 3′ S. Here are an old Portuguese fort, a new European hospital, and the offices and workshops of the Brit. E. Africa Company. A short railway connects M. with Kilindini, on the other side of the island, where is the residence of the chief administrator of the company. Trade in (imports) piece-goods, brass and iron wire, beads, rice; and in (exports) ivory, gum, copal, copra, ochella weed, maize, and grain; carried on by natives of Brit. India. The harbour is sheltered by a coral-line bar, which, however, renders difficult the passage of outward bound vessels against an unfavourable wind. There are an iron pier and a stone wharf. Island and port mentioned as early as 1331. It was visited by Vasco de Gama in 1497, held by the Portuguese from 1529 to 1698, and by the English from 1824 to 1826. P. estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, mostly Arabs and Swahili. See **Kilindini.**

Mombuey, vil., Spain, prov. Zamora, dist. Puebla de Sanabria, 27 m. NE. by E. Bragança. P. <2000.

Mombush, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the Kwa-Kwa, 40 m. W. by S. Quilimane.

Mombuttu, African tribe. Same as **Mangbattu.**

Momeln, or **Tengyueh-ting,** walled tn., China, in SW. of Yünnan, situated in a hollow basin enclosed on all sides by hills, the only Chinese town of any importance in the basin of the Irâwadi, in a vast plain of rice-fields; it is partly surrounded by a very strong wall of trachyte, 1 m. in length, 115 m. ENE. Bhamo, 105 m. SW. by W. Tali-fu. It was the last town in Yünnan which resisted the Imperial forces in 1873, at the time of the Mohammedan insurrection. Chinese telegraph stn. Alt. 5800 ft. P. 5000. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1871, p. 279.)

Momelt, tn., Upper Burma, cap. Shan state, 95 m. NE. by N. Mandalay; annexed by the British in 1891. P. Shans, Kachins, and Burmese.

Momemphis, tn., Egypt. See **Menuf.**

Momence, vil., U.S., Illinois, Kankakee co., on Kankakee R., 48 m. S. Chicago. P. <2000.

Momien, tn., China. Same as **Momeln.**

Momignies, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 30 m. S. by E. Mons. P. <2000.

Mominabad, or **Amba,** tn., India, Haidarábád, 100 m. SE. by S. Aurangábád.

Momo, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 18 m. N. by E. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Momotombo, vil. and volcano. See **Managua,** lake.

Mömpelgard, German name of **Montbéliard** (*q.v.*).

Mompos, or **Mompox,** tn., Colombia, Bolivar, 110 m. SE. Cartagena, formerly on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, and a flourishing port, but now deserted by the river, and declining. Alt. 130 ft. P. 9000.

Mon, in place-names, 'a moss,' or 'bog.' See *Moin.*

Mon, French, in place-names, often 'a mountain.' See *Mont.*

Mon, tribe. See **Burma.**

Mona, isl. See **Man, Isle of.**

Mona, small isl., W. Indies, 40 m. W. Porto Rico, to which it belongs. **M. Passage,** the channel between Porto Rico and Haiti, W. Indies, a strait 80 m. across.

Monach Islands, Scot., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, separated by the **Sound of M.** from W. ct. of N. Uist. Length, E. to W., 2 m. M. lighthouse, in 57° 32′ N., visible 18 m., is on Shillay, the westernmost and one of the smallest of the group, 46 m. N. from Barra Head, and 33 m. E. St. Kilda. Largest island, Haskier or Heisker. P. 5.

Monachlogddu, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 12 m. S. by W. Cardigan, 4 m. W. Rhydowen stn., P.O. (**Mynachlogddu**); 6089 ac. P. <500.

Mon'aco, chief tn. of princip. of M., on a rocky penin. 9 m. NE. Nice. P. <3000.

Mon'aco (Provençal **Monègue,** hence the name *Monégasques* given to the inhabitants), independent princip., Europe, enclosed in the French dep. Alpes-Maritimes, 8 m. ENE. Nice, traversed by the railway from Marseilles to the Italian frontier. The port is only a creek for fishers. It is governed by a sovereign bearing the title of prince, assisted by a state council. The possession of this stragetic spot was for a long time the cause of dispute between the lords of the neighbourhood, the most powerful of whom were the Grimaldi, who succeeded in wresting it from the Arabs in the 10th century. During the Revolution and the First Empire it was annexed to France, but was restored to its sovereigns in 1814. In 1848 a revolution caused the loss of Mentone and Roquebrune, which were declared free republics. In 1860 these two towns having chosen French nationality, the prince, Charles III., renounced all rights in consideration of the sum of £160,000. Length, 2 m.; breadth, ½–1 m.; area, 8 sq. m. P. 13,300.

Monadhliath Mountains, Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Monagh Lea.**

Monadnock, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, in the middle of Cheshire co., 20 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 3718 ft. (Guyot).

Monagay, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, contains part of Newcastle town; 22,791 ac. P. <4500.

Monaghan, par. and civic tn., Ire., NE. co. and bar. M., 14½ m. SW. by W. Armagh, on the Ulster Canal, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., with large linen and swine markets, and a cheese trade. A Roman Catholic college and National model school are near. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 13,546 ac., P. 7000; tn. P. <3000.

Mon'aghan, an inland co., Ire., Ulster, having N. Tyrone, and S. Louth and Meath, in the diocese of Clogher; divided into the following baronies:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Cremorne	84,584	24,162
Dartree	59,611	15,953
Farney	67,334	18,508
Monaghan	69,900	20,019
Trough	37,377	7,564
Total, Monaghan	318,806[1]	86,206

[1] Exclusive of 935 ac. under the larger rivers and lakes.

The geological formation is Carboniferous in the NW., succeeded by Cambrian and Lower Silurian in the SE. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs and small lakes. The N. Blackwater R. is on the N. boundary. Climate moist. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Limestone is the principal mineral product. Manufactures of linen, formerly very flourishing, have greatly declined. The Ulster canal traverses the county. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clones, and Carrickmacross. It sends two members to the House of Commons, both for the county (N. and S. divisions).

Monaghan Road, stn., Ire., co. Monaghan, on the G. N. (Ire.) & Donegal Rly., between stns. Ballybay and Newbliss.

Monagh Lea, mts., Scot., Inverness-shire, extending NE. along the W. side of the upper part of Strathspey; highest summit Carn Mairg, 10 m. W. Kingussie, alt. 3087 ft.

Mona Kachich, vil., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Lubilash, in about 5° 10′ S., 23° 45′ E.

Mona Kakesa, vil., Congo Free State, about 5° 57′ S., 24° 30′ E.

Monal, goldfield, Queensland, co. Bowen, 215 m. NNW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Monamintra, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SE. Waterford, Gaultiere bar. P. <250.

Monamolin, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bars. N. Ballaghkeen and Gorey, 10 m. ENE. Enniscorthy, 6 m. from Ferns stn., P.O.; 8509 ac. P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Monango, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 97 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Monanimy, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, on the Blackwater, 5 m. NE. Mallow; 8831 ac. P. <1000.

Mona Passage. See **Mona,** isl., W. Indies.

Monar, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 16½ m. ENE. Strome Ferry, 4 m. long, drained E. by the riv. Fanar. Alt. 663 ft.

Monard, tnld., Ire., SW. co. and 3½ m. NW. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, 2 m. from Limerick Junction, P.O. P. <250.

Monaro, maritime pastoral dist. of New South Wales, occupies the extreme SE. of the colony.

Monart, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 3 m. NW. Enniscorthy; 13,029 ac. P. <2000.

Monarto, settlement, S. Australia, Sturt co., 30 m. ESE. Adelaide.

Monaseed, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Wexford, bar. Gorey, 11 m. WSW. Arklow.

Monaster, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien, 10 m. S. by W. Limerick, 2 m. from Croom stn., P.O. P. <250.

Monasteradan, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Ballaghaderreen (co. Mayo).

Monasteranenagh, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Coshma, Pubblebrien, and Smallcounty, 2 m. E. Croom; 7619 ac. P. <1000.

Monasterboice, par., Ire., S. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 4 m. NW. by N. Drogheda, P.O. P. <500.

Mon'astere'vin, or **Monasterevan,** par. and market-tn., Ire., W. co. Kildare, bar. Offaly West, 6 m. ESE. Portarlington, on riv. Barrow and Grand Canal, with a stn. (**Monasterevan**) on the G. S. & W. R., and ruins of an abbey. The town takes its name from a monastery (ruins of which still exist) founded by St. Abban, and in which were afterwards placed monks from S. Munster by St. Emin, or Evin, in the 7th century. Market-day, S. Par. 71,432 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <1000.

Monasteroris, or **Castropetre,** par., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Coolestown, 16 m. SE. Mullingar; 15,776 ac. P. <3000.

Monasterzyska, tn., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. M., 22 m. NE. Stanislawow. P. <5000.

Monastier, Le, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 39 m. SW. by S. St. Étienne, arr. and 9 m. SE. Le Puy. P. <3000.

Monastir, Turkish (from Greek *Monasterion*), 'monastery.'

Monastir′, or **Mistir,** seapt. tn., Tunis, on S. shore Gulf of Hammamet, 11 m. ESE. Susa, in 35° 45′ N.; is surrounded with strong walls; open anchorage; no tides. Length of quayage, 300 ft.; depth alongside, 5 ft. The town occupies the site of the ancient *Ruspina.* P. estimated at 6000.

Monastir′ (so called by the Turks from a monastery overlooking the neighbouring village of Bukovo), called by the Servians **Bitolj,** Anglicised into **Bitolia** (from *obitelj,* 'dwelling'), tn., Turkey in Europe, 87 m. WNW. Salonica, connected by rail with the Belgrade-Salonica Rly., is cap. vilayet; has barracks with accommodation for 15,000 men, an arsenal, cadet school, and military hospital; four gymnasia (Bulgarian, Greek, Roumanian, Jewish), an American mission. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Herakleia.* P. 50,000, of whom perhaps two-fifths are Moham. (Servians, Albanians, Osmanli), the remainder Græcised Zinzars, Christian Servians, Jews, Gipsies, &c.

Monastir-köl, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 21 m. NE. Burgas, on the coast. P. <2000.

Monastyr′, Russian, 'monastery' and 'convent.'

Monate, Lago di, small lake, Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, dist. Gavirate, near Lake Como. Alt. 870 ft.

Monaughty, P.O., Wales, 5 m. SW. Knighton, Radnorshire.

Monaughty Wood, dist., Scot., Elginshire, in the N., 4–8 m. WSW. Elgin.

Monavullagh Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the S. of co. Waterford, trending nearly N. and S.

Moncabrer, Sierra de, mt., Spain, the highest in prov. Alicante, immediately N. of the town of Alcoy. Alt. 4545 ft.

Moncada, comm., Spain, prov., dist., and 6 m. N. by W. Valencia. P. <3000.

Moncalieri, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the r. bk. of the Po, prov. and 5 m. S. Turin. Alt. 846 ft. Mean temp., yr. 53.7° F., Jan. 33.6°, July 74.5°. P. 4000.

Moncalvo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 20 m. SSW. Vercelli. P. 3000.

Monção, vil., Brazil, Maranhão, on the l. bk. of the Rio Pindaré, 100 m. SW. San Luiz de Maranhão.

Moncão, fortress, Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, dist. Braga, 17 m. SE. Vigo, on the l. bk. of the Minho. P. <3000.

Moncarapacho, tn., Portugal, prov. Algarve, dist. and 9 m. NE. Faro. P. 5100.

Moncayo (from *mons calvus,* 'bald mountain'), isolated mt., N. Spain, provs. Saragossa and Soria, part of the water-parting between the Ebro and Douro, 50 m. WNW. of the town of Saragossa; its N. slope is very steep. Alt. 7705 ft.

Monceau-sur-Sambre, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 2½ m. W. Charleroi, with collieries and quarries. P. 7300.

Mönch, Ger., in place-names sometimes *Münch,* 'a monk.'

Mönch, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Monchique, tn., Portugal, prov. Algarve, dist. and 40 m. WNW. Faro. P. 6100.

Monchique, Serra de, mt. chain, Portugal, bounding N. the prov. Algarve (*g.v.*).

Monckton Combe, par., Eng., Somerset, 2½ m. SE. Bath, P.O. (**Monkton C.**). P. <2000.

Monclova, tn., Mexico, in and former cap. of prov. Coahuila, 110 m. NW. by N. Monterey. P. 4800.

Moncontour, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. St. Brieuc, 35 m. SW. by W. St. Malo, with large starch-works. P. <2000.

Moncontour, tn., France, dep. Vienne, 48 m. SW. Tours, arr. and 10 m. SW. by S. Loudun. In 1569 the Duke of Anjou gained a victory here over the Protestants commanded by Coligny. P. <2000.

Moncorer, tn., Abyssinia, Gojam, 112 m. S. by W. Debra Tabor.

Moncorvo, tn., Portugal. See **Torre de Moncorvo.**

Moncrabeau, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Nérac, 4 m. SW. Francescas; formerly fortified; dismantled by Richelieu in 1622. P. <2000.

Moncton, tn. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., on the riv. Petitcodiac, 88 m. NE. St. John. P. (1881) 5000; (1891) 8800.

Monda, bay, Africa. See **Munda.**

Mondá, tn., India, Central Provs., dist. and 23 m. E. Nágpur. P. (1881) <4000.

Monda, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 25 m. WSW. Málaga, dist. Coin. P. <4000.

Mondariz, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 17 m. SSE. Pontevedra, dist. Puenteareas. P. 5300.

Mondavio, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 17 m. S. by E. Pesaro. P. <2000.

Monday, riv., Paraguay, formed by the union of the Virangua and the Capivary, flows E. to the Paraná, which it enters nearly opposite the confluence of the Iguaçu.

Monde, Mündung, German; *Munni,* Icelandic; *Munding,* Danish; *Mynning,* Swedish, 'a river mouth.'

Mondego, navigable riv., Portugal, prov. Beira, rising in the Serra Estrella, 14 m. SW. Guarda, flows first N. then WSW. past Coimbra and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape M., close to Figueras; its banks are the seat of endemic malaria. Length 130 m., of which about 50 m. navigable.

Mondego, or **Miranda,** riv., S. America, rises in N. of Paraguay, and flowing NW. through Matto Grosso, Brazil, joins the Paraguay on left, at 19° 15′ S. Length, 260 m.; navigable more than 200 m., except in dry season.

Mondo, vil., German E. Africa, Nguro, 73 m. W. by N. Bagamoyo.

Mondolfo, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 15 m. SE. by S. Pesaro. P. <4000.

Mondoñedo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 30 m. NNE. Lugo, cap. dist. M. P. 10,400.

Mondorf, vil. and spa, gd.-duchy and 11 m. SE. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Mondoubleau, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Vendôme, on the Braye, 32 m. E. Le Mans. P. <2000.

Mondovì, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. E. by S. Cuneo, on riv. Ellero, with manufactures of earthenware, and silk spinning. The upper town covers the top of the hill, and encloses the old citadel (1573) and the cathedral. Birthplace of the physicist Beccaria (1716). Here, on April 21, 1796, the French totally defeated the Austrians. M. was also sacked by the French in 1799. Alt. 1835 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.8° F., Jan. 34.3°, July 71.2°. P. 5200.

Mondovi, settlement, U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 30 m. W. Spokane Falls.

Mondragón, tn., Spain, Guipúzcoa, dist. Vergara, 31 m. SW. San Sebastian, with iron-mines. P. <4000.

Mondragone, tn., Italy, W. ct., Campania, prov. Caserta, 17 m. W. Capua. P. <3000.

Mondsee, vil. and health resort, in SW. of Upper Austria, at the upper end of the lake called **Mond-see** (5 m. long; alt. 1570 ft.; drained E. into Lake Alter or Kammer), 15 m. E. by N. Salzburg. P. <2000.

Mone, isl., Upper Burma, 160 m. SE. Mandalay, cap. Shan state.

Monea, tnld., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Magheraboy, 6 m. NW. Enniskillen, 11 m. from Florencecourt stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moneague, tn., Jamaica, Middlesex co., 17 m. SW. by W. Port Maria. P. <2000.

Monee, vil., U.S., Illinois, Will co., 34 m. S. by W. Chicago by rail. P. <1500.

Moneenalassa, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Borris-in-Ossory.

Moneglia, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 19 m. WNW. Spezia. P. <3000.

Monègue. See **Monaco.**

Monemvasia, or **Napoli di Malvasia,** maritime tn., Greece, prov. Laconia, on the E. ct., 37 m. NE. by E. of Cape Matapan; it stands on a small island, connected by a long bridge with the mainland, and has a small roadstead defended by fortifications. It was the shipping-port for the famous malmsey, or malvoisier, wine of earlier centuries. Near it are the remains of ancient *Epidauros Limera.* P. (comm.) <4000.

Monereagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Comber.

Monero, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Rio Arriba co., 102 m. NW. by N. Santa Fé. Alt. 7256 ft. (R.R.).

Monesiglio, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 29 m. E. by N. Cuneo. P. <2000.

Moness Falls, on Urlar Burn, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scot.

Monesterace, vil., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Reggio, 31 m. S. Catanzaro. P. <2000.

Monesterio, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Fuente de Cantos, 50 m. N. by W. Seville. P. <5000.

Monett, tn., U.S., Missouri, Barry co. P. <2000.

Monewden, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 10 m. NE. Ipswich, 3½ m. SW. Framlingham stn. P. <250.

Money, from Irish *muine,* 'a brake,' or 'shrubbery.'

Money, tn., Ire., co. Cavan. See **Milltown.**

Money, electoral div., Ire., Wicklow, dists. Coolattin and Clonegall.

Moneycashen, Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, at mouth of riv. Cashen, on S. shore of riv. Shannon, 8½ m. W. by N. Listowel.

Moneydie, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. NW. Perth, 1½ m. W. Luncarty stn.; 4438 ac. P. <250.

Moneydig, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. and 10 m. S. by E. Coleraine, 4 m. from Garvagh stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moneygall, tn., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 15 m. NNW. Thurles, 6 m. from Cloughjordan stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Moneyglass, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 3 m. NW. Randalstown, 2 m. from Toome Bridge stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moneygold, tnld., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 3 m. from Cliffoney, 10 m. from Bundoran stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moneyhaw, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Moneymore.

Moneymore, tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 4 m. NE. Cookstown, on the Belfast & Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <750.

Moneymore, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Borris-in-Ossory.

Moneyneany, tnld., Ire., S. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 13 m. NNW. Cookstown, 4 m. from Draperstown stn., P.O. (**Moneyneaney**). P. <500.

Moneynick, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 3 m. from Randalstown stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moneyreagh, tnld., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 6½ m. SE. by S. Belfast, 3 m. from Ballygowan stn., P.O. (**Moneyrea**). P. <250.

Moneyrod, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 3 m. from Randalstown stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moneysharvan, tnld., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 3 m. from Maghera stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moneyslane, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Ballyward.

Moneystown, electoral div., Ire., Wicklow, dist. Annamoe.

Monfalcone, fortified tn., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 10 m. SW. by S. Görz, 2 m. NW. of **M. Bay,** in the NW. of the Gulf of Trieste. A short distance from the town are the famous Bocche del Timavo, by which the Rieka R., from the Karst, reappears after a subterranean course of 22 m. Thermal springs, sea-bathing, and mineral waters recommended for gout and rheumatism. P. <5000.

Monfalut, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. See **Manfalut.**

Monfero, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 17 m. ESE. Corunna, dist. Puentedeume. P. 5500.

Monferrato, Italy. See **Montferrat.**

Monfestino, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 14 m. S. by W. Modena. P. 6000.

Monforte, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Portalegre, 19 m. NW. Elvas. P. <2000.

Monforte, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Alicante, dist. Novelda. P. <4000.

Monforte de Lémos, comm., Spain, prov. and 34 m. S. by E. Lugo, cap. dist. M. P. 11,300.

Monforte San Giorgio, tn., Sicily, prov., circle, and 10 m. SW. Messina. P. <3000.

Mong, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrát, 75 m. SSE. Rawal Pindi, identified by General Cunningham with *Nikæa,* built by Alexander the Great on the site of his battle with Porus after the passage of the Jehlam.

Mongalla, riv., Congo Free State, flows W., S., and finally WSW., and enters the Congo in 19° 35′ E.; ascended by Hodister in a steamer to 22° E., where it was 50 yds. wide, and its current 3 knots an hour. Receives on its r. bk. the Ebala, navigable to 3° 25′ N., 21° 20′ E.; the Ibansa, navigable to 3° 20′ N., 20⅝° E. with its trib.; and the Likema, navigable to 3° 20′ N., 20° 22′ E.

Mongeham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div. Great M., 1½ m. SW. by W. Deal, 1 m. NW. Walmer stn., P.O., P. <750; Little M. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Little M. with Sutton by Dover**) P. <500.

Monger, lake, W. Australia, N. of 30° S., crossed by 117° E.

Monges, Los, group of islets 25 m. NE. of the penin. of Goajira, Colombia, in the Gulf of Maracaibo.

Mongewell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 11 m. NW. by N. Reading, 1½ m. S. by E. Wallingford. P. <250.

Monghyr, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. M., on the r. or S. bank of the Ganges, 34 m. WNW. Bhágalpur, with manufactures of fire-arms, swords, and iron articles. P. (1872) 59,700; (1891) 57,100; Hindus, 44,100; Moham. 12,600.

Mongibello, a name of Mount Etna. See **Etna.**

Mongkai, tn., Tonquin. See **Monkai.**

Mongolia, a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese Empire, mostly between 37° and 53° N., 88° and 126° E., having E. Manchuria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and SW. China and Sinkiang, W. Dzungaria, and N. the Russian govts. Tomsk, Yenesei, and Irkutsk, and the Transbaikal prov. M. comprises three great natural divs.: central M., the Mongol Gobi, or stony desert; the Great Gobi, a sandy desert occupying part of the Tarim basin; and an area of transition between the two deserts formed by the sandy districts of Alashan, N. of the Hwang-ho, and Ordos, S. of the great bend of that river. The S. and central part of M. consist chiefly of desert plateau (see **Gobi**), but (interspersed with some productive tracts, feeding large herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and where also some wheat, barley, and millet are raised) N. of Urga the surface is hilly, well-wooded, and with wide, fertile valleys. The NW. is mountainous; several ranges, starting from the Kanas group of the Great Altai, run in a more or less parallel direction towards the SE.; of these the three principal are Tannu-ula or Tan-gu, Khangaï, and the Mongol Altai. In the SE. is another mountainous tract, including the Kinghan Mts., continued W. by the Inshan and other ranges, with many intervening valleys. The mountains are formed chiefly of primary rocks (granite, gneiss, &c.), flanked by argillaceous schists and volcanic rocks. The principal rivers flow outward from the margin of the Gobi; in the SE. is the great bend of the Hwang-ho; in the N. are the headstreams of the Kerulen, Selenga, and Yenesei; in the SW. the Tarim falls into Lob-nor, and various other rivers are lost in small lakes, or in the sands of the desert. There are few lakes of importance, the principal being in the NW.: Kosso-gol, Ubsa-nor, and three lakes with connecting channels, Kirghiz-nor, Kara-ussa, or Kobdo, and Durga-nor; in the NE. is Dalaï-nor. The climate varies considerably in different parts; everywhere, but especially in the

N., it is subject to great and sudden changes of temperature; the air, however, is dry and very exhilarating, and, on the whole, not unhealthy. In the NW. the prevailing winter winds are the moist NE., but over the rest of the country dry cold NW. winds. Violent storms, including the characteristic dust storms, are frequent in winter; W. winds prevail from April to June. Skin diseases, rheumatism, and diseases of the eye are common. The mineral resources of the country are still undeveloped, mining being strictly prohibited by the government; coal exists in the upper valleys of the Yenesei and other parts of the NW.; saline deposits of various kinds occur in the depressions and marshes. Trade is principally with China proper and, to a less extent, with Russia, to which the Mongols send live stock of all kinds, salt, soda, hides and skins, and timber, receiving in return from the former large quantities of brick-tea, cotton and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares, and from the latter leather goods, stuffs, and hardware, tobacco, brandy, &c. Transport is effected by pack animals and light carts. The camel is the principal beast of burden, but oxen, as being less costly, are used over nearly the whole of M., much of the traffic being carried on by means of ox-carts. Horses are also used, sometimes even in crossing the Gobi. The following are some of the principal trade-routes through M.: From Kalgan, on the frontier of China, to Kiakhta *viâ* Urga (840 m., Urga 600); Su-chou (Kansu) NW. to Hami (418 m.), thence to Barkul (85 m.); Lan-chou (cap. of Kansu) to Urumtsi (Hung Miotsa) main route *viâ* Barkul (1300 m.); Hami to Peking, camel-route through desert (1250-1300 m., chiefly used for conveyance of war material); Kweihwacheng *viâ* N. of Alashan, the Hurku Hills, and Sedereng to Hami and Barkul (55 days' journey); Liangchou across Ordos to Yulin (Shensi) and Taiyuen (Shansi), (26 days). The Mongols (*q.v.*) have a peculiar physical conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting most part of Asia E. of the Caspian. They have determined the character of the mixed race we call Tatars. They have long enjoyed a preponderance in Asia, and have been formidable in Europe (see **Mongols**). They are of the Buddhist religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. M. is divided into a number of chieftainships, these again into banners (military tribes), and these again into regiments, &c. Chief city, Urga. Area (estimated) 1,300,000 sq. m. P. (estimated) 2,000,000.

Mongols (from *mong*, 'brave,' 'courageous'), a people, central Asia, belonging to the yellow or Mongolian race. The first authentic notice of the M. occurs in the Chinese annals of the Thang dynasty (A.D. 618-907), where they are called Mong-ku, and later Meng-u. Their first great chief was Budantsar, whose origin is enshrouded in fable. The eighth in succession from him was the celebrated Temujin, or Jenghiz-Khan. He began to reign in 1189, soon subdued other large Mongol and Tatar tribes, and extended his conquests to N. China. In 1206 he was proclaimed Great Khan at Tangut, and there assumed the name of Jenghiz-Khan, 'the invincible prince.' Before his death, which occurred in 1227, he had subdued various Turkish hordes, ravaged N. China, conquered Bukhara, overrun Khorassan, Irak, Armenia, and S. Russia. His successor in the empire was Ogotaï, or Ogdai. He annexed a great part of China, conquered Turkistan, advanced westward, and besieged Kars and Tiflis. His nephew, Batu, carried the Mongol arms into Europe, took Moscow and several other towns in central Russia, and had even advanced to Hungary and taken Pesth (1241), when he was recalled on the death of Ogotaï. After a period of disturbance Mangu became emperor in 1251. The first European mission to central Asia visited his court at Karakorum (*q.v.*). Mangu invaded Tibet and Indo-China, while his brother, Hulagu, led an army into Mesopotamia and Syria. The reign of his successor, Kubilaï, marks the zenith of Mongol power. In 1279 he overthrew the Sung dynasty in China, and established in its place that of the Mongols. His empire extended from the Dnieper to the Sea of Japan, and from Siberia to the Malay Penin. His court was visited by Marco Polo, who spent 17 years at it. In 1368 the M. dynasty was expelled from China, and in 1388 the last Great Khan, Ussakhal, was slain in battle and his army destroyed. With the fall of Ussakhal the united Mongol empire ceased, though new empires were founded by sections of the M. The nominal supremacy passed to the Kalmucks or W. Mongols, some of whose tribes played an important part in history. Bukhara continued in the family of Jenghiz-Khan, and from thence, in 1505, Sultan Baber set out for the conquest of Hindustan (**India**), where he established the dynasty of the Great Moguls. See further **Mongolia.**

Mongo Ma Loba, peak, W. Africa. See **Kamerun.**

Mongonui, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., M. co., 146 m. NW. by N. Auckland. Mean temp., yr. 61.7° F., Feb. 69.4°, Aug. 54.2°. P. <1500.

Mongrando, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 25 m. NW. Vercelli. P. <5000.

Mong-tse, city, China. See **Mengtsu-hsien.**

Monhegan Island, a small isl., U.S., Maine, off the S. ct. of Lincoln co., long. 69° 18′ W.

Monlaive (mūn-l-aiv'), vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Cairn Water, 11½ m. S. Sanquhar, 7½ m. SW. by W. Thornhill stn., PMT.O. (**Monlaive**). P. (including Dunreggan) <750.

Monlerkhál, frontier outpost, Assam, dist. Cachar, near Manipur and the Lushái Hills.

Monifieth, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Tay, 6 m. E. by N. Dundee, on the N. B. R.; has a large jute mill and machine works. PMT.O. 5952 ac. P. 10,500.

Moniga, riv., Portuguese E. Africa, entering the Indian Ocean in 17° 15′ S., 38° 10′ E.; course unknown.

Monikie, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 7½ m. W by S. Arbroath, on the C. R., P.O.; 8921 ac. P. <1500.

Monilea, P.O., Ire., co. Westmeath, 8 m. from Mullingar stn.

Monimail ('bald hill'), par., Scot., E. Fife, 5 m. W. Cupar, 1 m. ENE. Collessie stn. Here is 'the Mount,' site of residence of the celebrated satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay, in the reigns of James IV. and V. 6554 ac. P. <1000.

Monington, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire 3½ m. WSW. Cardigan. P. <250. See **St. Dogmells.**

Moniquirá, tn., Colombia, Boyaca, on the **Moniquirá River,** 100 m. N. by E. Bogotá; originally a settlement of the aborigines. Near it is a rich copper-mine. Alt. 5600 ft. P. 13,000.

Monistrol-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Yssingeaux, on the Loire, 14 m. SW. St. Étienne. P. <3000.

Moniteau (mon'-i-to'), co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 39° N., and E. of 93° W., bounded on the NE. by the Missouri.

Monivea, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Clare, Kilconnell, and Tiaquin, 11 m. SSE. Tuam, 5 m. from Athenry stn., P.O. Par. 21,932 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

Monkai, or **Mongkai,** maritime tn., Tongking, opposite the Chinese town of Tonghinkai, 80 m. W. by N. Pakhoi. The port is protected by the islands belonging to Annam. Until quite recently a favourite resort of pirates.

Monk Bretton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 1½ m. NE. Barnsley, on the M. R.; has remains of a Cluniac priory founded in 1157. PM.O. P. <3500.

Monk Coniston, vil., Eng., Lancashire. Mean rfall. (**M. C. Park,** alt. 150 ft., 1866-80), yr. 76.8 in. See **Hawkshead.**

Monken Hadley, or **Hadley,** par., Eng. (in the administrative co. of Herts), Middlesex, Enfield div., ½ m. N. by E. Barnet. P. <1500.

Monkey Point, Nicaragua. See **Punta Mico.**

Monk Fryston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 12½ m. ENE. Wakefield, close to Milford Junction, PM.O. P. <500.

Monk Hesledon, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5 m. NW. by W. Hartlepool. P. <4000.

Monkhopton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. SE. by S. Shrewsbury, 4 m. S. Much Wenlock, P.O. P. <250.

Monkland, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 2½ m. W. by S. Leominster. P. <250.

Monkland, New and **Old,** two adjoining pars., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 1½ m. NNW. Airdrie, 1½ m. ESE. Glenboig stn. in NW. Lanarkshire. New M., 19,885 ac., P. 33,900; Old M., 10,935 ac., P. 44,600; vil. (**New M. and Glenmavis**) P. <500.

Monkland Canal, Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, runs from the N. Calder R. close to the Monkland iron-works at Calderbank, W. through Coatbridge, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal in Glasgow, completed in 1790; now belongs to the C. R.; admits vessels of 4½ ft. draught.

Monkleigh ('the monks' meadow'), par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 4 m. S. Bideford, 2 m. WNW. Torrington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Monknash, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., ½ m. from the S. ct., 17½ m. W. by S. Cardiff, 6 m. S. by E. Bridgend stn. P. <250.

Monknewtown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, on rivs. Boyne and Mattock, 5 m. W. Drogheda. P. <500.

Monk Okehampton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 16 m. SE. by S. Bideford, 5 m. NW. by N. Sampford Courtenay stn. P. <250.

Monkorer, fortified tn., military cap. of Gojam, Abyssinia, in 10° 30′ N., 37° 30′ E.

Monkridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. NE. Bellingham; 5800 ac. P. <250.

Monks Coppenhall, par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Coppenhall, Monks,** and **Crewe.**

Monkseaton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 2 m. NNW. North Shields, on NE. R., close to Whitley stn. P. <750; tn. (**M. and Whitley**) P. <3500.

Monks Eleigh, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Brett, 5½ m. NW. Hadleigh, P.O. P. <750.

Monksgrange, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Ballyadams, on riv. Barrow, 4 m. N. Carlow. P. <250.

Monk Sherborne, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 1 m. WNW. Sherborne St. John, 3½ m. NW. by N. Basingstoke stn., PM.O. (**Monks S.**). P.<750; eccles. par. (**M. S. with Pamber**) P.<1500.

Monks Horton, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4 m. NW. by N. Hythe, 2 m. N. Westenhanger stn. P.<250. See **Brabourne.**

Monks House, par., Eng., Northumberland, near Belford. P.<250.

Monksilver, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 12½ m. NW. by W. Taunton, 2½ m. W. Stogumber stn., P.O. P.<250.

Monks Kirby, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. NNW. Rugby, 4 m. E. Shilton stn., PT.O.; 4563 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**M. K. with Withybrook and Copston Magna**) P.<2000.

Monksland, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, on riv. Mahon, 1 m. N. Bunmahon. P.<500.

Monks Liberty, par., Eng., in co. and city of Lincoln. P.<250.

Monk Soham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. NW. Framlingham. P.<500.

Monks Risborough, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6 m. S. by W. Aylesbury, 1½ m. NE. by N. Princes Risborough stn. P.<1000.

Monks Risbridge, uninhabited par., Eng., Suffolk, Risbridge dist., 4 m. NW. Clare.

Monkstown, tn., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 2 m. N. Whiteabbey, P.O. P.<500.

Monkstown, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, on the W. shore of Cork Harbour, opposite Queenstown, to which there is a ferry, 1 m. S. Passage stn., PMT.O. Par. P.<2500; tn. P.<750.

Monkstown, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Dublin, W. of Kingstown, bars. Dublin and Rathdown, PMT.O. P. 22,500.

Monkswood, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. E. by N. Pontypool, 2 m. WNW. Usk stn. P.<250.

Monkton, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 2 m. NE. Honiton, 16 m. ESE. Tiverton. P.<250.

Monkton, vil., Eng., Durham, Jarrow div., 4½ m. E. Newcastle, 1 m. S. Hebburn stn. See **Hedworth.**

Monkton, par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 5 m. SW. Margate, 2 m. WNW. Minster Junction, P.O. P.<500.

Monkton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, a western suburb of Pembroke, included in the parl. bor. of Pembroke; 4351 ac. P.<2000.

Monkton, West, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 3 m. NE. Taunton, PT.O. P.<1000.

Monkton and Prestwick, united par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 3 m. SE. by E. Troon, on the G. & SW. R., PMT.O. (**M.**). P.<3000.

Monkton Combe, P.O., Eng., Somerset. See **Monckton C.**

Monkton Deverill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Mere dist. P.<250. See **Longbridge Deverill.**

Monkton Farleigh, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 3½ m. E. Bath; has freestone quarries, P.O. P.<500.

Monkton Wyld, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire and Dorsetshire, Uplyme and Wootton Fitzpaine pars. P.<250.

Monktown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 5 m. SE. Navan. P.<250.

Monk Wearmouth, par., Eng., Durham, partly in bor. of Sunderland, on the NE. R. P. 9100.

Monmore Green, stn., Eng., on the L. & NW. R., in the SE. of Wolverhampton (W. parl. div.).

Monmouth, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 1379 m. by rail W. Montreal, 45 m. E. Winnipeg.

Monmouth, mun. bor. (since Edward VI.), and (in conjunction with Newport and Usk) member of parl. dist. of bors., par., market-tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, in the diocese of Llandaff, near the confluence of the Wye and the Monnow, 17 m. S. Hereford, on branch of the G. W. R. (two stns., **Troy** and **May Hill**). M. has smelting and tin-plate works, and a richly endowed grammar school and high school for girls, founded in 1614 by William Jones, master of the haberdashers' company. It stands picturesquely in a valley; was anciently fortified, and is overlooked by an eminence on which are a few remains of a castle built to overawe the Welsh. M. is the native place of Henry V. and Geoffrey the historian, both having their title from the town. Market-days, S. and M. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3300; (1891) 5500; parl. dist. P. (1891) 58,700.

Monmouth, city, U.S., Illinois, Warren co., 56 m. W. by N. Peoria; has important manufacture of ploughs. P. 5900.

Monmouth, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 14 m. NE. Auburn. P.<1500.

Monmouth, co., U.S., New Jersey, on the Atlantic, bounded on the N. by Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays.

Monmouth Beach, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 25 m. S. Brooklyn. P.<1500.

Monmouthshire, maritime co., Eng., bordering on S. Wales, having the Severn estuary on S., Gloucestershire on E., and Herefordshire on NE.; divided into the following parliamentary divs.:—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Northern	105,897	62,674
Western	27,997	64,866
Southern	199,512	66,156
Monmouth Dist. of Boroughs,[1] parl. bor.	8,282	58,720
Total	341,688[2]	252,416[2]

[1] Comprising the Contributory Boroughs of Monmouth, P. 5470; Newport, P. 51,803; and Usk, P. 1447.

[2] The administrative county includes also the part of Ebbw Vale urban sanitary dist. in the ancient county of Brecknock, the part of Rhymney dist. in that of Brecknock, and the part of Tredegar in that of Brecknock. Area, 347,011 ac. P. 258,054.

The surface is very varied, rising in W. and N. to a mountainous district, with the summits: Sugar Loaf, 1954 ft., Blorenge, 1908 ft., and Skyridd Vawr, 1601 ft.; the coast being two broad marshy tracts requiring embankments to protect them from the sea. Chief rivers, the Wye, forming the E. boundary, the Monnow, which joins the Wye at Monmouth, the Usk, flowing S. through the centre of the county, the Rumney, forming the W. boundary. The geological floor is mainly Old Red Sandstone (in the E. half of the county), and Carboniferous limestone in the W., with an outcrop of Silurian rocks near Usk. Near the Wye some limestone formations from Gloucestershire cover the Old Red Sandstone, and give rise to the famous scenery of that region. The Carboniferous system of the W. half includes the rich coal-measures (area, 90,000 ac.), millstone-grit, limestone, beds of red and brown sandstone, marls, &c. Ironstone is found in beds and in large masses; chief blast-furnaces at Newport and Blaina. The important coal-mining centres (with seventy-four mines under inspection) are: Abercarn, Pontypool, Nantyglo, Blaina, Tredegar, Ebbw Vale, and Rhymney. The S. Wales railway is along the coast, and there are branch lines of the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., besides communication by canals. Except in the mountainous parts there is much fertile soil, the Usk valley being noted for its quality of wheat. The coast levels have a deep loam, suitable for timber. (For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9.) In this county are many traces of the Roman occupation, as at *Isca Silurum*, now Caerleon = *Caer Legionis*, one of their chief stations. M., and more particularly Caerleon, are intimately associated with the King Arthur of Britain cycle of romances. Of Norman fortresses, the chief remains are Caldicot, Chepstow, Newport, Abergavenny, &c. The ruined abbeys of Tintern and Llanthony are also famous. Monmouth only became an English county in 1535, being previously under the Lords of the Marches; and Welsh is still largely spoken. In the registration county, which includes most of the Forest of Dean proper (the S. portion of the Forest of Dean div.), in Gloucestershire, as well as parts of the counties of Hereford, Glamorgan, and Brecknock, upwards of 39,500 out of a total of 257,200 above two years of age spoke Welsh at the census of 1891, although the majority of these also spoke English. M. county is an archdeaconry in the diocese of Llandaff. It returns three M.P.'s (divs. N., W., and S.); and the bors. Monmouth, Newport, and Usk return one member. See **England,** table.

Monmouthshire Canal, Eng., from Newport N. to Pontypool; length, 17¾ m.

Monnickendam, tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the W. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 7 m. NE. by N. Amsterdam, surrounded by earth ramparts. Founded in the 13th century, formerly more prosperous than now; suffered greatly by inundations, Feb. 1825. Manufactures Edam cheese. P. (comm.)<3000.

Monnington on Wye, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the l. bk. of the Wye, 9 m. W. by N. Hereford, 2½ m. SW. Moorhampton stn. P.<250.

Monnow, or **Munnow,** riv., Eng., rises in Herefordshire, near Hay, flows S. and SE. and joins the Wye near Monmouth. It forms a great part of the boundary between Herefordshire and Monmouthshire.

Mono, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Dufferin co., 46 m. NW. Toronto. P.<1500.

Mono, lake, U.S., California, M. co., crossed by 38° N., and 12 m. from E. frontier; its waters, which are intensely salt and highly alkaline, contain borax. On the islands, several in number, are active fumeroles, or boiling springs. Alt. 6380 ft.; depth, 154 ft.; area, 87 sq. m.

Mono, native name of Treasury I., S. Pacific.

Mono, riv., W. Africa, Slave Coast, has its mouth near Grand Popo, and is navigable to Togodo with high water.

Monocacy, riv., U.S., Maryland, flows S. to the Potomac, which it joins in about 77½° W.

Monodendrie, cape, in the W. of Asia Minor, in 37° 21′ N.

Monohan, settlement, U.S., Washington, King co., 57 m. NE. Olympia.

Mono Mills, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 37 m. NW. Toronto. P.<1500.

Monomotapa, a former native kingdom of E. Africa, in the Mozambique-Zambezi region, the exact position being not known with certainty; was visited and subdued by the Portuguese in 16th and 17th centuries.

Monomoy Island, small isl., U.S., off the S. ct. of the E. end of the penin., in the SE. of Massachusetts, in 41° 33′–37′ N., crossed in the SW. by 70° W.

Monon, tn., U.S., Indiana, White co., 68 m. SE. Chicago. P.<1500.

Mono'na, co., U.S., Iowa, on W. frontier, crossed by 42° N., traversed by Little Sioux R.

Monongahe'la, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Washington co., on Monongahela R., 19 m. SSE. Pittsburg. P.<5000.

Monongahela, riv., U.S., Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, flows N. into the Allegheny (with which it forms the Ohio), which it joins at Pittsburg; navigable to Morgantown, in the N. of Western Virginia, 5 or 6 m. S. of the frontier. Its course lies through a fertile region rich in coal.

Monongalia, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the N. frontier, crossed by 80° W., with coal-mines.

Monopoli, tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, Apulia, prov. and 25 m. ESE. Bari. P. 13,200.

Monor, tn., Hungary, co. and 20 m. SE. by E. Budapest. P. (comm.) 7000.

Mono Road, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 28 m. NW. by W. Toronto.

Monostorszeg, vil., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 20 m. NE. by N. Eszek, near l. bk. Danube. P. 5400.

Monóvar, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. WNW. Alicante, cap. dist. M., in a rich fruit-producing region. P. 8800.

Monpont, tn., France. See **Montpont.**

Monquhitter (mŭng-kwît'er; 'hill of the mist'), par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 6 m. E. Turriff; 17,433 ac. P.<3000.

Monreale (**Murriali,** Sicilian), tn., Sicily, prov. and 5 m. SW. by W. Palermo, overlooking the valley called Concha d'Oro ('shell of gold'); noted for its orange, almond, and olive trees; has a magnificent cathedral, metropolitan see of Sicily, noted for its mosaics, which completely cover the interior. Founded in the 11th century by the Norman duke, William II. It was on the route from M. to Palermo that the massacre known as the Sicilian Vespers began, March 30, 1282. P. 13,900.

Monroe, co., U.S., Alabama, S. of 32° N., traversed and partly bounded in W. by Alabama R.

Monroe, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in N. by 35° N., and in the E. by 91° W., bounded on SW. by White R.

Monroe, co., U.S., Florida, S. of 26° S. It is mainly made up of Big Cypress Swamp, belonging to the Everglades, but includes Pine and other islands on the S.

Monroe, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected by 33° N. and 84° W.

Monroe, tn., U.S., Georgia, Walton co., 40 m. E. by N. Atlanta. P.<1500.

Monroe, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, N. of 38° N.

Monroe, co., U.S., Indiana, just to N. of 39° N., and between 86° and 87° W.

Monroe, co., U.S., Iowa, intersected by 41° N. and 93° W.

Monroe, tn., U.S., Iowa, Jasper co., 25 m. E. by S. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Monroe, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. frontier, W. of 85° W.

Monroe, city, U.S., Louisiana, Ouachita par., on the Ouachita R. (which is navigable to this point nearly nine months of the year for large steamboats), 72 m. W. by N. Vicksburg (Miss.); important shipping point for cotton. P.<4000.

Monroe, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co., 19 m. SW. Bangor. P.<1500.

Monroe, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. M. co., on both banks of and supplied with excellent water-power by the Raisin R., just above its mouth in Lake Erie (with which it is connected by a ship canal), 36 m. SW. by S. Detroit, with foundries and machine-shops, &c. P. 5300.

Monroe, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the E. frontier, crossed in the N. by 34° N.

Monroe, tn., U.S., Missouri, M. co., 78 m. NE. by N. Jefferson City. P.<2000.

Monroe, co., U.S., New York, on Lake Ontario, crossed in the W. by 78° W.

Monroe, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., 30 m. SSW. Poughkeepsie. P.<1500.

Monroe, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Union co., 118 m. SW. by W. Raleigh. P.<2000.

Monroe, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., on the Ohio, S. of 40° N.

Monroe, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, crossed by 41° N.

Monroe, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the SE. frontier, N. of 35° N., and crossed in the E. by 84° W.

Monroe, settlement, U.S., Utah, Sevier co., 148 m. S. by W. Salt Lake City.

Monroe, co., U.S., West Virginia, on SE. frontier, S. of 38° N.

Monroe, co., U.S., Wisconsin, E. of 91° W., and crossed by 44° N.

Monroe, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Green co., 91 m. WSW. Milwaukee; large cheese entrepôt. P.<4000.

Monroe, Fort, U.S., Virginia. See **Fort Monroe.**

Monroeville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Allen co., 103 m. NE. by N. Indianapolis, 4 m. from E. frontier of the state. P.<1500.

Monroeville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Huron co., 55 m. WSW. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Monros, seapt., Scot. See **Montrose.**

Monrovia, tn., W. Africa, cap. of the republic of Liberia, on the Guinea coast, and on l. bk. of Mesurado R.; founded in 1821. Has an American Presbyterian Mission stn. P. 3500 (official, 13,000).

Mons (Flemish **Berghen**), tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. M., on the Trouille, trib. of the Haine, 20 m. ENE. Valenciennes, at the head of the canal to Condé, by which it communicates with the Scheldt. Chief buildings, the Gothic church of St. Waudru of the 15th century, the 10th century town-house, and the castle; fine boulevards cover the old fortifications; manufactures chocolate, oil, pins, and porcelain. There are numerous coal-mines, first worked in the beginning of the 14th century, in its vicinity at the villages Jemappes, Frameries, Warquignies, Hornu, and Boussu. This district, which contains nearly 160 seams, more than half of which are workable, though mostly under 3 ft. in thickness, and is now also a great seat of iron and glass works, is called the *Borinage,* and the miners are called *Borains.* P. (1866) 23,100; comm. P. (1890) 25,800.

Mons Albanus, tn., France. See **Montauban.**

Monsal Dale. 1. Valley, Eng., in the W. of the W. div. of Derbyshire, about 6 m. E. by S. Buxton. **2.** A station on the M. R., 7½ m. E. Buxton; near it are quarries of calcspar.

Monsea, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Lower Ormond, Owney, and Arra, on Lough Derg, 3 m. NW. Nenagh; 5025 ac. P.<750.

Monségur, or **Montségur,** tn., France, dep. Gironde, 35 m. ESE. Bordeaux, arr. and 8 m. NE. by E. La Réole. P.<2000.

Monselice, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. SW. by S. Padua, on the canal of M., which extends from Padua to Este, connecting the Bacchiglione and Frassine. P.<4000.

Mons-en-Pevêle, or **Mons-en-Puelle,** tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 3 m. S. Pont-à-Marcq; scene of victory of Philip the Fair over the Flemish in 1304. P.<2000.

Monserrat, or **Montserrat,** mt., Spain, prov. and 23 m. NW. Barcelona, on the r. bk. of the Llobregat; a pyramid of conglomerate, with two distinct summits. On its slope, 1200 ft. high, a Benedictine abbey, founded in 880, with thirteen hermitages, was perched among the rocks; it was burned and plundered by the French in 1812, and again in 1827, when it was the stronghold of the Carlist insurrection. It is now empty, but the small black image of the Virgin here exhibited attracts large numbers of pilgrims every year. Alt. 3919 ft.

Monserrate, small isl., Gulf of California, Mexico, in 25° 43′ N.

Monsols, vil., France, dep. Rhone, arr. Villefranche, 25 m. NE. by E. Roanne, 17 m. WSW. Macon. P.<2000.

Monson, tn., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 48 m. NW. Bangor. P.<1500.

Monson, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 14 m. E. Springfield, with manufactures of woollen goods. P.<4000.

Mons Relaxus, tn., France. See **Mortaix.**

Mönsterås, vil., Sweden, prov. and 27 m. N. by E. Kalmar on the E. ct. P.<2000.

Mont, French, in place-names often *Mon; Monte,* Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, 'a mountain.'

Montabaur, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle Unterwesterwald, 12 m. ENE. Koblenz. P.<4000.

Montacute ('sharp hill'), par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3½ m. W. Yeovil, on the G. W. R.; has quarries of magnesian limestone. PT.O. P.<1000.

Montagano, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 7 m. N. by E. Campobasso, 46 m. W. by N. Foggia. P.<4000.

Montagnac, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Béziers, 12 m. NW. by W. Cette. P.<4000.

Montagnana, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 22 m. WSW. Padua, cap. circle M., with a cathedral of the 15th century. P. 3000.

Montagny, Ste. Félicité, vil., France, dep. Oise, 14 m. NW. by N. Meaux, arr. and 8 m. SE. Senlis. P.<2000.

Montagrier, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, on the Dronne, 13 m. WNW. Périgueux, arr. Ribérac. P.<2000.

Montagu, vil., Cape Colony, div. Robertson, 25 m. NW. Swellendam. P.<1500.

Montagu, co., Tasmania, on the W. ct., crossed by 42° S.

Montague, post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., King's co., on arm of Cardigan Bay, 27 m. E. by S. Charlottetown. P.<1500.

Montague, small isl. in Sandwich group, S. Atlantic Ocean.

Montague, tn., S. Australia. See **Dry Creek.**

Montague, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 23 m N. by E. Holyoke. P. 6300.

Montague, vil., U.S., Michigan, Muskegon co., 125 m. W. by S. Bay City, on the N. shore of White Lake (an expansion of White R.), which communicates with Lake Michigan. P. <2000.

Montague, co., U.S., Texas, on the Red R. (N. frontier), E. of 98° N.

Montague Bay, Bismarck Archipelago, on S. ct. of Neu-Pommern (New Britain) I., crossed by 6° 10′ S., 150° 40′ E.

Montague Islands, several isls. in the Pacific Ocean. **1.** Islet, 8 m. from the coast of New South Wales, in 150° 13′ E., 36° 18′ S. **2.** Isl., U.S., Alaska terr., Prince William Sound, crossed by 60° N., and in the SW. by 148° W.; length 50 m., breadth 8 m. **3.** Islet, New Hebrides, N. of Sandwich Is., in 17° 28′ S., 168° 20′ E.

Montague Sound, inlet on the NW. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, crossed by 14½° S. and 125½° E.

Montagu River, post-tn., Tasmania, Wellington co., 122 m. WNW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Montalgu, isl., Alaska. See **Montague.**

Montaigu, Flemish **Scherpenheuvel,** comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 14 m. ENE. Louvain. An image of the Virgin attracts pilgrims. P. <4000.

Montaigu, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, on the Maine, 20 m. SE. by S. Nantes; formerly fortified; suffered severely during the Vendéan rising in 1793. P. <2000.

Montaigu-de-Quercy, vil., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Moissac, 22 m. ENE. Agen. P. <2000.

Montaigut-en-Combraille, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 5 m. SE. Montluçon. P. <2000.

Montajone, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 22 m. SW. Florence; manufactures wine-flasks. P. <2000.

Montalbán, comm., Spain, prov. and 21 m. S. by W. Córdoba, dist. Rambla. P. <4000.

Montalbán, tn., Spain, prov. Teruel, cap. dist. M., on the riv. Martin, 55 m. S. by E. Saragossa. P. <2000.

Montalban, tn., Venezuela, Carabobo, 110 m. W. by S. Carácas. P. 7700.

Montalbano di Elicona, tn., Sicily, prov. and 31 m. WSW. Messina. P. <4000.

Montalbano Jonico, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 36 m. WSW. Taranto. P. <3000.

Montalbion, tp., Queensland, co. Chelmsford, 170 m. NNW. Townsville. P. <1500.

Montalbo, comm., Spain, prov. Cuenca, 50 m. E. by S. Aranjuez. P. <2000.

Montalcino, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. SSE. Siena; it is celebrated for its wines; has a fine cathedral, restored in 1832; and a castle on an adjacent height. P. <3000.

Montale, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, circle and 6 m. E. Pistoja. P. 8700.

Montalegre, or **Monte Alegre,** tn., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, prov. Villa Real, 64 m. NE. Oporto, near the frontier of Galicia (Spain); has a 16th century cathedral, and a castle. Alt. 3182 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.7° F., Jan. 38.0°, Aug. 64.6°. P. <2000.

Montalfano, Monte, Sicily, W. ct., behind Cape Mongerbino, 9 m. E. Palermo. Alt. 1225 ft.

Montalto. See **Apennines, E.**

Montalto, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, 9½ m. N. by E. Ascoli, 44 m. S. by E. Ancona. P. <2000.

Montalto Uffogo, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 10 m. NW. by N. Cosenza, 42 m. NNW. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Montaña. See **Peru.**

Monta'na, one of the United States of America, the northernmost of the Rocky Mt. states of western group, separated from Canada by the parallel of 49° N., and reaching from the Dakotas to the Bitter Root Mts., on the Idaho border. The Missouri Range of the Rocky Mts. (average elevation 8000 ft.) cross the state from NW. to SE., and form the watershed between tribs. of the Missouri R. and those of the Columbia system. The Yellowstone and Big Horn Mts. extend southward into Wyoming. There are also numerous secondary ranges, with enclosed valleys in the W. The Little Rocky, the Belt, and the Powder R. ranges rise from the eastern plains, which descend gradually, but nowhere to a lower elevation than 3000 ft., save in the valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivs. Besides the streams mentioned, the Powder, Big Horn, Gallatin, Madison, Jefferson, and Milk flow N. and E.; the Bitter Root and Clark's Fork, with Fleethead Lake, to the W. The upper courses of many streams abound in cascades, the Great Falls of the Mo. being a series descending 160 feet. Cañons abound, some cut in basalt, there being extensive beds and many peaks of eruptive rock. A small part of the Yellowstone National Park lies within M. Navigation is possible upon the Mo. up to Fort Benton (alt. 2694 ft.), and at times upon the Yellowstone. The climate is dry, healthful, and normal in temperature [**Virginia City, Fort Benton**]. The principal crops are oats, wheat, and barley, grown in the western valleys. The use of irrigation is increasing, but chiefly to grow forage for cattle. Sheep grazing is carried on in the E. without difficulty. Mining interests are the most important. Montana's output of copper in 1892 was more than half the U.S. total The mines are near Butte, the concentrating and smelting works at Anaconda. Silver is found with the copper, and with lead in several counties, the output rising from £300,000 in 1883 to upwards of £4,000,000 in 1891. Gold-mines yield less than one-fourth of the value of the silver production. Good bituminous coal is mined, chiefly in Park and Cascade cos. Other mineral products were lead, iron ore, and antimony. Timber and flour are the chief manufactures. Two railroads that lead from St. Paul (Minn.) to the Pacific coast pass through M. The capital is Helena; other chief places, Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, Bozeman, Great Falls, Livingston. The population is about one-fourth foreign born. Education is at a disadvantage among a scattered population, but is steadily improving. The College of M. is at Deer Lodge, M. University at Helena. M. is part of the Louisiana Purchase, was made a territory in 1864, and a state in 1889. Area, 146,080 sq. m. P. 132,159. [**C. H. L.**]

Montanaro, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. NE. by N. Turin. P. <5000.

Montánchez, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 20 m. SE. by S. Cáceres, dist. M., 50 m. ENE. Badajoz; exports hams and phosphorite, the former noted since the time of Charles V. P. <5000.

Montaner, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 18 m. E. by N. Pau, 9 m. NW. by N. Tarbes. P. <2000.

Montanha, or **Wungkum,** isl., China, 2 m. S. Macao. Alt. of peak, 1950 ft.

Montara Point, cape, U.S., California, in 37° 32′ N.

Montargis, tn., France, dep. Loiret, cap. arr. M., 29 m. S. Fontainebleau, at the junction of the canals Briare and Loing, with manufactures of paper and indiarubber goods. Birthplace (1648) of Madame Guyon, the Quietist. P. 11,600.

Montastruc, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. and 11 m. NE. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Montataire, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, 20 m. SE. by E. Beauvais, with large metal-works. P. 5200.

Montauban, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 m. WNW. Rennes, arr. and 6 m. NE. by E. Montfort-sur-Meu. P. <2000.

Montauban, the ancient *Mons Albanus,* cap. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, France, cap. arr. M., on the Tarn, 29 m. N. by W. Toulouse; has a seminary with the only Protestant faculty of theology in France; a suffragan bishopric of Toulouse; a cathedral of the 18th century; raw silk spinning and manufactures of wool, bolting-cloths, &c. M. owes its origin to the abbey of St. Théodard, or Montauriol, built in the 8th century. It became in the 16th century a stronghold of the Protestants, the inhabitants formed a republic, and the town was ineffectually besieged in 1562 and 1624, but surrendered in 1629, and its fortifications were demolished. Birthplace (1781) of the painter Ingres. Alt. 318 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.3° F., Jan. 41.0°, July 73.0°. P. (1872) 25,600; (1891) 30,400.

Montauk Point, cape, U.S., New York, in the extreme E. of Long I., in the Atlantic. On it is a stone lighthouse (visible 19 m.), in 41° 4′ N., 71° 51′ W.

Mont aux Sources, mt., S. Africa, Quathlamba Range, in the W. frontier of Natal, and in the extreme N. of Basuto-land; source of the Caledon, Kornet Spruit, and upper Tugela Rivs. Alt. 10,000 ft.

Montazzoli, tn., central Italy, prov. Chieti, circle and 19 m. SW. Vasto. P. <4000.

Montbard, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Semur, on the Brenne, 47 m. N. Autun, 10 m. N. Semur-en-Auxois, with a castle belonging in the 17th and 18th centuries to the family of Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, who was born here in 1707, and here composed most of his works. Birthplace (1716) of Daubenton, the naturalist. P. <3000.

Montbarrey, vil., France, dep. Jura, on the Loue, 24 m. SW. Besançon, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Dôle. P. <2000.

Montbazens, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, 38 m. N. by E. Albi. P. <2000.

Montbazon, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, arr. and 7 m. S. by E. Tours. P. <2000.

Montbéliard, Ger. **Mömpelgard,** tn., France, dep. Doubs, cap. arr. M., on the Doubs, 9 m. SSW. Belfort, on the Rhone and Rhine Canal, with manufactures of files, knitting-looms, clocks, and watches; has a statue of the naturalist Cuvier, who was born here in 1769. Its fortifications were rased in 1676 by the Marshal de Luxembourg. The greater part of the population is Protestant, and includes a number of descendants of Anabaptists from Friesland. P. 9200.

Montbenoît, vil., France, dep. Doubs, on the Doubs, 27 m. SE. Besançon, arr. and 8 m. NE. Pontarlier. P. <2000.

Mont Blanc, mt. of the Graian Alps, in the French dep. of Haute-Savoie, the highest peak in Europe, in 45° 49′ 58″ N., 6° 51′ 54″ E. Alt. 15,780 ft., but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow-line on the N. side, 8950 ft. above the sea; on the S. side, 9500 ft. Several glaciers encircle the mountain, the largest being the Glacier du Géant, the lower part of which is known as the Mer de Glace, or Glacier des Bois, the Glaciers

de Bossons, d'Argentière, &c. All these thus named overlook the valley of Chamonix. The mountain is remarkable for its numerous sharp pinnacles, termed *aiguilles* (needles). Mont Blanc was first ascended by the guides Pacard and Jacques Balmat, August 8, 1786. In 1787 the French savant Saussure made his ascent and observations. In 1893 an observatory was built near the summit, at an alt. of 14,350 ft.

Mont Blanc de Seilan. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Montblanch, tn., Spain, prov. and 17 m. NNW. Tarragona, dist. M. P. 6000.

Montbozon, vil., France, on the S. border of dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Vesoul, on the Ognon, 20 m. NE. by N. Besançon, 10 m. NW. by N. Baume-les-Dames. P. <2000.

Montbrison, tn., France, dep. Loire, cap. arr. M., 20 m. NW. by W. St. Étienne, with three cold acidulated springs; ancient seigniory, dating from the 10th century; cap. of dep. Loire before 1855. Alt. 1295 ft. P. 6900.

Montbron, tn., France, dep. Charente, on the Tardoire, arr. and 17 m. E. Angoulême. P. <2000.

Montcalm, co., Canada, Quebec, stretching NW. from near the St. Lawrence R., its SE. end crossed by 73½° W.

Montcalm, co., U.S., Michigan, N. of 43° N., crossed by 85° W.

Montceau-les-Mines, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 25 m. WSW. Châlon-sur-Saône, and 10 m. S. by W. Le Creuzot, with important coal-mines in Blanzy basin. P. 6700.

Montcenis, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 12 m. SSE. Autun, 2 m. SW. Le Creuzot. P. <2000.

Mont Cenis, mt. See **Alps,** PASSES, **I.** (9).

Montchanin-les-Mines, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon-sur-Saône, 7 m. SE. by S. Le Creuzot, with extensive coal-mining in Le Creuzot basin. P. <4000.

Montclair, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., 10 m. NW. Jersey City. P. <1500.

Mont-Dauphin, fortified tn., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. and 15 m. S. Briançon; fortifications laid out in reddish marble by Catinat and Vauban in 1692. P. <2000.

Mont-de-Marsan, cap. dep. Landes, France, cap. arr. M.-de-M., in a sandy plain, on the Midouze, 65 m. S. Bordeaux, 31 m. NNE. Orthez, with mineral spring. P. 11,000.

Montdidier, tn., France, dep. Somme, cap. arr. M., 21 m. SE. Amiens; birthplace of the agriculturist Parmentier, propagator of the potato, died 1813. P. <5000.

Monte, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, 'a mountain.' See *Mont.*

Mont-Dore-les-Bains, tn. and important watering-place, France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont, 8 m. SSE. Rochefort, on the Dordogne, near its source, in a picturesque situation in the midst of the Mont Dore group. The temperature of the hot springs varies between 100° and 113° F., that of the cold being 53½° F. The waters were used by the Romans. P. <2000.

Monteagle, co., New South Wales, crossed by 148½° E., and in the N. by 34° S.

Montealegre, comm., Spain, prov. Albacete, dist. and 12 m. SW. Almansa. P. <4000.

Monte Alegre, tn., Portugal. See **Montalegre.**

Monte Alto ('high mountain'), mt., Italy, Liguria, in the E. of the Maritime Alps, 9 m. WSW. Savona. Alt. 3135 ft.

Montebello, vil., Canada, Quebec, Ottawa co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Ottawa, 71 m. W. by N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Montebello, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. SW. Vicenza. Here the Austrians were twice defeated by Napoleon in 1796. P. <2000.

Montebello Casteggio, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. SSW. Pavia; scene of a defeat of the Austrians by the French under Marshal Lannes June 9, 1800, and another by the allied French and Piedmontese in May 1859. P. <2000.

Monte Bello Islands, a group of small islands off the NW. ct. of Australia, to the S. of 20° S., and W. of 116° E.

Montebelluna, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. NW. by W. Treviso. P. <2000.

Montebourg, tn., France, dep. Manche, 15 m. SE. Cherbourg, arr. and 4 m. ESE. Valognes. P. <2000.

Montecalvo Irpino, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 13½ m. ENE. Benevento. P. <5000.

Montecarotto, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 23 m. W. by S. Ancona. P. <2000.

Monte Caseros, vil., Argentine Republic, Corrientes, on the r. bk. of the Rio Uruguay, 200 m. NE. by E. Paraná. P. <3000.

Monte Cassi'no, Italy. See **Cassino.**

Montecatini, much frequented inland watering-place, Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 15 m. ENE. Lucca, 25 m. WNW. Florence. Purgative waters of La Torretta exported.

Montecchio Emilia, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 9 m. W. Reggio, on riv. Enza. P. <3000.

Montecchio Maggiore, tn., Italy, Venetia, 6 m. WSW. Vicenza, with marble quarries. P. <4000.

Monte Cenisio, Italian, in French **Mont Cenis.** See **Alps,** PASSES, **I.** (9).

Monte-Cerboli. See **Pomerance.**

Montech, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castelsarrasin, 7 m. SW. by W. Montauban. P. <2000.

Montechiaro d'Asti, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 21 m. ESE. Turin. P. 2000.

Montechiaro di Chiese, or **Montichiari,** market-tn., N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. SE. Brescia, on the Chiese. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796.

Montecompatri, tn., central Italy, prov., circle, and 12 m. ESE. Rome. P. <5000.

Montecorvino Rovella, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 11 m. E. Salerno. P. 2000.

Montecosaro, tn., central Italy, The Marches, prov., circle, and 9 m. E. Macerata. P. <4000.

Monte Cristi, range. See **Haiti.**

Monte Cristi, maritime tn., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, N. ct., 101 m. NNE. Port-au-Prince, in 71° 39′ W.

Monte Cristo, small isl., Italy, off the W. ct., in 42° 20′ N., 10° 18′ E., 26 m. S. Elba. Long uninhabited, now used for a penitentiary agricultural colony. Scene of the imaginary events that give the title to Dumas' celebrated novel. Alt. 2110 ft.

Montederramo, comm., Spain, Galicia, dist. Puebla de Trives, prov. and 17 m. ESE. Orense. P. <4000.

Montedoro, comm., Sicily, prov., circle, and 16 m. W. Caltanissetta. P. <4000.

Montefalcione, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 10 m. NE. Avellino. P. <4000.

Montefalco, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 21 m. SE. by S. Perugia. P. <2000.

Montefalcone Apennino, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, circle and 17 m. SW. Fermo. P. <2000.

Montefalcone di Val Fortore, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 30 m. W. by S. Foggia. P. <4000.

Montefalcone nel Sannio, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 41 m. SE. by S. Chieti. Alt. 2160 ft. P. <4000.

Montefano, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov., circle, and 9 m. N. Macerata. P. <4000.

Montefiascone, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 9 m. NNW. Viterbo. Alt. 2015 ft. P. <4000.

Montefiores, tp., New South Wales, Gordon co., 65 m. NW. by N. Bathurst, on the l. bk. of the Macquarie. P. <1500.

Montefiorino, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, 24 m. S. Reggio. P. <2000.

Monteforte d' Alpone, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. E. Verona. P. 5100.

Monteforte Irpino, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 5 m. WSW. Avellino, 15 m. N. by W. Salerno. P. <5000.

Montefrio, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. WNW. Granada, cap. dist. M. P. 10,400.

Montefusco, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 8 m. SE. by S. Benevento. P. <2000.

Monte Giorgio, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, 34 m. S. Ancona. P. <2000.

Montegnée, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. 6100.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, Cornwall co., on the N. ct., 18 m. W. Falmouth, in 77° 55′ W.

Monteith, dist., Scot. See **Menteith.**

Montejicar, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. NE. Granada. P. <4000.

Montelavar, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, 15 m. NW. Lisbon. P. <3000.

Monteleone, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 31 m. SW. by W. Catanzaro. P. 9700.

Monteleone di Puglia, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, circle Ariano, 25 m. E. Benevento. P. <4000.

Montelepre, tn., Sicily, prov. and 11 m. W. by S. Palermo. P. 5500.

Montélimar, the ancient *Acusium,* tn., France, dep. Drôme, cap. arr. M., 30 m. N. Orange, with coal and lignite, important silk-spinning mills, and manufactures of hats and corsets. The town was destroyed by the Saracens, but revived in the 10th century as *Montheil-d'Adhémar.* At **Bondonneau,** 3 m. SSE., there is a mineral spring, known to the Romans, forgotten, and rediscovered in 1854. P. 11,100.

Montella, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 17 m. NE. by E. Salerno. P. 7600.

Montellano, tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. SE. Seville, dist. Móron. P. 7300.

Montello, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Elko co., 295 m. NE. by E. Carson City, and 100 m. E. Tuscarora. Alt. 5010 ft. (R. R.).

Montello, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Marquette co., 84 m. SW. by W. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Montelupo, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. W. Florence, on l. bk. Arno. P. <2000.

Monte Maggiore, mt., Italy, on the Tirolese frontier, E. of Lake Garda. Alt. 7210 ft. See also **Istria.**

Montemaggiore Belsito, tn., Sicily, prov. and 28 m. SE. Palermo. P. 7900.

Montemagno, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. WNW. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Montemarano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 19 m. SE. by S. Benevento. P. <3000.

Montemarciano, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 10 m. W. by N. Ancona. P. <2000.

Montembœuf, vil., France, dep. Charente, arr. Confolens, 21 m. W. Limoges. P. <2000.

Montemesola, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 8 m. NE. Taranto. P. <3000.

Montemolin, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 64 m. SE. Badajoz, dist. Fuente de Cantos. P. <4000.

Montemorelos, tn., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 52 m. SE. Monterey. P. 10,000.

Montemor o Novo, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. and 17 m. WNW. Evora. P. <4000.

Montemor o Velho, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 15 m. WSW. Coimbra, and on r. bk. of Mondego R. P. <3000.

Montemurro, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 26 m. SSE. Potenza. P. <4000.

Montenegro, the Italian equivalent of the native **Crnagora,** and the Turkish **Kara Dagh,** each meaning 'Black Mountain,' and almost certainly pointing to the dark forests which formerly covered the country, is an independent principality on the W. of the Balkan Penin., between Bosnia and Herzegovina on the NW., Albania on the SE., and Dalmatia and the Adriatic (for 28 m. only in the extreme S.) on the SW. The area is given officially as 3255 sq. m., and is estimated at 3500 sq. m., being less than the united counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. M. embraces three characteristic regions: (1) The Karst, consisting chiefly of Triassic and Cretaceous limestones, and extending over the W., N., and middle parts, is a monotonous, bare, stony wilderness, 2500 to 5000 ft. in alt., and reaching 8147 ft. in Mount Dormitor (N.). It has a rolling surface, with numerous oval-shaped depressions (*dolinas*) and deep fissures, a severe climate, subject to great extremes (104° F. in summer), sparse vegetation (grass, scrub-oak, and beech), and few streams. Some of these travel long distances underground; the Piva (40 m.) is the longest river. (2) The E. side, called Brda, has a mean alt. of 4000 to 4500 ft., and consists of Triassic and Palæozoic schists, cleft by deep, narrow valleys; it is well watered, chiefly by the Tara (45 m.) and the Lim (20 m.), well wooded with beech, oak, and *Coniferæ;* has a more equable climate than the Karst, its warm valleys producing much fruit (apples, pears, plums, nuts, melons, grapes), tobacco, corn, maize, and potatoes. (3) The coast belt and the low valleys of the Morača (50 m.), Zeta (30 m.), Ryeka, Crmnica, and Siyevna, all open to the sun, rich in fertile soil and in water, and well-cultivated. Here grow evergreen shrubs, and two harvests are generally reaped in the year, chiefly of fruits (grapes, olives, figs, pomegranates, mulberries, almonds) and corn. Two-thirds of the lake of Scutari, in the S., belongs to M. The yearly mean of the **climate** ranges from 61° F. at Dulcigno on the coast to 28.5° on the E. plateaux. The most characteristic form of the **fauna** is the cuckoo; there occur also the brown bear, wolf, fox, chamois, deer, hare, marten, birds of prey, aquatic and song birds, frog, tortoise, lizard, viper, chafers, butterflies, insects. The principal **fish** is the bleak (*scorantza*); trout and salmon also exist. The wealth of the people consists in sheep, cattle, goats, swine, horses, bees. Wine is made, and fire-arms and ammunition manufactured. Mountain **roads** connect the principal towns, Cetinje (capital), Ryeka, Podgorica, and Nikšić; otherwise there exist only rough mountain paths. There are 300 m. of telegraphs, but no railways. The total annual **trade,** both exports (sumach, fruits, animal products) and imports (grain, gunpowder, glass, groceries, cloth), does not exceed a quarter of a million sterling, and is almost entirely in Austrian hands. The **government** is a hereditary principality, exercised under patriarchal conditions, and controlled by popular custom. The prince is assisted by a council of state and a ministry. Every male is trained to arms. P. estimated at 160,000 (Schwarz) and at 200,000 to 250,000 (Hassert), all of Servian descent, except 5000 Albanian Catholics, and nearly all of the Orthodox Greek Church. The monastery of Ostrog, in the Zeta valley, attracts several thousands of pilgrims every year. During the last quarter of the 19th century **education** made great progress, partly under Russian encouragement. **History.**—The Montenegrins are the descendants of those Servians who, after the battle of Kossovo (1389), refused to submit to the Turks, against whom they have waged implacable war ever since. Between 1516 and 1851 the head of the state was the prince-bishop (*vladika*); before and after that period a secular prince. The area of the terr. was doubled by the Treaty of Berlin (1878). **Authorities.**—B. Schwarz, *Montenegro* (2nd ed., Leipzig, 1888); Hassert, *Reise durch Montenegro* (Vienna, 1893); W. Carr, *Montenegro* (Oxford, 1884).

Montenero di Bisaccia, tn., Italy, prov. and 28 m. N. by E. Campobasso. P. <5000.

Montenotte, tn., Africa, Algeria, arr. Orléansville, 109 m. WSW. Algiers; iron and other mines 1 m. distant. P. <2000.

Monte Oliveto, monastery, Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. SE. Siena, founded in 1313; monks expelled in 1866. The cloisters have fine paintings by Signorelli, Soddoma, and others.

Montepeloso, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 24 m. ENE. Potenza. Alt. 1800 ft. P. 7000.

Monte Petroso, mt., Italy, in the Apennines, on the border of Campania and Abruzzi e Molise, 45 m. S. by W. Chieti. Alt. 7370 ft.

Montepulciano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 28 m. SE. by E. Siena, with chalybeate spring, a fine church and some ancient inscriptions, and is famous for its wine. P. 3000.

Montereale, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 15 m. NW. Aquila, 30 m. E. by S. Terni. P. <2000.

Montereau-faut-Yonne, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at the confluence of the Seine and the Yonne, arr. and 12 m. E. by S. Fontainebleau, with large manufactures of porcelain, brown pottery, agricultural and other machinery, &c.; takes its name from a priory or small monastery (*monasteriolum*) round which it grew up about the 11th century. Here, on the bridge crossing the Yonne, John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, was assassinated in 1419. Scene of a victory of Napoleon over the Allies under Schwarzenberg, Feb. 18, 1814. P. 7500.

Monterenzio, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov., circle, and 14 m. SSE. Bologna. P. <4000.

Monterey', tn., Mexico, cap. state Nuevo Leon, 240 m. NE. by N. Zacatecas, on the San Juan R., 180 m. from its mouth, and on the National Rly., connected also by rail with Linares (SE.) and the Mexican Central Rly. (W.). Surrounded by mountains; and centre of a reviving silver-mining dist., with smelting works close to the city. Founded in 1596; taken by General Taylor (U.S.) in 1846. Alt. 1600 ft. P. (1868) 13,500; (1889) 46,000.

Monterey, tn., Spain. See **Monterrey.**

Monterey', city, U.S., California, M. co., on **M. Bay,** 89 m. SSE. San Francisco, cap. of former Mexican province; a favourite seaside resort. Its harbour has good anchorage. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 56.1° F., Jan. 50.0°, Aug. 61.3°; rfall., yr. 16.48 in., June–Sept. 0.29 in., May–Oct. 1.48 in. P. <2000.

Monterey, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 32 m. W. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Monterey Bay, on the ct. of California, U.S., 77–89 m. SSE. San Francisco, forms a deep, spacious anchorage, with two lighthouses, one at its N. extremity, Point Santa Cruz, in 36° 57′ N., 122° 3′ W., the other at the S. extremity on Pinos Point, in 36° 38′ N., 121° 46′ E.

Monteroni, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 4 m. SW. by W. Lecce, 24 m. NW. by W. Otranto. P. <4000.

Monteros, vil., Argentine Republic, Tucuman, 30 m. SW. Tucuman. P. 4000.

Monte Rosa. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1,** also **Rosa, Mte.**

Monteroso, comm., Spain. See **Monterroso.**

Monterosso, vil., Italy, Calabrie, 21 m. SW. by W. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Monterosso, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 9 m. WNW. Spezia. P. <2000.

Monterosso Almo, tn., Sicily, prov. and 29 m. W. Syracuse. P. 8800.

Monte Rotondo. See **Apennines, C.**

Monterotondo, tn., Italy, prov. and 13 m. NE. by N. Rome. P. <4000.

Monterrey, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Orense, dist. Verín, 34 m. WNW. Bragança (Portugal). P. <4000.

Monterroso, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 30 m. S. by W. Lugo, dist. Chantada. P. <5000.

Monterubbiano, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, 38 m. S. by E. Ancona. P. <2000.

Monterrubio de la Serena, comm., Spain, prov. and 83 m. E. by S. Badajoz, dist. Castuera. P. <4000.

Monte Sácro, mt., Italy, belonging to the Monti Gargano, 32 m. NE. by E. Foggia. Alt. 2870 ft.

Monte San Giovanni, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 30 m. N. Gaeta. P. 5700.

Monte San Giuliano, tn., Sicily, prov. and 4½ m. ENE. Trapani, crowns the summit of the ancient Mount Eryx (alt. 2460 ft.). P. 4000; comm. P. 22,300.

Montesano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 26 m. S. by W. Potenza. P. 4000.

Montesano, tn., U.S., Washington, Chehalis co., 35 m. W. by S. Olympia. P. <2000.

Monte San Pietro, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 11 m. SW. Bologna. P. (comm.) 4000.

Monte San Savino, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. SW. by S. Arezzo. P. <2000.

Monte Sant' Angelo, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 27 m. NE. Foggia. The church is built on the spot said to have been chosen by the archangel Michael; the monastery was ruined by Bonaparte's armies; a much frequented place of pilgrimage; two important fairs are held here in May and September. Alt. 2765 ft. P. 15,100.

Monte Santo, mt. and penin., Turkey. See **Athos.**

Monte Santo, tn., Brazil, state and 227 m. NNW. Bahia. Near the town was discovered in 1874 the celebrated meteorolite of magnetic iron, weighing 11,780 lbs. (next in size to that of Ovifak in Greenland), since transferred to the museum of Rio de Janeiro.

Monte Santo, mt., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 27 m. WNW. Tarragona. Alt. 3515 ft.

Monte Santo, Capo di, cape, Sardinia, in the E., in 40° 5′ N.

Montesarchio, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. SW. Benevento. P. 5000.

Montes Blancos, vil. and rly. stn., Chile, prov. and 28 m. NE. Antofagasta. Alt. 2525 ft.

Montescaglioso, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 30 m. W. by N. Taranto. P. 7200.

Montespan (from 'Mount Espagnol,' the feudatory lords bearing the surname Espagne), vil., France, Haute-Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, 39 m. E. by S. Tarbes, overlooking the r. bk. of the Garonne. P. <2000.

Montesquieu, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Villefranche, 16 m. SE. by S. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Montesquieu-Volvestre, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Muret, 30 m. SSW. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Montesquiou, vil., France, dep. Gers, arr. Mirande, 37 m. N. by E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, 13 m. WSW. Auch. P. <2000.

Montet-aux-Moines, Le, vil., France, dep. Allier, 22 m. E. by N. Montluçon; a small coalfield. P. <2000.

Montevago, tn., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 30 m. ESE. Marsala.

Montevallo, coal-mining vil., U.S., Alabama, Shelby co., 27 m. S. by W. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Montevarchi, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the Arno, prov. and 16 m. WNW. Arezzo. P. <4000.

Monteverde Islands, or **Nukuor,** group, Pacific Ocean, Caroline Is., in 3° 27′ N., 156° E., and consisting of thirty low islets, named after their discoverer, in 1806.

Montevideo, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Chippewa co., on the Minnesota R., 123 m. W. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Montevideo (Spanish, 'view mountain'), seapt. and cap. of the republic of Uruguay, S. America, on the N. side of the Plata, 120 m. E. by S. of Buenos Aires, its chief rival as a commercial city on the river, in 34° 54′ S., 56° 12′ W. (cathedral). The city is built partly on a promontory projecting W. across the entrance of the semicircular Bay of M., partly on the point of land which intervenes between the bay and the Atlantic on the E. It is one of the handsomest cities in S. America, having broad streets and fine squares, and being well-drained, well-lighted (electricity), and supplied with water from the riv. Santa Lucia, 12 m. to the NW. The public buildings, most of them handsome, modern, and architecturally imposing, include the Parliament House, town-hall, Solis theatre, school of arts and sciences, custom-house, exchange, hospital, cathedral, Uruguay Club, national university, with nearly forty professors, banks, &c. The houses are mostly flat-roofed. On the opposite, or W., side of the bay is **Villa del Cerro,** a conical hill, 486 ft. high, surmounted by a lighthouse (34° 33′ S., 56° 15′ W.) and an old fort, and having at its foot large slaughter-houses for cattle. The city has but little manufacturing energy; its chief active interests are commercial. Nevertheless there are no docks or quays. The bay, which is open from SW. to SE., and exposed to heavy gales from that direction, affords only insecure anchorage, in depths varying from 23 ft. in its entrance to 12 ft. near its N. extremity; indeed, the depth is said to have diminished 5 ft. in seventy years. There are no tides, but a maximum variation of about 7 ft. in depth is caused by the winds. Large ocean-going vessels anchor outside in the Plata estuary, and load and discharge by means of lighters. But a costly scheme for reclaiming land, and building moles and docks, has been projected. At the foot of the Cerro docks have been planned giving a depth of 24 ft. There, too, is a dry dock having a depth of 17 ft. on sill, width at entrance 40–55 ft., length 450 ft. On the SE. shore of the city of M. is the Mana dry dock, having a depth at entrance of 14 ft., width at entrance 51 ft., length 276 ft. The annual trade value amounts to £10,000,000, of which nearly £6,000,000 for exports, consisting principally of jerked beef, wool, hides, horns, hair, live stock, and skins. The imports consist of grain, piece-goods, machinery, wines and spirits, groceries, paper, &c. The trade is carried on principally with Great Britain (22 per cent.), France (19 per cent.), Brazil (13 per cent.), and the Argentine Republic (11 per cent.). M. was founded in 1726; a century later it became the capital of the new Republic of Banda Oriental; during the early part of the 19th century it was frequently besieged and bombarded, but has fully recovered from its losses. The climate is healthy and agreeable. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1843–52), yr. 62.2° F., Jan. 73.0°, Aug. 51.6°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 43.6 in. P. (1818) 3500; (1860) 45,000; (1872) 105,000; (1892) 238,080, including a large proportion of Italians, Spaniards, and Frenchmen.

Monte Zoppo, Punta di, cape, Sardinia, in the NE., in 41° 6′ N.

Montezuma, silver-mining camp, U.S., Colorado, Summit co., about 60 m. W. by S. Denver.

Montezuma, vil., U.S., Indiana, Parke co., on l. bk. of Wabash R., 22 m. N. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Montezuma, tn., U.S., Iowa, Poweshiek co., 57 m. E. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Montfaucon, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Cholet, on the Maine, 22 m. ESE. Nantes. The megalithic monument of Davière 1¼ m. to the E. P. <2000.

Montfaucon, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Montmédy, 13 m. NW. Verdun. Alt. 1120 ft. P. <2000.

Montfermeil, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 10½ m. E. by N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Montferrand, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. NE. by E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 5000.

Montferrat (Monferrato, Italian), formerly a dist. of Piedmont, NW. Italy, corresponding to the modern prov. of Alessandria, with part of that of Cuneo. The Marquises of M., one of whom figured prominently in the crusade of Richard I. of England, ruled this dist. from 10th to 16th century.

Montfoort, vil., Holland, prov. and 8 m. WSW. Utrecht, on the Ijssel. P. <2000.

Montford, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 5 m. WNW. Shrewsbury, PMT.O. (**M. Bridge**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Shrawardine**) P. <750.

Montfort, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arr. M., on the Meu, 13 m. W. Rennes. P. <2000.

Montfort, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Grant co., 53 m. W. by S. Madison, with zinc and lead mines. P. <1500.

Montfort-en-Chalosse, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, 16 m. N. by W. Orthez. P. <2000.

Montfort l'Amaury, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Rambouillet, 15 m. W. by S. Versailles. Its feudal lords furnished the last ducal dynasty to Brittany, and the county was attached to Brittany from 1364 to 1552. The most illustrious of the family were Simon de Montfort, the persecutor of the Albigenses, and the Constable Amaury. P. <2000.

Montfort-le-Rotrou, vil., France, dep. Sarthe, near the Huisne, arr. and 10 m. ENE. Le Mans. P. <2000.

Montfrin, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 11 m. ENE. Nîmes, on l. bk. of the Gard. P. <3000.

Montgaillard, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 5 m. NW. by N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. <2000.

Montgiscard, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Villefranche, 12 m. SE. by S. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Montgomery, formerly **Sâhiwâl,** tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. M., 92 m. SW. Lahore, a mere creation of British rule. P. 5200; Hindus, 1900; Moham. 2800.

Montgomery, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 95 m. ESE. Regina.

Montgomery, isl., S. Pacific, New Georgian group, crossed by 8° 45′ S., 157½° E.

Montgomery, co., Tasmania, W. ct., to the N. of 43° S.

Montgomery, city, U.S., Alabama, cap. M. co., on a high bluff on the l. bk. of the Alabama R., which is navigable to this point by the largest steamers, 156 m. NE. Mobile, one of the chief cotton depôts in the U.S. Steam communication with New York and Liverpool. Alt. 162 (R.R.). Mean temp., yr. 65.5° F., Jan. 49.0°, July 82.5°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 53¼ in. P. (1880) 16,700; (1890) 21,900.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Arkansas, between 94° and 93° W., 34° and 35° N.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in S. by 32° N., and E. of 83° W., traversed by Oconee R.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Illinois, N. of 39° N., and between 89° and 90° W.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Indiana, intersected by 87° W., 40° N.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 41° N., and in E. by 95° W.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Kansas, on the S. frontier, bounded on the W. by 96° W.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the NE., crossed by 38° N., and in the W. by 84° W.

Montgomery, mun. bor. (since Henry III.), head of the M. parl. dist. of bors., par., and market-tn., Eng., Montgomeryshire, 20 m. SW. Shrewsbury, in the diocese of Hereford, near the Severn, with station on the Cambrian Rly. The only trade is agricultural. The chief features are a beautiful and well wooded park belonging to the Earl of Powis, and the Castle Hill; with ruins of a fortress built under William I. by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of each month. Market-day, Th. Mun. bor. P. (1891) <1500; parl. dist. of bors. (comprising, besides M., Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machunlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool) P. (1891) 17,800.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Maryland, on the Potomac, crossed in the E. by 77° W.

Montgomery, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Lesueur co., 41 m. SW. by S. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Mississippi, N. of 33° N., and W. of 89° W.

Montgomery, tn., U.S., Missouri, M. co., 46 m. NE. by E. Jefferson City. P. <3000.

Montgomery, co., U.S., New York, in the E., traversed by the Mohawk R. and Erie Canal, crossed in the middle by 74½° W.

Montgomery, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., on Wallkill R., 23 m. SW. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Montgomery, co., U.S., N. Carolina, N. of 35° N., crossed by 80° W.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., traversed by the Miami R., S. of 40° N., and W. of 84° W.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the SE., separated by Philadelphia co. from the Delaware, bounded on the SW. by the Schuylkill.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. frontier, W. of 87° W.

Montgomery, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. M. co., 50 m. NNW. Houston. P. <1500.

Montgomery, co., U.S., Virginia, W. of 80° W., and crossed in the extreme S. by 37° N., bounded on the W. by the Great Kanawha R.

Montgomeryshire, co., N. Wales, having Shropshire on E., Radnor on S., Cardigan on SW., and Denbigh and Merioneth on NE. and NW., and divided into the following parl. county and bors. :—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Montgomeryshire (exclusive of parl. bors.)	491,604	40,202
Montgomery Dist. of Bors.	18,507	17,801
Total (anct. and adminis. co.)	510,111	58,003

The surface is that of an elevated basin rising to mountains on all sides, on N. to the Berwyn chain, E. the Breidden hills, S. the Kerry hills, and SW. the Plynlimmon range, whose chief summit is in Cardigan. The Wye rises in this county, but the chief rivers are trib. to the Severn, which crosses in NE. direction from Plynlimmon. The soil in many valleys is fertile, and the county is noted for the 'merlins,' a breed of small horses, and its sheep, called 'cluns.' (For other agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9.) Geologically the county is Lower Silurian, with some volcanic masses (*e.g.*, Corndon Hill, 1700 ft.) near Welshpool. The lead-mines are important, especially Llanidloes and Llanbrynmair; barytes at Chirbury; slates, Llangynog, Corris, Cemmes; zinc ore at Llanidloes, Llanbrynmair. Woollen cloth and flannel are manufactured at Newtown, Llanidloes, and Welshpool. The M. canal supplies water communication to Shrewsbury and Chester. The Cambrian Rly. traverses the county, besides other branch lines. There are traces of Roman camps, and many cairns and barrows: Offa's Dyke traverses the SE. corner. The county was part of the ancient *Powisland*, and got its present name from one of the Norman conquerors. M. is partly in the dioceses of Bangor, Hereford, and St. Asaph. It returns one M.P., and the six chief towns, as parl. bor., return another. Co. P. (1851) 67,300; (1871) 67,600; (1891) 58,000.

Montgomeryshire Canal, Wales, from Newtown, through Berriew and Welshpool, with an eastern branch joining the Ellesmere Canal at Carreghofa. Length about 25⅝ m. Navigable under ordinary conditions by boats of about 2½ ft. draught. Was formed in 1795–1821.

Montgomery Springs, summer resort, U.S., Virginia, Montgomery co., 81 m. W. Lynchburg by rail, with chalybeate and sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Montgreenan, stn., Scot., Ayrshire, in par. and 3 m. NE. Kilwinning, on the G. & SW. R., P.O.

Montguyon, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Jonzac, 28 m. E. Pauillac, 32 m. NE. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Monthell-d'Adhémar, tn., France. See **Montélimar.**

Monthermé, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, 10 m. ESE. Rocroi. P. <4000.

Monthey, tn., Switzd., cant. Valais, 4 m. NW. St. Maurice, with numerous erratic boulders of granite. P. (comm.) <3000.

Monthois, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and 6 m. S. Vouziers, 29 m. NE. by N. Châlons-sur-Marne. P. <2000.

Monthoumet, vil., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 20 m. SSE. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Monthureux-sur-Saône, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, on the Saône, 45 m. S. Toul. P. <2000.

Monti, vil., Sardinia, prov. and 39 m. E. by N. Sassari. P. <2000.

Montiagho, par., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. E. Oneilland, on Lough Neagh and riv. Bann, 5 m. NW. Lurgan; 6309 ac. P. <3500.

Monticelli d' Ongina, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Piacenza, 5 m. SW. Cremona. P. <2000.

Monticello, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Drew co., 81 m. S. by E. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Monticello, tn., U.S., Florida, Jefferson co., 25 m. ENE. Tallahassee. P. <1500.

Monticello, vil., U.S., Georgia, Jasper co., 52 m. SE. Atalanta. P. <1500.

Monticello, city, U.S., Illinois, Piatt co., 60 m. E. by N Springfield. P. <2000.

Monticello, tn., U.S., Indiana, White co., on Tippecanoe R., 84 m. SE. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P. <2000.

Monticello, city, U.S., Iowa, Jones co., 33 m. SW. by W. Dubuque. P. <2000.

Monticello, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., 115 m. NE. by N. Bangor, and 3 m. from W. frontier of New Brunswick. P. <1500.

Monticello, vil., U.S., New York, Sullivan co., 40 m. W. by S. Poughkeepsie, surrounded by hills. Alt. 1387 ft. P. <1500.

Monticello, vil., U.S., Virginia, Albemarle co., 3 m. W. Charlottesville; once the home of President Thomas Jefferson (author of the Declaration of Independence, and negotiator of the purchase of Louisiana), who is interred in a neighbouring cemetery. P. <1500.

Montichiari, tn., Italy. See **Montechiaro di Chiese.**

Montiel, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 62 m. ESE. Ciudad Real, dist. Infantes. Here in 1369 Henry Trastamare, with the aid of Duguesclin, killed his brother, Don Pedro of Castille. P. <2000.

Montier-en-Der, tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, 27 m. SW. Bar-le-Duc, arr. and 9 m. W. by S. Vassy. P. <2000.

Montiers-sur-Saulx, vil., France, on the S. border of dep. Meuse, arr. and 18 m. SSE. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Montiglio, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 24 m. SW. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Montignac, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, on the Vézère, 24 m. ESE. Périgueux. P. <3000.

Montignies le Tilleul, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 3½ m. SW. by W. Charleroi. P. <4000.

Montignies-sur-Sambre, or **Montigny,** comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 3 m. E. Charleroi. P. (1870) 10,400; (1890) 15,500.

Montigny, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, dist. Lorraine, circle and 1½ m. SW. Metz, and on r. bk. Moselle; has railway workshops. P. <4000.

Montigny-la-Resle, vil., France, dep. Yonne, 36 m. SW. by S. Troyes, arr. and 7 m. NE. Auxerre. P. <2000.

Montigny-le-Roi, tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, 51 m. SSW. Toul, arr. and 12 m. NE. Langres. P. <2000.

Montigny-sur-Aube, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Aube, 41 m. SE. by E. Troyes, arr. and 12 m. NE. by E. Châtillon-sur-Seine. P. <2000.

Montijo, gulf, Pacific Ocean, on S. ct. of Panama, Colombia, in 81° W.

Montijo, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. and 15 m. W. Mérida. P. 6700.

Montilla, tn., Spain, prov. and 23 m. SSE. Córdoba, cap. dist. M.; formerly fortified, but its works were destroyed by Frederick the Catholic in 1508; with remains of the castle of the famous General Gonzalvo (Gonsalvo) Fernandez of Córdoba, who was born here in 1453. M. is believed by some to occupy the site of the ancient Bætic fortress of *Munda*, where Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey in 45 B.C., and in the neighbourhood are numerous remains of the Roman period. Gives its name to Amontillado sherry. P. 13,800.

Montils, Les, vil., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Beuvron, arr. and 7 m. S. by W. Blois. P. <2000.

Montivilliers, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Le Havre, 2½ m. N. Harfleur. The church formerly belonged to a powerful Benedictine abbey founded in 682. P. <5000.

Montizon, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, 34 m. ENE. Linares. P. <2000.

Montjoie, derived from the small roadside monument called *montjoie*, vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. St. Girons, 1 m. E. St. Lizier. P. <2000.

Montjoie, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle M., 16 m. SSE. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <2000.

Montlieu, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Jonzac, 25 m. E. Pauillac, 31 m. NE. by N. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Montlignon, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 11 m. N. by W. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Mont Louis, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 65° 44′ W.

Montlouis, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the l. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 6 m. E. Tours. P. <2000.

Mont Louis, fortified tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 42 m. W. by S. Perpignan; built by Vauban in 1681 to defend the route over the Perche Pass (*col de la Perche*). Alt. 4965 ft. P. <2000.

Montluçon, tn., France, dep. Allier, cap. arr. M., on the Cher, 45 m. NW. by N. Clermont-Ferrand, the most important town in dep. Allier owing to its industry, favoured by its neighbourhood to the coal-basin of Commentry; has blast-furnaces and large iron-works, manufactures of glass and chemical products, and workshops for the construction of boilers, &c. Alt. 750 ft. P. (1872) 21,200; (1891) 27,900.

Montluel, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, 12 m. NE. by E. Lyons. P.<3000.

Montmagny, or **St. Thomas,** vil., Canada, Quebec, M. co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 34 m. ENE. Quebec. P. (1881) 1738; (1891) 1697.

Montmagny, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 8 m. N. Notre Dame, Paris, with a fort. P.<2000.

Montmajour, ruined abbey in comm. and 3 m. NE. Arles, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, France.

Montmarault, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. and 17 m. E. by S. Montluçon. P.<2000.

Montmartin-sur-Mer, vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances, 12 m. NNE. Granville. P.<2000.

Montmartre, a height, now occupied by a N. suburb of Paris, within the city walls.

Montmédy, tn. and second class fortress, France, dep. Meuse, cap. arr. M., 22 m. SE. by E. Sedan; belongs to France since the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659). Alt. 625 ft. P.<2000.

Montmélian, tn., France, dep. Savoie, on the Isère, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Chambéry. P.<2000.

Montmirail, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 22 m. SW. by W. Épernay. Here Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians on Feb. 11 and 12, 1814. Birthplace of Cardinal de Retz (1614). P.<3000.

Montmirail, vil., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers, 28 m. E. by N. Le Mans. P.<2000.

Montmirey-le-Château, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Dôle, 24 m. W. Besançon. P.<2000.

Montmoreau, vil., France, dep. Charente, arr. Barbezieux, on the Drôme, 18 m. S. Angoulême. P.<2000.

Montmorency, riv., Canada, Quebec, M. co., flows into the riv. St. Lawrence about 6 m. NE. Quebec. The **M. Falls** near its mouth are more than 250 ft. high (a single leap).

Montmorency, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 9 m. N. Notre Dame, Paris, with a fort. Manufactures cheap lace; has one of the healthiest climates around Paris. Jean Jacques Rousseau successively inhabited two houses here, the Hermitage and Mont-Louis. Gave name to the noble family which furnished to France six Constables, besides other high officers of the army and navy. P.<5000.

Montmorency, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NE., crossed by 45° N. and 84° W.

Montmorillon, tn., France, dep. Vienne, cap. arr. M., 27 m. ESE. Poitiers. P.<4000.

Montmort, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 11 m. SW. Épernay. P.<2000.

Montnagee, vil., Ire. See **Abbeydorney.**

Montodine, tn., N. Italy, prov. Cremona, 10 m. ESE. Lodi, on the Serio, 3 m. above its junction with the Adda. Here the French under the Duke of Vendôme defeated the Imperialists under Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1705. P.<3000.

Montoir-de-Bretagne, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 5 m. NE. by N. St. Nazaire. P.<2000.

Montoire, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Vendôme, on the Loir, 25 m. NW. by W. Blois. P.<3000.

Monton, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 4½ m. W. by N. Manchester, with a stn. (**M. Green**) on the L. & NW. R.

Montone, small riv., Italy, rises in the Etruscan Apennines, and flows NE. past Forlì till it unites with the **Ronco** (which has a more northerly course) to the S. of Ravenna. The united waters of these two rivers then flow E. into the Adriatic.

Montorio, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 7 m. SW. Teramo, on the Vomano, 32 m. NW. by W. Chieti. P.<2000.

Montoro, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. ENE. Córdoba, on the l. bk. of the Guadalquiver, with fine olive groves. P. 12,600.

Montoro Inferiore, tn., S. Italy, prov. and circle Avellino, 11 m. N. Salerno. P. (comm.) 5700.

Montoro Superiore, comm., 2 m. N. P.<5000.

Montour, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, E. of 77° W., partly bounded on the S. by the N. Branch of the Susquehanna.

Montoursville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., 68 m. W. by S. Scranton, 4 m. E. Williamsport, with lumber trade. P.<1500.

Montpaon, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. St. Affrique, 37 m. N. by W. Béziers. P.<2000.

Montpazier, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Bergerac, on the Dropt, 36 m. NNE. Agen; founded by Edward I. of England in 1284. P.<2000.

Montpelier, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the G. W. and M. Rlys., in bor. of Bristol. P. 11,100.

Montpelier, tn., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 2 m. from Castle Connell stn. P.<250.

Montpelier, tn., U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., 25 m. NW. by N. from the SE. corner of the state. Alt. 5793 ft. P.<1500.

Montpelier, vil., U.S., Indiana, Blackford co., 68 m. NE. by N. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Montpelier, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co., 55 m. W. by S. Toledo. P.<1500.

Montpelier, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., on Winooski R., 35 m. ESE. Burlington; a popular summer resort; surrounded by hilly country, on a plain near the centre of the state; with extensive commerce. The State Capitol is one of the finest buildings in the U.S. Alt. 484 ft. (R.R.). P.<5000.

Montpelier, East, tn., 5 m. to the E. P.<1500.

Montpellier, cap. dep. Hérault, France, cap. arr. M., on the Lez, 17 m. NE. by N. Cette, 29 m. SW. by W. Nîmes. It is situated on the slope of a hill, and has a university academy, a cathedral, a school of engineers, a seminary, with schools of medicine and pharmacy, an agricultural college, a sericultural institute, museums of painting and sculpture, public library of nearly 100,000 vols., observatory, and a botanic garden, founded in 1593, the oldest in France, and after that of Paris the richest in exotic plants. It was built in the 10th century near the ruins of three towns (Substantion, Lattes, and Maguelonne), the populations of which it absorbed. The kings of Aragon possessed the rising town, and established here in the 12th century schools of law and medicine (the latter of which acquired great celebrity), and in 1292 a university. In 1536 the bishopric of Maguelonne was transferred here. Louis XIII. took it from the Protestants in 1622. M. attracts many strangers by its economical and literary advantages, but it has lost its prestige as a resort for invalids. Birthplace of King Jayme I. of Aragon and the philosopher Auguste Comte. Mean temp., yr. 58.0° F., Jan. 43.3°, Aug. 74.4°; rfall. 29.13 in. P. (1872) 57,700; (1891) 69,300.

Montpellier-le-Vieux, France. See **Causses.**

Montpensier, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 19 m. NNE. Clermont-Ferrand. P.<2000.

Mont Perdu, mt., Spain, Pyrenees, prov. and 45 m. NE. by N. Huesca. Alt. 10,994 ft.

Montpezat, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 12 m. NNW. L'Argentière, 51 m. S. by W. St. Étienne. P.<2000.

Montpezat-de-Quercy, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. and 17 m. NNE. Montauban. P.<2000.

Montpont, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Ribérac, on the Isle, 30 m. WSW. Périgueux. P.<2000.

Montpont, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 22 m. SE. Châlon-sur-Saône, arr. and 6 m. SW. by S. Louhans. P.<2000.

Montrado, tn., Dutch Borneo, near the W. ct., 55 m. NNW. Pontiának, with copper-mines.

Montraille, co., U.S., N. Dakota. See **Mountraille.**

Montreal (-awl'), chief city and commercial cap. of Canada, principal port of entry and centre of the railway system, on the SSE. side of an island of same name in the riv. St. Lawrence, on a series of natural terraces at the foot of Mount Royal (*Mont Royal*, the origin of its name). The island is formed by the junction of the riv. Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. M. is divided into an upper and a lower town; the latter, along the river, being the trading quarter, the former the residence of the principal merchants; and the slopes of Mount Royal furnish a public park of 430 ac., with fine drives and magnificent views. The chief churches are the Roman Catholic cathedral of Notre Dame, St. James Cathedral (Episcopal), Christ Church (Presbyterian), St. Paul's, Erskine, St. James (Methodist), St. Andrews, &c. There are three large hospitals, banks, ordnance office, merchants exchange, four market houses, Nelson's column, and a bronze statue of Queen Victoria. Besides the M'Gill University (charter, 1821) there is a branch of the Laval University of Quebec, the seminary of St. Sulpice (founded 1657), the Presbyterian, Diocesan, Wesleyan, and Congregational colleges, and other wealthy educational institutions. M. returns three members to the Canadian House of Commons, and three to the provincial legislature of Quebec. Its solid limestone quays, uniting with the locks and wharves of the Lachine Canal, present several miles of continuous masonry, forming a harbour for ocean-going steamers of the deepest draught. The two dry docks have each a length of 200 ft., and a depth on sill at high water ordinary springs of 10½ ft. Extensive harbour improvements now (1895) being made. Victoria Bridge, which conveys the line of the Grand Trunk Rly. of Canada across the St. Lawrence, is tubular, 10,284 ft., or nearly 2 m. long, the central span being 350 ft. It has canal communication with Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and the towns of Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Toronto, &c.; and at least twelve trans-Atlantic steamer companies have their headquarters at M. Between 1870–71 and 1892–93 inclusive, the latest date of the closing of the port by ice was Jan. 2nd, and the earliest date of opening March 30th. The chief industries are the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, indiarubber, ropes, boots and shoes, clothing, tobacco, and works connected with the railways; there are also iron-foundries, sugar-refineries, saw-mills, &c. M. was founded in 1642, and taken from the French in 1760. The great majority of the population are of French origin, and Roman Catholics. Mean temp., yr. 42.8° F., Jan. 13.4°, July 69.8°; rfall. (19 yrs., 1869–88), 26.88 in.; snowfall, 123.99 in. P. (1851) 57,700; (1871) 107,200; (1891) 216,700.

Montreal, an irregularly-shaped lake, Canada, in the N. of Saskatchewan, crossed in the SE. by 105° W., belonging to the Churchill R. basin.

Montreal, riv., Canada, Quebec, rises near the frontier of New York (U.S.), and flows NNE. to the riv. Richelieu.

Montréal, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 11 m. W. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Montréal, tn., France, dep. Gers, arr. Condom, 27 m. SW. by W. Agen. P. <2000.

Montreal Island, Arctic Regions. See **Great Fish River.**

Montreal Island, isl. in the middle of the St. Lawrence, forms a county divided into two ridings, E. or Hochelaga, and W. or Jacques Cartier. Length, 32 m.; breadth, 10 m.

Montredon, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 10 m. NNE. Castres. P. <2000.

Montrejean, formerly **Montréal-de-Rivière,** tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 22 m. E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. St. Gaudens. Alt. 1310 ft. P. <3000.

Montrésor, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Indroye, 29 m. SE. by E. Tours, arr. and 10 m. E. by N. Loches. P. <2000.

Montret, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 14 m. SE. by E. Châlon-sur-Saône, arr. and 7 m. NW. by W. Louhans. P. <2000.

Montreuil, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arr. M., on the Canche, 25 m. N. by W. Abbeville. P. <4000.

Montreuil, formerly a comm., now the E. part of Versailles, dep. Seine-et-Oise, France.

Montreuil-Bellay, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, at the head of navigation on the Thouet, 31 m. SE. Angers, arr. and 10 m. SSW. Saumur. P. <2000.

Montreuil-sous-Bois, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, practically an E. suburb of Paris, adjoining Vincennes on the N., with celebrated peach gardens. P. (1870) 12,100; (1890) 24,000.

Montreux (the western portion locally known as **Sâles,** the eastern as **Les Planches**), vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, near the upper end of the Lake of Geneva, 15 m. ESE. Lausanne, on the Bay of M., with funicular railway from M. to the terrace of Glion; considered a winter resort on account of the mildness of its climate. The M. dist. includes among other villages those of Clarens, Charnex, Vernex, Colonges, Glion, and Veytaux. Alt. 1263 ft. Rfall. (14 yrs.), 54.49 in. P. <2000.

Montrevault, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Cholet, on the Evre, 24 m. E. Nantes. P. <2000.

Montrevel, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, on the Reyssouze, 34 m. SSE. Châlon-sur-Saône. P. <2000.

Montrichard, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, arr. and 18 m. SSW. Blois. P. <3000.

Montrose, ancient *Monros* ('the promontory on the marshy land'), parl. and royal burgh, seapt., and par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the E. ct., on a penin. between M. Basin and the North Sea, at the mouth of the S. Esk, across which it communicates with its suburb Inchbrayock by a suspension bridge (432 ft. in length between the points of suspension; total length, 800 ft.), 34 m. SW. Aberdeen, on the N. B. R.; headquarters of a fishery dist. extending from Broughty Ferry to Gourdon. Flax-spinning is the chief branch of industry; there is also a large saw-mill and extensive fish-curing yards. M. Basin is an expansion of the S. Esk, about 7 m. in circuit, but shallow. The harbour, however, in the Esk, at high water, spring tides, is accessible for ships drawing about 19 ft., and lined with quays, wet and dry docks. Besides the harbour lights, there is a fine lighthouse on the coast called Montrose Ness lighthouse, visible 18 m. The Mid Links are pleasure-gardens in the town, and between the town and the sea are the East Links, containing one of the best golf-courses in Scotland. M. unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Inverbervie, forming the M. dist. of burghs, in sending one member to House of Commons. Here, in 1296, Baliol is said to have surrendered the Scottish crown to Edward I. of England. Birthplace of the Marquis of Montrose, 1612. Market-day, F. Parl. burgh P. (1851) 15,200; (1871) 14,500; (1891) 13,000; royal burgh P. (1871) 13,800; (1891) 12,900; par. 4134 ac., P. (1871) 15,800; (1891) 14,400; tn. P. 13,100; dist. of burghs P. 58,100.

Montrose, co., U.S., Colorado, on the W. frontier, crossed by 108° W., N. of 38° N.

Montrose, vil., U.S., Iowa, Lee co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 8 m. N. Keokuk; connected by ferry with Nauvoo (Ill.). P. <1500.

Montrose, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co., 32 m. N. by W. Scranton. P. <2000.

Montrose, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, McCook co., 59 m. N. by E. Yankton. P. <1500.

Montrouge, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. and 3 m. N. Sceaux, just S. of the Paris fortifications. P. 12,000.

Mont Saint Aignan, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 1 m. N. Rouen. P. <3000.

Mont Saint Amand, Belgium. See **Ghent.**

Mont St. Aldegonde, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 9½ m. W. by N. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Mont St. Jean, vil., Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. SE. Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, sometimes called by the French the battle of Mont St. Jean.

Mont St. Martin, vil., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Briey, near the frontier of Belgium, 17 m. W. by S. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Mont St. Michel, a steep, fortified, isolated rock, France, in Mont St. M. Bay, off the coast of dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, 15 m. SSE. Granville. On its summit is an irregular town, with an abbey and a church dating from the 11th century. Its ancient castle, formerly a prison, has been restored. Its solid ramparts date from the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries; in 1880 it was connected by a dyke with the mainland. The whole bay, 15 m. wide at mouth, 8 m. N. to S., is nearly dry at low water. P. <2000.

Mont St. Vincent, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon-sur-Saône, 13 m. S. by E. Le Creuzot. P. <2000.

Montsalvy, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Cantal, arr. Aurillac, 57 m. NNE. Albi. P. <2000.

Montsauche, vil., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Château Chinon, 23 m. NW. by N. Autun. Here is the reservoir Des Settons, of nearly 1000 ac. in extent. P. <2000.

Montségur, tn., France. See **Mousségur.**

Montserrat, mt., Spain. See **Monserrat.**

Montserrat', a Brit. W. India isl., Leeward group, between Guadeloupe and Nevis, and 27 m. SW. Antigua, in 62° 7'–11' W., 16° 41' N. Surface mountainous, rising to 2500 ft. above the sea, and broken by numerous chasms. Climate comparatively healthy. Soil light and volcanic. Principal crops sugar and limes, the value of the former export since 1881 varying from £10–20,000, the latter less than half that sum. The lime juice is promptly put into air-tight casks, from which it is clarified and bottled in England. Cap. Plymouth (P. 1475), on the SW. coast. The Legislature consists of the Commissioner and a Legislative Council of not more than six members, appointed by the crown, and an Executive Council nominated by the sovereign. The roadstead is an open one, with good anchorage in 5 fathoms (shelving rapidly off to 20 fathoms). Vessels are loaded and discharged by boats carrying 1½ to 4 tons. The island was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493; colonised by the English in 1632; taken by the French in 1664, but restored to the English in 1668; it capitulated to the French in 1782, and was finally restored to the English in 1784. Length about 11 m.; greatest breadth, 7 m.; area, 37½ sq. m. P. (1871) 8693; (1881) 10,083; (1891) 11,762 (whites, 204).

Monts Maudits, mts. See **Maladetta.**

Montsoreau, vil., France, on the E. border of dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Saumur, on the l. bk. of the Loire, 32 m. WSW. Tours. P. <2000.

Monts-sur-Guesnes, vil., France, dep. Vienne, 40 m. SW. by S. Tours, arr. and 9 m. SE. Loudun. P. <2000.

Mont-sur-Marchienne, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 2 m. SW. by W. Charleroi. P. 6700.

Montsûrs, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and 12 m. ENE. Laval. P. <2000.

Mont Terrible. See **Jura.**

Mont-Valérien, fortress, France, dep. Seine, near Paris, on a hill 200 ft. high, at whose E. base the Seine flows.

Montvale Springs, popular summer resort, U.S., Tennessee, Blount co., 9 m. S. Maryville; has mineral springs. P. <1500.

Montvicq, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. and 11 m. E. Montluçon. P. <3000.

Montville, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 6 m. N. by W. New London by rail. P. <3000.

Montville, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co., about 16 m. W. by N. Belfast. P. <1500.

Montze, tn., China. See **Mengtsu-hsien.**

Monument, stn., Eng., on City and S. London Rly. (electric).

Monument, The, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropolitan Rly., near London Bridge.

Monument Beach, sea-coast resort, U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., near head of Buzzard's Bay, 2 m. SW. Monument. P. <1500.

Monument Creek, U.S., Colorado, El Paso co., noted for its scenery, falls into Fountain Creek at Colorado City.

Monument Geyser, settlement, U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 20 m. WNW. from the outlet of Yellowstone Lake.

Monument Lane, stn., Eng., Birmingham, Central div., on the L. & NW. R.

Monxton, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3 m. W. by S. Andover, 14 m. NW. Winchester, 1 m. S. by E. Weyhill stn. P. <250.

Monyash, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7 m. SE. by E. Buxton, 5½ m. WSW. Bakewell stn.; chert quarried. P.O. P. <500.

Monymusk, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Don, 6½ m. SW. by W. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.; 10,728 ac. P. <1500.

Monynut Edge, the E. portion of the Lammermuir Hills, looking eastwards, about 5 m. S. Dunbar.

Monyo, vil., Lower Burma, dist. Tharáwadi, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 60 m. S. by E. Prome. P. <5000.

Monywa, tn., Upper Burma, Lower Chindwin div., on the l. bk. of the Chindwin, 53 m. W. by N. Mandalay. P. 6300.

Monza, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. NNE. Milan; has manufactures of hats, coarse cotton stuffs, silk-reeling establishments, dyeworks, &c. It was the cap. of the Lombard kingdom of Italy, and has a cathedral founded by the celebrated Queen Theodelinda in 595, rebuilt in the 13th and 14th centuries, and where the iron crown and regalia of Lombardy were kept till 1859, when the Austrians removed them on the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia; they were restored in 1866; has also the ancient Lombard palace, now a court-house. P. 17,100.

Monze, or **Ras Muarl,** frontier cape of Sind, India, forming the E. promontory at the mouth of Hab R., in about 67° E.

Monze's, vil., S. Africa, Batonga- or Batoka-land, 170 m. W. by S. Zumbo, about 16° 23′ S., 27° 55′ E.

Monzie ('the mossy land'), par., Scot., W. Perthshire, on Shaggie Burn, 2½ m. NNE. Crieff; 21,487 ac. P. <750.

Monzievaird and Strowan, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 2½ m. W. by N. Crieff; 26,093 ac. P. <750.

Monzón, fort and tn., Spain, prov. Huesca, dist. Barbastro, 30 m. NW. Lérida. P. (comm.) <4000.

Moo, riv., Upper Burma. See **Mu.**

Moodkee, vil., India. See **Mudki.**

Moody, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on E. frontier, crossed by 44° N.

Mool, riv., S. Africa, Natal, flows NE. into the Tugela just above its confluence with the Buffalo.

Mool, riv., Africa, Transvaal, N. affluent of the Vaal, flows S., passing to the E. of Potchefstroom.

Moolplaats, rural native location, Cape Colony, Komgha div. P. <3000.

Mooltan, tn., India. See **Múltán.**

Moon, Mountains of the, the range of mts. which the ancient Greek geographer Ptolemy (and century A.D.) placed in the middle of Africa as containing the sources of the Nile. They figured in maps down to the 19th century, being assigned various positions between Abyssinia and the Gulf of Guinea. They are identified by Stanley with Ruwenzori (*q.v.*) and its fellows, between Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza, in about 1° N.

Moonambel, mining tp., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 38 m. NE. Ararat. P. <1500.

Mooncoin, tn., Ire., S. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 7 m. WNW. Waterford, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Suir and from Grange stn., PM.O. (**Moincoin**). P. <750.

Moone, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Kildare, bars. Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and E. Offaly, 3 m. from Grange Con stn., 7 m. E. by S. Athy, PT.O. Par. 7240 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Moonee Ponds, suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, with the M. Valley racecourse.

Moonlight Head, cape, Victoria, about 18 m. WNW. Cape Otway.

Moon Pass, in Torres Straits. See **Warrior Reefs.**

Moonsund, strait, Russia, Baltic Sea, between Esthonia and isls. Dagö, Oesel, and Moon; connects Gulf of Finland with Gulf of Riga. Length, 40 m.; width, 4–12 m.; depth, 10–17 fathoms.

Moonta, mining municip., S. Australia, Daly co., 85 m. NW. Adelaide. Rfall. (11 yrs.), 13.72 in. P. <1500.

Moonzie, par., Scot., E. Fife, 3 m. NW. Cupar. P. <250.

Moor, tn., Hungary. See **Mor.**

Moor, Old, par., Eng., Northumberland, dist. Morpeth. P. <250.

Moor, South, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Stanley, near Chester-le-Street, Durham.

Moorabool, stn., Victoria, co. Grant, 52 m. by rail SW. Melbourne.

Moor Allerton, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Harewood, Thorner, and Leeds pars. P. <1500.

Moorby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13½ m. N. by W. Boston, 3½ m. SSE. Horncastle. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. with Wood Enderby**) P. <250.

Moor Court, part of eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Pembridge.**

Moordown, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Christchurch and Holdenhurst pars., PM.O. P. <5000.

Moore, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2½ m. SSW. Warrington, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Moore, bay, Ire., W. ct. co. Clare, lat. 53° 41′ N.

Moore, par., Ire., S. co. Roscommon, bar. Moycarn, 6½ m. SW. Athlone; 20,728 ac. P. <2500.

Moore, co., U.S., N. Carolina, N. of 35° N., crossed in the extreme NE. by 79° W.

Moore, co., U.S., Tennessee, in S., W. of 86° W., N. of 35° N.

Moore, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 36° N., and in the W. by 102° W.

Moore, large lake, W. Australia, crossed in the S. by 30° S., W. of 118° E.

Moorechurch, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Duleek, 5 m. SE. Drogheda; 5291 ac. P. <500.

Moore Critchell, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 1½ m. SE. by E. Long Critchell, 11 m. N. Poole, 6 m. NE. by N. Wimborne stn., P.O. (**More Crichell**). P. <500. See **Long Critchell.**

Moorefield, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Wellington, on Conestogo R., 70 m. W. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Moorefield, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Hardy co., on r. bk. of the S. Branch of the Potomac, 31 m. ESE. of the SW. corner of Maryland. Alt. 806 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Moorestown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 20 m. SW. by S. Trenton. P. <1500.

Mooresville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Morgan co., 16 m. SW. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Mooresville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Iredell co., 31 m. N. Charlotte by rail. P. <1500.

Mooretown, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on the riv. St. Clair, 62 m. W. by S. London. P. <1500.

Moorfield, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Irvinestown.

Moorfields, stn., Ire., W. co. and 8 m. NNE. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, on the Ballymena and Larne Rly., P.O.

Moorfleth, vil., Ger., on the r. bk. of Elbe, 5 m. SE. Hamburg, in the terr. of Hamburg. P. <2000.

Moorfoot Hills, a hilly upland tract, Scot., in the SE. of Midlothian and the NE. of Peeblesshire; highest summit **Blackhope Scar,** on the border of the two counties, 2136 ft.

Moorgagagh, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 11 m. NW. Tuam. P. <250.

Moorgate Street, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropolitan Rly. (Inner Circle), ¾ m. NE. St. Paul's.

Moor Green, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 3 m. from Bitterne.

Moorhampton, stn., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the M. R., 8½ m. WNW. Hereford.

Moorhead, city, U.S., Minnesota, Clay co., on Red R. of the North, in 46° 50′ N., 212 m. NW. by W. Minneapolis. P. <3000.

Moorhouse, par., Eng., co. and 3½ m. NE. Durham, on riv. Wear. P. <250.

Moorhouses, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Revesby.**

Moorilim, post-tn., Victoria. See **Dargalong.**

Moorina, or **Krushka's Bridge,** post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 42 m. NE. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Moorlake, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 262 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Moorland, P.O., Eng., Somerset, on the Parret, div. and 3½ m. SE. Bridgwater.

Moorland Road, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

Moorlinch, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6½ m. E. Bridgwater, P.O. (**Moorlynch**). P. 250; eccles. par. (**M. with Stawell and Sutton Mallet**) P. <750.

Moor Monkton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 6½ m. NW. by W. York, 1½ m. N. Marston stn. P. <250.

Mooroopna, tp., Victoria, co. Rodney, 110 m. NNE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Moor Row, vil., Eng., Cumberland, with stn. (**M. R. Junction**) on the Furness and L. & NW. Joint Rly.; also on the Cleator and Workington Junction Rly., 4 m. SE. Whitehaven, with mines of red hematite, PMT.O.

Moors, name given to a large part of the populations of Barbary and W. Sahara, particularly to the Mussulman inhabitants of N. African towns and the W. Sahara tribes communicating with Senegal.

Moors, a small river, Eng., flows SE. through the E. div. of Dorsetshire and Hants to the Stour, which it joins about 3 m. NW. Christchurch.

Moors, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Elko co., 72 m. SW. by S. of the NE. corner of the state.

Moorseele, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 6 m. WNW. Courtrai. P. <5000.

Moorsel, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 2 m. E. Alost. P. <4000.

Moorshedabad, tn., India. See **Murshidábád.**

Moorsholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 12½ m. ESE. Middlesbrough, 2½ m. SE. Boosbeck stn., P.O. (**Great M.**); 4357 ac. P. <500.

Moorside, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Oldham.

Moorside, eccles. par. and coal-mining vil., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 6 m. WNW. Manchester, with stn. (**M. and Wardley**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Moorslede, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers, 8 m. NE. Ypres. P. 7000.

Moorsley, par., Eng., co. and 4½ m. NE. Durham, PM.O. (**Low M.**). P. <1500.

Moorswater, stn., Eng., Cornwall, on the G. W. R., 1 m. W. Liskeard.

Moorthorpe, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the M. R., 8 m. ENE. Barnsley.

Moortown, hamlet, Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 16 m. ENE. Gainsborough, with a stn. (**M. for Caistor**) on the M. S. & L. R.

Moor Town, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 5½ m. NW. Hornsea. P. <250.

Moortown, PT.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Chapel Allerton.

Moorwatha, post-tp., New South Wales, Hume co., 30 m. N. by E. Albury, on the riv. Murray. P. <1500.

Moorwinstow, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., on the coast, 17 m. WSW. Bideford, P.O. (**Morwinstow**); 8139 ac. P. <750.

Moosach, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 3 m. NW. Munich. P. <2000.

Moosburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Freising, on the l. bk. of the Isar, 27 m. NE. by N. Munich, with an important corn-market. P. <3000.

Moosch, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Thann, on the Thur R., 15 m. NW. by W. Mülhausen. P. <3000.

Moose, riv., British N. America, issues from Lake Missinaibi, near the watershed of Ontario, in about 48° 25′ N., 83½° W., and flows first N. as the Missinaibi, then NE., receives the Mattagami (below the mouth of which it is known as the Moose), and enters the S. end of James Bay (Hudson Bay). Length estimated at 250 m.; navigable at high water about 120 m.

Moose, lake, Canada, in the E. of Saskatchewan, crossed by 53° 43′ N., and at its E. end by 100° W., drained W. into the Saskatchewan R.

Moose, a small riv., U.S., Maine, flows E. into the North Bay of Moosehead Lake.

Moose, riv., U.S., New York, in the NW., trib. of the Black R., which it joins on the r. bk. in Lewis co., near the N. end of the Black R. Canal.

Moose Factory, post of the Hudson's Bay Co., Canada, Ontario, on the W. side of the estuary of Moose R., in James Bay (Hudson Bay); the centre of the missionary bishopric of Moosonee. Mean temp. (24 yrs., 1857–80), yr. 29.1° F., Jan. 4.5°, July 60.1°.

Mooschead, lake, U.S., Maine, between Somerset co. and Piscataquis co., 59 m. NW. Bangor, drained S. by the Kennebec R.; a favourite resort for sportsmen; navigated by steamers. Alt. 1023 ft. (water-power of Maine). Length, 36 m.; width, 3–10 m.

Moose Hillock, mt., U.S. See **Moosilauke.**

Moose Island, W. Indies, Bahamas, 25 m. SE. the Great Bahama I.

Moose Jaw, tn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 398 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Moose River, vil., Canada. See **Clementsport.**

Moosic, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., on Lackawanna R., 5 m. SW. by S. Scranton. P. <1500.

Moosilauke, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., 57 m. N. by W. Concord. Alt. 4790 ft.

Moosomin, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 219 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Moot, Anglo-Saxon, 'place of assembly.' See *Mote.*

Mootwingee, co., New South Wales, crossed by 31° S. and 142° E.

Mopea, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, at the head of boat navigation on the Kwakwa, 62 m. W. by S. Quilimane, now almost in ruins.

Mopsuestia, tn., Asia Minor. See **Missis.**

Moquegua, tn., Peru, dep. M., 85 m. E. by S. Mollendo, and less than 20 m. from the Chilian frontier; has been destroyed by earthquakes several times, especially in 1715 and 1868. P. 5000.

Moqui Indians, U.S., Arizona, a body of Pueblo Indians, SW. of the Navahoes.

Mor, frequent in place-names for 'moor.'

Mor, Cymric and Gaelic, 'the sea.'

Mór, Gaelic, 'great.'

Mór (Hungarian, in German **Moor**), tn., Hungary, co. and 15 m. NW. by N. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 9300.

Mora, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. SW. Fethard. P. <250.

Mora, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. SE. Toledo, dist. Orgaz. P. (comm.) 8000.

Mora, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on the Öster Dal R., 46 m. NW. Falun. P. (comm.) 8000.

Mora, vil., U.S., New Mexico, cap. M. co., 53 m. NE. by E. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Morača, riv., Montenegro, flows first E. then S. past Podgorica into the NW. of Lake Scutari.

Moradábád, municip., cantonment, and fort, Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. M., 50 m. NW. Bareilly, on a ridge on r. bk. of, and naturally well drained into, Rámgangá R.; noted for metal-work, especially for inlaid brass and tin; has a government high school. P. (1872) 62,400; (1891) 72,100; Moham. 39,400; Hindus, 31,400; total, including cantonment, 72,900.

Mora de Ebro, tn., Spain, prov. Tarragona, dist. Gandesa, r. bk. Ebro, 20 m. N. by E. Tortosa. P. (comm.) <4000.

Mora de Rubielos, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 21 m. ESE. Teruel, cap. dist. M., with mineral waters and baths at Vabor. P. (comm.) 4000.

Moral de Calatrava, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. and 11 m. NW. Valdepeñas. P. (comm.) 6000.

Moraleda, long channel, Chile, separating the Chonos Archipelago from the S. American continent, stretching N. from 46° S. to 44° S.

Morales, vil., Colombia, Magdalena, on the r. bk. of the Magdalena, 180 m. SE. by S. Cartagena.

Moramba Harbour, Madagascar, in NW., in about 14° 50′ S.

Morambala, mt., S. Africa, on l. bk. of the Shire, near its junction with the Zambezi. Alt. 4000 ft. The **M. Marsh,** which lies to the NW. on both banks of the Shire, and the Ziu-Ziu, forms, in the rainy season, a vast lake 20 m. broad.

Morambro, settlement, S. Australia, MacDonnell co., 170 m. SE. Adelaide.

Moraña, comm., NW. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 11 m. NE. Pontevedra, dist. Caldas. P. 5300.

Morang, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 14 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Morangarell, post-tn., New South Wales, Bland co., 115 m. WSW. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Morano, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 58 m. SSE. Potenza. P. 8300.

Moranstown, par., Ire. See **Ballymorin.**

Morant, bay, Jamaica, in the S., in 76° 21′–30′ W.

Morant Point, or **East End Cape,** Jamaica, in extreme E., with lighthouse in 76° 12′ W., 17° 55′ N. Rfall. (7 yrs.) 64.58 in.

Morár, tn., Central India, Gwalior state, on Morár R., on an alluvial plain 34 m. E. Gwalior; restored to Mahárájá Sindhia in 1886. P. (1881) 2400; (1891) 24,500; Hindus, 17,700.

Morar, North, penin., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W., between Loch Nevis on the N., and Loch Morar on the S., to the E. of Rum I. **Morar, South,** dist. S. of Loch Morar; peopled mainly by Roman Catholics.

Morása, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 52 m. NE. by E. Ahmadábad, on Májham R.; occupying an important strategical position between Gujarát and the hilly tracts. P. (1881) 7000; (1891) <5000.

Morast, German, 'a marsh.'

Morat (French, in German **Murten**), tn. and lake, Switzd., cant. and 8½ m. N. by W. Freiburg. Here the Swiss confederates routed Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1476. Birthplace of the novelist Bitzius (Jeremias Gotthelf). P. <3000.

Morata de Tajuña, comm., Spain, prov. and 19 m. SE. Madrid, dist. Chinchón. P. <4000.

Moratalla, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. WNW. Murcia, dist. Caravaca. P. (comm.) 11,900.

Moratau, native name of Fergusson I., Brit. New Guinea.

Mora'va, riv., Austria. See **March.**

Mora'va (ancient *Margus*), riv. of Servia, flows N. and enters the Danube 30 m. ESE. Belgrade. It is formed by the junction (36 m. NNW. Niš) of two streams—the **Bulgarian M.,** which rises on the Kara Dagh in the Turkish vilayet Kossovo, and has a length (to confluence) of 160 m.; and the **Servian M.,** which rises in the Golija Planina, on the SW. frontier of Servia, and flows N. and SSE., being joined on the way by the Ibar and Rasina (both right). The principal tribs. of the Bulgarian M. are the Nišava and Moravica (right), and the Jablanica and Toplica (left). The united stream, which has no tribs. of importance, is 100 m. long from the confluence, and was formerly navigable to Cuprija, though now obstructed by deposits.

Moravia, Ger. **Mähren,** crownland and border co. (*markgrafschaft*) of the Austrian-Hungarian kgd., in the N., between Bohemia, Silesia, Hungary, and Lower Austria. It forms a compact terr., bordered by **mountains** on nearly all sides—on the NW. by the terraces and heights (peaks 1590–2740 ft.) of the Mährische Höhe (Moravian Heights), on the N. by the Altvater chain (to 4800 ft.) of the Sudetic Mts., and on the E. by the Weisse Gebirge (White Mts., to 3345 ft.) and the Beskids (4110 ft.), W. extensions of the Carpathians. About 90 per cent. of the surface is drained by the March and the **streams** of its basin—the Thaya, Iglawa, Schwarzawa, Zwittawa, and Beczwa—into the Danube. The Oder drains the NE. corner in the opposite direction. The **climate** shows a considerable range of difference between the mountainous N. and the comparatively low S. The rfall. is not over abundant, 19½–31½ in. annually. M. is essentially an **agricultural** region, nearly 71 per cent. of the area being under cultivation; rye and oats are the principal crops, supplemented by wheat, barley, leguminous plants, potatoes, beetroot, vegetables, and fruits (plums, &c.). Wine is grown in the S. Of the remaining surface, 27 per cent. is covered with forests (oak, beech, and Coniferæ), mostly on the mountain sides. Large quantities of coal are mined, chiefly in the extreme NE. and in the middle of the country (neighbourhood of Brünn). Iron and graphite are also mined in appreciable quantities. M. is one of the principal **industrial** parts of the kingdom. The most important branches are woollens, cottons, and beetroot sugar. Linens, silks, lace, iron goods, leather, glass, spirits, beer, malt, and chemicals are likewise manufactured on a pretty large scale. An active trade is carried on in agricultural and manufactured products (exported), and

in salt, groceries, and raw materials for manufacture (imported). The **population** consists for the greater part of Slavs, *i.e.*, Czechs or Moravians, to the extent of fully 70 per cent. The rest are mostly of German race. The predominant creed is Roman Catholicism, confessed by 95 per cent of the people. The largest towns are Brünn (the cap.) with nearly 100,000 inhabitants; and, with each between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, Mährisch-Ostrau, Iglau, Prossnitz, Olmütz, Neutitschein, Sternberg, Znaim, Prerau, Kremsier, and Mährisch-Schönberg. **History.**—The Slavs supplanted Germanic tribes in M. in the 6th century. In the beginning of the 10th century the principality (or duchy) of M. was subdued and divided between the Hungarians and the Bohemians (Czechs). M. proper has since that time been intimately connected with Bohemia (*q.v.*), and with it in 1526 was enrolled amongst the territories of Austria. See table at **Austria-Hungary.**

Moravia, vil., U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 27 m. SW. by S. Syracuse, and 20 m. NNE. Ithaca. P. <1500.

Morawhanna, settlement, Brit. Guiana, seat of govt. of the NW. dist., in about 8° 17′ N., 50° 38′ W., on the r. bk. of the Barima, which is here connected with the mouth of the Waini by the M. Passage, a channel navigable for vessels of 15 or 16 ft. draught. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 668, 685.

Morawka, tn., Austria, prov. Silesia, dist. Friedek. P. < 5000.

Moray, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 25 m. NW. London. P. <1500.

Moray, ancient prov., Scot., on S. of Moray Firth; it included the cos. of Elgin and Nairn, the gretaer part of Inverness-shire, and part of Banffshire. See **Elginshire.**

Moray Firth, the ancient *Vara Aestuarium*, Scot., in NE., crossed by 4° W. long., is one of the largest indentations of the North Sea, the entrance from Burghead to Tarbet Ness being 16 m. wide. The firth extends SW. for about 24 m.; its W. continuation is the branch called Inverness firth and Beauly basin. Total length, 39 m.

Morbegno, or **Marbegno,** tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Sondrio, on riv. Adda, 33 m. NE. Como. P. <3000.

Morbihan ('the little sea.' See *Mor*), dep. France, named from the Gulf of M., formed in 1790 from part of W. Bretagne; divided into four arrs.: Vannes (cap.), Lorient, Ploërmel, and Pontivy; SW. washed by the Atlantic, with a coast-line, exclusive of indentations, of about 93 m. Principal openings from SE. to NW.: estuary of the Vilaine, Bay of M., Bay of Quiberon, partly shut off from the ocean by the penin. of Quiberon, inlet of Etel, estuary of the Blavet. Off Quiberon are Belle Isle and the islets of Houat and Hoedic, and off the mouth of the Blavet, Groix. Surface diversified in parts by chains of hills, mainly of primitive rocks. The culminating point (975 ft.) occurs in the NW., in a continuation of the Montagne Noire of Finistère, general slope N. to S.; plateaux predominate, in part covered with landes, of which the most extensive is the lande of Lanvaux, stretching for about 31 m. between Saint-Jean-Brévelay and Rochefort-en-Terre. Principal rivs.: Vilaine, in the S., with its canalised r. bk. trib.; Oust, which traverses the dep. from NW. to SE.; the Blavet, also canalised above Hennebont, drains the NW., r. bk. trib. Scorff; the Laita forms part of the boundary between M. and Finistère. Forests, Lanouée and Camors. Climate mild and equable. The principal cereals are rye, wheat, and buckwheat; other cultures are hemp, and to a less extent flax; the vine is cultivated only in the arr. of Vannes; apples are extensively grown, the dep. being one of the foremost in the production of cider. Salt from the coast marshes is the chief mineral product. The leading industries are those connected with armaments, of which Lorient is the centre. Fishing and oyster culture occupy many of the coast population. Area, 2739 sq. m. P. (1891) 544,500. See **France,** table.

Morborne, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 6 m. SW. by S. Peterborough, 3½ m. W. by S. Yaxley and Farcet stn. P. <250.

Mörbylånga, vil., Sweden, Öland I., on the W. ct., 10 m. S. Kalmar. P. <2000.

Morchard Bishop, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 12 m. WSW. Tiverton, 2 m. E. Lapford stn., PMT.O.; 7173 ac. P. <1500.

Morchard Road, stn., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., on the L. & SW. R., 14 m. NW. by W. Exeter.

Morchenstern, comm., Austria, prov. Bohemia, dist. Tannwald, on a trib. of the Iser, 9 m. SE. by E. Reichenberg. P. 5900.

Mörchingen, or **Morhange,** comm., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, dist. Lorraine, circle Forbach, 19 m. SE. Metz. P. <4000.

Morcin, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov., dist., and 1 m. S. Oviedo. P. <4000.

Morcles, Dent de, one of the summits of the Alps in Switzd., between the cants. Vaud and Valais; elevation of the Tête Noire, 9640 ft.

Morcone, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 45 m. W. by S. Foggia. P. 6500.

Morcote, comm., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 6 m. SSW. Lugano, at the end of the penin. jutting southwards into Lake Lugano. P. <2000.

Morcott, par., Eng., co. Rutland, 6 m. SE. by S. Oakham, 2 m. NE. by N. Seaton and Uppingham stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Morda, PM.O., Eng., Shropshire, 1 m. from Oswestry.

Mordelles, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 8 m. WSW. Rennes. P. <2000.

Morden, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 64 m. SW. Winnipeg.

Morden, pars., Eng., Cambridge. See **Guilden Morden** and **Steeple Morden.**

Morden, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 7 m. NW. by W. Poole, 3 m. SW. Wimborne stn., P.O.; 7512 ac. P. <750.

Morden, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 4½ m. E. by S. Kingston, on the L. B. & S. C. R. P. <1000.

Mordialloc, postal tp., Victoria, Bourke co., on Port Phillip Bay, 17 m. SSE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mordiford, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., at the confluence of the Lugg and the Wye, 5 m. ESE. Hereford, 2 m. ENE. Holm Lacey stn., P.O. P. <500.

Mordington, ct. par., Scot., Berwickshire, 3½ m. WNW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3 m. SSE. Ayton stn. P. <500.

Mordon, par., Eng., Durnam, on riv. Skerne, 8 m. NE. Darlington. P. <250.

Mordves, Mordovians, Finnish stem of the Volga group, middle Russia, govts. Simbirsk, Penza, Samara, Nizhniy Novgorod, and Saratov; partly in Orenburg, Tambov, and Kazañ. Altogether about 1,000,000. Divided into two chief branches, Moksha and Erzya (Aorzes of Ptolemy). Mostly Russianised except the Karatais, who speak a Turkish language.

More, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12½ m. SE. by S. Welshpool, 1 m. NW. Lydham Heath stn.; has barytes mine. P. <250.

More, Loch, lake, Scot., Caithness, in the W., drained N. by the riv. Thurso. Alt. 381 ft.

Morea, or **Peloponnesus,** name of S. portion of Greece, the penins. S. of Isthmus of Corinth. See **Greece** and **Peloponnesus.**

Morebath, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 8 m. N. Tiverton, on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <500.

Morebattle, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Kale Water, 7 m. S. by E. Kelso, PMT.O.; 22,334 ac. P. <1000.

More'bo, or **Moreibo,** riv., Brit. Guiana, flows E. into the Waini in about 7° 45′ N., 59° 7′ W., connected by an intricate itabbo with the Barima. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 676–77.

Moreby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Stillingfleet with Moreby.**

Morecambe, small tn. and rising watering-place, Eng., Lancashire, on M. Bay, 3½ m. NW. Lancaster, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. 6500. See **Poulton-le-Sands.**

Morecambe ('the bend of the sea.' See *Cam*), or **Lancaster Bay,** an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. Lancaster, between the penin. of Furness, with Walney I. on the W., and the projection of coast terminating near Fleetwood on the S. Length, 16 m.; average breadth, 10 m. It receives the Kent, Lune, and Wyre Rivs. A broad arm of this bay, which is mainly under 1 and almost entirely under 3 fathoms in depth, is fordable at low water.

Morecombelake, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Charmouth, Dorsetshire.

More Critchell, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Moore Critchell.**

Morée, vil., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Vendôme, on the Loir, 22 m. N. by W. Blois. P. <2000.

Moree, post-tn., New South Wales, in the N., Courallie co., 130 m. NW. by W. Tamworth. P. 1500.

Morehead, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Rowan co., 85 m. SE. Cincinnati (Ohio). Alt. 712 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Morehead, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Carteret co., on the coast, 74 m. ENE. Wilmington; has a line of steamships to New York. P. <1500.

Morehouse, par., Louisiana, in the NE., on the N. frontier, E. of 92° W., bounded on the W. by the Ouachita R.

Moreibo, riv., Brit. Guiana. See **More'bo.**

Moreira, vil., Brazil, on the riv. Negro, 300 m. NW. by W. Manaos, and 40 m. S. equator.

Mörel, comm., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 4 m. NE. by E. Brieg. P. <2000.

Morelada Channel, Chile, between the mainland and the Chonos Archipelago, 44°–45½° S.

Morelia, tn., Mexico, cap. state Michoacan, 125 m. WNW. Mexico City, in a valley surrounded by high mountains. It has a fine cathedral, and a magnificent aqueduct, dating from 1788, for the supply of water. The dist. is one of the chief sugar-growing dists. in Mexico. Birthplace of General Morelos, one of the soldiers of the Independence, in memory of whom the town, formerly called *Valladolid*, founded in 1541, has borne his name since 1828. Alt. 6400 ft. (Burkart). P. (1868) 36,300; (1889) 30,000.

Morella, fort and tn., Spain, prov. Castellón, cap. dist. M., 36 m. WSW. Tortosa. P. (comm.) 6800.

Morelos, one of the states of Mexico (since 1869) immediately S. of the highest volcanic region of the Anahuac plateau. The country is very broken and covered with forests. Drained by riv. Mexcala. See **Mexico,** table, &c.

Morena, Sierra, Spain. See **Sierra Morena.**

Morenci, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lenawee co., 72 m. SW. by W. Detroit. P. <1500.

Moreno, bay, N. ct. of Chile, in 23° 30′ S., on which stands the port of Antofagasta.

Morera, isl., W. ct. Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Pongo, in 10° N.; a dependence of Senegal.

Mores, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 19 m. SE. Sassari. P. <3000.

Mores, comm., Spain, on the Jalon, prov. and 38 m. WSW. Saragossa. P. <2000.

Moresby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 2½ m. NE. Whitehaven, with a stn. (**M. Parks**) on the Cleator and Workington Junction Rly., P.O. P. <1500.

Moresby, islet, NW. ct. Madagascar, near the N. extremity of the island, in 12° 10′ S.

Moresby Island, Brit. New Guinea, 16 m. E. of the SE. point of the main island.

Moresnet, comm., between the Belgian prov. Liège and the Prussian Rhine Prov., 4 m. SW. Aix-la-Chapelle, divided between Prussian M., Belgian M., and Neutral M., the last containing the valuable calamine mine of **Altenberg,** or **Vieille Montagne.** The neutral terr., about 70 ac. in extent, was formed in 1816, and is governed by a burgomaster.

Morestead, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 3 m. SE. by S. Winchester, 2½ m. E. Shawford and Twyford stn. P. <250.

Morestel, vil., France, dep. Isère, 23 m. WNW. Chambéry, arr. and 8 m. N. La Tour du Pin. P. <2000.

Moreton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4 m. W. Birkenhead, on the Seacombe, Hoylake, and Deeside Rly. P. <500.

Moreton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 7 m. E. Dorchester, 1½ m. W. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Moreton, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 11 m. W. Chelmsford, 2 m. NNE. Blake Hall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Moreton, part of par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Eye.**

Moreton, P.O., Eng., Salop, div. and 3 m. S. by E. Oswestry, 1½ m. NE. Llynclys stn.

Moreton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Gnosall par., P.O. P. <750.

Moreton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire. North M., div. and 6½ m. SE. Abingdon, 3 m. W. Wallingford, P. <500; South M., P.O., P. <500.

Moreton Bay, inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Queensland, in 27° 30′ S., 153° E.; it is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke Is., the former 25 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth; it contains many other islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan Rivs. Accessible by two different channels, one N. and one S. of the islands at the entrance of the bay, for ships of large size. Alt. 320 ft. Temp. (15 yrs.), summer 78.0° F., winter 60.0°, yr. 70.2°. Length, 65 m.

Moreton Corbet, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 8 m. NE. by N. Shrewsbury, 4 m. W. Peplow stn. P. <500.

Moreton Hampstead, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 11½ m. WSW. Exeter, on a branch of the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. 7910 ac. P. <2000.

Moreton in the Marsh, market-tn. and par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 13 m. SE. by E. Evesham, on the G. W. R. Market-day, Tu. P. <1500. See **Batsford.**

Moreton Jeffreys, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 8⅛ m. NE. Hereford, 5 m. SW. Bromyard stn. P. <250.

Moreton Morrell, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 6½ m. S. by E. Warwick, 3 m. NNW. Kineton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Moreton-on-Lugg, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4 m. N. Hereford, on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Moreton Pinkney, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 13½ m. SW. by W. Northampton, with stn. (**Morton P.**) on the East and West Junc. Rly., PM.O. P. <500.

Moreton Say, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 11 m. S. by W. Nantwich, 3 m. W. by N. Market Drayton; 5999 ac. P. <1000.

Moreton Valence, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 6½ m. SW. by S. Gloucester, 2 m. W. Haresfield stn., P.O. P. <500.

Moreton with Alcumlow, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2½ m. SW. Congleton. P. <250.

Moret-sur-Loing, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near the l. bk. of the Seine, arr. and 6 m. ESE. Fontainebleau. P. <2000.

Moretta, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 22 m. SSW. Turin. P. <3000.

Moreuil, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Montdidier, 12 m. SE. Amiens. P. <4000.

Morez, tn., France, dep. Jura, arr. St. Claude, 23 m. N. by W. Geneva. P. <5000.

Morfa, Welsh, 'a marsh.'

Morfa Bychan, P.O., Wales, 3 m. from Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire.

Morfa Nevin, PM.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 2 m. from Nevin.

Mörfelden, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Gross-Gerau, 10 m. SW. by S. Frankfurt. P. <3000.

Morfil (Spanish, *marfil* = ivory), isl., W. Africa, Senegal, between the Senegal R. and its anastomosing l. bk. trib. Dué, 90 m. long from Podor to Saldé.

Morfu, or **Morphou,** tn., isl. of Cyprus, in the Mesaorea, 21 m. W. Nicosia, and 4½ m. from the shore of **Morfu Bay,** the large bay in the NW. of the island, formerly a port, but gradually filled up with sand.

Morgallion, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Meath.

Morgan, or **North-West Bend,** tn., S. Australia, Eyre co., on r. bk. of riv. Murray, 85 m. NE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Morgan, co., U.S., Alabama, midway between E. and W. frontiers, bounded on the N. by the Tennessee R.

Morgan, co., U.S., NE. Colorado, bounded on the S. by 40° N., crossed in W. by 104° W.; cap. Morgan.

Morgan, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N. and 83° and 84° W.

Morgan, co., U.S., Illinois, S. of 40° N., and crossed in SE. by 90° W.

Morgan, co., U.S., Indiana, between 39° and 40° N. and 86° and 87° W., traversed by W. Branch of White R.

Morgan, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 38° N., and in the E. by 83° W.

Morgan, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 39° N., and crossed in the W. by 93° W.

Morgan, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., to the S. of 40° N., crossed in the W. by 82° W.

Morgan, co., U.S., Tennessee, W. of 84° W., crossed in the S. by 36° N.

Morgan, city, U.S., Utah, M. co., 20 m. NNE. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Morgan, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Potomac (N. frontier), W. of 78° W.

Morgan, Cape, Cape Colony, SE. ct., in about 28° 30′ E.

Morgan City, port of entry, U.S., Louisiana, St. Mary par., on the outlet of the Grand Lake, 72 m. WSW. New Orleans, on E. of Atchafalaya Bayou, navigable to this point (20 m. from Gulf of Mexico) for vessels drawing 10 ft. of water. P. <3000.

Morganfield, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Union co., in the W., 15 m. W. by S. Henderson. P. <1500.

Morgan Park, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 3 m. N. Blue I. P. <1500.

Morgans, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, on the Shannon, 2 m. NW. Askeaton. P. <250.

Morgan's Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, on the E. side of New Haven Bay, in 72° 53′ W.

Morganstown, P.O., Wales, Glamorgan, 1 m. from Radyr, near Cardiff.

Morganton, vil., U.S., Georgia, Fannin co., 80 m. E. by S. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Morganton, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Burke co., 170 m. W. Raleigh; gold is found here. P. <2000.

Morgantown, vil., U.S., Indiana, M. co., 27 m. S. by W. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Morgantown, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Monongalia co., at the head of navigation on the Monongahela R., 39 m. NW. of the SW. corner of Maryland. The W. Virginia State University was founded here in 1867. Alt. (signal stn.) 963 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 53.8° F., Jan. 35.2°, July 74.2°. P. <1500.

Morgarten, mountain slope, Switzd., on the boundary of the cants. Schwiz and Zug, 5 m. N. Schwiz, where on Nov. 13, 1315, 1300 Swiss defeated an army of 15,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence. In 1798, the Swiss also defeated a French force here.

Morges, or **Morsee,** tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Geneva, 6 m. W. by S. Lausanne. P. (comm.) <5000.

Morham, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 2½ m. ESE. Haddington. P. <250.

Morhange, comm., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine. See **Mörchingen.**

Morhanger, vil., Eng., Bedfordshire. See **Moggerhanger.**

Mori, comm., Austria, Tirol, 18 m. SW. by S. Trent. P. <5000.

Mori, vil., Japan, Yezo, on Volcano Bay, at the foot of Mount Komaga-take, 22 m. NNW. Hakodate. P. <2000.

Moriah, vil., U.S., New York, Essex co., 33 m. SW. by S. Burlington (Vt.), with rich mines of magnetic iron ore. P. <1500.

Moriarty Road, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Devon, 40 m. by rail and road WNW. Launceston. P. <1500.

Moricambe Bay, inlet of Solway Firth, on NW. ct. of Cumberland, receives the rivs. Wampool and Waver.

Morija, or **Morikia,** vil., Basuto-land, 83 m. NNE. Aliwal North (Cape Colony); has a Protestant mission station.

Morin, Grand and **Petit,** two rivs., France, deps. Marne and Seine-et-Marne. Both flow W. and enter the Marne on left. On Grand Morin navigation begins at Tigeaux, but only for boats of little more than 2 ft. draught.

Moringen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Northeim, 12 m. N. by W. Göttingen. P. <3000.

Morioka, tn., Japan, 85 m. S. by E. Aomori. P. 31,900.

Moriori, or **Maiorori,** tribe of the Polynesian race, Chatham Is , E. of New Zealand, supposed to be a branch of the Maoris.

Morison's Haven, Scot. See **Morrison's Haven.**

Moritzberg, vil., Prussia, prov. and 18 m. SSE. Hanover, circle Marienburg, 1½ m. WSW. Hildesheim. P. <3000.

Moritzfeld, or **Móriczföld,** vil., Hungary, co. Temes, 27 m. SE. by S. Temesvar. P. <3000.

Mörke, vil., Denmark, in the NW. of Seeland, prov. Holbäk, 40 m. W. Copenhagen. P. <2000.

Morkhoven, vil., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 16 m. ENE. Malines. P. <2000.

Morlaas, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 6 m. NE. by E. Pau. P. <2000.

Morlaix, seapt. tn., France, at the head of the estuary of the Dossen, on the N. ct. of Brittany, dep. Finistère, cap. arr. M., 33 m. ENE. Brest. Trade with England in butter, eggs, cattle, vegetables, &c. Length of dock, 3936 ft.; of quayage, 3500 ft.; depth of water on sill ordinary springs 21.3 ft., ordinary neaps 13 ft. Birthplace of General Moreau (1761) and the littérateur Émile Souvestre (1806). The ancient *Mons Relaxus.*

Morland, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 6 m. W. by N. Appleby, 2½ m. S. by E. Cliburn stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Morlanda, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 37 m. N. Gothenburg, on an inlet of the Kattegat. P. <2000.

Morlanwelz, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, nearly half-way between Mons and Charleroi; contains rich coal-mines and the mineral spring of Mariemont. P. 7200.

Morlaques, or **Morlaks** (Slavonic, 'coast Vlakhs,' or 'maritime Walachians'), people in the mountains in N. of Dalmatia, in the upper valleys of the Dinaric Alps, circles Zara and Spalato.

Morleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 7 m. W. Dartmouth, 5 m. SW. Totnes stn. P. <250.

Morley, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 882 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Morley, settlement, Cape Colony, Kaffraria, dist. Tembuland, 105 m. NE. by N. East London.

Morley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 4 m. NE. Derby, 1½ m. NE. Breadsall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Morley, mun. bor. (since 1885), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, M. div., in the diocese of Ripon, 4 m. SSW. Leeds, with stns. on the G. N. R. and L. & NW. R. Industries connected with woollen cloth, woollen machinery, coal, and stone. M. occurs in Domesday Book and in poll-tax list of Richard II.; bor. extended to 3381 ac. in 1891. P. tn. (1871) 9600; (1891) 21,100; eccles. par. (**M. with Churwell**) P. 8400; parl. div. P. (1891) 65,200.

Morley, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., 5 m. N. by W. Canton. P. <1500.

Morley, St. Botolph and **St. Peter,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 12½ m. WSW. Norwich, 2 m. WNW. Spooner Row stn. M. St. Botolph, P.O., P. <250; M. St. Peter, P.O., P. <250.

Morley's Bridge, stn., Ire., near Kenmare (co. Kerry), on G. S. & W. R.

Mörlunda, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 48 m. NW. Kalmar. P. <2000.

Mormanno, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 52 m. S. by E. Potenza. P. 5000.

Mormant, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 17 m. NE. by N. Fontainebleau, arr. and 12 m. ENE. Melun. P. <2000.

Mormoiron, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Carpentras, 20 m. E. by S. Orange, 7 m. E. Carpentras. P. <2000.

Mormond, stn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 7 m. S. by W. Fraserburgh, on the G. N. of S. R.

Mornant, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Lyon, 12 m. NW. by W. Vienne. P. <2000.

Morne-à-l'Eau, Le, maritime vil., W. Indies, Guadeloupe, 6 m. N. Pointe-à-Pitre. P. (comm.) 6300.

Mornes de la Hotte, mts. See **Haiti.**

Morningside, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 107 m. N. by E. Calgary.

Morningside, eccles. par., Scot., in the S. of Edinburgh city, with a stn. (**M. Road**) on the N. B. R. P. 13,500.

Morningside and Torbush, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 3 m. E. Wishaw, with stn. (**Morningside**) on the N. B. R., P.O. (**Morningside**). P. <750.

Morning Star, riv., Ire., co. Limerick, rises in Galtee Mts., flows 20 m. NW. to the riv. Maigue.

Morning Sun, vil., U.S., Iowa, Louisa co., 20 m. N. by W. Burlington, with trade in grain. P. <1500.

Morning Thorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10 m. S. by W. Norwich, 3 m. E. by S. Forncett stn. P. <250.

Mornington, tnld., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, 3 m. E. Drogheda, on the Boyne, P.O. P. <500.

Mornington, isl., in the SW. of Chile, crossed by 49° 40′ S., separated from one of the Wellington group on the E. by Picton Channel, and from Madre de Dios on S. by Trinidad Channel.

Mornington, municip., New Zealand, suburb of Dunedin (*q.v.*). P. <4000.

Mornington, or **Schnapper Point,** watering-place, Victoria, M. co., 30 m. S. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mornington Island, the largest of the Wellesley Is., Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, Porchester co., crossed by 16° 20′ S., 139° 40′ E., mountainous and unexplored, 40 by 15 m.

Morocco (Italian **Marocco,** Spanish **Marruecos,** German **Marokko,** French **Le Maroc, Maghreb al Aksa,** or 'furthest west,' of the Arabs), a sultanate or empire in N. Africa, the last of the independent Barbary States, and the most primitive in sight of Europe. It is bounded on the Mediterranean side by Algeria. On the Atlantic side its limits are usually drawn at the Wad Draa, though how far the country stretches thence eastward is disputed, France claiming the Tuat oases, and Spain much of the Sahara southward. None of M. has been accurately surveyed, and much of it is still unexplored, especially the Atlas (*q.v.*) valleys and the country S. of that range. A rough estimate puts the area at 220,000 sq. m.; and though a census has yet to be made, the population (Arabs, the mixed races or 'Moors' of the towns, Berbers or aborigines—mostly mountaineers, Jews, Negroes, slaves or descendants of slaves brought, as they still are brought, by the Timbuktu caravans from the Sudan) is computed at less than 4,000,000. The Europeans, mostly Spaniards, do not number more than 2000, and with the exception of three or four in Marakesh (Morocco), Fez, and Al K'sar al Kebir, are confined to the coast towns, the greatest numbers being in Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca (Dar al Beida), Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. The Spaniards possess on the Mediterranean shore the Chaffarinas Is., Melilla, Alhucemas, Gomera, and Ceuta, all 'presidios' or convict settlements; and in the extreme S. Ifni or Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, these posts being the survivals of a time when Spain and Portugal held nearly all of the coast line. The purely Morocac towns are all walled, unlighted, incredibly filthy, and with the narrow streets half in ruins owing to the general custom of a son not living in the house which his father inhabited, to the eagerness of the heirs in search of hidden treasure, and to the universal decay which has overtaken the empire. The chief interior towns are Fez (the population of which is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 150,000, one-tenth Jews) and Mekines (30,000), the northern capitals; Marakesh, or the city of Morocco, the S. cap. (60,000); Tarudant, in the prov. of Sus, and Tafilet, on the S. side of the Atlas, which, as the cradle of the present dynasty, is regarded with peculiar affection by the Sultans. The population of the coast towns may be given approximately as follows: Tangier, 25,000; Tetuan, 25,000; Larache (El Araïsh), 8000; Rabat and Sallee, on opposite sides of the Bu-Ragreb R., 21,000; Casablanca, 8500; Mazagan, 6000; Saffi, 8000; and Mogador, 19,000 (8000 Jews and 300 Europeans), though the population varies considerably according to the absence or presence of the court, the Sultan being invariably accompanied by a large army and many slaves and camp-followers: during summer he is always on the march collecting taxes and punishing refractory tribes. The Atlas divides M. into two nearly equal parts, the western facing Europe and the sea, and the eastern and southern facing the Sahara. These sections differ widely. These first is intersected by spurs of the Atlas, so that it is for the most part either mountainous or rolling hill country, with many bare stony plateaux, covered in the N. with heather. The country is, however, intersected with rivers which (Muliya) flow from the Atlas to the Mediterranean and Atlantic (Sebu, Bu-Ragreb, Um'rbia, Tensift, and Sus). None of them are of great size, or navigable. In summer most of them are almost dried up, while in winter they are dangerous torrents, which, in a bridgeless and roadless land, seriously interfere with communication. In the valleys of these rivers and elsewhere are rich plains capable of bearing, with the rudest cultivation, heavy crops of maize, barley, wheat, hemp, henna, oranges, olives, grapes, and other tropical and subtropical products. In the northern part of this area a sufficiency of rain generally falls between October and March; the summer and autumn are usually very dry. In the southern part showers are less regular, several seasons having been known to pass over the rich prov. of Sus without a drop falling, or the country producing food for man or beast. These droughts, coupled with the ravages of locusts, are the cause of the famine years which at intervals have scourged M. The part of the empire on the Saharan side of the Atlas partakes of the characteristics of that region, being dry desert, cultivation and population confined to oases, the rivers few and intermittent in their flow, and in exceptionally rainless seasons ending in 'sebkas' or marshy 'sinks' in the sand. The population is also sparse, ruder, and, if possible, more fanatical than that on the other side of the mountains, most of them being confined to the oases of Figig, Tuat, and Tafilet. All of M. is, however, extremely backward, though of late, mainly owing to European stimulus, some trifling progress has been made in

the shape of employing European officers in the army and arsenals. The Sultan is an absolute despot, whose authority is recognised only within the range of his guns. Several chiefs are almost independent, Sus and the Atlas being dotted with their little walled towns and picturesque feudal castles; while the sheriff of Wazan, who claims to be sprung from an older branch of the Sheriffian family—*e.g.*, descendants of Mohammed —than the Sultan, exercises hereditary authority in that town and vicinity. The imperial viziers are the mere favourites of the house, liable to be dismissed and degraded at any moment, while the lives and liberties of every subject are at the mercy of the Sultan, who, as Emir al Mumenin, or 'Prince of True Believers,' is, and not the Sultan of Turkey, recognised by his people as Khalif. The climate of western M. is for most of the year pleasant and healthy. The hot winds from the Sahara, being intercepted by the Atlas, seldom reach it; in summer the temperature rarely rises above 80°, unless in the low lying valleys, or falls in winter to the freezing point, except on the high grounds. Snow, however, lies on the Atlas and its higher spurs all winter; it frequently falls in Fez, and twice within forty years has whitened Tangier. The general aspect of M. is bare, though the mountain scenery is often fine. At one time much of M. was covered with forest, but most of it is now cut down, the summits of the mountains, the sacred groves, and a few wooded tracts, like the forest of Marmora, being about all remaining of the umbrageous region which, according to Ibn Khaldun, stretched between Tripoli and Tangier. The result has been the denudation of the soil along the hillsides, the drying up of many water sources, the contraction of the rivers, as indicated by the terraces on their banks, the disappearance of all the lakes except the marshy lagoons between Amries and the Sebu (which seem due to the gradual elevation of the coast-line), and the general desiccation of the entire country. In the N. the palmetto (*Chamærops humilis*) scrub covers much of the waste ground, olive groves are frequent, but any date palms seen have been planted. Further S. the date is a regular crop, the plain on which stands the city of M. being covered with them, and nearer the coast the argan (*Argania Sideroxylon*), a tree peculiar to M., and from which oil used in cookery is extracted, is found in extensive patches. The revenue, entirely in the Sultan's hands, is variously estimated at from half a million to a million and a half, most of it derived from customs, monopolies, taxes, tithes, and presents (or exactions). The chief exports are maize, beans, peas, almonds, a little wheat (under special regulation), a specified number of cattle to Gibraltar (by treaty, the export of all other quadrupeds being solely by imperial permits), barley, gums, and wool; and the imports, cotton goods, sugar, tea (coffee not being much used by the Moors), candles, woollen fabrics, &c. (for which see tables). Mines of iron, silver, gold, manganese, antimony, and other metals exist, but are not worked, and their examination by Europeans jealously prevented. The army consists of about 10,000 troops disciplined after the European style, and an indeterminate series of levies from the different tribes, capable of bringing 200,000 men into the field. There is now no navy, but two gunboats are, it is understood, in course of construction to replace the old pirate fleets which were for so long the scourge of Christendom. For the literature on M., see Playfair and Brown's *Bibliography of M.* (*Supp. Papers of R. G. S.*, 1893.)

Moroe, tn., Ire., NE. co. and 9½ m. E. Limerick, bar. Owneybeg, 3 m. from Boher stn., P.O. (**Morroe**). P. <250.

Moroka, dist., Brit. New Guinea, crossed by 9½° S., 147° 40′ E.

Moron, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 17 m. W. Buenos Aires. P. <5000.

Moron, vil., Cuba, near the N. ct., 250 m. ESE. Havana, in 78° 39′ W. P. 8900.

Moron, vil., Spain, prov. and 24 m. S. by E. Soria, dist. Almazan. P. <2000.

Morón de la Frontera, tn., S. Spain, prov. and 35 m. SE. Seville, cap. dist. M. P. (comm.) 16,100.

Moroni, vil., U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 87 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Mororan, or **Tokarimoi,** tn., Japan, Yezo, at N. entrance to Volcano Bay, 40 m. NNE. Hakodate. P. <2000.

Morosaglia, vil., Corsica, arr. and 12 m. NE. Corte, 20 m. SSW. Bastia; birthplace of the patriot P. Paoli (1726). P. <2000.

Morotái, or **Morty,** isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, to the NE. of Halmahera.

Morozzo, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. ENE. Cuneo. P. <2000.

Morpeth, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., near Lake Erie, 53 m. SW. by S. London. P. <1500.

Morpeth, parl. and (since Charles II.) mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, 15 m. N. and in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with stn. on the NE. R. Large collieries in the neighbourhood; in the town, metal foundry, corn-mills, and breweries; also manufactures of malt, flannel, and aerated water. Name originally *Moor-path*; remains of a castle and gateway; grammar school of time of Edward VI. One of the most important lean cattle markets in the N. of England. Fairs in March and October (horses and cattle), also May and November (hiring). Market-day, W. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 40,200; mun. bor. P. (1891) 5200; par. P. (including M. Castle) 6100.

Morpeth, tn. and river port, New South Wales, Northumberland co., 15 m. NNW. Newcastle, on Hunter R., accessible to vessels of 13 ft. draught; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Morphett Vale, post-tp., S. Australia, co. and 15 m. SSW. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Morphou, tn., Cyprus. See **Morfu.**

Morra, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 22 m. E. Saluzzo. P. <2000.

Morrellganj, tn. and port, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Jessor, on the Pánguchí, which is a deep river with well-sheltered anchorage, 3 m. above its confluence with the Baleswar. The town was founded by an English landowner, Mr. Morrell. P. <5000.

Morrellville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co. P. <3000.

Morrilton, city, U.S., Arkansas, Conway co., near the l. bk. of the Arkansas R., 37 m. NW. Little Rock. P. <2000.

Morrinsville, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Piako, 72 m. SE. Auckland. P. <1500.

Morris, vil., Africa, Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. and 12 m. SE. Bona. P. <2000.

Morris, tn., Canada, Manitoba, on the l. bk. of the Red R., at its most westerly point, 38 m. S. by W. Winnipeg, an important railway centre. P. <1500.

Morris, city, U.S., Illinois, Grundy co., 54 m. SW. by W. Chicago, with mines of bituminous coal, and important trade in grain. P. <4000.

Morris, vil., U.S., Indiana, Ripley co., 60 m. SE. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Morris, co., U.S., Kansas, S. of 39° N., E. of 97° W.

Morris, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Stevens co., 138 m. WNW. Minneapolis, and 48 m. S. by E. Fergus Falls. P. <1500.

Morris, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the N., crossed in the N. by 41° N., and E. of 75° W.

Morris, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., 65 m. SE. by E. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Morris, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., to the W. of 94° W., and crossed in the S. by 33° N.

Morrisburg, port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Dundas co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 43 m. SE. by S. Ottawa. P. <2000.

Morrisdale Mines, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., 100 m. ENE. Pittsburg, 32 m. N. by E. Altoona. P. <1500.

Morris Island, low isl., U.S., S. Carolina, on S. side of Charleston harbour; length about 3½ m.

Morrison, city, U.S., Illinois, Whiteside co., 58 m. SE. by S. Dubuque (Io.). P. <3000.

Morrison, co., U.S., Minnesota, crossed by 46° N., and traversed by the Mississippi.

Morrison, Mount. See **Formosa.**

Morrison's, postal centre of M. Goldfield, Victoria, Grant co., 84 m. by rail and road W. Melbourne. P. <1500. See **Meredith.**

Morrison's Haven, harb., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the N. ct., 2 m. ENE. Musselburgh, 1 m. W. Prestonpans stn.; collieries, and a large brick and tile work near.

Morrisonville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Christian co., 29 m. SSE. Springfield. P. <1500.

Morris Plains, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 3 m. N. Morristown by rail. P. <1500.

Morris Run, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., 73 m. W. by N. Scranton. P. <1500.

Morriston, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 19 m. NW. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Morriston, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. N. Swansea, on the M. R., included in the parl. bor. of Swansea; has coal and zinc-smelting. PMT.O.

Morristown, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Rice co., 52 m. SSW. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Morristown, city, U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., on Whippany R., 17 m. W. by N. Newark, on an elevated plain. P. (1880) 5400; (1890) 8200.

Morristown, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Hamblen co., 38 m. ENE. Knoxville. Alt. 1283 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Morristown, tn., U.S., Vermont, Lamoille co., 20 m. N. Montpelier. P. <3000.

Morristownbiller, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Connell, on the Liffey, contains part of Newbridge town. P. <1500.

Morrisville, vil., U.S., New York, Madison co., 27 m. ESE. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Morrisville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., on the Delaware R., 30 m. NE. Philadelphia, opposite Trenton (N. J.). P. <1500.

Morro, lighthouse to the NE. of Havana, N. ct. Cuba, in 23° 9′ N., 82° 21′ W., visible 21 m.

Morro, vil., Ecuador, 40 m. SW. Guayaquil.

Morroe, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick. See **Moroe.**

Morrone del Sannio, tn., central Italy, prov. and 12 m. NE. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Morrope, vil., Peru, dep. Lambayeque, 300 m. S. Guayaquil. P. <4000.

Morro Point, or **Old Benguella Head,** cape, Portuguese W. Africa, in about 10° 47′ S.

Morro São Paulo, cape on the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, at the N. end of Tinhare I., in 13° 23′ S., with a lighthouse, visible 20 m.

Morrosquillo, gulf, Colombia, on E. side of Gulf of Darien, 50–70 m. S. Cartagena. Its SW. part, sheltered by the penin., through which the Sinu enters the sea, is known as the Puerto Cispata.

Morro Velho, 'the old mountain,' gold-mines, central Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 44 m. NW. Ouro Preto; regularly worked since 1849 by an English company. Mean rfall. (Van Delden Laerne), 64 in. P. (tn.) 3000.

Morrow, co., U.S., Ohio, S. of 41° N., crossed in the extreme W. by 83° W.

Morrow, vil., U.S., Ohio, Warren co., on the Little Miami R., 30 m. NE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Morrow, co., U.S., Oregon, on the Columbia, partly bounded on the W. by 120° W.

Morrum, vil., S. Sweden, prov. (län) Blekinge, 4 m. NW. Karlshamn. P. <2000.

Mors, isl., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, in the Liim Fjord; principal town Nykjöbing, on its E. shore.

Mörs, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. M. circle, 17 m. W. Essen. P. <5000.

Morsbach, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Waldbröl, 28 m. ENE. Bonn. P. <5000.

Mörsch, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Carlsruhe, 6 m. WNW. Ettlingen. P. <3000.

Morsee, tn., Switzd. See **Morges.**

Morshansk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. NNE. Tambov, on railway from Tula to Samara, and on navigable Tsna. Important river port; considerable trade in corn. P. 22,050.

Morsi, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 31 m. NE. by N. Amráoti. P. 7100; Hindus, 5800; Moham. 1100.

Morston, ct. par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the N. ct., 14 m. W. by N. Cromer, 5 m. E. Wells stn. P. <250. See **Stiffkey.**

Mortagne, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Saintes, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Gironde, 20 m. N. Pauillac. P. <2000.

Mortagne, vil., France, dep. Nord, near the border of Belgium, arr. and 10 m. NNW. Valenciennes. P. <2000.

Mortagne, tn., France, dep. Orne, cap. arr. M., 22 m. ENE. Alençon, with a celebrated horse fair. P. <5000.

Mortagne-sur-Sèvre, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, 39 m. SW. by S. Angers, 6 m. SW. by S. Cholet. P. <3000.

Mortain, tn., France, dep. Manche, 13 m. SW. by W. Tinchebrai, cap. of arr. M. P. <2000.

Mortara, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 20 m. W. by N. Pavia. P. <5000.

Mort Bank, sandbank, Eng., in the NW. of Morecambe Bay, W. of Bardsea Channel.

Morteau, tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Pontarlier, on the Doubs, 31 m. ESE. Besançon. P. <3000.

Morte Bay, on W. ct. of Devon, Eng., in 51° 9½′–11′ N., between Baggy Point on the S. and M. Point on the N.

Mortegliano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov., circle, and 9 m. S. Udine. P. <3000.

Mortell, comm., Austria, Tirol, 30 m. W. by N. Botzen. P. <2000.

Mortelo, cape, Italy, in the S. of the isl. of Capraja, in 43° N., 9° 48′ E.

Morte Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Devonshire, at the N. of Morte Bay, lat. 51° 11′ N. Off the coast is the M. Stone, on which the *Actinia Aurora* abounds in many varieties. Lighthouse (on Bull Point), visible 18 m.

Morter, isl., Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Dalmatia, Austria, from which it is only separated by a very narrow channel, 25 m. SE. Zara; Stretto is the centre of its single commune.

Morteratsch, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 3** (*d*).

Mort Flat, sandbank, Eng., in the W. of Morecambe Bay, to the S. of Mort Bank.

Morthoe, formerly spelt also **Mortehoe,** par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 10 m. NW. Barnstaple, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Mortier, vil., Belgium. See **Mortroux.**

Mortier Harbour, Newfoundland, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, in 47° 8′–15′ N.

Mortimer, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Cradock, 70 m. E. by S. Graaff Reinet, on the railway to Kimberley.

Mortimer, vil., Eng., Berks, 7½ m. SW. Reading, on G.W. R., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**M. Common**). See **Stratfield M.**

Mortimer's Cross, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, on Lugg R., 6 m. NW. Leominster; a pillar commemorates the victory of 1461, in which Henry VI. and the Lancastrians were defeated by Edward IV.

Mortimer West End, par., Eng., Hampshire, 8 m. N. Basingstoke. P. <500.

Mortlach, par., Scot., Banffshire, 9½ m. SW. Keith, and 1½ m. S. Dufftown stn. Near here is 'The Stone of M.,' erected, according to tradition, to commemorate the victory of Malcolm II. over the Danes in 1010. 34,184 ac. P. <3500.

Mortlake, par., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., on the Thames, 2 m. E. by N. Richmond, with stn. (**M. and East Sheen**) on the L. & SW. R.; malting and brewing carried on; famed as a boating resort. P. 7700; eccles. par. (**M. with East Sheen**) P. 7100.

Mortlake, postal-tp., Victoria, Hampden co., 56 m. S. by W. Ararat. P. <1500.

Mortlestown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. W. Iffa and Offa, 3 m. NE. Caher. P. <250.

Mortlock, Kokos, Massacre, or **Marken Islands,** an atoll in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon Is., in 4° 50′ S., 157° E. See **Sotoan.**

Mortola, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, on the coast, 11 m. W. San Remo, about 2 m. from the frontier of France.

Mortomley, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 5½ m. S. Barnsley, 1 m. WNW. Chapeltown (*q.v.*) and Thorncliffe stn.

Morton, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 25 m. NE. by N. Kingston. P. <1500.

Morton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7 m. E. Matlock, ½ m. W. Doe Hill stn., PM.O. P. 750.

Morton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 7 m. SW. Lincoln, close to Swinderby stn. P <250.

Morton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 9 m. W. by N. Spalding, on the G. N. R., PM.O.; 4851 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**M. with Hacconby**) P. <1500.

Morton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Trent, 2 m. NNW. Gainsborough, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Morton, vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 5 m. WSW. Newark, close to Fiskerton stn. See **Fiskerton** and **Rolleston.**

Morton, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Llanyblodwell and Oswestry pars. P. <1000.

Morton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 5½ m. NW. Helmsley. P. <250.

Morton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. NE. Stokesley. P. <250.

Morton, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Nith, contains Thornhill; 8036 ac. P. <2000.

Morton, co., U.S., Kansas, in the extreme SW.

Morton, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 47° and 46° N., and bounded on the E. by riv. Missouri.

Morton, East and West, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 7 m. NW. by N. Bradford, 2½ m. E. by N. Keighley stn., PMT.O. (**East M.**). P. <2500.

Morton Baggott, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 8½ m. NW. by N. Stratford-on-Avon, 4 m. E. by N. Studley and Astwood Bank stn. P. <250.

Morton Bay, small inlet forming a good natural harbour, German W. Africa, Kamerun terr., just S. of 4° N., in 9° 13′ E.

Morton Grange, par., Eng., co. and 5½ m. SE. Durham. P. <250.

Morton on the Hill, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 8 m. NW. Norwich, 1 m. S. Attlebridge stn. P. <250.

Morton Palms, par., Eng., Durham, 3 m. E. Darlington. P. <250.

Morton Pinkney, stn., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Moreton Pinkney.**

Morton's Gap, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Hopkins co., 7 m. S. Madisonville by rail, with valuable coal-mines. P. <1500.

Morton Tinmouth, par., Eng., Durham, 7½ m. NW. Darlington. P. <250.

Morton-upon-Swale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 12½ m. N. Ripon, close to Ainderby stn. P. <250.

Morton Valence, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Moreton Valence.**

Mortorio, Isola di, an islet, Italy, off the NE. ct. of Sardinia, in the Gulf di Congianus, in 41° 6′ N.

Mortrée, vil., France, dep. Orne, arr. Argentan, 15 m. N. Alençon. P. <2000.

Mortroux, or **Mortier,** vil., Belgium, prov., arr., and 9 m. NE. by E. Liège. P. <2000.

Morty, isl. and strait, Eastern Archipelago. See **Morotai.**

Morulsg, mt., Scot., Ross-shire, 10 m. SE. by S. of the E. end of Loch Maree. Alt. 3026 ft.

Moruka, riv., Brit. Guiana, flows NE. into the Atlantic in about 7° 38′ N., 58° 45′ W., just W. of the Pomerun [**Baramanni**].

Moruya, tn., New South Wales, Dampier co., 85 m. S. by E. Goulburn; has gold-mining. P. <1500.

Morvah, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., on the W. ct., 5 m. NW. Penzance. P. <250. See **Madron.**

Morval, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 13½ m. W. Plymouth. P. <750.

Morva-Lieszkó, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Trencsén. P. <4000.

Morvan, or **Morvand** (Celtic, 'black mountain'), mts., central France, stretching through deps. Nièvre, Yonne, Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, between the Seine and Loire basins. See **France,** surface.

Morven, postal-settlement, New South Wales, Hume co., 25 m. NNE. Albury.

Morven, post-tn., Queensland, Orrery co., 290 m. SW. Rockhampton, on the rly. running W. from Brisbane. P. <1500.

Morven, or **Morvern,** par. and penin., Scot., Argyllshire, between Lochs Sunart and Linnhe, PMT.O.; 90,737 ac. P. <1000.

Morven, mt., Scot., Caithness, in the SW., 25 m. SW. by W. Wick. Alt. 2313 ft.

Morvi, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., cap. M. state, 110 m. W. by S. Ahmadábád, on Machhu R., 22 m. S. of the Gulf of Cutch. P. (1881) 15,400.

Morvil, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. SE. by E. Fishguard. P. <250.

Morvillars, vil., France, dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Alle, terr., arr., and 7 m. SE. by S. Belfort. P. <2000.

Morville, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15½ m. NW. Kidderminster, 3 m. WNW. Bridgnorth, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Aston Eyre**) P. <500.

Morwell, post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 37 m. W. by S. Sale; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Morwell Down, an upland tract, Eng., in the SW. of the Tavistock div. of Devonshire, about 10 m. N. Plymouth.

Morwenstow, or **Morwinstow,** P.O., Eng., Cornwall. See **Moorwinstow.**

Morwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Coquet, 2 m. SW. Warkworth. P. <250.

Mos, comm., NW. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 17 m. S. Pontevedra, dist. Redondela, 6 m. ESE. Vigo. P. 6000.

Mosa, riv., France. See **Meuse.**

Mosaka, riv., equatorial Africa, French Congo Terr., r. bk. trib. of the Congo, which it joins above Alima in 1° 20′ S. lat.

Mosalsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. WSW. of Kaluga. P. <3000.

Mosbach, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, cap. circle M., on the Elz, 32 m. ESE. Mannheim. P. <4000.

Mosbach, suburb Wiesbaden, Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on riv. Rhine, 2½ m. S. by W. Wiesbaden. P. <2000.

Mosborough, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 5½ m. SE. Sheffield, PMT.O.

Moschganzen, or **Možgojnci,** comm., Austria, Styria, 20 m. SE. Marburg. P. <2000.

Moschin, tn., Prussia, prov. and 12 m. S. by W. Posen, circle Schrimm, on the Obra Canal. P. <2000.

Mósciska, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Przemysl, 37 m. S. by W. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Moscos, group of isls., Lower Burma, Tenasserim div., 3–5 leagues from the coast of dist. Tavoy, 13° 47′–14° 28′ N.

Moscow, govt. of central Russia, has Tver on NW., Vladimir and Ryazañ on E., Tula and Kaluga on S., and Smolensk on W. Surface undulating, 500–850 ft. of alt. Built up of Upper and Lower Carboniferous limestones, containing coal and marbles, Jurassic clays and sandstones, which yield china-clay, sandstone for building, and sands used for glass; all covered with boulder-clay and alluvial deposits. Watered by Volga, which touches N. border, Sestra, a navigable trib. of Oka, and Moskva, which rises in Smolensk, reaches the Oka at Kolomna, and is navigable from Moscow. Large quantities of corn, flour, salt, &c., as well as timber and fuel-wood, are shipped on the Moskva, to the capital, as also stone from Myachkovo quarries. Soil of moderate productivity. Population almost entirely Great Russian; chiefly engaged, in addition to agriculture, in extraction of coal and building-stone, and manufactures, or in an endless variety of cottage industries—textile, hats, furniture, toys, hardware, &c., in which great technical ability is displayed. Nearly 200,000 persons find employment in the large factories, which produce one-fourth part of the production of European Russia. Considerable trade is carried on, not only in the capital, but also in the towns and villages of the govt. Divided into thirteen dists.: Moscow, Bogorodsk, Bronnitsy, Ruza, Kolomna, Serpukhov, Podolsk, Zvenigorod, Mozhaisk, Volokolamsk, Klin, Dmitrov, and Vereya. Voskresenk, Sergievskiy Posad, at the monastery of Troitsa, Pavlovskiy Posad, and many villages are important industrial and commercial centres. Mean temp., yr. 39.0°, Jan. 13.1°, July 66.2°. Area, 12,859 sq. m. P. (1873) 1,913,700; (1890) 2,240,900.

Moscow (Russian **Moskva**), second cap. of the Russian Empire, chief town of above govt. and of dist. of same name, situated in 55° 45′ N., 37° 37′ E., in the N. of the most densely peopled parts of European Russia, 400 m. from St. Petersburg, 935 m. from Odessa and Astrakhan, 1000 m. from Orenburg, and 811 m. from Warsaw. It lies on several hills, 500–850 ft. above the sea, on both banks of the Moskva, which describes two great bends as it flows through the city; it covers 32 sq. m. (40 m. with suburbs), *i.e.*, 7 m. N. to S., and 9 m. W. to E. In the centre, on l. bk. of Moskva, stands the Kreml, an old pentagonal fortress, enclosed by a high, now restored, wall 2430 yards in length, with eighteen towers profusely decorated, and all of different architecture. Within the Kreml are the most venerated cathedrals of Russia: Uspenskiy, built in 1475–79 by Fioraventi; Arkhangelskiy, built in 1333, and rebuilt in 1505, containing the tombs of the Tsars from the 14th to the end of 17th century; and Blagovyeshchenskiy, all three possessing some of the most precious relics and holy pictures venerated all over Russia; as also the Voznesenskiy convent, which was the burial-place of the wives and sisters of the Tsars; the Chudov monastery, the centre of old Russian learning, with the 271 ft. high (328 ft. including cross) campanile of Ivan Velikiy, and the immense broken bell, Tsar-Kolokol, 60 ft. in circumference, lying at the foot of the campanile. The library and the treasury of the Patriarchs, the treasury of the Tsars (Granovitaya and Oruzheinaya Palatas), and the churches of the Kreml, contain most remarkable monuments of Russian archæology. The great palace of the Emperors, built in 1849, is a fine building overlooking the Moskva. At one of the gates to the Kreml stands the chapel of the Virgin of Iberia. Round the Kreml the chief public buildings of M. cluster. The Kitai-Gorod, in the E., is the centre of commercial activity, and contains the Gostinyi Dvor (covered galleries with over 1200 shops), the Exchange, all banks and houses of great commercial firms, and the remarkable printing office and old library of the Synod. The Pokrovskiy cathedral, better known as Vasiliy Blazhennyi, renowned for its fantastic architecture, rises close to the walls of the Kreml. The Byelyi Gorod, also surrounded by an old wall, lies in the N., and has the university, the Rumyantseff public museum, renowned for its anthropological collections, and the large military riding school. These three divisions are surrounded by what was formerly known as Zemlyanoi Gorod, enclosed by an earthen wall, now transformed into a succession of pretty boulevards; while on the S. side of the Moskva spreads the Zamoskvoryechiye, chiefly inhabited by merchants and artisans. The climate of M. is cold, but dry and healthy. The average temps. are: yr. 40.1° F., Jan. 14°, July 66.5°, summer 64.2°, winter 15.8°. Prevailing winds SW. and W. Yearly rainfall, 21.1 in. (May–Sept. 11.6 in.). The Moskva remains frozen for an average of 153 days (Nov. 12 to April 13). Drinking water is partly supplied from Mytishchi, 11 m., and partly from the Moskva and Yauza. M. has many educational institutions; a university (4100 students), a theological academy, a high and many lower technical schools, an agricultural institute, an Oriental institute, and numerous colleges, professional and primary schools, as well several well-known scientific societies and museums. The purest Russian is spoken at M., which was the birthplace of Pushkin, Lermontoff, Griboyedoff, Ostrovskiy, and Herzen; it also has the best Russian theatre. Moscow and its suburbs are the chief manufacturing centre of Russia, and have no less than 9820 industrial establishments (15,500 smaller ones), of which 170 cotton-mills, 90 manufactories of woollens, 70 of silks, 70 of metal goods, as well as many large tanneries, candle-works, carriage factories, and a countless variety of petty trades. It is also the chief centre for railway traffic in Russia, six main lines radiating from it to Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Vologda and NE. Russia, Ryazañ, and all SE. Russia, as also Caucasus and Siberia, and Orel, whence they radiate towards Poland, the SW. and Crimea. The quantity of goods and passengers carried from M. in these six directions attains one-fifth to one-fourth of the total railway traffic of Russia, while the revenue of the M. custom-house is double that of St. Petersburg. The amount of interior trade is immense, as M. is the chief centre for trade in manufactured goods, as also in cereals. Beautiful suburbs and parks surround M., and several monasteries and convents of historical importance are scattered around the capital. The chief suburbs are the Sokolniki (4½ sq. m.) and Mariina forests, as also Preobrazhenskiy (Nonconformists) and Izmailovo, in N.; Petrovskiy park, Petrovskoye-Razumovskoye (agricultural academy, botanic garden, &c.); Ostankino, Kuzminki, and Kuntsevo, as also Savvin-Storozhevskiy, and New Jerusalem monasteries in SW.; the Novo-Dyevichiy convent, Arkhangelskoye and Iliinskoye villages in SW.; Kolomenskoye, and Tsaritsyno villages and the Nikolo-Ugryeshskiy monastery in S. In 1147 M. was but a small village, and for the next 150 years it remained a dependency of Vladimir, the Mongols burning and plundering it in 1237 and 1293. Under Daniil, son of Alexander Nevskiy (1261–1302), it began to acquire importance. The Kreml, protected by an earthen wall, was built in 1300, and a stone wall erected in 1367, *i.e.*, the year after M. had been taken by Tokhtamysh. From the 14th century to the end of the 17th, the history of M. is the history of **Russia.** By the end of the 16th century it was already a large city, 14 m. in circumference, carrying on an important trade. Three consecutive conflagrations destroyed it in 1739, 1748, and 1753. It was occupied by Napoleon I. on Sept. 13, 1812, six days after the battle of Borodino, and the same night a terrible conflagration destroyed the Gostinyi Dvor, gradually spreading to the excen-

tric quarters, and compelling the French to evacuate the city on October 19th. The population is steadily increasing; it is chiefly Great Russian, and contains less than 10,000 foreigners. Total P. 822,000.

Moscow, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Nezperces co., near W. boundary, 22 m. N. Lewiston.

Moscow, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., on the Ohio, 22 m. SE. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Mosedale, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Caldew, 8 m. NE. Keswick, 4 m. NW. by N. Troutbeck stn. P.<250.

Moseley, two eccles. pars., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 4 m. NW. Worcester. P. (united) 7200.

Moseley, vil., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 2½ m. S. Birmingham, on the M. R., PMT.O.

Mosella, one of the arms of the Zambezi delta dividing into the Melambe and Kogoni mouths.

Moselle, Ger. **Mosel,** ancient *Mosella*, riv., Europe, rises in dep. Vosges, France, in two headstreams uniting at St. Maurice, flows N. through dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, passing Remiremont, Épinal, Toul (where it receives the Marne-Rhine Canal, which follows the river to Frouard), and Pont-à-Mousson, in France; Metz and Diedenhofen, where it turns NE., in Alsace-Lorraine; separates the duchy of Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia; waters the duchy of Luxemburg; and passes from Treves to Koblenz, in Rhenish Prussia, where it joins the Rhine on the left. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard, a distance of 214 m., of which about 193 m. are in German terr. Chief affluents in France, the Meurthe and the Seille on the right, and in Germany, the Saar on the right, and the Sauer, Kyll, and Us on the left. Total course, tortuously NNE., 320 m. Area of basin, 10,950 sq. m.

Mosera, isl., Arabia. See **Massirah.**

Moses Gate, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. SE. Bolton.

Mosgiel, municip., New Zealand, South I., Taieri co., 8 m. W. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Mosha, isls., E. Africa. See **Musha.**

Moshette, tn., S. African Republic. See **Kunana.**

Moshila, La, bay, forming the SE. extremity of the large lagoon of Maracaybo, Venezuela.

Moshny, tn., Russia, govt. and 83 m. SE. Kiev, near l. bk. Dnieper. P. 6000.

Mosier, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Wasco co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia R., 62 m. E. by N. Portland.

Mosi-oa-tunya, falls on the Zambezi R. See **Victoria Falls.**

Mosjöen, vil., Norway, near the SE. extremity of Vefsen Fjord, W. of Rös Vand, in about 65½° N.; the largest vessels afloat can always enter the tidal harbour. P.<2000.

Moskenäsö, the most southerly of the larger Lofoten Is., Norway, in 67° 50′ N., 12° 5′ E., immediately S. of which and N. of the islet of **Moskenö** is the current called the **Moskenström,** or **Maelström** (*q.v.*). Area, 81 sq. m. Length, 15 m.; breadth, 8 m. [**Lofoten.**]

Moskenström, Norwegian Sea. See **Maelström.**

Moskhopolis, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 46 m. SW. by W. Monastir.

Mosko, small tn., S. ct. of Moskonisi (see below), Asia Minor.

Moskonisi (Greek, **Yunda,** Turkish), small isl., close to Aivalik, on W. ct. of Asia Minor, E. of the N. end of Mitilini (Mytilēnē), of which it is a dependency. P. (including smaller islands adjacent) 5500, nearly all Greeks (Cuinet).

Moskva, riv., Russia, l. bk. trib. Oka. See **Moscow,** govt. and town.

Moskva, tn. See **Moscow,** tn.

Mos Lake, lake, Denmark. See **Mossö.**

Mosley Common, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Booth's Town; coal near.

Mosnang, tn., Switzd., cant. and 17 m. WSW. St. Gall. P. (comm.)<3000.

Moso, tribe, China. See **Mosso.**

Moson, or **Wieselburg,** tn., Hungary, co. M., dist. Moson-Óvár, 20 m. SE. by S. Pressburg. P.<5000.

Mosony (Ger. **Wieselburg**), co., Hungary, on W. frontier, crossed by 48° N., 17° E., cap. Magyar-Óvár (Ungarisch-Altenburg).

Mosqueruela, fort and tn., Spain, prov. Teruel, dist. Mora de Rubielos, 60 m. SW. by W. Tortosa. P. (comm.)<4000.

Mosquitero, lagoon, Colombia, dep. Bolivar, N. of Cienaga de San Juan, formed by the rising of the Magdalena, with which it is connected by two small channels.

Mosquitia, or **Mosquito Coast,** maritime tract of Central America, the E. portion of the state of Nicaragua, having E. the Caribbean Sea, and S. the riv. San Juan, which separates it from Costa Rica. The riv. Segovia, which enters the Caribbean Sea near Cape Gracias a Dios, is the boundary with Honduras. Its limits are undefined, and the interior but little known. Next the sea the surface is low and broken by numerous lagoons, but gradually rises towards the interior. M. is inhabited by people of mixed Indian and African race, some 15,000 in all, and by tribes of aboriginal Indians. Chief town, Bluefields. Products, similar to those of the West Indies. M. was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and appropriated by Spain. From 1655 to 1850 it was an English protectorate, but in 1860 was made over to Nicaragua.

Mosquito, vil., in the SE. of Newfoundland, 2 m. from Harbour Grace. P.<1500.

Mosquito Bay, Canada, long bay, on E. side of Hudson Bay, in 60° 40′-61° N.

Mosquito Range, mts., U.S. See **Leadville.**

Mosquitos, name given by the Spaniards to all the N. coast of Corisco Bay, W. Africa.

Moss, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 7 m. N. by E. Doncaster, on the G. N. R. P.<500.

Moss, maritime tn., Norway, prov. Smaalenene, on the E. side of Christiania Fjord, 12 m. NE. Tönsberg. The harbour has 830 ft. of quayage, with a depth alongside of 20 ft. high water, 17 ft. low water. P. 8000.

Moss, The, PM.O., Wales, 1 m. from Moss and Pentre rly. stn. (on Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Rly.), near Wrexham, Denbighshire.

Mossamba, mt. chain, Portuguese W. Africa, between 10° 30′ and 11° 30′ S., forming the water-parting between the Kwango and the more easterly affluents of the Kassai.

Mossam'edes, seapt., Portuguese W. Africa, in 15° 12′ S., cap. of the southern dist. of Angola, extending from 13° 50′ to 17° 25′ S., built on a flat sandy beach in a region which is desert where unirrigated for about 70 m. inland; founded in 1840, the site being selected on account of the excellence of the harbour (**Little Fish Bay**), the best on the coast after that of Loanda, and the salubrity of the climate. M. remained free from fever for 10 years after its foundation, and is still on the whole healthy, though fever began to show itself after the soil had become polluted. Fever is liable to occur chiefly in April and May, at other times uncommon. Changes of temp. are rapid and varied. The harbour has a good pier, at which goods can be loaded and discharged at any state of the tide. Lighthouse, visible 15 m., on Point Giraul ('fine point'), at the N. end of the bay. Connected by telegraph cable with Cape Town, Benguella, Loanda, and Lisbon. Vegetable and fruit gardens at Hortas, about an hour's distance to the N. Communication with the interior at present by ox-waggons belonging to the Boer colony of Humpata. The chief obstacle to the laying of a railway is in the Shella Mts., the pass across which is about 120 m. from M.

Mossat, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 7 m. NW. Alford.

Moss Bank, vil., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., 1½ m. NW. St. Helens.

Mossbank, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., E. side of Mainland, 21 m. N. Lerwick, PT.O.

Mossbridge, stn., Eng. (formerly Barton and Halsall), near Southport, Lancashire, on Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension R.

Mossel Bay, municip., seaport, and bay, Cape Colony, div. M. B., on the S. ct., 70 m. E. Swellendam. The town was formerly called **Aliwal South.** Depth of 4–20 fathoms at limits of port, and 5–10 fathoms' anchorage at low water. Ordinary spring tides rise 6–7 ft. Lighters load and discharge vessels. Mean temp., yr. 63.6° F., Jan. 70.7°, July 57.2°; rfall. (16 yrs.), 17.48 in. P.<3000.

Mossel Bay, on N. side of Spitsbergen, in 79° 53′ N., 16° 4′ E. Mean temp., yr. 14.2° F., Jan. 8.9°, July 36.8°.

Moss End, P.O., Eng., Berkshire, 3 m. from Bracknell.

Mossend, tn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 3 m. N. by E. Hamilton, on the C. R.; has extensive iron and steel works. P.<3500.

Mossend, vil., Scot., Midlothian, near W. Calder. P.<750.

Mosser, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 7½ m. ESE. Workington, 2½ m. E. by N. Ullock stn. P.<250.

Mossgiel, co., New South Wales, crossed by 33° S. and 145° E.

Mossgiel, post-tn., New South Wales, Waljeers co., 105 m. SSE. Wilcannia, on the Darling. P.<1500.

Mossgreen, eccles. par., Scot., Fifeshire, Aberdour, Dalgetty, and Inverkeithing pars. P.<2000.

Mössingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, 8 m. S. Tübingen. P.<3000.

Mösskirch, comm., Ger. See **Messkirch.**

Mossley, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Astbury par., 1½ m. E. Congleton. P.<1000.

Mossley, mun. bor. (since 1885) and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich div., in the diocese of Manchester, on the Tame and on the Manchester and Huddersfield Canal, 3 m. SE. Oldham, on the L. & NW. R. Trade till 1840 unimportant, but now large cotton-mills, foundries, mill-works; also woollen manufacture. M. possesses a handsome town-hall, and recreation grounds of 8 ac. PMT.O. Fairs are held in June and October. Market-day, F. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 14,200.

Mossley Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Childwall par., 4 m. SE. Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R. P.<1500.

Mossman's Bay, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, co. Cumberland.

Mosso, or **Moso,** semi-independent tribe in the NW. of

Yünnan and the SW. of Süchwan, SW. China, inhabiting the region from the valley of the Lantsan-kiang, or upper Mekong, to the valley of the Yalung; called by themselves Nashi, and by the Tibetans Jiung; formerly occupied a flourishing empire, the cap. of which was Li-kiang.

Mossö, or **Mos Lake,** lake, Denmark, Jutland, dist. and 17 m. SW. Aarhus, formed by the Gudenaa. Length, 6 m.; breadth about 1 m.; area, 6 sq. m.

Mossoró, tn., Brazil, state Rio Grande do Norte, 160 m. WNW. Natal; trade in cotton and salt. P. 3000.

Mosso Santa-Maria, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 26 m. NW. by N. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Mosspaul, pass, Scot., between Wisp Hill and Tudhope Hill, on the border of Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, on the road from Hawick to Langholm. Alt. 800 ft.

Moss Point, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Jackson co., 35 m. SW. by W. Mobile (Al.), with lumber trade. P. <1500.

Moss Side, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., div. and 6 m. SE. by E. Blackpool.

Moss Side, par. and tn., suburb of Manchester, Eng., in S. div., 1½ m. S. by W. Central stn. Par. P. 24,000; tn. P. 23,800.

Moss-side, tn., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 10 m. ESE. Portrush, 1 m. from Dunmurry stn., P.O. (**Mosside**). P. <250.

Mosstowie, stn., Scot., on the H. R., co. and 3 m. W. Elgin.

Mosstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 2 m. SW. Dunleer. P. <750.

Moss Vale, post-tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 40 m. ENE. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Mossy Creek, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Jefferson co., 29 m. ENE. Knoxville by rail, with mines of zinc ore. P. <1500.

Most, Slavonic, 'a bridge.'

Mostaganem, tn., Algeria, on the NW. ct., cap. arr. M., 45 m. ENE. Oran, with a pier available for small vessels. In bad weather vessels take refuge at Arzeu, 19 m. distant. P. 13,900.

Mostar, tn., cap. Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 47 m. SW. Sarajevo; residence of a Greek and a Roman Catholic bishop; its grapes and wine are celebrated. Seat of a government horse-breeding establishment. Alt. 195–350 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56.8° F., Jan. 41.1°, July 76.5°. P. 12,700.

Mosterton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10½ m. NE. Lyme Regis, 2 m. S. Crewkerne stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Perrott, South.**

Moston, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. NW. Chester. P. <250.

Moston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. NNE. Crewe, 1 m. W. Sandbach stn. P. <250.

Moston, par., Eng., Lancashire, Manchester co. bor., on the L. & Y. R.; has coal mines. P. 5200. See **Harpurhey.**

Mostrim, par., Ire., co. Longford, bar. Ardagh, contains Edgeworthstown town; 10,943 ac. P. <2500.

Mostyn, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 4 m. NNW. Holywell, on the L. & NW. R.; has important coal-mines and blast-furnaces. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Mosty Wielkie, tn., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. M. W., 28 m. N. by E. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Mosul, walled tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the r. bk. of the Tigris (here 800 ft. wide), 220 m. NNW. Bagdad, cap. vilayet and sanjak M.; streets narrow and irregular; houses of stone and brick, lofty and flat-roofed, with solidly built underground rooms for summer use. From its manufactures of cotton cloths the word *muslin* is derived, but these are now supplanted in its bazaars by European goods. It exports gall-nuts. Owing to modern changes in the Oriental routes of communication, and to the unruly Kurds on the N. and Bedouins on the S., M. occupies an exposed situation, and its trade has suffered in consequence. It is the seat of a Jacobite patriarch, and was formerly the metropolis of the Mesopotamian Christians. A stone bridge crosses the Tigris to an island, on the further side of which a bridge of boats continues the communication with the l. bk., and the plateau upon which Layard discovered many interesting remains of ancient Nineveh (*q.v.*). In the same vicinity tradition points out the grave of the prophet Jonah. The town's period of greatest prosperity was 10th–13th centuries. Alt. 400 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1854–55), yr. 68.6° F., Jan. 45.2°, July 93.2°. P. 61,000; Moham. 48,000; Christians (Nestorian Catholics, Syrians, and Jacobites), 10,000; Jews, 3000 (Cuinet).

Mot, or *Moot,* Anglo-Saxon, 'place of assembly.'

Mota, tn., Abyssinia, dist. Gojam, on mountain 8300 ft. in alt., overlooking the r. bk. of the Abai or Blue Nile, 110 m. SSE. Gondar. P. 3000.

Mota, or **Sugarloaf Island,** isl., New Hebrides, in Banks Is. group, E. of Vanua Levu, in 13° 48′ S., 167° 35′ E.

Mota, Puerto de, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 85 m. W. Santiago de Cuba, in 77° 10′ W.

Mota del Cuervo, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 26 m. SW. Cuenca, dist. and 11 m. SW. Belmonte. P. (comm.) <4000.

Motagua, or **Rio Grande,** riv., Central America, Guatemala, rises near Cruz Quiche, and flows E. then NE. into the Gulf of Honduras by two mouths, one of which is on the frontier of Honduras. Length 340 m., of which 120 m. navigable for boats.

Motala, tn., Sweden, prov. Ostergötland, on the E. side of Lake Wetter, 42 m. W. Norrköping, on the Göta Canal, and at the issue of the Motala R. from Lake Wetter, which it connects with Lake Boren, 4 m. distant; manufactures, chiefly at Motala Verkstad (Work-town), 2 m. E., engines, steamboats, cannon, iron bridges, &c. P. <3000.

Motane, or **San Pedro,** isl., Pacific, Marquesas group, NNW. of Fatu Hiva, in about 10° S., 138° 50′ W.

Motcombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 14½ m. ENE. Sherborne, 2 m. SW. Semley stn., PMT.O.; 5063 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**M. with Enmore Green**) P. <1500.

Mote, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Roscommon.

Mothe, La, hamlet, France, dep. Gironde, on the Leyre, arr. and 27 m. SW. by W. Bordeaux.

Mothe, La, or **Lamothe,** ruined tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Chaumont, 4 m. ENE. Bourmont, one of the strongest places in Lorraine before its destruction in June 1645.

Mothe-Achard, La, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables d'Olonne, 40 m. NW. by N. La Rochelle, 12 m. WSW. La Roche-sur-Yon. P. <2000.

Mothel, par., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, 3½ m. S. Carrick-on-Suir; 20,740 ac. P. <2000.

Mothe-Landerron, La, vil., France, on the E. border of dep. Gironde, 36 m. SE. by E. Bordeaux, arr. and 5 m. ESE. La Réole. P. <2000.

Mothell, par., Ire., NE. co. Kilkenny, bars. Fassadinin and Gowran, 10 m. NE. by N. Kilkenny; 7092 ac. P. <1500.

Motherby, par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Greystoke.**

Motherwell, tn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 2 m. NE. by E. Hamilton, on the C. R.; has important coal-mines, and iron and steel works. P. 18,700.

Mothe-Ste.-Héraye, La, tn., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Melle, 17 m. E. Niort. P. <2000.

Mothvey, P.O., Wales. See **Myddfai.**

Môtiers, vil., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, 7 m. N. Grandson, in the Val de Travers. P. <2000.

Motihári, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Champáran, 75 m. N. by W. Patná, situated on Motihári Lake. P. 13,100; Hindus, 9600; Moham. 3500.

Motilla del Palancar, comm., Spain, prov. and 39 m. SSE. Cuenca, dist. M. del P. P. <4000.

Motilones. See **Nevada and Motilones.**

Motley, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., E. of 101° W., crossed by 34° N.

Motomono, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Lukugu, in 16° 23′ S., 37° 12′ E.

Motovilikha, copper-works, Russia, govt. and 2½ m. from Perm, on Kama R. P. 7000.

Motrico, comm., Spain, prov. Guipúzcoa, dist. Vergara, 21 m. W. San Sebastian, with coasting trade and sea-bathing. P. <4000.

Motril, the ancient *Firmium Julium,* tn., Spain, prov. and 33 m. S. Granada, near the S. ct., cap. dist. M. M. roadstead is an open one, and the vessels are loaded and discharged by lighters. Cotton and sugar are cultivated. P. (comm.) 17,100.

Motta Sant' Anastasia, tn., Sicily, prov. and 6 m. W. Catania; excellent wine. P. <4000.

Motte, La, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. and 4 m. NNE. Loudéac. P. <2000.

Motte, Lac de la, or **Lac d'Ilay,** lake, France, dep. Jura, 4 m. NW. St. Laurent, drained by the Hérisson into the Ain. Length, 1 m.; breadth, 1640 ft.; alt. 2550 ft.; area, 178 ac.; greatest depth, 98 ft.

Motte-Beuvron, La, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Romarantin, on the Beuvron, 22 m. S. by E. Orléans. P. <2000.

Motte-Chalançon, La, vil., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Die, 39 m. NE. Orange. P. <2000.

Motte du Caire, La, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 60 m. S. by E. Grenoble, arr. and 12 m. NNE. Sisteron. P. <2000.

Motteggiana, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 4 m. S. Mantua. P. (comm.) <4000.

Motte-Servolex, La, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 3 m. NW. by N. Chambéry. P. <2000.

Mottes les Bains, La, or **Mottes St. Martin, La,** vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble, 4 m. NW. La Mure; coal mined; mineral bath. P. <2000.

Mottingham, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 7½ m. SE. St. Paul's, London, with stn. (**Eltham and M.**) on SE. R. P. <1500.

Mottisfont, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 10 m. W. Winchester, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <750.

Mottiston, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 6½ m. SW. by W. Newport, 3 m. S. Ningwood stn. P. <250.

Mottlau, riv., W. Prussia, flows on the whole NW., and enters a branch of the Vistula at Danzig.

Möttling, or **Metlika,** tn., Austria, Carniola, 35 m. WSW. Agram. P. <2000.

Mottola, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 15 m. NW. Taranto. P. 5000.

Mottram, par., Eng., Cheshire (in registration co. of Lancashire), Hyde div., 2½ m. SSE. Stalybridge, 1½ m. NNE. of its

stn. on the M. S. & L. R.; cotton-spinning and calico-printing carried on. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Hill End, alt. 680 ft.), yr. 41 in. P.<3500; urban sanitary dist. (**M. in Longendale**). P.<3500.

Mottram St. Andrew, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 4 m. NW. by N. Macclesfield, 2 m. WNW. Prestbury stn. P.<500.

Mottville, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., 15 m. SW. by W. Syracuse, on Skaneateles R. P.<1500.

Motu, dist., on the S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in 146° 50′–147½° E.; it contains Port Moresby.

Motueka, riv., New Zealand, South I., rises on Ben Nevis, flows NW. and N., and enters the Pacific on the W. side of Tasman Bay, 20 m. NW. Nelson.

Motueka, vil., New Zealand, South I., Waimea co., 20 m. NW. Nelson. P.<1500.

Motuiti, isl., Pacific Ocean. See **Kennedy.**

Motu-Iti, isl., Pacific Ocean. See **Tubai.**

Motul, vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 30 m. ENE. Mérida. P. (comm.) 12,700.

Motupalli, the *Mutfili* of Marco Polo, seapt. tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, on the E. ct., 62 m. WSW. Masulipatam, now only a fishing village. P.<5000.

Motupe, vil., S. America, Peru, dep. and 30 m. N. by W. Lambayeque. P.<5000.

Motúr, open plateau, India, Central Provs., 35 m. NW. Chhindwárá. Alt. 3500 ft.

Motyčín, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Schlan. P.<3000.

Motzorongo, tn., Mexico, state; manufactures ramie fibre.

Mouchard, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Poligny, 21 m. SW. by S. Besançon. P.<2000.

Moudon, or **Milden,** tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 13 m. NE. by N. Lausanne, on the Broye. P. (comm.)<3000.

Moughton Fell, upland tract, Eng., Skipton div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 19 m. SE. Kendal, and about 5 m. NNW. Settle.

Moughtre, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire. See **Mochdre.**

Moulamein, post-tp., New South Wales, Wakool co., on the Coates R., a r. bk. trib. of the Murray, 60 m. NW. by W. Deniliquin. P.<1500.

Mouldsworth, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. NE. Chester, on the Cheshire Lines and M. S. & L. Rlys. P.<250.

Moule, Le, tn., West Indies, on E. ct. of Guadeloupe I.; light-house, in 16° 20′ N., visible 7 m. Exports sugar, rum, coffee, logwood, &c., to annual value of nearly one-quarter of a million sterling. P. (comm.) 8500.

Moulin, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 5½ m. SE. Blair Athole, 1 m. NE. by N. Pitlochry stn., P.O.; 44,640 ac. P.<2500.

Moulins, tn., France, cap. dep. Allier, cap. arr. M., on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge of thirteen arches, built 1750–1763, by rail 194 m. SE. Paris, 39 m. ENE. Montluçon. Principal public buildings, the cathedral (Notre Dame), never completed, the magnificent mausoleum of Duke Henry of Montmorency in the chapel of the lyceum, a museum, public library of 30,000 volumes, and ruins of a castle belonging to the Dukes of Bourbon. It is a suffragan bishopric of Sens. Manufactures machinery for saw-mills, straw and felt hats, and cabinet-making. It owes its name to the great number of water-mills, formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars, opponent of Marlborough, and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here. Alt. 740 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 36.1°, July 67.6°. Comm. P. (1872) 20,400; (1891) 22,700; tn. P. 18,900.

Moulins-Engilbert, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, 23 m. W. by N. Autun, arr. and 8 m. SW. Château Chinon. P.<2000.

Moulins-la-Marche, vil., France, dep. Orne, 23 m. NE. Alençon, arr. and 10 m. NNW. Mortagne. P.<2000.

Moulins-sur-Yèvre, vil., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 6 m. E. Bourges. P.<2000.

Moulmein, tn., Lower Burma. See **Maulmain.**

Moulsey, or **Molesey, East** and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., on the r. bk. of the Thames. East M., 2 m. W. by S. Kingston, near Hampton Court stn., PMT.O. (**E. Molesey**), and PM.O. (**Molesey Park**), par. and tn. P.<5000; West M., PM.O. (**W. Molesey**), P.<750.

Moulsford, par., Eng., Berkshire, on the Thames, div. and 10 m. SE. by S. Abingdon, on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<250.

Moulsham, part of eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Chelmsford.**

Moulsoe, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 10 m. WSW. Bedford, 3 m. ESE. Newport Pagnell stn. P.<250.

Moulton, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 3½ m. S. Northwich, on the Weaver, 1½ m. NW. Winsford stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Moulton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 4 m. E. by N. Spalding, on the G. N. R., PM.O., and P.O. (**M. Chapel**); 11,840 ac. P.<2500.

Moulton, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. W. Yarmouth, 2 m. S. Acle stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Little M.**) P.<250.

Moulton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. W. by S. Wellingborough, 3 m. E. Pitsford and Brampton stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Moulton, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Lark, 3½ m. E. Newmarket, PM.O. P.<750.

Moulton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. ENE. Richmond, 2½ m. W. of its stn. on the NE. R., P.O. P.<250.

Moulton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Appanoose co., 85 m. W. by S. Burlington. P.<1500.

Moultonboro, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., at N. extremity of Lake Winnipiseogee, and 40 m. NNE. Concord. P.<1500.

Moulton Park, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 2 m. SW. Moulton. P.<250.

Moulton St. Michael, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12½ m. SSW. Norwich, 2 m. S. by W. Forncett stn., P.O. (**Moulton**) P.<500; eccles. par. (**Great Moulton St. Michael**) P.<500.

Moultrie, co., U.S., Illinois, S. of 40° N., and E. of 89° W.

Moultrieville, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, co. and 5 m. E. by S. Charleston, on E. side of entrance of Charleston harbour. P.<1500.

Mound, city, U.S., Kansas, Linn co., 67 m. S. by W. Kansas City, on Little Sugar Creek; contains the western naval station. P. 1500.

Mound, city, U.S., Missouri, Holt co., 35 m. NW. by N. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Mound, The, stn., Scot., Sutherland, on the H. R., on the N. shore of Loch Fleet, at the mouth of the Fleet, 4 m. W. by S. Golspie, P.O.

Mound City, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Campbell co., 90 m. N. Pierre.

Moundsville, city, U.S., W. Virginia, Marshall co., on the Ohio, 10 m. S. by W. Wheeling. Its name is derived from a remarkable mound in the vicinity. P.<3000.

Moung, tn., Siam, 200 m. ESE. Bangkok, and 40 m. W. of Tonle Sap (lake).

Mount, or **Cape Mount,** cape, W. ct. Africa, W. of Liberia, forming the W. extremity of a peninsula, behind which is a large lagoon known as Fisherman Lake.

Mount, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 7 m. from Bodmin.

Mount, or **Moel-y-Mwnt,** par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the coast, 3 m. N. Cardigan. P.<250.

Mountain, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. from Queensbury.

Mountain, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Galway, dist. Bullaun.

Mountain Ash, eccles. par. and coal-mining town, Wales, Glamorganshire, 5 m. S. and included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr-Tydfil, with stns. on the G. W. R. and the Taff Vale Rly.; has extensive collieries and iron-works. Eccles. par. P. 13,400; tn. P. 17,600.

Mountain Cross, PMT.O., Scot., Peeblesshire, near Lamancha.

Mountain Lake, delightful summer resort, U.S., Virginia, Giles co., in the W., on the Bald Knob Mt. Alt. about 4000 ft.

Mountain Ridge, mts., U.S., New York, 6 to 8 m. S. of Lake Ontario, formed doubtless once its S. shore.

Mountain River, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Buckingham, 24 m. by rail and road N. Hobart. P.<1500.

Mountain Stage, stn., Ire., co. Kerry, on G. S. & W. R., near Valentia harbour.

Mount Airy, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Surry co., 118 m. WNW. Raleigh, and 30 m. NNW. Winston; manufactures tobacco. P.<2000.

Mount Airy, U.S., Pennsylvania, co., and 11 m. N. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Mount Albert, or **Newland,** post-vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 33 m. N. Toronto. P.<1500.

Mount Albert, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., 7 m. from Auckland. P.<1500.

Mount Arthur, goldfield, Tasmania. See **Lisle.**

Mount Auburn, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 6 m. W. Boston; contains the cemetery for Boston, laid out in 1831. P.<1500.

Mount Ayliff, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqualand E., dist. Mount A., 105 m. SW. Pietermaritzburg.

Mount Ayr, tn., U.S., Iowa, Ringgold co., 70 m. SW. by S. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Mount Barker, tn., S. Australia, co. Hindmarsh, 18 m. SE. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Mount Barker, postal centre, W. Australia, Plantagenet co., 30 m. NNW. Albany. P.<1500.

Mount Bellew, tn., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Killian, 14½ m. E. by S. Tuam, 7 m. from Woodlawn stn., PMT.O. (**M. B. Bridge**). P.<250.

Mount Biggenden, settlement, Queensland, Cook co., 160 m. NNW. Brisbane.

Mount Bischoff, or **Waratah,** post-tn., Tasmania, co. Russell, 88 m. W. Launceston, with noted tin-mines near. P.<1500.

Mountbolus, tn., Ire., King's co., bar. Ballyboy, 7½ m. SW. Tullamore, P.O. (**Mount Bolus**). P.<250.

Mountbriscoe, elect. div., Ire., King's co., dist. Philipstown.

Mount Britten, goldfield, Queensland, co. Wodehouse, 188 m. NW. by N. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Mount Browne, mining tp., New South Wales, near NW. corner of colony. See **Milperinka.**

Mount Bryan, settlement, S. Australia, co. Burra, 96 m. SE. Port Augusta.

Mount Brydges, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex, 15 m. by rail SW. by W. London. P. <1500.

Mount Buderim, postal-tp., Queensland, 40 m. from Cabulture railway station, which is 32 m. N. Brisbane.

Mount Bures, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8 m. NW. by W. Colchester, 1 m. S. Bures stn. P. <500.

Mount Cameron, tp., Tasmania. See **Gladstone.**

Mount Carbon, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 1 m. S. Pottsville. P. <1500.

Mount Carmel, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., 74 m. W. by S. Quebec.

Mount Carmel, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., 7 m. NNE. New Haven. P. <1500.

Mount Carmel, city, U.S., Illinois, Wabash co., on r. bk. of Wabash R., 130 m. E. by S. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <4000.

Mount Carmel, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co., 43 m. NE. by N. Harrisburg, and 12 m. W. by N. Pottsville. P. (1880) <3000; (1890) 8300.

Mount Carroll, city, U.S., Illinois, Carroll co., 140 m. W. by N. Chicago; has trade in grain. P. <2000.

Mountcastle, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Dunnamanagh.

Mount Charles, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, 1 m. from St. Austell.

Mountcharles, tn., Ire., S. co. and 3½ m. W. Donegal, bar. Banagher; extensive freestone quarry near. PMT.O. P. <5000.

Mount Clemens, city, U.S., Michigan, Macomb co., 20 m. NNE. Detroit, on Clinton R., at head of steam navigation; has celebrated mineral and magnetic water-cure. P. <5000.

Mountcollins, tnld., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Glenquin, 8 m. from Abbeyfeale, P.O. P. <500.

Mount Costigan, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Georgiana, 104 m. by road and rail SW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Mount Cotterel, postal-stn., Victoria, co. Grant, 24 m. WNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mount Criffel, gold-mining vil., New Zealand. See **Criffel.**

Mountdavis, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Killashee.

Mount Desert, isl., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., W. of Frenchman's Bay, long. 68° 10′-24′ W.; much resorted to in summer; surface mountainous, the highest peak has an alt. of 1762 ft.; many lakes; coasts precipitous. Industries, shipbuilding, lumber, and fisheries. A lighthouse on Barker I. is visible 15 m. Length, 14 m.; breadth, 8 m.; area about 100 sq. m. Mount Desert town, P. <1500.

Mount Desert Rock, an islet, U.S., Maine, off the S. ct. of Hancock co., 83 m. ESE. Augusta, with a noted lighthouse, 43° 58′ N., visible 14 m.

Mount Direction, another name for **Dilston** (*q.v.*), Tasmania.

Mount Doran, Victoria. Same as **Elaine.**

Mounteagle, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Brosna.

Mount Edgcumbe. See **Plymouth.**

Mount Egerton, vil., Victoria, co. Grant, 50 m. WNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mount Ellerslie, U.S., Maryland, Alleghany co., on Wills Creek, 36 m. E. of the NW. corner of the state.

Mount Elva, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Ballyvaghan.

Mounterlin, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Banagher.

Mounterlony, mt., Ire. See **Mullaghbolig.**

Mount Falcon, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Ballina.

Mountfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 8½ m. NW. Hastings, 3 m. N. by W. Battle stn., P.O. P. <750.

Mountfield, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 6½ m. NE. by E. Omagh, P.O.

Mount Fletcher, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqualand E., dist. Mount F., 105 m. E. Aliwal North.

Mount Florida, suburb of Glasgow, Scot., Renfrewshire, on the C. R.

Mount Forest, tn., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 73 m. NNE. London. P. <3000.

Mount Frere, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqualand East, dist. Mount F., 125 m. SW. Pietermaritzburg.

Mount Gambier, tn., S. Australia, Grey co., 225 m. SE. by S. Adelaide. Mean temp., yr. 57.6° F., Feb. 65.8°, July 49.0°; rfall. (22 yrs.), 31.28 in.

Mount Gilead, vil., U.S., Ohio, Morrow co., on E. Branch of Whetstone R., 42 m. N. by E. Columbus. P. <1500.

Mount Gipps, vil., New South Wales. See **Silverton.**

Mount Hamilton, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 18 m. E. by S. Strabane.

Mount Hawke, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 7 m. W. by N. Truro, P.O. P. <1500.

Mounthazel, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Mount Bellew.

Mount Healey, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Coquet, 2 m. SE. Rothbury. P. <250.

Mount Healthy, or **Mount Pleasant,** vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 10 m. N. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Mountheaton, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Shinrone.

Mount Heemskirk, dist., Tasmania. See **Heemskirk.**

Mount Holly, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 18 m. NE. Philadelphia, with extensive iron-foundries. P. <1500.

Mount Holly, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 16 m. SE. Rutland by rail. P. <1500.

Mount Holly Springs, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cumberland co., 20 m. SW. by W. Harrisburg; has paper-mills. P. <1500.

Mount Hope, postal-tn., New South Wales, co. Blaxland, 185 m. NNE. Deniliquin. P. <1500.

Mount Hope, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 20 m. W. Paterson; has iron-mines. P. <1500.

Mount Hope, vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., E. of Hudson R., with mines of magnetic iron ore.

Mount Hope Bay, U.S., Rhode I. and Massachusetts, in the NE. of Narragansett Bay.

Mount Ida, New Zealand, now **Naseby** (*q.v.*).

Mount Idaho, vil., U.S., Idaho, Idaho co., 57 m. SE. Lewiston. P. <1500.

Mountilevers, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Coolacasey.

Mount Jackson, vil., U.S., Virginia, Shenandoah co., on the N. Fork of the Shenandoah R., 85 m. W. by S. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Mount Johnson, or **St. Gregoire le Grand,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Iberville, 22 m. SE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Mountjoy, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 4 m. N. by W. Omagh, on the l. bk. of the Strule.

Mountjoy, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. and 5 m. from Coal Island, P.O.

Mount Joy, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 23 m. ESE. by Harrisburg. P. <2000.

Mountjoy Forest, East and **West Divisions,** two adjoining tnlds., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 2½ m. N. Omagh. P. (of each) <250.

Mountkennedy, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Kilmacthomas.

Mount Kisco, vil., U.S., New York, Westchester co., 38 m. NNE. New York. P. <1500.

Mount Lebanon, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., 25 m. SE. Albany; has a community of Shakers. P. <1500.

Mount Lofty, settlement, S. Australia, co. and 11 m. SE. Adelaide.

Mount Lucas, or **Drumcaw,** tnld., Ire., King's co., bar. Coolestown, 3 m. E. Philipstown, 9 m. from Geashill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Mount McDonald, goldfield, New South Wales. See **Milburn Creek.**

Mountmellick, civic and market-tn., Ire., NE. Queen's co., bars. Tinnahinch and Portnahinch, 6 m. N. Maryborough, on the Grand Canal and Waterford and Central Ire. and the Kilkenny Junc. Rly.; with woollen manufactures, iron and brass works, potteries, tannery, and extensive maltings. An important pig fair held on third Tuesday of each month. PMT.O. Market-days, W. and S. P. <3000.

Mount Melville, stn., Scot., E. Fife, 2½ m. SW. St. Andrews, 1 m. W. of its stn. on the N. B. R.

Mount Mercer, post-tn., Victoria, co. Grenville, 65 m. W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mount Morgan, gold-mining municip., Queensland, co. Raglan, 23 m. SSW. Rockhampton. The mine is one of the richest in Australia, and in a geological sense perhaps the most remarkable in the world, the gold (of remarkable purity) being met with in the crater of an extinct hot spring or geyser at the top of a hill amidst great blocks of brown hematite iron ore and in silicious sinter. P. <4000.

Mount Moriac, post-tn., Victoria, co. Grant, 57 m. by rail SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mount Morris, vil., U.S., Illinois, Ogle co., 108 m. NW. Chicago by rail. P. <1500.

Mount Morris, vil., U.S., Michigan, Genesee co., 7 m. N. Flint by rail, and 64 m. NW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Mount Morris, vil., U.S., New York, Livingston co., 34 m. SSW. Rochester. P. <3000.

Mount Nebo. See **Neba Jebel.**

Mountnessing, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7½ m. SW. by S. Chelmsford, PM.O.; 4206 ac. P. <1000.

Mount Nicholas, another name of **Millbrook** (*q.v.*), Tasmania.

Mount Norris, tn., Ire., E. co. Armagh, bar. Lower Orior, 7½ m. NW. Newry, 2 m. from Loughgilly stn., P.O. (**Mountnorris**). P. <250.

Mount Nugent, tnld., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Clanmahon, 5 m. NW. Oldcastle, PMT.O. P. <250.

Mount Olive, coal-mining vil., U.S., Illinois, Macoupin co., 39 m. NE. by N. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <2000.

Mount Olive, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. Louis co., 7 m. W. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Mount Olive, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Wayne co., 14 m. S. Goldsboro by rail, 52 m. SE. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Mount Oliver, suburb of Pittsburg, U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co.

Mounton, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 1½ m. W. by S. Chepstow. P. <250.

Mounton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 9 m. E. by S. Haverfordwest, 3 m. WSW. Narberth stn. P. <250.

Mount Pellon, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Halifax par., P.O. P. 5500.

Mount Perry (for some time called **Tenningering**), copper-mining centre, Queensland, co. Bowen, 170 m. NNW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Mount Pleasant, settlement, Canada, Prince Edward I., co. Prince, 20 m. NW. Summerside.

Mount Pleasant, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 3 m. W. Sibsey, 4 m. N. Boston.

Mount Pleasant, P.O., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalmeaky, 4 m. NW. Bandon.

Mountpleasant, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 3 m. N. by E. Dundalk.

Mount Pleasant, settlement, S. Australia, co. and 25 m. ENE. Adelaide.

Mount Pleasant, city, U.S., Iowa, Henry co., 26 m. WNW. Burlington; desolated by a cyclone, 1882. P. <4000.

Mount Pleasant, city, U.S., Michigan, Isabella co., 45 m. W. Bay City, with large lumber trade. P. <3000.

Mount Pleasant, vil., U.S., Ohio. See **Mount Healthy.**

Mount Pleasant, vil., U.S., Ohio, Jefferson co., 10 m. NNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Mount Pleasant, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 32 m. SE. Pittsburg; centre of a rich agricultural dist. P. <4000.

Mount Pleasant, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Berkeley co., 5 m. ENE. Charleston. P. <1500.

Mount Pleasant, vil., U.S., Texas, Titus co., 82 m. NW. by W. Shreveport (La.). P. <1500.

Mount Pleasant, city, U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 86 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City. P. <3000.

Mountplummer, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Broadford.

Mount Pulaski, vil., U.S., Illinois, Logan co., 25 m. NE. by E. Springfield. P. <1500.

Mountraille, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 102° W., and partly bounded in the SW. by riv. Missouri.

Mountrath, tn., Ire., NW. Queen's co., bar. W. Maryborough, 7½ m. WSW. Maryborough, 2½ m. from its stn. (**M. and Castletown**) on the G. S. & W. R. Market-day, S. P. <2000.

Mountrivers, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Clonmoyle.

Mount Rowan, post-tn., Victoria, co. Ripon, about 90 m. by rail and road W. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mounts, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. from Kingsbridge.

Mount St. Patrick, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. and 17 m. from Renfrew. P. <1500.

Mounts Bay, Eng., on the S. ct. of the co. of Cornwall, to the E. of Penzance; chief centre of the pilchard fishery.

Mount Seymour, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Monmouth, 60 m. by rail and road N. Hobart. P. <1500.

Mountshannon, tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, 10½ m. WNW. Nenagh, on N. shore of Lough Derg, P.M.O. P. <250.

Mount Shasta, vil., U.S., California, Siskiyou co., 98 m. E. by S. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Mount Sinai, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I. Sound, 3 m. E. Port Jefferson, with a good but shallow harbour. P. <1500.

Mount Somers, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., co. Ashburton, 78 m. westwards from Christchurch. P. <1500.

Mount Sorrel ('Mount Soar Hill'), par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4 m. SE. Loughborough, on the l. bk. of the Soar, 1½ m. W. Sileby stn., in the dist. of Charnwood Forest; has quarries of hard and durable hornblendic granite. Castle Hill, adjoining the town, was once crowned by a strong fortress, which was rased in 1217 as being a robbers' stronghold. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Mount Sterling, tn., U.S., Illinois, Brown co., 39 m. E. by N. Quincy by rail; has extensive deposits of coal. P. <2000.

Mount Sterling, city, U.S., Kentucky, Montgomery co., 80 m. SSE. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <4000.

Mount Stewart, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., 22 m. by rail from Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Mount Stewart, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Newtownards.

Mount Stirling, postal receiving stn., W. Australia, co. Howick, 107 m. E. Perth, in 31° 52′ S., 117° 5′ E.

Mountstuart, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Dungarvan.

Mount Tabor, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NW. Halifax, P.O.

Mount Talbot, tnld., Ire., W. co. and 8 m. SW. by S. Roscommon, on the Suck, bar. W. Athlone, P.O. P. <250.

Mount Temple, tnld., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Clonlonan, 3 m. NW. Moate, P.O. P. <250.

Mount Thom, or **Salt Springs,** settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 22 m. SW. Pictou.

Mount Torrens, tp., S. Australia, co. and 18 m. E. by N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Mount Uniacke, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 6½ m. WNW. Youghal, 3 m. from Killeagh stn., P.O. P. <250.

Mount Union, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co., on Juanita R., 52 m. W. by N. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Mount Upton, vil., U.S., New York, Chenango co., 5 m. SW. Gilbertsville, and 46 m. SSW. Utica. P. <1500.

Mount Vernon, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 5 m. E. by S. Glasgow, with stns. on the C. R. and N. B. R.; carries on coal-mining. P. <750.

Mount Vernon, city, U.S., Illinois, Jefferson co., 74 m. ESE. St. Louis (Mo.); has considerable trade. P. <4000.

Mount Vernon, city, U.S., Indiana, Posey co., on N. bank of Ohio R., 13 m. NE. of SW. corner of state, with flour-mills. P. <5000.

Mount Vernon, tn., U.S., Iowa, Linn co., 10 m. E. by S. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Mount Vernon, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Rockcastle co., 195 m. SE. by E. Louisville. Alt. 1111 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Mount Vernon, vil., U.S., Missouri, Lawrence co., 30 m. SW. Springfield. P. <1500.

Mount Vernon, vil., U.S., New York, Westchester co., 18 m. NE. by N. New York. P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 10,800.

Mount Vernon, city, U.S., Ohio, Knox co., on Owl Creek, 40 m. NE. Columbus; built on gently ascending ground; has considerable trade. The river affords good water-power. P. 6000.

Mount Vernon, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Davison co., 74 m. NW. Yankton. P. <1500.

Mount Vernon, vil., U.S., Virginia, Fairfax co., 15 m. S. by W. Washington, contains the former mansion of General Washington, commanding a fine view of the Potomac. The body of Washington lies in a vault on the edge of a wooded dell. P. <1500.

Mount Victoria, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Cook, 59 m. WNW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Mount Victory, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hardin co., 48 m. NW. by N. Columbus. P. <1500.

Mount Washington, vil., U.S., Maryland, Baltimore co., 5½ m. NNW. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Mount Whatley, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Westmorland, on Bay of Fundy.

Mount Winans, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 3 m. SW. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Mount Wycheproof, tp., Victoria. See **Wycheproof.**

Moura, vil., Brazil, state Amazonas, on the Negro, 175 m. NW. Manaos.

Moura, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Beja, 38 m. SE. Evora. P. (comm.) 5600.

Mouramba, co., New South Wales, crossed by 32° S. and 146° E.

Mourão, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. and 33 m. ESE. Evora, on l. bk. of Guadiana R. P. <3000.

Mourilyan, harb., Queensland. See **Geraldton.**

Mourmelon, Le Grand and **Le Petit,** two tns., France, dep. Marne, arr. Châlons-sur-Marne. M. Le Grand, 13 m. N. Châlons-sur-Marne. P. <2000. M. Le Petit, 3 m. WSW. P. <2000.

Mournbeg, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, 15 m. NW. by W. Omagh, at junction of riv. Mourne Beg and riv. Derg, P.O. (**Mournebeg**). P. <250.

Mourne, riv., Ire. See **Strule.**

Mourne, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Down.

Mourne, range of mts., Ire., in the S. of co. Down, trending from SW. to NE.; highest peak Slieve Donard, 2796 ft.

Mourne, Lough, lake, Ire., in the E. of co. Antrim, 3 m. N. Carrickfergus, drained SE. into Belfast Lough.

Mourne, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the SW. of co. Donegal, 15 m. WSW. Lifford; 554 ft. above sea-level.

Mourne Abbey, par., Ire., N. co. Cork, bars. Barretts and Fermoy, 4 m. S. Mallow, on the G. S. & W. R.; 11,436 ac. P. <2000.

Mourne Beg, riv., Ire., forms part of boundary between co Donegal and co. Tyrone, flows E. to the Derg.

Mourne Park, electoral div., Ire., Down, dist. Kilkeel No. 2.

Mourov-dagh, mt., Caucasus, in Karabakh Range, govt. and dist. Elisabethpol, 41° 49′ N., 46° 36′ E. Alt. 11,114 ft.

Mousa, small isl., Scot., Shetland Is., off the E. ct. of Mainland, divided from the mainland by M. Sound, in 60° N.; contains a well-preserved Scandinavian fort. Length, 1½ m.; breadth, ⅝ m.

Mouscron, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 7 m. SSW. Courtrai. P. (1866) 7700; (1890) 13,600.

Mouse, Walloon name of the riv. **Meuse** (*q.v.*).

Mousehold Heath, a former heath N. of Norwich, Eng.; headquarters of Ket, 'the tanner,' in the rebellion of 1549.

Mousehole (mauz'el), vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., on the S. ct., 2 m. S. Penzance; a seat of the pilchard fishery, formerly a market-tn. known as **Porth Enys**; coastguard station. PMT.O.

Mouse Island, Ire., in lower Lake of Killarney, S. co. Kerry.

Mousen, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1 m. S. Belford. P. <250.

Mouse Water, small riv., Scot., Lanarkshire, rises in the E. of the county and flows S. and SW., passing Wilsontown, to the Clyde, which it joins at Kirkfieldbank.

Mously, settlement, U.S., Utah, Salt Lake co., 20 m. S. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Moustiers-Sainte-Marie, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Digne, 45 m. NE. by E. Aix. P. <2000.

Moustique, isl., West Indies, Windward Is., in 61° 10′ W.

Mouswald, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6½ m. ESE. Dumfries, 2½ m. NW. by N. Ruthwell stn., P.O.; 5889 ac. P. 500.

Moutajup, postal-tn., Victoria, co. Dundas, 185 m. by rail W. by N. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Mouthe, vil., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Pontarlier, on the Doubs, 25 m: NW. by W. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Mouthiers, vil., France, dep. Charente, arr. and 7 m. S. by W. Angoulême. P. <2000.

Moutier (French, German **Münster**), vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. NW. by W. Solothurn. P. (comm.) <3000.

Moutiers-en-Tarantaise, tn., France, dep. Savoie, cap. arr. M., on Isère, 31 m. E. by S. Chambéry. Alt. 1575 ft. P. <2000.

Moutiers-les-Mauxfaits, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables d'Olonne, 27 m. NW. by N. La Rochelle. P. <2000.

Mouton Point, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 43° 52′ N.

Mouveaux, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 2 m. SW. Tourcoing. P. <3000.

Mouy, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Clermont, on the Thérain, 13 m. SE. by E. Beauvais. P. <4000.

Mouzon, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, arr. and 9 m. SE. Sedan. P. <2000.

Moveen, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, 9 m. W. Kilrush.

Moviddy, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. E. Muskerry, on riv. Bride, 7 m. NW. Bandon; 6132 ac. P. <1500.

Moville, tn., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Inishowen, on the W. shore of Lough Foyle, 17 m. NE. by N. Londonderry; a sea-bathing resort and calling-place for American steamers. PMT.O. P. <1500; pars. Lower M. 15,952 ac., P. <4500; Upper M. 19,072 ac., P. <3500.

Mowbray, municip., Cape Colony, Cape dist., 3 m. ESE. Cape Town. P. <4000.

Mowcop, coal-mining vil., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 9 m. E. by N. Crewe and 3½ m. S. Congleton, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O. Eccles. par. (**M. St. Thomas**) in co. of Stafford-shire, P. <2000.

Moweaqua, vil., U.S., Illinois, Shelby co., 16 m. S. by W. Decatur by rail. P. <1500.

Mower, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 93° W.

Mowhan, P.O., Ire., 3 m. S. Markethill, co. Armagh.

Mowhaugh, P.O., Scot., 6 m. from Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

Mowilah'h, seapt. tn., Arabia. See **Mollah.**

Mowney, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 5 m. E. Killenaule. P. <250.

Mowsley, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10 m. SSE. Leicester, 2 m. NW. by N. Theddingworth stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Knaptoft.**

Moxahala, vil., U.S., Ohio, Perry co., 55 m. ESE. Columbus. P. <1500.

Moxby, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Marton in the Forest.**

Moxhe, comm., Belgium, prov. and 22 m. W. Liège. P. <2000.

Moxley, eccles. par. and coal-mining vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Darlaston, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton pars., 1 m. SE. Bilston, with a stn. (**Bradley and M.**) on G. W. R. P. <4000.

Moy, or *Magh,* Irish, 'a field,' 'a plain.'

Moy, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 7 m. SSE. St. Quentin. P. <2000.

Moy, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Milltownmalbay.

Moy, riv., Ire., flows N. and W. through cos. Sligo and Mayo into Killala Bay, navigable to near Ballina. Length about 40 m.

Moy, small market-tn. and riv. port, Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 5 m. SE. Dungannon, on riv. Black-water, 2½ m. from its stn. (**Trew and M.**) on the G. N. (Ire.) R. The fair on the first Thursday and Friday of each month is much frequented by horse buyers. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <500.

Moy, part of par., Scot., Elginshire and Nairnshire. See **Dyke and Moy.**

Moy, Loch, lake, Scot. See **Moy and Dalarossie.**

Moya, comm., Canary Is., dist. Guia. P. <5000.

Moya, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. N. Barcelona. P. (comm.) <3000.

Moya, vil., Spain, prov. and 40 m. ESE. Cuenca, dist. Cañete, near the source of the **riv. Moya,** which flows S. to the Cabriel. P. <2000.

Moyacomb, par., Ire., cos. Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow, bars. Upper St. Mullins, Scarawalsh, and Shillelagh, on riv. Derry, contains Clonegall town; 17,437 ac. P. <2000.

Moyaliff, par., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilnamanagh, 6 m. WSW. Thurles; 8021 ac. P. <1500.

Moyallan, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 3 m. SE. Portadown, on the r. bk. of the Bann, P.O. (**Moyallen**). P. <250.

Moyana, or **Mojana,** riv., S. America, Colombia, a l. bk. trib. of Magdalena, the lower course of the riv. Cuenca after it leaves the prov. Antioquoia.

Moy and Dalarossie, par., Scot., Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, Moy vil. on the W. shore of Loch M. (lake 1¼ m. long, drained SE. into the Findhorn), 9½ m. SE. Inverness, PT.O. (**Moy**); 111,477 ac. P. <750.

Moyanna, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. and 3 m. NE. Stradbally; 6816 ac. P. <1000.

Moyar, stream, Brit. India, Madras Presidency, Nílgiri plateau, in 11° 35′ N., 76° 37′ E.; has long reaches or pools in which are trout and other fish, the ova of which were imported from England.

Moyard, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, 3 m. from Letterfrack, 35 m. from Westport stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moyarget, tnld., Ire., N. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 12½ m. E. by S. Portrush, 4 m. from Ballycastle stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moyarta, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. M., at mouth of the Shannon, 4 m. from Kilrush; 15,613 ac. P. <3500.

Moyashel and Magheradernon, bar., Ire., Mid co. Westmeath.

Moyasta, P.O., Ire., co. Clare, 4 m. from Kilrush.

Moybane, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Crossmaglen.

Moybolgue, par., Ire., cos. Cavan and Meath, bars. Clankee and Lower Kells, near Bailieborough; 6761 ac. P. <1500.

Moycarky, par., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 4 m. S. by E. Thurles. P. <750.

Moycarn, bar., Ire., in the extreme S. of co. Roscommon.

Moycashel, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Westmeath.

Moyclare, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Ferbane.

Moycullen, par., Ire., N. co. and 7 m. NW. Galway, bar. M., PM.O.; 32,556 ac. P. <4500.

Moydart, dist., Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Moidart.**

Moydow, par., Ire., SW. co. and 4 m. S. by E. Longford, bar. M., P.O.; 4628 ac. P. <750.

Moydrum, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Glassan.

Moyenmoutier, vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 7 m. N. by W. St. Dié, with remains of a celebrated Benedictine abbey founded in the 7th century. P. <2000.

Moyenneville, vil., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 5 m. SW. by W. Abbeville. P. <2000.

Moyenvic, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Château-Salins, 18 m. ENE. Nancy. P. <2000.

Moye Point, headland, on S. ct. of Jersey, Channel Is., near W. end; supplied the stone used for the Thames Embankment and Chatham Docks.

Moye Point, headland, near middle of S. ct. of Guernsey, Channel Is.

Moyeuvre, Gross (French **Moyeuvre, Grande**), tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Diedenhofen, on the Orne R., 11 m. NNW. Metz; large deposits of iron ore in vicinity, and in the town large iron-smelting works. P. 5400.

Moyfenrath, Lower, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Meath.

Moyfenrath, Upper, an adjoining bar. in the extreme SW. of the county.

Moygawnagh, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 6 m. N. Crossmolina; 20,269 ac. P. <1000.

Moyglare, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, 2 m. E. Kilcock, 1½ m. from Maynooth stn.; 4559 ac. P. <250.

Moygoish, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Westmeath.

Moylagh, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Fore, on riv. Inny, 3 m. SW. Oldcastle; 7457 ac. P. <1500.

Moylat, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Stradone, co. Cavan.

Moyle, in Gaelic place-names, 'a round hill,' or 'bald promontory.' See *Moel.*

Moyle, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Gortin.

Moylgrove, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1 m. from the N. ct., 4 m. W. by S. Cardigan, PM.O. (**Moylegrove**). P. <500.

Moylisker, par., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 3½ m. S. Mullingar. P. <250.

Moylough, par., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bars. Tiaquin and Killian, 11 m. E. by S. Tuam, 9 m. from Woodlawn stn., PMT.O.; 23,387 ac. P. <4000.

Moymet, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Navan, 2 m. NW. Trim. P. <500.

Moynalty, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 12½ m. NW. Navan, on riv. Moynalty, 4 m. from Kells stn., PMT.O.; 12,679 ac. P. <2500.

Moyne, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 11½ m. W. by S. Tuam.

Moyne, tnld., Ire., N. co. Longford, bar. Granard, 12 m. WSW. Cavan, 8 m. from Arva Road stn., P.O. P. <250.

Moyne, tnld., Ire., N. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 6½ m. N. by W. Ballina. P. <250.

Moyne, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Ballaghaderin (co. Mayo).

Moyne, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 6 m. NE. Thurles, P.O. Par. 9514 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Moyne, par., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. S. Ballinacor, 14 m. WNW. Arklow, 4 m. from Ballinglen stn., P.O.; 8459 ac. P. <500.

Moynehall, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Cavan.

Moynoe, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 3 m. NE. Scarriff; 9460 ac. P. <750.

Moynsha, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Listowel.

Moyobamba, tn., Peru, cap. dep. Loreto, cap. prov. M., 220 m. NE. Trujillo, and 140 m. E. Jaen. Alt. 2820 ft. P. 9500.

Moyode, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Athenry.

Moyola River, Ire., in the SE. of co. Londonderry, flows into the NW. of Lough Neagh.

Moyra Glebe, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 31 m. WNW. Londonderry. P. <250.

Moyrus, ct. par., Ire., in NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, at E. of entrance to Bertraghboy Bay, 34 m. W. by N. Galway, containing the Twelve Pins and a great part of Connemara; 100,982 ac. P. 8200.

Moyston, settlement, Victoria, Borung co., 8 m. W. by S. Ararat.

Moyvally, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 10½ m. SW. by S. Trim, with a stn. (**Moyvalley**) on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Moyvalley**). P. <250.

Moyvore, tn., Ire., SW. co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, 12 m. W. Mullingar, 6 m. from Castletown stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Mozabites, or **M'zabites,** people originally natives of Mzab, now scattered over all the N. of Africa.

Mozac, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and adjoining Riom on the SW. P. <2000.

Mozah, place named in O. T. See **Beit Mizzeh.**

Mozambique, Portuguese colony in E. Africa; it extends from Cape Delgado to the Delagoa Bay, and is bounded on the W. by British Zambezia, the South African Republic, and Swaziland. The coast is flat and swampy, but towards the interior the country gradually rises, and is covered with forests. Principal rivers, Rovuma, Zambezi, Pungwe, Sabi, Limpopo. Climate unhealthy to Europeans. The native population consists of various Bantu tribes, whose principal occupation is agriculture (maize cultivated in large quantities). Chief exports, cotton, oil-nuts, oil-seeds, caoutchouc, ivory, indigo, gum, coffee, wax, tobacco, and sugar; chief imports, textile fabrics, alcoholic beverages, and glass-beads. In 1892 the imports were valued at £143,000, and the exports at £88,000. The slave-trade, formerly one of the principal sources of revenue of the colony, is now entirely suppressed. In 1891 the colony was constituted by a decree as the State of E. Africa ('Estado d'Africa Oriental'), and divided into two parts, firstly, the prov. of M., comprising the territories N. of the Zambezi, with the town of M. as cap.; and secondly, the prov. of Lourenço Marquez, S. of the Zambezi, with Lourenço Marquez as cap. Other places of importance, Quilimane, Chiluane, Sofala, Inhambane, Sena, and Tete. The colony has 65 m. of railways. Area, 261,700 sq. m. P. 1,500,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Mozambique, seapt. and cap. of Portuguese State of E. Africa, on a small island in 15° 2′ S., 40° 44′ E. Principal edifices, a cathedral, government palace, and three forts. The suburb Mesuril or Mozuril, on the opposite mainland, is the favourite place of residence of the Europeans. There are no docks, but vessels (which find a sheltered anchorage ¼ to ½ m. from shore on a sandy bottom) load and discharge by means of lighters. P. 8000.

Mozambique Channel, strait of the Indian Ocean, separating Madagascar from the mainland of E. Africa. Length N. to S. about 950 m.; breadth, 250 m. in its centre, 600 m. at its N. and its S. outlet. Coasts a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique and Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi R., and in its N. outlet are the Comoro Is.

Mozdok, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Terek, 50 m. N. of Vladikavkaz, on l. bk. Terek; considerable trade. P. (1891) 13,000.

Moze, part of par., Eng., Essex. See **Beaumont-with-Moze.**

Moźgojnci, comm., Austria. See **Moschganzen.**

Mozhaisk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 69 m. by rail WSW. of Moscow. P. 5250.

Mozuril, suburb of **Mozambique** (*q.v.*).

Mozyr', dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 241 m. SE. Minsk, on railway Warsaw to Orel, on Pripyat' R.; tanneries. P. (1891) 11,270.

Mpaka, or **Mpama,** riv., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., flowing NE. towards the Alima; lower course unknown.

Mpal, vil., W. Africa, French Senegal colony, 16 m. ESE. St. Louis, station on railway between St. Louis and Dakar.

Mpala, vil., Congo Free State, on the W. side of Lake Tanganyika, in 6° 46′ S.; with mission station of the Lady of Africa.

Mparira, another form of **Impalera,** tn., S. Africa.

Mpassu, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the Shire, 63 m. S. by E. Blantyre, in 36° 20′ E. long., 16° 39′ S. lat.

Mpemba's, vil., S. Africa, Nyassa-land, on the W. side of Lake Nyassa, near its lower end, in 13° 56′ S.

Mpeseni, vil., S. Africa, Nyassa-land, in 13° 39′ S., 32° 29′ E.

Mpimbi, or **Pimbi,** military post, with steamer quay, S. Africa, Brit. Nyassa-land, on the Shire, above the rapids, 57 m. S. of the S. end of Lake Nyassa, in 5° 18′ S.

Mpimbue, vil., Ger. E. Africa, 48 m. E. of Lake Tanganyika, in 7° 16′ S., 31° 16′ E.

M'Pombo, post, Africa. See **Pombo.**

Mponda's, large native vil., S. Africa, at the issue of the Shire from Lake Nyassa; inhabited chiefly by Yaos and Nyanges; unhealthy; station of the Lady of Africa mission. Was taken and burnt by the English in 1891.

Mpongwe, tribe, W. ct. Africa, on both banks of the estuary of the Gabun.

Mpororo, tribe, central Africa, to S. of Lake Albert Edward.

Mpozo, riv., W. Africa, mainly in Portuguese terr., flows NW. and enters the Congo at Matadi, Congo Free State.

Mputa, stn., Brit. Central Africa, on the NE. corner of Lake Mweru.

Mpwapwa, tn., with an English mission station, Ger. E. Africa, Usagara, in about 6° 15′ S., 36° 31′ E.

Mramorák, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Kubin, 25 m. E. by N. Belgrade. P. <5000.

Mriba, Makua vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 16° 22′ S., 38° 5′ N.

Mrima, native name for that part of the Zanzibar coast of E. Africa, facing the isls. of Pemba and Zanzibar.

Mrkopalj, comm., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Modruš-Rieka, dist. Delnice, 20 m. E. Fiume. P. <4000.

Mrógoro, French mission station, Ger. E. Africa, in about 6° 47′ S., 37° 47′ E.

Mro-haung, or **Myo-haung,** formerly called **Arakan,** tn., Burma, dist. and 32 m. NNE. Akyab. It appears to have been known to Ptolemy as *Triglyphon,* probably derived from the cognisance of the town, the sacred Buddhist triglyph; ruins of three square enclosures, one within the other, still existing. Hotbed of intermittent fever. P. <5000.

Mromonlo, riv., E. Africa, Mozambique, flows E. to the head of Mokamba Bay, S. of Mozambique I.

Mrorogo, vil. and former mission station, Ger. E. Africa, in N. of Usagara, in about 6° 15′ S., 36° 15′ E.

Mrowl, stn., S. Africa, Nyassa-land, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in 10° 46′ S.; coal in the neighbourhood.

M'rull, former cap. of Unyoro, central Africa, on S. bank of the Somerset Nile, where it turns N. a few miles below its issue from Lake Kioga.

Mrumbi, bay, W. side Lake Tanganyika, central Africa, 7° S.

M'rutl, region, E. Africa, Somali-land, on the Indian Ocean, N. Benadir.

Mrzyglód, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the San, 58 m. WNW. Drohobycz, and 24 m. SW. Przemysl. P. <2000.

Msabiha, Jebel, mt. summit, Africa, Algeria, prov. Oran, in 35° 40′ N., 0° 57′ 2″ W.

Msakin, tn., Africa. See **Mcsaken.**

Msalála, English mission station, central Africa, in about 3° 1′ S., 32° 53′ E., 6 m. S. of the S. end of Smyth Sound, Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Msalu River, riv., Portuguese E. Africa, having its mouth in Mozambique Channel, in 11° 38′ S.; course not known.

Msawesi, vil., in S. of Ger. E. Africa, in 11° 22′ S., 35° 55′ E.

Mscheno, tn., Austria, prov. Bohemia, dist. and 9 m. NE. Melnik, and 26 m. N. by E. Prague. P. <3000.

Msendua, or **Ukassa,** cataracts on the upper Congo, Africa, in 3° 25′–33′ S.

Msila, Arab tn., Africa, Algeria, prov. and 130 m. WSW. Constantine, S. of the mts. of Hodna; a flourishing town in the Middle Ages; much injured in 1886 by an earthquake. P. <4000.

Msinje, riv., in W. of Portuguese E. Africa, flows NNE. into the Rovuma, which it enters in about 35° 45′ E.

Msiri, or **Mshiri,** native state of S. central Africa, W. of Lake Mwero and NW. Lake Bangweolo, crossed by 10° S. lat.; exports, through ports on W. ct. Africa, ivory, caoutchouc, and wax, in return for (imports) gunpowder and textiles; country rich in copper.

Msta, riv., Russia, govts. Tver and Novgorod, rises in Lake Mstino, on Valdai plateau, flows NE., NW., and SW., enters Lake Ilmeñ from E.; has many rapids, but nevertheless is much navigated, forming part of the Vyshnevolotskiy system of canals.

Length, 270 m. (360 m. with navigable Tsna, trib. of Lake Mstino).

Mstera, tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. ENE. Vladimir, on the Klyazma; centre for painting of ikons and cheap lithographs for peasants. P. <5000.

Mstislavl, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 98 m. E. Moghilev. Old town, formerly cap. of a princip.; trade in hemp. P. 7000.

Msuva, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, on the Likwali, 32 m. NW. by N. Quilimane, in 36° 39′ E. long., 17° 29′ S. lat.

Mswata, stn., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Congo, in 3° 23′ S., 16° 24′ E.; former station of the African Association.

Mta, Georgian, 'mountain.'

Mtarika, vil., E. Africa, on an island in riv. Rovuma, above the confluence of the Lujenda.

Mtepwesi, riv., Portuguese E. Africa, flows on the whole ENE. into the Mozambique Channel, which it enters in 12° 28′ S.; a little above its mouth it expands into a long lake called **Lake Biribizi.** See map, *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 256 (1 : 1,450,000).

Mtir, Beni, Berber tribe of Morocco, on both N. and S. of the Atlas, the former about the sources of Wadi Muluya, the latter about the sources of Wadi Ziz. They are Mussulmans, and venerate the Sherif of Wazan.

Mtonia, vil., E. Africa, in about 13° 30′ S., at alt. of 3500 ft. on S. slope of Mount Mtonia, 30 m. E. Lake Nyassa.

Mtorandenga, lake, E. Africa, lying N. of Lake Shirwa, and giving origin to riv. Lujenda, the principal r. bk. trib. of the Rovuma.

Mto Tana, ferry across the Tana, Brit. E. Africa, on the road from Vitu to Malindi. A lake producing salt near.

Mtowé, called also **Plymouth Rock,** vil., central Africa, on penin. projecting from W. ct. of Lake Tanganyika, about 70 m. SSW. Ujiji.

Mtsensk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 31 m. by rail NE. Orel, on navigable Zusha R.; considerable trade in cereals, hemp, hempseed, oil, exported. P. 16,300.

Mtskheta, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 13 m. NW. Tiflis, at junction of Aragva and Kura. One of the oldest inhabited places in Caucasia, founded by the Meskhes. Was residence of Georgian kings in 4th century. Old church founded in 328, several times destroyed and rebuilt; tombs of several kings of Georgia; old library. P. <1000.

Mtuchila, r. bk. trib. of the Rus, Brit. Nyassa-land, S. Africa.

Mtwa, Batwa, or **Watwa,** tribe of dwarfs in central Africa, ranging between W. of Lake Tanganyika and riv. Lomami.

Mu, riv., Upper Burma, flows N. to S. parallel to and about 30 m. W. of the Irâwadi from about the lat. of Bhamo, and finally enters the Irâwadi about the lat. of Mandalay. A railway is now being made up the valley.

Muache Falls, S. Africa. See **Lufira, riv.**

Muangla, tn., China. See **Mainela.**

Muang-Sai, princip., Malay Penin. See **Kedah.**

Muang-sing, cap. of Shan state Chieng-kheng, Indo-China, not far from l. bk. of Mekong, and 120 m. NW. Luang Prabang.

Muanza, dist. and vil., Ger. E. Africa, S. of Victoria Nyanza, the village on E. side of Smyth Sound, near its entrance into the lake, in 2° 25′ S. lat.

Muar, riv., Malay Penin. See **Muawr.**

Muara, or **Moaro,** isl., Borneo, on W. side of Brunei Bay, crossed by 5° N., 115° 7′ E., with coaling harbour.

Muari, Ras, cape, India. See **Monze.**

Muasdale, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 5 m. S. Tayinloan.

Muasi, vil., S. Africa, in 12° 58′ S., 33° 10′ E.

Muata Kumbana, vil., Congo Free State, in 6° 12′ S., 20° E.

Muawr, riv., Malay Penin., rises in Negri Sembilan, and flows on the whole S. through Johor into the Strait of Malacca, mouth in 2° 3′N. Its source is near the Serting, a river of the Pahang basin, so that a short portage connects the navigation of the two basins.

Mubárakpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., di Azamgarh, 55 m. NNE. Benares; inhabitants chiefly weavers. P. 14,400; Moham. 10,300; Hindus, 4100.

Mubarakpur, vil., India, Baháwalpur, 68 m. S. by W. Múltán.

Mubarakpur, vil., India, Baháwalpur, 86 m. E. by S. Múltán, on the Fordwah Canal.

Mubarraz, or **Mebarraz,** important vil., Arabia, in Turkish prov. El Haza, 3 m. N. El Hofuf.

Much, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, 19 m. E. by S. Cologne. P. 6300.

Muchachinock, coal-mining vil., U.S., Iowa, Mahaska co., 4 m. S. Oskaloosa. P. <1500.

Muchalls, stn., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., on the C. R., 4 m. NNE. Stonehaven, PM.O.

Muchamiel, comm., Spain, prov., dist., and 5 m. N. Alicante. P. <4000.

Muchanagh, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Glassan.

Mücheln, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Querfurt, 15 m. SSW. Halle. P. <2000.

Muchelney ('the great island'), par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Yeovil, 1½ m. SE. Langport stn. P. <250.

Muchi, stn., Africa, Congo Free State, on the N. bank of the Kwa, 43 m. ENE. of its confluence with the Congo.

Muck, small isl., Scot., Argyllshire, in 56° 50′ N., 6° 15′ W. (middle of island). P. 48.

Muck, Isle of, inlet, Ire., off E. ct. co. Antrim, in 54° 51′ N.

Muckairn, part of par., Scot. See **Ardchattan and M.**

Muckalee, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Fassadinin, 4 m. NE. Piltown. P. <500.

Muckalee, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Iverk and Knocktopher, 3 m. S. Castlecomer. P. <500.

Muckamore, tn., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Massereene, on Lough Neagh, PMT.O. P. <250; par. (**Grange of M.**) 4028 ac., P. <1500.

Muckanagh, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Corrofin.

Muckart, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 15½ m. SE. by S. Crieff, 7½ m. SE. by S. Crieff Junc., P.O. (**Muckhart**); 4928 ac. P. <750.

Muckavin, par., Scot., Argyllshire, 9 m. E. Oban, close to Taynuilt stn. See **Ardchattan and Muckavin.**

Muckhart, P.O., Scot. See **Muckart.**

Mucking, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 12 m. ESE. Romford, 1 m. S. Stanford-le-Hope stn.; on M. Flat, 2½ m. E., is a lighthouse, visible 11 m. P. <500.

Muckle, Scotch, 'much,' 'great.' See *Mickle,* under second part of name.

Muckleford, settlement, Victoria, co. Talbot, 85 m. by rail NW. Melbourne.

Mucklestone, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 10½ m. WSW. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. SE. by E. Norton-in-Hales stn.; 4252 ac. P. <750.

Muckno, par., Ire., co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, contains Castleblaney town; 16,665 ac. P. 5200.

Muckno, Lough, lake, Ire., in the E. of co. Monaghan, 13 m. SE. Monaghan, 302 ft. above sea-level, drained by the Fane SE. into Dundalk Bay.

Muckno Mill, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the E. of co. Monaghan, 12 m. SE. Monaghan, draining S. into Lough M.

Muckros Head, cape, Ire., SW. co. and 19 m. W. by S. Donegal, at N. entrance to Donegal Bay.

Muckross, tnld. and penin., Ire., SE. co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, on the SE. shore of Lough Leane, 3 m. S. Killarney, P.O. P. <250.

Muckton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 5 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1½ m. WNW. Authorpe stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**M. with Burwell and Walmsgate**) P. <500.

Mucuchies, vil., Venezuela, Los Andes, prov. Guzman, about 95 m. SW. Trujillo, and 310 m. SW. by W. Carácas.

Mucury, riv., Brazil, flows on the whole ESE. into the Atlantic, which it enters in about 18° 6′ S. It rises in Minas Geraes, and its lower course forms the boundary between Bahia and Espirito Santo.

Mud, small isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, off the S. ct., in 65° 50′ W., 15 m. WNW. Cape Sable.

Múda, Cape, Greece, the SE. end of Cephalonia I.

Mudania, tn., Turkey in Asia, prov. Khodavendikiar, on the S. side of the Injir Liman, Sea of Marmora, 16 m. NW. Brussa, of which it is the port, though it is much exposed to winds.

Mud Creek, small riv., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., flows E. to the riv. Nottawasaga, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay.

Muddiford, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. N. Barnstaple.

Muddock River, Ire., S. co. Down, flows W. to the Bann.

Muddy Creek, post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Prince co., 9 m. from Summerside. P. <1500.

Mudeford, Mudford, or **Muddiford,** eastern suburb of Christchurch, Eng., Hampshire, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch, PM.O. (**Mudeford**).

Mudersbach, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Koblenz, circle Altenkirchen, dist. Kirchen, on riv. Sieg. P. <3000.

Mudford, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 2½ m. NNE. Yeovil, P.O. P. <500.

Mudgal, tn. and fort, India, Haidarábád, SW. div., dist. Lingsagar, on a trib. of Tungabhadra R., 64 m. NNW. Bellary. P. <5000.

Mudge, Cape, Brit. Columbia, S. end of Valdez I., in 50° N., Strait of Georgia.

Mudge, Point, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., between Sandown Bay and Walker Bay, in 34° 24′ S. lat., and 19° 9′ E. long.

Mudgee, gold-mining tn., New South Wales, Wellington co., 60 m. N. Bathurst. P. <3000.

Mudhol, tn., India, Bombay, on Ghatprabha R., 47 m. SW. Bijápur. P. (1881) 6100.

Múdki, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, 64 m. SSE. Lahore, in 30° 47′ N., 74° 55′ E.; memorable for the battle in 1845 which inaugurated the first Sikh war. P. <5000.

Múdla-bágalu, tn., India. See **Mulbágal.**

Mud Lake. See **Winnemucca Lake.**

Mudun, ct. dist., Africa. See **Samhar.**

Muela, seapt. tn., Arabia. See **Moilah.**

Muela de San Juan, mt., Spain, prov. Teruel, on SW. border, contains the sources of the Tagus on its W. flank, and of the Guadalquivir of Valencia on its N. Alt. 5300 ft.

Muelah, Wadi, valley, Upper Egypt, opening into the Raian basin on the S.

Mueller Glacier, in the Southern Alps, New Zealand, descending 8 m. NE., its end-moraine nearly meeting that of the Hooker Glacier which descends S. from Mount Cook.

Mueller's Creek, riv., Australia. See **Diamantina.**

Mueller's Peak, Australian Alps. See **Kosciusko.**

Muene Puto Kassongo, vil., Congo Free State, to the E. of the Kwango, in 6° 28′ S., 17° 12′ E.

Muertos, Punta de, cape, Cuba, N. ct., in 77° 4′ W., at the entrance to the Puerto de Nuevitas.

Muff, tnld., Ire., E. co. Cavan, bar. Clankel, 20 m. WSW. Dundalk. P. <250.

Muff, par., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 5⅛ m. N. Londonderry, P.O.; 15,034 ac. P. <2500.

Muff, tn., Ire., co. Londonderry. See **Eglinton.**

Muga, Spain. See **San Lorenzo de la Muga.**

Mugaa, tn., S. Arabia, 137 m. NE. Aden.

Mugañ Steppe, Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Baku, a wide dreary plain on Persian frontier, between Aras and Kur Rivs.; was well inhabited and irrigated before the Mongol invasion; crossed by highroad to Lenkoraň.

Mugardos, tn., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Puentedeume, on the S. side of the Bay (*ría*) of Ferrol, nearly opposite Ferrol. P. (comm.) 5300.

Mugdock Reservoir, Scot., Stirlingshire. See **Strathblane.**

Mugdrum, isl., Scot., Perthshire, in Firth of Tay, nearly opposite Newburgh. P. 26.

Mügeln, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Dresden, 19 m. WNW. Meissen. P. <2000.

Mügeln, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 30 m. ESE. Leipzig, dist. Oschatz. P. <3000.

Mugem, or **Muge,** tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 9 m. SSW. Santarem, on riv. Mugem, near its confluence with the Tagus. P. <3000.

Müggel-See, an expansion of the riv. Spree, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, a little above Köpenick, 2½ m. long, 1½ m. broad.

Muggensturm, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy and circle Baden, 4 m. ENE. Rastatt. P. <3000.

Muggerhanger, or **Morhanger,** vil., Eng., Bedfordshire. See **Moggerhanger.**

Muggia, maritime tn., Austria, Istria, on the Gulf of Trieste, 2 m. S. Trieste. P. <4000.

Mugginton, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. NW. by N. Derby, 4 m. W. Duffield stn. P. <750.

Muggleswick, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., on the r. bk. of the Derwent, 11½ m. SE. by S. Hexham, 3 m. NW. by W. Rowley stn.; 12,470 ac. P. <500.

Muggort's Bay, Ire., co. Waterford, to the S. of Dungarvan Harbour.

Mughal Empire. See **India,** Historical Notes.

Mughalpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 59 m. NW. Bareilly. P. (1881) 5300.

Mughhara, Wadi, Egypt. See **Magharah.**

Mughi, former Egyptian post, Africa, E. Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Nile, 62 m. S. Lado, near Yarbora Rapids.

Mugia, comm., Spain, prov. and 45 m. WSW. Corunna, dist. Corcubión, on a promontory on W. side of estuary of the riv. Camarinas. P. 6400.

Mugla, or **Mughla,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak Denizlü, 54 m. N. by E. Rhodes. P. 15,000; Moham. 13,800 (Cuinet).

Mugliana, vil., Turkey, on the N. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 49 m. E. by S. Candia, in 25° 59′ E.

Müglitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Hohenstadt, 19 m. NW. by W. Olmütz. P. <5000.

Mugnano del Cardinale, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. and 9 m. W. Avellino. P. <4000.

Mugnano di Napoli, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. and 20 m. N. by W. Naples. P. <5000.

Mugojar Hills, Russia, Kirghiz Steppes, runs N. to S. between 48° and 49° 30′ N. Maximum alt. 960 ft.

Mugron, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. St. Sever, on the Adour, 18 m. N. Orthez. P. <2000.

Mugula, native name of Dufaure I., British New Guinea, S. Pacific.

Muhajirin, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Yarsuat.**

Muhalich, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Khodavendikiar, 36 m. W. Brusa, 13 m. S. of the Sea of Marmora. P. 7500.

Muhamdi, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Kheri, 58 m. SE. by E. Bareilly. P. 6900; Hindus, 3900; Moham. 3000.

Muhammadábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Azamgarh, 55 m. NNE. Benares. P. 9600; Moham. 5200; Hindus, 4400.

Muhammadábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gházipur, about 60 m. ENE. Benares P. 7100; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 3100.

Muhammadot, tn., India. See **Mamdot.**

Muhammadpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, on r. bk. Ganges, dist. and 35 m. E. by S. Patná; suburb of Bárh.

Mühl, or **Gross-Mühl,** riv., Upper Austria, l. bk. trib. of Danube, rises in Bavaria at SE. extremity of the Böhmer-Wald, flows SE. and S., and enters the Danube 17 m. NNW. Linz. It is connected with the Moldau by the Schwarzenberg Canal.

Mühlau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, dist. Rochlitz, 9 m. NW. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Mühlbach (German, in Hungarian **Szász Sebes**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. and 29 m. WNW. Hermannstadt. P. 6700.

Mühlberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Liebenwerda, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 13 m. SE. Torgau, and 22 m. NNW. Meissen. P. <4000.

Mühlburg, former vil., Baden, circle and 1 m. W. Carlsruhe, with which it has been incorporated since 1886.

Mühldorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, cap. circle M., on the l. bk. of the Inn, 26 m. SE. Landshut. P. <3000.

Mühle, German, 'a mill.'

Muhlenberg, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., N. of 37° N., crossed in the E. by 87° W.

Mühlhausen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 13⅛ m. W. by N. Tabor. P. <3000.

Mühlhausen, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine. See **Mülhausen.**

Mühlhausen, comm., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Preussisch-Holland, 13⅛ m. E. by N. Elbing. P. <3000.

Mühlhausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle M., on the riv. Unstrut, 30 m. NW. by W. Erfurt, with manufactures of woollens, cottons, hosiery, and woollen yarn, and trade in corn, flower-seeds, wool. P. (1871) 19,500; (1890) 27,400.

Mühlheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Starkenburg, circle Offenbach, 6 m. E. by N. Frankfort-on-Main. P. <3000.

Mühlheim, tn., Ger., in the SW. of Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, on the riv. Danube, 35 m. S. by W. Tübingen, 4 m. NE. Tuttlingen. P. <2000.

Mühlingen, Gross-, vil., Ger., duchy Anhalt, dist. Bernburg, 12 m. S. by E. Magdeburg. P. <3000.

Mühlinghausen, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Schwelm, 7 m. E. Elberfeld-Barmen. P. <3000.

Mühlschüttl, vil., Lower Austria, dist. Gross-Enzersdorf, on l. bk. Danube, opposite to Vienna. P. <3000.

Mühltroff, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 28 m. WSW. Zwickau. P. <2000.

Muhorongo, Muorongo, or **Mworongo,** maritime tn., E. ct. Africa, in 5° 15′ S., opposite the isl. of Pemba.

Muhr, riv., Austria. See **Mur.**

Muhsimien, vil., China, Süchwan, 130 m. SW. by W. Chengtu-fu.

Mui, Tongkinese, 'promontory.'

Muick, rivulet, Scot., Aberdeenshire, flows SE. to **Loch M.** (2½ m. long), thence NE. to the Dee near Ballater; 6 m. SW. Ballater is a waterfall (36 ft. high) called the **Linn of Muick.**

Muiden, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the S. shore of the Zuider Zee, at the mouth of the Vecht, 6 m. ESE. Amsterdam. P. <3000.

Mullrea, mt., Ire., extreme SW. co. Mayo, 17 m. SW. Westport. Height, 2688 ft.

Muingnabo, riv., Ire., N. co. Mayo, flows into an arm running inland from the E. of Broad Haven.

Muingnabo, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Knocknalower.

Muings, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Knocknalower.

Muiños, comm., Spain, prov. and 30 m. S. Orense, dist. Bande. P. <5000.

Muir, glacier, Alaska, crossed by 59° N. and 136° W., with an ice surface of about 350 sq. m., and with ice cliffs 1⅜ m. in length on M. Inlet, an indentation of Glacier Bay.

Muir, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ionia co., 26 m. NNW. Lansing by rail, on Grand R., opposite Lyons. P. <1500.

Muiravonside, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, on riv. Avon, 3½ m. SW. Linlithgow; 7963 ac. P. <4000.

Muirdrum, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 5½ m. WSW. Arbroath, 1½ m. N. by W. Carnoustie stn., P.O.

Muirhead, vil., Scot. See **Benhar, West.**

Muirhead, vil. and P.O., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Chryston.**

Muirkirk, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Bothwell, 60 m. by rail E. Essex Centre, and 6 m. from Lake Erie. P. <1500.

Muirkirk, par. and tn., Scot., Ayrshire, on riv. and 26 m. E. by N. Ayr, on the G. & SW. R.; has mines of coal, ironstone, and limestone, and blast-furnaces. Par. 30,299 ac., P. 5200; tn. P. 3500.

Muirmadkin, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Bothwell par. P. <2000.

Muir of Ord, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, 5½ m. S. by W. Dingwall, on the H. R.; scene of great cattle, sheep, and horse markets. PMT.O.

Muir of Rhynie, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire. See **Rhynie.**

Muiron, small isl. off the NW. ct. of W. Australia, near the mouth of Exmouth Gulf.

Muirtown, PMT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, near Inverness.

Muiscas, or **Muyscas,** properly **Chibchas,** the most highly civilised of the Indian tribes that at the time of the Spanish conquest inhabited the plateaux now included in Colombia. The M. had their seats in what now forms the state of Cundinamarca.

Muisne, tn., Ecuador, on the W. ct., 110 m. NW. by W. Quito, in about 0° 37′ N., at the mouth of the small Muisne R.

Muit, post, Africa, French colony of the Senegal, 10 m. S. St. Louis.

Mujedd'a, site, Palestine, *Megiddo* in the O. T., 32° 28′ N., 35° 28′ E., 19 m. SE. by S. Nazareth.

Mujeidel, site, Palestine, *Migdal-el* in the O. T., 33° 14′ N., 35° 21′ E., 9½ m. ESE. Tyre.

Mujeres, Las, isl., Mexico, in Strait of Yucatan, 35 m. S. by E. Cape Catoche. Length, 5 m. P. <2000.

Muju, tn., Korea, 87 m. NW. by W. Fusan.

Muka, tn., near N. ct. of Saráwak, in 2° 52′ N., 112° 10′ E.

Mukámá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 45 m. E. by S. Patná, of recent growth, with railway station. P. (1881) 13,100; (1891) <5000.

Mukambo, or **Munkamba,** small lake, Africa, Congo Free State, about 240 m. WSW. Nyangwe, 23 m. E. by N. Luluaburg. Length, 4 m.; alt. 2230 ft.

Mukandwára, vil., India, Rájputána, 32 m. SW. Kotah. M. Pass, SW. of Kotah, is the only defile, for a considerable distance, practicable for carriages between the rivs. Chambal and Kálí Sind.

Mukden (Manchu, Chinese name **Shingking**), tn., cap. of Manchuria, prov. Liautung, on the Hun-ho, 110 m. NE. of its port Niuchwang, in 41° 50′ N., 123° 40′ E.; is surrounded with a brick wall, outside which are its suburbs, inclosed within a mud wall; the ancient palace of the present reigning dynasty of China inside a third (innermost) wall. Here in 1625 the founder of the Manchu dynasty established himself; his (Nurhachu's) tomb lies 4 m. E. of the city, and the tombs of certain of his descendants inside the walls. The streets are broad and straight. Trade in furs, hardware, and European textiles; an important European missionary centre. P. 250,000 (James).

Mukdishu, tn., E. Africa. See **Mogdishu.**

Mukenge, vil., central Africa, Lunda, about 6° S., 22° 33′ E.

Muker, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Swale, div. and 17 m. W. Richmond, 5 m. NNW. Askrigg stn.; has a small lead-mine and limestone quarries. P.O. 30,192 ac. P. <750.

Mukerián, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hoshiárpur, 50 m. NE. by E. Amritsar. P. <5000.

Mukhdisho, seapt., E. Africa. See **Mogdishu.**

Mukhmás, vil., Palestine, *Michmash* in the O. T., 31° 53′ N., 35° 17′ E., 8 m. NNE. Jerusalem.

Mukimbungu, Swedish mission station, Congo Free State, on l. bk. Congo, in 13° 56′ E.

Mukimvika, American Baptist mission station, Angola, at mouth of Congo, l. bk.

Mukondokwa, riv., Ger. E. Africa, flowing E. through Usagara and Uzegaha into the Indian Ocean, which it enters just S. of Saadani, opposite the isl. of Zanzibar; called in its lower course the Wami.

Mukouying, Manchuria. See **Yingtse.**

Muktinath, tn., Nepál, 125 m. NW. Khátmándu.

Muktsar, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Firozpur, 75 m. S. by E. Lahore. P. 5300; Hindus, 2000; Moham. 1700; Sikhs, 1500.

Mukulla, or **Makulla,** maritime vil., W. ct. Portuguese Africa, prov. Loanda, between the Lelundo and Ambrizette, in about 7° S.

Mukumbi, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, 85 m. W. by S. Leopoldville.

Mukurru, or **Mukurru-oa-Unkeya,** a densely-populated plain, central Africa, containing the seat of government of the Garenganze country, in about 10° 21′ S., 27° 15′ E. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, p. 76.

Mukwanda, maritime people, Portuguese W. Africa, dist. Mossamedes, in 13°–14° S.

Mul, in Gaelic place-names, 'a round hill,' or 'bald promontory.' See *Moel.*

Mula, or **Gandáva Pass,** a pass with three entrances leading from Sind through Jhalawan to the tablelands of Baluchistan, at the N. of the Kirthar Hills. Alt. 5250 ft.; length, 102 m.

Mula, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. W. by N. Murcia, cap. dist. M. P. (comm.) 10,800.

Mulai-edris, or **Mulai-Idris** (on the site of the Roman *Volubilis*), tn., Africa, Morocco, 12 m. N. Mekines, in a wild gorge near the source of the Wadi Faraun, a sacred spot inaccessible to any but a Mussulman.

Mulazzo, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, 14 m. N. by E. Spezia. P. <2000.

Mulbágal, or **Múdla-bágalu** ('Eastern Gate'), tn., India, state Mysore, dist. and 18 m. ENE. Kolár, commanding the pass from the tableland of Mysore to the temple of Tirupati. P. (1881) <5000.

Mulbarton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 1½ m. W. Swainsthorpe stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**M. with Kenningham**) P. <750.

Mulben, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the H. R., 4½ m. W. Keith, P.O.

Mulberry Grove, vil., U.S., Illinois, Bond co., 53 m. ENE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Mulchen, tn., Chile, prov. Bio Bio, 80 m. SE. Concepcion, 20 m. SSE. Los Angeles, cap. dep. M. P. 8000.

Mulde, riv., Ger., formed by two headwaters in the W. of the kgd. of Saxony, the Zwickauer M. from the SW. and the Chemnitzer M. from the SE. After their union the river flows N., passes Eilenburg and Dessau, and enters the Elbe 2 or 3 m. below Dessau; not navigable. Length, 156 m.; basin, 3170 sq. m.

Muldina, mining settlement, northern Queensland, with smelting-works in the Chillagoe silver-fields; communication by the seaport of Cairns.

Muldoanich, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, to the SE. of Barra I., in 56° 55′ N.

Muldonagh, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 3 m. NE. Clady.

Mule, stream, Wales, Montgomeryshire, flows 10 m. E. to the Severn at Abermule.

Mulege, vil., Mexico, Lower California, on the E. ct., 220 m. NW. by N. La Paz, in about 26° 55′ N. P. <2000.

Mulehsi, stn., central Africa, at the S. end of Smyth Sound, Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Mulgoa, tp., New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 40 m. by rail and road W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Mulgrave, cape and seapt., Alaska, on the NW. ct. and Bering Strait, in 59° 33′ N., 139° 43′ W.; anchorage for large craft.

Mulgrave, lough, Ire., middle co. Kerry, 5½ m. N. by W Kenmare.

Mulgrave, goldfield, Queensland, Gladstone co., 40 m. SE. by S. Townsville. P. <1500.

Mulgrave Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups, between 3° S. and 12° N., 160° and 177° E.

Mulgund, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Dhárwár, 38 m ESE. Dhárwár. P. 6800; Hindus, 5400.

Mulhaddart, P.O., Ire., co. Dublin, 2 m. from Blanchards town.

Mülhausen (in French **Mulhouse**), commercial and manufacturing tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, cap. circle M., on the r bk. of the Ill and the Rhone Canal, 17½ m. NW. Basel (Switzd.), the principal seat of cotton-spinning in western Germany; also carries on calico-printing, dyeing, the spinning of woollen and worsted yarn, the manufacture of machinery, railway material, &c. Noted for its model arrangements for the working-classes. M. is first mentioned in 717, became an imperial free city in 1273; in the 15th century it entered into an alliance with the Swiss which lasted till 1798, when the city became French. It was ceded to Germany, with Alsace, in 1871. Its industrial importance dates from 1746, when a cotton-factory was established. Birthplace of Lambert, the mathematician (1728–77). Alt. 785 ft. P. (1821) 13,000; (1871) 52,900; (1890) 76,700; comm. P. 76,900. For other towns of this name, see **Mühlhausen.**

Mülheim, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and circle Koblenz. P. <3000.

Mülheim, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle M., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 2 m. NE. Cologne; has important silk, satin, and plush manufactures (including ribbons), and manufactures of leather, wire, wire-rope, cables, &c. P. (1816) 3800; (1871) 13,500; (1890) 28,500; comm. P. 31,000.

Mülheim, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle M., on riv. Ruhr, 6 m. WSW. Essen; connected by horse-tramway with Duisburg; has important iron-works, cotton and leather manufactures, &c.; a large trade in coal. P. (1816) 5200; (1871) 14,300; (1890) 27,700; comm. P. 27,900.

Mulhwddart, par., Ire., W. co. Dublin, bar. Castleknock, 6½ m. NW. by W. Dublin, 2 m. from Dunboyne stn., P.O.; 4069 ac. P. <500.

Mull, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 73 m. WNW. Cambay, cap. M. state. P. (1881) 6400.

Muliro's, vil., Brit. S. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Loangwa, 13° 45′ S., 30° 24′ E. Alt. 1450 ft.

Mulkear, riv., Ire., in the W. of co. Tipperary, trib. of riv. Shannon, which it joins on the l. bk. a few miles above Limerick. It has two main headwaters, one rising in Tipperary and flowing SW. past Newport, the other almost entirely within Limerick co. Length, 32 m.

Mulki, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Kánara, on the W. ct., 13 m. N. by W. Mangalore, on a shallow inlet admitting only small coasting craft. P. <5000.

Mull, in Gaelic place-names, 'a round hill,' or 'bald promontory.' See *Moel.*

Mull, one of the largest of the Hebrides Is., off the W. ct. of Scot., co. Argyll, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull; lat. of centre 56° 30′ N., long. 6° W.; coast-line is deeply indented; surface rugged, and chiefly moorland. Ben More is 3185 ft. above the sea. Grazing is the chief branch of rural industry. Woods are extensive in the N. It is divided

into three parishes, and is the seat of a presbytery. Principal town, Tobermory. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 25 m. P. 4691.

Mull, Sound of, Scot., Argyllshire, between Mull I. and the Morven Penins., 18 m. long, average breadth 2 m.

Mullafernaghan, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 7 m. SE. Lurgan, on the Banbridge and Lisburn Rly. P. <250.

Mullagbolig, or **Mounterlony,** mt., Ire., in the NE. of co. Tyrone, 15 m. NE. Omagh. Height, 1456 ft.

Mullagh, Gaelic, 'top,' 'summit.'

Mullagh, par. and tn., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, 7 m. NW. Kells, 5 m. NE. Virginia Road stn., PM.O. Par. 12,873 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <250.

Mullagh, tn., Ire., W. co. Clare, bar. Ibrickan, 18 m. W. by S. Ennis, 5 m. from Miltown Malbay stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Mullagharn, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Drumquin.

Mullaghbawn, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Forkhill, co. Armagh, 7 m. from Dundalk stn.

Mullaghbrack, par., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bars. Lower Fews and W. Oneilland, 5½ m. E. by S. Armagh; 10,362 ac. P. <3500.

Mullaghearn, mt., Ire., in the middle of co. Tyrone, 6 m. NNE. Omagh. Height, 1778 ft.

Mullaghereirk Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the SW. of co. Limerick, and NW. of co. Cork.

Mullagheruse, or **Mullagharuse,** electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Easky.

Mullaghfad, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Brookeborough.

Mullaghglass, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. M., Newry union.

Mullaghmore, tnld., Ire., NE. ct. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 10½ m. W. by S. Ballyshannon, 6 m. from Bundoran stn., P.O. Mean temp. (12 yrs.), yr. 49.4° F., Jan. 42.1°, July 58.5°; rfall. (15 yrs.) yr. 43.6 in. P. <250.

Mullaghslin, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Six Mile Cross.

Mullahead, electoral div., Ire., co. Armagh, dist. Tanderagee.

Mullaittivu, tn., Ceylon, Northern Prov., on the NE. ct., 55 m. NNW. Trinkomali.

Mullan, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Shoshone co., 70 m. NE. Lewiston. P. <1500.

Mullan, vil., U.S., Montana, Deer Lodge co., 40 m. N. by E. Butte. Alt. (tunnel summit on N. P. R.) 5560 ft. P. <1500.

Mullanalaghta, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. and 14 m. NE. by E. Longford, bar. Granard.

Mullan Point, cape, Ire., NE. of co. Tyrone, juts out into the W. side of Lough Neagh.

Mullantine, P.O., Ire., co. Armagh, 2 m. from Portadown.

Mullardoch, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, in the S., 57° 20′ N., drained E. by the Cannich into the Glass.

Mullartown, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Kilkeel No. 1.

Mullary, par., Ire., S. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 6 m. NNW. Drogheda. P. <750.

Mullaslin, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Six Mile Cross, co. Tyrone.

Mullengandra, tp., New South Wales, Goulburn co., 15 m. NE. Albury. P. <1500.

Mullen's Harbour, narrow-mouthed gulf, in the S. of Brit. New Guinea, in 150° E.

Mullet, penin., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus 1200 yards broad at Belmullet. Length, 12 m.; breadth, 1–6 m.

Müllheim, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Lörrach, 17 m. SW. Freiburg. P. <4000.

Mullin, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Emyvale, co. Monaghan, 5 m. from Glasslough stn.

Mullinacuff, par., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 16 m. W. Arklow, 3½ m. W. Tinahely stn., P.O.; 6578 ac. P. <1000.

Mullinahone, tn., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 12 m. NNW. Carrick-on-Suir, 7 m. from Fethard stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Mullinavat, tn., Ire., S. co. Kilkenny, bar. Knocktopher, 8½ m. W. by S. New Ross, on the Waterford and Kilkenny Rly., PM.O. P. <500.

Mullingar, par. and civic tn., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bars. Fartullagh, Moyashel, and Magheradernon, 18½ m. NNE. Tullamore, on the Royal Canal, and an important railway centre on the M. G. W. R. It is the assize and county town, see of the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Meath, and has a large cathedral and infantry barracks. Important regular fairs and markets. Market-day, Th. Par. 21,049 ac., P. 8300; tn. P. 5300.

Mullin's Cross, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Dunleer, co. Louth.

Mullion, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 11½ m. SW. Falmouth, with a lifeboat; has a fine cave known as **M. Cove,** or **Porthmullin.** PMT.O. 5015 ac. P. <750.

Müllrose, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Lebus, 9 m. SW. Frankfurt, on the Friedrich Wilhelm Canal. P. <3000.

Mullyask, electoral div., Ire., co. Monaghan, dist. Newtown Hamilton.

Mullynagowan, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Newtown Butler.

Mullyrodden, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 4 m. from Castlecaulfield, 4 m. from Dungannon stn.

Mulmosog, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Ardara.

Mulnasken, P.O., Ire., near Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh.

Mulrankin, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. SW. Wexford, bar. Bargy. P. <750.

Mulranny, or **Mulrany,** Ire., co. Mayo. See **Molrenny.**

Mulroy Bay, an inlet, Ire., in the N. of co. Donegal, to the W. of Lough Swilly.

Mülsen St. Niklas and **Mülsen St. Jacob,** two adjoining vils., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Glauchau, M. St. Niklas 5 m. E. Zwickau. P. (of each) <4000.

Múltái, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Betúl, 70 m. NW. by W. Nágpur, with a large tank reverenced by Hindus as the source of the Táptí R. P. <5000.

Múltán, or **Mooltan,** city and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. M., 190 m. SW. by W. Lahore, about 7 m. from the l. bk. of the Chenáb, the great commercial centre of the dist., collecting all the trade of the province with Karáchi, and through Karáchi, with Europe; has manufactures of silk, and cotton weaving and carpet-making; enclosed on three sides by a wall open to the S., where the bed of the old Rávi intervenes between the town and citadel; still occupied by a European garrison. The cantonment is 1½ m. E. of the city. It is a town of great antiquity, being identified with the cap. of the *Malli,* who were conquered by Alexander. Alt. 420 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., Jan. 54°, June 96°; mean rfall., yr. 7.2 in., July–Aug. 3.5 in. P. 74,600; Hindus, 32,100; Moham. 39,800.

Multeen, riv., Ire., in the SW. of co. Tipperary, flows E. and joins the Suir on the r. bk. 4½ m. W. Cashel.

Multnomah, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., on the Columbia, crossed in the E. by 122° W.

Multnomah Falls. See **Snake River.**

Multyfarnham, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, 7½ m. NNW. Mullingar, on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. Par. P. <750; tn. P. <500.

Mulu, vil., E. Africa, 70 m. E. by N. Ankobar.

Muluya (or **Muluia**) **Wadi,** riv., Morocco, flows on the whole NNE. into the Mediterranean, which it enters in about 2° 20′ W., about 7 m. W. of the Algerian frontier.

Mulwalla, tn., New South Wales, Denison co., 53 m. W. by N. Albury. P. <1500.

Mulwith, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Newby with M.**

Mumbles, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on W. side of Swansea Bay, 5 m. SW. Swansea, with two stns. (**M.** and **M. Road**) on the Swansea and Mumbles Rly., PMT.O. See **Oystermouth.**

Mumbles Head, cape, Wales, Glamorganshire, on the SW. of Swansea Bay; has a lighthouse 114 ft. high, in 51° 34′ N., 3° 58′ W. See **Swansea and Mumbles Rly.**

Mumby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 2½ m. from the E. ct., 15 m. SE. by E. Louth, 1½ m. SE. by E. of its stn. (**M. Road**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <750.

Mümliswyl, vil., Switzd., cant. Solothurn, 9 m. W. Olten. P. <2000.

Mummel-see, lake, Baden. See **Hornisgrinde.**

Mumps, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Oldham.**

Mun, or **Nam-mun,** erroneously called **Se-mun,** large riv., Siam, flows E., passing a little N. of Khorat, and enters the Mekong in 15½° N.; at high water it is navigable to Pimai, about 30–35 m. below Khorat; at low water junks can scarcely reach the confluence of the Samlan, about 25 m. above its mouth.

Muna, in Dutch spelling **Moena,** isl., E. Archipelago, separated by Tioro Strait from the SE. penin. of Celebes.

Munakill, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Manor Hamilton.

Muncaster, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., at the head of the estuary of the Esk, 16 m. SE. by S. Whitehaven, on the Ravenglass and Eskdale Rly.; was a Roman station. 7209 ac. P. <750.

Münch, München, in place-names, 'a monk.' See *Mönch.*

Münchberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, cap. circle M., 21 m. NNE. Baireuth, on the NW. of the Fichtelgebirge. P. <5000.

Müncheberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Lebus, 21 m. WSW. Küstrin. P. <4000.

München, Bavaria. See **Munich.**

Münchenbernsdorf, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, circle Neustadt, 17 m. ESE. Jena. P. <3000.

Münchenbuchsee, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. N. Bern. P. <2000.

München-Gladbach, tn. and comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle M.-G., 16 m. W. Düsseldorf; seat of important cotton manufacture (introduced at the end of the 18th century); also has iron-foundries and manufactures of machinery. Flax cultivation and the linen trade were formerly important. P. (1816) 7000; (1871) 26,400; (1890) 49,600; (comm.) 10,300.

Münchengrätz ('the monks' fortress.' See *Münch*), tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Iser, 17½ m. S. by W. Reichenberg. P. <4000.

München-Nienburg, tn., Ger., now called **Nienburg** (*q.v.*).

Munchi, tribe, equatorial Africa, inhabiting both banks of the Benue R., but chiefly the S. bank, above Loko, in 8°–9½° E.

Münchingen, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 6½ m. NW. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Muncie, city, U.S., Indiana, Delaware co., 47 m. NE. by E. Indianapolis; has a public library and the largest flax-bagging factories in the U.S. P. (1880) 5200; (1890) 11,300.

Muncy, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., on the W. Branch of the Susquehanna, 62 m. W. by S. Scranton, with lumber and agricultural produce. P. <1500.

Muncy Valley, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Sullivan co., 49 m. W. Scranton. P. <1500.

Münd, German, 'a river mouth.' See *Monde.*

Mund, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3 m. W. Brieg. P. <2000.

Munda, or **Monda,** bay, in NW. of French Congo Terr., W. Africa, opening N. into Corisco Bay.

Munda, fortress, Spain. See **Montilla.**

Mundargi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 60 m. ESE. Dhárwár. P. <5000.

Münden ('mouths'), tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle M., 15 m. SW. by W. Göttingen, at the confluence of the Fulda and the Werra. P. 7000.

Munden, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., Great M. 7½ m. N. by E. Hertford, 2½ m. W. Braughing stn. P. (of each) <500.

Mundenheim, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle and dist. Ludwigshafen. P. <4000.

Münder, tn., Prussia, prov. and 18 m. SW. Hanover, circle Springe. P. <3000.

Munderkingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, dist. Ehingen, on the Danube, 20 m. SW. by W. Ulm. P. <2000.

Mundesley, PMT.O., Eng., Norfolk. See **Mundsley.**

Mundford, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. ENE. Ely, 8 m. NW. Thetford, 4 m. N. by E. Brandon stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Mundham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9 m. SE. by S. Norwich, 4½ m. NNW. Ellingham stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Seething**) P. <750.

Mundham, North, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2 m. SSE. Chichester, on the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**North M. with Hunston**) P. <750.

Munding, Danish, 'a river mouth.' See *Monde.*

Mundlâna, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 40 m. NNW. Delhi. P. (1891) <5000.

Mundon, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 3 m. SSE. Maldon, 2½ m. NE. by E. Cold Norton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Mundooran, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Gowan, 190 m. NW. by N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Mundra, port, India, on the S. ct. of the penin. Cutch, 180 m. W. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 8900.

Mundsley, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the NE. ct., 7 m. SE. by E. Cromer, 4 m. E. by N. Gunton stn., PMT.O. (**Mundesley**). P. <500.

Mundunu-ilu, or **Leopold River,** riv., in the E. of the Congo Free State, entering the Congo on its r. bk. in 0° 30′ S.

Mündung, Ger., 'a river mouth.' See *Monde.*

Munera, comm., Spain, prov. and 35 m. W. by N. Albacete, dist. Ronda. P. <4000.

Mungeli, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Bilaspur, 135 m. SE. by E. Jabalpur. P. <5000.

Mungindi, tp., on the N. frontier of New South Wales, co. Benarba, 200 m. ENE. Bourke by road, on the l. bk. of Barwon R. P. <1500.

Mungmau, or **Maimmau** (**Mynemow**), tn., China, in the extreme SW. of Yünnan, in 24° 1′ N., 98° 7′ E., on the N. bank of the Shweli R. Alt. 2690 ft. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, p. 226.

Mungo. 1. Riv., German W. Africa, flowing S. through the Kamerun terr., in about 9½° E., and communicating with the estuary of the Kamerun R. by the Modeaka Creek and the Mungo Creek. **2.** Vil., a few miles from mouth of the river.

Mungret, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien, 3 m. SW. Limerick, P.O.; 6149 ac. P. <1500.

Mungrisdale, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 9½ m. W. Penrith, 2½ m. NW. Troutbeck stn.; 6593 ac. P. <250.

Mungu Sardyk, mt., Siberia. See **Munku Sardyk.**

Munhin, riv., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, drains Lough Garrowmore, and flows SW. to Owenmore R.

Muni, riv., W. Africa, flows WSW. then W. into the Atlantic, Corisco Bay, in 0° 50′ N.; lower course in Spanish terr., upper course also called **Utamboni.**

Munich, German **München** (name derived from the Latin *monachus* = monk), cap. of Bavaria, situated in 48° 8′ 45″ N. lat., and 11° 36′ 38″ E. long. M. lies in a monotonous plain on both banks of the Isar, but the Bavarian Alps with their grand scenery rise not far from the town. M. has a great many fine churches, palaces, art-museums, memorials, and statues. The most important of these are the cathedral (Church of Our Lady), the basilica of St. Bonifacius, the royal palace, the old and new town-halls, the beautiful art-museums of the Glyptothek and of the two Pinakotheks, and the colossal statue 'Bavaria' (64 ft. high), besides numerous other buildings, &c., that might be mentioned representing all styles and ages. The majority of these were erected in the first half of the 19th century, during the reigns of the kings Ludwig I. and Maximilian II., to whom the town is also indebted for its splendid art collections, the Glyptothek being a gallery of antique and modern sculptures, and the Old and New Pinakotheks containing exceedingly rich collections of paintings, including masterpieces of all schools. M. is one of the industrial centres of Bavaria (*q.v.*). Beer-brewing has to be mentioned first in this respect, enormous quantities of beer being annually produced. Moreover, the manufacture of jewellery, gold and silver articles, iron and brass castings, machinery, leather goods, and optical and mathematical instruments are of great importance. The commerce is also considerable, eight railway lines connecting Munich with Austria, Italy, and various parts of Germany. M. is the seat of a much-frequented university (170 professors and docenten, more than 5000 students), and of a technical high school. Moreover, it has a famous academy of arts. Celebrated is the royal library (1,250,000 vols. and 30,000 manuscripts). M. became cap. of Bavaria in the middle of the 12th century, but its progress was very slow till Bavaria was made a kingdom at the beginning of the 19th century, when the old and inattractive capital was transformed by the great efforts of the first Bavarian kings into the beautiful town of to-day. More than 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, the rest Protestants. Alt. 1735 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.0° F., Jan. 27.6°, July 63.7°. P. (1801) 40,000; (1818) 53,000; (1871) 170,000; (1890) 349,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Munlong Range, the section of the Australian Alps containing the highest peak, on the borders of Victoria and New South Wales.

Munkács, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Bereg, 70 m. E. by S. Kaschau; alum and iron mines; manufactures of coarse cloth; so-called Hungarian diamonds (*bergcrystalle*) found; a fortified castle on an eminence (250 ft.) in the plain near. Alt. 420 ft. P. 10,500.

Munkamba, lake, Africa. See **Mukambo.**

Munku Sardyk, or **Mungu Sardyk,** mt., eastern Siberia, Sayan Mts., on frontier between Russia and NW. Mongolia, one of the very few summits of E. Siberia rising above snow-line; granites, gneisses, and streams of lava; gives origin to several glaciers. Alt. 11,450 ft.

Munlochy, bay, Scot., Ross-shire, in the E., opening W. off Inner Moray Firth, in 57° 33′ N.

Munlochy, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, 5 m. N. by W. Inverness, on the H. R., PMT.O.

Münnerstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, circle and 6 m. NE. by E. Kissingen. P. <3000.

Munni, Scandinavian, 'a river mouth.' See *Monde.*

Munnow, riv., Eng. See **Monnow.**

Munshikar, Ras, or **Cap Serrat,** cape, in NW. Tunis, in 9° 13′ E.

Münsingen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. SE. Bern. P. <2000.

Munsley ('the monks' meadow'), par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 10 m. E. Hereford, 1 m. E. Ashperton stn. P. <250. See **Canon Frome.**

Munslow, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 16½ m. S. Shrewsbury, 3 m. ESE. Harton Road stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**M. with Broadstone**) P. <750.

Münster, German, 'a monastery.' See *Minster.*

Münster, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 11 m. WSW. Kolmar; an important cotton manufacturing town (the industry established in 1780), with model institutions for the workmen. Has a few remains of a Benedictine abbey, founded in 634, of great repute down to the 13th century. Alt. 1250 ft. P. <5000; comm. P. 5700.

Münster, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Dieburg, 10 m. E. by N. Darmstadt. P. <3000.

Munster, SW. prov. of Ire. The first part of the name is from an Irish personal name *Mumhan* (pronounced *muan*); the second a relic of the Danish invasions derived from the Scandinavian *stadr*, region, district. See **Ireland,** table.

Münster, tn., Prussia, in the N. of prov. Westphalia, cap. M. circle, 29 m. SW. Osnabrück, a place of note in German history; seat of an important bishopric founded about 780 by Charlemagne, and united in the 18th century to the archbishopric of Cologne; formerly fortified, the fortifications replaced since 1765 by promenades; has a cathedral erected in 1225–61, an old town-house, in which the peace of Westphalia was concluded, Oct. 24, 1648; an academy, with a theological and philosophical faculty; manufactures of cottons, machines, pianofortes, &c. P. (1816) 17,300; (1871) 24,800; (1890) 49,300.

Münster, Switzd., cant. Bern. See **Moutier.**

Münster, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 30 m. ENE. St. Moritz, close to the frontier of Tirol, 6 m. SW. by W. Glurns. P. <2000.

Münster, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, r. bk. of the Rhone, near the head of the Rhone valley, 10 m. SW. of the Furka Pass. P. <2000.

Münsterberg, tn., Prussia, cap. circle M., prov. Silesia, 35 m. S. Breslau. P. 6100.

Münsterbilsen, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, 7 m. WNW. Maastricht. P. <2000.

Münstereifel, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Rheinbach, 21 m. SW. Bonn. P. <3000.

Münsterlingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, on the S. side of Lake Constance, 3½ m. SE. by E. Constance.

Münsterthal, two valleys, Switzd., one in cant. Grisons, the other in the NE. part of cant. Bern, containing respectively the towns of Münster (Grisons) and Moutier.

Munstone, P.O., Eng., in co. and 3 m. from Hereford.

Munterbyrne, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 4 m. from Caledon.

Munterconnaught, par., Ire., SE. co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, 16½ m. SE. Cavan; 6472 ac. P. <1500.

Munterelvin, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Coagh.

Muntervary, or **Sheep Head,** cape, Ire., in the SW. of co. Cork, between Bantry Bay and Dunmanus Bay, lat. 51° 32′ N.

Muntok, tn., E. Archipelago, in the NW. of Banka I., on Banka Strait.

Munt Pers ('lost mountain'), mt., Switzd., Grisons, 6 m. SSE. Pontresina, E. of the Morteratsch glacier. Alt. 10,530 ft.

Muong, Siamese and Laotian prefix of names of chief towns of districts or subdivisions of a province.

Muorongo, tn., E. Africa. See **Muhorongo.**

Muota, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5½ m. SE. by E. Schwiz. P. (comm. of **Muotathal**) <3000.

Mupin, small semi-independent princip. in the NW. of the Chinese prov. of Süchwan, near the Tibetan frontier; country mountainous, and difficult of access.

Mur, or **Muhr,** riv., Austria, rises in Salzburg, flows first E. then ENE. through N. Styria, passing Murau, Judenburg, and Leoben, then a few miles below Leoben, on receiving the Mürz on the l. bk., turns suddenly ESE. through central Styria, passing Graz, and finally flows SE. and joins the Drave on l. bk. in Hungary, 25 m. E. Warasdin, after a course of 230 m.

Mûr, vil., France. See **Mur-en-Bretagne.**

Mura, pass. See **Hissar** (mountain chain).

Mura-Csány, comm., Hungary, co. Zala, dist. Perlak. P. <4000.

Murad Dagh, short range of mts., Asia Minor, trending E. and W. at the source of the Gediz-chai. Alt. 2500 ft.

Murakami, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 45 m. NE. Niigata. P. 10,800.

Muralug, native name of Prince of Wales I., Queensland.

Murano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 2 m. NE. Venice, in Venice lagoon; has a fine 11th century cathedral and other churches; famous since the 11th century for its glass manufactures. P. 4000.

Muras, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Vivero. P. <4000.

Murashkino, vil., Russia, govt. and 46 m. SE. Nizhniy Novgorod, on highroad to Simbirsk; preparation of sheep-skins. P. <5000.

Murat, tn., France, dep. Cantal, cap. arr. M., 47 m. S. by W. Clermont-Ferrand, 13 m. WNW. St. Flour. Alt. 2975 ft. P. <3000.

Murato, comm., Corsica, arr. and 11 m. SW. by S. Bastia. P. <2000.

Murau, tn., Austria, Styria, in the Mur-thal, 36 m. N. by W. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Muravera, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 27 m. ENE. Cagliari. P. <3000.

Muravlov-Amurskiy, penin. See **Peter the Great Gulf.**

Muraz, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 6 m. NW. St. Maurice.

Murazzano, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. E. by N. Cuneo. P. <2000.

Murchison, mt., Canada, Alberta, near the frontier of Brit. Columbia, in the Rocky Mts., in about 51° 50′ N. Alt. 15,700 ft.

Murchison, co., New South Wales, crossed by 30° S., and in the E. by 151° E.

Murchison, co., Queensland, on the E. ct. (Broad Sound), crossed by 22° S.

Murchison, post-tn., Victoria, co. Rodney, 88 m. N. by E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Murchison, goldfield, W. Australia, in 27½° S., 118½°–119° E., N. of Lake Austin; railway from Geraldton, proposed (1894).

Murchison, Sir Roderick I., celebrated geologist (1792–1871), president of the Royal Geographical Society 1844–45 and 1857–70, in whose honour numerous geographical names have been bestowed.

Murchison Bay, in the NW. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa, in 32° 40′–50′ E.

Murchison Falls, S. Africa. See **Shire River.**

Murchison Glacier, one of the four chief glaciers of the Southern Alps of New Zealand, descends SW. to the E. of the Maltebrun Range, which separates it from the Great Tasman Glacier; 11 m. long; average width, ⅝ m.; area, 5800 ac.

Murchison Range, a range of mts. in the NE. of the S. African Republic, trending E. and W., just N. of 24° S. Gold occurs throughout the range, near the W. end of which (S. side) stands the gold-mining village of Leydsdorp.

Murchison River, W. Australia, flows SW. and enters the Indian Ocean at 27° 40′ S.

Murcia, prov., Spain, part of the old Moorish kgd. of M., between Andalusia and the kgd. of Valencia, on the Mediterranean (88 m. of coast), formed by the middle part of basin of the Segura (rivs. Benamor, Caravaca, Quipar, Sangonera, in the W.; Jua in the NE.). Very mountainous: in the S., Aguaderas–Viotar–Almenara, with a spur reaching to Cape de Paloy; in the W., Estancia–Espuña (5200 ft.)–Taibilla; NE. and E., Las Calbras–Carchemonte (4530 ft.)–Salinas–Crevilente. The exceedingly fertile valleys of rivs. Segura and Sangonera, still irrigated by the old Moorish canals, forming the *huertas* or *regadios* of Ricote-Murcia (about 25 m. long, NW. to SE., by 3 m.) and Lorca, &c., with orange groves, mulberry, olive trees, vines, and containing more than one-third of the population, are surrounded by steppes (*secanos*) and arid sierras (producing esparto). Owing to the dryness of the air and the great evaporation, large deposits of salt are formed. Salt is also collected at the lakes (SE.) along the coast (*Marmenor* de Pinatar). Minerals very abundant: lead at Herrerias (about 5 m. E. Cartagena), Mazarron, Lomo de Bas, zinc (at San Juan de Alcaraz, San Juan de Riopar, San Jorge, San Augustin), iron (Lomo de Mas), copper (at Santomera, Morata, Totana, Cartagena), mercury, alum (Mazarron), manganese (Lorca), coal, sulphur (Hellin, Lorca, Lorqui, Molina). Some manufactures of metals and silks at (near) ports Cartagena, Aguilar, Mazarron. See **Spain,** table, &c. [**J. B. R.**]

Murcia, tn., Spain, cap. of prov. M., on the Segura, 28 m NNW. Cartagena, with which it is connected by rail. Seat of a bishop; cathedral founded in 1388; various manufactures, including a government saltpetre and gunpowder factory. It suffered greatly by an inundation of the Segura in 1651, and was sacked by Soult in 1812. Mean temp., yr. 64.2° F., Jan. 50.7°, Aug. 80.7°. Mean rfall., 12 in.; mean number of rainy days, 63. P. (1860) 87,800; (1887) 98,500.

Murcot, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the E. border of the county, Woodstock div., 7½ m. NE. Oxford, 4 m. E. Islip stn. See **Fencot.**

Murdab, Bay of, a large bay, Persia, in the SW. of the Caspian Sea, to the NW. of Resht, with a narrow entrance, on the W. side of which stands the Port of Enzelli.

Murdeswar, port, Brit. India, Bombay, N. Kánara dist., in 14° 6′ N., 74° 36′ E., 13 m. S. Honáwár. P. <5000.

Murdia, tn., western Sudan, in Beledugu, about 175 m. NNE. Bammaku, the French post on the upper Niger. P. about 3–4000.

Mureck, vil., Austria, Styria, on the l. bk. of the Mur, 31 m. SE. by S. Graz.

Mure d'Isère, La, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 20 m. S. by E. Grenoble. P. <4000.

Mur-en-Bretagne, or **Mûr,** vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 36 m. NE. by N. Lorient, arr. and 11 m. W. by N. Loudéac. P. <2000.

Muresley, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Mursley.**

Muret, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. arr. M., on the Garonne, 12 m. SW. by S. Toulouse. P. <3000.

Murfreesboro, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Hertford co., on Meherrin R. (here navigable for small vessels), 102 m. NE. by E. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Murfreesboro, city, U.S., Tennessee, Rutherford co., 32 m. SE. Nashville, in a fertile plain. Near this was fought the battle of Stone River, 1866. P. <4000.

Murg, riv., Ger., Würtemberg and Baden, flows N. through a narrow valley to the valley of the Middle Rhine, then N. by W. past Rastatt into the Rhine; not navigable.

Murg, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, on the S. side of Lake Walenstadt, 8½ m. NE. by E. Glarus.

Murgain, Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., on the E. ct., in 46° 9′ N.

Murghab, riv. of central Asia, originates in the Safed-koh mts. of Afghanistan, flows NW., entering the Russian Transcaspian Terr., where it is used for the irrigation of the Merv oasis; is lost in the deserts, after a course which can be traced for 150 m. below Merv. Total length about 400 m.

Murghab, riv., in the Pamirs, rises from Lake Chakmaktynkul, 13,720 ft. alt., flows NE., NW., and W., receiving many tribs., and after its junction with the Kudara at Tash-kurgan (in Roshan), flows SW. under the name of Bartang, joining the Amu at Kala-i-Wamar. Length about 260 m.

Murgle, Le, a dist. of Apulia, Italy, prov. Bari.

Murgula, tn., Africa, French possession in Upper Senegal, 34 m. SE. Kita.

Murher, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, on riv. Gale, 6 m. NE. Listowel; 10,699 ac. P. <2500.

Muri, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 11 m. NW. Zug. P. <4000.

Muri, vil., Switzd., cant, and 2 m. SE. by E. Bern. P. <2000.

Muri, tn., W. Africa, the **Hamarua** of Flegel, Sokoto, 15 m. from the r. bk. of the Benue, 105 m. W. Yola, in 9° 12′ N., 10° 48′ E.

Murias de Paredes, comm., Spain, prov. and 39 m. WNW. Leon, dist. M. de P. P. <4000.

Murillo, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1011 m. by rail W. Montreal, 413 m. E. Winnipeg.

Murillo, vil., Spain, prov. Saragossa, dist. Ejea de los Caballeros, 21 m. NW. Huesca. P. <2000.

Murilyan, native name of Basilisk I., New Guinea.

Muriro's, vil., Brit. S. Africa, near the S. end of Lake Tanganyika, W. ct., in 8° 14′ S.

Müritz See, lake, Ger., in the SE. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, traversed by the Elde. Chief towns on its shores, Waren at N. end, and Röbel at the head of a creek on the W. Shores generally flat. Length, 17½ m.; breadth, 8 m.; area, 50 sq. m. Alt. 205 ft.

Murkle, hamlet, Scot., Caithness, 3 m. E. Thurso.

Murlough (or **Murloch**) **Bay,** Ire., in NE. of co. Antrim, 2 m. SE. Fair Head.

Murman Coast (*Murmanskiy Bereg*, corrupted from *Norman*), Russia, NE. ct. of Kola Penin., from Kola Bay to Cape Svjatoi Nos, about 270 m.; high cliffs, with but few indentations about Rybachiy and Svyatoi Nos Penin. Only three good anchorages: in strait behind Oleniy I., at Vladimir, and Titovka. Visited every year by about 3500–4000 fishermen (about 850 boats) from Kem and Mezeñ for cod fisheries, yielding from 100,000 to 260,000 cwt. of salted fish and cod liver oil. Peopled in winter by about 450 settlers—Finns, Norwegians, and Russians.

Murnau, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Weilheim, 35 m. SW. by S. Munich. P. <2000.

Murneen, tnld., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 6 m. from Claremorris, P.O. P. <250.

Muro, comm., Corsica, arr. Calvi, 29 m. WSW. Bastia. P. <2000.

Muro, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the E. ct. of Sumatra, in 1° 10′–15′ S.

Muro, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Cocentaina. P. <4000.

Muro, comm., Spain, prov. Baleares, isl. Mallorca, 24 m. NE. Palma. P. <5000.

Muro Leccese, vil., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 8 m. WSW. Otranto. P. <3000.

Muro Lucano, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 18 m. WNW. Potenza. P. 8900.

Murom, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 81 m. SE. Vladimir, on l. bk. Oka; old historical city. Manufactures of leather, soap, linen; flour-mills; trade in corn, linseed, flax, linen. P. 13,400.

Muroran, port, Japan, Yeso, prov. Iburi; opened as a special port of export.

Muros, tn., Spain, prov. Corunna, 29 m. W. by S. Santiago, on the Rio de Muros y Noya. P. 9400.

Muroto-saki, promontory, Japan, Shikoku I., Pacific ct., in about 33° 15′ N.

Murphy's, vil., U.S., California, Calaveras co., 14 m. SE. San Andreas; near it are the Big Trees of Calaveras. P. <1500.

Murphysboro, city, U.S., Illinois, Jackson co., 76 m. SSE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <4000.

Murphy's Creek, settlement, Queensland, 82 m. by rail W. Brisbane.

Murragh, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery and Kinalmeaky, W. div., 6½ m. W. Bandon, on the l. bk. of the Bandon. P. <1500.

Murrah, vil., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 8½ m. W. Penrith, 3 m. N. by W. Troutbeck stn. See **Berrier.**

Murray, the most important river of the Australian continent, rises on W. slopes of the Australian Alps, at 36° 30′ S., and flows W. and N., dividing New South Wales from Victoria for nearly 800 m., when it enters S. Australia, and turning S. reaches the sea by Lake Alexandrina, 48 m. SSE. Adelaide. On its left, 6 m. from Victoria, it receives the Mitta Mitta, Ovens, Broken Creek, Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon; and on the r. bk. from New South Wales it is joined by Edward R., the united streams of Murrumbidgee and Lachlan, and by the Darling or Callewatta. In its upper course it flows amid high rocks, and near its source are the Murray Gates, a chasm with perpendicular walls 3000 ft. high, hanging over the stream. The width of the stream from Moama (in long. 145° 40′ E.) to Albury (in long. 147° 10′ E.) is about 80 yards, and it is navigable for about eight months in the year by small steamers as far as the last-mentioned town. Its mouth is too shallow to be entered by anything but small craft, and a railway has been made between Goolwa and Port Elliot in connection with its river steamers and barges. In recent years its water has been largely made use of for irrigation [**Mildura, Renmark**]. Length about 1100 m.; area of basin, 270,000 sq. m.

Murray, isthmus, Canada, Ontario, at the head or W. end of the Bay of Quinte, on the N. side of Lake Ontario, in 77° 34′ W.; since April 1890 pierced by a canal ⅝ m. long.

Murray, bay, Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 70° 10′ W.

Murray, co., New South Wales, crossed in the N. by 35° S., and crossed in the W. by 149° E.

Murray, small isl. in the Gulf of Papua, in 9° 54′ S., 144° 2′ E.; mission station of the London Missionary Society. Alt. 750 ft. Native P. about 400.

Murray, co., U.S., Georgia, on N. frontier, E. of 85° W.

Murray, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Shoshone co., 90 m. NE. by N. Lewiston.

Murray, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Calloway co., on riv. Clark, 92 m. W. by N. Nashville (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Murray, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SW., crossed by 44° N., and in the W. by 96° W.

Murray, settlement, U.S., Utah, Salt Lake co., 7 m. S. Salt Lake City.

Murray, co., W. Australia, on the W. ct., crossed by 116° E.

Murraybridge, post-tn., S. Australia, co. Sturt, on Murray R., 40 m. ESE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Murray Canal, Canada. See **Murray,** isthmus.

Murrayfield, suburb of Edinburgh, Scot., Midlothian, on the Water of Leith and the C. R.

Murray Harbour, inlet, Canada, Prince Edward I., on the E. ct., just to the N. of 46° N.

Murraysburg, vil., Cape Colony, dist. M., 50 m. WNW. Graaff Reinet.

Murree, or **Marri,** sanitary hill stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ráwal Pindi, 85 m. W. by S. Srínagar, on a ridge of the M. Hills (7517 ft.); the most important N. sanitarium for the Punjab. Alt. 6344 ft. Mean temp., yr. 56° F., Jan. 39°, June 71°; rfall. yr. 56.6 in., July–Sept. 31.1 in., July–Aug. 25 in. P. <2000.

Mürren, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 3 m. SSW. Lauterbrunnen; noted for its view of the Jungfrau.

Murrhardt, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 23 m. NE. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Murriali, tn., Sicily. See **Monreale.**

Murrintown, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Wexford, bar. Forth, 4 m. SW. Wexford.

Murrisk, P.O., Ire., SW. ct. co. Mayo, bar. M., on S. shore of Clew Bay, 6½ m. W. by S. Westport.

Murro di Porco, Capo, cape, Sicily, in the SE., in 37° N.

Murroes, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 4½ m. NE. Dundee, close to Kingennie stn.; 5298 ac. P. <1000.

Murroon, settlement, Victoria, co. Polwarth, 85 m. SW. by W. Melbourne.

Murrough, The, Ire. See **Wicklow,** co.

Murrow, vil., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 5½ m. WSW. Wisbech, on the M. and G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. See **Southea.**

Murrumbidgee, riv., New South Wales, rises in the Australian Alps, in 36° 25′ S., 149° 30′ E., flows N. between cos. Murray and Cowley, then W.; it unites with the Lachlan at 34° 25′ S., and 144° 4′ E., to join the Murray; its course is very tortuous. Estimated length, 1350 m.; navigable for 500 m.

Murrumburrah, post-tp., New South Wales, Harden co., 80 m. W. by N. Goulburn; has gold-mining. P. <1500.

Murrurundi, tn., New South Wales, co. Brisbane, 50 m. S. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Murshidábád, or **Lalbagh,** city, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. M., 115 m. N. Calcutta, on the Bhágirathí, near the terminus of a branch railway to the S. of the Ganges; it was the Mohammedan cap. of Bengal for the greater part of the 18th century, but has dwindled since it lost this dignity. It is still noted for ivory carving, embroidering with gold and silver, and the weaving of fine silks. Palace of the Náwáb completed in 1837. In 1815 its population was estimated at 160,000. P. (1891) 35,600; Hindus, 20,800; Moham. 12,600.

Mursley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 9½ m. N. Aylesbury, 1 m. E. by S. Swanbourne stn., P.O. (**Muresley**). P. <500.

Murston, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., on the Swale, 6½ m. S. Sheerness, 1 m. NE. Sittingbourne stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Murtas, comm., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. Ugijar. P. <4000.

Murtazápur, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 28 m. WSW. Amráoti. P. <5000.

Murten, tn., Switzd. See **Morat.**

Murthly, stn., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the H. R., 7½ m. W. by S. Coupar Angus, PMT.O.

Murtle, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside Rly., 5 m. SW. by W. Aberdeen, P.O.

Murton, post-tp., Victoria, Borung co., 52 m. NW. by N. Ararat. P. <1500.

Murton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 2 m. NW. North Shields, 1 m. E. by S. Backworth stn. P. <750.

Murton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 3½ m. E. by N. York, 2½ m. SE. Earswick stn. P. <250. See **Osbaldwick.**

Murton, East, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 7 m. S. by W. Sunderland, with a stn. (**Murton**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**Murton Colliery**). P. 5100.

Murton Fell, upland tract, Eng., about 2½ m. N. Murton, Westmorland.

Murton with Hilton, eccles. par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 2½ m. ENE. Appleby, P.O. (**Murton**). P. <500.

Mürtschenstock, mt., Switzd., cant. Glarus, S. of Lake Walenstadt. Alt. (Rücken) 8010 ft.

Murua, native name of Woodlark Is. (*q.v.*).

Murud, tn., India, Bombay, on the W. ct., 44 m. S. by E. Bombay, cap. native state Janjira, opposite the town of Janjira.

Murui-ussu, or **Murus,** Mongol name of the Yangtse-kiang.

Mururoa, isl., in S. of Tuamotu Archipelago, in 21° 50′ S., 138° 56′ W.

Murviedro. See **Sagunto.**

Murviel ('old walls'), vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Montpellier, 8 m. NW. by N. Béziers, with ruins of a Gaulish city. P. <2000.

Murwárá, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 52 m. NE. by N. Jabalpur. In 1872 it was a mere agricultural village; it has now become an important mercantile centre. P. 9500; Hindus, 7900.

Murwillumbah, or **Kynumboon,** post-tn., New South Wales, co. Rous, 410 m. NNE. Sydney. P. <1500.

Mürz, riv., Austria, almost entirely in Styria, flows in its upper course SE. across the Styrian Alps, then WSW. through the Murz-thal (Mürz-valley) till it joins the Mur (trib. Drave) a few miles E. of Leoben. The Mürz-thal is ascended by the railway to Vienna across the Semmering Pass.

Murzuk, oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 430 m. SE. Ghadames, occupying the E. extremity of a vast depression more than 60 m. long, and 9 to 12 m. broad, called the *Hofra.* Alt. 1650 ft. P. (1866) without the Turkish garrison, 3000 (Rohlfs).

Mürzzuschlag, tn., Austria, Styria, 31 m. NE. by E. Leoben; health resort. P. <2000.

Musa, isls. See **Musha.**

Musa, Jebel. See **Sinai.**

Musan, tn., Korea, 218 m. NNE. Wön-san.

Musandam, Cape. See **Mussendom.**

Musardu, vil., W. Africa. See **Misadugu.**

Musart Dagh, mt. range, central Asia, part of the Tian Shan system, in about 42° 20′–30′ N., 80°–81° E., part of the N. frontier of Eastern Turkistan. The **M. Pass** (alt. 12,240 ft.) leads across the range, in about 42° 25′ N., 81° E.

Musashi, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Tokyo-fu and Kanagawa and Saitama kens.

Musaya, tn., western Sudan, E. of the upper Niger, in about 10° 45′ N., 9° 15′ W.

Musbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 3 m. SW. by S. Axminster, 1½ m. E. Colyton stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Musbury, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SW. Haslingden. P. <1500.

Muscat, country, Arabia. See **Maskat.**

Muscatine, city, U.S., Iowa, M. co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., at S. of a great bend on the E. frontier, 43 m. N. by E. Burlington, built on a rocky bluff; has lumber trade and woodworking industry and large fruit-trade. P. (1880) 8300; (1890) 11,500.

Musclebrook, tn., New South Wales. See **Muswellbrook.**

Muscle Shoals. See **Tennessee River.**

Musclewick Bay, small bay, Wales, on the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, on the S. side of St. Bride Bay.

Muscoates, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Riccall, 19 m. NNE. York, 2½ m. E. by N. Nunnington stn. P. <250.

Muscogee, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, and between 32° and 33° N.

Muscotah, vil., U.S., Kansas, co. and 22 m. W. by S. Atchison. P. <1500.

Musdale, isl., Scot., NW. Argyllshire, 6 m. NW. Oban. P. 13.

Musel, coaling port, on N. ct. of Spain, prov. Oviedo; great harbour improvements in progress.

Muselim Channel, between the mainland of Asia Minor and N. ct. of the isl. of Mitilini, leading to the Gulf of Adramyti.

Muselo, one of the mouths of the Zambezi R., E. Africa, entering the Indian Ocean in 18° 46′ S., 36° 28′ E.

Musera, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, about 12 m. SSE. Ambrizette, in 7° 33′ S.; formerly the most populous village on the coast, the population was greatly reduced in 1870 by an epidemic of smallpox and coma, an incurable affection of the brain.

Musgo, tribe. See **Bornu.**

Musgrave, co., Queensland, crossed in the S. by 24° S., and in the E. by 144° E.

Musgrave, co., S. Australia, crossed by 34° S. and 135° E.

Musgrave, isls., Pacific. See **Pingelap.**

Musgrave, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Westmorland. Great M., on the r. bk. of the Eden, div. and 6½ m. SE. Appleby, with a stn. (**Musgrave**) on the NE. R., P.O., P. <250; Little M., on the l. bk. of the Eden, P. <250. See **Crosby Garrett.**

Musgrave Fell, upland tract, about 3 m. N. Great Musgrave.

Musgrave Harbour, vil., Canada. See **Brooklyn.**

Musgrave Ranges, mts., S. Australia, in about 26° 20′ S., and between 151° and 152° E.

Musgrave Town, vil., Newfoundland, Twillingate and Fogo dist., 23 m. from Green's Pond. P. <1500.

Mush, tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet Bitlis, cap. sanjak M., 80 m. S. Erzerum; has a ruined citadel. Alt. 4690 ft. P. 27,000; Moham. 14,100; Armenian Christians, 12,900. The plain contains 213 villages (Cuinet); massacre of Armenians by the Kurds and Turks in 1894.

Musha, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. P. (1882) 7800.

Musha, Musa, or **Mosha,** isls. E. Africa, belong to the French, at the mouth of the Bay of Tajurra, near the S. end of the Red Sea, W. side.

Mushed, tn., Persia. See **Meshed.**

Mushima, tn., W. Africa, Angola, 71 m. SE. Loanda, on l. bk. of the Kwanza R.

Mushinga, or **Lokinga,** range of mts., S. central Africa, or rather the escarpment of a plateau sloping abruptly down to the valley of the Loangwa (l. bk. trib. Zambezi) and separating it from the basin of the Luapala (upper Congo). Alt. 4–5000 ft.

Musi, riv., Sumatra, flows E. and NE. past Palembang into Banka Strait; navigable to Tebing Tinggi (335 m. up, in 3° 30′ S., 103° 5′ E.), by steam-launch to confluence of Ravas (210 m. up, in 2° 45′ S., 103° 52′ E.). See *Petermann's Mitteil,* 1880, p. 13.

Muskau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Rothenburg, 27 m. NNE. Bautzen. P. <4000.

Muskeget Island, small isl., U.S., Massachusetts, forming the westernmost part of Nantucket co., off the S. ct. M. channel, the strait to the W.

Muske'gon, city, U.S., Michigan, M. co., at the head of the inlet of Lake Michigan called **M. Lake,** and at the mouth of the Muskegon R., 122 m. W. by S. Bay City; has a daily line of steamers to Chicago and Milwaukee. Chief business lumber, which employs more than 100 vessels. P. (1880) 11,300; (1890) 22,700. **North M.,** adjoining vil. P. <2000.

Muskegon, riv., U.S., Michigan, flows SW. by S. into Lake Michigan, the lower part of the river expanding into Lake M., which has its mouth on Lake Michigan in 43° 13′ N. Length, 200 m.

Muskerry, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., W. of co. Cork.

Muskham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Nottinghamshire. North M., div. and 3 m. N. Newark, on the l. bk. of the Trent, P.O., P. <500; South M., P.O., P. <250.

Muskingum, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., crossed by 40° N. and 8° W.

Muskingum, riv., U.S., in the SE. of Ohio, formed in the middle of M. co. by the union of the Licking and Tuscarawas, flows SE. to the Ohio, which it joins at Marietta in about 81° 28′ W.; navigable for steamboats to Dresden, 95 m. up.

Muskogees, Indian tribe. See **Creeks.**

Muskoka, co., Canada, Ontario, on Georgian Bay, crossed by 45° N., with numerous lakes connected by streams navigated by pleasure steamers in summer.

Muskoka River, riv., Canada, Ontario, rises in Nipissing dist. and flows SW. then W. through M. Lake into Georgian Bay, about 45° N. M. Lake is in the middle of M. county. It communicates in the N. with Lake Rosseau.

Muskrat Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, drained into the riv. Ottawa.

Musone, small riv., Italy, The Marches, flows E. past Loreto into the Adriatic, about 10 m. S. Ancona.

Musquodobolt, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax co., on the **riv. Musquodobolt,** 24 m. ENE. Halifax. P. <1500.

Mussa Arri, vil., E. Africa, Somali-land, 80 m. SSE. Berbera.

Mussali, volcano, Africa, Assab Bay, Red Sea. Alt. between 5250 and 6770 ft.

Muss-Alla, mt., Bulgaria, in extreme S., 36 m. S. by E. Sofia.

Mussbach, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle and 3 m. NE. Neustadt. P. <3000.

Musselburgh, parl. burgh and tn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. ct., at the mouth of the Esk, 3½ m. N. by E. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R., with extensive market-gardens, and manufactures of nets and twine. The Links, E. of the town, have long been noted as a golfing ground; used also as a racecourse; has coal. P. 8900.

Mussendom, Musseldom, or **Musandam, Cape,** headland, Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, in 26° 24′ N., 56° 35′ E., forming the extreme point of the large penin. of Oman. It is an abrupt basaltic rock 200 ft. above the sea.

Mussidan, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Ribérac, on the Isle, 20 m. SW. by W. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Mussomeli, tn., Sicily, prov. and 17½ m. WNW. Caltanissetta; sulphur mines. P. 9800.

Mussooree, or **Mussoorie** (census), tn. and sanitarium, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Dehra Dun, 78 m. E. Ambála, 7 m. NE. by N. Dehra, forming practically one station with Landaur. P. (1891) 5100; (Sept. 15, 1890) 10,100.

Mussorongo, people, W. Africa, on l. bk. of the lower Congo, near its mouth in the Atlantic.

Mussumba ('capital'), tn., Congo Free State, on the r. bk. of the Lomami (trib. Congo), in 5° 40′ S., 26° E.

Mussumba, tn., Congo Free State, in 8° 25′ S., 22° 50′ E., cap. in 1880 of Muata Yamvo, about 12 m. SW. of its former cap.

Mussurise, the proper name of Gungunhana's tn., Gaza-land.

Mussy-sur-Seine, or **Mussy l'Evêque,** tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Aube, arr. Bar-sur-Seine, 30 m. SE. Troyes, 9 m. NNW. Châtillon-sur-Seine; has marble quarries. P. <2000.

Mustafa, or **Mustapha,** suburb of Algiers, Algeria.

Mustafa, cape, Tunis, in the NE., in 36° 50′ N.

Mustafa-Pasha-Köprüsü, tn., Turkey in Europe, on the Maritsa, prov. and 17 m. WNW. Adrianople.

Mustagh, mt. range, stretching E. from the N. and E. of Hunza-Kanjut. See **Himálayas.**

Mustagh-ata. See **Pamirs** and **Tagharma.**

Mustang, vil., Baluchistan, 33 m. SSW. Quetta.

Muster, vil., Switzd. See **Disentis.**

Muston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5½ m. W. by N. Grantham, 1½ m. SE. by E. Bottesford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Muston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Scarborough, 1½ m. SW. by W. Filey stn., P.O. P. <500.

Muswellbrook, or **Musclebrook,** tn., New South Wales, Durham co., 85 m. S. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Muswell Hill, hill, Eng., on the borders of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, 11½ m. W. by N. Aylesbury. Height, 624 ft.

Muswell Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Hornsey div., 5½ m. N. by W. St. Paul's, London, on G. N. R. P. <2000.

Muszyna, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Neusandek, 47 m. SSE. Bochnia. P. (comm.) <3000.

Muta, comm., Austria. See **Hohenmauthen.**

Muta, Punta, cape, on the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, in 13° 52′ S.

Mutan-kiang (**-chiang**), or **Hurka,** riv., Manchuria, flows for the most part N. in about 130° E. to the Sungari, navigable for large boats in summer to Ninguta, in about 44° 24′ N. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 556.

Mutapet, tn., India, Madras, Cauvery delta, dist. and 40 m. SE. Tanjore. P. (1891) 8400; Hindus, 4100; Moham. 4300.

Mutassa, Brit. S. Africa. See **Umtasa's.**

Mute, fortified vil., central Africa, Bornu, prov. and 22 m. SW. Gujba, 80 m. SW. by W. Kuka.

Mutěnitz, vil., Austria, Moravia, dist. Göding, 19 m. ENE. Nikolsburg. P. <3000.

Mutfili, tn., India. See **Motupalli.**

Mutford, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. SW. Lowestoft. P. <500; eccles. par. (**M. with Barnby**) P. <750.

Muthill, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 3 m. S. by E. Crieff, 1½ m. W. of its stn. on the C. R., PMT.O.; 21,916 ac. P. <2000.

Mutina, city, Italy. See **Modena.**

Mutla, India. See **Port Canning.**

Mutogna, tn., Africa. See **Massaua.**

Mutsu, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Iwate and Aomori kens.

Muttaburra, post-tn., Queensland, Cumberland co., 270 m. SW. by S. Townsville. P. <1500.

Muttenz, tn., Switzd., cant. Basel-land, 3 m. SE. Basel. P. <2000.

Mütterstholz, comm., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Schlettstadt, 15½ m. NE. by N. Kolmar. P. <3000.

Mutterstadt, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle Ludwigshafen, 8 m. NNW. Spire. P. <4000.

Mutton Island, Ire., off W. ct. co. Clare, in the S. of Mal Bay, lat. 52° 49′ N. P. 8.

Mutton Island, Ire., off ct. co. Galway, in the NE. of Galway Bay, with a lighthouse.

Muttra (mentioned by Ptolemy as the 'Modoura of the gods'), municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. M., on the r. bk. of the Jumna, 23 m. NNE. Bhartpur; the city, studded with white edifices, rises like a mud fortress. P. (1870) 59,300; (1891) 56,400; Hindus, 45,900; Moham. 10,000; including cantonment, 61,200.

Mutu, one of the headwaters of the Kilimane (Quilimane) R., Portuguese E. Africa, joining the Kwa-kwa in about 36° 42′ E.; in time of flood receives water from the Zambezi.

Mutugna, tn., Africa. See **Massaua.**

Mutzig, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Molsheim, 13 m. W. by S. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Muva, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, Kabinda, on the coast, in 5° 18′ S.

Muy, Le, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 11 m. NW. by W. Fréjus. P. <3000.

Muya, tn., Japan, on the E. ct. Shikoku, 53 m. SW. by S. Kobe. P. 18,400.

Muya, riv., E. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of Vitim, rises on border of Vitim plateau, flows about 250 m. E. in a broad valley between the steep slope of the plateau (South Muya Mts.) in S., and wild chain of North Muya Mts.; enters Vitim above Lake Oron; a few Yakut settlements near its mouth.

Muydir, plateau, Africa, western Sahara, in about 26° N., 2°–4½° E.

Muyscas, Indian tribe, Colombia. See **Muiscas.**

Muyua, or **Murua,** native name of Woodlark I.

Muyun-kum, or **Ak-kum,** sandy desert, Russian Turkistan, in SW. of Lake Balkhash.

Muza, seapt. of Yemen, SW. Arabia, of importance before the rise of Mokha.

Muzaffarábád, tn. and fort, India, Kashmír, 78 m. WNW. Srínagar, at the confluence of the Jehlam with the Kishen Gangá, commanding the entrance of Baramula Pass.

Muzaffarabad, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 7 m. SW. by W. Múltán. P. <5000.

Muzaffargarh, municip. and fort, Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. M., 22 m. WSW. Múltán. P. <5000.

Muzaffarnagar, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. M., 30 m. N. Meerut. P. 18,200; Hindus, 10,300; Moham. 7200.

Muzaffarpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. M., 37 m. N. by E. Patná; has considerable trade on the Little Gandak. The dist. yields most of the saltpetre of Bengal. P. 49,200; Hindus, 35,200; Moham. 13,600.

Muzafirabad, tn., NE. Persia, 60 m. S. Sebzewar.

Muzaïaville, tn., Algeria, arr. and 44 m. SW. Algiers. P. <2000.

Muzang, suburb of Lahore City, Punjab, Brit. India.

Muzerib, El. See **Mezerib.**

Muzillac, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, 23 m. NW. by N. St. Nazaire. P. <2000.

Muzo, tn., Colombia, dep. Boyaca, 70 m. N. by W. Bogotá; mines worked since 1558 furnish the finest emeralds in the world. Alt. 2700 ft. P. 5000.

Muztagh ('ice mountain'), mt. range. See **Himálayas.**

Muztagh-ata. See **Tagharma.**

Mwanda, tn., W. Africa, Congo Free State, on the coast, in 5° 54′ S.

Mwandu, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, Kabinda, on the coast, at the mouth of the Bele, in 5° 24′ S.

Mwanza, stn., Ger. E. Africa, on the S. shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 33° 3′ E.

Mweel, in Gaelic place-names, 'a round hill' or 'bald promontory.' See *Moel.*

Mweelaun, islet, Ire., about 5 m. from the S. of the entrance to Clew Bay.

Mweenish Island, Ire., W. co. Galway, in bay of the same name, in 53° 18′ N., 9° 51′ W.

Mwell's, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 13° 5′ S., 38° 53′ E.

Mweru, Moero, or **Meru,** lake, central S. Africa, on the SE. frontier of the Congo Free State, in 8° 30′–9° 55′ S., and about 28° 35′–29° 12′ E., traversed by the Luapula R. In the S. of the lake is the **isl. of Kisl,** on the W. side of which flows the Luapula, while on the E. side is a branch of the lake called **Mofwe.** Alt. 2900 ft. (Sharpe, *a.b.*). *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 39, map, p. 68 (1 : 2,000,000).

Mwita, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 16° 28′ S., 36° 30′ E.

Mworongo, tn., Africa. See **Muhorongo.**

Mworongo, riv., central Africa, believed to rise in Mount Mfumbiro and flow S. into Lake Akenyara.

Mwosu, vil., W. Africa, on a creek of the Ivory Coast, in about 3° 44′ W.

Mwutan-Nzige ('locust lake'), the Wanyoro name of Lake Albert Nyanza (*q.v.*).

Myachkovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 17 m. from Moscow, on Moskva R.; quarries of limestone. P. <5000.

Myamyn, post-tp., Victoria, co. Normanby, 225 m. by rail and road SW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Myanaung, tn., Burma, dist. Henzada, on the r. bk. of the Iráwadi, 40 m. S. Prome. P. 5500; Buddhists, 5100.

Myaung-mya, tn., Burma, dist. and 20 m. SE. by S. Bassein. P. <5000.

Myburgh, prov., on the E. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo, including Sandakan Bay.

Mycenæ, ancient city, Greece, destroyed 468 B.C., interesting remains of which are still to be seen 9 m. NE. Argos.

Mychsk, tn., Russia. See **Radomysl.**

Myddfai, or **Mothvey,** par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 17 m. SE. Lampeter, 3 m. SSE. Llandovery stn., P.O. (**M.** or **Mothvey**); 11,870 ac. P. <1000.

Mydrecht, tn., Netherlands. See **Mijdrecht.**

Mydrim, or **Meidrum,** par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 8 m. W. Carmarthen, 2½ m. N. St. Clears stn., PM.O.; 6171 ac. P. <1000.

Mydrollin, P.O., Wales, 3 m. from Llanarth, near Talsarn, Carmarthenshire.

Myedé, tp., Burma, dist. Thayet-myo, 40 m. N. Prome.

Myedayi ('Copper I.'), isl., Russia, Bering Sea, one of the two larger Commandor Is. Length, 33 m., maximum width, 7 m. Port at S. in 54° 32′ N., 168° 6′ E.; considerable sea-hunting.

Myerscough, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on riv. Brock, 11 m. ESE. Fleetwood, 2 m. NW. by W. Brock stn. P. <500.

Myersdale, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Somerset co., 70 m. SE. Pittsburg.

Myer's Flat, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bendigo, 95 m. NNW. Melbourne.

Myerstown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lebanon co., 31 m. E. by N. Harrisburg, and 6 m. E. by N. Lebanon. P. <2000.

Myggenaes, one of the Faroe Is., W. of Vaagö. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 44.1° F., Jan. 38.8, Aug. 52°.

Myingyan, tn., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 36 m. NE. by E. Pagan, cap. dist. M., which is bounded on the W. by the Iráwadi. P. 19,000; Buddhists, 17,400; cantonment, P. 800; Buddhists, 30.

Myin-mu, vil., Upper Burma, on the Iráwadi, 30 m. W. Mandalay.

Mykonos. 1. Isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 54 m. SE. of the S. ct. of Eubœa. Area, 33 sq. m. (Wisotzki). P. (demos) 4500. **2.** Town on the W. ct. P. <4000.

Mylæ, tn., Sicily. See **Milazzo.**

Myland, par., Eng., Essex. See **Mile End St. Michael.**

Mylapur, or **St. Thomé,** suburb of Madras, Brit. India; a legend relates that M. formed the chief scene of the labours of St. Thomas in India.

Mylau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 12 m. SW. Zwickau. P. 6400.

Mylerstown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 5 m. SW. Enfield. P. <500.

Myli, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, on the NW. shore of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 m. W. Nauplia. P. <2000.

Mylnefield Fens, vil., Scot., Perthshire, 3 m. W. Dundee, PM.O. (**Mylnefield**). P. <750.

Mylopotamos, vil., Greece, on W. ct. of Cerigo I.

Mylor, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on W. side of Carrick Road, 1½ m. NNE. Falmouth, PMT.O. (**M. Bridge**). P. <2500.

Myiva, riv., N. Russia, l. bk. trib. of Pechora; old channel of communication with the basin of Dvina.

Mynach, small stream, Wales, Cardiganshire, flows SW. then NW. and enters the Rheidol 10½ m. E. by S. Aberystwith; celebrated for its fine chain of falls and the Devil's Bridge (*q.v.*).

Mynachlogddu, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire. See **Monachlogddu.**

Mynela, tn., China. See **Mainela.**

Mynemow, tn., China. See **Mungmau.**

Mynfford Junction, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Festiniog Rly., 2 m. E. Portmadoc.

Mynning, Swedish, 'a river mouth.' See *Monde.*

Mynster, Anglo-Saxon, 'a monastery.' See *Minster.*

Mynydd, Welsh, 'a mountain.'

Mynydd Epynt, hill tract, Wales. See **Brecknockshire.**

Mynydd Hiraeth, Wales, range of hills trending for about 10 m. E. to W. in the W. of Denbighshire.

Mynydd Llandefalle, range of hills, Wales, Brecknockshire, 6½ m. N. Brecknock.

Mynydd Maen ('mountain rock'), hill, Eng., Monmouthshire, on the border of the N. and S. divs., 2 m. SW. Pontypool; crowned with an ancient camp. Alt. 1561 ft.

Mynydd-mawr ('great mount'), Wales, co. and 6 m. SE. Carnarvon. Alt. 2293 ft.

Mynydd Pentre ('the mountain headland'), Wales, Carnarvonshire, near Little Orme's Head.

Mynydd Preseley, range of hills, Wales, in the N. of Pembrokeshire, stretching about 12 m. W. by S. to E. by N.

Mynyddyslwyn, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 7 m. SW. Pontypool, 1 m. SW. Abercarne stn.; has chemical works, iron and tinplate works, and collieries. 16,077 ac. P. 14,400; eccles. par. (**M. with Maesycwmmr**) P. 10,100.

Mynytho, P.O., Wales, 3 m. from Abersoch, near Pwllheli (Carnarvonshire).

Myo-haung, tn., Burma. See **Mro-haung.**

Myohla, vil., Burma, dist. Taung-ngu, 76 m. NE. by E. Prome, 201 m. by rail from Rangoon.

Myponga, postal-tp., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 34 m. S. by W. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Myra, decayed tn., Asia Minor, on the S. ct., 100 m. E. by S. Rhodes.

Myrena. See **Mercia.**

Myrickville, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 6 m. SE. by E. Taunton. P. <1500.

Myrniong, post-tn., Victoria, co. Bourke, 39 m. by rail and road NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Myroe, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, on riv. Roe, 7 m. SSE. Moville, 3 m. from Limavady stn., P.O.

Myross, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Carbery W., E. div., 5 m. SW. Rosscarbery; 4119 ac. P. <2000.

Myrtilis Julia, tn., Portugal. See **Mertola.**

Myrtle, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 48 m. SW. Winnipeg.

Myrtle, post-vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 32 m. NE. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Myrtle Bank, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Dorset, 23 m. by rail and road E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Myrtle Bayou, U.S., Louisiana. See **Grand Lake.**

Myrtleford, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., on the r. bk. of the Ovens, 18 m. S. by E. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Myrtos, vil., Turkey, on the S. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 34 m. SE. Candia, in 25° 35′ E.

Myrtountiol, comm., Greece. See **Lekhaina.**

Myshall, par., Ire., E. co. and 12 m. SSE. Carlow, bars. Forth and E. Idrone, 8 m. from Tullow stn., P.O.; 9473 ac. P. <1500.

Myshkin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 62 m. W. Yaroslavl, on l. bk. Volga; considerable trade. P. 3000.

Myslenice, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. M., 15 m. S. Cracow. P. <3000.

Myslowitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kattowitz, on the frontier of Poland, 41 m. E. by N. Ratibor, 9 m. ESE. Königshütte. P. 6600.

Mysole, isl. See **Misol.**

Mysore, or **Maisur,** a large native state in southern India, surrounded by Madras Presidency, except in the NW., where it is bordered by that of Bombay, divided as shown in the following table, in which the population at different censuses is given in thousands (000 omitted):—

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1871.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. 1881-1891.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Bangalore . . .	2,559	828	669	803	20	314
Kolár	3,059	619	461	591	28	193
Túmkúr	4,093	632	413	581	41	142
Nandidrúg div.	9,711	2,079	1,543	1,975		241
Mysore	5,007	943	903	1,182	31	236
Hassan	2,603	668	536	515	—4	198
Ashtagrám div.	7,610	1,611	1,439	1,697		349
Shimoga	3,986	499	500	528	6	132
Kadúr	2,635	334	328	330	0.5	124
Chitaldrúg . . .	3,994	531	376	414	10	103
Nagar div. . .	10,615	1,364	1,204	1,272		109
Total . . .	27,936	5,055	4,286	4,944	18	177

This region is divided into the Malnád or hill country in the W., that is, the country belonging to or bordering on the Western Ghâts (**Ghâts, Baba Búdan**), and the Máidán or open country, occupying the greater part of the surface. The region generally may be described as that of the headwaters of the rivers of southern India. The main water-parting stretches from W. to E. across the middle of Mysore, at the height of about 3000 ft., the ground sloping thence gently northwards and southwards, but rising again in the extreme S. of Mysore towards the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghâts. Most of the rivers in the N. belong to the basins of the Kistna and the Northern Penner, and flows northwards; those in the S. mostly belong to the basin of the Cauvery, and flow some N., some S. In the N. there are the headwaters of the Northern Penner itself, those of the Tunga and Bhadra, which, within the terr. of Mysore, unite to form the Tungabhadra, the principal trib. of the Kistna, and those of the Hagari, or Vedávati, the largest trib. of the Tungabhadra. In the S. the Cauvery takes its rise in Coorg, in a recess of the mountains formed by a westerly curve of the Western Ghâts. Further E. the Pálár and the Southern Penner both take their rise on the southern slopes of the main waterparting. None of the Mysore rivers is navigable, but they are of great service for irrigation, many of the tanks of the region being formed by anicuts (dams) laid across the rivers in suitable places to hold back part of the water. On the Máidán or open country a striking feature is formed by the drúgs (droogs) or precipitous isolated rocky hills which are dotted over the surface, some of them rising to the height of 2000 ft. or more above the surrounding country, 4000 to 5000 ft. above the level of the sea. Many of them contain water at their summit, and formerly were taken advantage of as sites for fortresses, which enabled the owners to domineer over the neighbouring districts. Among those most conspicuous in the history of Mysore are Nandidrúg and Savandrúg, both in the E. (Bangalore district). The **rainfall** is comparatively scanty (**India,** climate, **Bangalore**), and the state has suffered greatly in all the severe famines by which southern Madras (*q.v*) has been affected. Among the **crops** of Mysore, grain and oil-seeds occupy about nine-tenths of the cultivated area, the principal grain being *rágí,* which furnishes the staple food of the bulk of the people. Other millets are also grown in all parts, and rice is cultivated in the S., where water for irrigation can be obtained from rivers. In similar situations occur plantations of sugar-cane. Among other important products of the S. are areca or betel-nut and coco-nut palms. In the N., where black soil occurs, a good deal of cotton is grown. On the slopes of the Ghâts in Mysore and Coorg there is more than three-fourths of the area under coffee-plantations in India. Next in importance to coffee among the hill products are cardamoms (especially in Coorg) and cinchona bark. The narrow valleys which form all the lowland

area in Coorg capable of cultivation are almost entirely occupied by rice-fields. The **chief mineral** in Mysore is gold, one or two mines of which are now profitably worked in the district of Kolár, in the E. of the state. The signs of the occurrence of gold, both here and elsewhere, in Mysore give the promise of even better results in the future. There are two railways in the state. A standard-gauge railway connects Bangalore with the Madras railway system, and a metre-gauge railway in connection with the system of southern Bombay and the port of Marmagáo winds through the state from Harihar on the northern frontier past Bangalore to Mysore. The prevailing **language** is Kanarese, but Telugu is spoken in a small area in the extreme E. The only **towns** with more than 20,000 inhabitants in 1891 were Mysore (the cap.) and Bangalore, both of which have British cantonments.

Mysore, or **Mahesh-úru** ('buffalo town,' from *Maheshásura*, the buffalo-headed demon), tn., India, cap. M. state, 10 m. SW. Seringapatam, with the Maháráját's college; in 1524 a fort was erected. P. (1871) 57,800; (1891) 74,000.

Mystic, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 39 m. SE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Mystic, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., on E. bank of Mystic R. P. <1500.

Mystic Bridge, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 3 m. W. Stonington by rail, on Mystic R., here navigable for vessels of 400 tons, with shipbuilding. P. <1500.

Mystic River, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 7½ m. E. New London, with shipbuilding. P. <1500.

Mytham Bridge, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. NW. Hathersage.

Mythenstock, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 3.**

Mytholm, part of the tn. of Hebden Bridge, Eng., Yorkshire, on the Calder, 7 m. W. by N. Halifax, at the entrance to the Colden Valley.

Mytholmroyd (mai'thom-roid), tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., on the Calder, 5 m. W. Halifax, on the L. & Y. R.; carries on spinning and weaving of cotton and cotton waste, and wool, iron-founding and engineering, oil-refining, and the manufacture of ready-made clothing. P. <4500.

Mytilēnē, isl. and tn., Grecian Archipelago. See **Mitilini.**

Mytilini, inland vil., in the E. of the isl. of Samos.

Myton upon Swale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8⅜ m. ESE. Ripon, 2½ m. E. by S. Boroughbridge stn., P.O. P. <250.

Myto Vysoké, comm., Austria. See **Hohenmauth.**

Mzab, or **Country of the Beni-Mzab,** Berber confederation of seven towns, occupying four valleys of a plateau 1000 to 2500 ft. in height in the Algerian Sahara, prov. and about 230–300 m. S. by E. Algiers, 60–80 m. WNW. Wargla, in 32°–33° 20′ N., and about 2⅔°–4½° E. Chief town Ghardaia (Rhardaia). The chief valley is that of the Wadi M., which flows E. into the Safiun sebkha. The confederation acknowledged the suzerainty of France in 1850, and in 1882 their terr. was formally annexed to Algeria. P. about 30,000.

M'zabites, people, Africa. See **Mozabites.**

Mzi, principal headwater of the Wadi Jedi (or Ijidi), Algeria.

Mzuri, salt lake without outlet, Algeria, prov. and 32 m. S. Constantine.

N

Na-a, or **Naha,** the Indian name for Revillagigedo I., Alaska, meaning 'the country of the distant lakes,' referring to a chain of pools in its northern half.

Naab, riv., Ger., in the E. of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Fichtel-Naab from the Fichtelgebirge and the Wald-Naab from the Bohemian Forest, flows S. and enters the Danube just above Regensburg; navigable from Kallmünz, 14 m. Its valley, now ascended by a railway, has always formed one of the main lines of communication between S. and N. Germany.

Naaf, an arm of the Bay of Bengal, Brit. India, forming part of W. boundary of dist. Ákyab, separating Lower Burma from Chittagong; navigable. Length, 31 m.; breadth at mouth, 3 m.

Naaldwijk, comm., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, arr. and 7 m. SW. The Hague. P. <5000.

Naalsö, or **Nalsö,** one of the Faroe Is. See **Nolsö.**

Naaneh, vil., Palestine, *Naamah* in the O. T., 31° 52′ N., 34° 52′ E., 15 m. SSE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Naara, dist., S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, between 146½°–147° E.

Naarath, place named in O. T. See **El Aujah et Tahtâni.**

Naarden, fortified tn., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on S. shore of the Zuider Zee, 11 m. ESE. Amsterdam. P. (comm.) <4000.

Naas, par., civic and market tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. N. Naas, 12 m. S. by W. Maynooth, on the G. S. & W. R.; close to the town are infantry barracks. Market-days, M. and Th. Par. 5527 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. <4000.

Naas, North and **South,** two bars., Ire., in E. of co. Kildare.

Naauw Poort, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Colesberg, 25 m. NW. Middelburg, on the railway to Kimberley; junction for Colesberg and Bloemfontein (Orange Free State).

Nab, The, hill, Eng., Westmorland, E. by S. of the head of Ullswater, 11 m. SW. by S. Penrith. Height, 1887 ft.

Nabadwip, India. See **Nadiyá.**

Nabão, riv., Portugal, Estremadura, flows S. and joins the Zezere (trib. Tagus).

Nabaro, or **Nabruwe,** tn., Lower Egypt, 71 m. N. Cairo, 28 m. NE. Tanta. P. (1882) 6000.

Nabas, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Nama-land, on the Orange R., 85 m. N. by W. Ookiep.

Nabburg, tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, cap. circle Nabburg, on the Naab, 30 m. N. by E. Ratisbon. P. <3000.

Nabe-shima, islet, Inland Sea, Japan, with lighthouse, visible 15 m.

Nabeul, or **Nebel,** tn. and port, Tunis, on the E. ct., on the N. side of the Gulf of Hammamet, 39 m. SE. by E. Tunis; a pleasure resort, with a very mild climate; has numerous pottery manufactures. On the seashore are the ruins of *Nabel-Kedim,* Old Naböl, the ancient *Neapolis.*

Nábha, tn., India, Punjab, cap. Nábha state, 14 m. W. by N. Patiala. P. 17,100; Hindus, 8400; Moham. 6300; Sikhs, 2200.

Nab Light-Vessel, Eng., E. ct. Isle of Wight, visible 11 m.

Nâb'lus, tn., Palestine, *Shechem* in the O. T., *Sychem* or *Sychar* in the N. T., 32° 13′ N., 35° 15′ E., 30 m. N. Jerusalem, in a verdant vale between mts. Ebal and Gerizim. P. about 16,000.

Nabog Nái, pass, N. India, Kashmír state, in 33° 43′ N., 75° 34′ E. Alt. 12,000 ft.

Naböl, port, Tunis. See **Nabeul.**

Nabrissa, tn., Spain. See **Lebrija.**

Nabruwe, tn., Lower Egypt. See **Nabaro.**

Nabulus. Same as **Nâblus.**

Naburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Ouse, 4 m. S. York, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <750.

Nacajuca, vil., Mexico, Tabasco, 213 m. ESE. Vera Cruz, 13 m. NNW. San Juan Bautista.

Nachi-hsien, tn., China, on the r. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, prov. Süchwan, 90 m. SW. Chungking.

Nachod, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 15 m. SE. Trautenau. P. 5300.

Nächstebreck, rural comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Schwelm. P. <3000.

Nacimiento, Spanish, literally 'birth,' applied in geography to the issue of a river from the base or side of a cliff, as happens so frequently in limestone regions.

Nacimiento, tn., S. Chile, prov. Biobio, 18 m. WSW. Los Anjeles. P. <2000.

Nacimiento, comm., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NW. Almeria, dist. Gérgal. P. <4000.

Nackara, vil., S. Australia, Herbert co., 88 m. E. by S. Port Augusta, on the railway to Silverton, New South Wales.

Nackenheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Oppenheim, 6 m. SSE. Mainz, on the l. bk. of the Rhine. P. <2000.

Nackerton, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 1 m. N. Uddingston. P. (including Aitkenhead) <1000.

Nackington, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 1½ m. S. Canterbury. P. <250.

Nackten, lake, central Sweden, prov. (län) Jemtland. Length, SSE. to NNW., 22 m.; area, 39 sq. m.

Nacogdoches, city, U.S., Texas, cap. Nacogdoches co., 82 m. SW. Shreveport (La.). P. <1500.

Nacton, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Orwell, 5 m. SE. Ipswich, PT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Nacton with Levington**) P. <750.

Nacung Lough, lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, 32 m. W. of Londonderry.

Nad, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, on riv. Glen, 9 m. SW. by W. Mallow.

Nada, isls., Pacific. See **Laughlan.**

Nadder, riv., Eng., Wiltshire, flows 18 m. E. to the Avon at Wilton.

Nadezhnaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Batalpashinsk. P. 6600.

Nadiád (census), tn., India. See **Nariád.**

Nadigáon, tn., Central India, Datia state, 56 m. E. by S. Gwalior. P. 5100; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 400.

Nadiyá, or **Nabadwip** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, N. dist. (the cap. of which is Krishnagar), on the W. bank of the Bhagirathi, 55 m. N. Calcutta; near the site of the battlefield of Plassey (*q.v.*). P. 13,300; Hindus, 12,900. See **Húgli River.**

Nadol, tn., India, Rájputána, state Jodhpur, 68 m. NNW. Udaipur; remains of a fortress.

Nador, Arabic, 'raised place,' or 'high summit.'

Nádudvar, comm., Hungary, co. Hajdú, 25 m. WSW. Debreczen. P. 7800.

Nadur, vil., Tunis, on the Gulf of Cabes, 23 m. N. Cabes, in 34° 18′ N.

Nadwórna, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Nadwórna, 67 m. WNW. Czernowitz. P. 7200.

Naes, in place-names, Anglo-Saxon *Ness* and *Naze,* Norwegian *Nes,* Danish *Nes* and *Naes,* Swedish *Näs,* French *Nez,* 'a nose,' or 'promontory.'

Naestved, tn., Denmark, Seeland. P. 5500.

Näfels, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus; scene of a victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, April 9, 1388. Alt. 1450 ft. P. (comm.)<3000.

Nafferton, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7½ m. E. Hexham, 2½ m. NNW. Prudhoe stn. P.<250.

Nafferton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18 m. S. Scarborough, on the NE. R., PMT.O.; 4832 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Nafferton with Wansford**) P.<1500.

Nafford with Birlingham, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 7 m. W. Evesham. P.<500.

Nafooey, Lough, lake, Ire., NW. co. Galway, 14 m. S. Westport, drained E. into Lough Mask.

Nafverstad, vil., S. Sweden, prov. (län) and 79 m. NNW. Göteborg.

Naga, or **Nueva Caceres,** tn., Philippine Is., in middle of the Camarines penin. of Luzon, in 13° 40′ N., 123° 10′ E. P. 9300.

Naga, ruined site, Upper Nubia, 31 m. S. Shendi, with two temples covered with sculpture.

Nagahama, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 37 m. NE. by E. Kyoto, on the E. side of Lake Biwa. P. 8300.

Nagair, valley, India. See **Hunza.**

Nagamble, tn., Victoria, Moira co., 78 m. N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Nagano, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 94 m. SW. by S. Niigata. P. 25,700.

Nagaoka, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 30 m. S. by E. Niigata. P. 15,600.

Nagar, Nuggur, or *Nagore,* Hindu, 'a city.'

Nagar, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bírbhúm, in 23° 57′ N., 87° 21′ E.; the famous wall or entrenchment extending for 32 m. is now rapidly falling into decay. P.<5000.

Nagár, fort, India. See **Hunza.**

Nagár, seapt., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore, on the E. ct., included within the municip. and 4 m. N. Negapatam.

Nagar, vil., India, Mysore, 65 m. N. by E. Mangalore, formerly a very prosperous place, strongly fortified.

Nagara, vil. and fort on the E. side of the Dardanelles, Asia Minor, 20 m. SW. Gallipoli; about 2 m. E. is the site of the ancient *Abydos.*

Nagardevla, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh. P. (1891) 5300; Hindus, 4400.

Nágari Nose, principal peak of Nagari Hills, Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, a well-known landmark, visible from the sea, 50 m. distant. Alt. 2824 ft.

Nagar Karnul, vil., India, Haidarábád, on a trib. of the riv. Kistna, 62 m. S. by W. Haidarábád.

Nagarkoil, tn., India, Travancore, 40 m. SSW. Tinnevelli, suburb of Kotár, 12 m. NW. by N. Cape Comorin.

Nagarkot, tn., Brit. India. See **Kángra.**

Nagar Párkar, municip., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Thar and Párkar, 160 m. ESE. Haidarábád. P. (1881)<5000.

Nagasaki, seapt. tn., Japan, cap. of a ken or sub-province on the W. ct. of Kiushiu, at the head of a beautiful narrow harbour 3½ m. in length. For over 200 years it was the only port where foreigners were allowed to land; in 1859 it became one of the five open ports. The 'Foreign Settlement' occupies the flat eastern shore, with picturesque slopes behind, and opposite are factory works and the dock of Tategami, which has 25½ ft. on sill at high tide ordinary springs, and is 411 ft. long at the bottom, and 89 ft. wide at the entrance. N. of the dock are engine-works, occupying an area of 7 ac. The chief public buildings are the hospital (the oldest in Japan) and a great government college, attended by natives of all classes to learn the languages and sciences of Europe. Nagasaki is noted for the number of its temples, and the magnificence of its festivals. Of the latter, three have often been described: (1) The *Kunichi* (Oct.), with public rites in the temple of Suwa, display of shrine treasures, games, and stage plays, and solemn processions in costly and splendid dresses and decorations, in which all the streets and districts strive to distinguish themselves; (2) the *Bon Matsuri,* or Festival of Lanterns; and (3) the *Gion,* a sort of fair lasting for three days. Owing to a large coal-mine in the island Takashima, off the entrance to the harbour, Nagasaki has become an important coaling station. This is probably the largest colliery in Asia, employing over 3000 men, and (1888) yielding 445,000 tons yearly; much of the coal lies under the sea. Steamers go regularly to Shanghai. Chief exports, coal, camphor, rice, tobacco, dried fish, and vegetable wax; imports, raw cotton, ammunition, sugar, cloth, &c. Mean temp. (13 yrs., 1871–78, 1881–86), yr. 61.1° F., Jan. 42.0°, July 80.5°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 77.6 in. P. (1884) 41,000; (1890) 58,100.

Nagato, kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Yamaguchi ken.

Nagaur, tn., India, Rájputána, 61 m. SSE. Bíkaner, at one time prosperous, but now partly in ruins.

Nag'chukha, tn. and dist. in E. of Tibet, the town about 50 m. W. Tachienlu, in about 30° N., 100° 45′ E.

Nagera, fort, Spain. See **Najera.**

Nagina, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 52 m. NE. by E. Meerut; has manufactures of cloth, glass ware, and ebony carving; Pathan fort. P. (1872) 19,700; (1891) 22,200; Moham. 14,800; Hindus, 6800.

Nágkanda, pass, Brit. India, Punjab, Kumharsain state, in 31° 15′ N., 77° 31′ E. Alt. 9016 ft.

Nagles, mts., Ire., in the NE. of co. Cork, 6 m. WSW. Fermoy. Height, 1406 ft.

Nago, another name of Egba, W. Africa.

Nagode, tn. and fort, Central India, cap. of Nagode state, 100 m. SW. by W. Allahábád. P. (1881)<5000.

Nagold, riv., Ger., rises in the Black Forest, flows N. through a narrow valley in Würtemberg, and joins the Enz at Pforzheim, in Baden; used for floating timber from a point near Eutingen. Length, 57 m.

Nagold, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 15 m. W. by N. Tübingen; has woollen manufactures. P.<4000.

Nagore, Hindu, 'a city.' See *Nagar.*

Nagotna, coal-mining tn. in the NE. of Tongking, connected by a 40-inch gauge railway with the port of Hongai.

Nagoya, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 75 m. E. by N. Kyoto, an important commercial city, cap. of Aichi ken (formerly of prov. or kuni of Owari); has a celebrated castle, erected in 1610 by twenty great feudal lords, and regarded as one of the wonders of the town. Noted manufactures of porcelain, cloisonné, and fans. The town is connected by a nearly continuous street of 20 m. with Gifu, every house in which was overthrown in a terrible earthquake that visited the dist. in the autumn of 1891. P. 170,400.

Nágpur, or **Nagpore,** commercial and manufacturing tn. and fort, Brit. India, cap. and dist. Nágpur, Central Provs., 90 m. E. by N. Amráoti, about midway between rivs. Wardhá and Waingangá, with some Hindú temples in the best style of Maráthá architecture, now connected by rail both with Calcutta and Bombay. P. (1872) 84,400; (1881) 98,300; (1891) 117,000; Hindus, 94,500; Moham. 16,400. See **Central Provinces,** table.

Nags Head, mt., Eng., Cumberland, in the extreme E. of the Penrith div., 18 m. ENE. Penrith. Height, 2201 ft.

Nags Head Hill, P.O., Eng., near Bristol, Gloucestershire.

Nagsugtok Fiord, or **Nagsugtok Strömfiord,** gulf on the W. ct. of Greenland, in 67° 42′ N., separating the two Danish inspectorates of N. and S. Greenland.

Nagy (nody, nearly noj—*o* as in 'not'), Hungarian prefix meaning 'great.' Some towns having this prefix will be found under the second part of the name.

Nagy Abony, tn., Hungary, co. Pest, 23 m. NE. by N. Kecskemét. P. 12,000.

Nagy Atád, comm., SW. Hungary, co. Somogy, 70 m. ENE. Agram (Croatia). P.<4000.

Nagy Bajom, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, 36 m. WNW. Grosswardein. P.<4000.

Nagy Bajom, comm., Hungary, co. Somogy, 82 m. ENE. Agram (Croatia). P.<5000.

Nagy Bánya, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Szatmar, 60 m. N. by W. Klausenburg. Alt. 750 ft. Mean temp., yr. 26.0° F., Jan. 48.6°, July 69.1°. P. 9800.

Nagy Becskerek, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. Torontál, 28 m. ENE. Neusatz. P. (1850) 14,400; (1869) 19,700; (1890) 21,900.

Nagy Bocsko, comm., Hungary, co. Máramaros, 8 m. ENE. Máramaros-Sziget. P.<5000.

Nagy Disznód, comm., Hungary, co. Szeben, dist. Nagy Szeben. P.<4000.

Nagy Ecsed, comm., Hungary, co. Szatmár, 43 m. NE. by E. Debreczen. P.<4000.

Nagy Enyed, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Alsó-Fehér, 34 m. S. by E. Klausenburg. P. 5900.

Nagy Halász, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Bogdany. P.<4000.

Nagy Kalló, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 35 m. NE. by N. Debreczen, 8 m. SE. Nyiregyháza. P. 5600.

Nagy Kanizsa, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Zala, 85 m. S. by E. Odenburg. Alt. 545 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 49.7° F., Jan. 29.4°, July 70.9°. P. (1850) 7100; (1869) 11,100; (1890) 20,600.

Nagy Károly, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. Szatmár, 42 m. E. by N. Debreczen. P. 13,500.

Nagy Káta, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, 33 m. E. by S. Budapest. P. 6000.

Nagy Kikinda, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Torontál, 37 m. W. by N. Temesvar. P. (1850) 13,900; (1869) 18,800; (1890) 22,800.

Nagy Komlós, tn., Hungary. See **Bánát Komlós.**

Nagy Körös, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Pest, 10 m. NNE. Kecskemét. P. (1850) 15,800; (1869) 20,100; (1890) 24,600.

Nagylak, tn., Hungary, co. Csanád, on the Maros, 24 m. W. Arad. P. 12,800.

Nagy Léta, comm., Hungary, co. Bihar, 23 m. N. Grosswardein. P. 5700.

Nagy Lucska, comm., Hungary, co. Bereg, dist. Munkács. P. <4000.

Nagy Maros, comm., Hungary, co. Hont, on l. bk. of the Danube, 35 m. N. by W. Budapest. P. <4000.

Nagy Megyer, comm., Hungary, co. and 16 m. WNW. Komorn (Komárom). P. <4000.

Nagy Mihály, comm., Hungary, co. Zemplén, on the Laborcza, 87 m. N. by E. Debreczen. P. <5000.

Nagy Osz, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, 32 m. NW. Temesvár. P. <4000.

Nagy Perkáta, comm., Hungary, co. Fejér, 14 m. ESE. Fejér-Megye. P. <4000.

Nagyr, valley, India. See **Hunza.**

Nagy Röcze, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Gömör, 52 m. W. Kaschau, in the valley of the upper Sajo; watering-place; important smelting-furnaces. Alt. 940 ft. P. <2000.

Nagy Saros, tn., N. Hungary, co. Saros, 21 m. N. by W. Kaschau, 4 m. NW. Eperjes; iron mined. P. <3000.

Nagy Szalonta, tn., Hungary, co. Bihar, 20 m. SW. Grosswardein. P. 12,700.

Nagy Szeben, tn., Hungary. See **Hermannstadt.**

Nagy Szöllös, tn., Hungary, co. Bereg, 73 m. E. Tokay. P. 5200.

Nagy Szombat, tn., Hungary. See **Tyrnau.**

Nagy Tapolcsány, comm., NW. Hungary, co. Nyitra, 55 m. NE. Pressburg. P. <5000.

Nagy Torák, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Nagy Szent-Miklós. P. <4000.

Nagy Ujhely, Hungarian, German **Neustadtl,** tn., Hungary, prov. Nyitra, 62 m. SE. by E. Brünn.

Nagyvárad ('great fortress.' See *Nagy*), Hungary. See **Grosswardein.**

Nagy Vázsony, tn., Hungary, co. and 10 m. SW. by W. Veszprém. P. <3000.

Nagy Zsám, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, 10 m. NNE. Versecz. P. <4000.

Naha, Alaska. See **Na-a.**

Nahallal, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Mahil.**

Nahan, tn. and native cantonment, India, Sirmur, Náhan state, 33 m. ENE. Ambala. Alt. 3207 ft. P. 6100; Hindus, 4900; Moham. 1200.

Nahan, state, India. See **Sirmur.**

Nahant, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the coast, 9 m. NE. by E. Boston; favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Nahe, riv., Ger., rises in the Hochwald and flows on the whole NE. through Birkenfeld and the Prussian Rhine Prov., partly on its frontier, and enters the Rhine at Bingen; not navigable.

Nahigongo, vil., Ger. E. Africa, in 9° 25′ S., 38° 34′ E.

Nahmer, suburb of Hohenlimburg, Prussia. P. <3000.

Nahr, Semitic, 'a river.'

Nahrawan, or **Nahrwan,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, 18 m. NE. Bagdad; the **Nahrawan Canal** is an ancient irrigation work E. of Tigris, still in many places 25–40 ft. deep, 150–200 ft. wide.

Nahr el A'asi, riv., Syria. See **Orontes.**

Nahr el 'Aujah, wadi, Palestine, probably the *Mejarkon* of the O. T., mouth in 32° 6′ N., 34° 46′ E., 4 m. NNE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Nahr-el-Awaj, riv., Syria, rises by several headwaters on Mount Hermon, flows E., passing a few miles S. of Damascus, and terminates in the Bahret-el-Hijane; identified by some with the *Pharpar* of the O. T.

Nahr-el-Kebir (*Nahr,* 'the great river'), riv., Syria, entering the Mediterranean 20 m. N. Tripoli, after a course of about 50 m. first N. then W.

Nahr-Ibrahim, the ancient *Adonis,* riv., Syria, rises in Lebanon Mts., flows W. into the sea a few miles N. of Beirut. Every year, after the rainy season, its waters, laden with mud, take a reddish tint, said by the ancients to come from the blood of Adonis, put to death by a wild boar.

Nahr-Kadi, the ancient *Tamyras,* riv., Syria, flows W. into the Mediterranean, in 33° 44′ N., about midway between Beirut and Sidon.

Nahua, people or tribe. See **Mexico.**

Nahuel Huapi, irregularly shaped lake, Argentine Republic, at the E. base of the Andes, crossed in the S. by 41° S., and stretching N. to 40° 43′ S., drained NE. by the Rio Limay, the S. headwater of the Rio Negro; takes its name, meaning 'tiger island,' from a large island in the middle, 12½ m. long, also called Isla Larga, Menendez, or Victoria. Alt. 2335 ft.

Naiau, isl., Fiji Is., crossed by 18° S., 179° 5′ W. Area, 7 sq. m.

Naibuchi, vil., Siberia, on the E. ct. of Sakhalin, in 47° 24′ N.

Náihátí, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. 24 Parganás, in 22° 54′ N., 88° 27′ E. P. (1872) 23,700; (1890) 29,700; Hindus, 24,800.

Naikdás, The, wild forest tribe, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Panch Mahals.

Naila, comm., Ger., in the N. of Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, cap. circle Naila, 27 m. N. by E. Baireuth. P. <3000.

Nailbridge, coal-mining vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., in the par. of E. Dean.

Nailloux, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Villefranche, 19 m. SE. by S. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Nailsea, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. W. by S. Bristol, on the G. W. R., on a detached coalfield, PMT.O. P. <2000.

Nailstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. N. by E. Bosworth, PT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Nailstone with Barton in the Beans**) P. <750.

Nailsworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3½ m. S. Stroud, on a branch of the M. R.; has stocking-weaving and manufacture of patent-leather boots. In the neighbourhood are freestone quarries, and pin and woollen factories. PMT.O. P. <3000.

Nain, place named in N. T. See **Nein.**

Nain, stn. of the Moravians, NE. of Labrador, in 56° 30′ N.; a rocky coast, with many islands.

Nain, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 124 m. SE. Kashan; celebrated for its faïence. P. 5000.

Naini Tál, municip. and hill station, in 29° 22′ N., 79° 29′ E., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Kumaun, the summer headquarters of the provincial government, on the banks of a beautiful lake. Alt. 6400 ft. P. (1881) 6600; (1891) 7900; Hindus, 6600; Moham. 900; total including cantonment, 8500; (Sept. 15, 1890) municip. P. 12,400; total including cantonment, 13,200.

Nainshe, tn., central Asia. Same as **Ngansi-chou.**

Nainsukh, the same as Kunhár R., India. See **Kágán.**

Nainwah, tn., India, Rájputána, 80 m. S. Jaipur. P. (1881) 5300.

Nairai, isl., Fiji Is., 50 m. E. of the middle of the E. ct. of Viti Levu. Area, 10 sq. m.

Nairn, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., on the riv. Aux Sables, 18 m. WNW. London.

Nairn, royal and parl. burgh [**Inverness**], par., seapt. tn., and cap. of co., on the Moray Firth, on l. bk. of riv. Nairn, 93 m. WNW. Aberdeen, and 15 m. NE. Inverness, on H. R. It has a good harbour, with pier and breakwater. Exports corn, potatoes, timber, fish; imports coal, lime, and provisions. Manufactures rope and twine; freestone quarries; salmon fishery. From its sandy beach and pleasant climate Nairn is a favourite bathing resort. Birthplace (1827) of Colonel Grant, the associate of Speke in the discovery of the issue of the Nile from the great lakes. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 46.3° F., Jan. 37.6°, July 57.6°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 24.3 in. Market-day, Th. Tn. P. (1871) 3800; (1891) 4000; par., 8827 ac., P. 5200; royal burgh P. <5000; parl. burgh, P. <4500; parl. dist. (**Elgin** and **Nairn**) P. 37,600, Nairn portion, P. 6000.

Nairn (from Gaelic, 'alder river'), riv., Scot., rises in Inverness-shire, 16 m. S. Inverness, and flows NE. through Strathnairn into the county of Nairn, where it enters the Moray Firth at the town of Nairn.

Nairne, vil., S. Australia, Sturt co., 25 m. ESE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Nairnshire, maritime co., Scot., on the Moray Firth, with 10 m. of sea-coast, having Elginshire on E., and Inverness-shire on W. and S. Till 1891 there were five small detached sections of this county, which are now included in Ross, Inverness-shire, and Elginshire. Like the latter, the county gradually rises from an undulating fertile plain to mountains on the S.; highest point Cairn Glas (at the S. extremity of the county), 2162 ft. The summits generally average 1500 ft. The Findhorn drains the E. and the riv. Nairn the W. In geological structure, as in other features, Nairnshire closely resembles Elginshire, having crystalline rocks, with some granite masses, in the southern high grounds, and on the low ground members of the Old Red Sandstone, with glacial and recent deposits. Much of the soil on the 'laich' or plain is a rich loam. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The H. R. crosses this county from E. to W., and there are excellent roads. The county town is the only royal or police burgh; and Auldearn, the scene of one of Montrose's victories, is next in size, though only a small village. Cawdor and Kilravock castles are in this county, also Culloden. With Elginshire it returns one M.P. The county now contains four entire pars. and part of a fifth; in the synod of Moray. P. (1891) 10,000. See **Scotland,** table.

Nairsa, isl., Oceania. See **Rangiroa.**

Nai-saurl, Lettish name of isl. **Nargen** (*q.v.*).

Naitamba, isl., Fiji Is., crossed by 17° 0′ S., 179° 20′ W.

Naivasha (in the Masai language, 'lake'), freshwater lake, without any visible outlet, in Brit. E. Africa, about 100 m. E. of the middle of Lake Victoria Nyanza, approximate position of middle of lake, 0° 45′ S., 36° 10′ E. Alt., according to various authorities, 6000, 6300, and 6350 ft.

Najac, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, on the Aveyron, 22 m. NNW. Albi, with mines of copper, lead, zinc, silver, and antimony, and celebrated hams known as Villefranche hams. Alt. 1635 ft. P. <2000.

Najafgarh Jhil, straggling lake or marsh, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurgáon and Delhi, in 28° 26′–34′ N., 76° 56′–77° 4′ E. Length, with branch, about 46 m.; area, when full, 27,000 ac.

Najera, or **Nagera,** a very ancient tn., Spain, prov. and 15½ m. WSW. Logroño, formerly the cap. of Navarre.

Najerilla, riv., Spain, in the NE. of Old Castille, flows NE. into the Ebro above Logroño.

Najibábád, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 55 m. NE. Meerut. P. (1881) 17,800; (1891) 19,400; Hindus, 9600; Moham. 9500.

Najiwe, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 15° 6′ S., 37° 42′ E.

Na-ju, vil., Korea, 125 m. W. Fusan.

Nakab el Hajar, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 193 m. NE. Aden.

Nakala, port, S. Africa, probably identical with that called Port Bocage by Serpa Pinto. See **Fernão Veloso Bay,** also *Chart, Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, p. 416.

Naka-no, or **Naka-shima** (*Pinnacle* in marine maps), isl., Linshoten Archipelago, in 29° 50′ N., 130° E.

Nakatsu, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 90 m. NE. by E. Nagasaki. P. 15,500.

Nakawn, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., near the E. ct., in about 8° 27′ N.

Nakel, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Wirsitz, 15 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze, at the junction of the Bromberg Canal. P. 6800.

Nakfa, plateau, eastern Africa. See **Ababdeh.**

Nakhichevañ, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 94 m. SE. Erivañ, on Nakhichevañ-chai R., 2 m. from the riv. Aras. A very old town, dating from 6th century B.C.; rock-salt extracted close by; custom-house. Alt. 2800 ft. P. 6950.

Nakhichevañ-on-Don, tn., Russia, govt. Ekaterinoslav, on r. bk. Don, 2½ m. from Rostov. P. (Armenians) 19,500.

Nakhodka Bay, Siberia. See **Peter the Great Gulf.**

Nakhor-wat, or **Angkor Wat.** See **Angkor Tom.**

Nakodar, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jalandhar, 49 m. SE. Amritsar. P. 9700; Hindus, 3500; Moham. 6000.

Nakon-Lampang (**Lakhon,** or **Lagong**), vil., Siam, 53 m. SE. Chieng-mai.

Nakottlu, another name of the Gerlachfalva or Gelsdorf Spitze. See **Carpathians.**

Naksh-i-Rustam, Persia. See **Persepolis.**

Nakskov, seapt. tn., Denmark, on the W. ct. of Laaland, prov. Maribo, 30 m. W. by N. Nykjöbing. The harbour has 2720 ft. of quayage, 2000 of which have a depth alongside of 14 ft., the remaining 720 of 8–10 ft. P. 6700.

Nak-tong, riv., Korea, flows S. into Korea Strait, a little to the W. of Fusan.

Nakuro, lake with no outlet, central Africa, in about 0° 33′–42′ S., and just to the W. of 36° E.

Nakwa Pass, S. Africa, Mashona-land, on the road from Fort Tuli to Fort Victoria.

Nakwakto Rapids, strait, on the W. side of Brit. Columbia, in 51° 5′ N., affording entrance to Belize and Seymour Inlets. The tide is here so strong that canoes can pass the channel only for ten minutes at a time.

Nalápáni, hill fort, Brit. India, NW. Provs., in 30° 20′ N., 78° 8′ E., on a low Himalayan spur. Alt. 3286 ft.

Nálbari, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Darrang, 32 m. N. by E. Gauháti. P. <5000.

Nalchik, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Terek, 65 m. NW. Vladikavkaz. P. <4000.

Naldrúg, fortified tn., India, Haidarábád, on a trib. of riv. Bhímá, 76 m. NE. by N. Bijápur; the fort encloses a plateau of basalt whose sides are sheer precipices 50 to 200 ft. high. P. (1881) <5000.

Nalete, missionary stn., E. Africa, Uganda, on a hill NW. Rubaga.

Nalgonda, tn., India, Haidarábád, 57 m. ESE. Haidarábád.

Nalgún, pass, Brit. India, Punjab, state Bashahr, in 31° 19′ N., 78° 17′ E. Alt. 14,891 ft.

Nallamalais ('Black Hills'), range of hills, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, in 14° 43′–16° 18′ N., 78° 43′–79° 36′ E.

Nallikhan, tn., Asia Minor, 70 m. W. by N. Angora.

Nalon, riv., Spain, prov. Oviedo, flows WNW. into the Atlantic Ocean on the N. ct., about 6° 8′ W.

Nalsö, one of the Faroe Is. See **Nolsö.**

Nalu, people, Africa, French Senegambia, div. Rivières du Sud.

Nalyaring, vil., W. Australia, Minto co., 90 m. ESE. Perth.

Namadus, riv., India. See **Narbadá.**

Námakal, tn., Brit. India, Madras, 31 m. S. Salem, at the foot of a fortified rock 300 ft. high above the plain. P. 6300; Hindus, 5600.

Namaluk, or **Namoluk,** isl., Caroline Archipelago, in S. of central group.

Namangan, vil., Russian Central Asia, 50 m. NE. Khokand.

Namaqualand, Great (or, according to Schinz, more correctly **Namaland**), comprises the southern parts of German SW. Africa, N. of the Orange R. It is a desert tract of land, thinly peopled by various Hottentot (*q.v.*) tribes. The coast belt is a desert of the worst kind, with no water, and hardly any trace of vegetation. Then follow mountain-ranges, rising to alts. of 5000 ft. and running from S. to N., and consisting chiefly of table-mountains peculiar to S. Africa. The river-beds are generally dry, and the rainfall is very scanty. Underground water is much less prevalent than in the adjoining northern terrs. At the few isolated spots where water rises to the surface small settlements exist, of which Bethany and Rehoboth are the principal. Angra Pequeña, on the coast, is of interest, as being the first African colony (founded in 1883) of the German Empire. (See Schlichter: *Geography of S W. Africa*, *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1891.) [**H. G. S.**]

Namaqualand, Little, the NW. corner of Cape Colony (*q.v.*), S. of the lower Orange R. The principal place is Springbokfontein. The Ookiep copper-mines, connected by rail with the W. ct., are important. [**H. G. S.**]

Namaramba, Lake, S. Africa. See **Lujenda R.,** also *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 31.

Namau, dist. on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 144° 50′–145½° 0′ E.

Nambucca, dist., New South Wales. See **Macksville.**

Nambwe, falls on the upper Zambezi, S. Africa, in 17° 10′ S., 24° 20′ E.

Namchaupatepetl, mt., Mexico. See **Perote.**

Námcho (Tibetan, 'sky-lake'), lake, Tibet. See **Tengri Nur.**

Nam-dinh, fortified tn., Tongking, on a branch of the Song-koi delta, 47 m. SSE. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name, centre of one of the most fertile regions of the delta; seat of a French envoy. The citadel was taken by the French by assault, Feb. 27, 1883. P. 50,000.

Namekan River, a stream connecting Crooked Lake and **Namekan Lake,** two lakes on the frontier of Ontario (Canada) and Minnesota (U.S.). The riv. Namekan is between about 92° 10′ and 92° 40′. Lake Namekan communicates at its E. end with Rainy Lake.

Namen, Flemish name of **Namur** (*q.v.*).

Namerigawa, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 113 m. SW. Niigata. P. 9000.

Nam-hu, or **Nam-u,** riv., Indo-China, l. bk. trib. of the Mekong, rising in the mountains of Yünnan. Length, 310 m.

Namiest, comm., Austria, Moravia, 21 m. W. Brünn. P <3000.

Namika-la, mt. pass. See **Kashmir.**

Namin, lake, Tibet. See **Palgu-tso.**

Naminna Lough, lake, Ire., in the SW. of co. Clare, 10½ m. WSW. Ennis.

Namkam, tn., in the Burmese Shan states, to the S. of the Shweli R., in 23° 50′ N., and about 97° 52′ E., 56 m. ESE. Bhamo. Alt. 2630 ft. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, p. 207).

Nam-kong, riv., Indo-China. See **Se-kong.**

Namkwan, or **Namkuan,** inlet and tn., E. ct. China, in the N. of prov. Fokien, in 27° 10′ N.

Namling Jong, or **Dzlang-Namling,** tn., convent, and fortress, Tibet, about 25 m. to the N. of the Sanpu, 120 m. W. Lhassa, in about 29° 42′ N., 88° 55′ E. Alt. 12,220 ft. (*Jour.* 75, map, p. 299).

Nam-madduong, the name given by the A-lur to Lake Albert Nyanza (*q.v.*).

Nammaw, riv., Upper Burma, flows SW. then NW. and enters the Iráwadi a little S. of 24° N.

Nammo, riv., Annam. See **Song-ka.**

Nammun, riv., Siam. See **Mun.**

Namoa, Nanngoa, or **Nanaoting,** isl., SE. ct. China, prov. Kwangtung, opposite Swatow, in 23° 20′ N.

Namoi, r., New South Wales, rises in Liverpool ranges, flows NW. and W. to Darling R., about 148° 6′ E.

Namoluk, isl., Pacific. See **Namaluk.**

Namrun, or **Nemrun,** vil., in SE. of Asia Minor, vilayet, sanjak, and 39 m. WNW. Adana, with ruins of ancient *Lampron.* P. (with surrounding vils.) <4000.

Namsen-Elv, riv., central Norway, prov. Trondhjem, flows from Lake Nams SW. then W. into the Namsenfiord, about 90 m. NE. of the city of Trondhjem.

Namslau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 29 m. E. by S. Breslau, cap. circle Namslau. P. 6200.

Namsos, tn., Norway, prov. N. Trondhjem, on the Namsen Fjord, 84 m. NE. by N. Trondhjem. Harbour area about 250 ac., available for vessels of any size; length of quay, 400 ft.; depth alongside ordinary springs high water 28 ft., low water 20 ft. P. <2000.

Nam-te, name given to the upper He-ho, Tongking. See **He-ho.**

Namtso, lake, Tibet. See **Tengri Nor.**

Nam-u, riv., Indo-China. See **Nam-hu.**

Namuka, Anamuka, Nomuka, or **Rotterdam,** small group of islands of the Tonga Archipelago.

Namuli Hills, group of mts., Portuguese E. Africa, about 65 m. E. Lake Shirwa. They contain the sources of the Lukugu R., and many other streams radiate from them; highest peak Namuli, in 15° 20′ 12″ S., 37° 4′ 15″ E. Alt. 8000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 472; (last) map, 1890, p. 256 (1 : 400,000).

Namur, prov., Belgium S., divided into three arrs., Namur (cap.), Dinant, and Philippeville, traversed S. to N. by the Meuse. Surface hilly, intersected by numerous valleys. Soil fertile, especially in N.; forests in SE., a continuation of the Ardennes, cover about one-third of the surface. Manufactures are carried on in the W., chiefly in the Sambre valley. See **Belgium.**

Namur, Flemish **Namen,** tn., Belgium, cap. prov. Namur, 34 m. SE. Brussels, occupying an important situation at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre, whose valleys must always form the main lines of communication with the NE. (Liège), the S. (Dinant and NE. France), and SW. (by the Sambre to Charleroi); formerly fortified (till 1866); a citadel founded in 1691, and rebuilt in 1794 and in 1815, still stands. The numerous sieges which Namur has undergone has destroyed most of its ancient edifices. It was taken by the French in 1692, by the English and French in 1695 (read Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*), and again by the French in 1701 and 1746. The cathedral, which dates from the middle of the 18th century, is one of the finest in Belgium. Namur is celebrated for its cutlery, and has manufactures of iron, steel, and bronze articles, glass, leather, &c. Alt. 490 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.3° F., Jan. 36.6°, July 65.5°. P. comm. (1866) 23,400; (1890) 30,800.

Namurola, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 15° 10′ S., 38° 10′ E.

Namwere, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 12° 59′ S., 35° 58′ E.

Nan, tn., Siam, cap. of Nan Prov., on the Nam Nan, 116 m. E. Chieng-mai.

Nana, tn., India, Rájputána, 90 m. S. Jodhpur.

Nanai, riv., Peru, l. bk. trib. of the Amazon, which it joins below Iquitos, in 3° 44′ S. and 73° 8′ W.; navigable for a great part of its known course.

Nanaimo, tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., on the E. ct., 59 m. NW. by N. Victoria, on Departure Bay. Depth of port at high water 40–44 ft., at low water 24–28 ft. Coal-mines now worked far under the sea. P. (1881) <2000; (1891) <5000.

Nana Kandundu, tn., central Africa, Lunda, in about 11° 25′ S., 23° 6′ E.

Nanan, tn., China. See **Nan-ngan-fu.**

Nanango, post-tn., Queensland, Fitzroy co., 75 m. NW. Brisbane; gold and plumbago in neighbourhood.

Nananjo, vil., Costa Rica, 40 m. W. by N. San José.

Nanao, tn., Japan, 125 m. SW. by W. Niigata, on the N. ct. of Honshiu. P. 9000.

Nanaoting, isl., SE. China. See **Namoa.**

Nánás, Hungary. See **Hajdu-Nánás.**

Nanawy, vil., Queensland, Sellheim co., on Belyando R., 120 m. SW. Bowen.

Nancarrong, vil., W. Australia, Gascoyne div., 275 m. N. Perth.

Nance, co., U.S., Nebraska, N. of 41° N., crossed by 98° W.

Nancegollan, stn., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. NNW. Helston, P.O.

Nanchang-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, on the r. bk. of the Kiakiang, 173 m. SE. by S. Hankow; emporium of the porcelain manufactured E. of Lake Poyang.

Nanchi-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 110 m. WSW. Chungking.

Nanchwan-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 68 m. SE. by E. Chungking.

Nancledra, vil., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. from Ludgvan, P.O.

Nancy, tn., France, cap. of dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle and of arr., and former cap. of Lorraine, on the Meurthe (trib. of Moselle), 30 m. S. Metz, and 14 m. E. Toul. It has handsome squares and streets, especially the Place Stanislaus, named from the ex-king of Poland, who, as Duke of Lorraine, designed the plan and architectural improvements of the 'new town.' There are a cathedral, a university, a lycée, a medical college, centre of one of the two French hypnotic schools, a noted school of forestry, a public library of 70,000 vols., &c. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. when he annexed the country, but the citadel remained in the 'old town.' Nancy again became French in 1766, and it was occupied by the Allies in 1814–15, and put to ransom by the Prussians in 1870. Its population was greatly increased by immigration from Alsace after the cession of that prov. to Germany. Nancy has greatly grown in importance since the German annexation of 1871; with staple industries in cambric and muslin embroidery, besides those in iron, cotton, woollen, tobacco, &c. It is on the Paris and Strassburg Rly., but is also a junction for other lines. Birthplace of General Drouot, and of the engraver Jacques Callot. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was slain in battle against the Swiss just outside the walls in 1477. Alt. 725 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 50.2 F., Jan. 34.7°, July 66.6°. P. (1872) 52,600; (1891) 87,100.

Nanda Devi, mt. See **Himálayas.**

Nandair, tn., India, Haidarábád, on Godávari R., 126 m. SSW. Amráoti. P. (1881) 14,100.

Nandewar, co., New South Wales, crossed in S. by 31° S. and by 150° E.

Nandgaon, Brit. India, dist. and 8 m. NE. Amráoti. P. 5400; Hindus, 4200; Moham. 1100.

Nandgaon, tn. and rly. stn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Nasik, 82 m. N. Ahmadnagar; connected by railway with the Ellora caves, 44 m. distant. P. 5800; Hindus, 4500.

Nándgáon, feudatory chiefship, Brit. India, Central Provs., 120 m. E. Nágpur.

Nandi, dist., equatorial Africa, about 50 m. from the NE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nandial (census **Nandyál**), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, on Kandair R., 108 m. E. by N. Bellary. P. 10,700; Hindus, 6700; Moham. 3800.

Nandidrug, fortified hill, India, Mysore, 34 m. NNE. Bangalore; the summit is a plateau of 1500 ft. with precipitous sides, except on the W. Alt. 4810 ft.

Nandigarh, tn. and trade centre, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 23 m. S. Belgáum. P. (1881) 7900; (1891) 5000.

Nandikanama, pass, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, on the main road from Karnúl to Cumbum over the Nallamalái hills. Alt. 1800 ft.

Nandod, tn., India, Rewá Kantha, 35 m. ENE. Broach. P. (1881) 10,800.

Nándor Fehervar, Hungarian name of **Belgrade.**

Nándúra, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Buldána, 84 m. W. Amráoti. P. 6500; Hindus, 5200; Moham. 1100.

Nandurbár, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 85 m. E. by S. Broach; oil extracted from *roya* grass. P. 7700; Hindus, 6100.

Nandyal, tn., India. See **Nandial.**

Nanfi, isl., Greece. See **Anaphi.**

Nanga Parbat ('naked mountain'), **Deo Mir,** or **Dayamar,** mt. on the W. frontier of Kashmír, India, about 10 m. W. of the Indus, in 35° 14′ N., 74° 38′ E. Alt. 26,600 ft.

Nangis, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Provins, 18 m. NE. by E. Fontainebleau. P. <3000.

Nangle, par. and vil., Wales. See **Angle.**

Nango, vil., W. Sudan, in Segu, 3 m. from the r. bk. of the upper Niger, in about 13° 15′ N., 6° 40′ W.

Nanguneri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 18 m. S. by W. Tinnevelli. P. <5000.

Nanhiung-chou, tn., China, in the N. of prov. Kwangtung, 150 m. NNE. Canton, at the foot of the Meiling Pass.

Nanhwei hien, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 22 m. SE. Shanghai.

Nanjangad ('town of the Swallower of Poison,' from one of the attributes of Siva), tn., India, Mysore, on Kapini R., 12 m. S. by E. Mysore. P. (1881) 5200.

Nanjizal Bay, Eng., W. ct. Cornwall, at Land's End, 1 m. S. Sennen.

Nankaido, one of the nine great divs. of old Japan, composed of the old provs. (*kuni*) in the SW. frontier of Honshiu, on the Inland Sea.

Nankang-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, on W. shore of Lake Poyang, 135 m. SE. Hankow.

Nanking, or, according to a spelling originally French, **Nankin** ('the southern capital'), officially **Kiangning,** city, China, cap. prov. Kiangsu, formerly cap. of the empire, on the r. bk. Yangtse-kiang, 130 m. from its mouth, and 194 geographical m. W. Shanghai. Before its occupation by the Taiping rebels (1853-64) it was famous for its public buildings and its walls, the latter in some places 70 ft. high, and nearly 20 m. in circumference. The chief of the former were the Porcelain Tower, 260 ft. high, the summer palace, and the royal tombs, with colossal sepulchral figures of warriors, elephants, &c. The historical treaty of 1842 was signed at Nanking. The only modern building of importance is an arsenal on the European model. Nanking is the seat of the viceregal government, but seems unlikely to resume its ancient importance. The walls of the original cap. have been traced for 35 m. Manufactures nankeen (from a yellow cotton grown here), satin, and especially cannon and other warlike material. The climate is very malarious to strangers, owing to the surrounding marshes. It still ranks, however, as the literary cap. of China, and has several large libraries and printing offices. The river rises from 12 to 15 ft. in summer. P. 150,000–400,000 (including about 50,000 Moham.), anciently said to have been 4,000,000 under the Ming dynasty.

Nankou, or **Nankow,** pass, China, Pechili, at the entrance of the mountains NW. of Peking, on the road to Kalgan; not passable by carts. (See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 60.)

Nan-ling, mts., China. See **Nan-shan.**

Nannerch, par., Wales, Flintshire and Denbighshire, 4½ m. SSW. Holywell, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Nannestad, vil., Norway, prov. and 23 m. NE. Christiania.

Nan-ngan-fu, tn., China, in the S. of prov. Kiangsi, 170 m. NNE. Canton, at the foot of the Meiling Pass.

Nanngoa, isl., SE. China. See **Namoa.**

Nanntiam, tn., India, Madras, dist. Tanjore. P. (1891) 5200; Hindus, 4900.

Nanning-fu, tn., China, prov. Kwangsi, on the l. bk. of the Si-kiang, a little below the confluence of the Yü-kiang and the Tso-kiang, 95 m. NW. by N. Pakhoi. Before the insurrection of the Taipings there was a considerable market here. P. 40,000 (Colquhoun). *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 254.

Nanny River, Ire., in the E. of co. Meath, flows into Drogheda Bay at Laytown.

Nanomea, or **San Agostino,** isl., Pacific, Ellice group.

Nanortalik, Nannortalik, or **Björnorten,** vil., Danish Greenland, S. Inspectorate, 50 m. WNW. Cape Farewell. Meteorological and physical observations commenced in 1883.

Nánpárá, flourishing tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Bahraich, 79 m. NNE. Lucknow; has transit trade with Nepál. P. 9300; Hindus, 3100; Moham. 6200.

Nanpean, PM.O., Eng., 4 m. from Roche, Cornwall.

Nansemond. 1. Co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., on the S. frontier, E. of 77° W. **2.** An inlet running SW. into this county from the estuary of the James R.

Nansha ('South cape'), cape, Formosa. See **Wolanpi.**

Nan-shan ('South mts.'), a range, central Asia, stretching SE. and NW. between Tibet and the Gobi, from Lanchou-fu in Kansu to the vicinity of Sa-chou. The eastern part consists of three parallel ranges, but the central apparently of two ranges, enclosing a high plateau, while still further W. these merge into a single chain, with summits rising above the snow-line (highest about 14,000 ft.). A lofty spur, the Humboldt (length, 60 m.), rises to over 16,000 ft., and from it the Ritter chain extends to the Tsaidam plateau. These two ranges were discovered and named by Prjevalsky. To the S. of Lake Kuku-nor, which is regarded by Obruchev as the relic of an old sea, and from native accounts seems to contain a species of seal, the Nan-shan includes the S. Kuku-nor and Semenov ranges. The whole system is in its main features geologically much older than the Tertiary period. The Carboniferous system (with coal-seams) is extensively developed, and contains marine formations raised to an alt. of 18,000–20,000 ft. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1894, pp. 287–90 (from the Russian).

Nan-shan ('South mts.'), or **Nan-ling** ('South pass'), names given the heights forming the crest of the water-parting between the basins of the Yangtse-kiang and the Si-kiang, on the borders of provs. Kweichou and Hunan (N.) and Kwang-si (S.).

Nanstang, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 11 m. WNW. Shanghai.

Nant, Cymric, 'a brook,' hence 'a vale.'

Nant, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Millau, 40 m. NW. Montpellier. P.<2000.

Nant, riv., Scot., Argyllshire, issues from Loch Nant and flows NE. then N. into Loch Etive, just below the mouth of the Awe.

Nantasket Beach, favourite bathing resort, U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., about 10 m. SE. Boston.

Nantawarra, post-tn., S. Australia, Stanley co., 65 m. NNW. Adelaide.

Nant Brane, riv., Wales, Brecknock, in the W., trib. of the Usk, which it joins on the l. bk. at Aberbran.

Nantclwyd, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the L. & NW. R., 10 m. S. by E. Denbigh.

Nantcwnlle, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 7 m. N. Lampeter, 5 m. W. by N. Pontllanio stn.; 4607 ac. P.<750.

Nantddu, Wales, Brecknockshire. See **Cantreff.**

Nanterre, the ancient *Nemptodurum,* tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 7½ m. WNW. Notre Dame, Paris; pilgrimage to shrine of St. Genevieve, born here about 420. P. 5100.

Nantes, vil., Brazil, state and 318 m. W. by N. São Paulo.

Nantes, city and seapt., France, cap. dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Loire (here 2000 yards wide, and tidal), 35 m. from the sea, 248 m. SW. Paris. It has now many handsome boulevards, squares, and quays, mostly new, besides many bridges to the islands on its noble river, and to the suburb on the l. bk., which is largely occupied by factories and shipbuilding yards. The chief buildings of the city are the cathedral, St. Pierre, built 1434–1886, the ducal castle (where in 1598 Henry IV. signed the famous Edict of Nantes), library of 200,000 vols., lycée and normal school, &c. The two chief hospitals are St. Jacques, on l. bk., and the Hôtel Dieu, on one of the river islands. Though more a commercial centre than industrial, there are large manufactures of cotton, wool, and hemp, as well as shipbuilding; also in iron, copper, sugar, and tobacco (see also **Indret**). The port of Nantes admits vessels of 200 tons, larger ones therefore unloading at St. Nazaire or Paimbœuf. On r. bk. there are 7837 ft. of quayage, 4134 ft. on Île Gloriette, 3820 ft. on the Île Madeleine. Chief exports, bread-stuffs, machinery, sugar, molasses, soap, preserved vegetables (as peas and asparagus), fish (salmon and sardines); imports, coals, timber, raw sugar, cast iron, guano, tar and pitch, oil and oil-seeds. The shipbuilding has been falling off since the rise of St. Nazaire. A ship canal, on the l. bk., now admits large sailing vessels and steamers directly to Nantes. There is a canal to Brest, but the traffic is unimportant. Before the Roman period, when Nantes became a great administrative capital, the *Nannetes* had their chief town here, and thus originated the name. Under the Revolution the prisons were filled with Véndean prisoners, whose inhuman treatment by Carrier, inventor of the *noyade* executions, has made his name execrable. The Duchess of Berri was, in 1832, imprisoned in the castle. Mean temp., yr. 52.7° F., Jan. 39.9°, July 65.8°; mean rfall. 25.6 in. P. (1872) 112,900; comm. P. (1872) 118,500; (1891) 122,800; including Chantenay-sur-Loire, 128,700.

Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, 13 m. N. by W. Meaux. P.<2000.

Nant-garedig, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 5½ m. E. by N. Carmarthen, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O.

Nantgarw, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from Taffs Well, near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.

Nantglyn, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 4½ m. SW. Denbigh, P.O.; 5454 ac. P.<500.

Nantgwyllt, part of eccles. par., Wales, Radnorshire, 18½ m. W. by N. New Radnor, 3½ m. SW. Rhayader stn., PMT.O. (**Nantgwillt**). See **Cwmdauddwr.**

Nantiat, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Bellac, 13 m. N. by W. Limoges. P.<2000.

Nanticoke, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the l. bk. of the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 22 m. SW. by W. Scranton, and 6 m. W. by S. Wilkesbarre; has anthracite coal-mines. P. (1880)<4000; (1890) 10,000.

Nantinan, par., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bars. Lower Connello and Shanid, 15½ m. SW. by W. Limerick; 7922 ac. P.<1500.

Nantlle, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on a lake of same name; terminus of branch railway on the L. & NW. R., 6½ m. S. Carnarvon; centre of a great slate quarrying dist.; copper was formerly worked here. P.O.

Nantmel, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 12 m. W. by N. New Radnor, 4 m. NE. by E. Doldowlod stn., P.O.; 16,934 ac. P.<1500.

Nant Peris, PM.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. SE. Llanberis.

Nantua, tn., France, dep. Ain, 26 m. W. Geneva, cap. of arr. Nantua; manufactures agricultural machinery; has ruins of a Cluniac abbey, where Charles the Bald was buried in 877. The town is at E. extremity of Lake Nantua, which has an area of 348 ac. Alt. 1575 ft.; greatest depth, 141 ft. P.<3000.

Nantucket, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Nantucket co., on the N. ct. of Nantucket I., in the extreme SE. The island with the small islands adjacent forms Nantucket co. P. (tn.)<4000.

Nantucket Sound, U.S., Massachusetts, between Nantucket I. and the mainland.

Nantwich, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 4 m. SW. by W. Crewe, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys. Market-day, S. P. 7400.

Nantybwch, stn., Wales, in the S. of Brecknockshire, 6 m. ENE. Merthyr Tydfil, on the L. & NW. R.

Nantycaws, P.O., Wales, co. and 3 m. SE. Carmarthen.

Nantyderry, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the G. W. R., 5½ m. SSE. Abergavenny, PT.O.

Nantyffyllon, PMT.O., Wales, near Maesteg, Glamorganshire.

Nant-y-glo, eccles. par., Eng., W. div. of Monmouthshire, 7½ m. W. by S. Abergavenny, on the G. W. R.; has coal-mines, and is an important centre of iron-works. P.<4500; tn. P. (**Nant-y-glo and Blaina**) 12,400.

Nantygwryd, glen, Carnarvonshire, extending NE. from the foot of Snowdon near the head of the Pass of Llanberis, N. of Moel Siabod to Capel Curig.

Nantymoel, coal-mining vil., Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the G. W. R., 11 m. SW. Merthyr Tydfil, PMT.O.

Nantymwyn, P.O., Wales, 8 m. from Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

Nanusa Islands, group of seven small Dutch isls., E. Archipelago, SE. of Mindanáo, in about 4° 35′ N., 127° 5′ E.; largest Mengampit, Karaton, and Karata; only the first two and Onrata inhabited.

Nanyang-fu, tn., China, prov. Honan, 180 m. NNE. Ichang, 110 m. S. Honan.

Náo, Cabo de la, Spain, E. ct., 45 m. NE. by E. Alicante, in 38° 42′ N.

Naogáon, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, on W. bank of Jamuná R., in 24° 46′ N., 88° 59′ E., the centre of the *gánjá* (hemp) cultivation, supplying nearly the whole of India. P.<5000.

Naos, isl., E. ct. of Panama state, United States of Colombia, SW. Panama.

Naours, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Doullens, 10 m. N. by W. Amiens. P.<2000.

Napa, city, U.S., California, Napa co., 36 m. N. by E. San

Francisco. Mean temp. (12 yrs.), yr. 52.2° F., Jan. 43.5°, July 64.5°; rfall., yr. 27.17 in., June–Sept. 0.71 in. P. <5000.

Napagedl, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Ungarisch-Hradisch, on riv. March, 31 m. SSE. Olmütz. P. <4000.

Napanee, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Lennox co., at mouth of Napanee R., 23 m. W. Kingston. P. (1881) <4000; (1891) <4000.

Napanee River, riv., Canada, Ontario, rises in Frontenac co., flows S. then SW. into the Bay of Quinté, in 77° W.

Napavine, vil., U.S., Washington, Lewis co., 34 m. S. Olympia. P. <1500.

Napeah, vil., Upper Burma, on Iráwadi, 41 m. N. Mandalay.

Naperville, city, U.S., Illinois, Dupage co., 37 m. W. by S. Chicago. P. <3000.

Naphill, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3 m. from W. Wycombe.

Napier, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 36 m. from London. P. <1500.

Napier, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Bredasdorp, 37 m. SW. by W. Swellendam. P. <1500.

Napier, co., New South Wales, between 149° and 150° E., touching 32° S.

Napier, tn., New Zealand, Hawkes Bay co., 155 m. E. by S. New Plymouth. Situated at the end of the southern of two narrow penins. which approach each other from the N. and S., and shelter the harbour known as Port Ahuriri (1½ m. W.), which has a depth at entrance at high water ordinary springs of 14 ft., ordinary neaps 13 ft.; length of quayage, 1800 ft., with depth alongside at ordinary springs high water 14 ft., low water 11 ft. Napier roadstead affords good and safe anchorage, and a breakwater is in course of construction. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 58.8° F., Jan. 66.5°, July 50.1°. P. 8300.

Napierville, or **St. Cyprien,** tn., Canada, Quebec, Napierville co., on the riv. Montreal, 24½ m. S. by E. Montreal.

Napierville, co., Canada, Quebec, S. of the St. Lawrence, crossed by 73⅔° W.

Napinka, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, about 165 m. W. by S. Winnipeg, 31 m. SW. Souris.

Naples, Italian **Napoli,** anciently *Neapolis*, city and seat of an archbishop, Italy, cap. prov. Naples (till 1860 cap. kgd. of the Two Sicilies), on N. shore of the Bay of Naples, and W. base of Mount Vesuvius, 161 m. SE. Rome. (See **Naples, Bay of.**) Overlooking the city on the W. is the castle of St. Elmo, originally a fort, built 1343. It has four other forts, and four mediæval gates, more than 300 churches, including the cathedral of St. Jannarius; other public buildings are the university (founded 1224), with over 4000 students, and library of 150,000 books, the palace, the law courts, the Royal College of Music, with a teaching staff of nearly forty, the National Library (275,000 books), the Brancacciana Library (150,000 books), and the Borbonico Museum, unequalled for Roman and early Italian antiquities, as well as for its Etruscan and Italo-Greek vases. It has also a famous collection of the objects found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. The chief ancient remains are the catacombs and the Julian aqueduct, called *Ponti Rossi*. The port of Naples, second in the kingdom (Genoa being first), consists of three parts, separated by moles and piers. The dry dock is 247 ft. long, and at entrance 62½ ft. broad; entrance to harbour over 2000 ft. Exports (over £1,500,000) wine, olive-oil, chemicals and perfumery, hemp and flax, &c.; imports (over £5,500,000) cereals, metals, cottons, woollens, earthenware, glass, &c. Naples is more densely inhabited than the other European great towns, but since 1860 there have been great social and industrial improvements, and the education of the people is no longer neglected. The *lazzaroni* of former generations, for example, no longer exist. New drainage works, an aqueduct, and many new streets and squares, begun by King Victor Emmanuel, have helped to enhance the attractiveness of this capital, already famous by its climate as well as by its unequalled position and surroundings. Originally a Greek settlement, as the name implies, Naples retained some of the Grecian culture under the Roman rule, and was a favourite residence of many of the emperors and others. Under the Normans it and Sicily were consolidated into one state, a kingdom which existed through the Middle Ages, and was under the Bourbons from 1735 till their expulsion by Garibaldi in 1860, excepting when Joseph Buonaparte and Murat were kings of Naples. In 1861 Naples, with the whole kingdom of the Two Sicilies, became part of the kingdom of Italy. Manufactures unimportant. The neighbourhood has been called the market-garden of Italy, and fishing employs many of the inhabitants. Alt. 489 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.1° F., Jan. 47.7°, July 76.5°; mean rfall. (1821–91), yr. 32.4 in., June–Aug. 3.1 in. Comm. P. (1788) 404,000; (1871) 448,400; (1891) estimated at 518,000; city P. (1812) 326,100; (1871) 415,500; (1881) 463,200.

Naples, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario co., 38 m. S. by E. Rochester. P. <1500.

Naples, Bay of, the ancient *Crater Sinus*, a semicircular inlet of the Mediterranean, celebrated for its picturesque beauty, on the SW. ct. of Italy, and on the shore of which is the city of the same name. It is about 22 m. in length, from Cape Miseno on the NW. to Cape Campanella on the SE., and about 10 m. in breadth, having on its shores, besides the cap. city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Stabiæ, Castellammare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; eastward Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and westward is Montenuovo. In the bay are the Isles Ischia and Procida to the N., and Capri to the S.

Napo, vil., Ecuador, on the Napo R., which flows ESE. and joins the Amazon in 3° 40′ S., 73° 20′ E., 125 m. ESE. Quito. Alt. at the mouth of Napo R., 391 ft.; at the village of Napo (540 m. up), 1450 ft. Width of channel at the mouth of the Napo, 1100 yds.; depth of the river very variable; the bottom is sandy. The only steamers that could navigate the Napo would need to be flat-bottomed, and of special construction, not drawing more than 30 in. when laden; descended in 1551 by Orellana (*R. G. S. Jour.*, iii., 476).

Napoleon, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Logan co., 51 m. ESE. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Napoleon, vil., U.S., Ohio, Henry co., on the Maumee R., 36 m. SW. by W. Toledo. P. <3000.

Napoleon Gulf, a gulf in the N. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa, in 33° 24′–34′ E. The Nile issues from its head.

Napoleon Mine, mining stn., S. Australia, Granville co., 63 m. NE. by E. Port Augusta.

Napoleons, tp., Victoria, co. Grenville, 86 m. NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Napoleon St. Leu, tn., France. See **St. Leu-Taverny.**

Napoleon Vendée, France. See **Roche-sur-Yon, La.**

Napoléonville, tn., France. See **Pontivy.**

Napoleonville, the former name of Kanala, New Caledonia.

Napoli, Italy. See **Naples.**

Napoli di Malvasia, tn., Greece. See **Monemvasia.**

Napoule, La, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse, on the S. ct., 5 m. SW. by W. Cannes. P. <2000.

Nappa, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 12⅓ m. N. Burnley, 2 m. NE. by N. Newsholme stn. P. <250.

Nappanee, tn., U.S., Indiana, Elkhart co., 83 m. ESE. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Napperby, vil., S. Australia, Victoria co., 50 m. SSE. Port Augusta.

Napple Common, Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3 m. NW. Wycombe; has chalk quarries.

Napton on the Hill, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 9⅓ m. S. by W. Rugby, 6 m. E. by N. Southam Road stn., PM.O. (**Napton**); 4027 ac. P. <1000.

Napusa, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, to the N. of the Namuli Hills, in 15° 0′ S., 37° 24′ E.

Nuque, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 19′ S., 42° 19′ W.

Nar, or **Setchy,** riv., Eng., flows W. along S. border of the NW. div. of Norfolk, then turns N. and joins the Ouse at King's Lynn.

Nara, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 22 m. SSE. Kyoto. P. 23,300.

Nára, Eastern and **Western,** two water channels, Brit. India, Bombay, Sind. In the valley of the E. Nára are about 400 lakes; the chief canals in connection with it are the Mithráu (123 m.), the Thar (44 m.), and the Dimwá (15 m.). About seventeen canals branch directly from the W. Nára.

Náráinganj, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 10 m. SSE. Dacca, on the S. terminus of the railway to Nasirábád; the municip. includes the town of Madanganj, on opposite bank of riv. Lakhmia. Chief trade collection of jute, which is sent to Calcutta. P. 17,700; Hindus, 9700; Moham. 7900.

Naralukhed, tn., India, Haidarábád, 64 m. NW. Haidarábád.

Nárakal, port, Brit. India, Madras, 3 m. W. Cochin; a mud bank, stretching about 2½ m. seaward, affords a shelter for vessels during the SW. monsoon. P. <5000.

Naran, tnld., Ire., W. co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, on Gweebarra Bay, 18 m. NW. Donegal, PM.O. (**Narin**). P. <250.

Narandera, mun. tn., New South Wales, on Murrumbidgee R., here crossed by a fine bridge, 348 m. SW. Sydney. P. <2000.

Naranjal, or **Suya, Rio de,** called in its upper course Rio de Cañar, riv. Ecuador, flows W. into the mouth of the Rio Guayas (Guayaquil R.); navigable in its lower course by river steamers.

Naranjo, vil., Costa Rica, 19 m. NW. by W. San José.

Naráoli, agricultural tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 42 m. W. by N. Bareilly. P. 5100.

Narat Pass, central Asia, across the Tian Shan Mts., connecting the valleys of the Karashahr and Kunges on the road from Karashahr to Kulja (Ili). Alt. 10,600 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 83).

Narayanganj. See **Náráinganj.**

Náráyani, riv., Brit. India. See **Gandak, Great.**

Narazim, tn., Bukhara, on the r. bk. of the Amu, 71 m. S. by W. Bukhara.

Narbadá, or **Nerbudda,** the *Namadus* of Ptolemy, riv., India, rising in the state of Rewá, in the highlands of Amarkantak, and about 20 m. due W. of the source of the Son in the same highlands; it flows W. to the Gulf of Cambay, which it enters below Broach. Navigable for about 200 m. W. Jabalpur, below which point navigation is interrupted by rocky rapids. The principal affluents are on the S. side. The Narbadá is

nowhere utilised for irrigation. Length (including windings), 735 m.; height of source, 2300 ft.; area of basin, 39,260 sq. m.; maximum discharge per second, 2,500,000 cubic ft.

Narberth, contributory parl. bor. and market-tn., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 10½ m. E. Haverfordwest, on the Pembroke and Tenby Rly. In the vicinity are picturesque ruins of a Norman castle; stone quarries and mines. Market-day, Th. Contributory parl. bor. P.<1500; pars. N. Narberth, P.<2000; S. Narberth, P.<750; eccles. par. (**Narberth with Robeston Wathen**) P.<2000.

Narbonne, tn., France, dep. Aude, cap. of arr., on a branch of the Canal du Midi, 8 m. from the Mediterranean, and 93 m. ESE. Toulouse. It was fortified till 1865, and now the chief objects of interest are the ancient church, the cathedral of St. Just (with a fine Gothic choir 131 ft. high, and towers 194 ft.), and the Hôtel-de-Ville, once an archbishop's palace, utilised for museum and library. The chief products are honey, salt, sulphur, and tiles. The district is also noted for a red wine, which is strongly alcoholic. The proposed Atlantic-Mediterranean ship canal has its E. terminus not far from the town. *Narbo* was the earliest Roman colony in France, and gave name to *Gallia Narbonnensis*, flourishing greatly under Tiberius; after the 12th century, when it was a wealthy commercial centre, rivalling Marseilles, Narbonne sunk into comparative obscurity. P. (1872) 14,200; (1891) 27,150; comm. P. 29,600.

Narborough, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6 m. SW. by S. Leicester, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Narborough with Huncote**) P.<1500.

Narborough Island, Chile, small group in the W. of Queen Adelaide Archipelago, at N. entrance of Pacific end of Strait of Magellan. See also **Ypun.**

Narborough Island, Pacific, one of the Galapagos (*q.v.*) Is.

Narburgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., on the S. bank of the Nar, 9½ m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, with a stn. (**Narborough**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. (**Narborough**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**Narburgh with Narford**) P.<750.

Narcondam, isl., one of the Andaman group, Bay of Bengal, 78 m. E. of the NE. ct. of Great Andaman I.; almost entirely forest-clad. Alt. 2330 ft.

Nardo, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 24 m. W. Otranto. P. 10,700.

Nare, vil., Colombia, Antioquia, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 65 m. E. Medellin.

Nare, riv., Colombia, joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 m. NNE. Honda; affluents, the Samaná and Nus.

Naregal, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 55 m. E. by N. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 6100; Hindus, 5400.

Narellan, vil., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 38 m. SW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Narelu, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 19 m. NW. by N. Delhi.

Narenta, riv., European Turkey, in Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the **Channel of Narenta,** a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length, 140 m. Navigable by steamers to Metkovič.

Nare Point, cape, Eng., on the SE. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 5′ N.

Nares, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., crossed by 17° S.

Naresie, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 45 m. NW. by W. Calvinia.

Narew, navigable riv., Russia, govt. Grodno and Russian Poland, r. bk. trib. of western Bug, which it joins 20 m. N. of Warsaw, at Sierock. Length, 300 m.

Narford, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., on the S. bank of the Nar, 10 m. ESE. King's Lynn, 4 m. NW. Swaffham, 1½ m. E. Narborough stn. P.<250. See **Narburgh.**

Nargen (Lettish **Nal-sauri**), isl., Russia, Gulf of Finland, at entrance to port of Reval.

Nargúnd, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 30 m. NE. by E. Dhárwár. P. 9600; Hindus, 8100.

Narhi, or **Nurhee,** agricultural tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gházipur, 67 m. ENE. Benares. P. 6900; Hindus, 6700.

Nariád, or **Nadiad** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaira, 30 m. NE. by N. Cambay; the centre of an extensive trade in tobacco and *ghí*. P. (1891) 29,000.

Nariele, former cap. of Barotse, S. Africa, a few miles S. of Lialui.

Nari-Khorsum, dist., Tibet. See **Hundes.**

Narin, PM.O., Ire. See **Naran.**

Narinda Bay, inlet, Madagascar, in the NW., running southwards, crossed near its head by 15° S.

Narkher, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 45 m. NW. by W. Nágpur. P. 8300; Hindus, 7600.

Narnála, hill fortress, Brit. India, Berar, dist. Akola, 52 m. WNW. Amráoti, consisting of a central and two smaller forts; the ramparts extend several miles, now falling into ruin. Alt. 3161 ft.

Narnaul, tn., India, 78 m. N. by E. Jaipur. P. 21,200; Hindus, 12,600; Moham. 8200.

Narni, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, on the Nera, 7½ m. SW. by W. Terni. P. 3000.

Naro, tn., Sicily, prov. and 12 m. E. Girgenti. Alt. 1945 ft. P. 10,400.

Naroli, tn., Brit. India. Same as **Naráolí.**

Naron, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 16 m. NE. Corunna, dist. and 6 m. NE. Ferrol. P. 7700.

Narova, riv., Russia, govts. St. Petersburg and Esthonia, outflow of Lake Chudskoye into Gulf of Finland. Length, 45 m.; has a waterfall 18 ft. high at Narva, where it is divided by Krensholm I. into two branches; important paper and woollen mills on the waterfall. Shipping for interior trade from Lake Peipus to Kulgskaya, a port near Narva town, and for exterior, navigable below the town. P. 11,400.

Narovchat, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 93 m. NW. Penza. P. 2000.

Nárowál, municip., Brit. India, dist. Siálkot, 35 m. N. Amritsar; famous for its leather work. P.<5000.

Narra, rivs., India. See **Nára.**

Narrabri, tn., New South Wales, Nandewar co., 90 m. NW. Tamworth. Alt. 460 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 68.7° F., Jan. 85.5°, July 51.8°. P.<1500.

Narracan, post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 87 m. SE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Narracoorte, tn., S. Australia, Robe co., 184 m. SE. Adelaide, on the railway to Mount Gambier, the oldest town in SE. dist.; 7 m. SE. are the Mosquito Plains caves; lat. 36° 56′ S., long. 140° 47′ E. Rfall. (15 yrs.), 21.28 in. P.<1500.

Narragansett, dist., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 5½ m. W. Newport, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay. P.<1500.

Narragansett Bay, bay, U.S., Rhode I., in the SE.; 28 m. in length by 3–12 m. in breadth.

Narragansett Pier, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., on the coast, 8 m. SW. by W. Newport.

Narragh and Reban, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in the S. of co. Kildare.

Narraghmore, par., Ire., SE. co. Kildare, bars. Kilkea and Moone, and Narragh and Reban, 8 m. NE. by E. Athy, 4 m. from Colbinstown stn., P.O.; 12,274 ac. P.<1500.

Narramine, vil., New South Wales, Narramine co., 115 m. NW. Bathurst, on Macquarie R., and stn. on railway from Sydney to Bourke. P.<1500.

Narran, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, crossed by 147° E.

Narran, riv., New South Wales. See **Condamine.**

Narrandera, vil., New South Wales, Cooper co., 100 m. E. by S. Hay.

Narran Swamp, New South Wales, Narran and Finch cos., a swamp into which the Narran R. flows.

Narrawa, vil., New South Wales, King co., 45 m. NW. by W. Goulburn.

Narri, salt-mine, Brit. India, Punjab, in 33° 11′ N., 71° 13′ E.; the quarries, of pure rock-salt, are more than 2 m. long by ½ m. broad.

Narridy, post-tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 70 m. SSE. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Narriga, vil., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., 30 m. SE. Goulburn.

Narrows, The, channel, U.S., 8 m. S. of New York, and one of the principal entrances to its harbour, between Long I. on the E. and Staten I. on the W., communicating with Lower Bay, here only 1 m. wide. It has bold and commanding shores, on which are situated the chief forts and batteries for the defence of the harbour.

Narrows, The, the strait between the isls. of Nevis and St. Kits, W. Indies.

Narrow Water, stn., Ire., co. Down, 2 m. NW. Warrenpoint, on the G. N. (Ire.) R.

Narsannapet, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Ganjám. P. 5800; Hindus, 5800.

Narsápur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, on the r. bk. of the riv. Godávari, 30 m. E. by N. Masulipatam. P. 7500; Hindus, 6600. **Point Narsápur,** a cape to the S.

Narsinghgarh, tn. and fort, Central India, Narsinghgarh state, 20 m. NW. by N. Bhopál. P. 8600; Hindus, 7200; Moham. 1100.

Narsinghpur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. Narsinghpur, 50 m. WSW. Jabalpur; an important entrepôt for the grain and cotton trade of the Narbadá valley. P. 10,200; Hindus, 7600.

Narupai, native name of Horn I., Queensland.

Naruto, strait, Japan, giving access to the Inland Sea from the E., between the isls. of Shikoku and Awaji.

Narva (*Rugodiv* of Russian annals, also **Ivan-Gorod**), seapt. and fortress, Russia, govt. and 100 m. by rail W. of St. Petersburg, on Narova R., 8 m. above its entrance into Gulf of Finland. Founded in 1256, it has passed successively between Teutonic Knights, Danes, Swedes, and Russians. Ivan-Gorod, fortress on opposite bank of the river. Several old churches, and old town hall; several manufactures on the waterfalls of Narova. Port visited every year by about 200 foreign vessels; exports of corn, and imports of various goods shipped to govt. Pskov. P. (1865) 6000; (1891) 11,400.

Narva Bay, Russia, part of Gulf of Finland, 55 m. wide, but short; receives the Narova. Shallow at its head.

Narwár, tn., Central India, 45 m. SSW. Gwalior, once a place of much splendour, now decayed. In the neighbouring hills magnetic iron ore is found. P. 6200; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 1200.

Narym, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 312 m. NW. Tomsk, 1 m. from Ob R., at its junction with Ket. P. 2000.

Narym Mountains (Narymskiye Byelki), Russia, part of Altai highlands, separate Narym R. from Kurchum; highest peaks at Konkai-bash, rise above snow-line.

Naryn, riv., Russian Turkistan, rises in Tian Shan Mts., flows SW. past Kurtka, receives the name of **Syr-darya** after junction with Kara-darya, large river from SSE., known as Tar and Kog-art in its upper course.

Naryn Sands. See **Ryn Peski.**

Näs, in Swedish place-names, 'a promontory.' See *Naes.*

Näs, vil., Norway, prov. and 30 m. NE. Christiania. P. <2000.

Nas, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on the Vester Dal Elf, 40 m. W. by S. Falun. P. <2000.

Nasacara, vil., Bolivia, on the Desaguadero, 25 m. SE. of its outlet from Lake Titicaca; with difficulty reached by steamers to carry away copper ore from the Corocoro mines.

Nasavrky, vil., Austria. See **Nassaberg.**

Nasbinals, vil., France, dep. Lozère, 68 m. NE. Albi, arr. and 14 m. NW. by W. Marvejols. P. <2000.

Nasca, cape, on the coast of Peru, in 14° 57′ S.

Naseby, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. E. by N. Rugby, 4 m. SW. by W. Kelmarsh stn. The troops of Charles I. were here totally defeated by the Parliamentary army in June 1645. P.O. P. <750.

Naseby (also known as **Mount Ida** and **Hogburn**), tn., New Zealand, South I., Maniototo co., 42 m. W. by N. Oamaru; gold and coal are worked in the vicinity. P. <1500.

Naser, or **Nasser,** former Egyptian post, E. Sudan, on l. bk. of the Sobât, at the head of navigation, about 480 m. S. by E. Khartum.

Naseriye, tn., Turkey in Asia, on S. bank Euphrates, vilayet and 112 m. WNW. Busrah, sanjak Muntefik. P. 12,000; Moham. 10,000 (Cuinet).

Nash, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. E. Buckingham, 3⅜ m. NNW. Swanbourne stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Thornton.**

Nash, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 12½ m. W. by N. Leominster, 2 m. SSW. Presteigne stn. See **Rodd.**

Nash, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 3 m. SE. by S. Newport, P.O. P. <500.

Nash, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. W. by S. Kidderminster, 2 m. N. by E. Tenbury stn. P. <500. See **Burford.**

Nash, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., crossed by 78° W. and by 36° N.

Nash, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 14½ m. W. by S. Cardiff, 2½ m. SW. by W. Cowbridge stn. P. <250.

Nash, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. NE. by E. Pembroke. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Nash with Upton**) P. <250.

Nashawena Island, U.S., Massachusetts, Dukes co., off the S. ct. of Bristol co., in 70° 50′-53′ W.

Nashi, tribe, China. See **Mosso.**

Nash Island, U.S., Maine, Pleasant River Bay, in 44° 25′ N., 97° 37′ W.; has a lighthouse.

Nash Point, cape, Wales, on S. ct. of Glamorganshire, with two lighthouses (in 3° 33′ W.), high and low, visible 19 and 17 m. respectively.

Nash Sand, dangerous shifting sandbank, stretching 7 m. WNW. from Nash Point Wales.

Nashua, tn., U.S., Iowa, Chickasaw co., on Cedar R., 18 m. SW. New Hampton. P. <1500.

Nashua, riv., U.S., Massachusetts and New Hampshire, at the NE., trib. of the Merrimac, which it joins on the r. bk. in Nashua.

Nashua (nash'u-aw), city, U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimac R., 14½ m. S. Manchester; has railroad facilities; important manufactures of sheetings and shirtings, and extensive iron-works with a very large steam hammer. Water-power is obtained from the Mine Falls, in Nashua R. P. (1870) 10,500; (1880) 13,400; (1890) 19,300.

Nashville, city, U.S., Illinois, Washington co., 48 m. ESE. St. Louis. P. <3000.

Nashville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Barry co., 92 m. SW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Nashville, city, U.S., cap. of Tennessee, Davidson co., on the Cumberland R., near the middle of the state, on elevated ground, and surrounded by hills; originally confined to the l. bk. of the river, it now includes **East Nashville** (formerly **Edgefield**) on the r. bk., with which it is connected by two bridges. The state capitol of Tennessee, built of granite, is one of the finest buildings in the U.S. The city is the seat of important educational institutions; among them the University of Nashville (organised as such in 1826), and the Roger-Williams University for coloured students (founded by Baptists in 1864). Near it is the Vanderbilt University, chartered in 1872. N. is the chief commercial centre S. of the Ohio R., and has great trade in cotton and tobacco. The Hermitage, the residence of Andrew Jackson, is 12 m. E. of Nashville. Alt. (city base), 232 ft. (City Engineer); (signal stn., 507 ft. (U.S. Signal Office); (various) 409–445 ft. (R.R.); (low water Cumberland R.) 340 ft. (City Engineer). Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 59.1° F., Jan. 60.0°, July 80.0°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 53.66 in. P. (1870) 30,300; (1880) 43,400; (1890) 76,200.

Nashville, West, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Davidson co. P. <1500.

Nashwaak River, Canada, New Brunswick, enters the riv. St. John on the l. bk. opposite Fredericton.

Našice, comm., Austria-Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Virovitica, dist. Našice, 28 m. W. by S. Eszek. P. 9200.

Násik, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. Násik, chiefly on r. bk. of Godávari R., 89 m. NW. Ahmadnagar, spreading over three small hills; it ranks first, in brass and copper work, among the towns of Bombay Presidency. One of the most sacred resorts of Hindu pilgrims. P. 24,400; Hindus, 20,700.

Nasirábád, or **Nusseerábád,** tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Ajmere-Merwárá, 14 m. SSE. Ajmere. P. (1891) 21,700; Hindus, 15,200; Moham. 5500.

Nasirábád, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Maimansingh, 74 m. N. Dacca. P. 11,600; Hindus, 6500; Moham. 4900.

Nasirábád, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 120 m. S. by W. Indore; noted for the manufacture of glass bangles. P. 11,500; Hindus, 8300.

Naskapis, or **Naskwapis,** Indian tribe in interior of Labrador Penin., in the Dominion of Canada, on the SW. slope along James and Hudson Bays.

Nasli, tn., Asia Minor. See **Nazilli.**

Naslyedniki, vil., Russia, govt. Ufa, 100 m. NE. Orsk. P. <5000.

Näsö, isl., W. ct. Norway, dist. Nordland, with its S. point touching the Polar Circle.

Naso, tn., Sicily, prov. and 41 m. W. Messina. P. <3000.

Nasratabad, or **Huseinabad,** vil., Persia, Seistan, 275 m. E. by N. Kerman.

Nasriganj, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, on the l. bk. of the Son, 46 m. WNW. Gayá. P. (1881) 6100; (1891) <5000.

Nassa, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge. P. 9400.

Nassaberg, Slavonic **Nasavrky,** mining-vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Chrudim, 27 m. S. Königgrätz. P. <2000.

Nassagaweya, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 22 m. NNW. Hamilton.

Nassau, tn. and port, cap. of the Bahamas, on New Providence I., in 25° 6′ N., 77° 22′ W., with a pontoon (9 ft. draught) 600 ft. in length. Mean temp., yr. 77.2° F., Jan. 72.2°, Aug. 82.2°.

Nassau, isl., central Pacific, in about 11° 35′ S., 166° 15′ W.; annexed by Britain.

Nassau, former duchy, Ger., forming since 1866, along with the former free city of Frankfurt on the Main, the circle of Biedenkopf, and the former county of Hesse-Homburg, the Prussian govt. of Wiesbaden in prov. Hesse-Nassau.

Nassau, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Unterlahn, on the r. bk. of the Lahn, 10 m. E. by S. Coblenz; silver lead mined. Birthplace (Oct. 27, 1757) of Baron Stein, of whom there is a statue on the neighbouring castle of Stein. P. <2000.

Nassau, co., U.S., Florida, in the extreme NE.

Nassau, Cape, Brit. Guiana, in 58° 50′ W.

Nassau Bay, Ger. New Guinea, in the W. of Huon Gulf, in 7° 15′ S., 147° 8′ E.

Nassau Bay, an arm of the sea, Tierra del Fuego, nearly enclosed by islands, (W.) Hoste, (N.) Navarin, (S.) Woolaston, besides smaller isls., most open to E., in 55° 15′ S. and 68° W.

Nasse, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia, flows S. and SW. to Observatory Inlet, which it enters in about 55° S.

Nasser, post, eastern Sudan. See **Naser.**

Nässet, vil., Norway, prov. Bergen, dist. Romsdal, 25 m. S. Christiansund.

Nassick, India. See **Násik.**

Nassington, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 7½ m. S. by E. Stamford, on the G. N. and L. & NW. Rlys., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**N. with Yarwell**) P. <1000.

Nassirabad, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, to the E. of the Hamun Swamp, 270 m. E. by N. Kerman.

Nastasów, comm., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Mikulince. P. <4000.

Naszvad, comm., Hungary, co. Komorn (Komárom), dist. Udvard. P. <4000.

Natagaima, tn., Colombia, Tolima, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 100 m. SW. by W. Bogotá.

Natal, tn. and seapt., Brazil, E. ct., cap. Rio Grande do Norte, 160 m. N. Pernambuco. The harbour has a water area of 2 sq. m. Depth on bar ordinary springs 20-21 ft., ordinary neaps 17 ft. Good and well-sheltered anchorage. Depth alongside 6-11 ft. at high water, dry at low water. P. 6000; (comm.) 11,000.

Natal' (Portuguese='Christmas,' discovered 25th Dec. 1497), British colony in SE. Africa, situated NE. of Cape Colony. Length of sea-coast on Indian Ocean, 160 m. Natal is a mountainous country, rising in three successive terraces from the coast to the Kwathlamba Mts. (*q.v.*). Rivers, Tugela (with Buffalo R.), Umvoti, Umkomanzi, Umzimkulu, Umtamvuna. The climate differs according to the different elevations of the country. The fertility of Natal is great, the subtropical coast-belt producing sugar, tea, coffee, arrowroot, bananas, and tobacco; whilst on the inland terraces Kafir corn, wheat, maize, and other cereals are grown in large quantities. Pastoral pursuits, especially sheep-breeding, cattle-rearing, and ostrich-farming, are of great importance. The mineral wealth of Natal is considerable; coal is found near the coast, on the Mooi R. and in Klip R. co.; gold, copper, iron, and lead are met with in various parts of the colony. Principal exports, wool, sugar, hides, maize, ostrich-feathers, arrowroot; imports, textiles, flour, rice, ironware, machinery, and leather. Cap. Pietermaritzburg (alt. 2095 ft., P. (1892) 48,000); principal port, Durban; 400 m. of railways, the principal line running from Durban to Pietermaritzburg (72 m.). The roads of the colony are good. There is a weekly mail service with England, and frequent steam communication with the E. African ports and Mauritius. Telegraphs by land to Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the S. African Republic; cable connection with Delagoa Bay, Sofala, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Aden, and Europe. **History.**—Discovered 1497 by Vasco da Gama; 1719, Dutch settlement; 1824, British settlement; 1837, immigration of Boers (Pietermaritzburg founded); 1856, separate colony under the British crown; 4th July 1893, new constitution, governor, ministry of five, legislative council of eleven, legislative assembly of thirty-seven. Area, 20,460 sq. m. P. (1891) 555,276 (42,459 Europeans). [**H. G. S.**]

Natal Downs, vil., Queensland, Davenport co., 155 m. SW. by W. Bowen.

Natangen, dist., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, in the W., between the Frisches Haff and the riv. Alle.

Natchez, city, U.S., Mississippi, Adams co., on the Mississippi, 60 m. SSW. Vicksburg; built partly on a bluff 150 ft. above the water and partly on a strip of land at foot, the former called Natchez-on-the-Hill, the latter Natchez Landing, or Natchez-under-the-Hill. Trade in cotton. P. (1880) 7100; (1890) 10,100.

Natchitoches, tn. and port, U.S., Louisiana, cap. Natchitoches par. (co.), on a branch of the Red R., 63 m. SE. by S. Shreveport. P.<2000.

Nateby, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 8½ m. E. by S. Fleetwood, 1½ m. W. by N. Garstang stn., P.O. P.<500.

Nateby, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Eden, div. and 10½ m. SE. by S. Appleby, 1 m. E. Kirkby Stephen stn. P.<250.

Nateley, Up, par., 1 m. S. Nateley Scures, on the Basingstoke Canal. P.<250. See **Basing.**

Nateley Scures, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3½ m. E. Basingstoke, 1½ m. WSW. Hook stn. P.<250.

Naters, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 1½ m. N. by W. Brieg. P.<2000.

Nateva Bay, inlet running 40 m. SW. in E. of Vanua Levu I., Fiji Is.

Nathalia, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., 26 m. ENE. Echuca, terminus of Goulburn Valley Rly. P.<1500.

Nathdwára, tn., India, Rájputána, 104 m. SSE. Jodhpur. P. (1881) 8500.

Nathrop, vil., U.S., Colorado, Chaffee co., 90 m. SW. Denver, and 35 m. S. by E. Leadville. P.<1500.

Natick, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 15 m. WSW. Boston. P. (1880) 8500; (1890) 9100. **South N.,** 2 m. distant, on Charles R.; has university of natural history and manufacture of shoes. P.<1500.

Natimuk, tn., Victoria, Lowan co., 217 m. NW. Melbourne, 14 m. W. Horsham, with which it is connected by branch railway. P.<1500.

National, city, U.S., California, co. and 4 m. S. San Diego. P.<1500.

National Military Home, U.S., Ohio, Montgomery co., 3 m. W. Dayton; hospital for over 3000 invalid soldiers.

National Range, mts., U.S., Colorado. See **Saguache.**

National Soldiers Home, vil., U.S., Virginia, Elizabeth city and co., 15 m. S. Norfolk; a home for invalid soldiers. P.<1500.

National Stock Yards, vil., U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., on Mississippi R., opposite St. Louis, the greatest market in the world for live-stock; 650 ac. in area. See **St. Louis.**

Nation River, South, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows NE. then NW. into the riv. Ottawa about 75° 7′ W.

Natividad, Honduras. See **Puerto Cortez.**

Nativity Bank. See **Navidad Bank.**

Natland, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 2½ m. S. Kendal, 1 m. SSW. Oxenholme Junc., P.O. P.<500.

Natoye, vil., Belgium, prov. and 15 m. SE. Namur, arr. Dinant. P.<2000.

Nátra, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Vesternorrland, 44 m. NNE. Hernösand.

Natrona, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on Allegheny R., 17 m. NE. by E. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Natron lakes of Egypt, are situated in a valley of the Libyan desert called the Natron valley, about 60 m. WNW. Cairo, and consist of eight pools below the sea-level, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons. The valley of the Natron lakes has four monasteries, with valuable Arabic, Coptic, and Syriac MSS.

Natron Lake, salt lake, central Africa, in about 2° 22′–48′ S., 35° 54′–36° 3′ E.

Natte Yallock, vil., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 146 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Nattor, or **Nator** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rájsháhi, 50 m. ENE. Murshidábád. P. 9200; Hindus, 4200; Moham. 5000.

Natuna Islands, group of isls., E. Archipelago, between the Malay Penin. and the W. ct. of Borneo. Great Natuna I., the largest of the group, is in 4° N., 108° 10′ E.

Natupe, Pakaruha, or **Clermont Tonnerre,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 18° 15′ S., 136½° 0′ W.

Natural Bridge, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., 10 m. NE. Carthage, on Indian R. P.<1500.

Natural Bridge, vil., U.S., Virginia, Rockbridge co., 15 m. SW. Lexington; near it is the famous natural bridge over Cedar Creek. P.<1500.

Natural Canal, U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., connects Grass and Oswegatchie Rivs.; navigable for small boats. Length, 6 m.

Naturaliste, cape, Tasmania, NE. extremity, in about 40° 50′ S. lat.

Naturaliste Channel, strait, W. Australia, forming the western entrance to Sharks Bay, in about 25° 20′ S.

Nau, tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Fergana, 33 m. SW. Khojent. P.<5000.

Nau, Capo di, cape, Italy. See **Colonne, Capo.**

Naucelle, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, 22 m. NE. by N. Albi. P.<2000.

Naucratis, or *Naukratis,* ancient Egypt. See **Nebire.**

Nauen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 20 m. NE. Brandenburg, circle Osthavelland. P. 7700.

Naugard, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle N., 29 m. NE. by E. Stettin. P.<5000.

Naugatuck', tn., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., on Naugatuck R., 27 m. N. by E. Bridgeport by rail. P. 6200.

Naughton, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 454 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Naughton, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. N. Hadleigh. P.<250.

Nauheim, Ger., Hesse-Darmstadt. See **Bad Nauheim.**

Naukat, vil., Russian Turkistan, prov. Fergana, 17 m. S. of Osh, consists of two vils., **Jany N.** and **Iske N.,** in which an active trade is carried on with surrounding villages in manufactured goods and agricultural produce; layers of good coal near to this last.

Naukratis, ancient Egypt. See **Nebire.**

Naul, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Dublin, bar. W. Balrothery, 9 m. S. Drogheda, 5 m. WSW. Balbriggan, P.O. Par. P.<500; tn. P.<250.

Naumburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Wolfshagen, 16 m. WSW. Kassel. P.<2000.

Naumburg-am-Queis, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 19 m. E. by N. Görlitz, circle and 7 m. SW. by W. Bunzlau. P.<3000.

Naumburg-am-Saale, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle Naumburg, 24 m. S. by W. Halle, with manufactures of combs and ivory articles, woollen stuffs, &c. Birthplace of Charles Lepsius the Egyptologist. Alt. 350 ft. P. (1816) 8800; (1890) tn. P. 19,300; comm. P. 19,800.

Naun, or **Nonni,** riv., Manchuria, rises in the Khingan Mts., flows SE. and joins the Giren, in 45° 30′ N., 124° 45′ E., to form the Sungari. Length, 660 m.

Naunhof, tn., Ger., Saxony, circle and 10 m. SE. Leipzig, dist. Grimma. P. 2000.

Naunton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 10 m. E. Cheltenham, 1½ m. ENE. Notgrove and Westfield stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Naunton Beauchamp, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 7½ m. NW. Evesham, on the Piddle, 3 m. N. by E. Pershore stn. P.<520.

Naupaktos (nafpaktos), tn., Greece. See **Lepanto.**

Nauplia, Greek **Navplion** (naf-pli), tn., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, on E. side of Gulf of Nauplia, 7 m. SE. Argos, and 3 m. S. of the site of the ancient *Tiryns,* whose fortifications are the work of the Venetian Morosini, commanded on the SE. by the citadel of Palamedes (alt. 710 ft.). In the church of St. Spiridion, at Nauplia, the Greek statesman Capo d'Istria was assassinated (1831). P. 5500.

Nauru, Navodo, or **Pleasant Island,** small coral isl., Pacific, a little S. of the equator, in 167° E., and just within the German sphere of influence. P. about 1000.

Nausett Beach, U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., E. ct., on E. side of Cape Cod, in 41° 38′–48′ N., with three lighthouses.
Nausett Harbour, in 41° 46′ N.

Naushahra, tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 25 m. E. Peshāwar; the cantonment lies in a sandy plain, 3 m. wide. The native town is on the opposite bank of the river. P. 6900; Hindus, 2500; Moham. 2600.

Naustathmos, tn., Tripoli. See **Eltrun.**

Nauta, vil., NE. Peru, dep. Loreto, prov. Bajo Amazonas, on the l. bk. of the Marañon, just above the confluence of the Ucayali, in 4° 32′ S., 73° 28′ W., founded in 1830; the centre of a small traffic with Brazil.

Nauvoo, city, U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., on Mississippi R., 15 m. N. Keokuk (Iowa), founded in 1840 by the Mormons, afterwards occupied by French Socialists. P. <1500.

Nauwigewauk, Canada. See **Hammond River.**

Nava, lagoon, Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 4 m. NW. Palencia; area, 6½ sq. m.

Nava, or **San Bartholome de Nava,** tn., N. Spain, Asturias, prov. and 17 m. E. Oviedo, dist. Infiesto, with important coal-mines. P. (comm.) 5800.

Navacerrada, mts., Spain. See **Guadarrama, Sierra de.**

Nava del Rey, tn., Spain, prov. and 27 m. SW. Valladolid, cap. dist. Nava del Rey. P. (comm.) 6000.

Navado, isl., Pacific. See **Nauru.**

Navahermosa, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 27 m. WSW. Toledo, cap. dist. Navahermosa. P. (comm.) <4000.

Navajos, Indian tribe of the Shoshone and Apache family, U.S., NW. New Mexico, and NE. Arizona; celebrated for the manufacture of 'Navajo blankets.'

Navajo Springs, vil., U.S., Arizona, Apache co., 128 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the terr. Alt. 5605 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Navalcarnero, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. SW. by W. Madrid, cap. dist. Navalcarnero. P. (comm.) <4000.

Navalmoral de la Mata, vil., Spain, prov. Cáceres, dist. N. de la M., 34 m. NE. by N. Trujillo. P. (comm.) <5000.

Navalmorales, Los, tn., central Spain, New Castille, prov. and 34 m. W. by S. Toledo. P. (comm.) <4000.

Navalucillos, Los, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. Toledo, 3 m. SSE. Navalmorales. P. (comm.) <4000.

Navalvillar de Pela, tn., W. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 84 m. E. by N. Badajoz, 6 m. N. of the Tagus. P. (comm.) < 4000.

Navan, par., civic and market tn., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 7½ m. NE. by N. Trim, on the l. bk. of the Boyne, and on the M. G. W. R., with stns. (**Navan** and **Navan Junction**) on the G. N. (Ire.) R.; connected by canal with Drogheda. Navan is surrounded by some of the richest lands in the kingdom, and has a large power-loom woollen factory, and a Roman Catholic Diocesan Seminary. Headquarters of Meath Militia, and centre of the Meath Hunt dist. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 3341 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. <4000.

Navan, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the middle of co. Meath.

Navan, post-tn., S. Australia, Light co., 50 m. N. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Navan Bay, bay, Annam, on the E. ct., in about 11° 35′ N.

Navar, vil., Scot., Forfarshire. See **Lethnot and Navar.**

Navarin, cape, Russia, E. Siberia, on W. ct. of Bering Sea, 62° 16′ N., 79° 15′ E.

Navarino, isl., Chile, Tierra del Fuego Archipelago, crossed in the W. by 68° W., separated by Beagle Channel from the Argentine portion of the main isl. of Tierra del Fuego; alluvial gold is found, but now nearly exhausted.

Navarino, Pylos, or **Neokastron,** fortified seapt. tn., Greece, prov. Messenia, on the W. ct., 56 m. SW. Tripolis; near it, on the N., are the ruins of Old Navarino, the ancient *Pylos.* The harbour, sheltered by the isl. Sphagia, is famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, and in modern times for the victory of the English, French, and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians, Oct. 20, 1827. P. <3000.

Navarre, in Spanish **Navarra,** prov. in the NE. of Spain, extending from the western Pyrenees to the Ebro, in the SE. (dist. Tudela) for a short distance beyond the Ebro; cap. Pamplona. The northern half or two-thirds (the Montaña), in which the Basque language is still more or less spoken, is mountainous (occupied by spurs of the Pyrenees), and mainly devoted to pasturage; the remainder (the Ribera), in which Castilian Spanish is spoken, diversified lowlands, fertile in cereals, wine, oil, and fruit, but greatly in need of irrigation to make it as productive as it might become. Communication defective. There is no carriage-road across the Pyrenees in the prov., but among the passes is the well-known Roncevaux or Roncesvalles. Iron ore abounds, but is not much worked, and manufactures are backward. There are frequented warm (85°–86° F.) saline mineral springs at Fitero, in the W. of the portion of the prov. S. of the Ebro. The prov. is the Spanish portion of an ancient county erected in 858 into a kingdom which embraced some terr. on the French side of the Pyrenees (now mainly forming the W. portion of the arr. of Mauléon in dep. Basses-Pyrenees), and which attained its greatest importance towards the end of the 15th century, when the kingdom passed into the hands of the counts of Foix, already viscounts of Béarn. In 1512 the kingdom was seized by Ferdinand of Castille, but the portion on the French side remained in the possession of the former king, who retired to Pau, cap. of Béarn, retaining the royal title.

Navarre, vil., U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 65 m. NW. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Navarre, post-tn., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 31 m. NNE. Ararat. P. <1500.

Navarrenx, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave d'Oloron, arr. and 12 m. S. Orthez. P. <2000.

Navarro, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 55 m. WSW. Buenos Aires. P. <3000.

Navarro, co., U.S., Texas, W. of 96° W., crossed by 32° N., bounded on the E. by Trinity R.

Navas de San Juan, tn., S. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. NE. Jaën. P. (comm.) <5000.

Navasota, city, U.S., Texas, Grimes co., 60 m. NW. Houston, on Navasota R. P. <3000.

Navassa, isl., W. Indies, to the W. of Haiti, in 18° 26′ N., 75° 3′ W., formerly a source of supply of guano for the U.S. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1880–82), yr. 79.1° F., Jan. 75.4°, Feb. 74.1°, July 82.7°, Aug. 82.8°.

Navata, comm., Spain, prov. and 18 m. N. by E. Gerona. P. <1500.

Na Vatu Reef, Fiji Is. See **Tova.**

Navax Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, 5 m. ENE. St. Ives.

Nave, small isl., Scot., off the NW. ct. of Islay, in 60° 20′ W.

Navel Bay, Canada. See **Nevil Bay.**

Navenby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 9 m. S. Lincoln, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Naver, riv., Scot., Sutherland, issues from the E. end of Loch Naver, and flows on the whole N. into Torrisdail Bay (Atlantic Ocean); salmon and trout fishing in river and loch. **Naver, Loch,** a lake about 7 m. long; alt. 247 ft.

Navesink Bay, U.S., New Jersey, 22 m. S. Jersey City. The **Navesink Lights,** 248 ft. above high water on low hills which form an important landmark, are at the entrance to New York Harbour, in 40° 24′ N., 73° 59′ W.

Navestock, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6½ m. NNE. Romford, 3½ m. S. by W. Ongar stn., P.O., and PMT.O. (**Navestock Side**); 4518 ac. P. <750.

Navia, tn., N. ct. of Spain, prov. and 45 m. W. by N. Oviedo, dist. Luarca, on r. bk. at the mouth of the **riv. Navia,** which rises in Galicia, prov. Lugo, flows NNE. and enters the Bay of Biscay; it has an excellent salmon fishery. Length, 65 m. P. (comm.) 6300.

Navia de Suarna, tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 29 m. E. Lugo, dist. Fonsagrada. P. (comm.) 5500.

Navidad, Puerto de, small bay, Mexico, Jalisco, W. ct., in 19° 13′ N.

Navidad (or **Nativity**) **Bank,** shoal in the Atlantic to the N. of the E. end of the Republic of Santo Domingo, crossed by 20° N. and just E. of 69° W.

Navigation, PMT.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Aberdare Junction.

Navigator's Islands. See **Samoa.**

Naviglio Grande, canal, Italy, Lombardy, parting from the Ticino and passing Milan; it dates from end of 12th century.

Navita, tn., Mexico, Sinaloa, 142 m. W. by N. Durango.

Navitl, isl., Fiji Archipelago, 32 m. NW. of Viti Levu.

Navodo, or **Pleasant Island,** Pacific. See **Nauru.**

Navy, or **Limon Bay,** an open roadstead in the Caribbean Sea, on N. shore of the Isthmus of Panama, in 9° 21′ N., 80° W.

Nawa, ancient *Neve,* vil., Palestine, 32° 54′ N., 36° 3′ E., 30 m. E. by N. Tiberias; on the route of the projected Haifa-Damascus railway.

Nawábganj, or **Náwábganj Barrackpur,** municip., Brit. India, Bengal, 24 Parganás, in 22° 46′ N., 88° 24′ E. P. (1872) 16,500; (1891) 21,000; Hindus, 16,300; Moham. 4500.

Nawábganj, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. Bára Banki, 16 m. ENE. Lucknow; trade in sugar and cotton. The civil station is on high ground 1 m. to the W. P. 14,400; Hindus, 8800; Moham. 5200.

Nawábganj, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Gonda, 75 m. E. Lucknow; the largest grain mart in the dist. P. 5200; Hindus, 7200; Moham. 2000.

Nawalapitiya, vil., Ceylon, Central Prov., 15 m. SSW. Kandy.

Nawalgarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 66 m. NNW. Jaipur. P. (1881) 10,000.

Nawalgúnd, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. and 24 m. E. by N. Dhárwár, on a trib. of the Malprabha R.; noted for cotton carpets. P. 9000; Hindus, 7200.

Nawánagar, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 136 m. NNW.

Diu, a flourishing place almost entirely built of stone, surrounded by a fort; has beds of pearl oysters. P. (1881) 39,700; (1891) 48,500.

Nawáshahr, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hazára, 96 m. E. by N. Pesháwár, 3 m. ESE. Abbottábád. P. 5300; Moham. 4200.

Nawashahr, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jalandhar, 65 m. W. Simla. P. 5600; Hindus, 3700; Moham. 1800.

Nawibandar, port, India, on the SW. ct. of the Káthiáwár Penin., 95 m. NW. by W. Diu. P. (1881) <5000.

Naworth, hamlet, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Irthing, 11½ m. ENE. Carlisle, on the NE. R.

Nawton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 21 m. N. by E. York, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Naxos, or **Naxia,** isl., Greece, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, 75 m. SE. of the SE. point of Eubœa, in 37° N., 26° 31′ E. Surface mountainous; produces emery, said to be the hardest and finest in the world. The island was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the 13th century it formed, with the neighbouring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the 15th century, and now forms a government of the kingdom of Greece. Length, 19 m.; breadth, 15 m.; area, 173 sq. m. (Strelbitsky), 163 sq. m. (Wisotzki). P. (1882) 10,508.

Naxos, or **Naxia,** tn., on the W. ct. of Naxos I. P. <2000.

Nay, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Pau, arr. and 10 m. SE. by S. Pau. P. <4000.

Nayá Dumká, or **Dumká,** tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Santál Parganás, 70 m. S. by E. Bhágalpur, one of the oldest British stations in Bengal. P. <5000.

Nayatt Point, bathing-resort, U.S., Rhode I., Bristol co., on Providence R., 9 m. W. by N. Fall R. (Mass.). P. <1500.

Nayin, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 75 m. E. by N. Ispahan.

Nayland with Wissington, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Stour, 9 m. SE. Sudbury, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Nazareth, bay, W. ct. Africa, S. of the estuary of the Gabun, in 0° 40′ S.; Nazareth R., an arm of the Ogowe, enters the bay on the SE.; shores low, marshy, and covered with mangroves. Shallows extend 5–6 m. out.

Nazareth, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 8 m. SW. Ghent. P. <5000.

Nazareth, tn., Brazil, Bahia, 35 m. W. São Salvador. P. 8000.

Nazareth, tn., Brazil, state and 35 m. NW. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail. P. 15,000.

Nazareth, vil., Brazil, prov. and 31 m. NE. São Paulo.

Nazareth (Arab. *en Nâsrah*), tn., Palestine, pash. and 17 m. SE. Acre, 32° 42′ N., 35° 18′ E., near the plain of Esdraelon. Chief edifice, the Latin convent, built by Franciscans in 1620, with a richly decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation of the advent of Christ. Nazareth was a flourishing town in the time of the Crusades, and to it Tancred removed the seat of the bishopric of *Scythopolis*. It fell into the hands of Saladin in 1187, and was completely ruined in 1263 by the Soldan of Egypt. The view from a hill behind the town, embracing the Lebanon, Hermon, Carmel, and the Mediterranean, is sublime and beautiful. P. (estimated 1871) 7000, Christians and a few Mohams.

Nazareth, fishing vil., Portugal, Estremadura, 17 m. SW. Leiria, in 39° 37′ N., said to be the prettiest seaside resort on the Portuguese coast.

Nazareth, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., 43 m. NE. Reading, 6 m. WNW. Easton; has a celebrated Moravian academy. P. <1500.

Nazareth, P.O., Wales, 3 m. from Pen-y-groes, Carnarvonshire.

Nazareth Islands, Indian Ocean. See **Cargados.**

Nazas, Rio de, riv., Mexico, states Durango and Coahuila, flows first N. then SE. and E., then NE. into the Coahuila, and finally enters the lagoon of Muerto to the S. of the Bolson de Mapimi.

Naze, in place-names, 'a promontory.' See *Naes.*

Naze, The, cape, Eng., on the E. ct. of Essex, in 51° 52′ N.

Naze, The, cape, Norway. See **Lindesnäs.**

Nazeing, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Ware, 2 m. S. by E. Roydon stn., PMT.O., and P.O. (**N. Upper Town**). P. <1000.

Naze-Petrovskiy, or **Nyaze-Petrovskiy,** iron-works, Russia, govt. and 188 m. SE. Perm, dist. Krasnoufimsk, on upper Ufa R. P. 10,000.

Nazilli, or **Nasly,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 73 m. SE. by E. Smyrna, 25 m. E. by N. Aidin, on r. bk. Menderez. P. 21,700; Moham. 19,600; Greeks, 1700 (Cuinet).

Nazimovo, vil., E. Siberia, on l. bk. Yenisei, 73 m. NW. Yeniseisk; port for steamers and fishermen. P. <1000.

Nazirá, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Sibságar, 45 m. S. by W. Dibrugarh; headquarters of the Assam Tea Co. P. <5000.

Nazleh, El, tn., Egypt, prov. Fayum, on W. bank of the Bahr-el-Wadi, which joins the Birket-el-Kerun to the Bahr-Yussuf.

Nazu, vil., Upper Burma, on the Iráwadi, 22 m. W. by S. Mandalay.

Nbadua, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in the Lomwe country, in 14° 23′ S., 38° 28′ E.

Nchenji, English mission station, S. Africa, Nyassa-land, in 9° 42′ S., 33° 28′ E.

Ndar, tn., Africa. See **St. Louis-du-Senegal.**

Ndara, one of the Taita (*q.v.*) Mts., Brit. E. Africa, with mission station, about 90 m. WNW. Mombasa.

Ndaye, vil., in the S. of Ger. E. Africa, in 10° 58′ S., 36° 25′ E.

Ndeo, riv., Brit. E. Africa, flows SE. into the Sabaki.

Ndi, vil., Brit. E. Africa, 100 m. WNW. Mombasa, separated by a waterless tract, 27 m. in extent, from Tsavo, the next inland station.

Ndiago, vil., W. Africa, Senegambia, 12 m. N. St. Louis.

Ndo, vil., Ger. W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., in 4° 24′ N., 9° 33′ E.

Ndorumo's Mbanga, tn., Niam-Niam country, Africa, 4° 37′ N., 27° 27′ E.

Neagh (nē), **Lough,** lake, Ire., prov. Ulster, bounding co. Antrim on the SW. Besides minor streams it receives the upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the lower Bann into the Atlantic. Its islands are few and small, shores mostly flat and marshy; its waters are remarkable for their petrifying qualities. Canals extend from it to Belfast, Newry, and Tyrone. Length, N. to S., 17 m.; breadth, E. to W., 10 m.; area, 15.3 sq. m.; alt. above sea at low water, 48 ft.; mean depth 40 ft., greatest depth 102 ft.

Neah Bay, Indian vil., U.S., Washington terr., Clollam co., on strait of Juan de Fuca. Rfall. (9 yrs.), 110.05 in.

Nea Korinthos, city, Greece. See **Corinth.**

Neale, tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, in the Plains of Ellistrin, 19½ m. SE. Westport, 8 m. from Ballinrobe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Neales, The, riv., S. Australia, flowing SE. and E. to Lake Eyre, which it enters on W. ct., a little S. of 28° S.

Nealstown, electoral div., Ire., W. Queen's co., bar. Upper Woods, 11½ m. SE. Parsonstown.

Nea Mintsela, small seapt., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, on the Gulf of Volo, 17 m. SSW. Volo. P. <2000.

Neamtü, (neamts or nyamts), tn., Roumania, prov. Neamtu, 57 m. W. Yassy, with a monastery founded in 1392, and enriched by Stephen the Great of Moldavia in 1497. P. (comm.) 7700.

Neanderthal, a romantic rocky valley, Prussia, Rhine Prov., 6 m. E. Düsseldorf, celebrated for the discovery here (in 1856) in a limestone cavern of the skeleton of a prehistoric man.

Nea Patra, Greece. See **Hypate.**

Neapolis, maritime vil., Greece, prov. Laconia, on W. ct. of the SE. penin., 34 m. E. by N. of Cape Matapan. P. <2000.

Neapolis, tn., Tunis. See **Nabeul.**

Neapolis, ancient name of **Naples** (*q.v.*).

Nearty, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the SW. of co. Donegal, 7 m. ENE. Ballyshannon.

Neasden with Kingsbury, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 7 m. WNW. St. Paul's, London. P. <1000. See **Kingsbury.**

Neasham (nee'sam), par., Eng., Durham, on the S. border of the SE. div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 4 m. SE. Darlington, 2½ m. ENE. Croft stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Neath, riv., Wales, rises in Brecknockshire, on the Black Mts., and flows SW. through Glamorganshire into the Bristol Channel.

Neath, mun. bor. (by prescription) and contributory parl. bor. [**Swansea**], market-tn., and river-port, Wales, Glamorganshire, near the mouth of the riv. Neath, 6½ m. NE. by E. Swansea, with stns. (**Neath** and **Neath Abbey**) on the G. W. R., Neath and Brecon and Rhondda and Swansea Bay Rlys.; has coal-mines, and trade in shipping coal, copper, tin, iron, fire-bricks, and chemicals; important copper, tin-plate, iron, chemical, and engineering works. Depth in harbour and quayside at high water ordinary springs, 12 ft. The Main Colliery Co.'s wharves are available for vessels of 15 ft. draught. See **Briton Ferry.** The town was called *Nidum* by the Romans. Ancient castle, where Edward II. took refuge; ruins of N. Abbey, founded 1129 by Richard de Granville. There are many fairs held here. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 9300; (1891) 11,100; Parl. bor. P. 11,800; eccles. par. (**Neath with Llantwit**) P. 14,400.

Neath, Higher, Lower, and **Middle,** three pars. adjoining the above. Higher Neath, P. <1500; Lower Neath, P. <500; Middle Neath, P. <250.

Neatham, par., Eng., Hampshire, on the riv. Wey, 2 m. NE. Alton. P. <250.

Neatishead, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 14 m. NW. by W. Yarmouth, 3 m. SW. by W. Catfield stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Neauphle-le-Château, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Rambouillet, 11 m. W. Versailles. P. <2000.

Neba Jebel, mt., Syria, *Mount Nebo* in the O.T., about 3 m. WSW. of Hesban (the *Heshbon* of the O. T.), in 31° 46′ N., 35° 45′ E.

Neballat, place named in O. T. See **Beit Nebála.**

Nebel, tn., Tunis. See **Nabeul.**

Nebendan, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 155 m. NNE. Kerman.

Nebeur, vil., Tunis, 72 m. SE. by E. Bona. Alt. 1495 ft.

Nebhaguddy, wadi, Abyssinia, flowing during rains N. then E. into Annesley Bay, its bed affording a very easy ascent to Senafe. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1868, pp. 16-17.)

Nebire, or **Nebere,** vil., Lower Egypt, 45 m. SE. by E. Alexandria. Near it remains of the ancient *Naukratis*, discovered by Mr. Flinders Petrie in 1884.

Nebo, place named in O. T. See **Nûba.**

Nebo, tp., Queensland, Wodehouse co., 50 m. SW. Mackay.

Nebra, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Querfurt, on riv. Unstrut, 21 m. SW. Halle-am-Saale. P. <3000.

Nebraska, one of the United States of the North Central group, extending westward from the Missouri R., between 40° and 43° N. lat.; chief cities, Omaha, Lincoln (the cap.), Beatrice, Hastings, Nebraska City. The surface partakes of the general nature of the long, gentle, eastern slope of the Great Plains, prairie land predominating, with fertile bottom lands occupying one-fifth the total area. 'Bad Lands' and sand hills occupy a strip about 300 m. long in the N. and NW., in a Neocene formation which covers two-thirds of the state. The eastern third is mainly Cretaceous. Chief streams are the Platte and Niobrara, not navigable, trib. to Missouri R. The climate is temperate [**N. Platte, Omaha**]. In the western part of the state droughts may be expected, and there flowing wells are rare, and irrigation is needed. The most common diseases are diphtheria and those of the respiratory organs. Agriculture forms the leading industry. The corn (maize) crop predominates, far outstripping in importance all other cereals. Hogs are reared in great numbers in the eastern counties, and cattle upon the grass-lands of the western uplands. The live-stock trade centres in Omaha, which ranks after Chicago and Kansas City. Flax and sugar beets are minor crops. Minerals are of but local importance, and confined to building-stone, salt, and brown lignite. Forests are almost wholly wanting (hence extensive tree-planting). Manufactures have increased as the state has been settled, though supplying only local needs. The university of Nebraska is at Lincoln. Nebraska was a part of the Louisiana purchase. The terr. Nebraska, organised in 1854, included Montana, and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and Dakota. The state organisation dates from 1867. Area, 77,510 sq. m. P. (1890) 1,059,000. See **United States,** table. [**C. H. L.**]

Nebraska, city, U.S., Nebraska, Otoe co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 40 m. S. Omaha. Alt. 941 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 11,500.

Nebraska, riv., U.S. See **Platte.**

Nebrissa Veneria, tn., Spain. See **Lebrija.**

Nebrodici, Monti, mts. in the NE. of Sicily, parallel to the N. ct., and in the E. running NE. into the angle between the Ionian and Tyrrhenian Seas. Highest peak Monte Sori (NW. of Etna), alt. 6055 ft.

Neby Sobelân, vil., Palestine, probably the *Zebulun* of Josh. xix. 27, in 33° 1′ N., 35° 20′ E., 17 m. ENE. Acre.

Necedah, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Juneau co., on Yellow R., 12 m. N. New Lisbon. P. <2000.

Necethum, ruins, Sicily. See **Noto.**

Nechahoo, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia, drains Lake François and flows E. to Fraser R., which it joins on r. bk. near 54° N.

Nechanice, or **Nechanitz,** vil., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Bistrice, dist. and 9 m. W. by N. Königgrätz. P. <2000.

Neche, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, co. and 15 m. W. Pembina. P. <1500.

Nechells, two eccles. pars., Eng., Warwickshire, Aston par. **Nechells St. Catherine,** P. 7400; **Nechells St. Clement,** P. 14,200.

Neches River, riv., U.S., Texas, rises in Van Zandt co., flows SE. into Sabine Lake, about 12 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Length about 360 m.

Nechi, riv., united states of Colombia, Antioquia state, r. bk. trib. of the Cauca, flowing towards the NNE.; its principal trib., the Porce, joins it on r. bk. at Dos Rocas; navigable to Saragossa (80 m.). Length, 155 m.

Neckar, riv., Ger., rises in the Black Forest, in the extreme SW. of Würtemberg, winds N., NE., and on the whole NNW., and finally W. through Baden to the Rhine at Mannheim, passing Kannstadt, Heilbronn, and Heidelberg. The valley of the Neckar is one of the most fertile and highly-cultivated regions in Europe, producing in abundance cereals and fruits (vine, almond, apricot, &c.). Length, 246 m.; area of basin, 5040 sq. m. (according to Strelbitsky, 205 m.; 5244 sq. m.). Navigable from Kannstadt (the port of Stuttgart), 117 m.

Neckarau, comm., Ger., Baden, circle and 2½ m. SSE. Mannheim. P. 5500.

Neckarbischoßheim, vil., Ger., Baden, dist. Sinzheim, 14 m. SE. by E. Heidelberg. P. <2000.

Neckargartach, or **Gartach,** vil., Ger., Würtemberg, Neckar circle, dist. and 5 m. W. by S. Heilbronn. P. <3000.

Neckargemünd ('at the mouth of the Neckar'), tn., Ger., Baden, on the l. bk. of the Neckar, circle and 4½ m. ESE. Heidelberg. P. <2000.

Neckarsteinach, tn., Ger., Hesse, on the r. bk. of the Neckar, circle Heppenheim, 6 m. E. Heidelberg. P. <2000.

Neckarsulm, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, on riv. Neckar, cap. dist. Neckarsulm, 28 m. N. Stuttgart, 3½ m. N. Heilbronn. P. <3000.

Necker, one of the Brit. Virgin Is., W. Indies, near the N. ct. of Virgin Gorda.

Necker Island, small rocky islet in the NW. of the Hawaiian group, near the Tropic of Cancer, in 164° 40′ W.; has been spoken of as a landing-place of the projected Pacific cable.

Necochea, maritime vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 292 m. SSW. Buenos Aires, near the Atlantic.

Nečtiny, comm., Austria. See **Netschetin.**

Necton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 18 m. ESE. King's Lynn, 4 m. E. Swaffham, 2 m. N. Holme Hale stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Nécy, vil., France, on the N. border of dep. Orne, arr. Argentan, 6 m. SE. Falaise. P. <2000.

Neda, tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, dist. and 4 m. ENE. Ferrol. P. (comm.) <5000.

Neddans, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, on riv. Suir, bar. Iffa and Offa W., 7 m. SW. Clonmel. P. <500.

Nedderton, P.O., Eng., Northumberland. See **Netherton.**

Neddiavattam, vil. and post-stn., Brit. India, Madras, in the Nilgiri Hills, in 11° 28′ N., 76° 36′ E.; has govt. plantations.

Neder, Neer, Dutch, *Nieder* German, 'nether,' 'lower.'

Nederbrakel, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Audenarde, 17 m. S. Ghent. P. <5000.

Nederland, gold-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, co. and 20 m. SW. Boulder. P. <1500.

Nederweert, comm., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, arr. and 12 m. WNW. Roermond. P. <5000.

Nedging, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Brett, 4 m. NW. Hadleigh. P. <250.

Nedrigailov (Drigailov), tn., Russia, govt. and 126 m. NW. Kharkov. P. 6350.

Nedroma, tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, arr. and 9 m. SE. Nemours, in the midst of beautiful scenery. P. <3000.

Neede, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. WSW. Enschede. P. (comm.) <4000.

Needham, par., Eng., on the S. border of Norfolk, S. div., 17½ m. S. Norwich, 1½ m. SW. Harleston stn., P.O. P. <500.

Needham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 10 m. WSW. Boston. P. <4000.

Needham Market, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, Barking par., with stn. (**Needham**) on G. E. R. P. <1500.

Needingworth, part of par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, PMT.O. See **Holywell with Needingworth.**

Needles, The, three stacks or outlying rocks of chalk, Eng., off the W. end the Isle of Wight. On the cape behind stands the Needles lighthouse, in 50° 39′ N., 1° 34′ W.

Needwood, an ancient royal forest, Eng., Staffordshire, disforested in 1801, and allotted for enclosure to the pars. Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Croxhall; is now mostly cultivated, except in its N. div., which presents remains of forest scenery. P.O., 2 m. from Rangemore.

Neelgherry Hills, Brit. India. See **Nilgiri.**

Neelia Ponds, vil., Queensland, Rupert co., 210 m. S. by E. Normanton.

Neembucu, marshy tract, Paraguay (*q.v.*).

Neembucu, popular name of Villa del Pilar. See **Pilar, Villa del.**

Neemuch, tn., India. See **Nimach.**

Neenah, riv., U.S., Wisconsin. See **Fox River.**

Neenah, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Winnebago co., on the NW. shore of Lake Winnebago, 34 m. SW. of the head of Green Bay; has abundant water-power. P. 5100.

Neen Savage and **Neen Sollars,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Salop. Neen Sollars, Ludlow div., 11½ m. W. by S. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R., P. <250; Neen Savage, P. <500; eccles. par. (**Neen Sollars with Milson**) P. <500.

Neenton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Rea, 14 m. NW. by W. Kidderminster, 6 m. SW. Bridgenorth. P. <250.

Neepawa, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba & NW. Rly., 61 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Neepsend, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Sheffield par., on the M. S. & L. R. P. 7600.

Neer, Dutch, 'lower.' See *Neder.*

Neerlinter, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain, on the Groote Geete, 4 m. NE. by E. Tirlemont. P. (comm.) <3000.

Neerpelt, vil., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Maeseyck, 25 m. W. Roermond, near the Campine Canal. P. <2000.

Neersen, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 14 m. W. by N. Düsseldorf, circle Gladbach. P. <3000.

Neerwinden, vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. Warename, 5 m. SE. by E. Tirlemont. P. <2000.

Nefta, the ancient *Nepta*, oasis, Tunis, near the N. shore of Shot-el-Jerid, 178 m. SW. Kairwan; a collection of nine villages.

Nefud, the central desert of red sand in the N. half of Arabia, N. of the Jebel Shammar; general alt. about 3000 ft.; remarkable for the occurrence of large numbers of horse-shoe shaped depressions, called by the Arabs *fuly*, 50 yards to a quarter of a mile in width, 20–220 ft. in depth, the 'toe' pointing W., where the depth is greatest, and whence there is a gradual slope to the heel. The term desert is not strictly correct, as the hollows and even the general surface of the plain are well clothed with shrubs as well as grasses. Ostriches rare. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, pp. 94–97.

Nefzaua, or **Nifzaua,** group of oases, S. Tunis, on SE. shore of Shot-el-Jerid; principal oasis, Duz (Douz).

Negapatam, municip. and chief port, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 49 m. E. by S. Tanjore, on the E. ct.; one of the earliest settlements of the Portuguese on the Coromandel coast. Depth on bar varies between 2½ and 3 ft. Vessels load and discharge by lighters. P. (1871) 10,000; (1891) 59,200; Hindus, 39,000; Moham. 14,300.

Negaunee, city, U.S., Michigan, co. and 11 m. WSW. Marquette; on the S. and W. are hills containing immense deposits of iron ore; within the city limits are productive mines and several large blast-furnaces. Alt. 1379 ft. (R.R.). P. 6100.

Negd, Arabia. See **Nejd.**

Negombo, tn., Ceylon, Western Prov., on the W. ct., 20 m. N. by W. Colombo; local board of shipping. P. 19,000.

Negonego, or **Prince William Henry,** isls., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 141½° W., 18½° S.

Negotin, tn., Servia, prov. Kraina, 24 m. NW. Viddin; seat of a bishopric; centre of wine production. P. 5400.

Negotin, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, 49 m. NE. Monastir. P. <5000.

Negovan, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 23 m. NE. by N. Salonica. P. <3000.

Negrais, or **Haing-gyi,** isl. See **Bassein,** riv.

Negrais, Cape, cape, on SW. ct. of Burma, in 16° N.

Negrar, comm., NE. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. NNW. Verona. P. <4000.

Negreira, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 37 m. SSW. Corunna. P. 5800.

Nègrepelisse, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, arr. and 10 m. ENE. Montauban. P. <2000.

Negresci (negreshti), tn., Roumania, prov. Vasluiŭ, 22 m. SSW. Yassy.

Negril Point, North, cape, Jamaica, on the W. ct., in the N. of Long Bay. **Negril Point, South,** cape, 6 m. to the S., in the S. of Long Bay; the westernmost point of the island.

Negrin, oasis, Algeria, 140 m. SSE. Constantine.

Negri Sembilan ('nine states'), a Brit. protectorate (comprising five states—Johor, Sri-Menanti, Jempol, Inas or Jelei, and Ulu Moar) in the Malay Penin., immediately to the N. of the terr. of Malacca, drained eastwards by Moar R. Surface diversified, traversed by offshoots of the main range of the penin., with several detached mountains, highest Mount Ophir or Gunong-Ledang (3850 ft.). The upper valleys and mountains are densely wooded; the lower valleys are fertile, producing in abundance rice and fruits. Elephants and cattle (especially buffaloes) are reared in large numbers. Minerals include gold and tin. The states, originally nine, afterwards ten, formed themselves into an independent confederation on the breaking up of the kingdom of Johore, to which they had belonged; of these, six (two being united) form the present protected confederation, the others having previously been brought under British control. The inhabitants are Sumatran Malays. Area about 2070 sq. m. P. estimated at 300,000. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1882, map, p. 456 (1 : 1,210,000).

Negritos ('little negroes'), a name given by the Spaniards to the native race found in the mountainous interior of the Philippines. This race, now rapidly dying out, appears formerly to have peopled a wide area. According to MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy it comprises two sub-types, the Northern Negritos or Negritos proper, and the southern, or Papuan Negritos; the former, including the Negritos of India, Mincopies of the Andaman Is., Sakkayes and Semangs of the Malay Penin., and Aetas of the Philippine Is. The southern Negritos are largely intermixed with the Papuans. The Negritos, of whom the Aetas may be taken as the type, are small of stature (generally under 5 ft.), of rather slight build, with large head, and high but small cranium. They live chiefly on the products of the chase, and on wild roots and plants. Each tribe is governed by an elected chief; the love of freedom is strongly inherent; monogamy prevails. The language now used approximates to the Malayo-Polynesian dialects. Numbers quite uncertain.

Negro, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish; *Nègre,* French, 'black.'

Negro, cape, in Magellan Strait, on the W. shore of the Broad Reach, in 52° 56′ 57″ S., 70° 46′ 14″ W.

Negro, Cape, Morocco, on the Mediterranean, 16 m. S. by E. Ceuta.

Negro, Cape, Tunis, NW. ct., in 8° 59′ E.

Negro, Rio, Portuguese and Spanish, 'black river.'

Negro, Rio, riv., Argentine Republic, formed by the union of the Limay and the Neuquen; the Limay, the longer stream, issues from Lake Nahuel-Huapi, and flows NE., receiving several tribs.; the Neuquen issues from Lake Malbarco (36° 38′ S.), and flows SE., receiving on r. bk. the Agrio. From the point of union of the two headstreams (about 39° 10′ S. and 68° W.) the Negro (here called by the Indians Limay-Lefu) flows E. to 66° W., where it divides into two arms enclosing the island of Choele-Choel, and then turns SE., separating the prov. of Buenos Aires from the terr. of Chubut, and enters the Atlantic in 41° 2′ S. E. of 66° W. the Negro receives no tribs. The river is navigable to the confluence of the headstreams, where at the mouth of the Limay are the rapids of Villarino. Steamers occupy four days in ascending to Fort Roca, about 20 m. below the rapids, and two days in descending. The mouth is obstructed by a bar. Sudden and dangerous floods occur in spring and autumn. The principal settlements are Viedma, or Mercedes, and Carmen de Patagones (21 m. from mouth). Length to confluence about 415 m.; to Nahuel-Huapi, 630 m. (*Mulhall's Handbook to River Plate,* sixth edition).

Negro, Rio, riv., Brazil, the largest l. bk. trib. of the Amazon in respect of the volume of its water, probably rises near 2° N. and 70° W., flows on the whole more or less E., but with a southerly course between 2° 40′ N. and the equator, mainly between 67° and 68° W., joins the Amazon just below Manaos (60° W.). Principal trib. on the l. bk. the Rio Branco (mouth 62° 10′ W.), r. bk. the Waupes or Maupes (mouth 0° 10′ N., where the main stream changes its direction from S. to E.). About 2° N. it receives the Casiquiare, a branch from the Orinoco (*q.v.*), and above that it is called the Guainia, and is said to be connected by another bifurcation with the Inirida. The current is remarkably feeble, but the width and depth great. The lower part of the river is at its narrowest a little above its mouth, but even there is nearly 1½ m. in width; but about 40 m. higher up it becomes, for a stretch of 200 m., a network of streams interlacing between innumerable islands, the total width from bank to bank 15 m. or more. In high water (April–August, maximum July–August) the islands are submerged. Depth below Barcellos (63° W.) in places 115 ft., above that 50 ft. or more. The first rapids occur below Santa Isabel, about 65° 5′ W., the limit of steamboat navigation; others occur above Castanheiro (65° 40′ W.), and above Trinidad, in the part of the course just below the confluence of the Waupes cataracts, usually called the rapids of São Gabriel, occur over a stretch of 20 m., where the river boils and rushes between masses of granite rock. These rapids can be descended by an expert boatman in a few hours, but a laden canoe requires a week or more to ascend them. Owing to the uncertainty of its source the total length of the river is unknown, but it is estimated at 1000 m. or more. Estimated area of basin, 275,000 sq. m.; discharge upwards of 350,000 cubit ft. per second; length of steamboat navigation 450 m., canoe navigation 680 m.

Negro, Rio, riv., Brazil, state Matto Grosso, l. bk. trib. of the Paraguay, which it joins in 19° 30′ S., flows on the whole W. The Negro with its tribs. drains, during the dry season, the southern part of the great Xarayes Marsh, but during the annual inundations of the Paraguay the whole region is submerged and the course of the rivers cannot be traced. Length about 180 m.

Negro, Rio, riv., Brazil, SE., l. bk. and principal trib. of the Iguassu, rises in the Serro do Mar and flows due W. Length about 150 m.

Negro, Rio, riv., Uruguay, rises in the SW. of Brazil, near the Uruguayan frontier, and flows WSW. across Uruguay into the riv. Uruguay, which it enters in 33° 25′ S. Principal trib. on the r. bk. the Tacuarembo, which enters it in about 55° 35′ W., on the l. bk. the Rio Yi, which enters it about 57° 17′ W. Length, 290 m.

Negropont, isl., Greece. See **Eubœa.**

Negros, former **Buglas,** one of the Philippine Is. (the most SW. of the Visayas), formed by a long and narrow ridge (Malaspina, a volcano 8200 ft.), continuation of the NW. penins. of Mindanao (Dapitan). Area, 3467 sq. m. P. (prov.) 242,000.

Negyed, comm., Hungary, co. Nyitra, dist. and 11 m. SSE. Vág-Sellye. P. <4000.

Neh, or **Nikh,** vil., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 200 m. ENE. Kerman. Alt. 3700 ft.

Nehalem, vil., U.S., Oregon, Clatsop co., at the mouth of the Nehalem R., 38 m. S. of the mouth of the Columbia (Point Adams). P. <1500.

Nehalen, coalfield, U.S., Oregon, Columbia co.

Nehaliel, valley named in O. T. See **Zerka M'aîn, Wadi.**

Nehelm, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Arnsberg, on riv. Ruhr, 21 m. E. by S. Dortmund. P. 6200.

Neiba, tn., Haiti I., Republic of Santo Domingo, 99 m. W. Santo Domingo; fine rock-salt found near.

Neiba, riv. See **Haiti.**

Neiba, Bahia de, bay in the S. of the Republic of Santo Domingo, opening to the SE., and having its mouth in 71° W.

Neidenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle N., 70 m. SE. by S. Elbing. P. <4000.

Neiel, place named in O. T. See **Y'anîn.**

Neiges, Lac des, lake, Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., 46 m. N. by E. Quebec, drained S. by the riv. Des Neiges into the riv. Montmorency.

Neikiang-hsien, tn., China, on the To-kiang R., prov. Süchwan, 95 m. SE. Chentu-fu, with brine-wells. *Supp. Papers, R. G. S.*, i., pp. 14, 15.

Neilborough, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 14 m. N. Sandhurst.

Neilgherry (or **Neelgherry**) **Hills.** See **Nilgiri.**

Neill's Hill, stn., Ire., co. Antrim, near Belfast, on the Belfast and County Down Rly.

Neillsville, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Clark co., on the Black R., 126 m. W. of the head of Green Bay. P. <2000.

Neilston, par. and tn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 4 m. S. by W. Paisley, on the C. R.; has print-works, bleachfields, and cotton-spinning mills. PMT.O. Par. 12,481 ac., P. 11,400; tn. P. <2500.

Nein, vil., Palestine, *Nain* in the N. T., 32° 38′ N., 35° 20′ E., 6 m. SE. by S. Nazareth.

Neira de Jusá, comm., Spain, prov. and 17 m. SE. Lugo, dist. Becerreá. P. 5200.

Neisse, fortified tn. and arsenal, Prussia, prov. Silesia, 46 m. S. by E. Breslau, on the riv. Neisse, cap. circle Neisse; important railway centre, with manufactures of machinery and textiles. Several times besieged in the Thirty Years' War; taken by assault by the French in 1807. P. (1871) 19,400; tn. P. (1890) 22,300; comm. P. 22,400.

Neisse, Glatzer, riv., Prussian Silesia, rises in the Sudetes Mts., flows N. past Glatz, E. past Neisse, and finally NE. into the Oder, which it enters about 20 m. below Oppeln; navigable from Löwen, 7 m.

Neisse, Lausitzer, riv., mainly in Prussia, rises in the Sudetes in the N. of Bohemia, flows on the whole N. through the E. of the kgd. of Saxony, passing Zittau, and the Prussian provs. of Silesia and Brandenburg, passing Görlitz in Silesia; navigable from Guben, 11 m.

Neithrop, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, in Banbury mun. bor. P. 6200. See **Banbury.**

Neiva, tn., Colombia, Tolima, on the r. bk. of the Magdalena, 130 m. SW. by S. Bogotá. Alt. 1435 ft.

Neiva, riv., Russia, govt. Perm, on E. slope of Urals; with Nitsa makes the Tobol. Several important iron-works on its banks (Neivo-Alapaevskiy, Neivo-Rudyanskiy, Neivo-Shaitanskiy). Length, 170 m.

Nejd, Nejid, or **Negd** ('the highland'), region of central Arabia, comprising the kgds. Shomer or Shummar in the N., cap. Hail, and Nejd proper in the S., cap. Riad, with Kasim, formerly a prov. of Nejd; situated approximately between 24°–28° N. and 40° 30′–48° 30′ E. This region, 'the cradle of the Arab race,' is the kernel of the interior plateau, encircled by deserts, with a mean elevation of 3200 to 3500 ft., traversed by mountain ranges (general direction NE. and SW.), principal Jebel Aja in the N., Jebel Selman, more to the E. (between which is Shummar, according to Mr. Blunt, the highest plateau in Arabia), and SW. Jebel Imarie or Taweik. Nejd is intersected by many fertile valleys; surface streams are almost wanting, but wells and springs are numerous. The climate is remarkably salubrious; temp. equable; air dry, and of great purity. The region appears to come within 'the tail of the monsoon,' the rainy season lasting 5 or 6 weeks from the end of August or beginning of September. Nejd as a political div. (*i.e.*, Nejd proper) is now the centre of the Wahabis. Area (estimated), 204,000 sq. m. P. 1,133,000 (Palgrave, 1867). A more recent estimate gives P. 718,000 (one-third Bedouins). See **Arabia.** *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 188; 1884, p. 390.

Nejef, or **Mejed** (or **Mechet**) **Ali,** tn., Asiatic Turkey, 100 m. S. Bagdad, on the NE. shore of Lake Nejef; a great Shiah necropolis and place of pilgrimage on account of its containing the tomb of Ali, the son-in-law and regarded by the Shiahs as the first legitimate successor of Mohammed. Compare **Kerbela. Kufa,** which contains the mosque in which Ali was assassinated, is a ruined village about 1 m. to the E. P. 5000, mainly Shiahs (Cuinet). **Lake Nejef** is a large and partly marshy expanse traversed by the Hindieh, a stream which leaves and afterwards re-enters the Euphrates.

Nejerabad, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 20 m. WNW. Ispahan.

Nekeb, place named in O. T. See **Setyâdeh.**

Nekhi'ia, Nekhile, or **Nekheila,** tn., Upper Egypt, on l. bk. Nile, prov. and 20 m. SE. Siut. P. (1882) 9600.

Nekor, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 34 m. ESE. Königgrätz, dist. and 4 m. SE. Senftenberg. P. <3000.

Neldricken, Loch, small lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., 10½ m. NNE. Newton Stewart, drained S. into Loch Valley.

Nelcia, comm., Greece. See **Drakia.**

Nelide, Ras, cape, Africa. See **Macalonga.**

Neligh, city, U.S., Nebraska, Antelope co., on Elkhorn R., 35 m. NW. Norfolk. P. <1500.

Nelkan, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, 130 m. NW. Ayan, on upper Aldan; one of the few settlements on the pack-horse route from Yakutsk to Sea of Okhotsk (Ayan). P. <1000.

Nell, Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W., drained S. by riv. Nell into Loch Feochan. Alt. 48 ft.

Nell, Loch, or **Ardmucknish Bay,** a bay in the same county, in the NE. of the Firth of Lorne.

Nelliámpati, range of hills, Brit. India, Madras, Cochin state, 20 m. S. Pálghát, covered with forests which yield valuable timber; coffee has been grown here since 1860. Alt. 3–5000 ft.

Nelligen, seapt., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., 70 m. S. by E. Goulburn.

Nelliston, vil., U.S., New York, Montgomery co. P. <1500.

Nellore (ancient *Sinhapur*, 'lion city'), municip., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. Nellore, on riv. Penner, 96 m. N. by W. Madras. The chief irrigation work on the Penner is the anicut, 677 yards long, at Nellore. P. (1872) 20,000; (1891) 29,300; Hindus, 22,600.

Nelskop, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 70 m. NNE. Calvinia.

Nelson, mining tn., Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the S. side of the Kootenay R., about midway between the Kootenay Lake and the mouth of the river, connected by rail with **Robson's Landing,** on the Columbia R. at this place. To the W. of the town is the **Toad Mt.** dist., with numerous mines of silver-lead.

Nelson, riv., Canada, drains Lake Winnipeg and flows NE. to Hudson Bay, which it enters at Port Nelson, in about 57° N.; navigable for about 90 m. from the sea, where the first limestone rapids occur in 56° 36′ N. A short distance higher up are two other rapids over limestone; and still higher numerous rapids in gneiss, dividing the river into deadwater reaches.

Nelson, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 64 m. SW. Winnipeg.

Nelson, riv. port, Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on Miramichi R., opposite Newcastle.

Nelson, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 475 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Nelson, mun. bor. (since 1890), Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., diocese of Manchester, on the L. & Y. R., 3½ m. NE. by N. Burnley; has considerable manufactures of cotton, worsted, silk, also engineering. Coal mined in the dist. Named from a roadside inn about which, in 1850, was only a small village. Handsome market-hall and technical school; free public library. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 5600; (1891) 22,700.

Nelson, northern isl. of Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean.

Nelson, prov., New Zealand, in the N. of the South I. corresponding to the cos. Collingwood, Waimea, Buller, Inangahua, Grey, and part of Amuri. The prov. is generally mountainous, with intervening valleys of great fertility; but its chief wealth lies in its rich mineral deposits; the principal coal-mining districts are those of Greymouth and Westport. Chief towns, Nelson and Richmond. See **New Zealand.**

Nelson, tn., New Zealand, Waimea co., on the N. ct., 135 m. NE. by E. Greymouth, in 173° 19′ E. The harbour has a depth on bar of 19 ft. high water ordinary springs, 15 ft. ordinary neaps. The railway wharf cannot be reached by vessels drawing more than 18 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 64.3° F., Jan. 45.8°, July 55.6°. P. 6600.

Nelson, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of 38° N., and W. of 58° W.

Nelson, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 48° N. and 98° W.

Nelson, co., U.S., Virginia, crossed in the W. by 79° W., and in the extreme N. by 38° N.

Nelson, vil., Victoria, Normanby co., on Glenelg R., 38 m. NW. by W. Portland.

Nelson, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 23 m. from Treharris, PMT.O.

Nelson, co., W. Australia, crossed by 34° S. and 116° E.

Nelson Strait, Chile, between Hanover I. (N.) and Queen Adelaide Archipelago, in 51½° S.

Nelsonville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Athens co., on Hocking R., 53 m. SE. Columbus, in a great coal region. P. <5000.

Nels Poort, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Murraysburg, 35 m. NE. by E. Beaufort West, with a stn. 370½ m. from Cape Town, at the 'port' or pass between the Nieuweveld and Sneeuwberg ranges traversed by the railway to Kimberley. Alt. 3100 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 73.6° F., Jan. 51.6°, July 63.1°.

Neltume, Lake of. See **Pirehueico.**

Nemaha, co., U.S., Kansas, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed by 96° W.

Nemaha, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE., on the Missouri, S. of 40½° N.

Nemaha, riv., U.S., Nebraska, rises in S. of Lancaster co., flows SE. into the Missouri R. Length about 140 m.

Nemaha City, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Nemaha co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 65 m. S. by E. Omaha. Alt. 885 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Nemanicl, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 29 m. ESE. Ushkub.

Nembro, vil., Italy, prov., circle, and 6 m. NE. Bergamo, on the r. bk. of the Serio. P. (comm.) <4000.

Nembucu, Paraguay. See **Pilar, Villa del.**

Nemea, comm., Greece. See **Hagios Georgios.**

Némedi, Alsó-, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pest Közép, 3 m. WNW. Ocsa. P. <4000.

Nemegosenda, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 599 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Nemes-Militics, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. and 7 m. NNE. Zombor. P. <4000.

Nemet, Hungarian, 'German.'

Német-Bóly, comm., Hungary, co. Baranya, dist. and 8 m. W. by S. Mohács. P. <4000.

Német-Czernya, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Zsomblya. P. <4000.

Német-Keresztúr, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Sopron. P. <4000.

Német-Palánka, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Német-Palánka, on the Danube. P. 5300.

Nemi, the ancient *Lacus Nemorensis*, lake, Italy, prov. and 17 m. SE. Rome, the crater of an extinct volcano, 5 m. in circumference. On its W. side is the town of Genzano. Alt. 1225 ft.

Nemirov, tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 35 m. ESE. Zhmerinka railway junction. P. 5015.

Nemitz, comm., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. Stettin, circle Randow. P. <3000.

Nemonien, comm., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Labiau, 27 m. W. by S. Tilsit, on the Kurisches Haff. P. <4000.

Nemours (French name), the ancient *Ad Fratres*, seapt., Algeria, on the NW. ct., arr. and 36 m. WNW. Tlemsen. The French town dates from 1844. Anchorage bad; two stone piers. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 9.95 in. P. <3000.

Nemours, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. and 10 m. S. Fontainebleau, with large workings of Fontainebleau sand and stone for glass-ware. It became, in the 11th century, an important seigniory, which belonged to the kings of Navarre from the 14th century to 1425. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 64.3° F., Jan. 54.0°, July 77.3°. P. <5000.

Nempnett Thrubwell, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. SSW. Bristol. P. <250.

Nemptodurum, tn., France. See **Nanterre.**

Nemrun, Asia Minor. See **Namrun.**

Nemuro, maritime vil., Japan, Isle of Yezo, 265 m. ENE. Hakodate. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881-86), yr. 42.1° F., Feb. 21.1°, Aug. 65°. P. 5200.

Nen, or **Nene,** riv., Eng., rises in W. of co. Northampton, flows NE. past Northampton, Peterborough, and Wisbech, and enters the North Sea by the Wash, by a tidal channel. It is navigable for vessels of small draught, and communicates by the Wisbech Canal with the Ouse, and in the upper part of its course by canals with all the central navigation of England. Length, 90 m.

Nena, or **Quidico,** small port, Chile, prov. and 71 m. S. Arauco, in 38° 14′ S.

Nenagh (nē'na), par., market and civic tn., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Ormond, 11 m. ENE. Killaloe, on the G. S. & W. R.; slate quarries. Market-days, M., Th., and S. Par. 3882 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. <5000.

Nenagh River, Ire., in the NW. of co. Tipperary, flows into Lough Derg, on the E. side.

Nendaz, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 4 m. SW. Sion. P. (comm.) <3000.

Nengone, isl., Pacific. See **Mare.**

Nenthead, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 18½ m. ENE. Penrith; lead ore mined and smelted. PMT.O. P. < 1500.

Nenthorn, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 3½ m. NW. Kelso, P.O. P. <500.

Neodesha, city, U.S., Kansas, Wilson co., on riv. Verdigris, 112 m. S. Topeka, 68 m. WNW. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <2000.

Neo Dhura, pass, Brit. India, NW. Provs., over the Himálayas into SW. Tibet, in 30° 29′ N. and 80° 37′ E., at the head of the Dhauli R.; much frequented by Bhutias of Dharma. Alt. 15,000 ft.

Neoga, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cumberland co., 185 m. SW. Chicago by rail. P. <1500.

Neokastron, tn., Greece. See **Navarino.**

Neokhorion (neokhori), vil., Greece, prov. Larissa, 17 m. SE. by E. Volos. P. <2000.

Neoria, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Pilibhít. P. 6200; Moham. 4000; Hindus, 2200.

Neos, Greek, 'new.'

Neosho, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., crossed by 37½° N. and 95½° W., traversed by the Neosho R.

Neosho, city, U.S., Missouri, Newton co., 30 m. NNE. of the SW. corner of the state, in the heart of SW. lead-mines of Missouri. P. <3000.

Neosho Falls, vil., U.S., Kansas, Woodson co., on riv. Neosho, 70 m. S. by E. Topeka. P. <1500.

Nepaktos, tn., Greece. See **Lepanto.**

Nepál (nepaul), a native state of India, in the Himalayan region between Sikkim and the division of Kumáun in the NW. Provs., includes the highest known peaks of the Himalayan mountains. It comprises three zones, which present respectively the characteristics of arctic, temperate, and tropical climates: (1) The highland region, mainly between the two great ranges of the Himálayas, elevation 10,000 to 16,000 ft.; (2) the middle region, including the valley of Nepál or Khátmándu, 4000 to 10,000 ft.; (3) the region below 3000 ft. From the base of the mountains stretches again a gently sloping tract, which comprises three belts—the Dúns, a series of marshes, the *sál* forest, and the *tarái* proper. The country is watered by numerous affluents of three tribs. of the Ganges—Gogra, Gundak, and Kosi. In the great forests wild animals abound, elephants on the hills, the rhinoceros, tiger, and leopard in the *tarái;* varieties of the two last are peculiar to the hills of Nepál; the Nepál dog is brought from Tibet; several handsome birds, particularly pheasants. Agriculture is pursued with great industry, though in a very primitive fashion, and wherever possible the slopes of the mountains are terraced and carefully cultivated. Amongst the inhabitants hand labour is almost universal; irrigation is frequent. The staple culture is rice, which forms the main food of the inhabitants; but wheat, barley, ginger, cardamom, sugar-cane, potatoes, tobacco, &c., are also cultivated. Fruit is abundant; groves of orange, citron, peach, cherry, and other fruit-trees frequently surround the villages; the tea-tree is native. The leaves of the *yúa* yield a strong narcotic juice, which also burns like resin, and a fibre, similar to hemp, from which a strong coarse cloth is manufactured. Minerals occur in great variety; rich copper and iron ore are found near the surface; sulphur is abundant; of different kinds of stone, the most important are jasper and marble; rock-crystal is said to exist. The inhabitants present great diversity; the aboriginal inhabitants appear to be of Tatar or Chinese origin, and still remain in the E. part of the country. The Navars of Khátmándu valley are almost the only artisans, being weavers, and workers in iron, copper, brass, and bell-metal; they also manufacture a very strong paper from the bark of a shrub. The Gúrkhas are the predominant race; their ancestors, mainly of Rájput origin, are said to have migrated from Rájputána at the end of the 12th century. The southern valleys afford many easy routes to the Indian plains, with which a considerable trade is carried on. The chief Nepálese exports are food grains, oil-seeds, timber, cattle, and horns. The imports include both European and Indian products. From Khátmándu (the cap.) two routes branch over the northern Himalayan chain, and by means of these a small trade is carried on with Tibet.

Nepean, riv., New South Wales, one of the headwaters of the Hawkesbury; sometimes regarded as a portion of the main stream.

Nepean, bay, on the E. side of Kangaroo I., S. Australia, in 35° 40′ S., 137° 40′ E.

Nephi, or **Salt Creek,** city, U.S., Utah, Juab co., 72 m. S. Salt Lake City. Alt. 5130 ft. (Powell); 5056 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Nephin, mt., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, 10½ m. SW. Ballina. Height, 2646 ft. **Nephin Beg** (little N.; alt. 2065 ft.) is 10 m. W. by N.

Nephtoah, Waters of, well, Palestine, mentioned in O. T. See **'Ain 'Atân.**

Nepi, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 17 m. SE. Viterbo. P. <3000.

Nepigon, or **Nipigon,** stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 928 m. by rail W. Montreal, 50° 0′ N., 88° 40′ W. Alt. 750 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1886-88), yr. 29.8° F., Jan. 9.0°, July 61.8°.

Nepisiguit, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., 3 m. from Bathurst.

Nepisiguit, riv., Canada, in the N. of New Brunswick, flows E. then N. into **Nepisiguit Bay,** in the S. of Chaleur Bay, about 65° 40′ W.

Nepolis, or **Nepolisy,** vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Neubydschow, 16½ m. W. Königgrätz. P. <2000.

Nepomuk, tn., Bohemia, dist. Přestitz, 20 m. SSE. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Neponset, vil., U.S., Illinois, Bureau co., 117 m. WSW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Nepryadva, riv., Russia, govt. Tula, r. bk. trib. of Don. Kulikovo Pole, where the Russians defeated the Mongols, on its banks.

Nepta, ancient name of **Nefta** (*q.v.*), oasis, Tunis.

Neptune Islands, group of islands off the coast of S. Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 m. NW. Kangaroo I., in 35° 16′ S., 136° 2′ E.

Nera, riv., Italy, rises in the Monti Sibillini in the Abruzzi, and flows on the whole SW. or W. through Umbria, past Terni and Narni, to the Tiber, which it joins about 15 m. WSW. Terni.

Nera, Punta, cape, Sardinia, in the E., in 40° 24′ N.

Nérac, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. arr. Nérac, on the Bayse, 15 m. W. by S. Agen; has large manufactures of corks, the material for which is obtained from the immense forests in the W. of the dep.; and breweries, one of which is amongst the most important in France. P. <5000.

Nera di Bari, Punta, cape, Sardinia, in the E., in 39° 52′ N.

Nerang, small tp., Queensland, Ward co., on Nerang R., 48 m. (by rail) SE. Brisbane.

Nerbudda, or **Narbuddah,** riv., India. See **Narbadá.**

Nerchau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Grimma, on riv. Mulde, 18 m. E. by S. Leipzig. P. <2000.

Nerchinsk, dist. tn., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on Nercha R., 2½ m. above its junction with the Shilka, 178 m. E. of Chita; centre for local trade. Mean rfall. (42 yrs.), yr. 16.2 in., June–Sept. 13.3 in. P. 4900.

Nerchinskiy Zavod, mining tn., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 184 m. SE. Nerchinsk, near junction of the Arguñ with the Altacha, 51° 19′ N., 118° 40′ E.; alt. 2200 ft. Centre of mining administration for gold-mines of Nerchinskiy Mining Dist., which covers 4° of lat. and 7° of long. on l. bk. Shilka. Meteorological observatory.

Nere, dist., Africa. See **Mogoreb.**

Nerekhta, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 30 m. SE. Kostroma. P. <4000.

Neresnica, vil., Servia, prov. and 30 m. SE. Požarevac, on l. bk. of riv. Pek. P. (with Komša) <3000.

Nerete, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 37 m. NNW. Chieti. P. <3000.

Neri, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 110 m. SE. Van, sanjak Hakkiari. P. <3000, mainly Kurds.

Nerja, tn., S. ct. of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Malaga, dist. Torrox. P. 7800.

Néronde, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 16 m. SE. by S. Roanne. P. <2000.

Nérondes, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. St. Amand-Mont-Rond, 17 m. W. Nevers. P. <2000.

Ner Pinglai, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 25 m. NE. by N. Amráoti. P. 6800; Hindus, 5900.

Nérpio, tn., Spain, prov. Albacete, dist. Yeste, 50 m. NW. Lorca. P. <5000.

Nerquis, par., Wales, Flintshire, 2½ m. S. by W. Mold, P.O. P. <750.

Nerrigundah, post-vil., New South Wales, Dampier co., 95 m. S. Goulburn and 226 m. by road S. Sydney; in a gold-mining dist. P. <1500.

Nerring, or **Sailor's Gully,** post-tn., Victoria, co. Ripon, 129 m. by rail and road NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Nerva, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, dist. Valverde del Camino. P. 6400.

Nervesa, tn., NE. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. N. by W. Treviso, to the extreme E. of the Bosco del Montello. P. (comm.) <4000.

Nervi, tn., Italy, Liguria, on the coast, prov. and 5 m. ESE. Genoa. P. 5500.

Nerviano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, circle and 11 m. SE. Gallarata. P. (comm.) <5000.

Nervion, riv., Spain, Biscay, enters the Bay of Biscay at Portugalete, 9 m. NW. Bilbao (*q.v.*). Affluents, the Salcedon and Durango.

Nes, in Danish and Norwegian place-names, 'a promontory.' See *Naes.*

Nesbit, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 15 m. E. Kelso, 1 m. from the Till, 3 m. NE. Akeld stn. P. <250.

Nesbitt, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 124 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Nesbitt, par., Eng., Durham, 7 m. NW. Hartlepool. P. <250.

Nesbitt, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. ENE. Hexham, 3½ m. N. Prudhoe stn. P. <250.

Nesfield with Langbar, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the W. border of the Otley div., on the Wharfe, 11½ m. NNW. Bradford. P. <250.

Nesham'iny, r. bk. trib. of the Delaware, U.S., Pennsylvania, mouth between Trenton and Philadelphia; not navigable.

Neshanic, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Somerset co., 20 m. N. by E. Trenton, on the S. Branch of Raritan R. P. <1500.

Neshoba, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the E., to the S. of 33° N., crossed by 89° W.

Nesle, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Péronne, 18 m. WSW. St. Quentin. P. <3000.

Nesleh, tn., Upper Egypt, 10½ m. W. Medinet-el-Fayum. P. <5000.

Nesles-la-Vallée, France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 20 m. NNW. Paris, arr. and 7 m. NE. by N. Pontoise. P. <2000.

Nesos, Nesoi, Greek, 'island, islands.'

Nespereira, tn., Portugal, dist. and 27 m. NNW. Vizeu. P. <3000.

Nesquehoning, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., 37 m. S. by W. Scranton. P. <2000.

Ness, in place-names, 'a promontory.' See *Naes.*

Ness, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 8½ m. NW. Chester, 1 m. SE. Neston stn. P. <500.

Ness, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Rye, 18½ m. NNE. York, 2½ m. E. Nunnington stn. P. <250.

Ness, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., 26 m. N. Stornoway, 3 m. from Port of Ness, PM.O.

Ness, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 38½° N. and 100° W.

Ness, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Salop. Great Ness, Oswestry div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Shrewsbury, PMT.O. (**Nesscliffe**), P. <750; Little Ness, P. <500. See **Baschurch.**

Ness, Loch, lake, Scot., co. and 6 m. SW. Inverness, forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. It receives the Oich, Tarff, Foyers, and Morriston Rivs., and discharges itself into the Moray Firth by the **riv. Ness,** 8 m. in length. Length, NE. to SW., about 23 m.; average breadth, 1 m.; depth, 106–130 fathoms.

Ness, The, cape, Scot., Forfarshire, on the E. ct., in 56° 42′ N.

Nesseldorf, or **Koprivnica,** vil., Austria, prov. Moravia, dist. Freiberg, 6 m. E. Neu-Titschein. P. <3000.

Nesserland, Ger. See **Emden.**

Nesslau, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 14 m. NNE. Glarus, on the Thur. P. (comm.) <3000.

Neste, 'rapid torrent,' generic name in E. part of dep. Haute-Pyrénées and a corner of Haute-Garonne.

Nesting, par., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, E. side, the church situated on S. Nesting Bay, 10 m. N. Lerwick; 30,983 ac. P. <3000.

Neston, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Corsham par., PM.O. P. <1000.

Neston, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., Great Neston 7½ m. SSW. Birkenhead, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. (**Neston**); coal mined. Great Neston, P. <2500; Little Neston, P.O., P. <1500; tn. (**Neston and Park Gate**) P. <4000.

Nestrami, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 38 m. S. Monastir.

Nestved, tn., Denmark, in the S. of Seeland, prov. Præstö, 43½ m. SW. Copenhagen. Here was fought the battle between Prince Jaromar of Rügen and the peasants of Margaret, mother of King Erik Glipping of Denmark, June 14, 1259. P. (comm.) 5500.

Neswick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 4 m. SW. Driffield. P. <250.

Neswizh, tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. SW. Minsk, on a trib. of Niemen. P. 8700.

Nethan, rivulet, Lanarkshire, flows N. then NE. and enters the Clyde 1 m. NW. Lanark. See **Craignethan Castle.**

Nethe, small riv., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, joining the Rupel on the r. bk., about 10 m. above its confluence with the Scheldt.

Netheravon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Avon, 13 m. N. Salisbury, 7 m. W. by S. Ludgershall stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Nether Beck, rivulet, Cumberland, flows S. into the NW. side of Wast Water.

Netherburn, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 4½ m. S. Wishaw, on the C. R.; coal mined. P.O. P. <500.

Netherbury, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Brit, 9 m. ENE. Lyme Regis, 4 m. NW. by W. Powerstock stn., PM.O.; 6274 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Netherbury with Solway Ash**) P. <1500.

Netherby, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Wharfe, 5½ m. S. by E. Harrogate, 3 m. W. by N. Collingham Bridge stn. See **Kearby.**

Nethercleuch, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3 m. NE. by E. Lochmaben, on the C. R.

Nethercross, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Dublin.

Nether Dallachy, P.O., Scot., 1 m. from Fochabers-on-Spey, Elginshire.

Netherfield, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Battle par., P.O. P. <500.

Netherfield and Colwick, stn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., on the G. N. R., 2½ m. E. by N. Nottingham, PMT.O. (**Netherfield**). Eccles. par. (**Netherfield**) P. <3000.

Netherhampton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 2½ m. W. Salisbury. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Netherhampton with Wilton**) P. <2500.

Netherlands, Holland, or the **Low Countries,** lies between Belgium (S.), Prussia (E.), and the North Sea (N. and W), and between the extreme limits of 53° 32′ and 50° 45′ N. lat., and 3° 23′ and 7° 12′ E. long. The area is constantly changing owing to two supreme causes—(1) the encroachments of the sea, and (2) reclamation from the sea by human agency. In 1889 the land area was officially stated to be a little over 12,500 sq. m.—approximately one-seventh the size of Great Britain. The area in sq. m., converted from the official figures in sq. km., is shown in the following table, which gives also the population

of the provs. in thousands (000 omitted), and the increase per cent. per annum between successive censuses :—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands. 31st Dec. 1869.	1879.	Inc. '69-'79.	1889.	Incr. '79-'89.	Pop. per sq.m. 1889.
North Holland	1,070	577	680	1.65	831	2.03	777
South Holland	1,167	688	804	1.57	958	1.77	821
Utrecht	534	174	192	.99	222	1.46	416
Zeeland	689	178	189	.60	202	.67	293
North Brabant	1,980	429	466	.83	514	.99	260
Limburg	851	224	239	.65	262	.92	308
Gelderland	1,962	433	467	.76	515	.98	262
Overijssel	1,292	254	274	.76	298	.84	231
Drenthe	1,028	106	119	.93	132	1.04	128
Groningen	887	225	253	1.18	277	.91	312
Friesland	1,282	292	330	1.23	338	.24	264
Total	12,741	3,580	4,013	1.15	4,549	1.26	357

The total area of the colonial possessions of the N. (see below) is estimated at about 783,000 sq. m., the population at about 34,000,000. The **surface** is everywhere flat and low, and consists of alluvial fens, *i.e.*, moss, peat (18½ per cent.), clays (35 per cent.), and sand (6 per cent.), and of diluvial sands and gravels (39 per cent.). The SE. corner reaches an altitude of 660 ft., but the W. parts lie mostly 10 to 12 ft. below the level of the sea and the rivers, which traverse the country between high banks, and in places 20 ft. or more lower than the mean level of the North Sea. Sand-dunes and specially constructed dykes or embankments, 50 to 60 ft. in height, and extending to more than 1500 miles in length, protect the country from inundation. The **coast** is on the whole irregular in outline. In the SW. it is broken into a number of islands and estuaries, the names of the former being Walcheren, N. and S. Beveland, Tholen, Schouwen, Flakke, and Voorne. The N. and NW. are protected by a chain of low islands—Tessel (Texel), Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, Schiermonnikoog, Boschplaat, Rottum. The shallow Zuider Zee (South Sea) penetrates 60 to 70 m. S. into the heart of the country. See **Zuider Zee.** In the NE. the estuary of the Ems, and an expansion of the same, the Dollart, separate prov. Groningen from E. Friesland. The Netherlands consist almost entirely of the deltas of three large **rivers,** the Rhine, Maas (Meuse), and Scheldt, all of which split into numerous ramifying arms and estuaries; the larger of these are known as the Vecht, IJssel (both to the Zuider Zee), Old Rhine, Lek, Vaal, Merwede, North, Old, and New Maas, Haringvliet, E. and W. Scheldt (all to the North Sea). There are numerous small lakes in the provs. of Friesland, Gelderland, and N. and S. Holland. The **climate** bears a close resemblance to that of England; but the maritime (W.) provs. are moister and warmer than those inland. Mean annual temp. 49.8° F., Jan. 34.7°, July 65.1°; rfall. (43 yrs.), 27.8 in. In hot summers the provs. of Zeeland, N. and S. Holland, and Friesland are apt to be somewhat unhealthy. The Netherlands are essentially an **agricultural** country. It is originally to the enlightenment and enterprise of Dutch agriculturists in the 17th century that the modern system of farming with artificial grasses and winter roots (especially turnips and carrots) owes its development. More than one-third of the total area of the country is laid down to grass and meadows, for feeding cattle, horses, and sheep; swine and goats are also kept. Out of the aggregate of 8,150,000 acres, some 2,134,000 (26.2 per cent.) only are under farm cultivation; but there are 134,000 acres of gardens and orchards. The crops principally grown are rye, potatoes, clover, and grasses, oats, wheat, buckwheat, barley, beans, peas, beet-root, flax, and to a less extent colza, mustard, canary, caraway, coriander, and anise seeds, chicory, tobacco, madder, hemp, and hops. For generations the Netherlands have been famous for the cultivation of bulbs and flowers (headquarters, Haarlem and Noordwyk). Fruit (cherries, apples, pears, strawberries) is grown in the provs. of Gelderland, Utrecht, N. and S. Holland, and Limburg. Of the total number of estates in the country 85 per cent. are less than 50 acres in extent, and 58 per cent. of the whole are farmed by their owners. **Forests** cover nearly 7 per cent. of the area, and grow for the most part in Gelderland. Turf is the only **mineral** existent in considerable quantity; but a little coal is extracted in Limburg. The **fisheries,** especially the herring fishery, are valuable, and support nearly 16,000 men and their families. The North Sea yields herring, cod, plaice, soles, tunny, mussels, oysters (16,000,000 in a year, of which one-half go to England), &c.; the Zuider Zee, herring, anchovies, shrimps, flounders, eels; and the rivers, salmon, eels, pike, perch, &c. **Industry** has made great strides since the separation from Belgium in 1830. Foremost stand shipbuilding and the manufactures dependent upon it, the making of marine and hydraulic machinery, spirit-distilling and brewing, and mill-making. But brick and pottery making, the manufacture of margarine, vinegar, soap, salt, paper, oil, tobacco and cigars, cacao, carpets, leather, and gold and silver articles, sugar-refining, the weaving of cottons, woollens, and linens, and diamond-cutting are all important branches. As means of **communication** the rivers and canals, which measure nearly three thousand miles in length, are of greater importance than either the brick-paved roads or the railways (the latter approximately 2000 m.). The maintenance of these waterways is entrusted to a special department of the state. The more important canals comprise the N. Holland, North Sea, New Waterway, N. and S. William's, Zederik, Dedem, Damster, and S. Beveland Canals. Although the **commerce** of the Netherlands is no longer of that supreme importance in Europe which it was in the 17th century, their trade, both inland and foreign, is at the present time very considerable. The imports—grain and flour, drugs, iron and steel, textiles, coffee, sugar, rice, coal, copper, saltpetre, tin, seed-oils, &c.—average about £100,000,000 per annum, and the exports—drugs, butter and margarine, textiles, grain and flour, iron and steel, leather and skins, paper, rice, grease, cheese, vegetables, &c.—nearly the same figure. Trade is principally carried on with Prussia (exports to Prussia, 46½ per cent.; imports from Prussia, 18½ per cent.), Great Britain (26 and 20 per cent. respectively), Belgium (13 and 14 per cent.), Dutch E. Indies (5½ and 16½ per cent.), Russia (9 per cent. imports), and United States (6½ per cent. imports). The annual trade with Great Britain in imported textiles, iron and machinery, coal, &c., and exported margarine, butter and cheese, drugs and dye-stuffs, woollens and cottons, leather, iron and steel, sugar, gin, and other commodities, is valued at more than £37,000,000 sterling. The Dutch mercantile marine numbers over 600 vessels of nearly 700,000 tons aggregate. The unit of the **money** is the guilder, gulden, or florin, equivalent to 1s. 8d., and divided into 100 cents. The metric system of **weights and measures** is employed. The executive **government** is in the hands of an hereditary constitutional monarch, assisted by a cabinet of eight ministers. The legislative power is shared between the sovereign and the States-General of two chambers. The First Chamber consists of fifty members, chosen by the provincial estates; they sit for nine years, and one-third retire every third year. The Second Chamber numbers 100 members, who are elected for four years by direct suffrage of the citizens. The **army** is levied partly by voluntary enlistment, partly by conscription for five years, of which one only is spent with the colours. There are also a militia, drawn from suitable men between 25 and 35 years of age, and a final reserve of all men under 50 years. There is a separate army of about 33,000 men for the E. Indies, raised entirely by free enlistment. The **navy** comprises about 100 war-vessels and 30 to 40 torpedo-boats, manned by 12,000 men. There is a special naval detachment for the E. Indies. The **population,** which has nearly doubled since 1830, was originally of Teutonic stock, but is now in parts modified by French Huguenot, Belgian (Walloon), and Jewish blood. The language, Dutch, is a direct development of an old Teutonic speech closely akin to original Low German. The Frisians, who speak a Low German dialect, have preserved their racial purity to an unusual degree. From 4000 to 6000 persons emigrate every year, nearly all going to the United States. For generations the Netherlands have been the home of religious freedom. The predominant **religion** is the Reformed (Protestant), with a presbyterian form of church government. It is professed by three-fifths of the population; Roman Catholics number one-third. There are 100,000 Jews and over 50,000 Mennonites. **Education,** which is neither altogether free nor altogether compulsory, does not stand on the highest footing, in spite of the excellent equipment of primary and secondary schools, a large number of special and technical colleges, learned societies and academies, and four universities—at Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam. About 7 per cent. of the conscripts enrolled annually are illiterate. There are 21 **towns** with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Amsterdam has nearly half a million, Rotterdam approaching a quarter of a million. These two cities are the commercial capitals of the Netherlands. The political cap. is The Hague, with 170,000 inhabitants. Utrecht ranks fourth with close upon 90,000. The remaining 17 are Groningen, Haarlem, Arnhem, Leyden, Tilburg, Nimeguen, Dordrecht, Maastricht, Leeuwarden, Delft, Nieuwr Amstel, Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc), Zwolle, Schiedam, Breda, Deventer, Helder. Nevertheless, the rural population amounts to 68 per cent. of the total. The principal **colonies** of the Netherlands are Java, Sumatra, Borneo, &c., in the E. Indies, and Dutch Guiana and half-a-dozen small islands in S. America. **History.**—The terrs. of the modern Netherlands, after being ruled by the Romans and Franks, became (870) part of the duchy of Lorraine, and therefore of the German Empire. In the 15th century they were subject to Burgundy, and in the 16th to Austria, and subsequently Spain. Against Spain, however, they revolted and constituted themselves a republic. Napoleon in 1806 created the kingdom of Holland. In 1814 the Netherlands were united with Belgium, but were separated again in 1830. There is no good modern account of the Netherlands in English. For statistics, consult *Jaarcijfers*

voor de Statistiek in Nederland, in Dutch and French (Amsterdam). Maps: *Topographische en militaire Kaart* (1 : 50,000), 1871, &c. [**J. T. B.**]

Netherley, hamlet, Scot., Kincardineshire, 6 m. NW. Stonehaven, P.O.

Netherpool, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral union. P. <500.

Netherseal, vil., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Seal, Nether** and **Over.**

Netherthong, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. S. Huddersfield, P.O., with a stn., **Thongsbridge,** PM.O., on the L. & Y. R. P. <1000.

Netherthorpe, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., on the M. R., 4½ m. E. by N. Chesterfield.

Netherthorpe, two eccles. pars., Eng., Yorkshire, Sheffield union. **Netherthorpe St. Anne,** P. <5000; **Netherthorpe St. Stephen,** P. 8600.

Netherton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 6 m. N. by E. Liverpool, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 1 m. SSW. Sefton and Maghull stn., P.O. P. <750.

Netherton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Pershore union. P. <250.

Netherton, vil., Eng., Northumberland, 3 m. SE. and included in the parl. bor. of Morpeth, 1 m. E. Stannington (formerly Netherton) stn., P.O. (**Nedderton**).

Netherton, eccles. par., Eng., in a detached part of Worcestershire, 1½ m. S. of and included in the parl. bor. of Dudley, with stn. (**Dudley and Netherton**) on the G. W. R.; has coal. PMT.O. P. 12,400.

Netherton, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Colne Valley div., on the L. & Y. R., 3 m. SW. by S. Huddersfield, PMT.O.

Netherton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 3½ m. SE. by S. Dewsbury, 1 m. S. Horbury stn., P.O.

Netherton, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 5 m. NW. Glasgow. P. (including Garscube) <750.

Netherton, part of Blanefield vil., Scot., Stirlingshire. P. <500.

Netherton, North Side and **South Side,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., N. Side 13½ m. W. by S. Alnwick, 6 m. WNW. Rothbury stn., P.O. (**Netherton**). P. (of each) <250.

Nethertown, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the coast, 7 m. S. by E. Whitehaven, on the Furness Rly.

Netherwent St. Bride, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 7½ m. E. by N. Newport, 2 m. NNE. Magor stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Netherwent St. Bride with Llandevenny**) P. <250.

Netherwitton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Font, 7 m. WNW. Morpeth, 3 m. SE. Ewesley stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Netherwitton Park**) P. <500. See **Witton.**

Nethou, mt., N. Spain. See **Maladetta.**

Nethy, rivulet, Scot., Perthshire, flows N. past Abernethy to the Earn.

Nethy Bridge, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on **riv. Nethy** (which flows N. from Cairngorm), 1½ m. above its confluence with the Spey, 23 m. S. Forres, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.

Netley, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 2½ m. E. by S. Southampton, 1½ m. NNE. of its stn. (which adjoins the Royal Victoria (military) hospital, a noble structure, 1426 ft. in front, with accommodation for 1000 patients, built between 1855 and 1863) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. (**Netley Abbey**). P. <1500.

Netley Marsh, PM.O., Eng., Hampshire, 6 m. NW. Southampton.

Neto, riv., Italy, Calabrie, flows into the Ionian Sea, in about 39° 12′ N.

Netolitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Prachatitz, 13½ m. WNW. Budweis. P. <3000.

Netophah, place named in O. T. See **Umm Toba.**

Netrakona, vil., India, Bengal, dist. Maimansingh, 85 m. NNE. Dacca. P. 9800; Hindus, 4400; Moham. 5400.

Netschetin, or **Nečtiny,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Kralowitz, 22 m. SE. by S. Karlsbad. P. <2000.

Netteswell, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Ware, 1½ m. SE. by S. Burnt Mill stn., PMT.O. (**Netteswell Cross**). P. <750.

Nettlebed, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4 m. NW. Henley, 8½ m. N. Reading, PMT.O. P. <750.

Nettlecombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 13½ m. NW. by N. Taunton. P. <500.

Nettleden, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the E. border of the Aylesbury div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Luton, 2½ m. NE. Berkhamsted stn. P. <250.

Nettleham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4 m. NE. by N. Lincoln, 3 m. N. Washingborough stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Nettlestead, par., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., on the Medway, 6 m. WSW. Maidstone, close to Wateringbury stn., P.O. (**Nettlestead Green**). P. <750; eccles. par. (**Nettlestead with West Barming**) P. <750.

Nettlestead, par., Eng., Suffolk, 6 m. NW. Ipswich. P. <250. **See Little Blakenham.**

Nettlestone Green, P.O., Eng., Isle of Wight, 2 m. SE. Ryde.

Nettlesworth, PM.O., Eng., co. and 5 m. N. Durham.

Nettleton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. SW. by W. Grimsby, 2 m. E. Moortown stn., P.O. P. <500.

Nettleton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 10 m. NNE. Bath, 7½ m. WNW. Chippenham stn. P. <500.

Nettstall, tn., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. NNW. Glarus. P. (comm.) <3000.

Netze, riv., E. Prussia, rising in NW. Poland under the name of *Notec*, flows on the whole NW., expanding into Lake Goplo (length, 19 m.; alt. 255 ft.), on the border of Poland and Posen, continues to flow NW. after its exit from that lake, but in about 53° 8′ N. turns W., and after receiving the Drage, flows into the prov. of Brandenburg, where it enters the Warthe; its valley is marshy almost throughout. Length about 275 m., navigable for 235 m. from Lake Goplo, connected by canal (beginning at the point where it turns W.) through the Brahe with the Vistula. Area of basin, 7217 sq. m.

Netzschkau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 12½ m. SW. by W. Zwickau, dist. Plauen. P. 6600.

Neu, German, *Newydd* Cymric, *Novo*, *Novi*, *Novaia* Slavonic, 'New.'

Neu-Benatek, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Neu-Benatek, 22 m. NE. Prague. P. <3000.

Neu Berun, vil., Prussia, in the extreme SE. of the prov. Silesia, 42 m. E. Ratibor. P. <2000.

Neubidschow, tn., Bohemia. See **Neubydžow.**

Neu-Bistriz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Neu-Bistriz, 29 m. E. by N. Budweis. P. <4000.

Neubourg, Le, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Louviers, 15 m. NW. by W. Evreux, in the middle of the Campagne de Neubourg. P. <3000.

Neu-Brandenburg, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Strelitz, circle Neu-Brandenburg, on riv. Tollense, 17 m. NNE. Neu-Strelitz. P. 9100.

Neu-Breisach, tn., Ger. See **Breisach, Neu-.**

Neu-Buckow, vil., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 m. W. by S. Rostock. P. <2000.

Neuburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, cap. circle Neuburg, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 11 m. W. by S. Ingolstadt. P. 7500.

Neubydžow, Slavonic **Novy Bydžow,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 15 m. W. by N. Koniggrätz. P. 7200.

Neuchâtel, Ger. **Neuenburg,** frontier cant., Switzd., between Lake Neuchâtel and France, in the midst of the Jura mts., (highest point, Creux du Vent, 4900 ft.), having several ridges and corresponding valleys crossing the canton from SW. to NE. Most of the streams flow directly to the Rhine, but others to the Lake Neuchâtel, which by the Thièle drains into Lake Bienne and thence into the Aar. The chief industry is watch-making, occupying about 20,000 persons; other products are asphalt, wine, absinthe, lace, and cheese; mineral products are iron ore (at Vausyon and Louvet), asphalt (Val de Travers, 23,400 tons in 1885), coal (Locle and Brevine). Neuchâtel was connected with the crown of Prussia from 1707 to 1806; and in 1848 it became a republic in spite of Prussian protest. The Prussian connection was finally dissolved in 1857, the canton being now a member of the Swiss Confederation. Area, 312 sq. m. P. (1870) 97,300; (1888) 108,200, of whom three-fourths speak French, and four-fifths, at least, are Protestants.

Neuchâtel, tn., Switzd., cap. of canton, at the foot of the Jura, on NW. shore of the Lake of Neuchâtel, with grand prospect, 85 m. NNE. Geneva, and 25 m. W. Berne. It has an ancient castle (whence its name), a college with library of 100,000 vols., and various other important institutions; manufactures of watches, jewellery, &c. Alt. 1435 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 33.8°, July 67.1°. P. (1870) 13,300; (1888) 16,500, mostly French and Protestant.

Neuchâtel, Lake of (Ger. **Neuenburger See**), Switzd., 18 m. N. Lake of Geneva, fed by the Thièle, Broye, Reuse, and Seyon, and drained on NE. by the Thièle, which passes through Lake Bienne into the Aar. The NW. or Jura shore is cultivated, having vineyards below and forests above, and the opposite side less peopled and much less picturesque; it is the largest lake entirely within Swiss terr. Area, 92 sq. m.; depth, 500 ft. Alt. 1425 ft.

Neudamm, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Königsberg, 11 m. N. by E. Küstrin. P. <5000.

Neudek, tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle Graslitz, 10 m. NW. Karlsbad. P. <4000.

Neudorf ('new village'), tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Lundenburg, 32 m. SSE. Brünn. P. <3000.

Neudorf, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Ungarisch Hradisch, 40 m. ESE. Brünn. P. <3000.

Neudorf, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lower Alsace, circle and S. suburb of Strassburg. P. 8100.

Neudorf, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Upper Alsace, circle Mülhausen, 5 m. N. Basel. P. <3000.

Neudorf (Ger., Hungarian **Banátújfalu,** or **Révaujfalu**) tn., Hungary, co. Torontál, 20 m. NE. Belgrade. P. 7400.

Neudorf, colony, Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and adjoining town of Duisburg. P. 7400.

Neudorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kattowitz, 30 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 5 m. SW. by W. Königshütte. P. <3000.

Neudorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 7 m. S. Annaberg. P. <3000.

Neudorf, Königlich, comm., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt., circle, and 2 m. SSE. Oppeln, on r. bk. of Oder. P. <3000.

Neuenahr, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ahrweiler, on riv. Ahr, 14 m. S. Bonn. P. <3000.

Neuenburg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, dist. Müllheim, 18 m. SW. Freiburg, about 1 m. from the r. bk. of the Rhine. P. <2000.

Neuenbürg, tn., Ger., in the W. of Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 14 m. SE. by S. Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

Neuenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Schwetz, on the l. bk. of the Vistula, 48 m. S. Danzig. P. <4000.

Neuenburg, tn., Switzd. See **Neuchâtel.**

Neuenburger See, Switzd. See **Neuchâtel, Lake of.**

Neuendorf ('new village'), vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, on the l. bk. of the Havel, opposite Potsdam, a S. suburb of Nowawes. P. <4000.

Neuendorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Koblenz, and adjoining the town of Koblenz on the N. P. <3000.

Neunegg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. SW. by W. Bern. P. (comm.) <3000.

Neunheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and opposite Heidelberg, on l. bk. of the Neckar. P. <4000.

Neunkirch, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. NW. by W. Lucerne. P. (comm.) <3000.

Neunkirchen, vil., Prussia, in the NW. of prov. Westphalia, circle Steinfurt, 22 m. NW. by N. Münster. P. <4000.

Neuenstadt, vil., Switzd. See **Neuveville.**

Neufahrn, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 19 m. S. by E. Ratisbon. P. <2000.

Neufahrwasser, N. suburb of Danzig (*q.v.*), W. Prussia. P. 6600.

Neufchâteau, tn., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. arr. Neufchâteau, 25 m. ENE. Sedan. P. <2000.

Neufchâteau, tn., France, dep. Vosges, cap. arr. Neufchâteau, on the Meuse, 24 m. SSW. Toul. Alt. 925 ft. P. <4000.

Neufchâtel, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arr. Neufchâtel, on the Béthune, 21 m. SE. Dieppe; in the neighbourhood the celebrated Neufchâtel cheese is made, called 'bondon.' P. <4000.

Neufchâtel-sur-Aisne, vil., France, on the border of dep. Ardennes and Aisne, arr. Laon, on the Aisne, 12 m. N. Reims. P. <2000.

Neu-Fratautz, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. and 7 m. N. by W. Radautz. P. <4000.

Neugedein, tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle Taus, 29 m. SW. by S. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Neugersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. and 8 m. SSE. Löbau. P. <5000.

Neuhaldensleben, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 15 m. NW. Magdeburg, cap. circle Neuhaldensleben. P. 8500.

Neu-Hannover, isl. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

Neuhaus, tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle and 27 m. ENE. Budweis. P. 8500.

Neuhaus, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Stade, on the Oste R., 15 m. ESE. Cuxhaven. P. <2000.

Neuhaus, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 39 m. S. by W. Minden, circle and 3 m. NW. Paderborn. P. <3000.

Neuhaus, tourist resort, Switzd., cant. Bern, at the head of Lake Thun, 2½ m. W. Interlaken.

Neuhäusel, German, in Hungarian **Ersekujvár,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Neutra (Nyitra), 16 m. N. Komorn. P. 11,300.

Neuhausen, former vil., Bavaria, incorporated with the city of Munich, January 1, 1890.

Neuhausen-auf-den-Fildern, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, dist. and 5 m. SSW. Esslingen. P. <3000.

Neu-Heidnk, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Beuthen, dist. Königshütte; coal-mined. P. <3000.

Neuhof, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lower Alsace, circle and 3 m. S. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Neuhofen, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle Ludwigshafen, 7 m. NNW. Spires. P. <3000.

Neu-Hollitz, or **Hollice Nové,** vil., Austria, Bohemia, 12 m. SSE. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Neu-Hrosenkau, tn., Austria, Moravia, 44 m. SSE. Troppau. P. <5000.

Neu-Hückeswagen, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Lennep, 11 m. SE. Elberfeld-Barmen. P. 6100.

Neuhütten, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Rakonitz, on riv. Beraun, 20 m. W. by S. Prague. P. <2000.

Neuillé-Pont-Pierre, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 13 m. NW. by N. Tours. P. <2000.

Neuilly, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 4 m. NW. by W. Notre Dame, Paris, between the Seine and the city wall; over the Seine is a fine bridge constructed by Perronnet. P. (1872) 16,300; (1890) 27,400. **Neuilly-sur-Marne,** in the same dep., arr. Pontoise, 8⅓ m. E. Notre Dame. P. <2000.

Neuilly-en-Thelle, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, 18 m. SE. by S. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Neuilly-la-Forêt, vil., France, dep. Calvados, on the Vire, arr. and 18 m. W. Bayeux. P. <2000.

Neuilly-le-Réal, tn., France, dep. Allier, 43 m. NW. Roanne, arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. Moulins. P. <2000.

Neuilly-l'Évêque, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, 45 m. NNE. Dijon, arr. and 7 m. NE. by E. Langres. P. <2000.

Neuilly-St. Front, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Château-Thierry, 15 m. S. by W. Soissons. P. <2000.

Neukalen, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Malchin, 30 m. SW. by W. Greifswald. P. <3000.

Neukirch, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 7 m. N. St. Gall. P. <2000.

Neukirchen, vil., Austria, Salzburg, 42 m. E. Innsbruck, in the Ober-Pinzgau. P. <2000.

Neukirchen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 4 m. SW. Chemnitz. P. <5000.

Neukirchen, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 6 m. SSW. Solingen, on l. bk. of riv. Wupper. P. <3000.

Neu-Königgrätz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 2½ m. SSE. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Neu-Lauenburg, formerly **Duke of York Islands,** group of small isls., in St. George's Channel, between Neu-Pommern (New Britain), and Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Bismarck Archipelago (*q.v.*).

Neu-Lisa, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Neu-Benatek, 20 m. ENE. Prague. P. <4000.

Neumark ('new march or frontier prov.'), tract, Prussia, E. of the Oder, formerly one of the two main sections of the prov. of Brandenburg. The name still survives in local usage as applied to part of the present govt. of Frankfurt (on the Oder). See **Prussia,** history.

Neumark, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 7½ m. NW. by N. Weimar. P. <2000.

Neumark, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Löbau, 50 m. NE. by E. Thorn. P. <3000.

Neumarkt, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. and 31 m. SW. Neu-Sandec, on riv. Dunajec. P. 5900.

Neumarkt, vil., Austria, Tirol, 13 m. S. by W. Bozen, on the l. bk. of the Adige. P. <2000.

Neumarkt, comm., Upper Austria, dist. Freistadt, 13 m. NE. Linz. P. <3000.

Neumarkt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, cap. circle Neumarkt, 20 m. SE. by E. Nürnberg, with iron foundries, manufactures of machines and cement, and a mineral spring at Wildbad. P. 5700.

Neumarkt, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 18 m. W. by N. Breslau, cap. circle Neumarkt. P. 5800.

Neumarktl, tn., Austria, Carniola, dist. Neumarktl, 24 m. NW. Laibach. P. <3000.

Neumarkt Saddle, pass. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **IV.** (3*a*).

Neu-Mecklenburg, isl. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

Neumünster, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle and 18 m. SSW. Kiel. P. 17,500.

Neumünster, suburb, Switzd., 1 m. SE. by E. of Zurich.

Neunburg-vorm-Wald, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, cap. circle Neunburg-vorm-Wald, 26 m. NNE. Regensburg. P. <3000.

Neundorf, vil., Ger., duchy Anhalt, circle and 7 m. W. Bernburg. P. <4000.

Neung-ju, tn., Korea, 122 m. W. by S. Fusan, near S. ct.

Neung-sur-Beuvron, vil., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Romorantin, 27 m. S. by W. Orléans. P. <2000.

Neunkirch, tn., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. W. Schaffhausen, in the Klettgau. P. <2000.

Neunkirchen, tn., Lower Austria, circle Unter Wienerwald, 9 m. SW. by W. Wiener-Neustadt. P. 8800.

Neunkirchen, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle 5½ m. E. by N. Erlangen. P. <2000.

Neunkirchen, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Siegen, 46 m. SE. by E. Cologne. P. <3000.

Neunkirchen, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ottweiler, 37 m. SE. Treves, with large iron-works; important coal-mines near. Tn. P. 17,800; comm. P. 19,100.

Neu-Osseg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Dux, 6 m. W. Teplitz. P. <4000.

Neu-Ötting, tn., Ger., Bavaria. See **Ötting, Alt.**

Neu-Paka, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Neu-Paka, 17 m. WSW. Trautenau. P. <4000.

Neu-Passarge, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 24 m. NE. by N. Elbing, dist. and 3 m. NNW. Braunsberg. P. <2000.

Neupest, German name for **Uj-Pest** (*q.v.*).

Neu-Pommern, isl. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

Neuquen, River, riv., Argentine Republic, rises in the Andes,

and flows on the whole SE. through the terr. of Neuquen, and unites with the Limay to form the Rio Negro, in about 39° S., 68° W.; chief trib. (r. bk.) the Agrio, which flows first S. then E., joining the main stream in about 38° 20′ S., 68° 45′ W. Near the source of this trib. at the base of the Andes, in about 37° 45′ S., stands Norquin, the chief centre of trade in this region, situated not far from the Copulhue and other passes leading into Chile.

Neurode, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 45 m. SW. by S. Breslau, 12 m. NNW. Glatz, cap. circle Neurode; coal-mines near; manufactures of cloth, carpets, cottons, &c. Alt. 1270 ft. P. 6200.

Neu-Ruppin, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 32 m. NW. by N. Spandau, circle Ruppin; has wool spinneries with considerable manufactures of woollen goods; iron-foundries, manufactures of machinery, &c.; lithographic establishment. Tn. P. 14,000; comm. P. 14,600.

Neusalz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Freistadt, on the l. bk. of the Oder, 18 m. NW. by W. Glogau. P. 9100.

Neusalza, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Löbau, 11 m. SSE. Bautzen. P. <2000.

Neu-Sandec, tn., Austrian Galicia. See **Sandec, Neu.**

Neusattl, vil., Austria, Bohemia, circle Eger, 6 m. W. Karlsbad. P. <4000.

Neusatz (German, in Hungarian **Ujvidek**), municip., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, on the l. bk. of the Danube, opposite Peterwardein. In 1849 it was taken by the Imperial troops from the Hungarians and nearly destroyed. Mean temp., yr. 52.6° F., Jan. 31.2°, July 72.5°. P. (1850) 10,000; (1869) 19,100; (1890) 24,700.

Neuse, riv., U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., flows SSE. then ESE., and empties itself through an estuary into the Sound of Pamplico; navigable for steamboats up to Goldsborough. Length, 280 m.

Neusellerhausen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Leipzig. P. <3000.

Neusiedl-am-See, Hungarian, **Nezsider,** market-tn., W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, near the N. shore of Neusiedler See, 19 m. SW. Pressburg. P. <3000.

Neusiedler-See (**Fertö-tava**), lake, Hungary, near its W. frontier, between the cos. Oedenburg and Wieselburg, 19 m. SSW. Pressburg. It receives the Vulka R., and the town Ruszt is on its W. side, where its banks are well wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy. After a series of dry years its waters are completely exhausted. It has several times dried up and refilled, so that its area and depth are liable to great alteration. It dried up in 1693, 1738, and in 1865. Length, 23 m.; breadth, 7 m.; area, 148 sq. m.; depth, 2–13 ft.; alt. 333 ft.

Neusohl (German, in Hungarian **Besztercze bánya**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. Sohl, 63 m. N. Waitzen, on the Gran, with manufactures of arms and ironmongery; Catholic bishopric see; the residence of Mathias Corvinus. Alt. 1185 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.2° F., Jan. 25.5°, July 68.2°. P. 7500.

Neuss, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Erft, 3½ m. SW. by W. Düsseldorf, cap. circle Neuss, with manufactures of agricultural implements, screws, files, woollen and cotton goods, &c. In the 14th century the town was still on the Rhine, over which the Roman consul Drusus built a bridge, shortly before 9 B.C. P. (1816) 6300; (1871) 14,000; tn. P. (1890) 20,200; comm. P. 22,600.

Neuss, tn., Switzd. See **Nyon.**

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Mettau,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Mettau, circle and 16 m. NE. by E. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Neustadt, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on a branch of Saugeen R., 49 m. SW. by W. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt im Schwarzwald,** urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 18 m. ESE. Freiburg, with which it is connected by a railway through the Höllenthal. Alt. 2715 ft. P. <3000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Aisch,** tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, cap. circle Neustadt, 23 m. WNW. Nuremberg. P. <3000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt am Main,** vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, dist. Lohr, on the r. bk. of the Main, 19 m. NW. by W. Würzburg. P. <2000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Haardt,** tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Palatinate of the Rhine, cap. circle Neustadt, 17 m. SW. by W. Mannheim, beautifully situated at the base of the Haardt Mts.; with various manufactures. P. (1840) 6700; tn. P. (1890) 12,800; comm. P. 13,700.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Saale,** tn., Ger., in the NW. of kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, cap. circle Neustadt, on the Franconian Saale, 10 m. NE. by N. Kissingen. P. <3000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Waldnab,** tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 30 m. SE. by E. Baireuth. P. <2000.

Neustadt, Ger., Brunswick. See **Harzburg.**

Neustadt, former name of Bergneustadt (*q.v.*), tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov.

Neustadt, Ger., Prussia, prov. Saxony, once a separate town, since 1887 incorporated with Magdeburg, of which it forms a NW. suburb. P. 34,700.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt am Rübenberg,** tn., Prussia, prov. and 14 m. NW. Hanover, on riv. Leine, cap. circle Neustadt; on the W. are large marshes stretching to Lake Steinhuder. Formerly an important fortress. P. <3000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Dosse,** tn., Prussia, prov. and 31 m. N. by W. Brandenburg, circle Neu-Ruppin; near it large horse-rearing establishment. P. <2000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt bei Pinne,** tn., Prussia, prov. and 30 m. W. Posen, circle Neutomischel. P. <3000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt in Hesse,** tn., Ger., Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, govt. and 35 m. SSW. Cassel, circle Kirchhain. P. <3000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt in Holstein,** tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Oldenburg, on the Neustädter Bucht, 17 m. N. by E. Lübeck. P. <4000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt in Oberschlesien,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 33 m. WNW. Ratibor, cap. circle Neustadt; with manufactures of splendid damask and linen. P. (1816) <5000; tn. P. (1890) 17,500; comm. P. 17,600.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt in Westpreussen,** tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 24 m. NW. Danzig, cap. circle Neustadt. P. 5100.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Heide,** or **Neustadt in Koburg,** tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle Neustadt, 9 m. NE. by E. Koburg. P. 5000.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt an der Orla,** tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 15½ m. SE. by S. Jena, cap. circle Neustadt. P. 5500.

Neustadt, former vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, now incorporated with Leipzig.

Neustadt, in full **Neustadt in Sachsen,** or **Neustadt bei Pirna,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 21 m. E. by S. Dresden, dist. Pirna, 14 m. SW. by S. Bautzen. P. <5000.

Neustadt, vil., Switzd. See **Villeneuve.**

Neustädtel, comm., Austria, Carniola. See **Rudolfswerth.**

Neustädtel, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Schwarzenberg, 12 m. SE. by S. Zwickau, adjoining Schneeberg on S. P. <4000.

Neustädter Bucht, a bay, Ger., in the SW. of the Baltic Sea, bordered by Mecklenburg, Lübeck, Oldenburg, and prov. Holstein.

Neustädter Feldmark, peasant vil. (*bauerschaft*), Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and adjoining town of Herford. P. <4000.

Neustadtl, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Friedland, 13 m. NE. by N. Reichenberg. P. <5000.

Neustadtl, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. and 25 m. NE. by E. Iglau. P. <3000.

Neustadtl, tn., Hungary. See **Nagy Ujhely.**

Neustettin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. Köslin, cap. circle Neustettin, 55 m. SE. by E. Kolberg; built in 1312 by Duke Wratislaw IV. P. (1816) 2000; (1890) 8400.

Neustift, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Freising, on the l. bk. of the Isar adjoining Freising, 20 m. NNE. Munich. P. <3000.

Neu-Straschitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Neu-Straschitz, 24 m. W. by N. Prague. P. <3000.

Neu-Strelitz, rural-residence tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Strelitz, circle Neu-Strelitz, 60 m. N. by W. Berlin, in a beautiful hilly country between Lakes Zierker and Glambecker, the first of which is connected with the Havel by a navigable canal; has a collection of Slavonic antiquities. Built 1733, in the shape of an eight-rayed star. P. (1810) <4000; (1890) 9400.

Neuteich, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Marienburg, 21 m. SE. Danzig. P. <3000.

Neu-Tirschtiegel, vil., Ger. See **Tirschtiegel.**

Neutitschein, tn., Austria, Moravia, cap. dist. Neutitschein, 24 m. S. by E. Troppau; has weaving of wool and manufactures of hats, tobacco, and carriages. P. 11,600.

Neutomischel, tn., Prussia, prov. and 34 m. W. by S. Posen, circle Buk; with important hop-fields in the neighbourhood. P. <2000.

Neutra (German, in Hungarian **Nyitra**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. Neutra, 37 m. N. Komorn; has a cathedral. The riv. **Neutra** flows S. into the Waag (Vág) at Komorn. Alt. 564 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.4° F., Jan. 28.3°, July 70.5°. P. 13,500.

Neu-Ulm, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Neu Ulm, on the r. bk. of the Danube, opposite Ulm. Founded in 1821; fortified along with Ulm in 1842. P. 7700.

Neuveville (German **Neuenstadt**), tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the W. side of the Lake of Bienne, 10 m. NE. by E. Neuchâtel. P. (comm.) <3000.

Neuvic, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Ussel, 48 m. SW. by W. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Neuvic, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Ribérac, on the Isle, 13 m. WSW. Périgueux. P.<2000.

Neuville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., on the riv. Jacques Cartier, and a rly., 23 m. W. by S. Quebec.

Neuville, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 17½ m. NW. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<2000.

Neuville, tn., France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 9 m. NW. by N. Poitiers. P.<2000.

Neuville-aux-Bois, tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the Œuf, arr. and 14 m. NE. by N. Orléans. P.<2000.

Neuville-sur-Saône, tn., France, dep. Rhône, on the l. bk. of the Saône, arr. and 8 m. N. Lyons. P.<3000.

Neuvilly, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 13 m. E. by S. Cambrai. P.<3000.

Neuvy-le-Roi, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 16 m. N. by W. Tours. P.<2000.

Neuvy-Pailloux, vil., France, dep. Indre, arr. Issoudun, 29 m. WSW. Bourges. P.<2000.

Neuvy St. Sépulchre, tn., France, dep. Indre, 42 m. WNW. Montluçon, arr. and 8 m. W. La Châtre. P.<2000.

Neuwarp, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Ueckermünde, on the Grosses Haff, 24 m. NW. by N. Stettin. P.<3000.

Neu-Wedell, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Arnswalde, 52 m. E. by S. Stettin. P.<3000.

Neu-Wegersleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Oschersleben, 11 m. N. Halberstadt. P.<2000.

Neu-Weissensee, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Niederbarnim, 2½ m. NE. Berlin. P. 18,000.

Neuwerk, small isl., at the mouth of the Elbe, belonging to Hamburg, Ger. It has a lighthouse, and is very important for signalling vessels navigating the river.

Neuwerk, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gladbach, 14 m. W. Düsseldorf. P. 6100.

Neuwied, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 7 m. NW. Koblenz, cap. circle Neuwied, with manufactures of iron and tin goods, &c.; bell foundry; iron and zinc works near the Rhine; has an ethnological and natural history collection, brought from America by Prince Maximilian of Wied. Built 1653 by Count Frederick of Wied. The French under Hoche defeated the Austrians here, April 18, 1797. P. (1816) 5600; (1890) 11,100.

Neuzen, tn., Netherlands. See **Terneuzen.**

Neva, riv., Russia, flows from Lake Ladoga into Gulf of Finland. See **St. Petersburg.**

Nevada, one of the U.S.A., in the western div., lying E. of California, and S. of Oregon and Idaho. The cap. is Carson City; other chief towns, Virginia City, Reno, Eureka, and Gold Hill, with populations of from 3000 to 9000. N. is wholly within the great plateau region of western America, and its elevation is in few places less than 5000 ft. (Virginia City, 6230 ft.). Large areas of volcanic rock exist, with smaller beds of various ages, but the state has not yet been fully surveyed geologically. In the S. the surface descends abruptly to the level of the Colorado R. (600 ft. above sea-level), which stream forms a state boundary for about 150 m., and affords navigation to the Gulf of California. The longest river within the state is the Humboldt, which flows from near the E. boundary WSW. 350 m. until, greatly reduced by evaporation, it spreads out into the Humboldt Sink. The valley of the Humboldt intersects several N. and S. mountain ranges, thus showing the priority of the stream, and furnishes a route used by early pioneers and now by the Central Pacific Rly. In the W. are many other 'sinks' similar to the Humboldt, and some fresh-water lakes, receiving streams from the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada. The climate is exceedingly dry, W. winds losing most of their moisture on the sierras. Temperature moderate [**Winnemucca**]. Irrigation is practised, but is limited in scope by lack of water. Crops are chiefly subsidiary to grazing of sheep and cattle. The leading occupation is mining, especially of silver and gold. The famous Comstock Lode, at and near Virginia City, yielded from 1859 to 1891 (inclusive) $140,000,000 in gold and $197,000,000 in silver. The rich ore occurred in great masses, 'bonanzas,' the last one yielding $104,000,000, an average of $93 per ton. The output having decreased considerably since 1878, the population of the state dwindled from 62,000 in 1880 to 46,000 in 1890, new discoveries of silver not maintaining the former total. Other minerals are lead, in Washoe and Eureka cos.; sulphur in Humboldt co.; antimony in Humboldt and Lander cos.; nickel and cobalt in Humboldt co.; borax from the marshes of Esmerelda co.; rock-salt and salt-brines in Churchill, Washoe, and Elko cos. The salt is used mainly in chlorinating silver ores. With the bulk of its population in its small cities Nevada has cared well for education, and has a state university at Reno. The state is part of the Mexican cession of 1848. Its area was part of Utah until 1861, and a territory until 1864. Area, 109,740 sq. m. P. 45,761. See **United States,** table. [**C. H. L.**]

Nevada, co., U.S., Arkansas, a little to W. of 93° W., and S. of 34° N.

Nevada City, U.S., California, cap. N. co., 56 m. NNE Sacramento; the centre of gold-mining and wine-growing region. Rfall., yr. 56.72 in., June-Sept. 1.22 in. P.<3000.

Nevada, tn., U.S., Iowa, Story co., 30 m. N. by E. Des Moines. P.<2000.

Nevada, city, U.S., Missouri, Vernon co., 88 m. S. by E. Kansas City. P. 7300.

Nevada, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wyandot co., 61 m. N. by W. Columbus. P.<1500.

Nevada, Sierra. See **Sierra Nevada.**

Nevada and Motilones, terr., U.S., Colombia, consisting of two portions of Magdalena state, separated by Cesar R., r. bk. trib. of the Magdalena-Atanques; the principal village lies 70 m. SE. Santa Marta.

Nevadaville, or **Nevada,** gold-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, Gilpin co., 2 m. S. Central City. P.<1500.

Nevado, Spanish, feminine *Nevada,* 'snow covered.' The masculine form is part of the name of many snow-capped peaks in Spanish America. See **Sierra Nevada.**

Neva Strait, between Baranof and Krugof Is., Alaska, connecting Sitka and Salisbury Sounds; capable of being used by large vessels only at certain states of the tide.

Nevay, vil., Scot., Forfarshire. See **Eassie and Nevay.**

Neve, ancient vil., Palestine. See **Nawa.**

Nevel, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 63 m. NNW. Vitebsk. P. 8500.

Nevele, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. Ghent. P.<4000.

Nevelsky's Channel, the channel between the N. end of Sakhalin I. and the mainland of Asia.

Nevendon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 10 m. S. Chelmsford, 1½ m. SSW. Wickford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Nevern, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7½ m. SW. by W. Cardigan; 1473 ac. P.<1500.

Nevers, the ancient *Noviodunum,* cap. dep. Nièvre, France, arr. Nevers, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 32 m. E. by S. Bourges; has a bishopric, large iron-foundry, manufactures of agricultural implements, china and earthenware, mine and quarry chains, and oil mills. Birthplace of General Ducrot. Alt. 650 ft. P. (1872) 22,300; (1890) 22,300.

Neversink, a former spelling **Navesink,** U.S., New Jersey.

Neves, Nossa Senhora das, or **Norte Grande,** tn., NE. ct. of São Jorge, or St. George Is., Azores, Portugal. P.<3000.

Neviges, vil., Prussia. See **Hardenberg.**

Nevil, Nevill, or **Navel, Bay,** an inlet on the W. side of Hudson Bay, Canada, in 62° N.

Neville's Cross, Eng., Durham, adjoining Durham on the S.; here the Scots were defeated, and King David taken prisoner, by the English, 17th October 1346.

Nevin, contributory parl. bor. [**Carnarvon**], par., and seapt. tn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, on the coast, 17 m. W. Portmadoc, 5½ m. WNW. Pwllheli stn., a rising watering-place; important fisheries. Here Edward I. held a round table and tournament in celebration of his conquest of Wales (1284). Four miles off are The Rivals (Yor Eifl), mts., at the foot of which is Vortigern's Valley, where Vortigern, the British chief, is said to have been buried. PMT.O. Contributory parl. bor. and par. P.<2000.

Nevinnomysskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 30 m. S. Stavropol. P. 5700.

Nevis, Brit. isl., W. Indies, Leeward Is., off the S. ct. of St. Christopher, in 17° 10′ N., 62° 35′ W. (middle of island). An extinct volcano, 3000 ft., in centre of island; staple crop, sugar. Cap. Charlestown (P.<2000). Area, 50 sq. m. P. 13,000. See **St. Christopher.**

Nevis, Loch, inlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W., to the N. of Nevis Morar Penin., in 57° N., 9 m. long.

Nevlyansk, iron-works and gold-mines, Russia, govt. Perm, 56 m. by rail N. Ekaterinburg, on Neiva R. P. 16,100.

Nevrokop, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Seres, 65 m. SW. Philippopolis. Alt. 1855 ft. P. 11,000; Moham. 5600; Christians, 2500 (G.).

Nevshehr, tn., Asia Minor, 42 m. WSW. Kaisarieh.

Nevskiye Zavody, large paper, candles, chemical, and iron works, Russia, 3–5 m. from St. Petersburg, on l. bk. Neva.

New. For places with this prefix not undermentioned, see the second part of the name.

New Abbey, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. S. Dumfries, 4½ m. SE. Lochenhead stn., PMT.O.; 13,199 ac. P.<1000.

Newala, vil., Ger. E. Africa, about 10 m. N. of the Rovuma, in 10° 56′ S., 39° 8′ E.

New Albany, city, U.S., Indiana, Floyd co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., which has a fall of 29 ft. 2 m. above the town, affording the finest water-power, 4 m. NW. Louisville (Ky.), finely situated on a gentle rise; W. and NW. are hills called the Knobs, 300 to 500 ft. in height; has great river trade; important manufactures of cottons, woollens, machinery, iron and brass; one of the most extensive glass-works in the U.S., producing polished plate-glass. Incorporated as a city in 1839. P. (1870) 15,400; (1880) 16,400; (1890) 21,100.

Newall with Clifton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 9 m. N. by E. Bradford. P.<500.

New Almaden, vil., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., 57 m. SE. by S. San Francisco. Its quicksilver mine, the most productive in the U.S., has latterly declined in production; 1883, 29,000 flasks (flask of 76½ lbs.); 1890, 12,000 flasks. P. <1500. See **Almaden.**

New Amsterdam, tn., Brit. Guiana, on the r. bk. of the riv. Berbice, near its mouth, 63 m. SE. Georgetown.

New Amsterdam, volcanic isl., Indian Ocean, 37 m. N. St. Paul, in 37° 48′ S., 79° 25′ E., 25 sq. m. in extent. Discovered by the Dutch navigator, Van Vlaming, in 1696. Formally annexed with St. Paul, in 1892, by France, which had long before laid claim to it.

New Amsterdam, U.S. See **New York.**

New Annan, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., 34 m. W. by S. Pictou.

Newark, or **Newark-upon-Trent,** mun. bor. (since Edward VI.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 17 m. NE. Nottingham, in the diocese of Southwell, on the N. canal, a navigable branch of the Trent, which here receives the riv. Devon, and on the G. N. R. and M. R.; staple trade in malt, corn, and flour, brewing, foundries, manufacture of agricultural implements and boilers, gypsum and limestone quarries. Anciently named *Sidnacester*, a Saxon bishopric; when destroyed by the Danes and rebuilt, named New-work; styled later, 'Newerk' and 'Nowrk.' During the Civil War, the town took the part of King Charles; it was four times besieged. Grammar-school founded 1529, by Archdeacon Magnus; ancient castle (ruins), where King John died. Many fairs; the corn-market is one of the largest in the United Kingdom. Market-days, Tu. (fat stock), W., and S. Mun. bor. 1932 ac., P. (1801) 6700; (1851) 11,300 (1871) 12,200; (1891) 14,500; par. (**Newark-upon-Trent**) P. 14,600; parl. div. P. (1891) 50,000.

Newark, eccles. par., Scot., Renfrewshire, Port-Glasgow par. P. <4000.

Newark, tn., U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., 12 m. WSW. Wilmington, with mines of brown hematite near. P. <1500.

Newark, city, U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., 7 m. W. by N. Jersey City, on a fertile plain, with rising ground on the W., connected by five different railroads with New York. The city is supplied with water from a number of neighbouring springs. It has four cemeteries; Mount Pleasant, the oldest, is elegantly laid out, occupying 40 ac. of ground. Free library of 50,000 vols. Newark is extensively engaged in manufactures of various kinds of leather goods. About 1676, mechanics were invited to settle here. Its extensive tanneries were first established in 1698. Manufactures also hats, thread, and celluloid goods. P. (1830) 11,000; (1870) 105,100; (1880) 136,500; (1890) 181,800.

Newark, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., 27 m. ESE. Rochester, on the Erie Canal. P. <4000.

Newark, city, U.S., Ohio, Licking co., on Licking R., 32 m. E. by N. Columbus. Coalfields at no great distance; extensive prehistoric remains in and round the town. P. (1880) 9600; (1890) 14,300.

Newark Castle, a ruin, Scot., Selkirkshire, on the r. bk. of the Yarrow, 3 m. W. by N. Selkirk.

Newarke, The, par., Eng., in co. and bor. of Leicester. P. <2000.

Newarp, Eng. See **Cross Sand.**

Newarthill, mining vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 2½ m. NE. by E. Motherwell, 1 m. E. by N. Holytown Junc., PM.O. P. <2000.

New Athens, vil., U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 28 m. SE. St. Louis by rail. P. <1500.

Newaygo, vil., U.S., Michigan, cap. Newaygo co., on the riv. Muskegon, 98 m. W. by S. Bay City. P. <1500.

Newbald, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div. N. Newbald, 13 m. NW. by W. Hull, P.O., P. <750; S. Newbald, 2½ m. N. by W. South Cave stn., P. <250.

Newball, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 7 m. NE. by E. Lincoln, 1½ m. ENE. Langworth stn. P. <250.

New Baltimore, vil., U.S., Michigan, Macomb co., 4 m. E. Milton, on Lake St. Clair. P. <1500.

New Bandon, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., on Chaleur Bay, in 65° 13′ W.

Newbarns with Hawcote, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Barrow-in-Furness union. P. <2500.

Newbattle, par., Scot., Midlothian, on the S. Esk, 7 m. S. Dalkeith; 5225 ac. P. <4000.

Newbawn, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bars. Bantry and W. Shelmaliere, 7½ m. SE. by E. New Ross, P.O.; 7537 ac. P. <1000.

New Bedford, city and port, U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., on W. side of Acushnet R., whose mouth forms a commodious harbour, with fortification at entrance, and is crossed by a bridge 4000 ft. in length, 14 m. ESE. Fall R. The waterworks were constructed in 1869; the head of Acushnet R., 6 m. distant, is dammed up to form a reservoir of 400,000,000 gallons. New B. has long been the chief seat of the American whale fishery, pursued here as early as 1755, now rapidly on the decline. P. (1870) 21,300; (1880) 26,800; (1890) 40,700.

New Berlin, vil., U.S., New York, Chenango co., 48 m. SE. by E. Syracuse. P. <1500.

New Berlin, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Union co., 45 m. N. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Newbern, sometimes spelt **New Bern** (or **Berne**), city and port, U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Craven co., 78 m. NE. Wilmington, at the junction of the broad rivs. Neuse and Trent, with a capacious harbour, communicating with Pamlico Sound and through Hatteras and Ocracoke inlets with the ocean. An important farming, fishing, and lumber-cutting centre. Founded in 1710 by a native of Bern, Switzd., on a site called by the Indians, Chattawka or Chautauqua. For some time seat of the colonial government of Carolina; it still has remains of the royal governor's 'palace.' P. (1870) 5800; (1880) 6400; (1890) 7800.

Newbern, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Dyer co., 77 m. NE. by N. Memphis. P. <1500.

Newbern, vil., U.S., Virginia, cap. Pulaski co., 168 m. W. by S. Richmond, 82 m. W. by S. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Newberry, vil., U.S., Michigan, Chippewa co., 52 m. NW. by W. Straits of Mackinac; railway junction. P. <1500.

Newberry, or **Newberry Court-House,** tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. Newberry co., 36 m. WNW. Columbia. P. <4000.

New Bethesda, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 25 m. N. Graaff Reinet.

New Bethlehem, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 17 m. S. Clarion, on Red Bank Creek. P. <1500.

Newbiggin, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the l. bk. of the Tees, 15 m. E. by N. Appleby, 2½ m. NW. Middleton stn.; lead ore mined. P.O. (**Newbiggen**). 4639 ac. P. <500.

Newbiggin, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the coast, 7 m. E. by N. Morpeth, on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**Newbiggin-by-the-Sea**). Connected by submarine cable with Arendal, Marstrand, Hvitshals, and Söndervig (Norway, Denmark, and Sweden). P. <2000; tn. (**Newbiggin-by-the-Sea**) P. <2000. See **Woodhorn.**

Newbiggin, par., Eng., Northumberland, Castle Ward union. P. <250.

Newbiggin, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the N. border of the Appleby div., 7½ m. E. by S. Penrith, with stn. (**New Biggin**) on the M. R., P.O. P. <250.

Newbiggin, vil., Eng., 2 m. NW. Ravenstonedale, Westmorland, PM.O.

Newbiggin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 14½ m. SW. Richmond, 2½ m. SW. by S. Aysgarth stn. P. <250.

Newbiggin, East and West, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5 m. NE. by E. Darlington, 3½ m. SW. Carlton stn. P. <250.

Newbigging, vil., Scot., Forfarshire, 4½ m. E. by N. Coupar Angus, close to Newtyle stn., P.O.

Newbigging, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 1 m. NW. by N. from its stn. on the C. R., 8 m. E. by N. Lanark, P.O.

New Birmingham, Ire. See **Birmingham, New.**

Newbliss, market-tn., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 9 m. SW. Monaghan, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <500.

Newbold, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Rochdale par. P. 8700.

Newbold, vil., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Worthington.**

Newbold and Dunston, par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 1½ m. NW. Chesterfield, P.O. (**Newbold**). Par. P. 6900; tn. P. 5200.

Newbold Astbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. SE. Congleton. P. <750.

Newbold-on-Stour, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 6 m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O. P. <500.

Newbold Pacey, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on Avon div., 5 m. S. Warwick. P. <500.

Newbold-upon-Avon, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2 m. NW. Rugby; hydraulic limestone quarries. P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Newbold-upon-Avon with Lawford, Long**) P. <2000.

Newbold Verdon, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2½ m. E. by N. Bosworth, P.O. P. <1000.

Newborough, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 31 m. NNE. Kingston.

Newborough, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., in the Soke of and 5 m. NE. by N. Peterborough, 1½ m. N. by E. Eye Green stn., P.O.; 5531 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Newborough with Borough Fen**) P. <1000.

Newborough, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 7 m. W. by N. Burton-upon-Trent, 4 m. SSW. Sudbury stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Newborough, St. Peters, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4 m. WNW. Carnarvon, 3½ m. SE. by S. Bodorgan stn., PMT.O.; 5126 ac. P. <1000.

New Boston, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., 18 m. NW. Nashua. P. <1500.

Newbottle, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div. 5½ m. SW. Sunderland, 1½ m. NE. Fencehouses stn., PM.O. P. 5600.

Newbottle, part of par., Eng., Northamptonshire. Eccles. par. (**Newbottle with Charlton**) P. <500. See **Kings Sutton.**

Newbourn, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. SW. Woodbridge. P. <250.

New Braintree, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., on Ware R., 18 m. W. by N. Worcester. P. <1500.

New Bremen, vil., U.S., Ohio, Auglaize co., 97 m. SSW. Toledo. P. <1500.

Newbridge, hamlet, Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. W. Penzance. P.O.

Newbridge, PM.O., Eng., near Nelson, Lancashire, 1 m. from Barrowford.

Newbridge, hamlet, Eng., S. div. of Monmouthshire, 6 m. WSW. Pontypool, on the G. W. R., PMT.O., with coal-mines.

Newbridge, civic tn., Ire., N. co. Kildare, bar. Connell, 5 m. ENE. Kildare, on the G. S. & W. R.; within 2 m. of the Curragh Camp, containing a large cavalry barrack. P. <3500.

Newbridge, stn., Ire., SE. co. Wicklow, bar. and 5½ m. NNW. Arklow, in the Vale of Avoca, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Newbridge, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Galbraith, 164 m. by rail W. Sydney; with iron and gold mines, and a slate quarry. P. <1500.

Newbridge, hamlet, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 m. NW. Dumfries, P.O.

Newbridge, postal-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 20 m. W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Newbridge, hamlet, Wales, 2 m. from Ruabon, Denbighshire, P.O.

Newbridge (on Wye) with Llysdinam, eccles. par., Wales, Radnorshire and N. Brecknockshire, 3 m. W. by S. New Radnor, on the Cambrian Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

New Brighton, vil., U.S., New York, Richmond co., on the N. ct. of Staten I., and the S. side of New York Harbour. Here is the 'Sailor's Snug Harbour,' a very large and wealthy institution for aged mariners. P. (1880) 12,700; (1890) 16,400.

New Brighton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, on Beaver R., which furnishes excellent water-power, 21 m. NW. Allegheny. P. 5600.

New Britain, isl., &c. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

New Britain, city, U.S., Connecticut, co. and 9 m. SW. Hartford; manufactures builders' hardware, machinery, and hosiery. P. (1880) 11,800; (1890) 16,500.

Newbrook, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Hollymount.

Newbrough, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 4½ m. NW. by W. Hexham, 1 m. W. by N. Fourstones stn.; lead ore mined. P.O. 7589 ac. P. <1000. See **Warden.**

New Brunswick, prov. of Canada, E. ct., between 45° 5′–48° 5′ N., 63° 47′–67° 53′ W., bounded W. by Maine and by Quebec, N. by Quebec and Chaleur Bay, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland Strait, and the isthmus of Chignecto (14 m. across), which connects it with Nova Scotia, and S. by the Bay of Fundy. Area, about half that of England; cap. Fredericton, on St. John R.; coast indented (length 500 m.) by spacious inlets (Miramichi Bay on W. coast, Shepody Bay, St. John's Harbour, and Passamaquoddy Bay on S. coast); shores N. of the isthmus low and sandy, S., on the Bay of Fundy, rocky and sterile, except at head of bay, where are rich reclaimed marshlands. Surface undulating, of slight elevation; highest point 2170 ft., in a range of hills in the N., extending from the falls of St. John to the Bay of Chaleur. Principal rivers, St. John and St. Croix, forming part of the W. boundary, the former in the N. flowing SE., the latter in the S., Restigouche, forming part of the N. boundary, and Miramichi in E., all in part navigable, and with others forming a network of waterways in the interior. In the S. are Grand Lake (30 m. in length) and Washdensoak (20 m.), besides many smaller lakes. A characteristic feature of the prov. consists in the 'intervale' lands, alluvial deposits in the valleys, sometimes forming a belt several miles in width on each side of the river. These lands have been formed by a succession of overflows, and continue to be fertilised by the addition of fresh layers, until they are thereby raised above the reach of floods. Like the marshlands, they are of remarkable fertility, and require no artificial manuring. Dense forests still cover large areas, and the exportation of timber has hitherto been the principal source of wealth. Land can be obtained either by purchase or under the Free Settlement Act, the terms of which enable a man to acquire freehold property by his own labour. Climate severe in winter, though exceedingly healthy (**St. John, Fredericton**); on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, much milder and more equable than in the interior; fogs, however, prevail in summer. The soil is fertile and well adapted for the cultivation of barley, oats, rye, and to a less extent of wheat, root-crops, leguminous and garden vegetables generally, and various fruits; excellent pasturage supports considerable numbers of cattle, and the rearing of live stock is an increasingly important branch of industry. Fisheries are very valuable, comprising cod, pollock, hake, haddock, herring, mackerel, salmon, shad, sardine, &c., besides lobsters and oysters. Minerals worked include coal (of which an important field occurs in Gloucester county, along the Caraquette Rly.), manganese, and gypsum, and to a much smaller extent antimony and plumbago; gold, silver, sulphides of iron and lead, iron pyrites, and copper have been discovered on Chaleur Bay, N. of Bathurst, and other deposits are known to exist, but the mineral resources of the prov. are as yet feebly developed. Shipbuilding, formerly a leading industry, has declined, but other manufactures are making considerable advance. These include cotton and woollen goods, machinery, paper, and fertilisers. The lumbering industry, which supplies more than three-fifths of the exports, is likely to become of increased value, owing to the demand for black spruce (*Abies nigra*) in the manufacture of wood pulp, as great numbers of trees are available for this purpose which would not be large enough for timber. In 1858, the first railway, 65 m. in length, between St. Andrew's and Woodstock, was opened. Besides other lines, the prov. is now traversed S. and W. by the Intercolonial Rly., thus affording direct communication with the western provs. of the Dominion, Halifax on the Atlantic coast, and the U.S. Area, 28,200 sq. m. P. 321,300. See **Canada, Dominion of,** table.

New Brunswick, city, U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., on the Raritan R., 22 m. SW. Newark, and 31 m. from New York city, at terminus of Delaware and Raritan Canal. The oldest part of the town is on low land, the newer part on high sloping ground, in the form of a crescent; has extensive factories; also a theological seminary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, established 1810, with a library of 44,000 vols. Also the seat of Rutgers College, one of the oldest institutions in the United States, founded in 1766. It was formerly Queen's College. P. (1880) 17,200; (1890) 18,600; (1894) 19,000.

New Buffalo, vil., U.S., Michigan, Berrien co., on Lake Michigan, 5 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

New Buildings, hamlet, Ire., co. and 3 m. SW. Londonderry stn., P.O.

Newburg, tn., U.S., Indiana, Warrick co., on N. bank of Ohio R., 35 m. from the confluence of the Ohio and Wabash, with coal-mines. P. <1500.

Newburg, city, U.S., New York, Orange co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 60 m. N. by W. New York, on a steep slope rising to 150 ft. 'Washington's Headquarters,' an old stone mansion, is owned and kept in order by the state. Has varied manufacturing interests and considerable shipping trade. P. (1880) 18,000; (1890) 23,100.

Newburg, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Preston co., 23 m. NW. by W. of the SW. corner of Maryland. Alt. 1215 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Newburgh, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., 44 m. NW. by W. Fredericton.

Newburgh, vil., Canada, Ontario, Addington co., on the riv. Napanee, and a railway, 19 m. WNW. Kingston.

Newburgh, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 7 m. WNW. Wigan, close to Parbold stn. P. <750.

Newburgh, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. NE. Easingwold. P. <250.

Newburgh, seapt. vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Ythan, 14 m. E. by N. Inverurie, 4½ m. SE. Ellon stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Newburgh, royal and police burgh, par., and seapt., Scot., E. Fife, on the r. bk. of the Tay, 7 m. N. by W. Falkland, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. Royal burgh, par., and vil. P. (1891) <2000.

Newburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., on the Tyne, 5½ m. W. Newcastle, 1 m. ENE. Ryton stn., on NE. R., PMT.O. P. <2000. **Newburn Hall,** adjoining par., P. <2000.

Newburn, par., Scot., E. Fife, 8 m. SE. by S. Cupar, 2 m. E. by N. Largo stn. P. <500.

New Burnside, vil., U.S., Illinois, Johnson co., 107 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Newbury, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 35 m. SW. by W. London.

Newbury, mun. bor. (since Queen Elizabeth) and market-tn., Eng., Berkshire, S. or Newbury div., 16 m. WSW. Reading, in the diocese of Oxford, on the Kennet, with stn. on branch of the G. W. R.; staple trade, agricultural produce and malting. Originally called *New-borough*, as distinguished from the Roman town *Spinæ* close by; two battles here, 17th century, both favourable to the Royalist party. Many fairs held. Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Greenham, alt. 260 ft.), yr. 29.2 in. Mun. bor. (1891) P. 11,000; parl. div. (1891) P. 54,800.

Newbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 2 m. S. Newburyport. P. <1500.

Newbury, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., at the foot of the Sunapee Lake, 25 m. W. by N. Concord. P. <1500.

Newbury, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., on Connecticut R., 25 m. SW. St. Johnsburg by rail; celebrated for sulphur springs. P. <3000.

Newbury, West, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the r. bk. of the Merrimack, 10 m. NE. by E. Lawrence. P. <2000.

Newburyport, city and port, U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the Merrimac, S. bank, 16½ m. ENE. Lawrence, with a safe and commodious harbour formed by Plum I.; a shifting bar at the mouth has 9 ft. of water at low, and 17 ft. at high tide;

has cotton-mills and shoe manufactures. P. (1880) 13,500; (1890) 13,900.

Newbury Wash, hamlet, Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. SW. Newbury, P.O.

Newby, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 6 m. W. Appleby, 3 m. S. Cliburn stn., P.O. P.<250.

Newby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 5½ m. S. Middlesbrough, 2½ m. SW. Nunthorpe stn. P.<250.

Newby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Clapham with Newby.**

Newby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Rainton.**

Newby, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Skelton.**

Newby Bridge, vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 10 m. WSW. Kendal, at the foot of Windermere, PMT.O.

Newby Cote, vil., Engl, Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 10½ m. SE. Kendal, 2 m. N. by W. Clapham stn.

New Byth, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 10 m. SE. by E. Banff, 6½ m. ENE. Turriff stn., P.O. P.<500.

Newby Wiske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Wiske, 10¼ m. NNE. Ripon, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<250.

Newby with Mulwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Newby, 3 m. SE. Ripon. P.<250.

New Caledonia, isl. in the W. Pacific, lying almost half-way between Queensland and the Fiji Is., in 164°–167° E. and 20°–22½° S. Its length, from NW. to SE., is about 240 m., or, counting in the extremities of the reef which surrounds New Caledonia, fully 400 m.; breadth, 25–35 m.; area, including the Pines, Uen, Huon, Chesterfield, Bélep, and some smaller islands, 6450 sq. m. A high narrow plateau, wider and higher in the N. than in the S., and keeping more to the E. than to the W. coast, runs down the whole length of New Caledonia. In the N. it is built up of Archæan schists, in the middle of Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks, and in the S. of eruptive formations, chiefly serpentine. In the N., which is well wooded and well watered, containing the longest stream of the island, the Diahot (50 m.), the highest point is Mount Panié (5400 ft.); in the S., which is more irregular, as well as barer and more infertile, the highest point is Mount Humboldt (5300 ft.). A great number of short ranges, with well watered valleys between, run down from the main axis to the coast on both sides, being longer and steeper on the W. The climate is healthy and agreeable, though of course tropical. The heat is moderated by sea-breezes, yet even then it ranges between 55½° and 77° F. from April to September, and between 71½° and 100½° from October to March. Rfall. (1863–64) 48 in. at Numéa on the SW. ct., 63 in. at Canalá on the NE. ct.; most rain falls at the former place between April and July, at the latter between January and April. The island is sometimes visited by devastating hurricanes. New Caledonia is unusually rich in minerals—nickel, chrome, copper, cobalt, antimony, gold (all these worked), coal, iron, manganese, lead, &c. (exist), and lithographic stone on Mato Is., off the S. extremity. The soil is very fertile in the valleys, and yields maize, rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, manioc, cocoa-nuts, yams, bread-fruit, bananas, sweet potatoes, &c., as well as cotton and vanilla. Timber of various kinds abounds, and trees yielding caoutchouc, gums, tar, ebony, cajaput, &c. The natives devote their attention principally to cattle-breeding, and keep also sheep, goats, horses, pigs, and poultry. Ore is smelted, and tobacco, sugar, soap, salt, &c., manufactured. Trade, which amounts to only about half a million sterling annually, is in Anglo-Australian and French hands. Principal port Numéa, with Balad, Puébo, Hyenghène (Yengen), and Canalá. A submarine cable from Gomen on the N. ct. connects with the Queensland telegraphs at Bundaberg about 180 m. N. Brisbane, and thence with the cable to Europe. Total population about 63,000, including 43,700 natives (of whom about 23,000 are Canaques, the Melanesian indigenes), 10,000 convicts (including those who have served their time and remain as colonists), and 9000 officials, soldiers, and free colonists. The island is administered by a governor, assisted by a colonial council, and is divided into five arrondissements, having for their caps. Numéa (cap. of the island), Canalá, Huaïlu, Tuhu, Uégoa. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, and was occupied by France in 1853. Since 1860 it has been used as a convict settlement; here many of the Paris communards of 1871 were sent. See H. Le Chartier, *New Caledonia* (1885), and L. Pelatan, *Les Mines de New Caledonia*, with a good map (1892).

New Campbelltown, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Victoria co., on Great Bras d'Or Channel, 19 m. NW. Sydney.

New Canaan, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., on the riv. Washademoak, 62 m. E. by N. Fredericton.

New Canaan, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 15 m. W. by S. Bridgeport. P.<3000.

New Carlisle, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bonaventure co., on Chaleur Bay, in 65° 21′ W.

New Carlisle, vil., U.S., Indiana, St. Joseph co., 54 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P.<1500.

New Carlisle, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clarke co., 57 m. W. Columbus. P.<1500.

Newcastle, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on l. bk. of Miramichi R., 92 m. NE. by N. Fredericton.

Newcastle, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., on Lake Ontario, 42 m. ENE. Toronto.

Newcastle, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Peddie, 38 m. SSW. King William's Town.

Newcastle, vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 4½ m. NW. Monmouth, P.O.

Newcastle, Eng., Northumberland. See **Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

Newcastle, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 10½ m. SE. by E. Newtown, 6 m. SW. Bishop's Castle stn., P.O. P.<500.

Newcastle, tn., Ire., SE. ct. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, on Dundrum Bay, 11 m. SW. Downpatrick, with which it is connected by rail on the Belfast and County Down Rly.; finely situated near the base of Slieve Donard Mt. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Newcastle, par., Ire., SW. co. Dublin, bar. Newcastle, 6½ m. SE. by S. Maynooth, 1 m. from Hazelhatch stn., P.O.; 4158 ac. P.<750.

Newcastle, par. and civic tn., Ire., co. Limerick, 18 m. E. Listowel, bars. Glenquin and Shanid, with a stn. (**Newcastle, West**) on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. (**Newcastle, West**). Market-day, S. Par. 5425 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<2500.

Newcastle, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Moynalty.

Newcastle, par., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, 7 m. SW. Clonmel, on the r. bk. of the Suir, 3 m. from Boher stn., P.O.; 10,855 ac. P.<1500.

Newcastle, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bars. Decies without Drum and Middlethird, 4 m. E. Kilmacthomas. P.<500.

Newcastle, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Bridgetown.

Newcastle, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Wicklow.

Newcastle, stn., Ire., co. Wicklow, near Wicklow, on Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PM.O.

Newcastle, vil., Jamaica, Surrey co., 9½ m. NE. Kingston. Alt. 3974 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 100.01 in.

Newcastle, vil., Natal, 130 m. N. by W. Pietermaritzburg. P.<2000.

Newcastle, city, New South Wales, and principal coaling depôt of the Australian colonies, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of Hunter R., 75 m. N. Sydney. It is the principal port for the N. dists. of New South Wales, and its coal trade, from extensive mines in the neighbourhood, is unrivalled in the southern hemisphere. Great quantities of wool are also exported. There are two forts to protect the harbour, besides two breakwaters. On Nobby's Head is a lighthouse, visible 17 m. The length of quayage is 10,975 ft., with 2000 ft. of wharfage, and the depth of the harbour 27 ft. (high water) to 23 ft. (low water). There are two lines of steamers daily to Sydney. Newcastle gives title to a diocese. At Stockton, on the N. side of the harbour, are a patent slip and a shipbuilding yard. Mean temp., yr. 64.2° F., Jan. 72.8°, July 53.6°; rfall. (24 yrs.), 46.41 in. P. (1871) 7581; (1891) 24,600.

Newcastle, co., Queensland, crossed by 26° S., and between 150° and 152° E.

Newcastle, co., S. Australia, bounded on the N. by 32° S., and crossed by 138° E.

Newcastle, city and port, U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., r. bk. of the Delaware, 5½ m. S. by W. Wilmington. P.<5000.

Newcastle, tn., U.S., Indiana, Henry co., 41 m. E. by N. Indianapolis. P.<3000.

Newcastle, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Henry co., 35 m. ENE. Louisville. P.<1500.

Newcastle, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., 24 m. SE. by S. Augusta, on the W. side of the Damariscotta R. P.<1500.

Newcastle, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., on Shenango R., 41 m. NW. by N. Pittsburg, in a mining region yielding coal and limestone; has steel-works, manufactures of wire nails, and one of the largest tinplate-works in the country. P. (1880) 8400; (1890) 11,600.

Newcastle, settlement, U.S., Washington, King co., 55 m. NE. Olympia.

Newcastle, tn., U.S., Wyoming, Weston co. P.<2000.

Newcastle, tn., W. Australia, York co., 54 m. by road NE. by E. Perth. P.<1500.

Newcastle, Higher and **Lower,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, Bridgend union. Higher Newcastle, P.<4000; Lower Newcastle, P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Newcastle with Laleston, Tythegston, and Tondu**) P. 7200.

Newcastle, Little, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5½ m. S. by E. Fishguard. P.<250. See **St. Dogwells.**

Newcastle, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 6½ m. N. by W. Wicklow, with a stn. (**Newcastle**) on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PM.O. (**Newcastle**). Lower Newcastle, 4630 ac., P.<750; Upper Newcastle, 7035 ac., P.<1500.

Newcastle, West, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co. P.<2000.

Newcastle Creek, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., on Grand Lake, 32 m. E. by N. Fredericton.

Newcastle Emlyn, called by the ancient British *Dinas Emlyn*, eccles. par. and small tn., Wales, Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, on the l. bk. of the Teifi, 9 m. ESE. Cardigan, contains Adpar. The castle from which the town takes its name has now completely disappeared. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, episcopal city, parl. bor. and (since William II.) mun. bor., also (since 1888) co.-bor. and (since 1400) co. of itself, seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Northumberland, 275 m. (by rail) NNW. London, and 60 E. Carlisle, in the diocese of Newcastle, on l. bk. of the Tyne, with stations on NE. R. and other branch lines. Though 8 m. from the mouth of the Tyne, the tidal river serves Newcastle as a port, just as the Thames does London. £3,250,000 have been spent on the improvement of the Tyne, including two piers at the mouth. The main industries of Newcastle are connected with coal, the produce of the district, and shipbuilding. The coal exportation began in the end of the 13th century, and has since steadily increased. Henry VIII. ordered 3000 chaldrons to be shipped to Boulogne; under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, dated 1600, 48 persons were appointed to load coals at Newcastle. In 1615, 400 colliers sailed from the Tyne, one-half to supply London; in 1699, 1400 sailed, exporting 200,000 chaldrons; in 1764, the number rose to 4092 (365 being for foreign parts). In 1826, 12,924 vessels cleared, shipping 915,990 chaldrons; and the capital then employed in the coal trade was estimated at £4,000,000. In 1838, 2,450,800 tons of coal were exported coastwise, and 554,200 tons to foreign parts. In 1853, 11,172 sailing-vessels cleared this port of 1,502,800 tons, and 429 steamers of 97,200 tons. Since 1882 several ships of war (e.g., *Victoria*, 10,000 tons) have been constructed in the Tyne. (For later shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13.) For 10 m. both banks of the Tyne are lined with quays, shipbuilding yards, and numerous manufactories, the chief quay, nearly a mile long, serving as an excellent thoroughfare. The Northumberland Dock, 3700 ft. long by 650 ft., has 450 ft. of quayage, and basin 480 ft. by 170 ft.; the Albert Edward Dock, 1300 ft. by 900 ft., has 2800 ft. of quayage, and basin 450 ft. by 300 ft.; the Tyne Dock, 2640 ft. by 840 ft., has 5340 ft. of quayage, and tidal basin 530 ft. by 600 ft.; the Corporation Quay, from Swing Bridge to Ouseburn, has 4770 ft. of quayage. Three important bridges now connect Newcastle with Gateshead, one of which cost very nearly £500,000. There are several fine public parks, besides an extensive common, which has been preserved on the N. side. The Norman keep, on a height by the river, is a survival of the famous castle (by Henry II., on the site of an older fortress) which gave its name to the town, the previous name being *Monkchester*. Some towers still remain of the walls, which, according to Leland, 'far surpassed for strength and magnificence all those of the cities of England.' The chief public buildings are the Corporation Buildings, the Guildhall, the Moot Hall, the Exchange, the Barracks, the Market, the Natural History Museum (built 1884), and the Public Library, &c. There are also the College of Medicine and the College of Science, both affiliated to the University of Durham, and other excellent educational and scientific institutions. In 1882 Newcastle became a bishopric, including the whole of Northumberland with Berwick-on-Tweed and the par. of Alston in Cumberland. Market-days, Tu. and S. Revenue, £3500. Within the 19th century the city more than quadrupled its population. As parl. bor. Newcastle returns two M.P.'s. P. parl. and mun. bor. (1801) 28,400; (1851) 87,800; (1871) 128,400; (1891) 186,300.

Newcastleton, Scot., vil., Roxburghshire, 7½ m. E. by N. Langholm, on Liddel Water and N. B. R., PMT.O. Alt. 350 ft. Mean rfall. (1866-80), 49.3 in. P. <1000.

Newcastle-under-Lyme, parl. bor., mun. bor. (since Henry II.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, in the diocese of Lichfield, 15 m. NNW. Stafford, adjoining Stoke-upon-Trent on the W., with station on the N. Staffordshire Rly., and communicating by Great Junction Canal with Stoke, &c. Formerly there was a large hat manufacture; now the principal manufacturing establishment is an army clothing factory. There are also mills for cotton, paper, cloth, &c., &c. The name is from a castle built in 1135 by the Earl of Lancaster—*under-Lyme*, referring to a forest of *linden* trees then covering the dist. Simon de Montfort held the manor from 1263 till his death at the battle of Evesham. There have been public recreation grounds since 1816. Grammar school (founded 1602) recently converted into the High School, with excellent building. There is a handsome town-hall in the market-place; also new municipal buildings, including a public library. Many fairs are held. Market-days, M., W., and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 4600; (1851) 10,600; (1891) 18,500; parl. bor. (1891) P. 54,200.

Newcestown, tnld., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalmeaky, 6½ m. WNW. Bandon, 4 m. from Ballineen stn., P.O. P. <250.

New Channel, strait, Canada, Ontario, separates Long Point I. from the mainland of Norfolk co., Lake Erie.

Newchapel, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 2½ m. N. Burslem, ½ m. N. Golden Hill stn.; coal mined. PM.O. P. 6200.

Newchapel, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, 4 m. NW. E. Grinstead, P.O.

Newchapel, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa E., 4 m. NW. Clonmel; 4873 ac. P. <750.

Newchurch, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the Yar, 4½ m. SE. by E. Newport, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly., P.O.; 4621 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**Newchurch with Wroxall**) P. <2000.

Newchurch, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Hythe, 3½ m. ESE. Ham Street stn., P.O. P. <500.

Newchurch, par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 6 m. NNW. Rochdale, PM.O.; 5937 ac. P. 26,200; eccles. par. (**Newchurch in Rossendale**) P. <3500.

Newchurch, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5½ m. WNW. Chepstow. East Newchurch, P. <500; West Newchurch, P. <250; eccles. par. (**Newchurch with Devauden**) P. <750.

Newchurch, P.O., Eng., 5 m. from Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire.

Newchurch, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 3 m. NW. Carmarthen; 5015 ac. P. <750.

Newchurch, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 6 m. S. New Radnor, 4 m. WNW. Whitney-on-Wye stn., P.O. P. <250.

Newchurch in Pendle, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4 m. ESE. Clitheroe, 2½ m. WNW. Nelson stn. P. <1000.

Newchurch Kenyon, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. S. Leigh, PMT.O. (**Newchurch**). P. <2000.

Newchwang, or more properly **Niuchwang,** a treaty port, China (since 1861), the chief seapt. of Manchuria, prov. Fengtien, 110 m. SW. by W. Mukden, 30 m. from the mouth of the Liauho, in a vast alluvial plain rapidly extending seawards; though Newchwang gives name to the port, and actually was so about 40 years ago, the port proper is now at Yingtse, at the mouth of the river, the depth of water at Newchwang itself being too little for sea-shipping. At Yingtse the depth on the bar at high water ordinary spring tides is 15–22 ft.; rise and fall of the tides very irregular, being affected by the winds—in height 6–12 ft. Vessels loaded and discharged at the jetties or by boats and godowns. Port frozen end of Nov. to March. Value of exports nearly £2,000,000; principal articles, beans and bean-cake, then bean-oil, wild and refuse silk, ginseng, and skin rugs. Principal imports, Indian yarn, Chinese raw cotton, and American sheeting. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1861–62, 1872), yr. 47.2° F., Jan. 10.4°, July 77.7°. P. 60,000.

New City, vil., U.S., New York, Rockland co., 30 m. N. New York. P. <1500.

New Comerstown, vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., on Ohio Canal, 50 m. WNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

New Court, P.O., Wales, 4 m. from Llanybyther, Carmarthenshire.

Newcourt, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 3 m. from Skibbereen.

New Cross, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Deptford bor., 3½ m. SE. St. Paul's, with two stns., one an important junction on the main line of the L. B. & S. C. R. and on the SE. R., the other on the N. Kent line of the SE. R., and **New Cross (South)** on the SE. R.

New Cumberland, vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., 48 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

New Cumberland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cumberland co., 3 m. S. by E. Harrisburg, on the r. bk. of Susquehanna R. P. <1500.

New Cumberland, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Hancock co., on the Ohio, 31 m. N. by E. Wheeling. P. <3000.

Newdale, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 97 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

New Decatur, tn., U.S., Alabama, Morgan co., adjoining Decatur (75 m. N. by W. Birmingham). P. <4000.

Newdigate, par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 5 m. SSE. Dorking, 1½ m. ESE. Holmwood stn., PM.O.; 4551 ac. P. <750.

New Diggings, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Lafayette co. (in SW. of state), with lead and zinc mines. P. <1500.

New Dublin, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., at the mouth of the riv. La Have, 47 m. SW. by W. Halifax.

Newdyquoddy Head, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 44° 50′ N.

New Edinburgh, vil., Canada, Ontario, Carleton co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Ottawa, and of the Rideau R., adjoining Ottawa on the E.

New Egypt, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., 17 m. SE. Trenton; seat of Plumstead Institute. P. <1500.

Newelltown, mining locality, Queensland, co. Cardwell, about 10 m. from Herberton, and about 17½° S.

Newenden, par., Eng., on the S. border of Kent, Ashford div., on the Rother, 7 m. NW. by W. Rye, P.O. P. <250.

New England, a collective name applied to the former British possessions in N. America, now comprising the six NE. states of the Union—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massa-

chusetts, Rhode I., and Connecticut. The inhabitants are descendants of English Puritans and Scotch Presbyterians, and familiarly designated as Yankees.

New England, pastoral dist., New South Wales, Sandon co., forming a tableland 13,100 sq. m. in area, alt. 300 ft., crossed by railway from Sydney to Queensland border. P. 15,200.

New England Range, mt. chain, E. Australia, NE. New South Wales, part of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of which (length 280 m.) runs parallel to, but 75–100 m. distant from, the coast. Highest points, Ben Lomond (5000 ft.) and Capoompeta (4730 ft.).

Newent, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 8 m. NW. by W. Gloucester, on the G. W. R., and the Hereford and Gloucester Canal; has manufactures of linen fabrics and nails. PMT.O. Market-day, F. 8091 ac. P. <3000.

Newfane, vil., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., 46 m. SSE. Rutland. P. <1500.

New Ferry, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, in Bebington, near Birkenhead, with stn. (**Bebington and N. F.**) on Birkenhead R. P. <4000.

New Ferry, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 7 m. N. Toomebridge, 7 m. from Toome Bridge stn.

Newfield, P.O., Eng., near Chester-le-Street, Durham, 1 m. from Pelton Fell.

Newfield, par., Eng., Durham, 3 m. N. Bishop Auckland, PM.O. P. <1500.

Newfieldyke, part of Binniehill and Southfield tn., Scot., Stirlingshire.

New Florence, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 34 m. NE. Greensburg. P. <1500.

New Forest, royal forest of England, laid out by William the Conqueror, and occupying most part of the SW. portion of the co. Hants, W. Southampton Water. Length, 16 m.; breadth, 14 m.; area, 92,000 ac., of which 64,000 crown demesnes. Managed by the court of Verderers as a public pleasure ground. Swine feed on the beech mast; and a race of small ponies are bred in the forest. It supplies excellent timber, principally oak and beech, especially valuable from its proximity to Portsmouth dockyard. It is now a favourite resort of artists and naturalists. The principal town within its confines is Lyndhurst.

New Forest, the SW. div. of Hampshire, Eng. P. 51,300.

Newfoundland, isl., Brit. N. America, off the coast of Labrador and Quebec, between 46° 37′–51° 39′ N., 52° 35′–59° 25′ W., separated from the mainland by the Strait of Belle Isle (12 m. across) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Length about 419 m.; area, rather more than two-thirds that of England and Wales; cap. St. John's, on SE. ct. Attached to the colony is the Labrador coast from Chidley Cape (Hudson Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), with the basin of the Hamilton R.; area about that of the United Kingdom; chief port Battle Harbour, on Strait of Belle Isle; other settlements (Moravian mission stations) are Hopedale, Nain, Okkak, and Hebron. Shape of Newfoundland a very irregular triangle, of which the extreme points are Capes Race (SE.), Ray (SW.), and Bauld (NE.); it includes two large penins.; one in the NW., long and narrow, stretches N. by E., the other (Avalon penin.) in the SE. is itself broken up into several smaller penins. The shores are nearly everywhere rocky, and greatly indented. Principal inlets are (E.) Hare, White, Notre Dame, and Exploits Bays, Hamilton Sound, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays; (S.) St. Mary, Placentia, Fortune, and Hermitage Bays; (W.) Port Basque, St. George, and Port-au-Port Bays, Bay of Islands, and Bonne Bay; (N.) Pistolet Bay. The country in the E. is generally low, westward more rugged and mountainous, and especially so in the northern penin., which is traversed near the W. ct. by the Long Range, rising to 1500 ft. Reliable information as to the particular character of the interior is wanting, but it is known that there are numerous lakes, ponds, and rivers. Principal rivers, the Exploits and the Gander; the former rises in the SW., and flows NE. to Bay of Exploits, draining in its course Red Indian and other lakes; the latter flows N. by E. through Gander Lake to Hamilton Sound. In the W. is Grand Lake. Off the E. ct. are Fogo, New World, Bell, and other islands; N., Belle Isle; and S., the French isls. of Miquelon and St. Pierre. SE. is the great bank of N., the most extensive submarine plateau yet discovered, about 600 m. in length, in some places 200 m. in breadth, with a depth varying from 25–95 fathoms, and a bottom of solid rock. The principal fishing ground is over this bank, between 42°–46° N. The Labrador coast is a bleak, inhospitable region, sparsely populated by Eskimos and descendants of British settlers, who subsist by fishing and trapping. During summer there is a large temporary addition to the population, caused by a great influx of fishermen, besides many sportsmen. Timber is scarce near the coast of N., but is believed to be more abundant in the interior; pasturage is, however, plentiful, and the plains abound with cariboo deer, which, with the famous Newfoundland dogs, wolves, bears, foxes, and some beavers, constitute the principal animals. The climate of Newfoundland is healthy, rather milder than that of Canada, with scarcely any spring, the transition from winter to summer (which is short) taking place abruptly in May [**St. John's**]. Fogs are prevalent off the S. ct. As regards geological structure, Archæan rocks (chiefly granite) predominate, with Secondary and Carboniferous formations. The soil appears to be little favourable to agriculture, which is carried on to a limited extent along the coast-belt. The cod-fishery is the staple industry, and next in order are the seal, lobster, herring and salmon fisheries. Minerals include copper, mined at Tilt Cove, in the NE., and asbestos on the W. ct.; an important coalfield has been discovered near Grand Lake; lead and silver are also found. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and the lumber industry is increasing. Exports consist chiefly of the produce of the fisheries, and of copper. The means of internal communication is still very limited; the first railway, of 84 m., from St. John's to Harbour Grace, was opened in 1888; since then another of 25 m. to Placentia, and a longer line running N. to the Bay of Exploits and Hall's Bay have been completed; while a further extension to the W. ct., by the Bay of Islands, St. George's Bay, and Port Basque Bay, in the extreme SW., has been begun. This extension promises to be of great importance in developing the resources of the interior. Newfoundland has a regular fortnightly mail steamer service (except from Feb. to April) round the island, and with the American continent, Prince Edward's I., and Liverpool. Heart's Content Harbour, an inlet of Trinity Bay, is the landing-place of the Trans-Atlantic cables from Valentia; the American cable starts from Placentia. Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and within three years Portuguese, Spaniards, and French were frequenting it for its fisheries. In the 16th century both English and French settlements were formed on the SE. ct., and between these much hostility existed. At the Peace of Utrecht (1713) the sovereignty of the island passed entirely to Britain, but certain fishing rights reserved to the French have given occasion for serious disputes between the French fishermen and the colonists. Under this treaty fishing rights, including the right to dry fish on land, were granted to the French on the coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Bonavista to Point Rich, going round the N. point of the island; but by the treaty of Versailles in 1783 the limits were altered to Cape St. John (E. ct., just N. of 50° N.) and Cape Ray (SW. point of island), and this is what is now known as 'the French shore.' Under the treaties the French claim the exclusive right of fishing off these shores, and deny the right of the people of Newfoundland to make permanent settlements for agriculture, mining, or other purposes on that shore; but these claims are denied by Newfoundland, and the matter in dispute is still unsettled. The colony of Newfoundland is, with the exception of the Bermudas, the only part of British N. America not included in the Dominion of Canada. Since 1832 the colony has had a legislature, and since 1855 responsible government. Area, 42,200 sq. m. (including Labrador, 160,200 sq. m.). P. (1891) 197,900 (including Labrador, 202,000).

New Found Pool, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. S. Leicester. P. <2500.

New Galloway, royal burgh and vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the r. bk. of the Pulharrow Burn, 17 m. N. by W. Kirkcudbright, with a stn. 5 m. SSE. on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., PMT.O. P. <500.

New Georgia, group of the Solomon Is., in the British sphere of influence between 7½° and 9° S., and 156½° 0′ and 158° 20′ E.; principal islands, Kausagi (Cowsoggie), or Rubiana, Kulambangra, or Kurombangara, Wella Lawella, Ronongo, and Rendowa, or Rendezvous I. Inhabited, it is said, by the most treacherous tribes, and those most given to head-hunting, in the Western Pacific.

New Germany, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Lunenburg co., on the riv. La Have, 55 m. W. by S. Halifax.

New Gilston, P.O., Scot., near Lower Largo, Fifeshire.

New Glasgow, tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Pictou co., on the East R., 10 m. SSE. Pictou. P. <4000.

Newgrove, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Quin.

Newgrove, electoral div., Ire., co. Longford, dist. Granard.

New Guernsey, isl., Pacific Ocean. See **Egmont.**

New Guinea, or **Papua,** an extensive island of the E. Archipelago, and comprised in the great div. Australasia, stretching NNW. and SSE., between the equator and 12° S., 130° 50′ and 154° 30′ E., separated southward by Torres Strait from the N. point of Australia (from which it is distant about 80 m.), and having W. the Arafura Sea. Length from E. to SW. about 1500 m.; breadth from 30 to 430 m.; area about twice that of the United Kingdom, politically divided between Britain, Germany, and Holland, British terr. comprising the SE. and S. (cap. Port Moresby), German terr. the NE. (cap. Finschhafen), and Dutch terr. all the W. half of the island. The boundary between Dutch terr. on the one hand and British and German terr. on the other hand is mainly formed by the meridian of 141° E., but in 1893 an agreement was concluded between the British and Dutch by which a frontier having more regard to physical features was adopted. Under this agreement the

frontier begins at the mouth of the Bensbach, in about 9° 7′ 35″ S., 141° 1′ 46″ E., runs thence N. to the Fly, and then ascends the Fly till it reaches the meridian of 141° E. in about 6° 20′ S. Between British and German terr. the boundary is formed by a straight line running from 5° S. in 141° E. to 6° S. in 144° E., thence by another straight line running to 8° S. in 147° E., and thence along the parallel of 8° S. to the S. coast. It has a remarkably irregular shape, indented by large and deep bays—Gulf of Papua, McCluer or Beran Inlet in the S., Geelvink Bay N., Astrolabe Bay, Huon Gulf, Dyke Ackland, Collingwood, Goodenough, and Milne Bays in NE. to S. Amongst harbours may be noted Port Moresby, Port Milport, Losoa Doudon, near Orangerie Bay, and Duau in Normbany I. Straits—China and Goschen SE., Vitiaz NE., Geelvink and Dampier NW., Dourgo and Marianne SW. Off the coast are the D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, Woodlark, and Trobriand Is. SE., Canoa and other islands in the Gulf of Papua, Frederick Henry I., Arru, Kei, and Tenimber or Timor Laut Is. in the Arafura Sea, Waigeu NW., Schouten or Mysory Is. and Jappen or Jobi I. in Geelvink Bay. The SE. coast is bold and rocky, the S., W. of Torres Strait, low and marshy, the N. mountainous. The interior is still imperfectly known, but there are various lofty ranges with wide alluvial plains. In British New Guinea the Owen Stanley Mts. run SE. and NW. (Mount Victoria, 13,205 ft., Mount Obree, 10,246 ft., Mount Suckling, 12,228 ft.), continued NW. by other ranges. In Dutch terr. the Charles Louis Mts. stretch E. and W., in about 4° S., between 139° and 135° E. (highest summit, 16,730 ft.), NW. are the Arfak Mts., and N. the Gaultier (6560 ft.); the Bismarck Range in German terr., about 145° E., is said to rise to over 16,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Baxter and Fly (with l. bk. trib. Strickland), the Bamo, Philip, Turama, Aird, and some other considerable rivers flowing into Gulf of Papua, Kei, NW., and Empress Augusta, NE. Climate hot; rainfall abundant. The rainy season lasts from Dec. to May [**Port Moresby**]. Very unhealthy on the coast, fever of a severe type being prevalent; more salubrious in the elevated parts of the interior, but nowhere, so far as known, adapted to Europeans. Vegetation is luxuriant; most of the country is covered with dense forest (cedar, sandalwood, ebony, hardwood, camphor-tree, sago-palm, wild nutmeg, indiarubber, and many other trees); coco-nuts and bananas form an important part of the food-supply of the inhabitants, and with yams, taro, and sweet potatoes are carefully cultivated; tobacco and various species of sugar-cane are also native. Some new species of marsupial animals have been discovered, and the island is rich in birds, including several varieties of the bird of paradise. The mineral resources of the country are almost entirely unknown; a little gold has been obtained on Sudest and St. Aignan Is., and plumbago has been discovered on the SW. coast. The chief industries are pottery, wood-carving, and rope (made of the inner fibrous bark of a tree); in the making of pottery considerable skill is shown. Principal exports (besides gold), *bêche de mer*, sandalwood, and copra, with a small quantity of pearl shell. The Papuans are distinguished from the Negroes proper, to whom they bear close affinity, by their narrow head and slight chin; medium or small stature. They present, however, considerable variety owing to the intermixture of Malayan and Polynesian elements, the former predominating in the W., the latter in the S. In many parts there are large and well-kept villages, and considerable trade is carried on by barter. The natives in the vicinity of Hood Bay are said to be the most advanced in the island. Some of the interior tribes, as those of the Arfak Mts., are very degraded, and are even said to be cannibals. The island was discovered by the Portuguese (De Abrea) in 1511, named by De Menesis in 1526 Papua, and by De Ortez in 1545 New Guinea. During the 16th and 17th centuries it was visited by many other navigators, and in 1699 circumnavigated by Dampier. In the 18th century the Dutch annexed some parts of the W. coast. In 1793 the East India Company formally annexed the island, and established a post (soon abandoned) at Geelvink Bay. In 1828 the Dutch took possession of the country W. of 141° E.; in 1871 the London Missionary Society commenced operations. In 1883 the island E. of 141° E. was annexed by Queensland, but this action was not ratified by the Home Government, which, however, in the following year declared a protectorate over the southern coast. In 1886 a German protectorate was established in the NE., and in 1888 the British protectorate was made a Crown colony. Area (estimated), 234,768 sq. m. P. variously estimated at from 2,500,000 to 5,486,000. British New Guinea area, 88,000 sq. m. P. (estimated) 350,000 to 460,000. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1882, p. 768.

Newhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3½ m. SE. Northwich; 4159 ac. P. <750.

Newhall, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 3 m. ESE. Burton, 1 m. NW. Swadlincote stn., PM.O. See **Stanton and Newhall.**

Newhall, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, Barony par. P. 5600.

Newhall Hey, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Cowpe Lench.**

Newham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 10 m. N. Alnwick, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Newham, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Newham, post-tn., Victoria, cos. Bourke and Dalhousie, 54 m. by rail and road NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

New Hamburg, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., on the riv. Nith, 38 m. NE. London.

New Hampshire, one of the so-called New England states of the United States, W. of Maine and N. of Massachusetts, with 18 m. of sea-coast. The Connecticut R. forms the boundary between New H. and Vermont. Capital, Concord; other chief towns, Manchester, Nashua, Dover, Portsmouth (the chief port), Keene, Rochester. Nowhere level to any extent, the surface rises in the White Mts. to 6288 ft. (Mt. Washington); and the rivers, of which the Merrimac is most important, furnish abundant water-power. Numerous small and beautiful lakes exist. The winters are long, with deep snow (Mount Washington); nor is the heat of summer excessive. There is an excess of cases of consumption in the SE. In agriculture the product is limited, nor equal to the demands of the state. Manufacturing, largely with water-power, is the chief industry. Cotton (at Manchester), woollen and worsted goods, mixed textiles, hosiery and knit goods, boots, shoes, and leather are the most important products. The manufacturing towns are all in the south of the state, and belong to the larger industrial region, of which Boston, in Massachusetts, is the centre. In common with other eastern states New H. suffers from a drain of her rural population to the cities and to the western states, the three mountainous counties of Grafton, Belknap, and Carroll having fewer inhabitants in 1890 than in 1880. About one hundred quarries of granite, from Archæan rock, are worked in all counties except Belknap and Coos. The forests yield hard and soft woods. The scenery of the White Mts. (the Switzerland of America) and their healthfulness attract many summer tourists. A cog railway ascends Mount Washington. Dartmouth College, at Hanover, is the only college in the state. The first settlements were made by Englishmen in 1623. From 1641 New H. was part of Massachusetts, until in 1679 it became a royal province. During many years of colonial history, Indian warfare caused serious losses of life and property. As a state, New H. was ninth in ratifying the Constitution. Area, 9005 sq. m. P. 376,530. See **United States,** table. [**C. H. L.**]

Newhampton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 6 m. NW. Bromyard. P. <250.

New Hampton, vil., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., close to Fulwell and Teddington stns., 13 m. WSW. St. Paul's, London, PMT.O. (**New Hampton,** or **Hampton Hill**).

Newhampton, tn., U.S., Iowa, Chickasaw co., 64 m. SW. by W. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

New Hanover, a region forming the coast-line of British North America, along the Pacific Ocean, between 50° and 54° N.

New Hanover, isl., Pacific. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

New Harbour, an inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. coast, its mouth in 45° 10′ N.

New Harmony, tn., U.S., Indiana, Posey co., on the Wabash R., 91 m. S. by W. Terre Haute. Scene of an abortive socialistic experiment of Robert Owen's, 1824–27. P. <1500.

New Hartford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 18½ m. WNW. Hartford. P. <4000.

New Hartford, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 4 m. W. Utica. P. <1500.

Newhaven, par. and seapt. tn., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., on the SE. ct., 6 m. S. by E. Lewes, with a town and harbour stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R.; coastguard station; is a bonding port, and has regular steam communication with Dieppe (64 m. SE.). Gridiron 217.5 ft., and patent slip 125 ft. in length. PMT.O. P. <5000.

Newhaven, eccles. par. and fishing tn., Scot., Midlothian, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, and the C. R., 2½ m. N. Edinburgh, included in the Leith dist. of parl. burghs. Eccles. par. P. 6100.

New Haven, city, U.S., Connecticut, New H. co., on New H. Bay, 36 m. SSW. Hartford, situated on a large plain, surrounded by hills except on the S., where is the rather shallow harbour formed by the confluence of the rivs. Quinnipiac, Mill, and West; there are two wharves 3500 and 1500 ft. long, and other landings for steamboats; has large coasting trade and considerable foreign commerce, and extensive manufactures. Founded in 1638. It is the seat of Yale University, one of the oldest and most important in America, founded in 1700, and embracing a library with 170,000 volumes, and the Peabody museum. The village of Fair Haven, 2 m. E., within the town limits, has a large oyster trade. Mean rfall., yr. 50.1° F., Jan. 28.9°, July 72.9° P. (1810) 5800; (1870) 50,800; (1880) 62,900; (1890) 81,300. P. tn. (=tp. 1890) 86,000.

New Haven, tn., U.S., Indiana, Allen co., 104 m. NE. by N. Indianapolis, 47 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of state, on the Wabash and Erie Canal. P. <1500.

New Haven, vil., U.S., Michigan, Macomb co., 35 m. NE. Detroit by rail. P. <1500.

New Haven, vil., U.S., Missouri, Franklin co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 53 m. W. St. Louis. P. <1500.

New Haven, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fayette co., 12 m. N. Uniontown, on Youghiogheny R. P. <1500.

New Haven, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 27 m. S. Burlington by rail. P. <1500.

New Haven, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Mason co., on Ohio R., 3 m. from Pomeroy, with coal-mines. P. <1500.

Newhaven, postal-tn., Victoria, co. Mornington, 64 m. by rail and steamboat SE. Melbourne, at E. end of Phillip I. P. <1500.

New Hebrides, a group of isls. in the W. Pacific, lying NE. of New Caledonia, and W. of Fiji Is., in 14°–21° S., and 167°–172° E. They stretch 500 m. from NW. to SE., and consist of Espiritu Santo, Mallicolo, Aurora, Lepreux (Aoba), Pentecost, Ambrym, Api, Sandwich (Vaté), Erromango, Tanna, Futuna (Eronan), Aneytum (Annatom), and numerous smaller islands. They are partly coralline, partly volcanic. The type of the former is a succession of bare terraces ascending by easy gradations to a maximum alt. of 3000 ft. The volcanic islands are well wooded and well watered, with fertile soil. The coasts are, as a rule, steep and irregular, with numerous bays, and all are protected by coral reefs. Active volcanoes exist on Ambrym, Api, Tanna, and Polevi; and on Tanna there are sulphur springs. Good harbours are found at Port Villa and Port Havannah on Sandwich Is., at Port Sandwich on Mallicolo, at Port Resolution on Tanna, and in Dillon Bay on Erromango. The climate is generally healthy, except the NW. coasts, which, being sheltered from the prevailing winds, are at times malarious. Temp. 60°–90°. Most rain falls between November and April. Principal products yarn, bread-fruit, coco-nut, rice, maize, tobacco, manioc, sugar, coffee, cotton, cacao, vanilla, fruits, bamboo, palms. The seas yield fish, coral, pearl, trepang, and tortoise-shell. Sandalwood, formerly cut on Erromango, is now exhausted. The people, of Papuan descent, exhibit remarkable diversity of language, customs, and habits, and number 75,000 to 80,000. Christianity is established on Aneytum. Most of the other islanders are heathens, cannibals, and ancestor-worshippers; they are honest and truthful, but suspicious and revengeful. They have been much employed on the plantations in Queensland and Fiji. Both England and France set up claims to the islands. They were first discovered by the Spanish navigator Quiros in 1606, but more fully explored by Captain Cook in 1774. See Dr. J. Inglis, *In the New Hebrides* (1887); J. G. Paton, *Memoir* (1889); and H. Le Chartier, *Nouvelle-Calédonie* (1885).

Newhey, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., with stn. (**New Hey**) on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. SE. Rochdale. P. <3000.

Newhills, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 4½ m. WNW. Aberdeen, 1 m. W. by S. Buxburn stn.; 10,282 ac. P. 5500.

New Holland. See **Australia** (under Discovery, &c.).

New Holland, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 20 m. SW. by S. Reading. P. <1500.

Newholm with Dunsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 2 m. W. Whitby. P. <500.

New Hope, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, Bucks co., 35 m. NNE. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Newhouse, stn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 3 m. SE. Airdrie.

Newick, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6½ m. N. Lewes, with a stn. (**Newick and Chailey**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

New Idria, vil., U.S., California, San Benito co., near the Sierra del Diablo of the Coast Range, 135 m. SE. San Francisco; quicksilver mines near. P. <1500.

Newington, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 6½ m. ESE. Chatham, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Newington, par., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Cheriton, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Newington next Hythe**) P. <750.

Newington, par., Eng., London, St. Saviour, Southwark union. P. 115,800.

Newington, parl. bor. in the S. of London, divided into the **West Newington** (P. 56,600) and **Walworth** divs. (P. 59,200).

Newington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the Thame, 9 m. SE. Oxford, 5 m. E. Culham stn. P. <500.

Newington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, in co. bor. of Hull. P. 18,400.

Newington, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Bawtry, W. Riding, Yorkshire.

Newington, eccles. par., Scot., Edinburgh, on N. B. R. P. 10,000.

Newington, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 33 m. ENE. Manchester, on Portsmouth Harbour, 4 m. NW. Portsmouth. P. <1500.

Newington, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire. N. Newington, div. and 2½ m. W. Banbury, P.O., P. <500 (see **Broughton**); S. Newington, on the Swere, 2 m. SW. Bloxham stn., P.O., P. <500.

Newington Bagpath, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 3 m. ENE. Wotton-under-Edge. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Newington Bagpath with Kingscote**) P. <500.

New Inn, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. W. Ross.

New Inn, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 10 m. SE. Cavan.

New Inn, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 4 m. S. Woodlawn stn.

New Inn, P.O., Ire., Queen's co., 6 m. from Monasterevin.

Newinn, tn., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 5 m. S. Cashel, PT.O. P. <250.

New Invention, P.O., Staffordshire, 2 m. from Bloxwich.

New Ireland, now **Neu-Mecklenburg,** the Kirwiri of the Blanche Bay natives. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

New Island, Chilean isl., Tierra del Fuego, S. of Beagle Channel, crossed by 55¼° S., 66½° W.; alluvial gold, nearly exhausted.

New Jersey, one of the United States of the N. Atlantic group, E. of Pennsylvania, and S. of New York, with Atlantic coast for 120 m., the Delaware R. (once called South R.) and the Delaware Bay on its W., and on the NE. the Hudson, still called locally North R. In the N. are low ranges of hills and mountains of the Appalachian system. The Kittatinny or Blue Ridge, the Walkill, and others, nowhere above 1800 ft., from which the Passaic and Raritan Rivs. flow to Newark and Raritan Bays. This elevated part of the state consists of primary strata, which are succeeded by secondary strata. The latter contain dikes of igneous rock (the Palisades), and also extensive beds of sand, marl, and clay, which furnish material for glass, fertilisers, pottery, and brick. Tertiary strata occupy the SE., and the coast is fringed with lagoons and long sandy islands, where the numerous 'beaches' are utilised as summer resorts (Cape May, Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Long Branch). Climate temperate. Lakewood is a famous winter resort. Manufacturing is the leading occupation, with a great variety of products, and is carried on chiefly in the N., where shipping facilities are best, and the Pennsylvania coal is easily obtained. Sugar-refining, meat-packing, and silk goods lead in aggregate values. Much fruit is grown, and market gardening is largely developed by reason of the markets of Philadelphia and New York City. Several trunk lines of railways cross the state, terminating at Jersey City and Hoboken, opposite New York, whence sail the steamers of various important ocean lines. The Morris Canal and the Delaware and Raritan connect the Delaware R. and the sea. Besides the towns already mentioned, the chief are Newark, Paterson, Camden, Trenton (the capital), Elizabeth, Bayonne, Orange, and New Brunswick. The college of New Jersey is at Princeton, Rutger's College at New Brunswick. The common schools are well attended. The first settlers were Dutch, in about 1620, and the settlements were attached to New Amsterdam. Swedes settling along the Delaware were overpowered by Stuyvesant in 1655. After the English conquest in 1664 Charles II. granted the land to the Duke of York, who gave it to Berkley and Carteret, with the name New Jersey. New Jersey was one of the original thirteen states. Area, 7455 sq. m. P. 1,445,000. See **United States,** tables. [**C. H. L.**]

New Kent, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., N. of 37° N., crossed by 77° W., and bounded on the E. by the York R.

Newlake, eminence, Dartmoor, Devon, Eng., 18 m. W. by S. Exeter, 6 m. SSE. Okehampton.

Newland, post-vil., Canada. See **Mount Albert.**

Newland, par., Eng., Berkshire, 4 m. SW. Wokingham. P. <500.

Newland, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Monmouth, on the G. W. R.; iron ore mined. P.O. 7885 ac. P. <4500; eccles. par. (**Newland with Redbrook**) P. <750.

Newland, vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 9 m. NE. by N. Barrow, 1 m. N. Ulverston stn. See **Egton with Newland.**

Newland, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Witney, Oxfordshire.

Newland, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. SW. by S. Worcester, 2 m. NE. Malvern Link stn., P.O. (**Newland Green**). P. <250.

Newland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Aire, 4 m. W. by N. Goole, 2 m. ESE. Drax stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Newland, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Cottingham and Skidby par. P. 6900.

Newland, St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 7 m. ESE. Maldon, 3 m. N. Southminster stn. P. <250.

Newland Beck, riv., Eng., Cumberland, flowing N. through the Penrith div. into Bassenthwaite Lake.

Newlands, vil., Cape Colony, 4 m. SSE. Capetown, with stn. on the railway from Capetown to Wynland.

Newlands, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Caldew, 10½ m. SSW. Carlisle, 6 m. S. by E. Curthwaite stn. P. <250.

Newlands, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Derwent, div. and 11 m. SE. by E. Hexham, 1 m. W. Ebchester stn. P. <250.

Newlands, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Glasgow city. P. <5000.

Newlands, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Bothwell par. P. <500.

Newlands, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, on Lyne Water, 7 m. NW. by W. Peebles, 3 m. S. Bromlee stn.; 12,518 ac. P. <750.

Newland with Woodhouse Moor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NE. Wakefield. P. <250.

New Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., on the L. & Y. R., 5 m. ESE. Southport.

Newlay, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Horsforth.**

New Lexington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Highland co., 62 m. E. Cincinnati by rail. P. <1500.

New Lexington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Perry co., 45 m. ESE. Columbus. P. <1500.

New Lisbon, vil., U.S., Ohio, Columbiana co., 51 m. N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <3000.

New Lisbon, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Juneau co., 100 m. NNE. Dubuque (Io.). P. <1500.

New London, city, U.S., Connecticut, New L. co., at the mouth of the Thames, 42 m. SE. Hartford; built on a declivity. The harbour is one of the best in the U.S., 3 m. long and 5 fathoms deep; seldom obstructed by ice; defended at the entrance by Fort Trumbull. It has important fisheries, and considerable coasting trade; large silk manufactories and iron-foundries. Mean temp., yr. 49.6° F., Jan. 29.3°, July 71.4°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 48.19 in. P. (1880) 10,500; (1890) 13,800.

New London, vil., U.S., Iowa, Henry co., 17 m. WNW. Burlington. P. <1500.

New London, vil., U.S., Missouri, Ralls co., 56 m. S. Keokuk (Io.). P. <1500.

New London, vil., U.S., Ohio, Huron co., 45 m. SW. by W. Cleveland. P. <1500.

New London, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Waupaca co., on Wolf R., 39 m. W. by S. of the head of Green Bay. P. <3000.

New Lowell, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 60 m. NW. by N. Toronto.

Newlyn, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 7½ m. N. Truro, 4 m. WSW. St. Columb Road stn., PM.O. (**St. Newlyn, East**); 8371 ac. P. <1500.

Newlyn, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 1½ m. S. by W. Penzance. The harbour (area 33 ac.) has depth at entrance high water ordinary springs 27 ft., ordinary neaps 19 ft., at low water ordinary springs 11 ft.; depth alongside discharging quays at ordinary springs high water 18 ft., low water 2 ft. P. <4000.

Newlyn, vil., Victoria, co. Talbot, about 91 m. (by rail) NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Newmachar, stn., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on G. N. of S. R. See **Machar, New.**

New Madison, vil., U.S., Ohio, Darke co., 64 m. N. by W. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

New Madrid, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. New M. co., on the Mississippi R., 40 m. SSW. Cairo. P. <1500.

Newmains, tn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 2 m. ENE. Wishaw, on the C. R.; coal mined, and iron smelted. PMT.O. P. (includes Coltness Ironworks) <3000.

Newman, vil., U.S., Illinois, Douglas co., 39 m. NW. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Newmanstown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 10 m. E. Lebanon, 16 m. W. Reading. P. <1500.

New Marghelan, tn., Russian Turkistan, cap. of Fergana prov., 10 m. S. of Marghelan, 288 m. NE. of Samarkand rly. stn.; well built, with broad streets and gardens. P. 12,000.

Newmarket, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 28 m. N. Toronto. P. <3000.

Newmarket, parl. div., Eng., Cambridgeshire. P. 48,900.

Newmarket, hamlet, Eng., Gloucestershire, 1 m. from Nailsworth, P.O.

Newmarket, par. and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, 15 m. E. Cambridge, on G. E. R. The races, for which the town is celebrated, are held on a beautiful heath W. of the town. The course, upwards of 4 m. in length, belongs to the Jockey Club. Eight race meetings, each lasting three or four days, are held yearly, the chief in April, July, and September. Market-day, Tu. Tn. P. 6200; pars. **Newmarket All Saints** (Cambridgeshire), P. <2500; **Newmarket St. Mary** (Suffolk), P. <3000.

Newmarket, tn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, Clonfert par., on riv. Dalus, 8 m. NW. Kanturk, with a stn. on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Newmarket, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Eden, 3 m. by rail S. Auckland, with breweries and railway workshops. P. <2000.

Newmarket, part of Laxdale (*q.v.*), Scot., Ross and Cromarty.

Newmarket, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 28 m. E. by N. Manchester, 8 m. W. Portsmouth. P. <3000.

Newmarket, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., 20 m. SW. by W. Newark. P. <1500.

Newmarket, vil., U.S., Virginia, Shenandoah co., 87 m. W. by S. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Newmarket, par., Wales, Flintshire, 6½ m. WNW. Holywell, 2½ m. SE. Prestatyn stn., P.O. P. <500.

Newmarket on Fergus, tn., Ire., S. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 6 m. SSE. Ennis, with a stn. (**Ballycar and Newmarket**) on Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. P. <500.

New Marlboro, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 41 m. ESE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

New Mexico, a terr. of the United States, NW. of Texas and S. of Colorado, with 175 m. adjacent to Mexico. Capital, Santa Fé; other chief towns, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Socorro, Silver City, Las Cruces. The surface is nearly everywhere above 4000 ft. in elevation, with large areas in the N. averaging 6500 ft. The N. boundary crosses the main range of the Rockies, including within the terr. a series of ranges, with peaks of 12,000–13,000 ft. (Truchas Peak, 13,150 ft.). The ranges extend in detached series from N. to S. in all quarters, enclosing in the N. the long San Luis Park with the Rio Grande, which flows thence through a narrow but fertile valley S. to the Texan boundary. The NW. ranges separate the Atlantic and Pacific river systems, and, like the lava-topped Mesas to their S., are much subdivided by cañons. In the SW. the Gila R. rises, in the NE. the Canadian, and the Pecos traverses a fertile N. and S. valley in the E. The climate is exceedingly dry, the scanty rains coming in summer [**Santa Fé**]. Diseases of the respiratory organs are very rare. Many minerals are profitably worked in the terr., but not so extensively as elsewhere, because of lack of shipping facilities, and the existence of richer deposits in other regions. Copper is found near Santa Fé and in Socorro and Grant cos., gold and silver in Colfax, Santa Fé, Lincoln, and Grant cos., lead in Santa Fé, bituminous coal in Colfax and Santa Fé cos., anthracite in Santa Fé, zinc in Grant co.; the turquoise mines in Santa Fé co. are the only important producers of gems in the United States. Agriculture is mainly confined to irrigated land, but that yields richly. The large portion of the terr. is pastoral. New Mexico was first explored by Spaniards, who in the 16th century established themselves as conquerors among the Pueblo, or village building, Indians. Later the natives were enslaved to work in the mines, until they revolted successfully in 1680 and filled up the shafts, and so thoroughly, that discoveries of ancient workings are still made. The eastern two-thirds of New Mexico were formerly part of Texas; the W. part was taken from the Mexican cession of 1848, and the Gadsden purchase. Spanish is largely spoken; Catholicism the prevailing belief; both Spanish and English schools are maintained. Area, 122,460 sq. m. P. 153,600. See **United States,** tables. [**C. H. L.**]

New Milford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 30 m. ESE. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.); one of the largest tobacco-packing towns in New England. P. <4000.

New Milford, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co., 34 m. N. by W. Scranton. P. <1500.

New Mill, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Penzance, Cornwall.

New Mill, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Tring, Hertfordshire.

Newmill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Kirkburton par., PT.O. (**New Mill**). P. <2500.

New Mill, eccles. par., Scot., Banffshire, on the l. bk. of the Isla, 1 m. N. by E. Keith, P.O. P. <1500.

Newmillerdam, PM.O., Eng., near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 2 m. from Sandal and Walton.

Newmill-on-Teviot, P.O., Scot., 5 m. from Hawick, Roxburghshire.

New Mills, or **Beard,** par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 6 m. SSW. Glossop, with stns. on M. and L. & NW. Rlys.; has coal-mines, calico printing works, and cotton band manufactures. 5078 ac. Par. P. 5500; tn. P. 6700.

New Mills, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Doagh (co. Antrim).

New Mills, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 4 m. from Letterkenny.

Newmills, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 3 m. NE. by N. Dungannon, 1½ m. W. Coal Island stn.

Newmills, vil., Scot., Banffshire, Keith par. P. <750.

Newmills, PT.O., Scot., Fifeshire, near Dunfermline.

New Mills, hamlet, Wales, Montgomeryshire, 4 m. SE. Llanfair, P.O.

Newmilns, tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Irvine, 6½ m. E. Kilmarnock, on the G. & SW. R.; carries on handloom weaving, and has manufactures of muslin and Nottingham lace curtains. P. (including Greenholm) <4000.

Newminster Abbey, par., Eng., Northumberland, on W. side and in parl. limits of Morpeth. P. <250.

Newmoat, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 10 m. SE. Fishguard, 4½ m. NE. Clarbeston Road stn., P.O. (**New Moat**). P. <500.

Newnan, city, U.S., Georgia, Coweta co., 33 m. SW. by S. Atlanta. P. <3000.

Newnham, college for women. See **Cambridge**

Newnham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Severn, 9½ m. WSW. Gloucester, on G. W. R.; has blast-furnaces. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <1500.

Newnham, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. E. by N.

Basingstoke, close to Hook stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Newnham with Mapledurwell**) P.<750.

Newnham, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 14½ m. NE. Luton, 2 m. N. Baldock stn., P.O. P.<250.

Newnham, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4 m. WSW. Faversham, P.O. P.<500.

Newnham, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. SSE. Rugby, 2 m. S. by E. Daventry, P.O. P.<500. See **Badby.**

Newnham, hamlet, Eng., Worcestershire, with stn. (**Newnham Bridge**) on the G. W. R., 3½ m. ENE. Tenbury, PT.O. (**Newnham Bridge**).

Newnham, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 3 m. by road NE. Launceston. P.<1500.

Newnham Murren, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 11½ m. NW. by N. Reading, 1 m. S. Wallingford. P.<250. See **Stoke, North.**

Newnham Regis, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 4 m. NW. Rugby. P.<250. See **Church Lawford.**

New Norfolk (formerly **Elizabeth Town**), tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 21 m. by rail NW. by W. Hobart, on the Derwent R. P.<1500.

New North, eccles. par., Scot., Edinburgh co. and city. P.<2500.

Newnton, Long, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 10 m. SW. Cirencester, 3 m. NW. Malmesbury, P.O. P.<500.

Newnton, North, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Avon, 17 m. S. by W. Swindon, 2 m. SE. Woodborough stn. P.<500.

New Orleans, city, U.S., on both sides (but chiefly l. bk.) of Mississippi R., 690 m. S. St. Louis by rail, and 960 m. SW. Washington by rail. The older part of the city (statutory limits nearly 150 sq. m., actual city about 41 sq. m.) is within a great bend of the river, hence it is known as the 'Crescent City.' Built on an inclined plane, descending gently from the river towards Lake Pontchartrain in the rear. The streets, when the Mississippi is full, are 3 or 4 ft. below the surface. An artificial embankment, called the Levee (15 ft. wide and 14 ft. high), has been constructed along the river bank to guard the city against inundation. Chief public buildings are the cathedral, the custom-house, the branch mint, and cotton exchange; Tulane University (founded 1847). There are about 17 cemeteries; and the usual mode of burial is above ground, in tombs, owing to the marshy nature of the soil. New O. is the emporium of all the Mississippi regions, and thus commands a vast internal trade. Owing to the improvements at the mouth of the river, vessels of the largest size can ascend to the city. New O. has the greatest cotton-market of the world. Yellow-fever is sometimes prevalent, but since the institution, in 1878, of the present quarantine system, there has been no epidemic, as the disease is imported and not indigenous. Depth at entrance to port between jetties, 26–28 ft.; depth in port at all stages of the river, 25–30 ft. 'The above are the depths officially given, but there appears to be serious doubt whether they are not more favourable than the facts warrant' (*Lloyd's List*). Mean temp., yr. 69.1° F., Jan. 54.1°, July 82.5°; rfall. (30 yrs.), 55.17 in. The city was founded in 1718 by Bienville, and in 1722 was made the seat of government of the French colony of Louisiana. The population consists of Americans, French Creoles, and Spaniards, with a mixture of other nations. P. (1810) 17,200; (1870) 191,400; (1880) 216,100; (1890) 242,000. See **Louisiana.**

New Oxford, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Adams co., 29 m. S. by W. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

New Oxley, vil., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the Little Bow R., 72 m. SE. by S. Calgary.

New Paris, vil., U.S., Ohio, Preble co., on Whitewater R., 35 m. W. Dayton. P.<1500.

Newpark, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., 8½ m. SSE. Linlithgow.

New Philadelphia, city, U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., on the Tuscarawas, 50 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.), with extensive coal-mines and important iron-works (sheet-mills, tinplate-mills, nail-works, &c.), tile-factories, &c. P. (1890)<5000; (local census, 1895) 6000.

New Plymouth, bor., New Zealand, North I., Taranaki co., on the W. ct., 160 m. S. by W. Auckland, in 39° 4′ S. The roadstead is open, with wharves (partly protected from the prevailing SW. wind by an unfinished breakwater) only available at from full to half-tide. P.<4000.

New Point Comfort, U.S., Virginia, in SE. of Matthews co., between Chesapeake and Mob Jack Bays, with fixed light, 60 m. above sea-level.

Newport, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the E. ct. (Gulf of St. Lawrence), in 48° 14′ N.

Newport, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 1 m. SE. by E. Barnstaple, on the r. bk. of the Torridge. P.<1500.

Newport, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. SSW. Saffron Walden, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Newport, mun. bor. (since 1193), and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, on the Medina, 17 m. SSE. Southampton, in the diocese of Winchester, with railway lines to Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor. It is the commercial cap. of the island. Cement works and brewing. Carisbrooke Castle and Parkhurst Barracks are in the neighbourhood. Newport returned two M.P.'s from 1585 till 1867, then only one till 1885, when it was disfranchised. Market-days, S. and each alternate W. P. (1801) 3600; (1851) 8000; (1871) 8500; (1891) 10,200.

Newport, mun. bor. (since Richard II.) and co. bor., par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, Monmouth dist., 20 m. SW. Monmouth, in the diocese of Llandaff, near the mouth of the Usk (trib. of the Severn), with stn. on G. W. R., and branches to Monmouth, Pontypool, &c. The Usk is navigable for the largest vessels. There are extensive docks. Newport exports more iron than any other English port, and ranks third for the export of coal (see statistics, **Appendix,** p. 13); important iron and chemical works. Ruins of ancient castle; tower of parish church built by Henry III. Newport constituted a co. bor. in 1891. Fairs are held in August and November. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 4463 ac., P. 10,400; mun. bor. P. (1801) 1100; (1851) 19,300; (1871) 31,200; (1891) 54,700.

Newport, parl. div., Eng., Shropshire. P. (1891) 53,000.

Newport, par. and market-tn., Eng., Shropshire, 11 m. SW. Stafford, on Shrewsbury Canal and L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. and tn. P.<3000.

Newport, vil., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Hull and Barnsley Rly., 8½ m. NE. Goole, close to the Market Weighton Canal.

Newport, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the NE. R., in the SW. of the parl. bor. of Middlesbrough, PMT.O.

Newport, tn., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, bar. Burrishoole, at mouth of riv. Newport, E. of Clew Bay, 5½ m. N. Westport, on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Newport,** or **Newport Pratt**). P.<750.

Newport, tn., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 10 m. ENE. Limerick, on the Mulkear R., 3 m. from Castleconnell stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Newport, watering-place, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, at the head of Broken Bay, 23 m. by road and steamboat N. Sydney. P.<1500.

Newport, seapt. tn., Scot., E. Fife, on the S. shore of the Firth of Tay, 1½ m. SE. Dundee, with two stns. (**East** and **West Newport**) on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Newport, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Jackson co., on l. bk. of White R., 78 m. NW. by W. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<2000.

Newport, vil., U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., on Christiana R., 4 m. SW. by W. Wilmington. P.<1500.

Newport, vil., U.S., Indiana, Vermillion co., on r. bk. of Wabash R., 28 m. N. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Newport, city, U.S., Kentucky, Campbell co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, and the r. bk. of the Licking R., opposite Cincinnati (Ohio), with iron and steel works, large distilleries, &c.; connected with Covington by a suspension bridge, and with Cincinnati by two bridges (one a railway bridge). About 1 m. off is the U.S. military post of Fort Thomas. P. (1880) 20,400; (1890) 24,900.

Newport, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., 23 m. W. by N. Bangor. Alt. 200 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Newport, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Sullivan co., on Sugar R., 32 m. WNW. Concord. P.<3000.

Newport, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., 43 m. S. Philadelphia (Penn.). P.<1500.

Newport, vil., U.S., New York, co. and 12 m. N. Herkimer. P.<1500.

Newport, vil., U.S., Oregon, Benton co., on Yaquina Bay, 90 m. SW. Portland. P.<1500.

Newport, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Perry co., on Juniata R., 20 m. NW. Harrisburg; the shipping point for a large number of adjacent towns. P.<1500.

Newport, city, U.S., Rhode I., Newport co., on the E. side of Narragansett Bay, 17 m. SW. by S. Fall River (Mass.); has safe, commodious harbour, deep enough for the largest ships, defended by Fort Adams on Brenton's Point. The city is on a declivity facing the harbour, and is one of the most popular summer resorts in the U.S., with limited manufactures. The U.S. torpedo station is on an island in Newport harbour. On another island near by is the U.S. Naval War College. The co. of Newport is in the extreme SE. of the state, and includes Block I. and most of the islands in Narragansett Bay. Mean temp., yr. 49.7° F., Jan. 29.8°, July 70.8°. P. (1880) 15,700; (1890) 19,500.

Newport, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Cocke co., 40 m. E. Knoxville. P.<1500.

Newport, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orleans co., on Lake Memphremagog, 49 m. NNE. Montpelier, with manufactures of boots and shoes; trade in lumber. P.<4000.

Newport (strictly speaking, portion of Williamstown), Victoria, 7 m. by rail SW. Melbourne, with railway workshops.

Newport, par., tn., and small port, Wales, Pembrokeshire,

6½ m. E. by N. Fishguard, on **Newport Bay,** PMT.O.; 4494 ac. P. <1500.

Newport Bay, Ire., W. co. Mayo, at the head of Clew Bay, in the NE.

New Portland, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 16 m. N. Farmington. P. <1500.

Newport News, seapt. tn., U.S., Virginia, Warwick co., at the mouth of the James R., N. bank, on Hampton Roads, 69 m. SE. Richmond; has a timber graving dock 609 ft. long, two coaling and two merchandise piers. Depth at entrance to port high water ordinary springs, 29 ft.; in port, high water 31 ft., low water 28 ft. P. <5000.

Newport Noyes, harb., Wales, Pembrokeshire, Milford Haven, with iron pier, 928 ft. of quayage, and staithes for shipment of coal.

Newporton, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Tempo.

Newport Pagnell, par. and market-tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., on the Great Ouse, 11½ m. WSW. Bedford, on the L. & NW. R.; has lace manufactures, but almost extinct. Market-day, W. Par. P. <4000.

Newport River, Ire., NW. co. Mayo, flows out of Lough Beltra into Clew Bay at Newport.

New Providence, one of the Bahama Isles. Length, 21 m.; breadth varies up to 7 m.

New Providence, tn., Bahama Is. See **Nassau.**

New Providence, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Montgomery co., on the Cumberland R., just below Clarksville, 42 m. NW. Nashville. P. <1500.

Newquay, tn. and watering-place, Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the coast, 11 m. N. Truro, on a branch of the G. W. R.; has tin ore. PMT.O. Alt. 90 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 37.6 in. P. <2000.

New Quay, tn., Wales, Cardiganshire, on **New Quay Bay,** 14½ m. NW. by W. Lampeter, PMT.O.

New Quay Road, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Manchester and Milford Rly., 9½ m. SW. Lampeter.

New Republic, in Dutch **Nieuwe Republiek,** a short-lived Boer republic to the SE. of the Transvaal (S. African Republic), proclaimed Aug. 16, 1884, annexed to the Transvaal Sept. 16, 1887.

New Richmond, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bonaventure co., on Chaleur Bay, in 65° 54′ W.

New Richmond, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., on Ohio R., 20 m. N. Cincinnati by rail. P. <3000.

New Richmond, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Summers co., on the r. bk. of the Great Kanawha R., 52 m. SE. by S. Charleston. Alt. 1289 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

New Richmond, city, U.S., Wisconsin, St. Croix co., 31 m. ENE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

New River, California. See **Colorado Desert.**

New River, artificial cut, Eng., affording part of the water-supply of London, length 36 m.; commenced by Sir Hugh Middleton in the reign of James I., completed by a corporation in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, commences in a spring just SW. of Ware, is augmented from the riv. Lee at Broxbourne.

New River, U.S. See **Kanawha, Great.**

New Rochelle, vil., U.S., New York, West Chester co., 21 m. NE. by N. New York. P. 8200.

New Ross, or **Ross,** civic tn., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, on the l. bk. of the riv. Barrow, 11½ m. NE. by N. Waterford, on the G. S. & W. and Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rlys. P. 5800.

Newry, vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 47 m. N. by E. London.

Newry, par., civic and market tn., and parl. bor., Ire., SW. cos. Armagh and Down, bars. W. Oneilland, Upper Orion, Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, and Lordship of Newry, 12⅛ m. N. by E. Dundalk, on the G. N. (Ire.) R. Its ancient castle was destroyed by Edward Bruce in 1318. Newry is connected by **Newry Canal** (3 m. long, available for vessels 200 ft. long drawing 13½ ft. and of 35 ft. beam) with Victoria Lock, which has a depth on sill at ordinary spring tides of 17½ ft. The dock has 6990 ft. of quayage, with depth at entrance at ordinary springs high water 23 ft., low water 7 ft. The canal and river are crossed by eight bridges. See also **Down,** co. Newry is connected by the Newry and Greenore Rly. with the deep-water harbour of Greenore in Carlingford Lough. A commission has been appointed for improving Lough Carlingford and removing the bar. There are several corn and flour mills, and three large spinning-mills in the town. Market-days, Tu., Th., and S. Par. 22,363 ac., P. 20,200; tn. P. (1841) 12,000; (1851) 13,200; (1871) 13,400; (1891) 13,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 13,700.

Newry, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 82 m. W. by N. Harrisburg, 8 m. W. by S. Altoona. P. <1500.

Newry, Lordship of, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Down.

Newry River, Ire., in the SW. of co. Down, flows W. then SE. into the head of Carlingford Lough.

Newsent, stn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 3½ m. WNW. Peterhead.

Newsham, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 9½ m. SW. by S. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. W. Winston stn., P.O. P. <250.

Newsham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7 m. NW. by N. Richmond, 5 m. SSW. Winston stn. P. <250.

Newsham and South Blyth, par., Eng., Northumberland, Newsham 7 m. SE. by E. Morpeth, 1 m. from Blyth, included in the parl. bor. of Morpeth, with stn. (**Newsham**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <4000.

Newsham with Breckenbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., Newsham on the Wiske, 9½ m. NNE. Ripon, 2 m. SSW. Otterington stn. P. <250.

New Sharon, tn., U.S., Iowa, Mahaska co., 66 m. SW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

New Sharon, tn., U.S., Maine, Franklin co., on Sandy R., 30 m. NW. Augusta. P. <1500.

Newsholm, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 4 m. WNW. Goole, 1½ m. NNW. Howden stn. See **Bempton.**

Newsholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5 m. S. Hellifield, on L. & Y. R. P. <250.

New Shoreham, tn., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 30 m. SW. Newport; a popular summer resort. P. <1500.

New Siberia, Russian **Novaya Sibir,** isl., Siberia, Arctic Ocean, NE. of Lyakhov Is. and E. of Thaddeus I., from which it is separated by a strait 10 m. wide. Length, 126 m.; width about 50 m.; 74° 44′–75° 33′ N., 146°–152° E.

New Smyrna, settlement, U.S., Florida, Volusia co., on the E. ct., 100 m. S. by E. of the mouth of St. John's R., in 29° 1′ N.

Newsome, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, on SE. side of Huddersfield. P. <2000.

New South Shetland, archipelago. See **Shetland, South.**

New South Wales, a British colony on the E. side of Australia, bounded S. by Victoria, W. by S. Australia, N. by Queensland, E. by the Pacific Ocean, situated between 28° 10′ and 37° 28′ S., 141° 0′ and 153° 40′ E.; it is divided into 13 pastoral dists., subdivided into 141 counties; area about 3½ times that of Great Britain; cap. Sydney. The surface is divided naturally into three distinct zones—the coast dist., the tableland, and the plains of the interior. The first is a comparatively narrow tract of undulating land, varying in width from 35 to 120 m., extending back to the Dividing Range, which under the names of New England Range, Liverpool Range, Blue Mountains, Gourock Range, Monaro Range, Muniong Range, and others, traverses the country in an irregular line from N. to S., constituting the outer edge of the tableland, and forming the watershed of the colony; numerous spurs, however, from the main range intersect the coast region, dividing the waters of the numerous rivers flowing to the Pacific Ocean. The tableland is an elevated dist. rising abruptly to an average height of from 2000 to 3000 ft., furrowed with narrow and precipitous valleys and deep gorges, sloping gently westward towards the great central plain of Australia; in the southern part, some peaks rise to over 7000 ft. above the sea [**Australian Alps**]. The coast-line has a total length of about 800 m., and generally presents a bold and rocky outline; it comprises some magnificent harbours, but is almost devoid of adjacent islands. All the larger **rivers** rise on the W. side of the Dividing Range and flow to the Murray, which forms a great part of the Victoria boundary; they are the Murrumbidgee, the Lachlan, and the Darling or Barwon (the headstream of which is the Macintyre, dividing New South Wales from Queensland), which receives also the Macquarie, Namoi, and Gwydir on its l. bk., and the Culgoa and Warrego on its r. bk. Of the rivers flowing to the Pacific, the principal are the Clarence, Macleay, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven. A belt of Palæozoic rocks about 200 m. wide extends inland from the coast, with a spur crossing the centre of the colony nearly at right angles to it, in which occur numerous intrusions of granite and other igneous rocks containing the metalliferous deposits; Cretaceous formations cover a wide extent in the N. and W.; the remainder consists chiefly of plains of Pleistocene origin. As to the **climate,** see **Australia,** and **Sydney, Newcastle, Port Macquarie, Goulburn, Bathurst, Deniliquin, Bourke.** Open forests (chiefly eucalypti) cover the greater portion of the surface of the colony, except portions of the Monaro, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee dists., where extensive treeless plains occur clothed with scrub and natural grasses [**Australia**]. In the coast region, which is favoured with an abundant rainfall, a great deal of the **soil** is very poor, except along the rivers, where there is an extraordinary fertility arising from the detritus deposited by the inundations which frequently occur; the northern dists. are suitable for the cultivation of sugar, maize, and semi-tropical fruits. On the tableland within the Dividing Range there is a greater extent of good soil, especially suited for the cultivation of cereals, but the rainfall ceases to be sufficient for agriculture within 200 m. of the coast. Attention has, however, been given to the construction of artesian wells, with no little success. The plains still further W. have a soil of excellent quality, and the cereals might be grown here in immense quantities were the rainfall more abundant and regular. New South Wales is, however, essentially a pastoral

country; sheep-rearing is the most important industry in the colony, chiefly for the yield of wool, which is exported to an annual value of nearly £8,000,000. The **mineral resources** of New South Wales are extensive, particularly in respect of gold, silver, tin, copper, and coal; gold was first practically discovered in 1851 near Bathurst, and is now worked in nearly all parts of the country, the estimated auriferous area being 13,700 sq. m., and the total yield to end of 1892, 10,500,000 oz.; silver is chiefly found in the extreme W., at Broken Hill in the Barrier Range; tin in the NE., in the New England dist.; copper is pretty generally distributed; iron and lead are also worked in small quantities; diamonds in considerable numbers have been found in various places, notably at Bingera, on the Gwydir R.; and opal mines are situated near Mount Lyell. The coal-measures, of superior quality, are extensive and valuable; they occur in the E. of the colony from the 29th to the 36th parallel, and ramify to the coast along many miles of seaboard, the seams being of great extent and practically inexhaustible, the mines in the neighbourhood of Newcastle being the most prolific; it is computed that the coal area approximates to 24,000 sq. m. Main lines of railway (all belonging to the state) radiate from Sydney a considerable distance into the interior through the Dividing Range, and connect with those of Victoria and Queensland. The Murray is navigated by small steamers as far as Albury, and at certain seasons steamers ascend the Murrumbidgee to Wagga Wagga, and the Darling to Bourke; several of the rivers on the Pacific coast are navigable for vessels of light draught. The trade of New South Wales greatly exceeds that of any other colony of the Australian group, and is almost entirely in British hands; Sydney and Newcastle are the only ports of importance. The government is vested in a governor appointed by the crown and a parliament of two houses, one nominated by the governor, the other elected by universal suffrage. All religious bodies are on an equal footing; about three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the majority of whom are connected with the Church of England, but almost every sect is represented; education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen years, and state aid is given through the Public Instruction department. New South Wales, which originally included all the E. side of Australia, received its name from its first explorer, Captain Cook, in 1770; the first settlement was effected in Jan. 1788 at Botany Bay. Victoria was separated in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. See **Australia** for exploration, and **Australian Colonies** for area and population.

New Spain, Nueva España, name given in 1518 by Juan de Grijalva to the penin. of Yucatan, and extended two years later, by Fernand Cortez, to all the empire of Mexico.

Newsprings, vil., Eng., 2 m. NE. Wigan, Lancashire, PM.O.

Newstead, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 1 m. S. Brigg. P. <250.

Newstead, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 9 m. N. by W. Alnwick, 1½ m. SW. by W. Newham stn. P. <250.

Newstead, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5 m. S. by E. Mansfield, 2 m. E. Newstead stns., on the G. N. and M. Rlys. **Newstead Abbey** was given to the Byrons in 1540. P.O. (**Newstead Colliery**). P. <1500.

Newstead, vil., Scot., 1 m. E. Melrose, Roxburghshire, on riv. Tweed, P.O.

Newstead, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 92 m. by rail NNW. Melbourne, 26 m. SSW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

New Straitsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Perry co., 48 m. SE. by E. Columbus. P. <3000.

New Street, the central station of the L. & NW. and M. Rlys., Birmingham, Eng.

Newthorpe, vil., Eng., co. and 7 m. NW. Nottingham, on the G. N. R., PM.O.

Newthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 9½ m. E. Leeds, 1 m. E. Micklefield stn. P. <250.

Newtimber, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 6 m. NNW. Brighton, 2 m. N. The Dyke stn. P. <250.

Newton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 5 m. S. by W. Cambridge, 1 m. SSE. Harston stn. P. <250. See **Hauxton.**

Newton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, div. and 3½ m. NNW. Wisbech, 1½ m. W. Ferry stn., P.O. P. <500.

Newton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. W. Northwich, 3 m. E. by S. Helsby stn. P. <2500.

Newton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 1½ m. SSW. Stalybridge, on the M. S. & L. R., PM.O. (**Newton Moor**). P. 7300; eccles. pars. (**Newton in Mottram**) P. <3000, and (**Newton Moor**) alt. 396 ft., mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 30.5 in., P. <4000.

Newton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. NW. Macclesfield, on Bollin R. P. <250.

Newton, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, 4 m. from Alfreton, with stn. (**Tibshelf and Newton**) on the M. R., PM.O.

Newton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Dore union. P. <250.

Newton, part of par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Walford.**

Newton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster union. P. <250.

Newton, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Hardhorn.**

Newton, parl. div., Eng., in SW. of **Lancashire.** P. 63,300.

Newton, par., Eng., Lancashire, a suburb of Manchester, in the N. div. of the parl. bor., with two stns. (**Newton Heath** and **Dean Lane**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. (**Newton Heath**); 5869 ac. P. 36,800; four eccles. pars. (**Newton Heath**) P. 11,400, 6200, 7300, 4000.

Newton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 8½ m. E. Grantham, 4 m. SW. Aswarby stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Newton with Haceby**) P. <500.

Newton, part of par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Trowse** and **Horsham St. Faith.**

Newton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. N. Wellingborough, 1 m. SSE. Geddington stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Newton in the Willows**) P. <250.

Newton and **Newton Hall,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Newton, div. and 6 m. E. Hexham, 2 m. NNE. Riding Mill stn., P.O. P. (of each) <250.

Newton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6½ m. E. by N. Nottingham, 1½ m. NW. Bingham stn., P.O. See **Shelford.**

Newton, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Exelby.**

Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 6½ m. SE. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. N. by E. Great Ayton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Newton in Cleveland**) P. <250.

Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 14 m. W. by N. Scarborough, close to Levisham stn., P.O. (**Newton-on-Rawcliffe**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Newton upon Rawcliffe**) P. <750.

Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Hodder, 14 m. NW. Burnley, 6½ m. NNW. Clitheroe, P.O. (**Newton-in-Bowland**). P. <500.

Newton, S. suburb of Auckland, New Zealand, North I. P. <3000.

Newton, par., Scot., NE. Edinburghshire. P. <1500.

Newton, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 5 m. NW. Hamilton, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Newton, co., U.S., Arkansas, intersected by 36° N. and 93° W.

Newton, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N., and crossed in the W. by 84° W.

Newton, city, U.S., Illinois, Jasper co., 50 m. SW. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Newton, co., U.S., Indiana, W. frontier, crossed by 41° N.

Newton, city, U.S., Iowa, Jasper co., 30 m. E. by N. Des Moines; has coal-mines. P. <3000.

Newton, city, U.S., Kansas, Harvey co., 115 m. SW. by W. Topeka, and 30 m. N. Wichita. P. 5600.

Newton, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 6 m. W. Boston, on high and undulating ground; has considerable manufactures. The river falls furnish extensive water-power. P. (1880) 17,000; (1890) 24,400.

Newton, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the E., crossed by 89° W. and 32½° N.

Newton, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SW., on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 37° N.

Newton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., near the frontier, 23 m. ENE. Nashua. P. <1500.

Newton, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 70 m. W. New York by rail. P. <4000.

Newton, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Catawba co., 143 m. W. Raleigh, and 38 m. W. by N. Salisbury. P. <1500.

Newton, co., U.S., Texas, on the Sabine R. (E. frontier), crossed in the N. by 31° N.

Newton, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Newton Nottage.**

Newton, ct. vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Mumbles, PM.O.

Newton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8 m. E. by S. Haverfordwest, 4 m. WSW. Narberth stn. P. <250. See **Slebech.**

Newton, East, and Laysthorp, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on riv. Rye, 4 m. SE. Helmsley. P. <250.

Newton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div. E. Newton, on the coast, 12½ m. ENE. Hull, 6 m. W. by S. Burton Constable stn., P. <250; W. Newton, 2½ m. SE. by E. Burton Constable stn., P. <250.

Newton, Long, par., Eng., Durham, in the S. of the SE. div., 4½ m. WSW. Stockton, 2½ m. NW. by W. Eaglescliffe Junc., P.O.; 4312 ac. P. <500.

Newton, North, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, 2 m. from N. Petherton, P.O. P. <1000.

Newton, Old, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. NE. Stowmarket, P.O. P. <750.

Newton, South, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Wily, 6 m. NW. by W. Salisbury, 1 m. E. Wishford stn., P.O. P. <750.

Newton, West, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 7 m. NE. King's Lynn, 2 m. E. by S. Wolferton stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Sandringham.**

Newton, West, Eng., Northumberland. See **Westnewton.**

Newton, West, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., on Castleman R., 23 m. SE. by S. Pittsburg. P. <3000.

Newton, West, and Allonby, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Eskdale div., W. Newton, 8 m. NE. by E. Maryport, 1½ m. WNW. Brayton stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Newton Abbot, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 5½ m. W. by S. Teignmouth, in a picturesque situation at the head of the estuary of the Teign, on the G. W. R. On the summit of Milber Down, 2 m. SE., is a triple entrenchment (the inmost vallum square, the second more oval, the third an ellipse), and outside all the remains of an almost circular entrenchment. Near it lignite, tin ore, potter's clay, and china-clay are worked, and manufactures of ornamental pottery are carried on in the town. Market-day, W. See **Wolborough.**

Newton and Biggin, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Newton div. and 3 m. NE. by N. Rugby, 1 m. NW. Clifton Mill stn., P.O. (**Newton**). P.<250. See **Clifton on Dunsmore.**

Newton and West Haven, or **Newton of Panbride,** part of Carnoustie, Scot., Forfarshire, 6 m. SW. by W. Arbroath, close to Carnoustie stn. P.<1000.

Newton Arlosh, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Solway Firth, 12½ m. W. Carlisle, 2 m. SW. by W. Kirkbride stn. P.<500.

Newton Bewley, par., Eng., Durham, in the E. of the SE. div., 4½ m. N. by E. Stockton, 2 m. W. Greatham stn. P.<250.

Newton Blossomville, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, in the N. of the Buckingham div., on the Great Ouse, 8 m. W. by N. Bedford, 2 m. E. by S. Olney stn. P.<250.

Newton Bromshold, par., Eng., on the border of the E. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. E. by S. Wellingborough, 4 m. E. Irchester stn. P.<250.

Newton by Castleacre, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 14 m. E. by S. King's Lynn, 3 m. NW. Dunham stn. P.<250. See **Acre Castle.**

Newton by Chester, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 1½ m. NE. Chester. P.<750.

Newton by Daresbury and **Newton by Frodsham,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Runcorn union. P. (of each) <250.

Newton by Malpas, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 9 m. ESE. Wrexham, 3 m. SW. Malpas stn. P.<250.

Newton by Tattenhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. SE. by E. Chester, 1 m. E. by S. Tattenhall Road stn. P.<250.

Newton by the Sea, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on **Newton Haven,** 8 m. NNE. Alnwick, 2 m. NE. Christon Bank stn., P.O. P.<250.

Newton by Toft, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Toft next Newton.**

Newton Cap, par., Eng., Durham, on riv. Wear, on NW. side of Bishop Auckland. P.<1500.

Newton Cloghans, Ire. See **Newtown Cloghans.**

Newton Colliery, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Cambuslang par. P.<1000.

Newton Dale, valley, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, near Levisham railway stn., about 15 m. W. by N. Scarborough.

Newton Falls, coal-mining vil., U.S., Ohio, Turnbull co., 44 m. SE. by E. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Newton Ferrers, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 6 m. SE. Plymouth, on Yealme Mouth, PMT.O. P.<750.

Newton Ferry, P.O., Scot., 8 m. from Lochmaddy, N. Uist I., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Newton Flotman, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 7 m. S. by W. Norwich, 1 m. ENE. Flordon stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Swainsthorpe.**

Newtonforbes, PMT.O., Ire. See **Newtown Forbes.**

Newton Grange, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ashbourne union. P.<250.

Newton Grange, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the S. Esk, 1½ m. S. Dalkeith, close to Dalhousie stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Newton Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Godley.**

Newton Green, vil., Eng., 4 m. from Sudbury, Suffolk, P.O.

Newton Harcourt, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Billesdon union, P.O. P.<250. See **Kilby.**

Newton Heath, stn., Eng. See **Newton,** Manchester.

Newtonhill, hamlet, Scot., Kincardineshire, on the C. R., on the E. ct., 8 m. S. by W. Aberdeen.

Newton-in-Bowland, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Newton.**

Newton-in-Cartmel, vil., in par. and 3 m. NE. Cartmel, Eng., Lancashire, PMT.O.

Newton in Makerfield, or **Newton-le-Willows,** par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, 15 m. W. Manchester, with stn. (**Newton-le-Willows**) on L. & NW. R.; coal mined; manufactures of paper. P. 12,900.

Newton Kyme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Wharfe, 9½ m. WSW. York, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<250.

Newton-le-Willows, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8 m. SSE. Richmond, near Jervaulx stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Newton le Wold, par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Wold Newton.**

Newton Longville, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 9½ m. E. by S. Buckingham, 2 m. SW. Bletchley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Newton Mearns, vil. with PMT.O., Scot., E. Renfrewshire, 1 m. NW. Mearns. P.<1000.

Newtonmore, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, 2½ m. WSW. Kingussie, on the H. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Newton Morrell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7 m. NE. Richmond, 3½ m. W. Croft stn. P.<250.

Newton Mulgrave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. WNW. Whitby, 1 m. SW. Hinder Well stn. P.<250.

Newton near Sudbury, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury union. P.<500.

Newton Nottage, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 13 m. SSE. Neath, 1 m. N. Porthcawl stn., PM.O. (**Newton**). P.<2000.

Newton Noyes, iron pier, Wales, Pembrokeshire, Milford Haven, with 928 ft. of quayage, and staithes for shipment of coal.

Newton-of-Ferintosh, hamlet, Scot., Nairnshire, 2 m. SE. Conon Bridge, P.O.

Newton of Glencarse. See **Glencarse.**

Newton of Pitcairns, part of Dunning, Scot., Perthshire. P.<250.

Newton on the Moor, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 5 m. S. by W. Alnwick, 4 m. SE. Edlingham stn.; coal mined. P.O. P.<250.

Newton on Trent, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 9 m. W. by N. Lincoln, 3 m. S. by W. Torksey stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Newton Park, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. W. Morpeth. P.<250.

Newton Poppleford, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 10½ m. E. by S. Exeter, 1½ m. SW. Tipton St. John's stn., P.O. P.<500.

Newton Purcell, par., Eng. Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 5 m. WSW. Buckingham, 2½ m. S. Fulwell and Westbury stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Newton Purcell with Shelswell**) P.<250.

Newton Regis, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 5 m. ENE. Yamworth, PM.O. P.<500.

Newton Regny, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 2 m. W. by N. Penrith, 1 m. NE. Blencow stn., P.O. (**Newton Rigney**). P.<250.

Newton Road, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on L. & NW. R., 3 m. SSE. Walsall.

Newton St. Cyres, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 4 m. NW. Exeter, with a stn. (**St. Cyres**) on the L. & SW. R., P.O.; 4375 ac. P.<1000.

Newton St. Faith, vil., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5½ m. N. Norwich, 3 m. NE. by E. Drayton stn., P.O. (**Newton St. Faith's**). See **Horsham.**

Newton St. Loe, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 3½ m. W. Bath, P.O. P.<500.

Newton St. Petrock, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 10 m. S. by W. Bideford, 6 m. N. Dunsland stn. P.<250.

Newton Solney, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., on the Trent, 3 m. NE. by E. Buxton, P.O. P.<500.

Newton Stewart, tn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire, on riv. Cree, 6½ m. NNW. Wigtown, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly. Market-day, F. P.<3000.

Newton Toney, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Bourne, 8 m. NE. by N. Salisbury, 4½ m. W. by S. Grately stn., P.O. P.<500.

Newton Tracey, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 5 m. E. Bideford, 3 m. W. Chapelton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Newton Underwood, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Font, 3 m. W. Morpeth, 2½ m. NE. Meldon stn. P.<250.

Newton-upon-Ayr, par., Scot., Ayrshire, suburb of Ayr town, on G. & SW. R. P. 8600.

Newton-upon-Derwent, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 8 m. E. by S. York, 3 m. SW. by S. Fangfoss stn. P.<250.

Newton-upon-Ouse, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 9 m. NW. York, PM.O. P.<750.

Newton Valence, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 15½ m. SW. Aldershot, 4 m. ESE. Medstead stn. P.<500.

Newtonville, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., 23 m. ENE. Cincinnati.

Newton with Scales, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 5½ m. W. Preston, 2 m. SW. Salwick stn. P.<250.

Newtown, PM.O., Eng., near Stockport, Cheshire, 1 m. from New Mills.

New Town, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from New Mills, Derbyshire.

Newtown, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Poole, Dorsetshire.

Newtown, par., Eng., on the N. border of Hampshire, Andover div., on the Enborne, 2½ m. S. Newbury, 2 m. NNE. Highclere stn., PT.O. P.<250. See **Burghclere.**

Newtown, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the N. shore of Southampton Water, 5½ m. SE. Southampton, with coastguard stn. See **Alverstoke.**

Newtown, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Bishop Stortford par. P. <2500.

New Town, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Groombridge, Kent.

New Town, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Southborough, Kent.

Newtown, PM.O., Eng., near Manchester, Lancashire, 1 m. from Pendlebury, with coal.

Newtown, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 1 m. from Ebbw Vale.

Newtown, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. SW. Alnwick. P. <250.

Newtown, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Till, 14½ m. E. Kelso, 1½ m. NE. Akeld stn. P. <250.

Newtown, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 12½ m. E. by N. Oswestry, 3 m. NW. Wem stn. P. <500.

Newtown, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Leeds par. P. 8200.

Newtown, tn., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 16 m. N. by W. Mallow, 3½ m. W. by S. Charleville, P.O. P. <250.

Newtown, tn., Ire. See **Seapatrick.**

Newtown, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Kildare, bar. Ikeathy and Oughterany, 7 m. W. Maynooth.

Newtown, par., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 11 m. NW. by N. Navan. P. <250.

Newtown, electoral div., Ire., SE. Queen's co., bar. Slievemargy, 7 m. W. Carlow.

Newtown, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, 3½ m. N. by E. Carrick-on-Suir, P.O.

Newtown, vil., Ire., S. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 8½ m. S. Carrick-on-Suir, 2 m. ENE. Kilmacthomas stn., P.O. P. <250.

Newtown, par., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bars. Fartullagh and Moycashel, 7½ m. NNE. Tullamore, 1 m. from Hill of Down stn.; 10,260 ac. P. <1500.

Newtown, municip., New South Wales, adjoining Sydney on the SW. P. 17,800.

Newtown, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 2½ m. N. Linlithgow, ½ m. S. Bo'ness stn. P. <750.

Newtown, vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, Melrose par. P. <500.

Newtown, suburb of and 2 m. N. Hobart, Tasmania, Buckingham co. P. <3000.

Newtown, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 9 m. E. Danbury by rail. P. <4000.

Newtown, vil., U.S., Illinois, Vermillion co. P. <1500.

Newtown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., 28 m. NE. by N. Philadelphia, 11 m. W. by N. Trenton (N. J.). P. <1500.

Newtown, called by the Welsh **Trenewydd,** contributory bor., par., and market-tn., Wales [**Montgomery**], in the SE. of Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 7½ m. WSW. Montgomery, on the Cambrian Rly. Chief seat of the Welsh flannel manufacture; carries on also other branches of the woollen industry. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. P. 4000; tn. (**Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn**) P. 6600; parl. bor. P. 6500.

Newtown and Chilweil, bor., Victoria, Grant co., suburban to Geelong. P. 5200.

Newtownards, civic and market tn., Ire., NE. co. Down, bars. Lower Ards and Lower Castlereagh, 5½ m. S. by W. Bangor, 1 m. from the head of Strangford Lough, on the Donaghadee Branch Rly. In point of population the second town in the county of Down. Muslin weaving, embroidery, and flax and hemp spinning and weaving carried on. There are also two large hem-stitching factories. Town founded by Walter de Burgh in 1244. Market-day, S. Par. 14,838 ac., P. 12,100; tn. P. 9200.

Newtownballyhea, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Charleville, co. Cork.

Newtownbarry (St. Mary's), par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 11 m. NNW. Enniscorthy, at the confluence of the rivs. Clody and Slaney, 9 m. from Shillelagh stn., PMT.O.; 8284 ac. P. <2500; tn. P. <1000.

Newtown Bellew, tn., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 12 m. E. by S. Tuam. P. <250.

Newtownbreda, tn., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 3 m. S. Belfast, P.O. P. <500.

Newtown Butler, tn., Ire., S. co. Fermanagh, bar. Coole, 16 m. SE. Enniskillen, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Rly., PMT.O. P. <500.

Newtown Cashel, P.O., Ire., in SW. of co. Longford, 8 m. from Ballymahon.

Newtown Cloghans, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 5 m. SSW. Ballina stn.

Newtownclonbun, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Navan, on riv. Boyne, 1 m. E. Trim. P. <250.

Newtown Crommelin, or **Newtown Crumlin,** par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 18½ m. NW. by W. Larne, 1 m. from Cross Roads stn., P.O. Par. P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Newtown Cunningham, tn., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 7½ m. W. Londonderry, with stn. on the Londonderry–Letterkenny Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Newtown-Dillon, tn., Ire. See **Charlestown.**

Newtown Forbes, tn., Ire., co., bar., and 3 m. NNW. Longford, on the Longford and Sligo Rly., PMT.O. (**Newtonforbes**). P. <500.

Newtown Gore, tn., Ire., SE. co. Leitrim, bar. Carrigallen, 12½ m. WNW. Cavan, 7 m. from Killeshandra stn., P.O., and P.O. (**Newtongore Village**). P. <250.

Newtown Hamilton, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Fews, 9½ m. W. Newry, PMT.O. Par. 12,408 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <1000.

Newtown Head, Great, cape, Ire., co. Waterford, in the W. of Tramore Bay, 7° 10′ W.

Newtown in Soberton, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Hambledon and Soberton pars., 1 m. E. Bishop's Waltham, PM.O. (**N.**). P. <750.

Newtown Kilcolgan, tnld., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, 12 m. W. Loughrea, with coastguard station. P. <250.

Newtownlennan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, on riv. Lennan, bars. Iffa and Offa E. and Slievardagh, 3 m. N. Carrick-on-Suir; 5774 ac. P. <1000.

Newtown Limavady, tn., Ire., now usually called **Limavady.**

Newtown Linford, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 5 m. NW. Leicester, 2½ m. N. Ratby stn., P.O.; 4388 ac. P. <500.

Newtown Llantwit, P.O., Wales, 1 m. from Llantwit, Glamorganshire.

Newtownmountkennedy, tn., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, 7½ m. S. Bray, 3 m. W. by S. Kilcool stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Newtownpark, tn., Ire., co. and 4 m. SE. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 1 m. from Blackrock stn. P. <750.

Newtown Sandes, tn., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 6 m. NE. Listowel, PM.O. P. <500.

Newtown Stewart, market-tn., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 8½ m. N. by W. Omagh, on the l. bk. of the Strule, and on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Rly. Market-day, M. P. <1500.

Newtown Vevay, tn., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 1 m. SSE. and included in township of Bray.

Newtown with Porchfield, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Calbourne and Newtown Borough and Shalfleet par. P. <500.

Newtyle, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. E. by N. Coupar Angus, on the C. R., PMT.O.; 5192 ac. P. <1000.

New Ulm, city, U.S., Minnesota, Brown co., on the r. bk. of the Minnesota R., 75 m. SW. by W. Minneapolis. Alt. 837 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

New Vienna, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clinton co., 45 m. ENE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Newville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cumberland co., 30 m. W. Harrisburg. P. <2000.

New Westminster, city, Canada, former cap. prov. Brit. Columbia, on the r. bk. of the Fraser R., 15 m. above its mouth, one of the termini of the C. P. R., 1473 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. At extreme low water there is about 17 ft. of water in the entrance channel to this port; ordinary high water is 12 ft. higher. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1874–80), yr. 47.4° F., Jan. 33.9°, July 60.9°; mean rfall. (4 yrs., 1878–81), 59.15 in.; snowfall, 52.2 in. P. (1891) 6700.

New Windsor, vil., U.S., Illinois, Mercer co., 91 m. S. Dubuque (Io.). P. <1500.

New World Island, isl., Newfoundland, off the N. ct., in 54° 35′–57′ W.

Newydd, Cymric, 'New.' See **Neu.**

New York, one of the United States of the N. Atlantic group, extending from the Atlantic at the 40th parallel to the Canadian boundary at 45°, and having some 400 m. of water front along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence R. Long I. (115 m. in length) forms part of the state, and at its western end, with Staten I., helps to form the most important of all American harbours, New York Bay. From the bay, East R. and Long Island Sound furnish a route to the New England coast, and the Hudson R. is navigable northward for 156 m. Two other features of the surface increase the commercial importance of this harbour—the valley of Lake Champlain, on the Vermont boundary, affording a route northward from the Hudson to the lower St. Lawrence, and the valley of the Mohawk, through which easy communication is had with the Great Lakes and the W. It is along the Mohawk-Hudson depression and the route westward that the chief cities lie—New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City on the harbour; Yonkers, Albany, the capital, and Troy on the Hudson; Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo to the W., along the Erie Canal. The chief elevation is the Adirondacks (Mount Marcy, 5344 ft.), of Archæan rock, N. of the Mohawk. To the S. are the Catskills (Slide Mt., 4220 ft.) and several lower ranges, the continuation of the Pennsylvania system, among which are the headwaters of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivs. Further W. the Genesee flows across the state northward to Lake Ontario. The Niagara forms part of the W. boundary. Lakes abound in the Adirondacks, and the 'finger lakes.'

Cayuga, Seneca, and others, occupy probable glacier depressions in 'Central New York.' Lake Chautauqua is tributary to the Mississippi. The climate is nowhere extreme, and is generally healthful. Only in exceptional winters is the cold severe in the Adirondacks [**Albany, Buffalo, New York, Oswego, Rochester**]. The exceptional facilities of New York Harbour, its position and accessibility, have made it the first centre of commercial activity in America, handling more than one-half of all the foreign commerce of the United States. Manufacturing is, however, the first industry of the state, and New York City has the largest output of manufactures of all American cities. The state is exceptionally rich agriculturally, its annual product being exceeded by those of two other states only. In dairy produce, buckwheat, hops, and beans it is the first. Magnetite iron ore, the chief mineral, is found in Essex, Franklin, and Clinton cos., in Archæan formations, and in Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Columbia; fibrous talc in St. Lawrence, salt from brine in Wyoming and Onondaga, gas in Chautauqua, oil in Cattaraugus, cement in Ulster, Onondaga, and Erie, and graphite in Essex. There is a large variety of building stone. Spruce lumber is obtained from the forests of the Adirondacks. Springs of saline and chalybeate waters are found at Saratoga, of sulphur at Richfield, and of iron, sulphur, and magnesia at Sharon Springs. Cornell, at Ithaca, and Columbia, in New York City, are the chief of the twenty-three colleges and universities of the state. New York was first settled by the Dutch in 1623, on Manhattan I., at New Amsterdam, and later along the Hudson and Mohawk valleys. In 1664 the colony was taken by the British at the command of the Duke of York, and re-named in his honour. New York was one of the original thirteen states. Area, 47,620 sq. m. P. 5,998,000. See **United States,** tables. [**C. H. L.**]

New York, chief city of U.S. in population, wealth, commerce, and manufactures; city hall in 40° 42.7′ N., 74° 00.1′ W. Situated between and at the union of the Hudson, here called North R. and the East R., the narrow SW. extension of Long Island Sound, between Long I. and the mainland. The city boundaries agree with those of New York county in New York State, and include Manhattan I., 22 sq. m., 13½ m. long, and 2½ m. at greatest width, and tapering to N. and S., and an area of 19 sq. m. on the mainland to N., from which the Harlem R. divides it, giving, with Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis Is. in the bay to S., and Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's, &c., Is. in the East R., a total area of 41½ sq. m. The length of the city from N. boundary to Battery, S. of Manhattan I., is 16 m.; the greatest width is 4½ m., on the mainland, from Hudson to mouth of Bronx R. A further area of 23½ sq. m. on mainland, with 17,000 population, was annexed June 1895. The city is thus built on a narrow triangle of land to the N. of an unequalled, well-fortified, landlocked **harbour** over 100 sq. m. in extent, with a S. entry at Sandy Hook, 18 m. from city, for ocean vessels and S. coasters, while Long Island Sound to N. shelters ships for Connecticut and Rhode I. ports from Atlantic storms. The North and East Rivs., 1 m. and ½ m. broad respectively, are so deep near the shores, that wharfs for the largest ships are easily built on the waterfront, of which Manhattan I. alone has 22 m.; half of this is now fully occupied. The opening of the Harlem R. ship-canal, June 1895, adds 10 m. available water-front. The Hudson is navigable 148 m. N. to Albany and Troy, and the entrance of the Erie Canal to the great lakes. Due W. from New York the low middle section of the Alleghany Mts. is at its lowest, and lets through the western railways with Ohio and Pennsylvania manufactures and the agricultural wealth of the W. **Commerce.**—With these immense advantages it is not surprising that some 18,000 vessels, of tonnage approaching five millions, enter the harbour yearly. Over 5000 of the vessels are engaged in foreign trade. Three-fifths of the imports and nearly half the exports of the U.S. enter and leave New York. Chief imports, sugar, wool, coffee, silk, iron, and steel; chief exports, bread stuffs, meat products, manufactured cotton, petroleum, tobacco, leather, and dairy products. For the New York customs dist., including Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., the 1893 imports were above £100,000,000, exports above £73,500,000. (See **Appendix,** p. 14.) The distance of coal and iron injures machine industry, but the commercial advantages bring raw material and distribute products cheaply, and create a large population with its demand, and so the city ranks first in the U.S. in **manufactures,** with value of 1890 products nearly £160,000,000. Most important are clothing, largely a 'sweated' industry; printing and publishing, nearly 800 periodicals, 43 daily, issued in 12 languages; slaughtering and meat-packing; tobacco, &c.; and malt liquors. The output of pianos (£2,500,000) is of special interest. **Site.**—Crystalline Archæan rocks, chiefly gneiss and mica schist, underlie Manhattan I., and are covered in most places by glacial drift deposits, usually shallow enough to be cleared away so that buildings may rest on the rock. The surface is rolling and, in the N., hilly, reaching 238 ft. The S. end, the oldest part of the city, is the financial and commercial centre. The **streets** there are irregular and often narrow, and bear names. Elsewhere they are numbered, and from 14th Street to 155th Street are usually broad, and cross the island at regular intervals. Broad avenues, in some places as many as sixteen, run lengthwise, while Broadway traverses the island with a general westerly trend. The celebrated Central Park, ½ m. wide, with its mingled natural and artificial beauty, runs N. 2½ m. from 59th Street. Several smaller parks are scattered about the city, and on the N. mainland four large pleasure grounds aggregate 5⅓ sq. m. The narrow island only allowing the city to expand freely northwards is the key to most New York peculiarities. Old Peter Minuit, the first governor-general of the Dutch colony in New Netherland, is said to have bought the whole island from the Indians for £5; the value of the ground alone is now some £500,000,000. The architecture, even of adjacent **buildings,** varies greatly in character, style, materials used, &c. Fifth Avenue and the adjoining cross-streets (the 'brown-stone' district) show most uniformity; here are most of the one-family houses, which only the well-to-do can afford, and many religious edifices, hotels, and clubs of beautiful design. Over two-thirds of the population, including many of the wealthy, live in the hundred huge hotels or the joint-homes, known according to class as apartment, flat, or tenement houses. Boarding-houses abound, and lodging-houses are numerous. Pressure of space forces many of the hotels, apartment-houses, and business buildings to be 'sky-scrapers,' but some are externally decorative and internally beautiful. The older churches and one or two newspaper offices and public buildings are also worthy of notice. Over 300 buildings, including two colleges, are devoted to public **education,** to which add the partly or entirely private institutions, including Columbia College and the University of the City of New York, and a host of theological seminaries and colleges and schools devoted to special branches, a fine museum of Natural History and another of Art, and sixty libraries. The natural terminus of **railways** from the W., New York is also the important railway centre for Canada, New England, and the South. Most of the lines have their termini on the Jersey shore, and complete the journey by the numerous Hudson ferries. A design for a bridge is officially approved. Three important lines enter the city from the N. as far as Grand Central Station, on 42nd Street. Some dozen Harlem bridges connect the island and mainland, and the celebrated East R. bridge (see **Brooklyn**) and numerous ferries carry many of New York's toilers to homes on Long I. Tramways (or street car lines) occupy many avenues and streets, and four lines of elevated railway and four of cable-cars give inadequate rapid transit from N. to S. **History.**—Discovered by Henry Hudson, 1609; first permanent Dutch settlement, 1621; Indian name, Manhattan, changed to Nieuw (New) Amsterdam, 1647, and to New York after seizure by the English, 1664. The national capital for about six years, 1784–90. **Climate.**—Average alt. 25 ft. Mean temp. (25 yrs.), yr. 51.4° F., Jan. 30.5°, July 73.6°; rfall., 44.76 in. **Population** greatest in U.S. at every census—(1790) 33,100; (1830) 197,000; (1860) 806,000; (1880) 1,206,000; (1890, probably incomplete) 1,515,300; police enumeration, 1,711,000; (1892, state census) 1,801,000; (1895, police census) 1,850,000. A referendum vote of the districts concerned favoured by a large majority in 1894 the principle of the early union with New York of Brooklyn and other cities and areas on Long I., Staten I., and a further considerable area to N. on the mainland. This would give Greater New York an 1895 estimated population of somewhat more than 3,000,000. [**W. S.**]

New York Mills, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 4 m. W. Utica, on Sadaquada Creek. P. <3000.

New York, isl., Pacific. See **Washington.**

New Zealand, Brit. colony in the Pacific Ocean, about 1200 m. SE. of Australia, between 34° 23′ and 47° 16′ S., 166° 30′ and 178° 34′ E., being almost antipodean to the British Isles, and about one-sixth larger in area than Great Britain. It consists chiefly of two large islands, each about 520 m. in length, separated by Cook Strait, and Stewart I., off the S. extremity of the South Island, from which it is detached by Foveaux Strait, considerably smaller. The two larger islands are divided into the nine provincial dists. of Auckland, Hawkes Bay, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Westland, and Otago, the first four forming the North, the others the South Island. Besides the main islands, with the smaller immediately adjacent, several groups of small islands, at distances from 200 to 500 m., are included within the colony, raising the total area to 104,471 sq. m. [**Auckland Is., Chatham Is., Kermadec Is.,** &c.]. The coast-line, which in the North Island extends to about 2200 m., and in the South Island to 2000 m., is in most places high and rocky, especially on the W. coast; in the SW. it is broken up by numerous fiords, with steep, cliffy shores; in the N., on both coasts, large bays, sometimes bordered by low shores rising gradually to higher ground behind, extend a long distance inland, forming fine natural harbours. The **surface** is highly mountainous, and both islands contain summits which rise above the line of perpetual snow. One long succession of mountains runs from the extreme SW. to the extreme NE.,

interrupted by Cook Strait, and divided by gaps into a number of chains, to which different names are given; in the South Island these lie for the most part close by the W. ct., and it is about the middle of this island, in the Southern Alps, that the highest part of the whole series is found, where Mount Cook (Aorangi) attains a height of 12,350 ft. For more than 100 m. these mountains present almost a complete barrier to communication between E. and W., not being crossed by any road. The West Coast Road, which crosses the N. end between Christchurch and Hokitika, passes through a difficult defile known as the Otira Gorge and over a pass more than 3000 ft. high. In the NE. of the South Island there is a somewhat isolated range called the Kaikoura Mts., and it is this which is directly continued by the mountains of the North Island, the Tararua, Ruahine, and Kaimanawa Ranges, which run parallel with the E. ct. But the highest mountains of the North Island do not belong to this system; they occur further W., and are all volcanic, Mount Ruapehu, near the centre, rising to 9195 ft., with a remarkable crater-lake on its summit; quite separate from these, the volcanic cone of Mount Egmont rises on the W. ct. The most extensive plain is that known as the Canterbury Plains, stretching for upwards of 100 m. from N. to S. along the E. side of South Island, from the sea-board and Banks Penin. to the foot of the Southern Alps. The Southern Alps have their higher valleys filled with immense glaciers, while the lower valleys enclose large and picturesque lakes, relics of still vaster glaciers which in former geological times covered a great part of New Zealand; the principal of these are Tekapo, Wanaka, Hawea, Wakatipu and Te Anau; the lakes in North Island are of volcanic origin, of which Taupo, near the centre, is the largest, whilst Rotomahana (which was considerably altered by the eruption which took place in June 1886), Rotorua, and others in the neighbourhood, are remarkable for the various colours and the high temperature of their waters. The **rivers** are numerous, but the larger ones are for the most part unfit for navigation; the most important navigable river is the Waikato, which drains Lake Taupo, and can be ascended by steamer for about 50 m. from the sea; those in the South Island are mostly rapid torrents, fed in summer by the melting glaciers, at other times the water occupies only a few narrow, ever-shifting channels in the broad rocky bed; the Molyneux or Clutha, draining Lakes Hawea, Wanaka, and Wakatipu, is the largest of the South Island rivers. The **geology** of the two islands differs considerably; that of the North Island is essentially volcanic, and volcanic action is still active near the centre in its volcanoes, hot geysers, and boiling sulphur springs and solfataras; the South Island is mainly sedimentary, the ranges are of slate and granite, with Silurian sandstones and limestones, only in the basalt of Banks Penin. is there evidence of igneous origin. The **climate** is agreeable, but the changes of weather and temperature are very sudden; the rainfall is generally high, especially on the W. ct., where it is obstructive to agriculture; snow rarely remains, except on the mountains; strong gales are frequent [**Auckland, Taranaki, Napier, Wellington, Hokitika, Dunedin**]. The **forests** are chiefly on the W. side of the islands, but in Wellington prov., where there are lofty mountain ranges directly exposed to the rain-bearing winds, great forests also exist; much of the flora is indigenous to the country, and comprises a large quantity of valuable woods, chiefly pine and beech (the Kauri pine, which yields not only a fine timber, but also the valuable resin known as Kauri gum, though it is mainly found fossil in areas formerly occupied by this tree, is now almost confined to the extreme N.); ferns are in great variety and almost endless profusion, many of them, with also the so-called New Zealand flax, being native to these islands only. There are scarcely any indigenous animals, and none of the marsupials which abound in Australia; in past years the moa, a gigantic wingless bird of the ostrich tribe, must have been very common, but it has long since disappeared; a small running bird without wings, called the apteryx or kiwi, still exists; there are no snakes. **Industries.**—Large areas in both islands, the mountain region of the South and the volcanic central dist. of the North, are unfitted for cultivation; the rearing of live-stock is the most important industry, and wool is the staple product, being exported to the annual value of 4–4½ millions sterling; large quantities of frozen mutton and butter are exported to England. Arable agriculture is chiefly confined to the provs. of Canterbury and Otago, which produce wheat, oats, and barley; maize is grown in Auckland; the soil is admirably adapted for the cultivation of all fruits and edibles that flourish in Great Britain, and much attention is devoted to the production of these and semi-tropical fruits, also the olive. The **chief mineral product** of New Zealand is gold, first practically discovered in 1861 at Tuapeka, in Otago, in which prov. large yields are still obtained, though the most important goldfields now exist near Hokitika, other principal gold-mining dists. being in the Coromandel Range and the Thames Valley, and in the provs. Nelson and Marlborough; the total quantity exported to 1893 was over 12,360,000 oz. Coal seams of considerable thickness are being worked at several places, in the North Island at the Bay of Islands and on the Waikato R., and in the South Island principally on the Grey R. and in the Clutha Valley; the area of the coalfields is estimated at 774 sq. m., and the total output to end of 1892 was nearly 8,000,000 tons. Silver, of which a total of 605,000 oz. was exported to end of 1892, has been found in several localities, and occurs mixed with the gold in Auckland prov.; copper exists at D'Urville I. and other places; and iron-sand, producing steel of superior quality, is found on the sea-coast at Taranaki, Onehunga, and Stewart I., and ironstone in Nelson prov. In addition to railways, which do not provide continuous communication between the provincial caps., there is an extensive coaching system connecting with the terminal railway stations and other important centres; there is also regular steam service by sea between the principal ports. The principal **exports** in the order of importance are wool, wheat, oats, and other grains, frozen meat, Kauri gum, butter, and cheese. The **government** is administered by a governor appointed by the crown, assisted by a ministry who form the executive, and a parliament of two houses elected by the people. All religious bodies are on an equality, and there is no established church; the great majority are Protestants. **Education** is free; secular higher education is provided by 24 endowed colleges and grammar-schools, under the control of the Education Department. The University of New Zealand is a mere examining body, but affiliated to it are three colleges, Auckland College at Auckland, Canterbury College at Christchurch, and the University of Otago at Dunedin. The natives, called the **Maori,** are a fine intelligent race; they are supposed to be of Malayan origin, and to have colonised the country about the 15th century; since the arrival of Europeans (when it is believed they were not less than 120,000) they have to a great extent adopted European modes of life, but their numbers have greatly diminished (in 1891 less than 42,000). They were for a long time very troublesome, but are now generally friendly. By a treaty with the crown their right to their own lands is secured to them. The great majority of them live in the North Island, in the area known as the King County, comprising the greater part of the volcanic region, and a coast-line of about 80 m. on the W. ct. New Zealand was so called by Tasman, who first sighted it in 1642, but little was known of the country until Cook visited it in 1769 and 1774; a mission was established in the Bay of Islands in 1814; and the first colonial settlement was made in 1840 at Wellington. See **Australia,** table.

Nexö, tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Bornholm. The new harbour has a depth at entrance of 12–17 ft., 1108 ft. of quayage, depth alongside 13–14 ft. P. <3000.

Nexon, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. St. Yrieix, 11 m. SSW. Limoges. P. <2000.

Neyba, Haiti. See **Neiba.**

Neyland, harbour and PMT.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, at New Milford (*q.v.*), on N. side of Milford Haven, 4 m. E. Milford, opposite Pembroke Dock, with floating stage and pontoon, length 950 ft.; depth at ordinary high tides 36½ ft., at ordinary neaps 30½ ft.

Neyruz (Ger. **Rauschenbach**), comm., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. SW. by W. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Nezamayevskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Kubañ, dist. and 100 m. ESE. Yeisk. P. 8900.

Nezamyslitz, comm., Austria, Moravia, dist. Prerau, 20 m. S. by W. Olmütz. P. <2000.

Nezîb, place named in O. T. See *Beit Nûsîb.*

Nez Perces, the 'pierced noses,' or French 'Nez près,' 'flat noses,' properly **Sahaptins,** a tribe of Indians of N. Idaho, U.S., removed from Oregon and Washington Terr.

Nez Perces, co., U.S., Idaho, separated from Washington Terr. by Snake R.

Nezsider, tn., Hungary. See **Neusiedl-am-See.**

Nezzîb, vil., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 70 m. NNE. Aleppo, sanjak Urfa. P. 3000.

Ngahauranga, tn., New Zealand, North I., Hull co., 4 m. N. Wellington. P. <1500.

Ngala, riv., Congo Free State. Same as **Mongalla.**

Ngala, tn., central Sudan, Bornu, 59 m. SE. Kuka, near the S. shore of Lake Chad. P. 6000.

Ngalatana, vil., Portug. W. Africa, 80 m. E. by N. Benguella.

Ngami (*ng* as in *sing*), lake, S. Africa, fed by the riv. Tonk, or Tioge, and partly fed but principally drained by the Zuga (*q.v.*), in 20° 30′ S.–23° 30′ E. Length, 40 m.; breadth, 10 m.; area, which is decreasing, 297 sq. m; alt. about 3000 ft. Discovered by Livingstone in 1849.

Ngan, Chinese, 'calm, quiet,' often written *Gan* or *An.*

Ngan, or *Ngoi,* Tongkinese, 'tributary.'

Ngan, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 50 m. SW. by W. Tientsin.

Nganhwei, prov., China, lying between provs. Kiangsu and Chekiang on the E., and Honan and Hupe on the W., with Kiangsi on the S.

Ngan-ka, riv., Annam. See **Song-ka.**

Nganking-fu, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 100 m. SW. by W. Wuhu.

Nganlo-fu, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the l. bk. of the Han-kiang, 65 m. NE. Ichang. P. 50,000–60,000 (Michaelis).

Ngan-sau, riv., Annam. See **Song-ka.**

Ngansi-chou, or **Ansi-chou,** tn., in the extreme NW. of China, Kansu, 178 m. from Su-chou by the road to Hami; a poor place where stores are laid in for the desert journey to Hami (*g.v.*); about 400–500 houses. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 75.

Nganting-fu, or **Anting-fu,** tn., China, in the SE. of Kansu, 240 m. WNW. Singan-fu, 55 m. SE. Lanchou-fu, of which it is one of the granaries. P. about 20,000 (1890, Michaelis).

Ngao, German mission stn., British E. Africa, on the Tana, in 2° 25′ S., 40° 5′ E.

Ngapara, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 19 m. by rail WNW. Oamaru. P.<1500.

Nga-pú-taw, tn., Burma, on the Bassein, dist. and 20 m. S. by W. Bassein. P.<5000.

Ngaruawahia, tp., New Zealand, North I., Waipa co., on the l. bk. of the Waikato, 74 m. by rail SSE. Auckland. P.< 1500.

Nga-thaing Chaung, or **Ngathaing-gyaung** (census), tn., Burma, dist. and 42 m. NNE. Bassein. P. 5600; Buddhists, 5200.

Ngatik, or **Valientes,** one of the Caroline Is., about 78 m. SW. Ponape.

Ngau, Angau, or **Gau,** one of the Fiji Is., E. of Viti Levu.

Ngaundere, tn., W. Africa, Adamawa, 155 m. SSE. Yola, in 7° 15′ N., 13° 20′ E. Alt. 3775 ft. (Flegel).

Ngaur, or **Angour,** isl., Palaos or Pelew Archipelago.

Ngauruhoe, crater, New Zealand. See **Tongariro.**

Ngean (n-ge'an), coast prov. of Annam, on the Gulf of Tong-king, crossed by 19° N.

Ngela, native name of Florida Is., Brit. Solomon Is.

Ngele Levu, isl., E. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., in 16° 5′ S., 179° 10′ W.

Ngerenge, mission stn., S. Africa, Brit. Nyassa-land, W. ct. Lake Nyassa, about 20 m. from N. end of lake.

Ngesi, native name of the Albert Edward Lake, central Africa.

Ngeu-kiang, riv., China. See **Takhi.**

Ngiri, called by the natives **Loi,** riv., Congo Free State, flows SW. with a tortuous course and feeble current into the Mobanggi, which it enters in 0° 30′ N., 17° 50′ E.; navigated by Van Gele to Liboko (about 100 m. direct).

Ngiri, desert, Brit. E. Africa. See **Nyiri.**

Ngoi, or *Ngan*, Tongkinese, 'tributary.'

Ngoko, riv., W. Africa, flows SE. into the Sangha, which it enters near 2° N., 16½° E.; forms part of the boundary between the French and German spheres of influence.

Ngoko, vil., W. Africa, in the Mandingo country, in about 10° 4′ N., 5° 28′ W.

Ngoli, Lamoliork, or **Matelotas,** isl., Pacific, W. Caroline Is., 37 m. SSW. Eap or Yap, in 140° E., 10° N.

Ngomano, vil., Portuguese E. Africa. See **Lujenda R.,** also *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 468.

Ngombe, vil., Brit. Nyassa-land, S. Africa, on E. side of Lake Nyassa, in 14° 10′ S.

Ngombe, or **Ngombi,** mission stn., Congo Free State, 6 m. from the l. bk. of the Congo, about 60 m. SW. Leopoldville.

Ngombo, cape, E. side of Lake Nyassa, S. Africa, at the narrowing, in 13° 15′ S.

Ngome, Ras, cape, Brit. E. Africa, in 3° S.

Ngomeni, or **Ngomani,** rocky hill, Brit. E. Africa, Ukambani, in about 0° 35′ S., 38° 20′ E., rising precipitously to the height of 500 ft. from a densely peopled plain.

Ngomi-shan, sacred mt., China. See **Omei-shan.**

Ngornu, tn., central Africa, Bornu, on the SW. shore of Lake Chad. P. 20,000 (Rohlfs, 1866).

Ngoroini, vil., German E. Africa, near SE. shore of Victoria Nyanza, N. of Speke Gulf, in 1° 15′ S., 35° 12′ E.

Ngosu, tribe, China. See **Lolos.**

Ngota-ngota, vil., Brit. Nyassa-land. See **Kotakota.**

Ngove, seapt., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., in 1° 50′ S.

Ngunie, riv., W. Africa, French Congo, flows NW. into the Ogowe on its l. bk., in 10° 20′ E.; navigable to the falls of Fugaonu in about 1° 5′ S., 10° 50′ E.

Nguri, vil., central Sudan, Kanem, about 30 m. from the middle of the NE. shore of Lake Chad.

Nguru, dist., German E. Africa, crossed by 6° S. and 38° E.

Nhill, post-tn., Victoria, co. Lowan, 248 m. by rail W. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Nia, or **Niya,** oasis, E. Turkistan, 150 m. E. Khotan. Alt. 4600 ft. (Przhevalsky, *m.b.*).

Niadi, riv., W. Africa. See **Kwilu Niadi.**

Niag'ara (Indian, 'thunder of water'), riv., N. America, between Canada and the U.S., connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, having a N. course of 36 m. from the former to the latter, and a total descent in that distance of 336 ft., 52 ft. being in the rapids above the falls. It encloses numerous islands; the largest, Grand I., is 12 m. long, and from 2 to 7 m. broad; 22 m. from Lake Erie it forms the famous **Falls of Niagara,** where the river is precipitated over a vast ledge of Silurian limestone, forming two cataracts separated by Goat I., 1000 ft. in width. The Horse-shoe Fall, on the Canadian side, is 2000 ft. across (in 1890, 3010 ft. in circuit), and 158 ft. in perpendicular depth; and the American falls, 1060 ft. in breadth, 167 ft. in depth. It is calculated that the edge of the falls recede at the average rate of one foot in a year (*Nature*, April 2, 1891, p. 515). From the foot of the falls to Lewiston, 7 m. distant, where it enters a level region, the river descends 104 ft., running through a deep and narrow gorge from 200 to 400 ft. wide, with almost perpendicular sides. About one-eighth of a mile below the falls a suspension bridge crosses the river, 190 ft. above the water, 1190 ft. from cliff to cliff; there is another 2 m. below the falls, 245 ft. above the water. Niagara stands pre-eminent among the great cataracts of the world for the enormous volume of water that is carried over so high a precipice. It has been estimated that the falls discharge 100,000,000 tons of water per hour. Navigable from Lake Erie to the commencement of the rapids; in its lower course, from Lewiston to Lake Ontario, about 8 m. A space of 107 ac. on the American side was in 1885 declared public property, under the title of the New York State Reservation at Niagara; on the Canadian side is the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park (1888), 154 ac. in extent. The electric power of the falls is now being utilised for industrial purposes. See **Niagara Falls,** city.

Niagara, tn., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., on Lake Ontario, at mouth of Niagara R., 29 m. N. by W. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Niagara, co., U.S., New York, on Lake Ontario and the Niagara R., in the extreme NW. of the state.

Niagara Falls, tn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on the W. bank of Niagara R., 20 m. NW. by N. Buffalo. P.<4000.

Niagara Falls, city, U.S., New York, Niagara co., on Niagara R., 18 m. NNW. Buffalo. Water is now led from the adjacent falls through pipes 7½ ft. in diameter into turbines, whence it passes through a 7000 ft. tunnel under the town, emerging with a capacity of producing 100,000 horse-power. Factories for utilising this power are rapidly rising in the neighbourhood. The power is transmitted by electricity, and the plans for transmitting it to Buffalo, 18 m. distant, are complete. The city now includes **Suspension Bridge,** a former village, 2 m. to the N. P. 5500; since 1892 (probably) 16,000.

Niagara Junction, stn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 5 m. NW. Buffalo (New York).

Niagassola, trading station, French W. Africa, in the Mandingo country, in 12° 7′ N., 9° 1′ W.

Niagusta, or **Agostos,** tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Niaushta.**

Niakale-Ciraya, vil., French Sudan, on l. bk. of the Bakhoy, a branch of the upper Senegal R., 12 m. ESE. of Bafulabe; iron exists in the vicinity.

Niambara, Niambare, or **Yambara,** tribe, E. Sudan, W. of Lado, in a mountainous region which separates the Nile from its trib. the Yei or Rodi.

Niam-Niam (native name, indicating cannibals), or **Á-Sande,** important central African tribe belonging to the Nuba race. The Niam-Niam inhabit the terrs. N. of the Ubangi-Welle, between the western tribs. of the upper Nile and the Shari. They are of tall stature and reddish colour, and ethnographically totally different from the negroes. Their principal occupations are agriculture (millet, maize, sesamum, ground-nuts) and hunting. Tobacco is largely cultivated. They are a warlike people, and addicted to cannibalism. See Schweinfurth, *The Heart of Africa*, English edition, 1873; Junker, *Travels in Africa*, English edition, 1892. [**H. G. S.**]

Niamzu, tn., Roumania. See **Neamţŭ.**

Niangua, riv., U.S., Missouri, rises in Webster co. and joins Osage R. Length, 120 m.

Nianing, maritime tn., French Senegal, about 50 m. SE. Cape Verde.

Niantic, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 6 m. WSW. New London, on the coast. P.<1500.

Niantic, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 23 m. WSW. New Port. P.<1500.

Niarbyl Bay, small bay, on the W. ct. of the Isle of Man, 4½ m. SSW. Peel.

Niarg, a Lapp word meaning 'point.'

Niari, or **Niadi,** riv., W. Africa. See **Kwilu Niadi.**

Niari-Ludima, riv., Africa. See **Ludima-Niadi.**

Nias, isl., E. Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, crossed by 1° N.; surface mountainous, reaching 1970 ft. People, of Malay race, grow rice, pepper, coco-nuts, bananas, tobacco, sugar. Occupied by the Dutch since 1857. Area, 2100 sq. m. P. 200,000–250,000. See E. Modigliani, *Un Viaggio a Nias*, Milan, 1890.

Nia-trang, bay, Annam, on the coast of Kanhhoa prov., in about 12° 15′ N.

Niau, or **Greig,** isl., Tuamotu Archipelago, in 16° 8′ S., 146° 24′ W.

Niaushta, or **Niausta,** tn., Turkey, vilayet and 41 m. W. Salonica, also called **Niagusta,** founded in the 7th century by the name of Nyegush. P.<3000.

Nibe, tn., Denmark, in the N. of Jutland, on the Liim Fjord, prov. and 12 m. WSW. Aalborg. P. <2000.

Nibley, North, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 2 m. NW. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, 2½ m. N. by E. Charfield stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Niboli, tn., in the SE. of Asia Minor, 74 m. E. Adana, on the E. side of the Alma Dagh.

Nibrang, pass, Brit. India, Punjab, Bashahr state, in 31° 22′ N., 78° 13′ E. Alt. 16,035 ft.

Nicæa, ancient tn., Asia Minor. See **Isnik.**

Nicæa, ancient name of **Nice,** France.

Nicaragua (from Niquirao or Nicarao, a Nahua tribe in the 16th century), a republic in Central America (10°–15° N., 83°–89° W.), half as large as Great Britain, a triangle in shape, between riv. Segovia (NE.–SW. Honduras), the Pacific, and riv. San Juan (NNW.-SSE. Costa Rica), and the Caribbean Sea (N.–S.), formed by (1) a cordillera (alt. 800–3000 ft.), with peaks at 4000 ft., one part of which, called 'Amerrique,' is supposed by some to be the real origin of the name of the New World, continued (NE.) in (2) an extensive plain inclining to the Caribbean Sea, and bordered (SW.) by (3) Estero Real, lakes Managua, Nicaragua, and riv. San Juan (see **America, Central**), separated from the sea (4) by a long volcanic region. All important rivers run E., between the great angle formed by riv. Segovia (403 m., the longest of Central America) and riv. San Juan, the latter being the outlet (*desaguadero*) of Lake Nicaragua. Schists, dolerites, and volcanic rocks predominate on the cordillera; recent volcanic products and coral on the low penin. lands. Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin are found and worked. The E. slopes are subject to the moist trade winds (rains May–June, the heaviest, July–Aug.; driest season, Oct.–Nov.; mean temp. 77°). The flora has the Panama character, with many Mexican representatives. Tropical forests cover all littoral lands and E. slopes (mahogany, gayac, *Tecoma sideroxylon,* oaks, and coniferæ). Savannas on the drier highlands. Maritime fishes still survive in Lakes Managua and Nicaragua. The Mosquitos terrs. were once called Tologalpa, 'land of the birds.' The NE. Indians (Chorotéga, Nicarao, Mangues) are of Nahua or Maya descent (see **Mexico**). The islands of Lake Nicaragua show monuments of an old civilisation. The Indians of the centre and SE. (Chostalen, Suma, Waikua, Rama) are related to the Leuca (see **Honduras**). The littoral Caribs (Moscos, Mosquitos) are *ladinos* of Indians and Negros. Some (Segovia, Matagalpa) have blue eyes and fair hair. Very little immigration (a German colony at Matagalpa). Railway from Corinto to Momotombo, Managua, Masaya, Granada, to be ultimately extended to Puerta Mico (Monkey). A trans-oceanic canal across the terr. of Nicaragua, a project first broached in the 16th century (1550, Antonio Galvão), was actually begun in 1889–94, and is expected to be finished in 1902. Starting from America (a new port near Greytown) on the Caribbean Sea, it proceeds to the riv. San Juan (through Lakes Benard, Deseado, San Francisco), crossing Lake Nicaragua, and cutting the Rivas isthmus (141 ft. for about 3 m.) by the valleys of rivs. Del Medio and Grande, to the port of Brito, on the Pacific, with only 20 m. of artificial canal, 143 m. on Lake Nicaragua, and a total length of 170 m. The principal port of Nicaragua is San Juan del Norte (Greytown); among others are Corinto (22–38 ft. deep), Salinas, Santa Elena (Papagayo Bay). Ocotal is the centre of the internal commerce with Honduras. Exportation of coffee, woods, bananas, caoutchouc, cacao, cattle, hides; importations of cotton, machinery, metals. Exports and imports (1890) £830,000 (Great Britain, £250,000). Principal commercial relations with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France. The government is vested in a president and a congress of two chambers, both elective. Cap. Managua. The metric system of weights and measures has been in use since 1893. As to money, see **Honduras.** In 1503 Columbus saw the E. coast of Nicaragua. The Spaniards first saw the W. ct. and entered the country (G. Avila) in 1522–23. Nicaragua was part of the *Capitania* of Guatemala (vice-royalty of Nueva España). During the 17th century Nicaragua was often devastated by English and French pirates. In 1824 it became one of the federated republics of Central America, but made itself independent in 1839. From 1855–57 the filibuster Walker dominated Nicaragua. The present constitution dates from the year 1858. P. (1778) 132,000; (1846) 257,000; (1889) 300,000 (7 inhabitants per sq. m.). [**J. B. R.**]

Nicastro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 16 m. WNW. Catanzaro. P. 10,300.

Nice, Italian **Nizza,** the ancient *Nicæa,* seapt. and episcopal city, France, cap. dep. Alpes-Maritimes, cap. arr. Nice, on the S. ct., 8 m. W. by S. Monaco, with a commercial port on the Mediterranean called **Limpia;** exports quantities of flowers, olives, oranges, lemons, and celebrated oils; has marble quarry. The climate is remarkably soft and mild in winter, but its salubrity has been overrated, as it is liable to great and sudden variations of temperature. The suburb called the Croix de Marbe is exposed to the baneful effects of the wind called the *libeccio.* Of the formidable castle, blown up by the French general Catinat in 1691, there are but few remains. Nice has often been taken by the French; and was transferred, with its territory, by Sardinia to France in 1860. The town was shaken by an earthquake in February 1887. Birthplace of General Garibaldi, the painter Vanloo; the astronomer J. Dominique Cassini (or in the county) died 1712. Marshal Masséna was born in its vicinity. Mean temp., yr. 58.6° F., Jan. 45.4°, July 73.8°. P. (1872) 52,400; (1890) 88,300.

Nice, County of, formerly part of the kingdom of Sardinia, now forming, together with arr. Grasse, the French dep. of Alpes-Maritimes. Under the dukes of Savoy and the kings of Sardinia it was divided into the three circles of Nice, Oneglia, and San Remo. Ceded to France in 1860 by the treaty of Turin.

Nichlaval, important vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 51 m. NNE. Gorakhpur, with large export of rice.

Nicholas, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the NE., S. of 38½° N., crossed by 84° W.

Nicholas, co., U.S., W. Virginia, N. of 38° N., and crossed in the W. by 81° W., traversed by the Gauley R.

Nicholas Channel, or **Canal de Ocampo,** channel off the N. ct. of Cuba to the S. of Cay Sal Bank, between 79½° and 81° W.

Nicholaston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the S. ct. (Oxwich Bay), 10 m. WSW. Swansea. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Nicholaston with Oxwich**) P. <500.

Nicholasville, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Jessamine co., 72 m. ESE. Louisville. P. <3000.

Nichol Forest, par., Eng., Cumberland, 12 m. NE. Longtown; 8497 ac. P. <750.

Nicholson, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Lachlan, between 145° E. and 146° E.

Nicholson, riv., Queensland, flowing from the SW., emptying itself by two arms into the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, S. of the Wellesley Is.; connected by a natural channel with the Gregory (Upper Albert). Length, 155 m.

Nicholson, settlement, U.S., Mississippi, Hancock co., on Pearl R., 40 m. NE. by N. New Orleans (La.).

Nicholson, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wyoming co., on Tunkhannock Creek, 17 m. NNW. Scranton. P. <1500.

Nicholson Plains, dist., in the SE. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, crossed by 18° S., and 128° E.

Nichols Station, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 14 m. NW. Providence. P. <1500.

Nickel Mines, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 28 m. S. by W. Reading, and 48 m. W. Philadelphia, with nickel mines. P. <1500.

Nickerie, or **Nieuw Rotterdam,** vil., in the NW. of Dutch Guiana, at the mouth of the Nickerie, which here enters the Corentyne from the SE.

Nickerson, city, U.S., Kansas, Reno co., on the l. bk. of the Arkansas, 147 m. SW. by W. Topeka. P. <2000.

Nickol Bay, NW. ct. of W. Australia, E. of the Dampier Archipelago, in 117° E.

Nic'obar Islands, group of a score of isls. stretching NNW. to SSE., on the E. side of the Indian Ocean, lying between the N. extremity of Sumatra and the Andaman group, in 6°–9° N., and 92½°–94° E. Area, 426 sq. m. (Strahan), 635 (Man). Pop. 6000, of whom some 3500 are on the principal, though not the largest, island, Car Nicobar. They are divided into two groups: northern—Car Nicobar, Nancowry (Nankauri), Camorta, Trinkat, Teressa, Tillangchong, Katchall, &c.; southern—Great and Little Nicobar (the former 30 m. long by 12 m. wide), and several islets. Most of the northern group are flat, with gentle hills; in these calcareous sandstones predominate. The S. group, separated from the northern by Sombrero Strait, are mountainous (600–2000 ft.) and covered with forest; in these plutonic rocks and alluvial deposits prevail. The coasts are difficult of approach by reason of surf and strong tides and currents, but there is an excellent harbour on Nancowry. The islands are notoriously unhealthy from malaria. Temp. 73°–94°; yearly mean, 82½° F. Rfall., mostly coming during the SW. monsoon, May to October, 100 in. Principal products—coco-nuts, edible birds'-nests, and trepang; yams, mangoes, and other fruits, palms, betel-nut, tree fern, and bamboo are noticeable vegetable products. The coast people are closely akin to the Malays, and probably have Burmese or Siamese blood in their veins. In the interior of some of the larger islands is a savage race known as Shom-Pen, who show Mongolian affinities. During more than a century (to 1858) the Danes endeavoured at different times to colonise the group. It was in 1869 annexed by the government of British India, who maintain a penal settlement on Camorta. They are administered by the chief commissioner of the Andaman Is. Rfall. (Nancowry), yr. 109.7 in., May–Dec. 98.1 in. See Man, *Journ. Anthropological Inst.* (1889), and *Scot. Geog. Mag.* (1888).

Nicola Lake. **1.** Lake, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the Nicola R. (l. bk. trib. of Thompson), 124 m. ENE. Vancouver. **2.** Village on the Nicola R., 10 m. below the outlet of the lake.

Nicolet. **1.** Co., Canada, Quebec, on the right bank of the

riv. St. Lawrence, crossed in the extreme E. by 72° W. **2.** Town in that county, near the mouth of Nicolet R., 70 m. NE. Montreal. P. <3000.

Nicolet River, riv., Canada, Quebec, issues from **Lake Nicolet** in Wolfe co., 58 m. E. by N. Montreal, and flows NW. into Lake St. Peter (St. Lawrence R.).

Nicollet, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the angle formed by the great bend of the Minnesota R., N. of 44° N., and crossed in the extreme NE. by 94° W.

Nicolosi, tn., Sicily, prov. and 9 m. NNW. Catania, on the S. side of Mt. Etna. Alt. 2290 ft. P. <3000.

Nicomedia, seapt., Asia Minor. See **Ismid.**

Nicomen, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on C. P. R. and Fraser R., 1429 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 53 m. from Vancouver.

Nico Perez, vil., Uruguay, dep. Minas, 105 m. NNE. Monte Video.

Nicopolis, tn., Bulgaria. See **Nikopoli.**

Nicosi'a, tn., Cyprus. See **Nikosi'a.**

Nicosia, tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 25 m. NE. Caltanissetta. P. 14,900.

Nicotera, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabrie, prov. Catanzaro, 35 m. NNE. Reggio. P. <5000.

Nicoya, penin., bay, riv., and tn., Central America, Costa Rica; the peninsula in 9° 40′ N., 85° W., bounding westward the bay which receives the river; tn. 8½ m. W. by N. San José. Named after powerful Indian chief of time of Gonzales de Avila, commander of first Spanish expedition.

Nictheroy, formerly called **Praia Grande** ('large shore'), city, Brazil, at the mouth of the harb. of Rio de Janeiro, a residential suburb, opposite and in prov. of Rio de Janeiro, with baths and manufactures of powder and war ammunition. P. 36,100.

Nidau, tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, 15 m. WSW. Solothurn, at the N. end of the lake of Bienne, at the outlet of the Zihl Canal. P. <2000.

Nidd, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, rising in Great Whernside, on the E. border of the Skipton div., and flowing ESE. and NE. through Ripon div., and on the boundary between that div. and the part of the Thirsk and Malton div. which belongs to the W. Riding; it finally joins the Ouse on the r. bk. During its course it passes Pateley Bridge, Ripley, and Knaresborough.

Nidd, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., with stn. (**Nidd Bridge**) on the NE. R., 3½ m. NW. by W. Knaresborough. P. <250.

Nidda, riv., Ger., flows SW. from the Vogels-gebirge through Upper Hesse and the Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau into the Main about 5 m. below Frankfurt.

Nidder, riv., Ger., flows SW. from the Vogels-gebirge, Upper Hesse, and enters the Nidda on the S. frontier of that prov.; not navigable.

Nidderdale, valley of riv. Nidd, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding.

Niddry, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 6 m. ESE. Linlithgow, 1 m. S. Winchburgh stn. P. <750.

Nied, riv., France and Ger., formed in dep. Moselle by the union of two branches, 12 m. ENE. Metz, flows NNE., and joins the Saar 6 m. NW. Saarlouis. Length, 56 m.

Nieder, Ger., 'nether,' 'lower.' See *Neder.*

Nieder-Becksen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. and circle Minden, dist. Oynhausen. P. <3000.

Niederbobritzsch, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 4½ m. E. by S. Freiberg. P. <3000.

Niederbronn, market-tn., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, circle Hagenau, 5 m. W. Wörth; with mineral springs and celebrated iron-works and mines of iron ore, here and in the neighbourhood. P. <3000.

Niedere Tauern, mts. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 2.**

Niedergorbitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist. and 3 m. W. Dresden. P. <3000.

Nieder-Grund, tn., Bohemia, dist. Warnsdorf. P. <3000.

Niederhasslau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Zwickau. P. <5000.

Niederhesslich, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Dresden. P. <3000.

Nieder-Ingelheim, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Bingen, 9 m. W. by S. Mainz, 1 m. N. Ober Ingelheim. P. <3000.

Nieder-Krüchten, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Erkelenz, 25 m. W. Düsseldorf. P. <5000.

Nieder-Kunnersdorf, Ger. See **Kunnersdorf, Nieder-.**

Nieder-Lahnstein, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Goarshausen, on the r. bk. of the Rhine and the Lahn, 3 m. S. by E. Koblenz. P. <4000.

Nieder-Lindewiese, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. and 2½ m. W. Freiwaldau, 39 m. NW. by W. Troppau. P. <3000.

Niederlössnitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist. and 4 m. NW. Dresden. P. <3000.

Nieder-Marsberg, tn., Prussia. See **Marsberg, Nieder.**

Nieder-Mendig, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mayen, 14 m. W. Koblenz. P. <3000.

Niederndodeleben, Prussia. See **Dodeleben.**

Niederneukirch, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 10 m. SW. Bautzen. P. <3000.

Niederoderwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. and 6 m. NW. Zittau. P. <3000.

Nieder-Orschel, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Erfurt, circle Worbis, 19 m. SW. Nordhausen. P. <3000.

Niederplanitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 3 m. S. Zwickau. P. 8900.

Niederrabenstein, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 4 m. W. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Niederrad, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the l. bk. of the Main, circle and 2 m. W. Frankfurt. P. 5300.

Nieder-Rochlitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Rochlitz, 17 m. E. by S. Reichenberg. P. <3000.

Nieder-Sachswerfen, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 3 m. NW. Nordhausen, with mines of alabaster and barytum. P. <2000.

Nieder-Scheld, vil., Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, 2 m. SSE. Dillenburg, with iron-mines. P. <2000. **Ober-Scheld,** 3 m. E. Dillenburg, also with an iron-mine. P. <2000.

Nieder-Schelden, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, 4 m. SW. Siegen, on the riv. Sieg, with an iron-mine. P. <2000.

Nieder-Schönhausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Niederbarnim, 4 m. N. Berlin. P. <3000.

Nieder-Sprockhövel, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Schwelm, 27 m. NNE. Elberfeld. P. <3000.

Nieder-Stetten, comm., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, dist. Gerabronn, 27 m. S. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Niederwald, the last ridge (SSW.) of the Taunus, Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, crowned by the German national monument in commemoration of the re-establishment of the empire.

Niederwil, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, dist. and 4 m. W. Zofingen, on the r. bk. of the Aar; has bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Nieder-Wildungen, tn., Ger., princip. Waldeck, circle Eder, 22 m. SW. Kassel. P. <3000.

Niederwürschnitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 11 m. SSW. Chemnitz. P. <4000.

Nieder-Wüsteglersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle Waldenburg, 12 m. SSW. Schweidnitz. P. <4000.

Nieder-Zwehren, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt., circle, and 3 m. S. by W. Kassel. P. <3000.

Niederzwönitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Niel, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. and 9 m. S. by W. Antwerp, on the r. bk. of riv. Rupel. P. 5800.

Niel, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., suburb of Cologne. P. <3000.

Niele, vil., W. Africa, in the Mandingo country, in about 9° 48′ N., 4° 55′ W. Alt. 2115 ft. (Binger).

Niemeck, or **Niemegk,** tn., Prussia, prov. and 24 m. S. by E. Brandenburg, circle Zauch-Belzig. P. <3000.

Niemen, riv., Russia and Prussia. See **Memel.**

Niemes, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Böhmisch-Leipa, 17½ m. SW. by W. Reichenberg. P. 5600.

Nienburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Nienburg, on the r. bk. of the Weser, 28 m. NW. Hanover. P. <7800.

Nienburg, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, circle Bernburg, 20 m. S. by E. Magdeburg, on the l. bk. of the Saale, at the confluence of the Bode; with sugar factories. P. 5200.

Niepolomice, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Bochnia, 12 m. E. by S. Cracow, near r. bk. of Vistula. P. <5000.

Nieppe, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Hazebrouck, 11 m. WNW. Lille. P. <2000.

Niers, or **Neers,** riv., Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, joins the Maas 2 m. W. Gennep, after a NW. course of 60 m.

Nierstein, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Oppenheim, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 9 m. S. by E. Mainz. P. <4000.

Nieszawa, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 126 m. NW. Warsaw, on l. bk. Vistula, 4 m. from Nieszawa rly. stn., and 7 m. from Prussian frontier; considerable shipping and trade. P. <5000.

Nietleben, comm., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Merseburg, circle Saale, 4 m. W. Halle. P. <3000.

Nieukerk, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 11 m. NW. Krefeld. P. <3000.

Nieukerken-Waes, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas, 9 m. WSW. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Nieul, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. and 8 m. NW. by N. Limoges. P. <2000.

Nieuport, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Furnes, on the Yser, 10 m. SW. Ostende, at the junction of the canals flowing towards Furnes and Dunkirk, and Ostend and Bruges; has cod and herring fisheries. P. <4000.

Nieuversluis, fortress, Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the Vecht, 9 m. NW. by N. Utrecht.

Nieuw, Nieuwe, Nieuwen, Dutch, 'new.'

Nieuwa-Pekela, comm., Netherlands, prov. and 19 m. SE. Groningen. P. <5000.

Nieuwe-Diep, harb., Netherlands. See **Helder.**

Nieuwe Gat, or **Noorder Gat,** channel, Holland, leading into the Zuider Zee, between the isls. of Texel and Onrust.

Nieuwer Amstel, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, adjoining Amsterdam, of which it is now a residential suburb, on the SW. P. (1870) 8000; (1889) 25,000.

Nieuwe Republiek, S. Africa. See **New Republic.**

Nieuweschans (formerly commonly called **Langerakkerschans**), comm., Holland, on the E. border of prov. and 27 m. E. Groningen; with a fort founded at the beginning of the 17th century. P. <2000.

Nieuwpoort, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Leck, 16 m. E. Rotterdam. P. <2000.

Nieuw Rotterdam, vil., Dutch Guiana. See **Nickerie.**

Nieuwveld, mt. range, S. Africa, Cape Colony, between 32° and 33° S., the Gariep or Orange R. rises on its N. slope. Alt. 7000 ft.

Nieves, French name of the isl. of Nevis, W. Indies.

Nièvre, dep., central France, formed mainly out of the old prov. of Nivernais, with part of Orléanais, divided into 4 arrs: Nevers (cap.), Château-Chinon, Clamecy, and Cosne. Nièvre belongs to the basins of the Loire and Seine, about two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter. It is traversed in SW. by the Loire, which also forms part of its W. boundary; principal tribs. in dep., l. bk., Allier, on W. frontier, r. bk., Nièvre; the drainage to the Seine is by the Yonne, which flows N., receiving beyond the limits of the dep. the Cure, which drains the NE., forming in its course the famous 'Reservoir of Settons.' The surface in the E. is rugged, comprising part of the granitic Morvan group, of which the highest point within the dep. is Préneley (2790 ft.); soil generally poor, but interspersed with numerous fertile dales ('ouches'). The mean elevation of the W., in which calcareous formations predominate, is about half that of the E., rising in numerous conical hills; more fertile than E. The lowest point of the dep. (445 ft.) is at the exit of the Loire. Forests cover large areas and supply much wood for fuel. The climate in the Morvan dist. is more severe than in the W., the mean annual temp. being 2°–4° lower, according to altitude. There is a still greater difference in the rainfall, which varies from 21.3 in. to 73.6 in., the latter being the highest in France. Of cereals, wheat is the most important, then oats; the vine, of which the produce is about ½ per cent. the total for the country, is cultivated in the dists. of Pouilly, Tannay, and St. Quentin; a little hemp is grown. Cattle and sheep, reared in large numbers, form the chief source of wealth. The principal mineral is coal (Decize and neighbourhood). Manufactures limited, chief, iron and steel (Guérigny, Fourchambault, Imphy). Area, 2659 sq. m. P. (1890) 343,600. See **France,** table.

Nièvre, small riv., France, dep. Nièvre, joins the Loire on right at Nevers, course southward. Length, 30 m.

Nif, the ancient *Nymphio,* tn., Asia Minor, 13 m. E. Symrna.

Nifu, maritime tn., W. Africa, SW. ct. of Liberia, in 4° 45′ N., open to foreign commerce since 1884.

Nifzaua, oasis, Tunis. See **Nefzaua.**

Nigde, tn., on the SE. of Asia Minor, 68 m. NNW. Adana.

Niger (in antiquity *Nigir,* from the Berber word *ghir, eghirreu, neghirreu* = 'river'), great W. African riv., as regards length the third, and as regards quantity of water the second of the African rivers. The Niger takes its rise not far from the Pepper Coast, on the inner slopes of the plateaux of the western Sudan, which form the water-parting between the Niger, Senegal, and Gambia. Its source (alt. 2950 ft.) is at Nelia in the dist. of Kissi, in about 8½° N., 10½° W. The general direction of the upper Niger (or Joliba) is NE., first through the mountainous dists. and then through the great laterite plains, which extend from the tenth degree of N. lat. to the borders of the Sahara. After flowing through Lake Debo, the Niger turns E. near Timbuktu and SE. near Burrum (long. 0°), thus forming a great bend, round the plateaux of the Sahara desert. In this part of the river rapids and sandbanks extend from Bamba (about 1° 10′ W.) to Garu and Sinder (about 14° 15′ N., 2° 35′ W.). From there the river (called variously Mayo, Kowara, Kuara, Kwora) flows with a gentle course through the fertile and well-peopled valley; but from Gomba (11° 30′ N. lat.) to Rabba (9° N. lat.) occur other cataracts and rapids, the mountains of Sokoto here approaching the river. At Idda the Niger enters the coast-plain. Soon afterwards the delta commences, the Niger dividing into many arms (more than 20), of which the Nun is the principal, the Benin, Forcados, Brass, and Bonny mouths being likewise of importance ('Oil Rivers'). Mangrove forests are a characteristic feature of this low and swampy region (area, 9000 sq. m.), which is one of the most interesting delta formations of the earth. The Niger has but few large tribs., the most important being the Bakoi or Ulu-Ulu, the Gulbi-n-Sokoto, the Kaduna, and the Benue (*q.v.*). The upper Niger is navigable from Baguinta (a few miles below Bammako, 450 m. in a direct line SW. Timbuktu) to Bamba (about 120 m. E. of Timbuktu), and the lower Niger from Rabba to its mouth. The upper Niger was explored by Mungo Park (1795–97, and 1805–1806), the middle Niger by Barth (1854), and the lower Niger by Clapperton (1826–27) and Lander (1830). Length, 2600 m.; area of basin, 780,000 sq. m. [**H. G. S.**]

Niger Coast Protectorate, formerly **Oil Rivers Protectorate,** British possession in W. Africa, extending along the Guinea coast from the boundary of Lagos to the mouth of the Rio del Rey, with the exception of the W. part of the Niger delta (from riv. Forcados to riv. Brass), which belongs to the Niger Territories (*q.v.*). The export of palm-oil, palm-kernels, ground-nuts, ivory, and india-rubber is of great importance. The rivers of the Niger delta are called 'Oil Rivers;' steamers of light draught ascend the Benin, Brass, New Calabar, Bonny, Opobo, Kwo-Ibo, and Old Calabar. On the coast are about forty European trading stations, and attached to most of them are two or three up-river factories; Brass and Bonny are connected by telegraph with Lagos and Europe. The Niger Coast Protectorate is under the general supervision of an Imperial Commissioner and Consul General. The moist and oppressively hot climate of the Niger delta is very unhealthy to Europeans. [**H. G. S.**]

Niger Territories, British possession on W. Africa, comprising all territories in the basin of the lower Niger, with the exception of the Niger Coast Protectorate (*q.v.*). About E. boundary line see Kamerun, and about N. boundary line see French W. Africa. The governing power is mainly vested in the Royal Niger Company, to which a royal charter was granted in July 1886. The chief exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels, indiarubber, gum, hides, ground-nuts, ivory, shea-butter, and various drugs. The principal imports are textiles, hardware, spirits, and salt. The revenue is chiefly raised by export duties. On the Atlantic coast the Niger Territories occupy about 120 m. of the Niger delta, viz., from the mouth of the Forcados R. to that of the Brass R. The Royal Niger Company has about fifty stations on the lower Niger and on the Benue, the principal of which are Asaba, Onitsa, Akassa, Abo, Atani, Ida, Lokoja, Egga, Loko, Odeni, and Yola. The steamers of the Company (about thirty in number) ply from the Bussa Rapids (on the lower Niger), and from Ribago (on the upper Benue) to the coast. The Niger delta is one of the most unhealthy countries of the world, the hot air saturated with moisture being very oppressive and producing malignant fevers. In the interior the climate is better, especially in the mountainous districts. Area estimated at 500,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 30,000,000. See **Niger, Benue, Bornu, Sokoto.** [**H. G. S.**]

Nigg (Gaelic *N-uig,* 'at the corner'), par., Scot., Kincardineshire, 2 m. S. Aberdeen, 1½ m. NNW. Cove stn., P.O.; 4432 ac. P. <5000.

Nigg, par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, on Nigg Bay, 4 m. by ferry NE. Cromarty, on the H. R., P.O., and FMT.O. (**Nigg Station**); 7818 ac. P. <1000.

Nightcaps, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Wallace co., 55 m. by rail NW. Invercargill, with coal-mines. P. <1500.

Nigrán, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. and 7 m. SSW. Vigo. P. 6600.

Nigrita, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Seres, 33 m. NE. Salonica. P. 2750, one-third Servians (G.).

Nigriting, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Sabságar, on l. bk. of Brahmaputra R., with tea-gardens. It is the port for Golághát. P. <5000.

Nihegehe, native name of Belmore Harbour. See **Fernão Veloso,** bay.

Niherne, vil., France, dep. Indre, on the Indre, 60 m. E. by N. Poitiers, arr. and 6 m. W. by N. Châteauroux. P. <2000.

Nihtor, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 46 m. ENE. Meerut. P. 10,800; Moham. 7600; Hindus, 2900.

Niigata, seapt. tn., Japan, cap. prov. Echigo, and of prefecture, on W. ct. of Honshiu, 260 k. NNW. Tokyo, on a sandy strip of land at mouth of the Shinano R. The streets are built parallel and at right angles, with canals generally in the centre of each to assist traffic. There is a good college (with an engineering school, and a department to teach English), and a large hospital. Tea grown throughout the dist. Large junk trade, but being obstructed by a sand-bar, the harbour is not entered by European craft. It was opened to foreign vessels in 1869. Manufacture, lacquer ware. There are kerosene wells 12 m. off. Climate very trying because the winter is intensely cold, though the summer is hot. Mean temp. (6 yrs.), yr. 53.7° F., Jan. 34.8°, July 77.3°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 70.13 in. P. (1880) 34,000; (1890) 47,000.

Niihau, one of the Sandwich Is. to the W. of Kauai, from which it is separated by the Strait of Kaulaka. Area, 119 sq. m.

Nij, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Elisabethpol, dist. Nukha. P. 5100.

Nijar, tn., Spain, prov. and 16 m. ENE. Almeria, dist Sorbas. P. 14,200.

Nijkerk, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. NE. by E. Utrecht. P. 7800.

Nijmegen (the ancient *Noviomagus,* 'the new field,'), fortress and tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the l. bk. of the Waal, 9 m. S. by W. Arnhem, 2½ m. from the frontier of Germany. It has Roman and Carlovingian defensive works, and extensive

manufactures of pale ale, Prussian blue, and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is celebrated for the treaties of 1678, signed by France, Holland, and Spain. It was taken by the French in 1794. P. 32,000.

Nijniy Novgorod (a French spelling). See **Nizhniy Novgorod.**

Nikaria, isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Kariot.**

Nikh, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 185 m. ENE. Kerman.

Nikitovka, tn., Russia, govt. and SW. Voronezh, dist. Valuiki. P. 10,000.

Nikitskoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 46 m. SSE. Tula, on Nepryadva R., near Kulikovo plain; railway station. P. 6000.

Nikkō, or **Hatslisl,** tn., Japan, 80 m. SSE. Niigata. Much visited on account of its famous temples, the sumptuous mausolea of the first and third shogun of the Tokugava dynasty, and the beauty of its scenery, the country round being rich in forests, rivers, cascades, lakes, &c.; has warm springs.

Niklasdorf, tn., Austria, in the NW. of Silesia, dist. Freiwaldau, 37 m. NW. Troppau. P. <3000.

Nikola, seapt., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 9 m. ESE. Burgas, on the S. side of the Gulf of Burgas.

Nikolai, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Pless, 30 m. E. by N. Ratibor. P. 5300.

Nikolaiev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 41 m. NW. Kherson, chief naval station on Black Sea, stands 42 m. from the sea at the head of a 23 m. long estuary made by junction of Ingul with Bug, entering the estuary of Dnieper, which is protected by Ochakov and Kinburn fortresses, but is only 18–21 ft. deep at the bar. Immense shipbuilding yards and floating docks of the navy, some of the largest Russian ironclads being built there. Chief port for exports of cereals from the most fertile govts. of SW. Russia, immense storehouses having been built in the commercial port on the Bug. Placed under a separate military governor. Mean rfall. (25 yrs.), yr. 14.4 in., May–Nov. 10.3 in. P. (1891) 77,210, largely increased in summer by a floating population.

Nikolaievsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 109 m. SW. Samara, on r. bk. Irgiz, 48 m. from Volga. Commerce in cereals. Several large villages round it. The Irgiz monasteries of Non-conformists along the Irgiz; German colonies on l. bk. of Volga. P. 15,100.

Nikolaievsk, dist. tn., Asiatic Russia, Maritime Prov. (formerly cap. of it), 410 m. NE. Khabarovsk, on l. bk. Amur, 23 m. from its entrance into Pacific. Port visited by some twenty ships every year, importing grocery, spirits, and some manufactured goods. Mean rfall. (20 yrs.), yr. 16.3 in., May–Oct. 12.1 in. P. <3000.

Nikolaievska, many vils., Russia. **1.** (**Nikolskoye**), govt. and 52 m. NE. Ekaterinoslav, on l. bk. Samara; P. 5000. **2.** (**Orlik**), govt. and 70 m. SE. Kursk; P. 5000.

Nikolaievskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Labinsk. P. 5550.

Nikolaievskaya Sloboda, tn., Russia, govt. Astrakhañ, 100 m. NE. Tsaritsyn, nearly opposite Kamyshin, on l. bk. Volga; centre for trade in salt and corn. P. 17,800.

Nikolaievskoye, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, dist. Nerchinsk, on Tumgur R. P. <2000.

Nikolaievskoye, vil., Russia, govt. Ufa, on Ayat R., 192 m. NE. Orsk. P. <5000.

Nikolaiken, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Sensburg, 75 m. SE. by S. Königsberg, on the W. side of the Spirding See. P. <3000.

Nikolaistad, tn., Finland. See **Vasa.**

Nikolincze, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. and 7 m. NE. Fehertemplom (Weisskirchen). P. <4000.

Nikolsburg, or **Mikulow,** tn., Austria, Moravia, circle Znaim, 26 m. S. Brünn. P. 8200.

Nikolsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 408 m. E. Vologda, on r. bk. Yug. P. <2000.

Nikolsk, vil., Russia, govt. and 90 m. SE. Voronezh, dist. Boguchar. P. 8500.

Nikolskoye, many vils., Russia. **1.** (**Matrenki**), govt. and 27 m. SW. Voronezh, P. 6000. **2.** (**Pisarevo**), govt. and 80 m. WNW. Ufa, P. 6200. And many others, mostly also bearing some other name.

Nikolskoye, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. and 67 m. NW. Tomsk. P. <2000.

Nikopol, tn., Russia, govt. and 76 m. SSW. Ekaterinoslav, on r. bk. Dnieper; river port for export of corn, linseed, and tallow. The Zaporogian Cossacks had their 'Sicha,' or fortified camp, a little above Nikopol. P. 8150.

Nikopoli, or **Nicopolis** (Bulgarian **Nikopol**), fortified tn., Bulgaria, prov. Svištov, on the Danube, 24 m. NE. by N. Plevna; founded by Roman emperor Trajan. Here the Turks defeated the Hungarians under Sigismund in 1396. P. <5000.

Nikopolis ('town of victory'), ancient city of Epirus. See **Preveza.**

Nikosi'a, or **Lefkosi'a,** tn., cap. Cyprus, near the middle of the Mesaorea or great plain of the island, 23 m. NW. of its port of Larnaka, near the r. bk. of the Pedia, which flows round it on the W. and N.

Niksar, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 62 m. N. Sivas; near it is the village of Bezirie, where St. John Chrysostom died in 407. P. 4000; Sunnite Moham. 2500; Gregorian Armenians, 1250 (Cuinet).

Niksic (nikshity), fortified tn., Montenegro, 26 m. N. Cetinje.

Nila, one of the Molucca Is., in the SW. group, 200 m. ENE. Timor, in 6° 43′ S., 129½° E.

Nila Koh, mt. range, Brit. India, Punjab, separating Dera Ismáil Khán from Bannu dist.; highest peak Shaikh Budín, alt. 4516 ft.

Nilambúr, tn., or group of hamlets, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, in 11° 17′ N., 76° 16′ E., with splendid government teak plantations. P. (1881) 11,400.

Nilam-Jong, or **Kutl,** vil. and fort, Tibet, on the Bhutia Kosi R., in about 28° 10′ N., 86° 3′ E. The **Nilamla Pass,** a pass of extreme difficulty, is situated to the N. Alt. of Nilam-Jong, 13,900 ft.

Nile (from the Semitic *nahal*=river), the most important river of Africa. Its length is greater than that of any other river of the old world. It takes its rise in the great equatorial lake, the Victoria Nyanza (alt. 3900 ft.), all the affluents of which (including the Alexandra Nile), as compared with the very large size of the lake, are too insignificant to be regarded as source-rivers. Leaving the lake at the northern end the Nile flows NW., passing through the Ibrahim and Koja Lakes. At Fauvera (alt. 3300 ft.) the river, now called Somerset Nile, leaves the central African highlands, turning suddenly westward, and descends in the very short distance to the Albert Lake (alt. 2300 ft.) not less than 1000 ft., forming numerous cataracts and falls (Murchison Falls, 118 ft.). After leaving the Albert Lake (trib. Semliki Nile, from Lake Albert Edward, alt. 3300 ft.) the river commences its northern course, soon entering near Lado (alt. 1525 ft.) the vast plains of the eastern Sudan. Here the river becomes navigable, and shows all the characteristic features of a slow and sluggish lowland river—innumerable sinuosities, channels, sandbanks, marshes, &c., and, moreover, enormous masses of floating vegetation. In 7½° N. lat. the river divides into two arms (Bahr-el-Jebel and Bahr-el-Seraf), which unite again in 9¾° N. lat. From Fashoda to Khartum (alt. 1260 ft.) the river is called Bahr-el-Abiad ('white river'), and after the confluence with the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abai ('blue river,' coming from Abyssinia, Lake Tana [alt. 5760 ft.]) at the last named town, the name Nile is used for the united rivers. Shortly afterwards the Nile commences to force its way through the desert plateaux of the Sahara, forming numerous cataracts between 16° and 24° N. lat. (six great groups of cataracts, largest near Wadi Halfa [alt. 420 ft.]). The great S-like bend of the river in Nubia is the result of the Libyan and Red Sea plateaux approaching the river in succession. In 20° N. lat. the fertile Nile valley (average width, 9¾ m.) commences, flanked on both sides by deserts (see **Egypt**). A branch of the Nile, the Bahr-Yusuf, waters the Fayum depression. N. of Cairo the Nile divides into numerous arms, and forms the delta (8500 sq. m., 120 m. wide), characterised by a network of rivers, canals, lakes, and lagoons. The most important mouths of the Nile are those of Damietta and Rosetta. Of great commercial importance is the Mahmudieh Canal, connecting the Rosetta Nile with Alexandria. The Nile has few tribs.; the majority are, however, very large, viz., the Bahr-el-Ghazal (with its numerous affluents), Sobat, Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue Nile), and Atbara. After the last named has joined the Nile, this remarkable river receives no further tribs., passing through waterless deserts for more than 13° of lat. The regular annual rising (at Cairo, 25 ft.) of the Nile (from end of June till October) is due to the periodical rains in Abyssinia and equatorial Africa. In antiquity the Nile was explored as far as the Bahr-el-Ghazal region, and reliable information about the Nile lakes was obtained. In modern times the source of the Nile was discovered by Speke, who first reached and explored the Victoria Nyanza (1858 and 1863). Total length of the Nile 3670 m., of which 3100 m. are navigable; the cataracts (see above), however, prevent navigation when the river is low, and the enormous masses of floating vegetation often block the Upper Nile for months or even years. Area of basin, 1,620,000 sq. m. [**H. G. S.**]

Niles, vil., U.S., California, co. Alameda, in 37° 35′ N., 121° 58′ W. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), 59.1° F., Jan. 48.2°, July 68.6°; rfall., yr. 17.62 in., May–Sept. 0.95 in.

Niles, city, U.S., Michigan, Berrien co., on both banks of the St. Joseph R., which affords good water-power utilised for manufactures, 30 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state; important railway centre. P. <5000.

Niles, city, U.S., Ohio, Trumbull co., on Mahoning R., 54 m. ESE. Cleveland; iron and coal are mined near. P. <5000.

Nilgiri (**Neilgherry,** or **Neelgherry**) **Hills** ('blue mts.'), India, S. of Mysore, form a small tableland, nearly detached from the great tableland by the gorge of the Moyár, which is drained E. to the riv. Cauvery. On the N. of this tableland meet the mountains which form the E. and W. boundaries of the great tableland, and which are known as the **Eastern** and **Western Ghâts** (Ghauts). Highest summit, Mount Dodabetta (8760 ft.).

For climate see **Utákamand** and **Wellington.** The first sod of the Nílgiri Hills Rly., a branch line from that connecting Madras with Calicut, from the station of Potanur, was cut on 3rd August 1891.

Nilly, Lough, Ire. See **Macnean, Lough, Lower.**

Nilovskaya Pustyń, small monastery, E. Siberia, govt. and 170 m. W. Irkutsk, in Tunka Mts., on Ikhe-ugun, trib. of Irkut; hot mineral waters.

Nilteen, Grange of, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, contains Dunadry town. P.<750.

Nimach, tn. and Brit. cantonment, Central India, Gwalior state, 134 m. NW. by N. Indore, on rising ground. Alt. 1613 ft. P. (1891) with cantonment, 21,600; tn. P. 6300; Hindus, 3800; Moham. 1300.

Niman (or **Niomañ**)**-bira,** Manchu name for **Bureya** (*q.v.*), riv., Siberia.

Nimara, Palestine. See **Nimra.**

Nimbhera, tn., Central India, in native state of Tonk, Rájputána, 125 m. S. Ajmere.

Nimburg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Podiebrad, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 27 m. E. by N. Prague. P. 6700.

Nimeguen, or **Nymegen,** English spellings of the Dutch Nijmegen (*q.v.*).

Nimes, the ancient *Nemausus,* tn., France, cap. dep. Gard, and of arr., a bishop's see, and seat of a court of appeal, on a fertile plain with the Rhone on E., Cevennes on W., and the Mediterranean on the S., 80 m. NW. Marseilles, and 480 m. SSE. Paris. It is mainly known from the magnificent remains of the Roman period still preserved: the amphitheatre, 438 ft. long, 333 ft. broad, and 70 ft. high, reckoned sufficient for 24,000 spectators; the *Maison Carrée,* a beautiful temple, now used as a museum; the temple of Diana; the great tower (still 92 ft. high), built on an elevation of 375 ft., with a very extensive view from its top; two gates, one dating from 16 B.C. The famous ruins of the *Pont du Gard* are NE. of Nîmes. Nîmes became a stronghold of Calvinism at the Reformation; Louis XIV. built a fortress to check the religious quarrels. Even more recently the two sections, Catholic and Protestant, have been keenly opposed. Modern buidings are the cathedral, the citadel, museum, &c. Manufactures silk, upholstery, shawls, carpets, leather, &c.; there are also some foundries. Nîmes is an important market for wine and brandy. Alt. 375 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 42.8°, July 80.6°. P. (1872) 62,400; (1886) 62,200; (1891) 71,600; arr. (1886) P. 156,800.

Nimgiri, mt. range, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, in 19° 45′ N., 82° 30′ E., separated from the main chain of the Eastern Ghâts by valleys not ½ m. in width.

Nimmitabel, or **Nimitybelle,** post-tn., New South Wales, Wellesley co., 280 m. by rail and road or steamboat SSW. Sydney, and 80 m. NNW. Cape Howe. P.<1500.

Nimptsch, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 28 m. SSW. Breslau, cap. circle Nimptsch. P.<3000.

Nimra, the ancient *Nimara,* Palestine, 32° 49′ N., 36° 40′ E., 7 m. NE. Kanawat.

Nimrah, or *Nimrim,* place named in the O. T. Same as **Beth Nimrah.**

Nimrod, mt., Turkish Armenia. See **Jebel Nimrod.**

Nimrod, Bay of, important harbour of refuge, China, prov. Chekiang, S. of Hangchow, 50 m. long, mouth in 29° 40′ N.

Nimrud Dagh, mt. chain, W. and NW. Lake Van, Turkish Armenia, vilayets Bitlis and Van. The natives call the fantastically shaped sandstone rocks (due to the erosion of the winter rains) 'Nimrod's camels.'

Nimy, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, arr. and 1 m. N. Mons. P. (comm.)<3000.

Nimye-tso, Himalayan lake in the SE. of Sikkim, India. Alt. about 10,000 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1881, pp. 334–35).

Ninacaca, vil., Peru, dep. Junin, 110 m. NE. Lima, 13 m. SE. by E. Cerro de Pasco, on the Laguna de Chinchaycocha.

Ninchentangla, mt. chain, Tibet. See **Nyenchantangla.**

Nin-chen-Tangla, mt. range, Tibet. See **Samden-Kansa.**

Nindo, vil., central Africa, Unyamwezi, in 3° 30′ S., 33° 15′ E.

Ninebanks with Carshield, or **West Allen,** eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 12 m. SW. by W. Hexham, 3½ m. SW. Catton Road stn., P.O. (**Nine Banks**). P.<750.

Nine Barrow Down, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, Isle of Purbeck, 6½ m. S. Poole. Height, 655 ft.

Nine Elms, eccles. par., Eng., London, Battersea par. P. 8900.

Nine Mile Bar, Scot. See **Crocketford.**

Ninemilehouse, tn., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, 8 m. NNW. Carrick-on-Suir, PM.O. P.<250.

Nine Mile Point, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the L. & NW. R., 8 m. WNW. Newport.

Nine Mile Ride, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Crowthorne, Berkshire.

Nine Mile Springs, Tasmania. See **Lefroy.**

Nine Standards, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 13 m. SE. Appleby.

Nineveh, Turkey in Asia, cap. of the ancient kgd. of Assyria, the ruins of which occupy an extensive space around the village Nunia, on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul, 275 m. NNW. the ruins of Babylon. At Nimrud, numerous remains of antiquity have been discovered by Layard, Botta, and others. The city was overthrown, and its empire merged in that of Babylon, in 625 B.C.

Ninfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 8 m. W. by N. Hastings, 3½ m. WSW. Battle stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Ning, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, on the Sieu-ho, 110 m. S. Hankow.

Ning, or **Yining,** tn., China, in NW. of prov. Kiangsi, in Ningchou tea dist., in about 29° N., 114½° E.

Ninga, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 130 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Ningchou, tea dist., China, in NW. of prov. Kiangsi.

Ninghai, tn., China, in the NE. corner of prov. Pechili, 150 m. WSW. Newchwang. Here is the fortified gate called **Shanhai-kwan,** at the E. end of the Great Wall; captured by the Japanese in 1895.

Ninghsia-fu, Ninghia, Ningsia, or **Ninsia,** called by the Mongols **Irgekotun,** and by Marco Polo *Egrigaia,* tn., China, prov. Kansu, 177 m. NE. Lanchou, 203 m. from l. bk. Hwang-ho, in 38° 30′ N., 101° 18′ E., cap. of a Tangut kingdom in the 10th and 11th centuries, ruined by Jenggiz Khan. In recent times it suffered greatly in the Mohammedan rebellion, and at the time of Rockhill's visit, at the end of 1891, was just beginning to rise from its ruins. Alt. 3723 ft. (Rockhill, *bp.*).

Ningkwe-hsien, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 27 m. SE. Wuhu.

Ningpo, tn. and treaty port, China, commercial cap. of prov. Chekiang, in a fertile alluvial plain intersected by streams and canals, on the Takin or Ningpo R., 100 m. S. Shanghai. It is surrounded by a wall 25 ft. high, and 4½ m. in circumference. Its chief public buildings are the Pagoda, 160 ft. high, with 14 stories, and the 'Drum Tower,' built in the 14th century, famous temple of Queen of Heaven, richly adorned. Manufactures silks, cottons, carpets, straw hats, jewellery, and furniture; large salt-works and fisheries. Large importation of opium (valued £982,500) yearly; competes with Shanghai in foreign trade. Ningpo is one of the ports first opened by the Treaty of Nanking, 1842. It was held by the Taiping rebels, and recaptured by a British naval force in 1862. The dist. is noted for its fine climate, fertility, and pleasant surroundings. Foreigners, however, suffer from malarious fever. Like Nanking, Ningpo has a reputation for letters and culture, one of its private libraries containing 50,000 volumes. Depth of harbour, 35 ft. high water, 27 ft. low water; vessels loaded and discharged at private wharves. P. (1872, estimated) 115,000; (1891, estimated) 250,000.

Ningte-chou, tn., China, prov. Fokien, on the E. ct., 45 m. NE. by N. Fuchow.

Ningtiaoleang, tn., China, Mongolia, 320 m. SW. Kukukhoto, centre for the commercial transports between China and Mongolia, destroyed and sacked by Mohammedan rebels about 1870; the Belgian missionaries, De Vos and Verlinden, 12 years after, found it an almost deserted heap of ruins.

Ninguta, thriving tn., Manchuria, on the l. bk. of the Mutankiang, in the middle of a large plain, 160 m. E. by N. Kirin. See **Mutan-kiang,** and *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1887, p. 556.

Ningwood, vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, 5½ m. W. Newport, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly.

Ningwu-fu, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 230 m. W. by S. Peking.

Ningyuan-fu, or **Hsichang-hsien,** tn., China, Süchwan, in Kienchang dist., to the E. of Anning-ho, 200 m. N. by W. Yünnan-fu. Baber, who visited the town in 1877, says that formerly it was situated more to the SW., where there is now a small lake. Alt. 5135 ft.

Ningyuen-chou, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 82 m. W. by S. Newchwang.

Ninh-binh, the ancient *Van-sang,* tn., Tongking, on a branch of the Songkoi delta, 55 m. S. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name; has a citadel on a river-arm accessible to boats of deep draught. The fortress was taken by stratagem in 1873.

Ninigo Group, or **Chessboard Islands,** cluster of coral isls., Pacific, N. of New Guinea, crossed by 1° 20′ S., 144° 10′ E.

Ninnian, vil., Manchuria, near the l. bk. of the Nonni, 45 m. NNE. Tsitsihar.

Ninove, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, arr. and 7½ m. S. Alost, with manufactures of lace, sewing cotton, gloves, &c. P. 6900.

Ninyuan, tn., central Asia. See **Kulja.**

Niobrara, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Knox co., at the junction of Niobrara R. with the Missouri, 150 m. NW. Omaha. P.<1500.

Niobrara, shallow rapid riv., U.S., Nebraska, in the N., rises in Sioux co., in the NW. of the state, close to the W. frontier, and to the Missouri, which it joins on the r. bk. at Niobrara. Length, 450 m.

Niolo, mountainous region, Corsica, W. of Corte, forming the upper basin of the Golo.

Niomañ bira, riv., Asiatic Russia. See **Bureya.**

Niopoli, seapt., Asia Minor. See **Ineboli.**

Nioro, or **Ghab,** tn., W. Sudan, cap. of Kaarta, about 170

m. ENE. of the French post of Medina, fortified and surrounded by high walls. The pop. consists chiefly of Fellata. Alt. 985 ft.

Niort, cap. dep. Deux-Sèvres, France, cap. arr. Niort, on the Sèvre, 35 m. ENE. La Rochelle, a very important station at the crossing of the line from Paris to Bordeaux, and from Poitiers to La Rochelle and Rochefort; has renowned nursery and market gardens, fellmongery (gloves, chamois skins, tannery), and large manufacture of blouses. The principal church dates from 1491 to 1534; the keep, formed of two large square towers united by a group of lower buildings, is attributed to Richard Cœur de Lion or his father, Henry II. P. (1872) 21,300; (1890) 23,200.

Nios, isl., Greece. See **Ios.**

Nipáni, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Belgáum, 73 m. NE. by N. Goa; has a large trade. P. 11,700; Hindus, 9400.

Nipe, Bahia de, bay, Cuba, N. ct., in 75° 33′-48′ W., forming the largest port of Cuba, in the prov. of Santiago; the principal traffic of the bay is done at Mayari.

Niphád, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Násik, 80 m. W. by N. Aurangábád. P. <5000.

Niphates, Turkish Armenia. See **Jebel Nimrod.**

Niphon, Nippon, or **Nipon,** a name properly applied to the whole Japanese empire, but frequently used (even officially) as that of the principal island of Japan (*q.v.*).

Nipigon, lake, Canada. See **Nepigon.**

Nipissing, large dist., Canada, Ontario, between the riv. Ottawa and the meridian of 81° W., and embracing in the SE. headwaters of the Bonnechere and Madawaska Rivs.

Nipissing, lake, Canada, prov. Ontario, is near the NE. side of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa R.; shape irregular; shores bold. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French R., the navigation of which is impeded by numerous rapids. Length, 50 m.; greatest breadth, 14 m.; alt. 599 ft.

Nippes, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt., circle, and 1 m. N. Cologne. P. 16,100.

Nipter, vil., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle and 3 m. SSW. Meseritz, 41 m. E. Frankfurt on the Oder; has lignite mines. P. <2000.

Nirgua, tn., Venezuela, Carabobo, 125 m. W. by S. Carácas, 40 m. WSW. Valencia.

Niriz, vil., Persia, prov. Kerman, 185 m. NW. Bender Abbas, 10 m. SE. of the SE. end of Lake Niriz.

Nirmal, fortified tn., India, Haidarábád, 118 m. N. Haidarábád.

Nirpura, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 21 m. NW. Meerut. P. 5800; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1500.

Nisa, riv., Sweden. See **Nissa.**

Nisab, tn., S. Arabia, 153 m. NE. by N. Aden.

Nisao, vil., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, S. ct., 30 m. SW. by W. Santo Domingo, in 70° 13′ W.

Nisbet, hamlet, Scot., Roxburghshire, 3½ m. NNE. Jedburgh, on the riv. Teviot and the N. B. R.

Niscemi, tn., Sicily, prov. and 30 m. SE. by S. Caltanissetta. P. 12,200.

Nish (Servian spelling **Niš**), the ancient *Nissus,* tn., Servia, cap. prov. Nish, on the Nishava, 53 m. N. Vranja, and 130 m. SE. Belgrade, defended by several forts and a citadel. Birthplace of Constantine. Near the town is the famous 'Tower of Skulls,' a square building, the walls of which has been inlaid by the Turks with skulls of Christians killed since the Servian occupation. Here the Austrians defeated the Turks in 1689. P. 19,900.

Nishapur, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 44 m. W. by S. Meshed; successively capital of the Taheride dynasty, of Mahmud of Ghazni, and of the Seljuk family, whose first sultan, Togrul Bey, resided here and brought it to the zenith of its splendour. The famous turquoise mines of Nishapur or Madan (*i.e.,* 'mines') lie 36 m. NW. The birthplace and burial-place of the poet Omar Khayyam.

Nishava (Servian spelling **Nišava**), riv., enters Servia from Bulgaria, and flows WNW. past Pirot and Nish to the Morava.

Nishi'bets, riv., in the E. of Yezo I., Japan, enters the Pacific NW. of Nemuro, in 43° 25′ N.; said to be the best salmon river in the island.

Nishinomiya, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 10 m. NE. by E. Kobe. P. (1887) 11,200.

Nisi, vil., Greece. See **Messčnč.**

Nisibin, the ancient *Nisibis,* tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 75 m. SE. Diarbekir, sanjak Mardin, in the old Assyrian empire; seat of one of the four imperial officers; became under the Seleucidæ a flourishing Greek colony, *Antiocheia Mygdonia.* P. 10,000; Moham. 5000; Christians, 5000 (Cuinet).

Nisiro (**Nisyros**), isl., Turkey, on the SW. of Asia Minor, 12 m. S. of the middle of Ko I., forming a pyramidal mountain 2270 ft. high; an active fumarole. Area, 14 sq. m. See **Ko.**

Nisita, isl., S. Italy, in the Gulf of Naples, 3 m. SE. Pozzuoli. P. 1700.

Nisko, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, circle Rzcszow, 53 m. SSW. Lublin (Poland). P. <4000.

Nissa, or **Nisa,** riv., S. Sweden, prov. (län) Jönköping, flows first N. then SSW. into Halland, and enters the Kattegat at Halmstad. Length about 120 m.

Nissan, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Béziers, 6 m. SE. Capestang, between the Canal du Midi and the Aude. P. <3000.

Nissan, or **Sir Charles Hardy Islands,** group of isls. NW. of the Solomon Archipelago, and E. of the SE. end of New Ireland (Neu-Mecklenburg), crossed by 4½° S., and E. of 154° E.; the largest also called Nissan, forming with Barahun and Sirot a ring round a lagoon. P. <1500.

Nisserelv, *i.e.,* **Nisser River,** riv., S. Norway, rises in the Langefjeld, flows E. then S., expands into the lake, Nisservand, passes Arendal, and flows into the Skagerrack after a course of 105 m.

Nissum Bredning, the expansion at the W. end of the Lim Fjord, Denmark. **Nissum Fjord,** lagoon, Denmark, on the W. ct. of Jutland, in 56° 18′-27′ N.

Nissus, tn., Servia. See **Nish.**

Nistrul, riv., Austria and Russia. See **Dniester.**

Nisyros, isl., Turkey. See **Nisiro.**

Nitendi, isl. See **Santa Cruz Island.**

Nith, riv., Scot., rises in co. Ayr, flows through dist. of **Nithsdale,** in co. of Dumfries (*q.v.*), and after a SE. course of about 60 m. past New Cumnock, Kirkconnel, Sanquhar, Thornhill, and Dumfries, falls into the Solway Firth, 11 m. S. Dumfries, by an estuary 5 m. in width. Principal affluents, the Skarr and Cairn from the W.

Nith River, riv., Canada, Ontario, a l. bk. trib. of Grand R.

Niti Pass, pass, India, across the main Himalayan range, to the N. of Hardwár. Alt. 16,570 ft. See **Himálayas.**

Niton, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 4 m. W. Ventnor, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Nitsa, riv., Russia, W. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Tura, which belongs to the system of the Tobol; navigable up to Irbit. Length with Neiva about 300 m.

Nitshill, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 3½ m. SE. Paisley, on the C. R., PT.O. P. <1500.

Nittenau, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, dist. Roding, on the Regen, 15 m. NE. by N. Regensburg. P. <2000.

Niuafu, or **Good Hope,** isl., Polynesia, NE. of the Fiji, and NW. of the Tonga Is., in 15° 34′ S., and 174° 40′ W.

Niuchwang, tn., Manchuria. See **Newchwang.**

Niue, or **Savage Island,** isolated isl., SE. of the Samoan Archipelago, in 19° 10′ S., 169° 50′ W. Inhabitants (whose savagery caused Captain Cook, the discoverer of the island, to give it its English name) Christianised by native teachers connected with the London Missionary Society.

Niulan-kiang, riv., China, in NE. of Yünnan, flows NE. and joins the Kinsha-kiang (upper Yangtse-kiang) in about 103° 20′ E.

Niumkorlo, mission station. See **Niamkolo.**

Niutao, or **Speiden,** isl., Pacific, Ellice group.

Niuteushan, isl., China, prov. Chekiang, at mouth of Sanmun Bay, crossed by 29° 2′ N.

Nive, riv., S. France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, rises in the Pyrenees 10 m. S. St. Jean Pied-du-Port, joins the Adour close to Bayonne after a NW. course of 45 m.

Nivelle, riv., rising in Spain, prov. Navarra, near the abbey of Urdache, and flowing NW. 20 m. through the French dep. Basses-Pyrénées into the Bay of Biscay at St. Jean-de-Luz, near which the British army under Wellington crossed the Nivelle, after carrying the French posts, 1813.

Nivelles, Flemish **Nyvel,** tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 13½ m. NNW. Charleroi, cap. arr. Nivelles; has important railway-works, &c., and a magnificent Roman church, St. Gertrude, reconstructed in 1048. P. 10,600.

Nivernais, an old prov. of France, near its centre, now comprising the dep. Nièvre, and part of Cher. The **Canal of Nivernais,** 45 m. in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

Niverville, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., 20 m. S. by E. Winnipeg.

Nivestone Rock, Eng., dangerous rock off N. ct. of Northumberland, the most north-easterly of the Farne Is.

Nivilliers, vil., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 4 m. NE. by E. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Nivitsa, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet, sanjak, and 21 m. SW. Monastir, on neck of land between two lakes, Prespa.

Niwe, isolated isl., SE. of Samoan Archipelago, in 19° 10′ S. and 169° 50′ W.

Nixdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Schluckenau, in extreme N., 33 m. NNE. Leitmeritz. P. 6200.

Niya, oasis, Eastern Turkistan. See **Nia.**

Niza, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. Portalegre, 52 m. NNW. Elvas. P. <4000.

Nizakzil, vil., Russian Central Asia, 130 m. N. by E. Tashkent.

Nizámpatam, seapt., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 38 m. WSW. Masulipatam, with coasting trade; an important salt

station. The first port at which the English traded on the E. ct. of India. P. <5000.

Nizám's Dominion, India. See **Haidarábád.**

Nižankowice, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. and 6 m. S. by E. Przemysl. P. <2000.

Nizhne, Nizhniy, Russian, 'lower.'

Nizhne-Chirskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Don Cossacks, cap. dist., 70 m. WSW. Tsaritsyn, on r. bk. Don; fairs. P. 15,200.

Nizhnedyevitsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 45 m. WSW. Voronezh. P. <3000.

Nizhne-Kamchatsk, vil., Asiatic Russia, Maritime Prov., penin. Kamchatka, on lower Kamchatka R., in 56° 3′ N. P. <1000.

Nizhne-Kolymsk, tn., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. and 2000 m. NE. Yakutsk, on island of Kolyma R., 80 m. from its entrance into Arctic Ocean, 68° 32′ N., 160° 35′ E.; place of exile. Centre for administration of Tunguses, Koryaks, and Lamuts. P. <1000.

Nizhne-Taglisk, tn., Russia. See **Taglisk.**

Nizhneudinsk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. and 360 m. NW. Irkutsk, on Uda R. and Great Siberian highroad; centre for gold-mines. P. 4000.

Nizhniy Lomov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. WSW. Penza. P. 8250.

Nizhniy Novgorod, a govt. of middle Russia, has Vladimir on W., Yaroslav and Vyatka on N., Kazañ and Simbirsk on E., Penza and Tambov on S.; one-third of it on l. bk. of Volga (Zavolzhiye) covered with forests, marshes, and lakes thinly peopled; the remainder hilly, cut up by ravines, and fertile in E. Watered by Volga, Oka, and tribs. Climate severe, especially in Zavolzhiye. Average temp. at Nizhniy, yr. 39°, Jan. 10.6°, July 64°. Agriculture (crops insufficient for population), cattle-breeding. Great variety of village industries; fabrics of all sorts of wooden wares exported in large quantities to the lower Volga, even to Persia and Bukhara, cutlery (Pavlovo and Vorsma being Russian Sheffields), woollen, leather, wire, felt goods, &c. Factories rapidly developing; machine, iron, steel, copper, and cutlery works, tanneries, steam flour-mills, naphtha distilleries, &c. Considerable trade and shipping; shipbuilding. Divided into eleven dists.: Nizhniy Novgorod, Ardatov, Arzamas, Balakhna, Gorbatov, Knyaginin, Lukoyanov, Makariev, Semenov, Sergach, and Vasilsursk. Pavlovo, Pochinki, and Vorsma are important towns. Area, 19,797 sq. m. P. (1880) 1,376,000; (1893) 1,586,800.

Nizhniy Novgorod, or simply **Nizhniy,** a city of Russia, cap. of above govt., at confluence of Oka and Volga, 276 m. by rail E. of Moscow. Occupies a most advantageous position where the cereals and various manufactured goods from the basin of the Oka meet with the metal goods of the Kama basin, the corn, salt, naphtha, and raw cotton shipped up the Volga, and the tea coming from Siberia, and whence all sorts of goods are shipped to central Asia, Caucasia, and Siberia. It consists of three parts: the city, including the Kreml, built on hills 400 ft. high, on the r. bk. of Oka and Volga, containing several very old churches (many times rebuilt) and monasteries; the lower town, which is the centre of a very lively commercial traffic, and contains the immense storehouses for grain, timber, salt, naphtha, &c.; and 'The Fair,' on the flat, sandy penin. between Oka and Volga, connected with the town by a wooden bridge, and having a huge cathedral and an immense Gostinyi Dvor, with 3000 shops, while 3000 more shops are temporarily built for the fair. Immense store-houses for metals, tea, and the steamboat companies—Nizhniy Novgorod being the chief centre of the steamboat navigation on Volga—are built on the flat river shores. The permanent population, almost entirely Great Russian, is only about 75,000, but it attains 300,000 during the fair. Nizhniy Novgorod has of late become a centre of local intellectual life, and has a library. Its manufactures are not of great importance, but a brisk trade is carried on all the year round. The Makarievskaya fair, which is held at Nizhniy Novgorod in Aug. and Sept. (it was formerly held at Makariev, whence its name), is of the very greatest importance in the industrial and commercial life of Russia, not only on account of the amounts of tea, metals, naphtha, cereals, oils, timber, and all sorts of manufactured goods brought to it (over £18,000,000 to £25,000,000 worth every year), and the number of merchants who come together, but especially on account of the transactions made. The crop of the year being known in August through the merchants who come from all parts of Russia, the production of all the cotton-mills of middle Russia, and all the iron and metal works of the Urals, is settled at Nizhniy for the ensuing year, as also the prices of tea, raw cotton imported from central Asia, naphtha, and wool, the stocks of which become known after the fairs of SW. Russia have been previously held. The total business transacted is estimated at nearly £40,000,000, while the credits opened to trade and industry greatly exceed this figure. The trade in Siberia and Russian Turkistan entirely depends on this credit. P. (1880) 50,000; (1891) 74,930.

Nizhnyaya Tunguska, riv., E Siberia, rises in govt. Irkutsk, near middle Lena, flows NNW. and W., joins Yenisei near Turukhansk. Length, 1680 m.

Nižniow, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Tlumacz, 17 m. E. by N. Stanislawow, near r. bk. of Dniester. P. <5000.

Nizvora, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, 17 m. SSW. of the mouth of the Struma. P. 3000 (G.).

Nizza, Italian name of **Nice** (*q.v.*).

Nizza Monferrato, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 16 m. SW. by W. Alessandria. P. 6700.

Njeguš (nyegush), vil., Montenegro, 6 m. WNW. Cetinje.

Njems, or **Njemps,** vil., central Africa, a few miles to the S. of Lake Baringo, in 0° 25′ N., 35° 33′ E.

Njole, stn., Africa, French Congo, on both banks of the Ogowe, in 10° 48′ E.

Njua, riv., Africa. See **Likuala.**

Njuommelsaska, or **Njåmmelsaska** ('hare leap'), Swedish **Harsprång,** or with the article added **Harsprånget,** Lapp name of falls on Luleå R. (*q.v.*).

Njurunda, comm., Sweden, prov. (län) Vesternorrland, 11 m. SSE. Sundsvall. P. <5000.

Nkata, stn., Nyassa-land, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in 11° 35′ S.

Nkete, isl., in Congo R., W. Africa. See **Boma.**

Nkiona, mt. See **Greece,** Surface.

Nkissi, or **Inkissi,** riv., Congo Free State, l. bk. trib. of the Congo, about 31 m. below Leopoldville, forms the boundary between the Cataracts and Stanley Pool dist.; not navigable; a series of falls interrupts its lower course.

Nkissi, or **Nkisi,** botanical stn. of the Royal Niger Co., on the l. bk. of the Niger, a few miles above Abutshi.

Nkole, dist., central Africa, to the E. of Lake Albert Edward, and N. of the Kagera.

Nkomati, or **Inkomati,** riv., SE. Africa. See **Komati.**

Nkondo, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, on the Kwilu, 57 m. NE. Vivi.

Nkoransa, tn., W. Africa. See **Koranzo.**

Nkoura, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 31 m. W. Corinth. P. <2000.

N'kula Macello, stn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 90 m. N. Boma, in about 4° 30′ S., 12° 58′ E.

N'kula Mando, trading stn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 98 m. NNW. Boma, on l. bk. Luemme.

Nkunja, riv., central Africa. See **Ubanggi.**

Nlong Pra, tn., Siam, on the Mekong, 208 m. SW. by S. Hue.

No, or **Nu,** lake, E. Africa, an expansion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal (trib. Nile), where it receives from the S. the Bahr-el-Jebel, in about 9½° N., 30½° E. Very variable in size and shape; encumbered with vegetation.

Noah, isl., German New Guinea. See **Karkar.**

Noailles, vil., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 9 m. SE. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Noákháli, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, N. dist., 180 m. E. Calcutta. P. 5500; Hindus, 2800; Moham. 2600.

Noak Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. NE. by N. Romford (*q.v.*), 3 m. W. by N. Brentwood stn., P.O.

Noank, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 6 m. ESE. New London, on the coast, with shipbuilding. P. <1500.

Noárband, one of the chain of outposts against the Lushais, Brit. India, Assam, 18 m. S. Silchár. In the vicinity is a large tea-plantation.

Noar Hill, hill, Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 16 m. SW. by S. Aldershot. Height, 696 ft.

Noarlunga, tp., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 20 m. by road SSW. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Nobah, place named in the O. T. Same as **Kenath Nobah.** See **Kanawat.**

Nobanoka Bay, native name of Port Glasgow, Brit. New Guinea.

Nobaran, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 95 m. WSW. Teheran, on the road to Hamadan.

Nobber, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Meath, bars. Morgallion and Lower Kells, 12 m. N. by W. Navan, with a stn. on the Dublin and Meath Rly., PMT.O. Par. 10,411 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Nobeoka, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 100 m. E. by S. Nagasaki. P. (1886) 13,600.

Nobetsi, tn., Japan. See **Nofitsi.**

Nobiganj, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 30 m. SW. Sylhet.

Noble, vil., U.S., Illinois, Richland co., 107 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Noble, co., U.S., Indiana, W. of 85° W., and N. of 41° N.

Noble, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., S. of 40° N., and W. of 81° W.

Noblehill, vil., Scot., co. and 1 m. E. Dumfries. P. <500.

Nobles, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 96° W.

Noblesville, city, U.S., Indiana, Hamilton co., 21 m. N. by E. Indianapolis. P. <4000.

Nobsque Point, or **Nobska,** U.S., Massachusetts, on SE. ct., at entrance of Buzzards Bay; has a fixed light 80 ft. above sea-level.

Nocé, vil., France, dep. Orne, arr. Mortagne, 27 m. E. by S. Alençon, 8 m. NW. by W. Nogent-le-Rotrou. P. <2000.

Nocce, riv., Tirol, flows from the Pass of Tonale NE. then SSE., and enters the Adige 9 m. N. Trent. Length about 50 m.

Nocera del Pagani, the ancient *Nuceria*, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 9 m. NW. Salerno. P. 12,800.

Nocera Tirinese, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 25 m. WNW. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Nocera Umbra, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 20 m. E. Perugia. P. <2000.

Noceto, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Parma, circle and 6 m. SE. Borgo San Donnino. P. 6500.

Nochistlan, tn., Mexico, Oajaca, 52 m. NW. by W. Oajaca.

Nocl, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 26 m. SE. by S. Bari. P. 8600.

Nocton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 7 m. SE. Lincoln, 1 m. N. of its stn. (**Nocton and Dunston**) on the G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly., P.O.; 5968 ac. P. <750.

Noctorum, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. SW. Birkenhead. P. <250.

Nodaway, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed by 95° W.

Nodaway River, U.S., Iowa and Missouri, flows S. through Nodaway co. into the Missouri. Length about 200 m.

Nodstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Tipperary, dist. Cashel.

Noe, riv., Eng., N. Derbyshire, rises on the S. side of The Peak, flows E. through Edale, then SE. into the Derwent. Its valley is now ascended by the Dore and Totley, Chapel-en-le-Frith branch of the M. R.

Noe, short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, flows WNW. into Loch Etive on the N. of Ben Cruachan.

Noé, Cape, Algeria, on the NW. ct., in 35° 11′ N., 1° 43′ W.

Noel Park, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, on G. E. R. P. 6700. See **Green Lanes and Noel Park.**

Noepoli, vil., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 47 m. SE. by S. Potenza. P. <2000.

Noet-Hulp, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 25 m. SE. Graaff Reinet.

Nœux, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, canton and 6 m. ENE. Houdain; coal worked. P. <3000.

Nofitsi, or **Nobetsi,** maritime tn., Japan, prov. Rikugo, 26 m. E. Avomori.

Nogal, wadi, E. ct. Africa, Somali-land, contains water June to August, flows SE. into Bandel d'Agoa Bay, in 7° 50′ N.

Nogales, tn., Chile, prov. Valparaiso, dep. Quillota. P. <2000.

Nogales, comm., Spain, Galicia, dist. Becerrea, 27 m. ESE. Lugo. P. <5000.

Nogales, tn., U.S., Arizona, Pima co., on S. frontier of terr. in 110° 55′ W. P. <1500.

Nogara, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, 13 m. E. by N. Mantua. P. <2000.

Nogaro, tn., France, dep. Gers, arr. Condom, 36 m. NE. by N. Pau. P. <2000.

Nogent l'Artaud, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Château-Thierry, on the l. bk. of the Marne, 21 m. E. Meaux. P. <2000.

Nogent-le-Roi, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr Dreux, on the Eure, 14 m. N. Chartres. P. <2000.

Nogent-le-Roi, or **Nogent-en-Bassigny,** the ancient *Novigentum*, or *Novientum*, tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Chaumont, 51 m. NNE. Dijon, 11 m. SE. by E. Chaumont-en-Bassigny; principal centre of the cutlery manufacture in Haute-Marne, especially fine cutlery. P. <4000.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arr. Nogent-le-Rotrou, on the Huisne, 32 m. W. by S. Chartres; has millstone quarry. Fortified since the Norman invasions. P. 6900.

Nogent-les-Vierges, tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, 30 m. N. by E. Paris, arr. and 7 m. NW. Senlis. P. <3000.

Nogent-sur-Marne, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, on the Marne, 6 m. E. by S. Notre Dame, Paris. P. 8000.

Nogent-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Aube, cap. arr. Nogent-sur-Seine, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 30 m. WNW. Troyes, 11 m. ESE. Provins. P. <4000.

Nogent-sur-Vernisson, tn., France, dep. Loiret, 40 m. S. Fontainebleau, arr. and 11 m. S. Montargis. P. <2000.

Nogoya, tn. and rly. stn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, 60 m. NE. by E. Rosario. P. <4000.

Nógrád, tn., Hungary, co. Nógrád, 29 m. N. Budapest. P. <2000.

Nogueira, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, 330 m. W. Manaos, near the r. bk. of the Amazon.

Nogueira de Ramuin, comm., Spain, Galicia, dist. and 9 m. NE. Orense, on r. bk. of the Miño. P. 7700.

Noguera Ribagorzana, riv., Spain, flows S. from the S. of the Maladetta (Pyrenees) to the Segre below Balaguer. The **Noguera Pallaresa,** or **de Gerri,** flows SSW. from the E. of the Maladetta to the Segre above Balaguer.

Nogut, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and SE. Stavropol, dist. Alexandrovsk. P. 6770.

Nohar, vil. and fort, India. See **Islámgarh.**

Nohart, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Richardson co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 91 m. S. by E. Omaha. P. <1500.

Nohaval, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 5½ m. E. by N. Kinsale, P.O. (**Nohoval**). P. <500.

Nohaval, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 3 m. W. Castleisland. P. <500.

Nohavaldaly, par., Ire., cos. Cork and Kerry, bars. Duhallow and Magunihy, on riv. Blackwater, 6 m. NW. Millstreet; 17,372 ac. P. <3500.

Noicattaro, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 9 m. SE. Bari. P. 7400.

Noir, feminine *Noire*, French, 'black.'

Noiraigue, comm., Switzd., cant. and 16 m. W. by S. Neuchâtel. P. <2000.

Noire, Montagne, the SW. spur of the Cevennes Range, France, deps. Aude and Tarn, on the water-shed between the Atlantic and Mediterranean streams, and containing the reservoirs Lampy, Neuf, and Saint-Ferréol, which feed the Canal du Midi. Alt. 3970 ft.

Noirétable, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, 22 m. SW. Roanne. P. <2000.

Noirmont, German **Schwarzenberg,** vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 15 m. NE. Le Locle. P. <2000.

Noirmont Point, headland, S. ct. of Jersey, Channel Is., at W. end of St. Aubin's Bay.

Noirmoutier, tn., France, isl. of Noirmoutier, included in dep. Vendée, arr. Sables-d'Olonne, 19 m. S. St. Nazaire, with remains of the celebrated abbey of Her, to which the town owes its name *Hermoutier* (*Herimonasterium*). P. <3000.

Noirmoutier, isl., France, on the Atlantic coast, dep. Vendée, though it is not entirely an island at low tide, owing to the silting up of the narrow stream of Fromentine. It has rich saline marshes, and fertile soil. Oyster-fishing and boat-building are carried on. Twice a day conveyances go from the island to the coast by the metalled road of *Gouas* or *Gué*, 3 m. long. It was taken by the Dutch in 1674, and by the Vendéans in 1793. Noirmoutier forms a cant. in the arr. Sables-d'Olonne; its cap. is Noirmoutier. Length, 12 m.; greatest breadth, 4 m.; area, 21 sq. m. P. 8000.

Noisy-le-Grand, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, on the Marne, 9 m. E. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Noisy-le-Sec, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 2 m. E. Pantin, near Ourcq Canal. P. 5700.

Noizay, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Cisse, arr. and 11 m. E. by N. Tours. P. <2000.

Nokachantuck, vil., Siam, 106 m. NE. Bangkok.

Noke, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Oxford, 2½ m. SE. Islip stn. P. <250.

Noklwe, or **Denham,** large lake, Upper Guinea, Slave Coast, N. of the French settlement of Kotonu, in S. part of the kgd. of Dahome.

Nokki, Portuguese fort on the Congo, W. Africa, in about 5° 52′ S., 13° 39′ E. See **Angola.**

Nokomis, tn., U.S., Illinois, Montgomery co., 27 m. E. Litchfield by rail. P. <1500.

Nola, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 15 m. ENE. Naples; ancient vases and other antiquities are numerous. On the hills overlooking the town are the convent of the Capuchins, and the remains of a strong old castle called *Castel Cicala*. Nola was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, and was the place where Augustus and M. Agrippa died. Birthplace of the philosopher Giordano Bruno, burnt at Rome in 1600. P. 7500.

Nolan, co., U.S., Texas, W. of 100° W., N. of 32° N.

Nolay, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Beaune, 16 m. E. Autun. P. <3000.

Nolechucky River, U.S., N. Carolina and Tennessee, flows through a gap in the Iron Mts. into French Broad R. Length about 140 m.

Noli, seapt., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 8 m. SSW. Savona, 1 m. from Capo di Noli. P. <2000.

Nolinsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 89 m. SSE. Vyatka. P. 6070.

Nolloth, port, Cape Colony. See **Port Nolloth.**

Nolsö, Naalsö, or **Nalsö,** one of the Faroe Is., German Ocean, 2 m. SE. Strömö.

Nolton, part of eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Coyty, Lower.**

Nolton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5½ m. W. by N. Haverfordwest. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Nolton with Roch**) P. <750.

No Man's Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, 6 m. NE. Tamworth. P. <250.

No Man's Land, name formerly given in S. Africa to the dist. between Cape Colony and Natal, on the SE. slope of the Drakensberg or Kevathlamba Mts.

No Man's Land, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 5 m. SE. Downton. P. <250.

No Man's Land, isl., U.S., Massachusetts, Dukes co., SW. of Martha's Vineyard, 70° 48′–50′ W.

Nomayo, riv., central Africa. See **Mayo.**

Nomeny, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Seille, arr. and 14 m. N. by E. Nancy. P. <2000.

Nomo-saki, promontory, Japan, at end of W. penin. of isl. of Kiushiu, on which Nagasaki stands.

Nomuka, isls., Pacific. See **Namuka.**

Nonancourt, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Eure, on the Avre, arr. and 18 m. S. Evreux. P. <2000.

Nonantola, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 7 m. ENE. Modena. P. <2000.

None, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 12 m. SW. by S. Turin. P. <3000.

Nongcheh, state, Malay Penin. See **Tojun.**

Nong-han, vil., Siam, 180 m. SSE. Luang Prabang.

Nong-khai, Laos tn., Siam, on the Mekong, 138 m. S. by E. Luang Prabang, in about 17° 52′ N. P. 6–7000.

Nong-krem, vil., Brit. India, Assam, Khyrim state, in the Khási Hills; iron ore is found near in abundance, of the best quality; it is smelted on the spot. P. <5000.

Nonington, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 7 m. SE. by E. Canterbury, 2 m. SE. by E. Adisham stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Nonjes Poort, pass, Cape Colony, Calvinia dist., leading across the Roggeveld Mts., about 15 m. SSW. Calvinia.

Nonnenhorn, vil., Ger., in the SW. of Bavaria, on the N. shore of Lake Constance, 21 m. E. by S. Constance, 4 m. WNW. Lindau. P. <2000.

Nonnenwerth ('Nun river-island'), vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on an island in the Rhine, at the foot of the Drachenfels, 8½ m. SE. by S. Bonn. The nunnery, founded early in the 12th century, was abolished in 1802. P. <2000.

Nonni, riv., Manchuria. See **Naun.**

Nono, tn., W. Africa, Samory's kgd., in 10° 52′ N., 10° 26′ W.

Nonta, vil., Siam, on the Menam Chan Phraya, 8 m. N. by W. Bangkok.

Nontron, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arr. Nontron, 26 m. ESE. Angoulême. Alt. 680 ft. P. <3000.

Nonuti, or **Sydenham,** one of the Gilbert Is., Pacific Ocean, in about 1° S., 174¾° E.

Nonza, tn., on the W. ct. of Corsica, arr. and 9 m. NW. by N. Bastia. P. <2000.

Nooaheeva, isl., Pacific. See **Nukahiva.**

Noogsoak ('great nose,' or 'ness'), Esquimaux name of a Danish colony founded in 1758 on the W. ct. of Greenland.

Noon Hill, hill, Eng., Durham, in the W. of the Barnard Castle div., on the r. bk. of the Wear, 19 m. SSW. Hexham. Height, 2072 feet.

Noonivat, hilly isl. off Cape Vancouver, Alaska. Length about 70 m.

Noorat, post-tn., Victoria, co. Hampden, 141 m. by road and rail W. Melbourne; cheese made. P. <1500.

Noord, Dutch; *Nord*, *Norden*, German; *Nor*, Scandinavian; *Nord*, French, 'north.'

Noorder Gat, Holland. See **Nieuwe Gat.**

Noordwijk, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. NNW. Leiden. P. <5000.

Nootka Sound, an inlet of Brit. America, on the W. ct. of Vancouver I., in 49° 35′ N., 126° 34′ W., forming an excellent harbour 10 m. across, with deep water, and numerous islets. First discovered by the Spaniard Don Juan Perez in 1774, and called Bahia de San Lorenzo; rediscovered by Captain Cook, who named it King George's Sound in honour of George III., but it was afterwards called after Nootka, an Indian settlement.

Nopaluca, tn., Mexico, prov. and 28 m. ENE. Puebla.

Nop-way, isl. group, Gulf of Tongking. See **Norway.**

Nor, Scandinavian, 'north.' See *Noord.*

Nor, *Nur*, Mongol, 'lake.'

Nora, tn., Sweden, prov. and 20 m. NNW. Örebro. P. <2000.

Noradjuha, post-tn., Victoria, Lowan co., 224 m. by rail NW. Melbourne, and 62 m. NW. by W. Ararat. P. <1500.

Norah, isl., in the Red Sea, belonging to Italy, 40 m. NE. Massaua.

Noran Water, Scot., Forfarshire, flows 10 m. SE. to the S. Esk, 4 m. SW. Brechin.

Nora Springs, vil., U.S., Iowa, Floyd co., 95 m. W. by S. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Norberg, vil., central Sweden, prov. (län) Vestmanland, 30 m. N. Vesterås, with mines of iron, copper, and graphite. P. (comm.) <5000.

Norbiton, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., 11 m. SW. St. Paul's, London, on the L. & SW. R. P. 6600.

Norborne, vil., U.S., Missouri, Carroll co., 66 m. E. Leavenworth (Kansas). P. <1500.

Norbreck, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Bispham.**

Norbriggs, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. from Staveley.

Norbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham and Hyde divs., 2 m. SSE. Stockport, close to Hazel Grove stn. P. <1500.

Norbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Nantwich, near the Ellesmere Canal, 3 m. W. Wrenbury stn. P. <500.

Norbury, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 14 m. W. by N. Derby, on the Dove and the N. Staffordshire Rly. P. <500.

Norbury, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 12½ m. SE. Welshpool, 2 m. NNE. Lydham Heath stn., P.O. P. <250. See **North Lydbury.**

Norbury, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 8½ m. W. Stafford, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Canal, 3 m. NW. by W. Gnosall stn. P. <250.

Norbury, stn., Eng., Surrey, Croydon bor., 7 m. S. by W. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Norcia, the ancient *Nursia*, episcopal stn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 42 m. SE. by E. Perugia; has celebrated pork. Birthplace of Sertorius, the Empress Plotina, wife of Trajan, and St. Benedict.

Norcia, New, settlement, W. Australia, Glenelg co., 170 m. N. by E. Perth.

Norcross, vil., U.S., Georgia, Gwinnett co., 18 m. NE. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Nord, French and German, 'north.' See *Noord.*

Nord, dep., France, on Belgian frontier and North Sea, formed out of the old prov. of French Flanders in N., French Hainaut SE., Cambrésis S., with small portions of Artois and Picardy; divided into 7 arrs.: Lille (cap.), Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Valenciennes. Shape very irregular, consisting of two unequal parts united by a narrow neck, about 4 m. wide. As regards surface, it comprises two very distinct regions—Flanders in the N. and centre, and the Ardennes in the SE., separated by the Schelde; the former is for the most part a monotonous plain, with a few low abrupt hills, highest Mont Cassel (535 ft.), and traversed by sluggish rivers. Towards the coast are the 'Wateringues,' rich lands reclaimed from the sea and protected by dykes. This region is the most productive, best cultivated, and, with the exception of the Seine, the most densely peopled in France. The Ardennes region presents a striking contrast to the former—surface diversified and picturesque, rising SE. into a plateau; highest point in dep. Bois de Saint Hubert (875 ft.). SW. are the bare undulating plains of the Cambrésis, traversed by intermittent streams ('riots'). About two-thirds of the dep. belong to the basin of the Schelde, which traverses it S. to N., receiving on l. bk. the Scarpe and Lys (the latter outside the dep.); the Sambre carries the drainage of the SE. to the Meuse, the Oise just touches the dep. on the frontier of Aisne, and the Yser and Aa drain limited tracts in the NW. Most of the rivers are canalised. The Canal St. Quentin connects the basins of the Schelde, Seine, Loire, and Rhone. Forests, chiefly in SE. Climate temperate, humid, and very variable. Agricultural products include cereals, principally wheat (in the production of which Nord ranks first) and oats; sugar-beet (chiefly in SE.) is very important, as are also flax, hops (Hazebrouck), forming nearly one-third of the total for France, tobacco colza, &c. In manufactures Nord takes the lead, supplying more than one-third of the iron, and about one-sixth of the steel, in the whole country (Denain, Anzin, Fourmies, Maubeuge, Dunkerque, Trélon, &c.); agricultural implements (Douai). The produce of the textile industries is more than one-third that of France; linen and cotton goods (Lille), damask (Armentières), fine linen, cambric, and lace (Cambrai and Valenciennes), jute (Dunkerque), hemp, woollen goods, alpaca, and fancy stuffs (Roubaix), furniture materials (Turcoing); other industries are sugar-refineries, breweries, potteries, &c. Area, 2229 sq. m. P. (1891) 1,736,300. See **France,** table.

Nordby, vil. and small port, Denmark, dist. and 17 m. WNW. Ribe, in Fanö Is., on a bay on the NE. ct. P. <3000.

Nordelph, vil., Eng., Norfolk, 4 m. SW. Downham Market, PM.O.

Norden, German, 'north.' See *Noord.*

Norden, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, forming a W. suburb of Rochdale. Tn. P. <4000; eccles. par. P. <3500.

Norden, tn., Prussia, in the NW. of prov. Hanover, circle Norden, 15 m. N. Emden. P. 6800.

Nordenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, govt. and 49 m. SE. Königsberg, circle Gerdauen. P. <3000.

Nordenfeldmark, suburb of Hamm, Prussia. P. <3000.

Nordenham, small seapt., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, on the l. bk. of the Weser, 6 m. SW. Bremen; length of quayage 3000 ft., depth at high water 34 ft., at low water 23 ft.

Norderhov, comm., S. Norway, prov. Christiania, dist. Buskerud, between Tyri Fjord and Rands Fjord, 28 m. N. Drammen. P. 7000.

Norderney. 1. Isl., Ger., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Norden, crossed by 7° 15′ E., 8½ m. long by 1–1½ m. wide. P. 3615. **2.** Village, at the W. end of the island, with sea-bathing. Rfall. (11 yrs.), 36.61 in. P. <2000.

Nord Fjord, inlet, Norway, prov. N. Bergenhus, running E. for upwards of 60 m., in about 61° 50′ N. Its upper part is known as the **Ise Fjord,** and it opens into the sea by two mouths, one to the N. of Bremangerland, known as the **Faa Fjord,** the other, to the S., called the **Frøl Fjord.**

Nordgau, one of the large divisions of old Alsace, bounded N. by the Queich, E. by the Rhine, S. by the Thur, which separates it from Sundgau, and W. by the Vosges; for some time it had landgraves.

Nordhausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle Nordhausen, 29 m. SSW. Halberstadt; has a large manufacture

of brandy, cotton and linen industry. Given to Prussia in 1803. P. (1816) 9600; (1871) 21,300; tn. (1890) P. 26,600; comm. P. 26,800.

Nordkujavien, circle, Ger., Prussia, in the E. of prov. Posen, crossed in the N. by 53° N., and in the E. by 18½° E.

Nordkyn, the most northerly point of the mainland of Europe, 45 m. E. of North Cape, in 71° 5′ N.

Nördlingen, tn., Ger., in the W. of Bavaria, govt. Swabia, cap. circle Nördlingen, 37 m. NE. by N. Ulm; has manufactures of agricultural instruments, machines, safes, &c. It is still surrounded by walls, and was probably a free town under King Rudolph I. In 1634 the Austrians and Bavarians defeated the Swedes and their allies here, and in 1796 the French here defeated the Austrians. P. 8000.

Nordmaling, comm., Sweden, prov. (län) Vesterbotten, 33 m. WSW. Umeå, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Public quay has 12 ft. alongside; good anchorage, depth 16–23 ft. P. 8000.

Nordmarsch, isl. of Halligen (N. Frisian) group, 6 m. from the W. ct. of Schleswig, Prussia.

Nordre, Norwegian, 'north.'

Nordstrand, isl., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Husum, one of the Halligen (N. Frisian) group, reduced from 50,000 ac. to 7000 by a terrible inundation in 1634, off the W. ct., crossed by 54° 30′ N. P. 2271.

Nordvic, city, Eng. See **Norwich.**

Nordwalde, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Steinfurt, 10 m. NW. by N. Münster. P. <3000.

Nore, riv., Ire., rises in co. Tipperary, about 13 m. N. Thurles, flows first NE. into Queen's co., then SE. through Queen's co. and co. Kilkenny, passing the town of Kilkenny, and joins the Barrow 2 m. above New Ross; navigable for barges to Inistioge.

Nore, The, a part of the estuary of the English riv. Thames, E. of Sheerness. The Nore light, which is often regarded as marking the mouth of the river, floats over the E. end of a sandbank 4 m. NE. Sheerness. Lat. 51° 29′ N., long. 0° 48′ E. Gave name to a celebrated naval mutiny (May 20th–June 13th, 1797).

Nörenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Saatzig, 40 m. E. Stettin. P. <3000.

Norfolk, maritime co., Eng., SE. of the Wash, on the North Sea, with 90 m. of sea-coast; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
North-Western	255,368	51,183
South-Western	256,292	46,560
Northern	205,349	51,072
Eastern	181,598	50,693
Mid	211,106	49,612
Southern	186,678	49,723
Parl. bors.	12,049	155,673
Total	1,308,440[1]	454,516[1]

[1] The administrative co. includes the part of Great Yarmouth co. bor., and the part of Thetford, urban sanitary dist., in the ancient co. of Suffolk. Area, 1,315,092 ac. P. 468,287.

The coast is flat, with low dunes, except at Cromer and Hunstanton, where there are cliffs. The surface inland is undulating, well wooded and well watered, with agriculture highly advanced, and excellent pasturage. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The manufactures are unimportant, though anciently this county was a chief seat of the cloth trade; large exports at Yarmouth, and famous herring fishery. The geological formation is mainly chalk, with drift deposits; near Norwich are bands of sand, clay, and shingle, containing fossils. The sea has encroached on the coast, especially near Cromer, and several villages are supposed to have disappeared since the Saxon period; at various points submarine forests are visible, *e.g.,* off Cromer and Happisburgh, and in Brancaster Bay. At Great Yarmouth, however, and in other parts, the sea has receded since the Roman period. The chief rivers are the Ouse, the Bure, Yare, and Waveney, the last three serving to unite the **Broads** (*q.v.*). The railways are the G. E. R. and M. & G. N. Joint Rly.; the rivers are also of great use for intercommunication. The county contains 696 pars., 4 mun. bors. (besides 4 bor. members), and constitutes 2 archdeaconries in the diocese of Norwich. See **England,** table.

Norfolk, co., Canada, Ontario, on Lake Erie, crossed by 80½° W.

Norfolk, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 43 m. ENE. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.). Alt. 1220 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Norfolk, co., U.S., Massachusetts, stretching 30 m. WSW. from Massachusetts Bay.

Norfolk, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 19 m. NW. by N. Taunton. P. <1500.

Norfolk, city, U.S., Nebraska, Madison co., 95 m. NW. by W. Omaha. P. <4000.

Norfolk, city and port, U.S., Virginia, N. co., on Elizabeth R., communicating with Hampton Roads, 80 m. SE. Richmond. Founded in 1705, incorporated in 1845; situation low; streets wide, but irregular; has a fine safe harbour, admitting the largest vessels, its entrance defended by Forts Calhoun and Monroe. Its trade is facilitated by eight railroads and two canals; large quantities of oysters, early fruits and vegetables are shipped to northern ports, and cotton, grain, and yellow pine lumber sent abroad as well as to home ports. Over two million tons of Pocahontas steam coal were shipped here in 1894. At Gosport, in the vicinity, is a U.S. navy yard, with marine hospital. The shoal at the mouth of Elizabeth R. has a depth of 26½ ft. at high water ordinary springs. Depth in harbour ordinary springs high water 28 ft., low water 25 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.2° F., Jan. 40.7°, July 79.6°; rfall. (14 yrs.), 51.62 in. P. (1880) 22,000; (1890) 34,900.

Norfolk, New, name formerly applied to the coast-line of Russian America (now Alaska terr.) from Admiralty Bay to Baranof I.

Norfolk Bay, bay, SE. Tasmania, cuts into Tasman Penin. from N. See **Taranna.**

Norfolk Island, Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in (S. ct.) 29° 4′ S. and 168° 0′ E., about 1200 m. ENE. Sydney, a dependency of New South Wales. Coasts high and steep; surface rises to 1000 ft. in Mount Pitt. Soil fertile, climate healthy. Norfolk I. pine grows to 200 ft.; a dwarf pine is known as Norfolk I. cabbage. Norfolk was formerly a penal settlement for New South Wales, but in 1856 was given to Pitcairn islanders. It is the headquarters of the diocese of Melanesia. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 2½ m.; area, 13½ sq. m. P. about 800.

Norfolk Plains, a name formerly given to the middle portion of the N. maritime dist. of Tasmania.

Norfolk Sound, bay, on the W. side of King George III. Archipelago, Alaska, on which is the town of Sitka, or New Archangel.

Norg, comm., Holland, prov. Drenthe, 10 m. SSW. Groningen. P. 5100.

Norge, the Norwegian name of **Norway.**

Norham, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the r. bk. of the Tweed, div. and 7½ m. WSW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Norham Mains, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick union. P. <250.

Noria, La, tn., Chile, prov. Tarapaca, important centre of nitrate industry, 25 m. ESE. Iquique, with which it is connected by rail. P. <2000.

Noric Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 2.**

Noricum. See **Tirol.**

Norikura Lake, or **Yama** ('horse saddle'), volcanic peak, Japan, Honshiu, on the borders of provs. (kuni) Shinano and Hida, about 130 m. W. by N. Tokyo. Alt. about 10,000 ft.

Norin Nor, lake, Tibet. See **Oring Nor.**

Norland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 1 m. S. Sowerby, 2½ m. SW. by W. Halifax. P. <2000.

Norley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. W. by S. Northwich, 1½ m. N. Delamere stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Norma, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 12 m. SE. Velletri. P. (comm.) <3000.

Normacott, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stone and Trentham par., with stn. (**Normacot**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly. P. 5400.

Normal, city, U.S., Illinois, McLean co., 34 m. ESE. Peoria, seat of the state normal university. P. <4000.

Norman, cape, extreme N. Newfoundland, 51° 37′ N.

Norman, co., Queensland, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, bounded on the W. by the Flinders R.

Norman, riv., Queensland, flows N. into the Gulf of Carpentaria, E. of Flinders, the best navigable way in this region; its estuary forms a magnificent port. Depth at entrance 33 ft. 5 in., below Normanton about 12 ft.; length about 250 m.

Norman, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the Red River of the North (W. frontier), N. of 47° N.

Norman, settlement, U.S., Oklahoma, Cleveland co., on the Canadian R., 310 m. SW. by S. Kansas City.

Normanby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 10 m. ESE. Goole, 4 m. NNW. Frodingham and Scunthorpe stn., in Burton-upon-Stather par., P.O.

Normanby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 10½ m. N. by E. Lincoln, 6½ m. W. Market Rasen stn., PM.O. (**Normanby-by-Spital**). P. <500.

Normanby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Seven, 20 m. W. by S. Scarborough, 2½ m. S. by W. Sinnington stn. P. <250.

Normanby, par. and urban sanitary dist. (nearly identical), Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the iron mining and working dist. of the Cleveland div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Middlesbrough, 2 m. ENE. Ormesby stn.; has extensive iron-works and glass furnaces. P. 9100. See **Eston.**

Normanby, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hawera co., 44 m. by rail SSE. New Plymouth. P. <1500.

Normanby, goldfield, Queensland, Carlisle co., 60 m. S. Bowen.

Normanby, riv., Queensland, Cook dist., Banks co., flows NNW. parallel to coast and empties into Princess Charlotte Bay.

Normanby, co., Victoria, on the S. ct., crossed in the E. by 142° E.

Normanby Island, an isl. off the E. end of New Guinea, the south-eastern of the three main islands of the D'Entrecasteaux group, crossed in the middle by 10° S.

Normanby on the Wold, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 14 m. WNW. Louth, 1½ m. NE. by N. Usselby stn. P. <250. See **Claxby.**

Norman Coast, N. Russia. See **Kola.**

Normandale, vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., on Lake Erie, 51 m. ESE. London.

Normandy, vil., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 5 m. WNW. Guildford, 2 m. E. by N. Ash stn. (SE. R.), PMT.O.

Normandy, French **Normandie,** old prov. of France, in the NW., the cap. of which was Rouen. It is now divided into the deps. Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. This country was taken by the Normans in the 9th century. It belonged to England till 1204, when it was united to France. It was held by the English from 1419 to 1425.

Norman Island, W. Indies, one of the British Virgin Isles, in 18° 20′ N., 64° 35′ W.

Normanton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 2 m. S. by W. Derby, with a stn. (**Pear Tree and Normanton**) on the M. R., PT.O. P. <1500.

Normanton, hamlet, Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. NW. by W. Grantham, 1½ m. N. Bottesford stn., P.O.

Normanton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 7 m. NNE. Grantham, 1½ m. S. Caythorpe stn. P. <250. See **Carlton Scroop.**

Normanton, par., Eng., Rutland, 4½ m. ESE. Oakham, 3 m. NW. by W. Ketton stn. P. <250.

Normanton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 3½ m. ENE. Wakefield; carries on coal-mining; important junction on the M. R., L. & Y. R., and NE. R. Par. P. 10,200; parl. div. P. (1891) 72,000.

Normanton, tn. and river-port, Queensland, Norman co., on Norman R., in 17° 38′ S., 141° 9′ E. P. <1500.

Normanton, New, par., Eng., in county and co. bor. Derby. P. <4000.

Normanton, South, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6½ m. WSW. Mansfield, on the M. R., 1 m. E. by N. Alfreton and South Normanton stn., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Normanton le Heath, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6½ m. N. by W. Bosworth, 2½ m. WSW. Swannington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Normanton on Trent, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9½ m. N. Newark, 1½ m. NNE. Crow Park stn. P. <500.

Normanton on the Wolds, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5 m. SE. by S. Nottingham, close to Plumtree and Keyworth stn. P. <250.

Normanton upon Soar, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 3 m. NNW. Loughborough, close to Hathern stn., P.O. P. <500.

Normanville, or **Port Yankalilla,** seapt., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 48 m. by road SSW. Adelaide, and 21 m. WNW. Port Elliot. P. <1500.

Noronha, Fernão do, isl., Atlantic. See **Fernão do Noronha.**

Noroton, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., on the ct., 17 m. SW. by W. Bridgeport. P. <1500.

Noroy-le-Bourg, vil., France, dep. Haute-Saône, 30 m. NNE. Besançon, arr. and 7 m. E. by S. Vesoul. P. <2000.

Norr, Swedish, 'north.'

Norrbärke, tn., Sweden. See **Smedjebacken.**

Norrbotten, the northernmost and largest prov. of Sweden, between 65° and 69° N.

Norrent-Fontes, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, 14 m. SE. by S. St. Omer. P. <2000.

Norridgewock, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., on riv. Kennebec, 28 m. N. Augusta. P. <2000.

Norris Arm, islet, Newfoundland, in 49° N., 55° 15′ W.

Norriston, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Port of Menteith pars. P. <1000.

Norristown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on Schuylkill R., 18 m. NW. by N. Philadelphia, with extensive manufactures. Marble and iron ore are worked in the neighbourhood. P. (1880) 13,100; (1890) 19,800.

Norrköping, tn. and port, Sweden, prov. Östergötland, at the head of the Bråvik inlet, 43 m. E. Motala; the first industrial town in Sweden, with numerous manufactures of cloth, cotton, spinning, and weaving factories, flour and oil mills, sugar refineries, &c.; to the NW. is the celebrated manufactory of *Finspaang* cannon. Its dockyards produce gunboats and ironclads. The Motala flows through the town, forming several falls, which afford a great amount of water-power utilised in the manufactures of the town. Depth at mouth of river, 23–33 ft.; at Norrköping itself, 17½ ft.; length of quayage (available for vessels drawing 17 ft.), 10,000 ft. P. (1872) 25,700; (1890) 32,800.

Norrland, one of the three great divs. of the kgd. of Sweden.

Norrtelge, seapt. tn., Sweden, prov. Stockholm, on an inlet on the E. ct., 40 m. E. by S. Upsala. Good anchorage, depth 14–48 ft.; public quays, depth alongside, 6½–11½ ft. P. <3000.

Norsewood, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 60 m. by rail and road SW. Napier. P. <1500.

Norsjö, comm., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, on N. side of a small lake, 43 m. WNW. Skellefteå, and 83 m. SW. Luleå. P. <4000.

Nort, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Châteaubriant, on the Erdre, 16 m. N. by E. Nantes. P. <3000.

Norte, Spanish, 'north.'

Norte, Cabo do, cape, Brazil, NE. ct., prov. Grão Para, 1° 40′ N.

Norte Grande, tn., Azores. See **Neves, Nossa Senhora das.**

North, eccles. par., Scot., Renfrewshire, Middle Church par. P. 8000.

Northall, part of eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8 m. ENE. Aylesbury, 1½ m. E. by N. Cheddington Junc. See **Edlesborough.**

Northallerton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 13½ m. ESE. Richmond, on the NE. R. Market-day, W. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**Northallerton with Deighton and Romanby**) P. <4500.

Northam, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div. 1½ m. N. Bideford, on the l. bk. of the Torridge. P. 5000.

Northam, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, in par. of St. Mary Southampton, on L. & SW. R. P. 5800.

Northam, tn., W. Australia, York co., 57 m. by rail ENE. Perth. P. <1500.

Northampton, parl. bor. (two members), mun. and (since 1888) co. bor., and market-tn, cap. of co., Eng., 62 m. NW. London, in the diocese of Peterborough, on the navigable Nen, with stns. on the L. & NW. R. and M. R., and communications by Grand Junc. Canal. The staple industry is boot and shoemaking, Northampton being the chief seat of that manufacture in England. It was anciently a fortified town and royal residence. The most interesting objects are the Knights Templars' Church, St. Peter's Church (rich Norman), the Town Hall, All Saints Tower, St. John's Hospital, the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, and a beautiful cross erected by Edward I. in memory of Queen Eleanor. The meadows were the scene of an important battle during the Wars of the Roses (1460), when Henry VI. was made prisoner. There are many fairs in Northampton. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rfall. (Northampton Reservoir, alt. 310 ft., 1866–80), 27 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 7000; (1851) 26,700; (1871) 41,200; (1891) 61,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 70,900.

Northampton, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 8 m. N. by W. Holyoke, 17 m. N. Springfield; manufactures of silk, cutlery, &c. Seat of Smith's College for women. P. (1880) 12,200; (1890) 15,000.

Northampton, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., on the N. frontier, W. of 77° W., bounded on the SW. by the Roanoke.

Northampton, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, S. of parallel 41°, on the Delaware.

Northampton, co., U.S., Virginia, at the S. end of the penin. on the E. side of Chesapeake Bay.

Northampton, post-tn., W. Australia, Victoria dist., 262 m. NNW. Perth. P. <1500.

Northamptonshire, or **Northants,** Midland co., Eng., divided into the parl. divs. named in the following table:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Northern	201,568	46,718
Eastern	64,992	65,501
Mid	195,573	48,794
Southern	171,613	46,627
Parl. bors.	8,246	94,543
Total	641,992[1]	302,183[1]

1 The administrative county includes also the part of Peterborough urban sanitary dist. in the ancient county of Huntingdon, but excludes the part of Banbury urban sanitary dist. in the administrative county of Oxford, the part of Market Harborough urban sanitary dist. in the administrative county of Leicester, and the part of Stamford urban sanitary dist. in the administrative county of Lincoln. Area, 639,541 ac. P. 299,508.

It mainly forms the watershed between the Wash and the Severn valley, having the riv. Avon in N. flowing W., the Nene flowing S., then E. and NE., the Welland flowing E., the Cherwell flowing S., and the Ouse flowing SE. and then E. Generally undulating or hilly, the surface is mostly well cultivated and richly wooded; the rounded heights culminating at Arbury (804 ft.), and Naseby (697 ft.), scene of the Royalist defeat during the Civil War, 1645. The geological basis is

chiefly lias, with oolite formations resting on it, such as the beds of sand near Northampton, the sandstone containing much oxide of iron. Besides Kettering, Northampton, Wellingboro', and Thrapston (which have also blast-furnaces), iron ore is dug at Blisworth, Brixworth, Desborough, Stamford, Irchester, &c. Weedon also has blast-furnaces, and stone is dug at Kettering. Besides the important iron industry, there is large manufacture of boots and shoes. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The railway communication is by L. & NW., G. N., and M. Rlys., with many local branch lines. The county is also served by the Grand Junction and Grand Union Canals. The county contains 335 pars., 5 mun. bors., and constitutes an archdeaconry in the diocese of Peterborough. P. (1871) 243,900; (1891) 302,200.

Northaw, par., Eng., on the S. border of Hertfordshire, Hertford div., 4 m. NE. by N. Barnet, 2 m. NE. Potters Bar stn., P.O. P. <750.

North Bay, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 364 m. by rail W. Montreal; the junction for the Northern & Pacific Junction Rly.

North Bend, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R. and the Fraser R., 1353 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 129 m. from Vancouver.

North Bend, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., on Ohio R., 15 m. W. by N. Cincinnati by rail; the old residence and tomb of General W. H. Harrison are here. P. <1500.

North Berwick, royal burgh, par., and tn., Scot., Haddingtonshire, in the middle of the N. ct., on the N. B. R.; has a fine sandy beach and excellent golf links (a five-mile course). Market-day, M. Par. 5067 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <2500; royal burgh P. <1500. **North Berwick Law,** a conical hill, 612 ft. high, about 1 m. to the SE.

Northboro, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 10 m. NE. by E. Worcester. P. <2000.

Northborough, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NNW. Peterborough, 1 m. NW. Peakirk stn., P.O. P. <250.

Northbourne, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. W. by S. Deal, P.O. P. <1000.

North Branch, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lapeer co., 40 m. SE. by E. Bay City. P. <1500.

Northbridge, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 11 m. SE. Worcester. P. <5000.

North Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the N. of Cape Breton I., in 60° 21′ W.

North Cape, cape, Norway, on isl. of Magerö (*q.v.*).

North Channel, strait in the Atlantic between Scotland and Ireland; breadth from Mull of Kintire to Fair Head, 14 m.

North Chapel, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 14½ m. W. Horsham, 3 m. SE. Haslemere, PMT.O. P. <750.

Northchurch, par., Eng., Herts, Watford div., 1 m. ESE. Great Berkhampstead, 10½ m. ESE. Aylesbury, PMT.O. P. <2500. See **Berkhampstead.**

Northcote, mining tp., Queensland, Chelmsford co., 120 m. S. by W. Cooktown. P. <1500.

Northcote, municip., Victoria, co. Bourke, 4 m. by rail NE. Melbourne. P. 7500.

Northcott, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 5½ m N. Launceston, on the l. bk. of the Tamar. P. <250.

North Creek, vil., U.S., New York, Warren co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 68 m. NNW. Troy. P. <1500.

Northdown, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Devon, 83 m. NW. Launceston. P. <1500.

North Drove, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, div. and 2½ m. WSW. Spalding, on the G. N. R.

Northeast, tn., U.S., Maryland, Cecil co., 20 m. WSW. Wilmington (Del.), at the head of an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. P. <1500.

Northeast, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 15 m. NE. Erie. P. <2000.

North East Valley, suburb of Dunedin (*q.v.*), New Zealand. P. <4000.

Northeim, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Northeim, 12 m. N. by E. Göttingen. P. 6600.

North End, hamlet, Eng., Hampshire, on the N. border of the Andover div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Newbury, 2 m. W. Woodhay stn., P.O.

North End, PMO., Eng., 1 m. from Erith, Kent.

North End, P.O., Eng., near Burgess Hill, Sussex, 1 m. from Keymer Junction.

Northend, P.O., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 8½ m. NNW. Banbury, 3 m. W. by N. Fenny Compton stn.

Northenden, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 4 m. W. Stockport, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., P.O. P. <2000.

Northen Etchells, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham union. P. <1000.

Northern Circars, an antiquated div. of Madras Presidency, India, beginning just S. of the Kistna estuary and extending NE. to Chilka Lake, now comprised in the dists. Kistna, Godávari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam.

North Esk Reservoir, Scot. See **Penicuik.**

Northfield, par., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 6 m. SW. by S. Birmingham, on the M. R., PM.O.; 6011 ac. P. 9900; eccles. par. (**Northfield with Bartley Green**) P. <2500.

Northfield, vil., New South Wales. See **Kurrajong Heights.**

Northfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 34 m. N. by E. Holyoke, on the l. bk. of the Connecticut. P. <2000.

Northfield, city, U.S., Minnesota, Rice co., on Cannon R., 34 m. S. by W. St. Paul. P. <3000.

Northfield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., 13 m. N. by W. Concord. P. <1500.

Northfield, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., 9 m. SSW. Montpelier; railway shops are here. Alt. 739 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Northfleet, par. and tn., Eng., Kent, on the Thames, 1½ m. W. Gravesend, included in the parl. bor. of Gravesend, on the SE. R. P. 11,700.

Northford, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 8 m. N. New Haven by rail. P. <1500.

North Haven, tn., U.S. Connecticut, co. and 7 m. NE. New Haven by rail, on Quinepiac R. P. <2000.

North Hill, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Launceston, PM.O.; 7260 ac. P. <1000.

North Hope, par., Wales. See **Northop.**

Northiam, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 7 m. WNW. Rye, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Northill, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6½ m. ESE. Bedford, 2½ m. SW. by W. Sandy Junction, P.O.; 4140 ac. P. <1500.

Northington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7 m. NE. Winchester, 3 m. NE. Itchen Abbas stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Swarraton.**

North Island, U.S., S. Carolina, Georgetown co., at mouth of the Pedee R., in 33° 20′ N.

Northlands, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Cavan, bar. Clankee, 18½ m. W. by S. Dundalk, 6 m. W. by S. Carrickmacross.

Northleach, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the riv. Leach, div. and 10 m. NE. by N. Cirencester, 5½ m. SW. Bourton on the Water stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Northleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton union. P. <250.

North Leigh, P.O., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Leigh North.**

Northmavine, par., Scot., composed of the N. penin. of the Mainland, Shetland Is., the church on Ura Firth, 12 m. SW. by S. of the N. end of the Mainland; 49,037 ac. P. <2500.

Northmoor, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 6 m. W. by S. Oxford, 3½ m. S. by E. South Leigh stn., P.O. P. <500.

Northmoor Green, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, N. Petherton par. P. <750.

North Mountain, range of mts., Canada, Nova Scotia, Annapolis and King's cos., between the Bay of Fundy and Annapolis R.

Northolme, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Wainfleet.**

Northolt, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 2½ m. SW. by S. Harrow, P.O. P. <750.

Northop, or **North Hope,** par., Wales, Flintshire, 3½ m. N. by E. Mold, 2½ m. S. Flint; coal mined. PM.O. 10,675 ac. P. 5100.

Northorpe ('north vil.'), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7 m. NE. Gainsborough, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P. <250. There are also two hamlets of this name in Lincolnshire, one in Donington par., N. of the village of Donington, and one in Thurlby par., N. of Thurlby.

Northorpe, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, near Huddersfield, on L. & Y. R.

Northover, par., Eng., Somerset, on riv. Yeo, forming a suburb of Ilchester. P. <250.

Northowram, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NE. Halifax; coal is mined in the dist., and there are extensive stone quarries, besides manufactures of worsted and silk. Par. P. 20,500; tn. P. <3500.

Northpine, post-tn., Queensland, co. Stanley, 18 m. by rail from Brisbane. P. <1500.

North Platte, city, U.S., Nebraska, Lincoln co., on the N. fork of the Platte R., about 3 m. above its confluence with the S. fork; has railway repair shops. Alt. 2841 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.9° F., Jan. 19.5°, July 74.5°; rfall., yr. 18.95 in., May–Aug. 11.86 in. P. <4000.

Northport, vil., U.S., Alabama, Tuscaloosa co., 47 m. WSW. Birmingham, on the r. bk. of the Black Warrior R., opposite Tuscaloosa. P. <1500.

Northport, city, U.S., New York, Suffolk co., Long I., N. ct., 38 m. ENE. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Northrepps, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 1½ m. from the NE. ct., 2½ m. SE. by S. Cromer, P.O. P. <750.

North Road, stn., Eng. See **Darlington.**

North Road, Old, stn., Eng., near Cambridge, on the L. & NW. R.

North Sea, or **German Ocean,** a body of water, which is virtually a great bay, in the NW. of Europe, lying between 51° and 61° N., and having England and Scotland on the W., and

Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and Belgium on the E. and SE. From E. to W. it measures 350 m., from N. to S. 600 m.; its area is nearly 150,000 sq. m., and its greatest depth, in 58° 12′ N., 9° 30′ E., 442 fathoms. It communicates with the Atlantic by the Straits of Dover (and English Channel) in the S., and by passages between the Shetlands and Orkneys, and the Orkneys and Scotland (Pentland Firth) in the NW.; with the Norwegian Sea (*q.v.*) to the N. it has uninterrupted continuity; and on the E. it connects with the Baltic by means of the Skager Rak and the Kattegat. In the SE. and E. where (except the Orkneys and Shetlands) are the only islands, the shores are low, in many parts even lower than the level of the sea itself; in the W. the shores are of moderate elevation, but rise in altitude towards the N. of Scotland, whilst on the opposite side the sea washes the steep and lofty cliffs of Norway. The principal rivers which pour their waters into the basin of the North Sea include several of the largest and most important streams of England and Scotland; but a much vaster volume of water is contributed by the rivs. Rhine, Weser, and Elbe on the E. side. Owing to these constant additions of fresh water, the salinity of the North Sea in its S. and central parts does not exceed an average of 33 to 34 per cent. In the N. the salinity is perceptibly increased by an inflow from the Norwegian Sea, and rises to 35 per cent., and this in spite of the outflow, by means of a surface current, of fresher water from the Baltic. The North Sea is a shallow sea; with the exception of a deep gully, which, generally speaking, follows the bend of the S. ct. of Norway and exceeds 400 fathoms in depth, the depth does not go beyond 100 fathoms. But the floor of the sea shows in its several parts great diversities of elevation, though on the whole it decreases in depth from N. to the S. Between the coasts of Norfolk and Norway lie two vast sandbanks, the Dogger Bank and the Great Fisher Bank, each less than 20 fathoms below the surface; but adjacent to them, as well as in other parts, there are deeper and precipitate depressions known as 'pits.' Furthermore, shoals and sandbanks, generally deposited as ridges, fringe the shores on both sides in the S. The irregularities of the sea-bed have been accounted for as being moraine deposits from the gigantic glaciers which successively filled the basin of the North Sea during the great Glacial Periods, during which periods England was probably more than once directly connected with the Continent. This conclusion is certainly borne out by the predominant character of the deposits—clay and sand mingled with finely comminuted particles of land rocks, algæ, foraminifera, molluscs, echinoderms, and diatoms. The tides are complex, and have not been thoroughly studied. It has only been ascertained (1) that they are inconspicuous in the Straits of Dover, where the entire volume of water is stated to oscillate in the mass in conformity with the changes in tidal level on both sides of it; (2) that one portion of the great Atlantic tidal-wave enters round the N. of Scotland. Navigation is very difficult during the greater part of the year owing to the extremely variable conditions of winds and currents, occasioned in great part by the shallowness and partially inclosed nature of the sea; and in addition to these difficulties, fogs and mists are at various times troublesome. The prevailing winds blow from the SW., and on the coast of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein from the NW. as well. The difference between bottom and surface temperature of the water is in summer comparatively small over the shallower parts, but it increases as the depth increases up to a difference of 17° in the Norwegian Gully. In winter there is no doubt a greater difference between the temperature at the same two levels; but unfortunately there do not exist sufficient data to justify a comparative statement. In summer the surface water ranges from about 53° to 63°; whilst, so far as has been ascertained, the bottom temperature varies between 44° and 58°. Owing to its physical conformation the North Sea is peculiarly rich in vegetable and animal life—Algæ, Peridinias, Diatoms, Sponges. Foraminifera, Echinoderms, Worms, Molluscs, Polyzoa, Protozoa, Medusæ, and various other species of minute creature. This great abundance of food material attracts vast shoals of fish—cod, herring, haddock, halibut, sprat, sole, &c., as well as edible crustaceans like lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, and molluscs like the oyster, mussel, whelk, and periwinkle. The fisheries of the North Sea are beyond all question the most valuable in the whole world, and are carried on by all the nations which have direct access to its waters. See Prof. Mohn, in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, Ergänzungsheft, 79 (1885); *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1887, pp. 385, &c., and compare also the same magazine, 1894, pp. 281, &c.

North Sea and Baltic Canal, ship canal in the Prussian prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, constructed between 1887 and 1895. It commences at the mouth of the Elbe above Brunsbüttel, joins the Eider near Wittenbergen, and follows this river to Rendsburg, and from there, utilising wherever possible the Eider canal, terminates at Holtenau, 2½ m. N. of Kiel. The total length is 61 m., and the average depth 28 ft. There are two locks, one at either end, but that at the E. or Holtenau will be seldom closed, and the other will be open for 3–4 hours in every tide. The bed of the canal is so laid that there will be a slight current of saline water from the Baltic to the Elbe, thus diminishing the risk of freezing in that river. The advantages of this great undertaking are the direct connection between the German ports on the North Sea and Baltic, and the considerable shortening of the sea-route between the Baltic ports and the British E. coast S. of Newcastle. This canal was formally opened by the German emperor on the 20th of June 1895. The cost amounted to £7,800,000. [**H. G. S.**]

North Sea Canal. See **Amsterdam.**

North Side, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co. P. <1500.

North Sound, strait, Ire., in the W. of Galway Bay, between the Aran Is. and the mainland of co. Galway.

North Suburban, part of Calcutta, India. P. 34,300.

North Sydney, seapt., Canada, Cape Breton I., co. Cape Breton, on W. side Sydney Harbour, and 8 m. W. by N. of Sydney; depth available for entering harbour at high water, 46 ft.; length of quayage, 3000 ft.; depth alongside at high water, 15–28 ft.

Northumberland, co., Canada, New Brunswick, partly on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, crossed in the middle by 47° N., 66° W.

Northumberland, co., Canada, Ontario, on Lake Ontario, crossed by 78° W.

Northumberland, maritime co., Eng., on the German Ocean, extending from the Scottish border in N. and NW. to the riv. Tyne in the S., divided into the parl. divs. given in the following table:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Wansbeck	173,485	59,568
Tyneside	27,900	69,331
Hexham	703,891	51,570
Berwick-upon-Tweed	357,673	52,438
Parl. bors.	26,807	273,123
Total (anct. and admin. co.)	1,289,756	506,030

Its surface is a succession of hilly ridges descending eastward from the Pennine chain to a shelving sea coast. The Cheviots in the N. rise to 2676 ft., and Killhope Law in the Pennine range to 2208 ft. The chief rivers are the Aln, Blyth, Coquet, Tyne, Reed, and Till. Islands off the coast are Holy I., Coquet I., and the Fern Is. The geology of this county classifies the oldest rocks in NW. as Silurian, with Triassic and Permian beds as later formations near the coast; some upheavals of igneous rocks occur. The coal-measures occupy the SE., and lead-measures the SW.; the former to the extent of 250 sq. m., with an output of from 14 to 15 million tons. The Northumbrian section of the great coal-field extends N. to Warkworth, and W. to Acklington, Earsdon, Morpeth, Ponteland, and Heddon-on-the-Wall; the southern section passing under the Tyne to occupy a large part of the county of Durham. The mining centres in the area of the coal-field are too numerous to mention, nearly every village having one or more mines. Coal is also mined in the county beyond the area of the coal-measures proper, generally beneath beds of the so-called Mountain Limestone belonging to the Lower Carboniferous series, as at Alnwick, Belford, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Wooler, in the N. of the county, Bellingham, Wark, and Otterburn, in the middle and W. of the county. The chief blast-furnaces are at Newcastle and Walker-on-Tyne; zinc ore is worked at Allenheads; lead ore at Fallowfield, Haydon Bridge, Newburgh, and Allenheads; alumina at Wallsend-on-Tyne; barytes at Hexham and Fourstones. Historically, this county has been important since the founding of the kingdom of Northumbria, and especially in the border warfare with Scotland, of which Bamborough, Dunstanborough, Hexham, Alnwick, Norham, Warkworth, and the ruins of other strongholds, are noted memorials. The great wall westward from the Tyne is the chief monument of the Roman period. The manufactures of this county are chiefly those in the Tyne region, arising from the working of coal, iron, &c. [**Newcastle.**] More than half the country is pastoral. See **Appendix,** pp. 7–9, for agricultural statistics. The railways of the county belong chiefly to the NE. R., but the N. B. R. has a line from Riccarton Junction crossing the Cheviots S. of Peel Fell, and branching to Hexham, Morpeth, and Rothbury. The county contains 512 pars., and comprises an archdeaconry in the diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The chief towns are Newcastle, N. Shields, Berwick, Alnwick, Morpeth, and Hexham, besides the Tyne ports (rapidly joining together into one town), Walker, Wallsend, and Wellington Quay. Population, &c., see **England,** table.

Northumberland, co., New South Wales, on the coast, bounded on the N. by the Hunter R.

Northumberland, cape, S. Australia, 38.5° S. lat., 140° 40′ E. long. Mean temp., yr. 55.7° F., Jan. 61.4°, July 49.3°; rfall. (16 yrs.), 28.44 in.

Northumberland, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., on Connecticut R., opposite Guilford (Vt.). P. <1500.

Northumberland, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, bounded on the

W. partly by the Susquehanna R., and partly by the W. branch of that river, traversed by the N. branch.

Northumberland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, N. co., at confluence of N. and W. branches of the Susquehanna, 44 m. N. Harrisburg; has flour and nail manufactories; well known for its fine herds of Jersey cattle. P. <3000.

Northumberland, co., U.S., Virginia, on the estuary of the Potomac, and on Chesapeake Bay.

Northumberland Heath, hamlet, Eng., 2 m. SW. Erith, Kent, PM.O.

Northumberland Inlet, bay, Brit. N. America, W. of Cumberland I., and N. of Frobisher Strait, its entrance in 65° N., 65° W.

Northumberland Islands, off the E. ct. of Queensland, in 21° 30′ S., 149° 40′ E.

Northumberland Point, cape, on the S. ct. of Cape Colony, 6 m. ENE. of Cape Agulhas.

Northumberland Strait, Canada, separates Prince Edward I. from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., 22 m. W. by N. Detroit. P. <2000.

Northville, vil., U.S., New York, Fulton co., on Sacondaga R., 43 m. NW. by N. Troy; has large lumber trade and manufactures gloves, knitted goods, woodenware, &c. P. <1500.

Northville, tp., U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 100 m. NE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

North Wales, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 22 m. N. by W. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

North Weald Bassett, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 9½ m. N. Romford, 1 m. N. North Weald stn., on G. E. and N. London Rly. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**North Weald**) P. <1500.

North West Bend, S. Australia. See **Morgan.**

North West Cape, W. Australia, the N. end of the penin. on the W. side of Exmouth Gulf.

North-West Passage. See **Arctic Regions.**

North-West Provinces and Oudh, India, which, though forming independent administrative regions, are both governed by the same lieutenant-governor, lie between Bengal and Punjab, on the E. and W. respectively, and stretch from the Himálayas to the edge of the plateau of Central India.

Area in square miles and population in thousands at the censuses of 1872, 1881, *and* 1891, *with increase per cent. between* 1881 *and* 1891, *and population per square mile in* 1891, *of the divs., dists., and native states comprised within the lieutenant governorship of the N.W. Provs. and Oudh.*

NW. Provs. and Oudh.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1872.	Pop. 1881.	Pop. 1891.	Inc. or Dec. (−) per cent., '81-'91.	Pop. per sq.m. 1891
NW. Provs.—						
Dehra Dún	1,103	117	144	168	16.7	141
Saháranpur	2,242	884	980	1,001	2.2	447
Muzaffarnagar	1,658	690	758	773	1.9	466
Meerut	2,370	1,276	1,313	1,391	6.0	587
Bulandshahr	1,911	937	925	950	2.7	497
Alígarh	1,952	1,073	1,021	1,043	2.2	534
Meerut Div.	**11,326**	**4,978**	**5,141**	**5,327**	**3.6**	**470**
Muttra	1,441	782	672	713	6.2	494
Agra	1,846	1,076	975	1,004	3.0	544
Farukhábád	1,720	917	908	859	−5.4	499
Máinpuri	1,701	766	801	762	−4.9	448
Etáwah	1,691	669	722	728	0.7	430
Etah	1,741	829	757	702	−7.2	403
Agra Div.	**10,139**	**5,039**	**4,834**	**4,768**	**−1.4**	**470**
Bareli	1,595	1,015	1,031	1,041	1.0	652
Bijnaur	1,898	737	721	794	10.7	417
Budáun	2,017	935	906	926	2.1	418
Morádábád	2,283	1,122	1,155	1,179	2.1	517
Sháhjahánpur	1,744	951	857	919	7.2	526
Pilibhít	1,372	492	452	485	7.5	354
Rohilkhand Div.	**10,908**	**5,252**	**5,123**	**5,344**	**4.3**	**489**
Cawnpur	2,363	1,156	1,181	1,210	2.4	512
Fatehpur	1,633	664	684	699	2.3	428
Bánda	3,060	698	699	706	1.0	231
Hamírpur	2,289	529	507	514	1.3	224
Allahábád	2,852	1,396	1,474	1,549	5.1	543
Jhánsi	1,640	318	376	409	22.9	249
Jaláun	1,480	404	418	396	−5.2	268
Lálitpur	1,947	213	249	274	10.1	141
Allahábád Div.	**17,264**	**5,378**	**5,588**	**5,757**	**3.8**	**333**
Benares	1,010	794	893	922	3.2	912
Mirzápur	5,223	1,016	1,137	1,162	2.2	222
Jaunpur	1,550	1,026	1,210	1,265	4.6	810
Gházipur	1,462	873	1,014	1,078	6.3	737
Ballia	1,670	686	925	942	1.9	805
Benares Div.	**10,414**	**4,395**	**5,178**	**5,369**	**3.7**	**515**
Gorakhpur	4,576	2,019	2,617	2,994	14.4	654
Basti	2,767	1,473	1,631	1,786	9.5	645
Azamgarh	2,148	1,318	1,605	1,729	7.7	805
Gorakhpur Div.	**9,491**	**4,810**	**5,852**	**6,509**	**11.2**	**685**
Kumaun (formerly Almora)	7,151	433	494	563	14.1	79
Garhwál	5,629	310	346	408	18.0	72
Tarái	963	186	207	211	1.7	219
Kumaun Div.	**13,743**	**929**	**1,046**	**1,182**	**12.9**	**85**
Oudh—						
Lucknow	967	778	697	774	11.1	800
Unáo	1,778	946	899	954	6.1	536
Rae Bareli	1,751	989	952	1,037	8.9	592
Sitápur	2,255	933	958	1,075	12.2	477
Hardoi	2,325	931	988	1,113	12.7	479
Kheri	2,965	738	832	904	8.6	305
Lucknow Div.	**12,040**	**5,315**	**5,326**	**5,857**	**10.0**	**486**
Faizábád	1,728	1,025	1,081	1,217	12.5	704
Gonda	2,880	1,168	1,271	1,459	14.8	507
Bahraich	2,680	776	878	1,000	13.9	373
Sultánpur	1,710	1,040	958	1,076	12.3	629
Partábgarh	1,438	783	847	911	7.5	633
Bara Banki	1,740	1,113	1,027	1,131	10.1	649
Faizábád Div.	**12,177**	**5,905**	**6,062**	**6,794**	**12.1**	**557**
Total Brit. Terr.	**107,503**	**42,003**	**4,451**	**46,905**	**6.3**	**436**
Rámpur	945	507	542	551	1.7	583
Tehri Garhwál	4,164	132	200	241	20.7	58
Native States	**5,109**	**639**	**742**	**792**	**6.8**	**155**
Grand Total	**112,612**	**42,642**	**44,892**	**47,698**	**..**	**423**

For a general account of the **physical features** and **climate,** see **India.** It will suffice to add in this place that the NW. Provs. and Oudh belong entirely to the basins of the **Ganges** and the **Jumna,** and constitute one extensive and continuous plain, of great natural fertility, increased where necessary by irrigation through numerous canals—*e.g.*, the Upper Ganges, Lower Ganges, Ágra, Eastern Jumna, Dun, Bijnaur, and Rohilkhand, and Betwa. The principal exceptions to this general description are the dists. lying between 77° 45′ and 81°, which cross the Sub-Himalayan ridge [**Siwalik Hills**] and penetrate up to the main axis of the **Himálayas;** the marshy, forest-grown and notoriously unhealthy Tarai, at the foot of the submontane ridge; and the rocky and poor dists. of Bundelkhand, S. of the Jumna. On the whole the climate is hot and dry; but of course cooler and with a greater rainfall in the submontane regions of the NW. [See **Chakráta, Ránikhet, Dehra, Rurki, Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad,** and **Benares.**] Fever is the most fatal disease; dysentery is also endemic. There are hill sanataria at Náini Tal, Masúri, and Landaur. These provs. are the great wheat-producing region of India. Other principal **crops** are rice, millets, grain, pulses, maize, indigo, cotton, sugar, oil-seeds, opium, tobacco, and tea (in the submontane dists. only). Valuable timber is felled, and gums and resins collected, in these last dists. The **trade** consists almost exclusively in the export of raw products and in the import of manufactured goods, and almost the whole of it, to the annual average value of nearly £30,000,000, passes through Calcutta, partly by river, partly by rail. Cawnpur and Agra are the most important trade-centres. The principal railway lines are the East Indian, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and the Rájputána State Rly. The **commercial industry** embraces manufactures of cotton (Benares and other towns), metal ware (Benares, Morádabád), pottery (Lucknow, Alígarh, Rampur), leather (Cawnpur and Saháranpur), carving, inlay, mosaics and similar fancy work (Agra, Lucknow, &c.), silk, calico, carpets, paper, soap, ale, and indigo. This part of India is particularly subject to **famines,** which occurred in 1803–4, 1837–38, 1860–61, 1868–69, 1873–74, and 1876–78, all with great severity. These provs. embrace the central seats of Hinduism, the people being predominatingly of Aryan speech and blood. Here are many large and several sacred cities and temples, some now ruined—Benares, Allahabad (the cap.), Agra, Bareilly, Meerut, Lucknow, Cawnpur, Sháhjahánpur, Morádábád, Farukhábád, Alígarh, Saháranpur, Gorakhpur, Mírzápur, Gházipur, Hardwár, Ajodhya, Kanauj, Muttra, Hastinapur, Indraprastha, Mahoba, and Kalinjár. It is to this dist. that the great epic the *Mahábháratá* belongs. Here reigned the Buddhist dynasty of Maragha, of which the greatest ornament was King Asoka (3rd century B.C.). In the 11th century the Mohammedan chiefs of Ghazni in Afghanistan invaded and conquered these provs., and in the following century fixed their cap. at Delhi, where their successors ruled as the Great Mogul down to nearly the middle of the 19th century. The first conquests of the British were made in 1775. It was here, too, that the Mutiny of 1857 broke out and raged with fiercest violence. The NW. Provs. were constituted in 1835. Until 1877 Oudh formed a totally independent administrative governorship.

North-West Territories, a name diversely applied to regions of the Canadian Dominion according to changing circumstances. In its widest sense it embraces the whole of the area N. and W. of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba. In the legislative assembly of the NW. T., created in 1890 (seat at Regina), the only parts at present represented are the dists. mentioned in the table below (frequently known as 'The Territories'); but in the widest sense the NW. T. comprise also the dists. of Athabasca (according to latest estimates 103,300 sq. m.), Kee-

watin (267,000 sq. m.), the NW. T. in the narrower and stricter sense, N. of Athabasca and Saskatchewan, and W. of Keewatin (859,600 sq. m.), terr. E. of Keewatin and S. of Hudson's Bay (194,300 sq. m.), terr. E. of Hudson's Bay (352,300 sq. m.); in all about 2,071,500 sq. m., to which 300,000 sq. m. may be added for the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. Aug. 1885.	Pop. April 1891.	Incr. per Cent.	Incr. per Cent. per Annum.
Alberta . .	105,355	15,500	25,300	63.2	6.9
Assiniboia . . .	88,534	22,100	30,400	37.6	1.6
Saskatchewan .	101,092	10,700	11,200	4.7	0.66
Total . .	294,981	48,300	66,900	38.5	5.1

Separate articles are given on the organised dists. Here only a few general facts need be mentioned. It may be pointed out that the last column of the table presents an interesting subject of comparison with the corresponding column in Table I. under **United States.** The rapid increase of population, especially in the southern parts of these dists. (Assiniboia and southern Alberta), has depended chiefly on the extension of agriculture and pasturage and the development of the railway system. These terrs. have in recent years, like the adjoining prov. of Manitoba (*q.v.*), shown a great increase of the area under wheat (in 1880, 5678 ac.; in 1890, 113,811 ac.), while the area under this crop in the eastern provs. has declined (Ontario, 1880, 1,949,000 ac.; 1890, 1,430,500 ac.; Quebec, 1880, 224,700 ac.; 1890, 191,600 ac.). Cattle-rearing is of special importance in Alberta. Outside of the three dists. mentioned in the table there is at present only a very scattered population, mainly composed of Indians and a few Europeans at the stations of the Hudson's Bay and other fur-trading companies. In the NW., E. of the Rocky Mts., the climate is certainly milder than in corresponding latitudes farther E., and vast deposits of coal, lignite, petroleum, and iron ore are known to exist. Favourable reports are given as to the future possibilities of this region, but little definite can yet be stated. Even in Athabasca the surface appears to be generally unfitted for the growth of cereals, though good crops of wheat and barley have been raised in favourable years in the river valleys (even as far N. as Fort Vermillion, on the Peace R., in about 58° 25′ N.). The principal railways are connected with the Canadian Pacific. The main line was completed in Nov. 1885, and there are now branches from Regina (Assiniboia) to Prince Albert (cap. of Saskatchewan), from near Medicine Hat to the coal-mining town of Lethbridge (Alberta), and thence SE. to the U.S. frontier, where it communicates with another line leading to Great Falls (Montana), and from Calgary, at the base of the Rocky Mts., (*a*) N. to Edmonton, and (*b*) S. to Fort Macleod (now Macleod). A line belonging to the Manitoba & NW. Rly. is now in progress from Portage to Prince Albert, which would thus be brought into more direct connection with Winnipeg.

Northwich, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., at the confluence of the Weaver and the Dane, 9 m. SSE. Warrington, on the Cheshire Lines and the L. & NW. R., the most important of the Cheshire salt-working towns, producing immense quantities of salt from brine-springs as well as rock salt from mines, and containing large alkali works in which alkali is made direct from the brine by the Solway process. Market-day, F. Par. P. <1000; tn. P. 14,900; parl. div. P. (1891) 69,900. **Northwich Castle,** adjoining par., P. <2500.

Northwick, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 4½ m. SSE. Chepstow, 1½ m. NNW. Pilning stn. See **Redwick** and **Henbury.**

Northwold, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 16 m. SSE. King's Lynn, 3 m. SE. Stoke Ferry stn., PMT.O.; 5283 ac. P. <1500.

North Wood, par., Eng., Essex, Sudbury union. P. <250.

Northwood, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire and Middlesex, Watford and Rickmansworth pars., on the Metropolitan Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

Northwood, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 2½ m. S. of West Cowes, 2 m. NW. by W. Whippingham stn.; 4865 ac. P. 9500. See **Carisbrooke.**

Northwood, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent par., with stn. (**Bucknall and Northwood**) on N. Staffordshire Rly. P. 10,200.

Northwood, vil., U.S., Iowa, cap. Worth co., 102 m. W. of NE. corner of state; has flour-mills. P. <1500.

Northwood, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 15 m. E. by N. Concord. P. <1500.

Norton, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, on the riv. Kennebecasis, 29 m. NE. by N. St. John.

Norton, mission stn., Cape Colony, Peddie dist. P. <4000.

Norton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 5 m. SW. Warrington, and 2 m. E. by S. Runcorn, on L. & NW. R. P. <500.

Norton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 3½ m. S. Sheffield, 1½ m. E. Beauchamp and Abbey Dale stn., P.O.; 4437 ac. P. 5500; eccles. par. (**Norton Woodseats with Norton Lees**) P. <4500.

Norton, par., Eng., Durham, 1 m. N. Stockton, included in the parl. bor. of Stockton, 1½ m. ESE. of its stn. on the NE. R.; 4664 ac. P. <4000.

Norton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Gloucester, P.O. P. <500.

Norton, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 12½ m. NE. Luton, 1 m. W. Baldock stn. P. <250.

Norton, ct. vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, 1 m. from Yarmouth, P.O.

Norton, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. W. Faversham, 1½ m. S. by E. Teynham stn. P. <250.

Norton, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Norton Subcourse.**

Norton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 10 m. WNW. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Long Buckby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Norton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 4½ m. S. by W. Worksop, 3 m. ENE. Langwith stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Norton Cuckney with Holbeck Woodhouse**) P. <1500.

Norton, vil., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 17 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, 2 m. SE. Coalport stn., P.O.

Norton, par., Eng., Suffolk, 7 m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, PM.O. P. <1000.

Norton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 14 m. SW. Cirencester, 4 m. SW. by W. Malmesbury stn. P. <250.

Norton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 3 m. N. Evesham. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Norton near Evesham with Lenchwick**) P. <500.

Norton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Derwent, 17½ m. NE. York, close to Malton stn. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**Norton juxta Malton**) P. <4000.

Norton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Went, 7½ m. N. by W. Doncaster, on the G. N. R., PM.O. P. 500.

Norton, mining tp., Queensland, co. Stanley, in 24° 20′ S., 151° 16′ E. P. <1500.

Norton, city, U.S., Kansas, Norton co., on riv. Prairie Dog, 114 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Norton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 7 m. NW. Taunton. P. <2000.

Norton, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 7 m. NE. New Radnor, 2 m. NNW. Presteign stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Norton, East, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. SW. Oakham, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <250. See **Tugby.**

Norton Bavant, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 10 m. SSE. Trowbridge, 2 m. NW. Heytesbury stn. P. <250.

Norton Bridge, hamlet, Eng., co. and 6 m. NW. Stafford, on L. & NW. R., P.O.

Norton by Bredon, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 4 m. NE. Tewkesbury. P. <250. See **Bredon.**

Norton by Galby, par., Eng. See **King's Norton.**

Norton by Kempsey, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3 m. SE. by S. Worcester, with a junction stn. on the G. W. R. P. <1000.

Norton Canes, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 7 m. W. by S. Lichfield, 2 m. SE. by E. Cannock stn., PM.O.; 4068 ac. P. <4500.

Norton Canon, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 10 m. NW. by W. Hereford, close to Moorhampton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Norton Conyers, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ure, 3 m. N. Ripon, ½ m. SW. Melmerby stn. P. <250.

Norton Cuckney, eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Norton.**

Norton Davie, par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Greens N.**

Norton Disney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 7 m. NE. by E. Newark, 3 m. SSE. Swinderby stn. P. <250.

Norton Fitzwarren, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 3 m. WNW. Taunton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Norton Folgate, par., Eng., London, Whitechapel union. P. <1500.

Norton Hawkfield, par., Eng., Somerset. See **N. Malreward.**

Norton in Hales, par., Eng., in NE. of Salop, Newport div., 9 m. SSE. Nantwich, on N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O. P. <500.

Norton in the Moors, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on Caldon Canal, 2 m. NE. Burslem, PM.O.; 4141 ac. P. 9900.

Norton juxta Twycross, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Bosworth, 2 m. SW. Snarestone stn. P. <500.

Norton le Clay, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 6 m. E. Ripon, 2½ m. N. by E. Boroughbridge stn. P. <250. See **Cundall.**

Norton Lees, part of eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 2½ m. S. by W. Sheffield, ½ m. E. Hillhouses and Ecclesall stn. See **Norton.**

Norton Lindsey, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 4 m. WSW. Warwick, 2 m. S. Hatton stn. P. <250. See **Claverdon.**

Norton Malreward and **Norton Hawkfield,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset, N. div., the former 4½ m. S. by E. Bristol, 1½ m. NW. Pensford stn., the latter 1 m. to the SW. Norton Malreward, P. <250; Norton Hawkfield, P. <250.

Norton Mandeville, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 8 m. W. by S. Chelmsford, 2 m. E. by N. Ongar stn. P. <250.

Norton Plains, dist., in the NW. of W. Australia, in about 21½° S., 120° E.

Norton Road, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, in N. vicinity of Mumbles, on Swansea and Mumbles R.

Norton St. Philip, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 6 m S. by E. Bath, 3 m. SE. Wellow stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Norton Sound, large inlet of Behring Sea, Alaska terr., between about 63° and 65° N., 162°–166° 30′ W. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1788. The ice forms in the bay early in October, and it is not clear until late in June. Length and breadth at entrance, 200 m. each.

Norton Subcourse, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9⅛ m. SW. Yarmouth, 3 m. W. Haddiscoe stn., PM.O. (**Norton**). P.<500.

Norton's Summit, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 9 m. E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Norton-under-Hamdon, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 5½ m. W. Yeovil, 2½ m. W. Montacute stn., PT.O. (**Norton-sub-Hamdon**). P.<750.

Nortonville, coal-mining vil., U.S., California, Contra Costa co., near Mount Diablo. P.<1500.

Nortonville, vil., U.S., Kansas, Jefferson co., 25 m. WNW. Leavenworth. P.<1500.

Norton with Brockhampton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Bromyard par. P.<750.

Norton Woodseats, part of eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Norton.**

Noruic, city, Eng. See **Norwich.**

Norval, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 28 m. W. Toronto.

Norwalk, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., on the coast, 12 m. WSW. Bridgeport; has an excellent harbour, carriage factories, shipyards, iron-foundries, and other manufactures; the lock-works and iron-works are among the largest in the country; oyster trade is extensive. Many New York families have their summer residence here. P. (1880) 14,000; (1890) 17,700. **Norwalk, South,** vil., 2 m. to the SSW. P.<1500.

Norwalk, city, U.S., Ohio, Huron co., 52 m. WSW. Cleveland; connected by electric tramway with Sandusky, about 16 m. N.; has two railway workshops, a large piano and organ factory, &c. P. 7200.

Norway, Nop-way, or **Swi-nong-tiao,** island group, Gulf of Tongking (W. side), opposite Allong Bay, in 20° 38′ N.

Norway, Norwegian *Norge,* the western division of the Scandinavian penin., lies between the extremities of 57° 58′ (Lindesnæs on the S. ct.), and 71° 11′ (Knivskjærodden on Magerö, near North Cape) N. lat., and between 4° 30′ (Utvær, off Sogne Fjord), and 31° 12′ (Hornöen near Vardö) E. long., and measures nearly 1200 m. in length by 70 to 280 in width. Its boundaries are the Skager Rak and North Sea on the S., the Norwegian Sea on the W., the Arctic Ocean on the N., and Russian Lapland and Sweden on the E. The area exceeds that of the United Kingdom by 4000 sq. m. The details are shown in the following table:—

Dioceses and Provs. (Stifter and Amter).	Area in sq. m.		Pop. in Thousands.			Per sq.m. 1891.
	Official.	According to Strelbitsky.	Dec. 31, 1855.	Dec. 31, 1875.	Jan. 1, 1891.	
Smaalenene	1,600	1,587	98.9	107.6	120.4	75.2
Akershus	2,055	2,074	86.5	114.9	99.1	48.2
Christiania	7	4	41.3	76.9	151.2	..
Buskerud	5,737	5,741	90.3	101.7	104.8	18.3
Jarlsberg and Laurvik	895	910	73.2	89.3	101.0	113
Christiania	**10,293**	**10,316**	**390.2**	**490.4**	**576.5**	**56.0**
Bratsberg	5,865	5,844	76.5	83.6	92.0	15.7
Nedenes	3,609	3,946	59.1	75.6	81.0	22.4
Lister and Mandal	2,805	2,470	67.4	77.1	78.7	28.1
Stavanger	3,531	3.584	91.5	113.7	117.0	33.1
Christiansand	**15,810**	**15,843**	**294.5**	**350.0**	**368.0**	**23.3**
Hedemarken	10,437	10,161	102.2	119.4	119.1	11.4
Christians	9,979	10,368	114.3	115.5	108.1	10.8
Hamar	**20,417**	**20,529**	**216.5**	**234.9**	**227.2**	**11.1**
S. Bergenhus	6,026	5,838	104.8	121.3	128.2	21.3
Bergen	3	..	24.5	34.4	53.7	..
N. Bergenhus	7,147	7,096	81.5	86.1	87.6	10.9
Romsdal (Söndmöre)	2,022	2,022	90.3	116.8	127.8[1]	22.1[1]
Bergen	**15,199**	**14,956**	**301.1**	**358.6**	**397.3**	**26.1**
Romsdal (Romsdal and Nordmöre)	3.765	3,657	..	..	..	..
S. Trondhjem	7,190	7,306	96.3	116.7	123.8	17.2
N. Trondhjem	8,764	8,925	73.6	81.4	81.2	9.3
Trondhjem	**19,720**	**19,888**	**169.9**	**198.1**	**205.0**	**10.4**
Nordland	15,724	16,371	77.6	103.4	131.9	8.4
Tromsö	10,134	9,486	38.3	53.9	65.1	6.4
Finmark	18,300	18,258	16.4	24.2	29.2	1.6
Tromsö	**44,156**	**44,115**	**132.3**	**181.5**	**226.2**	**15.9**
Norway (total)	125,593	125,646	1,490.0	1,813.4	2,000.9	..
Islands	..	8,582	..	..	..	..

[1] Entire prov. including the section in the diocese of Trondhjem.

	Feb. 1, 1801.	April 30, 1815.	Nov. 27, 1825.	Nov. 29, 1835.	Dec. 31, 1845.
Rural comms.	789.5	791.7	932.2	1,060.3	1,164.7
Towns	93.6	94.6	119.1	134.5	163.7
Total	883.0	886.4	1,051.3	1,194.8	1,328.5
Increase per cent. per annum		0.03	1.79	1.29	1.06

	Dec. 31, 1855.	Dec. 31, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1875.	Jan. 1, 1891.
Rural comms.	1,286.8	1,435.5	1,481.0	1,526.8
Towns	203.3	266.3	332.4	474.1
Total	1,490.0	1,701.8	1,813.4	2,000.9
Increase per cent. per annum	1.15	1.34	0.64	0.66

The W. **coast** is screened from the deep ocean by a submarine bank, and by a fence of rocky islands, the Skjærgaard. The larger of these islands are named (going N.) Karmö, Bömmelen, Stordö, Tysnäs, Soteren, Öster, Sulen, Böland, Bremangerland, Smölen, Hiteren, Fröyen, Vigten, Alsten, Dynnäs, the Lofotens, the Vesteraalens, Senjen, Kvalö, Hingvadsö, Vannö, Arnö, Stjernö, Sörö, Seiland, Magerö. Altogether her islands make nearly 7 per cent. of Norway's total area. Everywhere the W. ct. presents a lofty and precipitous face of rocky cliffs to the sea, and is cleft by numerous very deep and narrow trenches (the fjords), up which the salt-water flows for scores of miles into the heart of the country. The N. coast is steep, but less lofty. The S. and SE. coast is comparatively low. Both N. and S. coasts are broken by innumerable inlets. Proceeding from SE. to N. the larger fjords are Christiania (90 m. long), Bukken or Stavanger (50 m.), Hardanger (68 m. long, 2130 ft. deep), Öster, Sogne (106 m. long, 4020 ft. deep), Nord (2040 ft.), Stor, Molde, Trondhjem (80 m. long, 1800 ft. deep), Folden, Namsen, Alsen, Ranen (1410 ft.), Salten, Vest, Ofoten, Malangen, Bals, Ulfs, Lyngen, Kvænang, Alten (1350 ft.), Porsanger, Laxe, Tana, and Varanger (1380 ft.). The total length of coast-line exceeds 3000 m. The **surface** constitutes a long narrow plateau, running NE. to SW., and sloping towards the SE. Fifty-seven per cent. of the area lies 1000 ft. and more above sea-level. Norway is separated from Sweden by the Kjölen (Keel) Mts. (4000–6000 ft.); but about 63° N. lat. the main chain trends SW., and is known as the Dovrefjeld (2000–4000 ft.), and farther on bends S. under the names of the Lang, Justedal, Jotun, Fille, Halling, and Hardanger Fjelde (Fells). Peaks and groups of peaks rise above the level of this upland region, as Sulitjelma (6178 ft.), Snæhatten (7566 ft.), Galdhöppigen (8399 ft.), Glitretind (8366 ft.), Lodalskaupen (6790 ft.), Hallingskarvet (6440 ft.). The **rivers** are all comparatively short; of the longest, the Glommen (350 m.), Gudbrand Laagen (200 m.), Nummedal Laagen (140 m.), Otteren (140 m.), and Skien (130 m.), flow into Christiania Fjord, and the Tana (175 m.) into the Arctic Ocean. As the streams descend from the plateau they form numerous waterfalls, of which the most celebrated are Rjukan (800 ft.) in Thelemarken, Hönefos near Drammen, Vetti (900 m.) in Sogn, Vöring (475 m.), Skjæggedal (530 m.), Espeland and Lotefos in Hardanger. They also expand into long, narrow lakes, some of great extent, as Lakes Mjösen (60 m. long; area, 200 sq. m.; depth, 1483 ft., more than 1000 ft. below the level of the North Sea), Randsfjord (45 m.; 52 sq. m.), Tyrifjord (20 m.; 51 sq. m.), Fæmund (36 m.; 95 sq. m.), Rös (21 m.; 110 sq. m.), Bygdin (15 m.; 3620 ft. above sea-level), Tyin (10 m.; 3610 ft.). Lakes cover altogether 2.4 per cent. of the total area. The predominant **geological formations** are of Archæan age, mostly granite, quartz, and gneiss; these are in parts overlaid by Sparagmite and Silurian strata, and in part also broken through by masses of eruptive rocks. Evidences of former glacial action, as incised lines, striations, boulders, moraines, transverse ridges, giant kettles, glacial terraces, are very common, and exist as high as 5000 ft. above sea-level. The coast of N. Norway is estimated to have risen some 600 ft. in recent geological ages. At the present time some of the largest glaciers in Europe are still to be seen in Norway, as Justedal (580 sq. m.), Folgefona (108 sq. m.), Svartisen (nearly 400 sq. m.), Sulitjelma, Hallingskarvet, Seiland, Jökul. The **climate** of the W. ct. differs materially from that of the interior uplands, being modified by the sea, the prevailing SW. winds, and especially by the N. extension of the Gulf Stream. The annual mean of these maritime dists. varies from 36° F. (Tromsö) to 44.6° (Skudesnäs near Stavanger); that of January everywhere exceeds 32°, minimum 12°; that of July varies from 50.2° (North Cape) to 60.3° (Sogne Fjord), maximum 79°. In the interior the thermometer ranges from a summer mean of 63.5° (Christiania) to a winter mean of 11.3° (Röraas). The greatest extremes have been observed in Finmark, 96° and −58°, but the usual range in N. Nor-

way is from a winter mean of 2.5° to a summer mean of 57.2°. The rainfall on the W. coast averages 40–75 in., in the interior 12–16 (Christiania 26 in.). The **flora** consists chiefly of mosses, timber trees, wild berries, and cultivated plants. The pine, with the fir, birch, and oak, are the principal trees; willow, ash, elm, lime, alder, aspen, mountain ash, and bird cherry occur to a less extent. The commonest wild fruits are cloudberries, raspberries, bilberries, cranberries, and whortleberries. The **animal life** embraces the bear, lynx, wolf, glutton, elk, wild reindeer, lemming, fox, hare, numerous seafowl (especially the eider-duck), song-birds, waders, birds of prey, and game-birds (capercailly, woodcock), and in the sea, whales and seals. Gnats abound in N. Norway in summer. Only 2 per cent. of the total area is devoted to **agriculture,** fully 72 per cent. being barren mountain and moorland; oats, barley, and potatoes are the chief crops. The farms are mostly small, 94 per cent. being less than 50 ac. each; more than the half of the total number are farmed by their owners. Norway has in her **forests** one of her most valuable national resources. They cover 24 per cent. of her area. **Mining** products, mostly silver, copper, and sulphur pyrites, do not exceed £170,000 in annual value. Norway has another great resource in her **fisheries,** which give employment to little short of 100,000 men. Cod is the fish principally taken; it is mostly dried and sent to Spain. Next in importance come herring, ling, mackerel, salmon, sea-trout, and lobsters. Grayling and charr abound in certain lakes. The whale, walrus, seal, and shark are taken in the Arctic Ocean. Although not a **manufacturing** country, Norway has numerous saw-mills, machine shops, and foundries, spinning-mills, shipbuilding-yards, cellulose factories, brick-works, corn-mills, breweries, tobacco and match factories, and employs in all more than 50,000 operatives. **Communication** is principally maintained by steamboats, all the larger towns being either seaports or situated on navigable lakes. There are nearly 1000 m. of railways; the longest line connects Christiania with Trondhjem. Four separate lines connect Norway with Sweden, one in the extreme N. laid between Ofoten Fjord and Luleå. The driving roads, some of them fine pieces of engineering work, extend to 15,000 m.; and there are nearly 6000 m. of telegraphs. In respect of **shipping** Norway probably ranks next after Great Britain amongst the carrying nations of the world. She has a mercantile fleet of 7500 vessels, with an aggregate of 1,745,000 tons; and her shipowners earn 5½ millions sterling a year. Norway **exports** fish, timber and cellulose, oils and tar, minerals, paper, textiles, butter, &c., to the annual value of £7,000,000, fish alone to the value of 2½ millions, and timber to 1½ millions. Her **imports** reach an aggregate value of £11,000,000, and consist chiefly of grain, coffee, and other groceries, textiles, oils, minerals, ships, wine and spirits, timber (from Sweden), and coal. Trade is principally carried on with Great Britain, who takes 34½ per cent. of Norway's exports, and sends 26½ of her imports; with Germany (12½ per cent. of Norway's exports, 27½ imports); with Sweden (15½ per cent. exports, 13½ imports); and in a secondary degree with Denmark, the Netherlands, Russia, France, Spain, Belgium, and the United States. The **monetary** unit is the *krone*=1s. 1½d., divided into 100 *öre.* The metric system of **weights and measures** is employed. The **government** is nominally that of a constitutional monarchy, but virtually that of a republic, presided over by the king, who is also king of Sweden. The actual administration is in the hands of a minister, assisted by councillors (usually seven), who each take charge of a department. Besides, a second minister and two other councillors are always in attendance on the king when out of Norway. The parliament (Storthing), of 114 members, is elected indirectly by the people for three years, and divides itself into two chambers, the Odelsthing of 29 members and the Lagthing of the remaining 85. The **army** is made up almost entirely by conscription; all men of 23 years of age are bound to the colours for ten years, but are only called out for a few weeks' training every summer. The **fleet** embraces some 30 monitors, gunboats, torpedo boats, &c., in all. It is manned by the coast population, drawn by conscription from men between 22 and 35. The **population,** with the exception of 17,000 Lapps and 7400 Finns, are of Gothic (Teutonic) descent. The language is Danish, modified by dialectical words derived from the old Norse or Icelandic. From 11,000 to 20,000 persons emigrate every year, nearly all to the United States. The prevalent and almost universal creed is that of the Lutheran Church. For ecclesiastical purposes the country is divided into six dioceses—Christiania, Hamar, Christiansand, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Tromsö. Education is free, and compulsory upon all children between 7 and 14. There is one university, at Christiania. This city is the cap. of the country. Nine other **towns** have each a population exceeding 10,000, viz., Bergen, Trondhjem, Stavanger, Drammen, Christiansand, Fredrikstad, Fredrikshald, Larvik, and Christiansund. Five-sixths of the total population are classed as rural inhabitants. **History.**—The Germanic Goths, at some period which cannot be precisely fixed, crossed over into Norway and conquered or drove northwards the aboriginal Lapps and Finns whom they found there. From shortly after the middle of the 9th century down to the year 1319 Norway was ruled by native kings, and took an active part in the famous Viking expeditions to the British Isles and the Continent. From 1380 to 1814 Norway was virtually a prov. of Denmark, but at the latter date she was restored to independence, though united to Sweden. There is no adequate account of Norway in English; but see *Norway Illustrated* (Bergen, 1889), written in English by Norwegian scholars. There are ordnance maps on a scale of 1:100,000 and 1:400,000, but neither series is yet complete. [**J. T. B.**]

Norway, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 42 m. NW. Portland. P.<3000.

Norway, vil., U.S., Michigan, Menominee co., 3 m. E. Quinnence. P.<1500.

Norway House, stn., Canada, Keewatin, on an island in the E. branch of Nelson R., a little below the outlet of Lake Winnipeg, in 54° N., 98° W. Alt. 700 ft. Mean temp. (7 yrs.), yr. 29.8° F., Jan. −7.2°, July 63.5°.

Norwegian Sea, a name given by Professor Mohn of Christiania to the N. extension of the Atlantic Ocean which stretches between Norway and Greenland and between the Arctic Ocean and about 61° N. It is distinctly marked off from the main body of the Atlantic by a line of submarine ridges (average depth, 250 fathoms) extending from Scotland over the Færoe Is. and Iceland to Greenland. Between Spitzbergen and Norway the Norwegian Sea is divided from the Barents Sea by an elevation only 200 fathoms and less below the surface. In the extreme N., between Spitzbergen and Greenland, it communicates with the Arctic by a deep and wide trough, 2500 fathoms deep. The sea-bottom sinks by pretty regular gradients to 2000 fathoms in about 68° N. and 2½° W.; the greater part of the sea lies deeper than 1000 fathoms. Besides the islands already mentioned, it contains Jan Mayen and the island chains of Norway. A cold arctic current, coming from the direction of the North Pole, sweeps along the E. side of Greenland, carrying with it great masses of hummocky ice, which generally lies packed several miles wide against the coast of Greenland. In this part of the Norwegian Sea the prevailing wind comes from the NE. The E. side of the Sea presents a striking contrast to the W., in that the Gulf Stream traverses it from S. to N., entering between Scotland and Iceland, and clinging pretty closely to the coasts of Norway. Here the prevailing wind comes from the SW. The surface temp. ranges in summer from 60° F. in the S. to 47° in the N., and in winter from 46° in the S. to 36° in the N. As a general rule, the temp. at depths greater than 400 fathoms seldom if ever exceeds 32° F. This sea is the scene of busy fishings—seal and whale to the N., E., and W. of Jan Mayen; walrus and shark off Spitzbergen; cod, herring, mackerel, lobster, &c., off the coasts of Norway. Besides fish there are innumerable multitudes of sea-birds, as eider-ducks, gulls, guillemots, little auks, and others on Spitzbergen, the Norwegian islands, and the edges of the ice-floes. Compare **Atlantic Ocean.**

Norwell and **Norwell Woodhouse,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., Norwell Woodhouse 7 m. NW. by N. Newark. Norwell, P.O., P.<500; Norwell Woodhouse, 3½ m. W. by S. Carlton on Trent stn., P.<250.

Norwell, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co. P.<2000.

Norwich, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., 32 m. E. London.

Norwich (nŏr'ich; in Domesday *Noruic, Nordvic,* 'north place'), episcopal city, parl. bor. (2 members), mun. (since Henry II.) and co. bor., co. of itself, par., and market-tn., Eng., Norfolk, 114 m. NE. London, in the diocese of Norwich, on the Wensum, on the G. E. R. One of the earliest manufacturing towns, Norwich has declined in textile manufactures, the staple industries now being mustard and starch (employing over 2000 hands), brewing, and iron-works; also boots and shoes, vinegar, and agricultural implements. Norwich became a bishopric in 1094, and the castle dates still earlier. The diocese, P. (1891) 685,800, includes all Norfolk and the eastern half of Suffolk, with parts of three pars. in Cambridgeshire. There are interesting remains of the Romans and Normans, such as the Castle-keep, now converted into a museum, St. Andrew's Hall, the Devil's Tower, and portions of the old city wall. Nearly 200 ac. have been set apart for public recreation grounds. Fairs are held on Maundy Th., Easter M. and Tu., and 26th December. Market-days, W. and S. Alt. 42 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 49.4° F., Jan. 37.8°, July 62.4°. Mean rfall. (Cossey, 1866–80), yr. 27.2 in.; (Thorpe St. Andrew's, alt. 137 ft.) 29.2 in. Area of city same as parl. and mun. bor. (1891), 7558 ac. P. (1851) 68,200; (1871) 80,400; (1891) 101,000, nearly.

Norwich, city, U.S., Connecticut, co. and 12 m. N. New London, on both banks of the riv. Thames. The chief portion is on the sides and summit of the eminence between the Yantic and Shetucket Rivs., which here unite, forming the Thames; the business portion is at the base. W. Side or W. Chelsea is W. the Yantic. Greeneville, in the NE., contains one of the larges.

paper-mills in New England. The harbour is accessible by vessels drawing 10 ft. It has an important trade in coal, lumber, &c.; manufactures machinery, rolling-mill products, printing presses, and firearms. The manufacture of cotton goods is a leading industry. Settled in 1659, incorporated in 1784. P. (1880) 15,100; (1890) 16,200.

Norwich, vil., U.S., New York, cap. Chenango co., 41 m. N. Binghampton; has manufactures of hammers, silk ribbons, furniture, and gloves, and railway workshops. P. 5200.

Norwich, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on Connecticut R., 31 m. SW. Newbury by rail. P. <1500.

Norwood, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 76 m. W. by N. Kingston.

Norwood, parl. div. of bor. of Lambeth, Eng., London. P. (1891) 68,400.

Norwood, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, 3 m. NW. Brentford. P. 7600.

Norwood, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Clifton with Norwood.**

Norwood, suburb, 3 m. ENE. Adelaide, S. Australia, Adelaide co. P. 11,800.

Norwood, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 14 m. SW. by S. Boston. P. <4000.

Norwood, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 13 m. ENE. Paterson. P. <1500.

Norwood, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Racket R., 90 m. W. by N. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Norwood, vil., U.S., Virginia, Nelson co., on James R., 73 m. W. by N. Richmond, and 23 m. NE. Lynchburg. P. <1500.

Norwood, Lower, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Lambeth bor., 5½ m. S. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**West Norwood**) on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Norwood, South, eccles. par., 2 m. SSE. Lower Norwood, with stn. (**Norwood Junction**) on L. B. & S. C. R. P. 10,600.

Norwood, Upper, two eccles. pars., ½ m. SE. Lower Norwood. P. 6500 and <5000.

Norwood Green, vil., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., 1 m. SE. by S. Southall stn., 12 m. W. St. Paul's, London, P.O.

Nosári, tn., India, Bombay, 19 m. S. by E. Surat, on the l. bk. of Purna R., which is navigable to this point, admitting vessels of 100 tons; a thriving town, with a large Párśi colony, mostly cotton weavers. On Nosári Creek are the Towers of Silence for the Párśi dead. P. (1881) 14,900.

Nosbonsing, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 348 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Nose, The, cape, Carmarthenshire, on Burry Inlet, 6½ m. W. Llanelly.

Nose Dale, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co. P. <1500.

Noseley, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10 m. SW. Oakham, 3 m. WSW. East Norton stn. P. <250.

Nose Point, cape, Eng., on the coast of Durham, 1 m. S. Seaham Harbour.

Noshafu-Saki, easternmost point of Yezo I., Japan.

Nosh'ike, or **Noshke,** sandy penin., Japan, running about 5 m. SE., on E. ct. of Yezo I., in 43° 36′-40′ N.

Noshima-saki, cape, Japan, on SE. ct. of Honshiu, at E. entrance to harbour of Tokyo.

Noshiro, maritime tn., Japan, 60 m. SW. by S. Aomori. P. 10,200.

Nosob, watercourse, mostly dry, in the W. of Brit. Bechuanaland, forming part of the frontier between the Crown Colony and the Protectorate.

Nosong Point, cape, in the W. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 5° 38′ N., 115° 35′ E.

Nosovka, tn., Russia, govt. and 41 m. SSE. Chernigov, on railway to Kiev. P. 11,200.

Noss, Isle of, Scot., Shetland Is., off the E. ct. of Bressay I., in 60° 8′-9½′ N., divided from it by Noss Sound; off the E. ct. is the **Noup of Noss,** a precipitous rock 592 ft. high. Length, 1¾ m.; breadth, 1½ m. P. 3.

Nossa Senhora da Conceição, tn., Brazil. See **Manhes.**

Nossa Senhora da Piedade do Para, tn., Brazil. See **Para.**

Nossa Senhora de Belem, tn., Brazil. See **Para.**

Nossen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 10 m. SW. by S. Meissen. P. <5000.

Noss Head, bold rocky point, Scot., Caithness, on the E. ct., 3½ m. NE. Wick, in 58° 29′ N., 3° 3′ W.; under it is a vast cavern. It has a lighthouse (light revolving) 175 ft. high.

Nossi, in the Malagasy language, 'island.'

Nossi Bé ('great island'), French isl., Madagascar, off the NW. ct., in 13⅜° S.; of volcanic origin, with much indented coasts. In the S. part of the island is the excellent roadstead of Hellville, in 13° 23′ S., 48° 20′ E. Plantations of sugar-cane, vanilla, and indigo; formerly also coffee. Makwas, from the E. ct. of Africa, are the chief labourers. Made a French possession in 1841. Mean temp. (1879-80), yr. 78.3° F., Feb. 80.3°, July 75.0°. P. consists chiefly of Sakalavas.

Nossi-fali ('sacred island'), small island off NW. ct. of Madagascar, 9 m. E. Nossi Bé.

Nossi-lava ('long island'), isl., NW. Madagascar, to the N. of Narinda Bay, crossed by 14° 33′ S.

Nostel, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, 5 m. SE. Wakefield, with stn. (**Nostell**) on G. N. R. See **Huntwick.**

Nosu, tribe, China. See **Lolos.**

Notaresco, vil., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 10 m. E. Teramo, 25 m. NW. by N. Chieti. P. <2000.

Notch Hill, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 119° 30′ W., 1183 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 299 m. E. Vancouver.

Notec, riv., Prussia. See **Netze.**

Nöterö, isl., Norway, prov. Christiania, dist. Jarlsberg and Laurvik, in SW. of Christiania Fjord. Area, 17 sq. m.

Notgrove, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 10 m. E. by S. Cheltenham, with stn. (**Notgrove and Westfield**) on G. W. R., P.O. P. <250.

Nothe, The, promontory, Eng., on coast of Dorset, at entrance to Weymouth Harbour; affords splendid views.

Notley, Black and **White,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex. White Notley, Maldon div., 2 m. S. Braintree, 2 m. SE. Black Notley, on G. E. R., PM.O., P. <500; Black Notley, P. <750.

Noto, cape, Japan. See **Rokko-saki.**

Noto, kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Ishikawa ken.

Noto, tn., Sicily, prov. and 17 m. SW. Syracuse. It stands 5 m. NW. of the site of *Noto Vecchio,* the ancient *Necethum,* destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. In a malarial dist. P. (comm.) 18,200.

No'toro, lake or lagoon, Japan, on N. ct. of Yezo I., in 144° 4′-10′ E.

Notoro, Cape, Sakhalin I. See **Crillon.**

Notre Dame, vil., U.S., Indiana, St. Joseph co., 1 m. N. S. Bend. P. <1500.

Notre Dame, Bois, forest, France, in the deps. of Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne, about 10⅓ m. SE. Notre Dame, Paris.

Notre Dame Bay, large bay, Newfoundland, on the N. ct., in 55° 56′ W.

Notre Dame-de-Bondeville, tn., France, Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 4½ m. NW. Rouen. P. <3000.

Notre Dame Mountains, Canada, Quebec. See **Shickshock Mountains.**

Nottan, dist., New Guinea, in the W. of the extreme NW. penin.

Nottawa, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 4 m. S. by E. Collingwood.

Nottawasaga Bay, large bay, Canada, Ontario, in the S. of Georgian Bay; it receives at its head the **Nottawasaga R.** from the S.

Notte Canal, navigable canal, Prussia, Brandenburg, connecting the Dahme at Königswusterhausen with a small lake 25 m. S. of Berlin. Length, 16 m.

Nottingham (in Saxon times *Snottengaham,* 'home of caves,' referring to dwellings anciently hollowed out in the crags on S. side of the town on the banks of the riv. Leen), mun. bor. (since Saxon times), co. bor., and parl. bor. (three members), cap. of co., co. in itself, and market-tn., Eng., 110 m. NNW. London, in the diocese of Southwell, near the Trent, close to the S. end of the Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Notts coalfield, on the M. R. and branches of G. N. R. and L. & NW. R. At one time it had a considerable woollen industry, but it has long been noted for its hosiery, which was first introduced about the close of the 16th century by one William Lee, who afterwards went to France on the invitation of Henry IV. Its staple industry at present is cotton hosiery, and Nottingham also is chief centre of net and lace manufacture. Nottingham occurs in Doomsday Book, a castle having been built by William I. Seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. It has excellent and extensive recreation spaces, *e.g.,* Bulwell Forest, 135 ac., and the public playgrounds, 150 ac. University College is a magnificent pile of buildings, including new technical schools. Nottingham Castle is now an art museum. There are many fairs. Market-days, M., W., and S.; the cattle-market occupying 7 ac. Parl. bor. P. (1891) E. div. 69,800, S. div. 62,000, W. div. 82,000; co., mun., and parl. bor. P. (1851) 57,400; (1871) 86,600; (1891) 213,900.

Nottinghamshire, or **Notts,** inland co., Eng., forming part of the Trent basin, divided into the parl. divs. mentioned in the following table:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Bassetlaw	205,389	51,572
Newark	183,963	50,035
Rushcliffe	89,128	64,603
Mansfield	50,337	65,736
Parl. bors.	10,935	213,877
Total (anct. and administrative co.)	539,752	445,823

Drained by the Trent and its tribs., the Erewash, Soar, Idle, &c., the surface varies from a flat alluvial valley as it rises through fertile and well-wooded land to Sherwood Forest in the W.

(600 ft. near Mansfield), and to the Wolds, or upland moors, in the extreme S. The geological basis consists of coal-measures (supplying over forty collieries), with some Permian rocks and New Red Sandstone and Lias. The coal-mines are at Nottingham, Eastwood, Basford, Bestwood, Kirby, Selston, Pinxton, Hucknall Torkard, Mansfield, and Shireoaks; blast-furnaces at Nottingham. Gypsum is worked at Nottingham, Gotham, Elton, and Newark. The soil is mostly gravel and sand, which, in the Trent valley, underlies a rich mould. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The chief manufactures are hosiery and lace, this county having for more than a century been the centre of the former trade. The M. R., G. N. R., L. & NW. R., and M. S. & L. R. cross this county in various directions. Many names of places are Danish, and several sieges and battles give the district a place in our history. The county contains 4 mun. bors., and comprises parts of the dioceses of Southwell and York. See **England,** table.

Notting Hill, W. suburb of London, Eng., 4 m. W. St. Paul's, with stns. on the District and Metropolitan Rly. (Notting Hill, Ladbroke Grove on the Outer Circle, **Notting Hill Gate** on the Inner).

Notton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. N. Barnsley, 1 m. NNW. of its stn. (**Notton** for **Royston**) on the M. S. & L. R., and 1 m. W. of **Royston and Notton** stn. on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Nottoway, co., U.S., Virginia, N. of 37° N., and crossed by 78° W., bounded on the S. by the Nottoway R.

Nottuln, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 11 m. W. Münster. P. <4000.

Nottwil, vil., Switzd., cant. and 9 m. NW. by W. Lucerne, on the W. side of Lake Sempach. P. <2000.

Notwane, riv., in the SE. of the Protectorate of Bechuanaland, flowing NE. and joining the Limpopo a little to the S. of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Notye, tn., Turkey, vilayet, sanjak, and 49 m. NW. Salonica, in the dist. known as Karajova or Moglena.

Noughaval, par., Ire., NW. co. Clare, bar. Burren, 18 m. S. by W. Galway; 4661 ac. P. <250.

Noughaval, par., Ire., cos. Longford and Westmeath, bars. Rathcline, Shrule, and Kilkenny W., on riv. Inny, contains Ballymahon town; 12,726 ac. P. <2000.

Noumea, tn., New Caledonia. See **Numea.**

Noup Head, on NW. ct. of Westray I., Orkney, on W. side of **Noup Bay.**

Noushera, tns., India. See **Naushahra.**

Nouvelle, La, tn. and trading port, France, dep. Aude, arr. Narbonne, cant. and 4 m. ESE. Sigean, on Sigean lagoon, and at the mouth of the Roubine Canal. The port requires constant dredging to keep it free from sand. P. <2000.

Nouvelle River, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows S. then SE. into Chaleur Bay, about 66° 20′ W.

Nouvion, Le, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, on the Sambre, 26 m. NE. by E. St. Quentin. P. <3000.

Nouvion-en-Ponthieu, vil., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 7 m. NNW. Abbeville. P. <2000.

Nouzon, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, 12 m. NW. Sedan, arr. and 4 m. NNE. Mézières. P. 6500.

Nova Friburgo ('New Freiburg'), German colony, Brazil, state and 53 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 2874 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1882–86), yr. 63.8° F., Feb. 68.6°, July 57.8°.

Novaia, Novaya, Slavonic, 'new.' See *Neu.*

Novara, the ancient *Novaria,* tn., Italy, Piedmont, cap. prov. Novara, 27 m. W. Milan. Its cathedral, dating from the 5th century, was rebuilt in the 11th century; the dome is of the 17th century. Ceded to the House of Savoy in 1735. Charles Albert was here defeated, March 23, 1849, and abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel. P. 15,200.

Novara, tn., Sicily, prov. and 26 m. SW. by W. Messina. P. <4000.

Novar, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the H. R., on the Glass, 6 m. NE. by N. Dingwall.

Nova Scotia (with New Brunswick, the **Acadia,** or **Acadie,** of the early French settlers), penin. of N. America, on E. side, forming with the isl. of Cape Breton (*q.v.*) a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, stretching NE. and SW. between 43° 25′–47° N., 59° 40′–66° 25′ W., connected NW. with New Brunswick by an isthmus 14 m. across, separated on the N. from Prince Edward I. by Northumberland Strait, and by the narrow Gut of Canso from Cape Breton on the NE., having on other sides the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy. Its position, farther E. than any other portion of the N. American continent except Labrador, marks it as the great natural highway for travel between Europe and America. Length about 300 m.; area about two-fifths that of England; cap. Halifax, on E. ct. Surface much diversified; highest in the N., where the Cobequid Mts. rise to 1200 ft. Rivers and lakes are numerous; the former are generally short, but usually navigable for a few miles by coasting craft; the principal rivers are Annapolis and Shubenacadie, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, and La Have to the Atlantic; Rossignol, the largest lake in Nova Scotia proper (20 m. in length), and Ship Harbour lake (15 m.). Shores irregular, abrupt, and indented by numerous bays and harbours, with deep water close to land; principal inlets St. George's and Chedabucto Bays in NE., Halifax Harbour, St. Margaret's, and Mahone Bays in S., St. Mary's, Minas with Cobequid and Townsend Bays, and Pictou Harbour on N. ct. The forests of Nova Scotia abound in good timber, ash, beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, and spruce being the commonest. Among the native quadrupeds are the moose, caribou, bear, fox, marten, otter, minx, hare, racoon, beaver, &c.; feathered game is plentiful. Cattle are extensively reared for slaughter, but dairy-farming is limited. In the value of its fisheries Nova Scotia ranks first amongst the provs. of the Dominion; mackerel, herring, cod, haddock, halibut, pollock, gaspereau, salmon, and shad are taken in large numbers. Climate remarkably healthy, and more equable than that of any other prov. in the Dominion, but the Atlantic coast is subject to dense fogs. The W. half of the prov. is more fertile than the E. Around the head of the Bay of Fundy and its branch, the Bay of Minas, are extensive 'dyke-lands' or 'salt marshes,' tracts of marine alluvium deposited by the tides; these lands, which have been reclaimed and protected by broad mud dykes, produce enormous crops of 'salt hay' and cultivated grasses. Of cereals the most widely cultivated is oats, but wheat, barley, rye, maize, and buckwheat are grown, as also various root-crops. Much attention is paid to the cultivation of fruit (chiefly in Annapolis, King's, and Hants cos.), and the Annapolis valley especially is famous for the excellence of its apples, which are exported in considerable quantities. Peaches, plums, cherries, small fruit, pumpkins, melons, and tomatoes grow abundantly, and find a ready market in Boston and other towns on the E. ct. of the U.S. Minerals are very important; they include coal, worked chiefly in Cumberland, Pictou, and Colchester, and in Cape Breton; gold (Stormont, Oldham); iron (Londonderry and Ferrona); copper (Coxheath, &c.); gypsum (Windsor, Nova Scotia, Mabou, and Baddeck, in Cape Breton); excellent building-stone and grindstone, found chiefly at Amherst. Shipbuilding, formerly important, has declined since the introduction of iron ships, and manufactures generally are as yet little developed. The principal exports are fish, coal, and other minerals, and lumber. Besides the Intercolonial and C. P. Rlys., which afford direct communication with the Pacific coast, Nova Scotia is intersected by various lines, extending from Sydney to Yarmouth, and a ship railway across the isthmus of Chignecto is in course of construction. St. Peter's Canal unites the Bras d'Or lake with the Atlantic. Area, 20,600 sq. m. P. 450,396. See **Cape Breton, Canada, Dominion of,** table. (*Report on the Mines of Nova Scotia,* Halifax, 1893.)

Nova Vares, tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak and 40 m. NW. by W. Novibazar.

Novaya, Novaia, Slavonic, 'new.' See *Neu.*

Novaya Chigla, vil., Russia, govt. and 60 m. SE. Voronezh. P. 11,600.

Novaya Derevnya, suburb of **St. Petersburg.**

Novaya Ladoga, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 98 m. ENE. St. Petersburg, at entrance of Volkhov into Lake Ladoga and Ladoga Canal; shipping. P. <5000, rising to 50,000 during navigation.

Novaya Praga, or **Petrikovka,** tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, 100 m. W. by N. Ekaterinoslav, near to Znamenka rly. junc. P. 7400.

Novaya Sibir, isl., Siberia. See **New Siberia.**

Novaya Ushitsa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 43 m. ENE. Kamenets Podolsk. P. 5100.

Novaya Vodolaga, vil., Russia, govt. and 22 m. SW. Kharkov. P. 6750.

Novaya Zemlya (**Nova Zembla,** 'New Land'), large isl. surrounded by many small ones, Russia, Arctic Ocean, 70° 30′–77° N., 52°–69° E.; has the shape of an elongated crescent, 600 m. in length, 60 m. average width, separates the Arctic Ocean (Barents's Sea) from Kara Sea. Its southern part appears as a continuation of Vaigach I., from which it is separated by Kara Strait. Novaya Zemlya is cut through about its middle by a narrow strait, Matochkin Shar. W. ct. much indented, with many islands along it, the chief bays being – Sakhanikha, Kostin Shar in S. and Möller Bay in N. of Goose Land, Marquis de Traversé Bay, and Nordenskjöld Bay. The N. end is named Barents's Land, and terminates in Cape Mauritius. Mezhdusharskiy, Gorbovyie, Pankratiev, and Gulfstream Is. along W. coast, and Pakhtusov I. near E. coast, are the chief islands. S. part occupied by a plateau, with parallel ridges about 2000 ft. high; middle part alpine highlands, with peaks 3200–4650 ft.; much lower and massive farther N., where it is covered by an ice-sheet. Built up of Archæan granites and schists, Silurian or Devonian limestones, and Jurassic clay-slates, which are covered in places with Eocene deposits testifying to a warmer climate. Climate colder than even that of Spitzbergen, the average yearly temp. on the W. coast being 17° near

Matochkin Shar (winter 4°, summer 36.5°), 15° at Kamenka further S. (70° 35′ N.), and 19.6° at Melkaya Guba (73° 55′ N.); still lower by about 2° in corresponding latitude on E. coast. The influence of a warm continuation of the Gulf Stream is felt on the W. coast. There are years when the island has been circumnavigated without difficulty. Vegetation very poor. The brown and white bear, the common and polar fox, the wolf, and various species of mice and lemmings, as well as several species of birds, stay in the island, while countless ducks, geese, swans, and sea-birds come to nest. Walruses, seals, and dolphins swarm along the coasts, and, together with the birds, attracted in the 16th century numerous hunters, who often wintered in Novaya Zemlya. The pursuit has fallen off lately, but still nearly 2000 hunters come together every year in the neighbourhood of Cape Voronov. Whale hunting was attempted lately. A permanent settlement of a few Samoyede families has been established of late at Karmakuly, in Möller Bay. Visited by Sir Hugh Willoughby (1553), Burrough (1556), and Barents (1594), and explored by Count Lütke (1821–24), and in recent years by several expeditions; crossed by Grinevetskiy (1878) in the E. of Karmakuly. Area, 35,163 sq. m.

Nova Zagora (Turkish **Yeni Saghra**), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 20 m. ENE. Stara Zagora (Eski Saghra). P. <4000.

Novéant, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the l. bk. of the Moselle R., circle and 9 m. SW. Metz. P. <2000.

Novelna, vil., Switzd. See **Nufenen.**

Novelda, tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. W. by N. Alicante, cap. dist. Novelda. P. (comm.) 9600.

Novellara, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 11 m. NNE. Reggio. P. <2000.

Noventa di Piave, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Venice, 14 m. E. Treviso. P. (comm.) <4000.

Noventa Vicentina, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, circle Lonigo, 17 m. SW. Padua. P. (comm.) 5500.

Novgorod, govt. of NW. Russia, has St. Petersburg and Olonets in the W. and N., Vologda, Yaroslav and Tver in SE., and Pskov in SW. Its S. part is occupied by Valdai plateau, 800 to 1000 ft. high, which steeply descends towards Lake Ilmeñ in W., while in NE. it gently slopes towards Lakes Ladoga and Onega, and is dotted with over 3000 lakes (Byelo Ozero, the largest) and marshes, some of them 350 to 400 sq. m., covered with thin birch and elm forests. Built up of Devonian and Carboniferous deposits, covered with boulder-clay. Contains the upper parts of rivers flowing to the Caspian, the Baltic, and the White Seas, connected by canals. Chief rivs.: Volkhov, which flows from Lake Ilmeñ into Ladoga; Syas, trib. of Ladoga; Sheksna and Mologa, tribs. of Volga. Climate harsh, the average temp. at Novgorod being, yr. 39°, Jan. 14.5°, July 62.5°. Agriculture and cattle-breeding not very profitable; manufactures few; petty trades in villages; considerable fisheries in lakes. People, Great Russian. Divided into eleven dists.: Novgorod, Borovichi, Byelozersk, Cherepovets, Demiyansk, Kirilov, Krestsy, Staraya, Russa, Tikhvin, Ustyuzhna, and Valdai. Area, 47,236 sq. m. P. (1870) 1,011,500; (1890) 1,254,900.

Novgorod, cap. of above govt., 119 m. S. of St. Petersburg, on Volkhov, 2 m. below its issue from Lake Ilmeñ, 45 m. by rail from Chudovo stn., on St. Petersburg-Moscow Rly. Old city, which exercised a supremacy over the Russian town, in the 9th century. From 997 it was under the rule of its own *vyeche*, elected its own princes, and often refused to have any, remaining then under the rule of its elected mayor (*posadnik*). The city had in the 14th century a population of about 100,000 inhabitants, and carried on a considerable trade, entering into the Hansa, and maintaining its independence against the Germans and the Swedes. Was conquered and devastated by the Moscow Tsars in 1570. Consists now of the old Kreml and the city, on both banks of the river. The Kreml contains many historical relics (cathedral of St. Sophia, Yaroslav's Tower, &c.), dating from the 11th century. Mean temp., yr. 39.6° F., Jan. 17.0°, July 64.8°. P. 24,850.

Novgorod Bay, Russian Manchuria, in Gulf of Posiet; excellent anchoring place; some coal extracted at Russian port.

Novgorod Syeversk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 113 m. ENE. Chernigov, on r. bk. of the navigable Desna. Old town, of importance in 11th century, conquered by Lithuanians in 14th century, annexed by Russia in 1654. Trade in hemp, flax, and timber. P. 8120.

Novgorod Volhynskiy. See **Novograd Volhynskiy.**

Novi, Slavonic, 'new.' See *Neu.*

Novi, tn., on the N. frontier of Bosnia, prov. Banjaluka, on the Sana, at its confluence with the Una, 78 m. W. by S. Brod. P. <3000.

Novi, seapt., Hungary, Croatia, on the Morlacca Channel, 22 m. SE. Fiume; seat of a bishop. P. <4000.

Novibazar, or **Novipazar** (Turkish **Yenipazar**), tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. sanjak Novibazar, 62 m. SSW. Kraguyevatz; surrounded by forts. Novibazar has succeeded to Stari Bazar, a short distance to the SW., on the site of *Raskka*, the old cap. of the Servian princes. The sanjak, in which, under the treaty of Berlin (1878), Austria maintains a military force, is a tongue projecting NW. between Montenegro and Servia as far as the frontier of Bosnia, and has an area of 2840 sq. m. (exclusive of the dist. of Mitrovitsa, detached from it since the treaty), and a population of about 150,000, exclusive of the Austrian garrison of about 3000.

Novi di Modena, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 17 m. N. Modena. P. (comm.) 6300.

Novi Ligure, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. SE. Alessandria. P. 13,800.

Novigentum, or *Novientum*, tns., France. See **Nogent-le-Roi** and **St. Cloud.**

Novigrad, comm., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Bjelovar Krizevci, dist. Kapronca, 50 m. ENE. Agram. P. <4000.

Novigrad, comm., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, 17 m. ENE. Zara, on the Canale della Morlacca. P. 5000.

Noville, comm., Belgium, prov. and 9 m. W. by N. Liège, arr. Waremme. P. <2000.

Noville, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 4 m. S. Montreux. P. <2000.

Noviodunum, tn., France. See **Nevers.**

Noviodunum, tn., Switzd. See **Nyon.**

Noviomagus, tn., France. See **Noyon.**

Noviomagus, tn., Netherlands. See **Nijmegen.**

Novion-Porcien, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, 23 m. S. by W. Rocroi, arr. and 7 m. NNE. Rethel. P. <2000.

Novi-Pazar, Turkish **Yeni-Pazar,** tn., Bulgaria, prov. Sumen, 37 m. W. by N. Varna. P. <3000. See also **Novibazar.**

Novita, tn., Colombia, Cauca, 112 m. SW. Medellin, built upon piles; has rich gold-mines. Alt. 575 ft. P. 8000.

Novo, Slavonic, 'new.' See *Neu.*

Novo-Alexandrovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 114 m. ENE. Kovno. P. 7540.

Novo-Bayazet, or **Novyi Bayazet** (Armenian **Kavar**), tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 61 m. ENE. Erivañ, near Lake Gokcha. Alt. 5870 ft. P. 7120.

Novo-Byelgorod, or **Pechenyeghi,** tn., Russia, govt. and 35 m. ESE. Kharkov, on N. Donets R. P. 6500.

Novocherkassk, tn., Russia, cap. of prov. of Don Cossacks, near r. bk. of lower Don, 20 m. by rail NE. Rostov; considerable trade in cereals, wine, and other produce of agriculture. P. 34,220.

Novo-Derevyankovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Yeisk. P. 6220.

Novo-Ekaterinoslavl, tn., Russia, govt. and 94 m. SE. Kharkov. P. 7000.

Novogeorgievsk. 1. (Krylov), tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, at junction of Tyasmin with Dnieper, 9 m. from Kremenchug railway junction. P. 9000. **2. (Modlin),** first-class fortress, Russian Poland, 19 m. NW. Warsaw, at junction of Narew with Vistula, at right flank of Vistula line of defence; can shelter 50,000 men. Nowe Miasto close by. P. 6000.

Novo-Georgievskoye (Ternovka), vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 32 m. NNE. Stavropol.

Novograd Volhynskiy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 64 m. NW. Zhitomir. P. 14,650.

Novogrudek (Polish **Nowogródek**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 95 m. WSW. Minsk, 5 m. from rly. to Vilna. P. 12,600.

Novokhopersk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 163 m. ESE. Voronezh, on r. bk. Khoper; trade in corn. P. 6000.

Novo-Leushkovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Kubañ, dist. and 90 m. SE. Yeisk. P. 5800.

Novoli, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Lecce, 23 m. S. by E. Brindisi. P. <5000.

Novomesto, comm., Austria. See **Rudolfswerth.**

Novo-Mikhailovskoye, two vils., Russia, N. Caucasia. **1.** Govt. Stavropol, dist. Medvyedevskiy. P. 8250. **2.** Prov. Kubañ, dist. Labinsk, 70 m. Stavropol. P. 8990.

Novo-Minskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Kubañ, dist. and 42 m. SE. Yeisk. P. 6490.

Novo-Mirgorod, tn., Russia, govt. and 194 m. NW. Kherson, on frontier with Kiev; large fairs in cattle. P. 6625.

Novomoskovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 19 m. NE. Ekaterinoslav, on r. bk. Samara. P. 19,210.

Novo-Myshastovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 23 m. NW. Ekaterinodar. P. 7460.

Novo-Nikolaievskaya, Cossack vil. and seapt., Russia, prov. of Don, 38 m. WSW. Taganrog, on Sea of Azov. P. 10,220.

Novo-Nizhnesteblievskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 58 m. NW. Ekaterinodar, on Ponura R. P. 7810.

Novo-Pokrovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Kubañ, 90 m. NW. Stavropol. P. 8955.

Novo-Radomsk, tn., Russia. See **Radomsko.**

Novo Redondo, seapt., Portuguese W. Africa, 170 m. S. by E. Loanda, in about 11° 7′ S.

Novorossiya ('New Russia'), name given to Russian govts. Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Taurida.

Novorossiysk, tn. and seapt., Russia, chief town of the Chernomorskiy Okrug of Caucasia, residence of military governor, at the head of Novorossiysk Bay, NE. ct. of Black Sea, connected by rail with and 60 m. from Ekaterinodar. This beautiful bay (*Sujuk*, Turkish) is open to SE., and suffers in winter from the terrible *bora* wind, which inconvenience is remedied now by the building of a mole. The town, which had been abandoned, was repeopled a few years ago, and is now become a centre for export of cereals. Temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 54.8° F., Jan. 35.3°, July 75.5°; mean rfall. (10 yrs.), yr. 33.4 in.; Nov.–March 17 in. P. (1893) 28,000.

Novo-Rozhdestvenskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 75 m. NE. Ekaterinodar. P. 7715.

Novorzhev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. SE. Pskov. P. <5000.

Novoselitsv, tn., Russia, Bessarabia, near Austrian and Roumanian frontier, on Pruth R., 35 m. SSW. Kamenets Podolsk; one of the chief custom-houses; depôt for timber. P. <5000.

Novoselo ('new town'), tn., Bulgaria, prov. Loveč, 40 m. WSW. Tirnova. P. <5000.

Novoselo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 12 m. NNW. Viddin, on the Danube. See **Staro Novoselo.**

Novoselovo, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, on r. bk. Kan, 90 m. ENE. Krasnoyarsk. P. <5000.

Novo-Shcherbinovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Yeisk. P. 7000.

Novosil, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 97 m. SSW. Tula. P. <5000.

Novo-Titarovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 16 m. N. Ekaterinodar. P. 7530.

Novo-Troitskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 32 m. NW. Stavropol. P. 6130.

Novo-Tsurukhaitui, Cossack vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 275 m. SE. Chita, on Arguñ R., on frontier of Mongolia; brisk trade. P. <5000.

Novoukrainka, also **Pavlovsk,** tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, dist. Elisabethgrad, 120 m. SW. Kremenchug. P. 6600.

Novouzensk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 242 m. SSW. Samara; considerable fair for trade with Kirghiz Steppe. P. 13,300.

Novo-Velichkovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 32 m. NW. Ekaterinodar. P. 5810.

Novo-Yegorlykskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 96 m. N. Stavropol. P. 6860.

Novo York, Bolivia. See **Aquiry,** riv.

Novozybkov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 101 m. NNE. Chernigov; considerable trade. P. 15,125.

Novyi-Bayazet, tn., Russia. See **Novo-Bayazet.**

Novyi Bug, tn., Russia, govt. and 93 m. NNW. Kherson. P. 5500.

Novyi Ierusalim. See **Voskresensk.**

Novyi Oskol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 137 m. SE. Kursk, on Oskol R. P. <5000.

Nowa Aleksandrya. See **Puławy.**

Nowa Góra, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, 17 m. NW. by W. Cracow. P. <2000

Nowawes (Slavonic, 'new town'), vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, on the E. or l. bk. of the Havel, opposite Potsdam; an important seat of manufactures, the weaving (especially cotton weaving) industry in which was stimulated by the settlement here by Frederick the Great of Bohemian families who had been compelled to emigrate by the persecution of the Jesuits. The manufactures now include plushes, woollens, and cottons. P. (1852) 3400; (1871) 5200; (1890) 8900.

Nowe Miasto, tn., Russian Poland, govt. Piotrków, 48 m. SW. Warsaw, on high l. bk. Pilica; watering-place. P. <5000.

Nowgong, tn., Brit. India, Assam, cap. dist. Nowgong, 56 m. E. by N. Gauháti. P. <5000.

Nowgong, tn. and cantonment, Central India, Bundelkhand, between dist. Hamírpur and Chhatarpur state; has the Rájkumár College, established in memory of Lord Mayo by the native chiefs of Bundelkhand. P. 10,900; Hindus, 6700; Moham. 3300.

Nowlin, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the S. by 44° N., between 101° and 102° W.

Nowogródek, tn., Russia. See **Novogrudek.**

Nowra, tp., New South Wales, Vincent co., 50 m. E. by S. Goulburn. P. <2000.

Nowton, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <250.

Nowydwór, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 21 m. by rail NW. Warsaw. P. 5700.

Nowy-Sacz, tn., Austria. See **Sandec, Neu.**

Noxubee, co., U.S., Mississippi, bordering on Alabama.

Noya, seapt., on the W. ct. of Spain, prov. Corunna, cap. dist. Noya, on the Ria de Múro y Noya, 19 m. WSW. Santiago. P. (comm.) 9400.

Noyant, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 28 m. WNW. Tours, arr. and 10 m. E. by S. Baugé. P. <2000.

Noyen-sur-Sarthe, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche, 17 m. SW. by W. Le Mans. P. <2000.

Noyers, tn., France, dep. Yonne, on the Serain, 42 m. S. Troyes, arr. and 12 m. S. Tonnerre. P. <2000.

Noyon, the ancient *Noviomagus*, tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, arr. and 14 m. NE. by N. Compiègne; has important sugar-works, manufactures of sheet-iron, and chemical products. The old cathedral, Notre-Dame, is one of the earliest pointed Gothic structures in France, begun about 1150. Birthplace of the reformer Calvin, 1509.

Nozay, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Châteaubriant, 25 m. N. by W. Nantes. P. <2000.

Nozeroy, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Poligny, 32 m. S. Besançon. P. <2000.

Nozu, vil., Japan, Honshiu, 105 m. SW. Niigata. P. <2000.

Nsira, or **Enstra,** oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 55 m. SSE. Biskra, about 1 m. W. of the Shot Melrhirh, 60 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean.

Nsuaem, Gold Coast Colony. See **Insuaim.**

Ntara, fort, Brit. E. Africa, not far from the riv. Mpanga, E. of the NE. arm of Lake Albert Edward.

Ntombo-Mocna, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, 60 m. NE. Vivi, in about 5° 4′ S., 13° 59′ E.

Ntunda, fortified vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in about 16° 44′ S., about 10 m. E. of the Shire.

Ntupusa, important vil. in the Hukong (upper Chindwin) valley, Upper Burma, in 26° 41′ N.; centre of indiarubber trade.

Ntwe-ntwe, salt-pan, S. Africa. See **Kalahari.**

Nu, lake, E. Africa. See **No.**

Nu, or **Dubouzet,** isl., off SW. ct. of New Caledonia, closing on the W. the port of Numea; contains the penitentiary for French deported convicts.

Nuanetse, or **Nwanetse,** telegraph stn. of Brit. E. Africa Co., where the Company's road to Fort Salisbury crosses the Nuanetse R. (l. bk. trib. of the Limpopo), in about 21° S., 30° 38′ E.

Nûba, vil., Palestine, perhaps the *Nebo* of Ezra xi. 29 and Nehemiah vii. 33, 31° 37′ N., 35° 2′ E., 7 m. NW. by N. El Khuíl (ancient Hebron).

Nuba, tribe, E. Sudan, principally S. of Kordofan.

Nubeena, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Pembroke, 25 m. E. Hobart. P. <1500.

Nubia (name probably derived from the Old Egyptian *naub* or *nub*=gold, on account of the ancient gold-mines of Nubia), country in NE. Africa, on both sides of the Nile (*q.v.*), between the Egyptian frontier and Khartum, and between the Red Sea and the Libyan Desert. The fertile parts of Nubia are limited to the Nile valley, the rest of the country consisting of deserts, viz., E. of the Nile the Nubian Desert, and W. of it the desert El-Jezira, and S. of the latter the Bayuda Steppe. Agriculture (durrah, maize, wheat, barley, beans, &c.) is of importance in the Nile valley; and pastoral pursuits (cattle, camels, horses, goats, &c.) form the occupation of the nomadic tribes on both sides of the Nile. The inhabitants are of Hamitic-Semitic origin—Berâbra, Shaikiyeh, Robatat, Jâlin, Ababde, Bisharin, Hadendoa, and Kababish tribes. Staple products are gum, dates, and ivory. The gold mines of Nubia, which were very productive in antiquity, have long since ceased to yield any output. Three caravan routes through the desert are of importance, viz.: (1) from Sawâkin (Suakin) to Berber; (2) from Korosko to Abu Hammed; (3) from Ed-Debbeh to Omdurman. Many ancient ruins are met with from the Egyptian frontier to Khartum. Principal towns: Omdurmán, Khartum, Shendi, Berber, Abu-Hammed, Old Dongola, Kasr Dongola, and Kaibar. Area estimated at 280,000 sq. m.; P. at 1,000,000. See **Egypt, Nile, Sahara.** [**H. G. S.**]

Ñuble, prov., Chile, just S. of 36° S., and crossed by 72° W.

Nubra, riv., Ladakh, flows SE. from the Karakoram range into the Shyok, which it enters in about 77° 38′ E. Its valley is ascended by the winter route from Leh to the Karakoram Pass. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, pp. 175–76.

Nuceria, tn., Italy. See **Nocera dei Pagani.**

Nuckolls, co., U.S., Nebraska, on S. frontier, crossed by 98° W.

Nuddea, dist., Brit. India. See **Nadiya.**

Nudgee, settlement, Queensland, in 27° 24′ S., 153° 4′ E., about 9 m. from Brisbane.

Nueces, co., U.S., Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the extreme N. by 28° N.

Nueces, riv., U.S., Texas, in the SE.; it rises on a plateau in the S. of the state and flows on the whole SE. to the Gulf of Mexico, emptying itself through Corpus Christi Bay to the S. of 28° N.; length about 400 m.

Nuer, pastoral tribe, Soudan, dwelling near the confluences of the Nile branches, Bahr-el-Jebel, Bahr-el-Ghazal, and Sobat.

Nueva, Nuevo, Spanish, 'new.'

Nueva Caceres, Philippine Is. See **Naga.**

Nueva España. See **New Spain.**

Nueva Gerona, vil., W. Indies, I. of Pines, on the N. ct., in 82° 38′ W., between Florida and Cuba.

Nueva Helvecia, Swiss colony, founded in 1863, Uruguay dep. Colonia, 73 m. NW. by W. Montevideo.

Nueva Palmira, or **Higueritas,** vil., Uruguay, dep. and 60 m. NW. Colonia, and 20 m. above the mouth of the riv. Uruguay.

Nueva Paz, vil., Cuba, 47 m. SE. by E. Havana. P. 9600.

Nueva Providencia, vil., Venezuela, Bolivar, on the Yuruari, 200 m. S. of the SW. point of the isl. of Trinidad. A little to the NW. are the gold-mines of **El Callao.**

Nueva San Salvador, Central America. See **San Salvador.**

Nueva Segovia, dep., Central America, Nicaragua, on N. frontier, cap. Ocotal.

Nueve de Julio, usually written, **9 de Julio,** vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 155 m. WSW. Buenos Aires, at head of railway line; so called in remembrance of the day of the Declaration of Independence of the Argentine Republic. P. 4000.

Nuevitas, maritime tn., Cuba, N. ct., 141 m. NW. Santiago de Cuba, the port, and 35 m. NNE. of Puerto Principe, called *Puerto del Principe* by Columbus, who visited this port during his first voyage; at the head of the southern arm of the **Puerto de Nuevitas,** in 77° 20′ W. Exports mahogany, cedar, and other woods. P. 6600.

Nuevo, Spanish, 'new.' See *Nueva.*

Nuevo Berlin, Ger. colony, Uruguay, founded 1874. See **Berlin.**

Nuevo Leon (from the missionary Diego de Leon), one of the states of Mexico, on the NE. slopes of the E. Sierra Madre, traversed by rivs. Salado (N.), San Juan (centre), and Del Tigre (S.). Prosperous agricultural district; important mines (Iguana, Cerralvo, Vallecillo). Monterey is one of the principal commercial centres of lower Rio Grande del Norte. See **Mexico,** table.

Nufenen, or **Novelna,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 16 m. NNW. Chiavenna, on the Hinter-Rhine. P. <2000.

Nuffield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 9 m. NNW. Reading. P. <250.

Nugarba, or **Goodman Island,** German trading stn., on an atoll E. of the Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 3° 23′ S., 154° 45′ E.

Nugent, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 82 m. NW. by W. Kingston.

Nugent, post-tn., Tasmania, co. Pembroke, 45 m. from Hobart. P. <1500.

Nugget Point, or **Cape Tokata,** cape, New Zealand, in South I., at the extremity of the peninsula, bounding Molyneux Bay on the S.

Nuggur, Hindú, 'a city.' For place-names in India containing this element see under the spelling *Nagar.*

Nugsuak, penin., W. ct., Greenland, between 70° and 71° N., noted for its bed of cretaceous plants discovered at Altane, on the shores of Vaigat Fjord (S. of the peninsula).

Núh, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurgáon, 38 m. SSW. Delhi. P. <5000.

Nui, Tongkinese, 'mountain.'

Nui-Dinh, cape, Anam. See **Padaran.**

Nuits, tn., France, dep., Côte d'Or, arr. Beaune, 14 m. SSW. Dijon. P. <4000.

Nuka-hiva, or **Nooaheeva,** one of the Marquesas Is., in NW. group, between 80° 45′ and 9° S., crossed by 140° W., with much indented coast; in the S. is Taiohae or Anna Maria Bay, the best port of the archipelago; Taioha or Chichagof Bay, at the SW. point, has an anchorage almost as safe. Length E. to W. 21 m.; average breadth, 9 m; area, 186 sq. m.

Nukerke, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 3 m. S. by W. Oudenarde. P. <3000.

Nukha, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 60 m. NE. Elisabethpol; old fort and palace of Khans, who were vassal to Persia; annexed by Russia in 1819; considerable silkworm culture in town and dist.; various domestic industries; brisk trade. Alt. 2454 ft. P. 25,900.

Nukhue-daban, mt. pass, E. Siberia, in Sayan Mts., connects valleys of Irkut and Oka. Alt. 7000 ft.

Nuksan Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Nukunau, isl., Pacific. See **Byron.**

Nukuor, isls., Pacific Ocean. See **Monteverde Islands.**

Nukus, vil. and fort., Russian Turkistan, in the Amu Dariinskiy prov., at the head of the delta of the Amu, in 42° 27′ N., 59° 34′ E. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 52.4° F., Jan. 22.0°, July 80.0°.

Nuku-tapipi, or **Whitsunday,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 19° 20′ S., 138½° W.

Nuku-tavake, or **Queen Charlotte,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 19° 15′ S., 138½ W.

Nulato, fort and settlement, Alaska, in about 64° 49′ N., 157° 55′ W.

Nules, tn. and fort, Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, cap. dist. N., 28 m. NNE. Valencia. P. (comm.) <5000.

Nulhegan, vil., U.S., Vermont, Essex co., 56 m. NE. by E. Montpelier, with granite quarries. P. <1500.

Nullarbor Plains, dist., in W. of S. Australia, 10 m. inland from the head of the Great Australian Bight, grassy and with water. Area, 30,000 sq. m.

Nulvi, vil., Sardinia, prov., circle, and 12 m. ENE. Sassari, with numerous *nuraghe* (round towers). P. <4000.

Numazu, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 45 m. WSW. Yokohama. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 58.1° F., Jan. 40.4°, Aug. 77.4°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 70.78 in. P. 10,400.

Numba, vil., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., in about 34° 50′ S., 150° 47′ E. P. <1500.

Nümbrecht, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gummersbach, 25 m. E. Cologne. P. <3000.

Numea, or **Noumea,** cap. of the French colony of New Caledonia, W. Pacific Ocean, on SW. ct., in 22° 20′ S., and 166° 39′ E., approached by a passage (Bulari Pass) through the reef from the W. Has a college. Here the Queensland government have established a meteorological stn. Its drinking-water is carried 8 m. by an aqueduct. P. (1885) with officials and troops <4000.

Numedalslaagen, riv., Norway. See **Laagen.**

Numeralla, post-tn., New South Wales, Beresford co., 316 m. by rail and road S. Sydney. P. <1500.

Numurkah, post-tn., Victoria, co. Moira, in 37° 5′ S., 145° 26′ E.

Nun, cape and river, Morocco; the river (or *Akassa*) enters the Atlantic after a W. course of 130 m., 35 m. SW. Cape Nun, which is in 28° 46′ N., 11° 3′ W.

Nunawading, postal centre, Victoria, in 37° 50′ S., 145° 11′ E.

Nunburnholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on Bielby Beck, 16 m. E. by S. York, on the NE. R. P. <500.

Nuncar Gate, P.O., Eng., 7 m. SW. Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Nunda, vil., U.S., New York, Livingston co., 45 m. SSW. Rochester. P. <1500.

Nundawar, mt. range, New South Wales. See **Hardwicke.**

Nundle, or **Hanging Rock,** tp., New South Wales, Parry co., 30 m. SSE. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Nundydroog, hill fort, India. See **Nandidrúg.**

Nuneaton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 8½ m. N. by E. Coventry, on Coventry Canal, an important junction on the L. & NW. and M. Rlys.; coal mined near. Formerly noted for its ribbons, now carries on the manufacture of woven worsted goods, cotton, elastic webbing, &c. Has an endowed grammar school, and an endowed free school. Market-day, S. 6541 ac. Par. P. 11,600; parl. div. P. (1891) 52,600.

Nuneham Courtney, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 5 m. SE. by S. Oxford, 2 m. E. Radley stn., PM.O. (**Nuneham Courtenay**). P. <500.

Nun Entrance, principal mouth of the Niger, W. Africa, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 4° 16′ N., 6° 4′ E.

Nuñez, Rio, formerly **Rio do Nuno,** riv., French W. Africa, flowing W. into the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by a wide estuary in about 10° 35′ N.; discovered by and named after the Portuguese navigator Nuno Tristão, who was killed here in 1446 (Eg[15]).

Nungate, part of Haddington, Scot. P. <750.

Nungwe, Ras, cape, at the N. end of Zanzibar I.

Nunhead, eccles. par., London, Eng., on the L. C. & D. R., 4 m. SE. by S. St. Paul's, the junction for Blackheath Hill and the Crystal Palace. P. 15,200.

Nunia, vil., Turkey in Asia, around which are the ruins of the ancient **Nineveh** (*q.v.*).

Nunivak, isl., Bering Sea, off Capes Avinof and Vancouver, in 60° N., 165°–167° W.

Nunkeeling with Bewholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Nunkeeling 3 m. NW. Hornsea. P. <250.

Nun Monkton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the E. border of the Ripon div., at the confluence of the Ouse and the Nidd, 7 m. NW. by W. York, 2 m. N. Marston stn., P.O. P. <250.

Nunney, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 2½ m. WSW. Frome, PM.O. P. <1000.

Nunnington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Rye, 18 m. N. by E. York, 1 m. E. by N. from its stn. on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Nunny Kirk, par., Eng., Northumberland, on riv. Trent, 9 m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Nun Ormsby, par., Eng. See **Ormsby, North.**

Nunriding, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Nunriding Hill, hill, Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 4½ m. WNW. Morpeth.

Nun's Island, islet of the Hebrides, Scot., close to Iona.

Nunthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 5 m. SE. by S. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. S. of its stn. on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Nunton, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the W. ct. of Benbecula I., P.O.

Nunton and Bodenham, par., Eng., Wilts, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 2½ m. S. by E. Salisbury. P. <500. See **Downton.**

Nunuku Passage, channel in NE. of Fiji Is., between the Lau and Vanua Levu groups.

Nunwick with Howgrave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Nunwick 3 m. NE. Ripon. P. <250.

Nuoro, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 49 m. SE. Sassari. Alt. 1905 ft. P. 6200.

Nupe, state, central Sudan, on both banks of the Niger, from the confluence of the Benue to about 9° 50′ N.; cap. Bida; other important towns, Rabba and Egga. It pays, or as late as 1885 paid, tribute to Gando, but is otherwise practically independent; now belongs to the terr. of the Royal Niger Company.

Nuplier, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., 14 m. NNW. from the SE. corner of the state.

Nur, Mongol, 'lake.'

Nur, mt., Arabia. See **Jebel Nur.**

Nura, riv., Russian Turkistan, prov. Akmolinsk, flows NW., enters a lake near Lake Denghiz.

Núrábád, tn., Central India, state and 11 m. NW. Gwalior, on r. bk. of Sankh R., which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches.

Nuratyn-tau, mts., Russian Turkistan, partly on frontier with Bukhara, shoot north-westwards from W. Tian Shan system between the lower Syr and Amu; named Mal-Guzar at their SE. extremity.

Nurbuddah, riv., India. See **Narbadá.**

Nuremberg, German **Nürnberg,** city, Bavaria, the commercial cap. and cap. circle, in a sandy but productive plain, prov. Mid Franconia, 95 m. NW. Munich; divided by the riv. Pegnitz (sub-trib. of the Main) into the Lorenzerseite and the Sebaldserseite, named from two principal churches (St. Lawrence and St. Sebald). It still retains its ancient walls and moat, with interesting remains of some of the old gateways and many of the old towers. The general architecture is Gothic, most of the private houses being of the 16th century, and some 15th century. The castle, on a picturesque rock to N., was a favourite residence of the emperors of Germany, the regalia being kept here from 1424 till the overthrow of the empire by Napoleon. Nuremberg was the seat of the 1st Diet in 938, and in 1525 was first of the imperial towns to embrace Protestantism. Public buildings—the Renaissance town-hall, the law courts, gymnasium (with statue of Melanchthon, the founder, in front), two museums, library of 80,000 vols. and 800 MSS. The history of Nuremberg contains much of the history of Germany; at the beginning of the 15th century its 'burggraves' ranked as princes of the empire. Its wealth was owing largely to the transit trade from Italy and the Levant to the N. of Europe, a monopoly greatly reduced by the discovery of the Cape passage to Asia, and afterwards by the Thirty Years' War. It is still important, however, from its manufactures of fancy articles in metal, ivory, carved wood, &c., 'Dutch' toys and clocks, lead pencils, railway plant, also brewing and lithography; chief hop-market on the Continent. Nuremberg exports largely to India and America, and imports colonial produce from the Netherlands. Communication by various railways, and by the Ludwig Canal, which joins the Danube to the Main and the Rhine. P. anciently said to be 150,000; (1840) 46,800; (1871) 83,214; (1892) 142,600, of whom 104,400 were Protestants.

Nurhee, tn., Brit. India. See **Narhi.**

Nuri, vil., Upper Nubia, on l. bk. of the Nile, about 100 m. SW. of the N. point of the Great North bend of the river; has about a score of ancient pyramids.

Nuriootpa, tn., S. Australia, Light co., 38 m. NE. by N. Adelaide, 10 m. SE. by S. Kapunda. P. <1500.

Núr Mahal, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jálandhar, 53 m. SE. Amritsar. P. 8500; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 4000.

Nürnberg, tn., Ger. See **Nuremberg.**

Nurney, par., Ire., N. co. and 6 m. S. Carlow, bars. Carlow, Forth, and E. Idrone, 4 m. NE. by N. Bagenalstown, P.O. P. <500.

Nurney, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Carbury, 4 m. NE. Edenderry. P. <500.

Nurney, par., Ire., W. co. Kildare, bar. W. Offaly, 6 m. S. by W. Kildare, P.O. P. <500.

Núrpur, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kangra, 75 m. NE. Amritsar; chief industry shawl-weaving, now declining. P. (1881) 5700; (1891) <5000.

Nurri, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 35 m. N. by E. Cagliari. Alt. 2000 ft. P. <3000.

Nürschan, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Staab, 8 m. WSW. Pilsen, with coal-mines and iron-works. P. 5200.

Nursia, tn., Italy. See **Norcia.**

Nursling, or **Nutshalling,** par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Anton, 5½ m. NW. by W. Southampton, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Nursted, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4 m. S. by W. Gravesend, close to Meopham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Nursted with Ifield**) P. <500.

Nürtingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, on riv. Neckar, 15 m. NE. by E. Tübingen. P. 5500.

Nus, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 7 m. E. Aosta, on l. bk. of the Dora Baltea. P. <3000.

Nusa, or *Nussa,* in Malay 'island,' prefixed to names of islands, as Nusa Barung, &c. See **Barung.**

Nusa Hafen, port, Bismarck Archipelago, at the NW. end of Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), 2° 35′ S., 150° 47′ E.

Nusco, tn., S. Italy, prov. and 16 m. E. by S. Avellino. P. <5000.

Nushki, vil., Baluchistan, 50 m. NW. Kelat. Alt. 3057 ft.

Nuskik-la, pass of the Trans-Indus Himálayas, in about 36° 4′ N., 75° 15′ E.

Nusle, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Königliche Weinberge, a SE. suburb of Prague. P. 7700.

Nusseerabad, Brit. cantonment, India. See **Nasirábád.**

Nussloch, comm., Ger., Baden, circle and 6 m. S. Heidelberg. P. <3000.

Nutbourne, vil., Eng., Sussex, on Chichester Harbour, div. and 5½ m. W. Chichester, 1½ m. W. Bosham stn., P.O.

Nutbourne, vil., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. from Pulborough, P.O.

Nutfield, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. E. Reigate, 1 m. N. by E. of its stn. on the SE. R. Fullers' earth obtained here. PMT.O., and PM.O. (**South Nutfield**). P. <2000.

Nuthall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 5½ m. NW. Nottingham, 1 m. E. by S. Kimberley stn., P.O. (**Nuttall**). P. <2000.

Nuthampstead, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 15 m. NNE. Hertford, 4½ m. NE. Buntingford stn. P. <250.

Nuthurst, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. SSE. Horsham, 2½ m. E. Southwater stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Nuthurst, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 3 m. N. Henley in Arden. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Nuthurst with Hockley Heath**) P. <750.

Nutley, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5 m. SSW. Basingstoke. P. <250. See **Preston Candover.**

Nutley, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 11 m. N. by E. Lewes, 3½ m. NE. Sheffield Park stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Nutley Lane, part of eccles. par., Eng., Surrey. See **Reigate.**

Nutrias, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, on the Apure, 250 m. SW. Carácas.

Nutshalling, par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Nursling.**

Nutt, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Donna Ana co., 127 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Nuttal, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 42 m. NW. by N. Jacobábád.

Nuttall, P.O., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Nuthall.**

Nutt's Corner, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Crumlin (co. Antrim).

Nuwara (or **Newara**) **Eliya,** local board dist., Ceylon, Central Prov., 26 m. SSE. Kandy. Alt. 6240 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59° F., Jan. 57°, May 61°; mean rfall., yr. 98.9 in., June–Nov. 66 in., June–July 28.1 in. P. <3000.

Nuyts, headland, S. Australia, in 32° 2′ S., 132° 25′ E. The **Nuyts Archipelago** stretches along the coast N. of 33°, between 133° and 134° E. Chief island, St. Francis. **Nuyts Land** is a name applied to the W. coasts of the Great Australian Bight.

Núzvid, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 46 m. NNW. Masulipatam. P. 7600; Hindus, 6600.

Nwail, salt lake, S. Tunis, 40 m. SW. Sfax. Length, 20 m.; greatest breadth, 5 m.; alt. 165 ft.

Nwanetsi, telegraph station, S. Africa. See **Nuanetsi.**

Nwedaung, vil., Upper Burma, dist. Karenni, 140 m. SSE. Mandalay.

Ny, Danish and Swedish, 'new.'

Nyack, vil., U.S., New York, Rockland co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., opposite Tarrytown, 27 m. N. by E. New York, at foot of Nyack Hills; a summer resort; terminus of Northern Railroad of New Jersey. P. <5000. **Nyack, South,** adjoining vil., P. <1500. **Nyack, Upper,** adjoining vil., P. <1500.

Nyambwa, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Ugogo, in about 6° 14′ S., 35° 20′ E.

Nyamina, or **Yamina,** tn., French Sudan, on l. bk. of the upper Niger, about 80 m. NE. Bammako.

Nyamkolo, mission station, S. Africa, near the S. extremity of Lake Tanganyika.

Nyam-Nyam. See **Niam-Niam.**

Nyamts, or **Niamzu,** tn., Roumania. See **Neamțŭ.**

Nyanga, riv., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., flows W. and enters the Atlantic in 2° 59′ S., at the port of Nyanga.

Nyangwe, tn., Congo Free State, on the r. bk. of the Congo, in about 4° 13′ S., 26° 21′ E., built on a raised bank; free from fevers. The principal establishment, on the upper Congo, of Arab traders and slave-dealers from Zanzibar since 1868. Before its destruction by the forces of the Congo Free State in 1893 a well-built town of 25–30,000 inhabitants.

Nyansosso, vil., Ger. W. Africa, Kamerun terr., in about 4° 45′ N., 9° 40′ E.

Nyarad, tn., Hungary. See **Mezö-Keresztes.**

Nyaring-tso, lake, central Tibet. See **Kyáring-cho.**

Nyassa, or **Nyasa** (the Yao form of **Nyanja,** or **Nyanza,** from Bantu root *anza,* meaning 'lake,' 'a large sheet of water'), lake, SE. Africa, between 9° 30′ and 14° 25′ S.; length about 400 m.; average width, 25 m.; drained S. by the Shire into the Zambezi.

At the **N.** end shallow, and abounding in sandbanks owing to the large amount of sediment carried into it by six large rivers; further S. much deeper; in places no bottom found at 200 fathoms. Level highest in April and May, lowest in November and December; difference little more than 3 ft. If its surface were raised 100 ft. above its present level, its waters would fill the valley of the upper Shire, and flow into Lake Chilwa. Alt. 1570 ft. The Stevenson Road connects the N. end of the lake with the S. end of Lake Tanganyika. See **Nyassa-land.**

Nyassa-land, important part of Brit. Central Africa, comprising the terrs. round the S. and W. shores of Lake Nyassa, and thence to Lake Tanganyika and the upper Congo (Luapula). Extensive plateaux with mountains superimposed, rising to alts. of from 6000 to 10,000 ft., and broad valleys and plains, are the characteristic features of these vast terrs. The highest point, situated S. of Lake Nyassa, is the picturesque granite peak of Mount Mlanji (10,000 ft.). Other mountains of importance are the Zomba Mts. (Nyenyesi, 6900 ft.), in the Shire highlands; the Kirk range (Mount Deza, 7000 ft.; Mount Chongoni, 7000 ft.), near the SW. end of Lake Nyassa; the Nyika Plateau and the Konde Mts. (6000–7000 ft.), both near the NW. end of Lake Nyassa; Mount Sunzu (7000 ft.), S. of Lake Tanganyika; and the Mushinga Mts. (5000 ft.), which form the edge of the high plateaux on the western side of the Luangwa valley. Principal **rivers:** Shire (navigable all the year round from Chikwawa, below the Murchison Falls, to its mouth), Luangwa (tribs. of Zambezi), Luapula – Chambezi (upper Congo). Lakes: Nyassa (*q.v.*), Malombe, Chilwa, Tanganyika (*q.v.*), Mweru, Salt Lake Mweru, Bangweolo, and Moir. The **inhabitants** are all Bantu (*q.v.*) tribes: Manganja, Asenga, Angoni, Awemba, Atonga, and many others. The natural resources of the country are many, and capable of great development. As regards **minerals,** the country is known to be rich in iron ores, which occur at various places; coal is found on the NW. shores of Lake Nyassa; gold is known to be present in the mountainous region along the SW. border of the country, and also in the Marimba dist., on the SW. ct. of Lake Nyassa, and is said to exist in the Luangwa valley. Natives and Arabs affirm that much copper is found in the mountainous dists. between Lake Bangweolo and the Luapula R., as well as SW. of the latter, in the region where the Kafue R. takes its rise. Graphite exists in the hills W. of the lower Shire. The **fauna** is very rich, and the export of ivory and hides is of considerable importance, and capable of great development. Cattle-rearing and horse-breeding are of importance in all those parts of the country which are free from the tsetse fly (*q.v.*). According to H. H. Johnston, almost all terrs. above 3000 ft. alt. are free from this pest, and consequently fit for cattle-rearing. Goats and sheep (merino sheep introduced at Zomba) are likewise of importance. Agricultural products: The chief staples of native food-supply are maize, durrah, millet; sesamum, sweet potatoes, peas, and beans are likewise cultivated in large quantities. The sugar-cane is grown in most of the river valleys, and also on the shores of the lakes. The greater part of the country is admirably adapted by soil and climate to the cultivation of coffee, which has become of great importance in the Shire highlands. Ground-nuts are grown in some dists., and the greater part of the country is well adapted for their cultivation. Summing up, it may be said, according to Johnston, that the extensive range of temperature over this part of Africa permits of the cultivation of almost all the products of the temperate, sub-tropical, and tropical regions. European **settlements** have been made in this region with great success. British missionaries have established many stations in the Shire highlands, on Lake Nyassa, and in the terrs. W. of it. Steamers ply on the great lakes and on the riv. Shire; and carriage-roads have been constructed S. of Lake Nyassa. Blantyre (cap. of Nyassa-land; P. 4000), Zomba (seat of administration), Port Herald, Chiromo, Fort Johnston, and others, are flourishing settlements. Custom-houses and post-offices exist; and the country is governed (by an Imperial Commissioner) very much after the manner of a crown colony. Many forts have been built as far westward as the Luapula R. Principal **exports,** ivory, coffee, oil-seeds, strophanthus, indiarubber, bees'-wax, hippopotamus' teeth. Chief **imports,** textiles, provisions, hardware, machinery, agricultural implements. The climate, especially in the mountainous dists., is healthier than in many other parts of central Africa. Nyassa-land was declared to be within the British sphere of influence in 1889. Area estimated at 210,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 2½ millions. **[H. G. S.]**

Nyaung-dun, tn., Burma, dist. Thon-gwa, on the Iráwadi, 40 m. NW. by W. Rangoon. P. <5000.

Nyaungywe, vil., Upper Burma, 108 m. SE. by S. Mandalay, cap. Shan state.

Nyaze-Petrovskiy. See **Naze-Petrovskiy.**

Nyborg, maritime tn., Denmark, on the Great Belt, E. ct. of Fyen I., prov. Svendborg, 17 m. ESE. Odense, with dockyards; formerly one of the chief citadels of Denmark; its fortifications were destroyed in 1869, and now make a promenade. Founded in 1170; several times a royal residence; birthplace of Christian II., 1481. The Swedes lost a great battle near the town, Nov. 14, 1659. E. Harbour, area 12,720 sq. yds., depth 18½ ft.; W. Harbour, area 9120 sq. yds., depth 14½ ft. Length of quayage, 2600 ft. P. 6000.

Nybster, vil., Scot., Caithness, E. ct., 7½ m. N. Wick.

Nye, co., U.S., Nevada, on the S. frontier.

Nyeman, riv., Russia and Prussia. See **Memel.**

Nyenchantangla, or **Ninchentangla,** mt. chain, S. Tibet, S. of Lake Tengri Nor. Highest peak, 23,900 ft.

Nyenyesi, mt., S. Africa, Nyassa-land, highest point (6900 ft.) of the Zomba Mts. in the Shire highlands.

Nyezhin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. SSE. Chernigov; old town, centre of Cossack life in 17th century; brisk trade, especially in tobacco largely grown in dist. P. (1865) 19,856; (1891) 44,915.

Nyhavn, harb., Norway. See **Bergen.**

Nyika, E. Africa, 'a desert.'

Nyika Plateau, S. Africa, W. of Lake Nyassa, crossed by 33° 30′ E. and 10° 30′ S. Area estimated at 1250 sq. m. Alt. (average) 7000 ft.; highest point Mount Kasungu, 7680 ft.

Nyir, Nyires, Hungarian, 'birch,' 'forest of birch-trees.'

Nyir-Adony, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Nagy-Kalló, 17 m. NE. Debreczen. P. <4000.

Nyir-Bátor, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Nyir-Bátor, 32 m. NE. Debreczen. P. 5100.

Nyiregyháza (nyir'edy-ha-za, almost nyi'rej-ha-za, 'birch-wood church'), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. co. Szabolcs, 17 m. SE. Tokay; to the NW. is the celebrated vineyard of Tokay. P. (1850) 14,400; (1869) 21,900; (1890) 27,000.

Nyirl, or **Ngiri,** sandy waste, Brit. E. Africa, just N. of Kilima-njaro, covered with water in wet season.

Nyiro, mt., Brit. E. Africa, to the S. of Lake Rudolf, in about 2° 0′ N., 36° 45′ S. Alt. about 9800 ft.

Nyitra, Hungary. See **Neutra.**

Nykjöbing ('new market'), seapt., Denmark, Seeland, prov. Holbäk, on the Isse Fjord, 37 m. W. by S. Elsinore. P. <2000.

Nykjöbing, tn., Denmark, on E. side of Morsö, in the Liim Fjord, Jutland. P. <4000.

Nykjöbing, seapt., Denmark, on the W. ct. of Falster; formerly fortified; united by a railway and another bridge to Laaland. See of the bishopric of Laaland-Falster. Depth at entrance to harbour, 16 ft.; length of quayage, 1700 ft.; depth alongside, 13–16 ft. P. 6100.

Nyköping ('new market'), maritime tn., Sweden, cap. prov. (län) Södermanland, on the E. ct., 34 m. ENE. Norrköping; has factories for steamboats, locomotives and steam engines, manufactures cloth, &c. The port has a depth of 13 ft. at entrance; length of quayage, 1213 ft. (available for vessels drawing 12 ft.). P. 6000.

Nyland, govt. of Finland, on N. ct. of Gulf of Finland, gently sloping to sea; soil productive. Chief towns, Helsingfors, with its fortress Sveaborg; Borgå, a trading town on Gulf of Finland, 32 m. by rail ENE. Helsingfors; Lovisa, seaport, 23 m. E. Borgå, P. <5000; Ekenäs, seaport, 76 m. by rail W. Helsingfors. P. <5000.

Nyland, seapt., Sweden, prov. (län) Vesternorrland, at head of estuary of the Ångermann R., and 26 m. from Hernösand, at its mouth. P. <2000.

Nyland with Batcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Nyland 3 m. SE. Axbridge. P. <250.

Nylen, vil., Belgium, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Antwerp, arr. Malines. P. (comm.) <3000.

Nylstroom, riv., S. African Republic, flowing NNW. into the Limpopo, which it enters in about 28½° E.

Nylstroom, tn., S. African Republic, Waterberg dist., 77 m. NNE. Pretoria, with gold deposits to the NE.

Nymagee, postal-tp., New South Wales, Mouramba co., 135 m. S. by E. Bourke. P. <1500.

Nymegen, tn., Netherlands. See **Nijmegen.**

Nymet (nim'et) **Rowland,** par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 16½ m. NW. by W. Exeter, 1½ m. W. Lapford stn. P. <250. See **Coldridge.**

Nymet Tracey, par., Eng. See **Bow.**

Nymindegab, strait, Denmark. See **Ringkjöbing.**

Nymphenburg, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle and 3 m. W. by N. München; royal seat, since 1663, with magnificent gardens. P. <3000.

Nymphio, ancient name of Nif, tn., Asia Minor.

Nymphsfield, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 5 m. NNE. Wotton-under-Edge, 3 m. E. Cam stn., P.O. P. <250.

Nynehead, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1½ m. N. Wellington, 5 m. W. by S. Taunton. P. <500.

Nyngan, tn., New South Wales, Oxley co., 125 m. SE. by S. Bourke. P. <1500.

Nyon, German **Neuss,** the ancient *Noviodunum,* tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the W. side of the Lake of Geneva, 5 m. NNE. Coppet; Celtic town colonised by the Romans under the name of *Julia Equestris.* P. (comm.) <5000.

Nyons, tn., France, dep. Drôme, on the Aygues, 23 m. NE. Orange, cap. of arr.; lignite worked. Alt. 910 ft. P.<3000.

Nyord, small isl., Denmark, dist. and 7 m. ESE. Prästö, between isls. Seeland and Möen.

Nyoungoo, tn., Upper Burma, 5 m. NNE. Pagan. P.<5000.

Nyslott, old castle, Finland. See **St. Michel.**

Nysted, tn., Denmark, on the S. ct. of Laaland, prov. Maribo, 9 m. SW. Nykjöbing. P.<2000.

Nytvenskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 36 m. WSW. Perm, near Kama. P. 6000.

Nyugedy, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Baku, dist. Kuba. P. 5030.

Nyuwa, Ontong Java, or **Lord Howe's Islands,** atoll of the Solomon Is., S. Pacific, just S. of 5° N., and E. of 159° E., 50 m. by 30–40 m.; good entrance on SW. side.

Nyuya, riv., Siberia, in the NE. of govt. Irkutsk, l. bk. trib. of the Lena.

Nyvel, tn., Belgium. See **Nivelles.**

Nzilo Falls, S. Africa. See **Lualaba.**

Nzoia, riv., central Africa, flows SW. and enters the NE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza by a marshy delta in about 0° 3′–7′ N., 34° E.

Nzoll, stn., Brit. E. Africa, about 200 m. NW. Mombasa, in 1° 55′ S., 37° 35′ E.

O

Ó, Hungarian, 'old.'

O long and accented, frequently written *Oo*, or *Oho*, in Japanese, 'great;' *O* short and unaccented, in Japanese, 'little.'

Ö, or *Œ*, Scandinavian, 'an island.' See *Ea.*

Oa, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, Kildalton par. P.<250.

Oa, Mull of, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. ct. of Islay I., in 55° 35′ N., 6° 20′ W., in the SW. of the penin. called **The Oa** (to the SE. of Laggan Bay).

Oadby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 4 m. SE. Leicester, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Oahe, or **Peacock,** isl., in N. group of Tuamotu Archipelago.

Oahu, one of the Sandwich Is., between Molokai and Kawai, crossed by two mountain chains running parallel NW. to SE., between which is a large dry plain now only useful as pasture land; formerly, when irrigated, more fertile. Highest point Kaala, alt. 3890 ft. The most important island of the archipelago, on which is the cap. Honolulu. Length, 37 m.; greatest breadth, 25 m.; area, 649 sq. m.

Oajaca (*Huaxiacac* in Zapotec), state of Mexico, on some of the terraces at the S. extremity of the highlands W. of the Tehuantepec depression. Rivs. Chacalapa and Tehuantepec (to the Pacific), and the high affluents of riv. San Juan (to the Mexican Gulf), principally drain the interior. Very mountainous and broken in the interior, with a lacustrine region (Lagunas, *superior* and *inferior*) around Tehuantepec (354 m. of coast on the Pacific). See **Mexico.**

Oak, Great, P.O., Eng., near Newport, Monmouthshire, 3 m. from Raglan.

Oakamoor, eccles. par., Staffordshire, div. and 9 m. SSE. Leek, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Oakbank, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 8 m. SE. Linlithgow, 2 m. W. by S. Mid Calder stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Oakbank, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 20 m. E. Adelaide by road. P.<1500.

Oak Cliff, vil., U.S., Texas, Dallas co. P.<3000.

Oakdale, tn., U.S., California, Stanislaus co., 34 m. SE. Stockton by rail. P.<1500.

Oakdale Station, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 9 m. SW. by W. Pittsburg, with coal-mines and Oakdale Normal Academy. P.<1500.

Oake, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 5 m. W. Taunton, 2 m. E. Milverton stn. P.<500.

Oaken, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Wolverhampton, close to Codsall stn., PM.O. See **Codsall.**

Oakengates, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 1½ m. E. Wellington, on G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<2000.

Oakenholt, PT.O., Wales, near Flint.

Oakenshaw, P.O., Eng., near Willington, Durham.

Oakenshaw, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Spen Valley div., 3½ m. S. by E. Bradford, PT.O. See **Woodlands.**

Oakerthorpe, hamlet, Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6½ m. SE. by E. Matlock, ½ m. S. Alfreton stn., P.O.

Oakes, city, U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 80 m. SW. Fargo. P.<1500.

Oakesdale, tn., U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 40 m. S. by E. Spokane Falls. P.<1500.

Oakey Creek, Queensland. See **Kingston.**

Oakfield, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight, St. Helen's par., on S. side of Ryde. P.<3000.

Oakford, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 6½ m. NW. by N. Tiverton, 2½ m. SSW. Dulverton stn., P.O.; 5434 ac. P.<750.

Oakford, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 2 m. from Llanarth.

Oakham, market-tn. and cap. co., Eng., Rutland, 9 m. SE. Melton Mowbray, on the M. R.; has an endowed school, founded 1584, and remains of an ancient castle; manufactures of boots and shoes, and fancy hosiery; iron ore worked. Market-day, M. Pars., **O. Deanshold with Barleythorpe,** P.<1500; **O. Lordshold,** P.<2500; eccles. par. (**O. with Eggleton, Brooke, and Langham**) P.<4500

Oakham, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 14 m. NW. by W. Worcester. P.<1500.

Oak Harbor, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ottawa co., on Portage R., 22 m. ESE. Toledo. P.<2000.

Oakhill, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 5½ m. E. by N. Wells, 2 m. SE. Binegar stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Oak Hill, or **Portland,** vil., U.S., Ohio, Jackson co., 79 m. SSE. Columbus. P.<1500.

Oakington, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 5 m. NW. by N. Cambridge, on the M. R. and G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Oak Island Beach, U.S., New York, on the S. of Long I., in 73° 15′–25′ W.

Oak Lake, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 165 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Oakland, city, U.S., California, cap. Alameda co., on E. side of San Francisco Bay, 5 m. E. San Francisco, with which it is connected by steam ferries; terminus of Central and S. Pacific Rlys.; beautifully situated under shelter of Contra-Costa hills; much resorted to by people of San Francisco. San Antonio Creek, S. of the city, forms a good harbour; piers (3000 ft.), with 22–24 ft. of water alongside. A favourite residential city; seat of the Pacific theological seminary, and closely connected with Berkeley (*q.v.*). P. (1870) 10,500; (1880) 34,600; (1890) 48,700.

Oakland, vil., U.S., Illinois, Coles co., 36 m. WNW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<1500.

Oakland, tn., U.S., Indiana, Gibson co., 14 m. E. Princeton; has coal. P.<2000.

Oakland, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co. P.<3000.

Oakland, tn., U.S., Maryland, Garrett co., 23 m. S. by E. of the NW. corner of the state; favourite summer resort. P.<1500.

Oakland, co., U.S., Michigan, in the SE., to the S. of 43° N., and W. of 83° W.

Oakland, vil., U.S., Washington, Mason co., 16 m. NW. Olympia. P.<1500.

Oaklands, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Cookstown.

Oaklands, post-tn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 55 m. W. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Oakleigh, tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 12 m. SE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Oakleigh Park, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, on G. N. R. See **Barnet, East.**

Oakle Street, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, 4½ m. W. by S. Gloucester, on G. W. R.

Oakley, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 3½ m. NW. Bedford, on the M. R., P.O. P. 250. See **Bromham.**

Oakley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 11½ m. W. Aylesbury, 2½ m. SW. Brill stn., P.O. P.<500.

Oakley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire and Staffordshire, N. div., 12 m. SW. by W. Stoke-upon-Trent, and 2½ m. NE. by E. Market Drayton. See **Croxall.**

Oakley, or **Ugley,** P.O., Eng., Essex. See **Ugley.**

Oakley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Hartismere dist., 2 m. SE. Diss. P.<500. See **Brome.**

Oakley, vil., Scot., Fifeshire and Perthshire, 4 m. W. by N. Dunfermline, on the N. B. R.; coal mined. P.O. **O.** (Ironworks) **and Comrie** P.<500.

Oakley, Church, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. W. by S. Basingstoke, with a stn. (**Oakley**) on the L. & SW. R. P.<5000.

Oakley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Colchester div. Great O., 5 m. SW. by W. Harwich, 2½ m. SW. Dovercourt, PMT.O., P.<1000; Little O., P.O., P.<500.

Oakley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., Great O. 11½ m. N. Wellingborough, P.O. P. (of each)<250.

Oakmere, par. containing small lake of same name, Eng., in the W. of Cheshire, 6½ m. SW. by W. Northwich. P.<500.

Oakmont, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co. P. <2000.
Oak Park, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 9 m. W. by N. Chicago. P. <5000.
Oak Point, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the E. shore of Lake Manitoba, 57 m. NW. Winnipeg.
Oakport, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Boyle.
Oakridge, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Bisley par., 4½ m. SE. Stroud, P.O. (**O. Lynch**). P. <1000.
Oaks (Charnwood Forest), eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire, in the ancient pars. of Whitwick, Sheepshead, Newton Linford, and Barrow-upon-Soar. P. <750.
Oaks, postal-tp., New South Wales, Camden co., 35 m. WSW. Sydney; has stone quarries. P. <1500.
Oaks, The, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 2½ m. E. by N. Bolton.
Oaksey, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 6 m. SSW. Cirencester, 2½ m. S. Kemble Junction stn., PT.O. P. <500.
Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Oakthorpe Southern div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Burton, 1 m. S. by E. Donisthorpe stn., P.O. P. <2000.
Oakville, tn., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., on Lake Ontario, 16 m. NE. Hamilton.
Oakville, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 38 m. W. Winnipeg.
Oakwood, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 60 m. NE. by N. Toronto.
Oakwood, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 7½ m. SSW. Dorking, 2½ m. SW. Ockley stn. P. <750.
Oakworth, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 9½ m. NNW. Bradford, 1 m. NW. of its stn. on the M. R. Par. P. <3000; tn. P. 5900.
Oamaru', tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., on the E. ct., 50 m. S. by W. Timaru, a junction on the railway from Dunedin to Christchurch. P. 5600.
Oare, part of eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire. See **Chieveley.**
Oare, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 1½ m. NW. by N. Faversham; has gunpowder manufacture, and brick-making. P.O. P. <750.
Oare, par., Eng., on the W. border of Somerset, Wellington div., 1⅛ m. from the N. ct., on the E. Lyn, 23⅓ m. NNW. Tiverton; 4017 ac. P. <250.
Oare, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 10 m. E. Devizes, 2 m. N. Pewsey stn., P.O. See **Wilcot.**
Oatafu, or **Duke of York,** small isl., Pacific, one of the Union group.
Oatfield, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Kiltormer.
Oathlaw, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 3½ m. NNE. Forfar; 5274 ac. P. <500.
Oatlands, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the Cleator and Workington Junction Rly., near Workington.
Oatlands, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Walton-on-Thames par., 3 m. SE. Chertsey. P. <1500.
Oatlands, tp., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 40 m. N. Hobart, on a branch of the railway from Hobart to Launceston. P. <1500.
Oatlands, Mount, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Harrogate, Yorkshire.
Oatsoalls, or **Safety Cove,** small bay forming a harbour of refuge on the E. side of Calvert I., Brit. Columbia, in 51½° N., 127° 55′ W.
Oaxaca, state, Mexico. See **Oajaca.**
Oaxaca (Spanish form of Aztec *Huaxyacac,* 'at the end of the acacias'), declining tn., Mexico, cap. of O. state, 230 m. SSE. Mexico, on the Rio Verde. First settled by soldiers of Montezuma in 1486, when they cleared part of the acacia forest and founded a regular town (Egli). P. (1889) 27,900.
Oaze Deep, channel in Thames estuary, 6 m. E. of the Nore.
Ob, ober, German, 'over;' Dutch, 'upper.'
Ob' (Tatar **Omar,** Ostyak **As,** or **Yag**), riv., W. Siberia, originates in Altai region from confluence of Biya and Katuñ, flows with great windings, generally speaking N., past Barnaul and Kolyvañ till its junction with the Tom', then NW. and W., receiving the Chulym and many other large tribs., till its junction with the Irtysh, and then N. and E., subdividing into several branches, till its entrance into the large Ob Bay. Its total length, taking the Katuñ for its source and adding the length of the Ob Bay, is 3235 m.; while its second branch, the Irtysh, has alone a length of 2310 m. The total area of its basin is 1,150,870 sq. m. This immense river is navigable throughout its length, steamers plying as far as Biysk in the Altai. At Barnaul it is free from ice for 198 days, from April 27 to Nov. 11. In its lower course it inundates its banks, attaining a width of 27 m. Considerable fishing, especially in lower course. Regular steamer navigation between Tyumeñ, Tomsk, and Biysk, and up the Irtysh (*q.v.*) and Ishim. The **Ob Bay** has a length of over 450 m., and a width of from 60 to 70 m.; depth from 2 to 15 fathoms. The Yalmal Penin. separates it from Kara Sea, and another penin. separates it from the Yenisei Bay, while the large Tazovskaya Bay joins it from the right.
Obama, vil., Japan, Honshiu, 35 m. N. Kyoto; much frequented on account of its mineral waters. P. 9600.
Oban, tp., New Zealand, on the NE. ct. of Stewart I., 35 m. S. by W. Invercargill. P. <1500.
Oban, parl. burgh [Ayr] and seapt. tn., Scot., Argyllshire, on the Sound Kerrera, 20 m. NW. Inveraray, on the C. R. It has an excellent harbour; the pier is 250 ft. long, and about 30 ft. wide, and the bay has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms water; great tourist resort. Parl. burgh P. <4500; tn. P. <5000.
Obarenes, mts., N. Spain, in N. of Old Castille, adjoining the Basque Provs., with the famous defiles of Pancorbo (*q.v.*).
Obbe, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, Harris par., Outer Hebrides, PMT.O.
Obbo, former Egyptian post, E. Sudan, 78 m. SE. Lado.
Obdorsk, tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. and 1070 m. N. Tobolsk, on r. bk. Ob, 80 m. from its entrance into Ob Bay; centre for trade with Ostyaks; fishing. The whole region in the W. of it is known as O. region; it is intersected by the O. Mts., part of the Urals, which have a NE. direction, and attain a maximum alt. of 5286 ft. Mean temp., yr. 18.5° F., Jan. 14.8°, July 56.0°.
Obe, tn., Afghanistan, 50 m. E. Herat.
Ó-Becse, comm., Hungary. See **Becse, Ó.**
Obeid, El-, tn., central Africa. See **El Obeid.**
Ober, German, 'upper.' See *Ob.*
Ober-Alp, Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **VII.** (*b*), (2).
Ober-Altstadt, tn., Bohemia, dist. Trautenau. P. <4000.
Ober-Ammergau, vil., Ger. See **Ammergau.**
Ober-Audorf, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 42 m. SE. by S. Munich, near the S. frontier of the kingdom, and the l. bk. of the Inn. P. <2000.
Oberbalm, comm., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. SSW. Bern. P. <2000.
Ober-Barnim, circle, Ger., Prussia, in the middle of the prov. Brandenburg, crossed in the S. by 52½° N., and in the E. by 14° E.
Ober-Bečwa, Slavonic **Bečwa Horni,** tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Rožnan, 40 m. SSE. Troppau. P. <3000.
Ober-Bobritzsch, comm., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, 6 m. SE. Freiberg. P. <2000.
Oberburg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. NE. Bern, 1½ m. S. Burgdorf. P. (comm.) <3000.
Ober-Cassel, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Cologne, circle Sieg, 4 m. above Bonn, on r. bk. of Rhine. P. <3000.
Oberdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 2 m. W. Komotau. P. <3000.
Oberdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, cap. dist. O., 42 m. SSW. Augsburg, 7 m. S. Kaufbeuern. P. <2000.
Ober-Doria, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Erfurt, circle and 4 m. S. by W. Mühlhausen. P. <3000.
Oberegg, tn., Switzd., cant. and 9 m. NE. Appenzell. P. <3000.
Oberehnheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, Lower Alsace, circle and 9 m. WNW. Erstein. P. <5000.
Ober-Föhring, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 3 m. NE. by E. Munich, on the r. bk. of the Isar. P. <2000.
Oberfranken, Upper Franconia, govt., in the NE. of Bavaria (*q.v.*), cap. Bayreuth. It contains also Bamberg.
Oberfrohna, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Limbach. P. <4000.
Oberges'telen, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, near the head of the Rhone valley, 5 m. from the Furka Pass.
Ober-Glogau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neustadt, 25 m. NW. Ratibor. P. 5500.
Ober-Grafendorf, comm., crownland Lower Austria, 37 m. m. W. by S. Vienna. P. <3000.
Oberhalbstein, in Rumonsh **Sur-Seissa,** valley, Switzd., Grisons, ascending S. from the Albula at Tiefenkastel, and communicating at its upper end by the Julier Pass with the Upper Engadine, and by the Septimer Pass with the Val Bregaglia.
Ober-Hammer, tn., Bohemia, dist. Eisenbrod. P. <3000.
Oberhausen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Karlsruhe, 11 m. NW. Bruchsal. P. <3000.
Oberhausen, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle and a suburb of Augsburg, on the l. bk. of the Wertach. P. 6400.
Oberhausen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, on the Emscher, 7 m. WNW. Essen. P. (1871) 12,800; (1890) 25,200.
Ober-Heiduk, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 5 m. S. Beuthen, dist. Königshütte. P. (comm.) <4000.
Ober-Hennersdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Rumburg. P. <3000.
Oberhofen, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Hagenau, on the Moder R., 15 m. NNE. Strassburg. P. <3000.
Ober-Hohenelbe, tn., Bohemia, dist. Hohenelbe. P. <3000.
Ober-Ingelheim, market-tn., Ger. P. <4000. See **Nieder I.**
Ober-Kastrop, vil., Prussia, Westphalia, dist. Kastrop. P. (comm.) <3000.
Ober-Kaufungen, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt., circle, and 6 m. ESE. Kassel. P. <3000.

Oberkirch, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 7 m. ENE. Offenburg. P. <3000.

Oberkotzau, market-tn., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle and 4 m. S. by E. Hof. P. <3000.

Ober-Kunnersdorf, Ger. See **Kunnersdorf, Ober.**

Ober-Laa, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Schwechat, 4 m. S. by E. Vienna. P. <3000.

Ober-Lagiewnik, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle, dist., and 2 m. S. Beuthen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Ober-Lahnstein, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Goarshausen, on the l. bk. of the Lahn and r. bk. of the Rhine, 4 m. SSE. Koblenz. P. 5500.

Oberland, The, Switzd., comprises all the cant. Bern S. of Lake Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen.

Oberländisch Canal, canal connecting a number of lakes in the Prussian prov. of E. Prussia, and partly on the frontier of W. Prussia, connected at the N. end with the navigable portion of the Elbing R., and in the S. with the Drewenz-Schillingsee Canal. The O. Canal, including lakes, affords in all 106 m. of navigation, and the Drewenz-Schillingsee Canal other 12 m.

Oberleutensdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Brüx, 10 m. W. by S. Teplitz. P. 5200.

Oberlin, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lorain co., 30 m. SW. by W. Cleveland. Oberlin College, founded in 1833, admits students without distinction of sex or colour. P. <5000.

Oberlind, vil., Ger., duchy and 2 m. SSE. Saxe-Meiningen, circle Sonneberg. P. <3000.

Ober-Lungwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 9½ m. ENE. Zwickau. P. 8500.

Ober-Mais, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. and 1 m. SE. Meran. P. <3000.

Obermoschel, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 28 m. W. by N. Worms (Hesse-Darmstadt). P. <2000.

Obernberg, vil., crownland Upper Austria, on the r. bk. of the Inn, 45 m. W. Linz. P. <2000.

Oberndorf, comm., Austria, Salzburg, dist. and 12 m. NNW. Salzburg. P. <3000.

Oberndorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 27 m. SW. by W. Tübingen. P. <4000.

Oberndorf, par., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Neuhaus, on the Osle R., 21 m. SE. by E. Cuxhaven. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oberneukirch, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 8 m. SW. by S. Bautzen. P. <3000.

Oberneuland-Rockwinkel, comm., Ger., suburb of Bremen. P. <3000.

Obernkirchen, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rinteln, 9 m. E. by S. Minden. P. (comm.) <4000.

Obernzell, or **Hafnerzell,** market-vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, circle and 10 m. E. Passau, on l. bk. Danube, which a few miles lower down quits German terr.; chief seat of the manufacture of 'Passau' crucibles; two large graphite mines near. P. <2000.

Oberoderwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, 17 m. SW. Görlitz. P. <4000.

Oberon, post-tp., New South Wales, Westmoreland co., 25 m. SSE. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Oberon, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Benson co., 115 m. SW. Pembina.

Ober-Peilau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and 6 m. SE. Reichenbach, 17 m. N. by E. Glatz. P. <3000. **Mittel-Peilau** and **Nieder-Peilau** are small vils. to the W.

Oberplanitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 3 m. SSW. Zwickau. Important coal-mines; formerly a considerable subterranean conflagration here (begun in 1506). P. 6100.

Oberpleis, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, 8 m. ESE. Bonn. P. (comm.) <4000.

Oberrad, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, circle, dist., and 2 m. E. by S. Frankfurt. P. 6400.

Ober-Ramstadt, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Starkenburg, circle and 5 m. SE. Darmstadt. P. <3000.

Oberreichenbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Plauen. P. <4000.

Oberriet, vil., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. SE. by E. St. Gall. P. (comm.) <5000.

Ober-Riexingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 12 m. NW. by N. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Ober-Rochlitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Rochlitz, 17 m. E. by S. Reichenberg. P. <3000.

Ober-Rosbach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 6½ m. NE. by N. Homburg; iron and manganese ore mined. P. <2000.

Ober-Roth, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, 27 m. NE. by E. Stuttgart. P. <2000.

Ober-Salzbrunn, vil., Prussian Silesia. See **Salzbrunn.**

Oberstein, tn., Ger., princip. Birkenfeld, gd.-duchy Oldenburg, on the Nahe, 32 m. SW. by W. Bingen. Chief seat of agate-polishing, the agates obtained from amygdaloidal rock round about. Since 1834 inferior gems have also been largely imported (mainly from Brazil) for grinding and polishing. P. 6300.

Oberstrass, NE. suburb of Zürich, Switzd.

Ober-Trum, vil., Austria, Salzburg, dist. and 10 m. N. Salzburg, at the head of Lake Trum. P. <2000.

Obertyn, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Horodenka, 45 m. NW. by W. Czernowitz. P. 5200.

Ober-Ursel, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Obertaunus, 2 m. SW. Homburg. P. <5000.

Obervaz, comm., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 10 m. S. Chur. P. <2000.

Ober-Waldenburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle Waldenburg. P. <4000.

Ober-Walluf, Ger. See **Walluf, Nieder-.**

Oberwesel, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sankt Goar, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 19 m. SSE. Koblenz; formerly an imperial town. P. <3000.

Ober-Wiesenthal. See **Wiesenthal, Ober.**

Ober-Wikow, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. and 10 m. NW. Radautz. P. 5900.

Ó-Bessenyö, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Nagy-Szent-Miklós, 22 m. SE. Szegedin. P. 6300.

O. B. Flat, vil., S. Australia, Grey co., in 37° 53′ S. and 140° 44′ E. P. <1500.

Obi, isl. group of the Moluccas, Dutch E. Indies, S. Jilolo (Halmahera), consists of isl. Ombirah and a dozen islets. Area, 700 sq. m.

Obi, riv., Russia. Same as **Ob′.**

Obia's, riv., U.S., Tennessee, rises in the Cumberland Mts., flows NW., and joins the Cumberland R. at Celina.

Obidos, vil., Brazil, Grão Pará, on the l. bk. of the Amazon, in 55° 32′ W. P. from 1000 to 4000.

Obidos, tn., Portugal, dist. and 31 m. SW. Leiria. P. <4000.

Obion, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 89° W.

Obir, peak of the Karawanken Alps, Austria, Carinthia, in 46° 30′ N., 14° 17′ E., 12 m. SE. Klagenfurt, with meteorological station on summit. Alt. (stn.) 6706 ft. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1879–86), yr. 32.6° F., Jan. 19.2°, July 48.4°.

Obisary, Loch, very irregularly-shaped inlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SE. of North Uist, opening N. into Loch Eford.

Obispito, small port or roadstead, N. ct. of Chile, prov. Atacama, in 26° 44′ S.

Obispo, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, 270 m. SW. Carácas.

Oblak, comm., Austria, Carniola, dist. Loitsch, 20 m. S. Laibach. P. <5000.

Obley, post-tn., New South Wales, Gordon co., 80 m. NW. Bathurst; has copper-mine near. P. <1500.

Obok, or **Obock,** French colony and protectorate, E. Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, taking its name from a village at mouth of the Gulf of Tajurra, N. side opposite Zeila, in 11° 57′ N., 43° 7′ E. Now serves as a military post and coaling station. Harbour safe, and easily accessible, though not spacious. It was ceded to France in 1862, but not actually taken possession of till 1881. Submarine cable to Jibuti proposed.

Oboop, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Calvinia, on the l. bk. of the Orange R., 98 m. NE. by E. Ookiep.

Oborne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 1½ m. ENE. Sherborne, P.O. P. <250.

Obornik, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, on riv. Warthe, 16 m. N. by W. Posen, cap. circle O. P. <3000.

Oboyañ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 42 m. S. Kursk; trade in hides and tallow. P. 9900.

Obra, riv., Prussia, prov. Posen, rises in the SE. of the prov., flows first on the whole W., traversing the **O.-Bruch,** a marshy tract about 31 m. long, 5 m. broad, and 127 sq. m. in area, drained 1850–60, and connected by different canals with the Warthe on the E. and the Faule Obra on the W., and then flows N. and NW., finally entering the Warthe at Schwerin. Navigable from Bentschen by boats, which, however, are prevented from entering the Warthe by the Warthe-Mühle (mill).

Obra, Faule, small riv., Prussia, enters the Oder on the r. bk. a little to the N. of 52° N.; navigable by boats from Ruden, 18½ m.

Obraje, vil., Mexico. See **San Felipe del Obraje.**

Obree, Mount, Brit. New Guinea, in the Owen Stanley range, in about 9½° S., 148° E. Alt. 10,246 ft.

O'Brennan, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 5 m. NW. Tralee; 6547 ac. P. <750.

Obrenovac, tn., Servia, prov. Šabac, on the Kolubara, 16½ m. SW. Belgrade. P. <3000.

Obrez, tn., Servia, on the l. bk. of the Morava, prov. and 27 m. SE. by E. Kraguyevatz. P. <3000.

O'Brien, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed in S. by 43° N., and E. of 96° W.

O'Briensbridge, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 4½ m. SSW. Killaloe, on r. bk. of the Shannon, 3 m. from Birdhill stn., P.O. (**O'Brien's Bridge**). Par. 11,369 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

O'Brien's Bridge, stn., Tasmania. See **Glenorchy.**

Obrighoven-Lackhausen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and 119 m. SW. Rees. P. (comm.) <3000.

Obrovazzo, Slavonic **Obrovac,** vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, 23 m. E. by N. Zara. P. <2000; comm. P. 12,300.

Observation, Mount, coast eminence, Argentine Republic, E. Patagonia, landmark for sailors, in 50° 31′ S., where Lieutenant Skyring, a member of Fitzroy's surveying expedition, in the *Adventure* and *Beagle*, in Feb. 1828, established one end of his base-line.

Obshchiy Syrt, plateau, E. Russia, which stretches SW. from S. Urals, between the Volga and Ural Rivs. Its highest points are 1740 ft. and 2030 ft. above the sea.

Obstruction Island, small isl., U.S., Washington, at entrance to Puget Sound, with fixed white light.

Obstruction Sound, inlet in the S. of Chile, running S. from Worsley Sound, in 72½° W., between about 52° and 52½° S.

Obuñ, vil., E. Sudan, about 115 m. S. of Lado, 56 m. SSW. of Dufile.

Obukhov, tn., Russia, govt. and 27 m. S. Kiev. P. 5200.

Obva, navigable riv., NE. Russia, govt. Perm, r. bk. trib. of Kama; valley well peopled. Length, 150 m.

Oby, part of par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Ashby.**

Ocala, city, U.S., Florida, Marion co., 95 m. SSW. of the mouth of St. John's R. P. <3000.

O'Callaghan's Mills, tn., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 10 m. WNW. Killaloe, 8 m. from Sixmilebridge stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ocampo, sugar-growing colony, Argentine Republic, terr. of the Chaco, on the r. bk. of Rio Paraná, 78 m. SW. by S. Corrientes. P. <2000.

Ocampo, Canal de, channel, Cuba. See **Nicholas Channel.**

Ocaña, tn., Colombia, Santander, 220 m. SE. Cartagena; picturesquely and healthily situated. Alt. 3820 ft. P. 8000.

Ocaña, tn., Spain, prov. Toledo, cap. dist. O., 7 m. SE. by S. Aranjuez. Here the Spaniards were defeated by the French, Nov. 19, 1809. P. (comm.) 6000.

Ocate, tn., U.S., New Mexico, Mora co., 70 m. NE. by E. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Occhieppo Inferiore, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 3 m. SW. Biella; the Elvo supplies water-power for cotton-mills and other works. P. <3000.

Occhiobello, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, on the l. bk. of the riv. Po, 6 m. NNW. Ferrara. P. <2000.

Occidental, Villa. See **Villa Hayes.**

Occimiano, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 18 m. S. by E. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Occold, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2 m. SE. Eye, P.O. P. <750.

Occum, settlement, U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 5 m. N. Norwich.

Ocean, Paanopa, or **Banaba,** isl., Gilbert Archipelago, in 0° 52′ S., 168° 24′ E.; shark fishing carried on. Area, 10 sq. m.

Ocean, small islet in the NW. of the Hawaiian (Sandwich) group, in the N. Pacific, in about 28½° N., 178° W.

Ocean, co., U.S., New Jersey, on Atlantic, crossed by 40° N.

Oceana, co., U.S., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, S. of 44° N.

Ocean Beach, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 35 m. S. Brooklyn; sea-bathing resort. P. <1500.

Ocean City, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cape May co., at the entrance to Great Egg Harbour, 54 m. SE. by S. Philadelphia (Pa.). P. <1500.

Ocean Grove, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 35 m. S. New York; summer resort; noted place for Methodist camp-meetings. P. <3000.

Ocean Grove, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., on riv. Barwon, in 38° 15′ S. and 144° 30′ E. P. <1500.

Oceania, the central parts of the Pacific, lying E. of Japan, the Philippines, the Moluccas, and Australia across to the American coast. In a wider, but little used, sense it includes Australia and New Zealand, and even the Antarctic lands.

Oceanic, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 20 m. S. Brooklyn, on Navesink Bay. P. <1500.

Oceans, the largest divisions of the waters of the globe are not sharply distinguished from the smaller divisions known as seas. The *Antarctic Ocean* is bounded by the Antarctic Circle in 66½° S. lat., and occupies the whole submerged area within that circle [see **Antarctic Regions**]. From the Antarctic Circle three great arms extend northwards, the *Atlantic Ocean* between 10° E. and 60° W. long., the *Pacific Ocean* between 80° W. and 150° E. long., and the *Indian Ocean* between 110° E. and 40° E. long. The two former are continued to the Arctic Circle, where they are connected by narrow openings with the *Arctic Ocean*, and the last is bounded in about 20° N. lat. by the southern coast of Asia. It is for many purposes convenient to treat as a separate division the belt between the Antarctic Circle and 40° S. lat., in which the only land is the extremity of S. America; this is usually termed the *Southern Ocean*.

The great continental elevations are continued southwards from Africa, Australia, and S. America in the form of submarine ridges, over which the depth of water never exceeds 2000 fathoms. These ridges, separating the great oceanic basins, unite in the Antarctic elevation. Conversely, the channels at the northern extremities of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans unite in the Arctic depression. In the Atlantic, and to a less marked extent in the Pacific, submarine ridges traverse the longitudinal median line of the main basin, and the greatest depths occur at each side near the continental coasts. The floor of the Indian Ocean slopes gradually down from the African-Antarctic ridge towards the NE., and is deepest in the angle between Java and Australia. Various estimates of the **area, volume,** and **depth** of the great ocean basins have been made by Murray, Supan, and Von Tillo, and the results differ chiefly through different assumptions of the angle of slope of the ocean bed.

	Arctic Ocean.	Atlantic Basin (with Arctic).	Pacific.	Indian.	Southern and Antarctic Ocean.	Total.
Area, millions of sq. m.*	4·78	33.63	55.62	17.32	30.59	137.20
,, ,, †	..	30.22	49.60	20 08	..	99.89
Volumes, millions of cub. m.*	3.42	70.00	144.40	44.45	64.88	323.72
Mean depth, fathoms *	630	1831	2279	2258	1863	2076
,, ,, ‡	..	1936	2116	1963	..	..
,, ,, §	..	1820	2116	1969	..	..
,, ,, §	1983	2212a	2394	2008	2146	2079
Greatest depth, fathoms †	2650b	4561c	4656d	3393e	1976f	..

* Murray. † Supan. ‡ Penck. § Von Tillo.
a Without Arctic Ocean. b Lat. 78° 5′ N., long. 2° 30′ W.
c Lat. 19° 39 N., long. 66° 26 W. d Lat. 44° 55′ N., long. 152° 26′ E.
e S.S. *Recorder*, lat. 11° 22′ S., long. 116° 50′ E.
f Lat. 62° 26′ S., long. 95° 44′ E.

Employing a method originally applied by Krümmel, Karstens has recently obtained the following results:—

	Atlantic with Arctic.	Indian Ocean.	Pacific Ocean.	Ant-arctic.	Total.
Area (millions of sq. m.)	39.69	28.60	67.77	6.04	142.10
Volume (millions of cub. m.)	77.97	63.85	161.26	5.63	308.71
Mean depth (fathoms)	1728	1965	2094	820	1912

Murray found that 42 per cent. of the waters of the globe lie between the surface and 1000 fathoms, 56 per cent. between 1000 and 3000 fathoms, and 1 per cent. below the latter depth. Mill calculated that the volume of water below the level of 1700 fathoms (*mean sphere level*) is equal to the volume of land above it, and obtained the further remarkable result that the area above that plane is equal to the area below it. Von Tillo, who has computed the mean depth of the oceans in belts of 10° of latitude, points out that the greatest mean depths occur about 30° N. and S. of the equator, coinciding with belts of greatest atmospheric pressure and greatest salinity.

The **solids dissolved** in ocean water are nearly the same in all parts of the world, and their relative proportions are practically constant. About 88.3 per cent. consists of sodium and magnesium chlorides, 10.8 per cent. of sulphates, 0.3 per cent. of carbonates, and the remaining 0.6 per cent. of other salts in small quantities. The proportion of all these solids in a given weight of sea water varies within narrow limits, averaging about 3½ per cent. Atmospheric gases are dissolved to a considerable extent. The compressibility of sea water is at ordinary temperatures about 92 per cent. that of fresh water.

Under the attractive influence of the sun and moon a **tidal wave** is formed in the ocean, the influence of the moon being the greater of the two (approximately in the ratio of 11 : 5), inasmuch as the tide-forming power of the heavenly bodies depends on the difference between the attraction exercised on the side of the earth turned towards them, and on the side turned away, and so diminishes according to the cube of the distance, while it increases with the mass. Theory shows that in a narrow canal surrounding the earth at the equator (1) if there were no friction it would be low water under the attracting body, and high water in quadratures; (2) friction accelerates the times of high and low water; (3) a constant westerly current is produced by the attractive action, which (4) by friction tends to increase the period of the earth's rotation or the length of the day. The configuration of the land prevents the complete formation of the tidal-wave, except in the open Pacific and the zone of the Southern Ocean, and from these it is deflected northward. The tidal-wave moves fastest, is of greatest length and least amplitude in deep water. On entering shallow water its under side suffers the greatest retardation, and a *tidal surface current* is produced. In an open channel the flood-current continues to run for nearly three hours after high water, and the ebb for a similar time after low water. In proportion as the channel is obstructed at the further end, the current runs for a shorter time after high or low water; and in a closed creek the current turns with the tide. Spring tides, which have the greatest amplitude, occur at new and full moon; and neap tides, which have least amplitude, at quadratures. The interval by which high water follows the moon's transit on days of full and change is constant

for any given seaport, and its amount is called the 'establishment of the port.'

Oceanic currents are produced solely by atmospheric influences acting on the surface, and their directions are largely controlled by the configuration of the land and by the earth's rotation. Conditions of temperature, evaporation and rainfall, give rise to inequalities of density and level, but by far the most potent factor is the direct frictional action of the wind. When the prevailing wind is *towards* the shore, the surface water is heaped up and escapes laterally; when *from* the shore, the surface water is carried seawards, and water wells up from below to supply its place. About lat. 30°, both N. and S. of the equator, atmospheric pressure is invariably high in the ocean a little to the westward of all continents; hence around these regions the surface water circulates anti-cyclonically, *with* the hands of a watch in the N. hemisphere, *against* them in the S. hemisphere. On the equatorial sides of these areas the *N.* and *S. Equatorial Currents* move westwards until arrested by the land, and water is banked up on the eastern seaboards of the continents. On the polar sides the *West Wind Drifts* move eastwards. On the western sides warm currents move northwards in the N. hemisphere (the *Gulf Stream* (*q.v.*) in the Atlantic, and the *Kuro-shiwo* in the Pacific), and southwards in the S. hemisphere (the *Brasil* current in the Atlantic, the *E. Australian* in the Pacific, the *Mozambique* and *Agulhas* currents in the Indian Ocean). On the eastern side cold currents move southwards in the N. hemisphere (the *Canaries* in the Atlantic, the *California* in the Pacific), and northwards in the S. hemisphere (the *Benguela* in the Atlantic, the *Peru* in the Pacific, and the *W. Australian* in the Indian Ocean). Near the centres of the anti-cyclonic systems the circulating motion is extremely slow, and in the N. Atlantic the differential movement causes the aggregation of immense masses of weed, forming the *Sargasso Sea*. Where the heaping up of the water by the N. and S. Equatorial Currents is not fully relieved by the drainage to N. and S., a return current arises between them, as the *Guinea* in the Atlantic, and the *Equatorial Counter* in the Pacific. In the Indian Ocean the N. Equatorial is absent, and the S. Equatorial is relieved on its northern side by the *Indian Counter* moving eastwards along the equator, and by a complex system of *Monsoon Drifts* which vary with the seasons. Monsoon Drifts also occur to the W. of Central America. In the higher northern latitudes permanent areas of low atmospheric pressure lie over the oceans, and the surface circulation tends to be cyclonic, although greatly modified by the land. The polar side of the West Wind Drift is carried north-eastward, impinging on the coast of Alaska in the Pacific, but penetrating into the Arctic Ocean from the Atlantic. It is supposed that a current sets from the N. of Asia direct across the Arctic Ocean to N. America. On the western borders of the sea cold currents move southwards along the coasts of Greenland and Labrador in the Atlantic, and of Kamchatka and Sakhalin in the Pacific. Coming through the narrow Bering Strait the current in the Pacific is much smaller than the *Labrador*, but both penetrate southwards along the coast for a considerable distance, forming a 'cold wall' between the land and the Kuro-shiwo and Gulf Stream respectively. Little is known certainly about the currents of the Antarctic, but it seems probable that winds blowing outwards from a continental anti-cyclone give rise to currents moving northwards, which are ultimately absorbed by the *West Wind Drifts*.

The distribution of **Ice** in the Arctic and Antarctic regions is subject to great variations, but in the southern hemisphere the limit of heavy pack-ice roughly coincides with the Antarctic Circle, except to the S. of New Zealand, where it recedes to nearly 80° S. lat. In the northern hemisphere the distribution of land and sea, with the consequent differences in meteorological conditions, renders the arrangement much more complex; offshoots radiating from the main body of the pack-ice, and detached masses lying beyond its limits, are frequently met with. The E. ct. of Greenland is beset by masses of ice brought down by the E. Greenland Current as far S. as 60° N. lat., but the influence of warm Atlantic currents is felt as far N. as Spitsbergen, and as far E. as Novaya Zemlya. Novaya Zemlya and the Samoyed Penin. enclose the detached ice in the Kara Sea, and the northern Asiatic coast is pretty closely beset. The small warm current entering Bering Strait causes the ice to recede somewhat at this point, but the straits and sounds of the N. American Archipelago are choked with heavy ice. Detached packs are found in Hudson Bay, Fox Canal, and Hudson Strait. Smith Sound and Kane Bay are free, but Baffin Bay and Davis Strait are only clear close to the coasts. [**H. N. D.**]

Ocean Springs, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Jackson co., on the coast, 50 m. WSW. Mobile (Ala.); summer resort on the Gulf of Mexico, with saline-chalybeate springs. P. <1500.

Ocejón, mt., Spain. See **Guadarrama, Sierra de.**

Ochakov, fortified tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, 41 m. ENE. Odessa, at entrance to estuary of Dnieper; seat of old Greek fort, Alektor. P. 6820.

Ochil, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., 52 m. WSW. Ottawa.

Ochil Hills, range, Scot., trending NE. from the meeting point of cos. Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, near Stirling, to the r. bk. of the Tay, below the city of Perth; formed mainly of porphyrite and andesite rocks of the Lower Old Red Sandstone period, with large areas of agglomerate, tuff, &c. Crossed in the E. by the N. B. R. line (which ascends the Glenfarg) from Perth to Kinross, and in the W. by the road from Auchterarder to Dollar (which follows Glen Devon). The SE. side of the group is steep, Ben Cleuch (alt. 2363 ft.) occurring at its SW. end. Large quantities of coal are obtained round the base of the main range, which has also yielded various valuable metals in large quantities.

Ochiltree, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Lugar Water, 10½ m. E. Ayr, 1¼ m. N. of its stn. on the G. & SW. R., PM.O.; 18,328 ac. P. <2500.

Ochiltree, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the N. frontier, bounded on the W. by 101° W.

Ochiltree, Loch, lake, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the NE., 7½ m. NW. Newton Stewart, drained S. into riv. Bladenoch.

Ocho Rios Bay, Jamaica, on the N. ct., in 77° 7′ W.

Ochotnica, comm., Austria, Galicia, circle Sandec, dist. and 14 m. ENE. Neumarkt. P. <5000.

Ochrida, tn. and lake. See **Okhrida.**

Ochsenfurt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, circle O., on the l. bk. of the Main, 10 m. SE. by S. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Ochsenhausen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 22 m. S. Ulm. P. <3000.

Ochsenkopf, mt., Ger., Bavaria. See **Fichtelgebirge.**

Ochsenwärder, comm., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 6½ m. SSE. Hamburg. P. <3000.

Ochtendung, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 10 m. SW. Koblenz, circle and 8 m. NE. Mayen. P. <3000.

Ochtrup, par., Prussia, in the NW. of prov. Westphalia, circle Steinfurt, 25 m. NW. Münster. P. 5500.

Ock, riv., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., trib. of the Thames, which it joins on the r. bk. at Abingdon.

Ock, riv., Eng., Devonshire. See **Okement.**

Ockany, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Walkingham Hill.**

Ockbrook, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 4 m. E. Derby, 1½ m. N. by E. Borrowash stn., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Ockelbo, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Gefleborg, 20 m. NW. Gefle; has iron-mines and forges. P. <2000.

Ockendon, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, North O. div. 5½ m. ESE. Romford, 2 m. SE. by E. Upminster stn., with a stn. (**O.**) on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly. North O., P.O., P. <500; South O., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Ocker, riv., Ger. See **Oker.**

Ockerhill, eccles. par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, 1 m. WSW. Wednesbury. P. <4000.

Ockham, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 6 m. NE. Guildford, 2 m. NW. Horsley stn., on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Ocklawaha River, U.S., Florida, rises in lakes in cos. Orange and Sumter, flows N. into St. John's R., above Lake George; navigable to Leesburg, 170 m.

Ockley, par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 5½ m. S. Dorking, ½ m. W. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Ockseu, small isl. off the E. ct. of China, with a lighthouse, visible 24 m., in 24° 59′ N., 119° 27′ E.

Ocle Pychard, par., Eng., Hereford, Leominster div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Hereford, 3½ m. NE. Withington stn. P. <500.

Ocmulgee River, U.S., Georgia, rises in N. of state, flows SSE. then NNE., joins with the **Oconee** (which is navigable 100 m. to Milledgeville; length, 250 m.) to form the Altamaha; navigable to Macon. Length about 200 m.

Ocna, or **Tîrgu** (or **Tîrgu**) **Ocna,** tn., Roumania, prov. Bacău, on riv. Trolu, 75 m. SW. by S. Yassy, with salt-mines. P. (comm.) 6500.

Ocna, or **Ocnele-Mari,** tn., Roumania, prov. Vâlcea, 58 m. NNE. Craiova, with salt-mines. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ocoa, bay, on the S. side of the republic of Santo Domingo, in 70° 40′ W.

Ococingo, or **Ocoscingo,** tn., in SE. of Mexico, Chiapas, 32 m. ENE. San Cristobal, 290 m. ESE. Vera Cruz. Ruins of an ancient town 5 m. to the E. See *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1872, p. 363.

Ocoña, riv., Peru, deps. Ayacucha and Arequipa, flows S. into the Pacific, which it enters in about 16½° S.

Ocona Lufty, settlement, U.S., N. Carolina, Swain co., 48 m. SE. Knoxville (Tenn.).

Oconee, riv., U.S. See **Ocmulgee.**

Oconee, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 34° N., and between 83° and 84° W.

Oconee, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the extreme NW.

O'Connell, post-tn., New South Wales, co. and 10 m. SE. Bathurst, on Fish R. P. <1500.

O'Connor, summer resort, U.S., Nebraska, in lake region of Waukesha co., 31 m. W. Milwaukee by rail. P. <1500.

Oconomowoc, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Waukesha co., 32 m. W. by N. Milwaukee. P. <3000.

Oconto, city, U.S., Wisconsin, O. co., at mouth of Oconto R., on the W. side of Green Bay, 26 m. N. by E. of the head of the bay; one of the largest lumber manufacturing points in the state. P. 5200.

Oconto, riv., U.S., Wisconsin, rises in O. co., flows S. then E. for about 15 m., and empties itself into Green Bay at O.

Ocos, free port, Guatemala, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the Rio Naranja, almost in the extreme W. of the state.

Ocoseingo, tn., Mexico. See **Ococingo.**

Ocotal, tn., Nicaragua, 63 m. SE. Tegucigalpa.

Ocotepec, vil., Honduras, 50 m. N. San Salvador.

Ocracoke Inlet, U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., between two coast islands, connecting Pamlico Sound with the Atlantic (Raleigh Bay) in 35° 4′ N.

Ocreza, small riv., in E. of Portugal, r. bk. trib. Tagus.

Ocsa, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pestközép, 16 m. SE. Budapest. P. <4000.

Ocsadnicza, comm., Hungary, co. Trencsén, dist. Csacza. P. <4000.

Ocsény, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Központ, 4 m. SE. Szegszard. P. <4000.

Ocsöd, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. and 8 m. WNW. Szarvas. P. 7900.

Octeville, tn., France, dep. Manche, on the Divette, arr. and 1 m. SW. Cherbourg. P. <2000.

Octodurum, tn., Switzd. See **Martigny la Ville.**

Oculman, vil., Mexico, 21 m. NE. Mexico.

Ocumare, vil., Venezuela, Carabobo, 60 m. W. Carácas, in about 67° 48′ W.

Ocumare, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 30 m. S. by E. Carácas.

Oda, another name of **Nsuaem,** or **Insuaim,** Gold Coast Colony.

Odadahraun, vast lava field in the centre of eastern Iceland, stretching about 45 m. N. from Vatna-Jökull. About the middle of its E. side is the large crater of Askja.

Odagh, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Crannagh and Fassadinin, on riv. Nore, 3 m. SE. Freshford; 4542 ac. P. <750.

Odate, tn., Japan, 40 m. SW. by S. Aomori. P. 7200.

Odawara, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 34 m. WSW. Yokohama. P. 14,200.

Ödby, vil., Denmark. See **Ydby.**

Odcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3½ m. W. by S. Yeovil, 1½ m. S. Montacute stn., P.O. P. <750.

Odd Down, P.O., Eng., near Bath, Somerset, 2 m. from Holloway.

Oddernäs, vil., Norway, prov. and 1 m. NE. Christiansand. P. <2000.

Odderö, isl., S. ct. of Norway, close to Christiansand; lighthouse, visible 8 m.

Oddesund, strait, W. part of Liim Fjord, N. Jutland, Denmark, the narrowest part of the whole channel, now crossed by the railway to Thisted.

Oddingley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, dist. and 2½ m. SE. Droitwich. P. <250. See **Hadsor.**

Oddington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6½ m. SE. Evesham, 1 m. WSW. Addlestrop stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Oddington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 6 m. NNE. Oxford, 2 m. E. Islip stn. P. <250.

Odd Rode, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 8 m. E. Crewe, 1 m. SW. Mowcop stn. P. <3500.

Ode, vil., W. Africa, Lagos. See **Ijebu Ode.**

Odebolt, tn., U.S., Iowa, Sac co., 59 m. E. by S. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Odekwe, stn., Africa, Niger Coast Protectorate, on l. bk. Niger, in 6° 5′ N.

Odell, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 7⅓ m. NW. Bedford, 2½ m. WSW. Sharnbrook stn., P.O. P. <500.

Odell, vil., U.S., Illinois, Livingston co., 63 m. ENE. Peoria. P. <1500.

Odemira, tn., Portugal, dist. Beja, 82 m. SSE. Lisbon. P. <4000.

Odemish, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet, sanjak, and 48 m. E. by S. Smyrna, terminus of the railway that ascends the valley of the Kichik Menderez. P. 7200; Moham. 4000; Orthodox Greeks, 3000 (Cuinet).

O'Dempsy, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Clonygowan.

Odenbach, vil., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 32 m. W. Worms (Hesse-Darmstadt). P. <2000.

Ödenburg, German, in Hungarian **Sopron,** municip., in the W. of Hungary, cap. co. Ö., 19 m. SE. by E. Wiener-Neustadt. Chief town of a noted wine-producing dist. P. (1850) 16,700; (1869) 21,100; (1890) 27,200.

Odenheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Karlsruhe, 7 m. ENE. Bruchsal. P. <3000.

Odeni, stn., Africa, belonging to the Royal Niger Company, on N. bank Benue, in 8° 5′ E.

Odenkirchen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and 4 m. SSE. Gladbach. P. <3000.

Odense, tn., Denmark, Fyen I., prov. O., on the **Odense Aa,** 87 m. W. by S. Copenhagen. Depth at entrance to port (which is approached by a channel 4½ m. long, 40 ft. wide at bottom), 15 ft. The New Harbour has 1040 ft. of quayage; depth alongside 16 ft. Has an ancient cathedral (13th century) containing tombs of King Canute and other kings, a valuable archæological museum, tanneries, and distilleries. Is the see of the Bishop of Fyen, and birthplace of Hans C. Andersen. P. (1870) 17,000; (1890) 30,300.

Odenthal, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, 10 m. NE. Cologne. P. (comm.) <4000.

Odenwald, highland region, Ger. See **Baden,** gd.-duchy.

Ode Ondo, large tn., W. Africa, Benin, 64 m. NW. by N. Benin; well situated on a plain (alt. about 750 ft. above sea-level). P. 60,000.

Oder (ancient Roman *Viadus, Viadrus,* Bohemian and Polish *Odra,* probably connected with Slavonic *voda, oda,* 'water'), one of the principal rivers of Germany, rises in the Oder mountain in Moravia, about 12 m. ENE. Olmütz, not far from the town of Liebau, 2057 ft. above the level of the sea. It flows first SE. then NE., where it forms the boundary between Austria and Prussia. Near the little town of Oderberg it enters the prov. of Silesia, Prussia, and flows in a north-westerly and northerly direction through the provs. of Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania. At Ratibor it becomes navigable for small vessels; at Breslau, where it enters the N. German plain, also for larger vessels. Below Frankfurt it flows through the 'Oderbruch,' an extremely fertile region. At Gartz (15 m. SW. Stettin) it divides into two arms; the eastern, known as the Reglitz, enters the head of Lake Damm (Dammscher-see), receiving the Parnitz arm on the W. from Stettin. The main arm traverses Stettin, and enters the upper end of the Damansch, or channel forming the outlet of Lake Damm, then, after changing its name successively to Streve and Papenwasser, it enters the Bay of Stettin (**Stettiner Haff**), which is separated from the Baltic by the two isls. of Wollin and Usedom, its main outlet being the Swine, between these two islands. The most important trib. of the Oder, on the r. bk., is the Warthe, with the Netze; on the l. bk. it receives the mountain streams Glatzer Neisse, Katzbach, Bober, and Lausitzer Neisse. The upper course of the Oder has a strong fall, and picturesque banks; the lower course is shallow, and not very suitable for navigation, because of its having sometimes only 3–4 ft. of depth. Very frequently there are inundations, caused by the rapid swelling of the Silesian mountain tribs. In order to preserve the Oder as a navigable stream the Prussian state has expended considerable sums, so that navigation has considerably increased since about 1885. The Oder is connected through the Finow Canal with the Havel, through the Frederic William's Canal with the Spree, and through the Netze and the Bromberger Canal with the Vistula. Sea-going vessels are able to ascend as far as Stettin, but those of large burden stop at Swinemünde (*q.v.*), the outport of Stettin, on the isl. of Usedom. The chief commodities carried on the Oder are coals, grain, timber, and stones; but navigation is at a standstill for the most part in the height of summer. Total length of river 552 m., of which 469 m. are navigable; area of river-basin 43,300 sq. m., of which 41,000 fall to Prussia.

Öderan, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 8 m. SW. by W. Freiberg. P. 5700.

Oderberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle and 10 m. SSE. Angermünde. P. <4000.

Oderbruch, marshy tract, Ger. See **Oder.**

Odernheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Alzey, 8 m. N. by W. Worms. P. <2000.

Oderquart, par., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Kehdingen, 22 m. ESE. Cuxhaven, 3½ m. S. l. bk. of the Elbe. P. <3000.

Oderzo, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. NE. by E. Treviso. P. <3000.

Odessa, vil., Canada, Ontario, Addington co., 11 m. WNW. Kingston.

Odessa, city and seapt., Russia, on a bay of N. ct. of Black Sea, govt. and 91 m. W. Kherson, 933 m. by rail from Moscow. 46° 22′ 49″ N., 30° 44′ 5″ E. (cathedral). The bay of O. being open to E. winds has three fine harbours protected by moles, which freeze but for a few days in winter. Climate extreme, the average temp. being, yr. 48.5° F., Jan. 23.2°, July 73.0°; yearly rainfall only 14 in. The city is built on a terrace, 100 to 150 ft. high, bordered by an embankment, from which a grand flight of steps descend to the sea; the central parts of the city have broad streets and squares, bordered with fine buildings. Beyond the city, surrounded by a boulevard, lie the suburbs Novaya and Peresyp' in the N., and Moldavanka in SW.; while the German colonies Liebenthal and Lustdorf are bathing-places. O. is the commercial and intellectual cap. of **Novorossiya,** and has a university, several scientific societies, and museums. Its population has increased rapidly since its foundation in 1794, and at present it is the third chief city of Russia proper, after the two

capitals. The population is chiefly Russian, but contains great numbers of Jews as well as of Roumanians, S. Slavs, Tatars, &c., and a large proportion of Italians, Greeks, Germans, and French. The industries of O. (chiefly flour-mills, biscuit-works, tobacco, and machinery works) are not of great importance. Trade, on the contrary, is rapidly growing, O. being not only the port of export for the two basins of Dnieper and Dniester, but also for many goods brought from Caucasia and S. Russia. Grain is exported in considerable quantities (from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000 quarters), also flour, wool, tallow, hides, cattle; while tea, manufactured goods, fruits, wine, and groceries are imported —the total value of exports and imports attaining to £15,000,000. Yearly visited by about 1500 foreign ships and 2500 coasting vessels. A Greek colony existed before the 3rd century at this spot. It disappeared later on, and the Turks founded here the fort Hajibey, which was taken by the Russians in 1789. Odessa forms with the surrounding villages a separate capitancy (*gradonachalstvo*). P. (1814) 25,000; (1850) 100,000; (1892) 338,690.

Odessa, vil., U.S., Delaware, New Castle co., 20 m. S. by W. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Odessa, vil., U.S., Missouri, Lafayette co., 38 m. E. by S. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Odeypoor, state, India. See **Udaipur.**

Odi, tn., W. Africa, on the Bight of Benin, 64 m. W. by S. Benin, in 4° 31′ E.

Odia, Elmore, or **Allingelablab,** isl., Marshall Is., S. Pacific, in the Ralik group.

Odiel, small coast riv., SW. Spain, prov. Huelva, flows SW. from the Sierra Aracena, and joins the Rio Tinto below Huelva.

Odiham, formerly also spelt **Odiam,** par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 6½ m. E. by S. Basingstoke, on the Basingstoke Canal, 2 m. SE. Hook stn. The town has two fairs, held annually, an endowed grammar-school, remains of a royal palace and park, and the ruins of a castle in which David I., King of Scotland, was imprisoned for eleven years after his capture at Neville's Cross. Lily, the grammarian, was born here in 1468. PMT.O. 7355 ac. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**O. with Greywell**) P. <3000.

Odilienberg, or **Sainte Odile,** convent and tourist resort, Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on an E. spur (2405 ft.) of the Vosges, jutting out into the valley of the Rhine, 30 m. SW. Strassburg; was founded in the end of the 7th century.

Odin, vil., U.S., Illinois, Marion co., 65 m. E. St. Louis by rail. P. <1500.

Odobesci, tn., Roumania, prov. Putna, 53 m. WNW. Galatz. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ó-Dombovár, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, 75 m. W. by N. Maria Theresiopel. P. <4000.

O'Donovan's Cove, Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Cork, on the N. side of Dunmanus Bay.

Odontala, valley, central Asia, Tibet, lat. 34° 50′ N., 96½° E., containing the sources of the Hwang-ho. Alt. 14,000 ft. (Przhevalsky, *b.*). Also spelt **Oduntala.**

Odo Ona, riv., W. Africa, flows S. through Yoruba, and enters the E. part of the Lagos lagoon in about 3¾° E.

Odoorn, comm., Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, arr. and 9 m. SE. Assen. P. 6700.

O'Dorney, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Clanmaurice, on riv. Brick, 5 m. N. Tralee; 7227 ac. P. <1500.

Odoyev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 54 m. WSW. Tula, on navigable Upa R. P. 5650.

Odra, Bohemian and Polish name of the riv. Oder (*q.v.*).

Odrau, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. and 20 m. S. by W. Troppau. P. <4000.

Odstock, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Chalk, 2½ m. S. Salisbury. P. <250.

Odstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. N. by W. Bosworth, 1 m. NE. Shackerstone Junction. P. <250.

Odumasi, tn., Africa, Gold Coast, about 6 m. from r. (or S.) bk. of the Volta, in about 0° 10′ E.; residence of the chief of Krobo state.

Oduntala, valley, Tibet. See **Odontala.**

Oe, Scandinavian, 'an island.' See *Ea.*

Oebisfelde, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Gardelegen, on riv. Aller, 24 m. ENE. Brunswick. P. <2000.

Oedelem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 6 m. ESE. Bruges. P. 5100.

Oedenburg, tn., Hungary. See **Ödenburg.**

Oedt, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kempen, 19 m. WNW. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) <4000.

Oehringen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, cap. dist. O., 34 m. WNW. Ellwangen. P. <4000.

Oeiras, tn., Brazil, state Piauhy, 93 m. SSE. Therezina. P. 2000.

Oeiras, Ribera d', small riv. in the S. of Portugal, flows ENE. to the Guadiana at Mertola.

Oeland, isl., Sweden. See **Öland.**

Oel Dhakwa, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Kheri, 69 m. N. Lucknow. P. 6700; Hindus, 5400; Moham. 1300.

Oelkinghausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, dist. and near Schwelm. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oelrichs, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Fall River co., 43 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Oels, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. and 27 m. NNW. Brünn, and 5 m. SE. Bistrau. P. <3000.

Oelsnitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. O., on riv. Weisse Elster, 26 m. SW. by S. Zwickau. P. 9400.

Oelsnitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 12 m. SW. Chemnitz. P. 10,300.

Oeno Island, Pacific Ocean, 90 m. N. Pitcairn's I., in 24° 1′ S., 130° 41′ W.

Oensingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Solothurn, 9 m. WSW. Olten. P. <2000.

Oeræfa Jökull, Iceland. See **Öræfa Jökull.**

Oeregrund, Sweden. See **Öregrund.**

Oerlinghausen, vil., Ger., princip. Lippe, circle O., 11 m. WNW. Detmold. P. <3000.

Oeschinen, picturesque valley, Switzd., cant. Bern, dist. Frutigen in the Oberland, at the bottom of the Kander-thal.

Oesel, Esthonian **Kurre-saar,** isl., Russia, govt. Livonia, Baltic Sea, across entrance to Gulf of Riga, 57° 40′–58° 14′ N., 21° 40′–23° E., 60 m. from NE. to SW.; separated by narrow straits from Dagö (Dagden Strait) and Mohn Is.; surrounded by banks; surface level and marshy; well cultivated; fishing, seal hunting. Chief town Arensburg, on SE. ct. Area, 1010 sq. m.

Oespel, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and 4 m. WSW. Dortmund. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oest, German, 'the east.' See *Ost.*

Oesterreich. See **Austria-Hungary,** Historical Notes.

Oestersund, tn., Sweden. See **Östersund.**

Oestrich, market-tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rheingau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 6½ m. ENE. Bingen. P. <3000.

Oestrich, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and 3 m. W. Iserlohn. P. (comm.) <5000.

Oestringen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Karlsruhe, 9 m. NNE. Bruchsal. P. <3000.

Eta, in Greek **Οἴτη** (iti), mts., Greece, Phthiotis and Phocis, S. of valley of Sperkheios, culminating in a peak 7060 ft., 15 m. W. of the head of the Gulf of Lamia or Zeitoun.

Oetzthal Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 4.**

Œuil (literally 'eye'), in French place-names *euil,* applied to the source of a stream or fountain.

Oeynhausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 7½ m. SW. Minden. P. <3000.

Of, tn. and small port, Asia Minor, N. ct., vilayet and 33 m. E. Trebizond.

Ofa, tn., Sudan. See **Offa.**

O'Fallon Depot, vil., U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 7 m. NE. Belleville by rail. P. <1500.

Ofanto, riv., Italy, rises in the E. of Campania, and flows E., NNE., and ENE., forming part of the boundary between Campania and Apulia on the N., and Basilicata on the S., and in its lower course that between the provs. of Foggia and Bari; it empties itself into the Gulf of Manfredonia. Length, 103 m.; area of basin, 1000 sq. m.; discharge in cubic ft. per second, mean 2300, highest 81,600, lowest 50.

Ofen, German name of Buda. See **Budapest.**

Ofenberg, Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **III.** (10*e*).

Ofer, ore, Anglo-Saxon; *over,* Dutch; *ufer,* German; *ör,* Scandinavian, 'a border,' or 'shore.'

Offa, or **Ofa,** tn., central Sudan, Nupe, about 44 m. SE. Ilorin.

Offaly, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in the W. of co. Kildare.

Offa's Dyke, an entrenchment traceable through the English and Welsh cos. Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Offa, King of Mercia, to separate England from the Welsh principalities.

Offchurch, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 3 m. E. Leamington, P.O. P. <500.

Offcote and Underwood, par., Eng., Derbyshire, partly included in Ashborne town. P. <750.

Offenbach, comm., Ger., Bavaria, Rhine Palatinate, circle Landau, 14 m. SW. Spires. P. <3000.

Offenbach, or **Offenbach am Main,** tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, on the l. bk. of the Main, 4 m. E. by S. Frankfurt, cap. circle O. One of the busiest manufacturing towns in Germany, especially in steel, leather, silk and woollen goods; also aniline dyes, machinery, type, hats, shoes, &c. P. (1871) 22,700; (1890) 35,100.

Offenburg, urban comm., Ger., Baden, cap. circle O., on the Kinzig R., 11 m. SE. by E. Strassburg. P. 8500.

Offenham, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the Avon, div. and 2 m. NE. by N. Evesham, P.O. P. <750.

Offerdal, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Jemtland, at the N. extremity of Stor Lake (Storsjö), 26 m. NW. Östersund, with iron-mines. P. (comm.) <4000.

Offerlane, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Upperwoods, on riv. Nore, 3 m. SW. Mountrath; 48,925 ac. P.<4500.

Offerton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 2½ m. SE. Stockport, 1 m. N. Hazel Grove stn. P.<500.

Offerton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, on riv. Derwent, Bakewell dist., 5½ m. NE. Tideswell. P.<250.

Offerton, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 3½ m. WSW. Sunderland, 1 m. SW. Hylton stn. P.<500.

Offham, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 8 m. NE. by N. Tunbridge, 2 m. W. Malling stn., P.O. P.<500.

Offham, vil., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the Arun, 1 m. NE. by N. Arundel, PM.O.

Offida, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 8 m. NE. by E. Ascoli, 46 m. NW. by N. Chieti. P.<5000.

Offley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 5 m. NE. Luton, PMT.O.; 5569 ac. P.<1500.

Offley, High, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 9 m. W. by N. Stafford, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Canal, 4½ m. NW. by N. Gnosall stn. P.<1000.

Offord Cluny and **Offord Darcey,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and the former 3 m. SSW. Huntingdon, with a stn. (**O. and Buckden**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. (**O. D'Arcy**). P. (of each)<500.

Offranville, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 4 m. SSW. Dieppe. P.<2000.

Offton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 7½ m. NW. Ipswich, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**O. with Little Bricett**) P.<500.

Offwell, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 2 m. ESE. Honiton, 18 m. ENE. Exeter. P.<500.

Öfjördr, another form of the name Eyjafjördr, Iceland, and also a name of the town of Akreyri at its head.

O'Flyn Lough, lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. and 20 m. NW. by W. Roscommon, 255 ft. above sea-level.

Ofoten, comm., Norway, prov. and 97 m. SW. by S. Tromsö, on the Ofoten Fjord, an inlet which may be regarded as forming the head of the Vest Fjord (between the Lofoten Is. and the mainland). See **Luleå,** and for temperature **Fagerness.**

Oftersheim, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Mannheim, dist. and 2 m. S. Schwetzingen. P.<3000.

Oftringen, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 3 m. NW. Zofingen. P.<2000.

Ofu, small isl., S. Pacific, Samoan group, in about 14° 11′ S., 169° 39′ W.

Ó-Futtak, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. and 6 m. W. by S. Ujvidék (Neusatz). P. 5500.

Ofvansjö, comm., Sweden, prov. (län) Gefleborg, 18 m. SW. Gefle. P.<2000.

Ogadain, a tribe and prov., Somali country, E. Africa, between about 5° and 8½° N., and 44° and 47° E. The prov. is cultivated in the S., where irrigation channels are led from the Webbe Shebeili R., and durrah and other crops are grown; sheep are reared in considerable numbers.

Ogaki, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 65 m. NE. by E. Kyoto. P. 16,200.

Ogalalla, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Keith co., on the S. Fork of the Platte, 50 m. W. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. Alt. 3216 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Ogasawarajima, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Tokyo-fu ken.

Ogashima, elevated penin., Japan, W. ct. Honshiu, just S. of 40° N., separated from the mainland by Hachiro-Gata or Kotono-Umi lake.

Ogbomoshau, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 145 m. NE. by N. Lagos. P. 60,000 (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 585).

Ogbourne St. Andrew and **St. George,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div. O. St. Andrew, 7½ m. S. by E. Swindon, P.O., 5386 ac., P.<500; O. St. George, with a stn. (**Ogbourne**) on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly., PM.O., P.<500; eccles. par. (**O. with Rockley**) P.<500.

Ogbury Camp, ancient camp, Eng., in SE. corner of Wiltshire.

Ogden, vil., U.S., Iowa, Boone co., 38 m. NW. by N. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Ogden, city, U.S., Utah, Weber co., 32 m. N. Salt Lake City; a great railway centre, on which seven lines converge, with important woollen manufactures. Alt. 4303 ft. (R.R.). Mean temp. (19 yrs.), 53.3° F., Jan. 28.1°, July 80.6°; rfall., yr. 13.46 in., June–Sept. 1.75 in. P. (1880) 6100; (1890) 14,900.

Ogdensburg, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 24 m. WNW. Paterson. P.<1500.

Ogdensburg, city, U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence R., opposite Prescott, Ontario, 100 m. NE. by N. Oswego; headquarters of the North Transportation Company's steamers plying between Chicago and intermediate lake ports; has great trade in grain. P. (1880) 10,300; (1890) 11,700.

Ogeechee, riv., U.S., Georgia, rises in Green co., falls into Ossabaw Sound; navigable for steamers in its lower waters. Length about 250 m.

Ogemaw, co., U.S., Michigan, in the E., N. of 44° N., crossed by 84° W.

Oggersheim, tn., Ger., Bavaria, Palatinate of the Rhine, circle Ludwigshafen, 10 m. S. Worms. P.<5000.

Oggiono, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 5 m. SSW. Lecco, on S. shore of the small lake Oggiono. P.<3000.

Oghill, tnld., Ire., on Inishmore I., co. Galway, bar. Aran, 29 m. WSW. Galway. P.<500.

Oghoa, isl., Pacific. See **Kao.**

Ogilia, small isl., Greece. See **Cerigotto.**

Oginski, canal, Russia, connects Shara, trib. of Nyeman, with Yasolda, trib. of Pripet, which flows into the Dnieper. Length, 34 m.

Ogle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 5½ m. SW. Morpeth, 3 m. S. by E. Meldon stn. P.<250.

Ogle, co., U.S., Illinois, intersected by 42° N., and in E. by 89° W.

Oglethorpe, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Bramham.**

Oglethorpe, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected in N. by 34° N., and E. by 83° W.

Ogley Hay, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 4 m. SW. Lichfield, 1½ m. SW. Hammerwich stn. P.<2500.

Ogliastra, dist. on the E. ct. of Sardinia, stretching about 39¾°–40° N.

Oglio, riv., Italy, rises in the Alps, and flows first SSW., passing through Lake d'Iseo, then SE. to the Po, which it joins on the l. bk. about 8 m. SW. of Mantua. Length, 175 m.; area of basin, 2565 sq. m.; discharge in cubic ft. per second, mean 4800, highest 19,400.

Ogmore and Garw, tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2½ m. SW. Bridgend; coal mined. PMT.O. (**Ogmore Vale**). P. 13,800.

Ogonnelloe, par., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Tulla, 4 m. N. Killaloe, on Lough Derg; 6573 ac. P.<1500.

Ogost, or **Ogustul,** riv., W. Bulgaria, flows E. then NE., and enters the Danube, in 23° 52′ E., a few miles above Rahova.

Ogowe, improperly **Ogove, Ogovai,** or **Ogobai,** riv., W. Africa, entirely within the terr. of French Congo; its source has not been traced out, but the river is supposed to rise a little S. of Ngango, in about 2½° S., 14½° E.; it flows N., NW., W., and SW., describing a wide curve, and then, shortly before entering the Atlantic in Nazareth Bay, E. of Cape Lopez, it curves up N. again. Its length up to the Falls of Pubara, a few miles above Franceville (alt. 1000 ft.), is 470 m. Its upper course, which passes through dense forests, is interrupted by numerous rapids. In about 11° E. it breaks through the Cristal Range, and from Njole, on the W. side of them, 208 m. from the ocean, becomes navigable for boats drawing 3 ft., though obstacles exist in the numerous islets and sandbanks. Besides the principal channel, known as the riv. Nazareth, which empties into the bay of that name, another arm, the Yombe or Yumbe, enters Lopez Bay, and a third, the Mexias or Animba, flows into the ocean S. of Cape Lopez. The entrance to the Nazareth is obstructed by a dangerous bar. The O. receives several tribs. through both banks; the largest seem to be the Ngunie and the Lolo (l. bk.), and the Ivindo (r. bk.), but very little is known about any of them. The river was almost unknown down to 1856, and it was first ascended as far as Franceville in 1875–79 by Savorgnan de Brazza.

Ogrugu, stn., Africa, belonging to Royal Niger Company, E. of the Niger, in about 6° 58′ N., 6° 55′ E.

Oguira, vil., Mexico, Sinaloa, on the W. ct., 140 m. NE. La Paz, in 25° 42′ N. **Oguira Bay** consists of an outer portion, sheltered by the isl. Santa Maria, and accessible to vessels drawing 16½ ft., and an inner portion, 9 m. by 4 m.

Ogulin, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, O. co., 40 m. E. by S. Fiume. P.<5000.

Ogulin-Szluin, co., Croatia-Slavonia. See **Modruš-Rieka.**

Ogulla, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon, 5 m. SW. Elphin; 6214 ac. P.<750.

Ogun, riv., W. Africa, flows SW. through Yoruba and S. through Egba into the Lagos lagoon behind Lagos; navigable to Abeokuta.

Ogurchinski Isle, Russian Transcaspian Terr., in the Caspian Sea, 60 m. S. Krasnovodsk.

Ogustul, riv., Bulgaria. See **Ogost.**

Oguta, stn., Africa, belonging to the Royal Niger Company, on **Lake Oguta,** in about 5° 45′ N., 6° 58′ E.

Ogwell, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div. East O., 6½ m. WSW. Teignmouth, 2 m. SW. Newton Abbot stn., P.O., P.<500; West O., P.<250.

Ogwen River, small riv., Wales, Carnarvonshire, issuing from Lake Ogwen and flowing NNW. into Beaumaris Bay at Bangor; cataracts, the Falls of Ogwen, at Nant Ffrancon.

Ogwr, riv., Wales, Glamorganshire, flows S. past Bridgend into the Bristol Channel. Length, 16 m.

Ohacawai, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Bay of Islands co., 133 m. NW. by N. Auckland; has hot medicinal springs. P.<1500.

Ohanez, tn., Spain, prov. and 21 m. WNW. Almeria, dist. Canjayar. P. (comm.)<4000.

Ohashi, tn., Japan, on the N. ct. of Kiushiu, 93 m. NE. Nagasaki. P.<3000.

Ohaupo, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipa co., 73 m. SSE. Auckland. P. <1500.

O'Higgins, prov., Chile, crossed in the extreme E. by 70° W., and through the middle by 34° S.; cap. Rancagua.

Ohinémutu (postal name **Rotorua**), New Zealand, North I., Rotorua co., 110 m. SE. Auckland; has hot sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Ohinimuri, co., New Zealand, North I., E. ct., crossed by 37° 25′ S.

Ohio (corruption of Iroquois *Ohionhiio*, 'beautiful river'), one of the most important rivers of the U.S., N. America, drains the NE. portion of the Mississippi basin, a fertile and populous region. It is formed by the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania. Immediately below the junction it is a placid stream 600 yards wide; thence it flows NNW. as far as Beaver, where it turns and maintains a general SW. direction for the rest of its course, separating Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on its right from West Virginia and Kentucky on its left. From Pittsburg it runs with a gentle current, uninterrupted by rapids except near Louisville, where it descends 27 ft. in 2½ m., and joins the Mississippi opposite Cairo, at 37° N., 89° 10′ W., 1097 m. from its mouth, and 189 m. below the mouth of the Missouri. It receives the rivs. Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash from the N., and the Kanawha, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee from the S. The most important of these are the last two. The N. head of the Ohio, the Allegheny, rises in the N. of Pennsylvania, and flows S. to Pittsburg. The Monongahela takes its rise in Virginia, and flows N. On its banks are situated many important towns, among which are Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg, Louisville, and Evansville, all on the l. bk. except Evansville. Its width below Pittsburg varies from 1000 to 1250 ft., and at its confluence 3000 ft. The elevation of the various points at low water are: source of Allegheny, 1649 ft.; Pittsburg, 975 ft.; Portsmouth, 620 ft.; Cincinnati, 515 ft.; and at the mouth, 275 ft., making the average fall 13 in. to a mile. During flood its waters rise 45 ft. above low water mark at Wheeling, and 51 ft. at the mouth, at which time the largest vessels can navigate down from Pittsburg; but at its lowest stages its navigation is much interrupted by sandbanks, and the river can be forded at several places above Cincinnati. The importance of the Ohio navigation may be illustrated by the coal receipts at Cincinnati, which amount to about 2,000,000 tons or more, of which more than 90 per cent. is carried by river. In 1879 a single tow-boat started with 32 barges, with a total cargo of about 20,000 tons, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, expecting to do the distance in 14 or 15 days. The waters of this river and its tribs. present at least 5000 m. of navigation. In winter its upper courses are frozen for many weeks. Length 975 m., or from the source of the Allegheny, 1265 m.; area of basin, 214,000 sq. m.; mean discharge per second, 158,000 cubic ft.

Ohio, one of the United States, admitted 1802, present bounds since 1836, one-fourth larger than Ireland. Indiana lies to the W., and 230 m. of N. border is on Lake Erie. S. and chief E. boundary for 436 m. on navigable Ohio R. Ohio is netted with railroads, and crossed by chief trunk lines. Chief cities: Cleveland, on the lake shore, is gaining rapidly on Cincinnati, on the Ohio R.—both are iron centres, exceeding P. 250,000; Columbus, the cap., centrally situated, is much smaller; Toledo, second lake port, and Dayton, exceed 50,000; twenty-four others exceed 8000. The great watershed, with an average elevation of 1160 ft., crosses the northern half of the state from NE. to W. The slope N. to Lake Erie is rapid, and the only important river is the Maumee, noted for its fisheries, rising in Indiana, and entering Lake Erie at Toledo; but the gentle southern slope is watered by numerous Ohio tribs., more or less navigable, and available as power in making flour, the most valuable manufactured product. Like the Ohio, these have cut themselves deep valleys. Lake Erie steadies the climate in the N., so that orchards are common, and the grape crop important, especially on some of the lake islands [**Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo**]. Southern Ohio, with a higher mean temp., is increasingly subject, with the destruction of the once extensive forests, to great and sudden changes of temperature and fog, which explain the ruin of the Ohio valley grape crop, and the very high death-rate from consumption [**Cincinnati, Columbus**]. Ohio has a high death-rate from nervous diseases. Nearly all the state is fit for agriculture, and the soil, especially in the river valleys, is very fertile. The S. slope raises large crops of corn, wheat (no state raises more), oats, potatoes, and tobacco; and the N. slope is well-fitted for grazing and dairy use. Carboniferous rocks cover the eastern half of the state, and older ones the western. The former yield bituminous coal (third state in rank), over more than one-fourth of Ohio, cement, pottery, and fireclays. Silurian and Devonian rocks yield much lime, petroleum (second state), natural gas (third), salt, building and grind stones, and there is a valuable gypsum bed at Sandusky, on the lake shore. Although mining under 1 per cent. of American iron ore, by importing largely Ohio is second only to Pennsylvania in iron and steel manufacture, and easily first in farm implements. Area, 41,060 sq. m. P. 3,672,316. [**W. S.**]

Ohio, co., U.S., Indiana, on the Ohio R., just to the S. of 39° N.

Ohio, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° N. and crossed in the W. by 87° W.

Ohio, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the 'Panhandle,' between the Ohio and the E. frontier, just N. of 40° N.

Ohiteroa, isl., Pacific. See **Rurutu.**

Ohiwa, seapt., New Zealand, North I., Whakatane co., on O. harbour, 50 m. ENE. Rotorua.

Ohlau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 18 m. SE. Breslau, on the r. bk. of the riv. Ohlau, close to a bend of the Oder, cap. circle O.; manufactures of tobacco and cigars; also of agricultural implements, &c. Formerly belonged to the principality of Brieg. P. (1816) 3200; (1890) 8600.

Ohoopee River, U.S., Georgia, rises in Washington co., flows SE. for about 125 m. into the Alabama R.

Ohorn, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. and 7 m. S. Kamenz. P. <3000.

Oho-shima, isl., Asia. See **O'shima.**

Ohra, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 2 m. S., circle, and a S. suburb of Danzig. P. 6600.

Ohrdruf, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle O., 8 m. S. Gotha. P. 5900.

Ohre, riv., Ger., Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, joins the Elbe 23 m. NNE. Magdeburg after an E. course of 65 m.; not navigable.

Ohrigstad, tn., South African Republic, Lydenburg dist., about 85 m. N. Barberton.

Oia, tn., Greece, at the NW. end of Thera or Santorin I. P. <3000.

Oich, Loch, narrow lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, Glen More, 4 m. long; it receives the Glengarry R., and is drained NE. by the riv. Oich into Loch Ness. See **Caledonian Canal.**

Oiche, old Gaelic, 'water.'

Oigh-Sgeir, small isl., Scot., off the W. ct. of Inverness-shire, in 56° 58′ N., 6° 40½′ W.

Oiknina, in Little Russian place-names. See *Oknina.*

Oil City, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 46 m. W. by S. London. P. <1500.

Oil City, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Allegheny R., at the confluence of Oil Creek, 52 m. S. by E. Erie; one of the most important oil centres in Pennsylvania; the oil is pumped through pipes to the seaboard. Manufactures oil-well machinery. Alt. 1010 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 7300; (1890) 10,900.

Oil City, South, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on S. bank of Allegheny R., opposite Oil City; coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. P. <1500.

Oil Creek, small riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NW., rises in the NE. of Crawford co., and flows S. to the Allegheny, which it joins on the r. bk. at Oil City.

Oil Island, Indian Ocean. See **Cosmoledo.**

Oil Rivers Protectorate, W. Africa. See **Niger Coast Protectorate.**

Oil Springs, vil., Canada, Ontario, 4 m. SE. Oil City.

Oil Valley, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co.

Oiry, vil., France, dep. Marne, on the l. bk. of the Marne, arr. and 5 m. ESE. Épernay. P. <2000.

Oisans, Massif d'. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. B.**

Oise, the ancient *Isara,* riv., France, rises by two streams, one near Chimay in Belgium, the other near Rocroi in Ardennes (France), flows SW. past Guise, La Fère, Chauny (where it becomes navigable), Noyon, Compiègne, Pontoise, and joins the Seine on right above Conflans. Affluents, on left the Aisne, on right the Thérain. It communicates by canals with the Sambre, Scheldt, and Somme. Length, 186 m.

Oise, dep., N. France, traversed NE. to SW. by Oise R., formed of parts of Île-de-France (Île-de-France, Valois, Noyonnais, and Soissonnais) and of Picardie (Santerre and Aménois); divided into four arrs.: Beauvais (cap.), Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis. Surface low, traversed by low ranges of hills; aspect on the whole monotonous, most varied in the S.; prevailing geological formations Cretaceous and Tertiary. The highest point (770 ft.) is in the Thille dist., the lowest (65 ft.) at the point where the Oise leaves the dep. With the exception of a few streams in the N., going to the Somme and to the English Channel, the dep. belongs to the basin of the Seine, mainly through the Oise, of which the principal tribs. in the dep. are r. bk., Thérain, l. bk., Aisne and Authonne. On the SW. frontier the Epte, and in the SE. the Ourcq, go direct to the Seine. The Oise is navigable throughout the dep. (in the N. by means of the lateral canal). Forests of magnificent trees cover considerable areas, chiefly in the S. and SE. (Compiegne, Ermenonville, Halatte, Laigue, &c.). The climate belongs to the sequanian region; rainfall below the average for France. Agriculture employs the greater number of the inhabitants. Of cereals, the most important is wheat, then oats, rye, and barley; sugar-beet is an important crop, and forage roots are extensively grown; apples for cider (Beauvais and Clermont). Peat, in the

supply of which the dep. ranks third in France, is obtained chiefly in the centre and SE. (Bresles, Sacy-le-Grand, Mello, &c.). In manufactures, metallurgical industries take the lead (Creil, Liancourt, &c.); next textiles, woollen and tapestries (Beauvais, &c.), cotton (Ourscamps), hemp (Breteuil). Chantilly is noted for lace, and optical instruments are manufactured at St. Pierre-les-Bitry and Sully. Area, 2272 sq. m. P. (1891) 401,800. See **France,** table.

Oisemont, vil., France, dep. Somme, arr. Amiens, 11 m. SSW. Abbeville. P. <2000.

Oissel, tn., France, Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 8 m. S. Rouen, on l. bk. of the Seine. P. <4000.

Oistins (aws'tinz) **Town,** tn., W. Indies, on O. Bay, in the SW. of Barbados I.

Oita, tn. and seapt., Japan, Kiushiu, 105 m. E. by N. Nagasaki, cap. of ken (a prefecture) O. Silk yarn produced in large quantities. Visited by the Portuguese adventurer Mendez Pinto in 1543, and by the Jesuit missionary St. Francis Xavier about 1550. P. 15,200.

Oitir Mhor Sound, bay, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the NE. of Barra, with several small islands on the SE. and NW.

Oitoz Pass, the chief pass across the Carpathians leading from the SE. of Transylvania into Moldavia (Roumania), summit (W. of the village of O.) 50 m. NE. by E. Kronstadt, 18 m. SW. Ocna. Alt. 2775 ft.

Oizulu Hills, range of hills trending nearly E. and W. in Portuguese E. Africa, between the Lujenda and Rovuma Rivs., crossed about the middle by 36½° E.

Ojców, vil. and castle, Russian Poland, govt. Kielce, dist. Olkusz, near Austrian frontier, 10 m. NW. Cracow, 2 m. from Skala town, in the picturesque valley of Pradnik R., renowned for its rich flora. In the Jurassic dolomites a great number of caverns are found, noted for the finds of Post-Pliocene mammals (mammoth, reindeer, &c.), together with remains of man, described by J. Zawisza and Dr. Roemer.

Öjer, or **Öyer,** vil., Norway, prov. Hamar, in Gudbrandsdal, nearly opposite the sanatorium of **Gausdal,** 100 m. N. by W. Christiania. P. <2000.

Öjestad, or **Öyestad,** vil., Norway, prov. Christiansand, 7 m. SW. Arndal. P. <2000.

Oji, vil., Japan, suburb of Tokyo, now containing paper and cotton mills, but still a favourite holiday resort on account of its picturesque scenery, and especially in certain seasons when flowering trees are in bloom. P. <3000.

Ojibways, or **Ojibbeways,** Indian tribe, U.S. See **Chippewas.**

Ojiya, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 36 m. S. by E. Niigata. P. 8400.

Ojo de Agua, tn., Argentine Republic, Santiago del Estero, 136 m. NNE. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Oka, one of the chief rivs. of Russia, r. bk. trib. of Volga, waters the most populous govts. of middle Russia, rises in dist. Orel, flows N. past Orel and Mtsensk, then, after junction with navigable Ugra, with great windings E. past Serpukhov, Kolomna, and Ryazañ, receiving Prona and Moskva, and then, after junction with large navigable Tsna, flows NE. to join the Volga at Nizhniy Novgorod. The traffic on the O. and its tribs. is immense, no less than 2,000,000 tons of corn, salt, metals, timber, &c., being loaded for shipping and unloaded in the river-ports of the O. basin. Area of basin, 93,207 sq. m. Length, 962 m.

Oka, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, l. bk. trib. of Angara, rises in Sayan Mts., flows NE. through a very wild mountain region, from which it issues at Ziminskoye, on the great Siberian highway, from there flows with great windings N. to join the Angara at Bratskiy Ostrog; receives many important tribs., of which the Iya has 300 m. Length about 600 m.

Okahandya, mission station, S. Africa, Damara-land, 80 m. ENE. Walfish Bay, in about 22° S., 17° E.

Okaihau, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Bay of Islands co., 120 m. NNW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Okak, or **Okkak,** mission station, Canada, on the NE. ct. of Labrador, in 57° 31′ N., about 820 m. NE. Quebec. Mean temp. (3½ yrs.), yr. 21.2° F., Jan. 11.4°, July 47.5°.

Okanagan, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 176 m. ENE. Vancouver, at the head of **Okanagan Lake** (60 m. long), drained S. through several smaller lakes by **Okanagan R.,** which joins the Columbia at **Fort Okanagan** (Washington, U.S.); fruit-farming in dist.

Okanagans, or **Cutsanim,** semi-civilised tribe of Shushwap Indians, in Washington terr., U.S.

Okanda, tribe, W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the middle course of the Ogowe R.

Ó-Kanizsa, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Zenta, about 20 m. E. Maria Theresiopel. P. 15,500.

Okanogan, co., U.S., Washington, on the N. frontier, bounded on the SE. by Columbia R., and on the E. by Okanagan R.

Okato, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Taranaki co., 14 m. SW. by W. New Plymouth. P. <1500.

Okavango, riv., Africa. See **Kubango.**

Okayama, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 72 m. W. Kobe, cap. ken (prefecture) O. P. 45,900.

Okazaki, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 85 m. E. Kyoto. P. 13,200.

Okeadan, small negro state, W. Africa, 43 m. SW. Abeokuta.

Okechobee, lake, U.S., Florida, mostly in Brevard co.; its waters are discharged through the Everglades without any discoverable outlet. Length, 40 m.; width, 25 m.; max. depth, 12 ft.

Okefenokee Swamp, U.S., on S. boundary of Georgia, mainly between 30° and 31° parallels of N. lat. Nearly 300 sq. m. in area. Mostly cypress forest; the haunt of venomous snakes and alligators. About 80 m. long, and 50 m. wide. Penetrated by several canals for floating lumber to market. Natural drainage into the St. Mary's R. on the S.

Okeford Fitzpaine, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 11 m. ESE. Sherborne, 1½ m. W. Shillingstone stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Okehampton, mun. bor. (since Charles II.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, W. of Tavistock div., 21 m. W. and in the diocese of Exeter, on the Okement trib. of the Torridge, with stn. on L. & SW. R. O. is of great antiquity; returned two M.P.'s till 1832, when it was disfranchised. There is a large pannier market. Market-day, S., and especially first S. of each month. Copper ore mined. The keep (late Norman) and some early English ruins of O. Castle still survive. P. < 2000.

Okement, formerly called **Oke,** or **Ock,** riv., Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, flows N. to the Torridge, which it joins on the r. bk. to the NE. of Hatherleigh.

Okement Hill, Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, 18½ m. W. by S. Exeter, with the sources of the Okement and Tawe.

Okeover, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 12 m. ESE. Leek, 2 m. NW. Ashbourne stn. P. <250.

Oker, riv., Ger., flows N. through duchy Brunswick and prov. Hanover past the town of Brunswick into the Aller about 20 m. above Celle. Length, 65 m.

Oker, vil., Ger., duchy Brunswick, circle and 19 m. SSW. Wolfenbüttel. P. <3000.

Ó-Kér, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. and 17 m. NNW. Ujvidék (Neusatz). P. <4000.

Okhansk, tn., Russia, on the r. bk. of the Kama, govt. and 40 m. SW. by W. Perm.

Okhansk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 45 m. SW. Perm, on r. bk. Kama. P. <2000.

Okhotsk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, Maritime Prov., 59° 21′ N., 143° 11′ E., at mouth of Okhota R. (270 m. long); entrepôt for trade with Kamchatka. Average temp., yr. 22.8° F., Jan. -10.7°, July 55.2°; mean rfall. (6 yrs.), yr. 7.5 in., May-Oct. 6.6 in. P. <1000.

Okhotsk, Sea of, inlet of N. Pacific Ocean, from which it is separated by Kamchatka Penin., the crescent-shaped line of Kurile Is., which joins Matsmai I. of Japanese Archipelago and Sakhalin in W.; has the shores of NE. Siberia on N., 50°-62° N., 137°-163° E. Entered by La Pérouse Strait between Sakhalin and Japan, Tatar Strait between Sakhalin and mainland, and the many straits of Kurile Archipelago; has the Udskoi Bay, with Shantar Is., in W., Tausskaya Bay in N., Gizhiga and Penzhina Bays in NE., between Kamchatka and mainland. Receives Amur and many small rivers of Siberia; very foggy as a rule; N. shores frozen from November to April. Ports: Nikolaievsk, Ayan, Okhotsk, and Gizhiga.

Okhrida, by the Servians called **Okhrid,** sometimes **Orid,** tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 28 m. W. by N. Monastir, charmingly situated on the slope of a hill overlooking Lake O. and rising 370 ft. above it, and on the SW. sinking down to it precipitously; has former cathedral, now a mosque. P. 18,000, of whom 11,500 Christian Servians, the remainder Mohammedans, Servians, Albanians, Osmanli, Zinzars, &c.

Okhrida Lake (**Yezero Okhrida**), lake, Turkey, below and W. of the town of O., said by the inhabitants of the dist. to be steadily rising in level for the last 70–80 years; many parts formerly dry now covered by water; 18 m. N. to S., by 4–7½ m. wide E. to W.; drained from its N. end by the Black Drin. Alt. 2265 ft.

Okhta, riv., Russia, joins Neva from right at St. Petersburg. O. powder-works of the crown on it. Length, 40 m.

Oki, isl., Japan, off the W. ct. of Honshiu, in 36° 10′ N., 133° E. Length, 10 m.; breadth, 5 m.

Oki, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Shimane ken.

Okinawa, the Japanese name of the Riukiu (Luchu) Is.

Okinawa, a ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Shuri.

Okinoshima, inlet in Izumi Straits, Japan, SSW. of Kobe.

Okkak, Labrador. See **Okak.**

Okkan, vil., Burma, dist. and 56 m. NNW. Rangoon stn. P. <5000.

Oklahoma, city and rly. stn., U.S., O. terr., on the N. Fork of the Canadian R., 300 m. SW. by S. Kansas City. P. <5000.

Oklahoma, terr., U.S., formed from the W. half of the older Indian terr. in the NE. of Texas, borders Kansas to N. along 37th parallel, one-fourth larger than Scotland, acquired by

treaty and purchase from the Indians soon after the Civil War. Organised as a terr. in 1890, it took its name, meaning 'beautiful land' in speech of Chickasaws, from the central dist. of the old Indian terr. thrown open to white settlement on April 22, 1889, after a second purchase from the Creek Indians. The Cherokee outlet, the large oblong strip forming the northern portion of the terr., was further opened to white settlers and 'boomers' at noon on Sept. 26, 1893. Tens of thousands joined in the rush for land, and the city of Perry sprang up in a few hours. The large area in the SW. is still inhabited only by the Cheyennes and other Indian tribes. Beaver county, an extension to the NW., cut off from Texas by the parallel of 36° 30′ N., sloping in the W. up to 5000 ft., is thinly settled in the E. The terr. is fairly well-watered by the Red R., forming part of the S. boundary, the Arkansas and its branch, the Canadian R., and their various tribs. The climate is milder than that of Kansas, but subject to cold northerly winds. Most of the terr. has an elevation of over 1000 ft. Arid, almost treeless, regions are common in the W., and the ground slopes steadily down to the E., where green valleys and forests, chiefly of oak, are frequent. Carboniferous rocks cover most of the terr., and in the adjacent Indian terr. coal is mined extensively. Three lines of railroad cross Oklahoma in a general N. to S. direction, and the chief cities are naturally in the old Oklahoma dist. Guthrie, the cap., and Oklahoma, each, where the railroad crosses a river, have over 4000 inhabitants. This dist. has much fertile land, and corn and oats have so far been chief crops. P. 61,834 (including 5338 persons returned for Greer co., which is in dispute, being claimed by Texas). [**W. S.**]

Okmiana, in Polish names, from Lithuanian *akmuo*, 'stone.

Oknina (Polish), *Oiknina* (Little Russian), 'place rich in springs and little streams.'

Okollo, vil., Prussia, prov. Posen, govt., circle, and 4 m. N. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Okolona, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Chickasaw co., 110 m. SE. Memphis. P. <3000.

Okombahe, mission station, S. Africa, Damara-land, about 100 m. NNE. Walfish Bay.

Okosir, small uninhabited isl., Japan, W. of Yezo, in 42° 4′ N., 139° 24′ E.

Okoto Bwali, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., 110 m. NW. Leopoldville.

Okrika, or **Ekrika,** tn. and dist. on the Niger delta, W. Africa, the town on the Bonny R., about 25 m. N. Bonny, in 4° 45′ N., 7° 7′ E.; mission station.

Oksina, vil., Turkey in Asia. See **Oxina.**

Oktibbeha, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the E., to the S. of 34° N., crossed in the W. by 89° W.

Oktwin, stn., Lower Burma, dist. Taung-ngu, or Toungoo, 73 m. E. by N. Prome. P. <5000.

Okule Kusal, prov. in the S. of Eritrea, E. Africa.

Okwa, riv., central Sudan, r. bk. trib. of the Benue, which it enters about 7° 10′ E.

Oláhfalu, tn., Hungary, co. Udvarhely, 48 m. N. by W. Kronstadt. P. <2000.

Oláh-Szent-György, comm., Hungary, co. Besztercze-Naszód, dist. O-Radna, 65 m. NE. Klausenburg; health resort. P. <4000.

Oláh-Toplicza, comm., Hungary, co. Maros-Torda, dist. Régeni-felsö, 45 m. NE. Maros-Vasárhely; health resort. P. <5000.

Öland, an isl. in the Baltic, Sweden, prov. Kalmar, from which it is separated by the narrow Kalmar Sound; Ö. is 88 m. long by 4–10 m. wide, and has an area of 530 sq. m. It consists of a central barren plateau, 140–170 ft., surrounded by a low belt (2 m. average width) of cultivated soil. The chief occupations of the people are fishing, navigation, and the tending of their sheep and cattle. The breed of small horses is now practically extinct. Wind-mills form a conspicuous feature on the edge of the uplands. Alum is extensively mined near Möckelby, in the S. Principal town, Borgholm, the cap., on its W. side; with harbour 3 ac. in area; depth at entrance, 12 ft.; length of piers, 620 ft.; depth alongside, 11 ft. There is a lighthouse at each extremity of the island, in 57° 22′ N., 17° 6′ E., and 56° 12′ N., 16° 24′ E. respectively. P. 38,500.

Olanga, riv., Ger. E. Africa, flows E. into the Rufiji, which it enters in 8° 35′ S.

Olargues, vil., France, dep. Hérault, 21 m. NW. Béziers, arr. and 9 m. NE. by E. St. Pons.

Olathe, city, U.S., Kansas, Johnson co., 18 m. SW. Kansas City. P. <4000.

Olavarria, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 193 m. SW. Buenos Aires. P. <2000.

Olberg, vil., Norway, prov. Buskerud, on the E. side of Lake Kröderen, 44 m. NW. by W. Christiania. P. <2000.

Olbernhau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 18 m. S. Freiberg. P. 6200.

Olbersdorf, comm., Austria, Silesia, dist. and 21 m. NW. Troppau. P. <3000.

Olbersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. and 3 m. SW. Zittau. P. <4000.

Olcha, Ruthenian, 'alder.' See *Olse.*

Old, or **Wold,** par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. NW. by W. Wellingborough, 2½ m. SE. by E. Lamport stn., P.O. (**Old**). P. <500.

Oldany, isl., Scot. See **Oldney.**

Old Artillery Ground, par., Eng., co. of London, Whitechapel dist. P. <2500.

Oldbarr, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Ely.

Oldberrow, par., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 9 m. NW. by N. Stratford-on-Avon, 5 m. E. by S. Redditch stn. P. <250.

Oldbridge, tn., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Glenahiry, on the l. bk. of the Suir, 1 m. SW. Waterford. P. <500.

Old Bridge of Urr, hamlet, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 3½ m. NNE. Castle Douglas, 3 m. E. by N. Crossmichael stn., P.O.

Oldbury, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. NW. by N. Kidderminster, 1 m. S. Bridgnorth, P.O. P. <500.

Oldbury, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 8½ m SE. Tamworth, 2 m. SSW. Atherstone stn. P. <250.

Oldbury, par. and tn., Eng., in the N. div. of Worcestershire, 5½ m. W. by N. Birmingham, with stn. (**O. and Bromford Lane**) on the L. & NW. R., and on a branch of the G. W. R.; has coal-mines and various branches of iron and steel industries, aluminium works, chemical works, &c. Par. P. 20,300; tn. P. 20,400.

Oldbury on Severn, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. SE. Wotton-under-Edge, PM.O. P. <750.

Oldbury on the Hill, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. E. by S. Chepstow, 2 m. WNW. Thornbury stn. See **Didmarton.**

Oldcastle, par., Eng., Cheshire, Whitchurch dist., 2 m. SW. Malpas. P. <250.

Old Castle, par., Eng., Kent, in Canterbury city. P. <250.

Oldcastle, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 7½ m. N. by E. Abergavenny, 2 m. NW. Pandy stn. P. <250.

Oldcastle, par. and market-tn., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Fore, 21 m. WNW. Navan, terminus of the Oldcastle, Kells, and Navan Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, M. Par. 7899 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <1000.

Old Castle Head, cape, Wales, on the S. of Pembrokeshire, 5 m. SW. by W. Tenby.

Old Church, eccles. par., Scot., Midlothian, Edinburgh City par. P. <3000.

Oldconnaught, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, contains part of Bray town. P. <3000.

Oldconnell, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Connell, on riv. Liffey, 2 m. N. Newbridge; 4076 ac. P. <500.

Oldcourt, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 3 m. from Skibbereen.

Oldcourt, electoral dist., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 3 m. S. New Ross.

Olde, tn. and par., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Beckum, 31 m. S. by E. Osnabrück. Tn. P. <4000; par. P. <3000.

Oldebroek, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 10 m. WSW. Zwolle. P. (comm.) 5300.

Oldenburg, gd.-duchy, NW. Germany, about one-third of the size of Wales, composed of three separate sections, the largest (more than five-sixths of the whole) bounded on the N. by the North Sea, on all other sides shut in by the Prussian prov. of Hanover and the domain of the free imperial town of Bremen, the two other sections being the princips. of Lübeck (on Gulf of Lübeck) and Birkenfeld (an enclave in the Rhine Prov. of Prussia). O. proper is divided into six dists. and the baronies of Jever and Kniphausen, cap. O., situated on the navigable Hunte. The surface is very similar to that of Hanover—nearly all level land (chiefly cattle pastures), few forests, and consists for the most part of fertile arable land and rich marsh. The coast on the North Sea, which is deeply indented by the Jade-Busen, is little higher than the level of the sea, and is protected from overflowing by dams and dykes. The whole country is well watered. The most important river is the Weser, which forms the boundary towards the E. It receives the navigable Hunte, whose trib., Ollen, is likewise navigable for small vessels. Two other rivers, the Haase and Leda, flow into the Ems. The country is intersected by canals, which serve for drainage. Of special importance for navigation is the Ems-Jade Canal, connecting the Prussian naval station of Wilhelmshaven on the Jade with the Dollart by way of Aurich and Emden in Hanover. Geologically, the soil consists partly of sand and heath, marl, and vast peat-bogs. The climate is damp, and the marshy soil in many places produces ague. The mean temp. in the coldest month is 26° F., in the warmest 66° F. Manufacturing industry is progressing, especially the manufacture of cigars. Navigation and fisheries are important, but the chief industry is agriculture. The gd.-duchy is specially noted for its horses, the town of O. being the most important horse-market in the German Empire. Brake, on the Weser, the chief seaport, is a free port. The oldest inhabitants of O. were the Frisians and Saxons. The old counts of O. became imperial after the death of Henry the Lion in 1180. Their descendants reign in Denmark, Russia, and O. In 1803 O. acquired the princip. of Lübeck, in 1815 that of Birkenfeld, and in 1829 was raised to

the rank of a grand-duchy. The area of the O. proper is 2075 sq. m., that of the princip. of Lübeck 208 sq. m. The total pop. of the gd.-duchy is 355,000. See **German Empire,** table.

Oldenburg, tn., Ger., cap., gd.-duchy, and circle (amt), 25 m. W. by N. Bremen, on the Hunte, at the head of tide-water and terminus of the Ems-Hunte canal, with government pier 820 ft. long, depth alongside ordinary springs high water 34 ft., low water 23 ft. Tobacco factories and iron-foundries. P. (1871) 13,600; (1890) 21,300.

Oldenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle O., 30 m. E. Kiel. P. <3000.

Oldenburg, vil., U.S., Indiana, Franklin co., 57 m. SE. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Oldendorf, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rinteln, 16 m. SE. by E. Minden, near the r. bk. of the Weser. P. <2000.

Oldenzaal, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 7 m. N. by E. Enschede. P. (comm.) <5000.

Oldesloe, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Stormarn, 13 m. WSW. Lübeck. P. <5000.

Oldfield, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Heswall.**

Oldfield Point Light House, U.S., New York, on N. side of Long I. Alt. 67 ft.

Old Ford, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Tower Hamlets div., on the Lea, 3½ m. NE. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the N. L. R.

Old Grange, channel, Eng., in the middle of Morecambe Bay.

Oldham, par., mun. bor. (since 1849), co. bor., and parl. bor., Eng., Lancashire, 7 m. NE. Manchester, with three stns. (**Werneth, Central,** and **Mumps**) on the L. & Y. R., and two stns. (**Clegg Street** and **Glodwick Road**) on the L. & NW. R. It is a town of modern growth, not being mentioned even in Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1798), nor having the rank of a town at the time of the first census (1801). It has grown with the cotton industry of England, for which it has every advantage of climate and situation. Being situated immediately at the base of the Pennine chain, on the side exposed to the moist westerly winds, its atmosphere has the humidity requisite for the spinning of the yarn. It has extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood (worked at least as early as 1611), an abundant water-supply, and it is in the vicinity of the commercial cap. of the cotton dist. Its chief industry is the spinning of cotton yarn, more particularly yarns of low and medium 'counts' (technically 6's-70's). The first mill driven by steam was erected in 1794. O. now has upwards of 12,000,000 spindles (including doubling and twining spindles), or nearly a third of those employed in cotton-spinning in the United Kingdom. Table II. in article England, besides showing the rapid growth of the town, shows how its growth, like that of the other towns chiefly engaged in cotton manufactures mentioned in the table (Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston), has been affected by the vicissitudes of that industry, the lowest rates of growth for all being in the period 1861–71, which includes the time of the cotton famine, and in 1881–91, which saw the rapid development of the cotton industry of India and Japan. Among textiles O. also manufactures calicoes, sheetings, cotton-velvets, &c. The manufacture of cotton-spinning and weaving machinery, and to a less extent of machinery for woollens, has also long been a leading industry. Formerly the manufacture of hats was also important. The corporation of O. possesses the water-works and gas-works, has a public park of about 60 ac. (opened in 1865), and the management of three cemeteries (Chadderton, Greenacres, and Hollinwood). Market-days, M., F., and S. Par. 4730 ac.; par. and mun. bor. and co. bor. 4730 ac. P. (1801) 12,000; (1811) 16,700; (1821) 21,700; (1831) 32,400; (1841) 42,600; (1851) 52,800; (1861) 72,300; (1871) 82,600; (1881) 111,300; (1891) 131,500; parl. bor., which includes also Chadderton, Crompton, Shaw, and part of Lees, P. (1891) 183,900.

Oldham, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, crossed by 85⅓° W.

Oldham, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Kingsbury co., 93 m. N. Yankton.

Oldham, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the W. frontier, S. of 36° N.

Oldham'stocks, par., Scot., Berwickshire and Haddingtonshire, 6½ m. SE. by S. Dunbar, 2½ m. W. by S. Cockburnspath stn., P.O.; 8837 ac. P. <750.

Old Harbour, tn., Jamaica, Middlesex co., near the S. ct., on a railway 21 m. W. by S. Kingston, in 77° 7′ W.

Old Head of Kinsale, Ire. See **Kinsale, Old Head of.**

Old Heath, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Rowhedge, Essex.

Oldhill, eccles. par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., 4 m. E. by N. Stourbridge; has coal. PMT.O. P. 9100.

Old Kent Road and Hatcham, stn., Eng., London, on the L. B. & S. C. R., 3 m. SE. by S. St. Paul s.

Oldland, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Keynsham dist., 5 m. E. Bristol, PM.O. (**Oldlands Common**). P. 8800.

Old Leighlin, par., Ire., W. co. Carlow, bar. W. Idrone, 8½ m. SSW. Carlow, 1½ m. W. Leighlinbridge, 4 m. from Bagnalstown stn., P.O.; 9926 ac. P. <2000.

Old Man of Coniston, mt., Eng. See **Coniston Church.**

Oldmans Bay, bay, Newfoundland, on S. ct., in 57° 11′ W.

Oldney, isl., Scot., W. Sutherland, Assynt par., in 58° 15½′ N., 8 m. N. Lochinver.

Old North Road, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., on the L. & NW. R., 9 m. W. by S. Cambridge.

Oldoi, riv., E. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of upper Amur.

Old Park, par., Eng., Durham, Auckland dist., 2½ m. NE. Bishop Auckland. P. <1000.

Old Park, tn., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, a NW. suburb of Belfast, P.O. P. <250.

Oldridge, part of eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Exeter.**

Old River, Brit. Honduras. See **Belize.**

Old Road, vil., W. Indies, on W. ct. of St. Christopher I.

Oldross, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 4 m. NE. New Ross; 10,653 ac. P. <1500.

Olds, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 54 m. N. Calgary.

Oldstead, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 15 m. ENE. Ripon, 2 m. N. Coxwold stn. P. <250.

Oldtown, tn., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 12 m. NW. by W. Lifford, on the r. bk. of the Swilly, opposite Letterkenny. P. <250.

Oldtown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Dublin, bar. W. Balrothery, 13 m. N. by W. Dublin, 7 m. from Malahide stn., P.O. P. <250.

Oldtown, P.O., Ire., 2 m. W. Abbeyleix, S. Queen's co.

Oldtown, P.O., Ire., co. Roscommon, 6 m. SE. Ballinasloe.

Oldtown, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Annamoe.

Oldtown, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., on an island in Penobscot R., 10 m. NE. by N. Bangor. P. 5300.

Old Trafford, a SW. suburb of Manchester, Eng., on L. & NW. R.

Old Village, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, 157 m. NW. Vancouver.

Old Wood, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire and Worcestershire, Laysters, and Middleton on the Hill, Tenbury pars. P. <500.

Olean, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., on the Allegheny R., 60 m. SSE. Buffalo. P. 7400.

Oleggio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. N. by E. Novara. P. <4000.

Oleiros, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 4 m. SE. Corunna, on the estuary (*ria*) of the Corunna. P. 6400.

Olekma (Olokma), great riv., E. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Lena, rises in Stanovoi water-parting, flows NE. and NNW., watering the high plateau, joins Lena in 60° 22′ N., 120° 55′ E., after having received many large tribs., of which Chara, with Juya, are renowned for rich gold-mines. Length over 700 m.

Olekminsk, dist. tn., E. Siberia, govt. and 112 m. SW. Yakutsk, on l. bk. Lena, 8 m. above mouth of Olekma; rich gold-mines in its immense dist. Alt. 400 ft. Mean temp., yr. 18.9° F., Jan. 33.0°, July 66.6°. P. <1000.

Olele, seapt., Sumatra, in the extreme NW., connected by rail with Kota Raja.

Olem, riv. of Siberian tundras, joins Anabar from right at head of Anabar Bay. Length about 500 m.

Olene, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Klamath co., on the SE. shore of upper Lake Klamath, 125 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state.

Olenek, riv., E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, rises from junction of two branches under Polar circle, flows northwards, enters Arctic Ocean under 72° 54′, 70 m. W. of left branch of Lena. Length about 1200 m.

Oleopolis, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Allegheny R., 52 m. SSE. Erie. P. <1500.

Olequa, vil., U.S., Washington, Cowlitz co., 47 m. S. Olympia. P. <1500.

Oléron, Île d', ancient *Uliarus,* an isl. in the Atlantic Ocean, France, crossed in the N. by 46° N., dep. Charente-Inférieure, from which its nearest point is separated by the dangerous Pertuis de Maumusson (1½ m. – 550 yds.). O. is 20 m. long, 2–6 m. wide, and has an area of 70 sq. m., and population of 18,000. Its surface is low and sandy, though rocky on the W. ct., and it yields grain, fruits, and salt. The inhabitants are skilful seamen. Chief towns, Château d'Oléron, St. Georges, and St. Pierre.

Olesa, tn., Spain, on the Llobregat, prov. and 20 m. NW. Barcelona, dist. Tarrasa. P. (comm.) <4000.

Olesko, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. O., 11 m. N. Zloczow, and 40 m. E. by N. Lemberg. P. <4000.

Oletta, vil., Corsica, arr. and 7 m. SW. by W. Bastia. P. <2000.

Olette, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 33 m. W. by S. Perpignan. P. <2000.

Oletzko, tn., Prussia. See **Marggrabowa.**

Olevano Romano, tn., Italy, prov., circle, and 28 m. E. Rome. P. <4000.

Olevano sul Tusciano, comm., Italy, prov. and 9 m. SE. Salerno. P. <4000.

Oley, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 8 m. ENE. Reading. P. <1500.

Olga (Michael Seymour), bay, Russian Manchuria, N. Pacific, 43° 44′ N., 135° 4′ E. Open to E. winds, but has good harbour, Tikhaya Pristañ; freezes from thirty to forty days; four fathoms deep. Russian post and village. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1875–85), yr. 39.6° F., Jan. 10.0°, Aug. 68.4°.

Olgod, vil., Denmark, in the SW. of Jutland, prov. Ribe, 22 m. SE. by S. Ringkjöbing. P. <2000.

Olgopol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 110 m. ESE. Kamenets Podolsk, on railway running along the SW. frontier of Russia. P. 9720.

Olhão, tn., S. ct. of Portugal, prov. Algarve (dist. Faro), 5½ m. E. Faro, 68 m. E. Cape St. Vincent. It has good wines, sold under the name of Fuzeta wines. P. 6900.

Olicna, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 53 m. SE. Sassari. P. (comm.) <4000.

Olifant's River, riv., SE. Africa, mainly in the Transvaal, rises under the name of the Rhenoster to the E. of Pretoria, and flows NE. and then E., enters Portuguese terr., and joins the Limpopo in about 24° 5′ S., 32° 55′ E.; coal in dist. traversed by it.

Olifant's River (Dutch, 'elephant's river'), riv., Cape Colony, flows W. along the S. base of the Zwarte-bergen, then S., and unites with the Groote R. to form the Gouritz, in 33° 55′ S., 21° 40′ E.; vine growing in its valley.

Olifant's River, riv., in the W. of Cape Colony, mainly in Clanwilliam div., flows NW. by N. then SW., and enters the Atlantic on the W. ct., in 31° 40′ S.

Olina, riv., France. See **Orne.**

Olinda, a small coast tn., Brazil, a little to the N. of Pernambuco, in 8° 1′ S.; former capital, with convents and magnificent temples. P. 8100.

Olinda Entrance, Australia. See **Great Barrier Reef.**

Oliokma, riv., Siberia. See **Olekma.**

Oliphant's Rivers, S. Africa. See **Olifant's River.**

Olite, tn., Spain, prov. Navarre, dist. Tafalla, 24 m. S. Pamplona, former residence of the kings of Navarre; its old walls remain. P. (comm.) <4000.

Oliva, vil., Paraguay. See **Villa Oliva.**

Oliva, market-tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle and 4 m. NW. Danzig. Gives name to a large forest. P. <3000.

Oliva, tn., Spain, prov. and 44 m. SSE. Valencia. P. (comm.) 8800.

Oliva de Jerez, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 40 m. S. Badajoz, dist. and 10 m. WSW. Jerez de los Caballeros. P. (comm.) 6400.

Olivaes, former tn., Portugal, now in city of Lisbon.

Olival, tn., Portugal, dist. and 35 m. NNE. Santarem. P. <4000.

Olivares, comm., Spain, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Seville, dist. Sanlúcar la Mayor. P. <4000.

Olive, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, near the Glenboro section of the C. P. R., 75 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Oliveira, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 180 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro.

Oliveira do Conde, tn., Portugal, dist. and 16 m. SSW. Vizeu. P. <4000.

Oliveira do Douro, tn., Portugal, dist. Oporto, 3 m. ESE. Villanova de Gaia. P. <4000.

Olivença, vil., Brazil, state Bahia, on the E. ct., in 15° S.

Olivenza, fortified tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. SW. by S. Badajoz, dist. O. P. (comm.) 8200.

Oliver, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed in the S. by 49° N., and in the E. by 101° W., bounded on the E. by Missouri R.

Olives, Mount of, or *Olivet,* hill named in O. T. and N. T. See **Jebel-et-Tor.**

Olivet, tn., France, dep. Loiret, on the Loiret, arr. and 3 m. SSW. Orléans. P. <2000.

Olivet, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Hutchinson co., on the James R., 30 m. NW. by N. Yankton. P. <1500.

Olivet, vil., U.S., Michigan, Eaton co., 96 m. W. by N. Detroit. P. <1500.

Oliveto Citra, tn., Italy, prov. and 25 m. E. Salerno, circle Campagna. P. <4000.

Olkhon, isl., E. Siberia, Lake Baikal, stretches NE., being separated from W. ct. by narrow strait 4–6 m. wide; covered with woody hills; inhabited by Buryates.

Olkusz (old *Milcus, Ilcus*), tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 70 m. SW. Kielce, 10 m. from frontier of Galicia; tin ores extracted. P. <5000.

Ollaberry, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Northmaven par., on the E. ct., on O. Bay, 9 m. S. of the N. end of the mainland, PT.O.

Ollagua, volcano on Bolivia-Chile frontier, in about 21° 20′ S., 68° 10′ W. Alt. highest peak, 19,205 ft.; crater, 18,040 ft. (*tr.*).

Ollantaytambo, vil., Peru, dep. and 20 m. NW. Cuzco, on the r. bk. of Urubamba, with celebrated ruins and interesting remains of extensive terrace irrigation. Alt. 9940 ft.

Ollay, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the W. of S. Uist.

Olleria, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. SSW. Valencia, dist. Albaida. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ollerton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham dist., 2 m. SE. Knutsford. P. <500.

Ollerton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., on the riv. Maune, 8½ m. NE. by E. Mansfield, PMT.O. P. <750

Olliergues, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, on the Dore, 28 m. E. by S. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Ollignies, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. SE. Oudenarde.

Ollioulles, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. and 5 m. W. Toulon. P. <3000.

Ollon, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, dist. and 2 m. SE. Aigle, in Rhone valley, 7 m. SSE. Lake Geneva. P. (comm.) <4000.

Olme, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Vermland, 15 m. E. Karlstad, near the N. bank of Lake Wener. P. <2000.

Olmeto, comm., Corsica, 18 m. SE. by S. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Olmi, vil., Corsica, arr. and 25 m. WSW. Bastia. P. <2000.

Olmos, vil., N. Peru, dep., prov., and 47 m. NNE. Lambayeque. P. (comm.) <3000.

Olmsted, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SE., crossed by 44° N., W. of 92° W.

Olmütz (Moravian **Olomouc**), tn., Austria, Moravia, cap. dist. O., on riv. March, 40 m. NE. Brünn. It is one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian Empire, and the ecclesiastical capital of Moravia, with an archbishop's palace, a theological faculty (the only survival of a university which existed until 1858), the cathedral of St. Wenceslaus (14th century); and is, further, the commercial centre of the industrial and mining products of the region. A very ancient city, O. was long the cap. of Moravia (down to 1640), was captured by the Swedes in 1642, and besieged by the Prussians in 1758. Here in 1848 the Emperor Ferdinand abdicated. Alt. 740 ft. P. 19,800.

Olna Firth, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, in the W., stretching 3 m. E. from the mouth, in 60° 20′ N.

Olne, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 6 m. W. Verviers. P. <4000.

Olney, formerly **Oulney,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 10 m. W. by N. Bedford, on the Great Ouse, and the M. R. Formerly noted for its lace, but now chiefly engaged in brewing and the manufacture of boots and shoes. William Cowper, the poet, resided here from 1767 to 1786. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**O. with Warrington**) P. <2500.

Olney, city, U.S., Illinois, Richland co., 115 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <4000.

Olney, vil., U.S., Oregon, Clatsop co., 16 m. SE. of the mouth of the Columbia (Fort Adams). P. <1500.

Olney Park Farm, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, dist. and near Olney. P. <250.

Olneyville, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, co. and 2 m. W. Providence. P. <1500.

Olofsfors, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, on the E. ct., 83 m. NE. by N. Hernösand. P. <2000.

Olomouc, Moravian name for **Olmütz** (*q.v.*).

Olona, riv., N. Italy, enters the canal Naviglio Grande near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a department of the kingdom of Italy.

Olonets, govt., NW. Russia, extending from Lake Ladoga almost to White Sea, has Finland on W., Arkhangelsk and Vologda on N. and E., Novgorod on S. Its NW. part is hilly, and belongs geographically to Finland; the rest is a flat plateau sloping southwards, thickly covered with boulder-clay; marshy lowlands in S. Dotted with countless lakes and marshes, which cover about one-fifth of the aggregate area. Lakes Ladoga and Onega are connected by the Svir, and receive many tribs., of which the Vytegra is connected by canals with the Volga, and is an important channel for navigation. Forests cover seven-tenths of the land area. Climate harsh and moist, the average temp. at Petrozavodsk being: yr. 34° F., Jan. 12°, July 57°. Population consists of Great Russians, Finns, Karelians, and Tchudis; it is scattered in tiny villages, the inhabitants of which cultivate the higher parts amidst the marshes, and chiefly live by timber trade, hunting, fishing, and the navigation of vessels along the rivers and canals. Divided into seven dists.: Petrozavodsk (cap. of govt.), Kargopol, Lodeinoye Pole, Olonets, Povyenets, Pudozh, and Vytegra. Area, 57,439 sq. m. P. (1890) 352,600.

Olonets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. O., 98 m. SW. Petrozavodsk, 12 m. from Lake Ladoga. P. <2000.

Olonos, mt., Greece. See **Erymanthos.**

Olonzac, tn., France, on the SW. border of dep. Hérault, arr. St. Pons, 16 m. WNW. Narbonne. P. <2000.

Oloron-Sainte-Marie, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave d'O., cap. arr. O., 14 m. SW. by W. Pau. The church of Ste. Croix and the cathedral both date back to the 11th century. Alt. 785 ft. P. 8800.

Olosenga, in spelling of missionaries **Olosega,** small isl., S. Pacific, Samoan group, in about 14° 11′ S., 169° 36′ W.

Olosenga, or **Swain,** isl., Pacific, in Union group, in about 11° S., 121° W.

Olot, tn., Spain, on the Fluvia, prov. and 20 m. NW. Gerona, dist. O.; in a volcanic dist., with cotton and cloth manufactures. P. (comm.) 7600.

Olpad, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 26 m. SW. by S. Broach. P.<5000.

Olpe, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 40 m. E. by N. Cologne, 11½ m. NW. by N. Siegen; cap. circle O. P.<3000.

Olrig, coast par., Scot., Caithness, 5 m. E. Thurso; 10,015 ac. P.<2000.

Ols, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 16 m. ENE. Breslau, cap. circle O.; manufactures machinery and paper. P. 10,200.

Olse (olshe), Chekh, Ruthenian *olcha*, Polish *olsza*, Servian *jelsa*, Slovenian *jolsa*, *jelsa*; in place-names *Olch-*, *Oles-*, *Olsz-*, &c., 'alder.'

Olshana, vil., Russia, govt. and 19 m. WNW. Kharkov. P. 6500.

Olshanka Novaya, vil., Russia, govt. and SW. Voronezh, dist. Nizhnedyevitsk. P. 6000.

Olst, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the IJssel, 6 m. N. by W. Deventer. P.<5000.

Olsza, Polish, 'alder.' See *Olse*.

Olsztyn, tn., Russian Poland, govt. Piotrków, 8 m. S. Częstochowa. P.<5000.

Olten, tn., Switzd., cant. Solothurn, 7 m. WSW. Aarau, on the l. bk. of the Aar. P. (comm.)<5000.

Oltenița (oltenitsa), tn., Roumania, prov. Ilfov, on the Arges, 31 m. W. Silistria. P. (comm.) 5300.

Oltĕțŭ (oltets), riv., Roumania, in the W., rises near the frontier, and flows S. and SE. to the Aluta, which it joins on the r. bk. about 32 m. E. by S. Craiova.

Oltis, riv., France. See **Lot.**

Olton, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., on the G. W. R., 5 m. SE. Birmingham, PM.O.

Oltu, dep., Roumania, in Walachia, cap. Slatina.

Olty, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. and 66 m. SW. Kars, on frontier of Asia Minor. P.<1000.

Ó-Lublo, tn., Hungary. See **Alt-Lublau.**

Olutor Bay, Russia, Bering Sea, between Capes Olutor (59° 58′ N., 170° 28′ E.) and Goven.

Olvenstedt, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. and 3 m. NNW. Magdeburg, circle Wolmirstedt. P.<5000.

Olvera, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, dist. O., 49 m. W. by N. Malaga. P. (comm.) 8600.

Olveston, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 9 m. N. Bristol, 3 m. SW. Thornbury stn., P.O.; 4571 ac. P.<1500.

Olviopol, tn., Russia, govt. and 130 m. NW. Kherson, on Bug, which is crossed here by SW. Rly. P. 5750.

Olympia, site of the Olympic games of ancient Greece, on the Alpheios (Rouphia), 42 m. S. by W. Patras. Important excavations made here at the expense of the German government, partly of the German emperor, in 1875–81.

Olympia, city, U.S., Washington, Thurston co., 102 m. S. by E. Victoria (V. I.), 47° 3′ N., 122° 53′ W.; well laid out; lumbering is the chief industry; the wharf is now accessible at all states of the tide. Mean temp., yr. 49.7° F., Jan. 37.8°, July 62.8°; rfall. (9 yrs.), 58.02 in. P.<5000.

Olympus, mt., Asia Minor. See **Keshish Dagh.**

Olympus, Mount, mt. range, on the borders of the Turkish vilayets of Monastir and Salonica, and extending to the border of the Greek prov. of Thessaly; its summit, famed by Homer and other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 m. N. Larissa, in 40° 5′ N., 22° 25′ E. Estimated height, 9800 ft.

Olyphant, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., on Lackawanna R., 5 m. NE. Scranton; many collieries around. P.<5000.

Om′, riv., W. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Irtysh, which it joins at Omsk after a course of 450 m. westwards past Kainsk.

Oma, small isl., Moluccas. See **Haruku.**

Omagh, market and civic tn., Ire., cap. co. Tyrone, bars. East O. and Upper Strabane, on the l. bk. of the Strule, 17 m. S. by E. Strabane, on the G. N. (Ire.) R.; has flax and corn mills, and leather manufactures. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Edenfell, alt. 280 ft.), yr. 36.6 in. P.<4500.

Omagh, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in the SW. and W. of co. Tyrone.

Omaha, tn., New Zealand, North I., Rodney co., in 36° 15′ S., and 174° 47′ E. P.<1500.

O'maha (named after an Indian tribe allied to the Sioux), city, U.S., Nebraska, Douglas co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, about 20 m. above the confluence of the Platte R., here crossed by three iron bridges. It was laid out in 1854 on a plateau 80 ft. above the river, rising gradually into bluffs, and is provided with extensive parks. O. is an important distributing centre, and has large works for smelting and refining gold and silver, oil-works, steam-engine-works, breweries and distilleries, immense meat-packing establishments, and the workshops of the U. P. R. It is also the headquarters of the Platte army div., for the accommodation of which Fort Crook is now being erected in the vicinity. Alt. 967 ft. (R.R.); 986 ft. (R.R.); 1113 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 21.1°, July 76.2°; rfall., yr. 36.64 in., April–October 31.43 in., May–July 17.61 in. P. (1860) 1900; (1870) 16,100; (1880) 30,500; (1890) 140,500.

Omaha, South, city, U.S., Nebraska, Douglas co. P. 8100.

Omaha Barracks, or **Fort Omaha,** military post, U.S., Nebraska, 3 m. N. Omaha.

Omahas, tribe of Indians, of Dakota stock, U.S., Nebraska, Blackbird co.

Omai-saki, promontory, Japan, SE. ct. of Honshiu, with lighthouse (visible 19 m.) in 34° 36′ N., 138° 13′ E.

Oman, an independent Arab state stretching along the NE. and SE. coasts of Arabia from Cape Mussendam, at the entrance to the Gulf of Persia, to the port of Mirbat, in about 17° 40′ N.; it is thus washed on the NE. by the Gulf of Oman, and on the SE. by the Indian Ocean. The Sultan of O. likewise claims authority over the coast-lands which stretch W. from Cape Mussendam to the Gulf of Bahrein, but his rule over them is merely nominal. The limits of his authority inland are uncertain and fluctuating, and nowhere perhaps exceed a distance of 120 m. from the coast. The principal physical feature is a chain of mountains beginning at Ras-al-Hadd, the extreme E. point of Arabia, and running NW. parallel to the coast to Cape Mussendam. Its mean elevation is 3000 ft., though one peak in the middle reaches 10,000 ft., and another towards the NW. 6800 ft. The E. portion, known as Jebel Fellah, presents steep escarpments to the ocean. The W. portion, Jebel Akhdar, recedes 50 m. from the coast, and not only embraces valleys rich in verdure, but shelters from the desert the mostly fertile coast plain of Batna. The climate is very hot, but tempered on the mountain slopes; tropical rains fall in December and January. The staple product is dates, to which must be added maize, indigo, wheat and barley, fruits, wine, coffee. Copper, sulphur, and salt are worked; and iron and lead occur. The dromedaries of O. are famous; but Maskat mules and donkeys are bred in Persia and Baluchistan. The fauna does not differ from that of Arabia (*q.v.*) in general. Cap. Maskat, on the coast. The cap. was in Portuguese hands for a century and a half from 1508. In the early part of the 19th century the sway of the sultan extended over parts of the S. ct. of Persia and Socotra, Zanzibar, and the adjacent parts of the African mainland. P. probably 1,500,000.

Oman, Gulf, or **Sea of,** part of the Indian Ocean between Oman and the S. ct. of Persia.

Omapere, tp., New Zealand, North I., Hokianga co., 127 m. NW. Auckland. P.<1500.

Omar, riv., Siberia. See **Ob.**

Omate, volcano, western Andes. See **Huaina-Putina.**

Omate, vil., Peru, prov. and 44 m. NNW. Moquegua. P. (with dist.)<4000.

Ombersley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5½ m. N. Worcester, 3½ m. W. Droitwich, PMT.O.; 7129 ac. P.<2500.

Ombilien, coalfield, Sumatra, the most extensive in the Eastern Archipelago, about 41 m. ENE. Padang.

Ombö, isl., W. ct. of S. Norway, dist. and 16 m. NNE. Stavanger, in Bukke Fjord. Area, 22 sq. m.

Ombrone, riv., Italy, Tuscany, rises in the Monti Chianti, and flows SW. past Grosseto to the Tyrrhenian Sea. Length, 103 m.; area of basin, 1620 sq. m.; mean discharge 3200, highest discharge 69,700 cubic ft. per second.

Om-Dinar, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. and 16 m. NNW. Gize, on l. bk. of the Nile, Rosetta arm.

Omdurman, tn., eastern Sudan, on l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Abiad, just above the confluence of the Bahr-el-Azrek, to the NW. of Khartum.

Omeath, hamlet, Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 6½ m. SSE. Newry, on the W. side of Carlingford Lough, and the Newry and Greenore Rly., PM.O.

Omegna, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 32 m. NNW. Novara. P. (comm.)<3000.

Omei-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 85 m. SSW. Chengtu-fu, 11 m. W. by N. Kiating-fu. A few miles to the SW. is the sacred Buddhist mountain of O or Omei, resorted to by thousands of pilgrims to witness the curious phenomenon known as 'The Glory of Buddha.' Alt. 11,100 ft., one side 'being a precipice nearly 1½ m. high.' *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 337–38. *Supp. Papers, R. G. S.*, i., pp. 30–43.

Omemee, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 58 m. NE. Toronto.

Omeo, gold-mining tp., Victoria, Benambra co., in 37° 6′ S., 147° 40′ E. Alt. 2108 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54.0° F., Jan. 66.4°, July 40.2°. P.<1500. **Lake Omeo,** 10 m. E., is 2371 ft. above sea-level.

Omerbane, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 7 m. from Killagan.

Omessa, vil., Corsica, 26 m. SW. by S. Bastia, arr. and 5 m. NE. by N. Corte. P.<2000.

Ometepec (Aztec, 'double mountain'), largest isl. of Lake Nicaragua, with two volcanoes; circumference about 20 m.

Omey, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, contains Clifden town; 20,836 ac. P.<5000.

Omey, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch.

Omi, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Shiga ken.

Om-khenan, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. and 8 m. SSE. Gize.

Omme Aa, riv., Denmark, Jutland. rises in Veile prov. and flows WNW. into the Lönborg Aa Fjord.

Ommelanden, coalfield, Sumatra, about 16 m. due E. of Bencoolen. Area nearly 8 sq. m.

Ommen, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the Vecht, 13 m. E. Zwolle. P. <2000.

Omo, riv., E. Africa, in the Galla country, flows S., believed ultimately to enter Lake Rudolf (Basso Narok).

Omö, isl., Denmark, off the SW. ct. of Seeland.

Omoa, seapt. tn., Central America, Honduras, 95 m. NNW. Comayagua, on the Gulf of Honduras, in 15° 47′ N., 6 m. W. Puerto Cortez (*q.v.*); mahogany forests worked in dist.

Omoa, stn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 2 m. NNE. Wishaw. See **Cleland.** The original hamlet probably named after the O. in Honduras by some soldier or sailor who was quartered there during the American War of Independence. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1893, p. 601.

Omolon, riv., E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, rises in Stanovoi Mts., flows N. and NW., receiving Anyui, joins Kolyma from right. Length about 500 m.

Omont, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières, 12 m. SW. by W. Sedan. P. <2000.

O-Moravicza, comm., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 22 m. SW. by S. Maria Theresiopel. P. 6300.

O'More's Forest, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Mountmellick.

Ompah, vil., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 54 m. N. by W. Kingston.

Ompata, Portuguese W. Africa. See **Humpata.**

Ompton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Southwell par., 2½ m. SE. Ollerton, P.O. P. <250.

Omro, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Winnebago co., on the Fox R., 51 m. SW. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Omsk, tn., Russia, formerly cap. of W. Siberia, now cap. of Akmolinsk prov., as well as of the governor-generalship of the Steppes, seat of administration of Siberian Cossacks, on the Irtysh R. at its junction with the Om′, 1013 m. by rail from Samara, 1624 m. by rail from Moscow, junction of the highways to Russia, Orenburg, E. Siberia, and Turkistan. Steamers ply to Tobolsk and Semipalatinsk. It is built of wood on a sandy plain, is well provided with schools (among which the corps of Siberian cadets, a Kirghiz high school, and a medical school), and is the seat of the West Siberian Geographical Society. Mean temp., yr. 32.8° F., Jan. 3.1°, July 68.8°. P. (1862) 19,467; (1890) 38,000.

Omuramba, water-course, S. Africa. See **Kalahari.**

Om, site, Lower Egypt. See **Matarie.**

Onacusa, isl., Pacific Ocean. See **Hunter Island.**

Onaght, tn., Ire., N. ct. of Inishmore I., co. and 31 m. WSW. Galway, bar. Aran. P. <250.

Onalaska, city, U.S., Wisconsin, La Crosse co., 100 m. NNW. Dubuque (Io.). P. <2000.

Onancock, vil., U.S., Virginia, Accomack co., on O. Bay, an extension of Chesapeake Bay. P. <1500.

Onaping, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 467 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Onarga, vil., U.S., Illinois, Iroquois co., 83 m. S. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Onatchiway, Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, in 49° N., 71° W., drained S. by the riv. Shipsha into the Saguenay R.

Oñate, tn., Spain, Basque Provs., Guipúzcoa, dist. and 6 m. SSE. Vergara, and 30 m. SW. San Sebastian; had a university in 16th century, and in 19th was some time cap. of Don Carlos. P. (comm.) 6200.

Onava, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, São Miguel co., 48 m. E. Santa Fé.

Onavas, tribe of Indians, Mexico. See **Opatas.**

Onawa, tn., U.S., Iowa, Monona co., 35 m. SSE. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Onchan, P.O., Eng., Isle of Man. See **Kirk Onchan.**

Onda, tn., Spain, prov. Castellón de la Plana, dist. Nules, 35 m. N. by E. Valencia. P. (comm.) 5700.

Ondara, tn., Spain, prov. and nearly 44 m. NE. Alicant, dist. Denia. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ondit, post-tn., Victoria, Polwarth co., 43 m. W. by S. Geelong. P. <1500.

Ondo, tn., W. Africa, Benin. See **Ode Ondo.**

Ondonga, Finnish mission station in the N. of Ovampo-land, Ger. W. Africa, in about 18° 5′ S., 16° 15′ E.

Ondres, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, 5 m. NNE. Bayonne. P. <2000.

Oneata, isl. surrounded by coral reef in the Lau or E. group of the Fiji Is., crossed by 18° 25′ S., 178½° W. To the S. of the island is **O. Passage.**

Onecote, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 4 m. ESE. Leek, P.O.; 4936 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**O. with Bradnop**) P. <1000.

Onega, lake, NW. Russia, second in size in Europe, elongated from NW. to SE. like other glacial scorings in the region, has a length of 145 m., and an average width of 50 m. N. ct. indented by fjord-like bays, and dotted with many small islands and submerged rocks; S. ct. more regular. A considerable area in middle and S. over 26 fathoms deep; maximum depth, 123 fathoms. Discharges its waters through the Svir into Lake Ladoga, and receives Vodla, Andoma, Suna, and Vytegra, besides a great many smaller streams. The Vytegra being connected with the Volga by canals, considerable shipping goes on, and a canal has been built along the S. shore to permit boats to avoid the stormy lake, which remains free from ice for an average of 209 days. Petrozavodsk and many small villages on its shores and islands. Quarries of sandstone, largely exported to St. Petersburg, on SW. shore. Considerable fishing. Alt. 236 ft.; area, 3763 sq. m.

Onega, riv., NW. Russia, takes origin in Lake Lache, to the E. of Lake O., flows NNE. and NNW. into **O. Bay** of White Sea, which has a length of nearly 70 m. and a width of 35–50 m., is separated by Lyetniy Bereg Penin. from Dvina Bay, receives the Kem′ and Vyg, and is dotted by many small islands, the larger, **Solovetskiye Is.,** lying at its mouth.

Onega, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 154 m. W. Arkhangelsk, on Onega R., 3 m. from its entrance into O. Bay; saw-mills. Exports timber. Ships stop 9 m. below the town. P. 2750.

Oneglia, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, on the coast, 15 m. ENE. San Remo; the harbour has an area of 26 ac. (width at entrance, 370 ft.; depth in fairway, 20 ft.). Length of loading quay, 170 ft.; depth alongside, 8 ft. A new loading quay, depth alongside 20 ft., will soon be ready (April 1894). P. 7400.

Onehouse, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2 m. NW. Stowmarket. P. <500.

Onehunga, seapt. bor. and port of entry, New Zealand, North I., Eden co., 3 m. S. Auckland; O., the port of Manukau, is 22 m. from the bar. Bar and pig iron extracted from the O. iron-sand. P. <3000.

Oneida, co., U.S., Idaho, bounded N. by Montana, E. by Wyoming, and S. by Utah.

Oneida, tn., U.S., Illinois, Knox co., 92 m. NNW. Springfield. P. <1500.

Oneida, vil., U.S., New York, on the W. border of O. co., on O. Creek, 25 m. E. by N. Syracuse, and 20 m. W. Utica. Alt. 419 ft. (R.R.). P. 6100.

Oneida, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the N. frontier, bounded on the W. by 90° W.

Oneida, Lake, U.S., New York, between cos. Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, and Madison, 10 m. NE. Syracuse, 20 m. long (E. to W.) by 5 m. wide, drained W. by the **Oneida R.** into the Seneca. Alt. 360 ft. (Toner).

O'Neil, city, U.S., Nebraska, Holt co., on the Elkhorn R., 160 m. NW. by W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Oneilland, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in the NE. of co. Armagh.

Oneizah, Oneizeh, other forms of **Aneysa** (*q.v.*), or more properly **Aneiza,** oasis, Nejd, Arabia.

Onekotan, one of the Kurile Is., off the S. extremity of Kamtchatka, between the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Okhotsk, in 49° 24′ N., 155° 0′ E. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 15 m.

One Man's Pass, Ire., path on S. side of Slieve League Mt., co. and 24 m. W. Donegal, where the cliffs rise almost perpendicularly nearly 2000 ft. from the sea.

One Mile, goldfield, Queensland. See **Gympie.**

Oneonta, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., on the l. bk. of Susquehanna, 73 m. W. by S. Albany. P. 6300.

Oneota, vil., U.S., Minnesota, St. Louis co., on Lake Superior, 3 m. SW. Duluth. P. <1500.

Ongandu, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, on the Kukema, in the Gangela country.

Ongaonga, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 46 m. by road and rail SW. Napier. P. <1500.

Ongar, stn., Eng., Essex, on G. E. R., PMT.O. See **Chipping Ongar.**

Ongar, High, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 9 m. W. by S. Chelmsford, 1 m. E. Ongar stn., P.O.; 4520 ac. P. <1500.

Ongeluk's Nek, S. Africa, a pass across the Quathlamba Mts., in the E. of Basuto-land, in about 30° 20′ S.

Ongole, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 74 m. N. Nellore; mission station. P. 10,900; Hindus, 8700.

Oni, riv., W. Africa, flows SW. through the E. of Yoruba (*q.v.*) into the Lekki lagoon. If freed from its natural obstructions would be navigable 50 m. up. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 580.

Onibury, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 21 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, on the Ony R., and the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Onich, or **Onnich,** vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on Loch Linnhe, 3½ m. NW. by W. Ballachulish, PMT.O.

Onicha, or **Onitsa,** vil. and mission station, W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Niger, in 6° 7′ N., 6° 46′ E.

Onilahy, riv., Madagascar, flows SW. then W. into the Mozambique Channel, which it enters just S. of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Onin, penin., in W. of New Guinea, to the S. of McCluer Gulf.

Onita Creek, riv., W. Africa. See **Orashi.**

Onitsa, vil., W. Africa. See **Onicha.**

Onley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Barby.**

Onllwyn, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Neath and Brecon Rly., 9 m. NE. by N. Neath; coal mined. PM.O.

Onnaing, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. NE. by E. Valenciennes. P. <5000.

Onny, riv., Eng., Salop. See **Ony.**

Ono, place named in O. T. See **Kefr 'Ana.**

Ono, the largest of a group of the Friendly Is., Pacific Ocean, in 18° 55′ S., 178° 25′ W.

Onomichi, tn., Japan, Hiroshima ken, 125 m. W. by S. Kobe; a prosperous town on the Inland Sea, noted for its manufacture of ornamental mats. P. 18,700.

Onon, riv., E. Siberia, Transbaikalia, rises in Kentei Mts., flows NE. near Mongolian frontier, partly in Mongolia, but chiefly on Russian terr., past Aksha and Chindant; by junction with Ingoda makes the Shilka, which by its junction with Arguñ makes the Amur. Length over 500 m. Chief trib. O.-Borzya, on whose banks the Adun-chalon semi-precious stones are found.

Onondaga, vil., Canada, Ontario, Brant co., 18 m. SW. by W. Hamilton, on the Grand R. and a railway.

Onondaga, small lake, U.S., New York, O. co., stretching 6 m. NW. from Syracuse, drained NW. into Lake Ontario, with many salt-springs on its borders. See **Seneca River.**

Onoto, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 136 m. SE. by E. Carácas.

Onoz, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur, on the Orneau, 5 m. E. Fleurus. P. <2000.

Onrust, small isl., Netherlands, in the Marsdiep, between Texel Is. and mainland, 3 m. NW. Helder.

Onslow, vil., Canada. See **Quio.**

Onslow, bor., New Zealand, North I., Hutt co. P. <1500.

Onslow, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the SE., on O. Bay, W. of 77° W. **Onslow Bay** is the wide-mouthed bay in the SE. of the state, between about 33° 50′ and 34° 35′ N.

Onslow, port, W. Australia, NW. div., on the N. ct., 155 m. WSW. Roebourn. P. <1500.

Onsö, comm., S. Norway, prov. Christiania, 6 m. NW. Frederikstad. P. <2000.

Onstmettingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 17 m. S. by W. Tübingen. P. <3000.

Onstwedde, comm., Netherlands, prov. Groningen, arr. and 7 m. S. Winschoten. P. 9000.

Ontake, or **Mitake,** volcanic peak, Japan, about the middle of the isl. of Honshiu, in 35° 52′ N., 137° 33′ E. Alt. 9800 ft.

Ontario, co., Canada, Ontario, extending from the E. of Lake Simcoe to Lake Ontario.

Onta'rio, prov. of the Dominion of Canada, lying W. of the prov. of Quebec, N. of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, E. of Manitoba and Keewatin, and S. of Hudson's Bay. In area (181,800 sq. m.) it is more than twice as large as Great Britain, but its population in 1891 fell short of 2½ millions. The oldest settled region, in the S., between the great lakes, belongs to the great Canadian plain; its surface is gently undulating, without any great eminences, except that the low Laurentian Hills stretch W. towards Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. For the **geological** features, see **Canada.** The S. portion of the prov. is principally drained by the **rivers** St. Lawrence and Ottawa and their tribs., the latter river receiving the Nation, Rideau, Mississippi, Madawaska, Bonnechère, and Petewawa. The rivers Moira, Grand, Napanee, Trent, and Humber all flow into Lake Ontario; the Thames and Sydenham into Lake St. Clair; the Saugeen into Lake Huron; and the Nottawasaga, Severn, Muskoka, and French R. into Georgian Bay. In the N. extension of the prov. the principal streams are the Sturgeon into Lake Nipissing; the Montreal into the Ottawa; the Moose and the Albany, each with several feeders, into James Bay (Hudson Bay); Rainy R. into Lake of the Woods; the Mississauga into North Channel (N. end of Lake Huron); and Spanish R. into Georgian Bay. Besides the **lakes** already named there are countless others, of which it will, however, suffice to mention Lake Simcoe, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay; Lakes Tamagaming, Temiscamang, and Abittibi in the E. of the N. extension of the prov., and Lakes Nepigon and Rainy in the W. 'The **mineral deposits** are widely spread, varied in character, and cover almost the entire list of economic minerals, with the exception of coal. The counties of Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough, the dists. of Nipissing and Algoma East and other portions of eastern and central Ontario, contain numerous [and extensive] deposits of magnetic and hematite iron ores. . . . In the Sudbury region enormous deposits of copper and nickel ore have been discovered, and mines on an extensive scale are being developed. In the township of Denison, between Sudbury and Lake Huron, rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been taken from the Vermilion and other mining locations, and promising deposits of copper and nickel have also been discovered. On the N. shore of Lake Huron, from Killarney to Sault Ste. Marie, and convenient to navigation, are found iron, copper, lead, and immense quarries of marble. . . . The Port Arthur silver dist., extending south-west from Port Arthur to the E. end of Arrow Lake, promises to be an argentiferous region of great richness. . . . W. of the silver range the Minnesota iron range, it is believed, projects into the terr. of O., and it seems certain that an iron region of large area exists, embracing Hunter's I. and the adjacent region. . . . On the various islands in the Lake-of-the-Woods, and over an unknown extent of country round that lake, gold-bearing veins are numerous.' (*Report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario:* Toronto, 1890.) In addition to the minerals named, productive petroleum wells and brine springs exist in the S. dist. near Lake Huron. The **climate** is healthy. Though the extremes of both winter and summer are severer than in Great Britain, yet, owing to the dryness and purity of the air, neither heat nor cold is felt as much as would be expected. The highest mean annual temps. are registered in the penin. between Lake Huron and Lakes Erie and O.; and they decrease as one goes W., NW., and N. [**Cornwall, Kingston, Woodstock, Stratford, Windsor, Goderich, Parry Sound, Port Arthur**]. In the S. div., between the great lakes, the average duration of winter is three months; in the N. div., four months. Both spring and autumn are of short duration. The rains generally fall in April and May. The soil is almost everywhere rich and fertile, producing good **crops** of oats, wheat, barley, pease, maize, turnips, potatoes, mangolds, clovers and grasses. Hemp, flax, and beetroot can be grown with profit; and tomatoes, peaches, and grapes ripen in the open air in the extreme S., especially near Niagara. Corn-growing was long the mainstay of the O. farmers; but of late they have devoted increasing attention to cattle-breeding, dairy-farming, and fruit cultivation. Cheese and butter are both exported in rapidly growing quantities. Cattle, sheep, swine (hogs), horses, and poultry make up the bulk of the **live-stock.** More attention is being given than formerly to the breeding of fine-woolled sheep. The government maintain an agricultural college and model farm near Guelph. The prov. possesses excellent means of **communication** in its magnificent lakes, rivers, and canals (Rideau, Welland, &c.), and in its extensive railway system, which, besides running (C. P. R.) through to the W., connects at nearly a dozen points with the U.S. lines [**Canada**]. O. is now a busy **industrial** region, water-power being here, as in Quebec, plentiful almost everywhere. The more conspicuous manufactures are the making of agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, woollens, cottons, leather, furniture, paper, hardware, linen yarn, and soap. The more important manufacturing **towns** are Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Brantford, Guelph, and St. Catharine's. Ottawa, the seat of the Dominion government, is the centre of the lumber trade, the greater part of the N. div. of the prov. being still covered with primeval forest. In addition to the above, the following must be enumerated as amongst the towns of consequence: St. Thomas, Stratford, Chatham, Brockville, Peterborough, Windsor, Port Hope, Woodstock, Galt, Lindsay, Paris, and Port Arthur. The provincial cap. is Toronto. The prov. is under the **administration** of a lieutenant-governor, appointed for a term of four years by the governor-general in council. The executive is in the hands of a council of five ministers, responsible to the House of Assembly, which consists of ninety members. In the Dominion Senate the prov. is represented by twenty-four members, and in the Dominion House of Commons by about ninety members. For information with respect to **education, commerce, inhabitants, money,** and **history,** see **Canada.**

Ontario (from Iroquois *Oniatarijo,* 'beautiful lake'), lake, N. America, between Canada and New York state; it receives the waters of all the great lakes at its W. end. Its outlet, at its NE. extremity, is the St. Lawrence R. See **America, North.**

Ontario, irrigation settlement, U.S., California, in the S. of San Bernardino co., 95 m. E. Los Angeles.

Ontario, co., U.S., New York, in the W., crossed in the N. by 43° N., partly bounded on the E. by Lake Seneca.

Ontario, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., 52 m. W. by S. Oswego by rail, with considerable deposits of iron ore. P. <1500.

Ontario, vil., U.S., Ohio, Richland co., 70 m. SW. Cleveland. Alt. 1377 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Ontenient, tn., Spain, prov. and 45 m. S. by W. Valencia, cap. dist. O. P. (comm.) 11,200.

Ontiñena, tn., Spain, prov. Huesca, 32 m. W. by N. Lérida. P. <2000.

Ontonagon, vil., U.S., Michigan, cap. O. co., on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Ontonagon R., 95 m. W. by N. Marquette. P. <1500.

Ontonagon, co., Michigan, no longer in extreme NW., but on Lake Superior, crossed in the E. by 89° W.

Ontong Java, isl., Pacific. See **Nyuwa.**

Ony, or **Onny,** small riv., Eng., Salop, flows SE. to the Teme, which it joins about 4 m. above Ludlow.

Onzain, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, near the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 10 m. SW. by W. Blois. P. <2000.

Onzenga-take, or **Onzendake,** volcano, Japan, in the rounded penin. to the E. of Nagasaki, in 32° 46′ N. Its last eruption dates from 1792; a large number of hot springs issue from its sides. Alt. 4670 ft. (Naumann).

Oodeypore, tn., India, Rájputána. See **Udaipur.**

Oog, Dutch, 'an island.' See *Ea.*

Ooglamie. See **Arctic Regions.**

Oojein, tn., Central India. See **Ujjain.**

O'okiep, tn., Cape Colony, dist. Namaland, 170 m. NW. Calvinia, now connected with Port Nolloth by a tramway 90 m. long; has copper-mines worked by an English company. The neighbourhood is so arid, that cattle are taken to pasture at a distance of six days' journey.

Oola, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Limerick, bar. Coonagh, 6 m. NW. Tipperary, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., P.O. Par. 6858 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <500.

Oolagh River, Ire., in the SW. of co. Limerick, r. bk. trib. of riv. Feale.

Ooltewah, vil., U.S., Tennessee, James co., 12 m. E. by N. Chattanooga. P. <1500.

Ooltgensplaat, vil., Holland, on SE. ct. of isl. of Overflakkee, on the Krammer, 17 m. SW. by W. Dordrecht. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oomrawuttee, tn., India. See **Amráoti.**

Oonung, tn., Burmese Shan States, on the Salwin, about 140 m. E. Mandalay.

Oori, name of the Limpopo R. (*q.v.*), Africa.

Oorid, Lough, Ire., NW. co. and 26 m. WNW. Galway.

Ó Orsova, vil., Hungary. See **Orsova, Ó.**

Oort, Dutch, 'a point.' See *Ort.*

Oo-shima, isl., Japan. See **O'shima.**

Oost, Ooster, Dutch and Flemish, 'east.'

Oostacker, vil., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 3 m. NE. by N. Ghent. P (comm.) <5000.

Oostburg, vil., Holland, prov. Zeeland, 8 m. SSW. Flushing. P. <2000.

Oostcamp, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 4 m. S. Bruges. P. 5900.

Oosterhout, tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. NE. Breda. P. <5000; comm. P. 10,600.

Oosthuizen, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 11 m. ESE. Alkmaar. P. <2000.

Oostroosebeke, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Thielt, 20 m. S. Bruges. P. <5000.

Ooststellingwerf, comm., Netherlands, Friesland, 20 m. SE. Leeuwarden. P. 9300.

Ootacamund, tn., India. See **Utakamand.**

Ootmarsum, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 13 m. N. Enschede. P. <2000.

Opai, vil., W. Africa, r. bk. Niger, in 5° 43′ N., 6° 32′ E.

Opaka, vil., Bulgaria, prov. Razgrad, 29 m. SSE. Rustchuk. P. <3000.

Opaki, or **Dreyerton,** tp., New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa N. co., in 40° 51′ S. and 175° 29′ E. P. <1500.

O-Palánka, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Német-Palánka, 22 m. W. Ujvidék (Neusatz). P. 5300.

Opalenitza, tn., Prussia, prov. and 24 m. WSW. Posen, circle Grätz. P. <3000.

Opalovskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 180 m. NNE. Tobolsk, on l. bk. Ob′. P. <1000.

Opara, riv., Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Slave Coast, between Dahome and the French possessions of Porto-Novo.

Oparo, isl., Pacific. See **Rapa.**

Opatas, or **Onavas,** tribe of Indians settled in Sonora, NW. Mexico.

Opatów, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 50 m. SSE. Radom. Alt. 615 ft. P. 6260.

Opdal, comm., Norway, amt S. Trondhjem, 65 m. SSW. Trondhjem.

O-Pécska, comm., Hungary, co. and 12 m. W. Arad, dist. Pécska. P. 7700.

Opelika, city, U.S., Alabama, Lee co., 57 m. E. by N. of Montgomery. Alt. 812 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Opelousas, tn., U.S., Louisiana, St. Landry co., 125 m. WNW. New Orleans. P. <2000.

Open Bay, bay, Bismarck Archipelago, W. Pacific, on the W., between the main part of Neu-Pommern (New Britain) and the Gazelle Penin.

Openshaw, par., Eng., Lancashire, included in bor. of Manchester, PMT.O. P. 23,900; eccles. par. (**O. Higher,** PMT.O.) P. 9900.

Opeongo, two lakes, Canada, Ontario, Nipissing dist., **Great O.,** 142 m. NNE. Toronto, drained E. through **Victoria Lake** (12 m. long) into the Madawaska R.; **Little O.,** on the border of Renfrew co., 111 m. NW. by N. Kingston, drained SSW. into the Madawaska.

Ophir, whence King Solomon's Red Sea fleet fetched gold, precious stones, and wood of the almug tree, has been variously placed in the S. of Arabia, on the E. ct. of Africa (about Sofala), and on the W. ct. of India; also, but with less likelihood, in the Malay Penin., and in the Moluccas.

Ophir (European name for Ledang), **Mount.** See **Johor.**

Ophir, goldfield, New South Wales, Wellington co., 25 m. NW. Bathurst, adjoining **Summerhill Creek.** P. <1500.

Ophir, or **Blacks,** gold-mining tp., New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., r. bk. Clutha, 64 m. W. Oamaru. P. <1500.

Ophir, vil., U.S., California, Placer co., 29 m. NE. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Ophiussa, one of the Balearic Isles. See **Formentera.**

Ophni, place named in O. T. See **Jufna.**

Ophrah, vil., Palestine. See **Ferata.**

Opien-ting, tn., China, Süchwan, 118 m. SSW. Chengtu-fu, 37 m. SW. by W. Kiating-fu.

Opladen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Solingen, 14½ m. SSW. Elberfeld. P. <4000.

Oplande ('uplands'), the region of tablelands in the centre of Norway.

Opo'bo, riv., Niger Coast Protectorate, flows S. into the Gulf of Guinea, in 7° 34′ E. The native **town of O.** stands on its r. bk., about 5 m. from its mouth. On both banks, near the mouth, is a flourishing European settlement. Water area of harbour, 150 ac.; depth at entrance at ordinary springs, high water 30 ft., low water 22½ ft.; depth on bar at high water ordinary springs, 17½ ft.

Opochka, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 82 m. SSW. Pskov, on r. bk. Velikaya; flax-combing mills. P. 5000.

Opočno, tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle and 12½ m. E. by N. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Opoczno, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 38 m. WSW. Radom. P. 6080.

Opole, Polish equivalent to Roman *vicinia,* 'environs.'

Opole, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 27 m. WSW. Lublin. P. <5000.

Oporto (**O Porto,** 'the port'), the ancient *Portus Cale* (or *Calecæ*) or *Gallorum Portucale, Castrum Novum,* the second town of Portugal, cap. of the old prov. of Minho, now cap. of a dist. on the l. bk. of riv. Douro, 3 m. from its mouth (the Foz), 206 m. by railway NE. of Lisbon, stretching for more than 3 m. along the river, and about 2 m. wide, with Villa Nova de Gaia as a suburb on the l. bk. of the river. The quarters around the cathedral (Sé) and the Ribeira are the old parts of the town, some dating from the Middle Ages. O. is the seat of a bishopric, of a military division, and of the N. naval department. It has a library of 200,000 vols., with many important MSS., a polytechnic college, colleges of medicine, commerce, and industries, school for sailors, academy of art; a large hall for exhibitions (*Palacio de Cristal,* an international exhibition in 1864) on a commanding splendid situation on the river; a famous Eiffel iron bridge (Maria Pia, 1877: an arch of 1150 ft. span, and 140 ft. pitch) connecting the S. with the N. railways of Portugal. O. is the emporium of the celebrated Douro (port) wines (warehouses in Villa Nova de Gaia for more than 6 million gallons). It is also the seat of important manufactures. The port is of a very difficult access (a sandbank, *Cabedello,* at 8 ft.), and the harbour not safe during the floods. An artificial harbour [**Leixões**] has been established N. of the mouth of the Douro. O. was rebuilt by the French in the 10th century (*Portus Gallorum*), gave its name to the kingdom of Portugal, and was one of the residences of her government to the end of the 12th century. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 59° F., Jan. 49°, July 69°; min. 34°, max. 37.4°; rfall. 60 in. in 115 days. P. (1878) 89,000. [**J. B. R.**]

Opossum Gully, tp., Victoria, Ripon co., in 37° 16′ S. and 142° 52′ E. P. <1500.

Opotiki, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Whakatane co., 110 m. N. by E. Napier. P. <1500.

Oppa, riv. forming part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 8 m. SW. Oderberg, after an ESE. course of 60 m.

Oppau, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Rhine Palatinate, circle and 3 m. ESE. Frankenthal. P. <3000.

Oppeln, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle O., on the r. bk. of the Oder, 42 m. NNW. Ratibor; has the oldest church in Upper Silesia, and an old castle; manufactures of cigars, cement, pottery; brick-works and tanneries; and a trade in groceries, grain, and cattle. Birthplace of Emin Pasha (Ed. Schnitzer). P. 19,200.

Oppenau, tn., Ger., Baden, circle Offenburg, 20 m. ESE. Strassburg. P. <2000.

Oppenheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 15 m. W Darmstadt, near the l. bk. of the Rhine, cap. circle O. P. <4000.

Oppido, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 23 m. NE. by E. Reggio. P. <4000.

Oppido, tn., Italy. See **Palmira.**
Oppidum Matarense, tn., Tunis. See **Mateur.**
Oppidum Novum, vil., Morocco. See **Ksar-el-Kebir.**
Oppova, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Antalfalva, 16 m. N. by W. Belgrade, on l. bk. of riv. Temes. P.<4000.
Ops, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 52 m. NE. by N. Toronto, on a railway.
Opslo, Norway. See **Oslo.**
Optina Pustyñ, monastery, Russia, govt. and 40 m. SSW. Kaluga, on r. bk. Zhizdra, near Kozelsk; visited by many pilgrims.
Opua, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Bay of Islands co., 120 m. N. by W. Auckland. Government wharf 450 ft. long, depth alongside at ordinary springs, high water 24 ft., low water 18 ft. P.<1500.
Opunaké, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Taranaki co., on the W. ct., 27 m. SW. by S. New Plymouth, in 39° 27′ S. P.<1500.
Opwyck, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels, 6 m. SE. Dendermonde. P. (comm.)<5000.
Oquawka, tn., U.S., Illinois, Henderson co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 111 m. S. by W. Dubuque (Io.). P.<1500.
Oquirrh Mountains, U.S., Utah, range extending N. and E. between Utah and Salt Lake cos. on the E., and Tooele co. on the W.; rich mining dist.
Or, French, Spanish, and Italian *oro,* Portuguese *ouro,* 'gold.'
Or, site, Lower Egypt. See *Heliopolis.*
Ör, Scandinavian, 'a border,' or 'shore.' See *Ofer.*
Oraas, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave d'Oloron, arr. and 12 m. WSW. Orthez. P.<2000.
O-Radna, Rathenau of the Saxons, comm., Hungary, co. Besztercze-Naszód, dist. O-R., 72 m. NE. Klausenburg, with a spa of repute. P.<4000.
Oradour-sur-Vayres, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Rochechouart, 21 m. WSW. Limoges. P.<2000.
Öræfajökull ('frozen mount of solitude'), volcanic mt., SE. Iceland, at S. angle of the Vatna Jökull, 12–15 m. from S. ct., in 16° 35′–40′ W. Eruptions in 1598 and 1727. First recorded ascent, 1891. Alt. 6426 ft.; of Knappr or S. peak, 5860 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1892, pp. 841, &c.
Orahovica, vil., Bulgaria, circle and 16 m. NW. Plevna. P.<3000.
Orai, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jaláun, 65 m. SW. Cawnpore. P. 8400; Hindus, 5900; Moham. 2400.
Oraluk, or **San Augustin,** isl., Pacific, Caroline group, in about 7½° N., 155½° E.
Oramar, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Uramar.**
Oran, seapt., Algeria, 70 m. NE. by N. Tlemsen, in 0° 38′ W. It was in Spanish hands from 1509 to 1708, and from 1732 to 1792; and was occupied by France in 1831. At 6 or 7 m. S. the **Sebkha d'Oran,** or Great Salt Lake of Oran, 27 m. long, 3–6 m. wide, 124 sq. m. in area. The harbour has an area of 75 ac., depth at entrance 39–42ft., and 6440 ft. of quayage, depth alongside 16½–22½ ft. Mean temp., yr. 64.5° F., Jan. 53.6°, Aug. 77.0°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 15 in. P. (1872) 40,300; (1891) 73,600.
Oran, tn., Argentine Republic, Salta, 270 m. N. by E. Tucuman, 100 m. NE. by N. Jujuy. P.<4000.
Oran, par., Ire., co. and 8 m. NW. Roscommon, bar. Ballymoe; 5181 ac. P.<750.
Oran, vil., Peru, dep. Loreto, on the l. bk. of the Maranon, 530 m. E. by S. Guayaquil.
Orange, anciently *Arausio,* city and comm., France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arr., 18 m. N. Avignon, on l. bk. of the Aigue, trib. of the Rhone. There are two great monuments of the Roman period, a triumphal arch (72 ft. high), the finest in France, and the ruins of a theatre, 340 ft. long; the only modern building of interest is the cathedral. For five centuries (till 1531) O. was an independent principality ruled by its own sovereigns, the estates and title passing to the Count of Nassau, and thus to William III., afterwards king of Great Britain. In 1713 O. was for certain equivalents conceded to France by the King of Prussia, though the title of Prince has descended by the younger Nassau line to the kings and stadtholders of Holland. The dist. is very productive; manufactures silks, woollens, and fruits. Alt. 45 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 38.7°, July 72.9°. P. (1872) 6600; (1891) 9900.
Orange, postal-tp., New South Wales, Wellington co., 30 m. WNW. Bathurst; has gold and silver mining. Rfall. (16 yrs.), 35.84 in. P.<3500.
Orange, or **Gariep,** riv. of S. Africa, forming the N. boundary of the Cape Colony, which it separates from the Orange Free State, Griqualand West, British Bechuana-land, and Great Namaqualand on the N., rises near 29° S., 29° E., in Basutoland, on the S. face of Mont aux Sources, one of the peaks of the Drakenberg Range, at an alt. of more than 10,000 ft., flows generally W. with long undulations to N. and S., and enters the Atlantic in 28° 37′ S., 16° 30′ E. Principal tribs. on r. bk., the Caledon and Vaal; on l. bk., the Zeekoe or Zuku and the Hartebeest or Olifant. The depth of the channel in its valley basin prevents its utilisation for fertilising irrigation, and numerous obstructions (a bar at its mouth, rapids about 20 m. up, and the falls of George IV. some 20 m. E. of 20° E. long.), render it practically unnavigable. Length about 1000 m.; volume (at times) estimated at 50,000 tons per minute; area drained by it and its tribs. estimated at over 300,000 sq. m.
Orange, vil., U.S., California, Los Angeles co., 18 m. E. Wilmington, 12 m. N. Santa Ana. P.<1500.
Orange, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 6 m. SW. New Haven. P.<5000.
Orange, co., U.S., Florida, in the E., bounded on the E. by the St. John's R., crossed in the N. by 29° N.
Orange, co., U.S., Indiana, between 38° and 39° N., and midway between E. and W. frontiers.
Orange, tn., U.S., Iowa, Sioux co., 39 m. NNE. Sioux City. P.<1500.
Orange, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 35 m. W. Fitchburg. P.<5000.
Orange, city, U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., 4 m. NW. by W. Newark, picturesquely situated on rolling ground; chief industry, hat-making. Llewellyn Park, 750 ac., covers side of Orange Mt.; connected with Newark and New York by electric and steam tramways. P. (1880) 13,200; (1890) 18,800. **Orange, South,** bor., 2½ m. to the SW. P.<4000.
Orange, co., U.S., New York, on the S. frontier, bounded on the E. by the Hudson R.
Orange, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the N., crossed in the NE. by 79° W., and in the S. by 36° N.
Orange, city, U.S., Texas, cap. O. co., on Sabine R., 106 m. E. Houston by rail. P.<4000.
Orange, co., U.S., Vermont, in the E., on the Connecticut, crossed by 44° N.
Orange, co., U.S., Virginia, N. of 38° N., crossed by 78° W.
Orange, South, bor., U.S., New Jersey. See **Orange.**
Orange Bay, the westernmost bay of the N. ct. of Jamaica.
Orange Bay, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 50° 22′ N.
Orange Bay, Patagonia, in 53° 31′ S., 70° 25′ W. Mean temp. (1 yr., 1882–83), yr. 41.7° F., Feb. 48.0°, Aug. 37.4°.
Orange Bay, bay, Tierra del Fuego, E. ct. of Hardy Penin., in 55° 31′ S.
Orangeburg, city, U.S., S. Carolina, cap. O. co., 38 m. SSE. Columbia; seat of Claflin University and of Agricultural College. O. co. is bounded on the NE. by the Santee R. P.<3000.
Orange Cape, cape, French Guiana, marking the E. entrance of the estuary of the Oyapok R.
Orange Cape, cape forming the N. extremity of Tierra del Fuego, in 52° 30′ S.
Orange Court House, vil., U.S., Virginia, Orange co., 60 m. NW. by N. Richmond. P.<1500.
Orange Free State (in Dutch **Oranje Vrijstaat**), S. African Boer Republic, situated between 27° and 31° S. lat., and 24° 20′ and 29° 40′ E. long. Its surface consists of undulating plains and plateaux, sloping gradually towards W. In the NE. it borders upon the Kwathlamba Mts. (*q.v.*). Principal rivers, Orange (with Caledon) and Vaal. The climate of the O. F. S. is moderate and healthy. The vast plains in the W. and N. of the country afford excellent grazing, and pastoral pursuits (sheep and horse breeding and cattle-rearing) form the principal occupation of the inhabitants. A comparatively small portion of the country produces agricultural products. Diamonds are found near Jagers Fontein and Koffie Fontein, gold occurs in the Caledon dist., and iron ores and coal are met with in various parts of the country. Principal exports, wool, hides, diamonds, and ostrich-feathers; principal imports, textiles, and other manufactures. The legislative authority is vested in a popular assembly, the Volksraad (57 members), and the executive power in the President and the Executive Council (Uitvoerende Raad, 5 members). Principal towns, Bloemfontein (cap.), Harrismith, Smithfield, Ladybrand, Jakobsdal. A railway connects Bloemfontein with the Transvaal and Cape Colony. The money, weights, and measures are English. Area estimated at 48,300 sq. m. P. (1890) 207,503 (77,716 whites, 129,787 natives [Bechuanas, Korana, Griqua, Bushman]). [**H. G. S.**]
Orange Nassau, penin. forming the S. part of the NW. penin. of New Guinea.
Orangerie Bay, in the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 149½°–149° 50′ E.
Orangeville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dufferin co., 43 m. NW. by W. Toronto.
Orangewalk, vil., Central America, Brit. Honduras, 45 m. WSW. Belize.
Orang-Laut ('sea men'), Malay name for the Malays of the Eastern Archipelago who lead a sea-life.
Orango, the largest and southernmost of the Bissagos Is., off W. Africa, in 11° 10′ N., 16° 0′ W. Length, E. to W., 25 m.; breadth, 10 m.
Oranienbaum, tn., Prussia, duchy Anhalt, circle and 8 m. ESE. Dessau. P.<3000.
Oranienbaum, tn., Russia, govt. and 19 m. W. St. Petersburg, on S. shore of Gulf of Finland, opposite Kronstadt; Imperial palace and marine hospital. P.<5000.

Oranienburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Niederbarnim, 18 m. NW. Berlin. P. 5600.

Oranje, Dutch form of 'orange.'

Oranjestad, cap. of Aruba I., Dutch W. Indies.

Oranjestad, tn., W. Indies, on the SW. ct. of St. Eustatius Is.

Oranje Vrijstaat. See **Orange Free State.**

Oranmore, par. and tn., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Dunkellin and Galway, on O. Bay, 5 m. E. Galway, on the M. G. W. R. Par. 17,700 ac., P. <3000; tn. P. <250.

Oranmore Bay, Ire., in the NE. of Galway Bay.

Orari, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 10 m. NNE. Timaru, on the railway to Timaru. P. <1500.

Orashi, riv., Africa, Niger Coast Protectorate, flows SW. parallel to the lower Niger, with which it is connected by the Onita Creek, in 5° 35′ N., connected still lower with the riv. Sombrero.

Ora-tepe, tn., Russian Turkistan, See **Ura-tyube.**

Oravicza-bánya, market-tn., Hungary, co. Krasso-Szörény, dist. Lugos, 54 m. SSE. Temesvar. P. (comm.) <5000.

Orb, or **Orbe,** riv., France, dep. Hérault, rises near Roumières, on the boundary of dep. Aveyron, flows S. past Bezières, where it is crossed by the Canal du Midi, and 7 m. below enters the Mediterranean. Not navigable for ships or timber. Length, 90 m.; area of basin, 579 sq. m.; low water about 90 cubic ft. per second, in flood 88,300 cubic ft.

Orb, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Gelnhausen, 30 m. E. by N. Frankfurt. P. <4000.

Orba, small riv., Italy, Piedmont, rises in the Apennines, and flows N., joining the Bormida (r. bk.) S. of Alessandria.

Orbassano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. SW. Turin. P. <3000.

Orbe, riv., mainly in the canton of Vaud, Switzd., rises in France, dep. Jura, flows NE., crosses the small lake Rousses, enters Switzd. by the pass of Bois d'Amont, and falls into Lake Joux, connecting this lake to its northerly continuation, Brenet. It then disappears underground, reappearing about 2 m. below under the name of Thièle, and a little below Yverdon falls into Lake Neuchâtel.

Orbec, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 12 m. SE. Lisieux. P. <3000.

Orbetello, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 45 m. W. Viterbo, in the middle of the lagoon, behind the fortified heights of Monte Argentario, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The lagoon (11 sq. m. in extent) has several openings into the sea, but is not more than 5 ft. deep in its deepest part, and is used only for fishing (white fish, soles, and eels abound). P. 7100.

Orbisonia, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co., 54 m. W. Harrisburg; iron ore mined in vicinity. P. <1500.

Orbiston, place near Motherwell, Scot., Lanarkshire, seat of a communistic experiment under the influence of Robert Owen.

Orbliston Junction (formerly **Fochabers**), stn., on the H. R., Scot., co. and 6 m. ESE. Elgin, 3 m. W. Fochabers.

Orbost, post-tn., Victoria, Croajingolong co., on the Snowy, 85 m. ENE. Sale. P. <1500.

Orby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 16½ m. SE. Louth, 1 m. ENE. Burgh stn., P.O. P. <500.

Örby, or **Öreby,** vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Elfsborg, 60 m. S. Venersborg.

Örbyhus, vil., Sweden, prov. and 24 m. N. Upsala, with the former castle of the royal Vasa family.

Orcades, ancient name of the **Orkney Islands** (*q.v.*), Scot.

Orce, tn., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. and 7 m. SE. Huescar. P. (comm.) <4000.

Orchá, tn., Central India, 70 m. SSE. Gwalior, with an imposing fortress, the former residence of the rájá, and a palace of the Emperor Jahángír. P. (1881) 18,300.

Orchanie, tn., Bulgaria. See **Orkhanie.**

Orchard, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 40 m. SW. Collingwood, on a railway.

Orchard, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Dorsetshire, West O., Northern div., 11½ m. E. Sherborne, 2½ m. NE. Sturminster stn. P. (of each) <250; eccles. par. (**East O. with Margaret Marsh**) P. <250. See **Fontmell Magna.**

Orchardleigh, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 2 m. N. Frome. P. <250. See **Lullington.**

Orchard Portman, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 2 m. SSE. Taunton. P. <250; eccles. par. (**O. P. with Thurlbear and Stoke**) P. <500.

Orchardton Bay, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. SE. by S. Castle Douglas.

Orcheston, St. George and **St. Mary,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., O. St. George, 11 m. NW. by N. Salisbury, 6 m. NE. Wylye stn., P.O. (**Orcheston**). P. (of each) <250.

Orchies, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 10 m. NE. Douai. P. <4000.

Orchilla, or **Urchilla,** small isl., Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 m. NW. Tortuga. Length about 8 m.

Orchilla, Punta de la, cape, W. of Ferro I. (*q.v.*).

Orchy River, Scot., Argyllshire, issues from Loch Tulla, and flows SW. through Glenorchy, then W. through the Strath of Orchy into the NE. end of Loch Awe.

Orciano, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 10 m. ESE. Leghorn. P. <2000.

Orcières, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Embrun, 46 m. SE. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Orco, torrent, Italy, Piedmont, flows ESE. and enters the Po (l. bk.) a little above Chivasso. Length, 50 m.; area of basin, 485 sq. m.; mean discharge 1600 cubic ft., highest discharge 35,300 cubic ft. per second.

Orcop, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8½ m. W. by N. Ross, 4½ m. E. by S. Pontrilas stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ord, Scandinavian, 'a point.' See *Ort.*

Ord, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tweed, div. and 2 m. SW. by W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1 m. WSW. Tweedmouth stn. P. <750.

Ord, eccles. par., Scot., Banffshire, in pars. of Alvah, Banff, Boyndie, and Marnoch. P. <1000.

Ord, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Valley co., on N. Loup R., 40 m. NW. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Ordenes, comm., Spain, prov. and 20 m. S. Corunna, cap. O. dist. P. 6500.

Orderville, vil., U.S., Utah, Kane co., 35 m. E. Toquerville. P. <1500.

Ordhead, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, in par. and 3½ m. NW. Monymusk.

Ordiquhill, par., Scot., Banffshire, 6½ m. S. by W. Portsoy, 1 m. NE. by E. Glenbarry stn.; 4754 ac. P. <750.

Ord ('headland.' See *Ort*) **-of-Caithness,** a cliffy headland, Scot., on the coast of Caithness, in 58° 10′ N., 3° 30′ W. The **Ordhill,** 4½ m. SW. the cape, is in co. Sutherland. Alt. 2000 ft.

Ordos, a region of N. China, deriving its name from the Mongol tribe who inhabit it, and situated in the great N. bend of the Hwang-ho, which forms the E., N., and W. boundary, whilst the Great Wall of China forms the S. boundary. The region constitutes a plateau, with a mean alt. of 3300 ft., and its surface is for the most part covered with moving sands, though the hollows, where water is generally abundant, afford good pasturage for the cattle of the Ordos, and soil on which they grow buckwheat, millet, and hemp. The climate is dry, with continental extremes of heat and cold, and a wide daily range of temperature. The Ordos, who settled here in the 13th century, are divided into seven banners or tribes, and are subject to the Emperor of China. See **Gobi.**

Ordsall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7½ m. E. Worksop, close to Retford stns., P.O. P. <4000.

Ordsall-in-Salford, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Manchester par., with a stn. (**Ordsal Lane**) on the L. & NW. R. P. 19,700.

Ordu, ancient *Cotyora,* tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 97 m. W. Trebizond. P. 5900; Greeks, 3100 (Cuinet).

Ordubat, Ordu-abat, or **Urtavar,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 140 m. SE. Erivañ; custom-house on Persian frontier. Alt. 3110 ft. P. 4200.

Orduña, tn., Spain, Basque Provs., prov. Vizcaya, cap. dist., 22 m. SSW. Bilbao. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ore, Anglo-Saxon, 'a border,' or 'shore.' See *Ofer.*

Ore, par., Eng., Sussex, 1 m. NW. and partly included in the parl. bor. of Hastings, with a stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. 5700.

Öre, comm., Norway, prov. Romsdal, on the NW. ct., 90 m. WSW. Trondhjem. P. <3000.

Ore, riv., Scot., Fifeshire, flows NE. and joins the Leven near Windygates. Length, 17 m.

Öre, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Stora-Kopparberg, 45 m. NNW. Falun, on the S. shore of **Lake Ö.** P. <2000.

Oreana, vil., U.S., Nevada, Humboldt co., 105 m. NE. Carson City. P. <1500.

Örebro, tn., Sweden, prov. Ö., at the W. end of Lake Hjelmar, 53 m. WSW. Vesterås. One of the most ancient towns in Sweden, where diets have been frequently held; rebuilt after a great fire in 1854; has an ancient castle, and a monument to the patriot Engelbrekt (15th century), and is an important centre for the iron trade. P. 14,500.

Öreby, vil., Sweden. See **Örby.**

Oréchina, vil., Bulgaria, dist. and 26 m. ESE. Vraca. P. <3000.

Orefield, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., 7 m. NW. Allentown, surrounded by vast iron ore deposits. P. <1500.

Oregon, riv., N. America. See **Columbia.**

Oregon, city, U.S., Oregon, Clackamas co., on Willamette R., which here falls 10 ft., affording immense water-power, 12 m. SSE. Portland. P. <4000.

Oregon, city, U.S., Illinois, Ogle co., 75 m. ESE. Dubuque (Io.). P. <2000.

Oregon, co., U.S., Missouri, on the S. frontier, E. of 92° W.

Oregon, a Pacific state of the American Union, separated to N. from Washington for 300 m. by Columbia R., from Idaho to E. largely by its trib., the Snake, and borders California and

Nevada to S. along the 42nd parallel; admitted 1859, fifth state in area, nearly twice the size of England. The steep cliffs of the 330 m. of Pacific coast are followed E. by plateau rising to the coast range, Umpqua and other hills reaching 2000 ft. The fertile valleys of the Willamette and Umpqua Rivs. lie between these hills and the great Cascade Mts., traversing the state from N. to S. These present many peaks of recently extinct volcanoes, and, like the coast plateau and most of the valleys, are thickly clad with trees, chiefly pines, furnishing an important lumber export. The two-thirds of Oregon E. of the mountains is a rolling tableland, with an average elevation of about 3000 ft. The valleys of the N. and E., watered by Columbia and Snake tribs., furnish fertile farm land, and the bunch grass of the central region yields abundant food for cattle. The S. is desert from lack of rain, forming part of the Great Basin (*q.v.*). Large lakes without outlet occur here. The Pacific gives W. Oregon a peculiarly mild and equable climate, with heavy winter rains [**Canby, Portland, Roseburg**]. E. of the mountains great extremes are common, the rainfall is low, and the death-rate from diphtheria high [**Umatilla**]. In 1880 no state had a higher proportion of deaths from typhoid. The basaltic valley of the Columbia trib., the Willamette, between the Coast and Cascade ranges, is the chief seat of population. Its fertile soil and grazing-land, added to that of the E., rank O. sixth in value of live stock, and second in farm products *per capita*. Here are Portland and Salem, the capital, much smaller. Fish abound in the rivers, and Columbia R. salmon canning is an important industry. Volcanic rocks cover most of O., and yielded $1,645,300 gold in 1893. In many valleys strata of comparatively recent age occur, and yield a little coal. Area, 96,030 sq. m. P. 314,000. [**W. S.**]

Oregon, vil., U.S., Missouri, Holt co., 24 m. NW. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Oregon, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dane co., 75 m. W. Milwaukee, and 11 m. S. Madison. P. <1500.

Oregon Inlet, U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., connecting Pamplico Sound with the Atlantic, in 35° 50′ N.

Öregrund, seapt., Sweden, prov. (län) Stockholm, 44 m. NE. Upsala, opposite Gräso I. Two piers, with depths alongside of 13 ft. 9 in. and 9 ft. 10 in. respectively. Coaling station, with means to coal both at piers and from lighters. P. <2000.

Ore Hill, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 30 m. NE. by E. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.). P. <1500.

Orejones, Indians of equatorial America, on the banks of the Marañon or upper Amazon, NE. Peru.

Ore Knob, vil., U.S., in N. North Carolina, Ashe co., about 20 m. SE. of NW. corner of the state; has rich copper-mines. P. <1500.

Orel, govt., middle Russia, has Smolensk, Kaluga, and Tula on N., Voronezh, Kursk, and Chernigov on S.; deeply trenched plateau (900 ft.); coal bearing deposits of the Moscow basin in NW., at great depth. Surface, boulder-clay and fertile loess; sandy in Desna region; watered by Don with Sozha, Oka with Zusha and Desna, all navigable. P. Great Russian. Extensive agriculture, cattle and horse breeding, bee culture; tobacco grown with profit. All sorts of domestic trades in vils. Manufactures rapidly increasing, especially at Maltsov's works; iron-works, machinery, railway engines and carriages, tanneries, hemp-carding, glass, &c. Considerable fairs in villages. Divided into twelve dists.: Orel, Bolkhov, Bryansk, Dmitrovsk, Karachev, Kromy, Livny, Maloarkhangelsk, Mtsensk, Syevsk, Trubchevsk, and Yelets. Area, 18,042 sq. m. P. (1870) 1,596,900; (1893) 2,140,130.

Orel, cap. of above govt., on Oka R., 238 m. SSW. Moscow; important railway junction for lines to Warsaw, Riga, Crimea, lower Volga, Urals, and Moscow. Hemp carding and rope making, steam flour-mills; great market for trade in corn, hemp, hempseed oil, ropes, and tallow, exported. Alt. 558 ft. Mean temp. (28 yrs., 1833–37, 1840–59, 1865–68), yr. 40.4° F., Jan. 13.4°, July 66.8°. P. (1875) 45,000; (1891) 79,200.

Orel, Orelya, or **Orlik,** riv., S. Russia, l. bk. trib. of Dnieper; waters Poltava and Ekaterinoslav; densely peopled. Length, 270 m.

Öreland, Norway. See **Örlandet.**

Orellana, a name which has sometimes been applied without any reason to the Amazon R. (*q.v.*).

Orellana, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Puebla de Alcocer, on the r. bk. of the Guadiana, 39 m. WNW. Almaden. P. (comm.) <3000.

Orenburg, a govt. of SE. Russia, has Ufa and Perm on N., the provs. Turgai and Uralsk on E. and S., and Samara on W. Crossed in middle portion by the South **Urals** (2500–5000 ft. high), which are skirted on both sides by fertile steppes (prairies), watered by Ural R., which also flows along its S. boundary, and its tribs. Sakmara and Ilek; the upper courses of Byelaya (Kama), Samara (Volga), and Tobol (Ob). Numerous salt lakes in Chelyabinsk dist. Want of water in part of the steppes. Forests in Urals. Climate severe and extreme (see **Orenburg,** town). Frosts of −38° F., and summer temperatures of 98° are not uncommon. Getting rapidly colonised by Russian immigrants, attracted to the fertile lands of the Bashkirs, which have lately been bought for next to nothing by speculators. Population mainly Great Russians, Bashkirs (25 per cent.), and about 5 per cent. Kirghizes. Extensive agriculture and cattle-breeding, large exports of cereals and animal produce, Rich mines, but mining in infancy. Crossed by two railways radiating from Samara to Siberia (*viâ* Chelyabinsk) and to Orenburg. Divided into 5 dists., Orenburg, Orsk, Chelyabinsk, Troitsk, and Verkhneuralsk. Area 73,816 sq. m. P. (1870) 900,550; (1881) 1,120,700; (1893) 1,406,310. The terr. of the **Orenburg Cossacks** extends as a narrow strip up the Ural, on the E. of the Ural mts., and joins by a line of posts the terr. of the Siberian Cossacks in the Gen.-Gov. of the Steppes. Area 35,820 sq. m. P. (1880) 290,800 Cossacks, 16,500 peasants, and 25,000 Bashkirs.

Orenburg, cap. of above govt., on r. bk. Ural R., 933 m. by rail SE. Moscow (261 m. from Samara). Has a fortress, 6300 yds. in circumference, a military school of cadets, and the usual educational institutions. Considerable trade in cotton, silk, furs, wool, hides, cattle and horses exported, and manufactured goods imported Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 38.7° F., Feb. 3.3°, July 70.8°; rfall. (32 yrs.), 15.6 in. P. (1885) 35,600; (1891) 56,000.

Orenburgskoye, vil., Russian Central Asia, prov. Turgai, 220 m. SE. Orsk, on Kara-Turgai R. and highroad to Bukhara. P. <5000.

Orénoque, French name of the Orinoco (*q.v.*) R.

Orensay, isl., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Uig par. P. 2.

Orense, tn., Spain, on the Miño, 44 m. E. by N. Vigo, cap. prov. and dist. O. Is noted for its bridge (1320 ft. long), its 13th century cathedral with a greatly venerated image, and hot springs similar to those of Carlsbad. P. (comm.) 14,200.

Oreos, vil., Greece, in N. of Eubœa I., 33 m. S. by E. Volos.

Orepuki, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Wallace co., 30 m. W. by N. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Öre Sund, Danish name of the sound between Seeland and Sweden, given on account of the small, sandy tongue of land near Helsingfors (Elsinore), which bears the castle of Kronborg. See **Sound, The,** and *Ör.*

Orfa, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Urfa.**

Orfani, or **Orphani,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Drama, on Gulf of O. or Rendina (*q.v.*), 4 m. E. of the mouth of the Struma.

Orford, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. N. Warrington, P.O. See **Padgate.**

Orford, a decayed bor., par., and fishing tn., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Ore, Plomesgate dist., 6 m. SW. Aldeburgh; has a large ancient church; and fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. The corporation was dissolved in 1886, and the municipal property is now administered by the O. Town Trust; until disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832 O. sent two members to House of Commons. It has two lighthouses, well known as 'Orfordness lights,' in 52° 5′ N., and 10° 34½′ E. (visible respectively 15 and 6 m.), and remains of an old castle built to defend the port. PMT.O. P. <1000. See **Sudbourne.**

Orford, post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 28 m. ENE. Portland. P. <1500.

Orford Haven, Eng., mouth of the Alde or Ore. See **Alde.**

Organos, Sierra de los ('Organ Mountains'), Spanish name of a mountain chain in the W. of Cuba.

Orgãos, Serra dos ('Organ Mountains'), near the E. ct. of Brazil, state and 40 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro; so called from their peaks, as seen from Rio, resembling the pipes of an organ. Highest point, 7500 ft.

Orgarswick, par., Eng., Kent, Romney Marsh dist., 4 m. NE. New Romney. P. <250. See **Dymchurch.**

Orgelet, tn., France, dep. Jura, arr. Lons-le-Saunier, 35 m. NW. Geneva. P. <2000.

Orgères, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. Châteaudun, 19 m. NW. by N. Orléans. P. <2000.

Orghyéev, dist. tn., Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 28 m. N. Kishinev; seat of an old Dacian fort 10 m. from O. P. 6920.

Orgiva, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. SSE. Granada, cap. dist. O. P. (comm.) <5000.

Orgon, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Arles, on the Durance, 14 m. SE. by E. Avignon. P. <2000.

Orgreave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on riv. Rother, 3½ m. SW. Rotherham. P. <250.

Oria, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 18 m. SW. Brindisi. P. 8200.

Orla, tn., Spain, prov. Almeria, 40 m. WSW. Lorca. P. (comm.) 5700.

Orlanda, residence of Imperial family, Russia, S. coast of Crimea, 3 m. from Yalta.

Orlid, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Okhrida.**

Orlen, mt., on the frontier of Herzegovina and Dalmatia, adjoining Montenegro. Alt. 6215 ft.

Orlent, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I., 95 m. ENE. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Orlent, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Faulk co., 70 m. NE by E. Pierre.

Origan, riv., N. America. See **Columbia.**

Orihuela, tn., Spain, prov. Alicante, cap. dist. O., on the Segura, 12 m. NE. Murcia. P. (comm.) 24,400.

Orillia, tn., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on Lake Simcoe, 43 m. E. Collingwood. P. <5000.

Oring-Nor, or **Norin-Nor,** China, lake at the source of the Hwang-ho, in 34° 40′ N., 97° 40′ E. Alt. 14,000 ft. (Przhevalsky).

Orinoco, one of the principal rivers of S. America, ranking in size and importance next after the Amazon and Plata; rises on the slopes (4000–5000 ft.) of Sierra Parima, below Peak Ferdinand de Lesseps, in about 2° 30′ N., 64° 25′ W. Down to its confluence with the Guaviare (left), a little W. of 68° W., it maintains for some 360 m. a general ENE. direction, and is joined on the left, in 3° 10′ N., 66° 17′ W., by the Casiquiare, which connects at its other (S.) extremity with the Rio Negro, a trib. of the Amazon, and on the right by the Ventuari. From its confluence with the Guaviare, in 4° 5′ N., it flows almost due N. for 350 m., receiving from the left the Vichada, Meta, and Apure, and descending from the highlands to the lowlands by the cataracts of Maipures (3000 yards wide, 660 yards long) and Atures (8700 yards wide, 6 m. long). Between the mouths of the Guaviare and the Meta it separates Venezuela from Colombia, otherwise its entire course runs through Venezuelan terr. From the confluence of the Apure (7° 36′ N., 66° 47′ W.) the main stream flows almost due E. across the llanos, or grassy plains, to the Atlantic Ocean, in 8° 20′ to 10° 0′ N. Along this part of its course its principal tribs., the Caura and the Caroni, come from the right or S. The delta begins in 62° 30′ W., 125 m. from the ocean, and covers an area of 8500 sq. m. Of its numerous mouths seven in all are navigable, the one principally used, lying between Nuima I. and Brit. Guaiana on the S., is known as the Boca de Navios. The water of the river is of a milky white colour, and is plainly distinguishable at a vast distance from land. The O. thus describes a huge semicircle, its estuary being only 500 m. distant (NNE.) from its source, whilst its entire course measures 1550 m., of which 900 m. below the great cataracts (Atures), and 600 m. above them (Maipures), are navigable. In its upper portion the river flows between the mountains and impenetrable forests of Venezuelan Guaiana on the E., and the wide llanos of Colombia on the W.; but after it reaches the lowlands, that is, below the confluence of the Apure, it has the mountains on its left (N.) side, and the plains on its right. At 150 m. from its source the river is only 270 ft. wide. Above the confluence of the Casiquiare (alt. 1000 ft.) it is 650 yards wide; below the confluence of the Apure (210 ft. alt.) 4–5 m. wide. During the flood season (April–September) after the rains, the lower course becomes an immense lake, covering the llanos for half a dozen miles and more to the E. of the Apure. Area of basin, 365,000–375,000 sq. m. See **Ciudad Bolivar.**

Orinoco, Alto, terr., Venezuela, partly bounded on the W. by the Orinoco, and crossed by 4° N.; cap. San Fernando.

Oriolo, tn., Italy, in the NE. of Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 50 m. SW. Taranto. P. <4000.

Orion, vil., U.S., Illinois, Henry co., 18 m. SE. Rock I. by rail. P. <1500.

Orion, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 33 m. NNW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Orior, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the SE. of co. Armagh, Upper O. in the extreme SE., Lower O. to the N.

Oriskany, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., on Mohawk R., 40 m. E. by N. Syracuse, and 5 m. NW. by W. Utica. P. <1500.

Oriskany Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 32 m. E. by S. Syracuse, and 15 m. SW. Utica. P. <1500.

Orissa, an ancient kgd. of India, now forming the SW. div. or commissionership of the lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, in all about half the size of England, physically, and for the most part politically, divided into two distinct terrs., one a fertile alluvial deltaic flat, on the Bay of Bengal, traversed by the interlacing waters of the Mahánadi, Brahmani, and Baitarani, composing the Brit. dists. of Purí, Cuttack, and Balasor, the other a wild mountainous region, mainly occupied by sparsely populated tributary hill states, which surround, however, the British dist. of the Angul and Kandh Mehals. The O. coast canal with the Hijili tidal canal forms an unbroken line of communication with Calcutta. The archives found in the temple of Jagannáth at Purí trace the history of the kingdom back to earlier than 3000 B.C. From about the middle of the 6th century B.C. to the latter part of the 5th century A.D. the kingdom belonged to the dynasty of the Yavanas, during most of which period the religion was Buddhism. The Yavana dynasty was succeeded by the Siva-worshipping Kesari line, and this again, in 1132, by a Vishnuite line from the Ganges basin. In 1567–68 the kingdom was conquered by a Mohammedan Afghan dynasty, but in 1578 it became part of the Mughal Empire, which it remained till 1751, when it came into the possession of the Maráthás. From these it was captured by the British in 1803. For area and population of dists., climate and products, see **Bengal.**

Oristano, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, on the Tirso, 41 m. N. Iglesias, 2½ m. from the **Gulf of Oristano,** the bay on the W. ct., in 39° 43′–55′ N.; enormous malarial death-rate. P. <3000.

Oristown, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 7⅛ m. NW. Navan, 3⅛ m. E. Kells. P. <1500.

Oritor, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 2½ m. WNW. Cookstown, P.O.

Orituco, vil., Venezuela, Miranda, 60 m. SE. by S. Carácas.

Orizaba, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 78 m. E. by S. Puebla; seat of cotton manufactures. Alt. 4200 ft. P. (1868) 15,500; (1889) 20,000.

Orizaba, Peak of, or **Citlaltepetl** ('star-mountain'), volcano, Mexico, on edge of Mexican plateau, 18 m. NW. Orizaba. Alt. 18,314 ft. (Scovell, *tr.*).

Orjekhovica, Dolnja, tn., Bulgaria, on the l. bk. of the Jantra, prov. and 7 m. NE. Tirnovo. P. <4000.

Orjekhovica, Gornje, tn., 3 m. SW. P. 5700.

Orjekhovo, vil., Bulgaria, on the Danube, prov. and 18 m. NE. Ruschuk. P. <2000.

Orka, or **Orkedalselv,** riv., central Norway, flows E. then N. into Orkedalsfjord, S. arm of Trondhjem Fjord. Length, 78 m.; basin, 1405 sq. m.

Or-kapi, tn., Russia. See **Perekop.**

Orkhanie, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Vraca, 27 m. NE. by E. Sofia. P. <3000.

Orkhomenos, comm., Greece. See **Levidion.**

Orkhon, riv., Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few miles SW. of Kiakhta, after a NE. course of 450 m.; chief affluent the Tola. Its banks are fertile, and skirted by grassy plains.

Orkhunor, lake, Chinese Empire, Dzungaria, believed to exist about 150 m. N. of Manas, in 46° N., just E. of 86° E.

Orkney Islands, anciently *Orcades* (probably from *Orc,* Gaelic, 'a large beast,' especially 'a whale,' possibly with the termination *innis,* 'island,' which may have got modified later into the Norse termination *ey,* 'island'), a group of 67 islands, Scot., separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, and extending 50 m. NNE. The largest are Pomona, or Mainland, 376 sq. m., and Hoy, 53 sq. m. The geological formation resembles that of the adjoining mainland, being almost entirely Old Red Sandstone, with some granite and gneiss near Stromness; and the surface, excepting Hoy, level and tame, varied by the fresh-water lochs which everywhere abound. Hoy has bold precipitous cliffs on W. 1000 ft. high, and Ward Hill 1564 ft. Besides the inhabited islands, 28 in number, and the 39 'holms' used for grazing, there are many 'skerries' or rocky islets. The ground under culture has more than doubled since 1850. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Fishing forms an important industry; the staple manufacture is knitted goods. Taken by Harold Haarfager in 875, the Orkneys continued under Scandinavian rule till 1468, when they were given to James III. as a security for the payment of his wife's dowry, being finally resigned to the Scottish throne in 1590, on the marriage of James VI. with the Princess Anne of Denmark. Stromness has become important as a rendezvous of the Davis Straits and Greenland whalers. The antiquities of Orkney are Picts' houses, consisting of many-chambered mounds and 'weems,' or underground houses, stone circles (see **Stennes**), the fortresses called 'brochs,' and the 'Maeshow,' a great sepulchral cairn. The only town is Kirkwall (*q.v.*), and the villages are Stromness and St. Margaret's Hope. Orkney (since 1889) no longer forms a county with the Shetland group of islands, but unites with it to return one member to Parliament; ecclesiastically, it belongs to the synod of Orkney, which meets at Kirkwall. Mean rfall. (1866–80), Pomona (Sandwich, alt. 78 ft.), yr. 37.8 in.; Shapinshay (Balfour Castle, alt. 50 ft.), yr. 32.3 in. P. (1801) 24,400; (1871) 31,300; (1891) 30,500; O. Main Isle, P. 16,500; parl. dist. (**O. and Shetland**) P. 54,800.

Orland, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on Penobscot R., 18 m. S. Bangor. P. <1500.

Orlandet, or **Örcland,** comm., Norway, prov. S. Trondhjem, on the NW. ct., at the mouth of Trondhjem Fjord, 30 m. NW. Trondhjem. P. 6700.

Orlando, city, U.S., Florida, 130 m. S. of mouth of St. John's R., cap. Orange co. P. <3000.

Orlando, Capo d', cape, Sicily, on the N. ct., 43 m. W. Messina.

Orlar, P.O., Ire., 9 m. from Ballyhaunis, co. Mayo.

Orlau, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Freistadt, 25 m. E. by S. Troppau, and 6½ m. E. by N. Mährisch Ostrau. P. <4000.

Orléanais, former prov., France, one of the 33 great military governments, taking its name from its cap. Orléans, corresponding to the modern deps. Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, four-fifths of Eure-et-Loir, and a small part of Nièvre and Yonne. Its area was 7838 sq. m.

Orléans, the ancient *Cenabum,* city, France, cap. dep. Loiret, arr. O., on the r. bk. of the Loire, 69 m. SSW. Paris, 35 m. NE. Blois. Is the seat of several learned and scientific societies and museums; has manufactures of vinegar and agricultural implements, and a large Gothic cathedral (building from 1289 to 1790). When besieged by the English in 1429,

delivered by Joan of Arc. Alt. 357 ft. Mean temp., yr. 52.8° F., Jan. 38.3°, July 68.9°. P. (1872) 49,000; (1891) 63,700.

Orleans, vil., U.S., Indiana, Orange co., 74 m. S. by W. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Orleans, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., S. of Lake Pontchartrain.

Orleans, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 48 m. E. by N. New Bedford. P.<1500.

Orleans, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Harlan co., on Republican R., 5 m. W. Alma by rail, and near S. frontier. P.<1500.

Orleans, co., U.S., New York, on Lake Ontario, W. of 78° W.

Orleans, co., U.S., Vermont, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 72° W.

Orléans, Isle of, Canada, Quebec, in the riv. St. Lawrence, 21 m. long, just below Quebec.

Orléansville (French name), tn., Algeria, on the l. bk. of the Shelif, 105 m. WSW. Algiers, cap. arr. O. Alt. 387 ft. Mean temp., yr. 65.4° F., Jan. 49.8°, July 86.0°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 12.14 in. P.<3000.

Orlestone, par., Eng., Kent, East Ashford dist., 5 m. SW. Ashford. P.<500.

Orleton, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 5½ m. N. by W. Leominster, 2 m. SW. Woofferton stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Orleton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the Teme, 10½ m. SW. by W. Kidderminster, 4½ m. ESE. Newnham Bridge stn. P.<250. See **Eastham.**

Orlik, riv., Russia. See **Orel.**

Orlingbury, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. NNW. Wellingborough, 2½ m. W. Finedon stn., P.O. P.<500.

Orlov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 34 m. SW. Vyatka, on Vyatka R. P.<2600.

Orlova, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 235 m. SE. Tobolsk. P.<5000.

Orlovka, tn., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, 60 m. ESE. Novocherkask, on Sal R. P. 5500.

Orly, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 8 m. S by E. Notre Dame, Paris. P.<2000.

Orman, the ancient *Philippopolis*, oasis, Syria, 32½° N., 36° 44′ E., 18 m. SSE. Kanawat.

Ormara, Homára, Hormara, or **Hoormara,** ct. vil., Baluchistan, on a small penin., 155 m. W. by N. Karáchi.

Ormelon, Mount, on the SE. border of France, in the Graian Alps, 19 m. WSW. Aosta. Alt. 10,770 ft.

Ormes Bay, Wales, on N. of Carnarvonshire, between **Great** and **Little Ormes Head.** Great Ormes Head is a bold promontory in the extreme N. of the county projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 m. NNW. Conway, with lighthouse in 53° 21′ N., 3° 52′ W., visible 24 m. Alt. 678 ft.

Ormesby, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 3½ m. SE. Middlesbrough, 1 m. E. of its stn. on the NE. R. Par. P. 8800; tn. P. 8600; eccles. par. (**North O.**) P. 8300.

Ormesby St. Michael and **Ormesby St. Margaret with Scratby,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., the former 3 m. from the E. ct., 5 m. NW. by N. Yarmouth, with stn. (**Great O.**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PT.O. (**O.**), P.O. O. St. Michael, P.<500; O. St. Margaret with Scratby, P.<1500.

Ormiston, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on Tyne Water, 5 m. ESE. Musselburgh, on a branch of the N. B. R.; coal mined. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Ormond, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Cook co., 85 m. NE. Napier. P.<1500.

Ormond, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the N. of co. Tipperary.

Ormonds-dessous and **Ormonds-dessus,** two vils., Switzd., cant. Vaud, respectively 8 and 12 m. ESE. Montreux. P. (of each)<2000.

Ormondville, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 56 m. SW. Napier. P.<1500.

Ormož, vil., Austria. See **Friedau.**

Ormsary, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 12 m. SW. Ardrishaig.

Ormsby, North (or **Nun Ormsby**), and **Ormsby, South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire. North O., E. Lindsey div., 4 m. NW. by N. Louth, 2½ m. SSW. Ludborough stn. P.<250; South O., S. Lindsey div., 3½ m. SW. Aby stn., P.O., P.<250; eccles. par. (**South Ormsby with Ketsby, Calceby, and Driby**) P.<500.

Ormsby, co., U.S., Nevada, on the W. frontier, including part of Lake Tahoe.

Ormside, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the l. bk. of the Eden, div. and 2 m. SSE. Appleby, on the M. R. P.<250.

Ormskirk, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, O. div., 8 m. SE. by S. Southport, on the L. & Y. R.; chief manufacture that of cordage. Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Rufford, alt. 38 ft.), yr. 36.2 in. Par. and tn. P. 6300; parl. div. P. (1891) 64,100.

Ormstown, or **Durham,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Chateauguay co., 37 m. SW. Montreal.

Ormuz, Hormuz, or **Jerun,** an isl. in the Persian Gulf, on the N. side, near its entrance, NE. of the island of Kishm, 45 m. N. Cape Massandum (Arabia), now belonging to Persia; lat. 27° 5′ N., long. 56° 29′ E. It is about 13 m. in circumference, but important as having been formerly (14th to 17th century) one of the richest commercial emporia in the East. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mountains (S. half) being of variegated colours, from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, and other minerals. On the plain, which constitutes its N. portion, is the town, with a harbour now silted up, and a fort; but the place is sadly decayed, and contains few inhabitants — fishermen and salt-diggers. Salt and sulphur are the only products of the island. Originally the port of O. stood on the mainland, near the mouth of the Minau Creek, to the E. of the island; but this town having been destroyed by the Tatars about the end of the 13th century, the new town and port was built on the island. (See Yule's *Marco Polo*, i. 104–5.) O. was captured in 1507 by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British and Persians in 1622, when its trade as a depôt for the produce of India, China, &c., was transferred to Gombroon (Bandar Abbas). The **Strait of Ormuz** connects the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

Ornain, riv., France, rises near Neuville (dep. Haute-Marne), flows NW. past Ligny and Bar-le-Duc, and joins the Saulx on r. bk. Length, 70 to 75 m.; ordinary discharge, 150 cubit ft.

Ornans, tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. and 11 m. SE. by S. Besançon. P.<3000.

Ornavasso, vil., Italy, Piedmont, on the Toce, prov. Novara, 34 m. WNW. Como. P.<2000.

Orne, dep., NW. France, traversed S. to NW. by Orne R., formed in 1720 of parts of Normandy (Lower Normandy, Alençon, and Perche), divided into four arrs.: Alençon (cap.), Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne. The dep. comprises two physically distinct regions, the W. and the E.; the former consists of Primitive rocks, granite, gneiss, and schists, rising into rugged hills, covered in places with extensive forest, and interspersed with stretches of pasture, but having little land suited for cultivation. In the E. (Perche) region Cretaceous and Tertiary (Miocene) formations predominate, forming fertile valleys and rich pasture-lands. The culminating point (1355 ft.) of the dep. occurs in the Forêt d'Ecouves, on a chain of hills which stretches E. and W. through the central part. The dep. belongs to three basins, the Loire, Seine, and English Channel, of which the first receives more than half the drainage by the rivs. Mayenne and Sarthe, both rising in the dep. and forming parts of the S. frontier; the Huisne, which drains the SE., joins the Sarthe outside the dep. To the basin of the Seine belong the short upper courses of the Eure and Rille in the NE. The principal coast river is the Orne, length in dep. (2 m.); others are the Dives and Tonques. The dep. contains over 300 rivers and streams, numerous small lakes ('étangs'), and several marshy tracts. Climate, Sequanian [**Alençon**]. East winds, known as the 'vingtaines' or 'ventaines,' prevail during May, and do much injury to fruit-trees. The principal objects of culture are cereals and apples for cider; of the former, wheat is the most important, then oats and barley. Textile fabrics (cotton, linen, and hemp) form the principal manufactures, carried on in Flers and surrounding towns. Vimoutiers has extensive bleachfields; Alençon is celebrated for its lace. Area, 2372 sq. m. P. (1891) 354,400. See **France,** table.

Orne, the ancient *Olina*, small riv., France, rises near Séez (dep. Orne), flows into the English Channel past Argentan, Ecouché, and Caen, where it becomes navigable for vessels of 10 to 12 ft. at spring tides. There is also a lateral canal from this point to the sea, admitting vessels of 13 ft. depth. Length 94 m.; basin, 992 sq. m.; ordinary discharge 4600 cubit ft., in flood 10,600 cubit ft.

Ornö, isl., Sweden, SE. of the entrance to the waterway leading to Stockholm.

Ornsay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Sleat par., PMT.O. P. 64.

Örnsköldsvik, vil., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, on an inlet on the E. ct., 54 m. NNE. Hernösand. Public quay 722 ft. long, 14 ft. 9 in. maximum depth alongside. Good anchorage, with a depth of 23–80 ft.

Oro, Spanish and Italian, 'gold.' See *Or.*

Oro, El, prov., in the SW. of Ecuador; cap. Machala; contains one of the chief gold-mining dists. of the state.

Orochones, tribe, Siberia. See **Tunguses.**

Oro City, vil., U.S., Colorado, Lake co., 74 m. WSW. Denver, and 4 m. E. Leadville. P.<1500.

Oromocto, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Sunbury co., 13 m. ESE. Fredericton, on the r. bk. of the riv. St. John, at the mouth of the **Oromocto R.,** which flows NE. from the **Oromocto Lake** in the S. of York co.

Oron, lake, E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, on r. bk. of Vitim, with which it communicates by a short canal.

Oroño, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 32 m. SW. by S. Santa Fé.

Orono, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 44 m. ENE. Toronto.

Orono, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., on the r. bk. of the Penobscot R., 6 m. NE. by N. Bangor. P. <3000.

Oronogo, vil., U.S., Missouri, Jasper co., 10 m. NE. Joplin by rail; has lead and zinc mining. P. <1500.

Or'onsay, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in Loch Sunart, in 5° 54½′–57′ W.

Oronsay, isl. and part of par., Scot., W. Argyllshire, separated by a narrow channel from the S. end of Colonsay, just to the N. of 56° N. P. 23. See **Colonsay.**

Oronsay Isle, islet, Scot., Inverness-shire, off the E. ct. of the isl. of Skye, in the W. of Sound of Sleat, in 56° 9′ N.

Orontes (Arab **El Aa'sy,** or **Nahr el A'asy,** 'the rebellious'), riv., N. Syria, pash. Damascus and Aleppo, rises in the Anti-Libanus, flows N. through Lake Kadez, or Homs, and to near Antakieh (**Antioch**), where it turns WSW., and enters the Mediterranean 40 m. N. Latakia. Length, 246 m.

Oropesa, former city, Bolivia, probably the same as Cochabamba. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1887, p. 203.

Oropesa, vil., on the E. ct. of Spain, prov., dist., and 10 m. ENE. Castellon de la Plana, 46 m. NNE. Valencia. Three m. NE. is **Albufera de la Ribera de Cabanes,** a coast lagoon 4 m. long. P. <2000.

Oropesa, tn., Spain, prov. Toledo, dist. Puente del Arzobispo, 20 m. W. Talavera de la Reina. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oropos, vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, near the S. shore of the Straits of Evripos, 15 m. SE. by S. Chalkis; thick lignite deposits.

Oros, Greek, 'mountain.'

Orosei, vil., Sardinia, prov. Sassari, near the mouth of the **riv. Orosei,** 63 m. SE. by E. Sassari. P. <2000. **Gulf of Orosei,** or **Dorgali,** is the large bay on E. ct., in 40° 6′–23′ N.

Orosháza, comm., Hungary, prov. Békés, 33 m. NE. Szegedin. P. (1869) 14,600; (1890) 20,000.

Orosi, volcano, Costa Rica, 113 m. NW. San José.

Oroso, comm., Spain, prov. and 25 m. SSW. Corunna, dist. Ordenes. P. <4000.

Oross, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Bogdán, 4 m. E. Nyireghaza. P. <4000.

Oross, Magyar, 'Russian.'

Orota'va, tn., Teneriffe I., 19 m. SW. Santa Cruz of Teneriffe, in a beautiful valley overlooked by the snowy cone of Teyde (12,190 ft.). The famous dragon-tree of O., which, according to Humboldt, had a girth of 48½ ft., and was undoubtedly of immense age, was partly overthrown in a hurricane in 1868, and has since entirely disappeared. A curative (saline) spring was discovered in 1894 under the church of San Telmo. P. (comm.) 8800. See monograph on the village in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1889, p. 237.

Oroua, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed in the N. by 40° S., and in the extreme E. by 176° E.

Oroville, tn., U.S., California, on l. bk. of Feather R., 71 m. N. Sacramento. P. <2000.

Oroya, vil., Peru, dep. Yunin, 95 m. ENE. Lima. The bridle road leading to Tarma, Jauja, &c., here crosses Oroya R. by a suspension bridge.

Orphani, tn., Turkey. See **Orfani;** gulf, see **Rendina.**

Orphan's Island, U.S., Maine, opposite Bucksport, to which it belongs; length about 4 m.

Orphir, par., Scot., Orkney Is., 9 m. SW. Kirkwall, P.O.; 12,762 ac. P. (including Cava I. and part of Mainland Isle) 1000.

Orpierre, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Gap, 46 m. E. by N. Orange. P. <2000.

Orpington, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 8½ m. S. by E. Woolwich, 1 m. ENE. of its stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Orquilla, inlet, in the Little Antilles, W. Indies, 110 m. NE. Carácas, belonging to Venezuela.

Orrell, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ince div., 3 m. W. Wigan, with a stn. (**O. and Upholland**) on the L. & Y. R.; coal mined; carries on nail making and cotton manufacture. PMT.O. P. <5000.

Orrell and Ford, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 4 m. N. by E. Liverpool, ½ m. S. Aintree stn. P. <1500.

Orrery, co., Queensland, crossed by 26° S., and in the extreme NE. by 148° E.

Orrery and Kilmore, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Cork.

Orrin, riv., Scot., rises in SE. of Ross-shire, flows E. and joins the Conan below Brabancastle in Urray; length about 27 m.

Orrington, tn., U.S., Maine, Penobscot co., on Penobscot R., 6 m. S. Bangor by rail. P. <1500.

Orrios, comm., Spain. See **Rios.**

Orrisdale, hamlet, Isle of Man, on the W. ct., 8 m. NE. by N. Peel, 1 m. W. Ballaugh stn.

Orroroo, post-tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 52 m. E. by S. Port Augusta, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Orr's Island, small isl., U.S., Maine, in Casco Bay, connected by a bridge with Harpswell.

Orrville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wayne co., 48 m. S. by W. Cleveland. P. <2000.

Orsara, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 18 m. SW. Foggia. P. 5400.

Orsaro, Monte, mt., Italy, in the W., in the Apennines, 23 m. NNE. Spezia, on the border of Liguria and Emilia.

Orsay, islet, Scot., Argyllshire, off the SW. ct. of Islay I., in 6° 32′ W.

Orsera, comm., Austria, Istria, on the Adriatic, dist. Parenzo, 35 m. SSW. Trieste. P. <4000.

Orsett, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 9 m. ESE. Romford, 2½ m. W. Stanford-le-Hope stn., PMT.O.; 4246 ac. P. <1500.

Orsha, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. N. Moghilev, on railway Warsaw–Moscow, and on Dnieper R. P. 6200.

Orsières, tn., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the Dranse, 6 m. SE. by S. Martigny. P. (comm.) <3000.

Orsk, tn. and fort, Russia, govt. and 152 m. ESE. Orenburg, at junction of Or with Ural R.; considerable trade in produce of cattle-breeding; great fair. P. (1859) 1501; (1891) 20,000.

Orsogna, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 12 m. SE. by S. Chieti. P. 6500.

Orsova, Ó (Ger. **Alt-,** 'old'), vil., in the SE. of Hungary, co. Krassó-Szörény, cap. dist. Ó., on the Danube, a short distance above the Iron Gates proper [**Danube**], where the river quits Hungarian terr. **Uj** (or **Neu-,** 'new') **Ó.** (Turkish **Ada Kale,** or **Ada Kalessi**) is a port on an islet in the Danube, about 2 m. below the village of Ó Orsova. Mean temp., yr. 52.7° F., Jan. 30° 5′, July 73.5°. P. (comm.) <4000.

Orston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9 m. S. by W. Newark, ½ m. N. Elton stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**O. with Thoroton**) P. <750.

Orsu, mt., Roumania, in the NW., 70 m. N. by E. Craiova. Alt. 6990 ft.

Ort, Old High and Middle High German, *oort,* Dutch, 'a point,' more usually 'a place,' occurs frequently in Scandinavian names in the Baltic (Egli), *e.g.*, Brüster Ort, Stör-ort; see also Ord of Caithness.

Orta, Lago d', lake, Italy. See **Orta Novarese.**

Ortac Pass, the channel between the Alderney group and the Caskets, Channel Is.

Orta-köl, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 3 m. NE. Constantinople.

Orta-köl, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Adrianople, sanjak Dede-Agach, 24 m. WSW. Adrianople; silk industry.

Orta Nova, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 13 m. SE. Foggia. P. <4000.

Orta Novarese, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 27 m. NNW. Novara, on a penin. on the E. shore of **Lago** (lake) **d'Orta,** or **Cusio** (alt. 950 ft.), which is drained through the Toce into the Lago Maggiore. P. <2000.

Orte, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, on the r. bk. of the Tiber, 14 m. E. by N. Viterbo. P. <5000.

Ortega, vil., Colombia, Tolima, 95 m. WSW. Bogotá.

Ortegal, Cape, Spain, on the N. ct., 35 m. NE. Corunna.

Ortelsburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle O., 77 m. SE. by E. Elbing. P. <3000.

Orth, comm., Lower Austria, dist. Gross-Enzersdorf, 15 m. ESE. Vienna. P. <2000.

Orthez, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. arr. O., on the Pau, 25 m. NW. by W. Pau. In February 1814 scene of a sanguinary battle, in which Marshal Soult was defeated by Wellington. P. <5000.

Ortigueira, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, on the Santa Marta estuary, 23 m. NE. by E. Ferrol; no docks or quays. P. 17,600.

Orting, vil., U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 33 m. E. by N. Olympia. P. <1500.

Ortiz, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 70 m. SW. by S. Carácas.

Ortiz, Banco de, large sandbank in the Rio de la Plata, stretching E. and SE. from Colonia (Uruguay), about half way between Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

Ortler Alps and **Ortlerspitze.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. C. 2.**

Ortogesa, tn., Spain. See **Mequinenza.**

Orton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 4½ m. WSW. Carlisle, 2 m. N. Curthwaite stn., P.O. (**Great O.**); 4287 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Great O.**) P. <500.

Orton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, 3 m. S. Desborough stn. P <250. See **Rothwell.**

Orton, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 9½ m. SW. by S. Appleby, 2 m. NNW. Gaisgill stn. A great cattle market is held on the first Wednesday of each month. PMT.O. 24,513 ac. P. <2000.

Orton, riv., Peru. See **Tahuamanu.**

Orton, stn., Scot., Elginshire, on the H. R., 7½ m. W. by N. Keith, P.O.

Ortona, the ancient *Orton,* tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 12 m. E. by S. Chieti, on a spur of the Apennines; now only a coasting port. P. 7000.

Orton-on-the-Hill, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6 m. W. by N. Bosworth, 3 m. ENE. Polesworth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ortonville, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Big Stone co., at the foot of Big Stone Lake, 133 m. W. by N. Minneapolis, and 66 m. S. by W. Fergus Falls. P. <1500.

Oru, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country. P. 10,000.

Oruba, isl., Dutch W. Indies. Same as **Aruba.**

Orungu, tribe, W. Africa, living principally in the delta of the Ogowe.

Oruro, tn., Bolivia, cap. dep. O., and formerly cap. of the republic, 120 m. (155 m. by rail) SSE. La Paz; centre of a tin and silver mining dist. Alt. 12,117 ft. P. 8500.

Orust, isl., W. ct. Sweden, in the Kattegat, prov. (län) and 28 m. NNW. Göteborg (Gothenburg).

Orvieto (from Latin *urbs vetus*, 'old city,' originally applied to the remains of the old Etruscan city of *Volsinii*, conquered by the Romans in 280 B.C.), tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, on the Paglia, 26 m. N. Viterbo. A cathedral, begun in 1280, and one of the finest Gothic churches in Italy; the papal palace (13th century); and museum of Etruscan antiquities. Alt. 971 ft. Mean temp., yr. 57.3° F., Jan. 41.4°, July 75.6°. P. 7900.

Orville, or **Possum Hill,** post-tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 36 m. W. by N. Sandhurst; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Orvinio, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Perugia, 14 m. NE. by N. Tivoli. P. <2000.

Orwell, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 2 m. NW. Shepreth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Orwell, stn., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. NW. Felixstowe, on the G. E. R.

Orwell, riv., Eng., Suffolk. See **Gipping.**

Orwell, par., Scot., Kinross-shire, on Loch Leven, near Milnathort; 13,133 ac. P. <2000.

Orwell, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 21 m. NW. Rutland, with marble quarries. P. <1500.

Orwigsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 50 m. NE. by E. Harrisburg, and 6 m. ESE. Pottsville. P. <1500.

Orylkhov, tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, 70 m. NW. Berdyansk, on Konskaya R. P. 5200.

Orzegow, estate and vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 32 m. ENE. Ratibor, circle and 2½ m. SW. Beuthen. Estate P. <4000; comm. P. <3000.

Orzesche, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Pless, 24 m. E. Ratibor. P. (comm.) <3000.

Orzinuovi, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 17 m. SW. by W. Brescia. P. <3000.

Osa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 92 m. SW. Perm, near l. bk. Kama. P. <5000.

Osage, riv., U.S., rises in the SE. of Kansas, enters Missouri (state) in the SW., flows ENE. then NE. to the Missouri R., which it joins on the r. bk., in about 92° 2′ W., 10 m. ESE. Jefferson City. Length about 500 m., navigable to Papinville, in Bates co., about 20 m. from W. frontier of state.

Osage, city, U.S., Iowa, Mitchell co., 82 m. W. by S. of NE. corner of state. P. <2000.

Osage, city, U.S., Kansas, O. co., 30 m. SSW. Topeka; has extensive beds of pure yellow ochre. P. <4000.

Osage, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed by 92° W., bounded on the N. by the Missouri.

Osage Mission, city, U.S., Kansas; Neosho co., on riv. Neosho, 110 m. S. by E. Topeka. P. <1500.

Osages, tribe of Indians of Dakota family, U.S., occupying a reservation in Oklahoma, S. of the Arkansas R.

Osaka, tn., Japan. See **Ozaka.**

Osaki, isl., in the Inland Sea, Japan, near the coast of Shikoku, a little W. of 133° E.

Osawatomie, city, U.S., Kansas, Miami co., 46 m. SSW. Kansas City. P. <3000.

Osbaldeston, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. and 4 m. NW. Blackburn. P. <250.

Osbaldwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Thirsk and Malton div., 2½ m. E. York. P. <250; eccles. par. (**O. with Murton**) P. <500.

Osbaston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, dist. and 1½ m. NE. Market Bosworth. P. <250.

Osberton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Scofton.**

Osborne, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 26 m. SSW. Winnipeg.

Osborne, one of the residences of the Queen, Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight div., 1 m. SE. by E. East Cowes. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 29.9 in.

Osborne, city, U.S., Kansas, O. co., on the S. Fork of the Solomon, 167 m. WNW. Topeka, 30 m. W. Beloit. P. <1500.

Osborne, vil., U.S., Ohio, Greene co., on Mad R., 58 m. NNE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Osbornville, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., 37 m. ESE. Trenton. P. <1500.

Osbournby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 10 m. E. Grantham, 2 m. SSW. Aswarby stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Osca, city, Spain. See **Huesca.**

Oscarburg, mission station, Natal, to the N. of Ladysmith.

Osceola, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the riv. Bonnechère, 60 m. W. by N. Ottawa.

Osceola, co., U.S., Florida, crossed by 28° N., 81° W.

Osceola, co., U.S., Iowa, on N. frontier, E. of 96° W.

Osceola, city, U.S., Iowa, Clarke co., 40 m. S. by W. Des Moines. P. <3000.

Osceola, co., U.S., Michigan, crossed by 44° N., and W. of 85° W., traversed by the Muskegon R.

Osceola, tp., U.S., Michigan, Houghton co., on Lake Superior, at the root of the Keweenaw Penin., containing the villages of **O. Mine** and **O. Mills,** each with a P. <1500.

Osceola, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Polk co., 82 m. W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Osceola (formerly **Osceola Mills**), coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Center co., on Moshannon Creek, 94 m. E. by N. Pittsburg. P. <2000.

Osceola (formerly **Osceola Mills**), vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Polk co., on the St. Croix R., 32 m. NE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Osch, or **Oss,** comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. NE. by E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 7600.

Oschatz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, 18½ m. NW. by W. Meissen. P. 9400.

Osche, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, govt. Marienwerder, circle and 14 m. NNW. Schwetz. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oschersleben, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle O., 12½ m. NE. by N. Halberstadt; anthracite mines; manufactures of sugar and machinery. Tn. P. 10,500; comm. P. 10,700.

Oschiri, vil., Sardinia, prov. and 28 m. E. Sassari. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oschitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Böhmisch Leipa, 7½ m. SW. Reichenberg. P. <2000.

Oscoda, co., U.S., Michigan, S. of 45° N., crossed by 84° W., traversed by the Au Sable R.

Oscoda, vil., U.S., Michigan, Iosco co., on Lake Huron, at the mouth of Au Sable R., 65 m. NNE. Bay City; lumbering industry. P. <4000.

Oscott, New, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. from Erdington.

Osea Island, a small isl., Eng., Essex, in the estuary of the Blackwater, 3½–4½ m. E. Maldon.

Osen, vil., Norway, prov. S. Trondhjem, on the W. ct., 63 m. N. by E. Trondhjem, in about 64° 20′ N.

Ose-saki, or **Cape Goto,** the SW. point of the isl. of Fukue, and of the Goto Is., Japan; lighthouse in 32° 37′ N., 128° 56′ E., visible 23 m.

Osgathorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6½ m. W. Loughborough, 2 m. N. by W. Whitwick stn., P.O. P. <500.

Osgodby, part of par., Eng., Lincolnshire, P.O. See **Kirkby with Osgodby** and **Owersby.**

Osgodby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 8 m. SE. Grantham, 3 m. NE. Corby stn. P. <250. See **Lavington.**

Osgodby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 9½ m. NW. Goole, 1½ m. W. Cliff Common stn. P. <250.

Osgodby Nab, cape, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, at the S. end of Scarborough Bay.

Osgoldcross, parl. div., in the E. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. P. (1891) 66,800.

Osgood, vil., U.S., Indiana, Ripley co., 62 m. SE. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Osgoode, vil., Canada, Ontario, Carleton co., 16 m. SE. by S. Ottawa.

Oshawa, settlement, Canada. See **Port Oshawa.**

Oshawa, tn., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 33 m. NE. by E. Toronto, 6½ m. E. Whitby, on a railway. P. <5000.

Osheba, another name for the Fans (*q.v.*), W. Africa.

O'shima, Oho-shima, Oo-shima, the largest of the N. group of the Riu-kiu (Lu-chu) Is., Japan.

O'shima, Osima-no-Izu, or **Vries Island,** isl., Japan, Izu, 62 m. SSW. Tokyo, and about 25 m. from the mouth of Tokyo Bay; has a cone still in activity.

Oshkosh, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Winnebago co., on W. shore of Lake Winnebago, at mouth of upper Fox R., which is here about 600 ft. wide, forming a capacious harbour, 45 m. SW. of the head of Green Bay, with granite quarries; has water communication with the rich lumber region to the N. Alt. 753 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 15,700; (1890) 22,800.

Oshmyany (Polish **Oszmiana**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 34 m. SE. Vilno; has suffered much since the Polish insurrection of 1831. P. 5175.

Oshogbo, tn., W. Africa, Yoruba country, 135 m. NE. Lagos. P. 35,000–40,000 (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891 p. 585).

Oshten, or **Fisht,** peak, in western part of Caucasus Main Range, 42° 46′ N., 40° 10′ E., 27 m. from Black Sea coast.

Oshun, riv., W. Africa, flows W. through Yoruba (*q.v.*), past Oshogbo and Ede, then S. by W. into the Lekki lagoon. If freed from natural obstructions would be navigable to the neighbourhood of Ibadan (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 580).

Osikovica (-tsa), tn., Bulgaria, prov. Vraca, 37 m. ENE. Sofia. P. <3000.

Osilo, tn., Sardinia, prov., circle, and 6 m. E. Sassari. P (comm.) 5400.

Osimo, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 9 m. S. Ancona. P. 5100.

Osipaonica (-tsa), vil., Servia, prov. and 11 m. SSE. Semendria. P. <4000.

Osjek, tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia. See **Esseg.**

Oskaloosa, city, U.S., Iowa, Mahaska co., 64 m. SE. Des Moines; situated in the best coal region of the W. P. 6600; (1895) 8600.

Oskaloosa, vil., U.S., Kansas, Jefferson co., 22 m. W. by S. Leavenworth. P. <1500.

Oskarshamn, tn., Sweden, prov. and 42 m. N. Kalmar, on E. ct. The harbour has an area of 10 ac., a depth at entrance of 24 ft., and beside the quays 7 to 14 ft.; length of quayage, 3000 ft. There is good anchorage in 23 to 40 ft. Here are two dry docks—one 310 ft. long, 49 ft. wide, and with 15 ft. on sill at high water ordinary springs; the other 157 ft. 8 in. long, 49 ft. wide, and 13 ft. 6 in. on sill at high water ordinary springs. Exports wood pulp, oats, matches. P. 5900.

Oslawan, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Oslawa, circle and 13½ m. WSW. Brünn. P. <3000.

Osleston and Thurvaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5½ m. W. Derby, 3½ m. N. by W. Etwall stn. P. <500.

Oslo, or **Opslo,** former city and cap. of Norway, now a SE. suburb of Christiania. It was founded about 1050, and burned down in 1567, and again in 1624.

Osma, riv., Bulgaria, rises on the border of Eastern Roumelia, in the Balkan Mts., and flows N., NE., and NW. past Loveč to the Danube, which it joins on the r. bk. above Nikopoli.

Osma, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. WSW. Soria, on the riv. Ucero. P. <2000.

Osman Bazar, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 27 m. WSW. Shumla. Alt. 2065 ft. P. <4000.

Osmanie, tn., in the SE. of Asia Minor, 53 m. E. Adana.

Osmanjik, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Sivas, 125 m. ENE. Angora, on r. bk. of the Kizil Irmak. It has a superb mausoleum, constructed by Bajazet II. in honour of one of the saints of Islam. According to tradition, O. is the cradle of Osman, the founder of the Ottoman Empire (1301).

Osmaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 2 m. SSE. Derby, 1 m. S. Littleover stn. P. <2500.

Osmaston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 11 m. NW. by W. Derby, 2 m. SE. Ashbourne stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Osmington, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 4 m. NE. Weymouth, P.O. P. <500.

Osmotherley, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. and 2 m. NW. Ulverston. P. <500. See **Ulverston.**

Osmotherley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 15 m. S. by W. Middlesbrough, 6 m. NE. by E. Northallerton, 4½ m. SE. Welbury stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Osnabrück, formerly spelt in England **Osnaburg,** or **Osnaburgh,** tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. dist., on the Hase, 75 m. SSW. Bremen, and 70 m. WSW. Hanover. Important iron and steel works; manufactures machinery, gas-meters, chemicals, paper, and tobacco; formerly linen was the staple product, and gave name to 'osnaburgs.' Railway station of line from Hamburg to Münster. Charlemagne founded a diocese here, but after the Reformation and Thirty Years' War Osnaburg declined; the last bishop was the Duke of York, son of George III., the chapter being dissolved in 1802. In 1859 a Roman Catholic diocese was constituted, and the cathedral, with three towers, is the chief public building; the Marienkirche, a Gothic building of the 14th century, has finer architecture. The chief promenades, on the site of the ancient fortifications, separate the old town from its handsome modern extensions. Alt. 65 ft. P. (1871) 23,300; (1880)32,800, one-third being Roman Catholics; (1890) 39,900.

Osnaburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Stark co., 62 m. NW. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Osney Hill, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, dist. and near Witney. P. <250.

Oso, vil., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 40 m. N. by W. Kingston, on a railway.

Osomari, vil., W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the Niger, in about 5° 52′ N., 6° 38′ E.

Osoppo, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. NW. by N. Udine, on the l. bk. of the Tagliamento. P. <3000.

Osorno, tn., S. Chile, prov. Llanquihue, cap. dep. O., 66 m. NNW. Puerto Montt. The extinct volcano of O. (alt. 7400 ft.) is 57 m. SE. P. <4000.

Osorno, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. N. by E. Palencia. P. <2000.

Ospino, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, 190 m. SW. by W. Carácas.

Ospitaletto, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 7½ m. W. by N. Brescia. P. <3000.

Ospringe, par., Eng., Kent, div. and ½ m. W. Faversham, PM.O. P. <1500.

Oss, comm., Netherlands. See **Osch.**

Ossa. See **Greece,** surface.

Ossa, a name sometimes given to the coast lagoon stretching parallel to the N. shore of the Gulf of Guinea from Porto Novo (French Dahome) to the riv. Benin (about 2½°-5° E.), mostly very narrow, but expanding into large lakes in places between Lagos and Lekki.

Ossa, riv., W. Prussia, joins the Vistula near Graudenz, after a W. course of 45 m.

Ossabaw Island, isl., U.S., Georgia, forming part of Bryan co., 15 m. S. Savannah, at entrance of Ogeechee R. Length, 9 m.

Ossabaw Sound, bay, U.S., Georgia, between Chatham co. and Bryan co., 9 m. S. Savannah.

Ossana, vil., Austria,, Tirol, 34 m. WSW. Botzen, close to Fucine.

Ossau, large and beautiful valley of French Pyrénées, in dep. Basses-Pyrénées, S. of Pau, communicating with Spain (Huesca) by the Pass of Pourtalet or Aneu.

Osse, sometimes called **Losse,** torrent, France, rises on the confines of deps. Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées, and flows N., joining the Gélise 3 m. WSW. of Nérac. Whilst frequently dry in summer, it has a discharge of 8700 cubic ft. in flood. Length, 75 m.; area, 205 sq. m.

Os Sebastricum, tn., Africa. See **Massaua.**

Ossegor, ct. pool, France. See **Hossegros.**

Ossendyke, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Ryther.**

Ossero, fishing vil., Austria, Coast Prov., on SW. ct. of isl. Cherso, 29 m. SE. Pola. P. <2000. **Mount Ossero,** N. end of isl. Lussin, opposite village of Ossero; alt. 1900 ft.

Ossetes, or **Osses,** stem of Caucasians, Russia, provs. Terek and Tiflis. Osses is the name given to them by the Georgians, while they give themselves the name of Iron, and to their terr. Ironiston; Asses and Yasses of Russian chronicles. Most probably the Alans of ancient writers. Occupy now a special Ossetian dist. in the middle part of the main Caucasus range. Their number was estimated in 1886-90 at 127,430.

Ossett, mun. bor. (since 1890) and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, S. div., 3½ m. W. Wakefield, in the diocese of Wakefield, on the Calder, and Calder and Hebble Canal, with three stns. on G. N. R. Staple manufacture is in woollen rags, and mungo, merino, and extract wools; extensive collieries; grammar school and mechanics' institution; technical school since 1884, enlarged 1890. Mun. bor. (1890) 3105 ac., P. (1871) 9200; (1891) 11,000 nearly; par. (**O. with Gawthorpe**) P. 11,000; eccles. par. (**South O.**) P. <5000.

Ossi, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 4 m. SSE. Sassari. P. (comm.) <3000.

Ossian, vil., U.S., Indiana, Wells co., 88 m. NE. by N. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Ossian, vil., U.S., Iowa, Winneshiek co., 25 m. SE. Cresco by rail. P. <1500.

Ossian Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the extreme S., in 4° 38′-40′ W., 3 m. long; drained N. into Loch Gulbin. Alt. 1269 ft.

Ossington, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. NNW. Newark, 2 m. WNW. Carlton-on-Trent stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ossipee, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 41 m. NE. by N. Concord. P. <2000.

Ossipee Lake, U.S., New Hampshire, in the E. of Carroll co., drained E. by the Ossipee R. into Saco R., 45 m. NNE. Concord.

Ossory, Roman Catholic diocese, Ire., SW. Leinster prov.; the bishop's seat is at Kilkenny.

Ossun, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 m. NW. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, arr. and 7 m. SW. by W. Tarbes. P. <3000.

Ost, Ger., 'east.'

Ostashkov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 162 m. NW. Tver, on S. shore of Lake Seliger, at the head of Volga; fishing, considerable fabrication of boots and leather goods, as also scythes, hatchets, and other hardware as domestic industries. P. 12,030.

Oste, riv., Prussia, prov. Hanover, flows N. into the Elbe, which it enters about 12 m. E. of Cuxhaven; navigable from Minstedt, 48 m., and connected with the Hamme by canal.

Ostend (named from being the *east end* of a strip of land along the shore), seapt. tn. and watering-place, Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the German Ocean, 77 m. WNW. Brussels, and 60 m. E. of the Kentish coast, on a large plain below high-water level. It is a terminus of several railways and of the Bruges canal, besides being a station for the Dover mail-packets and for London steamers. The granite sea-wall, 3 m. long, and two piers, serve as excellent promenades. Other objects of interest are the tidal harbour, with two large floating basins, and important fish traffic; the school of navigation, the Cursaal, the lighthouse 175 ft. high, and the king's summer palace. The concourse of visitors in the season amounts to from 18,000 to 20,000, the extensive smooth sands being admirably adapted for bathing purposes. O. is the second Belgian port, and has 1148 ft. of quayage for merchant vessels, 574 ft. for government vessels. Exports butter, rabbits, oysters, nearly all for England. Manufactures sailcloth, tobacco, candles, &c., but these are unimportant. Raised to a stronghold by the Prince of Orange, it endured a siege by the Spanish of over 3 years,

1601–1604; from 1794 to 1814 it belonged to France. The walls were demolished in 1865. Mean temp., yr. 51.0° F., Jan. 38.8°, July 64.8°. P. (1866) 16,700; (1886) 22,600; (1890) 24,400.

Osteodes, ancient name of Medico (*q.v.*), isl., Sicily.

Öster, Östra, Östre, Scandinavian; *Öster* also found in Ger. place-names, 'east.'

Oster (Ostior), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 61 m. SSW. Chernigov, on l. bk. Desna, near its junction with O. P. 5210.

Osterath, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 6 m. SSE. Krefeld. P. (comm.) <3000.

Osterbauerschaft, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle and 9 m. NW. Steinfurt. P. <3000.

Österbotten, Finland. See **Uleåborg** and **Vasa.**

Osterburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on riv. Aland, 47 m. N. by E. Magdeburg, cap. O. circle. P. <5000.

Österdal ('eastern valley'), valley, E. Norway, traversed by the railway from Christiania to Trondhjem and the riv. Glommen. In the wider sense it designates the Glommen valleys from Röraas to Kongsvinger; in the narrower sense, it is confined to the upper part of the Glommen valley proper.

Oster Ems, strait, Prussia, prov. Hanover, forming the entrance to the Ems to the E. of the isl. of Borkum.

Osterfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Weissenfels, 18 m. NE. by E. Jena, 7 m. SE. Naumburg. P. <2000.

Osterfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Recklinghausen, 6 m. NW. by W. Essen. P. <5000.

Östergötland, prov., Sweden (*q.v.*), between the Baltic and Lake Wetter; cap. Linköping.

Osterhofen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, circle Vilshofen, 21 m. WNW. Passau. P. <2000.

Osterholz, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 10 m. N. Bremen, cap. O. circle. P. <2000.

Osterkappeln, vil. with certain rights of jurisdiction (*weichbild*), Prussia, prov. Hanover, 8½ m. NE. by E. Osnabrück. P. <2000.

Osterley, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., on the District Rly., 11 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London.

Österlöfsta, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 39 m. N. Upsala; has rich iron-mines. P. 4000.

Osternburg, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy and dist. Oldenburg, on the r. bk. of the Hunte, opposite Oldenburg. P. 5200.

Österö, one of the Faroe Is., to the E. of Strömö.

Österö, isl., W. ct. Norway, prov. Bergen, the largest of the isls. of S. Norway, separated by the Österfjord from the penin. on which Bergen stands. Area, 125 sq. m.

Osterode (am Harz), tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 18 m. NE. Göttingen; cap. O. circle. P. 6600.

Osterode (in Ostpreussen), tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 39 m. SE. by S. Elbing, on Lake Drewenz; cap. O. circle. P. 8900.

Österrisör, tn., Norway, prov. Nedenäs, on the S. ct., 26 m. NE. by E. Arndal. P. <4000.

Östersund, tn., Sweden, prov. Jemtland, on Lake Stor, 100 m. NW. by W. Sundsvall. Alt. 972 ft. Mean temp., yr. 34.8° F., Feb. 16.1°, July 57.1°. P. 5300.

Oster Weddingen, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Wanzleben, 6 m. SSW. Magdeburg. P. <2000.

Osterwick, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle and 5 m. NNE. Koesfeld. P. (comm.) <3000.

Osterwieck, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 17 m. WNW. Halberstadt, 15 m. SE. by S. Wolfenbüttel. P. 5400.

Ostfriesland, dist., Prussia, prov. Hanover, between the NW. of Oldenburg and the Dollart.

Ost-Grossefehn, vil., Prussia, in NW. of prov. Hanover, govt., circle, and 6 m. SE. Aurich. P. (comm.) <3000.

Östhammar, tn., Sweden, prov. Stockholm, 40 m. NE. Upsala. P. <2000.

Ost-Havelland, circle, Prussia, in the middle of the prov. Brandenburg, crossed in the middle by 52½° N., and by 13° E., cap. Nauen.

Ostheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, circle Eisenach, 19 m. SSE. Dermbach. P. <3000.

Osthofen, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and 5 m. NNW. Worms. P. <4000.

Ostia (Latin, 'mouth'), vil., Italy, prov. and 13 m. SW. Rome, near the mouth of the Tiber; formerly port of Rome, now almost deserted on account of its unhealthiness. Here are a cathedral and an episcopal palace. During the 19th century the sand was cleared away from several of the ancient temples and streets. P. <2000.

Ostiano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov., circle, and 12 m. NE. Cremona, on l. bk. of the Oglio. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ostiglia, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 18 m. ESE. Mantua, on the l. bk. of riv. Po. P. <5000.

Ostior, tn., Prussia. See **Oster.**

Ost-Prignitz, circle, Prussia, in the NW. of the prov. Brandenburg, crossed in the S. by 53° N., and E. of 12° E.; cap. Kyritz.

Ostrander, vil., Canada. See **Selton.**

Ostrau, Mährisch, tn., Austria. See **Mährisch Ostrau.**

Ostrawitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Mistek, 17 m. SSE. Neu-Titschein. P. <3000.

Ostrich, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Iserlohn, 12 m. SE. by S. Dortmund. P. <2000.

Ostritz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, on the Neisse, 10 m. S. by W. Görlitz. P. <3000.

Ostro, Punta d', cape, Austria, Dalmatia, on W. side of entrance to Gulf of Cattaro, in 42° 27′ N., 18° 34′ E. Mean temp., yr. 61.9° F., Jan. 48.7°, July 77.8°.

Ostrog, in Slavonic place-names, 'fortification,' 'fortified wall.'

Ostrog, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle and 1 m. N. Ratibor. P. <4000.

Ostrog, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 90 m. W. Zhitomir, on Viliya; brisk trade with Galicia. P. 17,100.

Ostrogozhsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. S. Voronezh, on Tikhaya Sosna R.; trade in corn, honey, wax, and cattle. P. 7100.

Ostrolęka (Ostrolenka), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 22 m. WSW. Łomża, on Narew R., in a woody and sandy neighbourhood, on highroad from Kovno to Warsaw; great battle between Russians and Poles in 1831. P. 7500.

Ostroppa, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Tost-Gleiwitz, 3 m. WSW. Gleiwitz. P. <3000.

Ostrov, Bulgarian; *Ostrovo*, Servian, 'island.'

Ostrov, or **Ostrovsk,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 35 m. S. Pskov, on r. bk. Velikaya and on St. Petersburg–Warsaw Rly.; fishing, flax-combing. P. 5000.

Ostrov, or **Ostrovu,** tn., Roumania, in the Dobruja, near r. bk. of Danube, 86 m. SSE. Brăila. P. <3000.

Ostrov Mare, vil., Roumania, prov. Mehedinți, on an island in the Danube, 24 m. S. by E. Orsova.

Ostrovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and sanjak Salonica, 30 m. SE. by E. Monastir. **Lake Ostrovo** is a basin with no apparent drainage, about 10 m. long; greatest depth, 158 ft.; alt. 1730 ft.

Ostrów, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. Łomża, 53 m. NE. Warsaw, 10 m. N. of St. Petersburg Rly. P. 8970.

Ostrowiec, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 33 m. SSE. Radom. P. 5300.

Ostrowo, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 50 m. NE. Breslau; cap. circle O. P. 9700.

Ostrožać, fortified tn., Bosnia, prov. Bihac, 65 m. NE. by N. Zara. P. <2000.

Ostsee ('East Sea'), German name of the Baltic, a name originally due to the ancient vikings of Denmark and S. Norway.

Ost-See, or Baltic, provs. of Russia, including Esthonia, Kurland, and Livonia.

Ost-Sternberg, circle, Prussia, in the E. of the prov. Brandenburg, crossed in the middle by 52½° N., and in the W. by 15° E.; cap. Zielenzig.

Ostuni, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 19 m. WNW. Brindisi. P. 18,200.

Ostyaks, Finnish stem of the Ugrian branch, probably nearly akin to old Ugrians; inhabit NW. Siberia, N. part of govt. Tobolsk, and Narym dist. of Tomsk, in the basin of lower Ob', as also (about 1000) in Turukhansk dist. of govt. Yeniseisk; have maintained in full their old clan organisation; renowned for their mild character and honesty, and brought into a sort of slavery by Russian traders; live chiefly on hunting and fishing. Number about 25,000.

Osu, tn., Japan, in W. of Shikoku, 180 m. SW. by W. Kobe.

Osumi, kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Kagoshima ken.

Osuna, the ancient *Urso*, then *Julia Genetiva* of the Romans, tn., S. Spain, in one of the most fertile plains of Andalusia, cap. dist. O., 53 m. ESE. Seville. Taken from the Moors in 1239. P. (comm.) 19,400.

Oswaldkirk, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 17½ m. N. York, 1½ m. W. Nunnington stn., PT.O. P. <250.

Oswaldtwistle, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. SW. Accrington; has cotton manufactures, chemical works, and collieries. 4883 ac. P. 13,300.

Oswegatchie, riv., U.S., New York, in the NE., issues from a small lake in the N. of Herkimer co., traverses Cranberry Lake to the W. of Bear Mt., and flows WNW., NE., and NW. to the St. Lawrence, which it joins on the r. bk. at Ogdensburg.

Oswego, vil., U.S., Illinois, Kendall co., 39 m. W. by S. Chicago. P. <1500.

Oswego, city, U.S., Kansas, Labette co., on the r. bk. of the Neosho, 30 m. WNW. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Oswego, city, U.S., New York, O.co., on Lake Ontario, 60 m. ENE. Rochester; principal port on the American side of Lake Ontario; water-power supplied by Oswego R. Has grain trade, and extensive starch-works and flour-mills. Fort Ontario overlooks the lake. The new harbour, at the mouth of the Oswego R., has a depth of 20 ft., and is one of the best upon the great lakes. Alt. 304 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.5° F., Jan. 26.2°, July 70.4°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 36.59 in. P. (1880) 21,100; (1890) 21,800.

Oswego Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Oswego co., on Oswego R., 12 m. SSE. Oswego. P. <2000.

Oswego River, U.S. See **Seneca River.**

Os'westry, mun. bor. (since Richard II.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Shropshire, O. div., 15 m. NW. Shrewsbury, in the diocese of St. Asaph, with stn. on G. W. R. and Cambrian R. The trade is mainly agricultural, tanning and malting, but the town contains the works of the Cambrian Rly. The name is from the Northumbrian king Oswald, slain here in 642. O. was the scene of many fights between the Saxons and Welsh, and also between the Welsh and Normans. There are fairs every W. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Hengoed, alt. 470 ft.), yr. 39. in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 2700; (1851) 4800; (1871) 7300; (1891) 8500; rural par. 14,346 ac., P. (1891) <4500; parl. div. P. (1891) 54,200.

Oswiecim, tn., Austria. See **Auschwitz.**

Osyeba, another name for the Fans (*q.v.*), W. Africa.

Osyka, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Pike co., 65 m. SE. by E. Natchez. P. <1500.

O-Szent-Anna, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Világos, 15 m. NE. Arad. P. <5000.

O-Szivácz, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. and 13 m. ESE. Zombor. P. 7300.

Oszmiana, tn., Russia. See **Oshmyany.**

O-Sztapár, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. and 10 m. E. Apatin. P. 5500.

Ota'go, prov. dist., New Zealand, occupying the greater part of the South I., S. of the prov. dists. Canterbury and Westland. Its W. parts belong to the region of the New Zealand Alps; its E. parts are partly forest, partly pasture and arable land. Gold exists in large quantities, and also coal, hewn stone, and slates. See **New Zealand.**

Otaheite, isl. See **Tahiti.**

Otahuhu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 5 m. SE. Auckland. P. <1500.

Otaki, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Horowhenua co., on the W. ct., 45 m. NNE. Wellington, in 40° 38′ S. P. <1500.

Otakia, tp., New Zealand, South I., Taieri co., 19 m. SW. Dunedin by rail. P. <1500.

Otamatea, co., New Zealand, North I., on E. ct., S. of 36° S.

Otameto, vil., Mexico, Sinaloa, 162 m. WNW. Durango.

Otamysh, vil., Russia, See **Utemish.**

Otapidaram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 30 m. ENE. Tinnevelli. P. <5000.

Ota'ru, tn., Japan, Ezo, 90 m. N. Hakodate.

Otas, vil., Ecuador. See **Santa Rosa de Otas.**

Otate, tn., Japan. See **Odate.**

Otautau, tn., New Zealand, South I., Wallace co., 25 m. NW. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Otavalo, tn., Ecuador, prov. Imbabura, 35 m. NE. by N. Quito; destroyed by earthquake of 1868. P. <4000.

Otavi, or **Otave,** vil., Ovambo-land, SW. Africa, about 125 m. ESE. of the mouth of the Kuneni R., with extensive copper deposits; the neighbourhood honeycombed with shallow pits where the native Bushmen extracted the surface ore.

Otdia, Wotje, or **Rumanzoff,** isls., Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, Ratak group, crossed by 170° E., 9½° N.

Otea, native name of Great Barrier I., New Zealand.

Otego, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., on the Susquehanna, 66 m. SE. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Oterö, isl., Norway. See **Otterö.**

Otero, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed by 38° N., and in the W. by 104° W., traversed by the Arkansas R., and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Rivs.

Otero de Rey, comm., Spain, Galicia, dist. and 6 m. NW. Lugo. P. <5000.

Otford, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the Darenth, 8½ m. NNW. Tunbridge, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Otham, par., Eng., Kent., Medway div., 2½ m. SE. Maidstone, 2 m. SW. by S. Bearsted stn., P.O. P. <500.

Othery, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6 m. SE. by E. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <750.

Othonoi, isl., Greece, NW. of Corfu. P. (1889) 864.

Othrys, mt. chain, long known as **Hellovo,** which formed the N. frontier of Greece till the annexation of Thessaly after the treaty of Berlin (1878), now forming the frontier between the provs. (*nomoi*) of Trikkala and Larissa on the N., and Phthiotis and Phocis on the S., in about 39° N.–21° 30′ and 23° E., and connected westward with the Pindus chain; highest peak, Gerakovouni, 5670 ft.

Otis, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 26 m. W. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Otkaznoye, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. and 105 m. SE. Stavropol, on upper Kuma R. P. 5140.

Otley, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6 m. NW. Woodbridge, P.O. P. <750.

Otley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, O. div., on the Wharfe, 8½ m. NNE. Bradford, on the NE. R.; has manufactures of printing machinery (introduced 1854), and in the par., which contains also the towns of Baildon and Burley-in-Wharfedale, are several woollen and worsted mills. Near it is Farnley Hall (seat of the Fawkes family), where Turner painted so many of his pictures, and where is the finest private collection of his works. Immediately S. of the town rises the abrupt ridge of Chevin, noted for its extensive views. Market-day, F. P. 7800; parl. div. P. (1891) 61,700.

Otley, vil., U.S., Iowa, Marion co., 30 m. ESE. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Otlu-köl, tn., Bulgaria. See **Panaguriste.**

Oto Rororuwa, lake, Brit. E. Africa. See **Korokoro.**

Otočac, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 50 m. SE. Fiume. Alt. 1505 ft. P. <3000.

Otoe, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE., on the Missouri, S. of 41° N.; cap. Nebraska City.

Otoe Agency, Indian vil., U.S., Nebraska, Gage co., 50 m. S. Lincoln, inhabited by the Otoes, tribe of Dakotas united with Missouris.

Otok, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Syrmia, dist. and 10 m. S. by E. Vinkovci, and 30 m. S. by E. Essek. P. <4000.

Otorohanga, tn., New Zealand, North I., Kawhia co., 115 m. S. Auckland by road and rail. P. <1500.

Otpo, tn., Burma, dist. Henzada, 70 m. S. Prome. P. <5000.

Otradnaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 50 m. SW. Stavropol, on Urup R. P. 8280.

Otranto (derived from Latin *Hydruntum*, Greek *Ydrous*), seapt.-tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, on the E. ct., 45 m. SE. Brindisi. O. was during the Middle Ages the principal port for shipping to Greece. It has a cathedral and a ruined castle, which appears in the title of Horace Walpole's romance. The decay of the place dates from its capture and sack by the Turks in 1480. P. <3000.

Otranto, Capo d', cape, 3 m. SSE., with a lighthouse on the Strait of O., a channel 44 m. across, which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea.

Otscher, Gross, mt., Lower Austria, 48 m. W. Wiener Neustadt. Alt. 6105 ft.

Otsego, co., U.S., Michigan, E. of 85° W., crossed by 45° N.

Otsego, vil., U.S., Michigan, Allegany co., on the Kalamazoo R., 77 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state; has magnetic springs. P. <2000.

Otsego, co., U.S., New York, in the E., S. of 43° N., and crossed by 75° W. **O. Lake** in N. of co. is 9 m. long, and 1–2 m. wide. Alt. 1193 ft.

Otsu, vil., Japan, on the SE. ct. of Yezo, 165 m. ENE. Hakodate, at the mouth of the Otsugawa, a branch of the Tokachi R.

Otsu, tn., Japan, Honshiu, in a beautiful situation at the foot of Lake Biwa, 8 m. E. by N. Kyoto. Scene of the attempt on the life of the Tsarevich, May 11, 1891. P. 31,100.

Ottaguechee, riv., U.S., Vermont, in the E. It rises in the Green Mts., and flows E. to the Connecticut, which it joins on the r. bk. at North Hartland, in 43° 35′ N.

Ottakring, suburb of Vienna, Austria.

Ott'awa (named after an Indian tribe), river, Canada, one of the largest in British America, rises close to the watershed between the Hudson Bay and the St. Lawrence basin, nearly 300 m. N. of the capital, to which it has given its name, and after a 600 m. course (W. and SE.) reaches the St. Lawrence by two mouths, forming the island Montreal. The source is assigned to a Lake Ottawa (named 1887), in about 48° N., near which also rises the Gatineau, its chief trib. It receives four important tribs. on each bank, besides many smaller ones, forms numerous large lakes, and separates for a great part of its course Ontario and Quebec, the area of the country watered by this river system being 80,000 sq. m., and the quantity of timber floated on it in the 'lumber trade' unequalled. Upon approaching the capital the river narrows to 200 ft., forms the Chaudière Falls, 40 ft. high, and 2 m. further E., at the other extremity of the capital, the trib. Rideau. Half-way between those falls the Rideau Canal intersects the town to communicate by water with Lake Ontario.

Ottawa, episcopal city, Canada, cap. of the Dominion, seat of the supreme court, and residence of the governor-general, on the r. bk. of the riv. Ottawa (and therefore in province Ontario), about 90 miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence. It is 120 miles W. Montreal, or (by Canadian Atlantic Rly.) 116 miles. O. is also served by the Canadian Pacific Rly. Steamers ply to Montreal and for 200 m. up the river above the falls, as well as to Kingston, by the Rideau Canal. The city is regularly laid out in rectangular blocks, extending 2 m., from the Chaudière Falls to the Rideau Falls; and the Rideau Canal separates the higher town from the lower. On Parliament Hill, overlooking the broad river and much grand scenery, are built the Government Buildings, the central building 470 ft. long. Other public edifices are the Roman Catholic cathedral, 200 ft. high, the O. University, two hospitals, the Government Normal School, &c. The public library contains 140,000 volumes. On the l. (N.) bk. is the town of Hull. An eastern suburb, New Edinburgh, beyond the Rideau R., contains the residence of the governor-general. The industries are mainly connected with the lumber trade; some manufactures of flour, iron goods, leather, matches,

Alt. 300 ft. Rfall. (10 yrs.), 19.7 in.; snowfall (12 yrs.), 117.1 in. P. (1851) 7760; (1861) 14,700; (1871) 21,500; (1881) 27,400; (1891) 44,200, one-half being Roman Catholics, to which 15,000 may be added for the suburbs; about a third of the total population are French Canadians.

Ottawa, city, U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., on Illinois R., 73 m. SW. by W. Chicago; abounds in coal; manufactures agricultural implements, starch, and glass. The Fox R. affords great water-power. S. of Illinois R. are great mineral springs in a handsome park. P. (1880) 7800; (1890) 10,000.

Ottawa, city, U.S., Kansas, Franklin co., on Osage R., 35 m. SE. Topeka; has large manufactures. In June, place of meeting of the largest Chautauqua assembly in the west. P. 6200.

Ottawa, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed in S. by 39° N.

Ottawa, co., U.S., Michigan, in the SW., on Lake Michigan, crossed by 43° N., and traversed by the Grand R.

Ottawa, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., on Lake Erie, crossed by 83° W.

Ottawa, vil., U.S., Ohio, Putnam co., 52 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P. <2000.

Ottawas, tribe of Algonkin Indians, U.S., a small section are settled in Indian Terr., but a considerable number are with the Ojibways of Michigan.

Ottensen, W. suburb of Altona (since 1889), Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein.

Ottensheim, comm., crownland Upper Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, dist. and 6 m. WNW. Linz. P. <3000.

Ottenstein, spa, Saxony. See **Schwarzenberg.**

Otter, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 694 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Otter, riv., Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, flows SW. past Honiton and Ottery St. Mary into the English Channel, 4½ m. E. Exmouth; much frequented by anglers. Total length, 24 m.

Otter, Otterelv, or **Torrisdalselv,** riv., S. Norway, flows S. into the Skager Rak, forming the E. port of Christiansand. Length, 140 m.; area, 1297 sq. m.

Otterberg, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, circle Kaiserslautern, 31 m. W. Mannheim (Baden). P. <2000.

Otterbourne, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 4½ m. SSW. Winchester, 1½ m. SW. by S. Shawford and Twyford stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Otterburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Rede, div. and 18½ m. N. by W. Hexham, 4½ m. N. Woodburn stn.; coal mined. Here was fought the tough fight of Chevy Chase between the Scottish Earl of Douglas and Hotspur, Earl of Northumberland, on 19th August 1388. PMT.O. 8563 ac. P. <500. See **Elsdon.**

Otterburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 16 m. N. by E. Burnley, 1½ m. NW. Bell Busk stn. P. <250.

Otterburne, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., 27 m. S. by E. Winnipeg.

Otter Creek, riv., U.S., Vermont, in the W.; rises in the SW., in the N. of Bennington co., and flows N. till it enters Lake Champlain, in 44° 13′ N.

Otter Creek, Big, Canada, Ontario, flows E. then S. into Lake Erie, about 80° 48′ W.

Otterden, par., Eng., Kent, on the E. border of the Medway div., 6 m. SW. Faversham, 3 m. N. Charing stn. P. <250.

Otterelv, riv., Norway. See **Otter.**

Otter Ferry, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the SE. shore of Loch Fyne, 5 m. E. Ardrishaig.

Otterford, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the S. border, 7 m. S. Taunton. P. <500.

Otterham, par., Eng., Cornwall, 3½ m. from the NW. ct., div. and 10½ m. WNW. Launceston, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <250.

Otterhampton, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. NW. by N. Bridgwater. P. <500; eccles. par. (**O. with Combwich**) P. <500.

Ottering Hythe, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Methwold.**

Otterington, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. North O., Richmond div., on the Wiske, 12½ m. N. by E. Ripon, 1½ m. N. by E. Newby Wiske stn., P. <250; South O., with a stn. (**Otterington**) on the NE. R., PM.O., P. <500; eccles. par. (**North O. with Thornton-le-Beans**) P. <750.

Otter Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Addington co., 70 m. NW. Kingston.

Otterndorf, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 10 m. ESE. Cuxhaven, cap. circle Hadeln (formerly circle O.). P. <2000.

Oterö, isl., Norway, off W. ct. in 64° 30′ N. Another island of same name, but sometimes also spelt **Oterö,** off same coast, in 62° 45′, W. of Molde Fjord.

Ottershaw, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 9 m. N. by E. Guildford, 2 m. WSW. Addlestone stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Ottersleben, Gross, vil., Prussia. See **Gross-Ottersleben.**

Otterspool, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the Cheshire Lines, to the SE. of Liverpool.

Ottersweier, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy and circle Baden, 2 m. SW. Bühl. P. <3000.

Otterswick, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., Mid and S. Yell par., at the head of an inlet of the same name, 10½ m. SE. by E. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Otter Tail, vil., Canada, dist. Alberto, on the C. P. R., 980 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 502 m. from Vancouver.

Ottertail, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., crossed in the W. by 96° W., N. of 46° N.,

Ottertail Lake, U.S., Minnesota, O. co., 142 m. NW. Minneapolis, 15 m. long by 3–5 m. wide. The Red R. of the N. issues from its W. end.

Otterton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 11½ m. ESE. Exeter, 3½ m. SW. by W. Sidmouth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Otterton Point, cape, Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, at the mouth of the Otter, 5 m. E. by N. Exmouth.

Otterville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., 33 m. E. by S. London.

Otterville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Cooper co., 13 m. E. Sedalia by rail. P. <1500.

Ott'ery St. Mary, par. and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5 m. SW. Honiton, 11½ m. E. by N. Exeter, on the L. & SW. R. The town has an ancient church; manufactures of silk and ropes partly employ the population. Birthplace of the poet Coleridge (1772–1834). Market-day, Th. 10,008 ac. P. <4000.

Ottiglio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 18 m. S. by W. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Ottignies, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, on the Dyle, 10 m. N. Ligny. P. <2000.

Ötting, Alt- and **Neu-,** two adjoining vils., Bavaria, near the r. bk. of the Inn, 31 m. SE. Landshut. Alt-Ö. P. <4000; Neu-Ö. P. <3000.

Öttingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle and 9 m. NE. by N. Nördlingen. P. <4000.

Öttlaka, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Elek, 23 m. N. Ó-Arad. P. <4000.

Ottmachau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 45 m. S. by E. Breslau, circle Grottkau, on the Neisse. P. <4000.

Ottnang, comm., Upper Austria, dist. Vöcklabruck, 32 m. SW. Linz. P. <5000.

Otto, highest peak of Bismarck Range, German New Guinea, about 60 m. S. by W. Astrolabe Bay.

Ottobiano, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, circle and 9 m. SSE. Mortara. P. <4000.

Ottone, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, on the Trebbia, 24 m. NE. Genoa. P. <2000.

Ottringham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11 m. E. by S. Hull, on the NE. R., PM.O.; 4305 ac. P. <750.

Ottum'wa, city, U.S., Iowa, Wapello co., on both banks of the Des Moines R., 75 m. W. by N. Burlington, with extensive manufactures and linseed-oil mills. P. (1880) 9000; (1890) 14,000.

Ottweiler, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 34 m. SE. Trèves, cap. circle O. P. <4000.

Ottynia, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Tlumacz, 14 m. SSE. Stanislawow. P. <5000.

Otumba, tn., Mexico, 31 m. NE. Mexico. P. (comm.) 9500.

Otuquis, riv., E. Bolivia, formed by the union of the Tucubaca (250 m. long), and the San Rafael or Lateriquiqui. All three flow SE., the O. either reaching the Paraguay between 19° and 20° S., or losing itself earlier in a series of marshes in about 19° 4′ S.

Ó-Tura, comm., Hungary, co. Nyitra, dist. and 7 m. W. by N. Vág-Ujhely (Neustadl); health resort. P. 6100.

Otuzco, tn., Peru, dep. Libertad, 320 m. NNW. Lima. P. <4000.

Otway, Cape, headland, Australia, Victoria, 80 m. SW. Port Philip, on which is a lighthouse. Alt. 300 ft. Mean temp., yr. 55.2° F., Feb. 61.5°, July 49.2°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 38.40 in.

Otway Bay, Chile, in 53¼° S., between Desolation and Santa Ines Is.

Otway Water, an inland sea of Tierra del Fuego.

Otymbinque, mission stn., German W. Africa, Damaraland, in about 18° 20′ S., 16° 3′ E.

Otyosazu, vil. and mission stn., S. Africa, Damara-land, in about 17° 58′ S., 17° 20′ E.

Ötzthal, Alpine valley, Tirol, drained by the Ötz, which flows N. and enters the Inn, 27 m. W. Innsbruck. This stream has its origin in the **Ötzthaler Alps.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A.** (4). On them are the biggest glacier, Gepaatsch (7 m. long), in Austria, and Vent and Gurgl, the highest permanently inhabited villages in Europe.

Ouacha, lake, U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., 10 m. SSW. New Orleans.

Ouachita, or **Wash'ita** (the former spelling, originally French, is that recognised by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, at least for the counties of that name in Arkansas and

Louisiana, though the latter gives the English pronunciation), riv., U.S., rises in the W. of Arkansas, flows E., SE., and S. through Arkansas and Louisiana till it joins the Red R. on the l. bk. in 31° 18′ N.; navigable 369 m. for steamboats from Camden, Ouachita co., Arkansas. Length about 500 m.

Ouachita, co., U.S., Arkansas, between 33° and 34° N., and crossed in the W. by 93° W., traversed by the Ouachita R.

Ouachita, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, crossed by 32½° N. and 92° W., traversed by the Ouachita R.

Ouareau Lake, Canada, Quebec, Montcalm co., drained S. by the riv. Ouareau into the St. Lawrence, at the confluence of the Ottawa.

Ouargla, oasis, Algeria. See **Wargla.**

Ouchy, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Geneva, 1½ m. S. Lausanne.

Oud-Beijerland, comm., Holland. See **Beijerlanden.**

Oudeberg ('old mountain'), mt., Cape Colony, near Graaff Reinet; alt. 5680 ft. On it is a health resort 3930 ft. above sea-level, 1500 ft. above Graaff Reinet.

Oudenarde, Oudenaerden, Belgium. See **Audenarde.**

Oudenbosch, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. W. Breda. P. <5000.

Ouderkerk, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the IJssel, 6 m. ENE. Rotterdam. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oudewater, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the IJssel, 12 m. WSW. Utrecht. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oudh, prov., India. See **North-West Provinces.**

Oudh, tn., India. See **Ajodhya.**

Oudon, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Ancenis, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 16 m. NE. by E. Nantes. P. <2000.

Oudshoorn, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 m. E. by S. Leiden. P. (comm.) <3000.

Oudtshoorn, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. O., on Olifant's R., 88 m. S. by W. Beaufort West; important agricultural centre; grain, wine, brandy, dried fruits, tobacco, &c. Alt. 1100 ft. Mean rfall. (13 yrs.), 9.6 in. P. <5000.

Oued Marsa, Algeria. See **Wed Marsa.**

Ouellee River, Canada, Quebec, flows N. then W. into the riv. St. Lawrence, about 70° 4′ W.

Ouessant, tn. at the head of a bay on the SW. of a small island of the same name (called in English **Ushant**), France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 28 m. W. by N. Brest. P. <2000.

Oughaval, or **Aughaval,** par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Murrisk, contains Westport town; 33,695 ac. P. 7200.

Oughter, Lough, lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. Cavan, 3 m. W. Cavan, 160 ft. above sea-level.

Oughteragh, par., Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. Carrigallen, on Yellow R., contains Ballinamore town; 21,706 ac. P. 5400.

Oughterany, bar., Ire. See **Ikeathy and Oughterany.**

Oughterard', tn., Ire., co. and 15½ m. NW. Galway, bar. Moycullen, on W. shore of Lough Corrib, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Oughterard, par., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. South Salt, 6½ m. NE. Naas. P. <500.

Oughterleague, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Clanwilliam and Kilnamanagh Lower, 4 m. NW. Cashel. P. <500.

Oughterside and Allerby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Ellen, 5½ m. ENE. Maryport, 1½ m. W. by S. Aspatria stn., P.O. (**Oughterside**). P. <750.

Oughtibridge, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., on the Don, 4½ m. NW. Sheffield, with stn. (**Oughty Bridge**) on the M. S. & L. R., with iron and steel rolling mills and manufactures of cutlery, PMT.O. P. <2500.

Oughtmama, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. and 3 m. S. Burren, on Galway Bay; 9843 ac. P. <750.

Oughtrington, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Lymm par. P. <2500.

Ougrée, comm., Belgium, on the Meuse, prov., arr., and 3 m. SSW. Liège. P. 10,400.

Ouillis, Algeria. See **Willis.**

Ouistreham, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 9 m. NE. by N. Caen, on the N. ct.; has a dock 3281 ft. long, 111 ft. wide, with a depth on the sill at high water ordinary springs of 19 ft. 4 in., and ordinary neaps of 14 ft. 1 in., entered by two locks 54 ft. 1 in. wide, and 106 ft. 9 in. and 103 ft. 6 in. long respectively, length of quayage, 656 ft. P. <2000.

Oulart, tnld., Ire., E. co. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen, 7 m. E. Enniscorthy, P.O. P. <250.

Oulchy-le-Château, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 13 m. S. by E. Soissons. P. <2000.

Oulens, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 9 m. NNW. Lausanne.

Ouley, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Saintfield.

Ouley, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Donaghmore.

Oullins, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 3 m. SSW. Lyons. P. 7800.

Oulmes, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 11 m. WNW. Niort. P. <2000.

Oulney, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Olney.**

Oulnina, goldfield, S. Australia, Herbert co., in 32° 36′ S., 139° 46′ E. P. <1500.

Oulston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 15 m. E. Ripon, 2 m. S. by E. Coxwold stn. P. <250.

Oulton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Waver, 10 m. W. by S. Carlisle, 1 m. N. Wigton stn. P. <500. See **Wigton.**

Oulton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10 m. SW. by S. Cromer, 2 m. SE. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Oulton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 6½ m. S. by E. Stoke upon Trent, 1 m. NE. Stone Junc., PM.O. P. <1000.

Oulton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. W. Lowestoft, with a stn. (**O. Broad** [Mutford]) on the G. E. R., P.O. and PMT.O. (**O. Broad**). P. <1500. See **Lothing.**

Oulton with Woodlesford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 5 m. NNE. Wakefield, close to Woodlesford stn., PMT.O. (**Oulton**). P. <3000.

Oulx, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Dora Riparia, prov. and 45 m. W. Turin. P. <2000.

Oundle (aun'd'l; corrupted from Avondale), par. and market-tn., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nene, 12 m. S. Stamford, on the L. & NW. R. Has a richly endowed free grammar-school founded by Sir W. Laxton in 1556, and a blue-coat school founded 1616. The well called the 'Drumming Well,' from the peculiar noise it gave forth, no longer exists. Market-day, Th. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**O. with Ashton**) P. <3000.

Ounich, Scot., Inverness-shire. See **Onich.**

Oup, Aup, or **Ouob,** wadi or water-course, S. Africa, in Namaqua-land and Bechuana-land; bed slopes E. then SE. and joins the Nosob, about 25° 50′ S., 21° 0′ E.

Ouplaymoor, vil., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 6½ m. SSW. Paisley, near Caldwell stn., PT.O. (**Uplawmoor**).

Ouray, mt., U.S., Colorado, 113 m. SW. Denver. Alt. 14,043 ft. (Hayden).

Ouray, city, U.S., Colorado, O. co., 100 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state; silver and lead mined in the vicinity. P. <3000.

Ource, riv., France, deps. Haute-Marne, Côte d'Or, and Aube, joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine. Length, 60 m.

Ourcq, riv., France, rises in dep. Aisne, and after a SW. course of 49 m. joins the Marne near Lizy. The **Canal d'Ourcq,** which supplies Paris with water, branches from the O. at Senlis, and terminates in the basin of La Villette, NE. of Paris. Total length, 67 m.

Ourem, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. and 29 m. N. Santarem. P. <4000.

Ourique, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. and 31 m. SSW. Beja. P. <4000.

Ournie, postal-tp., New South Wales, Selwyn co., 58 m. S. by E. Wagga Wagga; has gold-mining. P. <1500.

Ouro, in Portuguese place-names, 'gold.' See *Or.*

Ouro, isl. of Denmark, in the Ise-fiord, an inlet of Seeland, 29 m. WNW. Copenhagen. Length, 4 m.; breadth, 3 m.

Ouro, Rio de, bay, on W. ct. of Africa, a little to the N. of the Tropic of Cancer, penetrating nearly 40 m. NE., and taken by the Portuguese, A. G. Baldaya, who discovered it to be the estuary of a river, where he bartered for gold dust, hence the name of Golden River.

Ouro Preto, or in full, **Villa Rica do Ouro Preto** ('rich city of black gold'), and formerly known as **Villa Rica,** tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, cap. of state Minas Geraes, 180 m. N. by W. Rio de Janeiro. The city is overlooked by the double-peaked Itacolumi; it owes its origin to gold deposits discovered in 1698. Connected by a branch line of railway with Rio de Janeiro. E. of O. P., at the base of Itacolumi, are the gold-mines of Passagem and the town of Marianna, which, formerly rich like O. P., is now decayed in consequence of the exhaustion of the mines. P. 20,000.

Ourthe, riv., Belgium, trib. of the Meuse, rises in the prov. of Luxembourg, and flows W., NW., and N. through that prov. and the prov. of Liège, and joins the Meuse on the r. bk. 1 m. above Liège. Length 100 m., of which 35 m. is navigable.

Ourville, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Yvetôt, 11 m. E. by S. Fécamp. P. <2000.

Ousby, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 7½ m. ENE. Penrith, 3 m. E. by N. Langwathby; 7472 ac. P. <500.

Ousden, par., Eng., Suffolk, dist. and 6½ m. SE. Newmarket, P.O. P. <500.

Ouse (from Celtic *isca, use,* 'water'), riv., Eng., Sussex, rises near the source of the Arun, about 5 m. SE. Horsham, flows SE. then S. past Uckfield and Lewes, and cutting through the S. Downs, falls into the English Channel at Newhaven.

Ouse, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, near Boroughbridge, flows SE. past York, Selby, and Goole, and about 8 m. E. the latter town unites with the Trent to form the estuary of the Humber. Length about 57 m., navigable to Goole (*q.v.*), 8 m. up, for vessels drawing upwards of 21 ft.; to York, 43 m., for vessels of considerable size; and barges ascend to Ripon with the aid of a small canal, which joins the river about 2½ m. below the town.

Ouse, postal-stn., Tasmania, Cumberland co., on the Ouse, 41 m. NW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Ouse, Great, riv., Eng., rises in S. of Bedfordshire, and flows through cos. Norfolk, Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, and enters the Wash at King's Lynn. At Earith (a few miles below St. Ives), part of its water has been diverted from its old course (past Ely) by the Old and New Bedford canals, straight cuts 20 m. in length, rejoining the town above Downham Market. Chief affluents, the Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little O., Stoke, and Nar, all from the E. or S. Length, about 160 m., for the latter two-thirds of which, from Bedford downwards, it is navigable.

Ouse, Little, eccles. par., Eng., in the SW. of Norfolk and the adjoining part of Cambridgeshire, in the ancient pars. of Littleport, Hilgay, Feltwell Anchor, Feltwell St. Mary and St. Nicholas, and Redmore. P. <1000.

Ouse, Little, or **Brandon,** riv., Eng., joins the Great O. at the junction of the Stoke, New Bedford canal, and the Wisbech canal, which connects it with the Nen.

Ouseburn, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. Great O., Ripon div., 7 m. ENE. Knaresborough, PMT.O., P. <500; Little O., P.O., P. <250.

Ousefleet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the S. bk. of the Ouse, 5 m. E. by S. Goole, P.O. P. <250.

Ousel, or **Ouzel,** riv., Eng., Buckinghamshire, flows N., partly on the border of Bedfordshire, past Leighton Buzzard and Fenny Stratford, and joins the Great Ouse at Newport Pagnell.

Oust, vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. St. Girons, 53 m. S. by W. Toulouse, 21 m. WSW. Foix. P. <2000.

Oust, riv., France, deps. Côtes du Nord and Morbihan, flows SE. and joins the Vilaine near Redon. In most part of its course it is accompanied by the canal between Nantes and Brest. Length, 93 to 99 m.

Ouston, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 6½ m. S. Newcastle, 1 m. SW. Birtley stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Ouston, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. ENE. Hexham, 4½ m. N. by W. Prudhoe stn. P. <250.

Outagamie, co., U.S., Wisconsin, N. of 44° N., and W. of 88° W., traversed in the SE. by the Fox R.

Outardes Point, cape, Canada, Quebec, on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 68½° W.

Outarville, vil., France, dep. Loiret, 22 m. N. by E. Orléans, arr. and 11 m. W. by N. Pithiviers. P. <2000.

Outchester, par., Eng., Northumberland, dist. and 2½ m. SE. Belford. P. <250.

Outeniqua Mountains, range of mts., Cape Colony, trending E. and W. about 10–20 m. from the coast, crossed by 23° E.

Outeragh, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird. P. <250.

Outer High, or **St. Paul,** eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Glasgow city. P. 5900.

Outer Island, the north-easternmost of the Apostle Is., U.S., Wisconsin.

Outes, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 45 m. SW. Corunna. P. 9100.

Outgate, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Hawkshead.

Outhgill, vil., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 13½ m. SSE. Appleby, on the Eden, 3½ m. SSE. Kirkby Stephen stn., P.O.

Outlane, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley and Elland divs., 3½ m. W. by N. Huddersfield, P.O.

Out Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 18½ m. E. by S. Hull, 5 m. E. Patrington stn. P. <250.

Outram, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Taieri co., 15 m. W. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Outrath, par., Ire., co. and 2½ m. SE. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher. P. <500.

Outreau, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 2½ m. S. Boulogne. P. <3000.

Outseats, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Bakewell dist., 6½ m. NE. Tideswell; 4314 ac. P. <250.

Out Skerries, a group of small isls., Scot., Shetland Is., about 10 m. E. of the Mainland, in 60° 24′–26′ N.

Outwell, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, 5 m. SE. Wisbech. P. <500.

Outwell, par., Eng., on the border of Norfolk, SW. div., 12 m. SW. by S. King's Lynn, 5 m. E. by N. Coldham stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Outwood, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5 m. SE. by E. Reigate, 2½ m. NE. Horley stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Outwood, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, par. and 2 m. NW. Wakefield, on G. N. R., PM.O. P. <5000. See **Lofthouse.**

Ouver, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Galway, 8½ m. W. by S. Roscommon.

Ouzel, riv., Buckinghamshire. See **Ousel.**

Ouzouer-le-Marché, vil., France, on the E. border of dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. and 25 m. NNE. Blois. P. <2000.

Ouzouer-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Loiret, arr. Gien, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 29 m. ESE. Orléans. P. <2000.

Ov, ove, in Slavonic place-names; Germanised *ow* (pronounced *o*) or *au,* a termination denoting possession.

Ovada, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 19 m. S. Alessandria. P. 5500.

Ovalau, one of the Fiji Is., 12 m. E. of the middle of Viti Levu, the chief island; contains on its E. ct. Levuka, the former cap. of the group.

Ovalle, tn., Chile, prov. and 50 m. S. Coquimbo. P. 5400.

Ovampo, Ovambo, Aajamba (Bantu word meaning rich people), large Bantu tribe in SW. Africa, inhabiting the plateaux between the Kunene, Okavango, and the nineteenth degree of S. lat. Their chief occupation is agriculture, cattle-rearing being of subordinate importance. They are also experienced in copper-smelting, forging, pottery, and other kinds of native manufacture. Total number estimated at 120,000. (See Schinz, *Deutsch SW. Afrika,* 1891; Schlichter, *Geography of SW. Africa, Scot. Geog. Mag.,* 1891). **[H. G. S.]**

Ovar, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. Aveiro, 20 m. S. Oporto, 5 m. from the coast. P. 10,000.

Ouveillon, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. Narbonne, 5 m. ENE. Genestas. P. <3000.

Ovenden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1½ m. NW. by N. and partly included in the parl. bor. of Halifax, on the G. N. R., PM.O.; 5350 ac. P. 13,500.

Ovens, riv., Australia, Victoria, rises near Mount Smyth, in the E. of the Dividing Range, flows NW. and joins the Murray R. at Bundalong, in 146° 14′ E.; navigable to Wangaratta, 30 m. above its mouth. Length about 100 m.

Ovens, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, bar. E. Muskerry, 8 m. W. by S. Cork, 4 m. from Ballincollig stn.

Over, Dutch, 'upper.' See *Ob.* Also, Dutch, 'a border,' 'a shore.' See *Ofer.*

Over, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Cambridge, 1 m. N. by E. Swavesey stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Over, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 5½ m. SSW. Northwich, 1 m. W. **Winsford and Over** stn. on the Cheshire Lines Rly., 1½ m. W. **Over and Wharton** stn. on the L. & NW. R.; important fairs for cattle and sheep are held twice a year. Boatbuilding and salt manufacture carried on. PMT.O. Market-day, W. 4527 ac. P. 6800.

Over, vil., Eng., Gloucester, Thornbury div., 6 m. N. Bristol, 1½ m. WNW. Patchway and Stoke Gifford stn. See **Highnam.**

Overath, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, 14 m. E. Cologne. P. (comm.) 5400.

Ó-Verbász, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Kúla, 28 m. SE. Zombor. P. <5000.

Overbury, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 5 m. NE. Tewkesbury, 2½ m. E. by N. Bredon stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par., partly in Gloucestershire (**O. with Alstone, Teddington,** and **Washbourne**), P. <1000.

Overchurch, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Upton.**

Over Flakkee, a former isl., Holland, prov. S. Holland, now united with Goeree to form one island.

Overijssel, a prov. in the E. of Holland, stretching from the most easterly part of the Zuider Zee SE. to the frontier of the Prussian prov. of Westphalia; cap. Zwolle; comprises the old dists. of Salland in the NW., and Twenthe (or Twente) in the SE., the latter containing the chief seats of the cotton industry in Holland (Enschede, Almelo, Hengelo, Rijssen, &c.). See **Netherlands,** table.

Overland Corner, post-tn., S. Australia, Young co., on the l. bk. of the Murray, 112 m. ENE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Overmeire, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Termonde, 10 m. E. Ghent. P. <4000.

Overpool, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral dist., 8½ m. NE. Chester. P. <250.

Oversay, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Kilchoman par. P. 9.

Overschie, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, arr. and 4 m. W. Rotterdam, on the riv. Schie. P. (comm.) 4200.

Overseal, PMT.O., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Seal, Nether.**

Oversley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, dist. and 1 m. SW. Alcester. P. <500. See **Arrow.**

Overstone, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Brixworth dist., 4½ m. NE. Northampton. P. <250.

Overstrand, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., ½ m. from the N. ct., 1½ m. SE. by E. Cromer, PMT.O. P. <500.

Overton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8½ m. E. by S. Wrexham, 1½ m. W. Malpas stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Overton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 8 m. W. by S. Basingstoke, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 6763 ac. P. <1500.

Overton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3½ m. SW. Lancaster, on the W. side of Lancaster Bay, P.O. P. <750.

Overton, stn., Eng., Northamptonshire, near Peterborough, on G. N. R.

Overton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 8 m. N. Leominster, 1½ m. SSW. Ludlow, PMT.O.; 4577 ac. P. 500.

Overton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 4 m. NW. York, 1½ m. N. Peppleton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**O. with Shipton**) P.<750.

Overton, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 3 m. ENE. Irvine, close to Cunninghamhead stn. P.<500.

Overton, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the N., to the W. of 85° W.

Overton, contributory parl. bor. [**Flint**] and par., Wales, Flintshire, 6 m. SSE. Wrexham, 4 m. NNW. Ellesmere stn., belonging to the Flint dist. of parl. bors., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Overton Bridge, P.O., Wales, Flintshire, 5½ m. SE. Ruabon.

Overton Heath, and **Overton, West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wilts, Devizes div., West O. 10½ m. S. by W. Swindon, 4 m. W. by S. Marlborough stn., PMT.O. (**Overton**). O. Heath, P.<250; West O., 4248 ac., P.<750; eccles. par. (**O. with Alton Priors and Fyfield**) P.<1000.

Overton Longville and **Overton Waterville,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Huntingdonshire. O. Longville, dist. and 2 m. SW. Peterborough, P.O. (**O. Longueville**), P.<500; O. Waterville, P.O., P.<500; eccles. par. (**O. Longville with Botolph Bridge**) P.<500.

Overtown, vil., Scot., Mid-Lanarkshire, 1 m. S. by E. Wishaw, on the C. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Over Water, lake, Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 7½ m. N. by W. Keswick. From it issues one of the headwaters of the Ellen.

Overwinden, comm., Belgium, prov. and 25 m. WNW. Liège, arr. Waremme, 1 m. S. Neerwinden. P.<2000.

Overyssche, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Brussels. P. 5800.

Overy Staithe, P.O., Eng., near King's Lynn, Norfolk, 2 m. from Burnham Market.

Ovid, vil., U.S., Michigan, Clinton co., 48 m. SW. by S. Bay City. P.<1500.

Ovid, vil., U.S., New York, Seneca co., 42 m. SW. by W. Syracuse. P.<1500.

Oviedo, prov. of Spain, between the Bay of Biscay (with about 200 m. of coast) and the Cantabrian Mts., principally formed by the basins of rivs. Nalon–Nora–Narcea, Sella, and Navia, in the middle of the old principality of Asturias (Asturia de Oviedo), in the 10th century a kingdom, afterwards absorbed in the kingdom of Leon. Very mountainous, with very fertile valleys (Mieres, San Bartholomé de Miranda, Grado, Villaviciosa) producing some of the fruits of the Mediterranean regions, and both wine and cider. Cattle-breeding extensively carried on. Very rich mining region. Abundance of very good coal (Nalon basin, Mieres, Langreo, connected by a railway with the port of Gijon) and peat, iron (Mieres), mercury, copper, manganese. Metallurgical industries being steadily developed, and important manufactures of other kinds also carried on. Mineral waters (Caldas de Oviedo). See **Asturias** and **Spain.**

Oviedo, anciently *Ovetum,* city, Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on a plain between the rivs. Nalon and Nora, 14 m. S. from the coast of the Bay of Biscay, and 72 N. by W. Leon. The prov. O. was anciently called *Asturias.* The plan is a central square, with four streets branching off N., S., E., and W. Public buildings are a noble Gothic cathedral, with tower 284 ft. high, and tombs of the early sovereigns of Asturias; a university, founded 1604; a fine aqueduct. O. is noted among Spanish towns for its healthy climate. Many iron-works, and 12 m. W. a great government factory for cannon, rifles, bayonets, &c. The mediæval scholars named O. *Civitas Episcoporum,* because many bishops and other priests took refuge here to escape the Moors. Alt. 738 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54·7° F., Jan. 45.1°, Aug. 65.4°; rfall. (14 yrs.), 36.73 in. P. (1877) 34,500; (1887) 42,700.

Oviglio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. WSW. Alessandria. P.<3000.

Ovimbundu, tribe, Portuguese W. Africa, between Benguella and Bihe; enterprising traders.

Oving, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5 m. NNW. Aylesbury, 3 m. SE. by E. Grandborough Road stn., P.O. P.<500.

Oving, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. E. Chichester, 1 m. E. Drayton stn., P.O. P.<2000.

Ovingdean, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 3 m. E. Brighton. P.<250.

Ovingham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Tyne, 10½ m. W. Newcastle, close to Prudhoe stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Ovington, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 12½ m. N. Braintree, 1½ m. SE. by E. Stoke stn., P.<250; eccles. par. (**O. with Tilbury and Allbrights**) P.<500.

Ovington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on the Itchen, 4½ m. E. by N. Winchester, 2 m. W. by S. Alresford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ovington, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 20 m. W. by S. Norwich, 1½ m. N. Walton stn. P.<500.

Ovington, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tyne, div. and 8 m. E. Hexham, 1 m. NNW. Mickley stn., P.O. P.<750.

Ovington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the r. bk. of the Tees, div. and 9 m. N. by W. Richmond, 2 m. SSW. Winston stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ovoca, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, 5 m. NW. Arklow, with a stn. (**O. Newbridge**) on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.; has copper precipitate, iron pyrites, and umber.

Ovoca (or **Avoca**), **Vale of** (Celtic, 'meeting of the waters'), Ire., Wicklow co., a picturesque vale, drained by the riv. Ovoca, which is formed by the junction of the Avonmore and Avonbeg, and enters the sea at Arklow after a course of 9 m.

Ovruch, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 84 m. N. Zhitomir. P. 6925.

Ow, 'water.' See *Ab.*

Owake, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Clutha co., 78 m. SW. Dunedin by road and rail. P.<1500.

Owari, kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Aichi ken. It produces large quantities of blue and white porcelain, the materials, a highly siliceous clay and kaolin, being found in or near the kuni. Gives name to **O. Bay,** E. ct. Honshiu, in 34½°–35° 6′ N.

Owasco Lake, U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 11 m. long by 1½ m. broad, 22 m. SW. by W. Syracuse, drained NNW. into the Seneca R.; favourite summer resort. Alt. 713 ft. (R.R.).

Owatonna, city, U.S., Minnesota, Steil co., on Cannon R., 56 m. S. by W. St. Paul; has a mineral spring. P.<4000.

Owego, vil., U.S., New York, Tioga co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna R., 17 m. W. Binghamton; situated at base of a high hill. The principal streets are shaded with rows of maples. P.<1500.

Owel, Lough, lake, Ire., co. Westmeath, 2½ m. NNW. Mullingar, 329 ft. above sea-level.

Owen, Irish, 'a stream.' See *Ab.*

Owen, co., U.S., Indiana, between 39° and 40° N., and touching 87° W. in the W., traversed by W. Branch of White R.

Owen, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by 37½° N., and in the W. by 85° W.

Owenavorragh, riv., Ire., co. Wexford, flows NE. into the Irish Sea at Courtown. Length, 15 m.

Owenboy, riv., Ire., in the S. of co. Cork, flows E. into Cork Harbour opposite Queenstown.

Owenbrin, small riv., Ire., NW. co. Galway, flows into Lough Mask on the W.

Owencarrow, small riv., Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, drains Lough Beagh, flows NE. into Lough Glen, whence it issues on the W. and enters the sea in Sheep Haven.

Owen Channel, strait, Canada, Ontario, between Grand Mantoulin I. and Fitzwilliam I., leading from Lake Huron into Georgian Bay.

Owenduff, riv., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, flows NW. then W. into Tullaghan Bay.

Owenduff, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, on riv. Owenduff, 6 m. SE. New Ross; 7980 ac. P.<1500.

Owenea, riv., Ire., in the SW. of co. Donegal, flows W. into Loughros More Bay.

Owenetz, Vorder-, or **Bubenč,** manufacturing NW. suburb of Prague, Bohemia, with an imperial seat and fine public park.

Owengowla, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Roundstone No. 2.

Owen Islands, off the coast of Chile, E. of the S. end of Hanover Is., crossed by 51° 20′ S., the eastern island by 74° W.

Owenkillew, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Tyrone, flows W. to the Strule R.

Owenmore, riv., Ire., in the extreme N. of co. Cavan, flows NW. to the Shannon.

Owenmore, riv., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, flows W. and finally S. into Tullaghan Bay.

Owenmore, riv., Ire., SW. co. Mayo, r. bk. trib. of riv. Erriff.

Owenmore ('great river'), riv., Ire., in the SE. of co. Sligo, flows NW. then NE. and joins the Ballysadare on the l. bk., a few miles above its mouth.

Owennacurra, riv., Ire., in the SE. of co. Cork, flows S. into the E. branch of Cork Harbour.

Owennadornaun, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Louisburgh No. 1.

Owenreagh, riv., Ire., middle co. Kerry, flows NE. into upper lake of Killarney.

Owenreagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Londonderry, dist. Feeny.

Owenreagh, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Tyrone, flows NW. to the riv. Owenkillew.

Owensboro, city, U.S., Kentucky, Daviess co., on the Ohio, 85 m. WSW. Louisville; great trade in tobacco and whisky; considerable river commerce. P. (1880) 6200; (1890) 9800.

Owen's Lake, lake, U.S., California, Inyo co., crossed in extreme W. by 118° W., 160 m. N. by E. Los Angeles; its water is strongly impregnated with salt and carbonate of soda; it has no visible outlet; receives Owen's R. Length about 16 m.; breadth, 10 m.

Owen Sound, tn., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 34 m. W. by N. Collingwood, at the head of a long bay of the same name off Georgian Bay. It has a dry dock, 300 ft. long, 55 ft. wide, and 12 ft. deep on sill at high water ordinary springs. P. 7500.

Owen Stanley. 1. Range of mountains, in the E. of Brit. New Guinea, with a trend nearly parallel to that of the S. ct. 2. A peak in that range, in about 8° 50′ S., 147½° E. Alt. 13,200 ft.

Owensville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Gibson co., 78 m. S. by W. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Owentaraglin, riv., Ire., in the NW. of co. Cork, l. bk. trib. of riv. Blackwater.

Owenton, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Owen co., 45 m. SSW. Cincinnati (Ohio). P.<1500.

Ower, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Southampton, 2½ m. WNW. Nursling stn.

Ower, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 3 m. from Headford.

Owermoigne (aur'moin), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 6 m. SE. by E. Dorchester, 2½ m. SSW. Moreton stn., P.O.; 4046 ac. P. <500.

Owersby (au'erz bĭ), **North** and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., the former 16 m. E. by N. Gainsborough, 2½ m. WSW. Holton stn., P.O. North O. P.<500; South O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Owersby with Kirkby with Osgodby**) P.<1000.

Ower Shoal, 20 m. NE. Cromer, Norfolk, Eng., in North Sea, outside the Leman Sand. Length, 5 m.

Owers Light-Vessel, English Channel.

Owey, isl., Ire., off NW. ct. Donegal, W. of the entrance to Inishfree Bay; lat. 55° 3′ N.

Owhyhee, isl., Pacific, the same as **Hawaii** (*q.v.*).

Owingsville, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Bath co., 80 m. SE. by S. Cincinnati (Ohio). P.<1500.

Owlerton, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Sheffield par., PM.O. P. 6700.

Owlesbury, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Twyford, Hampshire.

Owlpen, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. E. Dursley stn. P.<250. See **Uley.**

Owl's Head, headland, U.S., Maine, W. of entrance of Penobscot Bay; has a fixed light. Alt. 147 ft.

Owl's Head Hill, Eng., in the NE. of Cheshire, 7 m. ENE. Stalybridge. Height, 1719 ft.

Owmby (aum'bĭ), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 12 m. E. by S. Gainsborough, 6 m. NW. Wickenby stn., P.O. P.<250. See also **Scarby with Owmby.**

Owney and Arra, bar., Ire., in W. of co. Tipperary.

Owneybeg, bar., Ire., in the extreme NE. of co. Limerick.

Owning, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 2 m. NW. Piltown, P.O.; 4031 ac. P.<750.

Owosso, city, U.S., Michigan, Shiawassee co., on Shiawassee R., 48 m. SSW. Bay City. P. 6600.

Owram, North, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 1½ m. NE. Halifax, PM.O. P. 20,500.

Owram, South, par., 1½ m. S. North Owram, PM.O. P. 9400.

Owslebury (üs'el-berĭ), par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5 m. SSE. Winchester, 3 m. ESE. Shawford and Twyford stn., P.O.; 5413 ac. P.<1000.

Owsley, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the E., N. of 37° N., and E. of 84° W.

Owsthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 2 m. NE. Pocklington (*q.v.*). P.<250.

Owston (aus'ton), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. W. Oakham, 2½ m. ESE. John o' Gaunt stn. P.<250.

Owston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the l. bk. of the riv. Trent, 7 m. N. Gainsborough, 3½ m. NE. Haxey stn., PMT.O. (**Owston Ferry**); 5126 ac. P.<1500.

Owston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 5 m. N. by W. Doncaster, 1 m. N. by E. Carcroft and Adwick-le-Street stn. P.<500.

Owstwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 11½ m. E. by N. Hull, 4½ m. N. by E. Ottringham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Owthorne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 15 m. E. Hull, close to Withernsea stn. P.<250.

Owthorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7 m. SE. by E. Nottingham, 3 m. E. by N. Plumtree and Keyworth stn. P.<250.

Owyhee, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Ada co., 16 m. S. Boise U. P. City.

Owyhee Mountains, U.S., Owyhee co., between Snake and Owyhee R., in SW. corner of Idaho.

Owyhee River, U.S., Oregon, in the SE. It has its headwaters in Idaho and Nevada, and flows on the whole N. to the Snake R., which it joins on the l. bk. a little to the N. of the place where it begins to form the E. frontier of the state. Length about 375 m.

Oxborough, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 14 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 2½ m. NE. by E. Stoke Ferry stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Oxborough with Foulden**) P.<750.

Oxcar Rocks, Scot., in the Firth of Forth, 1 m. SE. by E. Inchcolm, in 56° 1½′ N., 3° 17′ W. P. 2.

Oxcliffe, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Heaton with Oxcliffe.**

Oxcombe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 7 m. S. by W. Louth, 5½ m. SE. Donington-on-Bain stn. P.<250.

Oxelösund, seapt., Sweden, prov. Södermanland, on the E. ct., 35 m. E. by N. Norrköping. The port has a depth of 20 to 23 ft., and three quays, the first 210 ft. long, available for vessels drawing 19½ ft.; the second 193 ft. 6 in. long, available for vessels drawing 11 ft.; the third 934 ft. long, available for vessels drawing 18½ ft.

Oxendon, Great, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 14½ m. NW. Wellingborough, ½ m. NNW. of its stn. (**Clipston and Oxendon**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. (**O.**). P.<250.

Oxenhall, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 10 m. NW. Gloucester, 2 m. NW. Newent stn. P.<250.

Oxenholme Junction, stn., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 2 m. SSE. Kendal, on the L. & NW. R.

Oxenhope, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 7 m. NW. by N. Halifax, on the M. R.; has worsted manufactures. PMT.O. Eccles. par. P.<3000; tn. P.<2500.

Oxenton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the riv. Severn, div. and 4 m. E. by S. Tewkesbury, 2½ m. SE. Ashchurch stn. P.<250.

Oxford, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on the riv. Philip, 57½ m. W. Pictou.

Oxford, co., Canada, Ontario, crossed in the S. by 43° N., and in the W. by 81° W.

Oxford, episcopal and university city, parl. (since Henry I.) and mun. bor., also (since 1888) co. bor., market and co. tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, 52 m. (63 m. by rail) WNW. London, in the diocese of Oxford, between the Thames (locally named Isis) on S. and W. and its trib. the Cherwell on E., on branches of the G. W. R. and NW. R., and on a canal connecting the Thames with Birmingham. The bishopric, dating from 1542, includes the whole of the counties of Oxford, Berks, and Bucks, with parts of the adjoining one. The main thoroughfare is High Street, a part of the London road, entered by Magdalen Bridge over the Cherwell, and ending at *Carfax* (=French *carrefour*, the 'cross-roads'), the centre of O. In 'the High,' much admired for its graceful curve, are Magdalen, All Souls, Queen's, and University Colleges, the Academical Schools, and the University Church. In St. Aldate's Street, running S. from Carfax, is Christchurch College and various municipal buildings, including a Free Public Library. In St. Giles's Street, running N. from Carfax, and forming a broad boulevard planted with trees, are the University Galleries and Taylor's Institution. In Broad Street, parallel to the High Street, and just without the line of the ancient city wall on the N., are Balliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, the Ashmolean Museum, the Sheldonian Theatre (used for university assemblies), and the Clarendon Building; and in their neighbourhood the Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries. Near Trinity College is a museum of natural science, with classrooms; and also the Clarendon Laboratory. The cathedral of O. has a central tower, with spire 145 ft. high, some of the building dating from the 12th century. There are many other fine ecclesiastical buildings, which, together with the imposing architecture of the colleges and halls and the surroundings generally, render O. one of the most beautiful towns in the world. O. was almost unknown till it became famous as a seat of learning. William I. besieged it, and in 1264 the Mad Parliament met here. From Saxon times there had been schools here, but it was not till the 12th century that a university was founded under Henry I., who in 1130 built Beaumont Palace, birthplace of Richard Coeur-de-Lion. Two centuries later O. was known over Europe as a centre of learning and instruction; and after the mendicant friars and other scholastic orders had settled there to found conventual classes the university became one of the greatest in mediæval times, producing such alumni as Roger Bacon and Friar Bungay. All was changed by the Reformation, and under Queen Elizabeth began the development of the modern university as a congeries of colleges. At present there are twenty-one colleges and two old halls, besides three private halls established under a statute of 1882. The colleges and old halls (which latter will become extinct on the next vacancy in the principalship) are: University College, founded 1249; St. Edmund Hall, 1260; Balliol College, 1268; Merton, 1274; Exeter, 1314; Oriel, 1326; St. Mary Hall, 1333; Queen's College, 1340; New, 1379; Lincoln, 1429; All Souls, 1437; Magdalen, 1458; Brasenose, 1509; Corpus Christi, 1516; Christ Church, 1546; Trinity, 1554; St. John's, 1555; Jesus, 1571; Wadham, 1613; Pembroke, 1624; Worcester, 1714; Keble, 1870; Hertford, 1874. The number of undergraduates has in recent years so increased that several hundreds now live in the town, in lodgings licensed by the university. Mansfield College and Manchester New College are two non-university institutions (founded 1886 and 1889), the former for the study of 'evangelical' theology, the latter with a 'free' faculty of theology. The revenue of the University has been estimated at £460,000. It has returned two M.P.'s since James I. The

city, as parl. bor., also returned two members till 1885, and now returns one. Market-days, W. and S. Alt. 210 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 48.9° F., Jan. 38.4°, July 61.5°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 26.2 in. P. (1801) 11,700; (1851) 27,800; (1871) 34,500; (1891) 45,700.

Oxford, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Piako co., 92 m. SE. by S. Auckland. P. <1500.

Oxford, municip., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 28 m. NW. by W. Christchurch, on the railway to Christchurch. P. <1500.

Oxford, post-vil. and tn., U.S., Alabama, Calhoun co., 55 m. E. by N. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Oxford, vil., U.S., Georgia, Newton co., 41 m. E. by S. Atlanta; seat of Emory College (Methodist Episcopal), founded 1837. P. <1500.

Oxford, vil., U.S., Indiana, Benton co., 90 m. S. by E. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Oxford, vil., U.S., Iowa, Jones co., on Wapsipinicon R., 40 m. SSW. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Oxford, vil., U.S., Kansas, Sumner co., on Arkansas R., 150 m. SW. by S. Topeka. P. <1500.

Oxford, tn., U.S., Maine, O. co., on a small lake about 14 m. NW. Lewiston. P. <1500.

Oxford, tn., U.S., Maryland, Talbot co., on Chesapeake Bay, 46 m. ESE. Washington (D. C.); summer resort. P. <1500.

Oxford, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 10½ m. S. by W. Worcester. P. <3000.

Oxford, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 38 m. NNW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Oxford, city, U.S., Mississippi, La Fayette co., 62 m. SSE. Memphis (Tenn.), contains the State university. P. <2000.

Oxford, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., 44 m. W. by N. Newark. P. <3000.

Oxford, vil., U.S., New York, Chenango co., 48 m. SE. by S. Syracuse. P. <1500.

Oxford, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Granville co., 38 m. N. by E. Raleigh; centre of tobacco-growing region. P. <3000.

Oxford, vil., U.S., Ohio, Butler co., 39 m. NW. by N. Cincinnati; seat of Miami university, established 1824. P. <2000.

Oxford, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Chester co., 42 m. WSW. Philadelphia. P. <2000.

Oxford Lake, Canada, Keewatin, crossed by 54¾° N., 96° W., on the boat-route to York Factory.

Oxford Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Manchester (*q.v.*), on the L. & NW. R., and Manchester, S. Junction, and Altrincham Rly.

Oxfordshire, or **Oxon,** inland co., Eng., in the Thames valley or river-basin, l. bk. opposite Berkshire, on the r. bk.; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Northern or Banbury . . .	136,790	43,862
Mid or Woodstock . . .	196,530	50,134
Southern or Henley . . .	146,073	48,491
Oxford (city), part of (Mid div.) .	4,221	43,182
Total	483,614[1]	185,669[1]

[1] The administrative county includes also the part of the bor. of Banbury in the ancient county of Northampton, but excludes the part of Abingdon urban sanitary dist. in the administrative county of Berkshire. Area, 480,608 ac., P. 145,400, or including the co. bor. of Oxford (area, 4714 ac.), 485,322 ac., P. 191,191.

Besides the Thames, the county is also watered by the tribs. Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Thame, and many smaller streams. The highest ground is in the Chiltern range, SE., nearly 700 ft. Another range immediately E. of the county town separates the Cherwell and Thame valleys, highest point Shotover Hill, 560 ft. Near the Thames the surface is varied with richly wooded heights and fertile dales, though flat and bare towards the N. and W. boundaries. The chief geological features are Lias in NW., yielding blue clays, a hard limestone ('Banbury marble'), and a valuable deposit of ironstone (largely worked near Banbury); beds of Oolite, with numerous fossils; Oxford clay; Upper and Lower Greensand. The Chiltern range is mainly chalk, and the 'forest marble' of Wychwood and Blenheim is due to the Oolite formation. The valleys of N. and E. show much drift accumulation, and those of the Thames and Cherwell alluvial deposits. Manufactures are unimportant, blankets at Witney, paper, agricultural implements, gloves; lace is still woven by hand in several villages. Communication by several branches of the G. W. R., also by the E. Gloucester and L. & NW. Rlys.; the Oxford and Birmingham Canal from NE. to the county town along the Cherwell. The ancient roads Icknield Street and Akeman Street crossed this county, and Oxford was a favourite residence of the Saxon kings of Mercia. Many events of the Civil War occurred here, such as the battles of Chalgrove Field (1643) and Cropredy Bridge (1644); and the whole district abounds in ecclesiastical and other antiquities. The county contains 5 mun. bors., Banbury, Henley, Chipping-Norton, and Woodstock, besides the county town. See **England,** table.

Oxhey, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Bushey and Watford pars., on SE. side of Watford. P. <3500.

Oxheys, stn., Eng., Lancashire, near Preston, on the L. & NW. (main line) R.

Oxhill, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 9⅛ m. WNW. Banbury, 3¾ m. S. by W. Kineton stn. P. <250.

Oxhöft, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the W. ct. of the Gulf of Danzig, 15 m. N. by W. Danzig. P. <2000.

Oxina, or **Oksina,** vil., Turkey in Asia, N. ct., 120 m. NW. by N. Angora, 14 m. ENE. Eregli.

Oxley, vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on Lake Erie, 23 m. SSE. Windsor.

Oxley, co., New South Wales, crossed by 32° S., and touching in the extreme E. 148° E.

Oxley, post-tn., Queensland, Stanley co., in 27° 33′ S. and 152° 57′ E. P. <1500.

Oxley, post-tn., Victoria, Delatite co., 20 m. W. by S. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Oxmoor, vil., U.S., Alabama, Jefferson co., 7 m. S. by W. Birmingham. P. <1500.

Ox Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the NW. of co. Sligo.

Oxna, islet, Scot., Shetland Is., about 3 m. off the W. ct. of the Mainland, in 60° 7′ N. P. 31.

Oxnam, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Oxnam Water, 3½ m. ESE. Jedburgh, P.O.; 21,160 ac. P. <750.

Oxnam Water, riv., Scot., Roxburghshire, flows N. into the Teviot about 2 m. to the E. of the Jed.

Oxnead, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Bure, 10 m. N. Norwich, 1 m. NNW. Buxton Lamas stn. P. <250. See **Buxton.**

Oxney, par., Eng., Kent, dist. and 5½ m. NE. Dover. P. <250.

Oxney, Island of, dist., Eng., mainly in the Ashford div. of Kent, partly in the Rye div. of Sussex, enclosed on the S. by the Rother, and on the N. and W. by one of its tribs.

Oxö, small isl., Norway, S. ct., at the mouth of Christiansand Harbour, in 8° E.

Oxon and Shelton, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Shrewsbury par. P. <500.

Oxshott and Fair Mile, stn., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4 m. W. Epsom, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. (**O.**).

Oxspring, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. E. Penistone. P. <500.

Oxted, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8½ m. E. Reigate, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**New Oxted**). P. <1500.

Oxton, par., Eng., Cheshire, included in the parl. bor. of and 1½ m. SW. by W. Birkenhead. P. <4500.

Oxton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 8 m. NNE. Nottingham, 4½ m. NW. by N. Lowdham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Oxton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. SW. York, 1½ m. E. Tadcaster stn. P. <250.

Oxton, PM.O., Scot., Berwickshire, 4 m. NW. by N. Lauder, 5 m. ENE. Fountainhall stn.

Ox Tongue Lake, Canada, Ontario, Haliburton co., in the course of the Muskoka R.

Oxus, riv. See **Amu.**

Oxwich, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on **Oxwich Bay,** 11 m. WSW. Swansea. P. <250. See **Nicholaston.**

Oxwich Point, cape, on the W. side of Oxwich Bay.

Oxwick and Pattesley, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 3 m. SW. by W. Ryburgh stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**O. with Colkirk**) P. <750.

Oya, tn., Borneo, Saráwak, near the N. ct., in about 2° 50′ N., 111° 55′ E., situated near the mouth of the riv. Oya, which flows from the SE.

Oya, comm., NW. Spain, Galicia, prov. Pontevedra, 7 m. SW. Vigo. P. <4000.

Oyac, riv., French Guiana. See **Mahuri.**

Oyapok, riv., French Guiana, rises in Peak Crevaux, in the Tumuc-Humac Mts. (1100 ft.), and flows N. by E. down a series of rapids to the Atlantic, its mouth being in about 51½° W. It forms the E. boundary of the terr. actually governed by France, though her claim extends as far S. as the Araguay. See **Guiana.** The principal trib. of the O. is the Camopi (120 m. long), which joins it from the left. Length, 300 m.; navigable throughout its estuary (25 m. long, 12 m. broad), and up to Robinson Fall, 50 m. from its mouth.

Oyarzun, comm., N. Spain, Basque Provs., prov. Guipúzcoa, dist. and 6 m. ESE. San Sebastian. P. <4000.

Oya-shivo, cold marine current running from the Sea of Okhotsk along the E. shore of Yezo (W. of the isl. of Kunashiri), then on, passing Cape Noshafu, following the coast SW.

Öyer, vil., Norway. See **Öjer.**

Öyestad, vil., Norway. See **Öjestad.**

Oykell, P.O., Scot., on the S. border of Sutherland, on the l. bk. of riv. Oykell, 12½ m. W. by S. of the foot of Loch Shin.

Oylgate, PM.O., Ire., co. Wexford, 6 m. from Enniscorthy.

Oyne, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Ury, 7 m.

WNW. Inverurie, 1 m. E. by S. of its stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O.; 10,131 ac. P.<1000.

Oyo, or **Awyaw,** vil., W. Africa, in the Yoruba country, 120 m. NNE. Lagos. P. 40–60,000 (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 585).

Oyon, vil., N. Peru, dep. Ancachs, prov. and 19 m. SE. Cajatambo; in the neighbourhood are several deserted silver mines. P. (with dist.)<3000.

Oyonnax, tn., France, dep. Ain, 24 m. W. by N. Geneva, arr. and 8 m. NNE. Nantua. P.<5000.

Oyster Bay, favourite watering-place, U.S., New York, Queen's co., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, 28 m. E. by N. New York. P.<1500.

Oyster Cove, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., on r. bk. Derwent, 16 m. S. by W. Hobart. P.<1500.

Oyster Cove, Little, tn., Tasmania, 22 m. S. Hobart. P.<1500.

Oyster Creek, riv., W. Africa. See **Bathurst.**

Oyster Haven, inlet, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork, to the E. of Kinsale Harbour.

Oyster Island, Brit. India, Burma, off coast of Arakan, in 20° 12′ N., 92° 33′ E.; lighthouse, visible 10 m.

Oystermouth, or **The Mumbles,** par. and tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on Swansea Bay, 4½ m. SW. by S. Swansea; a watering-place much resorted to by excursionists from Swansea. Ruins of a castle of the time of Edward II. SE. is **Mumbles Head,** off which are two rocky islets, one with small redoubt and lighthouse, visible 15 m. Oyster dredging is carried on. Par. P.<4500; tn. P.<4000.

Oyster Rock Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., in 72° 58′ W., on W. side of entrance to New Haven Bay.

Oyster Rocks, India. See **Kárwár.**

Oza, comm., NW. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 15 m. SE. Corunna, dist. Betanzos. P.<5000.

Oza, comm., NW. Spain, prov. and suburb Corunna. P. 8000.

Ozail, or **Ozalj,** vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Agram, dist. and 9 m. NW. Carlstadt. P. 7800.

Ozaka, or improperly **Osaka,** seapt. city, Japan, the commercial capital and one of the three 'imperial cities,' at the head of a gulf of the same name, at the mouth of riv. Yodogawa, covering an area of 8 sq. m., and intersected by many canals and river branches; the chief public building is its handsome castle, built 1583, with enormous walls of huge granite stones; till 1868 it contained a palace, described as the most magnificent structure in Japan. The largest Buddhist temple, covering an immense area, has a fine pagoda. Two other conspicuous temples have been converted into an hospital and public school by the government. There is a large mint and an arsenal; and O. is rapidly developing manufactures on a European scale, being one of the chief seats of the rapidly rising Japanese cotton industry, and manufacturing also woollen (as well as cotton) hosiery, felt and straw hats, glass, soap, iron and copper wares, as well as the old native products (paper, &c.). The chief thoroughfare is one of the busiest and gayest in the empire. Though O. is the headquarters of the rice and tea trade, its traffic is mostly inland, the harbour only admitting small craft; the neighbouring port of Kobe (*q.v.*) is the resort of large vessels. There is a dry dock for the iron-works, 250 ft. by 33 ft., with 14 ft. depth on sill at high water. There is a railway to Kyoto. Alt. 10 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 57.7° F., Jan. 37.9°, Aug. 80.2°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 52.42 in. P. (1872) 272,000; (1877) 284,100; (1889) 361,700; (1890) 473,500.

Ozama, riv., Haiti I., flows SE. then SSW. into the Caribbean Sea at Santo Domingo.

Ozark, vil., U.S., Alabama, Dale co., 70 m. SE. by S. of Montgomery. P.<1500.

Ozark, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Franklin co., on l. bk. of Arkansas R., 105 m. WNW. Little Rock. P.<1500.

Ozark, co., U.S., Missouri, on the S. frontier, E. of 93° W.

Ozark Mountains (the name a phonetic spelling of the last two words in *bois aux arcs*, referring to the abundance of the osage-orange, whose wood is well adapted for bow-making—Egli), range of hills, U.S., extending from Missouri R., SW., to Arkansas and Indian Terr., occasionally rising to a height of 1500–2000 ft.

Ozaukee, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, N. of 43° N.

Ozernaya, Cossack vil., Russian Central Asia, prov. Uralsk, 33 m. S. Orsk. P.<5000.

Ozero, Russian, 'lake.'

Ozero, Slavonic, 'island.'

Ozi, riv., Brit. E. Africa, to the E. of the lower Tana, with which it is connected by the Belezoni, or Beledzoni, Canal; appears to issue from a large marsh about 10 m. N. of the junction of this channel, enters the Indian Ocean by a wide estuary in 2° 33′ S. See *Geog. Jour.*, iv., p. 301.

Ozieri, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 25 m. ESE. Sassari. P. 8600.

Ozleworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 2½ m. E. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, on the NNE. P.<250.

Ozolo, vil., Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 100 m. SW. by S. Cuzco.

Ozora, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Dombovár, 25 m. W. by S. Duna Földvár. P.<5000.

Ozora, or **Uzdin,** comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Antalfalva, 17 m. SE. Nagy-Becskerek. P. 5900.

Ozorków, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 55 m. ENE. Kalisz, on Bzura R.; cotton and woollen cloth mills. P. 8060.

Ozuki, vil., Japan, near the SW. end of Honshiu, 120 m. NE. by N. Nagasaki.

Ozuluoma, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 190 m. E. by S. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 5500.

Ozurgeti, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. and 62 m. SW. Kutais; botanic garden; custom-house. P.<2000.

Ozzano dell' Emilia, comm., Italy, prov., circle, and 7 m. ESE. Bologna. P.<5000.

P

Pa, in many S. African names, 'lake.'

Pa, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 35 m. W. Tientsin.

Paaba, isl., Pacific, off the NW. end of New Caledonia.

Paaema, isl., Pacific, New Hebrides, between Ambrym and Api.

Paanopa, isl., Pacific. See **Ocean Island.**

Paar, riv., Bavaria, flows NE. into the Danube below Ingolstadt; not navigable.

Paarl (Dutch, 'pearl'; so called on account of the fancied resemblance of a neighbouring mass of granite rock to a pearl), tn., Cape Colony, dist. P., 30 m. (36 m. by rail) ENE. Cape Town; centre of the wine industry of the western prov. P. (1881) 5860; (1891) 7700.

Paarlshoop, tp., S. African Republic. See **Langlaagte.**

Paatrew, tn., Siam. See **Patriu.**

Pabay, or **Pabbay,** islet, Scot., Inverness-shire, off the NE. ct. of the isl. of Skye, in 5° 51′ W. P. 7.

Pabay, isl., Scot., Ross-shire, Uig par., near W. ct. of Lewis I., in W. of Loch Roag.

Pabb, or **Pubb,** mt. chain, SE. Baluchistan, SW. spur of the Kirthár Mts.

Pabba, Scandinavian, 'a priest.' See *Papa.*

Pabbay, two small isls., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides. **1.** To the N. of N. Uist, separated from Berneray by the **Sound of P.** on the S. P. 3. **2.** To the N. of Mingulay, in 56° 51′ N., separated from several small islands by the **Sound of P.** on the N. P. 13.

Pabellon, place with meteorological stn., Mexico, near Aguas Calientes, in 21° 50′ N., 102° 16′ W. Alt. 6314 ft. Rfall. (16 yrs.), 19.74 in.

Pabellon de Pica, maritime vil., N. Chile, prov. Tarapaca, 51 m. S. Iquique; the promontory is in 20° 58′ S. lat.; small roadstead, sheltered on S.

Pabianice, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 22 m. NW. Piotrków, on Dobrzynka R.; cotton, woollen, and linen mills, wall-paper manufacture. P. 12,415.

Pabná, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. P., 75 m. WNW. Dacca; has Mánjhipárá indigo factory. P. 16,500; Hindus, 7400; Moham. 9000.

Pabo, stn., Wales, Denbighshire. See **Mochtre.**

Pabstberg, or **Pabststein,** eminence, Ger. See **Königstein.**

Pacaca, vil., Costa Rica, 14 m. SW. by W. San José.

Pacajaz, or **Pacaja,** riv., Brazil, state of Para, joins the estuary S. of the Marajo I., in about 51° W. Length, 190 m.

Pacaltsdorp, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 5 m. S. George. P.<1500.

Pacaraima, Sierra, low mt. chain, S. America, extending for about 200 m. W. to E., in 4° N., and between 60° and 63° W., separating the basin of the Orinoco from that of the Rio Branco, and Venezuelan Guiana from Brazil.

Pacasmayu, vil., Peru, dep. Lambayeque, on the W. ct., in about 7° 25′ S. P.<2000.

Pacaudière, La, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 14 m. NW. Roanne. P.<2000.

Pacawa, lake, U.S., Wisconsin, co. and 2 m. W. Green Lake. Length, 8 m.

Paceco, tn., Sicily, prov. and 4 m. SE. Trapani. P. (comm.) 6100.

Pacentro, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 3 m. E. Solmona. P.<5000.

Pachacamac (the name of the Supreme Being among the

ancient Peruvians, a name of Quichua origin, meaning 'he who sustains the universe'), isl., off the coast of Peru, in 12° 19′ S. lat., 20 m. SE. Lima.

Pachachacaca, riv., Peru, flows ENE. then N. into the Apurimac, which it enters in 13° 25′ S.

Pachambá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Hazáribágh dist., in 24° 12′ N., 86° 18′ E.; headquarters of mission to the Santáls. P. <5000.

Pacheca, isl., Colombia, one of the Archipelago de las Perlas, off S. ct. Panama, in 8° 40′ S.

Pacheco, river-port, Paraguay. See **Puerto Pacheco.**

Pacheco, tn., Spain. See **Torre Pacheco.**

Pacheco, vil., U.S., California, Contra Costa co., 5 m. SE. Martinez. P. <1500.

Pachham, isl., India, Cutch, in the Great Rann of Cutch, crossed in the E. by 70° E.

Pachin, vil., Siam, 60 m. ENE. Bangkok.

Pachino, tn., Sicily, prov. and 26 m. SSW. Syracuse. P. 5800.

Pachitan, tn., Java, 60 m. ESE. Jokjokarta.

Pachite'a, riv., Peru, flows N. then E. and joins the Ucayali, in about 8° 40′ S.; navigable to Mayro, in 10° 55′ S., 75° 40′ W. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 388.

Pachmarhí, plateau and sanatarium, Brit. India, Central Provs., Hoshangábád dist., surrounded by the Chauradeo Játa Pahár and Dhúpgarh Hills, 2500 ft. above Sohágpur. Alt. 3528 ft. Mean temp., yr. 69° F., Jan. 58°, July 71°; rfall., yr. 78.0 in., June–Sept. 72.9 in. P. <5000.

Pachora, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 57 m. N. by E. Aurangábád. P. 5400; Hindus, 4000.

Pachou, tn., China, Süchwan, 150 m. N. by E. Chungking.

Pachpadra, vil., India, Rájputána, 53 m. WSW. Jodhpur. A few miles to the W. are the P. salt-pits, to which there is a rly.

Pachuca, mining tn., Mexico, Hidalgo, 56 m. NE. by N. Mexico. Silver mines were worked here before the Spanish conquest, and silver has been extracted almost continuously ever since. The mines of P. and the neighbouring **Real del Monte** produce one-sixth of the aggregate silver mined in the year in all Mexico. Here in the year 1557 Bartolomeo Medina discovered, and for the first time used, the patio, or cold amalgamation, process for extracting ore by the help of sulphide of copper, salt, and mercury. P. (1868) estimated 12,000; (1889) 32,800.

Pacific, glacier, Alaska. See **Glacier Bay.**

Pacific, tn., U.S., Missouri, Franklin and St. Louis cos., 30 m. WSW. St Louis; has iron, lead, copper, and glass-sand in the vicinity. P. <1500.

Pacific, co., U.S., Washington, on the W. ct., bounded on the S. by Columbia R.

Pacific Grove, tn., U.S., California, in Monterey co. and township. P. <1500.

Pacific Junction, vil., U.S., Iowa, Mills co., 15 m. S. by E. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Pacific Ocean, the largest of the great oceans, extends from 40° S. lat., where it communicates with the Southern Ocean, to the Arctic Circle, and from the W. ct. of America to the E. boundaries of Asia, Malaysia, and Australia. Its length from N. to S. is over 7000 m.; its greatest breadth (in about 5° N. lat.), over 10,000 m.; and total area 55.6 millions of sq. m. (Murray), exceeding by about 4 millions the whole land surface of the globe. At its southern limit the Pacific is about 7000 m. across, but to the N. it is almost land-locked, the only communication with the Arctic Ocean being through Bering Strait (*q.v.*), a channel 36 m. wide, and nowhere more than 30 fathoms deep. The eastern and western portions of the Pacific present in many respects a remarkable contrast. Except in Alaska, where the coast is low and swampy, and at the extreme S. of South America, where bays and islands are numerous, the American coast is rocky and mountainous, and it is broken by only three openings of importance, the Gulfs of California, Panama, and Guayaquil. In the eastern half continental islands are represented chiefly by such examples as Tierra del Fuego, Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, and Kadiak Is.; volcanic islands in the ocean are rare, the Galapagos group, 600 m. off the coast of Ecuador, being the only one of importance; and coral islands are absent. On the western side, except in Australia, the coast is irregular, and for the most part low and fertile; there are numerous large gulfs, and detached seas are enclosed by mountain ranges, which, although for the most part submerged, frequently rise above the surface, and form chains of continental islands. Thus the Bering Sea is cut off from the main Pacific basin by the Aleutian Is., the Sea of Okhotsk by the Kurile Is., the Sea of Japan by the Japan Is., the China Sea by Formosa, the Philippines, Palawan, and Borneo; while the islands of the Eastern Archipelago enclose the Sulu, Celebes, Java, Banda, and Arafura Seas. The Coral Sea is bounded by Australia (NE. coast), New Guinea, New Britain, Solomon Is., New Hebrides, and New Caledonia. Oceanic islands, although their total area is small, are almost innumerable, and they are in all cases either volcanic or coral; the chief groups are the Sandwich Is., Bonin Is., Ladrone Is., Caroline Is., Marshall Is., Gilbert Is., Solomon Is., New Hebrides, Fiji Is., Friendly Is., Samoa Is., Society Is., and Paumotu Is. The mean depth of the Pacific is estimated at 2500 fathoms; the floor of the eastern basin is level, or undulates uniformly at between 2000 and 3000 fathoms, and that of the western is very irregular, large patches of shallow water amongst the islands being found in close proximity to the greatest known depressions. The American vessel *Tuscarora* obtained 4655 fathoms (nearly 5½ m.) between the Kurile Is. and the coast of Japan. As is to be expected from so wide a range of level, the floor of the Pacific is covered with every variety of deposit, red clay in the abysmal depths, Globigerina and Pteropod ooze at higher levels, and in the enclosed basins blue mud and other terrigenous deposits. Notwithstanding its vast extent of coast-line, the land area drained by the Pacific is comparatively small, probably not more than 7½ millions of sq. m., or less than half the drainage area of the Atlantic. A consideration of the position of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes shows that by far the greater part of the drainage-area is Asiatic, America contributing only one large river—the Yukon, in Alaska—while on the western side the Amur, Hwang-ho, and Yangtse-kiang alone drain over two million sq. m. The Pacific Ocean was made known to Europeans by Balboa, a Spaniard, in 1513, but was not navigated by a European vessel till 1520, when Magellan gave it its present name. The first English vessel to cross the Pacific was the *Golden Hind*, under Drake, in 1578. The distribution of temperature and salinity and of animal life in the Pacific has been very fully investigated of recent years by such expeditions as those of the *Challenger*, *Tuscarora*, and *Vitiaz*. No submarine cable has as yet been laid across the Pacific, although various schemes are at present under consideration. For prevailing winds, currents, tides, &c., see **Oceans.** [**H. N. D.**]

Packerort, cape and lighthouse, Russia, S. ct. of Gulf of Finland, at entrance to Baltisch Port, 59° 29′ N., 24° 3′ E. Mean rfall. (16 yrs.), yr. 19.3 in., June–Nov. 13.4 in.

Packerton, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on the Lehigh R., 38 m. S. Scranton. P. <1500.

Packington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 8 m. NNW. Bosworth, 1 m. S. Ashby stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Snibston**) P. <750.

Packington, part of par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Swinfen.**

Packington, co., Queensland, crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn, and 150° E., partly bounded on the W. by the Fitzroy R.

Packington, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., Great P. 7½ m. NW. by W. Coventry. P. (of each) <250.

Packwood, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Solihull dist., 4½ m. NE. Henley-in-Arden. P. <500.

Paço, Portuguese, 'palace.'

Pacocha, maritime vil., Peru. See **Ilo.**

Pacolett Mills, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Spartanburg co. P. <1500.

Pacser, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Topolya, 17 m. SW. Maria Theresiopel. P. <5000.

Pactolus, riv., ancient name of **Gediz-Chai.**

Pacy-sur-Eure, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. and 11 m. E. Évreux. P. <2000.

Pad', Siberian Russian for a narrow valley in an Alpine region.

Padushka, diminutive for above.

Padam, tn., India, Kashmír, 126 m. ESE. Srinagar.

Padanaram, P.O., Scot., co. and 3 m. NW. Forfar.

Padang, tn., Eastern Archipelago, in the NW. of Billiton I., on the coast.

Padang, tn., on the W. ct. of Sumatra, in about 1° S. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1850–53), yr. 79.7° F., Jan. 79.6°, July 79.7°. P. 40,000.

Padang Semei, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., in about 5° 35′ N.

Padang Sidimpuan, vil., Sumatra, among the mountains in the W., in about 1° 25′ N.

Padaran, or **Nui-Dinh,** cape, E. ct. Cochin-China, Annam, in 11° 21′ N.

Padas, riv., in the SW. of Brit. N. Borneo, winds NW. then SW. into the head of Brunei Bay; navigable by steamers to about 115° 45′ E.

Padaung, tn., Burma, dist. and 8 m. SW. Prome, on the r. bk. of the Irawadi. P. <5000.

Padbury, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. SE. Buckingham, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Paddaburn Moor, Eng., an upland tract on the W. border of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, about 18 m. NW. by W. Hexham.

Paddington, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles and Manchester pars., on W. side of Manchester. P. 10,500.

Paddington, a dist. and parl. bor. of London, Eng., 4 m. W. by N. St. Paul's. The parl. bor. is divided into two divs., North P. (P. 64,700) and South P. (P. 53,200), each returning one member to Parliament. **Paddington** is the name of the terminus of the G. W. R. Close beside this station are **Praed Street,** on the Inner Circle, and **Bishop's Road,** on the Outer Circle, of the Metropolitan Rly. Par. P. 117,800.

Paddington, municip., New South Wales, suburb of Sydney. P. 18,400.

Paddington Canal, branch of the Grand Junction Canal, Middlesex, running from near Cranford to Paddington; formed 1795–1801. Length, 13½ m.

Paddlesworth, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3 m. NW. Folkestone, 2 m. NNW. Shorncliffe Camp stn. P. <250. See **Lyminge.**

Paddock, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Huddersfield par. P. 5300.

Paddock Wood, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. E. by S. Tunbridge, with a junction station on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Paderborn, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle P., 42 m. NW. Kassel, 40 m. S. by W. Minden; has a fine cathedral, finished in the 12th century, built over the spring which gives origin to the Pader R., and containing the tomb of St. Liborius. Has railway workshops, manufactures of glass, soap, and tobacco, and trade in fruit, wool, and cattle. Near the town the mineral springs of **Inselbad.** Tn. P. 17,100; comm. P. 18,000.

Padeswood, vil., Wales, Flintshire, 4 m. E. by S. Mold, with stn. (**P. and Buckley**) on the L. & NW. R.

Padgate with Orford, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 2 m. NE. Warrington, with a stn. (**Padgate**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PM.O. (**Padgate**). P. <2000.

Padiham, par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 3 m. W. by N. Burnley, on the L. & Y. R. P. 9900; tn. (**P. and Hapton**) P. 11,300.

Padilla, tn., Bolivia, dep. Chuquisaca, 64 m. ESE. Sucre. P. 6000.

Padilla, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 152 m. SE. by S. Monterey. P. <2000.

Padley, Nether, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Bakewell dist., on riv. Derwent, 6½ m. NE. Tideswell. P. <250.

Padmanábham, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, in 17° 58′ N., 83° 19′ E.; the scene of a decisive battle between Viziarám Ráj and Colonel Prendergast's force in 1794, the former defeated. P. <5000.

Padova, tn., Italy. See **Padua.**

Padra, tn., India, 7 m. WSW. Baroda. P. (1881) 7700.

Padrauna Sahibganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 40 m. E. Gorakhpur. P. 7200; Hindus, 5000; Moham. 2200.

Padre, Puerto del, seapt., Cuba. See **Puerto Padre.**

Padrenda, comm., NW. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 20 m. SW. Orense, dist. Bande. P. <4000.

Padron, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 45 m. SSW. Corunna, cap. dist. P. P. 7700.

Padrone, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., in about 26° 30′ E.

Padron Punta, another name for **Shark Point,** at the S. of the mouth of the Congo, so called from Portuguese *padraõ,* 'a memorial stone,' referring to that erected by Diego Cam in 1485 when he recognised the mouth of the Congo; it is usually, but improperly, known under the Spanish form Diogo Cão.

Padside, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Thruthwaite with Padside.**

Padstow, par. and tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the l. bk. of the riv. Camel, 11 m. NW. by W. Bodmin. The harbour is 100 ft. wide at entrance, depth ranging from 10 ft. neaps to 18 ft. springs (14 ft. ordinary springs); quayage, 1160 ft.: with lifeboat. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Padua, Italian **Padova,** tn., Italy, Venetia, cap. prov. P., on the canalised part of the Bacchiglione. The university, said to have been founded in 1222, has forty-six ordinary, and eight extra-ordinary professors. One of the most ancient cities of Italy, P. has several memorable buildings, *e.g.,* the cathedral (16th–18th century), baptistery (13th century), church of Il Santo (*i.e.,* St. Anthony, the patron saint of the city, finished in 1307), church of St. Justina (16th century), of the Hermits (13th century), of the Annunciation (14th century), the halls of justice (13th century), and the Renaissance town-hall (12th–13th century). An observatory occupies the tower of the palace of Ezzelino da Romano, tyrant of P. in the 13th century. A botanical garden has existed here since 1343. A magnificent equestrian statue by Donatello stands in front of St. Anthony's Church. P. was conquered by Rome (8th century B.C.), and sacked by Alaric the Goth and Attila the Hun. It is the birthplace of Livy, the Roman historian, and the painter Mantegna (1431–1506). Mean temp., yr. 55.1° F., Jan. 35.4°, July 75.4°; rfall. (1725–91), 33.7 in. P. (1871) 44,600; (1881) 47,300.

Paducah, city, U.S., Kentucky, McCracken co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivs., 165 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.); large shipping port for lumber, and important manufactures of hard wood. P. (1880) 8000; (1890) 12,800.

Padul, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. by W. Granada, dist. Orgiva. P. (comm.) <4000.

Padula, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 22 m. S. by W. Potenza. P. 7900.

Padull, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 6 m. ENE. Benevento. P. 3700.

Padus, riv., Italy. See **Po.**

Padushka. See *Pad′.*

Padworth, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 8 m. SW. by W. Reading, 1 m. SE. Aldermaston stn. P. <500.

Paeroa, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Ohinemuri co., 22 m. S. Thames by road and rail. P. <1500.

Paesana, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Po, prov. Turin, 10½ m. W. by N. Saluzzo. P. <2000.

Pæstum, Italy. See **Pesto.**

Pagan, tn., Upper Burmah, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 92 m. SW. by W. Mandalay. P. tn. and cantonment, 7400; Buddhists, 7300.

Pagan, or **Paygan,** isl., Pacific, one of the Marianne group, in 18° 4′ N., 145° 52′ E.

Pagan Hill, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 1 m. from Cainscross.

Pagani, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 7 m. N. Amalfi. P. 13,300.

Paganica, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 4½ m. E. Aquila, 35 m. W. Chieti. P. 3000.

Pagasai, comm., Greece. See **Volo.**

Page, co., U.S., Iowa, on S. frontier, and crossed in E. by 95° W.

Page, co., U.S., Virginia, S. of 39° N., and W. of 78° W., traversed by the S. Fork of the Shenandoah.

Page, North and **South,** two adjacent isls. belonging to the Mentavei group, off the W. ct. of Sumatra, between 2° 40′ and 3° 30′ S.

Page Bank, mining-vil., Eng., Durham, 4 m. NW. Ferryhill Junction, P.O.

Pagham, par., Eng., Sussex, on the S. ct., div. and 5 m. S. by E. Chichester, P.O. P. <1000.

Paghman Hills or **Mountains,** range of mts., Afghanistan, running from NW. to SE. to the W. of Kabul, about midway between that city and the SW. end of the Hindu Kush. Chief pass the **Unai Pass,** on the road from Kabul to Bamian. Alt. 11,320 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, p. 117, map, p. 160).

Paglesham, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Southend, 3 m. ENE. Rochford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Paglia, small riv., Italy, in the W., it rises on Monte Amiata, and flows SE. to the Tiber, which it joins on the r. bk. about 5 or 6 m. below Orvieto.

Paglieta, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 22 m. SE. Chieti. P. <3000.

Pagny-le-Château, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Beâune, on the Saône, 21 m. SSE. Dijon. P. <2000.

Pago, tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on a bay on the E. ct. of **Pago I.,** 24 m. N. by W. Zara. The island is 37 m. long by 1–6 m. broad. Alt. (Monte San Vito) 1140 ft. P. (tn.) <4000.

Pagoda Island, in Foochow harbour, China, prov. Fokien; seat of a Brit. vice-consul, and of a Chinese mint for small coins.

Pagoda Point, cape, on coast of Lower Burma, W. side of Bassein river mouth, just S. of 16° N.

Pago-pago, harbour, Sandwich Is. See **Pango-pango.**

Paguenema, isls., Pacific. See **Pakin.**

Paha, settlement, U.S., Washington, Adam's co., 67 m. SW. Spokane Falls.

Pahang, riv., Malay Penin., formed by two main headwaters in about 3° 20′ N. and 102° 25′ E., flows thence eastwards into the China Sea. Length about 217 m.

Pahang, state, Malay Penin., on E. ct., mostly between 2½° and 4° N. (coast line between 2° 40′ and 3° 35′ N.), 103° and 104° E., embracing all the terr. E. of Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan, between Johor on the S., and the Siamese dependencies of Kelantan and Tringgame on the N., under Brit. protection since 1888; about one-half larger than Wales. Mountainous in the W. (the Gunong Tahan, a mountain not yet ascended, estimated at about 12,000 ft.), descending to Marsby Plains in the E. Chief river, the P.; minor rivers, the Kuantan in the N., and the Rumpen in the S., all so shallow as to be navigable in the dry season (our winter) only for steam-launches and other small craft. Rich in gold, tin, and galena. Cap. Pekan, near mouth of Pahang. Area, 10,156 sq. m. P. (1891) 57,500.

Pahautanui, vil., New Zealand, North I., Hutt co., 19½ m. N. by E. Wellington by road and rail. P. <1500.

Pahi, postal-stn., New Zealand, North I., Otamatea co., 84 m. NW. Auckland by road and rail. P. <1500.

Pahiatua, tn., New Zealand, North I., P. co., on Maungatanuka R., in 40° 25′ S. and 175° 57′ E. P. <1500.

Pai, valley, Brit. Baluchistan, stretching E. and W., in about 30° 15′ N., 68°–68½° E.

Pa-I, the Chinese name of the Shans. See **Laos.**

Paião, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. and 22 m. WSW. Coimbra. P. 5100.

Paicavi, Rio, small riv., S. Chile, flowing into the Pacific in 37° 59′ S. Length about 45 m.; navigable for 15 m.

Paignton (**pēn′ton**), par., watering-place, and tn., Eng., Devonshire, on Tor Bay, div. and 2½ m. SW. by W. Torquay, on the G. W. R.; cider is manufactured. Ruins of episcopal

palace, sometime the residence of Miles Coverdale (1487–1563). 5177 ac. P. 6800; eccles. par. (**P. with Marldon**) P. 6000.

Pai-khol (Samoyede, 'stony range'), N. of Uralsend (*q.v.*).

Pailon, harb., Ecuador, on the W. ct., in about 1° 17′ N.

Pailton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 5 m. NNW. Rugby, 2 m. ENE. Brinklow stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Paimakwan, pass, China. See **Pimakwan.**

Paimbœuf (Breton **Pen-bo,** 'ox-head'), tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. arr. P., on the S. shore of the estuary of the Loire, 8 m. E. St. Nazaire, rising to importance in the 17th century, when the sandbank in the bed of the Loire, and the increase in the size of ships, made access to the port of Nantes impossible. The quayage, 623 ft.; depth at quayside ordinary springs 16 ft. 5 in. for 328 ft., 19 ft. 8 in. for 295 ft.; rise and fall at ordinary springs, 13 ft. There is a dry dock 230 ft. long, 42 ft. 8 in. wide at entrance, and with 14 ft. 9 in. on sill at high water ordinary springs. P. <3000.

Paimono, riv., Brit. New Guinea, flows S. and enters Hall Sound in about 146° 30′ E., 8° 45′ S.

Paimpol, maritime tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. St. Brieuc, on the N. ct., 48 m. W. by N. St. Malo. Its dock is 691 ft. long, 328 ft. wide, entered by a lock 39 ft. 4 in. wide at entrance, and 147 ft. long, with a depth over the sill of 11 ft. at high water ordinary neaps, and 23 ft. ordinary springs; length of quayage, 1911 ft. P. <2000.

Paina, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 44 m. SSE. Gorakhpur. P. 5400; Hindus, 4900; Moham. 500.

Painestown, par., Ire., cos. Carlow and Kildare, bars. Carlow, and Kilkea and Moone, on riv. Barrow, 3 m. N. Carlow. P. <250.

Painestown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, on riv. Boyne, 5 m. NE. by E. Navan. P. <750.

Painesville, city, U.S., Ohio, Lake co., 29 m. NE. by E. Cleveland, on W. bank of Grand R., which is here crossed by a stone viaduct 800 ft. long, 3 m. from the best natural harbour on Lake Erie; has an active trade. P. <5000.

Painscastle, P.O., Wales, Radnorshire, 9½ m. S. by W. New Radnor, 4½ m. WNW. Hay stn.

Painshaw, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 5 m. WSW. Sunderland, with a stn. (**Penshaw**) on the NE. R. P. <3000.

Pain's Lane, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Shifnal, Wrockwardine, and Lilleshall pars. P. <3500.

Painswick, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucester, Stroud div., 6 m. SSE. Gloucester, 3½ m. E. Haresfield stn., PMT.O.; 6104 ac. P. <4500; eccles. par. (**P. Edge**) P. <500.

Paint Creek, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Kanawha co. P. <1500.

Painted Desert, a desert plateau, U.S., Arizona, in the NW. corner, separated from the Colorado plateau by the Rio Colorado, its escarpments forming the N. sides of the Marble and Grand Cañons of that river. It gets its name from the varied colouration of its rocks, and is totally destitute of vegetation.

Painted Post, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., on Canisteo R., 76 m. SSE. Rochester, and 15 m. WNW. Elmira. P. <1500.

Paintepur, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Sitápur, 32 m. NE. by N. Lucknow. P. <5000.

Painters Lane End, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Portreath.

Paipa, vil., Colombia, dep. Boyaca, 25 m. NNE. Tunja, very important at the time of the Spanish conquest. Two miles to the S. a warm sulphur spring.

Paisley, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on a trib. of the Saugeen R., 54 m. W. by S. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Paisley, originally **Passeleth,** mun. and parl. burgh, manufacturing tn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on both sides of White Cart Water, 6½ m. W. by S. Glasgow, with stations on the G. & P. Joint R. (**P. Gilmour Street**), on the G. & SW. R. (**P. Canal**), and on the C. R. (**P. St. James's**); has coal. The manufactures of linen and muslin, which appear to have been established in the 17th century, had attained to considerable importance in 1710; in 1786 the value of linens yearly manufactured amounted to £165,000. Linen sewing-thread, introduced in 1722, had an exceedingly prosperous course, but towards the end of the century it was replaced by cotton thread, which now forms a staple industry, employing over 7000 persons. Silk gauze, also largely produced during the 18th century, was replaced by muslins, still manufactured to a small extent. The manufacture of beautiful shawls, for which P. has been famous, was established towards the end of the 18th century, but has declined owing to change of fashion; plaid and various fancy goods are, however, extensively produced. Other industries are manufactures of starch, flour, carpets, chemicals, machinery, soap, bleaching, printing, and dyeing, &c., and shipbuilding. P. has fine public buildings, especially the town hall, Coats Memorial (Baptist) Church, library and museum, infirmary and grammar-school (the last two building in 1895); three public parks—the Fountain Gardens, 6 ac.; Brodie Park, 22 ac.; and St. James's Park, 40 ac.; and the Dunn Square, a small public garden, with statues of Burns, and of Thomas Coats and Sir Peter Coats. The Collegiate Church occupies the nave of the abbey, founded originally in 1163, and rebuilt in the 15th century. The Cart, 18 ft. deep, is navigable to P., and joins the Clyde 3 m. below the town. The harbour has an area of 5¼ ac., with 1920 ft. of quayage, and a depth of 18 ft. at high water, and 8 ft. at low water. Christopher North (Professor Wilson) and the poet Tannahill were natives of P. Statues to Tannahill and Alexander Wilson (ornithologist) adorn the Abbey burying-ground, and one of G. A. Clark stands in front of the town-hall. Alt. 46 ft. Market-days, M. and Th. Mean rfall. (Stanely Reservoir; alt. 190 ft.; 1866–80) 47.7 in.; Springside (6 m. S. Paisley, alt. 532 ft.) 56.3 in. Tn. P. 66,400; parl. burgh P. (1871) 48,300; (1891) 66,400.

Paitan, a large bay in the N. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 117¼° to 117½° E.

Paltas, lake, N. Sweden, prov. Norrbotten. Length, W. to E., 31 m.; breadth, 2½ m.; drained E. by the riv. Kalix.

Paithan, tn., India, Haidarábád, on riv. Godávari, 29 m. S. by E. Aurangábád, one of the oldest cities in the Deccan, believed to have been known to Ptolemy. The silk of P. once fetched fabulous prices; good work is still done, but the demand is small. P. (1881) 10,900.

Paiva, a small riv., Portugal, Beira, flows W. then NW. to the Douro, which it joins about 8° 20′ W.

Paiyenching, or **Poyentsin,** vil., in SW. of Chinese prov. Süchwan, about 135 m. NE. by N. Tali-fu (Yünnan); important brine-springs. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, p. 376.

Pajares, vil., Spain, prov. and 23 m. S. by E. Oviedo. P. <2000.

Pajaros (Spanish corruption of Latin *passer*, 'a sparrow,' 'any bird'), isl., Chile, off the W. ct., in about 29° 36′ S.

Pajaros, guaniferous islets, Chile, in 21° 6′ S.

Pajaros, islet, Peru, in Samanco Bay, in 9° 15′ S.

Pajilan, pass across the Elburz Mts., in the NW. of Persia, about 40 m. W. by S. Resht. Alt. 7050 ft. (Curzon).

Pajonal, maritime vil., N. Chile, prov. Atacama, 24 m. SSW. port Copiapo, in 27° 44′ S.

Pajzanovo (Servian), **Tsirechköl** (Turkish), tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet, sanjak, and 5 m. E. Salonica. P. <3000.

Pakaruka, isl., Pacific. See **Natupe.**

Pakawan, place with meteorological stn., New Zealand, on Golden Bay, lat. 40° 39′ S., 172° 43′ E. Rfall. (9 yrs.) 108.54 in.

Pakefield, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the coast, div. and 2½ m. SW. by S. Lowestoft. P. <1500.

Pakenham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., on the riv. Mississippi, 26 m. W. by S. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Pakenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 5 m. ENE. Bury St. Edmunds, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Pakenham, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 27 m. SE. by E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Pakfrök, tn., Siam. See **Kanburi.**

Pakhan-nge, tn., Upper Burma, on the Iráwadi, 30 m. S. by W. Pagan. P. <5000.

Pakharukovo, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 67 m. SW. Tyumeń. P. <5000.

Pak-ho, riv., China. See **Hun-shui.**

Pakhoi, maritime tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, dep. and 12 m. SE. Lienchou-fu, of which it is the port; opened for international commerce in 1876; chief export, indigo. P. 25,000.

Pakhra, riv., Russia, govt. Moscow, r. bk. trib. of Moskva R., which it joins at Bronnitsy; quarries of limestone, rich in fossils. Length, 80 m.

Pakhu, sacred cave, Indo-China. See **Paku.**

Pakin, or **Paguenema,** isls., Pacific, in E. of Caroline group.

Paklai, tn., Siam, on r. bk. Mekong, in 18° 16′ N., about 25 m. above the place where the river turns abruptly E.

Paklan, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., W. side, in about 8° 28′ N., a few miles from the head of Khelong Bay.

Pak-lung, cape, on the S. ct. of China, in 108° 11′ E.

Paknam, tn., Siam, on the Menam, 10 m. SSE. Bangkok.

Pakoghkee, Lake, Canada, in the SW. of Assiniboia, drained SE. into the Milk R.

Pakokku, tn., Upper Burma, cap. dist. P., on the r. bk. of the Iráwadi, 20 m. NE. Pagan. P. 20,000; Buddhists, 18,400.

Pákpattan ('Ferry of the Pure'), the ancient *Ajudhan,* tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Montgomery, 100 m. SW. by S. Lahore, picturesquely situated on a slight elevation overlooking the plain; the chief ferry over the Sutlej. P. 6500; Hindus, 2400; Moham. 3700.

Pak-Phrök, tn., Siam. See **Kanburi.**

Paks, tn., Hungary, co. Tolna, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 60 m. S. by W. Budapest. P. 11,800.

Pak-shan, or **Kra,** riv., Malay Penin., flowing S. on the W. side of the isthmus of Kra, and entering the Bay of Bengal by a long estuary, the mouth of which is in 10° N.

Pakshik, tn., China. See **Poseting.**

Paku, or **Pakhu,** celebrated sacred cave, Indo-China, on the l. bk. of Mekong, at confluence of Nam-u, 12 m. NNE. Luang Prabang; place of pilgrimage.

Palabala, or **Pallaballa,** vil., Congo Free State, a few miles from the l. bk. of the Congo (near Vivi on the r. bk.), in 5° 42′ S., 13° 47′ E.; American Baptist mission station.

Palace, East, tnld., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, Oldross par., with a junction stn. on the G. S. & W. and Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rlys., P.O. (**Palace**). P. <250.

Palacecraig, part of par., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Paskine.**

Palace Gates, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., on the G. E. R. (for Wood Green), 6 m. N. by W. St. Paul's.

Palachwe, tn., S. Africa. See **Palapye.**

Palacio, Spanish, 'palace.' See *Palatium.*

Palacios y Villafranca, Los, tn., S. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. SSE. Seville, dist. Utrera. P. (comm.) 5200.

Paladru, lake, France, dep. Isère, 4 m. WNW. St. Gevire. Length, 4 m.; area, 964 ac.; greatest depth, 118 ft.

Palafrugell, or **Palafurgell,** tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. ESE. Gerona, dist. Bisbal; has important manufacture of corks. P. (comm.) 6600.

Palagiano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 12½ m. NW. by W. Taranto. P. <4000.

Palagonia, tn., Sicily, prov. and 23 m. SW. by W. Catania. P. 5400.

Palaios-a-on, Greek, 'old.'

Palais, Le, tn., France, on the E. ct. of Belle Île, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, 10 m. S. by W. Quiberon; harbour works (Vauban quay) commenced in 1891. P. <2000.

Palaiseau, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 10½ m. SW. by S. Notre Dame, Paris, with a fort. P. <3000.

Pálakollu (Pálakol, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 47 m. NE. by E. Masulipatam. The Dutch opened a factory here in 1652. P. 8700; Hindus, 8400.

Palakonda, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 70 m. NNE. Vizagapatam. P. 10,400; Hindus, 10,100.

Palamarca, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Razgrad, 31 m. SSE. Rustchuk. P. <3000.

Palamas, tn., N. Greece, Thessaly, prov. (nomos) Trikkala, 22 m. WSW. Larissa. P. <4000; comm. (Titanion) P. 7100.

Palamau, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Chutiá Nágpur div., P. dist., 125 m. SE. Benares. P. <5000.

Pálámkottá (Palamcottah, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 5 m. E. by S. Tinnevelli. Mun. P. 18,700; Hindus, 15,800.

Palamos, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. ESE. Gerona, dist. Bisbal. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pálampur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, Kángra dist., in 32° 7′ N., 76° 35′ E.; centre of tea plantations of the Pálam valley. P. <5000.

Palanan (or **Paranan**), **Ensenada de,** bay, Philippine Is., Luzon, on the E. ct., in 17° 10′ N.

Palancia, riv., Spain, Valencia, rises about 4 m. W. Bejis, flows past Segorbe into the Mediterranean 4 m. E. Murviedro. Length, 45 m.

Palangui, or **Rio Grande de Mindanao,** riv., in the SE. of Mindanao, Philippine Is., flows NW. through Lakes Buluan and Ligauasan, and enters Illana Bay; navigable for 75 m. for vessels drawing 6½ ft. of water.

Palani, tn. and hills, Madras. See **Palni.**

Palanka, or **Hassan-Pasha-Palanka,** tn., Servia, prov. and 21 m. S. Semendria. P. <3000.

Palanka, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Egri Palanka.**

Pálanpur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. P. state, 83 m. N. Ahmadábád, lies low, commanded by a circle of hillocks; has a wall 3 m. in circuit. P. (1872) 17,200; (1891) 21,100.

Palaos, or **Palau,** Pacific. See **Pelew Islands.**

Palapye, or **Palachwe,** cap. of the Bamangwato, Brit. Bechuana-land, 88 m. S. by W. Tati, in 22° 37′ 30″ S., 27° 18′ E. It is rather a group of villages than a town; the villages, each under a sub-chief, being scattered over an area of some 16 sq. m. at the W. base of the Chupong Hills. It was only laid out in 1889, when Shoshong was abandoned on account of the lack of water. Unhealthy. Alt. 3150 ft. (Swan, *ab.*). P. about 15,000.

Pálár ('Milk River'), S. India, rises in Mysore, flows SE. into the Bay of Bengal a few miles S. of Sadras; largely used for irrigation. The P. anicut, near Arcot, is 2600 ft. long, the head of a system irrigating about 3800 ac. Length, 230 m.

Palas, Welsh, 'palace.' See *Palatium.*

Palas de Rey, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 20 m. SW. Lugo, dist. Chantada; chief village, San Tiso. P. 8600.

Palaskenry, PMT.O., Ire. See **Pallaskenry.**

Palata, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 24 m. NNE. Campobasso, 45 m. SE. Chieti. P. <4000.

Palatia, vil., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and sanjak Aidin, on the l. bk. of the Menderes, 61 m. S. by E. Smyrna, close to the ruins of the ancient Miletus.

Palatinate, Upper, govt., Ger., in E. of Bavaria (*q.v.*).

Palatinate of the Rhine, in Ger. **Die Pfalz** (from Latin *palatium,* 'palace'—referring to the number of royal palaces that once existed here, at Ingelheim, Kreuznach, Worms, Spires, &c.), part of Bavaria (*q.v.*), situated in SW. Germany, W. of the Rhine, and separated from Bavaria proper by Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden. The E. of the Rhine Palatinate belongs to the Rhine Plain, the W. is mountainous: Hardt Mts. towards the S., separated from the more fertile Rhenish Schiefergebirge (Slate Mts.) in the N. with the Donnersberg (2255 ft.) by the depression known as the Landstuhler Bruck (W. of Kaiserslautern) and the small valley of the Pfrimm. Principal river, the Rhine, which here has numerous small tribs. Climate mild and healthy. The Rhine Palatinate is principally an agricultural country, and large quantities of cereals, fruit, tobacco, and hemp are grown. Excellent wines are produced at many places (Deidesheim, Dürkheim, Ungstein, Wachenheim). Timber is plentiful, large tracts of land being covered by forests (oaks, beeches, conifers). Manufacturing industries are of importance in various parts of the country, the principal manufactures being cigars, paper, leather goods, chemicals, pottery, and iron-ware. The railways belong to the state. The cap. of the Rhine Palatinate is Spires (Speier). Other towns of importance are Kaiserslautern, Landau, Neustadt, Ludwigshafen. Four-sevenths of the inhabitants are Protestants, three-sevenths Roman Catholics. The history of the Rhine Palatinate is very interesting, owing to its situation W. of the Rhine. The oldest inhabitants were the Allemans; then followed the Franconians. The Rhine Palatinate was often the seat of war between Germany and France; its fate in 1688, when it was devastated by the French, is well known. It was an electorate until 1801. Since 1815 it has belonged to Bavaria. See **German Empire,** table.

Palatine, tnld., Ire., S. co., bar. and 3½ m. NE. by E. Carlow, P.O. P. <250.

Palatine, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 26 m. NW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Palatine, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Marion co., 2 m. SE. Fairmont, on Monongahela R. P. <1500.

Palatine Bridge, vil., U.S., New York, Montgomery co., 11 m. W. Fonda by rail, on Mohawk R. P. <1500.

Palatium, Latin; *Palazzo,* Italian; *Palacio,* Spanish; *Palas,* in place-names *Plas,* Welsh (*e.g.,* Plas-gwyn, 'the white palace,' Plas-newydd, 'the new palace'), 'a palace.'

Palatka, city, U.S., Florida, Putnam co., on the l. bk. of St. John's R., 54 m. S. by W. of the mouth of the river, in a rich orange country; the chief business centre S. of Jacksonville. P. <4000.

Palau, isls., Pacific. See **Pelew Islands.**

Palauli, anchorage, on the S. of Savaii I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 13° 47′ S., 172° 15′ W.

Palavas, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 6 m. SSE. Montpellier, small fishing port and important sea-bathing place; has a ferruginous spring from an artesian well, bored in 1874. P. <2000.

Palawan, or **Paragua** (in the language of the Bugis equivalent to 'sluice,' or 'sluice-door,' the island acting as a sort of breakwater against the violence of the Chinese Sea), isl., Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippine Is., in 8° 37′ and 11° 30′ N., 119° and 119° 30′ E., separating the China and Sulu Seas, and having S. Balabac Strait. Chief products, rattan, dammar (resin), and timber. NE. part in Spanish hands, though the sultan of Brunei claims the whole island. Length, NE. to SW., about 240 m.; breadth, 25 m.

Palazzo, Italian, 'palace.' See *Palatium.*

Palazzo Adriano, tn., Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S. Palermo. P. (comm.) 5900.

Palazzolo Acreide, tn., Sicily, prov. and 22 m. W. Syracuse. Alt. 2285 ft. P. 11,200.

Palazzolo sull' Oglio, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, circle and 5 m. NNW. Chiari. Silk and cotton industry. P. <5000.

Palazzo San Gervasio, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 22 m. NNE. Potenza. P. 7100.

Pale, The, portion of Ireland first colonised by the English, and divided by King John into the twelve counties palatine of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, and Limerick.

Palean, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., in about 7° 22′ N.

Palembang (from the Javanese word *limbang,* 'to filter,' 'drain away'), seapt. and cap. of residency of P., Sumatra, on the Musi R., 60 m. above its mouth, in 2° 59′ S., 104° 45′ E. The town stretches 5 m. along the river. All the houses are built of bamboo, many on rafts, there being frequently a difference of 10–16 ft. between ebb and flood. There are a fort (1780), a handsome mosque (1740), the palace and tombs of the princely dynasty. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1850–53, 1855–56), yr. 80.4° F., Jan. 79.7°, July 80.0°. P. 55,000, including Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Dutch.

Palena, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 26 m. S. Chieti. P. <4000.

Palencia, the ancient *Pallantia,* tn., Spain, cap. prov. P., 27 m. N. by E. Valladolid; has important manufactures of blankets and baize, as well as other industries. Seat of a bishop suffragan to Burgos. Cathedral founded in the 14th and completed in the 17th century. Celebrated in Roman

times; destroyed in the wars of the Visigoths and Arabs, but restored in 1035. Made in 1208 seat of a university, afterwards transferred to Salamanca. P. (comm.) 15,100.

Palenque, cape, isl. of Haiti. See **Punta Point.**

Palenque, vil., Mexico, Chiapas, 70 m. ESE. San Juan Bautista. Here are remains of four ancient temples and a group of stone-roofed houses (usually called the temple)—all formerly lavishly ornamented with figures and inscriptions in hard stucco. P. (comm.) <3000.

Palermo (anct. *Panormus, i.e.*, 'perfect harbour'), city and seapt., Sicily, on a bay of the same name on N. ct., towards the NW. corner; formerly cap. of the Sicilian kingdom, 120 m. W. Messina (with which it is now (1894) being connected by rail); picturesquely situated at the mouth of a fertile valley called the 'Golden Shell.' The chief buildings are of the Norman period. The cathedral of St. Rosalio (1170), with tombs of the archbishops and two emperors; the royal palace, containing a famous Norman hall and chapel; and the university (since 1805) with thirty-seven ordinary and eighteen extraordinary professors and about 1200 students. There are also a national museum and library (110,000 vols.) and the city library (141,000 vols.), and other important institutions. The *Marina* forms a pleasant promenade to W. To the N., on Mount Pellegrino, is a celebrated grotto. Chief exports, fruits (principally oranges and lemons), grain, oils, wine, sulphur. The N. basin is 102 ac. in area, with depth of 24½–59 ft.; S. basin 42 ac., with depth of 24½–36 ft.; alongside quay 9.8–19.6 ft. There is a dry dock 563½ ft. long and 56⅝ ft. broad at entrance; also a slip 232½ ft. long. Of Phœnician or early Grecian origin, P. was long a stronghold of the Carthaginians, and underwent many sieges from 276 B.C. till 1071 A.D., when it became the Norman cap., after being that of the Moslems. Much of the city walls still remain, with the sites of the ancient gates, such as Porta Nuova, built to commemorate the return of Charles V. in 1534. The court here under Frederick II. was reckoned the most polished in Europe. P. is cap. of one of the seven provs. of Sicily, and is frequented for its excellent climate. Mean temp., yr. 63.6° F., Jan. 52.2°, July 76.5°. P. (1871) 186,400; (1881) 205,700, 245,000 with the comm.; comm. (estimated 1891) P. 272,000; the fifth of Italian towns in size.

Palermo, small seapt., Turkey in Europe, W. ct., vilayet Yanina, sanjak and 18 m. W. Ergeri, in 40° 4′ N.

Palestine. See **Syria.**

Palestine, vil., U.S., Illinois, Crawford co., 53 m. E. Effingham by rail. P. <1500.

Palestine, city, U.S., Texas, Anderson co., 95 m. SE. Dallas. Alt. 533 ft. Mean temp., yr. 65.4° F., Jan. 46.7°, July 81.7°. P. 5800.

Palestine, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Wirt co., on Little Kanawha R., 25 m. SSE. Parkersburg. P. <1500.

Palestrina, ancient *Præneste*, city, Italy, prov. Rome, 10 m. SE. by S. Tivoli. Built on the site of the temple of Fortune, erected by Sulla; has remains of a Cyclopean wall and the Palazzo Barberini of the 16th century, with many curious antiquities. On a hill overlooking the city the ancient citadel, now called Castel San Pietro (2465 ft.), with remains of the old castle (1332) of the Colonnas and a handsome church. Here was born the musician Palestrina (1524–94). P. 6100.

Palestro, tn., Algeria, arr. and 32 m. ESE. Algiers. P. <2000.

Palestro, tn., N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 31 m. W. by N. Pavia, 4 m. ESE. Vercelli. Here the French defeated the Austrians, May 31, 1859. P. (comm.) <4000.

Palghar, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 53 m. N. Bombay. P. <5000.

Pálghát, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, 26 m. SW. by W. Coimbatore. The key to Travancore and Malabar from the E. The easy ascent by the P. Pass, the great route from the SW. to the interior, is traversed by the Madras Rly. and military road. The fort is no longer garrisoned. Alt. 800 ft. Rfall. (23 yrs.), 73.70 in. P. 39,500; Hindus, 32,000.

Palgrave, stn., Canada, Ontario, Peet co., 31 m. NW. Toronto, on a railway.

Palgrave, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., on the Waveney, 18½ m. NE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 3½ m. NW. by N. Eye, P.O. P. <1000.

Palgrave, Great and **Little,** two parts of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Sporle.**

Palgu-tso, Phalgu, or **Namin,** lake, Tibet, prov. Tsang, near the upper Brahmaputra, in 29° N., 85° 40′ E.

Pali, race, India. See **Koch.**

Pali, tn., India, Rájputána, 40 m. SSE. Jodhpur, the chief mart of W. Rájputána.

Pali, cape, Turkey in Europe, on the Adriatic, in 41° 25′ N.

Paliano, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, circle and 17 m. WNW. Frosinone. P. 5000.

Palibothra, ancient tn., India. See **Patná.**

Palikul, Chinese form of name **Barkul** (*q.v.*).

Palilug, native name of Goode I., Brit. New Guinea.

Palinges, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, 21 m. SSW. Le Creuzot. P. <2000.

Palinuro, Punta, cape, Italy, in the W., in 40° 1½′ N.

Palisades, range of rocks, U.S., New York, stretching about 20 m. along the W. bk. of the Hudson. Alt. 300–500 ft.

Palisse, La, tn., France, dep. Allier, cap. arr. La P., on the Bèbre, 26 m. NW. by W. Roanne. Alt. 920 ft. P. <2000.

Pálitána, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., cap. P. state, 78 m. NE. Diu. Satrunjaya Hill rises above the town in two peaks, alt. 1977 ft.; it is the most sacred of the five sacred hills of the Jains, and is covered with temples and shrines by hundreds, the larger ones in *tuks*, or separate enclosures, the smaller ones lining the streets. P. (1881) 7700.

Palivela, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Godávari dist., on the bank of the Amalápur Canal, in 16° 41′ N., 81° 55′ E. P. <5000.

Pályád, tn., India, cap. state P., Káthiáwár Penin., 65 m. W. Cambay. P. <5000.

Palk's Bay and Strait, gulf and channel between India and N. Ceylon; named after Governor Palk by the Dutch.

Palla, telegraph stn. of the Brit. S. Africa Co., Bechuanaland, near the Transvaal frontier, in about 23° 40′ S.

Pallaballa, Congo Free State. See **Palabala.**

Pallafiat, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 4 m. SE. Whitehaven, close to Woodend stn.; red hematite iron-mines.

Pallahuari, peak of the Andes in 18° 7′ S. Estimated alt. about 22,000 ft.

Pallantia, ancient tn., Spain. See **Palencia.**

Pallanza, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the N. shore of an arm of Lake Maggiore, 27 m. W. by N. Como. P. <5000.

Pallas, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Portumna No. 1.

Pallas, hamlet, Ire., S. co. Longford, 3 m. SE. Ballymahon. Birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith, 1728.

Pallas, Old, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from P. Grean.

Pallasca, tn., Peru, dep. Ancachs, 70–80 m. ESE. Trujillo; gold mines in the neighbourhood. Alt. 10,350 ft. P. 5000.

Pallas Grean, tn., Ire., NE. co. Limerick, bar. Coonagh, 13½ m. SE. by E. Limerick, with a stn. (**Pallas**) on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., 2 m. to the NE., PMT.O. (**Pallasgreen**). P. <250.

Pallaskenry, tn., Ire., N. co. Limerick, bar. Kenry, 10½ m. W. Limerick, 6 m. from Askeaton stn., PMT.O. (**Palaskenry**). P. <500.

Pallávaram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Chengalpat, 14 m. SW. by S. Madras, cantonment and pensioners' stn.; hot, but not unhealthy. P. <5000.

Palli, sometimes corrupted to *Poly* or *Pilly*, Tamil, 'a small town or village.'

Pallia, vil., Central India, state and 8 m. NNW. Indore.

Pallice, La, seapt., France. See **Rochelle, La.**

Palling, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., ½ m. from the E. ct., 14 m. NNW. Yarmouth, 4 m. ENE. Stalham stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Waxham.**

Pallion, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 2 m. W. Sunderland. P. 8400.

Palliser, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 117° W., 994 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 488 m. E. Vancouver.

Palliser, Cape, S. extremity of the North I., New Zealand, in 41° 35′ S., 175° 25′ E.

Palliser Islands, Pacific, in the W. of the Tuamotu group, in about 16° S., 146½° W.

Palluau, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables d'Olonne, 50 m. NNW. La Rochelle, 13 m. NW. La Roche-sur-Yon. P. <2000.

Palma, vil., Brazil, prov. and 310 m. NNE. Goyaz, in 12° 59′ S., 47° 40′ W. P. about 2000.

Palma, maritime tn., Brit. W. Africa, on the Bight of Benin, 35 m. E. Lagos, in 3° 56′ E.

Palma, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 15 m. E. Naples, P. 5500.

Palma, tn., Spain, Majorca. The principal buildings are the old royal palace, the cathedral (14th century), the fine Gothic bourse (15th century), the town-hall (16th century), and the Balearic Institute, replacing the university (suppressed in 1840). The harbour is protected by a mole. Docks are (1894) in process of construction. Trade in fruits, especially oranges and almonds. Two and a half miles SW. the mediæval castle (13th century) of Jayme, King of Aragon and Majorca, crowns a commanding eminence. Mean temp., yr. 64.0° F., Jan. 51.5°, Aug. 79.8° F.; rfall. (14 yrs.), 17.05 in. P. (1869) 53,000; (1887) 60,500. The **Bay of Palma,** on the SW. of the island, is 8–12 m. wide, and 10 m. deep.

Palma, or **La Palma,** isl., in Spanish group of the Canaries, 15 m. WNW. of Teneriffe. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 17 m.; area, 280 sq. m. Maximum alt., a peak on the rim of a huge crater in the N. of the isl., 11,000 ft. P. (1887) 39,600. Chief town **Santa Cruz de la Palma,** on middle of E. ct., P. (comm.) 6700.

Palma, La, vil., Costa Rica, 10 m. NE. by N. San José.

Palma, La, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. ENE. Huelva, cap. dist. P. P. (comm.) 5900.

Palma del Rio, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. WSW. Córdoba, dist. Posadar, on the l. bk. of the Guadalquivir. P. (comm.) 7700.

Palma di Montechiaro, seapt. and tn., Sicily, prov. and 13 m. SE. by E. Girgenti; exports fruit, especially almonds, besides sulphur and soda. P. 11,700.

Palmanova, tn., Italy, Venice, prov. and 12 m. SSE. Udine. P. <4000.

Palmar, comm., Spain, prov., dist., and 3 m. SSW. Murcia. P. 6000–7000.

Palmar, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, on the N. ct., 15 m. W. Carácas, in about 67° 10′ W.

Palmares, vil., Brazil, state and 60 m. SW. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail. P. 5000.

Palmaria, islet, N. Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto Venere, bounding the Gulf of Spezia on the SW. Length, 1 m.

Palmarinyas, Cape, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, in about 9° 10′ S., 22 m. SW. of St. Paul de Loanda.

Palmarola, isl., Italy, off the W. ct., one of the Pontine group, in 40° 57′ N.

Pálmas, Spanish and Portuguese, 'palms.'

Palmas, isl., off the coast of dep. Cauca, Columbia, in 3° 54′ N.

Palmas, Cape, low promontory of Liberia, W. Africa, in the Atlantic, in 4° 22′ N., 7° 44′ W. American mission station.

Palmas, Las, tn., Canary Is., on NE. ct. and cap. of Great Canary I., the most important town of the archipelago. Has a cathedral, a citadel, and a theatre; and a trade in wine and cochineal. The harbour (under construction in 1894) is to have an area of 287 ac., a depth at entrance, high water, ordinary springs, 60 ft., and alongside quays, high water, ordinary springs, 42 ft. (low water 35 ft.); length of quayage, 1200 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 69.6° F., Feb. 65.0°, Aug. 74.6°. P. (comm.) 19,100.

Palma Soriano, vil., Cuba, 20 m. NW. Santiago de Cuba.

Palmas Suergiu, vil., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 16 m. S. by E. Iglesias. P. <2000.

Palmella, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Lisbon, 5 m. N. Setúbal. P. 6500.

Palmer, riv., Queensland. See **Mitchell.**

Palmer, co., Queensland, crossed by 27° S. and 146° E., traversed by the Warrego.

Palmer, goldfield, Queensland, Cook dist., in 16° 4′ S., 144° 20′ E. P. (including **Limestone**) <1500.

Palmer, tp., S. Australia, Sturt co., 35 m. E. by N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Palmer, land in Southern Ocean, discovered by Palmer in 1821, in 63° 55′–65° 10′ S., 60°–63° 40′ W.

Palmer, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., on Chicopee R., 14½ m. ESE. Holyoke. P. 6500.

Palmer, vil., U.S., Michigan, Marquette co., 30 m. S. Hancock. P. <1500.

Palmer, settlement, U.S., Washington, King co., 56 m. ENE. Olympia.

Palmer's Green and Southgate, hamlet, Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 7½ m. N. St. Paul's, London, on the Enfield branch of the G. N. R.

Palmer's Island, postal-tp., New South Wales, Richmond co., 32 m. NE. Grafton, on the Clarence R. P. <1500.

Palmer's Rapids, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the riv. Madawaska, 89 m. NW. by N. Kingston. P. <1500.

Palmerston, or **St. Louis,** vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Kent, 6 m. NW. Richibucto. P. <3000.

Palmerston, tn., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 61 m. NNE. London. P. <1500.

Palmerston, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. and 4 m. W. Dublin, on the r. bk. of the Liffey, bar. Uppercross. Par. P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Palmerston, bor., New Zealand, South I., Waikonaiti co., 24 m. NNE. Dunedin; has a coal-mine. P. <1500.

Palmerston, isls., Pacific, in the NW. of Cook Is., in about 18° S., 163° W. British.

Palmerston, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., S. of 22° S.

Palmerston, city, S. Australia, cap. N. Terr., P. co., on E. shore of Port Darwin, 580 m. NE. Derby (W. A.); has a jetty 1120 ft. long, 55 ft. wide, connecting with the railway, accessible to the largest vessels. Rfall. (13 yrs.), 63.21 in. P. <1500.

Palmerston, Cape, headland, Queensland, in 21° 30′ S. lat., about 20 m. S. Mackay.

Palmerston, North, tn., New Zealand, North I., co. Oroua, on the r. bk. of the Manawatu, 80 m. NE. by N. Wellington. P. <4500.

Palmerstown, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. W. Dublin, bar. W. Balrothery, on the Liffey, 2 m. from Clondalkin stn. P. <250.

Palmerton, vil., S. Africa, Kaffraria, dist. Pondo-land, 125 m. SSW. Pietermaritzburg.

Palmerville, telegraph stn., Queensland, Cape York Peninsula, 80 m. WSW. Cooktown. P. <1500.

Palmi, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 21 m. NE. by N. Reggio. P. 11,100.

Palmilla, vil., Chile, prov. Colchagua, 25 m. W. San Fernando by rail. P. <2000.

Palmilla, La, isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, S. ct., 78 m. E. by S. Santo Domingo, in 68° 44′ W.

Palmira, tn., Colombia, dep. Cauca, 175 m. WSW. Bogotá, 85 m. N. by E. Popayan, near the r. bk. of the Cauca R., noted for its fragrant tobacco. Alt. 3130 ft. P. (including dist.) 15,000.

Palmira, or **Oppido,** tn., Italy, prov., circle, and 12 m. NE. by E. Potenza. P. <4000.

Palm Lake, Sierra Leone, W. Africa. See **Kasse.**

Palmnicken, estate, Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the E. shore of Danzig Bay, 24 m. NNW. Königsberg, with mines of amber. P. <2000.

Palmo, isl., Turkey in Asia. See **Patmos.**

Palmoli, tn., Italy, prov. Chieti, 14 m. SSW Vasto. P. <4000.

Palmosa, isl., Turkey in Asia. See **Patmos.**

Palmure Burn, riv., Scot., in the SW. of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows SW. and S. to the riv. Cree, which it joins on the l. bk., 4½ m. NNE. Wigtown.

Palmyra, cape, Ceylon. See **Pedro.**

Palmyra, isl., Pacific, in about 5½° N., 162° W.

Palmyra ('city of palms'), ancient city, Syrian Desert, 120 m. NE. Damascus, on the trade route between that city and the Euphrates, flourished between 105 and the 15th century. It was the cap. of the famous Queen Zenobia, and still has magnificent ruins, *e.g.,* of the temple of the sun (Baal). Its Semitic name is **Tadmor.**

Palmyra, vil., U.S., Illinois, Macoupin co., 31 m. SW. by S. Springfield. P. <1500.

Palmyra, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 4 m. W. Detroit. P. <1500.

Palmyra, city, U.S., Missouri, Marion co., 42 m. S. by W. Keokuk (Io.). P. <3000.

Palmyra, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on the Delaware, 21 m. SW. Trenton. P. <2000.

Palmyra, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., on the Erie Canal, 20 m. ESE. Rochester. P. <3000.

Palmyra, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lebanon co., 15 m. E. by N. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Palmyra, settlement, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 45 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City.

Palmyra, vil., U.S., Virginia, Fluvanna co., 49 m. NW. by W. Richmond. P. <1500.

Palmyra, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Jefferson co., 40 m. SW. Milwaukee by rail; has medicinal springs. P. <1500.

Palmyra Islands, small group in the Pacific, in 5° 50′ N., 162° 23′ W.

Palmyras Point, called by the natives **Máipárá,** cape, India, on the Bay of Bengal, 74 m. ENE. Cuttack, at the mouth of the Baitarani R.; the land is low.

Palnackie, seapt. vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 m. SE. Castle Douglas, 3 m. S. by W. Dalbeattie stn., on the r. bk. of the Urr Water, PMT.O.

Palní, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Madura, 53 m. SE. Coimbatore. P. 16,900; Hindus, 15,000.

Palni Hills, mts., Brit. India, Madras, in the W. of Madura dist., extending NE. from the Western Ghâts, in two groups, E. and W. ranges, the latter about 7000 ft. in height; connected by a practicable pass with the S. Indian Rly. at Amanáyakanúr; inhabited.

Palnure, vil., Scot., Kircudbrightshire, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., 3 m. SE. by E. Newton Stewart, P.O.

Palo, vil., Italy, on the coast, prov. and 19 m. W. by N. Rome. P. <2000.

Palo Alto, place and rly. stn., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., 30 m. SE. San Francisco, in a beautiful pastoral country affording views of the Coast Range; 1 m. distant is the seat of the magnificently endowed Leland Stanford University.

Palo Alto, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 43° N., E. of 95° W.

Palo Alto, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 3 m. E. Pottsville. P. <1500.

Palo del Colle, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 9½ m. SW. by W. Bari. P. 10,300.

Palombara, tn., Italy, on the l. bk. of the Tiber, prov. and 14 m. NE. by N. Rome. P. <2000.

Palominos, islets off the coast of Peru, in 12° 8′ S.

Palo Pinto, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Palo Pinto co., 173 m. N. by W. Austin. The county is traversed by the Brazos R. P. <1500.

Palopo, tn., Eastern Archipelago, on the coast of Celebes, in the NW. angle of the Gulf of Boni.

Palos, tn., Eastern Archipelago, Celebes I., at the head of an inlet on the W. ct.

Palos, tn., Spain, prov. and 5 m. ESE. Huelva, near the l. bk. of the Rio Tinto. P. <2000.

Palos, Cabo de, cape, Spain, 18 m. E. by N. Cartagena.

Palo Seco, cape, isl. of Porto Rico. See **Punta Palo Seco.**

Palota, Hungary. See **Varpalota.**

Palouse, city, U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 55 m. S. by E. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Palowi, Tasman, Le Maire, Simpson Coral, or **Welling Islands,** group, Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 4° 35′ S., 159° 25′ E.

Palpa, vil., Peru, dep. and 42 m. N. by W. Lima. P. <2000.

Paltá, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, 24 Parganás, on l. bk. of Húglí R., 2 m. above Barrackpur; has works supplying Calcutta, 14 m. distant, with water. P. <5000.

Palterton and Sutton, stn., Eng., near Bolsover, Derbyshire, on M. R., P.O. (**P.**).

Palti, Palte, or **Yamdok-cho,** lake, E. Tibet, 30 m. SW. Lhassa, 40 m. in diameter. It is nearly ring-shaped, surrounding a large mountainous peninsula studded with monasteries, and connected with the S. side of the lake by two narrow tongues of land (one an impassable mountain ridge), enclosing between them a smaller lake known as Dumu-cho. Water stated by Manning (1811) to be unwholesome and not used for drinking, but by a native Indian explorer to be perfectly fresh.

Palu, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 55 m. N. Diarbekir, sanjak Arghana, on r. bk. Euphrates, at the head of the gorge of that river, in such a position as to block the summer passes from Erzerum by Melikhan, and from Van by Mush. P. 7500; Moham. 4800; Christians, 2700.

Paludi Pontine, tract, Italy. See **Pontine Marshes.**

Palwal, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurgáon, 33 m. S. by E. Delhi; of great antiquity, said to have been restored by Vikramáditya, 57 B.C. P. 11,200; Hindus, 7400; Moham. 3700.

Pamakasan, tn., Eastern Archipelago, in the S. of Madura I., near the coast.

Pamalombe, or **Pamalombwe,** lake, Africa. See *Pa* and **Malombe.**

Pamba, tn., Portuguese W. Africa. See **Ambaca.**

Pambam, or **Paumben,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Madura, on the W. end of the isl. of Rameswaram, 88 m. SE. by E. Madura; has a lighthouse. The Ceylon immigration depôt is here. The population, chiefly Labbays, are employed as pilots and divers. P. <5000.

Pambam Channel, a shallow channel between India and Ceylon, sufficiently deepened to allow of its being used by good-sized coasters. The operations were commenced in 1838; though dredging is still going on, it is doubtful whether it can ever be made navigable for large ocean-going vessels.

Pamber, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. NW. by N. Basingstoke. P. <750. See **Monk Sherborne.**

Pambete, vil., central Africa, in the sphere of British influence, at S. end of Lake Tanganyika, on S. shore of W. part of Hore Bay. Former mission station.

Pambire, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Usegwa, near German station of Mbusini, 49 m. WNW. Bagamoyo.

Pambula, postal-tp., New South Wales, Auckland co., 40 m. N. Cape Howe; has gold and silver mines. P. <1500.

Pamel, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 12 m. W. Brussels. P. <4000.

Pámidi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantápur, 48 m. ESE. Bellary. P. 6100; Hindus, 4900.

Pamiers, tn., France, dep. Ariège, cap. arr. P., on the Ariège, 34 m. S. by E. Toulouse, 12 m. N. Foix. P. 8200.

Pamirs, wide terr., situated between Russian Turkistan in N., the Bukharian and Afghan independent khanates in W., the Hindu Kush in S., the Himálayas in SE., and Chinese Turkistan in E., 36° 50′ to 39° 40′ N., 71° 30′ to 75° 30′ E. It is a massive swelling, connecting the highlands of the Hindu-kush and Himalayas with the Tian-Shan highlands, and having on both sides the depressions of the Amu and of E. Turkistan. It is fringed on three sides by very high snow-clad border ridges: (1) the Trans-Alai on the NW., which reaches 23,000 ft. in Kaufmann Peak, and 21,700 ft. in Kizyl-aghyn (Kizylart Pass, 16,560 ft.), and is continued SW. in the Kojar Mts. (Söl-tau) and Periokh-tau (peak Syevertsov, 24,500 ft.); (2) the Kashgar Mts. on the NE., reaching 25,800 ft. in the Mustagh-ata peak, also gently sloping towards the Pamirs, and abruptly towards the Kashgar depression; they correspond to the **Bolor-tagh** of Humboldt, who erroneously gave it a meridional direction; and (3) the Hindu-kush on the SE., attaining 25,600 ft. in the peak of Lunkho, and 25,400 ft. in Tirach-mir. Towards the SW. there is no border ridge, the P. falling abruptly to the valley of the Panj, or upper Amu; and it remains an open question, whether the highlands enclosed between the great bent of the Amu to the N., and a line drawn from the Goran to Kulab, thus including Lake Shiva (11,000 ft.), ought not to be added to the P. This massive swelling is intersected by several river-valleys flowing mostly SW. and NE., at the high levels of from 13,000 to 10,000 ft., this last altitude being only attained as they approach the Panj which flows, even in its N. course, in a narrow gorge, at alt. of from 8700 ft. (Ishka-shem) to 6000 ft., while in its upper course it also flows (under the name of Wakhan-daria) in a high valley: 13,720 ft. at its source in Lake Oi-kul, and 10,000 ft. near Kala-i-Panj. The next large river of the P., the Murghab, which also issues from the same lake, and, after flowing NE. and NW., bends W. towards the Amu, has its valley at the same high altitude, descending below the 10,000 ft. level only about Tash-kurgan, 37 m. from the Panj. The same is also true of the rivers flowing along the Kashgar Mts. before they pierce them to descend to the Kashgar depression (Rang and Muzha forming the Ghöz and upper Yarkand-daria), whose valleys also are at an alt. of 10,000 ft. to 13,000 ft. Several lakes lie on this high swelling: Great Kara-kul, in N. (13,300 ft., no outflow); Rang-kul, in middle (13,000 ft.); Yashil-kul, (12,370 ft.), which receives the Alichur streams and sends out the Gund to the Amu; Zor-kul, or Victoria, in S. (13,900 ft.), whose outlet, the Pamir R., is a trib. of the Panj; and Oi-kul, or Chakmaktyn-kul, in SE., at the source of both the Ak-su (source of Murgh-ab) and the Wakhan-daria, (Panj). The valleys have the characters of flat, open spaces, from which the very name of *pamirs* is derived, and they are separated from each other by mountain ridges rising only from 3000 to 4500 ft. above the levels of the high plains, but attaining 16,000 to 17,000 ft., and from 18,000 to 19,000 ft. in their highest summits. Of these high plains the following are the chief: Khargoshy P., in the N., round Great Kara-kul, between the Trans-Alai in N. and Karasak Mts. in S.; Rang-kul P., between N. and S. Rang-kul Mts. and Kashgar Mts.; Alichur P., between Alichur Mts. in N. and Pamir Mts. in S.; the Great P., round Zor-kul, between these last mountains and the Wakhan Mts.; the Little P., around Oi-kul and valley of Ak-su, separated by the E. Hindu-kush from Tagh-dumbash P. Though the climate of the Pamirs is extremely severe, yet they are visited in the summer by nomad Kirghizes, while the valleys towards the W. are occupied by a settled population. The North P. have been taken possession of by the Russians; the W. parts of them are occupied by the independent khanates of Darwaz (at N. bend of Amu; forts Vanch, Kala-i-khum; vassal to Bukhara); Roshan (in the S. of lower Murghab; forts Tash-kurgan, Kala-i-Wamar); Shugnan (in the S. of Gund R.); Goran or Garan (at S. bend of Amu; fort Ishkashan on l. bk. Amu); Wakhan (along l. bk. of Wakhan-daria; fort Kala-i-Panj). The E. portion of the P., including the Kashgar Mts. and the valley of Sari-kol immediately to the W. thereof, belongs to China, and, under an agreement concluded between the British and Russian governments in March 1895, these two governments are to abstain from exercising any political influence or control, the former to the N. and the latter to the S. of a line starting at the E. end of Lake Victoria (Zor-kul) and running more or less E. to the Chinese frontier, and nowhere passing N. of the latitude of the starting-point (about 37° 25′ N.), the precise line to be determined by a delimitation commission. This agreement thus assigns to the sphere of British influence the greater part of the khanate of Wakhan, but this terr. is to form part of that of the Amír of Afghanistan, and not to be annexed by the British.

Pamisos, comm., Greece. See **Messênê.**

Pamlico, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on P. Sound, crossed in the extreme S. by 35° N.

Pamlico River, U.S. See **Tar River.**

Pamlico Sound, lagoon in the E. of N. Carolina, U.S., bounded on the E. by several long and narrow islands, on one of which is Cape Hatteras, and communicating with the Atlantic by Oregon, Loggerhead, Hatteras, and Ocracoke Inlets (here mentioned in the order from N. to S.). Length, 80 m.; width, 8–30 m.

Pamouscachou, lake, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., crossed by 70° 45′ W. and 49° 30′ N.

Pampacolca, vil., Peru, dep. Arequipa, 100 m. NNW. Mollendo. P. (dist.) <5000.

Pampanga, prov., Philippine Is., Luzon I., on the Gulf of P.

Pamparato, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 20 m. ESE. Cuneo. P. <2000.

Pampas, tn., Peru, dep. Huancavelica, 160 m. E. by S. Lima. P. <2000.

Pampas (Quichua, 'plains'), the wide treeless plains of the Argentine Republic, stretching W., NW., and SW. of Buenos Aires, the city of Córdoba being in about the middle of them. They rise gradually from the ocean up to the feet of the Andes. The soil consists of sands and clays, deposited by wind and river inundations, the crumbled remains, according to some authorities, of the moraines of former Andean glaciers or of granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks *in situ;* and this theory finds support in the analogical origin of the steppes of Russia and the *loess* formations of Turkistan. The P. are covered with grass in the E., and support large herds of cattle, sheep, and horses; but in the W. they are mostly sterile, and frequently intermingled or covered with saline deposits.

Pampas, Rio, riv., Peru, flows N. then ESE. and enters the Apurimac in about 13° 10′ S., 74° 50′ W.; part of its course forms the boundary between deps. Ayacucho and Apurimac. Length, 250–280 m.

Pampelonne, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Tarn, on the Vaur, arr. and 15 m. NNE. Albi. P. <2000.

Pampeluna, city, Spain. See **Pamplona.**

Pampigny, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 10 m. WNW. Lausanne.

Pampilhosa, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, dist. and 27 m. ESE. Coimbra. P. <4000.

Pampisford, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 7 m. SSE. Cambridge, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500.

Pamplemousses, tn., in the N. of the isl. of Mauritius.

Pamplico, a spelling formerly used for **Pamlico** in U.S., but the latter is the spelling adopted by the U.S. Board on Geographical Names, at least for the county in N. Carolina.

Pamplona, decayed tn., Colombia, Santander, 210 m. NNE. Bogotá ; seat of a bishop ; has abandoned gold-mines ; suffered severely from earthquakes in 1644 and 1875. Alt. 7550 ft. P. (including dist.) 11,000.

Pamplona, formerly also **Pampeluna,** fortified city, Spain, cap. of prov. P., on trib. of the Ebro, 111 m. NW. Saragossa, and 50 m. S. by W. Bayonne. Chief features are its citadel, Gothic cathedral (dating from 1397), vice-regal palace, museum, and bull-ring for 8000 spectators. Supplied with water by a handsome aqueduct of 97 arches, built at the end of the 18th century. The Roman *Pompeiopolis*, built by Pompey, 68 B.C. From about 905 A.D. Pamplona was cap. of Navarre, and from its position has always been the chief fortress of that province. The French held it from 1808 till 1813, when Wellington took it after a siege of four months. Alt. 1380 ft. P. (1860) 22,900 ; (1887) 26,700.

Pamunkey River, U.S., Virginia, formed by the junction of N. and S. Anna Rivs., flows SE., and with the Mattapony forms York R. Length, 75 m.

Pana, city, U.S., Illinois, Shelby co., 83 m. W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. 5100.

Panadure, vil., Ceylon, Western Prov., on the W. ct., 15 m. S. Colombo.

Panagia, roadstead, Turkey in Europe, in the NE. of Thasos I., in 40° 47′ N.

Panagiurište, in Turkish **Otlu-köl,** tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Tatar-Pazardžik, 38 m. NW. Philippopolis. Alt. 1835 ft. P. 8800.

Pánágur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 9 m. N. Jabalpur ; has trade in iron from the neighbouring mines. P. <5000.

Panahat, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 30 m. SE. Agra. The old fort is a station of the Trigonometrical Survey. P. <5000.

Panama, the general name of Central American isthmus, from Costa Rica to Colombia, of which it forms a dep. (466 m. long, 31–120 m. wide) ; in a more special sense the name of the central part of this isthmus. It is a continuous chain of mountains (from Chiriqui, 11,260 ft. ; Veraguas, 9270 ft. ; Trinidad, 3430 ft. ; Capira, 3000 ft. ; to Mali and Pirri, with passes from 8200 ft. in the W. down to 285 ft. ; Culebra, 465 ft. at Tihule) of different geological ages (San Blas Mts. the oldest). Archæan rocks form the N. slopes, with Palæozoic in the extreme W. (Permian) and centre (Carboniferous), where there is also a large extent of Tertiary formations. Volcanic rocks (Chiriqui, Veraguas, Centre), some of which point to the existence of ancient submarine volcanoes, also occur. The Atlantic and Pacific seem to have once met through two points of the present isthmus, in the centre and at the E. end. Very dense forests, with very good timber, cover the isthmus. The principal rivers are in the centre and E. (Chagres, Bayano, Chepo, Tuyra-Chucumaque). The Atlantic slopes receive most rain, and have the richest flora. Many, and some of them magnificent, bays (N., Bahia del Almirante, Laguna or Gulf of Chiriqui, Puerto Bello, Limon or Navy Bay, San Blas, Caledonia, Anachucuna ; S., Dulce, David, Honda, Montijo, and P.). All the bays are protected by numerous islands and keys (*cayos*), the coasts presenting many coral reefs. The railway from Colon (on Limon Bay) to Panama town, by Col de Culebra, follows the general line of the projected canal. Many canals (open, level, through tunnels, with locks) were planned (they would reduce by 8700 m. the voyage between Europe and the Pacific) from Gulf of San Blas to the mouth of riv. Bayano (the narrowest part in all Central America, 31 m.), Acanti (on Gulf of Uraba) to Gulf of San Miguel, Darien del Norte (a more southerly point on Gulf of Uraba) to Gulf San Miguel (Darien del Sur), and from Limon Bay to P. by the Chagres and Rio Grande. To carry out this last plan (with a level and open canal of 46 m., 72 ft. at bottom, 131 ft. at water surface, 29 ft. deep, afterwards modified so as to include locks) a company was formed (1881), but became bankrupt (1891). Capital invested, £53,000,000. Nineteen miles were prepared ; the Culebra, 300 ft. high, has still to be pierced. Total cost, with locks, estimated at £120,000,000. See **Colombia.** [**J. B. R.**]

Panama, tn., and free port, Colombia, cap. of P. dep., on NW. ct. of the Gulf of P., 287 m. WSW. Cartagena, in 8° 57′ N., 79° 31′ W., connected by rail with Colon (on the Caribbean Sea). It consists of a fortified port, though the walls are now ruinous, and suburbs, and, in spite of numerous destructive fires, still presents the appearance of a large town, chiefly in consequence of its fine cathedral, numerous monasteries, and tall buildings. The anchorage is at the isl. of Taboga, 11 m. S. of P. Passengers land by boats or flat-bottomed steam-launches. The Panama hats of commerce are made in Ecuador. The mines of **Old Panama,** founded in 1518, and destroyed by the buccaneer Morgan in 1671, lie 4 m. ENE. of the existing town. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1883-85), yr. 80.2° F., Feb. 78.6°, Aug. 81.8°. P. 25,000.

Panama, Gulf of, at the extreme NW. of S. America, Colombia, and on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Its width between Punta Mala, on the W., and Punta Caracoles, on the E., is 120 m., and its maximum length or depth 100 m. On the W. it penetrates deeper into the Bay of Parita, and on the E. into the Gulf of San Miguel. It is dotted with several small islands, including the Archipelago of the Pearl Is.

Panamint Mountains, mts., U.S., California, Inyo co., on the W. of Death Valley.

Panao, vil., Peru, prov. and 12 m. E. Huanuco. P. <5000.

Panaon, one of the Philippine Is., in the Surigao passage, between Leyte and Mindanao. Length, 18 m.

Pánápur, agricultural tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran. P. <5000.

Panaria, one of the Lipari Is., Italy, 11½ m. NE. by N. of the middle of Lipari I. Alt. 1380 ft.

Panaro, riv., Italy, rises in the Apennines, and flows N. and NE. past Finale to the Po, which it joins on the r. bk. 12 m. WNW. of Ferrara. Length, 60 m. ; area of basin, 885 sq. m. ; discharge, mean 1300 cubic ft. per second, highest 24,400 cubic ft. per second.

Panars, tribe, Assam. See **Khási and Jaintia Hills.**

Panatinani, or **Joannet Island,** one of the Louisiade Is., Pacific, crossed by 11° 15′ S., 153° 10′ E.

Panavia Bay, large bay on the W. ct. of Africa, Kamerun Terr., in 3° 2′–20′ N.

Panay, one of the Philippine Is. (the easternmost of the Visayas), formed by a central ridge (Bosoc, Antique, 2660 ft.), continuation of the Cagayan Cavili ridge, divided on the N. into two diverging ones. Principal settlements in the bays of Antique, Capiz, Iloilo ; very fertile. Area, 4728 sq. m. P. 734,000.

Panayanos, tribe, Philippine Is., isl. Negros.

Panbride, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 5½ m. SW. by W. Arbroath, close to Carnoustie stn. ; 5199 ac. P. <2000.

Pancalieri, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Po, prov. and 17 m. S. by W. Turin. P. <3000.

Panch Mahals ('five subdivisions'), dist., Brit. India, in N. of Bombay Presidency, composed of two sections, one W. and one E. of the native state of Rewá Kantha, the E. section, bordering on Central India, mainly rugged and barren (chief town Dohad), the W. section mainly level and fertile, though containing a hilly forest-clad section in the SW. (Páwagarh Hill, 2500 ft.) ; chief town, Godhra, which is cap. of dist. Both Dohad and Godhra are now connected with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rly. (junction about midway between Baroda and Ahmadábád). See **Bombay,** Presidency.

Panciu, tn., Roumania, prov. Putna, 59 m. NW. by W. Galatz. P. <3000.

Pancoast, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Jefferson co., 18 m. E. Brookville by rail. P. <1500.

Pancorbo, vil., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 35 m. NE. by E. Burgos, on the margin of the dist. of La Bureba, and at the base of the Montes Obarenes, a defile in which, known as the Garganta de Pancorbo, is here traversed by the railway from Madrid to the NE. of Spain. P. <2000.

Pancrasweek, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 13⅜ m. N. by W. Launceston, 4 m. W. by N. Holsworthy stn. ; 4639 ac. P. <500. See **Bradworthy.**

Pancsova, municip., Hungary, co. Torontál, 10 m. ENE. Belgrade. Mean temp., yr. 52.6° F., Jan. 30.4°, July 74.0.° P. (1850) 11,000 ; (1869) 13,400 ; (1890) 17,900.

Pandaman, one of the Philippine Is., off the SW. end of Palawan, in 8° 18′ N., 117° 11′ E. (middle of island).

Pan de Azucar, Spanish, 'sugar-loaf.'

Pan de Azucar, ct. isl., N. Chile, in 26° 9′ S.

Pan de Azucar, summit of Colombia, in the central Cordillera, 26 m. SE. Popayan. Alt. 15,320 ft. (Reiss and Stübel).

Pan de Azucar, summit of the Sierra Nevada de Merida, Venezuela, NE. of Merida. Alt. 13,575 ft.

Pan de Azucar, vil., Uruguay, dep. Maldonado, 65 m. E. by N. Montevideo. A large vineyard has been planted near.

Pandeme, tn., Africa, in the interior of the Brit. colony of Sierra Leone, in about 8° 8′ N., 10° 38′ E. ; cap. of state of Bunde.

Pandharpur, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sholápur, on Bhímá R., 63 m. N. by W. Bijápur, one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in the Presidency. In honour of the god Vithoba three fairs are annually held, at which the attendance varies from 20,000 to 150,000. The foundation-stone of the orphanage, the only one in the Presidency, was laid in 1878. P. (1872) 16,800 ; (1891) 20,000 ; Hindus, 18,300.

Pándhurna, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist.

Chhindwárá, 50 m. NW. by W. Nágpur; much cotton grown around. P. 8200; Hindus, 7500.

Pandi, vil., Colombia. See **Bogotá.**

Pandita, isl., Eastern Archipelago, SE. of Bali.

Pando, vil., Uruguay, dep. Canelones, 23 m. NE. Montevideo.

Pandora, or **Charlotte,** reef, Pacific, in about 12° S., 172° E.

Pandora's Pass, gap in the Liverpool Range, New South Wales.

Pandpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran, 15 m. NW. by W. Patna. P. <5000.

Panduah, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, Húglí dist., in 23° 4′ N., 88° 19′ E.; has a tower 120 ft. high, said to be the oldest building in Bengal, built to commemorate a victory gained by the Mohammedans in 1340. P. <5000.

Panduah, or **Paruah,** deserted tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Maldah, 73 m. E. Bhágalpur. The fortified city extended for 6 m. N. within the ramparts. It contains the Adína Masjíd (14th century), the most celebrated building in this part of India, and the most remarkable example of Pathán architecture. A Mohammedan *melá* is held here every year.

Pándu Mehwás, group of twenty-six petty states which form a territorial div. of Rewá Kántha, Bombay, Brit. India.

Pandy, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the G. W. R., 13 m. NW. by W. Monmouth, PM.O.

Pandy, P.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 12½ m. NE. Dolgelly, on the r. bk. of the Dee, close to Llanuwchyllyn stn.

Pándya, one of the three great divisions of Drávida, or S. India, including Madura dist. and all S. of it, believed to have been founded in the 6th century B.C., overthrown in the 11th century, afterwards restored by the Náyaks. Cap. first at Kolkai, afterwards at Madura.

Panephysis, tn., Egypt. See **Menzaleh.**

Panfield, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 1½ m. NW. Braintree. P. <500.

Pangal, tn., India, Haidarábád, 78 m. SSW. Haidarábád.

Pangani, seapt., Ger. E. Africa, 70 m. N. Bagamoyo, in 5° 25′ S., at the mouth of the Pangani R.

Pangani, or **Ruvu,** riv., Ger. E. Africa, rises on Mount Kilimanjaro, and flows S. then SE. into the Indian Ocean at P., forming during part of its course the N. boundary of the German Protectorate.

Pangasinan, Malay tribe, on W. ct. of Luzon I., Philippine Is., on W. and S. shores of the Gulf of Lingayen.

Pangbourne, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., on the Thames, 5 m. WNW. Reading, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Pang-hu, isls., W. Pacific. See **Pescadores.**

Pangkong ('up and down'), lakes, in E. Kashmír (Ladak) and W. Tibet, SE. of the Karakoram Mts., in 33½° N., 78½°–80° E. Length nearly 100 m.; 14,000 ft. above sea-level. It consists of three lakes connected by small streams, and measuring 30, 35, and 25 m. respectively in length. See *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1877, p. 91.

Pangkor Islands, Straits Settlements, Indo-Chinese Penin. See **Dindings.**

Pango-pango (*ng* as in sing), in the spelling of the missionaries **Pago-pago,** admirable natural harbour on the S. ct. of Tutuila (Samoan Is.), in 14° 19′ S., 170° 31′ W. Formerly used by the United States as a coaling station, now used for that purpose by the British.

Pangritz, colony, Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, govt. Danzig, circle and N. of Elbing. P. <3000.

Pangulpulli, lake, Chile, prov. Valdivia, in the basin of the Calle Calle.

Pangultan, Punta, Philippine Is. See **Tinaca, Punta.**

Pangultch, vil., U.S., Utah, Garfield co., 105 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Pangutarang, one of the Sulu Isles, Pacific, in 6° 24′ N., 120° 30′ E. (north end).

Panhandle, name of unorganised tract in NW. of Texas, U.S., between Indian Terr. and N. Mexico.

Panhandle, name in W. Virginia, U.S., of a long narrow tract of land in NW. of state, divided into the counties of Hancock, Brook, Ohio, and Marshall.

Paniála, agricultural vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 32 m. N. Dera Ismáil Khán. P. <5000.

Pánipat, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Karnál, 51 m. NW. by W. Meerut, of great antiquity. The modern town is built on a small promontory, round which runs the former bed of the Jumna. It is enclosed by an old wall, with an ancient fort at its highest point; manufactures copper utensils. Thrice the scene of decisive battles; in 1526 Bábar gained a great victory, and his grandson, Akbar the Great, in 1556. This second victory led to the foundation of the great Mughal empire, which continued to exist, nominally, till 1857. In 1761 Ahmad Sháh Durání shattered the Maráthá power. P. (1868) 25,300; (1891) 27,500; Hindus, 8100; Moham. 18,700.

Panizo, vil., Turkey in Europe, on Sea of Marmora, sanjak and 5½ m. SW. Tekirdagh (Rodosto), 54 m. NE. Gallipoli.

Panjab, prov., India. See **Punjab.**

Panjan, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujrat, 77 m. SE. Ráwal Pindi. P. <5000.

Panjang, isl., French Cochin-China. See **Pulo-Panjang.**

Panjdeh, vil., Russian Transcaspian Terr. See **Penjdeh.**

Panjim, central quarter of New Goa, Portuguese India, on the W. ct., 11 m. WNW. (Old) Goa, and at the NW. angle of the isl. of Goa, and at the mouth of the Goa R.; since the viceroyalty of Count Ega (1756–65) seat of govt. of the Portuguese terr. of Goa.

Panjkhora, or **Panjkora,** riv., Afghanistan, r. bk. trib. of the Swat (l. bk. trib. Kabul).

Panjnád, riv., Brit. India, Punjab, joins the Indus nearly opposite Mithankot, in 28° 57′ N. lat., after a SW. course of about 60 m.

Panjshambe, tn., Russian Turkistan. See **Peishambe.**

Panjshir, riv., Afghanistan, rises in the Hindu Kush Mts., and flows SW. through the narrow P. Valley, thence S. to the Kabul R., which it joins 22 m. E. by N. Kabul. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, pp. 116–17.)

Pankota, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, 22 m. ENE. Ó-Arad. P. <5000.

Pankow, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, 3 m. N. Berlin. P. 6900.

Pankratz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Weinberge, 3 m. S. Prague. P. <5000.

Panmure, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 3 m. N. of E. London.

Panmure, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Eden co., in 36° 48′ S. and 174° 58′ E.

Panmure, post-tn., Victoria, Hampden co., 62 m. E. Portland. P. <1500.

Panna, tn., Central India, cap. P. state, 105 m. N. by E. Jabalpur; built of stone found in the neighbourhood. One of the most important towns in Bundelkhand Agency, about 20 m. SW. of the chief diamond-yielding dist. of Central India. The state contains much hill and jungle land, and is situated on the tablelands above the Vindhyan Ghats. Estimated area, 2568 sq. m. P. (of town) 14,700; Hindus, 11,700; Moham. 2200.

Pannal, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 2 m. S. Harrogate, on the NE. R., PMT.O.; 4898 ac. P. <4000.

Pannanich, chalybeate spa, Scot., co. and 39 m. W. Aberdeen, on the Dee, par. Glenmuick.

Pannesheide, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 4 m. NNW. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.) 6600.

Pano Akil, vil., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 50 m. SE. by E. Jacobábád.

Panola, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NW., to the N. of 34° N., and crossed by 90° W.

Panola, co., U.S., Texas, on the E. frontier, crossed in the S. by 32° N.

Panompenh, tn., Cambodia. See **Pnompenh.**

Panora, vil., U.S., Iowa, Guthrie co., on middle Raccoon R., 41 m. W. by N. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Panormo, tn., Asia Minor. See **Bandurma.**

Panormus, ancient name of **Palermo** (*q.v.*), Sicily.

Panrott (**Panrutti,** census), market-tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 18 m. WNW. Cuddalore. P. 9000; Hindus, 8200.

Pant, in Welsh place-names, 'a hollow.'

Pant, stn., Eng., Salop, on the Cambrian Rly., 5 m. S. by W. Oswestry, P.O.

Pant, junc. stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 2 m. NE. by N. Merthyr Tydfil.

Pan-ta-naw, tn., Burma, dist. Thon-gwa, on the Iráwadi, 48 m. E. by N. Bassein; traffic in *nga-pí* (dried fish). P. <5000.

Pantano, vil., U.S., Arizona, Pima co., 30 m. SE. Tucson. Mean temp. (9 yrs.), 67.7° F., Jan. 47.4°, July 85.5°; rfall., 12.29 in., July–Aug. 4.81 in.

Pantar, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Lesser Sunda Is., to the N. of the Dutch part of Timor.

Pantasaph, PT.O., Wales, 3 m. from Holywell, Flintshire.

Panteg, or **Panteague,** par. and tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 2⅔ m. ESE. Pontypool, with a stn. (**Panteg**) on the G. W. R.; has iron-works. Par. P. <4000; tn. P. 6500.

Pantelleria, ancient *Cossyra,* isl., Italy, in the Mediterranean, prov. Trapani, 62 m. SW. ct. of Sicily, and 42 m. E. Tunis, in 36° 50′ N., 12° 0′ E. Shape oval. It is wholly of volcanic formation; the hills (2500 ft.) are covered with forest and fruit trees. Mineral springs abound. Cap. P. (P. <4000) is situated on the N. ct. Here the Roman emperor Augustus banished his daughter Julia, and here put to death Octavia, daughter of Messalina. Area, 40 sq. m. P. (of isl.) 7300.

Pant Glas, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 8 m. NW. Portmadoc, on the L. & NW. R.

Panthai, Pante, Panti, or **Panthe,** name of the people of Mussulman religion in Yünnan, SW. China; descendants of Arab immigrants, who settled here soon after the Hegira, and of soldiers from Bukhara, led here by the Mongol emperor Kublai-Khan in a military expedition in the middle of the 13th century.

Panticosa, vil., Upper Aragon, Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. by E. Huesca, near the head of the Gallego Valley, with much frequented lukewarm medicinal springs, some used for drinking,

some for bathing; the most convenient starting-point for the ascent of the Vignemale. P. <2000.

Pantin, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 3½ m. Notre Dame, Paris, just outside the city wall. P. (1872) 12,300; (1891) 21,800.

Pantokrator, mt., Corfu (*q.v.*).

Panton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. WSW. Louth, 1½ m. S. by E. East Barkwith stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**P. with Wragby**) P. <750.

Pantón, comm., Spain, prov. Lugo, dist. Monforte. P. 11,600.

Pantperthog, P.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 3 m. from Machynlleth.

Pant Pystynog, P.O., Wales, co. and 4 m. from Denbigh.

Pantydwr, stn., Wales, Radnorshire, 13 m. SW. by S. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly., P.O.

Pantyffynon, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 10 m. NE. Llanelly, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Pantyffynnon**).

Panulcillo, vil., Chile, prov. Coquimbo, in the vicinity of Ovalle. P. <3000.

Panwel (**Panvel,** census), tn. and port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 21 m. E. Bombay; has coasting trade; chief industry, cart-wheels. P. is mentioned as carrying on trade with Europe in 1570. P. 10,400; Hindus, 7400.

Panxworth, part of par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Ranworth and Woodbastwick.**

Pany, Philippine Is. See **Panay.**

Pao, tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, 200 m. SE. Carácas.

Pao, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, 100 m. SW. Carácas.

Pão d'Assucar ('sugar-loaf'), Portuguese name given to different conical heights in Brazil, the most noted being one at the W. entrance of the bay of Rio de Janeiro. See also **Sugar Loaf Mountain,** Mozambique.

Paoking, tn., China, prov. Hunan, 250 m. S. Ichang.

Paola, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 14 m. WNW. Cosenza, 43 m. NW. Catanzaro. P. 5900.

Paola, city, U.S., Kansas, Miami co., 38 m. SSW. Kansas City. P. <3000.

Paoli, vil., U.S., Indiana, Orange co., 43 m. WNW. Louisville (Ken.). P. <1500.

Pao-Nan, Point, a penin. jutting 25 m. S. into the N. half of Lake Manitoba, Canada, having Portage Bay on its E. side.

Paongan-chou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the r. bk. of the Sankan-ho, 80 m. WNW. Peking.

Paoning-fu, tn., China, Süchwan, 145 m. NNW. Chungking; the centre of a silk-producing dist.

Paoshan-hien, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang, 13 m. N. Shanghai.

Paota, Chinese form of Bagdad. See **Baudas.**

Paoting-fu, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 80 m. SW. by S. Peking.

Papa, or *Pabba,* Scandinavian, Ger. *Pfaffe,* 'a priest,' *e.g.,* Pabba, 'the priests'' island; Papa Stour, 'the great island of the priest.'

Pápa, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Veszprém, 28 m. SSW. Raab, 47° 20′ N., 17° 28′ E. Alt. 518 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 30.9°, July 73.0°. P. 14,300.

Papa, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Bressay par., 2 m. SW. Scalloway. P. 23.

Papa, Little, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, in the W., Sandsting par., in 60° 20′ N., 1° 24′ W. Length, 1½ m.; breadth, 1 m.

Papa, Monte del, mt., Italy, near the W. ct., 35 m. S. Potenza. Alt. 6585 ft.

Papa, Sound of, channel, Scot., Shetland Is., between the Mainland and Papa Stour, in 60° 18′ N.

Papagayo, gulf and volcano, Central America, republic and SW. Lake Nicaragua, the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, and the volcano on its NE. shore.

Papagos, Indian tribe, U.S., Arizona, of Pima family, occupying since 1874 a reservation on the Santa Cruz R.; agriculturists. Also in N. Mexico, at the head of the Gulf of California.

Papakaio, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 10 m. N. Oamaru by rail. P. <1500.

Papakura, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukaw co., 18 m. SE. by S. Auckland. P. <1500.

Papal, Holm of, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Bressay par. P. 2.

Papaloapan, riv., S. Mexico, states of Puebla, Oaxaca, and Vera Cruz, flows SE. then NE. and enters the lagoon, which receives also the San Juan and other rivers, and communicates with the sea at Alvarado; easily navigable at all seasons to Tuxtepe (163 m. above Alvarado) for steamers of 3 ft. draught. Length, 217 m.

Papalote, settlement, U.S., Texas, Bee co., 150 m. S. Austin.

Papantla, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 112 m. NE. by N. Puebla, in 20° 11′ N. P. 10,000.

Papanui, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 1 m. N. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Papar, riv., Brit. N. Borneo, flowing W. into the China Sea, in 5° 45′ N. The village of P. is a few miles above its mouth.

Paparo, settlement, Venezuela, Miranda, at mouth of Tuy, 65 m. E. by S. Carácas, on the railway connecting Higuerote and Rio Chico; coffee and cacao grown.

Paparoa, tn., New Zealand, North I., Otamatea co., 60 m. NNW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Paparoa, mt. chain, New Zealand, parallel to the W. ct. of the South I., near the N. end.

Papas, Paramo de las, high plateau or mountain knob, Colombia, on the confines of deps. Tolima and Cauca; contains the sources of the Magdalena, Cauca, and Caqueta or Yapura.

Papasquiaro, tn., Mexico, state of and 68 m. NW. Durango. P. (comm.) 12,000.

Papa Stour, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., off W. ct. Mainland, Walls par., crossed by 60° 20′ N., and in the E. by 1° 40′ W.; seat of the Culdees. Length, 2 m.; breadth, 2½ m. P.O. P. 244.

Papa Stronsay, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Stronsay and Eday par., ¼ m. off NE. of Stronsay I. P. 27.

Papa Westray, part of par. and isl., Scot.; the N. extremity forms the Mull of Papa. P.O. P. (isl.) 337. See **Westray and Papa Westray.**

Papcastle, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly., 5 m. SE. Maryport, P.O. P. <750.

Papeiti, or **Papeete** ('little water'), tn., Tahiti, on NW. ct. of island, in the small bay at mouth of riv. Papeiti, of charming aspect, its houses surrounded by gardens. The port, protected by the reef, is accessible by three passes; the water is deep enough for the largest vessels to cast anchor at the quays. It is in regular communication with France by New Caledonia, with New Zealand, and San Francisco. There is a patent slip, 101 ft. 7 in. long.

Papenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Aschendorf, 22 m. SE. Emden, connected by canal with riv. Ems. Founded in 1675, in the middle of a marsh till then uninhabitable, it is now, after Emden, the most important port of Hanover, and has shipbuilding, and manufactures of machinery, paper, glass, chemicals, &c. P. 6900.

Papenzien-See, lake, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 50 m. E. by S. Kolberg, drained N. by the Stiednitz into the Wipper.

Papho (pafo), or **Bapho,** small vil., W. ct. Cyprus, in 34° 45′ N. Ruins of ancient *Paphos,* the chief seat of the worship of Aphrodite (Venus).

Papillion, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Sarpy co., 5 m. SSW. Omaha. P. <1500.

Papineau Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, 63 m. WNW. Montreal, drained by the riv. Kinonge into the riv. Ottawa.

Papineauville, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and on riv. Ottawa, 41 m. E. Ottawa by rail. P. <1500.

Papiti, tn., Tahiti. See **Papeiti.**

Paposo, maritime vil., Chile, prov. Atacama, on the W. ct., in about 25° 5′ S.

Pappan, isl., India. See **Segupong.**

Pappenheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle Weissenburg, on the Altmühl, 24 m. NW. by W. Ingolstadt. P. <2000.

Pappenwasser, bay, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, an expansion of the Oder R. at the head of the Grosses Haff.

Papplewick, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6½ m. S. by E. Mansfield, 1 m. E. Linby stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Linby.**

Paprovnik, city, Austria. See **Ragusa.**

Paps, The, mts., Ire., SE. co. Kerry, 10 m. ESE. Killarney. Height, 2268 ft.

Papua and **Papuans.** See **New Guinea.**

Papua Islands, a name sometimes given to the isls. Waigéu, Salawati, Misol, and others of lesser note lying off the NW. extremity of New Guinea. See the separate articles.

Papudo, maritime vil., N. Chile, prov. Aconcagua, 37 m. NNE. Valparaiso, on a small open bay in 32° 31′ S.

Papworth Everard, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 11 m. WNW. Cambridge, 5 m. SE. Offord and Buckden stn., P.O. P. <250.

Papworth St. Agnes, par., Eng., partly in the Chesterton div. of Cambridgeshire, and partly in Huntingdonshire, 12½ m. WNW. Cambridge, 3½ m. SE. Offord and Buckden stn. P. <250.

Par, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the G. W. R., 3½ m. SSW. Lostwithiel; has pilchard fishery. The harbour is 150 ft. wide at entrance, has 13 ft. at high water ordinary springs, and 9 ft. ordinary neaps, and 1800 ft. of quayage. There is also a dry dock 120 ft. long, 24 ft. 7 in. wide at entrance, and a depth of 7 ft. 10 in. on sill at high water ordinary springs. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Para, Quichua word meaning 'rain,' 'water,' 'lake,' 'river.'

Para, Slavonic, 'a marsh or swamp,' *e.g.,* in Parchim.

Pará, one of the N. littoral states of Brazil (coast-line 700 m.), occupying the E. third of the Amazon valley S. of the Guianas (1000 m. W. to E., 1100 m. N. to S.); the higher grounds of the state, between the Guiana Mts. and the Brazilian plateau, almost desert. Yields cacao, sugar, cotton, and exports Amazonian forest products (caoutchouc, Brazil nuts, piassaba, &c.). See **Brazil,** table.

Para, officially **Belem,** or **Nossa Senhora de Belem,** tn. and seapt., Brazil, prov. Grão Para, at the mouth of the Capim, a r. bk. trib. of the estuary of the Para or Tocantins, 80 m. from the Atlantic; has a handsome cathedral, government and episcopal palaces, military and naval arsenals, and a spacious harbour 3 m. long by 1 m. wide, with ½ m. quayage, from which project 17 piers. There is 30 ft. of water in port at ordinary springs high water, and 22 ft. low water. There are a steel slip, 250 ft. long by 138 ft. wide, and five gridirons, four each 150 ft. long, and one 200 ft. long. Vegetation grows with great luxuriance in and around the city. Leprosy is prevalent. P. 40,000.

Para ('Father of Waters'), the name originally applied to the Amazon R., S. America, but now employed to designate its S. arm, which receives the Tocantins and Anapu Rivs., and bounds Marajo I. on the S. On its E. side is Para city. Width at entrance, 40 m. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1848–50), yr. 80.6° F., Jan. 80.1°, July 81.5°. See **Amazon.**

Para, or **Nossa Senhora da Piedade do Para,** tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 155 m. NW. Ouro Preto. P. about 3000.

Para, riv., Dutch Guiana, l. bk. trib. of the Surinam, which it joins about 4 m. above Paramaribo.

Parabel, riv., W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, l. bk. trib. of Ob, flows NE. about 250 m., joins Ob at Parabelskoye village.

Parabelskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 195 m. NW. Tomsk. P. <5000.

Parabiago, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, circle and 11 m. SE. Gallarate. P. <3000.

Parabita, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 20 m. WSW. Otranto. P. <4000.

Parabuty, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Hódság, 23 m. SE. Zombor. P. <5000.

Paracas, penin., united to the coast of Peru by an isthmus of sand, crossed by 13° 50′ S., to the N. of which is a long narrow bay, in which the army of San Martin landed, Sept. 8, 1820.

Paracatu, riv., Brazil, in state Minas Geraes, flows N. and NE., and joins the São Francisco near 16° 20′ S. Length, 280 m.

Paracatu, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 17° 17′ S., about 47° W., 455 m. NW. by N. Rio de Janeiro; formerly celebrated for its gold-washings, now unimportant. P. 10–15,000.

Paracels, group of islets and reefs of the China Sea, mostly between 16° and 17° N., 112° and 113° 30′ E., 150 m. E. Cochin-China. They yield edible birds' nests, turtles, and fish.

Paraćin, tn., Servia, prov. Morava, E. of riv. Morava, on the Belgrade-Salonica Rly., 27 m. SE. by E. Kraguyevatz. P. 5500.

Paracombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 10 m. E. by S. Ilfracombe, PMT. O. (**Parracombe**); 4451 ac. P. <500.

Parada, tn., Mexico, state of and 20 m. NW. by W. San Luis Potosi.

Paradas, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. by S. Seville, dist. Marchena. P. (comm.) 6200.

Paradela, comm., Spain, Galicia, 17 m. S. Lugo. P. 4800.

Paradise, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Annapolis, 86 m. WNW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Paradise, goldfield, Queensland, Mackenzie dist., on S. side of Burnett R., 8 m. NW. Degilbo stn. P. <1500.

Paradise, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 6 m. from Adelaide by road and rail. P. <1500.

Paradise, coal-mining vil., U.S., Kentucky, Muhlenburg co., 40 m. NW. Bowling Green. P. <1500.

Paradise, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 9 m. E. Lancaster, on Pequa R. P. <1500.

Paradise, vil., U.S., Utah, Cache co., 65 m. NE. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Paradise Sound, long and narrow bay, Newfoundland, on the W. of Placentia Bay.

Paragau, riv., Bolivia, flows N. by San Ignacio into the Guapore, in about 13° 30′ S. Length, 286 m.

Paragould, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Greene co. P. <2000.

Paragua, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Palawan.**

Paragua, riv., Venezuela, flows N. then E. into the Caroni (r. bk. trib. Orinoco), which it joins in about 7° N. Length about 435 m.

Paraguacu ('great water'), riv., Brazil, prov. Bahia, rises on the E. slopes of the Sierra da Chapada, flows E. and SE. into All Saints Bay; navigation prevented greatly by cataracts. Length, 320 m.

Paraguana, penin., Venezuela, state Zulia, 22 m. NW. Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea, in 12° N., 70° W. Length and breadth about 40 m. each.

Paraguari, vil., Paraguay, 33 m. SE. by E. Asuncion, on the railway to Villa Rica.

Paraguay, a republic, S. America, between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, having E. and S. the Paraná, W. the Paraguay, N. the Apa (trib. of P.) with its affluent the Estrella, NE. the Sierra Amambay (N. and S.), and the Sierra de Mbarcay (W. and E.). P. also claims part of the **Gran Chaco** (*q.v.*). The greater part of the **surface** consists of undulating plains, varied by ranges of low hills, richly wooded, and interspersed with open plains. The principal mountains, none of which exceed 1500 ft., are the Cordillera de las Quinze Puntas (E. and W.) in the N.; the frontier ranges already mentioned in the NE.; the Cerro Nogues at the junction of these, and the Cordilleras Urucuty, Caaguassu, &c., which, starting from the Cerro Nogues, trend SE. to about 54° 50′ W., and then SW. to Villa Rica, forming the water-parting between the basins of the P. and Paraná Rivs. In the SW. a broken hilly region extends S. and SE. from the P. in about 25° S., to the Paraná in about 56° 30′ W. The principal tribs. of the P. (N. to S.), one of the two great frontier **rivers,** are, Apa, Aquidaban, Ypane, Jejuy, with its affluents (r. bk.) Aguaray-guassu, (l. bk.) Carruguaty and Capiiguary, Manduvira-Tobatiry, Piribeby, and Tibicuary with its (r. bk.) affluent Negro. Of these, by far the most important as affording means of communication with the interior, are the Jejuy and the Tibicuary; on the other rivers regular navigation is impracticable. The principal tribs. of the Paraná are (N. to S.) Piratiy, Iguerey, Santa Teresa, Acaray, Monday, Pirapyta, Gyrapa-y, and Pirapo; the lower courses of all are obstructed by rapids and falls, though the upper courses of some, as the Monday and Acaray, are used for transport. The P. is navigable along the whole frontier, and the Paraná, though with difficulty, to Tacuru-pucu. In the extreme SW. of the country is the Neembucu region, a tract of marshes ('estero'), 12 to 36 m. in breadth, extending along the N. border of the Paraná, and forming a natural line of defence. In the W., between the Jejuy and Tibicuary, are several lagoons, of which the largest are Ypoa, Camba, Ipacaray, Mandiyú, Aguaracati, and Ypta. The **fauna** is abundant, and generally similar to that of the neighbouring state of Matto Grosso; a large water-serpent, called by the natives 'mboy-gazua,' is found in the rivers, as are also several species of voracious fish armed with formidable spines. The **flora** is exceedingly rich; the greater part of the country is covered with primeval forests, which yield in great variety wood of remarkable durability and hardness (quebracho, algarrobo, araucaria, Brazil cedar, timbo, &c.), with many beautifully veined cabinet woods; other trees of special economic value are yerba-maté, or Paraguay tea (which is now obtained only in a wild state between 22° and 29° S., and E. of 57° W.), coca, and the orange, besides many tropical fruits, medicinal, dye, and fibre plants. **Climate.**—The three summer months (Dec. to Feb.) are hot, temp. ranging from 55° to 100° F., but even during this period the air is often freshened by storms from the S. The remaining nine months are spring-like, with, occasionally, slight frosts at night [**Asuncion**]. The rainfall is abundant; greatest in Sept. and Oct. Epidemic diseases are rare, almost the only one being smallpox, now much less virulent than formerly; an intermittent fever ('chicho') is prevalent in the E.; rheumatic affections are common, owing chiefly to neglect of hygienic precautions. The prevailing **geological** formation is a (Tertiary) red sandstone. The soil is described as consisting of four different kinds—sand, red earth, cleared forest land, and black earth. The most important deposit is the 'red earth,' a true loess, well suited for the cultivation of tobacco, cereals, coffee, cotton, &c.; the forest soil is also exceedingly fertile; the 'black earth,' an alluvial deposit of compact clayey mud, affords abundant pasturage, and is also cultivable. Cattle are reared in large numbers, almost entirely for slaughter; dairy-farming is little practised, and butter almost entirely unused by the people generally. **Agriculture.**—The cereal chiefly cultivated is maize, which forms the staple food of the inhabitants; rice, about Asuncion and a few other places in the W.; manioc supplies the common farina for bread; the sugar-cane is used largely in the distillation of caña, or native rum, and to a less extent for sugar; coffee has been successfully introduced; tobacco of excellent quality forms an important crop; tomatoes, beans (haricots), and onions are almost the only vegetables as yet grown for market; the vine is cultivated, though not as formerly for the production of wine. The **mineral resources** are still imperfectly known; iron is abundant in the S.; manganese and pyrites are widely distributed; coal is said to occur, besides ochre and other pigments, kaolin, marble, &c. **Means of communication** are throughout a great part of the country entirely wanting. The first railway from Asuncion to Villa Rica (about 45 m.) was begun in 1859, but owing to the war which soon after broke out, no further progress was made until 1886; the line has since been opened to Caazapa (90 m.), and it is proposed to continue it to Encarnacion; concessions for other lines have been granted. Under the dictator Lopez four or five roads were opened from the cap. along the Paraguay R. and into the interior, and these are connected by several rough tracks ('picadas') used by the 'yerbateros' (maté collectors). Navigation on the interior rivers is confined to native boats, which are slowly worked up stream with long bamboos. The time occupied in ascending the Jejuy from San Pedro to Ygatimi (the distance between which in a direct line is about 100 m.) is 20 days, while the descent can be made in 3 or 4 days. The most important **industry** is the collection and preparation of the yerba-maté, or Paraguay tea, in the forests, or 'yerbales,'

where the tree grows wild. (The principal yerbales are Jésus, Parana, San Estanislao, Ygatimi, San Pedro, and Concepcion.) The distillation of an essence from orange leaves is carried on at Yaguaron and other places; flour, cigars, beer, caña, soap, and leather are manufactured chiefly for home consumption. **Foreign commerce** is very limited; the principal exports are maté and oranges, tobacco, and skins; others are cattle and essence. The exports go chiefly to the neighbouring states, but nearly half of the imports (mainly textiles) are supplied by Britain. The only direct maritime outlet is through Buenos Aires. **Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The money is the same as in the Argentine Republic, and there is also a paper currency. The old Spanish weights and measures (quintal, arroba, fanega, and sino = 69/8 sq. yds.) are still legal. The **population** is mainly of Spanish descent, and Spanish is the language of the state. **Immigration** is encouraged by the government. Agricultural colonies have been founded at Villa Hayes, San Bernardino, Nueva Germania, and Leipzig, the last two by Germans, and one near Villa Rica by Australians. **Government.**—The present constitution dates from 1870. The government consists of three departments—the Legislative, comprising a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate, the members of both elected by universal suffrage; the Executive, vested in the President, elected for four years, and assisted by five responsible ministers; and the Judicial, exercised by a Supreme Court of three members and by five judges 'of first instance.' The national government is represented in the provinces by 'prefects' and justices of the peace. Local administration is freely enjoyed by the 'partidos' (small municipalities or communes), which form the administrative units of the political system. The 'partidos' are, for electoral purposes, grouped into the 23 dists. which form the state. A small standing army is maintained for the preservation of internal order; every citizen between 20 and 35 years of age is liable to service. As to **revenue**, &c., see **Appendix**, pp. 3–5. Education is still backward, though since 1881, when it was declared compulsory, great efforts have been made for its improvement. The principal institutions for higher education are the National College and the Normal Training School. The support of education is provided for by a special tax and government grants. The principal towns are Asuncion (cap.), San Pedro, Concepcion, Villa Rica, and Encarnacion. Area, 89,000 sq. m. P. 329,600 (official estimate for 1887); 500,000 (De Bourgade la Dardye) (*Le Paraguay*, par E. de Bourgade la Dardye, Paris, 1889). [**E. J. H.**]

Paraguay, a large riv. of S. America, the principal trib. of the Paraná (*q.v.*), rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian state Matto Grosso, near the sources of the Guapore, Tapajos, and Xingu tribs. of the Amazon, and in 13° 30′ S., between 55° and 58° W. It thence flows mostly S., between Bolivia on the W. and Brazil and Paraguay E.; and near Corrientes, in 27° 20′ S., it unites with the Paraná. Total course to this point, 1420 m. It receives from the E. the rivs. São Lourenço, Taquari, and Mondego; from the W. the Sipotuba, Jauru, Pilcomayo, and Bermejo (Vermejo). Between 16½° and 17½° N. the region on its r. bk. is a vast lake in the rainy season, known as Xarayes. Similar marshy tracts extend along the l. bk. from 17° to 22° N. It is navigable from the influx of the Jauru, and Brazilian steamers ascend by the São Lourenço and the Rio Cuyaba to Cuyaba, 2360 m. above Buenos Aires. In 1858 its navigation was opened to ships of every flag.

Parah, place named in O. T. See **Fárah.**

Parahiba, or **Parahyba** (the two forms occur in all cases of the same or similar names), tn. near the E. ct. of Brazil, and near the mouth of the Rio P., cap. state P. do Norte, 70 m. N. Pernambuco; founded in 1579. The old town is on the heights overlooking the riv.; the new town is in a plain communicating by the river with its port Cabedello. P. (with dist.) 40,000.

Parahiba (**P. do Norte**), one of the littoral states of Brazil (coast-line 100 m.), naturally separated (S.) from Pernambuco by the Araripe-Caïriris highlands, and conventionally formed by the valleys of P., Mamanguape, Camaratuba, and the higher part of Rio Piranhas valley. Lies in the region of the great periodical droughts. Iron and coal (anthracite) have been seen. See **Brazil,** table, &c.

Parahiba, riv., Brazil, rises in the state of São Paulo, in about 22° 45′ S., flows first SW. to the E. of the Serra do Quebra Cangalha, then turns NE. and flows between that range and the Serra da Mantiqueira and other ranges, enters the state of Rio de Janeiro, and empties itself into the Atlantic in about 21° 40′ S. Length, variously reckoned, 410 to 570 m.

Parahiba do Sul, tn., Brazil, on the l. bk. of the Parahiba, state and 52 m. N. by W. Rio de Janeiro. P. (including dist.) <10,000.

Parahibuna, Parahybuna, or popularly **Juiz de Fóra,** tn., Brazil, 85 m. NNW. Rio de Janeiro, on the P. (trib. Parahiba); chief agricultural centre of the state of Minas Geraes. Alt. 2300 ft. P. (with dist.) 15,000.

Paraiso, vil., Costa Rica, 17 m. E. San José.

Para-limnē ('along the lake'), lake, Greece, nomos Attica and Bœotia, E. of Lake Lykeri, and the former Lake Kopais, 6 m. long. Formerly 115 ft. above sea-level, but raised to 180 ft. by the works for the drainage of Lake Kopais; formerly communicating with the Euripos (channel of Atalantē) only by an underground outlet, but now by a canal rather less than a mile long.

Paramakúdi, tn., India. See **Parmagúdi.**

Paramaribo, cap. of Dutch Guiana, on l. bk. of the Surinam, 20 m. above its mouth, in 5° 50′ N., 55° 10′ W.; almost all the houses are of wood. Two forts defend the entrance of the river. Nearly all the trade of the colony is centred here. See **Guiana.** There is a depth of 20–21 ft. on the bars at the mouth of the river at ordinary springs high water. There are three wharves, with a total length of 520 ft., having a depth of 20 ft. high water, and 11 ft. low water ordinary springs, and a fourth wharf, 200 ft. long, with 23 ft. depth high water, and 15 ft. low water ordinary springs. But during the rainy season (May–July) the depths are uncertain. Mean temp., yr. 81.7° F., Jan. 79.3°, Aug. 83.7°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 107.95 in. P. 28,000.

Paramé, tn. and sea-bathing resort, France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 2 m. ENE. St. Malo. P. <2000.

Paramo, name of the high plateaux of the Andes in all S. America.

Páramo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. S. Lugo, dist. Sarria. P. <4000.

Paramushir, isl., Japan. See **Horo-Musiro-shima.**

Paramythia, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Aïdonat.**

Paraná ('kinsman of the sea'), riv., S. America, one of the principal streams which contribute to form La Plata, rises in the mountains which separate the Brazilian states Goyas and Minas Geraes, 16°–17° S. Its upper course, stretching S. and SW. down to 20° S., is known as the Paranahiba. At the latter point it is met by the Rio Grande, which rises about 100 m. NW. of Rio de Janeiro, and flows NNW. and W., its lower portion separating the state of São Paulo from Minas Geraes. The united stream then assumes the name of the Paraná, and flows SSW. as far as about 27½° S., separating the Brazilian state Parana from Matto Grosso and the republic of Paraguay, as well as the last named from the Argentine prov. of Corrientes, between which the river takes a W. course. It joins the Paraguay near Corrientes, and confers its own name on the united stream. For several miles after the union the two rivers flow on side by side without mingling, a line of white foam separating the yellowish brown waters of the Paraguay from the dirty green current of the Paraná. Thenceforward its course is generally S. to within 50 m. N. of Buenos Aires, where it unites with the Uruguay R. to form the estuary of La Plata. Total course at least 2000 m., of which 670 m. lie below the falls of Guaira. The principal tribs. on the l. bk. are the Rio das Velhas above the confluence of the Rio Grande, and the Rios Tieté, Parana-Parema, Ivahy, and Iguassu below, all in Brazilian terr.; on the r. bk. are the Rios Corumba, Meta Ponte, and Turvo above the confluence of the Rio Grande, and the Racuri, Verde, Pardo, Ivinhema, Iguatemy, Acaray, and Monday, the last two in Paraguay. Just before quitting Brazil the river descends the celebrated Fall of Guaira or Sete Quedas (Seven Falls), dropping 50 ft. in twenty-one distinct channels; but there is an even grander spectacle to be witnessed in the Iguassu, 16 m. from its confluence with the Paraná; the river passes over some thirty falls, having a breadth of 1 to 2 m., and a descent of 200 ft. Below the rapids it is continuously navigable upwards only to the Paraguayan port of Tacuru-Pacu, a few miles above the confluence of the Iguassu, and about 1120 m. from Buenos Aires. Vessels drawing 16 ft. can ascend to Rosario, and vessels drawing 10 ft. to the confluence of the Paraguay, and up that river to Asuncion. The navigation is difficult, and is apt to be impeded by shifting sandbanks, on which vessels often ground. The voyage from Buenos Aires to Asuncion (1040 m.) generally takes about six days. In 1892 a new entrance to the Paraná was discovered near the Uruguay shore, having a minimum depth at low tide of 15 ft., and admitting usually vessels drawing 19 ft.; dredging is being carried on to deepen the channel for vessels that draw 21 ft. Few towns border the P. in its upper part. In the southerly part of its course it passes Corrientes, Goya, La Paz, Paraná, Diamante, Rosario, and other towns, which mostly stand on the higher bank of the river, the opposite bank being low and marshy. The left or E. bank is the higher as far S. as Diamante, and even has the form of a cliff, except in one part beginning a little to the N. of Goya, about 29° S., and ending at La Paz, in 30¾° S. Cliffs begin to appear on the opposite bank to the N. of Rosario, and thence downwards the r. bk. is the higher.

Paraná, tn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the l. bk. of the Rio P., on a bluff 130 ft. above the surface of the river, 245 m. (375 m. by water), NW. by N. Buenos Aires, 12 m. SE. by E. Santa Fé. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1875–82), yr. 65.4° F., Feb. 76.7°, July 55.0°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 36.78 in. P. 18,000.

Parana, one of the S. littoral states of Brazil (coast-line 100 m.), surrounded (W., N., E.) by the Rio Paranapanema, Rio

Iguassu (S.), and the Atlantic (SE.), towards which the lands are mountainous. Towards the interior (as far as the Rio P.) P. is an inclined plane (from 2000 to 600 ft.). Large and excellent bay at Paranagua. Great exportation, notably of maté. To a large extent almost desert. Minerals, iron, gold, mercury, diamonds (at Tibagy), limestone (Paranagua Bay). Some Italian and German colonies. See **Brazil,** table.

Paranaguá, seapt., Brazil, on the bay of P., E. ct. of Brazil, state Parana, 233 m. SSW. Therezina, on E. shore of Lake P., in 25° 35′ S. P. 3000.

Paranahiba, riv., Brazil. See **Paraná,** riv.

Paranan, Ensenada de, bay, Philippine Is. See **Palanan, Ensenada de.**

Parana-Panema, riv., S. Brazil, rises in state of São Paulo, flows NW. then W. on the frontier between the states of São Paulo and Parana (to the S.), and enters the Paraná a little to the S. of 20° S. Its l. bk. trib., the Itavure, forms another part of the boundary between the two states named. Total length of P.-P. 466 m., exclusive of small windings; navigable by small cargo-boats 170 m. from mouth (to Anhumas).

Párang La, pass, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kangra, 105 m. NNE. Simla, in 32° 31′ N., 78° 1′ E.; practicable for *yáks* and ponies. Alt. about 18,500 ft.

Parántij (Prantej, census), tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 31 m. NNE. Ahmadábád; manufactures soap. P. (1881) 8400; (1891) 8800; Hindus, 5800.

Paraskevi, or **Hagios Paraskevi.** See **Tsagkarades.**

Párasnáth, place of Jain pilgrimage, Brit. India, Bengal, in E. of Hazáribágh, in 23° 58′ N., 86° 11′ E. The summit, *Samet* or *Sikhar,* 'The Peak of Bliss,' is flanked by small temples; 10,000 pilgrims flock annually to this spot. For a few years P. was used as a sanitarium. Alt. 4488 ft.

Paratau, tn., western Sudan, in about 8° 55′ N., 1° 0′ E.; cap. of Chayo, a small state N. of Togo-land. Alt. 1200 ft.

Parattah, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 38 m. N. by E. Hobart. P. <1500.

Paratwara (Paratwada, census), cant. and civil stn., Brit. India, Berar, Ellichpur dist., 32 m. NW. Amráoti; not healthy. P. 9600; Hindus, 6600; Moham. 2900.

Paraty, tn., Brazil, 105 m. WSW. Rio de Janeiro, on W. shore of the fine bay of Angra dos Reis.

Paravadi, comm., Bulgaria. See **Provadia.**

Páravúr, tn., India, Travancore, on the estuary of the Alwaye R., 17 m. N. Cochin. P. (1871) 5000.

Paray-le-Monial, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 28 m. SW. by S. Le Creuzot, arr. and 7 m. W. by N. Charolles. The church is one of the most characteristic types of Burgundian art at the beginning of the 12th century. Numbers of pilgrims visit the chapel of the Visitandines, where lived, in the reign of Louis XIV., Marguérite Marie Alacocque, whose visions have given origin to the cult of the Sacred Heart. P. <4000.

Parbaini, tn., India, Haidarábád, 104 m. SE. by E. Aurangábád, cap. dist.

Párbati, riv., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kángra, rises in Wazírí Rúpi, flows W. into the Beas below Sultánpur, in 31° 54′ N., 77° 11′ E. Length, 90 m.

Párbati, fordable riv., India, rising in the Vindhya Hills, flows N. into the Chambal, in 20° 50′ N., 76° 40′ E. Length, 220 m.

Parbold, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 6½ m. NW. by W. Wigan, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with stn. (**P. for Newburgh**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Parcel Canol, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, near Aberystwith. P. <500.

Parc Grace Dieu, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, dist. Monmouth. P. <250.

Parchim, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle P., 20 m. SE. Schwerin; manufactures cloth and paper, &c. Birthplace of Count von Moltke (1800). One mile S. is the favourite resort of **Brunnen,** with a chalybeate spring. P. 10,000.

Parchwitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the Katzbach, circle and 10 m. ENE. Liegnitz. P. <2000.

Parco, comm., Sicily, prov., circle, and 5 m. SW. Palermo. P. <5000.

Parcoy, tn., Peru, dep. Libertad, 300 m. N. by W. Lima; gold mines. Alt. 10,530 ft. P. <2000.

Parcq, Le, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. St. Pol, 27 m. S. St. Omer. P. <2000.

Parczew, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 37 m. SE. Selecid. P. 5500.

Pardee, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 629 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Pardenick Head, headland, Eng., Cornwall, 1 m. SE. Land's End.

Pardilhó, tn., Portugal, dist. and 10 m. N. Aveiro. P. <4000.

Pardinho Rio, riv., Brazil. See **Pardo, Rio.**

Pardo, El, tn., Spain, prov. and 9 m. NNW. Madrid, dist. Colmenar Visjo, on the Manzanares. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pardo, Rio, riv., Brazil, in the N. of Minas Geraes and the S. of Bahia, flows E. into the Atlantic in 15° 40′ S. Length, 310 m.; area of basin, 5000 sq. m.

Pardo, Rio, riv., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, flows S. then SE. into the Jacuhy, which it joins in 29° 50′ S., 52° 19′ W. It is joined on the l. bk. by the Pardinho, in about 52° 24′ W.

Rio P. is the name of a town at its mouth with a pop. of 2000.

Pardo, Rio (Portuguese, 'brown river,' so called from the colour of its waters when in flood), riv., S. Brazil, state São Paulo, flows NW. and joins the Mogy-Guassu, a trib. of the Rio Grande, in 48° 35′ W., on N. frontier of state. Length, 290 m.

Pardoe, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 5 m. E. Mercer by rail. P. <1500.

Par'dubitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. P., on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 12½ m. S. by W. Königgrätz; manufactures sugar, spirits, chocolate, and has iron-foundries. P. 12,400.

Pare, mt. range, Ger. E. Africa, with a southerly trend, E. of the Ruvu or Pangani, and S. of the Jipe, crossed by 4½° S., 37° 50′ E. See *Geog. Jour.,* iv. p. 293.

Parece Vela (Spanish, 'furl the sails,' because of a dangerous coast, sandbank, &c.), or **Douglas,** isl., Pacific, Magellan Archipelago, in about 20½° N., 144° W.

Paredes de Nava, comm., Spain, prov. Palencia, dist. Frechilla. P. <5000.

Paredon, isl., W. Indies. See **Cayo Paredon.**

Parell, or **Paril,** N. suburb of Bombay, Brit. India.

Parendá, old fortress, India, Haidarábád, 105 m. E. by S. Poona.

Parentis-en-Born, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, 43 m. SW. by S. Bordeaux, on the Étang de P., a name sometimes given to the Étang de Biscarosse. P. <2000.

Pareuzo, tn., Austria, Istria, on the Adriatic, 30 m. SSW. Trieste; has a bishop's see, a fine cathedral, and a good harbour. P. <4000.

Parey, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Jerichow II., 23 m. NE. Magdeburg. P. <3000.

Parga, maritime tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, on the W. ct., 35 m. SW. Yanina.

Parganás, The Twenty-four, dist., Brit. India, Bengal. See **Twenty-four Parganás.**

Párghát, old pass, Brit. India, Bombay, across the W. Ghats leading from Satára dist. to Kolába. It was the only highway to the Konkan until the Kumbhárli road was made in 1864.

Parham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 13½ m. NE. Ipswich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Hacheston**) P. <1000.

Parham, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 5 m. NE. by N. Arundel, 3 m. NE. by E. Amberley stn. P. <250.

Parham, maritime vil., W. Indies, on E. ct. Antigua I.

Paria, Gulf of, S. America, Venezuela, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the isl. of Trinidad and the mainland, bounded on the N. by the long and narrow **Peninsula of P.,** and between 10° and 10° 40′ N., 62° W. Its S. entrance, called the 'Serpent's Mouth,' is 9 m. across; its N., the 'Dragon's Mouth,' is 13 m. in width, and contains numerous islands. It receives several arms of the Orinoco, and on its shores are the towns Port of Spain and Porto Nuevo. Length, 100 m.

Pariar, tn., India, Oudh, dist. and 12 m. W. Unao, considered sacred; has a bathing fair attended by 100,000 persons. P. (1881) <5000.

Paricatuba, vil., Brazil, Grão Pará, on the r. bk. of the Amazon, in 54° 47′ W.

Parichhatgarh, tn. and fort, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 13 m. E. Meerut. Close to the town runs the Anúpshahr branch of the Ganges. P. 5400; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 1000.

Parici, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 32 m. NW. by N. Porto Alegre.

Pari-jong, pass, Tibet, at the N. end of the Chambi valley, in about 27° 40′ N., 89° 7′ E., the pass by which Bogle entered and quitted the plain of Great Tibet in 1774–75, and Manning in 1811–12. *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1875, pp. 308–9.

Parijs, vil., S. Africa, Orange Free State, on the l. bk. of the Vaal, 28 m. SE. Potchefstroom. P. <2000.

Parikia, tn., Greece, Paros. See **Parokia.**

Parikud Islands, a group of isls., in Lake Chilká, India, SW. of Bengal; salt-making by evaporation.

Parli, suburb, Bombay, Brit. India. See **Parell.**

Parima, riv., Brazil, known in its upper course as Rio Branco.

Pariña Punta, cape, Peru, W. ct., in about 4° 40′ S.

Parinari, vil., Peru, dep. Loreto, on the r. bk. of the Marañon, 440 m. ESE. Guayaquil, 45 m. W. Nauta. P. <2000.

Paris, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Brant co., on Grand R., 45 m. ENE. London, a railway junction. P. <4000.

Paris (Low Latin *Parisia,* from the Roman names *Parisii* and *Lutetia Parisiorum*), city, France, cap. of the French Republic, and of dep. of the Seine, on both banks of the riv. Seine, near the confluence of the tribs. Yonne, Marne, and Oise, in the centre of the fertile plain of Île-de-France, or the so-called Paris basin, surrounded by a line of Jurassic heights. Paris is a meeting-place of railways, rivers, canals, and highways, 124 m. from the mouth of the Seine (107 m. in a straight line), 210 m.

SSE. London, 560 m. WSW. Berlin. In the Middle Ages a principal focus of European civilisation, Paris is still esteemed the chief city of the world for monuments and public buildings, for general elegance, as well as for scientific, literary, and educational institutions. From its **history,** since 53 B.C., when Julius Cæsar founded a town on the island still called La Cité, Paris has had a relation to the whole kingdom which (according to Freeman) differs from that of any other great capital, being 'strictly the birthplace of the French nation.' The site was chosen for strategic reasons, and the **Roman town** soon became a populous centre. A temple was built where Notre Dame now stands, and among the existing remains of the Roman period are the Palais des Thermes, and some excavations in a public park which has recently been opened. In the 6th century Clovis had a palace in Paris, but owing to the incursions of the Northmen it did not become the permanent capital till the reign of Hugh Capet (A.D. 990). King Philip Augustus (1180–1223) was the second founder; he built the first Louvre, instituted the University (1220), and greatly extended the capital on both banks of the river. On the N. he formed a ring of fortifications, which, though demolished by Louis XIV., are still marked by the Grands Boulevards. For ages Paris consisted of *La Cité,* on the islands in the Seine, *La Ville,* on the r. bk., and *L'Université,* on the l. bk. The **University,** becoming the most famous in Europe for theology and philosophy, attracted scholars from all lands. Under Louis XIV. was completed the Louvre of Francis I.; Richelieu built the original Palais Royal, and rebuilt the Sorbonne, still containing his magnificent tomb. Great improvements were made under the first and still greater under the third Napoleon, who completed the present Louvre, and in 1860 extended the city to its present limits—the walls erected in 1840. Between the Grands Boulevards, which mark the extent of mediæval Paris, and the present city boundary, there lies a third ring formed by the Outer Boulevards, showing the line of the old *octroi* barrier, where municipal dues were levied before the extension to the fortifications. The Inner Boulevards, called *the* Boulevards, form one of the **leading features** of the capital, a world-famous promenade, lined with trees, gay with handsome shops, crowded cafés, and theatres, extending in a curve of 3 m. length from the pillared Madeleine in the W. to the lofty 'July Column' on the site of the Bastille in the E. The Rue de Rivoli, N. of the Tuileries gardens, the Louvre, and the Hotel de Ville, leads from the Place de la Concorde straight towards the Place de la Bastille just named, and is prolonged on W. by the avenue of the Champs Elysées; the latter being continued by another straight avenue beyond the great Arc de Triomphe, and past the Bois de Boulogne to cross the distant Seine at Neuilly. The chief *places* or **squares** are Place de l'Étoile, at the head of the Champs Elysées, with twelve avenues radiating in all directions; Place de la Bastille, one of the busiest parts of Paris, with a column commemorating the 'July' Revolution, 1830; Place du Carrousel, separating the Tuileries from the Louvre; Place de la Concorde, between the Tuileries' gardens and the Champs Elysées; Place Vendôme, with a lofty bronze column in the centre, which was built to commemorate Napoleon's victories. Besides two triumphal arches on the Grands Boulevards, built by Louis XIV., there is that of the Place de l'Étoile, the largest in the world, 152 ft. high, and that in the Place Carrousel, an imitation of one at Rome. The chief **public buildings** are the cathedral, Notre Dame, on the Cité Island, built 1163, with two square towers 218 ft. high, spire 312 ft., five naves 426 ft. long, the principal façade being admired as a rare monument of mediæval art; the Palais de Justice, on the same island, a massive pile (partly 14th century) with clock tower, containing Courts of Cassation, Appeal, Police, &c.; the Louvre, on the site of an ancient castle, a masterpiece of art in architecture and sculpture, 576 ft. on N., but over 2200 ft. on the river side (with its extensions to the Tuileries), and on E. a façade of 548 ft., including the famous colonnade of Perrault; the Louvre contains noted fine art collections, especially of the Italian, Flemish, and Spanish masters, with galleries for the sculpture and antiquities of ancient nations and the Renaissance; the Palace of the Tuileries, founded 1566, nearly ¼ m. long from N. to S., was entirely destroyed in 1871; the Palais Royal (rebuilt under Louis XV.), including the Théâtre Français; the Palais Luxembourg, on l. bk., containing the Chamber of Senate and a national gallery for living artists; the Palais Bourbon, also l. bk., once the 'hôtel' of the Condé family, and now the Chamber of Deputies of France. Other 'palaces' are the Elysée, Champs Elysées, residence of the President of the Republic; the Institute, l. bk., with a handsome dome, where the French Academy and other learned bodies meet; the Trocadéro, with rotunda, a music-hall seated for 15,000, and a colossal organ; the Palace of the Legion of Honour (time of Louis XIV.). From the Champ de Mars, l. bk., opposite the Trocadéro, rises the colossal Eiffel Tower, 985 ft. high, its iron material weighing nearly 7000 tons. Other conspicuous buildings are the Madeleine (built 1806–42), a beautiful Corinthian temple 328 ft. long, with fifty-two columns, and an elaborately adorned interior, intended by Napoleon I. to memorialise the Grande Armée; the Panthéon (1764), 360 ft. above the river, with fine frescoes, and tombs of Voltaire, Rousseau, Victor Hugo, &c. Three interesting churches are St. Sulpice, nearly as large as Notre Dame, of marvellous classical architecture, La Trinité, and St. Augustin, remarkable for their façade and dome respectively, and as specimens of recent art. The various **quarters** noticeable are the commercial, between the river and the Grands Boulevards, always full of stir and traffic; the St. Germain quarter, l. bk., full of aristocratic families and those who claim kinship to the *ancienne noblesse;* the successful artists' quarter, in the pleasant neighbourhood of Parc Monceau; the Russian quarter, NW. of Champs Elysées; the quartier Marbœuf, for English and American families, occupying the large houses near the Champs Elysées, and further W. towards the Bois de Boulogne, Passy, and Autenil. The Quartier Latin, or that of the university, is a large district, l. bk., grouped about the Sorbonne and other **educational institutions.** The Sorbonne, as seat of the ancient university of Paris, is still in a certain measure centre of the whole national system. Free courses in the higher education are given in the new building (finished 1889), and the graduation of the university of France [**France,** Education] takes place there annually. Library of 100,000 volumes. There are also special schools in medicine and law which prepare for graduation. The Collège de France, with thirty-seven chairs, qualifies in all university work, and the 'École des Hautes Études' supplements theoretical instruction by practical training. The Upper Normal School prepares teachers for secondary instruction and for graduation; the Polytechnic trains military and naval engineers as well as civil. St. Cyr is another state school for officers in infantry and cavalry. There are thirty-two **libraries** (six being public), the chief of which, the National Library, is second only to that of the British Museum; others are St. Geneviève, Mazarin, the Arsenal, Museum, Opera, University, City of Paris, &c. Besides the museums of the Louvre, there are the Musée Carnavalet, illustrating the development of the municipality; the Hôtel de Cluny, that of France since B.C. 53; the Palace of the Fine Arts, &c. Of the forty **theatres,** the largest, said to be the finest in the world, is the Grand Opéra (built 1861–75, at a cost of £1,120,000, exclusive of the site), seated for 2156; the Théâtre Français (or Comédie Française), which has been since Molière the typical playhouse of France; the Odéon and the Opéra Comique. Those four are subsidised by the state, but many others are in repute, there being a dozen on the Inner Boulevards alone, including the Grand Opéra. Of open spaces or **recreation grounds,** the two largest are beyond the fortifications, viz., the Bois de Boulogne on W., and Bois de Vincennes on E. The former contains 2158 ac., one quarter of which is turf and more than half clumps of trees, and includes two race-courses, and the gardens of the 'Acclimatisation Society,' a favourite resort. The Bois de Vincennes is larger and similarly adorned, affording from the Gravelle Plateau a splendid view over the Seine and Marne valleys. The Tuileries Gardens cover 74 ac., the Luxemburg Gardens rather more. The Jardin des Plantes is a large botanical garden, with classes supported by government. The **government** of the capital was before the Revolution administered by two Prévôts, the Prevôt de Paris and the Prévôt des Marchands; and afterwards as a dep. by the prefect of the Seine. It consists of twenty arrs., with one mayor for each, assisted by two assistant councillors. The fortifications (built in 184c under Louis Philippe) are 22½ m. in circuit, and contain fifty-six gateways, nine openings for railways, and four for the river and canals. Outside are two lines of detached forts, first those built before the war of 1870–71, of which the most conspicuous is Mont Valérien (650 ft. high), towering on the W. beyond the Seine; second, new forts such as those protecting Versailles and St. Germain, at distances from town varying from 6 to 10½ m. These now render Paris the most formidable entrenched camp in Europe. The water-supply is now adequate, as well as the lighting and paving arrangements: licensed abattoirs have long been a regular institution. The drainage is chiefly by a system of cesspools (67,000 in number), built water-tight and communicating with the air by a pipe higher than the surrounding houses—the cesspools being regularly emptied by night. The chief manufacturing and industrial activity is in the suburbs and neighbouring towns; the Parisians proper producing besides the 'articles de Paris' (a large class requiring taste and special skill), clothes, artistic furniture, jewellery, bronzes, paper, chemicals. The **railway termini** are at least 1¼ m. from the centre of Paris, but it is proposed to join them by a new line to the Grands Boulevards and the Halles Centrales (chief market). There are eight great termini, the chief being the Nord, Orleans, and St. Lazare. Of the **prisons** of Paris, the Conciergerie in the Palace de Justice is famous historically; La Force is the largest; the Nouvelle Bicêtre, for life servitude; St. Pélagie, for political offences; St. Lazun, for females; Clichy, debtors; and Madelonnettes, for juvenile criminals. Of **hospitals,** the chief are the Hôtel Dieu, on the Cité I., rebuilt at a cost of £1,800,000; Hôtel des Invalides (built 1671), for soldiers, one of the best

institutions of Louis XIV., conspicuous by its dome at the head of its esplanade (l. bk. Seine); Salpêtrière, for old women, the largest asylum known; the Bicêtre, the Foundling Hospital; the crèches, for rearing the infants of work-women; and many others—*e.g.*, the Quinze Vingts (=15 × 20), where, since its foundation by St. Louis, 300 blind persons are kept, besides outdoor assistance to 1500 others. To improve the **port** of Paris, a government scheme has been proposed for deepening the river-channel or constructing a ship canal to the English Channel. There are fifteen landing-places, *e.g.*, the Port du Bercy, with 115 vaulted cellars; the Port aux Vins, near the chief wine-market, &c. The port now admits 500–800 ton vessels, and the customs (distinguished from the *octroi* levied by the municipality on goods entering the fortifications) amount to over £4,500,000, the chief imports being wine, sugar, cloths, fruits, paper, &c. The river is widest at Pont Neuf (961 ft.), which joins the Cité I. to both banks, and is famous for its statue of Henry IV., the original builder. There are twenty-eight bridges in all, the most striking perhaps being the viaduct of Auteuil, which is crossed by three roads, one for a railway, and is therefore double, the lower part of five arches and the upper of forty-two. The climate of Paris shows a somewhat greater range of temp. than that of London, the mean for 72 yrs. being 51.4° F., Jan. 36.3°, July 66°. The Seine was frozen in 1819, 1829, 1879, and partially so in 1840, 1853, 1857, and 1870; average rfall. 19.68 in. The death-rate 2.55 per cent., against 2.17 for the whole of France. The present area is 18,410 ac. (30 sq. m.). Alt. of Seine valley in the district, 100–130 ft., but Montmartre is 345 ft., Belleville 320 ft., and Mont St. Geneviève 190 ft. The movement of **population** for 600 years is shown in the following table, in which the population is given in thousands:—

Date.	Pop.	Date.	Pop.	Date.	Pop.	Date.	Pop.
1292	216	1784	660	1841	935	1872	1852
1553	260	1817	714	1851	1053	1881	2269
1718	509	1831	786	1861	1697	1891	2448

Of the population over 180,000 are foreigners. The total population in 1891, including suburbs outside the walls, was nearly 2,713,000. [**R. E. A.**]

Paris, vil., U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., on Bear R., which here expands into a lake, 25 m. NW. from the SE. corner of the state. Alt. 6018 ft. (Wheeler). P. <1500.

Paris, manufacturing city, U.S., Illinois, Edgar co., 19 m. NW. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <5000.

Paris, city, U.S., Kentucky, Bourbon co., 63 m. S. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio); has cattle-market, manufacture of Bourbon whisky, and trade in tobacco and blue grass seed. Horse-rearing is an important interest. P. <5000.

Paris, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 36 m. W. by S. Augusta. P. <4000.

Paris, tn., U.S., Missouri, Monroe co., on Salt R., 64 m. N. by E. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Paris, city, U.S., Tennessee, cap. Henry co., 85 m. W. by N. Nashville; has good water-power and cotton factory. P. <2000.

Paris, city, U.S., Texas, Lamar co., 93 m. NE. by E. Dallas; agricultural and cotton region. P. (1880) <4000; (1890) 8300; (1895) 14,000.

Paris, Nuevo ('New Paris'), vil., Uruguay, dep. and 8 m. N. Montevideo.

Parita, Bay of. See **Panama, Gulf of.**

Park, stn., Eng., on the L. & Y. R., in the NE. div. of the parl. bor. of Manchester.

Park, stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the G. E. R., near Tottenham.

Park, P.O., Ire., co. and 13 m. SE. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran.

Park, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside Rly., on the l. bk. of the Dee, 10 m. WSW. Aberdeen.

Park, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed in the W. by 106° W., and in the S. by 39° N.

Park, co., U.S., Montana, on the S. frontier, crossed by 110° and 111° W.

Parkáil, mt. peak, Brit. India, Punjab, in 31° 54′ N., 77° 46′ E. Alt. 22,488 ft.

Párkány, comm., Hungary, co. Gran, on the l. bk. of the Danube opposite Gran, 26 m. E. Komorn. P. <3000.

Parkany, vil., Russia, colony of Bulgarians, govt. Kherson, 70 m. NW. Odessa, opposite Bendery, on l. bk. Dniester, which is crossed by a ferry. P. <3000.

Parkatta, Plains of, Kashmír, on the Indus in Baltistan, 95 m. NE. Srínagar.

Parkbeg, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 433 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Park Bridge, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge Junc. Rly., 2 m. S. Oldham.

Parkbridge, P.O., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 16 m. SE. by E. Carlow, 3 m. SW. Shillelagh stn.

Park Church, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Glasgow city. P. 9200.

Park City, city, U.S., Utah, Summit co., 22 m. ESE. Salt Lake City; has silver and lead quartz mines. Alt. 7300 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Parkdale, stn., Canada, Manitoba, 10 m. NE. by N. Winnipeg, on a branch of the C. P. R.

Parkdale, suburb of Toronto, Canada, Ontario, co. York. P. <1500.

Parke, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 40° N., and bounded on W. by Wabash R.

Parkend, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the Severn and Wye Rly., 8 m. ESE. Monmouth; coal mined. PM.O.

Parker, cape, S. Chile, at W. entrance and on N. ct. of the Straits of Magellan, S. of Queen Adelaide Archipelago.

Parker, vil., U.S., Arizona, Yuma co., 108 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr., on l. bk. of Colorado R. P. <1500.

Parker, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Turner co., 37 m. NNE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Parker, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Armstrong co. (in the W. of the state, NE. of Pittsburg). P. <1500.

Parker, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., crossed in the W. by 98° W., S. of 33° N., traversed in the SW. by the Brazos R.

Parkersburg, vil., U.S., Iowa, Butler co., 73 m. NW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Parkersburg, city, U.S., W. Virginia, Wood co., at the confluence of the Little Kanawha R. with the Ohio, here crossed by a fine railroad bridge, 63 m. N. Charleston; outlet of the petroleum region; has a flourishing business in oil refining, and active transit trade. P. (1880) 6600; (1890) 8400.

Parker's Find, vil., W. Australia, in 31° 39′ S., and 119° 35′ E. P. <1500.

Parkes, mining tp., New South Wales, Ashburnham co., 85 m. W. by N. Bathurst. P. <3000.

Parkesburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Chester co., 39 m. W. Philadelphia. P. <2000.

Parkeston Quay, port and stn. of G. E. R. for continental traffic, Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the Stour, 3 m. W. Harwich, PM.O. (**Parkeston**).

Parkfield, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton par. P. <4000.

Parkfield, S. Australia. See **Torrens Vale.**

Parkfoot and Longeroft, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 5 m. W. Falkirk, close to Dennyloanhead stn. P. <750.

Park Gate, PM.O., Eng., Hampshire, near Southampton, 1 m. from Salisbury Green.

Parkgate, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the M. S. & L. R., 1½ m. NE. Rotherham; the village has extensive iron and steel works. PMT.O. P. 7600. **P. G. and Rawmarsh,** stn., Eng. See **Rawmarsh.**

Parkgate, tnld., Ire., SW. co. and 5 m. ENE. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim, 2 m. N. Templepatrick stn., P.O. P. <250.

Parkgate, P.O., Scot., co. and 8 m. NE. Dumfries.

Parkgate and Neston, tn., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 7 m. SSW. Birkenhead, on the riv. Dee and the Birkenhead Rly.; sea-bathing resort. P. <4000.

Parkham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 5 m. SW. Bideford, P.O.; 5925 ac. P. <1000.

Park Head, cape, Eng., on NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 30′ N.

Parkhead, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. from Abbeydale.

Parkhead, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire. P. 9800. See **Glasgow.**

Parkhill, stn., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 25 m. NW. by W. London, on a railway. P. <2000.

Parkhill, stn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on G. N. of S. R., 6 m. NW. by N. Aberdeen.

Parkhill, PMT.O., Scot., Ross-shire and Cromarty, Kilmuir Easter par., near Kildary stn.

Parkhurst, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Stutsman co., 92 m. W. Fargo. P. <1500.

Parkhurst Forest, dist., Eng., Isle of Wight, about 1 m. NW. Newport; in vicinity are Parkhurst barracks and prison, the latter a juvenile reformatory.

Park Lane, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, near Wigan.

Park Leys, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Southwell dist., 4½ m. NW. Newark. P. <250.

Parkmill, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 m. SW. Swansea.

Parkmore, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, Layd par., on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Parknook, vil., Scot., Fifeshire. See **Milesmark and P.**

Park Place, PMT.O., Eng., near Liverpool, Lancashire.

Park Point, cape, Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, on the E. side of the estuary of the Leven.

Park Point, cape, Wales, on the S. of Anglesey, 7½ m. W. by N. Carnarvon.

Park Range, mts., U.S., Colorado, in the N., between Routt co. and Larimer co., trending N. to S. in about 106° 40′ W.

Park Ridge, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 12 m. NW. Chicago by rail; has an artesian mineral well, 1600 ft. deep. P. <1500.

Park River, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Walsh co., 46 m. SW. by S. Pembina. P. <1500.

Park River Junction, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Grand Forks co., 74 m. SSW. Pembina.

Parkside, suburb of and 3 m. SE. Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <4000.

Parkston, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Hutchinson co., 45 m. NW. Yankton.

Parkstone, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 1½ m. ENE. Poole, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Park Street, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Ver, div. and 1½ m. S. by W. St. Albans, on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Parksville, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Boyle co., 68 m. SE. Louisville. P. <1500.

Park Terrace Rows, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, part of The Den (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Parkville, vil., U.S., New York, King co., 5 m. S. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Parkville, suburb of Melbourne, 2 m. to the N., Victoria; seat of a university. P. <1500.

Parlá Kimedi, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 75 m. SW. by W. Ganjam. P. 16,400; Hindus, 15,900.

Parley, West, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, dist. and 5 m. SE. Wimborne. P. <500.

Parliament Hill, park, Eng., Middlesex. See **Hampstead.**

Parlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. SW. Tadcaster. P. <250.

Parma, Finnish for 'woody plateaux.'

Parma, tn., Italy, Emilia, cap. prov. P., on the riv. Parma (length, 56 m.; area of basin, 666 sq. m.; mean discharge, 1000 cubic ft. per second; highest discharge, 14,100 cubic ft. per second), 30 m. WNW. Modena, with a fort on the S. Surrounded by a circular wall, with five gates and a castle on the S. The principal street coincides with the ancient Via Æmilia. The public edifices embrace the cathedral, built in the Romanesque style (between 1106 and the present time), an ancient baptistery (12th and 13th centuries), the former ducal palace, containing a museum of antiquities, picture-gallery with paintings by Correggio, academy of fine arts, library of nearly 150,000 vols., archives, and a fine ruined theatre. P. possesses also a university, botanical garden, natural history museum, &c. Of Etruscan origin, P. became a Roman colony in 184 B.C., was plundered by Alaric the Goth and Attila the Hun, and occupied by the Byzantine generals Belisarius and Narses. In the Middle Ages it was a republic, then became (1303) subject to the noble families of Correggio, Este, Visconti, Sforza successively. Having been ceded to the Popes in 1512, they in 1545 gave it to the house of Farnese, making it the cap. of a duchy. In 1807 Napoleon made the city the cap. of a dep. of Italy. Birthplace of anti-pope Giberti, of the painter Mazzuola, and of the sculptor Spinelli. P. (1871) 45,000; (1881) 44,500.

Parma and Piacenza, Duchy of, created in 1545, held by the Farnese family down to 1731, then by the Bourbons down to 1860, except during the years 1807–47. In 1860 it was united to the crown of Italy. With P. and P. was associated Guastalla.

Parmagúdi (Paramakúdi, census), weaving tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 40 m. SE. Madura, on Vaigai R. P. 10,000; Hindus, 8900.

Parmer, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the W. frontier, N. of 34° N.

Parnahyba, tn. and seapt., Brazil, Piauhy, near the mouth of the P., 175 m. E. by S. Maranham. The harbour at **Amoraçao,** 10 m. NE. of P., has an area of 2 ac., and a depth at high water, ordinary springs, of 16 ft., ordinary neaps, of 12 and 14 ft. The depth on the bar at ordinary springs is 16 ft. high water, 5 ft. low water. Vessels are loaded and discharged by lighters. P. 12,000. The **Parnahyba R.** flows on the whole NE., on the borders of the states Maranhão and Piauhy, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths, some E. and some W. of 42° W.; length 450 m.

Parnassus, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., on the Allegheny R., 15 m. ENE. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Parnassus, Mount, famous mt., Greece, prov. (nomos) Phthiotis and Phocis, its culminating point in 38° 36′ N., 22° 27′ E. Alt. 8065 ft.

Parndon, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Epping div. Great P., 6½ m. SE. Ware, 1½ m. SSW. Burnt Mill stn., P.O., P. <750; Little P. P. <250.

Parnell, mun. bor., New Zealand, North I., co. Eden, a suburb of Auckland. P. <4000.

Parnes, Mount, mt., Greece, prov. (nomos) Attica and Bœotia, 16 m. N. Athens. Alt. 1415 ft.

Parnon, comm., Greece. See **Hagios Petras.**

Parnon, mt., Greece. See **Malevon.**

Paro, one of the names of the Beni R., Bolivia.

Paro, tn., India, Bhutan, 60 m. ENE. Darjíling.

Paroa, tp., New Zealand, South I., Grey co., 5 m. S. Greymouth by road and rail. P. <1500.

Paroikia (parikia), tn., Greece, W. ct., Paros I., comm. Paros. P. <3000; comm. P. <4000.

Parola, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 135 m. SSW. Indore, 23 m. E. Dhulia, with spacious fort now dismantled. P. 14,500; Hindus, 11,900.

Paroo, co., Queensland, crossed by 27° S. and 145° E.

Paropamisus, an ancient name, used sometimes, also in modern geography, to designate the mountains with an E. to W. trend, in the NW. of Afghanistan, N. of the Herat Valley, and giving rise to the S. headwaters and feeders of the Kushk and Murgh-ab. Alt. of peak in E. of range, 10,369 ft (Curzon).

Paros, or **Minoa,** isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 66 m. SE. by S. of the SE. point of Eubœa I.

Paros, isl., Grecian Archipelago, 4½ m. W. Naxos; consists of one huge marble mountain, Mount St. Elias, alt. 2530 ft. Products, wine and marble, the latter of the finest quality, of which the best ancient statues were made. In this island were discovered the famous Arundel marbles before 1624. The existing quarries are about 4 m. E. the chief town, Paroikia, or Paros. The Bay of Naussa, on the N. side, is one of the best harbours in the archipelago; 1½ m. W. is the islet of **Antiparos.** Area of P. 64 sq. m. (Wisotzki), 81 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. 9000.

Parotte Point, cape, Jamaica, on the S. ct., in 77° 50′ W.

Parowan, vil., U.S., Utah, Iron co., 90 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Parpan, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 6½ m. S. Chur.

Parr, par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of St. Helens, 1 m. E. St. Helens, PM.O. P. 13,200; eccles. par. (**Mount P.**) P. 7800.

Parracombe, PMT.O., Eng., Devonshire. See **Paracombe.**

Parral, tn., Chile, prov. and 22 m. SSW. Linares. P. 5900.

Parral, or **Hidalgo del Parral,** tn., Mexico, Chihuahua, 70 m. W. by S. Jimenez (Mexican Central Rly.), to which a railway is projected. P. 6000.

Parramatta ('head of the water'), tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 10 m. NW. by W. Sydney, on Parramatta R. The oldest town in Australasia next to Sydney, originally called Rosehill; with fruit-growing, especially oranges. Rfall. (15 yrs.), 38.95 in. P. 11,700.

Parras, tn., Mexico, prov. Coahuila, 84 m. W. Saltillo. P. 13,500.

Parres, comm., Spain, prov. Oviedo (N. ct.), dist. Cangas de Onis. P. 8300.

Parret, riv., Eng., Somerset, formed by the union of the Isle and Yeo, flows NW., receives the Tone on the l. bk., passes Bridgwater, and enters Bridgwater Bay by an estuary.

Parrott, vil., U.S., Colorado, La Plata co., 60 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state, with gold and silver mines near. Alt. 8611 ft. P. <1500.

Parrsborough, seapt. tn. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on Minas Basin, 66 m. NW. by N. Halifax. The harbour, an area of over 50 ac., has a depth at entrance in ordinary springs of 20 ft. high water, low water nil; one wharf, 700 ft. long, has 15 to 20 ft. at high water ordinary springs, nil at low water. There are several other private wharves. Between high water ordinary springs and high water ordinary neaps there is a difference of 4 ft. West Bay, 1 m. W., which is sheltered against all except SE. winds, affords good anchorage for the largest vessels, but loading and discharging are done by lighters. P. <2000.

Parry (named from the Arctic navigator, W. E. Parry, died at Ems near Wiesbaden in 1855), cape, Brit. N. America, is on the Arctic Ocean, near 70° N., 123° 35′ W., and terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.

Parry, cape, W. ct. Greenland, near N. extremity of Baffin Bay, in 77° 2′ N., 71° 23′ W.

Parry, co., New South Wales, crossed in the extreme NW. by 31° S., and in the middle by 151° E.

Parry Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, in Parry Sound.

Parry Islands, a group in the Arctic region of N. America, between 75° 0′ and 77° 30′ N., and 93° and 119° W., consisting of Prince Patrick, Melville, Bathurst, Cornwallis, Grinnell Land, and many smaller islands.

Parry Sound. 1. Bay, Canada, Ontario, on the E. side of Georgian Bay, in 45° 15′ to 25′ N. **2.** Dist. extending E. from Georgian Bay to Nipissing dist. (touching 79° W.), and bounded on the N. by French R. and Lake Nipissing. **3.** Village in that dist., on P. S., in 45° 20′ N. Alt. 641 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.3° F., Jan. 14.2°, July 65.8°; mean rfall. (1879–88, 10 yrs.), 26.41 in.; snowfall, 105.2 in. P. <1500.

Parryville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on the Lehigh R., 40 m. S. Scranton; has iron manufactures. P. <1500.

Parrywood, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1250 m. by rail W. Montreal, 174 m. E. Winnipeg.

Parsa, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran, 26 m. NW. by N. Patná. P. <5000.

Parschnitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 2 m. ENE. Trautenau. P. <3000.

Parsees, called also **Guebres,** descendants of the ancient fire-worshippers of Persia, or followers of the creed of Zoroaster.

There are from 70,000 to 80,000 in Brit. India, mostly at Bombay, and about 9000 in Persia, chiefly settled in the provs. of Yezd and Kerman. The ancestors of the Parsees in India emigrated there after the Mohammedan invasion of Persia in the 7th century. The name signifies natives of Pars or 'Fars,' that is, Persia.

Parsler Spitze, mt., Austria, Tirol, 1 m. NW. Landeck, on N. side of Inn valley. Alt. 9650 ft.

Parskoye, vil., Russia, govt. Kostroma, dist. Yurievets, on Parsha, trib. of Tesa; a variety of domestic trades (textiles, tiles, &c.); great fair for cottons and sheep-skins. P. <3000. Berezniki on opposite bank of Parsha.

Parsley Hay, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, near Hurdlow, on the L. & NW. R.

Parsnip, riv., Brit. Columbia, one of the two headwaters of the Peace (*q.v.*), rises to the E. of the most northerly point of the Fraser R., and flows NW.

Parson Drove, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, div. and 4½ m. W. Wisbech, 1½ m. W. by N. Wisbech St. Mary stn., PM.O.; 4096 ac. P. <750.

Parsons, city, U.S., Kansas, Labette co., 43 m. NW. by W. of the SE. corner of the state, on a high prairie; has machine and car works. P. 6700; (local census, 1894) 8700.

Parsons, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 14 m. SW. Scranton, adjoining Wilkesbarre on the E. P. <3000.

Parsonsfield, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 35 m. W. Portland. P. <1500.

Parson's Green, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Fulham bor., 5 m. SW. by W. St. Paul's, London, on the District and Metropolitan Rly.

Parsons Heath, P.O., Eng., Essex, 3 m. SW. Colchester.

Parsonstown, or **Birr,** civic tn., Ire., W. King's co., bar. Ballybritt, 21 m. SW. by W. Tullamore, on the G. S. & W. (Ire.) R. Market-day, S. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 48.3° F., Jan. 39.9°, July 59.0°; rfall. (25 yrs.), yr. 32.9 in. P. <4500. **Birr Castle,** seat of the Earl of Rosse, noted for the great Rosse telescope, 52 ft. long, with speculum 6 ft. in diameter.

Parsonstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 5 m. SE. Dunleer. P. <250.

Partábgarh, ancient fortress, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 8 m. SW. Mahábaleshwar, commanding the Par Ghát. The W. and N. sides of the cliffs are almost vertical, 700 to 800 ft. high. Alt. 3543 ft.

Partábgarh, tn., Central India, cap. P. State, 120 m. NW. by N. Indore; has a loopholed wall. SW. is a small fort. Celebrated for enamelled work of gold inlaid on glass. Alt. 1660 ft. P. (1881) 12,800.

Partábgarh, tn., India, Oudh, dist. P., 4 m. from Belá, with fort built in 17th century; manufactures sugar. P. 4000; Hindus, 2600; Moham. 1400.

Partanna, tn., Sicily, prov Trapani, 25 m. E. by S. Marsala. P. 13,100.

Partenkirchen, vil., Upper Bavaria, dist. Garmisch, in the valley of the Loisach, 48 m. SW. by S. Munich. Old Roman tn.; summer resort. P. <2000.

Parthenay, tn., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arr. P., on the Thouet, 25 m. NNE. Niort. P. 5400.

Partick, div., a parl. div., Scot., in the NW. of Lanarkshire, immediately to the W. of Glasgow.

Partick, tn., Scot., Lanarkshire, P. div., 2 m. WNW. Glasgow, on the N. B. R. There is 1500 ft. wharfage along the riv. Kelvin, with 21' ft. depth at high water and 10 ft. at low water. P. 36,500.

Particles, par., Ire., SE. co. and 24 m. S. by E. Limerick, bar. Coshlea; 8497 ac. P. <1000.

Partington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 7 m. ENE. Warrington, on the Mersey and the Cheshire Lines Rly., PM.O. P. <750.

Partinico, tn., Sicily, prov. and 14 m. SW. by W. Palermo, a trade in olive-oil and wine. P. (1871) 19,900; (1881) 21,000.

Partney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13 m. SSE. Louth, PMT.O. P. <500.

Parton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Wampool, 8½ m. WSW. Carlisle, 2½ m. NE. Wigton stn., on the Cockermouth, Keswick, & Penrith, and L. & NW. Joint Rlys., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Parton, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the riv. Dee, 6 m. NW. Castle Douglas, on the Portpatrick Rly., P.O.; 15,841 ac. P. <750.

Partree, P.O., Ire., S. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 11½ m. SE. by E. Westport, 1 m. from the N. end of Lake Mask.

Partridge Berry Hills, Newfoundland, 70 m. NW. of the head of Fortune Bay, 48° 18' N., 55° 48' W.

Partridge Green, stn., Eng., Sussex, div. and 7½ m. S. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O.

Partridge Island, New Brunswick, in St. John Harbour, with a lighthouse and a bell buoy.

Partridge Point, cape, Newfoundland, on the N. ct., in 56° 10' W.

Partry Mountains, Ire., in the NW. co. Galway, and the SW. co. Mayo, NW. of Lough Mask.

Partschendorf, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Neutitschein, 20 m. SSE. Troppau. P. <3000.

Partskhanakevl, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. and dist. Kutais. P. <5000.

Paruah, tn., India. See **Panduah.**

Parumbira Bay, bay at N. end of Lake Nyassa, S. Africa.

Parupa, tp., Victoria. See **Lake Bolac.**

Parúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, S. Arcot dist., in 12° 24' N., 79° 33' E., fossil beds of 'Upper Green Sand and Gault' formation found here. P. <5000.

Paru River, riv., Brazil, Grão Pará, flowing SE. into the Amazon, which it enters at Almeirim in 52½° W.

Párvatipur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 75 m. N. Vizagapatam. P. 10,100; Hindus, 9900.

Parwan, valley, Afghanistan, about 35 m. N. Kabul, in the angle between the Ghorband and Panjshir Rivs.

Parwich, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. WSW. Matlock, 5 m. NNE. Ashbourne stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Parys Mountain, Wales, co. and on N. side of Anglesey I., 2 m. W. Amlwch; long famous for its copper mines.

Pas, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 16 m. SW. by W. Arras, 7 m. E. Doullens. P. <2000.

Pasadena, city, U.S., California, co. and 10 m. NNE. Los Angeles. P. <5000.

Pasajes, or **Pasages,** seapt., Spain, prov. Guipúzcoa, dist. and a short distance E. of town of San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, not far from the French frontier; considerable improvement recently effected in the port.

Pasangan, Puerto, bay, Philippine Is., on the E. side of Samar, in 12° 20'-26' N., 125° 20' E.

Pasargadæ, ancient ruined city of Persia, near the riv. Polvar, about 55 m. NE. Shiraz. Here Cyrus the Great was buried.

Pascagoula, riv., U.S., Mississippi, in the SE., formed by the confluence of the Chickasawha and the Leaf; it flows S. into Mississippi Sound at P.

Pascagoula, city and port, U.S., Mississippi, Jackson co., on an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, with a lighthouse at entrance, at the mouth of the Pascagoula R., 38 m. SW. by W. Mobile (Ala.); has several shipyards, lumber, and other mills; good anchorage. P. <1500.

Pasco, tn., Peru. See **Cerro de Pasco.**

Pasco, co., U.S., Florida, on Gulf of Mexico, crossed by 28° 15' N.

Pasco, settlement, U.S., Washington, Franklin co., 40 m. W. by N. Walla Walla, on the l. bk. of the Columbia R.

Pascoag, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 18½ m. NW. by W. Providence; has woollen-mills. Alt. 396 ft. P. <1500.

Pascoe's Inlet, small bay on the N. ct. of Queensland, in 139° 40' E. long.

Pascua, isl., Pacific. See **Easter Island.**

Pas de Calais, strait, Eng. and France. See **Dover, Strait of.**

Pas-de-Calais, maritime dep., N. France, formed in 1790, chiefly from Artois, with a small part of Picardy; divided into six arrs.: Arras (cap.), Béthune, Boulogne, Montreuil, St. Omer, and St. Pol. The surface, of slight elevation, consists mainly of monotonous plains and narrow valleys. Highest point (695 ft.) SW. of Douvres. Geological formations include Mesozoic (Oolitic and Cretaceous), Tertiary (Miocene and Pliocene), and alluvium. The dep. has a coast-line of 65 m., bordered by sand-dunes (now being planted with fir-trees), and rocks; principal indentations, Bay of Authie and estuary of the Canche, in the S.; further N. are the ports of Boulogne and Calais, and Cape Gris Nez—the nearest point in France to England. Stretching inland between Calais and Gravelines is the dist. of the 'Wateringues' or 'Wattergands' (Flemish, 'water-courses'), formerly a vast marsh of which the greater portion has been reclaimed, and now forms rich cultivable land. Other marshy tracts occur near St. Omer and Béthune, and in the Clairmarais dist. The last named was in former times a large shallow lake, supporting numerous floating islands (at one time said to number 300) covered with herbage, on which cattle were pastured. The islets gradually became fixed to the sub-soil; the last floating ones disappeared only in the beginning of the 19th century. The dep. is drained to the sea by seven small rivers, of which the largest are the Aa, Canche, and Authie; the eastern part is drained to the Scheldt by the Lys, Sensée, and Scarpe, and a small dist in the S. belongs to the basin of the Somme. Climate [**Arras.**] The soil is of exceeding fertility, and agriculture very advanced. Of cereals the most important is wheat, in the production of which, as of oats and barley, the dep. ranks second in France; sugar-beet is also a very important crop, and forage roots are extensively grown; tobacco (St. Pol, Montreuil, St. Omer), flax (Béthune), mustard (Lille). In coal production the dep. takes the lead, contributing about one-third of the total of France. It contains part of the Valenciennes and the whole of the Boulonnais coalfields. The principal mining centres are Noeux and Douvres, Grenay, Courrières, Bruay, Hardinghem,

&c.; peat is also worked. Of manufactures, metallurgical industries are the most important; forges and foundries (St. Laurent, Sens, Guines, &c.), blast-furnaces (Marquise, &c.), copper and zinc refining (Biache-St.-Vaast); textile manufactures include lace and net for curtains (St.-Pierre-les-Calais); shipbuilding is carried on at Calais, Boulogne, and other coast towns. Area, 2606 sq. m. P. (1891) 874,400. See **France,** table.

Pa-se, vil., Siam, on the S. ct., 103 m. SE. Bangkok, in about 101° 40′ E.

Pasewalk, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Ueckermünde, on the Uker R., 24 m. W. by N. Stettin. P. 9300.

Pashalic. See *Vilayet.*

Pashkova, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur, at its entrance into gorge across Little Khingan, 200 m. SE. Blagovyeshchensk. P. <2000.

Pashkovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Ekaterinodar. P. 8170.

Pashmaklü, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Adrianople, sanjak Gümürjina, 41 m. S. by W. Philippopolis.

Pasig, riv., Luzon I., Philippine Is., flows W. from the N. end of the Laguna de Bay into Manila Bay at Manila. Said to have been formerly navigable for vessels from the lake to the sea; now obstructed by sandbanks.

Pasing, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle and 4 m. W. Munich. P. <3000.

Pasion, Rio de la, riv., Guatemala, rises under the name of Rio de Santa Isabel, describes a great curve to the S. and finally enters the Usumacinta (W. frontier of republic) in 16° 35′ N.

Pasitigris, riv., Persia. See **Karun.**

Paskeville, vil., S. Australia, Daly co., 75 m. NW. by N. Adelaide, 15 m. E. Moonta.

Pasman, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 8 m. SSE. Zara. P. <1500. The island is 13 m. long, by 1–3 m. broad. P. 2400.

Paso del Norte, El, tn., Mexico. See **El Paso del Norte.**

Paso de los Libres, or **Restauracion,** vil., Argentine Republic, prov. Corrientes, 135 m. N. by E. Concordia, on the r. bk. of the Uruguay. P. <3000.

Pasoreal, vil., Cuba, 122 m. SW. by W. Havana, in 84° W. At 10 m. NNW. the baths of San Diego.

Paspebiac, coast vil., Canada, Quebec, Bonaventure co., on Chaleur Bay, in 65° 12′ W. P. <1500.

Pasque Island, U.S., off the S. ct. of Massachusetts, Dukes co., in 41° 27′ N., 70° 49′ W.

Pasquia Hills, Canada, Saskatchewan, stretching nearly parallel to and about 25 m. S. of the Saskatchewan R., in about 102°–105½° W.

Pasquotank, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., on the N. of Albemarle Sound, W. of 76° W.

Pasquotank, navigable riv., U.S., N. Carolina, rises in Dismal Swamp, flows S. and SE., entering Albemarle Sound by a broad estuary.

Pasrúr, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Siálkot, 47 m. N. by W. Amritsar. P. 9200; Hindus, 2400; Moham. 6400.

Passage, tn., Ire., E. co. and 6 m. E. by S. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, on Waterford Harbour, PMT.O. (**Passage East**). P. <750.

Passage Island, a name of the W. India isl., Culebra.

Passage Island, islet, W. Indies, Leeward Is., in 18° 8′ N., 63° 28′ W., 20 m. W. of the W. end of Anguilla.

Passage Island, reef, off NE. ct. of Viti Levu I., Fiji Is.

Passage Islands, two groups of the Malay Archipelago, one off the W. ct. of Sumatra, near 2° 30′ N., the other between Celebes and Sangir.

Passagem, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, on the r. bk. of the Rio Parahiba, state and 106 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro.

Passagem, gold-mines, Brazil, close to town **Ouro Preto** (*q.v.*).

Passage West, tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar., Kerrycurrihy, on the W. side of Cork Harbour, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great I., 2 m. NW. Queenstown, with a stn. (**Passage**) on the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Rly.; bathing resort; port of Cork for large shipping. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Passaic, riv., U.S., New Jersey, in the NE., flows NNE. then E. past Paterson, then S. past Newark into Newark Bay.

Passaic, city, U.S., New Jersey, P. co., on Passaic R., 4½ m. SSE. Paterson; has considerable manufactures. P. (1880) 6500; (1890) 13,000.

Passais, vil., France, dep. Orne, 17 m. S. Tinchebrai, arr. and 8 m. SW. Domfront. P. <2000.

Passáman, tn., Sumatra, in the W., on the coast, 85 m. NW. by N. Padang.

Passamaquoddies, tribe, Indians, U.S. See **Penobscots.**

Passamaquoddy, riv., U.S., Maine. See **St. Croix.**

Passamaquoddy Bay, inlet of the Bay of Fundy, between the prov. of New Brunswick, Canada, and Maine (U.S.). It is well sheltered, deep, never closed by ice, and contains several good harbours in Deer and Campobello Is. Tide rises from 25–33 ft. Length, 12 m.; width at entrance, 8 m.

Passandava Bay, Madagascar, in the NW., in about 13° 30′–45′ S.

Passani, tn., Baluchistan, on the S. ct., 230 m. W. by N. Karáchi.

Passarge, riv., Ger., E. Prussia, flows N. into the Frisches Haaf, navigable from Braunsberg, 6 m.

Passaro, Cape, Sicily, terminates the penin. at the SE. corner.

Passarowitz, old spelling of Požarevać (*q.v.*), Servia.

Passatempo, tn., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 71 m. WSW. Ouro Preto. P. 5000.

Passau, tn. and episcopal see, Bavaria, circle P., on the Danube, r. bk., at the junction of the Inn, close to the Austrian frontier, 72 m. SE. Ratisbon. The position is pleasantly surrounded by hills and connected by iron bridges with suburbs on l. bk., the whole forming one of the most picturesque scenes on the Danube. P. was formerly fortified with two strong citadels; and the prison still marks the position of the Oberhaus on a hill 300 ft. high, l. bk. It was joined to Bavaria in 1803. Manufactures unimportant; considerable trade in iron and timber, the latter being floated down the Ilz; graphite mines near. Alt. 960 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46° F., Jan. 27.2°, July 64.8°. P. (1871) 13,400; (1890) 16,600.

Passchendaele, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 11 m. NE. Ypres. P. <4000.

Pass Christian, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Hancock co., on Mississippi Sound, 52 m. ENE. New Orleans. P. <2000.

Passeierthal, valley, Austria, Tirol, opening from the NE. into that of the Etsch at Meran; separates the Oetzthal Alps from the Sarnthal Alps; connected by the Jaufen P. (bridle-path) with the valley of the Eisack at Sterzing.

Passeleth, original name of **Paisley** (*q.v.*), Scot.

Passenham, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, dist. Potterspury, on the Ouse, 3 m. SW. Wolverton. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Passenham with Denshanger**) P. <1500.

Passenheim, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Ortelsburg, 67 m. SE. by E. Elbing. P. <2000.

Passero, Capo, cape, Sicily, in the extreme SE., in 36° 40′ N.

Passingford Bridge, PM.O., Eng., Essex, on riv. Roding, 6 m. N. Romford.

Passing Place, stn., Wales, near Swansea, on the Swansea and Mumbles Rly.

Passir, tn., near the E. ct. of Dutch Borneo, NE. Banjermasin, 155 m. NE.

Passir, tn., Sumatra, in the N., on the coast.

Pass Island, Newfoundland, at entrance to Hermitage Bay, on S. ct.

Passmore, riv., S. Australia. See **Wilpena Creek.**

Pass of Kilbride, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh; 4032 ac. P. <500.

Passos, vil., Brazil, in the W. of the state Minas Geraes, to the S. of the Rio Grande, in 20° 35′ S., 175 m. W. by S. Ouro Preto. P. <5000.

Passow, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 26 m. SW. Stettin, about 1 m. from the r. bk. of the Randow. P. <2000.

Passy, dist., W. Paris, France, lying between the Seine and the Bois de Boulogne.

Pastaça, riv., Ecuador, rises in the Andes, and joins the Amazon 50 m. W. the influx of the Huallaga, after a SE. course of 400 m.

Pasto, tn., Colombia, Cauca, 130 m. NE. Quito. Alt. 8655 ft. P. (with dist.) 13,000.

Pasto, volcano, Colombia, WNW. Pasto. Alt. 13,990 ft. (Reiss and Stübel).

Paston, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 1 m. from the NE. ct., 8 m. SE. Cromer, 3½ m. NE. North Walsham stn. P. <500.

Paston, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. N. and in administrative co. of Soke of Peterborough, 1 m. E. Walton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Paston with Dogsthorpe, Gunthorpe, and Walton**) P. <1000.

Paston, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7½ m. E. by S. Kelso, 1 m. SE. Mindrum stn. P. <250.

Pastoriza, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 22 m. NNE. Lugo, dist. Mondonedo. P. 7800.

Pasubio, mt., Tirol, on SE. frontier, 9 m. SE. Rovereto. Alt. 7310 ft.

Pasuruan, tn., in the E. of Java, on the N. ct., in about 112° 50′ E., 30 m. SSE. Surabaya. P. 26,000.

Pasvig, riv., Norway, emerges from Lake Enare in Russian Lapland, forms the frontier between Russia and Norway, and empties itself into Varanger Fjord. Length, 78 m. Area of basin, including Lake Enare, 6000 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Pásztó, comm., Hungary, co. Heves, 28 m. ENE. Waitzen. P. 5100.

Pata, or **Patta,** vil., Brit. E. Africa, on the E. side of Pata I., in 2° 10′ S. A noted centre of trade when held by the Portuguese during most part of the 16th and 17th centuries; traces of a Portuguese fort.

Patabang, or **Battambang,** tn., Siam, on the Nam Sangke 180 m. E. by S. Bangkok, near the frontier of Cambodia, about 25 m. from N. end of Lake Tale Sap.

Pata Cuddapah, suburb of Cuddapah tn., Brit. India, Madras.

Patagones, riv. port. See **Carmen de Patagones.**

Patagonia, region of S. America, forming the S. part of the Argentine Republic S. of the Colorado R.; divided into four governments, Rio Negro, Neuquen, Chubut, and Santa Cruz. The country E. of the Cordilleras consists of vast plains or plateaux, often sterile, traversed by low ranges of hills and by easterly-flowing rivers. The principal rivers N. to S. are Colorado, Negro, Chubut, with r. bk. trib. Sengel or Senger, draining Lakes Musters, Deseado (in the upper basin of which is Lake Buenos Aires), Santa Cruz, with l. bk. trib. Chico, and Gallegos. Between the Colorado and the Negro several ranges of hills (1200 to 1500 ft.) stretch NW. and SE.; the intervening surface is covered with stony layers alternating with sand dunes. Similar deposits prevail over a great part of the country. In the dists. of Chubut and Santa Cruz large areas are covered with volcanic dust. Fresh water is scarce, but many salt or brackish lakes and pools occur. Towards the Straits of Magellan the country is more fertile and wooded. The substratum consists of Tertiary formations, characterised by abundant fossil remains of large extinct animals. The hills ('mahuida') are of granite and porphyry, and there are besides many volcanic mounds. The stony and sandy layers consist chiefly of the débris of primary rocks [see **Pampas**]. The western or Andean region presents a marked contrast to the eastern; the country is fertile, with extensive forests and large lakes [see **Andes, Patagonian**]. Climate [see **Argentine Republic**]. NW. winds, sometimes of great violence, prevail during the spring and summer. The valleys and coast region afford tracts suitable for tillage and pasture; excellent wheat is grown in the Chubut valley. Vegetation is sparse on the plains. Thorny, salt-impregnated shrubs, a cactus with formidable spines, coarse-tufted grass and in some parts the calafate (a species of *berberis* valued for its fruit) are the characteristic forms. Trees (willow, quebracho, chañar) are found chiefly along the rivers and in a few hollows. In the Andean region are extensive apple-groves, sprung from plants introduced by the Jesuits. The Patagonians, now rapidly decreasing, are a fine race, tall and well-built; they are peaceably disposed, and have many noble traits. The principal tribe is the Tehuel-che. A railway about 46 m. in length connects the Chubut settlements with Port Madryn. Other places are Port Deseado, St. Julian, and Santa Cruz (the chief ports), Gallegos, and Cape Virgin. [**E. J. H.**]

Pataholm, maritime vil., Sweden, prov. and 18 m. N. Kalmar, on the E. ct.

Pâtaliputra, ancient tn., India. See **Patná.**

Patalung, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., on W. side of Singgora lake, in about 7° 34′ N.

Patam, Sanscrit, 'a city,' *e.g.*, Viziapatam, 'the city of victory.'

Pâtan (Pattan, census), tn., India, Baroda, 62 m. NNW. Ahmadábád; surrounded by a wall. One of the oldest and most renowned towns of Gujarát, with extensive Jain libraries, consisting mostly of palm-leaf manuscripts. Manufactures swords and spears. P. (1871) 31,500; (1891) 32,600.

Pâtan, India, Káthiáwár. See **Somnath.**

Pâtan, tn., India, Oudh, dist. Unao, on the banks of Son R.; has two annual fairs, one of which is attended by 300,000 persons. P. <5000.

Pâtan, tn., India, Rájputána, 60 m. N. by E. Jaipur. P. (1881) 11,900.

Pâtan, or **Keshoral Pâtan,** tn., India, Rájputána, on the Chambal, 110 m. S. Jaipur. P. (1881) <5000.

Pâtan, tn., Nepál, 4 m. SSW. Khátmándu, with which it is connected by a bridged road. Built 299 A.D. P. about 30,000.

Patangata, co., New Zealand, North I., E. ct., crossed in the N. by 40° S.

Patani, riv., Siam, Malay Penin., flows NE. then N. into the Gulf of Siam, in about 6° 55′ N. A silver-lead mine formerly worked in its valley by an English company.

Patani, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., cap. P. state, on the E. ct., in about 6° 51′ N.

Patapedia River, riv., Canada, Quebec, partly on the N. frontier of New Brunswick, flows SE. to the riv. Restigouche.

Patapsco, riv., U.S., Maryland, flows E. through Baltimore into Chesapeake Bay.

Patara, ruined city, Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a principal seat of the worship of Apollo. Its remains, on the coast, 12 m. S. the ruins of Xanthus and 27 m. SSE. Makri, comprise Greek tombs, parts of small temples, a triple arch, a theatre, and ruins of large churches.

Pataskala, vil., U.S., Ohio, Licking co., 15 m. E. by N. Columbus. P. <1500.

Patay, tn., France, dep. Loiret, arr. and 14 m. NW. Orléans. P. <2000.

Patcham, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 2½ m. N. Brighton, P.O.; 4425 ac. P. <1500.

Patching, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 4½ m. E. by S. Arundel, 2½ m. NW. by N. Goring stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Patchogue, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., Long I., on Great South Bay, 50 m. E. Brooklyn; has lace curtain and other factories, and fish and oyster trade. P. <1500.

Patchway and Stoke Gifford, stn., Eng. See **Stoke Gifford.**

Patea, mun. bor. and port, New Zealand, North I., co. P., on the coast, on the N. bank of Patea R., 35 m. WNW. Wanganui, 66 m. SE. New Plymouth by rail. P. <1500.

Pateena, post-tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 3 m. E. by N. Longford by rail. P. <1500.

Pateley Bridge, eccles. par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Nidd, div. and 10 m. WSW. Ripon, on the NE. R.; has lead ore mined and stone quarried. Four miles from the town are beautiful stalactite caverns. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <3000. **Pateley Moor,** an upland tract to the NE.

Pater, a former name of Pembroke Dock, Wales.

Paterna de Ribera, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, dist. Medina, 20 m. SE. by E. Jerez. P. (comm.) <4000.

Paterniaco, tn., Switzd. See **Payerne.**

Paternion, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 33 m. W. by N. Klagenfurt, near the r. bk. of the Drave. P. <2000.

Paterno, tn., Sicily, prov. and 11 m. WNW. Catania, with mineral springs and trade in olive oil and wine. Alt. 926 ft. P. 14,300.

Paternopoli, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 17 m. SE. by E. Benevento. P. <3000.

Paternoster, group of reefs, W. ct. Sweden, near Marstrand, at N. entrance of the Kattegat.

Paternoster Islands, or **Pulo Tenga,** a string of small isls., Eastern Archipelago, in Flores Sea, stretching between SW. of Celebes and Lombok.

Paternoster Point, cape, on the W. ct. of Cape Colony, in 32° 28′ S.

Paternosters, reefs, Channel Is. See **Pierres-de-Lecq.**

Paterson, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Alexandria, 40 m. NE. by N. Port Elizabeth.

Paterson, postal-tp., New South Wales, Durham co., 25 m. NNW. Newcastle, on Paterson R. P. <1500.

Paterson, city, U.S., New Jersey, Passaic co., on Passaic R., 12 m. N. Newark, and 16 m. NW. New York, with which it is connected by four lines of railway; at the falls, which have a descent of 70 ft., the river here curves, forming the city boundary on the E. for several miles, and crossed within the city limits by twelve iron bridges, one of which has a span of 240 ft. P. is well built; has extensive manufactures, including silk (of which it is the chief centre in America), cotton, woollen, and iron goods. P. (1850) 11,300; (1870) 33,600; (1880) 51,000; (1890) 78,300.

Patersonia, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 10 m. NE. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Paterson River, New South Wales, flows S. into Hunter R. near Hinton.

Paterson's Inlet, New Zealand, South I., on the E. ct. of Stewart I., 38 m. S. by W. Invercargill; contains several good harbours. Lat. 46° 55′ S.

Pathai Soang, vil., Siam, 190 m. NE. Bangkok.

Pathánkot, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, 68 m. NE. Amritsar, the nearest railway station to Kangra and Dalhousie, a sanitary hill station (alt. 7700 ft.); has shawl-weaving. P. <5000.

Pathans, true national name of the Afghans, applied in a special sense to the Afghans living in India.

Páthardi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 28 m. E. by N. Ahmadnagar. P. 7400; Hindus, 6500.

Pathári, tn., India, Rájputána, 65 m. NE. Bhopál.

Pathhead, part of New Cumnock (*q.v.*), Scot., Ayrshire.

Pathhead, eccles. par., Scot., Fife, on Firth of Forth, 1 m. NE. by N. Kirkcaldy, on the S. of Sinclairtown stn. P. <4500.

Pathhead, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on Tyne Water, 4 m. ESE. Dalkeith, 3 m. N. Tynehead stn. P. <750.

Pathrot, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Ellichpur. P. <5000.

Pathstruie, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, on Water of May, 5½ m. SE. Forteviot.

Patía, riv., Colombia, rises in the Andes, flows SW. then NW. and finally W., entering the Pacific Ocean in about 2° 15′ N.

Patiála, tn., India, cap. P. state, 25 m. W. by S. Ambála. P. (1891) 55,900; Hindus, 27,600; Moham. 22,100; Sikhs, 5800.

Patiáli, ancient tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 22 m. NE. Etah; has a ruined fort built of *kankar.* P. (1881) <5000.

Patience Bay (Guba Terpyeniya), inlet, Asiatic Russia, N. Pacific, on E. ct. of Sakhalin I., 49°–49° 20′ N.; Russian post, Korsakov, in it; Tyuleniy I. at its entrance. **Cape Patience** terminates the peninsula which juts south-eastwards about the middle of Sakhalin I., at its SE. entrance.

Patillas, vil., isl. of Porto Rico, S. ct., 35 m. SSE. San Juan, in 65° 53′ W. P. 10,400.

Patillos, maritime vil., Chile, prov. Tarapaca, on the W. ct., in about 20° 47′ S.

Patino, isl., Turkey in Asia. See **Patmos.**

Patlya, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rajshahi, 38 m. ENE. Murshidábád. P. <5000.

Patkai, or **Patkoi,** mt. range, on the Assam-Burma frontier, separating the basins of the Buridihing (trib. Brahmaputra) and the Chindwin. The construction of a railway across the **P. Pass** (4200 ft.), about 27° 13′ N., 96° 13′ E., connecting the Burmese system with that of India proper, has been suggested.

Patlam, tn., Ceylon. See **Puttalam.**

Patmos, Patmo, Patino, Palmo, or **Palmosa,** Turkish isl., on the W. of Asia Minor, in 37° 17′-23′ N., 26° 35′ E. It is 28 m. in circumference, and is divided into N. and S. parts by a narrow isthmus; on its E. is a secure harbour. This island is famous as the place to which St. John is said to have been banished by Domitian, and where he is said to have written the book of the Revelation. P. (included in the caza of Leros) entirely Greek, and mostly sponge fishers, 4000.

Patná, native name **Azimábád,** city, Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. P., on the r. or S. bank of the Ganges, 140 m. E. Benares, includes the suburb of Bánkipur on the W., and stretches 9 m. along the Ganges, with a width of 2 m. The curious Golá was erected in 1786 as a storehouse for grain. The college was established in 1862. Near the Mohammedan shrine is the Karbalá, where 100,000 people attend during the *Muharram* festival. About 3 m. E. is Gulzárbágh, where the government manufacture of opium is carried on; important rail and river trade. Supposed to have been founded 600 B.C. by Rájá Ajáta Satru; identified with *Pátaliputra,* the same town as *Palibothra,* mentioned by Megasthenes about 300 B.C. It was taken by the British in November 1763, and was the scene of many memorable events in the mutiny of 1857. Alt. 183 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 61°, July 85°; rfall., yr. 42.8 in., June to Sept. 36.1 in. P. (1872) 158,900; (1891) 165,200; Hindus, 124,500; Moham. 40,100.

Patná, tn., Central India, cap. of native state of P., 75 m. SW. Sambalpur. P. (1881) <5000.

Patna, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Doon, 7 m. E. by N. Maybole, on the G. & SW. R.; coal and ironstone mined. PM.O. P. <500.

Patney, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 14 m. E. Trowbridge, div. and 5 m. ESE. Devizes, 3 m. W. by S. Woodborough stn. P. <250.

Patoka, vil., U.S., Indiana, Gibson co., 67 m. S. by W. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Patoka River, U.S., Indiana, rises in Orange co., flows W. into the Wabash R., nearly opposite Mount Carmel. Length, 125 m.

Patos, small isl., U.S., Washington, in Haro Strait (SE. of Vancouver I.) with lighthouse.

Patos, Boquete de los, pass in the Chilean-Argentine Andes. See **Andes.**

Patos, Lagoa dos ('duck lake,' so called from the quantities of wild fowl which frequent its waters), Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Rio Grande, or Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. It receives at its N. end the Jacuhy, further S. the Camacuam, and near its S. end, at Pelotas, the surplus waters of Lake Mirim; shores generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city of Rio Grande do Sul. It is separated from the Atlantic by a narrow neck of land, and a bar at its mouth, 6 m. below Rio Grande do Sul (*q.v.*), prevents the entrance of large vessels. Its greatest depth is under 30 ft.; length about 165 m.; breadth, 36 m.

Patras, Greek **Patrai** (Patras, the name which has become current outside of Greece, being the accusative case of the proper name), fortified seapt. tn., Greece, the chief on the W. side, prov. (*nomos*) Argolis and Corinthia, on the N. ct. of the Peloponnesus, on gulf of same name, which opens out of the Gulf of Corinth, 70 m. WNW. Corinth, with terminus stn. on railway to that town and Athens; it has a modern look, having been rebuilt since the War of Liberation (1821). The main features are the citadel, castle, and cathedral, and its handsome harbour (defended since 1880 by a breakwater). P. is the chief export port of Greece, the great bulk of the currants grown on the mainland being despatched thence. P. (1870) 26,200; (1889) 33,500; comm. P. 45,000.

Pátri, tn., India, Gujarat, 155 m. W. by N. Ahmadábád. P. 6700; Hindus, 5200.

Patri, tn., India, Haidarábád, 83 m. SE. by E. Aurangábád.

Patricio, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, dist. Crickhowell. P. <250. See **Llanbedr.**

Patrick, par., Isle of Man; 10,634 ac. P. <2500.

Patrick, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., on the S. frontier, just W. of 80° W.

Patrick Brompton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7 m. SSE. Richmond, 1 m. NE. Jervaulx stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**P. B. with Hunton**) P. <1000.

Patrick's (or **St. Patrick's**) **Isle,** small isl. off Peel (*q.v.*), Isle of Man.

Patrickswell, tnld., Ire., co. and 5 m. SW. Limerick, bar. Smallcounty, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O. P. <250.

Patricroft, par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 5 m. W. Manchester, on the L. & NW. R.; has cotton-mills, machine-works, and one of the largest iron-foundries in England. Antimony and bismuth smelted. P. 12,900.

Patrington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 14 m. ESE. Hull, on a creek of the Humber, and the NE. R. The church, a very beautiful edifice, dates from the reign of Edward II. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Patrixbourne, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 3 m. SE. by E. Canterbury, close to Bekesbourne stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Bridge**) P. <1500.

Patrocinio, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 350 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro. P. (par.) 10,000.

Patrocinio, or **Byer,** isl., Pacific, in about 28½° N., 177° E.

Patschkau, or **Patschkow,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and on the Neisse, 44 m. S. Breslau. P. 5700.

Patshull, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 7 m. W. by N. Wolverhampton, 3 m. SW. by S. Albrighton stn. Alt. 400 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 28 in. P. <250.

Patta, vil., Brit. E. Africa. See **Pata.**

Pattack, riv., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S., issues from **Loch Pattack,** to the N. of Loch Ericht, and flows N. then W. into the head of Loch Laggan.

Pattan, tn., India. See **Pátan.**

Pattapattu, or **Pettæ** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, in 8° 43′ N., 77° 43′ E. P. (1881) 7300; (1891) <5000.

Patterdale and Hartsop, par., Eng., Westmorland, in the NW. of the Appleby div., at the head of Ullswater, 12 m. SW. Penrith, 7½ m. SE. Threlkeld stn.; has mines of lead ore. P. village, beautifully situated, is a favourite tourist centre. PMT.O. (**P.**). 16,735 ac. P. <1000.

Patterson, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 17 m. N. by W. Toronto. P. <1500.

Patterson, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Juniata co., on Juniata R., 36 m. NW. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Patterson's Rapids, U.S. See **Minnesota,** riv.

Pattersonville, tn., U.S., Louisiana, St. Mary co., on the Bayou Bœuf, 76 m. W. by S. New Orleans. Near it is the famous Calumet sugar plantation. P. <1500.

Patterton, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 6 m. NW. by N. Mansfield, with a stn. (**P. and Sutton**) on the M. R., P.O.

Pattesley, part of par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Oxwick** and **Mattishall.**

Patti, tn. and old fort, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Lahore, 21 m. S. Amritsar. P. 7500; Hindus, 2000; Moham. 5000.

Patti, tn., Sicily, prov. and 32 m. W. by S. Messina, on the coast. P. <5000.

Patti, Gulf of, semicircular bay, 20 m. across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava, Sicily; on a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the ancient *Tyndaris.*

Pattikonda, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, 43 m. ENE. Bellary. P. <5000.

Pattinghan, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 5½ m. W. Wolverhampton, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Pattishall, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 7 m. SW. by W. Northampton, 3 m. W. Blisworth stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Pattiswick, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 3½ m. E. Braintree, P.O. P. <500.

Patton, par., Eng., Westmorland, dist. and 3½ m. NE. Kendal. P. <250.

Pattukotai, tn. and fort, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 27 m. SE. Tanjore. P. <5000.

Pátúr, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 16 m. S. by W. Akola, 63 m. WSW. Amráoti; has a Buddhist monastery, and a Hindu and Mohammedan shrine. P. 6200; Hindus, 4100; Moham. 2000.

Pâturages, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 5 m. SW. Mons. P. 10,600.

Paturia, vil., Colombia, Santander, on the r. bk. of the Magdalena, 170 m. NE. Medellin.

Patutahi, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Cook co., 9 m. W. by N. Gisborne by road and rail. P. <1500.

Patuxent, riv., U.S., Maryland, in the E., rises in the N. of Montgomery co., and flows SE. then S. to Chesapeake Bay, which it enters to the N. of the mouth of the Potomac.

Patzau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Pilgram, 17 m. E. by N. Tabor. P. <3000.

Patzcuaro, tn., Mexico, Michoacan, 112 m. SSW. Guanajuato, 275 ft. above the SE. shore of Lake P. (alt. 6955 ft., about 30 m. in circumference), 30 m. WSW. Morelia; terminus of a branch railway. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated Indian ruins of *Ihuatzio.* Alt. 7100 ft. P. 8000.

Pau, cap. dep. Basses-Pyrénées, France, cap. arr. P., on the Pau, 25 m. SE. by E. Orthez; manufactures linen and chocolate, and cures Bayonne hams. A famous winter resort, because of the geniality of its climate. Castle of the Dukes of Béarn, in which Henry IV. of France was born, P. having been the cap. of the dukes. Birthplace of Bernadotte, King of Sweden. Rfall., 33.07 in. P. (1872) 27,300; (1891) 33,100.

Paucartambo, vil., Peru, dep. and 22 m. NE. Cuzco, cap. prov. P. P.<2000.

Paucheng-hsien, tn., China, in SW. of Shensi, 13 m. NW. Hanchung, about 230 m. NE. Chengtu-fu, at S. base of pass (7130 ft.) leading over Tsinling-shan Range. Alt. 1835 ft. (Richthofen).

Paudash, post-settlement, Canada, Ontario, co. and 55 m. from Peterborough.

Pauillac, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, on the W. shore of the estuary of the Gironde, 27 m. NNW. Bordeaux. Merchant vessels and steamboats to and from Bordeaux put in port here, also vessels not able to reach Bordeaux. Château-Lafitte, 2 m. NNW., and Château-Latour, 2 m. S., are celebrated for their wines. P.<3000.

Pauki-hsien, tn., China. in the W. of Shensi, on the Wei, connected by cart-road with Singan-fu, at the base of the pass leading across the Tsinling-shan to Hanchung. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 63.

Pauktaw, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Thon-gwa (in delta of Irâwadi). P. 6000; Buddhists, 5600.

Paul, par. and tn., Eng., Cornwall, dist. and 2½ m. S. Penzance; has pilchard and mackerel fisheries. P.O. (**P. Church Town**). P. 6000.

Paul, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Sargent co., 77 m. SW. Fargo.

Paul de Loanda, W. Africa. See **Loanda.**

Paulding, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in N. by 34° N., and in W. by 85° W.

Paulding, vil., U.S., Ohio, P. co., 65 m. SW. by W. Toledo. P.<2000.

Paulerspury, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. N. by E. Buckingham, 3½ m. SW. by S. Towcester stn., PM.O. (**Pauler's Pury**). P.<1500.

Paulhaguet, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 45 m. WSW. St. Étienne, arr. and 9 m. SE. Brioude. P.<2000.

Paulilatino, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 44 m. S. by E. Sassari. P.<4000.

Paull, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, 4½ m. E. by S. Hull, 2 m. SW. by W. Hedon stn., P.O.; 4935 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**P. with Thorngumbauld**) P.<1000.

Paullo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. E. by S. Milan. P.<3000.

Paulo Affonso, falls, Brazil. See **São Francisco,** riv.

Paulsboro, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Gloucester co., 7 m. SW. Philadelphia (Penn.). P.<1500.

Paulsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle and 3 m. E. Zabrze. P. (comm.)<3000.

Paul's Grove, reputed landing-place of St. Paul, Eng., Hampshire, 4 m. N. Portsmouth.

Paulstown, tnld., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, Kilmacahill and Shankhill pars., 5 m. from Bagnalstown stn. P.<250.

Paulstown, Ire. See **Whitehall.**

Paulton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. SW. by W. Bath, 1 m. E. Hallatrow stn.; has coal. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Paumben, tn., Brit. India. See **Pambam.**

Paumotu, isl., Pacific. See **Tuamotu.**

Pauncefoot, Compton, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Compton Pauncefoot.**

Paung-dch (Paungde, census), tn., Burma, dist. and 28 m. SE. by S. Prome, on the main road from Rangoon northwards. P. 10,200; Buddhists, 9700.

Paung-laung, mts., Lower Burma, between the Sit-taung and the Salwín, have three principal passes.

Pauni, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Bhandárá, on the Waingangá, 40 m. SE. Nágpur; surrounded on three sides by high ramparts of earth, on the fourth by the riv. Waingangá; the jungle around renders it very unhealthy; has considerable trade in cotton and silk pieces. P. 9900; Hindus, 8900.

Paunsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 3 m. E. Leipzig. P.<3000.

Pauntley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., on the riv. Leadon, 8 m. NW. by N. Gloucester. P.<250.

Pauperhaugh, P.O., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Coquet, 10½ m. SW. by S. Alnwick, 1 m. E. Brinkburn stn.

Pausa, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Plauen, 24 m. WSW. Zwickau. P.<4000.

Pausa, vil., Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 130 m. SW. by S. Cuzco. P.<2000.

Pausula, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 5 m. SE. Macerata, 25 m. S. Ancona. P.<3000.

Pauting-fu, tn., China, Pechili, 88 m. W. by S. Tientsin, from which it is accessible by river (trib. Tsu-ho).

Pavenham, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Great Ouse, 5 m. NW. Bedford, 2 m. NW. Oakley stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Pavi'a (the ancient *Ticinum*, afterwards *Ticinum Papia*, from the name of the tribe to which the Roman colonists settled there belonged), city, Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov. P., on the Ticino, 1 bk., 2 m. above its confluence with the Po, 18 m. S. Milan, with stn. on the Milan and Genoa Rly., which crosses the river by a fine bridge. Much of the ancient wall remains. The chief buildings are the ancient church, St. Michael, in which the early kings of Italy were crowned, the cathedral, with tomb of Boetius, and a chapel containing the ashes of St. Augustine in a Gothic sarcophagus, the castle of the Visconti, and the university (founded 1300), which has numbered among its professors Spallanzani, the naturalist, Volta, the discoverer of voltaic electricity, and Scarpa, the anatomist, and which now has 37 ordinary and 17 extra-ordinary professors, with a library (85,000 vols.), museum, and about 1000 students. P. is see of a bishopric. The 'Certosa (that is, 'Carthusian monastery') di Pavia,' 5 m. N., founded in 1396 by Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, is considered one of the most magnificent monasteries existing (now secularised). Alt. 75 ft. P. (1871) 29,600; (1881) 29,800.

Pavilland, caves, Wales, Glamorganshire, 11 m. SW. Swansea; contain interesting fossil remains.

Pavilly, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 11 m. NW. by N. Rouen. P.<3000.

Pavlodar, dist. tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. and 225 m. NW. Semipalatinsk, on the r. bk. Irtysh. P. 5600.

Pavlof, volcano on Alaska Penin., in 162° W., in eruption in 1762.

Pavlograd, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 57 m. NE. Ekaterinoslav; surrounded by rivers on all sides. P. 16,000.

Pavlovice, comm., Austria. See **Gross Pawlowitz.**

Pavlovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 40 m. SW. Nizhniy Novgorod, on r. bk. Oka; centre for all sorts of cutlery, locks, and small iron goods. P. 7400.

Pavlovsk, tn., Russia. See **Novoukrainka.**

Pavlovsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 19 m. S. St. Petersburg; summer resort of the inhabitants of the capital. P.<4000.

Pavlovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 103 m. SSE. Voronezh, at junction of Osered with Don; trade in corn, cattle, and tallow. P. 5800.

Pavlovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 90 m. by rail S. of Rostov. P. 6000.

Pavlovskiy, mining vil., W. Siberia, Altai region, 46 m. SW. Barnaul. P.<5000.

Pavlovskiy Posad (Vokhna), tn., Russia, govt. and 42 m. by rail E. of Moscow, on Klyazma R.; considerable silk, wool, and cotton mills. P. 6900.

Pavón de Varzim, tn., on the W. ct. of Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho (dist. Braga), 17 m. NNW. Oporto; small port.

Pavullo nel Frignano, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 27 m. S. by W. Modena. P.<2000.

Pávagarh, hill fort, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Panch Mahâls, 28 m. E. by N. Baroda, surrounded by extensive plains, from which it rises abruptly; its strong fortifications are partly cut through the solid rock. Favourite resort for European residents of Baroda. Alt. 2800 ft.

Pávangarh, hill fort, Brit. India, Bombay, Kolhápur state, in 16° 48′ N., 74° 10′ E.

Pawawger Pond, lagoon, U.S., Rhode I., in the S. of Washington co., connected with the Atlantic by Charlestown Inlet.

Pawáyán, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 17 m. N. Shahjahánpur. P. 5500; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1400.

Paweatuck, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., on the r. bk. of Pawcatuck R., 14 m. E. by N. New London. P.<1500.

Paw Creek, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Mecklenburg co., 6 m. W. Charlotte. P.<1500.

Pawlet, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 21 m. SSW. Rutlan with slate quarries. P.<2000.

Pawlett, par., Eng., Somerset, on the r. bk. of the Parret, div. and 3½ m. N. Bridgwater, P.O. (**Pawlet**). P.<500.

Pawling, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 21 m. SE. by E. Poughkeepsie. P.<1500.

Pawnee, co., U.S., Kansas, partly bounded on the S. by 38° N., and crossed in the E. by 99° W.

Pawnee, vil., U.S., Nebraska, P. co., 81 m. S. by W. Omaha. P.<2000.

Pawnees, warlike Indian tribe, U.S., formerly in central Nebraska; friendly to the U.S.; removed to Indian Terr. in 1875.

Paw Paw, vil., U.S., Michigan, Van Buren co., on Pawpaw R., 60 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state; has excellent water-power, and considerable local trade. P.<1500.

Paw Paw, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Morgan co., on the Potomac, 60 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of Maryland. Alt. 1237 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Pawtucket, city, U.S., Rhode I., Providence co., beautifully situated on the Blackstone R., here navigable and supplying extensive water-power, 4½ m. N. by E. Providence; has manufactures of yarn, cotton and woollen cloths, wadding, braid and plush, thread, haircloth, bolts and nuts, agricultural and other machinery; several foundries. The first cotton manufactory in the country was established here in 1790. P. (1870) 6600; (1880) 19,000; (1890) 27,600.

Pawtucket River, U.S. See **Blackstone River.**

Pawtuxet, riv., U.S., in the N. of Rhode I., flows E. into Providence R.

Pawtuxet, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., 4 m. S. Providence; has trade in fish and oysters. P. <1500.

Pawáwu, native name of Russel Is., Solomon Is., Pacific.

Paxi (or **Agrimia**) **Cape,** Turkey in Europe, on the Ægean Sea, 9 m. SSE. of the mouth of the Maritsa.

Paxos, the smallest of the seven principal Ionian Is., 10 m. S. Corfu, and SW. the coast of Acarnania; mountainous (810 ft.), and no drinkable water. Produces fruits and olive oil, goats and mules. Cap. Porto Gayo or Gaion, on E. ct. Length, N. to S., 5 m.; breadth, 2 m. P. (with Antipaxos) 5000.

Paxton, vil., Scot., Berwickshire, on Whiteadder Water, 4 m. W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2½ m. N. by W. Velvethall stn., PM.O.

Paxton, city, U.S., Illinois, Ford co., 80 m. E. by S. Peoria, 103 m. S. Chicago. Seat of the Augustine College, to which the King of Sweden presented 5000 volumes. P. <3000 (about 45 per cent. Swedes).

Paxton, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 8 m. WNW. Worcester. P. <1500.

Paxton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Huntingdonshire. Great P., div. and 5½ m. SSW. Huntingdon, P.O., P. <500; Little P., P.O., P. <250; eccles. par. (**Great P. with Little P. and Toseland**) P. <750.

Páyanghát, valley, Brit. India, Berar, between 20° 27′ and 21° 10′ N., and 76° 10′ and 78° 0′ E., contains the best land in Berar, the deep black alluvial soil called *regar*. Breadth, 40–50 m.

Paya-Ria, vil., Burma, dist. and 56 m. SSW. Bassein. P. <5000.

Payas, maritime tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 55 m. ESE. Adana, on E. side of the Gulf of Iskanderun. P. 6300; Moham. 3200–3500; Christians, 2500–3000.

Payenshushu, a rapidly-growing tn., Manchuria, on the l. bk. of the Sungari, 165 m. N. by E. Kirin. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 552.)

Payer, peak, Franz Josef Land, Arctic Ocean, 7550 ft., named after Julius Payer, Austrian navigator, who in 1869 discovered Franz Josef Land, and in 1871 penetrated between Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya to 79° N., and in 1872 to 83° N.

Payerne, or **Peterlingen,** ancient *Paterniacum*, tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 10 m. W. Freiburg. P. (comm.) <4000.

Paygan, isl., Pacific. See **Pagan.**

Payhembury, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 11 m. SE. Tiverton, and 5 m. W. by N. Honiton, 2 m. NNW. Sidmouth Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Payildipála, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Vizagapatam, in 17° 38′ N., 82° 47′ E. P. (1881) 6900; (1891) <5000.

Payne, vil., U.S., Ohio, Paulding co. P. <1500.

Payneham, suburb, 4 m. E. Adelaide, S. Australia, on riv. Torrens, in 34° 55′ S. and 138° 39′ E. P. <1500.

Paynesville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Pike co., on Mississippi R., 20 m. E. Bowling Green. P. <1500.

Payrac, tn., France, dep. Lot, 46 m. SE. by E. Périgueux, arr. and 6 m. NE. Gourdon. P. <2000.

Paysandú, tn., Uruguay, cap. dep. P., on the l. bk. of the Uruguay, in about 32° 14′ S., 62 m. N. by E. Fray Bentos; exports preserved meat (beef, tongues, &c.).

Payson, vil., U.S., Illinois, Adams co., 14 m. SE. Quincy. P. <1500.

Payson, city, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 50 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City. P. <3000.

Payta, maritime tn., Peru, dep. Piura, at the head of a very safe bay, well sheltered from the prevailing S. winds, connected by rail with Piura; with excellent anchorage in 30 to 36 ft. of water, ships anchoring ½ m. from the shore, in about 5° 5′ S. Coal and salt to S.; petroleum wells also near. P. <4000.

Payta, cape, coast of Peru, in 5° 1′ 0″ S., 81° 7′ 35″ W.

Paythorne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the r. bk. of the Ribble, 12 m. N. Burnley, ½ m. W. Newsholme stn. P. <250.

Paytoe, part of par., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Adforton.**

Payuhakiri, tn., Siam, on the Menam, 114 m. SE. by S. Rahang, about 15° 50′ N.

Paz, La. See **La Paz.**

Pazarudhi, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (vilayet and sanjak) and 30 m. E. Salonica, S. of the Beshik-göl (lake).

Pazova, Nova and **Stara,** two comms., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, or Szerem (Syrmia), 15 and 19 m. NW. Belgrade (Servia). P. Nova, P. <4000; P. Stara, P. 5800.

Pazundaung, E. suburb of Rangoon, dist. Lower Burma. *Pe*, Chinese, 'north.'

Peabody, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Grey, 14 m. from Paisley. P. <1500.

Peabody, city, U.S., Kansas, Marion co., 100 m. SW. by W. Topeka. P. <1500.

Peabody, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 2½ m. W. Salem. Birthplace of G. Peabody, who founded the Peabody Institute here in 1852; manufactures morocco and other leather, and glue. P. (1880) 9000; (1890) 10,200.

Peace, riv., Canada, Brit. Columbia and Athabasca, formed about 56° N., 124° W., by the union of the Parsnip and the Findlay, flows E. through a profound gorge of the Rocky Mts., then on the whole ENE. till it enters the Great Slave R., shortly below its issue from Lake Athabasca (to which the P. sends one arm); navigable for light draught steamers to the base of the Rockies, except at one fall (of 8 ft.), 40 m. below Fort Vermillion (58° 25′ N., 115° 55′ W.). Wheat and barley have been successfully grown in its valleys near this station.

Peacedale, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 9 m. W. by S. New Port. P. <1500.

Peach Bottom, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, York co., on Susquehanna R., 4 m. W. Delta; has best slate near Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Peacock, or **Oahe,** isl., Pacific, in the N. of the Tuamotu group, in about 14° 15′ S. and 146° 10′ W.

Peacock Cross, stn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 1 m. W. by N. Hamilton.

Peak, stn. and P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, Whitby div., on the NE. R., 9 m. NNW. Scarborough; alum works near.

Peak, The, a wild tableland, Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 7 m. SE. by E. Glossop, about 4 m. E. to W. and 1½ m. N. to S., occupying the summit of Kinder Scout (*q.v.*). Alt. 1880 ft.

Peak Cavern, or **Devil's Hole,** Eng., Derbyshire, W. of Castleton; contains several natural chambers, one being about 200 ft. sq. and 100 ft. high.

Peak Dale, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 1 m. from Peak Forest.

Peakdowns, copper-mines, Queensland, 4 m. from Clermont (*q.v.*).

Peake, stn., S. Australia, 636 m. N. by W. Adelaide. Rfall. (9 yrs.), 5.64 in.

Peake Hill, Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, 11 m. E. by S. Exeter.

Peake's Island, vil., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., on island of same name, in Casco Bay; favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Peak Forest, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 5½ m. NE. Buxton, 2 m. NE. by E. of its stn. on the M. R., PT.O.; 5299 ac. P. <750; parl. div. P. (1891) 60,700.

Peak Hill, gold-mining tp., New South Wales, Narramine co., in 32° 33′ S. and 148° 49′ E. P. <2000.

Peakirk, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. N. by W. Peterborough, and in the administrative co. of the Soke of Peterborough, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <500.

Pearisburg, vil., U.S., Virginia, Giles co., 185 m. W. Richmond, on the Great Kanawha R. P. <1500.

Pearl, riv., U.S., rises in the E. of Mississippi, and flows SW., SSE., and S., forming part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana, and finally enters the Gulf of Mexico in 89½° W., navigable for boats to Jackson; course obstructed by sand-bars and rafts of timber.

Pearl and Hermes, reef, Pacific, in the Hawaii group of islands, in about 27½° N., 176° W.

Pearl Harbour, inlet with narrow mouth a few miles W. of Honolulu, Oahu I., Sandwich group. Depth at entrance, 20 ft.

Pearlington, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Hancock co., on Pearl R., 32 m. NE. by E. New Orleans. P. <1500.

Pearl Islands, Colombia, in the Bay of Panama, 60 m. SE. Panama; consist of Del Rey, San José, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets.

Pearl Lagoon (Laguna de Perla), coast lake in E. of Nicaragua, 30 m. N. Blewfields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea; NE. of its entrance are the **Pearl Keys.** Length, 25 m.; width, 12 m.

Pearl River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 961 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Pearsall's, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., on Long I., 18 m. E. Brooklyn; has oyster cultivation. P. <1500.

Pearson's, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. King's, 10 m. from Apohaqui.

Pearston, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Somerset, 40 m. SE. by E. Graaff Reinet.

Pear Tree and Normanton, stn., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Normanton.**

Pease Burn, streamlet, Scot., Berwickshire, flows SE. then N. into the North Sea, in 2° 20′ W. About 1½ m. SE. of Cockburnspath its valley is crossed by a massive stone bridge 127 ft. high.

Peasedown, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Camerton, Dunkerton, and Wellow pars., 3 m. from Radstock, PM.O. (**P. St. John**). P. <1500.

Peasemore, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6 m. N. Newbury, 4 m. W. Hampstead Norris stn., P.O. P. <500.

Peasenhall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 20 m. NE. Ipswich, 3 m. W. Darsham stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Peasholm, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **St. Cuthbert,** &c.

Peaslake, P.O., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 5½ m. WSW. Dorking, 2 m. S. Gomshall and Sheire stn.

Peasley Cross, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. & L. & Y. Joint Rly., near St. Helen's.

Peasmarsh, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. NW. by W. Rye, P.O. P.<1000.

Peas-Pottage Gate, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 6 m. NE. Horsham.

Peat Inn, P.O., Scot., Fifeshire, 4 m. from Ceres.

Peatling, Magna and **Parva,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire, P. Magna, Harborough div., 7½ m. S. Leicester, 3 m. E. Broughton Astley stn. P. (of each)<250. See **Willoughby Waterless.**

Pebas, vil., Peru, dep. Loreto, 575 m. E. by S. Guayaquil. P.<2000.

Pebmarsh, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 9½ m. NE. Braintree, 3 m. NE. by E. Halstead stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Pebworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6 m. SW. Stratford-on-Avon, 2 m. SW. Long Marston stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Peč, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Ipek.**

Pecagama, a spelling, apparently erroneous, of Pokegama —lake and rapids, Mississippi R. (*q.v.*).

Pecatonica, vil., U.S., Illinois, Winnebago co., 73 m. E. by S. Dubuque (Io.). P.<1500.

Peccioli, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 21 m. E. Leghorn. P.<2000.

Pechaburi, tn., Siam, on the Nam-sak, 134 m. ESE. Rahang, 172 m. N. by E. Bangkok.

Pechaburi, tn., Siam, 60 m. SW. Bangkok, in about 13° 8′ N.

Pechelbronn, petroleum well, Lower Alsace, near Sulz-unterm-Walde.

Pechenyeghi, tn., Russia. See **Novo-Byelgorod.**

Pecherskaya Lavra (Kievo-Pecherskaya), monastery and fortress, Russia, in S. part of Kiev, on a cliff on r. bk. Dnieper. The Lavra is divided into four separate monasteries, the oldest of which dates from the 11th century. It was destroyed by the Mongols in 1240, renewed in 1470, and has since become one of the holiest spots of Russia; the churches and the catacombs in the cliffs, which have been inhabited by monks since the 11th century, are now visited every year by numerous pilgrims. The Pecherskaya Lavra was also the seat of one of the earliest printing-offices in Russia, and a centre of learning as well as of a widely-spread school of painting holy pictures.

Pechili, or **Chili,** prov., in NE. of China, touches Mongolia on the N., and the Gulf of P. on the E. Mountains in the N. and W., containing extensive beds of anthracite, not extracted. The remainder of the prov. is fertile, being well watered by the rivs. Pei-ho, Hun-ho, Huto-ho, and Shang-ho, as well as traversed by the Imperial Canal. Millet, maize, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and fruit are the most important products. The climate is, on the whole, moderate (see **Peking**). Goitre is endemic in the mountainous dists.; inundations in the riverine plains and violent dust storms cause serious damage at times. A terrible famine visited the prov. in 1842, and its population suffered terribly during the Taiping revolt. Cap. Peking. See **China.**

Pechili, Gulf of, NE. China, a shallow but wide basin, connected with the Yellow Sea by the Strait of P.; it sends off a N. extension, known as the Gulf of Liautung.

Pechina, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov., dist., and 7 m. N. Almeria; has thermal spring. P.<4000.

Pechora, riv., NE. Russia, govts. Perm, Vologda, and Archangel; rises on the W. slopes of Urals, in 62° N., flows, generally speaking, N. till near the Arctic Circle, where it suddenly bends SW. and W. to meet the Tsylma, whence it again bends N. and NE.; it divides into many wide branches in its lower course, and forms a broad delta; enters the Arctic Ocean in the **P. Bay,** which is protected on the N. by a narrow promontory, Russkiy Zavorot, and has on the S. the Bolshezemelskiy Bereg (Bereg coast), formed by the *tundra* of same name. The P. receives many tribs., the largest of which are Ussa (r. bk.), and Izhma and Tsylma (l. bk.). Total length 983 m., out of which 700 m. are navigable. Its large basin, 127,230 sq. m., known as **P. Region (Pechorskiy Kraĭ),** is covered to nearly one-half with virgin forests, and to one-third with moss marshes, and has not more than 30,000 inhabitants, chiefly Zyryanes, Samoyedes, and about 7500 Russians, who are grouped only at Ust-Tsylma and Pustozersk in the delta. The P. is free from ice for 175 days in its upper course (62° 48′ N.), and 127 days at Pustozersk (67° 32′ N.). An active navigation is carried on, the centre of which is Cherdyñ, on upper Dvina, whence corn and various goods are transported by land to the upper P., and thence shipped down the river to the *tundras;* while furs, partridges, reindeer skins, &c., are shipped from the Arctic coast the other way, and transported to Cherdyñ.

Pechovo, or **Petyovo,** vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Kossovo, sanjak Ushkub, 70 m. S. by W. Sofia. P. 2250; Christians, 1150; Moham. 1100 (G.).

Péci, comm., Bosnia, prov. and 18 m. N. by E. Bihač. P. 5200.

Peckatonica River, U.S., rises in Iowa co., Wisconsin, flows SE. into Illinois, then NE. into Rock R. at Rockton. Length, 140 m.

Peckforton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. WNW. Nantwich, 2½ m. SSW. Beeston and Tarporley stn. P.<250. See **Bunbury.**

Peckham, suburb of London, Eng., Camberwell (*q.v.*) bor., 3 m. SE. by S. St. Paul's, London, with **P. Rye** stn. on the L. B. & S. C. and L. C. & D. Rlys., and **Queen's Road** stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R. Parl. div. P. (1891) 83,500.

Peckham, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Kent. East P., div. and 5½ m. NE. by E. Tunbridge, 1½ m. NW. by W. Yalding stn., PMT.O., P.<2500; West P., P.O., P.<500.

Peckham Bush, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from East P.

Peckleton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 4 m. SE. Market Bosworth. P.<250.

Peconic Bay, an inlet 25 m. long, U.S., New York, in the E. of Long I.

Pecora, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the W., in 39° 28′ N.

Pecos, co., U.S., Texas, between the Rio Pecos and the Rio Grande (S. frontier), crossed by 102° and 103° W.

Pecos, Rio, riv., U.S., rises in the N. of New Mexico, and flows on the whole S. through that state, then SE., and finally SSE. through Texas, and enters the Rio Grande in 100° 47′ W. In the plains of New Mexico, where its banks are composed of a deep rich loam, extensive irrigation works for fruit-farming [**Eddy**] have been laid out. Dry for the greater part of its length in summer; length about 800 m.

Pécs, tn., Hungary. See **Fünfkirchen.**

Pécsvárad, comm., Hungary, co., Baránya, 10 m. ENE. Fünfkirchen, 60 m. W. Maria Theresiopel. P.<4000.

Peczenizyn, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 51 m. WNW. Czernowitz, dist. and 7 m. W. by S. Kolomea. P. 5900.

Pedar a Voher's, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Swanlinbar.

Pedaso, small seapt. on the E. ct. of Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli, 39 m. SSE. Ancona, at the mouth of the Aso.

Peddápur (Peddápuram, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 87 m. WSW. Vizagapatam. P. 13,700; Hindus, 13,000.

Peddie, tn., Cape Colony, dist. P., 25 m. SW. King William's Town.

Pedee (or **Peedee**) **River, Great,** riv., U.S., rises in N. Carolina, under the name of Jadkin, flows S. into Winyaw Bay, immediately below George Town. Length, 415 m.; navigable for boats of 60 to 70 tons for 200 m.

Pedernales, vil., Ecuador, 100 m. W. by N. Quito, on the coast, in about 8′ N.

Pedernales, vil., Porto Rico, near the SW. corner of the island, 79 m. WSW. San Juan, in 18° N.

Pedernales, vil., Venezuela, Bolivar, 25 m. W. by S. of the SW. point of the isl. of Trinidad.

Pedernelra, tn., Portugal, dist. and 17 m. SW. Leiria. P.<4000.

Pedir, tn., Sumatra, on the N. ct., 40 m. E. by S. Kota Raja.

Pedmore, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 6 m. SSW. Dudley, 1 m. S. Stourbridge, P.O. P.<500.

Pedra, Portuguese, 'rock,' 'stone.'

Pedralba, tn., Spain, prov. and 22 m. WNW. Valencia, on the Guadalaviar, dist. Liria. P. (comm.)<3000.

Pedras Salgadas, mineral springs, Portugal, prov. Traz-os-Montes, 28 m. NE. Villa Real, on the slopes of the Sierra Padrella.

Pedreguer, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 42 m. NE. Alicante, dist. Denia. P. (comm.) 5000.

Pedro, or **Palmyra,** cape, NE. extremity of Velligamo I., N. of Ceylon.

Pedro Affonso, vil., Brazil, Goyaz, on r. bk. Tocantins, in 7° 52′ S., at the confluence of the Somno, up whose valley a railway to Barra, on the São Francisco, is projected. Alt. 765 ft.

Pedro Bernardo, tn., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 30 m. SSW. Avila, dist. Arenas de San Pedro. P. (comm.)<4000.

Pedrógao Grande, tn., Portugal, dist. and 38 m. ENE. Leiria, near the r. bk. of the Zezere. P.<5000.

Pedro Gonzalez, vil., Paraguay, 49 m. E. by N. of the confluence of the Paraguay and Paraná.

Pedro Muñoz, comm., Spain, prov. and 60 m. ENE. Ciudad Real, dist. Alcazar de San Juan. P.<4000.

Pedroñeras, Las, comm., Spain, prov. and 54 m. SSW. Cuenca, dist. Belmonte. P.<4000.

Pedroso, tn., Portugal, dist. and 6 m. SSE. Oporto. P.<5000.

Pedroso, El, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 31 m. NNE. Seville, dist. Sierra de Cazalla. P. (comm.)<4000.

Pedrotallagalla, Ceylon. See **Pidrutalagala.**

Peebles, co. tn., par., and royal burgh, Scot., on both banks of the Tweed, 22 m. S. Edinburgh, at the junction of the Eddleston, with stn. on the N. B. R. and C. R. There is a fine bridge over the Tweed, and two smaller ones over the Eddleston. The chief buildings are the parish church, the Chambers' Institution, with library and museum, occupying an ancient residence of the Yester and Queensberry families. P. has become

a favourite summer resort, from its climate and the Tweed fishings. The early Scottish kings often resided here when hunting in the Ettrick Forest. Tweeds and other woollen stuffs manufactured. Alt. 550 ft. Market-day, Tu. Par. 16,597 ac., P. (1871)<3200; (1891) 5300; tn. P.<5000; royal burgh P.<3500; parl. dist. (**P. and Selkirk**) P. 19,100.

Peeblesshire, or **Tweeddale,** co., Scot., entirely in the upper part of the Tweed basin, except a small part on the N. border, which drains towards the Firth of Forth. The surface is mainly a succession of rounded pastoral hills, on both sides of the riv. Tweed, which rises in the extreme S. and flows NNE. and E., with many tribs., especially Biggar, Lyne, Manor, and Eddleston. The chief heights are Broadlaw (2754 ft.), Hartfell (2651 ft.), Cramalt (2723 ft.), and Dollarlaw (2680 ft.). Geologically, P. belongs to the Silurian system of S. Scotland, and shows some igneous rocks, such as trap and felspar. The only fossils are near Traquair. Coal is dug at Lamancha. Limestone, marl, slate, and ironstone occur. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The antiquities are British and Roman camps, and the castles of Neidpath and Drochil. This county belonged to the kingdom of Northumbria till 1088, when it became part of Scotland. Manufactures woollen cloth and shawls at the county town, Innerleithen, and Walkerburn. P. (1801) 8700; (1871) 12,300; (1891) 14,800. See **Scotland,** table.

Peedee River, U.S. See **Pedee.**

Poe Ell, settlement, U.S., Washington, Lewis co., 45 m. SE. Olympia.

Peekskill, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., 40 m. N. New York; has extensive iron-works and brick kilns. P. (1880) 5600; (1890) 9700.

Peel, Celtic, 'a small stronghold or tower,' *e.g.,* Peel, in the Isle of Man.

Peel, the largest of the Bonin Is., Pacific, middle group, with Fitton Bay, a considerable inlet, at its NE. extremity.

Peel, co., Canada, Ontario, on Lake Ontario, crossed in the W. by 80° W.

Peel, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Hulton, Little.**

Peel, seapt. tn., Isle of Man, on the W. ct., 10 m. NW. by W. Douglas, on the Isle of Man Rly.; the town, sheltered from E. winds and with a fine beach, is a favourite health resort. Its cod, plaice, &c., fisheries are productive, but those of herring and haddock have declined. Near P. is St. Patrick's Isle, joined to the mainland by a causeway; it contains ruins of Peel Castle and Cathedral, the former described in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak.* P.<4000.

Peel, riv., Brit. N. America, rises in 64° N., 132° W., flows mostly N., and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. In the country through which it flows alum and coal are met with, and furs are brought by the Indians of the region around it to Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie. Fort Mackenzie is on its r. bk.

Peel, riv., New South Wales, rises in co. Parry, on N. slope of Liverpool Range, flows NW., and joins the Conadilly to form the Namoi or Peel R.

Peel, post-vil., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 10 m. NE. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Peel, co., W. Australia, between 32° and 34° S., to the W. of 118° E.

Peel, De, an extensive marsh in the E. of Netherlands, provs. N. Brabant and Limburg, between the Maas and the Aa Rivs. Area, 60 sq. m.

Peel Causeway, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the Cheshire Lines and M. S. & L. Rlys., close to Bowdon.

Peele, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Horton.**

Peel Fell, hill, Eng., Hexham div. of Northumberland, partly in Roxburghshire, Scot., 13¾ m. S. by W. Jedburgh. Height, 1975 ft.

Peel Green, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. NW. Patricroft.

Peel Road, stn., Isle of Man, on the Isle of Man Rly., 2½ m. SE. Peel.

Peels, par., Eng., Northumberland, dist. and 7½ m. NW. Rothbury. P.<250.

Peene, riv., in the W. of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, flows NE. then E. into the Stettiner Haff, another branch, sometimes distinguished as the **Peene-strom,** 28 m. long, flowing N. on the W. side of Usedom I.; navigable from Dahmen, 104 m. At Demmin it receives from the left the Trebel, navigable from Tribsee, 17 m.; and from the right the Tollense, navigable for 6¼ m.

Peetmagan, lake, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., crossed by 70° 15′ W., and 49° 40′ N.

Pegalajar, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. ESE. Jaën, dist. Mancha Real. P. (comm.)<5000.

Pegasus Bay, large bay on the E. ct. of South I., New Zealand, N. of Lyttelton, crossed by 43° 30′ S. lat.

Pegau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 13 m. SSW. Leipzig, dist. Borna. P. 5300.

Pegli, seapt., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 6 m. W. by N. Genoa. P. 4000.

Pegnitz, riv., Ger., Bavaria, flows S. through a valley of the Franconian Jura, then W. past Nuremberg to Fürth, where it unites with the Rezat to form the Regnitz; not navigable.

Pego, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. NE. by N. Alicante, cap. dist. P. P. (comm.) 6500.

Pegswood, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 2 m. NE. Morpeth, 1½ m. SW. Longhirst stn., PM.O. (**P. Colliery**). P.<1500.

Pegu, tn., Burma, dist. P., 44 m. (46 m. by rail) NNE. Rangoon, on Rangoon R. Two-thirds in value of the exports of Burma are shipped, and all but a small fraction of the imports are received, at this port, which ranks third among the seaports of Brit. India. Described by European travellers in the 16th century as a place of great size, strength, and magnificence. P. 10,800; Buddhists, 8500.

Pegu, riv., Lower Burma, dist. Hanthawadi, rises on E. slopes of the Pegu Yoma Mts., flows SSE. then SSW. into the Rangoon, near Rangoon; its lower course irrigates; can be ascended by large vessels to Pu-zon-daung. Length, 180 m.; breadth, 1 m.

Pegu Yoma, mts., Lower Burma. See **Yoma.**

Pegwell Bay, bay, Eng., on the E. ct. of Kent, to the S. of Ramsgate; it receives the Stour. The landing-place of St. Augustine. Noted for its shrimps.

Peho, tn., central Africa, in about 11° 55′ S., 20° 3′ E.

Pe-ho, riv., China. See **Pe-kiang.**

Pehoa, or **Pihewa,** tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 32 m. SSW. Ambála, place of pilgrimage on the sacred riv. Saraswatí; has a large annual bathing fair, which attracts from 20,000 to 25,000 pilgrims. P.<5000.

Peh-tang, fortified tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the Gulf of Pechili, at the mouth of the San-ho, 98 m. SE. Peking.

Pei, Chinese, 'white.'

Peiching, tn., China. See **Peking.**

Pei-ho, or **Tientsin-ho,** riv., China, prov. Pechili, rises beyond the Great Wall, flows SE., passing E. of Peking, 60 m. below which it receives several tribs., Hun-ho, Huto-ho, Shang-ho, and the Imperial Canal; then passes the treaty port of Tientsin, and enters the Gulf of Pechili near the Taku forts, in 38° 8′ N. It is navigable for boats to opposite Peking, 100 m. from its mouth. Length, 280 m.; mean volume, 7800 cubic ft. (Guppy).

Pei-ho ('white river'), riv., China, l. bk. trib. of the Han-kiang, which it joins opposite Siangyang-fu, after a S. course of about 124 m.; navigable from Nanyang-fu.

Pei-hsien, tn., China, in the N. of prov. Kiangsu, 168 m. N. by W. Nanking.

Pei-kiang, riv., China. See **Pe-kiang.**

Peiktusan, mt., Manchuria. See **Changpai-shan.**

Peilau, Ober-, Mittel-, and **Nieder-.** See **Ober-Peilau.**

Peima-hu, or **Pimo-hu,** lake, China, prov. Shantung, 14 m. NW. of Kiauchou Harbour. Length, 9 m.; breadth, 6 m.

Peine, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle P., 13 m. WNW. Brunswick. P. 10,100.

Peipus, lake, Russia. See **Chudskoye.**

Peiraieus, tn., Greece. See **Piræus.**

Peishambe, or **Panjshambe,** tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. and 52 m. from Samarkand. P.<5000.

Pei-shan ('white mountains'), Manchuria. Same as **Changpai-shan.**

Peiskretscham, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Gleiwitz, 27 m. NE. Ratibor. P.<3000.

Peitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle and 7½ m. N. by E. Kottbus. P.<4000.

Pekalongan, tn., Java, on the N. ct., in about 109° 40′ E., 75 m. NW. by N. Jokjokarta. P. 34,000.

Pekan', tn., Malay Penin., cap. state of Pahang, near the mouth of the Pahang R., in about 3° 33′ N., 103° 23′ E.

Pekia, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Ipek.**

Pe-kiang, Pe-ho, or **Pei-kiang** ('North river'), riv., China, Kwangtung, rising by two headwaters near the N. frontier of the prov., the NE. headwater leading to the Meiling Pass and into Kiangsi, the NW. headwater leading to the Cheling Pass and into Hunan; navigable from near the source of either of its headwaters to its entrance into the Si-kiang, about 25 m. W. Canton.

Pekin, city, U.S., Illinois, Tazewell co., on l. bk. of Illinois R., 9 m. S. by W. Peoria; has extensive pork-packing, and several important manufactures; coal mined. P. 6300.

Pekin, coal-mining vil., U.S., Maryland, Allegany co., 29 m. ESE. of the NW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Pekina, post-tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 52 m. ESE. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Peking, or, according to a spelling originally French, **Pekin,** sometimes **Peiching,** according to the pronunciation of the mandarin dialect of P., *i.e.,* 'the northern court' or capital, as distinguished from Nanking, imperial city, China, cap. of the empire, on a sandy alluvial plain between the riv. Pei-ho and its trib. the Hun-ho, nearly equidistant from both, 36 m. SE. Great Wall, at the head of the Great Canal. Its plan or out-

line is geometrical, consisting of an exact square (4½ m. each way) with a rectangle applied to the S. side. The longer side of the rectangle projects 270 yds. beyond the square on E. and W., and the breadth of the rectangle is 2⅝ m. The square or N. part of this double capital is the Tatar or Manchu city, technically *Neiching*, 'the Interior City,' or *King-ching*, 'City of the Court,' and occupies about two-thirds of the site of the ancient city, called by the Mongols *Taidu*, *Taitu*, or *Daitu*, remains of the N. wall of which are still in existence. The S. part outside the square is the Chinese city, and partly includes the ancient *Yenking* or Old Cambaluc. Both parts are surrounded by high walls, those of the Manchu city being 50 ft. high and 60 to 40 ft. thick; while those of the Outer or Chinese city are 30 ft. in height, and in thickness 25 ft. at base to 15 ft. at the top. The present N. wall of the Manchu city dates from 1437, the S. wall of the Chinese city from 1544. There are sixteen gates in all, surmounted by imposing towers 100 ft. high. The S. wall of the Manchu city serves to separate both parts. Before 1100 B.C. the capital of Yen was on this site, and in 936 A.D. P. again attained the rank of capital, and in 1151 became the court residence of the Kin dynasty. From Kubla Khan (1280–94), who rebuilt it with great magnificence, this capital obtained the Mongol name of *Khanbalik* ('city of the khan,' the *Cambaluc* of Marco Polo). In the 14th century the seat of sovereignty was transferred to Nanking, and restored to P. in 1421. Within the square Manchu city is another walled enclosure, called the 'Imperial City,' in the heart of which is a third enclosure, called the Sacred, Forbidden, or 'Purple City.' The latter contains the palaces of the imperial family, and must never be entered except by the court and high state officials; there is also a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, gardens, and a lake, &c. For splendour and gorgeous decoration, some of the galleries and reception rooms in these palaces are said to be unsurpassed. In the 'Imperial City,' to N. of the Sacred or Forbidden City, is a height with five conspicuous temples, and near it the residence of the governor of the city; also the 'Bell Tower,' noted for its huge bell, weighing 120,000 lbs., and the 'Drum Tower,' with quaint astronomical appliances for the measurement of time. The 'Imperial City' also contains a large arsenal, the public granaries, the residences of the leading dignitaries of the empire and government offices, including the Examination Hall. Other institutions are the observatory, founded by Kubla Khan, the great lamasery, a square building enclosed in gardens, with over 1000 Mongol and Tibetan monks, and a huge gilt statue of Buddha; the temple of Confucius, a circular pagoda with marble staircases. In 1863 a college was organised for training interpreters, which has since become an Imperial university on the European model, with library and printing-presses attached to it. Besides many conspicuous native temples and pagodas, there is a large and handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, completed 1888, a Greek church and convent, &c. The southern part of P., or the Chinese city proper, is more commercial, being intersected from side by four broad thoroughfares, with busy shops and bazaars. These streets are noticeable by large arches at the crossings, but the roads are unpaved, and the houses are meaner than in the Tatar or northern city. The chief building here is the 'Temple of Heaven,' where on the morning of the winter solstice the emperor performs religious rites at an open altar. The area of P. being large in proportion to the population, there are gardens and open spaces in all directions. The finest thoroughfare is the 'Avenue of Tranquillity,' 66 yds. broad, passing E. and W., immediately S. of the Imperial residence. The government of the capital is by an Imperial superintendent, a mayor, and other officers. The police are assisted by 10,000 militia soldiers. Though in the prov. of Pechili, P. is not its cap., the governor residing at Paoting. P. has a healthy climate, there being an excellent water supply, and no marshes in the neighbourhood. Alt. 35 ft. Mean temp., yr. 53.3° F., Jan. 23.4°, July 79.3°. P. (1880–90) under 1,000,000 (estimate of Professor Legge, from personal observation, confirmed by Dr. Williams of the U.S.A. legation). The estimate of Lockhard (1866) was 1,500,000; and Zakharof (1845) 1,649,000; Du Helde (two centuries ago) 3,000,000.

Pekinye, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Scutari, on the Shkumbi, 24 m. SE. by S. Durazzo.

Pelagia, isl., Mediterranean. See **Lampedusa.**

Pelago, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. NE. Florence. In this comm. is the sanctuary of Valombrosa, the richest convent in Tuscany. P. <2000.

Pelagonēsi, isl., Sporades group, Greece, NE. of Khiliodromia, in 39° 18′ N., 24° 0′ E. Area, 9 sq. m.

Pelagosa (Greek, 'lying in the sea,' 'sea land'), desert isl., Adriatic Sea, midway between the promontory of Gargano, S. Italy, and Dalmatia.

Pelas, tn., in the NE. of Dutch Borneo, on the Bulangan.

Pelaw Junction, stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 3½ m. ESE. Newcastle.

Pelays, riv., in SW. of Bolivia, loses itself in the great salt-marsh (*salina grande*) of dep. Potosi.

Peldon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. S. by W. Colchester, 4½ m. SW. Wyvenhoe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pelee Island, Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on Lake Erie, in 82° 40′ W.

Pelee Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Erie, in 82° 31′ W.

Pelew (Palaos, or **Palau) Islands,** in the W. Pacific, between 7° and 8° N., and 134° and 134¾° E., consists of six inhabited and several smaller islands (Babeltoab, or Babeldzuap, Korror, Uruktapi, Pililiu, Eilmak, &c.), with an aggregate area of 190 sq. m., of which 116 in Babeltoab. A coral reef surrounds the entire group; islands mountainous (2200 ft.); water plentiful. Climate equable, but hot (range 77° to 91° F.). Luxuriant flora, similar to that of the Philippines. Chief exports copra, sea-cucumbers, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl. P. about 3000, chiefly of Malay race. The group is a dependency of the Spanish Caroline Is.

Pelham, co., Queensland, S. of 24° S., crossed in the E. by 151° E.

Pelham, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 16 m. NE. by N. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Pelham, Brent, Furneaux, and **Stocking,** pars., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Brent Pelham, Furneaux Pelham,** and **Stocking Pelham.**

Pelhams Landsg, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Parts of Holland div., near Fossdyke. P. <250.

Pelican, riv., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., which issues from **Pelican Lake,** about 46° 35′ N., 96° 0′ W., and flows S. to the Red R., which it joins at Fergus Falls.

Pelican Lake, Canada, Manitoba, 11 m. long by 1 to 2 m. broad, about 115 m. WSW. Winnipeg, drained SE. into the Pembina R.

Pelican Point, cape, German W. Africa, Kamerun Terr., in 4° 28′ N., 8° 54′ E.

Pelican Point, cape, W. Africa, in the W. of Walvisch Bay, 22° 54′ S.

Pelican Rapids, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Otter Tail co., 22 m. N. of Fergus Fall. P. <1500.

Peling Islands, group of isls., Eastern Archipelago, off the E. of Celebes, in the N. of the Gulf of Tomori.

Pelion, mt., Greece. See **Greece,** surface.

Pella, tn., Cape Colony, Namaqua-land, on the l. bk. of the Orange, 90 m. ENE. Ookiep. Alt. 1804 ft. Rfall. (13 yrs.), 2.5 in. **Little Pella,** 15 m. to the W.

Pella, site of ruins, Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 24 m. WNW. Salonica, near the modern Ala-Kilisa, ancient cap. of Macedonia, and birthplace of Philip II. and Alexander the Great.

Pella, tn., South African Republic, Rustenberg, dist. and about 100 m. W. by N. Pretoria. P. <200.

Pella, city, U.S., Iowa, Marion co., 37 m. ESE. Des Moines; seat of the Central University of Iowa. P. <3000.

Pellane, comm., Greece. See **Georgitsion.**

Pellaro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, on the Straits of Messina, prov. and 7 m. S. Reggio. P. <2000.

Pellegrino, Ciza, mt., Italy, in the SW., near the W. ct., 65 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. Alt. 6515 ft.

Pellegrue, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. La Réole, 32 m. E. by S. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Pellerin, Le, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Paimbœuf, on r. bk. of the Loire, 9 m. W. by S. Nantes. P. <2000.

Pellestrina, tn., Italy, prov. and 11 m. S. Venice, in the middle of Pellestrina I., between the lagoon of Venice (length, 9 m.; breadth, 656 ft.) and the Adriatic. P. <5000.

Pellon, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, on the G. N. R., near Halifax.

Pellworm, isl., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, govt. Schleswig, in the North Sea, 5 m. NW. Nordstrand. Soil fertile. It was the highest portion of the former island Nordstrand, before the inundation of 1634. Area, 15 sq. m. P. (1871) 2224.

Peloponnesus, or **Morea,** the part of Greece (*q.v.*) S. of the Isthmus of Corinth.

Pelorus, reef, Pacific, in the S. of the Tonga group, in about 23° S., 176° W.

Pelotas, tn. and seapt., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, in SW. of Lake Patos (*q.v.*). Here are huge meat-curing establishments; and in addition to preserved beef, P. exports hides, bones, and artificial manure. Vessels have to cross the bar of the Rio Grande (fluctuating depth) and the bar of the riv. São Gonzalo, usually with 10 ft. of water, to reach P., and then they can only load or discharge a part of their cargo by means of lighters. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1875–77), yr. 64.0° F., Jan. 75.6°, July 53.5°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 38.20 in. P. 33,000.

Pelplin, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Dirschau, 30 m. S. Danzig. P. <3000.

Pelsall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth div., 4 m. N. by E. Walsall, on the L. & NW. R.; has coal. PMT.O. P. <3500.

Pelton, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 2 m. NW. Chester-le-Street stn. on NE. R., 7 m. S. Newcastle, PM.O., and PM.O. (**P. Fell**), and P.O. (**West P.**). P. <4500.

Pelusium, a city of ancient Egypt, the remains of which, consisting of 'mounds and a few broken columns,' are near the Mediterranean coast E. of Lake Menzaleh. The Pelusiac, or easternmost arm of the Nile, at its delta, enters the sea at Tineh, after a NE. course of 120 m.

Pélussin, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. St. Étienne, 12 m. SW. by W. Vienne. P. <2000.

Pelvoux, mt., France, between deps. Hautes-Alpes and Isère, in 44° 54′ N., 6° 24′ E. Alt. 13,460 ft.

Pelym, riv., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, l. bk. trib. of Tavda, flows 230 m. SSE. through Lake Tuman (55 m. long), in a marshy region sparsely inhabited by Voguls. **Pelym,** vil., at junction of Pelym R. with Tavda, 223 m. NW. Tobolsk; place of exile of the Romanoffs, Duke Biron, and Field-marshal Münnich; now centre for administration of **Pelym Region.**

Pelynt, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 11 m. SE. Bodmin, 6½ m. SSW. Liskeard stn., P.O.; 4676 ac. P. <750.

Pelzer, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Anderson co., 92 m. NW. by W. Columbia. P. <2000.

Pemaquid, port. See **Bristol,** Maine, U.S.

Pemaquid Point, cape, U.S., Maine, in the S. of Lincoln co., 37 m. SSE. Augusta.

Pemba, isl., off E. ct. of Africa, 30 m. N. Zanzibar I., and belonging to the British protectorate of Zanzibar, lat. of E. point 4° 54′ S., long. 39° 53′ E.; it produces excellent timber, and plentiful supplies for shipping. Length, 35 m.; area, 227 sq. m. P. estimated at 10,000.

Pemberton, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the N. side of Lake Lillooet, 68 m. N. by E. Vancouver.

Pemberton, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ince div., 2 m. SW. Wigan, on the L. & Y. R.; has collieries and cotton-mills. P. 18,400.

Pemberton, vil., U.S., Florida, Sumter co., on the Withlocoochee R., 135 m. SSW. of mouth of St. John's R. P. <1500.

Pemberton, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 18 m. S. by E. Trenton. P. <1500.

Pemberville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wood co., 18 m. SSE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Pembina, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, cap. P. co., 145 m. N. by W. Fargo. Alt. 791 ft. signal station (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 35.2° F., Jan. 3.0°, July 66.6°. P. <1500.

Pembina, Little, settlement, Canada, on a branch of the C. P. R., 125 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Pembrey, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 5 m. W. by N. Llanelly, with a stn. (**P. and Burry Port**) on the G. W. R.; coal mined. PM.O. 14,928 ac. P. 6300; eccles. par. (**P. with Llandary**) P. 6300. See **Burry Port.**

Pembridge, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 7 m. W. Leominster, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 7074 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**P. with Moor Court**) P. <1500.

Pembroke, tn., Canada, Ontario, cap. Renfrew co., on the r. bk. of the Ottawa (Lake Allumette), 73 m. WNW. Ottawa. Alt. 389 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.6° F., Jan. 10.4°, July 68.3°; mean rfall. (6 yrs., 1882–87), 28 in.; snowfall, 80.0 in. P. < 1500.

Pembroke, parl. and (since King Stephen) mun. bor., par., seapt., and market-tn., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on S. side of Milford Haven, 42 m. W. Swansea, in the diocese of St. David's, with stn. on Pembroke and Tenby Rly., forming with Haverfordwest, Milford, Tenby, Narberth, Fishguard, and Wiston the Pembroke and Haverforwest dist. of parl. bors. Ancient castle, rebuilt by Strongbow, 1109, when created Earl of Pembroke; here Henry VII. was born, and here his mother, Catherine Beaufort, took refuge after the battle of Tewkesbury; besieged and taken by Cromwell, 1649. There are many fairs. Market-day, S. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 49.8° F., Feb. 42.5°, Aug. 59.4°; rfall. (20 yrs.), yr. 35.8 in. Mun. bor. (which includes P. Dock) P. (1891) 15,000 (of which about 4500 belongs to P. proper); parl. dist. of bors. (Pembroke and Haverfordwest) P. (1891) 34,900.

Pembroke, civic tn., Ire., co. and bar. Dublin, Donnybrook par., just outside the mun. boundary of Dublin, on the SE. P. 24,300.

Pembroke, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Lake co., 92 m. WNW. Oamaru, on S. shore of Lake Wanaka. P. <1500.

Pembroke, co., Tasmania, on the SE. ct., crossed by 43° S.

Pembroke, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., on Lubeck Bay, 11 m. NW. Eastport. P. <2000.

Pembroke, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 19 m. NE. by E. Taunton. P. <1500.

Pembroke, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimac co., 2 m. from Suncook, on Merrimack R. P. <4000.

Pembroke, Cape, Patagonia, 51° 41′ S., 57° 47′ W. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1859–68), yr. 43.7° F., Jan. 49.1, July 37.0°.

Pembroke Dock, formerly **Pater,** eccles. par. and market-tn., Wales, on S. side of Milford Haven, and on Pembroke and Tenby Rly., included in the mun. bor. of Pembroke, but separated by a small hill and a creek from Pembroke proper. The govt. dockyard, removed to this place from Milford in 1814, covers 60 ac., and in it some of the largest ships of the navy have been constructed. The govt. dock, 404 ft. long by 75 ft. wide at entrance, has a depth of 24 ft. 9 in. on sill at high water ordinary springs. There are also two private docks, one 245 ft. long, 44 ft. 9 in. wide at entrance, and 13 ft. 8 in. deep on sill at high water ordinary springs; the other 185 ft. long, 38 ft. 3 in. wide at entrance, and 14 ft. deep on sill at high water ordinary springs. Its arsenal is protected by fortifications. Market-day, F. P. 10,500.

Pembrokeshire, co. in the SW. of Wales, washed on three sides by the ocean, returning one member to Parliament. The surface is bare of trees, and generally uninteresting, except on the coast; on N. the rounded hills reach a height of 1754 ft. at Cwm Cerwyn, in the Preseley Range. The rivers are the Teifi and the Cleddau, flowing into Milford Haven. The G. W. R. traverses the county, with terminus at New Milford or Neyland. Geologically, coal-bearing strata pass from E. to W., connecting this county with the S. Wales coalfield, and igneous rocks are found at Preseley and near St. David's Head; Llandeilo flags characterise much of the area, especially in the northern portion. The soil in S. is good, owing to the limestone and Old Red Sandstone formations. Coal at Begelly, Saundersfoot, and Landshipping; lead-mine at Llanfyrnach, containing silver. Zinc ore is also dug there. After the Celtic period this dist. was held by the Scandinavians, as the place-names prove; under Henry I. and Henry II. many Flemings settled here. The antiquities are St. David's cathedral and several castles of the Middle Ages. Area 395,151 ac., P. 89,133 (parl. co. exclusive of parl. bors. 379,092 ac., P. 54,264; parl. bors. Pembroke, and Haverfordwest dist., 16,059 ac., P. 34,869). The administrative co. excludes the part of Cardigan urban sanitary dist. in the administrative co. of Cardigan, area 392,710 ac., P. 88,296. See **Wales,** table.

Pembrokestown, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Kilmeadan.

Pembuang, riv., Dutch Borneo, flows S. into the Java Sea, W. of Sampit Bay, by a large estuary, in about 112° 30′ E. Length more than 310 m.

Pembury, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. SE. by S. Tunbridge, 3 m. WSW. **Paddock Wood Junction,** PMT.O., and PM.O. (**Pembury Lower Green**). P. <2000.

Pemigewasset, riv., U.S., New Hampshire, rises on Mount Lincoln, Grafton co., and flows S., taking the name of the Merrimack after its confluence with the Winnipiseogee.

Pemiscot, co., U.S., Missouri, in the extreme SE.

Pen, Cymric, 'a head, promontory,' *e.g.*, Pen-carreg, 'rocky hill, or cape.'

Pen, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, 26 m. SE. Bombay. P. 7500; Hindus, 6800.

Peña, Spanish, 'mountain chain.'

Peña Blanca, maritime vil., Chile, prov. Atacama, on the W. ct., 90 m. N. by W. Coquimbo, in about 28° 44′ S.; whaling stn. P. <2000.

Peña Blanca, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 23 m. WSW. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Penacova, tn., Portugal, dist. and 8 m. ENE. Coimbra. P. <4000.

Penafiel, tn., Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho (dist. Braga), 17 m. E. by N. Oporto. P. <5000.

Peñafiel, tn., Spain, prov. and 32 m. E. Valladolid, cap. dist. P., on the l. bk. of the Douro. P. (comm.) <5000.

Penaflor, tn., Chile, prov. and 21 m. SW. Santiago, for whose inhabitants it is a favourite summer resort. P. <2000.

Peña Golosa, mt., Spain, 53 m. N. Valencia.

Peña Grande, mining centre, Costa Rica, 31 m. WNW. San José.

Peña Labra, mt., Spain, Cantabrian Mts., 40 m. SW. Santander.

Peñalara, Pico de, mt., Spain. See **Guadarrama, Sierra de.**

Penallt, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, dist. and 1½ m. E. Monmouth, on the Wye. P. <500.

Penally, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. SW. by W. Tenby, on the Pembroke and Tenby Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

Penamellera, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 62 m. E. Oviedo, dist. Llanes. P. 5300.

Penang, Pulo-Penang (= Areca-nut Island), or **Prince of Wales Island,** off W. ct. of the Malay Penin., ceded to Great Britain in 1785 by the Rájah of Kedah. It is 15 m. long by 5 m. broad, considerably less than the Isle of Wight. The hilly dist. reaches a height of 2922 ft. at 'the peak,' but nearly one-half is level and fertile. The high ground is covered with forests of palms and other tropical plants, and the flat lowlands show fields of rice and rich plantations of cocoa-trees, bananas, and sugar-canes. After Singapore, it is the most important of the 'Straits Settlements.' Products—coco and areca nuts, sugar, coffee, rice, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c. Tin ore is dug at the base of the mountains. The only town is George Town (or Penang), on E. ct., with busy port on the strait which divides the island from the mainland. There is a dock 330 ft. by 50 ft., with 15 ft. on sill at high water ordinary springs, and a pontoon 200 ft. by 80 ft.; quayage, 5000

ft. George Town has a town-hall, several hospitals (especially one for lepers on a small island), and schools—P. 20,000 to 55,000. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1885–86), yr. 82.5° F., Jan. 82.6°, July 82.6°; rfall. (1882), 126.5 in. P. (1871) 61,800; (1881) 90,950, of whom 45,100 Chinese, 21,800 Malays, and 15,700 Indians.

Peña Palomera, mt., Spain, Aragon, 75 m. S. by W. Saragossa.

Peña Prieta, mt., Spain, Cantabrian Mts., 52 m. SW. by W. Santander.

Peñaranda de Bracamonte, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. by S. Salamanca, cap. dist. P. P. (comm.) <5000.

Pen Argyl, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., 46 m. SE. by S. Scranton. P. <3000.

Penarth, par. and seapt. tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the E. ct., 2½ m. S. Cardiff, with stns. (**P.** and **P. Dock**) on the Taff Vale Rly.; seaside resort. The dock (2900 ft. by 370 ft.) covers an area of 23 ac., and gives 6125 ft. of quayage, with 36 ft. depth over sill at ordinary springs, and 26 ft. at ordinary neaps. The tidal harbour, nearly 2½ m. long by 200 yds. wide, gives 15,000 ft. of quayage, with 30 ft. depth at ordinary springs, and 20 ft. at ordinary neaps. In the riv. Ely there are 600 ft. of additional quayage, with 32 ft. depth at ordinary springs, and 20 ft. at ordinary neaps. There are, moreover, a patent slipway, 870 ft. long, and a gridiron, 384 ft. long. Par. P. 9600; tn. P. 12,400; eccles. par. (**P. with Lavernock**) P. 9700.

Peña Rubia, mt., Spain, Cantabrian Mts., 40 m. SW. Oviedo.

Peñas, Cape de, N. ct. of Spain, 12 m. NW. Gijon.

Peñas, Gulf of, S. America, on W. ct. of Patagonia, between the penin. Taytao and Wellington I. In it are the Guaianeco Is.; lat. 47° 30′ S. Length and breadth about 70 m. each.

Peñas de Europa, mts., Spain. See **Cantabrian Mts.**

Peñas de San Pedro, tn., Spain, Murcia, prov. and 21 m. S. Albacete, dist. Chinchilla. P. (comm.) <4000.

Peña Vieja, mts., Spain. See **Cantabrian Mountains.**

Pen Beacon, mt., Eng., Devonshire, on S. border of Dartmoor, 5 m. NW. Ivybridge. Alt. 1570 ft.

Pen-bo, tn., France. See **Paimbœuf.**

Penboyr, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 11 m. NNW. Carmarthen, 4 m. SW. by W. Landyssil stn.; 6936 ac. P. <1500.

Penbrush Point, cape, Wales, on the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, in 52° 1′ N.

Penbryn, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the coast, 8 m. NE. by E. Cardigan; 8535 ac. P. <1500.

Penbuallt, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Yrfon, dist. and 8 m. SW. Builth; 11,152 ac. P. <500.

Pen Cader, mt., Wales, Brecknockshire, in the extreme E., 12 m. E. Brecknock; highest summit of the Black Mts. Alt. 2630 ft.

Pencader, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 10½ m. N. by E. Carmarthen, on the G. W. R., PM.O.

Pencaitland, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on Tyne R., which divides it into Easter and Wester P., 5½ m. SW. by W. Haddington, 1½ m. ESE. Ormiston stn., PMT.O.; 5075 ac. P. <1500.

Pencarreg (Welsh, 'rocky hill'), par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Teifi, 4 m. SW. by W. Lampeter, close to Llanybyther stn.; 10,177 ac. P. <1500.

Pen Cemmaes, cape, Wales, the most northerly point of Pembrokeshire.

Pench, riv., Brit. India, Central Provs., rises on the Motfer plateau in Chhindwárá dist., flows SE. then S. and NE. to the hills dividing dists. Seoní and Chhindwárá, then S. to the Kanhán R. Length, 120 m.

Penchalakonda, peak, Brit. India, Madras, in Veligonda Hills, the highest point in the E. Ghâts, in dist. Nellore; has an ancient pagoda resorted to by pilgrims. Alt. 3000 ft.

Penclawdd, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 7½ m. W. by N. Swansea, on the L. & NW. R.; has coal. PMT.O. See **Llanrhidian.**

Penco, seapt., Chile, on the Bay of Concepcion, one of the ports of that town. P. <2000.

Pencoed, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 14½ m. W. by N. Cardiff, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Pencombe, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8 m. SE. by E. Leominster, 4 m. WSW. Bromyard stn., P.O.; 4080 ac. P. <500.

Pencoyd, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6 m. WNW. Ross. P. <250. See **Marstow.**

Pencoyd, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on Schuylkill R., 16 m. SE. Norristown; has extensive iron-works. P. <1500.

Pencoys, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Wendron par. P. <750.

Pencraig, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 3½ m. SW. Ross.

Pend d'Oreille, lake, U.S. See **Pend Oreille.**

Pendeen, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Just par., 7 m. NW. Penzance; the village is on the coast; has coastguard stn. Birthplace of Borlase, the Cornish historian, 1696. PM.O. P. <2500.

Pendennis Point (Welsh, 'the fort on the headland'), cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, at the W. of the entrance to Falmouth Harbour. P. Castle is famous for its siege by the Parliamentary troops, 1646.

Pender, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the SE., on the Atlantic, crossed by 34½° N.

Penderry, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, partly in co. bor. of Swansea; 5713 ac. P. <4500.

Penderyn, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 6½ m. W. by N. Merthyr Tydfil, 2 m. NNW. Hirwain stn., P.O.; 13,366 ac. P. <1500.

Pendik, maritime vil., Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 16 m. SE. Constantinople.

Pendine, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., ½ m. from the coast, 8 m. NE. Tenby, PMT.O. P. <250. See **Llandawke.**

Pendlebury, par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Manchester, close to Brindle Heath stn., on the L. & Y. R.; has coal. PMT.O. P. 6400. See **Swinton.**

Pendle Hill, mt. ridge, Eng., in the NE. of Lancashire, 4½ m. E. Clitheroe. Alt. 1831 ft.

Pendleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. SE. Clitheroe, P.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**P. in Whalley**) P. <250.

Pendleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of Salford, W. div., 3 m. W. Manchester, on L. & Y. R.; has coal. P. 50,500.

Pendleton, vil., U.S., Indiana, Madison co., 26 m. NE. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Pendleton, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. of 39° N., W. of 84° W., bounded on the NE. by the Ohio.

Pendleton, tn., U.S., Oregon, cap. Umatilla co., on riv. and 35 m. SE. Umatilla. P. <3000.

Pendleton, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Anderson co., 31 m. SE. by S. of the NE. corner of Georgia. P. <1500.

Pendleton, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the SE. frontier, W. of 79° W., and S. of 39° N.

Pendock, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 5½ m. W. by N. Tewkesbury. P. <250.

Pendomer, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 4 m. SW. by S. Yeovil, 2 m. WSW. Sutton Bingham stn. P. <250.

Pend Oreille, or **Pend d'Oreille,** lake, U.S., Idaho, in 48° N., 116° W., receives the Clarke fork of Columbia R. Length, 35 m.; width, 6–10 m.

Pendoylan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 8½ m. W. Cardiff, 1 m. W. by N. Peterston stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pendragon Castle, ruined fortress, Eng., in SE. of co. Westmorland, on the Eden.

Pendulum Islands, small group on the E. ct. of Greenland (King William Land), in 74½° N. So called because the physicist Sabine (afterwards Sir Edward Sabine), celebrated on account of his pendulum observations to determine the figure of the earth, erected his observatory on the largest of them, Sabine I., in Aug. 1823.

Penedo (Portuguese, 'a rock'), tn., Brazil, state of Alagoas, 200 m. SW. of Pernambuco, on a rocky eminence on the L. bk. of the São Francisco, 30 m. from its mouth, at the head of ocean navigation; export trade in cotton, hides, rice, &c. Founded in 1620. Traces of a fort erected by the Dutch after their capture of the town (some time before 1690). P. 5000.

Penegoes, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 11 m. S. by E. Dolgelly, 1½ m. E. Machynlleth stn., P.O.; 13,057 ac. P. <750.

Penelos, or **Salamvria,** riv., Greece, Thessaly, rises in the NW. corner of Greece, flows E., making a curve S. past Larissa, through the celebrated Vale of Tempe, and enters the Gulf of Salonica 20 m. SE. Mount Olympos. Length of course, 125 m.; area of basin, 4400 sq. m.

Penelos, small stream, Greece, in NW. of the Morea, entering the sea opposite Zante.

Penella, tn., Portugal, dist. and 12 m. S. Coimbra. P. <5000.

Penetanguishene, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on an inlet of Georgian Bay, and a railway, 23 m. NE. by N. Collingwood. P. <3000.

Penford, P.O., Wales, 7 m. from Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

Penfret, islet, France. See **Glenans Island.**

Pengam, stn., Eng., on the W. bor. of Monmouthshire, W. div., on the Rumney, 8 m. W. by S. Pontypool, on the L. & NW. and Brecon and Merthyr Rlys.; coal mined near. PM.O.

Pengangá, riv., Brit. India, Berar, rising in W. of Buldáná dist., flows E. then N. into the Wardhá at Jagád. Chief trib. Arán. Length, 200 m.

Pengaron, vil., Dutch Borneo, on the Riam-kiwa (principal headwater of the Martapura), 50 m. E. by N. Banjermasin; coalfield near, worked by the govt. since 1848.

Pengarth, settlement, Canada, Assiniboia, to the E. of Long Mountain Lake, 40 m. NW. by N. Regina.

Peng-chou, tn., China, Süchwan, 110 m. N. Chungking.

Penge, par., Eng., co. of London, in the Dulwich dist. of Camberwell bor., 7 m. S. by E. St. Paul's, London, with stns. on the L. B. & S. C. R. and the L. C. & D. R. P. 20,400.

Peng-hu, isls., W. Pacific. See **Pescadores.**

Penguin, seapt. tn., Tasmania, Devon co., on the N. ct., 60 m. WNW. Launceston, 8 m. ESE. Emu Bay, in 146° 6′ E. P. <1500.

Penguin Islands, group of small isls., Newfoundland, off the S. ct., just to the W. of 57° W.

Pengyang, tn., Korea. See **Phyŏngyang.**

Penhale Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 23½′ N.

Penhelig, mt. ridge, Wales, Carnarvonshire, connecting Carnedd Llewelyn with Penllithrig. Alt. 2850 ft.

Penheolgerrig, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Merthyr Tydfil.

Penhold, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., 76 m. N. by E. Calgary.

Penhow, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 7½ m. ENE. Newport, 2½ m. N. Magor stn., P.O. P. <250.

Penhurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Hastings, 4½ m. WNW. Battle stn. P. <250. See **Ashburnham.**

Penice, Monte, mt., Italy, Lombardy, in the Apennines, 35 m. ESE. Alessandria.

Peniche, maritime tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Leiria, 37 m. WNW. Santarem, immediately to the E. of Cape Carvoeiro (*q.v.*); manufactures the best lace in Portugal. P. <2000.

Penicuik (pĕn-ĭ-kuk′), par. and tn., Scot., Midlothian, on the North Esk, 7½ m. SW. by W. Dalkeith, on N. B. R.; has coal, and extensive paper-mills. Mean rfall. (N. Esk Reservoir in Peeblesshire, alt. 1150 ft., 1866–80), 38 in. Par. 18,880 ac., P. <5000; tn. (partly in Lasswade par.) P. <4000.

Peniel Chapel, P.O., Wales, in co. and 3 m. from Denbigh.

Peniel Heugh, hill (520 ft. high), Scot., Roxburghshire, 8 m. SE. by E. Melrose, surmounted by a column in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.

Penig, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, dist. Rochlitz, on riv. Mulde, 11 m. NW. Chemnitz. P. 6600.

Peninsula, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 811 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Peninsula, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed by 45° 50′ S., 170° 40′ E.

Penisarwaen, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4 m. S. Bangor, P.O.

Peñiscola, fort and tn., E. ct. of Spain, prov. Castellón de la Plana, dist. Vinaroz, 34 m. SSW. Tortosa. P. (comm.) <3000.

Penistone, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., on the Don, 6½ m. W. by S. Barnsley, on the M. S. & L. R.; has extensive coal-mines and steel manufactures. Alt. 650 ft. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (1866–80, Carlcotes, alt. 1075 ft.), yr. 56.8 in. P. <3000.

Penjab, India. See **Punjab.**

Penjakent, or **Penjkent,** dist. tn. and fort, Russian Turkistan, prov. and 40 m. E. Samarkand, on l. bk. Zerafshan. Alt. 3890 ft. P. 5900.

Penjamo, tn., Mexico, state of and 50 m. SW. Guanajuato, on the Queretaro-Guadalajara Rly. P. 7600.

Penjdeh, or **Panjdeh, Old** and **New,** two Sarik Turkoman vils., Russian Transcaspian Terr., on l. bk. Murghab, about 90 m. SE. Sarakhs (NE. corner of Persia).

Penk, small riv., Eng., Staffordshire, in the S., flows N. past Penkridge to the Sow (r. bk.).

Penketh, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 3 m. W. Warrington, with a stn. (**Fiddler's Ferry and P.**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Penkhull, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent. P. <4000.

Penkilan Head, cape, Wales, the most southerly point of the mainland of Carnarvonshire.

Penkill Burn, small riv., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W.; it rises at the foot of Lamachan Hill, and flows S. then SW. to the riv. Cree, which it joins on the l. bk. ½ m. above Newton Stewart.

Penkinna Head, promontory, Eng., NW. Cornwall, 9 m. NE. Camelford; formed of slate, 400 ft. high.

Penkridge, the supposed Roman *Pennocrucium,* par. and agricultural tn., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., on riv. Penk, 6 m. S. Stafford, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. 10,783 ac. P. <2500.

Penlee Point, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, at the W. of the entrance to Plymouth Sound.

Penley, par., Wales, in a detached part of Flint, 8 m. SE. by S. Wrexham, 3 m. N. by E. Ellesmere stn., P.O. P. <500.

Penllech, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1 m. from the W. ct., 22 m. W. by S. Portmadoc. P. <500.

Penllergare, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 5 m. E. Loughor stn.

Penlline, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 13 m. W. Cardiff, 2 m. WNW. Cowbridge stn., P.O. (**Penllyne**). P. <500. See **Llanfrynach with Penlline.**

Penllithrig, mt., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. N. Capel Curig. Alt. 2623 ft.

Penmachno, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 16 m. ENE. Portmadoc; has slate quarry. PMT.O. 13,291 ac. P. <2000.

Penmaen, eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, Mynyddyslwyn par., 12 m. NW. Newport. P. <4500.

Penmaen, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 9 m. WSW. Swansea, 4½ m. S. Llanmorlais stn., P.O. P. <250.

Penmaenmawr (*Penmaenan,* 'the great stone head'), tn. and watering-place, Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. W. by S. Conway; affords excellent seabathing. On the summit of Penmaenmawr Mt. (alt. 1553 ft.) are the ruins of Dinas Penmaen, or Braich-y-Dinas, a large ancient British fort. PMT.O. P. <3000. See **Dwygyfylchi.**

Penmaenpool, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 2 m. W. Dolgelly.

Penmarch ('horse's head'), vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 17 m. SSW. Quimper, with extensive ruins of a fishing-town which flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries. P. <2000.

Penmarch, Pointe de, cape, France, Brittany, on the SW. of the dep. Finistère, in 47° 47½′ N.

Penmark, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 9½ m. SW. by W. Cardiff, 2½ m. WNW. Barry stn., P.O. P. <750.

Penmon, ct. par., Wales, Anglesey, partly in bor. of Beaumaris; has ruins of P. Priory, said to have been founded in the 6th century. P. <250. See **Llanfaes.**

Penmorfa with Dolbenmaen, eccles. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1½ m. NW. Portmadoc. P. <1500.

Penmynydd, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4½ m. WNW. Bangor, 2 m. N. Llanfair stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pen-myo, vil., Upper Burma, 50 m. SE. Pagan. P. <5000.

Penn, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 10½ m. NNW. Windsor, 2½ m. E. High Wycombe stn., PMT.O. P. <1500. **P. Street,** eccles. par., 2 m. NNE., PM.O. P. <750.

Penn, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Staffordshire, Upper P., Kingswinford div., 2 m. SW. by S. Wolverhampton; has manufactures of hardware. P.O. (**Penn**). Lower Penn, P. <500; Upper Penn, P. <3000; eccles. par. (**P. Fields**) P. <2000.

Penna, Punta della, cape, Italy, on E. ct., in 42° 11′ N.

Pennabilli, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, 22 m. SW. Rimini. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pennal, par., Wales, Merionethshire, on the N. bank of the Dovey, 11½ m. S. by W. Dolgelly, 3 m. W. by S. Machynlleth stn., PM.O.; 8814 ac. P. <750.

Pennan, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the N. ct., on P. Bay, 10 m. E. Banff, 9 m. E. Macduff stn., PMT.O.

Pennan Head, cape, on the coast, close to Pennan.

Pennant ('the head of the valley'), P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Arth, 2 m. from the W. ct., 10½ m. NNW. Lampeter.

Pennant, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 15½ m. SW. Llangollen. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Penybont**) P. <750.

Pennant Point, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 44° 25′ N.

Pennard, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 7 m. WSW. Swansea, 3 m. SW. Killay stn. P. <250.

Pennard, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset. East P., E. div., 6 m. E. by S. Glastonbury, P.O., P. <750; West P., on M. and L. & SW. Rlys., P.O., P. <1000.

Penne, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Villeneuve-sur-Lot, on the Lot, 17 m. NE. Agen, 7 m. E. by S. Villeneuve d'Agen. P. <2000.

Penne, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 19 m. W. by N. Chieti. P. <5000.

Pennegent, mt., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Pen-y-gent.**

Pennenden Heath, common, Eng., Kent, 2 m. NE. Maidstone; used both formerly and now for great gatherings; has a county-hall.

Penner, or **Pinákini, North,** riv., S. India, flows N. through Mysore and Madras, turns E., falling into the sea 19 m. below Nellore by several mouths; useless for navigation, largely utilised for irrigation in Kolár dist. Chief tribs. Pápaghni and Chitrávati. Length, 355 m.; area of basin, 20,000 sq. m.

Penner, or **Pinákini, South,** riv., S. India, flows S. through Mysore, then E., crossing Madras, into the Bay of Bengal near Fort St. David; about 85 per cent. of total supply utilised for irrigation in Bangalore. Length, 245 m.; area of basin, 6200 sq. m.

Pennfield, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., on the Bay of Fundy, 40 m. WSW. St. John.

Penn Fields, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Penn, Lower** and **Upper.**

Penn Haven, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on the Lehigh, 33 m. S. by W. Scranton. P. <1500.

Pennine Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Pennine Chain. See **England,** Surface.

Penninghame, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, on riv. Cree, contains police burgh of Newton Stewart; 33,448 ac. P. <4000.

Pennington, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest

div., 12½ m. SW. Southampton, 2 m. WNW. Lymington, PM.O. P.<1000.

Pennington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh div., 6 m. SE. Wigan, on the L. & NW. R. P. 8300.

Pennington, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 7 m. NE. by N. Barrow, 2 m. W. by S. Ulverston stn., P.O. P.<2000.

Pennington, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Mercer co., 8 m. N. by W. Trenton. P.<1500.

Pennington, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the W. frontier, crossed in the middle by 44° N., bounded on the E. by the S. Fork of the Cheyenne R.

Pennington River, one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 4° 44′ N., 5° 33′ E.

Pennocrucium, Eng., Staffordshire. See **Penkridge.**

Penns, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the M. R., 2½ m. SE. Sutton Coldfield.

Pennsboro, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Ritchie co., 70 m. NNE. Charleston. P.<1500.

Pennsburg, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 30 m. NW. Norristown. P.<1500.

Penn's Grove, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Salem co., on the Delaware, 20 m. SW. by W. Philadelphia (Penn.). P.<1500.

Pennsylvania, one of the U.S., bounded W. by Ohio, N. and NE. by New York, E. by New Jersey, S. by Delaware and Maryland, SW. by W. Virginia; one-tenth smaller than England; would be rectangular, but that the Delaware R. forms an irregular E. boundary, and in the NW. a small area of New York has been added, giving the state 45 m. of coast on Lake Erie. The only one of the original thirteen states without sea-coast. Twelve cities exceed 25,000, largest Philadelphia (1,047,000); cap. Harrisburg (39,400). The surface is very varied. The SE. is comparatively level and low-lying, and well suited for agriculture, in which one-fifth of the population are engaged. The state ranks first in rye, partly owing to its large population of German origin, second to New York alone in hay, buckwheat, potatoes, and orchard products, and fourth in tobacco. Proceeding NW. we cross a series of parallel ridges 1500 to 2500 ft. high, forming part of the Appalachian Chain, with finally a gentle slope to the Ohio Valley. This valley and the SE. suffer from hot summers; in the central and northern uplands the winters are long and cold, with occasional summer frosts; the Susquehanna Valley, to the S., has a more equable climate **[Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburg].** The proportion of deaths under both 1 and 5 years is the lowest in any state, while the death-rates from respiratory and nervous diseases are rather high. Second to New York alone in wealth, manufactures, and population, P. owes its position to its extraordinary mineral wealth. The carboniferous rocks, covering large areas, yield the larger half of the coal and most of the petroleum of the Union. Coal is mined almost everywhere but the SE. Nearly three-fourths of the product is anthracite, this from the E. central districts; the W. and N. yield bituminous coal, centering in the SW. Iron ores are mined in nearly every part of the state, and P. ranked first in 1880, but the rapid development of the Michigan, Minnesota, and Alabama mines has since placed it third. P. manufactures half the iron and three-fifths of the steel of the U.S. The other chief products in order are flour, foundry and machine products, woollen goods, tanned leather, refined sugar and molasses, men's clothing, lumber, and cotton goods. P. ranks first in tanned leather, glass, bricks, tiles, and slate. **[W. S.]**

Pennville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Jay co., 12 m. W. Bryant. P.<1500.

Penn Yan, vil., U.S., New York, Yates co., at the NE. end of Lake Keuka, 45 m. SE. by S. Rochester, centrally situated in the lake regions of W. New York; has brisk trade. P.<5000.

Pennycross, par., Eng., Devonshire, Plympton St. Mary dist., 2 m. NW. Plymouth. P.<1000.

Pennyghael, PMT.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. shore of Loch Scridain, in the SW. of Mull I., 18 m. S. Tobermory.

Pennymoor, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 6 m. W. Tiverton.

Pennys, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 121° 20′ W., 1263 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 219 m. from Vancouver.

Penobscot, riv., U.S., Maine, rises in the W. of the state, flows E. into Chesuncook Lake, SE. through Chesuncook and Twin Lakes, and finally S. into the Atlantic through **P. Bay,** which is 30 m. in length and breadth at its entrance, where are several islands, amongst which is **Penobscot I.** It contains many good harbours. Large vessels can ascend to Bangor (55 m.), and small steamers many miles higher. Higher up numerous falls afford a considerable amount of water-power; it is an important salmon stream. The E. Branch of the P. issues from several small lakes to the E. of Chamberlain Lake, and joins the main stream in 45° 36′ N.

Penobscot, co., U.S., Maine, crossed by 45° and 46° N., and 68° and 69° W., traversed by the Penobscot R.

Penobscot, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 25 m. S. by E. Bangor, on a branch of the estuary of the Penobscot R.; has excellent granite, widely used for building. P.<1500.

Penobscots, tribe of Algonquin Indians, U.S., Maine, residing chiefly on Indian I. The Passamaquoddies, an allied tribe, reside on the W. shore of Passamaquoddy Bay. P. of each tribe about 500.

Penobsquis, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., on the riv. Kennebecasis, 48 m. NE. St. John. P.<1500.

Penokee Iron Range, a range of mts., U.S., Wisconsin, in Ashland co., stretching E. and W., in about 46° 20′ N., between 90° and 91° W., with large deposits of red hematite.

Penola, tp., South Australia, Grey co., 205 m. SE. by S. Adelaide, on the railway to Mount Gambier. P.<1500.

Penompenh, Cambodia. See **Pnompenh.**

Peñon de Velez, or **Peñon de Velez de la Gomera,** the Arab *Mersa el Muemma,* military post and Spanish *presidio,* on the Mediterranean coast of Morocco, 78 m. ESE. Ceuta, on a rocky islet separated from the coast by a narrow and shallow channel. Held continuously by Spain since 1554.

Penonome, tn., Colombia, Panama, 65 m. SW. by W. Panama.

Penpellenny, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Llanvihangel Gobion, Monmouthshire.

Penpergwm, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. SE. by S. Abergavenny.

Penponds, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, par. and 4 m. SW. Camborne. P.<2000.

Penpont, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Scar Water, 10 m. SSE. Sanquhar, 3 m. WSW. Thornhill stn., PMT.O.; 21,961 ac. P.<1500.

Penpont ('the head of the bridge'), par., Wales, Brecknockshire, dist. and 4 m. W. Brecknock. P.<250.

Penrhiwceiber, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Aberdare branch of the Taff Vale Rly., 6 m. S. Merthyr Tydfil, PMT.O.

Penrhiwllan, PM.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. N. Newcastle in Emlyn.

Penrhos, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Penrose.**

Penrhos, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1 m. from the SE. ct., 15 m. W. by S. Portmadoc, 3½ m. WSW. Pwllheli stn. P.<250. See **Llanor.**

Penrhos, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, Guilsfield, Llandrinio, Llansaintffraid, and Meifod pars. P.<1000.

Penrhosgarnedd, part of eccles. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, P.O. See **Glanadda.**

Penrhosllugwy, par., Wales, Anglesey, 5 m. SE. by S. Amlwch. P.<500.

Penrhyn, isl., Pacific. See **Tongarewa.**

Penrhyn Coch, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE. Aberystwith; lead and zinc mined. P.O.

Penrhyn Deudraeth (from *Penrhyn,* 'the head of the promontory'), eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, 5 m. NNE. Harlech, on the Cambrian Rly., with another stn. (**Penrhyn**) on the Festiniog Rly., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Penrhynside, PT.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, near Llandudno.

Penrhyn Slate Quarries, the largest in Wales, at Bethesda, Carnarvonshire.

Penrice, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 1 m. W. Oxwich Bay, 11 m. WSW. Swansea. P.<250.

Penrith (ancient *Pen-rudd,* 'the head of the red hill'), par. and market-tn., Eng., Cumberland, in S. of P. div., 16 m. E. by N. Keswick, on the L. & NW. R.; has a grammar-school, founded 1340; centre of a large agricultural trade. In the neighbourhood are several interesting antiquities. Market-day, Tu. 7587 ac. P. 9000; parl. div. P. 45,600.

Penrith, mun. tp., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 30 m. WNW. Sydney. A fine iron tubular railway bridge here spans the river; the viaduct over Knapsack Gully, a few miles distant, is the largest in New South Wales, length 388 ft. P.<4000.

Penrose, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6 m. W. Monmouth, 3 m. N. Raglan stn., P.O. (**Penrhos**). P.<500.

Penrose, vil. and stn., New Zealand, North I., Eden co., in 36° 52′ S., 175° 8′ E. The Auckland Stud Company's farm, Sylvia Park, is near here. P.<1500.

Penruddock, vil., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Penrith, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O.

Penrydd, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, Newcastle in Emlyn dist. P.<250.

Penryn, parl. and (since James I.) mun. bor., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, almost adjoining Falmouth on NW., at the head of Falmouth Harbour, in the diocese of Truro, with stn. 2 m. NW. Falmouth on G. W. R.; trade in shipping granite and landing coal, timber, &c.; paper, leather, and gunpowder manufactured. There are five fairs. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1891)<3500; parl. bor. P. (**P. and Falmouth**) 17,500. See **St. Gluvias.**

Pensaco'la, city, U.S., Florida, Escambia co., on P. Bay, 177 m. W. Tallahassee. P. is one of the chief lumber-ports of the United States, pitch-pine forming more than five-sixths of the value of the exports (total annual value £600,000 to £1,000,000).

Climate usually healthy, but has occasional visitations of yellow fever. Founded by the French in 1696. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 68.56 in. P. (1880) 6800; (1890) 11,800.

Pensacola Bay, inlet, Gulf of Mexico, in 30° 20′ N., 87° 17′ W., divided into three basins, Escambia, Yellow-water, and Blackwater Bays, receiving the rivers of same names. The bay is sheltered by Santa Rosa I., and connected on the E. with Chactawhatchee Bay by Santa Rosa Sound, navigable for 50 m. On P. Bay, 7 m. below P. City, is the site of a U.S. navy yard, formerly very important, but partly destroyed during the Civil War, 1861–64. The entrance is defended by Forts Pickens, McRee, and Barrancas; near the last-named are the lighthouse, extensive barracks, and the naval hospital. About 1 m. wide at entrance, where the bar has 21 ft. at low water, 24 ft. at high water; it expands within into a capacious harbour, entirely landlocked, of about 200 sq. m. Length, 25 m.; breadth, 15 m.; and affording good anchorage for 10 m. Length of quayage 600 ft., with 21 ft. depth at high water, and 18 ft. at low water ordinary springs. Here are also two floating sectional docks, one 165 ft. long, the other 36 ft. 9 in. long each section, and a marine railway, 190 ft. long.

Pensarn, vil., Wales, Denbighshire, PMT.O. See **Abergele.**

Pensarn, stn., Wales, Merionethshire. See **Llanbedr.**

Pensax, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Kidderminster, 4½ m. ESE. Neen Sollars stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Menith Wood**) P. <750.

Pensby, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral dist., 4 m. NW. Neston. P. <250.

Pense, rly. stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 374 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Penselwood, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10 m. S. by W. Frome, 3½ m. NE. Wincanton stn. P. <500.

Pensford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the Chew, 5½ m. S. by E. Bristol, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. See **Stanton Drew.**

Penshaw, stn., Eng., Durham. See **Painshaw.**

Penshurst (penz'herst), par., Eng., Kent, at the confluence of the Eden and the Tun (Medway), div. and 4½ m. WSW. Tunbridge, 2 m. S. of its stn. on the SE. R. **Penshurst Place** is the birthplace of Sir Philip Sidney, 1554, and Algernon Sidney. PMT.O. 4568 ac. P. <2000.

Penshurst, tp., Victoria, Villiers co., 50 m. NE. Portland, at the base of Mount Rouse, an extinct volcano. P. <1500.

Pensilva, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. from Liskeard.

Pensnett, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford par., 2 m. SW. Dudley; has coal, and manufactures of glass and hardware. PMT.O. P. <5000.

Pensthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, dist. Walsingham, on riv. Wensum, 2 m. SE. Fakenham. P. <250.

Penstrowed, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 3 m. W. Newtown, close to Scafell stn. P. <250.

Pentada de Norte, mt., U.S., Colorado, Rio Grande co., 145 m. E. by N. of SW. corner of state. Alt. 13,176 ft. (Hayden).

Pentakota, fishing vil., Brit. India, Madras, on the E. ct., dist. and 53 m. SW. by W. Vizagapatam. P. <5000.

Pentarl, tn., Turkey in Europe, on the Boyana, vilayet and 11 m. SW. Skutari.

Pentecost, riv., Canada, prov. Quebec, Saguenay co., flows S. and reaches the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 67° W.

Pentecost, or **Whitsuntide Island,** isl., New Hebrides, in 168° 15′ E., crossed in the N. by 15° 30′ S.

Pentecost, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Forest City.**

Pentedaktylon, mt., Greece. See **Greece,** Surface.

Pentelikon, Mount, Greece, Attica, 10 m. NE. Athens; contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, which are still worked. At **Pikermi,** on the slope of this mountain, important mammalian remains have been discovered. Also called **Mendell.** Alt. 3640 ft.

Pentenisla, group of islets in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 m. NW. Ægina.

Penterry, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4 m. N. by W. Chepstow, 1½ m. W. Tintern stn. P. <250. See **St. Arvans.**

Pentewan, seapt. vil., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. S. St. Austell; has stone quarries. The entrance to the harbour is 40 ft. The dock, which is available for vessels drawing 13 ft., but dry at low water, has 860 ft. of wharfage, and a width at entrance of 26 ft. Outside the dock there are 400 ft. of additional quayage. PMT.O.

Penthièvre, former prov. of France, Brittany, now forming the middle of dep. Côtes du Nord, cap. Guingamp.

Pentire Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 35′ N.

Pentir with Glasinfryn, eccles. par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., 4 m. S. by W. Bangor, 2½ m. W. Bethesda stn., P.O. (**P.**). P. <750.

Pentland (formerly **Betts Creek**), gold-mining tp., Queensland, Davenport co., 65 m. WSW. Charters Towers, in about 20° 40′ S. P. <1500.

Pentland Firth, a sound, dividing the Scottish mainland from the Orkney Is., and connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. Length, E. to W., 14 m.; breadth, from 6 to 8 m. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; a current flows from W. to E. with a velocity of 6 to 10 m. an hour, which at the change of tides is met by opposing currents, causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools. The **Pentland Skerries** comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks; the larger, about 4½ m. N. Duncansbay Head, has a lighthouse, with a higher and a lower light, visible respectively 19 and 18 m. P. 14.

Pentland Hills, a range in Scot., extending for about 14 m. NE. from the E. borders of Lanarkshire, through the NW. corner of Peeblesshire, and the centre of Midlothian, to within 3 m. SW. Edinburgh. Highest summits, Scald Law (1898 ft.) and Carnethy (1890 ft.), two adjacent peaks, 8–9 m. SSW. Edinburgh. They are composed chiefly of porphyry and greenstone; the sides and valleys are under cultivation, and the remainder in pasture. From springs in these hills above Penicuik water of superior quality is brought into Edinburgh. On the SE. side, in 1666, Sir Thomas Dalzell defeated a force of Covenanters at Rullion Green.

Pentland Rows, vil., Scot., Midlothian, Lasswade par. P. <1000.

Pentland Skerries, Scot. See **Pentland Firth.**

Pentlow, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., on the Stour, 14½ m. N. by E. Braintree, close to Cavendish stn. P. <500.

Pentney, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 8 m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, 1½ m. NW. by W. Narborough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Penton, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the N. B. R., 13½ m. N. by E. Carlisle, P.O.

Penton Grafton, par., Eng., Hampshire, dist. and 3 m. W. Andover. P. <500.

Penton Mewsey, par., Eng., Hampshire, 14½ m. SW. Newbury, div. and 2½ m. NW. by W. Andover, 1½ m. ENE. Weyhill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pentonville, two eccles. pars., Eng., London, Clerkenwell par. Total P. 19,800.

Pentraeth, par., Wales, Anglesey, 5 m. W. by N. Beaumaris, 4 m. N. Llanfair stn., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**P. with Llanbedr Goch**) P. <1500.

Pentre, P.O., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9 m. WNW. Shrewsbury, 4½ m. N. by E. Westbury stn.

Pentre, vil., Wales, co. and 4 m. SE. Denbigh, with stn. (**Moss and P.**) on Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Rly.

Pentre, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Rhondda div., 8 m. SW. by S. Merthyr Tydfil, 1 m. N. Ystrad stn., PMT.O.

Pentrebach, P.O., Wales, 4 m. from Sennybridge (Brecknockshire).

Pentrebach, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. and included in the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydfil, on the Taff Vale Rly. (stn. for Abercanaid). P. 8500.

Pentre Bagillt, vil., Wales, Flintshire, on the l. bk. of the Dee, 2 m. E. Holywell, included in the parl. bor. of Holywell, with a stn. (**Bagillt**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. (**Bagillt**).

Pentre Brunant, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, in riv. Ystwith, 15 m. SE. Aberystwith, P.O.

Pentre Celyn, vil., Wales, on borders of Denbighshire and Flintshire, 4 m. NE. Ruthin, P.O.

Pentredwfr, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 3 m. NE. Swansea, 1 m. SW. Llansamlet stn.

Pentrefelin, P.O., Wales, Brecknockshire, 8 m. W. by N. Brecknock, 1½ m. N. Devynock stn.

Pentrevoelas, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 15 m. SW. Denbigh, 6 m. SE. by E. Bettws-y-Coed stn., PMT.O. (**Pentre Voelas**); 10,747 ac. P. <500.

Pentrich, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 7 m. SE. Matlock, 1 m. W. Butterley stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Pentridge, par., Eng., in the NE. of Dorsetshire, E. div., 10 m. SW. Salisbury, 6 m. NW. Daggens Road stn. P. <250.

Pentwater, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oceana co., on Lake Michigan, 130 m. W. by N. Bay City; its harbour affords good anchorage. P. <2000.

Pentyrch, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 6½ m. NW. by W. Cardiff, 1½ m. W. Radyr stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Peñuel, place named in O. T. See **Jebel Osh'a.**

Peñuela, tn., Mexico, state of and 160 m. SE. by S. Chihuahua, on the Mexican Central Rly.

Penukonda, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantápur, 78 m. N. Bangalore; once an important fortress, now dilapidated. P. 6400; Hindus, 4800.

Penuwch, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5½ m. WNW. Tregaron.

Penwerris, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Budock par., partly in parl. bor. of Penryn and Falmouth. P. <1500.

Penwortham, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., on the l. bk. of the Ribble, partly in co. bor. and 1 m. WSW. Preston, with a junction stn. on the W. Lancashire Rly., P.O. P. <2000.

Penwortham, post-tp., S. Australia, Stanley co., 70 m. N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Penwyllt, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the M. R., 14 m. SW. by W. Brecknock, P.O.

Penybont, part of eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Tanat, 13½ m. W. by S. Oswestry, 4½ m. WNW. Llanfyllin stn. See **Pennant.**

Penybont, vil., Wales, Radnorshire, on riv. Ithon, 6½ m. WNW. New Radnor, 1½ m. ESE. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Penybontfawr, P.O., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 8 m. SW. Llanfyllin.

Pen-y-bryn, hill, Wales, Carnarvonshire, 9 m. NE. by N. Portmadoc, 5 m. W. Roman Bridge stn.

Pen-y-cader (or **Gader**) **Fawr,** or **Cradle Mount,** S. Wales, the highest point of the Black Mt., on the E. border of Brecknockshire. Alt. 2624 ft.

Pen-y-cae, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, par. and 2 m. from Ruabon, PM.O. P. <3000.

Penychain, cape, Wales, on the S. ct. of Carnarvonshire, 9 m. W. by S. Portmadoc.

Pen-y-cil, cape, Wales, S. ct. of Carnarvonshire, on Bardsey Sound.

Pen-y-Clawdd, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 5 m. SW. Monmouth, 1½ m. SW. Dingestowstn. P. <250. See **Llangoven.**

Penycwm, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on St. Bride Bay, 8½ m. NW. by W. Haverfordwest.

Penydarren, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Merthyr Tydfil par. P. 5300.

Penyffordd, PM.O., Wales, Flintshire, 5 m. NW. Wrexham, on Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay Rly., Cheshire Lines Rly., and M. S. & L. R.

Penygarnedd, P.O., Wales, 5 m. SE. Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.

Pen-y-gent, or **Pennigant** ('the windy hill'), mt., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, E. of Ingleborough Mt., 7 m. N. Settle. Alt. 2273 ft.

Penygorllwyn, mt., Wales, Brecknockshire, in the NW., 18 m. W. New Radnor. Alt. 2019 ft.

Pen-y-Graig, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 13 m. SW. Pwllheli.

Pen-y-Graig, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. NW. Llantrisaint, PMT.O.

Penygroes ('the headland of the cross'), P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 10 m. NNE. Llanelly, 2½ m. W. Tirydail stn.

Penygroes, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 7 m. S. Carnarvon, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Penyrheol, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, NE. Llandaff, on Rhymney R.

Penysarn, P.O., Wales, Anglesey, 2 m. SE. Amlwch.

Penza, govt. of E. Russia, has Nizhniy Novgorod on N., Simbirsk on E., Saratov and Tambov on S. and W. Undulating plateau, 600–900 ft. of alt.; cut by deep ravines; soil fertile, black earth; sandy in broad river valleys; forests in N.; watered by Moksha (system of Oka), Sura (Volga), and Khoper (Don). Climate severe; average temp. at P. being, yr. 39.8°, Jan. 12°, July 68°; yearly rfall. (13 yrs.), 19.3 in. P. Great Russians, Mordves (about 150,000), much Russified, Meshcheryaks (about 40,000), and about 60,000 Tatars. Cereals grown and exported; hemp-seed grown for oil. Considerable variety of domestic industries, especially in woody dists. Active navigation on rivers. Factory industries rising (flour-mills, woollen factories, tanneries, glass, paper, and soap works). Divided into ten dists.: Penza, Chembar, Gorodishche, Insar, Kerensk, Krasnoslobodsk, Mokshan, Narovchat, Nizhniy Lomov, and Saransk. Area, 14,997 sq. m. P. (1881) 1,356,000; (1890) 1,596,500.

Penza, tn., Russia, cap. of above govt., 440 m. by rail SE. of Moscow, at confluence of Penza and navigable Sura; imperial botanical garden; paper and steam flour-mills; fairs, especially in cattle. Mean rfall. (13 yrs.), yr. 19.3 in., May–Dec. 14.4 in. P. (1891) 49,100.

Penzance', mun. bor. (since James I.), seapt., market-tn., and health resort, Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 65 m. WSW. Launceston, and 9 m. from Land's End, in the diocese of Truro, at the head of Mounts Bay, the terminal stn. of the G. W. R. There is considerable trade in exporting tin and copper ore, china clay, and fish, P. being a centre of mackerel and pilchard fisheries. Imports timber, iron, hemp, and tallow. The Celtic name, meaning Holy Head, was due to a chapel on a headland. [Camden says, 'head of the sand,' to which Bishop Gibson adds, 'rather head of the saint.'] P. is noted for its scenery and interesting surroundings, such as St. Michael's Mount, Land's End, the Logan Stone, &c. The harbour has two piers, forming a basin of 22 ac., with lighthouse; quayage, 3300 ft.; dock, 245 ft. long and 40 ft. broad at entrance; wet dock, 450 ft. by 370 ft., with 1400 ft. quayage. There are four fairs. Market-days, Tu., Th., and S. Alt. 67 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 51.9° F., Jan. 43.9°, July 61.9°. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 45.1 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3400; (1851) 9200; (1871) 10,400; (1891) 12,400.

Penzberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Weilheim, 27 m. S. by W. Munich. P. <3000.

Penzhina, bay, Russia, N. extremity of Sea of Okhotsk, between Kamchatka and Taigonos Penin. Length, 170 m.; width, 13–53 m. Rekinskaya and Mamechinskaya Bays on its E. ct. Receives Penzhina R., 200 m. long.

Penzig, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 7 m. NNE. Görlitz. P. <5000.

Penzlin, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Waren, 12 m. N. Neu-Strelitz. P. <3000.

Peone, settlement, U.S., Washington, Spokane co., 6 m. N. by E. Spokane Falls.

Peopleton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 6½ m. ESE. Worcester, 2 m. WNW. Pershore stn., P.O. P. <500.

Peor (Cliff of), place named in O. T. See **'Ain Minyeh.**

Peoria, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. P. co., on Illinois R., 61 m. N. Springfield, situated on rising ground at the junction of eleven railways; has extensive grain trade. The manufacture of agricultural implements and glucose, and distilling are leading industries. P. (1850) 5100; (1870) 22,900; (1880) 29,300; (1890) 41,000.

Peoria, North, vil., U.S., Illinois, P. co. P. <1500.

Peoria, South, vil., U.S., Illinois, P. co. P. <2000.

Peotone, vil., U.S., Illinois, Will co., 39 m. S. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Peover, riv., Eng., Cheshire, flows NW. and joins the Weaver at Northwich. Length, 17 m.

Peover (pi'ver) **Inferior, Peover Nether,** and **Peover Superior,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., PT.O. (**Little P.**), the first 4 m. E. Northwich, 2 m. ESE. Plumbley stn. P. Inferior, P. <250; P. Nether, P. <250; P. Superior, P. <750; eccles. par. (**Lower P.**) P. <1500; eccles. par. (**P. Over,** PT.O.) P. <750.

Pepali, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Karnúl, 58 m. E. by N. Bellary. P. <5000.

Pepe, Cape, W. Indies, isl. of Pines, in the SW., in 83° 5′ W.

Peper Harow, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5½ m. SW. Guildford, 2 m. W. Godalming stn. P. <250.

Pepin, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, crossed by 44½° N.

Pepin Lake, lake, U.S., extension of Mississippi R., between Wisconsin and Minnesota, 1 m. below the junction of St. Croix R. Length, 24 m.; width, 2–4 m.

Pepinster, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Vesdre, arr. and 4 m. SW. Verviers. P. <3000.

Peplow, part of eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., on the Tern, 12 m. NE. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R., PM.O. See **Hodnett.**

Peppardstown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 3 m. NE. Fethard; 4779 ac. P. <500.

Pepperell, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 15 m. W. by N. Lowell; manufactures cutlery, paper, and shoes. P. <4000.

Pepper Gowt, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Parts of Holland div., in Boston dist. P. <250.

Pepper Harro, par., Eng. See **Peper Harow.**

Pequaming, vil., U.S., Michigan, Baraga co., on Keweenaw Bay (Lake Superior), 53 m. WNW. Marquette. P. <1500.

Pequawket, mt., U.S. See **Kearsarge.**

Pequop, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Elko co., 60 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state.

Pera (Greek, 'on the far side, opposite side'), suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, on N. shore of the Golden Horn, the European quarter inhabited by the aristocracy of Constantinople, the English, German, French, Austrian, Russian, and Persian ambassadors.

Pera, Cabo de, cape, Spain, NE. extremity of Majorca I., in 39° 43′ N., 3° 27′ E.

Peradeniya, vil., Ceylon, Central Prov., 3 m. SW. by S. Kandy. Seat of the government botanic gardens.

Perak, a protected British state in the Malay Penin., lying S. of Siamese Kedah and prov. Wellesley, N. of Selangor, W. of Pahang and three Siamese trib. states, and has the Strait of Malacca on its W. P. is traversed by two chains of mountains (7000 ft. and higher); is well watered, chiefly by the riv. Perak; produces tin (at Kinta and Larut), rice, maize, fruits (durian, mangosteen, &c.), vegetables (sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, &c.). In addition to tin there exist also gold, lead, zinc, tungsten, copper, bismuth, kaolin, marble, granite, arsenic, mercury, manganese, and plumbago. The climate is healthy, though the mean of the day in the low regions is 87° F., that of the night 70°; at 3000 ft. alt. the day mean is 73°, the night mean 65°. Rfall. is unequal, about 90 in. taking the average. Annual trade, imports, £880,000; exports, chiefly tin, sugar, indigo, cocoanuts, tanning barks, ratans, &c., £1,180,000. Area, 8000 sq. m. P. 214,260, of whom 73 per cent. males; Malays and Chinese, in nearly equal numbers, amount together to 191,100. There are good metalled roads (700 m.), and half a dozen short railways. Port Weld, the principal seaport, is connected by a short railway with Taipeng, the chief mining centre and seat of government.

Perak ('silver,' so called from the plentiful supply of tin found in this region, and mistaken by the natives for silver), a riv., Malay Penin., rises in Patani dist. (Siamese terr.), flows S. through the British protectorate of P. to Durian Sabatang, then W. into the Strait of Malacca, which it enters just N. of 4° N. Navigable by steamers of 300–400 tons 40 m. up, by cargo-boats 160 m.

Peralta, tn., Spain, Navarre, prov. and 34 m. SSW. Pamplona, dist. Tafalla. P. (comm.) <4000.

Perambalúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 32 m. NNE. Trichinopoli. P. <5000.

Perasto, small seapt., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the shore between the Bays of Cattaro and Risano, in the interior of the Gulf of Cattaro (*q.v.*), and 5 m. NW. of Cattaro. P. <2000.

Perbete, comm., Hungary, co. and 14 m. NE. Komárom, dist. Udvard. P. <4000.

Percé, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 48° 29′ N. P. <1500.

Perche, former prov. of France, SW. of Paris, incorporated, since the end of the 16th century, in Normandy, Maine, and Orléanais; caps. Nogent-le-Rotrou and Mortagne.

Perchtoldsdorf, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Baden, 8 m. SW. by S. Vienna. P. <5000.

Percy, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 18½ m. N. by W. Hexham, 5 m. N. by W. Woodburn stn., with a stn. (**P. Main**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**P. Main**). P. 7100.

Percy, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. St. Lô, 20 m. E. by N. Granville. P. <2000.

Percydale, post-tn., Victoria, Kara Kara co., on Fiddler's Creek, 28 m. NW. Clunes. P. <1500.

Percyville, or **Percy River,** goldfield tp., Queensland, Gilbert co., 28 m. N. Gilberton by road and rail. P. <1500.

Perdu, Mont, the third in height of the peaks of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of France and Spain, in 0° 3′ E., SE. of the Cirque de Gavarnie, contains the source of the Cinca. Alt. 11,000 ft.

Pereaux, post-vil., Nova Scotia, co. King's, on Minas basin. P. <1500.

Perekop, tn., Russia, govt. and 30 m. WSW. Kharkov. P. <5000.

Perekop (Tatar **Kapu,** or **Or-kapi**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, 88 m. NW. Simpheropol, on the isthmus of Crimea, 46° 10′ N., 33° 41′ E. Even in ancient times the isthmus was crossed here by a ditch and a wall, protected by the fort Tafros. The Crimea Tatars had at the same spot the fort Ferh-kermen, which received from the Turks the name of Or-kapi. The Poles and the Russians named it Perekop ('Cross-ditch'). Taken by the Russians in 1736, 1738, and 1771, annexed in 1783. P. <2000. Armyanskiy Bazar vil. (P. 5500), 2 m. S. of Perekop.

Pered, comm., Hungary, co. and 34 m. E. Pozsony, dist. Galánta. P. <4000.

Pereiro de Aguiar, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 4 m. NE. Orense. P. 6400.

Perello, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 31 m. WSW. Tarragona, dist. Tortosa. P. 5000.

Peremyshl, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 19 m. SW. Kaluga, on l. bk. Oka. P. <5000.

Pérenchies, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 3 m. SSW. Quesnoy-sur-Deûle stn., on railway between Lille and Hazebrouck. P. <2000.

Perene, riv., Peru, Amazon basin, formed in about 10° 57′ S., 75° 15′ W., flows E. by S. till it unites with the Ene to form the Tambo. A series of rapids obstruct navigation in about 74¾° W. Average depth about 3½ ft. The valley contains land said to be well adapted for coffee and cacao, at alts. varying from 1050 to 4300 ft.

Peresypkino, vil., Russia, govt. Tambov, dist. and 24 m. from Kirsanov, on Vorona R. P. 6000.

Perevolochna, tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SSW. Poltava, on l. bk. Dnieper. The Swedes laid down their arms at this spot in 1709, after the battle of Poltava. P. <2000.

Pereyaslav, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 175 m. NW. Poltava, near l. bk. of Dnieper, on Alta and Trubezh Rivs.; founded in 993; seat of many battles of Russians with the Pechenyegs and the Polovtsi; important fort till the Mongol invasion in 1228; bloody battle in 1628 during the rising of the Little Russians against the Poles, and centre of Bogdan Khmelnitskiy's insurrection. P. 13,600.

Pereyaslavl, or **Pereyaslavl Zalyesskiy,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. NW. Vladimir, in a marshy tract on **Lake Pereyaslavl,** or **Pleshcheyevo,** and Trubezh R. Old town of NE. Russia, well known in 12th century. Peter I. built his first flotilla on the lake; considerable fishing; linen mills, tanneries. P. 8750.

Pereyaslavl Ryazanskiy, old name of **Ryazañ** (*q.v.*), Russia.

Perga, ancient *Cestrus,* site of ruins, Turkey in Asia, vilayet Konia, sanjak and 14 m. ENE. Adalia.

Pergama (ancient *Pergamon,* 'the lofty citadel'), another form of **Bergama** (*q.v.*), tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 58 m. N. Smyrna. P. 14,500; Moham. 8000; Christians, 5500 (Cuinet).

Pergamino, tn., Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, 65 m. S. by E. Rosario. P. 7500.

Pergine, tn., Austria, Tirol, 6 m. E. Trent. P. <4000.

Pergola, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, 34 m. W. by S. Ancona. P. <3000.

Pergri, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 43 m. NE. Van. P. 3100; Christians, 2100; Moham. 1000.

Pergusa, the ancient *Enna,* lake, Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, 3 m. SSE. Castrogiovanni, an old crater about 4 m. round.

Periakulam (Periyakulam, census), municip., Brit. India, dist. and 44 m. WNW. Madura. P. 16,400; Hindus, 14,000.

Periana, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 17 m. NE. Malaga, dist. Colmenar. P. (comm.) <5000.

Peribeby, vil., Paraguay. See **Piribeby.**

Peribonca, riv., Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., flows SW. into Lake St. John, about 72° 6′ W. Near its mouth it receives from the N. the **Little Peribonca R.**

Perico, riv., Colombia, flows N. and joins the Atrato about 5° 37′ N., connected by a small cutting with the San Juan, so that at the time of the torrential rains of the winter season light pirogues can pass by this trench from the Atlantic to the Pacific without portage.

Perico, isl., Gulf of Panama, Republic of Colombia, 3 m. SSE. Panama.

Perico del Carmen, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 18 m. SSE. Jujuy. P. <2000.

Perie, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 15 m. NW. King William's Town, in a well-timbered region.

Périers, tn., France, dep. Manche, 27 m. NNE. Granville, arr. and 10 m. N. by E. Coutances. P. <3000.

Périgord, former prov. of central France, forming part of the govt. of Guyenne, cap. Périgueux.

Périgueux, cap. dep. Dordogne, France, cap. arr. P., on the Isle, 42 m. SE. Angoulême; the city consists of two distinct quarters, the poorer 'city' proper beside the river and on the slopes of the plateau, and the commercial and administrative centre, Puy St. Front, on the plateau, united together in 1240. In the former are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, of the old city walls, and of an ancient temple (Vesunna's tower), as well as the church of St. Stephen, which served as the cathedral down to the 16th century. In the upper town are the existing cathedral of St. Front, built 984–1047, in the style of St. Mark's at Venice, and several curious old houses. The archæological museum is especially rich in inscribed stones. The industries embrace iron-foundries, railway workshops, agricultural implement works, manufactures of furniture, hats, liqueurs, and widely-known pâtés-de-foie gras and pâtés of partridges and truffles. P. is the ancient *Vesunna* of Cæsar's time. Birthplace of General Daumesnil. Mean temp., yr. 53.5° F., Jan. 40.3°, July 68.0°. P. (1872) 21,300; (1891) 28,000.

Peril Strait, between Chichagoff and Baranoff Is., Alaska; strong tidal currents at two narrows.

Perim, *Baiônes* of the *Periplus,* isl., India, in the Gulf of Cambay, in 21° 36′ N., 72° 24′ E., with lighthouse; surrounded by a reef on all sides except the S. Length, 1800 yds.; breadth, 300–500 yds.

Perim, isl., in Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, 10–11 m. from the African coast, and not more than 1½ m. from the Arabian, under the govt. of and 95 m. from Aden, with lighthouse, visible 22 m.; fortified, and having a small garrison. Temporarily occupied by the British in 1799 and 1801, and permanently taken possession of by them in 1857. Area about 7 sq. m. Alt. (highest point) 245 ft.; length, 3½ m.; average width, 1¼ m. There is good anchorage in coral and sand, in 25–30 ft. of water. Vessels load and discharge by means of lighters and dhows. There is a rise and fall of 7 ft. at springs, and 3 ft. at neaps.

Perindurai, group of hamlets, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 46 m. ENE. Coimbatore. P. <5000.

Periokh Tau, mts., Bukhara. See **Peter the Great.**

Peristeri, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Shar-köl.**

Perithia, vil., Greece, in the N. of Corfu I.

Perivale, par., Eng., Middlesex, div. and 1½ m. NW. Ealing stn., 10 m. W. St. Paul's, London. P. <250.

Periyakulam, tn., India. See **Periakulam.**

Periyár, riv., Brit. India, Madras, Travancore state, rises in 10° 40′ N., 76° 56′ E., flows N. then W. into the sea near Kodungalúr; navigable for 60 m. Length, 142 m.

Perizengis, vil., S. Africa, Mashona-land, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, in 31° 22′ E.

Perjámos, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. P., 38 m. ESE. Szegedin. P. 6000.

Perkins, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed in the W. by 102° W., bounded on the N. by 41° N.

Perlak, comm., Hungary, co. Zala, on the Drave, 45 m. NE. Agram. P. <4000.

Perlas, Las (Spanish, 'pearl islands'), Colombia. See **Pearl Islands.**

Perlas, Las, lagoon, Nicaragua. See **Pearl Lagoon.**

Perlasz, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. and 12 m. S. Nagy Becskerek. P. <5000.

Perleberg, tn., Prussia, prov. and 55 m. NW. by N. Brandenburg, cap. circle Westprignitz, 7½ m. NE. Wittenberge. P. 7500.

Perlee, coal-mining vil., U.S., Iowa, Jefferson co., 57 m. SW. Burlington. P. <1500.

Perlepe (Turkish, Slavonic **Prilep**), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 24 m. NNE. Monastir. Alt. 1985 ft. P. estimated at 15,000, of whom perhaps 11,000 Servians, the rest Moham. (Turks and Albanians), Greeks, and Zinzars (Wallachians).

Perlethorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Worksop. P. <250.

Perm, govt., E. Russia, on both slopes of the middle Urals, which traverse it from N. to S. as a low and wide range of hills, clothed with forests, sloping gently westwards, and abruptly toward the E.; their maximum alt. is 3600 ft. in N., 5135 ft. (Konzhakovskiy Kameñ) and 5027 ft. (Denezhkin Kameñ) in middle; they are crossed in S. by the Siberian highroad and railway at an alt. of 1400 ft. A plateau, about 500 ft. high, spreads on the W. of the Urals, low lands on the E. joining those of the middle Ob. The govt. of Perm is the chief mining region of Russia, and contains numerous silver, platinum, copper, nickel, lead, and iron mines; gold extracted, both from rocks and alluvial deposits; rare metals, such as iridium, osmium, &c. A great variety of precious and semi-precious stones (sapphires, jacinths, beryls, topazes, jade, malachite, &c.) are collected and cut, chiefly at Ekaterinburg and the neighbouring villages. Well watered by Pechora, Kama (trib. of Volga), and Tobol (trib. of Ob), and their numerous affluents, of which Chusovaya, Sylva, and Kolva are channels for shipping of metals to Russia; Tura, on which stands Tyumeñ, the head of navigation in Siberia, and many others. Numerous small lakes and marshes, and over 40,000,000 acres of forests. Climate severe, the average temp. being from 29.3° to 34° while those of Jan. are 2°-4.5°, and July 62°-65°. Pop. Great Russians, Bashkirs (about 100,000), Permyaks (65,000), Tatars (25,000), Cheremisses, and Voguls. Agriculture, especially in S., is carried on extensively; cattle-breeding, especially with Bashkirs. Considerable shipbuilding; manufacture of all sorts of wooden goods, and preparation of pitch and tar as village industries, as also various petty trades; carpets about Tyumeñ, boots at Kungur, &c. The transport trade is a considerable branch of income. Mining occupies over 100,000 persons; and over 2,688,000 oz. of gold, 650 tons of copper, 250,000 tons of pig iron (150,000 of iron and steel), and nearly 200,000 tons of salt are obtained. Manufactures on increase, flour-mills, distilleries, tanneries, machinery works, producing an average value of £2,260,000 in 1886-91; very active trade; important fairs (Irbit). Divided into twelve dists.: Perm, Cherdyñ, Kungur, Krasnoufimsk, Okhansk, Osa, and Solikamsk in Europe; Ekaterinburg, Irbit, Kamyshlov, Shadrinsk, and Verkhoturiye in Asia (on E. slope of Urals). Several iron-works are more important than dist. towns: Nizhne-Tagilsk, Neviyansk, Kyshtym, Kushva, Revdinsk, Turinsk, Nazepetrovsk, Verkh Isset, Bogoslovsk, and Usoliye (salt-works). Crossed by N. Siberian Rly. from Perm and Berezniki (near Solikamsk), both on Kama, to Chusovaya stn., and *viâ* Kushva and Nizhne-Tagilsk to Ekaterinburg and Tyumeñ, a branch being projected from Ekaterinburg to Chelyabinsk on the S. Siberian railway Samara to Omsk. Alt. 328 ft. Area, 128,211 sq. m. P. (1881) 2,520,100; (1893) 2,941,300.

Perm, tn., Russia, cap. of above govt., on l. bk. Kama, starting-point of N. Siberian Rly., 901 m. E. of Moscow; in regular steamer communication with Nizhniy Novgorod. Chief prison depôt for transport of convicts and exiles to Siberia. Mechanical works, flour-mills, rope, candle, soap, and china works. Depôt for goods sent to, and imported from, Siberia; brisk trade; important river-port. Mean temp., yr. 33.9° F., Jan. 2.3°, July 65.3°. P. (1891) 38,261.

Permians, or **Permyaks,** Finnish stem, NE. Russia, now inhabiting the govts. Perm and Vytka. Their terr. was in Viking times known as *Biarmia* or *Bjarmeland*, and occupied a wide area on the Kama, to E. and NE. of (the Volgan) Bulgaria. Christianised by the Novgorodians in 12th century; conquered by Moscow in 15th century. Nearly 75,000 Permians have still maintained their national characteristics.

Pernakan, name given to the descendants of the Chinese immigrants in some islands of the Malay Archipelago, notably in Java and Sumatra.

Pernambuco (from Indian *parana mbuc*, 'arm of the sea'), or **Recife,** tn. and seapt., Brazil, cap. state P., on the coast of the Atlantic, in 8° 5′ S., consists of the Recife, on a sandy island lying parallel to the coast, the commercial quarter with narrow streets; São Antonio, on another reef between Recife and the mainland, the real centre of the town, with the government palace, the arsenal, parliament house, observatory, &c.; and Bôa Vista, a newer residential quarter. P. is the outlet for a country rich in sugar and cotton, though coffee, tobacco, hides, dye-woods, &c., are also exported — total annual value, 1½–6 millions sterling. The imports, chiefly textiles, provisions, and minerals, average 1–2 millions sterling. The harbour, with an area of 1½ sq. m., affords good anchorage, but vessels have to cross the bar, which has a depth of 33 ft. at high water ordinary springs, and 24 ft. low water, as well as a sandbank, with 22 ft. at high water ordinary springs, and 14 ft. at low water. P., originally a Spanish creation, was successively in English (1595), Dutch (1630), and Portuguese (1654) hands, and was greatly enlarged by Count Maurice of Holland. P. (estimate) 130,000. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1876-84), yr. 79.2° F., Feb. 82.4°, July 74.3°; (2½ yrs.), yr. 78.2° F., Jan. 80.5°, July 75.0°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 117.00 in.

Pernambuco, one of the littoral E. states of Brazil (coastline 150 m.), naturally formed by the lower part of the basin of the Rio São Francisco (with the exception of Alagoas) in its W. to E. course. The W. regions are almost desert. Port of Recife ('reef') at the mouth of rivs. Capibaribe and Beberibe. The isl. of Fernando de Noronha (341 m. off NE.) belongs to this state. See **Brazil,** table.

Pernau, Russian **Pernov,** dist tn., Russia, govt. Livonia, on l. bk. Pernau R., near its entrance into Gulf of Riga, 155 m. N. by E. of Riga, 58° 23′ N., 24° 30′ E. Founded in 1255, fortified and flourishing till 16th century; annexed by Russia in 1710. Well built; floating bridge over Pernau R. There is an average depth of 12 ft. on the bar, and good anchorage in the roads in 18-20 ft. depth. Exports, chiefly of flax and linseed; imports, fish and coal. Mean temp., yr. 41.1° F., Feb. 21.8°, July 64.0°. P. 13,600.

Pernegg, vil., Austria, Styria, on the Mur, 12 m. E. Leoben. P. <2000.

Pernes, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne, 20 m. SSE. St. Omer. P. <2000.

Pernes, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, 14 m. E. by N. Avignon, arr. and 5 m. S. Carpentras. P. <3000.

Pero-Casevecchie, vil., in the E. of Corsica, arr. and 19 m. S. Bastia. P. <2000.

Peroja, La, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 9 m. NE. Orense. P. 6700.

Peron, penin. jutting N. into Sharks Bay, W. Australia, terminating in Cape Peron.

Péronne, fortified tn., France, dep. Somme, cap. arr. P., on the Somme, 17 m. WNW. St. Quentin; nothing remains of the fine belfry of the 14th century, demolished after the bombardment of 1870. In 1468, Louis XI. was treacherously seized here by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, an incident which forms the subject of several of the scenes of Scott's *Quentin Durward*. Here, in 1577, were drawn up and sworn for the first time the articles which constituted the League of the Catholics against the Protestants. Capitulated to Wellington in 1815, and to the Germans in January 1871. P. <4000.

Perosa, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 26 m. WSW. Turin. P. <2000.

Perote, tn. and rly. stn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 70 m. NE. by E. Puebla. Alt. 7810 ft. Adjoining on the SE. is the volcanic peak known as the **Cofre de P.,** or Nauchampatepetl; alt. 13,420 ft. P. (comm.) 5700.

Perove, vil., Russia, govt. and 3 m. E. of Moscow; cotton-mills. P. <2000.

Perovsk (**Fort Perovskiy**), tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Syr-daria, on r. bk. of the Syr, 210 m. SE. of its entrance into Lake Aral. Alt. 394 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.1° F., Jan. 14.7°, July 77.8°. P. 5300.

Perpignan, cap. dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, France, cap. arr. P., 35 m. S. by W. Narbonne; important scholastic centre, with museums, a meteorological observatory, and a trade in wine, has a cathedral (St. John), and a curious exchange. The kings of Aragon often resided here, and founded in 1349 a university which remained till the Revolution. Mean temp., yr. 59.5° F., Jan. 46.4°, July 75.0°; rfall. 23.23 in. P. (1872) 24,300; (1891) 33,900.

Perquimans, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., bounded on the S. by Albemarle Sound, traversed by the Perquimans R., which enters the Sound about 76° 20′ W.

Perranarworthal (Perranwell), par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 5 m. SW. Truro, with a stn. (**Perranwell**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O., and PMT.O. (**Perranwell Station**). P. <1000. See **Stithians.**

Perran Bay and **Sands,** Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, 8 m. N. by W. Truro.

Perranporth, vil. and seaside resort, Eng., Cornwall, on the NW. ct., div. and 7 m. NW. by N. Truro, PMT.O.

Perranuthno, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., on S. ct., 4 m. E. Penzance, 2½ m. ESE. Marazion Road stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Perranwell, PMT.O., Eng., Cornwall. See **Perranarworthal.**

Perranzabuloe, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Truro; has tin ore. 10,897 ac. P. <2500.

Perrecy-les-Forges, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 13 m. N. by W. Charolles; has coal and fire-proof sand. P. <2000.

Perrégaux, tn., founded by the French, Algeria, prov., arr., and 40 m. ESE. Oran, on the Habra (*q.v.*), which supplies water for its irrigation; railway junction. P. <3000.

Perreux, tn., France, dep. Loire, on the Loire, arr. and 3 m. E. Roanne. P. <2000.

Perreux, Le, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 4 m. ENE. Charenton-le-Pont, on the r. bk. of the Marne. P. 5900.

Perris, irrigation settlement, U.S., southern California, co. and 73 m. N. San Diego; railway junction.

Perros Guirec, tn., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Lannion, on the N. ct., 66 m. W. by N. St. Malo. P. <2000.

Perrot, isl., Canada, Quebec, Jacques Cartier co., on the riv. St. Lawrence, 20–25 m. WSW. Montreal.

Perrott, North, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 7 m. SW. by W. Yeovil, 1½ m. NE. Crewkerne stn. P. <500.

Perrott, South, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 12½ m. NE. Lyme Regis, 2 m. ESE. Crewkerne stn., PM.O. P. 250; eccles. par. (**South P. with Mosterton**) P. <750.

Perry, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 32 m. SE. Hamilton.

Perry, co., New South Wales, bounded on the W. by the Darling, and crossed by 33° S.

Perry, co., U.S., Alabama, S. of 33° N., and touching 87° W. in the E.

Perry, co., U.S., Arkansas, intersected by 35° N. and 93° W., bounded on NE. by Arkansas R.

Perry, vil., U.S., Georgia, Houston co., on Big Indian Creek, 27 m. S. by W. Macon, in centre of cotton and peach dist. P. <1500.

Perry, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in extreme S. by 38° N., and W. of 89° W.

Perry, vil., U.S., Illinois, Pike co., 58 m. W. Springfield. P. <1500.

Perry, co., U.S., Indiana, on the Ohio, E. of 87° W.

Perry, city, U.S., Iowa, Dallas co., 31 m. NW. by W. Des Moines. P. <3000.

Perry, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SE., S. of 37½° N., W. of 83° W.

Perry, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SE., crossed by 89° W., and in the S. by 31° N.

Perry, co., U.S., Missouri, on the Mississippi, S. of 38° N.

Perry, vil., U.S., New York, Wyoming co., on Silver Lake, 45 m. E. by S. Buffalo. P. <2000.

Perry, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., to the S. of 40° N., W. of 82° W.

Perry, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lake co., 35 m. NE. by E. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Perry, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna, and traversed by the Juniata (crossed by 40½° N.).

Perry, co., U.S., Tennessee, bounded on the W. by the Tennessee R., W. of 87° W., S. of 36° N.

Perry, West, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire.

Perry Bar, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth div., 5 m. SE. by S. Walsall, with a stn. (**P. Barr**) on the L. & NW. R. P. <3500.

Perry Bay, W. Pacific, on W. side of Normanby I., D'Entrecasteaux group, about 9° 50′ S., 150° 45′ E.

Perry Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Hadham, Much.**

Perry Hill, suburb of London, Eng., Lewisham (*q.v.*) div., 5½ m. SSE. St. Paul's, London, close to Lower Sydenham stn.

Perrysburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wood co., at head of steamboat navigation on Maumee R., 7 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P. <2000.

Perrystone Hill, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. SW. Ross.

Perrysville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Vermillion co., 39 m. N. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Perryville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Perry co., 60 m. NW. by N. Cairo (Ill.). P. <1500.

Persante, riv., Prussia, Pomerania, flows NW. into the Baltic at Kolberg; not navigable, but used for floating timber from Valm. It receives on the right the Radüe, used for floating timber from Zeblin, 93 m. above Kolberg, and from the left the Damitz, which is also used for a short distance for floating timber.

Persberg, iron-mines, Sweden, prov. Vermland, 31 m. N. Christinehamn.

Persenbeug, vil., Lower Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, opposite Ybbs, 38 m. E. by S. Linz.

Persepolis (called by the modern Persians **Takhti Jamshid**), the ancient cap. of the Achæmenian sovereigns of Persia, now a collection of ruins situated on a lofty terrace overlooking the little riv. Polvar, 30 m. NE. Shiraz. It was burned by Alexander the Great in 330 B.C. On the opposite side of the river, 8 m. further to the NE., are the rock-hewn tombs of Darius the Great and others of his dynasty, the spot being known as **Naksh-i-Rustam.** Those parts of the city which survived the destruction of Alexander were known subsequently as **Istakhr;** the chief ruin exists at Haji Abad, on the riv. Polvar, a few miles above P.

Pershore, market-tn., Eng., Worcestershire, beautifully situated on the r. bk. of the Avon, div. and 6 m. W. by N. Evesham, 1½ m. S. of its stn. on the G. W. R. Chief industry, manufacture of stockings; has engineering and machine works, fairs for cattle, horses, &c., a market for fat stock, and a fine abbey church, lately restored, belonging to monastery founded 689. Market-day, Tu. In two pars., P. Holy Cross, 4594 ac., P. <3000, and P. St. Andrew, P <1000; eccles. par. (**P. with Pinvin, Wick, and Bricklehampton**) P. <4500.

Persia, kgd. of W. Asia, bounded W. by Turkish Armenia, Kurdistan, and Mesopotamia, SW. by the Persian Gulf, S. by the Arabian Sea (Gulf of Oman), E. by Baluchistan and Afghanistan, and N. by the (Russian) Transcaspian Region, the Caspian Sea, and (Russian) Transcaucasia. A portion of the E. frontier, about 27° 30′ to 29° 45′ N., is still undefined; and on the W. the boundary is not precisely fixed in more than one district. The longest line that can be drawn across the country measures 1450 m., and stretches NW. to SE.; the shortest, running almost due S. from the Caspian, measures 450 m. **Orography.**—Broadly speaking, P. is an arid, treeless plateau, 6000–8500 ft. in average alt., with an undulating surface, which slopes gradually from the W. to the E. In many parts the valleys between the mountain chains are almost choked with detritus, which has crumbled and rolled downwards into them. N. and S. the plateau is edged with steep, bold escarpments, along the foot of which stretch narrow maritime plains. Near its N., W., and SW. margin the plateau rises into lofty mountain ranges, 10,000–13,000 ft. in alt. As a rule, their axes lie NW. to SE., trending due E. along the S. escarpment; and the ranges radiate from the Armenian and Kurdistan Highlands in the W. In the prov. of Azerbaijan, W. of the Caspian, the principal ranges are the Kara-Dagh, lying E. and W. on the S. side of the Aras R., and the Talish Mts., which run up the W. side of the Caspian. Here several peaks tower above the prevailing plateaux and short ranges which lie between these two chains and the Armenian Highlands in the W., viz., Ararat (17,000 ft.), the extinct volcano Savalan (15,800), Sahend (11,800 ft.), Kosha-Dagh (10,300 ft.), and Kamki (10,000 ft.). This highland region is continued E. along the N. edge of the great plateau by the sharply defined chains (14,000 ft.) of the Elburz system, which reaches its culminating point in the volcanic, snow-clad Demavend (19,400 ft.). Striking off from the SE. corner of the Caspian, the Kopet-Dagh separates P. from the Transcaspian Region. Further S., and parallel to it, lie the Ala-Dagh and Binalud-Kuh, which may be considered as continuations of the Elburz Mts. Behind them again (S.) lie the Jagatai Mts. and several minor chains. The average elevation of all these ranges is 9000–11,000 ft., and nearly all are rugged, sterile, and stony, with deep valleys between, connected by transverse gorges, through which the rivers have forced their way. They are prolonged still farther to the E., beyond the confines of P., by the Paropamisus Range and the Hindu Kush. In SE. Khorassan, in the dist. of Birjand, a series of SE. to NW. chains rise up steeply from the desert and attain an alt. of 7000 to 11,000 ft. in their highest parts (middle). From the Kurdistan Highlands, sometimes called the Zagros Mts., and lying S. of the Armenian Highlands, numerous inter-connected and mostly parallel ranges strike off in a SE. direction. Of these the best defined are perhaps the Zardeh-Kuh, Kuh-i-Gerra, Sebz-Kuh, and Kuh-i-Dinar, ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 ft., and inclosing valleys 7000–8000 ft., and crossed by passes but little inferior in altitude. The S. escarpment of the plateau, fronting the Gulf of Oman, has a more W. to E. direction and a lower elevation; and behind it lie several parallel chains parted by shallow valleys. The prevailing **geological formations** in the mountains of the S., W., and NW. are Cretaceous and Tertiary (nummulitic) limestones, the latter lying next the Euphrates-Tigris valley; but metamorphic and crystalline, as well as volcanic rocks, also occur, though generally in subordinate positions. The Elburz system and its E. continuations are built up of the same geological systems, but differently arranged. The main mass is believed to consist of metamorphic and crystalline rocks, overlaid by Devonian and Carboniferous strata, while in this quarter the Cretaceous and Tertiary take subordinate rank. **Minerals.**—The right to extract minerals, in which P. is reputedly rich, has been granted to an English company for a term of years. The only mines worked, however, are turquoise at Madan, NW. of Nishapur in Khorassan, coal on the Elburz slopes, near Teheran, alum on the Elburz, lead in prov. Ispahan, marble in Azerbaijan, and naphtha in Kishm I. But the following have been ascertained to exist—iron, lead, copper, and coal in Azerbaijan, the Elburz Mts., Khorassan, and provs. Ispahan and Kerman; salt in all the desert regions; manganese and asbestos in provs. Kerman and Ispahan; mercury and saltpetre in this last and in Azerbaijan; besides gold, antimony, nickel, cobalt, sulphur, borax, zinc, and bitumen. The **rivers,** with the single exception of the Karun (properly Kuran), are short, and unsuitable for navigation. Nearly all those on the plateau lose themselves eventually in salt marshes, or rapidly desiccating saline lakes. The **climate**

of P. varies very greatly in its different regions. The exceptional features of the Persian Gulf provs. and of the Caspian provs. will be dwelt upon lower down. The climate over the greater part of the plateau is characterised by great severity of cold in winter and excessive heat in summer, especially in the desert parts. But owing to the remarkable dryness and purity of the atmosphere, the heat in summer is not felt so much as might be expected; and for the same reason this region is fairly healthy. The spring and autumn are both delightful seasons, and places like Ispahan and Shiraz enjoy a high reputation on this account. Meteorological observations are sadly lacking. There is, however, a great range of daily temperature during the hot months (May–Oct.), even at places on the Bushire-Teheran route, viz., 56°–87° F. in June, 29°–49° in Oct., and 52°–72° (in Sistan) in Dec. The prevailing winds blow from the NW. and the SE., their directions being partly determined by the trend of the mountain ranges, and partly by the relative positions of the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean. The rainfall over the plateau is exceedingly low; St. John considers the average to fall between 5 in. and 10 in. At Teheran (conjoined with Sergende, 8 m. N. of Teheran) the average precipitation for four years was 11.5 in. The rain falls principally in winter, with smaller quantities during spring and autumn, but none at all during the summer. In the mountains of the W. the winter precipitation generally takes the form of snow, and lies stored up in that form until the heat of summer melts it and it runs down to the valleys, where it is used for irrigation during the hot season, thus preserving a large proportion of P. from barrenness. Irrigation is extensively practised, chiefly by means of underground channels (*kanats* or *karizes*), in all parts of P. which are inhabited, especially in provs. Ispahan, Irak-Ajemi, Khorassan, and Kerman; but it might be employed much more extensively. As it is, local famines are not unknown; three have been recorded since the middle of the 19th century, viz., in 1860–61, 1869–72, and 1879–80. Amongst the **natural products** of P. the first place must be given to wool—sheep's wool, lambskins, and goat's wool, produced in Kurdistan, Arabistan, Luristan, Ardelan, Khorassan, and Kerman. The towns of Tabriz, Kermanshah, and Kerman are the principal emporia for the trade in this commodity, and Kerman and Meshed for the trade in shawls. Wheat is grown up to alt. of 9000 ft., the best in NW. Persia and in Khorassan. Rice grows up to 4000 ft., the largest crop in the Caspian provs. Cotton, cultivated up to 6500 ft., is yielded most largely in N. Persia, Ispahan, Yezd, and Kerman. Fruits are plentiful everywhere—apricots, peaches, olives, pears, plums, pistachio nuts, oranges, lemons, quinces, almonds, pomegranates, and figs and dates in the S. Grapes (for raisins) ripen up to 7500 ft. Wine is made at Shiraz, Ispahan, Kazvin, Kuchan, and Hamadan. Sugar is grown in Mazanderan and Khuzistan; opium in Kermanshah, Burujird, Ispahan, Azerbaijan, Arabistan, Yezd, Kerman, and Shiraz; tobacco in the central provs. and in Gilan; and silk in Khorassan and the Caspian provs. Barley and drugs and dyes are other important products of the soil.

In a country so vast as P., the area of which, estimated at about 628,000 sq. m., is more than seven times that of the United Kingdom, there is of course considerable diversity of surface, climate, and productions. The **shore of the Persian Gulf,** W. from Jask (57° 40′ E.), just outside the Strait of Ormuz, to the Shat-el-Arab, the conjoint estuary of the Tigris and the Euphrates, is low, sandy, and mostly barren, forming a narrow strip 15 to 30 m. wide between the water and the edge (3000–8500 ft. high) of the plateau. It is subject to such intense (moist) heat in summer, that the inhabitants frequently spend the greater part of the day in apartments built underground, and ventilated by lofty perforated towers. This region is unhealthy, principally through fevers, malaria, and cholera. The annual mean of rainfall at Bushire (12 yrs.) is 12.96 in.; but the quantity varies greatly from year to year (4.86 in. in 1878, 23.65 in. in 1885). In spite of these drawbacks P. has here her principal seaports—Bunder-Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, besides others of minor rank. Off the coast lie the islands of Ormuz, Kishm, Larak, Henjam, Farur, Keis, Hinderabi, Sheikh Shuaib, Bushire, Kharak, and Khargu. The first four are in the Strait of Ormuz. Adjacent to the N. end of the Persian Gulf are the well-watered plains of the lower basin of the Karun R., comprised within the governorship of **Arabistan,** or **Khuzistan.** The soil of this prov., which is of great fertility, produces all the staple products of the country, and large quantities of dates. Mules and horses are numerously bred; and sheep, goats, and asses are kept, wool being one of the most valuable products of the dist. Here, near the confluence of the Karun with the Shat-el-Arab, and 40 m. above the mouth of the latter, is the new port of Mohammera. Besides the Karun (*q.v.*), there are two other considerable streams in Arabistan, the Ab-i-Diz, which, after passing Dizful, runs into the Karun, in about 31° 40′ N., and the Kerkha, which flows SE. and S. through the mountains, and, unless it reaches the Tigris, loses itself to the W. of Ahwaz. Petroleum is present near Shushter (P. 8000), the cap. of the prov., and near Ram Hormuz. The fauna includes the lion, wild boar, lynx, jackal, wild goat, antelope, deer, ibex, francolin partridge, pigeon, and waterfowl. P. of prov. 170,000 to 200,000, mostly of Arabian, or mixed Arabian and Persian blood, and in great part nomad. Fifteen miles SW. of Dizful lie the ruins of Shushan, the cap. of the ancient kingdom of Elam, and inseparably associated with the prophet Daniel and Esther the Jewess. Other ruined sites of ancient cities exist in the same locality, and in the upper Karun valley, E. of Shushter. The mountainous dists. which surround Arabistan from the NW. to the SE. are the headquarters of the semi-independent nomad tribes of the Lurs, people ethnographically allied to the Kurds, their immediate neighbours on the N. The tribes of the Feilis lie next to the Turkish frontier; E. of them are the Bakhtiaris, and S. of them the Kuhgelu and Mamasennis. These last belong, however, to the prov. of Fars; the rest are counted as belonging to the prov. of **Luristan.** These nomads (Ilyats) are a hardy race, fine riders and keen sportsmen. Their women go unveiled, and weave carpets. P. of Luristan estimated at 421,000. It is in this alternating mountain and valley region that the numerous streams originate which flow into the Persian Gulf; hence the rich pastures, on which the people feed their sheep, goats, horses, mules, and cattle. And the same cause explains the presence of the exceptional forests (principally of oak, mingled with ash, walnut, plane, elm, poplar, willow, ilex, wild rose, briar, hawthorn, maple, fig, vine, and hops), in which the people gather gall-nuts and prepare charcoal. Wild liquorice and almonds grow plentifully. The animals of the chase embrace the bear, ibex, deer, gazelle, and francolin partridge. The Persian governor of Luristan resides at Khorremabad. The powerful, semi-independent chief of the Feilis usually pitches his tent on the W. slopes of the Pusht-i-Kuh, close to, and sometimes across, the Turkish frontier. Bakhtiari Land is a region of rugged mountains, precipitous gorges, and many rivers; within its confines, below (NE.) the Kuh-i-Gerra and elsewhere, are some remarkable natural hill-forts. N. of Luristan stretch the Kurdish provs. of **Kermanshah** and **Ardelan,** which, in their physical aspects, resemble Luristan, except that they are not so well wooded. The Diala, a trib. of the Tigris, forms the frontier line for a short distance, between about 34° 35′ and 35° 10′ E. Kermanshah is famous for its wheat and barley, and both provs. for their wool. Carpets are woven throughout the dist. P. 230,000 in Kermanshah, 120,000 in Ardelan, all Kurdish nomads. In addition there is a considerable settled population, gathered principally in the towns of Kermanshahan, cap. of Kermanshah, and Sinna, cap. of Ardelan. Rock monuments and inscriptions of the ancient Achæmenian and Sasanian kings of Persia exist at Takht-i-Bostan, 4 m. NE. Kermanshahan, and at Behistun (Bisitun), 20 m. E. of the same town. The orographical features of the prov. of **Azerbaijan,** a square compact terr. of some 40,000 sq. m., lying between the riv. Aras (*Araxes*) in the N., and the Sefid Rud (Kizil Uzun) in the S., both contributory to the Caspian, have been already indicated. Besides these two rivers, there are the Kara-Su, a large r. bk. trib. of the Aras, and the Aji Chai, which flows W. into Lake Urumia, the largest lake in Persia (84 m. by 20–30 m.; alt. 4100 ft.). Owing to its elevation, the winters of this prov. are very rigorous, and the summers extremely hot. Rainfall (at Urumia tn., 4600 ft. alt.), 1 yr., 21.51 in. The upper slopes of the valleys afford good pasturage; the lower slopes are studded with villages embosomed amid orchards and gardens. Wheat and barley, dried fruits, carpets, opium, and tobacco are the principal products. P. about 2,000,0000, mostly Turkish, except 250,000 to 450,000 Kurds. This prov. contributes about 40,000 of the best troops to the Persian army. Tabriz (200,000), the cap., is the most important commercial town in Persia, its annual trade reaching the aggregate of 1 to 1½ million sterling. The other larger towns are Ardebil (10,000 to 20,000), Khoi (20,000), Mianeh, Maragha (15,000), Miandoab (Marhametabad), Suj Bulak (15,000), and Urumia (30,000), the last two Kurdish. The Caspian shores (about 400 m. Persian), divided between the provs. of **Gilan** (SW.), **Mazanderan** (S.), and **Astrabad** (SE.), are low and marshy, with a warm, moist climate. Rainfall probably 40 to 50 in. annually, fully five times the quantity which falls S. of the Elburz Mts. Lagoons and sandbanks stretch along the shores, which are intersected by several small streams, the largest being the lower Sefid Rud in Gilan, and the Gurgan and Atrek in Astrabad. The greater part of this low maritime plain, 20 to 60 m. wide, is densely wooded, the forests climbing far up the slopes of the Elburz Mts. The trees embrace nearly all the common European varieties, except Coniferæ, including the fig, laurel, rose, honeysuckle, &c. In addition to the animals already mentioned in the W. provs. of P., these forests harbour the tiger, leopard, wild boar, hyæna, wild ass, fox, and numerous water birds, and the waters teem with fish (sturgeon, salmon, mullet, trout, carp), and reptiles, while insects and mosquitoes swarm everywhere. Malaria is endemic, the climate being fatal to all except the indigenous population, some 150,000 to 250,000, who are believed to be the

descendants of the ancient Medes. Their villages are generally hidden in the depths of the forests. They cultivate rice, sugar, cotton, fruits (mulberry, orange, lemon, citron, pomegranate, peach, apricot, melon, quince, olive), wheat and barley, attar of roses, and in Gilan, silk. Chief towns—Resht (25,000), cap. of Gilan, and Enzeli, its port; Amol (8000), cap. of Mazanderan, Barfurush (40,000), Sari (8000), and the ports of Meshed-i-Ser and Mahmudabad; Astrabad (8000), and its port Gez (Bunder-Gez). The whole of the NE. of Persia is included in the large and important prov. of **Khorassan** (200,000 sq. m.). Its orographical features have been already described. Of the fertile valleys amongst the mountains in the N., the most important are Bujnurd and Kuchan, the latter inhabited by 100,000 Kurds, transplanted hither by Nadir Shah (18th century). The E. frontier is in part formed by the Tejend or Heri-Rud, which receives from the W. the Keshef-Rud and other streams. This prov. is rich in minerals, and produces wheat and barley, cotton, opium, fruits, tobacco, and rice. Wool is an important article of export. Wine is made in Kuchan. Carpets are manufactured at Meshed (45,000), the cap., and at Birjand (14,000), Kain, and Turshiz. Meshed is also famous for its shawls. Other notable towns are Nishapur, Kuchan (12,000), Sebzewar (18,000), Bujnurd, Sarakhs, Turbat-i-Haideri, Sultanabad, Tun, and Tabbas. Meshed, containing the tombs of the Imam Riza and of the caliph Harun-ar-Rashid, is the holy city of P., as well as an important trade centre with Russian Transcaspian Terr., Bukhara, and Afghanistan. Close to Nishapur is the tomb of the poet Omar Khayyam. P. about half a million, embracing Tajiks (Iranians), Kurds, Baluchis, Mongols, Tatars, Arabs, and Armenians. In the extreme SE. of Khorassan lies its dependency, the dist. of **Sistan,** with an area of 95,000 sq. m., and a population of 50,000, of whom 6000 are pastoral nomads of Baluchi race. Cap. Sekuha; principal town, Nasratabad. This dist. is watered by the Helmund, which at certain seasons overflows wide areas of the country. Between Sistan and the Arabian Sea (Gulf of Oman) are the dists. of **Persian Baluchistan,** comprising an area of 60,000 sq. m., and a population of a quarter of a million, mostly Baluchis. The coastal belt, 60 to 70 m. wide, known as Mekran, consists of barren, parallel sand-ridges, inclosing shallow, but often productive, valleys, in which wheat, barley, and dates are grown. The plateau behind it, 3000 to 6000 ft., grows little, except the tamarisk, camel-thorn, and asafœtida plant. In Sarhad, the N. dist. next Sistan, is the active volcano Kuh-i-Tuftan or Kuh-i-Naushada (12,680 ft.). Cap. of prov., Kasrkund; other towns, Jask, Chahbar, and Gwetter on the coast, and Bampur, Dizak, and Washt inland.

On the SW. and S. Khorassan is almost entirely shut off from the rest of Persia by two vast and terrible deserts—Dasht-i-Kavir (the Great Salt Desert) and the Dasht-i-Lut (the Great Sand Desert), which stretch NW. to SE. for more than 650 m.—from 52° to 61° E. The general elevation of this region, which is probably the bed of an ancient sea, now desiccated, does not exceed 2000 ft., the Dasht-i-Lut, in the SE., being relatively the lower. Between these deserts and the mountain provs. of the W. are the plateau provs. of **Teheran** (with dependencies)—**Irak-Ajemi, Ispahan, Fars,** and **Laristan,** and to the E. of the last three, and SW. of the Dasht-i-Lut, lie **Yezd** and **Kerman.** Throughout this extensive region the surface is hilly and rolling (6000 to 8500 ft.), and in parts mountainous, especially to the NW., W., and SE. In Kerman the limestone mountains are stated to reach an alt. of 15,000 ft. Wherever water exists, or can be procured by irrigation, the soil is fertile. The prov. of Yezd is, however, a flat, sandy expanse, diversified by bare black ridges and scanty scrub; and the greater part of Laristan and parts of Ispahan partake of much the same character. Salt swamps occur in the extensive Lake Niriz or Bakhtegan, and Lake Maharlu in Fars, in Gav Khane between Ispahan and Yezd, and in other places. Besides the Zainde-Rud at Ispahan, the more important rivers are the Kur, flowing into Lake Niriz, and the Kara-Su, into a lately-formed lake, Hauz-i-Sultan, between Teheran and Kum. Apart from the orchards, of which the Persians are very proud, and the tamarisk and camel-thorn scrub, these plateau provs. are almost destitute of trees. The principal products are wheat and barley, opium, cotton, fruits, tobacco, wool, attar of roses (Fars), and madder (Yezd), with liquorice, asafœtida, gums, and manna. The wealth in live-stock, grazed chiefly in the valleys of the western mountains, embraces sheep, cattle, goats, camels, donkeys and mules—these last particularly in Irak-Ajemi and Fars. Chief town Teheran, the cap. of P. E. of it, on the route to Meshed, lie Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud, and Bostam, each the cap. of a dependent dist. NW. of Teheran, on the road to Tabriz, are Kazvin, Sultanieh, and Zinjan. S. of Teheran are Kum (alt. 3100 ft.), Kashan, and Ispahan (alt. 5300 ft.), the second city of P. in commercial importance, and the former political cap. of the country. W. of Kum and Kashan lie Hamadan (P. 20,000–40,000; alt. 6280 ft.), reputed the ancient city of *Ecbatana;* Nihavend; Burujird, an important strategical point; Sultanabad, centre of the carpet industry; Gulpaigan; Khonsar, famous for its manna. W. of Ispahan is Nejefabad. The cap. of the prov. of Fars (ancient *Persis*) is Shiraz (P. 20,000; alt. 4750 ft.), NE. of which are the ruins of the ancient caps. *Pasargadæ, Persepolis,* and *Istakhr;* the tombs of the Achæmenian sovereigns of P. at Naksh-i-Rustam; and at Shapur, about 60 m. W. of Shiraz, ancient ruins and rock-inscriptions. Lar is the cap. of prov. Laristan. In Yezd the chief towns are Yezd, Nain, and Taft; in Kerman, Kerman, the cap., noted for its shawls, Shahr-i-Babek, Bahramabad, and Bam. Nearly every one of the provincial caps. mentioned in this div. are seats of **manufactures**—carpets, felts, shawls, opium, cottons, silks, dyes, copper and brass wares, leather, printed calico, and glazed tiles being the most noticeable products, almost entirely made by hand; carpets are woven by the W. nomads and in the E. provs., as well as in the towns of the centre; enamelling on metal and mosaic work in bone, ivory, &c., are carried on at Shiraz. **Communications.**—As the Persians have next to no rivers, so they have next to no carriage roads; the only roads of this class in use run from Julfa (Russo-Persian frontier) to Tabriz (80 m.), from Resht *viâ* Teheran to Kum (about 200 m.), and from Kuchan to Ashkabad (140 m.), on the Transcaspian Rly. Others are in process of construction to connect Teheran with Shushter *viâ* Kum, Sultanabad, and Burujird (total 500 m.). Indeed the principal routes are little better than tracks worn by the passage of pack-animals (mules, camels, asses, horses) during the long course of the centuries, and by the horses, &c., of the government officials and pilgrims travelling to the great Mohammedan shrines in P. (Meshed and Kum), in Turkey (Kerbela), and in Arabia (Mecca and Medina). The general decay of the country, the result principally of misgovernment, is evidenced by the half ruinous condition of many of the chief towns, and by the greater number of semi-deserted villages along the principal routes and in some of the more accessible dists. The most important avenues of entrance into P. are (1) the Persian Gulf ports in the S., (2) a route *viâ* Bagdad in the W., (3) a route to the Black Sea at Trebizond, (4) ports on the Caspian, and (5) routes converging upon Meshed in the NE. The principal routes from the S. start at Bushire and Bender-Abbas. The former is chiefly used for Teheran, which is reached *viâ* Shiraz, Ispahan, and Kashan, a distance of 770 m. Four steep passes, one of which climbs 3000 ft. in 4 or 5 m. and another 1200 ft. in 1 m., whilst the remaining two rise 1000 and 1400 ft. above the coast plain, lead up from the port to Shiraz. Up on the plateau the route crosses passes approximating 9000 ft. above the sea-level, but of course relatively low. Bender-Abbas is the port mostly used for Kerman (380 m.) and Yezd (580 m.); but also for Ispahan (780 m.) and for Meshed (950 m.). Caravans by this route are sometimes exposed to attack by the Baluchi and other nomads. An endeavour is now being made to utilise the Karun (*q.v.*) R., which is navigable. From Shushter a land route passes *viâ* Burujird, Sultanabad, and Kum to Teheran (500 m.); but not only does it climb to altitudes touching 7000 ft. with steep descents and ascents, it is also at times rendered unsafe by the marauding Ilyats, and is, moreover, blocked with snow for three or four months in the winter. Another cross-route connects Shushter and Ispahan over easy but lofty passes (up to 11,700 ft.). The route which is principally used in the W. starts from Bagdad, which is only 90 m. from Khanikin on the Persian frontier, and runs *viâ* Kermanshahan and Hamadan to Teheran (410 m. from the frontier). The busiest route in the NW., perhaps the busiest in all P., that travelled over by the Venetian traders in the 12th century, and in constant use ever since, begins at Trebizond on the Black Sea, and goes *viâ* Erzerum, Bayazid, Khoi, Tabriz, and Kazvin (300 m. to the frontier, 500 m. more to Teheran). The remaining routes of the N. all enter from Russian terr. and mostly connect with the railway line starting from Poti on the Black Sea. From Akstafa on the Tiflis-Batu line one route proceeds to Julfa (250 m.), and thence to Tabriz (80 m.). But the connection Tabriz-Astara (180 m.), the latter a Russian town on the Caspian, is now preferred. The principal sea-route by the Caspian is that from Batu to Enzeli and Resht, and thence over the Kharzan Pass (7500 ft.) to Teheran (200 m.). The ports Meshed-i-Ser (160 m. from Teheran, 12 m. N. Barfrush) and Mahmudabad (120 m.) are also occasionally resorted to, in spite of the roads to Teheran being difficult across the Elburz Mts. A considerable amount of trade passes further along the Transcaspian Rly. to Ashkabad, and thence by road to Kuchan and Meshed (140 m.). Gez, the port of Astrabad, has the best harbour of all the Persian ports on the Caspian. One of the most frequented routes in all P. is that connecting the cap. with Meshed (560 m.) and passing through Semnan, Shahrud, Sebzewar, and Nishapur. Travellers in P. either use the public post-horses, or hire or purchase horses for themselves. Caravans frequently travel by night to avoid the heat of the day. There are but two short lines of railway in all P., viz., from Teheran to the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim (6 m.), and Mahmudabad to Amol (12 m.). Telegraph lines connect the principal towns. The main line of the Indo-European Telegraph Company passes through P.,

touching at Julfa, Tabriz, Teheran, Bushire, and is worked by agents of the company and the Indian govt. There are regular post-office despatches between the cap. and chief provincial centres, and also to Europe and to India. **Trade.**—Broadly speaking, in the commerce which passes into P. and out by the Caspian routes, Russia has a decided preponderance, whilst England's (including India) ascendency is supreme in the commerce which enters and leaves by the ports of the S., though the Russians are stated to be slowly gaining ground, chiefly with printed calicoes, in this region. Of the trade which passes through Trebizond about 80 per cent. of that which goes into P. is English, but only 10 to 15 per cent. of the exports are destined for England. Austria, Germany, and France share between them a large proportion of the Trebizond trade, and participate in the trade of the ports of the Persian Gulf. The total commerce of P. may perhaps amount to seven or eight millions sterling, of which two-thirds is for imports. England's share of this aggregate is probably 40 per cent., Russia's about 30 per cent. The imports consist principally of calicoes (40 to 45 per cent. of the whole), silks, woollens, and cloth (together 20 per cent.), sugar, spices, glass-ware and crockery, tea, metals and hardware, indigo, and oil. The most noteworthy commodities amongst the exports are opium (25 per cent.), silk and cotton (25 per cent.), rice, drugs and dyes, dried fruits, tobacco, carpets and shawls, wheat and barley, wool, and pearls. Close upon 50 per cent. of the total trade, in point of value, passes through the three ports of Bushire, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas. By the Caspian routes the value amounts to 25 per cent. of the total; by Tabriz–Trebizond, 15 to 20 per cent.; and by way of Bagdad, 10 to 12 per cent. **Weights and Measures, Money.**—The unit of length is the zer=16 girih=41–44 in., for the standard varies in different parts of the country. The fersakh has a length of about 4 m. Surface areas are measured by the jerib=generally 1066 square zer. The chief units of weight are the miscal=1¼ oz. Troy, and the betman=6.48 lbs. The khervar, also in use=5¼ cwts. But these, like the measures of length, vary in different parts of the country. In actual practice the monetary unit is the kran, a silver coin which fluctuates in value, not only with the variations in the value of silver, but also in accordance with the changes in the weight and fineness of the coin, characteristic of the vicious system of administration. A British secretary of legation, writing in 1886, states that it formerly weighed 83 grains, was afterwards reduced to 77 grains, and then weighed 71 grains, while the fineness had been reduced to 89 or 90 per cent. It is now worth about 7d.; but the gold tuman = 10 krans, is also legal tender. The kran=1000 dinar=20 shahi. The **government** is, in every form of it, centred absolutely in the person of the sovereign, with the title of Shah. Certain of the more important provs. are placed under the rule of princes of the blood, who, however, are responsible not only for the imperial revenue, but for all acts of government, to the Shah himself. The post of governor in the remaining provs., and also the customs and similar administrative functions, are farmed to the highest bidders. The **army** consists of about 150,000 men, poorly armed and ill trained (except perhaps one-fifth of them), and of 15,000 to 20,000 frontier tribesmen, who serve as irregular cavalry. In addition to these there is the local militia (infantry) of the towns. The Lurs are excellent raw material for fighting. The best soldiers are levied in the prov. of Azerbaijan. The **population** numbers in all probably 7½ to 9 million, of whom about 2,000,000 are nomads, known collectively as Iliats or Ilyats. Ethnologically, the major portion are Persians (Aryans). The nomads — Lurs, Kurds, and Baluchis — in all probability are also of Aryan blood. The remaining ethnic strains are Turkic, Tatar, Arabic, Jewish, and Armenian. By religion the greater proportion are Mohammedans of the Shiite division; but in addition to these there are approximately 700,000 Sunnite Mohammedans; 44,000 Nestorian (Syrian) Christians, and 29,000 Armenian Christians; 19,000 Jews; and 9000 Zoroastrians or ancient fire-worshippers, mostly in Yezd prov. **Education** is cheap and general. In most villages the children are taught to read and recite the Koran, and often to write as well. At Teheran, Ispahan, and Tabriz there are imperial colleges, with a European curriculum, open to all native Persians, who are instructed by foreign and native teachers. P. embraces the greater part of ancient **Iran** (*q.v.*), which is commonly accepted as the original cradle of the Aryan or Indo-European races. The **history** of P. begins, so far as yet ascertained, in about the eighth century B.C., when the Medes of Ecbatana revolted against the Assyrians and founded an independent kingdom. The Median empire was subdued and conjoined with that of P. (centred in Persis with Pasargadæ for cap.) by Cyrus of the Achæmenian dynasty in the 6th century B.C. Cyrus and his successors carried their conquests over the greater part of W. Asia as far as Egypt, but were beaten back by the Greeks (5th century). This Medo-Persian empire was finally overthrown in 334 B.C. by Alexander the Great of Macedonia, who founded on its ruins the state ruled by the Græco-Macedonian dynasty of the Seleucidæ. About the middle of the 3rd century B.C. the empire of the Parthians began to grow into power in what is now the N. of Khorassan, and shortly afterwards they destroyed the supremacy of the Seleucids in P. The principal feature in the dominance of the Parthians was the beginning of the long struggle between P. and Greece, afterwards Rome, which was continued by the kings of the Sassanian line, a true Persian dynasty, who early in the 3rd century, A.D., recovered the sovereignty from the Parthians. The Sassanian empire was overthrown by the Mohammedan Arabs in the year 639, and thus P. became a prov. of the empire of the califs. Between the end of the 8th and the end of the 15th century, the history of P. is very complex, partly owing to the number of small kingdoms and semi-independent provs. into which it was divided, and partly to the conquests of successive invaders of different nationality. It must suffice to mention the more prominent dynasties, as the Ghaznevids, who maintained themselves in E. Persia and Afghanistan from the middle of the 10th century, or a little later, till nearly the end of the 12th century; the Turkish Seljuks, who established the centre of their power first at Bagdad (1050), and afterwards at Iconium in Asia Minor; the Mongols, who appeared in P. towards the middle of the 13th century under Hulagu, grandson of Jenggiz Khan, and kept their hold upon the country until shaken off by the victorious Tatar (Mongol) prince, Timur or Tamerlane, between the middle and close of the 14th century. Timur's successors ruled over P. until the very end of the 15th century, when they were supplanted by the Sufi or Sefawi dynasty (Mohammedans of Ardebil). The most celebrated monarchs of this line were Ismail I. (1499–1524) and Abbas the Great (1586–1628), both of whom successfully held their own against repeated attacks of the (Tatar) Uzbegs from the N. and the Turks from the W. In 1736 the throne was seized by a general of remarkable character, Nadir Shah, who conquered India; but after his death (1747) anarchy prevailed until Agha Mohammed, chief of Astrabad, made himself supreme, and founded the reigning dynasty of the Kajars. *Authorities:* Curzon, *Persia* (1892), where see a full bibliography; Rausch von Traubenberg, *Hauptverkehrswege Persiens* (1890); H. A. Sawyer in *Geog. Jour.*, 1894, pp. 481, &c.; Stolze and Andreas, *Handelsverhältnisse Persiens* in *Petermann's Ergänzungsheft*, 77 (1885); and Map (1: 3,810,000) of P. by Curzon (1892).

Persian Gulf, an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia, lat. 24°–30° 15′ N., long. 48°–56° 30′ E. Length, 420 m.; breadth, 105–230 m. At its NW. extremity it receives the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivs., and the Karun. It communicates on the E. with the Arabian Sea by the Strait of Ormuz. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, Ormuz, Bushire, and Larak, off its N. or Persian coast, and the Bahrein Is. on its Arabian side, around which last-named an extensive pearl fishery is carried on. Its N. ct. is higher and bolder than that on the S., and tolerably uniform. The mean depth varies between 20 and 45 fathoms. Persia possesses three ports of considerable commercial importance on her shore of the gulf—Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, besides some smaller ones. On the Shat-el-Arab are the ports of Busrah and Mohammerah. See **Persia.** A submarine telegraph cable extends along the Persian Gulf from the Euphrates to Karáchi; and a land line, 1200 m. long, from Bagdad to Busrah, was laid in 1865.

Perse, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire and Perthshire, Alyth, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Caputh, Kirkmichael, Lethendy and Kinloch, and Rattray pars. P. <750.

Person, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the N. frontier, crossed by 79° W.

Pertenhall, par., Eng., on the N. border of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 10 m. N. by E. Bedford, 3½ m. S. Kimbolton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Perth, co., Canada, Ontario, crossed by 43½° N. and 81° W.

Perth, tn., Canada, Ontario, cap. Lanark co., on the riv. Tay and a railway, 46 m. N. by E. Kingston. P. <4000.

Perth, post-vil., New Brunswick, co. Victoria, on St. John R., 97 m. from Fredericton. P. <1500.

Perth, post-tn., New South Wales, co. and 5 m. SW. by S. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Perth, city, royal and parl. burgh, co. tn., river port, and par., Scot., at the tidal head of the Firth of Tay, on an alluvial plain 47 m. NNW. Edinburgh, overlooked by the two wooded hills of Kinnoull, on l. bk., and Moncreiff, which separates the Tay from the Earn, and commanding fine views of the Highland mountains to N. Two public parks adjoin, called the N. Inch (98 ac.) and S. Inch (72 ac.), and a handsome bridge of nine arches connects with the suburb Bridgend. The chief buildings are St. John's Church (whence *St. Johnstoun*, or *St. John's Town*, the ancient name of the city), with square tower, an Episcopal cathedral, the city hall, the county buildings, the penitentiary and general prison for Scotland (1812), the academy. There is an imposing railway station, the common terminus of the N. B. R., C. R., and H. R. Perth is noted for its bleach-fields, at Luncarty, Pitcairnfield, and Stormont-

field, all 4 n. outside of the city, and for dyeing (nearly 4000 hands); ink, glass, cotton and linen goods, &c., are also manufactured. Valuable salmon fisheries. P. dates its charter from 1210, and till the death of James I. was capital of Scotland; fourteen Parliaments were held here, and sixteen ecclesiastical councils. Other events were the combat between two Highland clans, 1396, described in Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth;* Knox's Reformation sermon, 1559; the Gowrie Conspiracy, 1600; the battle of Tippermuir, 1644; enactment of the 'Five Articles of Perth,' 1618. The total quayage of Perth harbour is 1225 ft.; Friarton harbour is 507 ft. long, and 100 ft. broad; the tide rising to 13 ft. at highest. Vessels of 200 tons reach the quays. Market-day, F. Alt. 48 ft. Mean temp. (20 yrs., 1861–80), yr. 47.3° F., Jan. 37.2°, July 57.7°. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 32.1 in. Royal burgh, P. (1871) 22,300; (1891) 30,100; parl. burgh, (1871) 25,600; (1891) 29,900; par. (1891) 26,500; parl. divs. (**East**) P. 43,600; (**West**) P. 47,900.

Perth, vil., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 10 m. S. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Perth, city, W. Australia, co. P., cap. colony, on a picturesque site, on r. bk. of the Swan R., 10 m. NE. Freemantle, on the Eastern Rly.; is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of a Protestant bishopric. The public buildings include Government House, two cathedrals, Parliament House, &c. The main street, planted with trees, is nearly 2 m. long. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1876-85), yr. 65.1° F., Feb. 76.3°, July 55.0°; (6 yrs., 1880–85), yr. 64.7° F., Jan. 75.8°, July 54.6°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 32.58 in. P. 8400.

Perth Amboy, city, U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., 20 m. SW. New York City, 14 m. from Sandy Hook, at head of Raritan Bay, and opposite S. end of Staten I. Extensive terra-cotta works; the fire-brick here manufactured is reputed the best in the U.S.; fire-clays exported. Settled in 1684. P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 9500; (1895) 12,000.

Pertholey, part of eccles. par., Monmouthshire. See **Llantrisent.**

Perthshire, inland co., Scot., occupying the whole of the Tay basin and part of that of the Forth. The surface varies greatly from the Grampian ranges N. and W. to the rich alluvial lands near the Tay, the Earn, and the Forth. The highest points are Ben Lawers, 4000 ft.; Benmore, 3843 ft.; Ben-y-gloe, 3671 ft; Schiehallion, 3547 ft.; Ben Voirlich, 3224 ft.; Ben Ledi, 2875 ft.; Ben Venue, 2393 ft.; and in the Ochil range, Dunmyat, 1375 ft.; Blairdenon, 2072 ft. The chief tribs. of the Tay are the Tummel, Lyon, Isla, Almond, and Earn, and those of the Forth, in this county, the Teith, Allan, and Devon. Of some 80 lakes, the largest are Loch Tay, Ericht, Earn, Rannoch, Katrine, Achray, Vennachar, and Menteith. For scenery this county is in many respects unequalled. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The ancient divs. of P. were Athol, Strathearn, Monteith (which formed three earldoms from the Pictish times), Gowrie, and Breadalbane. Geologically, the mountainous part consists largely of crystalline schists, with gneiss, quartz, limestone, &c., the rocks being in nearly parallel folds; the lowland part is occupied by the Lower Old Red Sandstone; and along the line of separation a dislocation has been traced. There are traces of volcanoes in the Ochil and Sidlaw Hills, and raised beaches in the Firth of Tay prove recent upheaval, as do also terraces along the banks of the Tay, Earn, Forth, &c. Peat deposits abound in many parts. Coal, copper ore, and ironstone occur in the Ochil range, lead near Tyndrum and in Glen Lyon, slates at Birnam and Logiealmond. There are some important Roman antiquities, as the large camp preserved at Ardoch, whence the military roads of Severus passed to the camps at Comrie and Buchanty; site of battle between Agricola and Galgacus, at Meikleour. There are other battlefields, and many historical castles. P. contains three cities, Perth (formerly the Scottish capital), Dunkeld, and Dunblane, both formerly seats of bishoprics. Besides the county town, Culross, Auchterarder, Abernethy, and Dunblane were royal burghs. For parliamentary purposes the county is divided into eastern and western divs., each sending one member to the House of Commons. Area of co. 1,617,808 ac. P. 126,184. In consequence of the Local Government Act of 1889 the parishes of Culross and Tulliallan, forming a detached portion of the county on the Firth of Forth, were transferred to the co. of Fife. P. of county thus reduced, 122,185. See **Scotland,** table.

Pertinny Hill, Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. NE. Land's End.

Pertisau, vil., Austria, Tirol, 17 m. NE. Innsbruck, on the W. side of the Achen-see. P. <2000.

Pertuis, tn., France, near the S. border of dep. Vaucluse, arr. Apt, 13 m. N. by E. Aix; has silk and woollen mills. P. <5000.

Pertuis Breton, Pertuis d'Antioche, and **Maumusson,** straits, off the W. ct. of France, separating the isl. of Ré from the dep. of Vendée on the N., and the isl. of Ré from the isl. of Oléron on the S.

Pertwood, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 14 m. S. by E. Trowbridge, 6 m. N. by E. Semley stn. P. <250.

Peru (**Piru,** or **Biru,** from *pillu,* 'crown,' or *piura,* 'place abundant in maize and quinoa'), republic, S. America, between 3° and 18° S. and 69° and 82° W., along the Pacific (NNW.–SSE. for 1500 m.), S. of Ecuador and Colombia, W. of Brazil and Bolivia, N. of Chile, five times as large as Great Britain. Ecuador claims (against P.) extensive terrs. from the Bay of Guayaquil to rivs. Napo and Putumayo; P. claims (against Brazil and Bolivia) from riv. Javary to riv. Madeira-Beni. The possession of Tacna (in the extreme S.) is still pending between P. and **Chile.** The republic is divided into the deps. named in the following table, the deps. being subdivided into provs.:—

Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1876.	Pop. per sq. m.	Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1876.	Pop. per sq. m.
Piura	13,931	136	9.7	Ica	6,295	60	9.5
Cajamarca . .	14,188	213	15	Ayacucho . .	24,213	142	5.8
Amazonas . .	14,129	34	2.4	Cuzco . . .	95,547	238	2.5
Loreto . . .	32,727	61	1.9	Puno	39,743	257	6.5
Libertad . .	15,649	148	9.4	Arequipa . .	27,744	160	5.8
Ancachs . .	17,405	264	16	Moquegua . .	22,516	29	1.3
Lima	14,760	227	18	Apurimac . .	62,325	119	1.9
Callao		34		Lambayeque .	17,939	86	4.8
Huancavelica .	10,814	104	9.6				
Huanuco	33,822	79	8.5	Total . .	463,747	2622*	5.7
Junin		210					

* In 1793, 1,000,000; in 1836, 1,370,000; in 1866, 2,800,000.

Orography and Hydrography.—P. includes (1) the middle part of the whole range of the Andes, between the Gulf of Guayaquil and the Bay of Arica, and comprises the valleys of the headwaters (Huallaga, Ucayale) of the Marañon (Amazon) along with part of the basin of Lake Titicaca (see **Andes, C., Peruvian**); (2) the littoral lands (*la costa*) between the sea and the W. mountain range (the *Cordillera,* up to 1500 ft.); and (3) the *bosques* or *llanos,* that is, the forest-clad plains, stretching from the E. forest-clad highlands (*Montaña,* 1000–5000 ft. alt.) downwards, along the affluents of the upper Amazon (rivs. Marañon-Solimões, Javary, Purus, Madeira). Hydrographically and socially P. is turned towards the E. Her future development will be in this direction. **Rivers.**—(1) All the important hydrographic basins belong to the Amazon, and are E. of the littoral Cordillera: (*a*) S. of the Vilcanota knot, the SW. and S. parts of Lake Titicaca basin (see **Bolivia**); (*b*) between Vilcanota and Cerro de Pasco, the high valleys of the Ucayale-Apurimac (Lake Chinchaycocha); (*c*) N. of Cerro de Pasco, the high valleys of rivs. Marañon-Huallaga; (*d*) E. of the Montaña (Caravaya), the high affluents of rivs. Amanumayu-Beni, Purus, and Javary. (2) Of the minor rivers flowing W. into the Pacific, some (*a*) drain interior valleys of the Cordillera (Chira, Santa–Chuquicara, Pativilca-Chancay, Rimac, Ocoña, Victor, Tambo); others (*b*) are mere torrents of the slopes of the Cordillera. **Geology.**—The nucleus of the Andes is formed by Archæan, Palæozoic (Silurian), and eruptive rocks (diorites), on which lie Mesozoic formations (Jurassic, Cretaceous). Kainozoic strata cover part of the littoral *pampas* and the interior *llanos,* and are constantly being increased by large masses of rocks, which are detached by the mountain torrents, and swept down the valleys, at the bottom of which they form accumulations resembling glacial moraines. Very destructive earthquakes are frequent. The whole coast is rising. **Mineral products.**—P. is a continuous mine. Silver is the traditional and staple mineral product (Cerro de Pasco, since 1630, to the value of £80,000,000; Hualgayoc, Cajatambo, Castrovireyna, Yauli, Huanta, Jequetepeque, Recuay); gold (Cerro de Pasco, Ayavaca, Huanuco, Jaen de Bracamoros, Montes Claros, and also in the *Montaña*); copper (*pavonados,* with the silver on the plateaux, as well as on the littoral); mercury (Huancavelica, Caraz); antimony, lead (with the silver, Moho); zinc, nickel (Rapi), cobalt, iron, manganese (Marococha), coal (anthracite along with graphite and other minerals in the Santa valley), petroleum (extremely abundant in a vast region in the NW., from Tumbez to the S. of Sechura). The production is free from taxes (up to 1915). Large deposits of sulphur, salts, including rock-salt (*cachi*), at Huanso; sodium nitrate (*caliche*) at Huacho, Chachani, and Pachitea, and borax. Mineral waters abundant between Ica and Pisco, Yura, Sabandia, Yauli, Chachapoyas, Cajamarca, and in all the interior districts up to Loreto in the Amazon valley. The mining industry is increasing in activity under the management of English companies. **Climate.**—All the littoral of P. (mean temp. 67° F., max. 81°, min. 57°) is sheltered from the moist trade winds, and the land being, to a great altitude, warmer (in some points 72°) than the sea (59°), vapours cannot get condensed. In this region no rain has fallen for periods of twenty to eighty years (*desiertos* and *pampas* of Tumbez, Sechura, Ica-Tanga, Islay). S. winds predominate on the coast, becoming SW. (*pintor, aguaje,* between points Aguja and Paraças), through the strong attraction brought about by the high temperature and consequent rarefaction of the air of the pampas. SE. trade winds carry the sea-waters away from the coast, along which runs a cold current (the so-called Humboldt current, 59° F.). E. winds passing through the Andes

give some humidity to the western districts, where dense fogs (up to 800 ft.) are frequent (*tiempo de lomas*, or *de garúa*, April–Oct.). Up the slopes of the Cordillera rains become more regular (Dec.–May). The valleys of the Cordillera (Yuncas) are hot and wet; but the highlands (Entre-Sierra) are dry (mean temp., Cuzco, 59°; Cerro de Pasco, 40°). Temperature diminishes 1° F. for every 900 ft. alt. The snow-line lies between 15,000–16,000 ft. The E. valleys are very damp and hot (86° in the shade; min. 64°). All the E. slopes are under the influence of the moist trade winds. Rains are abundant (sometimes 32 in. in a few hours). Besides the astronomical observatory of Arequipa (Carmen, alt. 8054 ft., erected and maintained by the Harvard University of Massachusetts), there are two meteorological observatories (Chachani, 16,000 ft., the highest in the world, and at Isla Chincha del Norte). **Flora.**—The absence of nearly all kinds of vegetation is characteristic of the littoral tracts of P. (*desiertos, pampas*), where only a few drought-loving forms (*Cereus peruvianus, Prosopis siliquastrum*, and other Cactaceæ and Mimosæ) grow wild; the only cultivation is along the rivers (*valles*) or under irrigation. There are some good pastures during the *garúa*. Vegetation increases with increased humidity, and less sandy soil, on the higher slopes and valleys. Gramineæ (*ichu, ichales, pajonales*) cover vast tracts on the highlands. From 5000–11,500 ft. ('the sierra') European plants grow. Up to 14,000 ft. ('the puna') culture is still possible (*Espeletia, Boccharis tola*, Cactaceæ; *giganton, Cryptochæte andicola, huamauripa*, reach up to the snows). Above 14,000 ft. there is nothing but desert (*despoblado, puna brava*), with no culture. The E. lands (*Montaña*) and the slopes to the Amazonœ are covered with dense forests (*bosques*), continued, lower down, by the Hylæa [**Brazil**], including very fertile lands producing *Erythroxylon coca, Ceroxylon andicola* (wax-palm), chumayo, *Pithecolobium samam*, Cinchonæ (taken thence to India by C. Markham in 1861), *Syphocampylus* (caoutchouc), *Datura sanguinea*, tonga, *Phytelephas* (vegetable ivory), Cyclanthеæ, numerous Compositæ, &c. The **fauna** is original and varied in the inter-Andine regions, these forming special insulated zoological districts, with all the characteristic and useful American Camelidæ (guanaco, llama, alpaca up to 16,000 ft.) and Chinchillidæ (*Chinchilla viscacha*) [**Bolivia**], and also on the *Montaña* and E. slopes [**Brazil**]; but the fauna on the Pacific slopes, (where some parrots live in caves) is poor except in sea-birds, which are attracted by the extremely rich maritime fauna, and whose excreta, in the course of ages, have produced the stores of guano preserved to us by the extreme dryness of the climate. P. is in the neo-tropical zoologic region, the littoral and inter-Andine lands belonging to the Chilean, the E. valleys and Amazonian slopes to the Brazilian, divisions. **Ethnography.**—The Spaniards found in P.—(1) remains (still now visible) of an old high social organisation (the Yunca monuments, Pachacamac, Chimu near Trujillo, Chancay, Puerto Ancon, Huanasco Viejo, Paramanca); and (2) the highly organised Quichua civilisation. The Quichua (first divided into several nations, but finally represented by the Incas), traditionally supposed to have risen, with the sun, from Lake Titicaca, establishing their cap. at Cuzco, were able to subject to their influence (Manco-Capac, first known Inca chief in the 11th century) all the countries from Ecuador (Quitu) to Bolivia and Chile (Itahuantinsuyu, 'the four divisions,' 0°–34° S. lat., P. 10,000,000; (1580) 8,000,000; (1890) 6,000,000). Virocacha (supposed to have come from the E. seas; see **Colombia** and **Mexico**) was their civilising hero. The especial development of an interparietal bone (*os Incæ*) is the great anatomical characteristic of the Quichua. They had a rich literature, a hieroglyphic writing (registering facts by means of coloured threads, *quipu*), knew how to obtain and work metals, how to observe the eclipses and the march of the sun, which they worshipped, their year being 365 days long, and their decimal system of numeration having been extended to all their social and political institutions. P. was covered by a complete system of roads and bridges, by colossal civil works and religious monuments. Under the theocratic tyranny of the Inca (the privileged caste of 'the sons of the sun,') the Quichua were divided into fixed castes, the heads of the children being shaped according to the mental faculties necessary for their predestined social functions. The language (still now predominant) is very rich, and, although distinctly agglutinative, presents many words of an apparent Sanscritic descent. The Quichua are very much mixed now with Indians of many other races, with Spaniards, negroes, and even Chinese. (3) From Cuzco (Chalhuanca) to Lake Titicaca the Indians have Aymara blood (see **Bolivia**). (4) Numerous tribes of uncertain affinities live between the more pure representatives of those already mentioned, from the inter-Andine plateaux down to the Amazon: (*a*) Amahuacas, Conibos, Sipibos, Piros (in the valleys of the Urubamba, Ucayale), Cachibos (cannibals, from the Ucayale to the Amazon), Setibos, Panos or Sensi, Remos, Hibitos; Chunchos, Antis or Campa (with Mongolic facies, from Caravaya to riv. Madre de Dios); (*b*) Marahnas, Mayorhunas (very wild, between the Javary and Marañon); (*c*) Ticunas, Yalmas (the handsomest, Amazon); (*d*) Cocamas (Solimões), Oregones, Iquitos, Pebas, Omaguas (almost extinct in the valleys of the Napo, Marañon, Ucayale, Javary (see **Brazil**). Contagious diseases, introduced by the white man, have exterminated many of the native races. There is some European immigration: Italians (Callao-Lima, Chanchamayo, Merced, at 2400 ft.), French (Chanchamayo-Perene), German (San Carlos), English, negroes on the littoral, and Chinese ('Macacos' or Asiatics from Macao, since 1849, 80,000 in ten years). Indians (57 per cent.) and mixed races (Zambos, Cholos, Chino-Cholos, 23 per cent.) greatly predominate. No other country has so many special local diseases. Some (*soroche* or *veta*) are specific at great alts. (from 8000 to more than 13,000 ft.). The *verrugas* seem to be produced by some drinking-waters. The dists. with antimony are dangerous. The littoral (the cap., Lima, included) is very unhealthy even for the natives, malarial, typhoid, yellow, and typhus fever all being prevalent. So also is dysentery (but this, as well as phthisis, is cured on the highlands). **Productions.**—Agriculture was in a very advanced condition when P. was conquered (16th century), the littoral region, in particular, possessing extensive irrigation works, the restoration of which (*manpuesteria*) has now restored to fertility many desert districts. The old staple food products were maize (temperate zones), *Chenopodium quinoa* (highlands), and many tubers and roots (*curo* or *papa, arracacha, ulluco, oca*). The Spaniards introduced wheat, barley, and the banana, vine, and olive. Cotton is very good in Piura (up to 4600 ft.); sugar-cane, tobacco, and rice are cultivated almost everywhere. Many points of the littoral are thus important productive centres (Motupe, Morrope, Lambayeque, Huacho, Cañete, Ica, Tambo). Numerous cattle feed on the littoral pastures during the *garúa*, and later on ascend the slopes. The vine (since the 16th century) is extensively cultivated in the S. (Ica, Moquegua: 'the Peruvian Bordeaux'). Brandy (*Pisco, Italia, Moscatel*) is produced. Olive-trees (since 1560) are abundant in some parts (Cumana, Atico). There are on the mountains exceptional fertile zones (Arequipa, Huaylas, Cajamarca, Tarapoto, Lamas, Huanusco, Abancay, Vilcanota, Huancayo, Chacapoyas), where cereals, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane (up to 4300 ft.), coffee (up to 4000 ft.), coca (Huanuco), all fruits and vegetables, are extensively cultivated. Rum (*chaita*) is extensively produced. On the slopes of the Amazon basin cacao (up to 2000 ft.), coffee, and sugar-cane (up to 6500 ft.) are cultivated, although far from roads communicating with places of export. Manufactures of tobacco and cocaine. Some domestic industries (Ete, Cajamarca) are carried on. The great deposits of guano (Huanu) on the rocks of the littoral and islands (Lobos, off Lambayeque; Guañape, near riv. Viru; Chinchas, in the bay of Pisco), worked since 1841, are nearly exhausted (some are now in the possession of Chile). **Means of communication.**—Very few good roads. The completion of the railways was entrusted to an English company. Three trans-Andine railways are in an advanced condition—(1) N.: Pacasmayo–riv. Jequetepec–Cajamarca–Marañon–Huallaga, branching to Chepen, Guadalupe (the lowest of all, 8859 ft.); (2) centre: Callao-Lima-Oroya, rivs. Jauja, Perene, Pachitea (Ucayale), branching in the inter-Andine regions; (3) S.: Mollendo–Arequipa–Puno, branching to Cuzco [**Bolivia** and **Andes, C., Peruvian**]. Along the littoral, and between the maritime ports and the W. valleys, railways are more or less complete from Paita to the Chira and Piura valleys; from Chiclayo to Lambayeque, Ferriñape, Pátapo, Monsefu, Eten, Pimentel; from Salaverry to the Moche and Seco valleys, Chicama, Ascope; from Ferrol Bay to the Santa valley and Huaraz Recuay; from Lima to Callao, Ancon, Chancay, Magdalena, Chorrilos, Huaura, Huacho; from Ica to Pisco; from Moquegua to Ilo-Pacocha. The Marañon is navigable up to Pongo de Manseriche; the Huallaga up to Yurimaguas; the Ucayale up to Savayacu. By the valleys of the Canusa-Iaco and Santiago-Pauté (affluents of Marañon) communication will be eventually established between the Amazon and the Gulf of Guayaquil (**Ecuador**). Steamers on Lake Titicaca (see **Bolivia**). The international cable touches at Paita, Callao, and Mollendo. **Commerce.**—The port of Callao (at a short distance from Lima, the cap.) has more than half of the whole international traffic. Numerous ports (some of them, however, faulty) serve to export the local products of isolated centres (Tumbez, Payta, Sechura, Talara for the petroleum region, Eten, Pacasmayo, Malabrigo, Salaverry, Ferrol or Chimbote, Casma, Salinas, Ancon, Solar, Pisco, Mollendo). Bolivia sends her exports free by the Mollendo-Arequipa-Puno Railway. P. exports free by port of Loreto (Marañon-Solimões, the farthest E. port of P., 750 m. in a straight line from Callao) and the Amazon to Pará. Exports silver, copper, and other metals, salts, guano, cotton, wool (sheep and alpaca), sugar, rubber, coca and cocaine, medicinal plants; imports manufactured articles of food and dress, cereals, coal, machinery. Exports and imports, £3,000,000; half with Great Britain, then Chile, France, Germany, United States. **Political Institutions.**—A president elected for four years, two Houses of Parliament, two senators for each department of two provs., and one for

every group of four more, one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants. Constitution of 1856 revised in 1860. Roman Catholic is the state religion; all others are tolerated, but their observance is prohibited in public places. Three universities—Lima (San Marcos, the oldest in America), Cuzco, Arequipa. The army numbers 6000 to 40,000. Through financial difficulties P. gave up to an English company the construction of her railways, the working of her mines, large tracts of land, and some of the guano islands. **Weights and Measures.**—The money is the (silver) *sole*=2s., *peseta*=½ *sole*; *real*=⅛ *peseta*. Metric system established since 1860. The old Spanish measures (see **Bolivia**) still in general use. **History.**—In 1515 Tumbez was discovered, and there (1531) Pizarro began, for Spain, the conquest of P., afterwards divided (*encomiendas*) between the conquerors. All the natives were obliged to work for the Spaniards in the mines (*mita*). In 1542 P., as a viceroyalty, became the centre of government for the whole W. of S. America. In 1717 took place the secession of Santa Fé de Bogota [**Colombia**]; in 1776, that of Upper P. (Charcas, **Bolivia**) under Buenos Aires; in 1740, 1780, 1814, three native rebellions against the whites. In 1810–17 occurred the secession of the *Capitania general de Santiago* [**Chile**]; in 1821–24, the war of independence with Spain; in 1825 the independence of Upper P. was declared under the name of Bolivia. From 1836 to 1839 P. and Bolivia united under a president. Santa Cruz carried on war with Chile. There was a war with Bolivia in 1841. In 1854 negro slavery was abolished. In 1864–66 a conflict with Spain occurred; and in 1879–83 an alliance with Bolivia and a war with Chile, in consequence of which P. lost Tarapaca (42,400 sq. m.) and Tacna. [**J. B. R.**]

Peru, or **Francis,** isl., Pacific, Gilbert group, in about 1½° S., 175½° E.

Peru, city, U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., at the head of navigation on r. bk. of Illinois R., 86 m. WSW. Chicago, adjoining W. La Salle. P. has extensive zinc and sulphuric acid works, and manufactures of clocks, watches, and agricultural implements, besides other industries. Large quantities of ice are annually exported to the S.; in the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. P. 5600.

Peru, city, U.S., Indiana, Miami co., on r. bk. of Wabash R. and the Wabash and Erie Canal, 67 m. N. Indianapolis; has important local trade. P. 7000.

Peru, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Nemaha co., on Missouri R., 15 m. SSE. Nebraska by rail. P. <1500.

Perucho (another name of the **Guallabamba**), or **Guaybamba,** riv., Ecuador, one of the headstreams of the Esmeraldas (*q.v.*).

Perucho, vil., Ecuador, 23 m. N. Quito.

Perugia, city and cap. prov., Italy, on the Tiber, r. bk., 127 m. N. Rome by rail, with fine position and scenery. It is surrounded by walls, one handsome gateway being named the Etruscan arch of Augustus. The main features are the *Corso*, joining two squares, a Gothic cathedral and several beautiful churches, the municipal palace, with its valuable art gallery, the university (1307)—a so-called free university, that is, not one of the state institutions, founded in 1276, now with 15 ordinary and 3 extra-ordinary professors—a library and museum. The neighbourhood is noted for its Etruscan tombs. The Romans took *Perusia*, as they called it, from the Etruscans 310 B.C., and Augustus rebuilt it in 41 B.C. In the 4th century it was besieged by Totila, king of the Goths. In the 15th century it became the centre of the Umbrian school of painting. Alt. 1706 ft. Mean temp., yr. 55.9° F., Jan. 39.4°, July 73.8°. P. (1871) 16,700; (1881) 17,400.

Perugia, Lake of. See **Trasimeno.**

Perungudi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 29 m. S. by W. Tinnevelli. P. <5000.

Perušžica (perushitsa), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, circle Philippopolis. P. <3000.

Peruwelz, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 11 m. SE. by E. Tournay; has manufactures of hosiery, woollen goods, and cloth. P. 8200.

Pervenchères, vil., France, dep. Orne, 16 m. E. Alençon, arr. and 8 m. SW. Mortagne. P. <2000.

Pervousmotryennaya, mt., Novaya Zemlya, in the N. of Moller Bay, first seen on approaching the island from the White Sea. Alt. 1800 ft.

Pervyse, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Furnes, 12 m. SW. by S. Ostende. P. <2000.

Perwez, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, 4 m. WSW. Ramillies. P. <3000.

Perzerin, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Prizren.**

Pes'aro, the ancient *Pisaurum*, seapt., on the E. ct. of Italy, The Marches, cap. prov. P., at the mouth of the Foglia, 20 m. SE. Rimini; has silk spinning, linen and cotton weaving, brisk trade in silk, oil, wine, and figs. It was destroyed by an earthquake under Augustus. Birthplace of Pope Innocent XI. Mean temp., yr. 57.5° F., Jan. 39.4°, July 76.3°. P. 11,900.

Pescade, cape, Algeria, prov. and 4 m. NW. Algiers, in 36° 49′ N., 3° E., much frequented for its picturesqueness.

Pescadero, summer resort, U.S., California, San Mateo co., on Pacific Ocean, 38 m. S. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Pescadero, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., 30 m. NNW. from the SE. corner of the state.

Pescadores (Spanish, 'fisher islands'), a group of small isls., Peru, about 11° 50′ S.

Pescadores, or Fishers' Islands, Chinese **Peng-hu, Pang-hu,** or **Pong-hu,** group of 21 isls., besides uninhabited rocks, in Formosa Channel, 109 m. SE. Amoy, between 23° 11′ to 23° 39′ N., 119° 16′ to 119° 40′ E.; all low, and of basaltic formation. Notoriously dangerous to navigators. Ceded by China to Japan in 1895.

Pescadores, Islas dos, name given by Spanish navigators of the 16th century to the Oceanic Is., now identified with Rongelab and Marshall.

Pescadores, Punta, cape, Peru, in about 16° 26′ S.

Pescaglia, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. NNW. Lucca; has quarry of statuary marble and iron and copper mines. P. <2000.

Pescantina, tn., Italy, Venetia, on the l. bk. of the Adige, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Verona. P. <3000.

Pescara, fortified tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 8 m. N. by E. Chieti. P. <3000.

Pescarenico, or **Pescate,** lake, Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, an expansion of the Adda, mentioned by Manzoni in his novel *Promessi Sposi*.

Peščera (peshchera), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Tatar-Pazardžik, 24 m. WSW. Philippopolis. P. <5000.

Peschanaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Akmolinsk, 315 m. WSW. Omsk. P. <5000.

Peschanka, tn., Russia, govt. and 105 m. WSW. Saratov, on Terza R. P. <5000.

Peschici, tn., Italy, prov. and 41 m. NE. Foggia, on the Adriatic. P. <3000.

Peschiera, fortified tn. surrounded by forts, Italy, Venetia, at the foot of Lake Garda, prov. and 14 m. W. Verona; fortified place of the first order, and military port on the lake. Before 1860 it formed the NW. angle of the famous Quadrilateral. Taken by the French in 1796 and in 1801. P. <2000.

Pescia, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 9½ m. NE. by E. Lucca. P. 6300.

Pescina, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 35 m. SW. Chieti; has trade in wine, oil, honey, wax, and leather; birthplace of Cardinal Mazarin. P. <4000.

Pescocostanzo, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 32 m. S. by W. Chieti. P. <3000.

Pescolamazza, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. N. by E. Benevento. P. <3000.

Pescopagano, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 24 m. NW. by W. Potenza. P. <4000.

Pese, tn., China. See **Poseting.**

Pe-shan ('northern mts.'), China. See **Tsinling-shan.**

Peshawar, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. P., 88 m. WNW. Ráwal Pindi; surrounded by a mud wall, just outside which, on the N., stands a fort, Bála Hissár, 13 m. from the mouth of the Khaibar Pass, 50 m. from Attock, 190 m. from Kábul, dominating the city. The cantonments lie 2 m. W.; very unhealthy, fever prevalent. Alt. 1110 ft. Mean temp., yr. 70° F., Jan. 50°, July 89°; rfall., yr. 13.5 in., Jan. to April 6.6 in. P. 84,200; Hindus, 15,500; Moham. 60,300; Sikhs, 4800.

Peshchera, Bulgaria. See **Peščera.**

Peshtigo, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Marinette co., on Peshtigo R., 39 m. NNE. of the head of Green Bay. P. <2000.

Peski, Russian, 'sands.'

Peski, several vils., Russia. **1.** Govt. and 160 m. NE. Voronezh, dist. Novokhopersk, on Khoper R. P. 7000. **2.** Govt. and 75 m. SE. Kharkov, near Donets R. P. 6000.

Peskovskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 100 m. E. by N. Vyatka, on upper Vyatka R.; shipbuilding. P. <5000.

Pesmes, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Gray, on the Oignon, 22 m. W. by N. Besançon. P. <2000.

Pesochinskiy, two iron-works, Russia, govt. Kaluga, one of them 25 m. S. and the other 55 m. SE. Kaluga, on Pesochnya R. P. <1000 and 4000.

Pesqueira, São João da, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 42 m. NE. Vizeu; produces excellent port wine. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pesqueria, Rio, or **Salinas,** riv., Mexico, rising in S. of state Coahuila, flows from Laguna del Muerto E. and NE. into the riv. San Juan, 50 m. from its entrance into the lower Rio Grande del Norte. Length about 310 m.

Pessac, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 6 m. SW. by W. Bordeaux; famous for its clarets. P. <2000.

Pest, tn., Hungary. See **Budapest.**

Pesto, ruins of ancient *Pæstum*, Italy, on Gulf of and 22 m. SE. Salerno.

Pestrin, Le, new spa, France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, 24 m. WNW. Montélimar.

Pészak, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Perjamos, 25 m. NW. Temesvar. P. <4000.

Petacalco, Bahía, bay, Mexico, S. ct., in the W. of Guerrero, crossed by 102° W.

Petagne, Le, islets, Italy, at the mouth of the harbour of Brindisi; on one of them is a lighthouse.

Petalídha, isl. See **Sordi.**

Petalídion (petalidhi), ancient *Korōnē*, small seapt., Greece, prov. Messenia, on W. shore of Gulf of Messenia, 13 m. E. by N. Navarino, and 11 m. N. of the modern town of Korōnē. P. <3000.

Petalíoi (petalii), isl., group, Greece, in the Channel of Euripos, near the S. end of the isl. of Eubœa.

Petaluma, city, U.S., California, Sonoma co., 34 m. NNW. San Francisco, with which it is connected by railway and a daily line of steamers; has important trade in dairy produce. Mean temp. (17 yrs.), 57.0° F., Jan. 47.1°, July 65.1°; rfall., yr. 23.84 in., May–Sept. 1.24 in. P. <4000.

Petane, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hawkes Bay co., 10 m. NNW. Napier. P. <1500.

Petange, tn., Luxemburg. See **Petingen.**

Petard Point, cape, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 7 m. NNW. Scarborough.

Petare, tn., Venezuela, Guzman Blanco, 10 m. ESE. Carácas.

Peten, dep., Guatemala, on N. frontier, cap. Flores.

Peten, lake, Guatemala. See **Itzal.**

Petenes, or **Itzas,** Indians (Maya), SE. Mexico and N. Guatemala.

Peteorde, tn., Eng., Sussex. See **Petworth.**

Peterboro, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., on Contoocook R., 45 m. SW. Concord. P. <3000.

Peterborough, tn., Canada, Ontario, cap. P. co., 68 m. NE. by E. Toronto; an important railway centre. P. <1500.

Peterborough, episcopal city, parl. and (since 1874) mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Northamptonshire (with part in Huntingdonshire), 37 m. NE. Northampton, on the Nen, with stns. on G. N. R., M. R., L. & NW. R., and G. E. R. Principal trade is in corn, malt, coal, and timber, and the manufacture of agricultural implements and bricks. Cathedral of P., which is specially noted for the magnificence of its W. front, dates from 1118, and is on the site of a Saxon monastery, dedicated, 655, to St. Peter; the central tower has recently been rebuilt. The original name of the town was *Medeshamstede.* The present bishopric, dating from the dissolution of the monasteries (the abbey of P. having previously been in the diocese of Lincoln), includes Leicestershire, Northants, and Rutland, with parts of the counties of Derby, Hunts, and Warwick. The G. N. R. have large locomotive works on the N. suburb. There are many fairs. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. 6564 ac. Alt. 50 ft. Mean rfall. (1866-80), yr. 23.8 in. P. (1801) 3400; (1851) 8700; (1871) 17,400; (1891) 25,200; parl. bor. P. (1891) 26,500.

Peterborough, settlement, Victoria, S. ct., on Cardie's Inlet, Heyterbury co., 40 m. WNW. of Cape Otway.

Peterchurch, par., Eng., Hereford, Ross div., on the Dore, 11 m. W. Hereford, on the Golden Valley Rly., PM.O.; 5164 ac. P. <750.

Peterculter (locally pronounced piterku'ter), par., Scot., co. and 7½ m. WSW. Aberdeen, on the l. bk. of the Dee, opposite Maryculter, includes the village of Culter, PMT.O.; 10,547 ac. P. <2500.

Peterhead, parl. and mun. burgh, seapt. tn., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on a rocky penin., 32 m. (44 by rail) NNE. Aberdeen, with stn. on the G. N. of S. R. Keith Inch, the eastern extremity of the penins., and the nucleus of the town, is now cut off by the harbour; it is chiefly occupied by fish-curing establishments. There are three harbours, the S. being 600 ft. by 350 ft. with 1800 ft. of quayage; the N. with two basins, one 500 ft. by 500 ft. with 1670 ft. of quayage, the other 380 ft. by 500 ft. with 2235 ft. of quayage; and Port Henry Harbour, with an area of 5 ac. and 850 ft. of quayage. Besides these a great 'harbour of refuge' (costing about £750,000) is in course of construction at the national expense. There are lighthouses at the entrances to the ports, each visible 10 m. The New Dock is 190 ft. long, and 35 ft. broad at entrance, and the Old Dock 136 ft. by 34 ft. Important trade; exports, herrings, red granite, and agricultural produce; important granite and polishing works in the neighbourhood. There are 500 boats employed in the herring-fishery. Formerly Peterhead was the chief station for the Greenland whale and seal fishery, carried on since 1788. Market-day, F. Par. P. (1871) 11,500; (1891) 9170 ac., P. 15,800; parl. burgh and town (including Buchanhaven, 1871) 8600; (1891) 12,200.

Peterhof, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 19 m. by rail W. of St. Petersburg, on S. ct. of Gulf of Finland; founded by Peter I. Consists of **Old P.** and **New P.** Imperial palace, with beautiful parks and fountains; summer residence of Imperial family; camps of the military schools; stone-cutting works; steamers ply to St. Petersburg. P. 9520.

Peter Island, W. Indies, one of the Brit. Virgin Isles, in 18° 21′ N., 64° 31′ W.

Peterlingen, tn., Switzd. See **Payerne.**

Petermann Land, isls., N. Franz Josef Land, Arctic Regions, crossed by 60° E., named after the German geographer, A. Petermann, died 1878.

Peteroa, extinct volcano, Andes, on the borders of Argentine Republic and Chile, in 35° 12′ S. Alt. 11,925 ft.

Petersburg, municip., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 70 m. SE. by E. Port Augusta; important railway junction. P. <1500.

Petersburg, city, U.S., Illinois, Menard co., 17 m. NW. by N. Springfield; has woollen-mills. P. <3000.

Petersburg, tn., U.S., Indiana, Pike co., near White R. 35 m. NE. Evansville, in a very fertile region; coal is abundant. P. <1500.

Petersburg, city, U.S., Virginia, Dinwiddie co., on the Appomattox R., at the head of tide water, 21 m. S. Richmond, accessible for large vessels; has granite quarries; manufactures tobacco, cottons, flour, and whisky; exports cotton, tobacco, grain, and flour. P. is memorable for its long siege during the Civil War, 1864–65. P. (1880) 21,700; (1890) 22,700.

Petersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Tost-Gleiwitz, 23 m. NE. by E. Ratibor and 1½ m. N. Gleiwitz. P. <3000.

Petersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Hirschberg, 33 m. SE. by E. Görlitz. P. <3000.

Petersfield, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, P. div., 16½ m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. R.; has fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses. The church dates from the 12th century. Returned one member to Parliament till 1885. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**Petersfield with Sheet**) P. <3500; parl. div. P. 47,200.

Petershagen, tn., Prussia, in the NE. of prov. Westphalia, on riv. Weser, circle and 7 m. NNE. Minden. P. <2000.

Petersham (pit'er-sham), par., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., 1 m. S. Richmond, PMT.O. P. <750.

Petersham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 25 m. NW. by W. Worcester. P. <1500.

Petersham, suburb, 3 m. W. of Sydney, New South Wales. P. 10,400.

Peters Marland, par., Eng., Devonshire, Torrington dist. P. <500.

Peterson Point, cape, U.S., Washington, on the W. ct., 60 m. W. by S. Olympia.

Petersthal, small watering-place, Ger., Baden, circle Offenburg, in the Black Forest, 23 m. ESE. Strassburg, with iron waters of Freiersbach, for bathing and drinking. Alt. 1295 ft. P. <2000.

Peterstone, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Severn, 5½ m. SW. by S. Newport, 1 m. S. by W. Marshfield stn. P. <250.

Peterstone, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 13½ m. WNW. Cardiff, 1½ m. SE. Hendreforgan stn. P. <500. See **Coychurch.**

Peterstone-super-Ely, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 7 m. W. Cardiff, with a stn. (**Peterston**) on the G. W. R. PM.O. P. <500.

Peterstow, par., Eng., Hereford, div. and 2½ m. WNW. Ross, P.O. P. <500.

Petersville, vil. and suburb of London, Canada, Ontario, co. Middlesex. P. <1500.

Peterswald, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 9 m. WNW. Aussig. P. <3000.

Peterswald, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. and 7 m. WSW. Friestadt. P. <4000.

Peterswaldau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 34 m. SW. by S. Breslau, circle and 4 m. WSW. Reichenbach, with spinning and weaving of cottons, and manufacture of starch. P. 7700.

Peterswell, P.O., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. and 9 m. SW. Loughrea, 5 m. from Ardrahan stn.

Peter Tavy, P.O., Eng., near Tavistock, Devonshire, 3 m. from Mary Tavy.

Peter the Great, or **Periokh Tau,** mt. chain of Karategin, Bukhara, S. of the valley of the Vaksh or Surkhab, r. bk. trib. of the Amu-daria, runs WSW.–ENE. for about 70 m. Its peaks attain to a height of from 14,750 to 16,500 ft. Iafush Pass, at the extreme W., has an alt. of 7550 ft., and Kishkile, in the E., little short of 10,000 ft., snow-clad.

Peter the Great Gulf, a wide inlet, 10[illegible] m. wide and 50 m. deep, of the Sea of Japan, on the coast of Russian Manchuria, from the Tumeñ R., on the Korea frontier (42° 30′ N., 131° 43′ E.), to Cape Povorotnyi (43° 15′ N., 132° 57′ E.). The Muravioff Amurskiy promontory, 30 m. long and 5 m. wide, projects southwestwards at its head, dividing the gulf into two inlets, about 30 m. long and 10 m. wide, Amur Bay on the W. (which receives the Suifun R., now peopled by Russian settlers), and Usuri Bay on the E., while the isl. Russkiy (Iokhanga-tua), at the extremity of the promontory, is separated from it by a narrow channel 7 m. long, named the Eastern Bosporus. On its E. ct. the gulf has America Bay and the very fine Nakhodka Bay, which last receives the Süchwan R., whose valley is peopled by Chinese farmers and Russian settlers, and the bays Vostok and Stryelok, and on its W. ct. the deep and well-protected Slavonian Bay, and Possiet Bay, which seldom freezes. The Gulf of Peter the Great freezes, as a rule, from the end of December till the end of February. See **Vladivostok.**

Peterville, settlement, Prince Edward I., co. Prince, 10 m. from Tignish.

Peterwardein (German, in Hungarian **Petervárad,** the 'castle of Peter,' *i.e.*, Peter the Hermit), fortified tn., with magistracy, Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the r. bk. of the Danube opposite Neusatz. Its famous citadel now serves as a state prison. The Turks were defeated here by Prince Eugène in 1716. In 1749 the town capitulated to the Austrians. Alt. 280 ft. P. <4000.

Petewawa, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Ottawa, just below the influx of the **riv. Petewawa** (from the W.), 80 m. WNW. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Peth, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 45 m. SE. Sátára. P. <5000.

Petham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4 m. SSW. Canterbury, 2½ m. SSE. Chartham stn., PM.O. P. <750. See **Waltham.**

Pethápur, tn., India, Baroda, 14 m. NNE. Ahmadábád; noted for its dyes. P. (1881) 7100.

Petherick, Little, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the l. bk. of the riv. Camel, 10½ m. WNW. Bodmin. P. <250.

Petherton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset. South P., small tn., on Parret R., S. div., 8 m. W. Yeoville, 4 m. N. Crewkerne, 2½ m. SW. Martock stn., PMT.O., P. <2500; North P., PMT.O., 10,484 ac., P. <4000.

Petherton, South, postal-tp., S. Australia, Sturt co., 35 m. ENE. Adelaide.

Petherwin, North, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 5 m. NW. Launceston, P.O.; 8208 ac. P. <750.

Petherwin, South, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2½ m. SW. by S. Launceston, P.O.; 5075 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**S. Petherwin with Trewen**) P. <4000.

Petilia-Policastro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 17½ m. NE. by N. Catanzaro. P. 5100.

Petingen, or **Pétange,** tn., gd.-duchy, dist., and 12 m. SW. Luxemburg. P. <3000.

Petit, Petite, French, 'little,' 'small.'

Petit, called **Millesimo II.** till 1876, vil., Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. and 5 m. E. Guelma. P. <2000.

Petit Bois, isl., U.S., Mississippi, off the S. ct., in Mississippi Sound, in 88° 20′–26′ W.

Petit Canal, tn., W. Indies, on the NW. ct. of Guadeloupe I.; one of the principal sugar centres of the colony.

Petitcodiac, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., 66 m. NE. St. John. P. <1500.

Petitcodiac River, Canada, in the E. of New Brunswick, flows N., NE., and then SSE. into Shepody Bay.

Petit Cul-de-sac Marin, gulf, W. Indies, between Guadeloupe on the W. and Grande Terre on the NE.; on the latter is port Pointe-à-Pitre. In this gulf is Gozier I., with a light-house in 16° 12′ N., 61° 29′ W., visible 12 m. Length, 8 m.; depth, 7 m.

Petite de Gras, post-vil., Nova Scotia, co. Richmond, 3 m. from Arichat. P. <1500.

Petite Nation River, Quebec, Ottawa co., flows S. to riv. Ottawa. Length, 33 m.

Petite Terre, islet, French W. Indies, off the SE. ct. of Guadeloupe.

Petit Havre, bay, W. Indies, Guadeloupe, S. ct. Grande Terre, about 1 m. broad.

Petit Jean River, U.S., Arkansas, rises in Scott co., flows E. into Arkansas R. in NW. of Perry co. Length about 120 m.

Petit Metis, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Rimouski, 4 m. from St. Octave, on St. Lawrence R. P. <1500.

Petit Roche, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Gloucester, 12 m. from Bathurst by rail.

Petit Trou, maritime vil., isl., and republic, Haiti, on the N. ct. of the Southern penin., 77 m. W. Port-au-Prince, in 73° 29′ W.

Petlád, tn., India, Baroda, 17 m. NE. by N. Cambay; has hand-loom weaving. P. (1881) 14,400.

Peto, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 70 m. SE. Mérida. P. (comm.) 8200.

Petone, bor., New Zealand, North I., Hutt co., suburban to and 7 m. NE. Wellington. P. <3000.

Petoskey, vil., U.S., Michigan, Emmet co., on Little Traverse Bay, 31 m. SSW. of the Straits of Mackinac. P. <3000.

Petra, Greek, 'rock,' 'stone.'

Petra, site of ruins, W. of Arabia, occupies an expansion in the bed of a rocky gorge, in the walls of which are remains of rock-cut dwellings and temples, 60 m. N. by E. of the head of the Gulf of Akabah. It was the cap. of the Nabatæans (3rd century B.C.–1st century A.D.), and an important commercial centre until supplanted by Palmyra (2nd century A.D.). It is the modern **Wadi Musa**; gives name to Arabia Petræa.

Petra, tn., Spain, Majorca I., dist. Manacor, Balearic Is., 25 m. E. Palma. P. (comm.) <4000.

Petra, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet, sanjak, and 29 m. E. by N. Adrianople.

Petralia Soprana, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 21 m. N. Caltanissetta. P. <3000. **P. Sottana,** tn., 2 m. NW., with petroleum springs and mines of iron and sulphur. P. 5000.

Petre, Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Ontario, in 77° 7′ W., the most southerly point of Prince Edward co.

Petrel, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 16 m. NW. Alicante, dist. Monóvar. P. (comm.) <4000.

Petrella, Mount, mt., Italy, Campania, 10 m. NNE. Gaeta. Alt. 5030 ft.

Petrella Salto, comm., Italy, prov. Aquila, between Aquila and Rieti; here is the castle which was the scene of the Cenci tragedy (Shelley).

Petrella Tifernina, tn., Italy, prov., circle, and 9 m. NNE. Campobasso. P. <3000.

Petreto-Bicchisano, tn., Corsica, arr. Sartène, 17 m. SE. by E. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Petria, or **Betsy,** reef, Pacific, in the N. of New Caledonia group, N. of 19° S., E. of 164° E.

Petrich, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 53 m. N. by E. Salonica, sanjak Seres. P. 7500; Servians, 5600 (G. 174).

Petrikovka, tn., Russia. See **Novaya Praga.**

Petrilla, comm., Hungary, co. Hunyad, dist. Zsily, 40 m. SW. Hermannstadt and 7 m. from the Roumanian frontier. P. <4000.

Petrinja, tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the Kulpa, co. and 29 m. SSE. Agram. P. <5000.

Petro-Alexandrovsk, tn., Russian Central Asia, cap. prov. Amu-daria, near r. bk. of Amu, 185 m. above its entrance into Lake Aral, and 24 m. E. Khiva (2285 m. from Moscow); is still a small military fort, and centre of administration. Alt. 326 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54.8° F., Jan. 23.2°, July 83.0°; mean rfall. (8 yrs.), 2.4 in., Feb.–April 1.5 in. P. <1000. Shurakhane village close by.

Petrockstow, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div. 11½ m. SSE. Bideford, P.O.; 4295 ac. P. <500.

Petrohue, Rio, riv., Chile. See **Todos los Santos,** lake.

Petroleum, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Ritchie co., 61 m. NNE. Charleston, with petroleum wells. P. <1500.

Petroleum Center, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Oil Creek R., 46 m. SSE. Erie. Alt. 1089 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Petrolia, tn., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 46 m. W. by S. London. P. <1500.

Petrolia, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Butler co., 40 m. NNE. Pittsburg. In the vicinity are rich deposits of oil, coal, iron ore, and fire-clay. P. <1500.

Petronell, market-tn., Lower Austria, 23 m. ESE. Vienna (*q.v.*), site of ancient *Carnuntum.* P. <2000.

Petropavlovka, tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. E. Ekaterinoslav, on Samara R.; fairs. P. 5000.

Petropavlovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 160 m. E. Ekaterinoslav, 27 m. SW. Lugañ; iron ore extracted.

Petropavlovka (**Karayashnik**), vil., Russia, govt. and 138 m. ESE. Kharkov, dist. Starobyelsk. P. 5000.

Petropavlovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 140 m. SE. Voronezh, dist. Boguchary. P. 5000.

Petropavlovsk, dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Akmolinsk, on r. bk. Irtysh, 166 m. by rail W. Omsk; fort, custom-house; considerable trade with Bukhara and the Kirghizes, cattle and cattle produce being the chief exports; cottons, &c., the chief imports. P. 16,200.

Petropavlovsk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, Kamchatka, Maritime Prov., on E. shore of Avacha Bay, 53° 0′ N., 158° 44′ E.; excellent roadstead. P. <1000.

Petropavlovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 78 m. W. by N. Stavropol, on Chamlyk R. P. 8460.

Petropavlovskiy, vil., E. Siberia, on Chuma R., govt. and 250 m. ESE. Yeniseisk. P. <2000.

Petropolis, Ger. colony, Brazil, prov. and 28 m. N. Rio de Janeiro; summer residence of the rich inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro; the point of departure of the celebrated Union and Industry route. P. 12,000.

Petroseny-Dilsa, comm., Hungary, co. Hunyad, dist. Petroseny, 25 m. SE. Hatszeg; centre of an important coal basin. P. <4000.

Petrosiţa (-tsa), comm., Roumania, Walachia, dep. Dimboviţa, 20 m. ESE. Campulung. P. <2000.

Petroso, Monte, mt., Italy. See **Monte Petroso.**

Petrouz, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. and 10 m. WNW Suczawa. P. <4000.

Petrova, comm., Hungary, co. Máramáros, dist. and 12 m. NW. Felsö-Visó. P. <4000.

Petrovac (-vats), tn., Bosnia, circle and 33 m. SE. Bihać. P. <3000.

Petrovac (-vats), tn., Servia, prov. Požarevac, on the Mlava, 35 m. NE. by N. Kragujevac. P. <3000.

Petrovácz (-vats), vil., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 15 m. NW. by W. Neusatz. P. (comm.) 7900.

Petrovoszelló, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Ó-Becse, 21 m. SW. Nagy Kikinda, on r. bk. of Tisza R. P. 8600.

Petrovoszelló, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Alibunár, 22 m. WSW. Versecz. P. 6000.

Petrovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. NW. Saratov, on Medvyeditsa R., connected by branch railway with main line, Moscow to Saratov, and about to be connected by rail with Volsk, on the Volga. P. 16,100.

Petrovsk, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. Daghestan, near the shore of the Caspian, 42° 59′ N., 47° 30′ E.; good roadstead, one of the best in the Caspian, protected by dams; small fort; head of railway to Vladikavkaz (166 m.) and Russia. P. <5000.

Petrovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 60 m. NW. Ekaterinodar, 15 m. from Sea of Azov. P. 8800.

Petrovskaya, tn., Russia, govt. and 67 m. SE. Kharkov; formerly a fort; coal deposits. P. <5000.

Petrovskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 115 m. NW. Orel, on Bytosha R. P. <2000.

Petrovskiy, iron-works, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 51° 16′ N., 109° 3′ E., 120 m. S. Verkhneudinsk. P. <5000.

Petrovskoye Razumovskoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 3 m. from Moscow; large parks; agricultural academy.

Petrovskoye Zimoviye, Russian settlement on S. ct. of Sea of Okhotsk, near entrance into Tartar Strait. Therefrom the operations for occupying the Amur were conducted in 1850.

Petrozavodsk, tn., N. Russia, cap. of govt. Olonets, 298 m. NE. St. Petersburg, on W. shore of Lake Onega; gun factory of the crown; iron-works; trade in timber, corn, and furs. Steamers ply to the capital. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), yr. 23.3 in.; May–Nov. 16.9 in.

Petschau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle Eger, 10 m. S. by W. Karlsbad. P. <3000.

Petschek, tn., Austria, Bohemia, circle Czaslau, 26 m. E. Prague. P. <3000.

Petsoe Manor, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Newport Pagnell dist., 2 m. SE. Olney. P. <250.

Pett, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 3½ m. NE. Hastings, P.O. P. <500.

Pettae, tn., India. See **Pattapattu.**

Pettau, tn., Austria, Styria, on the l. bk. of the Drave, 51 m. SE. by S. Graz. P. <4000.

Pettaugh, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 10 m. N. Ipswich, 6 m. ENE. Needham Market stn., P.O. P. <250.

Pettenbach, comm., Upper Austria, circle Traun, 19 m. W. by S. Steyr. P. <4000.

Petterill, riv., Eng., Cumberland, flowing N. through the divs. of Penrith and Eskdale, trib. of the Eden, which it joins on the l. bk. at Carlisle.

Pettigoe, tn., Ire., cos. Donegal and Fermanagh, bars. Tirhugh and Lurg, 14½ m. E. by N. Ballyshannon, with stn. (**Pettigo**) on the Enniskillen and Bundbran Rly., PMT.O. (**Pettigo**). Market-day, M. P. <500.

Pettinain, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 4½ m. E. Lanark, 1½ m. S. Carstairs Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Pettinascura, mt., Italy, Calabrie, 20 m. E. by N. Cosenza. Alt. 5600 ft.

Pettis, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 39° N., and E. of 94° W.

Pettistree, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. NNE. Woodbridge, 4 m. NE. by E. Ipswich. P. 250. See **Bredfield.**

Petton, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9 m. NNW. Shrewsbury, 3 m. N. Baschurch stn. P. <250.

Pettorano, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, circle and 6 m. SSE. Solmona. P. <4000.

Petty, par., Scot., Inverness-shire and Nairn, on the E. side of Inner Moray Firth, 5½ m. NE. by E. Inverness, and 1½ m. WSW. Dalcross stn., P.O.; 9776 ac. P. <1500.

Pettycur, harb., Scot., Fifeshire, on the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. E. Burntisland, ½ m. S. Kinghorn stn.

Petty Harbour, an inlet, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., 6 m. S. St. John's.

Petuna, Hsincheng, or **Sincheng,** tn., Manchuria, on r. bk. of the Sungari, 140 m. NW. Kirin; a large trade is carried on between the Chinese and the Mongols.

Petunlintse, a rapidly growing tn., Manchuria, 160 m. ESE. Tsitsihar. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 552.

Petworth, the ancient *Peteorde*, par. and market-tn., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 9½ m. N. by W. Arundel, 2 m. N. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R.; has cattle fairs. Market-day, S. Alt. 90 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 36.2 in. 6129 ac. P. <3000.

Petyovo, vil., Turkey in Europe. See **Pechovo.**

Peumo, small vil., Chile, prov. O'Higgins, 75 m. SSW. Santiago, cap. dep. Cachapoal, on the riv. Cachapoal, by which it is liable to be flooded. P. <2000.

Pev'ensey, the Roman *Anderida*, par., Eng., Sussex, on **Pevensey Bay** (a shallow indentation; landing place of William the Conqueror, 1066), div. and 4½ m. NE. by N. Eastbourne, WSW. Hastings, of which cinque port it is a member, with stn. (**P. and Westham**) on the L. B. & S. C. R.; has ruins of a castle built soon after the Norman Conquest. PMT.O., and P.O. (**P. Bay**). 4392 ac. P. <500. About 2 m. N., **Pevensey Level.**

Peveragno, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Ellero, prov. and 5½ m. SSE. Cuneo. P. <3000.

Peverel Point, cape, Eng., on the SE. ct. of Dorsetshire, to the S. of Swanage Bay.

Peveril Castle, stronghold now in ruins, Eng., Derbyshire, Peak dist., on spur of mountain overlooking Castleton; built by a son of the Conqueror, mentioned in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak.*

Pevington, vil., Eng., Kent. See **Pluckley.**

Pewaukee, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Waukesha co., 18 m. W. by N. Milwaukee; a favourite pleasure resort. P. <1500.

Pewsey, par. and small market-tn., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15 m. S. Swindon, near Kennet and Avon Canal, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. 4784 ac. P. <2000.

Pewsham, par., Eng., Wiltshire, dist. and 1½ m. SE. Chippenham. P. <500.

Pexhall, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Henbury.**

Peyrehorade, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, on the Pau, 17 m. W. by N. Orthez. P. <2000.

Peyreleau, vil., France, on the E. border of dep. Aveyron, on the Tarn, 51 m. NW. Montpellier, arr. and 9 m. NE. Millau. P. <2000.

Peyremale, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, 1 m. WNW. Bessèges; has mines of iron, antimony, and coal. P. <2000.

Peyriac-Minervois, vil., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 12½ m. ENE. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Peyrolles, vil., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, arr. and 12 m. NE. by N. Aix. P. <2000.

Peyruis, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Durance, 43 m. NE. by N. Aix, arr. and 10 m. NE. by E. Forcalquier. P. <2000.

Peytona, settlement, U.S., W. Virginia, Boone co., 14 m. SW. by S. Charleston, with coal-mines.

Pézénas, vil., France, dep. Hérault, on the Hérault, arr. and 13 m. NE. Béziers; has iron and copper foundry, and trade in brandies. P. 5800.

Pezo da Regoa, tn., Portugal. See **Regoa.**

Pezzana, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novaro, 5 m. SE. Vercelli. P. (comm.) <4000.

Pfaffe, German, 'monk, priest.'

Pfaffenheim, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, circle Guebwiller, 7½ m. SSW. Kolmar. P. <2000.

Pfaffenhofen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, cap. circle P., 16 m. S. by E. Ingoldstadt; hops grown in the neighbourhood. P. <4000.

Pfaffenstein, sandstone rock S. of Königstein (*q.v.*), Saxony. Alt. 1405 ft.

Pfäffers, Pfävers, or **Pfeffers,** vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 1½ m. S. Ragatz; has an old Benedictine convent, founded in 713, now an insane asylum for the canton. In the deep gorge of the Tamina (alt. 2265 ft.) are hot springs, celebrated since very early times, temp. 99½° F. Alt. 2745 ft. P. <2000.

Pfäffikon, vil., Switzd., cant. Schwiz, 12 m. E. by N. Zug.

Pfäffikon, tn., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. E. Zürich; remains of lake-dwellings have been found in Lake Pfäffikon, close by. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pfaffnau, vil., Switzd., cant. Lucerne, dist. and 9 m. NNW. Willisau. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pfald, tn., Switzd. See **Faido.**

Pfalz, corruption of Latin *palatium*, 'a palace.' See **Palatinate.**

Pfalzburg, French **Phalsbourg,** tn., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, circle Saarburg, 25 m. WNW. Strassburg, 2 m. N. of the Rhine and Marne Canal. Its fortifications, laid out by Vauban anew in 1680, and dismantled in 1872, are famous for the sieges of 1814, 1815, and 1870. Birthplace of Marshal Mouton (1770–1838) and the novelist Erckmann (born 1822). Alt. 1250 ft. P. <4000.

Pfalzdorf, vil., Prussia, in the NW. of the Rhine Prov., circle and 4½ m. SSE. Cleve. P. <3000.

Pfalzel, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Trier, on the l. bk. of the Moselle, 2½ m. NE. by N. Trèves. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pfarrkirchen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, cap. circle P., 36 m. E. by S. Landshut. P. <3000.

Pfastatt, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Upper Alsace, circle and 2 m. NW. Mülhausen. P. <3000.

Pfävers, vil., Switzd. See **Pfäffers.**

Pfeddersheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and 4 m. W. by N. Worms. P. <3000.

Pfeffers, Switzd. See **Pfäffers.**

Pfeffikon, Switzd. See **Pfäffikon.**

Pfersee, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle and 2 m. W. Augsburg. P. 5300.

Pfirt, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, circle Altkirch, 17½ m. S. Mülhausen. P. <2000.

Pforzheim, tn. and urban comm., Ger., Baden, circle and 16 m. SE. by E. Karlsruhe; centre of the most important manufacture of cheap jewellery in the world, introduced by French emigrants; has iron and copper works. Birthplace of the humanist Reuchlin (1455–1522). Tn. P. (1871) 19,800; (1890) 30,400; comm. P. 30,000.

Pfreimd, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate,

circle Nabburg, on the riv. Naab, 33 m. N. Regensburg. P. <2000.

Pfreimd, small riv., Ger., in the E. of Bavaria, rises on the Bohemian side of the Bohemian Forest, and flows SW. into the Naab, which it enters in about 49½° N.; not navigable.

Pfrimm, small riv., Ger., Palatinate of the Rhine, flows E. into the Rhine at Worms (Hesse-Darmstadt); not navigable.

Pfullendorf, urban comm., Ger., Baden, circle and 19 m. N. by E. Constance. P. <3000.

Pfullingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 8 m. SE. by E. Tübingen, Black Forest circle, dist. and 2 m. S. by E. Reutlingen; has cotton-spinning, and manufactures paper. P. 5600.

Pfungen, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 4 m. W. by N. Winterthur. P. <2000.

Pfungstadt, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and 6 m. SW. by S. Darmstadt; manufactures madder, paper, cigars. P. 5700.

Phaetou, reef, Bay of Bengal, opposite mouth of Bassein R., between Diamond Is. and Alguada Rock.

Phagwára, tn., India, Kapúrthala state, 60 m. ESE. Amritsar. P. 12,300; Hindus, 7800; Moham. 3800.

Pha-ju (not faju), vil., Korea, 20 m. N. by W. Söul.

Phalalum, peak, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Darjiling, in the Singalilá spur of the Himálayas, in 27° 13′ N., 88° 3′ E. Alt. 12,042 ft.

Phalasarna, archæological site, Crete, Turkey, dist. Khania (Canea), on W. ct. of island.

Phalauda, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 14 m. N. by E. Meerut. P. 5100; Hindus, 2900; Moham. 2000.

Phaleron, bay, Greece, E. of the penin. Piræus; was one of the ports of Athens, to which it was connected by a long wall constructed by Cimon about 458 B.C.

Phalgu, lake, Tibet. See **Palgu-tso.**

Phalsbourg, French spelling of **Pfalzburg** (*q.v.*).

Phaltán, tn., India, Bombay, cap. native state P., 50 m. SE. by S. Poona. P. (1881) 10,800.

Phanagoria, vil., Russia, in a bay of Tamañ Penin., in Strait of Kerch.

Phanar, or **Fanar,** Greek quarter of Constantinople, Turkey, on the S. shore of the Golden Horn, residence of the Greek patriarch. Here, after Constantinople was taken by the Turks, a large number of illustrious Greek families settled, who, known under the name of *phanariotes*, have supplied Turkey with many statesmen.

Phanarion (fanari), tn., Greece, prov. Trikkala, 34 m. WNW. Pharsalos. P. <3000; comm. (**Ithomē**) P. 8300.

Phanga, maritime tn., Siam, Malay Penin., in about 8° 28′ N.

Phan-rang, bay, Annam, on the E. ct., in about 11° 30′ N.

Pháphúnd, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Etáwah, 55 m. W. by N. Cawnpur; has an annual fair attended by 10,000 persons. P. 7000; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 2300.

Pharaklon, vil., Greece, prov. Laconia, 34 m. E. by N. of Cape Matapan.

Pharay, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Walls and Flotta par., ½ m. E. Hoy. P. 76.

Pharay, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Stronsay and Eday par., about 1 m. W. Eday I. P. 58.

Pharis, tnld., Ire., N. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Dunluce, 13½ m. ESE. Coleraine, 6½ m. E. Ballymoney, P.O. P. <250.

Pharpar, riv., Syria. See **Nahr-el-Awaj.**

Pharsalos, tn., Greece, prov. and 24 m. S. by W. Larissa; has the episcopal palace, metropolitan church, and acropolis (360 ft.). In the plain of Pharsalia, the destinies of the Roman world were decided between Cæsar and Pompey, 48 B.C. P. <3000.

Phazania, country, Africa. See **Fezzan.**

Phelps, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed in the N. by 38° N., and in the W. by 92° W.

Phelps, vil., U.S., Nebraska, cap. P. co., 78 m. SE. by E. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. P. <1500.

Phelps, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario co., 31 m. SE. by E. Rochester; has rich deposits of gypsum; manufactures agricultural implements; a very extensive depôt for the noted Hotchkiss peppermint, spearmint, and tansy essential oils. Formerly the seat of Brooler observatory, now removed to Geneva. P. < 1500.

Phelpston, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 20 m. E. by S. Collingwood, on a railway. P. <1500.

Pheneos, comm., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 37 m. WSW. Corinth, on Lake P. or Phonia, which is surrounded by mountains (6000-8000 ft.), and is drained only by underground outlets. Alt. lake, 2470 ft.; length, 6 m.; breadth, 5 m.; area about 9 sq. m. (Philippson). Chief village, Goura.

Phenix, city, U.S., Alabama, Lee co., on the Chattahoochee, 76 m. E. by N. Montgomery. P. <4000.

Phenix, city, U.S., Arizona, Maricopa co., 180 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the terr. Alt. U.S. Signal Station, 1068 ft. P. <4000.

Phenix, vil., U.S., New York, co. and 21 m. SE. Oswego. P. <1500.

Phenix, vil., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 9 m. SW. Providence, on Pawtuxet R. P. <1500.

Phenixville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Phœnixville.**

Pheral, comm., Greece. See **Velestinos.**

Phigalia, comm., Greece, prov. Messenia, arr. Olympia, 25 m. NNW. Messene; has ruins of famous ancient military walls and antique temples. Near P. are the falls of Neda.

Philadelphia, ancient name of **Alashehr,** Asia Minor.

Philadelphia, German colony, Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 16° 52′ S., 41° 30′ W., 380 m. NNE. Rio de Janeiro, connected by rail with the port of Caravellas. P. <2000.

Philadelphia, PM.O., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Sunderland, 1½ m. SE. Penshaw stn.

Philadelphia, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on Indian R., 52 m. SW. Ogdensburg. P. <1500.

Philadelphia (Greek, 'brotherly love,' so named by the founder: see below, under **History**), city, U.S., Pennsylvania, in 30° 57′ N., 75° 9′ W., on the W. bank of the Delaware R., 103 m. from mouth, 85 m. SW. of New York, and 125 m. NE. of Washington. The Schuylkill R., joining the Delaware near the S. boundary of the city, cuts off the portion called West Philadelphia. Seven railway bridges and eight others cross the Schuylkill in city limits. Area, coextensive with the county of Philadelphia, 129 sq. m.—greater than that of any other American city; greatest length, 22 m.; width, 5 to 10 m. The Delaware river-front is 20 m., with 5 m. of wharf; on the Schuylkill 20 m., 4 m. wharves. Average depth of water at wharves 50 ft., giving splendid accommodation for shipping. The largest steamer yet built, the *Great Eastern*, ascended the Delaware to P. P. was at first a close rival of New York in **commerce** and population, and, according to many estimates, actually ranked first until the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 sent New York ahead. This relative decline has continued until now among U.S. cities P. ranks in commerce after New York, Boston, San Francisco, and New Orleans. The construction of the great western railway lines with their termini in P., partly explains why absolutely the exports continued to rise to 1876 (nearly £10,400,000), and the imports to 1880 (£8,000,000). The extension of the railways to New York accounts somewhat for the absence of progress since. In 1893 exports were above £10,100,000, imports above £13,500,000. Seven steamship lines cross to European ports, five go to Jamaica and the W. Indies, and six coastwise. Tank steamers carry from the pipe-line terminus of the Standard Oil Company on the Schuylkill one-third of the petroleum exported from U.S. P. has always been first in American shipbuilding; Cramp's yard, on League I., in the Delaware, has turned out 269 ships for the public service since 1830. **Manufactures** steadily increasing in importance. Third to New York and Chicago in total product reported by 1890 census (£118,528,634). Chief products, sugar and molasses, clothing, foundry and machine-shop products, printing and publishing. The clay substratum of the city yields one of the finest brick clays in U.S. Carpets and woollen goods. The site is remarkably level, and varies in elevation from 24½ ft. to 440 ft. in extreme N. As far as possible the city is laid out in uniform squares. The main **streets** are 50 ft. wide, a few are wider; Fourteenth or Broad Street is 113 ft. wide. The N. and S. streets are numbered from the Delaware W., while the E. and W. streets are named from trees and Pennsylvanian counties and governors. Electric trams (trolley cars) run through almost all the chief streets. This, with the level surface, enables the population to spread freely, and with cheap bricks makes P. 'the city of homes.' In 1890 there were 187,052 dwellings, of which over 120,000 were owned by occupants, and fewer families (1.1) and persons (5.8) to a dwelling than any other large American city. (New York, families, 3.8; persons, 16.4.) Up to about 1870 there was a painful uniformity in style and material (red brick) of **buildings.** The reaction in important buildings since erected has been almost extreme. The city hall, completed 1894, is the largest single building in America, covers an area of 4½ acres, and has the loftiest steeple in the world, crowned by a bronze statue of William Penn, 37 ft. high, and 547 ft. above the pavement. There are many buildings of great historical interest. Higher **education** is further provided for by the University of Pennsylvania, La Salle and Girard Colleges, 22 schools in special branches, besides 20 public libraries. Fourteen public squares are laid out as **parks,** and the immense Fairmount Park extends for 6 m. on both banks of the Schuylkill. **History.**—Surveyed, named, and settled by a part of William Penn's company of Friends or Quakers, 1682. Within present city limits are Wiccaco village, colonised by Swedes 1636, an older Indian town, and Germantown, settled by Dutch and Germans of Penn's company 1683; four of these sent to the Friends' meeting in 1688 the first public protest in America against slaveholding. Seven hundred houses and 4500 inhabitants in 1700. First Continental Congress 1774, second 1775, agreed next year to resolution declaring the States 'free and independent,' and Declaration of Independence was first publicly read. The losses at Germantown (1777) were heavier

than in any other battle in the Revolutionary War. **Climate.**—Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 53.6° F., Jan. 32.1, July 76.4°; rfall. (52 yrs.), yr. 43.3 in. P. (1790) 28,500; (1820) 63,800; (1850) 121,400; (1880) 847,000; (1890) 1,047,000; (1892, city census), 1,143,000. A close second to New York city up to 1820. Baltimore took second place, 1830–50; fourth, after New Orleans, 1840; fourth, after Boston, 1850; second again, 1860–80; third, after New York and Chicago, 1890. [**W. S.**]

Philadelphia, or **Bunker,** isl., Pacific, in the Hawaii group, in about 28° N., 174° W.

Philadelphia, ancient tn., Syria. See **Rabba.**

Philæ, isl., Egypt. See **Assuan.**

Philaur, tn., India. See **Phillaur.**

Philiatra, tn., Greece, prov. Messenia, on the W. ct., 18 m. NNW. Navarino. P. 9000; comm. (**Erana**) P. 10,400.

Philip, isl., S. Pacific Ocean, 5 m. S. Norfolk I., crossed by 29° 8′ S., 167° 58′ E., a dependency of New South Wales.

Philip, isl., Pacific. See **Sorol.**

Philip, or **Makemo,** one of the Tuamotu Is.

Philip, Cape, Nova Scotia, S. extremity of Guisborough co.

Philip Edward, isl., Canada, Ontario, on the N. of Georgian Bay, 81° 7′–21′ W., with a lighthouse at its W. end.

Philiphaugh, an alluvial tract, Scot., Selkirkshire, at the confluence of the Yarrow and Ettrick, on their l. bk., 2 m. W. by S. Selkirk (*q.v.*); scene of Sir David Leslie's victory over Montrose, 1645.

Philip Norton, par., Eng. See **Norton St. Philip.**

Philippeville (French name), the ancient *Rusicada,* seapt., Algeria, cap. arr. P., on the SW. shore of the Gulf of P., 38 m. NNE. Constantine; the vine is extensively cultivated; has grain distillery, tanneries, manufacture of corks and cork articles; iron mines of Filfila near. The port is protected by two breakwaters, 1500 yards and 300 yards respectively, and has an area of 125 ac., divided into an outer and an inner harbour. Total quayage about 3000 ft., available for vessels drawing 22 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 24 in. P. 15,800.

Philippeville, fortified tn., Belgium, prov. Namur, cap. arr. P., 15 m. S. by E. Charleroi; has slates, zinc, lead, and pyrites mines. P. <2000.

Philippeville, stn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the l. bk. of the Niadi, 112 m. N. by E. Vivi, in about 4° 10′ S., 13° 53′ E.

Philippi, archæological site, Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, vilayet Salonica, 8 m. NW. Kavala; received its name from Philip of Macedonia. Celebrated in history as the scene of the victory of Octavius and Antony over Brutus and Cassius in 42 B.C., and as the place where Christianity was first preached in Europe (by St. Paul).

Philippi, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Barbour co., on Pygant's Valley R., a branch of the Monongahela R., 31 m. W. by S. of the SW. corner of Maryland; scene of the first battle of the Civil War, June 1861. P. <1500.

Philippine, fortress, Holland, prov. Zeeland, on an inlet of the W. Scheldt, 13½ m. SE. by S. Flushing.

Philippine Islands, at first called **San Lazaro,** then **Magallania, East Islands, Indias Españolas** ('Spanish Indies'), one of the easternmost archipelagoes of Asia, in the shape of an inverted λ, between 4°–20° N. lat. and 116°–127° E. long., in front of China and Cochin-China. The archipelago of P. is composed of some 2000 islands, with an aggregate area of 114,400 sq. m., the principal being (1) Luzon and the adjacent islands (Batanes, Babuyanes, Polillo, Catanduanes, Mindoro, Marinduque, Burias, Masbate, &c.), which form the N. part of the whole group, succeeded S. by the (2) Visayas (Tablas, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, &c.), prolonged SW. by (3) the Calamianes, Palawan, Balabac, then (4) Mindanao and the adjacent islands (Dinagat, Surigao, Basilan, &c.) form the extreme S. part, prolonged SW. by the (5) Sulu Archipelago. The P. group is connected N. with Formosa by the Babuyan and Batan Is., SW. with Borneo by (*a*) Palawan, (*b*) the Cagayanes, the Caweli, and (*c*) the Sulu Is., enclosing the Sulu Sea, SE. to Celebes, and the Moluccas by the Carcaralong, Talantse, and Tuber Is. The orientation of the submarine ridges, there represented by their summits above the ocean, is conspicuous on all the P. islands, sometimes converging, sometimes diverging or running parallel, ultimately to be seen, nearly all, in the N. of Luzon. Many of the numerous peninsulas of the P. islands were probably not long ago independent islands. **Geology.**—The mountainous P. form the centre of the great Kamchatka-New Zealand volcanic region. Lines of volcanoes, both extinct and active, coincide with the orographic lines, diverging from Apo (above 10,000 ft., Mindanao) to meet at Taal (Luzon). Volcanic activity is still considerable, earthquakes are very frequent and destructive (1880, 1881). P. are therefore constituted by a mass of eruptive rocks of many different ages, from Archæan and Palæozoic (principally Devonian) to Tertiary, Quaternary, and modern times. Imperfect exploration show the Archaic formations (granite, schists) in the N. and centre, Palæozoic all along the E., Tertiary S. and W. The P. seem to have been united to Borneo (and through it to Asia), and at several epochs to Celebes. Recent upheavals have occurred in many parts. There is, however, a zone of submergence SE. of Mindanao. Old and actual increasing coral formations all along the coasts (principally towards the Pacific). **The mineral productions** are gold (Luzon, Bengues, Vicols, Mindanao, Misamis, Surigao), galena (50 per cent. of pure metal), mercury, iron (Luzon, 75–80 per cent. of pure metal), copper (arsenical pyrites, 16 per cent. of copper at Luzon, Lepanto, Camarines, Masbate, Panay), coal (Luzon, Cavansan, Negros, Cebu), sulphur (Leyte), and numerous mineral waters (Bugnias, Maynit, Taysan, Tibi). **Climate.**—An equatorial current (the Kuroshiwo or Black Stream) runs along the P. The NE. islands have their rainy season, sometimes very severe (*colla*), while NE. winds blow (Oct.–April), the SW. during SW. monsoon (April–Oct.), the conflicting currents causing terrible equinoctial cyclones (*vagutos,* typhoons, with strong tides, *dolos*). The P. are under the isotherm of 79°, March to May are the hottest, Nov. to Feb. the coldest, and the best months for Europeans, with, however, little difference between the extreme temps. of a general tropical climate. To the general tropical Malayan **flora** more N. plants (*Pinus Merkusii, P. insularis*) and some Australian genera (*Leucopogon, Osbornia, Xanthostemon*) are added in the P. area. The P. are to a very great extent covered with forests, although they have been in many parts burnt (*cainges*), and turned into rice or grass (*cogon*) lands. Some of the most valuable woods grow in the P. forests: teak (*Tectona grandis*), molane (*Vitex altissima*), Palo Maria (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*), dongon (*Sterculia cymbiformis*), ipel (*Eperua decandra*), ebony (*Diospyrus*), sandal (*Pterocarpus*), many *Dipterocarpi,* supan (*Cæsalpinia suppan*), celebrated perfume-producing flowers (ilang-ilang, *Cananga odorata*), camphor (*Dryobalanops*), and areca, pepper, cinnamon, clover, tea, along with all tropical fruits (*Garcinia mangustana, Durio zibethinus*). **Palm** trees give excellent textiles (bejucos, *Dæmonorops, Calamus, Plectocomia;* buri, *Corypha;* cabo-negro, *Arenga*); the *Musae* (textiles *sapientum*) produce the Manilla hemp (abáca). **Fauna.**—The P. are in the Indo-Malayan subdivision of the oriental zoo-geographical region, showing, as well as the flora, both Asiatic and Australian forms. There are monkeys (*Macacus cynomolgus*), lemuroids (*Tarsius spectrum,* and the flying lemurs, *Galeopithecus*), boars (babuy), buffaloes (carabao), cervus, antelopes (pilandoc, *Tamarao depressicornis*); large *Gallinaceæ* (*Gallus bankiva*), a *Magapodius,* and the only cockatoo in the region; tortoises (panican-carey); numerous fishes (dalag, *Ophiocephalus, Hemiranphus*); very numerous insects (the leaf-like *Phasmidæ*); and mollusca (the gigantic taclobo, the *Perlifera Maleagrina,* the *Placuna placenta*). **Ethnography.**—The most ancient historical inhabitants were probably the Negritos (Negro pygmies), now in course of extinction as a pure race. A first invasion of Polynesians was succeeded (15th century) by one of Malays, who are now distinguished as (*a*) Catholic Indians and (*b*) Mohammedan Moros (Orang Islam). Numerous Chinese are established in the P. The pure Spanish population is very small. The climate is healthy (although entirely tropical), excepting all swampy localities. Leprosy is still prevalent in some parts (Luzon). All tropical economical plants grow well in the P., the principal **products** being, at present, hemp, sugar, tobacco (only cultivated in all the P. since 1882), coffee (principally since 1880), woods, rice, some cacao, and cotton. Only one-fifth of the land is under cultivation. The principal exporting industries are the making of cigars (the most important of all, the best from the Luzon provs. of Isabella and Gagayan), abaca tissues (with silk, Sinamay), straw hats, perfumes, sugar (2½ millions sterling exported). The imports are food and dress materials, fuel, arms, machinery, and iron. Greatest **commerce** with England, then United States, Spain, and Germany. Exports and imports in 1891, 10 millions sterling; 1892, 12 millions sterling. There are no interior good **roads,** large tracts of the principal islands and some of the smaller ones being entirely unknown. Regular steamers to Singapore and Hong-kong, and between the principal ports of the archipelago. Seventy miles of railway between Manila and Dagupan are in operation; 720 m. of telegraphs, and a submarine cable from Manila to Hong-kong. The P. are divided into three **governments:** (1) Luzon (36 provs.), with the Calamianes, Palawan, and Balabac; (2) Visayas (cap. Cebu); (3) Mindanao (cap. Zamboanga) and the Sulu Is. In many islands (principally in the interior of Mindanao), the natives are independent. Manila (Luzon) is the cap. of the whole archipelago (with a governor-capitan-general and an archbishop), to which belong, for administrative purposes, the Marianas, Caroline Is. and Palaos (Pelew) Is. An army of 10,000 men, and a naval station. Export duty on tobacco, and a general duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports. The principal international ports are Manila, Albay, Sual (Luzon), Cebu, Leyte, Iloilo (Visayas), Zamboanga (Mindanao). Dangerous coral reefs are numerous. The coasts are very high, and sometimes dangerous under the violent waves of the Pacific. Magellan arrived at the P. in 1521, having crossed the Atlantic and the Pacific, and was killed shortly after in a skirmish on

the isl. of Maitan, opposite the town of Cebu. In 1569 Spain took formal possession of the archipelago. P. 7,000,000. See **Luzon, Mindanao,** and the other individual islands. [**J. B. R.**]

Philippolis, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of P. div. (on the SW. frontier), 90 m. W. by N. Aliwal North. P. <2000.

Philippopolis, Slavonic **Plovdiv** (till the 17th century *Plovdin*), Turkish **Filibe,** tn., Bulgaria, cap. of Eastern Roumelia and of prov. P., situated on three isolated syenite rocks (highest, the Jambaz-tepe, 695 ft.) and the intervening hollows, on the r. bk. of the Maritsa, 97 m. WNW. Adrianople; cereals, tobacco, otto of roses, silk-cocoons, and wine are produced in the neighbourhood, and silk is spun in the town. Houses mostly built of wood. Founded about 340 B.C. by Philip II. of Macedon; at first only a military post or convict colony. Surrounded by a strong wall by Marcus Aurelius, 172 A.D., removed in the 18th century. Sacked by the Goths in 251, by the Huns in 447. Now seat of Bulgarian, Greek, and Catholic bishops; strongly garrisoned. P. (1888) 33,000; Bulgarians, 19,500; Moham. 5600; Greeks, 3900.

Philippopolis, oasis, Syria. See **Orman.**

Philippsburg, urban comm., Ger., Baden, circle Karlsruhe, 17 m. SW. by S. Heidelberg; has a dismantled fortress; it figured frequently in the Franco-German wars of 17th and 18th centuries; under its walls the Duke of Berwick was killed in 1734. P. <3000.

Philip River, small riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., flows N. into Northumberland Strait.

Philipsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Center co., 27 m. NNE. Altoona, 96 m. ENE. Pittsburg, with rich coal and fireclay deposits. P. <4000.

Philipstown, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Hanover, 90 m. NNW. Middelburg. Alt. 4495 ft. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 10.83 in.

Philipstown, market-tn., Ire., E. King's co., bar. Lower P., 10½ m. NNW. Portarlington, 7 m. from Geashill stn., on Grand Canal; has an old castle, once the residence of King Philip of Spain (from whom the town was named), now used as barracks. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Philipstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. and 5 m. NW. Ardee, on riv. Glyde. P. <750.

Philipstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 2 m. N. Drogheda. P. <250.

Philipstown, par., Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 4 m. WNW. Dundalk. P. <250.

Philipstown, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Dunleer, co. Louth.

Philipstown, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 3½ m. E. Linlithgow, with stn. (**Philipstoun**) on the N. B. R., PMT.O. (**Philipstoun**). P. <750.

Philipstown, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the E. of King's co.

Phillack, par. and tn., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., on St. Ives Bay, 3½ m. SE. by E. St. Ives. Par. P. <5000; tn. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**P. with Gwithian and Hayle**) P. <4000.

Phillaur (Philaur, census), municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jálandhar, on the r. bk. of the Sutlej, 65 m. SE. by E. Amritsar; great wood mart and depôt station on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rly. P. 7000; Hindus, 2600; Moham. 4000.

Philleigh, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 4 m. SE. Truro. P. <250.

Phillip, co., New South Wales, to the N. of 33° S., and crossed in the middle by 150° E.

Phillip Island, Victoria, in Western Port Bay. Length, E. to W., 14 m.; width, 6 m.

Philippi, vil., U.S., W. Virginia. See **Philippi.**

Phillips, co., U.S., Arkansas, N. of 34° N., and bounded on E. by Mississippi R.

Phillips, co., U.S., NE. Colorado, on E. frontier, crossed in S. by 40½° N., cap. Holyoke.

Phillips, co., U.S., Kansas, on the N. frontier, W. of 99° W.

Phillips, tn., U.S., Maine, Franklin co., on Sandy R., 5 m. W. Strong. P. <1500.

Phillips, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Price co., 110 m. SE. Duluth (Minn.). Alt. 1454 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Phillipsburg, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., on Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, 39 m. SE. by S. Montreal. P. <1500.

Phillipsburg, silver-mining tn., U.S., Montana, Deer Lodge co., 43 m. NW. by W. Butte City. P. <1500.

Phillipsburg, town, U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., on the Delaware R., opposite Easton (Pa.), 54 m. W. Newark; has important manufactures and considerable trade in iron ore, which is abundant in the neighbourhood. P. (1880) 7200; (1890) 8600.

Phillipsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Centre co., on Moshannon Creek, 98 m. E. by N. Pittsburg, 29 m. NNE. Altoona. P. <1500.

Phillipsport, vil., U.S., New York, Sullivan co., 28 m. W. by S. Poughkeepsie, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. P. <1500.

Phillipston, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 34 m. NE. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Philmont, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., 30 m. S. by E. Albany; has manufactures of paper, hosiery, &c. P. <2000.

Philpots, isl., Parry Is., Arctic Regions, E. of N. Devon I., crossed by 80° W. Area, 255 sq. m.

Philip River, riv., Brit. New Guinea, flowing S. and entering the Gulf of Papua by several mouths, between 144°–144½° E. The principal mouth is called the **Douglas R.,** and in its lower part **Port Bevan,** which has its mouth in 144½° E. It has been ascended by steamer to about 6° 50′ S.

Philpstoun, stn., Scot., Linlithgowshire. See **Philipstown.**

Phineka, vil., Asia Minor, S. ct., 105 m. E. by S. Rhodes.

Phinstown, vil., Scot. See **Finstown.**

Phipps, islet, Arctic Regions, on N. ct. of North-East Land, in Spitzbergen, in 80° 40′ N.

Phippsburg, tn., U.S., Maine, Sagadahoc co., on the r. bk. of the Kennebec R., 38 m. S. Augusta. P. <1500.

Phladda, lighthouse, Scot. See **Fladda.**

Phlega, isl., Greece, E. of the entrance to the Gulf of Athens.

Phlegrean Fields (*Phlegræi Campi*), name given to a volcanic region stretching W. from Naples and N. from Pozzuoli, and containing the ruins of *Cumæ*, the cave of the Sibyl, Lakes Avernus and Lucrinus, and the site of *Baiæ.*

Phlesias, comm., Greece. See **Ligoudista.**

Phlomokhorion, seapt., Greece. See **Kotronas.**

Phocle Green, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Ross, Herefordshire.

Phœnicia. See **Syria.**

Phœnicus, ancient site, Asia Minor. See **Finika.**

Phœnix, cities, U.S., Alabama and Arizona. See **Phenix.**

Phœnix Islands, Pacific, crossed by 4° S., 175° W.; Phœnix I. is in about 3° 15′ S., 170° 20′ W. British.

Phœnix Park. See **Dublin.**

Phœnixville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Chester co., on Schuylkill R., 24 m. NW. Philadelphia; has extensive furnaces, rolling mills, pottery, and one of the largest bridge-works in the state. P. (1880) 6700; (1890) 8500.

Pholegandros, or **Polykandros. 1.** Isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 90 m. S. by E. of the SE. point of Eubœa. **2.** A town on the W. ct. P. (1889) 826.

Phonia, lake, Greece. See **Pheneos.**

Phorbantia, Italy. See **Levanzo.**

Phu, Tongkinese, 'prefecture.'

Phukwok, isl., Siam. See **Fukwok.**

Phúl, tn., India, in the feudatory state of Nábha (Punjab), 100 m. SE. Lahore. P. 5200; Hindus, 2100; Sikhs, 2000; Moham. 1100.

Phuljhar, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 75 m. W. by S. Sambalpur. P. <5000.

Phulmari, vil., India, Haidarábád, 17 m. NNE. Aurangábád.

Phúlpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 17 m. ENE. Allahábád. P. 7100; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 2700.

Phurna, vil., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Ætolia, 31 m. SW. by W. Pharsalos. P. <2000.

Phurni, Turkish island. See **Furni.**

Phu-thuan-thien, city, Annam. See **Hué.**

Phuyen, tn., Annam. See **Fuyen.**

Phyöngan-do, or **Phyengan-do,** prov., Korea. See *Do.*

Phyöngyang, Phyengyang (*ph* pronounced as in loop-hole), **Pengyang,** or **Pingyang,** tn., Korea, 80 m. W. by S. Wönsan, beautifully situated on the right or N. bank of the Taidong, 36 m. from the sea. The river on which it stands is navigable by vessels of moderate draught to within 15 m. of the city, but above that shallows occur, though at P. itself the river is 20 ft. deep, and 200 yards wide. Centre of a silk industry. Large and thick coal seam near. Gold washings about 20 m. N. Rich iron ore near river banks about 50 m. NNE. Defeat of Chinese by Japanese in Sept. 1894. P. above 20,000 (Carles in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, p. 300); probably 100,000 (Campbell in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 157).

Physkos, tn., Asia Minor. See **Marmaras.**

Piacenza, French **Plaisance,** anciently *Placentia,* city, see of a bishopric, and cap. prov. P., Italy, Emilia, on r. bk. Po, just below its confluence with the Trebbia, 43 m. SE. Milan, with bastioned walls and a ring of forts. The cathedral has a square bell-tower, 223 ft. high, and large crypts. There are other fine churches, the Farnese Palace, once famous, now used as a barracks; the communal palace (1281), and the palace of justice; the communal library of 120,000 vols.; the theatre, large hospital, &c. Some manufactures of silk, cloth; marble quarries. Founded as a Roman colony in 219 B.C.; its walls, the year after, afforded a refuge for the army of Scipio and Sempronius Longus after their defeat by Hannibal on the banks of the Trebbia. Ever since, P. has been of importance as a strategic point, and was in modern times a fortress of the first class. Two great lines of the Italian railway system meet here. Alt. 215 ft. P. (1881) 35,000, the same as in 1871.

Piacoa, vil., Venezuela, Bolivar, on an arm of delta of the Orinoco, 132 m. S. by W. of the SW. point of the isl. of Trinidad.

Piadena, vil., Italy, Lombardy, on the r. bk. of the Oglio, prov. and 20 m. W. Mantua. P. <2000.

Piaggine Soprane, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 40 m. SE. Salerno, circle Vallo della Lucania. P. <4000.

Piaggine Sottane, adjoining vil., 2 m. to the W. P. <2000.

Piako, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed in the S. by 38° S., and touched in the E. by 176° E.

Piako, riv., New Zealand, North I., rising in co. P., flows N. into Thames Firth, in about 37° 15′ N., lower course navigable. Length, 68 m.

Pialba, watering-place, Queensland, March co., on shore of Hervey Bay, in 25° 22′ S.; contains sugar-mills. P. <1500.

Piali, vil., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 4 m. S. by E. Tripolis.

Piana, vil., in the W. of Corsica, near the S. side of the Gulf of Porto, arr. and 23 m. N. by W. Ajaccio; noted for the magnificent scenery of the granite rocks known as the Calanches de P. P. <2000.

Piana de' Greci, tn., Sicily, prov. and 10 m. SSW. Palermo. P. 8900.

Pian Castagnajo, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, circle and 17 m. SSW. Montepulciano. P. <4000.

Piane, islet, Tunis. See **Plane.**

Pianella, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 7 m. NW. by W. Chieti. P. <3000.

Piano del Voglio, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 26 m. SSW. Bologna, circle Vergato. P. <5000.

Piano di Sorrento, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Naples, circle and 5 m. Castellamare di Stabia, on Sorrento Bay. P. 8100.

Pianosa, Isola, islet, Italy, off the E. ct., in 42° 13½′ N.

Pianosa, Isola, isl., Italy, off the W. ct., about 8 m. S. of the W. end of Elba, in 42° 35′ N. P. 600.

Pianura, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Naples, circle and 4 m. ENE. Pozzuoli. P. (comm.) <5000.

Piaroas, Indians, Venezuela, on the banks of the upper Orinoco.

Piasnitz, riv., Prussia. See **Zarnowitzer-See.**

Piassabussu, vil., Brazil, Alagoas, on the l. bk. of the Rio São Francisco, 195 m. SW. by S. Pernambuco, 70 m. SW. Maceio.

Piatra, tn., Roumania, prov. Neamţu, on the riv. Bistriţa, 59 m. WSW. Yassy; has paper-mill, and important trade in wood. P. (1873) estimated 20,000; (1889) 20,000.

Piatt, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed by 40° N., and E. of 89° W.

Piauhy, riv., Brazil, state of P., flows NW. and enters the Parnahiba in 6° 25′ S.

Piauhy, one of the NE. littoral states of Brazil (coast-line only 30 m.), naturally formed by the lands between the Rio Parnahiba and the water-parting of the E. part of its basin, drained by rivs. Longa, Poty, P.-Canindé, Gurgueio, Urussu. To a great extent unknown. Lies in the region subject to great periodical droughts, yet numerous cattle are reared on its vast plains. Iron abundant; silver, lead, nitrates, and rock-salt found. Cap. Therezina. See **Brazil,** table.

Piave, riv., N. Italy, rises in the Alps near Lienz, flows SW. to Vas, then SE. to the Adriatic, which it enters at Porto di Cortellazo, 22 m. ENE. Venice. Navigable from its entrance into the prov. of Venice, above that used for floating timber. Length, 137 m.; area of basin, 1583 sq. m.; discharge, mean 2100 cubic ft. per second, highest 106,000 cubic ft. per second.

Piazza, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 17 m. N. Bergamo. P. <2000.

Piazza Armerina, tn., Sicily, prov. and 18 m. SE. by E. Caltanissetta; a bishop's see; manufactures woollens, and trades in corn, olive oil, and fruits. Alt. 2365 ft. P. 16,000.

Pic, French, *Pico,* Spanish and Portuguese, 'a peak.'

Pic, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows S. from Lake McKay to the NE. corner of Lake Superior, in about 86° 15′ W.

Pica, oasis, Chile, Tarapaca, connected by canal 31 m. long with La Noria (which is WNW.); grapes and other fruit and vegetables. P. <2000.

Picacho, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Pinal co., 173 m. NW. by W. from the SE. corner of the terr.

Picacho de la Veleta, summit of the Sierra Nevada Range, Spain, 18 m. SE. Granada. Alt. 11,385 ft.

Picardy, former prov. of France, now included in deps. Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Nord, Oise, and Aisne.

Picasent, tn., Spain, prov. Valencia, dist. and 5 m. SW. Torrente. P. (comm.) <4000.

Pic du Midi, name given in the Pyrenees to several summits, the most celebrated being those of Bagnères-de-Bigorre, and Ossau, or Pau. The former (alt. 9440 ft.) has a meteorological observatory some feet from its top. Alt. of latter, 9465 ft.

Picerno, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 8½ m. W. Potenza. P. <5000.

Pichala, Punta, point, N. ct. Chile, in 19° 37′ S., 70° 20′ W.

Pichan, tn., E. Turkistan, 60 m. ESE. Turfan, in 42° 50′ N., 90° 20′ E.

Pichieh-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 81 m. WNW. Kwei-yang-fu.

Pichincha, volcano, Ecuador, in W. Cordilleras, Andes, W. of Quito. Alt. 15,805 ft. (Wolf), 15,918 ft. (Whymper), 15,705 ft. (Reiss and Stübel).

Pichit, tn., Siam, on the Liung arm of the Menam, 82 m. ESE. Rahang.

Pichucalco, tn., Mexico, Chiapas, 32 m. SSW. San Juan Bautista. P. 6000.

Pichu-Pichu, summit of Andes, Peru, NE. Arequipa. Alt. 18,600 ft.

Pichuta, pass, N. Chile, between Tarapaca and the Bolivian dep. of Oruro, 87 m. E. Pisagua.

Pickamink, riv., U.S. See **Iroquois River.**

Pickaway, co., U.S., Ohio, S. of 40° N., crossed by 83° W., traversed by the Scioto R.

Pickburn and Brodsworth, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on S. Yorkshire Rly.

Pickenham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, North P., SW. div., 18 m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, 3 m. SE. by E. Swaffham, 1 m. W. Holme Hale stn., P.O. and P.O. (**South P.**). P. (of each) <250; eccles. par. (**North P. with Houghton on the Hill**) P. <500.

Pickens, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, N. of 33° N.

Pickens, co., U.S., Georgia, between 34° and 35° N. and 84° and 85° W.

Pickens, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. P. co., 22 m. SE. by E. of the NE. corner of Georgia. Alt. 1162 ft. (U. S. C. & G. S.). P. <1500.

Pickering, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Ontario co., 21 m. NE. by E. Toronto, on Lake Toronto, and a railway. P. <1500.

Pickering, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 15½ m. W. by S. Scarborough, on the NE. R. The castle, first mentioned in reign of Henry III., was for a time occupied by Richard II. Besoms are made. Market-day, M. 15,604 ac. P. <4000. **P. Marishes,** adjoining par., P. <250. **P. Moor,** an upland tract about 7 m. to the N.

Pickett, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. frontier, W. of 85° W.

Pickhill, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4½ m. ESE. Wrexham. P. <250.

Pickhill with Roxby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7½ m. NNE. Ripon, with a stn. (**Pickhill**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**P.**). P. <500.

Pickmere, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3 m. NE. Northwich. P. <250.

Pickton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3 m. NE. by N. Chester, 1½ m. NW. by N. Mickle Trafford stn. (L. & NW. R.). P. <250.

Pickton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 9 m. SE. by E. Darlington, ½ m. W. by S. of its stn. (**Picton**) on the NE. R. P. <250.

Pickup Bank, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 4 m. SE. Blackburn, 2 m. E. by N. Darwen stn. See **Yate.**

Pickwell, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. WNW. Oakham. P. <500.

Pickworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 8 m. E. by S. Grantham, 4½ m. W. Billingborough stn., P.O. P. <250.

Pickworth, par., Eng., Rutland, 9 m. ENE. Oakham, 3 m. SSW. Little Bytham stn. P. <250. See **Casterton, Great.**

Pico, Spanish and Portuguese, 'a peak.'

Pico, one of the Azores Is., in the Atlantic, covered with lava; has a volcanic peak 7613 ft. high, in 38° 28′ N., 28° 25′ W. Chief towns, Lagos, Magdalena, and San Rocco. Area, 254 sq. m.

Pico, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 17 m. N. Gaeta. P. <3000.

Pico, or **Catherine,** strait, between Iturup and Kunashir Is., Kurile Is., N. Japan; width, 16 m.

Pico d'Adan (Adam's Peak), summit, Chile, Magellan terr., NW. Desolation I., marking the W. entrance to Magellan Strait. Alt. 2855 ft.

Picolet Point, cape, N. ct. Haiti I., marking the entrance to the Bay of Cap Haitien.

Pico Peak, mt., U.S., in Green Mountain Range, Vermont, Rutland co., 6 m. ENE. Rutland. Alt. 3935 ft.

Picos, Sierra de, mt., Spain. See **Cantabrian Mountains.**

Picos de Aroche, range of mts. on the border of Spain and Portugal, stretching about 25 m. from W. by S. to N. by E., in about lat. 38° N., parallel to the Serra de Aracena.

Picquigny, tn., France, dep. Somme, on the Somme, arr. and 17 m. WNW. Amiens. P. <2000.

Picton, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., on the Bay of Quinté, 35 m. WSW. Kingston. P. <4000.

Picton, stn., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Pickton.**

Picton (formerly **Stonequarry**), tp., New South Wales, Camden co., 35 m. SW. by W. Sydney; in the neighbourhood, kerosene shale has been found. P. <1500.

Picton, port and bor., New Zealand, South I., chief port of Marlborough co., 38 m. E. Nelson, 20 m. N. Blenheim; has gold mining, and an excellent harbour, with a depth of water at wharf of 20 ft. Vessels convey produce direct to London. P. <1500.

Picton, Mount, in S. of Tasmania, source of Picton R. Alt. 3340 ft.

Picton Channel, strait, Chile, on W. side of Wellington I.,

and E. side of Mornington I. and North's Archipelago, between 49° 10′ and 49° 50′ S.

Pictou, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, P. co., on P. Harbour, 90 m. NE. by N. Halifax. The harbour, which has a bar at its entrance with 22 ft. depth at high water ordinary springs and 20 ft. ordinary neaps, affords good anchorage in 30 ft. at high and 24 ft. at low water. There is a total of 3536 ft. of wharfage, with 20–30 ft. at high water ordinary springs. There are also two patent slips, 232 and 178 ft. long respectively. P. <3000.

Pictou Harbour, a large inlet, which above Pictou divides into three arms, of which the eastern receives the E. River, the middle the Mid River, and the western the W. River.

Pictou Island, isl., 7 m. long, 7 m. N. of the mouth of Pictou Harbour.

Picts Cross, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Ross, Herefordshire.

Picture Rocks, manufacturing bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., Muncy R. P. <1500.

Piddinghoe, par., Eng., Sussex, on the Ouse, div. and 5 m. S. by E. Lewes, 1½ m. NW. Newhaven, P.O. P. <250. See **Telscombe.**

Piddington, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. SE. by S. Northampton, 1½ m. W. by S. of its stn. (**P. and Horton**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <750. See **Horton.**

Piddington, par., Eng., on the E. border of Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 11 m. NE. by E. Oxford, 5 m. SE. Bicester. P. <500.

Piddle, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire, flows SE. past Puddletown into Poole Harbour. Length, 20 m.

Piddle, North, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the Piddle, 7½ m. E. Worcester, 4 m. N. Pershore stn. P. <250.

Piddlehinton, PT.O., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Puddlehinton.**

Piddletown, PMT.O., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Puddletown.**

Piddletrenthide, PMT.O., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Puddletrenthide.**

Pidley with Fenton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Huntingdon, 2 m. SSE. Warboys stn., P.O. (**Pidley**). P. <500. See **Somersham.**

Pidrutalagala, formerly **Pedrotallagalla,** mts., Ceylon, Central Prov., 21 m. SSE. Kandy. Alt. 8295 ft.

Piecombe, par., Eng., Sussex, Cuckfield union, P.O. (**Pyecombe**). P. <500.

Piedad, Ponta da, penin., S. extremity of Portugal, Algarve, in about 9° W.

Piedad de Rivas, La, tn., Mexico, state Michoacan, cap. dist. P., 78 m. NW. Morelia. P. (comm.) 16,200.

Piedade (Portuguese, 'mercy, pity'), vil., Brazil, state and 45 m. W. by S. São Paulo.

Piedecuesta, tn., Colombia, dep. Santander, 175 m. N. by E. Bogotá.

Piedicroce, vil., Corsica, arr. Corte, 23 m. SSW. Bastia. P. <2000.

Piediluco, vil., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, circle and 6 m. ESE. Terni; frequented summer resort. P. <2000.

Piedimonte, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 43 m. E. by N. Gaeta. P. 6000.

Piedmont, Italian **Piemonte** ('foot of the mountains'), div. (*compartimento territoriale*) in the NW. of Italy, composed of four provs., two in the N. (Turin and Novara), and two in the S. (Cuneo and Alessandria). P. forms roughly a parallelogram between the Alps and the Apennines on the N., W., and S., and bounded on the E. by the Lago Maggiore, and the Ticino in its N. part, but further S. excluding the Lomellina (between the Ticino, Sesia, and Po). The interior of the parallelogram belongs mainly to the plains of the Po basin, but includes also the hills of Montferrat (Monferrato), between the Po and the Tanaro. Besides the Po, the chief rivers are, on the l. bk. of the Po, the Pellice, Dora Riparia (whose valley is ascended by the Mont Cenis Rly.), Northern Stura, Dora Baltea, Sesia, and Ticino (with its trib. the Toce), and on the r. bk. of the Po, the Varaita, Maira, Tanaro (with the Bormida), and the Scrivia. Irrigation canals are numerous, the principal being the Cavour Canal (*q.v.*), the Charles Albert Canal, the latter originating in the Bormida, and after passing Alessandria discharging into the Tanaro. The principal crops are wheat, maize, and rice, the last cultivated almost exclusively in the prov. of Novara, in the dist. round Vercelli. The vine is cultivated in all the provs., but chiefly in that of Alessandria, in which the wines of Asti are noted. Chestnuts also are largely cultivated. Hemp covers a considerable area in provs. Cuneo and Turin. The silkworm is extensively reared. Useful minerals are rare. A little inferior anthracite is obtained in the Alpine valleys in the NW. There are gold veins in the Alps, in the Val d' Anzasca, and in the Apennines to the S. of Ovada, but in neither locality are they of much economic importance. The nickel ores of the Val Sesia have ceased to be worked since the discovery of those of New Caledonia. The granites of the Lago Maggiore and the Lago d' Orta, the syenites of the dist. of Biella, and gneisses of Luserna and other parts of the Alps, are all excellent in quality, and extensively quarried. Mechanical industries are not generally concentrated in the larger towns, but are scattered over the smaller towns and villages. The most widely diffused is the reeling of silk, with which silk throwing and weaving is often associated. Woollen and cotton manufactures are most extensively pursued in the Alpine comms. of prov. Novara, especially Biella, Occhieppo Inferiore, and other places near; but also to a considerable extent in Rivarolo, Canarese, Caselle Torinesi, Chieri, and elsewhere in prov. Turin. See **Italy** (table and Historical Sketch) and **Alps.**

Piedmont, vil., U.S., Missouri, Wayne co., 84 m. W. by N. Cairo (Ill.). P. <1500.

Piedmont, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Greenville co., 40 m. SE. by E. of the NE. corner of Georgia. P. <3000.

Piedmont, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Mineral co., on N. branch of Potomac R., 173 m. E. Wheeling, in the great coal region of Virginia; has extensive railroad machine shops. P. <1500.

Piedra Blanca, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 6 m. NE. by N. Catamarca, 108 m. SSW. Tucuman.

Piedrabuena, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Ciudad Real, cap. dist. P. P. (comm.) <4000.

Piedrafita, comm., Spain, prov. and 33 m. SE. Lugo, dist. Becerreá. P. <4000.

Piedra Gorda, comm., Mexico, state Guanajuato, cap. dist. P. G., dep. and 31 m. SW. Leon. P. 19,100.

Piedra Grande del Utcubamba, mt. (alt. 3000 ft.) and site of ruins, N. Peru, dep. Amazonas, in the neighbourhood of Chachapoyas, in about 6° 20′ S.

Piedras, vil., Uruguay, dep. Canelones, 16 m. N. by E. Montevideo.

Piedras, Las, tn., Cuba, 250 m. ESE. Havana. P. 8000.

Piedras Negras, formerly also called **Ciudad Porfirio Diaz,** vil., Mexico, Coahuila, on r. bk. of the Rio Grande, where the International Rly. crosses the frontier, 210 m. N. Monterey; coal found near. P. <3000.

Piedras Negras, Punta de Las, cape, Uruguay, on the Rio de la Plata, in 55° 42′ W.

Piel, isl. with harbour, Eng., Lancashire, Dalton in Furness par., at S. extremity of Furness Penin., with which it is connected by a causeway, on the Furness Rly., PT.O. See **Barrow in Furness.**

Pielagos, Valle de, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov., dist., and 7 m. WSW. Santander; chief village, Aro. P. 5500.

Pieleburg-See, lake, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 52 m. SE. Kolberg, drained S. into the riv. Netze.

Pieman River, Tasmania, flows W. into the sea, in lat. 41° 40′ S.; near the mouth of the river are tin-mines.

Piemonte, div., Italy. See **Piedmont.**

Pienleang, tn., China. See **Kaifung-fu.**

Pienza, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 24 m. SE. Siena; built on the site of the village of *Corsignano* by Pope Pius II. (Eneas Sylvius Piccolomini), who was born here; has the cathedral and palace Piccolomini. P. <2000.

Piera, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. WNW. Barcelona, dist. Igualada. P. (comm.) <4000.

Pierce, mt., U.S., California, Humboldt co., 190 m. NW. Sacramento, in 40° 20′ N., 124° 0′ W.

Pierce, co., U.S., Georgia, just to N. of 31° N., and crossed in E. by 82° W.

Pierce, city, U.S., Missouri, Lawrence co., 152 m. S. by E. Kansas City, 24 m. SE. Carthage. P. <3000.

Pierce, vil., U.S., Nebraska, P. co., 104 m. NW. by W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Pierce, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 48° N. and 100° W.

Pierce, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 47° N. and 122° W.

Pierce, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the W. frontier, bounded on the W. and S. by the Mississippi.

Pierce Bridge, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5 m. W. by N. Darlington, on NE. R., PMT.O. (**Piercebridge**). P. <250.

Pierceton, vil., U.S., Indiana, Kosciusko co., 105 m. ESE. Chicago (Ill.), 58 m. SW. by W. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Piercetown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. and 3 m. S. Duleek. P. <250.

Piercetown, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, on riv. Mug, 10 m. W. Mullingar; 4231 ac. P. <500.

Piermont, vil., U.S., New York, Rockland co., on the r. bk. of Hudson R., 23 m. N. by E. New York. P. <1500.

Pierre, French, 'a stone, rock;' also French, 'Peter.'

Pierre, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Louhans, 32 m. SSE. Dijon. P. <2000.

Pierre, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Hughes co., 180 m. NW. by W. Yankton. Alt. 1438 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Pierre-à-Voie, erroneously **Pierre-à-Voir,** mt., Switzd., cant. Valais, 6 m. E. by N. Martigny. Alt. 8125 ft.

Pierre-Bénite, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 4 m. S. Lyons, on r. bk. of the Rhone. P. <3000.

Pierre Buffière, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. and 11 m. SE. by S. Limoges. P. <2000.

Pierre-Châtel, fortified place, France, dep. Ain, arr. Belley, 15 m. NW. Chambéry, on a steep hill, with an alt. of 1300 ft., overlooking one of the narrowest defiles of the Rhone.

Pierrefitte, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Argelès, 10 m. S. Lourdes, and 28 m. SE. Pau; has mines of argentiferous lead, copper, and zinc. Here gallium was discovered in 1875. It is one of the principal centres for excursions in the Pyrenees. P. <2000.

Pierrefitte, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Commercy, on the Aire, 12 m. NE. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Pierrefitte, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 7½ m. N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Pierrefonds, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 11 m. SE. Compiègne; has ferruginous and sulphureous baths, known to the Romans, and an imposing feudal castle built from 1395 to 1407. P. <2000.

Pierrefontaine, vil., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Montbéliard, 25 m. E. Besançon. P. <2000.

Pierrefort, vil., France, dep. Cantal, arr. St. Flour, 61 m. S. by W. Clermont-Ferrand, 14 m. S. Murat. P. <2000.

Pierrelatte, tn., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montélimar, 18 m. NNW. Orange. P. <2000.

Pierres-de-Lecq, or **Paternosters,** reefs, N. of Jersey I., Channel Is.

Pierre-sur-Haute, or **Pierre-sur-Autre,** mt., France, culminating point of the Monts du Forez (*q.v.*). Alt. 5380 ft.

Pierreville, or **St. Thomas,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Yamaska, on St. Francis R., 30 m. NE. Sorel. P. <1500.

Pierry, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 2 m. SW. by S. Epernay. P. <2000.

Piershill, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., 1½ m. E. by N. Edinburgh.

Pierson's Bridge, P.O., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. and 4½ m. N. by E. Bantry.

Pieschen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 1 m. NNW. Dresden. P. 12,400.

Pieskjaur, lake, Sweden, prov. Norrbotten, near the Norwegian frontier, at the SE. base of the Sulitjelma, is the source of the Piteå R.

Pietas Julia, Austria. See **Pola.**

Pieterlen, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. W. by S. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Pietermaritzburg, tn., seat of the govt. of Natal, 40 m. NW. by W. Durban; named after two Boer leaders, Pieter Retief and Gert Maritz. Alt. 2093 ft. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1858–67), yr. 64.9° F., Feb. 71.8°, July 55.7°. P. 12,300.

Pieter Meintje's Fontein, highest point on the Cape Town–Kimberley line, Cape Colony, 186 m. from Cape Town. Alt. 3588 ft.

Pietersburg, tn., S. African Repub., Zoutpansberg div., about 140 m. NNE. Pretoria, with a goldfield to the S. P. <1500.

Pietole, vil., Italy. See **Virgilio.**

Pietra, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 15 m. SW. Savona. P. <2000.

Pietrabbondante, comm., Italy, prov. and 19 m. NW. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Pietracatella, comm., Italy, prov. and 13 m. E. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Pietradefusi, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 9 m. NNE. Avellino. P. 5300.

Pietra Elcina, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 7 m. NE. Benevento. P. <4000.

Pietrafesa, comm., Italy, prov. and 10 m. SW. Potenza. P. <3000.

Pietragalla, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 8 m. NNE. Potenza. P. (comm.) 6700.

Pietra Ligure, maritime tn., Italy, prov. and 36 m. SSW. Genoa; has marble quarries. P. <3000.

Pietra Mala Pass. See **Apennines, B.**

Pietramelara, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 11 m. N. by W. Capua. P. <3000.

Pietra Montecorvino, comm., Italy, prov. Foggia, 16 m. SW. San Severo. P. <4000.

Pietrapertosa, comm., Italy, prov. and 16 m. ESE. Potenza. P. <3000.

Pietra Pertusa Pass. See **Apennines, C.**

Pietraperzia, tn., Sicily, prov. and 7 m. SE. Caltanissetta; has sulphur and gypsum mines. P. 11,300.

Pietrapola, thermal stn., Corsica, arr. Corte, at E. base of Punta della Capella; the waters contain sulphuretted sodium; during the great heat in July and August the climate is unhealthy and dangerous. Alt. 655 ft. P. <2000.

Pietraroja, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 20 m. NNW. Benevento. P. <3000.

Pietrasanta, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 15 m. NW. by W. Lucca. P. <5000.

Pietravairano, or **Vairano,** tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 19 m. NNW. Caserta. P. <3000.

Pietretief, dist., S. African Republic, bounded on the N. and E. by Swazi-land, and on the S. by the Pongola R.

Pietros, mt., in the Carpathians, Hungary, co. Máramaros, in about 48° 20′ N. Alt. 6630 ft.

Pietrosul, mt., in the Carpathians, Hungary, between cos. Maros-Torda and Besztercze-Naszod. Alt. 6895 ft.

Pieux, Les, vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. and 12 m. SW. Cherbourg. P. <2000.

Pieve a Nievole, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. E. Lucca. P. (comm.) <4000.

Pieve del Cairo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 13 m. NE. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Pieve di Cadore, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, 54 m. N. by E. Treviso.

Pieve di Cento, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Ferrara, 20 m. ENE. Modena. P. 3000.

Pieve di Soligo, comm., Italy, Venice, prov. and 18 m. NNW. Treviso. P. <4000.

Pieve di Teco, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 18 m. NNE. San Remo. P. <3000.

Pievepelago, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, 25 m. N. by E. Lucca. P. <2000.

Pieve Porto Morone, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. ESE. Pavia, on l. bk. of the Po. P. <3000.

Pieve San Stefano, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 17 m. NE. by N. Arezzo, on the Tiber. P. <2000.

Pig, isl., Ire., off N. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Erris.

Pigadákia, vil., Greece, isl. of Zante, 7½ m. W. by N. Zante.

Pigdon, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 3 m. NW. by W. Morpeth. P. <250.

Pigeon Bay, Canada, Ontario, Lake Erie, on the S. of Essex co., W. of Point Pelee.

Pigeon Bay, postal-stn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 21 m. ESE. Christchurch by road and rail. P. <1500.

Pigeon Cove, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the Atlantic, 32 m. NE. Boston; a picturesque watering-place, much resorted to; has granite quarries. P. <1500.

Pigeon Island, isl., Brit. India, Bombay, 10 m. off coast of dist. N. Kánara, 15 m. NW. Bhatkal, in 14° 1′ N., 74° 19′ E., 300 ft. high, and ½ m. broad.

Pigeon Lake, Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 70 m. NE. Toronto, joins Lake Sturgeon on the W.

Pigeon Point, settlement, U.S., California, San Mateo co., on the Pacific.

Pigeon River, Canada, Manitoba, flows WNW. into P. Bay, on the E. side of Lake Winnipeg, in 52° 15′ N.

Piggoreet, post-tn., Victoria, Grenville co., on Woody Yallock Creek, 17 m. SW. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Piglio, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 17 m. NW. Frosinone. P. <3000.

Pigna, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 9 m. NNW. San Remo; has sulphureous spring. P. <3000.

Pigna di Andora, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 21 m. ENE. San Remo.

Pignalou, tn., Cochin-China. See **Pinyalu.**

Pignola, tn., Italy, prov. and 6 m. S. Potenza. P. <4000.

Pigott Doddington, eccles. par., Eng. See **Doddington.**

Piguena, riv., S. America. See **Tigre.**

Pihání, municip., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Hardoi, 70 m. NW. Lucknow. P. 8000; Hindus, 4500; Moham. 3500.

Pihewa, tn., Brit. India. See **Pehoa.**

Pijlstaart (Dutch, 'diver'), isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Tonga group, in about 22¾° S., 176° W.

Pike, co., U.S., Alabama, crossed by 86° W., and in extreme N. by 32° N.

Pike, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in S. by 34° N., and between 93° and 94° W.

Pike, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in S. by 33° N., and W. of 84° W.

Pike, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, S. of 40° N.

Pike, co., U.S., Indiana, W. of 87° W., and bounded on N. by White R. and E. Branch of White R.

Pike, co., U.S., in the extreme E. of Kentucky.

Pike, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed in the E. by 90° W.

Pike, co., U.S., Missouri, on the Mississippi, N. of 39° N.

Pike, vil., U.S., New York, Wyoming co., 43 m. SE. by E. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Pike, co., U.S., Ohio, in the S., crossed by 83° W. and 39° N.

Pike, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the angle of the Delaware, to the N. of 41° N.

Pike Bay, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, 59 m. NW. by W. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Pikela, isl., Pacific. See **Lydia.**

Pike Lake, Canada, Keewatin, crossed about the middle by 53° 25′ N., 95° 40′ W., drained WNW. by the Pike R. into the E. Branch of the Nelson, a little below its outlet from Lake Winnipeg.

Pikelot, or **Coquille,** isl., Pacific, Caroline group, in about 8° 20′ N., 152° 0′ W.

Pike of Rushall, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Borris in Ossory, Queen's co.

Pike Rigg, hill, Eng., Northumberland, div. and 14 m. WSW. Hexham. Height, 1723 ft.

Pikermi, Greece. See **Pentelikon.**

Pikerni, vil., Greece. See **Mantinea.**

Pike Run, or **Coal Center** (formerly **Greenfield**), bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 24 m. SE. Washington, on Monongahela R.; has coal-mines. P.<1500.

Pike's Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the W. of El Paso co., 60 m. S. Denver; lat. 38° 50′ N., long. 105° 1′ W. Alt. 14,147 ft. (U.S. Signal Office); and 14,134 ft. at the signal station. Mean temp. (14 yrs.), 19.4° F., Jan. 2.6°, July 40.2°; rfall., yr. 28.65 in., April–Aug. 17.35 in.

Pikesville, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 9 m. NW. Baltimore. P.<1500.

Piketon, vil., U.S., Ohio, Pike co., on Scioto R., 80 m. E. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Pikiram, isl., Pacific. See **Greenwich,** isl.

Pilão Arcado, vil., Brazil, Bahia, on l. bk. Rio São Francisco, just S. of 10° S.; thick beds of rock-salt near. P.<2000.

Pilar, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 40 m. NW. Buenos Aires. P. 2000.

Pilar, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 39 m. NW. by W. Santa Fé. P.<2000.

Pilar, tn., Brazil, Alagoas, 140 m. SW. by S. Pernambuco, 19 m. W. Maceió.

Pilar, vil., Brazil, Parahiba, on the Rio Parahiba, 66 m. NW. by N. Pernambuco, connected by rail with the town of Parahiba.

Pilar, vil., Brazil, prov. and 70 m. W. by S. São Paulo.

Pilar, Villa del, formerly **Neembucu,** tn. and river-port, Paraguay, on l. bk. riv. Paraguay, 112 m. SSW. Asuncion, 48 m. above the confluence of the Parana. P. 6700.

Pilas, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 19 m. WSW. Seville, dist. Sanlucar la Mayor. P. (comm.)<5000.

Pilate, Mont, mt., France, in the Cevennes chain, between deps. Rhône and Loire. Alt. 4705 ft.

Pilate, or **Pilatus, Mount,** an offset of the Alps, between the Swiss cantons Lucerne and Unterwalden. Its principal peak, the Tomlishorn, is 5 m. SW. Lucerne; alt. 6998 ft.

Pilaya, Camblaya, or **Suipacha,** riv., Bolivia, r. bk. trib. of the Pilcomayo, which it enters about 30 m. above the mission of San Francisco, 124 m. from its confluence. It is formed by the union of the San Juan (370 m.) and the Cotagaita (250 m.). The former flows chiefly NE. from the slopes of Mount Incahuasi in 23° S., the latter rises in middle of dep. Potosi, and flows E., the direction of the united streams.

Pilburra Creek, riv., W. Australia, NW. ct., trib. of the Yule, in 118°–119° E.

Pilburra Goldfield, a proclaimed area of about 32,000 sq. m. in the NW. of Western Australia, between the Fortescue and De Grey Rivs. A low alluvial coast-plain.

Pilciao, place with silver-refining works in connection with the mines of Fuerte de Andalgalá, Argentine Republic, Catamarca, in 27° 40′ S., 66° 36′ W. Alt. 2644 ft. Rfall. (7 yrs.), 5.2 in., April–Sept. 0.6 in.

Pilcomayo ('bird-river'), riv., S. America, rises in Bolivia, about 60 m. NW. of Potosi, and flows SE. to the Paraguay, for half of its course through Bolivia, and for the remainder separating the Argentine Republic from the Republic of Paraguay, and crossing the Gran Chaco in about the middle. The greater part of its course in Bolivia is winding and torrential, and in about 21° S. it passes over several rapids. From that point, until it flows into the Paraguay R. at Asuncion, in about 25° S., its stream glides between low banks at a medium pace, and frequently expands into swamps and lagoons. It is asserted (Thouar) to be navigable for vessels of 220 tons, drawing 2½ ft., up as far as San Francisco, in about 23° N. The principal trib. is the Pilaya, on the r. bk. Length not known, probably exceeding 1500 m.

Pilcot, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 1½ m. SE. Winchfield stn.

Pilgram, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 16½ m. W. by N. Iglau; has mineral waters, and wool-spinning. P.<5000.

Pilgrims Hatch, P.O., Eng., Essex, 2 m. NW. Brentwood.

Pilgrim's Rest, tn., S. African Republic, 23 m. NE. Lydenburg.

Pilham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4½ m. NE. Gainsborough, 1½ m. E. Blyton stn. P.<250.

Pilibhit, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. P., 31 m. NE. Bareilly; staple trade in rice, borax, spices, sugar, and timber; manufactures metal vessels; sugar-refining. Outside the town is a military encamping ground. P. 33,800; Hindus, 19,700; Moham. 13,800.

Pilica, riv., Russian Poland, chief l. bk. trib. of Vistula, which it joins 28 m. above Warsaw, from SW. Length, 200 m.; navigable from Przedborz, 140 m.

Pilica, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 52 m. SW. Kielce, on Pilica R., 940 ft. above the sea; old castle. P. 5000.

Pilis, comm., Hungary, 27 m. SE. by E. Budapest. P.<5000.

Pilis, isolated mt., Hungary, on r. bk. of the Danube, between Budapest and Gran. Alt. 2475 ft.

Pilkhuwa (Pilkhua, census), municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, 27 m. E. by N. Delhi; has cotton-weaving. P. 5400; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 700.

Pilkington, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly in bor. of Bury; 5469 ac. P. 14,500.

Pill, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Easton in Gordano and Portbury pars., on the Avon, 5 m. NW. Bristol, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Pillar, cape, Chile, at the NW. of Desolation I., in 52° 40′ S., S. side of Pacific entrance to Strait of Magellan.

Pillar, Cape, Tasmania, SE. point of Tasman's Penin., in 148° 2′ E. long.

Pillar Mountain, Eng., Cumberland, 4 m. SE. foot of Ennerdale Water. **P. Rock,** one of the most dangerous crags in the Lake dist., is at its foot. Alt. 2927 ft.

Pillaton, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 9 m. NW. Plymouth. P.<500.

Pillau, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Fischhausen, on the W. shore of Danzig Bay, 24 m. W. by S. Königsberg, on the N. side of the entrance to the Frisches Haff. Harbour for Elbing, Braunsberg, and Königsberg, with which it is connected by two canals, available for vessels drawing 12½ and 18 ft. respectively; has sea-bathing and a school of navigation. There is good anchorage outside the breakwater in 7 fathoms depth, and between the breakwater and harbour in 5 fathoms. The average depth on the bar is 21½ ft., and the average depth in port 22 ft. There are 55,670 ft. of quayage available for vessels drawing 21½ ft., and a pontoon 150 ft. long. P. is defended by a fortress, constructed by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1626; manufactures sails, caviar, and amber ornaments. P.<4000. **Alt-Pillau,** adjoining village, P.<3000.

Pillerton Hersey and **Pillerton Priors,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Warwickshire. P. Hersey, Rugby div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O., P.<250; P. Priors, P.O., P.<250.

Pilleth, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 5 m. NE. by N. New Radnor, 4 m. SW. by S. Knighton stn. P.<250.

Pilgwenlly with St. Stephen Docks, eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, par. and bor. of Newport. P. 15,000.

Pilliga, post-tn., New South Wales, Barradine co., 130 m. WNW. Tamworth. P.<1500.

Pilling, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on riv. Pilling, 4½ m. E. Fleetwood, 1 m. NW. of its stn. on the Garstang and Knot End Rly., PMT.O.; 6060 ac. P.<1500.

Pilling Sands, Eng., on the W. of Lancashire, in the SE. of Morecambe Bay.

Pillkallen, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle P., 30 m. SE. by E. Tilsit. P.<3000.

Pillnitz, summer residence of the Saxon court, 4 m. SW. Dresden, on r. bk. of the Elbe. Here was signed by the Emperor Leopold II., Frederick William II. of Prussia, and Count of Artois, the Convention of P. in 1791.

Pilltown, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 3½ m. E. Carrick-on-Suir.

Pilly, corruption of Tamil *Palli*, 'a small town or village.'

Pilmoor, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9½ m. E. Ripon, on the NE. R., P.O.

Pilnikau, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 4 m. SW. by W. Trautenau. P.<2000.

Pilning, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Almondsbury and Henbury pars., 9 m. N. Bristol, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Piloña, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 24 m. E. Oviedo, P. 17,800.

Pilot Bay, mining-tn., Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the W. side of the Kootenay Lake, near the outlet of the Kootenay R.; silver lead. P.<1500.

Pilot Butte, rly. stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 348 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Pilot Knob, vil., U.S., Missouri, Iron co., 72 m. SSW. St. Louis, at base of Pilot Knob Mt., much of which consists of excellent iron ore. P.<1500.

Pilot Mound, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 90 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Pilot Peak, mt., U.S., California, on the border of Tuolomne and Mariposa cos., N. side of Yosemite Valley, 135 m. E. San Francisco.

Pilot Peak, mt., U.S., California, San Bernardino co., 113 m. NNE. Los Angeles.

Pilot Point, vil., U.S., Texas, Denton co., 44 m. N. by W. Dallas. P.<1500.

Pilot Town, settlement, U.S., Louisiana, Plaquemines par., 80 m. SSE. New Orleans, on the SW. pass of the Mississippi.

Pilsdon, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6½ m. NE. Lyme Regis. P.<250.

Pilsdon Pen, a hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 1½ m. N. Pilsdon, 7 m. NE. Lyme Regis.

Pilsen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, at the confluence of the rivs. Mies and Radbusa, 52 m. WSW. Prague, with mines of coal and iron, manufactures of plate and cut glass; the beer is the

most renowned in Austria. Alt. 980–1065 ft. P. (1869) 23,700; (1890) 50,200.

Pilsley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7 m. W. by N. Mansfield, 1½ m. N. Doe Hill stn., on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Pilsley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Bakewell union. P.<250.

Pilsworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 3 m. SE. by E. and partly in co. bor. Bury, 1 m. SE. Heap Bridge stn. P.<1000.

Piltan, lake, China, Manchuria, prov. and 70 m. E. by N. Kirin. Length, N. to S., 6 m.; breadth, E. to W., 19 m.

Pilt Down, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. NW. Uckfield.

Pilton, par., Eng., Devonshire, opposite and mostly in bor. of Barnstaple. P.<2500.

Pilton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 14 m. SW. Peterborough, 3 m. SW. by S. Oundle, 1½ m. W. by S. Barnwell stn. P.<250.

Pilton, par., Eng., Rutland, 5 m. SE. Oakham, 2 m. W. Luffenham stn. P.<250.

Pilton, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 4 m. SE. by S. Wells, 1½ m. ENE. Pennard stn., PMT.O.; 4626 ac. P.<1000.

Pilzhun, silver-mine, Eucador. See **Azógues.**

Pilzno, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on riv. Wisloka, 37 m. E. Bochnia, 9 m. E. by S. Tarnow. P.<3000.

Pima, co., U.S., Arizona, on the S. frontier, crossed in the middle by 112° W.

Pimakwan, or **Paimakwan** ('Pass of the White Horse'), pass, China, prov. Süchwan, 44 m. NNE. Chengtu-fu. Alt. 2035 ft.

Pimas, Indians, U.S., formerly in Arizona and parts of Mexico, now occupying with the Maricopas a reservation on Gila R. (Arizona); about 4000 in number.

Pimbi, S. Africa. See **Mpimbi.**

Pimbo Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., 4½ m. SW. Wigan.

Pimentel, maritime vil., Peru, dep. Lambayeque, on the W. ct., in about 6° 50′ S.

Piming, pass, Brit. India, Punjab, state Bashahr, in 31° 49′ N., 78° 46′ E. Alt. 13,518 ft.

Pimlico, SW. suburb of London, Eng., between Westminster and Chelsea; contains Buckingham Palace.

Pimo-hu, lake, China. See **Peima-hu.**

Pimpama, tp., Queensland, Ward co., in 27° 51′ S. and 153° 14′ E.; centre of the Queensland arrowroot manufacture. P.<1500.

Pimperne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 1¾ m. NW. by N. Poole, 2¾ m. NE. Blandford, P.O. P.<500.

Pimpinio, postal tp., Victoria, Borung co., 49 m. NW. Stawell. P.<1500.

Pina, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. SE. by E. Saragossa, cap. dist. P., on the l. bk. of the Ebro. P.<3000.

Pináhat, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 33 m. SE. Agra; station of Trigonometrical Survey. P. (1881) 5700.

Pinaki, or **Byam Martin,** isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 19½° S., 140½° W.

Pinákini, riv., India. See **Penner.**

Pinal, co., U.S., Arizona, crossed by 33° S. and 111° and 112° W., and from E. to W. by the Gila R.

Pinang, isl., Malay Peninsula. See **Penang.**

Pinar del Rio, tn., Cuba, 97 m. SW. by W. Havana. P. (1861) 3100; (1887; comm.) 29,500.

Pincha, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the NE. side of Stewart Lake, in 54° 18′ N., 124° 23′ W.

Pinchau, vil., Manchuria, 140 m. NNE. Kirin.

Pinchbeck, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 2½ m. N. Spalding, on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O., and P.O. (**Pinchbeck Bars**); 14,460 ac. P.<3000.

Pinchingthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Cleveland div., on the NE. R., 6 m. SE. Middlesbrough. P.<250.

Pin-chou, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 115 m. SSE. Tientsin.

Pinckney, vil., U.S., Michigan, Livingston co., on a branch of Huron R., 9 m. SW. Genoa. P.<1500.

Pinckneyville, city, U.S., Illinois, Perry co., 60 m. SE. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Pinconning, vil., U.S., Michigan, Bay co., 22 m. N. by W. Bay City, on Saginaw Bay. P.<1500.

Pinczów, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 27 m. SSW. Kielce, on l. bk. Nida. P. 7000.

Pinda, seaport, in the S. of Portuguese W. Africa, on the inlet known as Port Alexander, 48 m. SW. by S. Mossamedes.

Pindamonhangába, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 86 m. NE. by N. Santos. Alt. 1830 ft. P. 15,000 (Reclus).

Pindare, Rio, riv., Brazil, Maranhão, flows NE. into the Guajahu, which it enters in 3° 10′ S., 44° 20′ W.

Pind Dádan Khán, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and on the r. bk. of the Jehlam, 70 m. S. Ráwal Pindi; its large traffic in salt from Kheura has much diminished since the opening of the railway to Miáni; has weaving and boat-building, and manufactures of pots and pans, brass and copper wares, and unglazed pottery of a deep red colour. P. 15,100; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 9500.

Pindi Bhattian, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujránwála, 67 m. WNW. Lahore. P.<5000.

Pindi Gheb, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 55 m. WSW. Ráwal Pindi. P. 8500; Hindus, 2900; Moham. 5400.

Pindus, Mount, mt. chain, or rather a series of mts., Balkan Penin., running N. to S. through Turkey (between vilayets Monastir and Yanina) and Greece (on W. frontier of Thessaly to the W. of the valley of the Akheloos). Highest peak, Spēlai (in Greece), 7665 ft. Chief pass, Zygos (4900 ft.), E. of Metsovo, on the route from Yanina to the vale of Thessaly (Trikala).

Pindwara, vil., India, Rájputána, 95 m. S. Jodhpur.

Pine, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the St. Croix R. (E. frontier), crossed by 46° N.

Pine Bluff, city, U.S., Arkansas, Jefferson co., on the r. bk. of the Arkansas R., 40 m. SSE. Little Rock; has large cotton trade. P. (1880)<4000; (1890) 10,000; (1895) 15,000.

Pine City, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Pine co., on Snake R., 59 m. N. by E. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Pine Creek, a small riv., Canada, Ontario, flows SE. into Nottawasaga R.

Pine Creek, police stn., S. Australia, N. terr., Rosebery co., 50 m. SE. by S. Palmerston; Pine Creek gold diggings 2 m. S. P.<1500.

Pine Creek, tin-mining locality, Tasmania, Russell co., on Pine Creek, which flows into Pieman R., in 41° 34′ S. and 145° 6′ E. P.<1500.

Pine Creek, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, rises in Potter co., flows S. into the W. Branch of Susquehanna R. Length, 100 m.; navigable 60 m.

Pinedo, tn., Brazil, Alagoas, on the l. bk. of the Rio São Francisco, 195 m. SW. Pernambuco, 70 m. SW. by W. Maceio.

Pinega, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 136 m. ENE. Archangel, on **Pinega R.,** r. bk. trib. of N. Dvina, 390 m. long, of which 290 m. navigable. P.<2000.

Pine Grove, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Amador co., 8 m. from Jackson. P.<1500.

Pine Grove, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 33 m. NE. Harrisburg and 15 m. SW. Pottsville. P.<1500. See also **Wolf Creek.**

Pine Grove Furnace, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cumberland co., 18 m. SW. Carlisle; has pig iron, manufactured from ore mined in vicinity. P.<1500.

Pine Hill, stn., Queensland, Belyando co., 220 m. SW. Mackay, on the railway from Rockhampton. P.<1500.

Pine Island, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Goodhue co., 55 m. SSE. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Pine Island Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, just N. of the Saskatchewan R., crossed in the W. by 102½° W., drained by two outlets into the Saskatchewan R., and also communicating through Sturgeon Lake with the Churchill R. basin.

Pine Islands, a group of isls., U.S., Florida, off the S. ct. of Monroe co., 24° 35′–50′ N., and 81° 20′–50′ W.

Pine Meadow, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 16½ m. WNW. Hartford. P.<1500.

Pine Plains, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 22 m. NE. by N. Poughkeepsie. P.<1500.

Pine River, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, in 44° 6′ N., 78 m. WSW. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Pine River, U.S., Michigan, rises in W. of Mecosta co., flows SE., then NE., joining the Tittabawassee at Midland. Length, 100 m.

Pinero, small isl., W. Indies, close to E. ct. of Porto Rico.

Pinero'lo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 22 m. SW. Turin; has manufactures of cloth and silk; cathedral of 11th century. From 1632–1696 it belonged to France, and was used as a state prison, in which was confined the Man of the Iron Mask. Here Fouquet died in 1680. Alt. 1190–1460 ft. P. 11,400.

Pines, Isle of, Cuba. See **Pinos, Isla de.**

Pines, Isle of, or **Kuni,** isl., Pacific, SE. New Caledonia, of which it is a dependency, crossed by 22° 35′ S., 167½° E.; vegetation luxuriant; turtle abundant. Area, 72 sq. m.

Pine Spring, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 210 m. SE. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Pinetown, vil., Natal, 7 m. WNW. Durban.

Pineville, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Rapides par., on the l. bk. of the Red R., opposite Alexandria, 118 m. SW. Vicksburg (Miss.). P.<1500.

Piney, tn., France, dep. Aube, arr. and 12 m. ENE. Troyes. P.<2000.

Piney Grove, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Kanawha co., on the Great Kanawha R., 10 m. W. by N. Charleston. P.<1500.

Pingelap, or **Musgrave,** isls., Pacific, in the E. of the Caroline group.

Pingliang-fu, tn., China, Shensi, on the King-ho, 140 m. NW. Singan-fu; coal in neighbourhood. P. about 10,000 (Michaelis).

Pingshan-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, 148 m. S. Chengtu-fu, 28 m. WSW. Sui-fu.

Pingting-chou, tn., China, prov. Shansi, cap. dep. P., 56 m. E. Taiyuan-fu; surrounded by foundries and coal-mines; the anthracite is the best in China.

Pingtsuan, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 150 m. NE. by E. Peking.

Pingtu, tn., China, Shantung, 92 m. WSW. Chifu; gold-mining attempted here in 1884 and some later years.

Pinguente, comm., Austria, Istria, 20 m. SSE. Trieste. P. 14,800.

Pingyang, tn., Korea. See **Phyöngyang.**

Pingyang-fu, fortified tn., China, prov. Shansi, on the r. bk. of the Fen-ho, 380 m. SW. Peking, 105 m. NW. by N. Honan; one of the holiest towns of the empire, and one of the oldest in the world. Alt. 1540 ft.

Pingyuan-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 43 m. W. Kweiyang-fu.

Pingyuehchau, tn., China, Kweichou, 44 m. E. by N. Kweiyang-fu.

Pinheiral, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 69 m. WNW. Porto Alegre.

Pinhel, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 19 m. NE. Guarda; has a cathedral; famous for its fine wool and mineral waters. P. <3000.

Pinhoe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 3 m. NE. Exeter, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Piniciacum, tn., France. See **Poissy.**

Pinjarrah, tn., W. Australia, Murray co., on the l. bk. of the Murray R., 50 m. S. Perth. P. <1500.

Pinkie, battlefield, Scot., Edinburghshire, in E. vicinity of Musselburgh; Scotch defeated by the Duke of Somerset, 1547.

Pinkneys Green, P.O., Eng., Berkshire, 3 m. SE. Marlow.

Pinmore, stn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the G. & SW. R., 4 m. S. by E. Girvan (*g.v.*), P.O. Mean rfall. (1866–85), yr. 51.1 in.

Pinnacle Island, Japan. See **Naka-no.**

Pinne, tn., Prussia, prov. and 29 m. W. by N. Posen, circle Samter. P. <3000.

Pinneberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. circle P., 9 m. NW. Hamburg; manufactures horse-hair, laces, gold wares, and has iron-works. P. <4000.

Pinner, par., Eng., Middlesex, div. and 2½ m. NW. Harrow, with stns. on the L. & NW. and Metropolitan Rlys. The village contains the Commercial Travellers' Schools, opened 1855. PMT.O. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**P. with Woodridings**) P. <3000.

Pinnette Harbour, an inlet, Canada, towards the E. end of the S. ct. of Prince Edward I.

Pinnock and Hyde, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, dist. and 4½ m. E. Winchcomb. P. <250. See **Didbrook.**

Pino, El, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. S. Corunna, dist. Arzua. P. 6200.

Pinole Point, U.S., California, on San Francisco Bay; has large stock-yards.

Pinols, vil., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Brioude, 54 m. S. by E. Clermont-Ferrand, 16 m. E. St. Flour. P. <2000.

Pinos, tn., Mexico, state and 78 m. ESE. Zacatecas, 44 m. W. by N. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 23,800.

Pinos, Isla de, isl., about 37 m. S. of S. shore of Cuba, a little W. of the meridian of Havana; has quarries of magnificent marble; the mineral waters of Santa Fé are much frequented. Area, 1200 sq. m. P. <3000.

Pinosa, port, Maio (*g.v.*) I., Cape Verde group.

Pinoso, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 29 m. WNW. Alicante, dist. Monovar; the *Cabezo* near has immense deposits of salt. P. (comm.) 6700.

Pinos Puente, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Granada, dist. Santa Fé. P. (comm.) <5000.

Pinotepa, vil., Mexico, Oajaca, near the S. ct., 105 m. SW. by W. Oajaca.

Pinsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 167 m. SW. Minsk, on railway Orel-Brest-Litovsk, on Pina R.; very old town, which flourished in 15th century, ruined by wars. Considerable shipping of and trade in corn, linseed, tallow, tobacco, and salt. Alt. 459 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.5° F., Jan. 23.3°, July 66.8°; mean rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 23.5 in., May–Nov. 17.8 in. P. (1865) 13,000; (1891) 32,200, large percentage of Jews.

Pinsk, marshes, Russia, govt. Minsk, dist. P., cover over 1000 sq. m., in the basins of the Pripet, Strumeň, Styr, and Goryň, which flow through them, dividing into many branches, which connect the rivers. Climate most unhealthy, the *plica polonica* widely spread among the inhabitants. See **Polyesiye.**

Pintada Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, 145 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 13,176 ft. (Hayden).

Pinte, La, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 6 m. SW. by S. Ghent. P. <2000.

Pinvin, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 6 m. NW. by W. Evesham. P. <500. See **Pershore.**

Pinwherry, stn., Scot., Ayrshire, on riv. Stinchar, and the G. & SW. R., 8 m. S. Girvan.

Pinxton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Mid div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Mansfield, on the G. N. R.; has large coal-mines. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Pinyalu, tn., Cochin-China, cap. arr., 12 m. NW. Pnompenh.

Pioche, vil., U.S., Nevada, Lincoln co., 290 m. ESE. Carson City, and 110 m. SW. Milford (Utah); has several rich silver-mines. Alt. 7000 ft. P. <1500.

Piojes, Indians, E. Ecuador, on the banks of the Aguarico and Napo rivs.

Piolenc, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 4 m. NW. by N. Orange. P. <2000.

Piombin'o, seapt., on the W. ct. of Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 39 m. S. by E. Leghorn. Mount P. is insular with an alt. of 940 ft. P. <3000.

Piombino, Channel of, Italy, W. ct. Tuscany, between Elba and the penin. of P., 2 m. ENE. Elba; in the channel is Palmajola, with lighthouse (visible 24 m.). The Gulf of P. opens opposite Elba on the coast of Tuscany.

Pioneer, mining-tn., Tasmania, on Ringarooma R., Dorset co., 49 m. NE. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Pioneer, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co., 53 m. W. Toledo. P. <1500.

Pioneer Peak, a peak of the Karakoram Range, in about 35° 39′ N., 76° 42′ E., alt. estimated at 22,600 ft., separated by an impassable chasm from the peak of the Golden Throne, about 1000 ft. higher; ascended in Aug. 1892 by W. M. Conway, the highest altitude yet attained by mountain-climbers.

Pionsat, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 17 m. S. by E. Montluçon. P. <2000.

Piopolis, or **St. Zenon,** post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Compton co., 12 m. from Lake Megantic. P. <1500.

Piora, val., Switzd., cant. Ticino, stretches E. from the valley of the Tessin, beginning SSE. of the St. Gothard.

Pioraco, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, on the Potenza, 30 m. E. by N. Perugia. P. <2000.

Piossasco, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. SW. Turin. P. <3000.

Piotrków, govt. of Russian Poland, has Kalisz and Warsaw on N., Kielce and Silesia on S. and W. Surface undulating, and hilly in SW., the hills attaining from 1200 to 1600 ft. alt. Carboniferous limestones occupy a wide area in SE. (dist. Będzin); Permian conglomerates, pierced by porphyries, appear at Dąbrowa; they are surrounded by beds of Muschelkalk, which spread into Silesia; zinc ores (about 35,000 cwts.) are extracted near Będzin. The hilly region of the upper Warta is occupied by Keuper deposits, containing lignite and thick layers of iron ores (limonite), out of which iron is obtained; Jurassic deposits (Kellowey and Oxford) are widely spread in SW., while Upper Jurassic deposits appear in the N. Watered by the Warta and its r. bk. tribs. in S., the Pilica on E. frontier, and the heads of tribs. of the Vistula in N. Forests cover 894,000 acres; soil well cultivated; large areas under potatoes, grown for distilleries; there are also numerous breweries, besides manufactures of starch, and partly beetroot for sugar-works. The population includes 75 per cent. Poles, 12½ per cent. Germans (chiefly at Łódź), and 12 per cent. Jews. P. is the chief manufacturing govt. of Poland, and, with its aggregate production, attaining £9,610,000 (in 1891) for the large factories only, takes the fourth place in the Russian empire after Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Vladimir. The chief industries are cottons (at Łódź), woollen stuffs (at Tomaszów), and iron; coal extracted from twenty-six mines, to the amount of 1,800,000 tons in 1886–91, and 2,837,000 in 1892. Besides ninety-five large manufactories (over 100 workmen), and 333 smaller ones (10 to 100 women), there are 12,700 small manufactories employing less than ten women each, and representing the greatest variety of trades. Crossed NE. to SW. by railway from Warsaw to Vienna. Divided into eight dists.: Piotrków, Będzin, Brzeziny, Częstochowa, Łask, Łódź, Nowo Radomsk or Radomsk, and Rawa. Has several populous towns, besides the towns Tomaszów, Zgierz, Pabianice, and the villages Sosnowice, Sielce, and Zawiercie, having over 10,000 inhabitants each. Area, 4729 sq. m. P., thickest in Poland, and rapidly increasing, (1866) 620,000; (1886) 927,800; (1890) 1,091,300.

Piotrków, cap. of above govt., 90 m. by rail SW. Warsaw, on Strawa R.; steam flour-mills, manufactures of agricultural implements. P. (1890) 28,600.

Piove, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. SE. Padua. P. 3000.

Piovene, tn., Italy, Venice, prov. and 16 m. N. by W. Vicenza, circle Schio. P. <3000.

Piozzano, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 13 m. SSW. Piacenza. P. <3000.

Pipe and Lyde, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 3 m. N. Hereford. P. <250.

Pipe Gate (for **Woore**), stn., Eng., Salop, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., 7½ m. WSW. Newcastle-under-Lyme, P.O.

Piperi, isl., Greece, Sporades Archipelago, prov. (nomos) Eubœa, 25 m. N. by W. Skyros. Area, 2¼ sq. m.

Pipe Ridware and **Pipe Hill,** two adjoining pars., Eng.,

Staffordshire, Pipe Ridware, div. and 5 m. NW. Lichfield, 1½ m. N. by E. Armitage stn. P. (of each) <250.

Piperno, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 27 m. NW. Gaeta. P. 5700.

Piper's River, Lower, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., on Piper R., Bass's Straits, which flows N. into Noland Bay, 18 m. NE. Beaconsfield; slate and kaolin occur. P. <1500.

Pipestone, vil., U.S., Minnesota, cap. P. co., 33 m. N. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Pipli, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Bannu, 120 m. S. Pesháwar. P. <5000.

Pipriac, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Redon, 25 m. SW. by S. Rennes. P. <2000.

Pipton, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, dist. and 4 m. SW. Hay. P. <250.

Piqua, city, U.S., Ohio, Miami co., 75 m. N. by E. Cincinnati; has iron-works and various manufactures. P. (1880) 6000; (1890) 9100.

Piquetberg, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. P., 74 m. N. by E. Cape Town, in a grain-producing dist. Alt. 771 ft. Rfall. (13 yrs.), 19.7 in.

Piquetberg Road, vil. and rly. stn., Cape Colony, Tulbagh dist., 50 m. NE. Cape Town.

Piracicaba, or **Constituição,** tn., Brazil, state and 86 m. NW. São Paulo, on riv. Piracicaba (r. bk. trib. Tiete). P. 5000.

Piræus (Greek **Peiraieus,** pronounced pi-re-efs), tn., Greece, the seaport of Athens, both ancient and modern, dating from the golden age of Pericles (5th century B.C.), connected with the cap., 5 m. NW., by the 'long walls.' It is on an isthmus with a double bay called **Porto Leone,** or **Porto Draco.** Sank into obscurity after 86 B.C., when Sulla destroyed its fortifications. The present town has some broad and well-built streets; arsenal depots; naval and military school; is the chief port of Greece as regards the value of the imports, and is a rising manufacturing town, producing cottons, silk, paper, iron, &c. Locally P. is called the Manchester of Greece, from its growth as a commercial and manufacturing centre. The harbour has an area of 500 ac., with good anchorage; the quayage is 1½ m. long. P. (1871) 11,000; (1890) 34,300.

Pirahy (Guarani, 'fish river'), tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, prov. and 49 m. WNW. Rio de Janeiro. P. 12,000.

Piranga, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, on the Rio Piranga (l. bk. trib. of the Rio Doce), 156 m. N. Rio de Janeiro, 27 m. SE. by S. Ouro Preto. P. 4000.

Piranhas, vil., Brazil, Alagoas, on l. bk. São Francisco, 105 m. in a direct line from its mouth, E. terminus of railway avoiding the falls of Paulo Affonso and the rapids below.

Pirano, tn., Austria, Istria, on the Gulf of Trieste and 13 m. SW. Trieste; has salt-mines and boat-building. P. 7200.

Piraoa, or **Gloucester,** isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 19° 0′ S., 140° 40′ W.

Pirapo'ra ('fish-jump'), vil., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 219 m. NNW. Ouro Preto, in 17° 18′ S., near the r. bk. of the São Francisco, the navigation of which is here interrupted by falls (two steps, 5 and 6 ft.). Alt. 1770 ft.

Pirassununga, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 150 m. NW. by N. Santos. Alt. 2090 ft.

Pirate Islands, Gulf of Tongking. See **Kao-Tao.**

Pirathon, place named in O. T. See **Fer'on.**

Piratiny, or **Piratinim,** tn., Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul, 166 m. SW. Porto Alegre; seat of the revolutionary government from 1836 to 1843.

Pirato'ri, vil., Japan, Yezo, 8 m. from the S. ct., 92 m. NE. Hakodate, the largest Ainu settlement in the S. of the island.

Pirawa, tn., Central India, state Tonk (Rájputána). P. 5600; Hindus, 3000; Moham. 1800.

Piray, or **Sara,** riv., Bolivia, flows NW. and enters the Guapore (l. bk.) in 15° 23′ S.; navigable in the rains to Cuatro Ojos.

Pirbright, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 5 m. NNW. Guildford, 5 m. ENE. Aldershot, PMT.O.; 4711 ac. P. <1000.

Pirdop, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 42 m. E. Sofia. P. <4000.

Piregourey, vil., W. Africa, Senegal, 73 m. SSW. St. Louis, on the railway to Dakar.

Pirehueico, or **Neltume,** lake, between Chile and Argentine Republic, in about 39° 45′ S. Length, NW. to SE., 19 m.

Piribeby, or **Peribeby,** vil., Paraguay, 32 m. E. by S. Asuncion.

Piriqua, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Pima co., 143 m. E. by S. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Piritu, maritime tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, on the N. ct., in about 65° 5′ W.

Pirmaid, hill stn., Brit. India, Madras, in 9° 36′ N., 77° 0′ E., the centre of the N. coffee country of Travancore. Alt. 3000 ft. P. <5000.

Pirmasens, tn., Ger., Bavaria, Rhine Palatinate, cap. circle P., 39 m. W. by S. Spires, 12 m. ESE. Zweibrücken, with tanneries and boot manufactures. Alt. 1680 ft. P. (1871) 8600; (1890) 20,800; comm. P. 21,000.

Pirna, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, circle and 11 m. SE. Dresden, cap. dist. P.; has large sandstone quarries, and manufactures of ironmongery, stoneware, &c. The former fortress of Sonnenstein is now a lunatic asylum. Here in 1756 the Saxon army capitulated to Frederick the Great's Prussians. P. 13,900.

Pirnie Lodge (Balquhatson Row and Arnloss Colliery), vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 5 m. S. by W. Falkirk. P. <500.

Pirnitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. and 7½ m. SE. by S. Iglau. P. <4000.

Pirn Mill, PT.O., Scot., Buteshire, on the W. ct. of Arran I., 20 m. NW. Brodick.

Pirnough, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Ditchingham.**

Pirogu, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 42 m. ENE. Adrianople, sanjak Kirk-Kilise.

Piron, another name of Jena I., Louisade Is., W. Pacific.

Piron, riv., Spain, Old Castille, flows NW. from the Sierra Guadarrama to the riv. Cega, which it joins in about 4½° W.

Pironchamps, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 4 m. NE. Charleroi. P. (comm.) <3000.

Pirot, tn., Servia, cap. prov. P., on the Nishava, 35 m. ESE. Nish; has manufactures of cloth, carpets, and wine. Here the Bulgarians defeated the Servians in 1885. P. 9900.

Pirozpur, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bákarganj, 100 m. E. Calcutta. P. 12,200; Hindus, 8100; Moham. 4100.

Pir Panjál Pass (SW. of Srínagar). See **Kashmir.**

Pirri, mt., Colombia, E. of Darien, in 7° 50′ N., 77° 47′ W. On its SE. slope are the mines of Cana, formerly the most important in America, fabulously rich in gold, silver, and platinum.

Pirron Yallock, post-tp., Victoria, Polwarth co., on the P. Y. Creek, 54 m. WSW. Geelong. P. <1500.

Pirshersh, isolated rock of Akhur-Tagh range, E. Turkistan, 9 m. NE. Maralbashi, venerated by the natives. At the foot of N. slope is a famous Mohammedan monastery. Height above the plain, 2460 ft.

Pirton, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 7½ m. NNE. Luton, 2½ m. W. Hitchin stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Pirton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 5 m. SE. by S. Worcester, 1 m. SW. Wadborough stn. P. <250. See **Croome d'Abitot.**

Piryatin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 118 m. NW. Poltava, connected by rail with Kiev–Kursk Rly. at Nyezhin (78 m.); trade in corn, cattle, and salt. P. 6700.

Pisa, city, Italy, cap. of Tuscany, on the Arno (both banks), 13 m. NE. Leghorn, formerly a seaport, but now 4 m. inland, owing to the silting up of the river; on a fair and fertile plain. Once a rival of Venice and Genoa, its commerce has been transferred to Leghorn. It has ancient walls and two citadels; the river quays are joined by three handsome bridges. Still noted for its public buildings, as the cathedral (1063–1118), with beautiful dome, nave 109 ft. high, and noble façade; the 'Leaning Tower,' a round marble campanile, much admired for its rich Romanesque pillars and details; the circular church of St. John, and many other fine churches and palaces; university founded in 1338, now with 48 ordinary and 10 extraordinary professors, with library (120,000 vols.) and museum; academy of fine arts; several important educational institutions. The Leaning Tower deviates 14 ft. from the perpendicular, and is 180 ft. high, consisting of 8 stories divided by rows of columns, the walls being entirely of marble. The chief architectural ornaments of P. belong to the 11th century, when it was a rich and powerful republic. At length, after frequent wars with Florence, Genoa, and other cities, P. was conquered at sea in 1284, and in the middle of the 16th century had scarcely 8000 inhabitants, instead of 150,000, as once. In the middle ages the Arno made a safe harbour, navigable for ships of war. The modern P. is a flourishing and wealthy city. Alt. 30 ft. Mean temp., Jan. 44°, July 77.5°. P. (1871) 25,900; (1881) 37,700; (1890) 44,500; comm. P. 53,960.

Pisac, vil., Peru, dep. and about 12 m. ENE. Cuzco, on r. bk. of Vilcamayo, has ruins of the 'Sanctuary of the Sun,' fortress and remains of old town. Alt. 9900 ft. P. (dist.) <5000.

Pisagua, tn., Chile, prov. Tarapaca, on the W. ct., 44 m. N. Iquique; port of shipment for large quantities of nitrate of soda. Bad port; lighters loaded by a kind of rafts made with blown up seal-skins. Vessels anchor close in shore in 20 to 30 fathoms. Destroyed by the great wave following the earthquake of Aug. 13, 1868, and afterwards burnt by the Chileans in the war with Peru; since totally rebuilt. P. <5000.

Pisang (Malay, 'banana'), two isls., Malay Archipelago, one in the Jilolo passage, the other belonging to the Banda Is.

Pisang Bay, Dutch New Guinea, crossed by 4° 40′ S., 136½° E.

Pisania, ruined vil., Senegambia, on r. bk. of the Gambia, about 28 m. above MacCarthy I., the point of departure for Mungo Park's first voyage, 1796.

Pisanino, mt., Italy, Tuscany, in the Apennines, 6 m. NE. by E. Carrara.

Pisarovka Bolshaya, tn., Russia, govt. and 55 m. W. Kharkov, on Vorskla R. P. 7000.

Pisaurum, tn., Italy. See **Pesaro.**

Piscataqua River, U.S., New Hampshire, formed, a few miles below Dover, by the junction of Salmon Falls and Cocheco

R. It is the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire for some miles. Its lower course constitutes the harbour of Portsmouth; has a broad estuary 11 m. long, depth at low water 40 ft.

Piscataquis, co., U.S., Maine, in the N., crossed by 46° N. and 69° W.

Pisciadella, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 14 m. SE. by E. St. Moritz, 4 m. N. by E. Poschiavo.

Pisciotta, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Campania, prov. and 47 m. SE. by S. Salerno. P. <3000.

Pisco, tn., Peru, dep. Lima, on the W. ct., on **Pisco Bay,** about 13° 45′ S., connected by railway with Ica; has important industry in sugar, brandy, guano, and salt. It was completely destroyed by an earthquake, October 19, 1682. P. <5000.

Piscopia, isl., Turkey in Asia. See **Iliaki.**

Pise, La, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 6 m. NNW. Alais. P. 6100.

Piseco Lake, U.S., New York, Hamilton co.; its outlet forms W. Branch of Sacondaga, trib. of Hudson R.; abounds with salmon and excellent trout.

Pisek ('sand'), tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. P., on riv. Woltawa, 24 m. W. by S. Tabor; has iron and copper foundries, tanneries, and breweries. One of the principal centres of the Hussites. Alt. 1240 ft. P. 11,000.

Pisgah, mt. named in O. T. See **Râs Sîâghah.**

Pishan-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 22 m. WNW. Chungking.

Pishill, par., Eng., in the SE. of Oxfordshire, Henley div., 10 m. N. by E. Reading, 3½ m. SSE. Watlington stn. P. <250.

Pishîn, formerly a dist. of S. Afghanistan, between 30° 10′ and 31° 15′ N., and 66° 10′ and 67° 50′ E., occupied in 1878 and assigned to the British by the Treaty of Gandamak, 1879. P. fort, N. of Bostan Junction, on the railway from Quetta to New Chamau, is the only military station (alt. 5160 ft.).

Pishpek, fort and tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Semiryechensk, 90 m. WNW. from SW. entrance of Lake Issyk-kul, on highroad to Tashkend. P. <5000.

Pisino, Istria. See **Mitterburg.**

Pisogne, vil., Italy, Lombardy, on the E. shore of Lake d'Iseo, prov. and 18 m. NNW. Brescia; has quarries of stone and iron. P. <2000.

Pissa, riv., Prussia, issues from the Wysztyter-see, on the Russian frontier, flows NW. then W., passing Gumbinnen, and enters the Angerapp above Insterburg; not navigable.

Pissos, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, on the Grande Leyre, 39 m. S. by W. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Pisticci, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 35 m. W. by S. Taranto. P. 8300.

Pistill, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the W. ct., 15½ miles W. by N. Portmadoc. P. <750. See **Edeyrn.**

Pistoja, anciently *Pistoria,* tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. NW. Florence, on a spur of the Apennines, near the Ombrone, a trib. of the Arno, and at the N. end of a plain stretching to Florence, and at the junction of the railways from Bologna and Lucca to that city. It is enclosed by ramparts and bastions, and defended by a citadel. Principal public buildings, a cathedral (with a magnificent silver altar) and several other churches, an episcopal and other palaces, and town-hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, two public libraries, a theatre, and an ancient hospital; with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, silk twist, leather wine-flasks, iron goods, and especially gun-barrels and firearms. The word 'pistol' was first used here on Pistoja being once written *Pistola.* Alt. 195–265 ft. P. (1871) 12,970; (1881) 20,200.

Pistolet Bay, in the extreme N. of Newfoundland. **Pistolet Island,** fishing settlement in P. Bay.

Pistyan, watering-place, Hungary. See **Pöstyen.**

Pistyn, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Kossow, 41 m. W. by N. Czernowitz. P. <4000.

Pisuerga, riv., Spain, Old Castille, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, flows mostly SSW., and joins the Douro, 10 m. below Valladolid. Affluents, the Arlanzon and Esquera from the E., and Carrion from the NW. Length, 140 m., in a part of which the Canal of Castille accompanies it on the W.

Pit, riv., E. Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, r. bk. trib. of Yenisei, which it joins at Ust Pitskoye, 60 m. SSE. Yeniseisk; rich gold-mines on it. Length about 170 m.

Pit, riv., U.S., California. See **Pitt River.**

Pitanguy, tn., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 92 m. WNW. Ouro Preto. P. <3000.

Pitcairn, isl., Pacific, in 25° 3′ S., 130° 6′ W., with an area of 2 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin and reaches 1100 ft. Here in 1790 the mutineers of the *Bounty* formed their first settlement, which in 1856 was in part transferred to **Norfolk** (*q.v.*) **Island.** P. 130.

Pitcairns, Newtown of, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on 1 bk. of the Tay, 2½ m. ENE. Aberfeldy. P. <250. See **Dunning.**

Pitcaple, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Ury, 4 m. NW. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O.

Pitchcombe, par., Eng., Gloucester, 7 m. S. by E. Gloucester, div. and 2 m. N. Stroud, P.O. P. 250. See **Harescomb.**

Pitchcott, par., Eng., Buckingham, div. and 4½ m. NW. by N. Aylesbury, 2½ m. ENE. Quainton Road stn. P. <250.

Pitchford, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6 m. SSE. Shrewsbury, 3 m. ENE. Dorrington stn. P. <250.

Pitch Place, P.O., Eng., near Guildford, Surrey, 2 m. from Stoughton.

Pitcombe, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 11½ m. SW. by S. Frome, 1 m. S. Cole stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Wyke Champflower**) P. <500.

Piteå, tn., Sweden, prov. (län) Norrbotten, 27 m. WSW. Luleå, near the mouth of Piteå-elf; has trade in wood. The outer harbour affords good anchorage in 23 to 33 ft. The water alongside the quays is 12 to 13 ft. deep. Mean temp., yr. 34.4° F., Feb. 13.8°, July 60.1°; rfall. 17.06 in. P. <3000.

Piteå-elf, riv., N. Sweden, provs. Vesterbotten and Norrbotten, flows SE. from Pieskjaura Lake, SW. of Sulitjelma (alt. 1895 ft.), passing through a series of lakes (Tjäggelvas), and over several cascades (Nollfors, 130 ft. high; Storfors, 155 ft. high) into the Gulf of Bothnia, in about 65° 20′ N., near Piteå, after a SE. course of 210 m. Area of basin, 4130 sq. m.

Pitesci (piteshti), tn., Roumania, cap. prov. Arges, on the riv. Arges, 65 m. WNW. Bukarest. P. 12,100.

Pitfield, postal-tp., Victoria, Grenville co., 80 m. W. Melbourne, on Woady Jallock Creek. P. <1500.

Pitfodels, stn., Scot., near Aberdeen, on G. N. of S. R.

Pithápur (Pittápuram, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 81 m. WSW. Vizagapatam. P. 13,700; Hindus, 12,600.

Pit Hill, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. NE. Chester-le-Street, Durham.

Pithiviers, tn., France, dep. Loiret, cap. arr. P., on the Œuf, 25 m. NE. Orléans; saffron cultivated; famous for its almond cakes, honey, and lark patties. P. 5200.

Pithoragarh, military outpost, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Kumáun, in 29° 36′ N., 80° 15′ E. Alt. 5334 ft.

Pithyus, fort, Russia. See **Pitsunda.**

Pitic, city, Mexico. See **Hermosillo.**

Pitigliano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 27 m. NW. by W. Viterbo. P. <2000.

Pitkin, co., U.S., Colorado, in the W., crossed by 107° W., N. of 39° N., with extensive beds of limonite.

Pitkin, vil., U.S., Colorado, Gunnison co., 45 m. S. by W. Leadville. P. <1500.

Pitlessie, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 2 m. E. Ladybank, 4 m. SW. Cupar, P.O. P. <500.

Pitloch'ry, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Garry, 6 m. SE. Blair Athole, amidst very beautiful scenery, on the H. R. P. <1500.

Pitmedden, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., on the r. bk. of the Don, 7½ m. NW. Aberdeen.

Pitminster, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 4 m. S. by W. Taunton; 5355 ac. P. <1500.

Pitney, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 7 m. SW. by S. Glastonbury, P.O. P. <500.

Pitomača, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Bjelovar-Križevci, dist. Gjurgjevac, 50 m. ESE. Varasd, and 3 m. from l. bk. of Drave. P. <5000.

Pitres, vil., France, dep. Eure, arr. Louvier, on the r. bk. of the Seine, 10 m. SE. by S. Rouen. P. <2000.

Pitrodie, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 6½ m. E. by N. Perth, 2 m. W. by N. Errol stn., P.O.

Pitsa'ni, vil., Brit. Bechuana-land, about 92 m. N. by E. Vryburg.

Pitsanuloke, tn., Siam, on the Pat, 72 m. E. Rahang.

Pitschen, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kreuzburg, 52 m. E. Breslau. P. <3000.

Pitscottie, P.O., Scot., Fifeshire, 3 m. SE. Cupar.

Pitsea, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 0½ m. W. by N. Southend, on the London, Tilbury, & Southend Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Pitsford, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. N. Northampton, 1½ m. NE. of its stn. (**P. and Brampton**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Pitsli'go, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 4 m. W. Fraserburgh; contains village of Rosehearty, and has ruins of P. Castle, the seat of W. Forbes of P., a strong adherent of the Pretender, Charles Edward. 4641 ac. P. <2500.

Pitsligo, New, eccles. par. and vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 10 m. SW. Fraserburgh, 4 m. W. by N. Strichen stn.; has manufactures of bobbin-lace; in the neighbourhood are granite quarries. Alt. 522 ft. Mean temp. (19 yrs., 1862–80), yr. 44.1° F., Jan. 35°, July 55°. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Pitsmoor, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sheffield par. P. 14,900.

Pitstone, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. E. Aylesbury, 2 m. SSE. Cheddington Junction, P.O. (**P. Green**). P. <500.

Pitsunda, ancient *Pithyus,* fort, Russia, Caucasia, Chernomorsk dist., on E. shore of Black Sea. Temple, supposed to have been built by Justinian in 551; chief centre of Transcaucasian Christians in 11th century.

Pitt, co., U.S., N. Carolina, W. of 77° W., crossed by 35⅝° N.
Pitt, mt., U.S., Oregon, in 42½° N. Alt. 9818 ft. (Wheeler).
Pitt, or **Rangihauria,** one of the Chatham Is., dependent on New Zealand, just S. of 44° S.
Pittápuram, tn., Brit. India. See **Pithápur.**
Pitt Channel, strait, Chile, between Chatham I. and the mainland, crossed by 50½° S.
Pitten, Gaelic, 'a hole,' 'hollow.'
Pittenweem (Gaelic, 'the hollow of the cave'), royal and parl. burgh and par., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 m. S. by E. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R.; has a small harbour; fishing and fish-curing are almost the only industries. P. is one of the St. Andrews burghs. PMT.O. P. <2000.
Pitthem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Thielt, 11 m. N. Courtrai. P. <5000.
Pittington, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 3½ m. E. by N. Durham, on the NE. R., P.O. (**North P.**). P. <2500.
Pitt Island, Canada, Brit. Columbia, between Principe and Grenville Channels, crossed by 130° W. and 53½° N.
Pitt Island, New Zealand, one of the Chatham Is. (*q.v.*).
Pitt Island, the northernmost of the Gilbert Is. (*q.v.*).
Pitt Lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, 20 m. E. by N. city of Vancouver.
Pitton and Farley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 4½ m. E. by N. Salisbury, 2½ m. NE. Alderbury Junction, P.O. (**Pitton**). P. <500.
Pitt (or **Pit**) **River,** U.S., California, issues from Goose Lake in NE. of state, and flows S. then W. and SW., and joins the Sacramento (of which it is much the longest headstream) in 40° 45′ N. Length about 140 m.
Pittsburg, city, U.S., Kansas, Crawford co., 117 m. S. Kansas City, 30 m. N. by W. of the SE. corner of the state. P. 7000.
Pittsburg, formerly also **Pittsburgh** [The city was chartered in 1816 under the form Pittsburg, which is still the official form, and is now the only form recognised by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names; the *h* appears to have been added by the P.O. Department], city and port of entry, U.S., in the W. and towards the S. of Pennsylvania, cap. Allegheny co., on a plain between the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivs. Allegheny, Birmingham, Manchester, and Laurenceville, practically suburbs of P., are all situated within a radius of 5 m. from the Court House. The manufactures are carried on in the outlying towns and villages, the warehouses being in P. Lying on a coalfield, in a dist. which at one time afforded considerable supplies of iron ore (now nearly exhausted), and at the confluence of important navigable streams, one of which, the Monongahela, brings down large quantities of coal, P. early became the greatest centre of the manufacture of iron and glass in the U.S., which it still remains, now producing about one-third of the iron and steel manufactured in the country. The use of coal as a fuel in the P. factories was afterwards to some extent replaced by petroleum pumped from the oil dist. in the NW. of Pennsylvania, and this again has since 1875, more generally since 1884, been replaced by natural gas led in pipes from Canonsburg, Murraysville, Leechville, Tarentum, and other places within a radius of 20 m. This fuel is specially valued in the glass-works, producing glass of peculiar transparency. Coal and iron abound in its vicinity; it is one of the most important centres in the world for the manufacture of iron and steel goods. It has numerous blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and glass-works; other industries are brass and copper works, cotton, flour, paper, saw, and planing mills, &c. Shipbuilding, especially for steamers, is carried on on a large scale, and most of the machinery for the Mississippi steamboats is made here; steam and other boats built in sections are sent by rail to New York, shipped to destination, and there put together for service. P. was founded in 1765 on the site of Fort du Quesne; on its capture by the British the name was changed to Fort Pitt. Alt. 776 ft. Mean temp., yr. 52.5° F., Jan. 31.1°, July 74.3°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 37.04 in. P. (1800) 1600; (1830) 12,500; (1850) 46,600; (1870) 86,100; (1880) 156,400; (1890) 238,600.
Pittsburg, tn., U.S., Texas, Camp co., 52 m. NW. Jefferson. P. <1500.
Pittsburg, South, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Marion co., on the Tennessee R., 23 m. W. Chattanooga; has coal-mines, extensive fire-brick works, and blast-furnaces. P. <1500.
Pittsburg Landing, vil., U.S., Idaho, Idaho co., 42 m. S. Lewiston. P. <1500.
Pittsfield, city, U.S., Illinois, Pike co., 62 m. W. by S. Springfield; manufactures flour and cigars. P. <3000.
Pittsfield, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 28 m. W. by S. Bangor. P. <3000.
Pittsfield, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 20 m. S. of the NW. corner of the state; beautifully situated, surrounded by mountains and lakes; the latter afford excellent water-power, utilised in the manufacture of cotton, woollens, and silk fabrics. Home of the Agassiz Association. Alt. 1013 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 13,400; (1890) 17,300.
Pittsfield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on Suncook R., 13 m. NE. by E. Concord. P. <3000.
Pittsford, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., 6 m. SE. Rochester. P. <1500.
Pittsford, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 8 m. NW. by N. Rutland, with marble quarries. P. <2000.
Pitts Hill, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., 6 m. NW. Burslem.
Pitt's Passage, strait, Eastern Archipelago, between the Sula Is. and Buru I., in the Moluccas.
Pittston, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co. P. <1500.
Pittston, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the l. bk. of the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 9 m. SW. Scranton; has extensive manufacturing and mining industries. Underlying the surrounding country is an almost inexhaustible supply of very superior coal. Alt. 572 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 7500; (1890) 10,300.
Pittston, West, bor., opposite on the r. bk., separate municipality and residential quarter connected by two bridges with P. P. <4000.
Pitt Strait, Solomon Is. See **Manning Strait.**
Pittsville, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Wood co., on the Yellow R. P. <1500.
Pittsworth (formerly *Beauaraba*), post-tn., Queensland, Aubigny co., in 27° 42′ S., 151° 38′ E. P. <1500.
Pittsylvania, co., U.S., Virginia, on the S. frontier, W. of 79° W.
Pitt Town, vil., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 25 m. NW. by N. Sydney. P. <1500.
Pittwater, bay, New South Wales, near the mouth of the Hawkesbury.
Pittwater, estuary of Coal R., Tasmania, at head of Frederick Henry Bay.
Pittwater, tn., Tasmania. See **Sorell.**
Pitullie and Sandhaven, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the N. ct., 2½ m. W. by N. Fraserburgh. P. <750.
Pityusa, Major and *Minor,* ancient names respectively of Iviza and Formentera, Balearic Isles.
Piumby, vil., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, to the N. of the Rio Grande, in 20° 36′ S., 46° W. P. 3000.
Piuquenes de San José, Boquete ou Portillo de los, pass of the Andes, between prov. Santiago, Chile, and prov. Mendoza, Argentine Republic, in 33° 37′ S. Alt. 13,775 ft.
Piura, riv., Peru, rises and enters the Pacific under the same latitude, 5° 40′ S., after making a large loop to the N. Total length, 200 m.
Piura, tn., Peru, 210 m. S. by W. Guayaquil (Ecuador), cap. dep. P. The dep. contains a rich petroleum deposit nearly 4000 sq. m. in extent, mostly lying close to the coast, between the Bay of Tumbez, in 3° 30′ S. and 6° 10′ S. P. 8000.
Piute, co., U.S., Utah, between 38° and 39° N., and crossed by 111° and 112° W.
Pivnicza, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Hódság, 27 m. SE. Zombor. P. <5000.
Piwniczna, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. and 13 m. S. Neu-Sandec. P. <4000.
Pixley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 10 m. E. Hereford, 1½ m. SSE. Ashperton stn. P. <250.
Piyana, riv., Russia, govts. Simbirsk and Nizhniy Novgorod, l. bk. trib. of Sura; thickly populated valley; defeat of Russians by Tatars in 1377. Length about 220 m.
Pizara, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. W. Malaga, dist. Alora. P. <4000.
Piz Bernina. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A.** 3 (*d*).
Piz Centrale, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 2.**
Piz Kesch. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A.** 3 (*c*).
Piz Linard. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A.** 3 (*b*).
Pizzighettone, vil., Italy, Lombardy, on the Adda, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Cremona. P. <2000.
Pizzo, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 27 m. WSW. Catanzaro. P. 6200.
Pizzoli, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, on the Aterno, 34 m. E. by S. Terni. P. <4000.
Plabennec, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 9 m. NNE. Brest. P. <2000.
Placentia, tn., Italy. See **Piacenza.**
Placentia, dist., Newfoundland, surrounding P. Bay.
Placentia, tn. and port of entry, Newfoundland, Avalon Penin., on E. side of **Placentia Bay,** large bay in the S. of Newfoundland, between Avalon and Burin Penins., 65 m. WSW. St. John's. P. <1500.
Placer, co., U.S., California, on E. frontier, and crossed by 39° N.
Placerville, city, U.S., California, Eldorado co., 40 m. ENE. Sacramento; gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits are numerous, and profitably worked. Water for mining and irrigation is obtained from the Sierra Nevada, through an aqueduct over 40 m. long; fruit-growing (especially the cultivation of the vine) is carried on. Mean temp. (1 yr.), 57.8° F., Jan. 38.3°, July 79.1°; rfall., yr. 45.17 in., June–Sept. 1.23 in. P. <2000.

Placerville, gold-mining vil., U.S., Idaho, Boise co., 15 m. NW. Idaho. P.<1500.

Pladda, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Jura par. P. 11.

Pladda, small isl., Scot., separated by **P. Sound** from the S. ct. of the isl. of Arran, in 5° 7′ W., with lighthouse, visible 17 m. Mean rfall. (1866–85), yr. 41.6 in. P. 10.

Plaffeyen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. SE. by E. Freiburg.

Plagwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 3 m. SW. Leipzig. P. 13,000.

Plaidy, stn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 6 m. SSE. Banff, on the G. N. of S. R.

Plailly, vil., France, on the S. border of dep. Oise, 20 m. NE. by N. Paris, arr. and 8 m. S. Senlis. P.<2000.

Plain, vil., U.S., Ohio, Madison co., 20 m. WNW. Columbus. P.<1500.

Plainesci, or **Cucu,** tn., Roumania, prov. Rîmnicu-sărat, 45 m. W. by N. Galatz. P.<3000.

Plainfield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 29 m. NE. New London by rail. P.<5000.

Plainfield, vil., U.S., Illinois, Will co., on Du Page R., 8 m. NW. Joliet. P.<1500.

Plainfield, vil., U.S., Indiana, Hendricks co., 14 m. W. Indianapolis; seat of the State Reform School for boys. P.<1500.

Plainfield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Sullivan co., 2 m. E. Hartland (Vt.). P.<1500.

Plainfield, city, U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 17 m. SW. by W. Newark. Chiefly a residential town, inhabited by many engaged in business in New York; the town has good roads, is lighted by electricity, and supplied with water from drive-wells. There are excellent public schools. P. (1880) 8100; (1890) 11,300.

Plainfield, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Waushara co., 79 m. W. by S. of the head of Green Bay. P.<1500.

Plainmellor, par., Eng. See **Plenmeller.**

Plainpalais, Switzd. See **Geneva.**

Plains, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on North Calder Water, 2½ m. ENE. Airdrie, on the N. B. R.; has coal. P.<1000.

Plains, West, city, U.S., Missouri. P.<3000.

Plainview, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Wabasha co., 30 m. NW. Norfolk by rail. P.<1500.

Plainville, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 12 m. SW. by W. Hartford. P.<2000.

Plainville, settlement, U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., on Wood R., 20 m. W. by S. Newport.

Plainwell, vil., U.S., Michigan, Allegan co., on Kalamazoo R., 120 m. SW. Bay City, and 10 m. NNW. Kalamazoo. P.<1500.

Plaisance, tn., France, dep. Gers, arr. Mirande, on the Arros, 30 m. NE. Pau. P.<2000.

Plaisance, tn., isl., and republic, Haiti, 76 m. N. by W. Port-au-Prince.

Plaisance, Italy. See **Piacenza.**

Plaisidi, mt. See **Greece,** Surface.

Plaistow, two eccles. pars., Eng., Essex, West Ham par., on London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly. Total P. 36,500.

Plaistow, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the SE. R. (the stn. now called **Sundridge Park**), 8½ m. SE. by S. St. Paul's, London. P.<4500.

Plaistow, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 11 m. W. Horsham, 7 m. NW. Billingshurst stn., P.O. See **Kirdford.**

Plaistow, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 38 m. N. Boston by rail. P.<1500.

Plaitford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 10½ m. SE. by E. Salisbury, 5 m. W. Romsey stn. P.<250.

Plaka, tn., Greece, on the W. ct. of Milos I. P.<2000.

Plan, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 22 m. SE. Eger. P.<4000.

Plan, or **Plansee,** lake, Austria, Tirol, about 25 m. WNW. Innsbruck. Alt. 3205 ft.; area, 710 ac.; average depth, 155 ft.

Planas Cays, isls., Bahama Is., 16 m. E. Acklin Is. Area, 15 sq. m.

Plana-Velika, tn., Servia, circle Podunavlje, near the l. bk. Morava, 44 m. SE. Belgrade. P.<3000.

Planches-en-Montagne, Les, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Poligny, 32 m. WNW. Lausanne. P.<2000.

Planchettes, Les, vil., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, 4 m. N. by E. Le Locle. P.<2000.

Planchon, Boquete del, pass of the Andes, between prov. Curico (Chile) and prov. Mendoza (Argentine Republic), in 35° 11′ S. Alt. 8225 ft.

Plancoët, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Arguenan, 13 m. SW. St. Malo, arr. and 10 m. NW. by W. Dinan. P.<2000.

Plan-de-Phazy, spa, France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Embrun, at the confluence of the Durance and the Guil.

Plane, incorrectly **Plane,** the *Terapse* of Grecian geographers, islet, N. ct. Tunis, 2 m. from Cape Farina.

Planèze, volcanic plateau, France, dep. Cantal, between the Cantal heights and the Margeride chain, above 3280 ft.

Plania, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle and 2 m. SSE. Ratibor. P.<3000.

Planier, islet, France, 9 m. SW. Marseilles, with lighthouse, in 43° 12′ N., 5° 14′ E., visible 21 m. Mean temp., yr. 58.7° F., Jan. 48.0°, Aug. 71.4°.

Planina, comm., Austria, Carniola, 20 m. SW. Laibach. P.<4000.

Planina, Servian, 'mountains.'

Plankinton, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Aurora co., 80 m. NW. Yankton. P.<1500.

Plank Lane, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. SE. Wigan.

Plankstadt, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Mannheim, 2 m. NNE. Schwetzingen. P.<3000.

Plano, city, U.S., Illinois, Kendall co., 48 m. W. by S. Chicago; manufactures cheese. P.<2000.

Plano, vil., U.S., Texas, Collin co., 19 m. NNE. Dallas. P.<1500.

Plansee, lake, Austria. See **Plan.**

Plantagenet, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prescott co., on S. Nation R., 35 m. E. by N. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Plantagenet, co., Queensland, crossed by 24° S., and in the SW. by 147° E.

Plantagenet, co., W. Australia, on the S. ct., crossed by 118° E.

Plantain Garden River Bay, bay, Jamaica, in the SE., in 76° 18′ W.

Plantation, eccles. par., Scot., Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, in SW. suburbs of Glasgow. P. 13,600.

Plaquemine, tn., U.S., Louisiana, Iberville par., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 74 m. WNW. New Orleans; has large river commerce. P.<4000.

Plaquemines, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the extreme SE., containing the mouths of the Mississippi.

Plas, in Welsh place-names, 'a palace.' See *Palatium.*

Plasencia, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, cap. dist. P., 47 m. NE. by E. Alcantara. P. (comm.) 8000.

Plasencia, tn., Spain. See **Piencia.**

Plashetts, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 19½ m. S. by E. Jedburgh, on the N. B. R.; has coal. PM.O. 29,230 ac. P.<500.

Plas Marl, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R., 2½ m. NE. Swansea, PM.O.

Plas Power, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, on the G. W. R., 2 m. NW. Wrexham.

Plassey, battlefield, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, 30 m. S. Murshidábád; part of the site is covered by the Bhágírathí, the rest is a cultivated plain; the high road from Calcutta, *viâ* Krishnagar, to Berhampur passes close by.

Plastunovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 25 m. by rail NW. Ekaterinodar. P. 6000.

Plata, Spanish, 'silver.'

Plata, isl., Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 m. SW. Cape San Lorenzo.

Plata, La, tns. See **La Plata.**

Plata, Rio de la, or **River Plate** ('silver river'), a vast inlet on the E. ct. of S. America, between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, forming the estuary of the rivs. Paraná and Uruguay, the former of which enters it by a long delta at its head, the latter immediately to the E. of the delta. The estuary measures 170 m. in length to a line connecting Maldonado with Cape San Antonio, where the width is 140 m., but measured to a line connecting Montevideo with Cape Piedras, where the width is 65 m., and the estuary proper (about 5000 sq. m. in extent) may be said to end, the length is only 120 m. The whole extent is very shallow, generally less than 10 fathoms above Maldonado to San Antonio, and less than 5 fathoms above Montevideo to Piedras. [See **Buenos Aires.**] The muddy waters brought down by the rivs. Paraná and Uruguay can be distinguished for more than 200 m. out to sea beyond Montevideo. The estuary was discovered by Diaz de Solis in 1515. Discharge estimated at 700,000 cubic ft. per second; annual deposit of sediment at 1,543,500,000 cubic ft.

Platamodes, comm., Greece. See **Gargalianoi.**

Platamona, the ancient *Herakleion,* maritime tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 48 m. SSW. Salonica, at the foot of Olympus.

Platana, tn., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 8 m. W. by N. Trebizond.

Platani, small riv., in the S. of Sicily, flows W. and SW. into the sea, in about 13° 13′ E. Length, 68 m.; area of basin, 663 sq. m.; discharge, mean 500 cubic ft. per second.

Platania, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 16 m. NW. Catanzaro. P.<3000.

Platarie, small seapt., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 35 m. WSW. Yanina.

Plateforme, vil., isl., and republic, Haiti, on the S. ct. of the northern penin., 100 m. NW. Port-au-Prince, in 73° 24′ W.

Plateia, small port, W. ct. Greece, prov. Acarnania, behind the Ekhinades, in 38° 28′ N. A submerged rock, with only 26 ft. of water over it, has been discovered in the fair-way leading to the port, and has been named the Day Rock.

Platen, cape of North-East Land, Spitzbergen, in 80° 31′ N.

Plateros, silver-mine, Mexico, state Zacatecas, 1 m. N. Fresnillo.

Plathe, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Regenwalde, on the l. bk of the Rega R., 30 m. SSW. Kolberg. P. <3000.

Platì, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 23 m. E. by N. Reggio. P. <3000.

Platin, tnld., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, 2 m. SW. Drogheda. P. <250.

Platnirovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 32 m. by rail NE. Ekaterinodar, on highway to Novocherkask. P. 8120.

Platsa, vil., Greece, prov. Laconia, 30 m. NNW. of Cape Matapan. P. <2000.

Platt, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Wrotham par., 5 m. NE. Sevenoaks. P. <1000.

Platta, mt., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 11 m. E. Splügen. Alt. 4524 ft. Rfall. (16 yrs.), 51.81 in.

Platt Bridge, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., 2 m. SE. Wigan, PMT.O.

Platte, isl., Pacific. See **Obelisk.**

Platte, riv., U.S., rises in Union co., Iowa, and flows S. into the Missouri R. in P. co., Missouri. Length, 280 m.

Platte, co., U.S., Missouri, bounded on the W. by the Missouri, N. of 39° N.

Platte, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., bounded on the S. by the Platte R., crossed by 97½° W.

Platte, or **Nebraska,** riv., U.S., trib. to the Missouri, rises by two heads, called the N. and S. Forks, in the Rocky Mts. of Colorado state, and flows E. through Nebraska terr., joining the Missouri, about 15 m. below Omaha, in about 41° N.; depth insufficient for navigation. The S. Platte is extensively utilised in irrigation and as a source of water-power. Length, 900 m.

Platte, North, riv., U.S. See **North Platte.**

Platte City, vil., U.S., Missouri, Platte co., 23 m. NW. by N. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Plattekill, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., 10 m. SW. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Platten, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist Joachimsthal, 13 m. NNW. Karlsbad; has mines of coal, iron, tin, and silver. P. <3000.

Platten See, Hungary. See **Balaton Lake.**

Platteville, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Grant co., 20 m. NE. by N. Dubuque (Iowa), in the centre of an extensive lead region. P. <3000.

Plattling, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, circle Deggendorf, on the l. bk. of the Isar, 30 m. WNW. Passau. P. <3000.

Plattsburg, mun. tp., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 85 m. N. Sydney by road and rail, adjoining Wallsend township; has coal-mines. In the vicinity is the Co-operative Colliery. P. <3500.

Plattsburg, city, U.S., Missouri, Clinton co., 23 m. SE. by E. St. Joseph. P. <2000.

Plattsburg, vil., U.S., New York, cap. Clinton co., on Lake Champlain, at mouth of Saranac R., 18 m. NW. Burlington (Vt.); has a fine harbour, and good water-power. Its industries include flour and saw mills, foundries, wood-pulp, sewing-machines and iron-work. Military station. P. 7000.

Platts Common, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. from Hoyland.

Plattsmouth, city, U.S., Nebraska, Cass co., about 3 m. S. of the confluence of the Platte and Missouri, here crossed by a fine railway-bridge, 18 m. S. Omaha; has railway machine and car shops. Alt. 983 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 8400; (1895) 10,000.

Plattsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Oxford, on Nith R., 4 m. NE. Bright. P. <1500.

Plau, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Parchim, on the W. shore of Plauer See (lake), 35 m. W. by N. Neu-Strelitz; manufactures machinery and cloth. P. was besieged eight times during the Thirty Years' War. P. <5000.

Plaue, tn., Ger., Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Upper Lordship, 15 m. SSW. Erfurt (Prussia), on the Gera, which here traverses the vale known as the Plauescher Grund, or Blaue Aue. P. <2000.

Plaue, tn., Prussia, in the extreme W. of prov. Brandenburg, circle Westhavelland, 7½ m. W. Brandenburg, on the N. side of a lake traversed by the Havel. P. <3000.

Plauen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 22 m. SW. Zwickau, cap. dist P.; the principal centre in Germany for the manufacture of white cotton goods (muslins, jaconet, &c.); noted also for white embroidery and ready-made clothing. P. (1871) 23,400; (1890) 47,000.

Plauen (Slavonic *plavu,* 'the floating of timber'), vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 3 m. SW. Dresden; centre of coal basin. P. 7500.

Plauer See, lake, Ger., in the S. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 35–40 m. ESE. Schwerin, about 9 m. long by 4 m. wide.

Plauesche Canal, navigable canal, Prussia, connecting the Havel at Plaue with the Elbe at Wolmirstedt, 12 m. below Magdeburg.

Plava, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Kossovo, sanjak and 24 m. WSW. Ipek, near E. shore of Lake P. and frontier of Montenegro; after the fall of the Roman Empire, P. formed a small republic, which preserved its independence for a long while. Lake P. is an expansion of the Lim, r. bk. trib. of the Drina. Length, 4 m.; breadth, 2 m.

Plawsworth, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., on the NE. R., 3½ m. N. by W. Durham. P. <1500.

Plaxtol, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4 m. N. by E. Tunbridge, 2½ m. S. Wrotham and Borough Green stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Playa Chica, bay, Peru, in Salinas Bay, in 11° 14′ S., 77° 37′ W.; port for salts from Huacho.

Playden, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 1 m. N. Rye, P.O. P. <500. See **Guldeford, East.**

Playford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4 m. NE. Ipswich, close to Bealings stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**P. with Culpho**) P. <500.

Plaza de Almanzor, mt., Spain, Sierra de Gredos, 52 m. SSE. Salamanca. Alt. 8730 ft.

Plé, 'people.' See *Plou.*

Plealey Road, stn., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6 m. SW. by W. Shrewsbury, on branch line of G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys.

Plean, eccles. par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 5 m. NW. Falkirk, 3½ m. NNW. Larbert Junction, P.O. P. <1000.

Pleasant, isl., Pacific. See **Nawodo.**

Pleasant, Mount, Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., 35 m. S. by W. Fredericton.

Pleasant Creek, goldfield, Victoria. See **Stawell.**

Pleasant Grove, city, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 30 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City, in fine fruit-growing region. P. <2000.

Pleasant Hill, tn., U.S., Missouri, Cass co., 27 m. SE. Kansas City. P. <3000.

Pleasant Mound, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Blue Earth co., 5 m. NW. Winnebago. P. <1500.

Pleasanton, city, U.S., Kansas, Linn co., 62 m. S. Kansas City; has rich deposits of lead and coal. P. <1500.

Pleasant Point, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 13 m. NW. Timaru by road and rail. P. <1500.

Pleasant Ridge, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 7 m. N. Cincinnati by rail. P. <1500.

Pleasants, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Ohio, N. of 39° N.

Pleasant Unity, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 32 m. SE. by E. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Pleasantville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Marion co., 23 m. SE. by E. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Pleasantville, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., 50 m. SE. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Pleasantville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., 45 m. SE. by S. Erie; has oil trade. P. <1500.

Pleasantville Station, vil., U.S., New York, Westchester co., 33 m. NE. New York by rail. P. <1500.

Pleasington, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. and 3 m. SW. Blackburn, on W. Lancashire, and Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Rly. P. <500.

Pleaskin Head, cape, Ire., on the NW. ct. of co. Antrim, about 1 m. E. of the Giant's Causeway, in 6° 28′ W.

Pleasley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 3 m. NW. Mansfield, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Pleasure Island, Canada, Ontario, opposite Toronto, with which it is connected by steam-ferry, being a favourite summer resort.

Pléaux, tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Cantal, 62 m. SW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 9 m. SW. Mauriac. P. <2000.

Pleberstown, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, on riv. Nore, 2 m. SE. Thomastown. P. <250.

Pleck with Bescott, eccles. par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, with a stn. (**Pleck**) on the L. & NW. R., 1½ m. SW. Walsall. P. 7000.

Pleiades, small isls., Pacific, in the NW. of the Loyalty Is., in about 20° 25′ S.

Pleine-Fougères, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilane, arr. St. Malo, 22 m. S. Granville. P. <2000.

Pleissa, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 6 m. W. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Pleisse, riv., Ger., mainly in the W. of the kgd. of Saxony, flows N., passing a little to the E. of Altenburg, and unites with the Elster at Leipzig.

Plélan-le-Grand, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Montfort, 21 m. WSW. Rennes. P. <2000.

Plélan-le-Petit, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 17 m. SW. by S. St. Malo, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. Dinan. P. <2000.

Plemoustall, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3½ m. NE. by E. Chester, about 1 m. N. and NE. Mickle Trafford stns. P. <1000.

Plencia, or **Plasencia,** tn. and decayed port, N. ct. of Spain, prov. Vizcaya, cap. dist. P., 11 m. N. Bilbao. P. <2000.

Pléneuf, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. St. Brieuc, on the N. ct., 24 m. W. by S. St. Malo. P. <2000.

Plenitsa, vil., Roumania, Walachia, dep. Doljiu, 30 m. WSW. Craiova. P. (comm.)<4000.

Plenmeller, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the r. bk. of the S. Tyne, div. and 14 m. W. Hexham, 1 m. ESE. Haltwhistle stn.; 5043 ac. P.<250. **Plenmeller Common,** an extensive upland tract to the SE.

Plenty, gulf, NE. ct. North I., New Zealand, enclosing the isls. Alderman, Mayor, Motite, Motuhora, and White. Width, 129 m.; depth, 47 m.

Plenty Ranges, mts., N. of Melbourne, Victoria, source of several streams flowing N. to the Goulburn and S. to the Yarra.

Plerguer, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 12 m. SE. St. Malo. P.<2000.

Pleschen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 52 m. SE. Posen, cap. circle P. P. 6000.

Pleshcheyevo, lake, Russia. See **Pereyaslavl.**

Pleshey, par., Eng., Essex, on the borders of the Epping and Chelmsford divs., 5½ m. NNW. Chelmsford, 4 m. S. Felstead stn., P.O. P.<500.

Pless, tn., Prussia, in the SE. of prov. Silesia, cap. circle P., 33 m. E. by S. Ratibor. P.<4000.

Plessala, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. and 23 m. S. by E. Loudéac. P.<2000.

Plessey, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the NE. R., 5 m. SSE. Morpeth.

Plessis-Piquet, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. and 1 m. WNW. Sceaux; has an old castle, residence of Colbert; one of the most frequented pleasure resorts around Paris. P.<2000.

Plessur, torrent, Switzd., cant. Grisons, r. bk. trib. of the Rhine, into which it flows near Coire. Height at source, 8200–9900 ft.; length, 22 m.

Plestin-les-Grèves, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 44 m. ENE. Brest, arr. and 10 m. SW. by W. Lannion. P.<2000.

Plettenberg, bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 23° 45′ E.; used for embarking wood.

Plettenberg, tn. and comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Altena, 30 m. E. by S. Barmen; manufactures iron and steel goods. Tn. P.<4000; comm. P.<5000.

Pletvica, group of thirteen lakes, Austria, Croatia, in a picturesque gorge between the Kleine-Kapella on the W. and the Pljesevica-Planina on the E., 65 m. SE. Fiume, forming magnificent cascades.

Pleu, 'people.' See *Plou.*

Pleubian, vil. and small port, France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. and 16 m. NE. Lannion; extraction of soda. P.<2000.

Pleudihen, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. and 6 m. NE. Dinan; large export trade in wood, grain, and apples for England, on the Rance, at the port of Mordreuc. P.<2000.

Pleumartin, vil., France, dep. Vienne, arr. Châtellerault, 22 m. ENE. Poitiers. P.<2000.

Plevlje, Turkey in Europe. See **Tashlija.**

Plevna (Bulgarian **Pleven**), tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. P., 24 m. SW. by S. Nikopoli. Here, after twice repulsing the Russian attacks in July 1877, Osman Pasha entrenched himself and held out until 10th December. P. (1881) 11,500; (1888) 14,300; Bulgarians, 11,600; Moham. 1900.

Pleyben, tn., France, dep. Finistère, 27 m. ESE. Brest, arr. and 7 m. ENE. Châteaulin. P.<1000.

Plezzo, market-tn., Austria. See **Flitsch.**

Plieningen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle and 5 m. S. by E. Stuttgart. P.<3000.

Plietnitz, Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Deutsch-Krone, 52 m. W. by N. Bromberg. P.<2000.

Plinlimmon, or **Plynlimmon,** one of the loftiest mts. of Wales, cos. Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 m. E. Cardigan Bay, and 11 m. WNW. Llanidloes. The rivs. Severn and Wye have their sources on this mountain. Alt. 2469 ft.

Pliva, riv., Bosnia, formed of the Janska and the P., running off near Jaice, by a magnificent fall of more than 100 ft., into the Vrbas, 30 m. S. Banjaluka.

Pljeseveca-Planina, detached branch of the Kleine-Kapella Range, on the frontier of Croatia and Bosnia, Austria, between 15½° and 16° E. Alt. 5420 ft.

Plo, 'people.' See *Plou.*

Ploaghe, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 11 m. ESE. Sassari; has lignite, pozzuolana, and bituminous stones. P.<4000.

Ploaré, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, 23 m. SSE. Brest, adjoining Douarnenez on the S. P.<2000.

Plochingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 12 m. ESE. Stuttgart. P.<3000.

Płock, govt., Russian Poland, has Prussia on N., and Warsaw on S. Flat surface, sloping from Baltic coast-ridge (600 to 1150 ft.) to the valley of Vistula (150 ft.). Bordered by Vistula and Drwęca, and watered by Skrwa and Wkra. Marshes in central parts; small lakes, large forests, and peat bogs towards N. and W.; one-ninth of area under woods. Soil fertile in S.; grain exported; also products of cattle-rearing. Population Poles, Jews (11 per cent.), and Germans (on increase). Shipping, fabrication of wooden goods in villages; some saw-mills, flour-mills, and iron-works; several distilleries. Divided into eight dists: Płock, Ciechanow, Lipno, Mława, Płońsk, Przasnysz, Rypin, and Sierpce. Novogeorgievsk, or Modlin, important fortress on Vistula. Area, 4200 sq. m. P. (1873) 491,000; (1892) 701,000.

Płock, cap. of above govt., on a high hill, on r. bk. Vistula, 60 m. WNW. Warsaw; important river-port; exports of corn, and wool; distilleries, matches' works. P. (1892) 21,700.

Plockton, vil. and burgh of regality, Scot., Ross-shire, on the S. shore of Loch Carron, 4 m. W. by S. Strome Ferry, PMT.O. P.<500.

Plodder Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., 1½ m. SE. Bolton.

Ploegsteert, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 3 m. S. Ypres. P.<4000.

Ploërmel, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arr. P., on the Hivet, 35 m. WSW. Rennes; has slate quarries, and trade in linen and cloth. The church of St. Armel, built 1511 to 1602, ornamented with splendid glass windows, contains the tombs of two dukes of Brittany. P.<3000.

Ploesci (ploeshti, or ployeshti), tn., Roumania, cap. prov. Prahova, 35 m. N. Bukarest; in the neighbourhood petroleum wells and works, the ground round about being soaked with petroleum. Alt. 530 ft. P. (1889) 34,500.

Plœuc, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Gonet, 40 m. SW. by W. St. Malo, arr. and 12½ m. S. St. Brieuc. P.<2000.

Plokhinskoye, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, on l. bk. lower Yenisei, 125 m. N. Turukhansk. P.<1000.

Plombières, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Remiremont, 31 m. NW. Belfort, 15 m. S. Epinal; celebrated for its picturesque situation and for its hot springs, nearly fifty in number, all save one sulphureous. The waters are supplied to seven bathing establishments. These springs have been used since the time of the Romans. Manufactures fancy goods in steel and iron. P.<2000.

Plombières-lès-Dijon, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 3½ m. NW. by W. Dijon. P.<2000.

Plomin, tn., Austria. See **Fianona.**

Plomo, Cerro del, mt., Chile, on a spur of the Juncal, 31 m. NE. Santiago, in 33° 14′ S. Alt. 16,750 ft.

Plompton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 1½ m. S. Knaresborough. P.<250.

Plön, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. circle P., 15½ m. SE. Kiel, on an isthmus in the N. of the Gross Plöner See (lake); has a biological station on the lake. Length N. to S. 6 m., E. to W. 5 m. P.<3000.

Plöne, riv., Prussia, rises in a small lake in the NE. of prov. Brandenburg, flows N. then NW. through the **P. See** (lake) and the Madü See into the Reglitz arm of the Oder, which it enters at Damm, near Stettin; not navigable.

Płońsk, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 29 m. ENE. Płock; a private astronomical observatory. P. 6800.

Plotišt, comm., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 2 m. NNW. Königgrätz. P.<3000.

Plötzensee, colony, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, 3 m. W. Berlin. P.<3000.

Plou, Plo, Pleu, or *Plé,* prefix occurring in place-names in Brittany, 'people,' 'inhabitants.'

Plouagat, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 46 m. W. St. Malo, arr. and 7 m. ESE. Guingamp. · P.<2000.

Plouaret, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 50 m. E. by N. Brest, arr. 9 m. S. Lannion. P.<2000.

Plouay, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Pontivy, 12 m. N. Lorient. P.<2000.

Ploubalay, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Dinan, on the N. ct., 7 m. SW. by W. St. Malo. P.<2000.

Ploudalmézeau, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 13 m. NW. by N. Brest. P.<2000.

Ploudiry, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 17 m. E. by N. Brest. P.<2000.

Plouescat, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, 24 m. NE. by N. Brest. P.<2000.

Plougastel-Daoulas, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 6 m. SSE. Brest; has granite quarries. This is one of the most curious and most visited regions of Brittany; 2 m. NE. is the chapel of St. John, to which is attached one of the most frequented and original 'pardons' in Brittany, June 24. P.<2000.

Plouguenast, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Lie, 40 m. SW. St. Malo, arr. and 8 m. NNE. Loudéac. P.<2000.

Plouha, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 41 m. W. St. Malo, arr. and 14 m. NW. St. Brieuc; 3 m. WNW. is the celebrated chapel of *Kermaria-an-Isquit,* one of the most celebrated pilgrimages in Brittany. P.<2000.

Plouharnel, vil. and small port, France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, 8 m. NNE. Quiberon, in a region the richest in fine megalithic monuments. P.<2000.

Plouigneau, tn., France, dep. Finistère, 39 m. ENE. Brest, arr. and 6 m. E. by S. Morlaix. P.<2000.

Plounéour-Trez, vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 20 m. NE. Brest. To the N. is the port of Pontusval, and the hamlet of Brignogan, frequented by bathers. P.<2000.

Plouzévédé, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, 23 m. NE. by E. Brest. P. <2000.

Plovdiv, Bulgaria. See **Philippopolis.**

Plowden, stn., Eng., Salop, on the Bishop's Castle Rly., 3½ m. ESE. Bishop's Castle.

Pluck, tnld., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, Leck par., 5 m. E. Letterkenny, on the Londonderry, Loughswilly, and Letterkenny Rly. P. <250.

Pluckley, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Ashford, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**P. with Pevington**) P. <1000.

Plumas, co., U.S., California, on E. frontier, crossed by 40° N.

Plumb Bridge, tn., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 13 m. N. by E. Omagh, 7 m. from Newtown Stewart stn., PM.O. (**Plumbridge**). P. <250.

Plumbland, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 7½ m. E. by N. Maryport, 1½ m. SSE. Aspatria stn. P. <750.

Plumbley, par., Eng. See **Plumley.**

Plum Coulee, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 57 m. SW. by S. Winnipeg.

Plum Creek, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Dawson co., 56 m. ESE. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte. P. <1500.

Plume, La, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and 8 m. SW. by S. Agen. P. <2000.

Plum Hollow, vil., U.S., Iowa, Fremont co., 20 m. N. of SW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Plum Island, U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., between the mouths of the Merrimack and Ipswich Rivs., with lighthouse on its N. end, visible 12 m.

Plum Island, U.S., New York, off the N. of Long I., in 41° 11′ N., 72° 10′ W., with lighthouse, visible 14 m. Length, 3 m.; width, 1 m.

Plumley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3½ m. E. by N. Northwich, with stn. (**Plumbley**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly., P.O. (**Plumbley**). P. <500.

Plummers Plain, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 5 m. SE. Horsham.

Plumper Pass, channel, Brit. Columbia, in the Strait of Georgia.

Plum Point, vil., U.S., Maryland, Calvert co., on Chesapeake Bay, 33 m. SE. by E. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Plumpton, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 5 m. ESE. Blackpool. See **Westby.**

Plumpton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. NW. by N. Buckingham, 1½ m. SSW. Blakesley stn. P. <250.

Plumpton, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4½ m. NW. by W. Lewes, 2 m. SSW. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Plumpton Wall, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 3 m. N. Penrith, 1½ m. SE. Plumpton stn., on L. & NW. R., P.O. (**Plumpton**). P. <500.

Plumstead, par. Eng., London, bor. and adjoining Woolwich on the E., 8 m. E. by S. St. Paul's, London, on the SE. R. Population chiefly engaged in government establishments at Woolwich. Par. P. 52,400.

Plumstead, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 7 m. SW. by W. Cromer, 3 m. NE. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**P. with Matlask**) P. <500.

Plumstead, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Great P., E. div., 5 m. E. Norwich, 2 m. NE. Whitlingham Junction, P.O. P. (of each) <500.

Plumstead Marshes, marsh, Eng., Kent, Woolwich bor., about 8 m. E. St. Paul's, London, principally used as a cannon range; powder magazines.

Plumtree, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4½ m. SSE. Nottingham, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Plungar, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9 m. W. by S. Grantham, on the Nottingham Canal, 1½ m. NNE. Harby Stathern stn. P. <250.

Pluscarden Abbey, remains of a Cistercian abbey, Scot., Elginshire, 5½ m. SW. by W. Elgin, and 2½ m. SSE. Alves stn., foundation dating from 13th century, P.O. (**Pluscarden**).

Pluss, riv., Malay Penin., Perak, l. bk. trib. of Perak R.; its mouth, in about 4° 53′ N., is near the village of Kambiri. Entire length, 62 m.; one-third navigable, to the rapids.

Pluvigner, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 17 m. E. by N. Lorient. P. <2000.

Plyesh, vil., Turkey in Europe, 67 m. WNW. Novibazar.

Plym, riv., Eng., in the SW. of Devonshire, flows into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth.

Plymouth, mun. bor. (by prescription, first incorporated by statute in 1439), parl. bor. (2 members), co. bor., seapt. and naval station, Eng., Devonshire, 36 m. SW. and in the diocese of Exeter, at the confluence of the Plym and Tamar, at the head of Plymouth Sound, with stns. on G. W. R. and SW. R. It was named *Tamarweorth* by the Saxons, and afterwards *Sutton* (*Sutone* in Domesday), returning two M.P.'s under the latter name in the time of Edward I. Along the eastern side of the **Hamoaze,** which is the estuary of the Tamar, is the town of **Devonport,** and between the Hamoaze and P. lies a smaller town, **Stonehouse;** these form one continuous aggregate known as 'the Three Towns,' a term used as synonymous with P. taken as a whole. From the great irregularity of the sites, the variety and change of scene, and the beauty of the neighbourhood, it is one of the most attractive of English large towns. A prominent feature of P. is the Hoe, a lofty and rocky ridge between Sutton Pool and Millbay, with limestone cliffs, commanding extensive prospects over sea and land, and laid out with walks and drives. A public park slopes from it down to the promenade pier. Besides a chain of strong forts and barracks at Millbay, P. is protected by a citadel E. of the Hoe, which commands the Sound, the ramparts forming a favourite resort, with fine views. The Sound is an inlet of the sea, 3 m. wide at the entrance, with lofty banks on three sides, containing Drakes I., fortified, and protected by the celebrated breakwater (1812), 1700 yds. long (cost £1,500,000). Mount Edgecumbe, on its western shore (and in the co. of Cornwall), is famed for the beauty of its prospects, groves, and gardens. The Sound contains excellent anchorage for all the British navy. Along the Hamoaze, to W., are the dockyard, arsenal, and other government establishments. On the E., the harbour of Catwater with Sutton Pool affords ample room for shipping arriving from all countries. Besides a large coasting trade, P. has traffic with America, W. Indies, Mauritius, Africa, and the Baltic, and is the port of starting and landing for several lines of ocean steamers. The Great Western Dock is 464 ft. long by 80 ft. at entrance, another 242 ft. by 50 ft., and a third 144 ft. by 37 ft.; the Great Western Pontoon 300 ft. long, and a patent slip 300 ft. by 125 ft. The Great Western Wet Dock is 1200 ft. long by 450 ft., with 2640 ft. quayage; the Millbay Tidal Harbour, 35 ac. area, 3380 ft. quayage; Sutton Tidal Harbour 3500 ft. quayage, Catwater 6000 ft. quayage; there is also 350 ft. of quayage on the riv. Plym. P. has recently much improved in street architecture and general appearance as a town. The Guild Hall forms an imposing Gothic group of buildings, with a lofty tower. The market-place occupies 3 ac. There are many important schools and colleges, and several large charitable institutions. Chief exports, copper, lead, tin, granite; imports, mainly timber and agricultural produce. Manufactures unimportant, gin, sailcloth, soap, &c. The fisheries are extensive. Market-days, Tu., Th., and S.; cattle-fair, first Tuesday in April. Alt. 69 ft. Mean temp. (16 yrs., 1865-80), yr. 51.5° F., Jan. 42.2°, July 62.5°. Mun. bor. P. (1821) 21,600; (1851) 52,200; (1871) 68,800; (1891) 84,200; parl. bor. P. (1891) 87,500.

Plymouth, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Amador co., 36 m. E. by S. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Plymouth, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 21 m. WSW. Hartford; has large manufacture of locks, carriage and iron works. P. <3000.

Plymouth, vil., U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., 40 m. NE. Quincy by rail. P. <1500.

Plymouth, flourishing city, U.S., Indiana, Marshall co., 72 m. ESE. Chicago (Ill.); has a magnetic well, producing 500 gallons per minute. Large bicycle works. P. <3000.

Plymouth, co., U.S., Iowa, on W. frontier, S. of 43° N.

Plymouth, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, cap. P. co., on P. Bay (on the NW. of Cape Cod Bay), 23 m. E. by N. Taunton, extends for nearly 18 m. along the coast, from 5 to 9 m. in width; the harbour is large, but shallow; at its N. entrance is Gurnet Point, with a lighthouse, visible 16 m. The most important objects of interest are the Rock, upon which the pilgrims of the *Mayflower* first landed, December 21, 1620; the Burial Hill, where were buried many of the early settlers; Pilgrim Hall, which contains curiosities relating to the pilgrims; and the monument surmounted with the colossal statue of 'Faith.' Manufactures various. P. is the oldest town in New England. P. 7300.

Plymouth, vil., U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., 20 m. W. by N. Detroit. P. <1500.

Plymouth, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., on Pemigewassett R., 39 m. N. by W. Concord. Alt. 473 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Plymouth, tn. and port of entry, U.S., N. Carolina, Washington co., 110 m. E. Raleigh, near the head of Albemarle Sound. P. <1500.

Plymouth, vil., U.S., Ohio, Huron and Richland cos., 65 m. SE. Toledo. P. <1500.

Plymouth, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 18 m. SW. by W. Scranton, and 3 m. W. Wilkesbarre, has extensive collieries. Alt. 535 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 6100; (1890) 9300.

Plymouth, vil., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 12½ m. SE. by E. Rutland, with marble quarries. P. <1500.

Plymouth, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Sheboygan co., 52 m. N. by W. Milwaukee. P. <2000.

Plymouth, tn., W. Indies, on the S. ct. of Montserrat I. There is good anchorage in the open roadstead in 5 fathoms close in shore, rapidly shelving off to 20 fathoms. Vessels load and discharge by boats. There is a wooden jetty 320 ft. long.

Plymouth, vil., W. Indies, on the NW. ct. of Tobago I.

Plymouth, New, bay, W. ct. of Livingstone I., Antarctic Ocean, in about 62° 30′ S., 61° 15′ W.

Plymouth Rock, vil., Africa. See **Mtowe.**

Plymouth Rocks, Japan. See **Kwannon-zaki.**

Plymouth Sound, inlet of the English Channel, embracing the Hamoaze Channel, the estuary of the Tamar, from which branches on the left the Lynher R. and the Catwater, into which flows the little riv. Plym. See **Plymouth.**

Plympton, market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 4½ m. E. by N. Plymouth, on the G. W. R.; has china-clay deposits. It is a stannary town, and till 1832 returned two members to Parliament. Headquarters of Prince Maurice, 1643. Birthplace of the painter Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723), who was educated at the grammar-school, founded 1658. Market-day, F. Pars. (**P. Maurice**) P. <1500; (**P. St. Mary,** 10,211 ac.) P. <4000.

Plympton, vil., Nova Scotia, co. and 12 m. from Digby. P. <1500.

Plympton, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 15 m. ENE. Taunton. P. <1500.

Plymstock, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 3 m. ESE. Plymouth, on L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <3500.

Plymtree, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. ESE. Tiverton, P.O. P. <500.

Plynlimmon, mt., Wales. See **Plinlimmon.**

Plyusa, riv., Russia, govt. St. Petersburg, r. bk. trib. of Narova. Length, 185 m.

Pniel, vil., Cape Colony, W. Griqua-land, div. and 24 m. NW. Kimberley, on l. bk. of the Vaal; diamond washings now abandoned.

Pnlow, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Nadwórna, 23 m. SSW. Stanislawow. P. <4000.

Pnom-dek, mts., Cambodia. See **Sval.**

Pnompenh, Panompenh, or **Penompenh,** cap. of Cambodia, on r. bk. Mekong, at point of junction of the Tonle (or Tale) Sap arm, 130 m. WNW. Saigon.

Po, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 220 m. NW. by W. Nanking.

Po (*Padus and Eridanus*), largest riv. of Italy, in the N., irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, in 44° 38′ N., 7° 0′ E., at an alt. of 6700 ft.; flows first NE. to Turin, and thence mostly eastward, with a very tortuous course, to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between 44° 48′ and 45° 10′ N., the principal being the Po della Maestra, Po della Tolle, Po di Goro, and Po di Volano. The delta stretches 35 m. from N. to S. By the time the river has reached Pavia, it is only 300 ft. above the level of the Adriatic; indeed, in the first 20 m. or so it descends 5500 ft. Principal affluents on left, the Dora Riparia, Dora Baltea, Sesia, Ticino, Lambro, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; and on the right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. The Po is, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighbouring plains; below Piacenza (145 ft. alt.), it is enclosed by embankments (510 m. in total length), formed by its own deposits, and carefully kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Several canals connect the tribs. with one another and with the mother-river, the greatest being the Cavour Canal, joining the Ticino with the Po. Its ordinary width at the head of the delta averages 1600–1800 ft. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer turbulent. Its rapid stream, numerous islands, and the many sandbanks in its lower reaches, greatly impede navigation; but it is highly useful in fertilising the country, and abounds with sturgeon, salmon, and other fish. Length, 418 m.; area of basin, 26,800 sq. m.; discharge, mean 61,300 cubic ft. per second, highest 247,200 cubic ft. per second.

Poas, or **Los Votos,** volcano, Costa Rica republic, 19 m. NW. San José. Height, 8500 ft.

Pocahontas, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Randolph co., on Black R., which is navigable for steamboats to this point. P. <1500.

Pocahontas, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 43° N., and E. of 95° W.

Pocahontas, tn., U.S., Virginia, Tazewell co., 44 m. NW. Pulaski. P. <3000.

Pocahontas, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the E. frontier, N. of 38° N., traversed by the Greenbrier R.

Pocahontas Centre, vil., U.S., Iowa, Pocahontas co., 91 m. E. by N. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Počátek, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Pilgram, 18 m. SW. by W. Iglau. P. <3000.

Pochaev, tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 140 m. W. by S. of Zhitomir, near frontier of Galicia; has one of the most venerated monasteries in Russia.

Pochep, tn., Russia, govt. and 135 m. NE. Chernigov, on Sudost R.; trade especially in hemp. P. 5500.

Pochinki, tn., Russia, govt. and 142 m. SSE. Nizhniy Novgorod; state horse-breeding establishment; trade in corn. P. 8500.

Pochin Pits Colliery, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on L. & NW. and Rhymney Rlys.

Pöchlarn, tn., Lower Austria, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 40 m. E. by N. Steyr. P. <2000.

Pochutla, vil., Mexico, state and 90 m. S. Oaxaca, cap. dist. P. P. (dist.) 11,300.

Pockley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 22 m. ENE. Ripon, 1½ m. NW. by W. Mawton stn. P. <250. See **Helmsley.**

Pocklington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 13 m. E. by S. York, on the NE. R.; has corn mills. At the grammar school, founded 1515, Wilberforce, the philanthropist (born 1759), was educated. PMT.O. Market-days, S. and alternate Tuesdays (for stock). Mean rfall. (1866–80, Warter, alt. 230 ft.), yr. 31.8 in. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**P. with Meltonby Yapham, and Owsthorpe**) P. <3000.

Pocklington, reef, Pacific, in the E. of Louisiade Archipelago.

Pockthorpe, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, Norwich par. P. <5000.

Pocomoke City, tn., U.S. Maryland, Worcester co., on Pocomoke R., 92 m. SE. by E. Washington (D. C.); has trade in lumber and fruit. P. <2000.

Pocomoke Sound, inlet on the E. side of Chesapeake Bay, U.S., between Maryland and Virginia, just to the S. of 38° N. It receives at its head the **Pocomoke R.** from the NE.

Pod, in Slavonic place-names, 'under,' 'below.'

Poděbrad, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. P., on the Elbe, 31 m. E. by N. Prague, and 4½ m. SE. Nimburg. P. <5000.

Pode Hole, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 2 m. W. Spalding.

Podejuch, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Randow, on the Reglitz, 4 m. S. by E. Stettin; has lignite-mines. P. <3000.

Podelwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 6 m. N. Leipzig. P. <2000.

Podensac, tn. and port, France, dep. Gironde, on the l. bk. of the Garonne, arr. and 17 m. SE. by S. Bordeaux; emporium for the products of the Landes. P. <2000.

Podersam, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. P., 23 m. E. Karlsbad. P. <3000.

Podgar, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet, sanjak, and 31 m. SW. by W. Monastir.

Podgorac, vil., Servia, prov. Crna-Rjeka, 45 m. W. Viddin. P. <3000.

Podgorica, tn., Montenegro, on the Moraca, 17½ m. E. by N. Cetinje, of strategic importance, there being numerous forts in the neighbourhood. The market, held on Sundays, is the most important in the interior of Montenegro.

Podgornaya, tn., Russia, govt. and 67 m. SSE. Voronezh, dist. Ostrogozhsk. P. 5500.

Podgorodno Unganskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 270 m. NE. Tobolsk, on Kul-agan, trib. of Ob. P. <5000.

Podgorz, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, govt. Marienwerder, circle and 1 m. SSW. Thorn. P. <3000.

Podgórze, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Wieliczka, on the r. bk. of the Vistula, opposite Cracow. P. 13,100.

Podhajce, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. dist. P., 29 m. SW. Tarnopol. P. 5600.

Podimore Milton, par., Eng. See **Pudymore Milton.**

Podington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, dist. and 5 m. SE. Wellingborough, PM.O. P. <750.

Podkamennaya Tunguska. See **Tunguska.**

Podkamień, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. Założee, 13 m. SSE. Brody. P. <4000.

Podkumok, or **Little Kuma,** riv., N. Caucasia, r. bk. trib. of Kuma; mineral waters at Pyatigorsk, Essentuki, and Kislovodsk. Length about 100 m.

Podolia ('low-lying land'), govt. of SW. Russia, has Volhynia on N., Kiev and Kherson on E. and S., Bessarabia on SW., and Austrian Galicia on W.; intersected in the direction of its length, from NW. to SE., by two parallel ridges of hills, the highest of which attain 1150 ft. Watered by navigable Dniester, which flows on SW. border, and Bug, which flows parallel to it in a somewhat swampy valley. The former is an important channel for export trade. Soil very fertile, and well-cultivated. Forests cover about 200,000 ac. Climate moderate, the average temp. at Kamenets being, yr. 48°, Jan. 24°, July 69°. Population Little Russians, Poles (12 per cent.) and Jews (13 per cent.), Moldavians, and some Germans. Cereals exported, good cattle, bee culture; sericulture extending; numerous tobacco plantations, especially about Kamenets; rising manufactures, especially sugar-works, flour-mills, distilleries, and lately woollen cloth mills. Brisk trade with Austria (chief custom-houses, Gusyatin and Isakovets). Animated fairs (Balta, Yarmolintsy). Railway from Odessa to Galicia, parallel to frontier, with many lateral branches. Divided into twelve dists.: Kamenets Podolsk (cap. of prov.), Bratslav, Gaisin, Letichev, Litin, Mohilev-on-Dniester, Novaya Ushitsa, Olgopol, Proskurov, Vinnitsa, Balta, and Yampol. Bar, Khmelnik, Tulchin, and many others also have municipal institutions. Area, 16,224 sq. m. P. (1881) 2,242,700; (1890) 2,604,800.

Podolsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 23 m. by rail S. Moscow, on hilly banks of Pakhra, crossed by two bridges, at junction of two highroads to Warsaw and Crimea; limestone quarries; active carrying trade. P. 10,920.

Podor, military post, French Senegal, 115 m. NNE. St. Louis, on l. bk. Senegal, in 16° 30′ N., 15° 1′ W.; has trade in gums.

Podrinje, prov., on W. frontier of Servia, crossed by 44½° N.

Podsosninskoye, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, 80 m. WSW. Krasnoyarsk, on navigable Chulym. P. <5000.

Podunavlje, prov., Servia, on the Danube, bounded on the E. by the Morava; cap. Semendria (Smederevo).

Podwoloczyska, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Skalat, 25 m. E. Tarnopol; trade in cereals. P. <4000.

Podymore Milton, par., Eng. See **Pudymore Milton.**

Poe, riv., Ire., co. Tyrone, flows E. and joins the Strule near Omagh. Length, 41 m.

Poeana, vil., Roumania, Walachia, dep. Doljiu, 44 m. SW. Craiova, and 10 m. ESE. Vidin. P. <2000.

Poel, isl., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the SW. of the Baltic Sea, in 54° N., and just to the W. of 11½° E.

Poli, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 6 m. SSE. Frosinone. P. <3000.

Poge, Cape, U.S., Massachusetts, Duke's co., in the NE. of Chappaquiddick I., in 41° 26′ N., 70° 27′ W.

Pogge Fall, Africa, Kassai R., Congo Free State, in 6° 32′ S.

Poggiardo, vil., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 8 m. SW. Otranto. P. <2000.

Poggibonsi, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the Elsa, prov. and 14 m. NW. by N. Siena. P. <4000.

Poggio, Italian, 'hill,' 'mound.'

Poggio di Montieri, mt., Italy, Tuscany, N. prov. Grosseto, highest point Cornate, 3775 ft.; rich in copper-mines.

Poggio Imperiale, tn., Italy, prov. Foggia, 9 m. N. San Severo. P. <3000.

Poggio Marino, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Naples, 8 m. NNE. Castellamare. P. <5000.

Poggio Mirteto, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, 27 m. NNE. Rome. P. <2000.

Poggioreale, tn., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 14 m. SSE. Alcamo. P. <4000.

Poggio Renatico, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 8 m. SW. by W. Ferrara. P. <2000.

Pogobi, vil., on the W. ct. of Sakhalin I., Siberia, in 52° 15′ N.

Pogomasing, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 501 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Pogratets, vil., Turkey in Europe, at the SW. end of Lake Okhrida, vilayet, sanjak, and 35 m. WSW. Monastir.

Pogromna, vil. and mineral waters, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 165 m. E. Verkhneudinsk.

Pogromnaia, volcano. See **Unimak.**

Pohenegamook Lake, Canada, Quebec, Kamouraska co., just N. of the most northerly point of Maine (U.S.), traversed by the riv. St. François.

Pohlitz, vil., Ger., princip. Reuss, Elder Branch, dist. and 2 m. NNE. Greiz. P. <4000.

Pohrlitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Auspitz, on riv. Iglawa, 14 m. SSW. Brünn. P. <4000.

Poiares, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 8 m. E. Coimbra. P. (comm.) 5400.

Poibrene, vil., Bulgaria, E. Roumelia, circle and 27 m. NW. Tatar-Pazardzik. P. <3000.

Poictiers, former name of **Poitiers,** tn., France.

Poiemena, tn., Tasmania. See **Blue Tier.**

Poik, riv., Austria, Carniola, one of the visible portions of the Laibach. See **Karst.**

Poile, La, dist., Newfoundland. See **Burgeo.**

Poim, vil., Russia, govt. and 78 m. WSW. Penza; potash works; trade in corn. P. 6600.

Poimanenon, ruins, Asia Minor. See **Manias.**

Poinsett, co., U.S., Arkansas, just to E. of 91° W., and between 35° and 36° N.

Point à la Hache, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Plaquemines par., on E. bank of Mississippi R., 40 m. S. New Orleans. P. <1500.

Point Alexander, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on Grand R., 39 m. from Pembroke.

Point au Chene, stn., Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., on l. bk. of riv. Ottawa, and a railway 60 m. W. by N. Montreal.

Point aux Pins, cape, Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on Lake Erie, in 42° 15′ N.

Point Avoid, cape, S. Australia, in Eyre's Penin., 135° 16′ E. long.

Point Brown, cape, S. Australia, NW. of Streaky Bay, in 133° 48′ E. long.

Point Clark, cape, Canada, Ontario, E. side of Lake Huron, in 44° 5′ N. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 43.4° F., Feb. 21.8°, July 66.1°.

Point Clear, vil., U.S., Alabama, Baldwin co., near Mobile Bay; a favourite seaside resort. P. <1500.

Point Costa, river-port, U.S., California, Contra Costa co., 30 m. by water NE. San Francisco, on Carquinez Straits; has 10,500 ft. of wharfage, with 20-30 ft. of water alongside.

Point Danger, cape, Queensland, on the Pacific coast, in 28° 29′ S. lat.

Point de Galle, seapt., Ceylon. See **Galle.**

Point des Monts, cape, Canada, Quebec, on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 67° 20′ W., with a lighthouse.

Pointe à Cavagnol, vil., Canada. See **Hudson.**

Pointe-à-Pitre, La, maritime tn., W. Indies, on the S. ct. of Guadeloupe, near the isthmus connecting the two halves of the island, at the head of a bay surrounded by marshy land. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1878-84), yr. 78.8° F., Feb. 74.8°, July 81.8°; rfall. (19 yrs.), 71.62 in.

Pointe au Sable, cape, U.S., Michigan, on Lake Superior, in 86° 10′ W.

Pointe aux Barques, cape, U.S., Michigan, on Lake Huron, at the mouth of Saginaw Bay, E. side.

Pointe Claire, vil., Canada, Quebec, Jacques Cartier co., on the riv. St. Lawrence, 13 m. WSW. Montreal. P. <1500.

Pointe Coupée, par., U.S., Louisiana, between the Mississippi and the Atchafalaya bayou, crossed in the N. by 31° N.

Pointe-des-Galets, new port, NW. ct. Réunion I., 11 m. WSW. St. Denis.

Pointe du Lac, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, St. Maurice co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 6½ m. SW. by W. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

Point Edward, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., at the S. end of Lake Huron, 58 m. W. London. P. <2000.

Pointe Moulacique, cape, W. Indies, the southernmost point of St. Lucia I.

Pointe Noire, or **Ponta Negra,** promontory, W. ct. Africa, French Congo Terr., 12 m. S. Loango.

Pointe Noire, La, vil., W. Indies, on W. ct. of Guadeloupe I.

Point Flinders, cape, Victoria, a few miles W. of Port Phillip, in 144° 30′ E. long.

Point Fortune, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Vaudreuil co., on the r. bk. of riv. Ottawa, 4 m. W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Port Gatineau, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and nearly opposite the city of Ottawa. P. <2000.

Point Judith Pond, lake, U.S., Rhode Island, in the extreme SE. of Washington co., in 41° 23′ N., 71° 30′ W.

Point Lonsdale, Victoria, W. entrance to Port Phillip Bay, in 144° 38′ E. long.

Point Lookout, headland, Queensland, S. of Moreton Bay in 153° 34′ E. long.

Point McLeay, post-tn., S. Australia, Russell co., 63 m. SE. Adelaide by road and rail. In the neighbourhood, at Reidtown, is a mission station of the Aboriginal Friends' Association. P. <1500.

Point Marblehead, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ottawa co., on Lake Erie, 12 m. E. Port Clinton; limestone is quarried. P. <1500.

Point Nepean, E. entrance to Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, in 144° 40′ E. long.

Pointon, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 10 m. NW. by W. Spalding, P.O. P. <500. See **Sempringham.**

Point Parker, port, Queensland, Porchester co., 95 m. ESE. from the NW. point of the colony, W. of Bentinck I., in 139° 10′ E. long. P. <1500.

Point Pedro, tn. and co., Ceylon, Northern prov., on the N. ct. of Jaffna I., 114 m. NW. by N. Trincomali.

Point Perpendicular, cape, New South Wales, N. of Jervis Bay, in 35° 5′ S. lat.

Point Pleasant, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., on the coast, 39 m. E. by S. Trenton. P. <1500.

Point Pleasant, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. Mason co., at the confluence of Great Kanawha R. with the Ohio, 45 m. NW. Charleston; has boat-building, and extensive trade in lumber and coal. P. <2000.

Point Shediac Bay, Canada, New Brunswick, inlet of Northumberland Strait, between cos. Kent and Westmorland.

Point Sturt, postal-tp., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 53 m. SE. Adelaide by road and rail. P. <1500.

Point Whidby, headland, S. Australia, NW. Avoid Bay, in 153° 3′ E. long.

Pointzpass, tn., Ire., NE. cos. Armagh and Down, bars. Lower Orior and Upper Iveagh, 9 m. SSE. Portadown, on the Newry Canal, with a stn. (**Poyntzpass**) on the Dublin & Belfast Junction Rly., PMT.O. (**Poyntzpass**). Market-day, F. P. <500.

Poiré-sur-Vie, Le, tn., France, dep. Vendée, 46 m. NNW. La Rochelle, arr. and 8 m. NW. by N. La Roche-sur-Yon. P. <2000.

Poirino, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Banna, prov. and 13 m. SE. by S. Turin. P. <1500.

Poisdorf, vil., Lower Austria, dist. Mistelbach, 33 m. NNE. Vienna. P. <3000.

Poissons, tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Wassy, 24 m. S. by E. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Poissy, the ancient *Pinciacum,* tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, on the Seine, 14½ m. WNW. Notre Dame, Paris, with stone quarries and machine shops; has ruins of an important Dominican abbey; the church dates from 1125 to 1130. Birthplace of St. Louis (Louis IX.). In 1414 the town was taken by John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy; in 1419, by the Duke of Gloucester; in 1441, by Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. The famous Conference of P., between the Protestants and Roman Catholics, was held here in 1561. P. <5000.

Poitiers, city, France, cap. dep. Vienne, and formerly cap. of prov. Poitou, on a height at the junction of the Clain and the

Boivre, 61 m. SSW. Tours. It has a noble cathedral, scene of 23 councils from 4th to 15th centuries, and other interesting churches; palais-de-justice, a university founded in 1431, a museum, library (30,000 vols.). Several railways meet here. Manufactures unimportant. The name, anciently *Poictiers*, is derived from the Pictones; many Celtic and Roman remains, especially in a town (found 1882) occupying 14 ac. P. is associated with three great victories, that of Clovis over Alaric the Goth (507), that of Charles Martel over the Saracens (732), and that of the English under the Black Prince over the French in 1356. After coming by marriage into possession of the Dukes of Normandy, P. remained for three centuries attached to the English crown. Alt. plateau, 130 ft. above the streams. Alt. 384 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.9° F., Jan. 38.6°, July 66.2°. P. (1872) 28,200; (1886) 34,600; (1890) 37,500.

Poitou, former prov., France, now comprised chiefly in deps. Vienne, Vendée, and Deux-Sèvres.

Polx, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 16 m. SW. by S. Amiens. P. <2000.

Pojána, vil., Hungary, co. and 20 m. NW. Szeben, dist. Szerdahely. P. <4000.

Pojana Maggiore, comm., Italy, Venice, prov. Vicenza, 9 m. SE. Lonigo. P. <4000.

Pojnik, tn., Hungary, co. Sohl, 7 m. ESE. Beszterczebanya (Neusohl); has iron-mines. P. <2000.

Pokaran, tn., India, Rájputána, state of and 85 m. NW. by W. Jodhpur. Had about 3000 houses in 1862; not returned in recent censuses.

Pokemouche, small riv., Canada, Gloucester co., in the NE. of New Brunswick, flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Pokeno, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 32 m. S. by W. Auckland. P. <1500.

Pokesdown, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Christchurch par., with a stn., **Pokesdown** (Boscombe), on the L. & SW. R. P. <5000.

Pokoko, tn., Upper Burma. See **Pakokku.**

Pokomo, riv., E. Africa. See **Tana.**

Pokomo, an inoffensive, monogamous, simple people dwelling on both banks of the lower Tana, E. Africa, partly in the British, partly in the Italian, sphere of influence; villages generally hidden in dense jungle.

Pokrov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. by rail WSW. Vladimir, near railway to Moscow and Klyazma R. P. < 5000.

Pokrovskaya, vil., Russia, govt. Ekaterinoslav, 43 m. from Taganrog, on Mius R. P. 5000. Name of many other villages, mostly bearing also other qualifying names.

Pokrovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. and on l. bk. of upper Amur, 3 m. below Ust-Stryelka. P. <2000.

Pokrovskaya Sloboda, tn., Russia, govt. Samara, on l. bk. of Volga, opposite Saratov; important shipping. P. 20,000.

Pokrovskoye, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. and 80 m. SW. Tobolsk, on l. bk. Tobol. P. <5000.

Pol, tn., India, 78 m. NE. by N. Ahmadábád, cap. P. state. P. <5000.

Pol, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 15 m. NE. Lugo. P. <5000.

Pola, the ancient *Colonia Pola*, later *Pietas Julia*, the great naval port and arsenal of Austria, Coast Prov., cap. dist. P., near the S. extremity of the penin. of Istria, on the Bay of Porto delle Rose, 19 m. SSE. Rovigno; reputed to be the most unhealthy spot of the penin. In the centre of the basin are two islets, Santa Caterina and San Andrea, covered with fortifications. The harbour communicates with the sea by a channel, in some parts less than 2300 ft. in width, and has a lighthouse, visible 10 m. There are two government dry docks, one 467 ft. 3 in. long, 83 ft. wide, and 27 ft. 10 in. deep on sill ordinary springs high water, the other 408 ft. long, 91 ft. 10 in. wide, and 32 ft. 1 in. on sill; and a government floating-dock, 300 ft. long by 84 ft. wide. In the neighbourhood are sand-pits worked for the glass-works in Venice. The town is enclosed by Venetian walls of the 16th century, and has a cathedral. It is composed of two distinct parts, the old and the new. The first has numerous Roman monuments, temples of Diana and Augustus, the latter now a museum, four gateways, and an amphitheatre capable of holding 21,000 spectators. P. was one of the principal arsenals of the Roman Empire (2nd to 3rd century). The new town is ornamented with monuments to the Archduke Maximilian and Admiral Tegethoff. Here was a famous sea-fight, in which the Genoese defeated the Venetians in 1378. In 1815 P. passed to Austria, with Istria. Mean temp., yr. 56.9° F., Jan. 41.5°, July 75.0°. Comm. P. (1869) 16,324; tn. P. 10,473; (1890) 31,600.

Pola de Gordon, comm., Spain, prov. and 19 m. NNW. Leon, dist. Vecilla. P. <4000.

Pola de Labiana, tn., Spain. See **Labiana.**

Poland, tn., U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., 4 m. from Mechanics Falls. P. <3000.

Poland, Kingdom of (Polskie Królestwo, Russian **Tsarstvo Polskoye**), part of Poland belonging to the Russian Empire, and consisting of the following ten govts., formed in 1867, and often described now in official documents as 'The Governments on the Vistula' (*Privislyanskiya Gubernii*):—

Governments.	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands.		
		1881.	1890.	Per sq. m. 1890.
Kalisz . . .	4,392	765	837	190
Kielce . . .	3,897	623	692	177
Łomża . . .	4,667	539	609	130
Lublin . . .	6,499	860	980	150
Piotrków . . .	4,729	838	1,091	230
Płock . . .	4,200	538	701	167
Radom . . .	4,769	634	782	164
Siedlce . . .	5,535	617	672	122
Suwałki . . .	4,846	603	657	135
Warsaw . . .	5,623	1,303	1,465	260
Poland . . .	49,157	7,320	8,486	173

P. projects on the W. of European Russia, between 50° 4′ and 55° 6′ N., 17° 40′ and 24° 18′ E., as a wide semicircle, which has West and East Prussia on the N., Posen and Prussian Silesia on the W., Galicia on the S., and the Russian govts. Vilno, Grodno, and Kovno on the E. **Surface.**—Its middle parts are occupied by a belt of low plains, 150 m. wide, stretching from the Oder to 'The Woods' of Volhynia and Grodno and the marshes of Pinsk. These plains are separated from the Baltic Sea by a broad flat swelling 600–700 ft. high, dotted with lakes, marshes, and forests—the govt. of Suwałki protruding northwards beyond this swelling. In the S. the central plains gradually rise to plateaux 800–1000 ft. high, of hilly aspect, deeply cut by ravines, and covered with thick forests in the SE. (*Podlasie*). The hills are known as Lublin Hills in the SE., and Sędomierz (Sandomir) Hills, or Central Heights, in the S. of P., where they take the shape of ridges running WNW. to ESE., parallel to the Beskids—the highest of them being the Lysogórski or Swiętokrzyski Hills, whose highest points attain 1813 ft. and 1961 ft. The Chęcinski Hills (Zamkowa Góra, 1135 ft.) run along the Nida. The SW. of P., which contains the chief mineral wealth of the country, is occupied by the Olkusz Hills, the spurs of the Beskids (Podzamcze, 1473 ft.), and the Częstochowa Hills, 1000–1300 ft., separating the Oder from the Warta. **Rivers** and **Canals.**—The chief river is the Vistula or Wisła, which flows from Galicia, waters the plain belt, and enters Prussia about Thorn, after having received the San, Wieprz, and Bug with Narew from the right, and the Nida and Pilica from the left. The Warta has its upper course in the SW., and the Niemen flows along the NE. border of P., separating it from Lithuania. All these rivers are of great importance for interior traffic and export trade, the more so as they are connected by canals with the chief rivers of Russia and Prussia. The Augustowski Canal connects the Vistula with the Niemen (Memel), while the Niemen is connected with the Dnieper (by Oginski Canal, in Minsk), the Vistula with the Warta (by Bydgoski or Bromberg Canal, in Prussia), and the Bug with the Dnieper (by Dnieprovsko-Bugskiy Canal, in Grodno). Some marshes accompany the courses of the rivers, and the inundations of the Vistula are sometimes ruinous in the plains. Considerable amounts of corn, timber, wooden wares, &c., are shipped to Prussia, and imported from SW. Russia. The **climate** is more congenial and wet than in European Russia, the average temps. being: yr. from 42° to 46° F. (41° in Łysogórski Hills); winter 36° to 39°, summer 61° to 64°; yearly rfall., 21.7 to 23.6 in., rising to 30.3 in. on the slopes of the Carpathians. The rivers remain under ice—the Vistula, at Warsaw, for an average of 80 days (occasionally 116 days), the Niemen for 100 days, and the Warta for 70 to 80 days. The **population** has grown as follows:—(1816) 2,732,324; (1829) 4,137,634; (1846) 4,867,129; (1860) 4,840,466; (1871) 6,193,710; (1893) 8,808,969, out of whom 2,378,238 lived in towns. The bulk of the population are Poles (68 per cent.), next come the Jews (14 per cent., rapidly increasing), the Little Russians, especially in SE. (8 per cent.), the Lithuanians, especially in NE. (4 per cent.), and the Germans, especially in SW. and W. (6 per cent.). Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion (75.5 per cent. of population), the remainder being Jews, Lutherans (about 6 per cent.), and Greek Orthodox (5 per cent.). **Agriculture and cattle-breeding** are the chief pursuits of the bulk of the population. Land is well cultivated in the central plains, and nearly 70,000 tons of wheat and rye are exported abroad, while a nearly equal amount of the same, as well as about 50,000 tons of oats, are imported from Russia. The average crops of 1888–92 were, in quarters: wheat, 1,874,200; rye, 5,683,600; barley, 1,497,000; oats, 4,076,400; various, about 1,000,000; potatoes, 20,609,000 quarters, largely used for distilleries; beetroot, about 15,000,000 cwts. The forests cover 6,706,000 ac. Live stock are estimated to number 1,204,300 horses, 3,013,400 horned cattle, and 3,754,700 sheep, fine breeds

of cattle and sheep being reared. **Mining.**—South P. possesses considerable mineral wealth in its coal, brown hematite, copper, zinc, and tin ores; and the mining industry has lately been rapidly developing. Coal-mining alone (at Dombrovo) occupies over 10,000 men; and the extraction of coal, which was but 210,000 tons in 1870, attained 2,837,300 tons in 1892. The fabrication of iron and steel has increased tenfold since 1812, nearly 100,000 tons of iron and steel prepared, chiefly in Radom and Piotrków, 5060 tons of zinc (in dist. Olkusz), as well as some copper, sulphur, and salt (at Ciechocinek) must be added to the above. **Industries.**—The development of industries during the last thirty years has been very rapid, the aggregate annual production now attaining over £25,000,000, as against £4,250,000 in 1857. The chief manufacturing centres are the Łódź region, in Piotrków (cottons, woollen stuffs, leather, ironworks, machinery, and distilleries), and Warsaw (linen stuffs, silks, sugar, machinery, leather, &c.); Kalisz and Lublin are also important centres, especially for sugar-works, distilleries, and leather. Moreover, a great variety of petty trades are carried on at Warsaw by numerous skilled artisans. The chief manufacturing production falls upon the govts. of Piotrków (yielding about half the entire value), Warsaw, Kalisz, Lublin, and Kielce. **Railways.**—P. is crossed from NE. to SW. by two main lines, from St. Petersburg *viâ* Warsaw to Vienna, and from Moscow to Vienna, both meeting on the S. frontier at Dombrovo, and by three main lines running NW. to SE., with many branches, especially in SW., being a total of 1250 m. A very brisk traffic is maintained on the railways of P., the chief custom-houses of the Russian Empire being the Polish frontier towns of Wierzbołowo, Sosnovice, and Granica, besides many smaller ones, and Warsaw. **Defence.**—P. has several Russian fortresses placed along the Vistula—Novogeorgievsk, Warsaw, and Ivangorod, with Sierock in the rear. All SW. Poland remained, however, unprotected till lately, when some fortifications have been erected in the govt. of Kalisz. **Administration.**—P. is placed under a governor-general and commander-in-chief of the troops, residing at Warsaw, and endowed with wide powers. Each of the ten govts. is divided into 10 to 12 dists., placed under a special police chief; and each dist. is divided into 12 to 20 *gminas*, which are village communities consisting of several villages and farms (2000 to 10,000 inhabitants), all landholders of which, possessing 4 ac. or more (except the clergy and the police), take part in the folkmoot; the decisions of the latter are, however, much interfered with by the police chiefs. Before the insurrection of 1863 P. had 453 towns possessed of municipal institutions, but since that time all towns with less than 2000 inhabitants have been included in the *gminas*, and the new municipal institutions introduced in 1870 have deprived the towns of all self-government. P. had in 1891 nine cities with over 20,000 inhabitants—namely, Warsaw (465,270), Łódź (143,930), Lublin (53,620), Częstochowa (29,630), Piotrków (28,570), Suwałki (23,850), Radom (23,725), Płock (21,660), and Włocławek (20,500); 13 towns with from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; and no less than 59 towns with from 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants. **Education.**—P. has a university at Warsaw, with about 850 students, in which teaching is conducted in Russian, several excellent technical and agricultural high schools, over twenty gymnasiums, and about 3500 primary schools, in all of which teaching is very much hampered by Russian authorities. Several scientific societies of P. have a universal renown.

Polangen, tn., Russia, Courland, 55° 55′ N., 21° 4′ E., on the Russian frontier, the most southern Russian settlement on the Baltic Sea; bathing-place, custom-house; manufacture of amber goods. Close by the Beruta Hill, famous for its temple in Lithuanian folklore. P. (tn.) <4000.

Polar Regions. See **Arctic Regions.**

Polaun, comm., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Tannwald, 13 m. E. Reichenberg. P. 5000.

Polbathic, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. W. St. Germans.

Pölbitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 3 m. E. Zwickau. P. <3000.

Polch, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mayen, 13 m. WSW. Koblenz. P. <3000.

Polden Hills, range of hills, Eng., Somerset, trending ESE. to WNW., about midway between Bridgwater and Glastonbury.

Polder, Dutch, 'low land reclaimed from the sea.'

Pole, Poljana, Polje, Slavonian, 'field, plain.'

Polebrooke, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 10⅓ m. SW. Peterborough, 2 m. ESE. Oundle, P.O. (**Polebrook**). P. <500.

Polegate, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4½ m. NNW. Eastbourne, with a junction stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. See **Hailsham.**

Polekurru, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 74 m. NE. by E. Masulipatam, 12 m. WNW. Yanaon. P. <5000.

Poles, P.O., Ire., co. and 4 m. from Cavan.

Poleschowitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Ungarisch Hradisch, 39 m. S. by E. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Polesella, or **Fossa della Polesella,** tn., Italy, Venice, prov. and 8 m. SSW. Rovigo, on l. bk. of Po della Maestra. P. <3000.

Polesworth, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Anker, div. and 4 m. ESE. Tamworth, on the L. & NW. R.; has coal. PMT.O. 6370 ac. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**P. with Dordon**) P. <3500.

Polgárdi, comm., Hungary, co. Fejer, dist. and 11 m. SSW. Székes-Fejérvár. P. <4000.

Polgooth, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. SW. St. Austell.

Policastro, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. and 58 m. SE. Salerno, on the large gulf to which it gives name.

Polička, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. P., 37 m. NE. by E. Iglau. P. <5000.

Polignac, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 36 m. SW. St. Étienne, arr. and 2 m. NW. Le Puy. The castle is one of the largest and finest feudal ruins in the centre of France; the site was first occupied by a Gaulish *oppidum*, and later by a Roman camp. P. <2000.

Polignano a Mare, tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, Apulia, prov. and 20 m. ESE. Bari. P. (comm.) 7800.

Poligny, tn., France, dep. Jura, cap. arr. P., 32 m. SW. by S. Besançon. Alt. 1130 ft. P. <5000.

Polillo, Isla de, one of the Philippine Is., E. of Luzon, crossed by 15° N. and 122° E.

Poling, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 2½ m. SE. Arundel, 1½ m. NW. Angmering stn. P. <250.

Polinos, isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 80 m. off the S. ct. of Eubœa I.

Polis, Greek, 'city.'

Polistena, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 31 m. NE. Reggio. P. 7500.

Politika, vil., Greece, on the W. ct. of Eubœa I., 10 m. NNW. Chalkis.

Politz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Braunau, 14 m. E. by S. Trautenau. P. <3000.

Pölitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Randow, 9 m. N. Stettin. P. <5000.

Pollyar, tribe, Cochin. See **Pulayen.**

Polizzi, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 23 m. N. by W. Caltanissetta; has sulphur and zinc mines. P. 7200.

Poljana, vil., Servia, circle Požarevac, on Danube, E. of the Morava. P. <3000.

Polk, co., U.S., Arkansas, on W. frontier, between 34° and 35° N., and traversed by Ouachita R.

Polk, co., U.S., Florida, in the S., crossed in the W. by 82° W., and in the middle by 28° N.

Polk, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, crossed by 34° N.

Polk, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and between 93° and 94° W., traversed by Des Moines R.

Polk, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the NW., on the Red River of the North, crossed in the N. by 48° N.

Polk, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 38° N., and E. of 94° W.

Polk, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., bounded on the N. by the Platte R., crossed by 97½° W.

Polk, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the S. frontier, crossed in the extreme E. by 82° W.

Polk, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 45° N., bounded on the E. by the Willamette R.

Polk, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the S. and E. frontiers.

Polk, co., U.S., Texas, in the E., crossed in the N. by 31° N., bounded on the W. by Trinity R.

Polk, co., U.S. Wisconsin, in the NW., on the St. Croix R. (W. frontier), N. of 45° N.

Polk City, vil., U.S., Iowa, Polk co., 14 m. NNW. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Polkemmet Moor, upland tract., Scot., on the SW. border of Linlithgowshire, about 9 m. E. by S. Airdrie.

Polkwitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 11 m. S. Glogau. P. <2000.

Poll, Gaelic; *Pwll*, Welsh, 'a marsh,' 'pool.'

Poll, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt., circle, and 3 m. SE. Cologne. P. <3000.

Polla, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 18 m. SW. by W. Potenza. P. (comm.) 5000.

Pollachi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 24 m. S. Coimbatore. P. 5800; Hindus, 5100.

Pollanarua, now called **Topare,** ruined city, Ceylon, in 8° 0′ N., 80° 55′ E., 52 m. NNE. Kandy; Singalese cap. from the close of the 8th century to 1235. The city was surrounded by a wall embracing an area of 30 m. by 12 m., and the ruins are remarkable for their extent and beauty.

Pollan Bay, Ire., on the N. ct. of co. Donegal, in 7° 25′ W.

Pollaphuca Waterfall, Ire., in the NW. of co. Wicklow, on the riv. Liffey, 8 m. SSE. Naas, 1½ m. SE. Ballymore Eustace.

Pollard's Lands, part of par., Eng., Durham. See **Bishop Auckland.**

Pollardstown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. E. Offaly, on Grand Canal, 2 m. W. Newbridge. P. <250.

Pollensa, tn., Spain, Isle of Majorca, dist. Inca, 30 m. NE. Palma. P. (comm.) 9100.

Pollensa, Puerto de, bay, Majorca, Spain. See **Puerto Menor.**

Pollet, Le, former tn., France, now an E. suburb of Dieppe.

Pollica, vil., near the W. ct. of Italy, Campania, prov. and 37 m. SSE. Salerno. P. <2000.

Pollina, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 7 m. SE. Cefalu. P. < 3000.

Pollington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 9 m. W. by S. Goole, on the Goole Canal, 1⅓ m. SE. by E. Heck stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Balne**) P. <750.

Pollino, Monte. See **Apennines, E.**

Pollnow, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Schlawe, 46 m. E. by S. Kolberg. P. (comm.) <3000.

Polloc, seapt., Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of Mindanao, in 7° 20′ N.

Pollokshaws, tn., Scot., Renfrewshire, on White Cart Water, 3 m. SW. by S. Glasgow, on the C. R.; has coal, cotton weaving, spinning, and bleaching, and calico printing. P. (including Police Burgh and Mansewood) 10,400.

Pollokshields and **East Pollokshields,** two adjoining tns., Scot., Renfrewshire. P., suburb and 1 m. SW. Glasgow, on the G. & P. Joint Rly. and C. R., with stns. (**East P.** and **West P.**) on the C. R. Pollokshields, P. <3500; East P., P. 6700.

Pollongue, vil., Ger. W. Africa, Kamerun terr., on the coast, in 3° 6′ N.

Pollrone, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, on riv. Suir, 4 m. SE. Pilltown. P. <1500.

Pollshone Harbour, a small bay, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Wexford, in 52° 38′ N.

Pollutri, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Chieti, 6 m. WNW. Vasto. P. <3000.

Polmaddie Hill, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 11½ m. S. by E. Maybole. Alt. 1852 ft.

Polmadie, suburb of Glasgow, Scot., Renfrewshire. P. < 3000.

Polminhac, vil., France, dep. Cantal, on the Cère, 63 m. SSW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 7 m. E. Aurillac. P. <2000.

Polmont, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, ½ m. N. Polmont Junc., on the N. B. R., 2 m. SSE. Grangemouth; has coal-mines. PMT.O. 5512 ac. P. <5000.

Polna, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Caslau, 8½ m. NE. Iglau. P. <5000.

Polnisch-Ostrau. See **Mährisch-Ostrau.**

Polnisch-Wartenberg, tn., Prussia. See **Gross-Wartenberg.**

Polo, city, U.S., Illinois, Ogle co., 66 m. SE. by E. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <2000.

Poloat, or **Kata,** isl., Pacific, Caroline group, in about 6½° N., 150½° W.

Polom Velka, comm., Austria. See **Gross Pohlom.**

Polonnoye, tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 53 m. WSW. Zhitomir. P. 10,700.

Polotsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 74 m. NW. Vitebsk, 5 m. from Riga-Smolensk Rly. Very old town, mentioned in annals in 862; suffered much in wars between Lithuania and Moscow. Ruins of old castles and cathedrals built in the 12th century. P. 20,100, mostly Jews.

Polpeor Cove, fishing vil. and lifeboat station, Eng., S. ct. Cornwall; near the Lizard, a remarkable cave runs through the W. boundary of the cove.

Polperro, small fishing tn. and coastguard station, Eng., Cornwall, on the S. ct., div. and 13 m. SE. by S. Bodmin, picturesquely situated in a narrow wedge-shaped valley, PMT.O. See **Talland.**

Polruan, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, on the S. ct., at the mouth of the Fowey R., div. and 10⅛ m. S. by E. Bodmin; has a dock 140 ft. long, 37 ft. wide, with 9 ft. of water on sill ordinary springs high water, and a gridiron 130 ft. long.

Polsham, stn., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 2 m. NNE. Glastonbury, on a branch of the L. & SW. R.

Polskie Królestwo. See **Poland.**

Polski-Senovec, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 15 m. N. by W. Tirnovo. P. <3000.

Polsnitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and 7 m. NNE. Waldenburg. P. <4000.

Polstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 11½ m. WSW. Ipswich, 3⅛ m. SW. Hadleigh, P.O. P. <750.

Poltava, govt. of Little Russia, has Chernigov on N., Kharkov on E., Kiev on W., Ekaterinoslav and Kherson on S. Surface an undulating, deeply trenched plain, 500–600 ft. high, gently sloping towards SW. Bordered by Dnieper on SW., and watered by its tribs., Sula, Psiol, Vorskla, Trubezh, &c. Soil very fertile; forests absent. Population Little Russian throughout. Cereals largely grown, and exported; tobacco and sunflower culture (for oil); gardening (apothecaries' garden at Lubny); extensive cattle and sheep breeding; distilleries, flour-mills, and tobacco works are the chief industries. Several important fairs, especially at P., for wool, Romny for tobacco, Kobelyaki for sheep skins, and Kremenchug for various goods. Divided into fifteen dists.: Poltava, Gadyach, Khorol, Kobelyaki, Konstantinograd, Kremenchug, Lokhvitsa, Lubny, Mirgorod, Pereyaslav, Piryatin, Priluki, Romny, Zenkov, and Zolotonosha; moreover has several towns with from 5000 to 10,000 inhabitants. Area, 19,265 sq. m. P. (1881) 2,418,870; (1890) 2,898,600.

Poltava, cap. of above govt., 87 m. by rail SW. Kharkov, on Vorskla R.; old town, centre of Khmelnitsky's uprise, battlefield where Peter I. defeated Karl XII. Military school, besides usual educational institutions. Good theatre. Important fair for wools for all SW. Russia (returns about £1,500,000), to which over 30,000 people come together. Woollen cloth mills. P. (1865) 31,000; (1891) 53,560.

Poltavskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 43 m. NW. Ekaterinodar. P. 8000.

Poltimore, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4 m. NE. Exeter, 2 m. N. Pinhoe stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. with Huxham**) P. <500.

Polton, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the North Esk, 3 m. SW. by W. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R., PT.O.

Poltonhall and Dalhousie Colliery, vil., Scot., Midlothian. See **Dalhousie.**

Polu, oasis, Eastern Turkistan, on the N. slopes of the Kuenlun range and on the Kiria R., 50 m. S. by W. Kiria, in about 36° 10′ N., 81° 30′ E. Alt. 8400 ft.

Poludennaya, vil., Russian Turkistan, prov. Akmolinsk, 155 m. WSW. Omsk. P. <5000.

Polur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. North Arcot, 29 m. S. Vellore; magnetic iron ore is found. P. 8600; Hindus, 6700.

Polverigi, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 9 m. SW. Ancona. P. <3000.

Polwarth, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 3½ m. SW. Duns, 1 m. NW. Marchmont stn. P. <250.

Polwarth, co., Victoria, on the S. ct., crossed in the E. by 144° E.

Poly, in Indian names corruption of Tamil *Palli*, 'a small town' or 'village.'

Polyesiye, region, W. Russia, govts. Minsk and N. Volhynia, including basin of **Pripet** (**Minsk**). Covered with marshy forests, now canalised for purposes of drainage.

Polygyros, or **Polyhieros,** vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet, sanjak, and 28 m. SE. by E. Salonica. P. <3000.

Polykandros, isl., Greece. See **Pholegandros.**

Polynesia (Greek, 'many islands'), one of the major divs. of the Pacific, embracing those groups and islands which are peopled by races of Polynesian descent—*e.g.*, Tonga, Samoa, Ellice, Tokelau, Phœnix, Cook (Hervey), Austral, Society (Tahiti), Tuamotu (Low), Marquesas, Sandwich, New Zealand, &c. These groups of islands make up an aggregate area of nearly 115,000 sq. m., with about 250,000 Polynesian inhabitants, the best types of whom are found in the natives of the Marquesas and the Maories of New Zealand. Their ethnographical relations have not yet been satisfactorily cleared up, some authorities connecting them with Aryans, others with the Mongoloid Malays. At all events, they are distinct from the Melanesians (*q.v.*).

Polzin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Belgard, 35 m. SE. by S. Kolberg. In the vicinity is the health-resort of Luisenbad, with three chalybeate springs. P. <5000.

Poma, vil., Argentine Republic, Salta, 165 m. N. by W. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Pomabamba, vil., Bolivia, dep. Chuquisaca, 135 m. SE. Sucre; gold, silver, copper, and coal mines.

Pomabamba, tn., Peru, dep. Ancachs, 40 m. N. by W. Lima. P. 4000.

Pomabamba, vil., Peru, dep. and 44 m. from Ayacucho, prov. Cangallo; has mine of alabaster, known as Huamanga stone, and used for sculptures. P. <2000.

Pomachi, or **Pomaki,** Mussulmen, Bulgaria. See **Pomoki.**

Poman, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 65 m. W. Catamarca. P. <2000.

Pomarance, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 23 m. W. Siena. To the S. are the chief borax lagoons of Tuscany, principally at **Larderello** (formerly **Monte Cerboli**); in the neighbourhood are the mineral springs of St. Michael. P. <2000.

Pomarape, peak of the Andes, Peru, dep. Tacna, 68 m. ENE. Arica. Alt. about 21,000 ft.

Pomarico, tn., Italy, prov. Potenza, 12 m. S. Matera. P. 5200.

Pomasi, summit of the Andes, Peru, between deps. Puno and Arequipa, in 15° 15′ S.; rich silver deposits.

Pomasqui, vil., Ecuador, about 12 m. N. Quito, much frequented place of pilgrimage. Alt. 8225 ft. P. <2000.

Pomathorn, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., 7½ m. SW. Dalkeith.

Pomáz, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pilis-felsö, 11 m. N. Buda. P. <4000.

Pomba, vil., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 68 m. SSE. Ouro Preto. P. <2000.

Pomba, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, mainly to the N. of 13° S.

Pombal, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Leiria, 22 m. SW. by S. Coimbra. P. <5000.

Pombo, M'Pombo, or **Mbossi,** post, in French Congo, central Africa, in 1° 21′ S., 16° 15′ E.

Pombue, vil., French W. Africa, on the coast, in 2° 4′ N.

Pomègue, Isle, isl., France, in the Gulf of Lyons, 3½ m. WSW. Marseilles; has port Frioul, divided into two sub-ports, Pomègue (5½ ac.), and Ratonneau (37 ac.), with lazaretto and quarantine. Length, 2 m.

Pomerania, in German **Pommern,** prov., Prussia, situated N. of Brandenburg, on the shores of the Baltic Sea (*q.v.*). It lies in the North German Plain, but has some elevations (Ratzenberg, 700 ft.; Steinberg, 765 ft.). Principal river of P., Oder (*q.v.*); other rivers, Recknitz, Persante, Wipper, Stolpe, and Leba. P. has many small lakes [see **Baltic Lake Plateau**]. Of principal importance are agricultural pursuits, cattle-rearing, and horse-breeding [see **German Empire**]. The manufactures include machinery, chemicals, tobacco, leather goods, textiles, beet-sugar, and spirits; shipbuilding is of great importance at Stettin. The railways belong to the state. The cap. of P. is Stettin, which is at the same time the industrial and commercial centre of the province. Other towns of importance are Stralsund, Köslin, Greifswald (university), Swinemünde, Stargard, Stolpe. Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. Most of them are Germans, but there is a limited number of Cassubes in the eastern districts. P., originally inhabited by Germans, was occupied by the Slavs in the fifth century of the Christian era, but it has gradually become again almost completely 'Germanised.' See **German Empire,** table.

Pomeroy, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 8½ m. NW. Dungannon, on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. Par. 15,952 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. <500.

Pomeroy, tn., Natal, Umsinga div., 73 m. N. Pietermaritzburg. Alt. 4300 ft.

Pomeroy, city, U.S., Ohio, Meigs co., on the Ohio, midway between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, 82 m. SE. by E. Columbus; has rolling and flour-mills, salt and bromine works, and furniture factories. In the neighbourhood are extensive deposits of bituminous coal and salt. P. <5000.

Pomeroy, vil., U.S., Washington, Garfield co., 47 m. NE. by E. Walla Walla. P. <1500.

Pomesanien, dist., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, in the middle of the part lying E. of the Vistula.

Pomfret, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Pontefract.**

Pomfret, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 37 m. N. by E. New London. P. <1500.

Pomigliano d'Arco, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 7 m. N. by E. Naples. P. (comm.) 9400.

Pomiria, or **Gluboka,** tn., Roumania, Moldavia, dep. and 6 m. NNW. Dorohoi. P. <4000.

Pommard, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, 24 m. E. by N. Autun, arr. and 3 m. WSW. Beaune. P. <2000.

Pomme de Terre, riv., U.S., Minnesota, rises in Grant co., flows S. into Minnesota R., in Swift co. Length, 100 m.

Pomme de Terre River, U.S., Missouri, rises in Greene co., flows N. into Osage R., in Hickory co. Length, 125 m.

Pommerellen, dist., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, in the W., stretching from N. to S. through nearly the whole width of the prov.

Pommerensdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. and 2 m. SW. Stettin, circle Randow. P. <3000.

Pommern. See **Pomerania.**

Pomo, isl., Dalmatian Archipelago, Austria-Hungary, 58 m. WSW. Spalato.

Pomo-chang, lake, Tibet, 10 m. SW. Lake Palti. Alt. 16,000 ft.; length, 18 m.; breadth, 5 m.

Pomoki, Pomaki, or **Pomachi,** Mussulmen of Bulgarian origin, Bulgaria, on the N. slope of the Balkans, between the Isker and Osma. P. (in forty vils.) 100,000.

Pomona, or **Mainland,** the largest of the Orkney Is., and nearly in their centre, divided by Kirkwall Bay and Scapa Flow into two principal portions. Its W. coasts are precipitous, but it has several good harbours, that of Stromness being the best in N. Scotland. Surface hilly; highest peak the Ward Hill of Ophir, 876 ft. Much of the heath and moor has lately been improved, and there are many fertile tracts, with fresh-water lakes. The only towns are Kirkwall and Stromness. It contains the famous antiquities called 'Standing Stones of Stenness' and Maes Howe; the latter has Runic letters inscribed on the walls; shape very irregular. Length of W. island, 16 m.; E. island, 9 m.; breadth varying to 7½ m.; total area, 150 sq. m. Mean rfall. (1866–80; Sandwick, alt. 78 ft.), yr. 37.8 in. P. 16,498.

Pomona, city, U.S., California, Los Angeles co., 2 m. E. Spadra. P. <4000.

Pomona, vil., U.S., Kansas, Franklin co., 31 m. SSE. Topeka. P. <1500.

Pomorzany, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Zborów, 30 m. W. by N. Tarnopol. P. <5000.

Pomoshang, or **Pomoshangtang,** lake, Tibet, 10 m. SW. Lake Palti. Alt. 16,045 ft.; length, 19 m.; breadth, 5 m.

Pompeii, ancient city of S. Italy, 14 m. SE. of Naples, at the S. base of Mount Vesuvius, was first overthrown by an earthquake in February 63 A.D., and sixteen years later, having in the interval been hastily rebuilt, was buried, 23rd–26th August 79, by an eruption of that volcano, under cinders, scoriæ, and lava, and so remained until it was rediscovered in 1748. Since 1860 the greater part of its area has been uncovered, whence it appears that it was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, and had streets paved with lava, terraced houses of two or three stories, with shops and shop-signs still plainly visible, theatres, temples, baths, a street of the tombs, a forum, prisons, and other public buildings.

Pompeiopolis, ruins, Turkey in Asia. See **Mersina.**

Pompey, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Nord, 6 m. NNW. Nancy, on the Moselle; iron hydrates extracted; has blast-furnaces and forges. P. <3000.

Pompey Smash, coal-mining vil., U.S., Maryland, Alleghany co., 3 m. from Frostburg. P. <1500.

Pomponne, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Meaux, on the Marne, 16 m. E. Paris. P. <2000.

Ponaganselt, settlement, U.S., Rhode Island, co. and 14 m. W. Providence.

Ponáni, riv., Brit. India, Madras, rising in Anamalai Mts., flows across Malabar dist. into the sea at P. town; used for timber floating. Length, 120 m.

Ponáni, tn. and seapt., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., 38 m. S. by E. Calicut, trading largely in salt; the centre of Mussulman education on the coast. P. 9200; Moham. 8800.

Ponape, Puinipet, or **Ascension,** isl., Pacific, Caroline group, just S. of 7° N., and E. of 158° E., an important mission centre of the Americans. It is surrounded by a coral reef, 2 to 5 m. distant, in the middle of which remains of old ramparts and stone houses have been found, but the natives have no traditions about them. The highest point is Montesanto (2880 ft.). Area, 134 sq. m. P. about 2000.

Ponarth, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, govt., circle, and 2 m. SW. Königsberg. P. <4000.

Ponask Lake, Canadian NW. Terrs., crossed by 54° 35′ N., 94° 0′ W.; a Hudson Bay Company's post upon its W. side.

Ponca, city, U.S., Nebraska, Dixon co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 98 m. NNW. Omaha. P. <1500.

Ponce, tn., isl. of Porto Rico, S. ct., 50 m. SW. San Juan, in 66° 38′ W. There are 32 ft. of water in the port at high water, and 30 ft. at low water; but the entrance has only 24 ft. at high water. P. dist. (1872) 33,200; (1887) 42,400.

Ponce de Leon Bay, U.S., Florida, large inlet of Gulf of Mexico, S. of Monroe co., studded with small islands called The Thousand Isles.

Poncho Springs, vil., U.S., Colorado, Chaffee co., near Poncho Pass (alt. 7500 ft.; 8945 ft. [Wheeler]), which gives communication between Arkansas Valley and the N. of San Luis Park. P. <1500.

Poncin, tn., France, dep. Ain, on the Ain, 36 m. W. by S. Geneva, arr. and 11 m. WSW. Nantua. P. <2000.

Ponda, vil., Portuguese India, 7 m. SE. Goa, cap. dist. P.; fort important in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Ponder's End, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 6½ m. E. Barnet, on the G. E. R.

Pondichéry, or **Pondicherri,** settlement, French India, surrounded by dist. South Arcot, on the E. ct. of Madras, 18 m. NNE. Cuddalore. P. has no harbour or dock, only one pier 800 ft. long; there are many artesian wells in the hills around; climate healthy. The terr. comprises four dists.; the town (which is now connected by rail with Villapuram, and thus brought into communication with the city of Madras as well as the southern parts of the peninsula) is divided into two, the White Town and Black Town, separated by a canal; chief industries, weaving and dyeing. P. settlement (1891) 173,000.

Pond Island, islet, U.S., Maine, at mouth of Kennebec R., with lighthouse, visible 13 m.

Pondo-land, country in SE. Africa, belonging to Cape Colony (since 1894). P. is situated NE. of Tembu-land (see **Kaffraria**), between the eastern offshoots of the Kwathlamba Mts. (*q.v.*) and the Indian Ocean. Undulating plains, steep and picturesque mountains, and deep valleys are the characteristic features of P. P. is inhabited by the Amapondo, closely related to but not identical with the Zulus. The country is said to be rich in agricultural and mineral possibilities, but at present it is little known. The vegetation in the neighbourhood of the coast is luxuriant, timber-trees and fruit-trees being abundant (palms, bananas, oranges, lemons, and conifers). Indian corn and other cereals grow readily. P. is well adapted for cattle-rearing and horse and sheep breeding. Nothing definite is known about the mineral resources of the country. P. is traversed by the St. John's or Umzimvubu R., the mouth of which is described as one of the best harbours of Africa. Area unknown. P. estimated at 150,000. **[H. G. S.]**

Ponds, tn., Ire., S. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, Rathfarnham par., 4 m. from Dublin. P. <250.

Pond's Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, Standground and Ramsey pars. P. <750.

Ponevyezh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 86 m. NE. Kovno, on Libau-Dünaburg Rly.; trade in corn, flax, salt. P. 17,700.

Poney Hollow, vil., U.S., New York, Tompkins co., 12 m. SW. Ithaca. P. <1500.

Ponfeigh, colliery vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 4 m. NE. Douglas, on the C. & G. & SW. Joint Rly.

Ponferrada, tn., Spain, prov. Leon, cap. dist. P., 52 m. N. by E. Braganza. P. (comm.) 7300.

Pong, W. Africa. See **Kong.**

Ponga, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 37 m. ESE. Oviedo, dist. Cangas de Onis. P. <4000.

Po-ngai, tn., China, in SE. of Yünnan, near the frontier of Kwangsi, limit of navigation for small boats (1 ft. draught) on the Yu-kiang (N. fork of the Si-kiang or West R.). Rapids impede the navigation between this place and Pose-ting, 45 m. below, so that three days are required for upstream traffic. Said to be very malarious. Alt. 690 ft. (Bourne).

Pongara, Cape, promontory, W. ct. Africa, at S. entrance of the Gabun estuary.

Pong-hu, isls. See **Pescadores.**

Pongo, riv., French W. Africa, flowing S. into the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters in about 10° N., 14° W.

Pongo de Manseriche. See **Amazon.**

Pongola, riv., S. Africa, flows E. from Swazi-land, partly on the N. frontier of Zulu-land, enters Amatonga-land, and flows N. to join the Usutu; navigable by barges drawing 3 ft. as high as the gorge through which it traverses the Lobombo Mts. See **Usutu.**

Pongwe, riv., SE. Africa. See **Pungwe.**

Pongwe Bay, Brit. E. Africa, 40 m. SW. Mombasa.

Ponkey, P.O., Wales, near Ruabon, Denbighshire, 1 m. from Rhosllanerchrugog.

Ponneri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Chengalpat, 19 m. NNW. Madras. P. <5000.

Ponoi, riv., N. Russia, govt. Archangel, enters middle part of White Sea. Length, 200 m.

Ponoka, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 115 m. N. by E. Calgary.

Pons, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Saintes, on the Seagne, 14 m. SW. by W. Cognac. P. <3000.

Ponsanooth, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 3½ m. NW. Falmouth, 1½ m. S. Perranwell stn.

Ponsonby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 10 m. SE. by S. Whitehaven, 2½ m. ESE. Beckermet stn. P. <250.

Ponsonby, suburb and 3 m. W. of Auckland, New Zealand, North I. P. <1500.

Ponsonby Land, penin., S. Chile, crossed by 72° W., 53° S.

Ponsul, small riv., Portugal, flows SW. to the Tagus, which it joins in about 7½° W.

Pont, or *Bont,* in Welsh place-names, 'a bridge.'

Pont, riv., Eng., Northumberland, flowing through part of the Hexham and Wansbeck divs., trib. of the Blyth, which it joins on the r. bk. 1½ m. below Kirkley Hall, 5 m. SSW. Morpeth.

Pont, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 25 m. N. by W. Turin, on the Orco. P. <2000.

Ponta, isl., Bissagos Is., W. ct. Africa, almost united to Formosa on the E., in 11½° N., crossed in the E. by 16° W.

Pontac, vil., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, on the S. ct., on St. Clement's Bay and the Jersey Rly., 3 m. E. St. Helier; a favourite summer resort.

Pont-à-Celles, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Charleroi, 5 m. E. by S. Seneffe. P. <5000.

Pontacq, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 15 m. SE. by E. Pau, 10 m. WSW. Tarbes. P. <3000.

Ponta da Lenha ('head of wood'), group of Portuguese factories, W. Africa, Congo Free State, on the r. bk. of the Congo, in 12° 45′ E. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1883–85), yr. 77.6° F., Feb. 81.0°, July 72.2°.

Ponta Delgada ('slender point'), tn., on S. ct. St. Michael (São Miguel) I., Azores Is.

Pontailler, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Saône, arr. and 18 m. E. Dijon. P. <2000.

Pont-à-Marcq, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. S. by E. Lille. P. <2000.

Pont-à-Mousson, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Nancy, on the l. bk. of the Moselle, 16 m. SSW. Metz; has blast-furnaces, iron shops, locksmith's trade, and manufactures of plush and velvet. Seat of the university of Lorraine from 1572 to 1768. Birthplace of Marguerite of Anjou, wife of Henry VI. of England.

Ponta Negra, W. Africa. See **Pointe-Noire.**

Pont-ap-Hywell, tn., Eng. See **Pontypool.**

Pontardawe, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 4½ m. NW. by N. Neath, on the riv. Tawe, the Swansea Canal, and the M. R.; has coal. PMT.O. See **Llanguick.**

Pontardulais, coal-mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the Loughor, 8 m. NW. by N. Swansea, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Pontarion, vil., France, dep. Creuse, arr. Bourganeuf, 44 m. SW. by W. Montluçon, 14 m. S. Guéret. P. <2000.

Pontarlier, tn., France, dep. Doubs, cap. arr. P., on the Doubs, 28 m. SE. by S. Besançon; has distillation of aromatic plants for the manufacture of absinth, and trade in Gruyère cheese. Alt. 2750 ft. P. 6400.

Pontassieve, tn., Italy, Tuscany, at the confluence of the Sieve with the Arno, prov. and 9 m. E. Florence; manufacture of wine-flasks. P. <3000.

Pont-Audemer, tn., France, dep. Eure, cap. arr. P., on the Rille, 14 m. ESE. Honfleur. P. 5800.

Pontaumur, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 21 m. W. by N. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Pont Aven, tn., France, dep. Finistère, on the S. ct., at the mouth of the Aven, 20 m. WNW. Lorient, arr. and 9 m. W. Quimperlé. P. <2000.

Pont Bleiddyn, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, 4 m. SE. Mold, 1 m. S. Padeswood stn. P. <2000.

Pontcharra, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble, on the Isère, 11 m. SE. by S. Chambéry. P. <2000.

Pontchartrain, salt lake, U.S., Louisiana, in the extreme SE., 5 m. N. New Orleans, communicating through Lake Borgne on the E. by the Rigolets and Lake Maurepas, on the W. by bayou Manchac, with the Gulf of Mexico. Though it is nowhere more than about 20 ft. deep, most of the coasting trade between New Orleans and the E. gulf ports is carried on through it. The approaches from the bayou Manchac are guarded by forts. Communication with the city is maintained by two canals, also by P. railway (one of the earliest in the U.S.). Length, E. to W., 40 m.; width, 24 m.

Pontchâteau, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 13 m. NE. by N. St. Nazaire. P. <2000.

Pont-Croix, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, 24 m. S. Brest. P. <2000.

Pont d'Ain, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, on the Ain, 33 m. NE. Lyons. P. <2000.

Pont-de-Beauvoisin, tn., France, on the borders of dep. Isère and Savoie, arr. La Tour-du-Pin, 2 m. W. by S. Chambéry. P. <2000.

Pont de l'Arche, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Louviers, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 8 m. E. Elbeuf. P. <2000.

Pont-de-Loup, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, arr. and 4½ m. E. by N. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Pont de Montvert, Le, tn., France, dep. Lozère, on the Tarn, 48 m. NW. Nimes, arr. and 8 m. ENE. Florac. P. <2000.

Pont-de-Roide, tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Montbéliard, on the Doubs, 18 m. S. by W. Belfort. P. <3000.

Pont de Salars, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, on the Vaur, 39 m. NE. Albi, arr. and 10 m. SE. by E. Rodez. P. <2000.

Pont-de-Vaux, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, on the Reyssouse, 25 m. S. by E. Châlon-sur-Saône, 10 m. NE. by N. Macon. P. <3000.

Pont de Veyle, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, on the Veyle, 34 m. N. Lyons, 5 m. SE. Macon. P. <2000.

Pont Dolanog, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Vyrnwy, 11 m. WNW. Welshpool. P. <500.

Pontdolgoch, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 6½ m. W. by N. Newtown.

Pont du Château, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 9 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <4000.

Pont du Gard, railway station and aqueduct, France, dep. Gard, 16 m. W. Avignon. Here the picturesque gorges of the riv. Gard are spanned by a magnificent Roman aqueduct of three tiers of superimposed arches, the highest being 161 ft. above the surface of the river. Length of aqueduct, 883 ft. Immediately above the foot of the aqueduct is the prehistoric cave of La Salpetrière, discovered in 1871.

Pont du Shelif (in French spelling **Chélif**), vil., Algeria, arr. Mostaganem, on the r. bk. of the Shelif, 55 m. ENE. Oran. P. <2000.

Ponte, tn., Austria, Istria, on a bay on W. side of island, and a few miles E. of town of Veglia. P. <3000.

Pontebba, vil., Italy, Venetia, on the Austrian frontier, prov. and 31 m. N. by E. Udine. P. <2000.

Pontecorvo, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, on the Liri, 18 m. N. by E. Gaeta. P. 5300.

Pontedecimo, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 7 m. N. by W. Genoa. P. <3000.

Ponte dell' Olio, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 13½ m. S. by W. Piacenza. P. <2000.

Pontedera, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Pisa, on the Arno. P. 6300.

Pontefract (locally pom'fret), mun. bor. (since the time of Richard I.) and parl. bor., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7½ m. E. Wakefield, 21 m. SSW. York, in the diocese of York, with stns. on the L. & Y. R. and the Swinton and Knottingley Joint Rly. The parl. bor. also includes **Ferrybridge** stn. on the latter railway, and **Knottingley** stn. on the L. & Y. R. The staple trade is in corn, malt, and garden produce; there

are manufs. of agricultural implements, brushes, and sacking, and the town is noted for 'Pontefract cakes.' The ancient castle in which Richard II. is represented to have died (1400), and in which Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now in ruins; but the site is used as a recreation ground. The races are held in the Town Park (325 ac.). There are many fairs. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3100; (1851) 5100; (1891) 9700; parl. bor. P. (1891) 16,400.

Ponte in Valtellina, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 6 m. E. Sondrio, in the Valtellina, 36 m. NNE. Bergamo. P. <2000.

Ponteland, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Pont, 8½ m. S. by W. Morpeth, 5 m. N. by E. Ryton stn.; has coal. PMT.O. P. <500.

Pont-en-Royans, vil., France, on the S. border of dep. Isère, arr. St. Marcellin, 21 m. WSW. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Pontenure, vil., Italy, Emilia, on the Nure, prov. and 7 m. SE. Piacenza. P. <2000.

Pont Erwyd, or **Ponterwyd,** P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Rheidol, 11 m. E. Aberystwith, at confluence of rivs. Castell and Rheidol; has lead and zinc ore.

Pontesbury, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 8 m. SW. by W. Shrewsbury, on a branch line belonging to the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys.; barytes mined. PMT.O. 11,011 ac. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**Pontesbury with Cruckton**) P. <1000.

Pontesford Bridge, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 1 m. NE. Pontesbury.

Ponte Stura, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the r. bk. of the Po, at the confluence of the Stura, 13 m. SSW. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Pontevedra, tn., Spain, cap. prov. P., 30 m. S. by W. Santiago, at the head of the bay (ria) of P. Mean temp., yr. 57.9° F., Jan. 47.2°, Aug. 69.4°. P. (1860) 6700; comm. P. (1887) 20,000.

Pontevico, tn., Italy, Lombardy, circle and 3 m. S. Verolanuova, on l. bk. of the Oglio, which here becomes navigable. P. <4000.

Pontewan, vil. and small harb., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. E. St. Austell.

Pontfadog, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, Llangollen par., P.O. P. <1000.

Pontfaen, P.O., Wales, 7 m. from Brecknock.

Pontfaen, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Gwaen, 4½ m. ESE. Fishguard. P. <250.

Pont-Faverger, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 12 m. E. by N. Rheims. P. <3000.

Pontgibaud, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 12 m. W. by N. Clermont-Ferrand; has mines of argentiferous lead, zinc, and manganese. P. <2000.

Ponthenry, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 6 m. NW. Llanelly.

Ponthieu, an ancient dist. of France, forming the maritime portion of the prov. of Picardy, S. of the Boulonnais, corresponding to the maritime tracts of the present dep. of Somme and the S. of that of Pas-de-Calais as far as Montreuil (on the Canche). Finally united to the crown in 1696.

Ponthir, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. N. by E. Newport, PM.O.

Ponthirwain, P.O., Wales, near Boncath (Pembrokeshire), 4 m. from Llechryd.

Pontiac, large co., Canada, in extreme NW. of Quebec, W. of Ottawa co.

Pontiac, city, U.S., Illinois, Livingston co., 52 m. E. by N. Peoria; has coal-mine. P. <3000.

Pontiac, city, U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 26 m. NW. by N. Detroit; has several manufactures, and trade in wool and agricultural products. P. 6200.

Pontiac, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Kent co., on Pawtuxet R., 7 m. SW. by S. Providence. P. <1500.

Pontiának, tn., near the W. ct. of Dutch Borneo, on the Kapuas, 125 m. SW. by S. Kuching; ceded to the Dutch in 1856, since when it has been a free port. P. (1887) 8400.

Ponticelli, comm., Italy, Campania, prov., circle, and 3 m. E. Naples. P. 7300.

Pontigny, vil., France, dep. Yonne, on the Serain, 32 m. SW. by S. Troyes, arr. and 11 m. NE. Auxerre. P. <2000.

Pontine, Isole, group of isls., Italy, off the W. ct., in the Tyrrhenian Sea, in 40° 50'–58' N.

Pontine Marshes, Italian **Paludi Pontine,** a marshy and malarial tract in the SE. of prov. Rome, Italy, extending over a length of 30 m., from Cisterna di Roma (a few miles SE. of Velletri) SE. to Terracina, with a width of about 5 to 8 m. between the sea and the Monti Lepini (Volscian Hills); total area of the marshes proper about 130 sq. m., but the infected area is nearly 350 sq. m. The surface is formed of a soft, close, and elastic peat, under which is a stratum of clay of about one foot thick, containing a quantity of shells, sea-sand, and the remains of plants, the peat increasing in thickness from about 10 ft. near the Appian Way (which traverses it in a straight line between the places above named) to 70 ft. at the base of the mountains. So deadly is the climate, that the only inhabitants are about thirty persons, occupying the isolated post-stations of the Appian Way, though the soil is said to be unequalled in fertility by any in Europe. Under the Amelioration Law of June 1882, works are now in progress affecting the southern portion of the marshes (as far as 41½° N.), the riv. Amaseno being made use of for the purpose.

Pontisbright, par., Eng., Essex. See **Chapple.**

Pontivy, formerly **Napoléonville,** tn., France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arr. P., 29 m. NE. Lorient. P. 6300.

Pont l'Abbé, tn., France, dep. Finistère, on an inlet on the S. ct., 39 m. SSE. Brest, arr. and 11 m. SW. by S. Quimper; has large import of wood. P. <4000.

Pont l'Évêque, tn., France, dep. Calvados, on the Touques 10 m. N. by W. Lisieux, cap. arr. P. l'É.; has excellent cheeses. P. <3000.

Pontllanfraith, hamlet, Wales, Monmouthshire, 2½ m. SW. Crumlin; has coal. PM.O.

Pont-Llanio, stn., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, 3 m. SW. Tregaron, on the Manchester and Milford Rly.

Pontlottyn, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 4½ m. E. Merthyr-Tydfil, on the L. & NW. R.; has coal. PMT.O. P. 6700.

Pontlyfni, P.O., Wales, near Carnarvon, 3 m. from Penygroes.

Pontneddfychan, vil., Wales, Brecknockshire, 8 m. NW. Aberdare, at confluence of rivs. Neath and Pyrddin; tourist centre.

Pontnewydd, vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 3½ m. S. by E. Pontypool, with stns. (**P.** and **Upper P.**) on the G. W. R., and the Brecon Canal, PMT.O.

Pontnewydd, Wales, Carnarvonshire. See **Bont Newydd.**

Pontnewynydd, eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the G. W. R., 1 m. NNW. Pontypool stn.; has coal. PMT.O. P. <3500.

Pontoise, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arr. P., at the base, on the slope and at top of a hill overlooking the r. bk. of the Oise, 18 m. NW. Paris. Birthplace of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. P. 7100.

Ponton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire. Great P., S. Kesteven div., on the Witham, and G. N. R., 3½ m. S. Grantham, P.O., P. <500; Little P., P.O., P. <250.

Pontoon, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Castlebar No. 2.

Pontorson, tn., France, on the SW. border of dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, near the mouth of the Couesnon, 20 m. S. by E. Granville. Nothing remains of the castle given by Charles V. to Du Guesclin, and defended so successfully by Julienne, sister of the latter, against the attacks of the English. P. <2000.

Pontotoc, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NE., to the N. of 34° N., and crossed by 89° W.

Pontpoint, vil., France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, on the Oise, 12 m. SW. Compiègne. P. <2000.

Pontremoli, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, on riv. Magra, 18 m. N. Spezia. The upper part is surrounded by ancient fortifications; has cathedral of 17th century. Alt. 760–775 ft. P. <3000.

Pont Remy, tn., France, dep. Somme, on the Somme, arr. and 6 m. SE. Abbeville. P. <2000.

Pontreselly, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 6 m. W. Newcastle Emlyn.

Pontresina, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 3 m. E. St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine; much frequented by tourists. Like Davos, it is recommended as a winter station for consumptives. Alt. 5910–6160 ft. P. <2000.

Pont Rhyd-fendigaid, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6 m. NE. by N. Tregaron, 1½ m. E. Strata Florida stn., P.O.

Pontrhydyfen, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Rly., on the Avon, 5 m. NE. Aberavon; has coal. PM.O.

Pontrhydygroes, PM.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 13 m. SE. Aberystwith.

Pontrhydyrun, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the border of the N. div., on the Avon, 3 m. SSE. Pontypool, on the G. W. R.

Pontrhythallt, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the Llanberis branch of the L. & NW. R., 4 m. E. by N. Carnarvon.

Pontrieux, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, at the head of navigation on the Trieux, 52 m. W. St. Malo, arr. and 9 m. N. Guingamp; the tidal harbour has 1102 ft. quayage; depth at high water 13-15½ ft., at low water nil. P. <2000.

Pontrilas, stn., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the G. W. and Golden Valley Rlys., 10 m. SW. Hereford, PMT.O.

Pont Robert, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Vyrnwy, 8½ m. WNW. Welshpool, 5½ m. SW. Bryngwyn stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pont Rug, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the Llanberis branch of the L. & NW. R., 2 m. E. Carnarvon.

Pont Ste. Maxence, tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, 13 m.

SW. by W. Compiègne, arr. and 7 m. N. by E. Senlis. P.< 3000.

Pont St. Esprit, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Uzès, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 12 m. NW. Orange. P.<4000.

Pontsarn, stn. for Vaynor, Wales, on the S. border of Brecknockshire, on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 2½ m. N. Merthyr-Tydfil.

Pont Scorff, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, on the Scorff, arr. and 7 m. N. by W. Lorient. P.<2000.

Ponts-de-Cé, Les, the *Seium* or *Sageium* of the Middle Ages, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the l. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 5 m. SSE. Angers; pleasure resort for the inhabitants of Angers. P.<2000.

Pontshaen, P.O., Wales, 4 m. from Llandyssil, Cardiganshire.

Pontshill, P.O., Eng., 4 m. SE. Ross, Herefordshire.

Pontsticill, junc. stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 3 m. NNE. Merthyr-Tydfil, P.O.

Pont-sur-Yonne, tn., France, dep. Yonne, 25 m. ESE. Fontainebleau, arr. and 8 m. NW. by N. Sens. P.<2000.

Pontvallain, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche, 18 m. S. Le Mans. P.<2000.

Pontvane, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. SW. Newport.

Pontville, tp., Tasmania, Monmouth co., in 42° 40′ S. and 147° 12′ E. P.<1500.

Pont Yates, coal-mining vil., Wales, co. and 4 m. SE. Carmarthen, P.O.

Pontyberem, PMT.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 7 m. N. by W. Llanelly; has coal.

Pontybodkin, PMT.O., Wales, Flintshire, 1½ m. from Hope stn.

Pontyclun, PMT.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Llantrisaint.

Pontycymmer, mining vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, with stn. (**Pontycymer**) on the G. W. R., 4½ m. NE. Bridgend, PMT.O.

Pontyeats, Wales. See **Pont Yates.**

Pontygwaith, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 8 m. SSW. Merthyr-Tydfil, close to Tylris Town stn.

Pontymister, PMT.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 5 m. NW. Newport.

Pontymoyle, PM.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Brecon Canal, adjoining Pontypool on the E.

Pont-y-Mynach, Wales. See **Devil's Bridge.**

Pont-y-pant, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the L. & NW. R., 15 m. S. Conway.

Pontypool (Pont-ap-Hywel), market-tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 9 m. S. by W. Abergavenny, situated on margin of the S. Wales coal and iron basin, with stns. on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R.; most of the inhabitants are employed in coal, iron, and tinplate works. Its japanning, once famous, is now a decayed industry. **P. Road** stn. 1 m. ESE. Market-days, W. and S. P. 5800. See **Trevethin.**

Pontypridd (Pont-y-Pridd = 'the Bridge of Beauty'), market-tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Taff, 11 m. S. by E. Merthyr-Tydfil, with a junc. stn. on the Taff Vale Rly.; has extensive coal-mines, blast-furnaces, and chain and cable manufactures. It gets its name from a remarkably elegant bridge, which here spans the Taff R., in one arch, built in 1755 by Edwards, the self-taught architect. Market-day, W. P. 20,000.

Pontyrhyll, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R., 2 m. from Pontycymmer; coal mined. PM.O. (**Pontyrhyl**).

Pontywain, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 2 m. from Risca.

Ponul, small isl. in Hauraki Gulf, North I., New Zealand, SE. of Waiheki I.

Ponyry, vil., Russia, govt. and 35 m. N. Kursk, on railway to Moscow. P. 5400.

Ponza, Isola di, small isl., Italy, off the W. ct., one of the Isole Pontine, in 40° 53′-56′ N.

Ponzone, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 19 m. N. Savona. Alt. 4785 ft. P.<2000.

Pool, Lower, Middle, and **Upper,** three adjoining pars., Wales, Montgomeryshire, in par. and bor. of Montgomery. Lower Pool, P.<2000; Middle Pool, P.<2500; Upper Pool, 4257 ac., P.<750.

Pool, South, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 9 m. SW. Dartmouth, on different branches of the inlet between Bolt Head and Prawle Point, P.O. P.<500.

Pool, The, that part of Thames R. between the Tower, London, and the Isle of Dogs.

Poolbeg Lighthouse, at entrance to riv. Liffey, Dublin Bay, Ire., at end of S. Bullwall, visible 12 m.

Poolbrook, P.O., Eng., near Malvern, Worcestershire, 2 m. from Barnard's Green.

Poole, par., Eng., Cheshire, dist. and 2½ m. NW. Nantwich. P.<250.

Poole, mun. bor. (by prescription), co. of itself, seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 18 m. E. Dorchester, in the diocese of Salisbury, on a penin., with stn. on SW. R. There is considerable coasting trade; exports, corn and Purbeck clay; manufactures sailcloth, ropes, tiles, &c. The port has the advantage of a double tide. The tidal harbour has a quayage of 2000 ft. The co. and bor. are coextensive. There are fairs on 1st May and 2nd November, each for a week. Market-days, M. and Th. Till 1867 the bor. returned two members to Parliament, and then one till 1885. Mun. bor. (1891) 5333 ac., P. (1801) 4800; (1851) 9300; (1871) 10,100; (1891) 15,400; par. (**P. St. James**) P. 7900.

Poole, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., on the Wharfe, 7½ m. SW. by S. Harrogate, with stn. (**Pool**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**Pool**). P.<750.

Poole, co., New South Wales, in the NW. corner.

Poole Junction and Broadstone, former name of stn., Eng., Dorsetshire, 3 m. N. by W. Poole, now called only **Broadstone.**

Poole Keynes (kēnz), par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 4½ m. SSW. Cirencester, 1½ m. SE. Kemble Junction stn. P.<250.

Poole's Hole, cavern in Grinlow Hill, Eng., Derbyshire, 1 m. SW. Buxton, nearly ½ m. long; contains numerous stalactites and stalagmites.

Poolewe, eccles. par., Scot., Ross-shire, Gairloch par., at the head of Loch Ewe, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Pooley Bridge, vil., Eng., Westmorland, at the foot of Ullswater, 5 m. SW. by S. Penrith, 3 m. SE. Penruddock stn., PMT.O. See **Barton, High.**

Pool Hill, Wales, Radnorshire, in the NE., 9 m. N. by W. New Radnor.

Pool Island, U.S., Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of Gunpowder R., 18 m. E. by N. Baltimore.

Pool Quay, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, Guilsfield and Welshpool pars., on the Cambrian Rly., P.O. P.<500.

Poolsbrook, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Staveley, Derbyshire.

Poolvash Bay, bay, S. ct. Isle of Man, between Port St. Mary and Castletown; marble is largely quarried here.

Poona, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. P., 68 m. WSW. Ahmadnagar; military cap. of the Deccan; seat of the government of Bombay from July to November; seat of the Deccan College and a college of science. Manufactures gold and silver jewellery, and has weaving of silk and cotton fabrics. There are gardens on every side. The climate is agreeable and healthy. The cantonments are on the Múta R., at an alt. of about 1850 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 72°, April 86°; rfall., yr. 28.3 in., June-Oct. 24.7 in. Municip. P. 118,800; Hindus, 103,000; Moham. 12,500; cantonment P. 35,100; Hindus, 19,500; Moham. 6800; Christians, 6700; suburban municip. P. 7500; Hindus, 5800.

Pooncarie, post-tn., New South Wales, Perry co., 65 m. NE. by N. Wentworth. P.<1500.

Poopo, vil., Bolivia, dep. Oruro, 150 m. SSE. La Paz. P.<2000.

Poopo, Lake, another name of Lake Aullagas (*q.v.*), Bolivia.

Poorstock, or **Powerstock,** par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 11½ m. WNW. Dorchester, with a stn. (**Powerstock**) on the G. W. R., P.O.; 4146 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**P. with West Milton**) P.<750.

Poorton, North, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 12 m. E. by N. Lyme Regis, 2 m. N. Powerstock stn. P.<750.

Popa, isl., Malay Archipelago, 100 m. SE. Gilolo, 50 m. in circumference.

Popayán, tn., Colombia, cap. dep. Cauca, 240 m. SW. Bogotá; the entrepôt of Quito and Pasto; founded in 1536. P. (with dist.) 10,000.

Pope, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 93° W., and bounded on S. by Arkansas R.

Pope, co., U.S., Illinois, between 88° and 89° W., on the Ohio.

Pope, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., to the N of 45° N., E. of 96° W.

Pöpelwitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the l. bk. of the Oder, circle and 2 m. NW. Breslau. P.<4000.

Poperinghe, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 7 m. W. Ypres; already noted for its serges and other woollen cloths in the 13th century; still engaged in various textile manufactures (cotton, hemp, woollen). The dist. noted for its hops. P. 11,000.

Pope Street, stn., Eng., Kent. See **Eltham, New.**

Popeswood, PMT.O., Eng., 3 m. from Bracknell, Berkshire.

Popham, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 7 m. SW. Basingstoke, 4 m. SSW. Oakley stn. P.<250. **Popham Beacon,** a hill to the W., 600 ft. high. See **Woodmancote.**

Poplar, part of London, Eng., Middlesex, forming a div. of the bor. of Tower Hamlets, 3 m. E. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. and N. L. Rlys. It comprises Millwall and Cubitt town, and contains the E. and W. India and Millwall Docks, the two latter in the Isle of Dogs. It is now (1895) being connected with E. Greenwich by a tunnel under the Thames, 1½ m. long, with carriage-way and footpaths, the Poplar end being near the W. India Docks. The total cost, which is defrayed by the London County Council, will be above £1,000,000. Parl. div. P. (1891) 78,300.

Poplar Bluff, city, U.S., Missouri, Butler co., 69 m. WSW. Cairo (Ill.). P.<3000.

Poplar Heights, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 35 m. from Winnipeg, in 50° 4′ N., 97° 47′ W. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 34.2° F., Feb. 1.0°, Aug. 67.5°.

Poplar Island, U.S., Maryland, Talbot co., in Chesapeake Bay, in 38° 48′ N.

Poplar Point, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 40 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Popo, Great and **Little,** group of vils., Africa, French Upper Guinea, Slave Coast, 109 m. WSW. Lagos, in 6° 17′ N., 1° 52′ E. Little P. with Wesleyan mission station. The importance of Great P. is due to its position, a little W. of the permanent opening which connects the lagoon with the sea, and near the Mono R. Since April 1885 France has practically occupied Great P.

Popocatepetl (' the smoking mountain '), or **Volcan Grande,** active volcano, Mexico, state of and 35 m. SW. Puebla, a truncated cone, the only rival of Orizaba among the mountains of Mexico, one or other of these two (still uncertain which) being the highest in the country. The results of different trigonometrical surveys yield an altitude varying from 17,200 ft. to a few feet over 18,000 ft.

Popoli, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, on the Pescara, 21 m. SW. Chieti. P. 7200.

Popovichevskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Temryuk. P. 5050.

Popovka, vils., Russia. **1.** Govt. and 85 m. ESE. Chernigov. P. <5000. **2.** Govt. and 55 m. NW. Poltava. P. <5000. **3.** Govt. Taurida, 33 m. N. Berdyansk. P. <5000.

Poppelau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Oppeln, 36 m. SE. by E. Breslau. P. <2000.

Poppelsdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 1½ m. SW. Bonn. P. 5200.

Poppi, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the r. bk. of the Arno, prov. and 18 m. N. by W. Arezzo. P. <2000.

Poppleton, Nether and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, Nether P., W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 3½ m. NW. York, with a stn. (**Poppleton**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**Poppleton**). P. (of each) <500.

Poprád, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Zips, 51 m. WNW. Kaschau, on Poprád R. (an affluent of the Dunajec, length 95 m.); railway stn. for the warm mineral springs of Tátra Füred. P. <2000.

Poputnaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 45 m. SW. Stavropol, on Urup R. P. 6400.

Pora, one of the Mentavei Is., Eastern Archipelago, off the W. ct. of Sumatra, just S. of 2° S.

Porac, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, prov. Pampanga, 47 m. NW. Manila. P. (comm.) 8600.

Porangahau, postal-tp., New Zealand, North I., Patangata co., 54 m. S. by W. Napier. P. <1500.

Porayar (**Poraiyár,** census), suburb of Tranquebar, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore, 21 m. N. Negapatam, 5 m. NW. Karikal. P. 14,500; Hindus, 11,000.

Porbandar, tn. and seapt., India, on the SW. ct. of Káthiáwár Penin., 110 m. NW. Diu; frequented by small craft. P. (1881) 14,600.

Porcari, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 6 m. E. Lucca. P. <5000.

Porchester, or **Portchester** (British *Caer Peris*, Roman *Portus Magnus*), par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on Portsmouth Harbour, 3 m. N. by W. Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. R. One of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman Conquest; has ruins of an ancient castle. PMT.O. (**Portchester**). P. <1000.

Porchester, co., Queensland, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, bounded on the S. by 18° S., between 138° and 140° E.

Porchfield, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, P.O. See **Newtown.**

Porco, mt. knot of the Bolivian Andes, S. America, in 19° 45′ S., 65° 30′ W. From this mountain the Incas derived a large amount of silver, and here was the first mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of P., 20 m. SW. Potosi. Alt. 16,000 ft.

Porcos, Ilha de, isl., Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon, crossed about the middle by 51° W.

Porcuna, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. WNW. Jaën, dist. Martos. P. (comm.) 9300.

Porcupine Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on the Gut of Canso.

Porcupine Flat, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., in 37° 0′ S., 144° 10′ E. P. <1500.

Porcupine Hills, range of foot-hills of the Rocky Mts., Canada, Alberta, stretching about 50 m. NNW. from 49½° N., with a width of about 20 m., and an alt. of about 5000 ft. The continuation of the Edmonton and Calgary Rly. to Fort McLeod runs along their base.

Pordenone, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 29 m. W. by S. Udine, 28 m. NE. Treviso; large cotton spinning and weaving mills. P. 5500.

Porecs, isl. of the Danube, Servia, in the pass of the Iron Gates; scene of battles in the War of Independence of 1813.

Poremba, colony, Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle and 4 m. ENE. Zabrze. P. <4000.

Porepunkah, stn., Victoria, Bogong co., on the r. bk. of the Ovens, 26 m. SSE. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Poringland, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5 m. SSE. Norwich, 3 m. E. by N. Swainsthorpe stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Great** or **East P.**) P. <500. See **Howe.**

Porkellis, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 7 m. W. Falmouth, 4½ m. ESE. Praze stn.

Porkhov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. E. Pskov, on Sheloñ R. P. <5000.

Porlezza, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 16 m. N. Como, on the N. side of Lake Lugano. P. <2000.

Porlock, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1 m. from the N. ct., 22 m. N. by W. Tiverton, on P. Bay, PMT.O.; 4665 ac. P. <750.

Porlock Bay, small bay on the N. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in 140° 5′ E.

Porman, vil., E. ct. Spain, prov. Murcia, 10 m. E. Cartagena; deposits of iron ore near.

Pornic, maritime tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Paimbœuf, on the W. ct., 12 m. SSE. St. Nazaire. P. <2000.

Poroai, native name of Mullen's Harbour, Brit. New Guinea.

Porodin, tn., Servia, circle and 19 m. S. Požarevac. P. <4000.

Porogne, name given in Senegal to the mixed descendants of the Moors and Negresses.

Poronai, vil., Japan, Yezo, 115 m. NNE. Hakodate; has a convict prison, the convicts in which work in coal-mines near; connected by rail with Sapporo and the Port of Otaru.

Porongos, marshy tract, Argentine Republic, in the N. of prov. Córdoba, stretching about 45°–50° N. from the E. end of the Mar Chiquito (about 30°–30° 40′ S., 62° 15′–30′ W.). To the E. are some salt lakes called Lagunas Saladas de los Porongos.

Porongos, or **Trinidad,** vil., Uruguay, cap. dep. Flores, 105 m. NNW. Montevideo. P. (with dist.) about 4000.

Poros, isl., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, in the mouth of the Gulf of Ægina, 1 m. from the mainland. Area, 8 sq. m. (Wisotzki); 12 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Poros, tn., Greece, S. ct. Poros I., comm. Troizen. P. <5000; comm. P. 6400.

Poroszló, comm., Hungary, co. Heves, dist. Tisza Füred, 46 m. W. by N. Debreczen. P. 5000.

Porquerolles, Île de, isl., France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean Sea, the westernmost of the Îles d'Hyères, separated from the penin. of Giens by the channel of Le Grand Ribaud.

Porrentruy, French; German **Pruntrut,** tn., Switzd., on the French slope of the Bernese Jura, on the route to Belfort, 26 m. WSW. Basel; extensive watch-factories [**Besançon**]. P. (comm.) 6500.

Porreras, tn., Spain, Majorca I., Balearic Is., 21 m. SE. Palma, dist. Manacor. P. (comm.) 5300.

Porretta, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 29 m. SW. by S. Bologna; has sulphur baths. P. <2000.

Porriño, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 19 m. S. Pontevedra. P. 7300.

Porsangerfjord, fjord, N. ct. Norway, with low and absolutely barren shores. Length, 249 m.; breadth, 6–14 m.

Porsgrund, seapt., Norway, prov. Bratsberg, at the head of one of the arms of the Brevik inlet, 63 m. SW. Christiania; large ice trade. The harbour has about 1 m. of quayage; depth alongside, 12.25 ft. P. <4000.

Port, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Abbeyfeale.

Port, par., Ire., E. ct., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 9 m. NNE. Drogheda. P. <500.

Porta, vil., Corsica, arr. and 20 m. SSW. Bastia. P. <2000.

Portachuelo, vil., E. Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz. P. <2000.

Port Adams, seapt., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, on the Gulf of Pechili, 116 m. S. by W. Newchwang.

Port Adelaide, seapt. tn., S. Australia, co. and 7 m. NW. Adelaide, on Gulf of St. Vincent, port of city Adelaide. The wharves have 12,993 ft. frontage, and 21 ft. at low water. Large ocean steamers lie out in the gulf off the Semaphore, on W. side of a narrow tongue of land which is traversed by a railway to Adelaide. A few miles N., at Largs Bay, is another pier, 2300 ft. long, with a depth at low water of 18 ft. A dock of 5 acres has been completed. The port contains ample warehouse accommodation. The entrance is between two sandbanks, well lighted, and the port is defended by two forts. P. 5000.

Portadown, civic and market tn., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. W. Oneilland, 5½ m. SW. by W. Lurgan, on the l. bk. of the Bann, an important railway centre on the G. N. (Ire.) R.; has linen manufactures. Market-days, W. and S. P. 8400.

Portaferry, tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 8 m. NE. by E. Downpatrick, on the E. side of the entrance to Strangford Lough; has herring fishery. The tidal harbour has depth at entrance ordinary springs high water 13 ft., low water nil; alongside quayage 10 ft. high water, low water nil. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Portage, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NE., bounded on the E. by 81° W., and on the S. by 41° N.

Portage, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co., 8 m. E. Ebensburg, in centre of a dist. containing one of the largest coal veins in W. Pennsylvania, and rich deposits of carbonate of iron ore. P.<1500.

Portage, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Columbia co., on l. bk. of the Wisconsin, and on the ship-canal, 1½ m. long, connecting the Wisconsin and Fox Rivs., 83 m. WNW. Milwaukee. P. 5100.

Portage, co., U.S., Wisconsin, N. of 44° N., and W. of 89° W., traversed by the Wisconsin R.

Portage Bay, Alaska. See **Herendeen Bay.**

Portage Bay, Canada, Manitoba, the eastern arm of the N. half of Lake Manitoba.

Portage des Sioux, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. Charles co., on the Mississippi, 24 m. NNW. St. Louis. P.<1500.

Portage du Fort, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Pontiac, 60 m. N. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Portage Island, small isl., Canada, New Brunswick, at the entrance to Miramichi Bay, just W. of 65° W.

Portage Lake, irregularly shaped lake, U.S., in NW. of Michigan, Houghton co. (Keweenaw Penin.), drained SE. into Keweenaw Bay, connected with Lake Superior at its N. end by a ship-canal 2½ m. long and 100 ft. wide; navigable by large vessels. Length, 20 m.; width, 3 m.

Portage-la-Prairie, tn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 56 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P.<4000.

Port Ahuriri, New Zealand. See **Napier.**

Port Albany, harb., Queensland, on Pacific coast, near Cape York. P.<1500.

Port Albert, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., on Lake Huron, in 43° 52′ N., 11 m. N. Goderich. P.<1500.

Port Albert, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Rodney co., 44 m. NNW. Auckland. P.<1500.

Port Albert, seapt. tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 45 m. SW. by S. Sale, at mouth of Tarra R., in 146° 45′ E., 173 m. SE. Melbourne, with which it is connected with the Great Southern Rly.; has coal in neighbourhood, and important fisheries for supply of Melbourne market. Rfall. (12 yrs.), 27.74 in. P.<1500.

Portalegre, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. dist. P., 34 m. NNW. Elvas; seat of a bishop; woollen manufactures. P. 8700.

Port Alexander, Portuguese W. Africa. See **Pinda.**

Port Alfred, seapt., Cape Colony, S. ct., dist. and 7 m. S. by W. Bathurst, 55 m. SW. by S. King William's Town, in 26° 55′ E., at the mouth of the Kowie, connected by rail with the line from Port Elizabeth to Colesberg and the Orange Free State. Bar harbour at present available only for vessels of 10–11 ft. draught, but improvements are contemplated. P.<1500.

Port Alice, lake-port, Uganda, on NW. shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, about 32½° E.

Port Allegheny, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., on the Allegheny R., 95 m. ESE. Erie; has one of the largest tanneries in the U.S. Alt. 482 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Port Angeles, vil., U.S., Washington, Clallam co., 25 m. S. Victoria (V. I.). P.<1500.

Port Antonio, harb., Jamaica, in the NE., in 76° 27′ W.

Port à Piment, maritime vil., isl. and republic Haiti, S. ct., 120 m. W. by S. Port au Prince, in 74° 3′ W.

Port Appin, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. shore of Loch Linnhe, 10 m. N. by E. Oban, PMT.O.

Portaria, tn., Greece, prov. Larissa, 3 m. ENE. Volos. P.<3000; comm. (**Horminion**) P.<4000.

Portarlington, civic and market tn., Ire., King and Queen's cos., bar. Upper Philipstown and Portnahinch, 10 m. NNE. Maryborough, on a branch of the Grand Canal, and on the Tullamore and Portarlington Rly. Market-days, W. and S. Alt. 240 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 31.2 in. P.<2500.

Portarlington, post-tn. and watering-place, Victoria, Grant co., on Port Phillip Bay, 16 m. E. by N. Geelong. P.<1500.

Port Arthur, vil., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., and Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, 993 m. by rail W. Montreal, 431 m. E. Winnipeg. Alt. 642 ft. Mean temp., yr. 35.5° F., Jan. 6.0°, July 62.8°. P.<3000.

Port Arthur, Lushwankau, or **Lushunku,** naval station, China, with a fine narrow-mouthed harbour at the end and on the E. side of the peninsula jutting SW. from Manchuria, opposite Chifu, strongly fortified, the headquarters of the northern fleet of China. Taken by the Japanese, Nov. 1894.

Port Arthur, tp., Tasmania, Pembroke co., on the S. ct., on inlet of same name, in 147° 55′ E.; from the beginning of the century to 1853 it was the principal penal settlement on the island. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1861–66), yr. 53.8° F., Feb. 60.4°, Aug. 47.0°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 45.75 in.

Portas'kaig, seapt. vil., Scot., Argyllshire, **Islay,** on the Sound of Islay, in 55° 51′ N., PMT.O.

Port-au-Basques, port, Newfoundland. See **Channel.**

Port Augusta, seapt. municip., S. Australia, Frome co., 172 m. NNW. Adelaide, at the head of navigation of Spencer Gulf. Fine natural harbour, with good wharves and jetties, connected with the gulf by a channel 1 m. wide, depth at low water 18 ft. Ostrich-farming carried on. Mean temp., yr. 67.3° F., Jan. 79.7°, July 54.3°; rfall. (23 yrs.), 8.81 in. P.<1500.

Port Augusta, settlement, W. Australia, Sussex co., on the W. ct., 170 m. S. by W. Perth; in the vicinity are large forests of jarrah.

Port au Persil, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 69° 51′ W. P.<1500.

Port au Port, bay, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 48° 35′–50′ N.

Port au Prince, seapt., W. Indies, cap. of republic Haiti, on the W. ct., in 18° 34′ N., in a level plain surrounded by by marshy land. The tidal harbour (area 4 sq. m.) has a depth at entrance and wharfside high water ordinary springs of 14 ft. Good anchorage. Steamers load and discharge by lighters. There are no docks.

Port Austin, vil., U.S., Michigan, Huron co., at the mouth of Saginaw Bay, E. side. P.<1500.

Port-aux-Poules (Arab **Mers-el-Jejaj**), maritime vil., Algeria, prov. and 37 m. ENE. Algiers; has anchorage, inaccessible during E. winds; much frequented by Algerian fishermen.

Portavogie, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 5 m. from Kircubbin, P.O. P.<750.

Portball, watering-place and small port, France, dep. Manches, arr. Valogne, 23 m. SSW. Cherbourg; depth in harbour of 16 ft. P.<2000.

Port Ballintrae, vil. and coastguard station, Ire., NW. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, 4½ m. E. by N. Portrush, P.O. P.<250.

Port Ballona, small port, U.S., California, on Santa Monica Bay, in 33° 56′ N., co. and 16 m. W. by S. Los Angeles.

Port Ballyraine, Ire. See **Letterkenny.**

Port Bannatyne, or **Kamesburgh,** maritime vil., Scot., on the E. ct. of the isl. of Bute, 2 m. NNW. Rothesay, at the head of Kames Bay; much frequented for sea-bathing. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Port Barron, vil., U.S., in SE. of Louisiana, Ascension par. (co.). P.<1500.

Port Basque Bay, in the SW. corner of Newfoundland.

Port Beaufort, maritime vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 30 m. SE. by E. Swellendam. P.<1500.

Port Belgrano, the port of Bahia Blanca, Argentine Republic. Depth on bar at ordinary springs high water 22 ft., low water 12 ft.; alongside, ordinary springs high water 36 ft., low water 26 ft.

Port Bevan, New Guinea. See **Philp River.**

Port Blair, harb. See **Andaman Islands.**

Port Blanchard, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on Susquehanna R., 1 m. S. Pittston. P.<1500.

Port Bocage, coast of Mozambique. See **Nakala.**

Port Bowen, Brit. N. America, on Prince Regent inlet, in 73° 13′ N., 88° 54′ W. Here the *Hecla* and *Fury* remained from Sept. to July 1824–25, during which period the mean temp. was 4.33° F., the lowest temp. on Jan. 26 being – 38°, and the highest, July 13, 45.42°. Mean temp., Jan. – 28.9° F., July 36.6°.

Port Bowen, inlet and harb., Queensland, on Pacific coast, NNE. Rockhampton, in 22° 30′ S.—not to be confounded with Bowen (Port Denison).

Port Breton, harbour at S. end (W. side) of Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 4° 46½′ S., 152° 47½′ E.

Port Breton, or **Port Joinville,** tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. and 31 m. WNW. Sables d'Olonne, NE. ct. Yeu I., of which island it is the only port; trade in sardines. P.<3000.

Port Broughton, post-tn., S. Australia, Daly co., on the W. ct., 75 m. S. Port Augusta, in 33° 38′ S. P.<1500.

Port Bruce, vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., on Lake Erie, 25 m. SSE. London. P.<1500.

Port Burwell, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., on Lake Erie, 31 m. SE. London. P.<1500.

Portbury, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 5½ m. WNW. Bristol, on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Port Byron, vil., U.S., Illinois, co. and 16 m. NE. Rock I. by rail, on Mississippi R. P.<1500.

Port Byron, vil., U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 25 m. W. Syracuse, on the Erie Canal. P.<1500.

Port Caledonia, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I. and co., on the N. ct., 15 m. E. by N. Sydney. P.<1500.

Port Campbell, or **Campbell's Creek,** seapt., Victoria, Heytesbury co., 34 m. SE. by E. Warrnambool; harbour indifferent. P.<1500.

Port Canning, decayed tn. and port, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. of the Twenty-four Parganás, on the Matla, 25 m. SE. of and connected by rail with Calcutta; abandoned as attempted seat of maritime trade. Its traffic consists almost entirely of bamboos, firewood, and fish from the Sundarbans. P.<5000.

Port Carbon, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 50 m. NE. Harrisburg, and 2 m. NE. Pottsville; has rich coal-mines. P.<2000.

Port (Puerto) Carenero, Venezuela. See **Higuerote.**

Port Carling, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., on Lake Rosseau, 51 m. NE. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Port Carlisle, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Solway Firth, 10½ m. WNW. Carlisle, on the N. B. R.

Port Caroline, S. Australia. See **Kingston.**

Port Castries, W. Indies, St. Lucia. See **Castries.**

Port Chalmers, mun. tp., New Zealand, South I., Waikouaiti co., port and 7 m. NE. Dunedin, at entrance of Otago Harbour; Taiaroa Heads are fortified. Length of quayage, 4249 ft.; depth alongside at ordinary springs high water 16⅔–25⅔ ft., low water 15–19 ft. P. <3000.

Port Charles, vil., New Zealand, North I., included in dist. of Coromandel (*q.v.*). P. <1500.

Port Charlotte, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Islay, on the W. side of Loch Indaal, 4 m. W. by S. Bowmore, PMT.O. P. <750.

Portchester, par., Eng. See **Porchester.**

Port Chester, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., on Long Island Sound, 28 m. NE. by N. New York. P. 5300.

Port Chester, East, settlement, U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., on the coast, 27 m. WSW. Bridgeport.

Port Choiseul, Madagascar. See **Antongil Bay.**

Portclair Forest, dist., Scot., Inverness-shire, Loch Ness on the E., and Glen Moriston on the W.

Port Clarence, bay, in the extreme W. of Alaska, to the SE. of Cape Prince of Wales, with a U.S. reindeer farm intended to provide a food-supply for the natives. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1850–52), yr. 19.9° F., Feb. 0.7°, July 49.8°.

Port Clarence, small port, Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Tees, 4 m. E. by N. Stockton, on the NE. R.; manufactures salt from brine, has blast-furnaces, and exports **coal.** PMT.O.

Port Clarence, a former name of Santa Isabel, Fernando Po.

Port Clearville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on Lake Erie, 44 m. SW. by S. London. P. <1500.

Port Clinton, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ottawa co., on Lake Erie, 31 m. ESE. Toledo; has a good harbour and lake trade. P. <3000.

Port Clinton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., on the Schuylkill R., 51 m. ENE. Harrisburg, and 11¼ m. SE. Pottsville; coal exported. P. <1500.

Port Clyde, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Shelburne, 9 m. from Barrington. P. <1500.

Port Cockburn, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., at the N. end of Lake Joseph, 56 m. NE. by N. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Port Colborne, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on Lake Erie, 21 m. W. Buffalo, at the S. entrance to the Welland Canal. P. <1500.

Port Cornwallis, harb. See **Andaman Islands.**

Port Coronie, small and bad port, Dutch Guiana, 56° 19′ W.

Port Courbet, Tongking. See **Hongai.**

Port Credit, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., on Lake Ontario and a railway, 13 m. WSW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Port Crinan, vil., Scot. See **Crinan.**

Port Curtis, settlement, Queensland, div. Port C., in 24° S. lat.; important goldfields in dist.

Port Cygnet, inlet, Tasmania, in the NE. of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, in 43° 11′ S. and 147° 8′ E.

Port Dalhousie, port, Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., on Lake Ontario, at the entrance to the Welland Canal, 32 m. E. by S. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Port Dalrymple, Tasmania, name given to the estuary of the Tamar, near Georgetown, by Bass and Flinders.

Port Daniel, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bonaventure co., on Chaleur Bay, in 64° 58′ W. P. <1500.

Port Darwin, the large inlet on which Palmerston stands, on NW. of the N. Terr. of S. Australia, in 12½° S. The jetty has a depth alongside ordinary springs of 15 fathoms high water, 11 fathoms low water. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1878–82), yr. 83.7° F., Jan. 84.7°, July 78.0°.

Port Darwin Camp, tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 38 m. SE. by S. Palmerston; has gold, silver, and lead mines. P. <1500.

Port Davey, harb., Tasmania, on SW. ct., in 145° 55′ E.; receives the waters of Davey R.

Port de France, former name of **Numea** (Nouméa), New Caledonia.

Port de la Paix, maritime tn., isl. and republic Haiti, N. ct., 100 m. N. by W. Port au Prince, in 72° 45′ W.; vessels load and discharge by means of lighters.

Port Denison, spacious and safe harbour, E. ct. Queensland, of which the town and port are Bowen, in 20° S., forming the inner (N.) part of Edgecumbe Bay; discovered in 1859.

Port Deposit, tn., U.S., Maryland, Cecil co., on the l. bk. of the Susquehanna, at head of navigation for heavy-laden boats, 29 m. WSW. Wilmington (Del.); has lumber trade, and ships granite quarried here to Baltimore and even to Chicago. P. <2000.

Port Dickson, seapt., Malay Penin., state of Sungei Ujong, connected by rail with Seremban.

Port Dinorwic (or **Dinorwig**), seapt. vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, on Menai Strait and the L. & NW. R.; shipping port for Llanberis slate quarries. The tidal basin includes 1060 ft. of quayage, and has a depth of 14 ft. ordinary spring tides, 8½ ft. ordinary neap tides. PMT.O.

Port Douglas, seapt., Queensland, Nares co., on the E. ct., 65 m. S. by E. Cooktown, in 16° 30′ S.; centre of cedar cutting operations. P. <1500.

Port Dover, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., on Lake Erie, 39 m. SSW. Hamilton. Alt. 635 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.4° F., Jan. 22.0°, July 68.9°. P. <1500.

Port-Dundas, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in N. suburbs of Glasgow, Barony par., at the end of Forth and Clyde Canal. P. <5000.

Port Durnford, harb., S. Africa, at the mouth of the Emlalazi R., Zulu-land, in about 29° 3′ S.

Port Durnford, or **Wubushi,** inlet, Brit. E. Africa, in 1° 15′ S., formed by the mouth of the riv. Sheri, probably the southern arm of the riv. Juba. The bar behind the ledge of coral reef has 17 ft. of water over it at lowest tides.

Port Eads, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Plaquemines par., 84 m. SE. by E. New Orleans, on the S. pass of the Mississippi. Mean temp., yr. 69.4° F., Jan. 55.4°, Aug. 81.7°. P. <1500. See **Mississippi River.**

Port Edgar, small harb., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 m. WNW. South Queensferry.

Port Egmont, in the NW. of the Falkland Is., S. Atlantic, in about 60° 0′ W., 51° 20′ S.

Portel, Le, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the NW. ct., arr. and 2 m. SW. Boulogne. P. <5000.

Port Elgin, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, 58 m. W. Collingwood. P. <2000.

Port Elizabeth, maritime tn., Cape Colony, dist. Port Elizabeth, 125 m. SW. by W. King William's Town, with an open but safe harbour on Algoa Bay, in which vessels load from and discharge into lighters and steam-tugs plying from two jetties, one of which is being lengthened to 1150 ft.; salt-pans near. Mean temp., yr. 63.8° F., Jan. 70.8°, July 57.3°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 22.3 in. P. (1881) 13,000; (1891) 23,300.

Port Ellen, seapt. and fishing vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. ct. of Islay, in 6° 11′ W.; has a distillery. P. <1000.

Port Elliot, seaside tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 42 m. S. Adelaide, 4 m. E. by N. Port Victor; harbour filling up. P. <1500.

Port Elliston, post-tn., S. Australia. See **Elliston.**

Port Elphinstone, tn., part of Inverurie (*q.v.*), Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Don, PM.O. P. <750.

Port Emma, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Dickey co., 87 m. SW. Fargo.

Portencross, PMT.O., Scot., Ayrshire, in par. and 3 m. NW. West Kilbride.

Portendik, old French settlement, W. ct. Africa, in 18° 19′ N.; dangerous roadstead.

Portenza, riv., Italy, The Marches, rises in the Apennines, and flows ENE. to the Adriatic, emptying itself near Porto Recanati, about 17 m. SE. of Ancona.

Porter, co., U.S., Indiana, on Lake Michigan, crossed by 87° W.

Porter, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 7 m. SW. West Baldwin. P. <1500.

Porter, tn., U.S., New York, co. Niagara, on Niagara R., 16 m. NW. Lockport. P. <1500.

Port' Ercole, seapt., on the W. ct. of Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 35 m. NW. Cività Vecchia, on the SE. side of the penin. of Monte Argentario.

Port Erin, maritime vil., Isle of Man, on the W. ct., 4½ m. W. by N. Castletown, on the Isle of Man Rly.; a breakwater, 950 ft. long, encloses a harbour of refuge for vessels of all sizes, and a landing-pier for steamers. PMT.O.

Port Errol, or **Ward of Cruden,** vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., on the Bay of Cruden, or Ardendraught Bay, 6½ m. SSW. Peterhead; has active herring fishery. PMT.O. P. <500.

Porter's Lake, summer resort, U.S., Pennsylvania, Pike co. P. <1500.

Porters Mills, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, co. and 6 m. below Eau Claire, on Chippewa R. P. <1500.

Porterville, vil., Cape Colony, Piquetberg dist., 66 m. NE. by N. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Portesham, stn., Eng., Dorset. See **Portisham.**

Port Esperance, harb., Tasmania, Kent co., comprising the township of **Dover,** 34 m. SW. by S. Hobart. P. <1500.

Portessie, fishing vil., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., on P. Bay, 4½ m. W. Cullen, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Port Essington, post-vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the W. ct., and the Skeena R., in 54° 13′ N. P. <1500.

Port Essington, fine harb., S. Australia, N. Terr., to the NE. of Port Darwin; formerly (1831–50) a military and penal settlement, but abandoned on account of its unhealthiness. P. <1500.

Portet, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Ariège, arr. and 6 m. SSW. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Portete, Bahia, bay, Colombia, N. ct., in about 71° 55′ W.

Port Ewen, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., on the r. bk. Hudson R., near the mouth of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 12 m. N. by W. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Porteynon, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 13 m. WSW. Swansea, 1 m. N. **P. Point,** PMT.O. P. <250.

Port Fairy, formerly **Belfast,** seapt. tn. and watering-place, Victoria, Villiers co., at mouth of riv. Moyne, 12 m. W. Warrnambool, 186 m. WSW. Melbourne. P. <2000.

Port Famine, Chile. See **Famine, Port.**

Portfield, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Oving par., 2 m. E. Chichester, PM.O. P. <2000.

Portfield, vil., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. W. by S. Haverfordwest, P.O. (**P. Gate**). See **Furzy Park.**

Port Francais, creek, N. ct. Haiti I., 4 m. WNW. Cape Haitien.

Port Franks, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on Lake Huron, in 43° 14′ N., 36 m. WNW. London. P. <1500.

Port Frederick, inlet, on the NE. of Chichagof I., Alaska.

Port Frederick, Tasmania, estuary of the Mersey, Bass Strait, in 146° 20′ E.

Port Fulton, tn., U.S., in SE. of Indiana, Clarke co., near Jeffersonville. P. <1500.

Portgate, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 3½ m. NE. Hexham. P. <250.

Port Gavorn, seapt. vil., Eng., NW. ct. of Cornwall, 6 m. N. Camelford.

Port Germein, seapt. tn., S. Australia, Frome co., on the W. ct., on Spencer Gulf, 40 m. SSE. Port Augusta; depth in port at low water, 17–20 ft. P. <1500.

Port Gibson, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Claiborne co., 26 m. S. by W. Vicksburg. P. <2000.

Port Glasgow, a small inlet on the S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in about 149½° E.

Port-Glasgow, parl. and mun. burgh and tn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde and the C. R., 3 m. ESE. Greenock. It has a public library, harbours with quays, and large graving dock; the original graving dock, built in 1762, was the first of its kind in Scotland. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on; other industries are sail-making and iron-founding. It is one of the chief ports on the Clyde for imports of N. American timber. The town was founded by the Glasgow magistrates in 1668 to be the seaport of Glasgow. The burgh unites with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock in sending one member to House of Commons. Market-day, F. Tn. P. 14,700; parl. and mun. burgh P. 14,600.

Portglenone, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Toome, 15 m. NW. Antrim, 8 m. from Ballymena stn., on the r. bk. of the Bann; has salmon fishery, and manufacture of linen. PMT.O. Par. 10,751 ac., P. 5100; tn. (partly in co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin) P. <750.

Port Gordon, seapt., Scot., Banffshire, on the coast and the G. N. of S. R., 8½ m. NNW. Keith, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Port Gorey, small port with pier, W. side of Little Sark, Channel Is.

Port Gower, fishing vil., Scot., Sutherland, E. ct., 13 m. NE. by E. Golspie, 1½ m. SW. Helmsdale stn.

Port (Harbour) Grace, small maritime tn., Newfoundland, W. side of Conception Bay, 25 m. NW. St. John.

Port Gueydon, name taken by the town of Azeffun, 34 m. WNW. Algiers, Africa, after the French admiral of that name; a prosperous colony. P. (comm.) 39,900.

Porth, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., at the junction of the Rhondda and Rhondda-fach branches of the Taff Vale Rly., 9 m. S. by W. Merthyr-Tydfil; coal mined. PMT.O.

Port Hacking, bay, E. ct. New South Wales, 12 m. SW. Sydney. The dist. forms the National Park of Port Hacking.

Porthall, tnld., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 3 m. N. Lifford, with a stn. on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Rly. P. <250.

Port Hamilton, fine harbour enclosed by three small islands forming the Nanhou group, about 30 m. from S. ct. Korea, 44 m. NE. Quelpart I.; commands the entrance to Broughton Strait and Gulf of Pechili. In 1885 it was occupied by the English, who abandoned it two years later.

Port Hastings, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on the Gut of Canso, 66 m. WSW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Port Havannah, harb., on Vate, Sandwich Is.

Port Hawkesbury, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on the Gut of Canso, 66 m. E. Pictou. The tidal harbour has a depth at ordinary springs high water at entrance of 34 ft., at quayside 25 ft.; low water at entrance 28 ft., quayside 19 ft. There is no bar. Good anchorage. P. <1500.

Porthcawl, vil. and bathing-place, Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the S. ct., 14 m. SSE. Neath, on the G. W. R.; exports coal and iron. The dock (area 7½ ac.) has depth of water over sill of 26 ft. highest spring tides, 14 ft. highest neap tides; the basin has 22–24 ft. over sill at ordinary spring tides, 15–16 ft. ordinary neap. Coastguard station. PMT.O.

Porthcothan Bay, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 31′ N.

Porth Dinlleyn, bay, Wales, in the W. of Carnarvonshire, in 52° 56′ N.

Port Helick ('the cove of willows'), St. Mary's, Scilly Is.

Port Henderson, small bay, Scot., Ross-shire, W. ct., 8 m. SW. by W. of the foot of Loch Maree.

Port Henry, vil., U.S., New York, Essex co., on Lake Champlain, 32 m. SSW. Burlington (Vt.); has several iron ore mines. P. <3000.

Porth Enys, former tn., Eng. See **Mousehole.**

Port Herald, customs station, Brit. Nyassa-land, on r. bk. lower Shire, below Chiromo, in about 17° 6′ S.

Port Herbert, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., its mouth in 43° 47′ N.

Port Hill, post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward Island, co. Prince, 22 m. from Summerside. P. <1500.

Porthkerry, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the S. ct., 8½ m. SW. Cardiff, 1½ m. W. Barry stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**P. with Barry**) P. <1000.

Porthleven, eccles. par. and small seapt., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the S. ct., 10 m. E. by S. Penzance, 2 m. WSW. Helston, with fisheries and lifeboat. The inner harbour has a depth of 16 ft. over sill at ordinary spring tides, 9 ft. ordinary neap tides. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Porthllongddu, small seapt., Anglesey, 7 m. NW. Beaumaris, on W. side of Red Wharf Bay.

Porthloe, vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the S. ct., 7½ m. ESE. Truro, with lifeboat and coastguard station, P.O.

Porthmullin, cave, Eng., Cornwall. See **Mullion.**

Porth Nigel, or **Hell's Mouth,** bay, Wales, in the S. of Carnarvonshire.

Port Hood, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on the W. ct., 64 m. W. Sydney; depth at entrance at high water ordinary springs 30 ft., on bar at low water 2 ft.; good anchorage. P. <1500.

Port Hope, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Durham co., on Lake Ontario, 57 m. E. by N. Toronto. P. <5000.

Porthpean, vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the S. ct., 10½ m. S. by W. Bodmin, 1½ m. SE. St. Austell stn., P.O.

Porth Penllech, bay, Wales, in the W. of Carnarvonshire, in 52° 53′ N.

Porthtowan, vil., Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, 8½ m. W. by N. Truro, P.O.

Port Hudson, vil., U.S., Louisiana, on l. bk. Mississippi, par. and 25 m. above Baton Rouge. P. <1500.

Port Huron, city, U.S., Michigan, St. Clair co., on St. Clair R., 55 m. NE. by N. Detroit. An iron cylinder tunnel, 7000 ft. long, and 20 ft. in diameter, under the St. Clair R., between Port H. and Port Sarnia, in Canada, was opened in 1890. Great trade in lumber; has large elevators, shipyards, and four dry docks. It is the port of entry of the dist. of H., and has large commerce. Extensive traffic with Canada is carried on by the Grand Trunk Rly., which crosses the St. Clair at Fort Gratiot, which now (since 1894) forms the N. part of the city. Two other lines have their termini here. Numerous natural gas wells. Alt. 633 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.9° F., Jan. 21.4°, July 68.3°; rfall. (9 yrs.), 35.26 in. P. (1880) 8900; (1890) 13,500; (1895, including Fort Gratiot) about 20,000.

Porthwen, small bay, Wales, on the N. of Anglesey, 2½ m. NW. by W. Amlwch.

Porthyrhyd, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 6 m. from Llandovery.

Porthyrhyd, vil., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SW. Lampeter, P.O.

Porth-yr-Ogof, or **Cwm Porth,** limestone cavern, Wales, Brecknockshire, Vale of Neath, traversed for 250 yards by Mellte R.

Port Ibrahim, the harbour of Suez, Egypt.

Portici, small coasting and fishing port and residential tn., Italy, Campania, on the Bay of Naples, prov. and 5 m. ESE. Naples; has a former royal palace. P. 9800.

Portico di Caserta, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 3 m. WSW. Caserta. P. <3000.

Portillo, El, small port, Cuba, S. ct., 95 m. W. Santiago de Cuba, in 77° 19′ W.

Portincaple, hamlet, Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the E. shore of Loch Long, 8 m. NW. by N. Helensburgh.

Portington and Cavil, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 3 m. NE. Howden. P. <250.

Portinscale, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., at the lower end of Derwent Water, 1 m. W. Keswick, PMT.O.

Port Isaac, isl., Eng., Cornwall, on Port Isaac Bay, 6½ m. NE. Padstow; shipping place for slate from the Delabole quarries. PMT.O.

Portisham (por'ti-sham, pronounced by the peasantry pŏs'ŭm),

par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6 m. WSW. Dorchester, with stn. (**Portesham**) on the G. W. R. Birthplace of Captain Hardy (Nelson's friend). PM.O. (**Portesham**). 4511 ac. P.<750.

Portishead (port'is-hed, pronounced by seamen pŏs'et), par., seapt., and small tn., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the estuary of Severn, 8 m. WNW. Bristol, on the G. W. R.; a frequented watering-place. The dock of 12 ac. has a depth on sill at high water highest springs of 37 ft., lowest neaps 20 ft. PMT.O. P.<3000.

Portiţa (portitsa), an inlet, Roumania, leading from the Black Sea, in 44° 4′ N., into Lake Rasim on the N., and the Sinoe Liman on the S.

Port Jackson, inlet, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, its entrance being between two lofty cliffs, the N. and S. heads, on the latter of which is a lighthouse 345 ft. above the sea, in 33° 52′ S., 151° 18′ E. It has numerous creeks and bays, and forms one of the finest harbours known, with dry dock and naval station. The city of Sydney is on its S. side. It extends 15 m. inland.

Port Jackson, vil., U.S., New York, Montgomery co., on Mohawk R. and the Erie Canal, 31 m. WNW. Troy. P.<1500.

Port Jefferson, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., 59 m. E. Brooklyn by rail, on Long Island Sound; has a good harbour, and shipbuilding. P.<3000.

Port Jervis, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., on the l. bk. of the Delaware R., and the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 48 m. SW. by W. Poughkeepsie. The fine scenery renders it a favourite summer resort; has extensive railroad shops. P. (1880) 8700; (1890) 9300.

Port Joinville, tn., France. See **Port Breton.**

Port Joli, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., its mouth in 43° 50′ N.

Port Joly, settlement, Canada, Quebec, L'Islet co., on the r. bk. of St. Lawrence, 53 m. NE. by E. Quebec.

Port Kennedy, harb., Queensland. See **Thursday Island.**

Portknockie (locally pronounced portnŏk'i, and accordingly incorrectly spelt **Portnockie**), vil., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., 1½ m. NW. by W. Cullen, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Portland, former tn., Canada, New Brunswick, St. John co., 2 m. N. by W. St. John, in which it is now included.

Portland, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., on Lake Rideau, 36 m. NNE. Kingston. P.<1500.

Portland, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, on the Shannon, 2 m. NE. Portumna, 12 m. from Parsonstown stn.

Portland, co., Queensland, crossed by 24° S. and 144° E.

Portland, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, opposite Middletown, 14 m. S. by E. Hartford; noted for its quarries of brown sandstone. P.<5000.

Portland, city, U.S., Indiana, Jay co., 73 m. NE. by E. Indianapolis. P.<4000.

Portland, city and seapt., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 53 m. SSW. Augusta, on Casco Bay. The harbour is safe and spacious, and only occasionally obstructed with ice. At its entrance, on P. Head, is a lighthouse 70 ft. high, visible 16 m. There are no wet docks. The dry dock is the largest in the country after those at Brooklyn. The foreign trade is carried on chiefly with the W. Indies, S. America, and Europe; chief exports, provisions, fish, ice, and lumber; imports, iron, salt, crockery, sugar, and molasses. The greater part of British imports to P. are for transmission to Canada, during the winter season, by the Grand Trunk Rly. Manufactures include locomotives and marine engines, carriages, furniture varnishes, &c. The cod and mackerel fisheries are very important; grain trade large; the corn and lobster-canning business is extensive. Popular summer resort. First settled in 1632, incorporated a town in 1786, became a city in 1832. In 1866 a large part of the city was destroyed by fire. Mean temp., yr. 46.7° F., Jan. 24.0°, July 69.4°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 38.67 in. P. (1850) 20,800; (1870) 31,400; (1890) 36,400.

Portland, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ionia co., on Grand R., 71 m. SW. Bay City, and 20 m. NW. by W. Lansing. P.<2000.

Portland, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 51 m. NW. by N. Fargo.

Portland, vil., U.S., Ohio. See **Oak Hill.**

Portland, city, U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co., on both banks of the Willamette R., at the head of ship navigation, 80 m. SE. of the mouth of Columbia R., 122 m. by these rivers from the Pacific Ocean, on a plateau rising from the stream, sheltered on the W. by a range of fir-covered hills; lighted by electricity, force supplied by the Willamette Falls, 12 m. distant. Next to San Francisco, the most important city on the Pacific coast of the U.S. It has regular steam communication with Brit. Columbia, San Francisco, Alaska, and other parts. The commerce is increasing rapidly, the chief exports being wheat, flour, salmon, and lumber; manufactures extensive; there are numerous foundries, saw-mills, and factories. The entrance channel to the port has 25 ft. of water at lowest water. Depth alongside the wharves at ordinary spring tides, high water 24 ft., low water 21 ft. Mean temp., yr. 52.7° F., Jan. 39.5°, July 67.2°; rfall. (yr.), 51.1 in., June–Sept. 4.92 in. P. (1850)<3000; (1870) 8300; (1880) 17,600; (1890) 46,400. **East P.,** adjoining city, P. (1880)<3000; (1890) 10,500. East P. and Albula united with P. in 1891.

Portland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northampton co., on the Delaware, 47 m. SE. Scranton. P.<1500.

Portland, seapt. tn., in W. of Victoria, Normanby co., on W. side of P. Bay, in 141° 4′ E., 250 m. NW. Melbourne by rail; has good harbour accommodation. Mean temp., yr. 56.6° F., Feb. 63.2°, July 49.5°; rfall. (16 yrs.), 32.84 in. P.<3000.

Portland, Isle of, penin. par. and tn., Eng., co. and 4 m. S. Dorset, insular only at certain states of the tide, and extending into the English Channel, 4½ m. in length N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth, connected with the mainland by the Chesil Bank, a narrow ridge of shingle 10½ m. in length, and terminating on the S. by **Portland Bill,** a rocky promontory, with two lighthouses 198 ft. above the sea, in 50° 31′ N., 2° 26′ W. It forms the S. side of Weymouth Harbour, and has extensive quarries of oolitic limestone, called Portland stone. A railway (L. & SW. R.) connects it with Weymouth. **Portland** is famous for its immense breakwaters, one 1800 ft., the other 6000 ft. long, which is separated from the first by a passage of 400 ft. in breadth, and 45 ft. deep at the lowest tide. The stone was conveyed from the top of the island by the convicts from Portland prison. The breakwater was commenced in 1849, and completed in 1871, at a cost of upwards of £1,000,000. The harbour formed by it has an area of about 2000 acres. It is defended by shore batteries and a fort. Par. and tn. P. 9400.

Portland Bay, large bay, Victoria, W. Cape Sir William Grant, in 141° 50′ E.

Portland Bill, cape, Eng., Dorsetshire, S. end of Portland I.

Portland Canal, fjord on the W. side of N. America, 60 m. long, bordered by mountains 3000–4000 ft. high at the entrance, and twice that height at the head; forms the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia.

Portland Cape, headland, Tasmania, NE. ct. Banks Strait, in 147° 57′ E.

Portland Ferry, Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, on the Shannon, 10½ m. W. Parsonstown.

Portland Islands, small group, Pacific Ocean, W. New Hanover.

Portland Isle, isl., New Zealand, S. Mahai Penin., at E. point of Hawkes Bay.

Portland Point, cape, Jamaica, on the S. ct., in 77° 8′ W.; off it, on the E., are Portland Keys.

Portland Race, Eng., a dangerous part of English Channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity, off S. extremity of Portland I.

Portland Road, roadstead, Eng., on the S. ct. of Dorsetshire, between Weymouth and the isl. of Portland, protected on the E. by a breakwater 2½ m. long.

Portland Road, stn., Eng., London, Metropolitan Rly. (Inner Circle), 2 m. WNW. St. Paul's.

Portland Town, eccles. par., Eng., co. of London, St. Marylebone par. P. 8300.

Port La Tour, port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Shelburne, 8 m. from Barrington. P.<1500.

Port Lavaca, vil., U.S., Texas, Calhoun co., on Matagorda Bay, 120 m. WSW. Galveston. P.<1500.

Portlaw, tn., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bar. Upperthird, 9 m. W. by N. Waterford, 3 m. from Fiddown stn., 1½ m. from the r. bk. of the Suir, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Port Lazaref, bay, on the E. ct. of Korea, at mouth of riv. Dungan, in 39° 20′ N., forming the N. part of the bay, which has Wönsan on its S. shore; an excellent natural harbour; deposits of gold within 20 m.

Portlemouth, East, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 11½ m. SW. Dartmouth, 3 m. NW. Prawle Point. P.<500.

Port Leschenault, inlet, W. Australia, dist. Wellington, forming a backwater of the Indian Ocean. Length, 15 m.; breadth, 1 m.

Portlethen, fishing vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 6 m. S. by W. Aberdeen, on the C. R. P.<500.

Port Lewalgue, hamlet and small port, E. ct. Isle of Man, 2 m. SE. Ramsey.

Port Lihau, bay, on S. side of Prince of Wales I., in Endeavour Strait, Torres Strait, Queensland.

Port Lincoln, seapt. tn., S. Australia, Eyre's Penin., E. side, Flinders co., 156 m. W. Adelaide. Its harbour is one of the largest, and admits vessels of any draught. P.<1500.

Port Logan, seapt. vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, on a bay of the same name, 7 m. NW. by N. Mull of Galloway, 9½ m. SSE. Colfin stn., PT.O.

Port Lokko, tn., Africa, Sierra Leone, 35 m. ENE. Freetown, with station of the Church Missionary Society.

Portloman, par., Ire., W. co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, 4½ m. NW. Mullingar. P.<250.

Portlorgan, small fishing harbour, Ire., N. co. Donegal, near Malin Head.

Port Louis, fortified tn., France, dep. Morbihan, on the coast, arr. and 3 m. S. Lorient. P.<3000.

Port Louis, seapt., cap. Mauritius, on the W. ct. Rfall. (10 yrs.), 52.46 in. P. (including suburbs) about 60,000.

Port Louis, maritime tn., W. Indies, on NE. ct. of Guadeloupe I.

Port Lyttelton, New Zealand. See **Lyttelton.**

Port MacDonnell, port, S. Australia, Grey co., 18 m. SSW. Mount Gambier, 304 m. SE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Port Macquarie, seapt. tn., New South Wales, Macquarie co., at mouth of riv. Hastings, 100 m. SE. Armidale, 180 m. N. Sydney. Mean temp., yr. 64.4° F., Feb. 73.1°, July 54.5°; rfall. (29 yrs.), 60.05 in. P.<1500.

Port Madison, vil., U.S., Washington, Kitsap co., 50 m. NNE. Olympia. P.<1500.

Portmadoc, small seapt. and market-tn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the S. ct., 16 m. SSE. Carnarvon, on the Festiniog and Cambrian Rlys. The harbour has a depth at high water of 13 ft. Its thriving trade is chiefly in slates, from the quarries of Festiniog, in Merionethshire, with which it is connected by railway. Market-day, F. See **Ynyscynhaiarn.**

Portmagee, fishing vil., Ire., SW. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 32 m. W. Kenmare, PM.O. P.<250.

Portmahomack, fishing vil., Scot., in a detached part of Cromartyshire, on the E. ct., 8½ m. E. by N. Tain, PMT.O.

Port Mahon, Minorca. See **Mahon.**

Port Maitland, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., on Lake Erie, 32 m. SSE. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Port Maria, seapt. vil., Jamaica, Middlesex co., N. ct., in 76° 54′ W.

Portmarnock, par., Ire., E. co. and 7 m. NE. Dublin, bar. Coolock, on the G. N. (Ire.) R. P.<500.

Port Mary, small bay, Scot., on the S. ct. of Kirkcudbrightshire, in 3° 56′ W., 6 m. ESE. the entrance of Kirkcudbright Bay, where Mary Queen of Scots embarked in her last flight to England.

Port Matheson, China. See **Hwei-ngan.**

Port Medway, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Queen's co., on the SE. ct., 62 m. SW. by W. Halifax. P.<1500.

Port Melbourne, formerly **Sandridge,** port of Melbourne city, Victoria, with which it is connected by rail, on Hobson's Bay. P. 13,100.

Port Melville, Portuguese E. Africa. See **Delagoa Bay.**

Port Millport (or **Milport**), New Guinea. See **Millport Harbour.**

Portmoak, par., Scot., Kinross-shire, 4 m. E. Kinross; 9957 ac. P.<1000.

Port Monmouth, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on Sandy Hook Bay, 20 m. S. Jersey City. P.<1500.

Port Moody, seapt., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, at the head of Burrard Inlet, on the C. P. R., 1469 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 13 m. E. Vancouver. P.<1500.

Port Morant, tn., Jamaica, Surrey co., 32 m. E. by S. Kingston, in 76° 19′ W.

Portmore, fishing harbour, Ire., N. co. Donegal, near Malin Head.

Portmore, Lough, small lake, Ire., in SW. of co. Antrim, 9½ m. WNW. Lisburn, drained W. into Lough Neagh.

Port Moresby, vil., on the S. ct. of New Guinea, in 147° 10′ E., cap. Brit. New Guinea, with a natural harbour sheltered by a line of coral reefs, through which the **Basilisk Passage** affords an entrance. P.<1500.

Port Morgan, tp., S. Australia. Same as **Morgan.**

Port Mornington, on Red Sea. See **Akik.**

Port Morris, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 25 m. W. Paterson. P.<1500.

Port Mouton, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., in 43° 55′ N.

Portmuck, small harbour, Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, Magee I., oposite Muck I. P.<250.

Port Mulgrave, Indian vil. and Moravian mission at the S. end of Khantank I., mouth of Yakutat Bay, Alaska, SE. side, in 59° 34′ N.

Port Mulgrave, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on the Gut of Canso, 65 m. E. by S. Pictou. P.<1500.

Port Mulgrave, coast vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 12 m. NW. Whitby; has coal and ironstone.

Port Musgrave, harb., Queensland, at mouth of Batavia R., NW. Cape York penin.

Portnacroish, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the coast, 11 m. NNE. Oban.

Portnacross, fishing harb., Ire., W. co. Donegal, Glencolumbkille par.

Portnaguran, PT.O., Scot., near Stornoway, Lewis Is., Hebrides.

Portnahaven, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Islay, in extreme SW. of the penins. called the Rhinns of Islay, PMT.O. P.<500.

Portnahinch, bar., Ire., in the NE. of Queen's co.

Port Nakala, harb., E. Africa. See **Fernão Veloso.**

Portnascully, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, on riv. Suir, 4 m. W. Waterford. P.<1000.

Portnashangan, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, on Lough Owel, 4 m. NW. Mullingar. P.<500.

Port Natal, Natal. See **Durban.**

Portnaughan Bay, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the NW., in 54° 58½′ N.

Port Nelson, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., on Lake Ontario, 7 m. NE. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Port Nessock Bay, Scot. Same as **Port Logan Bay.**

Portneuf, vil., Canada, Quebec, P. co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the **riv. Portneuf,** 34 m. W. by S. Quebec. P.<1500.

Portneuf, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Saguenay, on St. Lawrence R., 45 m. below Tadousac. P.<1500.

Portneuf Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., its lower end in 49° 6′ N., 70° 15′ W., drained SE. into the St. Lawrence by the riv. Portneuf.

Port Nicholson, harb., New Zealand, original name of Wellington (*q.v.*) Harbour, in Cook's Straits.

Portnockie, census spelling of **Portknockie,** Scot.

Port Nolloth, seapt., Cape Colony, div. Namaqua-land, on Robbe Bay, 67 m. WNW. the copper-mines of Ookiep (*q.v.*); open roadstead. P.<1500.

Portnoo, fishing harb., Ire., W. co. Donegal, Templecrone par.

Port Norris, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., 46 m. S. by E. Philadelphia (Penn.). P.<1500.

Porto, tn., Portugal. See **Oporto.**

Porto, Gulf of, on the W. ct. of Corsica, in 42° 17′ N.

Porto Alegre, tn., Brazil, state of and 373 m. SSW. Bahia; important as the market of the Mucury valley, which exports large quantities of coffee, cotton, and rosewood, and receives salt and spices for Minas Geraes.

Porto Alegre, rapidly rising seapt., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, at the N. end of the Lagoa dos Patos, E. side, opposite the mouth of the Jacuhy, in 30° 1′ 57″ S., 57° 9′ 37″ W. All vessels have to pass the bar at Rio Grande do Sul. Depth on bar with NE. wind, 12 ft.; with SW. wind, 9 ft. P. 52,000.

Porto Bello (or **Belo**), maritime vil., Colombia, dep. Panama, 20 m. NE. Colon, on the N. ct. of isthmus, at head of the excellent port, formerly so frequented, where ended the paved way constructed by the Spaniards to connect Panama and the Caribbean Sea; has a cathedral and treasury; in the time of its prosperity had annual fairs which lasted 60 days. Discovered by Columbus in 1502, and founded in 1584; taken and sacked five times by the English. The bay is 1 m. wide at the entrance, and the largest ships can anchor close to land.

Portobello, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. NE. Willenhall.

Portobello, par. and mun. bor. and watering-place, Scot., Midlothian, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. E. Edinburgh, on the N. B. R.; a favourite summer resort, with a fine sandy beach; coal mined; has brick-works and potteries. The burgh unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending one member to House of Commons. Tn. P. 8700; parl. bor. P. 8200.

Porto Cabello, Venezuela. See **Puerto Cabello.**

Portocannano, vil., Italy, prov. Campobasso, 10 m. NNE. Larino. P.<3000.

Porto Civitanovo, small port, on the E. ct. of Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 25 m. SSE. Ancona.

Porto da Cruz, tn., N. ct. Madeira I. P.<4000.

Porto das Caixas, tn., Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldea, 37 m. S. Macaçu.

Porto das Pedras, seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Alagoas, in 9° 15′ S.

Porto de Moz, tn., Brazil, Pará, on r. bk. Xingu, in 1° 50′ S.; centre of river navigation.

Porto de Moz, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. and 10 m. S. Leiria. P.<4000.

Porto d'Ilheo, bay. See **Sandwich Harbour.**

Porto Draco, bay, Greece. See **Piræus.**

Porto Empedocle, tn., on the S. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 3 m. WSW. Girgenti; no docks or quays. Port formed by two breakwaters; is well sheltered from all winds. Vessels load and discharge by lighters. Depth, 17½–22½ ft. Large export of sulphur. P. 8200.

Porto Ercole. See **Port' Ercole.**

Porto Farina, Tunis. See **Ghar-el-Melah.**

Porto Feliz, vil., Brazil, state and 55 m. WNW. São Paulo, on the riv. Tiete. P. (comm.) 9000.

Portoferrajo, tn., Italy, isl. of Elba, on the N. ct.; export of iron ore, Mean temp., yr. 60.4° F., Jan. 48.3°, July 74.9°. P. 5600.

Portofino, vil., Italy, Liguria, on the coast, prov. and 16 m. ESE. Genoa. P.<2000.

Port of Menteith, par., Scot., Perthshire, on the N. B. R., 12 m. W. by N. Stirling, P.O. (**P. of Monteith**); 22,238 ac. P.<1500. See **Menteith.**

Port of Ness, bay and vil., Scot., near N. end of Lewis I., E. side, 20 m. NNE. Stornoway, PMT.O.

Port of Spain, maritime tn., W. Indies, on the W. ct. of

Trinidad, in the N. of the island, of which it is the chief town; harbour available for largest vessels. The quays have only 4 ft. depth of water alongside at high water. P. (1857) 11,700; (1891) 33,800.

Porto Grande, tn., St. Vincent I., W. Indies. See **Mindello.**

Portogruaro, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Venice, 27 m. SW. Udine. P. <4000.

Porto Imperial, tn., Brazil, Goyaz, on r. bk. Tocantins, just S. of 10° S.

Porto Inglez, port, Maio (*q.v.*) I., Cape Verde group.

Porto Lagoe, seapt., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Adrianople, sanjak Gümürjina, on Buru-göl (lake) and the Karagach Liman, 38 m. WNW. Dede-Agach.

Portole, tn., Austria, Istria, dist. Montana, 19 m. S. by E. Triest. P. <4000.

Porto Leone, bay, Greece. See **Piræus.**

Port Olmsa, small bay, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. ct. of Colonsay.

Portolungone, tn., Italy, isl. of Elba, on E. ct. P. <4000.

Porto Maggiore, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 13 m. SE. by S. Ferrara. P. <2000.

Porto Mantovano, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and N. of Mantua, on S. shore of Lake Superior, formed by the Mincio. P. <5000.

Porto Maurizio, seapt., Italy, Liguria, prov. P. M., 14 m. ENE. San Remo; the harbour, of 30½ ac., is 19½ ft. wide at entrance. The quay has 20 ft. of water alongside. Vessels load and discharge by lighters. Rfall. (7 yrs.), 37.21 in. P. 6100.

Porton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Bourne, 5 m. NE. by N. Salisbury, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. See **Idmiston.**

Porto Novo, seapt. tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. South Arcot, on E. ct., 15 m. S. Cuddalore; frequented exclusively by native craft. In 1781, Sir Eyre Coote won a signal victory over Haidar Ali near P. N. P. 14,100; Hindus, 9800; Moham. 4200.

Porto Novo. 1. Kgd., French W. Africa, on riv. Opara, 38 m. ENE. Whydah. **2.** A seapt. on the coast, 8 m. to the S., in 2° 35′ E.; seat of Protestant missions.

Port Ontario, vil., U.S., New York, co. and 19 m. ENE. Oswego, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Salmon R. P. <1500.

Porto Palo, small port on the S. ct. of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 30 m. SE. by E. Marsala.

Porto Palo, small port on the E. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 28 m. S. by W. Syracuse.

Porto Praya, seapt., Cape Verde Is. See **Praia.**

Porto Quaglio, the ancient *Psammathos*, small bay of the Peloponessus, Greece, opening into the Gulf of Marathonisi; good anchorage; suitable refuge for large ships.

Port Oram, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 23 m. W. Paterson; iron ore mined and manufactured. P. <1500.

Port Orchard, U.S. See **Washington.**

Portore, vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the coast of Quarnero, 8 m. SE. by E. Fiume. P. <2000.

Porto Recanati, Italy. See **Recanati.**

Port Orford, vil., U.S., Oregon, Curry co., on the coast, in 42° 45′ N., 54 m. N. by W. of SW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Portorico, small port, Portuguese W. Africa, Kabinda, on the coast, in 5° 46′ S.

Porto Rico, isl., W. Indies. See **Puerto Rico.**

Porto San Giorgio, tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli Piceno, 33 m. SSE. Ancona. P. <4000.

Porto San Stefano, seapt., Italy, Tuscany, on the N. side of the penin. of Monte Argentario, 41 m. NW. by W. Civitá Vecchia. P. <2000.

Porto Santo, one of the Madeira Is., Atlantic Ocean, 26 m. N. Madeira. Length, 8 m.; breadth, 3 m.

Portoscudo, tn., on the W. ct. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 11 m. SW. Iglesias. P. <2000.

Porto Seguro ('safe harbour'), small seapt. on the E. ct. of Brazil, in the S. of Bahia, in 16° 25′ S. It was here that Cabral first put ashore, on the 23rd of April 1500, after his discovery of the coast of Brazil. P. <2000.

Porto Seguro, maritime tn., W. Africa, Slave Coast, Togo country, in 6° 13′ N., 1° 32′ E.; has export trade in palm-oil and almonds; the roadstead is open to all ocean storms. No docks, wharves, or quays. Renounced by the French in 1886, and placed under German protectorate.

Porto Tolle, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, on the l. bk. of the Po della Maestra, 15 m. ESE. Adria. P. 6500.

Portotorres, tn., Sardinia, on the Gulf of Asinara, prov. and 11 m. NW. Sassari, with a lighthouse, visible 11 m. The old harbour has a depth of 3–14 ft. The new harbour, under construction (1894), is to have a depth of 10–32 ft. P. <2000.

Port Otway, harb., Chile, on the W. side of the Gulf of Tres Montes, Taytao Penin., in 46° 40′ S.

Porto Vecchio, tn., Corsica, on the E. ct., on the Gulf of P. V., 16 m. NNE. Bonifacio. P. <2000.

Portovenere, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 3 m. S. by E. Spezia. P. <2000.

Portoviejo, or **Puertoviejo,** tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. Manabi, 86 m. NW. by N. Guayaquil; seat of a bishop. P. 5000.

Portpatrick, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the coast, 5½ m. SW. by S. Stranraer, terminus of the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly. The town is enclosed by a semicircle of hills. Formerly important as the mail route; it is the nearest port to the coast of Ireland (21½ m.), with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph to Donaghadee; the harbour is protected by two piers; cod fishery. Named from St. Patrick, who is said to have sailed thence to Ireland. PMT.O. 9094 ac. P. <1500.

Port Pegasus, harb., New Zealand, S. ct. of Stewart's I.

Port Penrhyn, harb. for Bangor, Wales, N. ct. Carnarvonshire.

Port Perry, vil., Canada, Ontario, Ontario co., on Lake Scugog, 39 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P. <2000.

Port Perry, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on Monongahela R., 12 m. SE. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Port Phaeton, roadstead, Tahiti I., 21 m. ESE. Papeete; it has been proposed to make this the future cap., and construct a port to replace Papeete.

Port Phillip Bay, S. ct. Victoria, Australia, lat. of Point Nepean, at its entrance, E. side, 38° 18′ S., 144° 42′ E.; capable of receiving all the navies of civilised nations. At its W. side is an inlet called Corio Bay, near the head of which is the town Geelong. It receives on its N. side the Yarra-Yarra R., on the banks of which is Melbourne, cap. of Victoria. Length and breadth about 35 m. each, entrance nearly 2 m. across; but the channel capable of being used by shipping is less than a mile in width, and would be difficult to find were it not that two lighthouses are placed in Queenscliff, Point Lonsdale, in such a position, that when they are seen from the sea in one line they form a guide to the entrance. The entrance is protected by batteries on the opposite points, as well as on Swan I., just within.

Port Pirie, tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 50 m. S. by E. Port Augusta, 154 m. NNW. Adelaide, on Germein Bay. The tidal harbour has depth at entrance ordinary springs of 21 ft. high water, 12 ft. low water; alongside quayage ordinary springs 20–28 ft. high water, 12–18 ft. low water. Good holding ground for vessels of largest size. P. <5000.

Port Praslin, Bismarck Archipelago. See **Praslin, Port.**

Portquin, fishing vil., Eng., Cornwall, on P. Bay, 5 m. N. Wadebridge.

Portraine, par., Ire., NE. ct. co. Dublin, bar. Nether Cross, 12 m. NE. by N. Dublin. P. <500.

Port Ramsay, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, at the N. end of Lismore I., 9½ m. N. Oban.

Portreath, seapt. vil., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., on the coast, 9½ m. ENE. St. Ives, 4 m. W. by N. Scorrier Gate stn. The harbour is protected by batteries, and has inner and outer basins, the former having depth over sill at spring tides 16–18 ft., at neaps 9–10 ft.; the latter at spring tides 17–19½ ft., at neaps 10–11½ ft.; exports, copper from Gwennap mines. PMT.O. See **Illogan.**

Portree ('*Port-an-righ*, the king's harbour'), par. and seapt., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., 60 m. SE. Stornoway; tourist centre, at the head of Loch P., cap. and business centre of the Skye group of islands; has regular steam communication with Glasgow. Alt. 165 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 81.8 in. 56,909 ac. P. <3500.

Port Reitz, an inlet, Brit. E. Africa, to the W. of Mombasa I., named after Lieutenant Reitz, R.N., the first English administrator in 1824.

Port Republic, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., 44 m. SE. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Port Richmond, vil., U.S., New York, Richmond co., on the N. ct. of Staten I., 8 m. SW. by W. Brooklyn, connected hourly by steamers with New York; has docks. P. 6300.

Portrieux, small seapt., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. and 10 m. NNW. St. Brieuc, on W. side of bay of St. Brieuc, 1½ m. N. Étables; 1246 ft. of quayage; depth of tidal harbour 22.5 ft. at high water, nil at low water.

Port Robinson, vil., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 24 m. NW. by W. Buffalo, on the riv. Welland and the Welland Canal. P. <1500.

Portroe, tn., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 6½ m. W. by N. Nenagh, PM.O. P. <250.

Port Romilly, a gulf or estuary on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 144° 50′ E. It receives at its head the Stanhope and Jubilee Rivs.

Port Rowan, vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., on Long Point Bay, Lake Erie, 48 m. SE. by E. London. P. <1500.

Portroyal, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Ballinrobe.

Port Royal, fortified tn., Jamaica, Surrey co., at the W. end of the tongue of land which forms the S. side of Kingston Harbour, 4 m. SW. by W. Kingston, in 76° 50½′ N.

Port Royal, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co.

Port Royal, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Juniata co., on Juniata R., 34 m. NW. by W. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Port Royal, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Port Royal I., 4 m. S. Beaufort; has good harbour and coasting-trade. P. <1500.

Port Royal, vil., U.S., Virginia, Caroline co., on Rappahannock R., 23 m. below Fredericksburg. P. <1500.

Port Royal des Champs, ancient convent, France. See **Magny-les-Hameaux.**

Port Royal Sound, inlet, U.S., in the S. of S. Carolina, Beaufort co., its mouth in 32° 15′ N. **Port Royal Island,** at the head of the Sound, is separated from the mainland by Broad R. (upper part of the Sound) on the W., and Coosaw R. on the N. On its E. side is the town of Beaufort. Good anchorage, inside bar, in 6–8 fathoms. Depth on bar at high water ordinary springs 30 ft., ordinary neaps 27½ ft.; depth alongside quay ordinary springs at high water 22 ft., low water 16 ft.

Portrush, seapt. tn., Ire., NW. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, at the extremity of a narrow penin., 5½ m. N. by E. Coleraine, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly.; much resorted to for sea-bathing. Connected by electric tramway with the Giant's Causeway, 7 m. E. Great trade in salmon, which is shipped here for Liverpool and Glasgow. The harbour has depth at entrance ordinary springs of 15 ft. high water, 11 ft. low water; depth alongside quays ordinary springs 18 ft. high water, 14 ft. low water. P. <2000.

Port Ryerse, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., on Lake Erie, 52 m. ESE. London. P. <1500.

Port Said, seapt. tn., Egypt, on the N. ct., on the W. side of the mouth of the Suez Canal, 32 m. ESE. Damietta. Connected by rail with Ismailia, Dec. 1893. Mean temp. (5½ yrs., 1880–85), yr. 66.1° F., Jan. 54.0°, Aug. 77.7°. P. 16,600.

Port Ste. Marie, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, arr. and 12 m. WNW. Agen. P. <2000.

Port St. Mary, vil., Isle of Man, on the S. ct., 3½ m. W. Castletown, on the Isle of Man Rly.; favourite resort. Has important fisheries. PMT.O.

Portsalon, PMT.O., Ire., near Letterkenny, co. Donegal.

Port Salut, vil., island and republic Haiti, S. ct., 112 m. WSW. Port au Prince, in 73° 55′ W.

Port Sandwich, harb. on Mallikollo I., New Hebrides.

Port Sanilac, vil., U.S., Michigan, Sanilac co., on Lake Huron, 32 m. N. of Port Huron. P. <1500.

Port Saunders, inlet, Newfoundland, on W. ct., in 50° 40′ N.

Portscatho, vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the S. ct., 6½ m. SE. by S. Truro, PMT.O.

Portsdown, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Farlington, Widley, and Wymering pars. P. <250.

Portsea, par., Eng., Hampshire, in bor. of Portsmouth; 4193 ac. P. 151,600.

Portsea, post-tn. and much frequented watering-place, Victoria, Mornington co., on S. shore of Port Phillip Bay, 22 m. SE. by E. Geelong. P. <1500.

Portsea Island, Eng. See **Portsmouth.**

Port Seton, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the NW. ct., 4 m. ENE. Musselburgh, 1½ m. NE. by N. Prestonpans stn. See **Cockenzie and Port Seton.**

Port Shepstone, port of entry, at mouth of Umzimkulu R., in S. of Natal, E. Africa, between Alexandra and Alfred cos., 30° 45′ S. Harbour with tidal bar; harbour works in progress.

Port Shestakof, natural harbour on E. ct. Korea, in 40° 1′ N., between Goncharof I. and the mainland.

Portskerra and Melvich, vil., Scot., Sutherlandshire, on the N. ct., 15 m. W. by S. Thurso. P. <500.

Portskewett, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Severn, and the G. W. R., 4 m. SSW. Chepstow, PMT.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**P. with St. Pierre and Sudbrook**) P. <1500.

Port Skillion, bathing resort and sheltered cove, Isle of Man, E. ct., below Douglas Head.

Portslade, par. and seaside resort, Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 4 m. WNW. Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O., and PMT.O. (**Portslade-by-Sea**). P. <4500; eccles. par. (**Portslade-by-Sea**) P. <2000.

Portsmouth, vil., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., on Portsmouth Bay, 1 m. W. by S. Kingston. P. <2000.

Portsmouth, parl. bor., and (since Richard I.) mun. and co. bor., naval-port and arsenal, Eng., Hampshire, 18 m. SE. Southampton, in the diocese of Winchester, on the SW. of **Portsea I.,** opposite **Gosport,** with which it has bridge communication, at the entrance to a magnificent harbour of the same name; stn. on the L. & SW. and Brighton Rlys. The suburbs, Portsea, on N., Landport, on NE., and Southsea, on E., now contain most of the population. The original Portsmouth being the garrison-town, Portsea the naval dockyard quarter, and Southsea the more fashionable dist., in which are fine thoroughfares and good shops, with two piers and an excellent esplanade, with fine views of Spithead and the Isle of Wight. Portsmouth also comprises Landport, besides Hilsea and other hamlets. The streets of the old town contain few features of interest, and, excepting the dockyard and harbour, there is little to attract visitors. The town-hall, costing £140,000, was opened in 1890, and the Victoria Park, Southsea Common, and other open spaces now afford much-needed recreation-grounds. The new jail and borough asylum are in the outskirts. At present Portsmouth is the most regular fortress in Great Britain, being protected by a series of detached forts, the outer line being on the heights N. of the harbour, with an inner line protecting Gosport and the Hilsea lines on the E. There are besides sea forts on the S., the coast to E. being under the Cumberland and South Sea Castle forts. Of eight barracks in the whole district, five are in Portsmouth proper. The floating bridge to Gosport starts from Point (where many boats land), which is separated from Portsmouth by a commercial harbour called the 'Cumber.' An interesting Norman fortress, Porchester Castle, N. of the harbour, was built on the site of *Portus Magnus*, a Roman station. The churches of Portsmouth have some antiquarian interest, and the house is still shown where Buckingham was stabbed by Felton. Portsea is separated from Portsmouth proper by an inlet called Millpond, and has on E. two gates. From the Hard, or beach, the Royal Albert Pier is projected. The dockyard, at the spot where King Alfred assembled his navy to fight the Danes, has been increased to an area of 293 ac. by recent improvements, and contains twelve docks, 22 ft. to 36 ft. deep, sufficient for the largest vessels—one of the building-slips admitting several vessels at the same time. The various departments of this quarter abound in interesting details of mechanical and engineering contrivances. In the dockyard is a government school of naval architecture. The docks are numbered from No. 1 to No. 15, besides five others, and are from 466 to 253½ ft. long. Portsmouth harbour, 'the finest in the world for ships of war,' to N. expands from 220 yards to 3 m. in breadth, with a length from N. to S. of 4 m., and depth of 24 ft. at low water. It lies close to Spithead, which is between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where over 1000 men-of-war vessels can be anchored safely. The port, outside of the harbour, stretches 5 m. W., forming the N. side of Spithead, and 9 m. E. A buoy marks the spot where the *Royal George* went down in 1782. N. of the dockyard, the harbour, with its islands, looks like a picturesque lake. Admiral Byng was executed here in 1757. Portsmouth has little trade or manufactures apart from the government works. For local demand, there is trade in timber and coal, fruits, agricultural produce, &c. The only exports are pottery and tar. Portsmouth has steam communication with London, Southampton, the Isle of Wight, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Dublin. The Cumber slip is 500 ft. long, and its dry dock 349½ ft. There are two patent slips, 128 ft. and 72 ft. long respectively. The quayage of Inner Cumber is 1908 ft., and Outer Cumber 1155 ft. Average tide, 10 ft. Market-days, Tu., Th., and S. P. (1801) 32,200; (1851) 72,100; (1871) 113,600; (1891) 159,300.

Portsmouth, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., on the L. & Y. R., 5½ m. SE. Burnley.

Portsmouth, city and seapt., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 35 m. E. by N. Manchester, on the Piscataqua R., here from ½ to ¾ m. wide, which has so rapid a current as to prevent the freezing of the river; it forms a secure and commodious harbour for ships of any size, being well sheltered by its islands from the NE. storms, and is defended by several forts. The U.S. navy yard, on an island on E. side of the river, has every convenience for the construction and repair of the largest vessels. Depth at entrance to harbour at ordinary springs low water, 53 ft.; depth alongside quays, high water 30 ft., low water 20 ft. The lighthouse on the SW. side of the inner entrance is vis. 14 m. Considerable manufactures, including cotton fabrics, hosiery, ale and beer, boots and shoes, carriages, copper and brass products, &c.; shipbuilding. P. (1880) 9700; (1890) 9800.

Portsmouth, settlement, U.S., N. Carolina, Carteret co., 120 m. NE. by E. Wilmington, on Ocracoke Inlet, Pamplico Sound.

Portsmouth, city, U.S., Ohio, Scioto co., on the Ohio, at the mouth of Scioto R., 91 m. (113 m. by river) ESE. Cincinnati; shipping point for the minerals of S. Ohio and NE. Kentucky; has various manufactures. Alt. 533 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 11,300; (1890) 12,400.

Portsmouth, tn., U.S., Rhode Island, New Port co., on the coast, 10 m. SW. Fall R. (Mass.). P. <2000.

Portsmouth, city, U.S., Virginia, Norfolk co., on an inlet communicating with Hampton Roads, 79 m. SE. by E. Richmond; has dry dock and naval hospital, and in its suburb, Gosport, a U.S. navy yard. Vessels of the largest size come up to its wharves. Exports cotton, lumber, naval stores, pig iron, &c. P. (1880) 11,400; (1890) 13,300.

Portsmouth, maritime vil., W. Indies, on the W. ct. of Dominica, in the N. of the island.

Portsmouth Arms, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the L. & SW. R., 9½ m. SE. by S. Barnstaple.

Port Soderick, stn., Isle of Man Rly., 2½ m. SW. Douglas, P.O.

Port Sonachan, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SE. side of Loch Awe, 13 m. ESE. Oban; has pier and ferry. PMT.O.

Port Sorell, harb., Tasmania, in Bass's Straits, in 146° 30′ E. long.

Port Soullac, or **Savanne,** seapt., Mauritius, S. ct.

Portsoy, tn., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., on Links Bay, 5 m. E. by S. Cullen, on the G. N. of S. R. It has a harbour and carries on a brisk trade; has fisheries and large distillery in neighbourhood. Serpentine obtained from cliffs on the coast. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Port Stanley, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., on Lake Erie, 22 m. S. London. Alt. 592 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.3° F., Jan. 21.6°, July 68.4°. P. <1500.

Port Stanley, seapt., cap. Falkland Is., S. Atlantic, on the E. side of E. Falkland, in 51° 41′ S., 57° 51′ W. Mean temp. (4½ yrs., 1881–83, 1885, 1887), yr. 42.6° F., Feb. 49.5°, July 36.6°; mean rfall. (3 yrs.), 20.3 in. P. <1000.

Port Stephens, harbour of refuge, New South Wales, Gloucester co., 30 m. NE. by E. Newcastle; easy of access. Lighthouse at Point Stephens, visible 17 m.

Port Stewart, tn., Ire., NE. ct., co. Londonderry, bar. Coleraine, 3 m. WSW. Portrush, with stn. (**Portstewart**) on the Belfast & Northern Counties Rly.; a frequented watering-place. PMT.O. (**Port Steward**). P. <750.

Port-sur-Saône, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 32 m. Besançon, arr. and 7 m. NW. Vesoul. P. <2000.

Portswood, Christchurch and **St. Denys,** two eccles. pars., Eng., Hampshire, South Stoneham par., on NE. side of Southampton, P.O. (**Portswood**). P. Christchurch, P. <3000; P. St. Denys, P. 4500.

Port Sydney, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., on Mary Lake and a railway, 105 m. N. Toronto.

Port Talbot, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., on Lake Erie, 24 m. S. by W. London. P. <1500.

Port Talbot, small port, Wales, Glamorganshire, 5 m. S. by E. Neath, belonging to the Swansea dist. of parl. bors., on the G. W. R. (stn. for **Aberavon**), and (**Port Talbot Docks**) on Rhondda and Swansea Bay Rly., port for Aberavon; the harbour is frequented by numerous coasting vessels; coal mined; has blast-furnaces and copper-works. The dock has a length of 1¼ m., depth over sill at ordinary spring tides 22½ ft., ordinary neap tides 13 ft.

Port Tampa, U.S., Florida. See **Tampa.**

Port Tennant, suburb of Swansea, Wales, Glamorganshire, E. side of Swansea harbour; has zinc-smelting works.

Port Tewfik, docks at S. end of Suez Canal, 2 m. S. of the town of Suez.

Port Tobacco, vil., U.S., Maryland, Charles co., 25 m. S. Washington (D. C.), on the Potomac. P. <1500.

Port Townsend, city, U.S., Washington, Jefferson co., 37 m. SE. Victoria (V. I.); has lumber trade. Port of entry for Puget Sound customs dist., and point of departure of U.S. mails for Alaska. Rfall. (14 yrs.), 19.23 in. P. <5000.

Portugal (as to the name, see **Oporto**), a kingdom occupying one-fifth of the Iberian penin., at the extreme SW. of Europe, between 36-43° N. and 6-10° W., in the shape of a N. to S. elongated rectangle (340 m. by 100 m., having Spain N. and E. for 620 m.), the Atlantic W. and S. (500 m. of coast), equal to more than one-third of the area of Great Britain. It is divided as shown in the following table:—

Districts. Old Provs.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands. Jan. 1, 1878.	Pop. in Thousands. Nov. 30, 1890.	Mean incr. per Cent. per Annum, 1878-90.	Per sq. m. 1890.
Vianna do Castello	866	201	211		
Braga	1,057	319	337		
Porto	885	462	550		
Minho	2,808	983	1098	0.86	391
Villa Real	1,717	225	239		
Bragança	2,575	169	180		
Traz-os-Montes	4,292	393	419	0.49	98
Aveiro	1,123	257	288		
Vizeu	1,920	372	398		
Coimbra	1,499	292	321		
Beira Alta	4,542	921	1007	0.69	222
Guarda	2,145	228	251		
Castello Branco	2,536	174	205		
Beira Baixa	4,701	402	456	0.95	97
Leiria	1,343	193	216		
Santarem	2,650	221	258		
Lisbon	2,880	498	617		
Estremadura	6,873	912	1091	1.39	145
Portalegre	2,483	101	114		
Evora	2,737	107	118		
Beja	4,197	142	161		
Alemtejo	9,417	350	393	0.89	42
Algarve (Faro)	1,873	199	229	1.07	122
Mainland Portugal (total)	34,507	4160	4692	0.93	136
Angra	281	72	72		
Horta	304	62	59		
Ponta Delgada	337	126	125		
Azores	922	260	256	−0.13	277
Madeira (Funchal)	315	131	135	0.23	427
Portugal (total)	35,745	4551	5082	0.85	142

Orography and Hydrography.—A diagonal, crossing P. NW. to SE., divides the lower littoral lands from the higher plateaux and mountains, which are principally piled up N. of riv. Tagus, and in the E., on the Spanish border. The lowlands thus gradually increase in width towards the S., where they embrace the flat *charnecas* of Alemtejo (at 650 ft. alt.). In the extreme S. of P., however, the mountains stretch from NE. to SW. One continuous mass of mountains seems to have formed, as a prolongation of the Spanish ridges [**Spain**], all the highlands of P., which, in course of time, were broken and traversed by the lower courses of four of the great Iberian rivers. The principal fragments of that mass are now: (1) between rivs. Minho and Douro: Peneda (4710 ft.), Gerez-Cabreira-Larouco (5180 ft.)-Nogueira-Bornes; (2) between rivs. Douro and Tagus: Montemuro (4530 ft.)-Manhouce-Caramullo (3510 ft.)-Bussaco, Mesas-Malcata-Gardunha (4000 ft.)-Alvellos-Perdigão-Estrella (6535 ft., the highest)-Açôr (4360 ft.)-Louzan-Aire-Monte Junto-Cintra (1640 ft.), reaching, to Cape da Roca, the westernmost point of continental Europe; (3) between rivs. Tagus and Guadiana, Niza-São Mamede, Ossa (2128 ft.), Portel, Ficalho (1690 ft.), Arrabida (1630 ft.), Grandola-Cercal, Monchique (Foia, 2962 ft.)-Caldeirão (Mu, 1886 ft.). Smaller rivers have their basins on the Portuguese plateaux (Lima, Vouga, Mondego, Sado); others merely drain the W. slopes of the highlands. The principal rivers are navigable, for steamers, for a considerable distance inland (Minho, 25 m.; Douro, 50 m.; Vouga, 26 m.; Tagus, 50 m.; Sado, 30 m.; Guadiana, 35 m.). **Geology.**—Archæan formations (Laurentian, Huronian) occupy the whole N. and E. of P. Palæozoic rocks (Silurian, Devonian) form long stretches among them. Granite, gneiss, crystalline schists, and limestones cover two-thirds of P. The Upper Carboniferous appears in the N. (Vallongo to Gafanhão), in the centre with Permian (Bussaco), and in the S. (near Alcacer), and the Lower Carboniferous in the extreme S. (W. and S. of Alemtejo). All other formations are included in a triangle formed on the W. and S. by the sea, and inland by a line from Ovar to Coimbra, Sardoal, the Tagus, and the lower valleys of rivs. Tagus and Sado (principally Jurassic, Cretaceous, N. of Lisbon; Tertiary, S. of riv. Tagus, the Sado valley), and all along the littoral of Algarve (Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary). Volcanic rocks (basalt) are abundant around Lisbon. **Mineral Products.**—Copper (with sulphur and some gold and silver, principally in Alemtejo, as at São Domingos, part of the Iberian zone of pyrites, producing, since 1859, 100,000 tons annually; at Aljustrel, Chança, Mostardeira, Bogatho, Commenda, Sobral; also in Aveiro Palhal, Telhadella, Moinho do Pintor, with nickel and cobalt; in Bragança, at Vimioso, and Algarve, at the foot of the Monchique ridge), iron (in Traz-os-Montes, at Moncorvo, Quadramil; in Alemtejo, at Monges, Ayres, Zambujal, and from Santiago de Cacem to Odemira, with manganese; also in Estremadura, at Leiria), tin (at Rebordosa, Codeço, Villa Real, Vizeu), manganese (at Mertola, Grandola, Odemira), antimony (at Gondomar, Vallongo, Paredes, Monte Mór, Alcoutim), lead (at Marão, Villa Real, Vizeu: on the banks of riv. Douro; in Aveiro, at Braçal and Malhada; at Portalegre and Beja; sometimes with silver, as at Varzea de Trevões), coal (anthracite, at São Pedro da Cova, Bussaco; in Alcacer, at Moinho da Ordem; lignite, bituminous coal, at Buarcos, Cabeço de Veado, Arrimalde, Chão Preto; peat, in Setubal, at Comporta; bituminous sandstones, at Leiria and Torres Vedras), very good marbles, (in Alemtejo, at Estremoz, in Estremadura, at Ançan, Batalha, Pero Pinheiro, Arrabida, and in Algarve), kaolin (in Oporto, and in Aveiro, at Feira, and in Lisbon, Abrigada, Sacavem, Leiria), salt (320,000 tons annually from Aveiro, Figueira, Lisbon, Setubal, Faro). Mineral waters (Vizella, Taipas, Gerez, Felgueira, Vidago, São Pedro do Sul (temp. 156° F.), Luso, Caldas da Rainha, Vimieiro, Cucos, Estoril, Alcaçarias, Cabeço de Vide, Monchique).

Climate.—N. of riv. Mondego (principally on the littoral), P. is one of the dampest regions of Europe (mean annual humidity, 70 to 100 per cent.; rain, 46 to 79 in.). S. of riv. Tagus, P. is one of the driest (mean annual humidity, 30-80 per cent.; rain, 19-23 in. The N. interior plateau is drier than the littoral. The rains are almost abundant in winter; scarce in summer (in the S. only 3-10 per cent. of the total annual amount). Mean temp. increases from the extreme N. (53°-58° F.) to the extreme S. (63°), and from the sea to the interior (min. 20°, Jan., at Guarda; max. 111°, July, at Campo Maior). For four or five months the highest mountains in the N. are covered with snow. The Gulf Stream flows (N.-S.) along the coast. There are daily breezes from the Atlantic. The dominant winds are on the W. (summer, spring, autumn), NW., N., NE. (winter), SW., W., NW. (thirty years' observation), the old provs. of P. (Minho, Traz-os-Montes, Beiras, Estremadura, Alemtejo, Algarve), coincide with natural, climatic and orographic regions. The **flora** of N. and central Europe meets, in the centre of P., the African (Mediterranean) flora. Chestnuts and deciduous oaks form the inland N. forests; evergreen oaks (*Quercus lusitanica, Ilex, suber*) form those of the S.

Pines (*Pinus Pinaster*, *P. Pinea*, the only large forest of the latter being in the valley of riv. Sado, in Alemtejo), predominate on the littoral, N. of the Sado and Tagus valleys. The lower valley of riv. Mondego and the lofty mountains of Beira are the S. limit of the *Betula alba* of N. European forests. Olive and orange trees are to be found all over P. The American agaves and opuntiæ are everywhere naturalised. Fig-trees, the carob, *Rhododendron boeticum*, palms (*chamærops*), grow spontaneously in the S. Sugar-cane, cotton, and earth-nuts can here be cultivated. **Fauna.**—P. is in the Mediterranean subregion of the Palæarctic Zoogeographical region. See **Spain. Ethnography.**—The first historical inhabitants were so called Iberians and Celts (Lusitanians forming the central nucleus). P. was then successively colonised (along the coasts) by Greeks and Phœnicians, conquered by Romans, invaded by Suevians and Goths, occupied by Berbers and Arabs. Jews have formed since the Middle Ages an important part of the population. Many colonies from N. and central Europe were established during the Crusades. Many negroes were introduced in the 15th century, and, subsequently, a large emigration has been going on to Brazil and Africa (about 30,000 per year, mostly from the N. provs.).

Agricultural and Industrial Production.—P. produces some of the most world-renowned wines (the rich port or Douro wine, Bairrada, Carcavellos, Lavradio, Setubal, Algarve; the table wines of Dão, Torres Vedras, Cartaxo, Bucellas, Collares, Alemtejo), olive-oil, cork (from Alemtejo and Algarve), figs (Algarve), oranges (Tagus valley, Setubal, Algarve), and a great variety of fruits, including (in the S.) some tropical ones (bananas, dates). There are abundant fisheries (salmon, sardines, tunny); cattle are reared all over P. (oxen principally N., sheep in the centre, pigs S.). Rye and barley are the cereals of the N. regions; wheat of the S. Maize is grown everywhere; some rice on the swampy lands. There has been of late a great industrial activity (Oporto, Lisbon, Covilhan). The principal products are cottons, woollens, leather, tobacco, corks, machinery, alcohol, earthenware, glass, alimentary preserves, paper, lace, gold and silver filigrees, and domestic industries. Some ship-building is carried on. **Commerce.**—The principal exportation is of agricultural products (wine, cork, cattle, onions, fruit), fish, copper, sulphur, and some other mining products. Manufactured articles for the colonies (Angola). The importations are: cereals, articles of dress, machinery, coal, iron, sugar, fish, chemicals, timber. For statistics, see **Appendix**, pp. 3–5. The most extensive commerce is with Great Britain, then France, Germany, Brazil, United States, Spain, Belgium. **Means of Communication.**—The railway net of P. is almost complete (some important branches only wanting in Traz-os-Montes and Alemtejo), six international lines: (1) Oporto–Minho–Galicia; (2) Oporto–Douro–Salamanca; (3) Beira Alta; (4) Beira Baixa; (5) Lisbon–Caceres; (6) Lisbon–Badajoz. Total length of railway, 1400 m. (500 m. belong to the state). There are telegraph cables to England, the Azores, and Brazil (by Madeira and the Cape Verde Is.). The principal ports are: Caminha, Vianna, Povoa de Varzim, Oporto-Leixões, Aveiro, Figueira, São Martinho, Lisbon, Setubal, Villa Nova de Mil Fontes (W. ct., in the order from N. to S.), Lagos, Portimão, Faro, Tavira, Villa Real de Santo Antonio (S. ct.). The entrances to some of the W. ports are often obstructed by sands. The Portuguese ports are the natural commercial stations between Europe, America, and (W. and S.) Africa. **Public Institutions.**—P. is an hereditary monarchy governed by a Parliament (*Cortes*), with a Chamber of Peers (100 for life, 50 elected) and a Chamber of Deputies (173 elected by direct suffrage), where the colonies are represented. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but all others are tolerated. There is an army of 30,000–150,000 men; a very small navy (5000 men). **Measures and Money.**—The metric system is universally used (since 1852). The *real* is the nominal standard of money; 4500 *reaes*, or *reis* in gold = £1. Silver coins of 500 (*meia corôa*), 200,100 (*tostaõ*), and 50 *reis* (500 *reis* piece = 12.5 gram., ·916 fine). The circulation is now chiefly of Bank of Portugal paper. **Historical Notes.**—The creation of the county of P. dates from the end of the 11th century; that of the kingdom of P. (to riv. Tagus) from the middle of the 12th century. In the middle of the 13th century this kingdom was extended to its extreme S. limit (Algarve). In 1308 was concluded the first commercial treaty with England. The 15th to 17th centuries are the epoch of the principal travels and geographical discoveries of the Portuguese (Atlantic is., Africa, America, from India to Persia, Arabia, China, Japan, the Moluccas, and Australasia). In 1486 Bartholomew Diaz passed to the E. of Cape of Good Hope. In 1497–8 Vasco da Gama made a voyage along the W., S., and E. coasts of Africa, and reached India. In the course of a few years the efforts of Pacheco, Almeida, Albuquerque, and Castro established Portuguese authority and dominion in many parts of Asia. The exploration of Brazil by the Portuguese began after the voyage of Cabral in 1500. From 1581 to 1640 P. was under Philips II., III., and IV. of Spain, and during that period the colonial power of P. rapidly declined. [**J. B. R.**]

Portugal Cove, vil., Newfoundland, on S. side of Conception Bay, 10 m. from St. John's. P. <1500.

Portugalete, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 120 m. SSW. Potosi. Alt. 14,065 ft.

Portugalete, tn., N. ct. Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. Valmaseda, at the mouth of the Nervion, 6 m. NW. byW. Bilbao. P. <4000.

Portuguesa, riv., Venezuela, flows E. then SE., partly on SW. frontier of state of Miranda, and joins the Apure in about 67° 45′ W.

Portuguese Cove, post-settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 13 m. from Halifax. P. <1500.

Portumna, tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, at the head of Lough Derg, 12½ m. W. Parsonstown, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Port Union, post-vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 14 m. NE. by E. Toronto. P. <1500.

Portus Cathmanni, Eng., Sussex. See **Steyning.**

Portus Divinus, tn., Algeria. See **Mers-el-Kebir.**

Portus Magnus, Eng., Hampshire. See **Porchester.**

Port Valais, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 5 m. S. by W. Montreux. P. <2000.

Port Vendres, the ancient *Portus Veneris*, tn. and important port, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Céret, 5 m. ESE. Argelès-sur-Mer, divided into two parts—the N., the oldest, the trading port, of rapidly-increasing importance; the S., the military port, begun in 1851. Its trade is chiefly with Algeria and Spain. Exports, Roussillon wine; imports, wood from Norway and America, cork from Algeria, and corks made in Spain. It was a Carthaginian post. P. <3000.

Port Victor, or **Victor Harbour,** seapt. tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 44 m. S. Adelaide, at Encounter Bay; a breakwater 1000 ft. long encloses safe and commodious harbour. P. <1500.

Port Victoria, Africa. See **Matas de San Bartolomeo.**

Port Victoria, seapt. and rly stn., Eng., Kent, on the S. ct. of the Isle of Grain, Faversham div., on the Medway, 2½ m. WSW. Sheerness, the starting-place of continental steamers running in connection with the SE. R.

Port Victoria, seapt., S. Australia, Fergusson co., on the W. ct., 76 m. WNW. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Port Villa, stn., French Congo Terr. See **Franceville.**

Port Villa, harbour on Vate I., Sandwich Is.

Portville, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., on Olean Creek, 65 m. SSE. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Port Waikato, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Raglan co., 37 m. S. by W. Auckland. P. <1500.

Port Wakefield, seapt. and postal-tp., S. Australia, Gawler co., 56 m. NNW. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Port Washington, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., on Manhasset Bay, 16 m. E. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Port Washington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., on Tuscarawas R., 48 m. WNW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Port Washington, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Ozaukee co., on Lake Michigan, 28 m. N. Milwaukee. P. <2000.

Port Weld, seapt., Perak, W. ct. Straits Settlements, in about 4° 45′ N.; railway to the interior.

Port Wemyss, ct. vil., Scot., Argyllshire, near Rhinns Point, at the SW. extremity of the Rhinns of Islay.

Port Werthemann, settlement, Peru, dep. Junin, on E. side of Andes at confluence of Chanchamayo and Paucartambo, 150 m. ENE. Lima. Alt. 2200 ft.

Port William, harb., New Zealand, NE. ct. Stewart Is.

Port William, seapt. vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the E. shore of Luce Bay, at the mouth of Killantrae Burn, 9 m. SW. Wigtown, 7 m. W. by N. Whithorn stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Port Williams, or **Marshall's Cove,** small seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, on Bay of Fundy, co. and 25 m. NE. Annapolis. P. <1500.

Portwood, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, in bor. and par. of Stockport. P. 7100.

Port Yankalilla, tp., S. Australia. See **Normanville.**

Porus, vil., Jamaica, Middlesex co., 35 m. SE. by S. Falmouth.

Poryechlye, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 52 m. NW. Smolensk; port on Kasplya for shipping corn, hemp, flax, linseed, and metals. P. 5900.

Posada, vil., on the E. ct. of Sardinia, prov. and 60 m. E. by S. Sassari. P. <2000.

Posadas, vil., Argentine Republic, terr. Misiones, on the r. bk. of Rio Parana, 170 m. E. Corrientes. P. 3000.

Posadas, tn., Spain, prov. and 18 m. WSW. Córdoba, cap. dist. P., on the r. bk. of the Guadalquivir. P. (comm.) 5300.

Poschiavo, or **Puschlav,** tn., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 16 m. SE. St. Moritz, S. of the Bernina Pass, in a valley drained S. into the Adda. Alt. 3315 ft. (lake about 3 m. S. of vil., alt. 3155 ft.). P. (comm.) <4000.

Pose, China. See **Pose-ting.**

Posen, prov., Prussia, situated in the North German Plain, between Brandenburg and Russian Poland. The only small elevations are some isolated hills (Sichberg, 635 ft.). Principal rivers: Warthe (trib. of Oder, *q.v.*), with Prosna, Obra, and

Netze. The Vistula touches P. near Bromberg. Swamps and morasses form a peculiar feature in connection with the river courses, *e.g.*, the Obrabruch. Canals: the Bromberger Canal between Vistula and Netze, and the Sud Canal between Oder and Obra. P. has many small lakes, the most important being Lake Goplo. The climate of P. is changeable but healthy. The principal products are those of agriculture [see **German Empire**], besides timber and wax. Great attention is paid to horse and sheep breeding, large quantities of wool being produced. Principal manufactures: beet-sugar, paper, leather goods, beer, spirits, machinery, carriages, war materials, and textiles. The railways belong to the state. Cap. Posen; other towns of importance, Bromberg, Lissa, Ostrowo, Gnesen. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, about one-third Protestants; there are also a considerable number of Jews in the country. More than one-half of the population consists of Poles, the others are mostly Germans. The episcopate of P., founded as early as 968, was eventually added to the kingdom of Poland. After the divisions of Poland in 1772 and 1793 P. became a prov. of Prussia. See **German Empire,** table.

Posen, tn., Prussia, in the middle of prov. P., 102 m. E. Frankfurt on the Oder, on the Warthe at confluence of Cybina, cap. prov. and govt. P., containing also the administrative chief offices of circles East and West P.; a fortress of the first class (the defensive works including Fort Winiary on l. bk. Warthe and a girdle of detached forts in course of erection). Contains a cathedral with the monuments of the Polish kings Miecislaw I. and Boleslaw I., and the Raczynski Palace, with the library of 30,000 vols. Has manufactures of machinery, iron-wares, &c., and an active trade by rail and river in agricultural produce. P. was made the see of a bishop shortly before 1000 A.D., and in early times was regarded as the cap. of Great Poland; afterwards it declined and did not revive till it came into the hands of Prussia (1793, 1815). Mean temp., yr. 47.3° F., Jan. 29.3°, July 66.0°; rfall. (23 yrs.), 19.84 in. P. (1816) 23,900; (1871) 56,400; (1890) 69,600.

Posenhall, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 12½ m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, 3 m. ENE. Much Wenlock. P. <250.

Posefing, Pose, Pese, or **Pakshik,** tn., China, Kwangsi, 20 m. E. of the frontier of Yünnan, limit of navigation of the Yu-kiang (N. fork of the Si-kiang or West R.) for boats drawing more than 1 ft.; unhealthy. Alt. 530 ft. (Bourne). See **Po-ngai.**

Posey, co., U.S., Indiana, in extreme SW.

Poshan, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 193 m. WSW. Chifu, 60 m. E. Tsinan-fu.

Poshekhoĭ, or **Poshekhonïye,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 96 m. NW. Yaroslavl. P. 4050.

Posilippo, Italy. See **Naples.**

Positano, tn., on the W. ct. of Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 6 m. W. Amalfi. P. (comm.) <3000.

Poslingford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 11½ m. SW. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. NNE. Clare stn., P.O. P. <500.

Posolsk, vil. and monastery, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on Lake Baikal; place where steamers in summer, and sledges in winter, crossing the lake from Irkutsk, reach the E. shore. P. <5000.

Posonium, tn., Hungary. See **Pressburg.**

Posripa, tribe of Albanians, Turkey in Europe, branch of the Maliesors or Guegues, who occupy a terr. of 139 sq. m. between Lake Skutari and the riv. Drin.

Possockstown, electoral div., Ire., Meath, dist. Nobber.

Possession, small isl., W. ct. Africa, in Elizabeth Bay, in 26° 50′ S.; long known to navigators for its good anchorage and abundance of guano.

Possession, cape, on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, about 146° 21′ E.

Possession, the largest of the Crozet Is., in N. of Indian Ocean; more than 4920 ft. in height.

Possiet Bay, Russian Manchuria, in Gulf of Peter the Great; consists of an outer and inner part, which contains the excellent bays Expedition and Novgorodskaya, the latter with a Russian village of same name. Average temp., yr. 43°, summer 69°, winter 14°. Chief centre for fishing of Japanese and Chinese on this part of the coast. Freezes only for a few days.

Possilpark, suburb of and 2½ m. N. Glasgow, Scot., Lanarkshire, Partick div., on the N. B. R. P. 7400.

Pössneck, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle Saalfeld, 41 m. NE. Koburg; manufactures flannels and other woollens, porcelain, &c. P. (1834) 3400; (1890) 8900.

Posso, tn., E. Archipelago, in the E. of Celebes, on the S. side of the Gulf of Tomini.

Possum Hill, post-tn., Victoria. See **Orville.**

Postelberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Saaz, 37 m. NW. by W. Prague; has coal-mines and preparation of saltpetre. P. <4000.

Postern, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Shottle.**

Postiglione, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 26 m. ESE. Salerno, on the slopes of Monte Alburno. P. <3000.

Postillion Islands, group of small isls., E. Archipelago, in Flores Sea, between SW. of Celebes and Sumbawa.

Postland, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., 7 m. SE. Spalding.

Postling, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. N. by W. Hythe, 1½ m. N. Sandling Junction. P. <250.

Post Office Bay, natural harbour on Charles (Floreana) I., Galápagos, the safest and finest in the whole group.

Postville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Allamakee co., 16 m. from Waukon. P. <1500.

Postwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 4 m. E. by S. Norwich, 2 m. E. by S. Whitlingham Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Pöstyén, or **Pistyán,** comm., in NW. of Hungary, co. Nyitra, on the Vág (Waag), 45 m. NE. Pressburg; has noted sulphureous warm mineral springs. P. <5000.

Potamos, Greek, 'river.'

Potamos, vil., Greece, on the N. ct. of Cerigotto I. P. <2000.

Potamos, tn., Greece, on the NE. ct. of Cerigo I. P. <2000.

Potamos, vil., Greece, on the E. ct. of Corfu I., 4 m. W. Corfu. P. <2000.

Potanúr, rly. stn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 4 m. SE. Coimbatore.

Potchefstroom, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of P. div., on the S. frontier, 90 m. SW. Pretoria. P. <2000.

Poteau River, U.S., Arkansas, rises in Scott co., flows W. and N. into Arkansas R. near Fort Smith. Length about 100 m.

Potenza, the ancient *Potentia,* tn., Italy, Basilicata, cap. prov. P., on a height above the Basento, 55 m. E. Salerno. In ancient times and the Middle Ages more important than now; sacked by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1250, and by Charles of Anjou in 1268; destroyed by an earthquake in 1273, and again in 1857. Alt. 2712 ft. Mean temp., yr. 53.0° F., Jan. 37.8°, July 70.9°; rfall. (13 yrs., 1879–91), 26.3 in. P. 17,000.

Potenza, riv., Italy, rises in Monte Pennino, prov. Perugia, flows ENE. into the Adriatic at Recanati. Length, 58 m.; area of basin, 283 sq. m.; mean discharge, 400 cubic ft. per second, highest discharge 23,000 cubic ft. per second.

Potenza Picena, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 19 m. S. by E. Ancona. P. <3000.

Potgieter, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqua-land West, dist. Hay, 110 m. SW. by S. Kuruman.

Poti, or **Putl,** small tn., Brazil, state Piauhy, 120 m. N. Oeiras, on l. bk. of the Paranahiba, at confluence of riv. Poti, in 5° 43′ S. Mean temp., yr. 58.6° F., Jan. 42.3°, Aug. 75.1°.

Poti (Turkish **Kala-fash**), tn. and seaport, Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 79 m. WNW. Kutais, on Black Sea, at the mouth of the Rion, near Lake Paleostome, 42° 8′ N., 41° 39′ E.; terminus of railway to Tiflis and Baku, with a branch to Batum. Built on low ground, and very unhealthy on account of surrounding marshes and heavy rainfall (13 yrs.), 65.7 in. Open roadstead; nevertheless the export and import trade attain the value of £600,000, while the coasting trade is still more important. P. 4700.

Potok Zloty, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. and 10 m. S. by W. Buczacz. P. <4000.

Potolah, Tibet. See **Lhasa.**

Poto'mac, riv., U.S., rises by two heads in the Alleghany Mts., flows SE. along the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, and enters Chesapeake Bay by a mouth 10 m. in width. Principal affluents, the Savage and Shenandoah. Leonard Town, Harper's Ferry, and Alexandria are on its banks. It abounds in beautiful scenery, the place where it breaks being specially noted on this account. Above Washington it is obstructed by falls of 40 ft. in height, and rapids, around all which canals have been constructed. Length, 550 m.; navigable for warships to Washington, 110 m.; area of basin, 16,000 sq. m.

Potosí, tn., Bolivia, cap. dep. P., 50 m. SW. Sucre; noted for centuries for its production of silver, which is still mined here [**Bolivia,** Mineral wealth]. A railway connecting it with the Antofagasta-Oruro line is projected. Alt. about 13,000 ft. P. 11,900.

Potosí, tn., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, 64 m. S. Monterey.

Potosí, vil., U.S., Missouri, Washington co., 56 m. SW. by S. St. Louis; extensive mines of iron and lead near. P. <1500.

Potosí, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Grant co., 12 m. N. by W. Dubuque (Io.). P. <1500.

Potro, summit of the Andes, Chile, in 28° 28′ S., 90 m. SSE. Copiapo. Alt. 18,320 ft.

Potschappel, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 4 m. SW. Dresden. P. <5000.

Potsdam, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 14 m. NW. East London.

Potsdam, tn., Prussia, cap. prov. Brandenburg, circle P., on an island in the Havel, 16 m. SW. Berlin. It is well laid out and finely built, with broad streets, fine squares and gardens. There are several royal palaces near, especially the official one, with handsome grounds, that of Sans-Souci in the formal French style, that of Friedrichskron with nearly 200 rooms, Charlottenhof, the Marble Palace, and Babelsberg. The chief public buildings are the military orphanage, the garrison-church with a steeple 290 ft. high. There are also an observatory, military colleges, &c. Several spaces are laid out as orna-

mental pleasure-grounds. Before the time of Frederick II., Potsdam was only known as a fishing-village, and the whole of this 'German Versailles' and its surroundings is a monument of his taste and splendour. Manufactures sugar, cotton and woollen goods, chocolate, and tobacco; flower-gardening is an important industry. The town depends on the court, the garrison, and the visitors from Berlin. P. (1816) 20,250; (1871) 43,800; (1880) 48,400; (1890) 54,100, mostly Protestant; about 7000 are in garrison.

Potsdam, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Racket R., 90 m. W. by N. Burlington (Vt.), 25 m. E. by S. Ogdensburg; has foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of agricultural implements; noted for extensive quarries of sandstone of a geological formation named from this place. P. <4000.

Potsdam Hafen, port, Ger. New Guinea, in 4° 15′ S., 144° 55′.

Potsgrove, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 10½ m. NW. by W. Luton, 4 m. NE. Leighton Junction. P. <250. See **Battlesden.**

Pott, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Ilton with Pott.**

Pottawatomie, co., Kansas, in the NE., bounded on the S. by Kansas R., and on the W. by Blue R., crossed by 96½° W.

Pottawattamie, co., U.S., Iowa, on W. frontier, N. of 41° N.

Pottawattomies, tribe of Algonkin Indians, U.S., originally of Michigan, where a few still reside. The majority removed to Kansas, and have been partially civilised.

Pottendorf, tn., Lower Austria, dist. and 10 m. NE. Wiener Neustadt. P. <4000.

Potten End, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Berkhampstead, Great.**

Pottenstein, tn., Lower Austria, dist. P. P. <3000.

Potter, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, P. co., 35 m. N. by E. Pierre.

Potter, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 78° W.

Potter, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., N. of 35° N., crossed in the W. by 102°.

Potter Hanworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 6 m. SE. by E. Lincoln, with stn. (**Potterhanworth**) on the G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Potter Heigham (hai'am), par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 10½ m. NW. Yarmouth, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly.; has a picturesque mediæval bridge. PT.O. P. <500.

Potterhill, stn., Scot., Renfrewshire, on the G. & SW. R., near Paisley.

Potteries, The, a collective name of several towns and villages of Eng., Staffordshire, comprising Burslem, Hanley, &c., where china and stoneware manufactures are carried on.

Potterne, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 9½ m. E. by N. Trowbridge, div. and 1½ m. SW. by S. Devizes, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Potter Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in co. bor. of Leeds. P. 9300.

Potter's Bar, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 3 m. NNE. Barnet, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Potters Marston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7 m. SE. Bosworth, 1 m. W. Croft stn. P. <250.

Potterspury, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. NE. by N. Buckingham, 2½ m. W. by S. Castlethorpe stn., PMT.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**P. with Yardley Gobion**) <2000.

Potter's Street, P.O., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 8½ m. SE. by E. Ware, 2 m. S. Harlow stn.

Potterville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Eaton co., 80 m. SW. by S. Bay City, and 12 m. SW. Lansing. P. <1500.

Pottinger, co., New South Wales, crossed by 31° S. and 150° E.

Potto, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 11 m. S. by W. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Potton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 11 m. E. Bedford, div. and 3½ m. NE. Biggleswade, on the L. & NW. R.; has straw-plaiting industry, and phosphate of lime. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <2000.

Potton, South, vil., Canada. See **Mansonville Potter.**

Potton Island, isl., Eng., situated in the SE. div. of Essex, 5 m. NE. by E. Southend.

Pott Shrigley, par. and coal-mining vil., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3½ m. NNE. Macclesfield, 2 m. E. Adlington stn. P. <500.

Pottstown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on Schuylkill R., 18 m. ENE. Reading; has boiler-shops and iron and bridge works. P. (1880) 5300; (1890) 13,300.

Pottsville, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on the Schuylkill R., 15 m. ESE. Reading.

Pottsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., in a valley at junction of the Norwegian R. with the Schuylkill R., nearly surrounded by mountains, 48 m. NE. Harrisburg; business centre of the anthracite coal region. Manufactures iron and steel goods, pottery, &c. Alt. 614 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 13,300; (1890) 14,100.

Potula, pass, N. Himálayas, 62 m. NE. Dhavalaghiri. Alt. 15,090 ft.

Poty, riv., Brazil, Piauhy. See **Poti.**

Pouancé, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Verzée, 30 m. SW. Laval, 10 m. E. by N. Châteaubriant, arr. Segré. P. <3000.

Pouch Cove, fishing vil., Newfoundland, dist. and 16 m. from St. John's. P. <1500.

Poueul, or **Pouheul,** French spellings of **Pueul, Puöl, Puhöl,** or **Puerh.** See **Puerh.**

Poughill, par., Eng., Cornwall, 1 m. from Bude Bay, div. and 15 m. NNW. Launceston, P.O. P. <500.

Poughill, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 7 m. WSW. Tiverton, P.O. (**Poughhill**). P. <250.

Poughkeepsie (pokip'si), city, U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 70 m. N. New York, on the l. bk. of Hudson R.; delightfully situated on a tableland 150 to 200 ft. above the river, here crossed by a railway-bridge 1¾ m. long, forming an important link in the communication between the southern New England states and the W., more particularly the coalfields of Pennsylvania. Noted for its educational institutions. Its manufactures include carpets, iron, and shoes. P. (1880) 20,200; (1890) 22,200.

Pougues-les-Eaux, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 6 m. NW. by N. Nevers. P. <2000.

Pouillon, tn., France, dep. Landes, 14 m. NW. by W. Orthez, arr. and 8 m. SSE. Dax. P. <2000.

Pouilly, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 22 m. NNW. Nevers, 7 m. ESE. Sancerre. P. <2000.

Pouilly-en-Auxois, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Beaune, 24 m. W. by S. Dijon. P. <2000.

Pouinipete, isl., Pacific Ocean, Carolines, the largest of the Seniavine group, in 6° 52′ N., 158° 24′ E., about 50 m. in circumference; height in centre, 2860 ft.

Poulanargid, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Crookstown.

Poulary, Loch, small lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, an expansion of the riv. Garry, 10 m. W. by N. of head of Loch Lochy.

Pouliguen, Le, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the W. ct., arr. and 10 m. W. St. Nazaire. P. <2000.

Poulmucka, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 8 m. NW. Clonmel.

Poulnasherry Bay, Ire., co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, opening off the riv. Shannon to the W. of Kilrush.

Poulshot, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 7½ m. E. by N. Trowbridge, div. and 3 m. WSW. Devizes, P.O. P. <500.

Poultney, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 14 m. WSW. Rutland, with slate quarries. P. <4000. **Poultney, East,** settlement, 2½ m. to the E.

Poulton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4½ m. S. Chester, 2 m. ENE. Rossett stn. P. <250.

Poulton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 5½ m. E. by S. Cirencester, PT.O. P. <500.

Poulton, par., Eng., Kent, dist. and 3 m. W. Dover. P. <250.

Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3 m. NW. Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, 1 m. NE. Morecambe stn., with a lighthouse. P. 6500; eccles. par. (**P. le Sands with Morecambe**) P. 6500.

Poulton-le-Fylde, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3½ m. NE. Blackpool, with a stn. (**Poulton**) on the L. & Y. R., the junction for Blackpool and Fleetwood, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Poulton with Fearnhead, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist., par., and 2½ m. NE. Warrington. P. <1500.

Poulton with Seacomb, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 1½ m. NW. Birkenhead, PM.O. (**P.** [**Wallasey**]). P. 14,800.

Poulton with Spittle, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 5 m. S. by E. Birkenhead, close to Bromborough stn. P. <500.

Poundbury, old camp. See **Dorchester,** Eng.

Pounden, or **Poundon,** par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. SW. by S. Buckingham, 1 m. NNW. of its stn. (**Marsh Gibbon and Poundon**) on the L. & NW. R. P. <250. See **Twyford.**

Pound Gap, pass, U.S., across the Cumberland Mts., between Kentucky and Virginia, in 37° 8′ N.

Pound Hill, PMT.O., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. from Crawley.

Poundsgate, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 5 m. WNW. Ashburton.

Poundstock, par., Eng., Cornwall, 1½ m. from the NW. ct., div. and 12 m. NW. by N. Launceston; 4799 ac. P. <500.

Pouro, or **Poroai,** native name of Mullen's Harbour, Brit. New Guinea.

Pourtalet, pass, Pyrenees. See **Ossau.**

Pousland, rock, Pacific, off ct. of Peru, in about 13½° S., 83° W.

Pouso Alegre, tn., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 130 m. N. by E. Santos. P. 9000.

Poutroye, La. See **Schnierlach.**

Pouyastruc, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 14 m. N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, arr. and 5 m. ENE. Tarbes. P. <2000.

Pouzauges, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 37 m. NW. by N. Niort. P. <2000.

Pouzin, Le, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, 14 m. SSW. Valence; has distillery and foundry. P. <3000.

Poverty Bay, tn., New Zealand. See **Gisborne.**

Poverty Bay, bay, New Zealand, E. ct. North I., in 38° 45′ S.; first landing place of Cook.

Poviglio, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 12 m. NW. by N. Reggio. P.<2000.

Povindas, tribe, E. Afghanistan, branch of the Lohanis, trading with India from early times by the Gumal road.

Povoação, tn., Azores, S. ct. of São Miguel I., dist. Ponta Delgada. P. 5600.

Povoação, vil., Brazil, Espirito Santo, on the l. bk. of the Rio Doce, in 19° 30′ S., 39° 47′ W.

Póvoa de Varzim, tn. and sea-bathing place, Portugal, Entre Douro e Minho, dist. and 17 m. NNW. Oporto. P. 10,400.

Povorotnyi, cape, Siberia. See **Peter the Great Gulf.**

Povyenets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Olonets, 122 m. NE. Petrozavodsk, on N. shore of Lake Onega. P.<1000.

Powasing, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 113 m. NE. by N. Collingwood.

Powderham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 6 m. SE. by S. Exeter, on the r. bk. of the Exe, 1½ m. N. Starcross stn. P.<250.

Powder River, U.S., rises in Montana, in Big Horn Mts., by two forks which unite in S. of Montana, and fall into the Yellowstone R. near Wolf Rapids. Length about 325 m.

Powder River Mountains, range of mts., U.S., in the NE. of Oregon, Union co., in the angle between the Snake R. and Powder R.

Powderville, settlement, U.S., Montana, Custer co., on the l. bk. of Powder R., 216 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the state.

Powell, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the E., S. of 38° N., E. of 84° W.

Powell Clark's Creek, small riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the SW., trib. of the Susquehanna, which it joins on the l. bk. about 10 m. above Harrisburg.

Powell's Creek, stn. on the Overland Telegraph, S. Australia, N. Terr., 1467 m. N. Adelaide.

Powell's River, U.S., Virginia and Tennessee, rises in Wise co., flows SE. into Clinch R., 28 m. NE. Knoxville; boatable about 100 m.

Powelton, vil., U.S., Florida, Escambia co., 11 m. NNW. Pensacola. P.<1500.

Power Head, cape, Ire., on SE. ct. of co. Cork, in 8° 10½′ W.

Powerscourt, par., Ire., NE. co. Wicklow, bar. Rathdown, 3½ m. WSW. Bray. Powerscourt waterfall, in Dargle Glen, has a fall of 300 ft. 17,437 ac. P.<2000.

Powers Cross, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Woodford, co. Galway.

Powerstock, par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Poorstock.**

Powerstown, par., Ire., E. co. and 10 m. ESE. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran; 5453 ac. P.<750.

Poweshiek, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and between 92° and 93° W.

Powhatan, co., U.S., Virginia, S. of 38° N., and crossed in the W. by 78° W., bounded on the N. by the James R. (*q.v.*).

Powick, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3 m. SSW. Worcester, PMT.O.; 5250 ac. P.<3000.

Powis, or **Powys,** the ancient name for the E. portion of Wales.

Pownal, post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Queen's co., on Hillsborough Bay, 11 m. E. by S. Charlottetown. P.<1500.

Pownal, tn., U.S., Vermont, Bennington co., 4 m. N. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<2000.

Pownall Fee, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 3½ m. S. Stockport, ½ m. W. Bramhall stn. P.<3500.

Poxwell, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 5 m. SE. Dorchester. P.<250. See **Warmwell.**

Poyang, large lake, China, N. prov. Kiangsi, in 28° 40′ N., 0° 116′ E. It discharges its surplus waters northward into the Yangtse-kiang, 485 m. from its mouth. It receives the drainage of the entire prov., and all the boats that ply between the Yangtse at Kiu-kiang or Hokou and the remoter parts of the prov. traverse this lake. Length, 68 m.; greatest breadth, 40 m.; area, 1637 sq. m.

Poyarkova, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur 80 m. SE. Blagovyeshchensk. P.<2000.

Poyen-tsin, vil., China. See **Paiyenching.**

Poynings, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 5½ m. NW. by N. Brighton, 1 m. N. The Dyke stn., P.O. P.<500.

Poyntington, par., Eng., on the S. border of Somerset, E. div., 6½ m. ENE. Yeovil, 1½ m. SW. Milborne Port stn. P.<250.

Poynton with Worth, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6 m. N. Macclesfield, with a stn. (**Poynton**) on the L. & NW. R., and another (**Poynton**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. (**Poynton**). P.<2500.

Poyntstown, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Kilcooly.

Poyntzfield, P.O., Scot., Cromartyshire, 5½ m. WSW. Cromarty.

Poyntzpass, stn., Ire. See **Pointzpass.**

Poyo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 3 m. W. Pontevedra. P.<5000.

Požarevac (pozharevats), tn., Servia, cap. prov. P., 12 m. ESE. Semendria. In 1718 the treaty of Passarowitz was signed here between Turkey and Austria. P. 11,100.

Požega, or **Pozsega** (pozhega), tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 52 m. W. by S. Esseg. P.<5000.

Pozega, vil., Servia, prov. Užice, 45 m. W. by S. Kragujevac. Alt. 1050 ft. P.<2000.

Pozhajce, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Podhajce. P. 5600.

Pozo, Sierra del, mt. chain, Spain, Andalusia, 37–56 m. E. and ENE. Jaën. Alt. 4490 ft.

Pozo Alcon, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 50 m. ESE. Jaën, dist. Cazorla. P. (comm.)<4000.

Pozo Amargo, hot spring and baths, Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 42 m. SE. Seville, dist. Moron de la Frontera; has sulphureous and saline waters. P.<2000.

Pozoblanco, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 36 m. N. Córdoba, cap. dist. P. P. 11,600.

Pozohondo, comm., Spain, prov. Albacete, dist. Chinchilla. P.<4000.

Pozos, tn., Mexico, state and 7 m. SE. San Luis Potosi. P (comm.) 11,200.

Pozsega, tn., Hungary. See **Pozega.**

Pozsony, Hungary. See **Pressburg.**

Pozuzo, vil., Peru, prov. and 37 m. ESE. Huanuco; 12 m. SE. is a colony founded in 1858 by German colonists, who cultivate coffee, sugar-cane, rice, and cacao. P.<2000.

Pozzallo, vil., on the S. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 33 m. SW. Syracuse. P.<5000.

Pozzolengo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 22 m. ESE. Brescia. P.<3000.

Pozzolo Formigaro, tn., Italy, Piedmont, 3 m. N. Noir Liguria. P.<3000.

Pozzomaggiore, tn., Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 21 m. ESE. Alghero. P.<4000.

Pozzuoli, the ancient *Puteoli*, tn., Italy, Campania, on the Bay of Naples, prov. and 7 m. W. Naples. The ancient city was three times destroyed in the 4th and 5th centuries A.D., but on each occasion speedily rebuilt. There are still numerous remains of antiquity, the most remarkable being a mole and three columns of the temple of Serapis, with borings of shell-fish at the height of about 15–25 ft. from the ground, which are usually taken to indicate the oscillations that the land has undergone here (sinking between the 3rd and the 16th century, and afterwards rising). Near the town is the solfatara, from which sulphur is obtained, the Grotto del Cane, and the Cave of Avernus. Near it also is obtained the reddish earth hence known as pozzolana, which when mixed with other earthy matter forms an excellent cement (of which the ancient mole is built). Now see of a bishop, and seat of a govt. factory of arms, armour-plates, and naval machinery. P. 11,500.

Pra, riv., W. Africa. See **Busum Pra.**

Pra, vil., Italy, Liguria, on the coast, prov. and 7 m. W. by N. Genoa. P.<3000.

Prabat, tn., Siam, 70 m. N. by E. Bangkok.

Praborgne, vil., Switzd. See **Zermatt.**

Prachatitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. P., 22 m. W. by N. Budweis. P.<5000.

Pradanack Point, cape, Eng., Cornwall, 13 m. SW. by S. Falmouth.

Pradelles, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Le Puy, 52 m. SW. by S. St. Étienne. P.<2000.

Prades, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, cap. arr. P., 25 m. W. by S. Perpignan. Alt. 1140 ft. P.<4000.

Prado, tn., Brazil, state and 320 m. SW. Bahia, small port on the delta of the Rio Jucurucu.

Prado del Rey, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 44 m. ENE. Cadiz, dist. Arcos de la Frontera. P. (comm.)<4000.

Praduro e Sasso, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 9 m. SSW. Bologna. P. 8000.

Praed Street, stn., London, Eng. See **Paddington.**

Præneste, city, Italy. See **Palestrina.**

Praga, suburb of **Warsaw** (*q.v.*).

Prague, German **Prag,** Bohemian (Chekh) **Praha,** fortified city, Austria, cap. of Bohemia, situated near the centre of that kingdom, 155 m. NW. Vienna, on both banks of the Moldau, at the head of steam navigation on that river, by which and the Elbe it is placed in regular steamer communication with Hamburg. It occupies a picturesque site in a basin-shaped valley at the base and on the slopes of hills near the N. border of the southern and more elevated region of Bohemia, at the crossing-place of the ancient N. and S. line of communication formed by the Moldau with the E. and W. routes through the valleys of the Elbe and Eger. On the r. bk. of the Moldau stands the greater part of the city, comprising the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, together with, outside the walls, the suburbs of Karolinenthal, Königliche Weinberge, and Žižkov (Žižkow); on the l. bk., within the walls, the *Kleinseite* and the *Hradschin*, with the S. suburb of Smichov (Smichow) outside. The two sides are connected by seven bridges. Karlsbrücke, the most interesting bridge, 543 yards long, has mediæval gate towers, and statues of saints along its numerous buttresses. Altstadt, the old town, is the com-

mercial centre, and most densely populated, containing the university and other important educational institutions; the faculties of theology and philosophy occupy the 'Clementinum,' an ancient Jesuit college, where also is the university library (180,000 volumes). On the quay is the Rudolfinum, a large Renaissance building, comprising an art academy, a musical 'conservatoire,' and a museum. Other structures are the chief church, the Crusaders' Church, and the Gallas Palace. Neustadt, the new town, enclosing the Altstadt between it and the river, has many handsome broad streets and squares, and contains the Bohemian technical college and a magnificent new Bohemian theatre. Kleinseite, or Little Prague, is the aristocratic quarter, built on the slopes of the hills Laurenzberg and Hradschin, and containing the Palace Waldstein (or Wallenstein), the hall of the Bohemian diet, the residence of the Viceroy of Bohemia, and a handsome Jesuit church. Behind Kleinseite rises Hradschin castle hill to a height of 240 ft., crowned with the Imperial palace, an extensive and irregular pile, containing the cathedral of St. Vitus, with a tower 300 ft. high, a mausoleum of the Bohemian kings, and the regalia of the kingdom. Near the Imperial palace are three other palaces and several large monasteries. P. is noted for its public parks and gardens. It is the centre of Bohemian commerce and industry. Manufactures machinery, linen, cotton, leather, gloves, &c. The transit trade is important, and is much assisted by the roads and railway system, of which Prague is an important central point. In 1744 P. capitulated to Frederick the Great, and in 1866 it was occupied by the Prussians, who here concluded a treaty with Austria. Alt. 730–895 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.0° F., Jan 30.2°, July 67.1°; rfall. (50 yrs.), 18.5 in. P. (1869) 157,700; (1890) 182,500; including suburbs, 310,500.

Prah, riv., Africa. See **Busum Pra.**

Prahecq, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 7 m. SE. Niort. P. <2000.

Prahova, riv., Roumania, rises in the Transylvanian Alps, and flows SSE. and SE. to the Ialomița, which it joins on the l. bk. 28 m. SE. by E. of Ployeshti.

Prahran, city, Victoria, SE. suburb of Melbourne. P. 39,700.

Prahsu, tn., Africa, Gold Coast, 75 m. WNW. Akra, generally chosen as the 'key' to Ashantee.

Praia, or **Praya** (**Porto Praya**), tn., Cape Verde Is., on SE. ct. Santiago I., cap. of the archipelago, in 14° 54′ N,, 28° 10′ E. It succeeded Ribeira-Grande as cap. in 1770; climate still unhealthy. It has been proposed to transfer the government of the islands to another town. P. is the telegraphic station by which Senegal is connected with the submarine cables of Europe, W. ct. of Africa, and the New World. The harbour is an open bay, with anchorage in 4–6 fathoms in low water. The tide rises 5 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1875–79), yr. 76° F., Jan. 72.0°, Aug. 79.7°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 12.72 in. P. 4000.

Praia Grande, tn., Brazil. See **Nictheroy.**

Prainha, vil., Brazil, Grão Pará, on the l. bk. of the Amazon, in 53° 30′ W.

Prairie, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in N. by 35° N., and traversed by White R., midway between 91° and 92° W.

Prairie City, vil., U.S., Illinois, McDonough co., 23 m. SW. Galesburg by rail. P. <1500.

Prairie City, tn., U.S., Iowa, Jasper co., 18 m. E. Des Moines; coal mined. P. <1500.

Prairie Dog Creek, U.S., Kansas, rises in Thomas co., flows NE. into Republican R. in Harlan co. (Neb.). Length about 120 m.

Prairie du Chien (the 'Dog's Plain'), city, U.S., Wisconsin, Crawford co., on the Mississippi, just above the confluence of the Wisconsin, 46 m. NW. by N. Dubuque (Iowa); beautifully situated on a prairie bordered on the E. by high bluffs. P. <4000.

Prairie Grove, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 10 m. SE. Winnipeg.

Prakásha, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 7 m. SW. Sháháda, at junction of Tápti R. with two of its tribs.; every twelve years a great Hindu fair is held here. P. <5000.

Pralboino, or **Prato Alboino,** tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, 8 m. ESE. Verolanuova; has manufactures of linen and cotton goods. P. <3000.

Prals-de-Mollo, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 29 m. SW. Perpignan; has fortifications dating from 1684. Alt. 2600 ft. P. <2000.

Pran, tn., Siam, 50 m. S. Pechaburi, in about 12° 23′ N.

Prang, tn., Brit. India, in the NW. of the Punjab, Pesháwar dist. P. 12,300; Moham. 12,200.

Prangins, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 6 m. NNE. Coppet, 1½ m. N. by E. Nyon. P. <2000.

Prántej (census), tn., India. See **Parántij.**

Praovo, vil., Servia, prov. Kraina, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 25 m. NW. by W. Viddin. P. <3000.

Praskoveya, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 112 m. ESE. Stavropol, on Kuma R.; extensive vineyards. P. 10,000.

Praslin, isl., Seychelle Is., 26 m. NNE. Mahe. Area, 15 sq. m.

Praslin Harbour, bay at the NW. end of Isabel I., Solomon Is., crossed by 7° 25′ S., 158° 20′ E.

Praslin (or **Gower**) **Port,** or **Albatross Bay,** bay, SW. ct. Neu-Mecklenburg (New Ireland), Bismarck Archipelago, in 4° 50′ S., 152° 48′ E.; forms a very good port.

Prásmár, Hungary. See **Tartlau.**

Prasnysz, tn., Russian Poland. See **Przasnysz.**

Prasonisi, Cape, cape, Greece, at the SW. end of Rhodes I.

Prasoura, small isl., E. of the broadest part of Eubœa I., Greece.

Prästö, seapt. tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. of the southern penin. of Seeland, prov. P., 44 m. SW. by S. Copenhagen; on the S. side of **P. Fiord,** an inlet nearly shut off by the Fedet penin. from Faxe Bay. P. <2000.

Pratabpur, vil., India, Bengal, Chutia Nágpur Hill states, 130 m. S. Benares; chief village of state of Sarguja.

Prata di Pordenone, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, 4 m. SSW. Pordenone, on the Brentella. P. <4000.

Prata di Principato Ultra, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 9 m. N. Avellino, on the Sabato R. P. <3000.

Pratas, group of isls. and reefs between Hong-kong and the N. end of Luzon, Philippine Is. Lighthouse projected.

Prato, tn., Italy, Tuscany, on the Bisenzio, prov. and 11 m. NW. Florence; manufactures textiles, wine-flasks, &c.; has a royal school of weaving and design. Serpentine quarries. Still surrounded by old walls, and dominated by a citadel of the 14th century. P. 13,400.

Prato Alboino, tn., Italy. See **Pralboino.**

Pratola, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 23 m. SW. by W. Chieti. P. 7400.

Pratomagno, range of the Apennines, Italy, in the E. of Tuscany, running NNW. and SSE. between two parts of the valley of the Arno, where that river forms a great loop to the S. P. is also the name of the highest peak of the range. Alt. 5185 ft.

Pratt, city, U.S., Kansas, P. co., 190 m. SW. by W. Topeka. P. <1500.

Pratt, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N., bounded on the W. by 101° W., traversed by the White R.

Pratteln, comm., Switzd., cant. Baselland, 6 m. SE. by E. Basel. P. <2000.

Prättigau, valley, Switzd., cant. Grisons, watered and often devastated by the Lanquart, r. bk. trib. of the Rhine; has the finest pasturage in the canton. Among its lateral valleys is that of St. Antoine, abundant in mineral waters. Length, 28 m.; breadth, 7–14 m.

Prattipádu, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, in 16° 12′ N., 80° 24′ E. P. <5000.

Pratt Mines, coal-mining tn., U.S., Alabama, Jefferson co., 9 m. WNW. Birmingham. P. <2000.

Prattsburg, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., 48 m. SSE. Rochester. P. <1500.

Prattville, vil., U.S., Alabama, Autauga co., 12 m. NW. by W. Montgomery. P. <1500.

Pratumtani, tn., Siam, on the Menam, 25 m. N. Bangkok.

Prausnitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Militsch, 18 m. N. by W. Breslau. P. <2000.

Praust, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle and 6 m. S. Danzig. P. <3000.

Prauthoy, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Langres, 27 m. NNE. Dijon. P. <2000.

Pravadia, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 23 m. W. Varna. P. 5100.

Pravec (pravets), tn., Bulgaria, prov. Vraca, 32 m. NE. by E. Sofia. P. <3000.

Pravia, comm., Spain, prov. and 16 m. NW. by W. Oviedo, cap. dist. P. (1887) 9200.

Pravishta, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, sanjak Drama, 22 m. ENE. of the mouth of the Struma.

Prawle Point, headland, Eng., Devonshire, forming the extreme S. point of the county, and projecting into the English Channel, 4 m. WNW. Start Point, and E. Bolt Head. Mean temp. (12 yrs.), yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 41.9°, July 59.1°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 29.7 in. **Prawle, East,** P.O., 1½ m. N.

Pray, tn., Siam, 86 m. SE. by E. Chiengmai.

Praya, Cape Verde Is. See **Praia.**

Prayág, India. See **Allahábád.**

Prayssas, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and 9 m. NW. Agen. P. <2000.

Praze, stn., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 2 m. SE. Gwinear Road stn., on the Helston branch of the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Prázsmár, comm., SE. of Hungary, co. Brassó, dist. Alvidék, P. <4000.

Prazzo, small vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, on the Maira, 23 m. WSW. Saluzzo.

Preakness, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Passaic co. P. <1500.

Preapatang, rapids of the Mekong R., in Cambodia, for a long time reputed impassable, but the navigation has been so improved that they may be ascended with ordinary boats.

Preban, par., Ire., S. co. Wicklow, bar. S. Ballinacor, 11 m. W. by N. Arklow, 3 m. SW. Aughrim stn.; 4291 ac. P. <500.

Prebbleton, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 9 m. SSW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Preble, co., U.S., Ohio, on the W. frontier, S. of 40° N.

Prebühel Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **IV.** (3*d*).

Prechthal, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Freiburg, 10 m. NE. Waldkirch. P. <3000.

Précy-sous-Thil, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Semur, on the Serain, 31 m. N. Autun, 7 m. S. by W. Semur-en-Auxois. P. <2000.

Predazzo, vil., Austria, Tirol, dist. Cavalese, 18 m. SE. Botzen. P. <3000.

Predigtstühl, mt., Bavaria, 33 m. E. Ratisbon. Alt. 8350 ft.

Predil, or **Raibl Pass.** See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **V.**

Predpriatie, isl., Pacific. See **Fakaina.**

Pré-en-Pail, tn., France, dep. and arr. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 13 m. W. by N. Alençon. P. <2000.

Prees, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 1¾ m. SSW. Nantwich, 1½ m. ESE. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 13,743 ac. P. <3000.

Preesall with Hackinsall, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 2½ m. E. by S. Fleetwood, PM.O. (**Preesall**); salt extracted from copious brine-springs. P. <1000.

Preesgweene, or **Presgwyn** (for Weston Rhyn), stn., Eng., Shropshire, on the G. W. R., 2½ m. N. Oswestry.

Preetz, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Plön, 8 m. SE. Kiel, on the Lanker See (lake). P. <5000.

Preganziol, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 4 m. S. Treviso, on the Serva. P. <4000.

Pregel, riv., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, formed by the confluence of the Inster and Angerapp just below Insterburg, flows W. into the Frisches Haff a few miles below Königsberg, navigable throughout its length, 80 m.; connected with the Memel navigation by the Deime R. (which enters from the right at Tapiau), the Friedrichsgraben, and the Gilge. In the years 1883–87 closed by ice at Insterburg for periods varying from 39–118 days, at Tapiau 82–112 days.

Preignac, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the l. bk. of the Garonne, arr. and 22 m. SE. by S. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Přelauč, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Pardubitz, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 17 m. SW. Königgrätz. P. <4000.

Prémery, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, 15 m. NE. by N. Nevers. P. <2000.

Preminetl, Premedl, or **Premetl,** tn., Turkey in Europe, Albania, 46 m. NW. by N. Yanina. P. 4000.

Premnay, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 2 m. SE. Insch; 5431 ac. P. <1000.

Premuda, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, dist. and 34 m. WNW. Zara.

Prendergast, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on riv. Cleddaw, mostly in bor. of Haverfordwest. P. <1500.

Prendwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., near the Aln, 12 m. W. Alnwick, 4½ m. SW. Hedgeley stn. P. <250.

Prentiss, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NE., to the N. of 34° N., and E. of 89° W.

Prenton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 2½ m. SSW. Birkenhead. P. <500.

Prenzlau, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle P., and old cap. of the Ukermark, 20 m. W. by S. Stettin, at the N. end of the Unter-Uker See (lake); has iron-works, wool spinning-mills, &c.; founded 1128. P. (1816) 9000; (1890) 15,600; comm. P. 18,000.

Preonzo, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 5 m. N. Bellinzona, on the riv. Ticino. P. <2000.

Preparis, group of small isls. between the Andaman Is. and the Iráwadi delta bay of Bengal.

Prerau, tn., Austria, Moravia, cap. dist. P., 13 m. SE. Olmütz; an important railway centre, the Beczwa valley, which here opens on that of the March (Morava), being separated at Weisskirchen by only a narrow water-parting, about 1000 ft. in height, from the Luha-Oder valley, the series forming what is known as the Moravian Gate (separating the Sudetes and Carpathians) and now traversed by the principal line of railway connecting the NW. of Austria with the SE. of Prussia. P. (1869) 7200; (1880) 11,000; (1890) 13,200.

Pré-Saint-Gervais, Le, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, a suburb of Paris just outside the walls on the NE.; has distilleries, and manufactures of scent and soap. P. 8100.

Presba, lake, Turkey in Europe. See **Prespa.**

Presburg, tn., Hungary. See **Pressburg.**

Prescot, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 3½ m. SW. by W. St. Helens, on the L. & NW. R. The principal industries are watch-making, the manufacture of files of excellent quality, and coal-mining. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. P. 5800; tn. P. 6700.

Prescott, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Grenville co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 49 m. S. by E. Ottawa, opposite Ogdensburg, New York. P. <3000.

Prescott, co., Canada, Ontario, on the riv. Ottawa, crossed in the W. by 75° W.

Prescott, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, dist. and 2½ m. W. Winchcomb. P. <250.

Prescott, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, dist. and 4½ m. NE. Banbury. P. <250.

Prescott, city, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 200 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr., in a valley of the Pine Mt.; has gold and silver-mining. Mean temp. (Whipple Barracks, 21 yrs.), yr. 53.4° F., Jan. 34.2°, July 73.8°; rfall., yr. 17.06 in., July-Aug. 5.91 in. P. <2000.

Prescott, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Nevada co., 95 m. SW. Little Rock. P. <1500.

Prescott, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Pierce co., on the Mississippi, 21 m. SE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Prescott Junction, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 135 m. SE. by S. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Préseau, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. SE. Valenciennes; has manufacture of beet-sugar. P. <3000.

Preseley Mountains, Wales. See **Mynydd Preseley.**

Preservation Harbour, fine bay, New Zealand, near SW. extremity of South I., in 46° 0′ S., 166° 30′ E.

Presgwyn, stn., Eng. See **Preesgweene.**

Presho, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N. and 100° W., traversed by the White R.

Preshute, par., Eng., Wiltshire, on riv. Mennet, dist. and 1 m. SW. Marlborough; 5358 ac. P. <1500.

Preslece, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 21 m. SW. by S. Otranto. P. <3000.

Presidency Division, India. See **Bengal.**

Presidente Roca, small fort, Argentine Republic, govt. Chaco, on r. bk. of Río Bermejo, in 25° 42′ S., 60½° 0′ W.

Presidio, tn., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 56 m. SSE. Ouro Preto; has pig-breeding, and large cultivation of coffee and tobacco. P. (comm.) 10,000.

Presidio, co., U.S., Texas, in the W., bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande, crossed by 104° W.

Presles, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on La Grande Eau, arr. and 6 m. E. by S. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Prespa (or **Presba**) **Yezero** (lake), lake, Turkey in Europe, 20 m. by 11 m., SE. of Lake Okhrida, N. end, 13 m. W. by S. Monastir (Bitolia), in a mountain-girt basin; alt. of surface, 2770 ft. No apparent outlet. On a small island on the W. side of the lake are the ruins of the old town of P., to which it owes its name.

Presque Isle, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., 132 m. NNE. Bangor, 40 m. N. by W. Houlton. P. <4000.

Presque Isle, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NE., on Lake Huron.

Presque Isle, one of the Apostle Is., U.S., Wisconsin.

Presqu' Isle, vil., Canada. See **Sarawak.**

Presqu' Isle, isl., U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Erie** (city).

Pressath, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 19 m. SE. by E. Bayreuth. P. <2000.

Pressbaum, vil., Lower Austria, dist. Sechshaus, 12 m. W. by S. Vienna. P. <2000.

Pressburg, or **Presburg,** Hungarian **Pozsony,** anciently *Posonium,* city and royal free tn., Hungary, on the Danube, l. bk., in the midst of a beautiful country, 35 m. E. Vienna. It is the see of an Evangelical bishop, and was formerly cap. of the kingdom. Besides a superior law-court, there are several important public institutions: academy of jurisprudence and philosophy, Evangelical lyceum and seminary, Roman Catholic gymnasium, the ancient cathedral (where many of the Hungarian kings have been crowned), the town house, Parliament House, and many churches. The royal castle, on the Schlossberg (destroyed by fire in 1811), is a prominent feature, overlooking the Danube on a plateau 273 ft. high. It was an important fortress in the struggle against Turkish invasion; when Buda was taken, P. was made the cap. of Hungary and place of coronation, the parliament being held here till 1848. There is an important transit trade in grain, linen, and Hungarian wines. Alt. 540 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.1° F., Jan. 30.1°, July 71.0°. P. (1850) 42,100; (1869) 46,500; (1890) 52,400 (three-fifths Germans).

Pressigny, Le Grand, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches, on the Claise, 33 m. S. by E. Tours. P. <2000.

Pressnitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Kaaden, 33 m. WSW. Teplitz; has silver, lead, and iron mines. P. <4000.

Pressova, tn., Hungary. See **Eperies.**

Prestatyn, eccles. par. and market-tn., Wales, Flintshire, on the N. ct., 9 m. NW. by W. Holywell, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <750.

Prestbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2⅛ m. NW. by N. Macclesfield, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Prestbury, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 1½ m. NE. Cheltenham, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Preste, La, bathing resort, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Céret, 3 m. W. Prats-de-Mollo; has two hot springs chiefly used as a cure for gravel; open all the year. Alt. 3705 ft. P. <2000.

Presteigne, or **Presteign,** par. and tn., Wales, Radnorshire,

7 m. ENE. New Radnor, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**P. with Discoed**) P. <2000.

Presthope, stn., Eng., Shropshire, on the G. W. R., 3 m. SW. Much Wenlock.

Přestitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. P., on riv. Angel, 12 m. S. by W. Pilsen. P. <4000.

Prestolee, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Deane and Prestwick pars. P. <1000.

Preston, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., on the Grand R., 28 m. WNW. Hamilton. P. <2000.

Preston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 3 m. NNE. Weymouth, P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**P. with Sutton Poyntz**) P. <750.

Preston, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 1½ m. ESE. Cirencester. P. <250.

Preston, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 13½ m. W. by N. Tewkesbury, 3 m. SSW. Ledbury stn. P. <250.

Preston, vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, 3 m. S. Hitchin, PT.O.

Preston, parl. bor. (2 members), mun. bor. (since Henry II.), and co. bor., port, par., and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, 21 m. SSE. Lancaster, in the diocese of Manchester, on a height 120 ft. above the navigable riv. Ribble and the Lancaster Canal, on the L. & NW. R. and L. & Y. R. The staple manufacture now is cotton (principally fine yarns), Arkwright, a native, having here set up his first spinning-frame in 1768; iron and machine-works; large shipbuilding trade, and increase of shipping trade for ocean traffic. Amongst the public buildings are a new county hall, and a free library and museum containing a valuable art collection. There are now three large public parks. The new Albert Edward Dock is expected to increase the Ribble navigation; its water area is 40 ac., with 6798 ft. of quayage, and a depth on sill of 29 ft. at high water ordinary springs, 22 ft. at high water ordinary neaps; but the depth in the harbour available for vessels entering port is only 16–17 ft. at high water ordinary springs. P. is an old town which grew up on the decline of the older port of Ribblechester, higher up the river. Its name, interpreted as *Priest's Town*, is said to have been due to the number of religious houses here in the Saxon times. In Camden's time (1607) it is described as a large and, for these parts, handsome and populous town. There are many fairs held. Market-days, M., W., and S. Mun. bor. (1891) 4089 ac., P. (1801) 11,900; (1851) 69,500; (1871) 85,400; (1891) 107,600; parl. bor. (1891) 6071 ac., P. 111,700.

Preston, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7½ m. N. Alnwick, 1 m. S. by W. Chathill stn. P. <250.

Preston, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1 m. N. North Shields, included in the parl. bor. of Tynemouth. P. <2500.

Preston, par., Eng., Rutland, 4 m. S. by E. Oakham, 1 m. SW. Manton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Preston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 10 m. SE. by S. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <500.

Preston, par., Eng., Sussex, 1½ m. N. by W. and included in the parl. bor. of Brighton. P. 13,300.

Preston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 5½ m. E. by N. Hull, 1 m. N. Hedon stn., PM.O.; 5004 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**P. in Holderness**) P. <1500.

Preston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Leyburn dist. P. <500.

Preston, vil., Scot., Berwickshire, on Whiteadder Water, 2½ m. NNE. Duns. See **Bunkle and Preston.**

Preston, P.O., Scot., Kircudbrightshire, 14 m. S. Dumfries.

Preston, gold-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, Summit co., 5 m. NE. Breckinridge. Alt. about 8800 ft. P. <1500.

Preston, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 5 m. E. Norwich. P. <3000.

Preston, vil., U.S., Iowa, Jackson co., 73 m. E. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Preston, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Fillmore co., 100 m. SE. by S. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Preston, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the NE., on the Pennsylvania and Maryland frontiers, with coal and ironstone mines.

Preston, suburban tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 6 m. NE. Melbourne, in 37° 43′ S., 145° 2′ E. P. <1500.

Preston, East, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., on the S. ct., 4½ m. SE. Arundel, 1 m. SE. Angmering stn. P. <500. See **Ferring.**

Preston, Great and Little, united par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 7 m. ESE. Leeds, 2 m. NE. Methley stn. P. <2000.

Preston, Long, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 15 m. N. Burnley, 3½ m. S. by E. Settle, on the M. R., PMT.O.; has cattle-markets and fairs. P. <750.

Preston Baggot, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon, on the Alne, 7½ m. W. by N. Warwick, 2½ m. WNW. Claverdon stn. P. <250.

Preston Bisset, par., Eng., Buckingham, div. and 3 m. SW. Buckingham, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. B. with Cowley**) P. <500.

Preston Brockhurst, P.O., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 8½ NNE. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. E. Yorton stn.

Preston Brook, stn., Eng., Cheshire. See **Preston-on-the-Hill.**

Preston Candover, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 7 m. SSW. Basingstoke, 2 m. NE. by E. Candover, 5½ m. ENE. Micheldever stn., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**P. C. with Nutley**) P. <750.

Preston Capes, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 12½ m. W. by S. Northampton, 3 m. N. Morton Pinkney stn., P.O. P. <250.

Preston Deanery, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, dist. Hardingstone, 3 m. SE. Northampton. P. <250.

Preston Gubbals, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 4½ m. N. by W. Shrewsbury, 2 m. W. Hadnall stn., P.O. (**P. Gobbalds**). P. <500.

Preston Hill, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 13½ m. SE. by E. Kelso. Height, 1724 ft.

Prestonkirk, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on riv. Tyne, 5½ m. W. Dunbar, PMT.O. (**P. or E. Linton**); 7038 ac. P. <2000.

Preston le Skerne, par., Eng., Durham, S. div., on the Skerne, 6½ m. N. by E. Darlington, 2 m. NE. Aycliffe stn. P. <250.

Preston next Faversham, par., Eng., Kent, dist. and on S. side of Faversham. P. <2500.

Preston next Wingham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5 m. WNW. Sandwich, 2 m. SSE. Grove Ferry stn., P.O. (**Preston**). P. <500.

Preston-on-Stour, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 3 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O. P. <500.

Preston-on-Tees, par., Eng., Durham, dist. Stockton, 1 m. N. Yarm. P. <250.

Preston-on-the-Hill, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Warrington, and 3 m. ESE. Runcorn, with a stn. (**P. Brook**), on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. (**P. Brook**). P. <500.

Preston-on-the-Weald-Moors, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 12 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, 2 m. WNW. Donnington stn. P. <250.

Preston-on-Wye, par., Eng., Hereford, Leominster div., 8½ m. W. by N. Hereford, 3 m. S. by W. Moorhampton stn., PM.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Preston-on-Wye with Blakemere**) P. <500.

Prestonpans, par. and tn., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the NW. ct., 2½ m. ENE. Musselburgh, on the N. B. R. Chief industries, ale brewing and fireclay goods; coal mined. Near it is the scene of the rout of the Hanoverian forces under Sir John Cope by the Jacobite army of Prince Charles Edward, Sept. 21, 1745. A monument commemorates Colonel Gardiner, who was killed in the battle. PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. P. <3000; tn. P. 2500.

Preston Park, stn., Eng., Sussex, on the L. B. & S. C. R., 2 m. N. Brighton.

Preston Patrick and **Preston Richard,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Westmorland. P. Patrick, Kendal dist., 3½ m. NE. Milnthorpe, P. <1000; P. Richard, P. <750.

Preston Plucknett, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 1½ m. W. Yeovil, P.O. P. <500. See **Yeovil.**

Preston Quarter, par., Eng., Cumberland, in bor. of Whitehaven. P. 7600.

Preston River, riv., W. Australia, flows W. and NW. to Koombanah Bay, in 33° 18′ S.

Preston Road, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 10 m. from Halifax. P. <1500.

Preston Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R., in the NE. of Liverpool.

Preston Side, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co. P. <1500.

Prestonville, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Preston par., in parl. bor. of Brighton. P. <3000.

Preston Wynne, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 6 m. NE. by N. Hereford, 3 m. E. by N. Moreton stn. P. <250.

Prestwich, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, P. div., 4½ m. NNW. Manchester, on the L. & Y. R.; has cotton manufactures. P. 10,500; parl. div. P. (1891) 79,500.

Prestwick, par., Eng., Northumberland, in the S. of the Wansbeck div., 7 m. NW. Newcastle, 4½ m. W. by S. Annitsford stn. P. <250.

Prestwick, vil. and watering-place, Scot., S. Ayrshire, 2½ m. NNE. Ayr, on the G. & SW. R.; has the most noted golf links in the W. of Scotland. PMT.O. P. <1500. See **Monkton and Prestwick. New Prestwick,** vil., 1 m. to the S. by W.

Prestwold, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. ENE. Loughborough. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Prestwold with Hoton**) P. <750.

Prestwood, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Great Missenden, Hughenden, and Stoke Mandeville pars., 2 m. W. Great Missenden, P.O. P. <1000.

Prestwood, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 12 m. SE. by S. Leek, 1 m. W. Norbury stn. P. <250.

Pretara, Monte, Italy. See **Apennines, C.**

Preto, riv., Brazil. See **Grande, Rio.**

Pretoria, tn., Africa, cap. of the S. African Republic, picturesquely situated on the slopes of a well-watered and fertile upland valley S. of the Magalies range near the source of the Apies R., in 25° 45′ S., 28° 25′ E. Founded about 1855, and named after the then president of the republic, M. W. Pretorius. Climate changeable, and for new-comers at least unhealthy, especially in the summer, when rains are constant, and the low-lying parts are marshy and fever-breeding. Till 1891 even the drinking-water was polluted, but in that year an abundant supply was introduced. The population has been rapidly increasing of late owing to the prosperity of the neighbouring gold-mines of the Witwatersrand, and the opening of railway communication with Cape Town (Jan. 1, 1893). Since the 8th of July 1895 the town has also been connected by rail with Delagoa Bay, and a line is now being continued to P. from Charlestown, Natal. Alt. 4462 ft. Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1875–78), yr. 66.9° F., Jan. 73.6°, July 58.8°. In 1890 the white population was found by census to amount to a little more than 5000, and the black population at the same date was estimated at about 6000.

Pretzsch, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, circle and 3 m. SSE. Wittenberg. P. (comm.) <3000.

Preuilly, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches, on the Claise, 39 m. S. by E. Tours. P. <2000.

Preussen, German name of **Prussia** (*q.v.*).

Preussisch-Eylau, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, govt. and 23 m. S. by E. Königsberg, cap. circle P. E. Scene of the battle in which the Prussians were defeated by Napoleon, Feb. 7–8, 1807. P. <4000.

Preussisch-Friedland, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, govt. Marienwerder, circle Schlochau, 80 m. SW. Danzig. P. <4000.

Preussisch-Holland, tn., Prussia, E. Prussia, govt. Königsberg, cap. circle P. H., on the Weeske (trib. Elbing), 45 m. ESE. Danzig. P. <5000.

Preussisch-Stargard, tn., Prussia, in the middle of the prov. W. Prussia, circle P. S., 27 m. S. by W. Danzig. P. 6900.

Prévencheres, vil., France, dep. Lozère, 55 m. NW. by N. Nimes, arr. and 21 m. E. Mende. P. <2000.

Preveza, tn. and seapt., Turkey in Europe, Albania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, 49 m. S. by W. Yanina, with which it is now connected by carriage road. Port declining in favour of Salakhora. About 4 m. N. are the ruins of *Nikopolis* (Actia N.), founded by Augustus in commemoration of the battle of Actium. P. 5000, mainly Christians.

Prezija, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Skutari, sanjak and 14 m. NE. by E. Durazzo.

Pribilof, formerly spelt **Pribylov,** or **Pribylof,** but now Pribilof in accordance with the decision of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, a group of four volcanic islands in Bering Sea, belonging to Alaska, U.S., 250 m. NW. Unalaska; sometimes called **Seal Is.** on account of their being breeding-places (in summer) of the fur seals, and accordingly the places where they are slaughtered for their furs. The islands are a government reserve, and are leased to companies for terms of twenty years by the U.S. Treasury Department. Principal islands, St. Paul and St. George, between which lie the tiny Otter and Walrus Is. See **Alaska** and **Bering Sea.**

Pribislau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Polna, 14 m. NNE. Iglau. P. <3000.

Přibor, vil., Austria. See **Freiberg.**

Priboy, tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Tashlija, on the Lim, 57 m. NW. by W. Novibazar. Alt. 1600 ft.

Příbram, or **Přibram** (the former spelling now adopted officially), the most important silver-mining town in Austria, yielding more than 95 per cent. of the silver produced by the Cis-Leithan portion of the empire, situated in the crownland of Bohemia, cap. dist. P., 29 m. E. by S. Pilsen. The Adalbert vein, the richest of all, has been worked continuously since 1778, and now reaches a depth of more than 3300 ft., becoming richer with the depth. Alt. 1675 ft. P. (1869) 9200; (1890) 13,400.

Pribylov Islands, Alaska. See **Pribilof.**

Price, co., U.S., Wisconsin, S. of 46° N., bounded on the E. by 90° W.

Priceville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on Saugeen R., 30 m. SW. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Prichard's Island, small isl., U.S., in the S. of S. Carolina, Beaufort co., 32 m. ENE. Savannah.

Prickwillow, eccles. par., Eng., Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, Ely Trinity, Ely St. Mary and Littleport, and Mildenhall and Lakenheath pars., partly in city of Ely, P.O. P. <1500.

Priddy, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. N. by W. Wells, on the Mendip Hills, P.O. P. <250.

Priedor, or **Prjedor,** tn., Bosnia, cap. dist. P., 28 m. NW. Banjaluka, on the riv. Sana; has trade in cereals and iron. P. <5000.

Priego, tn., Spain, prov. Cuenca, cap. dist. P., 55 m. E. Alcala. P. (comm.) <3000.

Priégo de Córdoba, tn., Spain, prov. Córdoba, cap. dist. P., 36 m. NW. by W. Granada. P. 15,800.

Priepolye, Turkey. See **Pryepolye.**

Prieska (pris'ka), vil., Cape Colony, P. div., on the l. bk. of the Orange, 145 m. WSW. Kimberley. Alt. 3297 ft. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 8.94 in. Important deposits of saltpetre (nitrate of potassium) have been found in the div. P. <1500.

Priestfield, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, 2 m. SE. Wolverhampton, on the G. W. R.

Priesthaggard, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 6 m. S. New Ross, P.O. P. <250.

Priest Hutton, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 9 m. NNE. Lancaster, 1 m. NW. Borwick stn., P.O. P. <250.

Priestland, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Bushmills.

Priestown, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Clonee, co. Meath, 6 m. from Dunboyne stn.

Priglevicza-Szent-Iván, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Apatin, 7 m. S. Zombor. P. <5000.

Prignano sulla Secchia, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 19 m. SSW. Modena, on the Rossenna. P. <4000.

Prilep, Turkey in Europe. See **Perlepe.**

Prilly, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 2 m. NW. by W. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Priluki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 145 m. NW. Poltava, connected by rail with Nyezhin (51 m.), on Kiev-Kursk Rly. P. 17,000.

Primeira, group of small islands, Portuguese E. Africa, to the S. of 17° S., some E., some W. of 39° E.

Primero, Rio, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Córdoba,** prov.

Primethorpe, PM.O., Eng., Leicestershire, 7 m. NW. Loughborough.

Primghar, vil., U.S., Iowa, cap. O'Brien co., 8 m. S. Sanborn. P. <1500.

Prim Point, cape, Canada, Prince Edward I., on Northumberland Strait, in 63° 3′ W.

Primrose Hill, eccles. par., Eng., co. of London, Hampstead par. P. <2500.

Prince, co., in W. of Prince Edward I., Canada.

Prince Albert, vil., Canada, Ontario, Ontario co., 37 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Prince Albert, the chief settlement of dist. Saskatchewan, Canada, on the N. Saskatchewan R., about 35 m. above its confluence with the S. Saskatchewan.

Prince Albert, vil., Cape Colony, Prince Albert div., 70 m. SW. by S. Beaufort West. Alt. 2100 ft. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 7.72 in. P. <1500.

Prince Albert Road, settlement, Cape Colony, Prince Albert div., 75 m. SW. Beaufort West.

Prince Alfred's Hamlet, tn., Cape Colony, Ceres div., 70 m. NE. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Prince Charles Island, off the W. ct. of Spitsbergen, in 78° 30′ N., 11° 0′ E.

Prince Edward, co., Canada, Ontario, occupying a penin. between Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quin.

Prince Edward, isl., S. Indian Ocean, forming with Marion I. a small group, in about 46° 35′ S., 38° 20′ E. Alt. 4200 ft.

Prince Edward, co., U.S., Virginia, in the S., N. of 37° N., and W. of 78° W.

Prince Edward Island, prov. of the Dominion of Canada, North America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, mostly between 46° and 47° N., 62° and 64° 30′ W., separated S. and W. from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait. Length, 140 m.; breadth, 15–34 m.; about seven times the size of the isl. of Anglesey. It is divided into three counties, Queen's, Prince, and King's. The surface is generally level or undulating, and well watered; the shores are indented by numerous inlets. The island is entirely composed of triassic and carboniferous sandstone. Climate [**Charlottetown**] milder than in the surrounding British colonies, and generally free from fogs. Soil fertile. Most of the grains and vegetables raised in England come to perfection in this colony; timber is plentiful, and the pastures are of a superior quality. The island is said to be the best fishing station in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but the inhabitants are mainly agricultural, and the fishermen come mostly from the neighbouring provs. and the U.S. Mackerel, herring, cod, haddock, hake, halibut, trout, smelts, and eels, besides oysters and lobsters, are the chief fishery products. Communication with the mainland by ordinary steamer lines plying daily to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from about the middle of April to the middle of December; during the remainder of the year by a steamer specially constructed for winter navigation, and by boats crossing to New Brunswick at the nearest points, a distance of 9 m. A submarine tunnel is projected. Government vested in a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Dominion government, a council of eight members, and a house of assembly of thirty members, elected by the inhabitants. Chief towns, Charlottetown, the cap., Princetown, and Georgetown. Free schools were established over all the island in 1856. Area, 2133 sq. m. P. (1891) 109,100. See **Canada,** table.

Prince Frederick Harbour, gulf full of minor islets, NW. ct. of Australia, in 15° S., 125° E.; coasts steep.

Prince Frederick Sound, channel, Alaska, running E. and W. between Baranof I. and the mainland, in 57° 10′ N.

Prince Frederik Hendrik, isl., Dutch New Guinea. See **Frederik Hendrik.**

Prince George, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., crossed in the extreme E. by 77° W., and bounded on the N. by the estuary of James R.

Prince George's, co., U.S., Maryland, on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 39° N., bounded on the E. by the Patuxent R.

Prince Island, Gulf of Guinea. See **Principe, Ilha do.**

Prince Leopold Island, Brit. N. America, at W. end of Barrow Strait, in 74° 5′ N., 90° 0′ W.

Princenhage, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, about 2 m. SW. Breda. P. (comm.) 7200.

Prince of Wales Archipelago, N. America, the southernmost group of the Alaska terr., between 54° 25′ and 56° 30′ N., 132° and 134° 0′ W., 40 m. N. Queen Charlotte Is.; main island about 120 m. long by 10-40 m. broad; abounds in salmon and the yellow cedar (*Cupressus nutkaensis*), the most valuable shipbuilding timber of the Pacific coast, resisting as it does the attacks of the teredo. Scantily inhabited by a tribe known as Tleviakans, or Kaigahnees, whose chief settlement is at Howkan, on Córdova Bay in SW. There is a United States post-office at Klawak, about the middle of the W. coast.

Prince of Wales Island, Straits Settlements. See **Pulo Penang.**

Prince of Wales Islands, group belonging to Queensland, at the N. end of the Cape York Penin., the largest called Prince of Wales I. or Muralug. See **Thursday Island.**

Princes Channel, fairway in Thames estuary, Eng., 10 m. NW. Margate; on N. side of channel is Princes Channel lightvessel, visible 10 m.

Prince's End, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the G. W. R., about 2 m. S. Bilston.

Princes Islands (Turkish **Kizil Adalar**), group in the E. of the Sea of Marmora, 13 m. S. Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor; the group consists of nine islands, the largest being Prinkipo and Khalki.

Princes Pier, a steamboat pier, Scot., Greenock, also a terminal stn. of the G. & SW. R.

Princes Risborough, par., Eng., Buckingham, div. and 6½ m. S. by W. Aylesbury, ½ m. S. Monks Risborough, with stn. (**P. Risboro'**) on the G. W. R. PMT.O. (**P. Risboro'**). Market-day, Th. 4697 ac. P. <2500.

Princess Anne, vil., U.S., Maryland, Somerset co., 81 m. SE. by E. Washington (D. C.). P. <1500.

Princess Anne, co., U.S., Virginia, in the extreme SE.

Princess Charlotte Bay, NE. ct. Queensland, in 14° 29′ S., 144° E.; breadth, 30 m.

Princess Marianne, strait, Dutch New Guinea. See **Prinses Marianne.**

Princess Royal Harbour, W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet, a bay of King George's Sound, capable of receiving the largest ships. On its N. side is Albany town.

Princess Royal Islands, Brit. N. America, Pacific Ocean, N. of Vancouver I.

Prince's Strait, Eastern Archipelago. See **Behouden Passage.**

Princethorpe, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., on the Leam, 6 m. NE. by E. Leamington, 2½ m. N. Marton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Princeton, vil., Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the Similkameen R., 116 m. E. Vancouver. Alt. 1650 ft. P. <1500.

Princeton, city, U.S., Illinois, Bureau co., 100 m. WSW. Chicago; has coal-mine. P. <4000.

Princeton, city, U.S., Indiana, Gibson co., 71 m. S. Terre Haute. P. <4000.

Princeton, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Caldwell co., 90 m. NW. Nashville (Tenn.), in a rich mineral region. P. <2000.

Princeton, tn., U.S., Maine, Washington co., 64 m. ENE. Bangor. P. <1500.

Princeton, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 14 m. NNW. Worcester. P. <1500.

Princeton, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Mille Lacs co., 30 m. E. St. Cloud, on Rum R. P. <1500.

Princeton, tn., U.S., Missouri, Mercer co., 84 m. NE. by E. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Princeton, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Mercer co., 10 m. NE. by N. Trenton, beautifully situated upon an elevated ridge; seat of the celebrated P. College, founded 1746. Battle here in 1777, when Washington defeated the English. P. <4000.

Princeton, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Green Lake co., 70 m. SW. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Princetown, seapt. tn., Canada, Prince Edward I., Prince co., on the N. ct., 34 m. NW. Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Princetown, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 14 m. NE. by N. Plymouth, on a branch of the G. W. R., near Dartmoor convict prison. PMT.O. (**Prince Town**).

Princeville, coal-mining vil., U.S., Illinois, co. and 22 m. NW. Peoria by rail. P. <1500.

Prince William, co., U.S., Virginia, in the NE., on the estuary of the Potomac, N. of 38½° N.

Prince William, isl. in Fiji group, Pacific Ocean.

Prince William Henry, isls., Pacific. See **Negonego.**

Prince William's (or **Chugach**) **Sound,** large gulf on the S. ct. of Alaska, in 60–62° N., 146–148° W. Navigation rendered difficult for small boats by the floating ice derived from the numerous great glaciers that descend to its shores from the Chugach Alps. Unsurveyed, and hence not visited by large vessels.

Principe, Ilha do (Prince I.), Portuguese isl., Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa, about the size of the Isle of Wight, 86 m. NE. of São Thome (St. Thomas), on which it depends, 135 m. SW. Fernando Po; bristling with mountains covered with luxuriant vegetation, hence the name of 'Garden of Africa'; soil fertile, climate unhealthy; had formerly large sugar plantations. Now its chief product is cacao, but very little of the area is under cultivation. Chief town and port São Antonio (in NE.), one of the most beautiful of tropical harbours.

Principe da Beira, fort, Brazil, on the riv. Guapore (Bolivian frontier), at the confluence of the riv. Itonamas, in about 64° 30′ W.

Pring, co., Queensland, crossed by 28° S. and 150° E.

Pringles, settlement about 65 m. in a direct line above the mouth of the Rio Negro, govt. of the Rio Negro, Argentine Republic, founded in 1836. Consists of about 200 houses of sun-dried bricks.

Prinkipo, one of the **Princes Islands** (*q.v.*), Sea of Marmora.

Prinknash Park, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, dist. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Painswick. P. <250.

Prinlaws, part of Leslie (*q.v.*), tn., Scot., Fifeshire. P. <1000.

Prins Alexander Polder, reclaimed land, Holland, prov. S. Holland, about 1 m. N. Rotterdam.

Prinses Marianne, Marianne, or **Dourga,** strait, separating Frederik Hendrik I. from S. ct. of Dutch New Guinea, 8° S., 138° 50′ E.

Printlan Isles, group of isls., Siam, Malay Penin., off the E. ct., in about 5° 53′ N.

Prinz Albrecht Hafen, port, Ger. New Guinea, in 4° 17′ S., 144° 58′ E.

Prinzapolca, dist., Central America, Nicaragua, crossed by 13½° N., 84½° W.; cap. Cuicuina. Gold-mines on the banks of the **riv. Prinzapolca,** which flows E. through the dist. and enters the Caribbean Sea in 13° 18′ N.

Prinzenthal, vil., Prussia, prov. Posen, govt., circle, and immediately adjoining Bromberg on the W. P. <3000.

Prinz Frederik Karl Hafen, port, Ger. New Guinea, in about 145° 47′ E., 5° 12′ S.

Prinz Heinrich Hafen, small bay in the E. of Ger. New Guinea, in 5° 13½′ S.

Prinz Wilhelm Island, Mathias, or **St. Mathias,** isl., S. Pacific Ocean, Bismarck Archipelago, NW. of New Hanover, crossed by 1° 40′ S., 149° 40′ E. Interior mountainous. Area about 250 sq. m.

Prion, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, Llanrhaiadr in Kinmerch par. P. <750.

Prior, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, on Ballinskelligs Bay, 7 m. S. Cahersiveen; 11,795 ac. P. 2500.

Prior, cape, on the NW. of Spain, 10 m. NW. Ferrol.

Prior Fen, P.O., Eng., Cambridgeshire, 4 m. from Waterbeach.

Prioriño Grande, cape, on the NW. of Spain, 7 m. W. Ferrol.

Priors Dean, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 15½ m. E. Winchester, 3 m. WNW. Liss stn. P. <250. See **Colemore.**

Priors Hardwick, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 10 m. N. by E. Banbury, 3½ m. NW. Byfield stn., P.O. P. <500.

Prior's Lee, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 14 m. E. Shrewsbury, 3 m. NW. by W. Shiffnal, 1 m. N. Malins Lee stn., P.O. P. <2000.

Priors Marston, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 11 m. N. by E. Banbury, 3 m. NW. by N. Byfield stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Pripet, or **Pripyat,** riv., W. Russia, govts. Volhynia, Minsk, and Kiev, r. bk. trib. of Dnieper, rises in Vladimir-Volhynsk dist., flows E. 500 m. through a flat marshy country, often inundated, joins Dnieper 50 m. above Kiev, receives Yatsolda (Yasolda), Sluch, and Ptich (240 m.) from left, Turiya, Styr, and Goryń, with another Sluch, from right; important channel of navigation, the Yasolda, or Yatsolda (165 m.), being connected by Oginski Canal with the Niemen (Memel). Free from ice for 256 days at Mozyr.

Prishtina, tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. (sanjak) Prishtina, and of the vilayet of Kossovo, 38 m. NE. by N. Prizren. Alt. 2065 ft. P. 17,550, mainly Moham. (G. 231).

Prisren, Turkey. See **Prizren.**

Priston, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Bath, P.O. P. <250.

Prittlewell, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., the village 1½ m. NNW Southend, which is, however, entirely included in the

par , stn. on the G. E. R. P. 12,300; eccles. par. (**P., Southend**) P. 7000.

Pritzwalk, tn., Prussia, prov. and 54 m. N. by W. Brandenburg, circle E. Prignitz, on a small lake; has manufactures of cloth, especially military cloth. P. 6100.

Privas, tn., France, cap. dep. Ardèche, arr. P., 43 m. N. by W. Orange, 20 m. SW. Valence; important iron-mines. P. was besieged in 1574, and in 1629 was besieged and destroyed by Louis XIII. and Richelieu. Alt. 997 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 55.0° F., Jan. 38.5°, July 72.9°. P. <5000.

Privett, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 1½ m. E. by S. Winchester, 5 m. WNW. Petersfield stn., on the Lee, on the Solent Rly., PT.O. P. <250.

Privitz, German, in Hungarian **Privigye,** tn., Hungary, co. Neutra, 83 m. NE. by E. Pressburg. P. <3000.

Přívoz, or **Pruvos,** comm., Austria, Moravia, dist. Mährisch-Ostrau. P. 5300.

Prizren (the name used by Slavs and Albanians, called by the Turks **Perzerin**), tn., Turkey, vilayet Kossovo, cap. prov. (sanjak) P., former cap. of Servian kings and of the last Servian emperor, situated at N. base of the Shar Dagh, 88 m. NNW. Monastir. Alt. 1700 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1885-86), yr. 53.2° F., Jan. 34.0°, Aug. 72.1°. Said to have 12,000 houses, 60,000 inhabitants; Moham. Servians, 36,000; Christian Servians, 11,000; the remainder Osmanli, Albanians, &c. (G.).

Prizzi, tn., Sicily, prov. and 27 m. S. by E. Palermo. P. 10,400.

Prjedor, vil., Bosnia. See **Priedor.**

Prjeslav, Turkish **Eski-Stambul,** comm., Bulgaria, prov. and 10 m. SW. by S. Shumla. P. <3000.

Prnjavor, vil., NW. Servia, circle Podrinje. P. <3000.

Proaza, comm., Spain, prov. and dist. Oviedo. P. <4000.

Probolinggo, tn., Java, on the N. ct., about 113° 13′ E., 45 m. SE. Surabaya. P. 9700 (600 Europeans).

Probstzella, vil., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, 26 m. NE. Koburg. P. <2000.

Probus, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 5 m. ENE. Truro, 2 m. SW. Grampound Road stn., PMT.O.; 8096 ac. P. <1500.

Probuzhna, tn., Austria, prov. Galicia, dist. Husiatyn, 39 m. S. by E. Tarnopol, and 9 m. from Russian frontier. P. <3000.

Prochnookopskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 42 m. W. Stavropol, on r. bk. Kubañ R. P. 5200.

Procida, seapt., Italy, on the E. ct. of the small island of the same name, prov. and 13 m. WSW. Naples. There is a lighthouse (visible 14 m.) on the N. end of the island. Coral and tunny fishing carried on. P. 4000.

Proclian, lake, Dalmatia. See **Kerka,** river.

Proctor, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 4 m. NNW. Rutland. P. <2000.

Proctor, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Wetzel co., on the Ohio, 23 m. S. by W. Wheeling. P. <3000.

Proctorville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lawrence co., on the Ohio, 110 m. S. by E. Columbus. P. <1500.

Prodano, islet, Greece. See **Protĕ.**

Proddatar, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 100 m. W. by N. Nellore. P. 6800; Hindus, 5000.

Prodelles, vil., France, dep. Cantal, arr. Mauriac, 3½ m. W. Saignes; centre of a coalfield. P. <1500.

Proença a Nova, tn., Portugal, dist. and 24 m. SSW. Castello Branco, 40 m. SE. Coimbra. P. <4000.

Progar, vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, dist. Petervarad, on the Save, 18 m. WSW. Belgrade.

Progreso, port, Mexico, Yucatan, on N. ct., in 89° 35′ W., on a sandy bar, separated from the mainland by a shallow lagoon which extends for some distance down the coast. The port, an open roadstead, with very little draught of water near the shore, is exposed to northerly gales from October to March. Foreign ships are obliged to lie 5 m. out, and discharge their cargo by lighters. It is the port of Merida, with which it is connected by rail, and since the development of the henequen or sisal hemp industry P. has come into great prominence. Salt is extracted from the lagoons on the sea-shore. It is a handsome and well-built town; has a branch of the Mexican National Bank. P. 50,000.

Progreso, small bay, Peru, in 7° 4′ S.

Prokhladnaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Terek, 68 m. by rail NW. Vladikavkaz. Alt. 756 ft. P. <5000.

Prokonnēsos, isl., Turkish dominions. See **Marmora.**

Prokopievskoye (Kuznetskoye), vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 200 m. SSW. Tomsk. P. <5000.

Prokuplje, or **Urchub,** tn., Servia, prov. Toplica, on the Toplica, 17 m. WSW. Nish. P. <5000.

Prolog Planina, mts., Bosnia. See **Dinaric Alps.**

Prom, tn., Siam, on the Menam, 77 m. N. by W. Bangkok.

Prome, tn., Burma, on the l. bk. of the Irawadi, 161 m. by rail from Rangoon; cap. P. dist.; trade in silk, rice, cotton, sugar, and *nga-pi,* or fish-paste; silk-weaving and manufacture of ornamental boxes. P. (1891) 30,000; Buddhists, 27,100.

Promina, vil., Austria, prov. Dalmatia, dist. Knin, 19 m. NE. Sebenico. P. <2000.

Promontor, vil., Hungary, co. Pest, 4½ m. S. Budapest. P. <5000.

Promontorium Magnum, cape, Portugal. See **Roca, Cabo da.**

Promzino Gorodishche, tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. W. by N. Simbirsk, on Sura R. P. 5000.

Pronge, cape, Russian Manchuria, at entrance to estuary of Amur, 52° 50′ N., 141° 11′ E.

Pronsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 40 m. SSW. Ryazañ, on navigable Pronya R. P. <5000.

Prony, large bay, New Caledonia, on the W. ct., at the S. end of the island. Large forest tracts are now cultivated; there is a penitentiary on the W. ct.

Prophetstown, vil., U.S., Illinois, Whitesides co., on Rock R., 23 m. S. Clinton. P. <1500.

Propiac, vil., warm baths, France, dep. Drôme, arr. Nyons, 30 m. NE. Avignon; has a bathing establishment from a magnesian spring. P. <1500.

Propontis, sea. See **Marmora.**

Propria, tn., Brazil, state Sergipe, on r. bk. Rio São Francisco, 8 m. from its mouth. P. 3000.

Prorer Wiek, large bay, about the middle of the E. ct. of Rügen I., Prussia.

Prosecco, vil., Austria, 6 m. NNW. Trieste, in the terr. of Trieste. P. <2000.

Proskau, market-tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. and circle Oppeln, 37 m. NNW. Ratibor. P. (comm.) <3000.

Proskurov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 58 m. NNE. Kamenets Podolsk, on highway from Zhitomir to Kiev; active trade. P. 20,500.

Prosna, riv., Eastern Europe, flows NNW., mainly on the frontier of Poland and Prussia (provs. Silesia and Posen), but deviates to Kalisz, wholly within Poland, and finally falls into the Warthe, where that river enters Prussia; not navigable.

Prospect, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, on the S. ct., co. and 15 m. SW. by S. Halifax. P. <1500.

Prospect, rly. stn., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 10 m. WNW. Tullamore, on the Athlone Branch Rly.

Prospect, municip., New South Wales, Cumberland co., in 33° 41′ S. and 151° 3′ E.; has a blue metal quarry. P. <2500.

Prospect, isls., Pacific. See **Samarang.**

Prospect, isl., Pacific, in about 4½° N., 161° W.

Prospect, N. suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia. P. <4000.

Prospect, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 18 m. N. Utica; Trenton limestone quarried. P. <1500.

Prospect, vil., U.S., Ohio, Marion co., 36 m. NNW. Columbus. P. <1500.

Prosperous, tn., Ire., N. co. Kildare, bar. Clane, 6½ m. NNW. Naas, 4½ m. NW. Sallins stn., P.O. P. <250.

Prosser River, Tasmania, on the E. ct., rises in Mount Brown, and flows SE. and NE. to Prosser Bay, in 42° 35′ S. lat.

Prossnitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, cap. dist. P., 10½ m. SW. by S. Olmütz; has a large trade in corn, and manufactures of cloth, linens, and woollens. Alt. 740 ft. P. 21,200.

Protĕ, Italian **Prodano,** inlet, Greece, off the W. ct. of prov. Messenia, in 37° 4′ N.; anchorage between island and mainland.

Protection Island, small isl., New Hebrides, off W. ct. of Vate I.

Proti, the northernmost of the Princes Is., Turkey, in E. of the Sea of Marmora.

Protiwin, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Wodňan. P. <3000.

Proton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 24 m. SSW. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Provadia, Bulgaria. Same as **Pravadia.**

Provence, old prov., France, in the SE., the cap. of which was Aix, now forming the deps. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse. The country which the Romans called *Provincia* composed the whole of the Narbonnaise. See **Burgundy.**

Prøven, Nord, Danish colony, on the W. ct. of Greenland, in 72° 21′ N.

Provenchères-sur-Fave, comm., France, dep. Vosges, 22 m. NW. Colmar, arr. and 6 m. E. by N. St. Dié. P. <2000.

Providence, isl., Pacific. See **Uyllong.**

Providence, isl., Pacific, in Marshall Archipelago, the westernmost of the Ralik group.

Providence, islet, in the Indian Ocean, about midway between Madagascar and the Amirantes Is., in 9° 10′ S. and 51° 5′ E.

Providence, mts., U.S., California, San Bernardino co. (in the SE. of the state).

Providence, city, U.S., Rhode I., P. co., on P. Harbour, at the mouth of the Woonasquatucket R., 15 m. NW. by W. Fall R. (Mass.). P. is the second city of New England in wealth and population; it is situated at the head of navigation on Providence R., an arm of Narragansett Bay. On the E. the land is hilly, but more level on the W. Its harbour is safe and commodious. Foreign commerce, formerly very prosperous, has gradually declined, being replaced by manufactures; principal industry,

the manufacture of gold jewellery; other manufactures are solid silver ware, woollen and worsted goods, printing cloths, sewing cotton, braids, &c. Brown University, founded in 1764. Has an excellent water-supply from Pawtuxet R., 6 m. distant. P. was settled by Roger Williams in 1636, incorporated 1832. P. (1880) 104,900; (1890) 132,100. **Providence, East,** 3 m. to the ENE. P. 8400.

Providence, vil., U.S., Utah, Cache co., 2½ m. S. Logan. P. <1500.

Providence, North, tn., U.S., Rhode I., P. co. P. <3000.

Providence Channel. There are two channels of this name in the Bahama Is., one running NE. from New Providence I. (25° 0′ N., 77° 20′ W.), between Abaco and Eleuthera Is., the other (Providence Channel NW.) running NW. from that island, S. and W. of Grand Bahama and Abaco Is., and N. of the islets of Berry and Grand Isaacs. The **Gulf of Providence,** or **Tongue of Ocean,** lies W. and S. of the island.

Providential Pass, gorge, SSW. Fort Victoria, on the road from Fort Tuli, Mashona-land, S. Africa, so called because the pioneer column of British settlers proceeding to Mount Hampden were not attacked here by the Matabili, as they feared they would be.

Provincetown, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 47 m. NE. by E. New Bedford, on Cape Cod Harbour. P. has one of the finest harbours in the U.S.; cod and mackerel fishing is carried on. The Pilgrim Fathers landed here. P. <5000.

Province Wellesley, British settlement, on the W. ct. of the Malay Penin., opposite Penang, Prince of Wales I. Surface undulating; climate healthy; chief products, rice, pepper, sugar, and coco-nuts. Area, 274 sq. m. P. (1891) 111,700.

Provins, the ancient *Pruvinum,* comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arr., 30 m. ENE. Fontainebleau, 11 m. NW. by W. Nogent-sur-Seine; has an establishment with cold carbonated chalybeate waters. P. 7000.

Provo, city, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 38 m. S. by E. Salt Lake City. Alt. 4517 ft. (R.R.), 4456 ft. (R.R.), 4520 ft. (R.R.). P. 5200.

Prowers, co., U.S., Colorado, E. frontier, crossed by 38° N.

Pruchna, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Bielitz, 35 m. E. by S. Troppau, 17½ m. E. by N. Mährisch-Ostrau. P. <2000.

Prudence Island, U.S., Rhode I., New Port co., in Narragansett Bay, in 41° 35′-40′ N.

Prudhoe and **Prudhoe Castle,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 9½ m. W. Newcastle, Prudhoe, with stns. on the N. B. R. and N. E. R.; coal mined. PMT.O. P. <3500; Prudhoe Castle, P. <1000. Low Prudhoe, P.O., adjoining P.

Prudhomat, comm., France, dep. Lot, arr. Figéac, with ruins of an important fortress. P. <2000.

Prüfening, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, on r. bk. of the Danube, 3 m. WSW. Regensburg. P. <2000.

Prüm, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle P., 42 m. SSE. Aix-la-Chapelle, 34 m. NNW. Trèves. P. <3000.

Pruna, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 53 m. SE. Seville, dist. Morón. P. <4000.

Prunelli, or **Prunelle di Fiumorbo,** comm., Corsica, 32 m. E. by N. Ajaccio; baths of Pietrapola near. P. <2000.

Pruntrut, Switzd. See **Porrentruy.**

Prussia, German **Preussen,** kgd., Ger., the largest and most important state of the German Empire, stretching, though not everywhere uninterruptedly, across the whole width of the empire at its widest part, and reaching S. of 50° N. both in the SW. and SE., besides including the outlying principality of Hohenzollern still further S. between Würtemberg and SE. Baden. It is composed of the provs. named in the table under German Empire.

The **surface** of P. being described in its broad features under German Empire, and in detail under the several provs., it is enough to say here that the mountains and high grounds generally are found chiefly in the SW. of the kingdom, and in the SW. frontier of the prov. of Silesia, and that the whole of the N. German plain is included in P., with the exception of the northern sections of Oldenburg, the territory of the free cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, the grand-duchies of Mecklenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, and parts of Lippe, Brunswick, and Anhalt. In this plain there are extensive areas of heath and moorland W. of the Elbe; the Lüneburg heath in E. Hanover, a vast forest-clad heath in the neighbouring Altmark (N. of prov. Saxony), the Senne in E. Westphalia between Paderborn and the Lippe section of the Teutoburg Forest, the Bourtanger Moor, Saterland, &c., in W. of prov. Hanover. E. of the Elbe the plains include vast forest-clad areas especially in the SE. of prov. Brandenburg and W. of Posen. **Agriculture** still forms the most important branch of industry, though the soil is mostly of only moderately good quality. About 50 per cent. of the entire surface is occupied by field and garden land. Wheat on an average is most productive in Schleswig-Holstein and Saxony. Wheat, barley, and oats are grown in quantity sufficient to meet general demand; but rye, the principal grain used as food by the people, has to be imported annually in large quantities. Potatoes, after a favourable harvest, form an important export article. Among plants used in manufacture, flax and beet-root are the most important, the latter being cultivated chiefly in the province of Saxony. Posen is the chief centre for cultivation of hops. Fruit cultivation is carried on everywhere, except on the high-lying mountain-regions, on the sterile heath, and on the coast-regions exposed to cold and violent winds. The cultivation of the vine is almost confined to the valleys of the Rhine (as far as Bonn), the Nake, Moselle, Saar, and Ahr, though it is worthy of note that the vine reaches a higher latitude in P. than anywhere else in the world, being grown (though to a limited extent) as far N. as 52½° towards the E. of the kingdom. Among **minerals,** the most important is coal (Westphalia, the Rhine Province on the Saar, Ruhr, and Upper and Lower Silesia); lignite chiefly in Saxony; amber in E. and W. Prussia; iron ore in all the provinces; zinc ore chiefly in Upper Silesia, besides lead and copper ore. Gold and silver ore (Harz) are of little importance. Common salt and potash salts are produced in immense quantity at Stassfurt (prov. Saxony). The manufacturing **industry** of Prussia is comparatively recent, its first development belonging to the time of Frederick the Great. The provs. in which it is now most highly developed are the Rhine Prov., Westphalia, and Silesia — those in fact in which there is the greatest abundance of coal. Smelting-works are found chiefly in the provs. just mentioned and in Hanover. There are manufactures of copper, brass, and bronze in Westphalia and Brandenburg; zinc foundries chiefly at Berlin; iron and steel ware manufacture in Westphalia (Hagen, Iserlohn), and in the Rhine Prov. (Remscheid, Solingen). The large towns on the Baltic are important for shipbuilding. There are also manufactures of scientific and musical instruments (Berlin, &c.), porcelain (Silesia). The textile industries are carried on especially in the western provs. and at Berlin. There are more than 100 beetroot factories, chiefly in the prov. of Saxony, and the manufacture of tobacco and cigars is pursued on a large scale.

Form of Government. — P. is a constitutional monarchy (based on the charter of the constitution of 1850). The head of the state is the king—the crown being hereditary in the male line of the House of Hohenzollern, and joined to the German Imperial Crown. All the executive power is vested in the king. The legislative authority belongs to the Diet; but the laws passed by it do not take effect till promulgated by the king. The Diet consists of two chambers, that of the lords (*Herrenhaus*) and that of the deputies (*Haus der Abgeordneten*). The deliberations take place separately, except when the appointment of a regency has to be decided, in which case they sit in common. The House of Lords consists of 310 members; they are (1) the princes of the Royal house, as soon as, having reached their majority, they are called into the House of Lords by the king; (2) members of hereditary privilege, chiefly belonging to the higher nobility (at present 98); (3) life members, nominated by the king (at present 46); (4) members nominated by the king on the 'presentation' of certain corporations (at present 165, virtually representatives of universities and towns). The House of Delegates consists of 433 members indirectly elected. Those enjoying the franchise are all Prussians of at least thirty years of age, who have lived in the community in which they vote for at least six months, and are not in receipt of parochial relief. They are divided into three classes, according to the direct taxes paid by them; they choose the electors, by whom the deputies are directly elected. The duration of the Diet is five years. The highest state authorities are, the Ministry of State, the several Ministries, the Evangelical High Consistory, and the Head Court of Control (Audit Office). In every prov. there is a Provincial Council. The consultative organ of the administration is the State Council, consisting of royal princes, ministers, higher military and other officials. The finances of the Prussian state are always in excellent order. Receipts are derived partly from public property and industries of the state, partly from direct and indirect taxes, dues, and stamp duties. As regards **religion,** as is shown in the general table under the German Empire, nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, the remainder chiefly Roman Catholics. The Evangelical State Church forms in the eleven older provs. of Prussia a single whole under the Evangelical High Consistory at Berlin. The state churches of the terrs. joined to P. in 1866 (now forming the provs. of Hanover and Hesse-Nassau) are under the minister for ecclesiastical affairs, and remain independent. There are two archbishoprics of the Roman Catholic Church—Cologne and Posen-Gnesen. **Education.**—The law insists that all children from six to fourteen years of age shall be sent to school, unless educated somewhere else. There are eleven universities, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle on the Saale, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, Münster (academy), and Bromsberg (lyceum); three technical high-schools, Berlin, Hanover, and Aix-la-Chapelle; mining-schools at Berlin and Klausthal; academies of art at Berlin, Königsberg, Düsseldorf, and Kassel.

History. — Under the Emperor Otto I. the Northmark,

later Altmark—that is, old 'mark,' or march—founded on the middle Elbe for the protection of the German Empire against the Wends, was extended as far as the Oder; there then arose the bishoprics of Havelberg and Brandenburg. The Wends again pushed westwards, and the Northmark was limited to the l. bk. of the Elbe; but Margrave Albert the Bear, of the family of the Askanians (1134–1320), reconquered the Havel terr., and styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. His descendants gained the Neumark (new mark) on the E. side of the Oder; towns were founded (Berlin 1240), and a new bishopric (Lebus). The Askanians (ruling) in Brandenburg having died out, there was an interregnum of 4 years in the Mark, until the Emperor Louis the Bavarian took the country as a fief. From 1324 to 1373 the Bavarian (Wittelsbach) margraves continued to reign; among these Louis II. became elector, 1356. Otto (the Finlander) ceded the land (1373) to Emperor Charles IV., and the margraviate remained under the dominion of the Luxemburg family till 1415. By this time the Mark was greatly reduced in extent and resources. The Neumark had been ceded piecemeal to the knights of the Teutonic Order (established in the present provs. of E. and W. Prussia), and territory had been lost also in other directions. From the Emperor Sigismund, the last of the margraves of the Luxemburg family, the Mark passed in 1415 to Frederick VI., burggrave of Nuremberg, of the House of Hohenzollern, under whom the fortunes of Brandenburg began to revive. He broke the power of the robber-barons, and waged successful war against Pomerania and Mecklenburg. Under him too Brandenburg became an electorate. Frederic II. (the man of iron) bought back the Neumark from the Teutonic Order. After his death the family terrs. were again divided, but they became re-united once more in 1471. Albert Achilles, in 1473, decreed that the Mark, and all terrs. belonging to it, should henceforth pass with the electorate undivided to the eldest son. Joachim II. (1535–71) accepted the reformation (Nov. 1, 1539, at Spandau), obtaining the investiture over Prussia in common with the King of Poland. Joachim Frederick (1598–1608), since 1566 administrator of the bishopric of Magdeburg, also became administrator of Prussia in 1605. During the Thirty Years' War (1618–48) these terrs. suffered terribly, but even before its close Frederick William (1640–88), the Great Elector, had begun to raise the Brandenburg-Prussian state into a European power, founding the absolute monarchy by abolishing the rights of the Diet (chambers). At the peace of Westphalia in 1648, the state obtained Hinder (Eastern) Pomerania, the bishoprics of Halberstadt and Minden, and the archbishopric of Magdeburg; in 1666, through the final settlement of the Jülich War of Succession, Cleves, Mark, and Ravensburg, the first possessions in the W. of Germany. The same ruler also acquired in 1656, during the embroilment of Sweden and Poland, the bishopric of Ermeland, but renounced it in 1657, receiving in exchange, among other things, the full sovereignty over P. The title of King of Prussia was not assumed till 1701, when the Elector Frederick III., with the consent of the Emperor Leopold I., whom he supported in the Spanish War of Succession, was crowned at Königsberg as Frederick I. His son, Frederick William I., promoted the welfare of the country through strict economy, good administration of the finances, through the promotion of agriculture and trade, and by creating a large army. In the Northern war he gained Stettin and half of Vorder (Western) Pomerania (as far as the Peene), along with Usedom and Wollin. His successor, Frederick II., the Great (1740–86), still further increased the power and extent of P. The revival of the old claims of P. to Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau served as the pretext for the first Silesian war (1740–42) against the Empress Maria Theresia, which led to the acquisition of the greater part of Silesia, an acquisition confirmed after the second Silesian war in the peace at Dresden, 1745, and maintained in the Seven Years' War (1756–63), when Frederick had to fight the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Saxony, the empire, France, and Sweden. Meanwhile, E. Friesland, after the principality became extinct (1744), had also fallen to P. In 1772, P., through participating in the first partition of Poland, obtained W. Prussia (except Danzig and Thorn), Ermeland, and the Metze dist. Through the second partition of Poland in 1793, Danzig, Thorn, Great Poland were added to the kingdom under Frederick William II. (nephew of Frederick the Great); and through the third partition (1795) Masovia with Warsaw, the country between Vistula, Bug, and Niemen, and part of the terr. of Cracow. The reign of his son Frederick William III. (1797–1840) witnessed all the vicissitudes of the Napoleonic period, during which P. lost much temporarily, but at its close was placed by the decision of the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) in possession of Posen, along with Danzig, the whole of Pomerania with Rügen, an extended terr. in Westphalia, the Rhine Prov., on both sides of the Rhine, and the larger half of Saxony (prov. of Saxony), as well as the Swiss canton of Neuchâtel. Frederick William IV. (1840–61) obtained Hohenzollern in 1849 through cession, and in 1853 the Jahde terr., but in 1857 ceded Neuchâtel to Switzd. His brother, King William I. (1861–88), in 1864, conquered Schleswig-Holstein in conjunction with Austria, which in accordance with the arrangement of the treaty of Gastein was to have administered Holstein, while P. undertook the administration of Schleswig; but when P. showed a determination to withdraw from the German Confederation, to which it had belonged since 1815, war ensued (1866) between P. on the one hand and the greater part of Germany on the other, a war that ended in the victory of P., and the annexation to the P. kingdom of the whole prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, together with Hanover, the electorate of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, and the free imperial town of Frankfurt on the Main. See also **German Empire,** history.

Prussia, East and **West,** the two most easterly provs. of Prussia, lying on the Baltic Sea, on which the shore line of a large part of E. Prussia and a smaller part of W. Prussia is formed by the long narrow spits of land cutting off the shallow lagoons known as the Kurisches Haff and the Frisches Haff. The two provs. correspond approximately to the terr. formerly belonging to the Teutonic Order (Pomerellen, W. of the Vistula, and various minor dists. E. of that river). The principal rivers are the Vistula and its tribs. in W. Prussia, the Pregel and Memel (Niemen) in E. Prussia. Both provs. belong to the great plain of N. Germany, and in great part to the Baltic Lake Plateau (*q.v.*). The most considerable altitudes lie in W. Prussia, in a ridge (1086 to 400 ft.) which runs from near the Baltic coast SE. to the intersection of 53½° N. and 20° E. W. of this ridge the most striking diversity of the surface is the Tuchel Heath, a depression which slopes SE. from 400 ft. to 260 ft. near the Vistula. In the NE. near Elbing is a small elevated region called Trunz (650 ft.). In E. Prussia the whole area between the Memel, and the Pregel, E. and S. of the Kurisches Haff, is a tract of lowlands, only a few feet above the level of that lagoon. Besides the lagoons already mentioned the coast is deeply indented by the Bay of Danzig, into which projects on the W. the Putziger Nehrung, a long narrow spit of land, forming the Putziger Wiek. There are numerous small lakes besides the considerable Spirding-see in the SE. of E. Prussia. Two groups of lakes are connected by canals, one upon the common frontier, by the Oberländisch Canal (*q.v.*), the other in the SE. of E. Prussia, by the Masurian Canals (*q.v.*). The climate is temperate, but inclined to severity in the higher parts. The elevated tracts, especially in the W., are not fertile; but the Vistula delta and other valleys, and Kulmer Land (SE. of W. Prussia), possess soil of considerable fertility, upon which wheat is grown, and in parts betroot. But the staple crops of the provs. are rye and potatoes. Nearly 55 per cent. of the area of W. Prussia, and about 51 per cent. of that of E. Prussia, is cultivated. Forests, chiefly *coniferæ*, cover 21 per cent. of the surface in W. Prussia, and 18 per cent. in E. Prussia, and some in both are of great extent—in W. Prussia, in the S. half of Pomerellen (the Tuchel Heath, the valley of the Brahe, and S. of the Vistula between Thorn and the frontier), in E. Prussia, S. of the Spirding-see, and SE. of the Kurisches Haff. Great pains are taken with the breeding of horses and sheep; cattle also are kept, as well as swine and goats. Turf and anthracite are worked, but to no very great extent; amber has for ages been an important product of E. Prussia, being extracted both from the sea in the Samland (the region between the Frisches and the Kurisches Haff), and in the Kurisches Haff itself. Königsberg (cap. of E. Prussia) and Gumbinnen are the chief towns of the two governments (*Regierungsbezirke*) of E. Prussia. Danzig (cap. of W. Prussia) and Marienwerder are the chief towns of those of W. Prussia. The earliest inhabitants, the Pruzzi, a branch of the Lithuanian Guttones or Æstii, were partly conquered and christianised by the Poles in the 11th century; but it was the Teutonic Knights who, from 1230 onwards, definitively christianised and Germanised the heathen Prussians. In 1466 the Knights were obliged to cede W. Prussia to Poland, who retained it down to 1772, at which date it fell to the kingdom of Prussia. E. Prussia, P. (1890) 1,958,700; W. Prussia, P. 1,433,700. See **German Empire,** table.

Prut, or **Pruth,** riv., SE. Europe, Austria, Roumania, and Russia, rises in Austrian Bukovina, flows E. and S., forming frontier between Roumania and Russia, joins Danube from left at Reni. Length, 380 m.

Pruvinum, ancient tn., France. See **Provins.**

Pruvos, comm., Austria. See **Privos.**

Pruzhany (Polish **Prużany,** or **Prużana**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 190 m. SSE. Grodno, 5 m. from Warsaw–Moscow Rly. P. 8150.

Pryepolye, tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Tashlija, on the Lim, 45 m. WNW. Novibazar; commands one of the routes from Constantinople to Serajevo. An Austrian military force is maintained here under the Treaty of Berlin (1878). Near it are the ruins of the monastery of Miloshevo, sacked by Sirien Pasha in 1559, when the bones of St. Sava were burnt. Alt. 1500 ft. P. 4000.

Pryesnogorkovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, W. Siberia, prov. Akmolinsk, 285 m. WSW. Omsk. P. <5000.

Pryleston, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Billingford.**

Pryors Hayes, par., Eng., Cheshire, Tawin dist., 4 m. E. Chester. P. <250.

Prysk and Carvan, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, dist. Tregaron. P. <250.

Prysnovskaya, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, prov. Akmolinsk, 270 m. WSW. Omsk. P. <5000.

Prysor, small riv., Wales, Merionethshire, in the NW., flowing NW. into the estuary of the Dwyryd.

Przasnysz, or **Prasnysz,** dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 60 m. NE. Płock, 16 m. from Ciechanowa railway station, near Prussian frontier; brisk trade. P. 8000.

Przedborz, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 55 m. SW. Radom, on r. bk. Pilica. P. 6600.

Przemyśl, fortified tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. dist. P., on the r. bk. of riv. San, 45 m. NW. Drohobycz. P. is the seat of two bishops, one Roman Catholic and one of the Greek Church; there are ruins near of a fortified castle, formerly the residence of the Ruthenian princes of a terr. of which P. was the cap.; has manufactures of linen. P. <35,200.

Przemyslany, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. dist. P., 27 m. ESE. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Przhevalsk, formerly **Karakol,** dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Semiryechensk, 14 m. from SE. ct. of Lake Issykkul; monument to Przhevalski, the explorer of central Asia, who died here. Alt. 5450 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 43.1° F., Feb. 20.2°, July 62.4°. P. <5000.

Przhevalski Mountains, range of the Kuenlun system, central Asia, trending on the whole E. and W. from about 90° to 91½° E., in 36⅝° N.

Psakhna, tn., Greece, in the W. of Eubœa I., 9 m. NNE. Chalkis. P. <2000.

Psammathos, bay, Greece. See **Porto Quaglio.**

Psara, Ipsara, or **Ipsera,** Turkish isl., in the Ægean Sea, W. of the N. part of Chio (Khio), in 38° 35′ N., 25° 35′ E. P. of Psara town (seapt. in SW. angle) <5000 (Cuinet).

Pschow, comm., Prussia, Silesia, circle and 7½ m. WSW. Rybnik; has mines of coal and iron pyrites. P. <2000.

Pshaves, stem of Georgians, Caucasus Mts., Tioneti and Dusheti dists. of govt. Tiflis, inhabiting the gorges of the main range; live chiefly by cattle-rearing. P. about 9200.

Psinya, riv., Turkey in Europe, rises near the Bulgarian frontier, and flows WSW. and S. to the Vardar, which it joins on the l. bk., 18 m. SE. of Ushkub.

Psiol, riv., Russia, govts. Kursk, Kharkov, and Poltava, l. bk. trib. of Dnieper, flows with many windings W. and SW. through a very fertile region in a well peopled valley, receiving many small tribs., of which Khorol is the largest. Length, 420 m.

Pskov, govt., NW. Russia, lake dist., has St. Petersburg on N., Novgorod, Tver, and Smolensk on E., Livonia on W., and Vitebsk on S.; hilly in SE., where the Alaun heights, thickly clothed with forests, attain 800–1000 ft. alt., and W. and NW. A woody and marshy depression, watered by the Lovat, runs SW. to NE. between the hilly tracts. Surface all covered with boulder-clay. The chief rivers, Lovat and Sheloń, flow into Lake Ilmeń, the Velikaya into Lake P., and the upper W. Düna borders the govt. in SE. Many lakes, the chief of which is Lake P., 50 m. long, 13 m. broad, and from 3 to 18 ft. deep, which is connected by a broad channel with Lake Chudskoye (Peipus). Extensive marshes, many forests. Climate moist and changeable, the average temp. at P. being, yr. 41°, Jan. 17°, July 65°. Population Great Russian, with about 9000 Esthonians. Agriculture unproductive; cereals imported; flax culture; considerable fishing in lakes; timber trade; stone quarries. Divided into eight dists.: Pskov, Kholm, Novorzhev, Opochka, Ostrov, Porkhov, Toropets, and Velikiya Luki. Area, 17,069 sq. m. P. (1863) 719,000; (1890) 1,019,000.

Pskov, cap. of govt. P., 171 m. by rail SW. St. Petersburg, on both banks of broad Velikaya R., 9 m. from Lake P. Old town, which remained till the 16th century an independent sister republic to Novgorod, and was governed by its *vieche,* or forum, attaining a considerable population, and a great degree of prosperity, being a centre for trade with Germany, and a member of the Hanseatic League. Conquered and plundered by Moscow Tsars in 1510. Now a poor town, containing many relics of its past glory in its cathedral and kreml. Steamers ply to Dorpat. P. 23,900.

Psyrg, mt., Caucasus, dist. Sukhum-kale. Alt. 12,427 ft.

Puanting, tn., China, in the SW. of Kweichou, 130 m. E. by N. Yünnan-fu.

Pubb, mt. chain, Baluchistan. See **Pabb.**

Pubblebrien, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Limerick.

Publier, comm., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Thonon, 3 m. WSW. Evian; has a bathing establishment at Amphion.

Publow, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the Chew, 5 m. SSE. Bristol, 1 m. E. Pensford stn. P. <500.

Pubnico Harbour, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Yarmouth co., on Bay of Fundy, 17 m. W. by N. Barrington. P. <1500.

Pucalan, comm., Chile, dep. Valparaiso. P. <2000.

Pucani, vil., Peru, dep. Loreto, on the Ucayali, 240 m. ENE. Lima.

Puching, tn., China, prov. Fokien, 112 m. W. of the treaty part of Wenchow.

Puchou, tn., China, near the SW. corner prov. Shansi, 300 m. N. by W. Ichang, 73 m. W. by N. Honan.

Puchuncavi, vil., Chile, prov. Valparaiso, 15 m. NW. Quillota. P. <2000.

Puckaun, tn., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, on Lough Derg, 6 m. NW. Nenagh, P.O. (**Puckane**). P. <250.

Puckeridge, PMT.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Rib, div. and 8½ m. NE. by N. Hertford, between Braughing and Standon stns.

Puckington, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 10 m. ESE. Taunton, 3 m. NNE. Ilminster stn. P. <250.

Pucklechurch, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 7 m. ENE. Bristol, 2 m. ENE. Mangotsfield stn.; coal mined here. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Puddefjord, harb., Norway. See **Bergen.**

Pudding Norton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 20 m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 1 m. S. by W. Fakenham stn. P. <250.

Puddington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6 m. NW. Chester, 3 m. SW. Ledsham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Puddington, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 8 m. W. by S. Tiverton, P.O. P. <250.

Puddle, or **Trent,** riv., Eng., Dorsetshire, flowing SE. and E. past Puddletown into Poole Harbour.

Puddlehinton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Puddle, 4½ m. NNE. Dorchester, PT.O. (**Piddlehinton**). P. <500.

Puddlestone, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5 m. E. by N. Leominster. P. 250; eccles. par. (**P. with While**) P. 250.

Puddletown, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Puddle, 5 m. NE. by E. Dorchester; 7186 ac. PMT.O. (**Piddletown**). P. <1500.

Puddletrenthide, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Puddle, 6 m. N. by E. Dorchester, PMT.O. (**Piddletrenthide**); 4497 ac. P. <750.

Pudewitz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 17 m. ENE. Posen, circle Schroda. P. <3000.

Pudlein, Hungarian **Podolin,** vil., Hungary, Zips (Szepes), on the Poprád, 50 m. NW. Kaschau. P. <2000.

Pudozh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Olonets, 323 m. ENE. Petrozavodsk, on Vodla R., 15 m. from E. ct. of Lake Onega. Wide forests in the dist., supplying timber for shipbuilding. P. <2000.

Pudsey, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, P. div., 3 m. E. and partly in bor. of Bradford, with stns. (**P. Lowtown** and **P. Greenside**) on the G. N. R.; has woollen manufactures. P. 13,400; par. P. 17,000; parl. div. P. 49,300.

Pudukattai, tn., India, cap. native state P., 32 m. S. by E. Trichinopoli. P. (1881) 15,400.

Pudymore (**Podymore,** or **Podimore**) **Milton,** par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 5½ m. N. by W. Yeovil, 2 m. NE. Ilchester. P. <250.

Puebla, or in full, **Puebla de los Angeles** ('town of the angels'), sometimes (since 1862) called **Puebla de Zaragoza,** after a general of that name, city, Mexico, 67 m. ESE. of the city of Mexico, a short distance from the Atoyac, cap. state of P., founded by the Spaniards, Sept. 28, 1531. It stands in a neighbourhood rich in minerals: coal in the ranches of Santa Barbara, which are connected by rail with P.; iron ore about 9 or 10 m. off; kaolin and other earths used in the manufacture of china and earthenware; building-stone, and about 20 m. off mountains of a fine variegated translucent marble. Besides potteries, the city has iron and bronze works, &c. Important railway centre. Alt. 7100 ft. Mean temp. (8 yrs.), 60.4° F., Jan. 53.4°, July 63.3°; mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 46.28 in. P. 110,000.

Puebla, one of the states of Mexico, on the high S. plateau of Anahuac (6500–8000 ft. mean alt.), E. of the federal dist. and of the state of Mexico, at the high S. junction of the coast Cordilleras Madres, and therefore on both the Gulf and Pacific slopes, between the rivs. Mexcala, San Juan, and Tapoala.

Puebla, La, tn., Majorca, Balearic Is., 24 m. ENE. Palma, dist. Inca. The morass of Alcudia, which formerly rendered the place unhealthy, is now drained. P. (comm.) 5700.

Puebla de Don Fadrique, tn., Spain, prov. Granada, dist. Huescar, at the E. end of La Sagra Mts., 45 m. NW. by W. Lorca. P. 6500.

Puebla de Don Fadrique, formerly **Puebla de la Isla,** comm., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 45 m. ESE. Toledo, dist. Quintanar de la Orden. P. <4000.

Puebla de Guzman, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 31 m. NW. Huelva, dist. Valverde del Camino. P. <4000.

Puebla de la Calzada, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 20 m. ENE. Badajoz, dist. Mérida. P. <4000.

Puebla de la Isla, comm., Spain. See **Puebla de Don Fadrique.**

Puebla del Brollon, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 32 m. SSE. Lugo, dist. Quiroga. P. 7600.

Puebla del Caramiñal, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist.

Noya, on W. shore of Ria de Arosa, 19 m. NW. Pontevedra. P. 6200.

Puebla de los Infantes, La, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 42 m. NE. Seville, dist. Lora del Rio. P. <4000.

Puebla del Saucejo, Spain. See **Saucejo, El.**

Puebla de Montalban, La, tn., Spain, prov. and 16 m. W. Toledo, dist. Torrijos. P. 6100.

Puebla de Trives, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. E. Orense, dist. Puebla de Trives. P. 5600.

Puebla la Cazalla, La, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 39 m. ESE. Seville, dist. Morón. P. 6200.

Pueblo, city, U.S., Colorado, P. co., on the Arkansas, 140 m. S. by E. Denver, in an agricultural and stock-raising region.; iron and steel works; manufacturing centre. Alt. 4639 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880)<4000; (1890) 24,600.

Pueblo Nuevo del Mar, comm., Spain, prov., dist., and 3½ m. NE. Valencia; sea-bathing place, much frequented by the Valencians. P. 11,300.

Pueblos, tribe of Indians, U.S., inhabiting the NE. part of terr. of New Mexico. In a wider sense the term is applied to the primitive settled inhabitants of the present Arizona and New Mexico, whose towns (Spanish, *pueblos*) were sometimes met with on the plains, sometimes hollowed out on the hill-sides, sometimes perched on nearly inaccessible cliffs ('cliff dwellings'). *Puente,* Spanish, 'bridge.'

Puenteareas, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 20 m. SSE. Pontevedra, dist. P. P. 13,300.

Puente-Caldelas, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 7½ m. ESE. Pontevedra, dist. P.-C.; with tin mines, and cold and tepid sulphureous springs. P. 7400.

Puente-Ceso, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Corunna, dist. Carballo. P. 6300.

Puente de Garcia Rodriguez, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, dist. Ortigueira. P. <5000.

Puente del Arzobispo, comm., Spain, prov. Toledo, on r. bk. of Tagus, 23 m. WSW. Talavera de la Reina. P. <2000.

Puente del Inca, military post, Argentine Republic, 68 m. W. Mendoza, in the valley of the Rio de Mendoza, on a road leadingto the Uspallata Pass; has saline and calcareous springs.

Puentedéume, or **Santiago de Puentedéume,** comm., NW. of Spain, prov. Corunna, 5 m. SSE. Ferrol, at the head of one of the arms of the bay (Ria) of Corunna. P. 8500.

Puente Jenil, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 33 m. S. Córdoba, on the r. bk. of the riv. Jenil. P. 11,400.

Puente la Reina, comm., Spain, Navarre, dist. and 12½ m. SW. Pamplona; has excellent wines. P. <3000.

Puente-Nacional, tn., Colombia, dep. Santander, 11 m. S. Velez, on the Suarez; with coal and iron mines. Alt. 5275 ft. P. (with dist.) 16,000.

Puentenansa, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 36 m. WSW. Santander; has warm sulphur springs. P. <2000.

Pueres, Rio, riv., U.S., New Mexico, rises in Santa Anna co., flows S. for about 150 m., nearly on the meridian of 107° W., and joins the Rio Grande in Bernalillo co., SW. of Albuquerque, a few miles S. of 35° N. Great irrigation works in progress.

Puerh, Pueul (**Puöl**), or **Puheul** (**Puhöl**), tn., China, in the SW. of Yünnan, 190 m. S. by E. Tali-fu. It gives its name to a fine kind of tea grown in a neighbouring dist., in the Burmese Shan states. See *Kew Bulletin*, No. 30, and pp. 16-17 of the report there referred to (China, No. 1, 1888 [C.-5371]).

Puers, comm., Belgium, prov. and 11 m. SW. by S. Antwerp, arr. Malines. P. <4000.

Puerto, Spanish, 'port.'

Puerto Ancon, small fishing-vil. and watering-place on an open roadstead, Peru, about 11° 47′ S., a little N. of Callao Bay in the rainless zone of Peru. Near it is an ancient cemetery from which mummies and other objects throwing light on the ancient Inca civilisation have been obtained in an excellent state of preservation. See *The Necropolis of Ancon in Peru* by W. Reiss and A. Stübel, translated by A. H. Keane, Berlin, 1880-87.

Puerto Angel, small Mexican port on the Pacific, state of Oaxaca, in 15° 48′ N.; calling-place of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers.

Puerto Bello, Colombia. See **Porto Bello.**

Puerto Berrio, vil., Colombia, Antioquia, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 90 m. E. by N. Medellin, to which town a railway is in progress. Alt. 542 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs.), yr. 78.7° F.; mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 97.02 in. P. <2000.

Puerto Caballos, seapt., Honduras. See **Puerto Cortez.**

Puerto Cabello, seapt. tn., Venezuela, Carabobo, on the N. ct. in about 63° 5′ W. Safe anchorage in bay in 50–100 ft. of water; depth at entrance to and in harbour, 12 ac., and at quayside at low water, 26 ft.; no bar. P. (with dist.) 10,100.

Puerto Cansado, bay, W. ct. of Africa, 47 m. ENE. Cape Jubi, in 28° 6′ N. This natural port is closed by a barrier of rocks and sand, passable at high tide. There is an ancient tower, possibly on the site of Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña.

Puerto Chanchan, small bay, Chile, prov. and 23 m. N. Valdivia, in 39° 28′ S.

Puerto Cispata, Colombia. See **Morrosquillo,** gulf.

Puerto Colombia, port, Colombia. See **Sabanilla.**

Puerto Cortez, or **Caballos,** bay and vil., on N. ct. of Honduras, in 88° W. (on the Gulf of Honduras, in NW. of the republic); was the first port established by the Spaniards on these shores, and was selected by Cortez and called *Natividad.* Puerto Cortez is the northern terminus of the proposed Honduras interoceanic railway; good anchorage. Depth of 40 ft. available for vessels entering the port. P. <2000.

Puerto de la Cruz, tn., Canary Is., dist. and 2½ m. W. Orotava; at the end of the 18th century it was the chief seat of commerce of the Canary Is. P. <5000.

Puerto de la Mar, Chile. See **Cobija.**

Puerto de Luna, vil., U.S., New Mexico, San Miguel co., 96 m. SE. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Puerto de Santa Maria, comm., Spain, prov. and on the Bay of Cadiz, 5 m. NE. by N. Cadiz, dist. Puerto de Santa Maria. To the S. of the town was fought in 711 the celebrated battle which placed Spain in the hands of the Moors. P. 20,100.

Puerto Deseado, Patagonia. See **Deseado, Rio.**

Puerto Expedicion, vil., Argentine Republic, terr. of the Chaco, on the r. bk. of Rio Bermejo, 68 m. N. by W. Corrientes. P. <2000.

Puerto Gallegos, Patagonia. See **Gallegos, Rio.**

Puerto Jobos, bay, Porto Rico. See **Jobos.**

Puerto Limon, seapt., Costa Rica. See **Limon.**

Puertollano, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Almodovar del Campo, 45 m. NW. by N. Lináres. P. 5100.

Puerto Madrin, seapt., Argentine Republic, terr. Chubut, on the Bahia Nueva, in 42° 49′ S.; connected by rail with the Welsh colony of Chubut.

Puerto Marin, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 15 m. SSW. Lugo, dist. Chantada, on r. bk. of the Minho. P. <5000.

Puerto Menor, bay, Spain, NE. ct. of isl. of Majorca, 7½ m. long, 3–4 m. wide, forming the harbour of Pollenza, sometimes called Puerto de Pollenza.

Puerto Montt, or **Melipulli,** tn., Chile, cap. prov. Llanquihue, on the N. ct. of the Gulf of Reloncavi, 110 m. SSE. Valdivia; was founded in 1853. Mean temp. (4 yrs.), yr. 51.6° F., Jan. 57.7°, July 45.9°; mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 96.37 in. P. <3000.

Puerto Pacheco, riv.-port, on the Paraguay, Bolivia, in 20° 9′ S.; terminus of a projected railway from Sucre.

Puerto Padre, harbour, Cuba, N. ct., 97 m. NW. by N. Santiago de Cuba, in 76° 36′ W.

Puerto Perez, Bolivia. See **Chillaya.**

Puerto Plata, seapt., isl. of Haiti, republic and 108 m. NW. by N. Santo Domingo, in 70° 40′ W.; lighthouse; is the principal port of the republic on the N. ct. P. 18,000.

Puerto Princesa, seat of the governor of the Spanish isl. of Palawan on the Sulu Sea (E. ct. of isl.), in 8° 45′ N.; large and safe harbour. P. <2000.

Puerto Principe, comm., Cuba, cap. prov. Puerto Principe, 165 m. NW. by W. Santiago de Cuba; connected by rail with the port of Nuevitas (to the NE.). In the N. of the prov. in the Sierra Cubita are extensive deposits of various kinds of iron ore. City, P. 26,800 (20,100 white, 6700 coloured); comm. P. (pueblo) 41,700 (32,700 white, 9000 coloured). See **Nuevitas.**

Puerto Quemada, small bay, on the W. ct. of Colombia, in 7° N.

Puerto Real, comm., Spain, prov. and 6 m. E. Cadiz, dist. Puerto de Sta. Maria, on the Bay of Cadiz. The town was founded by Isabella of Castille in 1488. Along the Trocadero are dockyards, dry docks, and wharves. Puerto Real has important salt-mines. P. 9700.

Puerto Rico ('rich harbour'), frequently called in English and French **Porto Rico,** formerly the Boriquen of the Arawaks, the fourth in size and easternmost of the great Antilles, between the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea (17°–19° N. lat.). A lengthened rectangle with the greatest diameter (90 m.) E. to W. (37 m. broad, 3550 sq. m.). Physically, it is a continuation of the emerged lands of Haiti (through Mona I.). Very mountainous, the general orientation of the ridge being SW. to NE., and the water-parting (Cayey) near the S. side (highest peak, Yunque ['anvil'] de Luquillo, in the NE. angle, 3670 ft.). The principal rivers consequently run N. (Grande de Arecibo, Manati, La Plata, Bayamon, Grande de Loiza). Among the rocks coralligenous limestones predominate. All lands exposed to the NE. trade-winds have abundant rains (San Juan, 12 yrs.; mean temp., 80.7° F., Jan.-Feb. 76.5°, July-Aug. 83.2°). The hills are covered with tropical forests. The dense native population was exterminated by the Spaniards, by whom Negroes were then introduced as slaves. The Spanish population is principally Andalusian (*jivaros, goajiros*), Balearic, and fugitives (1810–1825) from the other Spanish colonies. Puerto Rico is the healthiest and most densely peopled of all the West Indies. Slavery abolished in 1873. All the extensive littoral plains and valleys of rivers are exceedingly fertile and intensely cultivated. Principal products are sugar, coffee,

tobacco; then maize, rice, cotton. Many cattle. The adjacent Neona I. is covered with guano. Harbours are numerous, but mostly unprotected from the trade winds (N.), or filled with sand (W.). San Juan Bautista, in the N. of the island, is the cap. The principal coast centres are Arecibo and Bayamon. The W. exporting ports are Mayaguez (San German) and Aguadilla; those in the S. are Guánica, Guayanilla, Puerto Ponce (3 m. from Ponce, the most important town). The E. part of the island is the less important. Exports, sugar, rum, coffee, tobacco, timber and dyewood, cattle, horses, hides; imports, manufactured dress articles, rice, wine, oil, salt meat (*tasajo*, from Argentine), machinery. Exports and imports, 1891, £1,100,000. Commerce with Great Britain, Spain, United States, Germany, France. There are many good roads, and a railway (300 m. long) is in course of construction round the island. Puerto Rico is a colonial prov. of Spain, divided into 7 deps. The first Spanish establishment dates from 1509 (Ponce de Leon). P. (1765) 45,000; (1860) 600,000; (1887) 800,000; (320,000 negroes included). [**J. B. R.**]

Puerto San Juan, bay, Peru, in 15° 22′ S.

Puerto San Julian, estuary, Argentine Republic (Patagonia), govt. of Santa Cruz, mouth in 49° 11′ S.

Puerto San Lorenzo, small port, Central America, Honduras, 50 m. S. by W. Tegucigalpa, at the head of one of the branches of the Gulf of Fonseca, in 13° 25′ N.

Puerto San Nicolas, bay, Peru, in 15° 18′ S.

Puerto Utria, small bay, on the W. ct. of Colombia, in 6° N.

Puerto Valdes, long narrow inlet, Argentine Republic (Patagonia), on the E. ct. of the penin. San José or Valdes, mouth at S. end in 42° 30′ S.

Puertoviejo, Ecuador. See **Portoviejo.**

Pueul, tn., China. See **Puerh.**

Puffin Island, Ire., SW. co. Kerry, N. of St. Finan's Bay.

Puffin Island, small isl., Wales, about 1 m. NE. of the E. end of Anglesey; seat of a marine biological station; has ruins of a church tower, said to be of the 7th century.

Puget Sound, inland sea, U.S., Washington, extends S. from the E. end of Strait of Fuca, in a direct line of about 80 m. Its principal constituents are Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound proper, and Hood's Canal. The sound ramifies into numerous bays and inlets, and contains many islets. Area of waters is about 2000 sq. m.; total length of shore line, 1594 m. See **Tacoma.**

Puget Théniers, comm., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, cap. arr., on the Var, 26 m. NW. Nice; has sulphur spring. Alt. 1475 ft. P. <2000.

Puget-Ville, or **Le Puget,** tn., France, dep. Var, arr. and 16 m. NE. Toulon; important coal-mines. P. <2000.

Puglia, Italy. See **Apulia.**

Pugu, vil., Ger. E. Africa, a few miles SW. of Dar-es-Salam; seat of a German Benedictine mission.

Pugwash, seapt. tn. and watering-place, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on Northumberland Strait, 46 m. W. by N. Pictou. P. <1500.

Puheul, or **Puhöl,** tn., China. See **Puerh.**

Puigcerda, or **Puycerda,** comm., Spain, prov. Lerida, dist. P., 55 m. NW. by W. Gerona. P., founded by Alfonso II. in 1177 and formerly fortified, has always played an important part in the wars between France and Spain. P. <3000.

Puigmal, mt., Spain, 40 m. NW. Gerona. Alt. 2909 ft.

Puinipet, Caroline Is. See **Ponapé.**

Puisaye, region, France, now comprised in the deps. Yonne, Nièvre, and Loiret.

Puiseaux, comm., France, dep. Loiret, arr. Pithiviers, 18 m. SW. by S. Fontainebleau. P. <2000.

Puisserguier, comm., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Béziers, cant. and 2 m. N. Capestang. P. <4000.

Puits, France. See **Puys.**

Puka, Mahometan tribe, Albania, branch of the Mirdites, occupying a plateau between the mountains of Ermeïa and Terbuni.

Pukaki, lake, New Zealand, South I., in Mount Cook dist., at foot of Ben Oahu and Mary ranges and Mount Acrangi; is fed by the Tasman R., and drained by Pukaki R. into the riv. Waitaki. Length, 10 m. by 4 m. wide.

Pukáncz, Pukkanz, Bugganz, or **Baka-Banya,** comm., Hungary, co. Hont, 44 m. NNW. Waitzen. P. is the centre of an auriferous and argentiferous region; has mineral springs. P. <4000.

Pukapuka, or **Danger Islands,** S. Pacific.

Pukapuka, or **Honden,** isls., Pacific, in the NE. of the Tuamotu Is., in about 15° S., 138¾° W.

Pukararo, or **Tres Cocotlers,** isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 19° 15′ S., 139° 0′ W.

Pukarunga, isl., Pacific. See **Egmont.**

Pukekohe, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., in 37° 14′ S., 175° 9′ E. P. <1500.

Pukerau, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 49 m. NE. Invercargill by road and rail. P. <1500.

Puket, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., Isle of Salong or Junkseylon, in about 7° 54′ N.

Puketapu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hawkes Bay co., on the r. bk. of the Tuta Kuri, 5 m. W. Napier. P. <1500.

Pukeuri Junction, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 5 m. NE. Oamaru. P. <1500.

Puki-hsien, tn., China, prov. Hupe, dist. and 62 m. SW. Wuchang (opposite Hankow).

Pukkanz, comm., Hungary. See **Pukáncz.**

Pukou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, dist. and 12 m. NNW. Tientsin, on the l. bk. of the Peiho.

Pukwana, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brule co., 73 m. SE. by E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Pukwei, tn., Manchuria. See **Tsitsihar.**

Pul, Persian and Turkish, 'a bridge.'

Pula, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 16 m. SSW. Cagliari. P. <2000.

Pulacayo, silver-mines, Bolivia, dep. Potosi, being part of the **Huanchaca** mines.

Pulai, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. (vilayet) and 14 m. SW. Skutari, at the mouth of the Boyana, opposite San Nicolo (Montenegro).

Pulanduta, Punta, cape, Philippine Is., in the SW. of Masbate, in 11° 53′ N., 123° 9′ E.

Pulaski, co., U.S., Arkansas, in the middle of the state, traversed by Arkansas R.

Pulaski, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 32° N., W. of 83° W.

Pulaski, co., U.S., Illinois, on the S. frontier, and crossed in E. by 89° W.

Pulaski, co., U.S., Indiana, E. of 87° W., crossed by 41° N.

Pulaski, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the S., W. of the meridian 84°, crossed in the S. by 37° N.

Pulaski, co., U.S., Missouri, W. of 92° W., crossed in the extreme N. by 38° N.

Pulaski, vil., U.S., New York, Oswego co., on Salmon R., 22 m. ENE. Oswego. P. <2000.

Pulaski, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Giles co., 66 m. S. by W. Nashville; agricultural centre. P. <3000.

Pulaski, tn., U.S., Virginia, cap. P. co., 145 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Pulathomas, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 12 m. from Belmullet.

Pulati ('people of the forest'), tribe, central Albania, portion of the Maliesors.

Pulawy, or **Nowa Aleksandrya,** dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 33 m. NW. Lublin, on r. bk. Vistula, where it issues from the hilly tracts it has pierced in the S.; ferry across the Vistula; forestry institute. P. 10,230.

Pulayen, Polliyar, or **Pulaya,** Malay name of the Parias of Malabar; also peculiar to a small tribe in Cochin.

Pulborough, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Arun, 8 m. NNE. Arundel, a junction stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R. (stn. for **Storrington**), PMT.O.; 6305 ac. P. <2000.

Pulford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. SSW. Chester, 1 m. ENE. Rossett stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pulgáon, vil. and rly. stn., Brit. India, Central Provs., Wardhá dist., in 20° 44′ N., 79° 21′ E.; connected by road with the cotton-marts of Deolí and Hinganghát. P. <5000.

Pulham, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Cerne dist., 7 m. SE. Sherborne, P.O. P. <500.

Pulham St. Mary Magdalen and **Pulham St. Mary the Virgin,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11 m. S. by W. Norwich, with two stns. (**P. Market** and **P. St. Mary**) on the G. E. R. P. St. Mary Magdalen, PMT.O., P. <1500; P. St. Mary the Virgin, PMT.O., P. <1000.

Pullangudi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Tinnevelli dist., in 9° 11′ N., 77° 26′ E. P. (1891) <5000.

Pulicat, tn., Brit. India, Madras, on the E. ct., dist. Chengalpat, 24 m. N. by E. Madras, at the S. end of the lagoon of the same name. P. was one of the earliest Dutch settlements on the Indian mainland and dates from 1609. It was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1825. P. (1891) 5400; Hindus, 4000.

Pul-i-Khatun ('lady's bridge'), vil., Russian Transcaspian Terr., with a bridge across the Tejend R., on the Persian frontier, 88 m. E. by S. Meshed.

Pulilán, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Bulacán. P. 9800.

Pulkovo (**Pulkowa**), small vil., Russia, govt. and 5 m. S. St. Petersburg, on a hill 245 ft. high. Seat of a great observatory, renowned for its instruments and work; small observatory for the general staff officers connected with the above. 59° 46′ 19″ N. lat., 30° 19′ 40″ E. long.

Pullampet, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 56 m. WSW. Nellore. P. <5000.

Pullman, vil., U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 67 m. S. by E. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Pülna, tn., Hungary, Bohemia, dist. and 5 m. SSE. Brüx, 14 m. SSW. Teplitz; has a celebrated mineral spring. P. <2000.

Pulloxhill, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 8½ m. N. by W. Luton, 2 m. E. by S. Flitwick stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pully, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Leman, 2 m. SE. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Pulmur, isl., Pacific, in about 5½° S., 162° W.

Pulo, Malay, 'island.'

Pulo Babi, off Sumatra. See **Hog Island.**

Pulo Brala, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the E. ct., in about 4° 50′ N.

Pulo Buton, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the W. ct., in about 6° 34′ N.

Pulo-Condor, volcanic island-group, China Sea, off the coast of French Cochin-China, serving as a calling-place for sailing vessels on their way from the Straits of Malacca to the China Sea. The English established themselves at P.-C. in 1702 and founded a factory, but were massacred in 1708; the ruins of the settlement are still to be seen. The group is connected with Saigon by telegraph and by a regular service of steamers. Highest point, 1935 ft. The largest of the group, Great Condor or Kunon, has a length of 9 m., and a greatest breadth of 3 m.

Pulo Dinding, Straits Settlements. See **Dindings.**

Pulo Kambing, isl., Eastern Archipelago. See **Kambing.**

Pulo Lankava, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the W. ct., 6° 22′ N.

Pulo Lantar, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the W. ct., in about 7° 37′ N.

Pulo-Panjang, isl., off the W. ct. of French Cochin-China, in about 9° 20′ N.; the most frequented of French possessions, in the mouth of the Gulf of Siam.

Pulo-Penang, Straits Settlements. See **Penang.**

Pulo Telibon, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the W. ct., in about 7° 20′ N.

Pulo Trotio, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the W. ct., in about 6° 35′ N.

Pulsnitz, riv., Ger., rises in the E. of the kgd. of Saxony, and flows on the whole NW. into the Schwarze Elster, ts lower course forming part of the frontier between the Prussian provs. of Saxony and Silesia. An arm, called the Neue P., strikes westwards near its mouth and joins the Elster below Elsterwerda, enclosing an island called Schraden.

Pulsnitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, 15 m. NE. by E. Dresden. P. <4000.

Pulteneytown, suburb of Wick (*q.v.*), Scot., Caithness, on the S. of Wick Bay, included in Wick parl. burgh. P. 5600.

Pultusk, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 55 m. SW. Łomża, on r. bk. Narew. P. 11,510.

Puluqui, or **San Ramon,** isl., Chile, at the left of the entrance of the Gulf of Reloncavi, crossed by 41° 45′ S., 73° 4′ W.

Pulu Tengah, isls., Eastern Archipelago. See **Paternoster Islands.**

Pulverbatch, PM.O., Eng., Shropshire. See **Church P.**

Pumpherston, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on riv. Almond, 1½ m. N. Mid Calder, PMT.O. (**Pumpeerston**). P. <1500.

Pumpsaint, PMT.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 7 m. SE. Lampeter.

Puna, vil., Bolivia, dep. and 20 m. SE. Potosi. P. <2000.

Puna, isl., Ecuador. See **Guayaquil, Gulf of.**

Puna, La, name given to the highest inhabited regions of the Andes, regions of plateaux, valleys, and ravines.

Punakha, or **Dosen,** winter cap. of Bhután state, India, 102 m. ENE. Darjíling; mild climate. P. <5000.

Púnamallu, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Chengalpat, 16 m. WSW. Madras, with cantonment. P. is a convalescent resort for the British troops from Madras Presidency and Burma; climate very healthy. P. (1891) <5000.

Punan ('people of the woods'), independent tribe in the interior of Dutch Borneo, apparently the oldest inhabitants of Borneo.

Punasa, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., Nimár dist., in 22° 14′ N., 76° 26′ E. The fort was sought as a refuge by Europeans during the Mutiny.

Punata, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 40 m. ESE. Cochabamba. P. <4000.

Punch, tn., Kashmír, 60 m. E. by N. Ráwal Pindi.

Puncheston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5½ m. SE. by S. Fishguard, on N. Pembrokeshire and Fishguard Rly. P. <250. See **Llanychaer.**

Punchestown, racecourse, Ire., co. Kildare, close to Naas; noted steeplechases in April.

Punch Mehals, dist., India. See **Pánch Mahals** and **Bombay,** table.

Puncknowle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9½ m. W. Dorchester, P.O. (**Puncknoll**). P. <500.

Púndri, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Karnál, 45 m. SSW. Ambála. P. (1891) 5500; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 1900.

Pungan-ting, tn., China, prov. Kweichou. See **Puanting.**

Punganúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. North Arcot, 72 m. ENE. Bangalore. P. (1891) 5600; Hindus, 4200.

Pungarehu, tn., New Zealand, North I., Taranaki co., 27 m. NW. by W. New Plymouth. Cape Egmont lighthouse is 3 m. distant. P. <1500.

Pungo Ndongo, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, a few miles to the N. of the Kwanza, 180 m. ESE. Loanda. P. N. is the chief entrepôt of trade with the interior, and one of the historic cities of Angola. German and Trappist mission station. Alt. 3835 ft. P. <2000.

Pungwe, or **Arwangwa,** riv., Portuguese E. Africa, flows E. from the Manica tableland, then SE., entering the Indian Ocean by an estuary just N. of the Bosi (or Busi) estuary, in about 19° 55′ S.; navigable about 40 m. up. In its lower course it divides into two branches, which surround the isl. of **Manangora,** or **Midinguidingwe,** about 25 m. long, by 10 m. wide. See **Fontesvilla.**

Punitaqui, vil., Chile, prov. Coquimbo, 21 m. S. Ovalle. P. <2000.

Punitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Gostyn, 32 m. E. by N. Goglau. P. (comm.) <3000.

Punjab, prov., in extreme NW. of Brit. India, having in connection with it Patiála, Baháwalpur, and other minor native states, besides Kashmír. The P. proper, the land of the five rivers, Sutlej, Beas, Rávi, Chenáb, and Jehlam, which, uniting to form the Panjnád (Punjnud), finally pour their waters into the Indus, came into the hands of the British at the end of the Sikh war in 1849, and under British rule is subdivided as shown in the following table:—

Districts. Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1868.	Pop. 1881.[2]	Pop. 1891.	Increase per Cent. 1881–91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Delhi	1,290	609	644	639	−0.8	495
Gurgáon	1,984	697	642	669	4.2	337
Karnál[3]	2,440	611	645	684	6.0	280
Hissár[4]	5,163	485	673	776	15.3	150
Rohtak	1,797	537	554	590	6	329
Sirsá[5]	..	211	..	..	..	..
Ambála[6]	2,754	1,035	1,033	1,033	0.1	375
Simla	102	34	44	45	1.8	437
Delhi	15,530	..	4,233	4 436	4.8	286
Jálandhar	1,433	795	790	908	15.0	633
Hoshiárpur	2,244	939	901	1,012	12.2	451
Kángra	9,574	744	731	763	4.4	80
Ludhiána	1,453	583	619	649	4.8	446
Firozpur[7]	4,302	549	747	887	19.6	206
Jálandhar	19,006	..	3,788	4,218	11.1	222
Lahore	3,678	790	924	1,075	16.3	292
Amritsar	1,601	1,084	893	993	11.1	620
Gurdáspur	1,889	655	824	944	14.6	500
Múltán	6,079	472	552	631	14.4	104
Jhang	5,871	348	395	437	10.5	74
Montgomery	5,754	359	427	500	17.1	87
Lahore	24,872	..	4,015	4,580	14.1	184
Ráwal Pindi	4,844	711	821	887	8.0	183
Jehlam	3,995	501	589	609	3.3	152
Gujrát	2,051	616	689	761	10.4	371
Sháhpur	4,840	369	422	494	17.0	102
Gujránwála	3,017	551	617	690	11.9	229
Siálkot	1,991	1,955	1,012	1,120	10.6	562
Ráwal Pindi	20,738	..	4,150	4,561	9.9	220
Dera Ismáil Khán	9,440	395	442	486	10.1	52
Dera Ghází Khán	5,606	309	363	404	11.2	72
Bannu	3,847	288	333	372	12.0	97
Muzaffargarh	3,422	296	339	381	12.6	111
Deraját	22,315	..	1,476	1,644	11.3	74
Pesháwar	2,444	523	593	704	18.7	288
Hazára	2,991	367	407	516	26.8	173
Kohát	2,771	145	182	203	11.9	73
Pesháwar	8,206	1,036	1,181	1,423	20.5	173
Baluch Trans frontier	..	..	..	6	..	..
Total British Terr.	110,667	17,632[1]	18,843	20,867	10.7	189
Patiála	5,951	..	1,467	1,584	8.0	266
Baháwalpur	17,285	..	573	650	11.6	38
Minor Native States	15,063	..	1,820	2,030	..	..
Total Native States	38,299	..	3,861	4,263	10.4	111
Grand Total	145,198		22,704	25,130	10.7	173

[1] Including 17,600 Europeans and 3400 Eurasians in different dists.
[2] Census 1881, the first conducted 'with adequate thoroughness and detail.' Populations according to areas of 1891.
[3] Karnál dist. enlarged since 1881 by the transference of 214 sq. m. from Ambála, but diminished by the transference of 54 sq. m. to Hissár.
[4] Hissár dist. enlarged since 1881 by the transference of 1651 sq. m. from Sirsá, and 54 sq. m. from Karnál.
[5] Sirsá dist. abolished since 1881.
[6] Ambála dist. diminished by the transference of 214 sq. m. to Karnál.
[7] Dist. Firozpur enlarged since 1881 by the transference of 1355 sq. m. from Sirsá.

It consists mainly of the northern plains of the Indus, but some portions of it advance into the Himalayan region, both on the SW. and SE. of Kashmír. In the E. of the P., and partly also in the NW. Provs., from the Beas to the Ganges, a range of hills, called the Siwálik Hills, attaining at most a height of 3500 ft., runs parallel to the Himálayas, from which it is separated by a line of valleys known as the Duns. Another noteworthy feature of the prov. is the rough and broken tableland in the NW., in the angle between the Himálayas and the Suláiman Mts., bounded on the S. and SE. by the Salt Range, which rises abruptly from the plains beneath to the height of from 2000 to 5000 ft. This range, or rather southern escarpment of the tableland, which owes its name to the enormous masses

of rock-salt it contains (the largest known to exist anywhere), first faces that part of the Jehlam which flows to the SW., and then trends W. to and across the Indus. The salt-works supply the whole prov. with salt. The part of the plain which lies to the E. of Lahore is almost the only part that has in favourable years an adequate supply of rain for agriculture. (For details as to the **climate** see, for the Himalayan region, **Murree, Simla**; for the NW. and N. plains, **Peshâwar, Râwal Pindi, Siâlkot, Lahore, Ludhiâna**; for the eastern plains, **Delhi, Sirsa**; and for the SW. plains, **Dera Ismâil Khân** and **Mûltân**). The part E. of Lahore, in consequence of its more plentiful rainfall, though containing only about a quarter of the entire area, has half the cultivated area, and nearly half the population of the prov., but its rainfall being precarious, it is liable to disastrous failures of the crops. This was especially the case before the construction of the now numerous canals of the region (Bâri Doâb, Sirhind, and Western Jumna canals). Among the **crops** of this prov., wheat predominates to an even greater extent than in the NW. Provs., whereas rice is grown only to a small extent, occupying much less than a twentieth of the area devoted to grains and pulses generally. There are numerous tea-gardens in Kumâun, especially in the dist. of Kângra, the tea of which is now well known in the English market. The Kulu valley, a part of Kângra dist. containing the headwaters of the Beas, has a climate admirably suited for the cultivation of the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. The populous dists. in the N. of the prov. are directly connected with the **railway system** of the Ganges valley, and from this northern line two standard-gauge railways branch southwards, one starting at Lahore and keeping entirely to the S. of the Ravi, the other branching off at Lala Musa, between the Chenâb and the Jehlam, then crossing the Jehlam and proceeding westwards on the S. of the Salt Range as far as the Indus, and finally following the l. bk. of that river southwards. A branch from this railway runs N. to Kheura, a village near the chief mines of the Salt Range. These two railways now meet to the S. of Mûltân, on the l. bk. of the Chenâb, and a single railway proceeds southwards to Karâchi, in Sind. The principal **towns** in the order of population are Delhi, Lahore (the cap.), and Amritsar, with more than 100,000 inhabitants in 1891, Peshâwar, Ambâla, Mûltân, Râwal Pindi, Jâlandhar, Patiâla (native), Siâlkot, and Firozpur (with 50,000 to 100,000), and Ludhiâna and Bhiwâni (with 35,000 to 50,000). The prevailing **languages** are Punjâbi in the N., and the Brajbasha dialect of Hindu in the E. The Jatki dialect of Sindhi is spoken in the SW. In **religion** more than half the population of the British prov. are Mohammedans, more than one-third Hindus, and about one-fifteenth Sikhs, this being the population that contains the great bulk of that sect. In the native states they make up more than one-ninth of the population. See **India**, tables.

Punjkora, riv. and valley. See **Panjkhora.**

Punnae Observatory, Brit. India, dist. Tinnevelli, on the S. ct., 40 m. S. by W. Tinnevelli, 8 m. NE. Cape Comorin.

Punnett's Town, PMT. O., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. E. Heathfield.

Puno, tn., Peru, cap. dep. P., on a large bay, 150 m. WNW. La Paz. Immediately to the W. are silver-mines, formerly worked, but now those only within 18 m. SW. of P. are worked. P. 5000.

Puno, dep., in the extreme SE. of Peru, including the Peruvian portion of Lake Titicaca, bounded on the N. by the Madre de Dios; cap. P.

Punta Arenas ('sand point'), tn. and free port, Chile, cap. terr. Magallanes, on Magellan Strait, on the W. shore, about the middle of the portion of the strait that runs from N. to S.; coal mined. Principal capitalists and merchants English and German; centre of supplies for the various sheep-rearing stations of Tierra del Fuego, southern Patagonia, and the Falkland Is. Open roadstead. Good anchorage in 6–15 fathoms at about ¾ m. from shore. Vessels load and discharge by launches. Alt. 12,540 ft. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1853–61), yr. 43.0° F., Jan. 51.5°, July 34.6°; mean rfall. (8 yrs.), 22.55 in. P. <2000.

Punta Arenas, or **Puntarenas,** seapt. tn., Costa Rica, on the E. side of the Gulf of Nicoya, at the extremity of a tongue of sand, in 9° 58′ N., 43 m. W. by N. San José, connected by rail with Esparta. P. A. is the chief port on the Pacific Ocean, but is only a roadstead; vessels drawing more than 6½ ft. anchor 2 m. from the shore. P. <5000.

Punta Avarena, cape, isl. of Haiti, in the S., in 71° W.

Punta Bianca Magra, cape, Italy, on the NW. ct., in 44° 3′ N., 9 m. SE. by E. Spezia.

Punta Brava, cape, Uruguay, on the Rio de la Plata, in 56° 9′ W., about 2 m. SE. Montevideo.

Punta Callejones, cape, Peru, in about 10° 29′ S.

Punta Cana, cape, W. Indies, republic Santo Domingo, in the E. of the isl. of Saona, in 68° 35′ W.

Punta Catuano, cape, W. Indies, republic Santo Domingo, in the NW. of the isl. of Saona, in 68° 48′ W.

Punta del Este ('East Cape'), cape, Uruguay, on the Rio de la Plata, 67 m. E. Montevideo.

Punta Delgada, cape, Argentine Republic, on the SE. of the Valdes Penin., in 42° 44′ S.

Punta Delgada, cape, Mexico, on the E. ct., in 19° 50′ N.

Punta de Maquijata, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Santiago. P. <2000.

Punta de Zacate, isl., Central America, in the Gulf of Fonseca, belonging to the republic of Salvador.

Punta dos Salinas, capes. See **Salinas.**

Punta Engaño, cape, the eastern point of the isl. of Haiti.

Punta Espada, cape, isl. of Haiti, in the SE., in 68° 28′ W.

Punta Gorda, cape, Cuba, in the S., at the E. of the mouth of the Gulf of Matamano, in 82° 12′ W.

Punta Gorda, cape, Mexico, on the E. ct., 7 m. NW. Vera Cruz.

Punta Gorda, port, U.S., Florida, Manatee co., on E. side of Charlotte Harbour, Gulf of Mexico, in 26° 55′ N., connected by rail with Bartow, whence it receives phosphates for export; cannot be reached by vessels drawing more than 11 ft. of water. P. <1500.

Punta Guanal, cape, W. Indies, Isle of Pines, in the SE., in 82⅔° W.

Punta Guanico, cape, Cuba, on the N. ct., in 74° 47′ W.

Punta Marroqui, cape, on the Strait of Gibraltar, in the extreme S. of Spain.

Punta Matermillos, cape, Cuba, in the N., in 77° 8′ W.; lighthouse.

Puntamba, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 50 m. N. by W. Ahmadnagar. P. <5000.

Punta Mico (or **Mono**), or **Monkey Point,** cape, E. ct. of Nicaragua, at N. end of Matina Bay, in 11° 35′ N.

Punta Negra, W. Africa. See **Pointe Noire.**

Punta Palenque, cape, isl. of Haiti, in the S., in 70° 9′ W.

Punta Palo Seco, cape, isl. Porto Rico, in the SW., in 67° 8′ W.

Punta Rassa, vil. and small port, U.S., Florida, Monroe co., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Caloosahatchee R., in 26° 32′ N. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 73.8° F., Jan. 64.7°, July 81.6°. P. <1500.

Puntarenas, dist. (*comarca*), Costa Rica, on W. ct., cap. Esparta. See **Punta Arenas.**

Punta Roja, isl. of Haiti. See **Isabela, Cape.**

Punta Rubia, cape, Argentine Republic, in S. of state of Buenos Aires, in 40° 36′ S.

Punta Sabaneta, or **Cape Tajado,** cape, isl. of Haiti, in the N., in 69° 50′ W.

Punta Siguanelta, cape, W. Indies, Isle of Pines, in the SE., in 82° 22′ W.

Punti, name given to a large proportion of the population of the three southern provs. of China, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yünnan, probably a mixed race descended from Chinese immigrants from the N. and aboriginals.

Puntung, China. See **Putung.**

Punxsutawney, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Jefferson co., 62 m. NE. by E. Pittsburg; coal mined here. P. <3000.

Puöl, tn., China. See **Puerh.**

Pupiao, vil., China, prov. Yünnan, dist. and 11 m. SW. Yungchang-fu; noted throughout the prov. for its sulphur springs.

Pupuya, small seapt., Chile, in 33° 58′ S., 70 m. S. by W. Valparaiso. P. <2000.

Puqueldon, tn., Chile, prov. Chiloé. P. <2000.

Puquio, vil., Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 145 m. WSW. Cuzco. P. (with dist.) <4000.

Puquios, comm., Chile, dep. and 31 m. NE. Copiapo; copper is mined here. Alt. 4500 ft. P. <2000.

Pur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 41 m. N. by E. Meerut. P. (1891) 5500; Moham. 3200; Hindus, 2200.

Pura, vil., Persia. See **Tehre.**

Purace, active volcano, Colombia, in the Andes, to the ESE. of Popayan. Alt. about 15,420 ft. The vil. P. was destroyed by an eruption in 1827.

Purakanui, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waikouati co., 12 m. NE. Dunedin by road and rail. P. <1500.

Purali, riv., Baluchistan, flows S. into the Arabian Sea (which it only reaches in flood), a little to the W. of the port of Sonmiani. Length about 310 m.

Purandhar, sanitarium, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Poona, in 18° 17′ N., 74° 1′ E.; comprises two hill-forts. Alt. of Purandhar Mt., above the plain 1700 ft., above the sea 4472 ft.

Purang, tn., Cambodia, 137 m. N. by E. Saigon.

Purbeck, Isle of, penin., Eng., Dorsetshire, between Poole Harbour and the English Channel on the S., terminating in St. Alban's Head. It is traversed E. and W. by a lofty range of chalk hills; in the centre is Corfe Castle; has excellent quarries of stone known as Purbeck stone. Length, 12 m.; breadth about 7 m.

Purbeck Hill, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, Isle of Purbeck, 10 m. SW. by W. Poole.

Purbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 5½

m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, 2 m. NNE. Cosham stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Purchena, comm., Spain, prov. and 35 m. N. by E. Almeria, cap. dist. P. .P. <3000.

Purdis Farm, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4 m. SE. Ipswich. P. <250.

Purdy Islands, group, Ger. New Guinea, crossed by 2° 50′ S., 146° 15′ E.; yield phosphates.

Purdysburn, P.O., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 4 m. S. Belfast.

Purdytown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co. P. <1500.

Purfleet, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on the Thames, 7 m. SSE. Romford, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.; has a small pier for steamers, and a government powder magazine. PMT.O. See **Thurrock, West.**

Purgstall, comm., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, dist. Scheibbs, 35 m. E. Steyr. P. <2000.

Puri, or **Pooree,** commonly **Jagannáth** (Juggernauth), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. P., 60 m. ENE. Ganjám, on the Bay of Bengal. The port is simply an open roadstead. Vessels load and discharge by surf boats. P. is one of the most sacred places of the prov., which for two thousand years has been the holy land of the Hindus. It is the seat of the shrine of Jagannáth (Juggernaut), and consequently a great resort of pilgrims, especially at the time of the great car festival, celebrated in June or July, when upwards of 100,000 persons sometimes assemble in the town, which is unhealthy. Cholera invariably breaks out during this festival in spite of the sanitary measures taken to lessen overcrowding and to prevent epidemics. Thousands of pilgrims die upon the journey. P. (1891) 28,800; Hindus, 28,500.

Purificacion, vil., Colombia, Tolima, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 80 m. SW. by W. Bogotá. P. (with dist.) 8800.

Puriscal, vil., Costa Rica, 17 m. SW. San José.

Purlton, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3½ m. NNE. Bridgwater, P.O. P. <750.

Purkaree, comm., Austria. See **Burgholz.**

Purkersdorf, tn., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, dist. Sechshaus, 9 m. W. Vienna. P. <3000.

Purleigh, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 3 m. SSW. Maldon, 1 m. N. by W. Cold Norton stn., P.O.; 5794 ac. P. <1000.

Purley, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., on the Thames, 3 m. NW. Reading, 1½ m. NW. Tilehurst stn., P.O. P. <250.

Purley, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, 2½ m. S. Croydon, on the SE. R. and L. B. & S. C. R. (main line), PMT.O. P. <1500.

Purmamarca, vil., Argentine Republic, Jujuy, 223 m. N. Tucuman, 42 m. N. by W. Jujuy.

Purmerend, vil., on the coast of Dutch Guiana, on the l. bk. of the Surinam R., to the NE. of Paramaribo.

Purmerend, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. N. Amsterdam. **P. Canal,** connecting P. with the harbour of Amsterdam, has 567 ft. of quayage, and a depth, in the part kept for sea-going vessels, of 18½ ft. P. 5600.

Purngarh, port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Batnágiri, at the mouth of Muchkundi R., 128 m. SSW. Poona. P. <5000.

Purniah (**Purneah,** census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. P., 50 m. NE. by N. Bhágalpur; trade in jute. Subject to severe epidemics of fever. Alt. 125 ft. Mean temp., yr. 77° F., Jan. 62°, July 84°; mean rfall., yr. 64.6 in., June-Sept. 54.4 in. P. (1891) 14,600; Hindus, 9600; Moham. 4800.

Purnim, post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 8 m. N. by E. Warranambool. P. <1500.

Purple Mountain, Ire., middle co. Kerry, near W. shore of Lough Leane, one of the Macgillicuddy's Reeks, 6 m. WSW. Killarney. Alt. 2739 ft.

Pursak, or **Pursadu,** riv., Turkey in Asia, rises SE. of Kutaia in vilayet Brussa, flows first N. then E. past Kutaia and Eskishehr, and joins the Sakaria in 32° E. Length, 205 m.

Pursat, tn., Cambodia, on the Arai, 220 m. NW. by W. Saigon, about 8 m. W. of Lake Tale Sap, on the border of the region; liable to inundation; cap. prov. P.

Purse Caundle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 4 m. E. Sherborne, 3½ m. W. Stalbridge stn. P. <250.

Purston Jaglin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 2 m. SW. Pontefract, close to Featherstone stn., PMT.O. (**Purston**). P. <1500; eccles. par. (**P. with S. Featherstone**) P. <4000.

Purton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 5 m. NW. by W. Swindon, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 6465 ac. P. <2500.

Puruandiro de Calderon, comm., Mexico, state of Michoacan, 40 m. NW. Morelia. P. 7000.

Purúliá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Mánbhúm, 50 m. WSW. Ránigunj. P. (1891) 12,100; Hindus, 9900; Moham. 1600.

Purus, riv., S. America, rises by several headstreams in the Gulf of Peru, and flows E. and NE. across a wedge of Bolivia into Brazil, finally entering the Amazon in about 61° 25′ W., or about 100 m. WSW. Manaos. A characteristic river of the Amazonian plains, with endless windings, numerous side channels (*igarapes*), slight fall, no rapids. First explored nearly to its source in 1864–65 by W. Chandless, who at a distance of 1847 m. from the mouth found an alt. of only 1088 ft. (about 1000 ft. above the alt. at mouth). Steam navigation opened in 1869. In high water steamers can ascend nearly to the source, but at low water the limit of navigation for vessels of considerable size is about 66° W., occasional bars of sandstone in the bed of the river causing shallows higher up. There is a population of about 50,000 on its banks engaged in the indiarubber trade. Chief trib. Aquiry (Acre).

Purushottapur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 12 m. NW. by W. Ganjám; noted for the Pillar of Tougodo (4 m. N.), bearing an Edict of Asoka (probably about 250 B.C.), and enclosed in a rampart-mound locally known as the Lac Fort. P. (1891) <5000.

Purvokarta, tn., Java, 45 m. E. Buitenzorg.

Purvorejo, tn., Java, 27 m. W. by N. Jokjokarta.

Purwá, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Unao, 28 m. E. Cawnpur; noted for shoes and leather work. P. (1891) 10,500; Hindus, 7700; Moham. 2800.

Púsad, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Básim, 72 m. SSW. Amráoti. P. (1891) 5100; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1000.

Pusan, another form of **Fusan,** port, Korea.

Puschlav, tn., Switzd. See **Poschiavo.**

Pusesávli, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 80 m. S. by E. Poona. P. (1891) <5000.

Pusey, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 9 m. W. Abingdon, 4 m. E. Faringdon. P. <250.

Pushkar, tn., Brit. India, Ajmere-Merwára, Rájputána, in 26½° N., 74° 36′ E; the only town in India with temple to Brahma. No living thing may be put to death within the limits of the town. Great fair, annually attended by about 100,000 pilgrims, who bathe in the sacred lake. Alt. 2389 ft. P. (1891) <5000.

Pushpa-giri, peak, Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Kánara, on the NW. boundary of Coorg, in 12° 40′ N., 75° 44′ E. Annual fair attracts large numbers of people. Alt. 5626 ft.

Pusht-hajikhak, pass, Afghanistan. See **Bamian.**

Pusla, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Amráoti. P. 5700; Hindus, 5200.

Puslinch, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 17½ m. NW. by N. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Püspökfürdo ('bishop's bath'), watering-place, Hungary, co. Bihar, 7 m. NNW. Grosswardein.

Püspök Ladány, comm., Hungary, co. Hajduken, 28 m. SW. by W. Debreczen. P. 9800.

Puster-thal, the valley which forms the main line of communication E. to W. (now by rail as well as road) in the SE. of the Tirol, Austria, between Lienz and Bruneck; drained E. by the Drave, W. by the Rienz (trib. Eisack), whose basins are separated only by a low water-parting. See **Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (3).

Pustozersk, tn., Russia, govt. Archangel, near Pechora R., 65 m. above its mouth; exports fishery products. Place of exile of Matveyev and Golitsin in 17th century. P. <1000.

Pustyñ, Russian, 'monastery or convent in a secluded place.'

Pustynya, Russian, 'desert.'

Puszta (pusta), name given to the great plain of Hungary. See **Hungary.**

Putaendo, tn., Chile, prov. Aconcagua, 195 m. SSE. Coquimbo, 10 m. NNW. San Felipe, cap. dep. P. P. <3000.

Putaendo, riv., Chile, r. bk. trib. of the Rio Aconcagua.

Putai, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the r. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 140 m. SSE. Tientsin.

Putbus, market-vil. and watering-place, Prussia, Pomerania, on S. ct. of isl. of Rügen, 15 m. E. by N. Stralsund. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 45.4° F., Jan. 30.8°, July 62.9°. P. <2000.

Puteaux, comm., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, on l. bk. of the Seine, 11 m. W. Paris; printing and dyeing of cottons, and manufacture of dyes. P. 17,500.

Puteoli, tn., Italy. See **Pozzuoli.**

Putford, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., on the l. bk. of the Torridge, 8½ m. SW. by S. Bideford, P.O. (**Putford**). East P., P. <250; West P., P. <250.

Puthai, people of the Laotian stock, occupying that portion of Annamite Laos included in the basin of the Bang-fay, l. bk. trib. of the Mekong.

Puthisat, same as **Pursat** (*q.v.*), tn., Cambodia.

Puti, tn., Brazil. See **Poti.**

Putignano, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 23 m. SE. by S. Bari. P. 12,100.

Putilovo, vil., Russia, govt. St. Petersburg, on S. ct. of Lake Ladoga, 20 m. ESE. from Schlüsselburg; limestone quarries for the capital. P. <5000.

Put-in-Bay, isl., U.S., Oregon, Ottawa co., in Lake Erie; fashionable summer resort; grape culture carried on. Area about 2000 ac. P. <1500.

Putivl, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 134 m. WSW. Kursk, on the high bank of the Seim, 10 m. N. of Kiev-Kursk Rly.; old

historical town; trade in corn, cattle, hemp, linen, and manufactured goods. P. 12,600.

Putley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 9 m. E. by S. Hereford, 2½ m. S. by W. Ashperton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Putlitz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. and 63 m. NNW. Brandenburg, circle Westpriegnitz. P.<2000.

Putna, riv., Roumania, r. bk. affluent of the Sereth, which it joins 27 m. WNW. Galatz; gives name to a prov. which it traverses (cap. Focsani); very rapid. Length, 81 m.

Putnam, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 40 m. N. by E. New London. P. 6500.

Putnam, co., U.S., Florida, S. of 30° N., crossed in the W. by 82° W.

Putnam, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., and between 83° and 84° W.

Putnam, co., U.S., Illinois, W. of 89° W., and N. of 41° N.

Putnam, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 40° N., and just to E. of 87° W.

Putnam, co., U.S., Missouri, on the N. frontier, crossed by 93° W.

Putnam, co., U.S., New York, between the Hudson R. and the E. frontier, S. of 41½° N.

Putnam, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., crossed by 41° N., and in the E. by 84° W.

Putnam, co., U.S., Tennessee, W. of 85° W., N. of 36° N.

Putnam, co., U.S., W. Virginia, N. of 38° N., crossed in the extreme NW. by 82° W.; traversed by the Great Kanawha R.; with coal-mines.

Putney, suburb of London, Eng., Wandsworth div., on the r. bk. of the Thames, 6 m. SW. by W. St. Paul's, London, on the L. & SW. R. and (**East P.**) the District Rly. The University boat-race course is in the immediate vicinity, and rowing and sailing matches are often held here. **Putney Heath,** 1 m. S. by W. Putney, close to Southfields stn.

Putney, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on the Connecticut R., 46 m. SSE. Rutland. P.<1500.

Putney Bridge, stn., Eng., London. See **Fulham.**

Putney Bridge, stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the Thames, and the Metropolitan District Rly., opposite Putney.

Puttalam, or **Patlam,** vil., Ceylon, NW. prov., on the W. ct., 75 m. NW. Kandy. Identified by Col. Yule with Bettelar, a pearl-fishing centre mentioned by Marco Polo. P. 5000.

Putte, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. and 7 m. NE. Malines. P.<5000.

Putten, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 6 m. S. Harderwijk. P. 5100.

Putten, former isl., Holland, prov. S. Holland, separated from the Hoeksche Waard by the Spui, now forming the E. portion of P. and Voorne I., from the W. or Voorne portion of which it is separated by the Voorne Canal.

Puttenham, par., Eng., in the extreme W. of Hertfordshire, Watford div., 4½ m. E. Aylesbury, 1½ m. SE. Marston Gate stn. P.<250.

Puttenham, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4½ m. WSW. Guildford, 2½ m. SE. Ashgreen stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Püttlingen, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, circle Forbach, 35 m. E. by S. Metz, 7 m. SW. by W. Saargemünd. P. (comm.)<3000.

Püttlingen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 34 m. S. by E. Trèves, circle and 7 m. NW. Saarbrück. P. 5400.

Putu, tn., Chile, prov. Talca, 10 m. N. Constitucion. P.<2000.

Putu, small isl. off the E. ct. of China, at the S. extremity of the entrance to Hangkow Bay, 2½ m. E. of the eastern point of the large island Chusan, in 30° 10′ N.

Putumayo, or **Içá,** riv., S. America, Colombia and Brazil, flows ESE. from the base of the Andes, on which it has numerous headstreams, winds very circuitously through perfectly flat country, and joins the Amazon l. bk. a little to the E. of 68° W. Its whole course is free from rapids, and at high water forms an excellent waterway almost to the Andes; at low water, however, numerous sandbanks impede navigation. The lower portion of the P. was partially surveyed in 1879 by Crevaux. Width above mouth, 820–2300 ft.; navigable for steamers to Cuemby, 600 m. in a straight line from its mouth.

Putung, or **Puntung,** suburb of Shanghai, China, S. of the town on the r. bk. of the Wusung.

Pütz, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Erft, circle Bergheim, 22 m. W. by N. Cologne. P. (comm.)<3000.

Putzig, comm., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 26 m. NNW. Danzig, on the W. shore of **Putziger Wiek** (bay), in the NW. of Danzig Bay. P.<2000.

Puxton, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 5½ m. ENE. Weston-super-Mare, 2 m. from its stn. on G. W. R. P.<250.

Puy, Le, tn., cap. dep. Haute-Loire, France, arr. Le Puy, a little above its confluence with the Loire, 37 m. SW. St. Étienne; seat of a bishop. The chief industry of P. from time immemorial has been the manufacture of lace and guipure. P. 20,300.

Puyallup, tn., U.S., Washington, Pierce co., on Puyallup R., 7 m. SE. Tacoma; valley noted for its hop-growing. P.<2000.

Puycerda, comm., Spain. See **Puigcerda.**

Puy-de-Dôme, dep., central France, formed chiefly from Auvergne, with small parts of Bourbonnais and Lyonnais; divided into five arrs.: Clermont (cap.), Ambert, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers. Surface mostly mountainous plateaux, separated into E. and W. sections by the Limagne valley, traversed S. to N. by the Allier. The principal mountains are, in the W., the Monts Dore, formed of trachyte and basalt, and culminating in Puy-de-Sancy (6190 ft.), the highest point in the dep. and in central France; the Dôme Mts., N. of the Dore, a mass of over 60 volcanic cones ('puys'), rising from a plateau of about 3300 ft.; highest point Puy-de-Dôme (4813 ft.), which gives its name to the dep.; the Liguet Mts., SE. of the Dore, form a link with the mountains of Cantal. In the E. section the granitic mountains of Forez (Pierre-sur-Haute, 5380 ft.), with their N. continuation, the Bois Noir, extend along the E. frontier; SE. the Monts Dolore, a branch of the Forez, rise to about 3300 ft., lowest point of dep. (880 ft.), where the Allier leaves it, in N. The Limagne, noted for its fertility, forms a narrow valley S. of Clermont, but northward widens to 12 m. The dep. belongs mainly to the basin of the Loire, through the Allier; a small portion in the SW. is drained to the Garonne by the Dordogne. The principal tribs. of the Allier are, r. bk. Dore; l. bk. the Couzes (a group of three primary and several secondary streams), Morge, and, beyond the dep., Sioule, which drains much of the NW.; the Cher, on the NW. frontier, receives a few streams. Climate very varied; rainfall, slight in Limagne, considerable in the mountainous districts [**Clermont-Ferrand**]. Forests occur on the mountains. Agriculture is carried on chiefly in the valleys, and to a less extent to a height of about 4000 ft. Of cereals, the principal is rye, then wheat and oats; the vine (of which the production is slightly below the average for France) is cultivated on the lower hill-slopes around Chanturgues, Clermont, Châteldon, Chauriat, &c.; other crops are forage roots and a little hemp. The most important mineral is coal, belonging to three basins, worked chiefly at Combelle (Brassac coalfield), Meisseix (Bourg-lastic), Montaigut (Saint Éloy); argentiferous lead (Pontgibaud) and precious stones are also found. Area, 3090 sq. m. P. (1891) 564,300. See **France,** table.

Puy-de-Dôme, celebrated mountain of central France, in the dep. to which it gives name, 5 m. W. Clermont. The astronomical post on the summit is in 45° 46′ 28″ N., and 2° 57′ 56″ E. Pascal and Périer made here the first observations on the weight of the atmosphere, in 1641 and 1648, and in 1876 a meteorological observatory was erected. Alt. 4813 ft. Mean temp. (12 yrs., 1878–89), yr. 37.9° F., Dec. 27.0°, July 51.4°; rfall. 62 in.

Puyehue, pass across the Andes on the borders of Chile and Argentina, in 40° 36′ S., on the road from Osorno to Lake Nahuel Huapi. Alt. 5000 ft. The road from Osorno passes the village of P. at the W. end of the Chilean **Lake of P.** (15 by 4 to 6 m.; alt. 500 ft.; drained NW. by the Pilmaiquen).

Puylaurens, comm., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 12 m. W. by S. Castres. P. was one of the most strongly fortified places of Albigenses from the 12th to the 17th century; was abandoned and dismantled after 1229, and again fortified in the 16th century. P.<2000.

Puy l'Evêque, tn., France, dep. Lot, on the Lot, arr. Cahors, 33 m. NE. Agen. P.<2000.

Puymirol, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and 8 m. E. by S. Agen. P.<2000.

Puys, or **Puits,** vil. and bathing-place, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 2 m. E. Dieppe. Dumas, the elder, died here in 1870. P.<2000.

Puy Saint André, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr., cant., and 2½ m. SW. Briançon; has deposits of anthracite. P.<2000.

Puy Saint Guimier, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, cant. and 5 m. SSW. Pontaumur; has deposits of anthracite. P.<2000.

Puzol, comm., Spain, prov. and 13 m. NNE. Valencia, dist. Sagunto. P.<4000.

Puzzichello, vil., Corsica, arr. Corte, 35 m. ENE. Ajaccio; has bathing establishment of cold saline and sulphureous waters. P.<2000.

Pwll, Welsh, 'a marsh,' 'pool.' See **Poll.**

Pwll, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 2 m. from Llanelly.

Pwllcrochan, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. SE. Milford. P.<500.

Pwlliglas, P.O., Wales, co. and 8 m. SE. Denbigh.

Pwllheli, mun. bor. (since Edward the Black Prince), seapt., and market-tn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, in the Carnarvon parl. dist. of bor., and 19 m. SSW. Carnarvon, in the diocese of Bangor, on Cardigan Bay, branch terminus of Cambrian Rly. The harbour admits vessels of 400 tons. Sett-making is a considerable local industry; but the town is chiefly noted as a rising watering-place. It unites with Carnarvon, &c., to return one member to Parliament. There are many fairs held.

Market-days, W. and S. P. is a sub-port to Carnarvon. Copper, lead, manganese, and zinc ores are found in the neighbourhood. P. (1891) <3500.

Pwllypant, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the L. & NW. R., 9 m. N. by W. Cardiff; coal mined. P.O.

Pyalong, post-tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 43 m. SE. by E. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Pya-pun, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Thon-gwa, on the Pyapon, 46 m. SW. by S. Rangoon. P. (sea-fishing) <5000.

Pyasina, or **Pyasida,** riv., Russia, Arctic Siberia, issues from several lakes on NE. of Turukhansk, flows N. and NW. through Lake P., and continues N., its total length exceeding 350 m.; enters Arctic Ocean under 73½° N., to the NE. of the Yenisei, into the large **P. Bay,** dotted with Syevero-Vostochnyie and Kamennyie Is., having the Sukhanovskoye Zimoviye on the NE. ct.; covered with ice for 9½ months; receives the Dudypta from the right.

Pyatigorsk, dist. tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Terek, 145 m. by rail NW. Vladikavkaz, at the foot of the Mashuka and Beshtau Mts.; renowned for its hot sulphureous mineral waters, of which there are fifteen springs; well built; visited every year by thousands of patients. Mean rfall. (18 yrs.), yr. 21.7 in., April–Sept. 16.9 in. P. 16,500.

Pyatizbyanskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don, on r. bk. Don, 10 m. SW. from Kalach port, and terminus of Volga-Don Rly.; considerable shipping. P. 13,420.

Pyatt, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the N. by 45° N., crossed by 101° W., bounded on the E. by the Missouri R., and partly traversed by the Big Cheyenne R.

Pye Bridge, stn., Eng., on borders of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, on the M. R., 8 m. SW. Mansfield, P.O.

Pyecombe, or **Piecombe,** par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 5½ m. N. by W. Brighton, 2 m. SSW. Hassocks stn., P.O. P. <500.

Pye Hill, stn., Eng., on borders of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, on the G. N. R., between Codnor Park and Pinxton stns.

Pyeng-dayay, vil., Burma, dist. Thon-gwa, 80 m. SSE. Bassein.

Pye's Corners, vil., Canada. See **Cornwall.**

Pyhra, comm., Austria, crownland Lower Austria, dist. St. Pölten, 32 m. W. by S. Vienna. P. <3000.

Pyinmana, tn., Upper Burma, 90 m. NE. by N. Prome, 225 m. by rail N. Rangoon. P. (1891) 12,900; Buddhists, 10,400.

Pyle, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 10½ m. SSE. Neath, on the G. W. R.; coal mined. PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**P. with Kenfig**) P. <1500.

Pylle, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6 m. SE. by S. Wells, on the M. R. and L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <250.

Pylonjaw, vil., Upper Burma, 60 m. S. by W. Pagan. P. <5000.

Pylos, tn., Greece. See **Navarino** and **Neokastron.**

Pymoor, P.O., Eng., Cambridgeshire, 6 m. NW. Ely.

Pyramid Hill, post-tn., Victoria, Gunbower co., 35 m. W. by N. Ecchuca. P. <1500.

Pyramid Lake, U.S., Nevada, in the NW., 50 m. NNE. Carson City, 30 m. long, by 4–13 m. wide. It has no outlet, but receives the surplus waters of Lake Tahoe by the Truckee R. Alt. 4890 ft. (Pac. R.R. Reports).

Pyramid Peak, mt., U.S., California, in 120° W., and S. of 39° N.

Pyramus, riv., Asia Minor. See **Jihun.**

Pyrenees (from Celtic *biren,* 'high pastures'), a name applied, in its widest sense, to a mountain chain (650 m. long) stretching from the Atlantic (Cape Finisterra) in Galicia to the Mediterranean (Cape Creus) in Catalonia (between 42°–43° N. lat.). A considerable depression (1600–3000 ft., between Tolosa and Pampelona) and a change of direction in the Atlantic coast of Europe (from NW.–SE. to SW.–NE.) naturally divide the P. into two sections: the W. (see **Cantabrian Mountains**) and the E. or **P. proper,** which stretch (for 350 m.) from sea to sea, across the isthmus, uniting the Iberian penin. to continental Europe (in a general direction W. 8° 28′ 25″ N.) at a mean alt. of 4000 ft., with a width of from 40 m. in the W. to 100 m. in the E., and covering a surface of 21,000 sq. m. (two-thirds on the S. Spanish slope, with 3 per cent. inclination; one-third on the N. French slope, with 7 per cent.). The rivs. Adour, Garonne, Aude, and Tet are the collecting channels of the torrents (*gaves*) in the upper parts of the N. slope; the Nevion, Ebro, Llobregat, and Ter those of the southern. All lands above 6500 ft. are in the centre of the chain (between the Saison, N., and Ezca, S., 1° W. long., and rivs. Boules–Tet, N., and Ample–Tech, S., 2° 30′ E. long.). All the highest peaks (*puygs*) are on the Spanish side (Marmoré, 11,000 ft.; Monte Perdido, 11,000 ft.; Posets, 11,040 ft.; Anethou, at Maladeta, the highest, 11,168 ft.). The chain is formed by a series of parallel orographic folds (NW.–SE., Larrun – Visaurin – Tendenera, Aran, &c.), intersected, at acute angles, by another series of ridges (NE.–SW., Andorra, Canigou–Cadi, &c.), the two series enclosing many secluded areas which were once lakes (*cirques*). The Albères (at the E. extremity of the chain) show both dominant directions (the SE., to the Cape of Creus, and on the SW. of the Gulf of Lyons; the NE. appearing in the mountains of Provence). From 30 to 40 m. S. of the principal mass other intersecting folds are seen (3000–6000 ft. alt.), enclosing the beds of three old lakes (*a.* Orba–Guara–Cancias; *b.* Balcez–Montsech–Cadi; *c.* Monserrat–Monseny). On the N. side of the P. signs of the same disposition are still to be seen (Salies de Béarn, Petites-Pyrénées). Most geological formations are parallel to the general direction of the chain (N.), NW. to SE. (W.), or SW. to NE. (E.). The central part and almost all the highest regions are now formed by Archæan and Palæozoic rocks (granites and schists). Some Permian, Triassic, and Jurassic sediments are to be seen in the N., more extensively developed in the W., and embrace, in an angle open to the E., two considerable zones of the Cretaceous formation, followed S. by a large zone of Eocene, and, still more to the S., by a larger one of Miocene. Some volcanic rocks in the SE. extremity of the chain (Olot). The snow-line reaches down to about 10,000 ft. on the S. slope, and 9000 ft. on the N. The glaciers (N. and NW.) are very small (the most important 1 to 2 m. long, ½ m. wide), and are gradually retiring. Numerous lakes (5000 ft. to 8500 ft. alt.) in the granitic districts. The minerals include iron (Andorra, Bielsa, Gisesani, S.; Ferrièrl, Vicdesors, N.), lead, silver, copper, nickel, cobalt (Aure, Bielsa, &c.), gold (Oriège, Ariège), coal (San Juan de las Abadesas, S.; Durban, Segure, N.); very good marbles (from Louvie to Saint Béat in Bagnères-de-Bigorre). Many famous mineral waters (Cauterets, Bigorre, Luchon, Salies, Encausse, Eaux-Bonnes, Salies-de-Béarn, &c.). N. and W. the climate is Atlantic (wet; rfall. 59 in.), S. and E. it is Mediterranean (dry; rfall. 10 in.). The limits of the perpetual snow and of the zones of vegetation rise from W. to E. and from N. to S. The characteristic plants from the lowest zones up to 10,000 ft. are olive-trees, vines, chestnuts, coniferæ (*Abies, Pinus*), birches, rhododendrons, junipers (up to 9200 ft.), lichens. Trees ascend to 6000 ft. N., 7500 ft. S. Among the animals are *Capra ibex* and *C. pyrenaica,* and *Antilocapra rupicapra* (chamois, isard), the first very rare. Population is decreasing. Toulouse, Bordeaux, on the Garonne; Saragossa, Barcelona, in the Ebro valley, are the commercial emporia of the P. Two railways cross the P. at their two extremities. All the passes (*cols*) on the central chain are very high (6500–10,000 ft.); but Col de Velate has less than 3000 ft., and there are others with less than 2000 ft. By the Perthus Pass (Perpignan to Gerona, 950 ft.) Hannibal entered Gaul in 218 B.C. See **Andorra, Spain, France.** [**J. B. R.**]

Pyrenees, mt. range, Victoria, near the sources of the Wimmera and Avoca Rivs., which form, for some distance, a portion of the Dividing Range, and then trend N.

Pyrénées, Basses-, maritime dep., SW. France, formed out of ancient provs. Béarn, Navarre, and Gascogne; divided into five arrs.: Pau (cap.), Bayonne, Mauléon, Oloron, and Orthez. Coast-line (19 m.) bordered by rocky cliffs, and indented by numerous creeks. The Pyrenees, from which the dep. is named, form the S. frontier, increasing the elevation towards the E. Amongst the principal summits are Pic d'Anie (8215 ft.), marking the E. limit of the Basques, Pic du Midi d'Ossau (9465 ft.), and Pic de Palais or Cuje de Palais (9765 ft.), the culminating point of the dep., on the frontier of Hautes-Pyrénées. The range in this dep. contains 26 passes, including the Port d'Ibañeta or Pass of Roncevaux. From the main chain several spurs stretch N., enclosing valleys (Baïgorry, Soule, Barétous, Ossau, &c.), which form a characteristic feature of the dep. With the exception of a few coast-streams, and the upper valley of the Irati (sub-affluent of Ebro), the dep. belongs to the basin of the Adour, on NW. frontier. Its principal trib. is the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oloron (both subject to dangerous floods); other tribs. are Bidouze and Nive (both navigable for a short distance), and several small streams in the NW. As regards geological formation, Cambrian and Silurian rocks predominate in the mountains, flanked N. by Cretaceous formations which stretch to the Adour; along the Gave de Pau are Tertiary and Quaternary deposits. Forests cover about one-fifth of the surface, principally in upper valleys (Ossau, Iraty, Isseaux, Halçarte, &c.). The most important cereal is maize, which forms the basis of the native food-supply; next wheat; the vine is cultivated in dists. around Pau, Garlin, &c., but the production per acre is less than half the average for France; little flax is grown; chestnuts are plentiful. Salt is mined at Larralde Villefranque, and there are salt-springs at Salies-de-Béarn; other mineral springs are numerous. Of the inhabitants, about one-fourth are Basques (*q.v.*); in some of the higher valleys (Chibitoua) is a tribe called Cagots, supposed to be of Gothic descent. Area, 2978 sq. m. P. (1891) 425,000. See **France,** table.

Pyrénées, Hautes-, frontier dep., SW. France, formed of parts of Gascogne (chiefly Bigorre, also Nébouzan and Quatre Vallées, with small portions of Armagnac and Astarac), divided into three arrs.: Tarbes (cap.), Argelès, and Bagnères-de-Bigorre. The surface comprises three distinct regions—

mountains in the S., plains in the N., plateau in the E. The mountainous region, marked off by the upper courses of the Gave and Neste, includes the highest summits in the French Pyrenees; spurs stretching N. enclose valleys presenting in the higher parts every variety of scenery, and in the lower well-cultivated fields. In the W., Vignemale (10,820 ft.), the culminating point, dominates the famous valley of **Cauterets**; further E. is the calcareous group, in which are excavated the Cirques of Gavarnie, Estaubie, and Troumouse; then the mountain-knot, crowned by the Pic de Néouville (10,145 ft.), whence a series of lofty summits, including the Pic du Midi de Bigorre (9440 ft.), extend NE. of the upper Gave valley. The plateau of Lannemezan, which occupies the NE. part, is a desolate region, swept in winter by terrible snow-storms, but of geographical importance as the centre, whence radiate, in a series of 'fans,' the head-streams of the Pyrenean region. The region of the plains consists properly of the last low hills of the Pyrenees with intervening valleys. The dep. belongs chiefly to the basin of the Adour, which rises in the S. and flows N. for 51 m.; it receives no tribs. of importance in the dep., but beyond it is joined by the Arros and Gave de Pau, both of which rise in the dep. The Garonne, on the SE. frontier, receives the drainage of a small area, partly by the Neste. Mesozoic formations flank the primary and granitic rocks of the Pyrenees, while Tertiary and Quaternary deposits extend northward. The principal forests are those of the Neste d'Aure, Gave de Cauterets, Azun, &c. The most important cereals are wheat and maize, cultivated in the valleys and on the slopes of the mountains; the former to the alt. of 3935 ft., and the latter to 1310 ft. The vine is grown chiefly in the dists. of Maderan and Peyriguère, but the production per acre is only about half the average for France. Other products are tobacco and flax (both limited), and chestnuts. The dep. is noted for its numerous mineral springs. Area, 1750 sq. m. P. (1891) 225,900. See **France,** table.

Pyrénées-Orientales, maritime and frontier dep., S. France, owes its name to its situation at the E. extremity of the Pyrenees; formed chiefly from the prov. of Roussillon (Capsir, Conflant, Vallespir, Cerdagne, and Val de Carol or Quérol), and Languedoc (Sournia and Fenouillet); divided into three arrs.: Perpignan (cap.), Céret, and Prades. Surface mountainous, except in the E., where the plain of Roussillon stretches inland from the coast. Granite, gneiss, and schists flanked by Cambrian predominate in the former region; Quaternary and Tertiary deposits in the plain. The coast (about 40 m.) is bordered by sandbanks, enclosing lagoons, of which the principal are Leucate or Salses, and Saint Nazare or Canet. The culminating point of the dep., Puig de Carlitte (9585 ft.), rises in a spur of the Pyrenees, which terminates in a plateau at the Col de la Perche (5320 ft.). The frontier range divides at Roque-Colomb into two branches, the Canigou trending NE. and culminating in Mount Canigou (9135 ft.), and the Albères SE. along the frontier to Cape Cerbère, highest point Pic de Costabonne (8130 ft.). This range, abrupt on the French side, is crossed by numerous passes, of which the Col du Perthus (950 ft.) was the most frequented previous to the opening of the railway from Narbonne to Barcelona, now carried through a tunnel in Mount Balitres. The Corbières, a secondary range, separates the Tet and Agly. The dep. is drained chiefly to the coast, the principal rivs. being Agly, Tet, and Tech; the Tet (83 m.) is used partly for irrigation. The Sègre drains the Cerdagne dist. to the Ebro, and a small area in the NW. is drained by the Aude. Climate, mild on coast, severe in higher parts of the interior [**Perpignan**]; the tramontane, a NNW. wind, resembles the mistral of Provence. Wheat and maize are the principal cereals, but the vine is the most important culture (Banyuls, Cosperons, Collioure, Mas-Deu, Rivesaltes, &c.), production per acre above the average for France; mulberry (Perpignan), olives, chestnuts. Area, 1599 sq. m. P. (1891) 210,100. See **France,** table.

Pyreneos, Serra dos (said to be a word of Indian origin pronounced 'perineos'), a range of mts., Brazil, state of Goyaz, at the headwaters of the Tocantins, between 15° and 16° S. and about 47½ and 49½° W.; highest peak, 4495 ft. In the region traversed by these mountains, an area of 5560 sq. m. has been selected as a federal dist. in which to found the new cap. of the republic of Brazil.

Pyrenopolis (called till 1893 **Meia Ponte**), tn., Brazil, Goyaz, in the Serra dos Pyreneos, about 620 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro, in 15° 53′ S., 49° 14′ W. Alt. 2430 ft. P. <3000.

Pyrford, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Guildford, 2 m. E. by S. Woking stn., PT.O. (**P. Green**). P. <500. See **Wisley.**

Pyrgos, tn., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, in comm. Letrinoi, 43 m. SSW. Patras. P. 12,600; comm. (**Letrinoi**) P. 25,500.

Pyrgos, vil., Greece, prov. Laconia, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Messenia, 18 m. N. by W. of Cape Matapan. P. <2000.

Pyritz, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle P., 24 m. SE. by S. Stettin. P. 8200.

Pyrmont, comm., Ger., princip. Waldeck, cap. circle and 25 m. SE. by S. Minden. P. <2000.

Pyrmont, a populous suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, on W. shore of the Darling harbour; has a stone quarry. P. <1500.

Pyrton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 13½ m. SE. by E. Oxford, 1 m. N. Watlington stn.; 4847 ac. P. <750.

Pysht, vil., U.S., Washington, Clallam co., 40 m. SW. by W. Victoria (V. I.). P. <1500.

Pytchley, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. NNW. Wellingborough, 2 m. W. Isham and Burton Latimer stn., P.O. P. <750.

Pyu, vil., Burma, dist. Taung-ngu, 78 m. E. by S. Prome, 134 m. by rail from Rangoon.

Pyuntaza, vil., Burma, dist. Shwe-gyin, 42 m. N. by E. Pegu, 88 m. by rail from Rangoon.

Pyworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12 m. N. by W. Launceston, 2½ m. W. by S. Holsworthy, P.O.; 5700 ac. P. <500.

Pyzhma, riv., Russia, W. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of Tura, which belongs to the system of the Ob'; rises in dist. Ekaterinburg, flows E. past Kamyshlov, joins Tura 30 m. E. of Tyumeñ. Many large villages on its banks. Length about 350 m.

Pyzhminskoye, vil., Russia, govt. Perm, 13 m. E. Ekaterinburg, on Pyzhma R. P. <5000.

Q

Qahtan, tribe, Yemen. See **Kahtan.**

Qatrun, oasis, Tripoli. See **Gatron.**

Quaco, seapt. vil., Canada, New Brunswick, St. John co., on Bay of Fundy, 27 m. E. by N. St. John. P. <1500.

Quadra, isl. See **Vancouver Island.**

Quadrant, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., near the NW. corner of the state, in Yellowstone National Park. Alt. 10,127 ft.

Quadrilateral, the name by which the four fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, on the Mincio, and Verona and Legnago, on the Adige, in Lombardy, have long been known.

Quadring, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 7 m. N. by W. Spalding, P.O.; 4148 ac. P. <1000.

Quainton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6 m. NW. Aylesbury, close to **Q. Road** stn., on the Metropolitan Rly., and another stn. (**Q.**) on the Oxford and Aylesbury Rly., PM.O.; 5346 ac. P. <1000.

Quakenbrück, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Bersenbrück, 28 m. N. by W. Osnabrück. P. <3000.

Quaker City, coal-mining vil., U.S., Ohio, Guernsey co., 32 m. W. by S. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Quaker Hill, hill, U.S., Rhode Island, New Port co., 7 m. NE. by N. New Port, with coal-mines.

Quaker Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., 7 m. SE. Saratoga Springs; has sulphur springs. P. <1000.

Quaker's Yard, junction stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. and Rhymney Joint Rlys. and Taff Vale Rly., 6½ m. SSE. Merthyr-Tydfil; coal mined here. PM.O.

Quakertown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., 38 m. N. Philadelphia; situated in a fertile district. P. <3000.

Quambone, post-tn., New South Wales, Gregory co., on the Merri-Merri Creek, in 31° 0′ S., 148° 5′ E. P. <1500.

Quamichan, settlement, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in the SE. of Vancouver I., in 48° 46′ N., 123° 24′ W.; formerly with meteorological station. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1881–88), yr. 48.0° F., Jan. 33.1°, July 63.8°.

Quanah, tn., U.S., Texas, Hardeman co. P. <1500.

Quang-nam, tn., Annam. See **Kwang-nam.**

Quangtri, tn., Annam. See **Kwangtri.**

Quantock (Quantox) Hills, range of hills, Eng., Somerset, about 7 m. W. Bridgwater, trending NW. from near Bishop's Lydeard to near the coast at Watchet; highest summit Wills Neck, 1262 ft.

Quantoxhead, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on N. ct., 11 m. WNW. Bridgwater. East Q., P. <250; West Q., P.O., P. <250. See **St. Audrie's.**

Quanza, riv., W. Africa. See **Kwanza.**

Qu'appelle, tn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the Qu'appelle R., 41 m. ENE. Regina, on the C. P. R., 324 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. Alt. 2115 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1883–88), yr. 31.6° F., Feb. 2.6°, July 62.6°. P. <1500.

Quaqua (Kwakwa), riv., E. Africa. See **Kilimane.**

Quaqua Creek, Ger. W. Africa. See **Malimba Island.**

Quaregnon, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 4½ m. W. by S. Mons. P. 14,400.

Quarff, eccles. par., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Bressay par., on East Voe of Q., 4½ m. SW. by S. Lerwick. P.<1000.

Quargnento, comm., Italy, prov., circle, and 6 m. WNW. Alessandria. P.<4000.

Quarken, the narrowest part of the Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea, between the isl. Holmö in the NW. and Björkö in the SW.

Quarles, par., Eng., Norfolk, Walsingham dist., 4 m. NW. New Walsingham. P.<250.

Quarley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 12 m. NE. Salisbury, 1½ m. N. by E. Grateley stn. P.<250. **Quarley Hill,** to the S., 562 ft. high.

Quarlton, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. and 5 m. NE. Bolton. P.<500.

Quarmby, bor., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Lindley with Q.**

Quarndon, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 3 m. NNW. Derby, 2 m. WSW. Eaton stn.; has a medicinal spring. PMT.O. P.<500.

Quarnero, Gulf, in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, embracing in the widest application of the name the whole area between the penin. of Istria and the coast of Dalmatia; length 42 m., breadth at entrance 47 m. Within this area are included many islands, the principal being Voglia, Cherso, Lassin, Arbe, and the N. end of Pago. The N. end of Cherso approaches to within about 2 m. of the Istrian coast, thus separating the Gulf of Fiume from the Gulf of Quarnero proper, which is 30 m. long and 20 m. wide. E. of Cherso and Lassin, and W. of Arbe and Pago, lies the Gulf of Quarnerolo. The gulf is subject at times to violent storms; the coast people are fishers, taking especially soles and crayfish.

Quarnford, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Buxton. P.<500.

Quarouble, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3½ m. NE. Valenciennes. P.<3000.

Quarqueton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Buchanan co., on Wapsipinicon R., 5½ m. S. Winthrop stn. P.<1500.

Quarré les Tombes, tn., France, dep. Yonne, 33 m. NNW. Autun, arr. and 10 m. SSE. Avallon. P.<2000.

Quarrendon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Thame, div. and 1½ m. NW. Aylesbury. P.<250. See **Bierton.**

Quarrington, vil., Eng., co. and 5 m. SE. by E. Durham, PM.O. (**Q. Hill**). See **Cassop.**

Quarrington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 10 m. NE. by E. Grantham. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Q. with Old Sleaford**) P.<1000.

Quarry Bank, tn., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford par., on W. side of Dudley. P. 6700.

Quarryville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 13 m. E. Hartford. P.<1500.

Quarryville, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., 42 m. S. by W. Albany; has bluestone quarries. P.<1000.

Quarryville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 32 m. SSW. Reading. P.<1500.

Quarrywood, par., Scot., Elginshire, 2½ m. WNW. Elgin.

Quart, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 4 m. E. by N. Aosta. P.<3000.

Quartel do Culthe, former military station, Brazil, Minas Geraes, on the r. bk. of the Rio Doce, in 19° 15′ S., 41° 31′ W.

Quarten, comm., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, on the N. side of Lake Walenstadt, 9 m. E. Glarus, dist. and 10 m. WNW. Sargans. P.<3000.

Quarter, West, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 2 m. NE. Strathaven, 1 m. ESE. Glassford stn.; coal mined here. P.O., and PMT.O. (**Quarter**). P.<500.

Quarter Bach, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, Llandilofawr dist., near Llangadock. P.<2000.

Quarter Ironworks, Scot. See **Darngaber.**

Quarter Road, stn., Scot., Mid-Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 3 m. S. Hamilton.

Quarto al Mare, comm., Italy, prov., circle, and 6 m. ESE. Genoa, on the Riviera, starting-point of Garibaldi's expedition of 1860. P.<4000.

Quarto Sant' Elena, comm., isl. of Sardinia, prov. and 4 m. E. by N. Cagliari. P. 6900.

Quatford, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11 m. NW. by N. Kidderminster, 2½ m. SE. Bridgnorth, P.O. P.<250.

Quathlamba, Africa. See **Kwathlamba.**

Quatre Bras, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 3 m. S. Genappe, 19 m. S. by E. Brussels, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi and Namur to Nevilles (whence its name). On June 16, 1815, it was the theatre of an indecisive action between the French under Marshal Ney and the British under Wellington, with their allies, in which the Duke of Brunswick fell. P.<2000.

Quatt, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Kidderminster, 2 m. NE. Hampton Loade stn., P.O. P.<500.

Quattro Castella, comm., Italy, prov., circle, and 9 m. SW. Reggio nell' Emilia. P.<5000.

Quattroville, comm., Italy, prov., circle, and 18½ m. SW. Mantua. P.<2000.

Quay, PT.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 2 m. from Westport.

Queanbeyan, stn., New South Wales, Murray co., 55 m. SW. by S. Goulburn, on the railway to Cooma, in pastoral, agricultural, and mining dist.; copper, silver, lead, iron, and gold are mined. P.<1500.

Quebec (formerly **Lower Canada,** or **Canada, East**), prov., Canada, more than twice the area of Great Britain, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, bounded N. by Hudson's Bay Terr., W. by the Ottawa R., and S. by the U.S. and New Brunswick. Attached to it are Anticosti and the Magdalen Is., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Surface diversified, the characteristic features being its numerous lakes and rivers and vast forests. The principal mountains are the Nôtre Dame or Shickshock, S. of the St. Lawrence (Bayfield, 3973 ft.; Logan, 3767 ft.), and the Laurentian Mts. on the N., average height 1600 ft. The prov. belongs almost entirely to the basin of the St. Lawrence, which traverses it from SW. to NE.; principal tribs., r. bk., Richelieu (which drains Lake Champlain and affords communication with the Hudson), St. Francis, and Chaudière; l. bk., Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay (draining Lake St. John). Minor tributaries, St. Anne's, Rimouski, Magdalen, &c. Lakes are numerous, especially N. of the St. Lawrence, where they form part of the great lake-belt stretching around Hudson Bay from Labrador to the Arctic Ocean; amongst the principal are St. John, Mistassini, and Abbitibbi; S. of the St. Lawrence are Temiscouata, Memphremagog, and Megantic. The forests yield valuable timber (pine, spruce, ash, birch, beech, elm, walnut, maple, &c.). The climate is more severe than that of Ontario; the winters are longer, and the cold more intense, but the summer is much the same; coldest in N., mildest in SW. [**Chicoutimi, Cranbourne, Huntingdon**]. The snow, which covers the ground usually from December to April, has a very beneficial effect on vegetation, and as it hardens rapidly under traffic, forms excellent winter roads, which can be traversed with ease by heavily laden sleighs, while the dryness of the air greatly diminishes the sensible effects of the intense cold. The soil is in general very rich, and agriculture is the prevailing occupation. Cereals, grasses, and root-crops grow in perfection, and in the S. maize, where also grapes and tomatoes ripen freely in the open air; small fruits are abundant, and specially fine apples and plums are grown in certain parts. An abundance of excellent pasturage, more particularly in the Eastern Townships and N. of the St. Lawrence, is favourable for cattle, large numbers of which are now reared, both for export and dairying. The production of cheese and butter is an important and rapidly increasing industry (more than 600 butter and cheese factories in 1891, as against less than 150 in 1881). The coast fisheries are very important. Mineral products, which are rich and varied, include gold (Beauce dist.), copper, abundant in the Eastern Townships, iron, widely distributed; besides lead, silver, platinum, asbestos, immense deposits of phosphate of lime in the Ottawa valley, and peat; coal has not been found. Next to agriculture, the principal industry is lumbering; cheese is the leading manufacture; others are iron, hardware, and agricultural implements, refined sugar, chemicals, cotton, and woollen goods. The Eastern Townships, a dist. lying along the United States frontier for about 180 m., with an average breadth of 40 m., comprises lands allotted to loyalist immigrants from the United States at the time of the War of Independence. It received the name from its position to the E. of the 'seignories,' which had been granted to French settlers before Canada came into the possession of the English. The dist. is hilly, well-watered, and very fertile, noted for the production of timothy-grass seed; stock-raising is an important industry; manufactures are actively carried on in several towns, of which Sherbrooke is the chief. In various parts of the prov. uncleared crown lands may be purchased at low rates, and recently an extensive alluvial tract between St. John's Lake and the Ottawa R. has been thrown open for settlement. About three-fourths of the pop. are of French origin; French is spoken even more generally than English, and all official notifications are published in both languages. The English element predominates in the Eastern Townships. Area, 228,900 sq. m. P. (1891) 1,488,600. See **Canada, Dominion of,** table.

Quebec, city, Canada, prov. Quebec, on l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, at the influx of the St. Charles R., in 46° 49′ 1″ N., 71° 13′ W., 900 statute (719 nautical) m. from the Straits of Belle Isle. It covers a promontory between the two rivers, and is divided into two sections: (1) The upper town, occupying the highest point of the promontory, which is surrounded by strong walls and fortifications; (2) the lower town, the business quarter, built round the base of Cape Diamond. The citadel is a massive work on the summit of Cape Diamond, covering about 40 ac. It is the strongest fortress on the W. continent, and has been called the 'Gibraltar of America.' It is entered from the upper town by five gates. The St. Louis gate on SW. leads to the

Plains of Abraham,' the scene of Wolfe's victory and death in 1759. In the public garden is an obelisk in memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. Public edifices comprise the parliament house, which replaces the building destroyed by fire in 1854; Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, and convent and church of St. Ursula. The French college, royal grammar-school, royal institution, literary and historical society, school of gunnery, school of military instruction, and medical school are amongst its chief public institutions. The commerce of the city is large, but the growth of its shipping has been retarded by the deepening of the St. Lawrence to Montreal. The Princess Louise Docks (area 36 ac.) have a depth over sill at ordinary spring tides of 36 ft., ordinary neaps 30 ft. The tidal basin (area 20 ac.) has a depth at entrance at ordinary neaps of 37 ft. Manufactures include iron, machinery, leather goods, &c.; extensive trade in lumber. Q. was founded by the French in 1608, taken by the British in 1629 and 1759, and finally ceded to Britain in 1763. It has been twice nearly destroyed by fire. The most attractive object in the vicinity is the Fall of Montmorency, 6 m. distant; the river here is 60 ft. wide, and the descent of the torrent 250 ft. Shortest sea-route to Liverpool, 2660 m. Alt. 312 ft. Mean temp., yr. 38.7° F., Jan. 9.1°, July 66.5°; mean rfall. (19 yrs., 1869–88), 25.1 in.; snowfall, 159.67 in. P. (1871) 59,700; (1881) 62,400; (1891) 63,100.

Quebec, co., Canada, Quebec, stretching NW. from the riv. St. Lawrence to the parallel of 48° N.

Quebeck, PMT.O., Eng., Durham, 4 m. from Lanchester.

Quebrachos, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 107 m. SSE. Santiago. P. <2000.

Quebrada de Herrera, tn., Chile, prov. Aconcagua, dep. Putaendo. P. <2000.

Quebradilla, tn., near N. ct. Porto Rico, 54 m. W. San Juan. P. 5900.

Quechuas, tribe. See **Quichuas.**

Quedah, Malay Penin. See **Kedah.**

Quedgeley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3 m. SW. by S. Gloucester, P.O. P. <500.

Quedlinburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. and 30 m. SW. Magdeburg, circle Aschersleben, 8 m. SE. by S. Halberstadt. The chapel, near the castle, is on a sandstone rock, and contains the graves of Henry I. and his wife Matilda. Has manufactures of iron and brass ware, and cloth goods; horticulture is also largely carried on. Q. was founded in 930 by King Henry I.; the abbey came under the protection of Brandenburg in 1697, and was secularised in 1802. Birthplace (1724) of the painter Klopstock, and the geographer Karl Ritter (1779). P. (1816) 11,000; (1890) 20,300; comm. P. 20,800.

Queen Adelaide Archipelago, group, Chile, to the N. of W. entrance of Strait of Magellan, separated by Smyth Channel from King William Land on the mainland.

Queen Anne, co., U.S., Maryland, between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, crossed in the S. by 39° N.

Queenborough, mun. bor. (since Edward III.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 2 m. S. Sheerness, in the diocese of Canterbury, in Sheppey, on the riv. Swale, with stns. on the L. C. & D. R.; has chemical and cement works, and a large timber trade. The pier has been reconstructed by the railway company for their Continental traffic with Holland by a daily line of steamers. Fair, August 5. PMT.O. Mun. bor. 298 ac., P. (1891) <1500.

Queenborough, or **Sandy Bay,** post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., suburb and 2 m. SSE. Hobart. P. <2000.

Queen Camel, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Camel, Queen.**

Queen Charlotte, isl., Pacific. See **Nuku-tavake.**

Queen Charlotte Islands, S. Pacific. See **Santa Cruz Islands.**

Queen Charlotte Islands, two isls. (**Graham** and **Moresby**) and numerous islets of Brit. N. America, in the Pacific Ocean, mostly between 52° and 54° N. and 131° and 133° W., 50 m. from the mainland. Length of group, 178 m.; breadth ranges up to 75 m. These islands (all densely wooded) are a half-submerged mountain range, the continuation of the Vancouver Island chain. In the W. the peaks rise sheer 2000–4000 ft., and rain is almost continuous. The E. is less rugged, and sunnier and drier. The islands were discovered by Juan Perez in 1774; in 1787 Captain Dixon gave them their present name in honour of his ship. The natives, a fast dwindling race known as the Haidas, are taller, fairer, and with more regular features than any of the Columbian coast tribes. In 1841 they numbered 6593. In 1878 they had only three permanent winter villages, Masset, Skidegate, and Gold Harbour. In 1891 they were enumerated as 700. Bituminous coal exists on Graham I., and there is anthracite near Skidegate.

Queen Charlton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Bristol, 2 m. W. by S. Keynsham stn. P. <250.

Queenhill, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, 3 m. NW. Tewkesbury. P. <250.

Queniborough, or **Queniborough,** par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. NE. Leicester, 2 m. E. by N. Syston Junction, P.O. (**Queniborough**). P. <750.

Queen of the North, postal-centre, Queensland. See **Gregory.**

Queens, co., Canada. **1.** New Brunswick, crossed by 46° N. and 66° W. **2.** Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic, crossed in the S. by 44° N. **3.** The middle county of Prince Edward Island.

Queens, co., U.S., New York, in the extreme SE., on Long I.

Queensberry, mt., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6½ m. SW. by W. Moffat; contains zinc ore. Alt. 2285 ft.

Queensborough, former name of **New Westminster** (*q.v.*), Brit. Columbia.

Queensborough, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, on riv. Boyne, 2½ m. ENE. Drogheda.

Queensbury, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Halifax and N. Bierley dist., on the G. N. R., near Holmfield, PMT.O. P. 6700.

Queen's Cave, cave, Eng., Northumberland, 2½ m. S. Hexham, in Deepden ravine; here Queen Margaret and her son, Prince Edward, lay concealed after the battle of Hexham (1464).

Queenscliff, seapt. tn., watering-place, and rly. stn., Victoria, Grant co., at entrance to Port Phillip Bay (*q.v.*), 19 m. ESE. Geelong. P. <2000.

Queen's County, inland co., Ire., prov. Leinster, S. of King's co., divided into the baronies named in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Ballyadams	24,079	3,466
Clandonagh	43,735	6,264
Clarmallagh	43,486	5,660
Cullenagh	44,138	7,084
Maryborough, East	25,162	6,081
Maryborough, West	41,918	7,553
Portnahinch	35,832	7,521
Slievemargy	35,489	5,983
Stradbally	27,902	3,949
Tinnahinch	54,187	7,083
Upperwoods	48,925	4,239
Total	424,853	64,883

Surface mostly level, with much bogland in centre, rising in NW. to the Slieve Bloom Mts., summit Ardern, 1734 ft. Geologically, the county is entirely a limestone floor, with folds of Old Red Sandstone, the SE. being part of the Leinster coalfield worked for anthracite at Crettyard and other places. The main occupation is dairy-farming. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The drainage is by the riv. Barrow, from Slieve Bloom, the Nore, from co. Tipperary, and the Grand Canal. The G. S. & W. R. passes from NE. to SW., with several branches. The name is from Queen Mary (1556), in whose honour Maryborough, the county town, was also named. The castle of Dunamase and a round tower are the chief antiquities, besides ruins of a fort and an abbey, once seat of the Bishop of Ossory. The county returns two members to Parliament, and is in the Leinster circuit. See **Ireland,** table.

Queensferry, or **South Queensferry,** parl. and royal burgh and par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth (here crossed by the Forth Bridge), 8½ m. WNW. Edinburgh, on the N. B. R. Q. is so named from being the place where Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, crossed the Forth on her journeys between Edinburgh and Dunfermline. Parl. burgh, P. <2000; royal burgh and par. P. <1000.

Queensferry, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., on E. side of Western Port, in 38° 24′ S., 145° 27′ E. P. <1500.

Queen's Ferry, stn., Wales, Flintshire, on the L. & NW. R., 5½ m. W. by N. Chester, P.O.

Queensferry, North, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, on the S. ct. of the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry; is a sea-bathing resort. PMT.O. P. <500.

Queensland, a Brit. colony in NE. of Australia, between 10° 40′ and 29° 0′ S., including also the islands in Torres Strait. Area about 7½ times that of Great Britain; cap. Brisbane. The coast-line has a total length of 2250 m., and comprises many large bays and magnificent harbours on the Pacific coast, fringed by numerous islands, and bordered by the Great Barrier Reef (*q.v.*) as far S. as lat. 22°. The surface resembles that of New South Wales, of which it is a continuation, but the area of tableland above 1000 ft. is much greater; a main range of mountains traverses the whole length of the colony, but has few points over 3000 ft. in height; the highest summit is in a spur known as the Bellenden Ker Range, in about 17° 30′ S., which rises to 5240 ft. The rivers are thrown off by the Dividing Range in four directions; eastward to the Pacific, NW. to the Gulf of Carpentaria, SW. to the interior of Australia, and S. into the system of the Murray. Of the former the principal are the Burdekin, the Fitzroy, the Burnett, and the Brisbane, but none of them are navigable for any great distance, though they bring down from the tableland during the summer rains enor-

mous volumes of water charged with sediment. Those flowing to the Gulf of Carpentaria are the Flinders, Gilbert, and Mitchell, all unnavigable except near the mouth. The largest of the south-western, all of which are lost in the desert or its salt lakes, are the Georgina, the Diamantina or Mueller, the Barcoo, and the Thomson, which at some seasons join the Cooper Creek that feeds Lake Eyre. The Condamine or Balonne and the Warrego are tribs. to the Darling. Geologically, the country may be said to consist broadly of two distinct sections, the eastern and northern, formed of Primary and Secondary rocks, in which coal, gold, granite, slate, and basalt are found, and the great plains westward of the Dividing Range, consisting of decomposed Oolitic and Cretaceous shales, limestones, and sandstones. The general characteristics of the climate may be stated as moist and hot on the Pacific slope, and dry and hot in the western interior, with a cooler temperature on the hilly belt between [**Brisbane, Warwick, Toowoomba, Mackay, Thargomindah, Ravenswood, Somerset**]. In the coastal districts the country is intersected by numerous rivers and streams, the banks of which, formerly clothed with dense jungle, are very fertile, where the sugar-cane is successfully cultivated to a large extent; the soil and climate are also suitable for the production of all the cereals (especially wheat and maize), cotton, tobacco, rice, arrow-root, &c., and all kinds of semi-tropical and English fruits and vegetables are abundantly grown. The more elevated and drier region W. of the mountains is sparsely timbered but well grassed, and is largely occupied as sheep-runs; of late years, however, much attention has been given to deep borings, which have revealed almost unlimited supplies of **subterranean waters** (some borings yielding 2,000,000 gallons daily), which, it is expected, will very materially change the character of the country and render it available for agricultural pursuits. Cattle and sheep rearing, favoured by the nutritious grasses and rich fodder plants which abound, forms the most important commercial interest of the colony, and wool is the staple export. Gold, silver, tin, and copper are the principal **metals**. The first important discovery of gold was made in 1858 on the Fitzroy R., and it is now found in many places, but most abundantly at present in the neighbourhood of Charters Towers, on the Burdekin R., and round Gympie, near the coast N. of Brisbane; the total yield to end of 1892 is stated to be over 8,600,000 oz. Silver, associated with lead, is found in the vicinity of Herberton, Ravenswood, and Bowen; tin exists in almost exhaustless quantities, chiefly in the SE., on the New South Wales border, round Stanthorpe, and in the N. at Herberton; copper is found in various parts, and a very rich district lies round Cloncurry, S. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but mining is at present practically suspended; opals are largely mined near Thargomindah. Coal is extensively diffused throughout the colony; as yet only comparatively surface coal is worked, in the SE., chiefly near Brisbane, but the deposits at greater depths are believed to be of very superior quality; it is estimated that the coal-beds underlie a surface of nearly 24,000 sq. m. In the extreme N. considerable attention is given to the pearl-fishery; and the collection of bêche-de-mer at the Great Barrier Reef employs a large number of hands, and is a profitable source of revenue. Railways to the extent of about 2400 m., all on the narrow-gauge system, have been developed from the eastern ports of Brisbane, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Cooktown into the interior, but the Brisbane-Bundaberg Coast Rly. is the only line bringing any two of these into connection. On the Gulf of Carpentaria side there is a railway connecting Normanton with the goldfield of Croydon. The government is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an executive council and two houses of parliament, one nominated by the Crown, the other elected by the people for three years. Labour still remains the great difficulty in the way of the satisfactory development of the natural products of the country; the climate in some parts, especially in the sugar plantations, is scarcely suitable to those of European origin, and recourse has been had to labourers introduced from the islands of the Pacific, generally known as *kanakas*; and more recently the experiment has been tried, with much apparent success, of Japanese labour immigration; besides Polynesians, who number nearly 10,000, nearly all men, there is about the same number of Chinese (males), who are chiefly employed as gardeners, servants, and shopkeepers. The greater part of Cape York Penin. is inhabited only by native tribes, who are well formed, but fierce. Q., which, as the Moreton Bay district, was formerly comprised in New South Wales, was separated and formed into an independent colony in 1859; during the last few years a movement has been made by northern residents to procure its division and the formation of the northern portion into another distinct colony; and attempts have been made to accomplish this, but as yet without success. See **Australia,** Discovery, and **Australasian Colonies** for area and population. [**W. J. T.**]

Queen's Park, stn., Eng., London. See **Kilburn.**

Queen's Park, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow, stn. on the C. R., 1½ m. S. of the Clyde. P. 9500.

Queen's Road, stns., Eng., London. See **Bayswater, Battersea,** and **Peckham.**

Queenston, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 25 m. NNW. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Queenstown, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. Q., 78 m. NNW. King William's Town, on the railway to Aliwal North, in 31° 51′ S., 26° 51′ E. Alt. 3500 ft. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), 20.75 in. P. <5000.

Queenstown, market-tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, 7½ m. ESE. Cork, with two stns. (**Q.** and **Q. Junction**) on the G. S. & W. R. Q. is finely situated on a steep slope, the houses being disposed in successive terraces; is the port for the American mails and an emigration station, and is protected by batteries. Q. has a fine climate, and is a bathing resort. Length of quay 600 ft.; depth at high tide 37 ft., low tide 24 ft. A lighthouse on the E. side of the entrance to the harbour is visible 10 m. Market-day, S. P. (1851) 11,400; (1871) 10,300; (1891) 9100.

Queenstown, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Lake co., 100 m. N. by E. Invercargill. Alt. 1070 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 59.8°, July 37.7°. P. <1500.

Queenstown, post-tn., S. Australia. See **Alberton and Queenstown.**

Queenstown, post-tn., Victoria, Evelyn co., 20 m. NE. by E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Queenton, mining vil., Queensland, Chelmsford co., on Gregory Creek, 3 m. E. Maytown by road. P. <1500.

Queenton, post-tn., Queensland, Davenport co., about 1½ m. from Charters Towers; is the chief centre of gold-mining in N. Queensland. P. <2500.

Queich, riv., Ger., Palatinate of the Rhine, flows E. into the Rhine, 8 m. above Spires; not navigable.

Queichow, prov., China. See **Kweichow.**

Queimada Islands, two islets of Brazil, state São Paulo, off the coast, 40 m. SW. Santos.

Queimadinhas, vil., Brazil, Bahia, on the Rio Itapicuru, 202 m. NW. São Salvador.

Queiss, riv., Prussian Silesia. See **Bober.**

Quelimane, Africa. See **Kilimane.**

Quellyn Lake, stn., Wales, on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., near Snowdon stn.

Quelpart, or **Quelpaert,** Korean **Tsyetsyn,** Japanese **Tamura,** Chinese **Tanglo,** isl., 52 m. S. from the southernmost point of Korea, to which it belongs; surrounded by islets. On the N. ct. is the town of Tsyetsu, close to a bay affording good anchorage in the E. It appears to be of volcanic origin; the surface is hilly, and well wooded. Q. was discovered by the Dutch, who named it. Length from W. to E. 44 m., and 21 m. across the centre. P. about 10,000.

Queluz, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 160 m. NNW. Rio de Janeiro, 30 m. SW. Ouro Preto. Alt. 3285 ft. Mean temp. (3 yrs.), yr. 67.5° F., Feb. 73.0°, July 59.6°. P. 4000.

Queluz, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, state São Paulo, on the Parahiba, 106 m. W. by N. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1545 ft. (D.L.).

Quemada, Colombia. See **Puerto Quemada.**

Quemada, La, site of ruins, central Mexico, state and 35 m. WSW. Zacatecas.

Quemado de Güines, tn., Cuba, 210 m. ESE. Havana. P. 11,500.

Quemerford, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 2 m. from Calne.

Quenac, tn., Chile, prov. Chiloe, N. ct. of Quenac I., one of the small islands in the Gulf of Ancud. P. <2000.

Quenast, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, 10½ m. NW. Nivelles; has rich quarries of porphyritic paving-stone. P. <2000.

Quendale Bay, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., in the extreme S. of the Mainland, Dunrossness par.

Quendon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5½ m. SSW. Saffron Walden, 2 m. SSW. Newport stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Queniborough, P.O., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Queniborough.**

Quenington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the riv. Coln, 5 m. NW. by W. Lechlade, 2 m. N. Fairford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Quepos, islets, W. ct. Costa Rica, 32 m. S. San José, in 9° 26′ N.

Quercy, old dist., France, comprised in Guienne, the cap. of which was Cahors; it now forms part of the deps. Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne.

Queretaro, one of the central states of Mexico, on the plateau between the high affluents of riv. Lerma and those of riv. Toliman-Panuco; important mines of silver and mercury.

Queretaro, tn., Mexico, Queretaro, 50 m. SE. by E. Guanajuato; has an important cotton-mill, established in 1840, employing both steam and water-power. On the neighbouring hill of Cerro de las Campanas the 'Emperor' Maximilian (Archduke of Austria) was shot, June 19, 1867. Alt. 6070 ft. Mean rfall. (16 yrs.), 22.40 in. P. 36,000.

Querfurt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle Q., 17 m. WSW. Halle; seat of counts till 1496; of a reigning prince from 1663 to 1746, when it fell to the electorate of Saxony; Prussian since 1815. P. 5300.

Querida, settlement, U.S., Colorado, Custer co., 114 m. S. by W. Denver.

Quérigut, vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Foix, 38 m. SSW. Carcassonne; former cap. of the dist. of Donnézan. P. <2000.

Querimba, island-chain, E. Africa. See **Kerimba.**

Quernmore, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. Lunesdale, 3 m. NE. Lancaster, P.O.; 6789 ac. P. <750.

Quernside, Eng. See **Whernside.**

Querol, same as **Carol,** small Pyrenean valley.

Querrin, tnld., Ire., co. Clare, bar. and par. Moyarta, 5 m. from Kilkee stn., P.O. P. <500.

Quesada, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, dist. Cazorla, 42 m. E. Jaën; important salt-mines in the dist. P. 7000.

Quesnel Mountain, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Quesnel R., near the l. bk. of the Fraser R., 255 m. NNE. Vancouver.

Quesnoy, Le, fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 10 m. SE. by S. Valenciennes. Q. has suffered many sieges; it was taken by William the Silent in 1568, by Turenne in 1654, and by Prince Eugene in 1712. The Austrians took it in 1793, but it was retaken by Schérer the following year. P. <4000.

Quesnoy-sur-Deûle, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5½ m. NNW. Lille. P. <3000.

Questembert, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, 29 m. NNW. St. Nazaire, arr. and 15 m. E. Vannes. P. <2000.

Questenburg, comm., Ger., kgd. Saxony. P. <2000. See **Meissen.**

Quethiock, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 12 m. NW. by W. Plymouth, 2½ m. NE. by N. Menheniot stn., P.O.; 4562 ac. P. <500.

Quetta (locally **Shálkot**), tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 163 m. NW. by N. Jacobábád, cap. dist. Q. In 1876 occupied by English troops; now, with improved defences, headquarters of a strong brigade. Alt. 5501 ft. Mean temp., yr. 58° F., Jan. 40°, July 77°; mean rfall., yr. 9.9 in., Jan.–April 7.2 in. P. civil station and cantonment of Q., along with that along the railway and at the outlying stations of Lorelai and Sibi (1891) 27,300.

Quettehou, small vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. Valognes, 14 m. E. by S. Cherbourg, close to the roadstead of La Hougue. P. <2000.

Quetzaltepec, Salvador. See **Quezaltepec.**

Queule, Puerto de, small seapt., Chile, prov. and 28 m. N. Valdivia.

Quevilly, Petit, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 3 m. SW. Rouen, on l. bk. of the Seine, with manufactures of cottons, chemicals, and mechanical workshops. P. 10,700.

Quezaltenango, founded under the name *Xenahu,* or *Xelaluh,* tn., Central America, Guatemala, 72 m. WNW. Guatemala, about 75 m. from Champerico, cap. dep. Q. The second city of the republic in size, with the principal coffee plantations in the neighbourhood. P. (with dist.) 27,000.

Quezaltepec, or **Quetzaltepec,** volcano, in W. of republic of Salvador; is cultivated almost to the summit. Alt. 6430 ft.

Quiabon, tn., isl. of Haiti, S. ct., republic and 65 m. E. Santo Domingo, in 68° 53′ W.

Quiaios, tn., Portugal, dist. and 22 m. W. Coimbra, and 3 m. NE. Cape Mondego. P. <5000.

Quibadana, mts., Morocco. See **Kebdana.**

Quibdo, tn., Colombia, dep. Cauca, 229 m. N. Popayan. Q. was the ancient cap. of prov. Choco, and is built upon piles. P. (with dist.) 7000.

Quiberon, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, at the S. end of a penin., forming the W. side of Q. Bay, 22 m. SE. by S. Lorient. The penin. of Q., about 6 m. long, and 1–2 m. broad, is united to the mainland by an isthmus about 160 ft. wide; it was an island before the Middle Ages. P. <2000.

Quibo, isl., Pacific. See **Coiba.**

Quibor, tn., Venezuela, Lara, 190 m. WSW. Carácas. P. 7700.

Quiche, Indians of Central America, the indigenous population of Guatemala; are allied to the Mayas of Yucatan.

Quiché, dep., Central America, Guatemala, crossed by 15° and 16° N. and 91° W. See **Santa Cruz del Quiché.**

Quichuas, or **Quechuas,** an ancient Peruvian tribe whose original country was a dist. in the N. of the present dep. of Ayacucho extending from the Apurimac to the Pampas (l. bk. trib. Apurimac), but who were latterly confined to the valleys and mountains farther S. about the headwaters of the Apurimac. The name of the tribe was applied by the Spaniards to a language spoken by an extensive group of tribes. See **Peru.**

Quickmere, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Mid div., Saddleworth dist. P. <4000.

Quidenham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. SW. Norwich, PMT.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Q. with Snetterton**) P. <500.

Quidico, port, Chile. See **Nena.**

Quierschied, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., dist. Trèves, circle and 7 m. NNE. Saarbrück. P. <3000.

Quiévrain, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 17 m. WSW. Mons. P. <4000.

Quiévrechain, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr., cant., and 7 m. ENE. Valenciennes; coal mined here. P. <2000.

Quiévy, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, 3 m. E. Carnières. P. <4000.

Quigley's Point, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. East Inishowen, on Lough Foyle, 7 m. SW. Moville, 9 m. from Londonderry stn.

Quilan, the SW. point of the isl. of Chiloé, Chile; also small islands adjacent to the SE.

Quilandi, properly **Kovilkandi,** seapt. tn., Brit. India, Madras, on the W. ct., dist. Malabar, 12 m. NNW. Calicut. The roadstead is protected by a mud bank, and near Q., Vasco da Gama's fleet anchored in 1498.

Quilca, mt., Ire. See **Cuilcagh.**

Quilca, coast vil., Peru, dep. Arequipa, 40 m. NW. Mollendo. P. <2000.

Quiliano, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 3½ m. WSW. Savona. P. <5000.

Quilichao, tn., Colombia, dep. and in the valley of the Cauca, 202 m. SW. by W. Bogotá.

Quilicura, tn., Chile, prov. Santiago. P. <2000.

Quilimane, E. Africa. See **Kilimane.**

Quilimari, vil., Chile, prov. Aconcagua, on the W. ct., 70 m. N. by W. Valparaiso. P. <2000.

Quilindana, mt., Ecuador, 45 m. SSE. Quito. Alt. 3220 ft.

Quillacollo, comm., Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba. P. <2000.

Quillan, tn., France, dep. and on riv. Aude, arr. Limoux, 25 m. SSW. Carcassonne. P. <3000.

Quillebeuf, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Pont-Audemer, on the S. bank of the Seine, 12 m. E. by N. Honfleur; is one of the chief fishing ports of the English Channel. P. <2000.

Quillon, tn., Chile, prov. Concepcion. P. <2000.

Quillota, tn., Chile, prov. and 26 m. E. by N. Valparaiso, on the railway between Valparaiso and Santiago; founded in 1717. Alt. 405 ft. P. (1885) 9200; (1890) 9400. See **Aconcagua.**

Quillota, Rio de, Chile. See **Aconcagua.**

Quilly, electoral div., Ire., Down, dist. Dromore.

Quilmes, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 12½ m. SE. Buenos Aires, on Ensenada Rly.; founded in 1677. P. <4000.

Quiloa, E. Africa. See **Kilwa.**

Quilon, seapt., India, Madras, Travancore, on an inlet on the SW. ct., 37 m. NW. by N. Trivandrum; military headquarters of the state, and one of the oldest coast-towns. The *Coilum* of Marco Polo. Important until the beginning of the 16th century. P. (1881) 13,600.

Quilty, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Miltownmalbay, co. Clare.

Quimper (Breton, 'a confluence,' Welsh *Cymmer*), or **Quimper Corentin,** tn., France, cap. dep. Finistère and arr. Q., 33 m. SE. by S. Brest, between the confluence of the Odet and Steir; its port admits vessels of 300 tons; has coal and potters' clay, manufactures of artistic and common pottery, paper, &c. Seat of a bishop; its cathedral, begun in 1239, was completed in 1515, excepting the spires, which were only added in 1854 and 1856. Q. was the birthplace of the Jesuit Hardouin; of Fréron, the antagonist of Voltaire; and of Kerguélen. P. 14,900.

Quimperlé, tn., France, dep. Finistère, on the Laita, 12 m. NW. Lorient, cap. arr. Q.; its harbour admits vessels of from 30 to 40 tons. Q. is the birthplace of Villemarqué. P. <5000.

Quin, small riv., Eng., in the NE. of Hertfordshire, flowing S. to the Rib, which it joins on the l. bk. at Braughing.

Quin, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, 5 m. ESE. Ennis, with a stn. (**Ardsollus Quin**) on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O. Par. 9352 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Quinag, mt., Scot., Sutherlandshire, par. and on N. side of Loch Assynt. Alt. 2655 ft.

Quinaiult, lake, U.S., Washington, Jefferson co., about 10 m. S. Mount Olympus, 40 m. NW. Oakland. Length about 10 m.

Quinanes, a Malayan tribe, Philippine Is., in the N. of Luzon I.

Quinchao, isl., Chile, the largest of three in the Gulf of Ancud, E. of Chiloé I.; gives name to the dep. of prov. Chiloé, comprising all the islands in the gulf named.

Quincy, vil., U.S., California, cap. Plumas co., near goldmines. Alt. about 3500 ft. P. <1500.

Quincy, vil., U.S., Florida, Gadsden co., 20 m. WNW. Tallahassee; cotton and tobacco are shipped from here. P. <1500.

Quincy, city, U.S., Illinois, Adams co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 92 m. W. Springfield. Alt. 488 ft. (R.R.). Picturesquely situated on a limestone bluff 125 ft. above the river, here crossed by a fine railway bridge; has four parks and many elegant public buildings. There is an extensive river traffic. The manufactures include carriages and waggons, spirits, iron-founding, bricks, ice-collecting, and pork-packing. P. (1880) 27,300; (1890) 31,500.

Quincy, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., on Q. Bay, 8 m. SE. by S. Boston, with well-known granite quarries. P. (1880) 10,600; (1890) 16,700.

Quincy, vil., U.S., Michigan, Branch co., 96 m. WSW. Detroit. Alt. 1027 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Quincy, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., on Bakers R., 41 m. N. by W. Concord. P. <1500.

Quincy Point, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., on Massachusetts Bay, 2 m. E. Quincy; has a good harbour. P. <1500.

Quincy West, vil., U.S., Missouri, Marion co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 34 m. S. Keokuk (Iowa). P. <1500.

Quindalup, settlement, W. Australia, Sussex co., 130 m. SSW. Perth.

Quindiu, or **Quindio,** pass, Colombia, across the central chain of the Andes, just SW. of the peak of Tolima, in 4° 36′ N., crossed by the road from Cartago to Ibague, connecting the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena. Alt. 11,435 ft.

Quinebaug, riv., U.S. See **Thames.**

Quines, tn., Argentine Republic, San Luis, 115 m. SW. by W. Córdoba.

Quingey, vil., France, dep. Doubs, on the Loue, arr. and 11 m. SW. by S. Besançon. P. <2000.

Quingua, or **Quingoa,** comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Bulacan, 18½ m. N. Manila. P. 7300.

Quinish Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the NW. ct. of Mull I., in 56° 38′ N.

Quinnesec, vil., U.S., Michigan, Menominee co., 28 m. W. Spaulding. P. <1500.

Quinnimont, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Fayette co., on Kanawha R., 41 m. SE. by S. Charleston; coal mined. P. <1500.

Quinsay, a French spelling of Kingtse (*q.v.*).

Quinsborough, electoral div., Ire., co. Kildare, dist. Monasterevin.

Quintana de la Serena, comm., Spain, prov. and 68 m. ESE. Badajoz, dist. Castuera, on riv. Ortigas. P. <5000.

Quintanar de la Orden, comm., Spain, prov. and 57 m. ESE. Toledo, dist. Q. P. 7500.

Quinté, Bay of, Canada, a long winding creek, with an average width of less than 2 m., on the N. side of Lake Ontario, at its E. end, between the mainland of Ontario and Amherst I. and the penin. of Prince Edward, which latter is connected with the mainland by an isthmus less than 2 m. in width at the head of the creek.

Quinten, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, on the N. side of Lake Walenstadt, 9 m. NE. Glarus, in comm. of Quarten. P. <2000.

Quinters, seapt. vil., Chile, prov. Valparaiso, dep. and 15½ m. WNW. Quillota, on a gulf which has little, but firm, anchorage, in 32° 46′ 51″ S.

Quintin, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 44 m. WSW. St. Malo, arr. and 10 m. SW. St. Brieuc. P. <4000.

Quintin, electoral div., Ire., E. ct., co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 9⅔ m. ENE. Downpatrick, with a coastguard station.

Quinto, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Córdoba,** prov.

Quinto, comm., Spain, prov. and 25 m. SE. by E. Saragossa, near the r. bk. of the Ebro, dist. Pina; has saline springs containing chlorine and sulphur. P. <3000.

Quinto, comm., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 5 m. E. by S. Airolo. P. <2000.

Quinton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5 m. S. by W. Stratford-on-Avon, 2 m. SE. Long Marston stn., PM.O. (**Lower Q.**). P. <500.

Quinton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 4 m. SSE. Northampton. P. <250.

Quinton, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, 4 m. SW. Birmingham, PM.O. P. <3500.

Quinton Hill, Eng. See **Waltham Abbey.**

Quintrell Down, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from St. Columb Minor.

Quinzano d' Oglio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 20 m. SW. Brescia, 3 m. WSW. Verolanuova. P. <5000.

Quio, or **Onslow,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Pontiac co., on Ottawa R., 25 m. from Aylmer. P. <1500.

Quipapa, vil., Brazil, state of and 90 m. SW. by W. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail.

Quiquijana, vil., Peru, dep. and 42 m. SE. Cuzco.

Quiquina, Nicaragua. See **Culcuina.**

Quiquyo, vil., Paraguay, 73 m. SE. by S. Asuncion.

Quiraing (*Cuith-fhir-Fhinn,* 'recess of the men of Fingal'), mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the extreme N. of Skye I. Alt. 1780 ft. On its summit is a wonderful group of rock-formations.

Quirigua, site with ancient ruins, Central America, republic and 100 m. ENE. Guatemala. The remains are mainly buried under numerous mounds, but include thirteen monoliths covered with elaborate carved decorations and inscriptions.

Quirihue, vil., Chile, Maule, 44 m. NE. by N. Concepcion. P. <3000.

Quirindi, post-tn., New South Wales, Buckland co., 30 m. SW. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Quiriquina, isl. in Talcahuano (Concepcion) Bay, Chile. See **Talcahuano.**

Quiroga, comm., Spain, prov. and 40 m. SSE. Lugo, dist. Q. P. 8800.

Quiros, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 15 m. SSW. Oviedo, dist. Labiana. P. 6100.

Quirpon, isl., Newfoundland, off N. extremity of the island, at the entrance of Belle Isle Strait, in 51° 40′ N. and 55° 16′ W.

Quisanga, seapt., Portuguese E. Africa. See **Kissanga.**

Quispicanchi, prov., Peru, dep. Cuzco, cap. Urcos.

Quissac, tn., France, dep. Gard, on the Vidourle, arr. Le Vigan, 19 m. W. by N. Nîmes; has a warm spring at Plantat. P. <2000.

Quitman, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, and S. of 32° N.

Quitman, tn., U.S., Georgia, Brooks co., 54 m. NE. by E. Tallahassee (Florida); has several factories. P. <2000.

Quitman, co., U.S., Mississippi, to the N. of 34° N., and between 90° and 91° W.

Quitman, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Clarke co., 88 m. E. by S. Jackson. P. <1500.

Quito, tn., Ecuador, prov. Pichincha, ancient cap. of the Shiris and Incas, and now of the republic, 165 m. NE. by N. Guayaquil, situated in an Andine basin on an irregular part of the surface of a long plateau rising to the height of 1000–1300 ft. above the adjacent plain. Principal buildings, besides those of the government offices, the churches and convents, especially that of the Jesuits. Most of the churches deprived of their spires by the earthquake of 1859. Seat of an observatory (0° 13′ 34″ S.; longitude doubtful, but according to Wolf some minutes W. of that assigned by Humboldt, namely, 78° 44′ 29″ W.), of a university, and an institute of science, the laboratories and museum of natural history connected with which are located, along with the national library, in the old college of the Jesuits. Climate pleasant and healthy to those who are acclimatised, but not deserving, according to Wolf, of the epithet of eternal spring so frequent now with regard to it. Alt. 9350 ft. Mean temp. (1878–79), yr. 55.6° F. Population uncertain, no exact census having ever been taken; estimated by Wolf, who believes that it has certainly not increased in the 19th century, at not more than 40,000.

Quitta, W. Africa. See **Kita.**

Quixeramobim, Campo de, tn., Brazil, prov. and 120 m. SW. by S. Ceará.

Quiyndy, vil., Paraguay, 49 m. SE. by S. Asuncion.

Qumbu, vil., Cape Colony, East Griqua-land div., cap. Q. dist., about 3 m. from the Pondo border. P. <1500.

Quoich, lake, Scot., in NW. of Inverness-shire, 7 m. long, in 57° 4′ N., drained E. by the Garry into Loch Garry. Alt. 555 ft.

Quolle River, Ire., in the SE. of co. Down, flows into Stangford Lough.

Quoin Point, cape, on S. ct. Cape Colony, in 19° 40′ E.

Quoisley, vil., Eng., Cheshire. See **Marbury.**

Quorn, PMT.O., Eng. See **Quorndon.**

Quorn, post-tn., S. Australia, Newcastle co., 19 m. NE. by E. Port Augusta, on the G. N. R. P. <1500.

Quorndon, tn. and par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2½ m. SE. Loughborough, 1 m. SW. Barrow stn., PMT.O. (**Quorn**). P. <2000.

Quorra, riv., Africa. See **Niger.**

Quoyloo, P.O., Scot., Orkney Is., 4 m. from Dounby.

Quthing, vil., S. Africa, Basuto-land, on Orange R., and on S. frontier of Q. dist.

Quy, vil., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 4½ m. ENE. Cambridge, on the G. E. R., P.O. See **Stow with Quy.**

R

Ra, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'a promontory or peninsula.' See *Rain.*

Raab, German, Hungarian **Györ,** tn., Hungary, cap. co. R., 48 m. E. Ödenburg, at the mouth of the riv. Raab; has a cathedral and a law academy; horse fairs, and a thriving trade. In 1809 the French defeated the Austrians here, and destroyed the fortifications. P. (1850) 16,500; (1869) 20,000; (1890) 22,800.

Raab, or **Raba,** r. bk. trib. of the Danube, rises in E. Styria, and flows SSE. to Feldberg, then E. into Hungary, and finally NE. till it joins a S. arm of the Danube (the Little Danube) at the town of R., 25 m. W. Komorn; it receives the Rabnitz, or Repcze, on its l. bk. Length, 158 m.; area of basin, 5050 sq. m.

Raab, tn., Upper Austria, dist. Schärding, 29 m. W. by N. Linz; has a mineral spring. P. <2000.

Raalte, vil., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 9 m. NE. by N. Deventer. P. (comm.) 5700.

Raamsdonk, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. NE. Breda. P. <5000.

Raasay, narrow isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, stretching 12 m. N. from near the N. ct. of Skye, from which it is separated on the SW. by the Sound of R., which is from 1 m. to 5 m. wide; surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. Length, 12 m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 28 sq. m. PM.O. P. 438.

Raasdorf, vil., Lower Austria, dist. Gross-Enzersdorf, 7 m. E. by N. Vienna.

Raase, or **Razova,** comm., Austria, Silesia, dist. Freudenthal, 16 m. W. Troppau. P. <3000.

Rab, tn., Dalmatia. See **Arbe.**

Raba, riv., Austria, Galicia, r. bk. trib. of the Vistula, rises on the N. slope of the Beskids, or W. Carpathians, flows NE. past Rabka, and joins the Vistula 25 m. ENE. Cracow, after a course of 81 m.

Raba, riv., Hungary. See **Raab.**

Rába, vil., Palestine, *Rabbith* in the O. T., 32° 23′ N., 35° 23′ E., 12 m. NE. by N. Nablus.

Rabâbeh, Wâdi, the valley of Hinnom of the O.T., a narrow valley on the W. and S. of the height on which Jerusalem stands. It opens into the Wadi-en-Nar (valley of the Brook Kidron).

Rabagh, or **Sherm Rabegh,** seapt. tn., W. Arabia, Hejaz, on the Red Sea, 124 m. NW. Mecca, in 22° 38′ 14″ N. P. <2000.

Rabai, or **Rabbai,** vil., E. ct. Africa, 15½ m. N. Mombasa.

Rabastens, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Tarbes, 23 m. N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. <2000.

Rabastens, the ancient *Rapistagnum,* tn., France, dep. and on the Tarn, arr. Gaillac, 21 m. NE. Toulouse. P. <3000.

Rabat, Rbat, or **Rabbat,** in full **R'bat el F'tah** ('camp of victory'), seapt., Morocco, W. ct., 77 m. W. by N. Mekines, is opposite Sali (Sallee). The fort is on a rock whose sides fall sheer to the ocean. Commerce is hindered by a bar at the mouth of the Bu-ragreg, ships being often obliged to anchor in the open roadstead. The depth of water on bar fluctuates, being occasionally as much as 16 ft. at high water. Its importations are less than £50,000, and decreasing. It exports skins, wool, and beans, but their value barely reaches £200,000 per annum; one-half the total trade is with England. R. was founded about 1190. Half a mile from the town are the ruins of the ancient *Shella,* the *Sala Colonia* of the Romans, which contains tombs of the Almohade and Marinide sultans, three of them with inscriptions. P., according to Lenz, 25,000, of which 4–5000 are Jews; according to De Campou, 12,000. See **Salch.**

Rabba, tn., central Sudan, ancient cap. of the kgd. Nupe, on the l. bk. of the Niger; formerly the centre of the slave-trade between the interior of Sudan and the coast. P. at beginning of 19th century, 100,000 (Lander); at end, 2000.

Rabba, ruins, Syria, *Rabbath Moab* in the O. T., called by the Greeks *Areopolis,* in 31° 17′ N., 35° 38′ E., 11 m. E. of the Dead Sea where narrowed by the penin. of El Lizan.

Rabba, tn., Syria, *Ur of Moab,* or *Rabbath Ammon,* in the O. T., called by the Greeks *Philadelphia,* 31° 57′ N., 35° 56′ E., 13 m. NE. by N. of the ancient Heshbon.

Rabbai, E. Africa. See **Rabai.**

Rabbat, seapt., Morocco. See **Rabat.**

Rabbath (of Judah), place named in O. T. See **Rubba.**

Rabbi, comm., Austria, Tirol, dist. Male, 25 m. W. by S. Bozen; has a mineral spring and baths. P. <3000.

Rabbith, place named in O. T. See **Rába.**

Rabbit Island, small isl., Ire., off S. ct. co. Cork, in long. 9° 7′ W.

Rabbits Islands, group of isls., Scot., off the N. ct. of Sutherland, in Tongue Bay, in 4° 23½′ W.

Rabenau, comm., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 7 m. SW. by S. Dresden. P. <3000.

Rabenstein, waste tract, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, Upper Franconia, dist. Pottenstein. Near are the Sophie, or R., caves (discovered 1832), with stalactites and many fossil bones.

Rabîyeh, site, Palestine. See **Er Rabîyeh.**

Rabka, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Myslenice, on riv. Raba, 27 m. S. by W. Wieliczka; has a mineral spring. P. (comm.) <2000.

Rabkavi, tn., India, Bombay, state Sángli, in 16° 28′ N., 75° 9′ E.; an important trade centre. P. (1881) 5000.

Rábkob, vil., India, Bengal, Chutia Nágpur hill states, 86 m. NW. by N. Sambalpur; has gold-mines.

Rabnábád Islands, group of isls., India, belonging to the Ganges delta, Bengal, dist. Bakarganj.

Rabnitz, or **Repcze,** riv., Hungary, l. bk. affluent of the Raab; rises in Lower Austria, flows E., N., then E. again, and joins the Raab near the town Raab after a course of about 120 m.

Rabo de Peixe, tn., Azores, on the N. ct. of St. Michael (São Miguel) I. P. <5000.

Rabug, tn., Arabia, Hejaz, about 3 m. from the Red Sea, 85 m. N. Jedda.

Rabun, co., U.S., Georgia, in extreme NE.

Raby, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6 m. S. Birkenhead, 2½ m. WNW. Hooton stn. P. <500.

Raby with Keverstone, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on Langley Beck, 7 m. SW. Bishop Auckland, 2 m. SSE. Cockfield stn. P. <500.

Racalmuto, comm., Sicily, prov. and 12 m. NE. Girgenti; mines of rock-salt, sulphur, and mercury. P. 13,400.

Racari, vil., Roumania, prov. Doljiu, 20 m. NW. by N. Craiova; numerous Roman remains in the vicinity. P. <2000.

Racavan, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, on riv. Braid, 4 m. NE. Ballymena; 17,565 ac. P. <4000.

Racconigi, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, on riv. Maira, 21 m. S. Turin. P. 10,000.

Raccoon Keys, islets, U.S., S. Carolina, Charleston co., 33°–33° 3′ N.

Raccuja, comm., Sicily, prov. and 36 m. W. by S. Messina. P. <3000.

Race, a swift current running through a narrow strait; *e.g.,* Race of Portland.

Race, Cape, SE. point of Newfoundland.

Raceland, vil., U.S., Louisiana, La Fourche par. (co.), 40 m. W. by S. New Orleans by rail. P. <1500.

Rachan Mill, P.O., Scot., Peeblesshire, 1 m. SE. Broughton stn.

Rachelberg, group of mts., Ger., Bavaria, in the Böhmerwald. The highest point is the Grosser Rachel, alt. 4784 ft.

Rachgia, French spelling of **Rashgia** (*q.v.*), Cochin-China.

Rachlin Island, Ire. See **Rathlin Island.**

Racine, city, U.S., Wisconsin, R. co., on Lake Michigan, 21 m. S. by E. Milwaukee. R. is built on a plateau about 40 ft. high, projecting about 3½ m. into the lake. The harbour, one of the best on the lake, is accessible by vessels drawing 14 ft. R. has a considerable lumber trade, and various manufactures, chiefly of articles made of wood. P. (1880) 16,000; (1890) 21,000.

Rackenford, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 8 m. WNW. Tiverton, 5½ m. S. by W. East Anstey stn., P.O.; 4011 ac. P. <500.

Racket, or **Raquette,** riv., U.S., New York, in the NE. It issues from **R. Lake** in the Adirondacks (alt. 1730 ft.), and flows on the whole N., finally ENE. to the St. Lawrence, which it joins on the r. bk. in 74° 40′ W.

Rackham, par., Eng., Sussex, dist. Thakeham, 5 m. NE. Arundel. P. <250.

Rackheath, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5 m. NE. by N. Norwich, 1½ m. WNW. Salhouse stn., P.O. P. <500.

Räcknitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Dresden; monument to General Moreau, wounded here August 27, 1813. P. <2000.

Racks, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 4 m. E. by S. Dumfries, on the G. & SW. R.

Rackwallace, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Castleshane.

Racoon, or **Coon,** riv., U.S., Iowa, rises in Buena Vista and Pocahontas cos. by two branches, which unite in Sac co., flows SE. to Des Moines R. at Des Moines city. Length, 180 m.

Racoon Mountains, section of the Appalachian Mts., U.S., Tennessee, near Walden Ridge; rich in bituminous coal.

Racton, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6 m. NW. by W. Chichester, 3 m. NE. Emsworth stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**R. with Lordington**) P. <250.

Racy Point, vil., U.S., Florida, St. John's co., on the r. bk. of St. John's R., 40 m. S. by W. of the mouth of the river. P. <1500.

Rácz-Almás, comm., Hungary, co. and 27 m. SE. Stuhlweissenburg, near r. bk. Danube. P. <4000.

Rácz-keve, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, 23 m. S. by W. Budapest, in the Csepel I. of the Danube. P. 5900.

Rácz-Militics, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Hódság. P. <4000.

Radama Harbour, inlet, Madagascar, in the NW., in about 14° 15′ S. Also islands opposite mouth.

Radaspona, tn., Ger. See **Ratisbon.**

Radaune, riv., Ger., W. Prussia, issues from Lake R., and after traversing Lakes Brodno and Osteritz, winds E. into the Mottlau arm of the Vistula, which it enters above Danzig; not navigable.

Radautz, tn., Austria, crownland Bukovina, cap. dist. R., 30 m. S. Czernowitz; manufactures glass. P. 12,900.

Radbourn, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 10 m. SE. by E. Leamington, 3½ m. N. Fenny Compton stn. P. (of each) <250.

Radbourne, or **Radburn,** par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. W. Derby; 2½ m. NW. by N. Mickleover stn., P.O. P. <250.

Radcliffe, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, R. div., on riv. Irwell, 2 m. S. Bury, with two stns. (**R.** and **R. Bridge**) on different lines of the L. & Y. R., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**R. Hall**). P. 20,000.

Radcliffe, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Amble, Northumberland.

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, parl. div., Eng., in the SE. of Lancashire, to the S. of Bolton and Bury. P. 72,900.

Radcliffe-upon-Trent, or **Ratcliffe-on-Trent,** Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 4 m. E. Nottingham, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Radclive, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, div. and 1½ m. W. Buckingham. P.<500; eccles. par. (**R. with Chackmore**) P.<500.

Radcot, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Thames, Faringdon dist., 2 m. SW. Bampton. P.<250.

Raddington, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9 m. NNE. Tiverton, 1½ m. NW. Venn Cross stn. P.<250.

Raddusa, comm., Sicily, prov. and 30 m. W. by S. Catania; has sulphur-mines. P.<2000.

Rade, rode, roda, or *reut* (Teutonic), in English names *royd* (Holroyd, Huntroyd, &c.), 'a place where wood has been rooted up and cleared for tillage,' 'a clearing'; *e.g.,* Harzgerode, 'the clearing on the Harz Mts.'; Baireuth (in a document of 1104 *Baierruti*), 'the cleared ground of the Boii or Bavarians.'

Radeberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 9 m. NE. by E. Dresden; has a considerable glass industry. Two miles to the NNW. is the mineral spring of Augustusbad. Hermannsbad is also near. P. (1834) 2000; (1890) 8700.

Radebeul, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 6 m. NW. Dresden. P.<3000.

Radeburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Röder, circle and 11 m. N. Dresden. P. 3000.

Radegast, vil., Ger., duchy Anhalt, 14 m. SSW. Dessau. P.<2000.

Radegund, vil., Austria, Styria, dist. Weitz, 8 m. NE. Graz; hydropathic establishment. P.<2000.

Radès, or **Rhadès,** vil., Tunis, on the SW. shore of the bay, and 6 m. ESE. Tunis. P.<2000.

Rade vorm Wald, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., dist. Düsseldorf, 8½ m. SE. by E. Barmen; manufactures of iron and steel, cloth, woollens, &c. P. 10,200.

Radewitsch, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Züllichau-Schwiebus, dist. Züllichau, with lignite-mine. P.<2000.

Radford, par. and a suburb of Nottingham, Eng., in the W. div., on the M. R. Eccles. pars., **New R.,** P.<4500; **Old R.,** P. 21,600.

Radford, tn., U.S., Virginia, Montgomery co., 88 m. SSW. Lynchburg, and 14 m. NE. Pulaski. P.<3000.

Radford Semele, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 2½ m. SE. by E. Leamington, on the Oxford Canal, P.O. (**Radford**). P.<750.

Radgoszcz, comm., Austria, Galicia, dist. Dabrowa. P.<4000.

Rádhanpur, tn., India, Bombay, cap. R. state, in 23° 50′ N., 71° 89′ E.; in the midst of a plain mostly under water during the rains; surrounded by a wall. In 1816 and 1820 about half the population was carried away by a plague. P. (1881) 14,700.

Rádháipuram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 33 m. S. Tinnevelli. P.<5000.

Radicena, tn. and comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 26 m. NE. Reggio. P. (comm.) 5500.

Radicofani, tn. and comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, 35 m. WSW. Perugia. P. (comm.)<3000.

Radimin, tn., Poland. See **Radzymin.**

Radin, tn., Poland. See **Radzyn.**

Radipole, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 2 m. NNW. Weymouth; has mineral waters. P.<2000. See **Melcombe Regis.**

Raditsa, tn., Russia, govt. and 77 m. WNW. Orel, 5 m. from Bryansk, near Desna R.; iron and glass works, usually known as **Maltsov's works.** P.<5000.

Radjuveni, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Lovetz, 20 m. S. Pleven (Plevna). P.<3000.

Radkan, tn., Persia, Khorassan, 53 m. NW. Meshed; famous for its breed of camels. P. 3000 (Houtum-Schindler).

Radkersburg, tn., Austria, Styria, cap. dist. R., on an island in the Mur, 38 m. SE. Graz. P.<3000.

Radlett, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., on the M. R., 15 m. NW. by N. St. Paul's, London, PM.O. P.<750.

Radley, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3 m. NE. by E. Abingdon, on the Thames, and on the G. W. R., PT.O. P.<750.

Radlin, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Rybnik, 12 m. ESE. Ratibor; has coal-mines. P. (comm.)<3000.

Radmannsdorf, tn., Austria, Carniola, cap. dist. R., on the Save, 21 m. SSW. Klagenfurt. P.<2000.

Radmer, comm., Austria, Styria, dist. and 18½ m. NW. Leoben; iron and copper are mined here. P.<2000.

Radnage, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 10½ m. S. by W. Aylesbury, 2½ m. SE. Chinnor stn. P.<500.

Radnitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 11 m. NE. by E. Pilsen; coal and iron are mined here. Alt. 1245 ft. P. 3000.

Radnor, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 873 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P.<1500.

Radnor, par., Eng., Cheshire, dist. and 1 m. NW. Congleton, on riv. Dane. P.<250.

Radnor, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., on riv. Pennsylvania, 12 m. W. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Radnor, inland co., Wales, W. of Herefordshire, in the Wye basin; surface mostly hilly, the county giving name to the mountainous range Radnor Forest, rising to 2163 ft. To SE. the valleys are wider, with much fine scenery along the Wye. Geologically, the prevailing formations are Silurian, with Old Red Sandstone on E.; much limestone near Old Radnor; mineral wells at Llandrindod. The chief industry is stock-rearing (see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9 for agricultural statistics). Ruins of a Norman abbey at Cwm-Hir. Railway communication by the G. W. & S. Wales Rly., with two branches. R. was constituted a county by Henry VIII.; it is in the S. Wales circuit and the dioceses of Hereford and St. David. It returns one M.P., but contains no parl. or mun. bor.

Radnor, New, ancient bor. and par., Wales, Radnorshire, 23 m. NNE. Brecknock, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Radnor, Old, and Burlingjobb, par., Wales, 3 m. ESE. New Radnor. P.<500; eccles. par., partly in Herefordshire (**Old R. with Kinnerton**), P.<1000.

Radnor Forest, dist., Wales, Radnorshire, in the E., to the NW. of New Radnor.

Radnor Park, stn., Eng., Kent, Folkestone, on SE. R.

Radnor Park, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, 1 m. from Dalmuir, PM.O. P.<1500.

Radö, isl., Norway, on the W. ct., 18 m. NW. Bergen.

Radobilye, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, sanjak and 23 m. S. Köprülü. P.<3000.

Radohoja, pass, Turkey, to the W. of Lake Okhrida, leading eastwards from a branch of the Shkumbi valley, in 41° 5′ N.

Radolfzell, tn., Ger., Baden, dist. and 11 m. WNW. Constance, at the W. end of the Unter See, arm of the Lake of Constance. P.<3000.

Radolivo, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, sanjak Seres, 16 m. NNE. of the mouth of the Struma. P.<4000.

Radom, govt. of Russian Poland, having Warsaw and Siedlce on N., Lublin on E., Austrian Galicia on S., Kielce and Piotrków on W.; hilly and woody in S. (Sędomierz heights, 800–2000 ft.); level and fertile in middle, with spurs, 800 ft. high, of Łysa Góra Mts.; low, marshy plains in N., flooded by Pilica, and unhealthy. The Vistula flows along S. and E. border, and is much navigated, steamers plying up to Sędomierz. Population Poles, and 15 per cent. Jews. Corn exported; potatoes largely grown for distilleries; flour-mills, sugar-works, tanneries, iron and machinery works. Divided into seven dists.: Radom, Iłża, Konsk, Kozelnice, Opatów, Opoczno, and Sędomierz. Ostrowiec, Staszów, Przedborz, Szidlowiec, and many others also have municipal institutions. Area, 4769 sq. m. P. (1882) 644,830; (1890) 782,270.

Radom, cap. of above govt., 65 m. S. Warsaw, on railway Minsk to Vienna; well built; brisk trade. Mean rfall. (16 yrs.), yr. 27 in., May–Dec. 20.7 in. P. 23,700.

Radomir, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Köstendil, 20 m. SW. by W. Sofia. P.<3000.

Radomsk (**Novo-Radomsk**), dist. tn., Russia, N. Poland, govt. and 28 m. SSW. Piotrków. P. 11,100.

Radomysl, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Tarnobrzeg, on the r. bk. of the San, 47 m. SW. by S. Lublin. P.<4000.

Radomysl (formerly **Mychsk**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 64 m. W. by N. Kiev, on the high bank of Teterev R.; timber, mushrooms, and corn exported. P. 7500.

Radonitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Kaaden, 18 m. E. by N. Karlsbad. P.<2000.

Radovich, more properly **Radovity** (three syllables), tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Kossovo, sanjak and 58 m. SE. by E. Ushkub. P. 7000; Christians, 4500 (G.).

Radovisht, tn., Turkey in Europe, at the NW. end of Lake Okhrida, vilayet, sanjak, and 37 m. W. by N. Monastir.

Radovitskiy, monastery, Russia, govt. and 43 m. NW. Ryazañ.

Radstadt, tn., Austria, Salzburg, dist. St. Johann, 36 m. SE. by S. Salzburg. Alt. 2810 ft. P.<2000.

Radstädter Tauern Pass. See **Alps,** Passes, **IV.** (3*b*).

Radstock, par. and tn., Eng., Somerset, div. and 7 m. NW. Frome, on the G. W. R. and M. & L. & SW. R.; coal mined. PMT.O. P.<3500.

Radstone, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. E. Banbury, 2½ m. NNW. Brackley stn. P.<250.

Radüe, riv., Prussia. See **Persante.**

Radujevac (raduyevats), tn., Servia, prov. Kraina, on the Danube, 21 m. NW. by W. Viddin. P.<3000.

Radusa Idovac, mt., Bosnia, in 43° 52′ N., 17° 27′ E. Alt. 6415 ft.

Radway, par., Eng., co. and 12 m. SE. by S. Warwick, Rugby div., 7½ m. NW. Banbury, 3 m. SE. Kineton stn.; at the base of Edge Hill, the village being close to the position occupied by the centre of the Royalist army at the battle of Edge Hill, October 23, 1642. P.O. P.<250.

Radway Green, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., 4½ m. ESE. Crewe.

Radwell, par., Eng., on the N. border of Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 13 m. NE. Luton, 1½ m. NW. Baldock stn. P. <250.

Radwinter, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. E. by S. Saffron Walden, P.O. P. <1000.

Radyr, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4 m. NW. by W. Cardiff, on the Taff Vale Rly., P.O. P. <750.

Radzionkau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 36 m. NE. by E. Ratibor, 4 m. N. by W. Beuthen; important centre of iron and zinc mines. P. 5800.

Radzivilov, tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 22 m. WNW. Kremenets, on railway to Lvow, near Austrian frontier town Brody; custom-house. P. 7550.

Radzymin (Russian **Radimin**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 15 m. NE. Warsaw. P. 5700.

Radzyn (Russian **Radin**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 28 m. SE. Siedlce. P. <5000.

Rae Bareli, tn., Oudh. See **Rái Bareli.**

Rædestus, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Rodosto.**

Raed, Teutonic, 'council.' See *Rath.*

Raeren (pronounced raren), vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Eupen, 7 m. S. by E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.) <4000.

Rafael, tn., Chile, prov. Concepcion, 11 m. E. El Tomé, on **rly. Rafael.** P. <2000.

Rafaela, comm., Argentine Republic, prov. and 57 m. NW. by W. Santa Fé. P. <2000.

Ráfát, vil., Palestine, *Irpeel* in the O. T., 31° 53′ N., 35° 11′ E., 7 m. NNW. Jerusalem.

Raferagh, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. R., Carrickmacross union.

Raffa, oasis, Algeria. See **Uled Raffa.**

Raffadali, tn., Sicily, prov. and 8 m. NNW. Girgenti. P. 7600.

Raffles Bay, abandoned settlement, S. Australia, near Port Essington.

Rafford, par., Scot., Elginshire, 2½ m. SE. Forres, P.O.; 12,456 ac. P. <1000.

Raffrey, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 4 m. from Saintfield.

Raford, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Bullaun.

Raftsund, strait, Norway, on the W. ct., prov. Nordland, between Hindö and Öst-Vaagö, marks the boundary between the Vesteraalen and Lofoten Is.

Ragad, plain, Africa. See **Raguali.**

Raganeia, par., Eng. See **Rayleigh.**

Ragay, Seno de, bay, Philippine Is., in the S. of Luzon, in 122⅔°–123° E.

Ragaz, or **Ragatz,** vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 11 m. N. by W. Chur. A frequented watering-place at the foot of the gorge of the Tamina leading from Bad Pfäffers. Has a monument to the philosopher Schelling, who died here in 1854. The Austrians were defeated here by the Confederates in 1446, and in the war of 1799 the village was several times captured and burnt. Alt. 1700 ft. P. <2000.

Ragdale, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. W. by N. Melton Mowbray, 2½ m. WSW. Grimston stn. P. <250.

Ragendorf, tn., Hungary. See **Rajka.**

Ragged Mountain, U.S., Colorado, in the NW. of Gunnison co., 130 m. WSW. Denver.

Raghery, isl., Ire. See **Rathlin Island.**

Raghtin More, mt., Ire., in the NE. of co. Donegal, 18 m. WNW. Moville. Alt. 1657 ft.

Raghugarh, tn., Central India, 83 m. N. by W. Bhopál; contains a dilapidated fort. P. <5000.

Raghunathapuram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 28 m. NW. by N. Ganjám. P. 6200; Hindus, 6000.

Raghunathpur, vil. with rly. stn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Mánbhúm, 110 m. WSW. Murshidábád, 27 m. W. by S. Ránĝanj. P. <5000.

Raglan, or **Ragland,** par. and vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 7 m. WSW. Monmouth, on the G. W. R.; picturesque ruins of castle dating from the 14th and 15th centuries built on the site of a still older edifice. PMT.O. 4091 ac. P. <750.

Raglan, stn., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 5 m. ESE. Bathurst, 140 m. by rail WNW. Sydney, in 33° 27′ S., 149° 44′ E. P. <1500.

Raglan, tp., New Zealand, North I., Raglan co., on S. shore of Whaingaroa Harbour, 65 m. S. Auckland by road and rail, in 37° 46′ S., 174° 53′ E., accessible to vessels of good size; ironstone and other minerals occur in the vicinity, and there are mineral springs. P. <1500.

Raglan, co., Queensland, crossed by 24° S., E. of 150° E.

Raglan, postal and mining tp., Victoria, Ripon co., 25 m. E. by S. Ararat. Near it are the Fiery Creek goldfields. P. <1500.

Ragnall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 11 m. W. by N. Lincoln, near the l. bk. of the Trent, 4 m. ENE. Tuxford stn. P. <250. See **Dunham.**

Ragnit, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle R., on the l. bk. of the Memel, 5 m. ESE. Tilsit. P. <4000.

Ragogna, comm., Italy, Venice, prov. and 15 m. NW. Udine. P. <4000.

Rago-Njarga, penin., Norway, on the N. ct., prov. Finmark, between the W. horn of the Varja-Njarga Penin. and the Tana Fjord on the W.

Raguhn, tn., Ger., Anhalt, on riv. Mulde, 8½ m. S. by E. Dessau. P. <3000.

Ragusa (Slavonic **Dubrovnik,** Turkish **Paprovnik**), fortified city and seapt., Austria, prov. Dalmatia, cap. circle R., on a penin. on the Adriatic, 50 m. SSE. Mostar; surrounded by forts. It is partly enclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round towers. To the N. is Mount Sergio (alt. 1142 ft.), crowned by a fortress erected by the French, 1808–1813. Two other forts protect the coast, while a fourth, built by the French, is ½ m. S. the town, on the small isl. Lacroma, and commands the bay. R. has a cathedral (1713), a Gothic custom-house, a palace of the former rectors of the republic, and a Jesuit college. The port immediately E. the city, though protected by a mole, is fitted only for vessels not exceeding 200 tons; but the harbour of Gravosa, the real port, 1½ m. N. the penin., will receive ships of the line. Manufactures of silks, leather, and rosoglio, which, with oil, anchovies, and the products of Herzegovina, constitute the chief exports. R. is the birthplace of Boscovich, the mathematician, died 1787. Founded about the middle of the 7th century, this city became early in the 15th century a republic, which, though independent, was under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks until 1810, when it was joined by Napoleon I. to Illyria. In 1815 it was transferred to Austria. The city was burnt down in 1023, 1296, and 1459; in 1667 it suffered from a terrible earthquake; this was the beginning of its fall. By her devotion to letters and science, as well as by her political and commercial activity, R. was a centre of civilisation from the middle of the 15th century. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 61.2° F., Jan. 47.7°, July 77.2°; mean rfall. (13 yrs.), 65.71 in. P. 7100.

Ragusa, comm., Sicily, prov. and 32 m. WSW. Syracuse; weaves silks, cloth, and woollens, and has an active trade in corn, wine, olive-oil, and cheese. Alt. 1630 ft. P. 24,300. **R. Inferiore** (Lower R.), adjoining comm., P. 7600.

Ragwen Point, cape, Wales, Carmarthenshire, 7 m. NE. by E. Tenby.

Rahad, riv., eastern Sudan; it rises, under the name of the Sinfa, on the W. of Abyssinia, and flows NW. into the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 126 m. SE. Khartum. Its bed is quite dry during the greater part of the year; navigable for about eighty days during the year. Length (in a straight line from source to mouth), 250 m.

Rahaga, hamlet, Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the W. shore of the Gare Loch, 4½ m. NW. by W. Helensburgh.

Rahalisk, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Macroom.

Rahalton, electoral div., Ire., co. Fermanagh, dist. Ely.

Rahan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, on riv. Blackwater, 3 m. SE. Mallow; 10,083 ac. P. <1500.

Rahan, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Ballycowan, 5 m. W. Tullamore stn., P.O.; 14,986 ac. P. <2500.

Rahane Pass, pass, S. Africa, across the Molapo Mts., in the N. of Basuto-land, in about 29° o′ S., 28° 35′ E.

Rahang, or **Raheng,** tn., Siam, on the Meping (Mei-Ping), 102 m. E. by N. Maulmain, in about 16° 50′ N.

Rahanwin, a branch of the Somalis, E. Africa, occupying the region between the rivs. Shebeli and Webi.

Rahara, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. N. Athlone, 10 m. NW. Athlone, P.O.; 5363 ac. P. <750.

Raharney, tn., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Farbill, 9½ m. E. Mullingar, 3 m. from Killucan stn., P.O. P. <250.

Rahasane, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Ardrahan.

Ráhatgarh, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 25 m. W. Ságar; has a fort on an eminence SW. of the town; the defences enclose 66 ac.; now in ruins. P. <5000.

Raheen, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 10½ m. NE. by E. Tuam.

Raheen, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., bar. W. Maryborough, 5½ m. SSW. Maryborough.

Raheenakeeran, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Philipstown.

Rahelty, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 3 m. NE. Thurles; 4875 ac. P. <500.

Raheng, tn., Siam. See **Rahang.**

Raheny, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 1½ m. NE. Clontarf, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PMT.O. Par. P. <500; tn. P. <250.

Rahill, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. and 1 m. NW. Rathvilly. P. 250.

Rahimatpur, tn. with rly. stn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 69 m. SSE. Poona. P. 6700; Hindus, 6000.

Rahim Yarkhan, vil. with rly. stn., India, Baháwalpur, 110 m. E. Jacobábád.

Rahinstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Innfield.

Rahmaniye, tn., Egypt, near the l. bk. of the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 30 m. NW. Tanta. P. 6100.

Rahmanlü, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 29 m. NE. by N. Philippopolis.

Rahó, comm., Hungary, co. Máramaros, dist. Tiszavölgy; health resort. P. 5800.

Raholp, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 4 m. NE. by E. Downpatrick, P.O. P.<250.

Ráhon, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jálandhar, 67 m. W. Simla, about 3 m. from the Sutlej; the intermediate space is a malarious swamp; has trade in sugar and manufacture of country cloth. P. 10,700; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 5300.

Rahona, electoral div., Ire., SW. ct. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, N. of riv. Shannon, 10½ m. WSW. Kilrush.

Rahoon, par., Ire., co. Galway, bars. Galway and Moycullen, on bay and containing part of town of Galway; 15,169 ac. P. 7700.

Rahovo, tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. R., on the r. bk. of the Danube, 40 m. S. by E. Craiova (Roumania). P.<5000.

Rahugh, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moycashel, on a branch of the Grand Canal, 4 m. SE. Kilbeggan; 4974 ac. P.<500.

Rahwan, plain, Turkish Armenia, to the W. of Lake Van, separated from the plain of Mush by a low ridge forming the water-parting between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Rahway, city, U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 15 m. SW. by W. Jersey City. P. 7100.

Rai, site, Persia. See **Rhé.**

Raian (or **Rajyan**) **Basin**, depression, Egypt, prov. Fayum, SW. of the cultivated area of the prov., the bottom more than 100 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean; at present dry, but capable of being filled with water from the Nile, a step which has been proposed for the sake of supplying irrigation water to Lower Egypt. If filled to a depth of 16 ft. below the level of high Nile, the lake thus formed would have an area of more than 200 sq. m., and would, it is said, if drained 7 ft. lower, afford all the water needed for the complete reclamation of Lower Egypt. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 608, with map, p. 658.

Raiatea, isl., Pacific, Society group, crossed by 16° 44′ S., 151° 30′ W.

Rái Bareli (**Rae Bareli**, census), tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Rái Bareli, 48 m. SSE. Lucknow; has a strong fort, erected by Ibráhím Shárki, made of bricks 2 ft. long and 1–1½ ft. wide, probably taken from more ancient strongholds; in the centre is a huge well 108 yards in circumference; now in ruins. P. 18,800; Hindus, 11,300; Moham. 7300.

Raibl Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **V.**

Raichúr, tn. with rly. stn., India, Haidarábád, 79 m. NNE. Bellary; famous for glazed pottery. P. (1881) 15,400; (1891) 23,200.

Raidrug (**Rayadrug**, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 34 m. S. by W. Bellary; consists of a citadel on a summit of rocks (height, 1200 ft.) and lower fort, the latter containing the town, and guarded by a triple line of works. P. 10,400; Hindus, 8400.

Raigarh, tn. and fort, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, 32 m. SW. Poona; on the W., S., and E. there are almost no artificial defences, as the hillsides are so steep; taken by the British, 1818. Alt. 2851 ft. P.<5000.

Raigarh, vil. with rly stn., Brit. India, Madras, in the NW. of dist. Vizagapatam, 165 m. SW. Sambalpur. P.<5000.

Raigarh, tn., India, Central Provs., cap. R. state, in 21° 54′ N., 83° 25′ E. P. (1881)<5000.

Raikot, municip. and walled tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ludhiána, 80 m. SE. by S. Amritsar. P. 9400; Hindus, 3200; Moham. 5500.

Railstown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 3 m. SE. Cashel. P.<250.

Railton, stn. and postal centre, Tasmania, Devon co., 8 m. S. Latrobe, 40 m. W. by N. Launceston, 28 m. SE. by E. Emu Bay; has coal-mining. P.<1500.

Raimangal, one of the mouths of the Ganges, India, Bay of Bengal, in about 89° 10′ E.

Raimskoye, Russian Central Asia. See **Kazalinsk.**

Rain, rand, ra, Teutonic and Scandinavian; *Rhynn*, Cymro-Celtic; *Rinn*, Irish; *Roinn*, Gaelic; in British place-names, *ren, rin, ring, reen, rine*, 'an edge,' 'a promontory.'

Rain, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, 22 m. N. Augsburg, 1 m. E. the r. bk. of the Lech, and 4 m. S. of the Danube. Tilly was mortally wounded under the walls of the town, 1632. Birthplace of Franz Lachner, the composer, 1804. P.<2000.

Rainbow Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Claines par. P.<2500.

Raincy, Le, comm., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 8 m. E. by N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. 5100.

Raine Island Entrance, Australia. See **Great Barrier Reef.**

Rainford, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 4 m. NW. by N. St. Helen's, with stns. (**R. Village** and **R. Junction**, the latter 1½ m. N.) on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys.; coal is mined here. PMT.O. 5872 ac. P.<3500.

Rainham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., in NE. of Lake Erie, 9 m. from Dunnville. P.<1500.

Rainham, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on Ingreburn Brook, 4 m. S. by E. Romford, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Rainham, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 4 m. ESE. Chatham, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P.<3500.

Rainham, East and **West**, two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 16 m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 1½ m. S. Raynham Park stn., on M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. (**W. Raynham**).

Rainham, South, 1½ m. to the SE., P.O. (**S. Raynham**). East R., P.<250; West R., P.<500; South R., P.<250. See **Helhoughton.**

Rainham Marsh, marsh, Eng., in the SE. div. of Essex, about 12 m. E. St. Paul's, London.

Rainhill, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 3 m. SSW. St. Helen's, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<2500.

Rainier, vil., U.S., Washington, Thurston co., 15 m. SE. Olympia. P.<1500.

Rainier (**Ranier, Tacoma,** or **Tachoma**), **Mount,** U.S., Washington, in Cascade Mts., in 46° 48′ N., 121° 20′ W., 77 m. E. by S. Olympia. Alt. 14,444 ft. (U. S. C. & G. S.). Rainier is the name adopted by the U.S. Board of Geographical Names.

Rainow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2½ m. NE. Macclesfield, PM.O.; 5744 ac. P.<1500.

Rains, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., E. of 96° W., and S. of 33° N.

Rainsborough, ancient camp, Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 6 m. SE. Banbury.

Rainsough, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Prestwick.

Rainton, East and **West**, two adjoining pars., Eng., Durham. East R., in the S. of the Houghton-le-Spring div., 5 m. NE. Durham, 1 m. NW. Hetton stn., P.O., P.<2000; West R., PMT.O., P.<3000.

Rainton with Newby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Ripon, 2½ m. ESE. Melmerby stn. P.<500.

Rainy Hills, Inner and **Outer**, Canada, NW. Provs., in the extreme E. of Assiniboia, in 51° N.

Rainy Lake, Canada, in 92°–94° W., forms part of the boundary between Manitoba and Minnesota (U.S.), discharges into Lake of the Woods by Rainy R. Length 50 m., by 38½ m.

Rainy Lake City, gold-mining vil., which has started into existence in the N. of Minnesota, U.S., near Rainy Lake, since the beginning of 1894.

Rájpur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. R., on a plateau 160 m. E. Nágpur. Its fort, founded 1460, of immense strength, is nearly 1 m. in circumference. Alt. 950 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., May 92°, Dec. 66°; rfall., yr. 51 in., June–Sept. 45 in. P. (1881) 24,900; (1891) 23,800; Hindus, 19,000.

Rairakhol, native state on E. border of Central India, N. of the Mahanadi. Area, 831 sq. m.

Rairi, tn. and fort, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, on the W. ct., 25 m. NW. Goa. P.<5000.

Rairiz, or **Reiriz de Veiga**, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 15½ m. SSE. Orense. P.<5000.

Rairoa, or **Rangiroa**, Pacific, in the W. of the Tuamotu group, crossed by 15° 0′ S., 147° 40′ W.

Rais, dist., France. See **Retz.**

Raisin, tn. and fort, Central India, state of and 25 m. E. by N. Bhopál, 10 m. from Sanchi topes, on a hill with scarped sides. Alt. 1950 ft. P.<5000.

Raisin River, U.S., Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., and falls into Lake Erie, 2½ m. below Monroe, after a circuitous course of about 130 m.

Raismes, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. NW. Valenciennes, cant. St. Amand. P.<4000.

Raisthorpe (pronounced 'race-thorpe'), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17½ m. ENE. York, 1½ m. WSW. Burdale stn. P.<250.

Rait, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 7 m. E. by N. Perth, 2½ m. NW. by W. Errol stn., P.O.

Raith, eccles. par., Scot., Fife, Abbotshall par. (Kirkcaldy). P.<3500.

Raithby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 2 m. SW. by S. Louth, ½ m. SE. Hallington stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**R. with Hallington**) P.<500.

Raithby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13½ m. S. by E. Louth, 2 m. NW. Spilsby stn., PM.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**R. with Mavis Enderby**) P.<500.

Rajyan Basin, Egypt. See **Raian Basin.**

Raja, or *raj*, Sanskrit, 'royal;' *e.g.*, Rajamahal, 'the royal palace'; Rajapoor, 'royal city'; Rájputána, 'the country of the Rájputs,' *i.e.*, 'the king's sons.'

Rájágriha, or **Rájgir**, ruins, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Patná, in 25° 2′ N., 85° 28′ E.; identified by Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton with R., the residence of Buddha, and cap. of the ancient Magadha.

Rájá Jang, tn. and rly. junc., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 30 m. SW. by S. Lahore. P.<5000.

Rajakhera, tn., India, Rájputána, state Dholpur, 20 m. S. by E. Agra. P. <5000.

Rájámahendri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, on the l. bk. of the riv. Godávari, at the head of the delta, 71 m. NE. Masulipatam; connected with every place of importance in the dist. Alt. 68 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 38.8 in., May–Oct. 35.2 in. P. 28,400; Hindus, 26,200.

Rájampét, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 60 m. WSW. Nellore. P. 5400; Hindus, 4700.

Rajano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, circle and 6 m. WNW. Solmona. P. <4000.

Rájanpur, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Gházi Khán, 103 m. SW. Múltán; ½ m. NE. of the town are the cantonments of the Punjab Frontier Force. P. <5000.

Rájápalaiyám, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 51 m. N. by W. Tinnevelli. P. 13,300; Hindus, 13,200.

Rájápur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, 85 m. NNW. Goa. The old English factory is now a government office. Arab boats trade direct with R., but vessels of any size cannot ply within 3 m. P. 7800; Hindus, 5100; Moham. 2600.

Rájápur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bánda, on the r. bk. of the Jumna, 45 m. W. Allahábád; exports country produce, especially cotton; active local trade in cloth. P. 6100; Hindus, 5800.

Rájbansi, race, India. See **Koch.**

Rajbrot, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Wiśnicz, 16 m. NW. Neu-Sandec. P. <3000.

Rajdiangan, Himalayan pass, Kashmír (*q.v.*).

Rajecz, tn., NW. Hungary, co. and 30 m. N. Trencsin (Trencsen), dist. Zsolna (*Sillein*); has a thermal spring. P. <3000.

Rájgarh, tn., Central India, 71 m. NW. Bhopál, cap. state of R. Alt. 1210 ft. P. <5000.

Rájgarh, fort, India, Punjab, state Sirmur, in 30° 52′ N., 77° 23′ E., upon a natural terrace. Alt. 7115 ft.

Rajgarh, tn. with rly. stn., India, Rájputána, state of Alwar, 50 m. ENE. Jaipur.

Rajgir, India. See **Rájgriha.**

Rájim, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 24 m. SE. Ráipur. The fair held in February lasts a month, and attracts 20,000 to 30,000 persons. Depôt for lac. P. <5000.

Rajka, or **Ragendorf,** tn., Hungary, co. Moson (Wieselburg), cap. dist. and 9½ m. NNW. Magyar-Ovár. P. <3000.

Rajkot, tn. with rly. stn., India, chief town in interior of Káthiáwár Penin., 110 m. W. Cambay; has a college for the sons of chiefs of W. India; famous for its dyes. P. (1881) 15,100; (1891) 29,200.

Rájmahál Hills, range of hills, India, Bengal, on the S. and W. of the Ganges, in the angle where that river turns to the SE.; an isolated group of basaltic trap. Alt. nowhere above 2000 ft.

Rájpipla, two forts, Brit. India, Bombay, state R., on a spur of the Devsátra Hill. One of these forts, Pipla, almost inaccessible, is now inhabited only by a few Bhíls; the new fort of R., built 1730, and approached through a wild gorge, contains the palace.

Rájpur, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. of the Twenty-four Parganás, 12 m. S. by E. Calcutta. P. 10,900; Hindus, 10,100.

Rajpur, tn., Central India, 70 m. SW. Indore. P. <5000.

Rájputána, India, a region to the S. of the Punjab, composed of 21 native states, together with the terr. of Ajmere-Merwárá under British administration, as shown in the following table:—

Agency.	States.	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands. 1881.	Population in Thousands. 1891.	Incr. per Cent. 1881–91.	Pop. per sq. m. 1891.
Mewár Residency	Udaipur	12,861	1,443	1,728	19.7	144
	Udaipur Bhíls	..	51.1	134	..	
	Bánswárá	1,505	104	181	40.4	120
	Bánswárá Bhíls	..	48.0	..	..	
	Kushalgarh	..	..	5.8	..	73
	Kushalgarh Bhíls	..	..	25.6	..	
	Dungarpur	1,440	86.4	98.4	13.9	115
	Dungarpur Bhíls	..	67.0	67.0	..	
	Partábgarh	959	79	88.0	10.9	92
Western States	Jodhpur and Mallání	37,448	1,750	2,522	44.1	67
	Sirohi and Abu	1,566	143	186	30.2	96
	Sirohi and Abu Grassias	..	..	2.9	..	
Bikáner Agency	Jaisalmer	16,039	108	116	7.0	7
	Bikáner	2,309	509	832	63.4	36
Jaipur Residency	Jaipur	15,349	2,534	2,839	11.7	184
	Kishengarh	874	113	126	11.4	144
	Láwa	18	2.7	3.4	25.8	177
Eastern States	Bharatpur	1,961	646	640	−0.8	327
	Karauli	1,229	149	157	5.3	127
	Dholpur	1,156	250	280	12.1	242
	Alwar	3,051	683	768	12.4	252
Haráoti and Tonk Agency	Jhálawár	3,043	340	344	0.9	113
	Tonk	1,415	338	199	16.9	141
	Bundi	2,225	255	296	16.1	133
	Sháhpura	406	51.8	63.6	23.0	157
	Kotah	3,803	517	526	26.1	138
	Total*	130,268	9,959	12,220	22.7	94

* Exclusive of the British terr. of Ajmere-Merwárá (2711 sq. m.; P. (1891), 542,000).

Most of the native states placed themselves under British protection in 1818, on the conclusion of a war in which the British put down the robber hordes of the Pindáris, by whom the region had previously been harried. In the same year Ajmere was ceded to the British, who two years later conquered the dist. of Merwárá to the SW. The name Rájputána is due to the fact that in this region most of the pure Rájput clans, or members of the great warrior caste of old Aryans, have maintained, with varying fortunes, a certain measure of independence under their own rulers. As regards surface features, climate, and productions, Rájputána is divided into two well-marked sections by the Aráwalli Mts., which stretch from NE. to SW. through the whole terr. To the W. of these mountains is a region of low sandhills, in which the rainfall is extremely scanty [**Bikáner**], in which there is only one permanent river, the Lúni or Loni, in which the underground water is for the most part too deep to be used for irrigation, and, where it can be so used, is in many places not constant, so that the agricultural villages have to shift from spot to spot when the water fails. This is especially the character of the more westerly part of this section, in the states of Bikáner, Jaisalmer, and the Mallání dist. of Jodhpur, in all of which there are large tracts of absolute desert. In Jodhpur proper or Márwár, though it also belongs to this section, there are greater facilities for regular irrigation. In many places this is accomplished simply by embanking the field so as to enclose the rain that falls in the rainy season, and thus cause it to saturate the ground before the crops are sown. To the E. of the Aráwalli Mts. the surface is mostly composed of tablelands, in the NE. of plains, on all of which there is a more abundant, but yet somewhat precarious, rainfall [**Jaipur, Ajmere**], along with a much better soil and ampler opportunities for irrigation, which is effected mainly by means of innumerable small tanks. Some parts of this region have that black soil which is so widespread in the tableland of India, and which is so valuable in an arid climate on account of its remarkable tenacity of moisture. In the S., in Udaipur, a rugged, jungle-clad district, known as the hill tracts of Mewár, a district inhabited by the aboriginal tribe of the Bhíls, connects the southern end of the Aráwalli Mts. with the Vindhyan Range. The principal rivers of the eastern section are the Chambal, which partly flows through it, and in the NE. forms the boundary; the Banas, a l. bk. trib. of the Chambal; and the Mahi, an angle of which cuts off a portion of Rájputána on the S. The chief wealth of the western region consists in herds of sheep, goats, camels, and some hardy breeds of cattle and horses, which graze on the coarse and sparse herbage that appears on the sandhills in the rainy season. Almost the only cultivated crops of this region are the spiked millet (*bájra*) and the *math*, a kind of bean. The eastern section is part of the great cattle-rearing region of India, and has a much greater variety of crops. The most important mineral product of the whole of Rájputána is salt, which is obtained from Lake Sámbhar (to the N. of Ajmere) and the pits of Pachpadra, on the western frontier of Jodhpur. Rájputána is traversed by two main lines of the Rájputána-Malwa Rly. (metre-gauge), which has branches to both the places of salt production just mentioned. Hindí dialects are spoken throughout the region.

Rájsháhi, div., Bengal (*q.v.*).

Rakaanga, or **Rakahanga,** native name of **Rierson Island,** Pacific, in the Manahiki (*q.v.*) group, in about 10° S., 160¾° W.

Rakabdev, vil., India, Rájputána, state and 45 m. S. Udaipur; has famous Jain temples, resort for pilgrims from Gujarát.

Rakaia, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashburton co., 35 m. WSW. Christchurch, on the rly. to Christchurch. P. <1500.

Rakamaz, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Dada-felsö, 16 m. NW. Nyiregyháza. P. <4000.

Rakaposhi, or **Rakipushi,** huge needle-like mountain peak, India, regarded by Col. Tanner as W. end of the true Himálayas, NE. of Gilgit. Alt. 25,560 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 408, 412).

Rakas Tal, lake, Tibet. See **Mánasarowar.**

Rake, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. SE. Liss.

Rakenny, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Drum.

Rakhba, confederation, Tunis. See **Rekba.**

Rakhman Iliklar, comm., Bulgaria, prov. and 29 m. SSW. Silistria. P. <3000.

Rakinac, vil., Servia, circle Podunavlje. P. <3000.

Rakita, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 20 m. SW. by W. Plevna. P. <3000.

Rakitna, tn., Russia. See **Rokitna.**

Rakitno, comm., Herzegovina, dist. Mostar. P. <3000.

Rakitovo, comm., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 19 m. SW. Tatar-Pazardžik. P. <2000.

Rakiura, native name of **Stewart Island,** New Zealand.

Rakka, or **Rekka,** tn., Syria, on the l. or N. bank of the Euphrates, vilayet and 109 m. E. by S. Aleppo, in 35° 56′ N. and 39° 4′ E. R. is the site of the Greek towns *Nikephorion*, founded by Alexander; *Kallinikon*, built in the 3rd century B.C. by the king Seleucus Callinicus; and of *Constantinopolis* and *Leontopolis*, which followed on this site. R. was the cap. of the Caliph Harun er-Rashid. Alexander crossed the Euphrates at

R. before the battle of Arbela, and near here were fought the sanguinary battles between Ali and Moawiya to decide the order of succession to the caliphate, 659-60.

Rakkath, place named in the O. T., same as the *Tiberias* of the N. T., now **Tubariya.**

Rakkon, place named in O. T. See **Tell-er-Rakkeit.**

Rakoniewice, tn., Prussia. See **Rakwitz.**

Rakonitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. dist. R., 31 m. W. Prague; coal and iron are mined here. Alt. 1090 ft. P. 5600.

Rákos-Keresztúr, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, 10 m. E. Budapest. P. <4000.

Rákos-Palota, comm., Hungary, a NE. suburb of Budapest. P. 6300. See **Uj-Pest.**

Rakova, comm., Hungary, co. and 48 m. NNE. Trencsén, dist. Csacza. P. <4000.

Rakovica, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 26 m. SW. Viddin. P. <3000.

Raków, tn., Russian Poland, govt. Radom, dist. and 20 m. WSW. Opatów. R. was in the 17th century the intellectual centre of the Socinians. P. <3000.

Rakwitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Auspitz. P. <3000.

Rakwitz, Polish **Rakoniewice,** tn., Prussia, prov. and 34 m. SW. Posen, circle Bomst, dist. Wollstein. P. <3000.

Raleigh, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1163 m. by rail W. Montreal, 261 m. E. Winnipeg.

Raleigh, co., New South Wales, on the coast, just to the N. of 31° S., and crossed by 153° E.

Raleigh, city, U.S., cap. N. Carolina, Wake co., 115 m. NNW. Wilmington; has state library of 30,000 volumes; cotton and other factories. P. 12,700.

Raleigh, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the S., crossed in the extreme N. by 38° N., and in the extreme SE. by 81° W., with coal-mines.

Raleigh Bay, wide-mouthed bay, U.S., in the SE. of N. Carolina, extending from Cape Hatteras southwards to Cape Lookout.

Ralik Islands, a division of the Marshall Is. (*q.v.*), Pacific.

Ralls, co., U.S., Missouri, on the Mississippi, S. of 40° N.

Raloo, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 4 m. SSW. Larne stn., P.O.; 6106 ac. P. <1500.

Ralph Bay Peninsula, a deeply curved penin., Tasmania, S. ct., enclosing **Ralph Bay,** on E. side of Derwent estuary, in 147° 30′ E.

Ralum, cotton plantation, N. ct. of Gazelle Penin., Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 4° 18′ S., 152° 13′ E.

Ram, site, Palestine. See **Er Râm.**

Rama, riv., Bosnia, r. bk. trib. of the Narenta. Its valley, which is about 30 m. long, in the Dinaric Alps, constitutes a distinct dist. From here the Hungarian kings took the title of *Rex Ramæ*, 1103. P. about 4000, mostly Roman Catholic.

Rama, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dist. Siquia, 35 m. W. by N. Blewfields, where the **Rama R.** (from the SW.) and the Siquia (from the NW.) unite to form the Blewfields R.; rising banana culture. P. <2000.

Rama, cape, India, Goa, in 15° 5′ N.

Rama, or **Ramah,** Moravian mission station, E. ct. Labrador, in 58° 55′ N. Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1882–85), yr. 21.3° F., Jan. 9.8°, July 46.9°.

Ramah (of Asher), place named in O. T. See **Râmia.**

Ramah (of Benjamin), place named in O. T. See **Er Râm.**

Ramah (of Naphtali), place named in O. T. See **Er Rameh.**

Ramah, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Herbert, 68 m. SSW. Kimberley.

Ramahane, Bechuana-land, Hermansburg mission.

Ramahyuck, mission station, Victoria, Tanjil co., on riv. Avon, 15 m. by rail and road from Sale, in 38° 2′ S. and 146° 30′ E. P. <1500.

Ramalde, tn., Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, dist. and 2 m. W. Oporto. P. <4000.

Ramales, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. SE. Santander. P. <2000.

Râmallâh, vil., Palestine, 31° 54′ N., 35° 12′ E., 9 m. N. by W. Jerusalem.

Ramallo, comm., Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, on the r. bk. of the riv. Paraná, 54 m. SE. Rosario. P. <2000.

Raman, vil. with rly. stn., India, Patiala, 112 m. S. Amritsar.

Ramanmalai, hill sanitarium, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 38 m. W. Bellary, on a plateau. Height above surrounding plain, 1200 ft.; above the sea, 3150 ft.

Ramath Mizpeh, place named in O. T. See **Remtheh.**

Ramayampet, tn., India, state of and 52 m. N. Haidarábád.

Rambe, isl., off E. ct. of Vanua Levu I., Fiji Is., in 16° 30′ S., 180° 0′ long.

Rambervillers, tn., France, dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, arr. Epinal, 19 m. SSE. Lunéville; manufactures paper, and has hop-growing; summer tourist resort. P. <5000.

Rambla, La (from the Arabian word *rmel*, 'sand'), tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. S. by E. Córdoba; mineral springs. P. 6100.

Rambluzin, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Verdun, 3 m. SE. Souilly; 2 m. to the SE. is the chapel of Benoîtevaux, dedicated to the Virgin, founded in the 12th century; it is still a place of pilgrimage. P. <2000.

Rambouillet, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arr. R., 18 m. SW. by W. Versailles. R. has a castle, interesting gardens, park, and Marie Antoinette's dairy. The Château of R., since 1870 national property, was of literary importance in the 17th century; here Charles X. abdicated in 1830. P. <4000.

Ramdas, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 27 m. N. Amritsar. P. <5000.

Ramdrug, tn., India, Bombay, cap. native state R., on Malprabha R., 38 m. NE. by N. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 6800.

Rame, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 4½ m. SW. Plymouth. P. <1000.

Ramea Islands, group of small isls., Newfoundland, off the S. ct., in 57° 23′–26′ W.

Rameh, vils., Palestine. See **Er Rameh.**

Rame Head, cape, Cape Colony, E. ct., in about 32° 10′ S.

Rame Head, cape, Eng., Cornwall, bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on the W.

Ramelton, or **Rathmelton,** tn., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 13½ m. W. by N. Londonderry, and 8 m. from Letterkenny stn., at the head of one of the arms of Lough Swilly. The quay is accessible for small vessels. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Rámeswaram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, on the isl. of Rámeswaram, between Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manar, 92 m. SE. by E. Madura. The island is low and sandy, and contains a venerated Hindu shrine. P. <5000.

Ramet, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 9 m. SW. Liège, with limestone quarries. P. <4000.

Rámgangá, Western, riv., Brit. India, NW. Provs. and Oudh, rises in 30° 6′ N., 79° 20′ E., flows SE., and after a devious course joins the Ganges nearly opposite Kanauj; navigable for boats below Jalálábád. Length, 373 m.

Rámgarh, coalfield, Brit. India, Bengal, Hazáribágh, in Damodar valley, near the old village of R.; iron of inferior quality is found. Area, 40 sq. m.

Rámgarh, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Mandlá, 70 m. ESE. Jabalpur. P. <5000.

Rámgarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 100 m. E. by N. Bikáner. P. (1881) 11,300.

Ram Head, cape, Victoria, in the Pacific Ocean, nearly the most SE. point of Victoria and Australia, in about 149° 30′ E.

Ramholz, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and dist. Schlüchtern, 16 m. S. by W. Fulda; near it the ruins of the castle of Steckelberg, birthplace of Ulrich von Hutten (1488). P. <2000.

Ram Hormuz, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 83 m. SE. Shuster.

Râmia, vil., Palestine, *Ramah* (of Asher) in the O. T., 33° 7′ N., 35° 18′ E., 13 m. SE. by S. Tyre.

Ramillies, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, 13 m. N. Namur. Victory of the English, under Marlborough, over the French, under De Villeroi, May 23, 1706. P. <2000.

Raminea, post-tn., Tasmania, Kent co., 38 m. SSW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Raminitoe Bay, Madagascar. in the NW., in about 14° 15′ S.

Ramiriqui, vil., Colombia, Bo[illegible]ca, 15 m. SSE. Tunja; has emerald and coal mines; in the neighbourhood are Indian ruins, figures, and hieroglyphics. P. 6500.

Ramjibanpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Midnapur, 50 m. WNW. Calcutta. P. 10,000; Hindus, 9500.

Ramkand, or **San,** mt. knot or buttress of the Hindu Kush, Kafiristan, between the Kuna on the E., and the Aligar on the W., about 85 m. E. by N. Kabul. The highest point is the R., alt. 14,270 ft.

Ramkrishnapur, India. See **Howrah.**

Ramleh ('sands'), or **Er-Ramleh,** tn., Egypt, on the NW. ct., 5 m. ENE. Alexandria. R. consists of a collection of country houses occupied by the rich men of Alexandria; it is on the site of the ancient trading city *Nicopolis*, founded by Augustus. P. <5000.

Ramleh, or **Er-Ramleh,** large vil., Palestine, 10½ m. SE. Joppa (13½ m. by rail), stn. on the Joppa-Jerusalem Rly.; has a trade in cotton and soap. R. is identified with *Ramat*, or *Ramatham Zaphim*, as well as with *Arimathea*. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1099, and retaken by Saladin in 1187, and was afterwards the headquarters of Richard Cœur de Lion. P. 5–6000.

Ramlösa, vil., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 32 m. N. by W. Malmö, 3 m. ESE. Helsingborg. R. is one of the principal watering-places of Sweden. Its waters spring from a coal-bed. P. <2000.

Rammaca, tn., Sicily, prov. and 22 m. WSW. Catania. P. <3000.

Rammel Cove, bay, Scot., on the N. ct. of Berwickshire, in 2° 15½′ W., about 5 m. W. St. Abb's Head.

Rammelsberg, one of the three knots which form the Harz Mts., Prussia, to the S. of Goslar; copper, lead, iron, zinc, silver, and gold are mined. Alt. 2040 ft.

Rammenau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. and 13 m. WSW. Bautzen; granite is quarried here. R. is the birthplace of the philosopher Fichte. P. <2000.

Rámnád, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 61 m. SE. Madura. P. 13,600; Hindus, 11,100.

Rámnagar, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 10 m. E. Mandlá; formerly an important place; has extensive ruins. P. <5000.

Rámnagar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 2 m. above Benares, of which town it is a suburb; commercial centre; manufactures riding whips and wicker work. P. 11,100; Hindus, 8900; Moham. 2200.

Rámnagar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Kumaun. P. 5300; Hindus, 4200; Moham. 1100.

Rámnagar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Mírzápur, on r. bk. of Ganges, nearly opposite Benares. P. <5000.

Rámnagar, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Bara Banki, 30 m. ENE. Lucknow. P. 5200; Hindus, 4200; Moham. 1000.

Rámnagar, originally known as **Rasúlnagar,** municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujránwáli, 63 m. NW. by N. Lahore, near l. bk. Chenáb. P. 6600; Hindus, 1900; Moham. 4300.

Ramnäs, vil., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 15 m. NW. Vesterås, with iron furnaces. P. (comm.) <3000.

Ranna Stacks, group of islets, Scot., Shetland Is., off the N. of the Mainland, in 1° 18′ W.

Râmnicŭ Sărat and **Râmnicŭ Vâlcĭĭ,** Roumania. See **Rîmnicŭ Sărat** and **Rîmnicŭ Vâlcĭĭ.**

Ramoan, par., Ire., NE. co. Antrim, bar. Cary, 16½ m. E. Portrush; 12,067 ac. P. <3500.

Ramor, Lough, lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Cavan, 15 m. SE. Cavan, 277 ft. above sea-level; drained by the Blackwater into the Boyne.

Ramos, vil., Mexico, state and 80 m. NW. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 5200.

Ramos, former Spanish name of **Malaita I.,** Solomon Is.

Ramos Arizpe, vil., Mexico, state Coahuila, 13 m. N. Saltillo. P. (comm.) 7600.

Ramosch, Switzd. See **Remüs.**

Ramos River, one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 5° 8′ N., 5° 23′ E.

Ramoth, place named in the O. T. See **Er Rameh.**

Ramoth Gilead, place named in O. T. See **Reimûn.**

Ramoutsa, Bechuana-land. See **Ramutsa.**

Ramouzens, vil., France, dep. Gers, arr. Condom, 24 m. NW. Auch; 1 m. to the S. is the sulphur spring of Moura. Alt. 525 ft. P. <2000.

Rampá, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 44 m. N. Rajamahendri. P. <5000.

Rampang, isl., E. Archipelago, 28–42 m. SSE. Singapore.

Rampisham, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10½ m. SW. by S. Sherborne, 3 m. SW. by W. Evershot stn., P.O. P. 250. See **Wraxall.**

Rampside, eccles. par., Eng., NW. ct. Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. and 3 m. SE. by E. Barrow, on the Piel branch of the Furness Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Rampton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 6½ m. N. by W. Cambridge, 2 m. E. by S. Long Stanton stn. P. <250.

Rampton, PM.O., Eng., near Lincoln, 5 m. from Newton-on-Trent.

Rampton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. S. by W. Gainsborough, 1½ m. SW. Cottam stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Rámpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 12 m. SW. Saháranpur, 55 m. NNW. Meerut; manufactures glass bangles. P. 7000; Moham. 3300; Hindus, 3000.

Rámpur, tn., India, Bashahr, 40 m. NE. Simla; famous for its fine shawls, the R. *chadars.* Alt. 3300 ft. P. <5000.

Rámpur, tn., India, cap. of the native state of R., in the NW. Provs., 38 m. NW. by N. Bareilly; enclosed by a dense bamboo hedge 8–10 m. in circumference; noted for manufacture of *rhes* (a kind of damask), and rough glazed pottery, the peculiar clay for which is found in a tank near R. Alt. 546 ft.

Rámpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jhánsi, 116 m. SW. Cawnpur. P. <5000.

Rámpur, municip., India, Oudh, R. state. P. 74,100; Moham. 51,500; Hindus, 22,500; total including cantonment, 76,700.

Rampura, tn., Central India, in the N. section of Indore state, 110 m. N. by W. of the city of Indore. P. 11,900; Hindus, 7500; Moham. 3400.

Rámpurá, site of famous Jain temples, India, Rájputána, in Sadri Pass, on W. border of state of Udaipur.

Rámpur Beauleah, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Rájsháhi, on the l. bk. of the Ganges, 28 m. ENE. Murshidábád; modern town, with large traffic with Kushtiá, on opposite bank of the river; it has suffered from inundations. P. 21,400; Hindus, 11,300; Moham. 10,000.

Ramrí, called by the Arakanese **Tan-myo,** tn., Burma, dist. Kyauk-pyu (formerly called R.), on Ramrí I., 90 m. W. by N. Prome, on navigable riv. Tan. The island, which lies off the W. ct., and is crossed by 19° N., contains limestone, iron ore, and petroleum. P. <5000.

Ramsau, rural comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, circle and dist. Berchtesgaden, 15 m. SW. Salzburg; much visited by artists. P. <2000.

Ramsay, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 549 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Ramsay Island, Canada, Brit. Columbia, off the E. ct. of Queen Charlotte Is., in Hecate Strait, in 52° 20′ N.

Ramsbeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 6 m. ESE. Meschede; has mines of lead and zinc. P. <2000.

Ramsbottom, manufacturing tn., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 4 m. N. by W. Bury, on the L. & Y. R.; has cotton-mills, calico printing, bleaching, paper-making, and iron-foundries; stone is quarried. P. 16,700.

Ramsbury, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Kennet, 11 m. SE. Swindon, 4½ m. WNW. Hungerford stn., PMT.O.; 9874 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**R. with Axford**) P. <2500.

Ramschied, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Unterlahn, dist. and 1½ m. SW. Langenschwalbach; saline springs. P. <2000.

Ramsdale, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. NW. Basingstoke, 4 m. NNE. Oakley stn., P.O. (**Ramsdell**). P. <500.

Ramsden, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 5½ m. W. Woodstock, 3½ m. N. Witney, P.O. P. <500.

Ramsden Bell House and **Ramsden Crags,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, div. and 8 m. S. Chelmsford, 2 m. WNW. Wickford stn. Ramsden Bell House, P. <500; Ramsden Crags, P. <250. See **Stock Harvard.**

Ramsden Heath, P.O., Eng., Essex, 4 m. from Billericay.

Ramsey, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 3 m. W. by S. Harwich, 1 m. S. by E. Parkeston Quay stn., P.O.; 4059 ac. P. <2000.

Ramsey, market-tn. and par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, dist. and 10 m. NE. Huntingdon, with stns. (**High Street**) on the G. E. R. and G. N. R. Ramseymere (the lake of Ram's Eyea or island), 400 ac., is now drained, and grows fine crops of wheat. Market-day, W. 17,033 ac. P. <5000.

Ramsey, parl. div., Eng., forming the NE. half of Huntingdonshire. P. 29,500.

Ramsey, seapt. tn., Isle of Man, on the E. ct., on the Sulby, 13 m. N. by E. Douglas, on the Manx Northern Rly.; consists of two parts, North R. and South R., connected by a bridge; has a herring fishery, and exports agricultural produce and live stock; has a pier 2200 ft. long, and is a favourite summer resort; lighthouse, visible 9 m. PMT.O. P. <5000.

Ramsey, mt., in NW. of Tasmania, 10 m. S. by W. Warratah; has veins of galena.

Ramsey, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded on the S. by the Mississippi R., opposite the confluence of the Minnesota. Its cap., St. Paul, is the cap. of the state.

Ramsey, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed in the S. by 48° N., and in the W. by 99° W., partly bounded on the S. by Devil's Lake.

Ramsey Island, small isl., Eng., Essex, in Blackwater estuary, Steeple par., 6 m. E. Maldon.

Ramsey Island, small isl., Wales, Pembrokeshire, to the N. of St. Bride Bay, separated from the mainland by **Ramsey Sound.**

Ramsgate, mun. bor. (since 1884), par., and seapt., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 15 m. ENE. and in the diocese of Canterbury, on the E. ct. of the Isle of Thanet, with stns. on the L. C. & D. R. and SE. R. R. is a harbour of refuge and steam-packet station; considerable trade in coal, fish, &c.; is a popular watering-place. There are two stone piers and an iron promenade pier. There is a patent slip 500 ft. long, with cradle 130 ft. The inner harbour is of 12 ac. area, with 2100 ft. quayage, the depth being from 9 to 15 ft. over sill; the outer harbour, 35 ac., with 1200 ft. quayage, and 15 to 22 ft. depth. Market-days, W. and S. Tn. P. (1801) <3500; (1891) 24,700.

Ramsgate, post-tn., Tasmania, Kent co., on the S. ct., 52 m. SSW. Hobart. P. <1500.

Ramsgill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 12 m. W. Ripon, on the Nidd, 4½ m. NNW. Pateley Bridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ramsgreave, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. and 2½ m. NW. Blackburn. P. <250.

Ramsholt, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. SSE. Woodbridge, on E. bank of the Deben, 9 m. E. by S. Ipswich. P. <250.

Ramshorn, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 9 m. SE. Leek, 2 m. E. by N. Oakamoor stn. P. <250.

Ramsin, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and dist. Bitterfeld; lignite-mines. P. <2000.

Rams Island, Ire., in Sandy Bay, SW. of co. Antrim, in the SE. of Lough Neagh.

Ramsöfjord, fiord, Norway, on the W. ct., between Romsdal and Trondhjem, separating Hiteren I. from Smölen I.

Rámtek, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 26 m. NE. by N. Nágpur; a holy place, with its chief temples in the W. near the citadel; noted for cultivation of *pán,* of which large quantities are exported. P. 7600; Hindus, 6800.

Ramutsa, telegraph station of the Brit. S. Africa Company, Bechuana-land, near the Transvaal frontier, in 24° 48′ S.

Ránághát, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, Nadiyá dist., 42 m. N. by E. Calcutta. P. 8500; Hindus, 7200.

Ranaghroe Point, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Donegal, 55° 10′ N., 8° 17′ W.

Ranaï, isl., Oceania. See **Lanaï.**

Ranawng, tn., Siamese portion of Malay Penin., near the W. ct., about 9° 55′ N.

Ranazza, comm., Italy. See **Randazzo.**

Ranby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 7 m. SW. by W. Louth, 2 m. SSW. Donington-on-Bain stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ranby, vil., Eng., Nottinghamshire, P.O. See **Babworth.**

Rancagua, tn., Chile, O'Higgins, 34 m. S. Santiago, cap. dep. R.; scene of a victory over the Spaniards in 1814. P. 5800.

Rance, small riv., France, Brittany, dep. Côtes du Nord, flows E. then N. past Dinan, and reaches the English Channel at St. Malo. The canal of Ille-et-Rance is navigable from Evran. Vessels of 70 tons can reach Dinan, 15 m. from the sea. Length, 62 m.; area of basin, 460 sq. m.

Ránchi, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, cap. dist. Lohárdagá, 100 m. S. by E. Gayá; has large trade in cotton goods. P. 20,300; Hindus, 10,000; Moham. 5000.

Ranchos de Atrisco, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, co. Bernalillo.

Rancie, important iron-mine, France. See **Sem.**

Ranco, lake, Chile, prov. Valdivia, between 40° 10′ and 40° 20′ S. Alt. 144 ft.; area, 120 sq. m.

Rand, Teutonic and Scandinavian, 'promontory or peninsula.' See *Rain.*

Rand, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 10 m. ENE. Lincoln, 2 m. WNW. Wragby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Rand with Fulnetby**) P. <250.

Rand, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Bedale dist. P. <250.

Rand, The, S. Africa, a name popularly given to the Witwatersrand gold-bearing region, Transvaal.

Randa, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 6 m. N. by E. Zermatt, in the Niklausthal (St. Nicolas Valley).

Randall, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Donna Ana co., 150 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Randall, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed by 35° N., and in the W. by 102° W.

Randalsea, post-centre, S. Australia. See **Second Valley.**

Randalstown, market-tn. and formerly parl. bor., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 5 m. NW. by W. Antrim, on the riv. Maine, near its mouth in the lough, and the Cookstown branch of the Belfast and N. Counties Rly.; has flax-mills and bleaching-works. Market-day, W., and fairs every second W. in the month. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Randan, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 21 m. NE. Clermont-Ferrand, 10 m. SE. by E. Gannat. P. <2000.

Randazzo, or **Ranazza,** the ancient *Tissa,* comm., Sicily, prov. and 26 m. NNW. Catania, at the NW. foot of Mount Etna, surrounded by part of its ancient Norman fortifications; it is the nearest town to the cone of Etna, but has never suffered from its eruptions. Alt. 3012 ft. P. 10,200.

Ránder, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 3 m. NW. Surat, with which city it is connected by the Tápti Bridge. P. 10,900; Hindus, 6200.

Randers, tn., Denmark, in the E. of Jutland, prov. R., at the head of **Randers Fjord,** 22 m. N. by W. Aarhus. The fjord is 16 m. long, but only 13 ft. deep in the shallowest part; by the end of 1897 it is expected that a depth of 15 ft. will be obtained for the whole length. The town is famous for its manufacture of 'Swede' gloves, and has an active trade; salmon fishing. P. 16,600.

Randleman, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Randolph co., 64 m. W. Raleigh. P. <2000.

Randolph, co., U.S., Alabama, in E. frontier, N. of 33° N.

Randolph, co., U.S., Arkansas, on N. frontier, crossed by 91° W.

Randolph, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 32° N., and E. of 85° W.

Randolph, co., U.S., Illinois, on SW. frontier, and crossed by 38° N.

Randolph, co., U.S., Indiana, on E. frontier, crossed in extreme S. by 40° N.

Randolph, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co. P. <1500.

Randolph, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 15 m. S. Boston by rail.

Randolph, co., U.S., Missouri, S. of 40° N., and E. of 93° W.

Randolph, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., 50 m. S. by W. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Randolph, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of parallel 36° N., and crossed in the W. by 80° W.

Randolph, settlement, U.S., Utah, Rich co., 73 m. NE. by N. Salt Lake City.

Randolph, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 25 m. S. by W. Montpelier. P. <4000.

Randolph, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the E., crossed in the W. by 80° W., and in the extreme N. by 39° N.; it contains the headwaters of the Monongahela.

Random Island, isl., Newfoundland, off the E. ct., in Smith Sound, on W. of Trinity Bay.

Randon, formerly **Wed-Besbes,** or **Besbes,** comm., Algeria, dep. Constantine, arr. and 12½ m. SSE. Bona. P. <5000.

Randow, riv., Prussia.

Randow, circle, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, between the Oder on the E. and the Randow on the W., crossed by 53½° N.

Rands, The, a reach of the riv. Thames, Eng., between Erith and Purfleet, 1½ m. long.

Randsfjord, lake, Norway, prov. Christians, 28 m. NNW. Christiania.

Randwick, par. and vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 7 m. S. Gloucester, 2 m. NW. by W. Stroud, P.O. P. <750.

Randwick, municip., New South Wales, Cumberland co., a suburb of and 3 m. SE. Sydney. P. 6300.

Ranenburg, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 105 m. S. of Ryazañ, 17 m. from railway to Novocherkask; flour-mills, trade in corn. P. <5000; with Krivopolyaniye, Kryuchkovskaya, Zaryechinskaya, and Luchinskaya suburbs, P. about 12,000.

Ranenfjord, bay, Norway, on the W. ct. of prov. Tromsö.

Ra Ngaa, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., near the E. ct., in about 6° 18′ N.

Rángámáti, tn. and rly. stn., Brit. India, Bengal, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, 30 m. NE. Chittagong. Native gentlemen have formed an agricultural company, and the land is being reclaimed. P. <5000.

Rangatan, Masai name for the high plateaux which form the grazing lands in the interior of the region of E. Africa frequented by that tribe.

Rangatira, one of the Chatham Is., New Zealand.

Rangeley Lakes, U.S., Maine, Oxford and Franklin cos, 58 m NW. by W. Augusta, drained through Umbagog Lake into the Androscoggin R. Alt. of uppermost lake, 1511 ft. (Water-power of Maine).

Rangemore, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Rolleston, Foston and Scropton, Tatenhill, and Tutbury pars., 5 m. W. Burton-on-Trent, PMT.O. P. <500.

Rangerik, or **Rimski,** isls., Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, in the N. of the Ralik or W. group.

Rangeworthy, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 6 m. SW. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. N. by E. Iron Acton stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Rangihauria, Chatham Is., Pacific Ocean. See **Pitt.**

Rangiora, bor. and farming centre of N. Canterbury, New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 16 m. N. by W. Christchurch; has extensive flour and flax mills. P. <2000.

Rangipo, plateau, New Zealand, North I., to the S. of Lake Taupo. Mean alt. 2950 ft.

Rángír, vil., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 22 m. SE. Ságar; the fair held in March attracts 70,000 persons. P. <5000.

Rangiriri, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waikato co., 40 m. SSE. Auckland. P. <1500.

Rangiroa, isl., Pacific. See **Hairoa.**

Rangitaiki, riv., New Zealand, North I., rises E. of Lake Taupo, in Hawke's Bay co., and flows NW. then NE. to the Bay of Plenty. Length, 106 m.

Rangitata, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 75 m. by road and rail from Christchurch, and 25 m. from Timaru. P. <1500.

Rangitikei, co., New Zealand, North I., on the SW. ct., crossed by 40° 0′ S., 175° 30′ E., bounded on the E. by Rangitikei R.

Rangitoto (Maori, 'bloody heaven'), isl., New Zealand, off the NE. ct. of North I., in the Gulf of Hauraki, opposite Auckland.

Rang-kul, two salt lakes of central Asia, Pamir, 50 m. SE. Kara-kul Lake, in 38⅓° 0′ N., 74° 10′–20′ E., the eastern (smaller) distinguished as Shor-kul. Both apparently shallow, greatest ascertained depth of Rang-kul 50 ft. Alt. (by Russian map) 12,250 ft.; (according to Sven Hedin, *bp.*) 12,730 ft. Salt extracted from beds to the E.

Rangoon, tn., port, and cantonment, Burma, dist. Hantha wadi, on the Rangoon, 44 m. SSW. Pegu, and on railway to Pegu and Mandalay. The chief port of Burma and the cap. of the prov., it stands on the Rangoon R., or Hlaing, an arm of the Iráwadi delta, but one which is not navigable directly to the Iráwadi itself, although in the rains there is a navigable connection with that river. Depth of water available for vessels entering port at spring tides, 29–30 ft., at neap tides 21 ft.; depth in port at ordinary spring tides, 30 ft. Two-thirds in value of the exports of Burma are shipped, and all but a small fraction of the imports are received at this port, which ranks third among the seaports of British India. According to Taiaing tradition, the first village was founded about 585 B.C. It was occupied by the Burmese in 1413, and until 1790 was the scene of incessant struggles between the Burmese and Peguans. About this time the English established a factory, and a British Resident was appointed in 1798; captured by the British in 1852.

The military cantonment is to the N.; within its limits stands the Shwe-Dagon pagoda, the most celebrated object of worship in all Indo-Chinese countries, as enshrining several hairs of Gautama Buddha. Manufactures salt, pottery, *nga-pi* or fish-paste, mats, silk and cotton cloth. Alt. 41 ft. Mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 75°, April 84°; rfall., yr. 99 in., May–Oct. 93.3 in., June–Sept. 74.3 in. Tn. P. 158,000; (including suburbs, 180,300); Buddhists, 73,400; Hindus, 48,500; cantonment, 14,600; Buddhists, 4100; Hindus, 6400; port, 7700; Buddhists, 2300; Hindus, 3000.

Rangoon River, name usually given to lower portion of Hlaing R. (*q.v.*), Lower Burma.

Rangpur, ruins, Brit. India, Assam, dist. and about 5 m. SSW. Sibságar, 40 m. SSW. Dibrugarh; residence of the Áham kings during the 17th century.

Rangpur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. R., 110 m. SE. by S. Darjíling. P. 14,200; Hindus, 7400; Moham. 6700.

Ranhados, vil., Portugal, Beira, dist. Vizeu; has mineral waters. P. (comm.) <2000.

Rani, Hindu, 'queen'; *Ranipur*, 'city of the queen.'

Rani, tn. and rly. stn., India, Rájputána, 70 m. S. by E. Jodhpur. P. <5000.

Ránia, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissár, 130 m. WSW. Ambála. P. 5100; Hindus, 1300; Moham. 3600.

Ránibennúr, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 71 m. SSE. Dhárwár; has trade in raw cotton; noted for its silk and cotton fabrics. P. 13,800; Hindus, 11,100.

Ranier, Mount, U.S. See **Rainier.**

Rániganj, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Bardwán, near the l. bk. of the Dámodar R., 80 m. SW. by W. Murshidábád, 108 m. NW. Calcutta; centre of the R. coal industry, the R. coalfield being the largest and most important in India, worked for more than 100 years; stn. on the E. Indian Rly. P. 13,800; Hindus, 11,400.

Rániganj, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Purniah, 74 m. NE. Bhágalpur. P. <5000.

Ránigat, ancient fortress, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Pesháwár; identified by General Cunningham as the site of *Aornos*. Alt. 1000 ft.

Ránikhet, tn. and hill stn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Kumaun, 115 m. NE. by E. Meerut; a favourite summer resort for European civilians. Alt. 6069 ft. Mean temp., yr. 60° F., Jan. 46°, June 71°; rfall., yr. 49.1 in., June–Sept. 36.3 in., July–Aug. 24.3 in. P. (tn., 1891) 2300; cantonment (Sept. 15, 1890) P. 7400.

Ráni-núr, rock cave, India, Orissa, dist. Purí, in Khandgiri Hill; has temples, dates ascribed from 200 B.C. to 1000 A.D.

Ránipet, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. North Arcot, 13 m. E. Vellore; formerly a British cantonment. P. <5000.

Ránipur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs. See **Mau.**

Ranipur Tengrahi, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran, 85 m. NW. Patná. P. <5000.

Ranis, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of the prov. of Saxony, 18 m. S. Jena. P. <2000.

Rankin, co., New South Wales, on E. bank of the Darling, crossed in the N. by 31° S. and 145° E.

Rankin, co., U.S., Mississippi, N. of 32° N., and crossed by 90° W., bounded on the W. and NW. by the Pearl R.

Rankinston, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, 8 m. SW. Old Cumnock, on the G. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Rankweil, comm., Austria, Vorarlberg, dist. Feldkirch, 18 m. SSW. Bregenz; frequented by pilgrims. P. <3000.

Ranmoor, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, par. and bor. of Sheffield. P. <2500.

Ranmore, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. NW. Dorking, P.O. (**R. Common**). P. <500.

Ranna, tn., Portugal. See **São Domingos do Ranna.**

Rannes, settlement, Queensland, 43 m. by rail from Westwood stn.

Rannoch, stn., Scot., Perthshire, on the N. B. R. (West Highland Rly.), 5 m. W. of the head of Loch Rannoch.

Rannoch, Braes of, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, PMT.O. (**Rannoch**). P. <500. See **Braes of Rannoch.**

Rannoch, Loch, lake, Scot., Perthshire, to the E. of Rannoch Moor, and 16 m. WSW. Blair Athole. It is enclosed by high mountains, and contains two islands, drained E. by the Tummel into the Tay. Length, 9 m.; breadth, 2 m.; alt. 680 ft.

Ranovac, tn., Servia, prov. and circle Požarevac, 5½ m. NNE. Petrovac. P. <3000.

Ránpur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 74 m. SW. Ahmadábád, in 22° 22′ N., 71° 45′ E. P. 6000; Hindus, 3200.

Ransart, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 4 m. NNE. Charleroi. P. 6700.

Ransäter, comm., Sweden, prov. Vermland, on the Klar Elf, 72 m. NW. by W. Örebro; birthplace of Gustav Geijer, historian and poet. P. <4000.

Ranskill, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. NE. Worksop, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <500.

Ransom, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 46° and 47° N., crossed in the W. by 98° W.

Rantau, isl., E. Indies, off the E. ct. of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca, 30 m. NE. Siak. Length 44 m., by 9½ m. broad; area, 515 sq. m.

Ranton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4½ m. W. Stafford, 2 m. N. Haughton stn. P. <250.

Rantoul, vil., U.S., Illinois, Champaign co., 70 m. NW. by N. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Ranworth with Panxworth, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the Bure, 11½ m. WNW. Yarmouth, 4 m. E. Salhouse stn. P. <500.

Raon l'Étape, tn., France, dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, arr. Saint Dié, 21 m. SE. by E. Lunéville. P. <4000.

Raoul, or **Sunday,** isl., Pacific, in the N. of Kermadec group, in about 29° S., 178° W.

Raoul, cape, Tasmania, at the SW. point of Tasman's Penin., near 147° 45′ E., is celebrated for the picturesque basaltic pillars in the neighbourhood.

Rapa, or **Oparo,** isl., Pacific, in the SE. of the Tubuai group, crossed in the S. by 27° 40′ S., in the W. by 144° 20′ W.

Rapallo, seapt. tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 16 m. E. by S. Genoa; manufactures lace, and has coral and tunny fishing; is a winter resort. P. <3000.

Rapel, riv., Chile, rises in prov. Colchagua, flows NW. into Navidad Bay, just N. of 34° S. Length, 137 m.; area of basin, 6345 sq. m.; discharge, 9200 cubic ft.

Raper, cape, Chile, in about 46° 55′ S.

Raphèle, vil., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, comm. and 5 m. ESE. Arles. P. <3000.

Raphia, ancient seapt., Syria. See **Tell Rifa.**

Raphoe (abbreviation from *Rathboth*, 'the fort of huts'), par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. North R., 5 m. WNW. Lifford, 8 m. from Strabane stn. R. has a cathedral, episcopal palace, well endowed free school, and public library. There are manufactures of tweeds and other woollens. The see of R. was united to that of Derry in 1835. PMT.O. Par. 13,225 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <1000.

Raphoe, North and **South,** two bars., Ire., in the E. of co. Donegal, bordering on cos. Tyrone and Londonderry.

Raphtê (rafti), spacious bay, E. ct. Greece, Attica, in 37° 53′ N.

Rapid, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Pennington co., 86 m. NE. by N. from the SW. corner of the state. P. <3000.

Rapid Bay, postal-centre, S. Australia. See **Second Valley.**

Rapid City, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the Little Saskatchewan R., and a branch of the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 130 m. W. Winnipeg, 94 m. by rail W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Rapides, par., U.S., Louisiana, W. of 92° W., crossed by 31° N.

Rapids City, coal-mining vil., U.S., Illinois, Rock I. co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 67 m. S. by E. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Rapistagnum, France. See **Rabastens.**

Rapolano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 14 m. ESE. Siena; 1 m. distant are the hot sulphureous waters and baths of R., and half a mile distant the baths Armajolo. P. <2000; with comm. P. <5000.

Rapolla, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 2 m. SSE. Melfi. The cathedral, 13th century Norman, was injured by an earthquake, 1851. P. <4000.

Rapotin, tn., Austria. See **Reitendorf.**

Rappahannock, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. Schuylkill. P. <1500.

Rappahannock, co., U.S., Virginia, in the N., to the S. of 39° N., crossed in the E. by 78° W., bounded on the W. by the Blue Ridge.

Rappahannock, riv., U.S., Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, flows SE. to a large estuary of Chesapeake Bay, 25 m. S. of the mouth of the Potomac. Length, 130 m.; navigable to Fredericksburg, 110 m., for vessels drawing 10 ft. of water.

Rappenau, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 12 m. NW. Heilbronn; has saline springs and baths. P. <2000.

Rapperschwil, in French spelling **Rapperswell,** tn., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, on the N. side of Lake Zürich, 15 m. ENE. Zug; has cotton-spinning. Since 1870 the old castle of the Habsburgs has been a historical Polish museum. P. <3000.

Rappoltsweiler, in French **Ribeauvillé,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, cap. circle R., 8½ m. N. by W. Kolmar; excellent vineyards. The church, built 1284–1473, has a sanctuary dedicated to the Holy Virgin of Dusenbach, venerated throughout Alsace. Three picturesque ruined castles overlook the town on the W. R. is the birthplace of Spener, the founder of the sect of Pietists; died 1705. P. 5500.

Rapsani, tn., Greece, prov. and 19 m. NNE. Larissa. P. <2000.

Rapshista, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 33 m. SSW Monastir, sanjak Koritsa.

Rápti, riv., India, Oudh and NW. Provs., rises in 28° 19′ N., 82° 53′ E., flows S. then NW. into the Gogra, in 26° 15′ N., 83° 42′ E.; navigable for large boats 85 m. below Gorakhpur. In the rains it has a breadth of ¼ m., and flows 5 m. an hour; in hot weather it is only 150 yards broad, and flows 2 m. an hour. Length, 400 m.

Rapur, vil., India, Cutch, on the SW. ct. of the penin., in 68° 50′ E.

Raquette River and Lake, U.S., New York (Adirondack). See **Racket.**

Raraka, isls., Pacific, Tuamotu group, just S. of 16° S., crossed by 145° W.

Rarancze, tn., Austria, Bukowina, dist. and 7 m. NE. Czernowitz. P. <5000.

Raratonga, isl., Oceania. See **Rarotonga.**

Raritan, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Somerset co., 25 m. N. by E. Trenton, on Raritan R. P. <3000.

Raritan Bay, U.S., New Jersey, in the E., in the W. of Lower Bay, in 40½° N.

Rarnish, vil., Scot., Ross and Cromartyshire, Lewis I., Outer Hebrides. P. <500.

Raroia, or **Barclay,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 16° S., 142½° W.

Raron, comm., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the N. bank of the Rhone, 8 m. E. Leuk. P. <2000.

Rarotonga, Raratonga, or **Rarotoa,** isl., Polynesia, Cook's or Hervey's Archipelago, in 21° 57′ S., 159° 15′ W.; covered with mountains, the highest point being 2920 ft. The only port is Avarua, on the N. ct. Area, 31 sq. m.

Ras, Arabic; Hebrew *rosh,* 'cape.' For some of the names beginning with this word, see under the latter part of the name.

Rasa, or **Kendrick,** isl., Pacific, Magellan Archipelago, in about 24° 20′ N., 130½° 0′ E.

Ras Addar, or **Cap Bon,** cape, Tunis, in the NE., at the NE. of the Bay of Tunis, in 37° 4′ N., with a lighthouse.

Rasálgarh, fort, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, 30 m. WNW. Satara.

Rasat-al-Rasat, cape, Tripoli. See **Sem, Ras.**

Ras Benas, Red Sea. See **Um-el-Ketef.**

Ras Bir ('cape of the well'), cape. E. ct. of Africa, 47 m. S. Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, enclosing on the N. the Bay of Tajurra, bounds the roadstead of Obok on the E.

Rascarrel Bay, Scot., on the S. ct. of Kirkcudbrightshire, 7½ m. E. by S. Kirkcudbright.

Raschau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 2½ m. E. Schwarzenberg; has lignite mines and arsenic works. P. <3000.

Ras Dashan (or **Dazhan**), mt., Abyssinia, 96 m. NE. Lake Tana. Alt. 15,000–15,500 ft.

Ras ed Deir, cape and small penin., on the N. ct. of Morocco, the penin. bisected by the meridian of 3° W. **Cape Tres Forcas** forms its NE., Cape Viejo its NW. point.

Ras el Abiad ('white cape'), or **Cap Blanc,** cape, Tunis, on the N. ct., in 9° 52′ E., 4 m. NNW. Bizerta.

Ras el Ain, tn., Palestine, *Antipatris* in the N. T., 32° 7′ N., 34° 55′ E., 11 m. ENE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Ras el Fortas, cape, Tunis, in the E. of the Bay of Tunis, in 36° 53′ N.

Ras el Kebir ('great cape'), cape, Algeria, on the N. ct., 47 m. N. Constantine.

Ras-el-Kheimah, seapt. tn., in E. of Arabia, Oman, on the Persian Gulf, on the W. ct. of Ras-Mussendam Penin., 85 m. SE. Lingah (Persia). P. 5000.

Rasen, Market, Eng. See **Market Rasen.**

Rasen, Middle and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., the former 14 m. NE. by N. Lincoln, 2 m. WNW. Market Rasen, P.O. (**Middle R.**), and P.O. (**West R.**). Middle R. P. <1000; West R. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Middle Rasen-Drax with Middle Rasen**) P. <1000.

Ras-et-tin, cape, Tripoli, Barka, 182 m. E. by N. Bengazi.

Rasez, dist., France. See **Aude.**

Rasharkin, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Kilconway, 14 m. SE. by S. Coleraine, 5½ m. from Glarryford stn., PM.O. Par. 19,262 ac., P. 5400; tn. P. <250.

Rashcliffe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Almondbury par., near Huddersfield. P. 8500.

Rashdi, tn., Persia, prov. Mekran, on the S. ct., 275 m. SE. by E. Bender Abbas.

Rashee, par., Ire., SE. co. and 8½ m. NE. by E. Antrim, bar. Upper Antrim; 6460 ac. P. <1500.

Rasheya-Tahta, tn., Syria, 33° 32′ N., 35° 54′ E., 24 m. W. Damascus. Alt. 3750 ft. P. about 3000.

Rashgia, in French spelling **Rachgia,** small seapt., Cochin-China, on W. ct., near the angle where the trend of the coast changes from S. to SE., 120 m. WSW. Saigon; connected by canal with Longshuyen.

Rashgun, the ancient *Insula Acra,* isl., Algeria, on the NW. ct., at the mouth of the Tafna, 30 m. NNW. Tlemsen; has deposits of iron, and a lighthouse, visible 22 m. The island is of volcanic origin.

Rashid, tn., Egypt. See **Rosetta.**

Rashida, tn. with rly. stn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 20 m. ENE. Múltán. P. <5000.

Rasht, tn., Persia. See **Resht.**

Rasinja, vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, Belovar, 44 m. NE. by E. Agram. P. <2000.

Rásipur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 13 m. SSE. Salem. P. 10,500; Hindus, 10,000.

Raska (rashka), tn., on the S. frontier of Servia, prov. Čačak, on riv. Ibar, 11½ m. NNE. Novibazar.

Raskam, or **Raskem,** mountainous region, central Asia, to the S. of Yarkand. See **Yarkand,** riv.

Raskelf, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11½ m. E. Ripon, 1 m. NNE. its stn. on the NE. R., P.O.; 4281 ac. P. <500.

Ras Muari, cape, India. See **Monze,** cape.

Rasnastraw, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Tinahely, co. Wicklow.

Rasocolmo, Capo, cape, Sicily, in the NE., 7½ m. N. Messina.

Rașova (rashova), fortified tn., Roumania, Dobruja, prov. Constanța, on r. bk. the Danube, 8½ m. SSW. Chernavoda. Near this town is the beginning of Trajan's wall, which extends E. to the Black Sea. P. 2000.

Raspberry Creek, U.S., Nevada, Humboldt co., on Humboldt R., 143 m. NE. Carson City.

Raspenau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 3 m. SE. Friedland; marble is quarried here. In the vicinity, in the valley of the Wittig, are the Liebwerda baths, much frequented. P. <3000.

Raspopina, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, 85 m. NW. Tsaritsyn, 18 m. SE. Ust-Medvyeditsa, on r. bk. Don; trade in corn and cattle. P. 10,350.

Rasrá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, 65 m. NE. by E. Benares; has considerable local trade in cloth, sugar, &c. P. 9800; Hindus, 6300; Moham. 3400.

Rass, tn., central Arabia, Kasim, on the Wadi Ermek, 37 m. SW. Aneiseh. P. 3000.

Rasselwitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neustadt, 25 m. NW. by W. Ratibor. P. <4000.

Ras Sîâghah. See **Sîâghah, Ras.**

Rassova, tn., Roumania. See **Rașova.**

Rassul, Rhasul, or **Ghazul,** small market-tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, 26 m. SSE. Géryville, on the Sahara slope of the Atlas Mts., commanding the defile called the Gate of the Desert; supplies soapstone.

Rastatt, formerly spelt **Rastadt,** tn. and imperial fortress, Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 14 m. SW. Karlsruhe, on the Murg; manufacture of cigars and coloured paper. Burnt down in 1689. In 1714 the peace by which Austria acquired the Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Sicily was here concluded; and a peace congress was held here in 1797–99. Scene of a victory of Moreau over the Austrians in 1796. P. 11,300.

Rastede, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy and 8 m. N. Oldenburg. P. 5100.

Rastenberg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 14 m. N. by E. Weimar; has mineral springs and bathing establishments (pine needle and sand baths, and whey cure). Alt. 633 ft. P. <2000.

Rastenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle R., 56 m. SE. by S. Königsberg; iron and copper founding, and brewing carried on. P. 6900.

Rastrick, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 3½ m. SE. by E. Halifax, close to Brighouse stn., and in the borough of Brighouse; manufactures of woollen and silk goods, and machinery, tanneries, quarries of flags, wall-stones, &c. P. 9300.

Rasúlnagar, India. See **Rámnagar.**

Rataine, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Navan, 4 m. NE. Trim. P. <250.

Ratak Islands, a division of the Marshall Is. (*q.v.*), Pacific.

Ratan, vil., Sweden, prov. Jemtland, 48 m. S. Östersund; has iron-mines. P. (comm.) <2000.

Ratan, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, 24 m. ENE. Umeå; is the best port on the Gulf of Bothnia. Scene of a battle between the Swedes and Russians, 1809. P. <2000.

Ratangarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 80 m. E. Bíkaner. P. (1891) 7600.

Ratanpur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 15 m. N. Biláspur, 150 m. ESE. Jabalpur. P. 6400; Hindus, 5900.

Ratanpur, tn., India, Rewá Kantha, 15 m. E. by N. Broach. About 5 m. SW. are celebrated carnelian mines.

Ratare, tn., Servia, prov. Podunavlje, circle and 22 m. S. Semendria. P. <3000.

Ratass, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, contains part of Tralee town; 6983 ac. P. <3000.

Ratburi, tn., Siam, on the Meklong, 42 m. W. by S. Bangkok, in about 13° 35′ N.

Ratby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 4½ m. W. by N. Leicester, on the M. R., P.O.; 4972 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**R. with Groby**) P. <2500.

Ratchwood, par., Eng., Northumberland, dist. and 4½ m. SE. Belford. P. 4.

Ratcliff, par., Eng., co. London, on the Thames, Stepney dist., in Limehouse div. of the Tower Hamlets parl. bor. P. 14,900.

Ratcliffe Culey, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m.

WSW. Bosworth, 1½ m. ENE. Atherstone stn. P.<250. See **Sheepy, Great.**

Ratcliffe on Soar, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6 m. NNW. Loughborough, on the Soar, 1½ m. N. Kegworth stn. P.<250.

Ratcliffe on the Wreak, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. SE. by E. Loughborough, on the Wreak, 2 m. WSW. Rearsby stn., P.O. P.<250.

Ratcliffe on Trent, par., Eng. See **Radcliffe upon Trent.**

Ratea, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissar, 86 m. SW. by W. Ambala. P.<5000.

Rath, or *raed,* Teutonic, 'council.'

Rath, Erse, a 'mound,' 'earthen fortification' or 'stronghold'; the Welsh *rhath,* a 'mound' or 'hill,' *Rathmore,* 'the great fort,' *Rathdrum,* 'fort of the ridge.'

Rath, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Hamírpur, 78 m. SW. Cawnpur, formerly of importance, but now declining through its remoteness from trade routes; manufactures country cloth, dyes, and saltpetre. P. 12,300; Hindus, 8900; Moham. 3400.

Rath, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 1 m. SW. Corrofin; 8489 ac. P.<1500.

Rath, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Colkenna and Hacketstown.

Rath, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 4 m. NNE. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.)<3000.

Rathangan, par. and market-tn., Ire., NW. co. Kildare, bars. E. and W. Offaly, 5½ m. NW. Kildare stn., on a branch of the Grand Canal, PMT.O. Alt. 225 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–80), 32.50 in. Par. 11,531 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<750.

Rathanna, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. Borris.

Rathanny, P.O., Ire., co. Kerry, 6 m. E. Tralee stn.

Rathaspick, par., Ire., cos. Kilkenny and Queen's, bars. Fassadinin, Ballyadams, and Slievemargy, 6 m. SW. Athy; 8540 ac. P.<2000.

Rathaspick, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, on riv. Inny, contains Rathowen town; 7548 ac. P.<1000.

Rathaspick, par., Ire., SE. co. and 2 m. SSW. Wexford, bar. Forth. P.<500.

Rathbarry, coast par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Carbery E., W. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, 4 m. S. Clonakilty; 4734 ac. P.<1500.

Rathbeagh, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Fassadinin and Galmoy, on riv. Nore, 2 m. NE. Freshford. P.<500.

Rathbeggan, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 7 m. NE. by N. Maynooth. P.<250.

Rathborney, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Burren, 5 m. N. Kilfenora; 9634 ac. P.<250.

Rathbran, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, on riv. Slaney, 3 m. N. Baltinglass; 5816 ac. P.<1000.

Rathcabban, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 4½ m. W. by N. Parsonstown stn., P.O. (**Rathcabbin**).

Rathclarin, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 8½ m. WSW. Kinsale; 5901 ac. P.<1500.

Rathcline, par., Ire., co. Longford, bar. R., on Lough Ree and riv. Shannon, contains Lanesborough tn. and several islands; 11,043 ac. P.<2000.

Rathclooney, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Quin.

Rathconnell, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moyashel and Magheradernon, 3 m. NE. Mullingar; 15,663 ac. P.<1500.

Rathconrath, par., Ire., W. co. Westmeath, bar. R., 7½ m. W. Mullingar stn., P.O.; 8704 ac. P.<1500.

Rathcool, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Millstreet, 5 m. from Banteer, P.O. (**Rathcoole**).

Rathcool, par., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 7½ m. ESE. Cashel; 5904 ac. P.<750.

Rathcoole, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. and 9 m. SW. by W. Dublin, bar. Newcastle, 4 m. from Celbridge stn., PMT.O. Par. 4706 ac., P.<1000; tn. P.<500.

Rathcoole, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. NE. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran. P.<500.

Rathcooney, par., Ire., co., bar., and 3 m. NE. Cork; 5153 ac. P.<2000.

Rathcor, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 8 m. E. by S. Dundalk, on Dundalk Bay, with a coastguard station. P.<250.

Rathcore, par., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bars. Lower Moyfenrath and Upper Deece, 8 m. S. by W. Trim, P.O.; 13,958 ac. P.<2000.

Rathcormack, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 4 m. S. Fermoy, PMT.O. (**Rathcormac**). Par. 13,995 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<500.

Rathdangan, tnld., Ire., W. co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 17 m. ENE. Carlow, 10½ m. from Tinahely stn. P.<250.

Rathdown, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Dublin.

Rathdown, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Wicklow.

Rathdowney, par. and tn., Ire., SW. Queen's co., bars. Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, 16 m. NNE. Thurles, 4½ m. from Ballybrophy stn. Par. 17,219 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<1500.

Rathdrum ('fort of the ridge'), par. and market-tn., Ire., SE. co. Wicklow, bar. N. Ballinacor, 8½ m. WSW. Wicklow, on the Avonmore R., and the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.; lead ore mined. Market-day, Th. Par. 5799 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<750.

Rathdrum, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Kootenai co., 93 m. N. Lewiston.

Rathdrumin, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 4 m. SE. Dunleer. P.<250.

Rathduff, stn., Ire., co. and 12 m. N. Cork, on G. S. & W. R.

Rathea, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Ballyhorgan.

Rathealy, electoral div., Ire., co. Kilkenny, dist. Freshford.

Rathein, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle Heinsberg. P. (comm.)<3000.

Rathen, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 4 m. S. Fraserburgh, 1 m. SW. of its stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O. (**R. Station**); 9587 ac. P.<3000.

Rathenau, comm., Hungary. See **Ó-Radna.**

Rathenow, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Westhavelland, on the r. bk. of the Havel, 17 m. NW. by N. Brandenburg; manufactures optical instruments, machines, wooden wares, and bricks. The Great Elector (to whom a monument has been raised) defeated the Swedes here in 1675. P (1816) 4100; (1890) 16,300.

Rathernan, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Connell, 3 m. NW. Newbridge; 5139 ac. P.<750.

Rathfarnham, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Dublin, bars. Rathdown and Upper Cross, 3 m. S. Dublin, PMT.O. P. 8000; tn. (with Ponds) P.<750.

Rathfeigh, par., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 9 m. ESE. Navan, 6 m. from Duleek stn.; manufacture of sewed muslin. P.O. P.<250.

Rathfeston, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Philipstown.

Rathfran, bay, Ire., N. ct. co. Mayo, in W. of Killala Bay.

Rathfryland, tn., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, 8 m. NE. by E. Newry, 2 m. from Ballyroney stn.; has manufacture of sewed muslin. PMT.O. (**Rathfriland**). P.<1500.

Rathgar, Ire. See **Rathmines.**

Rathgarogue, stn., Ire., co. Kilkenny, on the G. S. & W. and Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Joint Rly., near New Ross.

Rathgarve, par., Ire., N. co. Westmeath, bar. Fore, 13 m. N. Mullingar; 6026 ac. P.<2000.

Rathgoggan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, contains Charleville town. P. 2500.

Rathgormuck, par., Ire., N. co. Waterford, bars. Upperthird and Glenahiry, 5 m. SW. Carrick-on-Suir, P.O. (**Rathgormack**); 17,966 ac. P.<1500.

Rath Hill, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Bangor.

Rathjordan, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam, 4 m. W. Pallas Grean. P.<250.

Rathkea, P.O., Ire., co. and 4 m. from Tipperary.

Rathkeale, par., civic and market tn., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, on riv. Deel, 22 m. ENE. Listowel, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PMT.O. Market-days, Th. and S. Par. 12,095 ac., P. 3500; tn. P.<2500.

Rathkennan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Kilnamanagh, on riv. Suir, 5 m. SW. Thurles. P.<250.

Rathkenny, stn., Ire., on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., between Ballycloughan and Clough Road stns.

Rathkenny, par., Ire., NE. co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, 7 m. N. Navan, 3 m. ENE. Wilkinstown stn.; 5496 ac. P.<1000.

Rathkieran, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 4 m. NW. Waterford. P.<750.

Rathlackan, tnld., Ire., N. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, E. shore of Lackan Bay, 13½ m. N. by W. Ballina, P.O. P.<250.

Rathlin, Rachlin, or **Raghery,** isl. and par., Ire., off the N. ct. of co. Antrim, with a lighthouse (visible 21 m.) on its NE. extremity, bar. Cary, 5 m. N. Ballycastle stn. The island is elbow-shaped, and is about 5 m. between the points, and 1 m. wide. Like the Giant's Causeway, on the opposite coast, it is mainly of basaltic formation, but partly also of chalk. The remains of Bruce's Castle are situated on an almost isolated rock in the NE. Robert Bruce took refuge here, 1306. P.O. P.<500.

Rathlin O'Birne, isl., Ire., off SW. ct. of co. Donegal, with a lighthouse, lat. 50° 40′ N., visible 16 m.

Rathlogan, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Galmoy, 3 m. NE. Johnstown. P.<250.

Rathlynin, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. NE. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, on riv. Multeen. P.<500.

Rathmacknee, par., Ire., SE. co. and 5 m. S. by W. Wexford, bar. Forth. P.<500.

Rathmacurkey, electoral div., Ire., Sligo, dist. Easky.

Rathmell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 16½ m. N. by W. Burnley, 2½ m. SSW. Settle, 1½ m. S. Giggleswick stn., P.O. P.<250.

Rathmelton, Ire. See **Ramelton.**

Rathmichael, coast par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 2 m. NW. Bray. P.<2000.

Rathmines and Rathgar, Ire., co. Dublin, a southern suburb of the city of Dublin, 3 m. from Dublin stn.; has limestone quarries. P. 27,800.

Rathmolyon, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Lower Moyfenrath, 5 m. S. by W. Trim, P.O. Par. 9713 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<250.

Rathmore, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, 4 m. N. Tullow. P.<250.

Rathmore, tnld., Ire., E. co. Kerry, bar. Magunihy, 13 m. ENE. Killarney, on the Killarney Junction Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Rathmore ('the great fort'), par., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. N. Naas, 4 m. E. Naas stn., P.O.; 7763 ac. P.<750.

Rathmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Croom.

Rathmore, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lune, 7½ m. W. Navan; 5349 ac. P.<750.

Rathmoylan, coast par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, 2 m. SW. Dunmore. P.<500.

Rathmullan, tn., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on the W. shore of Lough Swilly, 11 m. NW. by W. Londonderry, 7 m. NE. Rathmelton, 3 m. from Fahan stn.; has a good quay. PMT.O. P.<750.

Rathmullan, par., Ire., SE. co. Down, bars. Lower and Upper Lecale, 4 m. S. Downpatrick. P.<1500.

Rathnaveoge, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 5 m. SW. Roscrea; 5153 ac. P.<750.

Rathnew, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. and 2 m. W. by N. Wicklow, bar. Newcastle, with a rly. stn. (**Rathnew** [Newrath Bridge]) on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., P.O. Par. 8406 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<500.

Ratho, par. and vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the Union Canal, 1 m. SSE. from its stn. on the N. B. and C. Rlys., 7½ m. W. by S. Edinburgh, PMT.O.; 6147 ac. P.<2000.

Rathorna, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Crossmolina.

Rathornan, electoral div., Ire., Carlow, dist. Leighlinbridge.

Rathowen, tn., Ire., NW. co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, 11½ m. NW. Mullingar, 1 m. from Street stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Rathpatrick, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, at confluence of rivs. Suir and Barrow, 2 m. NE. Waterford; 4479 ac. P.<1000.

Rathras, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Aligarh, 25 m. N. Agra. P.<5000.

Rathreagh, par., Ire., co. Longford, bar. Ardagh, on riv. Inny, 5 m. S. Edgeworthstown; 4024 ac. P.<500.

Rathreagh, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, 4 m. NW. Killala; 4164 ac. P.<500.

Rathregan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Ratoath, 3 m. S. Dunshaughlin. P.<250.

Rathrobin, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Killoughy.

Rathroe, par., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 9½ m. S. by E. New Ross. P.<500.

Rathronan, par., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 18 m. ENE. Listowel; 18,117 ac. P.<3000.

Rathronan, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa East, 2½ m. N. Clonmel. P.<500.

Rathrush, electoral div., Ire., Carlow, dist. Fennagh and Myshall.

Rathsallagh, par., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 11 m. E. by N. Athy. P.<250.

Rathsaran, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, 2½ m. W. Rathdowney. P.<500.

Rathtoole, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 4 m. NW. Baltinglass. P.<250.

Rathven, par., Scot., Banffshire, 4½ m. W. by S. Cullen, on the H. R.; 23,166 ac. P. 12,900.

Rathvilly, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. and 10½ m. ENE. Carlow, bar. R., 4 m. S. by E. Baltinglass, on the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Par. 9212 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<500.

Rathwell, stn., Canada, Manitoba, 62 m. W. by S. Winnipeg, on the C. P. R.

Rathwire, tn., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Farbill, 8 m. E. by S. Mullingar, ½ m. from Killucan stn. P.<250.

Ratibor, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 87 m. SE. Breslau, on the l. bk. of the Oder, cap. circle R.; manufactures steel, iron, machinery, locks, &c., and has railway workshops. Alt. 646 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 46.9° F., Jan. 29.2°, July 66.2°. P. (1816)<4000; (1871) 15,300; (1891) 20,700.

Ratibor Hammer, vil., Prussia. See **Hammer.**

Ratier, dist., France. See **Rattier.**

Ratingen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 6½ m. NE. by N. Düsseldorf. P. 5500.

Ratisbon, Ger. **Regensburg,** the ancient Gallic *Radaspona*, Roman *Castra Regina*, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, cap. govt. Upper Palatinate, 35 m. NE. by E. Ingolstadt, in a fertile dist. on the right or S. bank of the Danube, near the most northerly point of the great northerly band of that river, opposite the influx of the Regen. The Danube is here crossed by a bridge 1140 ft. long, built in 1135-46. The town has mostly narrow and crooked streets, but with many signs of its former importance (the Gesandtenstrasse, or Ambassador's Street, with numerous coats of arms of former imperial ambassadors, the Wahlenstrasse, or Elector Street, with strong towers of families belonging to the Middle Ages, the residence of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the Benedictine abbey, founded in 652, and formerly enjoying princely rights under the old empire). Fine promenades have taken the place of the former fortifications. The town now has a considerable but very varied manufacturing industry. R. was a place of great importance even in Roman times. Its bishopric, which still exists, was founded by Boniface in 739. In the 11th century, and long subsequently, it was the usual residence of the emperors, and numerous imperial assemblies were held here, till at last in 1663 it became the regular place of assembly, which it remained till the extinction of the old empire in 1806. It came into the hands of Bavaria in 1810. Alt. 1178 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 46.6° F., Jan. 28.1°, July 65.8°. P. (1840) 21,900; (1871) 36,100; (1890) 37,900.

Rat Island, Eng., Hampshire. See **Burrow Island.**

Ratlám, tn., Central India, 65 m. NW. Indore, cap. state; is a great centre for opium and grain. P. 29,800; Hindus, 16,800; Moham. 7400; Jain, 4300.

Ratley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 6 m. NW. Banbury, 4 m. SE. Kineton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ratlinghope, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11 m. SW. by S. Shrewsbury, 5 m. W. by S. Leebotwood stn.; 5533 ac. P.<250.

Ratnágirl, fortified municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. R., on the W. ct., 114 m. SW. by S. Poona, in 17° N., facing the sea. The harbour is exposed, and boats can only enter at high tide. There is *tárli*, or sardine, fishery in Jan. and Feb. Has a lighthouse. P. 14,300; Hindus, 10,400.

Ratnapura, tn., Ceylon, W. prov., 40 m. ESE. Colombo. P. 3500.

Ratoath, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. R., 10½ m. NE. by N. Maynooth, and 14 m. from Drumree stn., P.O. Par. 9368 ac., P.<750; tn. P.<250.

Rato Dero, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 35 m. SSW. Jacobábád. P.<4000.

Raton, tn., U.S., New Mexico, Colfax co., near N. frontier of terr., in 104° 25′ W. P.<1500.

Raton Mountains, U.S., a spur of the Rocky Mts., running E. from the main range, forming the S. base of Colorado. Highest point Fisher Peak, 9460 ft.

Ratonneau, Île de, isl., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 3 m. W. by S. Marseilles.

Rat Portage, vil. and stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1291 m. by rail W. Montreal, 133 m. E. Winnipeg. P.<1500.

Ratsar, or **Ratsaur Kalán Khurd,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, in 25° 54′ N., 84° 5′ E. P. 5800; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 1100.

Ratschach, comm., Austria, Carniola, 33 m. E. Laibach, near the r. bk. of the Save. P.<3000.

Rattenberg, comm., Austria, Tirol, on r. bk. of the Inn, 23 m. ENE. Innsbruck; with mines of silver and copper, the ores of which are smelted in the adjoining vil. of Brixlegg. P.<2000.

Rattery, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12 m. W. by S. Torquay, 4 m. W. Totnes stn., P.O. P.<500.

Rattier, or **Ratier,** small dist., France, dep. Isère.

Rattlesden, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. W. by N. Stowmarket, 8½ m. ESE. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. S. by W. Elmswell stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Rattmannsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Merseburg, dist. Lauchstädt; coal-mine. P.<2000.

Rattoo, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor, 8 m. SW. Listowel; 8202 ac. P.<2000.

Rattray, Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the S. shore of the Loch of Strathbeg, 7½ m. NNW. Peterhead, 4½ m. E. Lonmay stn.

Rattray, par. and tn., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the Ericht, 5 m. NW. by N. Coupar Angus; has flax and jute mills. P.O. (**Old R.**), and P.O. (**New R.**). Par. 5382 ac., P.<3000; tn. P.<2500.

Rattray Head, cape, Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., in 57° 36½′ N.

Rättvik, comm., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on E. shore of Lake Siljan, 27 m. NW. Falun. P. 7300.

Ratzebuhr, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 68 m. SE. Kolberg, circle and 14 m. SE. by S. Neustettin. P.<3000.

Ratzeburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Lauenburg, 12 m. SSE. Lübeck; on an island in **R. Lake** (7½ m. by 1½ m., drained by the Wakenitz into the Trave). P.<5000.

Rau, isl., E. Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, to the N. of Halmahera.

Rau, fertile valley, Sumatra, near the W. ct., 85 m. N. by W. Padang.

Raual, Ras, Red Sea. See **Rowais.**

Rauceby, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., the former 9 m. NE. Grantham, 3 m. W. by N. Sleaford, with a stn. (**Rauceby**) on the G. N. R., P.O. (**South R.**). P. (of each)<500.

Rauch, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 161 m. SSW. Buenos Aires. P.<2000.

Raudnitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. circle R., on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 25 m. NNW. Prague. Here is the magnificent castle of Prince Lobkowitz, Duke of Raudnitz, with a library, gallery of armour, and collection of pictures and historical portraits. P. 6600.

Raudnitz, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Rosenberg, 38 m. SSE. Elbing, 5 m. ENE. Deutsch-Eylau. P.<2000.

Raudten, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Steinau, 13 m. SE. by S. Glogau. P.<2000.

Rauen, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Beeskow-Storkow, dist. and 3 m. SW. Fürstenwalde; lignite-mines. P.<2000.

Rauenthal, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rheingau, 10 m. ENE. Rüdesheim; makes an excellent brand of Rhine wine. P.<2000.

Raughtonhead with Gatesgill, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Caldew, 6½ m. S. by W. Carlisle, 3½ m. S. by E. Dalston stn., P.O. (**Raughton Head**). P.<750.

Rauhe Alb, Würtemberg. See **Jura, German.**

Rauma, riv., Norway, dist. Romsdal, issues from Lake Lesjeskogen, and flows NW. to the Romsdal Fjord, a branch of the Molde Fjord, which it enters at Veblungsnæs. It waters Romsdal, and its valley is one of the most celebrated in Norway.

Raumo, tn. and seaport, Finland, Gulf of Bothnia, in Åbo-Björneborg prov. (län), 28 m. SSW. Björneborg. P.<5000.

Raun, volcano, on the E. ct. of Java, in the Merapi Mts., 16 m. WNW. Banyuvangi. Alt. 10,925 ft.

Raunds, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. ENE. Wellingborough, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. on the M. R., PMT.O.; 4460 ac. P.<3500.

Rauscha, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 18½ m. NNE. Görlitz. P. (comm.)<3000.

Rauschenbach, comm., Switzd. See **Neyruz.**

Rava, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 158 m. WNW. Bagdad, on the l. bk. of the Euphrates, nearly opposite Ana; starting-point for caravans to Tekrit, on the Tigris.

Ravahere, isls., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 18° S., 142° W.

Ravanusa, comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 16½ m. S. by W. Caltanissetta. P. 8500.

Ravarino, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov., circle, and 10½ m. NE. Modena. P.<5000.

Ravarnett, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 3 m. from Lisburn.

Raveley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., the former 6 m. N. by E. Huntingdon, 3 m. NE. Abbotts Ripton stn. P. (of each)<250. See **Upwood.**

Ravello, tn., Italy, Campania, prov., circle, and 7½ m. WSW. Salerno; seat of a bishop. The town is said to date from the 9th century. P.<2000.

Ravelrig Junction Platform, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the C. R., 1½ m. SW. Currie.

Raven, tn., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co., dist., and 4½ m. SW. Körös. P. 6300.

Ravendale, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., the former 7½ m. SSW. Great Grimsby, 3½ m. WSW. Holton-le-Clay stn., P.O. (**East R.**). P. (of each)<250.

Ravenfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. ENE. Rotherham, 2 m. SE. by E. Kilnhurst stn. (M. S. & L. R.). P.<250.

Ravenglass, seapt. and market-tn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., Muncaster par., on the estuary of the conjoint Esk, Mite, and Irt, 15½ m. SSE. Whitehaven, on the Furness and the Ravenglass and Eskdale Rlys.; has mussel fisheries. Three fairs. PMT.O.

Ravenhead, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Prescot par., on SW. side of St. Helen's. P. 7400.

Raveningham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11 m. SW. Yarmouth, 3 m. N. by E. Geldeston stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ravenna, city, Italy, formerly cap. of the Romagna, now cap. prov. R., in a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 m. from its port on the Adriatic, 17 m. NE. Forlì, and 42 m. E. by S. Bologna; seat of an archbishop. The city is surrounded by a wall about 3 m. in circuit, and is rich in antiquities of the Middle Ages, having been the residence of the Emperors of the West from the time of Honorius (402), and the cap. of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, and the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, the Lombards, and the Greek exarchs. Its ancient monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the 4th century, has fine pictures by Guido, and remarkable antiquities; the magnificent church of San Vitale; the baptistery; the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, and Valentinian III., all richly ornamented with mosaics; and the church of St. Apollinare. The other objects of interest are the remains of the palace and tomb of Theodoric, Byron's house, and the tomb of Dante, who died at R. in 1321. A pillar outside of the city commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, and the victory of Louis XII. of France and the Duke of Ferrara over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards, in 1512. R. has manufactures of silks, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce, facilitated by a canal (7 m.) connecting its port with the Adriatic. Along the coast of that sea extends for 25 m. a fine forest (the *Pineta*), which supplied timber for shipbuilding in the time of the Romans, under whom R. was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic. P. 12,000.

Ravenna, vil., U.S., Ohio, Portage co., 35 m. SE. Cleveland. Alt. 1103 ft. (R.R.). P.<4000.

Raven Point, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Wexford, at N. of entrance to Wexford Harbour.

Raven Run, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 5 m. S. Mahonoy City. P.<1500.

Ravensbourne, stn., Eng., Kent, on the L. C. & D. R., near Bromley.

Ravensbourne, New Zealand. See **Dunedin.**

Ravensburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 45 m. SSW. Ulm, 11 m. NE. by N. Friedrichshafen; textile and other industries, and important trade in fruit; birthplace of Henry I. P. 11,100.

Ravenscourt Park, stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the L. & SW. R., Metropolitan Rly., and Metropolitan District Rly., near Hammersmith (*q.v.*).

Ravenscraig, stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the C. R., 2½ m. SW. by W. Greenock.

Ravensdale, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 4 m. NE. Dundalk, P.O.

Ravensdale Park, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Belper dist., 7 m. NW. Derby. P.<250.

Ravensden, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 3½ m. NE. by N. Bedford, P.O. P.<500.

Ravenser, Eng. See **Ravenspur.**

Ravenshall Point, cape, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the SW. ct., in 4° 18′ W.

Ravenshoe, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 39 m. N. Toronto, on a railway. P.<1500.

Ravenspur, or **Ravenser,** former seapt., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, near Spurn Head; was the landing-place of Henry IV. in 1399, and of Edward IV. in 1471; site now entirely covered by the sea.

Ravensthorpe, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. NW. Northampton, 3 m. WNW. Long Buckby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ravensthorpe, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Mirfield par., near Dewsbury, on the L. & Y. R. and G. N. R., and another stn. (**E. and Thornhill**) on the L. & NW. R. P. 5100.

Ravenstone, par., Eng., in the N. of Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 12½ m. W. Bedford, 2 m. W. Olney stn. P.<500.

Ravenstonedale, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 10½ m. S. by E. Appleby, 2 m. ESE. of its stn. on the NE. R. Market-day, Tu. 16,407 ac. P.<1000. **Ravenstonedale Common,** an extensive upland tract on the SW.

Ravenstone with Snibstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7 m. N. Bosworth, 1 m. SW. Swannington stn., P.O. (**Ravenstone**). P.<1500.

Ravenstruther, vil., Scot., co. and 3 m. NE. Lanark, P.O.

Ravenswood, mining tp., Queensland, Gladstone co., 50 m. SE. Charters Towers, 50 m. S. Townsville. The goldfield was opened in 1870. Rich deposits of silver and galena occur in the neighbourhood. Alt. 600 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs.), yr. 73.5° F., Feb. 80.8°, July 64.6°. P.<1500.

Ravenswood, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Jackson co., on the Ohio, 35 m. S. Parkersburg; shipping point for the minerals of the interior. P.<1500.

Ravenswood, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 9 m. SSW. Sandhurst, on Bullock Creek, in 36° 50′ S., 144° 1′ E. P.<1500.

Ravenswood Junction, small tp. and stn., Queensland, Elphinstone co., 98 m. W. by N. Bowen, in 20° 0′ S., 146° 47′ E. P.<1500.

Ravensworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. NNW. Richmond, on the Swale, PM.O. P.<500.

Raventhorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 14 m. NE. by N. Gainsborough, 4 m. W. by N. Brigg, 3 m. SE. Frodingham and Scunthorpe stn. P.<250.

Ráver, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandwa, 100 m. S. by E. Indore; manufactures gold thread. The houses have richly carved wooden fronts. P. 6800; Hindus, 5100.

Ravi, the ancient *Hydraotes*, riv., Brit. India, Punjab, rises in the Himálayas, somewhere in the Kangra dist. (source unknown), and flows first W. through the native state of Chamba, then SW., emerging on the plains at Shâhpur. In the plains it flows through a narrow valley, generally in a tortuous channel; falls into the Chenáb in 30° 31′ N. Navigation is difficult; but grain is shipped from Lahore and Deodár; timber is sent from Chamba to Lahore in heavy floods. Length about 365 m., depth between Siálkol and Amritsar dists., 1 ft. in March and April, swelling in June and Sept. to 18 or 20 ft.

Ravi, tn., E. Indies, Borneo, SE. Prov., 118 m. NW. Banjermassin, on the l. bk. of the Kagayan. P.<2000.

Ravins, Les, pass, Switzd. See **Rawyl.**

Raw, par., Eng., Northumberland, dist. and near Rothbury. P. <250.

Ráwal Pindi, or **Rawul Pindee,** municip. and large cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ráwal Pindi, 90 m. E. by S. Pesháwar, near site of the ancient city of *Gajipur*, or *Gajnipur*. It has a fort now used as a British arsenal, and immense military works are now in progress. The cantonments, on opposite side of riv. Leh, are 3 m. long, by 2 m. broad. The Sikhs here surrendered after the battle of Gujrát, 1849. Alt. 1652 ft. Mean temp., yr. 69° F., Jan. 49°, June 89°; mean rfall., yr. 32.4 in., July–Sept. 17.9 in. P. (1868) 19,200; (1891) 73,800; Hindus, 29,300; Moham. 32,800; Sikhs, 4800.

Rawaruska, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. dist. R., 31 m. NW. by N. Lemberg. P. 7500.

Rawcliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, dist. and 2½ m. NW. York. P. <250.

Rawcliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Aire, 4½ m. W. Goole, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O., and PMT.O. (**R. Bridge**); 4512 ac. P. <2000.

Rawcliffe, Out, and **Rawcliffe Upper with Tarnicar,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 6 m. SE. Fleetwood, on the r. bk. of the Wyre, P.O. (**Rawcliffe**). Out R., 4593 ac., P. <750; R. Upper with Tarnicar, P. <750.

Rawdon, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., 31 m. NNW. Halifax. P. <1500.

Rawdon, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montcalm co., on the riv. Ouareau, 38 m. N. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Rawdon, vil. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 5 m. NE. by N. Bradford, 1½ m. ENE. Apperley stn., and 2 m. W. Horsforth stn. on the NE. R., with a stn. (**Apperley Bridge and R.**) on the M. R.; woollen manufactures. PMT.O. P. <3500.

Rawdon, Upper, post-settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 16 m. from Newport.

Rawene, tn., New Zealand, North I., co. and on riv. Hokianga, 125 m. NNW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Rawitsch, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circle Kröben, 34 m. E. Glogau; has tobacco factories, and manufactures copper, iron, and horse-hair goods. P. 12,400; including **Sierakowo** (1885) 13,800.

Rawlins, co., U.S., Kansas, N. frontier, crossed by 101° W.

Rawlins, city, U.S., Wyoming, Sweetwater co., 202 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the state, on the U. P. R.; trading place in a mining region; has a sulphur spring. Alt. 6750 ft. P. <3000.

Rawlsbury, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 10½ m. NE. by N. Dorsetshire, 7 m. W. Blandford. Height, 903 ft.

Rawmarsh, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. N. Rotherham, 1 m. NNW. of **Park Gate and R.,** on the M. R. and M. S. & L. Rlys.; machine and iron works; collieries and potteries. PM.O. P. 12,000.

Rawreth, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 8 m. NW. Southend, 2 m. S. by E. Battlesbridge stn. P. <500.

Rawson, the town belonging to the Welsh colony at the mouth of the Chubut, Argentine Republic, in about 43° 17′ S., connected by rail with Bahia Nueva (New Bay).

Rawsonville, vil., Cape Colony, Worcester dist., 47 m. ENE. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Rawtenstall, mun. bor. (since 1891) and par., Eng., Lancashire, Rossendale div., 18 m. N. Manchester, in the diocese of Manchester, on the Irwell, with four stns. on the L. & Y. R. The staple trade is cotton manufacture, but woollen and felt carpets are also manufactured. Coal-mines; stone quarries. The country around, part of the ancient Rossendale Forest, has pretty scenery. P. 29,500.

Rawthey, small stream, Eng., rises in the SE. of Westmorland, and flows SW. past Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, to the l. bk. of the Lune.

Rawul Pindee, tn., India. See **Ráwal Pindi.**

Rawyards, stn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 1 m. NE. by N. Airdrie, on the N. B. R.

Rawyl, or **Les Ravins,** pass over the Bernese Alps, Switzd., which leads from Lenk, on the Simme, cant. Bern, to Sion, cap. cant. Vaud, and through the valley of the Rière, r. bk. trib. of the Rhone. Alt. of highest point, 7943 ft.

Ray, small riv., Eng., rises in the extreme W. of Buckinghamshire, enters Oxfordshire, and flows SW. through the Woodstock div., joining the Cherwell at Islip.

Ray, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 12 m. WNW. Londonderry, 6 m. from Fahan stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ray, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed by 94° W., and bounded on the S. by the Missouri.

Rayachoti, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist Cuddapah, 90 m. WSW. Nellore. P. <5000.

Ráyadrug, tn., Brit. India, Madras. See **Ráidrng.**

Rayaina-Bel-Ketkata, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge. P. 5800.

Ráyan, tn., India, Rájputána, state and 27 m. NW. Jodhpur; has a fort, on a rock 200 ft. above the plain, commanding the whole town. P. 5700.

Rayan, Lake, Egypt, prov. Fayum. See **Raïan.**

Ráyapet, suburb of Madras, Brit. India.

Ráyavalasa, pass, Brit. India, Madras, Vizagapatam dist., from Kásipur to Jaipur, in 18° 15′ N., 83° 7′ E. Alt. 2850 ft.

Raydon, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 8 m. WSW. Ipswich, 3 m. SE. by S. Hadleigh, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Raylees Common, an upland tract in the Hexham div. of Northumberland, Eng., about 16 m. N. Hexham, 3 m. SE. Otterburn.

Rayleigh (rē′li), par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 7 m. NW. by W Southend, on the G. E. R.; mentioned in Domesday Book as *Raganeia*, and there stated to have a vineyard yielding in a good season 20 *modii* of wine (Camden). PMT.O. P. <1500.

Raymo, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 10 m. W. Walla Walla.

Raymoghy, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, on Lough Swilly, 5 m. N. Raphoe; 15,190 ac. P. <3000.

Raymond, vil., U.S., Illinois, Montgomery co., 48 m. SW. Decatur by rail. P. <1500.

Raymond, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., on Lamprey R., 23 m. W. Portsmouth by rail. P. <1500.

Raymond, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Clark co., 122 m. ENE. Pierre.

Raymond City, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Putnam co., on the Great Kanawha R., 13 m. NW. by W. Charleston. P. <1500.

Raymond Terrace, tn., New South Wales, Gloucester co., 10 m. N. Newcastle; the vine is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district. P. <1500.

Raymunterdoney, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 5 m. SW. Dunfanaghy; 12,018 ac. P. <2000.

Rayne, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 1½ m. W. by S. Braintree, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Rayne, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Ury, 7½ m. NW. by W. Inverurie, 1½ m. NE. by N. Oyne stn., P.O. (**Old R.**); 7885 ac. P. <1500.

Raynes Park, stn., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., on the L. & SW. R., 9 m. SW. by S. St. Paul's, London.

Raynham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 3 m. NE. Taunton. P. <1500.

Raynham, South and **West,** P.O., Eng. See **Rainham, East** and **West.**

Raynham Park, stn., Eng., Norfolk. See **Rainham, East** and **West.**

Rayon, Mexico. See **Tlal-pujahua de Rayon.**

Rayong, vil., Siam, on the Rayong, near the S. ct., 80 m. SE. by S. Bangkok.

Rayville, vil., U.S., Louisiana, cap. Richland par., 53 m. W. by N. Vicksburg (Miss.). P. <1500.

Raywood, bor., Victoria, Bendigo co., 17 m. N. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Raz, Pointe de, the ancient *Gobæum Promontorium*, cape, France, on the W. ct., dep. Finistère, in lat. 48° 2½′ N.

Razdorskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, 27 m. ESE. Novocherkask, on r. bk. Don; extensive vineyards; important fair. P. <5000.

Razen, comm., Switzd. See **Rhäzüns.**

Razgrad, tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. R., 26 m. NW. Shumla. During the war of 1877 R. was one of the principal points of the Turkish line of defence. P. (1881) 11,600; (1888) 13,300; Bulgarians, 5300; Moham. 6000

Razlog, or **Razlug,** tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Mehomia.**

Razo, small isl., Cape Verde Is., in 16° 38′ N., 25° 39′ W.

Razorback Mountains, Queensland, one of the Coast Ranges.

Razova, tn., Austria. See **Raase.**

Razskazovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 20 m. ESE. Tambov, near railway to Saratov; woollen cloth-mills; considerable fairs. P. 6000.

Razzoli, Isole del, group of islets, Italy, off the NE. ct. of Sardinia, in 41° 18′ N., 9° 20′ E.

Rbat, tn., Morocco. See **Rabat.**

Ré, Île de, fortified isl., 2 m. from the W. ct. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, in lat. of arr. and 6 m. W. La Rochelle, separated on N. from the dep. Vendée by the strait called Pertuis Bréton (6 to 10 m.), and on S. from the Île d'Oléron by that of Pertuis d'Antioche (8 m.). It has valuable salt-works, and excellent vines, figs, pears, and other fruits. The Île de Ré forms two cantons of the arr. Rochelle, of which the chief towns are Ars and St. Martin. It has extensive oyster-beds. Length, 16 m.; breadth, 3 m. P. (1891) 12,500.

Rea, Lough, lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Galway, with the town Loughrea at its N. end, 270 ft. above sea-level.

Reaburn, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 35 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Reach, vil., Eng., Bedfordshire. See **Heath.**

Read, par., Eng., Lancashire, Burnley dist., 2 m. E. Whalley, PM.O. P. <1500.

Readfield, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 10 m. W. by N. Augusta. P. <1500.

Reading (rĕd'ing), parl., mun. (since Henry III.), and co. bor., market-tn., and cap. co., Eng., Berkshire, 39 m. by road (36 m. by the G. W. R.) W. London, in the diocese of Oxford, on the Kennet, at its confluence (r. bk.) with the Thames. Besides the G. W. R., the L. & SW. R. and the SE. R. have stations here. There was an abbey here in 1121, afterwards a royal residence, now an interesting ruin, surrounded by public gardens. The recent growth of the town is largely due to the biscuit manufactory (Huntley and Palmer), now employing over 4000, and to Sutton's seed establishment, the buildings of which occupy a portion of the site of the former abbey. There is also a large tin-box factory, besides other industries. The town is well laid out, and has some fine buildings, especially the town hall block, with an excellent public library and museum, the latter containing the most valuable collection of Romano-British remains in England, excavated at Silchester by the Society of Antiquaries, and lent to the town by the Duke of Wellington. The University Extension College (opened Sept. 1892) occupies what was once an old hospitium, has now seven departments, that of agriculture being especially prosperous. Suttons' Abbey Hall, erected by Messrs. Suttons, is for the free use of the people in all kinds of public meetings. The Palmer Park is a valuable recreation ground. Reading returns one member to Parliament, and from the time of Charles I. to 1885 returned two members. Five fairs held. Market-days, M. and S. Alt. 155 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 26.73 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 9700; (1851) 21,500; (1871) 32,300; (1891) 55,800.

Reading, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 13 m. N. by W. Boston. P. <5000.

Reading, vil., U.S., Michigan, Hillsdale co., 92 m. WSW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Reading, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 12 m. NNE. Cincinnati. P. <3000.

Reading, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., on Schuylkill R., 52 m. E. by N. Harrisburg, at intersection of several railways; situated on rising ground, backed E. by Penns Mts., and S. by Neversink Mts.; has a great variety of manufactures, including iron-works of various kinds, cotton, stocking, silk, woollen, and paper-mills, hat factories, spectacle works, &c. The principal repair shops of the Reading Rly. are situated here, and employ a great number of hands. Alt. 268 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 33,900; (1880) 43,300; (1890) 58,700.

Reading, North, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., on Ipswich R., 11 m. NW. Salem. P. <1500.

Reading Street, P.O., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 6 m. N. Rye, 3 m. W. by N. Appledore stn.

Readypenny, P.O., Ire., NE. co. and bar. Louth, 5½ m. SSW. Dundalk.

Real, Estero, Central America. See **Estero Real.**

Real del Monte, silver-mines, Mexico. See **Pachuca.**

Realejo, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, 65 m. NW. by W. Managua. P. <2000.

Realejo Alto, or **Realejo de Arriba,** tn., Canary Is., Teneriffe I., dist. Orotava. P. <4000.

Realejo Bajo, or **Realejo de Abajo,** tn. in same dist., in the valley of Orotava. P. <3000.

Réalmont, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 11 m. S. by E. Albi; coal and manganese are found here. P. <3000.

Realmonte, comm., on the S. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 6 m. W. Girgenti. P. <3000.

Realp, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 7 m. NW. Airolo, in the Urseren-thal. P. <2000.

Réalville, vil., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, arr. and 10 m. NE. Montauban. P. <2000.

Reao, or **Serle,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of Tuamotu group, in about 18° S., 137° W.

Rear Cross, P.O., Ire., 8 m. from Newport (Tipperary).

Rearsby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. WSW. Melton Mowbray, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Rearymore, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Tinnahinch, on riv. Barrow, 5 m. NW. Mountmellick; 13,944 ac. P. <1500.

Reate, tn., Italy. See **Rieti.**

Réaumur, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 32 m. NW. by N. Niort; ferruginous springs. The family of Ferchaud de Réaumur, physician, lived here, but he himself was born at La Rochelle. P. <2000.

Reaveley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Glendale dist., 7 m. SE. Wooler. P. <250.

Reaveley Hill, Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 12½ m. WNW. Alnwick. Height, 925 ft.

Reavy, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Down, 14½ m. ENE. Newry, drained W. into the Bann.

Reawick, PT.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Sandsting par., on an inlet of the same name, 9½ m. W. by N. Lerwick.

Reay, par., Scot., Caithness and Sutherlandshire, on Sandside Bay, 9½ m. W. by S. Thurso, PMT.O.; 115,302 ac. P. <2500.

Reban, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in W. of co. Kildare.

Rebecq-Rognon, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, on the Senne, 16 m. SW. Brussels. P. <4000.

Rebénacq, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 11 m. E. by S. Oloron; has a mineral spring. Alt. 935 ft. P. <2000.

Rebeval, or **Reybeval,** comm., Algeria, prov. Algiers, arr. Tizi-Uzu, 7½ m. SW. Dellis. P. <5000 (250 Europeans).

Rebordosa, tn., Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, 11 m. ENE. Oporto; tin is mined here. P. <2000.

Rebunsiri, or **Refunsiri,** isl., Japan, dependency of Yezo, 37 m. WSW. of the N. point of that island.

Recanati, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 15 m. S. by E. Ancona. The cathedral was restored in the 14th and 18th centuries. Birthplace of the poet Leopardi (1798–1837). P. <5000. **Porto Recanati,** small coasting port, is 6 m. to the E.

Recco, seapt. tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 11 m. ESE. Genoa. P. 3000.

Recess, PMT.O., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, 24 m. S. by W. Westport.

Recherche, bay, branch of Bell Sound, on W. side of Spitsbergen.

Recherche Archipelago, group of isls., W. Australia, on the S. ct., S. of 34° S., and between 122° and 123° E.

Recherche Bay, post-tn., Tasmania, Kent co., S. ct., 52 m. SSW. Hobart, on R. Bay, in about 43° 30′ S. and 146° 55′ E. P. <1500.

Rechnitz, vil., Hungary. See **Rohoncz.**

Recife, tn., Brazil. See **Pernambuco.**

Recife, cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 25° 30′ E.

Recife Itacolumi, Brazil. See **Itacolumi.**

Recife Timbebas, Brazil. See **Timbebas.**

Recke, vil., Prussia, in the N. of the prov. Westphalia, circle Tecklenburg, 28 m. N. by E. Münster. P. (comm.) <3000.

Reckingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 16 m. NE. Brieg. Alt. 4330 ft. P. <2000.

Recklinghausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 13 m. NE. by N. Essen, with coal-mines. P. 7600; comm., including the peasant-village (*bauerschaft*) of **Bruch,** P. 14,000. The neighbouring rural comm. of R. has a population of 6900.

Recknitz, or **Reknitz,** riv., Ger., flows NE. through Mecklenburg-Schwerin to the frontier of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, and then along that frontier into the Saaler Bodden, which it enters at Dammgarten; navigable from Sültz, 20 m. above Dammgarten; connected by the Sülzer-Moor Canal and the Trebel R. with the Peene.

Reclère, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 8 m. W. Porrentruy, to the N. of the defiles of the Doubs; large grottoes of beautiful stalactites. Alt. 2035 ft. P. <2000.

Recoaro, vil., Italy, Venice, prov. Vicenza, 6 m. NW. Valdagno, on l. bk. of riv. Agno; gypsum, millstone, and red marble are quarried here. In the vicinity is a group of six springs of ferruginous, saline, and magnesian waters. Alt. 1519 ft. P. (comm.) 5700.

Recoleta, vil., Paraguay, 3½ m. E. Asuncion.

Reconquista, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 180 m. NNE. Santa Fé, near r. bk. Paraná. P. <2000.

Recoules-Prévinquières, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Millau, 30 m. E. Rodez; coal is mined here. Alt. 2116 ft. P. (including Prévinquières, to the SW. of Recoules) <2000.

Recreo, vil. and stn., Argentine Republic, Catamarca, 153 m. N. by W. Córdoba.

Recreo, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 12 m. N. Santa Fé.

Rectory Road, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R. (Enfield branch), 3½ m. NE. by N. St. Paul's.

Recuay, tn., Peru, dep. Ancachs, 170 m. N. by W. Lima; porcelain clay, plumbago, magnetic iron, oligist, and other minerals are found here. P. 3000.

Reculet, or **Reculet de Thoiry,** second highest summit of the French Jura Mts., dep. Ain, in 46° 15′ N., 5° 56′ E. Alt. 5645 ft.

Reculver, the ancient *Regulbium,* par. and vil., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the N. ct., with a coastguard station, 7½ m. NE. by N. Canterbury, 3 m. E. by N. Herne Bay stn. The R. cliff is a noted sea mark. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Reculver with Hoath**) P. <750.

Reczina, riv., Austria. See **Reka.**

Redang Great, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the E. ct., in about 5° 48′ N.

Red Bank, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 28 m. S. by E. Newark. P. <5000.

Redbank, post and mining tn., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 32 m. NE. Ararat. P. <1500.

Red Bank Creek, small riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the W., flows W. to the Allegheny, which it joins on the l. bk. about 41° N.

Red Bay, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Antrim, lat. 55° 4′ N.; 8½ ft. deep alongside jetty at ordinary spring tides high water.

Redberth, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. NW. by W. Tenby, 2 m. W. Saundersfoot stn. P. <250.

Red Bluff, city, U.S., California, Tehama co., on r. bk. of Sacramento R., at head of steam navigation, is a rich agricul-

tural dist., 120 m. NNW. Sacramento. Alt. 308 ft. (R.R.); alt. 332 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 62.9° F., Jan. 46.2°, July 83.2°. P. <3000.

Redbourn, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., on the Ver, 5⅛ m. S. Luton, with a stn. on the M. R.; has silk-mills. PMT.O. 4563 ac. P. <2500.

Redbourne, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. NE. by E. Gainsborough, 5 m. SSW. Brigg, 2½ m. E. Kirton Lindsey stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Redbridge, locality, Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., at the mouth of the Anton, at the head of the Southampton Water, 3½ m. WNW. Southampton, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.

Redbrook, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., on the l. bk. of the Wye, 4½ m. SE. by E. Monmouth, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. See **Newland.**

Redbrook, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 3 m. from Whitchurch.

Red Bud, city, U.S., Illinois, Randolph co., 32 m. SSE. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Red Butte, an isolated mt., U.S., Arizona, situated about 20 m. S. of the Kaibab div. of the Grand Cañon, and forming a conspicuous object in the Colorado plateaux. Alt. 7960 ft.

Redcar, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the coast, 7½ m. ENE. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R. The coast here is rocky, but bordered by fine sands; it is much frequented as a bathing-place. P. <3000.

Red Castle, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, on Lough Foyle, 4 m. SW. Moville, 14 m. from Londonderry stn., P.O.

Redcastle, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Beauly Firth, 6 m. WNW. Inverness, 3½ m. E. Muir of Ord stn., on the H. R.

Red Cedar, riv., Minnesota, U.S. See **Cedar.**

Red Cedar River, U.S., Wisconsin, rises in Burnett and Barren cos., in a series of small lakes, flows SSW. to the Chippewa R. in Dunn co., some miles above Durand. Length, 120 m.

Redcity, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 1 m. SW. Fethard. P. <250.

Red Cliff, settlement, U.S., Colorado, Eagle co., 72 m. W. by S. Denver, and 19 m. N. by W. Leadville. Alt. 8649 ft. (R.R.).

Redcliff, St. Mary, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, included in the co. bor. of Bristol. P. <5000.

Redcliffe, settlement, Queensland. See **Humpybong.**

Red Cloud, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Webster co., on the Republican, 150 m. SW. by W. Omaha. P. <2000.

Red Creek, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., 19 m. SW. by S. Oswego. P. <1500.

Redcross, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Wicklow, bar. and 6½ m. N. Arklow, 4 m. from Ovoca stn., P.O. Par. 6248 ac., P. <750; tn. P. <250.

Reddall Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Rowley Regis par., 2½ m. S. Dudley. P. 8200.

Red Deer, settlement, Canada, Alberta, on the Red Deer R., and the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 85 m. N. by E. Calgary.

Red Deer Point, penin., Canada, Manitoba, stretching 25 m. N. from the S. end of Lake Winnipegosis.

Red Deer River, Canada, Alberta, rises in the Rocky Mts., and flows NE. then SE. and finally E. into the S. Saskatchewan, which it joins in Assiniboia, in about 109° 54′ W.; outcrops of coal at many places on or near its banks, in Alberta.

Red Deer River, Canada, Saskatchewan, flows ENE. into N. end of Lake Winnipegosis, through Red Deer Lake. Alt. 875 ft.

Reddersburg, vil., S. Africa, Orange Free State, dist. and 38 m. S. Bloemfontein. P. <2000.

Redding, coal-mining vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 2½ m. SE. Falkirk, P.O. P. <750.

Redding, city, U.S., California, Shasta co., on r. bk. of Sacramento R., 143 m. SE. of NW. corner of state. P. <2000.

Redding, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., on Saugatuck R., 3 m. E. West Redding. P. <2000.

Reddingmuirhead, P.O., Scot., 2 m. W. Polmont stn., Stirlingshire.

Reddish, tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Stretford div., 4 m. SE. Manchester, with a stn. on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., and another on the M. S. & L. R. P. 6900.

Redditch, par., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., on the Arrow, 6 m. ESE. Bromsgrove, on the M. R.; the inhabitants are mostly employed in the manufacture of needles, hooks and eyes, and fish-hooks; trade in gut and fishing tackle. P. 11,800; par. P. 8300.

Rede, riv., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., trib. of the N. Tyne, which it joins on the l. bk. 2 m. below Bellingham. The valley is known as **Redesdale.**

Rede, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 6 m. SW. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <250.

Redenhall with Harleston, par., Eng., Norfolk, on the border of the S. div., 16 m. S. Norwich, 1 m. E. by N. Harleston stn. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**R. with Harleston and Wortwell**) P. <2500.

Redfern, municip., New South Wales, the principal suburb of Sydney, Cumberland co., in 33° 53′ S. and 151° 12′ E.; contains the railway terminus. P. 21,300.

Redfield, vil., U.S., Iowa, Dallas co., 32 m. W. Des Moines; coal mined here. P. <1500.

Redfield, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 94 m. ENE. Pierre.

Redfield Rocks, islets, Japan. See **Sambontaké.**

Redgleam, mt., Eng., Durham, in the extreme W. of the Barnard Castle div., 13 m. NE. by N. Appleby. Height, 2342 ft.

Redgorton, par., Scot., Perthshire, on the Tay, 1 m. SW. Luncarty stn., P.O.; 6007 ac. P. <1500.

Redgrave, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., close to the Waveney, 14½ m. NE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. NW. Mellis stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**R. with Botesdale**) P. <1000.

Redhead, cape, Scot., Forfarshire, on the E. ct., in 56° 37′ N.

Red Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Havant and Warblington pars., 2 m. E. Havant. P. <750.

Redhill, vil., Eng., Somerset. See **Wrington.**

Redhill, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Lower Loughtee, 7½ m. N. by E. Cavan.

Redhill, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Dromore stn., co. Down.

Red Hill, postal-stn., S. Australia, Daly co., on the l. bk. of the Broughton, 76 m. SSE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Redhill, small tp., Victoria, Evelyn co., on Arthur's Seat range, 54 m. S. Melbourne by road and rail, in 37° S. and 146° E. Alt. 1500 ft. P. <1500.

Red Hill, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 40 m. S. Melbourne, in 38° 20′ S. and 144° 50′ E. P. <1500.

Redhill, SS. Matthew and **John,** eccles. pars., Eng., Surrey, div. and 2 m. E. by N. Reigate, included in the par. of Reigate Foreign, with a junction on the L. B. & S. C. and SE. Rlys.; fullers' earth extracted. Eccles. pars., **R. St. Matthew,** P. 7400; **R. St. John,** P. 6400.

Redhills, stn., Ire., co. Cavan, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., 4 m. E. Belturbet, PM.O.

Red Hills, Scot., in the SE. of the isl. of Skye, 14 m. N. of the Point of Sleat.

Red Hook, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 18 m. N. by E. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Redi (more correctly **Yaswantgarh**), port and fort, Brit. India, Bombay, Ratnágiri dist., 7 m. S. Vengurla. P. <5000.

Red Indian Lake, in the middle of Newfoundland, drained NE. by the riv. Exploits into the Bay of Exploits.

Redisham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 10 m. WSW. Lowestoft, 4 m. SSW. Beccles, 1 m. NNW. Brampton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Great R.**) P. <250. See **Ringsfield.**

Red Island, small isl., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., on the riv. St. Lawrence, in 69° 36′ W.

Red Island, islet, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Dublin, ½ m. E. Skerries.

Red Island, penin., Newfoundland, W. ct., to the N. of St. George Bay, just N. of 48½° N.

Red Island, isl., Newfoundland, S. ct., in Placentia Bay, in 54° 10′ W.

Red Jacket, vil., U.S., Michigan, Houghton co.; near to it is the Calumet and Hecta copper-mine. P. <4000.

Red Lake, U.S., Minnesota, Beltrami co., in the NW. of the state, 160 m. SE. by S. Winnipeg, crossed by 48° N. and 95° W.

Red Lake Falls, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Polk co., on Red Lake R., 150 m. S. by E. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Red Lake Indian Reservation, U.S., Minnesota, Beltrami co., in the N.

Red Lake River, U.S., Minnesota, rises in SE. of Beltrami co., and flows NW. through Red Lake (38 m. long and 15 m. wide) into the Red River of the North, which it joins on the r. bk. at Nashville, a little to the S. of 48° N.

Redland, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 1½ m. NNW. Bristol, included in the parl. bor. of Bristol. See **Westbury on Trym.**

Redland, suburb of Bristol, Eng., in the W. div., close to Clifton Down stn. P. (eccles. par.) 6400.

Redland Bay, fruit-growing vil., Queensland, Stanley co., on Moreton Bay, about 25 m. SE. Brisbane by rail.

Redlands, tn., U.S., southern California, co. and 5 m. E. San Bernardino, 55 m. E. Los Angeles. P. <2000.

Red Lane, PM.O., Eng., Warwickshire, 2 m. from Coventry.

Redlick Islands, Brit. New Guinea, in about 10° 20′ S., 149° 20′ E.

Redlingfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. SE. by E. Eye, 16½ m. N. by E. Ipswich. P. <250.

Redlynch, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10 m. SW. by S. Frome, 1 m. S. Bruton stn. P. <250.

Redlynch, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 7 m. SE. by S. Salisbury, 1 m. E. Downton stn., PM.O. P. <1500.

Redmain, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 6½ m. E. by S. Maryport, 2½ m. NNE. Cockermouth stn. See **Blindcrake.**

Redmarley d'Abitot, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham

div., 9½ m. W. by S. Tewkesbury, 3 m. E. Dymock stn., PM.O. (**Redmarley**). P. <1000.

Redmarshall, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 4 m. W. by N. Stockton, 1½ m. SW. Carlton stn. P. <250.

Redmere, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., Ely (Cambridgeshire) registration dist. P. <250.

Redmile, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. W. Grantham, on the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, and with a stn. (**R.** for **Belvoir**) on the G. N. & L. & NW. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Redmire, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10½ m. SW. by W. Richmond, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250. See **Castle Bolton.**

Redmyre, stn., New South Wales. See **Strathfield.**

Rednal, stn., Eng., Salop, div. and 5 m. E. by S. Oswestry, on the G. W. R., PM.O.

Red Oaks, city, U.S., Iowa, Montgomery co., 40 m. ESE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <4000.

Redon, tn. and river-port, France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 28 m. N. by E. St. Nazaire, cap. arr. R.; has slate quarries, blast-furnaces, foundries, and machine shops. P. 5400.

Redonda, islet, W. Indies, Lesser Antilles, Leeward Is., to the NNW. of Montserrat, of which it is a dependency.

Redondela, or **Santiago de Redondela,** tn. and comm., W. ct. of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, 6 m. NE. Vigo, on the Ria de Vigo; sardine and oyster fisheries; frequented for seabathing. P. (comm.) 11,400. The **Gulf of R.,** at the end of the Bay of Vigo, runs directly N. Length, 4¾ m.; breadth, ¾–1¼ m.

Redondo, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. and 20 m. ENE. Evora, 35 m. WSW. Badajoz (Spain). P. <5000.

Redorta, Monte. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. C. 1.**

Redoubt, volcano, on the W. side of Cook's Inlet, Alaska, in 61° 10′ N.; in eruption in 1867. Alt. 11,270 ft.

Redova, vil., Hungary, co. Gömör, dist. Rosznyo or Rosenau, 52 m. NNW. Miskolcz; iron and copper mined. P. <2000.

Red Pike, mt., Eng., Cumberland, 9 m. SW. Keswick, W. of Buttermere. Height, 2479 ft.

Red Point, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., King's co., 7 m. from Souris. P. <1500.

Red Point (Ru Ruag), cape, Scot., Ross-shire, on the W. ct., in 57° 45′ N., 5° 50′ W., at N. of entrance to Loch Torridon.

Redriff, Eng., Surrey. See **Rotherhithe.**

Red River, Asia. See **Songkoi.**

Red River, par., U.S., Louisiana, in the NW., crossed by 32° N., W. of 93° W.

Red River, or **Rio Roxo,** riv., U.S., formed on the N. frontier of Texas by the union of several headstreams, the principal known as the Prairie Dog, the Salt, and the N. Fork of the Red R. The Prairie Dog Fork forms part of the frontier of Texas and Oklahoma, and receives the N. Fork in about 99° 12′ W., below which point it flows at first E., forming the limit between Texas and the Oklahoma and Indian territories, then SE. through Arkansas and Louisiana, and joins the Mississippi, 341 m. above its mouth, 128 m. NW. New Orleans. In its lower course the river flows through rich and densely wooded alluvial bottoms, where constant changes in the channel render navigation difficult. In this section it is subject to destructive inundations, which often leave a deposit of white sand, rendering the soil barren. Its flood depth varies from 6 or 8 ft. even in the desert, and 50 ft. in the fertile region. Steamers drawing 4 ft. can usually ascend to Shreveport (La.), 330 m. above its mouth. An immense raft of trees and driftwood, extending about 35 m. long, obstructed navigation above Shreveport, but in 1873 a navigable channel was opened through it. Red R. is named from its colour, due to the red clay formation traversed in its upper course. Chief l. bk. trib. is the Washita (Ouachita), in Louisiana. In Louisiana, Red R. forms numerous bayous and lakes. Total course estimated at 1200 m.; area of basin, 97,000 sq. m.

Red River, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., on the Red R. (N. frontier), crossed in the W. by 95° W.

Red River of the North, rises in Elbow Lake, U.S., Minnesota, alt. 1680 ft., and flows S. about 100 m. to Otter Tail Lake, then W. 100 m. to Breckinridge, Wilkin co., and N. for about 550 m., separating Dakota from Minnesota, crosses the U.S. boundary, traverses Manitoba, and flows into Lake Winnipeg. The portion between Breckinridge and Otter Tail Lake is also called Otter Tail R., the term Red R. being sometimes restricted to the portion below Breckinridge. Fort Abercrombie, 26 m. below Breckinridge, is practically the head of navigation. Length about 750 m. See **Agassiz, Lake.**

Red River Settlement, a colony established by the Earl of Selkirk in 1813 on the Red River of the North, on the site of what is now Winnipeg; transferred to Canada in 1869.

Red Rock, stn., Eng., near Wigan, Lancashire, on L. & NW. R.

Red Row, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Dunlop Place (*q.v.*).

Redruth, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 8 m. W. by S. Truro, on the G. W. R.; rich tin-mines in the vicinity, and tin smelted in the town. Near the town is Carn Brea (*q.v.*). Market-days, Tu. and F. 4006 ac. P. 10,300. **Redruth Highway,** P.O., adjoining Redruth.

Redruth, post-tn., S. Australia, Burra co., 105 m. SE. Port Augusta; the celebrated Burra Burra mine is ½ m. SW. of the town. P. <1500.

Redruth, vil., Victoria, 12 m. NW. Hamilton, on the Wannon R. P. <1500.

Red Scar Bay, on the S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in 146¾° E.

Red Screes, mt., Eng., Westmorland, in the W. of the Appleby div., 4 m. N. of the head of Windermere. Height, 2541 ft.

Red Sea, or **Arabian Gulf** (the ancient Greek *Erythraia Thalassa,* Latin *Mare Rubrum*), inland sea between Africa and Asia (Arabia), 12° 40′–30° 0′ N., 32° 30′–43° 30′ E. Length, NW. to SE., 1450 m.; breadth varies from 16 to nearly 200 m. At its S. end it communicates with the Indian Ocean by the Strait Bab-el-Mandeb. In the N. it bifurcates into the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba, which enclose the penin. of Sinai. S. of 20° N. the greater part of the Red Sea is under 100 fathoms in depth, but N. of that line there is in most parts a depth exceeding 400 fathoms. The greatest depth yet sounded is 1242 fathoms, in 20° 5′ N., 38° 30′ E. (See chart showing contours of depth in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1888, pl. 16.) The salinity of the Red Sea is higher than in any other body of water in communication with the ocean, attaining a maximum of 4.3067 per cent. of saline matter; and, like all other enclosed seas with high salinity, it has at its mouth an inflowing surface current of water of a less degree of saltness, balanced by a deeper outflow current. Since the opening of the Suez Canal (1869), an interesting migration of vegetable and animal forms has taken place between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Among the members of the Red Sea fauna that have reached the Mediterranean are the *Mactra olorina, Cerithium scabridum,* and *Mytilus variabilis* (this last found at Port Said as early as 1876), and among the Mediterranean forms now occurring in the Red Sea are the common sole, the *Umbrina cirrhosa* and the *Labrax lupus,* the two latter now very abundant at Suez. It abounds with islands and coral reefs, and is supposed to have derived its name from the red coral and pink-coloured fuci which it yields; or from the ancient *Idumæa,* 'Sea of Edom' or 'Red Sea;' or from the blood-red colour frequently imparted to it by swarms of small animals. The country almost everywhere around it is mountainous. The SE. monsoon blows constantly for eight months of the year, and during the remainder the NW. monsoon. From October to May, when S. winds prevail, the water rises in the N. part of the sea, which then attains an elevation much higher than the Mediterranean, but from careful levellings it has been ascertained that the low-water level of the Red Sea and Mediterranean are identical. The navigation is difficult, owing to the sudden changes of wind and heavy gales. Principal ports are Mokha, Hodaida, Lohaia, Jedda, and Yambo on the Arabian side; and Suez, Kosseir, Sawákin (Suákin), and Massaua (Massowah) on the African coast. The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea; and after the destruction of the Persian empire it resumed importance as the principal route of the traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope; and latterly, since the opening of the Suez Canal, it has resumed its ancient importance as a traffic route. See **Aden, Bab-el-Mandeb.**

Red Sulphur Springs, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Monroe co., 38 m. SW. White Sulphur Springs; is a fashionable watering-place. P. <1500.

Reducto Alfonso XII., port, NW. ct. Jolo I., Sulu Is., in 6° 5′ N., 120° 58′ E.

Redut-kale, seapt. and fort, Russia, Transcaucasia, 42° 17′ N., 41° 38′ E., on E. ct. of Black Sea, govt. Kutais, 10 m. N. of mouth of Rion (Poti). P. <1000.

Red Wharf Bay, Wales, on the E. of Anglesey, 4 m. NW. Beaumaris.

Redwick, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. E. by S. Newport, 2 m. S. by W. Magor stn. P. <250. See **Magor.**

Redwick and Northwick, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. S. by E. Chepstow, 1½ m. NW. Pilning stn. P. <500.

Red Willow, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the S. frontier, W. of 100° E.

Red Wing, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Goodhue co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, at NW. extremity of Lake Pepin, 36 m. SE. St. Paul; shipping point for wheat. P. 6300.

Redwitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 23 m. E. by N. Bayreuth. P. <2000.

Redwood, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 7½ m. WNW. Parsonstown.

Redwood, city, U.S., California, San Mateo co., 23 m. S. by E. San Francisco. P. <2000.

Redwood, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., 68 m. NE. by N. Oswego. P. <1500.

Redwood Falls, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Redwood co., on Redwood R., 97 m. WSW. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Redworth, par., Eng., Durham, on the N. border of the SE. div., 4½ m. SSE. Bishop Auckland, 2 m. WNW. Heighington stn., P.O. P. <750.

Ree, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Kilmartin par. P. 5.

Ree, Lough, large lake, Ire., between the cos. Roscommon, Longford, and Westmeath, formed by an expansion of the Shannon at Lanesborough; contains many islets. Length, N. to S., 17 m.; greatest breadth, 7 m.; 122 ft. above sea-level; in winter, 129 ft.

Ree Castle, islet, Eng., off the NW. ct. of Lancashire.

Reed, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 15½ m. N. by E. Hertford, 3 m. S. Royston stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Barkway.**

Reed, vil., U.S., Michigan, Osceola co., on Muskegon R., 85 m. W. by N. Bay City. P. <2000.

Reedham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. WSW. Yarmouth, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**R. with Freethorpe**) P. <1500.

Reed Lake, Canada, Assiniboia, on the S. side of the C. P. R., crossed by 107° W.

Reed Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, just W. of 100° W., drained E. into Herb Lake.

Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. and 2 m. NE. and partly in bor. of Burnley, on the Calder. P. <1500.

Reedness, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Ouse, 2½ m. E. by S. Goole, PM.O. See **Swinefleet.**

Reed Point, cape, Scot., on the N. ct. of Berwickshire, in 2° 21′ W.

Reedpoint, settlement, U.S., Montana, Park co., 146 m. E. by S. Butte City.

Reedsburg, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Sauk co., 110 m. WNW. Milwaukee. R. is the chief hop-market of the U.S. P. <2000.

Reed's Landing, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Wabasha co., at end of Lake Pepin, opposite the mouth of riv. Chippewa, 3 m. by rail NW. Wabasha. P. <1500.

Reedsmouth, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the N. B. R. (Morpeth branch), div. and 12 m. NNW. Hexham.

Reedy Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Anglesey co., 42 m. N. by W. Melbourne, in 37° 17′ S. and 145° 4′ E. P. <1500.

Reedy Flat, post-tn., New South Wales, Wynyard co., 333 m. SW. Sydney by rail and road, in 35° 21′ S. and 147° 50′ E.; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Reedy Island, U.S., Delaware, in Delaware R., 50 m. below Philadelphia, 20 m. from Bombay Hook, just N. of 39° 30′ N. Length 3 m., by ½ m. in width. Lighthouse, visible 11 m.

Reef Islands, isl. group, Pacific, in the N. of the Santa Cruz Is., in 10° 15′ S., E. of 166° E.

Reefton, gold-mining tp., New Zealand, South I., Inangahua co., 47 m. NE. by E. Greymouth; centre of an extensive and rich auriferous dist. Excellent coal is found in the vicinity. P. <2000.

Reeftown, tn., Queensland. See **Maytown.**

Ree Heights, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Hand co., 55 m. E. by N. Pierre.

Reelaun, small riv., Ire., in the S. of co. Donegal, r. bk. trib. of the Finn.

Reelfoot Lake, U.S., Tennessee, Lake co.; it was formed during the earthquake of 1811, and chiefly consists of a submerged forest. Length about 17 m.

Reen, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Kenmare.

Reenascreena, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 6 m. from Rosscarbery, 8 m. from Madore stn.

Reen Point, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, on the SE. side of Bantry Bay, in 9° 35′ W.

Reens, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, 21 m. E. by N. Listowel, 12 m. from Rathkeale stn., P.O. P. <250.

Reepham (now pronounced rī′fam, though spelt at the end of the 18th century *Repeham*), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4½ m. ENE. Lincoln, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P. <500.

Reepham with Kerdiston, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. NW. by N. Norwich, on the G. E. R., and another stn. (**Whitwell and R.**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <500.

Rees, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle R., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 30 m. N. by W. Krefeld. P. <4000.

Reese, riv., U.S., Nevada, flows N. through the middle of the state into Humboldt R.; its valley noted for its rich silver mines; traversed by the railway from Beowawe to Austin.

Reeth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8½ m. W. Richmond, on the Swale, 5 m. N. by W. Redmire stn.; lead-smelting carried on. PMT.O. 5699 ac. P. <750.

Reetz, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Arnswalde, 43 m. E. by S. Stettin. P. <3000.

Reeuwijk, vil., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, arr. and 12½ m. NE. Rotterdam. P. (comm.) <3000.

Reeve, Lake, a long narrow lagoon on the SE. ct. of Victoria, in 147½°–148° E., communicating near its E. end with Lake King.

Reeves, co., U.S., Texas, in the W., bounded on the NE. by the Pecos R., crossed by 104° W.

Reeves, a brackish lake, Victoria, near the SE. ct., crossed by 38° S.

Reeves Plains, postal-centre, S. Australia, Gawler co., 28 m. N. Adelaide, 20 m. SW. by W. Kapunda. P. <1500.

Refuge Bay, bay, E. Africa, in 0° 21′ S., on which Kismayu stands.

Refugio, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., to the N. of 28° N., crossed in the E. by 97° W., bounded on the NE. by the San Antonio R.

Refugio, El, port, Mexico. See **Matamóros.**

Refunsiri, tn., Japan. See **Rebunsiri.**

Rega, riv., Prussia, Pomerania, flows on the whole N., passes Treptow, and enters the Baltic about 12 m. W. of Koburg; not navigable.

Regaf, former Egyptian post. See **Rejaf.**

Regalbuto, comm., Sicily, prov. and 26 m. WNW. Catania. Alt. 2035 ft. P. 10,000.

Regalo, El, Haiti. See **El Regalo.**

Regan, vil., Persia, prov. and 165 m. SE. Kerman.

Regar, tn., Bukhara, 105 m. SE. Samarkand.

Regen, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, 31 m. NW. by N. Passau; the dist. is rich in minerals, especially tin; manufactures matches. P. <3000.

Regen, riv., Ger., in the SE. of Bavaria, formed by the union of the **Weisser** ('white') **R.** and **Schwarzer** ('black') **R.,** flows W. then S. to the Danube, which it enters just below Regensburg (Ratisbon).

Regencia, seapt., Brazil, Espirito Santo, at the mouth of the Rio Doce, in 19° 37′ S.

Regensberg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. NW. by N. Zürich. P. <2000.

Regensburg, tn., Ger. See **Ratisbon.**

Regenstauf, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, 40 m. NE. by E. Ingolstadt, on the l. bk. of the Regen. P. <3000.

Regenstein, ruined castle, Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Halberstadt, 2 m. N. Blankenburg; built in 919 by Henry the Fowler. Taken by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War. Dismantled by Frederick II.

Regenwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle R., on the Rega R., 30 m. S. by W. Kolberg. P. <4000.

Reggio di Calabria, tn., Italy, Calabrie, cap. prov. R., on the Straits of Messina, 8 m. SE. by S. Messina; manufactures perfumes, silk fabrics, and terra cotta; is the seat of an archbishop, and has a fine cathedral and a museum. R. was founded 670 B.C., and was one of the most flourishing towns of Magna Græcia. It fell into the hands of the Romans, 281, and Cæsar gave it the name of *Rhegium Julii.* It was entirely rebuilt in 1783. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 64.4° F., Jan. 54.0°, Aug. 77.4°. P. 23,800.

Reggio nell' Emilia, tn., Italy, Emilia, cap. prov. R., 15 m. WNW. Modena; manufactures cloth and silk fabrics. The town is surrounded by thick walls, and bisected by two broad streets, one of which is part of the ancient Æmilian Way. Has a cathedral of the 13th century, a bishopric, a library containing many valuable MSS., and natural history collection. Its theatre, built 1856, is one of the largest and finest in Italy. Outside the city is the villa of Ariosto. R. is an ancient Roman colony, founded by Æmilius Lepidus under the name of *Rhegium Lepidi.* It was entirely destroyed by the Goths, and rebuilt by Charlemagne; it was for a long time an independent republic. Birthplace of Ariosto, of the physician Spallanzani (died 1799), and of the astronomer P. Secchi (died 1878). Alt. 190 ft. P. 18,600.

Regidor, El, Colombia. See **El Regidor.**

Regina, tn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 357 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, cap. of the NW. Terrs. P. <1500.

Regis, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Pleisse, circle and 17½ m. S. by E. Leipzig; has lignite-mines, and manufactures of locks. P. <1000.

Registan, large sandy desert in SE. of Afghanistan.

Regla, comm., Cuba, 1½ m. ESE. Havana. P. 10,300.

Reglitz, riv. arm, Prussia. See **Oder.**

Regna, tn., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, 32 m. N. Linköping; deposits of iron in vicinity. P. (comm.) <3000.

Regnéville, vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. and 6 m. WSW. Coutances, a small fort on the harbour of R.; important oyster-beds. P. <2000.

Regnitz, riv., Ger., Bavaria, formed at Fürth by the confluence of the Rezat and Pegnitz, flows N. into the Main below Bamberg. The Ludwig's Canal lies in its valley, and includes 5½ m. above its mouth.

Régny, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 7 m. ESE. Roanne; has anthracite beds. P. <2000.

Regoa, or **Pezo da Regoa,** tn., Portugal, prov. Traz-os-Montes, 10 m. SSW. Villa Real, on the r. bk. of the Douro; is

the port for the exportation of the port wine made in the surrounding dist.; 2½ m. to the W. are the hot sulphur springs of Moledo. P. <4000.

Reguengos de Monsaraz, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. and 22 m. SE. Evora. P. <4000.

Regueras, Las, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 7½ m. NW. Oviedo. P. <5000.

Regulbium, Eng. See **Reculver.**

Rehau, tn., Ger., in the NE. of Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, 29 m. NE. Bayreuth. P. <4000.

Rehburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Diepholz, 23 m. WNW. Hanover. P. <2000. **Rehburg-Bad,** 2½ m. to the S., is renowned for its mineral waters.

Reheretua, or **Buyer Islands,** Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 18° S., 143° W.

Rehli, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Ságar, 65 m. NW. by W. Jabalpur. The town is commanded by a fort standing opposite to the confluence of the Sunár and Dehár Rivs. P. <5000.

Rehme, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on riv. Weser, circle and 6½ m. SW. Minden. P. <3000.

Rehna, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Grevesmühlen, 18 m. SW. by W. Wismar, on the Radegast. P. <3000.

Rehoboth, place named in O. T. See **Er Ruheibeh.**

Rehoboth, vil., Ger. SW. Africa, about 165 m. E. by S. Walvisch Bay; good grazing-ground for cattle to the E.; Rhenish mission station; has a hot spring and several cold ones.

Rehoboth, site, Turkey in Asia. See **Mayadim.**

Rehoboth, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 9 m. WSW. Taunton. P. <2000.

Rehoboth Bay, U.S., Delaware. See **Indian River.**

Reibersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, 17 m. S. by W. Görlitz. P. <2000.

Reich, Ger.; *reke*, Gothic; *rice*, Anglo-Saxon; *rike*, *righ*, Scandinavian, 'a kingdom;' *e.g.*, *Frank-reich*, *i.e.*, France, 'the kingdom of the Franks;' *Œsterreich*, Austria, 'the eastern kingdom,' Sweden, ancient *Svearike*.

Reichelsheim, market-vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Starkenburg, circle Erbach, 22 m. SE. Darmstadt, in the Odenwald; carries on granite and syenite polishing, manganese-mining, &c. Birthplace of the botanist Nees von Esenbeck (1776–1858). P. <2000.

Reichenau, comm., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Gablonz, 8 m. SE. Reichenberg. P. <3000.

Reichenau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, cap. circle R., 20 m. E. by S. Königgrätz. P. <5000.

Reichenau, vil., Lower Austria, circle Neunkirchen, 20 m. WSW. Wiener Neustadt. R., a town of baths, hotels, and villas, is one of the most frequented places in Austria for country residence; it is situated at the entrance to the picturesque gorge of the Höllenthal. P. <2000.

Reichenau, tn., Ger., in the extreme SE. of the kgd. of Saxony, circle Bautzen, 17 m. S. Görlitz. P. 5700.

Reichenau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Bolkenhain, 25 m. S. Liegnitz. P. <2000.

Reichenau, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 6½ m. WSW. Chur, at the confluence of the Vorder- and the Hinter-Rhine. Alt. 1055 ft. P. <2000.

Reichenau, isl., Switzd., in the Untersee arm of Lake Constance, 6 m. NW. Constance, joined to the shore by a roadway ½ m. long; has the ruins of an ancient Benedictine abbey, founded 724, the church (9th century) connected with which still exists and contains the tomb of Charles the Fat. Famous in the Middle Ages for its scholars and its library, the latter now mostly at Karlsruhe. Length 4½ m., by 2 m.

Reichenau, Unter, vil., Austria, Bohemia, circle Eger, 2 m. S. Falkenau; coal mined. P. <2000.

Reichenbach, or **Reichenbach im Vogtland,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 10½ m. SW. Zwickau; manufactures of woollen goods; large dye-works. P. (1834) 5200; (1890) 21,500.

Reichenbach, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 30 m. SW. by S. Breslau, cap. circle R.; has considerable manufactures of cotton and linen goods, including cotton yarns. P. (1816) <4000; (1890) 13,000.

Reichenbach, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. WSW. Interlaken, on the Kander. P. (comm.) <3000.

Reichenbach, riv., Switzd., cant. Bern, l. bk. trib. of the Aar, rises on the slopes of the Great Scheidegg, and falls into the valley of Hasli opposite Meiringen, forming five fine cascades, the chief of which is 295 ft. high.

Reichenberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 62 m. ESE. Dresden, 40 m. WNW. Trautenau; has woollen and cotton spinning, and manufactures cloth, shawls, and other woollen goods, hosiery, and hydraulic machines. R. is the second town in Bohemia in industrial importance. Alt. 1145–1265 ft. P. 30,900.

Reichenbrand, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 4½ m. WSW. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Reichenburg, vil., Switzd., cant. Schwiz, 10 m. NNW. Glarus. P. <2000.

Reichenhall, tn., Ger., in the SE. of Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 9½ m. SW. by W. Salzburg. R. has the most important salt-mines of Bavaria. The saline and ferruginous springs of Achselmannstein are much frequented, and have been famous since the 8th century. P. <4000.

Reichenow, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Oberbarnim, dist. Wriezen; lignite-mines near. P. <2000.

Reichenstein, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Frankenstein, on the border of Austrian Silesia, 46 m. S. by W. Breslau; arsenic mined. P. <3000.

Reichensteiner Gebirge, ramification of the Sudetes Mts., between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, trending NW. 24 m. Highest points the Heidelberg, alt. 2865 ft.; the Jauersberg, alt. 2860 ft.

Reichshofen, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Hagenau, on the Zinzel R., 3 m. W. by S. Wörth. P. <4000.

Reichstadt, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 19 m. WSW. Reichenberg, circle and 4½ m. E. Böhmisch-Leipa. P. <2000.

Reichwaldau, tn., Austria, Silesia, circle Freistadt, dist. Oderberg. P. <4000.

Reid, isl., Pacific. See **Tuinake.**

Reida, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 195 m. NE. Aden.

Reid Reef, Pacific, in Lau or E. group, Fiji Is., in 17° 55′ S., 178° 20′ W.

Reid River, stn., Queensland. See **Reidsville.**

Reid's Creek, gold-mining locality, Queensland, Bowen co., 70 m. W. by N. Maryborough, in 25° 40′ S., 151° 40′ E. P. <1500.

Reid's Creek, mining-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 133 m. ENE. Sandhurst, in 36° 20′ S., 146° 41′ E.; has gold and tin mines. P. <1500.

Reid's Mistake, inlet of the sea, New South Wales, about 10 m. S. Newcastle; connects Lake Macquarie with the Pacific.

Reidsville, or **Reid River,** stn., Queensland, on the Northern Rly., 35 m. S. Townsville, on Reid R. P. <1500.

Reidsville, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Rockingham co., 70 m. NW. by W. Raleigh. P. <3000.

Reidtown, S. Australia. See **Point McLeay.**

Reigate (formerly spelt **Riegate** or **Rhigate,** also **Reygate,** probably = 'ridge-gate,' the place being situated near a 'gate' or opening in the ridge of the N. Downs, the gate now used by the railway at Redhill, E. of the town, but included in the par. and mun. bor. of R.; the *Cherchfelde* of Doomsday Book), mun. bor. (since 1863), par., and market-tn., Eng., Surrey, R. div., 19 m. SSW. London, with diocese of Winchester, on SE. R. (**R. Town**); has some trade in white (silver) sand, fullers' earth, freestone, and hearthstones, all obtained in the neighbourhood. The site of the old castle is marked by a large cave which the barons are said to have used as a meeting-place and guard-room. R. returned two M.P.'s till 1832, then one till 1867, when it was disfranchised. There is a fair on Whit Tuesday, and another, 9th December. Market-days, Tu. and each alternate W. P. (1801) <1000; (1871) 15,900; (1891) 22,600; pars., **R. Borough,** P. <250; **R. Foreign,** 5966 ac., P. 22,600; parl div. P. 64,500; eccles. par. (**R. with Nutley Lane**) P. <4500.

Reighton (ri′tŏn), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 10 m. SE. by S. Scarborough, 1½ m. NW. Speeton stn. P. <500.

Reikjavik, or **Reykjavik,** tn., cap. Iceland, 73 m. WNW. Mount Hekla, at the SE. corner of Faxa Fjord; has 40 ft. of water in port at ordinary spring tides high water, 24 ft. at low water. Has a very small cathedral, a house of parliament, which is also used as a museum and library, a college, and governor's palace, and a statue of Thorvaldsen, who was an Icelander. Mean temp., yr. 39.7° F., Jan. 29.3°, July 53.5°; rfall. (7 yrs.), 28.94 in. P. about 3000.

Reilingen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Mannheim, dist. and 6 m. S. Schwetzingen. P. <3000.

Reims, or **Rheims,** the ancient *Durocortorum*, city, France, cap. arr., dep. Marne, 15 m. N. by E. Épernay, 26 m. NW. by N. Châlons-sur-Marne, on the Vesle and the Aisne and Marne Canal. The seat of an archbishopric, R. is ornamented with fountains, and has a cathedral, church of St. Remi, a handsome hôtel-de-ville begun in 1627, an important museum of antiquities, and a library with 80,000 volumes and 1500 MSS., and the old gate of Mars, closed since 1545. On the Montagne de R., alt. 914 ft., S. of the city, are several Gallo-Roman remains. The town has statues of Louis XV., Colbert, and Marshal Drouet d'Erlon. Manufactures of cloth, cashmeres, flannels, merinoes, ironmongery, soap, oil, glass, and trade in the wine of its vicinity. It is the birthplace of Colbert, Gobelin, and Linguet. Clovis was baptized at R. in 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors were also consecrated at R., till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV. and Louis XVIII. Before the Revolution it had a university, and many councils have been held here. P. 104,200.

Reimûn, vil., Palestine, *Ramoth Gilead* in the O. T., 32° 16′ N., 35° 50′ E., 33 m. N. by E. of the ancient Heshbon.

Reinach, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. S. Basel. P. <2000.

Reinbeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 10 m. E. by S. Hamburg; has a hydropathic establishment, and is a country resort for the people of Hamburg. P. <2000.

Reinbeck, vil., U.S., Iowa, Grundy co., 56 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Reindorf, vil., Lower Austria, comm. Rudolfsheim, a SW. suburb of Vienna. P. <4000.

Reinerz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 55 m. SSW. Breslau, circle and 21 m. W. by S. Glatz; has mineral springs, a hydropathic establishment, and establishment for whey cure. Alt. 1760 ft. P. <3000.

Reinhausen, or **Reinhausen in der Oberpfalz,** comm., Ger., Bavaria, Palatinate of the Rhine, dist. and to the NE. of Stadtamhof, on riv. Regen. P. <3000.

Reinickendorf, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, 3 m. NNW. Berlin. P. 10,000.

Reinö, isl., N. ct. of Norway, prov. and 20 m. NE. Tromsö. Area, 55 sq. m.

Reinosa, comm., Spain, prov. and 35 m. SW. by S. Santander, near the source of the Ebro. P. <3000.

Reinsdorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 3½ m. SE. by E. Zwickau; coal is mined here. P. 5900.

Reiriz de Viega, comm., Spain. See **Rairiz.**

Reis, small isl., W. ct. Africa, near Loango, in 4° 27′ S.

Reischdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Pressnitz. P. < 4000.

Reis-dere, tn., on the W. ct. of Asia Minor, 39 m. W. by S. Smyrna.

Reisen, riv., Norway, prov. Tromsö, falls into the Reisenfjord after a course of 70 m.; area of basin, 720 sq. m.

Reisk, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Middlethird. P. <500.

Reisterstown, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 19 m. by rail N. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Reitdiep, canal, Netherlands, prov. Groningen, connects the estuary of the Lauwerzee with the town Groningen.

Reitendorf, or **Rapotin,** tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. and 3 m. NE. Schönberg. P. <3000.

Reitoru (or **Bird**) **Island,** Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 17° 40′ S., 143° 0′ W.

Rejaf, Regaf, or **Rigaf,** former Egyptian post, eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Jebel or upper Nile, 20 m. S. Lado, in 4° 45′ 32″ N., 31° 39′ 0″ E.

Rejang, people and region, E. Indies, in the SW. of Sumatra, in the mountains between provs. Benkulen and Palembang.

Rejang. 1. The most important river in Saráwak, flows W. and enters the China Sea by several mouths between 2° and 3° N.; navigable from Balleh, in about 113° 10′ E., to its mouth. **2.** A seaport on the N. or r. bk. of one of the southern arms of the Rejang delta, in about 2° 9′ N., 111° 14′ E. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, p. 197.)

Reka, or **Ricka** (Slavonic, 'river'), riv., Austria, in the SW. of Carniola, flows about 25 m. NW., then disappears underground on entering the region of Cretaceous limestones (Karst); identified with the Timavo, which enters the N. of the Gulf of Trieste near Duino.

Rekak, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. and 40 m. SSW. Gizeh, on the l. bk. of the Nile. P. <4000.

Rekareka, or **Good Hope,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 16½° S., 141½° W.

Rékas, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Kecskemét-alsó. P. <4000.

Rekba, or **Rakhba,** confederation of Berber tribes, N. Tunis, on the border of Algeria, in the valley of Mejerda.

Rebe, Gothic, 'kingdom.' See *Reich.*

Re-keng, tn., Lower Burma. See **Ye-kin.**

Rekka, Asiatic Turkey. See **Rakka.**

Recknitz, riv., Ger. See **Recknitz.**

Relaghbeg, P.O., Ire., near Kells, co. Meath, 4 m. from Bailieborough.

Relane Point, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, on the S. side.

Relangi, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 53 m. NE. Masulipatam. P. 5500; Hindus, 5200.

Relickmurry and Athassel, par., Ire., co. Tipperary. See **Athassel and Relickmurry.**

Relizan, tn., Algeria, on the r. bk. of the Mina, prov. and 66 m. E. Oran, arr. Mostaganem. P. 5300.

Relleu, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Villajoyosa. P. <4000.

Rellinghausen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 2½ m. SE. by S. Essen; coal and iron are mined here. P. (comm.) < 5000.

Relubbas, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 6½ m. E. by N. Penzance, 3½ m. E. Marazion Road stn.

Relugas, P.O., Scot., Elginshire, 6 m. SSW. Forres, 3 m. (by road) NW. Dunphail stn.

Relva, tn., São Miguel I., Azores, on the SE. ct. P. <3000.

Remagen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 13 m. SE. by S. Bonn; copper-works. P. <4000.

Reman, state vassal to Siam in interior of Malay Penin., W. of the Telubin R., in about 5° 50′–6½° N.

Rembáng, tn., Java, on the N. ct., in about 111° 20′ E., 60 m. ENE. Samarang. P. 17,000.

Rembau, small state, Malay Penin., under the British protectorate, situated between the prov. of Malacca on the S., and the state of Johor on the E. Area, 230 sq. m. P. 11,000.

Rembo, riv., Africa, French Congo, reaches the Atlantic by the lagoons of Nomi and Fernan Vaz (*q.v.*).

Remedios, tn., Colombia, Antioquia, 168 m. NNW. Bogotá; no longer of importance, its richest gold-mines being exhausted. Alt. 2345 ft. P. (with dist.) 6500.

Remedios, or, in full, **San Juan de los Remedios,** or **El Cayo,** comm., Cuba, 192 m. E. by S. Havana, in 79½° W. P. 15,500.

Remedios, Rio dos. See **Verde, Rio.**

Remenham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the r. bk. of the Thames, 7½ m. NNE. Reading, 1 m. NNE. Henley-on-Thames stn. P. <750.

Remete, Gyergyó-, vil., Hungary. See **Gyergyó-Remete.**

Remete-Szepes, vil., Hungary; the same as **Einsiedel.**

Remich, vil., gd.-duchy Luxemburg, on the l. bk. of the Moselle, 19 m. SW. Trèves.

Remine, post-tn., Tasmania. See **Trial Harbour.**

Remington, vil., U.S., Indiana, Jasper co., 76 m. SSE. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Remiremont, tn., France, dep. Vosges, cap. arr., on the Moselotte, 30 m. NNW. Belfort, 13½ m. SE. by S. Épinal; has cotton spinning and weaving, and manufactures other textiles and embroideries. Trade in Vosges cheeses. The town was formed in the 10th century round the abbey of St. Mont, founded 620. Alt. 1280 ft. P. 9390.

Remmon (of Zebulon), place named in O. T. See **Rummâneh.**

Remois, dist. of ancient France, of which the cap. was Reims.

Remolinos, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 18½ m. NW. Saragossa, not far from the l. bk. of the Ebro; 4 m. to the N. is Mount Castellar, with a large mine of rock-salt. P. <2000.

Remoncourt, vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 6 m. SW. Mirecourt; has a ferruginous mineral spring. Alt. 1050 ft. P. <2000.

Remouchamps, vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the Amblève, in comm. of Aywaille, 6½ m. W. Spa; has a curious cavern, in the bottom of which flows a river called the Rubicon.

Remoulins, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Uzès, on the Gard, 12 m. W. Avignon; hydropathic establishment. P. <2000.

Rempstone, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4½ m. NE. Loughborough, PT.O. P. <500.

Remscheid, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Lennep, 5½ m. SSE. Elberfeld; the chief seat in the empire for the manufacture of small iron-wares (scythes, saws, files, planes, locks, &c.). P. (1816) 7100; (1890) 18,600; comm. (including Hermannstrasse, Kölnerstrasse, &c.) P. 40,400.

Remtheh, site, Palestine, perhaps the *Ramath Mizpeh* of the O. T., 32° 57′ N., 35° 59′ E., 29 m. ESE. Tiberias.

Remuná, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 5 m. W. Balasor; has a religious fair in February, which lasts about 13 days, and is attended by 10,000 or 12,000 people. P. <5000.

Remund, comm., Switzd. See **Romont.**

Remüs, or **Ramosch,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 40 m. E. Chur, on the l. bk. of the Inn, in the Lower Engadine. P. <2000.

Renaison, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 7 m. W. Roanne; has two gaseous mineral springs; colza oil. Alt. 1310 ft. P. < 3000.

Renaix, Flemish **Rousse,** tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 7 m. S. by W. Oudenarde; manufactures cloth, thread, and covers of wool and cotton. P. 16,700.

Renault, comm., Algeria, prov. and 90 m. ENE. Oran, arr. Mostaganem. P. 26,900 (1225 Europeans).

Renazé, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Château-Gontier, 5 m. SE. St. Aignan-sur-Roé. P. <3000.

Renca, tn., Argentine Republic, San Luis, 120 m. SW. by S. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Renchen, tn., Ger., Baden, circle Baden, 12 m. E. Strassburg (Alsace-Lorraine). P. <3000.

Rendall, par., Scot., Orkney Is., P.O. See **Evie and Rendall.**

Rendcomb, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 5 m. N. Cirencester. P. <250.

Rende, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 5½ m. NW. Cosenza, 37 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P. 5300.

Rendezvous, isl., Solomon group. See **New Georgia.**

Rendham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 18 m. NE. Ipswich, 3 m. NW. Saxmundham, P.O. P. <500.

Réndina, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, sanjak Seres, on the large **Gulf of R.** (or **Orphani**), 3 m. W. of the mouth of the Struma. P. <2000.

Ren'dlesham (ren'delsam), par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. NE. by E. Woodbridge, 11½ m. NE. by E. Ipswich, 2 m S. by W. Wickham Market stn. P. <500.

Rendlesham, post-tn., S. Australia, Grey co., 42 m. NW. by W. Mount Gambier. P.<1500.

Rendowa, or **Rendezvous,** isl., Solomon group. See **New Georgia.**

Rendsburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. circle R., 16 m. SSE. Schleswig, on the Eider Canal and North Sea Canal, with good harbour; manufactures of cotton goods, &c. P. (1803) 7600; (1890) 11,100.

Rendufe, vil., Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, dist. Braga, on the Homem; mineral springs near. P.<2000.

Renela, or **Megale-Delos,** isl. See **Dēlos.**

Reneurling Hill, or **Cronk Urleigh,** hill, Eng., Isle of Man, 1 m. S. Kirkmichael; was the ancient Tynwald Hill.

Renfrew, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., 25 m. N. by W. Halifax. P.<1500.

Renfrew, vil., Canada, Ontario, R. co., on the riv. Bonnechère, 46 m. W. Ottawa, a railway junction. P.<3000.

Renfrew, royal and parl. burgh, par., and tn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, and with a stn. (**Fulbar Street**) on the G. & SW. R., 2½ m. NE. by N. Paisley. R. was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786; has a commodious quay (16 ft. deep alongside at high water spring tides) on the river, opposite the town. Shipbuilding is the principal industry. Royal burgh, P. 6300; par. 4311 ac., P. 9300; parl. burgh and tn. P. 6800. See **Kilmarnock.**

Renfrewshire, maritime co., Scot., having Firth of Clyde on N. (excepting a part of Renfrew par., which lies on the N. side of the Clyde), and consisting mainly of three valleys, which are drained by the Gryfe, the Black Cart, and the White Cart, all tribs. of the riv. Clyde. On the Ayrshire border the surface rises to 1711 ft. at the Hill of Stake. The 'Upper Ward' of the county has Paisley as its district centre, and the 'Lower Ward,' Greenock; part of the S. suburbs of Glasgow in this county was, in 1892, transferred to Lanarkshire by the Boundary Commissioners for all purposes except parliamentary representation. This county was long associated with the Scottish royal family, since David I. bestowed 'Strathgryfe' upon the first high steward, founder of the Stuarts; in 1404 Robert III. made Renfrew a separate county, and created his eldest son Baron of Renfrew, a title still held by the heir to the throne. Geologically, the floor is Carboniferous, with various sandstones, cement-stones, basalts, &c.; to N. of Johnstone and NW. of Paisley oil-producing shales are extensively worked, and in the extreme NE. of the county the coal-measures intrude from the Lanarkshire and Stirling coalfield. Coal is worked near Paisley, Johnstone, and Pollokshaws; and ironstone at Hurlet and Annesland. W. Renfrewshire is one of the wettest dists. in Scotland. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. See manufactures under **Paisley, Greenock.** The chief ports are Greenock and Port-Glasgow. For parliamentary purposes the county is divided into two divs., the eastern (P. 66,137) and the western (P. 56,622), which together with the parl. burghs of Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and part of Glasgow make up the whole county. Area, 156,785 ac. P. (1891) 290,800. See **Scotland,** table.

Rengersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 4 m. S. Glatz; has a cotton factory and whetstone quarry. P.<3000.

Rengo, tn., Chile, Colchagua, 65 m. S. by W. Santiago. P. 5600.

Renhold, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 3½ m. NE. by E. Bedford, PT.O. P.<500.

Reni, tn., India, Rájputána, 115 m. ENE. Bíkaner. P. (1881) 5200; Hindus,<4000.

Reni, tn., Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on l. bk. Danube, near its junction with Pruth, 140 m. SW. Odessa, connected by railway (178 m.) with Bendery. P. 6100.

Renishaw, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 6 m. NE. by E. Chesterfield, on the Chesterfield Canal, with a stn. (**Eckington** (*q.v.*) **and R.**) on the M. R. and M. S. & L. R., PM.T.O.

Renkum, comm., Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, arr. and 8½ m. W. Arnhem, on the Neder Rijn. P. 7100.

Renlaigne, hamlet, France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 11 m. W. Issoire; cold ferruginous springs. P.<2000.

Renmark, post-tn., S. Australia, Hamley co., 132 m. ENE. Adelaide; an irrigation colony. P.<1500.

Rennel, isl., off the coast of Chile, crossed by 52° S., 74° W.

Rennell, current, Atlantic Ocean, a branch of the Gulf Stream, from which it separates in about 45° N. It washes the shores of the N. ct. of Spain and the W. ct. of France.

Rennell, two isls. of the Solomon Archipelago, Melanesia. Joint area, 300 sq. m.

Rennes, the ancient *Condate,* tn., cap. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, France, cap. arr. R., on the Vilaine, 43 m. W. Laval; manufactures hosiery, sailcloth, crockery, leather, and agricultural implements. Has a university academy, museum, and library with 50,000 vols. The 12th century cathedral was entirely destroyed, 1756. Besieged by the English in 1356; the siege was raised by Du Guesclin. The bishopric of R., founded at the end of the 4th century, was made an archbishopric in 1859. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 52.7° F., Jan. 40.5°, July 66.2°. P. 69,200.

Rennes-les-Bains, vil., France, dep. Aude, arr. Limoux, 10 m. S. Carcassonne; the five cold springs (ferruginous and saline) were known in the 13th century as Bains de Montferrand, and retained that name to the 17th century. Alt. 1045 ft. P.<2000.

Rennesö, isls., Norway, W. ct., in Bukke, or Bukn, Fjord, 7 m. N. Stavanger.

Rennie, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 1343 m. by rail W. Montreal, 81 m. E. Winnipeg.

Renningen, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 5 m. WSW. Leonberg. P.<3000.

Rennington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 4 m. NNE. Alnwick, 1 m. NW. Little Mill stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**R. with Rock**) P.<500.

Reno, riv., Italy, rises in the Etruscan Apennines, and flows NNE., ESE., and E. to the Adriatic Sea, which it enters about 13 m. NNE. Ravenna. It communicates with the Po by means of the Po di Primaro. Length, 137 m.; area of basin, 1810 sq. m.; discharge, mean 3400 cubic ft. per second, high 41,000 cubic ft. per second.

Reno, co., U.S., Kansas, in the S., crossed by 38° N., 98° W.

Reno, city, U.S., Nevada, Washoe co., 25 m. N. Carson City; centre of mining and manufactures. Alt. 4497 ft. (R.R.). P.<4000.

Reno, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Allegheny R., 51 m. SSE. Erie, 4 m. WSW. Oil City. P.<1500.

Reno, Fort, U.S. garrison, Oklahoma, near the Cheyenne Indian reservation.

Renovo, thriving bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clinton co., on Susquehanna R., 110 m. W. Scranton, 20 m. NW. Lock Haven; is a summer resort. P.<5000.

Renowes Harbour, tn. and port of entry, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 46° 53′ N., 54 m. S. St. John's. P.<1500.

Rensselaer, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Jasper co., close to Iroquois R., 63 m. SSE. Chicago (Ill.). P.<1500.

Rensselaer, co., U.S., New York, between the Hudson R. and the E. frontier, S. of 43° N.

Rensselaer Bay, Greenland. See **Unartok.**

Renteria, tn., Spain, Basque Provs., Guipúzcoa, dist. and 4½ m. ESE. San Sebastian, 7½ m. from the French frontier. P.<4000.

Renton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., 34½ m. SW. by S. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Renton, tn., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the riv. Leven and N. B. R., 2 m. NNW. Dumbarton. The population is actively engaged in calico and bleaching establishments. Smollett was born here in 1721. P. 5300.

Renton, coal-mining vil., U.S., Washington, King co., 45 m. NE. Olympia. P.<1500.

Renty, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 15 m. SW. St. Omer; scene of the victory of Henry II. over the Emperor Charles V., 1554. P.<2000.

Renville, co., U.S., Minnesota, N. of 44° N., and crossed by 95° W., bounded on the S. by the Minnesota R.

Renville, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the N. frontier, between 101° and 102° W.

Renvyle, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Letterfrack (co. Galway), 45 m. from Galway stn.

Renvyle (or **Rinvyle**) **Point,** cape, Ire., on NW. ct. of co. Galway, opposite Inishbofin I.

Renwez, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières, 7 m. SE. by S. Rocroi. P.<2000.

Renwick, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 9½ m. NE. by N. Penrith, 4 m. NE. by E. Lazonby stn.; 4299 ac. P.<250.

Renwick, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Marlborough co., 7 m. W. Blenheim. P.<1500.

Reocin, tn., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 15½ m. SW. Santander. P.<3000.

Réole, La, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the r. bk. of the Garonne; cap. arr. La R., 31 m. SE. by E. Bordeaux. P.<4000.

Reoti, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Ballia, 60 m. WNW. Patna. P. 8500; Hindus, 7600; Moham. 900.

Reotipur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gházipur, 45 m. ENE. Benares. R. is a purely agricultural village. P. 11,000; Hindus, 10,400.

Repcze, riv., Hungary. See **Rabnitz.**

Repelen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mörs, 18 m. W. by N. Essen. P. (comm.)<3000.

Repentie, La, small port, France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 4 m. WNW. La Rochelle, is a point of departure for the isl. of Ré.

Repentigny, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Assomption co., 17 m. NE. Montreal. P.<1500.

Reppen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Weststernberg, 13 m. E. Frankfurt-on-Oder. P.<5000.

Repps with Bastwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 9 m. NW. Yarmouth, 1½ m. S. Potter Heigham stn., P.O. (**Northrepps**), and PM.O. (**Southrepps**). P.<500.

Reps (German, in Hungarian **Kőhalom**), comm., Hungary, co. Nagy Küküllö, 32 m. NW. by N. Kronstadt; health resort. P.<3000.

Repten, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 2½ m. SW. Tarnowitz; iron and calamine ore mined here. P. <2000.

Repton, par. and vil., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 4 m. NE. by E. Burton, with a stn. (**R. and Willington**) on the M. R. and L. & NW. R.; has a grammar-school, founded 1556. PMT.O. 4042 ac. P. <2000.

Republic, co., U.S., Kansas, on the N. frontier, E. of 98° W.

Republic, vil., U.S., Michigan, on Michigamie R., co. and 35 m. by rail SW. Marquette. P. <1500.

Republic, vil., U.S., Ohio, Seneca co., 45 m. SE. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Republican, riv., U.S., rises by several branches in the E. of Colorado, flows NW. through Kansas into Nebraska, re-enters Kansas in NW. of Republic co., and flows SE. to the Kansas R. near Junction City, Clay co. Length about 500 m.

Requeña, comm., Spain, prov. and 37 m. W. Valencia; manufactures taffetas and velvets; 6 m. to the S. are saline mineral springs. P. 14,500.

Rerrick, or **Rerwick,** par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 5½ m. ESE. Kirkcudbright; 19,980 ac. P. <2000.

Resaaba, walled tn., Arabia, Yemen, SW. of Sana.

Reschenscheideck Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (1).

Reschitza, tn., Hungary. See **Resicza.**

Rescobie, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the N. shore of R. Loch, 3½ m. E. by N. Forfar; 6559 ac. P. <750.

Resen, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Trnova. P. <3000.

Resen, tn., Turkey. See **Rezen.**

Reshiat, tn., E. Africa, N. shore Lake Rudolf.

Resht, or **Rasht,** tn., Persia, Gilan, 76 m. N. by W. Kazvin, 14 m. SE. of its port of Enzelli on the Caspian Sea. The town is situated in an unhealthy morass; the houses have tiled roofs, and there are numerous gardens. R. is the market for raw silk and cocoons. The port is 20 m. NW. the town before the bar at Enzelli. Imported goods, consisting chiefly of sugar, textiles, crockery, and naphtha, from Baku, and manufactured articles, nearly all of Russian origin, are brought by boat. Annual value, ¼ to ½ million sterling. The exports to Russia consist principally of rice, textiles, fruits, tobacco, cotton, wood, and dyes, and valued at approximately ½ million sterling. In addition there is a transit trade between R. and the interior of Persia exceeding ¾ million annually, in which Russia shares to the extent of about ½ million sterling. Estimated by Fraser in 1822 to have a population of 60–80,000, but almost depopulated by the Plague in 1830–31. P. now estimated at 25–30,000 (Curzon).

Resicza (in Ger. spelling **Reschitza**), in full **Resiczabanya,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Krassó-Szöreny, 45 m. SE. Temesvár; coal mined. P. 10,200.

Resina (ancient *Retina*, port of Herculaneum), tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 4½ m. SE. Naples, at the W. foot of Vesuvius, on the Bay of Naples; the Lachryma Christi wine is made here. Tn. P. 12,000.

Resinár, or **Städterdorf,** comm., Hungary, co. Szeben, 10 m. SSW. Hermannstadt; seat of a bishop. P. 5200.

Resistencia, colony, Argentine Republic, terr. of the Chaco, near the r. bk. of the riv. Paraná, 20 m. W. Corrientes. P. 3000.

Resolis, or **Kirkmichael,** par., Scot., Cromartyshire, 7 m. W. by S. Cromarty, and 2½ m. SW. by S. Invergordon stn.; 12,449 ac. P. <1500.

Resolution, isl., Arctic Ocean, off the SE. point of Baffin's Land, bounds Hudson's Bay on the N. Area, 975 sq. m.

Resolution, isl., Pacific. See **Tawere.**

Resolven, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 6 m. NE. by E. Neath, on the G. W. R.; coal mined. PMT.O. 4671 ac. P. <2000.

Respenda de la Peña, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 53 m. NNW. Palencia. P. <4000.

Ressaix, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, 11 m. W. by N. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Ressontois, dist., France, in the old prov. Picardy, now included in dep. Oise.

Restalrig (res'al-rig), decayed vil., Scot., Midlothian, 1½ m. ENE. Edinburgh, on the N. of Piershill stn.

Restauracion, vil., Argentine Republic. See **Paso de los Libres.**

Restelitsa, tn., Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, vilayet Monastir, 23 m. SSW. Prizren. P. 3000.

Restigouche, riv., Canada, New Brunswick, in the NW., flows NE. then N. to the frontier of Quebec, then E. along the frontier into the head of Chaleur Bay.

Restigouche, co., Canada, in the NW. of New Brunswick.

Reston, vil., Scot., Berwickshire, on Eye Water, 5 m. SSW. St. Abb's Head, with a stn. (**R. Junction**) on the N. B. R. (stn. for Coldingham and St. Abb's), PM.O.

Reston, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., the former 4 m. SE. Louth, 2 m. ESE. Legbourne Road stn. P. (of each) <250.

Restoration Island, Queensland, off the E. ct. of Cape York, inside the Great Barrier Reef.

Resuttano, comm., Sicily, prov. and 13 m. N. Caltanissetta. P. <5000.

Retalhuleu, tn., Central America, state of and 80 m. W. Guatemala, cap. dep. R. P. <5000.

Retford, East, mun. bor. (by prescription), par., and market-tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 21 m. NNW. Newark, in the diocese of Southwell, on the Idle, with conjoint stn. (**Retford**) on G. N. R. and M. S. & L. R. Manufactures paper and indiarubber; has iron foundries, and some trade in hops. There is a handsome market-place and town-hall. R. was a parl. bor. till 1885; there are five fairs. Market-days, M. and S. Alt. 50 ft. Mean annual rfall, (1866–80), 23.77 in. Mun. bor. P. 10,600; it includes the civil pars. of East R. P. <3500; West R. P. <1000; Ordsall, P. <4000; and North R. P. <2500.

Rethel, the ancient *Castrum Retertum*, or *Retectum*, comm., France, dep. Ardennes, on the Aisne, cap. arr. and 24 m. NE. Reims. Manufactures merinoes, flannels, and agricultural implements. Here Plessis-Praslin overcame Turenne and the Spanish forces combined against Mazarin, 1650. P. 6700.

Rethra-hythe, Eng., Surrey. See **Redriff.**

Rethymnon, tn., Crete. See **Retimo.**

Reti, vil. with rly. stn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 8f m. E. by S. Jacobábád.

Retiers, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Vitré, 20 m. SE. Rennes. P. <2000.

Retimo, in Greek **Rethymnon** (rethimno), the ancient *Rhithymna*, seapt., Turkey, on the N. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 38 m. W. Candia, in 24° 29′ E.; the citadel is in ruins, and the port is full of sandbanks. P. 9100 (Cuinet).

Retina, tn., Italy. See **Resina.**

Retiro, vil., Colombia, dep. Antioquia, 12½ m. SSE. Medellin; salt is mined here. P. (with dist.) 5700.

Retournac, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. and 6 m. NW. Yssingeaux, on the Loire; basaltic stone is quarried here; mineral spring. P. <2000.

Retournemer, lake, France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 16 m. S. St. Dié; communicates with Lake Longemer by the riv. Vologne, trib. of the Moselle.

Retreat Creek, gold-mining locality, Queensland, on the E. side of Cape York Penin., in about 13° S.

Rettendon, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 8½ m. SW. Maldon, close to Battlesbridge stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Return Creek, mining tp., Queensland. See **Coolgarra.**

Retz, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 10 m. NE. Boulogne; has coal-mines at Fiennes, also marble quarries and phosphates. P. <2000; comm. P. <3000.

Retz, or **Rais,** former dist., France, which comprised that part of Brittany S. of the Loire.

Retz, vil., Lower Austria, circle Oberhollabrunn, 45 m. NW. by N. Vienna. P. <2000.

Retzbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, on the r. bk. of the Main, 9 m. NW. by N. Würzburg. P. <2000.

Reuben Point, E. Africa. See **Delagoa Bay.**

Reudnitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and SE. suburb Leipzig. P. 18,800.

Reuland, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Malmedy, 41 m, S. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.) <3000.

Réunion, or **Bourbon,** a French isl. in the Mascarene group, Indian Ocean, in 20° 51′ S., 55° 30′ E., 485 m. E. Madagascar. The island, of volcanic origin, is divided by a chain of mountains and a tableland into two portions, E. and W., differing in formation, climate, and productions. Highest point Piton des Neiges, alt. 10,070 ft., surrounded by extinct craters or cones. The E. side, the centre of volcanic activity, contains Piton de la Fournaise, alt. 8600 ft., surrounded by the desolate region of the Grand Brûlé. Both slopes of the island abound in ravines, most of which are traversed by torrents. The climate is agreeable, varying according to altitude, but very hot on the coast. The bloody flux and a typhoid fever attack every European after a residence of four or five years on the island. The island is exposed to SE. winds. Annual rainfall at St. Benoit (E. side), 162.4 in.; at St. Paul (W. side), 27.6 in.; and at St. Denis, 49.1 in. Terrific hurricanes sometimes occur. Principal industries, the manufacture of sugar and rum, and ship's carpentering. The products are sugar, coffee, maize, rice, tobacco, vanilla, cacao, spices, food-stuffs, essences. Principal exports, sugar, rum, vanilla, coffee, £600,000–700,000. Imports, wheat, wine, flour, fish, spirits, machinery, and manufactured goods, £800,000–900,000 annually. The chief towns are St. Denis (the cap.), St. Paul, St. Pierre, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and St. Benoit. A fine road goes round the island, and there is a railway of 77 m. following the coast-line on the NE. from St. Benoit to St. Pierre. The best port is situated at Pointe des Galets, on the W. ct., near St. Pierre; it covers 41 ac., has more than half-a-dozen wharves, and can accommodate vessels up to 4000 tons. There are also a patent slip and machine-shops. R. was discovered by the Portuguese Mascarenhas early in the 16th century, and was originally called after him. In 1649 the French

took possession of the island and called it Bourbon, exchanged finally in 1848 for its present title. It was occupied by the English in 1810, and restored to France in 1814. Length, 44 m. by 32 m. broad; area, 970 sq. m. Mean temp. of St. Denis, Jan. 79.7° F., July 71.8°. P. (1888) 162,000; (1892) 171,700, the greater part of French nationality, but there are 23,000 Hindus, and 16,000 Africans and natives of Madagascar.

Reus, comm., Spain, prov. and 10 m. WNW. Tarragona; manufactures soap, morocco leather goods, wines, and has cotton and silk spinning, and cooperage. Birthplace of General Prim, and Fortuny, the painter. P. 28,800.

Reuse, or **Areuse,** riv., Switzd., rises in the Jura Mts., near St. Sulpice, flows through the lovely valley of Travers to Lake Neuchâtel, near Boudry. Length, 25 m.

Reuss, two princips., Ger., belonging to the Thuringian states, both composed of isolated sections, and both having sections in the SW. traversed by the Saale, and sections in the E. and NE. traversed by the Elster; the larger principality (younger line; cap. Gera in the north-easternmost section on the Elster) little more than the size of the isl. of Anglesey, the smaller (elder line; cap. Greiz, also on the Elster) little more than one-third of that size. See **Thuringian States** and **German Empire,** table.

Reuss, riv., Switzd., r. bk. trib. of the Aar, has its source in cant. Uri, by the junction of four torrents, and flows generally N. through the gorge of the Devil's Bridge and the valley of Göschenen, and near Altdorf enters Lake Lucerne, which it leaves in the NW. at the town of Lucerne, and continuing N. flows on to the Aar, which it joins in the middle of canton Aargau, about 15 m. S. of the confluence of the Aar with the Rhine. Total length, 80 m.; including Lake Lucerne, 100 m. Area of basin, 1320 sq. m.

Reussendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 13 m. E. Waldenburg; coal is mined here. P. <4000.

Reut, Teutonic, 'a place where the wood has been cut down and cleared for tillage.' See *Rade.*

Reutlingen, city, Ger., kgd. Würtemburg, Black Forest circle, 7½ m. ESE. Tübingen, in a picturesque and fertile dist. Technical school for spinning and weaving; manufactures of cloth, lace, &c. Made an imperial free city in 1240. Alt. 1250 ft. P. (1818) 9000; (1890) 18,400.

Reva-Ujfalu, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Pancsova. P. 7400.

Revdanda (census), tn., Brit. India. See **Rewadanda.**

Revdinskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm', 25 m. W. by S. Ekaterinburg, near Chusovaya R. P. 9920.

Revel, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Villefranche, 16 m. SW. by W. Castres, 2 m. to the SE. is the basin of St. Ferréol, which supplies the Canal du Midi. Alt. 1120 ft. P. <4000.

Revel, or **Reval** (Esthonian **Tallina**), fortified seapt. and dist. tn., Russia, govt. Esthonia, on a small bay on S. side of Gulf of Finland, 249 m. by rail WSW. St. Petersburg, 59° 26′ N., 24° 45′ E., annexed to Russia in 1710; one of the chief ports of the Baltic for export of corn, flax, hemp, &c., visited by about 600 vessels; bathing-place. Mean rfall. (30 yrs.), yr. 19.7 in., June–Nov. 13 in. P. 52,650.

Revelganj, tn., India. See **Godná.**

Revello, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 5½ m. W. by N. Saluzzo. P. <2000.

Revelstoke, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1103 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 379 m. from Vancouver.

Revelstoke, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., on the coast, 7½ m. SE. Plymouth. P. <500.

Revere, comm., Italy, Lombardy, on the r. bk. of the Po, prov. and 18 m. ESE. Mantua. P. <4000.

Revere, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Suffolk co., 5 m. NE. Boston; holiday resort. P. 5700.

Revermont, former dist. of France, in Burgundy, now in dep. Ain.

Revesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 11½ m. N. Boston, 6 m. SSE. Horncastle stn., PM.O.; 4462 ac. P. < 750; eccles. par. (**R. with Moorhouses**) <500.

Reveset, former dist. of France, now included in dep. Basses-Pyrénées.

Revigny, tn., France, dep. Meuse, on the Ornain, arr. and 9 m. NW. by W. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Revilla Gigedo (revil'ya hi-he'do), isl., U.S., Alaska, between 55° and 56° N., in 131° W. Length, 50 m.; breadth, 25 m.

Revilla Gigedo, group of isls., Pacific, off W. ct. of Mexico, between 18° 20′ and 19° 20′ N., and 111° and 115° W., the largest being Socorro in the E., the others San Benedicto (N. of Socorro), Roca Partida, and Santa Rosa or Clarion (the furthest W.). Politically they belong to the Mexican state of Colima.

Revillo, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Grant co., 153 m. NNE. Yankton.

Revin, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Rocroi, 4½ m. SSW. Fumay, on r. bk. of the Meuse; has iron-founding. P. <4000.

Revolver Point, or **Echo Town,** an abandoned mining dist., Queenstown, Cook co., about 5 m. from Maytown by road and rail, in 15° 59′ S., and 144° 16′ E.

Revue, riv., SE. Africa, flows E. past Massi-Kessi, Manikaland, and then SE. and probably enters the Bosi.

Rewa, or **Rewa-Rewa** ('great river'), riv., Fiji Is., Viti Levu I., flows E. then SE., and enters the sea by five branches, which form a delta of 75 sq. m.; navigable for 72 m. Area of basin, about 1000 sq. m. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* 1891, p. 434, with map.

Rewa, tn., Fiji Is., in SE. of Viti Levu, at the head of an island which divides the two main arms of the Rewa R.

Rewá, or **Rewah** (census), tn., Central India, R. state, 73 m. SSW. Allahábád. P. 23,600; Hindus, 18,300; Moham. 4900.

Rewadanda, or **Revdanda** (census), tn. and port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, on the W. ct., 29 m. S. by E. Bombay. The harbour at the mouth of the Kondalika R. is safe, and is 7 fathoms deep; the bar has two fathoms at low water in spring tides. R. was the last Portuguese possession in the Konkan. P. 5900; Hindus, 5100.

Rewalwal, Wawitao, or **High Island,** isl., Pacific, Tubuai group, in about 23° 40′ S., 147° 45′ W.

Rewári, or **Riwári** (census), well-built tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurgáon, 48 m. SW. by W. Delhi, at the junction of R.-Firozpur and Rájputána-Málwa Rlys. Since the opening of the railway, R. has an enormous trade in grain with distant parts, and sugar is exported W. Large quantities of iron are imported from Alwar for manufacturing purposes. P. 27,900; Hindus, 16,400; Moham. 10,700.

Rewe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., on the Culme, 4½ m. NNE. Exeter, close to Stoke Canon stn., P.O. P. <250.

Rey, Rio del, riv., or rather estuary, on W. ct. of Africa, trib. of the Gulf of Guinea, to the W. of Kamerun, united by a network of canals to the estuary of Cross R. on the W. See **Kamerun.**

Reybeval, comm., Algeria. See **Rebeval.**

Reydon, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 10 m. SSW. Lowestoft, 1½ m. NNW. Southwold stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Wangford.**

Reyes, vil., Bolivia, dep. El Beni, 155 m. N. by E. La Paz.

Reyes, or **Valle de San Francisco,** tn., Mexico, state and 25 m. S. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 18,900.

Reyes, tn., Spain. See **Caldas de Reyes.**

Reyes, Point, cape, U.S., California, 40 m. NW. by W. San Francisco, in 37° 57′ N., with lighthouse visible 24 m. Mean rfall., yr. 20.5 in., June–Sept. 0.46 in.

Reykjanäs, penin., forming the SW. angle of Iceland. Length, 40 m.

Reykjavik, Iceland. See **Reikjavik.**

Reymerston, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 14 m. W. Norwich, 5 m. S. by E. East Dereham, 1½ m. SW. Thuxton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Reynagh, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Garrycastle, contains Banagher town; 8747 ac. P. <2000.

Reynella, tn., S. Australia, co. and 13½ m. S. Adelaide by road and rail, in 35° 7′ S. and 138° 35′ E. P. <1500.

Reynolds, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., to the N. of 37° N., and crossed by 91° W.

Reynoldston, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 11½ m. W. by S. Swansea, PMT.O. (**Reynoldstone**). P. <500.

Reynoldston, par., Wales, co. and 8½ m. NE. by E. Pembroke, 2½ m. NW. by W. Kilgetty and Begelly stn. P. <250.

Reynoldsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Jefferson co., 74 m. NE. by E. Allegheny. P. <3000.

Reynoldton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co. P. < 1500.

Reynosa, comm., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 130 m. E. by N Monterey. P. <4000.

Reyrieux, tn., France, dep. Ain, 12 m. N. Lyons, arr. and 2½ m. ESE. Trévoux; has ferruginous and sulphur springs, probably known to the Romans. P. <2000.

Rezat, riv., Ger., Bavaria, formed by the union of the Franconian R., which flows SE. past Ansbach, and the Swabian R., which flows NNE. After the union it flows N., and at Fürth unites with the Pegnitz to form the Regnitz; not navigable.

Rezé, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the l. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 2 m. SSW. Nantes. P. <2000.

Rezekat, vil., Egypt. See **Riskat.**

Rezen, Rezna, or **Reznia,** tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet, sanjak, and 18 m. W. by N. Monastir, in the plain N. of Lake Prespa. Alt. 2830 ft. P. 5200, mainly Christians, three-fifths Servians (G.).

Rezende, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, state and 87 m. WNW. Rio de Janeiro. P. 15,700.

Rezende, tn., Portugal, dist. Vizeu, 35 m. E. by S. Oporto, and near l. bk. of Douro. P. <4000.

Rezhevskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, 50 m. NE. Ekaterinburg. P. 5000.

Rezna, or **Reznia,** tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Rezen.**

Rezzato, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 5½ m. E. by S. Brescia. P. <3000.

Rgotina, tn., Servia, prov. and circle Crna Rjeka, 7½ m. NNW. Zaičar (Zaječar), 29 m. W. Vidin; beds of chalcedony. P. <3000.

Rh. For Arabic names beginning with this combination, see also under **Gh.** See also Introduction under Orthography.

Rhadames, oasis, Tripoli. See **Ghadámes.**

Rhades, vil. Tunis. See **Radès.**

Rhætia. See **Tirol.**

Rhætian (or **Rhætikon**) **Alps.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 3.**

Rhagæ, or *Rhages,* ruins, Persia. See **Rhé** and **Teheran.**

Rhardaia, Algerian Sahara. See **Ghardaia.**

Rhar-el-Meia, tn., Tunis. See **Ghar-el-Mela.**

Rharsa, or **Gharsa,** shot or saline depression, Tunis, to the E. of the Shot Melrhirh, N. of 34° N., crossed by 8° E.; 65-70 ft. below the level of the Mediterranean.

Rhâsul, tn., Algeria. See **Rassul.**

Rhat, oasis, central Sahara. See **Ghat.**

Rhayader Gwy (Rhaidr-Gwy, 'the cataract on the Wye'), par. and market-tn., Wales, Radnorshire, on the l. bk. of the Wye, 16 m. W. by N. New Radnor, with a stn. (**Rhayader**) on the Cambrian Rly. Market-day, W. P. <1000.

Rhäzüns, or **Razen,** comm., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 7 m. SW. by W. Chur, on the l. bk. of the Hinter-Rhine. P. <3000.

Rhé, Ral, or **Shah Abdul Azim,** ancient *Rhagæ,* or *Rhages,* ruins, Persia, 6 m. S. Teheran, was for many centuries the cap. of Persia. At the SW. angle of the enclosure, more than 20 m. in circuit, is the tomb of Shah Abdul Azim, much frequented by pilgrims. R. was the birthplace of the Caliph Harun-ar-Rashid; it was destroyed by the Mongols about the middle of the 13th century, and the inhabitants removed to Teheran, then a growing town, a suburb of R.

Rhea Springs, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Rhea co., 2 m. from Spring City, 50 m. N. Chattanooga; has sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Rheda, riv., Prussia, in NW. of prov. W. Prussia, flows E. into Putziger Wiek of Danzig Bay, to NW. of Danzig; not navigable.

Rheda, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Neustadt, 21 m. NW. by N. Danzig. P. <3000.

Rheda, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Wiedenbrück, 31 m. SSE. Osnabrück. P. <3000.

Rheden, comm., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 5½ m. ENE. Arnhem. P. 14,000.

Rhee, riv., Eng. See **Cam.**

Rhegium Julii and *Rhegium Lepidi,* tns., Italy. See **Reggio.**

Rheiderland, dist., Prussia, prov. Hanover, in the W., between the rivs. Ems and the Dollart.

Rheidol, riv., Wales, Cardiganshire, flows S. then W. into Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

Rheims, city, France. See **Reims.**

Rhein, riv. See **Rhine.**

Rhein, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, dist. Gumbinnen, 68 m. SE. by S. Königsberg. P. <3000.

Rheinbach, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 11 m. SW. Bonn, circle R. P. <3000.

Rheinberg, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mörs, 23 m. NNW. Düsseldorf, 14 m. N. Krefeld; was formerly a strong fortress. P. <3000.

Rheinbrohl, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 7½ m. NW. Neuwied, on the r. bk. of the Rhine. P. <3000.

Rheindahlen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gladbach, 18 m. WSW. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) 6300.

Rheine, tn., Prussia, in the NW. of prov. Westphalia, circle Steinfurt, 23 m. NNW. Münster; has cotton and jute factories, iron, machinery, and salt works. P. 6900.

Rheineck, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ahrweiler, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 19 m. SE. by S. Bonn. P. <2000.

Rheinegg, comm., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. ENE. St. Gall, on the l. bk. of the Rhine. P. <2000.

Rheinfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Carthaus, 10 m. WSW. Danzig. P. <2000.

Rheinfelden, comm., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on the Rhine, 9 m. E. Basel; saline baths in the neighbourhood. R. was one of the four fortified towns of Austrian Brisgau; its fortifications were destroyed by the French, 1644. P. <3000.

Rheingau, circle, Prussia, in SW. of prov. Hesse-Nassau, bounded S. and W. by the Rhine; contains some of the best vineyards of the Taunus; cap. Rüdesheim.

Rheingönnheim, vil., Ger., Bavaria, Palatinate of the Rhine, 9½ m. N. Speier (Spires). P. <3000.

Rheinkopf, summit of the Vosges Mts., Ger., Upper Alsace, 7½ m. WSW. Münster. Alt. 4330 ft.

Rhein-Marnekanal. See **Marne-Rhine Canal.**

Rheinsberg, or **Rheinsberg in der Mark,** tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Ruppin, 40 m. NNW. Spandau. P. <3000.

Rheinwaldhorn. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 2.**

Rheinwaldthal, valley, Switzd., cant. Grisons, traversed by the lower Rhine. Length about 20 m.

Rhemes, Val de, Alpine val., Italy, NW. Piedmont, opening from SW. into valley of the Dora Baltea, a few miles above Aosta.

Rhenela, isl., Greece. See **Dēlos.**

Rhenen, comm., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on the lower Rhine, 15 m. W. Arnhem. P. 5100.

Rhenoster Poort, pass, S. African Republic, on the road from Pietersburg to the Zoutpansberg goldfields, in 23° 40′ S., 29° 33′ E.

Rhens, market-vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 5½ m. S. Koblenz. It formerly lay near the meeting-place of the terrs. of the electors of Mainz (Mayence), Cologne, and Trier (Trèves), and the Elector Palatine, and hence was chosen as the place of meeting of the seven Electors for the nomination of the emperor. In 1376 the Königgstuhl, or King's Chair, a small pulpit-like structure, was built for their meetings on the banks of the Rhine, about ½ m. from the town, by the Emperor Charles IV. This was destroyed by the French in 1794, but restored in 1843. P. <2000.

Rhenus, riv., Ger. See **Rhine.**

Rheola (formerly **Berlin**), postal-tp., Victoria, Gladstone co., 4 m. S. Kingower, and 143 m. NW. Melbourne by road and rail, in 36° 37′ S. and 143° 56′ E.; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Rhesycae, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, 3½ m. S. Holywell, 2 m. ENE. Nannerch stn., P.O. P. <750.

Rhewl, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the L. & NW. R., 4½ m. SE. Denbigh, P.O.

Rheydt, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle München-Gladbach, 16 m. W. by S. Düsseldorf; has important cotton and other textile manufactures. P. 16,300.

Rhiar, or **Ghiar,** vil., Algeria, 170 m. SE. Tlemsen.

Rhigate, tn., Eng. See **Reigate.**

Rhigos, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, dist. and 10 m. SW. Merthyr-Tydfil; 5582 ac. P. <1000.

Rhilochan, P.O., Scot., Sutherlandshire, Rogart par.

Rhin, Bas and **Haut,** former deps. of France, now included in German Alsace.

Rhine, German **Rhein,** French **Rhin,** Latin *Rhenus,* one of the largest European rivers, and the most important river of Germany. Its principal headstream, known as the Vorder-Rhein, is formed at an alt. of 7660 ft., in the central Alps of Switzerland, on the N. slopes of Mount St. Gothard, and flows thence NE., enlarged by several alpine streams, as far as Chur (Coire), a short distance above which it receives on the right its other chief headstream, known as the Hinter-Rhein, which rises on the Rheinwaldhorn, in the SW. of the Grisons, and flows first NE. then N. through the Schams and Domleschg valleys. At Chur the river takes a northerly direction, flowing between Switzerland and Austria, passes through Lake Constance, and flows W. between Switzerland and Baden, leaping down the falls of Schaffhausen and piercing the Jura Mts. At Basel, 260 m. from the source, the river turns again N., separates Baden from Alsace and the Bavarian Palatinate, skirts the Taunus range, cuts through the Schiefergebirge, bends NW. across the prov. of Rhenish Prussia, turns to the W. as it enters Holland, and at the same time begins to send off the numerous arms of its delta, all of which eventually enter the North Sea. The head feeders descend each 5000-6000 ft. in less than the 30 m. of their length. By the time it reaches Lake Constance (45 m. from Chur) the river has come down to 1300 ft. above sea-level. The valley from Basel (alt. 740 ft.) northwards is wide and level, and shut in on the E. by the Black Forest, on the W. by the Vosges. The river-bed is diversified by several small islands, and divides into several lateral channels. But the main current is carefully controlled by works carried out between 1818 and 1872, and so made serviceable for navigation from Basel downwards. The stretch from Bingen, where the river cleaves its way through the Taunus range, up to Bonn, where it enters the lowlands, is the Rhine of romance and song, vineyards, castles, picturesque crags, and interesting legends claiming the attention at every turn of the winding waters. Numerous towns of historic and commercial importance stand on the banks of the R. or stud its valley, for this has for ages been one of the principal routes between the S. and the N. of Europe. Above Basel lie the towns of Constance (Baden) and Schaffhausen (Switzd.); below that city are Breisach, Strassburg, Germersheim, Spires, Mannheim, and Ludwigshafen, Worms, Mainz (where steamboat navigation commences), Bingen, Koblenz, Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Nijmegen, Dordrecht, Rotterdam. Its chief affluents are, on the r. bk., the Inn, Wutach, Kinzig, Murg, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Sieg, Wupper, Ruhr, and Lippe; on the l. bk., the Thur, Aar, Ill, Nahe, and Mosel. Immediately after entering Holland the R. sends off the IJssel to the Zuider Zee, and later the Kromme Rijn, whilst itself it enters the North Sea a few miles NW. of Leiden. But for the purposes of navigation by far the most important of the delta arms are the Lek and the Waal, which anastomose with the estuaries of the Maas. Length of river 810 m., of which 550 m. (from Basel) are navigable; area of basin, 86,600 sq. m. During the greater part of its history the shipping in the river was hampered by the vexatious tolls levied by the petty princes on its banks; but in 1803 all imposts of this character were abolished in Germany, and in Holland in 1831. Since 1869 the R. has been free to all nations. Steamers of considerable burden ascend as high as Mannheim (mouth of

Neckar), and direct communication has been maintained at times between London and Cologne. The R. is connected by canals with the Danube, Rhone, Marne, and Zuider Zee. See **Meuse.**

Rhine and Rhone Canal, constructed in 1783–1834, between the Ill near Strassburg and the Saône, the principal affluent of the Rhone. Its highest point lies 676 ft. above the Ill and 568 ft. above the Saône, and it descends to the former by 87 and to the latter by 70 sluices. Length, 217 m.; depth, 6.16 ft.

Rhinebeck, manufacturing vil. and shipping point, U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 13 m. N. Poughkeepsie. P. <2000.

Rhinecliff, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 14 m. N. Poughkeepsie. P. <1500.

Rhinefield, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 11½ m. WSW. Southampton, 2½ m. NW. by W. Brockenhurst stn.; 7360 ac. P. <250.

Rhinelander, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Oneida co., 103 m. NNW. Green Bay (city). P. <3000.

Rhine Province, the most westerly prov. of Prussia, traversed by the Rhine, and bounded E. by the provs. of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, in the SE. by the gd.-duchy of Hesse and the Rhine Palatinate, but having an outlying portion in Hesse-Nassau (dist. of Wetzlar), and surrounding in the S. the principality of Birkenfeld, which belongs to Oldenburg. The larger southern half of the province is mountainous. On the right, spurs of the Westerwald, to which belong the Siebengebirge, advance to the Rhine; on the left rises the Hunsrück (*q.v.*), with the Walderbeskopf (2675 ft.), the highest mountain of the province. Further N. is the Eifel with Hohe Acht (2490 ft.), and still further N. the High Venn with the Botrange (2470 ft.). The northern half lies in the German plain, and has very fertile agricultural districts, but also with sandy and marshy tracts. The principal river is the Rhine, with its tributaries: on the right, Wied, Sieg, Wupper, Ruhr, Lippe; on the left, Nahe, Moselle, Ahr, Erft. Tributaries of the Moselle: on the right, Saar; on the left, Sauer, Salm, Alf, and Elz. The Roer and Niers flow into the Meuse and the Rhine. The largest lake is Lake Lacher, a crater-lake of an extinct volcano on the Eifel. The High Venn contains morasses. Geologically, the Hunsruck, Eifel, and the mountains on the right of the Rhine are of Devonian age, the High Venn of Silurian. The Carboniferous system contains important coal-measures, both in the N. (near Aix-la-Chapelle, N. of the High Venn, and on the Rhine the W. portion of the Ruhr coal basin), and in the extreme S. (Saarbrück coalfield). The Trias also is developed in the W., on both sides of the Moselle. The climate in the Rhine and the other valleys is mild, with a mean temp. of 48°–50° F.; but on the southern mountains, especially on the Eifel, it is very inclement in winter. Forty-six per cent of the soil is used for agriculture. Besides corn, fruit, beetroot, tobacco, hops, flax, and hemp are grown, and excellent wine is produced to a large extent in the Rhine and Moselle valleys. The forests consist mostly of foliage trees, and cover about 30 per cent. of the soil. The breeding of cattle is important, but sheep-breeding is on the decrease. Among wild animals the wolf, which comes from the Ardennes, is still extant. The minerals include, besides coal, ore of iron, manganese, zinc, lead, and copper. Mineral springs, Apollinaris, Roisdorf, and Heppingen, &c., are abundant, especially on the Eifel. The chief watering-places, with baths, are at Aix-la-Chapelle, Burtscheid, Neuenahr, Kreuznach, and Münster on the Nahe. With respect to manufacturing industry, the Rhine Prov. takes the first place among the Prussian provs., and in the German empire is equalled only by the kingdom of Saxony. Iron and steel works are carried on at Essen, Oberhausen, Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Deutz, Eschweiler. Steel wares are made at Solingen and Remscheid. There are needle manufactories at Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid; brass manufactories at Stolberg; cloth manufactories at Eupen; hemp, Werden; silk at Krefeld, Viersen, Elberfeld, Barmen, Mühlheim; cotton spinning and weaving-mills at Gladbach, Cologne, Duisburg, Elberfeld, and Barmen. Among the inhabitants there are about 10,000 Walloons (of French extraction), near Malmedy. The higher education is provided for by a university at Bonn, a polytechnic at Aix-la-Chapelle, a military school at Engers. The capital is Cologne. There are five governments (*regierungsbezirke*): Cologne, Koblenz, Aachen, Düsseldorf, and Trier. A small portion of the prov. (the domains of Cleve, Mark, and Ravensberg) was acquired by Prussia in 1609, but the greater part fell to Prussia only after the Congress of Vienna in 1815. [**J. T. B.**]

Rhinns, The, Scot., Wigtownshire. See **Rinns.**

Rhinns of Islay, or **Rhynns of Islay,** penin. in the SW. of Islay, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. of Loch Indaal.

Rhinns of Kells, upland tract, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., 11 m. NNE. Newton Stewart.

Rhinns Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. ct. of Islay I., in 6° 29′ W.

Rhion, fort, Greece. See **Fort Morea.**

Rhirh (Rir, or **Ghigh) Wad,** oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, begins on the E. bank of the Shot Melrhirh, and extends about 90 m. SSE. to 33° N.

Rhisnes, vil., Belgium, prov., arr., and 4 m. NW. Namur; has iron-mines and freestone quarries. P. (comm.) <2000.

Rhiston, vil., Eng., Shropshire. See **Brompton and R.**

Rhithymna, seapt., Turkey. See **Retimo.**

Rhiw, River, small riv., Wales, Montgomeryshire, flows E. to the Severn, between Newtown and Welshpool.

Rhiwbryfdir, PM.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 12½ m. NE. by N. Harlech, near Blaenau Festiniog stn.

Rhiwderin, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the G. W. R. and Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 4 m. W. Newport, P.O.

Rhiw with Llanfaelrhys, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the S. ct., 22 m. WSW. Portmadoc. P. <500; eccles. par. (**B. with Llandudwen**) P. <500.

Rho, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, circle and 15½ m. SE. Gallarate. P. <5000.

Rhoda, or **Ruda,** isl., Egypt, in the Nile at Cairo, having at its S. end the nilometer or gauge by which the rise and fall of the river are measured.

Rhodanus, riv., Europe. See **Rhone.**

Rhode, PMT.O., Ire., 7 m. W. Edenderry, King's co.

Rhode Island, one of the United States, bounded S. by the Atlantic, N. and E. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut. Ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790, last of the original thirteen states; the smallest of the states, of about the same area as Gloucestershire, Eng. Narragansett Bay penetrates the state northwards some 30 m., and contains some 15 islands, from the largest of which the state takes its name. This is Aquidneck, or Rhode I., 15 m. long, with the city of Newport, most famous of American summer resorts. At the head of the bay are Providence, and 4 m. N., up the Seekonk R., Pawtucket. Fourteen other cities exceed 4000. Almost all are manufacturing centres. Providence and Newport are alternate capitals. The country generally is rough and hilly, less suited for agriculture than grazing. Market-gardening and dairying to supply the cities are important, particularly on the Bay Is. The bay and Atlantic give the state a mild and fairly equable climate [**Newport**]. R. I. is pre-eminently manufacturing, with a denser population than any other state, and ranks first in the *per capita* value of its total manufactured product, and also of cotton and woollen goods. Absolutely it is second in cotton, and fourth in woollen goods. Other important products are dyed and printed textiles, foundry and machine products, from steam engines to nails, screws, and files, worsted goods, and jewellery. Most of the rocks are of Laurentian age, but Carboniferous rocks occur on Aquidneck I., and stretch to the NW., yielding a little graphitic coal, valued for certain purposes. The school year is the longest in the states, and the attendance under the compulsory law is good; but the large foreign population, and the insufficiency and poor administration of the factory laws on child labour, explain the rather high percentage of illiterates. Area, 1250 sq. m. P. 345,500. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**]

Rhodes, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Prestwich and Middleton pars., 1 m. SW. Middleton, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Rhodes, isl., in the Ægean Sea, near the SW. ct. of Asia Minor, 10½ m. ESE. Cape Aleppo. The island is traversed lengthwise by mountains, the highest point, the ancient *Atabyron,* being 4070 ft. high. Numerous streams rise in these mountains, flowing between banks fringed with oleanders, myrtles, and agnus cactus (chaste-trees). The climate is delightful, temperature always equal; the island was renowned in the early ages for the purity of its air. The chief plants cultivated are olives, vines, and fruit-trees, and there are beautiful forests of conifers. The commerce is declining, and does not now much exceed a total of £100,000 per annum in all. Anciently called *Ophiussa, Pelagia,* and *Trinacria,* &c., R. was very famous in antiquity, its chief cities being *Ialysus, Kamirus,* and *Lindus.* In the Greek era it was an artistic centre of importance; the ancient colossus, representing Apollo, the patron of the island, was overthrown by an earthquake, 222. In the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. the Rhodians were the first sailors of the world, and had a large trade with Sinope. The island attained its chief importance on the overthrow of Alexander's empire; it kept its autonomy until the time of Vespasian, who reunited it to the Roman empire as a maritime prov. After this it fell to the Eastern emperors. R. was then occupied by the Arabs until 1310, when the Knights Hospitallers of St. John seized it. They evacuated it in 1522, after heroically sustaining a siege for six months against Suliman, sultan of the Ottoman Turks. Since then it has remained an integral part of the Ottoman empire. Length, NE. to SW., 50 m.; 25 m. across; area, 565 sq. m. P. 29,200, all Greeks except 7000 Turks and 2500 Jews. C. Torr, *Rhodes in Ancient Times* (1885) and *Rhodes in Modern Times,* Cambridge (1887).

Rhodes, or **Kastro,** seapt. tn., Turkey in Asia, at the N. point and cap. isl. Rhodes; surrounded by ramparts. The former region of the Knights Hospitallers to the NW. contains the knights' hospital, the Grand Master's palace, and the Cathedral of St. John. The last two buildings were in part destroyed by an explosion, 1856. The tortuous 'Knight's Road' has preserved its feudal aspect entirely. R. is the seat of a Greek archbishop. The town had three ports—the N., defended E

by the mole of St. Nicholas, the central or commercial port, protected by the St. Ange tower and E. by the Mill tower, and the SE. port, defended on the E. by a line of reefs; the central port is the only one used at the present day, but it is partly choked up, and open to dangerous NE. winds. The first meridian of ancient geographers passed through R., which was, moreover, a centre of artistic and intellectual activity during the days of Greek culture. P. about 11,000; 5000 Turks, 1500 Jews, the remainder Greeks.

Rhodes, Inner and **Outer.** See **Appenzell.**

Rhodes Bay, bay, central Africa, at the S. end of Lake Tanganyika, in the SE. of Hore Bay.

Rhodesia, fortified post, Brit. Central Africa, on the Kalungwisi, a short distance from E. shore of Lake Mweru, in about 9° 5′ S., 29° 10′ E. The name is also popularly applied to all the territories of the Chartered South Africa Company.

Rhode-St.-Genèse, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P. <4000.

Rhodes Wood Reservoir, meteorological stn., Eng., Cheshire, in Longden Dale (valley of the Etherow), in 53° 29′ N., 1° 56′ W. Alt. 520 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866-80), 46.81 in.

Rhodogeidio, par., Wales, Anglesey, 5 m. SSW. Amlwch, 1 m. NNW. Llanerchymedd stn. P. <500. See **Llanerchymedd.**

Rhodope, mts., part of the Balkans, running nearly parallel with the chain of the Great Balkans, and separating Thrace and Macedonia. The W. part is the highest; here the peak of Muss Alla reaches an alt. of 10,200 ft. The E. part, composed of several chains running in various directions, gradually sinks to the shores (650 ft.) of the Ægean Sea. R. consists of a confused network of mountain groups. Length about 180 m. Called by the Turks **Dospad Dagh,** by the Bulgarians **Despoto Dagh.**

Rhön, mts., Ger. See **Rhön-gebirge.**

Rhondda, parl. div., Wales, Glamorganshire, traversed by the **Rhondda R.** (r. bk. trib. of the Taff), and bounded on the E. by the **Rhondda-fach R.,** which separates it from the E. div. and the parl. bor. of Merthyr-Tydfil; coal mined. P. 68,700.

Rhondda Valley, Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Llanwonno.**

Rhône, dep., E. France, formed in 1793, by division of dep. Rhône-et-Loire, out of the ancient provs. of Lyonnais and Beaujolais; divided into two arrs.: Lyons (cap.) and Villefranche. Surface generally mountainous, the principal stretches of level country being the valley of the Saône and the dist. S. and E. of Lyons. The mountains belong chiefly to three groups: the Beaujolais Mts. in the NW., mainly of porphyry, parallel to the Saône, culminating in St. Rigaud (3320 ft.), the highest point in the dep.; the Tarare Mts. in the W., formed of granite and metamorphic schists, extend N. and S. of the Brevenne valley, rising in Boussièvre to 3295 ft.; in the S. the mountains of Lyonnais, of granite, gneiss, and carboniferous formations, trend from S. to NE., highest point 6355 ft. The dep. belongs chiefly to the basin of the Rhone, which enters it in the E. and flows S. near, or on, the E. frontier; its principal tribs. are the Saône, which joins it on r. bk. at Lyons (after forming part of the E. boundary further N., and receiving the Azergues on r. bk.), and the Gier in the SE.; a narrow belt in the W. is drained to the Loire. As to climate, see **Lyons.** Of cereals, grown chiefly in the plain of Venissieux and the Saône valley, the most important is wheat, then rye; the vine covers about one-tenth of the surface, chiefly in Beaujolais and the S., but the production per acre is below the average for France; mulberry (Villefranche). Coal is worked at Givors, Amplepuis, and several other places; no iron is found, but of other metalliferous minerals the dep. yields about one-third of the total for France, argentiferous lead (Poule, Vernay, &c.), copper (Chessy, &c.), manganese (Villefranche). Textile manufactures are very important; Lyons is the centre of the silk industry, carried on widely throughout the dep.; velvet (Arbresle), plush (Thizy), silk-dyeing (Villefranche, Varau, &c.), printing of stuffs (Neuville, Saint-Genis-Laval), cotton goods (Amplepuis, Thizy), muslin and embroidery (Tarare, &c.). Metallurgical industries include iron and copper smelting (Givors); important chemical works (Arbresle, Neuville, &c.). Area, 1104 sq. m. P. (1891) 806,700. See **France,** table.

Rhone, ancient *Rhodanus,* important riv., Europe, rises in Switzd., in the Rhone Glacier, on the W. of Mount St. Gothard, between Mounts Furka and Grimsel, at an elevation of 5750 ft., flows SW. past Brieg and Sion to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the NW., and enters the Lake of Geneva (*g.v.*) near its SE. extremity. At Geneva it leaves the lake and takes a SW. direction, receiving from the left the muddy Arve. At Parc, 20 m. from the Swiss frontier, it becomes navigable; its course, after deflections to S. and to N., is now W. to Lyons, where it receives the Saône (r. bk.) at 532 ft. above sea-level, and it then flows nearly due S., past Givors, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called the Île de la Camargue, and enters the Gulf of Lyons, Mediterranean. The W. arm is called Le Petit Rhone, and the E., which carries 86 per cent. of its volume, the Grand Rhone; the latter issues in the Gulf de Fos (See **St. Louis du Rhône**). Other principal affluents, on right, the Ain, Ardèche, and Gard; on left, the Isère, Drôme, and Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, and consequently its navigation is difficult and dangerous. It is connected with the Loire by means of the Saône and Canal du Centre; the Canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne and Seine, and that of the Rhone and Rhine connects it with the Rhine. The Rhone formerly disappeared at a place called the Perte du Rhone, 25 m. SW. Geneva, but the rock which covered it has been removed. Below Lyons it is navigated by steam-packets, which, by means of the Saône, ascend as far as Châlon. Length, 504 m.; extent of basin, 38,000 sq. m.; discharge, 19,400 to 529,800 cubic ft. per second.

Rhone and Rhine Canal. See **Rhine and Rhone Canal.**

Rhonehouse, or **Kelton Hill,** Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 m. SW. Castle Douglas, 1 m. ESE. Bridge of Dee stn.

Rhön-gebirge, mt. group, Ger., partly in the Thuringian states, partly on the NW. frontier of Bavaria, and the NE. frontier of Hesse-Nassau, between the upper Fulda, upper Werra, and Franconian Saale; a volcanic mass of basalt, phonolite, and trachyte, 18½ m. by 9½ m. Highest peak the Wasserkuppe, about the middle of the range (50° 29′ N.), alt. 3115 ft. The Kreuzberg in the SE. (alt. 3050 ft.) is crowned by an old Franciscan monastery, a great resort of pilgrims and tourists, commanding, as it does, a magnificent view.

Rhos, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. from Haverfordwest. *Rhos,* or *ros,* Cymric-Celtic, in Wales 'a moor,' in Cornwall 'a valley;' *e.g.,* Ross, a town in Hereford; Rosecrewe, 'the valley of the cross;' Rosvean, 'the little valley.'

Rhos Bay, small bay, Wales, on the NW. of Denbighshire.

Rhosbeirio, par., Wales, Anglesey, 4 m. WSW. Amlwch, 2 m. NW. Rhosgoch stn. P. <250. See **Bodewryd.**

Rhoscolyn, par., Wales, Anglesey, Holy I., 5 m. S. by E. Holyhead, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**R. with Llanfairyneubwll and Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn**) P. <1000.

Rhoscrowther, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2½ m. S. Milford, P.O. P. <250.

Rhosddu, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, Gresford and Wrexham pars. P. <4000.

Rhosesmor, P.O., Wales, Flintshire, 4 m. NW. Mold.

Rhosferig, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Irvon, dist. and 6½ m. NW. Builth. P. <250.

Rhosgoch, stn., Wales, Anglesey, on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. SW. by S. Amlwch, P.O.

Rhosgoch, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3½ m. E. Welshpool. P. <250.

Rhosgrug, hill, Wales, Radnorshire, 8½ m. NNW. New Radnor.

Rhoshill, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. from Cardigan.

Rhossilly, Wales. See **Rhossilly.**

Rhos Llanerchrugog, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4 m. SW. by W. Wrexham, 2 m. NNW. Ruabon stn., PMT.O. P. 7100.

Rhosmedre, eccles. par., Wales. See **Rhos y Medre.**

Rhossilly, or **Rhosilly,** par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on **R. Bay,** W. ct., 16 m. W. by S. Swansea. P. <500.

Rhostie, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6½ m. SSE. Aberystwith, 3 m. W. Trawscoed stn. P. <250. See **Llanilar.**

Rhostryfan, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., 3½ m. SSE. Carnarvon, PM.O.

Rhostyllen, locality, Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. from Wrexham, P.O.

Rhosybol, eccles. par., Wales, Anglesey, 3½ m. SSW. Almwch, 1 m. SE. Rhosgoch stn., P.O. P. <750.

Rhos y Gwaila, eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, Llanfor par., near Bala, P.O. (**Rhosygwalia**). P. <500.

Rhos y Medre, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., par. and 1½ m. NE. Ruabon, PMT.O. P. <5000.

Rhotang Pass, Himalayas. See **Rohtang.**

Rhuallt, P.O., Wales, Flintshire, 3 m. E. St. Asaph.

Rhudd, Cymric-Celtic, *ruadh* Gaelic, 'red;' *e.g.,* Rhuddlan, 'the red bank;' Llanrhudd, 'the red church.'

Rhuddlan, par. and contributory bor., Wales, Flintshire, 7½ m. N. by W. Denbigh, on the L. & NW. R., one of the Flint dist. of parl. bors.; has ruined towers of a strong castle said to date from the beginning of the 11th century, and rebuilt 1160; also the remains of a building where Edward I's. parliament in 1283 passed the Statute of Rhuddlan. PMT.O. (**Rhyddlan or Rhuddlan**). 4730 ac. P. 7800; cont. bor. P. <1500. See **Flint.**

Rhudunan, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., 19 m. S. Portree.

Rhug, vil., Wales, Merionethshire. See **Corwen.**

Rhuis, penin., France, Brittany, dep. Morbihan, extends between the Gulf of Morbihan and the ocean. Length, E. to W., 15 m.

Rhulen, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 8½ m. SW. by S. New Radnor, 5 m. ENE. Aberedw stn. P. <250. See **Glascwm.**

Rhune, mt., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne, on the Spanish frontier. From the summit, alt. 2950 ft., is seen a grand panorama of the valleys of the Bidassoa and Nivelle, the Basque dist., and part of Béarn and the sea.

Rhu Storr, cape, Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., in 58° 15⅗′ N., with a lighthouse, visible 20 m.

Rhuvaal Lighthouse, Scot., Argyllshire, at the NE. end of Islay, visible 18 m.

Rhyd, Welsh, 'a ford.'

Rhyd-ddu, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., 9 m. SE. Carnarvon; slate quarried. PMT.O.

Rhyddlan, P.O., Wales. See **Rhuddlan.**

Rhydfelan, PM.O., Wales, 1 m. from Treforest, near Pontypridd, Glamorganshire.

Rhydgwern, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, on riv. Rhymney, Newport dist., 5½ m. E. Caerpilly. P.<500.

Rhydlewis, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 7 m. NW. Llandyssil.

Rhydowen, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 12 m. S. by E. Cardigan.

Rhydwen, PM.O., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. from Valley stn.

Rhyd y Bryw, vil., Wales, Brecknockshire, on l. bk. of the Usk, 8 m. W. Brecknock, close to Devynock stn. See **Llywel.**

Rhydyclafdy, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. W. Pwllheli.

Rhyd y Croesau, eccles. par., Eng. and Wales, Shropshire and Denbighshire, 3½ m. W. Oswestry, P.O. P.<500.

Rhydyfelin, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 2 m. S. by E. Aberystwith, 1 m. N. Llanrhystyd Road stn.

Rhydyfro, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. NW. Pontardawe.

Rhydymain, P.O., Wales, Merionethshire, 6 m. NE. Dolgelly.

Rhydymeirch, P.O., Wales, 4 m. from Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.

Rhydymwyn, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. NW. Mold, P.O. P.<500.

Rhydyronen, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Tal-y-llyn Rly., 12½ m. SW. by S. Dolgelly.

Rhyl, market and seapt. tn., Wales, Flintshire, on the N. ct., 10 m. N. by W. Denbigh, at the mouth of the Clwyd, on the L. & NW. R. R. has a fine sandy beach, and is a fashionable watering-place, and convenient tourist centre; has zinc ore. Market-day, Tu. P. 6500.

Rhymney, tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 10⅛ m. NW. by W. Pontypool, with stns. on the Rhymney and Brecon and Merthyr Rlys. **Rhymney Bridge,** stn., 1 m. N., on the L. & NW. R. and Brecon Rly., and a junction stn. on the G. W. R.; coal mined; iron-works. PMT.O. P. 7700. See also **Rumney.**

Rhymney, or **Rumney,** riv., Wales, rises in Brecknockshire, forms the boundary between Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, and flows S. into the Bristol Channel. Its valley is ascended by the **Rhymney Rly.** (Cardiff to Rhymney Bridge).

Rhynd, par., Scot., Perthshire, between the rivs. Tay and Earn, 4 m. SE. Perth, P.O. P.<500.

Rhyndakos, riv., Asia Minor. See **Tashanlu.**

Rhyndaston, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 28 m. N. by E. Hobart. P.<1500.

Rhyndwyclydach, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Pontardawe dist., 6½ m. N. Swansea; 7704 ac. P.<4000.

Rhynie, postal-tp., S. Australia, Gawler co., 54 m. N. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Rhynie, or **Muir of Rhynie,** par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on Water of Bogie, 8 m. S. by W. Huntly, 3½ m. SSW. Gartly stn., PMT.O.; 12,879 ac. P.<1500.

Rhynn, Cymro-Celtic, 'a promontory,' or 'peninsula.' See *Rain.*

Rhynns of Islay, Scot. See **Rhinns of Islay.**

Ri, or *sri,* Sanskrit, 'to flow.' See **Rhedig.**

Ria, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 26 m. WSW. Perpignan; iron is mined here. Alt. 1260 ft. P.<2000.

Riachuelo, Argentine Republic. See **Buenos Aires,** city.

Riachuelo, vil., Uruguay, dep. and 9 m. E. Colonia, on the Rio de la Plata.

Riad, or **Er-Riad,** tn., central Arabia, cap. Nejd, or Wahabite kingdom, 450 m. NE. Mecca, in 24° 39′ N., 46° 42′ E.; surrounded by fortifications constructed by the Egyptians, and with thick walls flanked by high towers. The palace is a large citadel. P. 35,000.

Riaillé, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Ancenis, 25 m. NE. by N. Nantes. P.<2000.

Ria-lin, seapt., Russia. See **Riga.**

Rianjo, comm., Spain, prov. Corunna, 21 m. SW. Santiago, on the Ria (bay) de Arosa. P. 7600.

Riaño, comm., Spain, on the riv. Esla, prov. and 36 m. NE. by N. Leon. P.<2000.

Rians, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Brignoles, 18 m. ENE. Aix. P.<2000.

Riardo, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 15 m. NNW. Caserta; mineral spring. P.<2000.

Riásl, fort and tn., India, Kashmír, Jamu div., in 33° 5′ N., 74° 52′ E., on the Chenáb, and on the southernmost range of the Himálayas.

Riata, Berber tribe of Morocco, inhabiting the N. slope of the Atlas Mts., E. of Fez.

Riaza, comm., Spain, prov. and 41 m. NE. by E. Segovia, in the Sierra de Guadarrama, near the source of the **riv. Riaza,** which flows N. then NW. to the Douro. P. 3000.

Rib, small riv., Eng., Hertfordshire, flows S. through that div., and S. and SW. to the Lee, which it joins on the l. bk. 1 m. below Hertford.

Ribadavia, comm., Spain, prov. and 15 m. WSW. Orense. P.<5000.

Ribadeo, comm., Spain. See **Rivadeo.**

Ribadesella, or **Rivadesella,** tn., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 40 m. ENE. Oviedo; good port, protected by a dyke behind a bar, with about 10 ft. of water. Lead and silver mined here. P. (comm.) 7300.

Ribago, or **Ribao,** tn., central Sudan, in the NW. of Adamawa, about 50 m. E. Yola, near the l. bk. of the Benue. P. 6000.

Ribaldeira, or **Dois Portos,** tn., Portugal, dist. and 23 m. N. Lisbon. P.<4000.

Ribari, vil., Servia, prov. Šabac, 41 m. SW. by S. Neusatz (Hungary); has a sulphur spring, with much frequented bathing establishment. P.<2000.

Riba Riba, group of vils., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of upper Congo, in 2° 40′ S.

Ribarits, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Kossovo, sanjak Prishtina, on riv. Ibar, 14 m. S. by W. Novibazar.

Ribarroja, comm., Spain, prov. and 13 m. NNW. Valencia, dist. Liria, on r. bk. riv. Guadalaviar. P.<4000.

Ribas del Sil, comm., Spain. See **Rivas del Sil.**

Ribat, tn., Arabia, Hadramut, 730 m. SE. Mecca, in the upper part of the Wadi Doan valley. P. 6000.

Ribbesford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 1 m. S. Bewdley, on the r. bk. of the Severn, 3½ m. SW. by W. Kidderminster. P.<250.

Ribble, riv., Eng., Yorkshire and Lancashire, formed at Selside, S. of Ingleton Fells, by the union of the Gale Beck and Cam Beck, flows S. past Settle, and afterwards SW. past Clitheroe and Preston (to which it is navigable) to the Irish Sea, which it enters by an estuary 7 m. across; chief trib. the Calder, in Lancashire, from the SE.

Ribblehead, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the M. R., 9 m. S. Hawes Junction.

Ribbleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly in bor. of Preston. P.<1000. **Ribbleton Moor,** uninhabited par., adjoining R.

Ribby, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Wrea.**

Ribchester, formerly **Ribblechester,** small tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., on the r. bk. of the Ribble, 5½ m. NNW. Blackburn, 2⅛ m. NW. Wilpshire stn.; numerous Roman remains that have been dug up here in past centuries show that it must have been an important place in Roman times, when it was probably the chief port on the Mersey, though the city which stood here has not been identified (by some thought to be *Rigodunum,* by others *Coccium*). PMT.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**R. with Stidd**) P.<2000.

Ribe, vil., Brit. E. Africa, 14 m. N. by W. Mombasa.

Ribe, or **Ripen,** a decayed tn., Denmark, in the SW. of Jutland, prov. R., on the Flads Aa, 56 m. SW. by W. Horsens; manufactures cotton goods and cast iron. R., which has a curious cathedral, is one of the oldest towns of the kingdom; in the 12th and 13th centuries it had an important merchant navy, and was often a place of royal residence. Destroyed by fire in 1627, by a flood in 1644, and suffered much in the wars of 1657–60. P.<5000.

Ribe, riv., rises in Schleswig, near the Danish frontier, flows W., and falls into the North Sea, W. of Fanö I., after a course of 45 m.

Ribeauville, tn., Ger. See **Rappoltsweiler.**

Ribeira, or **Iguape,** riv., Brazil, Paraná and São Paulo, flows E. into the Atlantic, in 24° 40′ S.

Ribeira, comm., Spain. See **Riveira.**

Ribeira Brava, tn., Cape Verde Is., cap. and 2 m. from the N. ct. of St. Nicolas I.; coasting port. P. 4000.

Ribeira de Pena, tn., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, dist. Villa Real, 33 m. E. Braga. P.<4000.

Ribeira Grande, tn., Azores, on the N. ct. of St. Michael (São Miguel) I. P. (comm.) 9600.

Ribeira Grande, tn., Cape Verde Is., cap. and on the NE. ct. of São Antão I. P.<5000.

Ribeira Grande, tn., Cape Verde Is., Santiago (São Thiago) I., cap. until 1770 of Cape Verde Is., 7½ m. W. Praïa, the present cap.

Ribeirão Preto, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 210 m. NW. by N. Santos. Alt. 1705 ft. (D.L.). P. 8000.

Ribeira Secca, tn., Azores Is., St. George (São Jorge) I. P.<4000.

Ribeira Secca, tn., Azores Is., on the N. ct. of St. Michael (São Miguel) I. P.<4000.

Ribemont, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 9 m. ESE. St. Quentin. R. has sustained several sieges, the most famous being that by the Prince de Condé, 1587. Birthplace of Condorcet, the philosopher, 1745–94. P. <3000.

Ribera, comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 43 m. S. Palermo; birthplace of Crispi, the statesman (1819). P. 8100.

Ribera, two comms., Spain, Asturias, prov. Oviedo. **Ribera de Abajo,** or **Lower Ribera,** 4½ m. SW. Oviedo, has the famous baths Caldas de Oviedo, P. <2000; **Ribera de Arriba,** or **Upper Ribera,** 4 m. SSW. Oviedo, P. <3000.

Ribérac, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arr., on the Dronne, 19 m. W. by N. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Ribera del Fresno, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 44 m. ESE. Badajoz. P. (comm.) <5000.

Ribby with Wrea, par., Eng., Lancashire, Fylde dist., 2 m. W. Kirkham. P. <500.

Ribnik, vil., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Zagrab or Agram, 13 m. WNW. Karlstadt. P. (comm.) 7300.

Ribnitz, or **Ribnitz in Mecklenburg,** tn. and fishing port, Ger., prov. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 m. NE. Rostock, at the head of the Saaler Bodden. P. <5000.

Ribston, Great, with Walshford and **Little Ribston,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. Little R., Ripon div., on the Nidd, 3 m. SE. Knaresborough, 2 m. NE. by N. Spofforth stn. Great Ribston with Walshford, P. <250; Little Ribston, P.O., P. <250.

Ribton, par., Eng., Cumberland, dist. and 5 m. W. Cockermouth. P. <250.

Riby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 6 m. W. by S. Grimsby, 2½ m. SW. by S. Stallingborough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Rica, tn., Paraguay. See **Villa Rica.**

Ricamarie, La, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 2 m. S. St. Étienne; coal-mining centre. P. <4000.

Ričan (richan), tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Böhmisch-Brod, 11 m. SE. by E. Prague. P. <2000.

Ricaurte, vil., Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, 50 m. WSW. Bogotá, on the r. bk. of the Magdalena; hot sulphur springs. P. <4000.

Riccall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Ouse, 8½ m. S. by E. York, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Riccall, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., rising in Helmsley Moor, and flowing SE. till it joins the Rye on the l. bk.

Riccarton, tp., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 2 m. WNW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Riccarton, par. and tn., Scot., Ayrshire, on the l. bk. of the Irvine, included in the parl. bor. of Kilmarnock, PMT.O. Par. 7550 ac., P. 7400; tn. (part of Kilmarnock, *q.v.*) P. <2500.

Riccarton Junction, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the N. B. R., 10½ m. S. by E. Hawick, PM.O. (**Riccarton**).

Riccia, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 11 m. SE. by E. Campobasso, 36 m. W. Foggia. P. 8200.

Rice, co., U.S., Kansas, N. of 38° N., crossed in E. by 98° W.

Rice, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SE., to the N. of 44° N., and W. of 93° W.

Rice Lake, Canada, Ontario, 60–78 m. ENE. Toronto, drained by the riv. Trent into the head of the Bay of Quinte.

Rice Lake, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Barron co., on Red Cedar R., 55 m. by rail NW. Chippewa Falls. P. <3000.

Rice Trevor Islands, Chile, in the W. of the Tierra del Fuego Archipelago, in 53° 20′ S.

Rich, co., U.S., Utah, in the extreme NE. of the state.

Rich, Point, cape, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 50° 46′ N. Mean temp., yr. 32.6° F., Jan. 11.8°, Aug. 57.5°.

Richard's Castle, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 6½ m. N. Leominster, 1½ m. WNW. Woofferton Junc., P.O. P. <250.

Richard's Castle, par., Eng., Shropshire, Ludlow dist. P. <500.

Richardson, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the extreme SE.

Richardstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ardee, on riv. Dee, 3 m. NW. Dunleer. P. <250.

Richardton, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Stark co., 74 m. W. Bismarck.

Richborough Castle, the ancient *Rutupiæ*, ruin, Eng., Kent, 1½ m. N. Sandwich; was an important post during the Roman occupation.

Rich Cape, cape, Canada, Ontario, on the W. side of Georgian Bay, in 44° 45′ N.

Riche, La, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Tours, of which town it is a suburb; has ruins of a 12th century church, and remains of the castle of Plessis-lès-Tours, made famous by Scott's *Quentin Durward.* Louis XI. died here in 1483. P. <2000.

Richelieu, co., Canada, Quebec, on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, crossed in the E. by 73° W.

Richelieu, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Chinon, 32 m. SW. by S. Tours, 12 m. E. Loudin. P. <3000.

Richelieu (Chambly, or **St. John) River,** Canada, Quebec, issues from Lake Champlain, and flows N. into the riv. St. Lawrence, at the head of Lake St. Peter. It is canalised above Chambly, below which it is navigable.

Richelsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse, circle Rotenburg, 14 m. W. Eisenach; copper and cobalt are mined here. P. <2000.

Richfield, city, U.S., Utah, cap. Sevier co., 137 m. S. by W. Salt Lake City. P. <2000.

Richfield Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., 60 m. E. by S. Syracuse; has a sulphur spring, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous diseases. Is a fashionable resort. P. <2000.

Richford, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., at confluence of Missisquoi and Clyde Rivs., 32 m. by rail NW. Newport. P. <3000.

Rich Hill, tn., Ire., NE. co. and 4½ m. ENE. Armagh, bar. W. Oneilland, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Rich Hill, city, U.S., Missouri, Bates co., 70 m. S. by E. Kansas City. P. <5000.

Richibucto, tn. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., on R. Harbour (the estuary of Richibucto R.), 101 m. NE. by E. Fredericton; has 15 ft. of water on bar at high water, and 10½ ft. at low water. P. <1500. **Richibucto River,** flows NE. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. **Richibucto Head,** cape.

Richland, co., U.S., Illinois, S. of 39° N., and crossed in E. by 88° W.

Richland, vil., U.S., Iowa, Keokuk co., 55 m. NW. by N. Burlington. P. <1500.

Richland, par., U.S., Louisiana, in the NE., crossed by 32½° N. and 91½° W.

Richland, co., U.S., N. Dakota, in the SE. corner.

Richland, co., U.S., Ohio, S. of 41° S., and E. of 83° W.

Richland, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the angle between the Catawba R. on the E. and the Broad and Congaree Rivs. on the W. and S., crossed by 34° N., and in the SE. by 81° W.

Richland, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the SW., to the N. of 43° N., and E. of 91° W., bounded on the S. by the Wisconsin R.

Richland Center, manufacturing city, U.S., Wisconsin, R. co., 61 m. N. by E. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <2000.

Richmond, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, in the S. of Cape Breton I.

Richmond, vil., Canada, Ontario, Carleton co., on a trib. of the riv. Rideau, 15½ m. SSW. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Richmond, vil., Canada, Quebec, R. co., 92 m. SW. by S. Quebec. P. (1891) <2500.

Richmond, municip., Cape Colony, dist. R., 70 m. NW. by N. Graaff Reinet; health resort. Alt. 4700 ft. Mean rfall. (13 yrs.), 12.9 in. P. <1500.

Richmond, mun. bor. (since 1890) and par., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., 8 m. WSW. London, in the diocese of Rochester, on the r. bk. of the Thames, with stns. on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan Dist. Rlys., and one (**New R.**) on the L. & SW. R. There is no staple trade or manufacture; but R. is of importance as a residential town, and is much visited for its scenery, its park and terrace, and other attractions. From early times it became a royal residence, some remains of the palace of Henry VII. being still visible. A theatre and handsome municipal buildings were recently constructed, and a new lock with a footbridge and patent sluices. P. (1801) <5000; (1871) 19,100; (1891) 22,700.

Richmond, mun. bor. (since William I.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 42 m. NW. York, in the diocese of Ripon, on the Swale, with stn. on the NE. R. The trade is confined to agricultural products. Ruins of the Norman castle of R. still overlook the river and valley. The town returned two members to Parliament till 1867, and then one till 1885, when the bor. was disfranchised. There are five fairs. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) <3000; (1851) <4500; (1871) <4500; (1891) <4500; parl. div. P. 54,400.

Richmond, vil., Natal, 20 m. SSW. Pietermaritzburg; principal township in Upper Umkomanzi div.

Richmond, co., New South Wales, on the coast, crossed by 29° S. and 153° E.

Richmond, tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 30 m. NW. Sydney; seat of a government agricultural college and experimental farm. The Kurrajong Heights, 10 m. distant, is a well-known sanatarium. P. <1500.

Richmond, riv., New South Wales, rises in Macpherson Range, flows SE. then NE. to the Pacific Ocean, in about 28° 50′ S. Length, 120 m.

Richmond, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waimea co., 5 m. S. by W. Nelson, on the railway to Nelson. P. <1500.

Richmond, tp., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 12 m. NE. by N. Hobart; anthracite coal is found in the district. P. <1500.

Richmond, co., U.S., Georgia, on the Savannah (E. frontier), and N. of 33° N.

Richmond, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Wayne co., on E. Fork of Whitewater R., 65 m. E. Indianapolis. The manufactures, which are considerable, include agricultural machines, portable engines, furniture, &c. Important railway centre. Contains Earlham College, under the control of the Society of Friends, who hold an important annual meeting here. P. (1850) <1500; (1870) 9400; (1880) 12,700; (1890) 16,600.

Richmond, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Madison co., 90 m. ESE. Louisville; seat of the Central University. P. 5100.

Richmond, tn., U.S., Maine, Sagadahoc co., on the r. bk. of the Kennebec R., 18 m. S. Augusta. P.<4000.

Richmond, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 23 m. N. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Richmond, vil., U.S., Michigan, Macomb co., 38 m. N. Detroit. P.<1500.

Richmond, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. Bay co., 36 m. ENE. Kansas City. P.<3000.

Richmond, vil., U.S., New York. See **Port Richmond.**

Richmond, co., U.S., New York. See **Staten Island.**

Richmond, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the S. frontier, E. of 80° W.

Richmond, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co. P.<2000.

Richmond, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Fort Bend co., on the r. bk. of Brazos R., 29 m. SW. by W. Houston. P.<1500.

Richmond, vil., U.S., Utah, Cache co., 80 m. N. Salt Lake City. P.<1500.

Richmond, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., on the Winooski R., 12 m. SE. by E. Burlington. P.<1500.

Richmond, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., crossed by 38° N., E. of 77° W., bounded on the SW. by the estuary of the Rappahannock.

Richmond, city, U.S., Virginia, Henrico co., on the l. bk., and immediately below the falls, of the James R., 110 m. NW. by W. of the SE. corner of the state, with coal-mines. Directly on the opposite bank, and connected with it by five bridges, is Manchester. Vessels drawing 16 ft. can ascend to the city at low tide, and those of 18 ft. draught to Warwick, 3 m. below. Depth at entrance to port at high water at ordinary spring tides, 16 ft.; at ordinary neap tides, 15½ ft. deep; in port at high water, 17 ft.; at low water, 14 ft. A railway has been built around the falls, and improvements are in progress which will render the docks accessible by vessels drawing 20 ft. in a channel 100 ft. wide to the mouth of the river. It is intended eventually to deepen the channel to 22 ft. at low water. There is regular steam communication with Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. The manufactures, which are very important, include tobacco and cigar factories, iron-works, machinery, waggons, furniture, cotton goods, sheetings, shirtings, stoneware, and electro-plating. The principal exports are cotton and tobacco. R. is noted for its numerous and excellent educational institutions. The town is chiefly built upon elevated grounds on either side of the Shockoe Creek Valley, and is one of the healthiest cities of the U.S. R. was founded in 1737, and became the state cap. in 1779. In 1861 it was made the cap. of the Southern Confederacy, and during the war it was one of the central objects of attack and defence. In 1865 the city was fired by the Confederate army to prevent the tobacco warehouses and the stores from falling into the hands of the Federal forces, the estimated loss being 8,000,000 dollars. P. (1790) 3800; (1830) 16,100; (1850) 27,600; (1860) 37,900; (1870) 51,000; (1880) 63,600; (1890) 81,400.

Richmond, city, Victoria, Bourke co., suburb of and 2 m. E. Melbourne. P. 38,800.

Richmond Bay, Canada, Prince Edward I., N. ct., towards the W. end.

Richmond Bay, or **Chateaubelair,** vil., W. Indies, on the W. ct. of St. Vincent I.

Richmond Corner, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., 53 m. WNW. Fredericton. P. (of sub-dist.)<2500.

Richmond Gulf, a triangular sheet of water, Canada, on the E. side of Hudson Bay, in 56° 20′ N., measuring 25 by 15 m., communicating with the bay by a rocky channel so narrow, that the tide rushes out and in with dangerous rapidity without bringing the surface to low water or raising it to high water level of the bay.

Richmond Harbour, P.O., Ire., W. co., bar. and 1½ m. W. Longford.

Richmond Hill, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 16 m. NNW. Toronto, on a railway. P.<1500.

Richmondville, vil., U.S., New York, Schoharie co., 43 m. W. Albany. P.<1500.

Richrath, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 6 m. SW. Solingen. P. (comm.) 5200.

Richtenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Franzburg, 12 m. SW. Stralsund. P.<2000.

Richterich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 3 m. NW. by N. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.)<4000.

Richtersdorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, circle and 2 m. SW. Gleiwitz. P.<3000.

Richterswil, comm., Switzd., cant. Zürich, on the S. side of Lake Zürich, 9 m. ENE. Zug; frequented by invalids for the whey cure. P.<4000.

Richview, vil., U.S., Illinois, Washington co., 58 m. E. by S. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Richwood, agricultural vil., U.S., Ohio, Union co., 37 m. NW. by N. Columbus. P.<1500.

Ricka, riv., Austria. See **Reka.**

Rickarton, eccles. par., Scot., Kincardineshire, Fetteresso and Glenbervie pars., 3 m. NW. Stonehaven, P.O. P.<500.

Rickergate, par., Eng., Cumberland, included in Carlisle par. P. 5900.

Rickerscote, P.O., Eng., 2 m. S. Stafford.

Rickinghall, Superior and **Inferior,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 13 m. NE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 3½ m. W. by N. Mellis stn. R. Superior, P.O., P.<500; R. Inferior, P.<500.

Rickling, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. SW. by S. Saffron Walden, 2 m. SW. Newport stn. P.<500.

Ricklingen, vil., Prussia, prov., circle, and 16 m. WNW. Hanover. P.<3000.

Rickmansworth, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Colne, div. and 4 m. SW. Watford, 7½ m. NW. Harrow, on the Metropolitan Rly., and a branch of the L. & NW. R.; has artfabric printing, manufacture of paper. PMT.O. 10,020 ac. P. 7000.

Rico, tn., U.S., Colorado, cap. Dolores co., on W. Fork of Dolores R., 25 m. SW. Silverton. P.<1500.

Ricomagus, tn., France. See **Riom.**

Riczka, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Kosów. P.<4000.

Riddell's Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 28 m. NW. by N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Riddell's Quarter, par., Eng., Northumberland, dist. and 7 m. NW. Morpeth. P.<250.

Ridderkerk, vil., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 5 m. NW. Dordrecht. P. (comm. **Ridderbuurt**) 7800.

Riddersk, silver-mine, Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, in Altai Mts., 330 m. S. of Biysk. P.<5000.

Riddes, hamlet, Switzd., cant. Valais, 8 m. SW. by W. Sion, on the l. bk. of the Rhone.

Riddings Junction, stn., Eng., Cumberland, in the N. of the Eskdale div., on the Liddel Water, 12½ m. N. Carlisle, on the N. B. R.

Riddings with Somercotes, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 9 m. SW. by W. Mansfield, 1½ m. W. Pye Bridge stn.; has blast-furnaces. PMT.O. (**Riddings**). P. 5600.

Riddles, settlement, U.S., Oregon, Douglas co., on Umpqua R., 78 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state.

Riddlesden, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Bingley par., 1½ m. N. Keighley. P.<1000.

Riddlestown, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Rathkeale No. 1.

Riddlesworth, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the lower Ouse, 24 m. SW. Norwich, 4½ m. SSW. Harling Road stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par., partly in Suffolk (**R. with Gasthorpe and Knettishall**) P.<250.

Riddon, Loch, an inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. ct., running 3 m. N. from the Kyles of Bute. It receives at its head the riv. Ruel.

Rideau, Little, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Prescott co., 48 m. W. Montreal.

Rideau Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, 42-65 m. SW. by S. Ottawa, drained by the riv. Rideau into the riv. Ottawa. Together with canals, the lake and river afford water communication (originally established for military purposes between 1826 and 1834) between Ottawa city and Kingston on Lake Ontario. Length of navigation, 126½ m.; number of locks, 47; navigable depth, 4½ ft.

Ridgacre, par., Eng., Worcestershire, dist. and 4 m. E. Stourbridge. P.<1000.

Ridge, English, 'a ridge.' See *Rücken.*

Ridge, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans div., 3 m. NW. Barnet, P.O. P.<500.

Ridge, electoral div., Ire., W. co. and 8 m. SW. Carlow, bar. Idrone West.

Ridgedale, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Hamilton co. P.<1500.

Ridgefield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 17 m. WNW. Bridgeport. P.<3000.

Ridgely, vil., U.S., Illinois, Sangamon co., 3 m. N. Springfield Center. P.<1500.

Ridge Point, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Mayo, on the N. of Achill I., 9° 59′ W.

Ridge River, Canada, Saskatchewan, flows NNW. into Island Lake, on the N. frontier of the dist., in about 102° 40′ W.

Ridgetown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., 50 m. SW. London. P. (1891)<2000.

Ridgeville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Randolph co., 60 m. NE. by E. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Ridge Way, ancient Roman road, Eng., Berkshire and Wiltshire, between Wanborough and Wallingford.

Ridgeway, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Sheffield, 2½ m. SW. Woodhouse Junc.; coal mined. P.O. P.<2500.

Ridgeway, vil., U.S., New York, Orleans co., 37 m. NE. Buffalo; has sandstone quarries. P.<1500.

Ridgewell, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 11½ m. N. Braintree, 2 m. NW. by N. Yeldham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Ridgewood, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 5 m. NNE. Paterson. P.<1500.

Ridgmont, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 9½ m. SW. by S. Bedford, 1 m. SE. of its stn. on L. & NW. R. P.<750.

Ridgmount, P.O., Eng., near Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, 3 m. from Aspley Guise.

Ridgway, vil., Eng., Devonshire, 4½ m. NE. Plymouth; is a summer resort.

Ridgway, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Elk co., on Clarion R., 85 m. SE. by E. Erie. P.<2000.

Ridgway Cross, P.O., Wales, Herefordshire, 6 m. N. Ledbury.

Riding, originally *Thrithing*, 'a third part,' applied as a geographical name to the three subdivisions of the English co. of York, and now, without any reference to the original meaning, to subdivisions of shires in some of the Australasian colonies.

Riding, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 5 m. ESE. Hexham, on the r. bk. of the Tyne, with a stn. (**R. Mill**) on the NE. R. and N. B. R., PMT.O. (**R. Mill**). P.<250. See **Bywell.**

Riding Mill, vil., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R. and N. B. R., div. and 5 m. E. by S. Hexham; coal mined. PMT.O. See **Bywell St. Andrew.**

Ridley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6½ m. W. by N. Nantwich, 3½ m. S. Beeston and Tarporley stn. P.<250.

Ridley, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 7 m. SSW. Gravesend, 3 m. SW. by S. Meopham stn. P.<250.

Ridley, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9 m. W. Hexham, near the r. bk. of the South Tyne, 1 m. SE. Bardon Mill stn. P.<250.

Ridley, par., Wales, Denbighshire, Wrexham dist., near Holt. P.<250.

Ridlington, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 1½ m. from the N. ct., 10 m. SE. Cromer, 2½ m. NE. Honing stn. P.<250.

Ridlington, par., Eng., Rutland, dist. and 2½ m. NW. Uppingham, P.O. P.<250.

Ridout, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 581 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Riebeek West and **Riebeek Kasteel,** vils., Cape Colony, dist. Malmesbury. P. (of each)<1500.

Ried, Anglo-Saxon, 'a reed'; *e.g.*, Retford, 'the reedy ford.'

Ried, tn., Upper Austria, cap. dist. R., 35 m. NE. by N. Salzburg. P.<5000.

Ried, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 11 m. NW. Brieg, in the Lötschen-thal. P.<2000.

Ried, Nieder and **Ober,** two vils., Switzd., cant. Bern, the former 5 m. WSW. Brienz, on the Lake of Brienz. P. (of each)<2000.

Rieder, or **Rieder am Harz,** vil., Ger., Anhalt, 12 m. SSE. Halberstadt. P.<3000.

Riedisheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 1½ m. E. Mülhausen. P.<3000.

Riedlingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of and on the Danube, 31 m. SE. by S. Tübingen. P.<3000.

Riedwyl, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. SE. by E. Solothurn.

Rieka, tn., Austria. See **Fiume.**

Rieka, riv., Austria-Hungary. See **Reka.**

Rieka, or **Rjeka,** tn., S. Montenegro, cap. prov. R., 5½ m. ESE. Cetinje. Its monastery was formerly the cap. of the prince-bishops (vladikas) of Montenegro; had a Slavonic printing-press in the 15th century. P.<2000.

Riemke, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, 9 m. NE. Essen; coal is mined here. P.<3000.

Rierson, isl., Oceania. See **Manahiki Islands.**

Riesa, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, with a railway bridge over the river, 12 m. NNW. Meissen; has a large harbour. P. (1849)<3000; (1890) 9400.

Riesenbeck, vil., Prussia, in the N. of prov. Westphalia, circle Teckenburg, 20 m. N. Münster. P. (comm.)<4000.

Riesenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Rosenberg, 20 m. SSE. Marienburg. P.<5000.

Riesengebirge ('Giant Mountains'), mt. range, Ger., separating Bohemia from Prussia, prov. Silesia, continuous eastward with the Sudetengebirge, and westward with the Erzgebirge. The Elbe rises on its S. side. Granite is the prevailing formation on the Silesian side, where the mountains descend very steeply, and crystalline schists on the Bohemian, which has a much gentler slope. Snow lies on the summits eight or nine months in the year. This range is crossed by three passes, one from Landeshut to Trautenau, another from Hirschberg to Reichenberg, and the third from Hirschberg to the Elbe valley. The R. are much frequented by German tourists. Glaciated area, estimated by Partsch, at 32.5 sq. m.; lower limit of *firn* (*nevée*) 3700-3900 ft. Length, NW. to SE., 24 m.; breadth, 16 m. Mean alt. 4300 ft.; culminating point, the Schneekoppe, or Riesenkoppe, 5260 ft.

Riesi, comm., Sicily, prov. and 14½ m. S. by E. Caltanissetta; sulphur is mined here. P. 11,900.

Riestedt, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Sangerhausen, 8 m. W. by S. Eisleben; has lignite mines. P.<3000.

Rietfontein ('reed-fountain'), mission stn., Brit. Bechuanaland, in 26° S., 16 m. from W. frontier.

Rietfontein, settlement, Cape Colony, in 32° 52′ S., 24° 5′ E., Graaff Reinet dist. Alt. 2264 ft. Mean rfall. (16 yrs.), 11.46 in.

Rieti, the ancient Sabine *Reate*, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, on the Velino, 16 m. SE. Terni; has mineral springs, and a cathedral of the 16th century. P. 9000.

Riet Point, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., about 27° 5′ E.

Riet-Vley, vil., Cape Colony, Griqua-land E., dist. Umzimkulu, 70 m. SW. by S. Pietermaritzburg (Natal). P.<1500.

Rieumes, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Muret, 24 m. SW. Toulouse. P.<2000.

Rieupeyroux, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, 27 m. N. by E. Albi, with deposits of sulphuretted lead. Alt. 2430 ft. P.<2000.

Rieux, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 6 m. E. by N. Cambrai. P.<3000.

Rievaulx, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Rivaulx.**

Riez, tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Digne, 38 m. NE. by E. Aix. The ancient Roman colony of *Julia Augusta Âlebece*, or *Albaugusta*, R. has numerous Roman remains. The Gothic cathedral was rebuilt in 1490 and 1524, and restored 1812. P.<2000.

Rièzes, Les, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, 7 m. WNW. Rocroi (France). P.<2000.

Rif, Er. See **Morocco.**

Rifa, or **Rife,** vil., Upper Egypt, prov. and 6 m. SSE. Siut. P.<5000.

Riff, a Berber tribe in the N. of Morocco, mainly to the E. of 5° W.

Riffelhorn, peak on the N. side of the Gorner glacier, where it contracts to form the Boden glacier, 3 m. S. Zermatt, Switzd., Valais. Alt. 9615 ft.

Rig, or **Bender** (or **Bunder**) **River,** small port, Persia, on the Persian Gulf, 22 m. NNW. Bushire; roadstead sheltered by two islets.

Riga (Esthonian **Ria-lin**), seapt., Russia, in population the fifth city of the empire. It is situated at the S. extremity of the **Gulf of R.** (115 m. long, and 100 m. in width; greatest depth, 27 fathoms), 8 m. above the mouth of the W. Düna (*q.v.*), in 56° 57′ N., 24° 6′ E., 360 m. SW. St. Petersburg (*viâ* Pskov). The bar at the mouth of the Düna having only 14 ft. of water over it, and the roadstead, although protected by a mole, being still exposed to winds, part of the vessels are unloaded at Bolderaa or Mühlgraben. The entrance into the Düna is protected by the Dünamünde fortress. R. consists of the old town, which has preserved several of its Hanseatic features, and three suburbs, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Mitau, the last of which, on the l. bk., is connected with the former by a floating bridge and a high viaduct. Its cathedral, built in 1204, and rebuilt in the 16th century, is said to possess the largest organ in the world. R. has a technical high school (over 1000 students). One-half the population is German, the remainder being Russians and Letts in equal parts, with nearly 5000 foreigners and 2000 Esthonians. The larger commerce is in German and partly English hands. R. is a great market for export of timber, shipped from Volhynia and White Russia, and especially flax, grown in the W. provs., as well as for hemp and all sorts of cereals, especially oats; eggs, tallow, tobacco, rugs, and various minor articles also add to the importance of the exports, the annual value of which is about £5,000,000. Although the port of R. freezes for an average of 127 days every year, and has a rival in Libau, the facilities offered by the railways running to the E. and SE. enable R. to hold the fourth place (after St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Libau) in the exterior trade of the empire. The imports, consisting chiefly of salt, fish, wine, oil, and fruits, raw cotton, machinery, and coal, attain an annual value of upwards of £2,000,000. R. is the cap. of the govt. of Livonia, and the seat of a governor-general. Mean temp., yr. 42.9° F., Jan. 23.6°, July 65.7°; mean rfall. (31 yrs.), yr. 20 in., May–Nov. 14.6 in. P. (1867) 102,040; (1891) 181,935.

Rigaf, eastern Sudan. See **Rejaf.**

Rigaud, vil., Canada, Quebec, Vaudreuil co., on the r. bk. of the Ottawa (Lake Two Mountains), 33 m. W. Montreal. P.<1500.

Rigg, Eng., 'a ridge.' See **Rücken.**

Rigg, P.O., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6 m. E. Annan, 2 m. WSW. Gretna Green stn.

Rigg (or **Cruggleton**) **Bay,** Scot., Wigtownshire, on the W. side of Wigtown Bay, 7 m. SSE. Wigtown.

Riggend, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, New Monkland par., 3½ m. N. Airdrie. P.<500.

Riggisberg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 10 m. S. by E. Bern. P.<2000.

Righa, Berber tribe, Algeria. See **Rira.**

Rigi, spelt by the French **Righi,** the Latin *Mons Rigidus*, mt., Switzd., between lakes Lucerne on the S., Zug on the N., and Lowerz on the E. It is covered with forests and meadows at its base, with pasturage higher up, and has on its slopes eleven villages, many châlets, and numerous hotels both on the

slopes and at the top. There are two funicular railways to the summit, one going from Vitznau, on Lake Lucerne, the other from Art, by Lake Zug. The highest point, the Kulm, is 5905 ft. high, from whence is seen a magnificent panorama, also the curious mirage phenomenon, the 'Spectre of the Rigi.' Other well-known peaks are the Kaltbad (5230 ft.), and the Staffel (4740 ft.). Mean rfall. Rigi-Kulm (13 yrs.), 59.2 in.

Rigi, three-peaked mt. in the Cascade Mts., U.S., Washington, in 47° 22′ N., 121° 15′ W.; so called on account of its supposed resemblance to the Swiss Rigi. Alt. about 7500 ft.

Rignano, comm., Italy, Tuscany, on the l. bk. of the Arno, prov. and 10 m. E. by S. Florence. An excellent cement made. P. 5100.

Rigolato, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 39 m. NW. by N. Udine. P. <2000.

Rigolets, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Orleans par., 30 m. ENE. New Orleans, on the outlet of Lake Pontchartrain. P. <1500.

Rigolets Pass, narrow navigable channel, U.S., Louisiana, connecting lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. Length, 8–10 m.

Rigsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1 m. W. Alford stn. P. <250. See **Alford.**

Rigside, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, par. and 4 m. NE. Douglas. P. <500.

Rigton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Leeds, close to Bardsey stn., P.O. (**North R.**). See **Bardsey.**

Rigton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 3½ m. S. by W. Harrogate, 1 m. N. by E. Weeton stn. P. <500.

Rigyica, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 28 m. WSW. Maria-Theresiopel. P. <4000.

Riha, tn., Syria, 36 m. SE. Antioch. P. 3000.

Rihab, tn., Arabia, Hadramut, in the Wádi Doan, 730 m. SE. Mecca. P. 6000.

Rijen, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 6 m. E. Breda.

Rijk Ijs, isls., Spitsbergen Archipelago. See **Rykys.**

Rijsbergen, comm. and vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. SW. by S. Breda. P. (comm.) <2000.

Rijsen, tn., Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 15 m. E. by N. Deventer. P. (comm.) <5000.

Rijswijk, in the older and more familiar English spelling **Ryswyk,** or **Ryswyck,** tn., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. SE. The Hague. In the castle the four treaties between France, Holland, Spain, England, and the German Empire were signed, 1697. P. (comm.) <3000.

Rike, Scandinavian, 'a kingdom.' See *Reich.*

Rikheswar, cantonment, India. See **Lohághát.**

Rikuchu, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Iwate and Akita kens.

Rikuzen, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Miyagi and Iwate kens.

Rila, market-tn., Bulgaria, circle Köstendil, at the base of the R. Planina, 40 m. S. by W. Sofia. Eleven miles E. stands the very large and very celebrated Rila monastery (Orthodox Greek). P. <3000.

Rila (improperly *Rilo*) **Planina,** in Turkish **Rila Dagh,** a short, somewhat detached range of mts. at the NW. end of the Rhodope range, trending E. and W. in the S. of Bulgaria, about 35 m. S. Sofia. Alt. 8765 ft.

Riley, or **Lockport,** vil., U.S., Indiana, Vigo co., 8 m. SE. by E. Terre-Haute. P. <1500.

Riley, co., U.S., Kansas, in the NE., bounded on the W. by 97° W., traversed in the S. by the Kansas R.

Rilla Mill, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, 4½ m. NW. Callington.

Rille, or **Risle,** riv., France, deps. Orne and Eure, flows N., and enters the estuary of the Seine, on the l. bk., 14 m. E. by S. Le Havre; navigable from Pont-Audemer, 9½ m. Length, 90 m.; area of basin, 900 sq. m.

Rill Head, promontory, Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. NW. Lizard Head.

Rillington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Scarborough, 4½ m. ENE. Malton, 1 m. SE. of its stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Rilston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 18 m. NNE. Burnley, 4 m. NE. by N. Gargrave stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**R.** or **Rylstone**). See **Conistone.**

Rima, tn., Tibet, prov. Kham, on the Zayul Chu, the upper portion of the Lohit, in 28° 12′ W., 95° 6′ E. Alt. 4650 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1888, p. 577.

Rimac, riv. on which Lima, Peru, stands; enters the sea close to Callao.

Rimaszombat, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Gömör, 60 m. NE. Waitzen (Vács), 52 m. E. Schemnitz. P. 5600.

Rimatara, isl., Pacific, in the Tubuai group, in about 22¾° S., 153° W.

Rimington, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 7½ m. from Madoc. P. <1500.

Rimini, the ancient *Ariminum,* seapt. and city, central Italy, prov. and 28 m. ESE. Forli, 31 m. SE. by S. Ravenna, on the Marecchia, 2 m. from its mouth in the Adriatic. Chief edifices, the bridge of Augustus over the Marecchia, the arch of Augustus, and remains of the palace of the Malatestas. Has mineral springs and baths, and here the Flaminian Way terminated. Its port, though shallow, is frequented by fishing vessels; manufactures silk; it is a summer bathing-resort. It was the seat of a great ecclesiastical council in A.D. 359. The Malatestas reigned at R. for three centuries from 1203, and are notable as much for their crimes as for the protection given by them to the artists of the Renaissance, especially those who adorned the cathedral, or the Church of St. Francis, dedicated to the 'divine Isotta,' wife of Duke Sigismund; in the interior are the tombs of the Malatestas. Comm. P. (1871) 33,900; (1881) 37,100. Lighthouse, visible 11 m.

Rimini, vil., U.S., Montana, Lewis and Clarke co., 35 m. NNE. Butte City. P. <1000.

Rimmington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, extreme S. of the Skipton div., 8 m. N. by W. Burnley, with a stn. (**Rimington**) on the L. & Y. R. P. <500.

Rimmon ('Rock'), place named in O. T. See **Rûmmon.**

Rîmnicŭ (or **Râmnicŭ**) **Sărat,** tn., Roumania, cap. prov. R., on the Rimnicŭ, 45 m. W. by N. Braila; seat of a bishop. The town was destroyed by fire, 1854. Here the Prince of Koburg, commanding the Austro-Russian army, defeated the Turks, 1789. P. 6900.

Rîmnicŭ (or **Râmnicŭ**) **Vâlcĭi,** tn., Roumania, prov. Vâlcea, on the r. bk. of the Aluta, 6 m. NNE. Craiova; seat of a bishop; has good vineyards; 3 m. to the SW. are the celebrated salt-mines of Ogna. P. 5800.

Rimogne, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and 6 m. SSE. Rocroi; important slate quarries. Alt. 740 ft. P. <2000.

Rimouski, tn. and watering-place, Canada, Quebec, R. co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 68° 32′ W. P. <1500.

Rimouski River, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows N. into the riv. St. Lawrence at Rimouski.

Rimpar, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, 4 m. N. Würzburg. P. <3000.

Rimpfischhorn, peak, Switzd., cant. Valais, in the Pennine chain, about 6 m. N. Monte Rosa. Alt. 13,790 ft.

Rimpton, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 4½ m. NE. Yeovil, 1 m. SE. Marston stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Rimski, isls., Pacific. See **Rangerik.**

Rimswell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 13½ m. E. Hull, 1½ m. WNW. Withernsea stn. P. <250.

Rimu, post-tn., New Zealand. See **Woodstock and Rimu.**

Rincon, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, near the N. ct., 95 m. NNW. Santo Domingo, in 70° 22′ W.

Rincon, tn., Mexico, state of Aguas Calientes, 40 m. S. by E. Zacatecas, on the Central Rly.

Rincon, or **San Francisco del Rincon,** tn., Mexico, state of and 40 m. W. Guanajuato. P. 7000.

Rincon, comm., isl. of Porto Rico, W. ct., 74 m. W. by S. San Juan. P. 5800.

Rincon, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Doña Aña co., 150 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Rinconada, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 130 m. NNW. Jujuy, cap. dep. R. P. <2000.

Rincon de la Vieja, volcano, Central America, Costa Rica, 95 m. NW. San José.

Rinealon, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Labasheeda.

Rineen, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Milltown Malbay, co. Clare.

Rineen, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 3 m. from Union Hall, 10 m. from Skibbereen stn.

Rinehart, co., U.S., S. Dakota, bounded on the S. by 45° N., and on the E. by 102° W.

Rinevella Bay, Ire., SW. ct., co. Clare, on N. side of riv. Shannon, long. 9° 43′ W.

Ring, PM.O., Ire., co. Waterford, 5 m. SE. Dungarvan stn.

Ringabella Bay, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork, to the SW. of the entrance to Cork Harbour.

Ringagonagh, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, on harbour and 5 m. SE. Dungarvan. P. <1500.

Ringão del Rey, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 69 m. W. by N. Porto Alegre.

Ringarogy Island, Ire., off SW. co. Cork, in Baltimore Bay, 5 m. SW. Skibbereen.

Ringarooma, Upper, tn., Tasmania, on Ringarooma R., Dorset co., on N. ct., 193 m. from Hobart, 54 m. NE. Launceston; principal tin-mining centre of the NE. P. <1500.

Ringarooma, Lower, or **Boobyalla,** seapt., Tasmania, at mouth of Ringarooma R., in about 147° 55′ E., 40 m. from Ringarooma. It is the shipping port for all the tin of the district. P. <1500.

Ringaskiddy, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Monkstown.

Ringat, inland tn., Sumatra, Rio Residency, on the Indragiri, in about 0° 30′ S., 102° 40′ E., 175 m. E. by N. Padang.

Ringcurran, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Kinalea and Kinsale, contains part of Kinsale town; 5418 ac. P. <3000.

Ringe, vil., Denmark, Fyen I., prov. Svendborg, 12 m. S. by E. Odense. P. <3000.

Ringebu, vil., Norway, prov. Hamar, 29 m. NNW. Lillehammer, in Guldbranddal. P. (comm.) <5000.

Ringerike, dist., Norway, round the Tyrifford, prov. Christiania.

Ringfadd Point, cape, Ire., co. Down, on E. side of Killough Harbour.

Ringford, PM.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4½ m. N. Kirkcudbright, 1 m. N. by E. Tarff stn.

Ringgit, mts., Java. See **Ringhit.**

Ringgold, vil., U.S., Georgia, cap. Catoosa co., 22 m. by rail SE. Chattanooga; has rich deposits of iron ore. P.<1500.

Ringgold, co., U.S., Iowa, on S. frontier and W. of 94° W.

Ringgold Islands, Pacific, E. of Vanua Levu I., Fiji Is.

Ringhit, or **Ringgit,** extinct volcano, Java, on the NE. ct., 15 m. E. Besuki. Alt. 4100 ft.

Ringkjöbing, seapt., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, on the Ringkjöbing Fjord, prov. R., 65 m. WNW. Horsens. The **Ringkjöbing** (or **Stavning**) **Fjord** is a lagoon 9 m. wide, stretching 18 m. S. from R., separated from the North Sea by a narrow line of sand-dunes called the **Klit-land,** and opening in the SW. by a channel called the **Nyminde Gab,** at the entrance to which is a dangerous shifting bar. P.<3000.

Ringlades, vil., Greece, in the S. of the isl. of Corfu.

Ringland, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 7 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. W. Drayton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ringley Road, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Radcliffe div., 4 m. SE. by E. Bolton, with a stn. (**R. Road**) on the L. & Y. R.

Ringmer, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 2½ m. NE. by E. Lewis., PMT.O.; 5739 ac. P.<1500.

Ringmoor Down, an upland tract, Eng., in the S. of the Tavistock div. of Devonshire, about 9 m. NE. by N. Plymouth.

Ringmore, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 14½ m. WSW. Dartmouth, P.O. P.<250.

Ring-o'-Bells, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Burscough.

Ring River, postal centre, Tasmania, on the W. ct. Montagu co., about 30 m. by road from Zeehan. P.<1500.

Ringrone, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Courceys, E. Carbery, S. div., and Kinsale, 3 m. SSW. Kinsale; 9240 ac. P. <2500.

Ringsash, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Ashreigney.**

Ring's End, vil., Eng., Cambridgeshire. See **Guyhirne.**

Ringsend, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. and 7 m. SSW. Coleraine, 5 m. from Garvagh stn., P.O.

Ringsfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 10 m. W. by S. Lowestoft, 1½ m. SW. Beccles, P.O. (**R. Common**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**R. with Little Redisham**) P.<500.

Ringshall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9 m. NW. by W. Ipswich, 4 m. S. Stowmarket, 3 m. WSW. Needham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ringstead, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., 7⅞ m. NE. by E. Wellingborough, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <1000. See **Denford.**

Ringstead, Great, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 14 m. NNE. King's Lynn. P.<500. **Ringstead, Little,** adjoining eccles. par., 2 m. E. Hunstanton stn. In the vicinity are **Ringstead Downs.** PM.O. See **Hunstanton.**

Ringsted, tn., Denmark, in the middle of Seeland, prov. Sorö, 34 m. WSW. Copenhagen. P.<3000.

Ringvadsö, isl. off the N. ct. of Norway, 10 m. N. Tromsö. Area, 260 sq. m.

Ringville, or **Ballynagaul,** tn., Ire., S. co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, 3½ m. SE. by S. Dungarvan, on Dungarvan Harbour. P.<500.

Ringway, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 7 m. SW. by W. Stockport. P.<750.

Ringwood, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Avon, 9¾ m. NNE. Bournemouth, with a junction stn. on the L. & SW. R.; manufactures of ale and gloves. The town is ancient. Market-day, W. 10,365 ac. P.<4500; eccles. par. (**R. with Harbridge and Bisterne**) P.<4500.

Ringwood, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Passiac co., 15 m. NNW. Paterson. P.<1500.

Ringwood, post-tn., Victoria, Evelyn co., 15½ m. E. Melbourne by road and rail, in 37° 48′ S., and 145° 20′ E.; has antimony mines. P.<1500.

Ringwould, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3 m. S. by W. Deal, 1⅛ m. SSW. Walmer stn., member of the Port of Dover, PMT.O. P.<750.

Rinjani, or **Peak of Lombok,** volcanic mass, Lombok, Malay Archipelago; highest peak, Sangkarijan, 12,460 ft.

Rinn, Lough, Ire., in the S. of co. Leitrim, 9½ m. E. by S. Carrick-on-Shannon; drained by the riv. Rinn into Lough Forbes, an expansion of the Shannon.

Rinns, The, or **Rhinns,** dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, extending from Corsewall Point to the Mull of Galloway.

Rinoran Point, cape, Ire., co. Sligo, on N. side of Sligo Bay.

Rinrawros Point, cape, Ire., co. Donegal, in NW. of Aran I., with lighthouse in 8° 34′ W., visible 25 m.

Rinteln, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of the prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the l. bk. of the Weser, 9 m. SE. by S. Minden, cap. circle R.; formerly a fortress, and from 1612 to 1809 seat of a university. P.<5000.

Rinvyle Point, cape, Ire. See **Renvyle.**

Rio, Spanish and Portuguese, 'river.'

Rio (Dutch spelling, **Riouw**), tn., Eastern Archipelago, on the W. ct. of Bintang I., on Rio Strait, 47 m. SE. by E. Singapore; declared a free port, 1828. **Rio Strait** lies between Bintang I. on the E., and Baltam, Rampang, and Galong Is. on the W., and communicates on the N. with Singapore Strait.

Rio, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. E. Orense. P.<4000.

Rio Arriba, co., U.S., New Mexico, on the N. frontier, crossed by 106° and 107° W.

Riobamba, tn., Ecuador, cap. prov. R., 85 m. ENE. Guayaquil; seat of a bishop. R. has occupied its present site in the middle of the sandy plain Tiocakhas since the earthquake of 1799, when 20,000 persons perished; previously it occupied the site of the present Cajabamba. On the plain was fought one of the battles of the Spanish conquest. P. 12,000.

Riobarba, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 50 m. N. Lugo, dist. Vivero. P.<5000.

Rio Blanco, riv., Spain. See **Guadalaviar.**

Rio Bonito, city and rly. stn., Brazil, state and 35 m. E. by N. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1685 ft. (D.L.). P. 20,900.

Rio Bravo del Norte, riv., U.S. See **Rio Grande.**

Rio Bueno, tn., Chile, prov. Valdivia, dep. and 6 m. ESE. Union. P.<2000.

Rio Bueno Harbour, Jamaica, on the N. ct., in 77° 28′ W.

Rio Caribe, seapt. tn., Venezuela, Bermudez, on the N. ct., in about 63° 8′ W. P. 6400.

Rio Chico, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 60 m. ESE. Carácas, connected by rail with the port of Higuerote; deposits of coal (not mined) near. P.<5000.

Rio Claro, vil., Brazil, state and 60 m. W. by N. Rio de Janeiro.

Rio Claro, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 134 m. NW. Santos. P. 8000.

Rio Claro, vil., Colombia. See **Jamundi.**

Rio Cuarto, tn., Argentine Republic, Córdoba, on the riv. R. C., 119 m. S. by W. Córdoba. Alt. 1425 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 28 in., April-Sept. 4.2 in.

Rio das Velhas, riv., Brazil. See **Guaicuhy.**

Rio de Janeiro, maritime state of Brazil, including the valley of the lower Parahiba (which partly forms the N. frontier) and that part of the coast-line which trends E. to W. to the N. of the Tropic of Capricorn, as well as that part where the general trend changes first SW. to NE., and then S. to N. It has on its NW. the E. portion of the Serra da Mantiqueira, including its culminating summit, Itatiaia-ossu (about 10,000 ft.), and includes the Serra dos Orgãos, to the S. of the valley of the Parahiba. Extreme length, E. to W., about 260 m.; breadth, 60–100 m. Chief product, coffee. Cap. Nictheroy, at the mouth of the bay of, and opposite the city of, Rio de Janeiro. See **Brazil,** table.

Rio de Janeiro, frequently called by the Brazilians simply **Rio,** city, Brazil, on the W. side of the bay of same name, just within the entrance, mainly occupying a low plain bounded by granite hills both on the N. and S., those on the S., Tijuca, Corcovado, and further off Gavia, extending between the city and the sea-coast; observatory (crowning the hill of Castello, immediately adjoining the bay) in 22° 54′ 24″ S., 43° 10′ 21″ W. The original nucleus of the city, composed of dark and narrow streets, most of them nevertheless traversed by tramway lines, lies immediately S. of the expansion of the bay about 4 m. from the entrance, but the suburbs now extend S. along the base of the hills and the shores of the bay to the sea-coast and the lake of Freitas, and inland for about 10 m. W. of the bay. Rio de J. is essentially a seaport, its magnificent bay, which forms its harbour, giving it all its importance. This bay has a mouth less than a mile in width, but deep enough for the largest vessels, and capable of being easily defended. On the W. side the fort of São João occupies a promontory jutting out from the Pão de Assucar ('Sugar-loaf'), and the opposite promontory is occupied by the fort of Santa Cruz, while the islet of Villegagnon, opposite the city, is also fortified. The bay stretches 17 m. inland on a due N. to S. line, and has a width in the interior of 15 m. due E. to W. Its chief drawbacks are that it is not deep enough near its shores to allow of large vessels approaching the quays, in consequence of which they anchor N. of the islet of Villegagnon, and that its communications with the interior are impeded by the mountains separating it from the valley of the Parahiba. The railway running W. from Rio de J. crosses the mountains to the W. of the Serra dos Orgãos in steep gradients, culminating at an alt. of 1350 ft., while that chain is crossed by the railway from Nictheroy (opposite the city) at an alt. of 3510 ft. Rio de J. is nevertheless the chief seaport in Brazil, the value of its exports reaching about £14,000,000–15,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which represents coffee. Chief import, English coal. Various manufactures are carried on, but none specially characteristic. The

city is more noted for its gardens and avenues of the lofty palm, *Oreodoxa regia*, than for its public buildings. Its botanic gardens, near the lake of Freitas, which contains the *Oreodoxa* from which all the others in the city are descended, and which was brought hither by Portuguese fugitives from Cayenne in 1806, are among the most noted in the tropics. Among the public institutions (besides the observatory) are an important school of medicine, the Misericordia hospital, a polytechnic school, a museum of natural history, and a library of 200,000 volumes. The health of the city suffers considerably both from natural causes and defective sanitation. The coast mountains shut it off from the Atlantic breezes. Marsh fever prevails in the swampy tracts lying between the original city and its N. suburb of São Christovão, as well as near the lagoon of Freitas. The drainage is bad. In places there are open sewers, and a filthy canal, dug for the drainage of swamps in 1858, pollutes the air close to the central railway station. Phthisis is rife, infant mortality high, and yellow fever has been recurrent in summer since 1849. (As to climate, see **Brazil.**) The population is kept up and increased principally by immigration, mainly of Italians and Portuguese, along with Englishmen, North Americans, French, Germans, and Swiss, among the mercantile and professional classes. The first (short-lived) settlement in the bay was made by a Huguenot adventurer in 1555, on the island called after him—Villegagnon (previously Sergipe). A few years later the Portuguese founded the first settlement on the mainland, where a city soon began to grow up under the name of São Sebastião de Rio de Janeiro. From 1763 this city has been the capital of Brazil, but it is now about to be deprived of that position. P. about 500,000 (estimate based on the official census of 71,607 families in 1890), of *municipio neutral* (which extends about 40 m. W. from the bay), about 550,000.

Rio de la Plata. See **Plata, Rio de la.**

Rio Frio, pass, Mexico, near the summit of Popocatepetl, 40 m. SE. Mexico, on the high road from Mexico to Puebla and Vera Cruz. Alt. 10,445 ft.

Rio Gordo, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 15½ m. NNE. Malaga. P. <4000.

Rio Grande, Bolivia. See **Madeira.**

Rio Grande, riv., Brazil. See **Jequitinhonha.**

Rio Grande, dist. (*comarca*), Central America, Nicaragua, traversed by river of same name.

Rio Grande, riv., Guatemala. See **Motagua.**

Rio Grande, or **Villa Ortega,** tn., Mexico, state and 85 m. NNW. Zacatecas. P. (comm.) 10,500.

Rio Grande, comm., Porto Rico I. P. 6200.

Rio Grande, co., U.S., Colorado, S. of 38° N. and E. of 107° W.

Rio Grande, city, U.S., Texas, Starr co., on the Rio Grande, 110 m. WNW. of the mouth of the river, at the head of steam navigation. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 73.6° F., Jan. 58.5°, July 86.4°; mean rfall. (6 yrs.), 22.52 in. P. <2000.

Rio Grande, Rio Grande del Norte, or **Rio Bravo del Norte,** riv., U.S., rises in the San Juan Mts., near R. G. Pyramid (a mountain about 13,700 ft.), flows E. then S. to New Mexico, which it enters between the Sierra Madre and the Rocky Mountains, then SE., separating Texas from Mexico, to the Gulf of Mexico, which it enters in about 26° N. It is of little use for navigation, being very shallow, and obstructed by rocky ledges, cataracts, and sandbanks. After a dry summer the channel is empty for 100 m. above El Paso, its waters being drawn off for irrigation, though it is also subject to floods from April to June. Trib. Rio Pecos. Estimated length, 1800 m.

Rio Grande and Denver Railway. See **Colorado,** state.

Rio Grande do Norte, the north-easternmost state of Brazil, at the angle of the continent called Ponta Touros, or Calcanhar ('heel'), where the coast (300 m.) becomes due N.–S. The littoral is low, swampy, and, in the E., wooded (wax-palm, *Copernicia cerifera*). In the interior the Serra da Borborema traverses the country, through which passes riv. Piranhas–Serido (navigable to Assu, 28 m.), dividing the whole state (S. to N.) into two equal parts. The Apodi–Upanema–Mossoro (navigable for 22 m.) drains the W.; many minor and *wadi*-like rivers (Petitinga, Ceará-Mirim, Potengy or Rio Grande do Norte, Mibipu) drain the E. Rio Grande do Norte is in the zone of periodical droughts. Sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, are the chief products. Numerous cattle. Salt is obtained (Assu, Mossoro). No good ports. The rivers are navigable only for small boats. See **Brazil.**

Rio Grande do Norte, seapt., Brazil. Same as **Natal.**

Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of Brazil, N. half of a penin. (the republic of Uruguay being the S. half) between the Atlantic (E., 430 m. of coast) and riv. Uruguay (N. and W.), only attached to the rest of Brazil (state of Santa Catharina) by a sort of isthmus, formed by one of the Serras do Mar (S. Ararangua, which becomes further on the Serras Geral and then the Serra do Herval); it is the S. extremity of the Brazilian plateau. The N. is occupied by Serra Geral and the upper part of the basin of the Uruguay (partly composed of forests—Araucaria, Peroba, Cedrela, Nectandra, partly of campos); the S. by the basins of rivs. Ibicuhi (affluent of Uruguay), Jacuhi–Tacuari (with German colonies: S. Leopold, &c.), Camacuam (with Italian colonies: Conde d'Eu, Dona Izabel, Caxias, &c.), entering Lagoa dos Patos–Viamão. Extensive pastures in the S. and SW., cattle-rearing forming the principal industry. Sugar-cane and coffee are grown in the N. Wine is produced in the Camacuam valley, Montenegro. The minerals include gold, lead (Lavras de Santo Antonio), coal (Jaguarão, Candiata, São Sépé, São João d'Herval, Arroio dos Ratos), agates, cornelians, amethysts (riv. Uruguay). All the state is very healthy. See **Brazil.**

Rio Grande do Sul, seapt., Brazil, cap. and chief seapt. of state of same name, in 32° 2′ S., at the end of a narrow tongue of land jutting NE. at the S. end of the Lago dos Patos, just within the mouth of that lagoon. Exports cattle products. The development of the port is retarded by the bar at the mouth of the lagoon, 6 m. S. of the town, usually preventing the access of vessels drawing more than 11½ ft., though the depth fluctuates according to wind. Loading and unloading by means of lighters, or alongside quays. The construction of piers 1300 ft. long and the dredging of a channel to a depth of 26 ft. between these piers is projected. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1877–79, 1882–87), yr. 66.0° F., Jan. 75.9°, July 56.3°. P., including São Jose on opposite side of lagoon, 23,000.

Riohacha, seapt. tn., Colombia, on the N. ct., in about 72° 58′ W.; connected by a direct line of navigation with the U.S.; vessels anchor several miles from the shore. Drake burnt and sacked the town, 1596, and it was again burnt down in 1820 by the insurgent troops of the Irish legion.

Rio Hondo, tn., Argentine Republic, 60 m. S. by E. Tucuman; to the NW. the warm sulphur spring of Los Sotelos.

Rioja, or **La Rioja,** prov. in NW. of the Argentine Republic, more than one-third of the size of Great Britain, extending from the Chilean prov. of Atacama in the NW. to the prov. of Córdoba in the SE. Surface mountainous in the NW., where the Sierra Famatina approaches 20,000 ft. in its highest peak, and even the valleys reach a height of 10,000 ft., level in the SE., where, however, there are isolated granitic chains (Malanzan, &c.), known collectively as the Sierras de los Llanos. Only important river the Bermejo; the other streams used up for irrigation, the climate being very dry [**Rioja,** tn.]. Chief crops maize, wheat, lucerne. The prov. is rich in minerals, including coal at Paganzo (S. of town of Rioja, in 30° 10′ S., 67° 25′ W.), native copper and copper ore in the Sierra de Famatina, native silver and silver-lead, iron, and others. See **Argentine Republic,** table.

Rioja, tn., Argentine Republic, cap. prov. R., 208 m. SSW. Tucuman. Alt. 1670 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1875-78), yr. 69.3° F., Jan. 81.5°, July 56.3°; mean rfall., 11.9 in., April–Sept. 1.6 in. P. 6000.

Rioja, tn., Peru, dep. Loreto, 17½ m. SW. Moyobama. P. <4000.

Rioja, La, anct. dist., Spain, now almost entirely comprised in prov. Logroño.

Riols, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. St. Pons, 23 m. NW. Béziers; argentiferous lead and zinc are mined here. Alt. 850 ft. P. <2000.

Riom, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arr. R., 8 m. N. by E. Clermont-Ferrand; manufactures woollen cloth. The ducal castle adjoins one of the most curious Gothic chapels of Auvergne; there are also several Renaissance buildings. The ancient *Ricomagus* was the cap. of the duchy of Auvergne. Alt. 2490 ft. P. 11,200.

Riomaggiore, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 3½ m. W. Spezia. P. <2000.

Rio Maior, tn., Portugal, dist. and 15 m. WNW. Santarem; has a saline spring. P. <4000.

Rio Manso, tn., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 17 m. N. Diamantina; has gold and diamond washings. P. <4000.

Rio Marina, vil., Italy, isl. of Elba, E. ct.

Rion, vil., France, dep. Landes, 32 m. N. by W. Orthez. P. <2000.

Rio Negro, terr., Argentine Republic. See **Patagonia.**

Rionegro, tn., Colombia, Antioquia, 140 m. NW. Bogotá, 12 m. SE. Medellin. Alt. 7050 ft. P. (including dist.) 9200.

Rio Negro, dep. Uruguay, on the W. frontier, crossed by 33° S.; cap. Fray Bentos.

Rionero, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 21 m. NNW. Potenza. The town was almost destroyed by an earthquake, 1851. P. 11,400.

Riongsom, river-port, Korea, on the Han, near Sŏul.

Rio Novo, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 98 m. N. Rio de Janeiro. P. 10,000.

Riopar, comm., Spain, prov. and 40 m. SW. Albacete; copper and zinc are mined here. P. <3000.

Rio Pardense, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, on l. bk. of the Rio Pardo, 90 m. W. by N. Porto Alegre.

Rio Pardo, tn., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, on the l. bk. of the Jacuhy, at the confluence of the riv. Pardo, 69 m. W. Porto-Alegre, in 29° 59′ 20″ S., 52° 18′ 55″ W. P. 10,600.

Rio Pecos, riv., U.S. See **Pecos.**

Rio Preto, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 75 m. NW. by N. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1440 ft. (D.L.). P. 4000.

Rio Primero, or **First River,** Argentine Republic. See **Córdoba,** prov.

Rio Puerco, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Valencia co., 85 m. SW. Santa Fé.

Rio Roxo, U.S., Texas. See **Red River.**

Rios, or **Orrios,** comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 37 m. SE. Orense. P. 5700.

Rios, Los ('the rivers'), prov., Ecuador, W. of the Andes, NE. of Guayaquil, cap. Bodegas de Babahoyo.

Rio Seco, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 110 m. NNE. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Rio Segundo, or **Second River,** Argentine Republic. See **Córdoba.**

Riosucio, vil., Colombia, Cauca, 130 m. WNW. Bogotá. P. (with dist.) 5700.

Rio Tinto, tn., Portugal, Entre Douro e Minho, dist. and 3 m. NE. Oporto. P. 5500.

Rio Tinto, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. NNE. Huelva, near the river so called; has noted mines of copper pyrites and sulphide of iron, which are connected with the port of Huelva by a railway 50 m. long. Alt. 1640 ft. P. <5000.

Rio Tinto, riv., Spain, prov. Huelva, flows S. then SW. and unites with the Odiel a little above its mouth in the Gulf of Cadiz. From the port formed by the combined estuary Columbus set sail for the discovery of America. Length, 70 m.

Rio Torto, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. NE. Lugo, dist. Mondoñedo. P. <5000

Riouw, tn., Eastern Archipelago. See **Rio.**

Riouw-Lingga, archipelago, at the S. extremity of the Malay Penin., composed of two groups of islands, Riouw to the N., in 1° 13′–0° 36′ N., and Lingga to the S., in 0° 38′ N., 0° 37′ S. Most of the islands are covered with thick forests, and some have deposits of tin, now almost exhausted. Area, 1620 ft. P. 98,000 (mixed races).

Rio Verde, tn., Mexico, state of and 65 m. E. by S. San Luis Potosi. P. 26,000.

Rioville, vil., U.S., Nevada, Lincoln co., at mouth of Rio Virgen, about 490 m. above Yuma, to which point the Colorado is ascended by steamers of 200 tons; trade in rock-salt. P. <1500.

Rio Vista, vil., U.S., California, Solano co., 48 m. NE. by E. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Rip, or **Badibu,** dist., W. Africa, in French Senegal, on the r. bk. of the Gambia.

Ripa, vil., Brit. E. Africa, on the Tana, in 1° 14′ S., 39° 48′ E.

Ripabottonix, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 9½ m. SSW. Larino. P. <5000.

Ripacandida, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 5 m. SE. Melfi. P. 5000.

Ripalimosano, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 3 m. NNE. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Ripalli, Punta del, cape, Italy, Elba, in the SE.

Ripanj, tn., Servia, prov. Podunavlje, 11 m. SSW. Belgrade; notorious for the Turkish atrocities on the inhabitants, 1826. P. <3000.

Ripatransone, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 13½ m. NE. Ascoli, 45 m. SSE. Ancona; seat of a bishop. P. <3000.

Ripe, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 6 m. E. Lewes, 2½ m. NW. Berwick stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Ripen, tn., Denmark. See **Ribe.**

Ripley, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 74 m. WSW. Collingwood, on a railway.

Ripley, market-tn. and par., Eng., Derbyshire, 10 m. NE. Derby, with two stns. (**R.** and **R. New Station**) on the M. R.; manufactures of silk lace; coal mined. Market-day, S. P. 6800; par. P. 8800.

Ripley, vil., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 5 m. NE. Guildford, 2½ m. N. by E. of its stn. (**Clandon and R.**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. See **Send.**

Ripley, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 3½ m. N. by W. Harrogate, with a stn. (**R. Valley**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, M. P. <500.

Ripley, co., U.S., Indiana, crossed in S. by 39° N., and W. of 85° W.

Ripley, vil., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Tippah co., 70 m. ESE. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Ripley, co., U.S., Missouri, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 91° W.

Ripley, vil., U.S., Ohio, Brown co., on the Ohio, 45 m. SE. by E. Cincinatti. P. <3000.

Riplington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 5½ m. WSW. Morpeth, 1 m. SW. Meldon stn. P. <250.

Ripnäsö, isl., off the N. ct. of Norway, 25 m. N. by W. Tromsö. Area, 30 sq. m.

Ripoll, comm., Spain, prov. and 34 m. WNW. Gerona, dist. Puigcerda. P. <4000.

Ripomerancio, tn., Italy. See **Pomarance.**

Ripon, episcopal city, mun. bor. (since Alfred the Great), par., and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, R. div., 23 m. WNW. York, in the diocese of R., on the Ure, with stn. on NE. R.; has some manufactures of saddle-trees, leather, &c., and was formerly famous for its spurs. The diocese (originally dating from the 7th century) was recreated in 1836; fine cathedral, with square tower; elegant town-hall. The bishopric includes parts of W. and N. Ridings, Yorkshire, with a part of Lancashire. P. (1891) 1,020,100. R. returned two M.P.'s till 1867, then one till 1885. Several fairs. Market-day, Th. City, P. (1801) <3500; (1851) 6500; (1891) 7511; parl. div. P. 54,900.

Ripon, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 30 m. W. by N. Fargo.

Ripon, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Fond du Lac co., 72 m. NW. by N. Milwaukee. P. <4000.

Ripon, co., Victoria, between 37° and 38° S., crossed in the middle by 143° E.

Ripon, Falls of, central Africa, formed by the Nile at its exit from the Victoria Nyanza; 13 ft. high and 1310 ft. across.

Riposto, seapt. tn., on the E. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 17 m. NNE. Catania. P. 7000.

Rippingale, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 10 m. WNW. Spalding, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Ripple, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2 m. SW. by S. Deal, 1 m. W. Walmer stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ripple, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 4 m. NNW. Tewkesbury, on the M. R., P.O. P. <750.

Rippoldsau, watering-place, Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, dist. and 10 m. NNE. Wolfach, in the Black Forest; one of the most frequented of the Kniebis baths (pine-needle baths, whey-cure). Alt. 1925 ft. P. <2000.

Ripponden, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 5 m. SW. Halifax, with a stn. (**R. and Barkisland**) on the L. & Y. R.; has manufactures of cottons, woollens, silk, and paper. PMT.O. P. <4500.

Rippon Tor, hill, Eng., Devonshire, Dartmoor Forest, 12 m. W. by N. Teignmouth. Alt. 1583 ft.

Ripton Abbots, and **Ripton Kings,** pars., Eng., Huntingdonshire. See **Abbots Ripton** and **Kings Ripton.**

Rir, Wad, Algeria. See **Rhirh.**

Rirha, baths, Algeria. See **Hammam-Rirha.**

Risano, tn., Austria, Dalmatia, dist. and 9 m. NNW. Cattaro; seat of a bishop. R. is one of the oldest towns of Dalmatia, founded in the 3rd century B.C. See further **Cattaro.**

Risby, tn., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Roxby with Risby.**

Risby, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 4 m. WNW. Bury St. Edmunds, ½ m. N. Saxham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Risca, par. and tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. WNW. Newport, on the G. W. R., L. & NW. R., and Rhymney Rly.; coal mined; tinplate works. PMT.O. P. 7800; par. P. 5600.

Risdon, settlement, Tasmania, Monmouth co., 4 m. N. by E. Hobart; site of the first settlement in Tasmania.

Rise, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9 m. NNE. Hull, 1½ m. NW. by W. Whitedale stn. P. <250.

Rise, The, PMT.O., Eng., near Ascot, Oxfordshire.

Riseberga, vil., Sweden, prov. and 32 m. W. Christianstad. P. (comm.) <4000.

Rise Hill, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 12½ m. E. by S. Kendal. Height, 1825 ft.

Risecholme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 3 m. N. by E. Lincoln; episcopal palace here. P. <250.

Riseley, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7½ m. N. Bedford, 3 m. NE. by E. Sharnbrook stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Rishangles, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3½ m. SSE. Eye, 15 m. N. Ipswich. P. <250.

Rishikulya, riv., Brit. India. See **Rushikulya.**

Rishikund, hot spring, Brit. India, Bengal, Monghyr dist.; has a fair once in three years.

Risholmen, small seapt., Norway, S. ct., prov. (amt) Lister and Mandal, at head of Lister Fjord (about 6½° E.); harbour with sufficient depth of water for largest vessels.

Rishton, tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2½ m. WNW. Accrington, on the L. & Y. R.; has paper works. PMT.O. P. 6000.

Rishworth, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., on the L. & Y. R., 5 m. SW. Halifax, PM.O.; 6548 ac. P. <1000.

Rising City, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Butler co., 10 m. by rail W. David City. P. <1500.

Risinge, vil., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, 22 m. N. Linköping. P. 5900 (including the pop. of the works and furnaces of **Finspång**).

Rising Fawn, vil., U.S., Georgia, Dade co., 95 m. NW. Atlanta, 18 m. S. by E. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Rising Sun, city, U.S., Indiana, Ohio co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 86 m. SE. Indianapolis. P. <2000.

Risinium, tn., Bosnia. See **Rogatica.**

Risiri, isl., Japan, near the NW. ct. of Yezo I., from which it is separated by a strait about 12 m. wide, 18 m. SW. Cape Nosap. Alt. 5710 ft.

Riskat, or **Rezekat,** vil., Upper Egypt, prov. and 22 m. N. Esne, on the l. bk. of the Nile. P.<5000.

Risle, riv., France. See **Rille.**

Risley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 5½ m. E. Derby, 1½ m. W. Sandiacre stn., PT.O. P.<250. See **Breaston.**

Risör, small seapt., Norway, on the Skager Rak, prov. (amt) Nedenäs, 100 m. SW. Christiania; has an outer harbour 60–96 ft. deep, at the quays 14–15 ft. deep, inner harbour depth at quays 9–10 ft. Exports ice.

Risoul, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. and 8 m. NE. Embrun; mineral springs at Plan-de-Phazy, in the valley. A sanguinary battle was fought at *Mustiæ Calmes* in this valley, when the Lombards were driven back over the frontier, A.D. 573. P.<2000.

Risoux, chain of the Jura Mts., on the Franco-Swiss frontier, trending SW. to NE. The highest point, Gros Crêt, is 4670 ft. high.

Rissington, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Gloucestershire. Great R., Cirencester div., 11 m. N. Lechlade, P.O., P.<500; Little R., P.O., P.<250.

Ristol, isl., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, at mouth of Loch Broom, close to N. shore.

Ristola, Punta, cape, Italy, in the E., at the extreme S. of the Apulian Penin., in 39° 47′ N.

Riston, Long, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9 m. N. by E. Hull, 3 m. W. by N. Whitedale stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Hornsea.**

Ritchie, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the NW., crossed by 81° W., and in the extreme S. by 39° N.

Ritenbenk, colony, N. Greenland, opposite Disko I., on the S. shore of the Waigat Strait, between Disko I. and Nugsuak Penin., in 70° 3′ N.; coal deposits.

Rito Alto, mt., U.S., Colorado, Saguache co. Alt. 12,989 ft.

Ritpur, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 26 m. N. Amráoti. R. was once of importance; it is the chief seat of the Mánbháu sect, founded in the 14th century. P.<5000.

Ritri, archæological site, Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 30 m. W. Smyrna, at head of Ritri Bay, at the W. point of Kara-Burun Penin., opposite Khio I. R. is the site of the ancient *Erythræ.*

Ritter Mountains, a short range trending SW. from the W. end of Nan-shan Mts., in the NW. of China (Kansu).

Ritton Colt Park and **Ritton White House,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, dist. and 5½ m. S. Rothbury. P. (of each)<250.

Rituerto, riv., Spain, in the E. of New Castille, flows W. from the Sierra del Moncayo to the Douro.

Ritupiæ, Eng. See **Richborough Castle.**

Ritzebüttel, tn., Ger., state and 56 m. WNW. Hamburg, on the l. bk. of the estuary of the Elbe. P.<3000.

Ritzing, vil., Hungary, co. and 7 m. SW. Ödenburg; coal is mined here. P.<2000.

Ritzville, settlement, U.S., Washington, Adams co., 61 m. SW. Spokane Falls.

Riudoms, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Tarragona. P.<4000.

Riudsu-saki, point on the S. ct. of Shikoku I., Japan, S. of the entrance to Urato or Varado Bay, with lighthouse in 33° 30′ N., 133° 36′ E., visible 10 m.

Riuklu Islands (in Chinese pronunciation **Luchu,** or **Loochoo,** a name sometimes officially adopted by the Japanese themselves, though the letter *l* is foreign to their language), a group of nearly forty islands in the Chinese Sea, stretching SSW. between Japan (Kiushiu) and Formosa. The largest islands are Tanega, Yaku, or Yokuno, Oshima, Tokuno, Okinawa, or Great Riukiu (between 26° and 27° N., crossed in the middle by 128° E.), Miyako, Ishigaki, and Iriomote. Some of the islands are of volcanic origin, some coralline. They are subject to earthquakes and typhoons, but have a healthy, though warm climate, and produce rice, sugar, sago, tea, maize, fruits, dye-woods, &c. Since the beginning of the 17th century they have been virtually subject to Japan, and in 1876 were incorporated in the Japanese empire. Total area, 1860 sq. m. P. (census, Dec. 31, 1891) 411,000. See *Geog. Jour.,* v., with map, p. 408.

Riva, fortress, Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, near mouth of the Bosporus, 18 m. NE. Constantinople.

Riva, tn., Austria, Tirol, 20 m. SW. Trent, at the N. end of Lake Garda. Industrial and commercial centre of Lake Garda, and is a winter resort. Mean temp., yr. 55.5° F., Jan. 38.2°, July 73.7°; rfall. 45 in. P. 5100.

Riva, comm., Italy. See **Rivamonte.**

Rivadavia, tn., Argentine Republic, Salta, on Rio Bermejo, 235 m. NE. Tucuman. P.<2000.

Rivadelago ('shore of the lake'), vil., Spain, Leon, prov. and 67 m. NW. Zamora, on the Rio Tera, near Lake San Martin de Castañeda. Three long-frequented springs of sulphuretted soda mineral waters. Alt. 2625 ft. P.<2000.

Rivadéo, or **Ribadeo,** comm., N. ct. Spain, prov. Lugo, 57 m. E. by N. Ferrol; no docks or quays. Lighthouse on Panche I., visible 9 m. P. 8700.

Rivadesella, tn., Spain. See **Ribadesella.**

Rivadumia, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 9 m. NNW. Pontevedra. P.<3000.

Rivals, The, or **Yr Elfi,** mt. with three peaks, Wales, Carnarvonshire, Lleyn Penin., 5½ m. NE. Nevin. On the eastern peak are the ruins of the fortified British town Tre'r Ceiri.

Rivalta, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. S. by W. Alessandria. P.<3000.

Rivamonte, or **Riva,** comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 13 m. NW. Belluno, in the Imperina valley; celebrated coppermines. Alt. 3180 ft. P.<2000.

Rivara, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, 9 m. SE. Mirandola. P.<4000.

Rivara, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. N. by W. Turin. P.<2000.

Rivarolo Canavese, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. N. Turin. P.<2000.

Rivarolo Fuori, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Mantua, 3½ m. SW. Bozzolo, on the Delmona. P.<3000; comm. P.<4000.

Rivarolo Ligure, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 2½ m. NNW. Genoa. P. 8900.

Rivas, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dep. R., 60 m. SE. by S. Managua. Its port on the lake is the village San Jorge. R. is the ancient Indian village *Nicarao.* The isthmus of R., separating the Lake of Nicaragua and the Pacific, is 12½ m. across, and descends to a level of 20 ft. above the level of the lake, and 150 ft. above the Pacific Ocean. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1880–86), yr. 80.2° F.; mean annual rfall. (5 yrs.), 56.13 in. P. 10–12,000.

Rivas (or **Ribas**) **del Sil,** comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 40 m. SE. Lugo, on the Sil. P.<4000.

Rivaulx, or **Rievaulx,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Rye, 18½ m. ENE. Ripon, 2½ m. WNW. Helmsley stn. **R. Abbey,** beautiful ruins of the first Cistercian abbey founded in Yorkshire, in the early part of the 12th century. **R. Moor,** an upland tract to the N. 5311 ac. P.<250.

Rivaz, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Leman, 7½ m. ESE. Lausanne. P.<2000.

Rive de Gier, tn., France, dep. Loire, on the Gier, arr. and 13 m. NE. by E. St. Etienne. R. de G. is the centre of important coal-mines and furnaces, and manufactures of agricultural, marine, and railway machinery and plant, in iron and steel; also glass-works. P. 12,900.

Rivéira, or **Ribeira,** seapt. comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 63 m. SSW. Corunna, dist. Noya. P. 10,400.

Rivelin, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., flowing E. and forming part of the N. boundary of the parl. bor. of Sheffield. It joins the Loxley.

Rivelin Bridge, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, near Sheffield, 3 m. from Broomhill.

Rivello, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 38 m. S. Potenza, 6 m. from Gulf of Policastro. P. 3000.

Rivenhall, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 6 m. SE. Braintree, 2 m. NNE. Witham Junc., P.O., and PT.O. (**R. End**). P.<750.

River, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2 m. NW. by W. Dover, close to Kearsney stn., P.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**R. with Guston**) P.<1500.

Rivera, vil., Uruguay, cap. dep. R., on the E. frontier, 130 m. E. by N. Salto. P.<2000.

Rivéral, plain, France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, between Mount Camjon and Perpignan, 20 m. long.

River Beaudette, vil., Canada, Quebec, Soulanges co., 43½ m. by rail W. Montreal. P.<1500.

Riverdale, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Delvin.

River David, or **St. David,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Yamaska co., 33 m. SW. by S. Three Rivers. P.<1500.

River Desert, or **Maniwaki,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 60 m. N. Ottawa. P.<1500 (500 Indians).

Rivérenert, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 5 m. ESE. St. Girons; lead, zinc, and silver are mined here. P.<2000.

River Falls, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Pierce co., 25 m. ESE. St. Paul (Minn.). P.<2000.

Rivergaro, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 11 m. SSW. Piacenza. P.<5000.

River Gilbert, or **Gilbertsville,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Beauce co., 12 m. from St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Rivergreen, par., Eng., Northumberland, dist. and 5 m. W. Morpeth. P.<250.

Riverhead, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the Darenth, 7½ m. NW. by N. Tunbridge, 1 m. NW. by N. its stn. (**Sevenoaks and Riverhead**) on the SE. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

River Head, settlement, Newfoundland, at the head or White Bay.

Riverhead, vil., U.S., New York, cap. Suffolk co., on Long I., 70 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. P.<1500.

Riverina, large pastoral tract, New South Wales, between the Murray and the Darling, now a bishopric.

River Louison, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Restigouche co., 19 m. from Dalhousie. P.<1500.

River Plenty, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 26 m. from Hobart by road and rail. P.<1500.

River Point, vil., U.S., Rhode I., on Pawtuxet R., 9 m. SW. Providence. P.<1500.

Rivers, County of the, dist., Sudan, between the Bahr-el-Jebel, or upper Nile, and the Bahr-el-Arab, or the basin of the Bahr-el-Ghazal and its tribs.

Riversdale, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 62 m. WSW. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Riversdale, municip., Cape Colony, dist. R., 58 m. E. Swellendam. P.<2000.

Riversdale, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Galbally.

Riversdale, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 40 m. NE. by N. Invercargill, in 45° 56′ S. and 168° 42′ E. P.<1500.

Riverside, city, U.S., California, San Bernardino co., 7 m. by rail from Colton stn., 85 m. NNE. San Diego; noted for its orange orchards. P.<5000.

Riverside, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Burt co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 42 m. N. by W. Omaha. P.<1500.

Riverside, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on the l. bk. of Delaware R., 17 m. SW. Trenton, 14 m. NE. by E. Philadelphia; carries on fruit-canning. P.<1500.

Riverside, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 4 m. WSW. Cincinnati. P.<3000.

Rivers of the South, W. Africa. See **Rivières du Sud.**

Riverstone, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 28 m. NW. Sydney by rail and road, on the Eastern Creek, in 33° 33′ S., 150° 52′ E. P.<1500.

Riverstown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 3 m. from Kenilworth, 22 m. from Fergus. P.<1500.

Riverstown, tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 4 m. ENE. Cork, 2 m. from Dunkettle stn., P.O. P.<250.

Riverstown, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. Leitrim, bar. Mohill, 11 m. E. Carrick-on-Shannon.

Riverstown, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 6½ m. E. Dundalk, 5 m. from Carlingford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Riverstown, tn., Ire., E. co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 10 m. S. by E. Sligo, 6 m. from Ballymote stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Riverstown, tn., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 1½ m. S. Parsonstown, P.O. P.<250.

Riverton, ct. and post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Wallace co., 15 m. WNW. Invercargill. At Round Hill, 9 m. distant, is a gold-digging settlement, principally Chinese. P.<1500.

Riverton, tn., S. Australia, Light co., 53 m. N. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Riverton, formerly **Chickasaw,** vil., U.S., Alabama, Colbert co., at the foot of Colbert Shoals, on l. bk. Tennessee, just above where the river leaves the state; has risen into importance since the census on account of its iron and steel works. P.<1500.

Riverton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Sangamon co., 9 m. E. by N. Springfield; coal mined here. P.<1500.

Riverton, vil., U.S., Iowa, Fremont co., 43 m. SSE. Omaha (Neb.). P.<1500.

Riverton, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on the l. bk. of Delaware R., 20 m. SW. Trenton. P.<1500.

Rives, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. St. Marcellin, 16 m. NW. Grenoble. P.<3000.

Rivesaltes, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, arr. and 5 m. N. Perpignan; is a market for Roussillon wines. P. 5900.

Rivet, vil., Algeria, prov. and 14 m. SE. Algiers. P. (comm.) <4000.

Riviera (Italian, 'coast'), in a special sense the sheltered coastline in the NW. of Italy, and extending into the dep. of Alpes-Maritimes in France, on the Gulf of Genoa, at the base of the Alps and Apennines; divided into the R. di Ponente or western R., between Mentone and Genoa, and the R. di Levante, or eastern R., between Genoa and Porto Venere; noted for its beauty and mild climate, which each winter attracts thousands of sick or delicate persons. The R. di Ponente in particular contains numerous favourite winter resorts (Nice, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, &c.).

Riviera, the valley of the middle Ticino, Switzd., above Bellinzona and below the Val Levantina.

Rivière, dist., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, between Montrejeau on the W. and St. Gaudens on the E.

Rivière, La, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Langres, 5 m. NNW. Bourbonne-les-Bains; ferruginous springs. Alt. 1035 ft. P.<2000.

Rivière-au-Renard, tn., Canada, prov. and 360 m. NE. Quebec, Gaspe co., on a bay on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; cod fishery. P.<2000.

Rivière aux Raisins, riv., Canada, Ontario, rises in Stormont co., and flows E. into the riv. St. Lawrence (Lake St. Francis), 57 m. WSW. Montreal.

Rivière aux Sables, riv., Canada, Ontario, describes a winding course, and finally enters Lake Huron in 43° 15′ N.

Rivière à Valin, riv., Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., flows NNE. into Lake Portneuf, about 70½° W.

Rivière Beaudette, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows E. into the St. Lawrence, 45 m. WSW. Montreal.

Rivière Bois Clair, vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbiniere co., 37 m. WSW. Quebec. P.<1500.

Rivière Creuse, Canada. See **Deep River.**

Rivière du Loup, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows NE. into the riv. St. Lawrence, about 69° 35′ W.

Rivière du Loup (en bas), or **Fraserville,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Temiscouata co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Rivière du Loup. P.<1500.

Rivière du Loup (en haut), or **Louiseville,** vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. Maskinonge co., 20 m. W. by S. Three Rivers. P.<1500.

Rivière du Nord, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows S. then SW. and finally SSE. into the Ottawa at the head of Lake Two Mountains.

Rivière du Sud, Canada. See **Henryville.**

Rivière du Sud, riv., Canada, Quebec, describes a winding course, and finally flows NE. into the St. Lawrence at Montmagny, 34 m. ENE. Quebec.

Rivière Ouelle, vil., Canada, Quebec, Kamouraska co., on r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 79 m. by rail NE. Point Levis. P.<1500.

Rivière Pilote, La, vil., W. Indies, Martinique I., 16 m. SE. Fort-de-France. P. (comm.) 7900.

Rivière Rouge, riv., Canada, Quebec, rises in Berthier co., and flows S. into the riv. Ottawa, 58 m. W. by N. Montreal.

Rivière Rouge, riv., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., flows S. into the mouth of Chaleur Bay.

Rivière Salée, vil., W. Indies, Martinique I., 6½ m. SE. Fort-de-France. P. (comm.)<4000.

Rivières du Sud, part of French W. Africa (*q.v.*), situated on the Atlantic coast (from 9° to 11° N. lat.), between Sierra Leone and Portuguese Guinea. In the interior the Rivières du Sud border upon Futa Jallon (*q.v.*). Rivers, Compony, Nuñez, Pongo, Dembia. Principal places, Konakri (cap.), Boké, Victoria, Boffa, Mellakori, Benty. The climate is hot and unhealthy to Europeans. Mean temp., yr. (at Boké) 81.3° F., April 86.5°, Sept. 79.2°. [**H. G. S.**]

Rivière Verte, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows NNE. into the St. Lawrence at Île Verte, in 69° 20′ W.

Rivington, par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 6½ m. NNE. Wigan, 2½ m. NE. Adlington stn., P.O. P.<500.

Rivoli, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8 m. W. Turin. Here Victor Amadeus II., of Savoy and of Sardinia, was imprisoned, and died, 1732. P. 6300.

Rivoli Veronese, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 13 m. NW. Verona, on a height commanding the r. bk. of the Adige. Here Buonaparte conquered the Austrians, 1797. P.<2000.

Rivolta d' Adda, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, 17 m. E. Milan, on a left arm of the Adda. P. 3000.

Riwari, tn., Brit. India. See **Rewari.**

Riwat, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 14 m. SE. Ráwal Pindi. P.<5000.

Riwoche, tn., in SE. of Tibet, in 31° 23′ N., 96° 40′ E.; famed for its beautiful temple. Alt. 12,269 ft. (Rockhill, *bp.*).

Rixdorf, suburb, Berlin, in the Middle Ages Richardstorp, 'Richard's village.' P. (comm.) 35,700.

Rixford, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 12 m. N. Smethport. P.<1500.

Rixheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 3 m. E. Mülhausen. P.<4000.

Rixhöft, cape, Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 36 m. NNW. Danzig, with two lighthouses, each visible 22 m.

Rixingen, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Saarburg, 30 m. E. Nancy (France). P.<2000.

Rixton with Glazebrook, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. and 6½ m. NE. Warrington, with a stn. (**Glazebrook**) on the L. & NW. R. P.<1500.

Rize, tn., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., vilayet and 41 m. E. Trebizond. P.<3000.

Rizzuto, Capo, cape, Italy, in the SE., at the N. of the Gulf of Squillace, in 38° 54′ N.

Ryeka, Servian; *Ryeka,* Russian, 'river.'

Rjeka, tn., Montenegro. See **Rieka.**

Rjukan-Fos ('smoking cascade'), waterfall, Norway, formed by the Maanelv, in about 59° 50′ N., 8° 30′ E., in Telemark; this waterfall, 805 ft. high, is the most famous in Norway.

Róa, comm., Spain, prov. Burgos, on the l. bk. of the Douro, 40 m. SE. by E. Palencia. P.<3000.

Roach's Point, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., on Lake Simcoe, 45 m. N. Toronto. P.<1500.

Road, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. NE. by N. Frome, PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**R. with Woolverton**) P.<750.

Roade, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. S. Northampton, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Road Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, North Bradley par., 3 m. NW. Westbury. P.<500.

Roadhuish, vil., Eng., Somerset. See **Carhampton.**

Roadmeetings, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Yieldshields and Roadmeetings.**

Roadtown, small tn. in the W. Indies, cap. of the Brit. Virgin Isles, on the S. ct. of Tortola.

Roadwater, P.O., Eng., Somerset, 4 m. SW. Watchet, on the W. Somerset Mineral Rly.

Roag, Loch, large and intricate inlet of the sea, Scot., Hebrides, on W. ct. of Lewis I.; contains Bernera I., about 10 m. long, by 8 m. in breadth.

Roala, or **Ru'ala,** nomadic tribe, N. Arabia, to the E. of Damascus and the mountains of Hauran; their number is estimated at 300,000.

Roan, lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4½ m. NNW. Castle Douglas.

Roancarrig Island, Ire. See **Adrigole.**

Roanduz', **Roandiz,** or **Rowanduz,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 82 m. E. by N. Mosul, on a trib. of the Great Zab. Alt. 1500 ft.

Roane, co., U.S., Tennessee, W. of 84° W., crossed in the N. by 35° N., traversed by the Tennessee and its two principal headstreams.

Roane, co., U.S., W. Virginia, S. of 39° N., and E. of 82° W.

Roan High Bluff, mt., U.S., N. Carolina. See **Roan Mt.**

Roaninish, small islets, Ire., off the W. ct. of co. Donegal, off the entrance to Gweebarra Bay, lat. 54° 52′ N.

Roan Island, small isl., Scot., on the N. ct. of Sutherland, in 4° 20′ W., at the mouth of Tongue Bay, separated from the mainland by the Kyle of Rannoch. P. 63.

Roan Mountain, or **Roan High Bluff,** mt., U.S., N. Carolina, a summit of the Bald Mts., Mitchell co. Alt. 6287 ft.

Roannais, dist., France, formerly in Forez, now in dep. Loire.

Roanne, the ancient *Rodumna*, tn., France, dep. Loire, on the Loire, cap. arr., 42 m. WNW. Lyons. R. is one of the most important commercial cities of central France. Manufactures cotton textiles, muslin, knitted woollen goods, earthenware, machinery for weaving and tanning, and has iron-founding and brick-making. Alt. 920 ft. P. 29,400.

Ro'anoke, vil., U.S., Indiana, Huntington co., 86 m. NNE. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Roanoke, city, U.S., Virginia, R. co., in the Great Valley, 138 m. W. by S. Richmond, important railway centre; formerly called Big Lick. P. (1880) 669; (1890) 16,159.

Roanoke, riv., U.S., Virginia and N. Carolina, formed by the confluence of the Staunton and Dan, flows mostly SE., and enters Albemarle Sound after a course of at least 300 m.; for the last 75 m. of which, to the great falls at Halifax, it is tidal, and navigable 75 m. farther to Weldon for steamboats. A canal around the falls opens a boat navigation to its headstreams, both of which are navigable for some distance for boats of five tons; and another canal connects it with the village Washington, on a branch of Pamlico Sound.

Roanoke Island, U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., part of Dare co., in 35° 47′–55′ N., separated from the mainland by Croatan Sound. The first English colony in America settled here in 1585.

Roanoke Sound, strait, U.S., N. Carolina, in the E., connecting Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound, on the E. of Roanoke I.

Roaringwater Bay, Ire., SW. co. Cork, 6 m. W. Skibbereen.

Roatan, isl., Honduras. See **Bay Islands.**

Roath, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1½ m. NE. by N. Cardiff, included in the parl. bor. of Cardiff. P. 39,700.

Robbe Bay, Cape Colony. See **Port Nolloth.**

Robben Island (Dutch, 'seal island'), small isl., Cape Colony, off the W. ct., 15 m. NNW. Cape Town.

Robbio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 8 m. WNW. Mortara. P. 5300.

Robe, seapt., S. Australia, R. co., 166 m. SSE. Adelaide. R. is the port of Guichen Bay, and is said to be the oldest harbour in the SE. dist., settled 1845, and affording the best anchorage; has a jetty 1020 ft. long, and a salubrious climate. P.<1500.

Robecco, tn., Italy, Lombardy, on riv. Oglio, prov. and 9 m. N. by E. Cremona. P.<2000.

Robeen, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, on riv. Robe, 5 m. NE. Ballinrobe; 10,240 ac. P.<2000.

Röbel, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. W. by N. Neu-Strelitz, on Lake Müritz. P.<4000.

Robe River, Ire., S. co. Mayo, flows W. into Lough Mask.

Robert, comm., W. Indies, on E. ct. of Martinique I., on the Havre du Robert, a deep bay. P. 6700.

Roberton, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Wiston.**

Roberton, par., Scot., Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, 4 m. W. Hawick; 29,419 ac. P.<500.

Roberts, co., U.S., S. Dakota, in the NE. corner, partly bounded on the E. by Lakes Big Stone and Traverse.

Roberts, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 36° N., E. of 101° W.

Robertsau, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, to the NE. of Strassburg; is a favourite resort of the people of Strassburg, and has a fine park and orangery. P.<2000.

Robertsbridge, or **Rotherbridge,** vil., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., Salehurst par., on the Rother, 10 m. NW. by N. Hastings, on the L. B. & S. C. R.; gypsum quarried. PMT.O.

Robertsdale, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co., 64 m. W. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Robertsganj, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 50 m. SE. Mirzápur; R. is increasing in importance. P.<2000.

Robert's Head, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork, about 5 m. S. by W. of the entrance to Cork Harbour, near Robert's Cove, with a coastguard station.

Robertson, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. R., on the Breede R., 39 m. WNW. Swellendam, 33° 47′ S., 19° 51′ E. Alt. 590 ft. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 10.91 in. P.<3000.

Robertson, post-tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 50 m. E. by N. Goulburn, in a dairy-farming dist. Alt. 2500 ft. P.<1500.

Robertson, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., crossed by 84° W.

Robertson, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 87° W.

Robertson, co., U.S., Texas, W. of 96° W., crossed by 31° N., bounded on the W. by Brazos R.

Robertsport, tn., Africa, Liberia (*q.v.*).

Robertstown, tn., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Connell, Kilmeage par., 10 m. from Sallins stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Robertstown, par., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 20 m. NE. by E. Listowel; 5685 ac. P.<1500.

Robertstown, post-tn., S. Australia, Eyre co., 71 m. NNE. Adelaide. In 1886 silver was found in the Californian hills, 7 m. N. P.<1500.

Robert Town, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Birstal par., 6 m. SE. Bradford, PM.O. P.<4000.

Robertville (French name), comm., Algeria, arr. and 15 m. SW. by S. Philippeville. P. 5400.

Robeson, strait, Arctic region, between Hall Land (at the NW. extremity of Greenland) and the mainland.

Robeson, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the S. frontier, crossed by 79° W.

Robeston, West, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. NW. by N. Milford. P.<250. See **Walwyn's Castle.**

Robeston Wathen, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 9 m. E. Haverfordwest, 2½ m. WNW. Narberth stn. P.<250. See **Narberth.**

Robiac-le-Martinet, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, on the Cèze, 33 m. NNW. Nîmes, with coal-mines and blast-furnaces. P.<2000.

Robin Hood, PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Lofthouse.

Robin Hood's Bay, or **Baytown,** inlet and watering-place, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5 m. SE. Whitby, on the coast, on the NE. R.; mentioned by Leland as a place of some importance. PMT.O.

Robins Island, Tasmania, at the W. end of Bass's Strait, crossed by 145° E. Area, 21,500 ac.

Robinson, vil., Canada, Quebec, Compton co., 93 m. S. by W. Quebec, on a railway. P.<1500.

Robinson, co., New South Wales, crossed by 146° E., between 31° and 32° S.

Robinson, co., S. Australia, in the NW. of Eyre's Penin., crossed by 33° S. and 135° E.

Robinson, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Crawford co., 35 m. SSW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<1500.

Robinson Island, small isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, N. ct., 15 m. E. Pictou.

Robinson's Head, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on S. side of St. George's Bay.

Robinstown, P.O., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bar. Upper Navan, 3 m. NNE. Trim.

Robles, tn., Argentine Republic, cap. dep. R., prov. and 18½ m. SE. Santiago. P.<2000.

Roborough, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. from Crown Hill, about 5 m. N. Plymouth.

Roborough, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 10 m. SE. by E. Bideford, 3½ m. WSW. Portsmouth Arms stn., P.O. P.<500.

Robson's Landing. See **Nelson,** Brit. Columbia.

Roby, tn., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 5½ m. E. Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. See **Huyton.**

Roc, roche, French, Italian *rocca,* Spanish *roca,* 'a rock'; *e.g.*, Rocca-casale, 'rock village or dwelling'; Rochefort, 'the strong fortress.'

Roca, Cabo da, the Roman *Promontorium Magnum,* cape, Portugal, the most westerly point of the Iberian Penin., 20 m. W. by N. Lisbon.

Roca de Plata, isls., N. Pacific. See **Crespo.**

Rocamadour, tn., France, dep. Lot, arr. Gourdon, 24 m. NW. Figéac, 105 m. E. Bordeaux, built at the base of a precipitous cliff; famous place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages, and still frequented. The town is crowned by an old castle of the 12th, 14th, and 15th centuries, now restored. The sanctuaries are reached by a staircase of 143 steps, which passes under a 14th century palace, built for the bishops of Tulle, and restored in the 19th century. Alt. 460–820 ft. P. <2000.

Roca Partida, isl., Pacific. See **Revilla Gigedo.**

Rocas, rocky islet in the Atlantic Ocean, about 150 m. NE. of the coast of Brazil, W. of Fernão da Noronha I.

Rocca, Italian, 'a rock.' See *Roc.*

Rocca d' Apside, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 28 m. SE. by E. Salerno. P. 5600.

Rocca di Papa, tn., Italy, prov. and 14 m. SE. Rome; it is a volcanic cone covered with houses to the summit; the streets, which are almost vertical, end in stairs. P. <4000.

Rocca Grimalda, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 9½ m. E. Acqui. P. 2000.

Roccalumera, comm., Sicily, prov. and 17 m. SSW. Messina; alum mined. P. <4000.

Roccamonfina, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 22 m. E. by N. Gaeta. P. 5100.

Roccapalumba, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 12½ m. SSW. Termini Imerese. P. <3000.

Rocca Piemonte, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 6 m. NNW. Salerno. P. <3000.

Roccarainola, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 3 m. NNE. Nola. P. <3000.

Roccasecca, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 25 m. N. by E. Gaeta. Here the Florentines, under Louis d'Anjou, defeated Ladislas of Hungary and Naples, 1411. P. <2000.

Roccastrada, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 23 m. SSW. Siena. P. <3000.

Roccella, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Reggio, E. ct., 41 m. S. by W. Catanzaro. P. 6600.

Rocchetta Sant' Antonio, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 18½ m. NE. Sant' Angelo dei Lombardy. P. <5000.

Rocchetta Tanaro, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 7½ m. ESE. Asti, on the Tanaro. P. <3000.

Roccia Melone. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 2.**

Rocco San Casciano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 16 m. S. by W. Faenza. P. <2000.

Rocester, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 13½ m. SE. by S. Leek, on riv. Dove, with a junction stn. on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Roch, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. from the W. ct., 6 m. NW. by W. Haverfordwest, P.O.; 4521 ac. P. <750. See **Nolton.**

Rocha, tn., Uruguay, cap. dep. R., 105 m. E. by N. Montevideo; founded 1793. P. 6000.

Rochdale, parl., co., and mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, 11 m. NNE. and in diocese of Manchester, on the Roch trib. of the Irwell, R. Canal, and the L. & Y. R.; has woollen manufactures (especially flannels), also cotton manufactures, and large trade in coal and stone; iron-foundries and machine works. Several fine public buildings, as the new town-hall, post-office, free library, technical school, and grammar school, founded 1565. Market-days, M. and S. Alt. 470 ft. Mean rfall. (R., 1866–94), 40 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 5600; (1851) 29,200; (1871) 63,500; parl. and mun. bor. P. (1891) 71,500; market-tn. (**R. by Castleton**) P. <5000.

Rochdale Canal, Eng., Lancashire and Yorkshire, extends from the Bridgwater Canal at Manchester to the Calder and Hebble navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax; 3½ m. long; has 78 locks.

Roche, French, 'a rock.' See *Roc.*

Roche, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 6½ m. SW. Bodmin, 1⅛ m. W. Bugle stn.; has porcelain clay. PMT.O. 6471 ac. P. <2000.

Roche, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Upper Dundalk, 4 m. NW. Dundalk. P. <750.

Roche, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 10 m. NW. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Roche, La, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Marche, on the Ourthe, 25 m. SW. by W. Spa. P. <2000.

Roche Bernard, La, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, on the Vilaine, arr. Vannes, 17 m. N. by W. St. Nazaire. P. <2000.

Roche-Canillac, La, vil., France, dep. Corrèze, on the Doustre, 68 m. SW. by W. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 12 m. ESE. Tulle. P. <2000.

Rochechouart, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. arr., 21 m. W. Limoges; manufactures pottery, and has quarries of porcelain clay and antimony. Alt. 790 ft. P. <2000.

Roche-Derrien, La, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, on the Jaudy, 57 m. W. by N. St. Malo; slate quarried. P. <2000.

Rochefort, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Lesse, 26 m. S. Huy; has marble quarries and lead-mines. Is a tourist resort on account of its caves, which extend from 2 m. E. the town to 3 m. to the W. R. was formerly the cap. of the county of the Ardennes, and belonged to the family of La Marck. Was besieged and taken several times in the 15th and 16th centuries. P. <3000.

Rochefort, vil., France, dep. Jura, on the Doubs, 23 m. WSW. Besançon, arr. and 4 m. NE. by E. Dôle. P. <2000.

Rochefort, or **Rochefort Montagne,** tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., arr. Clermont-Ferrand, 15 m. WSW. Clermont. P. <2000.

Rochefort-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and 10 m. SW. Angers; has the ruins of an 11th century castle, destroyed 1214. During the Huguenot wars R. was an important point of dispute. P. <2000.

Rochefort-sur-Mer, tn., France, cap. arr., dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente (r. bk.), 9 m. from the Atlantic, with a naval and a commercial harbour, the former protected by batteries. There is an arsenal (with extensive magazines and foundries), separated from the town by fortifications, but communicating with the naval harbour; military barracks. The commercial harbour, higher up the river, has three wet docks, one of 15½ ac., quayage 3692 ft., and depth 25½ to 29½ ft.; another of 3 ac., quayage 1556 ft., and depth 17½ to 22½ ft.; the third of 2¾ ac., quayage 1486 ft., and depth 17½ to 22½ ft. The dry dock is 326 ft. long, cradle 46½ ft. The channel of the river has been deepened. The staple industry is shipbuilding, with some manufacture of sails and furniture. The naval school, now transferred to Brest, was founded at Rochefort, which is still one of the five military ports. Its importance began under Colbert. The climate is rather unhealthy, the town being situated in a marshy district. P. (1872) 26,600; (1891) 33,300.

Rochefoucauld, La, tn., France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. ENE. Angoulême; manufactures cloths, linen, and cart-awnings. The castle, to which the town owes its origin, was founded at the end of the 9th century, and rebuilt in the 12th and 14th centuries. The second Duke of Rochefoucauld was the celebrated author of the 'Maxims.' P. <3000.

Roche-l'Abeille, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. St. Yrieix, 6 m. S. Limoges; serpentine is quarried here. Here the combined forces of Coligny and Deux-Ponts defeated the Romanist army under the Duke of Anjou and Philippi Strozzi, 1569. P. <2000.

Roche-la-Molière, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 3 m. W. St. Étienne; coal is mined here. P. <3000.

Rochelle, vil., Canada, Quebec, Shefford co., 8 m. from Waterloo. P. <1500.

Rochelle (La), fortified city and seapt., France, cap. dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, in the inlet formed by the isls. Ré and Oléron, 296 m. by rail SW. Paris, and 18 m. NNW. Rochefort. The fortifications are 3½ m. round, with seven gates and three towers, the oldest dating from 1384, and the 'lantern-tower' having seven stories. The harbour is the chief on that coast, with an outer basin, still protected by the historical stone mole of Richelieu (area 7½ ac., quayage 2793 ft., depth 18½ to 22½ ft. over sill); an inner basin (area 3½ ac., quayage 1023 ft., depth 17 to 20½ ft. over sill); St. Nicholas' basin (with quayage 908 ft., depth 8 to 11⅜ ft. over sill); the tidal harbour (area 8 ac., quayage 2506 ft., depth 16¾ ft. at high water). There is besides the basin La Pallice, which is a rival port 3½ m. NW. Rochelle (dock 2333 ft. long, quayage 5556 ft., depth 30 to 36 ft. over sill). The chief buildings in R. are the cathedral, in massive Grecian style, with a dome; the town house, resembling a fortress; the episcopal palace, with a library of 25,000 volumes, and a museum; the arsenal; several hospitals, &c. The parade-ground, which is the chief *place*, shows the site of the castle demolished in 1590. R. was formerly called *Rupella* ('little rock'); at the Reformation it was a centre of Calvinism; it endured a six and a half months' siege against the Roman Catholic army, losing 20,000 men, and afterwards another of eight months, before capitulating to Cardinal Richelieu (1628). Three thousand of its best citizens were lost to it by the Edict of Nantes, and its commercial prosperity was finally ruined when France lost Canada. The present line of fortifications were drawn up by Vauban. In 1892 there occurred in this neighbourhood a remarkable plague of white ants. Rfall. 25.98 in. P. (1872) 19,500; (1891) 26,800.

Rochelle, city, U.S., Illinois, Ogle co., 76 m. W. Chicago. P. <2000.

Roche Point, cape, Ire. See **Roches Point.**

Rocheport, vil., U.S., Missouri, Boone co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, 36 m. NW. by N. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Roche-Posay, La, tn., France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 14 m. E. by S. Châtellerault. Half a mile to the SW. is a thermal establishment; 2½ m. SSE. the ruins of the Cistercian abbey La Merci-Dieu, founded 1151, a resort of pilgrims. Alt. 295 ft. P. <2000.

Roches, Île des, small vil., S. Indian Ocean, one of the Amirante group.

Rocheservière, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, on the Boulogne, 19 m. S. Nantes. P. <2000.

Roches (or **Roche**) **Point,** cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co.

Cork, at the E. of the entrance to Cork Harbour. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 50.7° F., Jan. 43.6°, Aug. 60.0°; mean annual rfall. (23 yrs.), 47.80 in. Lighthouse, visible 8 m.

Rochester, or **Belle River,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on Belle R., 208 m. SW. Toronto, 13 m. E. Windsor. P.<2500.

Rochester, episcopal city, parl. and (since Henry II.) mun. bor., port, and market-tn., Eng., Kent, 8 m. N. Maidstone, in the diocese of Rochester, on the Medway, with stns. on the L. C. & D. R. and SE. R., and (**R. Bridge**) on L. C. & D. R. The chief trade is from the naval and military establishments, some shipping and fishing, and manufactures of agricultural implements, traction engines, oil and oil-cake. The port has a patent slip 300 ft. long, with cradle 120 ft. The town grew up round a castle which was built to defend the passage of the river on the site of the famous Norman keep, which is still a prominent feature. It is 104 ft. high, with walls 12 ft. thick; and being purchased by the corporation in 1883, the grounds now form a public garden overlooking the Medway. The cathedral dates from 604 (rebuilt 1077, and again 1115, enlarged 13th century); 306 ft. long, with fine Norman doorway and nave, Early English choir. Diocese, founded by Ethelbert on his conversion by St. Augustine, includes parts of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; P. (1891) 1,938,000; revenue, £4500. Market-day, Tu. City and bor. (both parl. and mun.) P. (1801) 6800; (1851) 14,900; (1871) 18,400; (1891) 26,300; eccles. par. (**R. St. Margaret with Boarstal**) P. 7000.

Rochester, tp., S. Australia, Stanley co., 84 m. N. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Rochester, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Fulton co., 87 m. SE. by E. Chicago (Ill.). P.<3000.

Rochester, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 7½ m. NE. by N. New Bedford. P.<1500.

Rochester, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oakland co., 25 m. N. by W. Detroit. P.<1500.

Rochester, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Olmsted co., 70 m. SSE. St. Paul; has great trade in grain. P. 5300.

Rochester, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Strafford co., on Cocheco R., 29 m. E. by N. Concord. P. 7100.

Rochester, city, U.S., New York, Monroe co., on the Genesee R., here crossed by the aqueduct conveying the Erie Canal, 67 m. ENE. Buffalo. Within the city the Genesee descends 226 ft., forming three cataracts of 96 ft., 25 ft., and 84 ft. respectively, affording water-power largely used in flour-milling industries, but now mainly used in supplying electrical power for lighting, for railway locomotion, and various industries. The manufactures are ready-made clothing (third city in U.S. at census of 1890), boots and shoes (fourth in U.S.), tobacco, photographic apparatus, agricultural machinery, &c. R. is noted for its nurseries, the largest in America, and covering thousands of acres around the city. The university of R. and the theological seminary, founded by the Baptists in 1850, have valuable libraries. R. was first settled in 1810. Alt. 508 ft. (R.R.); signal station, 589 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 24.6°, July 70.7°; mean rfall. (11 yrs.), 37.32 in. P. (1820) 1500; (1870) 62,400; (1880) 89,400; (1890) 133,896.

Rochester, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Beaver co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 20 m. NW. Allegheny. In the vicinity are coal-mines and stone quarries. P.<4000.

Rochester, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 8 m. W. West Randolph. P.<1500.

Rochester, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 15 m. S. by W. Echuca, comprising **Old R.** and **New R.,** on r. and l. bks. of the Campaspe R. P.<1500.

Rochester Bridge, stn., Eng., on the L. C. & D. R. See **Rochester.**

Rochester Ward, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Rede, 18 m. SE. by S. Jedburgh, 8 m. NNE. Thorneyburn stn., PMT.O. (**Rochester**); 23,300 ac. P.<500.

Rochestown, stn., Ire., co. Cork, on the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Rly., 3 m. from Passage West, P.O.

Rochestown, par., Ire., co. and 8 m. SE. Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam. P.<250.

Rochestown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, on the Suir, 3 m. SE. Caher. P.<250.

Rochestown, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 7½ m. E. New Ross.

Roche-sur-Foron, La, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 13 m. SE. Geneva, arr. and 5 m. W. by S. Bonneville. P.<2000.

Roche-sur-Yon, La (in the Napoleonic periods called *Napoleon Vendée*), tn., cap. dep. Vendée, France, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, 38 m. NNW. La Rochelle. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 52.2° F., Jan. 39.9°, July 65.1°. P. 9100.

Rochford, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., on E. ct., 3½ m. N. Southend, on the G. E. R., at the head of the estuary of the Roach, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Rochford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the r. bk. of the Teme, 14 m. WSW. Kidderminster, 1½ m. S. Newnham Bridge stn., P.O. P.<500.

Rochford, gold and silver mining vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Pennington co., 80 m. N. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Rochford, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 49 m. NW. Melbourne by road and rail, in 37° 19′ S. and 144° 41′ E. P.<1500.

Rochfortbridge, tn., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 7½ m. S. by E. Mullingar. P.<250.

Röchlitz, tn., Bohemia, dist. Reichenberg. P.<3000.

Röchlitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Goldberg-Haynau on riv. Mulde, 16 m. NNW. Chemnitz; textile and other manufactures; porphyry is quarried here. P. (1834)<4000; (1890) 6200.

Roclana, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 22 m. ENE. Huelva. P. (comm.)<4000.

Rock, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Padstow.

Rock, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 4½ m. N. by E. Alnwick, 2 m. SSW. Christon Bank stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Rennington.**

Rock, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 7 m. WSW. Kidderminster, 3½ m. SE. by S. Wyre Forest stn., PM.O.; 8772 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**R. with Heightington**) P.<1000.

Rock, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the extreme SW.

Rock, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 42½° N., 99½° W.

Rock, co., U.S., Wisconsin, S. frontier, crossed by 89° W.

Rock, The, P.O., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Dungannon, 5 m. NW. Cookstown.

Rock, The, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, 3 m. from Pomeroy stn., P.O. (**Rock**).

Rock, The, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Tyrone, bar. West Omagh, 15½ m. WNW. Omagh.

Rockabill, islet, Ire., off the E. ct. of co. Dublin, with a lighthouse, in 53° 36′ N., 6° 0′ 20″ W., visible 18 m.

Rockaway, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 18 m. W. Paterson; contains valuable iron-mines. P.<1500.

Rockaway Beach, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., 17 m. by rail S.E. Brooklyn; affords fine sea-bathing, and is a favourite summer resort for the people of New York. P.<2000.

Rockbeare, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 6½ m. ENE. Exeter, 2 m. E. Broad Clist stn., P.O. P.<500.

Rockbourne, par., Eng., on the W. border of Hampshire, New Forest div., 7½ m. S. by W. Salisbury, 2 m. NW. by N. Fordingbridge stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Rockbridge, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Richland co., on Pine R.; has a curious natural bridge. P.<1500.

Rockbridge Baths, summer resort, U.S., Virginia, Rockbridge co., 53 m. W. by S. Charlottesville. About 2 m. distant are Rockbridge alum springs. P.<1500.

Rockbrook, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Upper Cross, 7 m. WSW. Kingstown, 2 m. from Dundrum stn.

Rockburn, vil., Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., 20 m. from Hermingford. P.<1500.

Rockcastle, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° N., E. of 85° W.

Rockcastle, riv., U.S., Kentucky, flows SW. and joins the Cumberland in about 37° 0′ N., 84° 23′ W.; coal seams crop out near its banks.

Rock Channel, Eng., Cheshire, the S. fairway into the mouth of the Mersey, along the NW. ct. of Wirral Penin.; 5 m. long, ½ m. wide.

Rockchapel, P.O., Ire., 10 m. from Newmarket (in NW. of co. Cork).

Rock City, U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., 10 m. SW. Oleon; is a natural curiosity, consisting of fragments of rock so arranged as to present the appearance of a city.

Rockcliff, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Eden, 4½ m. NW. by N. Carlisle, with stn. (**Rockcliffe**) on the C. R., P.O.; 4939 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**R. with Cargo**) P.<750.

Rockcliffe, PM.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. SE. Dalbeattie.

Rockcorry, market-tn., Ire., W. co. and 9 m. S. by W. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, on the G. N. (Ire.) & Donegal Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<250.

Rock Creek, vil., U.S., Ohio, Ashtabula co., 44 m. E. by N. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Rockdale, suburb and 6 m. by rail S. Sydney, New South Wales, Cumberland co. P. 5000.

Rockdale, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N., and crossed by 84° W.

Rockdale, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 13 m. W. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Rockdale, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., on Lehigh R., 32 m. NE. by N. Reading. P.<1500.

Rockdale, city, U.S., Texas, Milam co., 52 m. NE. by E. Austin. P.<2000.

Rock Falls, city, U.S., Illinois, Whitesides co., on Rock R., opposite Stirling, 110 m. by rail W. Chicago. P.<2000.

Rock Ferry, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, included in the parl. bor. of, suburb of, and 2 m. SSE. Birkenhead, on riv. Mersey, with a junction stn. on the Mersey and Birkenhead Rly.; summer resort. P.<2500.

Rockfield, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 2½ m. NW. Monmouth, P.O. P.<250.

Rockfield, or **Killadeas,** electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Irvinestown No. 1.

Rockfield, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Molahiffe.

Rockfield, fishing vil., Scot., in the extreme NE. of Rossshire, on the E. ct., 9 m. E. Tain.

Rockford, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 33 m. W. Collingwood.

Rockford, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Winnebago co., 83 m. E. by S. Dubuque (Iowa); has abundant water-power. The manufactures include agricultural machinery and implements, ironworks, furniture, cotton, woollen, flour, and paper mills. P. (1850) <2500; (1870) 11,000; (1880) 13,100; (1890) 23,584.

Rockford, tn., U.S., Iowa, Floyd co., 94 m. WSW. of NE. corner of state. P.<1500.

Rockford, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., 90 m. WSW. Bay City, and 12 m. NNE. Grand Rapids. P.<1500.

Rockford, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 18 m. SE. Spokane.

Rockford, New, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Eddy co., 97 m. NE. by E. Bismarck.

Rock Fort, artillery barracks, Eng., Cheshire, at NE. corner of Wirral Penin.

Rock Hall, vil., U.S., Maryland, Kent co., on E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, 20 m. SE. Baltimore. P.<1500.

Rockham Bay, small bay, Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, 4 m. W. Ilfracombe.

Rockhampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 6 m. W. Wotton-under-Edge, 2½ m. NNE. Thornbury stn., P.O. P.<250.

Rockhampton, seapt. city, Queensland, Livingstone co., 175 m. SE. by S. Mackay. R. is the port of central Queensland, and terminus of the Central Rly. to Longreach (425 m.). Vessels of 1500 tons can come up to the city wharves, but ocean steamers berth at Port Alma, 36 m. below. Founded 1858; has botanical gardens, and a bridge, 1160 ft. long, over the Fitzroy R. The surrounding country has gold, silver, and copper. The most important workings are at Peak Downs and Mount Morgan. The Central Queensland Meat Company's works, near R., employ about 400 persons. P. (1891) 11,600.

Rockhill, tn., Ire., S. co. Limerick, bar. Upper Connello, 17 m. S. by W. Limerick, 3 m. from Bruree stn. P.<250.

Rockhill, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Kiltoom.

Rock Hill, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, York co., 62 m. N. Columbia. P.<3000.

Rockingham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 86 m. W. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Rockingham, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 14½ m. SW. Stamford, on the G. N. and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<250.

Rockingham, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Boyle.

Rockingham, small tn., E. ct. Queensland, Cardwell co., in 18° S., at N. end of Rockingham Bay.

Rockingham, co., U.S., New Hampshire, in extreme SE.

Rockingham, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 80° W.

Rockingham, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Richmond co., 117 m. NW. Wilmington. P.<1500.

Rockingham, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on Williams R., 4 m. by rail N. Bellows Falls. P.<5000.

Rockingham, co., U.S., Virginia, in the NW., on the W. frontier, S. of 39° N.

Rockingham, post-tn. and port, W. Australia, Murray co., 25 m. S. by W. Perth. It is connected by a railway of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 33 m. long, with Jarrahdale, the centre of a fine jarrah dist., and has a large and growing trade in timber. P.<1500.

Rockingham Bay, Queensland, E. ct., in about 18° S.

Rock Island, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 1 m. from Stanstead. P.<1500.

Rock Island, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., on Crookhaven, 20 m. W. by S. Skibbereen, with lighthouse, visible 13 m., P.O.

Rock Island, Japan. See **Mikomoto.**

Rock Island, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. R. I. co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 70 m. S. Dubuque (Iowa). The U.S. arsenal, armoury, powder-works, and cannon-foundry on the island, which gives name to the city, 970 ac. in extent. Manufactures of agricultural implements, window glass, cotton goods, &c. R. I. was acquired by treaty with Indians in 1804. P. (1870) 7900; (1880) 11,700; (1890) 13,600.

Rock Lake, Canada, in the S. of Manitoba, to the W. of 99° W., 9 m. long by 1-1½ m. wide, traversed by the Pembina R.

Rockland, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., on Memramcook R., 21 m. SE. Moncton. P.<1500.

Rockland, vil., Canada, Ontario, Russell co., on river and 6 m. E. by N. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Rockland, city, U.S., Maine, cap. Knox co., on Penobscot Bay, 35 m. ESE. Augusta; is a summer resort. Has extensive manufacture of lime. P. (1880) 7600; (1890) 8174.

Rockland, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., 17½ m. SSE. Boston. P. 5200.

Rockland, tn., U.S., Texas, Tyler co., on Neches R., 107 m. NE. Houston. P.<1500.

Rockland All Saints and St. Andrews, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. WSW. Norwich, 3½ m. E. by S. Stow Bedon stn., PM.O. (**R. All Saints**). P.<500.

Rockland Lake, vil., U.S., New York, Rockland co., on the r. bk. of the Hudson R., 30 m. N. New York, near Rockland Lake, 4 m. in circumference, where about 200.000 tons of ice are annually cut. P.<1500.

Rockland St. Mary, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 6 m. SE. by E. Norwich, 2 m. WSW. Buckenham stn., P.O. (**Rockland**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**R. St. Mary with Little R.**) P.<500.

Rockland St. Peters, par., Eng., Norfolk, adjoining Rockland All Saints and St. Andrews. P.<500.

Rocklea, small riv., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., flowing E. into Poole Harbour.

Rockley, vil., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Ogbourne.**

Rockley, postal-tp., New South Wales, Georgiana co., 20 m. S. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Rockliffe, vil. and stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 274 m. by rail W. Montreal. Alt. 418 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 38.5° F., Jan. 9.2°, July 65.6°. P.<1500.

Rockliffe, PM.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. SE. Dalbeattie.

Rocklin, tn., U.S., California, Placer co., 24 m. NE. Sacramento; has granite quarries. P.<1500.

Rockmart, vil., U.S., Georgia, Polk co., 25 m. SW. Cartersville; has slate quarries. P.<1500.

Rockmills, tn., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. and 8 m. NW. Fermoy, P.O. P.<250.

Rock Mills, vil., U.S., Alabama, Randolph co., 25 m. NE. Lafayette. P.<1500.

Rock Point, gold and silver mining vil., U.S., Oregon, Jackson co., on Rogue R., 5 m. NW. Willow Springs. P.<1500.

Rockport, seapt. vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., 15 m. S. Dorchester. P.<1500.

Rockport, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., on the St. Lawrence, 30 m. ENE. Kingston. P.<1500.

Rockport, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Spencer co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 72 m. WSW. Louisville (Ken.). The surrounding country abounds in timber and coal. P.<3000.

Rockport, vil., U.S., Maine, Knox co., on the coast, 36 m. ESE. Augusta. P.<1500.

Rockport, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the coast, 16 m. NE. by E. Salem. P.<5000.

Rockport, vil., U.S., Missouri, cap. Atchison co., 60 m. NW. by N. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Rockport, vil., U.S., Ohio, Cuyahoga co., on Lake Erie, 8 m. W. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Rockport, seapt. tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Aransas co., 160 m. WSW. Galveston; has direct water communication with New Orleans, and is one of the largest cattle markets in Texas. P.<1500.

Rock Rapids, tn., U.S., Iowa, cap. Lyon co., on Rock R., 67 m. N. by E. Sioux City. P.<1500.

Rock River, riv., U.S., Wisconsin and Illinois, rises in Fond du Lac co., flows S. into Illinois, then SW. to the Mississippi, 2 m. below Rock I. Length, 350 m.

Rocksavage, vil., Eng., Cheshire. See **Clifton.**

Rockside, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 3 m. SW. Salmonville, 35 m. from Toronto. P.<1500.

Rock Springs, coal-mining tn., U.S., Wyoming, Sweetwater co., 102 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the state, on the U. P. R. P.<4000.

Rockton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 9½ m. from Dundas, 15 m. from Hamilton. P.<1500.

Rockton, vil., U.S., Illinois, Winnebago co., at confluence of Rock and Pecatonica Rivs., 82 m. E. Dubuque (Iowa). P.<1500.

Rocktown, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Bellaghy.

Rockville, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 5 m. from Sussex. P.<1500.

Rockville, city, U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 13 m. ENE. Hartford; water-power for various manufactures is furnished by Hockanum R., which here falls 280 ft. Centre of the fine woollen manufacture of New England. P. 6900.

Rockville, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Parke co., 22 m. NNE. Terre Haute. P.<2000.

Rockville, tn., U.S., Maryland, cap. Montgomery co., 13 m. N. by W. Washington (D. C.). P.<2000.

Rockville Centre, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., Long I., 19 m. E. by S. Brooklyn. P.<2000.

Rockwall, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE.

Rockwell, or **Amherst Shore,** vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 22 m. from riv. Philip. P.<1500.

Rockwell City, vil., U.S., Iowa, cap. Calhoun co., 91 m. E. by S. Sioux City. P.<1500.

Rockwell Green, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, par. and 1 m. from Wellington, PM.O. P.<1500.

Rockwood, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., 28 m. NNW. Hamilton. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1878–82), yr. 34.6° F., Feb. 1.5°, July 67.6°. P.<1500.

Rockwood, vil., U.S., Illinois, Randolph co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 60 m. SSE. St. Louis (Mo.). P.<1500.

Rockwood, vil., U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., on the l. bk. of the Huron R., 21 m. SSW. Detroit. P.<1500.

Rockwood, vil., U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia R., 10 m. E. by N. Portland. P.<1500.

Rockwood, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Roane co., 41 m. W. by S. Knoxville; important iron industry. P.<3000.

Rocky Bar, gold and silver mining vil., U.S., Idaho, Alturas co., 43 m. ENE. Boise City. P.<1500.

Rocky Hill, tn., U.S., Connecticut, on W. bank of Connecticut R., co. and 48 m. by rail S. Hartford. P.<1500.

Rocky Independence, isl., Pacific. See **Sophia.**

Rocky Lead, stn., Victoria, Talbot co., 87 m. NW. Melbourne by rail. P.<1500.

Rocky Mount, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Edgecombe co., on Tar R., 50 m. E. by N. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Rocky Mount, vil., U.S., Virginia, cap. Franklin co., 127 m. WSW. Richmond, and 48 m. SW. by W. Lynchburg. P.<1500.

Rocky Mountain House, settlement, Canada, dist. Alberta, on the N. Saskatchewan R., 101 m. NNW. Calgary.

Rocky Mountains (probably so-called by reason of the unusually extensive appearance of bare rocks), the main series of elevations forming the crest of the great highland region of the W. of N. America, in Canada and the United States, of which the eastern slope carries the waters of the Missouri, Saskatchewan, and Mackenzie Rivs., and the western those of the Colorado and Columbia. Not all the system has been well explored as yet; knowledge of the northern parts being scanty, and mostly confined to the regions near the waterways. Topographical surveys have been made in the SE. of Brit. Columbia for railway purposes, and throughout nearly all that portion within the United States. Geologically, the ranges in Colorado are best known, but large areas are still unsurveyed. The strata are largely of Mesozoic and more recent ages, though Archæan formations exist in the series of ranges from the Wind River Range to the Colorado or Front Range. The great plateau itself rises almost imperceptibly from the central lowland of the continent, the streams being navigable up to and among the outer ranges, and attains an alt. of from 6000 ft. in New Mexico, 5000 ft. in Colorado, and 3000 ft. in Montana, thence descending gradually northward. The western edge of the plateau is along the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mts., and their slope to the Pacific is short. Between the two great series there are hundreds of ranges of lesser magnitude, some, as the Blue Mts. in Oregon, loosely connected by intermediate ranges, others distinctly separate, though with the same general trend. In Canada the total width of the highland is much less, the ranges lie near together, and the plateau character is not so perceptible. The Canadian section has the name Rocky Mts. attached to the chief of its eastern ranges, from Montana to about 62° N. Mounts Hooker and Brown, to which altitudes of about 15,700 and 16,000 ft. were respectively assigned, were long reckoned the chief peaks of this section; but according to Coleman, the peaks in the positions given to these mountains are only 8000 and 9000 ft. respectively, though other peaks in the neighbourhood of the position of Mount Hooker are about 12,000 or 13,000 ft. At 62° N. the Pelly Mts., 6800 ft., and the Glenlyon Mts., 5000 ft., mark the westward trending towards the Pacific. W. of the Yukon R. the Alaskan Mts. continue the system to Bering Sea, and in their westernmost prolongation constitute the Aliaska Penin. Three great cross valleys allow the passage of the Yukon at 63° N. below Fort Selkirk, of the Liard at 59° N. below Fort Halkett, and of the Peace at 56° 30′ N., the two latter streams tribs. of the Mackenzie. The prevailing type of valley is, however, longitudinal, and in the SE. of British Columbia, between the parallel ranges of the Rockies, Caribou, Brisco, Purcell, Selkirk, and Gold Mts., lie the upper courses of the Fraser, Thompson, Columbia, Kootenay, and Flathead Rivs. Further S. the eastern range, called in Montana the Missouri Range, and the Cour d'Alène or Bitter Root Mts., a continuation of the Selkirks, are joined in lat. 46° at Deer Lodge Pass (5808 ft.), and enclose a great upland valley containing many minor parallel ranges, and drained by the Clarke Fork of the Columbia. Such a high enclosed valley is typical of the Rocky Mts. in the United States. A second encloses the SW. part of Montana, bordered on the W. to lat. 44° by the Bitter Root, on the E. from 47° to 46° by the Big Belt, the Bridger, and the Crazy Mts. (Conical Peak, 10,727 ft.; Crazy Peak, 11,178 ft.), and from 45° 30′ to 44° by the Snow Mts. and the Shoshone Range; drainage to the NE. by the Missouri and Yellowstone. Its southernmost portion is the Yellowstone National Park (*q.v.*). Detached ranges outside its borders are, on the W., the Salmon River Mts., 44° to 45°; on the E. the Little Belt, Snowy, and Beartooth. Within the Yellowstone Park are the Absaroka and the Gallatin Mts. A third great valley, that of the Big Horn, lies in the NW. of Wyoming, on its W. and S. the Shoshone Range (Washakee Needle, 12,253 ft.) and the Wind River Mts. (Fremont's Peak, 13,790 ft.; Glacier Peak, 13,499 ft.; Union Peak, 11,593 ft.); on the E. the Big Horn Mts., from 43° to 45°, and the Pryor Mts. E. of the Big Horn are the Wolf Mts., the Powder River Range, and the Black Hills (Harney Peak, in South Dakota, 7700 ft.). From 44° to 41°, between 110° and 113° W. long., extend a series of ranges mostly meridional, the Teton Range (Grand Teton, 13,691 ft.), the Snake River Range, Blackfoot Range, Gros Ventre Mts. (Gros Ventre Peak, 11,464 ft.), the Wyoming Range (Wyoming Peak, 11,490 ft.), Salt River Range, Portneuf Range, Bannack Range, Bear River Range, Absaroka Ridge, Meridian Ridge, and the northern part of the Wasatch Mts. These contain the water-parting between the Columbia and Colorado Rivs.; to their E. a high plateau, 6000–7000 ft. in alt., with a width of 90 m., extends for 275 m., a fourth enclosed valley. It is bordered on the N. by the Wind R. and Rattlesnake Mts., E. by the Laramie Range or Black Mts.; it carries the continental water-parting, the Green River Basin and Bridger Basin, in the W. being drained by the Green to the Colorado, the Laramie Plains, in the E. by the Platte to the Missouri. Medicine Bow Range (Snow Peak, 12,230 ft.) lies to the SE. A fifth great plateau valley is the basin of the upper Colorado R., bordered on the E. and W. by the two most massive series of elevations of the Rocky Mt. system. On the W. are the Wasatch Mts., extending through six degrees of lat. (Spanish Fork Peak, 10,000 ft.; Provo Peaks, 11,000 ft.; Timpanogos Peak, 11,957 ft.; Lone Peak, 11,500; Clayton Peak, 12,000 ft.). At lat. 40° 45′ N. the Uintah Mts. (Mount Agassiz, 13,000 ft.; La Motte, 14,000 ft.) extend E. from the Wasatch to the plateaux or *mesas*, that abut the eastern border ranges. The elevations E. of the Colorado Basin consist of (1) a series of massive groups overlooking the plateau; (2) an eastern series of closely placed ranges fronting the Great Plains; (3) lofty enclosed valleys between the two series, separated by cross ranges, and known as Parks. These latter are North Park, in Wyoming and Colorado, area 700 sq. m., alt. 7500 ft., drained by the N. Platte; Middle Park, in Colorado, 7000 ft. high, drained by the Grand; South Park, in Colorado, 8000 to 10,000 ft. high, area 1000 sq. m., drained by the Arkansas; and the valley of San Luis, in Colorado and New Mexico, 35 m. wide and 140 m. long, with an area of 5000 sq. m. at an alt. of 8000 ft., with the upper course of the Rio Grande. The ranges and groups of the series W. of the Parks are the Park Range (with peaks over 14,000 ft.), the Elk Mts., the Sawatch Mts. (Mount of the Holy Cross, 14,176 ft.; Mount Harvard, 14,375 ft.), the Garita Hills, the San Juan Range, and the Uncompagre Mts. E. of the Parks, the Front or Colorado Range (Long's Peak, 14,271 ft.; Gray's Peak, 14,341 ft.; Pike's Peak, 14,147 ft.), the Sangre de Cristo Range (Blanca Peak, 14,464 ft., the highest of the Rockies in the United States. Farther S. the elevations are detached and of less height, the Zuni Mts. in New Mexico being the chief.

Passes and Railways.—In Canada, N. of the Pacific Rly. are the gorges of Peace, Liard, and Yukon; the Smoky R. Pass, at 54° 10′, from Peace R. to Fraser R.; the Leather or Yellowhead, at 52° 55′ N., 3746 ft. elevation, from Athabasca R. to Fraser R., and traversed by an important waggon road from Jasper House to the Fraser valley; the Athabasca Pass, at 52° 20′, between Mounts Brown and Hooker, 6025 ft. elevation; Howse Pass, 4500 ft. The passes used by the Canadian Pacific are the Wapta or Kicking Horse, 5323 ft., over the main range in Alberta; the Rogers, 4327 ft., over the Selkirks; and the Eagle, 1828 ft., over the Gold Range. To the S. are the Kananaski, about 5700 ft., the Kootanie, about 6000 ft., between the Saskatchewan and Kootenay. Marias Pass, 8500 ft., is between the Marias R. and the Flathead R., on the Great Northern Rly., in Montana. The Northern Pacific crosses the Big Belt, in the Bozeman tunnel, at an alt. of 5567 ft. The Utah Northern crosses the Portneuf Range in the Portneuf Pass, alt. 6610 ft. (ancient outlet of Lake Bonneville); the Bitter Root at Sohon Pass, 5100 ft.; and Deer Lodge Pass, in a tunnel 5808 ft. high. Not used by railways are the Teton Pass, 8404 ft., between Teton and Snake River Ranges; Two Oceans Pass, 8200 ft., S. of Yellowstone National Park, between tribs. of Yellowstone and Snake Rivs.; and South Pass, 7429 ft., between the valleys of Sweetwater and Green R., used as an emigrant route before railways were built. The Union Pacific Rly. uses Evans Pass in Laramie Range, 8423 ft. Further S. the Muddy Creek Pass, 8772 ft., from N. to Middle Parks. In the Front Range are Kenosha Pass, 9981 ft., on Denver and South Park Rly.; Loveland Pass, 11,876 ft., waggon road; Ute Pass, 8551 ft., waggon road; and Grey and Torrey Pass, 13,929 ft. In the Park Region are Hoosier Pass, 11,627 ft., waggon road; Weston's Pass, 12,109 ft., waggon road; Trout Creek Pass, 9613 ft., waggon road; French Pass, 12,044 ft., waggon road. On the Denver and Rio Grande Rly. are Mosquito Pass, 13,308 ft., in the Park Range; Marshall Pass, 10,852 ft., and Poncho Pass, 8946 ft., in the Saguache Mts.; Mosca Pass, 9787 ft., in the Sierra Blanca; Placer Pass, 9526 ft., and Poison Pass, 8672 ft., in the Sangre de Cristo Range. In the San Juan Mts. Cinnamon Gulch, 12,659 ft., is

traversed by a waggon road. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Rly. crosses the Raton Range by a tunnel, near Trinidad, at an alt. of 7612 ft. The Atlantic and Pacific reaches 6477 ft. at Coolidge (New Mexico), on the Continental Divide; while the Southern Pacific Rly. finds its greatest elevation to the W. of the Rockies. [C. H. L.]

Rocky Mouth, tp., New South Wales. See **Maclean.**

Rocky Point (P.O. name **Warwick Neck**), summer resort, U.S., Rhode I., Kent co., 1 m. N. Narragansett Bay. P. <1500.

Rocky River, postal-centre, New South Wales, Sandon co., 222 m. N. by E. Sydney, in 30° 45′ S. and 151° 50′ E. P. <1500.

Rocourt, vil., Belgium, prov. and 9 m. W. Liège; scene of the victory of Marshal de Saxe over the Imperial troops, 1746. P. <2000.

Rocroi, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arr., 14 m. NW. Mézières, 25 m. NW. Sedan, 2 m. from the Belgian frontier. In 1643 besieged by the Spaniards, who were defeated by the Duke d'Enghien (Prince de Condé); in 1815 and 1871 R. surrendered to the Prussians. P. <2000.

Roczyny, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Andrychów, between Cracow and Bielitz. P. <3000.

Roda, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Altenburg, 33 m. WSW. Altenburg. P. <4000.

Roda, La, comm., Spain, prov. and 24 m. NW. Albacete. R. is a market for cereals and saffron; has enormous deposits of chalk. P. 6600.

Rodalquilar, sub-port of Almeria, S. Spain, on the part of the coast of prov. Almeria facing SE.

Rodanstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Deece, on riv. Rye. P. <250.

Rodas, comm., isl. of Cuba, prov. Santa Clara, arr. and 15½ m. NNW. Cienfuegos. P. 8200.

Rodborough, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 9 m. NE. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, on the l. bk. of the Frome, 1 m. SW. Stroud, P.O. P. <3000.

Rodbourne, or **Rodborne,** part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. SSW. Cirencester, 3 m. S. Malmesbury, P.O. See **Corston with Rodbourne.**

Rodbourne Cheney, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., on the Ray, 2½ m. NW. by N. Swindon, 1½ m. NW. Swindon Junction. P. <1500.

Rödby, tn., Denmark, on the S. ct. of Laaland, prov. Maribo, 21 m. W. by S. Nykjöbing. P. <2000.

Rodd, Nash, and Little Brampton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, dist. Kington, 2 m. S. Presteigne. P. <250.

Roddam, par., Eng., Northumberland, Glendale dist., 5 m. SE. Wooler. P. <250.

Rodden, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1½ m. E. Frome. P. <250.

Rode, German, 'a clearing.' See *Rade.*

Rode, North, par., Eng., Cheshire, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., 4½ m. SSW. Macclesfield. P. <250.

Rödeby, vil., Sweden, prov. Blekinge, 7½ m. N. Karlskrona. P. (comm.) <5000.

Rode Heath, PM.O., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. from Alsager.

Rodeiro, or **Barbeitos do Rio,** comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 39 m. ENE. Pontevedras. P. 6700.

Rödelheim, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Wiesbaden, 3 m. NW. Frankfurt-on-Main. P. <5000.

Roden, riv., Eng., in the NE. of Salop, flows S. to the r. bk. of the Tern.

Roden, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Saar, 30 m. S. by E. Trèves, circle and 2 m. NNE. Saarlouis. P. <5000.

Rodenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rinteln, 16 m. WSW. Hanover; saline mineral spring. P. <2000.

Rodenkirchen, vil., Prussia. See **Rondorf.**

Rodeo, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 104 m. NNW. San Juan.

Röder, riv., Ger., kgd. of Saxony and Prussian prov. Saxony, flows NW. then N. into the Schwarze Elster, which it joins in about 13° 25′ E.; not navigable.

Roderick Island, Canada, Brit. Columbia, in 52° 27–50′ N., 128½° o′ W.

Rodès, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 17 m. W. by S. Perpignan, on the Tet; mineral springs. To the S. is the chapel of Notre Dame de Domanova, one of the oldest and most frequented resorts of pilgrims in Roussillon. P. (comm.) <2000.

Rode Valley, a dist. of Pondo-land, S. Africa, now included in Griqua-land East, to which it was annexed after its cession to Cape Colony in 1887.

Rodewisch, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 14 m. S. by W. Zwickau; with textile and hardware manufactures. P. <5000.

Rodez (locally pronounced, as if spelt in French, Roudèz, Gallic *Segodunum,* cap. of the *Rutheni*), cap. dep. Aveyron, France, arr. R., on the Aveyron, 37 m. NE. by N. Albi; manufactures woollen goods, cloth, serge, coarse cloaks, and straw hats. R. has been the seat of a bishop since the end of the 4th century. Gothic cathedral, begun in 1277. The town gives name to a coal-basin entirely in dep. Aveyron. Alt. 2050 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 51.3° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 68°; mean annual rfall. 40.16 in. P. 11,200.

Rodgerville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 18 m. from Clinton. P. <1500.

Rodi, tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, Apulia, prov. and 36 m. NNE. Foggia; has fisheries. P. <5000.

Rodiezmo, comm., Spain, prov. Leon, dist. La Vecilla. P. <4000.

Roding, or **Roothing,** riv., Eng., in the SW. of Essex, flows on the whole SSW. into the Thames below Beckton, passing Chipping Ongar and Barking.

Roding, market-vil., Ger., Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 24 m. NE. Ratisbon, on l. bk. of the Regen; on an adjoining height is a church with a miraculous image of the Virgin. Alt. 1215 ft. P. <2000.

Roding (or **Roothing**), **High,** par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Roothing, 9½ m. NW. Chelmsford, 3 m. SW. by S. Dunmow stn., P.O. P. <500.

Rodington, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 6 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, 2 m. N. by W. Walcot stn., P.O. P. <750.

Rodley, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 4 m. NE. by E. Bradford, with a stn. (**Calverley and R.**) on the M. R., PMT.O.

Rödlitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 7½ m. SE. Glauchau; has hosiery manufactures. P. <3000.

Rodmarton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 6 m. WSW. Cirencester, 3 m. WNW. Kemble Junc., P.O.; 4145 ac. P. <500.

Rodmell, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. S. Lewes, P.O. (**Rodmill**). P. <250.

Rodmersham, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. W. Faversham, 2 m. SE. Sittingbourne stn., P.O. (**R. Green**). P. <500.

Rodmill, P.O., Eng. See **Rodmell.**

Rodney, vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., 38 m. SW. by S. London, on a railway. P. <1500.

Rodney, co., New Zealand, W. of Hauraki Gulf, North I., on the NE. ct., between 36° and 36° 30′ S. and 174° and 175° E.

Rodney, co., Queensland, crossed by 23° S., and in the E. by 146° E.

Rodney, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Jefferson co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 22 m. NNE. Natchez; exports cotton. P. <1500.

Rodney, co., Victoria, between 36° and 37° S., crossed in the middle by 145° E., bounded on the E. and N. by the Goulburn to its confluence with the Murray, on the W. by the Campaspe; fruit-culture on irrigated land (total extent, 284,000 ac.) rapidly extending.

Rodney Stoke, par., Eng., Somerset, dist. and 5 m. NW. Wells. P. <750.

Rodondo Islands, Victoria, in Bass's Strait, in about 146° 25′ E.

Rodoni, Cape, Turkey in Europe, on the Adriatic, in 41° 35 N., with a lighthouse, visible 16 m.

Rodosto, Turkish **Tekirdagh,** the ancient *Bizanthe,* later *Rædestus,* seapt. tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Adrianople, cap. sanjak Tekirdagh, on the Sea of Marmora. 75 m. W. Constantinople; an important centre of commerce in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. P. 23,500 (13,000 Turks, 6000 Armenians, 4000 Greeks).

Rodrigues, or **Rodriguez,** isl., Indian Ocean, one of the Mascarenes group, a dependency of and 365 m. ENE. Mauritius, in 19° 45′ S., 63° 25′ E. The island, of volcanic origin, is surrounded by a coral reef strewn with islets. Mount Limon, alt. 1300 ft., is the highest point. On the S. shore are old cliffs pierced with caverns, in which are found remains of a now extinct fauna, *e.g., Pezophaps Solitaria.* The climate and seasons are the same as at Mauritius (*q.v.*); cyclones are frequent; soil fertile; turtles, once so plentiful, have now entirely disappeared; cap. Port Mathurin, on the N. ct. Trade about £12,000 per annum. Discovered by the Portuguese in the middle of the 17th century, R. has been a British possession since 1814. Area, 42 sq. m. P. <2000.

Rodriguez, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 34 m. W. Buenos Aires, cap. dist. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1876–86), yr. 76.2° F., Jan. 80.9°, Aug. 70.9°. P. <2000.

Rodsley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9½ m. W. by N. Derby, 5 m. ESE. Norbury stn. P. <250.

Rodumna, tn., France. See *Roanne.*

Rodus, electoral div., Ire., Tipperary, dist. Emly.

Rodwell, stn., Eng., Dorset, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys., 2 m. SW. by S. Weymouth.

Roe, Loch, small inlet, Scot., on the W. ct. of Sutherland, the mouth in 58° 9½′ N.

Roe (or **Roee**), **Muckle,** isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Delting par., at the head of St. Magnus Bay, in 60° 21′–23′ N. P. 213.

Roe, North, the northernmost penin. of the Mainland of the Shetland Is., Scot., PT.O.

Roe Beck, riv., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., trib. of the Caldew, which it joins on the r. bk. about 5 m. S. by W. of Carlisle

Roebourne, tn., W. Australia, NW. div., 485 m. SW. by W. Derby; has pearl fisheries; wool is exported. P. <1500.

Roebuck, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grenville co., 4½ m. from Spencerville. P. <1500.

Roebuck Bay, bay on the W. ct. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, in 18° S.

Roeburndale, par., Eng., Lancashire, dist. Lunesdale, 9 m. NE. Lancaster; 8841 ac. P. <250.

Roecliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5½ m. SE. Ripon, 1½ m. SW. Boroughbridge stn. P. <250.

Roehampton, vil., Eng., London, Wandsworth bor., Putney par., 7 m. SW. by W. St. Paul's, 1½ m. S. Barnes stn. P. <2500.

Roe Island, islet, Eng., Lancashire, on the E. of Barrow Harbour, with a lighthouse.

Roel, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 8 m. E. by N. Cheltenham, 3 m. NW. Notgrove and Westfield stn. P. <250.

Roer, riv., Prussia. See **Ruhr.**

Roe Range, range of mts., W. Australia, in the SW., running N. and S. from the coast for about 50 m., crossed by 33° S.; highest point Mount William, alt. 3600 ft.

Roe River, Ire., flows N. through the middle of co. Londonderry and into Lough Foyle.

Roermond (rurmond), French **Ruremonde,** tn. and fort, Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 27 m. NNE. Maastricht, on the r. bk. of the Meuse; manufactures cloth and woollen goods, and has steamboat communication with Rotterdam; seat of a bishop; fine Roman cathedral, dated 1218–24. Between 1572 and 1716 it was held alternately by the Spaniards, the Dutch, and the Imperialists, and in 1716 was made cap. of Austrian Gelderland. P. (comm.) 11,300.

Roeskilde, tn., Denmark. See **Roskilde.**

Roeulx, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Soignies, 7 m. W. by S. Seneffe, 16 m. WNW. Charleroi. P. <3000.

Roeulx, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 10 m. WSW. Valenciennes; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

Roe Wen, PM.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4 m. S. Conway.

Roffey, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. from Horsham, PM.O. See **Roughey.**

Rogachev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 72 m. S. Moghilev, on r. bk. Dnieper; exports of timber, corn, sugar, and building stone. P. 5850.

Rogachik, Upper, vil., Russia, govt. Taurida, 90 m. NE. Kherson, 16 m. from l. bk. Dnieper. P. 6500.

Rogachik (*Kasennyi*), **Upper** and **Lower,** two vils., Russia, govt. Taurida, 70 m. E. Kherson. P. (together) 6600.

Rogan's Seat, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, in the W. of the N. Riding, div. and 16 m. W. Richmond. Height, 2204 ft.

Rogart, par., Scot., Sutherland, 6½ m. WNW. Golspie, 1½ m. NE. of its stn. on the H. R., PMT.O.; 66,267 ac. P. <1500.

Rogasen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 24 m. N. by E. Posen, circle Obornik. P. <5000.

Rogate, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 12 m. N. by W. Chichester, 1½ m. NE. of its stn. (**R. and Harting**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 4984 ac. P. <1000.

Rogatica, Turkish **Khelebi-Bazar,** tn., Bosnia, circle and 28 m. ESE. Sarajevo, on r. bk. of the Rakitnica; has remains of the Roman colony *Risinium.* Alt. 1725 ft. P. <3000.

Rogeia, or **Heath,** small isl., off the SE. end of Brit. New Guinea, at S. entrance of China Strait.

Rogen, cape, Japan. See **Rokko-Saki.**

Rogers, co., Queensland, between 26° and 28° S., and crossed by 150° E.

Rogers, tn., U.S., near the extreme NW. of Arkansas, Benton co. P. <1500.

Roger Sand, a sandbank in the Wash, Eng., about 3 m. from the E. ct. of Lincolnshire, between the Boston and Lynn Deeps.

Rogers Park, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 8 m. N. Chicago. P. <2000.

Rogers Pass, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., in 51° 19′ N., 117° 30′ W., 1054 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 428 m. from Vancouver. Alt. 3275 ft. The pass from which it takes its name (alt. 3313 ft.) is 2 m. to the S., and **Mount Rogers** (alt. 10,694 ft.) overlooks the station on the SW.

Rogerstone, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, dist. and 2½ m. W. Newport, PM.O. P. <2500.

Rogersville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Hawkins co., 58 m. NE. by E. Knoxville; variegated marble quarried. P. <1500.

Rogerwik, bay, 8 m. long, Russia, S. ct. of Gulf of Finland, Baltischport on its E. shore; depth, 9–25 fathoms.

Roger-Williams University, U.S., Tennessee. See **Nashville.**

Roggeveld, range of mts. in the W. of Cape Colony, forming part of the water-parting between Olifant's R. and the Orange R.

Roggie, vil., E. Africa, in about 8° 58′ N., 39° 4′ E.; has a trade in coffee and slaves. Alt. 8700 ft. P. 10,000 (Chiarini).

Roggiett, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 9 m. E. Newport, close to Severn Tunnel Junc., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**R. with Ifton and Llanvihangel R.**) P. <250.

Roggwil, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 5½ m. N. by E. St. Gall. P. <2000.

Rogliano, tn., Corsica, arr. and 19 m. N. Bastia. P. <2000.

Rogliano, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 24 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Rogue River, U.S., Oregon, in the SW., flows W. to the Pacific, which it enters at Ellensburgh in 42° 25′ N.

Roha, or **Roha Ashtami,** tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, 40 m. SSE. Bombay. R. is a great rice market for Bombay city. P. 5200; Hindus, 3600.

Rohan, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Ploërmel, 36 m. NE. by E. Lorient, 10 m. E. Pontivy. P. <2000.

Rohas, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Urfa.**

Rohat, tn. with rly. stn., India, Rájputána, 25 m. S. by E. Jodhpur. P. <5000.

Rohatyn, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. dist. R., 40 m. SE. Lemberg; has mineral springs. P. 5600; including **Kutce** and **Zaluze,** P. 7900.

Röhe, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 7½ m. NE. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. <3000.

Rohilkhand, div., Brit. India, NW. Provs. (*q.v.*), bounded on SE. by Oudh.

Rohitsch, Slovenian **Rogatec,** vil., Austria, Styria, dist. Pettau, 23 m. S. Marburg, between Wotscheberg and the Matzel-Gebirge; 2½ m. to the W. are the sulphur springs of Heiligenkreuzbad, with much frequented baths. P. <2000.

Rohl, Nam Rohl, or **Rol,** riv., eastern Sudan, r. bk. trib. of the Bahr-el-Ghazal (Nile basin); rises in the country of the Makarakas, in 4° 25′ N. and 29° 43′ E., flowing in a generally S. to N. direction. Length, 340 m.

Röhlinghausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 4 m. NW. Bochum; coal is mined here. P. <4000.

Rohnerville, vil., U.S., California, Humboldt co., on Eel R., 22 m. S. Eureka. P. <1500.

Rohoncz, or **Rechnitz,** comm., Hungary, co. Vas (Eisenburg), 9 m. NW. Szombathely (Steinamanger). P. <4000.

Rohozna, tn., Austria, prov. Bokowina, dist. Sadagóra. P. <4000.

Rohrbach, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and dist. Heidelberg, 2 m. W. Eppingen. P. <3000.

Rohri, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, on the r. bk. of the Indus, 50 m. SE. by S. Jacobábád, on a rocky limestone precipice, 40 ft. high, rising from the river; has a station where the NW. State Rly. crosses the Indus. P. 8800; Hindus, 5200; Moham. 3500.

Röhrsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 3½ m. NW. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Röhrsdorf, Gross, vil., Ger. See **Grossröhrsdorf.**

Rohtak, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. R., 45 m. WNW. Delhi. P. <5000.

Rohtak, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. R., 42 m. NW. Delhi; manufactures cotton turbans. Has an annual horse show. P. 16,700; Hindus, 8000; Moham. 8000.

Rohtang, or **Rhotang,** pass, Brit. India, Punjab, in the Himálayas, in 32° 22′ N., 77° 17′ E., between Koksar and Palchán; has a road practicable for mules and ponies. The pass is crossed by the main road from Kángra to Leh and Yárkand. Alt. 13,000 ft.

Rois, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 44 m. SSW. Corunna, dist. Padron. P. 5800.

Roisdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 5 m. NW. Bonn, 2½ m. from the l. bk. of the Rhine; saline mineral springs. P. <2000.

Roitzsch, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Bitterfeld, 14 m. NE. by E. Halle. P. <3000.

Roja, Cape, isl. of Haiti. See **Punta Roja.**

Rojas, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 137 m. WNW. Buenos Aires. P. 3000.

Rojhi, or **Rozi,** isl., Brit. India, Bombay, Gulf of Cutch, with lighthouse, in 22° 33′ N., 70° 1′ E., visible 7 m.

Rokan, riv., Sumatra, flows N. into the Strait of Malacca.

Rokeby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10 m. NW. by N. Richmond, on the Greta, 2½ m. SE. Barnard Castle stn.; scene of Sir Walter Scott's poem *Rokeby,* which was written here in 1811–12. P. <250.

Rokeby, or **Clarence Plains,** municip., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 6 m. E. Hobart, on Ralph's Bay. P. <1500.

Rokelle, riv., W. Africa, which unites in about 8° 33′ N., 13° W., with the Port Lokko Creek to form the estuary known as the Sierra Leone R., which enters the Atlantic on the N. side of the Sierra Leone penin. Near the mouth has a westerly course; upper course unknown. Navigable to Mabile, about 50 m. from the sea. See map, *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 512.

Rokewood, post-tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 72 m. W. by S. Melbourne, in 37° 53′ S. and 143° 44′ E. P. <1500.

Rokitna (Rakitna), tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. S. Kiev, on railway to Ekaterinoslav. P. <5000.

Rokitnitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Senftenberg, 28 m. E. Königgrätz, and 8½ m. E. Reichenau. P. <2000.

Roklizan, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 9½ m. E. Pilsen; iron is mined here. P. 5000.

Rokko-Saki, Rogen, or **Noto,** cape, Japan, on the W. ct. of Honshiu I.; has a lighthouse, in 37° 30′ N., visible 18 m.

Rokuren, isl., Japanese Archipelago, to the SW. of Honshiu and N. of Kiushiu I., with lighthouse, in 130° 53′ E., visible 15 m.

Roland, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 57 m. SW. Winnipeg.

Rolandseck, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ahrweiler, 9 m. SSE. Bonn, on the l. bk. of the Rhine; has a hydropathic establishment; ruins of a castle on a neighbouring basaltic hill, commanding a magnificent view. P. <2000.

Rolas, isl., in the Gulf of Guinea, S. of St. Thomas (São Thomé) I., from which it is separated by a strait about 2 m. across.

Rolette, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 100° W.

Rolfe, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Elk co., 9 m. N. by E. Ridgeway. P. <1500.

Rolfsö, isl., Norway, on the N. ct., prov. Tromsö, 22 m. N. by E. Hammerfest; anchorage at Rolfsöhavn.

Roliça, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, 27 m. WNW. Santarem. Here Wellington defeated the French, 1808. P. <3000.

Rolla, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. Phelps co., 98 m. WSW. St. Louis. R. is the seat of the school of mines of the state university. P. <2000.

Rollberg, mt., Austria, Bohemia, in the N., 14 m. SW. by W. Reichenberg.

Rolle, tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of the Lake of Geneva, 14 m. W. by S. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Rollesby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7½ m. NW. Yarmouth, 1 m. SW. Martham stn., P.O. P. <750.

Rolleston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9 m. SW. by W. Oakham, 3½ m. W. East Norton stn. P. <250. See **Billesdon.**

Rolleston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. W. by S. Newark, a junction stn. on the M. R. P. <250; eccles. par. (**R. with Morton**) P. <730.

Rolleston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 3 m. N. Burton-upon-Trent, 1 m. SW. Egginton Junction, on the G. N. and N. Staffordshire Rlys., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Rolleston, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 12 m. SW. by W. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Rolleston, formerly **The Brown,** post-tn., Queensland, Denison co., 140 m. SW. by W. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Rollestone, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Salisbury, 5 m. N. Wishford stn. P. <250.

Rollinsford, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Stafford co., 35 m. E. Concord, 12 m. NNW. Portsmouth. P. <3000.

Rollinsville, gold-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, Gilpin co., 10 m. N. Central City. P. <1500.

Rollo Bay, vil., Canada, Prince Edward Island, on the E. ct., in 46° 22′ N. P. <1500.

Rollright (or **Rollwright**), **Great** and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire. Great R., div. and 10½ m. SW. by W. Banbury, 2½ m. N. by E. Chipping Norton, P.O., P. <500; Little R., contains the curious *Rollright Stones,* supposed to be of Druidical origin, P. <250.

Rolls Liberty, par., Eng., co. London, in Finsbury parl. bor. P. <500.

Rolondo Island, Victoria, in Bass's Strait, in about 146° 25′ E.

Rolvenden, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Rye, 7½ m. S. Headcorn stn., PMT.O., and P.O. (**Rolvenden Lane**); 5753 ac. P. <1500.

Röm, Danish **Romö,** isl., Prussia, off the W. ct. of prov. Schleswig-Holstein, from which it is separated by a mud-bank (*watt*) dry at low water, in 55° 4′–12′ N.; 8 m. long N. to S., by 2–3 m. broad. It has been proposed to connect the island with the mainland by a railway embankment, and form a port at the S. end of the island, which is accessible through the Lister Tief. P. 1130.

Roma, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Serwatti Is., 30 m. NNE. of the NE. end of Timor.

Roma, Italy. See **Rome.**

Roma, mun. tp., Queensland, Waldegrave co., 245 m. SSW. Rockhampton. Mean rfall. (6 yrs.), 22.05 in. P. <2000.

Roma, vil., Sweden, Gotland I., 9 m. SE. by S. Visby. P. <2000.

Romagna, the ancient *Romandiola,* former prov., Italy, in the Papal States, bounded N. by the terr. of Ferrara, W. by that of Bologna, S. by Tuscany and The Marches, and E. by the Adriatic Sea. Ravenna was the capital.

Romagnano, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 22 m. N. Vercelli. Chevalier Bayard was mortally wounded here, 1524. P. <4000.

Romain, Cape, U.S., S. Carolina, Charleston co., in the S. of Cape Island, in 33° N.

Romaldkirk, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on r. bk. of the Tees, 5 m. NW. Barnard Castle, 19 m. E. Appleby, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Roman, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. R., on the Moldova, 35 m. WSW. Jassy. P. 14,200; with comm. P. 16,900.

Romana, settlement, Argentine Republic, on Rio San Javier prov. and 150 m. NNE. Santa Fé.

Roman Bank, PM.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 1 m. from Skegness.

Roman Bridge, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, on the L. & NW. R., 17 m. S. by W. Conway.

Romanby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 13 m. ESE. Richmond, 1 m. SW. Northallerton. P. <500. See **Northallerton.**

Romanche, riv., in the French Alps, dep. Isère, flows NW. and W., traversing the valley of Oisans, and enters the Drac 7 m. S. Grenoble after a course of 50 m. Area of basin, 480 sq. m.

Román-Csiklova, comm., Hungary, co. Krassó-Szörény, dist. Oravicza. P. <4000.

Romandiola, ancient prov., Italy. See **Romagna.**

Romanèche, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 30 m. N. by W. Lyons, arr. and 10 m. SSW. Macon, near r. bk. Saône; has large manganese mines and vineyards. Alt. 700 ft. P. <2000.

Romania, cape, the SE. point of the Malay Penin., 37 m. ENE. Singapore, in 1° 22′ 30″ N.

Romaniea, native name of **Roumania** (*q.v.*).

Romankovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 26 m. WNW. Ekaterinoslav, on r. bk. Dnieper. P. 5650.

Romanno Bridge, hamlet, Scot., Peeblesshire, on Lyne Water, 7½ m. NW. Peebles, 2 m. S. Broomlee stn.; favourite angler's resort. Curious terraces 6–12 ft. broad on the side of a neighbouring hill.

Romano, Cayo, isl., N. ct. of Cuba. See **Cayo Romano.**

Romano, Rio, coast riv., Honduras. After a course of about 110 m. it enters in two branches, of 24 and 29 m., the Caribbean Sea, E. of the port of Truxillo.

Romano di Lombardia, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. S. by E. Bergamo. P. <4000.

Romanov-Borisoglyebsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 24 m. NW. Yaroslavl, on both banks of Volga; trade in sheep-skins. P. 9300.

Romanovka, tn., Russia, govt. and 135 m. WNW. Saratov; has large fair. P. 5200.

Romanovskaya Sloboda, tn., Russia, govt. Tambov, dist. Lipetsk, on Voronezh R. P. 6000.

Roman River, riv., Eng., in the E. of Essex, flowing ESE. into the head of the estuary of the Colne.

Romans, tn., France, dep. Drôme, on the r. bk. of the Isère, 35 m. W. by S. Grenoble, arr. and 11 m. NE. Valence; manufactures baskets, gloves, and leather. Birthplace of Lally Tollendal, 1702–66. P. 12,600.

Romansh, or **Rumonsh,** the name given to a people inhabiting chiefly the cant. of Grisons, Switzd., and also to their dialect, which is of Latin origin, and akin to that of the Ladins of Tirol.

Romanshorn, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, on the S. side of Lake Constance, 11½ m. SE. by E. Constance; is a lake port, and has fisheries. P. (comm.) <4000.

Romansleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. SSE. South Molton, 13 m. SE. by E. Barnstaple. P. <250.

Román-Világos, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Világos. P. <5000.

Romanzoff, bay, Japan, Yezo I., in the NE., in 45° 26′ N., 141° 34′ E.

Romanzoff, isl., Pacific. See **Tike.**

Rombach, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 10 m. N. by W. Metz. P. (comm.) <3000.

Romblon, one of the Philippine Is., in 12° 35′ W., 122° 15′ E.

Rome, Italian **Roma,** cap., Italy, situated on the Tiber, 14 m. from its mouth, in lat. (observatory) 41° 54′ N., long. 12° 29′ E. The greater portion of the city lies on the E. or l. bk., on the Pincian, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, Capitoline, Palatine, Celian, and Aventine Hills, and on the low ground between them and the river. On the W. or r. bk. of the Tiber (Italian Tevere) lie the Vatican and Janiculan Hills, and between the latter and the river the suburb of Trastevere. R. is surrounded by walls, in the main coincident with the ancient circuit built by the Emperor Aurelian in 271 and the succeeding years. Of the several gates which pierce the walls the most notable are the Porta del Popolo (ancient *Porta Flaminia*) on the N., the Porta Pia (ancient *Porta Nomentana*) on the NE., the Porta San Lorenzo and the Porta Maggiore on the E., the Porta San Sebastiano (ancient *Porta Appia*) and Porta San Paolo (ancient *Porta Ostiensis*) on the S., and Porta San Pancrazio (ancient *Porta Aurelia*) on the W. Since 1877 more than a dozen modern forts have been built at distances of 1–3 m. from the city wall. The Tiber, 55 to 115 yards wide, winds through 2¾ m. within the walls, and is crossed by about a dozen bridges, including the ancient Ælian, Aurelian, Cestian, and Æmilian bridges. Since 1870, and more especially since 1882, the municipality has very greatly improved the city, by deepening and straightening the Tiber, by embanking it (and so checking the former disastrous inundations), by laying out new suburban dists.

in the NE. and SE. and on the N. of the Vatican Hill, and more particularly by the construction of broad, handsome new streets, partly radiating southwards from the Porta del Popolo, partly crossing the city from E. to W. Nevertheless there still remain many gloomy, narrow intersecting thoroughfares, and the filthy Jews' quarter at the foot of the Capitoline, as well as large spaces of cultivated ground within the circuit of the walls. The larger portion of modern R. is built on the ancient *Campus Martius*, and N. of the old imperial city. The principal street is the Corso, nearly a mile long, running S. from the Porta del Popolo; it is the scene of the carnival, and one of the fashionable resorts of the Romans; another circles round the Pincian Hill. The chief popular resort is the Circo Agonale, between the Corso and the river. R. is splendidly provided with fountains, the handsomest being the Fontana di Trevi, between the Quirinal and the Corso. Water is still conveyed to the city by a dozen or more of the ancient aqueducts, some of them magnificent arched structures linking the hills together. In addition to being the civil cap. of Italy, R. was for ages the ecclesiastical centre of the world, and is still the headquarters of the Roman Catholic faith. This accounts for the fact that there are some 350 churches within the city limits. Amongst these the first place must be accorded to St. Peter's on the Vatican, begun, on the N. side of Nero's Circus, where so many Christian martyrs perished, in the reign of Constantine the Great (first half 4th century), but entirely reconstructed from designs by Bramante, Michel Angelo, and Maderna between 1506 and 1626. Its form is that of a Latin cross, surmounted by a vast dome; its length, 614 ft.; its width, 450 ft.; height of nave, 148 ft.; height of cross crowning the dome, 435 ft. Amongst the artistic and antique treasures which adorn its interior are the altar of the ancient church, covering the tomb of St. Peter, tombs of Popes Sixtus IV., Innocent VIII., Clement XIII., Paul III., and Pius VII., a statue of Pius VI. by Canova, a 5th century bronze statue of St. Peter, a Pietà by Michel Angelo, pictures by Giotto, and frescoes by Melozzo da Forlì. In the SE., or opposite extremity of the city, is the mother-church of R., the cathedral-church of the Pope as bishop of R., called St. John the Lateran, the first foundation of which dates from 324, though reconstructions have gone on almost continuously ever since. It contains the Corsini Chapel, one of the handsomest in the city. The following churches may be enumerated as amongst the most interesting, either for the art-treasures they shelter, or because of their archæological or architectural features: S. Clement, Santa Maria Maggiore (with magnificent chapels and frescoes by Guido Reni), S. Paolo Outside the Walls, Santa Maria del Popolo (with the Chigi Chapel by Raphael), San Luigi, the New Church (with altar-pieces by Rubens), San Giovanni de' Fiorentini, San Lorenzo in Damaso, Sant' Andrea della Valle, San Carlo, Santa Maria sopra Minerva (the only Gothic church in the city), the Jesuits' Church (containing the tomb of Ignatius Loyola), Santa Maria Araceli, San Gregorio Magno, Santa Croce, Santa Maria in Cosmedin, San Lorenzo Without the Walls, San Pietro in Vincoli (with the tomb of Julius II. by Michel Angelo), Santa Maria degli Angeli, Santa Agnese, Santa Costanza, Santa Onofrio (with Tasso's tomb), San Pietro in Montorio, Santa Maria in Trastavere, Santa Cecilia, and Santa Maria la Rotonda (the ancient Pantheon). Under extensive areas of R. run the ancient Christian catacombs, exceptionally rich in memorials of early Christianity.

Next after her churches, Rome's greatest architectural monuments are her palaces. The largest of these, and one of the largest palaces in the world, is the Vatican, which contains the residence of the Pope; the Sistine Chapel, with superb frescoes by Michel Angelo and other artists; the Pauline and Nicoline Chapels, splendidly decorated by Fra Angelico and Michel Angelo respectively; the halls and arcades (*loggie*) of Raphael, Perugino, and others; the grand picture-gallery; the Vatican library, one of the richest of the world in valuable MSS.; the sculpture-galleries, enriched with the Apollo Belvedere, Laocoon, Antinous, and other masterpieces of ancient Greek genius; besides Etruscan and Egyptian museums. The Lateran Palace, beside the church of St. John the Lateran, also belongs to the Pope, given by Constantine the Great to the bishop of R., and used as the papal residence until the emigration to Avignon in the 14th century. It is now converted into a large sculpture-gallery, picture-gallery, and museum of Christian antiquities from the catacombs and elsewhere. In front of it are the Holy Steps (Scala Santa), the traditional ascent to Pilate's court-house in Jerusalem, and never ascended except kneeling on the knees. The King of Italy inhabits the Quirinal Palace (1573–1608), the former summer residence of the popes. A little to the W. of the Corso is the Parliament House. The Capitoline Hill is crowned by three palaces, all designed by Michel Angelo, one occupied by the municipal authorities, the other two containing collections of Etruscan antiquities, ancient bronzes, sculptures, &c. E. of the Vatican is the mediæval citadel of R., the Castello Sant' Angelo, the ancient tomb of Hadrian. Other remarkable palaces are the Palazzo di Venezia, Palazzo Barberini, Borghese, Caffarelli, Colonna, Corsini (seat of the Academy dei Lincei), Doria, Farnese, Farnesina, Torlonia (formerly Albani), Rospigliosi, Sciarra, Spada, Chigi, Mattei, &c., nearly all containing picture-galleries or other valuable works of art; and the Villas Medici, Borghese, Ludovisi, Massimi, Pamfili, &c. The ministries of the interior, public works, and finances, the university, Roman College (with the Kircher Museum and the old observatory), the art exhibition, the science institutes of the university, the hospital Santo Spirito, and the railway station, are all noteworthy edifices. The public educational, charitable, and scientific institutions include the university (four faculties) with Alexandrine library, new observatory, botanical garden, &c.; the technical institute, the royal school of engineers, the royal lyceum, the royal institute of fine arts; the various colleges of the Papacy (Vatican seminary, Roman college, College de Propaganda Fide, College St. Thomas Aquinas); the academies of St. Luke (art), Tiberine (literature), Arcadian (literature), Lincei (natural science), the royal academy of Santa Cecilia, and several societies of artists; the libraries of the Vatican, Casanatense, Angelica, Alexandrina, Lancisiana, Vallicelliana, Corsini, Barberini, Chigiana, and Vittore Emmanuele; various handsome theatres (*e.g.*, Apollo, National, &c.), hospitals, orphanages, &c. The monuments to King Victor Emmanuel and to Garibaldi, and the graves of the English poets Shelley and Keats, in the Protestant churchyard, deserve mention.

The chief industry of the inhabitants of R. is connected with the production of objects of art, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and ecclesiastical and other visitors; its manufactures are confined to silk ribbons, &c., strings for musical instruments, imitation pearls, mosaics, jewellery, trinkets, glass, pottery, and bricks.

The remains of ancient Rome comprise the Cloaca Maxima (that is, the great sewer), the aqueducts, the circus of Maxentius, the Coliseum (formerly the Flavian amphitheatre), the theatres of Marcellus and of Pompey, the palace of Septimus Severus and other palaces of the Cæsars on the Palatine, the temples of Æsculapius (on an island in the Tiber), Concord, Venus, Piety, Castor and Pollux, Vespasian, Cæsar, Faustina, Fortuna, Holy City, and Vesta, the Basilica Julia, Basilica Ulpia, the mausoleum of Augustus, the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, the mausoleum of Hadrian (the castle of St. Angelo), the pyramid of Caius Cestius, the columbaria and tombs on the Appian Way, the colonnade of the Twelve Great Gods, the Tarpeian rock (on the Capitoline), the Mamertine prison, the Prætorian camp, the Pantheon, the baths of Caracalla, Diocletian, Titus, Constantine; the triumphal arches of Augustus, Titus, Constantine, Septimus Severus, Drusus, Gallienus, and Dolabella; the columns of Antoninus (Marcus Aurelius) and Trajan, several Egyptian and Roman obelisks, and the Roman Forum. According to tradition, R. was founded by Romulus in 753 B.C. In the year 510 B.C. the city, already covering the 'seven hills,' threw off the sway of the early kings and declared herself a republic. Then, having subdued the greater part of southern Italy, she measured herself against Carthage in a series of gigantic wars, in the course of which R. herself was threatened by the great Punic general Hannibal (264–146 B.C.). Thenceforward her armies conquered region after region, until she became the mistress of great part of the then known world. But before this march of conquest was completed the city had passed through the throes of civil wars, arising out of the ambitions of her great commanders, and had taken unto herself an emperor in the person of Octavian (28 B.C.). The profligacy, incompetency, and tyranny of the emperors of the 3rd century greatly weakened the empire, and Diocletian (284–305) deprived R. of great part of her prestige by virtually establishing coequal caps. on the frontiers threatened by the barbarians and the Persians. Constantine (324–337), forcing Christianity upon the empire, transferred the seat of government to Byzantium. Valentinian I. divided his dominions (368) into the Eastern and the Western Empire. In 403 Ravenna was chosen as government headquarters of the West, chiefly because of the increasingly dangerous inroads of the Germanic and other barbarians. R. itself was taken and plundered by Alaric the Goth in 410, and by Genseric the Vandal in 455. In 476 the empire of the W. came to an end, and R. lost all her privileges as cap. She was twice besieged (537 and 547) during the wars between the Ostrogoths and Belisarius, general of the Eastern Empire. In 554, when she was incorporated in the Eastern Empire, R. had reached the lowest stages of impoverishment. But the Bishop of R. began to restore to the city something of her former importance, which rapidly increased after R. was given to the popes by Pepin and Charlemagne, in the 8th century, and especially after the latter in 800 assumed the (iron) crown of the ancient Roman Empire. But after the downfall of the Franks the city became the scene of petty feuds between the nobles and the papal authority. In 1084 the latter called in to their aid the Normans, who plundered the city. In 1145 the populace weary of the increasing anarchy, proclaimed a republic.

This brought down the army of Frederick I. of Germany, who took the city by storm in 1167. But for the greater portion of four centuries, during part of which time the popes reigned at Avignon in France, R. was more or less the scene of lawless anarchy; and it was only after the return of the papal court, in the 15th century, that R. was able to resume her position as a city of world-wide importance and reputation. She was, however, sacked once again by the Imperialists under the Constable de Bourbon in 1527. From 1809 till 1814 R. was cap. of the dep. R. in the French Empire under Napoleon I., and at the latter date was given back to the Pontiff. The city was garrisoned by French troops from 1849 till 1870, after which she was occupied by Italian troops, and since that time has been the capital of the kingdom of Italy. The city is fairly healthy, except in the hottest weeks of summer. As a winter residence it enjoys a high repute. Alt. 50–170 ft. Mean temp., winter 44.8° F., summer 76.6°, yr. 59.7°; rfall. (1825–91), yr. 30.6 in., Oct.–Nov. 8.5 in. P. (1870) 226,000; (1881) 300,500; (1891, estimated) 436,000. [**J. T. B.**]

Rome, city, U.S., Georgia, cap. Floyd co., on r. bk. of Coosa R., 60 m. SE. by S. of NW. corner of state, in the centre of rich iron ore deposits; cotton shipping port, and health resort. Alt. 627 ft. (R.R.). P. 7000.

Rome, formerly **Fort Stanivix,** city, U.S., New York, one of the caps. of Oneida co., on the Mohawk R. and the Erie Canal, at the confluence of the Black R. Canal, 35 m. ENE. Syracuse, and 13 m. NW. Utica. R. is the centre of dairy-farming and cheese factories, and has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements. P. (1870) 11,000; (1880) 12,200; (1890) 15,000.

Rome City, vil., U.S., Indiana, Noble co., on Sylvan Lake, 8 m. NE. Albion; has valuable mineral springs. P. <1500.

Romedal, vil., Norway, prov. and 7½ m. ESE. Hamar, on an E. feeder of Lake Mjösen. P. (comm.) <5000.

Romeo, vil., U.S., Michigan, Macomb co., 32 m. N. Detroit; manufactures of agricultural implements, steam-engines, &c. P. <2000.

Römerbad, comm. and watering-place, Austria, Styria, dist. Cilli, 33 m. E. by N. Laibach. P. <2000.

Romerée, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Philippeville, 17 m. NNE. Rocroi. P. <2000.

Romerike, dist., Norway, prov. and to the N. of Christiania, traversed by the Glommen and Vormen.

Römerstadt, tn., Austria, Moravia, cap. dist. R., on riv. Mohra, 22 m. N. Olmütz. P. <5000.

Rometta, comm., Sicily, prov. and 7½ m. W. by S. Messina. P. <5000.

Romford, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 436 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Romford (rŭm'ford), market-tn. and par., Eng., in the SW. of Essex, R. div., 16½ m. SW. by W. Chelmsford, on the G. E. R. and London, Tilbury, and Southend Rlys.; noted for its ale; firework factory in par. Market-day, W. 7224 ac. Tn. P. 8700; par. P. 10,700; parl. div. P. (1891) 103,500; eccles. par. (**R. with Noak Hill**) P. 5300 (since the date of the census Noak Hill has been made a separate eccles. par.).

Romford, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 34 m. E. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.). P. <1500.

Römhild, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle and 8½ m. WSW. Hildburghausen; from 1681 to 1710 the seat of a branch of the house of Saxony. P. <2000.

Romiley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 2½ m. E. by N. Stockport, with stns. on the M. and M. S. & L. Rlys., PM.T.O. P. <2000; tn. (**Bredbury and R.**) P. 5800.

Romilly-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Aube, on the l. bk. of the Seine, arr. Nogent-sur-Seine, 23 m. NW. Troyes; 2 m. to the NW. are the remains of the Cistercian abbey Scellières or Sellières, founded 1167, where Voltaire was originally buried, 1791 (his remains were afterwards transferred to the Pantheon at Paris). P. 7000.

Rominte, riv., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, flows NW. and enters the Pissa just above Gumbinnen; not navigable.

Romita, tn., Mexico, state of and 28 m. WSW. Guanajuato. P. (comm. and dist.) 16,900.

Rommerskirchen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Neuss, 12½ m. SSW. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) <3000.

Romney, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on Lake Erie, 36 m. ESE. Windsor. P. <1500.

Romney ('marsh island'), **New,** mun. bor. (since Queen Elizabeth), cinque port, and par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 22 m. SSW. and in the diocese of Canterbury, in the flat alluvial dist. called Romney Marsh; on the SE. R. It was a busy port till the reign of Edward I., when the harbour was destroyed by the silting up of shingle, the Rother having then changed its course. R. has a large annual sheep fair. In the town-hall are preserved many important documents and charters relating to the Cinque Ports. The par. of New R. contains the new watering-place of Littlestone-on-Sea. Mun. bor. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**New R. with Hope**) P. <1500. See **Romney Marsh.**

Romney, Old, par., 2 m. W. New Romney. P. <250.

Romney Marsh, Eng., Kent, is a level tract of rich pasture, containing several villages, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation. Formerly it was an arm of the sea; but having become silted up, the land was reclaimed and became celebrated for the fattening of cattle, which, according to Camden (1607), were, in his day, driven thither for the purpose 'from the furthest part of England.' The tract is under the management of an ancient corporation known as the 'lath of the level of R. M.' Area, 24,950 ac.

Romny, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 112 m. NW. Poltava, on Kremenchug-Vilna Rly.; machinery works, fabrication of boots and shoes; great fairs. P. 15,250.

Romö, isl., Prussia. See **Röm.**

Romont, or **Remund,** comm., Switzd., cant. and 14 m. SW. by W. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Romoos, vil., Switzd., cant. and 13 m. W. by S. Lucerne, in the Entlebuch. P. <2000.

Romorantin, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Sauldre, cap. arr., 37 m. NW. by W. Bourges; manufactures cloths; famous for its asparagus. P. 6500.

Rompon, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, 14 m. SSW. Valence; 2 m. to the NE. is the thermal establishment of Celles-les-Bains, with eight aerated ferruginous springs, one of which is an artesian well. P. <2000.

Romsdal, dist., Norway, prov. Trondhjem, watered by the Rauma, and celebrated for its fine scenery, particularly the Romsdalshorn (5095 ft.) and the Troldtinder. See **Rauma.**

Romsdal Fjord, fiord, on the W. ct. of Norway, opens into the Molde Fjord, just above 62° 30′ N.

Romsey (rŭm'zi), mun. bor. (since James I.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 8 m. NW. Southampton, in the diocese of Winchester, on the Test, with stn. on branch of L. & SW. R. The trade is mostly connected with agriculture; there are also paper and leather mills, and a manufactory of 'Berthon' collapsible lifeboats. Originally on an island (ey); noted for its Norman abbey. Market-day, Th. Mun. bor. P. <4500; pars., **R. Infra,** P. <2500; **R. Extra,** 9979 ac., P. <4000; eccles. par. (**R. with Lee**) P. 5500.

Romsey, tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 34 m. NNW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Romsley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 6 m. NW. Kidderminster, 2 m. E. Highley stn. P. <250.

Romsley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, dist. Bromsgrove, 3 m. S. Halesowen, P.O. P. <500.

Ron, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 51 m. ENE. Dhárwár; has seven black stone temples. P. 6400; Hindus, 5100.

Ron, isl., off the N. ct. of New Guinea, between the bays of Geelvink and Vandamen. Area, 40 sq. m.

Rona, South (possibly 'seal island,' from *ron*, Gaelic, 'seal'), isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, W. ct., 5 m. long (N. and S.), separated from Raasay I. by **Kyle R.**; lighthouse, in 57° 35′ N., visible 21 m. P. 181.

Ronáhl, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Faizábád, near the r. bk. of the Gogra, 66 m. E. by S. Lucknow, 10 m. W. Faizábád, near the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. P. 5400; Hindus, 3700; Moham. 1700.

Ronald, Loch, small lake, Scot., Wigtownshire, 8½ m. W. Newton Stewart, drained W. into the Tarff Water.

Ronaldshaw, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 17 m. from Mount Forest. P. <1500.

Ronaldshay, North, isl., Scot., the most northerly of the Orkney Is., in Cross and Burness par., 2½ m. NNW. Taftness, in Sanday. Area about 4 sq. m.; surface generally low. Lighthouse, in 2° 24′ W., visible 18 m. P.O. P. 501.

Ronaldshay, South, isl. and par., Scot., Orkney Is., the most southern island of the group, 6 m. NNE. Duncansby Head; surface mostly low, level, and well-cultivated; length, 8 m. Area, including **Burray, Hunda, Pentland Skerries,** and **Swona Is.,** 115,062 ac. P. <3500; isl. P. 2315.

Ronan, mt., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., 35 m. SE. by E. Quebec.

Ronas Voe, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, on the W. ct., in 6° 31′–33′ N. **R. Hill,** to the N., is the highest summit in Shetland (1475 ft.).

Ronay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the SE. of North Uist. P. 6.

Roncal, comm., Spain, prov. and 34 m. E. Pamplona. P. <2000.

Roncegno, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. Borgo, 15 m. E. Trent; hot baths, with arsenical ferruginous springs. P. <2000.

Ronce-les-Bains, La, sea-bathing resort, France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Marennes, 2½ m. NW. La Tremblade, opposite Oléron I.

Roncesvalles (in French **Roncevaux**), comm., Spain, in the Pyrenees, prov. and 23 m. NE. Pamplona. The church, in memory of Roland, a paladin of Charlemagne, slain in the gorge of R. in an ambuscade of Basques about 780 A.D., is a resort of pilgrims. P. <2000.

Ronceverte, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, co. and on riv. Green-

brier, 11 m. W. White Sulphur Springs by rail; it has a mineral spring. P. <1500.

Ronchamp, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 11 m. WNW. Belfort; coal is mined here, the coal-beds having an area of 6½ sq. m. To the NW. is a chapel, a resort of pilgrims. P. <2000.

Roncherolles-en-Bray, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Neufchâtel, 20 m. NE. Rouen; has a sulphur spring. The chapel is a resort of pilgrims. P. (comm.) <2000.

Ronciglione, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 10 m. SE. by S. Viterbo. Alt. 1445–1560 ft. P. 5800.

Ronco, riv., Italy. See **Montone.**

Ronco, tn., Italy, Liguria, on riv. Scrivia, prov. and 15 m. N. Genoa. P. <2000.

Roncone, comm., Austria, Tirol, dist. Tione, 24 m. W. by S. Trent. P. <2000.

Roncq, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 2½ m. NW. Tourcoing. P. <3000.

Ronda, tn., India, Kashmír, on the Indus, 105 m. N. by E. Srínagar. P. <5000.

Ronda, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 43 m. W. Malaga, cap. dist. R. The town, which is commanded by a Moorish citadel, is cut in two by the deep (500 ft.) gorge of the Tajo, which is crossed by two fine bridges. Its horses are well known, and the town is famous for its vegetable and fruit gardens, and its healthy climate. R. has always been an important strategetical point. Has a Moorish citadel; 7½ m. to the NW. are the ruins of an old Roman town. P. 18,400. The **Sierra** (or **Serrania**) **de Ronda,** a mountain chain to the S., is 6293 ft. in its highest point. The whole dist. suffered greatly in the earthquake of December 25, 1884, which affected a large part of southern Spain.

Rondane, mt. knot, Norway, S. of the Dovrefjeld; highest point the Rondeslot, alt. 7090 ft.

Rondeau, vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on the inlet called **Rond Eau Harbour,** Lake Erie, in 42° 17′ N., 58 m. E. Windsor. P. <2000.

Rondebosch, municip., Cape Colony, Cape dist., 4 m. SE. Cape Town. P. <4000.

Rondö, islet, Norway, on the W. ct., W. of Aalesund, in 62° 25′ N.; has a lighthouse.

Rondorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 5 m. S. Cologne. P. (comm., which includes the separate village of **Rodenkirchen**) 7000.

Rondout, small riv., U.S., New York, in the SE., rises in the NE. of Sullivan co., and flows NE. to the Hudson, which it joins a little below Kingston.

Roney Point, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Wexford, in 52° 37′ N.

Ronge, Lac la. See **Lac la Ronge.**

Rongelab, isls., Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, in the N. of the Ralik or W. group.

Rönne, seapt. tn., Denmark, on the W. ct. of and cap. Bornholm. The harbour is 21 ft. deep at entrance, and 11.16 ft. deep at quays. P. 8300.

Ronneburg, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Altenburg, circle Est, 13½ m. SW. Altenburg; manufactures boots and shoes. Has a ferruginous mineral spring, and bathing establishment. P. 6000.

Ronneby, comm., Sweden, prov. Blekinge, 12 m. WNW. Karlskrona. P. <2000.

Ronongo, isl., S. Pacific, New Georgian group, crossed by 8° S., 156° 30′ E.

Ronsdorf, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 3 m. SE. Elberfeld; has a silk-drying establishment; manufactures silk ribbons, and has several iron and steel works. Founded in 1737 by the religious sect of Zionites. P. (1816) <4000; (1871) 8700; (1890) 11,800.

Rousse, Belgium. See **Renaix.**

Ronzina, vil., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, on the Isonzo, dist. and 13 m. N. by E. Görz.

Roodeborg, place with meteorological station, Cape Colony, in 32° 28′ S., 23° 45′ E. Mean rfall. (6 yrs.), 11.10 in.

Roodhouse, city, U.S., Illinois, Greene co., 111 m. by rail SW. Bloomington. P. <3000.

Rooe, Muckle, isl., Scot. See **Roe, Muckle.**

Roogagh River, Ire., in the NW. of co. Fermanagh, flows NW. into Lough Melvin.

Rooibank, or **Scheppmansdorp,** vil., in the SE. angle of the Walvisch Bay terr., SW. Africa.

Rookery, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., 4 m. W. St. Helens.

Rookhope, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, par. and 4½ m. NW. Stanhope, P.O. P. <750.

Rook Island, S. Pacific. See **Umboi.**

Rookley, P.O., Eng., Isle of Wight, 3 m. S. Newport.

Rooks, co., U.S., Kansas, in the N., crossed by 39½° N., 99½° W.

Rooks Hill, hill, Eng., Sussex, 4 m. N. by E. Chichester, in Goodwood Park. Alt. 673 ft.

Rookwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, dist. and 4 m. SW. Bedale. P. <250.

Rookwood, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on Haslam's Creek, 10 m. SW. Sydney by rail, in 33° 50′ S., 151° 4′ E.; containing 'The Necropolis,' a large cemetery. P. <3000.

Roonah Lough, Ire., in the SW. of co. Mayo, 15½ m. WSW. Westport.

Roop, co., U.S., Nevada, in the extreme NW.

Roorkee, tn., Brit. India. See **Rúrki.**

Roos, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12 m. E. Hull, 3 m. NW. by W. Withernsea stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Roosdown, par., Eng., Devonshire, dist. and 4 m. S. Axminster, PM.O. (**Rousdon**). P. <250.

Roose, stn., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of Barrow, 2 m. E. Barrow, on the Furness Rly., P.O.

Roosebeke-sur-Swalm, vil., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near Audenarde. Here, in 1382, Charles VI. of France defeated the people of Ghent under Philip van Artevelde, who was slain in the battle. P. (comm.) <2000.

Roosendaal-en-Nispen, tn., Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 14 m. WSW. Breda. P. (comm.) 11,300.

Rooskagh, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Ardagh.

Rooskey, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 6 m. from Crossmolina.

Roosky, tn., Ire., co. Leitrim, bar. Mohill, on both banks of the Shannon, 8½ m. NW. by N. Longford. P. <250.

Roosky, tn., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Ballintober North, on the Shannon, 2 m. S. Dromod stn., P.O. (**Ruskey**). P. <250.

Rooster Rock, vil., U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia R., 24 m. E. Portland. P. <1500.

Roothing, riv., and **Roothing, High,** par., Eng. See **Roding.** See also **Abbotts Roding,** &c.

Rootpark, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Wilsontown (*q.v.*).

Roozendaal, tn., Netherlands. See **Roosendaal-en-Nispen.**

Rooty Hill, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 25 m. W. Sydney by road and rail. P. <1500.

Ropczyce, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. dist. R., 53 m. E. Bochnia. P. <2000.

Rope, par., Eng., Cheshire, dist. and 2½ m. E. Nantwich. P. <250.

Roper, co., Queensland, crossed by 23° S. and 149° E.

Roper River, riv., S. Australia, N. Terr., flows E. to Limmen Bight Gulf, in about 14° 50′ S.

Ropley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10½ m. E. Winchester, on L. & SW. R., PM.O.; 4684 ac. P. <1000.

Ropsha, vil., Russia, govt. and 24 m. SW. St. Petersburg; has paper-mills. P. <2000.

Ropsley, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5 m. E. by S. Grantham, 4½ m. ENE. Great Ponton stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**R. with Little Humby**) P. <750.

Roquebillière, tn., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. and 22 m. N. Nice; 2½ m. to the N. are the baths of Berthemont, with alkaline sulphur springs. Alt. 1895 ft. P. <2000.

Roquebrou, La, tn., France, dep. Cantal, 73 m. N. Albi, arr. and 13 m. W. by N. Aurillac. P. <2000.

Roquebrussane, La, vil., France, dep. Var, 17 m. N. by E. Toulon, arr. and 8 m. SW. by S. Brignoles. P. <2000.

Roquecourbe, tn., France, dep. Tarn, on the Agout, arr. and 5 m. NNE. Castres; has two ferruginous springs. Alt. 820 ft. P. <2000.

Roquefort, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 5 m. ENE. St. Affrique, 70 m. W. by N. Nîmes; famous for its cheeses, made from sheep's with a little goat's milk and matured in caves mostly natural in a neighbouring hill composed of highly porous and much-fissured rock. P. <2000.

Roquefort, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. and 13 m. NE. Mont-de-Marson, at the limit for timber-floating on the Douze. P. <2000.

Roquemaure, tn., France, dep. Gard, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, arr. Uzès, 6 m. SSW. Orange. P. <2000.

Roques, Los, isls., near the coast of Venezuela, 87 m. NNE. La Guaira. Area, 42 sq. m.

Roquesteron, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse 18 m. NW. Nice. P. <2000.

Roquetas, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. SW. Almeria, on the coast of the Gulf of Almeria. The port is protected from W. and SW. winds. Has large salt-works. P. <2000.

Roquetas, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. Tarragona, dist. and to the WNW. of Tortosa, of which it is a suburb. P. <5000.

Roque-Timbaut, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and 10 m. NE. Agen. P. <2000.

Roquevaire, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 13 m. ENE. Marseilles; trade in capers; has deposits of coal, and important gypsum quarries. P. <2000.

Rora, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, in par. and 4 m. from Longside.

Röraas, or **Röros,** tn., Norway, prov. and 67 m. SSE. Trondhjem; has rich deposits of copper. Its climate is exceptionally severe. Alt. 2100 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 30.6° F., Jan. 11.0°, July 52.6°; mean annual rfall. (7 yrs.), 15.32 in. P. <4000. See **Norway.**

Roraima, an isolated mt., Brit. Guiana, on the frontier of Venezuela, in 5° 10′ N., 60° 40′ W., rises in an immense parallelogram 1300–1600 ft. high, with walls cut to the summit. Alt. 8600 ft. (Im Thurn and Perkins, *bp.*). See *J. W. Boddam-Wetham's 'Roraima,' Proc. R. G. S.*, 1884, and *Everard F. im Thurn*, 1885.

Rori, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissar, 105 m. WSW. Ambála. P. <4000.

Rorke's Drift, Natal, on the Tugela R., scene of a heroic defence of English soldiers against an overwhelming force of Zulus in 1879.

Roro, dist., Brit. New Guinea. See **Lolo.** Also a native name of Yule I.

Röros, tn., Norway. See **Röraas.**

Rorrington, P.O., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7 m. SE. Welshpool, 5½ m. E. Forden stn.

Rorschach, tn., Switzd., cant. and 6½ m. NE. by E. St. Gall, on the S. side of Lake Constance. P. <5000.

Ros, Cymro-Celtic, 'a moor.' See *Rhos.*

Ros, or *Ross,* Gaelic, 'a promontory' or 'isthmus,' and in the S. of Ire. 'a wood;' *e.g.*, Roscrea, 'Cree's Wood.'

Rosa, cape, Algeria, with a lighthouse, in 8° 15′ E., visible 10 m.

Rosa, tn., Mexico, Coahuila, 200 m. N. Monterey.

Rosa, Monte, mt. on the borders of the Swiss cant. of Valais and the Italian provs. of Turin and Novara, between the valleys of Visp and the Sesia, at the E. end of the Pennine Alps, the second highest mountain of the Alps; highest peak the Dufour-spitze (first ascended in 1855), 15,215 ft., with the Zumstein-spitze (ascended by Zumstein in 1820) on its SE. Alt. 14,970 ft. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Rosaires, tn., eastern Sudan. See **Roseres.**

Rosal, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 34 m. SSW. Pontevedra, dist. Tuy. P. 5400.

Rosal de la Frontera, comm., Spain, prov. Huelva, on the frontier of Portugal, 55 m. SE. Evora. P. <2000.

Rosalia, tn., Mexico, Sonora, on the W. ct., 120 m. SE. Guaymas, in 26° 43′ N.

Rosalita Pass. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Rosanais, small dist., France, in the old prov. Dauphiné, now in the extreme E. of dep. Hautes-Alpes.

Rosans, vil., France, on the SW. border of dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Gap, 39 m. NE. by E. Orange. P. <2000.

Rosario, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 37 m. ESE. Córdoba, on Rio Segundo.

Rosario, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Santa Fé, on the r. bk. of the Paraná, on a cliff about 80 ft. above the river, 82 m S. by W. Paraná, 280 m. by river above Buenos Aires. Being accessible for sea-going vessels drawing as much as 16 ft., it is the natural port of the NW. provs. of the republic, and is consequently growing rapidly, being second in commercial importance to Buenos Aires. Quays are being constructed, and dredging is actively carried on in the river. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1875–80), yr. 62.8° F., Jan. 74.3°, July 52.3°; mean rfall., yr. 38.7 in., April–Sept. 13 in. P. (1890) about 65,000 (Consular Report).

Rosario, tn., Brazil, Matto Grosso, on the Rio Cuyaba, 60 m. NW. Cuyaba, in about 14° 50′ S., 56° 20′ W. P. 3000.

Rosario, Mexico, Sinaloa. See **El Rosario.**

Rosario, or **Disappointment,** isl., Pacific, in the Magellan Archipelago, W. of central Bonin Is.

Rosario, vil., Paraguay, 4 m. from the riv. Paraguay, 70 m, NNE. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Rosario, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Batangas, 52 m. SSW. Manila. P. 14,400.

Rosario de la Frontera, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Salta, 73 m. N. Tucuman; famous for its healthy climate, and for its warm springs. Alt. 2640 ft. P. <2000.

Rosario de Lerma, tn., Argentine Republic, Salta, 132 m. N. by W. Tucuman, 17 m. SW. Salta. P. <2000.

Rosario del Tala, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Entre Rios, cap. dep. Tala, 86 m. ESE. Paraná. P. <2000.

Rosarno, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 32 m. NE. by N. Reggio. P. <3000.

Rosas, fortified tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 27 m. NE. Gerona; has frequently been besieged and taken. Lighthouse, visible 12 m. P. <4000. The **Gulf of Rosas,** between Capes Norfeo on the N. and Stardi on the SSW., is 10½ m. wide at entrance, and about 7 m. long.

Rosa Spit, or **Rose Point,** Canada, Brit. Columbia, the NE. point of Graham I., Queen Charlotte Is.

Rosbach, or **Rosbach an der Sieg,** vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Waldbröl, 23 m. E. by N. Bonn; iron and lead are mined here. P. (comm.) <4000. See also **Rossbach.**

Rosbeg, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 10 m. from Ardara.

Rosbercon, par., Ire., SE. co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, on the r. bk. of the Barrow, opposite New Ross. P. <1000.

Roscanvel, penin., France, dep. Finistère, shelters the roadstead of Brest on the W. Length, 3½ m.

Roschsee, lake, Prussia, in the SE. of prov. E. Prussia. See **Masurian Canal.**

Roseglogher, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Leitrim.

Roscoe, vil., U.S., Ohio, Coshocton co., 65 m. W. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.), on the r. bk. of Muskingum R. P. <1500.

Roscoe, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Edmunds co., 85 m. NE. by N. Pierre.

Roscoff, tn., France, dep. Finistère, on the N. ct., 33 m. NE. Brest, arr. and 12½ m. NW. by N. Morlaix. Has a tidal harbour not available for large vessels, 18 ft. deep at high water ordinary spring tides, dry at low water. Has naval workshops, and lobster beds, and a famous zoological laboratory; and is a fishing-port and sea-bathing resort. Here Mary Stuart embarked for Scotland, 1548. P. <2000.

Roscommon, inland co., Ire., prov. Connaught, in the Shannon valley, l. bk., divided into the baronies named in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Athlone, North and South	137,523	22,558
Ballintober North	30,854	6,774
Ballintober South	48,113	9,579
Ballymoe	23,287	2,523
Boyle	81,164	18,777
Castlereagh	82,081	16,492
Frenchpark	71,204	17,604
Moycarn	29,596	4,484
Roscommon	81,585	15,606
Total, Roscommon	585,407[1]	114,397

1 Exclusive of 22,824 ac. under large rivers and lakes.

Surface mostly level, being W. part of the central limestone field of Ireland, varied by some heights, and in the N. rising to an abrupt mountainous range with two summits over 1000 ft. high. The rivers are tribs. of the Shannon, its E. boundary, and there are many lakes, the most remarkable (besides those formed by the Shannon) being Lough Kea, with interesting ruins on two of its islands. Other antiquities in this county are the abbey of Boyle, the Oran pillar tower, and Roscommon Castle, with a quadrangle 220 ft. long, and five towers. The name of this county means 'Comain's Wood,' after an Irish saint of the 6th century. Through the limestone composing the geological floor there protrudes sandstone, *e.g.*, Slieve Bawn in the E. (857 ft. high). There are coal strata on the borders adjoining Leitrim and Roscommon, and ironstone was formerly dug to S. of the riv. Arigna. Coal centres are Kilronan, Gubbarudda, Tullynaha. The 'Plain of Boyle' is a famous sheep-pasture. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The county returns two members to Parliament, and is in the Connaught circuit. See **Ireland,** table.

Roscommon, par. and mun. and market-tn., Ire., W. co. R., bar. S. Ballintober, 16½ m. WSW. Longford, on the M. G. W. R. Market-day, S. Par. 9819 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <2000.

Roscommon, bar., Ire., co. R., extending NW. from the riv. Shannon.

Roscommon, vil., U.S., Michigan, cap. R. co., on the Au Sable R., 75 m. NW. by N. Bay City. Alt. 1128 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Roscomroe, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Ballybritt, 8 m. SE. Parsonstown; 5969 ac. P. <500.

Rosconnell, par., Ire., cos. Kilkenny and Queen's, bars. Fassadinin, Cullenagh, and Clarmallagh, 4 m. NE. Ballyragget. P. <500.

Roscor, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 3 m. E. Belleek stn.

Roscranum, Italy. See **Rossano.**

Roscrea, par., civic and market tn., Ire., cos. King's and Tipperary, bars. Ballybritt, Clonlisk, and Ikerrin, 10½ m. SSE. Parsonstown, on the G. S. & W. R. The church is on the site of St. Cronan's foundation of the 6th century; some remains of the abbey still exist; near to it is an ancient round tower. An agricultural centre; several stock fairs are held annually. Market-days, Th. and S. Par. 10,611 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. <3000.

Rosdzin, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 2 m. ENE. Kattowitz; has rich deposits of coal. P. <5000.

Rose, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 9 m. N. by E. Cosenza, 38 m. N. by W. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Rose, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., 31 m. by rail SW. Oswego. P. <1500.

Roseacre, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 8 m. E. Blackpool, 3 m. N. by E. Kirkham stn., P.O. See **Treales.**

Rose Ashe, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 12½ m. WNW. Tiverton, 3 m. S. Bishop's Nympton and Molland stn., P.O. (**E. Ash**); 5058 ac. P. <500.

Roseau, riv., in Minnesota (U.S.) and Manitoba (Canada), flows W. into the Red River of the North, which it enters about 10 m. N. by W. Emerson.

Roseau, or **Charlottetown,** tn., W. Indies, on the W. ct. of Dominica, in the S. of the island. Anchorage in 15–25 fathoms; vessels loaded and discharged by 1 ton canoes; no

bar or reefs. R. was taken by the English in 1756, retaken by France in 1775, restored to England in 1783, and in 1805 burnt down by a French fleet. P. <5000.

Rosebank, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 56 m. SW. Winnipeg.

Rosebank, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, Dundee par. P. 9400.

Rosebery, co., Queensland, on the W. frontier, bounded on the S. by 26° S., and crossed by 140° E.

Rosebery, co., S. Australia, N. Terr., bounded on the E. by 132° 0′ E., crossed by 13° 45′ S.

Rosebery Reservoir, Scot., Midlothian, 6½ m. S. by W. Dalkeith.

Rose Blanche, port of entry, Newfoundland, Burgeo and La Poile dist., 225 m. W. St. John's. P. <1500.

Rosebrook, postal-stn., Victoria, Villiers co., 181 m. W. Melbourne by road and rail. P. <1500.

Rosebud, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., on S. shore of Port Phillip Bay, 41 m. S. by W. Melbourne, in 38° 20′ S. and 145° 38′ E. P. <1500.

Roseburg, city, U.S., Oregon, cap. Douglas co., on Umpqua R., 95 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 485 ft. (R.R.); signal station, 537 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 52.4° F., Jan. 40.8°, July 66.5°; mean rfall. (9 yrs.), 34.62 in. P. <1500.

Rosebush, stn., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Fishguard and N. Pembrokeshire Rly., 8 m. ESE. Fishguard, at the base of the Preceley Top.

Rosedale, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 6 m. from Coboconk, which is 87 m. WSW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Rosedale, city, U.S., Kansas, Wyandotte co., 3 m. SSW. Kansas City. P. <3000.

Rosedale, post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 16 m. W. by S. Sale. P. <1500.

Rosedale Abbey, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 15 m. SW. by W. Whitby, on the Seven, 6½ m. NNE. Kirby Moorside stn., in the par. of **Rosedale East Side;** has ironstone and coal mines. PMT.O. Par. 5394 ac., P. <1000. **Rosedale West Side,** par. adjoining Rosedale East Side, P. <750.

Roseden, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 11½ m. NW. by W. Alnwick, 1½ m. NW. Wooperton stn. P. <250.

Rosedene, or **Vienna,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Monck co., 12 m. from St. Catharines. P. <1500.

Roseg Piz, peak of the Alps, Bernina group, on frontier of Swiss cant. Grisons and Italian prov. Sondrio. Alt. 12,880 ft.

Rosegreen, tnld., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 4 m. SSE. Cashel, P.O. P. <250.

Rose Grove, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Burnley, on L. & Y. R.

Rosehall, vil., Scot., on S. border of Sutherland, on the l. bk. of the Oykell, 7 m. WSW. of the foot of Loch Shin, PM.O.

Rosehearty, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the N. ct., 4 m. W. Fraserburgh, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Rose Hill, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the M. S. & L. R., at Marple.

Rosehill, vil., Mauritius, near the W. ct., to the S. of Port Louis.

Roseland, penin., Eng., Cornwall, between Gerrans Bay and Falmouth Harbour.

Roseland, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., near Chicago. P. <1500. **West Roseland,** adjoining vil., P. <1500.

Roseland, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Adams co. P. <1500.

Roselle, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 7 m. SW. Newark. P. <1500.

Rosemarket, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. ENE. Milford, PM.O. P. <500.

Rosemarkie, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on R. Bay, Moray Firth, 7 m. S. by W. Cromarty, P.O.; 6675 ac. P. <1500. See **Fortrose.**

Rosemary Island, W. Australia. See **Dampier Archipelago.**

Rosemodris Circle, or **The Merry Maidens,** stone circle, Eng., Cornwall, St. Buryan par., 5 m. SW. Penzance, 76 ft. in diameter, formed by 19 stones.

Rosemont, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dufferin co., 47 m. NW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Rosemount, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 3 m. from Ballymoney station.

Rosemount, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeen. P. 11,800.

Rosemount, stn., Scot., Perthshire, on the C. R., par. and 1½ m. SE. Blairgowrie.

Rosemullion Head, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, 3 m. S. by W. Falmouth.

Rosenallis, par. and tn., Ire., NW. Queen's co., bar. Tinnahinch, 8 m. NNW. Maryborough, 3 m. WNW. Mountmellick stn., P.O. Par. 14,120 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <250.

Rosenau (German, Hungarian **Rozsnyó**), tn. with magistracy, N. Hungary, Gömör, 35 m. W. Kaschau; iron, copper, lead, nickel, and antimony mined here; has mineral springs; seat of a bishop. Alt. 1030 ft. P. <5000.

Rosenau, vil., SE. Hungary, Transylvania, co. and 6 m. WSW. Kronstadt. Alt. 2280 ft. P. <2000.

Rosenberg, Hungary. See **Rózsahegy.**

Rosenberg, or **Rosenberg in Oberschlesien,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle R., 55 m. N. by E. Ratibor. P. <4000.

Rosenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, cap. circle R., 30 m. S. Elbing. P. <3000.

Rosendael, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 1 m. ENE. Dunkirk, on the North Sea; much frequented for sea-bathing. P. 7300.

Rosendale, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., on Rondout Creek and Delaware and Hudson Canal, 8 m. by rail S. Kingston; has good limestone quarries, and manufacture of hydraulic cement. P. <2000.

Roseneath, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 20 m. from Cobourg. P. <1500.

Roseneath, par. and vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the SW. shore of Gare Loch, on Roseneath Bay, 2½ m. W. by N. Helensburgh; has a quay. PMT.O. 8461 ac. P. <2500. **Roseneath Point,** cape, 2 m. SSE., on the Firth of Clyde.

Rosenfeld, stn., Canada, Manitoba, 50 m. SSW. Winnipeg, at the junction of two branches of the C. P. R., with a salt well.

Rosenheim, the ancient *Pons Œnii,* tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the l. bk. of the Inn, 32 m. SE. by E. Munich; has brine-baths, the brine led in pipes from Reichenhall, near the extreme SE. of Bavaria, a distance of 36 m. direct. Alt. 1465 ft. P. (1840) <4000; (1890) 10,100.

Rosenthal, tn., Austria. See **Rožmitál.**

Rosenthal, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, 9½ m. SE. Pirna. To the S. is the hydropathic establishment of Schweizer Mühle, much frequented. P. <2000.

Rosenthal, or **Rosenthal bei Kassel,** tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Frankenberg, 12½ m. NNE. Marburg. P. <2000.

Rosenthal, tp., S. Australia, Light co., 27 m. NNE. Adelaide, 18 m. SW. by S. Kapunda. P. <1500.

Rose Point, Canada. See **Rosa Spit.**

Rose Point, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., 37 m. N. by W. Pittsburg, and 8 m. E. by S. Newcastle, in a region rich in iron and coal. P. <1500.

Roseres, or **Rosaïres,** tn., eastern Sudan, on r. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 135 m. SSE. Sennar.

Rose's Lane Ends, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 5 m. from Crumlin.

Roseto Valportore, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 25 m. WSW. Foggia. P. 5500.

Rosetta, or **Rashid,** tn., Egypt, on the l. bk. of the Rosetta arm of the Nile, near its mouth, 33 m. ENE. Alexandria; founded 870. The famous 'Rosetta stone,' now in the British Museum, which furnished Champollion with the key to decipher the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, was excavated in 1799 about 2 m. NW. the town. The most important rice-market of Egypt. P. 16,700.

Rose Valley, vil., Canada, Prince Edward Island, Queen's co., 16 m. from Summerside. P. <1500.

Rosevears, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., on Tamar R., 11 m. from Launceston by road and rail. P. <1500.

Roseville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 8 m. from Berlin. P. <1500.

Roseville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Warren co., 82 m. NW. Springfield; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Rose Ville, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Traill co., 46 m. NW. Fargo.

Roseville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Muskingum co., 50 m. E. by S. Columbus. P. <1500.

Rosewarne, PT.O., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. from Copperhouse.

Rosewater, postal-tp., S. Australia, co. and 9 m. SE. Adelaide by road and rail. P. <1500.

Rosewell, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 4 m. SW. Dalkeith, 1 m. E. Rosslyn Castle stn.; coal mined. PM.O. P. <1500.

Rosewood, vil. and rly stn., Queensland, Stanley co., 26 m. SW. Brisbane. P. <1500.

Roseworthy, postal-tp., S. Australia, Gawler co., 28 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Roseworthy Rly., 18 m. SW. Kapunda; contains a government agriculture college. P. <1500.

Rosglass, small harb., Ire., on E. side of Dundrum Bay, co. Down.

Rosguil, penin., Ire., N. ct. co. Donegal, between Sheep Haven and Mulroy Bay.

Roshan', princip. of the Pamirs, central Asia, nominally a vassal state of Badakshan, between the Murghab and the Gund, r. bk. tribs. of the Amu-daria, crossed by 38° N. and 72° E.; cap. Kala-i-Wamar (or Vamar).

Rosheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Molsheim, 14 m. WSW. Strassburg; has a mineral spring and gypsum quarries. R. was an imperial city from the 10th to the 17th centuries, and was burnt and sacked by Count Mansfeld, 1622. P. <4000.

Rosherville, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Northfleet par., on the L. C. & D. R. P. <2000. See **Gravesend.**

Roshra, tn., Brit. India. See **Ruscra.**

Rosières, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Montdidier, 19 m. ESE. Amiens; important manufacture of hosiery. P. <3000.

Rosières-aux-Salines, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and 8 m. W. Lunéville, on the l. bk. of the Meurthe; important salt-works. P. <3000.

Rosignano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 12 m. SSE. Leghorn; alabaster quarried. P. <3000.

Roşii (or **Roşiori**) **de Vede,** tn., Roumania, prov. Teleorman, on riv. Vede, 58 m. WSW. Bukarest. P. 6100.

Rosita, silver-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, cap. Custer co., 114 m. S. by W. Denver. Alt. 9000 ft. P. <1500.

Roskeen, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, on riv. Blackwater, 5 m. SE. Kanturk. P. <250.

Roskilde, or **Roeskilde,** tn., Denmark, on N. ct. of Seeland, prov. and 20 m. W. by S. Copenhagen. The cathedral, built 1074–84, was rebuilt in the 12th century, and was the burial-place of the kings of Denmark. R. was the ancient cap. of the kingdom. P. 5900.

Roskilde Fjord, an E. branch of the Ise Fjord, runs 6 m. ENE., then S. for 22 m. Breadth, 2½–4½ m.

Roslagen, dist., Sweden, in S. of prov. Stockholm, on the Baltic.

Roslavl, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 67 m. by rail SSE. Smolensk, on Orel-Riga Rly. and highroad from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, near Oster R.; trade in corn, hemp, linseed, hides, &c. P. 11,000.

Roslea, PM.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 5 m. NE. Clones stn.

Rosley with Woodside, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Carlisle, 2½ m. S. Curthwaite stn. P. <750.

Roslin, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R. See **Rosslyn.**

Rosliston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4 m. S. by W. Burton, 2½ m. WSW. Gresley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Roslyn, New Zealand. See **Dunedin.**

Roslyn, Roslin, or **Rosslyn** ('the projecting point on the pool'), vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. Esk, 4½ m. SW. by W. Dalkeith, with a stn. (**Roslin**) on the N. B. R.; has ruins of a castle destroyed by the English in 1544, and the celebrated Roslyn Chapel, noted for its beautifully carved pillar known as 'the apprentice's pillar,' built in 1445, and now restored. PMT.O. P. <750.

Roslyn, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., Long I., N. ct., 20 m. ENE. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Roslyn, tn., U.S., Washington, Kittitass co., 90 m. E. by N. Olympia. P. <1500.

Rosmalen, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. NE. Bois-le-Duc. P. (comm.) <4000.

Rosmead, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Clonmellon.

Rosmoylan, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Athleague.

Rosnakill, tnld., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 19 m. NW. by N. Londonderry, 17 m. from Letterkenny stn., P.O. (**Rossnakill**). P. <250.

Rosnalee, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Boherboy.

Rosny-sous-Bois, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 2 m. NE. Vincennes. P. <3000.

Rosny-sur-Seine, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 3½ m. WNW. Mantes, on the l. bk. of the Seine; has a castle erected by the famous Duke de Sully, who was born here in 1560, now used as an historical and art museum. P. <2000.

Rosolini, comm., Sicily, prov. and 25 m. SW. Syracuse. P. 7500.

Rosoman, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, on riv. Tsrna, 44 m. NE. Monastir. P. <3000; Christians, 700.

Rosport, vil., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Sauer, 21 m. NE. by E. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Rosque, Loch, or **Loch Chroisg,** lake, Scot., Ross-shire, about 57° 35′ N., 3 m. long, drained E. by the riv. Bran.

Rösrath, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 10 m. E. by S. Cologne, circle Mülheim; lead and zinc are mined here. P. (comm.) <5000.

Rosroe, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Clare, 15½ m. W. by S. Killaloe.

Ross, Gaelic, 'a promontory' or 'isthmus.' See **Ros.**

Ross, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 19 m. from Sand Point, which is 45 m. from Ottawa. P. <1500.

Ross, parl. div., Eng., forming the S. of Herefordshire. P. 49,900.

Ross, market-tn. and par., Eng., Herefordshire, dist. R., on a rocky eminence above the Wye, 12 m. SE. Hereford, on the G. W. R.; trade in cider. Pope's lines on the 'Man of Ross' (John Kyle, died 1724) have rendered the name of this place familiar to students of English literature. Alt. Rocklands Observatory, 110 ft.; The Graig Observatory, 215 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–89), Rocklands Observatory, 35.99 in.; The Graig Observatory, 31.57 in. Market-day, Th. Tn. P. <4000; par. P. <5000.

Ross, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 13 m. SE. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1 m. N. of Budle Bay, 2 m. NE. Belford stn. P. <250.

Ross, small isl., Indian Ocean, off E. ct. of Andaman I. See **Port Blair.**

Ross, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Carbery East, W. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, contains Ross Carbery town; 13,350 ac. P. <4000.

Ross, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Ely.

Ross, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. R., between Loughs Corrib and Mask, 11 m. NW. Oughterard; 53,364 ac. P. <4000.

Ross, small harb., Ire., co. Mayo, on E. side of Broad Haven.

Ross, P.O., Ire., co. Meath, 3 m. SW. Mount Nugent.

Ross, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Rathgormuck.

Ross, tn., Ire., co. Wexford. See **New Ross.**

Ross, tn., New Zealand, South I., Westland co., 35 m. SW. by S. Greymouth. P. <1500.

Ross, tp., Tasmania, Somerset co., 45 m. SSE. Launceston; the best building-stone in Tasmania is quarried here. P. <1500.

Ross, co., U.S., Ohio, in the S., N. of 39° N., crossed by 83° W.

Ross, settlement, U.S., S. Carolina, Colleton co., 37 m. NW. Charleston.

Ross, Little, isl., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, Borgue par. P. 2.

Ross, Lough, Ire., cos. Armagh and Monaghan, 4 m. SE. Castleblayney.

Ross, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the W. of co. Fermanagh, 6 m. W. by N. Enniskillen, drained into the riv. Erne.

Ross, Lough, Ire., co. Galway, 5 m. SE. Oughterard.

Ross, West, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 6 m. from Castlebar stn.

Rossall Point, cape, Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, in 53° 55′ N., 2 m. W. by S. Fleetwood.

Ross and Burnmouth, vil., Scot., Berwickshire, on the E. ct., on Ross Bay, 5 m. NNW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, with a stn. (**Burnmouth**) on the N. B. R. P. <500.

Ross and Cromarty, co., Scot., extending from the German Ocean to the Atlantic, 'Cromarty' (*q.v.*), consisting of several detached portions throughout Ross. Both, together with the small dist. of Ferintosh (formerly in Nairnshire), form one county since 1891. Ross includes in the Hebrides the N. and greater part of Lewis, besides Bernera, Orensay, Pabbay, and some smaller islands. Both the E. and W. coasts are much indented, the W. being more attractive to lovers of scenery; interesting spots are Loch Maree and the cataract of Glomach, 370 ft. Geologically, the NW. mainly gneiss, schists, and other crystalline rocks, with red conglomerates and sandstones forming picturesque ranges. Along the E. ct. the schists are covered with Old Red Sandstone formations. The only considerable stretches of level ground are towards E. Elsewhere lofty ranges rise frequently to over 3000 ft., such as Carn Eige (3877 ft.) and Mam Soul (3862 ft.) on the Inverness-shire border; Ben Wyvis (3429 ft.), though detached, Ben Attow (3383 ft.), and Ben Slioch (3217 ft.) overlooking Loch Maree. Ross was not made a county till 1661, but the earldom dates from Malcolm IV. The glens and low grounds are fertile. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. County town Dingwall, not far from which is the health-resort of Strathpeffer. Area, 2,003,065 ac. (land, 1,976,400 ac.). P. (1891) 77,800.

Rossano, the ancient *Roscianum,* comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 46 m. N. Catanzaro; an archbishop's see; cultivates olive-oil and silk. P. 18,000.

Rossan Point, cape, Ire., co. Donegal, 2 m. N. Malinmore.

Rossard, electoral div., Ire., Wexford, dist. Killann.

Rossbach, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Asch, 17 m. NNW. Eger. P. <4000.

Rossbach, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Querfurt, 16 m. S. by W. Halle; lignite mined. Scene of the battle of Rossbach, in which Frederick the Great defeated the French under Marshal Soubise, November 5, 1757. P. <2000.

Rossbeby Point, cape, Ire., W. co. Kerry, on the S. side of Dingle Bay.

Rossberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 35 m. ENE. Ratibor, circle and ½ m. NE. Beuthen (*q.v.*); coal and lead are mined here. P. 6100.

Rossberg, mt., Switzd., on borders of cants. Schwiz and Zug. Alt. 5190 ft. See **Goldau.**

Rosscahill, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 5 m. from Oughterard, 17 m. from Galway stn.

Ross Carbery, tn., Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, W. div., on R. Bay, 5½ m. ENE. Skibbereen, 13 m. from Madore stn. Its cathedral is now the parish church; the see is united to the diocese of Cork and Cloyne; slate quarried. PMT.O. P. <750.

Rossconor, electoral div., Ire., co. Down, dist. Ballynahinch.

Ross Corners, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, King's co., in Bay of Fundy, 24 m. from Kentville. P. <1500.

Ross Creek, post-stn., Victoria, Grenville co., 100 m. NW. Melbourne by road and rail, in 37° 38′ S. and 143° 49′ E. P. <1500.

Rossdorf, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle and 5 m. ESE. Darmstadt, on the Odenwald; basalt is quarried here. P. <3000.

Rossdorf, vil., Ger., duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, circle and 13 m. NW. Meiningen. P. <3000.

Rossdroit, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 5 m. SW. by W. Enniscorthy; 8166 ac. P. <1500.

Rossduff, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, on Waterford Harbour, 3 m. N. East Dunmore, P.O. P. <250.

Rosseau, vil. and lake port, Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., at the N. end of Lake R., 60 m. NE. by N. Collingwood.

Rosseau Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, communicates in the S. with Lake Muskoka.

Rossel, isl., Pacific. See **Louisiade Archipelago.**

Rössel, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle R., 53 m. SSE. Königsberg. P. <4000.

Rösselberg, mt., on the borders of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, in the NW., 51 m. NW. by W. Troppau, 14 m. SE. by E. Glatz.

Rossendale, parl. div., Eng., in the E. of Lancashire. P. 70,600.

Rosser, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 15 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Rosses, The ('the peninsulas'), dist., Ire., in the extreme W. of co. Donegal, in the N. of bar. Boylagh, opposite Aran I., between Gweedore and Trawenagh Bays.

Rosses, Upper, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 4 m. NW. Sligo, P.O. (**Rosses Point**). P. <500.

Rossett, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire and Flintshire, E. div., 5½ m. NNE. Wrexham, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Rossie Island, Scot., Forfarshire, part of Montrose (*q.v.*).

Rossieny, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. NW. Kovno; formerly chief town of the Lithuanian principality of the Zhmudes; annexed to Russia in 1795. P. 11,870.

Rossiglione, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 15 m. NW. Genoa. P. <4000.

Rossignol Lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, Queen's co., 80 m. SW. by W. Halifax, drained SE. by the riv. Liverpool into the Atlantic Ocean.

Rossin, P.O., Ire., co. Meath, 3 m. from Slane.

Rossinan, par., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bars. Ida and Knocktopher, 7 m. NNW. Waterford; 4333 ac. P. <500.

Rossington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SE. Doncaster, on the G. N. R. P. <500.

Rossinver, par., Ire., cos. Leitrim and Sligo, bars. Rosclogher and Carbury, on Lough Melvin and Donegal Bay, 3 m. S. Bundoran stn., P.O.; 52,319 ac. P. 8500.

Ross Island, isl., Ire., co. Kerry, in Lower Lake of Killarney.

Rossitz, coal-mining tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. and 10 m. W. Brünn. P. <3000.

Rosskeen, par., Scot., Ross-shire, on the N. shore of Cromarty Firth, 6½ m. W. Cromarty, near Invergordon stn.; 33,778 ac. P. <3500.

Rossla, or **Rossla am Harz,** vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on l. bk. of Ilm R., 7 m. NE. by E. Weimar. P. <3000.

Rossla, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Sangerhausen, 22 m. W. by S. Eisleben. P. <3000.

Rossland, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1283 m. by rail W. Montreal, 141 m. E. Winnipeg.

Rosslare, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. SE. Wexford, bar. Forth. R. Harbour is formed by a breakwater on the S. side of Wexford Bay, connected by a railway 8¾ m. long with the town of Wexford, on Fishguard and Rosslare Rly. PM.O. P. <750.

Rosslare Point, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Wexford, the extremity of a long, narrow penin., at S. of entrance to Wexford Harbour.

Rosslau, or **Rosslau in Anhalt,** tn., Ger., duchy of Anhalt, 5 m. N. Dessau, on r. bk. Elbe, at confluence of riv. Rosslau; manufactures paper, sealing-wax, machinery, wire-wove fabrics, &c. P. 7600.

Rosslea, tn., Ire., E. co. Fermanagh, bar. Clankelly, 9 m. W. Monaghan. P. <500.

Rossleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Querfurt, 22 m. NNE. Weimar. P. <3000.

Rosslee, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 8 m. SE. Castlebar. P. <500.

Ross Lough, lake, Ire., N. co. Galway, 8½ m. NW. Galway.

Rosslyn, par., Scot. See **Roslyn.**

Rosslyn Castle, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., 4½ m. SW. Dalkeith, P.O.

Rosslynlee, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. B. R., 5 m. SW. Dalkeith.

Rossminoge, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. and 5 m. SW. Gorey; 4549 ac. P. <750.

Rossmire, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bars. Decies without Drum and Upperthird, contains part of Kilmacthomas town; 8161 ac. P. <1500.

Rossmore, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, W. div., 20 m. E. Bantry, 6 m. from Ballineen stn., P.O. P. <250.

Rossmore, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Carlow.

Rossmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Roscommon, dist. Elphin.

Rossmore, P.O., Ire., co. Tipperary, 5 m. from Dundrum.

Rossmore Island, Ire., co. Kerry, in Kenmare R., 4 m. SE. Sneem.

Ross Mount, vil., Canada, Ontario, Durham co., 6 m. from Port Hope. P. <1500.

Rossnakill, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal. See **Rosnakill.**

Rossnowlagh, P.O., Ire., S. co. Donegal, bar. Tirhugh, on Donegal Bay, 7 m. SW. by S. Donegal, 4 m. from Ballyshannon stn.

Ross of Mull, penin., Scot., Argyllshire, in the SW. of Mull I.

Rossorry, par., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bars. Clanawley and Magheraboy, on Lough Erne, contains part of Enniskillen town; 7504 ac. P. <2000.

Rossosh, vil., Russia, govt. and 105 m. S. by SE. Voronezh; great fairs. P. 11,000.

Ross Peak, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on C. P. R., 1066 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 416 m. from Vancouver.

Rossport, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 880 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Rossroe, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Kilkishen.

Ross-shire, Scot. See **Ross and Cromarty.**

Ross's View, place with meteorological station in the E. of Jamaica, in 18° 3′ N., 76° 44′ W. Alt. 951 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1869–73), yr. 71.8° F., Jan. 68.4°, July 75.0°.

Rosstemple, stn., Ire., co. and 12 m. S. by W. Limerick, on the G. S. & W. R., 3 m. S. Croom.

Rosstrevor, small seapt. tn., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (2), 8 m. SE. by S. Newry, on Carlingford Lough, 3 m. from Warrenpoint stn. It is beautifully situated at the foot of the Mourne Mts., and is resorted to by many visitors in summer. PMT.O. (**Rostrevor**). P. <750.

Rossville, vil., U.S., Illinois, Vermilion co., 66 m. N. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.); has coal deposits. P. <1500.

Rossville, vil., U.S., Kansas, Shawnee co., on Cross Creek, 46 m. by rail W. Lawrence. P. <1500.

Rossville, vil., U.S., New York, Richmond co., on Staten I., 15 m. SW. New York. P. <1500.

Rosswein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Mulde, dist. Leipzig, 14 m. WSW. Meissen; manufactures cloths. P. 7600.

Röst, isl., Norway. See **Lofoten Islands.**

Rostellan, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, on Cork Harbour, 4 m. E. Queenstown, P.O.; 2258 ac. P. <500.

Rostherne, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6½ m. NE. Northwich, 3½ m. WSW. Ashley stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Rosthwaite, vil., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Penrith div., 5½ m. S. Keswick, situated amid grand scenery; is a favourite tourist centre. PM.O.

Rostock, tn. and important seapt., Ger., prov. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the head of the estuary of the Warnow, 32 m. ENE. Wismar. The university, founded in 1419, has a library with 150,000 volumes, an observatory, and station for agricultural experiments. R. has manufactures of hardware, machinery, tobacco, carriages, chemicals, &c. Has a wet dock in riv. Warnow; depth in harbour at quayside, 14–15 ft. At one time it belonged to Denmark, in 1323 it came into the hands of Mecklenburg, and until 1430 it belonged to the Hansa. Birthplace of Blücher (1742–1819), of whom there is a statue in the Blücherplatz. P. (1810) 11,000; (1890) 44,400.

Rosto de Cão, tn., Azores Is., in the S. ct. of St. Michael (São Miguel) I. P. (comm.) <5000.

Roston, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 4½ m. SW. Ashbourne.

Rostov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 36 m. SW. Yaroslavl, on highroad to Moscow, on Lake Rostov or Nero. One of the oldest towns of NE. Russia, mentioned in annals under 862. Has several old churches and monasteries; carries on painting of sacred pictures, saddle-making, kitchen gardening. Great fair for textiles manufactured in neighbouring region, colours, and grocery goods. P. 17,250.

Rostov-on-Don, dist. tn. and seapt., Russia, prov. Don Cossacks, on r. bk. of Don, 25 m. above its entrance into Sea of Azov; has a mixed population of Russians, Jews, Greeks, Germans, Armenians, Italians, &c.; chief port of the Don, the importance of which is increased by its standing on the chief highroads to the E. and S., and at the head of the Caucasian railway to Novorossiysk and Petrovsk. Considerable export of corn, linseed, oleaginous grains, wool, tallow, and iron, as also important coast trade; manufactures beginning to develop; trade in agricultural machinery; great fairs; important fishing, and considerable export of fish, gelatine, &c. P. rapidly increasing (1866) 39,000; (1891) 81,725.

Rostrevor, PMT.O., Ire. See **Rosstrevor.**

Rosturk, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 7 m. W. Newport.

Rös Vand, lake, Norway, prov. Nordland, 65° 45′ N., 14° 0′ E., drained N. then W. into the Ranen Fjord; is second only in size to Lake Mjösen. Alt. 1380 ft.; depth, 790 ft.; area, 111 sq. m. (Dr. Broch), or 137 sq. m. (according to Strelbitsky).

Roswell, tn., U.S., Georgia, Cobb co., 19 m. N. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Roswell, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Miner co., 80 m. N. by W. Yankton.

Rosyth Castle, ruins, Scot., Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. SSE. Dunfermline, 2 m. W. Inverkeithing stn.; said by tradition to have been the birthplace of the mother of Oliver Cromwell.

Rota, or **Sarpan,** W. Pacific, one of the Ladrone Is., in 14° 9′ N., 145° 8′ E.

Rota, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. NW. Cadiz, dist. Puerto de Santa Maria, on the coast. P. 7900.

Rotenburg, or **Rotenburg an der Fulda,** tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle R., on the Fulda, 25 m. SSE. Kassel, in circle R. P. <3000.

Rotenburg, or **Rotenburg in Hanover,** vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 25 m. E. Bremen. P. <3000.

Rotetурm Pass. See **Carpathians.**

Roth, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 15 m. S. Nürnberg. P. <4000.

Rötha, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Pleisse, circle and 10 m. S. by E. Leipzig. P. <3000.

Rothaargebirge, mts., Prussia. See **Westphalia.**

Rothau, vil., Ger., prov. Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 13 m. SW. Molsheim; manufactures cottons; tourist centre for Hohwald, Rossberg, Ban de la Roche, Donon, &c. P. (comm.) <2000.

Rothay (rō'dhe), small stream, Eng., Westmorland, rises on Dunmail Raise, flows through Grasmere and Rydal Water, and joins the Brathay about 1 m. above the head of Windermere.

Rothbury, par., Eng., Northumberland, in the NE. of the Hexham div., on the Coquet, 11 m. SW. by W. Alnwick, on the Morpeth branch of the N. B. R.; is a delightfully situated summer resort. Market-day, F. 6251 ac. P. <1500.

Rothenburg, or **Rothenburg an der Tauber,** city, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 30 m. SSE. Würzburg; manufactures agricultural machinery and toys. It was made an imperial free city in 1172; suffered greatly in the peasants' revolt in 1525, and in the Thirty Years' War. P. (1840) 5200; (1890) 6400.

Rothenburg, or **Rothenburg an der Oder,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Grünberg, 37 m. NW. Glogau, 3 m. S. of the Oder. P. <2000.

Rothenburg, or **Rothenburg in der Oberlausitz,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle R., 13 m. N. Görlitz. P. <2000.

Rothenburg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 3½ m. NNW. Lucerne. P. <2000.

Rothenditmold, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and ½ m. W. Kassel. P. <4000.

Rothenfels, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy and circle Baden, 5 m. SE. Rastatt, on the Murg; mineral springs and bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Rother, riv., Eng., Sussex, rises in the extreme W. of the county, in the Horsham div., and flows E. through that div. past Midhurst to the Arun, which it joins on the r. bk. 1 m. above Pulborough; navigable to Midhurst.

Rother, riv., Eng., Sussex, rising in and flowing E. and S. through the Rye div. into the English Channel at Rye Bay, about 2 m. below Rye. Its lower course is connected by a military canal with Hythe, in Kent.

Rotherbaum, N. suburb of Hamburg, Ger. P. 21,400.

Rotherbridge, Eng., Sussex. See **Robertsbridge.**

Rotherby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. W. by S. Melton Mowbray, between Brooksby and Frisby stns., P.O. P. <250. See **Roby.**

Rotherfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 6 m. SSW. Tunbridge Wells, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 14,731 ac. P. 5100.

Rotherfield Greys and **Rotherfield Peppard,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 2 m. W. Henley, 5½ m. N. Reading. R. Greys, P.O., P. <3000; R. Peppard, P. <500.

Rotherham, mun. bor. (since 1871), par., and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, R. div., 6 m. NE. Sheffield, in the diocese of York, on the Don, at the junction of the Rother, with stns. on the M. R. and M. S. & L. R.; has abundance of coal and ironstone; blast-furnaces, and important manufactures of iron and brass; important seat of stove grate manufacture; also manufactures glass, pottery, soap, and cordage. Alt. 260 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 28 in. P. (1871) 25,100; (1891) 42,100; parl. div. P. 78,600.

Rotherham, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Amuri co., 79 m. from Christchurch by road and rail. P. <1500.

Rotherhithe, or **Redriff,** ancient *Rethrahythe* ('the haven for horned cattle'), part of London, Eng., Southwark bor. (to one of the divs. of which it gives name), on the r. bk. of the Thames, 2 m. SE. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. and East London, Metropolitan, and Metropolitan District Rlys. Parl. div. P. 73,900.

Rothersthorpe, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. SW. Northampton, 1½ m. NNW. Blisworth stn. P. <500.

Rotherthurm (or **Rotetурm**) **Pass.** See **Carpathians.**

Rotherwick, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5 m. ENE. Basingstoke, 1½ m. N. Hook stn., P.O. P. <500.

Rothes, par., Scot., Elginshire and Banffshire, at the head of the Glen of Rothes, 9 m. SE. Elgin, on the G. N. of S. R.; there are three distilleries. PMT.O. 19,816 ac. P. <2500.

Rothes, Glen of, narrow valley stretching 5 m. NW. by N. from Rothes.

Rothesay, royal burgh, par., and tn., Scot., picturesquely situated on R. Bay, in the middle of Bute I., E. side. R. is modernly built, and protected by hills; has a mild climate; it is much resorted to by sea-bathers and invalids; there is a good harbour (9–14 ft. deep alongside quay at low water) and fisheries. Near the centre of the town are the ruins of R. Castle, founded in the 11th century. Mean rfall. (1866–85), 50.56 in. Par. 6083 ac., P. 9300; royal burgh and tn. P. 9100.

Rothhaargebirge, mts., Prussia. See **Westphalia.**

Rothiemay, par., Scot., on the S. border of Banffshire, on l. bk. of the Deveron, 5½ m. N. by E. Huntly, 2 m. NE. by N. of its stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.; 9365 ac. P. <1500.

Rothiemurchus, eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the r. bk. of the Spey, 9½ m. NE. by E. Kingussie, 2 m. SSW. Aviemore stn. P. <500.

Rothie Norman, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 9 m. N. by W. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O.

Roth Kosteletz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Neustadt, 10½ m. SE. by E. Trautenau. P. <4000.

Rothkreuz, hamlet, Switzd., cant. and 4 m. WSW. Zug.

Rothley, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 5 m. N. Leicester, 2 m. SW. Sileby stn., PT.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**R. with Caldwell, Wykeham, and Keyham**) P. <1500.

Rothley, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the E. border of the Hexham div., 10½ m. W. by N. Morpeth, 1 m. NNE. Scots Gap stn. P. <250.

Rothsay, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 9 m. N. St. John. P. <1500.

Rothwasser, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Hohenstadt, 38 m. NW. Olmütz, and 4½ m. S. by W. Grulich. Alt. 2210 ft. P. <3000.

Rothwasser, or **Rothwasser in der Oberlausitz,** vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 12 m. NE. by E. Görlitz; coal mined. P. <3000.

Rothwell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 10 m. WSW. Grimsby, 4 m. ENE. Holton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Rothwell, or **Rowell,** small tn. and par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. NNW. Wellingborough, 2 m. S. by E. Desborough stn.; manufactures boots and shoes, agricultural implements, corsets, and clothing. PMT.O. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**R. with Orton**) P. <3500.

Rothwell, tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Leeds, 1½ m. W. by S. Woodlesford stn. P. 6200.

Rothwell, tn., Victoria. See **Little River.**

Rotomagus, city, France. See **Rouen.**

Rotomahana, small hot lake, New Zealand, North I., long famed for its beautiful sinter terraces. See **Tarawera,** mt.

Rotonda, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 49 m. S. by E. Potenza. P. <3000.

Rotondella, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 42 m. SW. by W. Taranto. P. <5000.

Rotondo, Monte ('round mountain'), mt., Italy, in the Apennines, 42 m. ESE. Perugia; highest peak of the Monti Sibillini. Alt. 6900 ft. See also **Corsica.**

Rotorua, co., New Zealand, North I., intersected N. by 38° S., and W. by 176° E.

Rotorua, lake, New Zealand, North I., in R. co. S. of 38° S., E. of 176° E.

Rotorua, post-tn., New Zealand. See **Ohinemutu.**

Rotouma, or **Rotuma,** isl., Polynesia, 294 m. NNW. Vanua Levu I., Fiji Archipelago, in 13° 32′ S., 177° 11′ E.; discovered by Captain Edwards, 1791. Area, 14 sq. m. P. <3000.

Rötschmund, vil., Switzd. See **Rougemont.**

Rotsea, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14½ m. N. Hull, 2 m. E. by S. Hutton Cranswick stn. P. <250.

Rottal, Scot., Forfarshire, 12½ m. NNW. Forfar, 9½ m. N. by W. Kirriemuir stn.

Rottenburg, or **Rottenburg am Neckar,** tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, on the l. bk. of the Neckar, 6 m. SW. by W. Tübingen. After Nuremberg, R. has the largest trade in hops in S. Germany. Belonged to Austria from 1381, ceded to Würtemberg in 1805. Alt. 1150 ft. P. (1818) 5100; (1890) P. 7000.

Rotten Island, isl., Ire., co. Donegal, on E. side of Killybegs Bay.

Rottenmann, tn., Austria, Styria, dist. Liezen, 36 m. WNW. Leoben. P. <2000.

Rotterdam, isls. See **Namuka.**

Rotterdam, the most important commercial city of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, at the confluence of the Rotte with the Meuse or Maas, 40 m. SSW. Amsterdam, lat. 50° 54′ N., long. 4° 29′ E. The city is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is parallel with the Maas. The Boompjes, a fine quay, extends 1½ m. along the river, and is shaded by a row of elms. A dyke extends through the middle of the city, and protects the central parts from inundation. The Hoog Straat (High Street) is built on the dam which embanks the Maas, and separates the new from the old town. The new quarter, Willemskade, with handsome residences, has been built since 1860, on ground gained from the riv. Maas. The

principal streets are intersected by canals, which are lined with trees and crossed by drawbridges. The principal features of interest are the cathedral church of St. Lawrence (which is built of brick in the Gothic style, and contains the tombs of De Witt, Cortenaer, Van Brakel, and other illustrious Dutchmen; the Boymans' museum; an academy of art and science; botanic and zoological gardens; the central prison of the Netherlands; many superior schools; and statues of Erasmus, born here in 1467, the poet Tollens, and the statesman Hogendorp. The principal commercial emporium of Holland, R. is credited with two-thirds of the total trade of the country. Vessels drawing 22 ft. can approach the city at low tide by way of the New Waterway (Maas and Scheur) and the canal recently cut to the sea through the Hook of Holland. Besides the superb quays on the Meuse and the Koningshavn (King's Haven), nearly 4 m., with various depths (at the Boompjes 23.6 ft. ordinary low water), there are numerous basins in open communication with the river. The petroleum docks are on the l. bk. of the Meuse, opposite Delfshavn. R. is one of the first markets of the world for grain, coffee, tobacco, indigo, and petroleum. The exports are the products of the industrial towns of the Netherlands and E. Germany, as well as cattle and agricultural produce of all kinds for the London markets. R. is one of the principal emigration ports of the Continent, whence sail 5000 to 15,000 persons every year, the majority for the United States. Its canals admit vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden; and a ship-canal has been cut across the isl. of Voorn. R. has regular communication by steamers with New York, Batavia, London, Hull, Leith, Havre, Hamburg, and the ports on the Rhine. The principal industries are steamboat building, founding, shipbuilding (yards at Feijenoord), sugar-refining, distilling, chemical products, margarine, chocolate, fire-engines, furniture, straw hats, clocks, and textiles. James, Duke of Monmouth, and Grinling Gibbons, the wood-engraver, were born here. Mean temp., Jan. 35.6° F., July 66.2°. P. (comm.) 209,000.

Rotthausen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 5 m. NE. Essen; coal is mined here. P. 8000.

Rotti, or **Lote,** isl., Eastern Archipelago, SW. of Timor I., of which it is an administrative dependency. Highest alt. under 800 ft.; coral reefs at an alt. of 150-200 ft. The only fairly well sheltered anchorage in Cyrus Bay, in SE. Area about 650 sq. m. P. variously estimated at 54-62,000.

Rottingdean, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., on the S. ct., 4 m. E. Brighton; sea-bathing resort. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Rottington, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 3½ m. S. by W. Whitehaven, 1 m. NW. St. Bees stn. P.<250.

Rottnest, isl., W. Australia, Perth co., 12 m. W. by N. Fremantle, in 32° S. and 115° 33′ E.; contains the seaside residence of the governor of the colony. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1880-85), yr. 64.3° F., Jan. 72.0°, July 57.6°. P.<1500.

Rotton Park Road, stn., Eng., Birmingham, Edgbaston div., on the L. & NW. R.

Rottum, isl., Holland, in the North Sea, prov. Groningen; 3½ m. long, by 1-2 m. broad.

Rottwell, tn., Ger., in the SW. of Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, on the Neckar, 31 m. SW. Tübingen; until 1784 R. was the seat of the imperial high court of justice; ceded to Würtemberg in 1802. Alt. 1960 ft. (about 200 ft. above the Neckar). P.<5000.

Rotuma, isl. of volcanic origin, Pacific, in 12½° S., 177° 40′ E., nearly 300 m. NNW. from the nearest member of the Fiji Is., about 16 m. long, 4-5 m. wide; has no harbour, but sheltered roadstead at NE. end. Chief product copra, the coco-nut palm being unusually productive here. Ceded to the British in November 1879; annexed to the Fiji Is. in 1880.

Roubaix, tn., France, dep. Nord, 7½ m. NE. Lille, on the Lille and Ghent Rly., and a canal communicating with the Scheldt. R. has since the French Revolution grown into importance for manufactures of cloths, shawls, velvets, and other textiles of wool, cotton, and silk; annual value over £16,000,000. There are also other manufactures. There are two museums, and an industrial school for weaving. So early as 1469 privileges were granted to R. by Pierre, the *seigneur* of the dist. P. (1804) 8700; (1872) 74,900; (1891) 115,000.

Roudham (raud'am), par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 23 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. E. by S. of its stn. (**R. Junction**) on the G. E. R. and G. E. & Colne Valley Rly. P.<250.

Rouen, ancient *Rotomagus,* city, France, cap. dep. Seine-Inférieure, on r. bk. of the Seine; on the l. bk. is the large industrial suburb of St. Sever, where are the principal maritime establishments, 70 m. NW. Paris, 45 m. (70 m. by the windings of the river) E. by S. Havre. Chief edifices, the cathedral-church of St. Ouen (one of the most elaborate Gothic edifices in the world), the palace of justice, archbishop's palace, museum, hôtel-de-ville, with a library of 110,000 vols., and many handsome fountains. It is the see of an archbishop, has an academy of sciences, several higher technical schools, &c. As a manufacturing town R. is chiefly noted as the principal centre of cotton spinning and weaving in France (hence called the 'French Manchester'), but it also carries on the spinning and dyeing of woollen and linen stuffs, the manufacture of broadcloths, velvets, chemicals, machinery, and has shipbuilding yards and petroleum refining. With the assistance of the state great efforts have been made of late years to improve the position of R. as a seaport. Docks, including separate timber and petroleum docks, have been provided, the quays along the river banks (already in part lighted by electricity) have been greatly extended, and above all, the shoals of the Seine have been continuously dredged to a greater depth. In 1887 vessels of 2000 tons could reach the port, and in 1893 it was reached by vessels of 3750 tons, with a draught of 22 ft. The dredging is to be continued till a channel is afforded with a depth of about 23½ ft. throughout. The railway connections have also been improved, and an important viaduct is now (1894) being made across the river at R. to bring into direct communication the Western Rly. serving the N. and NW. of France with the Orleans Rly. serving the middle and W. of France. The trade is principally carried on with England, Russia, Spain, Italy, and the United States. R. became the cap. of the Normans in the beginning of the 10th century, and continued thenceforward to be the cap. of Normandy. Here Prince Arthur was murdered by John of England; Philip Augustus seized it in 1204. It was English again from 1418 to 1449, and during this period Joan of Arc was burned in its principal square, 1431. Here were born the Chevalier de la Salle, the founder of the French colony of Louisiana, died 1687; the dramatist Pierre Corneille, 1606-1684, and his brother Thomas, 1625-1709; Fontenelle, 1657-1757; the romancist Gustave Flaubert, 1821-1880; and the composer Boieldieu, 1775-1834. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 51.6° F., Jan. 39.9°, July 65.7°; mean rfall. 25.59 in. P. (1872) 102,500; (1891) 112,100; including suburbs, 158,100.

Rouergue, dist., France. See **Aveyron,** dep.

Rouffach, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine. See **Rutach.**

Rouffignac, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, 15 m. SE. Périgueux; 2⅔ m. to the S. is the cave of Miremont, one of the most celebrated in France, called Grau or Trou de Granville. P.<2000; comm. P.<3000.

Rougé, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 25 m. SSE. Rennes, arr. and 6 m. NNW. Châteaubriant; iron is mined here. P.<2000.

Rougemont, tn., France, dep. Doubs, 26 m. WSW. Belfort, arr. and 9 m. N. Baume-les-Dames. P.<2000.

Rougemont, Ger. **Rötschmund,** vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 15 m. E. by N. Montreux. P.<2000.

Rouge Nez Point, cape, Eng., Channel Is., in the NW. of Jersey, near Cape Grosnez.

Rouge River, Canada, Quebec, flows S. and enters the Ottawa about 50 m. above its mouth.

Rougham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 13½ m. E. King's Lynn, 3½ m. SE. by S. Massingham stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Rougham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 4 m. E. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. S. by W. Thurston stn., PT.O. P.<1000.

Roughey, or **Roffey,** eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. NE. by E. Horsham, PM.O. (**Roffey**). P.<1500.

Rough Firth, inlet, Scot., on the S. ct. of Kirkcudbrightshire, the estuary of the Urr Water.

Roughlee Booth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 4½ m. N. Burnley, 2 m. W. Colne stn. P.<500.

Rough Point, cape, Ire., on the NW. ct. of co. Donegal, 55° 11′ N., 8° 1′ W.

Rough Point, cape, Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, at the entrance to Tralee Bay.

Roughrigg, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, New Monkland par., 2½ m. SW. Slamannan. P.<500.

Roughton (ru'ton), eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire and Yorkshire, W. Riding, Mottram in Longendale and Rochdale pars. P.<5000.

Roughton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the Bain R., 15 m. NNW. Boston, 3½ m. SSW. Horncastle, 3 m. ENE. Woodhall Spa stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**R. with Haltham-on-Bain**) P.<500.

Roughton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 3½ m. S. Cromer, 2½ m. WNW. Gunton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Roughty River, Ire., SE. of co. Kerry, flows WSW. into the head of Kenmare R.

Roujan, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 12 m. NNE. Béziers. R. is the centre of a coalfield, and has argentiferous lead. One mile to the N. is the establishment of St. Majau, with cold acidulated and ferruginous waters. P.<2000.

Roulans, vil., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Baume-les-Dames, 12 m. NE. by E. Besançon. P.<2000.

Roulers, Belgium. See **Rousselaere.**

Roumania, in Roumanian **Romaniea,** a kgd. of Europe, about equal in area to England exclusive of Wales, bounded S. by Servia and Bulgaria, E. by the Black Sea and Russia, W. and N. by Hungary. The Danube (300 m.) forms the S. frontier, the Pruth (Prutŭ) the E. frontier, the Carpathians the W., and the Transylvanian Alps the N. The kingdom consists of the ancient provs. of Walachia (the portion S. of the Transylvanian

Alps, composed of Little Walachia, W. of the Aluta, and Great Walachia, E. of that river) and Moldavia (the portion E. of the Carpathians), and the dist. of the Dobruja, between the Black Sea and the Danube. It is divided into the 32 provs. enumerated in the following table:—

	Area in sq. m.		Area in sq. m.
Doljui	2,618	Bacău	1,552
Gorjiu	1,846	Botoşanĭ	1,139
Mehedinţĭ	2,077	Covurluĭ	1,081
Romanaţĭ	1,459	Dorohoi	1,141
Vâlcea	1,633	Fălciu	819
Little Walachia	9,633	Iaşi	1,201
Argeş	1,741	Neamţu	1,614
Brăila	1,664	Putna	1,278
Buzĕu	1,892	Roman	722
Dâmbovița	1,377	Suceava	1,317
Ilfov	2,008	Tecucĭ	981
Jalomița	2,718	Tutova	958
Muşcel	1,147	Vasluiŭ	838
Oltŭ	1,108	**Moldavia**	14,649
Prahova	1,795	Tulcea	3,263
Rîmnicu-Sărat	1,290	Kustenji	2,761
Teleorman	1,836	**Dobruja** (Dobrogea)	6,023
Vlasca	1,714		
Great Walachia	20,283	**Total**	50,588

The **physical conformation** is very simple. As to the frontier mountains, see **Transylvanian Mts.**, under **Carpathians.** The surface slopes by broad and gentle terraces in Walachia S. to the Danube, in Moldavia SE. to the Pruth and its confluence with the Danube. In Moldavia the rivers descend from the mountains SE. to the Pruth, the principal being the Sereth (Seretŭ) and its tribs., the Moldova, Bistriţa, Trotuş, Buzĕu, and Bârlad, all except this last on its right, and the Ialomiţa. In Walachia they flow S. inclining to E., and embrace the Argeş, the Vede with its affluent the Teleorman, the Oltŭ (Alutha), and the Jiulŭ. The Bulgarian side of the Danube is steep and rocky, averaging 250–350 ft. in alt., but sometimes reaching 500 ft. On the Roumanian side it is low and marshy, and accompanied by several lagoons and islands (Baltas). The Dobruja, a low tract of Quaternary alluvium, stretches 140 m. alongside the Black Sea, its mean elevation being 500 ft., and its culminating point (Sacar Bair) 1765 ft. This coast is broken by the two large lagoons of Jezero Rasim and Liman Sinoe. Near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, a few miles N. of Galatz (Galaţi), is Lake Bratişu, a sheet of some considerable size. **Geologically,** the nucleus of the mountains consists of metamorphic rocks, overlain by limestones and conglomerates of, for the most part, the Miocene and Eocene periods. The foot-hills consist principally of Tertiary sandstones and clays. The plains, in other words the greater proportion of the area, are alluvium of quite recent date. R. is exposed to the bitterly cold winds which sweep in from Russia on the NE., and in consequence of this fact the **climate** is one of great extremes and wide range, often a wide daily range. On the plains the extreme limits are 96.8° F. and −18.4°. The mean for the year is 52.9°; summer 72.5°, winter 27.5°. The spring is usually very short. The rainfall averages 25½ in. during the year, superadded to a snowfall of 28½ in. R. possesses extensive **forests,** both of conifers and foliage trees, which however have been, and are being, rapidly felled. The forests are found both on the mountains and in the Danube marshes, where the willow, poplar, alder, aspen, are the prevailing trees. Respecting the **fauna,** it is sufficient to record the presence of the wolf, lynx, and wild boar, and of the vulcan, falcon, and eagle. Salmon, sturgeon, trout, carp, and other fish abound in the Danube and its marshes, and attract great flocks of wild-fowl. Insects swarm in the plains. **Natural Products.**—R. is essentially an agricultural region, its vast plains being splendidly suited for growing wheat and maize (this latter the staple food of the people), with barley, oats, rye, millet, colza, hemp, flax, and tobacco, in addition to aniseed, coriander seed, and thyme in Moldavia, and water-melons beside the Danube. Previous to 1864 the land was owned almost entirely by the nobles and the state. In this year the government promulgated a scheme for the compulsory sale to the peasantry, on comparatively easy terms, of about one-third of the total cultivable soil. The peasantry have, however, only acquired about one-eighth of the land offered to them, and are, moreover, stated to be heavily in debt. In Walachia the nobles farm their land in a sort of metayer system, in Moldavia they farm it themselves. A kind of communal ownership prevails in prov. Vasluiŭ. About 3½ per cent. of the total area is natural pasture, on which the people feed large flocks of sheep, cattle, and swine. The most valuable of Roumania's **minerals** are petroleum, extracted in the provs. of Buzĕu, Bacău, Rîmnicu-Sărat, and Dâmbovița, and rock-salt, mined in nearly all the provs. lying between the Sereth, the Ialomiţa, and the mountains, the chief centres being at Ocna in Bacău, Slănicŭ and Doftana in Prahova, and Salinele-Mari in Rîmnicŭ-Vâlcii. This last is a state monopoly. In addition, gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, iron, marble, sulphur, gypsum, and alabaster abound in the mountains, more especially in Walachia; and coal, lignite, anthracite, ozokerite, and amber are known to exist. Mineral waters occur in several places, the most frequented spots being at Slănicŭ, and at Balţătescĭ in prov. Neamţu. The **manufacturing industry** is not very extensive, in spite of a specially favourable law passed in 1887. The principal establishments are petroleum refineries (chiefly at Ploescĭ, Galaţi, Brăila, and Bukarest), flour-mills, and saw-mills, with brick-works, potteries, distilleries, cloth factories, and tanneries. There is, however, considerable weaving of hemp, flax, and wool by the peasantry in their own houses. **Communications.**—In addition to the magnificent waterways of the Danube and its affluents, R. possesses some 3000–4000 m. of telegraphs, and nearly 2000 m. of railways, connecting with the Hungarian and the Russian systems. The principal ports for foreign trade are Sulina, Brăila, Galaţi, Giurgiu, and Constanţa, the last-named being on the Dobruja coast. There are good roads in most districts. The most striking features about the **commercial relations** of R. are the keen rivalry which exists between Great Britain and Germany for the supply of woollens and cottons, and the fact that nearly 70 per cent. of the total exports consist of cereals. The remainder of the exports are made up of fruits and vegetables, wine, animals, timber, hides, and leather. Fifty per cent. of the imports consist of textiles; the remainder of metals, hides, fruits and vegetables, pottery, timber, and drugs. Next after England and Germany the most trade is done with Austria, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy. The imports are valued at an average of £11,000,000–£14,500,000 annually; the exports at about £11,000,000. The **monetary unit** is the leu = 1 franc, and divided into 100 bani. The metric system of **weights and measures** is in use. The **government** is that of an hereditary, constitutional monarchy; the sovereign being assisted by a council of 8 ministers, a senate of 120 (elected for eight years), and the House of Representatives, of 183 members (elected for four years). Both these last bodies are elected indirectly by the country districts, but directly by the electors of the large towns. The **army** embraces active forces, territorial forces, and the militia. All natives between the ages of twenty-one and forty-six are liable to serve either in the first (three years) or the second (five or four years) category. At the end of this short period each man belongs to the reserve up to his thirtieth year, and then to the militia up to his forty-sixth. The strength in time of peace is about 35,000 men; in time of war 116,000, not counting the militia. The **fleet** embraces 20–30 small vessels, manned by about 1800 men. The **population,** which numbers approximately 6,000,000, consists to the extent of 92 per cent. of Roumanians, a people of mixed race. One school of ethnologists regard them as descended from the ancient Dacians intermingled with Roman colonists, and influenced later by Slav blood; another school regard them as possessing a stronger Slav strain, and as having crossed the Danube from the Balkan penins. in the 13th century. Their language belongs to the Romance group of the Aryan families, but is strongly tinctured with Slav and other influences. In addition to the Roumanians in R., there are more than two and a half millions in Hungary and Transylvania, thickly massed in the Banat; a quarter of a million in Bukowina; one million in Bessarabia; and about a quarter of a million in Servia and Bulgaria—or more than ten millions in all. The Zinzars of the Pindus and Macedonia are closely allied to them in blood and language. The population of R. includes about 200,000 Jews and 200,000 gypsies. Nearly the whole of the R. are adherents of the Orthodox Greek Church, at the head of which are the two archbishops of Bukarest and Iaşi (Jassy), assisted by six bishops. **Education** is obligatory and free. There are two universities—at Bukarest and Iaşi. In addition to these two cities, of which Bukarest is the cap., the **chief towns** embrace nineteen with a population exceeding 10,000, and five with a population between 20,000 and 50,000. The third largest town is Galaţi (59,000), the seat of the Danubian Commission (see **Danube**). At the dawn of authentic **history** R. was occupied by the Dacians, a people of ancient Thracian blood. The Dacians were subdued by the Roman emperor Trajan in 105–106 A.D.; but a century and a half later, under the insistent pressure of the Goths and other barbarians, Aurelian abandoned the prov. of Dacia, and removed all the Roman colonists to the S. side of the Danube. The country was then successively overrun by the Huns, Avars, Slavs, Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Mongols (or Turks). In the 10th and 11th centuries several small principalities (banats) were formed, of which those towards the Theiss were subsequently conquered by the Hungarians. Those S. and E. of the mountains became consolidated in the 14th century into the two principalities of Moldavia and Walachia, of which the latter was made tributary to the Ottoman Turks in the end of the 14th, and the former in the beginning of the 16th century. The rulers of these semi-independent states were

mostly Greeks (called generically Phanariotes), nominated by the Turkish sultans. Moldavia and Walachia were gradually freed from the Turkish yoke in the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, chiefly through the agency and assistance of Russia. In 1859 they declared their independence, and united themselves into the principality of R. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 R. allied herself to Russia; but on the conclusion of peace was deprived of Bessarabia, the Dobruja being given to her in exchange. In 1881 R. was declared a fully independent kingdom. See Samuelson, *Roumania Past and Present* (1882), and the map (1 : 288,000) of the Military Geographical Institute in Vienna (1867 onwards). [**J. T. B.**]

Roumel, Wad el, Algeria. See **Rummel, Wad el.**

Roumelia, name given before 1878 to that portion of Turkey in Europe corresponding to the ancient provs. of Thrace and Macedonia. After the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, the upper and middle valleys of the Maritsa and Tunja were separated from the Ottoman Empire and formed a self-governing prov. under the name of Eastern Roumelia (now united to Bulgaria); the other part was called Western Roumelia. See **Bulgaria.**

Roumois, former dist., France, Normandy, now included in deps. Eure and Seine-Inférieure; cap. Quillebeuf.

Roundhay, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on riv. Aire, dist. and 3½ m. NE. Leeds, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Round Head, cape, S. ct. Brit. New Guinea, in 147½° E.

Round Hill, mt., Eng., Cumberland, in the E. of the Penrith div., 15 m. E. by N. Penrith. Height, 2249 ft.

Round Hill, tp., New Zealand, South I., Wallace co. P. <1500.

Round Island, small isl., Fiji group, 48 m. W. of the SW. ct. of Vanua Levu. **Round Island Passage** is a channel leading through the Great Sea Reef NW. of this island, in 16° 36′ S., 177° 40′ E.

Round Lake, Canada, Ontario, 88 m. W. by N. Ottawa, drained E. by the riv. Bonnechère into the riv. Ottawa.

Round Mountain, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Shasta co., 25 m. NE. Redding. P. <1500.

Round Oak, stn., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Brierley Hill.**

Round Pond, small lake, Newfoundland, in 48° 10′ N., 56° W.

Round Rock, vil., U.S., Texas, Williamson co., 17 m. NNE. Austin. P. <1500.

Round's Green, PM.O., Eng., near Birmingham, 1 m. from Oldbury.

Roundstone, tn., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, on R. Bay, 32 m. SW. by S. Westport; has copper ore. PMT.O. P. <500.

Roundtown, or **Terenure,** tn., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 3 m. S. by W. Dublin. P. <1500.

Roundwood, tn., Ire., NE. co. and 9 m. NW. Wicklow, bar. Ballinacor North, PMT.O. P. <250.

Rounthwaite, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 120 m. W. by S. Winnipeg, 15 m. SSE. Brandon.

Rounton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the Wiske, 10½ m. SE. Darlington, with a stn. (**W. Rounton Gate**) on the NE. R. P. (of each) <250.

Rouphia, or **Alpheios,** riv., Greece, Peloponnesus, formed by the junction of two headstreams, one from the SE. distinguished as the Alpheios, and the other from the NE., the Rouphia. The Alpheios proper rises SW. of Tripolis and flows NW. and W. for about 45 m. The R., ancient *Ladon*, rises W. of Lake Phonia and flows W. and S. for 55 m. After the junction of the two branches the R. flows 28 m. and enters the Mediterranean between Pyrgos and Agoulinitza, N. of the Gulf of Arcadia, 45 m. S. Patras.

Rous, co., New South Wales, in the NE. corner.

Rousay, one of the Orkney Is., Scot., measuring 4 m. by 3 m., 5½ m. S. Westray; its shores on the W. are rocky and precipitous, elsewhere low and sloping. PM.O. P. 774; par., **Rousay and Egilshay** (comprising the islands of Rousay, Egilshay, and Wire), 13,754 ac., P. <1000.

Rousdon, PM.O., Eng., Devonshire. See **Roosdown.**

Rouse Hill, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 28 m. W. Sydney by road and rail, in 33° 33′ S. and 151° 1′ E. P. <1500.

Rouse Lench, par., Eng. See **Lench, Rouse.**

Rouse Point, vil., U.S., New York, Clinton co., on Lake Champlain, 38 m. N. by W. Burlington (Vt.); is an important port for lake commerce with Canada; protected by Fort Montgomery. P. <2000.

Rouseville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Oil Creek R., 50 m. SSE. Erie, 2 m. NNE. Oil City; in the neighbourhood are productive oil wells. P. <1500.

Rousham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Cherwell, 4½ m. NNE. Woodstock, 1½ m. S. Heyford stn. P. <250.

Rousseau, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Hughes co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri R., 14 m. ESE. Pierre.

Rousselaere (Roulers), comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. R., on the Mandel, 10 m. NW. Courtrai; important manufactures of linen, lace, silk, ribbons, and cotton and woollen goods. The French under Pichegru and Macdonald defeated the Austrians near here, 1794. P. 20,300.

Roussillon, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 11 m. S. by W. Vienne. P. <2000.

Roussillon, anct. prov., S. France, coinciding approximately with the modern dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, cap. Perpignan.

Routh, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9 m. N. Hull, 3½ m. ENE. Beverley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Routot, vil., France, dep. Eure, arr. Pont-Audemer, 17 m. W. by S. Rouen. P. <2000.

Routt, co., U.S., Colorado, in the extreme NW.

Rouville, co., Canada, Quebec, crossed by 45½° N. and 73° W.

Roux, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Piéton, arr. and 3 m. NW. Charleroi; coal mined. P. (comm.) 8600.

Roux, Cape, Tunis, in the extreme NW.

Rouxville, tn., Orange Free State, cap. R. dist. (between the Orange and Caledon Rivs.), 13 m. N. by E. Aliwal North. P. <2000.

Rouzat, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 5 m. N. Riom; has two ferruginous springs. P. <2000.

Rouze, vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Foix, 2½ m. NNW. Quérigut; bath establishment of Usson, on the Aude, with five sulphur and arsenic springs. Alt. 3215 ft. P. <2000.

Rovato, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, 4½ m. NE. Chiari. P. <5000.

Roveňki, tn., Russia, govt. and 120 m. S. by W. Voronezh, on Aidar R. P. 5600.

Roverbella, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 8 m. N. Mantua. P. <2000.

Rover Channel, on the Tropic of Capricorn, S. China Sea, divides the Pescadores Is. into two groups, N. and S.

Roveredo, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 6 m. NE. by E. Bellinzona. Alt. 970 ft. P. <2000.

Rovereto, or **Roveredo,** tn., Austria, Tirol, on the l. bk. of the Adige, 13 m. SSW. Trent; manufactures leather and paper goods, and strings for musical instruments; with trade in silk. Here the French defeated the Imperialists in 1796. Dante lived here during his exile, 1302. Alt. 710 ft. P. 9000.

Rovigno, tn., Austria, Istria, on the Adriatic, 40 m. S. by W Trieste; manufactures cement, preserves, &c.; has naval workshops, and state manufacture of tobacco; tunny and sardine fisheries. P. 9700.

Rovigo, vil., Algeria, prov. and 16 m. S. Algiers, at the N. foot of the Little Atlas Mt.; 4 m. distant are the saline waters of Hammam-Meluam. Alt. 360 ft. P. 6400.

Rovigo, tn., Italy, Venetia, cap. prov. R., 13 m. W. Adria; trade in cereals. Has a cathedral (1696), and a picture gallery containing works of Titian and Da Vinci; prepares leather and saltpetre. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 55.3° F., Jan. 34.3°, July 76.1°. P. 7300.

Rovne, comm., Hungary, co. and 38 m. NE. Trencsen. P. <4000.

Rovno, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 115 m. WNW. Zhitomir, on railway running parallel to frontier of Galicia; trade in corn, timber, and cattle. P. 8425.

Rovuma, formerly **Lovuma,** or **Livuma,** riv., E. ct. of Africa, 55 m. E. Lake Nyassa, by the union of two headstreams, one from the NW., the other from the SW., and flows E. to the Indian Ocean, which it enters 22 m. NW. Cape Delgado, forming from the point of union of its two headstreams to a point, in 10° 40′ S. and about 40° 15′ E., about 30 m. above its mouth, the boundary between German and Portuguese terr. The mouth is obstructed by sandbanks. Owing to its winding course, its shallowness, and numerous rocky and wooded islands, the R. is not navigable. Principal trib. (on r. bk.) the **Lujenda** (*q.v.*). Total length about 350 m.

Row (from Gaelic *rudha* (rua), 'a promontory'; still pronounced ru), par., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the SE. shore of Gare Loch, 1½ m. WNW. Helensburgh, on the N. B. R., PMT.O.; 20,126 ac. P. 11,200.

Rowaia (or **Rauai**), **Ras,** promontory, on W. side of Red Sea, jutting S. to 21° N., and sheltering the harbour of Mirsa Dongola, where there are large salt-pans; the best senna produced near.

Rowan, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. R., Mohill union.

Rowan, co., U.S., NE. Kentucky, N. of 38° N., E. of 84° W.

Rowan, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of 36° N., E. of 81° W., bounded on the E. by the Yadkin R.

Rowanburn, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on Liddel Water, in par. and 1½ m. S. Canonbie. P. <500.

Rowanduz, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Roanduz.**

Rowardennan (rau-ar-dĕn′an), P.O., Scot., Stirlingshire, on E. side of Loch Lomond, 9½ m. N. Balloch; steamboat station in connection with the N. B. R.

Rowbarton, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Taunton St. James par. P. <3500.

Rowberrow, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8 m. E. by S. Weston-super-Mare, 2½ m. E. Winscombe stn. P. <250.

Rowde, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 8½ m. ENE. Trowbridge, div. and 2 m. WNW. Devizes, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Rowditch, par., Eng., Derbyshire, included in the co. bor. of Derby. P.<1000.

Rowe, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 19 m. E. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Rowell, tn., Eng. See **Rothwell.**

Rowelltown, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., near the Line, 12 m. NE. by N. Carlisle, 5½ m. SE. Penton stn.

Rowensko, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Turnau, 18 m. SSE. Reichenberg. P.<3000.

Rower, The, par., Ire., E. co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, 4 m. N. New Ross, P.O.; 10,758 ac. P.<2000.

Röwersdorf, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Jägerndorf, 24 m. NW. by N. Troppau. P.<3000.

Rowfant, stn., Eng., Sussex, on the L. B. & S. C. R., 4½ m. W. East Grinstead.

Rowhedge, PMT.O., Eng., Essex, div. and 2½ m. SE. by S. Colchester, at the head of the estuary of the Colne, close to Wyvenhoe stn.

Rowington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 6 m. NW. by W. Warwick, on the Birmingham Canal, 2 m. SE. Kingswood stn., P.O. (**R. Green**). P.<1000.

Rowland, par., Eng., Derbyshire, dist. and 2 m. N. Bakewell. P.<250.

Rowland's Castle, stn., Eng., on the E. border of Hampshire, Petersfield div., 9 m. NE. Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.

Rowland's Flat, postal-vil., S. Australia, co. and 30 m. NE. by N. Adelaide, 16 m. S. Kapunda. P.<1500.

Rowlands Gill, stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 6½ m. SW. Newcastle; coal mined.

Rowledge, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire and Surrey, Binsted, Farnham, and Frensham pars., 2½ m. SW. Farnham, PM.O. P.<1000.

Rowley (rō'lĭ), stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 12 m. WNW. Durham.

Rowley, vil., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Winkfield with Rowley.**

Rowley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 8 m. WNW. Hull, close to Little Weighton stn.; 6428 ac. P.<750.

Rowley, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 4 m. NW. Ipswich; has large salt marshes. P.<1500.

Rowley (rau'lĭ) **Regis,** tn. and par., Eng., in the coal-mining and iron-working region of S. Staffordshire, Kingsford div., 5 m. W. Birmingham, comprising Blackheath, Cradley Heath, Old Hill, and Tividale, all to the E. and SE. of the detached part of Worcestershire containing the town of Dudley, with stn. (**R. R. and Blackheath**) on the G. W. R.; coal mined. P. 30,800.

Rowley's Shoals, a group of coral-reefs off the NW. ct. of Australia, to the S. of 17° S., crossed in the middle by 119° E.

Rowls, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Newmarket.

Rowlstone, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 13 m. NW. Monmouth, 2 m. W. Pontrilas stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**R. with Llancillo**) P.<250.

Rowlstone (rōl'ston), vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 13 m. NE. Hull, 1 m. SE. by S. Hornsea Bridge stn. See **Mappleton.**

Rowner, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 3 m. WNW. Portsmouth, close to Brockhurst stn. P.<500.

Rownhams, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, N. Baddesley, Nursling, and Romsey pars., 4½ m. NW. Southampton. P.<750.

Rowrah, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 5½ m. E. Whitehaven, on the L. & NW. R. and Furness Rly.

Rowsham, vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. NE. Aylesbury, 2 m. WNW. Marston Gate stn. See **Wingrave.**

Rowsley, Great, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., at junction of the rivs. Wye and Derwent, 8½ m. WSW. Chesterfield, with a stn. (**Rowsley** for **Chatsworth**) on the M. R., PMT.O. (**Rowsley**). P.<500.

Rowston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Kesteven div., 7 m. N. Sleaford. P.<250.

Rowthorn and Hardwick, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., 7 m. E. Alfreton.

Rowton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3 m. ESE. Chester. P.<250.

Rowton, or **Birchover,** vil., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Stanton in Peak.**

Rowton, East, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Rudby in Cleveland.**

Row Tor, hill, Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, 17 m. E. by N. Launceston.

Row Tor, or **Mount Arthur,** hill, Tasmania, a peak of the Dividing Range. Alt. 3895 ft.

Roxburgh, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Clarina.

Roxburgh, co., New South Wales, crossed N. by 33° S., and E. by 150° E.

Roxburgh, or **Teviot,** tp., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., on the l. bk. of the Clutha, 60 m. WNW. Dunedin; centre of the important goldfields of Mount Benger range. P.<1500.

Roxburgh, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2½ m. SW. Kelso, on the l. bk. of the Teviot, and on the N. B. R.; remains of a splendid border castle built by the Northumbrian kings. James II. was killed here, 1460. PM.O. 7781 ac. P.<1000; parl. dist. P. 34,500.

Roxburghshire, co., Scot., on the English border, in the Tweed basin, excepting one parish, Liddesdale, which drains to the Solway Firth. Besides the Tweed, it is watered by its tribs. Gala, Leader, and Teviot, the last explaining the name **Teviotdale,** often given to R. The geological formations are greywacke in SW., with rounded grassy hills rising to over 1800 ft., succeeded by Old Red Sandstone strata in the centre of the county, with scaurs and narrow defiles; towards the Tweed the country is more level, with coal formations and fertile fields. The triple Eildons are an interesting porphyritic group rising to 1385 ft.; the Cheviot Range reach 2382 ft. in this county. Roxburghshire took its name from a royal castle, an early residence of the kings of Northumbria, demolished in the 16th century. The staple industries are agricultural (for statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12); but in Hawick, Jedburgh, and Kelso there are important manufactures of tweeds, blankets, &c., and hosiery. The county returns one member to Parliament. Area, 428,500 ac. P. (1891) 54,537.

Roxbury, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 21 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state, with granite mines. P.<1500.

Roxbury Station, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 33 m. ESE. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.). P.<1500.

Roxby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 14 m. W. by S. Scarborough, 2 m. E. Pickering, ½ m. NW. Thornton Dale stn. See **Pickhill.**

Roxby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 9 m. WNW. Whitby, 2 m. W. Hinderwell stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Hinderwell.**

Roxby with Risby, tn. and par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. ESE. Goole, 3½ m. NNW. Appleby stn.; 4908 ac. P.<500.

Roxen, lake, Sweden, prov. Östergötland, to the N. of and near Linköping. Length, 15½ m.; greatest breadth, 6 m.

Roxeth, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow-on-the-Hill par. P.<2000.

Roxham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Downham dist., 3½ m. SE. Downham Market. P.<250. See **Ryston.**

Roxholme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 13 m. NE. Grantham, 2½ m. N. Sleaford, 1½ m. WSW. Ruskington stn. P.<250.

Roxo ('red'), cape, W. ct. of Africa, between the Casamanza and the Rio Cashéo, in 12° 19′ N.

Roxton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7 m. ENE. Bedford, 3 m. NW. Tempsford stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**R. with Great Barford**) P.<1500.

Roxton Falls, vil., Canada, Quebec, Shefford co., 50 m. E. Montreal, on the riv. Noire, and a railway. P.<1500.

Roxwell, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4 m. W. by N. Chelmsford, PMT.O.; 4782 ac. P.<1000.

Royale, isl., U.S., Michigan. See **Isle Royale.**

Royal Albert Dock, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. & L. & I. D. R.

Royal Canal, Ire., connects the Liffey at Dublin with the Shannon at Richmond Harbour, co. Longford, constructed 1789–1802. Length, 96 m.; 44 ft. wide; 6 ft. deep, and has 46 locks.

Royal Island, Bahamas. See **Eleuthera.**

Royalists Island, Pacific. See **Lohap.**

Royal Leamington Spa, Eng. See **Leamington.**

Royal Oak, stn., Eng., London, on the G. W. R. and Metropolitan Rly., 4 m. W. by N. St. Paul's.

Royaloak, P.O., Ire., W. co. Carlow, bar. Idrone West, 9½ m. S. by W. Carlow, on the r. bk. of the Barrow, 2 m. from Bagnalstown stn.

Royal Sovereign Shoals, Eng., off coast of Sussex, 10 m. SW. Hastings, with light-vessel, visible 11 m.

Royalston, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 38 m. NE. by N. Holyoke. P.<1500.

Royalton, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on White R., 35 m. by rail SW. Northfield. P.<1500.

Royalty, tn., Scot., Aberdeenshire, part of city of Aberdeen (*q.v.*). P. 110,500.

Royan, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Gironde, arr. Marennes, 22 m. S. by W. Rochefort; has naval iron-works and sardine fisheries. P. 6200.

Royancz, or **Royans,** small dist., France, formerly in the old prov. Dauphiné, now in dep. Isère.

Royat, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 2 m. WSW. Clermont-Ferrand; has alkaline-ferruginous mineral springs; curious church of the 11th and 12th centuries. P.<2000.

Roy Bridge, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, on riv. Roy, 6 m. E. by S. of the foot of Loch Lochy, on N. B. R., PMT.O.

Roydon, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 4½ m. SE. Ware, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Roydon, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 20 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 2½ m. W. by N. Diss stn., P.O. P.<750.

Roydon near Lynn, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 6 m. ENE. King's Lynn, close to Grimston Road stn. P.<250. See **Castle Rising. Roydon Row,** 1½ m. E. Roydon.

Roye, tn., France, dep. Somme, 20 m. N. Compiègne, arr. and 11 m. ENE. Montdidier. P.<4000.

Royers Ford, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on the Schuylkill R., 23 m. SE. by E. Reading; has stove foundries. P.<2000.

Royston, par., Eng., Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 13 m. SW. by S. Cambridge, on the border of Herts, on the G. N. R.; has phosphate of lime. The church is part of an Augustinian priory, founded in the 12th century. Alt. 270 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–80), 24.22 in. PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<2000.

Roystone, par., Eng, Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. N. by E. Barnsley, 1 m. S. by W. of its stn. (**Royston and Notton**) on the M. R., PMT.O. (**Royston**). P.<3000. See **Notton.**

Royton, tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of Royston, 2 m. NNW. Oldham (*g.v.*), with stns. (**R.** and **R. Junc.**) on the L. & Y. R.; has large cotton factories. Market-day, Th. Tn. P. 13,400; par. P. 12,600.

Royton, par., Wales, Denbighshire, dist. and 4 m. SE. Wrexham. P.<250.

Rozdalowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. W. by N. Königgrätz, dist. and 12½ m. SW. by S. Jičin. P.<2000.

Rozdol, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Mikolajow, 22 m. S. Lemberg. P.<5000.

Rozel, fishing vil., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, on R. Bay, 6 m. NE. St. Helier.

Rozenburg, isl., Holland, in the estuary of the Maas, prov. S. Holland, about 12 m. long by one broad. P. 2000.

Rozhdestvenskiy, three iron-works, Russia, govt. and 85 m. SW. Perm, near Kama. Aggregate population 5000.

Rozhdestvenskoye, many vils., Russia, mostly having also other names.

Rozi, isl., Brit. India, Bombay. See **Rojhi.**

Rožmitál, or **Rosenthal,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Blatna, 24 m. ESE. Pilsen, with iron-works. P.<3000.

Roznau, or **Roznow,** comm. and watering-place, Austria, Moravia, dist. Wallachisch Meseritsch, 35 m. S. by E. Troppau; establishment for the whey cure. P.<3000.

Roźniatów, comm., Austria, E. Galicia, dist. Dolina, 63 m. S. Lemberg, 10 m. WSW. Kalusz. P.<4000.

Rožnów, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Zablotów, 12 m. SE. Kolomea. P. 6100.

Rozoy-sur-Serre, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Laon, on the Serre, 23 m. SW. Rocroi. P.<2000.

Rózsahegy (nearly rozhahej), Ger. **Rosenberg** (both meaning 'rose-mount'), comm., N. Hungary, co. Liptó (Liptau), on the Vág (Waag), 90 m. N. Vács (Waitzen). P. 6900.

Rozsnyó, Hungary. See **Rosenau.**

Rozwadów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Tarnobrzeg, 48 m. SSW. Lublin, on the l. bk. of the San. P.<3000.

Rozzo, comm., Austria, Istria, dist. Capo d' Istria, 23 m. SE. by S. Trieste. P.<3000.

Rozzol, tn., Austria, dist. and 1 m. E. Trieste. P. 7400.

Ru, or *Rudha* (pronounced rua), Gaelic, 'a point.' *Rudha Reidh* (rua ri), 'smooth point.'

Rua, a native name of Rossel I., Louisiade Archipelago.

Rua, Africa. See **Urua.**

Rua'bon, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Wrexham, on the G. W. R.; has extensive mines of anthracite coal and iron-works, also fire-clay and red clay, and important manufactures of bricks and tiles made of these materials. 13,918 ac. P. 17,300.

Ruad, small isl. and tn., Syria, about 2 m. from the coast, SW. of Tartus, at the salient angle of the coast, between Tripoli and Latakieh, anciently *Arad* (cap. about 2000 B.C. of a powerful kingdom); has a fine Saracen castle. Here is the only Semitic temple still easily recognisable. P. 2500.

Ruaha, riv., equatorial Africa, l. bk. trib. of the Lufiji, or Rufiji, has its source to the N. of Lake Nyassa, and flows in a generally NE. direction and E., and joins the main stream some 120 m. from the coast, in about 7° 55′ S., 37° 45′ E. Total length, 250 m.

Ruahine Range, mt. chain, New Zealand, North I., running NNW. and SSE., crossed by 40° S. Length about 80 m.

Ru'ala, nomadic tribe, N. Arabia. See **Roala.**

Ruan, par., Ire., W. co. Clare, bar. Inchiquin, 6 m. N. Ennis, 4 m. from Crusheen stn., P.O.; 10,744 ac. P.<1000.

Ruan, Major and **Minor,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cornwall. R. Major, Truro div., 12½ m. SW. by S. Falmouth, P.<250; R. Minor, PM.O., P. 500. See **Grade.**

Ruanda, central Africa. See **Ruhanda.**

Ruan Lanithorne, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the l. bk. of the riv. Fal, 4½ m. ESE. Truro PMT.O. (**Ruan High Lanes**). P.<500.

Ruapehu, volcanic mt., the highest peak of New Zealand, North I., near the centre of the island, nearly due E. of Cape Egmont. Crater extinct, but containing a boiling lake into which the ice crowning the summit melts. Alt. 9250 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, pp. 213–15; *Geog. Jour.* i., p. 37.

Ruapuke, isl., off the S. ct. of New Zealand, South I., at E. entrance of Foveaux Strait.

Ruardean, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 7⅛ m. ENE. Monmouth, 2 m. ENE. Lydbrook Junction; coal mined. PM.O. P.<1500.

Ruathair, Loch An, lake, Scot., Sutherland, in the E., drained S. by the riv. Helmsdale. Alt. 415 ft.

Rubaga, tn., equatorial Africa, former cap. of Uganda, 4½ m. N. the N. shore of the Victoria Nyanza, in 0° 22′ 10″ N. Alt. 4265 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1877–81), yr. 70.1° F.

Rubana, riv., equatorial Africa, trib. of the Victoria Nyanza, which it joins at the end of the Gulf of Speke; its course is little known.

Rubane, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 2 m. SE. Kirkcubbin.

Rubba, site, Palestine, *Rabbath* (of Judah) in the O. T., 31° 40′ N., 34° 58′ E., 13 m. NW. by N. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Rubbiera, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Reggio, 6 m. W. Modena. P.<4000.

Rubeho, mt. chain, equatorial Africa, in 6° 53′ S., 36° 30′ E., almost in the middle of Usagara. Alt. of highest point, 6160 ft.; length about 300 m.

Rubehobeho, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Khutu, 110 m. SW. by W. Dar-es-Salaam.

Rübenau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Zwickau, 23 m. SE. Chemnitz. P.<3000.

Rubery, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the G. W. & M. Joint Rly., 5½ m. NNE. Bromsgrove, P.O. (**R. Hill**).

Rubi, stn., Congo Free State, on Rubi R., in 2° 50′ N., 24° 54′ E.

Rubi, riv., Congo Free State, flows WSW. and joins the Congo in 2° N., 23° 5′ E.; navigable to 24° 50′ E.

Rubi, comm., Italy. See **Ruvo.**

Rubi, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12½ m. NW. Barcelona. P.<4000.

Rubiana, isl., Solomon group. See **New Georgia.**

Rubiana, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 50 m. E. Orense, dist. El Barco de Valdeorras. P.<5000.

Rubicon, frontier stream between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul, probably the modern Rugone, a little N. of Rimini. The crossing of this stream by Cæsar in 49 B.C. was the signal for the outbreak of the Civil War.

Rubieszow, tn., Poland. See **Hrubiezów.**

Rubinat, watering-place in the Spanish Pyrenees, near the French frontier, prov. Lerida, nearest railway station Cervera; cold sulphate of soda waters, which are bottled for export.

Rubislaw, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, in city of Aberdeen, Old Machar par., P.O. P.<5000.

Rubovtse, tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Kosovopolje, 13 m. S. by W. Prishtina.

Ruby, settlement, U.S., Washington, Okanogan co., 122 m. NW. by W. Spokane Falls.

Ruby Creek, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 121° 37′ W., 1400 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 82 m. from Vancouver.

Ruby Hill, silver-mining vil., U.S., Nevada, co. and 15 m. SW. Eureka, 190 m. E. Carson City. P.<1500.

Ruchuvu, riv., Africa. See **Chalika.**

Rücken, Ger.; English, *Ridge* and *Rigg,* 'a ridge.'

Ruckinge, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. S. by E. Ashford, 1½ m. E. Ham Street stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ruckland, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6 m. S. Louth, 4½ m. WSW. Authorpe stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**R. with Farforth and Maidenwell**) P.<250.

Ruckley and Langley, par., Eng., Shropshire, Atcham dist. P.<250.

Rucphen, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. WSW. Breda. P. (comm.)<5000.

Rucuyennes, tribe of Indians, French Guiana, in the Tumuc-Humac Mts., on the upper course of the Maroni, the upper Paru, and the upper Yary, trib. of the Amazon. See Crevaux's *Voyages.*

Rud, Persian, 'river'; *Heri-rud,* 'the river of Herat.'

Ruda, isl. in Nile. See **Rhoda.**

Ruda, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Zabrze, 31 m. NE. by E. Ratibor, and 5 m. W. by N. Königshütte; has coal-mines and a gold-mine, and iron and zinc smelting furnaces. P. 6200.

Rudarpur, tn., Brit. India. See **Rudrapur.**

Rudauli, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Bara Banki, 53 m. E. by S. Lucknow; has a brisk trade. P. 11,800; Moham. 6700; Hindus, 5100.

Rudbar, vil., Afghanistan, on the l. bk. of the Helmand, 215 m. WSW. Kandahar.

Rudbar, vil., Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 80 m. ENE. Kazvin. P. 5000.

Rudbarton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, dist. and 3 m. N. Haverfordwest; 4255 ac. P. <500.

Rudby in Cleveland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the Leven, 9 m. S. by W. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. NW. Sexhow stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**R. with Middleton in Cleveland and East Rowton**) P. <1500.

Rudchester, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 9 m. WNW. Newcastle, 2 m. NW. Wylam stn. P. <250.

Ruddel's Mills, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Bourbon co., 55 m. S. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio). P. <1500.

Ruddervoorde, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 11 m. S. Bruges. P. <5000.

Ruddington, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4 m. S. by W. Nottingham, 2 m. SW. Edwalton stn., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Rudersberg, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Jagst, 5 m. WNW. Welzheim. P. <3000.

Rüdersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, 17 m. E. by S. Berlin. P. <3000.

Rüdersdorfer Kalkberge, vil., adjoining Rüdersdorf. P. <3000.

Rüdesheim, or **Rüdesheim am Rhein,** tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, circle Rheingau, 1½ m. ENE. Bingen; noted for its vineyards (upwards of 500 ac.), producing excellent sparkling wine; connected by rack-railway with the Niederwald. P. <5000.

Rudford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Gloucester. P. <250.

Rudge, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2½ m. from Stroud.

Rudge, par., Eng., on the E. border of Salop, Ludlow div., 14 m. N. by W. Kidderminster, 5 m. S. Albrighton stn. P. <250.

Rudgeway, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 3 m. SW. Thornbury.

Rudgwick, par., Eng., on the N. border of Sussex, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PM.O.; 6022 ac. P. <1500.

Rudha (rua), Gaelic, 'a point.' See *Ru.*

Rudha an Ridire, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, in the S. of the Morven Penin., in 5° 41′ W.

Rudha Ardvula, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the W. ct. of S. Uist, in 57° 14′ N.

Rudha Dubh Ard, headland, Scot. See **Duard.**

Rudha Hunish, headland, Scot., Inverness-shire, at N. point of Skye I.

Rudham, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk; East R., NW. div., 14½ m. ENE. King's Lynn, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. East R., PMT.O., P. <750; West R. P. <500; eccles. par. (**R. East and West with Broomsthorpe**) P. <1500.

Rudha Mhail Lighthouse, Scot., Argyllshire, at N. point of Islay I., with lighthouse, in 6° 8′ W., visible 18 m.

Rudha na Faing, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. ct. of Islay I., in 55° 41½′ N.

Rudha na Hordag, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the SE. ct. of S. Uist, in 57° 7′ N.

Rudh'an Dunain, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S. of the isl. of Skye, in 57° 9½′ N., 6° 19′ W.

Rudheath, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2 m. SE. by E. Northwich. P. <750.

Rudh' Re, or **Ru Rea,** cape, Scot., Ross-shire, on the NW. ct., W. Loch Ewe, in 57° 1½′ N.

Rudig, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Podersam, 22 m. E. by S. Karlsbad. P. <2000.

Rüdinghausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 5 m. SSW. Dortmund; coal mined. P. <3000.

Rudki, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 21 m. N. Drohobycz. P. <3000.

Rudkjöbing, tn. and small port, Denmark, on the W. ct. of Langeland I. Birthplace of the physician Oersted, 1777. P. <4000.

Rudland Rigg, range of hills, Eng., in the W. of the Whitby div. of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, between the Dove and the Hodge Beck.

Rudnik, Central, mountainous prov. of Servia, bounded S. by the Golijska Morava, crossed by 44° N., 20½° E.

Rudokh, tn., western Tibet, S. of Lake Noh, about 130 m. ESE. Leh (Kashmír), in about 33° 25′ N., 79° 45′ E.

Rudolf Lake, called by the natives **Basso Narók** ('black lake'), large lake, with no visible outlet, in the N. of the great meridional trough of E. Africa, between 2° 16′ and 4° 47′ N., 35½°–36° 10′ E., about 170 m. long by 10–30 m. wide; discovered by Count Teleki in 1888. Shores mostly rocky (in places so precipitous as to allow no passage) or sandy, and of volcanic origin. Vegetation extremely scanty. Water rich in soda, but drinkable. Alt. 1810 ft.; area about 3000 sq. m.

Rudolf (or **Kronprinz Rudolf**) **Land,** Arctic Ocean, forming part of Franz Josef Land.

Rudolfsheim, suburb of Vienna, Austria, dist. Sechshaus. P. 29,900.

Rudolfstadt, settlement, W. Africa, French Congo Terr., near the mouth of the Kwilu, in 4° 28′ S.

Rudolfstadt, or **Bergstadtl,** vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 3 m. NE. Budweis; argentiferous lead mined. P. <2000.

Rudolfswerth, or **Neustädtel** (in Slavonic **Novomesto**), tn., Austria, Carniola, cap. circle R., 37 m. ESE. Laibach. P. <2000.

Rudolstadt, tn., Ger., cap. principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 17½ m. S. Weimar, picturesquely situated on the Saale; manufactures of porcelain, cloth, pianos, &c. Came into the hands of the Counts of Schwarzburg in the 14th century. Residence of Schiller, 1787–88; here he met Goethe. P. (1817) <5000; (1890) 11,400.

Rudra Himála, mt. peak, India, NW. Provs., Garhwál state, in 30° 58′ N., 79° 9′ E.; has five snow-covered summits. Estimated alt. 22,390 ft.

Rudrapur, or **Rudarpur** (census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gorakhpur, 85 m. NNE. Benares; has remains of an enormous fort. P. 9200; Hindus, 8300; Moham. 900.

Rudry, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., 7 m. N. Cardiff, 2 m. E. Caerphilly stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Bedwas.**

Rudston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on Gipsey Race, 13½ m. S. by E. Scarborough, 5 m. W. Bridlington, 3½ m. N. by W. Burton Agnes stn., P.O.; 5547 ac. P. <750.

Rudyard, par., Eng., Staffordshire, par. and 2 m. NW. Leek, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Rue, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Abbeville, on the Maie, 32 m. S. Boulogne, cap. cant. P. <2000.

Rue, or **Ruw,** tn., Switzd., cant. Freiburg, 12 m. NE. by E. Lausanne. P. <2000.

Ruecas, riv., Spain, Estremadura, flows SW. from the Sierra de Guadalupe to the Guadiana.

Rueda, comm., Spain, Leon, prov. and 21 m. WSW. Valladolid, dist. Medina del Campo. P. <5000.

Ruell, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 8 m. W. by N. Notre Dame, Paris, at foot of Mont-Valérien. Here Richelieu built a castle, where he frequently stayed. Two miles to the S. is the battlefield of Buzenval, 1871. P. 8300.

Ruelle, tn., France, dep. Charente, arr. and 4 m. ENE. Angoulême; has foundries for naval cannon. P. <2000.

Ruen'ya, or **Ruenyl,** riv., S. Africa, flows N. and, after uniting with the Mazoe, E. by N. into the Zambezi, which it joins on the r. bk. in about 16° 24′ S.; at the confluence with the Mazoe it falls 10 ft.

Rue Point, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of Rathlin I., co. Antrim.

Rueval, sound, Scot., between N. Uist and Benbecula Is., Outer Hebrides, length 9 m., about 3 m. broad, commonly called Loch R.

Rufach, French **Rouffach,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Gebweiler, 9 m. SSW. Kolmar; birthplace of Marshal Lefebvre, 1755–1820. P. <4000.

Ruffano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 17 m. SW. Otranto. P. 3000.

Ruffec, tn., France, dep. Charente, on the Charente, cap. arr., 26 m. N. Angoulême; manufactures *pâtés* of partridge and truffled *foie d'oie.* P. <4000.

Ruffieux, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 20 m. N. by W. Chambéry, 10 m. NE. by E. Belley. P. <2000.

Rufford, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7½ m. E. by S. Southport, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Rufford, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. ENE. Mansfield, 4½ m. N. by E. Farnsfield stn.; 9938 ac. P. <500.

Rufforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. W. York, 1½ m. S. Hessay stn., P.O. P. <250.

Rufiji, or **Lufiji,** riv., Ger. E. Africa, formed in about 8° 45′ S., 37° 15′ E., by the confluence of two headstreams, the Ulanga (*q.v.*) from the W. and NW., and the Luvegu from the SW., forms the Suguli Falls just below the confluence, flows NE. then E. into the Indian Ocean, forming a delta opposite Mafia I., crossed by 8° S.; the bar at Msàla (Zimba Uranga mouth) can be crossed at high water by vessels drawing nearly 6 ft.; and vessels drawing 2½ ft. can ascend to the Pangani Falls (37° 50′ E.), about 150 m. from mouth.

Rufisque, seapt. tn., French Senegal, 100 m. SSW. St. Louis, on the Atlantic Ocean, in the NE. of the Bay of Goree, in 14° 43′ N. The name is a corruption of **Rio Fresco,** or 'cool river.' The roadstead is bad, the bore is greatly felt. Market for earth-nuts and raw leather. Here the roads for Kayor, Baol, and the Serères dist. converge. P. 8000.

Rufu, or **Ruvu,** 'great water-course,' is a name given to several rivers of E. Africa. See **Kingani** and **Pangani.**

Rug, islets, Caroline Is. See **Hogolu.**

Rug, part of eccles. par., Wales, Merionethshire, 10 m. W. by N. Llangollen, close to Corwen stn. See **Corwen.**

Rugby, par. and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Avon, R. div., 15 m. NE. Warwick, an important railway centre of the L. & NW. R., also with a stn. on the M. R., and on the route of the line of the M. S. & L. R. to London now under

construction. R. has a celebrated public school, founded in 1567 by Lawrence Sheriff, consisting of a fine quadrangle with cloister, and an elegant detached chapel, with about 500 scholars, 50 of whom are on the foundation, an endowment now producing over £5000 per annum; there is also, connected with the same, a lower school for imparting a commercial education. Market-days, M., Tu., and S. P. (1871) 8400; (1881) 9900; (1891) 11,300; parl. div. P. 49,700.

Rugby, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Pierce co., 115 m. NNE. Bismarck.

Rugby, tn., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. border of the Cumberland plateau, 50 m. NW. by W. Knoxville, founded in 1880 by Thomas Hughes, author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*. P. <1500.

Rugeley (rūj'lī), tn. and par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 7 m. NW. Lichfield, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, and the riv. Trent, with two stns. (**R. Town** and **R. Trent Valley**) on the L. & NW. R.; iron-foundries, tanning; collieries. Market-days, Th. and S. 8449 ac. Tn. P. <4500; par. P. 6900.

Rügen, a very irregularly shaped isl., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, intersected by 54° 30′ N. and 13° 30′ E., separated from the mainland by the Strela Sund. The N. and E. of the island are composed of three penins.—Wittow in the N., Jasmund in the NE., and in the SE. a third in three sections (Granitz, Mönchgut, and Gross-Zicker), all consisting in their elevated parts mainly of chalk, and connected with one another, the SE. penin. also with the main body of the island, by isthmuses, two of them very narrow, wholly or mainly under 16 ft. in height. The Jasmund Penin. has the highest elevation (attaining in the interior 525 ft., at the Stubbenkammer on the NE. ct. in the conical peak of the Königsstuhl, 400 ft.), has the bays known as the Tromper Wiek and the Prorer Wiek on its NW. and S. respectively, and is separated from the main body of the island by the inlet called the Jasmund Bodden (entirely under 35 ft. in depth). The island, which has for its cap. Bergen, contains several remains of heathen times, when it was a holy island, and is in modern times a favourite German summer resort. It was taken possession of by the Danes in 1168, in 1327 was annexed to Pomerania, in 1648 became Swedish, and in 1815 Prussian, and now forms with the adjacent small island a circle of the govt. of Stralsund. Area, 373 sq. m. P. (1819) 30,400; (1891) 46,200. See Monograph by R. Credner, part v. of vol. vii. of *Forschungen zur deutschen Landes- und Volkskunde* (1893).

Rügenhafen, port, E. ct. of Gazelle Penin., Bismarck Archipelago, in 4° 37′ S., 152° 25′ E.

Rügenscher Bodden, a bay of the Baltic, Prussia, between the isls. of Rügen and Usedom.

Rügenwalde, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Schlawe, 37 m. ENE. Kolberg, on the Wipper; trade in smoked salmon and goose flesh. Its port is Rügenwaldermünde. P. 5300.

Rüggisberg, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8½ m. S. by W. Bern. P. <4000.

Rug Island, Pacific Ocean. See **Hogolu.**

Ruhanda, or **Ruanda,** dist., central Africa, in the Congo Free State and the German sphere of influence, to the W. of the Kagera R., crossed by 2° S.

Ruhe, Ger., 'rest;' *e.g.,* Karlsruhe, 'Charles's rest,' founded by Charles, margrave of Baden, 1715.

Ruhla, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha and Saxe-Weimar, in a beautiful situation, 25½ m. W. by S. Gotha. In the middle ages noted for its armour, later for its cutlery; since 1739 for its meerschaum and other pipes, and cigar mouthpieces; has iron-mines. Has two ferruginous springs and a bathing establishment, and is much resorted to in summer. Alt., at lower end, 1150 ft.; at upper end, 1475 ft. P. 5100 (2849 belonging to the Saxe-Koburg-Gotha portion, 2228 to the Saxe-Weimar portion).

Ruhland, tn., Prussia, in the extreme W. of prov. Silesia, circle Hoyerswerda, 28 m. N. by E. Dresden. P. <2000.

Ruhr, or **Roer,** riv., W. Prussia, r. bk. trib. of the Meuse, rises on the Belgian frontier, flows NE., N., NNW., and NW. through Montjoie, Juliers, and Limburg to the Meuse at Roermond. Length, 67 m.; area of basin, 1855 sq. m.

Ruhr, riv., in the W. of Prussia, provs. Westphalia and the Rhine, rises in the Rothhaar Mts., flows N. then W. to the Rhine at Ruhrort; it traverses and gives name to the second largest and the most productive **coalfield** in Germany, stretching about 60 m. WSW. to ENE. (partly on the l. bk. of the Rhine), with a breadth of 20–25 m. in the Rhine Prov. and Westphalia (beyond Unna). Total area in which the coal-measures come to the surface, 205 sq. m.; area within which coal is mined, 458 sq. m.; area within which the existence of coal-seams is proved by borings, 742 sq. m. Length, 144 m.; canalised from Witten, 47 m.

Ruhrort, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, at the mouth of the Ruhr, 12 m. W. Essen; has the largest river harbour in the kingdom (from the Ruhrort Canal to the Ruhr), which can be reached *viâ* Amsterdam or Rotterdam by vessels drawing 10 ft. average, and 6 ft. 6 in. at low water. Important trade in coal, unwrought iron, hardware, &c. P. (1816) <2000; (1871) 7700; (1890) 11,100.

Ruia River, S. Africa. See **Lujia.**

Ruiba, vil., Algeria, prov. and 13 m. ESE. Algiers. P. (comm.) <3000.

Ruinen, tn., Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, 18 m. SSW. Assen, on the Meppeler Diep. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ruines, vil., France, dep. Cantal, 55 m. S. by E. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 7 m. ESE. St. Flour. P. <2000.

Ruishton, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 2 m. E. Taunton. P. <500.

Ruislip, par., Eng., Middlesex, div. and 3 m. NE. Uxbridge stn., 4 m. W. Harrow, PM.O.; 6585 ac. P. <2000.

Ruk, rly. junc., Brit. India, Sind, 15 m. (by rail) W. Sukkur, where the line to Quetta branches off from the line from Karáchi to the Punjab.

Ruk, or **Rug,** islets, Pacific. See **Hogolu.**

Ruki, or **Uruki,** riv., Congo Free State, formed by the union of the Chuapa and Busera, flows WNW. into the Congo, which it joins a little N. of the equator, in 18° 20′ E. The Chuapa is navigable about 400 m. up, to about 23° 10′ E.; the Busera about 120 m. nearly to 20° E.

Ruku Ruku Bay, W. ct. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., in 16° 40′ S., 178° 32′ E.

Rukwa, lake, Africa. See **Hikwa.**

Rullion Green, place on the Pentland Hills, Scot., 8 m. SSW. Edinburgh, where Sir Thomas Dalzell defeated the Covenanters in 1666.

Rulo, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Richardson co., on the Missouri, 10 m. E. Falls City. P. <1500.

Rulo, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 10 m. NW. by W. Walla-Walla.

Rülzheim, comm., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 13 m. SSW. Spires. P. <4000.

Rum, mountainous isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scot., co. Argyll, par. Small Is., 16 m. NNW. Ardnamurchan Point. The highest hill is Haskeval, 2667 ft. above the sea. On its NW. side is a cliff 1272 ft. high, in which is a bloodstone quarry. Soil but little cultivated. R. is divided into five parts—Kinloch, Kilmory, Guirdil, Harris, and Dibidil. Kinloch is a small village, and has a harbour, much frequented by coasting vessels during NW. and S. gales. Length, 8 m.; breadth, 7 m. P.O. P. 53.

Rum, the Turkish name for Asia Minor.

Ruma, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Szerem, 15 m. S. by W. Peterwardein. P. 5600.

Rumanzoff, isls., Pacific. See **Otdia.**

Rumba, stn., Congo Free State, r. bk. Congo, in 2° 10′ N., 22° 50′ E.

Rumbek, tn., equatorial Africa, in Langeh or Dinka country, 6° 47′ N., 29° 27′ E. P. 3000.

Rumbeke, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. NW. by N. Courtrai, arr. and 1½ m. ESE. Rousselaere (Roulers), manufactures linen. P. 5700.

Rumbi, riv., Kamerun terr. See **Meme.**

Rumbles Moor, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, between the valleys of the Aire (above Saltaire) and Wharfe (above Otley). It extends NW. to near Skipton, and has Ilkley on its NE. side, Keighley on the SW.

Rumbling Bridge, stn., Scot., on the SE. border of E. Perthshire, on the Devon, 16½ m. SE. by S. Crieff, on the N. B. R., PT.O.

Rumbolds Wyke, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 1 m. SE. by S. Chichester. P. <1500.

Rumburg, tn., Austria, in the N. of Bohemia, cap. dist. R., 25 m. NW. by W. Reichenberg; manufactures linen, and has flax-spinning. P. 10,200.

Rumburgh, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 15 m. WSW. Lowestoft, 4½ m. NW. by N. Halesworth, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**R. with South Elmham**) P. <500.

Rumengol, vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 16 m. ESE. Brest. The church of Notre Dame is one of the most famous places of pilgrimage in Brittany; here is a miraculous spring. P. <2000.

Rumes, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 5 m. SW. Tournay. P. <2000.

Rumford, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 3½ m. SE. by E. Falkirk, 1 m. SSE. Polmont Junction.

Rumford, vil., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 33 m. NNW. Auburn; near are R. Falls, cascades on the Androscoggin R. Alt. 150 ft. P. <1500.

Rumili-hissar, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 6½ m. NE. by N. Constantinople.

Rumili-kavak, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 13 m. NNE. Constantinople.

Rumilly, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, on the Fier, 21 m. N. Chambéry, arr. and 10 m. WSW. Annecy. P. <3000.

Rumilly, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. S. by W. Cambrai. P. <3000.

Rum Jungle, site of tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., co. and 18 m. S. by E. Palmerston. P. <1500.

Rum-kale ('Roman castle'), or rather **Halfati,** vil., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Aleppo, sanjak Urfa, on r. bk. Euphrates. In

the time of the Romans strongly fortified. P. 2000; Moham. 1600 (Cuinet).

Rumleigh, place with arsenic refining works, near Calstock, Devonshire, Eng.

Rummâneh, vil., Palestine, *Remmon* (of Zebulon) in the O. T., 32° 47′ N., 35° 18′ E., 6 m. N. Nazareth.

Rummel, Wad el, riv., Algeria, prov. Constantine, rises 22 m. ENE. Setif, flows ENE. then NE. to Constantine, turns NW. and enters the sea under the name of Wad el Kebir, between Jijelli and Collo; not navigable. Length of tortuous course, 140–155 m.; area of basin, 3490 sq. m.

Rummelsburg, or **Rummelsburg bei Berlin,** tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Niederbarnim, 2 m. W. Berlin. P. 10,600.

Rummelsburg, or **Rummelsburg in Pommern,** tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Köslin, on the Stiednitz R., 58 m. E. by S. Kolberg. P. <5000.

Rûmmon, vil., Palestine, *Rimmon* (Rock) in the O. T., 31° 56′ N., 35° 18′ E., 11 m. NNE. Jerusalem.

Rumness, cape, Scot., Forfarshire, on E. ct., in 56° 36′ N.

Rumney, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the R., 3 m. NE. and partly in bor. of Cardiff, P.O. P. <2500.

Rumney, River, &c., Wales. See **Rhymney.**

Rumonsh, people, Switzd. See **Romansh.**

Rumpst, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Rumsey, settlement, U.S., Montana, Deer Lodge co., 38 m. NW. by W. Butte City.

Rumworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly in the bor. of Bolton, with a stn. (**R. and Daubhill**) on the L. & NW. R. P. 6800. See **Daubhill.**

Run, Anglo-Saxon, 'council;' *e.g.*, Runnymede, 'the meadow of the council.'

Runabay Head, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Antrim, with a coastguard station, lat. 55° 10′ N.

Runang, pass, Brit. India, Punjab, in 31° 43′ N., 78° 28′ E., is closed during the four coldest months. Alt. 14,500 ft.

Runanirree, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Ballyvourney, 10 m. from Macroom stn.

Runcorn, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Warrington, on the Mersey, at the junction of the Bridgwater with the Manchester Ship Canal, and the L. & NW. R., which here crosses the river by a viaduct 1¼ m. long. The port with its spacious docks now forms a creek of the port of Manchester; has a series of docks, with a water area of about 7 acres, and a constant depth of 20 ft., communicating by a lock in the tidal water. R. has chemical works, iron-foundries, and tanning. Stone quarries in the vicinity. Market-day, S. P. 20,100.

Runcton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk. North R., NW. div., 3 m. SSE. King's Lynn, 2 m. SW. Middleton stn., P.O., P. <500; eccles. pars. (**R. North with Hardwich and Setchey**) P. <500; (**R. South with Holme and Wallington with Thorpland**) P. <500. South R., SW. div., 7 m. S. King's Lynn, 2 m. SE. Magdalen Road stn., P. <250.

Rundale Tarns, two lakes, Eng., in the NE. of the co. of Westmorland, Appleby div., on Dufton Fell, 5 m. NE. by N. Appleby.

Ründeroth, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gummersbach, 23 m. E. by N. Cologne. P. (comm.) <4000.

Runfold, PT.O., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 3 m. E. by N. Farnham, 1 m. S. Tongham stn.

Runhall, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 11 m. W. Norwich, 5 m. SSE. East Dereham, 1 m. E. Thuxton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**R. with Coston**) P. <250.

Runham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 4½ m. NW. by W. and partly in bor. of Yarmouth, 3 m. SW. Great Ormesby stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Runkel, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Oberlahn, 22 m. N. Wiesbaden, on the Lahn; has several iron and manganese mines. P. <2000.

Runlough Point, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Mayo, 53° 41′ N.

Runn, lake, Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, entered by steamers from the sea. Area, 30 sq. m.; length, 8 m.; breadth, 5 m.

Runnels. 1. County, U.S., Texas, crossed in the W. by 100° W., and in the extreme N. by 32° N. **2.** Village, in that county, 170 m. NW. Austin.

Runnington, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 7½ m. W. by S. Taunton, 1½ m. NW. Wellington stn. P. <250.

Runnymede, or **Runney Mead,** racecourse, Eng., Surrey, on the Thames, 2 m. W. Staines, with stn. (**Runnymede Range**) on G. W. R. main line; here the barons forced King John to grant the Magna Charta, June 15, 1215.

Runnymede, post-tn., Victoria, Rodney co., 25 m. NE. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Runović, tn., Austria, Dalmatia, dist. Imoski. P. <3000.

Run River, riv., U.S., Minnesota, is fed by Mille Lacs and several other small lakes, flows S. to the Mississippi in Anoka co. Length, 160 m.

Runswick, vil. and small watering-place, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on **R. Bay,** at the foot of a cliff near Hinderwell stn., 6½ m. NW. Whitby.

Runton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the N. ct., 2 m. W. by N. Cromer, with a stn. (**West R.**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. (**East R.**). P. <750. See **Aylmerton.**

Runwell, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8½ m. SSE. Chelmsford, 1 m. NE. Wickford stn. P. <500.

Ruo, riv., S. Africa, forming parts of the SE. frontier of Nyassa-land, rises by numerous headwaters in the Milanji Hills, and flows SW. to the Shire, which it enters at Chiromo, in 16° 34′ S.; navigable to Gandi, about 7 m. above its mouth. See **Zoa Falls.**

Ruoti, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 8 m. NW. Potenza. P. <4000.

Rupanco, lake, S. Chile, crossed by 40¾° S., 72½° W., N. of the volcano, and ESE. of the town, of Osorno.

Rupanyup, post-tn., Victoria, Borung co., 46 m. NNW. Ararat. P. <1500.

Rúpar, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Ambála, on the l. bk. of the Sutlej, 40 m. W. by S. Simla; manufactures cotton cloth and hardware; has an important exchange trade between the hills and plains, and is the head-works of the Sirhind Canal. Has two religious fairs, one Mohammedan, attended by about 50,000 persons, the other Hindu. P. 8700; Hindus, 3800; Moham. 4300.

Rupat, isl. off the E. ct. of Sumatra, E. Indies, in the Strait of Malacca, separated from the town of Malacca by a strait about 25 m. wide. Area, 640 sq. m.

Rupchu, or **Rupshu,** dist., Tibet, Ladak, SE. of Kashmír, traversed by the upper Indus.

Rupel, short riv., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Nethe and Dyle, flows W. to the r. bk. of the Scheldt, which it joins about 8 m. above Antwerp.

Rupella, tn., France. See **Rochelle, La.**

Rupelmonde, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas, on the l. bk. of the Scheldt, opposite the confluence of the Rupel. Birthplace of the famous geographer Mercator (1512–94). P. <4000.

Rupert, co., Queensland, crossed by 21° S., bounded on the W. by 142° E.

Rupert River, Labrador Penin., flows W. from Lake Mistassini into the head of James Bay (Hudson Bay).

Rupert's Land, former name of a vast terr. now included in the NW. Terrs. of the Dominion of Canada and the prov. of Manitoba.

Ruphas, tn., India, Rájputána, 15 m. SSE. Bhartpur. P. <5000.

Rúpnagar, tn., India, Rájputána, on the summit of the Arávallís, between the Desuri and Someshwar Passes; defended by outworks.

Rúpnagarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 26 m. NE. by N. Ajmere. P. (1881) 5700.

Rúpnáráyan, riv., Brit. India, Bengal, falls into the Húglí, opposite Húglí Point. It is tidal, and is protected on the r. bk. by an embankment 29 m. long, also embanked on the l. bk.

Ruppersdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Reichenberg. P. <3000.

Rupperswil, comm., Switzd., cant. and 4 m. E. by N. Aarau. P. <2000.

Rupplchteroth, comm., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, 18 m. ENE. Bonn. P. (comm.) <3000.

Ruppin, Alt-, fishing tn. and river-port, Prussia, Brandenburg, on the Rhin, 3 m. NE. Neu-Ruppin. P. <3000; **Neu-Ruppin** (cap. circle Ruppin) P. 14,000; comm. P. 14,600.

Ruppiner See, lake, Prussia, Brandenburg, drained by the Rhin into the Havel, r. bk. trib. of the Elbe.

Ruprechtsau, suburb of Strassburg, Alsace. P. 6900.

Rupshu, dist., Tibet. See **Rupchu.**

Rupununi, riv. in the SW. of Brit. Guiana, rises near the frontier, and flows first N. then E. to the Essequibo, which it joins at Apooterie, in 4° N.; navigable in its lower course. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, p. 475.

Ru Rea, headland, Scot. See **Rudh' Re.**

Ruremond, tn., Holland. See **Roermond.**

Rurick, or **Arutua,** isls., Pacific, Tuamotu group, in about 15½° S. and 147° W.

Rúrkha Kalán, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jálandhar, 58 m. SE. by E. Amritsar. P. <5000.

Rúrki (Roorkee, census), modern manufacturing tn. and municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 20 m. ESE. Saharanpur, 57 m. N. by E. Meerut; has workshops of the Ganges Canal and the Thomason Engineering College, the largest and most important engineering college in India; subject to fever and malarious diseases. Alt. 887 ft. Mean temp., yr. 75° F., Jan. 56°, June 90°; rfall., yr. 42.2 in., June–Sept. 35 in. July–Aug. 24.8 in. P. (including cantonment) 17,400; Hindus, 10,200; Moham. 5600.

Ruruti, isl., Pacific, in Cook group.

Rurutu, or **Ohiteroa,** isl., Pacific, Tubuai group, in about 22½° S., 150½° W.

Rus, comm., Spain, prov. and 25 m. NE. Jäen, dist. and 9 m. WNW. Ubeda. P. (comm.)<4000.

Rusadir, tn., Morocco. See **Melilla.**

Rusagornis, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Sunbury co., 10 m. SE. Fredericton. P.<1500.

Rusambós, vil., S. Africa, Mashona-land, 98 m. NE. Fort Salisbury, in 16° 43′ S., 31° 57′ E.

Ruscombe, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 7 m. E. by N. Reading, ½ m. ENE. Twyford stn. P.<500.

Rušćuk, Bulgaria. See **Rushchuk.**

Rusera (Roshra, census), municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Darbhangah, 50 m. E. by N. Patna. P. 10,900; Hindus, 10,400.

Rush, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. and 15 m. NE. by N. Dublin, bar. Balrothery East, 2 m. E. Rush and Lusk stn., on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Rush, co., U.S., Indiana, midway between 85° and 86° W. and 39° and 40° N.

Rush, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 38½° N. and 99½° W.

Rushall, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 17 m. S. by W. Norwich, 1½ m. SSW. Pulham Mary stn., P.O. P.<250.

Rushall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth div., 2 m. NNE. and partly in bor. of Walsall, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. 7000.

Rushall, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 16½ m. N. Salisbury, 3 m. S. by E. Woodborough stn. P.<250.

Rushbrooke, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 3 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, 1½ m. N. Welnethan stn. P.<250. See **Bradfield, St. George.**

Rushbrooke, stn., Ire., co. Cork, 1½ m. N. Queenstown, on the G. S. & W. R.

Rushbury, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. S. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R.; 6304 ac. P.<750.

Rushchuk, in Slavonic spelling **Rušćuk,** frequently spelt **Rustchuk,** in Bulgarian **Russe,** fortified tn., Bulgaria, on the Danube, 41 m. S. by W. Bukarest, cap. circle R.; has an arsenal, port, and royal palace; manufactures earthenware. After the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, the fortress was dismantled. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 54.5° F., Jan. 29.5°, July 76.3°. P. (1881) 26,200; (1888) 27,200; Bulgarians, 14,200; Moham. 8200.

Rush City, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Chicago co., 49 m. N. by E. St. Paul. P.<1500.

Rushcliffe, parl. div., Eng., Nottinghamshire, in the extreme SW. P. 64,600.

Rushden, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 12½ m. N. Hertford, 4 m. SE. by E. Baldock stn. P.<250.

Rushden, tn. and par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. E. by S. Wellingborough, 2½ m. SE. Ditchford stn., on the M. R. P. 7400.

Rushen, par., Eng., Isle of Man, in the SW., including the Calf of Man, 12 m. WSW. Douglas; has mines of zinc and lead ores. P.<3500.

Rushett Common, P.O., Eng., Surrey, 5 m. SE. Guildford.

Rushey Platt, stn., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly., 1½ m. W. Swindon.

Rushfield, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Boyle.

Rushford par., Eng., on the Little Ouse, partly in the Stowmarket div. of Suffolk, partly in the SW. div. of Norfolk, 11 m. NNE. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. ESE. Thetford Bridge stn. P.<250. See **Brettenham.**

Rushford, city, U.S., SE. Minnesota, Fillmore co., at confluence of Root R. and Rush Creek, 31 m. W. La Crosse (Wisconsin); manufactures of iron and machinery. P.<1500.

Rushford, vil., U.S., New York, Alleghany co., on Canadea Creek, 14 m. N. Cuba; in the neighbourhood are sulphur springs. P.<1500.

Rushikulya, or **Rishikulya,** riv., Brit. India, in NE. of Madras Presidency, Ganjám dist., flows ESE. into the Bay of Bengal at Ganjám. Extensive canal works for the protection of the dist. are in progress; part of the works are open for irrigation. Length, 115 m.

Rush Lake, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 489 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Rushlake Green, P.O., Eng., Sussex. See **Warbleton.**

Rushmere, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. SW. Lowestoft, 3 m. SW. Carlton Colville stn. P.<250.

Rushmere, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 2½ m. ENE. and partly in bor. of Ipswich, 1½ m. SE. Westerfield stn., P.O. P.<750.

Rushock, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 5 m. W. by N. Bromsgrove, P.O. P.<250.

Rusholme, par., Eng., in bor. of Manchester, S. div., about 1½ m. S. by E. London Road stn. P. 10,700.

Rushton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Tarvin dist., a NE. suburb of Tarporley. P.<500.

Rushton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Ise, 10½ m. N. by W. Wellingborough, on the M. R., P.O. P.<500.

Rushton James and **Rushton Spencer,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Staffordshire. R. Spencer, div. and 4½ m. NW. Leek, with a stn. (**Rushton**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly., P.O., P.<500; R. James, P.<250.

Rush Valley, settlement, U.S., Utah, Tooele co., 47 m. SSW. Salt Lake City.

Rushville, tn., U.S., Illinois, cap. Schuyler co., 52 m. WNW. Springfield; is an agricultural centre. P.<3000.

Rushville, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Rush co., 37 m. ESE. Indianapolis. P.<4000.

Rushville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Buchanan co., 14 m. SW. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Rushville, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario and Yates cos., 33 m. SE. by S. Rochester. P.<1500.

Rushwick, P.O., Eng., in co. and 3 m. from Worcester.

Rushworth, tn., Victoria, Rodney co., 42 m. NE. by E. Sandhurst, in 36° 36′ S., 145° 1′ E.; has gold-mining. P.<1500.

Rushyford, PMT.O., Eng., Durham, 5 m. SE. Bishop Auckland.

Rusica (-tsa), riv., Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan Mts., and flows N., NE., and E. to the Jantra, which it joins on the l. bk. about 12 m. N. by E. Tirnova.

Rusicada, seapt., Algeria. See **Philippeville.**

Rusizi, or **Lusizi, riv.,** equatorial Africa, trib. of Lake Tanganyika, which it enters in the extreme N.

Rusk, co., U.S., Texas, in the E., to the E. of 95° W., crossed in the S. by 32° N.

Rusk, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Cherokee co., 99 m. SW. by W. Shreveport (La.). P.<1500.

Ruskberg, vil., SE. Hungary, co. Krassó-Szorény, 60 m. E. by S. Temesvár. Alt. 1250 ft. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), 41.5 in.

Ruskey, P.O., Ire., co. Roscommon. See **Roosky.**

Ruskie, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, on Loch R., 3½ m. S. Callander.

Ruskington, tn. and par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 14 m. NE. Grantham, 3⅝ m. N. by E. Sleaford, on the G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Ruskoi, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Keshan.**

Rusland, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11½ m. W. by S. Kendal, 2 m. NW. Lake Side stn. (Windermere). P.<250.

Rusmuck, P.O., Ire., co. Galway, 19 m. from Recess.

Rusper, par., Eng., on the N. border of Sussex, div. and 5 m. NE. by N. Horsham, 2½ m. N. Fay Gate stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Ruspidge, PM.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. from Cinderford.

Rusqunia, ancient site, Algeria. See **Matifu.**

Russ, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle and 5 m. SW. Heydekrug, on Russ R.; salmon and lamprey fisheries. P.<3000.

Russ, riv., E. Prussia. See **Memel.**

Russagh, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, on riv. Inny, near Inny Junction. P.<500.

Russbach, small riv., Lower Austria, flows ESE. through the Marchfeld and joins the March just before the latter river enters the Danube.

Russborough, P.O., Ire., co. Wicklow, 3 m. SW. Blessington, 8 m. from Naas stn.

Russdorf, vil., Ger., duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 12½ m. SW. Altenburg. P.<3000.

Russe, Bulgaria. See **Rushchuk.**

Russel, or **Pawúwu Islands,** Brit. New Guinea, S. of 9°–9° 8′ S., 159°–159° 8′ E.

Russel, Great and **Little,** two straits, Eng., Channel Is., the former between Sark and Herm (with Jethou), the latter between Herm and Guernsey.

Russell, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on a branch line of the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 166 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Russell, co., Canada, Ontario, on riv. Ottawa, W. of 75° W.

Russell, Duncanville, or **Castor,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Russell co., 20 m. SE. by E. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Russell (native name **Korokareka**), post-tn. and harbour, New Zealand, North I., Bay of Islands co., 117 m. N. by W. Auckland. R. is the principal shipping port of the N., and principal whaling station in the S. Pacific. Its fine harbour is perfectly sheltered. Coal and manganese are mined in the vicinity. Coal and kauri gum are the chief exports. In 1814 the first mission station was founded here, and the town which grew around it was the original British capital, 1839–42. It was burnt down in 1843 during the Maori war, but subsequently rebuilt. P.<2000.

Russell, goldfield, Queensland. See **Russell River.**

Russell, co., S. Australia, crossed by 35° S., between 139° and 140° E., on E. bank of lower Murray R. and Lake Alexandrina.

Russell, co., Tasmania, on the NW. ct., crossed by 41½° S.

Russell, co., U.S., Alabama, on E. frontier, N. of 32° N.

Russell, vil., U.S., Kansas, cap. R. co., near the l. bk. of Smoky Hill R., 173 m. W. Topeka. P.<1500.

Russell, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the S., crossed by 37° N. and 85° W.

Russell, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., on Westfield R., 15 m. WNW. Springfield. P.<1500.

Russell, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on Grass R., 10 m. SE. East Dekalb. P.<1500.

Russell, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., crossed by 37° N., and in the E. by 82° W.

Russell, Mount, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 100 m. NW. by N. Bangor.

Russell Falls, Tasmania, near **Glenora.**

Russell Gulch, vil., U.S., Colorado, Gilpin co., 2 m. S. Central City. P.<1500.

Russell River, gold-mining locality, N. Queensland, about 32 m. from Edithvale, and 41 m. (by track) from Cairns. P.<1500.

Russell's Creek, post-tn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 101½ m. SE. Melbourne by road and rail, in 38° S. and 146° 7′ E. P.<1500.

Russelistown, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Milltown.

Russellville, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Pope co., 60 m. NW. by W. Little Rock. P.<1500.

Russellville, tn., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Logan co., 143 m. S. by W. Louisville. P.<3000.

Rüsselsheim, market vil., Ger., Hesse, circle Gross-Gerau, on the l. bk. of the Main, 6 m. E. Mainz. P.<4000.

Russeltown, vil., Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., 36 m. SSW. Montreal. P.<1500.

Russi, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 9 m. WSW. Ravenna. P.<3000.

Russia, vil., U.S., New York, Herkimer co., 14 m. NE. Utica, 16 m. E. Trenton Falls. P.<1500.

Russia, Little. See **Ukraine.**

Russian Empire, an extensive state which covers nearly 8,500,000 sq. m. in E. Europe and N. Asia, *i.e.*, one-sixth part of the land superficies of the globe, or about one twenty-third part of its total superficies, and has nearly 128,000,000 inhabitants, or about one-fourteenth of the population of the globe. It projects N. as far as 77° 2′ in Novaya Zemlya, and 77° 40′ in Siberia, while in the S. it reaches 38° 26′ in Armenia, 35° 0′ in the Transcaspian Terr., and 42° 30′ on the coasts of the Pacific. It advances W. as far as 18° 32′ in Poland, 20° 40′ in Lapland, and 29° 42′ on the Black Sea, while its eastern extremity reaches 191° E. long. in the Bering Strait. The S. frontier is continually being shifted southwards, and now runs across the Black Sea from the Kilia mouth of Danube to Batum, thence across the Caucasus Isthmus, having Asia Minor and Persia on the S.; it crosses the Caspian Sea, and further separates Russia from Persia (Khorassan) and Afghanistan, Bukhara and Khiva being now vassal states to Russia; it crosses the Pamirs, and then, running NE., has the Chinese provs. of E. Turkistan, Kulja, and Mongolia on the S. The Amur and its trib., the Usuri, separate Russia from Manchuria, while on the Pacific coast the frontier touches Korea. The **islands** of Russia, with the exception of **Novaya Zemlya,** are mere appendages to the mainland. The Aleutian Is. and Alaska were sold to the United States in 1867, and Kurile Archipelago was ceded to Japan in 1874. **Subdivisions.**—The Russian Empire consists of several parts, widely differing from each other by their physical features, historical destinies, and characters. Each of them is described under its separate heading, and their areas and population are given in the subjoined table. Of them, Finland is to a great extent an allied state, having its own finances, army, customs, and representative institutions; and Poland has still retained the name of kingdom. Of the Asiatic dominions, Caucasia is a separate lieutenancy, and the Transcaspian Terr., Turkistan, the governor-generalship of the Steppes, Siberia, with the Amur region and the isl. of Sakhalin, are separate administrative units.

Divisions.	Area sq. m.	Pop. (1889–92.)	Density per sq. m.
European Russia (48 govts., 2 provs.)	1,902,092	88,994,000	47
Poland (10 govts.)	49,157	8,486,000	173
Grand-duchy of Finland (10 govts.)	144,255	2,432,000	19
Russia in Europe	2,095,504	99,826,000	47
Northern Caucasia (3 provs. and govts.)	*87,497*	*3,082,000*	*32*
Transcaucasia (7 provs. and govts., 1 dist.)	*91,346*	*5,074,000*	*55*
CAUCASIA	180,843	8,156,000	46
Governor-Generalship of the Steppes (4 provs.)	*720,627*	*2,001,000*	*2*
Sea of Aral	*26,166*	..	..
Turkistan (4 provs.)	*409,114*	*3,412,000*	*8*
Transcaspian Territory	*214,237*	*277,000*	*1*
Caspian Sea	*102,381*	..	..
TOTAL, CENTRAL ASIAN DOMINIONS	1,548,825	5,860,000	4
SIBERIA, including SAKHALIN (6 govts., 2 provs., 1 dist.)	4,833,496	4,539,000	0.9
Total in Asia	6,563,164	18,555,000	3
Russian Empire	8,658,668	118,381,000	13

The censuses of the **population** have hitherto been taken at irregular periods, and no general census has been taken since 1858, the above figures being in most cases mere estimates. The growth of the population is pretty rapid, as seen from the following: (1722) 14,000,000; (1762) 19,000,000; (1796) 36,000,000; (1815) 45,000,000; (1835) 60,000,000; (1858) 74,000,000; (1895 estimated) 128,000,000. It consists of a great variety of nationalities, the numerical strengths of which may be represented as follows, in thousands, for a total population of 118,250,000:—

	European Russia.	Poland.	Finland.	Caucasia.	Central Asia.	Siberia.	Russian Empire.
Russians	72,352	880	5	2,558	695	3,760	80,250
Poles	1,165	5,812	..	6	..	..	6,983
Other Slavonians	235	..	..	..	..	..	235
Letts	1,432	..	..	..	..	..	1,432
Lithuanians	1,577	400	..	..	..	..	1,977
Swedes	19	..	347	..	..	..	366
Germans	891	493	2	9	..	3	1,398
Other Europeans	1,000	..	..	57	..	..	1,079
Georgians and other Kartvelians	..	..	..	1,263	..	..	1,263
Armenians	57	..	..	982	..	..	1,039
Osses	..	..	..	164	..	..	164
Persians and Kurds	..	..	..	103	..	..	103
Other Iranians and Tsiganes	17	..	..	213	..	..	230
Circassians	..	..	..	1,067	..	..	1,067
Semites (Jews, &c.)	2,517	1,224	..	51	7	10	3,809
Finns, Karelians	362	..	2,057	..	..	..	2,419
Esthonians, Livonians	1,034	..	..	..	..	..	1,034
Other West Finns	116	..	..	..	..	..	116
Lapps, Samoyedes	16	..	1	..	..	26	43
Volga Finns, Ugrians	1,979	..	..	..	..	52	2,031
Tatars	1,726	..	..	1,238		110	
Bashkirs	1,036	..	..	..		..	
Kirghizes	223	..	..	..		..	
Turkomans	2	..	..	10	4,665	..	10,476
Turks	..	..	..	..		..	
Other Turco-Tatars	1,160	..	..	76		..	
Yakutes	..	..	..	..		230	
Kalmucks, Buryats	138	..	..	10	322	284	754
Tunguses and other Mongol-Manchurians	..	.	..	..	..	50	50
Chukchis, Kamchadales and other Hyperboreans	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Total	88,994	8,809	2,412	7,807	5,689	4,539	118,250

Towns.—Only 10,505,700 persons in European Russia, 1,464,700 in Poland, 770,110 in Caucasia, 345,100 in Siberia, and 651,800 in Turkistan lived in towns in 1890. Only fourteen towns in European Russia and three in Asia have populations over 100,000—namely, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa (all these above 300,000), Kharkov, Kiev, Riga, Łódź (Poland), Kazañ, Saratov, Kishinev, Vilna, Astrakhañ, and Samara in European Russia; and Tiflis, Tashkend, and Baku in Caucasia. There are, moreover, 28 towns having populations from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants (4 in Asia, and Helsingfors in Finland), 51 towns with 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants (10 in Asia, and 1 in Finland), and 69 more towns with populations over 20,000 inhabitants (17 in Asia, and 2 in Finland).—The religion, occupations of the population, their agriculture, industries, &c., are treated under the separate headings of European Russia, Finland, Caucasia, Turkistan, Steppes, and Siberia. The exterior **trade** of the Russian Empire shows a steady increase in the exports, chiefly due to an increasing export of cereals and naphtha oils, while the imports steadily decrease, partly owing to the growth of home industry, but chiefly to a continuous rise of import duties:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	Paper roubles.	Paper roubles.
1872–76	381,199,000	471,643,000
1877–81	555,793,000	528,971,000
1882–86	574,025,000	506,879,000
1887–91	721,614,000	403,102,000
1892 (famine year)	489,410,000	403,880,000
1893	613,732,400	463,546,000

The great bulk of this trade crosses the western frontier (European Russia and N. Caucasia), the exports on the Asiatic frontier being only about 70,000,000 roubles (1889–92), and the imports about 44,000,000 roubles. In the trade with Europe, cereals make from 51 to 59 per cent. of the total value of the exports, and on an average year, such as 1891, Russia exports about 57,000,000 cwts. of wheat, 22,000,000 cwts. of rye, 15,000,000 cwts. of oats, and 15,000,000 cwts. of barley, which, together with some maize, flour, buckwheat, &c., makes a total of 120–130,000,000 cwts. Flax and hemp, oleagineous grains, timber and wooden goods, naphtha oils (19,134,000 cwt. in 1893), sugar, butter, eggs, wool, bristle, hair, feather, and furs are the chief exports; while the chief imports are raw cotton (£6,000,000–£8,500,000), raw metals (£2,500,000–£3,700,000), raw wool and woollen yarn (£2,500,000), machinery (about £2,500,000), tea (about £1,800,000), colours, coal, chemicals, and fish; textiles are only imported to the value of £600,000–£800,000. From Asia, Russia imports chiefly tea (£1,500,000–£1,800,000), some tissues, and

fruits; and it exports chiefly cottons, hardware, and variousmanufactured goods. The chief trade of the empire is with Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, China, France, Austria-Hungary, and Persia. **Shipping.**—The ports of Russia are visited every year by about 10,000 ships (7,600,000 tons), out of which only about 1200 are under the Russian or the Finnish flag. The chief seaports are St. Petersburg, Libau, Riga, and Reval on the Baltic Sea; Odessa, Batum, Rostov, and Taganrog on the Black and Azov Seas; Archangel on the White Sea; Baku and Astrakhañ on the Caspian; Vladivostok and Nikolaievsk on the Pacific. In the coasting trade, the ports are entered by an average of 37,000 vessels (about 15,000,000 tons). **Inland Navigation.**—Very large amounts of corn, timber, and fuel-wood, metals, naphtha, salt, and other heavy goods are shipped on the rivers. A fleet of 1950 steamers (120,000 tons) ply for that purpose on the rivers of European Russia and Poland, and 150 in Siberia; besides, nearly 80,000 small vessels and 120,000 rafts are engaged every year in shipping 165,000,000 tons of various goods, nearly 200,000,000 roubles' worth. The main **railway lines** radiate from Moscow in six directions, as also from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and along both coasts of the Gulf of Finland; while several parallel lines connect Libau and Riga with the fertile parts of the SE., and several strategic lines run along the SW. frontier. Caucasia is intersected by a railway from the Black Sea to the Caspian, but is not yet quite connected with European Russia, there being an interruption across the main chain. The Siberian Rly. has been built to Omsk, and is being built on the Pacific coast along the Usuri. The railways transport every year 49,000,000 passengers, and 72,000,000 tons of goods. As to length, see **Appendix.** The **finances** are in an unsatisfactory condition, and although the state's revenue, which has been nearly doubled since 1875, attained in 1894 £103,588,700, the expenditure is always by from £5,000,000 to upwards of £10,000,000 in excess of the revenue, and has to be covered by loans (see **Appendix**). **Army and Navy.**—Universal military service having been introduced in 1874, over 950,000 young men are now liable every year to service, and about 270,000 out of them are taken every year into the army, which has a peace-footing of 868,672 men and officers (10,384 in Finland), and is expected to attain 2,500,000 in case of war. A special feature of Russia's military organisation are the **Cossacks,** constituting 11 separate *voiskos* (Don, Kubañ, Terek, Astrakhañ, Orenburg, Ural, Siberia, Semiryechensk, Transbaikalia, Amur, and Usuri). All inhabitants of these territories are divided into three classes, of which the first is in active service, and the second on furlough with arms and horses, all equipment being supplied by each voisko. All Cossacks must supply 154,000 combatants in case of war. As to the strength of the navy, see **Appendix.**

Education.—Russia (exclusive of Finland) has nine universities (one in Poland and one in Siberia), and twenty-two high schools, with an aggregate of 18,500 students. In each chief town of the govts. and provs. there are one or several gymnasia, both for boys and girls. Primary education is extremely backward, so that not more than 2,150,000 boys and girls frequent the primary schools. The **administration of justice** was totally reformed by the law of 1864, but the benefits of this law (jury, justices of peace) have only partially been extended to both the Asiatic dominions of the empire and to Poland. Every year nearly 20,000 men, women, and children (the children following their parents) are transported to Siberia or to the penal colony of Sakhalin. Out of them only about 2000 are hard-labour convicts (about 650 for murder, there being no capital punishment in Russia for common law offences), and nearly 10,000 are transported by orders of the administration. **Government.**—Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy, the whole legislative and executive power (apart from **Finland**) being vested in the Emperor, who nominates all officials. Most laws of importance are, however, discussed in the Council of the State, where the final decision still lies with the Emperor, and in the Committee of Ministers. To become binding a law must be promulgated by the Senate, which also represents the highest judicial court of appeal and cassation. The affairs of the church are governed by the synod, consisting of bishops nominated by the Emperor, and sitting in turns at St. Petersburg. The empire is divided into governments (*guberniya*) or provs. (*oblast*), the numbers of which in each division are given on p. 1321. Some of them are united into lieutenancies (Poland, Caucasia), or into general-governorships: Vilna, Kiev, and Moscow in European Russia, and Turkistan, Stepnoye (of the Steppes), Irkutsk, and Amur in the Asiatic dominions. In each govt. and prov. there is a governor, who represents the central authorities and boards of the different ministries. Each govt. and prov. is divided into 5 to 15 dists., a few of which in Asia (*okrug* or *otdyel*) are placed under separate military governors. St. Petersburg, Odessa, Kerch, Sebastopol, and Taganrog make separate townships. A wide system of **local self-government** had been granted by the laws of 1861–66, but it has been much curtailed since. The unit of local government for the peasants is the village community (*selskoye obshchestvo*, of which there are 107,493 in European Russia), or 'mir,' which allots its lands among the householders, assesses the taxes, and elects its own executive. Several communes form a canton (*volost*, 9543 in European Russia); and all householders of the canton elect their own elder (*starshina*), and their own peasant-tribunal (*volostnoi sud*), which pronounces its sentences according to the customary unwritten law. Affairs of greater importance are judged by the justices of the peace, elected in European Russia, and nominated by the crown elsewhere, but lately replaced by nominated district chiefs (*zemskiy nachalnik*). The provincial administration is in the hands of district and county councils (*zemstvos*), introduced in 1866 in 34 govts. of European Russia, but having had no further extension since. In both the district and the province *zemstvo*, there is an assembly of representatives, elected by all the peasant householders, the clergy in their capacity of landowners, and the nobility; the assembly (*zemskiye sobraniye*) nominates its own executive (*uprava*), and till 1892 it elected the justices of the peace. It assesses and levies its own taxes, and altogether is intrusted with all affairs of local police, roads, education, hygiene, insurance against fire, village post, &c., so far as they are not interfered with by the ministries. A similar organisation had been introduced in 1866 in the chief cities, but has been much curtailed since, and the new municipal law, lately introduced in the towns of Russia and Siberia, grants municipal institutions on a very limited scale. For military, judicial, and educational purposes, the empire is divided into a number of military, judicial, and educational districts.

European Russia is the chief div. of the Russian Empire. This embodies one-fourth part of its aggregate superficies, and about three-fourths of its population. Its frontiers are the Arctic Ocean (Barents Sea), with its wide gulf, the White Sea, on the N.; Finland, the Baltic Sea, Poland, Galicia, and Roumania on the W.; the Black Sea with the Sea of Azov, the Manych depression, and the Caspian Sea on the S.; and the Urals and the Ural R. on the E., the govts. of Perm and Orenburg partly extending on the eastern slope of the Urals. Within these limits European Russia has a length of nearly 1600 m. from N. to S., and nearly as much from W. to E. It is divided as follows into 48 govts. and 2 provs. (Bessarabia and Don Cossacks):—

Governments.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1890–94.	Density per sq. m.	Governments.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1890–94.	Density per sq. m.
Archangelsk	331,505	354	1	Perm	128,211	2,941	22
Astrakhañ	91,397	515	6	Podolia	16,224	2,605	161
Bessarabia	17,619	1,689	95	Poltava	19,265	2,899	150
Chernigov	20,233	2,265	112	Pskov	17,069	1,019	59
Courland	10,535	639	69	Ryazañ	16,255	1,929	119
Don, Prov. of	61,886	2,045	33	St. Petersburg	20,760	1,688	81
Ekaterinoslav	26,148	1,978	76	Samara	58,321	2,665	46
Esthonia	7,818	401	50	Saratov	32,624	2,428	75
Grodno	14,931	1,556	104	Simbirsk	19,110	1,656	87
Kaluga	11,942	1,301	105	Smolensk	21,638	1,470	67
Kazañ	24,601	2,209	90	Tambov	25,720	2,851	111
Kiev	19,691	3,139	159	Taurida	24,589	1,168	47
Kostroma	32,702	1,382	43	Tula	11,954	1,492	125
Kovno	15,692	1,639	105	Tver	25,225	1,791	74
Kursk	17,937	2,667	148	Ufa	47,112	2,039	43
Kharkov	21,041	2,537	121	Vilna	16,421	1,367	83
Kherson	27,523	2,250	81	Vitebsk	17,440	1,341	78
Livonia	18,158	1,256	69	Vladimir	19,864	1,457	78
Minsk	35,293	1,830	51	Volhynia	27,743	2,409	87
Moghilev	18,551	1,387	75	Vologda	155,498	1,272	8
Moscow	12,859	2,241	171	Voronezh	25,443	2,755	108
Nizhniy Novgorod	19,797	1,587	81	Vyatka	59,117	3,021	51
Novgorod	47,236	1,255	26	Yaroslav	13,751	1,127	82
Olonets	57,439	353	6	Sea of Azov	14,478	..	..
Orel	18,042	2,140	119	Total, European Russia	1,902,092	88,994	47
Orenburg	73,816	1,406	20				
Penza	14,997	1,597	107				

The following subdivisions are also frequently in use:—*Northern govts.:* Archangelsk, with Kola Penin. and Vologda; *Lake district:* Olonets, St. Petersburg, Novgorod, and Pskov; *Baltic provs.:* Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland; *Lithuanian govts.:* Kovno, Vilna, Grodno; *White Russia:* Vitebsk, Smolensk, Minsk, partly Moghilev; *SW. govts.* (pop. chiefly Little Russians): Volhynia, Kiev, Podolia; *Little Russia proper:* Poltava, Chernigov, Kharkov, Voronezh, Ekaterinoslav; *Novorossia:* Bessarabia, Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, and continental part of Taurida; *Middle Russia:* Moscow, Orel, Tula, Kaluga, Kursk, Ryazañ, Tambov, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Vladimir; *Middle Volga:* Nizhniy Novgorod, Kazañ, Simbirsk, Penza, Saratov, Samara; *Lower Volga:* Astrakhañ; *SE. prov.:* Don; *E. Russia:* Vyatka, Perm, Ufa, Orenburg. **Surface.**—On the whole, European Russia is an undulating plain, 500–900 ft. high, deeply cut by ravines. Its central parts are occupied by the Central Plateau, which meets in the WSW. with the spurs of the Carpathians, and in the ESE. reaches the middle Urals. It attains 1100 ft. in the Valdai Heights, 1000 ft. in Kovno, Courland, and Kursk, and from 800–900 ft. elsewhere, taking a hilly aspect in its higher portions, and gently slopes both N. and S. In the NW. it is bordered by a broad depression, occupied by the Lakes Ladoga, Onega, Byelo-ozero, Lache, and thousands of smaller lakes, with a few hills about 900 ft. high

penetrating from Finland. This broad depression also spreads ENE., reaching the Timan ridge of the N. Urals; while in the NW. the land rises to a plateau 1000 ft. high in the Kola Penin. On the W. of the Central Plateau lies a wide depression, occupied by the marshes and forests of the Polyesiye. A third depression occurs in the E., where the middle Volga meets with the Oka and the Kama. On the S., the Central Plateau gently slopes to a level of 5–700 ft. in Poltava and Kherson, but soon rises again, making a low swelling which begins in Bessarabia and spreads eastwards, compelling the Dnieper and the Don to make their great bends towards the E., and assuming the name of Donets Hills in the SE., and of Obshchiy Syrt beyond the Volga. Finally, a fifth depression, the level of which is below the level of the ocean, spreads on the N. shore of the Caspian Sea. Nearly all the **chief rivers** of European Russia take origin in the NW. part of the above plateau, whence they flow with great windings towards the surrounding seas; their upper parts are so close to each other on a common level, that they could easily be connected together by canals. The chief rivers of European Russia are the Volga (2216 m.), which flows E. and SE. into the Caspian, receiving the large tribs. Oka and Kama, and a great number of smaller but navigable rivers; the Dnieper (1334 m.) and the Dniester (853 m.), both in the SW., flowing into the Black Sea; the Don (1153 m.), which enters the Sea of Azov, and approaches the Volga so closely, that goods are transported from the one river to the other on a railway 40 m. in length; the Western Dvina (622 m.), which flows NW. into the Gulf of Riga, and the Volkhov, which enters the Gulf of Finland; the Neva, by means of which the Lakes of Ladoga and Onega communicate with the Gulf of Finland; the northern Dvina (470 m.), which is formed by the junction of the Sukhona and Yug, and flows into the White Sea; while the Onega, also flowing into the White Sea, drains several lakes of the Lake District. The Urals give origin to the Pechora (983 m.), which flows into the Arctic Ocean, and the Ural (1490 m.), a trib. of the Caspian Sea. The Danube only touches the frontier by its Kilia mouth, and the Pruth flows along the SW. frontier. The **lakes** of European Russia cover an aggregate area of 25,800 sq. m., Lakes Ladoga (10,664 sq. m.) and Onega (5681 sq. m.) being among the largest in Europe, while the Caspian Sea covers 169,380 sq. m. **Geology.**—All geological formations are represented in European Russia. The Archæan and Huronian granites and gneisses appear in Finland, N. Russia, the Urals, and the Caucasus, and make the inner backbone of the ridge which crosses S. Russia. Cambrian clays, slates, and sandstones appear in Esthonia and St. Petersburg. Silurian rocks cover a large portion of N. Russia, but being partly concealed by subsequent deposits, they only appear on the surface in the NW. govts., the Timan ridge, on the W. slopes of the Urals, and in Kielce in Poland. Devonian limestones and sandstones are widely spread in the NW. as well as in the Urals, and they form the lower strata of the Central Plateau. Carboniferous deposits, partly covered with more recent formations, cover large spaces in middle, S., and SE. Russia, and coal-measures appear in the central govts. (Moscow basin) and the Donets Hills (which now yield the chief supply of Russian coal), the Urals, and Kielce in Poland. Permian and Triassic deposits are widely spread in the E. and on the middle Volga; while Jurassic clays, very much denuded, are of frequent occurrence in the central region. Cretaceous deposits, rich in phosphorites, cover wide spaces S. of the 55th degree of lat., and are overlaid further S. by a wide zone of Tertiary sands, sandstones, and limestones. Quaternary boulder clay, with erratic blocks from the N., covers the whole of middle and N. Russia as far as the 50° N. lat. in the W., while mighty layers of loess fringe the boulder clay further S. on the steppes of S. Russia. The **climate** of European Russia is much more uniform than might be expected. On a space which stretches over 26° of lat., the average yearly temps. only vary from 54° to 32° F. Everywhere the winter is very severe, Odessa on the Black Sea, and Ufa in S. Urals, having respectively the same winters as Königsberg (Prussia) and Mezeñ on the White Sea; frosts of 20° F. are met with everywhere, with the exception of the coasts of the Black Sea. The summer is also hot over the whole of the terr., and the thermometer rises to 86° even at Archangel. At the same time, the yearly amount of rain is comparatively small (from 14 in. in the S. and SE. to 25 in. near the shores of the Baltic, and only 5.7 in. at Astrakhañ), and the moisture of the air rapidly decreases towards the E. Terrible gales with snow are frequent by the end of the winter. The rivers remain frozen for an average of 190 days in the N., 100 to 145 days in middle Russia, and 75 to 115 days in the S. The **soil** offers great varieties. The most fertile portion is the 'black-earth' region, which covers nearly 150,000,000 acres (about 234,000 sq. m., or nearly twice the area of the British Isles) in the S.; this is rapidly becoming the most densely peopled part of European Russia. The steppes of the SE. are also very fertile, but often suffer from droughts. Next comes middle Russia, which is possessed of a clayey, rather unproductive, soil, and has considerable tracts of forest. The forest region, covered with deciduous forests in its southern division, and with thick coniferous forests towards the N., occupies nearly one-third of the terr., and treeless *tundras*, covered with moss and a few shrubs, occupy large areas on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. True deserts appear on the shores of the Caspian. The **population** of European Russia, which was only 65,500,000 in 1870, is now estimated at 96,000,000; the heavy death-rate (about 34 per 1000) and the emigration to N. Caucasia and Siberia (the latter having lately attained 100,000 to 150,000 persons in the year) being compensated by a high birth-rate (45 to 47 per 1000), due to early marriages among the peasants. The main constituents of the population are shown in the second table under Russian Empire, from which it will be seen that more than 80 per cent. of the population are Russians, embracing about 47,700,000 Great Russians in the middle, N., and SE., nearly 19,600,000 Little Russians, or Ukrainians, in the S. and SW., and nearly 4,900,000 White Russians, or Byelorusses, in the W. The Poles form the landed nobility and partly the artisan class in the Lithuanian provs., where the bulk of the population is Lithuanian. The Germans occupy the same position in the Baltic provs., where the bulk of the population are western Finns (Esthonians, Kurs, and Livonians). Among other Finnish stems, Karelians, Samoyedes, and Zyryans are found in the N.; the Volga Finns, among whom the Mordves and the Cheremisses are the most numerous, are rapidly losing their national characteristics; while the Permians and the Ugrians are rapidly merging in the Russians. The Turco-Tatars are represented by the Tatars in Kazañ and Astrakhañ, the Bashkirs on the slopes of the S. Urals, the Chuvashes, Meshcheryaks, and Tepters in the Volga provs., and the Kirghizes in Astrakhañ; their aggregate numbers do not exceed 4,000,000. The Jews are estimated at about 2,500,000 in Kovno, Vilna, Moghilev, Grodno, Volhynia, and Podolia, as also in Bessarabia and Kherson, thus making from 10 to 16 per cent. of the population of these govts. The provs. on the Black Sea have a varied population of German colonists, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Servians, Greeks, Karaite Jews, &c. The prevailing **religion** is the Greek Orthodox, to which all Russians, with the exception of a number of White Russians professing the Union, belong; however, a considerable number, probably one-fourth, belong to some of the many sects of Nonconformists (*raskolniks*), *i.e.*, either to the Old Believers (*starovyery* and *yedinovyertsy*), who have priests, or to one of the numerous varieties of the *bespopovtsy*, 'who accept no priests,' or rather elect themselves their own ministers, or the spiritualists (*dukhovnyie khristiyane*), who divide into a great number of branches, that of the Stundists having lately taken a great development in the S. The Poles and most Lithuanians are Catholics. The Esthonians and other western Finns, as also the Germans, are Protestants; while the Mohammedan religion is professed by the Tatars, the Bashkirs, and the Kirghizes, and partly by the Meshcheryaks. Shamanism is widely spread among the eastern Finns, whether Christianised or not; and Lamaite Buddhism is the religion of the Kalmucks. The population is divided into the **classes** of the Nobles, the Merchants, the Artizans, and the Peasants, each of which has different personal rights, and possesses different organs of self-administration. **Agriculture** is the chief occupation, even in the manufacturing regions, the industrial workers often returning to the culture of the soil in the summer. Most of the peasants, especially in middle Russia, own the land under the system of the village community, and the land owned by the communes has lately been rendered by law inalienable for ever. The distribution of the territory between the different owners appears as follows: 410,801,900 ac. are owned by the state (139,397,500 ac. unfit for cultivation), 19,891,000 ac. by the Imperial family, 373,310,500 ac. by the peasants (35,546,000 ac. unfit for cultivation), and 294,504,000 ac. in private ownership (35,116,000 unfit for cultivation). The distribution of land according to quality and mode of occupation was as follows in 1892:—

Nature of Land.	Total.	In Private Ownership.
	Acres.	Acres.
Arable	287,909,000	80,063,000
Orchards, meadow grazing .	174,959,000	68,628,000
Forests, &c.	425,521,000	110,697,000
Unfit for cultivation, roads, &c.	210,059,000	35,116,000
Total . . .	1,098,508,000	294,504,000

For further statistics, see **Appendix.** The grain crops vary very much from year to year (from 192,000,000 quarters in 1892 to 287,550,000 in 1893), and on the average southern Russia is visited every eleven to twelve years by droughts, which are usually followed by years of very good crops. Although the average crop (exclusive of seeds) is considered to give less than 486 lbs. of wheat and rye per head of population, nearly one-fifth of the total crop is exported every year—the exports of cereals having been 6,560,000 quarters in 1856–60, 23,700,000 quarters in 1876–83, and 38,900,000 quarters in 1888–1891. Flax and hemp, oil-seeds, sugar-beet, tobacco, and the

vine-tree in the S. are also extensively cultivated. **Cattle-breeding** is especially important in the E., S., and SW., there being 19,633,000 horses, 24,609,000 horned cattle, 44,465,000 sheep (9,500,000 of fine breeds), and 9,243,000 swine. **Fishing** in the lakes, and especially in the lower parts of the Volga, the Ural, and the Don, and in the Caspian Sea, as well as off the Murman coast of the Arctic Ocean, is an important source of income. **Hunting** still remains profitable in the N., especially in the Pechora region. The state of **mining** is seen from the following figures for all the empire, including Finland and Poland:—

	1880.	1892.
Gold, lbs.	95,410	101,277
Silver, ,,	25,595	32,105
Platinum, ,,	5,742	10,076
Lead, tons	1,146	825
Zinc, ,,	4,256	5,059
Copper, ,,	3,203	4,733
Pig iron, ,,	448,000	995,000
Iron, ,,	292,000	370,500
Steel, ,,	307,000	312,000
Coal, ,,	3,289,000	6,800,000
Naphtha, ,,	352,000	4,490,000
Salt, ,,	779,000	1,405,000

Gold is obtained (besides Siberia) in the Ural Mts. (400,000 to 450,000 ozs.); silver in the Altai, Semipalatinsk, Nerchinsk, and Caucasia; platinum in the Urals; copper chiefly in the Urals (about 2600 tons); mercury in S. Russia (about 700,000 lbs.); tin in Finland, and zinc in Poland; iron is obtained in the Urals, partly in Olonets, and in S. Russia, where Ekaterinoslav is now becoming an important centre of iron industries and machinery works. Of the salt extracted, 1,300,000 tons come from European Russia. The extraction of coal is on a steady increase, and had attained in 1892: Don region, 3,507,000; Poland, 2,837,000; Urals, 230,000; Moscow, 177,000; Altai, 19,000; Caucasus, 17,000; Sakhalin, 12,500 tons. Manganese ore comes entirely from Caucasia. The extraction of petroleum is entirely concentrated in Caucasia, near Baku; but promising wells have also been discovered on the E. shore of the Sea of Azov. **Manufactures** in Russia began to develop after the emancipation of the serfs in 1861; but, still, the total number of workmen employed in the industries, exclusive of mining, has not yet attained one million. The growth of manufactures in European Russia alone since 1861 appears as follows:—

Years.	Number of Manufactures.	Workers.	Yearly Production.	Average Production per Worker.
			Roubles.	Roubles.
1861	14,060	559,533	295,560,000	528
1870	18,892	463,093	452,660,000	977
1882	56,905	954,970	1,126,033,000	1187
1891	102,571	860,476	1,108,779,000	1081

The chief industries (in European Russia and Poland) are: cottons (233,700,000 roubles, in 1885–91 307,500,000 roubles, with the dyeing and printing mills), which has its centres in the govts. of Vladimir, Moscow, Piotrków, and St. Petersburg, and partly in Kostroma, Tver, Esthonia, and Yaroslav; next come the steam flour-mills (156,800,000 roubles), which have lately taken a great extension, especially in the govts. on the Volga (Perm, Saratov, Samara, Yaroslav), as also in the grain exporting govts. of the S., and at Warsaw. The iron industries (33,900,000 roubles), especially the manufacture of rails and railway plant, are steadily increasing in the Ural govts. (Perm, Ufa, Orenburg), in S. Russia (Ekaterinoslav), St. Petersburg, Orel, and Piotrków in Poland. Woollen cloth mills (72,700,000 roubles) and sugar-works in SW. Russia and Poland (85,500,000 roubles), distilleries (64,700,000 roubles), machinery works (59,500,000 roubles), and leather works (37,300,000 roubles) are the next in importance. The geographical distribution of industries is very unequal, one-half of the aggregate manufactures of European Russia and Poland being grouped in the four govts. of Moscow (producing about 20 per cent. of the total value), St. Petersburg (about 13 per cent.), Vladimir (less than 10 per cent.), and Piotrków (less than 9 per cent.); eight govts. only (Warsaw, Kherson, Livonia, Kiev, Kostroma, Tver, Perm, and Yaroslav) show a production of from about 2 to 5 per cent. of the total value; twelve have a yearly production of from 1 to 2 per cent. On the other hand, a great variety of **cottage industries** are widely spread all over Russia and Caucasia; and far from showing a decrease, they are steadily developing. No less than 8,000,000 persons are engaged in these industries in European Russia and Caucasia, and their yearly production far exceeds the aggregate production of the manufactures, as it attains at the lowest estimates 1,800,000,000 roubles. Nearly all that is consumed by the peasants, and a great deal of what is consumed by the wealthier classes (some silks, furniture, toys, cutlery, drawing instruments, hardware, and every variety of wooden goods) is manufactured in the villages during the long winter months, in many places in great perfection. For information concerning trade, railways, navigation, instruction, and administration, see the section on **Russian Empire** above.

Russian Mountains, a range of the Kuenlun system trending from WSW. to ENE., in about lat. 36°–37° N., long. 82°–85½° E.

Russian River, U.S., California, rises in Mendocino co., flows S. then W. to the Pacific Ocean in Sumner co. Length, 110 m.

Russisch-Banilla, tn., Austria, Bukowina, dist. Wiznitz, 27 m. W. Czernowitz, on the r. bk. of the Czeremosz. P. <5000.

Russkiy, isl., Siberia. See **Peter the Great Gulf.**

Rustak, tn., northern Afghanistan, Badakhshan, 40 m. W. Faizabad. Alt. 3920 ft. (Curzon).

Rustan, or **Rustaing,** small dist., France, formerly in Bigorre, now in dep. Hautes-Pyrénées.

Rustchuk, tn., Bulgaria. See **Rushchuk.**

Rustenburg, tn., S. African Republic, cap. R. dist., 55 m. W. by N. Pretoria.

Rustendorf, tn., Lower Austria, suburb of Vienna; manufactures textiles.

Rusthall, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Speldhurst par., on NW. side of Tunbridge Wells, PMT.O. P. <3500.

Rustico, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Queen's co., on the inlet called R. Harbour, 15 m. NNW. Charlottetown. P. <1500.

Rustington, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 4 m. SE. by S. Arundel, 1 m. E. Littlehampton, PM.O. P. <500.

Ruston, East, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 13 m. SE. Cromer, 2½ m. E. by N. Honing for Worstead stn., P.O. P. <750.

Ruston, South, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Sco Ruston** and **Tunstead.**

Ruston Parva, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. S. Scarborough, 2 m. NW. by W. Lowthorpe stn. P. <250. See **Lowthorpe.**

Ruswarp, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 1 m. SW. Whitby, on the Esk, and the NE. R., PT.O. P. 5100.

Ruszpolyána, comm., E. Hungary, co. and 26 m. ESE. Máramaros, dist. Felsö-Vissó. P. <5000.

Ruszt, tn. with magistracy and watering-place, Hungary, co. and 9 m. NNE. Ödenburg. P. <2000.

Rute, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. Córdoba, 40 m. N. Malaga. P. 10,600.

Rutherford, decayed vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5½ m. WSW. Kelso, with a stn. on the N. B. R.

Rutherford, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 7 m. SSE. Paterson; residence of many New York merchants. P. <3000.

Rutherford, co., U.S., Tennessee, crossed in the N. by 36° N., W. of 86° W.

Rutherfordton, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Rutherford co., 75 m. W. Charlotte; is the centre of a mining dist. P. <1500.

Rutherglen, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 340 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Rutherglen (colloquially rŭg'len), parl. and royal burgh, par., and tn., Scot., Lanarkshire, on the l. bk. of the Clyde, 2½ m. SE. Glasgow, on the C. R.; very ancient, and was formerly of importance, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the 12th century. It is now a favourite residential suburb of Glasgow. Has remains of old parliament house. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries and iron-works. Par. P. 16,200; royal burgh P. 13,400; parl. burgh and tn. P. 13,100. See **Kilmarnock.**

Rutherglen, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 28 m. W. Albury, in an important wine-growing and agricultural dist. P. <1500.

Ruthin, mun. bor. (since the time of Henry VII.), par., and market-tn., Wales, Denbighshire (in Denbigh dist. of parl. bors.), 7 m. SE. Denbigh, in the diocese of St. Asaph, on the Clwyd, and the L. & NW. R.; trade in agricultural produce; has a church, formerly collegiate, and manufactures of aerated waters. Besides the modern mansion known as R. Castle, there are exceedingly picturesque remains of an old castle. Market-days, M. and S. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**R. with Llanrhydd**) P. <2000.

Ruthrieston, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 1½ m. SW. by W. Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R.

Ruthven, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on Alyth Burn, 4 m. NE. Meigle, P.O. P. <250.

Ruthven, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 6½ m. NE. by N. Coupar Angus, 1 m. NE. Jordanstone stn., with a stn. (**R. Road Crossing**) on the C. R., P.O.

Ruthven, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, 10½ m. S. by W. Inverness, drained SW. into Loch Ness. Alt. 700 ft.

Ruthvenfield, vil., Scot., Perthshire. See **Huntingtower.**

Ruthwell (locally pronounced rĭv'el, a corruption of *rood-*, that is, *cross-well*), par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 5½ m. W. by N.

Annan, 1½ m. SE. of its stn. on the G. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 8693 ac. P.<1000.

Rüti, tn., Switzd., cant. and N. of Lake Zürich, and 27 m. SE. town of Zürich. P. (comm.)<4000.

Rutigliano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 10 m. SE. Bari. P. 6600.

Rutlam, tn., Central India. See **Ratlam.**

Rutland, isl., Indian Ocean, in the Andaman Archipelago, to the S. of Great Andaman. Length, N. to S., 11 m.; breadth, 5–5½ m.; area, 45 sq. m.

Rutland, inland co., Eng., in the Wash basin, consisting of two parts separated by the Gwash (or Wash), a trib. of the Welland, which separates this county from Northamptonshire—the southern being pastoral valleys, and the northern a plateau. Round Oakham is the fertile vale of Catmos, with some fine tracts of woodland. Geologically, this county consists of Liassic and Oolitic strata, with limestone containing iron. N. of Stamford are some important stone quarries. Formerly the local forests were used for smelting the iron. Iron ore is dug at Cottesmore near Oakham. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Railway communication by the G. N., L. & NW., and M. Rlys. Oakham Castle (time of Henry II.) is remarkable for its Norman hall. R. was made a county by Henry III., and before 1885 returned two members to Parliament, and since, one. It is in the Midland circuit, and constitutes a deanery in the diocese of Peterborough. Area, 97,273 ac. P. (1891) 20,700. See **England,** table.

Rutland, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Dunglow.

Rutland, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 12 m. NW. Worcester. P.<1500.

Rutland, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Sargent co., 65 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Rutland, tn., U.S., Vermont, cap. R. co., on the Otter Creek, 47 m. SSW. Montpelier. The marble quarries, opened 1840, are the largest and most valuable in the state; many of the public buildings of R. are made from this marble, which is said to be as fine as that of Carrara. P. (1870) 10,000; (1880) 12,100; (1890) 11,800. **West R.,** adjoining town, P.<4000. See **Vermont.**

Rutland Island, Ire., off W. ct. of co. Donegal, SE. of Aran I., 54° 58′ N., 8° 28′ W.

Rutland Sound, narrow channel, Ire., W. co. Donegal, near Rutland I.

Rütli, or **Grütli,** an alp or mountain pasture, Switzd., cant. Uri, 5 m. SW. Schwiz, on the W. side of the Bay of Uri. Celebrated as the place where, on the night of the 7th of November, the men of Schwiz, Uri, and Unterwalden laid the foundation of the Swiss Confederacy.

Rüttenscheid, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 1½ m. SW. Essen; coal is mined here. P.<5000.

Rutupiæ, ruins, Eng. See **Richborough Castle.**

Ruurlo, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. SE. Deventer. P.<3000.

Ruvana, riv., Ger. E. Africa, flows W. into the head of Speke Gulf, Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Ruvo, the ancient *Rubi,* comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 20 m. W. Bari; seat of a bishop; has a 12th century cathedral, famous for its tombs and the beautiful vases found in them. P. 18,000.

Ruvu, in African place-names. See *Rufu.*

Ruw, tn., Switzd. See **Rue.**

Ruwena, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. P.<5000.

Ruwenzori, mt., or rather mt. range, equatorial Africa, between Lakes Albert Edward and Albert Nyanza, on r. bk. of riv. Semliki; discovered by Stanley, 1888. Alt. of summit, 16,600 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1889, pp. 726–30. See **Moon, Mountains of the.**

Ruysbroeck, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P.<4000.

Ruysselede, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 6 m. NE. Thielt; manufactures lace, &c. P. 7200.

Ruyton, or **Ruyton of the eleven towns,** par. Eng., Salop, div. and 8 m. SE. by E. Oswestry, 3 m. W. Baschurch stn., PMT.O.; 4828 ac. P.<1500.

Ruz, Val de, Switzd. See **Val de Ruz.**

Ruza, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 62 m. W. Moscow, on Ruza R., 13 m. N. of Mozhaisk railway station. P. 6060.

Ruzinci, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 25 m. S. Vidin, near the l. bk. of the Lom. P.<5000.

Ryall, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8 m. NE. Hexham, 5 m. ENE. Chollerton stn. P.<250.

Ryan, Loch, inlet, Scot., on the NW. of Wigtownshire, at entrance to the Firth of Clyde, 9 m. long by 1½–2¾ m. wide; forms a safe and commodious harbour, and has a light vis. 12 m.

Ryarsh, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 6½ m. WNW. Maidstone, 2 m. NW. by N. Malling stn., P.O. P.<750.

Ryazañ, govt., middle Russia, having Moscow and Tula on W., Vladimir on N., and Tambov on E. and S. Surface a plateau, 700 ft. high, deeply cut, W. to E., by the valley of the Oka, the Pronya, the Tsna, and numerous smaller tribs. and ravines. Soil very fertile, especially in SE., where the so-called 'ante-steppe' region, covered with black earth and patches of forest, begins. Coal, iron ores, limestone, grindstone, potters' clay, and peat are worked. Good forests in N. Climate somewhat warmer than at Moscow (average yearly temp. at R., 41°). Population Great Russian, with about 7000 Tatars, 1500 Poles, and less than 1000 Jews, and some Russified Meshcheryaks. Over one-half of the terr. is under corn-crops, and corn is largely exported; cattle-breeding suffers from want of meadows. A variety of domestic trades are carried on in the N.; manufactures are in progress. Intersected N. to S. by the Moscow Rly. leading to the SE. steppes, and from W. to E. by main trunk Riga–Samara–Siberia Rly., both showing a very lively traffic. Divided into twelve dists.: Ryazañ, Dankov, Egorievsk, Kasimov, Mikhailov, Pronsk, Ranenburg, Ryazhsk (important railway junction), Sapozhok, Skopin, Spassk, and Zaraisk. Many large villages having 4000 to 8000 inhabitants—Muraevnya, Dyedinovo, Lovtsy, Ukolovo, and many others. Area, 16,255 sq. m. P. (1882) 1,713,600; (1890) 1,928,600.

Ryazañ, cap. of above govt., 119 m. by rail SE. of Moscow, on Trubezh, 1 m. above its junction with Oka; badly built, and often destroyed by conflagrations; trade in corn; important railway centre. P. (almost stationary) 30,170.

Ryazhsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. by rail S. Ryazañ, very important junction of railways Moscow to Rostov, and Riga to Samara; trade in corn; surrounded by populous villages. P.<5000.

Rybachly (Tsyp Navolok), penin., Russia, Arctic Ocean, on Murman coast, 69° 34′ N., 32° 47′ E. (Cape Gordyeev).

Rybinsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 54 m. NW. Yaroslavl, on r. bk. of Volga, connected by railway with Bologoye stn. on St. Petersburg–Moscow Rly. (186 m.). Being situated on r. bk. Volga, opposite the mouth of Sheksna, and near to the mouth of Mologa—both connected by the Tikhvinsk and Mariinsk systems of canals with the Neva—it is the port of St. Petersburg on the Volga; from 5000 to 7000 vessels, coming up the Volga with corn, timber, &c., stop here and partly are discharged—over 180,000 tons of goods being sent by rail to Bologoye—or are shipped, up the two systems of canals, to St. Petersburg. Nearly 100,000 workers come here together during the period of navigation. Permanent population increasing (1883) 18,900; (1891) 29,000.

Rybnik, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 15 m. E. Ratibor, circle R.; coal is mined here. P.<5000.

Ryburgh, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk. Great R., NW. div., on the Wensum, 19 m. WSW. Cromer, with a stn. (**Ryburgh**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O., P. <750; Little R. P.<250.

Rydaholm, vil., Sweden, prov. and 53 m. S. Jönköping. P. (comm.)<4000.

Rydal ('rye valley') **and Longhrigg,** par., Eng., Westmorland, in the W. of the Appleby div., at the E. extremity of **Rydal Water,** 2 m. N. of the head of Windermere, 5½ m. NW. by N. Windermere stn.; 4862 ac. P.<500. See **Rothay.**

Rydal, stn., New South Wales, Cook co., on the G. W. R., on Solitary Creek, 75 m. NW. by W. Sydney (111 m. by rail), in 33° 29′ S. and 150° 3′ E. P.<1500.

Rydal Fell, mt., Eng., Westmorland, in the W. of the Appleby div., 2 m. NW. Rydal. Height, 2003 ft.

Ryde, mun. bor. (since 1868) and par., Eng., Hampshire, on N. ct. of Isle of Wight, in the diocese of Winchester. It is mainly a watering-place and summer resort, with pier for the steamers for Southampton and Portsmouth. Tn. P. (1801)<1500; (1871) 11,300; (1891) 11,000.

Ryde, or **Kissing Point,** stn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 12 m. by rail NW. Sydney, in 33° 51′ S. and 151° 7′ E.; has large orange orchards. P.<4000.

Ryders Hill, Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, 16½ m. W. by N. Torquay. Height, 1691 ft.

Rye, mun. bor. (by prescription), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 10 m. NE. Hastings, in the diocese of Chichester, on the Rother, on SE. R. Trade diminished, as the harbour has got silted up; still exports wool, corn, timber, and hops. R. was a Cinque Port, the Ypres tower being a survival of the ancient fortifications. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1891)<4000; parl. div. P. 57,100.

Rye, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in Smilesworth Moor, on the N. border of the Thirsk and Malton div., flowing SE. partly through and partly along the borders of the Thirsk and Malton and the Whitby divs., joining the Derwent on the r. bk. at Wykeham, about 4 m. above Malton.

Rye, or **Rye Beach,** vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., at mouth of Piscataqua R., 3 m. S. Portsmouth. Its extensive beach renders it a favourite summer resort. P.<1500.

Rye, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., 25 m. NE. New York, on Long Island Sound. P.<1500.

Rye, ct. vil. and summer resort, Victoria, Mornington co., 30 m. SE. by E. Geelong. P.<1500.

Rye Bay, bay, Eng., Sussex and Kent.

Rye Beach, vil., U.S., New Hampshire. See **Rye.**

Ryechitsa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 150 m. SE. Minsk, on r. bk. of the Dnieper, 35 m. above its junction with Sozh. P. 7600.

Ryefield, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 4½ m. NE. Oldcastle stn.

Ryeford, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the M. R., 1½ m. SW. Stroud.

Ryegate, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., 6 m. NW. Wells R. P.<1500.

Rye Harbour, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 3 m. from Rye.

Ryehill, vil., Eng., Northumberland. See **Black Carts.**

Rye Hill, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, on the NE. R., 10½ m. E. Hull.

Ryehill, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Abbey.

Rye House, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the G. E. R., 5½ m. SE. Hertford; scene of the plot of 1683, called the Rye House Plot, for the murder of Charles II. and James, Duke of York.

Ryeng, Korean, 'pass.'

Ryeshetilovka, tn., Russia, govt. and 24 m. W. Poltava; tanneries of 'Astrakhañ' furs. P. 6550.

Ryezhitsa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 199 m. NW. Vitebsk, on St. Petersburg-Warsaw Rly. P. 12,000.

Ryhall, par., Eng., Rutland, 11 m. E. by N. Oakham, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**R. with Essendine**) P.<1000.

Ryhill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barnsley div., 5 m. SE. Wakefield, on the M. S. & L. R., PM.O. P.<1500.

Ryhill and Camerton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 8 m. E. by S. Hull, 1 m. SW. of its stn. on the NE. R. P.<500.

Ryhope, par. and sea-bathing resort, Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., on the coast, 3½ m. S. by E. and partly in bor. of Sunderland, on the NE. R., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**R. Colliery**). P. 7500.

Rykneld Street, or **Upper Icknield Street,** ancient Roman and British road, Eng., from Gloucester NE. to Aldborough, Yorkshire, and thence probably to the mouth of the Tyne.

Rykys, or **Rijk Islands,** small group of isls. in the Spitsbergen Archipelago, NE. of Edge I. Area, 40 sq. m.

Rylane, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 7 m. from Coachford.

Ryle, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, dist. Rothbury, 3 m. W. Whittingham. P. (of each)<250.

Rylsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 83 m. WSW. Kursk, connected by a branch line (17 m.) with Kursk-Kiev Rly., on r. bk. Seim, trib. of Desna; entrepôt for wheat, hemp, hempseed-oil, tallow, honey, and wax; trade in cattle. P. 15,100.

Rylstone, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Conistone.**

Rylstone, postal-tp., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 50 m. NNE. Bathurst. Alt. 1993 ft. P.<1500.

Rymal, stn., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 7 m. S. by E. Hamilton.

Rymanów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Sanok, 65 m. NNE. Kaschau (Hungary). P.<4000.

Ryme Intrinsica, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 5½ m. SW. Sherborne, 1½ m. W. Yetminster stn. P.<250.

Rynek, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Kolomea. P. 6900.

Ryn Peski (Naryn Sands), sandy deserts, 100 m. long, 15-30 m. wide, Russia, between lower Volga and Ural Rivs., in the S. of Khanskaya Stavka; pasture grounds of Kirghizes (formerly covered with forests).

Rypin, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 40 m. NW. Płock, 11 m. S. of Prussian frontier town Strassburg. P.<5000.

Ryslinge, vil., Denmark, Fyen, 12 m. SSE. Odense. Mean rfall. 25.87 in. P.<2000.

Rysome, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 2 m. NE. Patrington.

Ryssby, vil., Sweden, prov. and 9½ m. N. Kalmar. P. (comm.)<4000.

Ryssel, tn., France. See **Lille.**

Ryston, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 11½ m. S. King's Lynn, 1 m. N. by E. of its stn. on the G. E. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**R with Roxham and Fordham**) P.<500.

Ryswyk, or **Ryswyck,** tn., Holland. See **Rijswijk.**

Ryther with Ossendyke, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Wharfe, 8½ m. SSW. York, 2½ m. E. by S. Ulleskelf stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**R. with Lead**) P.<500.

Ryton, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6 m. S. Shrewsbury, 1 m. E. Dorrington stn. P.<250.

Ryton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on riv. Rye, dist. and 3 m. NE. Malton. P.<250.

Ryton and **Ryton Woodside,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Durham. Ryton, Chester-le-Street div., on the r. bk. of the Tyne, 6 m. W. Newcastle, on the NE. R. and N. B. R.; has coal-mines and large iron-works. PMT.O. Tn. (Ryton) P. 5600; par. (Ryton) P.<3500; Ryton Woodside, P.<1500.

Ryton on Dunsmore, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 4½ m. SE. Coventry, 2 m. SW. Brandon and Wolston stn., P.O. P.<500.

Ryukyu, kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Okinawa ken.

Rzeszów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, cap. dist. R., on riv. Wislok, 70 m. E. Bochnia; manufactures cloth and linen. P. 12,000.

Rzhev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 70 m. SW. Tver, 92 m. from Ostashkovo railway stn., on both banks of Volga; hemp-yarn mills; important river-port. P. 30,400.

Rzhishchev, tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SE. Kiev, near r. bk. Dnieper; sugar-works, distilleries; river-port for shipping corn, salt, and sugar. P. 5200.

S

Saadani, seapt., German E. Africa, in about 6° 3′ S. Saadani is the terminus of the caravan route into the interior. The town was occupied by the Germans in 1890. P.<2000.

Saal, or **Saal im Pommern,** vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the E. shore of the Saaler Bodden (a lagoon which receives the Recknitz), circle Franzburg, 24 m. W. Stralsund. P.<2000.

Saalbach, small riv., Ger., Baden, flows NW. into the Rhine, a few miles above Spires; not navigable.

Saale, riv., Ger., rises on the N. side of the Fichtelgebirge, in the NE. of Bavaria, and winds N. through Thuringia, Prussian Saxony, and Anhalt, past Rudolstadt, Jena, Merseburg, and Halle into the Elbe in Prussian Saxony, which it enters midway between Magdeburg and the confluence of the Mulde; canalised from Naumburg, 112 m. Length, 210 m.

Saale, Fränkische (Franconian), riv., Ger., in the N. of Bavaria, flows SW. into the Main, which it enters about 19 m. NW. by W. Würzburg; navigable.

Saaler Bodden, ct. lake, Prussia and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, receiving at its head the Recknitz, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land connecting the Darss Penin. with the mainland, communicating on the E. with the Barther Bodden; navigable by vessels of about 6 ft. draught.

Saalfeld, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on the l. bk. of the Saale R., 33 m. NE. by N. Koburg, cap. circle Saalfeld. Manufactures of wire-work, dyeing, &c.; has ochre and iron-mines (formerly also gold, silver, and copper). Saalfeld was probably founded 800, as a border fortress against the Sorbs (Wends); later it was an imperial residence and free city. In 1680 was cap. of a duchy which was united to Koburg in 1735, and to Meiningen in 1826. P. (1834)<5000; (1890) 9800.

Saalfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Mohrungen, 22 m. SSE. Elbing. P.<3000.

Saalfelden, comm., Austria, Salzburg, dist. Zell am See, 26 m. SSW. Salzburg. P.<5000.

Saalkreis, circle, Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Merseburg, almost entirely E. of the Saale, cap. Halle; contains the coal-field of Wettin.

Saane, riv., Switzd. See **Sarine.**

Saanen, vil., Switzd., in the Bernese Oberland, on the Saane (Sarine), 25 m. SW. Thun. Alt. 3325 ft. P.<4000.

Saanich, long picturesque inlet in the SE. of Vancouver I., NW. of Victoria, opening N.

Saar, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Neustadtl, 19 m. NE. Iglau. P.<3000.

Saar, French **Sarre,** riv., Ger., rises in Lorraine and flows N. into the Rhine Prov. of Prussia, and enters the Moselle a few miles above Trèves; navigable from Sarrlouis, 45 m.; canalised to Saargemünd, 29 m. higher up, whence the **Saar Canal** runs S. to join the Marne-Rhine Canal. Canal, 40 m. long and 5½ ft. deep, and made in 1867; is principally used for carrying coal from the Saar coal-basin into France and Lorraine. Length, 84 m.

Saaralben, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Forbach, on the Saar R., 40 m. E. by S. Metz, 7½ m. S. by W. Saargemünd. P.<3000.

Saarbrücken, tn., Prussia, in the extreme S. of the Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Saar, 39 m. SSE. Trèves, cap. circle Saarbrücken; centre of the Saarbrücken coalfields, 22 m. long by 8 m. wide; has manufactures of door and window fasteners, and iron-founding. Trade in coal, ironwares, wines, &c. The battlefield of Spichern (August 6, 1870) is close by. P. (1816, with St. Johann) 9500; (1890, exclusive of St. Johann) 13,500; comm. P. 13,800; (including St. Johann) P. 28,400.

Saarburg, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, cap. circle Saarburg, on the Saar R., 33 m. W. by N. Strassburg. P. 5400.

Saarburg, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Saar, 11 m. SSW. Trèves, cap. circle Saarburg. P. <3000.

Saardam, a name sometimes improperly used for **Zaandam,** Holland.

Saargemünd, in French **Sarreguemines,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, cap. circle Saargemünd, on l. bk. of the Saar, 40 m. E. Metz; considerable manufactures of stoneware, silk, plush, velvet, &c. P. (1867) 6100; (1890) 12,200; comm. P. 13,100.

Saarlouis, tn. and fortress, Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the Saar, 31 m. S. Trier (Trèves), 13 m. NW. by W. Saarbrücken, cap. circle Saarlouis; manufactures leather, &c. Almost immediately outside the fortifications (erected by Vauban in 1680–85) lie the villages of Roden, Fraulautern, Lisdorf, and Beaumarais. Birthplace of Marshal Ney (1769). Annexed to Prussia in 1815. P. (1816) 4700; (1890) 6800.

Saarn, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, on riv. Ruhr, 6½ m. SW. by W. Essen. P. <5000.

Saar Union, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Zabern, on the Saar R., 30 m. W. Wörth, 11½ m. S. Saargemünd; manufactures hats and ropes. P. <4000.

Saarwellingen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier (Trèves), circle and 7 m. NE. Saarlouis. P. <3000.

Saas, Saas im Grund, or **Im Grund,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 13 m. ENE. Chur, in the Prättigau. Above Saas is the village Fée, a favourite tourist resort. Near the town is the pass of Monte Moro, alt. 9390 ft., which leads to Macugnaga. Before the Simplon route was open, this was the general route between Vaud and Italy. P. <2000.

Saati, or **Sahati,** vil., E. Africa, Eritrea, 16 m. W. Massaua, with which it is connected by rail.

Saatzig, circle, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. Stettin, on the Ihna.

Saaz, or **Zatec,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. S., on riv. Eger, 30 m. E. by N. Karlsbad. Important hop-gardens, said to produce the best hops in the world. Saaz was a fortress of the Hussites in the 15th century; was unsuccessfully besieged by the Germans in 1419. Alt. 765 ft. P. 13,200.

Saba, tn., Arabia. See **Marib.**

Saba, Dutch isl., W. Indies, Leeward Is., in 17° 40′ N., 63° 15′ W. P. 2000.

Saba, islets, mouth of Red Sea. Same as **The Brothers.**

Šabac (shabats), tn., Servia, cap. prov. Šabac, on the Save, 37 m. W. by S. Belgrade. P. 9700.

Sabadell, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 11 m. NNW. Barcelona; manufactures cotton and woollen goods. The town is called 'The Manchester of Catalonia.' P. 19,600.

Saba'ki, riv., Brit. E. Africa, called in its upper course the Athi, flows first SE. from the Kikuyu plateau, then E. mostly through arid wastes covered with dense, often thorny, scrub, and enters the Indian Ocean in 3° 10′ S., a few miles to the N. of the Malindi; entirely unnavigable.

Sabalgarh, tn., Central India, Gwalior state, 30 m. SE. Karauli, and 8 m. SE. r. bk. Chambal. P. 6100; Hindus, 5100.

Sabana, Rio, estuary, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, runs N. and S. to Darien Harbour behind the Gulf of San Miguel.

Sabanacamaguey, an archipelago on the N. ct. of Cuba, in 79°–81° W.

Sabana del Palmar, comm., isl. Porto Rico, 18 m. SSW. San Juan, on r. bk. of riv. Toa. P. 6600.

Sabana Grande, isl. and comm., Porto Rico, S. ct., 71 m. SW. by W. San Juan, in 67° W. P. 9600.

Sabanalarga ('great savannah'), tn., Colombia, dep. Bolivar, 40 m. ENE. Cartagena. P. (with dist.) 10,000.

Sabaneta, cape, in the extreme NW. of Brit. Guiana, in about 8° 42′ N., 60° 7′ W.

Sabaneta, cape, isl. of Haiti. See **Punta Sabaneta.**

Sabang, vil., Malacca (Straits Settlements), 20 m. N. Malacca.

Sabanilla, seapt. tn., Colombia, Bolivar, 60 m. NE. Cartagena. Sabanilla is the principal export port of the republic; has an open roadstead (with two lighthouses, visible respectively 15 and 14 m.), but partly sheltered by a narrow penin. stretching about 2 m. W., at the end of which stands Puerto Colombia. P. <2000.

Sabanilla del Encomendador, comm., Cuba, 89 m. E. by S. Havana. P. 8900.

Sabanja, the ancient *Sophon,* tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Constantinople, sanjak and 18½ m. ESE. Ismid, on S. side of **Sabanja Lake** (10 m. long by 4½ m. wide). P. 3–4000.

Sabara, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 49′ S., 44° 0′ W., 46 m. NW. Ouro Preto; gold is mined here. Alt. 2280 ft.; annual rfall. (25 yrs.), 64.45 in. P. 5000.

Sabari, Seberi, Severi, or **Savari,** riv., India, rises in the Eastern Ghats, and joins the Godávari in 17° 35′ N. and 81° 18′ E.

Sabarmati, riv., India, flowing SSW. through Gujarat into the head of the Gulf of Cambay.

Sabba, vil., Malay Penin., in the S. of Perak, on the Bernam R., in about 3° 46′ N., 100° 59′ E.

Sabbânîn, vil., Palestine, 32° 34′ N., 34° 52′ E., 9½ m. NE. by E. of the ancient Cæsarea.

Sabbia, Val, valley, Italy, E. Lombardy, the Italian part of the mountain basin of the Chiese (W. of Lake Garda).

Sabbioncello, mountainous penin., Austria, Dalmatia, crossed at N. end by 43° N., separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Narenta, and from Curzola and Meleda Is. by the channels of the same names as the islands. Length, 43 m.; breadth, 2½–5 m.; has a lighthouse (on Cape Gomena), visible 11 m.

Sabbioneta, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Mantua, 13 m. NNE. Parma. P. <2000.

Sabden, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3½ m. SE. Clitheroe, PMT.O.

Sabetha, city, U.S., Kansas, Nemaha co., 60 m. W. by N. St. Joseph (Mo.) by rail. P. <1500.

Sabi, riv., S. Africa, flows S. through Manika-land, then E. through Gaza-land, entering the Indian Ocean in about 21° S. Bar at mouth 5 ft. deep at low tide; tide ascends 30 m.

Sabians, not to be confounded with Sabæans, religious sect, Asiatic Turkey, Mesopotamia, on the lower Euphrates and in the Persian valley of Karun; are gnostic Christians. Their headquarters are at the village of Suk-esh-Shiok, 215 m. SSE. Bagdad.

Sabina, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clinton co., 50 m. SW. Columbus. P. <1500.

Sabinal, Cayo (**Key**), Cuba I., to the N. of the port Nuevitas. Length, 22 m.; breadth, 9½ m.

Sabinas, tn., Mexico, Coahuila, 150 m. N. by W. Monterey, on the most important coalfield of the state; iron also occurs near. P. <2000.

Sabine, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, W. frontier, S. of 32° N.

Sabine, co., U.S., Texas, on the Sabine R. (E. frontier), N. of 31° N.

Sabine Island, Greenland. See **Pendulum Islands.**

Sabine Lake, U.S. See **Sabine River.**

Sabine Pass, short riv., U.S., between Louisiana and Texas, forming the outlet of Sabine Lake.

Sabine Pass, or **Sabine City,** vil., U.S., Texas, Jefferson co., 88 m. E. Houston, on the outlet of Sabine Lake. P. <1500.

Sabine River, U.S., rises in the NE. of Texas, forms part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, and flowing through Sabine Lake enters the Gulf of Mexico through the head of Sabine Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. long by 1 to 7 or 8 m. broad, at the mouth of which is a bar with 6 or 8 ft. of water. Lighthouse in 29° 43′ N., visible 15 m.

Sabiote, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 35 m. NE. Jaën, dist. Ubeda. P. <5000.

Sabis, riv., France. See **Sambre.**

Sable, French, 'sand;' *e.g.,* Sablon, Sablières, La Sablonière.

Sable, Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the extreme S., at the S. end of an island which takes its name from it.

Sable, Cape, U.S., the most southerly point of the mainland of Florida.

Sable Island, isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, 20 m. long, 1–2 m. broad, on the Atlantic Ocean, in 43° 54′–58′ N., crossed by 60° W.; has an establishment for the relief of shipwrecked mariners.

Sable Island, isl., W. Indies, 1 m. from the W. point of Antigua.

Sable River, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, 52 m. W. by N. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Sables d'Olonne, Les, seapt., France, dep. Vendée, on the W. ct., 38 m. NW. La Rochelle, cap arr.; has sardine fisheries, and canning and shipbuilding; also oyster beds. The port is situated on a badly-sheltered roadstead; has a fine beach, frequented for sea-bathing; a lighthouse (Barges d'Olonne), visible 14 m. P. 9900.

Sable-sur-Sarthe, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche, 26 m. SE. by E. Laval; anthracite is found here; important quarries of black marble, and marble works. P. 5300.

Sablettes, Les, sea-bathing resort, France, dep. Var, arr. and 3 m. S. by W. Toulon.

Sablières, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, 17 m. N. Bessèges; argentiferous lead is mined here. P. <2000.

Sablon, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lorraine, circle and to the S. of Metz. P. <3000.

Saboga, isl., Colombia, in the Gulf of Panama, to the N. of the Pearl Archipelago.

Sabor, riv., chiefly in Portugal, rises in the Sierra de la Culebra, in the Spanish prov. of Zamora, and flows S. passing near Bragança, then SW. into the Douro.

Saboya, vil., Colombia, dep. Boyaca, 6 m. N. Chiquinquira. Near the village is the *Piedra Pintada,* a curious monument of the Chibchas, covered with hieroglyphics. P. (dist.) 9000.

Sibra, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesternorrland, 3 m. WNW. Hernösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. P. (comm.) <5000.

Sabrao, isl., E. Indies. See **Adenara.**

Sabres, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, 46 m. S. by W. Bordeaux. P. <3000.

Sabrina, ancient name of **Severn,** riv., Eng.

Sabrina, volcanic islet, Azores, appeared 1811, to the SW. of Cape Ferraria, on the extreme W. of São Miguel I.; subsequently disappeared.

Sabrina Land, on the Antarctic Circle, crossed by 120° E.

Sabrosa, tn., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, dist. and 9½ m. ESE. Villa Real; birthplace of Magellan (Magalhães). P. <2000.

Sabula, vil., U.S., Iowa, Jackson co., on r. bk. of Mississippi R., 38 m. SE. Dubuque. P. <1500.

Säby, or **Sæby,** tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Jutland, prov. Hjörring, 8 m. S. Frederikshavn. P. <2000.

Sabzawar, tn., Persia. See **Sebzewar.**

Sac, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 42° N., and crossed by 95° W.

Sacaba, tn., Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba. P. 3000.

Sacate Grande, isl., Honduras. See **Zacate Grande.**

Sacatepequez, dep., Guatemala, traversed in the N. by riv. Sacatepequez (r. bk. trib. of the Rio Grande), cap. Antigua; hot springs.

Sacavem, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, 5 m. N. Lisbon, near the r. bk. of the Tagus; important salt-works. P. <2000.

Saccæa, vil., Syria. See **Shakka.**

Saccarappa, vil., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 4 m. NW. by W. Portland. P. <1500.

Saccarello, Monte, mt., Italy, Piedmont, in the Maritime Alps, 18 m. N. by W. San Remo. Alt. 7228 ft.

Sac City, U.S., Iowa, cap. co., 72 m. E. by S. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Sacconago, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 20 m. NW. Milan. P. <3000.

Sacconnex, Grand and **Petit,** two vils., Switzd., immediately adjoining Geneva on the N.

Sacedon, small vil., Spain, the name of which is sometimes applied to the neighbouring La Isabela. See **Isabela, La.**

Sachem's Head, cape, U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., in 72° 41′ W.

Sachigo, Lake, Canada, NW. Terrs., crossed by 54° 10′ N., 93° 40′ W., drained NE. by the Sachigo R. into the Severn; a Hudson Bay Company's post upon its E. side.

Sachsa, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 13 m. NW. by W. Nordhausen. P. <2000.

Sachseln, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden, 2 m. S. Sarnen, on the E. side of the Sarner-see. The church, containing the tomb of the hermit Nicolas de Flue, died 1487, attracts many pilgrims. P. <2000.

Sachsen, kgd. See **Saxony.**

Sachsen Bay, German New Guinea, in the W. of Huon Gulf, in 7° 15′ S.

Sachsenburg, tn., Austria, Carinthia, dist. Spittal, 49 m. WNW. Klagenfurt; iron and antimony are mined here. P. <2000.

Sachu, Sachou, Shachau, Saitu, Tunghwan-hsien, or **Tengwan,** tn. and oasis, China, in the NW. of prov. Kansu, NW. of the Nan-shan range, in 40° 8′ N., 94° 56′ E. The oasis, irrigated by the Danga-gol (Dan-chai or Tan-bo), and one of the most fertile in central Asia, extends about 15 m. N. to S., and 12 m. E. to W. Alt. 5225 ft. P. (including oasis) 20,000.

Sachuest Point, cape, U.S., Rhode Island, in the S. of New Port co., in 71° 15′ W.

Sacierges, vil., France. See **Sassierges-St.-Martin.**

Sacile, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, 23 m. NE. by N. Treviso. P. <3000.

Sacket (or **Sacket's**) **Harbor,** vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on Lake Ontario, 40 m. NE. by N. Oswego. The harbour comprises the outer and inner harbour, the latter having sufficient depth for large vessels to within two fathoms of the shore. In the village are Madison barracks, built 1816–19, containing one regiment of U.S. infantry. P. <1500.

Säckingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Waldshut, on r. bk. of the Rhine R., 16 m. E. Basel (Switzd.); manufactures silk ribbons; has a mineral spring and baths. P. <4000.

Sackville, seapt. tn., Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., 95 m. ENE. St. John, near the head of Cumberland Basin. P. <5000.

Sackville, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 12 m. from Halifax. P. <1500.

Saco, city, U.S., Maine, York co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Saco, 14 m. SW. by S. Portland, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by four bridges; has a splendid beach, and considerable coasting trade. Manufactures include cotton goods, machinery, and shipbuilding, &c. P. 6100.

Saco, riv., U.S., rises in the White Mts., New Hampshire, flows E. and SE. through Maine, and falls into the Atlantic below Biddeford. Length about 160 m. The navigation is impeded by falls, which afford water-power for numerous mills.

Sacombe, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 4½ m. N. by E. Hertford, 3½ m. N. by W. Ware stn. P. 250.

Sacramento, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 48′ S., 42° 9′ W.

Sacramento, city, U.S., California, Sacramento co., on a wide plain, on l. bk. of Sacramento R., 73 m. NE. San Francisco; manufactures pottery, flour, furniture, and woollens. The railway repair and car shops of the Pacific Rly. employ 1000–1500 hands. It has regular communication by steamers with San Francisco, Marysville, and various points on the Sacramento R. Sacramento was founded in 1839, and then called New Helvetia. Mean temp. (37 yrs.), yr. 60.2° F., Jan. 46.6°, July 73.0°; rfall., yr. 19.80 in., May–Oct. 1.79 in. P. (1850) 6800; (1870) 16,300; (1880) 21,400; (1890) 26,400.

Sacramento, riv., U.S., California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, near 42° 40′ N., 120½° W., flows SSE. between those mountains and the Coast Range, and in 38° 10′ N. unites with San Joachim from the S., then flows into the Bay of San Francisco; navigable 50 m. in high water, and by small vessels to Red Bluff, 320 m. Length, 500 m.

Sacramento, Pampas del, an immense densely forest-clad plain on both sides of the Ucayali, but mainly on the W., dep. Loreto, Peru, extending from the mouth of the river to about 9° S.

Sacratif, cape, S. ct. of Spain, prov. Granada, in 3° 29′ W.

Sacriston, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 3½ m. NW. by N. Durham, 2 m. ENE. Witton Gilbert stn., PMT.O. P. 5300.

Sacro, Monte, mt., Italy, in S. of Campania, in 40° 13′ N., 15° 22′ E. Alt. 5590 ft.

Sacupana, tn., S. America, Venezuela, Delta terr., on S. bank of Orinoco, 120 m. S. of the SW. point of the isl. of Trinidad.

Sada, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 6 m. ESE. Corunna, dist. Betanzos; has fisheries. P. 6300.

Sadagóra, tn., Austria, crownland Bukowina, dist. and 4½ m. N. by E. Czernowitz. P. <5000.

Sadberge, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 4 m. ENE. Darlington, 1½ m. N. Middleton in Teesdale stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Saddell and Skipness, par., Scot., Argyllshire, on E. side of Kintyre; 46,872 ac. P. <1500.

Saddington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9 m. SE. by S. Leicester, 2½ m. WSW. Kibworth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Saddle, isl. group, China. See **Hangchow Bay.**

Saddle, isl., Lower Burma, in the Mergui Archipelago, 3 m. W. the isthmus of Kra, immediately S. of 10° N.

Saddle, The, mt., Scot., on the border of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire, 13½ m. N. by W. of the head of Loch Arkaig. Alt. 3317 ft.

Saddleback, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Keswick. Height, 2847 ft.

Saddleback, mt., U.S., Maine, Franklin co., 52 m. NW. Augusta.

Saddle Head, or **Gubroenacoragh,** cape, Ire., N. ct. Achill I., co. Mayo.

Saddle Island, Pacific. See **Valua.**

Saddle Mountain, Canada, Quebec, on the frontier of Maine (U.S.), in 71° W.

Saddlewood, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Hawkesbury par., 6 m. SW. Tetbury.

Saddleworth, par., Eng., cos. Lancashire and Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., 11 m. SW. by W. Huddersfield, 5 m. E. Oldham, with a stn. (**Saddleworth** for **Dobcross**) on the L. & NW. R.; manufacture of woollens. The par., which is intersected by the Huddersfield Canal, consists chiefly of hills and moorlands. Area, 18,797 ac. P. 22,500.

Saddleworth, tp., S. Australia, Light co., 58 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Saddle Yoke, mt., Scot., Dumfriesshire, par. and 6 m. NE. Moffat. Alt. 2412 ft.

Sadek, tn., Cochin-China, near r. bk. of Anterior or Superior arm of the Mekong, 70 m. WSW. Saigon.

Sadfe, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. and 19 m. SE. Siut, on the l. bk. of the Nile. P. <4000.

Sádhaurá, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 26 m. E. Ambála; has an annual Mohammedan fair, attended by about 20,000 persons. Manufactures coarse cloth. P. 10,400; Hindus, 3900; Moham. 5800.

Sadikábád, vil., India, Baháwalpur, 100 m. E. Jacobábád.

Sadika-Banza, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, near the r. bk. of the Congo, in 5° 36′ S., 13° 38′ E.

Sadina, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Razgrad, 30 m. SE. by S. Rustchuk. P. <3000.

Sadiola, vil., French Sudan, Bambuk, 42 m. SW. Medina; has rich gold-mines.

Sadiyá, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Lakhimpur, on the r. bk. of the Brahmaputra, here subject to such great changes as to threaten the destruction of the village, 46 m. NE. by E. Dibrugarh. Sadiyá is the NE. frontier outpost of India, and hence a place of political importance. Alt. about 400 ft. P. <5000.

Sado, isl., Japan, off the W. ct. of Honshiu, 25 m. W. Niigata. It formed a kuni or old prov., but is now in Niigata ken; gold mined in the NW. of the island.

Sado, riv., in the S. of Portugal, flows N. then NW. into the Bay of Setubal (St. Ives).

Sadon, vil., Brit. India, Upper Burma, in the Kashin Hills. A mule-track has recently been opened to this place from Waingmaw, l. bk. of Iráwadi.

Sadong, riv., in the SW. of Saráwak, flows N. into the China

Sea, which it enters in about 110° 45′ E.; navigable for large vessels in its lower course, but with the navigation obstructed by a bar at the mouth, over which there is only 7 ft. at dead low water.

Sadong, vil., Saráwak, on Sadong R.; has government coal-mines.

Sadonsk, lead and silver mines, Russia, N. Caucasus, prov. Terek, WSW. Vladikavkaz, 24 m. from Alaghir silver-works.

Sadowa, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 8½ m. NW. Königgrätz; scene of a great victory of the Prussians over the Austrians, 1866. P. <2000.

Sadowa Wisznia, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Mosciska, on the Wisznia (trib. San), 30 m. W. by S. Lemberg. P. <5000.

Sadras, or **Satranja-Patana,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, Chengalpat dist., 43 m. S. Madras. A Dutch settlement was founded here, 1647. P. <5000.

Sadska, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Podĕbrad, 25 m. E. by N. Prague; has a mineral spring and bathing establishment. P. <4000.

Sadullápur, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, Maldah dist.; has a large religious trading fair in March. Sadullápur is held in great veneration by the Hindus as a burning ghát and bathing-place. P. <5000.

Sæby, tn., Denmark. See **Säby.**

Saegerstown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., on French Creek, 28 m. S. by W. Erie. P. <1500.

Saegersville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., 29 m. NE. by N. Reading. P. <1500.

Sael, Anglo-Saxon, 'the willow.' See *Salh.*

Sæpinum, vil., Italy. See **Sepino.**

Safah, Es, volcanic mass, Syrian desert, 18½ m. SE. Damascus. Its cones are 2950–3600 ft. above the level of the sea, and 1300–1970 ft. above the surrounding country.

Safaid Koh, mt. range, Afghanistan. See **Safed Koh.**

Safata Harbour, on the S. ct. of Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in about 13° 56′ S., 171° 47′ W.

Safed, tn., Palestine, 32° 58′ N., 35° 29′ E., 13 m. N. by W. Tiberias, on a mountain cleft by a ravine. Safed is the seat of a noted Jewish school. In the time of the crusaders an important fortress. A terrible earthquake in 1837 destroyed 4000 Jews. P. 4000, mainly Jews, who are attracted here by certain prophecies which proclaim that this will be the birthplace of the future Messiah.

Safed Koh, Safid Koh, Sefid Koh, Safaid Koh, Súfed Koh, or **White Mountains,** range of mts., Afghanistan, stretching for about 100 m. E. and W. to the S. of the Kabul R. The highest peak is **Sikaram** or **Sitaram,** in lat. 34° 2′ 21″ N., long. 69° 56′ 35″ E. Alt. 15,600 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, p. 629.

Safeh, Es, oasis, eastern Sudan. See **Es-Safi.**

Safe Harbour, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., on l. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 36 m. SE. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Safety, Isles of. See **Salut, Îles du.**

Safety Cove, Canada, Brit. Columbia. See **Oatsolls.**

Saffelaere, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent. P. <4000.

Safi, Asfi, or **Azfi,** seapt., W. ct. Morocco, in 32° 19′ N., 106 m. WNW. Morocco. Surrounded by walls, ditches, and a ruined citadel, and built at the bottom of a ravine. Anchorage in bay from ½ m. to 2 m. from shore, open to the WSW., and very dangerous; vessels load and discharge by lighters. The exports are valued at less than £200,000, the imports at half that sum. In the vicinity is the 'House of the Seven Brothers,' a shrine venerated alike by Jews and Moors. Excessively hot in summer. P. 3–10,000.

Saffron Hill Liberty, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, and **Ely Place,** par., Eng., co. London, in Holborn union. P. <5000.

Saffron Walden, mun. bor. (since the 14th century), par. and market-tn., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 24 m. NNW. Chelmsford, in the diocese of St. Albans, on a branch of the G. E. R., near the Cam. A centre of agricultural industry. The name refers to a time when the saffron crocus was cultivated here (Walden=Wealden). The town has a museum and a good library; also a training-college for schoolmistresses. Remains of a Norman castle. Market-days, Tu. and S. Mun. bor. and par. 7502 ac., P. (1801) 3200; (1851) 5900; (1871) 6060; (1891) 6100; parl. div. P. (1891) 47,400.

Saffuriye, Palestine. See **Sefuriye.**

Safi, Es-, oasis, eastern Sudan. See **Es-Safi.**

Safid Koh, mts. See **Safed Koh.**

Safien, valley, Switzd. See **Savien.**

Safipur, or **Sáipur,** tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Unao, 20 m. N. Cawnpur. P. 7800; Hindus, 4600; Moham. 3200.

Säfsnäs, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 50 m. SW. Falun. P. (comm.) <4000.

Säfvar, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, 10 m. NE. Umeå; scene of a Russian victory over the Swedes, 1809. P. (comm.) <4000.

Säfvenäs, harb., Sweden. See **Skellefteå.**

Saga, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 40 m. NNE. Nagasaki. P. 29,500.

Saga, vil., Upper Burma, in the Shan state of Thaton, 100 m. SSE. Mandalay.

Sagadahoc, co., U.S., Maine, on the coast, crossed in the W. by 70° W., contains the mouths of the Kennebec and the Androscoggin Rivs.

Sagain, or **Sagaing** (census), tn., Upper Burma, on the Irâwadi, 10 m. SW. by W. Mandalay, cap. dist. Sagain. P. 9900; Buddhists, 8600.

Sagais, Turkish stem in S. Siberia, dists. Minusinsk and Kuznetsk, on upper Abakan and Tom. Number about 8000.

Sagala, mission station, Brit. E. Africa, in about 3° 30′ S., 38° 24′ E.

Sagallo, seapt. vil., E. Africa, French colony of Obok, on the N. ct. of the Bay of Tajurra, 37 m. SW. Obok; is the starting-point of caravans for Shoa. The roadstead is almost open.

Sagami, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Kanagawa ken. It includes the S. penin. on the W. side of the entrance to the Bay of Tokyo, terminating in Cape Tsurugi (Tsurugisaki).

Sagan, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle Sagan, on the r. bk. of the Bober, 34 m. W. Glogau. The principality of Sagan, created 1428, belonged for a short time to the great General Wallenstein. P. (1816) <5000; (1890) 12,400.

Saganing, mts., Russia, Transcaucasia, begin in prov. Kars and run SE., assuming different names (Balehak, Alaghöz Mts., &c.), and reach 9369 and 9227 ft. in Kumry and Chomargdagh respectively, and 13,436 ft. in Mount Alaghöz.

Saganoseki, seapt. tn., Japan, in the NE. of Kiushiu I. P. 5400.

Ságar, or **Saugor** (census), isl., Brit. India, Bengal, in the Sundarbans, at mouth of the Húglí R. In 1864 a cyclone visited the island, when a storm wave 11 ft. high swept over it, destroying more than two-thirds of the population. The island is very sparsely inhabited. Has lighthouse, in 21° 39′ N., visible 15 m.

Ságar, or **Saugor** (census), tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist., 90 m. ENE. Bhopál, on a fine lake of the same name; terminus of a branch line from Bina on the Indian Midland Rly. (through Central India, Bhopál to Jhansi, &c.); has a fort commanding the whole city; a barrack for Europeans; cantonment on NE. In 1867 the swamp to the NE. was converted into a large garden, with ornamental water. Ságar was formerly the entrepôt of the salt trade with Rájputána. Alt. 1940 ft. P. 44,700; Hindus, 33,500; Moham. 9000.

Ságar, municip., India, Mysore, 87 m. N. by E. Mangalore; has a trade in areca-nuts. P. (1881) <3000.

Ságarband Defile, pass, Brit. Afghanistan, across the N. end of the Takatu Mts., about 20 m. NNE. Quetta, now traversed by the railway through the Nari Pass.

Ságargarh, or **Sagargad** (census), health resort, Brit. India, Bombay, Kolába dist., 19 m. S. Bombay. Alt. 1357 ft.

Sagasig, tn., Egypt. See **Zagazig.**

Sagastyr, isl., Siberia, at the mouth of the Lena, seat in 1882–83 of the International polar station, 73° 22′ 48″ N., 126° 35′ E. Mean temp. (2 yrs.), yr. 1° F., Feb. –36.4°, July 40.8°.

Sageium, tn., France. See **Ponts-de-Cé.**

Sagetown, vil., U.S., Illinois, Henderson co., 83 m. by rail SW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Sage Valley, U.S., Nevada, White Pine co., 240 m. E. Carson City, to the S. of Steptoe Valley.

Saggart, par. and tn., Ire., co. and 8 m. SW. by W. Dublin, bar. Newcastle, 4½ m. from Clondalkin stn., P.O. Par. 4453 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <250.

Saghalin. See **Sakhalin.**

Sag Harbor, vil. and port of entry, U.S., New York, Suffolk co., at the E. point of Long I., Gardiner's Bay, 94 m. E. by N. Brooklyn; tourist resort; chief industries, whaling and fishing. P. <2000.

Sagiet-el-Hamra ('the red ravine'), riv., W. ct. of Africa, enters the Atlantic Ocean about 28 m. SW. Cape Juby, in 27° 38′ N.

Saginaw, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. Siganaw co., on both banks of the Saginaw R., 12 m. SSW. Bay City; has saw and several other lumber mills, boiler and machine works, and various other factories. P. (1850) <1000; (1870) 7500; (1880) 10,500; (1890, consolidated with E. Saginaw) 52,300.

Saginaw, riv., U.S., Michigan, in the E. Formed by the confluence of the Tittabawassee and Shiawassee, it flows NNE. past Saginaw and Bay City to the head of **Saginaw Bay,** an inlet on the W. side of Lake Huron, 30 m. across, containing many islands, and has valuable fisheries. Most of the lumber trade of the Huron region passes through Saginaw Bay; navigable for steamers of 10 ft. draught for 24 m. out of a total of 34 m.

Sagium, tn., France. See **Sées.**

Sagne, La, vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NW. by W. Neuchâtel. P. <2000.

Sagone, small port, Corsica, arr. and 14 m. N. Ajaccio, at head of Gulf of Sagone. The port offers excellent anchorage;

exports coal and wood. The neighbouring beach is frequented for sea-bathing. Sagone, which was an ancient episcopal city prior to the transference of the see to Vico, is of Roman origin.

Sagone, Gulf of, W. ct. of Corsica, in 42° 2′–8′ N., between the Pointe de Carghese on the N. and Cape Fano on the S.

Sagra, La, mountain mass, Spain, in the NE. of the prov. of Granada, a little S. of 38° N., to the E. of the headwater of the Guadalquivir. From different sides of it proceed various streams belonging to the basins of the Guadalquivir and Segura; has silver and tin mines. Tetico, its highest point, is 7870 ft. high.

Sagra di San Michele, ancient and celebrated abbey, Piedmont, on the summit of Mount Pirchiriano, 17 m. WNW. Turin; founded at the close of the 10th century. Alt. 3110 ft.

Sagres, decayed tn. and fort, in the extreme SW. of Portugal, prov. Algarve (dist. Faro), 4 m. SE. Cape St. Vincent. The fort, which is protected from W. and N. winds, and receives its name from *Promontorium Sacrum*, was founded in 1416, and first called *Terrena Raval*, and later *Villa do Infante*, by Henry the Navigator. Hence he despatched his vessels of discovery. Burnt down by Drake, 1597, and afterwards destroyed by an earthquake. P. <2000.

Sagu, tn., Upper Burma, dist. Minbu. P. 7500.

Saguache, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed by 38° N. and 106° W., with very pure beds of brown hematite at the base of the Sangre de Cristo Mts., in the E. of the county.

Saguache, Sawatch, Sierra Madre, or **National Range,** mts., U.S., Colorado, parallel with and about 16 m. W. Park range. The range, which stretches N. and S. by E. for about 80 m., has several peaks over 14,000 ft. in height, and terminates N. in the Mount of the Holy Cross. Alt. 14,176 ft.

Sagua de Tánamo, comm., Cuba, prov. and 64 m. NNE. Santiago de Cuba. P. 3500.

Sagua la Grande, comm., Cuba, 152 m. E. by S. Havana; has a lighthouse, visible 9 m. P. 18,300 (about two-thirds white, the remainder mainly 'coloured'; about 500 Chinese).

Saguenay, co., Canada, embracing the whole of the prov. of Quebec N. of the riv. St. Lawrence and E. of 70° W., together with a small area in the S., W. of that meridian.

Saguenay River, Canada, Quebec, drains the waters of Lake St. John and flows ESE. into the riv. St. Lawrence, 48° 9′ N. The **Little Saguenay River** enters it on the r. bk. 25 m. from its mouth.

Sagunto, formerly **Murviedro** (from the Latin *Muri veteres*, 'the old walls'), fortified tn., Spain, prov. and 17 m. NNE. Valencia, on the Palencia, cap. Sagunto dist. Its present name is its ancient one (*Saguntum*) revived in Spanish form. P. 6500.

Sahagun, tn., Spain, prov. and 35 m. SE. Leon; ruins of a vast Benedictine monastery, where several kings of Leon ended their days as monks. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sahama, mt., Andes. See **Sajama.**

Saham Toney, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 21 m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, 1½ m. NW. by W. Watton stn., P.O. (**Saham Tony**); 4063 ac. P. <1500.

Sahaptins, Indian tribe. See **Nez Perces.**

Sahara, largest desert of the earth, extending through 50° of long. and 15° of lat. across the whole width of northern Africa, from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. The soil consists of a great variety of rocks, and almost all geological ages, with the exception of the Triassic and Jurassic periods, are represented. A number of mountain groups (Ahaggar, Asben, Tibesti Mts.), partly of volcanic origin, rise above the widely extending plateaux and plains. Depressions below sea-level are much less frequent than was formerly supposed, and occur only in the Libyan Deserts (Sivah, Araj, Birket-el-Kerun), and in southern Algiers (Shotts). Generally, the alt. of the desert varies from 700 to 2000 ft., the western terrs. being lower (El Juf, alt. 400 ft.) than the central and eastern regions. The climate is very hot, but on the whole healthy. In spite of the very scanty rainfall (central parts no rain whatever) the underground water-supply is considerable, the desert being studded by many fertile oases (*e.g.*, Sivah, Aujila, Fezzan, Ghadames, Ghat, Tirat, Tafilet, Kufra, Kawar, Bilma, Asben) and wadis, characterised by date-palms, olive-trees, and wheat and barley growths. The worst parts of the desert are the so-called Hammadas, stony plateaux devoid of water and vegetation. The only perennial river which forces its way through the desert is the Nile (*q.v.*). The Sahara is very sparsely peopled by various Semitic and Hamitic tribes (Tuareg, Tibbu, &c.), the majority leading a nomadic life. A number of important caravan routes cross the Sahara, connecting the Mediterranean coast-belt with the Sudan. The most important of these are the following:–From Morocco *viâ* Arawan and Mabruk to Timbuktu; from Tripoli *viâ* Ghadames, Ghat, and Asben to Kano; from Tripoli *viâ* Murzuk and Kawar to Lake Chad; from Bengazi *viâ* Aujila and Kufra to Wadai. Salt is the most important yield of the Sahara (salt deposits of Bilma and Taudeni); it is exported in large quantities to the Sudan. Many parts of the Sahara are still unexplored. Area, 3,500,000 sq. m. (Behm and Wagner). [**H. G. S.**]

Saháranpur, city, Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. Saháranpur, 58 m. SE. by E. Ambála, in a low situation; has a stn. on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Rly. and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. Saháranpur has considerable trade, and is the headquarters of the Jumna Canal Establishment; a large horse-fair is held in the spring. Has government botanical gardens. P. 63,200; Moham. 34,200; Hindus, 26,500.

Saháspur, or **Sahíspur** (census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 55 m. E. Mecrut; manufactures superior cotton cloth in pieces. P. 6400; Moham. 5300; Hindus, 1100.

Sahaswán, tn., Brit. India. See **Sahiswan.**

Sahati, vil., E. Africa. See **Saati.**

Sahel, Wed, riv., Algeria, provs. Algiers and Constantine, flows NE. past Aumale, and reaches the Mediterranean 2 m. S. Bougie, after a course of about 120 m. Area of basin, 3530 sq. m.

Sahel el Mukhnah, site, Palestine, probably the *Michmethah* of the O. T., 32° 21′ N., 35° 16′ E., 9 m. N. Nablus.

Sahend, or **Sehend,** mt., Persia, Azerbaijan, about 25 m. S. by E. Tabriz. Alt. 11,630 ft. (Curzon).

Sahet Mahet, ruins, Brit. India, Oudh, Gonda dist., 80 m. NE. by E. Lucknow; identified by General Cunningham as the ancient *Srávasti*. The ruins of Jetavana, a magnificent Buddhist monastery, lie SW. of the cap. Buddha here spent many periods of retreat. Sahet Mahet is connected with the religion of the Jains, and has a small Jain temple.

Sáhibganj, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Santál Parganás, on the r. bk. of the Ganges, 40 m. E. Bhágalpur. Sáhibganj was only founded in 1862; it is a great trade depôt. P. 11,300; Hindus, 9100; Moham. 2100.

Sáhibgarh, tn., India, in the feudatory state of Patiála (Punjab). P. 5600; Hindus, 2400; Moham. 3200.

Sahispur, tn., Brit. India. See **Sahaspur.**

Sahiswán, or **Sahaswán** (census), municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Budáun, 45 m. WSW. Bareilly. P. 15,600; Moham. 8000; Hindus, 7600.

Sáhiwál, tn., Brit. India, Punjab. See **Shahiwál.**

Sáhiwál, tn., India. See **Montgomery.**

Sahs, Teutonic, 'knife,' 'short sword.' See *Saxon.*

Sahuayo, vil., Mexico, state of Michoacan, near the Lake of Chapala; there are veins of silver, iron, cobalt, and coal in the neighbouring mountains. P. (comm.) 12,000.

Sahwi, dist., W. Africa, in extreme NW. of Gold Coast Colony.

Sahyádri Mountains, India. See **Ghats.**

Sai, tn., French Indo-China, 60 m. N. Luang Prabang.

Sai, riv., Malay Penin. See **Telubin.**

Saiada, tn., Tripoli, on the N. ct., 20 m. W. by S. Tripoli.

Saibai, isl., in Torres Strait, belonging to Queensland, off the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, crossed by 9° 23′ S., 142° 40′ E.

Saiburee, Malay Penin. See **Selburi.**

Saida, comm., Algeria, 83 m. E. Tlemsen, arr. Mascara; noted for its oranges. Alt. 2845 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 11.16 in. P. 19,600.

Saida, tn., Palestine. See *Sidon.*

Saidabad, tn., Persia, prov. and 102 m. SW. by W. Kerman, in the plain of Sirjan. P. 8000.

Saidápet, or **Sydapet** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. Chengalpat dist., 5 m. SW. Madras; has a government school of agriculture. P. 5700; Hindus, 5200.

Saidschütz, or **Saidschitz,** vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Brüx, 13 m. SSW. Teplitz, at foot of the Erzgebirge; has noted mineral waters (Sedlitz), and manufactures mineral salt. P. <2000.

Saïf, vil., Arabia. See **Fartak.**

Saighan, pass, Afghanistan, 20 m. N. Bamian, on the road to Khulm.

Saighton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. SE. Chester, 1 m. SW. Waverton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Saigon, Annamite **Gia-Dinh-Thanh,** chief seapt. of Lower Cochin-China, cap. of French Indo-China, on r. bk. of riv. Saigon (*q.v.*), 34 m. from the sea, connected by rail with Mitho, on the Mekong. The neighbouring large market-town of Sholon (Cholon or Cholen), on both banks of the Chinese Arroyo [**Saigon River**], is practically a suburb of Saigon. Before Saigon was taken by the French, 1859, it was the Annamite cap. of Lower Cochin-China, and consisted of an inner town, surrounded by fortifications and a circle of suburbs. Since it became a French town it has been converted into one of the handsomest cities of the East, with large boulevards and spacious streets and squares; cathedral, arsenal, and docks, including government dry and floating docks, this last with maximum draught of water at entrance of 20 ft. The chief exports and imports are those of Cochin-China. Annual value of imports about two millions sterling; of exports, nearly three millions. Trade chiefly with Singapore. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1874–79), yr. 81.0° F., Jan. 77.5°, July 81.5°; mean rfall. (7 yrs.), 82.96 in. P. 50,000.

Saigon River, or **Kang-le,** riv., French Cochin-China, flows SSE. and SE. and enters the China Sea by the Kwa Soirap, which is regarded as one of the mouths of the Donnai, so that the Saigon R. is a trib. of this river, joining it a few miles below the town of Saigon. At Saigon it has a width of 1300 ft., and a depth of more than 30 ft., with a rise of the tide amounting to

13 ft., which enables vessels of the largest size to ascend so far. An artificial channel, known as the Chinese Arroyo, has connected the river at Saigon with the eastern Vaico (another, more westerly, influent of the Kwa Soirap) since early in the 19th century, and this stream again is connected artificially with the western Vaico and the Mekong at Mitho.

Saijo, tn., Japan, on the NW. ct. of Shikoku, 134 m. WSW. Kobe; near it the chief antimony mine of Japan (Ichinokawa).

Saikaido, one of the nine great divs. of Japan, comprising the isl. of Kiushiu, and those of Iki-shima, Tsu-shima, and the Riukiu (Luchu) group of islands.

Saiki, seapt. tn., Japan, Kiushiu I., prov. Bugo. P. 5700.

Sail, mt., Eng., Cumberland, on the SW. border of the Penrith div., 4 m. SW. by W. Keswick. Alt. 2205 ft.

Sailam, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 37 m. NW. by N. Macao.

Sailana, tn., Central India, 80 m. NW. Indore, cap. Sailana state. P. 5100; Hindus, 3800; Moham. 600.

Saillagouse, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 47 m. WSW. Perpignan. P. <2000.

Saillans, tn., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Die, 44 m. NNE. Orange, 22 m. SE. Valence. P. <2000.

Sail-lès-Bains, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 18 m. NNW. Roanne; bathing establishment. Alt. 1050 ft. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sail Mhor, or **Sail More,** mt., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, in NW. of Lochbroom par. Alt. 2508 ft.

Sailor's Gully, post-tn., Victoria. See **Nerring.**

Sail Rock, off W. ct. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., in 16° 36′ S.

Sail-sous-Couzan, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 10 m. NNW. Montbrison, at foot of the mountains of Forez; has mineral springs, known to the Romans; barytes found here. Alt. 1395 ft. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sailughem, mts., central Asia. See **Altai.**

Saima, a large lake of S. Finland, whose name is also extended over a large system of lakes, reaching as far N. as the Susmenselkä range. Its E. branch is the Pielis-järvi, which discharges its waters into the Pyhäselkä and Orihvesi. A new canal brings to it also the waters from Höytiänen Lake. The W. branch of the Saima system is formed by the Kalla-vesi, with its outer inlets (Onki- and Poro-vesi), whose waters are discharged by the broad river (*fjärden*) known as the Nildiä, and a system of smaller lakes, into the Hauki- and Enon-vesi. The E. and W. branches are connected by the Orivirta-, the Pihlaja-, and the Puru-vesi, which flow into the southern Saima, or Saima proper. This lake has its outlet in the Wuoken, which flows into Lake Ladoga, forming the renowned Imatra rapids (140 ft. wide; fall, 114 ft. on a length of 4 m.). Several canals connect together the lakes of the Saima system, while the **Saima Canal** (with locks) establishes a direct communication between Saima proper (in the E. of Willmanstrand) with the Viborg Bay in the Gulf of Finland. Navigated by steamers in all directions. Area of Saima proper, 680 sq. m.; alt. 256 ft.

Sain-Bel, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 12 m. W. by N. Lyons; important mine of copper, lead, and iron pyrites. P. <2000.

Sainghin-en-Weppes, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. S. Lille; coal mined here. P. <3000.

Saini, vil., Baluchistan, 90 m. NE. Gwadur, in about 63° 18′ E., 26° 5′ N.

Sains, tn., France, dep. Nord, 26 m. WNW. Rocroi, arr. and 4 m. ESE. Avesnes. P. <5000.

Sains, vil., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 5 m. S. Amiens. P. <2000.

Sains Richaumont, tn., France, dep. Aisne, 20 m. N. by E. Laon, arr. and 9 m. W. Vervins. P. <3000.

Saint. For Dutch names with this prefix see under **Sint,** German (including Austrian and Swiss German) names under **Sankt,** Hungarian under **Szent,** Italian and Spanish under **San, Sant', Santo,** or **Santa,** Portuguese under **São,** except in the case of some names (like St. Gothard) which have become familiar under the English prefix and under an English spelling.

St. Abb's, stn. and PMT.O., Scot. See **Reston.**

St. Abb's Head, cape, Scot., on the N. ct. of Berwickshire; named after St. Ebba, who founded a monastery here in the 7th century. The lighthouse, in 55° 55′ N., 2° 0′ W., is visible 21 m.

St. Adolphe, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Montgomery co., 21 m. N. by W. Quebec.

St. Affrique, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, on the Dourdon, 37 m. E. Albi, cap. arr.; manufactures cloths and serges. Successfully resisted the Prince de Condé, 1628. P. <5000.

St. Agapit de Beaurivage, vil., Canada. Same as **Black River.**

St. Agathe, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the l. bk. of the Red R., 23 m. S. by W. Winnipeg.

St. Agnes, par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Truro, in a rich tin-mining district, PMT.O.; 8441 ac. P. <4500. **St. Agnes Head,** a cape to the W. **St. Agnes Beacon** adjoins the town; alt. 597 ft.

St. Agnès, vil., France, dep. Jura, 33 m. ESE. Châlon-sur-Saône, arr. and 6 m. SW. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. <2000.

St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Is. (*q.v.*), 1½ m. SW. St. Mary. 'The Gugh,' a promontory on the E. ct., is at spring tides converted into an island. The Punch Bowl is a curiously perched boulder. A lighthouse, in 49° 54′ N., 6° 21′ W., is visible 18 m. PT.O. P. <250.

St. Agrève, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, 30 m. S. St. Étienne. P. <4000.

St. Aignan, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. and 22 m. S. Blois. P. <3000.

St. Aignan, isl., Pacific. See **Louisiade Archipelago.**

St. Alban, vil. and par., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 43 m. W. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Alban, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 8 m. W. Roanne; bathing establishment. Alt. 1475 ft. P. <2000.

St. Alban-des-Hurtières, tn., France, dep. Savoie, arr. St. Jean-de-Maurienne, 19 m. E. by S. Chambéry; mines of spathic iron ore. P. <2000.

St. Albans, episcopal city, mun. bor. (since Edward VI.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Albans or Mid div., 21 m. NNW. London, with diocese of St. Albans, near the Ver (hence the ancient name *Verulam*), trib. of the Colne, on the M. R. and branches of G. N. and L. & NW. Rlys. No important manufactures; straw-plait, shoe factories, &c. The Roman *Verulamium* was a 'municipium,' well fortified, when London was but a commercial port. Two battles during the Wars of the Roses took place here. The ancient abbey (now a cathedral church), originally built on a much larger scale than Canterbury, was consecrated in 1115, and is a famous specimen of Norman architecture. The abbey (recently restored) is 550 ft. long, and the Gothic nave is the longest in existence. The Clarence Park, 8¾ ac., and the Clarence Park recreation grounds, 16½ ac., were given to the corporation by Sir J. Blundell Maple in 1894. The present diocese was constituted in 1877, and includes the whole of Herts and Essex, with parts of Cambridgeshire, Kent, and Bedfordshire; P. (1891) 1,006,700; revenue, £3100. St. Albans returned two members to Parliament till 1852. Mean rfall. (Gorhambury, alt. 425 ft., 1866–80), yr. 29.6 in. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 3000; (1851) 7000; (1871) 8300; city P. (1891) 12,900; parl. div. P. 53,300.

St. Albans, tp., New South Wales, Hunter co., 50 m. NNW. Sydney. P. <1500.

St. Albans, bor., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., near Christchurch. P. 5200.

St. Albans, tn., U.S., Maine, Somerset co., 8 m. N. Pittsfield. P. <1500.

St. Albans, tn., U.S., Vermont, cap. Franklin co., 24 m. N. by E. Burlington, 3 m. E. of and 200–300 ft. above level of Lake Champlain; important railway centre and summer resort; has a famous butter market. P. 7800.

St. Albans, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Kanawha co., on the Great Kanawha R., 11 m. W. by N. Charleston. P. <1500.

St. Albans, stn., Victoria, 11½ m. from Melbourne by rail. P. <1500.

St. Albans Head, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Dorsetshire, in 2° 3′ W.

St. Albert, vil., Canada, dist. Alberta, 19 m. NW. Edmonton. P. <1500.

St. Albin, comm., France. See **Scey-sur-Saône.**

St. Alexandre, vil., Canada, Quebec, Iberville co., 29 m. SE. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Alexandre, vil., Canada, Quebec, Kamouraska co., 100 m. NE. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Alkmund, par., Eng., Derbyshire, partly in co. bor. of Derby. P. 14,900.

St. Allen, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 3 m. N. Truro. P. <500.

St. Alphonse, vil., Canada, Quebec, Joliette co., 57 m. N. Montreal. P. <1000.

St. Alphonse de la Grande Baie, vil., Canada, Quebec. See **Bagotville.**

St. Alvère, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Bergerac, 18 m. S. by E. Périgueux. P. <2000.

St. Amand, vil., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Brenne, 16 m. WNW. Blois, arr. and 8 m. S. by W. Vendôme. P. <2000.

St. Amand-en-Puisaye, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, on the Vrille, arr. Cosne, 37 m. N. by W. Nevers. P. <2000.

St. Amand-les-Eaux, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. NW. by N. Valenciennes; manufactures pottery and hosiery, and has iron and steel works. Two miles E. is a bathing establishment, waters impregnated with sulphur and lime, known to the Romans. The town suffered much during the international wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. P. 12,000.

St. Amand-Montrond, tn., France, dep. Cher, on the Cher, 27 m. N. by W. Montluçon, cap. arr.; near it the remains of an old Roman city, and the scene of several important battles between the French and the English in the wars of the 14th century; also the castle of Mont Rond. Birthplace of the Great Condé. P. 7600.

St. Amans, vil., France, dep. Lozère, 70 m. SW. St. Étienne, arr. and 11 m. N. by W. Mende. P. <2000.

St. Amans-des-Cots, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 59 m. NNE. Albi, arr. and 13 m. NNW. Espalion. P. <2000.

St. Amans-Soult, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 16 m. SE. by E. Castres. Marshal Soult was born (1769) and died (1851) here. P. <2000. **St. Amans-Valtoret,** tn., on the opposite bank of the Thoré. P. <2000.

St. Amant-de-Boixe, tn., France, dep. Charente, on the l. bk. of the Charente, arr. and 11 m. N. by W. Angoulême. P. <2000.

St. Amant-Roche-Savine, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 31 m. SE. by E. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 6 m. WNW. Ambert; has mineral springs; argentiferous lead is mined here. Alt. 2745 ft. P. <2000.

St. Amarin, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Thur, 17 m. NW. by W. Mülhausen. P. <3000.

St. Ambroise, settlement, Canada, Quebec, co. and 7 m. WNW. Quebec.

St. Ambroix, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Calais, on the Cèze, 31 m. N. by W. Nîmes; has silk manufactures, and coal-mines. P. <4000.

St. Ambrose, isl., Pacific, belonging to Chile, E. of 80° W., and S. of 26° S.

St. Amour, tn., France, dep. Jura, arr. Lons-le-Saunier, 35 m. SE. Châlon-sur-Saône; fine marble is quarried here. P. <2000.

St. André, tn., Algeria, prov. and 4½ m. NW. Oran, on the coast; is a pleasure resort for the people of the prov. P. <2000.

St. André, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Bruges. P. <4000.

St. André, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. and 11 m. SE. by S. Évreux. P. <2000.

St. André, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. St. Jean-de-Maurienne, 43 m. SE. Chambéry; iron is mined here; has mineral spring. Alt. 3950 ft. P. <2000.

St. André, tn., Réunion, on the NE. ct. P. 8900.

St. André d'Acton, Canada. See **Acton Vale.**

St. André-de-Cubzac, tn., France, dep. Gironde, near the r. bk. of the Dordogne, arr. and 12 m. NE. by N. Bordeaux; has two ports, Plagne and Port Neuf; manufactures wines. P. <2000.

St. André-de-Valborgne, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Vigan, 39 m. N. by W. Montpellier, 12 m. SSE. Florac. P. <2000.

St. André-la-Champ, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, 15 m. N. Bessèges; lead and zinc mined here. P. <2000.

St. Andrew, cape, NW. ct. Madagascar, in 16° 12′ 25″ S.

St. Andrew, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Coromandel co., 47 m. ENE. Auckland. P. <1500.

St. Andrew, vil., W. Indies, NE. ct. Barbados.

St. Andrew, vil., W. Indies, on the E. ct. of Grenada I.

St. Andrew Ilketshall, P.O., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. SE. Bungay. See **Ilketshall.**

St. Andrews, vil., Canada, Manitoba, 12 m. NE. by N. Winnipeg, on a branch of the C. P. R. P. <1500.

St. Andrews, seapt. tn., Canada, New Brunswick, cap. Charlotte co., 60 m. W. by S. St. John. St. Andrews is a sea-bathing place and summer resort, and has a tidal harbour 35 ft. deep in ordinary spring tides at high water, 10 ft. at low water. P. <2500.

St. Andrew's, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Antigonish co., 40 m. E. by S. Pictou. P. <1500.

St. Andrews, vil., Canada, Ontario, Stormont co., 7 m. from Cornwall. P. <1500.

St. Andrews, vil., Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., on riv. Du Nord, 2 m. above its mouth, 39 m. W. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Andrew's, PMT.O., Eng., Channel Is., Guernsey.

St. Andrew's, Ire. See **Ballyhalbert.**

St. Andrews, parl. and royal burgh, watering-place, seapt. tn., and par., Scot., Fifeshire, on St. Andrews Bay, 15 m. SE. Dundee, 45 m. NE. Edinburgh, on the N. B. R.; noted in Scottish history. It was founded in the 8th century by a Pictish king, was made a royal burgh about 1140, and an archbishopric in 1472. The ruins of the castle are situated on a rocky promontory overhanging the sea; founded in 1200, but rebuilt nearly two centuries later, and again in 1558. Here James III. was born; Cardinal Beaton was murdered in 1546; and James VI. took refuge after the Gowrie conspiracy; it was bombarded by the French, and Knox taken prisoner in 1547. Near the cliff is a monument in memory of George Wishart (1545) and other martyrs. The ancient square tower of St. Regulus, within the precincts of the cathedral, was erected in the middle of the 11th century. The cathedral, commenced about 1160, was not finished till 1318. Its demolition began in the time of Knox (1559), but the ruins are now carefully preserved. There are remains of the ruined chapel of the Black Friars. The university is the oldest in Scotland, founded 1411. It consists of two colleges; St. Mary's (founded 1537), which is the divinity hall; and the united colleges of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's (amalgamated in 1747), for arts and medicine. The University library has over 117,000 vols., and receives an allowance of £630 per annum in lieu of the former right to a copy of every book published in the kingdom. St. Leonard's buildings are now used as a college for ladies. Madras College, founded by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell (died 1832), is a school of secondary education, including classes on the Madras system, imported by its founder from India. Average number of pupils about 200. St. Andrews has long been the headquarters of golfing in Scotland, and the manufacture of golf-clubs and balls is its principal special industry. The fishing industries employ a considerable number of persons. Coal is mined in the neighbourhood. The inner harbour is 9 ft. deep over sill at ordinary high water; the outer harbour is 9 ft. deep at high water, dry at low water. During the 15th and 16th centuries St. Andrews was one of the chief seaports N. of the Forth. After a period of decay the town has during the 19th century made considerable advance, and is now one of the most fashionable resorts in Scotland. The **St. Andrews District** of parl. burghs (St. Andrews, Crail, Cupar, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem) returns one member. Market-day, M. Par. 11,482 ac., P. (1801) 2500; (1891) 8000; burgh and tn. P. 6900; parl. dist. P. 18,900.

St. Andrews, par., Scot., Orkney Is., on E. side of Pomona I.; 12,830 ac. P. (including **Copinshay Island** and part of **Mainland**) <2000.

St. Andrews, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4 m. SW. Cardiff, close to Dinas Powis stn. P. <1500.

St. Andrews, W. Indies, on the N. ct. of Dominica.

St. Andrew's Bay, U.S., Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, between Washington co. and Calhoun co., with a narrow mouth about 30° 7′ N., 85° 45′ W. The main ports are 12 m. in length, with arms 30 m.; width, 2–5 m.; has 18 ft. of water on the bar, and good sheltered anchorage within.

St. Andrews Island, small isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, 1 m. from the E. ct., in 45° 18′–20′ N.

St. Andrews-Lhanbryde, par., Scot., Elginshire, on riv. Lossie, contains part of Elgin; 9197 ac. P. <1500.

St. Andrews Minor, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, in ancient par. of Bridgend. P. <250.

St. Anicet, vil., Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., on Lake St. Francis, 50 m. SW. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Ann, settlement, Canada, dist. Alberta, on Lake St. Ann, 35 m. W. by N. Edmonton.

St. Anna Bay, Curaçao I., W. Indies; has quay, with depth alongside for the largest vessels.

St. Anne, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 28 m. SE. by E. Winnipeg.

St. Anne, tn., Channel Is., cap. Alderney. P. <2000.

St. Anne's Head, cape, Isle of Man, E. ct., 5 m. ENE. Castletown, P.O. (**St. Ann's**).

St. Anne's Hill, PMT.O., Ire., co. and 6 m. NW. Cork.

St. Anne's on the Sea, tn. and watering-place, Eng., W. ct. Lancashire, div. and 4 m. S. Blackpool, with a stn. (**St. Anne's**) on the L. & Y. & L. & NW. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P. <3000.

St. Anne's, Shandon, par., Ire., partly in city of Cork. P. 28,100.

St. Ann's, stn., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 12 m. NNE. Hamilton, on a railway.

St. Ann's, P.O., Isle of Man. See **St. Anne's Head.**

St. Ann's Bay, narrow inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the NE. ct. of Cape Breton I., its mouth in 60½° W.

St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, Middlesex co., on the N. ct., 21 m. W. by N. Port Maria, in 77° 13′ W.

St. Ann's Chapel, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Gunnislake, Cornwall.

St. Ann's Head, cape, Wales, Pembrokeshire, at the W. of the entrance to Milford Haven. The lighthouses, in 51° 41′ N., 5° 11′ W., are visible respectively 20 and 18 m.

St. Ann's Point, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SW. ct., in 43° 37′ N.

St. Ann's Road, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., on the G. E. R. and M. R., 4½ m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London.

St. Ann's Well, stn., Eng., co. and near Nottingham, on the G. N. R. and M. S. & L. R.

St. Anselme, vil., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., 18 m. SE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Ansgar, vil., U.S., Iowa, Mitchell co., on Cedar R., 9 m. by rail NW. Osage. P. <1500.

St. Anthème, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, 24 m. WNW. St. Étienne. P. <2000.

St. Anthony Harbour, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 51° 20′ N.

St. Anthony in Meneage, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the r. bk. of the Helford R., 4½ m. S. by W. Falmouth. P. <250.

St. Anthony in Roseland, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the E. of Falmouth Harbour, 8 m. S. by E. Truro. P. <250. **St. Anthony's Point,** adjoining, shows two lights, in 5° 1′ W., visible respectively 14 and 11 m.

St. Anthony's, stn., Eng., on the NE. R., in Newcastle, Northumberland.

St. Anthony's Falls, U.S., Minnesota. See **Mississippi River.**

St. Antoine, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Isle aux Oies, 38 m. ENE. Quebec.

St. Antoine-de-Galamus, hermitage, France. See **Galamus.**

St. Antoine de Tilly, vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbinière co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 22 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Antonin, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, arr. and 23 m. ENE. Montauban; has phosphates, lithographic stone, and a ferruginous spring 1 m. to the E. In the ruined castle La Valette Jean de la Valette, grand-master of Malta, who defended the island against the Turks in 1568, was born (1494). P. <3000.

St. Arnaud, tp., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 60 m. W. by N. Sandhurst, in gold-mining and rich agricultural dist. P. (bor.) <4000.

St. Arne's Island, small isl., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on E. side of Lake St. Clair, formed by branches of the St. Clair R.

St. Arvans, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the r. bk. of the Wye, 2 m. NNW. Chepstow, PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**St. A. with Penterry**) P. <750.

St. Arvans Grange, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Wye, 2 m. N. by W. Chepstow. P. <250.

St. Asaph, Welsh **Llanelwy,** par. and contributory parl. bor. (**Flint**), Wales, Flintshire and Denbighshire, on an eminence between the Clwyd and Elwy Rivs., 5 m. N. by W. Denbigh, on the L. & NW. R. The see is said to have been founded by Kentigern about 560, but it is from his successor, St. Asaph, that the town and diocese are named. The present cathedral dates chiefly from the close of the 15th century, though parts of the first stone building, erected in the 13th century, still remain. The restoration of the cathedral was begun under the late Sir Gilbert Scott. In front is a monument to Bishop Morgan and his coadjutors in the translation of the Bible into Welsh (15th century). PMT.O. Market-day, F.; cattle sales last Thursday in month. Par. 11,346 ac., P. <3500; parl. bor. P. <2000.

St. Athan, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 1½ m. from the S. ct., 12 m. WSW. Cardiff, 4 m. SSE. Cowbridge stn., with a stn. (**St. A. Road**) on the Taff Vale Rly., P.O. P. <500.

St. Athanase, or **Iberville,** formerly **Christieville,** tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. Iberville co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Richelieu, and a railway, 21 m. SE. Montreal. P. <2000.

St. Athan Road, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R. See **St. Athan.**

St. Auban, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse, 29 m. WNW. Nice, picturesquely situated at the height of 3640 ft. P. <2000.

St. Aubert, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Cambrai. P. <3000.

St. Aubin, tn., Eng., Channel Is., on S. ct. of Jersey, 4 m. W. St. Helier, on the Jersey Rly. The tidal barbour is 17–18 ft. deep at spring tides, dry at low water; has firm sands, and excellent facilities for bathing. The bay is one of the largest and most picturesque in Jersey. Near the town is **St. Aubin's Castle,** fortified. PMT.O. (**St. Aubin's**).

St. Aubin-d'Aubigné, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 11 m. N. by E. Rennes. P. <2000.

St. Aubin-du-Cormier, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. NE. Rennes, arr. and 11 m. SW. by W. Fougères; has a ferruginous spring. Scene of a famous battle between the French and Bretons, 1488. P. <2000.

St. Aubin-sur-Mer, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 10 m. N. Caen, on the English Channel; has oyster-beds, and a fine beach much frequented. P. <2000.

St. Audrie's, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, in ancient par. of West Quantoxhead. P. <250.

St. Augustin de Quebec, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 14 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Augustine, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Griqua-land East, 115 m. ESE. Aliwal North.

St. Augustine, city, U.S., Florida, St. John's co., about 2 m. from the coast, 35 m. S. by E. of the mouth of St. John's R., on a low peninsula, opposite which is Anastasia I., separated from it by Matanzas Sound, which forms a large and secure harbour, though there is only about 10 ft. of water on the bar at high water. Manufacture of 'palmetto straw.' The climate is similar to that of Italy and the S. of France, and the town is a favourite resort for invalids. St. A. is the oldest city in the U.S., founded by Menendez, 1565; twenty-one years later it was destroyed by Sir Francis Drake. The streets are narrow and crooked. The only building material formerly used was the coquina rock, a conglomerate of shells quarried on Anastasia I., on which is a lighthouse, in 29° 53′ N., visible 19 m. The principal building is the old Spanish castle of St. Mark, now called Fort Marion. It is of coquina, is well preserved, and will accommodate 1000 men. Two modern hotels are magnificently built in an old Spanish style of architecture. P. <5000.

St. Augustine Bay, in the SW. of Madagascar, crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn.

St. Augustine's, or **Eastern,** parl. div., in the E. of Kent, Eng. It includes the parl. bors. of Canterbury, Dover, and Folkestone. P. 68,000.

St. Austell, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 10 m. SSW. Bodmin, on the G. W. R.; some manufactures. There are important china-clay works and tin-mines near, and large quantities of china stone are quarried. About 2 m. NE. of the town is the Carclaze mine, a deep pit about 1 m. in circumference, of unknown antiquity; it was formerly worked for tin, but now yields china-clay. The church, one of the finest in Cornwall, has a handsome perpendicular tower. Alt. 300 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–80), 49.90 in. Market-day, F. Par. 12,213 ac., P. 11,400; tn. P. <4500; parl. div. (St. Austell, or Mid) P. 49,624.

St. Austell Bay, Eng., Cornwall, near St. Austell town.

St. Avertin, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 2½ m. SE. Tours; birthplace of Plantin, the celebrated printer (died 1590). P. <2000.

St. Avold, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 24 m. E. Metz; manufactures leather and chemicals. P. <4000.

St. Baldred's Boat, rock, Scot., in the Firth of Forth, on the N. ct. of Haddingtonshire, in 2° 37½′ W.

St. Barbe Island, small isl., Newfoundland, off the N. ct., in 55° 40′–47′ W.

St. Barnabé, vil., Canada, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe co., 36 m. ENE. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Barthélemi, vil., Canada, Quebec, Berthier co., 29 m. WSW. Three Rivers, on a railway. P. <1500.

St. Barthélemy, vil., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 15 m. NW. Beltort, on the Ognon; copper and argentiferous lead are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Barthélemy, or **St. Bart,** isl., W. Indies, 120 m. NNW. Guadeloupe, in 17° 54′ N., 62° 51′ W.; climate very healthy. Cap. Gustavia. Highest point, 990 ft.; area, 8 sq. m. P. <3000.

St. Basile, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 30 m. W. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Bathan's, or **Dunstan Creek,** gold-mining centre, New Zealand, South I., Maniototo co., 60 m. W. by N. Oamaru. P. <1500.

St. Bauzèly, or **St. Beauzely,** vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 44 m. ENE. Albi, arr. and 8 m. NW. by W. Millau. P. <2000.

St. Béat, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, on the Garonne, 30 m. ESE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre; has quarries of white marble, worked by the Romans. P. <2000.

St. Bees, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the W. ct., 4 m. S. Whitehaven, on the Furness Rly. The name is derived from St. Bega, an Irish princess, said to have founded a nunnery here about 650 A.D. The church belonged to a Benedictine abbey of the time of Henry I. The grammar-school, lately enlarged, was founded by Archbishop Grindal in 1583 under a charter from Queen Elizabeth. St. Bees' college was established, 1816, for the training of young men for the Church of England. PMT.O. P. <1500.

St. Bees Head, cape, Eng., the westernmost point of the co. of Cumberland, with a lighthouse in 54° 31′ N., having a fixed light 336 ft. above high water, visible 25 m.

St. Benin d'Azy, vil., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 11 m. E. Nevers. P. <2000.

St. Bennett's Chapel and Well, Scot., Cromartyshire, 1½ m. S. by E. Cromarty.

St. Benoit, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the E. ct. P. (with comm.) 11,400.

St. Benoît-du-Sault, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Blanc, 43 m. N. by E. Limoges. P. <2000.

St. Berain-sur-Dheune, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon, 18 m. SE. by E. Autun; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Bernard, vil., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., on the l. bk. of the Chaudière, 22 m. S. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Bernard, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the extreme SE., to the S. of Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound.

St. Bernard, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co. P. <2000.

St. Bernard, Great, Pass. Alt. 8130 ft. Mean temp., yr. 29.7° F., Jan. 17.4°, July 45.3°. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (11).

St. Bernard, Little, Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **I.** (10).

St. Berthevin, vil., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and 3 m. W. Laval; has marble quarries and deposits of anthracite. P. <2000.

St. Bertrand-de-Comminges, the ancient *Convenæ,* or the Roman *Lugdunum Convenarum,* vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 22 m. E. by S. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, arr. and 10 m. SW. by W. St. Gaudens. The town is built amidst Roman ruins, and has an episcopal palace and cathedral, which latter contains the tomb and ivory baton of St. Bertrand. Bishopric suppressed, 1790. P. <2000.

St. Blaise, vil., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. ENE. Neuchâtel, on Lake Neuchâtel. P. <2000.

St. Blaize, cape, Cape Colony, on S. ct., in about 22° 13′ E.

St. Blazey, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell

div., 8 m. S. Bodmin, on the G. W. R.; has an active trade with the surrounding mining dist. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <3000.

St. Blin, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Chaumont, 36 m. SW. Toul. P. <2000.

St. Boès, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 3½ m. NNW. Orthez; has a cold sulphur spring. Alt. 560 ft. P. < 2000.

St. Bon, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Moutiers, 36 m. ESE. Chambéry; slate quarried, and argentiferous lead mined here. P. <2000.

St. Bonaventure, vil., Canada, Quebec, Drummond co., 28 m. S. by W. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

St. Boniface, suburb of Winnipeg, Canada, Manitoba, on the r. bk. of the Red R. P. <2000.

St. Bonnet, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Gap, 40 m. SSE. Grenoble; has sulphur spring. P. <2000.

St. Bonnet-de-Joux, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 23 m. S. Le Creuzot, arr. and 9 m. ENE. Charolles. P. <2000.

St. Bonnet-le-Château, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, 16 m. W. St. Étienne. P. <2000.

St. Boswells, vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2½ m. SE. Melrose, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. See **Lessudden.**

St. Botolph's, stn., Eng., Essex, in bor. of Colchester, on the G. E. R.

St. Brandon, isls., Indian Ocean. See **Cargados.**

St. Bras, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, in about 10° 1′ S.

St. Breage, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. W. Helston.

St. Brelade, par., in SW. of Jersey, Channel Is., on **St. Brelade's Bay,** P.O.

St. Brendan's Island, Ire., off ct. Galway, in the extreme E. of Galway Bay, 53° 14′ N., 9° 1′ W.

St. Breock, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 6 m. NW. by W. Bodmin, 1 m. SW. Wadebridge stn.; 7984 ac. P. < 2000. **St. Breock Down,** a hill tract to the S.

St. Brés, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 9 m. ENE. Montpellier. P. <2000.

St. Brevin, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 7½ m. WSW. Paimbœuf, at entrance of estuary of the Loire; resorted to for sea-bathing. P. <2000.

St. Breward, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 6½ m. N. by E. Bodmin, PMT.O.; 9435 ac. P. <1000.

St. Briac, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St. Malo, 3½ m. W. Dinard; fine beach, much frequented. P. <2000.

St. Briavels, par. and vil., formerly a royal bor., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 6 m. SE. by S. Monmouth, 1½ m. E. Bigsweir stn.; has ruins of a castle dating from the 13th century. PMT.O. 4796 ac. P. <1500.

St. Brice-en-Coglès, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Fougères, 25 m. NE. by N. Rennes. P. <2000.

St. Bride's, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Wentlooge, St. Bride.**

St. Brides, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on **St. Bride Bay,** 7 m. WNW. Milford, P.O. P. <250.

St. Bride's Major, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 1 m. from the S. ct., 17 m. W. Cardiff, 3½ m. SSW. Bridgend stn., P.O.; 5045 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**St. B. M. with Wick**) P. <1000.

St. Bride's Minor, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, in ancient par. of Bridgend, P.O. (**St. Bride's**). P. <1500.

St. Bride-super-Ely, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 6 m. W. by N. Cardiff, 2 m. ENE. Peterston stn. P. <250. See **Michaelstone-super-Ely.**

St. Brieuc, tn., France, cap. dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. St. B., on the **St. Brieuc Bay** (the largest bay on N. ct. Brittany), 35 m. W. by S. St. Malo; has iron and steel works, manufactures agricultural implements, and cultivates oysters; much frequented for sea-bathing. The tidal harbour is 18 ft. deep at high water ordinary spring tides, 7 ft. at ordinary neap tides, dry at low water. The dock at Légué, which adjoins on the NE., is 23 ft. deep over sill at ordinary spring tides, 10 ft. at neap tides. Seat of a bishop and of an ecclesiastical college; has a cathedral, and is a resort of pilgrims. The town owes its name to the missionary Briochus, who came from England or Scotland at the end of the 5th century. The inhabitants are called *Briochins.* P. 19,900.

St. Brigitte de Laval, vil., Canada. See **Laval.**

St. Bruno, vil., Canada, Quebec, Chambly co., 14 m. by rail from Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Budeaux, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 3½ m. NNW. Plymouth, on the estuary of the Tavy, and with a stn. (**St. B.** for **Saltash**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Saintbury, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6 m. ESE. Evesham, 3½ m. W. by N. Campden stn. P. <250.

St. Buryan, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 5 m. SW. by W. Penzance, PMT.O.; 6975 ac. P. <1500.

St. Cajetan, vil., Canada. See **Armagh.**

St. Calais, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E. by S. Le Mans, cap. arr.; manufactures ironmongery. The abbey, founded in the 6th century, was destroyed by the English in 1425. P. <3000.

St. Camille, vil., Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., 17 m. SE. Danville. P. <1500.

St. Canice, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Crannagh and Shillelogher, and partly in Kilkenny city; 6916 ac. P. <5000.

St. Canute, vil., Canada, Quebec, Two Mountains co., on riv. Du Nord, 35 m. N. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Cast, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Dinan, 12 m. W. by S. St. Malo; has a port and baths on the bay. The English were defeated here, 1758. P. <2000.

St. Catharine's Bay, Eng., Channel Is., on E. side of Jersey, 3½ m. NE. St. Helier, with lighthouse, in 49° 13′ N., visible 10–12 m.

St. Catharine's Hill, Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. NW. Christchurch; on the summit is an ancient camp.

St. Catharine's Rock, Wales, Pembrokeshire, on W. side of Carmarthen Bay, to the SE. of Tenby; fortified.

St. Catherine, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 3 m. NNE. Bath. P. <250. See **Batheaston.**

St. Catherine, noted Christian convent in the Sinai Penin., on Mount Sinai, in 28° 33′ N., 33° 40′ E. Tradition attributes the foundation of this convent to the Emperor Justinian I. Alt. 5010 ft.

St. Catherine, isl., U.S., Georgia, forming part of Liberty co., 27 m. S. Savannah.

St. Catherines, commercial and manufacturing city, Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 30 m. NW. Buffalo, on the Welland Canal, 3 m. SSE. Port Dalhousie; has a dry dock, and mineral springs. P. (1881) 9631; (1891) 9470.

St. Catherine's, PT.O., Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. shore of Loch Fyne; connected by a steam-ferry with Inverary, which is nearly opposite.

St. Catherine's Point, the most southerly point of the Isle of Wight, Eng., with a lighthouse, visible 17 m.

St. Catherine's Sound, bay, U.S., Georgia, between Bryan co. and Liberty co., 25 m. S. Savannah.

St. Céré, tn., France, dep. Lot, arr. and 18½ m. NNW. Figeac, 65 m. N. by W. Albi; birthplace of Marshal Canrobert, died 1895. P. <4000.

St. Cergue, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 9 m. E. by N. Geneva, arr. St. Julien. P. <2000.

St. Cernin, vil., France, dep. Cantal, 60 m. SW. by S. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 9 m. N. Aurillac. P. <2000.

St. Cesaire, market-tn., Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., on riv. Yamaska, 29 m. ESE. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Chaffray, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. and 2½ m. NW. Briançon; anthracite is found here. P. <2000.

St. Chamas, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. shore of the tang-de-Berre, arr. and 21 m. W. by N. Aix; small port; has state powder factory. Near is the *Flavien* bridge, the oldest in France. P. <3000.

St. Chamond, tn., France, dep. Loire, on the Gier, arr. and 7 m. ENE. St. Étienne; coal and iron are mined here. Manufactures silk, braid, nails, and agricultural implements, &c.; formerly ribbons; has naval and railway workshops. P. 14,600.

St. Chaptes, vil., France, dep. Gard, on the Gard, 10 m. NNW. Nîmes, arr. Uzés. P. <2000.

St. Charles, comm., Algeria, arr. and 10 m. S. by W. Philippeville. P. <3000 (350 Europeans).

St. Charles, vil., Canada, Manitoba, on the l. bk. of the Assiniboine, 8 m. W. by S. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

St. Charles, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bellechasse co., 13 m. E. by S. Quebec. P. (sub-dist.) <2000.

St. Charles, vil., Canada, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe co., on the riv. Richelieu, 23 m. NE. by E. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Charles, vil., U.S., Idaho, Bear Lake co., 20 m. WNW. from the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

St. Charles, city, U.S., Illinois, Kane co., 38 m. by rail W. Chicago; several manufactures. P. <2000.

St. Charles, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., crossed in the N. by 30° N., W. of 90° W., traversed by the Mississippi.

St. Charles, vil., U.S., Michigan, Saginaw co., 23 m. SW. by S. Bay City. P. <1500.

St. Charles, city, U.S., Minnesota, Winona co., 84 m. SE. by S. St. Paul. P. <1500.

St. Charles, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. St. C. co., on l. bk. of the Missouri, 20 m. NW. by W. St. Louis; the iron railway bridge over the Missouri is a particularly fine structure, nearly 2 m. long. Has flour-mills and important railway carriage works. A settlement was formed here, under Spanish authority, by Louis Blanchette, 1769. The population is now largely German, and prosperous. P. 6200.

St. Charles, co., U.S., Missouri, in the angle between the Mississippi on the N. and the Missouri on the S.

St. Chely, vil., France, dep. Lozère, on the Tarn, 56 m. NNW. Montpellier, 10 m. W. by N. Florac, arr. Marvigols. P. <2000.

St. Chely-d'Aubrac, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 61 m. NE. Albi, arr. Espalion. P. <2000.

St. Chinian, the ancient *Holatignus,* tn., France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. WNW. Béziers, arr. St. Pons; manufactures

cloth. The town, founded 828, the seat of a Benedictine abbey, was destroyed by the inundation of 1875. P. <3000.

St. Christan, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 5 m. S. Oloron; has four mineral springs, known in the Middle Ages. Alt. 985 ft. P. <2000.

St. Christophe-en-Bazelle, vil., France, dep. Indre, arr. Issoudon, 34 m. W. by N. Bourges. P. <2000.

St. Christophe-en-Oisans, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 27 m. SE. Grenoble, in a picturesque valley. St. C., with its principal hamlet, La Bérarde, 5½ m. above; is a centre for excursions andal pine ascents, and is a meteorological station. P. <2000.

St. Christopher, vulgarly **St. Kitts,** one of the Leeward Is., W. Indies. Surface mountainous in the NW. (highest point Mount Misery, alt. 4300 ft.), and hilly in the SE. The island is subject to alternations of prolonged drought and great floods (*e.g.*, 1880); cap. and principal port Basse-Terre, on the S. ct. The island exports sugar (its staple product), molasses, tobacco, rum, and salt. Total value of trade, one quarter to half a million sterling. Administratively it is associated with Nevis (*q.v.*), and has a governor and legislative council. St. Christopher was discovered by Columbus, 1493, occupied by the English, 1623, by the French, 1625, was seized by the Spanish, 1629, and retaken by the English, 1667. Length, 20–22 m.; breadth, 6–3 m.; area, 65 sq. m. P. (1881) 29,100; (1891) 30,900.

St. Clair, co., U.S., Alabama, S. of 34° N., and W. of 86° W.

St. Clair, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, and between 38° and 39° N.

St. Clair, city, U.S., Michigan, St. Clair co., on the St. Clair R., 42 m. NE. by N. Detroit. P. <3000.

St. Clair, co., U.S., Missouri, in the W., crossed by 38° N., and in the W. by 94° W.

St. Clair, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 50 m. NE. Harrisburg, and 1 m. NE. Pottsville; coal extensively mined. P. <4000.

St. Clair, Lake, between Ontario (Canada) and Michigan (U.S.). It receives the **riv. St. Clair** from Lake Huron, and is drained by the riv. Detroit into Lake Erie. A tunnel under the St. Clair R., between Sarnia and Port Huron, 6026 ft. in length, or 11,553 ft. including its excavated approaches, connecting the Grand Trunk with the Chicago and Grand Trunk Rly., was opened in September 1891. Length, 30 m.; mean breadth, 12 m.; at its widest part, 20 m.; area, 360 sq. m.

St. Clair, Lake, Tasmania, crossed N. by 42° S. Alt. 3239 ft.

St. Claire, vil., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., on the riv. Etchemin, 23 m. SE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Clairsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Belmont co., 10 m. W. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Saint Clara, another name of Dufaure I., Brit. New Guinea.

St. Claude, tn., France, dep. Jura, 19 m. NW. Geneva, cap. arr. Chief industries, manufactures of toys and cutting of precious stones. Seat of a bishop. The cathedral dates from the 13th and 15th centuries. The abbey was immensely wealthy, and had great political power until the Revolution. P. 8300.

St. Claude, vil., W. Indies, Guadeloupe I., 3 m. NE. Basse-Terre, on the SW. slope of the Soufrière. To the NE. is Camp Jacob, a military sanitarium. Alt. 1790 ft. P. (comm.) 5400.

St. Clears, par. and river-port, Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the Gynin, 9 m. WSW. Carmarthen, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the G. W. R. The port is accessible to vessels of 80 tons. St. Clears was founded in the 6th century. P. <1000.

St. Cleer, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 10½ m. E. Bodmin, 3 m. N. Liskeard stn. In the neighbourhood are several antiquities of great interest, including the Hurlers, or Stone Circles. P.O. 10,943 ac. P. <2500.

St. Clement, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 1½ m. ESE. Truro. P. <4000.

St. Clether, par., Eng., Cornwall, on the riv. Inny, div. and 7½ m. W. Launceston. P. <250.

St. Cloud (French name), comm., Algeria, arr. and 14 m. ENE. Oran. P. <4000.

St. Cloud, the Gallo-Roman *Nogent* (*Novigentum*), tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 6 m. W. Notre Dame, Paris, 1½ m. from the city wall, arr. Versailles. In the old castle-park is the national factory of **Sèvres.** The walk to St. Cloud is a favourite one of the Parisians. Has ruins of the imperial castle of Marie Antoinette, which she acquired in 1785. Here Napoleon I., and the emperors who followed him, resided, and Charles X. signed the ordinances which caused his downfall; from here also he set out on his exile. The castle was the birthplace of Philippe d'Orleans and of Philippe Egalité, and was burnt by the Germans, 1871. Henri III. was assassinated in 1859 in a country-seat on the site of which the castle was afterwards built. P. <5000.

St. Cloud, city, U.S., Minnesota, Stearns co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 60 m. NW. Minneapolis; is a commercial and manufacturing town. P. 7700.

St. Colombe, vil., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Lyon, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, opposite Vienne. P. <2000.

St. Columba, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, Kilmore and Kilbride par. P. <2000.

St. Columb Major, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 10 m. W. by S. Bodmin, 3 m. NNE. St. Columb Road stn. on the G. W. R.; picturesquely situated in the Vale of Lanherne. PMT.O. (**St. Columb**). 12,884 ac. P. <3000. **St. Columb Minor,** 4 m. to the W. by S., 2 m. ENE. New Quay, PMT.O.; 5780 ac. P. <3500.

St. Columb Road, stn., Eng., Cornwall. See **St. Columb Major.**

St. Comb, fishing vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., 4½ m. SE. by E. Fraserburgh, 2½ m. E. Rathen stn., PM.O. (**St. Combs**). P. <750.

St. Come, vil., Canada. See **Marlow.**

St. Côme, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 3 m. E. Espalion, on r. bk. of the Lot; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Côme, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and western suburb of Châlon-sur-Saône. P. <4000.

St. Crépin, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 55 m. SE. by E. Grenoble, arr. and 12 m. NE. by N. Embrun; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Croix, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., 30 m. NNW. Halifax. P. <1500.

St. Croix, vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbinière co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 31 m. WSW. Quebec. P. (sub-dist.) <2500.

St. Croix, isl., Cape Colony, off the S. ct., in about 25° 45′ E.

St. Croix, French name of **Santa Cruz,** Danish W. Indies.

St. Croix, Passamaquoddy, Schoodic, or **Cheputnetecook,** riv., U.S., Maine, forming part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, flows ESE. from Grand Lake into Passamaquoddy Bay; navigable to Calais. Length, 75 m.

St. Croix, riv., U.S., rises in the NW. of Wisconsin, and flows first WSW., then forms part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota, flowing SW. and then S. to the Mississippi, which it joins on the l. bk. in about 45° N. An expansion in its lower course is called **St. Croix Lake.**

St. Croix, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the W. frontier, crossed by 45° N., bounded on the W. by the St. Croix and the Mississippi.

St. Cross, a southern suburb of Winchester, Eng., Hampshire, included in the parl. bor. of Winchester, PMT.O.

St. Cunegonde, vil., Canada, Quebec, Hochelaga co., adjoining Montreal. P. (1881) <5000; (1891) 9203.

St. Cuthbert, vil., Canada, Quebec, Berthier co., 35 m. W. by S. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

St. Cuthbert Holme, par., Cumberland. See **Holme.**

St. Cyprien, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 16 m. NNW. Rodez; copper mined. P. <2000.

St. Cyprien, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, near the r. bk. of the Dordogne, 28 m. SE. by S. Périgueux, arr. and 9 m. W. by S. Sarlat. Two miles to the SE., near the river, is the mineral spring of Panassow. P. <2000.

St. Cyprien, suburb of Toulouse, France.

St. Cyprien des Attafs, tn., Algeria, prov. and 85 m. WSW. Algiers. P. <3000.

St. Cyr, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 2½ m. W. Versailles; has a famous military school, founded by Napoleon I. The buildings are in great part those of the educational establishment, founded 1686 by Louis XIV., at the instance of Madame de Maintenon, who was buried in the chapel here. P. <3000.

St. Cyr, vil., France, dep. Var, arr. and 12 m. WNW. Toulon, E. of the Bay of Ciotat, on the shore of which, known as the *Plage des Leques*, are the ruins of the Gallo-Greek city *Taurentum* or *Taurois*, one of the most important ports on the Ligurian coast in ancient times. This town, prosperous for more than ten centuries, was destroyed by the Saracens about 700 A.D. P. <2000.

St. Cyres, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the L. & SW. R., 5 m. NW. Exeter. See **Newton St. Cyres.**

St. Cyrus, par., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., 5 m. NNE. Montrose, on the N. B. R., P.O.; 8249 ac. P. <1500.

St. David, vil., Canada. See **River David.**

St. David, vil., Oceania. See **Mapia.**

St. David, vil., W. Indies, on SE. ct. of Grenada I.

St. Davids, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 5 m. from Clifton. P. <1500.

St. Davids, seapt. vil., Scot., Fife, on S. ct., on Inverkeithing Bay, 3 m. NNE. South Queensferry, 1½ m. E. by S. Inverkeithing stn., P.O.

St. David's, the ancient *Menevia*, episcopal city and par., South Wales, co. Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Allan, 1 m. from its mouth on the N. side of St. Bride Bay, 14½ m. WNW. Haverfordwest. The tidal harbour is 16–18 ft. deep at quayside at ordinary spring tides high water, and 2 ft. at low water. It has a cathedral and bishop's palace. The diocese comprises the cos. Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, nearly the whole of Brecon, most part of Radnorshire, and part of Glamorgan. The town owes its name to St. David, who

founded the see, and died here about 601. The present cathedral was erected at various periods from the 12th to the 16th centuries. The restoration, commenced in 1846, was completed a few years ago. Near the cathedral are the remains of the old Episcopal Palace and St. Mary's College. PMT.O. 11,244 ac. P.<2000.

St. Davids Head, the westernmost point of Wales, on the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, in 51° 54′ N., 5° 19′ W.

St. Day, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 6 m. W. by S. Truro, 1½ m. SE. Scorrier Gate stn.; has tin-mines. PMT.O. P.<2500.

St. Decuman's, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 15 m. NW. Taunton, 1 m. SW. Watchet stn. P.<3500.

St. Denis, vil., Canada, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe co., on the riv. Richelieu, 28 m. NE. Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Denis, tn., France, dep. Seine, on the Seine, cap. arr., 5½ m. N. Notre Dame, Paris, 2 m. from the city wall, with a fort on the E., and protected by a line of fortifications along the N.; manufactures extensive and varied. Seat of a large national educational establishment for the daughters of members of the Legion of Honour, founded by Napoleon I. The church, now canonical, formerly abbatical, dedicated to St. Denis, was for twelve centuries the burial-place of the kings of France, and contains several magnificent royal tombs, notably those of Dagobert, Louis XII., and Anne of Brittany, Henri II., and Catherine de Médicis, and Philibert Delorme's mausoleum of Francis I. During the Revolution the tombs and other objects of art were removed, pillaged, or destroyed, and the royal dust thrown to the winds. The red banner, or *oriflamme*, of St. Denis became the banner of the French kings. The plain of St. Denis was the scene, 1567, of a sanguinary battle, when the Constable of Montmorency perished on the field. P. 49,300.

St. Denis, tn., cap. isl. of Réunion, on the N. ct. The town is built on a gently rising slope, and the interior is like a park, crossed by parallel avenues. Each house is surrounded by a garden. It contains the governor's palace, cathedral, natural history museum, botanic garden. The roadstead is bad, and is exposed to the E. and SE., and constantly menaced by cyclones. Mean annual temp. (3 yrs., 1883–85), yr. 74.5° F., Feb. 79.1°, Aug. 69.7°. P. 30,600.

St. Denis du Sig, or **Le Sig,** comm., Algeria, on the r. bk. of the Wad Sig, arr. and 28 m. SE. by E. Oran, where this stream issues on the plains from the gorges which confine its upper course, and where a reservoir has been formed by an embankment 335 ft. long and 90 ft. high; 13½ m. higher up is the still larger reservoir of the Grand Cheurfas (Shörfas). Tobacco and cotton are cultivated. P. 10,300.

St. Dennis, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 9 m. SW. by W. Bodmin, 2 m. SW. Victoria stn., PT.O. P.<1500.

St. Denys, stn., Eng., Hampshire, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys., 2 m. NE. Southampton.

St. Devereux, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the G. W. R., 7½ m. SW. Hereford. P.<250; eccles. par. (**St. Devereux with Wormbridge**) P.<500.

St. Didier, vil., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 4 m. SE. Carpentras, at foot of Mount Vaucluse; hydropathic establishment. Alt. 575 ft. P.<2000.

St. Didier-la-Séauve, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Yssingeaux, 11 m. SW. by S. St. Étienne. P.<3000.

St. Dié, tn., France, dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, 25 m. NW. Colmar, cap. arr.; manufactures of machinery and textiles, including hosiery and cottons, the last branch having grown considerably through the migration of cotton manufacturers from Alsace after the Franco-German war. Seat of a bishop; the cathedral of St. Déodat is of the 11th and 18th centuries. Birthplace of the statesman Jules Ferry. Alt. 1125 ft. P. 14,100.

St. Dier, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 21 m. ESE. Clermont-Ferrand. P.<2000.

St. Dizier, vil., France, dep. Creuse, arr. and 5½ m. NNW. Bourganeuf; coal and iron are mined here. P.<2000.

St. Dizier, tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, on the r. bk. of the Marne, arr. Vassy, 13 m. SW. Bar le Duc; important iron, steel, and copper works; manufacture hardwares and boats. The greater part of the town was destroyed by fire, 1775. Was strongly fortified in the Middle Ages, and was besieged by Charles V., 1544. Here Napoleon twice defeated the allied armies, 1814. P. 9500.

St. Dogmells, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire, 1½ m. W. and opposite Cardigan, on the Teifi. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in salmon and sea fishing. Adjacent are the ruins of St. Dogmaels (Benedictine) Abbey, founded in the 12th century. PMT.O. (**St. Dogmaels**). 6285 ac. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**St. D. with Llantood and Monington**) P.<3000.

St. Dogmells, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 6 m. S. Fishguard. P.<500; eccles. par. (**St. D. with Little Newcastle**) P.<750.

St. Dominick, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 0¾ m. NNW. Plymouth, 3½ m. WNW. Beer Alston stn., PT.O. P.<1000.

St. Dominique, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., 36 m. E. by N. Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Dominique, vil., Canada, Quebec, Soulanges co., 30 m. WSW. Montreal, on a railway. P.<1500.

St. Donats, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., ½ m. from the S. ct., 16½ m. WSW. Cardiff, 6 m. SW. Cowbridge stn. Near the village is **St. Donats Castle,** said to have been founded in the 11th century. P.O. P.<250.

St. Dorothée, vil., Canada, Quebec, Laval co., 15 m. from Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Dunstan, settlement Canada, Quebec, co. and 10 m. N. by W. Quebec.

St. Dunstan, par., Eng., Kent, partly in co. bor. of Canterbury. P.<2000.

St. Dunstan's, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, in bor. of Bradford, on the G. N. R.

Ste. Adresse, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the W. ct., arr. and 1½ m. NW. Havre; has oyster-beds, and is frequented for sea-bathing; ½ m. to the W. are two lighthouses, at La Hève, with the chapel of Notre Dame des Flots, held sacred by sailors. P.<3000.

Ste. Agathe, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Lotbinière, 8 m. SE. Methot's Mills. P.<1500.

Ste. Angèle de Merici, par., Canada, Quebec, 10 m. from Ste. Flavie, and 30 m. from Rimouski. P.<1500.

Ste. Anne, seapt. vil., W. Indies, on the SE. ct. of Guadeloupe I. P. 9100.

Ste. Anne d'Auray, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 20 m. E. by S. Lorient. The pilgrimage of Ste. Anne, mother of the Virgin, is the pilgrimage *par excellence* of Brittany. Here is held a peculiar fête in local costume on 26th of July. P.<2000.

Ste. Anne de Beaupré, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 21 m. NE. Quebec. P.<1500.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, vil., Canada, Quebec, Jacques Cartier co., Montreal I., 21 m. WSW. Montreal, at the confluence of the rivs. Ottawa and St. Lawrence; a favourite summer resort. P.<1500.

Ste. Anne de la Perade, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the riv. Ste. Anne, 52 m. W. by S. Quebec. P.<1500.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, vil., Canada, Quebec, Kamouraska co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 70° 3′ W. P.<1500.

Ste. Anne des Monts, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 66° 30′ W., at the mouth of the riv. Ste. Anne. P.<1500.

Ste. Anne des Plaines, vil., Canada, Quebec, Terrebonne co., 22 m. NW. by N. Montreal. P.<1500.

Ste. Anne River, Canada, Quebec. See **Ste. Anne des Monts.**

Ste. Anne River, riv., Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., flows S. to the riv. St. Lawrence, 23 m. NE. Quebec.

Ste. Beatrix, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 18 m. from Joliette. P.<1500.

Ste. Beaume, small range of mts., France, deps. Bouches-du-Rhône and Var; marble is quarried here. These mountains attract large numbers of pilgrims at certain feasts to the holy *baume* or cave. Highest point is 22 m. E. Marseilles, alt. 3785 ft.

Ste. Brigitte, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and on riv. Montmorency, 16 m. N. Quebec. P.<1500.

Ste. Brigitte des Saults, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 20 m. from Nicolet. P.<1500.

Ste. Catherine, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., on the riv. Jacques Cartier, 19 m. W. by N. Quebec. P.<1500.

Ste. Croix, tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 6 m. W. by N. Grandson, at the foot of Mount Chasseron; manufactures clocks, musical boxes, and cutlery; has deposits of iron. Alt. 3590 ft. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), 52.4 in. P. 6000.

Ste. Croix, isl., W. Indies. See **Santa Cruz.**

Ste. Croix-de-la-Palme, French name of **Santa-Cruz-de-la-Palma.**

Ste. Croix-Volvestre, vil., France, dep. Ariège, 36 m. SSW. Toulouse, arr. and 10 m. N. by E. St. Girons. P.<2000.

St. Edmond, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 16 m. NNW. Quebec. P.<1500.

St. Edmund's (or **Hunstanton**) **Point,** headland, Eng., Norfolk, near Hunstanton, with lighthouse, in 52° 57′ N., 0° 30′ E., visible 16 m.

St. Edrins, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. SW. by S. Fishguard. P.<250. See **St. Lawrence.**

Ste. Elizabeth, vil., Canada, Quebec, Joliette co., 44 m. WSW. Three Rivers. P.<1500.

Ste. Emelie, or **Leclercville,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbinière co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 44 m. WSW. Quebec. P.<1500.

Ste. Eulalie, vil., Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., 21 m. from Three Rivers. P.<1500.

Ste. Eulalie-de-Rive-d'Olt, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr.

Espalion, 20 m. NE. Rodez, on the l. bk. of the Lot, here called Olt; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

Ste. Florine, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Brioude, 28 m. SE. Clermont-Ferrand; centre of the large coal-bed of Brassac. Manufactures embroideries, and near by are factories for the manufacture of bottles for mineral waters, and railway workshops. P. <3000.

Ste. Foy, vil., France, dep. Rhône, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, arr. and 3 m. SW. by W. Lyons; manufactures porcelain; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

Ste. Foy-la-Grande, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the l. bk. of the Dordogne, 35 m. SW. Périgueux, arr. Libourne; manufactures hempen and cotton cloths. Birthplace of the physician Paul Broca, died 1880. P. <4000.

Ste. Gemme-la-Plaine, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. and 9 m. W. by N. Fontenay-le-Comte. The scene of the battle of Luçon, 1793, when the Vendeans were defeated by the Republicans under General Tuncq. P. <2000.

Ste. Geneviève, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion, 68 m. NNE. Albi, 18 m. SE. by E. Aurillac. P. <2000.

Ste. Genevieve, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. Ste. Genevieve co., r. bk. of the Mississippi, 45 m. S. by E. St. Louis; exports iron from the Iron Mt., glass-sand, fruits, &c. P. <2000.

Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, tn., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on the riv. Batiscan, 58 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Ste. Honorine-du-Fay, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and about 10 m. SW. Caen. Alt. 388 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.7° F., Jan. 39.6°, July 63.6°. P. <2000.

Ste. Irenée, vil., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 70° 14′ W. P. <1500.

Ste. Julie de Somerset, vil., Canada, Quebec, Megantic co., 1½ m. from Ste. Julie stn., 41 m. from Quebec. P. <1500.

Ste. Julienne, vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. Montcalm co., 31 m. N. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Ste. Justine, vil., Canada. See **Langevine.**

St. Eleanors, vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., Princes co., on the SW. ct., 36 m. W. by N. Charlottetown. P. <1500.

St. Elias, mt. in the NW. of N. America, whose position and alt. have been variously given by different observers. It has now been ascertained by triangulation to lie within the Canadian borders, in 60° 17′ 34.4″ N., 140° 55′ 19.6″ W., and to have an elevation of 18,017 ft. For some time reputed to be the highest peak in N. America. See **Logan.**

St. Elmo, vil., U.S., Tennessee. P. <3000.

St. Éloy, coal and iron-mining vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 29 m. NNW. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

St. Eloy-de-Gy, vil., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 7 m. NW. Bourges; iron is mined here. P. <2000.

Ste. Lucie, vil., Corsica. See **Santa Lucia de Tallano.**

Ste. Lucie, isl., W. Indies. See **St. Lucia.**

St. Elvis, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on St. Bride Bay, 10½ m. NW. by W. Haverfordwest. P. <250. See **Whitchurch.**

St. Elzear, vil., Canada, Quebec, Beauce co., 29 m. S. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

Sainte Marguerite, vil., Canada. See **Lac Masson.**

Ste. Marguerite, isl., France. See **Lérins.**

Ste. Marguerite, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 5½ m. WSW. St. Nazaire; frequented for sea-bathing. P. <2000.

Ste. Marguerite, thermal stn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 10 m. SE. Clermont. P. <2000.

Ste. Marguerite, small bay, W. Indies, Guadeloupe I., on the E. ct. of Grande-Terre.

Ste. Marguérite River, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows nearly parallel to the riv. Saguenay, but finally turns S. and enters that river.

Sainte Marie, vil., Canada. See **La Beauce.**

Ste. Marie, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Bagnères, 30 m. SE. Tarbes; has a cold mineral water establishment. P. <2000.

Ste. Marie, seapt. vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Paimbœuf, 27 m. WSW. Nantes, on the Atlantic; frequented for its beach. P. <2000.

Ste. Marie, an isl. belonging to the French, Madagascar, off E. ct., in about 16° 40′–17° 15′ S.; safe and commodious roadstead; excellent anchorage. The French India Co. founded an establishment at the town **St. Marie,** on the W. ct. of the island, at the head of the Bay of Port Louis, 1750.

Sainte Marie, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the N. ct., to the E. of St. Denis. P. 5400.

Sainte Marie, vil., W. Indies, on the E. ct. of the southern part of Guadeloupe.

Ste. Marie, seapt. vil., W. Indies, on the NE. ct. of Martinique, 13 m. ENE. St. Pierre. P. (comm.) 8700.

Ste. Marie, Cape, the southernmost point of Madagascar.

Ste. Marie-aux-Mines. See **Markirch.**

Ste. Marie de Monnoir, or **Marieville,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., 21 m. ESE. Montreal, on a railway. P. <1500.

Ste. Marthe, Pointe, cape, W. Indies, on the W. ct. of Martinique, on the Bay of St. Pierre; has a light, in 14° 44′ N., 61° 11′ W., visible 5 m.

Ste. Martine, vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. Chateauguay co., on the riv. Chateauguay and a railway, 23 m. SW. by S. Montreal. P. <1500.

Ste. Maure, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 20 m. S. by W. Tours, arr. Chinon. P. <2000.

Ste. Maxime, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 25 m. SW. Cannes, on N. shore of the Gulf of St. Tropez; argentiferous lead is mined here; small port. Since 1885 Ste. Maxime has become an increasingly frequented winter resort. P. <2000.

St. Emelie, vil., Canada, Quebec, Joliette co., 55 m. W. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

Ste. Menehould, tn., France, dep. Marne, on the Ante, 22 m. W. by S. Verdun-sur-Meuse, cap. arr.; manufactures drain-pipes; noted for its asparagus. Alt. 455 ft. P. <4000.

Ste. Mère-Église, vil., France, dep. Manche, 21 m. SE. Cherbourg, arr. and 10 m. SE. Valognes. P. <2000.

St. Emilion, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 4½ m. ESE. Libourne, 2½ m. from the r. bk. of the Dordogne; has noted vineyards. P. <2000.

Ste. Enimie, vil., France, dep. Lozère, on the Tarn, 57 m. NNW. Montpellier, arr. and 10 m. WNW. Florac. P. <2000.

St. Enoder, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 9 m. NNE. Truro, 1½ m. SSE. St. Columb Road stn.; tin is mined here. 7275 ac. P. <1500.

St. Enogat, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St. Malo, ½ m. NW. Dinard, on the English Channel; has sea-bathing. P. <2000.

Ste. Odile, convent, Ger., Alsace-Lorraine. See **Odilienberg.**

Sainte Radegonde, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, suburb and 1½ m. E. of Tours. P. <2000.

St. Erblon, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 6 m. S. Rennes, 2½ m. to the W.; zinc and argentiferous lead mined. P. <2000.

St. Erme, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 3½ m. NNE. Truro; 4552 ac. P. <500.

St. Erney, part of par., Eng., Cornwall. See **Landrake with St. Erney.**

Ste. Rose, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Laval co., 13 m. NW. by W. Montreal.

Ste. Rose, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the E. ct. P. <4000.

Ste. Rose, ct. vil., W. Indies, on ct. of Guadeloupe I. P. 6200.

St. Erth, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 1 m. from the head of St. Ives Bay, 4½ m. SE. by S. St. Ives, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 4042 ac. P. <2000.

St. Ervan, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 11 m. W. by N. Bodmin. P. <500.

Saintes, the ancient Gallic *Mediolanum,* later *Santones,* tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the l. bk. of the Charente, 17 m. W. by N. Cognac, cap. arr. Principal industries, manufacture of agricultural implements and leather-dressing; small port; has a museum of antiquities, and a cathedral. Here are also a few arches and benches of the amphitheatre and the triumphal arch of Germanicus under the Romans. Saintes was one of the most flourishing cities of *Aquitania.* The Capitol was made a citadel in the Middle Ages, and was destroyed by Charles d'Alençon, 1330. The bishopric was suppressed during the Revolution, 1790. Saintes was the birthplace of Guillotin, died 1814, who introduced the instrument of execution which bears his name; and here Bernard Palissy, the potter, passed the greater part of his life. P. 18,500.

Saintes, Îles des, two small isls., French W. Indies, to the S. of Guadeloupe. The roadstead, between the two islands and the islet Cabrit, is safe and commodious.

Ste. Savine, western suburb of Troyes, France, dep. Aube; manufactures needles and hosiery. P. 5100.

Ste. Sevère, vil., France, dep. Indre, 28 m. WNW. Montluçon, arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. La Châtre. P. <2000.

Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, vil., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Gulf des Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer, arr. and 18 m. SW. by S. Arles; has sea-bathing and salt-works. The fortified church, of the 12th century, is one of the most interesting in Provence, and attracts pilgrims from all the S. of France. Tradition states that the holy women who ministered to Jesus Christ, three of whom were called Mary, landed on an island which then existed here, and that with them were Lazarus and Mary Magdalene. P. <2000.

Ste. Solange, vil., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 9 m. ENE. Bourges. The chapel is much frequented as a place of pilgrimage. P. <2000.

St. Esprit, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montcalm co., 28 m. N. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Esprit, tn., France, dep. Landes, on r. bk. of the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb; contains the citadel of Bayonne. P. 5200, mostly Spanish Jews.

St. Esprit, vil., W. Indies, Martinique I., 9½ m. ESE. Fort-de-France. P. (comm.) 5800.

Sainte Suzanne, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the N. ct. P. (with comm.) 6400.

Ste. Terre, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 9 m. SE. Libourne, on r. bk. of the Dordogne; small port. P. <2000.

St. Étienne, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, 42 m. NNW. Nice, arr. Puget-Théniers; lead and copper are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Étienne, arr., comm., and tn. of France, dep. Loire, cap. dep., on the Furens, a small affluent and 6 m. from the r. bk. of the Loire, 32 m. SW. Lyon, with which it is connected by rail. It was about 1535 that the manufacture of arms was commenced; that of ribbons followed soon after, introduced from St. Chamond. St. Étienne is one of the principal manufacturing centres of France; the three principal branches of industry are (1) ribbon-making (silk and velvet ribbons, trimmings, &c.)—this industry employs 60,000 workmen, and the products reach an annual value of £4,000,000; (2) the metallurgic industry, *i.e.*, manufacture of fire-arms, military rifles, cannons, naval and railway materials, mining plant, foundries, manufacture of copper-wares, edge-tools, and hardware; (3) the extraction of coal. In addition to the above, there are important manufactures of chemicals, pasteboard, paper, indiarubber, *sabots*, chocolate, lamps, and distilling, printing, rope-making, &c. The town has schools for mining, design, and industrial art; museums of antiquities, natural history, and industries, artillery, pictures, and libraries. The first French railway (from St. Étienne to Andrézieux) was opened 1st October 1828, and soon extended to Roanne. Birthplace of the learned Claude Fauriel, died 1844; of Jules Janin, novelist and critic, died 1874; and of Garnier, the explorer, died 1873. Alt. 1770 ft. P. (1800) 17,000; (1850) 50,000; (1891) 133,400.

St. Étienne, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 3 m. S. Boulogne, 2 m. from the English Channel; iron is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Étienne-de-Baïgorry, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Mauléon, 23 m. S. by E. Bayonne; has deposits of pyritic copper, sulphide of lead, and iron ore. P. <2000.

St. Étienne-de-Boulton, vil., Canada. See **Grass Pond.**

St. Étienne-de-Lugdarès, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 58 m. SSW. St. Étienne, arr. and 18 m. WNW. Largentière; has deposits of china-clay. P. <2000.

St. Étienne-de-Montluc, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. St. Nazaire, 11 m. WNW. Nantes. P. <2000.

St. Étienne-de-St.-Geoire, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. St. Marcellin, 22 m. NW. by W. Grenoble. P. <2000.

St. Étienne-du-Rouvray, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 4 m. S. Rouen; manufactures cotton. P. <4000.

St. Étienne-en-Develay, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Gup, 36 m. S. by E. Grenoble. P. <2000.

St. Étienne-les-Orgues, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 40 m. NNE. Aix, arr. and 7 m. N. Forcalquier. P. <2000.

St. Étienne-Vallée-Française, vil., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Florac, 11 m. NW. Alais; antimony and silver-lead are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Eugène, tn., Algeria, prov., arr., and 2 m. NW. Algiers, on the coast; is a country resort of the Algerians. P. <4000.

St. Eusèbe-des-Bois, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 22 m. SW. Châlon-sur-Saône; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Eustache, vil., Canada, Quebec, Two Mountains co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Ottawa and on a railway, 17 m. W. by N. Montreal. P. (sub-dist.) <2000.

St. Eustatius, Dutch isl., W. Indies, crossed by 17½° N. and 63° W.

St. Eval, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 1 m. from the NW. ct., 12½ m. W. Bodmin. P. <250.

Ste. Valière, vil., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 10 m. N. Narbonne; lignite is mined. P. <2000.

St. Evariste, vil., Canada, Quebec, Beauce co., 61 m. S. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

Ste. Victoire, mt. range, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, E. and W. of Aix. Length, 37 m.

St. Ewe, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 10 m. E. Truro, 4½ m. SE. by E. Grampound Road stn.; 5953 ac. P. <1000.

St. Fabien, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 68° 53′ W. P. <1500.

St. Fagans, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4 m. WNW. Cardiff, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**St. Fagans with Llanilterne**) P. <750.

St. Faith's, vil., Eng., Norfolk, 5 m. NW. Norwich, PMT.O.

St. Fargeau, tn., France, dep. Yonne, on the Loing, 45 m. N. Nevers, 25 m. WSW. Auxerre, arr. Joigny. P. <3000.

St. Feighins, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, on Lough Lene, bar. Fore, 3 m. E. Castlepollard; 10,092 ac. P. <1500.

St. Félicien, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 27 m. SSE. St. Étienne, arr. and 10 m. W. by N. Tournon. P. <2000.

St. Félicité, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 67° 20′ W. P. <1500.

St. Felix, isl., Pacific, belonging to Chile.

St. Félix-de-Pallières, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Vigan, 10 m. SW. Alais; deposits of argentiferous lead, zinc, and iron pyrites. P. <2000.

St. Ferdinand, vil., Canada, Quebec, Megantic co., on the riv. Noire, 53 m. SSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Ferdinand, vil., U.S., Missouri, another name for Florisant (*q.v.*).

St. Fergus, par., Scot., in a detached part of Banffshire, 4½ m. NW. by N. Peterhead, 2½ m. NNE. Newseat stn., P.O.; 8856 ac. P. <1500.

St. Fereol, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., on the riv. Ste. Anne, 28 m. NE. by N. Quebec. P. <1500.

Saintfield, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 50 m. from Toronto. P. <1500.

Saintfield, par. and market-tn., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Castlereagh, 11 m. SE. Belfast, on the Belfast and Co. Down Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, M. 13,334 ac. P. <3500; tn. P. <750.

St. Fillans, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, at the foot of Loch Earn, at the source of the Earn, 9½ m. SE. by E. of the head of Loch Tay, 5 m. W. by N. Comrie, PMT.O.

St. Finan's Bay, Ire., in the SW. of co. Kerry.

St. Finbar's, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. Cork and East Muskerry, 2 m. S. Cork; 9506 ac. P. 14,000 (includes part of Cork).

St. Flavie, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 68° 15′ W. P. <1500.

St. Florence, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. W. Tenby, P.O. P. <500.

St. Florens, or **St. Florent-sur-Auzon,** tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 8 m. N. by E. Alais; coal, barytes, iron, and iron pyrites are mined here. P. (comm.) <3000.

St. Florent, vil., Corsica, on the Gulf of St. Florent, on the N. ct., arr. and 7 m. W. Bastia. P. <2000.

St. Florentin, the ancient *Castrodunum*, tn., France, dep. Yonne, 26 m. SW. by S. Troyes, arr. Auxerre. P. <3000.

St. Florent-le-Vieil, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the l. bk. of the Loire, 24 m. WSW. Angers, 8 m. E. by S. Ancenis, arr. Cholet. P. <2000.

St. Florent-sur-Auzon, tn., France. See **St. Florens.**

St. Florent-sur-Cher, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 11 m. SW. Bourges, on r. bk. of the Cher; has iron-mines and copper-works. P. <2000.

St. Flour, tn., France, dep. Cantal, cap. arr., 52 m. S. Clermont-Ferrand, 13 m. ESE. Murat; manufactures coarse cloaks and earthenware. Seat of a bishop. Gothic cathedral, dated 1373–1466. Alt. 2895 ft. P. 5300.

St. Fonds, or **St. Fons,** tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 4 m. SE. Lyons. P. <3000.

St. Fort, stn., Scot., E. Fife, on the N. B. R., 3½ m. S. Dundee.

St. Fortunat, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 8 m. NNE. Privas; ferruginous springs. Alt. 655 ft. P. <2000.

St. Francis, lake, Canada, Quebec and Ontario, formed by an expansion of the St. Lawrence. See also **St. François.**

St. Francis, bay, Cape Colony, S. ct., in about 25° 7′ E.

St. Francis, cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 24° 53′ E. Mean temp., yr. 62.3° F., Jan. 69.0°, July 57.1°.

St. Francis, cape, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., in 47° 49′ N., at the mouth of Conception Bay.

St. Francis, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 35° N. and 91° W.

St. Francis, riv., U.S., rises in St. François co., Missouri, flows S. nearly parallel to, and at a short distance from, the Mississippi, through the SE. of the state of Missouri, expanding there into long lakes (probably parts of an old bed or old beds of the Mississippi), and finally joins this river in about 34° 47′ N.; navigable to Wittsburg (Mo.).

St. Francisville, vil., U.S., Louisiana, cap. West Feliciana par., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 96 m. NW. by W. New Orleans. P. <1500.

St. François, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Isle of Orleans, 24 m. NE. by E. Quebec.

St. François, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmagny co., on the Rivières du Sud, 26 m. E. by N. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. François, co., U.S., Missouri, in the E., crossed in the N. by 38° N., and in the middle by 90½° W.

St. François, seapt. vil., W. Indies, Guadeloupe, 17½ m. ESE. Pointe-à-Pitre, S. ct. of Grande-Terre. P. (comm.) <5000.

St. François, Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, Beauce co., 58 m. S. Quebec, drained by the riv. St. Francis.

St. François, River, Canada, Quebec, issues from St. François Lake, and flows SW. then NW. into Lake St. Peter (riv. St. Lawrence).

St. François de la Beauce, vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. Beauce co., on the Chaudière, 46 m. SSE. Quebec; gold is mined here. P. <1500.

St. François de Salles, vil., Canada, Quebec, Laval co., 1 m. from Terrebonne. P. <1500.

St. François d'Orléans, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., 17 m. from Quebec. P. <1500.

St. François du Lac, vil., Canada, Quebec, Yamaska co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Francis, 25 m. SW. by S. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

St. François Xavier, vil., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., on l. bk. of riv. St. Lawrence, 48 m. NE. Quebec. P.<1500.

St. Fulgent, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. La Roche-sur-Yon, 31 m. SE. by S. Nantes. P.<3000.

Saint Gabriel, inhabited isl., Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty group, crossed by 2° 5′ S., 147° 35′ E.

St. Gabriel, vil., Canada, Quebec, Berthier co., 42 m. W. Three Rivers. P.<1500.

St. Gall, Ger. **Sankt-Gallen,** cant., in NE. Switzd., bounded E. by the cant. Grisons, the Austrian prov. of Vorarlberg (Tirol), N. by the Lake of Constance and cant. Thurgau, W. by the cants. Zürich, Glarus, and Schwiz, and S. by the cant. Grisons. It wholly surrounds the cant. Appenzell. Surface diversified; has fertile valleys in the N., and is mountainous in the S. Mount Sentis, near its centre, is 8215 ft. above the sea. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which in part forms the E. boundary, the Thur, Sitter, Seez, and Linth. The canton possesses parts of the coasts of the Lakes of Constance, Zürich, and Wallenstatt. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. Forests are extensive in the S. The only minerals worked are iron and coal; peat is also obtained; mineral springs, which are numerous, comprise the baths of Pfäffers. Manufactures chiefly muslins and embroidery; carries on also cotton spinning, weaving, and printing; chief industrial centre, Wattwil. Principal towns, St. Gall (the cap.), Alstätten, Tablat, and Wattwil. See **Switzerland,** table.

St. Gall, tn., Switzd., cap. cant. St. Gall, in a valley, on the Steinach, 19 m. SSE. Constance. St. Gall is the centre of manufactures of muslin and embroidery; also bleaching, spinning, and tanning are carried on. Has a rococo cathedral, and a library with over 1400 MSS., a collection of seals and armour, and museums of natural history, ethnography, and painting. The town owes its origin to the famous monastery founded at the end of the 7th century in honour of Gallus, a Scoto-Irish monk, who spread Christianity in this region in the first half of that century. The school established here was, during several centuries, the most celebrated in Europe. In 1204 the abbot received the title of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; in 1798 the abbey was deprived of all temporal power, and abolished in 1805. Alt. 2150 ft. Annual rfall. (17 yrs.), 52.71 in. P. 27,800.

St. Galmier, the ancient *Auditiacus,* tn., France, dep. Loire, 12 m. N. by W. St. Étienne, arr. Montbrison; manufactures glass bottles; has noted mineral springs. P.<2000.

St. Gaudens, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, cap. arr., 30 m. E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre; manufactures cloth, &c. Is a pilgrim resort. Birthplace of B. Raymond, the founder of the order of Calatrava. Alt. 1325 ft. P.<4000.

St. Gedeon, vil., Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., on Lake St. John, 120 m. N. by W. Quebec. P.<1500.

St. Genest-Lerpt, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 3 m. W. St. Étienne; coal is mined here. P.<2000; comm. P.<4000.

St. Genest-Malifaux, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 7 m. S. by E. St. Étienne. P.<2000.

St. Genevieve, city and co., U.S., Missouri. See **Ste. G.**

St. Geniez, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 56 m. NE. Albi, arr. and 11 m. ESE. Espalion; manufactures a variety of woollen goods. P.<3000.

St. Genis-de-Saintonge, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 19 m. SW. Cognac, arr. and 7 m. WNW. Jonzac. P.<2000.

St. Genis-Laval, vil., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 5 m. SSW. Lyons; coal is mined here; good fisheries. P.<2000.

St. Genis-Terre-Noire, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 13 m. NE. St. Étienne; coal is mined here. P.<2000.

St. Genix d'Aoste, tn., France, dep. Savoie, near the l. bk. of the Rhone, arr. and 14 m. W. by N. Chambéry. P.<2000.

St. Gennys, par., Eng., Cornwall, on the coast, div. and 13½ m. NW. by W. Launceston, P.O. (**St. Gennis,** or **Wainhouse Corner**); 6067 ac. P.<500.

St. Genois, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai; manufactures lace, and cotton and woollen textiles. P.<4000.

St. Geoire, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. Tour-du-Pin, 16 m. SW. by W. Chambéry. P.<2000.

St. George, isl., Atlantic. See **Bermuda.**

St. George, isl., Azores. See **São Jorge.**

St. George, or **Low Island,** Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty group, crossed by 2° 22′ S., 147° 20′ E.

St. George, tn. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., at mouth of Magaguadovic R., 35 m. by rail E. St. Stephen. P.<4000.

St. George, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on the N. ct., 42 m. ENE. Pictou.

St. George, tn. and par., Eng., Gloucestershire, on riv. Avon, a SE. suburb, and included in parl. bor. of Bristol (**St. George's**). P. 36,700.

St. George, div. of the Tower Hamlets bor. of London, Eng., on the l. bk. of the Thames, comprising the London Docks. P. 47,900.

St. George, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Easton in Gordano.**

St. George, cape, Newfoundland, on the W. ct., in 48° 30′ N.

St. George, riv, Newfoundland, flows into the head of St. George Bay.

St. George, cape, New South Wales, 35° 12′ S., 150° 45′ E. Mean temp., yr. 61.8° F., Jan. 70.7°, July 51.8°; rfall. (19 yrs.), 53.33 in.

St. George, tn., Queensland, Belmore co., on the r. bk. of the Balonne, 270 m. W. by S. Brisbane. P.<1500.

St. George, another name of **Tulagi I.,** Ger. Solomon Is.

St. George, tn., U.S., Maine, Knox co., on the coast, at mouth of Penobscot Bay. P.<3000.

St. George, vil., U.S., Utah, cap. Washington co., 30 m. ENE. from the SW. corner of the terr.; the chief town in South Utah, founded 1862. P.<1500.

St. George, par., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., 7½ m. NW. Denbigh, 3 m. WSW. Rhuddlan stn., PM.O. P.<500.

St. George, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 5½ m. W. by N. Cardiff, 2 m. W. Ely stn. P.<500.

St. George, tn., W. Indies, on the SW. ct. of Grenada I., of which it is cap. P.<5000.

St. George, Point, cape, U.S., California, in lat. 41° 45′ N.

St. George Bay, Argentine Republic. See **San Jorge.**

St. George Bay. 1. Newfoundland, on W. ct., in 48°–48½° N. Mean temp., yr. 40.1° F., Feb. 19.0°, Aug. 61.6°. **2.** A dist. on both sides of that bay.

St. George Clist, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Clist St. George.**

St. George de Henryville, Canada. See **Henryville.**

St. George Hanover Square, parl. bor. in the W. of London, Eng., stretching from the l. bk. of the Thames to Oxford Street and Uxbridge Road. P. 78,400.

St. George Head, New South Wales, the most eastern point of Sussex Haven, in 35° 11′ S.

St. Georgenthal, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Warnsdorf. P.<3000.

St. George's, PMT.O., Eng., Salop, Wellington and Newport divs., 13 m. E. Shrewsbury, included in par. of Shifnal.

St. Georges, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 11 m. WSW. Angers, arr. Saumur. P.<2000.

St. George's, isl., U.S., Alaska, one of the Seal Is.

St. George's, vil., U.S., Delaware, New Castle co., on Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. P.<1500.

St. George's Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, between the mainland and the SW. of Cape Breton I.

St. George's Channel, between Ire. and Wales. Length, N. to S., about 100 m.; breadth, E. to W., 50–95 m.

St. George's Channel, Pacific. See **Bismarck Archipelago.**

St. Georges-de-Didonne, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Gironde, 24 m. S. Rochefort, arr. Saintes; small port, with sea-bathing. P.<2000.

St. Georges-de-Mons, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 8 m. W. by N. Riom; argentiferous lead is mined here. P.<2000.

St. Georges-de-Reneins, tn., France, dep. Rhône, on the r. bk. of the Saône, 22 m. N. by W. Lyons, arr. and 5 m. N. Villefranche. P.<2000.

St. Georges-des-Hurtières, tn., France, dep. Savoie, arr. St. Jean-de-Maurienne, 19 m. ESE. Chambéry; spathic iron ore and argentiferous lead mined here. P.<2000.

St. Georges-de-Ternon (or **de Luzençon**), tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 5 m. SW. Millau, 2 m. from the l. bk. of the Tarn; coal, alum, and copperas are mined here. P.<2000.

St. Georges-du-Vièvre, vil., France, dep. Eure, 18 m. ENE. Lisieux, arr. and 9 m. SSE. Pont Audemer. P.<2000.

St. Georges-en-Couzan, vil., France, dep. Loire, 24 m. SSW. Roanne, arr. and 10 m. NW. Montbrison. P.<2000.

St. George's Island, Eng., Cornwall. See **Looe Islands.**

St. George's Island, narrow isl., U.S., Florida, Gulf of Mexico, separated by **St. George's Sound** from the mainland of Franklin co. to the E. of the mouth of the Appalachicola.

St. Georges-les-Bains, formerly **St. Marcel-de-Crussol,** vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, 7 m. SSW. Valence; has alkaline and ferruginous springs. Alt. 985 ft. P.<2000.

St. George's Reef, U.S., California, NW. Seal Rock, San Francisco Bay.

St. Georges-sur-Meuse, comm., Belgium, prov. and 10 m. W. by S. Liège, arr. Waremme. P. 6000.

St. Germain, vil., Canada, Quebec, Drummond co., 35 m. S. Three Rivers, on a railway. P.<1500.

St. Germain, or **St. Germain-de-Belair,** tn., France, dep. Lot, 44 m. N. Montauban, arr. Gourdon, 14 m. N. Cahors. P.<2000.

St. Germain-de-Calberte, vil., France, dep. Lozère, 38 m. NW. Nîmes, arr. Florac; sulphuretted antimony and argentiferous lead are mined here. P.<2000.

St. Germain-des-Prés, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and 14 m. WSW. Angers; coal mined here. P.<2000.

St. Germain-du-Bois, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Louhans, 19 m. E. by S. Châlon-sur-Saône. P.<2000.

St. Germain-du-Plain, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Châlon-sur-Saône. P.<2000.

St. Germain-du-Teil, vil., France, dep. Lozère, 64 m. NE. by E. Albi, arr. and 8 m. SW. Marvejols. P.<2000.

St. Germaine, vil., Canada. See **Lake Etchemin.**

St. Germaine-en-Laye, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 11½ m. W. by N. Notre Dame, Paris, arr. Versailles; manufactures chemicals, billiard-tables, and chocolate. St. Germain-en-Laye is a very favourite resort of Parisians; its noted castle was founded in the 12th century, and in great part built in 1539–48; was occupied by James II. of England, who died here in 1701. It now contains a Gallo-Roman museum. A second castle was built by Henri IV., but abandoned by Louis XIV., and destroyed much later. There remains now only one wing, in which M. Thiers died, 1877. Birthplace of Louis XIV. P. 12,300. The **Forêt-de-St.-Germain** occupies the greater part of the surface enclosed by a loop of the Seine to the N.

St. Germain-Laval, comm., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 15 m. S. by W. Roanne. P.<2000.

St. Germain-Lembron, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Issoire, on the Allier, 24 m. SSE. Clermont-Ferrand. P.<3000.

St. Germains, stn., Eng., Isle of Man, on the Manx Northern Rly., 4 m. SW. Kirkmichael.

St. Germans, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 7 m. WNW. Plymouth, on one of the arms of Plymouth Sound, with a stn. on the G. W. R. St. Germans was the see of the bishop of Cornwall. The church, of which parts belong to the Norman period, is very interesting. PMT.O. Market-day, F. 10,147 ac. P.<2500.

St. Germans, PMT.O., Eng., Norfolk, 4 m. SW. King's Lynn.

St. Gertrude, vil., Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., 15 m. from Three Rivers. P.<1500.

St. Gervais, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 23 m. NNW. Béziers; coal, iron, and sulphuretted lead are mined here. P.<2000.

St. Gervais, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 21 m. NNW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. Riom. P.<2000.

St. Gervais-les-Bains, or **St. Gervais-le-Village,** vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, on the Arve, 35 m. SE. by E. Geneva, arr. Bonneville; has important mines of argentiferous lead, iron, copper, and slate and jasper quarries. At St. Gervais-les-Bains, ½ m. below, are mineral springs; it is a tourist centre for the ascent to Mont Blanc by the Bronnassay glacier, L'Aiguille, and Dôme-du-Goûter. Alt. 2070 ft. P.<2000.

St. Géry, vil., France, dep. Lot, on the Lot, 35 m. NNE. Montauban, 8 m. ENE. Cahors. P.<2000.

St. Ghislain, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 6 m. W. Mons. The town was taken by Louis XIV. in 1655, by the Spaniards two years later, by Marshal d'Humières in 1677, and by Marlborough in 1709. P.<4000.

St. Gildas, Pointe de, cape, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the W. ct., in 47° 9′ N.

St. Gildas-de-Rhuis, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, on Rhuis Penin.; has sea-bathing. P.<2000.

St. Gildas-des-Bois, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 19 m. NNE. St. Nazaire. P.<2000.

St. Giles, vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbinière co., on the riv. Beaurivage, 23 m. SSW. Quebec. P.<1500.

St. Giles, PMT.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 13½ m. SW. by S. Salisbury, 3½ m. WNW. Verwood stn.

St. Giles, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the W. ct.

St. Giles in the Wood, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 7 m. SE. Bideford, 3 m. ESE. Torrington stn., P.O. (**St. Giles**); 5014 ac. P.<1000.

St. Giles on the Heath, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 4½ m. N. by E. Launceston. P.<500.

St. Gilles, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and adjoining Brussels on the S. The old gate-house of Hal, the last remnant of the fortifications which date from 1381, is now a museum of artillery and old armour. P. 40,400.

St. Gilles, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 12 m. S. by E. Nîmes; has a port on the canal of Beaucaire. In the church (1116, &c.) of the famous abbey are preserved the bones of St. Giles, which attracted crowds of pilgrims in the Middle Ages. The abbey was suppressed in 1774. Birthplace of Pope Clement IV. P. 5100.

St. Gilles-lez-Termonde, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Termonde. P.<3000.

St. Gilles-sur-Vie, vil., France, dep. Vendée, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the Vie, 53 m. NW. La Rochelle, arr Sables-d'Olonne. P.<2000.

St. Gilles-Waes, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas, 12 m. W. Antwerp. P.<5000.

St. Girons, tn., France, dep. Ariège, 46 m. SSW. Toulouse, cap. arr.; has a trade with Spain in wool, pigs, and mules. Alt. 1255 ft. P.<5000.

St. Gluvias, par., Eng., Cornwall, Falmouth union. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**St. Gluvias with Penryn**) P.<4500.

St. Gobain, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 11 m. WNW. Laon; noted glass factory, established 1685. P.<3000.

St. Gothard, German **Sankt Gotthard,** group of mountains in the Lepontine Alps, between the Swiss cants. of Uri, Valais, Ticino (Tessin), and Grisons; lat. 46° 33′ N., long. 8° 35′ E. The several peaks of the St. Gothard, which are all above the snow-line, vary in height from 8750 ft. to 10,900 ft. Within a short space from the hospice the rivs. Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Ticino have their sources. The **Pass of St. Gothard** is one of the best and most frequented routes across the Alps. The excellent carriage road was completed in 1832; it is kept in the best repair, and at the summit of the pass (6870 ft.), 5 m. N. Airolo, is the hospice, a commodious station for travellers. A railway under the St. Gothard was completed in 1882, and has had an important effect on the commerce between Italy and Switzerland and Germany. On the N. slope is the celebrated **Devil's Bridge** across the Reuss. This was the scene of several combats between the French and Russians in 1799. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (5), and **Italy,** Commerce.

St. Govan's (or **Gowan's**) **Head,** cape, Wales, in the extreme S. of Pembrokeshire. In a ravine is St. Govan's Chapel, with a stone altar and seat, supposed to date from the 13th century.

St. Gregoire, vil., Canada, Quebec, Iberville co., 23 m. SE. by E. Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Gregoire le Grand, vil., Canada. See **Mount Johnson.**

St. Gregory's Sound, Ire., SW. co. Galway, between Inishmore and Inishmaan Is., 2 m. wide.

St. Guilhem-le-Désert, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 19 m. NW. Montpellier, in the fine gorges of St. Guilhem, on r. bk. of the Hérault. The town is in a very curious region, and, after Puy-en-Velay, the site is the most extraordinary in Languedoc. P. (comm.)<2000.

St. Guillaume d'Upton, vil., Canada, Quebec, Drummond co., 33 m. SSW. Three Rivers. P.<1500.

St. Harmons, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 14 m. SW. by S. Newtown, on the Cambrian Rly.; 15,383 ac. P.<750.

St. Héaud, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 7 m. N. by W. St. Étienne. P.<2000.

St. Helen, settlement, U.S., Michigan, co. Roscommon, 63 m. NNW. Bay City. Alt. 1158 ft. (R.R.).

St. Helen, vil., U.S., Oregon, Columbia co., on the l. bk. of the Columbia R., 24 m. N. by W. Portland. P.<1500.

St. Helena, isl. in the S. Atlantic Ocean, in 15° 54′–16° 1′ S. and 5° 38′–47′ W., 1160 m. W. the coast of Africa, 1700 m. from Cape Town; its cliffs, hollowed by the rain, rise to a height of 1970 ft., and are surrounded by a sort of submarine ledge 2–2½ m. broad, covered by 330–660 ft. of water. Traces of an ancient crater still exist on the S. coast round Sandy Bay. Around this crater a semi-crater forms an amphitheatre, of which the ridge is formed by the highest peaks in the island, the Pic de Diane being 2700 ft., and the Flagstaff 2270 ft. high. Five-sixths of the island have been rendered bare of all herbs by the wild goats. Whale-fishing and the growing of potatoes are the chief occupations. Trade, declining, under £30,000 annually. The cap. of the island is Jamestown, a second-class imperial coaling station, on the NW. coast. No docks; 12 fathoms of water available for vessels entering port. In the interior is Longwood, where Napoleon I. lived from 1815 until his death in 1821. His body was buried close by, but in 1840 was transported to Paris. The island was discovered in 1502 by the Portuguese navigator João da Nova; from 1651 to 1834 it was owned by the East India Company, but is now a Crown colony, governed by a civil administrator and an executive council. The decadence of the island is due to the opening of the Suez Canal, by which route most of the vessels now go which formerly went by the Cape of Good Hope. The climate is mild and agreeable. Mean temp. (16 yrs., 1856–62), yr. 71.3° F., Feb. 74.6°, Aug. 67.9°. Length, 10⅛ m.; breadth, 8½ m.; area, 47 sq. m. P. (1891, exclusive of the military) 3900.

St. Helena, bay, Cape Colony, W. ct., in about 32½° S.; open to NW. winds.

St. Helena, isl., Queensland, in Moreton Bay; used as a penal settlement. P.<1500.

St. Helena, isl., Scot., Wigtownshire, Old Luce par., at head of Luce Bay, 2 m. S. Glenluce. P. 4.

St. Helena, tn., U.S., California, Napa co., 50 m. N. San Francisco, in a productive wine-growing dist. White Sulphur Springs is in the vicinity. P.<2000.

Saint Helena, par., U.S., Louisiana, on the N. frontier, crossed by 91° W.

St. Helena, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Cedar co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 127 m. NW. by N. Omaha. P.<1500.

St. Helena Island, isl., U.S., S. Carolina, Beaufort co., in 32° 15′–30′ N. **St. Helena Sound,** an inlet on the N.

St. Helens, par. and tn., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the E. ct. (Brading Harbour), 3 m. SE. Ryde, on the Isle of Wight Rly. Par. P.<5000; tn. P.<4500.

St. Helens, parl. and (since 1868) mun. bor. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. ENE. Prescot, in the diocese of Liverpool, on a canal communicating with the Mersey, with stn. on the L. & NW. R.; has collieries and deposits of stoneware clay and fireclay, and many important factories, especially for glass and alkali; one of the most important glass-manufacturing towns

in the United Kingdom. Only a village at the beginning of the century, St. Helens was made a parl bor. in 1885, returning one member. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1871) 45,100; (1891) 71,300; mun. bor., as extended since census, P. 77,700.

St. Helen's, ct. par., Ire., co. Wexford, at Greenore Point, bar. Forth, 5 m. SE. Killinick. P.<250.

St. Helens, or **George's Bay,** favourite watering-place, Tasmania, Cornwall co., 56 m. E. by N. Launceston, on the E. ct., at head of George's Bay; tin is exported here from the neighbouring mines. P.<1500.

St. Helens, volcano, U.S., Washington, Skamania co., in the Cascade Range, 65 m. SE. Olympia, E. by N. of the mouth of Columbia R.; in violent eruption in 1843. Alt. 9750 ft.

St. Helen's Auckland, P.O., Eng., Durham. See **Auckland, St. Helen.**

St. Helen's Point, point of land, Tasmania, E. ct. of George's Bay, in 41° 21′ S.

St. Helen's Road, stn., Wales, on the Swansea and Mumbles Rly.

St. Helier, seapt., market-tn., and par., Eng., Channel Is., cap. of Jersey, on E. side of St. Aubin's Bay, with stns. on the Jersey and Jersey Eastern Rlys.; it is protected by Fort Regent and Elizabeth Castle. The tidal harbour is commodious (40 ac.), and is 30 ft. deep at ordinary spring tides high water, dry at low water. There is considerable trade; shipbuilding, fishing, iron-founding, and other industries are carried on, but St. Helier is chiefly a watering-place and residential town. The States Assembly of the island is held in the court-house here.

St. Henedine, vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. Dorchester co., 21 m. SE. by S. Quebec, on a railway. P.<1500.

St. Henri, or **Tannery West,** formerly **Tanneries des Rolands,** tn., Canada, Quebec, Hochelaga co., suburb of and 3 m. SW. Montreal. P. 13,400.

St. Henri, settlement, Canada, Quebec, L'Assomption co., on the riv. Mascouche, 18 m. N. by W. Montreal.

St. Henri de Lauzon, vil., Canada, Quebec, Levis co., on riv. Etchemin and a railway, 11 m. SE. by S. Quebec. P.<1500.

St. Herbot, noted place of pilgrimage, France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, 18 m. S. Morlaix.

St. Hermas, vil., Canada, Quebec, Two Mountains co., 33 m. WNW. Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Hilaire, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Richelieu, 20 m. E. by N. Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Hilaire, vil., France, dep. Aude, arr. Limoux, 9 m. SSW. Carcassonne. P.<2000.

St. Hilaire, vil., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. and 8 m. N. by E. Brioude; deposits of arsenic. P.<2000.

St. Hilaire-des-Loges, vil., France, dep. Vendée, 14 m. NW. Niort, arr. and 7 m. E. Fontenay-le-Comte. P.<2000.

St. Hilaire-du-Harcouet, tn., France, dep. Manche, on the Sélune, 22 m. SW. by W. Tinchebrai, arr. and 9 m. SW. by W. Mortain. P.<4000.

St. Hilarion, vil., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., 67 m. NE. by N. Quebec. P.<1500.

St. Hilary, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 5½ m. E. by N. Penzance, 3 m. SSE. St. Erth stn.; has tin-mining. P.O. P.<1000.

St. Hilary, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 11 m. W. by S. Cardiff, 1½ m. E. by S. Cowbridge stn., P.O. P.<250.

Saint Hill, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from E. Grinstead, Sussex.

St. Hippolyte, vil., France, dep. Doubs, on the Doubs, 22 m. S. Belfort, arr. Montbéliard; has iron-works, tuff quarries, and saline springs. P.<2000.

St. Hippolyte, tn., France, dep. Gard, on the Vidourle, arr. Vigan, 24 m. N. Montpellier. P.<4000.

St. Honoré, vil., Canada. See **Armand.**

St. Honoré-les-Bains, vil., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 32 m. E. by S. Château-Chinon; thermal establishment. Alt. 890 ft. P.<2000.

St. Hubert, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 30 m. NE. Sedan. The church, built 1525–76, is an important place of pilgrimage, and one of the largest and finest buildings in Belgium; it contains the tomb of St. Hubert, patron-saint of hunters. P.<3000.

St. Hubert, vil., Canada, Quebec, Chambly co., 6 m. E. Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Hugues, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., 41 m. SSW. Three Rivers, on a railway. P.<1500.

St. Hyacinthe, co., Canada, Quebec, on r. bk. of Richelieu R., separated by Richelieu co. from the r. bk. of St. Lawrence.

St. Hyacinthe, city, Canada, Quebec, cap. co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Yamaska and a railway, 32 m. E. by N. Montreal; has various manufactures; an Anglican and a Roman Catholic cathedral, and is the seat of a college. P. 7000.

St. Iberius, par., Ire., co. and bor. Wexford, bar. Forth. P.<500.

St. Ignace, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 10 m. from Quebec, 1 m. from Lorette. P.<1500.

St. Ignace, city, U.S., Michigan, Chippewa co., on the N. side of the Straits of Mackinac. P.<3000.

St. Imier, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, 13 m. ENE. Le Locle; important seat of watch and clock factories. P. (including **Villeret**) 7100.

St. Ishmael, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., at the mouth of the Towy, 7½ m. SSW. Carmarthen, 1½ m. S. Ferry Side stn. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**St. I. with Llansaint and Ferryside**)<1500.

St. Ishmaels, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the N. side of Milford Haven, 5 m. W. by N. Milford, PM.O. P.<500. See **Hasguard.**

St. Isidore de Quebec, vil., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., 17 m. SSE. Quebec. P.<1500.

St. Issells, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1 m. from the E. ct., 3½ m. N. Tenby, 1 m. S. Kilgetty and Begelly stn. P.<2000.

St. Issey, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 9½ m. WNW. Bodmin, 4 m. W. Wadebridge stn., P.O.; 4501 ac. P.<750.

St. Ive, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 11 m. S. by W. Launceston, 5 m. ENE. Liskeard stn., P.O.; 5899 ac. P.<2000.

St. Ives, mun. bor. (since the time of Charles I.), par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives or W. div., 7½ m. SE. Penzance, in the diocese of Truro, on the N. ct. of the county. The staple trade is fishing and fish-curing, St. Ives being the centre of the pilchard industry; with exports of copper and tin, the latter of which is mined here. To protect the harbour, a pier and breakwater have been built; there is a battery commanding the port. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801)<3000; (1851) 6500; (1891) 6100; parl. div. P. (1891) 50,200.

St. Ives, mun. bor. (since 1874), par., and market-tn., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 5 m. E. Huntingdon, in the diocese of Ely, on the Ouse, with stn. on the G. E. R. and M. R.; the only trade is in agricultural produce. Name derived from a missionary-bishop of the 6th century. There is a large weekly cattle-market, M. Mun. bor. P. (1891)<3500; eccles. par. (**St. Ives with Old Hurst and Woodhurst**) P.<3500.

St. Ives, Portugal. See **Setubal.**

St. Izaire, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 8½ m. W. St. Affrique; has copper-mines and a mineral spring. P.<2000.

St. Jacobs, vil., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., on riv. Conestogo, 8 m. from Berlin. P.<1500.

St. Jacques de l'Achigan, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montcalm co., 32 m. N. Montreal. P.<1500.

St. Jacut-de-la-Mer, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. and 12 m. NW. Dinan, at the point of a penin. stretching into the English Channel; has sea-bathing, and a lighthouse. P.<2000.

St. James, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the l. bk. of the Assiniboine, 5 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

St. James (Isle of Grain), par., Eng., Kent, on the E. ct. of the Isle of Grain, Medway div., 2 m. NW. by W. Sheerness, 2 m. NNE. Port Victoria stn. P.<750.

St. James, par., Eng., Wiltshire, in Devizes union. P.<4000.

St. James, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, on the Beuvron, 25 m. SE. by S. Granville; granite is quarried here. P.<3000.

St. James, stn., Scot., W. Renfrewshire, on the C. R., in a NW. suburb of Paisley.

St. James, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, crossed by 30° N., E. of 91° W., traversed by the Mississippi.

St. James, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Watonwan co., 95 m. SW. Minneapolis. P.<1500.

St. James, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., 65 m. ESE. Echuca. P.<1500.

St. James and Dunbrody, par., Ire., co. Wexford, on Waterford Harbour, bar. Shelburne, contains Arthurstown; 8189 ac. P.<2500.

St. James's, stn., Eng., Liverpool, on the Cheshire Lines and Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension Rlys., 1 m. S. Central stn.

St. James's, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bars. Castleknock and Uppercross, partly in city of Dublin. P. 14,600.

St. James's Park, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropolitan Dist., Metropolitan and G. W., and G. W. Rlys. (Inner Circle), 2 m. SW. by W. St. Paul's.

St. James's Street, stn., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow div., 5½ m. NE. by N. St. Paul's, on the G. E. R.

St. Janvier, vil., Canada, Quebec, Terrebonne co., 22 m. NW. Montreal, on a railway. P.<1500.

St. Jean, bay, W. ct. of Africa, in 19° 28′ N.

St. Jean, tn. and co., Canada, Quebec. See **St. Johns.**

St. Jean, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Nice, 1 m. S. Villefranche; has a small port, much frequented by the people of Nice. P.<2000.

St. Jean, tn., France, dep. Var, 1 m. E. Toulon. P.<4000.

St. Jean Baptiste, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the Red R. and the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 45 m. S. by W. Winnipeg.

St. Jean-Bonnefonds, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 3 m. ENE. St. Étienne; coal is mined here. P.<4000.

St. Jean-Brévelay, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Ploërmel, 31 m. ENE. Lorient. P. <2000.

St. Jean Chrysostome de Châteauguay (formerly **Edwardstown**), vil., Canada, Quebec, Châteauguay co., 31 m. SSW. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Jean Chrysostome de Levis, vil., Canada, Quebec, Levis co., 7 m. S. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Jean d'Angély, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 20 m. NNW. Cognac, cap. arr.; manufactures agricultural implements, and has woollen and flour mills. Trade in wine. Small port. The abbey, founded by Pepin, King of Aquitaine, in the 9th century, was a place of pilgrimage, but was destroyed by the Protestants, 1568. The suffix Angély is a corruption of *Angéri*, the Latin *Angericum*, the forest where the Merovingian kings hunted. P. 6400.

St. Jean-d'Août, suburb of Mont-de-Marsan, France, dep. Landes; ferruginous spring. P. <2000.

St. Jean-de-Bournay, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 13 m. E. Vienne. P. <2000.

St. Jean-de-Daye, vil., France, dep. Manche, 20 m. W. by S. Bayeaux, arr. and 8 m. N. by W. St. Lô. P. <2000.

St. Jean-de-Losne, the ancient *Latona*, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Saône, at the point where the Burgundy Canal commences, 19 m. SE. by S. Dijon, arr. Beaune; important port; mart for fir-wood from Switzerland and the Black Forest. The town was held against 60,000 Imperial troops commanded by Gallas, 1636. P. <2000.

St. Jean-de-Luz, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the W. ct., arr. and 12 m. SW. by W. Bayonne; much resorted to for sea-bathing. In the Middle Ages its fishermen went whaling in the Arctic regions. P. <3000.

St. Jean-de-Maruéjols, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 15 m. NE. Alais; asphalt is extracted here. P. <2000.

St. Jean de Matha, vil., Canada, Quebec, Joliette co., 47 m. W. by S. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

St. Jean-de-Maurienne, tn., France, dep. Savoie, on the Arc, 30 m. SE. Chambéry, cap. arr.; seat of a bishop. Slate and gypsum are quarried in the vicinity; mineral springs to the E. The cathedral dates from the 12th and 15th centuries. Alt. 1880 ft. P. <3000.

St. Jean-de-Monts, vil., France, dep. Vendée, on the W. ct., arr. Sables-d'Olonne, 62 m. NW. La Rochelle; resorted to for sea-bathing. P. <2000.

St. Jean-du-Bruel, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 16 m. ESE. Millau; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Jean-du-Gard, tn., France, dep. Gard, on the Gard, 30 m. NW. Nîmes, arr. and 10 m. W. by S. Alais. P. <3000.

St. Jean-du-Pin, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 1 m. W. Alais; coal, iron, pyrites, zinc, and lead are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Jean-en-Royans, vil., France, dep. Drôme, 25 m. WSW. Grenoble, arr. Valence. P. <2000.

St. Jean-in-Eremo, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Eecloo. P. <4000.

St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 26 m. SE. by S. Bayonne, at the foot of the pass of Roncevalles, arr. Mauleon. P. <2000.

St. Jean Port Joli, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Islet co., on the r. bk. of riv. St. Lawrence, 54 m. ENE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Jean-Soleymieux, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, 17 m. WNW. St. Étienne. P. <2000.

St. Jeoire, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 16 m. E. by S. Geneva, arr. and 5 m. NNE. Bonneville. P. <2000.

St. Jerome, tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. Terrebonne co., on the riv. Du Nord and a railway, 28 m. NW. Montreal. P. <3000.

St. Joachim, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmorency co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 26 m. NE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. John, co., Canada, New Brunswick, extending 75 m. along the Bay of Fundy.

St. John, seapt. city, Canada, New Brunswick, cap. co., on the S. ct., at the mouth of St. John R., 66 m. by rail SE. by S. Fredericton; the harbour is deep, and open for navigation all the year round. Good anchorage in 47½ ft. deep at entrance in ordinary spring tides at high water, 21 ft. at low water; depth alongside quays, 44–56 ft. at high water, 17½–29½ at low water. Great fishing centre, and seat of lumber trade. Manufactures cotton goods, steam and locomotive engines, agricultural implements, railway plant, leather, boots and shoes, &c. Is the E. terminus of the C. P. R. and of the Shore Line, and is a stn. of the Intercolonial Rly. Largest ship-owning port in Canada. St. J. was originally settled by the French. Since 1889 it includes Portland, formerly a separate town to the N., and it is now the sixth city of the Dominion in point of population. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 40.4° F., Jan. 18.5°, Aug. 60.3°; mean rfall. (19 yrs., 1869–88), 40.74 in.; snowfall, 96.7 in. P. (1881, including Portland) 41,400; (1891) 39,200.

St. John, large lake, Canada, Quebec, drained E. into the St. Lawrence by the Saguenay R.

St. John, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., on the S. side of Lake St. John, 121 m. NNW. Quebec.

St. John, riv., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., flows E. into Gaspé Bay (Gulf of St. Lawrence). See also **Richelieu,** riv.

St. John, isl., Danish W. Indies, in the Virgin group, 2½ m. E. St. Thomas I.; has a village, **Cruz Bay.** Length, 10 m.; breadth, 2½ m.; area, 21 sq. m. P. (1880) 945.

St. John, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the Hamoaze, 4 m. W. by S. Plymouth, P.O. P. <250.

St. John, cape, Newfoundland, E. ct., in 50° 1′ N., 55° 29′ W.

St. John, small isl., Newfoundland, off the W. ct., in 50° 50′ N.

St. John, riv., N. America, known in its upper course as the Walloostook, forms the boundary between the U.S. (in W. of Maine) and Canada (Quebec) for about 40 m., then flows NE. through Maine, then forms the N. boundary of Maine for about 75 m. Below this it flows first S. then SE. in Canadian terr. (New Brunswick). Shortly after entering Canada it forms the Grand Falls, a perpendicular leap of 75 ft., 225 m. above its mouth. About 150 m. from its source it receives on l. bk. the St. Francis. Navigable for large vessels to Fredericton (80 m.), and at high water to Woodstock, 75 m. higher up; for small steamers to the Grand Falls. The navigation is free to the U.S. Length, 550 m.

St. John, cape, E. end of Staten I., Tierra del Fuego.

St. John, vil., U.S., Illinois, Perry co., 3 m. by rail N. Du Quoin; coal is mined here, and salt-making is carried on. P. <1500.

St. John, tn., W. Indies, on NW. ct. of Antigua I.; a great part of the town was destroyed by the same earthquake which also destroyed Pointe-à-Pitre, 1843. P. 8500.

St. John, tn., W. Indies, on SE. ct. of Nevis.

St. John, tn. and isl. belonging to the Danes, to the E. of St. Thomas, in the Virgin group, W. Indies.

St. John, Meads of, dist., Scot., Elginshire, in the W., on the banks of the Findhorn, 3 m. SW. Forres.

St. Johnbaptist, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Middlethird and Slievardagh, contains part of Cashel town; 5616ac. P. <4000.

St. John Baptist, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., crossed by 30° N., 90½° W., traversed by the Mississippi.

St. John Lee, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tyne, near Hexham; formed part of the quondam county palatine of Hexhamshire (*q.v.*).

St. John Point, cape, Ire., on SW. ct. of co. Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay, with a lighthouse, in 54° 34′ N., 28° 8′ W., visible 14 m.

St. John's, co., Canada, Quebec, stretching N. from the frontier of New York state, on the W. side of Lake Champlain and the riv. Richelieu.

St. John's, or **St. Jean,** tn., Canada, Quebec, cap. St. J. co., on the Richelieu Canal, 21 m. SE. by S. Montreal; railway centre. P. <5000.

St. John's, P.O., Channel Is., Jersey, 3½ m. N. St. Helier.

St. John's, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, opposite Devonport, 5½ m. SE. St. Germans, P.O.

St. John's, stn., Eng., Kent. See **Lewisham.**

St. John's, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 4 m. from Holbeach.

St. John's, PMT.O., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Woking.

St. John's, long, narrow penin., Ire., co. Donegal, between McSwyne's Bay and Inver Bay; at its point is Killybegs lighthouse.

St. John's, par., Ire., cos. Kildare and Queen's, bars. Narragh and Reban W. and Ballyadams, contains part of Athy. P. <2500.

St. John's, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Gowran and Shillelogher, partly in Kilkenny city; 5531 ac. P. <4500.

St. John's, par., Ire., co. and partly in city of Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam. P. 7400.

St. John's, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. S. Athlone, 8 m. NW. Athlone, on Lough Ree; 8019 ac. P. <1500.

St. John's, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, near Lough Gill, containing part of Sligo town; 6512 ac. P. 8400.

St. John's, par., Ire., co. Wexford, on rivs. Boro and Slaney, bar. Bantry, 1 m. S. Enniscorthy. P. <3500.

St. John's, par., Ire., co. and containing part of the city of Wexford. P. <3500.

St. John's, vil., Isle of Man, 3 m. ESE. Peel, on the Isle of Man Rly. and the Manx Northern Rly., PMT.O.

St. John's, dist., Newfoundland, in NE. of Avalon Penin.

St. Johns, fortified seapt. city, cap. Newfoundland, Avalon Penin., on the E. ct., in 47° 35′ N. St. J. is the nearest seaport of N. America to Europe, being 1680 nautical miles from Cape Clear, 2030 m. from Liverpool, or 1000 m. nearer than New York. The harbour is quite landlocked; width of entrance by Chain Rock, 300 ft.; 48 ft. deep at ordinary high water, 42 ft. at low water. Chief trade is in fish and seal oils. The town stands on a slope overlooking the harbour, the highest site occupied by the Roman Catholic cathedral, its finest building. The Anglican cathedral was burnt to the ground in July 1892, when the city, for the fourth time, was in great part destroyed by fire. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 40.9° F., Feb. 23.6°, Aug. 60.5°; mean rfall. (16 yrs., 1872–88), 40.74 in.; snowfall, 121.64 in. P. (1881) 31,100; (1891) 25,700.

St. Johns, vil., S. Australia, Light co., 42 m. NNE. Adelaide, 5 m. SSE. Kapunda. P.<1500.

St. Johns, vil., U.S., Arizona, cap. Apache co., 175 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the terr. P.<1500.

St. Johns, co., U.S., Florida, on the E. ct., crossed in the N. by 30° N.

St. John's, riv., U.S., Florida, rises in a marsh in Brevard co., flows N. then E. to the Atlantic, about 15 m. E. Jacksonville; it passes through Lake George and several other lakes, and for nearly two-thirds of its course is nowhere less than 1 m. in breadth. It has 12 ft. of water on the bar; steamers ply regularly to Enterprise, 250 m. Length, 350 m.

St. John's, vil., U.S., Michigan, Clinton co., 53 m. SW. Bay City, 18 m. N. Lansing. P.<4000.

St. Johns, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Rolette co., 110 m. W. Pembina.

St. Johns, vil., U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co., on Willamette R., 5 m. N. Portland. P.<1500.

St. Johnsbury, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., on the Passumpsic R., 29 m. ENE. Montpelier; contains Fairbanks Standard Scale Factory, said to be the largest factory of the kind in the world. P. 6600.

St. John's Chapel, PMT.O., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the r. bk. of the Wear, 16½ m. S. by W. Hexham, 7½ m. W. by S. Stanhope stn.

St. John's Church, PMT.O., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, 4 m. from St. Owen's.

St. John's College, postal-centre, New Zealand, North I., Eden co., in 39° 37′ S., 149° 53′ E. P.<1500.

St. John's Common, PMT.O., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 9½ m. N. Brighton, 1 m. W. Keymer Junction stn.

St. John's Fen End, P.O., Eng., 5 m. from Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk.

St. Johns in the Wilderness, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Mytholmroyd stn.

St. John's Lough, lake, Ire., in the S. of co. Leitrim, 7⅛ m. ENE. Leitrim, on the Erne and Shannon Junction Canal. Alt. 205 ft.

St. John's Point, cape, Ire., on the SE. ct. of co. Down, with a lighthouse, in 54° 13′ N., 5° 0′ W., visible 12 m.

St. John's Point, cape, Scot., Caithness, N. ct., 3° 11½′ W.

St. John's River, Africa. See **Liberia.**

St. John's River, Pondo-land. See **Umzimvubu.**

St. Johnstown, tn., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 8 m. SW. Londonderry. P.<500.

St. Johnstown, tn., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. Raphoe, 7 m. N. Lifford, on the l. bk. of the Foyle, with a stn. (**St. Johnston**) on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Rlys., P.O. (**St. Johnston**). P.<500.

St. Johnstown, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 3 m. SE. Killenaule. P.<250.

St. John's Town, Scot. See **Perth.**

St. John's Vale, or **Vale of St. John,** valley, Eng., Cumberland, bounded E. by Helvellyn, and W. by Naddle Fell.

St. Johnsville, vil., U.S., New York, Fulton co., 54 m. WNW. Troy, on the Mohawk R. and the Erie Canal. P.<1500.

St. John's Wood, suburb of London, Eng., between the Regent's Park and Kilburn, 3–4½ m. WNW. St. Paul's, in Marylebone and Hampstead bors. **St. John's Wood Road,** stn., on a branch of the Metropolitan Rly. See **Finchley Road** and **Marlborough Road.**

St. John the Baptist, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, in the Soke of Peterborough; 6227 ac. P. 23,500.

St. Jones Creek, small riv., U.S., Delaware, rises in the W. of Kent co., flows E. then SE. past Dover and Lebanon to Delaware Bay, where it empties itself at Bowers.

St. Joseph, vil., Canada, Quebec, Beauce co., 38 m. by rail SE. Quebec; copper and iron ore found in the dist. P.<1500.

St. Joseph, or **Lauzon,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Levis co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, below Levis. P.<4000.

St. Joseph, another name for **Palmono R.,** Brit. New Guinea.

St. Joseph, penin., on the E. ct. of Patagonia, in 42° 30′ S.

St. Joseph, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the S. ct. P. (comm.) 9400.

St. Joseph, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Apache co., 160 m. SW. by S. from the NE. corner of the terr.

St. Joseph, co., U.S., Indiana, on N. frontier, W. of 86° W.

St. Joseph, co., U.S., Michigan, on the S. frontier, E. of 86° W., traversed by the St. Joseph R.

St. Joseph, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. Berrien co., on Lake Michigan, 30 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state, at the mouth of the St. Joseph R., which forms a good harbour with 14–18 ft. of water over the bar. St. J. is the centre of the peach region of the NW.; has a trade in lumber and fruit with Chicago. Summer resort. P.<4000.

St. Joseph, riv., U.S., Michigan and Indiana, rises in the S. of Michigan, and flows WSW. into Indiana, and then NNW. through Michigan into Lake Michigan, which it enters in about 42° 10′ N. Small steamers can ascend to South Bend, Indiana. Length, 250 m.

St. Joseph, riv., U.S., in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, flows SW. to St. Mary's R. at Fort Wayne, forming Maumee R. Length about 110 m.

St. Joseph, city, U.S., Missouri, Buchanan co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, here crossed by a great iron bridge, 48 m. N. by W. Kansas City, in one of the richest dists. of the U.S. St. J. has the largest wholesale trade in the central states W. of St. Louis and Chicago. It has large stock-yards, and extensive factories. Alt. (rly. stn.) 825 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 25,300; (1880) 32,400; (1890) 52,300.

St. Joseph, small tn., W. Indies, W. ct. Dominica.

St. Joseph, vil., W. Indies, Martinique I., 5 m. NNE. Fort-de-France. P. (comm.) 7000.

St. Joseph de Limzolo, mission station, W. Africa, French Congo, 2 m. NNW. Brazzaville.

St Joseph's Bay, U.S., is an arm of the Gulf of Mexico; has 17 ft. of water on bar. Length 20 m., by 7–8 m. broad.

St. Josse-ten-Noode, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P. 29,400.

St. Jovite de Salaberry, vil., Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., 50 m. from Lachute. P.<1500.

St. Jude's, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bars. Castleknock and Uppercross, partly in Dublin city. P. 6900.

St. Judes, vil., Isle of Man, 3 m. WNW. Ramsey.

St. Julien, vil., France, dep. Gironde, on the W. shore of the Gironde, arr. Lesparre, 2 m. S. by E. Pauillac; small port for the export of its noted wines. P.<2000.

St. Julien, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Annecy, 5 m. SW. by S. Geneva. P.<2000.

St. Julien, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 3 m. SE. St. Jean-de-Maurienne; slate quarried here. P.<2000.

St. Julien-Chapteuil, vil., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 32 m. SW. by S. St. Etienne, arr. and 10 m. E. Le Puy. P.<2000.

St. Julien-d'Empare, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 15 m. NNE. Villefranche, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Lot. P.<3000.

St. Julien-de-Valgalgues, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 2½ m. N. Alais; iron pyrites mined here. P.<2000.

St. Julien-de-Vouvantes, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 34 m. NE. by N. Nantes, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Châteaubriant. P.<2000.

St. Julien-du-Sault, vil., France, dep. Yonne, on the Yonne, 38 m. SE. Fontainebleau, arr. and 6 m. NW. Joigny. P.<2000.

St. Julien-en-Jarret, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. St. Étienne, ½ m. from St. Chamond, of which it is practically a continuation; manufactures copper wares and wire. P.<4000.

St. Julien-l'Ars, vil., France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 9 m. E. by S. Poitiers. P.<2000.

St. Juliot, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 13 m. WNW. Launceston, 1 m. from the NW. ct. P.<250.

St. Junien, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 18 m. W. by N. Limoges, arr. Rochechouart; manufactures gloves, leather, and straw-paper. Slate is quarried here. P. 5900.

St. Just, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., W. ct., 6½ m. W. by N. Penzance. In the neighbourhood are extensive tin, copper, and arsenic mines. PMT.O. 7633 ac. P. 6100. See also **St. Just in Roseland.**

St. Just, famous convent, Spain. See **Yuste.**

St. Just-en-Chaussée, tn., France, dep. Oise, 17 m. ENE. Beauvais, arr. Clermont; manufactures hosiery and gloves. Birthplace of Haüy, the mineralogist, died 1822. P.<3000.

St. Just-en-Chevelet, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 14 m. SW. by W. Roanne. P.<2000.

St. Just in Roseland, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on E. side of Carrick Road (Falmouth Bay), 5½ m. S. by E. Truro; includes St. Mawes. P.O. (**St. Just Lane**). P.<1500.

St. Katherine's, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 4 m. from Fyvie.

St. Keverne, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 1 m. from the S. ct., 7½ m. S. Falmouth, PMT.O.; 10,298 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**St. Keverne with Coverack**) P.<2000.

St. Kew, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 6½ m. NNW. Bodmin, P.O., and P.O. (**St. Kew Highway**); 7563 ac. P.<1500.

St. Keyne, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 11½ m. ESE. Bodmin, 2 m. S. Liskeard stn., P.O. About 2 m. from the village is the **Well of St. Keyne,** which Southey has made famous. P.<250.

St. Kilda, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Buller co., 24 m. from Westport by road and rail. P.<1500. See also **Dunedin.**

St. Kilda, isl., Scot., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, in 57° 49′ N., 8° 36′ W., is the chief islet of a rocky group of 16 or 17, in the Atlantic, 50 m. W. Harris; has precipitous cliffs, with sea-fowl in great numbers; 7 m. in circumference. The sea-birds, with which the island abounds, are much used as food, their feathers and oil being exported. Sheep furnish wool, from which a coarse tweed and blanketing are woven. P. 71.

St. Kilda, settlement, S. Australia, co. and 15 m. NNW. Adelaide.

St. Kilda, watering-place and suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, on E. shore of Hobson's Bay. P. 20,200.

St. Kingsmark, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 2 m. NW. Chepstow. P. 5.

St. Kitts, isl., W. Indies. See **St. Christopher.**

St. Lambert, vil., Canada, Quebec, Chambly co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, with which it is connected by the Victoria railway bridge. P. <1500.

St. Landry, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, S. of 31° N., crossed by 92° W.

St. Laurent, vil., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 5 m. NNW. Eecloo. P. (comm.) <4000.

St. Laurent, vil., Canada, Manitoba, on the SE. of Lake Manitoba. P. <1500.

St. Laurent, vil., France, dep. Ain, on the l. bk. of the Saône, opposite Macon, 33 m. S. Châlon. P. <2000.

St. Laurent, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Garonne, arr. and 17 m. E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. <2000.

St. Laurent, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. St. Claude, 28 m. NNW. Geneva; manufactures Gruyère cheese, and clocks. P. <2000.

St. Laurent-de-Chamousset, vil., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 18 m. W. Lyons. P. <2000.

St. Laurent-de-la-Salanque, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 7 m. NE. Perpignan. P. <4000.

St. Laurent-de-Médoc, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, 4 m. SW. Pauillac; has three mineral springs; vineyards. P. <2000; comm. P. <4000.

St. Laurent d'Orleans, vil., Canada, Quebec, Isle of Orleans, on the St. Lawrence, 11 m. ENE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Laurent-du-Maroni, vil., French Guiana, 120 m. WNW. Cayenne, on the r. bk. of the Maroni, opposite Albina (Dutch Guiana); is the centre of the penal colony of Maroni. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Laurent-en-Royans, vil., France, dep. Drôme, arr. and 23 m. ENE. Valence; iron is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Laurentius Bay, on W. ct. of Bering Strait, 27 m. long, 13 m. wide at entrance; craggy shores; Chukchi settlement.

St. Laurent-la-Vernède, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Uzès, 18 m. E. Alais; coal and lignite are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Laurent-le-Minier, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Vigan, 18 m. SW. Alais; deposits of argentiferous lead and zinc, and formerly gold and silver. P. <2000.

St. Laurent-les-Bains, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 56 m. NNW. Nîmes, arr. Largentière; has two bathing establishments. Alt. 2905 ft. P. <2000.

St. Laurent-sur-Gorre, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 15 m. W. by S. Limoges, arr. and 8 m. ESE. Rochechouart. P. <2000.

St. Laurent-sur-Mer, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 18 m. NW. Bayeux, ½ m. from the English Channel; has sea-bathing. P. <2000.

St. Laurs, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 15 m. N. by W. Niort; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Lawrence, small bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the extreme N. of Cape Breton I. **Cape St. Lawrence,** 6 m. W.

St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 1 m. W. Ramsgate ,on the SE. R. and SE. & L. C. & D. Joint Rly. P. 8900; eccles. par. (**St. L. with Manston**) P. <3000.

St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the S. ct., 2 m. WSW. Ventnor, P.O. See **Wight, Isle of.** P. <500.

St. Lawrence, post-tn., Queensland, Murchison co., 80 m. S. by E. Mackay. P. <1500.

St. Lawrence, an important riv. of North America, forming in its upper reaches part of the N. boundary of the U.S., but for the most part confined to the Canadian Dominion, issues from Lake Ontario at Kingston, where the name begins to be applied to the river, though the remotest source of the highest feeder of its basin, the St. Louis, which enters the W. end of Lake Superior, is in the NE. of Minnesota, U.S., in about 47° 50′ N., 92° 5′ W. Passing through the chain of great lakes on leaving Lake Ontario, it flows NE., first through the beautiful dist. known as the Thousand Isles, from the number of islands large and small (in all about 1500) which here vary its course, and then forms the wide expanses called Lakes St. Francis (just after quitting the U.S. boundary), St. Louis (just above Montreal I.), and St. Peter (a little above Three Rivers, between Montreal and Quebec). Below Quebec it forms a broad estuary, and it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence by a mouth 26 m. wide, between Point des Monts (Saguenay) and the Gaspe Penin. Length from Lake Ontario to the Gulf 760 m., to the W. point of Anticosti 1034 m. The height of Lake Ontario above sea-level is 246.6 ft., of which the river descends 206.75 ft. in the 348 m. above Montreal. Below Montreal, accordingly, the total fall is about 40 ft., or about 1 ft. in 10 m., a rate presenting no difficulty for navigation; and since the construction of a ship-canal, 27½ ft. deep, through Lake St. Peter, the largest merchant vessels afloat have been able to reach that city in summer. In the stretches above Montreal the fall of the river-bed takes place in a succession of rapids, to avoid which canals have been constructed. These are in the ascending order the Lachine Canal, 8½ m. long, with 5 locks, and a rise of 45 ft.; Beauharnois Canal, 11¼ m. long, with 9 locks, and a rise of 82½ ft.; Cornwall Canal, 11 m. long, with 6 locks, and a rise of 48 ft.; Farran's Point Canal, ¾ m. long, with 1 lock, and a rise of 4 ft.; Rapide Plat, 4 m. long, with 2 locks, and a rise of 11½ ft.; and Galops Canal, 7⅞ m. long, with 3 locks, and a rise of 15¾ ft. At present the greatest available depth on these canals is 12 ft., but improvements are now in progress with a view to securing a depth of 14 ft. throughout, and in 1894 a convention at Ottawa passed resolutions in favour of increasing the depth to 21 ft. throughout. During the winter, navigation is wholly stopped by ice. The basin of the St. Lawrence is estimated to contain 297,000 sq. m., of which 95,000 are covered with the waters of the great lakes.

St. Lawrence, large isl., U.S., Alaska, in Bering Sea, in 63°–64° N. and 169°–172° W.; inhabited by a few Eskimo. Length, 95 m.; breadth, about 35 m.; alt. 492 ft.

St. Lawrence, co., U.S., New York, on the St. Lawrence R., crossed by 75° W.

St. Lawrence, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Hand co., 70 m. E. by N. Pierre.

St. Lawrence, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the Cleddan, 6½ m. S. by W. Fishguard. P. <250; eccles. par. (**St. L. with St. Edrins**) P. <500.

St. Lawrence, Gulf of, a large inlet of the Atlantic, North America, between 46° and 52° N., 58° and 67° W., surrounded by the British colonial terrs. of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. The last two mostly shut it off on the E. from the ocean, with which it communicates by three passages, the most N. being the Strait of Belle Isle, and the S. the Gut of Canso. Average length and breadth, 280 m. each. On its W. side are the Bays of Chaleur and Miramichi, and the estuary of the St. Lawrence R. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward, the Magdalen, and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

St. Lawrence Clist, Eng., Devonshire. See **Clist St. Lawrence.**

St. Lawrence Harbour, inlet, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., its mouth in 55° 17′ W.

St. Lawrence's, par., Ire., co. and partly in city of Limerick, bar. Clanwilliam. P. <2000.

St. Lazare, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bellechasee co., 22 m. SE. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Lazare, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, 25 m. E. by S. Périgueux; coal is mined here, and there are deposits of sulphate of copper. P. <2000.

St. Lazarus, tn., Prussia. P. <3000. See **Posen.**

St. Léger-de-Peyre, vil., France, dep. Lozère, arr. and 3 m. N. Marvejols; has silver-mines, and a mineral spring. Alt. 2380 ft. P. <2000.

St. Léger-des-Vignes, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 18 m. SE. Nevers; deposits of gypsum and china-clay; manufactures glass bottles. P. <2000.

St. Léger-du-Bois, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 10 m. NE. Autun; bituminous slate, coal, and mineral oil are obtained here. P. <2000.

St. Léger-sur-Beuvray, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 10 m. W. by S. Autun. P. <2000.

St. Léger-sur-Dheune, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 12 m. NW. Châlon-sur-Saône; coal is mined, and gypsum quarried here. P. <3000.

St. Leon, or **Standon,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., 35 m. SE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Leon, vil., Canada, Quebec, Maskinonge co., 21 m. W. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

St. Léonard, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, arr. and 12 m. E. Limoges; manufactures porcelain, straw-paper, leather, and boots; mines of wolfram and allied minerals. Birthplace of Gay-Lussac, the physicist, died 1850. P. <4000.

St. Leonard, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3⅜ m. NE. by E. Sion.

St. Leonards, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Madawaska co., on St. John's R., and a railway, 75 m. SW. of the W. end of Chaleur Bay. P. <1500.

St. Leonards, par., Eng., Sussex, on the S. ct., 1½ m. WSW. Hastings, included in the mun. bor. of Hastings, with three stns. (**St. L.** for **Bonchurch, Warrior Square,** and **Marina**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., and two stns. (**West St. L.** and **Warrior Square**) on the SE. R. P. 10,300. See **Hastings.**

St. Leonards, vil., Tasmania, Dorset co., 3 m. SE. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

St. Leonards, watering-place and fishing stn., Victoria, Grant co., 20 m. E. by S. Geelong. P. <1500.

St. Leonard's Forest, dist., Eng., Sussex, to E. of Horsham.

St. Leu, tn., isl. of Réunion, W. ct., 22 m. SSW. St. Denis; titanium iron is found on the shore. P. (comm.) 8100.

St. Leu-d'Esserent, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, 3½ m. SW. Creil, on r. bk. of the Oise; has important quarries of white limestone, worked in the 12th century, and now much used in Paris. P. <2000.

St. Leu-Taverny, formerly **Napoléon St. Leu,** tn., France,

dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 3½ m. NW. Montmorency. In the parish church are the tombs of the father of Napoleon I., Louis Bonaparte (king of Holland), and Marshal Ney. P. <2000.

St. Levan, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., on the coast, 7½ m. SW. Penzance. P. <750.

St. Liboire, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., 41 m. E. by N. Montreal, on a railway. P. <1500.

St. Libory, vil., U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 10 m. NE. New Athens stn. P. <1500.

St. Lin, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Assomption co., on the riv. L'Achigan, 27 m. NNW. Montreal. P. (sub-dist.) <3000.

St. Lizaigne, vil., France, dep. Indre, 19 m. W. by S. Bourges, arr. and 5 m. N. by E. Issoudun. P. <2000.

St. Lizier, the ancient *Lugdunum Consoranorum*, vil., France, dep. Ariège, 45 m. SSW. Toulouse, arr. and 2 m. NNW. St. Girons. St. L. is one of the curious archæological sites in the Pyrenees; its Gallo-Roman wall is well preserved. Has an episcopal palace and a Gothic cathedral built in the 10th to 12th centuries, with Romanesque additions. P. <2000.

St. Lô, formerly **Briovera,** tn., France, cap. dep. Manche, on the Vire, 21 m. SW. by W. Bayeux; manufactures cloth, drill, flannel, and paper, &c. Birthplace of the astronomer Le Verrier (died 1877) and of Octave Feuillet, the novelist. P. 9000.

St. Lon, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, 22 m. NE. Bayonne; lignite is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Louis, vil., Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., on Lake St. Francis, 44 m. SW. by W. Montreal. P. <1500. See also **Palmerston.**

St. Louis, lake, Canada, Quebec, formed by an expansion of the St. Lawrence, just above Montreal I.

St. Louis, tn., France. See **St. Louis-du-Rhône.**

St. Louis, French W. Africa. See **St. Louis-du-Sénégal.**

St. Louis, comm., isl. and republic Haiti, S. ct., 85 m. W. by S. Port au Prince, in 73° 34′ W. P. 8000.

St. Louis, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the W. ct. P. (comm.) 18,100.

St. Louis, vil., U.S., Michigan, Gratiot co., on Pine R., 40 m. WSW. Bay City. The Michigan magnetic springs are here. P. <3000.

St. Louis, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the NE., stretching from the head of Lake Superior to the N. frontier.

St. Louis, riv., U.S., Minnesota, in the NE., issues from Dead Fish Lake, and flows SW. and then ESE. into the head of Lake Superior.

St. Louis, co., U.S., Missouri, in the angle between the Mississippi on the E., and the Missouri on the N.

St. Louis, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. St. L. co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 18 m. below the confluence of the Missouri, and 40 m. below that of the Illinois. The city is built on three terraces, rising 20, 150, and 200 ft. above high water, with a river frontage of 19 m. It is remarkably well built, and has many handsome public buildings and parks; the largest of the latter, Forest Park, covers an area of 1370 ac. Shaw's Garden (330 ac.) includes the Botanical Gardens. The city of East St. L., on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by the Great Eads's Bridge, still the lowest across the Mississippi. It consists of three spans, the central one being 520 ft., and the side ones each 500 ft. It is in two stories; the lower, a railway, runs into a tunnel, 4800 ft. long, below the city. The Merchant's Bridge, 2½ m., higher up the Mississippi, was built in 1889–90; length, 2240 ft. The city of St. L., on the best available site near the confluence of two great rivers, the one in pre-railway days the best means of communication between N. and S., the other between E. and W., was from the first an important centre of trade, and its advantages in this respect were enormously increased when the construction of the Eads's bridge made it the greatest railway centre in the Mississippi valley. The principal industries are flour-milling (more than 2,000,000 barrels being produced annually), meat-packing, and iron manufactures in all branches. It has also great trade in cotton, lumber, wool, sugar, live-stock, &c. Other leading industries are carriages, waggons, furniture, clothing, tanning, brewing, and paints. A special local clay enables St. L. to manufacture exceptionally good bricks, which are despatched in great quantity to New York city, New Orleans, Duluth, Seattle, and other remote points. St. L. is a port of delivery in the dist. of New Orleans, and a port of entry. There is ample provision for elementary and higher education—two universities, St. Louis, a Jesuit institution, founded 1829, and Washington University, incorporated 1853. The latter has over 100 professors and teachers, with an average of more than 14,000 students; it has medical and law schools, and several libraries. A fur trading-post was established by the French (Laclede) in 1764, but the growth of the city has taken place since about 1830. Alt. (Union Depôt) 431 ft. (city engineer); signal station, 568 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 55.6° F., Jan. 31.1°, July 78.4°; rfall. (40 yrs.), 40.69 in. P. (1799) <1500; (1830) 5900; (1850) 77,800; (1870) 310,900; (1880) 350,500; (1890) 451,770.

St. Louis, comm., W. Indies, on the NW. ct. of Marie Galante I. P. <4000.

St. Louis, East, city, U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis (Mo.). P. (1880) 9200; (1890) 15,200.

St. Louis de Mantawa, vil., Canada. See **St. Zenon.**

St. Louis du Nord, comm., isl. and republic Haiti, N. ct., 96 m. N. by W. Port au Prince, in 72° 40′ W. P. 16,000.

St. Louis-du-Rhône, or **Port St. Louis,** tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 22 m. SSE. Arles, on l. bk. and 4½ m. from the mouth of the Rhone, connected with the Gulf of Fos by a navigable canal (2½ m.); was made the port of Arles in 1870. The danger of the silting up of the Gulf of Fos by W. winds and current was, in a great measure, obviated in 1893 by the artificial opening of a new mouth of the Rhone, the 'Grau de Roustan,' which carries to the W., *i.e.*, to the opposite side of the delta, the muddy waters of the main stream. P. <2000.

St. Louis-du-Sénégal (in Wolof **Ndar**), tn., W. ct. of Africa, cap. the colony of French Senegal. The town is built on a sandy island in the Senegal R., 11 m. N. its mouth in the Atlantic, hardly above the level of the highest tides; was frequently inundated until the quays were raised. A bridge of boats, 2130 ft. long, unites St. L. with the suburbs of Sor and Briétville. Has considerable trade in textiles, arms, rice, and building materials. The town is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct 18½ m. long. Port. The river mouth is obstructed by a bar, with a mean depth of about 14–21 ft. at high, 7–14 ft. at low water. Seat of Protestant and Roman Catholic missions; has a lighthouse, in 16° 1′ N., 16° 31′ W., visible 6 m. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1873–78), yr. 76° F., Jan. 70.3°, Aug. 82°; mean rfall. (17 yrs.), 16.1 in. P. 20,000; with the suburbs, 54,000.

St. Loup-sur-Semouse, or **St. Loup-les-Luxeuil,** tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. and 18 m. NW. Lure. P. <4000.

St. Loup-sur-Thouet, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Parthenay, 28 m. NW. by W. Poitiers. P. <2000.

St. Luc, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., 65 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Lucia, isl., W. Indies, the most northerly of the Brit. Windward Is., about five-sixth of the area of Anglesey. From about 1640 to 1803 its possession was constantly disputed between the French and English, but since 1803, when it was taken from the French, it has been uninterruptedly in British hands, their retention of it having been confirmed at the peace of 1814. Its cap., Castries, on W. ct., has one of the best harbours in the W. Indies (quay with depth of 27 ft. alongside at low water), and hence has been chosen as the chief coaling-station for the Brit. W. Indies, and is being strongly fortified. Principal products of the island, sugar, logwood, cacao, tobacco. Annual value of exports (exclusive of bunker coal) about £150,000. Area, 243 sq. m. P. (1891) 42,200.

St. Lucia Bay, Borneo. See **Sibuco Bay.**

St. Lucia Bay, S. Africa, Zulu-land, in 28½° S.; worthless as a harbour.

St. Lucia Lake, ct. lake, S. Africa, Zulu-land, 40 m. long by 10–25 m. wide, drained S. by **St. Lucia R.** into St. Lucia Bay.

St. Lucie, vil. and winter resort, U.S., Florida, cap. Brevard co., on Indian R., about 160 m. SE. St. Augustine. P. <1500.

St. Lunaire, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St. Malo, 2½ m. W. Dinard, on the English Channel; has sea-bathing. P. <2000.

St. Lys, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 15 m. WSW. Toulouse, arr. and 8 m. WNW. Muret. P. <2000.

St. Lythans, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 5½ m. WSW. Cardiff, 2 m. SE. Peterston stn. P. <250.

St. Mabyn, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 4 m. NNW. Bodmin, P.O.; 4101 ac. P. <750.

St. Macaire, the ancient *Ligena*, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, 25 m. SE. Bordeaux, arr. Réole; small port. St. M. was taken by Louis VIII. of France, and afterwards by Henry III. of England; during the Fronde the Duke d'Epernon pillaged the town. P. <3000.

St. Machias, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Rouville co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Richelieu, 15 m. E. Montreal.

St. Madoes, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. E. by S. Perth, close to Glencarse stn. P. <500.

St. Magnus Bay, large bay on the W. of the Mainland, Shetland Is., Scot.

St. Maixent, tn., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 14 m. ENE. Niort; manufactures woollen hosiery, knitted goods, and mustard. P. 5000.

St. Malachie, or **East Frampton,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., 32 m. SE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Malo, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the N. ct.; at the mouth of the Rance, 23 m. SW. by W. Granville, cap. arr. St. M. is fortified, and is a great trading and fishing port. It is separated from the English Channel by the Sillon, and connected by a second port (St. Servan) with the mouth of the Rance. Has a dock 21 ft. 8 in. deep over sill at ordinary spring tides, 18 ft. 4 in. at ordinary neap tides; the tidal harbour is 33 ft. deep at high water, dry at low water. Potatoes, buckwheat, barley, butter, eggs, blackberries, essence of chestnut,

and mistletoe are shipped from the two ports. The imports embrace coal, timber, and iron. Manufactures lace, and has naval workshops. Is frequented for sea-bathing. A thick wall of the 15th century still exists, flanked by towers, and fortified. Has an ancient cathedral, and a natural history museum. The destruction of the town was attempted by the English in 1693, 1695, and 1758. Birthplace of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada (died 1554); Dugnay Trouin, the sailor (died 1736); Mahé de la Bourdonnais (died 1765); the physicist De la Mettrie (died 1751); the savant Maupertuis (died 1759); the authors Lamennais (died 1854) and Châteaubriand (died 1848). P. 9200.

St. Malo de la Lande, vil., France, dep. Manche, 17 m. N. by E. Granville, arr. and 4 m. WNW. Coutances. P. <2000.

St. Mamert, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 10 m. WNW. Nîmes. P. <2000.

St. Mamet, vil., France, dep. Cantal, 65 m. N. by E. Albi, arr. and 39 m. SW. by W. Aurillac. P. <2000.

St. Mamet, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, ½ m. SE. Bagnères-de-Luchon; zinc, argentiferous lead, and copper are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Mandé, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 1 m. SW. Vincennes; is a pleasure resort of the Parisians. P. 9900.

St. Marc, comm., isl. and republic Haiti, W. ct., 47 m. NW. by N. Port au Prince, in 19° 7′ N. P. 20,000.

St. Marc Channel, strait between the mainland of the republic of Haiti and the NE. side of the isl. of Gonave.

St. Marcel, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 4½ m. E. Marseilles. P. <3000.

St. Marcel-d'Ardèche, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, 18 m. SSW. Montélimar, 1 m. from the r. bk. of the Rhone; lignite mined here. P. <2000.

St. Marcel-de-Crussol, tn., France. See **St. Georges-les-Bains.**

St. Marcellin, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 20 m. WSW. Grenoble. P. <3000.

St. Mard, comm., Belgium, in the SE. of prov. and 27 m. W. by S. Luxembourg. P. <2000.

St. Margaret, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 11 m. WSW. Hereford, 1½ m. S. Vowchurch stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**St. M. with Michaelchurch Exley**) P. <750.

St. Margaret, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, on riv. Kennet, opposite Marlborough.

St. Margaret, seapt. vil., W. Indies, Jamaica, Surrey co., 5 m. WNW. Port Antonio, on St. Margaret Bay. P. <2000.

St. Margaret at Cliffe, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the E. ct., 3½ m. NE. by E. Dover, 2 m. SE. by S. Martin Mill stn., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**St. M. at C. with West Cliffe**) P. <1000.

St. Margaret Isle, small isl., Wales, off the SE. ct. of Pembrokeshire, to W. of and connected with Caldy I. See **Caldy.**

St. Margaret's, stn., Herts. See **Stanstead St. Margaret.**

St. Margaret's, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., on the L. & SW. R., between Twickenham and Richmond, 10½ m. WSW. St. Paul's, London.

St. Margaret's, P.O., Eng., 5 m. from Harleston, Suffolk.

St. Margaret's, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 4 m. SW. Swords, 7 m. from Dublin stn., P.O. P. <500.

St. Margaret's, coast par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. Ballaghkeen S. and Shelmaliere E., 5 m. SE. Killinick. P. <750.

St. Margaret's, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. NE. Wexford, on Wexford Harbour, bar. Forth. P. <250.

St. Margaret's Bay, small bay, Eng., Kent, on the E. ct., near the S. Foreland.

St. Margaret's Hope, bay and fishing vil., Scot., in the Firth of Forth, to the SW. of Inverkeithing, in 3° 25′ W.

St. Margaret's Hope, vil., Scot., Orkney Is., in the N. of Ronaldshay I., 13 m. S. Kirkwall, PMT.O. P. <500.

St. Mark, vil., W. Indies, on the NW. ct. of Grenada I.

St. Marks, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Tembu-land, 60 m. N. King William's Town.

St. Marks, P.O., Eng., Isle of Man, 5 m. NE. Castletown.

St. Marks, par., Ire., co., bar., and partly in Dublin city. P. 18,600.

St. Marks, vil., U.S., Florida, 21 m. S. Tallahassee by rail. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 67.4° F., Jan. 53.2°, July 81.3°. P. <1500.

St. Mars-la-Jaille, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 28 m. NE. Nantes, arr. and 11 m. N. Ancenis. P. <2000.

St. Martha on the Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey. See **Chilworth.**

St. Martin, vil., Canada. See **Quaco.**

St. Martin, lake, Canada, Manitoba, between the middle of Lake Winnipeg and N. end of Lake Manitoba, drained by the Little Saskatchewan R. into Lake Winnipeg.

St. Martin, Canada, Quebec. Rfall. (9½ yrs.), 53.19 in.

St. Martin, cape, on the W. ct. of Cape Colony, in 32° 44′ S.

St. Martin, one of the Scilly Is., 1½ m. N. St. Mary, forming a par. of the co. of Cornwall, Eng., PMT.O. (**St. Martin's**). P. <250. See also **St. Martin in Meneage.**

St. Martin, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 13 m. W. Plymouth, on Looe Bay, PM.O. P. <500.

St. Martin, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 5 m. NNE. Oswestry, 2½ m. E. Preesgweene stn.; 5485 ac. P. <3000.

St. Martin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in Richmond union. P. <250.

St. Martin, seapt., France. See **Ré, Île de.**

St. Martin, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 6 m. SE. Sion, in the Val d'Hérens.

St. Martin, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the SE., N. of 30° N., E. of 92° W., partly bounded on the S. by Grand Lake.

St. Martin, isl., W. Indies, 5½ m. S. Anguilla I., is of triangular shape, the extremities being Point Basse-Terre on the W., and Point Blanche on the S., in 18° N., each side being 9–11 m. long. The highest point is Paradis, alt. 1360 ft. Climate healthy, but there is little water. The N. and W. of the island belongs to France (cap. Marigot, on the NW. ct.). Area, 20 m. P. <4000. The S. portion belongs to Holland, cap. Philipsburg, on the Grand Bay. Area, 18 sq. m. P. <5000. Area of entire island, 38 sq. m.

St. Martin, cape, W. Indies, on NW. ct. of Martinique I.

St. Martin, Cap, cape, France, S. ct. dep. Alpes-Maritimes, 4 m. ENE. Monaco.

St. Martin-Boulogne, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 2 m. E. by N. Boulogne. P. <3000.

St. Martin-d'Ausigny, vil., France, dep. Cher, arr. and 9 m. N. Bourges. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Belleville, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 7 m. S. Moûtiers; anthracite mined. To the S. is a chapel resorted to by pilgrims. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Boulilac, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 15 m. NNE. Villefranche, on the Lot; silver and copper mined. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Fressengeas, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Nontron, 18 m. NNE. Périgueux; manganese mined. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Gueyrières, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. and 5 m. SSW. Briançon; anthracite and marble are found here. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Hinx, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, 5½ m. SSE. St. Vincent-de-Tyrosse. Mean temp., yr. 55.0° F., Jan. 42.7°, Aug. 68.2°. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Londres, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 14 m. NW. by N. Montpellier. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Ré, tn., France, on the E. ct. of Île-de-Ré, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. and 11 m. WNW. La Rochelle. P. <3000.

St. Martin-de-Renacas, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Forcalquier, 37 m. NNE. Aix; gypsum, lignite, and coal are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Seignaux, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, 6 m. NE. Bayonne. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Valamas, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, 35 m. S. St. Étienne. P. <2000.

St. Martin-de-Valgalgues, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 2½ m. N. Alais; zinc, lead, and copper are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Martin-en-Bresse, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon-sur-Saône, 36 m. S. Dijon. P. <2000.

St. Martin-en-Coailleux, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 8 m. E. by N. St. Étienne. P. <3000.

St. Martin in Meneage (men-ig′), par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 7 m. SW. by S. Falmouth, PM.O. P. <500. See **Mawgan in Meneage.**

St. Martin Junction, vil., Canada, Quebec, Laval co., 9 m. NW. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Martin-Lantosque, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, on the frontier of Italy, arr. and 26 m. N. Nice; at foot of mountains 8200–9840 ft. high; has iron-mines and quarries of white granite. Summer resort of the people of Nice. Cold mineral spring. Alt. 3115 ft. P. <2000.

St. Martin-la-Plaine, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 13 m. NE. St. Étienne; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Martin-la-Sauveté, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 16 m. SSW. Roanne; lead is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Martin's, par., Eng., Cornwall. See **St. Martin.**

St. Martin's, PMT.O., Eng., Channel Is., Guernsey.

St. Martin's, PM.O., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, 2 m. from Gorey.

St. Martin's, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Kilkee.

St. Martin's, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SE. Kilkenny, on riv. Nore, bar. Gowran. P. <250.

St. Martin's, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 5 m. NE. by N. Perth, 3½ m. SE. by E. Stanley Junc., P.O.; 6565 ac. P. <750.

St. Martin's, PMT.O., Wales, near Ruabon, Denbighshire.

St. Martin's Point, cape, Channel Is., the SE. extremity of Guernsey, 2 m. S. St. Peter Port.

St. Martinville, vil., U.S., Louisiana, cap. St. Martin par., on the r. bk. of the Bayou Bœuf, 105 m. W. by N. New Orleans. P. <2000.

St. Martory, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, arr. St. Gaudens, 41 m. E. by N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. <2000.

St. Mary, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, SE. ct., in 45° 4′ N.

St. Mary, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, W. ct., in 44° 6′ N.

St. Mary, the largest of the Scilly Is., forming a par., Eng., Cornwall. It has several objects of interest, including Star Castle, an Elizabethan fortress, and various antiquities. P. <1500.

St. Mary, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 8 m. SW. by W. Hythe, 2 m. N. New Romney stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**St. Mary in the Marsh**) P. <250.

St. Mary, par., Eng., Kent, Romney Marsh union. P. <250.

St. Mary, cape, Gambia Colony, W. Africa, at mouth of Gambia R., S. side; sanitarium for Bathurst.

St. Mary. **1.** Port of entry and fishing stn., Newfoundland, Avalon Penin., on **St. Mary Bay,** 55 m. SW. by S. St. Johns. P. <1500. **2.** A district on the N. and E. of St. Mary Bay.

St. Mary, cape, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 54° 10′ W.

St. Mary, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, in 13° 25′ S.

St. Mary, riv., U.S. See **St. Marys River.**

St. Mary, city, U.S., Kansas, Pottawatomie co., 23 m. WNW. Topeka. P. <1500.

St. Mary, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed by 91½° W.

Saint Mary, co., U.S., Maryland, in the angle between the Potomac, Chesapeake Bay, and the Patuxent R.

St. Mary, vil., U.S., Ohio, Auglaize co., 90 m. SSW. Toledo. P. 3000.

St. Mary, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Elk co., 90 m. SE. by E. Erie. P. <2000.

St. Mary Bourne, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 5 m. NE. Andover, on the Test, 11 m. SSW. Newbury, 1 m. NW. Hurstbourne stn., PMT.O.; 7746 ac. P. <1500. See **Hurstbourne Priors.**

St. Mary Church, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 1½ m. N. Torquay, of which it is a suburb, PMT.O. Par. P. 6800; tn. P. 6700; eccles. par. (**St. Mary Church with Coffinswell**) P. 5100.

St. Mary Church, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 12½ m. W. by S. Cardiff, with stn. (**St. Mary Church Road**) on the Taff Vale Rly. P. <250. See **Llandough.**

St. Mary Clist, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Clist St. Mary.**

St. Mary Cray, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Cray, 7 m. SSE. Woolwich, on L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

St. Mary Extra, par., Eng., Hants, in S. Stoneham union. P. 6000.

St. Mary Hill, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 14½ m. W. by N. Cardiff, 2 m. S. Pencoed stn. P. <250.

St. Mary Hoo, par., Eng., Kent, Hoo dist. P. <500.

St. Mary-le-Plain, vil., France, dep. Cantal, arr. and 15 m. N. by E. St. Flour; sulphuretted antimony is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Mary Rock, rock, Isle of Man, at entrance to Douglas Harbour.

St. Marys, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., 5 m. N. Fredericton. P. <3000.

St. Marys, tn., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., on the riv. Thames, 18 m. N. by E. London. P. <3500.

St. Mary's, PM.O., Channel Is., Jersey, 2 m. from St. Owen's.

St. Mary's, stn., Eng., Huntingdonshire, on the G. N. R., 2½ m. NW. Ramsey, P.O.

St. Mary's (Whitechapel), stn., Eng., London, on the Whitechapel branch of the Metropolitan Rly., 1½ m. E. by N. St. Paul's.

St. Mary's, par., Ire., co. Meath, on riv. Boyne, bar. Duleek Lower, partly in Drogheda town. P. 4000.

St. Mary's (Clonmel), par., Ire., cos. Tipperary and Waterford, bars. Iffa and Offa E. and Glenahiry; 10,388 ac. P. 11,700.

St. Mary's, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, on riv. Shannon, bar. Brawny, contains part of Athlone; 10,099 ac. P. <5000.

St. Mary's, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, on Lough Blane, bar. Fore, 5 m. E. Castlepollard; 4191 ac. P. <750.

St. Mary's, par., Ire., co. Wexford, on riv. Barrow, bar. Bantry, contains part of New Ross; 4922 ac. P. 6400.

St. Mary's (Enniscorthy), par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh. P. <4500.

St. Mary's, coast par., Ire., co. Wexford. See **Lady's Island.**

St. Mary's, postal-tp., New South Wales, Cumberland co., in 33° 29′ S., 150° 48′ E. P. <1500.

St. Mary's (S. Ronaldshay), eccles. par., Scot., Orkney Is., S. Ronaldshay par. P. <750.

St. Mary's, tp., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 57 m. E. by S. Launceston, on a branch of the railway from Launceston to Hobart; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

St. Marys, vil. and port of entry, U.S., Georgia, cap. Camden co., 8 m. NW. Fernandina (Fla.); has good harbour. P. <1500.

St. Mary's, co., U.S., Maryland, between the mouth of the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay.

St. Marys, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. Pleasants co., on the Ohio, 53 m. SW. by S. Wheeling. P. <1500.

St. Mary's Bay, narrow inlet 35 m. long, Canada, in the SW. of Nova Scotia, opening into the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

St. Mary's Holm, coast vil., Scot., Orkney Is., in S. of Pomona I., 7 m. S. Kirkwall, PMT.O.

St. Mary's Island, Gambia Colony. See **Bathurst.**

St. Mary's Isle, small penin., Scot., in Kirkcudbright Bay, running SSW. from Kirkcudbright.

St. Mary's Loch, lake, Scot., Selkirkshire, on border of Peeblesshire, 16 m. SW. Selkirk, 15½ m. NE. Moffat; discharges Yarrow Water in the E. Length, 3 m.

St. Mary's, Newtownbarry, par., Ire., co. Wexford. See **Newtownbarry St. Mary's.**

St. Mary's River, Canada, Nova Scotia, rises in Pictou co., and flows into the Atlantic Ocean to the N. of 45° N.

St. Mary's River, the riv. connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, the boundary between Canada and the U.S. passing along its middle line. See **Sault Ste. Marie.**

St. Marys River, U.S., rises in Ware co., Georgia, flows S. then N. and finally E. to the Atlantic. It divides at its mouth into two branches, on one of which is the port of St. Marys (Ga.), and at the mouth of the other that of Fernandina (Fla.).

St. Mary's Road, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Newton Heath.

St. Mary's Shandon, par., Ire., co., bar., and partly in city of Cork. P. 13,500.

St. Mary Tavy, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 11½ ESE. Launceston, with a stn. (**Marytavy**) on the G. W. R.; has arsenic mines. P.O. (**Marytavy**). 4268 ac. P. <750.

St. Mathew Isle, isl., Siam, Malay Penin., off the W. ct., crossed by 10° N.

St. Mathias (or **Matthias**), isl., Bismarck Archipelago. See **Prinz Wilhelm Island.**

St. Mathieu, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., 140 m. NE. Quebec, near the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, in 69° W. P. <1500.

St. Mathieu, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Rochechouart, 26 m. WSW. Limoges. P. <2000.

St. Mathieu, Pointe, cape, France, on the W. ct., in lat. 48° 20′ N., at the N. of the entrance to the Rôde de Brest.

St. Matthew, isl., Alaska, in Bering Sea (*q.v.*), midway between Asia and America, 60° 18′ N., 172° 4′ W.

St. Maughans, par., Eng., Monmouth, N. div., 4½ m. NW. Monmouth. P. <250. See **Llangattock Vibon Avel.**

St. Maughold, par., Isle of Man. See **Maughold.**

St. Maurice, co., Canada, Quebec, stretching NW. from the St. Lawrence just above the riv. St. Maurice; chief town, Three Rivers.

St. Maurice, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., 70 m. WSW. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Maurice, riv., Canada, N. Quebec, issues from a chain of lakes near the height of land, and winds on the whole SE. between steep well-wooded banks to the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. It has the Falls of Grand Mère and the Shawenegan Falls. Length, 400 m.

St. Maurice, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, adjacent to Charenton-le-Pont, S. of the Bois-de-Vincennes, on r. bk. of the Marne; manufactures porcelain. Seat of the noted Charenton lunatic asylum, founded 1642. P. 5400.

St. Maurice, Switzd., Grisons. See **St. Moritz.**

St. Maurice, the Roman *Agaunum*, tn., Switzd., cant. Valais, 16 m. W. Sion. The abbey, dating from the 4th century, destroyed several times by the Lombards, Saracens, &c., has a rich library, with numerous MSS. The town owes its name to the chief of the famous Theban legion, who was martyred here, 302. Alt. 1380 ft. P. <2000.

St. Maurice-des-Noues, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. and 8 m. NNE. Fontenay-le-Comte; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Maurice-près-Pionsat, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 25 m. NW. Riom; lignite and slate found here. P. <2000.

St. Maurice-sur-Loire, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 5½ m. SW. Roanne, on the l. bk. of the Loire; anthracite found here. P. <2000.

St. Maurice-sur-Moselle, vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 16 m. SE. Remiremont, on both banks of the Moselle, near its source, near the Ballon d'Alsace (alt. 4120 ft.); manufactures cotton, &c. A favourite summer resort for tourists. Alt. 1825 ft. P. <2000; comm. P. <3000.

St. Maur-les-Fossés, the ancient *Castra Bagaudarum*, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 3 m. SE. Vincennes, on a hill on a curve of the Marne. P. (comm.) 15,800.

St. Mawes, tn., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the St. Mawes Harbour, and E. side of Falmouth Harbour, 6½ m. S. by E. Truro, PMT.O. **St. Mawes Castle** stands on a headland N. of the harbour.

St. Maximin, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. and 11 m. WNW. Brignoles; has a church, dating from the end of the 13th century, of the pure Pointed style. P. <3000.

St. Medan's Cave, Scot., Wigtownshire, on the E. side of the Rhinns of Galloway, 1 m. NW. of the Mull of Galloway.

St. Médard, vil., France, dep. Creuse, arr. and 5 m. N. Aubusson; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Medard-en-Jalle, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the Jalle, arr. and 9 m. NW. by W. Bordeaux; has a state powder-factory. P. <4000.

St. Méen, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 24 m. W. by N. Rennes, arr. Montfort. P. <2000.

St. Michael, vil., Canada. See **Athelstan.**

St. Mélany, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, 16 m. N. Bessèges; has two mineral springs. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Mellion, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Plymouth, 4 m. W. Beer Alston stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

St. Mellons, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Newport, 2½ m. W. Marshfield stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

St. Même, vil., France, dep. Charente, arr. Cognac, 15 m. W. Angoulême, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Charente; river-port; exports excellent white stone. P. <2000.

St. Menge, vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 8 m. W. Mirecourt; has coal-mines and mineral springs. P. <2000.

St. Menges, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, arr. and 3 m. NW. by N. Sedan. P. <2000.

St. Merryn, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 12½ m. WNW. Bodmin, P.O. P. <500.

St. Mewan, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 11 m. SSW. Bodmin, 1 m. WSW. St. Austell; has a tin-mine. P. <1500.

St. Michael, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, in sub-dist. of St. Albans, including Westwich Row, Potterscrouch, Gorhambury, and part of Leverstock Green; 6558 ac. P. <2500.

St. Michael, mission station, Natal, Alexandra dist., 40 m. SW. by W. Durban.

St. Michael, fortified trading-port, U.S., Alaska, on Norton Sound; landing-place for the Yukon valley. Founded by the Russians, 1835.

St. Michael, tn., U.S., Maryland, Talbot co., on Chesapeake Bay, 44 m. E. by S. Washington (D. C.); has shipbuilding and coast-trade. P. <1500.

St. Michael at Gaer Hill, part of eccles. par., Eng., Somerset. See **Marston Bigott.**

St. Michael Carhayes, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 9 m. E. by S. Truro. P. <250.

St. Michael Church, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 4 m. S. Bridgwater, 2 m. N. Durston stn. P. <250.

St. Michael Island (in Portuguese San (or São) Miguel), the largest isl. of the Azores, about the size of Anglesey; noted for its oranges. Cap. Ponta Delgada. Mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 31.40 in.

St. Michael on Wyre, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 9 m. NW. by N. Preston, 3½ m. W. Brock stn., PM.O. (**St. Michael's**). P. <750.

St. Michael Penkevil, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2½ m. SE. by E. Truro, on the E. side of Truro Harbour, P.O. P. <250.

St. Michael's, stn., Eng., on the Cheshire Lines and Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension Rlys., in the S. of Liverpool.

St. Michael's, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Tenterden.

St. Michael's, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Barrymore and Cork. P. <500.

St. Michael's, par., Ire., co. Kildare, on riv. Barrow, bars. Kilkea and Moone, and Nuragh, and Reban West, contains part of Athy. P. <2500.

St. Michael's, par., Ire., co. and partly in city of Limerick, bar. Pubblebrien. P. 21,100.

St. Michael's, par., Ire., co. Wexford, on Wexford Harbour, bar. Forth, 2 m. NE. Killinick. P. <250.

St. Michael's, stn., on an isl. in Norton Sound, U.S., Alaska, 70 m. N. of the mouth of the Yukon; commercial headquarters for the Yukon and Arctic Regions. Mean temp. (14 yrs., 1872–86), yr. 26.6° F., Jan. 5.2°, July 53.8°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 13.93 in.

St. Michael's Cwmdu, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, Crickhowell dist.; 9930 ac. P. <1000.

St. Michael's Island, Eng., off E. ct. of the Isle of Man; has ruins of a fortress.

St. Michael's Mount, anciently called *Dinsol*, a rock and par., Eng., in Mounts Bay, about ½ m. from Marazion. The rock, which bears a curious resemblance to Mont St. Michel (*q.v.*) in Normandy, is a steep mass of granite, connected with the shore at low water by a causeway, and is surmounted by a castle, with a chapel dedicated to St. Michael the archangel. Alt. of rock, 238 ft. above low water. P. (1891) 81.

St. Michael's of Feagh, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <3000.

St. Michel, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 2 m. S. by W. Bruges. P. <3000.

St. Michel, vil., Canada, Quebec, cap. Bellechasse co., on r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 16 m. E. by N. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Michel, a govt. of middle Finland, on the lake-plateau, dotted with lakes; hills, 700 to 800 ft. high, running between the chief lakes, which are, Päjäne and Paula in W., Saima in S., Hauki-, Pihlaja-, Puru-, and Orih-vesi in E. The great *Pungaharjuas*, 4 m. long, across Lake Puru-vesi. Chief towns, **St. Michel,** 77 m. N. of Kuovola junction of St. Petersburg–Holsingfors Rly., on a gulf of Lake Saima, P. <5000; Nyslott, or Savonlikna, old castle on Haukivski, having now a teachers' school, P. <2000; Heinola, 50 m. SW. St. Michel, P. <2000.

St. Michel, vil., France, dep. Savoie, on the Arc, 37 m. SE. by E. Chambéry, arr. and 8 m. SE. by E. St. Jean-de-Maurienne; has aluminium works, and deposits of anthracite and marble. P. <2000.

St. Michel, Mont, bay and rock. See **Mont St. Michel.**

St. Michel-Chef-Chef, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Paimbœuf, 29 m. W. by S. Nantes; has sea-bathing. P. <2000.

St. Michel-de-Dèze, vil., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Florac, 12 m. NE. Alais; large deposits of sulphide of lead and antimony. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Michel-en-Grève, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Lannion, 15 m. NE. Morlaix, on the English Channel; has sea-bathing. P. <2000.

St. Michel-en-l'Herm, tn., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 14 m. NNW. La Rochelle. P. <3000.

St. Michel-Mont-Mercure, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 28 m. ENE. La Roche-sur-Yonne; antimony mined. P. <2000.

St. Michel-Rochefort, tn., France, dep. Aisne, on the Oise, 17 m. W. Rocroi, arr. Vervins; manufactures boots and shoes, and has forges and foundries. P. <4000.

St. Mihiel, tn., France, dep. Meuse, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, 20 m. SSE. Verdun, arr. and 9 m. N. by W. Commercy. P. <5000.

St. Minver Highlands and **St. Minver Lowlands,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 9½ m. NW. Bodmin, PMT.O. (**St. Minver**); 5335 ac. St. Minver Highlands, P. <750; St. Minver Lowlands, P. <500.

St. Moïse, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., 9 m. from Ste. Flavie. P. <1500.

St. Monance, or **Abercrombie,** par. and vil., Scot., E. Fife, the latter on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9½ m. S. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R., with a stn. (**St. Monan's**). St. Monance is a burgh of barony, with a good harbour. PMT.O. P. (of each) <2000.

St. Moritz, Rumonsh **Sant Murezzan,** tn., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 24 m. NE. by E. Chiavenna, on a small lake (length a little more than 1 m.; breadth, 1800 ft.; frozen from the end of Nov. to the beginning of May), formed by an expansion of the Inn in the Upper Engadine. Of late years a new town of hotels, villas, &c., has sprung up about ½ m. SW. round the large bathing establishment on the r. bk. of the Inn before it enters the lake. During the season St. Moritz attracts tourists and invalids in increasing numbers, and is used as a winter resort by some. Alt. 6090 ft.

St. Mullin's, par., Ire., cos. Carlow and Wexford, on riv. Barrow, bars. Lower St. Mullins and Bantry, 5 m. S. Borris, 10 m. from Thomastown stn.; 22,151 ac. P. <3500.

St. Mullins, Lower, bar., Ire., in the extreme S. of co. Carlow. **St. Mullins, Upper,** a bar. in the E. of Carlow.

St. Munchins, par., Ire., cos. Clare and Limerick, partly in city of Limerick, bars. Lower Bunratty and North Liberties; 4554 ac. P. <2000.

St. Munda (Glencoe), eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, Lismore and Appin par. P. <1500.

St. Mungo, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 5 m. SE. Lochmaben, 3 m. WNW. Ecclefechan stn.; 4897 ac. P. <750.

St. Nathlash, par., Ire., co. Cork, on riv. Funcheon, bar. Fermoy, 2 m. S. Kildorrery. P. <250.

St. Nazaire, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, at the mouth of the estuary of the Loire, 31 m. W. by N. Nantes (*q.v.*), 8 m. W. Paimbœuf, cap. arr.; has a tidal harbour, quayage, and two docks, the Bassin de St. Nazaire and the Bassin de Penhouet, the latter 30½ ft. deep at high water highest spring tides, 22 ft. 4 in. at lowest neap tides, 13 ft. 1 in. deep in harbour alongside at high water. In the roadstead is a minimum depth of 32 ft. 10 in. at low water. The government have approved of plans for making a new entry to the port and an outer harbour. The industries are active, embracing shipbuilding, naval and marine workshops and foundries, brick-making, and manufacture of sails. P. (1872) 20,200; (1891) 24,700; comm. P. 30,900.

St. Nazaire, or **Sanary,** tn., France, dep. Var, arr. and 7 m. W. Toulon, on the Bay of St. Nazaire; is a small fishing port. P. <2000.

St. Nectaire, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Issoire, 14 m. SW. Clermont-Ferrand; has mineral springs; well situated as a centre for excursions into Auvergne. P. <2000.

St. Nectan, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall. See **St. Winnow.**

St. Neot, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7 m. E. Bodmin, 2 m. N. Doublebois stn., P.O. Church noted for its fine old stained glass windows (15th and 16th centuries; restored in 1829). 14,165 ac. P. <1500.

St. Neots (pronounced by the educated sent ni'ots, colloquially sint nŏts; by the uneducated snidz), par. and market-tn., Hunts, Huntingdon div., on the r. bk. of the Ouse, 8½ m. SSW. Huntingdon, on the G. N. R.; has an iron-foundry and paper-mills. Market-day, Th. Alt. 115 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–90), 24.86 in. Tn. P. <4500; par. P. <3000.

St. Newlyn East, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, 7 m. SW. St. Columb stn. See **Newlyn.**

St. Nicholas, par., Eng., Devonshire, 5 m. E. Newton Abbot. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**St. Nicholas,** or **Shaldon**) P. <1500.

St. Nicholas, par., Eng., Hants, Isle of Wight. P. <250.

St. Nicholas, tn., isl. and republic Haiti, NW. ct., 110 m. NW. by N. Port au Prince, in 73° 20′ W.

St. Nicholas, Ire. See **Carrickfergus.**

St. Nicholas, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Cork and Muskerry East, partly in city of Cork. P. 19,400.

St. Nicholas, par., Ire., co. and containing part of town of Galway, on riv. Corrib, bar. Galway. P. 8500.

St. Nicholas, par., Ire., co. and partly in city of Limerick, bars. Clanwilliam and North Liberties. P. <3500.

St. Nicholas, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. NE. Wexford, bar. Ballaghkeen South. P. <250.

St. Nicholas, vil., U.S., Florida, Duval co., on the r. bk. of St. John's R., 12 m. WSW. of the mouth of the river. P. <1500.

St. Nicholas, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 6 m. W. by S. Cardiff, 2 m. ESE. Peterston stn., PM.O. P. <500.

St. Nicholas, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. WSW. Fishguard, PM.O. P. <250.

St. Nicholas at Wade, par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 6 m. WSW. Margate, 3 m. SW. by W. Birchington-on-Sea stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**St. Nicholas at Wade with Sarre**) P. <750.

St. Nicholas Gat, or **Hewett Channel,** channel in the North Sea, off the coast of Norfolk, Eng., N. of Yarmouth Roads, with light-vessel (visible 11 m.) in 52° 35′ N., 1° 47′ E.

St. Nicholas Hospital, par., Eng., Kent, near Canterbury. P. <250.

St. Nicholas Island, fortified rock, Eng., Devonshire, in Plymouth Sound.

St. Nicholas River, one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 4° 20′ N., 6° 24′ E.

St. Nicolas, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas, 12 m. W. by S. Antwerp; manufactures woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, pins, lace, &c., and carries on horticulture. St. Nicolas is the centre of the fertile dist. of Waes. P. 28,300.

St. Nicolas, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 2 m. SW. by W. Liège; coal is mined here. P. 6800.

St. Nicolas, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Levis co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 12 m. SW. by W. Quebec.

St. Nicolas, vil., France, on the N. border of dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Vilaine, arr. and 27 m. N. by E. St. Nazaire, 1½ m. SE. Redon. P. <2000.

St. Nicolas-d'Aliermont, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 18 m. SE. by E. Dieppe; manufactures clocks. P. <3000.

St. Nicolas-de-la-Grave, vil., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castelsarrasin, 17 m. W. by N. Montauban, 4 m. SW. by W. Moissac. P. <2000.

St. Nicolas-du-Pélem, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Guingamp, 40 m. N. by E. Lorient. P. <2000.

St. Nicolas-du-Port, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, arr. and 7 m. SE. by E. Nancy. In the Middle Ages the pilgrimage to St. Nicolas-du-Port, celebrated since the Crusades, was associated with two very important fairs. The town was sacked by the Swedes in 1635, and its decay dates from that time. P. <5000.

St. Nicolas Point, cape, Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence, in 67° 50′ W.

St. Nighton, vil., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. SE. Lostwithiel.

St. Ninian's, penin., Scot., Shetland Is., in the SW. of the Mainland, in 59° 58′–59′ N.

St. Ninians, par. and vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, 1½ m. S. and containing the burgh of Stirling; has manufactures of woollen, and iron and tan works. PMT.O. 38,047 ac. P. 9300. See **Stirling.**

St. Ninians Creek, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of the riv. Cree.

St. Ninian's Point, cape, Scot., co. and isl. of Bute, on the W. ct., in 55° 48′ N.

St. Norbert, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Emerson branch of the C. P. R., 10 m. SSE. Winnipeg.

St. Oedenrode, comm., Holland. See **Sint Oedenrode.**

Saintois, ancient dist., France, now included in dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle.

St. Ola, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 51 m. from Belleville. P. <1500.

St. Ola, Scot., Orkney. See **Kirkwall and St. Ola.**

St. Olave's stn., Eng., Suffolk, on the G. E. R., 7½ m. SW. Yarmouth.

St. Omer, comm. and fortified tn. of France, defended by Fort Notre Dame, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arr. and 21 m. S. by W. Dunkirk, 22 m. SE. Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the canal of Neuf-Fossée, and on the railway from Arras and Lille to Calais; has salt and sugar refining, distilleries, oil and soap works, and manufactures pipes. Since the 13th century St. Omer has had important manufactures of cloth. In the 7th century St. Omer was a village called *Sithiu*, in which St. Omer founded three monasteries, one of which was made the cathedral (12th to 15th century), containing works of art of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. St. Omer was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677. During the first revolution it was called *Morin la Montagne*; birthplace of the Abbé Segur; near it are extensive marshes, whence great quantities of turf are extracted. P. 21,700.

Saintonge, ancient prov., France, cap. Saintes.

St. Osyth, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 9½ m. SE. Colchester, 3½ m. W. Clacton-on-Sea stn., on the site of a priory of the 7th century, PMT.O.; 8992 ac. P. <1500.

St. Ouen, or **St. Owens,** par., on W. ct. of Jersey, Channel Is., PMT.O. (**St. Owens**). **St. Ouen Bay** is the wide bay on the W. ct. of the island.

St. Ouen, tn., France, dep. Somme, 13 m. NW. Amiens, arr. Doullens. P. <3000.

St. Ouen-l'Aumône, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Oise, opposite Pontoise, 17 m. NW. Paris. P. <2000.

St. Ouen-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. and 1½ m. SSW. St. Denis, above the r. bk. of the Seine; flourishing river-port, with docks; various manufactures. P. 21,300.

St. Ours, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Richelieu co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Richelieu, 35 m. NE. by N. Montreal.

St. Owens, PMT.O., Jersey. See **St. Ouen.**

St. Pacome, vil., Canada, Quebec, Kamouraska co., on the riv. Ouellee, 74 m. NE. by E. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Pair, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, 2½ m. SSE. Granville, on the English Channel; much resorted to for sea-bathing. P. <2000.

St. Palais, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 18 m. SW. Orthez, arr. Mauléon. P. <2000.

St. Pancras, parl. bor., Eng., in the NW. of London, divided into N., S., E., and W. divs. **St. Pancras** and **King's Cross** stns., the termini, respectively, of the M. R. and the G. N. R., adjoin one another in the E. div., about 2 m. NW. by N. St. Paul's; and **Euston** stn., the terminus of the L. & NW. R., lies in the W. div., 2 m. NW. St. Paul's. **King's Cross** stn., on the **Metropolitan Rly.** (Inner Circle), is in the S. div., close to the termini of the G. N. R. and M. R. P. 234,400.

St. Pardoux-la-Rivière, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, on the Dronne, 21 m. N. Périgueux, arr. and 5 m. SE. by E. Nontron; manganese is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Pardoux-les-Cards, vil., France, dep. Creuse, arr. and 8 m. N. by W. Aubusson; coal is mined here, and argentiferous lead is mined 2 m. to the NW. P. <2000.

St. Paris, vil., U.S., Ohio, Champaign co., 53 m. W. by N. Columbus. P. <1500.

St. Parize-le-Châtel, vil., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 7 m. S. Nevers; mineral springs in the vicinity. P. <2000.

St. Patrick, isl., Bismarck Archipelago, Admiralty group, crossed by 2° 31′ S., 147° 15′ E.

St. Patrick, vil., Isle of Man, 1½ m. S. Peel.

St. Patrick, vil., W. Indies, N. ct. of Grenada.

St. Patrick's, par., Ire., cos. Clare and Limerick, bars. Lower Bunratty and Clanwilliam, partly in city of Limerick; 5232 ac. P. <2000.

St. Patrick's, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Drumkeeran.

St. Patricks Channel, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, in the middle of Cape Breton I., communicating with the outlet of Bras d'Or Lake.

St. Patrick's Island, islet, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Dublin, 2 m. E. Skerries.

St. Patricksrock, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, contains part of Cashel town; 10,562 ac. P. <1500.

St. Paul, cape, W. ct. of Africa, Gold Coast, on the Gulf of Guinea, in 0° 56′ E.

St. Paul, riv., W. ct. of Africa, Liberia, flows into the Atlantic 7½ m. N. Monrovia; navigable to Millsburg, about 18 m. above its mouth, for vessels drawing 10 ft. Length probably about 190 m.

St. Paul, isl., Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Cape Breton.

St. Paul, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmagny co., 45 m. E. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Paul, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 66° 50′ W.

St. Paul, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, on Saskatchewan R., 76 m. E. by N. Edmonton.

St. Paul, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 63 m. NNW. Nice, arr. and 11 m. NE. by N. Barcelonnette; slates and anthracite are found here. Has also a sulphur spring; 2 m. to the NE. are the mineral springs of Sézennes. P. <2000.

St. Paul, volcanic isl., Indian Ocean, in the group of

and about 37 m. S. New Amsterdam, in 38° 43′ S., 77° 31′ E. The island is a large crater, of which the NE. side is sunk into the sea. Length, 3 m.; greatest breadth, 2 m. Belongs to France.

St. Paul, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the W. ct. P. 25,600.

St. Paul, the larger of the Pribilof or Seal Is., U.S., Alaska, 12 m. by 6-8 m., headquarters of the North American Commercial Co. Area, 33 sq. m. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1869–76), yr. 35.0° F., Feb. 24.4°, Aug. 47.2°; annual rfall. (5 yrs.), 35 in.

St. Paul, vil. and port, on the NE. of Kadiak I., U.S., Alaska; headquarters of the Alaska Commercial Co. Mean temp. (2¾ yrs., 1869–70, 1872–73), yr. 41.5° F., Feb. 28.0°, Aug. 56.6°. P. 500.

St. Paul, vil., U.S., Indiana, Decatur co., 11 m. NW. Greensburg; has limestone quarries. P. <1500.

St. Paul, city, U.S., Minnesota, Ramsey co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, in 44° 57′ N., E. and adjoining Minneapolis, the centres of the two towns being 10 m. apart. It has rapidly risen to the position of a great commercial city, having been first settled and named by a French priest, Gaultier, who there erected a log-hut in 1841. The town incorporation was made in 1849, when 840 whites and Indians were counted as frequenting the site. The first survey was made in 1855. It owes its rise first of all to its being at the head of continuous navigation on the Mississippi (*q.v.*), though its prosperity now depends mainly on its great railway facilities, which have made it the great distributing centre for the great agricultural region of the northern Mississippi basin and the Red River valley. It also carries on various manufactures on a large scale—chiefly those connected with the preparation of agricultural produce for distant markets, and the supply of the necessaries of an agricultural population. Its site is a natural amphitheatre, composed of a series of terraces rising above the river. Alt. 702 ft. (R.R.); signal station, 801 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 44.0° F., Jan. 12.0°, July 71.8°; mean rfall. (11 yrs.), 29.76 in. P. (1850) <1500; (1860) 10,400; (1870) 20,800; (1880) 41,500; (1890) 133,156.

St. Paul, city, U.S., Nebraska, Howard co., at the confluence of the N. and S. Loup, 130 m. W. Omaha. P. <1500.

St. Paul, South, city, U.S., Minnesota, Dakota co., on S. bank Mississippi, opposite St. Paul. P. <3000.

St. Paul, West, city adjoining South St. Paul. P. <2000.

St. Paul-de-Fenouillet, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 22 m. WNW. Perpignan; thermal establishment. Two miles to the N. is the hermitage of St. Antoine-de-Galamus, a place of pilgrimage, in a picturesque situation. P. <3000.

St. Paul de Loanda. See **Loanda.**

St. Paul-en-Jarret, or **St. Paul-en-Jarez,** tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. St. Étienne, 3½ m. SSW. Rive-de-Gier; manufactures silk and knitting-frames. Coal is mined here. P. <2000; comm. P. <4000.

St. Paulien, vil., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 35 m. SW. by W. St. Étienne, arr. and 7 m. NNW. Le Puy. P. <2000.

St. Paul-le-Jeune, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, 8 m. ENE. Bessèges; coal and iron are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Paul Park, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Washington co. P. <1500.

St. Paul's, riv., Africa. See **St. Paul.**

St. Paul's, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., 30 m. from Moncton. P. <1500.

St. Paul's, stn., Eng., London, near St. Paul's Cathedral, the city terminus of the L. C. & D. R.

St. Paul's, par., Ire., co. Limerick. See **St. Peter's and St. Paul's.**

St. Pauls Bay, river-port and tn., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 70° 31′ W. P. <4000.

St. Pauls Cray, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Cray, 6½ m. SSE. Woolwich, close to St. Mary Cray stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

St. Paul's Walden, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 6½ m. E. Luton, 3½ m. SW. Stevenage stn.

St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux, vil., France, dep. Drôme, 16 m. N. by W. Orange, arr. Montélimar. P. <2000.

St. Pé, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 7½ m. NNW. Argelès, r. bk. Gave-du-Pau; argentiferous lead, zinc, copper, and cobalt are mined, and slate and marble are quarried here. P. <3000.

St. Péray, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 47 m. WSW. Grenoble, 3 m. WNW. Valence, arr. Tournon. P. <2000.

St. Peter, par. and vil., Channel Is., Jersey, 4 m. NW. St. Helier, PMT.O. (**St. Peters**). P. <3000.

St. Peter, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, in sub-dist. St. Albans, including Tittenhanger, Sleeps Hyde, Wilkins Green, and parts of London Colney and Smallford; 6673 ac. P. 8300.

St. Peter, city, U.S., Minnesota, Nicollet co., on the Minnesota R., 56 m. SW. Minneapolis. P. <4000.

St. Peter, Lake, Canada, Quebec, formed by an expansion of the riv. St. Lawrence, just below the confluence of the riv. Richelieu.

St. Peter, Point, cape, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., between Gaspé and Mal Bays, in 48° 35′ N.

St. Peter in the Wood, PMT.O., Eng., Channel Is., Guernsey, 4½ m. SW. St. Peter Port.

St. Peter Port, tn. and par., Channel Is., cap. Guernsey, on the E. ct., 25 m. from St. Helier. Has a commodious tidal harbour, 70 ac., 14–42 ft. deep at ordinary spring tides, 6–32 ft. at ordinary neap tides, a floating dock, and building yards. The church is said to be the finest in the islands. There is an excellent fish and general market. On a former island, now connected with the shore by a breakwater forming one side of the harbour, is Castle Cornet, and S. of the town is Fort George. P. (par.) 17,000.

St. Peters, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Richmond co., on **St. Peters Bay,** 44 m. SW. Sydney. P. <1500.

St. Peter's, PMT.O., Channel Is. See **St. Peter.**

St. Peter's, par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 2 m. N. Ramsgate, close to Broadstairs (*q.v.*) stn., PMT.O. P. 5700.

St. Peter's, stn., Eng., in Newcastle, Northumberland, on the NE. R.

St. Peter's, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. S. Athlone; 7393 ac. P. <5000.

St. Peter's, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <750.

St. Peters, municip., New South Wales, suburb and 4 m. S. Sydney. P. <5000.

St. Peter's and St. Paul's, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. and containing town of Kilmallock; 4074 ac. P. <2000.

St. Peters Bay, Canada, Nova Scotia, on SE. of Cape Breton I., connected by **St. Peters Canal** (½ m. long, 18 ft. deep on sill at lowest water, extreme rise and fall of tide 4 ft.) with Bras d'Or Lake, the large irregular sea-inlet in the interior of Cape Breton.

St. Peters Bay, narrow inlet, Canada, Prince Edward Island, on the N. ct. of King's co.

St. Petersburg, a govt. of NW. Russia, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, has Finland and Olonets on N., Esthonia and Livonia on W., and Novgorod and Pskov on E. and S.; hilly on Finland border, flat and marshy elsewhere, with the exception of a plateau in the S. having 300 to 550 ft. alt. (Duderhof Hills). Silurian and Devonian rocks, covered with the bottom-moraine of Scandinavian and Finnish ice-sleet. Touches for 130 m. the Gulf of Finland, which has the Bays of Kronstadt, Koporiye, Luga, and Narva; Lake Ladoga in the E. Chief rivers, Neva, Luga, and Narva, which enter the Gulf of Finland, and Volkhov, Syas, and Svir, tribs. of Lake Ladoga, connected by canals with tribs. of the Volga. The population (apart from the cap.) is mostly Russian, but contains 15 per cent. Finns, nearly 2 per cent. Germans, and 0.5 per cent. Esthonians. Some agriculture and cattle-breeding. Large manufactures (cottons, silks, paper, ironware, and machinery) in the dists. of St. Petersburg, Tsarskoye Selo, and Yamburg. Divided into eight dists.: St. Petersburg, Gdov, Luga, Novaya, Ladoga, Peterhof, Schlüsselburg, and Yamburg, all small towns. The towns Gachina, Narva, Oranienbaum, and Pavlovsk, and the villages Okhta, Kolpino, Pulkovo, and Krasnoye Selo are suburban towns. Kronstadt and the capital form separate governorships. Area, 20,760 sq. m. P. (1890) 1,688,200.

St. Petersburg, cap. of the Russian Empire, situated at the head of the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the Neva, which flows from Lake Ladoga, attains a width of 400–650 yds., and a depth of 59 ft., and discharges 1,750,000 cubic ft. per second. Before entering the Gulf of Finland the Neva divides into several branches, and forms several islands—the Vasilievskiy Ostrov, between the Great and the Little Neva, the Peterburgskiy Ostrov, between the Little Neva and the Great Nevka, which subdivides in its turn into Little and Middle Nevkas and the Karpovka, forming the islands Elagin, Krestovskiy, Kamennyi, and Aptekarskiy. Smaller branches of the Great and Little Nevas form the islands Petrovskiy, Golodai, and several smaller ones. A new canal, 22 ft. deep, which permits ships to avoid the shallow bar at the mouth of the Neva, has been dug out in the S. of the Neva's main branch, now forming to Gutuiev I.; it has a good harbour for fifty large ships. The channels or rivs. Moika and Fontanka have been canalised, and the canals Catherine, Ligovskiy, and Obvodnyi run through or round St. Petersburg, partly as channels for allowing lighter vessels to circulate in town, and partly for taking the surplus of water which accumulates in the Neva, under the western gales, and has caused widespread inundations. The Neva freezes for an average of 147 days every year, to which several more days must be added when it carries the ice from Lake Ladoga. The climate of St. P. is very variable, moist, and unhealthy, sharp frosts being followed by thaw, and changes of 35° F. taking place in 24 hours. The average temps. are: yr. 38.6° F., Jan. 15.4°, July 64.0°; yearly rfall., 18.8 in.; yearly number of rainy and snowy days, 151; average relative humidity, 81. The bulk of St. P. is on the l. bk. of the Neva, which is confined by a granite embankment bordered by palaces. The centre of the city is the Admiralty, close by which stand the Winter Palace, the art galleries of the Hermitage, the buildings of the general

staff, the cathedral of St. Isaak, the statue of Peter I., and the Senate, and from which radiate three main thoroughfares intersected by three girdles of canals. The Vasilievskiy I. has the Exchange, the academies of art and science with its observatory (59° 56′ 0″ N., 30° 19′ 40″ E.), the university, the philological, navy, and mining high schools, and the central meteorological observatory. The Peterburgskiy I. has the fortress of St. Peter and Paul, which contains the mint and a cathedral where the emperors and the imperial family are buried. The Apothecaries I. has a beautiful botanical garden; and the other islands, as well as the suburbs of Novaya Derevnya, Polustrovo, Kusheleva, &c., are occupied by parks, gardens, and villas (*dachis*), to which the population of the cap. repairs in the summer. The r. bk. of the Neva is occupied by 'the Viborg Side,' which contains the medical academy, large hospitals, and various dependencies of the artillery administration, and the vils. Great and Little Okhta; while the promontory of the l. bk., formed by a bend of the Neva, is occupied by all sorts of storehouses and timber yards. St. P. is very well provided with scientific and educational institutions, as well as art galleries and museums, and is the seat of very many scientific and art societies. Its public library is only second to the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale; and there are besides very valuable libraries at the academy of science, the university, the musical conservatory, the hydrographical department, and in all scientific societies; the same with museums of art, natural science, and technics. St. P. and its neighbourhoods are the seat of many industries, the annual production of which is valued at £14,400,000, textiles, paper, sugar, leather, tobacco, copper, iron goods and machinery, gum wares, and clothing being among the most important. For external trade St. P. is the chief port of Russia, Cronstadt and St. P. being visited every year by over 2000 ships, and 700 ships for coasting trade. The exports attain from £8–9,000,000, and the imports have nearly the same value. Four main lines of railways radiate from St. P.: along the N. ct. of the Gulf of Finland, with branches all over Finland; on the S. ct. of the same gulf to Baltischport; SW. to Riga and Warsaw; and SE. to Moscow and upper Volga. Three other railways connect the cap. with Lake Ladoga and the suburban towns. St. P. has its municipal institutions, much hampered, however, by the Governor-General and the Prefect of Police (yearly income about £600,000). It is at the same time the cap. of the govt. and of the dist. of St. P. Several fine imperial palaces and parks are scattered in the SW. of the cap.: Tsarskoye Selo, Peterhof, Pavlovsk, Oranienbaum. Pulkovo, on a hill 5 m. S. of the cap., is the seat of a well-known observatory. The population contains 10 per cent. of Protestants, chiefly Germans and Finns, 3 per cent. of Roman Catholics, and 2 per cent. of Jews, the remainder belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church. Area 21,195 ac., out of which 1330 ac. are under water. P. (1737) 70,000; (1800) 220,208; (1869) 667,026; (1892, with suburbs) 1,035,439.

St. Petersburg, seapt., U.S., Florida, Hillsboro co., on W. side of Tampa Bay (Gulf of Mexico), in 27° 47′ N.; connected by rail with the phosphate area of the state. Safe anchorage. Vessels drawing 15–18 ft. can reach and lie alongside the wharf at mean tides.

St. Petersburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clarion co., 51 m. NNE. Pittsburg; has oil wells and natural gas. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 38.7° F., Feb. 16.5°, July 63.7°. P. <1500.

St. Peter's, Newborough, Wales. See **Newborough, St. Peter's.**

St. Peter Tavy, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12 m. ESE. Launceston, 1½ m. SSE. Marytavy stn.; 9460 ac. P. <500.

St. Petrox, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. S. by W. Pembroke. P. <250. See **Stackpole Elidor.**

St. Philbert-de-Grandlieu, vil., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 13 m. SSW. Nantes. P. <2000.

St. Philibert-de-Pont-Charrault, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. and 24 m. E. La Roche-sur-Yon; coal mined here. P. <2000.

St. Philippe, vil., Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., 44 m. W. by N. Montreal, on a railway. P. <1500.

St. Philippe, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the SE. ct. P. <2000.

St. Pie, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., on the riv. Noire, 33 m. E. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Pierre, isl., Atlantic, one of a group belonging to France off the S. ct. of Newfoundland, in 56° 6′-23′ W., frequented as a cod-fishing station; several submarine cables which cross the Atlantic touch here. The town, also called **St. P.,** has been partly burnt down three times—in 1865, 1867, and 1879. The tidal harbour is 15½ ft. deep at entrance, 18 ft. deep alongside quays at high water ordinary spring tides, 9½ ft. at low water. The roadstead, 2 m. long, affords excellent anchorage in 7–15 fathoms; 15½ ft. of water on bar at ordinary spring tides high water. P. <3000; in the fishing season, 15,000. The colony of **St. Pierre et Miquelon** was recognised as belonging to France in the treaty of Paris in 1763, and although several times taken by the British since, has always been restored after a short interval. Area of colony, 81 sq. m. P. (census, Nov. 1887) 5900.

St. Pierre, vil., Canada, Quebec, Montmagny co., on the Rivière du Sud, 32 m. E. by N. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Pierre, part of par., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Mathern** and **Portskewett.**

St. Pierre, tn., isl. of Réunion, on the SW. ct. P. 24,500.

St. Pierre, seapt. tn., W. Indies, on W. ct. of Martinique I., on sloping ground backed by a hill, which rises like a wall between the town and the trade (E.) winds; lighthouse. St. Pierre is the commercial cap. of the island, but the port has only an open roadstead. P. 20,000.

St. Pierre au Vrach, rock, Channel Is., 2 m. SW. Alderney.

St. Pierre-d'Albigny, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 11 m. E. Chambéry; iron-mines. P. 3000.

St. Pierre-d'Allevard, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 20 m. NE. Grenoble; iron is mined here. P. 2000; comm. P. <3000.

St. Pierre-d'Argenson, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. and 19 m. W. by S. Gap.

St. Pierre-de-Chartreuse, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 12 m. N. Grenoble; in the NE., near the Saulce ridge, is a spring of bicarbonated soda. Two miles NW. is the celebrated convent of Grande Chartreuse. P. <2000. See **Chartreuse.**

St. Pierre-d'Oleron, vil., France, Île d'Oleron, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Marennes, 17 m. W. Rochefort. P. <2000.

St. Pierre-d'Orleans, isl., Canada, Quebec, Isle of Orleans, 7½ m. NE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Pierre-Église, vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. and 10 m. E. by N. Cherbourg. P. <2000.

St. Pierre-le-Chastel, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 17 m. WSW. Riom; argentiferous galena is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Pierre-le-Moutier, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 14 m. S. by W. Nevers; strongly fortified in the Middle Ages. Taken from the English by Jeanne d'Arc, 1429. P. <3000.

St. Pierre les Becquets, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 54 m. WSW. Quebec.

St. Pierre-lès-Calais, ancient comm., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais; reunited, 1885, to Calais (*q.v.*). P. 59,000.

St. Pierre-lès-Elbeuf, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 3 m. SE. by E. Elbeuf; manufactures cloth. P. <4000.

St. Pierre-Quilbignon, vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 2 m. W. Brest; small port and roadstead; has sea-bathing. P. <2000; with comm. P. 8000.

St. Pierre-sur-Dives, vil., France, dep. Calvados, 12 m. NE. Falaise, arr. Lisieux. P. <2000.

St. Pierreville, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 50 m. NNW. Orange, arr. and 8 m. NW. Privas. P. <2000.

St. Pinnock, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 8½ m. E. by S. Bodmin, 1½ m. SSE. Doublebois stn. P. <500.

St. Placide, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and on Lake Two Mountains (riv. Ottawa), 31 m. W. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Pois, vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. Mortain, 16 m. W. Tinchebrai. P. <2000.

St. Pol, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 1 m. W. Dunkirk. P. <4000.

St. Pol, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 20 m. WNW. Arras, cap. arr.; has a ferruginous mineral spring; tobacco market. The town was destroyed by Charles V., 1537. P. <4000.

St. Pol-de-Léon, tn., France, dep. Finistère, on the N. ct., 31 m. NE. Brest, arr. and 10 m. NW. Morlaix; has a small trading and fishing port, called **Penpoul.** The cathedral was built in the 12th to 15th centuries. The bishopric, founded in the 6th century, was suppressed in 1790. P. <3000.

St. Pons, tn., France, dep. Hérault, 25 m. WNW. Béziers, cap. arr.; has iron-mines, marble quarries, and tanning. The town owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey, founded 936. Alt. 1037 ft. P. <3000.

St. Porchaire, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 13 m. SE. Rochefort, arr. and 8 m. NW. Saintes. P. <2000.

St. Porchaire, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 2½ m. NE. Bressuire. The manufacture of common pottery has replaced that of artistic design, which was celebrated in the 16th and 17th centuries. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Pourçain, tn., France, dep. Allier, on the Sioule, 33 m. E. Montluçon, arr. Gannat. P. <4000.

St. Priest-en-Jarrêt, or **St. Priest-en-Jarez,** tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 2½ m. N. St. Étienne; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Prime, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Chicoutimi co., 134 m. NNW. Quebec, 4 m. from Lake St. John.

St. Privat, vil., France, dep. Corrèze, 66 m. SW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. Tulle, 14 m. WSW. Mauriac. P. <2000.

St. Quay, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. St. Brieuc, 2 m. N. Étables; has sea-bathing. Two chapels here are resorted to by pilgrims. P. <3000.

St. Quentin, the ancient *Augusta Veromanduorum,* tn., France, dep. Aisne, 23 m. S. Cambrai, cap. arr. This town is

called the Manchester of France; manufactures cotton, woollen, and woollen and silk goods, embroidery, and especially 'jaconet,' a fabric between cambric and muslin; sugar-refining is also carried on. The church dates from the 13th to 15th centuries. The pointed Gothic hôtel-de-ville was built, 1331–1509; has two museums. The town was the cap. of the ancient *Veromandui*. The bishopric was transferred to Noyon in 531 or 532. The manufacture of cloth has been carried on here since the 10th century. Here Philip II. of Spain cut to pieces the army sent by Henri II. to succour the town, on St. Laurence's Day, 10th August 1557. Capitulated to the Prussians, 1870. Birthplace of Quentin Delatour and Henri Martin. P. 44,200.

St. Quentin, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 15 m. NE. Vienne; iron is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Quentin, isl., Pacific. See **Heraiki.**

St. Quintin Park and Wormwood Scrubbs, stn., Eng., London, on the L. & NW. R.

St. Quivox, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 2½ m. ENE. Ayr, close to Auchincruive stn.; 4876 ac. P. 7700.

St. Rambert, tn., France, dep. Ain, 35 m. NW. Chambéry, arr. Belley; iron is mined here. P. <3000.

St. Rambert, vil., France, dep. Loire, on the Loire, arr. Montbrison, 9 m. NW. by W. St. Étienne. P. <2000.

St. Raphaël, tn., France, dep. Var, on the S. ct., arr. and 2 m. E. by S. Fréjus; small fishing port, with a fine beach, frequented for bathing; St. Raphaël is a winter resort; 2 m. NNE., in the valley of the Garonne, is the village of Valescure, a summer resort; and on the coast, 2 m. E. St. Raphaël, is La Boulerie, or Boulouris, a new winter resort. Birthplace of the Abbé Siéyès. P. <3000.

St. Raphael West, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 57 m. WSW. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Raymond, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., on the riv. Ste. Anne, 30 m. W. by N. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Regis, Indian vil., Canada, Quebec, Huntingdon co., on r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 6 m. SE. Cornwall. P. <1500.

St. Regis, riv., U.S., New York, in the NE., trib. of the St. Lawrence, which it joins on the r. bk. in about 74° 35′ W.

St. Regis Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Franklin co., on St. Regis R., 10 m. S. Moirs stn. P. <1500.

St. Remi, vil., Canada, Quebec, Napierville co., 20 m. S. by W. Montreal, on a railway. P. <1500.

St. Remy, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 m. S. Avignon, arr. Arles; ½ m. S. are the ruins of the Roman town *Glanum Livii*, destroyed by the Visigoths, 480. Birthplace of Nostradamus, the astrologer, died 1566. P. <4000.

St. Rémy, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 26 m. E. by N. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 3 m. NE. Thiers. P. <2000.

St. Remy-en-Bouzemont, vil., France, dep. Marne, 25 m. WSW. Bar-le-Duc, arr. and 7 m. SSE. Vitry-le-François. P. <2000.

St. Renan, vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 7 m. WNW. Brest. P. <2000.

St. Robert, vil., Canada, Quebec, Richelieu co., 35 m. SW. Three Rivers. P. <1500.

St. Robert's Cave, ancient hermitage, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Knaresborough and the riv. Nidd.

St. Roch-des-Aulnaies, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Islet co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 70° 8′ W. P. <1500.

St. Rollox, stn., on the C. R., Scot., Glasgow.

St. Romain-de-Colbosc, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 11½ m. E. by N. Havre. P. <2000.

St. Rome-de-Tarn, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, on the Tarn, 39 m. E. by N. Albi, arr. and 7 m. N. St. Affrique. P. <2000.

St. Saëns, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Varenne, 19 m. NNE. Rouen, arr. and 8 m. SW. by W. Neufchâtel. P. <2000.

St. Sampson, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7½ m. SSE. Bodmin, on the r. bk. of the riv. Fowey, 1½ m. N. Fowey. P. <500.

St. Sampson's, tn. and par., Guernsey, Channel Is., 2 m. N. St. Peter's Port; has trade in stone. The tidal harbour is sheltered by a breakwater 650 ft. long, and is 11–23 ft. deep at high water ordinary spring tides, 3–15 ft. at ordinary neap tides. The church dates from the 12th century. PMT.O.

St. Saphorin, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Leman, 8 m. ESE. Lausanne. P. <2000.

St. Satur, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. and ½ m. NE. Sancerre, on l. bk. of the Loire. The port (**St. Thibaut**) trades in freestone, slate, wines, and wood. P. <2000.

St. Saulge, vil., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 18 m. ENE. Nevers. P. <2000.

St. Saulve, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 1 m. NE. Valenciennes; coal is mined here; manufactures chicory. P. <2000.

St. Sauves, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Issoire, 22 m. SW. Clermont-Ferrand, just above the source of the Dordogne; sulphuretted antimony is mined here. P. <1000; comm. P. <3000.

St. Sauveur, comm., Belgium prov. Hainaut, 9 m. S. Oudenarde. P. <3000.

St. Sauveur, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Argelès, ½ m. SSW. Luz, and 25 m. S. by W. Tarbes; has a large thermal establishment, with two sulphuretted soda springs; near by are three ferruginous springs. P. <2000.

St. Sauveur-des-Pourcils, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Vigan, 20 m. E. by N. Millau, in the Cévennes; rich mines of sulphuretted argentiferous lead and copper pyrites. Here is the grotto of Bramabiau or Bramabiaou, in which the 'Waters of Happiness' disappear. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Sauveur-en-Puisaye, vil., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Auxerres, 44 m. N. Nevers. P. <2000.

St. Sauveur-Lendelin, vil., France, dep. Manche, on the Taute, 22 m. NNE. Granville, arr. and 6 m. N. by E. Coutances. P. <2000.

St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Valognes, on the Douve, 18 m. S. by E. Cherbourg. P. <2000.

St. Savin, vil., France, dep. Gironde, 22 m. N. by E. Bordeaux, arr. and 10 m. E. Blaye. P. <2000.

St. Savin, or **St. Savin-sur-Gartempe,** vil., France, dep. Vienne, arr. Montmorillon, 25 m. E. Poitiers, 10 m. WSW. Le Blanc. P. <2000.

St. Savinien, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Charente, 15 m. E. by S. Rochefort, arr. and 9 m. WSW. St. Jean-d'Angély. P. <2000.

St. Scholastique, vil., Canada, Quebec, Two Mountains co., 28 m. WNW. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Sebastian, bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 21° E.

St. Sebastien, comm., Spain. See **San Sebastian.**

St. Sebastien-d'Aigrefeuille, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 5 m. W. by S. Alais; argentiferous lead and iron pyrites are mined here. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Seine-l'Abbaye, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 15 m. NW. by W. Dijon. P. <2000.

St. Selskar's, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Forth. P. <2000.

St. Serf's Island, islet, Scot., Kinross-shire, in Loch Leven.

St. Sernin, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, on the Rance, arr. St. Affrique, 23 m. E. by S. Albi. P. <2000.

St. Sernin-du-Plain, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 15 m. ESE. Autun; iron is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Servais, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 2 m. NW. Namur. P. <4000.

St. Servan, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the N. ct., arr. and adjoining the town of St. Malo (*q.v.*) on the S. P. 9700.

St. Servant, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Plöermel, 19 m. NNE. Vannes; tin is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Sever, vil., France, dep. Calvados, 16 m. WNW. Tinchebrai, arr. and 7 m. W. Vire. P. <2000.

St. Sever, tn., France, dep. Landes, on the Adour, 21 m. NE. by N. Orthez, 10 m. SSW. Mont de Marsan, cap. arr. P. <3000.

St. Simon, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Yamaska, and a railway, 39 m. ENE. Montreal. P. <1000.

St. Simon, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 69° 2′ W. P. <1500.

St. Simon, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 9 m. SW. by S. St. Quentin. P. <2000.

St. Simon, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, 1 m. N. Aix-les-Bains; has an alkaline magnesian spring. P. <2000.

St. Simon's Island, isl., U.S., Georgia, forming part of Glynn co., with lighthouse, in 31° 8′ N., visible 16 m.

St. Simon's Sound, bay, U.S., Georgia, Glynn co., 66 m. S. by W. Savannah.

Saints Island, Ire., in the S. of co. Donegal, in Lough Derg.

Saints Island, Ire., in the NE. of Lough Ree, in the SW. of co. Longford.

St. Souplet, or **Souplet,** tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 16 m. SE. Cambrai. P. <3000.

St. Stephen, seapt. tn. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., at the head of navigation on the riv. St. Croix, 60 m. W. St. John. P. <3000.

St. Stephen, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 1 m. W. by S. St. Albans, P.O. (**St. Stephen's**); 7387 ac. P. <2000.

St. Stephen Docks, part of eccles. par., Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Pillgwenlly.**

St. Stephen in the Banks, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire. Same as **Banks.**

St. Stephens, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Tamar, 4 m. NW. by W. Plymouth, adjoining Saltash on the S. P. <2000.

St. Stephens, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and adjoining Launceston on the N.; 5639 ac. P. <1500.

St. Stephens in Brannel, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 9 m. NE. by E. Truro, 2½ m. W. by N. Burngullow stn., PMT.O. (**St. Stephens**); 9292 ac. P. <4000.

St. Suliac, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 5 m. SSE. St. Malo, on r. bk. of the Rance; famous for its oysters. P. <2000.

St. Sulpice, vil., Canada, Quebec, L'Assomption co., 24 m. from Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Sulpice, comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake Leman, 4 m. WSW. Lausanne. Alt. 2475 ft. P. <2000.

St. Sulpice-les-Champs, vil., France, dep. Creuse, 37 m. SW. by W. Montluçon, arr. and 8 m. WNW. Aubusson. P. <2000.

St. Sulpice-les-Feuilles, vil., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Bellac, 35 m. N. by E. Limoges. P. <2000.

St. Sunday Beck, riv., Eng., Westmorland, Kendal div., flowing into the W. side of the estuary of the Kent, Morecambe Bay.

St. Sylvestre, vil., Canada, Quebec, Lotbinière co., 33 m. S. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Symphorien, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bazas, 29 m. S. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

St. Symphorien, tn., France, dep. Rhône, 15 m. N. by E. St. Etienne, arr. Lyons. P. <3000.

St. Symphorien-de-Lay, vil., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 9 m. SE. Roanne. P. <2000.

St. Symphorien-d'Ozon, vil., France, dep. Isère, 9 m. SSE. Lyons, arr. Vienne. P. <2000.

St. Tammany, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, in the angle between Lake Pontchartrain and the E. frontier (Pearl R.).

St. Teath, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 8½ m. N. Bodmin, 3 m. SW. Camelford, PM.O.; 5905 ac. P. <2000.

St. Thecle, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., 65 m. W. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Thegonnec, vil., France, dep. Finistère, 27 m. E. by N. Brest, arr. and 7 m. SW. Morlaix. P. <2000.

St. Théodule Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (1).

St. Thérèse de Blainville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Terrebonne co., 17 m. NW. by W. Montreal; a railway junction. P. <1500.

St. Thibaut, port, France. See **St. Satur.**

St. Thomas, vil., Canada. See **Montmagny.**

St. Thomas, vil., Canada. See **Pierreville.**

St. Thomas, city, Canada, Ontario, cap. Elgin co., 14 m. S. by E. London, an important railway centre; has various factories, and car-building is largely carried on. P. (1881) 8400; (1891) 10,370.

St. Thomas, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the G. W. R., 1 m. W. Exeter.

St. Thomas, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, co. and 27 m. SSW. Pembina.

St. Thomas, or **São Thomé,** isl., Portuguese W. Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea, in 0° 2′–0° 30′ N., is of volcanic origin, and characterised by deep narrow valleys, which, traversed by many torrents, descend to the coast. The heat is tempered by the equatorial ocean-current, and the island has more rain than the neighbouring mainland. The island is covered by luxurious vegetation; chief products, sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, and vanilla. The highest point is the Pico de São Thomé, alt. 7028 ft. The cap., Cidade de São Thomé, on the NE. ct., has a small, well-sheltered port. The island was discovered by the Portuguese, 1470; suffered much at the hands of the Dutch, English, and French. Length, 32 m.; breadth, 21 m.; area, 359 sq. m. P. 18,300.

St. Thomas, quarter of Jamaica, W. Indies, Surrey co., cap. Morant. P. 36,000.

St. Thomas, Danish isl., W. Indies, one of the Virgin group, in 18° 20′ N., crossed in the W. by 65° W. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1870–82), yr. 77.5° F., Jan. 78.4°, July 75.0°.

St. Thomas Head, cape, Eng., Somerset, 3 m. N. Weston-super-Mare.

St. Thomas in the Cliffe, small tn. and par., Eng., Sussex, an E. suburb of Lewes. P. <2000.

St. Thomas' Mount, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Chengalpat dist., 7½ m. SW. government house, Madras, is an important military station, with exceptionally good health. The 'Mount' is 220 ft. high, and overlooks the cantonment. On the summit is an old Portuguese church, on the spot where, in 1547, the Portuguese discovered the celebrated Mount Cross, whose date is probably about the 8th century. P. 13,100; Hindus, 9600.

St. Thomas Street and **St. Thomas the Apostle,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cornwall, the former wholly, the latter partly, in the bor. of Launceston. St. Thomas Street, P. <1000; St. Thomas the Apostle, P. <500.

St. Thomé, suburb of Madras, India. See **Mylapur.**

St. Tierney, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Rosslea.

St. Tite, vil., Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on the Rivière des Envies, 68 m. W. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Trivier-de-Courtes, vil., France, dep. Ain, on the Reyssouse, arr. Bourg, 25 m. SSE. Châlon-sur-Saône. P. <2000.

St. Trivier-sur-Moignans, vil., France, dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, 22 m. N. by E. Lyons. P. <2000.

St. Trond, or **St. Trouyden,** Flemish **Sint Truyden,** comm., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 11 m. E. Tirlemont, 21 m. NW. by W. Liège, arr. Hasselt; manufactures hats and lace. The town was founded in 655, and a Benedictine abbey was founded here at the beginning of the 8th century, whose abbé was a prince of the empire; it was devastated by the Comte de la Marck in 1486, and suppressed at the end of the 18th century. The town was burnt by the Normans in 882 and 891, and by the Bishop of Liège in 1084. Charles le Téméraire, duke of Burgundy, destroyed the fortifications in 1467, and the Prince of Orange completely devastated it in 1568. It was occupied by the French in, 1672, 1676, 1746, 1792, and 1794. P. 13,900.

St. Tropez, tn., France, dep. Var, on the S. side of the Gulf of St. Tropez, 13 m. SSW. Fréjus, arr. Draguignan; has a small trading and fishing port exposed to the mistral, and has seabathing. Birthplace of General Allard, who organised the Sikhs against the English in 1839. P. <4000. **Cape St. Tropez** is 3 m. to the E. The **Gulf of St. Tropez** is between Cape des Issambres on the NNE., and Cape St. Pierre to the SSW., is 2½ m. wide at mouth, and has a basin with an area of about 8 sq. m.

St. Trouyden, Belgium. See **St. Trond.**

St. Tudwal's Islands, Wales, off the E. ct. of Carnarvonshire, in 52° 48′ N.; has a lighthouse.

St. Tudy, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 6 m. N. Bodmin, PM.O. P. <750.

St. Tudy, Île de, isl., France. See **Groix.**

St. Twinell, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. SW. by S. Pembroke. P. <250. See **Warren.**

St. Ubalde, vil., Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 53 m. W. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Ubes, an English form of Setubal (*q.v.*), Portugal; apparently a fancy name and a fancy saint, invented to account for the sailors' corruption of St. Ives.

St. Urbain, vil., Canada, Quebec, Charlevoix co., 62 m. NE. by N. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Ursanne, or **Sankt Ursitz,** comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the Doubs, 24 m. SW. by W. Basel. P. <2000.

St. Vaast, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13 m. W. by N. Charleroi. P. <2000.

St. Vaast, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 1 m. W. Valenciennes; coal is mined here. P. <2000.

St. Vaast-de-la-Hougue, seapt., France, dep. Manche, on the N. ct., 16 m. E. by S. Cherbourg, arr. Valognes; has a fishing-port on the coast of Tatihou, a fortified island about 1 m. E., where also is a zoological laboratory connected with the museum of Paris. P. <3000.

St. Valentin, vil., Canada, Quebec, St. John's co., on the l. bk. of the Richelieu, 32 m. SSE. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Valery-en-Caux, seapt., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the NW. ct., 17 m. W. by S. Dieppe, arr. Yvetot; has a fishing-port; sea-bathing. P. <4000.

St. Valery-sur-Somme, seapt., France, dep. Somme, on the Somme, 31 m. NE. by E. Dieppe, arr. Abbeville; has a fishing-port, which flourished in the 9th century. Hence William of Normandy finally set sail for the conquest of England in 1066. Has a chapel which attracts many pilgrims. Sea-bathing. The canal to Abbeville is 16 ft. deep at the sea end at spring tides, 9.4 ft. at neap tides. P. <4000.

St. Valier, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bellechasse co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 21 m. ENE. Quebec. P. <1500.

St. Vallier, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse, 13 m. NW. Cannes. P. <2000.

St. Vallier, tn., France, dep. Drôme, on the l. bk. of the Rhone, 24 m. S. Vienne, 9 m. N. Tournon, arr. Valence; manufactures porcelain, pottery, silk stuffs, &c. P. <4000.

St. Vallier, vil., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, 15 m. NNW. Espinal; has a mineral spring similar to that at Contrexéville. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Varent, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, on the Thouaret, 44 m. SSE. Angers, arr. and 12 m. E. by N. Bressuire. P. <2000.

St. Vaulry, vil., France, dep. Creuse, 43 m. W. by S. Montluçon, arr. and 7 m. WNW. Guéret. P. <2000.

St. Veep, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 8½ m. SSE. Bodmin, on the l. bk. of the riv. Fowey. P. <500.

St. Victor-la-Coste, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Uzès, 12 m. NW. Avignon; coal and lignite are mined here. P. <2000.

St. Vigeans, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 1½ m. N. by W. and containing burgh of Arbroath; 12,731 ac. P. 15,700.

St. Vincent, cap. Argentine Republic, near the SE. point of Tierra del Fuego.

St. Vincent, Portuguese **São Vicente,** one of the Cape Verde Is., in NW. of group; arid and unfruitful, but possessing a magnificent harbour, on which account it is a frequent calling-place for steamers. Connected by submarine cables with Madeira and Lisbon, Pernambuco (Brazil), and Bathurst (Gambia, W. Africa). Area, 80 sq. m.

St. Vincent, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 16 m. E. Aosta; copper and pyrites are mined here; has mineral waters, with a small establishment. P. <2000; comm. P. <3000.

St. Vincent, riv., Madagascar. See **Mangoka.**

St. Vincent, cape, in extreme SW. of Portugal, in 37° 1′ 15″ N.; strong sea-current. Celebrated for two naval battles, one in 1797, in which the English defeated the Spanish fleet, and

the other in 1833, when the squadron of Dom Miguel, the Portuguese usurper, was destroyed by Admiral Charles Napier.

St. Vincent, one of the Windward Is., W. Indies, 28 m. SSW. St. Lucia, 100 m. W. Barbados; is traversed N. to S. by a volcanic chain of mountains, of which the principal summits are La Soufrière, crowned by a double crater, alt. 3705 ft., and the Grand Bonhomme, alt. 3280 ft. About one-third of the island is under cultivation, and there are few morasses; the climate is considered one of the healthiest in the Antilles. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cacao, arrowroot, and spices. Total value of trade, steadily declining, about one quarter of a million sterling. The cap. of the island is Kingston, which has an open roadstead. St. Vincent is administered by a governor and a council of eight members. In 1797 the English transferred the native Caribs and mixed Negro-Carib pop. to Roatan I. Mean annual rfall. (6 yrs.), 78.17 in. Length, N. to S., 15½ m.; breadth, 10½ m.; area, 147 sq. m. P. (1889) 47,700, of which seven-eighths are negroes and coloured.

St. Vincent, Gulf of, gulf, S. Australia, to the E. of Yorke's Penin., crossed by 1° 38′ E.

St. Vincent de Paul, vil., Canada, Quebec, Laval co., 9 m. NNW. Montreal. P. <1500.

St. Vincent Island, U.S., Florida, off the SW. ct. of Franklin co., 85° 5′–13′ W.

St. Vivien, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, 22 m. NW. Pauillac; has a small port, 3 m. from the Gironde, with which it is connected by a channel. P. <2000.

St. Wenceslas, vil., Canada, Quebec, Nicolet co., 4 m. from Aston, 20 m. from Three Rivers. P. <1500.

St. Wenn, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 6½ m. W. by S. Bodmin, 2½ m. N. Victoria stn.; 4695 ac. P. <500.

St. Weonards (wün′ardz), par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6½ m. W. Ross, PMT.O.; 4561 ac. P. <750.

St. Werburgh Hoo, par., Eng., Kent, Hoo dist.; 4491 ac. P. <1500.

St. Williams, or **Walsingham,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., on Lake Erie, 17 m. from Simcoe. P. <1500.

St. Winnow, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 6½ m. SSE. Bodmin, on the l. bk. of the riv. Fowey, 1½ m. SSE. Lostwithiel stn.; 6247 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**St. Winnow with St. Nectan**) P. <1500.

St. Woollos, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, 1½ m. NNW. Newport, and partly included in the parl. bor. of Newport. P. 31,500.

St. Yorre, vil., France, dep. Allier, arr. Palisse, 4 m. SSE. Vichy, and 27 m. NE. Clermont-Ferrand, on r. bk. of the Allier; has a thermal establishment. Alt. 902 ft. P. (comm.) <2000.

St. Yrieix, tn., France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 22 m. S. Limoges (*q.v.*), cap. arr. St. Yrieix; has important deposits of kaolin and red titanium, used in the manufacture of porcelain. P. <4000.

St. Zachaire, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Brignoles, 18 m. ENE. Marseilles; manufactures pottery; lignite and marble obtained here. P. <2000.

St. Zenon, vil., Canada. See **Piopolis.**

St. Zenon, or **St. Louis de Mantawa,** vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 57 m. from Joliette. P. <1500.

Sáipur, tn., Brit. India. See **Safipur.**

Sairam-Nor, lake, Chinese Empire, Dzungaria, about 60 m. N. Kulja, just N. of the Boro-Koro Range, crossed by 44° 40′ N., just E. of 81° E. Area about 290 sq. m.; alt. 6890 ft. (Przhevalsky).

S'airch, site, Palestine, perhaps the *Shaaraim* of the O. T., 31° 44′ N., 35° 1′ E., 13 m. W. by S. Jerusalem.

Sairt, Asiatic Turkey. See **Sört.**

Saissac, vil., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 15 m. NW. Carcassonne. P. <2000.

Saitama, ken or prefecture, Japan; cap. Urawa.

Saitu, tn., China, Kansu. See **Sachu.**

Saium, tn., France. See **Sées.**

Saiwan, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 15 m. S. by E. Canton.

Sajama, or **Sahama,** peak of the Bolivian Andes, eastern Cordillera, just N. of 18° S. Alt. estimated at 21,000 ft.

Sajo, riv., Hungary, r. bk. trib. of the Tisza or Theiss, rises in co. Gömör, on the mountains of Tatra, and flows E. and S. then SE., and enters the Tisza 16 m. SE. Miskolcz, which it has passed. Receives, l. bk., the Hernad, a longer river than the Sajo. Length, 106 m.; not navigable. The upper part of its valley is one of the most important iron-mining dists. of Hungary.

Sajó Szent Péter, comm., Hungary, co. Borsó, 43 m. SW. by S. Kaschau. P. <4000.

Sajteny, comm., Hungary, co. Csnád, dist. Nagy-Lak. P. <5000.

Saka, tn., Abyssinia, 220 m. WSW. Ankober, in 8° 12′ N., 36° 42′ E.; is an important market, especially for coffee. Alt. 5800 ft. P. 12,000.

Sakade, seapt. tn., Japan. See **Saka-ide.**

Sakai, seapt., Japan, on the N. ct. of the SW. penin. of Honshiu, 120 m. WNW. Kobe. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 56.6° F., Feb. 37.6°, Aug. 78.8°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 75.70 in. P. <5000.

Sakai, seapt. tn., Japan, Honshiu, 15 m. SSW. Ozaka, on the E. side of Izumi Bay. P. 46,000.

Sakai, tn., Japan, 90 m. N. by E. Kyoto, on the NW. ct. of Honshiu, in Fukui ken.

Sakai, or **Orang-Sakey** (Malayan, 'dependent'), a tribe inhabiting the interior of the Malay Penin., in the states of Perak, Selangor, and Pahang, and the princips. of Kedak, Patani, and Kelantan, presenting affinities with the Negritos.

Saka-ide, or **Sakade,** seapt. tn., Japan, Ehime ken, about the middle of the N. ct. of the isl. of Shikoku (on Inland Sea). P. 6500.

Sakalavas, tribes in the lower plains of the W. ct. of Madagascar, really belonging to different tribes subdued by the Hovas in the beginning of the 19th century; a blending of the Negro and Malay types, the former predominating. P. about 500,000.

Sakamodi, vil., Algeria, prov. and 24 m. SE. Algiers; zinc, lead, and similar metals are mined here. P. <2000.

Sakaria, the ancient *Sangarius*, riv., Asia Minor, rises to the E. of Kutaia (Kyutiaia), flows E., N., W., and finally NE. into the Black Sea, which it enters in about 30° 20′ E.; large portions of its course are still unsurveyed. It receives from the E. the Angora R. (Engüri-chai).

Sákar Pathár, sanitarium, Brit. India, Bombay, Poona dist., 4 m. S. Lonauli stn.; is fairly wooded. Alt. 3000 ft.

Sakata, seapt. tn., Japan, 90 m. NE. by N. Niigata. P. 18,800.

Sakau Reef, between Yasawa and Yandua, Fiji Is., crossed by 16° 48′ S., 178° 0′ E.

Saken, isl., Pacific. See **Katiu.**

Sakeswar, mt., Brit. India, Punjab, Sháhpur dist., in 32° 33′ N., 71° 58′ E.; is the highest peak in the Salt Range, and has a sanitarium on the summit. The climate is believed to be well adapted for Europeans. Alt. 5010 ft.

Sakhalin (Japanese **Karafuto**), narrow isl., Russia, N. Pacific, separated from the mainland by the narrow strait Tatar, or Mamia Rinso, 45° 57′–54° 24′ 30″ N., and 141° 30′–144° 50′ E. Till Mamia Rinso's journey, made in the first years of this century, it was long considered as an appendage to the mainland; was taken possession of by the Russians in 1854, and finally, in its S. part, in 1867. Length 620 m. from N. to S., and width from 20 to 90 m. Sakhalin has the Sea of Okhotsk in the E., and is separated by La Peyrouse Strait from Japan (Matsmai). It has at its S. extremity a large bay, Aniva, and Patience Bay (**Zaliv Terpyeniya**) on E. ct. The interior is filled with forest-clothed mountains 3000 to 4000 ft. high, separated by marshy valleys, of which only the valley of the two Tyms, flowing NE. and S., are fit for agriculture. Climate wet and cold, the average temps. being: at Due, yr. 33°, Jan. 3°, Aug. 61°; at Kusunai, yr. 38°, Jan. 13°, Aug. 66°; and at Muraviovskiy Port, yr. 35°, Jan. 7°, Aug. 60°. Great cold is experienced, even in summer, in consequence of ice coming from the Sea of Okhotsk, and packed along the E. ct., along which the cold Kuro-shiwo sea-current flows. Miocene coal along the W. ct., especially at Due; it is extracted by hard-labour convicts and exiles, of whom several thousands are brought every year, to be settled after their release; these latter cultivate a few orchards and small patches of cornfields. Chief settlements at Due, seaport of difficult access on W. ct., where the convict prisons are; Kusunai, also on the W. ct. in S. part of the island; Port Muraviov in Aniva Bay; and a few embryonic villages in Tym valley, E. of Due. Besides the Russian convicts there are about 2500 Ainus, and about 2000 Gilyaks and Tunguses. Area, 29,336 sq. m. P. (1890) 19,650.

Sakhalin-Ula, tn., China. See **Aigun.**

Sakhera, tn., India, 25 m. ESE. Baroda. P. <5000.

Sakhi-Sawár Pass, a pass across the Suláiman Mts., debouching on the Indian plains, 33 m. W. by S. of Dera Ghazi Khan, in about 29° 56′ N. On the W. side of the mountains it communicates with the Sanghar Pass.

Sakit, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 12 m. SE. Etah. P. (1881) 5400.

Sakiz, tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 128 m. S. Tabriz. Alt. 5050 ft. P. 6000.

Sakiz-Adasi, isl., Ægean Sea. See **Khio.**

Sakkampatti, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 36 m. NW. by N. Tinnevelli. P. <5000.

Sakkar, tn., Brit. India, Sind. Same as **Sukkur.**

Sakkara, tn., Egypt, 15 m. S. by W. Cairo, 3 m. from the l. bk. of the Nile. In the NE. vicinity of the town is a celebrated necropolis. P. <4000.

Sakkatu, sultanate, Africa. See **Sokoto.**

Sakleshpur, mun. vil., India, Mysore, 60 m. E. by N. Mangalore. P. <1500.

Sakmara, riv., Russia, govt. Orenburg, rises in S. Urals (Mount Ak-tube), flows SW., joins the Ural from the right. Length, 300 m.

Sakmarskiy Gorodok, Cossack vil., Russia, govt. and 20 m. NE. Orenburg, on Sakmara R. P. <5000.

Sakotai, tn., Siam, 48 m. E. by N. Rahang.

Saksk jöbing, tn., Denmark. See **Saxkjöbing.**

Sakura, tn., Japan, 30 m. ENE. Tokyo; is an old feudal fortress, celebrated in history and literature. P. 6700.

Sakti, native state, India, Central Provs.; also the cap. of the native state of Saktí, 80 m. NW. by W. Sambalpur.

Sal, Ilha do ('Salt Island'), one of the Cape Verde Is., N. of Boavista; named from its abundance of salt.

Sala, comm., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 21 m. N. by E. Vesterás, 65 m. NW. Stockholm. Near the town is Salberg Mt., where argentiferous lead and copper are mined. P. 5800.

Salachan, short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, Appin, flows WNW. into Loch Linnhe (mouth in 56° 37½′ N.).

Salachan Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, jutting S. into Loch Linnhe, in 56° 42′ N.

Sala Consilina, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 20 m. SW. by S. Potenza. P. 6100.

Saladas, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Corrientes, cap. dep. P. <4000.

Saladillo, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires, cap. dist. P. <4000.

Saladillo, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 30 m. E. by E. San Luis, 160 m. SW. by S. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Saladillo, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Dulce, Rio.**

Salado, Salada, Spanish, 'salt;' *Saladillo,* 'somewhat salt.'

Salado, riv., Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires, rises on the borders of Santa Fé. The river empties into the Bay of Samborombon, S. of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, after a course of 415 m. from NW. to SE.

Salado, riv., Argentine Republic, rises on the E. slope of the Andes, prov. Salta, traverses Chaco NW. to SE., and joins the Paraná 50 m. S. Santa Fé. Length about 1120 m.

Salado, bay, Chile, on the W. ct., in 27½° S.

Salado, riv., Mexico, formed by the Sabinas and several minor streams of the Coahuila, flows E. with a slight S. direction, and joins the Rio Grande del Norte near Ciudad Guerrero after a course of about 280 m.

Salaga, tn., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, in about 8° 30′ N., 0° 40′ W., 15 m. from the l. bk. of the Volta; seat of a German mission. Alt. 715 ft. P. 6000.

Salahieh, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Kefri.**

Salahiya, vil., Syria. See **Es Salehiya.**

Salailua, vil. and bay, on the W. ct. of Savaii I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in 13° 43′ S.

Salairsk, silver-mines, Russia, W. Siberia, Altai region, on NE. slopes of **Salair Mountains,** 107 m. E. Barnaul, govt. Tomsk. P. (vil.) <5000.

Salak, volcano, E. Indies, in the W. of Java, 40 m. S. Batavia. Alt. 7265 ft.

Salakhora, or **Salahora,** vil., Turkey in Europe, N. shore Gulf of Arta, vilayet and 45 m. S. Yanina, of which it is now the principal port.

Salamá, vil., Central America, Guatemala, 45 m. N. by E. Guatemala. P. 10,600.

Salama, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., 14 m. from the W. ct., in about 5° 15′ N.

Salamanca, tn., Chile, prov. Coquimbo, 18½ m. SE. Illapel, on r. bk. of Rio de Choapa. P. <3000.

Salamanca, isl., Colombia, forming part of the delta of the Rio Magdalena; 25 m. long.

Salamanca, tn., Mexico, state of and 30 m. S. Guanajuato; manufactures cotton goods. P. 10,000.

Salamanca, the ancient *Salmantica,* or *Elmantica,* tn., Spain, cap. prov. Salamanca, on the riv. Tormes, 67 m. SW. Valladolid; manufactures pottery, and has tanyards. A Roman bridge still exists here, and the town is surrounded by old walls. Among the principal edifices are the old cathedral, in the Byzantine style, of the 12th century; the new cathedral, built 1513 to 1733; the university, which had 10,000 students in the 12th century; a library, with 60,000 volumes; and the Colegio Viejo, containing the provincial museum. Salamanca was a town of some importance when Hannibal took it from the Vettones, 222 B.C. The Goths, who took it from the Arabs, and gave it up to Alphonse the Great in 1055, retook and destroyed it. Salamanca played an important part in the Peninsular War. The battle of Salamanca, in which Wellington defeated the French under Marmont on the 22nd of July 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 m. SE. of the city. Alt. 2670 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 54.4° F., Jan. 39.6°, Aug. 72.2°; mean annual rfall. (12 yrs.), 8.11 in. P. 22,200.

Salamanca, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., 50 m. S. by E. Buffalo; has an active trade in lumber. P. <4000.

Salamina, tn., Colombia, S. dep. Antioquia, 115 m. NW. Bogotá, 50 m. S. by E. Medellin; salt is mined here. Alt. 5945 ft. P. (including dist.) 10,000.

Salamis, or **Hagios Sergios,** site of ruins, Asiatic Turkey, Cyprus, 7 m. NNW. Famagusta; was formerly an important port on the E. ct., founded by the Achæans.

Salamis, Koluri, or **Kuluri,** isl., Greece, prov. Attica and Bœotia, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 m. W. Athens. Shape irregular; surface mountainous, wooded in some parts; and on the coast, wheat, wine, and olives are grown. It has several villages and convents, one a great resort of many pilgrims, and the modern town Koluri, its cap., on its W. side. On the N. side are the arsenal and chief naval station of Greece. In the channel between it and the mainland the Greeks, under Themistocles, gained a naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis. Area, 36 sq. m. Tn. P. <4000; demos P. (1889) 6254.

Salang, riv., Celebes, flowing SSW. into the Strait of Macassar.

Salang, or **Junkseylon Island,** isl., Siam, Malay Penin., from which it is separated by a strait of nearly 2 m. wide, covered by mountains, off the W. ct., crossed by 8° N.; tin-mining, or rather quarrying for tin ore carried on by Chinese. Length, N. to S., 28 m., by 11 m. broad; area, 294 sq. m. P. 12,000.

Salango Island, isl., S. America, off the W. ct., in about 1° 35′ S.

Salaparuta, comm., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 15½ m. S. Alcamo. P. <5000.

Salar, Grande, plain, Chile, prov. Tarapaca, 50 m. SSE. Iquique; deposits of saltpetre and salt. Length, N. to S., 25 m., by 6 m. broad.

Salar, Sal'aris, or **Salors,** Turki tribe, China, in the NW., prov. Kansu, along the r. bk. of the upper Hwang-ho.

Salar del Carmen, nitrate-mining vil., Chile, prov. and 10 m. (22 m. by rail) E. Antofagasta. Alt. 1700 ft.

Salas, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 21 m. W. Oviedo, dist. Belmonte. P. 16,400.

Salasa, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Pangasinán, 112 m. NNW. Manila. P. 5800.

Salatan, cape, the most southerly point of Borneo, in the S., in 4° S.

Salatiga, tn. and one of the principal sanitaria of Java, E. Indies, 22 m. SSE. Samarang. Alt. 1885 ft. P. <2000.

Salaverri, coast vil., Peru, dep. Libertad, on the coast, in about 8° 10′ S., close to Trujillo, with which and also Ascope it is connected by rail; exposed roadstead; interior are rather rich gold-mines.

Salavina, tn., Argentine Republic, Santiago del Estero, 176 m. SE. by S. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Salawat Pass, pass, across the main chain of the Caucasus, Daghestan, in 41° 24′ N., 47° 13′ E. Alt. 9283 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, map, p. 380).

Salawati, Salvati, or **Salwatti,** group of isls. at NW. extremity of New Guinea, belonging to the Sultan of Tidore, consists of the two large isls. Salavati and Batante, and several small islands, between 0° 35′–1° 30′ S. and 128° 50′–131° 8′ E.; cap. Samate. The coast is inhabited by Mohammedan Malays, and the interior by savage Papuans. Area of entire group, 700 sq. m. P. 3–4000.

Salaya, port, Brit. India, Bombay, 9 m. N. Khambhália, of which town it is the port; has an excellent harbour, perfectly sheltered, and with two entrances. P. <5000.

Sala-y-Gomez, isl., Pacific, in about 26½° S., 105° W., ENE. of Easter I.

Salazar de las Palmas, comm., Colombia.

Salazie, comm., Réunion I., 12½ m. SSE. St. Denis, is the principal sanitarium of the island; has mineral springs at Hellbourg, 2½ m. to the S. Alt. 2860 ft.

Salbke, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle and 10 m. E. Wanzleben. P. <3000.

Sälbo, vil. and lake, Norway. See **Selbo.**

Salceda, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Pontevedras. P. <5000.

Salces, tn., France. See **Salses.**

Salchah, place named in O. T. See **Salkhâd.**

Salcombe, par., tn., and small port, situated in extreme S. of Devonshire, Totnes div., on the W. side of an inlet known as the **Salcombe R.,** 11 m. SW. Dartmouth; mild and equable climate, adjacent to some of the most magnificent coast scenery in Devonshire. Largely visited in the season, and rapidly rising as a watering-place. The tidal harbour is 11–12 ft. deep at high water ordinary spring tides. Salcombe is noted for its very mild climate. Oranges, citrons, lemons, and sub-tropical plants come to perfection. Local Board formed in 1880. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <2000.

Salcombe Regis, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 14½ m. E. by S. Exeter. P. <750.

Salcott, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 7 m. SW. by S. Colchester, P.O. (**Salcot**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**S. with Virley**) P. <500.

Saldaña, Rio, riv., Colombia, dep. Tolima, l. bk. trib. of the Magdalena, rises in the Nevada de Huila, and flows NE. for about 165 m.

Saldanha Bay, bay, Cape Colony, on the W. ct., in about 33° S.; a fine landlocked harbour, at present only used as a quarantine station. Round it is a good grain-growing region.

Saldenhofen, comm., Austria, Styria, on the r. bk. of the Drave, 42 m. E. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Saldinsk, Upper and **Lower,** iron-works, Russia, govt.

Perm, 85 m. NE. Ekaterinburg, on Salda R., 7 m. from each other. Upper Saldinsk, P. <5000; Lower Saldinsk, P. 8000.

Sale, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 5½ m. W. Stockport, suburb of Manchester, with stn. (**Sale and Ashton-on-Mersey**) on the Cheshire Lines and M. S. & L. Joint, Manchester South Junction and Altrincham, and L. & NW. Rlys., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**Sale Moor**). P. 9600.

Sale, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. NE. by E. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Sale, tn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 116 m. E. by S. Melbourne, at the head of the Gippsland Lakes navigation; dairy-farming is largely carried on in the neighbourhood; there are also gold-mines. P. <3500.

Saleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10 m. SE. by E. Louth, 2½ m. E. by S. Aby stn. P. <250.

Saléchan, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 26 m. ESE. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, near l. bk. Garonne; copper, lead, zinc, &c., are mined here. P. (comm.) <2000.

Salée, Rivière. See **Guadeloupe.**

Saleh, or **Salee,** seapt., Morocco. See **Sali.**

Salehiya, vil., Syria. See **Es Salehiya.**

Salehurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., on the Rother, 10 m. NW. by N. Hastings, 1½ m. E. by N. Robertsbridge stn., P.O.; 6565 ac. P. <2500.

Saleijer, isl., Dutch E. Indies. See **Saleyer.**

Salem, tn., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. Salem, on a trib. of Cauvery R., 69 m. NW. by N. Trichinopoli, on the western slopes of the Shevaroy Hills, a little E. of the railway to Calicut. The Europeans live in a suburb named Hastampatti; has a considerable weaving industry on S. side of town, and manufactures carpets. It is famous for its cutlery. The iron ores, cropping out at the height of about 2000 ft. on the isolated Kanjamalai Mt., 6 m. WSW. of Salem, are almost inexhaustible, and of excellent quality. Limestone exists near Sankaridrúg (21 m. SW.), but the only fuel that can be obtained is charcoal. Alt. more than 900 ft. P. 67,700; Hindus, 60,900.

Salem, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wellington co., on riv. Irvine, 1 m. from Elora, 14 m. from Guelph. P. <1500.

Salem, vil. and mission station, Cape Colony, dist. Albany, 65 m. SW. King William's Town. Alt. 492 ft. Annual rfall. (5 yrs.), 21.61 in. P. <2000.

Salem, vil., on the coast of Dutch Guiana, in 56° 23′ W.

Salem, Palestine, in O. T., sometimes used for **Jerusalem.** See also **Sálim.**

Salem, vil., U.S., Illinois, cap. Marion co., 67 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Salem, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Washington co., 75 m. S. Indianapolis; brisk trade, and large manufactures. P. <2000.

Salem, vil., U.S., Iowa, Henry co., 28 m. W. by N. Burlington; seat of Whittier college. P. <1500.

Salem, vil., U.S., Maine, Franklin co., near Saddleback Mt., 45 m. NW. by N. Augusta. P. <1500.

Salem, city, U.S., at the head of an inlet on coast of Massachusetts, cap. Essex co., 15 m. NE. by N. Boston. The harbour is safe, but not of sufficient depth for large vessels. There is a large coasting trade. Manufactures cotton, leather, &c. Salem is distinguished for its literary and charitable institutions, public library of 32,000 volumes, the Essex Institute (historical) library of 65,000 volumes, the Peabody Academy of Science, with a museum including that of the East India Marine Society, 1799. Salem is the headquarters of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Next to Plymouth, it is the oldest town in New England. It was first settled by Roger Conant, 1626; John Endicott followed with a new charter in 1628. It was the scene of the witchcraft trials in 1692, and of the great jail delivery in 1693 which ended the delusion; it was also famous for its early commercial enterprise. Birthplace of Hawthorne, Prescott, and Bowditch. P. (1850) 20,300; (1870) 24,000; (1880) 27,600; (1890) 30,800.

Salem, city, U.S., Missouri, cap. Dent co., 98 m. SW. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Salem, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 12 m. E. Nashua. P. <2000.

Salem, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Richardson co., 82 m. S. Omaha, with limestone quarries. P. <1500.

Salem, city, U.S., New Jersey, cap. Salem co., 28 m. SW. by S. Philadelphia (Penn.), with which it has daily steam communication. It is the shipping point of a large dist.; has an extensive local trade, and important manufactures. Settled 1673. P. 5500; (1895) 6300.

Salem, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the SW., bordered W. by the Delaware R.

Salem, vil., U.S., New York, one of the caps. of Washington co., 34 m. NNE. Troy.

Salem, city, U.S., N. Carolina, Forsyth co., 92 m. W. by N. Raleigh. P. <3000.

Salem, city, U.S., Ohio, Columbiana co., 70 m. W. Pittsburg (Pa.), in the heart of the coal and iron region of eastern Ohio, with important manufactures. First settled by Quakers. Alt. 682 ft. (R.R.). P. 5800.

Salem, tn., U.S., cap. of Oregon, Marion co., on the Willamette R., 42 m. SSW. Portland; seat of Willamette university. P. <3000.

Salem, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, McCook co., 58 m. N. Yankton. P. <1500.

Salem, tn., U.S., Virginia, co. and 5 m. SW. Roanoke, 140 m. W. by S. Richmond. P. <4000.

Salem, New, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 25 m. NE. by N. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Salem, West, vil., U.S., Ohio, Mayne co., 43 m. SW. by S. Cleveland. Alt. 682 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Salem Depôt, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 7 m. by rail N. Lawrence. P. <1500.

Salemi, comm., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 20 m. E. Marsala. P. 15,400.

Sale Moor, PM.O., Eng., Cheshire. See **Sale.**

Salen, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on Salen Bay, on the S. ct. of the Ardnamurchan Penin., about the middle of Loch Sunart coast, with a pier, PMT.O.

Salen, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the S. shore of Salen Bay, Mull, about the middle of the Sound of Mull, with a pier. P. <750.

Salen-myo, or **Salin** (census), tn., Upper Burma, dist. Menbo (Minbu), near r. bk. Irâwadi, 130 m. SW. Mandalay. P. 10,300.

Salen-myo, tn., Upper Burma, 42 m. S. by W. Pagan. P. <5000.

Salentinium, cape, Italy. See **Santa Maria di Leuca.**

Salernes, tn., France, dep. Var, 36 m. NE. by N. Toulon; manufactures plaster figures, &c. P. <3000.

Salerno, tn. and port, Italy, Campania, cap. prov. Salerno, on **Gulf of Salerno,** 9 m. ENE. Amalfi; see of an archbishop, founded 974. Important manufactures of cotton; iron and copper founding. The cathedral, founded 1084, has frequently been restored; its bronze gates, dated 1099, were brought from Constantinople; it contains the tomb of Pope Gregory VII., the celebrated Hildebrand. On a height overlooking the town are the ruins of the old castle of the dukes of Lombardy, which Robert Guiscard besieged for eight months, and, after capturing it, made one of his chief seats (1075). The Emperor Henry IV. took it in 1193. Its school of medicine was famous in the Middle Ages. P. 23,000.

Salers, vil., France, dep. Cantal, 53 m. SW. by S. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 10 m. SE. by E. Mauriac. P. <2000.

Sales, vil., Switzd., cant. and 14 m. SW. by S. Freiburg.

Sales, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud. See **Montreux.**

Salesbury, par., Eng., Lancashire, 5 m. N. Blackburn, P.O. P. <250.

Sale Trou, comm., isl. and republic Haiti, S. ct., 36 m. SE. Port au Prince, in 71° 59′ W. P. 7000.

Salette-Fallavaux, La, comm., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 25 m. SE. Grenoble, 2 m. NE. Corps; became a place of pilgrimage in 1846, and is now one of the most celebrated in France. P. <2000.

Salève, mt., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 4½ m. SW. Geneva; is a favourite walk of the Genevese. Length, 11½ m.

Saleyer, or **Saleijer** (Malay, 'land of shrimps'), isl., East Indies, administratively connected with Dutch Saleyer of Celebes, from which it is separated by the Strait of Saleyer, 4½ m. long, between 5° 49′ and 6° 28′ S. The E. ct., serrated and rocky, is covered with coral reefs; the W. ct., flat and sandy, affords excellent anchorage at Pedang, between the mainland and Passi I. The climate, flora, and fauna are similar to those of Celebes (*q.v.*); cyclones are rare. Cap. Saleyer, on the W. ct. Length, N. to S., 47 m.; maximum breadth, 7½ m.; area, 245 sq. m. P. 57,000. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1886, p. 193.

Salez, vil., Switzd., cant. and 14 m. SSE. St. Gall.

Salford, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 10 m. SW. Bedford, 4½ m. SE. Newport Pagnell, 2 m. NNE. Woburn Sand stn. P. <250. See **Holcutt.**

Salford, mun. bor., Eng. See **Manchester.**

Salford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 12½ m. NW. Woodstock, 2 m. WNW. Chipping Norton. P. <500.

Salford, part of par., Wales, Radnorshire, 1½ m. NE. New Radnor. See **Kinnerton.**

Salford Priors, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 6 m. NNE. Evesham, on the M. R., P.O. (**Salford Prior**); 4769 ac. P. <1000.

Salgar, tn., Colombia, on Sabanilla Bay, near the mouth of the Magdalena, connected by rail with Barranquilla.

Salgareda, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. ENE. Treviso. P. <3000.

Salgesch, comm., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3 m. W. Leuk. P. <2000.

Salgó-Tarján, comm., Hungary, co. Nográd, dist. Fülek; coal is mined here. P. 9500.

Salgrámi, riv., Brit. India. See **Gandak, Great.**

Salh, or *Sael,* Anglo-Saxon; Latin, *Salix,* 'the willow'; *e.g.,* Salford, 'willow ford.'

Salhouse, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 15 m. WNW. Yarmouth, on the G. E. R., PM.O. P. <750. See **Wroxham.**

Sali, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Dulce, Rio.**

Sali, Saleh, Salee, Sally, or more familiarly **Sallee,** called by the Arabs **Sla,** seapt., W. ct. Morocco, 108 m. W. Fez, on the N. side of the Bu-ragreg mouth, 3 m. NE. Rabat (*q.v.*), in 34° 5′ N. In the 16th century, and long afterwards, headquarters of the Morocco pirates (Slawis, Sallateens, or Sallee Rovers).

Salice, vil., Corsica, arr. and 17 m. NE. by N. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Salice, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 18 m. S. Brindisi. P. <4000.

Salida, city, U.S., Colorado, Chaffee co., 100 m. SW. by S. Denver, with iron-mines. Alt. 7028 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Salies, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. and 12 m. E. St. Gaudens; has two mineral springs, one of which is the richest in sulphur in the Pyrenees; thermal establishment. P. <2000.

Salies-de-Bearn, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. Orthez; has two mineral springs and baths, used since the 11th century; also a thermal establishment, used for the manufacture of salt. P. <4000.

Salignac, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, 34 m. ESE. Périgueux, arr. Sarlat. P. <2000.

Saligny, vil., France, dep. Allier, 34 m. NW. by N. Roanne, arr. and 22 m. ESE. Moulins; manganese is mined here. P. < 2000.

Saligny, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. W. by N. Geneva.

Salihiye, comm., Egypt, 23 m. NW. Ismailia. Here the French, under Bonaparte, defeated the Mameluks and Arabs, under Ilrahim Bey, 1798; they took the town, 1800. P. <3000.

Salihli, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak Sarukhan, 15 m. WNW. Alashehr. P. 7000; Moham. 6300.

Sâlim, site, Palestine, the *Salem* of Gen. xiv. 18, the *Salim* of John iii. 23, 32° 13′ N., 35° 19′ E., 4 m. E. Nâblus.

Sâlimpur-Majhauli, Brit. India. See **Majhauli-Salimpur.**

Salin, tn., Upper Burma. See **Salen-myo.**

Salina, plural *Salinas,* Spanish and Portuguese, 'salt-pit' or 'salt-work.'

Salina, salt-mine, Colombia. See **Chita.**

Salina, vil., Italy, Lipari Is., on the E. ct. of an island of the same name, 6 m. NW. by N. of the middle of Lipari I. The island produces a noted wine. Alt. (island) 3155 ft. P. 5600.

Salina, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Saline co., on Smoky Hill R., 108 m. W. by S. Topeka; has salt springs. P. 6100.

Salina Cruz, seapt. vil., Mexico, state of Oaxaca, 12½ m. SSE. Tehuantepec. The Isthmus Rly. is now in process of construction. P. <2000.

Salinæ, tn., Eng., Worcester. See **Droitwich.**

Salinas, tn., Brazil. See **Santo Antonio das Salinas.**

Salinas, comm., Mexico, state of and 60 m. NW. by W. San Luis Potosi; salt is mined here. P. 6400.

Salinas, port of Reyes, Uruguay, on the Beni, in 14° 18′ S.

Salinas, riv., U.S., California, flowing NNW. into Monterey Bay.

Salinas, city, U.S., California, Monterey co., 87 m. SSE. San Francisco. P. <3000.

Salinas, Cabo de, the most southerly point S. of the isl. of Majorca, Spain.

Salinas, Las, vil., Chile, prov. and 62 m. Antofagasta; nitrates of soda and potassium are mined here. P. <2000.

Salinas, Punta, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, 40 m. SW. Benguela, in 12° 53′ S.

Salinas, Punta, cape, Venezuela, in about 70° 20′ W.

Salinas, Punta, cape, W. Indies, Haiti, on S. ct. of republic of Santo Domingo, marks the E. entrance of the Bay of Ocoa.

Salinas Bay, Central America, on the Pacific coast, on the frontiers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is perfectly sheltered; 6 m. long, and 3 m. broad.

Salinas de Añana, vil., Spain, Basque Provs., prov. Alava, 16 m. WSW. Vitoria; has saline springs. P. <2000.

Salinas de Lenis, tn., Spain, Basque Provs., Guipuzcoa, 37 m. SW. St. Sebastian; has a rich saline spring. P. <2000.

Salinas Grandes, vast region of salt marshes, Argentine Republic, between the provs. Córdoba and Catamarca, extending about 175 m. SW. and NE., between 31° and 28° 30′ S. Breadth, 18–31 m.; area over 1930 sq. m.

Salinas Victoria, comm., Mexico, Nuevo Leon, on the Pesquerto, 25 m. N. Monterey. P. <4000.

Salindres, vil., France, dep. Gard, 25 m. NNW. Nimes, arr. and 5 m. NE. by E. Alais; manufactures aluminium and chemicals; bitumen and iron pyrites are mined here. P. <2000.

Saline, par., Scot., Fife, 5 m. SE. Dollar, 2 m. N. Oakley stn.; has coal-mining. PM.O. 8189 ac. P. <1000.

Saline, co., U.S., Arkansas, between 34° and 35° N., and bounded in the SE. by the Arkansas R.

Saline, co., U.S., Illinois, S. of 38° N., and between 88° and 89° W.

Saline, co., U.S., Kansas, W. of 97° W., and S. of 39° N.

Saline, riv., U.S., Kansas, in the N., l. bk. trib. of Smoky Hill R., which it joins about 5 m. E. Salina.

Saline, vil., U.S., Michigan, Washtenaw co., 40 m. W. by S. Detroit. P. <1500.

Saline, co., U.S., Missouri, crossed in the E. by 93° W., bounded on the N. by the Missouri R.

Saline, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE. crossed by 40½° N., and in the E. by 97° W.

Saline River, U.S., Arkansas, rises by several branches in Grant co., flows SE. then S. into Ouachita R., between Bradley and Ashley cos. Length, 175 m.

Salines, Pointe des, cape, at the S. end of the British isl. of Grenada, W. Indies.

Salines, Pointe des, cape, at the S. end of Martinique I., W. Indies.

Salineville, coal-mining vil., U.S., Ohio, Columbiana co., 42 m. N. by W. Wheeling (W. Va.). Alt. 879 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Saling, Great, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 4 m. WNW. Braintree, 2½ m. NW. by N. Rayne stn., PM.O. (**Saling**). P. <500.

Saling Bardfield, par., Eng., Essex. See **Bardfield, Saling.**

Salins, tn., France, dep. Jura, 21 m. SSW. Besançon, arr. Poligny; has saline springs, worked from time immemorial for the manufacture of salt; thermal establishment. Salins is historically noted for its sieges, and has several times been burnt down, the last occasion being in 1825. P. <5000.

Salins, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 1 m. SSW. Moutiers; has a mineral spring and baths. P. (comm.) <2000.

Salins d'Hyères, Les, or **Les Vieux Salins,** vil., France, dep. Var, arr. Toulon, 4 m. E. and on N. shore of the roadstead of Hyères; has a fishing-port. Is a dependency of the military port of Toulon, which has here its artillery school. Salt is found 3 m. S. Hyères. P. <2000.

Salir, tn., Portugal, dist. Faro. P. <4000.

Salisbury, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., 74 m. NE. St. John, on a railway. P. <1500.

Salisbury, lake, central Africa, in about 1½° N., 34° E., seen from the top of Mount Elgon, but not yet visited by Europeans. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, map., p. 248.)

Salisbury, or **New Sarum,** episcopal city, parl. and (since 1227) mun. bor., Eng., Wiltshire, 81 m. WSW. London, on the Avon, at its confluence with three tribs., on the G. W. and SW. Rlys. The plan is laid out in rectangular plots, with spacious market-place in the centre planted with trees. The cathedral, built on the hill fortress of *Old Sarum,* 2 m. off, was removed in 1220. The present tower with its lofty spire, 404 ft., is admired for its proportions, and the building as a whole (473 ft. long), surrounded by a beautiful close (area, ½ sq. m.), is the finest in England. *Sarum* was a Roman town, and has many antiquities. The Blackmore Museum here is noted for its collection of prehistoric remains from both worlds. Other objects of interest are the Poultry Cross, with six arches, built in 1330; the bishop's palace, the deanery. There are several important educational establishments, and many charities. The diocese includes the whole of Dorset and the greater part of Wiltshire, with parts of Berkshire, Devon, Hampshire, and Somerset; P. (1891) 370,000. Since 1885, Salisbury has returned only one member to Parliament. Market-days, Tu. and S. Alt. 180 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 34.3 in. Mun. bor. or city P. (1801) 7700; (1851) 11,700; (1871) 12,900; (1891) 15,500; parl. bor. P. (1891) 17,400.

Salisbury, par., Queensland. See **Port Douglas.**

Salisbury, tp., S. Australia, Adelaide co., 12 m. N. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line. St. Kilda Beach, 7 m. to the E., is a seaside resort. P. <1500.

Salisbury, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 33 m. NE. by E. Poughkeepsie (N. Y.), with iron mines and manufactures. Salisbury is unsurpassed for railway car wheels. P. <4000.

Salisbury, tn., U.S., Maryland, cap. Wicomico co., 80 m. SE. by E. Washington (D. C.); has a large coasting and inland trade. Lumber and grain are the chief exports. P. <3000.

Salisbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 4 m. NW. Newburyport; manufactures shoes. Salisbury Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean, 3½ m. NE., is a seaside resort. P. <1500.

Salisbury, tn., U.S., Missouri, Chariton co., 70 m. NNW. Jefferson City. P. <2000.

Salisbury, settlement, U.S., Montana, Madison co., 35 m. SSE. Butte City, on the Beaver Head Rly.

Salisbury, city, U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Rowan co., 105 m. W. Raleigh. P. <5000.

Salisbury Island, Hudson Strait, Brit. N. America, in 63° 27′ N., 76° 40′ W.

Salisbury Plain, an undulating tract of open downs, Eng., co. Wiltshire, mainly between Salisbury and Devizes, highest point (Westbury Down) 775 ft., from which most of the hill chains of Salisbury and central England proceed. On it, about 8½ m. N. Salisbury, is Stonehenge, and there are many traces of British and Roman camps. Alt. 380 ft. Annual rfall. (1866–80), 30.77 in.

Salisbury Sound, gulf, on the NW. of Baranof I., Alaska, leading to Peril and Neva Straits.

Salix, Latin, 'the willow.' See *Salh.*

Saliyany, tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 158 m. SW.

Baku, at the head of the Saliyany I., or delta, formed by the branches of Kura, 12 m. from Caspian Sea; annexed to Russia in 1813. The **Saliyany fisheries** are among the most important on the Caspian, and yield every year about 2,000,000 fish and 800 cwt. of caviare and gelatine. P. (tn.) 12,100.

Saljar, mts. and riv., W. Siberia, Altai region, on r. bk. of Katuñ; very picturesque; highest summit, 7500 ft.

Salkehatchie, Big, riv., U.S., in the S. of S. Carolina, flows SE. through St. Helena Sound into the Atlantic. **Salkehatchie, Little,** a l. bk. trib. of the Big Salkehatchie, has a nearly parallel course to the confluence.

Salkeld, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cumberland. Great Salkeld, on the l. bk. of the Eden, div. and 4½ m. NE. by N. Penrith, P.O., P.<500. Little Salkeld, on the r. bk. of the Eden, on the M. R.; gypsum is worked here; P.O. P.<250.

Salkhâd, oasis, Palestine, *Salchah* in the O. T., 32° 31′ N., 36° 39′ E., 18 m. S. by E. Kanawat.

Sálkhiá, a N. suburb of Howrah, Brit. India.

Sall, or *Zaal,* Teutonic, 'a stone dwelling,' 'hall,' 'house,' cognate with the Spanish and Portuguese *sala; e.g.,* Eversal, 'the dwelling of the wild boar;' Laufenselden, 'the dwelling near the waterfall;' Upsala, Scandinavian *Upsalr,* 'the high halls.'

Sall, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 13 m. NW. by N. Norwich, 1 m. NE. Reepham stn. P. 250.

Sallagh, Lough, lake, Ire., in the S. of co. Leitrim, 14 m. ESE. Carrick-on-Shannon.

Sallanches, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, on the Arve, 30 m. SE. by E. Geneva, arr. Bonneville. P.<2000.

Salland, old dist., Holland. See **Overijssel.**

Sallau, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, 10 m. NW. Douai; coal is mined here. P.<2000.

Sallee, seapt., Morocco. See **Sali.**

Sallent, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 35 m. NNW. Barcelona, dist. Manresa. P.<5000.

Salles-Curan, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Millau, 37 m. ENE. Albi. P.<2000.

Salles-la-Source, formerly **Salles-Comtaux,** tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 7 m. NNW. Rodez; coal and iron are mined here. Has three small thermal establishments 1 m. WNW. The town, situated in a large amphitheatre in the Causse-de-Rodez, is one of the most picturesque places in France. Here are vast caverns, in which Roquefort cheeses are made. P.<2000; comm. P.<3000.

Salling, penin., Denmark, prov. Viborg, jutting N. into the Liim Fjord.

Sallins, tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. North Naas, 2 m. N. Naas, on the G. S. & W. R., where it is joined by the Naas and Tullow Branch, P.O. P.<500.

Sallybrook, stn., Ire., co. Donegal, on the Londonderry & Lough Swilly and Letterkenny Rlys., 5 m. E. Letterkenny.

Sallyford, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Emo.

Sally Gap, a defile, Ire., in the N. of co. Wicklow, 9 m. SW. by W. Bray. Alt. about 1500 ft.

Sallymount, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Ballina.

Salmantica, tn., Spain. See **Salamanca.**

Salmári, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Rangpur, on r. bk. Brahmaputra, 56 m. S. by E. Kuch Behar. P.<5000.

Salmas, fertile plain, Persian Armenia (Azerbaijan), on NW. side of Lake Urumia.

Salmedina, small isl., Spain, prov. Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 15 m. WNW. Jerez de la Frontera.

Salmon, riv., Canada, New Brunswick, rises in Kent co., and flows SW. into Grand Lake.

Salmon, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., flows SW. into Cobequid Bay.

Salmon, riv., Canada, Quebec, rises near the frontier of Maine (U.S.), and flows NW. to the riv. St. Francis.

Salmon, riv., Newfoundland, flows S. into Fortune Bay, about 55¾° W.

Salmon, riv., U.S., Connecticut, rises in Tolland co., and flows S. to the Connecticut R. at E. Haddam.

Salmon, riv., U.S., Idaho, rises in Salmon River Mts., Alturos co., and in the Rocky Mts., Lemhi co., by two branches which flow N. by W. and unite some miles above Salmon City. The river then flows NW. into Snake R., 50 m. above Lewiston. Length, 425 m.

Salmon. 1. River, U.S., New York, in the NE., trib. of the St. Lawrence, which it joins on the r. bk. in about 74° 35′ W. **2.** River in the same state, flows E. into the Lake Ontario, about 20 m. E. by N. Oswego; 14 m. above the mouth are falls at Orwell, where, after 2 m. of rapids, the river makes an almost perpendicular leap of 107 ft. between rock precipices.

Salmon Arm, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 119° 22′ W., 1166 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 316 m. E. Vancouver.

Salmonby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 10 m. S. Louth, 5 m. NE. Horncastle stn. P.<250.

Salmon City, vil., U.S., Idaho, cap. Lemhi co., 140 m. W. by N. from the NE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Salmon Falls, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Stafford co., on Salmon Falls R., 35 m. E. by N. Concord. P.<1500.

Salmonier, tn., Newfoundland, on St. Mary's Bay, 49 m. from St. John's. P.<1500.

Salmon Leap, fall on riv. Liffey, Ire., co. Kildare, near Leixlip.

Salmon Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Ontario, in 77° 14′ W.

Salmonville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 29 m. W. by N. Toronto, on a railway. P.<1500.

Salmünster, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 32 m. ENE. Frankfurt. P.<2000.

Salò, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 15 m. ENE. Brescia, on W. shore of Lake Garda; has a Gothic cathedral. P.<4000.

Salobreña, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 31 m. S. Granada, dist. Motril. P.<4000.

Salon, tn., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 20 m. WNW. Aix; manufactures olive-oil and soap; trade in almonds for confectionery. P. 6300.

Salona, ancient tn., Austria. See **Spalato.**

Salona, Greece. See **Amphissa.**

Salonica (Turkish **Selanik,** Slavonic **Saloniki**), the ancient *Thessalonica* or *Therma,* tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Salonica, at the head of the Gulf of Salonica, 13 m. ENE. of the mouth of the Vardar. Salonica, second only to Constantinople in importance, is one of the two heads of the great railway which traverses central Europe, passing Belgrade, Budapest, and Vienna, and of which Paris is the terminus. Its roadstead is one of the deepest and safest on the Ægean Sea, and has a quay 5905 ft. long; but vessels discharge in the roadstead by means of lighters. The town is extremely unhealthy, but is furnished with water-works, tramways, &c. A proposal for constructing a commercial harbour here was under consideration in 1894. The town is overlooked by the ancient citadel of *Heptapyrgion,* or 'the seven towers.' Here is a government cigarette factory, besides steam flour-mills, soap and brick factories, brewery, and cotton-mills; carpet-making is also carried on; antimony and chrome ore mined near. Salonica was a Roman colony in the third century B.C.; it is celebrated as a scene of the preaching of St. Paul. Constantine rebuilt the town, but the Iconoclasts, after pillaging, put it to fire and sword. In 551, 597, 676, 678, 685–87 it was besieged by the Servians; in 996 the Byzantines were here defeated by the Macedonian King Samuil. It was sacked by the Saracens in 904, who carried off 22,000 of the people; in 1207 besieged by the Bulgarian King Kalojan, but never taken from the Byzantines till 1222, when it was taken by Prince Theodore of Epirus, and in 1325 by the younger Andronicus; again besieged by the Servians in 1349, but first taken from the Greeks by the Turks in 1429. A dreadful fire which occurred in 1890 destroyed the new quarters and the cathedral of St. Sophia, built by Justinian, and used by the Turks as a mosque like other old Christian churches. An old Roman triumphal arch crossing the ancient *Via Egnatia* still exists (another destroyed in 1867). P. 121,600, of whom 60,600 Jews (who regard themselves as of Spanish origin, dating from 1571, and speak a corrupt Spanish among themselves), including 5000 Moham. (Deunmés), 25,000 Turks, 14,000 Greeks, 11,000 Slavs, 6000 Muhajirs (refugees), 3300 Franks, 1700 Zinzars and Albanians. Count Vizković furnished the same figures, but said there were 72,000 Jews, only 20,600 Turks, Muhajirs, and Negroes.

Salonica, Guif of, in the NW. of the Ægean Sea, between Thessaly on the W., Macedonia on the NW., and Chalcidice on the E., is formed of two distinct parts, one of which is very wide, and lies SE. and NW., the other, which is narrow, lies SW. and NE.

Saloniki, Turkey in Europe. See **Salonica.**

Salop, co., Eng. See **Shropshire.**

Salor, tribe. See **Salar.**

Salperton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 7½ m. E. by S. Cheltenham, 3 m. E. Andoversford stn. P.<250.

Salpi, marshy lake, Italy, Apulia, prov. and 25 m. E. by S. Foggia, near the SW. shore of the Gulf of Manfredonia, on the Adriatic coast. Length, 8¼ m.; greatest breadth, less than 3 m.

Salreu, tn., Portugal, dist. Aveiro. P.<4000.

Sals, lake, Norway. See **Salsvand.**

Salsburgh, coal-mining vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 4 m. ESE. Airdrie, 2 m. ENE. Newhouse stn., P.O. P.<500.

Salses, or **Salces,** tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 11 m. N. by E. Perpignan. P.<3000.

Salsette Island, isl., Brit. India, off the W. ct., N. of Bombay I., connected with the mainland by roads and railways; has many Buddhist rock-cut temples and monasteries; the great Keneri cave belongs mainly to the beginning of the 5th century. The English captured it from the Maráthás in December 1774, and it was formally annexed to the East India Company's dominions in 1782 by the treaty of Salbái.

Salsipuedes, Punta, cape, Central America, Costa Rica, on the SW. ct. of the penin., W. of Dulce Gulf.

Salso, ancient *Himera,* riv., Sicily, rises in E. of prov.

Palermo, flows S., and enters the Mediterranean at Licata. Length, 89 m.; area of basin, 765 sq. m.; mean discharge, 600 cubic ft. per second.

Salsomaggiore, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 17 m. W. Parma; has brine-springs, mineral waters impregnated with iodine, and petroleum wells, and is now entirely lighted by natural gas. P. 5700.

Salsvand, or **Sals,** lake, Norway, prov. Trondhjem, separated from the Folden Fjord by an isthmus ½ m. long.

Salt, tn., Palestine. See **Es Salt.**

Salt, riv., U.S., Missouri, in the NE., r. bk. trib. of the Mississippi, which it joins about 39° 25′ N.

Salt, North and **South,** two bars., Ire., in the NE. of co. Kildare.

Salta, prov., Argentine Republic, in the extreme NW.; it is backed by plateaux of the Andes, nearly 20,000 ft. high; the country inclines SE., with the rivs. Bermejo, Juramento (the upper Salado), and Teuco. The principal agricultural products are lucerne, sugar-cane, maize, wheat, oats, potatoes, the vine, and other fruits. Chief exports, cattle and horses, also tanned leather, cheese, and wool. Salta has considerable mineral wealth, as yet unworked, including gold, silver, copper, china-clay, coal, asphalt, and petroleum. Mineral springs are utilised at Rosario and El Paraiso. Common salt is obtained in Salinas Grandes, in the N. A railway from Tucuman to Jujuy crosses the prov. Area of prov. nearly 50,000 sq. m. The population is officially estimated at 145,000 (1889), not including the Indians of the Chaco.

Salta, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, cap. state Salta, 145 m. N. by W. Tucuman; founded in 1582 by Hernando de Lerma; seat of a bishop. Meteorological observatory in 24° 45′ 40″ N., 65° 23′ 45″ W. Alt. 3944 ft. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1873–76, 1879–82), yr. 63.8° F., Jan. 71.8°, July 53.3°; annual rfall. 22.6 in., April–Sept. 1.6 in. P. 20,000.

Saltaire, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div. and par., 3½ m. NW. by N. Bradford, on the riv. Aire, and the M. R.; built about 1850 by Mr. (afterwards Sir Titus) Salt for the accommodation of the population dependent on his great alpaca works, established here about fourteen years after he had introduced the industry into England. Population not separately returned in the census, being included in that of the parish of Shipley.

Salt and Enson, par., Eng., co. and 3½ m. NE. Stafford, with a stn. (**Salt**) on the G. N. R., P.O. (**Salt**). P. <500.

Saltash, par., mun. bor. (since the time of William I.), market-tn., and port, Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Tamar, 4 m. NW. Plymouth, with stns. (**St. Budeaux** for **Saltash**) on L. & SW. R., and (**Saltash** for **Callington**) on the G. W. R., which is here carried across the Tamar by the Royal Albert Bridge, a magnificent structure of nineteen arches. Saltash was formerly a place of importance, represented in Parliament until 1832; it has an active coasting trade. Market-day, S. Alt. 150 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–80), 53.87 in. P. <3000.

Saltburn, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, on the NW. shore of Cromarty Firth, 4 m. WNW. Cromarty, 1½ m. ENE. Invergordon stn.

Saltburn-by-the-Sea, eccles. par., tn., and watering-place, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the coast, 10½ m. E. Middlesbrough, with a stn. (**Saltburn**) on the NE. R. The sands extend about 8 m. along the coast. P. <2500.

Saltby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8 m. NE. by E. Melton Mowbray, 3 m. ENE. Waltham on the Wold stn. P. <500. See **Sproxton.**

Saltcoats, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 205 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Saltcoats ('salt cots'), fishing tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the W. ct., 1 m. SE. Ardrossan, on the G. & SW. R. and C. R.; owes its origin and name to the settlement of a few salt-boilers here at an early date. Salt-making was carried on on a considerable scale from the end of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century. Greatly frequented as a health resort, having a fine shore for sea-bathing. P. 5900.

Salt Creek, city, U.S., Utah. See **Nephi.**

Saltee Islands, Ire., about 3 m. off S. ct. of co. Wexford, in 6° 36′ W.; the larger of the two islands lies about 15 m. E. Hook Head, and is 1 m. long. **Saltees Light-Ship,** Ire., 4½ m. further S.

Saltenfjord, fjord, Norway, prov. Tromsö, crossed by 67° 15′ N., runs inland by the **Skjerstadfjord,** with which it is connected by narrow channels, where it forms the famous **Saltström** rapid.

Salter and Eskat (or **Eskett**), par., Eng., Cumberland, 6 m. SE. Whitehaven, with iron ore. P. <250.

Salterforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, S. Skipton div., on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 8½ m. NNE. Burnley, 1 m. ESE. Barnoldswick stn., P.O. P. <500.

Salterhebble, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in ancient par. of Halifax, PMT.O. P. 6400.

Salterns, Great, par., Eng., Hants, 3 m. NE. Portsmouth. P. <250.

Saltersford with Kettleshulme, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, in ancient par. of Prestbury. P. <500.

Salterstown, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Magherafelt.

Salterstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, on Dundalk Bay, bar. Ferrard, 3 m. SE. Castlebellingham. P. <250.

Salter Street, or **Hockley Heath,** eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, in ancient par. of Tanworth, with a stn. (**Hockley**) on the G. W. R. P. <750.

Salterton, vil., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. E. Topsham.

Saltfleetby ('the dwelling on the salt-water channel') **St. Peter** and **Clement** and **All Saints,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., the former 2 m. from the E. ct., 8 m. E. by N. Louth, with a stn. (**Saltfleetby**) on the G. N. R., P.O. (**Saltfleetby**). Saltfleetby St. Peter, P. <500; Saltfleetby St. Clement and Saltfleetby All Saints, P. (each) <250.

Saltfleet Haven, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey or Louth div., on the E. ct., 9 m. ENE. Louth, 2½ m. NE. Saltfleetby stn.; is a sea-bathing resort, and sub-port to Boston. See **Skidbrooke.**

Saltford, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., on the Avon, 6½ m. ESE. Bristol, 2 m. E. Keynsham stn., on the G. W. R. (main line), PM.O. P. <500.

Salt Hill, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. N. Windsor.

Salthill, stn., Ire., co. Dublin, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., near Blackrock.

Saltholm, isl., Denmark, in the Sound, E. of Amager I. Length 4½ m., by 2 m. in its widest part.

Salthouse, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 1 m. from the N. ct., 9½ m. W. by N. Cromer, 3½ m. N. by W. Holt stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Kelling.**

Saltillo, comm., Mexico, Coahuila, 45 m. WSW. Monterey, with which it is connected by rail; has a cathedral. P. 22,800.

Salt Lake, Great, U.S. See **Great Salt Lake.**

Salt Lake City, U.S., cap. Utah, Salt Lake co., in 40° 46′ N., 112° 6′ W., 776 m. E. by N. San Francisco, by the old emigrant route, on a branch line of the Pacific Rly. Large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are reared; and with a view of being a self-sustaining colony, beetroot is grown for the manufacture of sugar, woollen factories have been built, besides grist-mills, cutlery, and pottery manufactories. Owing to the scarcity of rain, great attention is paid to artificial irrigation, by means of reservoirs of snow, which accumulates in the gorges of the mountains and yields never-failing streams during the summer. The city is 4 m. long, by 3 m. in breadth; the streets are at right angles, 132 ft. wide, with a stream of clear water on each side. The city has 75 m. of street railroad; it contains the university of Utah and other public buildings. The Mormon tabernacle contains a large organ, second only to that of Boston, and will seat 8000 to 9000 people. There are churches of various other bodies. This settlement was formed in 1847 by the 'Mormons' or 'Latter Day Saints' under Brigham Young, the successor of Joseph Smith, after their expulsion from the city of Nauvoo, Illinois, and the murder of their prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother in the gaol of Carthage. Alt. 4350 ft. Mean temp. (10¾ yrs., 1874–84), yr. 51.3° F., Jan. 28.7°, July 76.3°; (20 yrs.), yr. 51.7° F., Jan. 27.6°, July 76.1°; rfall., yr. 16.85 in., June–Sept. 2.98 in. P. (1870) 12,900; (1880) 20,800; (1890) 44,800.

Saltley, eccles. par., an E. suburb of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Eng., in the E. div., with a stn. on the M. R. P. 9300.

Saltmarsh, par., Eng., Herefordshire, in Bromyard union. P. <250.

Saltmarsh, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Ouse, 2½ m. E. Goole, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. (**Saltmarshe**) on the NE. R. P. <250.

Saltmills, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 12 m. E. by S. Waterford, on Bannow Harbour, P.O. P. <250.

Saltney, vil., Eng., Cheshire, partly in Flint, included in the parl. bor. of and 2 m. SW. Chester, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. See **Lache with Saltney.**

Saltney, par., Wales, Flintshire, 2 m. SW. Chester, on the L. & NW. R., with a stn. (**Saltney Ferry**), Mold Junction. Saltney has an important coasting trade, and is an outlet for the central districts of Wales. It has iron and railway works, and an anchor foundry. PMT.O., and P.O. (**Saltney Ferry**). P. <3000. See **Lache with Saltney.**

Salto, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 107 m. WNW. Buenos Aires, cap. dist. P. 5000.

Salto, tn., Mexico, state of and 80 m. N. by W. Zacatecas.

Salto, or **Salto Oriental,** tn. and port, Uruguay, at the lower end of the rapids on the Uruguay R., the limit of navigation for coasters and river steamers, 63 m. N. Paysandu, 287 m. by river from Buenos Aires, cap. dep. Salto; amethysts and agates are found in the neighbourhood. P. estimated at 13,000.

Salton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on the Dove, 10½ m. NNE. York, 5½ m. WSW. Pickering, 3 m. NE. by N. Slingsby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Salton, par., Scot., co. and near Haddington, P.O. (**West Salton**). P. <500.

Salton Lake. See **Colorado Desert.**

Saltov, Upper and **Lower,** tns., Russia, govt. and 25 and 30 m. NE. Kharkov. P. about 6500.

Saltpond, or **Akemfo,** coast vil., W. Africa, Gold Coast Colony, in 1° W., 18 m. ENE. Cape Coast Castle.

Saltport, place with wharves and jetties, founded by the Manchester Ship Canal Co., near the junction of the riv. Weaver with the canal in Cheshire, Eng.

Salt Range, group of mts., India, in 32° 30′ N., 33° 20′ E., stretching from W. to E.; highest peak 2500 ft. above the sea. This famous range commences in Chel (alt. 3700 ft.), formed by the convergence of three spurs from the Jehlam R., and runs thence due W. in two parallel ridges, culminating in Sakeswar (alt. 5010 ft.). Between these lies a fertile tableland, with Kallar Kahár Lake, right across the Sind Sagar Doáb (separating the Doáb into two divisions), till it reaches the Indus. There, leaving at Kálabágh a narrow channel for the river to pass through, it crosses the Trans-Indus region, till it meets at right angles the Suláiman Range, which runs from N. to S. The beds of salt from which the range is named are solid rock, on the slopes of the tableland, and are the largest known deposits in the world, and practically inexhaustible. The salt is mined at the Mayo mines, Kheura, Warcha, and at Kálabágh. Brown lignite coal of inferior quality is found at Kálabágh, and between Jalápur and Pind Dádan Khán. Other valuable minerals occur.

Salt River, U.S., Kansas, rises in NW. of Trego co., and flows E. to Smoky Hill R.; some miles below Salina, Saline co. Length, 250 m.

Salt River, U.S., Kentucky, rises in Mercer co., flows N. then W. to Ohio R. at West Point; navigable by boats 150 m.

Saltsa, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 24 m. NE. by E. Skutari.

Saltsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Indiana co., on Kiskiminetas R., 30 m. E. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Salt Sea, Palestine. See **Dead Sea.**

Salt Spring Island, Canada, Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., in Maple Bay, 60 m. from Victoria; has warm springs.

Salt Springs, settlement, Canada. See **Mount Thom.**

Salt Springs, vil., U.S., Missouri, Saline co., 8 m. W. Marshall; has saline springs. P. <1500.

Saltström, rapid, Norway. See **Saltenfjord.**

Salt Sulphur Springs, vil., in SE. of W. Virginia, Monroe co., 70 m. SE. Charleston; is a pleasant watering-place, encircled by mountains, and much resorted to by invalids. P. < 1500.

Saltville, vil., U.S., Virginia, Washington co., 99 m. E. by N. of SW. corner of the state. Alt. 1724 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Salt Way, Roman road, Eng., from the coast of Hampshire to Old Droitwich, Worcestershire.

Saltwood, par., Eng., Kent, partly in Hythe bor., P.O. P. <750.

Salu, seapt., comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov., dist., and 7 m. WSW. Tarragona, is the port for the town Reus, 4½ m. to the N. P. 8000.

Saluafata, harb., on the N. ct. of Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in about 13° 53′ S., 171° 35′ W.

Saluda, riv., U.S., S. Carolina, rises in the Saluda Mts. (on the border of N. Carolina), and flows SSE. then E. till it unites with the Broad R. to form the Congaree at Columbia.

Saludeccio, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 14 m. SSE. Rimini. P. <4000.

Saluggia, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 20 m. WSW. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Salum, riv., W. ct. of Africa, in French Senegal, S. of Cape Verde, enters the Atlantic by an immense delta of three branches between 13° 50′ and 13° 42′ N.; navigable for 100 m.

Salumbar, tn., India, Rájputána, 120 m. NE. by E. Ahmadábád; has a wall and hills with a fort on the N. P. (1881) 5600.

Sálúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 60 m. N. by W. Vizagapatam. P. 12,900; Hindus, 12,500.

Salurn, vil., Austria, Tirol, 13 m. N. by E. Trent. P. <2000.

Salut, Îles du, small group of isls., French Guiana, 31 m. NW. Cayenne; they are three in number, St. Joseph, Île Royale, and Île du Diable; here is a safe roadstead, and a lighthouse; seat of the convict establishment. On Île Royale is an immense hospital, with lighthouse; climate healthy.

Salux, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 15 m. S. by E. Chur, in Oberhalbstein.

Saluzzo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. N. by W. Cuneo. Saluzzo possesses many ancient buildings, among which are a cathedral (1480–1511) with a lateral bell-tower 210 ft. high, and a communal palace, dated 1462. The town was for 314 years the cap. of the Marquisate of Saluzzo, but was united to the French crown as a fief of Dauphiné in 1529; in 1601 Henri IV. ceded it to Savoy in exchange for Brescia, Gex, Bugey, and Val Romez. Birthplace of the poet Silvio Pellico (1789–1854), and of the printer Bodoni (1740–1813). Alt. 1130–1310 ft. P. 9700.

Saluzzola, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 18 m. NW. by W. Vercelli.

Salvada, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. and 7½ m. SE. Beja. P. <4000.

Salvada, mts., Spain. See **Cantabrian Mountains.**

Salvador, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 14 m. NE. San Juan. P. <2000.

Salvador (republic 'del Salvador', the old Cuscatlan, 'Land of hamacs,' or 'moving land'), a rectangle on the Pacific slopes of the Cordillera (13°–15° N., 87°–91° W.), between Guatemala (W. riv. Paza, Lake de Guija), Honduras (N. rivs. Sumpul and Torola-Lempa; E. rivs. Pescado, Goascoran), and the Pacific (S. 200 m.), being the smallest of the Central American States (about 190 m. long and 50 m. wide), less than one-tenth of Great Britain. A volcanic zone, stretching from Guatemala to Fonseca Bay, and containing peaks rising to upwards of 7000 ft. (San Vicente-Chicontepec, SE. of Lake Ilopango, 7870 ft.), has built up a plateau (about 1600–3200 ft. high, 30 m. wide) where the system of the riv. Lempa (186 m.) circulates. This river is navigable for a long distance (100 m.) inland. The rocks of Salvador are volcanic (trachytic porphyries and recent lava), covered with their decomposed products (yellow and grey clays), ashes, and scoriæ. There is still great volcanic activity (*ausoles infiernillos*, geysers, mud volcanoes, and lakes). Frequent and terrible earthquakes (San Salvador seven times destroyed). The coast is gradually rising. Silver, antimony, mercury, iron, lead, tin, copper, zinc, coal (La Palma, Cabañas) are all worked. Numerous thermal springs. Salvador is between the 79°–82° isotherms. Rains are moderate on the slopes along the Pacific (May–June, and July–Sept., *veranillo de San Juan;* dry season, with N. winds, Oct.–April), N. winds (*terrales*, Feb.–March) and S. winds (*vendavales*) are stormy or even cyclonic (*chubascos*), on the coast. Mean temp. of the volcanic region, 69°–79° N. In the Lempa valley the climate is hotter and unhealthy. Tropical forests, rich in timber, resins, gums, and medicinal plants, cover the Pacific lands (with some littoral savannas, *sacate*). The Balsam tree (*Myrospermum salvatorense*, known as the Balsam of Peru, whence it was exported in colonial times) gives name to the coast between Acajutla and Libertad (*Costa del Balsamo*). [See **Guatemala.**] In the 16th century Salvador was peopled by Indians known as the Nahua Pipil ('children'); but almost the entire population is now *ladina*, that is, Spanish-speaking and partly of Spanish descent, principally settled in the volcanic fertile regions (littoral is very unhealthy). Lands derived from volcanic rocks are of exceeding fertility, sugar-cane, coffee, cacao, tropical fruits, agave, being abundantly produced. The feeding plant is the maize. Manufactures of cigars (Cojutepeque) and some domestic industries (*rebosos*). A railway goes from the port of Acajutla up to the volcanic plateau branching to the principal towns, and is intended to meet the projected Mexico-Panama line. Acajutla (an open roadstead dangerously exposed on the W. and S.) is the most important port in the N. of Salvador. La Libertad is the central port; Conendin and La Union, the chief in the S. (in Fonseca Bay, well protected). Exports coffee, tobacco, medicinal plants, rice, beans, silver, gold, *rebosos;* imports manufactured articles of food, dress, furniture. (See **Appendix.**) Cap. San Salvador. The Spaniards first entered Salvador in 1524. In 1821 Salvador, united to Guatemala, became independent of Spain, and from 1824 to 1853 was one of the five federated republics of Central America. P. (1778) 117,400; (1886) 650,000; (1892) 800,000. [**J. B. E.**]

Salvages, or **Selvagens,** group of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, 171–178 m. S. Madeira, of which island they are dependencies, in 30°–30° 9′ W., 15° 59′–16° 6′ W.

Salvagnac, vil., France, on the W. border of dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, on the Lot, 42 m. NNW. Albi, 13 m. SW. Figeac. P. <2000.

Salvaleon, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 26 m. SSE. Badajoz, dist. Jerez de los Caballeros. P. <4000.

Salvaleon de Higuey, Salva Leon de Higuel, or **Higuey,** tn., Haiti, republic of Santo Domingo, 20 m. from the E. extremity of the island; silver is mined here. Resort of pilgrims. P. 8000.

Salvan, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3 m. NW. by W. Martigny. P. <2000.

Salvati, isls., New Guinea. See **Salawati.**

Salvatierra, tn., Mexico, state of and 60 m. SSE. Guanajuato. P. 10,300.

Salvatierra, comm., Spain, prov. Alava, 15 m. E. Vitoria. P. 2000.

Salvatierra, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, on the Miño, 15 m. SE. Vigo. P. 9300.

Salvatierra de los Barros, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 29 m. SSE. Badajoz, dist. Jerez de los Caballeros. P. <4000.

Salvatierra de Tormes, vil., Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. by E. Salamanca.

Salvetat, La, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, 21 m. N. by E. Albi. P. <2000.

Salvetat-d'Anglès, La, vil., France, dep. Hérault, 23 m. E. Castrès, arr. and 9 m. NNW. St. Pons; 1 m. W. is the thermal establishment of Rienmajou. P. <2000.

Salviac, vil., France, dep. Lot, 45 m. SE. by S. Périgueux, arr. Gourdon, 19 m. NW. by N. Cahors. P. <2000.

Salvington, P.O., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 7½ m. E. by S. Arundel, 1½ m. NW. Worthing stn.

Salvore, vil., Austria, Istria, 17 m. SW. Trieste, on the Adriatic, at S. entrance to Gulf of Pirano.

Salwarpe, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 1 m. S. Droitwich, 5½ m. NNE. Worcester. P. <500.

Salwatti, isls., New Guinea. See **Salawati.**

Salway Ash, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 3 m. from Bridport.

Salween, riv., Indo-China. See **Salwin.**

Salwick, part of par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., on the L. & Y. and L. & NW. Joint Rly., 4 m. WNW. Preston. See **Clifton and Salwick.**

Salwin, riv., Indo-China, the source of which is unknown; it is generally, and with great probability, identified with the Lu-kiang, which is crossed in about 25° N., 99° E., by the road from Tali-fu (Yünnan) to Bhámo; and this again is identified by some with the Giama-nu-chu, which issues from two lakes in E. Tibet, S. of 32° N., in 96° 15′–30′ E.; others again believing that this may be the headwater of the Iráwadi. After leaving China it flows S. through the Burmese Shan states, and then forms the E. boundary of Karennee and Lower Burma to its confluence with the Thaung-yin (17° 50′ N.). It is here a broad rapid stream, between high mountains, which southward approach, forming narrow gorges. Below the mouth of the Thaung-yin, and 100 m. from the sea, are the great rapids, where during the rains the violence of the current is so great that logs of timber are dashed to pieces. Other rapids occur lower, and numerous islands. Below the confluence of the Yunz-a-lin, on r. bk., it traverses a more open country. At Maulmain the Salwín divides into two branches, one N. the other E. of Bilu-Gywon I. The N. branch is now unnavigable by reason of sandbanks, but the E. or S. branch, which enters the sea at Amherst, where it is 7 m. wide, is navigable, though with difficulty, for the largest vessels to Maulmain. Immense quantities of teak are floated down by the Salwín from the forests of the interior. See map, *Geog. Jour.*, iv. p. 96.

Salza, riv., Austria, N. Styria, rises at foot of Trasien Berg, and flows W. past Mariazell into the Enns. Length about 70 m.

Salza, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bk. of the Ilm R., 14 m. NE. by E. Weimar. P. <3000.

Salzach, riv., Austria, rises in the Hohetauern, Salzburg, flows E. along the northern base of those mountains, then N. past Salzburg, to the Inn, forming for the last 33 m. of its course part of the boundary between Bavaria and Upper Austria; navigable from Hallein, 45 m.

Salzano, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. WNW. Venice. P. <3000; comm. P. <4000.

Salzbrunn, Ober-, vil., Prussia, Silesia, circle Waldenburg, 45 m. SW. by W. Breslau; much frequented mineral baths (water bottled for export); coal-mines, and manufactures of porcelain and glass. Alt. 1290 ft. P. <4000. **Neu-Salzbrunn,** a vil. to the S., P. <2000. **Nieder-Salzbrunn,** a vil. to the N., P. <2000.

Salzburg, crownland, Austria, surrounded by Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Tirol, and Bavaria. Except a small portion in the extreme N., next Bavaria, it is a mountainous region, made up for the most part of the Salzburg Alps (Hochkönig, 9640 ft.), Tännengebirge (7966 ft.), Dachstein (9830 ft.), and Tauern (Grossvenediger, 12,050 ft.; Wiesbachhorn, 11,740 ft.). The principal stream is the Salzach (its upper valley known as the Pintzgau), which flows E. and N. The climate is continental, and subject to great alternations [see **Austria**]. Nearly 40 per cent. of the surface is given over to pasturage, and nearly as much is covered with forests. Oats, rye, clover, and hay are the chief crops; cattle-breeding the chief occupation. Horses are also reared. Salt, gold, iron, and copper are extracted; the duchy is also rich in marble, peat, and gypsum. The little industry there is is mostly concentrated at Salzburg (*q.v.*), the cap. Other towns, Hallein, St. Johann, Zell, and the famous spas of Gastein and St. Wolfgang. The crownland formed till 1849 a duchy, carved in 1803 out of the territories of the former powerful elector-archbishop of Salzburg. Area, 2761 sq. m. P. (1890) 174,000, nearly all of German race, and Roman Catholics by religion.

Salzburg, tn., Austria, cap. crownland Salzburg, on the Salzach, 73 m. ESE. Munich, 85 m. ENE. Innsbruck; has a cathedral, a lyceum with library, and an episcopal seminary. The Mirabell Palace was an episcopal residence until 1864. Birthplace of Mozart. Alt. 1378 ft. Mean annual temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 46.8° F., Jan. 28.3°, July 65.2°; mean annual rfall. (30 yrs.), 45.59 in. P. 27,200.

Salzburg, Hungary. See **Vizakna.**

Salzderhelden, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle and 2½ m. SE. Einbeck; has salt-works. P. <2000.

Salzdetfurt, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 7 m. SSE. Hildesheim; has salt-works and a bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Salze, Gross-, vil., Prussia, govt. and 9 m. SSE. Magdeburg, circle Kalbe, with the frequented brine baths of Elmen, and the brine springs supplying the salt-works of Schönebeck. Bed of rock-salt at a depth of 1525 ft.

Salzgitter, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 20 m. ESE. Hildesheim; has salt-works at Liebenhalle. P. <2000.

Salzhemmendorf, or **Hemmendorf,** tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle and 10½ m. ESE. Hameln; mineral springs and bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Salziger See, former lake, Prussia, prov. Saxony, with slightly salt water, 10 m. W. Halle, 4 m. long by 1 m. across; had an underground connection with the Mansfeld copper-mines, in consequence of which it was, in 1894, drained dry by the mine-pumping works.

Salzkammergut ('salt domain'), one of the most beautiful regions of the Austrian Alps, comprising the whole of the lake region of the Traun basin, in the SW. of the crownland of Upper Austria, along with small adjacent parts of Salzburg and Styria, though the name is sometimes applied in a more restricted sense to the salt-yielding portion of this area, namely, the dist. lying N. of the Dachstein, embraced by the SW. loop of the frontier of Upper Austria, along with a small portion of Styria (Alt-Aussee, Grundel-see). The lakes in the N. are Irr- or Zeller-see, Mond-see, Atter- or Kammer-see (the largest, 15.9 sq. m.), Gmunden- (or Traun) see; further S. Fuschel-see and Aber- (or St. Wolfgang) see; and still further S. Hallstätter-see, and to the E. of it Alt-Aussee (the highest, alt. 2325 ft.), and Grundel-see. The three salt-deposits now worked, all of which belong, like the other salt-deposits of the Austrian Alps, to the Upper Trias, are at Hallstätt (worked even by the Celts), Aussee, and Ischl. The salt is produced mainly from brine, partly (at Hallstätt and Aussee) in the form of rock-salt. A large part of the brine is pumped down the Traun valley to Ebensee, where is the largest salt-boiling establishment. Total annual production of salt about 80,000 tons. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. B. 1.**

Salzkotten, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 46 m. NW. by W. Kassel, 7½ m. WSW. Paderborn; has salt-works. P. <3000.

Salzschlirf, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and 9½ m. NW. Fulda; salt-baths. P. <2000.

Salzuflen, tn., Ger., princip. Lippe (Detmold), 17 m. SSW. Minden, 5½ m. SE. Herford; salt-baths. P. <5000.

Salzungen, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra R., 12 m. S. by W. Eisenach; has salt-mines, and is the centre of the salt trade in Thuringia; salt-baths. P. <5000.

Salzwedel, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 48 m. NE. by N. Brunswick, on the (navigable) Jeetze, where it is joined by the Dumme, cap. circle Salzwedel; manufactures damask cloth and chemicals, and has bleachworks; hops are cultivated here. P. (1816) 5600; (1890) 8900 (including **Perver**).

Sama, vil., on the N. frontier of Chile, prov. Tacna, on the riv. Sama, 120 m. ESE. Mollendo.

Sama, Pan de, penin., N. ct. of Cuba, in 75° 35′–75° 50′ W.

Samaden, tn., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 3 m. NNE. St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine. Alt. 5670 ft. P. <2000.

Sama de Langreo, vil., Spain. See **Langreo.**

Samadun, tn., Egypt, Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye, dist. and 3 m. NNW. Akhmun. P. 5200.

Samadu's Empire, W. Africa. See **Wasulu.**

Samaguting, frontier outpost stn., Brit. India, Assam, former cap., dist. Nágá Hills, 70 m. N. by W. Manipur; abandoned in favour of Kohima, 1878.

Samaikino, vil., Russia, govt. Simbirsk, 90 m. W. Samara; woollen cloth mills. P. 5000.

Samakov, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 27 m. SSE. Sofia, on one of the headwaters of the Isker; iron-mines here; formerly important. Alt. 3075 ft. P. 9700.

Samakov, tn., Turkey in Asia, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 50 m. SSE. Burgas (Bulgaria).

Samal, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 30 m. WNW. and on Bay of Manila. P. <4000.

Samal, isl., Philippine Is., crossed by 7° N., in the Gulf of Davao, SE. of Mindanao, inhabited by a small Malayan tribe. Area, 70 sq. m.

Samalaiset, people, N. Europe. See **Lapps.**

Samalut, vil., Middle Egypt, prov. and 14 m. N. Minie, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Nile. P. <4000.

Samana, mt. range, in the NE. of Afghanistan, in about 33½° N., 70° 40′–71° E., between the Hangu valley (Miranzai country) on the S., and the Kohat on the N., the latter separating it from the Safid Koh; now crowned with British fortified posts.

Samana, or **Atwoods Cay,** small isl., Bahamas, W. Indies, 25 m. NNE. Acklin I., in 23° 9′ N., 73° 54′ W., about 12½ m. long by 3 or 3½ m. broad. Area about 20 sq. m.

Samana, tn., Haiti. See **Sta. Barbara de Samana.**

Samána, tn., India, Punjab, in the native state of Patiála. P. 10,000; Hindus, 2800; Moham. 6900.

Samana, Bahia de, bay, 40 m. long, 10–12 m. wide, in the E. of the isl. of Haiti.

Samana, Cape, at the mouth of the Bay of Samana, in 19° 15′ N., 69° 5′ W.

Samana, Punta, cape, Turkey in Europe, on the Adriatic, in 40° 48′ N., with a lighthouse.

Samanco, bay, Peru, dep. Ancachs, on the coast, in about 9° 15′ S.

Samannud, tn., Lower Egypt. See **Semenud.**

Samar, one of the Philippine Is. (the most NE. of the Visayas), formed by a mountainous insular connection (with the ranges of Curao, Matuginao, Palapa), between the Surigao highlands (Dinagat, Siargao, Mindanao Is.) and the SE. extremity of Luzon (Albay-Buensan); cap. Catbalogan.

Samara, riv. See **Somma.**

Samara, govt., SE. Russia, on l. bk. of lower Volga, has Kazañ on N., Simbirsk and Saratov on W., Ufa and Orenburg on E., and Astrakhañ on S. Deeply cut plateaux in the N., which take the aspect of ranges of hills (Kinel, Sokolii, Sok, Zhegulevy Mts.), reach 1000 ft. and compel the Volga to make its characteristic bend to the E. (Samarskaya Luka). Low and flat steppes in the S. Carboniferous, Zechstein, Triassic, and Cretaceous limestones and marls in N.; Tertiary in S., covered with Post-Tertiary loess, black earth, and lacustrine deposits. The Volga flows for 550 m. along its W. border, receiving the Great Cheremshan, Sok, and Samara, as well as many smaller tribs. Altogether, rapidly desiccating. Forests in N., and fertile prairies in S. Climate severe. Average temp. at Samara, yr. 39°, Jan. 9.3°, July 70.4°; yearly rfall. (18 yrs.), 15.6 in., May–Nov. 11 in. The population, rapidly increased during this century by immigration, consists chiefly of Great Russians, Mordvinians (10 per cent.), Chuvashes (75,000), Tatars (120,000), and Bashkirs (85,000). German colonists—Anabaptists, Moravians, Mennonites, &c.—especially in dists. Novo-Uzeñ and Nikolayevsk. Agriculture carried on everywhere, and grain exported in large quantities. It suffers, however, periodically from draughts, which have lately several times resulted in famines; has oil-yielding plants, tobacco; mustard also cultivated; considerable cattle-breeding. Manufactures on increase—flour-mills, woollen cloth, distilleries. Very active trade, and shipping. Divided into seven dists.: Samara, Bugulma, Buguruslan, Buzuluk, Nikolayevsk, Novo-Uzeñ, and Stavropol. Several villages, Pokrovskaya Sloboda, Ekaterinenstadt, Glushitsa and Alexandrov Gai are populous towns. Area, 58,321 sq. m. P. (1853) 1,388,500; (1882) 2,224,100; (1890) 2,665,300.

Samara, city, Russia, cap. of above govt., on l. bk. of Volga, at the mouth of Samara R., 560 m. by rail SE. of Moscow (*viâ* Ryazhsk, on Ryazañ Rly.). The Trans-Siberian Rly. to Chelyabinsk and Omsk, and a railway to Orenburg, radiate from Samara, near which the Volga is spanned by a grand iron bridge. Samara is a great centre for trade with the Kirghiz Steppe and lower Volga, and is rapidly increasing. P. (1869) 34,500; (1879) 63,400; (1891) 100,300.

Samara, rivs., Russia. **1.** Govts. Kharkov and Ekaterinoslav, l. bk. trib. Dnieper; length, 150 m.; very populous valley. **2.** Left bank trib. middle Volga, rises in S. Urals, flows WNW., receiving Tok and Kinel from right, Bazuluk from left; waters govt. Samara; length, 340 m.

Samara, or **Imam-Samara,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 65 m. NW. by N. Bagdad, on the l. bk. of the Tigris. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 38.3° F., Jan. 6.9°, July 68.2°. P. (Moham.) 2500.

Samarahan, riv., Saráwak, in the residency of Saráwak, connected by a navigable arm with the riv. Saráwak to the W. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1881, p. 195.

Samaral, native name of Dinner I., Brit. New Guinea; centre of a growing trade with Cooktown, Queensland.

Samarang, tn., Java, on the N. ct., in about 110° 28″ E., 55 m. N. Jokjokarta; is one of the trading centres of the island. Exports sugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. Has no port; vessels anchor 1 m. from the shore. During the W. monsoons the sea here is almost impassable. P. 69,000.

Samarès, stn. and bay, Eng., Channel Is., on S. ct. of Jersey, on the Jersey Eastern Rly., 2 m. SE. St. Helier, PMT.O.

Samaria, place named in O. and N. T. See **Sebustieh.**

Samarinda, tn., near the E. ct. Dutch Borneo, in the kgd. of Kutei, on the Mahakkam, a little above the head of the delta of that river. Samarinda is the chief commercial emporium of the kingdom. Coal is mined at Pelarang, 5½ m. distant. The population consists mostly of Bugis from Celebes, the remainder are Chinese and Malays. P. 10,000.

Samarkand, prov., Russian Turkistan, has the Russian provs. Syr-daria and Fergana on the N., Bukhara on the W., the independent Afghan khanates, as also Karategin and Darwaz in the S., the Pamirs on the E.; includes the terr. which formerly was known as Zerafshan dist., *i.e.,* the rich valley of the Zerafshan, which flows W. from the Alai snow-clad peaks in a wide, well-watered, and irrigated valley, thickly peopled by Sarts and Tajiks, with about 15,000 Russians. From 1,800,000 to 2,300,000 quarters of various cereals are grown every year. Extensive vineyards yield about 60,000 tons of grapes, one-tenth of which is used for wine. The cotton plantations yield no less than 520,000 cwts. of raw cotton, to a great extent of American sorts, of which part is cleaned in sixteen factories, and over 80,000 cwt. exported to Russia. The gardens are a special feature of the region, which exports to Russia over 100,000 cwt. of dry fruit; silkworm culture, yielding about 5200 cwt. of silk cocoons. All sorts of domestic industries (cottons, silks, leather, saddlery, &c.) are carried on in the villages and towns. The cap. of the prov. is now connected by a railway with Bukhara, Merv, and the Caspian Sea, and the railway is being continued to Tashkent and Andijan. Divided into four dists.: Samarkand, Jizak, Katta-kurgan, and Khojent. Area, 26,627 sq. m. P. (1892) about 750,000.

Samarkand, tn., Russian Turkistan, cap. of above prov., near the l. bk. of the Zerafshan, 230 m. SW. Tashkend, connected by railway with Bukhara (155 m.) and Uzun-ada, on the Caspian Sea (891 m.). Occupies the seat of *Maskanda,* a city of the times of Alexander the Great. Taken by the Arabs in 643, it became the residence of the Samanides in the 9th to the 11th century, and when Jengiz-khan besieged it in 1219 it is said to have had 110,000 armed men to defend it. Later on, residence of Timur; ruined afterwards by subsequent invasions. The old citadel of Timur and a number of remarkable mosques and medresse, as well as the tomb of Timur, still testify to the past glory of Samarkand. It is now a very animated city, where a brisk trade is carried on with Bukhara, Russia, and other parts of Turkistan. The Russians have built in the W. of the old city their own town, with broad regular streets, adorned with trees, and well irrigated. P. (1834) 8–9000; (1890) 33,900.

Sámarlakota, tn., Brit. India. See **Chámarlakóta.**

Samarovo, or **Samarovskoye,** vil., W. Siberia, govt. and 355 m. NNE. Tobolsk, on r. bk. Irtysh, near its junction with Ob; inundated by the river in summer; fishing; trade in cedar nuts. P. <2000.

Samasata, vil. with rly. stn., India, Baháwalpur, 60 m. S. Múltán.

Samassi, comm., Italy, Sardinia, on the Samassi, prov. and 21 m. NW. by N. Cagliari. P. <3000. The **Samassi R.** flows S. into a lagoon N. of the Gulf of Cagliari.

Samau, mountainous isl., E. Indies, off the SW. ct. of Timor, cut on the E. ct. by a deep bay which divides it into two portions joined by an isthmus; chief village Kurong, on the N. ct. Area about 160 sq. m. P. 2–3000.

Samava, or **Semava,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 145 m. SSE. Bagdad, sanjak Hille. P. 4000 (mainly Shiahs).

Samavodeni, market-tn., Bulgaria, circle Trnova. P. <3000.

Sambalpur, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., cap. dist. Sambalpur, on the l. bk. of the Mahánadí, 140 m. NW. by W. Cuttack. The town has been much improved; has ruins of a fort to the NW. Alt. 451 ft. Mean rfall., yr. 61.7 in., June–Sept. 54.6 in. P. 14,600; Hindus, 12,200.

Sambar, Cape, Dutch Borneo, in the extreme SW.

Sambas, tn., Dutch Borneo, 70 m. W. by S. Kuching; trade in opium. P. 10,000.

Sambas, riv., E. Indies, on the W. ct. of Borneo, flows into the China Sea by a wide mouth, blocked in part by a bar, between 1° 8′ and 1° 12′ N. Length, 90 m.

Sambatikila, tn., French Sudan, Samory states, about 540 m. SSE. Bakel, and 110 m. SE. Kankan.

Sambhal, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 60 m. SE. by E. Meerut, in a cultivated and well-wooded plain; chief manufacture, refined sugar. P. 37,200; Moham. 23,500; Hindus, 13,300.

Sámbhar, large salt lake, India, Rájputána, in states of Jaipur and Jodhpur, between 26° 52′ and 27° 2′ N., and 74° 57′ and 75° 16′ E.; is shallow, with no outlet. Supplies nearly all the chief salt marts of Punjab, NW. Provs., and Central India. It was owned and worked jointly by the Jaipur and Jodhpur governments until 1870, when the British Government took it over. When full it is 20 m. long, 3 to 10 m. broad, and from 1 to 4 ft. deep. The waters evaporate from October to June; in very hot summers the water is only 1 m. long by ½ m. broad.

Sámbhar, tn., India, Rájputána, 37 m. W. Jaipur, at the E. end of Lake Sámbhar. P. (1881) 5600.

Sambiase, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 18 m. W. by N. Catanzaro; has sulphur springs. P. 8600.

Sambiliung, tn., E. Indies, Borneo, SE. Prov., cap. sultanate Sambiliung, 185 m. NNE. Samarinda, 28 m. from the E. ct. of the island. P. <4000.

Sambo, terr., Portuguese W. Africa, SW. of Bihe.

Samboán, comm., Philippine Is., Cebu I., on the W. ct. P. 7100.

Samboanga, prov., Philippine Is. See **Zamboanga.**

Sambok, tn., Cambodia, on the Mekong, 128 m. NNW. Saigon.

Sambontake, or **Redfield Rocks,** group of islets, Japan, in 33° 57′ N., 138° 48′ E.

Sambor, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 17 m. NW. by W. Drohobycz; with salt-works, weaving of damask, cultivation of rhubarb. P. 14,300.

Sambor, tn., Cambodia, on the Mekong, 103 m. NNW. Saigon.

Samborombon, Ensenada de, bay, Argentine Republic, on

the E. ct. of Buenos Aires prov., is a large lateral opening of the Rio de la Plata running inland for a distance of 27 m.

Sambourn, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 8½ m. SE. Bromsgrove, 1 m. NW. Coughton stn. P. <500.

Sambov, Great and **Small,** vils., Russia, govt. and 80 m. SE. Chernigov, dist. and 13 m. from Konotop. P. 5000.

Sambre, ancient *Sabis*, riv. of France and Belgium, rises in the French dep. Aisne, SW. Avesnes, flows ENE. between the basins of the Scheldt and Oise, and through the Belgian provs. Hainaut and Namur, and joins the Maas at Namur; total course, 100 m. Affluents, the Helpe, Heure, and Orneau. It is navigable for barges the greater part of its course. In Belgium the Sambre communicates by canals with the Senne and Scheldt, and in France with the Oise. Under Napoleon I. Sambre-et-Meuse was a dep. watered by those rivers, and now forming the prov. Namur, with a part of Belgian Luxembourg. Length 118 m., of which 53 m. are in France; area of basin, 1028 sq. m.; discharge, 460 cubic ft. per second.

Sambro, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax co., on the S. ct., 10 m. S. Halifax, 4 m. NW. **Cape Sambro.** P. <1500.

Sambrook, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 4 m. NW. by N. Newport, 15⅞ m. ENE. Shrewsbury, P.O. P. <500.

Sambu, small riv., Colombia, dep. Panama, flows NNE. then W. to the Pacific. Length about 90 m.

Sambu, vil., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, in about 9° 28′ N., 0° 22′ E.

Sambuca, comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 35 m. SSW. Palermo. P. 9400.

Sambuca Pistojese, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, circle and 13⅓ m. NNE. Pistoja. P. <5000.

Sambue, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Usaramo, 67 m. SW. by W. Dar-es-Salaam.

Samburu, or **Sambuni,** co., in the Galla region, E. Africa, in about 2° 50′–3° 45′ N., 37°–38° E. **Lake Samburu,** or **Shambara,** which is marked conjecturally in Joseph Thomson's *Through Masai-land*, is a lake about 100 m. long, crossed in the S. by 3° N., and in the E. by 37° E.

Sam-chao, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the l. bk. of Si-kiang, 25 m. SW. by W. Canton.

Samden-kansa, Samtyn-kansyr, or **Nin-chen-Tangla,** chain of mts., Tibet, S. and E. Lake Tengri-Nor, in about 30°–31° N., 90°–92° E., trending NE. Two passes have been traversed by travellers, the Dam-Margan-la from Lhasa to Lake Tengri, and the Shangshung-la (E. of Tengri-Nor), on the highroad by which the Mongol pilgrim caravans go to the holy city.

Samer, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 9 m. SE. Boulogne. P. <2000.

Sameswari, riv., Brit. India, Assam, in the Gáro Hills, rises near Turá, flows E. then S. into the Kanks R.; has extensive coal-beds on both banks.

Samfara, Sudan. See **Zamfara.**

Samhar, or **Mudun,** coast dist. of Africa, on the Red Sea, between Massaua and the coast ranges of Abyssinia.

Samland, dist., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, between the Baltic and Kurisches Haff on the N., and the Frisches Haff and riv. Pregel on the S.; rich in amber.

Samlesbury (samz'beri), par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. and 3½ m. E. Preston; 4379 ac. P. <1000.

Samnan, Persia. See **Semnan.**

Samo, dist., French Senegal, Rivières du Sud, forms the peninsula which closes the estuary of the Melakore on the S., and bounds the English possessions of Sierra Leone on the S.

Samoa, group of volcanic islands in the middle of the Pacific, stretch from NW. to SE., between 13⅓° and 14½° S., and between 168° and 173° W., about 400 m. NE. of Fiji, and 2600 m. from Sydney, in Australia. They number 10 islands besides rocks and islets, four of which—Savaii, Upolu, Tutuila, and Manua—are of considerable size. The area of the group is about 9150 sq. m. The principal islands are, for the most part, surrounded by barrier reefs; but there is a splendid harbour at Pangopango (Tutuila), and good anchorage at Apia (Upolu). The surface is mountainous, reaching 4300 ft., and forming in many places steep descents to the sea. The mountains are well timbered, and the islands well watered. The climate is fairly good, ranging (daily) between 80° and 93° F., the heat being greatly tempered by trade-winds. Between November and April is the rainy season, when hurricanes of destructive violence sometimes occur (*e.g.*, March 1889). There are several extinct volcanoes, and volcanic activity has not yet died out. Earthquake tremors are frequent. Fruits (coco-nut, banana, pine-apple, guava, mango, lime, orange, &c.), sugar, cotton, coffee, yams, bread-fruit, sweet potatoes, maize, melons, &c., are the principal vegetable products. The exports consist almost entirely of copra, but amount to less than £40,000 annually. The imports about double the exports in value. The people, who are Christians, number about 35,000 in all. There is the keenest rivalry between the Germans, the British, and the Americans; but nominally the supreme authority is vested in a native king. The Samoans are of the Polynesian race, this group being regarded as the focus whence that race has spread over the Pacific. The Samoa Is. were first described by Bougainville, who visited them in 1768, and gave them the name of **Navigators Is.,** which is now but little used. The English novelist R. L. Stevenson lived on Upolu, and died there in 1894. See G. A. Turner in *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1889, pp. 235, &c., with map (1: 840,000).

Samoa Hafen, port, Ger. New Guinea, in 7° 0′ S., 147° 4′ E.

Samobor, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. and 15 m. W. Agram; copper is mined here. P. <4000.

Samoëns, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Bonneville, 30 m. ESE. Geneva; has mineral springs. P. <2000.

Samoilovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 105 m. WSW. Saratov, on Tersa R.; entrepôt for corn trade. P. 11,300.

Samori's (or **Samory's**) **Empire,** W. Africa. See **Wasulu.**

Samos, tn., Greece, on the E. ct. of Cephalonia I. P. (comm.) <5000.

Samos, isl., Greek Archipelago, about two-thirds the size of Anglesey, off the W. ct. of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scala-Nuova, 45 m. W. Smyrna. The valleys between the mountains are exceedingly fertile, and produce wood, carob-beans, cereals, mastic, olive-oil, &c., and good wine is made in the neighbourhood of Vathy. The island abounds in mines of zinc and argentiferous lead, and has also ochre, iron ore, load-stone, emery, and fine white marble. The ports are Vathy, Tigani, and Karlovasi. Exports amount approximately to £200,000. Samos is a self-governing principality, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and administered by a prince of the Sultan's nomination, assisted by four elective senators. Peopled by the Ionians, and forming part of the Ionian confederation, Samos passed successively into the power of the Persians, Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and Romans. The ancient town of Samos, now Tigani, on SE. ct., was famous for its wealth in all the neighbouring dists. The existing ruins consist of part of the walls, the theatre, aqueduct, and the foundations of the Temple of Juno. Later, Samos passed into the hands of the Turks, and was one of the first to take part in the War of Independence, 1821; self-government was granted to the island, 1832. Climate dry and bracing. Length, E. to W., 27 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m.; estimated area about 190 sq. m. P. (1828) 27,100; (1879) 37,700; (about 1890) 48,500; nearly all Orthodox Greeks (Cuinet).

Samos, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 24 m. SSE. Lugo, dist. Sarria. P. 6900.

Samosata, Turkey in Asia. See **Samsat.**

Samothrace (properly **Samothraki**), isl. belonging to Turkey, vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, in the NE. of the Ægean Sea, 24 m. from the coast of Macedonia, about one-fourth of the size of Anglesey. The main part of the island is formed by Mount Phengari (alt. 5400 ft.); no port or landing-place. The cap., Khora, is in the middle of the island. At the ancient town of Samothrace, on the N. ct., ancient monuments and the famous Niké Apteros have been discovered. The island was celebrated in early times as being the seat of the mysterious cult of the Kabeiri. In the 14th and 15th centuries it was held by the Genoese, and was taken by Mohammed II., 1462; was devastated by the Turks in the War of Independence, 1821. Length, 18½ m.; breadth, 8½ m.; area, 68 sq. m. P. 4600, almost entirely Greeks (Cuinet).

Samotschin, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 37 m. W. by S. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Samovodeni, tn., Bulgaria, on the l. bk. of the Jantra, prov. and 5 m. NW. by N. Trnova. P. <3000.

Samoyedes, Ural-Altaic tribe, occupying a wide terr. in Siberia, on the Ob, Yenisei, and their tribs., from the Altais to Arctic Ocean. Since they have been driven by Turkish immigrants from the S. from their former abodes in the Altai they are dying out. Divided into two branches—one in N. Siberia (Yurak, Tavgi, and Ostyak Samoyedes) who may number about 11,000; and the southern Somoyedes (including the Kamasins, Kaibals, Motors, Beltires, Karagases, and Ob Samoyedes), who represent now but very small stems (150 to 700 souls), living on the tribs. of the upper Yenisei, the Beltires and the Ob Samoyedes only attaining respectively 3100 and 6500 souls. Their total numbers are estimated at 22,000.

Sampanmangio, the northernmost point of Brit. N. Borneo, in 116° 45′ E.

Sampeyre, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, on the Varaita, 15 m. W. by S. Saluzzo; white marble is quarried here. P. <3000.

Sampford, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex; Great Sampford, div. and 6½ m. ESE. Saffron Walden, 6 m. SW. Birdbrook stn., P.O. P. (of each) <500; eccles. par. (**Great Sampford with Hempstead**) P. <1500.

Sampford Arundel, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9 m. WSW. Taunton, 2 m. SW. Wellington stn. P. <500.

Sampford Brett, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 2 m. from the N. ct., 13 m. NW. Taunton, 1½ m. S. Williton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sampford Courtenay, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 18 m. W. by N. Exeter, 2 m. N. of its stn. on the L. &

SW. R., P.O.; 7884 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Sampford Courtenay with Sticklepath**) P.<1000.

Sampford Peverell, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4½ m. ENE. Tiverton, on the Great Western Canal, 2 m. NNW. Tiverton Junction, PMT.O. P.<750.

Sampford Spiney, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12 m. N. by E. Plymouth. P.<500.

Samphire, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Kerry, in Tralee Bay, with a lighthouse.

Sampierdarena, or **San Pier d' Arena,** comm., Italy, Liguria, prov., circle, and 2 m. W. Genoa, of which it is a suburb; manufactures locomotives and machinery for steamers, ropes, soap, bricks, &c., and has foundries. P. 23,000.

Sampila, oasis, Eastern Turkistan. See **Sampula.**

Sampit, tn., in S. of Borneo, 115 m. WNW. Banjermasin, 20 m. from mouth of Sampit or Mentaya R., which flows S. into Sampit Bay; cap. dist. Sampit.

Sampson, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the SE., crossed by 35° N., W. of 78° W.

Sampula, or **Sampila,** oasis, Eastern Turkistan, Chinese Empire, about 12 m. E. the town of Khotan, 90 m. W. the town of Keria; watered by canals fed by the Yurin-kash, E. branch of the Khotan-daria. P., about 25,000, are Machins, a tribe of Turkish race.

Samre, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 123 m. ENE. Gondar.

Samsah Bay, China Sea. See **Felluan-tu.**

Samsa Parvat, mt., Brit. India, Madras, on the frontiers of S. Kanara and Kadur (Mysore), in 13° 8′ N., 75° 18′ E., 56 m. by road ENE. Mangalore; is a summit of the Western Ghâts; used as a sanitarium. Alt. 6300 ft.

Samsat, or **Somelsat,** the ancient *Samosata,* tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the r. bk. of the Euphrates, 27 m. NW. by N. Urfa; was an important fortress at the mouth of the gorges of the Euphrates. Birthplace of Lucian, and of the heretic Paul, bishop of Antioch.

Samshui ('three rivers'), tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, at the confluence of the Pe-kiang, Si-kiang, and Pearl R., 25 m. W. Canton.

Samsö, isl., Denmark, separated by the **Samsö Belt** from the NW. ct. of Seeland. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 45.6° F., Jan. 33.1°, July 61.6°. P. (1880) 6599 (increase per cent. per annum, 1870-80, 0.41); (1890) 6475 (decrease per cent. per annum, 1880-90, 0.19).

Sámson, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. Orosháza. P. <4000.

Sámson, comm., Hungary, co. Hajduken, 8 m. NE. Debreczen. P.<5000.

Samson Island, one of the Scilly Is., Eng., to the S. of Bryher.

Samson's Lane, P.O., Scot., Orkney Is., 2 m. from Stronsay.

Sam-su, tn., Korea, on the N. frontier, 150 m. N. Wön-san.

Samsun, tn. and seapt., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Trebizond, on the Black Sea, 80 m. SE. Sinope, about midway between the deltas of the Yeshil-Irmak and the Kizil-Irmak, on the slope of a hill stretching to the sea and along a sandy shore; chief Black Sea port for the interior of Asia Minor. Climate warm and moist. The marshes on the coast induce marsh fever. The site of the ancient *Amissus* lies 2 m. SE. Mean temp. (1½ yrs., 1880-1882), yr. 57.8° F., Feb. 43.9°, Aug. 73.4° P. 11,000; Moham. 3000; Orthodox Greeks, 5000; Armenians, 2000 (Cuinet). See **Sivas.**

Samsun-dagh, range of mts. in the W. of Asia Minor, to the N. of the mouth of the Menderez, in about 37° 40′ N., ending in Cape Konopitsa.

Samter, tn., Prussia, prov. and 20 m. NW. Posen, circle Samter. P.<5000.

Samthar, tn., Central India, cap. Samthar state, 55 m. SE. by E. Gwalior. P. 7900; Hindus, 6800; Moham. 900.

Samtyn-kansyr, mts., Tibet. See **Samden-kansa.**

Samuelston, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, Gladsmuir par., on the Tyne, 3½ m. SW. Haddington.

Samughco, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circle and 18½ m. E. Oristano; has salt-mines and green porphyry. P. (comm.) <3000.

Samugi, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 175 m. ENE. Ispahan.

Samurzakañ, formerly a military div. of Caucasia, now part of the Sukhum div. of Kutais.

San, Chinese, often means 'three;' sometimes *shan,* 'mountain;' Japanese 'mountain,' in composition *zan.*

San, riv., Austria, Galicia, rises in the Beskid Mts., flows NW. to Sanok, turns N. then E.; shortly after passing Przemysl it again flows NW. to its confluence with the Vistula, below Sandomir. Receives the Wislok on the left. Length, about 280 m.; area of basin, 5930 sq. m. Navigable for nearly 75 m. from Jaroslau.

San, riv., Austria, Styria, rises in the Steiner Alps, on the borders of Carinthia and Carniola, and after having formed a fine fall of 395 ft. on Mount Rinka or Grintove, flows underground, and reappears near Logarbauer, flows ESE. and SSW., and enters the Save a little below Steinbrück, after a course of 55 or 60 m.

San, mt.-knot, Kafiristan. See **Ramkand.**

Sana, riv., Bosnia, rises in the Crna-Gora Mts., and flows N. to Priedor, then turns WNW., and enters the Una, an affluent of the Save, at Novi, after a course of about 87 m.

Sana, vil., Peru, dep. Lambayeque, 330 m. S. Guayaquil. P.<3000.

Sana'a, or **Sana,** tn., S. Arabia, cap. Yemen, 88 m. ENE. of the Red Sea port of Hodaida, in a wide valley, but at the base of a mountain, the Jibel (Jebel) Negum, which rises abruptly in the E., and bears the old fortress on one of its spurs, 15° 22′ N., 44° 12′ E. (Glaser), is surrounded by a wall 4½ m. long. The town consists of three distinct quarters, one inhabited by Jews. As a strategic point Sana'a commands the whole of the SW. of Arabia. The town is subject to malignant fevers. Alt. 7250 ft. (Glaser); 7650 ft. (Deflers); 7700 ft. (Haig). P. 40-50,000, of whom 20,000 said to be Jews (Harris); a century ago about 100,000.

Sanabria, dist., in the NW. of Spain, in the ancient kingdom of Leon, on the frontiers of Galicia and Portugal.

Sanafin, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Sharkiye, dist. and 5 m. SSW. Miniet el Gamkh. P. 5200.

San Agostino, isl., Pacific. See **Nanomea.**

San Agustin, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 100 m. NE. by E. San Juan. P.<2000.

San Agustin, vil., Colombia, dep. Tolima, in a valley containing ruins of temples and stone idols, and in which was formerly the holy city of the Andaquian Indians. San Agustin is the highest village on the Rio Magdalena. P.<2000.

San Alessandro, isl., Pacific, Volcano group.

San Alfonso, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 164 m. ESE. Corrientes.

San Amaro, comm., Spain, Galicia, in the NW. of prov. Orense, dist. Carballino. P.<4000.

San Ambrosio y San Felix, small group of islets in the Pacific, nearly 600 m. from the coast of Chile, to which they belong (prov. Atacama), in 26° 15′ S., 80° 4′ W., consisting of San Ambrosio, San Felix, Cathedral of Peterborough, &c.

Sánand, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 14 m. W. by S. Ahmadábád. P. 7800; Hindus, 6100.

San Andreas, vil., U.S., California, cap. Calaveras co., 51 m. SE. by E. Sacramento. P.<1500.

San Andres, isl., Caribbean Sea, belonging to Colombia, dep. Panama, in 12° 31′ N., 81° 42′ W., 250 m. NNW. Colon. Till 1787 it was under the British governor of Jamaica, but in that year was evacuated by the British under a convention with Spain, whereupon the inhabitants, by their own desire, were transferred to the isl. of Andros, in the Bahamas.

San Andres, lake, Guatemala. See **Itzal.**

San Andres de Giles, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires, cap. dist., in 34° 27′ N., 59° 26′ W. P. 2000.

San Andres de Palomar, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov., dist., and 3½ m. NNE. Barcelona. P. 15,000.

San Andres Tuxtla, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 85 m. SE. Vera Cruz. P. 13,100.

San Andres y Sauces, tn., Canary Is., in the E. of Teneriffe, near the coast. P.<4000.

San Angel, tn., state, federal dist., and 6 m. SSW. Mexico. P. (comm.) 10,700.

San Angelo, tn., U.S., Texas, Tom Green co, 175 m. NW. San Antonio. P.<3000.

San Antonio, tn., Argentine Republic, 174 m. N. Tucuman, prov. and 10 m. SW. by S. Jujuy. P.<2000.

San Antonio, cape, Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires, at the mouth of the La Plata. Rfall. (27 yrs.), 32.26 in.

San Antonio, falls, Brazil, Matto Grosso, on the Madeira (*q.v.*), 475 m. SW. by S. Manaos.

San Antonio, small seapt., Chile, prov. Santiago, 40 m. S. Valparaiso, in 33° 35′ S.; anchorage exposed to S. winds. P.<2000.

San Antonio, cape, the westernmost point of the isl. of Cuba.

San Antonio, vil., Mexico, Lower California, 35 m. NW. La Paz, with gold, silver, and copper mines. P. (comm.) 6600.

San Antonio, cape, Spain, between Alicante and Valencia, N. of Cabo de la Nao; has a lighthouse.

San Antonio, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Nueva Ecija, 55 m. N. Manila. P. 8300.

San Antonio, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Socorro co., 135 m. S. by W. Santa Fé.

San Antonio, city, U.S., Texas, Bexar co., 75 m. SW. by S. Austin. San Antonio is the chief city of W. Texas, and has an extensive trade; it consists of three parts, the old town or San Antonio proper, Alamo, to the E., and Chihuahua in the W. The old town is the business quarter, and has been almost entirely rebuilt since 1860. Chihuahua is Mexican in character, and Alamo, the largest quarter, is inhabited by Germans. San Antonio was founded by the Spaniards 1714, and was the cap. of Texas under the Spanish and Mexican governments. Alt. (signal stn.) 676 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (15 yrs.),

yr. 69.0° F., Jan. 51.0°, July 83.3°. P. (1850) 3500; (1870) 12,300; (1880) 20,600; (1890) 37,700.

San Antonio, riv., U.S., Texas, rises in Bexar co., and flows SE. into San Antonio Bay, 130 m. SW. Galveston. Length about 200 m.

San Antonio, vil., Venezuela, Bolivar, 255 m. SSW. Carácas.

San Antonio Abad, comm., Spain, Isle of and 10 m. NW. Iviza; the port is large, but open to the N. and NW. winds. P. <5000.

San Antonio de Areca, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires. Mean annual temp. (3 yrs., 1879–82), yr. 61.7° F., Feb. 73.7°, July 48.9°. P. <3000.

San Antonio de las Vueltas, comm., Cuba, prov. Santa Clara. P. 15,700.

San Antonio del Hato, tn., Colombia. See **Hato.**

San Antonio de los Baños, comm., Cuba, 18 m. SSW. Havana. P. 12,400.

San Antonio de los Cobres, settlement, Argentine Republic, Salta, 192 m. N. by W. Tucuman, 60 m. W. Jujuy.

San Antonio del Rio Blanco, comm., Cuba, prov. Havana, arr. and 5 m. NE. Jaruco. P. 5500.

San Antonio de Marapy, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, 330 m. WNW. Manaos.

San Antonio Gulf, another name of **San Matias Gulf,** Argentine Republic.

Sanary, tn., France. See **St. Nazaire.**

San Augustin, isl., Pacific. See **Oraluk.**

San Augustin, Cabo, cape, Philippine Is., in the SE. of Mindanao, in 6° 15′ N.

San Augustine, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. San Augustine co., 70 m. SSW. Shreveport (La.). P. <1500.

San Augustino, isl., one of the Volcano group, Pacific.

Sanáwar, tn., India, Punjab, state of Patiála. P. 8700; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 5000.

San Bartholome de Nava, tn., Spain. See **Nava.**

San Bartolome, vil., Colombia, Antioquia, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 92 m. ENE. Medellin. P. <2000.

San Bartolome, comm., Mexico, Chiapas, 30 m. S. by W. San Cristobal. P. 5500.

San Bartolome, Bahia, bay, Mexico, Lower California, on the W. ct., in 27° 40′ N.

San Bartolomé de la Torre, comm., Spain, prov. and 16 m. NW. by N. Huelva. P. <2000.

San Bartolome de Tirajana, tn., Canary Is., Grand Canary, in the deep hollow of Tirajana, one of the immense erosion circles formed at the foot of the central peak of the island. P. <4000.

San Bartolomeo, cape, Argentine Repnblic, on the W. of Staten I., Tierra del Fuego Archipelago.

San Bartolomeo, isl., Pacific, in about 15° 20′ N., 164½° E.

San Bartolommeo in Galdo, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 27 m. W. by S. Foggia; has a thermal sulphur spring. P. 7700.

San Baudilio de Llobregat, San Boy, or **Semboy,** comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. WSW. Barcelona, dist. San Felio de Llobregat. P. <4000.

Sanbawa, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. P. (1882) 5500.

San Benedetto del Tronto, seapt. comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 17 m. ENE. Ascoli, on the coast, 44 m. NNW. Chieti; has sea-bathing. P. 6900.

San Benedetto Po, formerly **Polirone,** tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. SE. Mantua; noted for its Benedictine abbey, founded 1004. P. 6700.

San Benigno, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 13 m. NNE. Turin. P. <4000.

San Benito, co., U.S., California, crossed by 121° W. and S. of 39° N., traversed by San Benito R.

San Benito, or **Eyo,** riv., W. ct. of Africa, in French terr., in about 1° 30′ N. Its mouth is 1 m. broad, but the rocky banks form a bar, passable for vessels drawing only 6½ ft.

San Benito Peak, mt., U.S., California, Fresno co., 155 m. SE. San Francisco.

San Bernardino, colony, Paraguay, on the Laguna Ipacaray, 20 m. E. Asuncion.

San Bernardino, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Ravenna, 7 m. N. Lugo. P. <4000.

San Bernardino, strait, Philippine Is., between Luzon and Mintoro Is., is 12 m. broad in the narrowest part, and is strewn with islands; navigation at times very dangerous.

San Bernardino, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 14 m. NW. Chiavenna.

San Bernardino, pass, Switzd., in 46° 30′ N., 9° 13′ E. Mean rfall. (9 yrs.), 85.9 in. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 2** ‡ PASSES, **III.** (7).

San Bernardino, city, U.S., California, cap. co., 53 m. E. by N. Los Angeles; one of the most productive fruit-growing dists. of the state. Alt. 950 ft. (Wheeler). Annual rfall., yr. 17.16 in., May–Oct. 1.26 in. P. <5000.

San Bernardino, co., U.S., California, S. of 36° N., and extending from the E. frontier to about the middle line of the state; has tin-mines.

San Bernardino Mountains, U.S., California, the most SE. of the coast ranges of the state.

San Bernardo, tn., Chile, prov. and 10 m. S. Santiago. P. 5200.

San Bernardo de Diaz, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Salta. P. <2000.

San Bernardo de Tarija, tn., Bolivia. See **Tarija.**

San Blas, gulf, Colombia, on the N. ct. of the Isthmus of Panama, in 79° W.; now a port, opened to foreign trade, exporting coco-nuts. Inhabitants in the neighbourhood chiefly uncivilised Indians.

San Blas, seapt. tn., Mexico, Jalisco, on the W. ct., in the terr. of Tepic, 150 m. W. by N. Guadalajara, in 21° 32′ N. The port has suffered through the extension of the railway system of Mexico to neighbouring ports, but not to San Blas. A short railway runs about 10 m. inland. Highly malarious. About £50,000 worth of silver is exported annually. P. <4000.

San Blas, bay. See **Mandinga.**

San Blas, Cape, U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, in 85° 22′ W.

San Blas Channel, Chile, on the SE. of Hanover I., crossed by 51° 20′ S.

Sanbok, group of islands belonging to the Riu-kiu group, Japan, crossed by 28° N.

San Bonifacio, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. E. by S. Verona; 2½ m. to the S. Bonaparte's famous victory over the Austrians was won, 1796. P. <4000.

Sanborn, tn., U.S., Iowa, O'Brien co., 51 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Sanborn, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Barnes co., 67 m. W. Fargo.

Sanborn, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N. and 98° W.; traversed by the James R.

Sanbornton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 8 m. W. Laconia, on W. side of Lake Winnesquam. P. <1500.

San Boy, comm., Spain, prov. and 5 m. WSW. Barcelona. P. 4000.

San Buenaventura, Peru. See **Beni,** riv.

San Buena Ventura, city, U.S., California, cap. Ventura co., at the mouth of Santa Clara R., 60 m. W. by N. Los Angeles; has an excellent harbour and hot springs, and is a favourite place of resort. P. <3000.

San Buono, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 32 m. SE. by S. Chieti. P. <3000.

San Carlos, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 168 m. E. by S. Corrientes.

San Carlos, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 65 m. S. by W. Mendoza. P. <2000.

San Carlos, tn., Argentine Republic, Salta, 81 m. NW. by N. Tucuman. P. <2000.

San Carlos, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 24 m. W. by N. Santa Fé. P. <2000.

San Carlos, tn., Chile, Nuble, 58 m. E. by N. Concepcion, on the railway to Santiago. P. 7300.

San Carlos, comm., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 125 m. SE. Monterey. P. <4000.

San Carlos, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Pangasinar, 102 m. NNW. Manila. P. 28,700.

San Carlos, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Gila co., 152 m. NW. by N. from the SE. corner of the terr.

San Carlos, tn., Venezuela, Zamora, 120 m. SW. by W. Carácas. P. (with dist.) 10,400.

San Carlos, vil., Venezuela, Zulia, 270 m. ESE. Cartagena. P. <2000.

San Carlos, tn., W. Indies, Haiti, republic of and ½ m. W. Santo Domingo, of which it is a suburb. P. 3000.

San Carlos de Chiloe. See **Ancud (Puerto de).**

San Carlos de la Rapita, seapt. tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 48½ m. SW. Tarragona, on N. bank of the port of Alfaques. Vessels avoid the bar of the Ebro by a canal, 8½ m. long, with three locks, which ends at **San Carlos.** P. <4000.

San Carlos Rio, riv., Central America, republic Costa Rica, r. bk. trib. of the San Juan, which it joins about midway between Lake Nicaragua and the N. coast. Length, 75 m.

San Carlos Sija, tn., Guatemala. See **Sija.**

San Casciano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 8½ m. SSW. Florence. P. 7000.

San Casciano de Bagni, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, 15 m. SSE. Montepulciano; mineral springs much frequented. P. <2000.

San Cataldo, comm., Sicily, prov. and 4 m. W. by S. Caltanissetta; sulphur mined here. P. 15,600.

Sancergues, vil., France, dep. Cher, on the Vauvaise, arr. Sancerre, 17 m. NW. Nevers. P. <2000.

Sancerre, tn., France, dep. Cher, on the l. bk. of the Loire, 27 m. NE. by E. Bourges, cap. arr. During the Reformation period the Huguenots of Sancerre endured two terrible sieges in 1569 and 1573. Alt. 675 ft. P. <3000.

San Cesario, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 4 m. S. by W. Lecce, 26 m. NW. by W. Otranto. P. <5000.

Sánchi, India. See **Bhilsa.**

San Chirico, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 34 m. SSE. Potenza; has sulphur springs. P. <3000.

San Christoval, or **San Christobal,** isl., S. Pacific, Solomon group, crossed by 162° E., 10½° S. The mountains rise to an alt. of 4100 ft. The bay of Makira, on NW. ct., is one of the best sheltered harbours of the group. Length of island about 75 m.; breadth, 91-8 m.

Sanchu, or **Sanchau,** group of isls. off the SE. ct. of China, 6 m. S. the estuary of the Si-kiang, just N. of 22° N., 113¾° E.; consists of two large islands and several islets.

Sanchuchang, tn., China. See **Huluho.**

San Cipirello, tn., Sicily, prov. and 15 m. SW. Palermo. P. <4000.

San Cipriano d'Aversa, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 11 m. WSW. Caserta. P. <4000.

San Cipriano de Viñas, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and dist. Orense. P. <4000.

San Cipriano Picintino, tn., Italy, prov. and 6 m. NE. Salerno. P. <3000.

San Clemente, tn., Chile, prov. Talca. P. <2000.

San Clemente, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 50 m. SSW. Cuenca, cap. dist. P. <5000.

San Clemente, isl., U.S., California, in 33° N., 118½° W., 56 m. from the coast.

Sancoins, tn., France, dep. Cher, 37 m. NNE. Montluçon, arr. St. Amand-Mont-Rond. P. <4000.

San Columbano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, on the Lambra, 15½ m. E. Pavia. P. 5900.

San Cosmé, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 22 m. ENE. Corrientes. P. <2000.

San Cosmé, vil., in the S. of Paraguay, near the Paraná, in 56° 25′ W.

San Costanzo, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro e Urbino, 12½ m. SE. Pesaro, 3 m. from the Adriatic. P. <3000.

Sancoty Head, cape, U.S., Massachusetts, at SE. end of Nantucket I.

Sancreed, par. and vil., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 3 m. W. by S. Penzance; 4608 ac. P. <1000.

San Cristobal, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 100 m. NNW. Santa Fé.

San Cristobal, or **Coco,** isl., Colombia, on N. side of the Isthmus of Panama, at entrance to the Chiriqui lagoon, is 6 m. N. to S., and 2½–3 m. E. to W.

San Cristobal, vil., Cuba, 52 m. SW. by W. Havana. P. <2000.

San Cristobal, tn., Guatemala, 9½ m. SSW. Coban. P. <5000.

San Cristobal, tn., Haiti, republic and 17½ m. W. Santo Domingo; gold, silver, and copper are mined here, and mercury is mined in the vicinity. The town was founded by Christopher Columbus. P. (comm.) 12,000.

San Cristobal, vil., Mexico, state of and 13 m. NNE. Mexico.

San Cristobal, one of the six lakes of the 'valley,' Mexico, 12½ m. NNE. Mexico; is dry at nearly all seasons. Area, 4½–7½ sq. m.

San Cristobal, extinct volcano, Philippine Is., in the middle of Luzon I., above Luzon Bay.

San Cristobal, vil., Venezuela, Los Andes, 240 m. NE. by N. Bogotá. P. <4000.

San Cristobal, Bahia de, bay, Mexico, Lower California, on the W. ct., in 27° 15′ N.

San Cristobal, Cerro de, mt., in the S. of Spain, prov. and 50 m. ENE. Cadiz. Alt. 5625 ft.

San Cristobal de los Llanos, or **Ciudad de Las Casas,** formerly **Ciudad Real,** tn., Mexico, cap. state of Chiapas, 65 m. SSE. San Juan Bautista, 485 m. ESE. Mexico; seat of a Bishop of Chiapas. The first bishop was the celebrated Barthol. de las Casas, after whom the town has recently been named. P. (comm.) 16,100.

San Cristoval, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 140 m. SW. Potosi. P. <2000.

Sancta Maria de Machede, vil., Portugal. See **Machede.**

Sancti Spiritus, tn., Cuba, 210 m. ESE. Havana. P. 29,300.

Sancton and Houghton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 13½ m. NE. Goole, 2½ m. SE. by S. Market Weighton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Sancy, Puy de, mt., France, in the Dore Mts., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 21 m. SSW. Clermont; this mountain is the highest in Auvergne. Alt. 6190 ft.

Sanda, tn., China, cap. of the Shan state, in the SW. of Yünnan, to the W. of the Taping R., 72 m. ENE. Bhamo. Alt. 2600 ft. P. about 6000.

Sanda, small isl., Scot., in W. of entrance to Firth of Clyde, 5 m. E. the Mull of Kintyre, in 55° 16′ 30″ N., 5° 34′ 55″ W., about 3 m. in circumference. Alt. 165 ft.

Sandakan, or **Elopura,** tn. and port, cap. of Brit. N. Borneo, at the mouth of Sandakan Bay, on the E. ct., in about 5° 51′ N.; the bay has 25 ft. of water over sill at low tide. Is 1 m. wide at entrance, 5½ m. wide N. to S. higher up; 18½ m. long, and is accessible to the largest vessels. P. 7000, one-half being Chinese.

Sandall, Long, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Kirk Sandall.**

Sandal Magna, small tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 2 m. S. by E. Wakefield, with a stn. (**Sandal**) on the G. N. R. and M. S. & L. R., and 1 m. N. by W. of its stn. (**Sandal and Walton**) on the M. R., P.O. (**Sandal**). P. 5100.

Sandalo, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the W. of the Isola di San Pietro, in 39° 8′ N.

Sandalwood, or **Mbua Bay,** W. ct. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is.

Sandalwood Island, Sumba, or **Chendana,** Dutch E. Indies, one of the Lesser Sunda Is., S. of the W. end of Flores, crossed by 10° S., 120° E.; more than half the size of Wales. Noted for its horses. Area, including the smaller isl. of Savu to the E., about midway between it and Rotti, 4464 sq. m., of which about nine-tenths belongs to Sandalwood I. P. of both vaguely estimated at 200,000.

Sandama, vil., on the W. ct. of Asia Minor, 92 m. S. by E. Smyrna, in 37° 6′ N.

San Damiano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 24 m. SE. Turin, 9 m. SW. by W. Asti. P. <3000.

San Daniele, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 13 m. NW. by W. Udine; noted for its hams. Here Massena conquered the Austrians, 1797. P. <5000.

Sandata, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. and 85 m. NNW. of Stavropol, on l. bk. Yegorlyk. P. 7100.

Sandau, or **Sandau an der Elbe,** tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 33 m. NW. Brandenburg, and 4 m. SSW. Havelburg. P. <2000.

Sandava, vil., S. Africa, Gaza-land, on the l. bk. of the Sabi, about 90 m. SW. by S. Sofala, in about 21° 17′ S., 33° 55′ E.

Sanday, small isl., Scot., Argyllshire, in the Sound of Canna, in 57° 3′ N., separated from Canna I. only by a very narrow strait. P. 62.

Sanday, isl., Scot., one of the largest of the North Isles of Orkney, comprising the pars. of Lady and Cross and Burness, PMT.O. P. 1929.

Sandbach, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 4½ m. NE. Crewe, on riv. Wheelock, 1 m. E. by S. of its junction stn. on the L. & NW. R.; a branch of the N. Staffordshire Rly. goes to Sandbach; extensive manufacture of salt from brine, and chemical works in neighbourhood; has also manufactures of boots, shoes, and fustian, and iron-works. Market-day, Th. P. 5800; eccles. par. (**Sandbach Heath**) P. <1000.

Sandbank, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on Holy Loch, 2 m. NNW. Dunoon; is a summer resort. PMT.O. P. <750.

Sandbank, vil., U.S., New York, co. and 26 m. E. Oswego, on Salmon R. P. <1500.

Sand Bay, bay, Eng., Somerset, N. of Weston-super-Mare.

Sand Beach, vil., U.S., Michigan, Huron co., on Lake Huron, 62 m. ENE. Bay City; harbour of refuge. P. <1500.

Sandbore Cay, islet in the Gulf of Honduras, off the coast of Belize, forming part of the Lighthouse Reef, which is composed of several keys. Half Moon and Sandbore Cay have each a lighthouse.

Sande, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 23 m. N. Tönsberg. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sande, vil., Norway, prov. Christiansand, 38 m. N. Kragerö. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sand Coulee, vil., U.S., Montana, Cascade co., 112 m. NE. by N. Butte City. P. <1500.

Sandec, Alt ('Old Sandec'), or **Stary-Sacz,** comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the Poprad, 46 m. SE. Cracow. P. <4000.

Sandec, Neu ('New'), or **Nowy-Sacz,** tn., on the Dunajec, 5 m. NNE.; important trade with Hungary; iron-mines near. P. 12,700.

Sandefjord, comm., Norway, prov. Christiania, dist. Jarlsberg and Laurvig; has a harbour, with two floating-docks, 21-62 ft. deep at high water, 19-60 ft. at low water; depth at quays, at high water 15 ft., at low water 12 ft. Has mineral springs and sea-bathing. P. <4000.

Sandeherred, comm., Norway, prov. Christiania, ½ m. NE. Sandefjord. P. 5900.

Sandeid, vil., Norway, prov. Christiansand, 40 m. NNE. Stavanger, at the extremity of the principal branch of the Sandeidsfjord, which is in the N. of the Bukken Fjord, and is one of the most picturesque fjords of the dist. P. <2000.

Sandel Heath, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. N. Fordingbridge.

San Demetrio, or **Demetrio,** comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 10 m. SE. Aquila, 31 m. W. by S. Chieti. P. <3000.

San Demetrio Corone, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 47 m. N. by W. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Sandend, fishing vil., Scot., Banffshire, Fordyce par., on Sandend Bay, 2½ m. W. Portsoy.

Sanderay, or **Sandray,** isl., Scot., off the W. ct. of Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, in 56° 53½′–54½′ N., separated from Vatersay by the Sound of Sanderay. P. 4.

Sandergrove, postal-centre, S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 30 m. SSE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Sandersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 3 m. W. Bitterfeld; lignite is mined here. P. <2000.

Sandersleben, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 20 m. SE. Halberstadt. P. <4000.

Sanderstead, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 3 m. SSE. Croydon, on the SE. R., 1 m. E. of its stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O. P. <750.

Sandersville, city, U.S., Georgia, Washington co., 63 m. SW. by W. Augusta. P. <2000.

Sandford, vil., Eng., Berkshire, Sonning par., 3 m. E. Reading.

Sandford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Molton div., 9 m. NW. Exeter, 2½ m. N. by W. Crediton stn., PM.O.; 7820 ac. P. <1500.

Sandford, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, Morden par., 4½ m. N. Wareham.

Sandford, vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, Godshill par., 5½ m. SE. Newport.

Sandford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Dorne, 6½ m. N. by W. Woodstock, 4½ m. W. Somerton stn., P.O. (**Sandford St. Martin**). P. <500.

Sandford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 3½ m. SSE. Oxford, PT.O. (**Sandford-on-Thames**). P. <500.

Sandford, vil., Eng., Shropshire, Prees par., 5 m. W. Market-Drayton.

Sandford, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 6 m. E. by S. Weston-super-Mare, with stn. (**Sandford and Banwell**) on the G. W. R., P.O. See **Winscombe.**

Sandford, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on Avon Water, 1½ m. SE. Strathaven.

Sandford, postal-tp., Victoria, Normanby co., 53 m. N. by W. Portland. P. <1500.

Sandford and Woodley, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 2 m. NW. Abingdon. P. <1500.

Sandford Hill, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Longton, near Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

Sandford Lake, picturesque lake, U.S., New York, Essex co., in the Adirondack Mts., from which rises riv. Hudson. Length 8 or 9 m., by about 1 m. wide.

Sandford Orcas, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 5 m. NE. by E. Yeovil, 1½ m. SE. Marston stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sandford St. Martin, P.O., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Sandford.**

Sandgate, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Kent, 1½ m. SW. Folkestone, on the SE. R. (Main Line). Resorted to as a watering-place. Connected by the Royal Military Canal with Cliffend in Sussex. Suffered severely by a landslip, March 4, 1893. Sandgate Castle, erected 1539, forms one of the defences of the coast. Shorncliffe Camp occupies heights to the N. PMT.O. P. <2500.

Sandgate, mun. post-tn. and watering-place, Queensland, Stanley co., 10 m. N. by E. Brisbane, on shore of Moreton Bay. P. <2000.

Sandhammaren, cape, Sweden, on the S. ct.; about 14° 12′ E.

Sandhamn, custom-house and pilot station, Sweden, on an island at entrance to the archipelago of and 29 m. E. Stockholm.

Sandhausen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle, dist., and 5 m. SSW. Heidelberg, on riv. Leim. P. <3000.

Sandhaven, vil., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, PT.O. See **Pitullie.**

Sand Head, North, N. end of Goodwin Sands, Eng., off E. ct. of Kent, 7 m. E. Ramsgate.

Sandhead, vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the W. shore of Luce Bay, 7 m. SSE. Stranraer, and 4½ m. SE. Colfin stn., PT.O.

Sandhills, stn., Liverpool, Eng., on the L. & Y. R. (stn. for N. Docks), 1½ m. N. Exchange stn.

Sandhoe, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 2½ m. ENE. Hexham. P. <500.

Sandhofen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle, dist., and 4½ m. NNW. Mannheim. P. <3000.

Sandholes, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 3½ m. SSW. Cookstown, P.O.

Sandholme, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Hull, Barnsley, & W. Riding Junc. Rly., 5½ m. NE. by E. Goole. See **Storkhill and Sandholme.**

Sandhorn, isl., Norway, W. ct. prov. Tromsö; the N. point, opposite and 9½ m. from Bodö, marks the entrance to the Saltenfjord. Length, 12½ m.; breadth, 7 m. Area, 40 sq. m. P. <2000.

Sandhurst, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lennox co., 9 m. from Ernestown, 12 m. from Napanee. P. <1500.

Sandhurst, par., Eng., Berkshire, 4½ m. SE. Wokingham. Sandhurst royal military college, erected 1812, to which is attached an observatory, is 2 m. E. the village; the par. contains also Wellington College. Near Camberly and York Town, stn. on the L. & SW. R. 4536 ac. P. <4500.

Sandhurst, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 3 m. N. Gloucester. P. <500.

Sandhurst, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 9⅝ m. NW. by W. Rye, 4½ m. NE. by E. Robertsbridge stn., PMT.O.; 4421 ac. P. <1500.

Sandhurst, formerly, and now again officially, called **Bendigo,** city, Victoria, Bendigo co., 60 m. NNE. Ballarat. Sandhurst is the centre of a large gold-mining, wine-making, and agricultural district, and an important railway centre, with railway workshops. At Lansell Mine is the deepest shaft in the colony, over 2840 ft. in depth. Sandhurst was proclaimed a municipality in 1855, a borough in 1863, and a city in 1871. It contains many fine buildings, three public recreation grounds, and botanical gardens; excellent water-supply. Alt. 758 ft. Mean temp., yr. 58.7° F., Jan. 72.3°, July 46.1°; rfall. (16 yrs.), 23.85 in.

Sand Hutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. NE. by N. Ripon, 1½ m. W. by N. Thirsk Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Sand Hutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7½ m. NE. by E. York, 2 m. N. Holtby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sändi, municip., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Hardoi, 58 m. NNW. Cawnpur; manufacture cotton carpets (*kalin*). P. 9600; Hindus, 6500; Moham. 3100.

Sandia, gold-mining dist., Peru, near the source of the Madre de Dios, in about 14° S., 70° W.

Sandiacre, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 8 m. E. Derby, on the Erewash Canal, with a stn. (**Stapleford and Sandiacre**) on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

San Diego, cape, Argentine Republic, at the extreme SE. of the mainland of Tierra del Fuego, in 54° 40′ S.

San Diego, city, U.S., California, cap. co., on SW. ct., 15 m. N. of the SW. corner of the state. The harbour, discovered in 1602 by Vizcaino, 5½ m. long, is completely land locked. San Diego exports agricultural produce, and is a rapidly rising port as well as a popular resort for invalids on account of the mildness of its climate. Mean temp. (39 yrs.), yr. 61.5° F., Jan. 53.6°, Aug. 70.8°; rfall., yr. 9.86 in. P. (1870) 2300; (1880) <3000; (1890) 16,200.

San Diego, co., U.S., California, in the extreme S.

San Diego, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Duval co., 147 m. NNW., on the mouth of the Rio Grande. P. <2000.

San Diego, vil., Venezuela, Bermudez, 200 m. SE. Carácas.

San Diego de la Union, or **San Diego del Bezcocho,** vil., Mexico, state of Guanajuato, 3 m. SSW. Allende. P. (comm.) 13,000.

San Diego de los Baños, comm., Cuba, prov. and 28 m. ENE. Pinar del Rio; has mineral springs. P. 6300.

San Diego del Valle, comm., Cuba, prov., dist., and 12½ m. NNW. Santa Clara. P. 9800.

Sandila, municip., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Hardoi, 30 m. NW. by W. Lucknow. P. 16,800; Moham. 8500; Hindus, 8300.

Sandilands, stn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R. and G. & SW. R., 3 m. S. Lanark, P.O.

San Dimas, mining vil., Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, state of and 50 m. WNW. Durango. P. <2000.

Sandisfield, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 28 m. W. Springfield. P. <1500.

Sand Island, one of the Apostle Is., U.S., Wisconsin.

Sandiway, vil., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. W. Northwich, PMT.O.

Sand Knoll Point, cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 19° 53′ E.

Sand Lake, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., 26 m. by rail N. by E. Grand Rapids. P. <1500.

Sand Lake, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., 11 m. ESE. Albany. P. <1500.

Sandleford, par., Eng., Berks, 2 m. S. Newbury. P. <250.

Sandley, PT.O., Eng., near Bath, Somerset.

Sandling, junc. stn., Eng., Kent, on the SE. R., 1½ m. NW. Hythe, P.O.

Sandnæs, Sandnäs, or **Sandnes,** comm., Norway, Christiansand, dist. and 9 m. S. Stavanger. P. <2000.

Sandness, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Walls par., on the N. ct., 20 m. WNW. Lerwick.

Sandö ('sandy island'), name of several Norwegian islands.

Sandö, one of the Faroe Is., 3 m. S. Strömö.

Sandö, isl., Norway, prov. Bergen, at S. of the entrance of the Sogne Fjord; at its N. extremity is the port of Skarjehavn. Length, N. to S., 7 m.; breadth, 2½ m.

Sandö, isl., Norway, one of the Lofoten Is., 73 m. SW. Tromsö, at entrance of the Vaagsfjord. Area about 5 sq. m.

Sandö, isl., Norway, off the NE. of the penin. of Stad, on coast of Romsdal, contains the port Sandshavn. Length, 3 m.; breadth, 2 m.

Sandomierz (Russian **Sandomir**), dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 57 m. SE. Radom, on l. bk. Vistula, on Galician frontier. P. 6500.

San Domingo, vil., Costa Rica, 3½ m. N. by W. San José.

San Domino, isl., off the SE. ct. of Italy, in the small archipelago of Tremiti, Adriatic Sea, in 42° 6′ N.; is the *Insula Diomedia* of the ancients, called by Tacitus *Trimerus*. P. 25.

Sandon, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 2½ m. SE. by E. Chelmsford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Sandon, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 14 m. N. Hertford, 5 m. E. Baldock stn., P.O.; 4061 ac. P.<750.

Sandon, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 4 m. NNE. Stafford, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PM.O. P.<500.

Sandon, co., New South Wales, to the N. of 31° S., and crossed in the extreme E. by 152° E.

San Doná, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Venice, on the Piave, 17 m. ESE. Treviso. P. 8500.

San Donato Val di Comino, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 10½ m. E. Sora, in the Apennines; has mineral springs. P.<4000.

Sandonnino, tn., Italy. See **Borgo San Donnino.**

Sándorfalva, comm., Hungary, co. Csongrad, 6 m. N. Dorozsma. P.<4000.

Sandösund, place with meteorological stn. on an inlet on W. side of Christiania Fjord, Norway, in 59° 5′ N., 10° 28′ E. Mean temp., yr. 43.5° F., Feb. 27.8°, July 62.1°; rfall. (20 yrs.), 22.48 in.

Sandoval, vil., U.S., Illinois, Marion co., 61 m. E. St. Louis, at junction of I. C. and O. M. Rlys. P.<1500.

Sandow, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, adjoining Kottbus on the E. P.<5000.

Sandoway (native name **Than-dwe**), tn., Burma, cap. dist. Sandoway, 62 m. WSW. Prome, in a basin about 12 m. long by 1 m. broad, surrounded by hills; has a small coasting trade. Owing to numerous creeks, boats can get up as far as Akyab without entering open sea. Rfall. (24 yrs.), 213.92 in. P.<3000.

Sandowitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 10 m. ENE. Gross-Strehlitz, on riv. Malapane. P.<3000.

Sandown and **Lower Sandown,** two eccles. pars. and tn., Eng., Isle of Wight, the former on Sandown Bay, on the E. ct., 4½ m. NE. by N. Ventnor, with a stn. (**Sandown Junc.**) on the Isle of Wight Central, and Isle of Wight and L. B. & S. C., and Ryde Pier Rlys., PMT.O. Sandown, P.<3500; Lower Sandown, P.<1500; tn. P.<4000.

Sandown Bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 19° E.

Sandown Park, fashionable race-ground, Eng., Surrey, near Esher stn.

Sandplace, vil., Eng., Cornwall, on the Liskeard and Caradon Rly., 2½ m. N. Lool, P.O.

Sand Point, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 45 m. from Ottawa. P.<1500.

Sandray, isl., Scot. See **Sanderay.**

Sandridge, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 2½ m. NNE. St. Albans, P.O.; 5753 ac. P.<1500.

Sandridge, seapt., Victoria. See **Port Melbourne.**

Sandrigo, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. NE. Vicenza. P.<3000.

Sandringham, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 2½ m. from the W. ct., 7½ m. NE. King's Lynn, 2 m. E. Wolferton stn.; has the country seat of the Prince of Wales. PMT.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Sandringham with Babingley and West Newton**) P.<750.

Sandringham, watering-place, New South Wales. See **West Botany.**

Sandringham, stn., Victoria, Bourke co., 12 m. S. Melbourne by road and rail. P.<1500.

Sands, or **Hull Islands,** isls., Pacific, in NW. of Tubuai group.

Sandsend, ct. vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 2½ m. WNW. Whitby, on NE. R.; jet is obtained here. PMT.O.

Sandsfjord, picturesque and much visited fjord, Norway, prov. Christiansand, one of the ramifications of Bukken, or Bukke Fjord, opens NNW. of Stavanger. Length about 25 m.

Sandside, stn., Eng., Westmorland, on the Furness Rly., 9 m. S. Kendal.

Sandside Head, cape, Scot., Caithness, on the N. ct., in 3° 48′ W., on the W. of **Sandside Bay.**

Sandsjö, vil., Sweden, prov. and 30 m. SE. Jönköping. P. (comm.)<4000.

Sandsjö, tn., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 28 m. SE. Vexiö. P. (comm.)<4000.

Sandsound, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Sandsting par., on the E. shore of Sand Voe, 8½ m. NW. by W. Lerwick.

Sandsting, par., Scot., Shetland Is., in the W. of the Mainland, the church 10 m. NW. by W. Lerwick; 39,870 ac. P.<3000.

Sandsvär, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 10 m. SSE. Kongsberg. P. (comm.)<5000.

Sandtoft, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 4 m. from Epworth.

Sandusky, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. Erie co., on Sandusky Bay, 45 m. ESE. Toledo; has a busy lake trade by steamers. The city is built on a bed of limestone, extensively employed for building and manufacturing purposes. It is one of the largest fresh fish markets in the world, and has great trade in ice, wine, and fruit, and is also celebrated for its manufacture of wood ware. Large deposits of lime and gypsum occur in the vicinity, and are extensively worked. Alt. 640 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 51.0° F., Jan. 28.0°, July 72.0°; mean annual rfall. (5 yrs.), 41.78 in. P. (1870) 13,000; (1880) 15,800; (1890) 18,500.

Sandusky, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., touching Lake Erie at the head of Sandusky Bay.

Sandusky, riv., U.S., Ohio, rises in Richland and Crawford cos., flows W. then N. into Sandusky Bay. A portage of 4 m. connects it with Sciota R. Length about 430 m.

Sandusky, Upper, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wyandot co., on Sandusky R., 63 m. NNW. Columbus. P.<4000.

Sandusky Bay, U.S., Ohio, in the SW. of Lake Erie, in 82° 45′–83° 0′ W.

Sandvig, seapt. tn., Denmark. See **Allinge.**

Sandviken, vil., Norway, prov. and 8½ m. W. Christiania, on N. shore of Christiania Fjord, in a picturesque situation; frequented by tourists. P.<2000.

Sandviken, vil., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, 13 m. W. Gefle, on the N. shore of the Storsjö; manufactures Bessemer steel. P.<2000.

Sand Voe, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, in the W., in 60° 11½′–12½′ N., 1° 12′–13′ W.

Sandway, P.O., Eng., Kent, 9 m. E. Maidstone.

Sandwich, tn., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Detroit, 3 m. SW. Windsor. P.<1500.

Sandwich, mun. bor. (since time of Edward III.), till 1885 also a parl. bor., Cinque port, market-tn., and decayed seapt., Eng., Kent, Thanet div., 4 m. N. Deal, in the diocese of Canterbury, near the mouth of the Stour, with stn. on branch of SE. R. Anciently a most important port; from the time of William I. to that of Richard II. the chief naval port; has declined in consequence of the silting up of its harbour. The town quay can still be reached, however, at high water ordinary springs by vessels drawing 12 ft. Exports hops, malt, timber, and corn. The town has many curious remains of the Middle Ages. Considerable portions of its ancient walls still survive, now forming a promenade. A short distance off are the ruins of the old Roman fortress of *Rutupiæ*, now Richborough. Market-days, W. and each alternate M. P. (1891)<3000.

Sandwich, manufacturing city, U.S., Illinois, Dekalb co., 55 m. W. by S. Chicago. P.<3000.

Sandwich, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 24 m. ENE. New Bedford; manufactures glass. Alt. 13 ft. (R.R.). P.<2000.

Sandwich, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 45 m. N. Concord. P.<1500.

Sandwich Harbour, called by the Portuguese **Porto d'Ilheo,** by the natives **Anixab,** inlet, W. Africa, Great Namaqua-land, just S. of the Tropic of Capricorn. Fisheries. Formerly termination of the Khuisib Wadi, which is now separated from the coast here by sand-dunes 150 ft. high.

Sandwich Island, New Hebrides. See **Vate.**

Sandwich Island, Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 3° 0′ S., 150° 50′ E.

Sandwich Islands, or **Hawaiian Archipelago,** a group in the E. Pacific, consisting of eight larger—Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lauai, Kahulaui, and Niihau—and four smaller ones, stretches NW. to SE. between 18½°–22½° N. and 154½°–160½° W., a little more than 2000 m. from the W. ct. of Mexico. The islands are of volcanic origin, and contain volcanoes, active and extinct, of gigantic size (see **Hawaii, Maui,** &c.). Nearly all the islands are in part surrounded by reefs, and all are mountainous. The climate is agreeable, the average yearly temp. being 74.5° F., with summer mean of 78°, and winter mean of 72.5°. Rainfall about 50 in., but the E. islands get less than those in the W. During nine months of the year the NE. trade-winds blow. Leprosy is the most notorious of the native diseases (see **Molokai**); but smallpox, measles, and other diseases introduced by white visitors have at times scourged the islands. The higher slopes of the mountains are generally wooded, the lower afford grass for cattle. Chief industries, growing sugar, rice, and coffee, besides bananas, and other tropical fruit and vegetables (taro, &c.). Commerce is almost confined to the one good port of the group, Honolulu (*q.v.*), and amounts to nearly four millions sterling, the exports, chiefly sugar, to the United States, with rice, hides, wool, tallow, &c., constituting about two-thirds of the total. The imports consist of textiles, provisions, timber, machinery, metals, spirits, &c. The islands are touched at by vessels plying between America and Australia, and were formerly much resorted to by whalers. Of the population only 40,000 in all are of Polynesian descent, with Tahitian affinities in speech and former religion. The largest sections of the remainder of the population are of Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese descent. The Chinese in 1866 numbered 1200, and by July 1893 had increased to upwards of 15,500. Their occupations are various, but they are not generally found as plantation labourers. Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores have immigrated into the islands since 1878 and worked on the

plantations, and now they number above 12,000; but latterly they have been declining, being ousted by the still cheaper labour of the Japanese, whose numbers have increased from 116 in 1884, to nearly 21,000 in July 1893. The more influential positions are held in a large measure by Americans, English, and Germans. The islands were ruled by a king or queen, assisted by two representative houses; but in 1893 the sovereign was deposed and a republic constituted. The group, of which the native name is Hawaii, was rediscovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and he was killed by the natives in the year following. At the present time the foreign influence of greatest weight in the Sandwich Islands is that of the United States, which indeed exercises a virtual, though not an actual, protectorate over them. Total area, 6600 sq. m. P. of entire group 90,000. See *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, 1893, pp. 8, &c.

Sandwick, par., Scot., Orkney Is., on W. ct. of Pomona, 5 m. N. Stromness, P.O. · Alt. 80 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–80), 37.79 in. 11,827 ac. P. (including part of Mainland I.) <1500.

Sandwick, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., 1½ m. SE. Stornoway. P. <500.

Sand Wick, small bay, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, on the W. ct., in 60° 29′ N.

Sandwick, eccles. par., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Dunrossness par., E. ct., 10 m. N. by E. Sumburgh Head, PMT.O. P. <2500.

Sandwick, West, PT.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Yell I., Mid and S. Yell par., 6 m. SE. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Sandwip, isl., Brit. India, in the Bay of Bengal, on the riv. Meghna, forms the Sadar subdivision of Noakhali dist. Sandwip is peculiarly exposed to storm waves, and suffered severely by the cyclones of 1864 and 1876. In the latter year the number of deaths was estimated at 40,000 out of 87,000; for weeks after the land was covered with dead bodies of men and cattle. P. (1881) 72,500; (1891) 101,000.

Sandwith, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 2½ m. S. Whitehaven, 1 m. WSW. Moor Row Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Sandwood Bay, inlet, Scot., on the NW. ct. of Sutherland, in 58° 32½′ N.

Sandy, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Ivel, 7½ m. E. Bedford, on the G. N. R., and with a stn. (**Sandy Junction**) on the L. & NW. R.; phosphate of lime worked on Sandy Heath. 4276 ac. P. <3000.

Sandy, isl., Pacific, N. of New Caledonia, in about 19° 25′ S., 163° 58′ E.

Sandy, settlement, U.S., Utah, Salt Lake co., 12 m. S. Salt Lake City.

Sandy Bay, vil., Canada, Quebec, Rimouski co., on riv. St. Lawrence, 9 m. from Metis. P. <1500.

Sandy Bay, Ire., SW. of co. Antrim, SE. of Lough Neagh.

Sandy Bay, post-tn., Tasmania. See **Queenborough.**

Sandy Beach, vil., Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., 4 m. from Gaspé Basin. P. <1500.

Sandy Cape, Queensland, the N. extremity of Great Sandy I., in 24° 43′ S.

Sandycove (Glasthule), stn., Ire., co. and 6½ m. SE. Dublin, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Sandy Creek, vil., Queensland, Merivale co., about 7 m. from Warwick by road and rail. P. <1500.

Sandy Creek, postal-centre, S. Australia, Gawler co., in 29° 29′ S., 139° 45′ E. P. <1500.

Sandy Creek, vil., U.S., New York, co. and 25 m. NE. by E. Oswego. P. <1500.

Sandy Creek, postal-tp., Victoria, Gladstone co., 24 m. W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Sandycroft, stn., Wales, Flintshire, on the L. & NW. R., 4½ m. W. Chester, P.O.

Sandyford, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Wolstanton par., 2 m. N. Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Sandyford, P.O., Ire., co. Dublin, 2 m. SE. Dundrum, 1 m. from Stillorgan stn.

Sandyford, eccles. par., in Barony par., Glasgow, Scot. P. 9900.

Sandy Heath, Eng., Bedfordshire. See **Sandy.**

Sandy Hill, vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., on l. bk. of the Hudson, 40 m. N. Troy; trade in lumber. P. <3000.

Sandy Hook, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 17½ m. N. by W. Bridgeport. P. <1500.

Sandy Hook, sandy penin., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., jutting 5 m. N. at the mouth of the Lower Bay of New York Harbour, the main channel entering which is immediately to the N. of its N. end. **Sandy Hook Bay** lies to the W. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 52.2° F., Jan. 31.2°, July 73.8°; annual rfall. (10 yrs.), 51.26 in. See **New York.**

Sandy Island, Great. See **Great Sandy Island.**

Sandyknowe Crags, hill, Scot. See **Smailholm.**

Sandyk-tas, peak of Tarbagatai Mts., Russian Central Asia, on the frontier, between provs. Semipalatinsk and Semiryechensk. Over 9000 ft.

Sandy Lake, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., 54 m. S. Erie. P. <1500.

Sandy Lane, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham and Devizes divs., 10 m. NE. Trowbridge, 3 m. SW. Calne.

Sandy Lane, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 2 m. from Allerton.

Sandymount, tnld., Ire., E. co. and bar., suburb of and 2½ m. ESE. Dublin, on a branch of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Sandy Point, cape and tn., Magellan Straits. See **Punta Arenas.**

Sandy Point, cape, W. Indies, the NW. point of St. Christopher I.

Sandy River, U.S., rises in Virginia, flows N. along the boundary between that state and Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Catlettsburg (Ky.). Length 130 m., for 50 m. of which it is navigable by boats.

Sandy Run, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 32 m. S. Wilkesbarre. P. <1500.

San Elena, Punta, cape, Ecuador, on the W. ct., about 2° 13′ S.

San-el-Hager, Egypt. See **Zan-el-Hager.**

San Elizario, tn., U.S., Texas, El Paso co., on Rio Grande, 8 m. by rail NE. Ysleta. P. <1500.

San Enrique, comm., Philippine Is., Negros I., in the Bisayas or Visayas group. P. 13,100.

San Estanislao, vil., Paraguay, 100 m. ENE. Asuncion, an old Jesuit mission station, founded 1749.

San Estevan, large gulf, Chile, in 47° S.

Sanetsch, or **Seniu,** pass, Switzd., in the Bernese Alps, connecting the cantons Freiburg and Bern with Valais, between the Oldenhorn and Arbelhorn. · Alt. 7370 ft.

San Eugenio, cape, Mexico, Lower California, on W. ct. of the penin., S. of the entrance of the bay of Sebastian Vizcaino, in 27° 50′ N.

San Eugenio del Cuareim, vil., Uruguay, on the NE. frontier, dep. Artigas, 110 m. NE. Salto.

San Fele, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 18 m. NW. Potenza. P. 6900.

San Felice, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 17 m. NE. Modena. P. 8600.

San Felice, isl., Italy, in the lagoons of and 8½ m. NE. Venice; salt obtained here.

San Felice a Cancello, tn., Italy, Campania, prov., circle, and 8½ m. ESE. Caserta; warm mineral spring. P. 5400.

San Felice Circeo, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, 37 m. SSE. Velletri, at foot of Mount Circeo; noted for its aromatic and medicinal herbs. Near are the remains of the ancient city *Circæum*, or *Circei*, where the triumvir Lepidus died, and where Odoacer banished Romulus Augustulus, the last Roman emperor of the West. Pope Celestin II. was born here, 1143. P. (comm.) <2000.

San Felio de Llobregat, comm., Spain, on the l. bk. of the Ebro, prov. and 5 m. W. Barcelona; manufactures lace. P. <3000.

San Felipe, tn., Chile, cap. prov. Aconcagua, 65 m. ENE. Valparaiso. P. 11,800.

San Felipe, tn., Mexico, state of and 30 m. N. Guanajuato. P. 6700.

San Felipe, coal-mining vil., Mexico, Coahuila, 17 m. SE. Sabinas.

San Felipe, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 67 m. NW. Manila, near the W. ct. P. <4000.

San Felipe, mt., Spain, on border of provs. Cuenca and Teruel, 97 m. E. Madrid, its E. base washed by the headwaters of the Tagus.

San Felipe, vil., Venezuela, Lara, 130 m. W. Carácas.

San Felipe de Bacalar, tn., Yucatan. See **Bacalar.**

San Felipe de Játiva, tn., Spain. See **Játiva.**

San Felipe del Obraje, or **Obraje,** vil., Mexico, state of Mexico, 18½ m. NW. Ixtlahuaca. P. (comm.) 15,700.

San Felipe Sink. See **Colorado Desert.**

San Feliu de Guixols, seapt. comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. SE. Gerona. P. 8900.

San Felix, isl., Pacific, off ct. of Chile. See **San Ambrosio.**

San Felix, Puerto, riv. port, Venezuela, Bolivar, on the r. bk. of the Orinoco, at the confluence of the Caroni, 150 m. SW. by S. of the SW. point of the Isle of Trinidad, 55 m. E. Ciudad Bolivar.

San Fernando, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 22 m. NNW. Buenos Aires, on the Rio de la Plata; is a country resort for the people of Buenos Aires. P. 4000.

San Fernando, tn., Chile, Colchagua, 75 m. S. by W. Santiago. P. 7000.

San Fernando, vil., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 140 m. ESE. Monterey. P. <2000.

San Fernando, tn. and cape, Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of Luzon, prov. La Union, in 16° 32′ N. P. 12,100.

San Fernando, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon, prov. Pampanga (NW. of Bay of Manila). P. 16,300, of which the greater number are Chinese.

San Fernando, comm., Philippine Is., N. Cebú I. P. 12,900.

San Fernando, formerly **La Isla de Leon,** fortified tn. and

seapt. comm., Spain, prov. and 8 m. SE. Cadiz, on the Isla de Leon, in the Bay of Cadiz; forms part of the arsenal of La Carráca. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 62.9° F.; Jan. 52.5°, Aug. 75.2°; annual rfall. (14 yrs.), 31.61 in. P. 29,300. See **Cadiz,** bay.

San Fernando, tn., Uruguay. See **Florida.**

San Fernando, vil., U.S., California, Los Angeles co., on the Southern Pacific Rly., which has, near this, a tunnel 6960 ft. long. P.<1500.

San Fernando, seapt., W. Indies, on the W. ct. of Trinidad; harbour available for largest vessels; quays have only 4 ft. of water alongside at high water. P.<2000.

San Fernando de Apure, tn., Venezuela, Amazonas terr., 190 m. S. by W. Carácas. P.<4000.

San Fernando de Atabapo, tn., Venezuela, Bolivar, 460 m. SSW. Carácas. P.<2000.

San Fernando de Masaya, tn., central Asia. See **Masaya.**

San Fernando de Rosas, vil., Mexico, Coahuila, 190 m. N. by W. Monterey. P.<2000.

San Fernando di Puglia, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 22 m. SW. Foggia. P.<5000.

San Fili, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 7½ m. NW. by W. Cosenza, 38 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P.<3000.

San Filippo del Mela, or **San Filippo d'Argiro,** tn., Sicily, prov. and 13½ m. W. Messina; occupies the site of the ancient Sicanian city *Argira*, birthplace of the historian Diodorus Siculus. P.<3000.

Sanford, city, U.S., Florida, Orange co., on Lake Monroe, 120 m. SE. Palatka. P.<3000.

Sanford, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., on Mousam R., 36 m. W. Portland. P.<5000.

Sanford, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Moore co., 33 m. SW. Raleigh. P.<1500.

San Francesco d'Albaro, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 1 m. E. Genoa, from which it is separated by the Bisagno. P. 11,900.

San Francisco, settlement, Argentine Republic, on Rio Segundo, prov. and 59 m. E. Córdoba.

San Francisco, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 118 m. N. by E. Córdoba.

San Francisco, in full, **San Francisco del Monte de Oro** ('of the gold mountain'), tn., Argentine Republic, San Luis, 142 m. SW. Córdoba; gold-mines near. P. 2000.

San Francisco, riv., Brazil. See **São Francisco.**

San Francisco, isl., Pacific. See **Maurelle.**

San Francisco, city and seapt., U.S., California, situated at the NE. end of a penin. 6–7 m. wide separating San F. Bay from the Pacific Ocean; connected by ferry-boat with Oakland, on E. side of the bay. The city is regularly laid out, with broad streets which cross each other at right angles. In the residential portion the buildings are of wood; in the business portion, of stone and brick. San F. is the terminus of the S. Pacific Rly. Regular lines of ocean steamers run to Japan, Australia, Panama, Mexico, Victoria, and ports in Oregon and California, and light steamers to various ports in the bay. Its harbour has 4500 ft. of sea-wall, with a depth alongside of 22–28 ft., besides numerous piers; average fall and rise of tide, 5½ ft. There is a dry dock 483 ft. long, with a depth on sill of 22.8 ft., besides two floating docks and a hydraulic dock. San F. was settled in 1776 as a Spanish military station and a Franciscan mission. It made little progress until the gold discoveries of 1848. Since then its growth has been most rapid. Manufactures include iron, glass, woollen goods, cable and wire, flour, mining machinery, cordage, sugar, &c. Besides its vast mining interests, a great traffic has grown up in grain and fruit. San F. ranks third among all the ports of the Union in the total value of its foreign commerce, which amounts to about £50,000,000. The principal exports are wheat and flour, tinned salmon and fruits, barley, timber, wine and brandy, quicksilver, &c. Many mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, coal, and various other mineral deposits, as well as vineyards, farms, and ranches throughout the whole of the western region of the U.S., are owned here. The most important educational institutions near San F. are the university of California at Berkeley (*q.v.*), and the Leland Stanford university at Palo Alto. In the city are numerous public and special schools, various medical colleges, charitable institutions and hospitals, and several libraries. The Golden Gate Park, W. of the city, covers more than 1000 ac. The Laurel Hill and Odd Fellows cemeteries are fine. The inhabitants of San F. include many nationalities, amongst which are about 18,000 Chinese, who occupy a separate quarter. Mean temp. (29 yrs.), yr. 55.6° F., Jan. 49.7°, Aug. 58.5°; annual rfall. 24.08 in. P. (1846) 600; (1848) 1000; (1852) 34,900; (1870) 149,500; (1880) 234,000; (1890) 299,000.

San Francisco, bay, U.S., California, is the finest bay on the Pacific coast, between 37° 48′ and 38° 10′ N., 122° and 122° 30′ W., connected with the Pacific Ocean by a strait, the Golden Gate, 1 m. wide. It extends SSW. for about 40 m., and is 12 m. across in its widest part, separated from the Pacific by a penin. 6–15 m. wide, on the N. extremity of which is the city of San F. The shores of the Golden Gate are bold and rocky, rising on the N. to nearly 200 ft.; on the S. the hills are sand-covered, 300–400 ft. high. The bar has a depth of 30 ft. of water at low tide; within it is much deeper. There are several islands, including Alcatraz, 4 m. from the entrance, Angel, and Yerba Buena, or Goat I. The entrance is defended by fortifications on Alcatraz I. and Fort Point, S. of the Golden Gate. The bay is connected N. by a strait, 3 m. wide, with San Pablo Bay, about 10 m. across, and nearly circular, and this again is connected E. by Carquinez Strait, 1 m. wide, with Suisun Bay, 8 m. long, and 4 m. wide. Both these bays are deep, but Carquinez Strait has only 16 ft. of water at low tide.

San Francisco de la Aguada, vil., isl. Porto Rico, W. ct., 68 m. W. by S. San Juan. P.<2000.

San Francisco de Limache, vil., Chile, prov. Valparaiso. P.<4000.

San Francisco del Rincon. See **Rincon.**

San Francisco de Macoris, vil., isl. of Haiti, republic and 68 m. NNW. Santo Domingo.

San Francisco de Tisnados, tn., Venezuela, state of Miranda, 44 m. S. Cura. P. 9600.

San Francisco el Alto, vil., Guatemala, dep. Totonicapam. P. (comm.) 26,300.

San Francisco Mountains, U.S., Arizona, Zavapai co., 164 m. SE. from the NW. corner of the terr. Alt. 12,052 ft. (R.R.); 12,562 ft. (Wheeler); timber line, 11,468 ft. (Wheeler); 12,794 ft. (Col.).

San Fratello, comm., Sicily, prov. Messina, 47 m. NE. by N. Caltanissetta. P. 7900.

San Fructuoso, tn., Uruguay, cap. dep. Tacuarembo, 106 m. E. by S. Salto. P.<3000.

Sanga, or **Sangha,** riv., W. Africa, flows S. into the Congo, which it enters in about 16° 50′ E., a little to the E. of the Likwala; navigable to N. of Sanga stn. in 4° N. Forms from about 2°–2° 20′ N. the frontier between the French and German spheres of influence.

San Gabriel, vil., Mexico, state of Galisco, 28 m. ENE. Tuscacuesco. P. (comm.) 10,300.

San Gabriel, vil., U.S., California, co. and 8 m. E. Los Angeles; is an ancient Jesuit mission; celebrated for its fruits. P.<1500.

San Gabriel, mt. range, U.S., California, one of the coast ranges, extending from Cajou Pass SE. to Los Angeles R.

Sangai, volcano, on the plateau of Ecuador, 125 m. SSE. Quito, in about 2° S. Alt. 17,380 ft. (Wolf).

Sángala, ruins, Brit. India, Punjab, Jhang dist.; identified by General Cunningham with the Sangala of Alexander's historians.

Sangala, or **Sangara,** country, French Sudan, W. of the upper Faleme, in about 12° 10′–12° 20′ N., E. of 12° W.

San Gallan, small isl., Peru, in about 13° 50′ S.

Sangamner, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 49 m. NW. Ahmadnagar. P. 9700; Hindus, 7600.

Sangamon, co., U.S., Illinois, touching in extreme N. 40° N., and partly bounded in the W. by 90° W.

Sangamon, riv., U.S., Illinois, rises in Vermilion co., flows SW. to Decatur city, then NW. and W. to the Illinois R., between Cass and Mason cos. Length about 225 m.

Sanganer, tn., India, Rájputána, 9 m. SSW. Jaipur.

Sangar, tn., Eastern Archipelago, on a bay on the N. ct. of Sumbawa I.

Sangara, country, W. Africa, to the NE. of Sierra Leone, in about 10° N., 9°–11° W. See also **Sangala.**

Sangara, country, French Sudan. See **Sangala.**

Sangareah, bay, or estuary, W. ct. of Africa, in the French possessions of the Rivers of the South, in 9° 45′–9° 29′ N.; is the common estuary of the Bramaya and Dubreka Rivs.

Sangarh, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Dera Ismáil Khán, 70 m. NW. Múltán.

Sángarhi, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 24 m. SE. Bhandárá; manufactures cotton cloth; has a ruined Afghan fort. P.<5000.

Sangarius, riv., Asia Minor. See **Sakaria.**

San Gavino, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 22 m. NE. Iglesias. P.<3000.

San Gemini, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, 6 m. NW. Terni; has mineral springs. P.<3000.

San Genesio, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 8½ m. NE. Turin; has mineral springs. P.<2000.

Sangenjo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 8 m. WSW. Pontevedra. P. 7200.

Sanger, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Oliver co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri R., 27 m. NNW. Bismarck.

Sangerberg, Gross, tn. and health resort, Austria, Bohemia, 16 m. E. Eger; has mineral springs. P.<3000.

Sangerhausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 12 m. WSW. Eisleben; manufactures agricultural machinery, &c. P. (1816) 4000; (1890) 10,200; (comm.) P. 10,700.

San German, comm., Porto Rico I., 66 m. WSW. San Juan. P. 30,100.

San Germano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 8 m. W. by N. Vercelli. P. <5000.

San Geronimo, small seapt., Mexico, Guerrero, on the S. ct., 45 m. WNW. Acapulco.

San Geronimo, tn., state of and 43 m. NNE. Guatemala; makes excellent sugar. P. <2000.

San Gervasio de Cassolas, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and dist. Barcelona, at foot of Mount Tibidabo. P. 8200.

Sangerville, tn. U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., on riv. Piscataquis, 37 m. NW. Bangor. P. <1500.

Sangesi, vil., in the S. of German E. Africa, in 11° 15′ S., 36° 4′ E.

Sangha, riv., W. Africa. See **Sanga.**

Sanghar Pass, the most important route across the Suláiman Mts., to the S. of the Gumal Pass, which is about 100 m. to the N. 'It is broad, practicable for light artillery, and is the best and most direct road from Múltán to Kandahar' (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 55).

Sanghi, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Rohtak, 48 m. NW. Delhi. P. <5000.

Sanghir, isls. See **Sangir.**

San Giacomo di Lustana, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 17 m. N. Vicenza; marble quarried here. P. <4000.

San Gil, tn., Colombia. See **Sanjil.**

San Gimignano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov., circle, and 18½ m. NW. Siena; is surrounded by a partly ruined wall, and has thirteen ancient towers in the interior; was a flourishing republic until its annexation to Florence in 1353. P. <5000; (comm.) P. 8500.

Sangin-Dalai, lake, Mongolia, in the NW., 100 m. SSW. Lake Kosso-gol. Alt. 6290 ft.

San Ginesio, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 36 m. S. by W. Ancona. P. <2000.

San Giorgio, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 7½ m. E. by S. Taranto. P. <3000.

San Giorgio, tn., Italy, prov. Ascoli. See **Porto San Giorgio.**

San Giorgio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 17 m. W. Pavia. P. <4000.

San Giorgio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 20 m. N. by E. Turin; birthplace of Carlo Botta, died 1837. P. <4000.

San Giorgio a Cremano, comm., Italy, Campania, prov., circle, and 3 m. ESE. Naples; was almost entirely destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius, 1631. P. <5000.

San Giorgio di Piano, or **San Giorgio in Piano,** tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. N. Bologna. P. <3000.

San Giorgio in Bosco, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. and 3½ m. S. Cittadella. P. <4000.

San Giorgio la Molara, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, circle and 11 m. SSW. San Bartolomeo in Galdo; has a mineral spring. P. <5000.

San Giorgio Morgeto, tn., Italy, prov. Reggio, circle and 14 m. ENE. Palmi. P. 5000.

San Giorgio Pracintino, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 6 m. SSE. Piacenza. P. <3000; comm. P. <5000.

San Giovanni, comm., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, Brazza I., on the N. ct., towards the W. P. <3000.

San Giovanni a Piro, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 2½ m. from the Gulf of Policastro; the small port of Scario forms part of the comm. P. <3000; (comm.) <4000.

San Giovanni a Teduccio, tn., Italy, Campania, prov., circle, and 2 m. ESE. Naples, in NE. of Gulf of Naples. P. 5400.

San Giovanni di Medua. See **Medua.**

San Giovanni Gemini, tn., Sicily, prov. and 24 m. N. Girgenti; has salt-mines and cold mineral springs. P. <4000.

San Giovanni Incarico, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, circle and 20 m. N. Gaeta; has petroleum springs. P. <3000.

San Giovanni in Fiore, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, on the Neto, 25 m. N. by E. Catanzaro. P. 10,700.

San Giovanni in Marignano, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forlì, 10 m. SE. Rimini. P. <3000; comm. P. 5900.

San Giovanni in Persiceto, ancient *Forum Marcelli,* tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Bologna, 14 m. E. by S. Modena; has two mineral springs. P. <4000.

San Giovanni Lupatoto, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 3½ m. SSE. Verona, near r. bk. of the Adige. P. <3000; comm. P. <5000.

San Giovanni Rotondo, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 20 m. NE. by N. Foggia. P. 8100.

San Giovanni Valdarno, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov., circle, and 18½ m. WNW. Arezzo. P. 5200.

Sangir, isl., E. Archipelago, about midway between Mindanao and the NE. end of Celebes; the name is also applied to the whole group of islands which here form a string (to the E. of Celebes Sea). Destructive volcanic outbursts of Gunong Abu on this island have occurred repeatedly (1711, 1812, 1856, 1883, 1892). Area of group, 350 sq. m. P. 45,000.

San Giuliano, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 8 m. S. Campobasso, 46 m. W. Foggia. P. <3000.

San Giuliano, Monte, mt., Sicily, near the NW. extremity, 4½ m. E. Trapani; is the ancient mountain *Eryx,* consecrated to Venus. Alt. 2460 ft.

San Giuseppe, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. Naples, 9½ m. NNE. Castellamare, at foot of the E. slope of Mount Vesuvius. P. <4000.

San Giuseppe Jato, the ancient Greek *Jato,* or *Jeta,* comm., Sicily, prov. and 14 m. SW. Palermo; destroyed by the Emperor Frederick II. about 1224. P. 6600.

Sang-ju, or **Sang-chu,** tn., Korea, 92 m. NW. by N. Fusan.

Sángli, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. Sángli state, on Kistna R., 77 m. W. by N. Bijápur; has a fort. P. (1881) 13,300.

Sangod, tn., India, Rájputána, 140 m. S. by E. Jaipur. P. (1881) 5000.

Sángola, tn. and fort, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sholápur, 56 m. NW. by N. Bijápur. P. 5700; Hindus, 5300.

Sangomar, Pointe de, tongue of land, W. ct. Africa, S. of Cape Verde, extending N. and S. for 15½ m., forms the r. bk. of the Salum R., which it separates from the Atlantic Ocean, in 13° 49′ 30″ N.

Sangone, bay, E. Africa, 75 m. N. Mozambique, in 13° 57′–13° 58′ S.

Sangonera, riv., in the SE. of Spain, formed by the union of the Chirivel and Caramel, flows E. past Lorca, then NE. to the Segura, which it joins just below Murcia; in 1802 a large reservoir for irrigating the dists. around Lorca burst, and destroyed part of the town of Lorca. In 1879 it overflowed, and caused much damage in the plains of Murcia and Orihuela. Length, 90–100 m.

Sangpo, or *Sangpu,* Tibetan, 'river.' See **Brahmaputra.**

Sangre de Cristo, range of mts., U.S., Colorado, in the S., trending for about 70 m. from NW. to SE., between about 37½° and 38½° N., and 105½° and 106° W.; some of its peaks are over 14,000 ft. high.

San Gregorio, vil., Italy, Calabrie, on the Straits of Messina, prov. and 4 m. S. Reggio. P. <2000.

San Gregorio, vil., Uruguay, dep. Tacuarembo, on the r. bk. of the Rio Negro, 117 m. E. by S. Paysandu.

San Gregorio Magno, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, circle and 15 m. E. Campania. P. <5000.

Sangro, riv., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, flows ENE. and enters the Adriatic in 42° 15′ N. Length, 59 m.; area of basin, 641 sq. m.; mean discharge 700 cubic ft. per second, highest discharge 52,300 cubic ft. per second.

Sangterre, dist., France. See **Santerre.**

Sangu, small riv., India, flowing W. into the Bay of Bengal, through the Chittagong div. of Bengal.

Sangüesa, tn., Spain, prov. Navarra, 25 m. SE. by E. Pamplona, on the Aragon R. P. <4000.

Sanguil, Sarangani, or **Butulan,** volcano, S. Mindanao I., Philippine Is., in 5° 43′ N., 125° 20′ E.

Sanguinaires, Iles, islets, off W. ct. of Corsica, in extreme W. of Gulf of Ajaccio; they owe their name to the red granite rocks of which they are formed; lighthouse.

Sanguinetto, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, 18 m. E. Mantua. P. <2000.

Sanhaja, or **Senaja,** in Berber **Zanaga,** or **Zenaga,** two small tribes of Berbers, Algeria, formerly the most numerous and powerful of the Berber tribes.

Sanhat, tn., India, Bengal, Chutiá Nágpur Hill states, 115 m. S. Mírzápur. P. <5000.

San-ho, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 45 m. E. Peking.

Sanhoï Chuk, group of isls., off the SE. ct. of China, prov. Kwangtung, S. of the Si-kiang delta, between 21° 57′–22° 4′ N. and 113° 7′–113° 18′ E.

Sanhur, Upper Egypt. See **Senhur.**

San Ignacio, tn., Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, 110 m. SW. by S. Matto Grosso.

San Ignacio, vil., Paraguay, 109 m. SSE. Asuncion.

San Ignacio, vil., Peru, dep. Cajamarca, 40 m. NNE. Jaen; has gold-mines. P. (dist.) <2000.

Sanilac, co., U.S., Michigan, on Lake Huron, S. of 44° N.

San Ildefonso, tn., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 7 m. ESE. Segovia. Here is the fine royal palace popularly called La Granja, 'the farm-house,' alt. 3910 ft., built in 1724–27 by Philip V. on the model of Louis XIV.'s castles, on the site of an old farm-house. It contains pictures and antique sculptures, also the tomb of Philip V., but is especially remarkable for its gardens, with running water, fountains, cascades, &c. P. (comm.) <4000.

San Isidro, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires, cap. dist.; is a country resort of the inhabitants of Buenos Aires. P. 2000.

Sanindo, one of the nine great divs. into which the old provs. of Japan were grouped, consisting of eight provs., in the SW. of Honshiu, on the Sea of Japan.

San Jacinto, mts., U.S., California, San Diego co., 75 m. NE. of SW. corner of state, at N. extremity of Sierra Nevada Range. Alt. 10,987 ft.

San Jacinto, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 31° N., bounded on the E. by Trinity R.

San Jacinto, vil., U.S., Texas, Harris co., on Galveston Bay, at mouth of San Jacinto R., 18 m. E. by S. Houston; scene of the battle which won the independence of Texas, 1836. P.<1500.

San Jacinto, riv., U.S., Texas, rises in Walker co., and flows SE. to San Jacinto Bay, an arm of Galveston Bay; navigable for about 45 m. Length, 120 m.

Sanjak, the name given to subdivisions of Turkish vilayets.

San Javier, tn., Chile, prov. Linares. P.<3000.

San Javier, tn., Spain, prov. and 21 m. SE. Murcia, 2 m. from the Mar Menor lagoon. P.<5000.

San Javier de Loncomilla. See **Loncomilla.**

San Jeronimo, vil., Peru, dep. Apurimac, 80 m. W. Cuzco. P. (with dist.) 8100.

Sanjil, or **San Gil,** tn., Colombia, Santander, 150 m. NNE. Bogotá. Alt. 3605 ft. P. (with dist.) 14,000.

San Joaquim, riv., eastern Bolivia, flows N. to the Rio Guapore, which it joins in about 64° 25′ W.; easily navigable for 70 m. up.

San Joaquin, vil., Paraguay, 110 m. E. by N. Asuncion, at the eastern base of the Cordillera de Caa-Guazú.

San Joaquin, comm., Philippine Is., Panay I., Ilo Ilo prov., on the S. ct. P. 12,400.

San Joaquin, co., U.S., California, intersected by 38° N. and 121° W., traversed by San Joaquin R.

San Joaquin, riv., U.S., California, rises in Fresno co., flows SW. to the Tulare Slough, then NW. through the San Joaquin valley to the Sacramento; navigable to Stockton during part of the year for large steamers, and for small steamers 275 m. higher. Length about 350 m.

San Jorge, or **St. George,** large bay, Argentine Republic, crossed in the middle by 46° S., mouth 140 m. wide.

San Jorge, riv., Colombia, rises in the NW. corner of dep. Antioquia, and flows NE. across dep. Bolivar to the Cauca. Length about 250 m.

San Jorgé, vil., Uruguay, dep. Durazno, 140 m. N. Montevideo. Alt. 400 ft. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1880–87), yr. 61.0° F., Jan. 73.2°, July 48.4°.

San José, volcano, Andes, on the Chilean-Argentine frontier, in 33° 40′ S.; active in 1889–90.

San José, settlement, Argentine Republic, Salta, 91 m. N. by E. Tucuman.

San José, settlement, Argentine Republic, San Luis, 150 m. SW. by S. Córdoba.

San José, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 12½ m. NE. Santa Fé. P.<2000.

San José, tn., Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, 200 m. S. by W. Matto Grosso.

San José, settlement, Brazil, Amazonas, on the l. bk. of the Negro, 485 m. WNW. Manaos.

San Jose, tn., Chile, prov. and 22 m. NNE. Valdivia. P.<2000.

San José, isl., Columbia, Pearl Is. group, in the Gulf of Panama, 9½ m. WSW. San Miguel I. Area about 25 sq. m.

San José, tn., Central America, cap. since 1823 of republic of Costa Rica and of dep. San José, in 9° 57′ N., 84° 8′ W. Seat of a university, and an observatory. An earthquake destroyed the cathedral in 1879, and a similar one occurred 30th Dec. 1888; slight shocks are frequent. The town was founded 1738–51 on the site of La Villita; climate moist, but free from malaria. Alt. 3757 ft. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1868–78), yr. 71.1° F.; annual rfall. (14 yrs.), 60.62 in. P. 39,000.

San José, vil., Paraguay, 60 m. E. by S. Asuncion.

San José, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, 15 m. W. by S. Benguella, in 12° 36′ S.

San José, vil., Spain, sub-port of Almeria, on the part of the coast of the prov. of Almeria, facing E.

San Jose, tn., Spain, Balearic Is., dist. Iviza, on the coast. P.<4000.

San José, vil., Uruguay, cap. dep. San José, 45 m. NNW. Montevideo, on the Rio de San José. P. about 7000.

San Jose, city, U.S., California, cap. Santa Clara co., 42 m. SE. San Francisco; situated in the Santa Clara valley, famed for its magnificent scenery. Six miles from the city is a beautiful public park of 400 ac. containing numerous mineral springs, connected with it by a magnificent avenue of trees; the climate is delightful. Trade in wheat, wine, dried and canned fruits, &c. Mean temp. (16 yrs.), yr. 57.9° F., Jan. 47.8°, July 66.4°; mean rfall., yr. 14.52 in., May–Sept. 0.78 in. P. (1870) 9000; (1880) 12,600; (1890) 18,100.

San Jose, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Valencia co., 85 m. SW. Sante Fé.

San José de Acajutla, seapt., Salvador. See **Acajutla.**

San Jose de Buenavista, comm., Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of Panay, in 10° 45′ N. P. 6700.

San Jose de Cucuta, or **Cucuta,** tn., Colombia, Santander, 240 m. NNE. Bogotá. The town was destroyed by an earthquake, 1875. Alt. 965 ft. P. (with dist.) 13,000.

San José, Rio de, riv., Uruguay, flows SSE. through the dep. San José, and enters the Rio de la Plata, between deps. San José and Montevideo.

San Jose de Guatemala, seapt. vil., Central America, state of and 58 m. SSW. Guatemala, in about 13° 55′ N.; open roadstead; vessels loaded and discharged by lighters. P.<2000.

San Jose de la Esquina, vil., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 65 m. W. by S. Rosario. P.<2000.

San José de las Matas, tn., Haiti, republic of Santo Domingo, 15½ m. WSW. Santiago; has a gold-mine. P. 3000.

San José del Cabo, comm., Mexico, Lower California, on the S. ct., 85 m. SSE. La Paz, in about 23° 2′ N. P.<4000.

San José de los Ramos, comm., Cuba, prov. and 56 m. ESE. Matanzas. P. 9000.

San José Ignacio, cape, Uruguay, on the Atlantic, in 34° 51′ S., 54° 38′ W.; has a lighthouse.

San José Peninsula, another name of Valdes Penin., Argentine Republic.

Sánjú, tn., Eastern Turkistan, 103 m. SE. Yarkand, on the Sánjú or Sarikia R., which flows N. from the **Sánjú Pass,** the route of the Indian caravans, Kuenluen Mts. Sánjú in 37° 13′ N., 78° 27′ E.; Sánjú Pass in about 36° 42′ N., 78° 21′ E. Alt. of Sánjú, 6070 ft.; of the Pass, 16,700 ft. (*Jour. R. G. S.,* 1878, pp. 180–81, map, p. 173). P. (with oasis) 35,000.

San Juan, cape, W. ct. of Africa, to the N. of Bay of Corisco, in 1° 10′ N.

San Juan, tn., Argentine Republic, cap. prov. San Juan, 95 m. N. Mendoza; residence of the Bishop of Cuyo. Alt. 2172 ft. Mean annual rfall. (6 yrs.), 2.85 in., April–Sept. 0.4 in.

San Juan, prov., Argentine Republic, nearly three-fourths of the size of England, separated from Chile on the W. by the Andes, from the Cerro del Cobre in the N. to Aconcagua in the S. (about 28½°–32½° S.). [**Andes, E.**] The country is partly mountainous and partly covered by waterless, frequently sandy, plains. Besides the main chain of the Andes, the sub-Andean chains of the Sierra del Tontal, Sierra de la Huerta (6600 ft.), and others diversify the surface. In the extreme SE. sandy plains occupy an area of 965 sq. m., and here also lies the large lagoon of Huanacache. The principal rivers are the San Juan, the Jachal, and the Bermejo, all flowing S. or SE. The country is rich in minerals, but mining industry is not greatly developed; gold, silver, and copper are mined, and deposits of coal have been found. The mineral springs, chiefly sulphureous, are used in the baths at Laja, at Pismanta, and at Florida, near San Juan. The dry climate is against the cultivation of the soil, excepting near the rivers, where artificial irrigation is used, and where maize, wheat, lucerne, fruits, and grapes are grown. The wine of this prov. is esteemed. Agriculture is the chief industry. The prov. has only one railway, from San Juan to Mendoza, 45 m. long. Length of prov., N. to S., 370 m.; area, 36,649 sq. m. Estimated P. (1889) 102,400.

San Juan, riv., Central America, republic Nicaragua, forming the outlet of the Lake of Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea, which it enters at the port of San Juan, in 10° 54′ N. Course eastward. Length about 100 m. Its current is gentle, but in its lower course impeded by short rapids. Near the coast it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, which is of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship-canal. See **Nicaragua.**

San Juan, riv., Colombia, Cauca, flows W., S., and again W., entering the Pacific by a delta just N. of 4° N.

San Juan, vil., Colombia, terr. Caqueta, on the Atabapo, 440 m. E. by S. Bogotá.

San Juan, vil., in the S. of Paraguay, on the Panama, in 55° 57′ W.

San Juan, fortified tn., cap. isl. of Porto Rico, N. ct., in 66° 4′ W.; lighthouse. San Juan is the chief port of the island, and one of the best in the W. Indies, but its only communication with the sea is by a winding and difficult channel. The basin of the port is prolonged W. by a long natural dike, at the end of which is the town. Anchorage very good. Mean temp. (12 yrs., 1874–85), yr. 80.7° F., Feb. 76.3°, Aug. 83.5°; annual rfall. (9 yrs.), 56 in. P. 26,400.

San Juan, vil., Spain, Murcia, prov. and in the vicinity of Alicante. P. (comm.)<4000.

San Juan, co., U.S., Colorado, S. of 38° N., and E. of 108° W., traversed by the **San Juan Mts.,** which extend E. into Hinsdale and Rio Grande cos.

San Juan, co., U.S., New Mexico, in NW. corner of the terr.

San Juan, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Rio Arriba co., 28 m. N. by W. Santa Fé. P.<1500.

San Juan, vil., Uruguay, dep. and 18 m. NNW. Colonia.

San Juan, vil., U.S., California, co. and on San Benito R., 45 m. S. San José. P.<1500.

San Juan, co., U.S., Utah, in SE. corner of the terr., bounded on the W. by Colorado R.

San Juan, co., U.S., Washington, embracing the islands of San Juan, Orcas, Lopez, Blakely, Decatur, Shaw, Waldron, Henry, Spiedau, Stuart, and Sucia, and several islets, all lying in Puget's Sound, between the mainland and Vancouver I.

San Juan, isl., U.S., Washington, opposite the S. of Vancouver I., 14 m. by 6 or 7 m.; contains vast deposits of limestone. Rfall. (9 yrs.), 28.34 in.

San Juan, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 55 m. SW. Carácas, to the SE. of Lake Valencia. P. 8800.

San Juan, Ensenada de, bay, Venezuela, Falcon, on the coast, in about 68° 25′ W.

San Juan, North, mining vil., U.S., California, Nevada co., 57 m. NNE. Sacramento.

San Juan, Puerto, bay, Peru, in 15° 22′ S.

San Juan Bautista, bay. See **Juan Fernandez.**

San Juan Bautista, tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 65 m. NNW. San Cristobal. P. (comm.) 8000.

San Juan Bautista, isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 23° 48′ S., 139° W.

San Juan Bautista, vil., Paraguay, 65 m. NE. of the confluence of the Paraguay and Paraná.

San Juan Bautista, seapt., Peru, dep. Ica, on the SW. ct., in about 15° 25′ S. P. (with dist.) 6600.

San Juan Bautista, tn., cap. and in the N. of the isl. of Porto Rico, Great Antilles, on a lagoon (24–29 ft. deep) on a coral reef, having a good harbour. Mean temp. (12 yrs.), yr. 80.7° F., Jan. 76.5°, July 83.2°. P. 23,400.

San Juan Bautista, comm., Balearic Is., Spain, on Iviza I. P. <5000.

San Juan de Ciénaga, Colombia. See **Ciénaga.**

San Juan de Fuca, strait. See **Juan de Fuca.**

San Juan del Norte, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. dist. (*comarca*) San Juan del Norte. See **Greytown.**

San Juan de los Llanos, tn., Mexico, state of and 43 m. NE. Puebla. P. 7800.

San Juan de los Yeras (or **Lleras**), comm., Cuba, prov. and 9 m. SW. Santa Clara. P. 7700.

San Juan del Puerto, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 4½ m. NE. Huelva; trade in fruit, especially oranges. P. <4000.

San Juan del Rio, tn., Mexico, state of and 50 m. N. by E. Durango; silver mined. P. 8500.

San Juan del Rio, tn., Mexico, state of and 28 m. ESE. Queretaro. P. 8500.

San Juan del Salvamento, bay, Argentine Republic, on N. ct.

San Juan del Sur, seapt. vil., Central America, Nicaragua, 65 m. SSE. Managua, in 10° 15′ N.

San Juan de Nicaragua, tn., Central America. See **Greytown.**

San Juan de Teotihuacan, vil., Mexico, state of and 29 m. NE. Mexico. Here are extensive ruins of the ancient, probably Toltec, city of *Teotihuacan* ('city of the Gods'), a city described by Torquemada as of great beauty and magnificence, and estimated to have been about 23 m. in circumference; ruins explored by Desiré Charnay in 1880.

San Juan Loreto, vil., Mexico, Lower California, on the E. ct., 120 m. SSW. Guaymas, in 26° 10′ N.

San Juan Mesquital, tn., Mexico, Zacatecas, 93 m. E. by N. Durango.

San Juan Nepomuceno, vil., Paraguay, 87 m. ESE. Asuncion, 15 m. S. by W. Villa Rica. P. (with dist.) <3000.

San Juan y Martinez, comm., Cuba, prov., dist., and 12½ m. WSW. Pinar del Rio. P. 18,000.

Sankan-ho, the southern headwater of the Hun-ho, northern China.

Sankaranainárkoil, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 35 m. N. by W. Tinnevelli. P. 8600; Hindus, 8000.

Sankaridrúg, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 21 m. SW. Salem; situated at the foot of the Durgam or Drúg (alt. 2345 ft.); completely terraced with fortifications. See **Salem.**

Sankaty Head, cape, U.S., Massachusetts, in the SE. of Nantucket I., in 69° 57′ W.

Sankeswar, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 17 m. N. by W. Belgáum. P. <5000.

Sankey, Great, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 2⅜ m. W. by N. Warrington, with a stn. (**Sankey for Penketh**) on the Cheshire Lines Rly., another (**Sankey**) on the Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension, and another (**Sankey Bridges**) on the L. & NW. R., which here crosses the Sankey Canal and valley by a viaduct of nine arches. This canal was the first for which an act of Parliament was obtained, 1775. P. <750.

Sankhatria, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Sialkot, 45 m. N. Amritsar. P. <5000.

Sankisa, vil. and ruins, Brit. India, NW. Provs., Farukhábád dist., site of the great city of the same name, cap. of a considerable kingdom in the 5th century A.D., when it was a celebrated place of Buddhist pilgrimage.

Sankt, German, 'saint.'

Sankt Albrecht, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, suburb of and 4 m. S. Danzig.

Sankt Amarin and **Sankt Avold,** German comms. See under **St. Amarin** and **St. Avold.**

Sankt Andra, tn., Austria, Carinthia, 28 m. ENE. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Sankt Andreasberg. See **Andreasberg.**

Sankt Anton an der Jessnitz, vil., Lower Austria, circle Ober-Wienerwald, 26 m. SW. St. Polten; lignite mined. P. <2000.

Sankt Arnaul, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 1 m. SE. Saarbrücken, on riv. Saar; copper mined. P. <3000.

Sankt Beatenberg, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 3 m. WNW. Interlaken. The village owes its name to a saint said to have lived in a grotto here, formerly resorted to by pilgrims; the grotto was walled up in 1556; a winter resort, ascended by a cog-wheel railway from the shore of Lake Thun. P. <2000.

Sankt Blasien, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 10½ m. NNW. Waldshut, in a valley of the Black Forest; resorted to by visitors in summer. P. <2000.

Sankt Christof bei Tüffer, vil., Austria, near the S. frontier of Styria, 37 m. E. by N. Laibach, on r. bk. of the San; coal mined; mineral spring and bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Sankt Egidien, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 7 m. NE. by E. Zwickau; porphyry quarried. P. <3000.

Sankt Florian, vil., Upper Austria, 8 m. SE. by S. Linz; seat of one of the oldest abbeys in Austria, with a remarkable library. P. <2000.

Sankt-Gallen, cant., Switzd. See **St. Gall.**

Sankt Georgen, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 28 m. E. by N. Klagenfurt; lignite mined. P. <2000.

Sankt Georgen, vil., Austria, Carniola, 15 m. N. by W. Laibach. P. <2000.

Sankt Georgen, Austria, Croatia. See **Gjurgjevac.**

Sankt Georgen, vil., Austria, Styria, 17 m. SSE. Graz. P. <2000.

Sankt Georgen, or **Sankt Georgen an der Südbahn,** vil., Austria, Styria, 45 m. E. by N. Laibach. P. <2000.

Sankt Georgen, or **Sankt Georgen im Schwarzwald,** comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 24 m. ENE. Freiburg. P. <3000.

Sankt Georgenthal, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Warnsdorf. P. <3000.

Sankt Goar, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, 15 m. SSE. Koblenz, cap. circle Sankt Goar; arose round the chapel of St. Goar of Guienne, built about 570. Has ruins of the castle of Rheinfels (built 1245, and fortified 1568), which affords a fine view over the Rhine valley. P. <2000.

Sankt Goarshausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 15½ m. SSE. Koblenz. P. <2000.

Sankt Gotthard, Switzd. See **St. Gothard.**

Sankt Ingbert, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, 44 m. E. by N. Metz, 11 m. W. by N. Zweibrücken; extensive coal-mining, as well as iron-mining. Manufactures of iron, machinery, glass, &c. In the neighbourhood is a burning coal-seam. P. (1840) 4000; (1890) 8900.

Sankt Johann, tn., Austria, Tirol, 34 m. SW. by W. Salzburg. P. <3000.

Sankt Johann, or **Sankt Johann an der Saar,** tn., Prussia, in the extreme S. of the Rhine Prov., 40 m. SSE. Trèves, on the r. bk. of the Saar, opposite Saarbrücken (*q.v.*), with which it is connected by two long bridges; manufacture of machinery, &c.; trade in coal. P. 14,100; comm. P. 14,600.

Sankt Johann, another name of **Wonneram I.,** Ger. New Guinea.

Sankt Johann, Alt-, vil., Switzd., St. Gall, in Upper Toggenburg, 16 m. SSW. St. Gall. P. <2000. **Sankt Johann, Neu-.** vil., Switzd., in Upper Toggenburg, a few miles below Alt-Sankt Johann.

Sankt Kreuz im Leberthal, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Rappoltsweiler, on riv. Leber. P. <4000.

Sankt Lars, vil., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, suburb of Linköping. P. (comm.) 3000.

Sankt Lazarus, vil., Prussia, prov., circle, and dist. Posen.

Sankt Leonhard, comm. and watering-place, Austria, Carinthia, 32 m. W. by S. Graz. Alt. 2360 ft. P. <4000.

Sankt Leonhard, tn., Austria, Tirol, 10½ m. NNE. Meran; mineral spring and bathing establishment at Zög or Fallenbach. P. <2000.

Sankt Ludwig, vil., Ger., on the S. frontier Alsace-Lorraine, 2 m. N. by W. Basel (Switzd.). P. <3000.

Sankt Marein, vil., Austria, Styria, 14 m. ESE. Graz. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sankt Marien, or **Smarje,** vil., Austria, Carniola, 8 m. SE. Laibach; lead mined. P. <2000.

Sankt Martin, vil., Austria, Styria, 3 m. SE. Windischgräz; zinc mined. P. <2000.

Sankt Martin, tn., Austria, Tirol, 8 m. NNE. Meran, in the valley of Passeier. Birthplace of the Tirolean patriot, Andreas Hofer (died 1810). P. <2000.

Sankt Mauritz, comm., Prussia, Westphalia, circle Münster. P. <3000.

Sankt Michael-Staple, comm., Austria, Carniola, S. of Rudolfswerth. P. 8000.

Sankt Moritz, tn., Switzd. See **St. Moritz.**

Sankt Peter, vil., Austria, Styria, 1½ m. SE. Graz; lignite mined. P. <2000.

Sankt Pilt, tn., Ger., Alsace, 11 m. N. by W. Kolmar, near a small detached coalfield. P. <2000.

Sankt Pölten, tn., Lower Austria, 34 m. W. Vienna; manu-

factures iron implements. Seat of a bishop. The cathedral, founded 1030, was rebuilt, 1266. P. 10,900.

Sankt Tönis, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kempen am Rhein, 3 m. WSW. Krefeld; manufactures silk goods. P. 6300.

Sankt Ulrich, tn., Austria, Tirol, 17 m. ENE. Bozen, in the Val Gardona; centre of manufacture of toys and articles of carved wood. P. <2000.

Sankt Ursitz, comm., Switzd. See **St. Ursanne.**

Sankt Valentin, tn., Lower Austria, 13 m. NE. by N. Steyr. P. <2000.

Sankt Veit, tn., Austria, Carinthia, 11½ m. N. by E. Klagenfurt; manufactures white lead and chemicals. Centre of the mineral trade of Carinthia. Important horse-market. Until 1619 the residence of the dukes of Carinthia. P. <4000.

Sankt Veit, comm., Austria, Carniola, 4 m. NW. by N. Laibach. P. <3000.

Sankt Veit, tn., Austria, Salzburg, 34 m. S. by E. Salzburg. P. <2000.

Sankt Veit, or **Sankt Veit an der Triesting,** tn., Lower Austria, 11 m. NNW. Wiener Neustadt. P. <3000.

Sankt Wendel, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the riv. Blies, 31 m. SE. Trèves, circle Sankt Wendel; manufactures railway requisites. P. <5000.

Sankt Wolfgang, or **Aber-See,** lake, Austria, crownland and 18 m. E. by S. Salzburg, 6 m. long E. to W., drained E. into the Traun near Ischl. Alt. 1775 ft.

Sanku'ru, or **Sankullu,** riv., Congo Free State, flows first N. in about 24° E., then in about 5° S. turns NW., and finally W., and in about 4° 18′ S., 20° 5′ E., joins the Kassai, of which it is regarded by some as the true headstream. It is a fine navigable river from the confluence of its l. bk. trib. the Lubi, in about 23° 40′ E. Above that it is known as the **Lubilash,** and its navigation there becomes interrupted by numerous rapids, and finally ends just below the Wolf Falls in 5° 30′ S. *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1888, pp. 195–69, map, plate 12 (1 : 600,000).

San Lazzaro degli Armeni, isl., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 1½ m. SSE. Venice, inhabited by Armenian Mechitorist monks, who, after the conquest of the Morea by the Turks, removed here 1717. They publish Armenian editions of standard books for the education of the young.

San Lazzaro di Savena, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov., circle, and 3½ m. ESE. Bologna. P. 5400.

San Lazzaro Parmense, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov., circle, and 4½ m. E. Parma. P. 7700.

San Leandro, tn., U.S., California, Alameda co., 14 m. E. by S. San Francisco. P. <2000.

San Leo, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro e Urbino, 18 m. NW Urbino; has an old fortified castle, where Cagliostro was imprisoned, and a cathedral of the 12th century. P. <2000.

San Lorenzo, settlement, Argentine Republic, Jujuy, 221 m. N. by E. Tucuman.

San Lorenzo, tn. and river-port, Argentine Republic, prov. Santa Fé, 15½ m. N. Rosario, on the r. bk. Paraná. P. <2000.

San Lorenzo, tn., Bolivia, dep. Tarija. P. <2000.

San Lorenzo, tn., Canary Is., Gran Canaria, 4½ m. WSW. Las Palmas. P. <4000.

San Lorenzo, vil., Corsica, arr. Corte, 23 m. SSW. Bastia. P. <2000.

San Lorenzo, cape, Ecuador, in 1° 3′ S.

San Lorenzo, small port, Honduras. See **Puerto San L.**

San Lorenzo, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 13 m. ESE. Reggio. P. <3000.

San Lorenzo, vil., Paraguay, 8 m. SE. by E. Asuncion.

San Lorenzo, isl., Peru, SW. of Callao.

San Lorenzo, isl., Peru, 5½ m. long, opposite the point of Callao, whose roadstead it shelters.

San Lorenzo, tn., Porto Rico. See **Hato Grande.**

San Lorenzo, palace, Spain. See **Escorial.**

San Lorenzo, Bahia de, inlet, Brit. America. See **Nootka Sound.**

San Lorenzo de Guayubin, tn., Haiti, republic of Santo Domingo, 47 m. WNW. Santiago. P. 4000.

San Lorenzo de la Muga, or **Muga,** tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 24 m. N. Gerona; is an important strategic point, the scene of several battles during the wars of the Revolution. The old walls are in a good state of preservation. P. <2000.

Sanlúcar, comm., Spain, prov. and 11 m. W. Seville. The neighbouring dist., the Arabian *Aljarafe,* produces olives, fruit, and the vine. P. <5000.

Sanlúcar de Barrameda, the Roman *Ebora,* seapt., Spain, prov. Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, l. bk.; has saltworks; exports wine, salt, oranges. Sanlúcar de Barrameda is a summer residence and sea-bathing resort of the inhabitants of Seville, Xeres, and Cadiz. Under the Arabs it was the shipping port for the valley of the Guadalquivir. Magellan set out from here on his voyage round the world, 1519. P. 22,700.

Sanlúcar de Guadiana, comm., Spain, prov. and 33 m. NW. by W. Huelva, on the l. bk. of the Guadiana; has a ferruginous mineral spring and baths. P. <2000

San Lucas Cabo, cape, Mexico, Lower California, on the S. ct., in about 22° 52′ N.

San Lucido, tn. and small port, Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cozenza, 4½ m. S. Paola, on the Tyrrhenian Sea. P. <3000.

San Luis, prov., in the middle of the Argentine Republic, between Mendoza (W.) and the S. half of Córdoba (E.), about three-fifths of the size of England. The country is mountainous (Sierra de San Luis up to 6500 ft.) in the N., and flat and arid in the S., where are pampas. The principal streams are the Rio Quinto (see **Córdoba**) and the Desaguadero, which separates the provs. San Luis and Mendoza. Agriculture is carried on by the aid of irrigation; chief products, maize, lucerne, and wheat. The chief industry is the working of gold and copper mines, which abound in the sierra. There exist also plumbago, sulphur, iron pyrites, lead, copper, salt, porcelain clay, and galena. Gold-washings exist, notably at Carolina, Los Cerritos, Blancos, Cañada Honda, Tierras Negras, Arenilla, Paso del Rey, and Carpa. In the vicinity of San Francisco and Rincon gold is found among the copper deposits. The prov. is traversed by the Andean and the Pacific Rlys. The two towns are San Luis (the cap.) and Villa Mercedes. Length, N. to S., 95 m.; breadth, 102–134 m.; area, 29,313 sq. m. P. (1888) 76,500.

San Luis, tn., Argentine Republic, cap. state San Luis, 145 m. E. by S. Mendoza, founded 1597. Alt. 2490 ft. Mean annual temp. (3½ yrs., 1874–77), yr. 61.7° F., Jan. 76.5°, July 48.6°; mean rfall., yr. 22.9 in., April-Sept. 3.5 in.

San Luis, tn., Bolivia, dep. Tarija. P. <2000.

San Luis, vil., Colombia, dep. Tolima, 12½ m. WSW. Espinal; lead and copper mined. P. <4000.

San Luis, vil., U.S., Colorado, cap. Costilla co., 185 m. W. of the SE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

San Luis, comm., Cuba, prov., dist., and 6 m. Pinar del Rio. P. 7300.

San Luis Apizaco, tn., Mexico, Tlaxcala, 27 m. NNE. Puebla.

San Luis Gonzaga, tn., Chile, prov. Concepcion, dep. Rere. P. <3000.

San Luis de la Paz, tn., Mexico, Guanajuato, 30 m. NE. San Miguel de Allenda, to which a railway is projected. P. 7500.

San Luis del Palmar, tn. Argentine Republic, prov. Corrientes, cap. dep. P. <2000.

San Luis Obispo, city, U.S., California, San Luis Obispo co., 166 m. NW. by W. Los Angeles. P. <3000.

San Luis Park, U.S. See **Colorado,** state.

San Luis Potosi, one of the central states of Mexico, with some of the most important silver (Catorce, Charcas, San Pedro, Bernalejo), gold, iron, lead, and mercury mines, hence its name (see **Bolivia**). Important salt deposits (*tequesquites*). Part of the state is on the central Sierra Madre (Tepe Suenne), drained by riv. Panuco-Tampico; part on the plains towards the Bolson. Prosperous agricultural centre. See **Mexico,** table.

San Luis Potosi, tn., Mexico, San Luis Potosi, 80 m. N. Guanajuato; cultivates textile fibres; seat of a university, a school of engineers, and a bishopric; silver-mines in the neighbourhood formerly much more important. Alt. 6201 ft. Annual rfall. (7 yrs.), 15.68 in. P. 62,600.

San Luis Rey, vil., U.S., California, near the coast of San Diego co., 37 m. N. by W. San Diego. P. <1500.

Sanluri, locally called **Seddori,** comm., Sardinia, prov., circle, and 26 m. NNW. Cagliari. The lake of Sanluri, formerly a hotbed of malaria, was drained (1838 and 1840), and is now under cultivation. P. <5000.

San Manuel, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Panjasinan. P. 10,400.

San Marcello, the ancient *Prædium Marcelli,* tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 20 m. NE. Lucca; is a summer resort and centre for excursions; has an important paper-mill. P. <2000.

San Marcial, extensive coalfield, Mexico, Sonora, 60 m. NE. by E. the port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

San Marcial, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Socorro co., 150 m. SSW. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

San Marco, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 20 m. NNW. Cosenza, 51 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P. <5000.

San Marco, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 35 m. WSW. Foggia; has a sulphur mineral spring. P. <5000.

San Marco, Capo di, cape, Sardinia, in the W., on the N. of the Gulf of Oristano, in 39° 52′ N.

San Marco in Lamis, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 18 m. N. by E. Foggia. P. 15,400.

San Marco la Catola, comm., Italy, prov. and 28 m. W. by N. Foggia. P. 5000.

San Marcos, tn., Central America, state of and 100 m. WNW. Guatemala, cap. dep.; has mineral spring. This town is commonly called **El Barrio,** 'the suburb,' because at first it was merely a suburb of San Pedro Sacatepequez. P. (including dist.) 16,000.

San Marcos, comm., Mexico, Guerrero, 40 m. E. by S. Acapulco. P. 6500.

San Marcos, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Hays co., on **San Marcos R.,** 32 m. SSW. Austin; has boiling springs, which afford fine water-power. P. <3000.

San Marino, small tn., Italy, cap. of the republic of San Marino, 10 m. SW. by S. Rimini, 10½ m. from the Adriatic, at summit of Mount Titano. San Marino is surrounded by walls and towers, and a fortress overlooks the town. P. <2000.

San Marino, or **Sammarino,** one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, enclosed by the provs. Forli and Pesano and Urbino, of the kingdom of Italy, situated 9 m. SW. Rimini. Area, 23 sq. m. The state consists of a craggy mountain 2420 ft. in height, on which is the town, and some circumjacent terrs., with four or five villages. Climate severe in winter, but healthy. Population 8000, chiefly occupied in agriculture and cattle trading. The legislature of the republic is a senate of sixty members, elected for life equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, and peasants. Two presidents are chosen by the senate every six months. From the 10th to the 13th centuries the inhabitants of San Marino succeeded in maintaining their independence, which was recognised by the Church, 1291.

San Martin, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 9 m. NNE. San Juan.

San Martin, lake, Argentine Republic, govt. Santa Cruz, a little S. of 49° S., at E. foot of the Andes. Length 9½–12½ m., by an equal breadth.

San Martin, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 23 m. SE. by E. Mendoza. P. <2000.

San Martin, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 115 m. SW. by W. Córdoba, cap. dep. P. <2000.

San Martin, formerly **Santos Lugares,** tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires. P. 2000.

Sanmartin, vil., Colombia, Cundinamarca, 100 m. SE. by S. Bogotá. P. <2000.

San Martin Acayucam, vil., Mexico, state of and 118 m. SE. Vera Cruz, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. P. 5200.

San Martin del Rey Aurelio, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 13½ m. SE. Oviedo, dist. Labiana, on r. bk. of riv. Nalon; coal mined. P. 6100.

San Martin de Provensals, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 3 m. NNE. Barcelona, of which it is an industrial suburb; manufactures printed calicoes and chemicals. P. 32,700.

San Martin de Valdeiglesias, comm., Spain, prov. and 56 m. W. Madrid. P. <5000.

San Martino, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 6 m. SSW. Ferrara. P. 6600.

San Martino d'Albaro, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 2 m. E. Genoa. P. <5000.

San Martino della Pontanara, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 4½ m. S. Ferrara. P. 6600.

San Martino de Lota, vil., Corsica, on the E. ct., arr. and 2 m. N. Bastia. P. <2000.

San Martino di Castrozza, hamlet, Austria, Tirol, circle and 25 m. ENE. Trent; much frequented as a summer resort; centre for splendid excursions. Alt. 5240 ft. P. <2000.

San Martino di Lupari, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 3½ m. ESE. Cittadella. P. <5000.

San Martino di Venezze, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 6 m. NE. Rovigo, on r. bk. of Adige. P. <3000; comm. P. 4000.

San Martino in Rio, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10½ m. ENE. Reggio. P. <4000.

San Martino Valle Candina, tn., Italy, prov. and 10 m. NW. Avellino. P. 3000; comm. P. 5100.

San Marzano sul Sarno, tn., Italy, prov. and 11 m. NW. Salerno. P. <4000.

San Mateo, tn., Canary Is., Gran Canaria I., 10½ m. SW. Las Palmas. P. <4000.

San Mateo, vil., Costa Rica, 25 m. W. San José. P. <2000.

San Mateo, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 13½ m. NE. Manila. In the neighbourhood is a famous stalactite cavern. P. 6500.

San Mateo, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 29 m. NNE. Castellón de la Plana. P. <5000.

San Mateo, co., U.S., California, W. of 122° W., between the Pacific and San Francisco Bay.

San Mateo, vil., U.S., California, San Mateo co., 16 m. SE. by E. San Francisco. P. <1500.

San Matias, or **San Antonio,** large gulf, Argentine Republic, crossed by 41° and 42° S., between the mouth of the Rio Negro on the N. and the penin. San José or Valdas on the S. Length, 112 m.; breadth, 62–87 m.

San Matias, vil., Bolivia, near the frontier of Brazil and the source of one of the headwaters of the Paraguay, in 16° 21′ 12″ S., 58° 17′ 0″ W. Alt. 485 ft. (*bp.*), *Proc. R. G. S.*, p. 417.

San Matteo della Decima, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 15½ m. NNW. Bologna. P. <4000.

San Maurizio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. NNW. Turin; summer resort for the people of Turin. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 60.1° F., Jan. 47.8°, July 74.8°. P. <2000; comm. P. <4000.

San Mauro, comm., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 29 m. N. by E. Caltanissetta. P. 5600.

San Mauro Forte, tn., Italy, prov. Potenza, 24 m. WSW. Matera. P. <4000.

San Michele, mt., Italy, Tuscany, in the Monti Chiani, 15 m. SSE. Florence.

San Michele di Bari, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 17 m. SSE. Bari. P. <5000.

San Michele di Ganzaria, tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 5 m WNW. Caltagirone. P. <4000.

San Michele Extra, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 2 m. E. Verona. P. <5000.

San Miguel, isl., Azores. See **St. Michael.**

San Miguel, or **Itonamas,** riv., Bolivia, in the E. plains, flows NW. and N., and enters the Guapore in 64° 35′ W. Length about 500 m.

San Miguel, formerly **Isla del Rey,** isl., Colombia, in the Gulf of Panama, is 12½–15½ m. long and 6–9½ m. broad, opposite the mouth of the Gulf of San Miguel; the chief island of the Archipelago de las Perlas.

San Miguel, small port, Cuba, 107 m. NW. Santiago de Cuba, near the head of an inlet on the N. ct., in 77° 18′ W.

San Miguel, vil., Paraguay, 88 m. SSE. Asuncion.

San Miguel, vil., Paraguay, 75 m. ENE. Asuncion; mercury mined. P. <2000.

San Miguel, tn., Peru, dep. and 40 m. E. by S. Ayacucho, 240 m. ESE. Lima; lead, gold, silver. P. <2000.

San Miguel, tn., Salvador, Central America, 70 m. E. by S. San Salvador; here are held the most important fairs of Salvador. P. 12,000.

San Miguel, one of the most conspicuous volcanoes of Salvador, 9½ m. SW. San Miguel town. The crater is 2 m. in circumference, and 490 ft. deep; it often ejects great quantities of lava. Alt. 5945–7060 ft.

San Miguel, isl., U.S., California, in 34° 0′ N., 119° 30′ W., 29 m. S. of the coast of Santa Barbara co.

San Miguel, settlement, U.S., Colorado, cap. San Miguel co., 94 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state.

San Miguel, mt. range, U.S., Colorado, running E. and W., crossed by 108° W.; highest summit Mount Wilson, 14,280 ft.

San Miguel, co., U.S., New Mexico, on the E. frontier, crossed by 35° N.

San Miguel, Bahia de, bay, on N. ct. of Camarines Penin., Luzon, Philippine Is., between 123° 0′ and 123° 15′ E.

San Miguel, Gulf of, bay, Colombia, in the Gulf of Panama, E. side. It is 16 m. wide at its mouth in the Pacific, but narrows to 8 m.; it penetrates 16 m. NE., then turns SE. for 18½ m., forming an inner gulf or basin, called **Darien Harbour.**

San Miguel Allende, tn., Mexico, state of and 25 m. E. by S. Guanajuato. P. 15,000.

San Miguel Chicaj, vil., Guatemala, dep. Baja Vera Paz. P. <4000; comm. P. <5000.

San Miguel de Calbuco, tn., Chile. See **Calbuco.**

San Miguel de Camiling, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 84 m. NNW. Manila. P. (comm.) 17,400.

San Miguel de Mayumo, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Bulácan, 40 m. N. Manila; iron and coal mined; gold nuggets found. P. 19,700.

San Miniato, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 21 m. W. by S. Florence; the cathedral dates from the 10th century. Alt. 385–510 ft. P. <3000.

Sanmun Bay, large bay, China, E. ct., prov. Chekiang, crossed by 29° N.; contains several islands, the largest of which is Niuteushan, at its mouth, N. side.

Sanna Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, 2 m. NE. Ardnamurchan Point.

Sannaga, Idia, or **Edea,** riv., German W. Africa, flows SW. into the Bight of Biafra, to the S. of the estuary of the Kamerun; navigable 40 m. up to the Devoa or Idia Falls.

Sannak, or **Sannagh** (formerly **Halibut**) **Island,** N. Pacific Ocean, near the SW. point of the penin. of Alaska, in 54° 27′ N., 162° 50′ W., 22 m. in circumference; it was first named by Cook from the large number of halibut taken there.

Sannan, the southernmost group of the Riu-kiu Is., Japan.

San Narciso, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Zambales, 65 m. WNW. Manila. P. 7300.

San Narcisso, isl., Pacific. See **Tatakoto.**

Sannazaro, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. WSW. Pavia. P. <4000.

San Nicandro, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 9 m. SSW. Bari. P. 5900.

San Nicandro, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 26 m. N. Foggia. P. 8300.

San Nicola, small isl., Austria, in the Adriatic, off the W. ct. of Istria, in 45° 13′ N., contains the port of Parenzo; lighthouse.

San Nicola, isl., Italy, off the E. ct., one of the Tremiti group, in the Adriatic Sea, in 42° 7′ N.; scene of a volcanic eruption, 1816. In 1657 it successfully resisted the Turkish fleet; here Paulus Diaconus, the historian of the Lombards, was exiled by Charlemagne. P. <2000.

San Nicola, Punta, cape, Italy, on the S. ct., in 13° 51′ E., 3½ m. W. Licata.

San Nicola la Strada, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and ¾ m. S. Caserta. P. <4000.

San Nicolao, vil., Corsica, on the E. ct., arr. and 23 m. S. Bastia. P. <2000.

San Nicolas, tn., Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, 36 m. SE. Rosario, on the r. bk. of the Rio Paraná; trade in frozen meat; has a cathedral and meteorological station. P. 14,000.

San Nicolas, comm., Cuba, prov. and 40 m. ESE. Havana. P. 6700.

San Nicolas, tn., Mexico, Coahuila, 170 m. NE. Durango.

San Nicolas, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Ilocos Norte, 252 m. NNW. Manila. P. 12,800.

San Nicolas, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Pangasinán, 109 m. NNW. Manila. P. 12,700.

San Nicolas, isl., U.S., California, in 33° 15′ N., 119° 30′ W., 68 m. from the coast.

San Nicolas, Puerto, bay, Peru, in about 15° 18′ S.

San Nicolas de Cebú, fishing comm., Philippine Is., cap. Cebu I., 360 m. SSE. Manila, on E. ct. This town, dating from 1574, is one of the oldest Spanish towns in the islands. P. 21,600.

San Nicolás del Puerto, comm., Spain, prov. and 45 m. NNE. Seville. In the vicinity is the Cerro de Hierro ('hill of iron'). P. <2000.

San Nicolas Tolentino, vil., Mexico, state of San Luis Potosi, 22 m. SW. Cerritos. P. (comm.) 12,700.

San Nicolo, vil., Austria, Istria, on the Gulf of Trieste, 5 m. SW. Trieste.

San Nicolo, Italian name of **Hagios Nikolaos,** Greece.

San Nicolo, port, Montenegro, at the mouth of the Boyana, 14½ m. SSW. Scutari.

Sannin. See **Lebanon.**

San Ninfa, comm., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 24 m. E. Marsala. P. 7400.

Sannois, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 2 m. N. Argenteuil; has redoubts for the defence of Paris. P. <4000.

Sanntha1, Alps of. See **Steiner Alps.**

Sano, tn., Japan, S. Honshiu, prov. Izumi. P. 6100.

Sanok, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on riv. San, 60 m. W. by N. Drohobycz. P. 5600.

Sanou, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the SE. ct., on the Canton R., 20 m. NW. Victoria (Hong-kong).

San Pablo, settlement, Argentine Republic, San Luis, 111 m. SW. by S. Córdoba.

San Pablo, tn., Bolivia, dep. Potosi. P. <2000.

San Pablo, vil., Colombia, Bolivar, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 160 m. NE. Medellin.

San Pablo, riv., Colombia, rises in the middle of the Isthmus of Panama, and flows S., 53–56 m., into the Gulf of Montijo.

San Pablo, comm., Mexico, Tlaxcala, 20 m. N. Puebla. P. 6800.

San Pablo, ct. riv., Mexico, rises by two branches in the NE. of the state of Puebla, and passing through the state of Vera Cruz, flows into the Gulf of Mexico by a coast lagoon, above Tecolutla. Length, 102 m.

San Pablo, isls., Pacific. See **Hereheretue.**

San Pablo, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. La Laguna, 59 m. SE. Manila. P. (comm.) 19,500.

San Pablo, vil., U.S., California, Contra Costa co., near San Pablo Bay, 15 m. SW. Martinez. P. <1500.

San Pablo, bay, U.S., California. See **San Francisco Bay.**

San Pancrazio Parmense, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 2 m. W. Parma. P. <5000.

San Paolo, Isola, islet, Italy, in the N. of the Gulf of Taranto, in 40° 27′ N.

San Pascual, tn., NW. end Burias I., Philippine Is., in 13° 8′ N., 122° 57′ E. P. <2000.

San Patricio, co., U.S., Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed by 28° N.

San Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, Amazonas, on the r. bk. of the Amazon, 620 m. W. Manaos.

San Pedro, riv., W. Africa, Ivory Coast, 80 m. E. cape Palmas. Above 5° 15′ N., about 50 m. from its mouth, its course is unknown.

San Pedro, tn., Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, 71 m. SE. Rosario, near the r. bk. of the riv. Paraná. P. 5700.

San Pedro, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 70 m. WSW. Córdoba. P. <2000.

San Pedro, tn., Argentine Republic, on riv. Grande de Jujuy, 185 m. N. Tucuman, prov. and 28 m. E. Jujuy. P. <2000.

San Pedro, isl., Bismarck Archipelago. See **Fischer Island.**

San Pedro, riv., Central America, in the NW. of Guatemala, NW. Lake Peten, flows W. into Mexico, state of Tabasco, where it turns N., then flows W. again to the r. bk. of the Usumacinta, after a course of about 185 m., half of which is in Guatemala. Its waters are saturated with carbonate of lime.

San Pedro, bay, Chile. See **Hueyelhue.**

San Pedro, isl., Chile, off the S. of Chiloé I., from which it is separated by the passage of Huamlad.

San Pedro, riv., Ecuador. See **Esmeraldas.**

San Pedro, riv., Mexico. See **Mesquital.**

San Pedro, isl., Pacific, Marquesas group. See **Motane.**

San Pedro, tn., Paraguay, about 5 m. from the riv. Paraguay, 90 m. N. by E. Asuncion. P. 5600.

San Pedro, comm., Philippine Is., W. ct. Panay I., prov. Antique, in 10° 48′ N., 45 m. W. Ilo-Ilo; has salt-works. P. 6800.

San Pedro, or **Hueyelhue,** small bay, S. Chile, in 41° S.

San Pedro, sub-port of Almeria, Spain, on the part of prov. Almeria facing SE.

San Pedro, city, U.S., California, co. and 25 m. S. by W. Los Angeles, on the coast. P. <1500.

Sanpedro, vil., Venezuela, Zulia, 330 m. WSW. Carácas.

San Pedro Carcha, vil., Guatemala, 4½ m. E. Coban. P. <3000.

San Pedro de Bande, tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 21 m. S. Orense.

San Pedro de Lloc, tn., Peru, dep. Libertad, prov. Pacasmayo, 57 m. NNW. Trujillo. P. <5000.

San Pedro del Parana, vil., Paraguay, 134 m. SE. Asuncion.

San Pedro de Macoris, comm., isl. of Haiti, republic and 39 m. E. Santo Domingo, S. ct., in 69° 17′ W. P. 7000.

San Pedro de Tarrasa, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12½ m. NW. Barcelona. P. <4000.

San Pedro Macati, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., in vicinity of Manila. P. 5400.

San Pedro y Chocoyos, tn., Nicaragua. See **Metapa.**

San Pedro y San Pablo, Bahia, bay, S. ct. Samar I., Philippine Is., in 11° 5′–18′ N., 125°–125° 10′ E.

San Pellegrino, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 9½ m. N. Bergamo; has celebrated baths. P. <2000.

San Pete, valley, U.S., Utah, SE. of Salt Lake, called the 'Granary of Utah.'

San Pete, co., U.S., Utah, between 39° and 40° N. and 111° and 112° W.

San Pier d'Arena, western suburb of Genoa, Italy. See **Sampierdarena.**

San Pier Niceto, comm., Sicily, prov. and 10½ m. SW Messina. P. <5000.

San Pierre, vil., U.S., Indiana, Starke co., 56 m. SE. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

San Pietro, vil., Corsica, arr. and 12 m. SW. by W. Bastia. P. <2000.

San Pietro, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 13½ m. ENE. Udine. P. <3000.

San Pietro, isl., Sardinia, near the SW. point, cap. Carloforte, on the E. ct.; has tunny and coral fishing. Its culminating point reaches 702 ft. Breadth, 8 m. P. 6300.

San Pietro, Isola, islet, Italy, in the N. of the Gulf of Taranto, in 40° 28′ N.

San Pietro a Patierno, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Naples, ½ m. S. Casoria. P. <4000.

San Pietro di Monterosso, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 12½ m. W. Coni, in a valley of the Cottian Alps; lignite and pyrites mined. P. <2000.

San Pietro e Bonifacio, vil., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 37 m. ESE. Bari. P. <4000.

San Pietro in Cassale, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 14 m. NNE. Bologna; has a ferruginous mineral spring. P. (comm.) 8600.

San Pietro in Guarano, vil., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 5 m. NE. Cosenza. P. 2000; comm. P. <4000.

San Pietro in Romagna, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 15½ m. SSE. Rocca San Casciano. P. <4000.

San Pietro in Sala, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 2 m. W. Milan. P. <4000.

San Pietro sopra Patti, comm., Sicily, prov. Messina, 6 m. S. Patti. P. <5000.

San Pietro Vernotico, tn., Italy, prov. and 13 m. NW. Lecce. P. <4000.

San Polo, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. WSW. Reggio. P. <3000.

San Prisco, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 2½ m. NW. Caserta. P. <5000.

Sanquhar (sang'kar, from Gaelic *Seann-Cathair,* 'the old fortress'), parl. and royal burgh and par., Scot., in the NW. of Dumfriesshire, on the l. bk. of the Nith, 19 m. W. by N. Moffat, on the G. & SW. R.; manufactures carpets. Coal is mined in the vicinity. PMT.O. P. <1500; par. 40,486 ac., P. <3000. See **Dumfries.**

San Quentin, vil., U.S., California, Marin co., on W. shore of Bay and 11 m. N. San Francisco by rail; contains the state prison. P. <1500.

San Rafael, settlement, Argentine Republic, Mendoza, on Rio Diamante, 119 m. S. Mendoza.

San Rafael, vil., Costa Rica, 4 m. NW. San José.

San Rafael, cape, isl. of Haiti, in the E., on the N. ct., in 68° 53′ W.

San Rafael, riv., Nicaragua, flows into Lake Managua in the N. after a course of 93 m.

San Rafael, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Bulacán, 28 m. N. Manila. P. 10,100.

San Rafael, tn., U.S., California, cap. Marin co., on San Francisco Bay, 13 m. N. by W. San Francisco; is a resort for patients suffering from chest diseases. P. <4000.

San Rafael, vil., Venezuela, Zulia, on the coast, in about 71° 50′ W.

San Ramon, isl., Chile. See **Puluqui.**

San Ramón, vil., Costa Rica, 25 m. NW. by W. San José. P. <2000.

San Raphael, isl., Pacific, near middle of Caroline group.

San Remo, seapt. and health resort, Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 14 m. E. by N. Mentone (France); trade in olive-oil. The town is built on the slope of a hill covered with vines, and olive, orange, fig, and palm trees. The main street sweeps round the foot of this hill, dividing the upper town from the maritime quarter. Its climate, which is one of the mildest and most pleasant on the Ligurian coast, makes San Remo a favourite winter resort; principally visited by English and Germans. The prevailing winds are E. and W. P. (1881) 16,000; now estimated at about 20,000.

San Remo, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., in 39° 8′ S., 145° 29′ E. P. <1500.

San Remo, watering-place, Victoria. See **Griffith's Point.**

San Roman, cape, Venezuela, in about 70° 8′ W.

San Roque, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 17 m. W. by N. Córdoba. P. <2000.

San Roque, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 73 m. S. by E. Corrientes. P. <2000.

San Roque, cape, Brazil. See **São Roque.**

San Roque, comm., Spain, prov. Cadiz, 6 m. N. by W. Gibraltar; separated from the rock of Gibraltar by a sandy tongue of land. San Roque is a summer residence of English families. P. 8800.

Sans, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov., dist., and 2 m. W. Barcelona; manufactures cotton, paper, and chemicals. P. 19,100.

San Saba, co., U.S., Texas, in the W., bounded E. and N. by the Colorado R., and intersected by the San Saba R.

San Saba, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. San Saba co., 87 m. NW. Austin. P. <1500.

San Salvador, erroneously so called. See **Salvador,** republic.

San Salvador, isl., Bahamas. See **Guanahani.**

San Salvador, tn., Central America, cap. republic Salvador, 110 m. W. by S. Tegucigalpa, 36 m. by carriage road (railway contemplated) from its port of Libertad on the Pacific. Originally founded on a site about 20 m. to the N. by Jorge Alvarado in 1528; transferred to another site in 1539. This city having been reduced to a heap of ruins by an earthquake on the 26th April 1854, it was rebuilt on its present site, 7 m. SW. of the previous one, in the same year. The new city is sometimes distinguished as **Nueva San Salvador.** Alt. 2900 ft. P. 16,300.

San Salvador, tn., Portuguese Lower Guinea. See **São Salvador.**

San Salvador, or **Dolores,** tn. and seapt., Uruguay, dep. and 12 m. SE. Soriano, on the riv. Salvador; accessible to vessels drawing 6–7 ft. P. 3000.

San Salvador da Bahia, tn. See **Bahia.**

San Salvador del Valle, comm., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. Valmaseda. P. 5100.

San Salvador el Verde, comm., Mexico, state of and 26 m. NW. Puebla. P. 13,200.

San Salvatore, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 7 m. NW. by N. Alessandria. P. 5000.

Sansandig, tn., French Sudan, on l. bk. of the Niger, 138 m. ENE. Bamako, in 13° 47′ 16″ S., 5° 38′ 30″ W. P. 10,000 (?).

Sansando, vil., French Sudan, states of Samory, 55 m. N. Kankan. P. 2000.

San Saturnino, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 20 m. ENE. Corunna. P. 5400.

San Saturnino de Noya, comm., Spain, prov. Barcelona, dist. Villafranca del Panades. P. <4000.

San Sebastian, bay, Argentine Republic, Tierra del Fuego, between Punta Arenas and San Sebastian Cape; the shores contain gold. Length, N. to S., 9½ m.

San Sebastian, comm., Mexico, state of Jalisco, dist. Zapotlan. P. 14,100.

San Sebastian, Nicaragua. See **Acoyapo.**

San Sebastian, comm., isl. Porto Rico. P. 14,000.

San Sebastian, fishing tn. and port, Spain, Basque Provs., cap. Guipúzcoa, 48 m. E. by N. Bilbao, and 11½ m. from the French frontier; exports iron, lead, copper, asphalt, and cement. Seat of the captain-general of the Basque Provs.; also of a bishop. San Sebastian has sustained two sieges: in 1813, when the Anglo-Portuguese army took it from France, entirely destroying it; and in 1836, when it successfully resisted the Carlists. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 57.2° F., Jan. 46.8°, Aug. 68.7°. P. 29,000.

San Sebastian, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 50 m. SW. by S. Carácas. P. 7800.

San Sebastian Bay, Argentine Republic, on E. ct. of the mainland of Tierra del Fuego, crossed by 53° S.

San Secondo, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. NNW. Parma. P. 5100.

San Sepolcro, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. NE. by E. Arezzo; seat of a bishop. The Duomo dates from the 11th century. Birthplace of Pietro della Francesca, painter of the 15th century. P. <4000.

San Severino, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 32 m. SW. by S. Ancona. P. <4000.

San Severo, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 18 m. NW. by N. Foggia; sacked by the French, 1799. P. 20,400.

Sanshui, tn., China. See **Sanwui.**

San Simon, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Pampanga, 31 m. NNW. Manila. P. 6800.

Sansing, tn., Manchuria, on the r. bk. of the Sungari and of the Mutan-kiang, 140 m. N. Ninguta; a centre of the grain trade with Khabarovka; government gold-mine near; subject to frequent inundations. Sansing is a point of strategic importance, being at the junction of several roads from China to Siberia. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1887, p. 554. P. 15,000.

Sanski Most, tn., Bosnia, prov. Bihać, on riv. Sana, 69 m. WSW. Brod. P. <2000.

Sanson, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manawatu co., 82 m. NNE. Wellington. P. <1500.

San Sosti, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 29 m. NNW. Cosenza, 60 m. NW. by N. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Sans Souci, watering-place, New South Wales. See **West Botany.**

Sans Souci, tn., Prussia. See **Potsdam.**

San Stefano, Italy, Tuscany. See **Porto San Stefano.**

San-Stefano, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Sea of Marmora, vilayet and 7 m. SW. by W. Constantinople; holiday resort of the population of Constantinople. The preliminaries of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey and the Powers (3rd March 1878) were signed here; afterwards modified by the Treaty of Berlin. P. <2000.

San Stefano al Mare, coast vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 8 m. E. by N. San Remo.

Santa Agata Feltria, comm., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, 21 m. SW. Rimini. P. <5000.

Santa Ana, tn., Bolivia, dep. El Beni, 250 m. NE. La Paz. P. <2000.

Santa Ana, vil., Bolivia, Santa Cruz, 120 m. SSW. Matto Grosso. P. <2000.

Santa Ana, tn., Central America, republic of Salvador, 35 m. NW. by W. San Salvador; centre of the sugar-growing dist. of Salvador; iron, copper, silver, and zinc are mined in the vicinity. P. 25,000.

Santa Ana, or **Santann,** vil., Colombia, dep. Tolima, 14 m. W. Honda; silver mined. P. <3000.

Santa Ana, comm., Cuba, prov. and 6 m. SSW. Matanzas. P. 6200.

Santa Ana, vil., Paraguay, 90 m. SE. Asuncion, 30 m. S. by W. Villa Rica.

Santa Ana, city, U.S., California, co. and 32 m. SE. Los Angeles. P. <4000.

Santa Anastasia, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 7½ m. E. by N. Naples, on the N. slope of Mount Vesuvius. P. <5000.

Santa Anna, isl., off N. ct. of Brazil, state of Maranhão; has a lighthouse.

Santa Anna, tn., Madeira I., on the NE. ct. P. <4000.

Santa Anna, Cuchilla de, range of hills on the NE. frontier of Uruguay, stretching from about 54° 40′ to 56° W.

Santa Anna de Cambas, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, 34 m. SSE. Beja, near the Spanish frontier. P. <4000.

Santa Anna de Livramento, tn., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul. P. 5000.

Santa Anna dos Ferros, tn., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 87 m. NNE. Ouro Preto, on r. bk. of the Santo Antonio; iron mined. P. (comm.) <4000.

Santa Barbara, settlement, Argentine Republic, Jujuy, 192 m. NNE. Tucuman.

Santa Barbara, isl., Brazil. See **Abrolhos.**

Santa Barbara, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 54′ S., 43° 32′ W., 30 m. N. Ouro Preto. P. <5000.

Santa Barbara, vil., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 68 m. NW. Porto Alegre.

Santa Barbara, tn., Central America, Honduras, 107 m. NE. by N. San Salvador. P. 5000.

Santa Barbara, tn., Chile, prov. and on N. bank of riv. Bio-Bio, 34 m. SE. Los Anjeles. P. <2000.

Santa Barbara, riv., one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 4° 23′ N., 6° 37′ E.

Santa Barbara, comm., Philippine Is., Panay I., prov. Iloilo. P. 15,400.

Santa Barbara, city, U.S., California, cap. Santa Barbara co., on the Pacific Ocean, 90 m. W. by N. Los Angeles, with which it has steamboat communication; has hot springs, resorted to by invalids. Mean temp. (6 yrs.), yr. 60.1° F., Jan. 52.°, Aug. 67.2°; mean rfall., yr. 18. 19 in., May–Oct. 1.28 in. P. 5900.

Santa Barbara, isl., U.S., California, 33° 30′ N., 40 m. off the coast of Los Angeles co.

Santa Barbara, group of isls., U.S., California, off that part of the coast (in the E.) that looks SW., between 32¾° and 34° 10′ N., separated from the mainland on the N. by **Santa Barbara Channel;** chief islands, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz (in the N.), San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente (in the S.). Santa Barbara is a small island in the middle.

Santa Barbara de Nexe, tn., Portugal, dist. Faro. P. <4000.

Santa Barbara de Samaná, seapt. tn. and port, isl. of Haiti, republic and 64 m. NE. by N. Santo Domingo, on the N. shore of the Bay of Samaná, in 69° 18′ W.; exports cocoanuts, bananas, and cacao. P. 5000.

Santa Brigida, tn., Canary Is., Gran Canaria, 7½ m. W. Las Palmas, in the middle of the island. P. <4000.

Santa Catalina, tn., close to the N. frontier of the Argentine Republic, Jujuy, 337 m. N. by W. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Santa Catalina, or **Calamahue,** the highest summit of the Californian penin., or Lower California, Mexico, in 31° N. Alt. 10,140 ft.

Santa Catalina, isl., U.S., California, in 33° 20′ N., 33 m. from the coast. Length about 20 m.; alt. 3000 ft.

Santa Caterina, comm., Sicily, prov. and 7½ m. N. by W. Caltanissetta. P. 7200.

Santa Catharina, one of the southern littoral states of Brazil, between the Atlantic (E., 250 m. of coast), the parallel rivs. Yguassu–Negro, Uruguay–Pelotas (S.), and their affluents, rivs. Santo Antonio, Pepiriguaçu, W. of the long-contested terr. of Misiones. The slopes of the Serra do Mar–Geral, Araranguá (5000-6500 ft.), andt he littoral lands are covered with forests, or with very productive cultures (sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, vanilla, vine, silk). The plateau is an inclined plane to W. (*campos*, pastures). Cattle very numerous. Iron, manganese (Cariguaba), coal (very abundant: riv. Tubarão, Bom Retiro; riv. Ararangua), lime (from the immense deposits of shells, *sambaquis, casqueiros*). German and Italian colonies: Blumenau, Santa Izabel, Dona Francisca, Joinville, Grão Pará, Ports: Desterro (Santa Catharina Is.), Laguna, Tijucas, Porto Bello. See **Brazil.**

Santa Clara, settlement, Argentine Republic, Jujuy, 185 m. N. by E. Tucuman.

Santa Clara, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 37 m. W. by N. Santa Fé. P. <2000.

Santa Clara, comm., Cuba, 170 m. ESE. Havana. P. 32,500.

Santa Clara, or **El Muerto,** islet, Ecuador, in the Gulf of and 75 m. SW. Guayaquil; has a lighthouse.

Santa Clara, isl., Pacific. See **Goat Island.**

Santa Clara, or **Joinville,** cape, W. Africa, at the N. of the entrance of the Gabun, in 0° 30′ 2″ N.

Santa Clara, tn., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., 38 m. SE. by S. San Francisco. P. <3000.

Santa Clara, settlement, U.S., New York, Franklin co., on the r. bk. of St. Regis R., 62 m. W. Burlington (Vt.).

Santa Clara, Sierra de, range of mts., Mexico, extending for 50 m. NW. and SE. in the state of Sonora, 20–30 m. from the head of the Gulf of California, cut by several cañons, at the base of which are auriferous placers, the hills containing auriferous quartz. Mean alt. 4430 ft.

Santa Clara del Cobre, vil., Mexico, state of Michoacan, 5 m. SSE. Patzcuaro; copper mined. P. (comm.) 9600.

Santa Coloma de Farnès, comm., Spain, prov. and 12 m. SW. Gerona. P. 5200.

Santa Comba, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. SW. Corunna, dist. Negreira. P. 8600.

Santa Combadão, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. Vizeu, 21 m. NE. Coimbra; mineral springs. P. <2000.

Santa Cristina, isl., Italy, Venetia, prov. Venice, 3 m. NE. Burano, in the lagoon; cultivated for kitchen gardens and orchards.

Santa Cristina, isl., Pacific. See **Tahuata.**

Santa Cristina e Bissone, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13½ m. ESE. Pavia. P. <4000.

Santa Croce, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 33 m. NW. by W. Foggia. P. <5000.

Santa Croce, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Benevento, 42 m. W. by S. Foggia. P. <5000.

Santa Croce, lake, Italy, prov. Venice, 6 m. SW. Belluno, communicates N. with the Piave; it was formed about 365, after an eruption of Mount Pineto. Alt. 1289 ft.; 7 m. in circumference.

Santa Croce Camerina, comm., Sicily, prov. and 45 m. WSW. Syracuse. P. 5100.

Santa Croce sull' Arno, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4½ m. WSW. San Miniato, on r. bk. of the Arno. P. <5000.

Santa Cruz, tn., Argentine Republic, in govt. and on riv. Santa Cruz; the govt. is the most southerly part of Patagonia (*q.v.*).

Santa Cruz, riv., Argentine Republic, govt. Santa Cruz, flows E. and enters the Atlantic in 50° 5′ S. Length about 250 m.

Santa Cruz, tn., Bolivia, cap. dep. Santa Cruz, 160 m. NE. by E. Sucre; seat of a bishop. Santa Cruz was founded in 1575 by the name of San Lorenzo de la Frontera. Alt. 1450 ft. P. 10,300.

Santa Cruz, seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Espirito Santo, in 19° 55′ S.

Santa Cruz, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, prov. and 31 m. W. Rio de Janeiro.

Santa Cruz, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 75 m. W. by N. Porto Alegre. P. 18,000.

Santa Cruz, tn., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul. P. 6000.

Santa Cruz, vil., Costa Rica, 98 m. W. by N. San José. P. <2000.

Santa Cruz, seapt., Cuba, S. ct., 151 m. WNW. Santiago de Cuba, in 78° 5′ W.

Santa Cruz, tn., Madeira I., on the E. ct. P. <4000.

Santa Cruz, or **Queen Charlotte Islands,** group of isls., Melanesia, stretching SSE. and NNW., in the outer part of the New Hebrides, as far N. as the Solomon Is., between 8° 32′ and 11° 40′ S., and 165° 38′–168° 0′ E. The group is of volcanic formation, one of the islets, Tinakula or Tenakoro, is always in eruption. The group contains seven principal islands: Motuiti or Kennedy, Duff or Wilson, Tenakoro or Tinakula, Indeni or Santa Cruz, Lord Howe, Tapua, and Vanikoro or La Pérouse, all mountainous, reaching 3300 ft. Round the islands in the SE., besides the coast reefs, are large barrier reefs, but near other islands the reefs are rare; climate moist. The NW. monsoons, which prevail from November to April, bring rain and storms. The Melanesian is the prevailing type, but is largely mixed with the Polynesian race. Mendana discovered the Santa Cruz group in 1595, and died here; it was visited about two centuries later by Carteret, who called it the Queen Charlotte Is.; in 1788 La Pérouse was wrecked off Vanikoro. On islands of this group Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough were murdered, the former in 1871, the latter in 1875. Total area, 360 sq. m. Estimated P. 5000.

Santa Cruz, vil., Mexico, state of Guanajuato, 12½ m. WNW. Celaya. P. 7200.

Santa Cruz, comm., Mexico, Lower California, 120 m. NW. by N. La Paz. P. 7200.

Santa Cruz, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Ilocos Sur, 171 m. NNW. Manila. P. 7700.

Santa Cruz, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. La Laguna, 40 m. SE. Manila. P. 13,500.

Santa Cruz, comm., Spain, prov. Alava, 20 m. SE. Vitoria. P. <3000.

Santa Cruz, city and port, U.S., California, cap. co., on Monterey Bay, 60 m. S. by E. San Francisco; is a summer resort. P. 5600.

Santa Cruz, isl., U.S., California, 34° N., 18 m. off the coast.

Santa Cruz, or **Ste. Croix,** Danish isl., W. Indies, off the SE. of Porto Rico, crossed by 65° W. The principal ports are Frederikstadt (P. <4000) and Christianstad, the cap. (P. <5000). The highest point is 1010 ft. high. Discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, Santa Cruz was first occupied by the Spanish, then by English adventurers and French buccaneers. The island was ceded by France to the Danish West India Company by the treaty of 1733, but was occupied by the English from 1807 to 1815; English is the language still used here. Length 23 to 25 m., by 6 m. across the widest part; area, 84 sq. m. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1877–85), yr. 80.9° F., Feb. 77.9°, Aug. 83.8°; mean annual rfall. (22 yrs.), 44.60 in. P. (1880) 18,400.

Santa Cruz de Huatulco, seapt., Mexico. See **Huatulco.**

Santa Cruz de la Palma, comm., Canary Is. See **Palma.**

Santa Cruz de la Zarza, comm., Spain, prov. and 44 m. E. by N. Toledo. P. <4000.

Santa Cruz del Quiche, tn., Central America, Guatemala, cap. dep. Quiche, 63 m. NW. Guatemala, in a plain measuring 45 m. E. to W. by 12 m. N. to S.; founded by Barthol. de las Casas. P. 10,500.

Santa Cruz de Mar Pequeña, port, Africa. See **Mar Pequeña.**

Santa Cruz de Mudela, comm., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, 36 m. N. by E. Linares; manufactures knives, daggers, &c.; antimony mined in the vicinity. P. <5000.

Santa Cruz de Napo, comm., Philippine Is., Mindoro I. P. 15,400.

Santa Cruz de Rosales, vil., Mexico, state of and 45 m. SE. Chihuahua. P. <2000.

Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, tn., cap., Canary Is., on E. ct. of Teneriffe I.; important coaling-port; connected by submarine cable with Europe, W. Africa, and S. America. The 'castillo' of San Cristobal sustained the assault of the English fleet under Nelson, whose arm was torn off by a ball during the engagement. P. (comm.) 18,800.

Santa Cruz (or **Nitendi**) **Island,** isl., in the Pacific, E. of Solomon Is., crossed by 166° E., 10° 45′ S.

Santadi, vil., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 17 m. SSE. Iglesias; has deposits of metallic ores. P. <2000; comm. P. <4000.

Santa Elena, vil., Ecuador, 67 m. W. Guayaquil; govt. salt-works and workable deposits of petroleum near. **Punta Santa Elena,** cape, about 10 m. W., in 2° 11′ S.

Santa Elena, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, 13 m. N. by E. Linares. P. <2000.

Santa Elena, Cabo de, cape, W. ct. of Costa Rica, 156 m. WNW. San José, between the Bay of Santa Elena on the N., and the Bay of Murcielagos on the S. The Bay of Santa Elena is 7½ m. wide, by 5 m. long.

Santaella, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 23 m. SSW. Córdoba; sulphur spring. P. <4000.

Santa Eufémia, comm., Spain, prov. and 50 m. N. by W. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Santa Eulalia, vil., Guatemala, 50 m. NNW. Chiantla. P. (comm.) 16,100.

Santa Eulalia, vil., Mexico, state of and 9½ m. SE. Chihuahua; famous silver-mines. P. <2000.

Santa Eulalia, tn., Spain, Balearic Is., isl. and 7½ m. NNE. Iviza, on the E. ct. P. (comm.) <5000.

Santa Fé, prov., Argentine Republic, about the size of England, bounded N. by govt. of Chaco, S. by Buenos Aires, E. by the Paraná R., cap. Santa Fé. This prov., which is an extension of the Gran Chaco, is flat, and has several brackish lagoons, and a few rivers (Salado, Carcaraña, &c.) rising in the mountains to the W.; soil very fertile, generally composed of a rich black earth 1 to 4 ft. in depth; chief industries, agriculture and cattle-breeding; principal vegetable products, wheat, maize, and flax. It is to this prov. that the immense increase of the wheat area of the Republic since about 1880 chiefly belongs; no minerals. Rosario is the chief port; of less importance are Santa Fé, San Lorenzo, San Geronimo, and Helvecia. The prov. has a good network of railways; immigration is active, especially of Italians. In this prov. are settled (10 m. from Palacios, between Rosario and Buenos Aires) the Jews whom Baron Hirsch brought from Russia in 1893–94. See **Argentine Republic,** table.

Santa Fé, tn., Argentine Republic, cap. state Santa Fé, on the r. bk. of the Paraná, 255 m. NW. by N. Buenos Aires. Principal industries, cultivation of fruit-trees, cattle-breeding, and wood-clearing; seat of a Jesuit college; the principal edifice, the Cabildo, served for the reunion of the Constitutional Congress of 1852, and the Convention of 1860; its port is Colastiné. P. 15,100.

Santa Fé, comm., Mexico, state of and 10 m. WSW. Mexico. P. <3000.

Santa Fe, city, U.S., cap. of New Mexico and of Santa Fe co., 196 m. SE. by E. from the NW. corner of the terr. Santa Fe is a Roman Catholic archiepiscopal see, and the headquarters of the military dist. Within the town is Fort Marcy. Santa Fe was formerly a populous Indian pueblo; has been the cap. of New Mexico since 1640, and its trade is now promoted by railway connection with the E. and S. by means of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Rivs., and with the N. by the Denver and Rio Grande Rivs. Alt. 6937 ft. (R.R.); alt. signal station, 6862 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (33 yrs.), yr. 49.6° F., Jan. 28.3°, July 70.4°; rfall., yr. 14.69 in., July–Aug. 5.58 in. P. 6200.

Santa Fé, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 6 m. W. Granada. The town was built in 80 days by the army of Queen Isabella, after the famous siege of Granada, 1491. Was partly destroyed by an earthquake, 1806. P. 5100.

Santa Fé de Antioquia, tn., Colombia. See **Antioquia.**

Santa Fé de Bogotá, tn., Colombia. See **Bogotá.**

Santa Fiora, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 24 m. ENE. Grosseto, 40 m. NW. Viterbo. P. <3000.

Sant' Agata, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Foggia, 30 m. E. Benevento. P. 5600.

Sant' Agata de' Goti, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 14 m. W. by S. Benevento; seat of a bishop. P. <5000.

Sant' Agata di Esaro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 17 m. SW. Castrovillari. P. <4000.

Sant' Agata di Militello, comm., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 50 m. W. by S. Messina. P. 5900.

Santa Giustina, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 4½ m. W. Rimini. P. <4000.

Santa Giustina in Colle, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 2 m. W. Campo San Piero. P. <4000.

Santagny, or **Santañy,** tn., Spain, Balearic Is., Majorca I., 29 m. ESE. Palma, 2 m. from SE. ct. P. 5900.

Santa Ines, bay, Mexico, Lower California, on the E. ct., in 26° 57′ N.

Santa Inez, cape, Argentine Republic, E. ct. of Tierra del Fuego, in about 54° 10′ S.

Santa Inez, isl., Chile, bounding the Strait of Magellan on the SW. Length about 90 m.; breadth about 36 m.

Santa Inez Range, U.S. See **Santa Ynez.**

Santa Isabel, or **Clarence Town,** seapt. tn. and cap. of Fernando Po (*q.v.*), in Gulf of Guinea, on N. ct. of the island. The English traveller Lander is buried here. P. <2000.

Santa Isabel, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Bulacán. P. 6500.

Santa Isabel, isl., Solomon Is. See **Isabel.**

Santa Isla, isl., Peru, in about 9° 3′ S.

Santa Izabel, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, state and 69 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1800 ft.

Santa Izabel, tn., Brazil, state and 33 m. NE. by E. São Paulo; cultivation of sugar-cane. P. 8000.

Santa Juana, tn., Chile, prov. Concepcion, dep. Lantaro. P. <5000.

Santals, The, aboriginal Kolarian tribe, India, Bengal.

Santa Lucia, comm., Sicily, prov. and 15 m. W. by S. Messina. P. 7000.

Santa Lucia, coast vil., Uruguay, dep. and 12 m. WNW. Montevideo; a great summer resort of the Montevideans. P. <2000.

Santa Lucia, riv., Uruguay, flows SW. to the Rio de San José, forming the NW. and W. frontier of dep. Canelones.

Santa Lucia, vil., Venezuela, Miranda, 25 m. SE. by S. Caracas. P. <2000.

Santa Lucia, bay, Zulu-land. See **St. Lucia.**

Santa Lucia Bay, Madagascar, in the SE., in about 24° 40′ S.

Santa Lucia di Tallano, or **Sainte Lucie,** vil., Corsica, arr. Sartène, 24 m. SE. Ajaccio; globular amphibolite is found; sulphur mineral spring and bath. Alt. 1310 ft. P. <2000.

Santa Lucia do Norte, vil., Brazil, Alagoas, 130 m. SW. by S. Pernambuco, 50 m. W. Maceió.

Santa Lucia Range, mt. range trending NNW. and SSE along the coast of California from Monterey Bay for more than 100 m.

Santa Lucia Zacatecoluca, tn., Salvador, 26 m. ESE. San Salvador, on the S. slope of the San Vicente volcano. P. 5200.

Santa Lusia, tn., Brazil. See **Mauhes.**

Santa Lussurgiu, or **Lussurgiu,** comm., Italy, Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 41 m. S. Sassari. P. <5000.

Santa Luzia, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, in 19° 45′ S., 44° 3′ W., 53 m. NW. by N. Ouro Preto. P. <3000.

Santa Luzia, vil., Brazil, on the Rio Apody, state of Rio Grande do Norte, 122 m. SE. by S. Ceará.

Santa Luzia, isl., Portuguese Cape Verde Is., in the W. group; 7 m. long, by 2½ m. broad; area, 12½ sq. m.

Santa Margarita, tn., Spain, Balearic Is., Majorca, 26 m. ENE. Palma. P. <4000.

Santa Margherita, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 15 m. ESE. Genoa, on the Gulf of Rapallo; frequented for seabathing. P. <4000.

Santa Margherita, comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 33 m. E. by S. Marsala. P. 7500.

Santa Maria, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. Santa Fé, dep. Las Colonias. P. <2000.

Santa Maria, isl., Azores, in the extreme SE. of the group.

Santa Maria, isl., Chile, prov. Arauco, in 36° 59′ S.; has a lighthouse. Length, 7½ m. by 4½ m. broad; area, 12 sq. m.

Santa Maria, volcano, Guatemala, the highest cone of the Quezaltenango group. Alt. 11,780 ft. Its last great eruption was in 1785.

Santa Maria, lake, or rather lagoon, Mexico, state of Chihuahua, 68 m. SW. Paso del Norte, receives S. the riv. Santa Maria. Length, 18½ m.

Santa Maria, isl., New Hebrides, Banks Is., in 167° 30′ E., 14° 15′ S. Highest alt. 1102 ft.; area, 130 sq. m. Estimated population, 20,000.

Santa Maria, vil., Paraguay, 110 m. SSE. Asuncion.

Santa Maria, comm., Philippine I., Luzon I., prov. Ilocos Sur, 186 m. NNW. Manila, with two ports; gold mined. P. 12,500.

Santa Maria, cape, in the SE. of Uruguay, 34° 41′ S., 54° 10′ W., 53 m. ENE. Maldonado; lighthouse.

Santa Maria, Puerto de, comm., Spain. See **Puerto de Sta. Maria.**

Santa Maria a Vico, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 9½ m. ESE. Caserta. P. <5000.

Santa Maria dell' Imperiale, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro e Urbino, 2 m. W. Pesaro. P. <4000.

Santa Maria del Mar, vil., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 14 m. N. by W. Oviedo, on the Atlantic coast; coal mined. P. <2000.

Santa Maria del Monte, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 3 m. NNW. Varesa, at summit of Mount Sacro (2845 ft.); has a celebrated sanctuary of the Virgin, dating from before the 10th century; one of the most frequented shrines in Italy. P. <2000.

Santa Maria de los Remedios, former Spanish name of **Yucatan** (*q.v.*).

Santa Maria del Rio, vil., Mexico, state of and 37 m. SE. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 24,200.

Santa Maria del Rosario, tn., Cuba, 10 m. SE. Havana.

Santa Maria de Machede, vil., Portugal. See **Machede.**

Santa Maria di Capua Vetere, Italy. See **Capua.**

Santa Maria di Leuca, the ancient *Promontorium Iapygium,* or *Salentinium,* cape, Italy, in the E., at the extreme S. of the Apulian Penin., in 39° 47′ N., on E. side of the Gulf of Taranto.

Santa Maria di Licodia, tn., Sicily, prov. and 10½ m. NNW. Catania, W. of Etna. P. <4000.

Santa Maria in Monte, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 7½ m. W. San Miniato. P. <5000.

Santa Maria la Real, comm., Spain, prov. and 17 m. NW. by W. Segovia. P.<2000.

Santa Maria Magdalena, vil., Brazil, state and 97 m. NE. by E. Rio de Janeiro; cultivation of coffee; climate suitable for invalids.

Santa Maria Maggiore, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 36 m. NW. Como, 9 m. E. Domo d' Ossola.

Santa Maria Siché, tn., Corsica, arr. and 13 m. ESE. Ajaccio. To the N. is the small bathing establishment of Altaccia. Alt. 1575 ft. P.<2000.

Santa Marta, seapt. tn., Colombia, Magdalena, 110 m. NE. by E. Cartagena, on the coast, in about 74° 10′ W.; has a fine cathedral. The Morro fortress has a small fixed light. Santa Marta is called 'the pearl of America,' from the beauty of its surroundings; but its climate is very hot, and unhealthy during part of the year. Suffered from an earthquake, 1834. An old Spanish colony, founded in 1525, it was frequently besieged, pillaged, and destroyed by the buccaneers and by Indians during the 16th and 17th centuries; *e.g.*, by Drake in 1596. P. 2000; (including dist.) 8000.

Santa Marta, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 26 m. SE. Badajoz. P.<4000.

Santa Marta, Cienaga de, lagoon, Colombia, on E. shore of the delta of the Magdalena, with which it is connected by several bayous or caños. The Boca de Cienaga connects the brackish warm waters of the lagoon with the Caribbean Sea. The lagoon, dotted with islets, is 22 m. long, by 15 m. broad; area, 309 sq. m.

Santa Marta, Sierra Nevada de, mt. group, Colombia, state of Magdalena, near the Caribbean Sea, which washes its N. cliffs. Almost entirely isolated from the Colombian Andes, it is surrounded by the delta and marshy plains of the lower Magdalena on the W. and S., and separated on the E. from the Sierra de Perija (on the W. of Lake Maracaibo) by the valleys of the Rio Cesar and Rio Hacha. Its crest is in two ridges enclosing an almond-shaped valley, at the height of about 14,000 ft. Alt. 17,400 ft. (Simons). The group extends N. and S. about 110 m., and E. and W. 120 m. See *Proc. R. G. S.* (1879), p. 689, with map; and (1881) pp. 705–723, with map; W. Sievers, *Reise in der Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta*, Leipzig (1887).

Santa Maura, isl., Greece. See **Leukas.**

Sant' Ambrogio di Valpolicella, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 2 m. NW. Verona, on l. bk. of the Adige; red and white marble quarried. P.<2000; comm. P.<5000.

Santa Monica, city and watering-place, U.S., California, on a beautiful sea-beach, in 34° N., co. and 14 m. W. by S. Los Angeles. The harbour is entirely unprotected from the sea; 28 ft. deep alongside at low water; is a tourist resort. Mean temp. (6 yrs.), yr. 63.5° F., Jan. 53.6°, July 71.7°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 15.47 in., May–Oct. only 1.36 in. P.<2000.

Santa Monica, range of mts., U.S., California, E. and W., N. of Santa Monica Bay.

Sant' Ampoglio, Capo di, cape, Italy, in the NW., about 8 m. E. of the French frontier.

Santana, vil., Colombia. See **Santa Ana.**

Santander, dep., Colombia, NE. frontier, cap. Bucaramanga.

Santander, or **Rio de Jimenez,** riv., Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, is formed by several streams from the E. slope of the Sierra Madre, and flows E. with a N. loop and enters the Gulf of Mexico, at the Barra de Santander or Soto la Marina, a little S. of 24° N.

Santander, the Roman *Portus Blendium*, city, Spain, Old Castille, cap. prov. Santander, 47 m. WNW. Bilbao; seat of an archbishop. The city is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower town. In the former is the cathedral, in the Pointed Style. The lower town is more modern, and contains the principal streets and port. A new quay has been constructed in deep water, so that vessels of any tonnage can load and unload; also a dry dock, 434½ ft. long, and 57½ ft. wide at entrance. Moreover, a morass beside the estuary has been drained and laid out with harbour works and warehouse sites; 34.4 ft. deep in passage to piers at ordinary spring tides high water, 18 ft. low water. Depth of water alongside piers at low water ordinary spring tides, nil to 9.8 ft. Manufactures tobacco, cigars, paper, &c. Imports amount to two and a half millions sterling. The exports—flour, wine, and food stuffs—amount to about one and a half million sterling. Nearly one-half of the aggregate trade is carried on with the Spanish colonies and S. America. England has one-sixth, and France about the same. The climate is a sort of perpetual spring. One mile away, on the N. ct., is Sardinero, frequented in the summer by the people of Madrid for sea-bathing. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 57.2° F., Jan. 48.4°, Aug. 67.4°. P. 41,800.

Sant' Andrea Apostolo del Jonio, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 21 m. SSW. Catanzaro. P.<4000.

Sant' Andrea Isola, small isl., Italy. See **Gallipoli.**

Sant' Angelo, Monte, mt., Italy, Naples, S. of Castellammare. Alt. 3705 ft.

Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 20 m. E. Avellino, 25 m. SE. by E. Benevento; seat of a bishop; has a cold sulphur spring. P.<3000.

Sant' Angelo di Brolo, comm., Sicily, prov. and 36 m. W. by S. Messina. P. 5400.

Sant' Angelo Fasanella, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 34 m. SE. by E. Salerno. P.<2000.

Sant' Angelo in Vado, the ancient *Tiphernum Metaurense*, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, 29 m. NE. by E. Arezzo; has a cathedral. P.<3000.

Sant' Angiolo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 12 m. E. by N. Pavia; manufactures cheeses (Parmesan and Stacchini) and butter. P. 6600.

Sant' Anna de Cambas, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. Beja. P.<4000.

Sant' Antimo, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Naples, 3½ m. NW. Casoria. P. 9300.

Sant' Antioco, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 17 m. S. by W. Iglesias, near NE. point of the isl. **Sant' Antioco** (11 m. by 2½–6 m.), connected on the E. with Sardinia by a bridge. P. (comm.)<4000.

Sant' Antonio, tn., Brazil, Matto Grosso, at foot of rapids of Madeira (*q.v.*). P. 4000.

Sant' Antonio, vil., Costa Rica, 5½ m. W. San José.

Sant' Antonio a Trebbia, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 2 m. W. Piacenza. P. (comm.)<4000.

Santañy, comm., Spain. See **Santagny.**

Santaohotsu, tn., China, in NE. of Kansu, on l. bk. Hwangho, in about 40° 20′ N., 107° 7′ E.; has a flourishing Christian community.

Santa Olalla, comm., Spain, prov. and 24 m. NW. by N. Toledo. P.<3000.

Santa Paula, tn., U.S., California, Ventura co., 10 m. ENE. San Buenaventura. P.<1500.

Santapilli, India. See **Chantapilli.**

Santa Pola, the ancient *Portus Illicitanus*, near *Illici*, seapt. comm., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 11 m. SSW. Alicante; has sea-bathing and fishing. P.<5000.

Santaquin, vil., U.S., Utah, Utah co., 55 m. S. Salt Lake City. Alt. 4813 ft. (R.R.); 4884 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Sant' Arcangelo, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 37 m. SE. Potenza. P.<5000.

Sant' Arcangelo di Romagna, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 8½ m. NW. Rimini, on the Rubicon; has a triumphal arch to Pope Clement XIV., who was born here, 1705. P.<3000; comm. P. 8400.

Santarem, channel, separating the Bahamas and Cuba, opens N. into the Strait of Florida. Length about 155 m., by 30 m. wide.

Santarem, tn., near the E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, 72 m. SW. by S. São Salvador.

Santarem, tn., Brazil, Grão Pará, on the r. bk. of the Amazon, and of the Tapajoz, in 54° 42′ W.; exports cacao, indiarubber, copaiba, and sarsaparilla. P.<5000.

Santarem (corruption of Santa Irene), the Roman *Scalabis*, or *Præsidium Julium*, tn., Portugal, cap. prov. Santarem, on the r. bk. of the Tagus, 44 m. NE. by N. Lisbon; cultivates olives for oil, vegetables, and fruits; has a bridge, 3940 ft. long, over the Tagus. In the convent of Da Graça are the remains of Alvarez Cabral, the discoverer of Brazil. Santarem played an important part in Portuguese history; it was taken from the Moors, first by Alfonso V. of Castille in 1093, then by Alfonso Henriquez in 1147, and by Don Pedro from the Miguelists in 1833. In the vicinity is a saline spring, the only one in Portugal. P. 7000.

Santa Rosa, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 57 m. ENE. Córdoba. P.<4000.

Santa Rosa, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 44 m. SE. by E. Mendoza. P.<2000.

Santa Rosa, vil., Argentine Republic, San Luis, 90 m. SW. Córdoba. P.<2000.

Santa Rosa, vil., Bolivia, dep. and 150 m. NNE. Santa Cruz, near the San Miguel R.; has rich gold-mines. P.<2000.

Santa Rosa, tn., Central America, Honduras, 80 m. NNE. San Salvador; cultivation of tobacco. P. 5000.

Santa Rosa, tn., Colombia. See **Santa Rosa de Osos.**

Santa Rosa, tn., Ecuador, prov. El Oro, 88 m. S. Guayaquil, on the Santa Rosa R., which flows NW. in the Gulf of Guayaquil, and is navigable by small steamers. P.<3000.

Santa Rosa, Ecuador. See **Santa Rosa de Otas.**

Santa Rosa, dep., Guatemala, on the Pacific Ocean, crossed by 90½° W.; cap. Cuajiniquilapa.

Santa Rosa, isl., Pacific. See **Revilla Gigedo,** Mexico.

Santa Rosa, reef, Pacific, in the S. of the Ladrone Is.

Santa Rosa, vil., Paraguay, 115 m. SSE. Asuncion.

Santa Rosa, city, U.S., California, cap. Sonoma co., 67 m. W. by S. Sacramento, in a wine-growing region; has an extensive trade. P. 5200.

Santa Rosa, isl., U.S., California, 34° N., 120° W., 30 m. S. of coast of Santa Barbara co.

Santa Rosa, co., U.S., Florida, in the NW., between N. frontier and the Gulf of Mexico, crossed by 87° W.

Santa Rosa, U.S., Florida, a long narrow island separated by a narrow channel from the mainland of Santa Rosa co., between Pensacola Bay and **Santa Rosa Bay,** in the S. of Walton co.

Santa Rosa, vil., Uruguay, dep. Artigas, on the riv. Uruguay, 84 m. N. by E. Salto.

Santa Rosa de los Andes, or **Los Andes,** tn., Chile, 65 m. ENE. Valparaiso, at the base of the Uspallata Pass (*q.v.*), connected with Valparaiso and Santiago by rail. Alt. 2600 ft. P. <4000.

Santa Rosa de Osos, tn., Colombia, 268 m. S. Cartagena, dep. and 25 m. ENE. Antioquia; noted for the wealth of its alluvial gold-mines. Near it are the falls of the Guadelupe (850 ft.), the highest in the republic, on an affluent of the Nechi. Alt. 11,850 ft. P. (including dist.) 11,000.

Santa Rosa de Otas, vil., Ecuador, at the head of navigation for shallow-draught steamers on the Rio Napo, 170 m. ESE. Quito.

Santa Rosa de Viterbo, tn., Colombia, dep. Boyaca, 116 m. NE. by N. Bogotá; noted for its aerolite, weighing upwards of 1500 lbs. P. (including dist.) 9000.

Santa Rosalia, tn. and port, Mexico, state of and 90 m. SE. by S. Chihuahua. P. 8000.

Sant' Arsenio, tn., Italy, prov. Salerno, 23 m. SE. Campagna. P. <4000.

Santa Teresa, vil. and col., Argentine Republic, prov. Santa Fé, cap. dist., dep. Iriondo. P. <2000.

Santa Theresa, vil., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 80 m. W. by N. Porto Alegre.

Santa Victoria, tn., Argentine Republic, Salta, 317 m. N. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Santa Vittoria in Materano, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli, 42 m. S. Ancona. P. <2000.

Santa Ynez (or **Inez**), range of mts., U.S., California, trending E. and W., N. of Santa Barbara, near 34° 30′ N.

Santee, riv., U.S., S. Carolina, formed by the union of the Catawba and Congaree, flows SE. into the Atlantic in 33° 10′ N.; navigable for steamboats to Columbia on the Congaree, and to Camden on the Wateree.

Santee Canal, U.S., S. Carolina, Berkeley co., connecting the Santee with the Cooper R., and hence with Charleston.

Sant' Elia, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 13 m. E. by N. Campobasso, 35 m. W. by N. Foggia. P. <5000.

Sant' Elia, Capo di, cape, Sardinia, in the S., near Cagliari. P. <5000.

Sant' Elia Fiume Rapido, tn., Italy, prov. Caserta, 18½ m. SE. Sora. P. (comm.) <5000.

Santelmo, isl., Colombia, Pearl Is., in the Gulf of Panama.

Sant' Elpidio, the ancient *Cluana*, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ascoli, 28 m. SSE. Ancona. P. 5100. **Porto Sant' Elpidio,** village on the coast, 4½ m. ENE.

Santena, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. W. Turin. Here are the remains of Cavour, died 1862. P. <3000.

Santenay, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 10 m. SW. Beaune, at foot of the Côte d'Or; has mineral springs, made use of since the 16th century. P. <2000.

Santengs, tribe, Assam. See **Khasi and Jaintia Hills.**

San Teodo, bay, Dalmatia. See **Cattaro.**

Santeramo in Colle, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 23 m. S. by W. Bari. P. 11,200.

Santerno, riv., Italy, in the E.; it rises in the Etruscan Apennines, and flows NE. past Imola to the Reno.

Sant' Eufemia, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 16 m. NE. Reggio. P. 5900.

Sant' Eufemia, the ancient *Terinæus Sinus*, gulf, Italy, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, on W. ct. of Calabrie, in 38° 45′–57′ N.; takes its name from a small village on its N. side, not from the important comm. further S.

Santhia, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 14 m. WNW. Vercelli. P. <4000.

Santhu, tn., India, Rájputána, 82 m. SSW. Jodhpur.

Santiago, tn., Argentine Republic, cap. prov. Santiago, nearly 600 m. NW. Buenos Aires. P. 10,000.

Santiago, tn., Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, 230 m. S. by E. Matto Grosso (Brazil). P. <2000.

Santiago (in proper Portuguese spelling **São Thiago**), the most important of the Cape Verde Is., in SE. of the group. Contains the cap., Villa Praia. Area, 49 sq. m.

Santiago, or **Santiago de Chile,** the cap. city of Chile, and cap. prov. Santiago, on the Mapocho, an affluent of the Maipo, 60 m. ESE. Valparaiso, with which it has been connected by rail since 1863; lat. of new observatory 33° 26′ 42″ S., long. 70° 41′ 34″ W. It is situated amidst a group of hills in a large and fertile plain, the rock of Santa Lucia, which rises up in the middle of the town, now forming a charming park. The Mapocho, which traverses the town from E. to W., though an insignificant stream in summer, was formerly turbulent and at times even dangerous in winter, but its canalisation was taken in hand some years ago. Houses mostly of one storey, but substantially built, in wide streets, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, from which nearly all the public buildings bear marks of injury. In the central square (*Plaza Mayor*) are the cathedral (archiepiscopal see), the palace of government, prison, court-house, and a large fountain, whence the city is mostly supplied with water. Santiago is also the seat of a university, a special school of medicine, military school, institute of agriculture, and national institute, a mint, &c. Convents are numerous and splendid; but one Jesuits' college has been converted into a national college, and another is used for the public printing-office and library, the latter comprising many thousand volumes and curious MSS. On Dec. 8, 1883, the church of La Compania was burned by accident, when 2000 persons, mostly females, perished. Santiago was founded in 1541 by Pedro de Valdivia, and first named Santiago de la Nueva Estremadura, in honour of the patron saint of Spain and the prov. that gave birth to the founder. Alt. (principal square), 1840 ft. Mean temp. (21 yrs., 1860–81), yr. 58.1° F., Jan. 68.7°, July 47.8°; rfall. (19 yrs.), 14.1 in. P. (1874) 148,000; (1885) 189,300.

Santiago, or **Santiago de Cuba,** seapt., Cuba, S. ct., in 75° 52′ W. The port is in a bay 7½–8 m. long, a splendid basin, with many creeks, connected with the sea by a narrow (525 ft.) but deep channel. The town, at its NE. extremity built on mountainous slopes, is one of the finest W. Indian cities, but is extremely hot. Exports sugar, cacao, coffee, bananas and other fruits, &c., tobacco and cigars, and rapidly increasing quantities of excellent iron ore, as well as manganese, from neighbouring mines in the Sierra Maestra; all shipped mainly to the United States. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1881–83), yr. 79.1° F., Feb. 74.1°, Aug. 83.1°. P. 59,600.

Santiago, or **Veragua,** tn., Colombia, state of and 102 m. SW. by W. Panama; mineral springs and baths; gold-mines. P. 6000.

Santiago, riv., in the N. of Ecuador, flows NW. then N. by a wide estuary into the Pacific Ocean, in 79° W. At its mouth the port of Bolivar, with 18 ft. of water on bar, and 20 m. of deep water above. Rich deposits of gold in the valleys of its tribs., the Cachabi, Cayápas, &c.

Santiago, riv., in the S. of Ecuador and N. of Peru, formed by the union of the rivs. Zamora and Bomboiza, flows SE. and enters the Amazon a little above the Pongo de Manseriche.

Santiago, tn., isl. of Haiti, on the Rio Yaqui, republic and 85 m. NW. by N. town of Santo Domingo. P. 8000.

Santiago, tn., Mexico, state of and 11 m. ESE. Mexico.

Santiago, vil., Paraguay, 135 m. SSE. Asuncion.

Santiago, vil., Peru, dep. Libertad, on the coast, in about 7° 58′ S. P. 5000.

Santiago, tn. and port, Philippine Is., Luzon, 183 m. NNW. Manila, near the W. ct. P. 5100.

Santiago, in full **Santiago de Compostela,** city, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 33 m. S. by W. Corunna; seat of an archbishop, and of the university of Santiago, founded 1532. The cathedral, begun 1082, is in the form of a Latin cross; near it are the cloisters of the old Benedictine convent of St. Martin, and a large hostel, founded for pilgrims. The town has been built around a chapel, afterwards made the cathedral, on the site popularly believed to be the grave of the apostle St. James. For several centuries it was the most frequented place of pilgrimage of W. Europe. Manufactures rosaries and medallions, &c., of silver. Alt. 863 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 55.3° F., Jan. 46.2°, Aug. 67.1°; mean annual rfall. (14 yrs.), 67.5 in. P. 24,300.

Santiago de Atitlan, tn., Guatemala. See **Atitlan.**

Santiago de la Espada, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 73 m. NE. Jaën; iron, copper, lead, lignite, &c., mined. P. 5500.

Santiago de las Vegas, tn., Cuba, 12 m. S. Havana. P. 12,100.

Santiago del Estero, prov., Argentine Republic, between 26° 15′–30° 12′ S. and 61° 40′–65° 10′ W., bounded NE. and E. by the terr. of Chaco, SE. and E. by Santa Fé. The prov. forms a plain gently inclining NW. to SE., following the course of its two rivers, the Juramento or Salado, and the Saladillo or Dulce, and of which the SW. part is occupied by a marshy depression, called the Salinas Grandes. Chief crops grown are lucerne, sugar-cane, vine, wheat, maize, cotton, and tobacco, with fruits (oranges and carob beans); but cattle-breeding is the principal employment. Climate hot and dry. Area, 39,521 sq. m. The population is officially estimated at (1889) 209,000.

Santiago del Estero, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, cap. prov. Santiago del Estero, 88 m. SE. by S. Tucuman; seat of a national college, founded 1553, and of a cathedral. Alt. 702 ft. Annual rfall. 19.2 in., April–Sept. 3.5 in. P. 10,000.

Santiago de Puentedeume, tn., Spain. See **Puentedeume.**

Santiago de Redondela, tn., Spain. See **Redondela.**

Santiago Guajuco, tn., Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon, 20 m. S. by E. Monterey. P. (comm.) 9300.

Santiago Tuxtla, vil., Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 125 m. ESE. Orizaba. P. (comm.) 9900.

Santi Cosmo e Damiano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov.

Caserta, 28 m. ENE. Gaeta; has cold mineral springs. P.<3000; comm. P.<4000.

Santillana, tn., Spain, Leon, prov. and 15½ m. WSW. Santander, 4 m. from the coast. The place that gives his title to the hero of Le Sage's *Gil Blas*. P.<2000.

Santiponce, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and in the vicinity of Seville; ruins of *Italica*, a Roman city. Birthplace of the poet Silius Italicus, and the three Roman emperors, Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius. P.<2000.

Santipur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Nadiyá, on the l. bk. of the Húglí, 45 m. N. Calcutta. The *Rás-játrá* festival in honour of Krishna, held in October or November, is visited by 25,000 persons. P. 30,400; Hindus, 21,200; Moham. 9200.

Santi Quaranta, small seapt., Turkey in Europe, one of the ports of Yanina, about 8 m. NE. of the coast of Corfu.

Säntis, or **Sentis,** mt., Switzd., in the NE., overlooking Lake Constance, on the borders of cants. St. Gall and Appenzell, with a double summit. The Säntis, properly so called, is 8215 ft. high; the Gyrenspitz reaches 7765 ft.; has meteorological observatory, alt. 8094 ft. Mean temp. (4½ yrs., 1882–86), yr. 28.9° F., Jan. 16.9°, July 42.0°.

Santiso, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 40 m. SSE. Corunna, dist. Arzúa. P.<5000.

Santisteban del Puerto, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 41 m. NE. Jaën. P. 6000.

Sant Murezzau, tn., Switzd. See **St. Moritz.**

Santo, isl., New Hebrides. See **Espiritu Santo.**

Santo Adriano, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 11 m. SW. Oviedo; has a rich iron-mine. P.<2000.

Santo Amaro, tn., Brazil, state of and 30 m. NW. Bahia, on the riv. Santo Amaro; connected by rail with Bom Jardin. P. 7000.

Santo André de Poiares, tn., Portugal, dist. Coimbra. P.<5000.

Santo Antão, isl., Cape Verde Is., in the W.; cap. Ribiera Grande. Has a lighthouse. Culminating point Tope de Coröa, alt. 7390 ft. Length, 23 m.; breadth, 16 m.; area, 245 sq. m. P. 20,500.

Santo Antão, tn., Madeira I., dist. Funchal. P. 5500.

Santo Antão dos Olivaes, or **Santo Antonio,** tn., Portugal, dist. Coimbra. P.<4000.

Santo Antonio, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, on the l. bk. of the Içá, 550 m. N. Manaos. P.<2000.

Santo Antonio, falls, Brazil. See **Madeira,** riv.

Santo Domingo, tn., isl. of Haiti, cap. and chief seaport republic Santo Domingo, on the S. ct., in 69° 51′ W. The town is surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral and university, founded 1730. Seat of an archbishop. The roadstead, exposed to S. winds, is visited by hurricanes; steam-packets anchor ½ m. down the bay. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Santo Domingo, founded by the Spaniards in 1496, was the first town built by Europeans in America. P. 13,700.

Santo Domingo, vil., Paraguay, 73 m. E. by N. Asuncion.

Santo Domingo, or **Dominican Republic,** republic, W. Indies, embracing the greater (E.) portion of the isl. of **Haiti** (*q.v.*), under which name a sufficient account will be found of its physical features and history. Coffee, cacao, and sugar, with some tobacco, are the principal products; the cultivation of these, with sugar-factories, cattle-rearing, and timber-cutting, constitute the chief occupations. The imports (cottons, hardware, pottery, foods, &c.) and the exports (coffee, sugar, cacao, rum, honey, mahogany, lance-wood, tobacco) together amount to but little more than one million sterling annually—three-fifths for exports. A short railway connects Samana with La Vega. The cap. is Santo Domingo; other towns are Santiago, La Vega, and the seaports Puerto Plata and Samana. The metrical system of weights and measures is supplanting the native measures. The money in use is mostly that of Spain, U.S., Mexico, and France. The government is vested in a president, chosen for four years by universal suffrage, and in a national assembly of twenty-two members, chosen by direct vote, each for two years. The president appoints a cabinet of (usually six) ministers. The republic, which is divided into six provs. and five maritime dists., has an area of some 20,000 sq. m., and a population (1888) of 610,000. The people are descended from Spanish and Negro immigrants, and are mostly Roman Catholics. Primary education is gratuitous and compulsory.

Santo Domingo de la Calzada, tn., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 26 m. W. Logroño; manufactures fine cloth and woollen goods. P.<4000.

Sant' Olcese, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 4½ m. NNE. Genoa, in the mountains. P.<4000.

Santomischel, tn., Prussia, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Posen, circle Schroda. P.<2000.

Santon, vil., Eng., Cumberland, P.O. (**Santon Bridge**). See **Irton.**

Santon, par., Eng., on the border of Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. E. by N. Ely, 4 m. NNW. Thetford, 3 m. E. Brandon stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Santon,** or **Santon House**) P.<250.

Santon, stn., Isle of Man Rly., 5 m. SW. Douglas.

Santoña, seapt. comm., N. ct. Spain, prov. and 18 m. E. Santander, with a magnificent and well sheltered natural harbour at the base of a hill 1320 ft. high. It occupies a naturally strong position, now further strengthened by artificial defences, but is little frequented. P. 5400.

Santon Downham, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Ouse, 2 m. SW. Brandon. P.<250.

Santones, tn. and ancient tribe, France. See **Saintes.**

Sant' Onofrio, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 28 m. SW. by W. Catanzaro. P.<3000.

Santorin (corruption of Italian *Sant' Irênê*, the patron saint of Thessalonica), since the Middle Ages the usual name of the Greek island, called in ancient times and now again officially **Thêra,** volcanic isl., in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, in 36° 20′-28′ N., just W. of 25⅓° E., forming, with the isl. of Thêrasia and the islet of Aspronêsi, to the W., an interrupted ring, the crater of the volcano, in the middle of which have arisen, through eruptions within historic times, the three Kaimenê islets (Palara-, Nea-, and Mekra-Kaimenê), which have been enlarged by eruptions since 1866. Alt. (Mount Saint Elias), 1915 ft. Area, 29 sq. m. (Wisotzki); 32 sq m. (Strelbitsky).

Santos, seapt., Brazil, prov. and 35 m. SE. São Paulo, with which it is connected by a line of railway ascending the Sierra do Mar to the height of 2500 ft. with the assistance of a cable. The town is very pretty, but yellow fever and smallpox are chronic, in spite of recent sanitary improvements. Santos is the chief outlet of the southern part of the coffee region of Brazil, and has developed of late years with great rapidity, coffee being now exported, mainly to the United States, to the annual value of £4,500,000. In 1887 there used to be only 15 to 20 vessels alongside the wharves at once; in 1893 there were 150 to 200 generally in port together. A second railway to São Paulo was in process of construction in 1893, and a proposal was under consideration for extensively enlarging the wharf accommodation, besides the main channel to the ocean. After Rio de Janeiro, Santos receives the most European immigrants, chiefly Portuguese, Galicians (Gallegos), Italians, and Russian Jews. The official name, Cidade Andradina, has never been used. Mean rfall. (15 yrs.), 98.5 in. P. 15,000. The **Mangues de Santos,** a marshy dist., covered with water at high tide, is 15 sq. m. in extent.

Santos, Los, tn., Colombia, dep. and 95 m. SW. by W. Panama, on the W. side of the Gulf of Panama. P. 5000.

Santos, Los, comm., Spain, prov. Badajoz, 31 m. S. Merida; manufactures cloth; copper mined. P. 6500.

Santos Lugares, tn., Argentine Republic. See **San Martin.**

Santo Stefano, Italy, prov. Leghorn. See **Porto Santo Stefano.**

Santo Stefano di Camastra, comm., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. Messina, 39 m. NNE. Caltanissetta. P. 5100.

Santo Stefano Quisquina, comm., Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 3 m. ENE. Bivona. P. 6300.

Santo Tomas, vil., Central America, republic and 140 m. NE. by E. Guatemala; the port of the valley of the Motagua, on a bay forming one of the best harbours on the Atlantic coast of Central America, affording a sheltered anchorage in 15–30 ft. of water. P.<2000.

Santo Tomas, vil., Mexico, Lower California, on the W. slope and 25 m. S. the root of the penin.; has sulphur and saltpetre. P. (comm.) 5900.

Santo Tomas, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Batangas. P. 11,000.

Santo Tomas, tn. and port, Philippine Is., Luzon I., 125 m. NNW. Manila, near the Gulf of Lingayen; gold-washings in the mountains. P.<4000.

Santo Tomé, tn., Argentine Republic, 182 m. SE. by E. Corrientes, on the r. bk. of Rio Uruguay. P. 2000.

Santry, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Dublin, bar. Coolock, 3½ m. NNE. Dublin, 1 m. from Raheny stn., P.O. Par. 4710 ac., P.<1000; tn. P.<250.

Santurce, comm., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. Valmaseda. P. 5400.

Santvliet, tn., Belgium, prov., arr., and 11 m. NNW. Antwerp, 2 m. from r. bk. of the Scheldt; chicory grown and prepared. Surrounded by fortifications, 1622. P. (comm.)<3000.

Sanui, China, Kwangtung. See **Sanwui.**

Sanuki, kuni or old prov., now included in Ehime ken, Japan.

Sanup Peak, mt., U.S., Arizona, Mohave co., 68 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Sanures, Upper Egypt. See **Senures.**

San Valentino, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 12½ m. SW. Chieti; asphalt mines. P.<4000.

San Valentino Torio, comm., Italy, prov. and 11 m. NNW. Salerno. P.<5000.

San Vicente, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 29 m. S. Buenos Aires. P. 2000.

San Vicente, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 2½ m. E. Córdoba, on r. bk. of Rio Primero; is a country resort for the people of Córdoba. P. 5800.

San Vicente, tn., Central America, Salvador, 30 m. E. by S. San Salvador; its port is La Concordia, at mouth of the Jiboa; founded, 1638, on the site of the Aztec city of Tehuacan. P. 6300.

San Vicente, comm., Spain, prov. and 35 m. N. by W. Badajoz. P. 7500.

San Vicente de la Barquera, seapt. comm., N. ct. Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Santander. P. <2000.

San Vicente del Raspeig, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 4½ m. NNW. Alicante. P. <5000.

San Vicente Ferrer, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, 210 m. NNW. Manila, near the W. ct. P. 5900.

Sanvignes, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, 13 m. SW. Le Creuzot; coal mined. P. <2000.

San Vincente, vil., Venezuela, Bolivar, on the r. bk. of the Apure, 280 m. SW. by S. Carácas. P. <2000.

San Vito, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. SW. by W. Udine; has a cathedral of the 15th century. P. 5100.

San Vito, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 31 m. NNE. Cagliari. P. <4000.

San Vito, Capo, cape, Italy, in the SE., in the N. of the Gulf of Taranto, in 40° 24′ N.

San Vito, Capo, cape, in the NW. of Sicily, 18 m. NE. Trapani, with a lighthouse.

San Vito Chietino, tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 14 m. ESE. Chieti. P. <2000.

San Vito de' Normanni, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 13 m. W. Brindisi. P. 8500.

San Vito Romano, comm., Italy, prov. Rome, 11 m. SE. by E. Tivoli. Alt. 2275 ft. P. <3000.

Sanwui, Sanui, or **Sanshui,** tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 37 m. NW. by W. Macao; centre of fan trade; large China grass manufacture. P. 250,000.

San Xavier, vil., Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, 260 m. NE. Sucre; gold mined. P. <2000.

Sanya'ti, riv., Brit. S. Africa, flows WNW. and joins the Zambezi on the r. bk. in about 28½° E.

Sanyodo, one of the nine great divs. into which the old provs. of Japan were grouped; it comprised eight provs. in SW. of Honshiu, on the Inland Sea.

Sanza, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 30 m. SSW. Potenza; marble quarried. P. <3000.

San Zenone degli Ezzelini, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, 4½ m. WSW. Asolo. P. <4000.

Sanzo, tn., Japan, Honshiu, ken and 22 m. S. Niigata. P. 14,900.

Sao, tribe, E. Africa. See **Shoho.**

São, Portuguese, 'saint.'

São Antão, another form of Santo Antonio in Portuguese names.

São Bartholmeu de Messines, or **Messines,** comm., Portugal, prov. Algarve (dist. Faro), 42 m. ENE. Cape St. Vincent. P. 6000.

São Bento das Lagas, tn., Brazil, state of Bahia, W. of All Saints Bay, in 12° 37′ S., 38° 40′ W. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1872–81), yr. 76.6° F., Feb. 80.1°, July 72.3°; mean rfall. (5 yrs.), 86.93 in.

São Braz de Alportel, tn., Portugal, dist. and 10 m. N. by E. Faro (old prov. Algarve). P. 7700.

São Carlos de Pinhal, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 175 m. NW. Santos. P. <2000.

São Christovão, tn., Brazil, state of Sergipe, near the E. ct. (mouth of Rio Vasa Barris Irapiranga), in 11° 5′ S. P. 5000.

São Cosme de Gondomar, tn., Portugal, dist. and 4 m. ESE. Oporto. P. <4000.

São Domingos, tn., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 210 m. NNE. Ouro Preto. P. (comm.) 9000.

São Domingos, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, 32 m. SE. Beja, 9 m. E. by N. Mertola, close to the Spanish frontier; has the most important mines of copper and other minerals of Portugal. Very rich in sulphur, from which sulphuric acid is manufactured. The minerals are shipped at Pomarão, on the Guadiana. P. < 2000.

São Eduardo, vil. and rly. stn., Brazil, state of and 165 m. NE. Rio de Janeiro.

São Felix, Brazil, Bahia. See **Cachoeira.**

São Fidelis, city and rly. stn., Brazil, on the r. bk. of the Rio Parahiba, state of and 123 m. NE. by E. Rio de Janeiro. P. 14,400.

São Francisco, seapt. vil., Brazil, at the N. end of All Saints Bay, Bahia, 25 m. NW. by N. São Salvador. P. <2000.

São Francisco, formerly **São Romão,** or **Manga,** tn., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 295 m. NNW. Ouro Preto, on l. bk. of São Francisco R., in 16° 20′ S. P. (municip.) 10,000.

São Francisco (so called because discovered on that saint's day in 1501), riv., Brazil, rises in the Sierra da Canastra, in 20° 20′ S., in S. of state Minas Geraes, and flows N. with a slight inclination E. to 10° S., then turns ENE., curves again, and enters the Atlantic in 11° 30′ S. Its principal tribs. are, on the r. bk. the Velhas, Verde Grande, and Remedios or Verde; l. bk., the Paracatu, Urucupa, Carunhanha, Correntes, Grande (*q.v.*), Flores, and Moxoto. Has nearly 200 m. of cataracts and rapids between the magnificent falls of Paulo Affonso (two leaps, respectively 6 and 5 ft.), about 190 m. from the coast, and the town of Joazeiro. Above this latter point the only serious impediment to navigation up to the rapids of Pirapora, in 17° 20′ S., occurs at the rapids of Santa Anna or Sobradinho, in 11° 35′ S. Large boats 50 ft. long and 9 ft. beam ascend as high as Januaria in 15½° S. Total length, 1800 m.; basin 710 m. long, by 560 m. broad.

São Francisco, seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Santa Catharina, at the N. end of the isl. of **São Francisco,** in 26° 18′ S. P. <2000.

São Gabriel, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, on l. bk. Rio Negro, about 55 m. WNW. Manaos.

São Gabriel, colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, on the r. bk. of the riv. Taquary, 60 m. NW. by W. Porto Alegre.

São Geraldo, tn. with rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 140 m. NNE. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 1250 ft.

São Januario, Boer colony, Africa. See **Humpata.**

São João, Barra do, or **São João do Parahiba,** tn. and port, Brazil, state of and 82 m. ENE. Rio de Janeiro, on r. bk. of mouth of the Parahiba do Sul. P. 5000.

São João Baptista de Camacuam, tn., Brazil, state of and 80 m. N. Rio Grande do Sul, 26 m. W. of the Lagoa dos Patos.

São João d' El Rei, tn. with rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 154 m. NW. by N. Rio de Janeiro; exports cattle and pigs, lard, and excellent cheese. P. 8000.

São João do Foz, watering-place, Portugal, at the mouth of the Douro, N. bank, a few miles below Oporto.

São Jorge (St. George), isl., Azores, almost in the middle of the NW. group, 31 m. E. Fayal. Highest point is the Pico da Esperanza, alt. 3120 ft. Cap. As Vellas, or Vellas. Length 30 m., by 2½–4½ m. wide; area, 94 sq. m. P. 16,600, of Portuguese origin.

São José, riv., Brazil, Espirito Santo, flows E. then SSE., traversing the Lagoa Juparana, and enters the Rio Doce at Linhares, in 19° 22′ S., 40° 2′ W.; navigable by canoe to the Leila Fall, in 40° 24′ W. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1888, p. 69, map, p. 116 (about 1 : 700,000).

São José, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes. See **Tiradentes.**

São José da Parahyba, tn., Brazil. See **São José dos Campos.**

São José de Mipibu, vil., about 13 m. from the E. ct. of Brazil, in 6° 9′ S., state of Rio Grande do Norte, 140 m. N. by W. Pernambuco, connected by rail with the seaport of Natal. P. <2000.

São José de Porto Alegre, seapt. tn., Brazil, on S. frontier of state of Bahia, in 18° 6′ S., on l. bk. of mouth of the Mucury. P. <2000.

São José do Norte, tn., Brazil, state of and opposite the town of Rio Grande do Sul, at the entrance to the Lagoa dos Patos. P. 2000.

São José dos Campos, formerly **São José da Parahyba,** tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, 58 m. NNE. Santos. P. 14,000.

São Leopoldo, tn., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 35 m. N. by W. Porto Alegre; has saw-mills, oil-works, brass foundries, tan-yards, and manufactures sugar, hats, firearms, and salt. São Leopoldo was the first German colony in Brazil, founded 1824. Alt. 361 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1869–73), yr. 66.7° F., Feb. 77.5°, July 54.7°. P. 8000.

São Lourenço Canguçu, tn., Brazil. See **Canguçu.**

São Luiz, or **São Luiz de Maranhão,** tn., Brazil. See **Maranham.**

São Luiz da Parahytinga, tn., Brazil, São Paulo, on the upper Parahiba, 90 m. NE. Santos; climate pleasant and healthy. P. 11,000.

São Luiz de Cáceres, tn., Brazil, state of and about 44 m. SSW. Matto Grosso. P. <5000.

São Mamede, Serra de, chain of mts., Portugal, Alemtejo, on the frontier of Estremadura, Spain, crossed by 39° 20′ N. Highest point, 3360 ft. Length, NW. to SE., about 25 m.

São Marcos, Bahia de, bay, on the N. ct. of Brazil, at the mouth of the Guajahu, in 44½° W.

São Martinho, tn., S. ct. of Madeira I. P. (comm.) <5000.

São Martinho, tn., on the W. ct. of Portugal, prov. Leiria, 29 m. NW. Santarem. São Martinho is the shipping port for the large glass-works of Marinha Grande, with which it is connected by a tramway 23 m. long; also exports pine wood, &c. The estuary has a bar 100 yards wide. P. <2000.

São Martinho do Bispo, tn., Portugal, dist. Coimbra. P. <4000.

São Matheus, tn., Azores, on SE. ct. of Pico I. P. (comm.) <4000.

São Matheus, tn., Brazil, Espirito Santo, in 18° 45′ S., 39° 52′ W.

São Miguel, isl., Azores. See **St. Michael.**

São Miguel, seapt. and fishing port, on the E. ct. of Brazil, Santa Catharina, in 27° 26′ S. P. <2000.

São Miguel e Almas, tn., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 124 m. NNE. Ouro Preto, on l. bk. of the Ocanhas. P. (comm.) 6800.

Saona, isl., 13 m. long by 3 m. broad, to the S. of the E. end of the republic of Santo Domingo, W. Indies.

Saône, the ancient *Arar*, riv., France, rises in dep. Vosges, flows S. to Corre, where navigation begins, and receives the Canal de l'Est, which connects it with the Meuse and Moselle; then it flows SSW., passes Gray, and at Heuilly receives the Marne Canal, and enters the plain of Burgundy, where it is connected with the Rhone and Rhine Canal and the Burgundy Canal. At Verdun it is joined by the Doubs (which is rather more than 100 m. longer than the portion of the Saône above the confluence), and then again turns due S., flows past Châlon, where the Canal du Centre branches off uniting it to the Loire, crosses the wide plains of Macon, and finally enters the Rhone at Lyons. Total length 300 m., of which 232 m. are navigable; area of basin, 8295 sq. m.; discharge, at low water 780 cubic ft. per second, at normal height 8830 cubic ft. per second.

Saône, Haute-, dep., E. France, traversed N. to SW. by Saône R., formed in 1790 out of Franche-Comté (chiefly the Baillage d'Amont, with a small part of Montbéliard), divided into three arrs.: Vesoul (cap.), Gray, and Lure. Surface mainly a plateau intersected by valleys, lowest (605 ft.) in the SW., at the confluence of the Saône with the Ognon, rising gently towards the E. and NE. to about Lure and Luxeuil, then more rapidly to the Vosges on the NE. frontier, highest point Ballon de Servance (3970 ft.), NNE. Champagney; the plateau region, of which the mean elevation is 820–985 ft., is characterised by numerous depressions or 'sinks,' and the general absence of surface streams, the water sinking through and forming subterranean streams, which issue as springs in the valleys. The dep. belongs to the basin of the Rhone, by the Saône (*q.v.*), of which the principal tribs. in the dep. are (l. bk.) Coney, Lanterne, Durgeon, and Ognon, the last forming part of the southern boundary; a small dist. around Héricourt, in the SE., is drained to the Doubs. As regards geological structure, granite predominates in the Vosges, flanked by Lower Carboniferous beds, while the plateau consists chiefly of Jurassic limestone, but all periods are represented. Forests cover about one-third of the surface. Climate mild throughout the greater part, more severe in the NE. The principal cereals are wheat and oats, then rye; less than 2 per cent. of the surface is under the vine (Charlez, Gy, &c.), and the production per acre is only about half the average for France; tobacco is cultivated around Vesoul; market-gardens are numerous about Navenne. Coal is the principal mineral (Ronchamps, Gouhenans, &c.); argentiferous copper (Passavant), manganese (Faucogney), a little iron. Textile manufactures take the lead; cotton spinning (Fougerolles, Héricourt, &c.), weaving (Faucogney, Fresse, &c.), druggets (Saint-Loup, &c.); metallurgical industries include blast-furnaces (Saveux, Loulans-les-Forges, &c.), the manufacture of steel and various kinds of hardware. Area, 1775 sq. m. P. (1891) 268,300. See **France,** table.

Saône-et-Loire, dep., E. France, traversed N. to S. by the Saône (partly on frontier of Ain), and S. to NW. by the Loire (chiefly on frontier of Allier); formed in 1790 out of parts of Burgundy (Autunois, Brionnais, Charolais, Châlonnais, and Mâconnais), divided into five arrs.: Macon (cap.), Charolles, Autun, Châlon-sur-Saône, Louhans. Surface generally mountainous or hilly, with the exception of the plain of Saône in the E. The Morvan dist. in the NW., with well-wooded hills, separated by winding gorges, and interspersed with meadows, rises on the frontier of Nièvre, to the culminating point of the dep., Haut Folin (2960 ft.); in the SW. are the mountains of Charolais, with rich pasture-lands, rising in Mont de la Chapelle St. Cyr to 2540 ft., and SE. the Mâconnais Mts. (a continuation of the Beaujolais Mts. of Rhône), with Mère Bottier (2495 ft.) on the S. frontier. The plain of the Saône attains its greatest width about Châlon; the N. part is known as the Bresse Châlonnaise, and the central as the Bresse Louhannaise. The dep. is divided almost equally between the basins of the Saône and Loire, a very small dist. in the extreme NW. being drained to the Seine; the Saône receives on r. bk. Dheune and Grosne, l. bk. Doubs and Seille; the Loire receives, r. bk., Arconne and Arroux. The Saône and Loire are navigable; the Canal du Centre connects the Loire and its lateral canal with the Saône. Jurassic and Lias formations predominate in the centre, Tertiary in the E., granitic rocks in the W. and NW., with outcrops in the SE.; Permian strata cross the dep. NE. and SW., and Carboniferous occur towards the W. Forests cover nearly one-fifth of the surface (Charolles, Autun, Louhan). Climate subject to extremes; healthy, except in the Bresse. The principal cereal is wheat, then oats and maize; the vine occupies about 3½ per cent. of the area (Châlon, Macon), and the production per acre is above the average. Coal is extensively worked (Creuzot, St. Berain, Montceaux-les-Mines, &c.), iron (Epinac, &c.); other minerals are lead, slates, asphalt. Metallurgical industries, of which Creuzot is the chief centre, are exceedingly important, including sheet-iron, rails, locomotives, &c.; iron-foundries (Châlon, Autun, Macon, &c.); textile manufactures are limited. Area, 3331 sq. m. P. (1891) 619,500. See **France,** table.

Saoner, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 22 m. NW. Nagpur; manufactures cotton-cloth; has a large ruined fort. P. 5600; Hindus, 5200.

São Nicolão, or **São Nicolau,** one of the Cape Verde Is., in 16° 35′ N., 24° 15′ W.; dry and sterile, and said to be unhealthy.

São Nicolão, riv., Portuguese W. Africa, Angola, rises on the W. slope of the Serra Tama, and flows W. to the coast, into the Atlantic in about 14° 20′ S., after a course of about 80 m.

São Paulo, one of the S. littoral states of Brazil, between the upper Paraná (N. and W.), riv. Paranapanema – Itarary (S.), and the sea (E., 300 m. of coast). A narrow zone (*Beira Mar*) between the edge of the plateau (Serras do Mar – Paranapiacaba) and the sea. From the coast highlands (2000 ft. NE.–4000 ft. SW.) to the interior (Serra Acima) the plateau forms an inclined plane (3000–2000 ft. high) through which run, NW., many parallel rivers (Tiété, the principal and most central). The W. half of the plateau is almost unknown. The NE. is mountainous, with branches of Serra Mantiqueira (S. Occidental), Morro do Lopo (the highest point, 5460 ft.). All the sea slopes and littoral islands are covered with forests; on the plateau, forests (*Araucaria*) and *campos*. Coffee is the important culture (one to two millions of bags of 1 cwt. per year; 1887, three millions), sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, wine (São Paulo, Tiété, Mogy, Sorocaba, Cunha), gold and silver (Sorocaba, Apiahy), lead (Iporanga, Apiahy), iron (Ipanema, Paubaté, Caçapava, Tatuhy, Itapetininga, Barreiros), coal (Tatuhy, upper Tiété). Great industrial activity. The *Paulistas* were the most energetic explorers of the interior, traversing during the 16th and 17th centuries the whole continent to the Amazon and the Andes. São Paulo is still the most progressive of all Brazilian states. The climate is temperate and very healthy for S. Europeans. Three important colonial centres: Cannas, Cascalho, Ribeirão Preto (great Italian immigration). Santos is a very good port. Harbours between the islands (São Sebastião, Victoria, &c.) and the mainland. See **Brazil.** [**J. B. R.**]

São Paulo, the largest and, commercially and industrially, the most active and enterprising town in Brazil, cap. of state São Paulo, 35 m. NW. Santos, situated on a high but not altogether healthy plain, being too near the marshes of the Tiété, which flows past the town on the N. Owes its origin to a Jesuit college, founded here about 1560, and now constituting the government buildings. Alt. 2393 ft. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1879–83), yr. 64.0° F., Jan. 70.9°, July 56.7°; mean annual rfall. (5 yrs.), 58.8 in. P. 100,000 (Reclus).

São Paulo de Assumpção de Loanda, W. Africa. See **Loanda.**

São Paulo do Muriahe, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 130 m. NNE. Rio de Janeiro.

São Pedro d'Aldeia, tn., Brazil, state Rio de Janeiro. P. 12,000.

São Pedro do Sul, tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. NW. Vizeu; tin mined; mineral springs. P. <3000.

São Romão, tn., Brazil. See **São Francisco.**

São Roque, cape, Brazil, easternmost point of S. America, in 5° 28′ 17″ S., 35° 17′ 26″ W.; lighthouse of La Parahyba in 34° 49′ 5″ W.

Saorta, tribe, E. Africa. See **Asaorta.**

São Salvador, the ancient *Ambassi*, tn., W. Africa, Angola, cap. Congo dist., in 6° 17′ S., 14° 53′ E., 180 m. E. by S. of the mouth of the Congo. Destroyed in 1550 by the savage Ajakhos or Yakkos; it was again flourishing in the 17th century. English Baptist Society station. Alt. 1840 ft. Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1883–86), yr. 72.9° F., Feb. 75.9°, July 67.8°. P. <2000.

São Salvador da Bahia, tn., Brazil. See **Bahia.**

São Sebastião, or **Tijucas,** seapt. and fishing port, on the E. ct. of Brazil, Santa Catharina, in 27° 13′ S. P. <2000.

São Sebastião, Cabo do, promontory, Portuguese E. Africa, Mozambique, in 22° 6′ S.

São Sebastião da Cahy, vil., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, on the Rio Cahy, 34 m. NW. by N. Porto Alegre.

São Sebastião de Rio de Janeiro, official name of Rio de Janeiro (*q.v.*).

São Sebastião do Paraiso, tn., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 205 m. W. Ouro Preto. P. <4000; municip. P. 24,000.

São Sebastião dos Afflictos, tn., Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 60 m. SE. Ouro Preto. P. (comm.) 11,000.

São Simão, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, state São Paulo, 186 m. NW. by N. Santos. P. 10,000.

Saosnois, or **Sonnois,** small dist., ancient France, included in N. of Maine, on the frontiers of Normandy.

São Theotonio, tn., Portugal, dist. Beja, near the W. ct., 38 m. NE. by N. Cape St. Vincent. P. <4000.

São Thiago, Portuguese spelling of Santiago. See **Cape de Verde Islands.**

São Thiago de Cacem, tn., Portugal, dist. and 55 m. SSE. Lisbon. Cultivation of fruit; has an aqueduct, and remains of Moorish fortifications. Site of the Roman *Merobriga*. P. <4000.

São Thomé, isl., Gulf of Guinea. See **St. Thomas.**
São Thomé, Cabo de, cape, Brazil, E. ct., in 22° 2′ S.
São Vicente, tn., Madeira, 11 m. NW. Funchal, on N. ct. P. <5000.
São Vicente, Portugal and Cape Verde Is. See **St. Vincent.**
Sapão, riv., Brazil. See **Grande, Rio.**
Sapapalii, vil. and bay on the E. ct. of Savaii I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in about 13° 42′ S.
Saparua, isl., E. Indies, Moluccas, E. of Amboina. Area, 63 sq. m. P. 14,400.
Sapcote, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 8 m. SE. by S. Bosworth, on the Soar, 2 m. SSE. Elmsthorpe stn., P.O. P. <750.
Sapelo Island, isl., U.S., Georgia, forming part of Macintosh co., 38 m. S. Savannah.
Sapelo Sound, bay, U.S., Georgia, on coast of Macintosh co., 36 m. S. Savannah.
Sapeton, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Shepton Mallet.**
Sapey, Lower, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 10 m. WNW. Worcester, 3½ m. NW. Knightwick stn. P. <250.
Sapey, Upper, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 12½ m. E. by N. Leominster, 4 m. SE. by S. Knighton stn. P. <500.
Saphir, vil., Palestine. See **Es Sââfir.**
Sapi, tn. and small port, E. Indies, E. ct. of Sumbava, Celebes, at head of Bay of Sapi. P. <3000.
Sapian, Bahia de, bay, N. ct. of Panay I., Philippine Is., in 11° 32′ N., 122° 35′ E.
Sapienza, small isl. off the SW. ct. of Greece, prov. Messenia, 8 m. S. Navarino.
Sapiston, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. NW. Ixworth. P. <250.
Sapley, part of par., Eng., Huntingdonshire. See **Hartford and Sapley.**
Sapoa, small stream, Costa Rica, lower course on frontier of Nicaragua, enters W. side of Lake Nicaragua. Its valley was at one time recommended by some as the route for the W. end of the Nicaragua Canal.
Saponara, comm., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 24 m. S. by E. Potenza; ruins of the ancient *Grumentum.* P. <3000.
Sapone, Punta del, cape, Italy, in the E., in 40° 23′ N., with a lighthouse.
Saposoa, tn., Peru, dep. Loreto, cap. prov. Huallaga, 86 m. SSE. Moyobamba. P. <4000.
Sapozhok, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 85 m. SE. Ryazañ; surrounded by populous villages; woollen cloth mills. P. <5000.
Sappemeer, colony, Netherlands, prov. and 10 m. ESE. Groningen.
Sapperton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 4½ m. W. by N. Cirencester, PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Sapperton with Frampton**) P. <750.
Sapperton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6½ m. E. by S. Grantham, 5½ m. ENE. Great Ponton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Sapperton with Braceby**) P. <250.
Sap'poro, tn., Japan, Yezo, 95 m. NNE. Hakodate, has saw-mills and brass foundries. Sapporo is connected with its port, Otaru, by a railway which extends to the coal-mines of Poronaï. The town is built on the American plan, with wide streets; it possesses a school of agriculture with a model farm, and a zoological museum. Climate cold. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 43.8° F., Jan. 20.5°, Aug. 69.9°; annual rfall. (4 yrs.), 40.63 in. P. (1887) 13,800.
Sapri, comm. and small port on the SW. ct. of Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 40 m. S. by W. Potenza. P. <3000.
Sapucahi, riv., Brazil, in S. of state Minas Geraes, flows N. and NNW. from the Sierra da Mantiqueira to the Rio Grande, which it enters (l. bk.) a little W. of 46° W. Length about 200 m.
Sapucaia, tn., Brazil, state of and 70 m. NNE. Rio de Janeiro. P. (with dist.) 14,000.
Sapucaiarocca, tn., Brazil, Amazonas, on the Madeira, 112 m. S. Manaos.
Saputan, mt., in the NE. penin. of Celebes. Alt. 5880 ft.
Saquarema, ct. tn., Brazil, state and 43 m. E. Rio de Janeiro. P. 16,000.
Sara, riv., Bolivia. See **Piray.**
Sarabat, riv., Asia Minor. See **Gediz-chai.**
Sarabi, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut. P. 6000.
Sarabia, comm., Philippine Is., Negros I. P. 10,000.
Saraburi, tn., Siam, at the head of navigation on the Nam-Sak (l. bk. trib. Menam), 62 m. NNE. Bangkok.
Saracena, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 2½ m. SW. Castrovillari. P. <4000.
Saracen's Head, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 3 m. from Holbeach.
Sarac, plateau, N. Abyssinia, prov. Tigre. Mean alt. 6230 ft.
Sárafalva, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Perjamos. P. <5000.
Saragossa, in Spanish **Zaragoza,** the ancient *Cæsarea Augusta,* tn., Spain, cap. prov. Saragossa and of the old kgd. of Aragon, on r. bk. of the Ebro, at the confluence of the small Huerva, 160 m. W. Barcelona. The cathedral is celebrated all over Spain for its sanctuary, which attracts numerous pilgrims. The university was founded, 1474. Saragossa has a leaning clock tower, 275 ft. high, and a bridge of 7 arches, 820 ft. long, dating from the 15th century, which connects the suburb Altabas, on opposite bank of the Ebro, with the city. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, with a museum containing pictures by Titian, Dominican, and Salvator Rosa; an economical society; a considerable public library and a botanic garden. Its manufactures of silks, woollens, and leather have greatly declined, but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro. Saragossa is very ancient, and numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. Scene of an ever memorable siege sustained 1808–1809 against the French under Marshal Lannes; the heroism of the defenders being greatly fired by the 'Maid of Saragossa,' sung of by Southey and Byron. Saragossa, the *Salduba* of the Cantabrians, was destroyed in 45 B.C. by Julius Cæsar; was taken by the Vandals, 409; in 475 by the Visigoths; and in 715 by the Moors, who in 1017 made it the cap. of the kingdom *Saragostha.* Conquered by Alfonso I., 1118, it became one of the principal towns of Christian Spain. In 1317 the ancient bishopric of Saragossa was made an archbishopric. After the union of Aragon and Castille, Saragossa rapidly declined. Alt. 655 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 59.1° F., Jan. 42.2°, July 77.8°. P. (1860) 67,400; (1887) 92,400.
Sarai, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Adrianople, sanjak Kirk-Kilise, 60 m. WNW. Constantinople.
Sarái-kalá, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Singhbhúm, 150 m. W. Calcutta.
Sarai Kala, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 20 m. WNW. Ráwal Pindi. P. <5000.
Sarai-köi, tn., Turkey in Asia, in the W. of Asia Minor, vilayet and 105 m. ESE. Smyrna, sanjak Denizlü. P. 4900; Moham. 4400.
Sarái Mir, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Azamgarh, 50 m. N. by W. Benares. P. (1881) 5200.
Sarái Sáleh, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, Hazára dist., centre of the Háripur plain; goldsmiths from here visit Afghanistan and central Asia. P. 5000.
Sarajevo, or **Serajevo,** Turkish **Bosna-Seraï,** fortified tn., cap. Bosnia, on the Miljacka, a r. bk. trib. of the Bosna; seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and of a metropolitan of the Orthodox Greek Church; also seat of a college. Manufactures, iron, copper, and brass wares, cotton goods, tobacco, &c. A citadel overlooks the town. The quarter on r. bk. of the river is the commercial town, that on l. bk. is the administrative town. Alt. 1740 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 46.2° F., Jan. 27.1°, July 65.3°. P. 26,300.
Sara-kamysh. See **Transcaspian Territory.**
Sarakhs, fort in the extreme NE. of Persia, 90 m. E. by N. Meshed, on the l. bk. of the Tejend R. (Heri-Rud), the point of defence for the NE. of Persia, and the key to the valley of Herat. Alt. 860 ft.
Saraki, tn., W. Africa, central Sudan, 28 m. SSW. Rabba, 27 m. from l. bk. of the Niger, in 4° 56′ E. P. 40,000.
Sarakinada, vil., Greece, prov. Messenia, 23 m. N. by E. Navarino.
Sarakino, isl., Greece, one of the Sporades, 31 m. off the NE. ct. of Eubœa I.
Saramacca, riv., Dutch Guiana, flows on the whole N., but with a great bend to the E., finally entering the Atlantic from the SE. in 55° 43′ W.
Sarana, or **Segala,** tn., French Sudan, in Beledugu country W. of the upper Niger, in about 14° N., 6° 40′ W. P. 12,000.
Saranac, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ionia co., on the Grand R., 80 m. SW. by W. Bay City. P. <1500.
Saranac, riv., U.S., New York, in the NE., issues from lower Saranac Lake and flows NE. then E. into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg. Length about 100 m.
Saranac Lake, vil., U.S., New York, Franklin co., on Saranac R., 4 m. from Keeseville. P. <1500.
Saranac Lake, Lower and **Upper,** U.S., New York, Franklin co., 48 m. W. by S. Burlington (Vt.); the former 3 or 4 m., the latter 10 m. long. Alt. 1557 ft. (Geol. Survey of N. Y.).
Saranda, or **Zaranda,** tn., central Sudan, Sokoto, 22 m. WSW. Yakubu, in 10° 16′ N., 9° 11′ E. In the NE. rises the isolated mountain of Saranda, 7000 ft. high.
Sarandi, vil., Uruguay, dep. Florida, 70 m. N. Montevideo. P. <2000.
Sarangani, volcano. See **Sanguil.**
Sárangarh, tn., India, Central Provs., cap. Sárangarh state, 10 m. S. of the riv. Mahanadi, and in about 83° 5′ E. P. (1881) <5000.
Sarangpur, tn., Central India Agency, Dewás state, on r. bk. of Káli Sind R. P. (1881) 13,500.
Saransk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 88 m. N. Penza, on railway Ryazañ-Kazañ; brisk trade in corn, hemp, tallow, spirits, leather, and hempseed oil; large fair. P. 13,700.
Saraorci, vil., Servia, on the Jesava, prov. and 15 m. SSE. Semendria. P. <2000.

Sarapsap, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon, 127 m. NNW. Manila. P. 6200.

Sarapul, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 388 m. SE. Vyatka, on r. bk. of Kama; large manufacture of boots, shoes, and gloves, exported chiefly to Nizhniy and Siberia; port on Kama. P. 15,850.

Sara-su, riv., Asia Minor. See **Selhun.**

Saraswatí, sacred riv., Brit. India, Punjab, rises in 30° 23′ N., 77° 19′ E.; in its upper portion a mere succession of ponds; flows SW. into the Ghaggar, in 29° 51′ N., 76° 5′ E.

Saraswatí, silted up channel, Brit. India, Bengal, formerly the main stream of the Ganges.

Saraswáti, riv., W. India, rises in Mount Abu, Rájputána, and flows SW. to the Rann of Cutch. Length, 100 m.

Saraswatpur, tn., India. See **Sihor.**

Sárathá, port, India, Orissa, Balasor dist., in 21° 35′ N., 87° 8′ E. P. <1500.

Saratoga, vil., U.S., California, Santa Clara co., 12 m. SW. San José; is a great resort for invalids on account of its mineral springs. P. <1500.

Saratoga, co., U.S., New York, bounded on the E. and partly on the N. by the Hudson R., partly bounded on the S. by the Mohawk R.

Saratoga, lake, U.S., New York, in Saratoga co., 4 m. SE. Saratoga Springs. Length 9 m., by 2 m. wide.

Saratoga Spit, Japan. See **Kwannon-zaki.**

Saratoga Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., 26 m. N. by W. Troy. Saratoga is a noted watering-place, containing 28 mineral springs within an area of about ½ m., and is visited in the summer months by many thousands of persons. Large quantities of the water are exported. Near it the British troops, under General Burgoyne, surrendered to the American General Gates, 1777. P. (1850) 4700; (1870) 8500; (1880) 8400; (1890) 12,000.

Saratov, govt. of SE. Russia, on r. bk. of lower Volga, has Penza and Simbirsk on N., Samara and Astrakhañ on E., and Don Cossacks, Voronezh, and Tambov on W. It occupies the E. part of the central plateau of Russia, 700–900 ft. high, which slopes gently towards the steppe region in the S., and falls abruptly towards the Volga, where it is much cut by ravines. All formations, from the Carboniferous in the N. to the Miocene in the S., are represented; well watered, especially in N. The Volga flows along its E. border for 500 m., receiving, besides the Sura, but small tribs.; the Medvyeditsa, Khoper, and Ilovlya, tribs. of the Don, in the W. Good forests in the N., but great want of them in the S. Climate severe, the average temps. being: Saratov, yr. 41.5° F., Jan. 12°, July 72°; Tsaritsyn, yr. 44.4° F., Jan. 13°, July 75°. Soil very fertile, but the crops occasionally suffer from droughts. Population chiefly Great Russians (75 per cent.), Little Russians (7 per cent.), Germans (7 per cent.), Mordvinians (6 per cent.), and Tatars (3 per cent.); also about 11,000 Chuvashes, some Meshcheryaks and Poles. Corn grown extensively for export; oil-yielding plants, including mustard, sunflower, and linseed. Good gardening. Manufactures only now beginning to be developed; flour-mills, woollen cloth, tanneries, oils, machinery, and iron. Brisk trade in agricultural produce, and active navigation. Divided into ten dists.: Saratov, Atkarsk, Balashov, Kamyshin, Khvalynsk, Kuznetsk, Petrovsk, Serdobsk, Tsaritsyn, and Volsk. Many large villages, Sarepta, Dubovka, Samoilovka, Koloyar, &c. Area, 32,624 sq. m. P. (1882) 2,113,100; (1890) 2,427,600.

Saratov, city, SE. Russia, cap. of above govt., on r. bk. of Volga, 532 m. by rail SE. of Moscow, picturesquely and well built on high hills which slope to the Volga; has a museum, a fine-art gallery, and more than the usual educational institutions. A large village, Pokrovskaya, 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the opposite side of the river, forms its suburb. Saratov is becoming an important centre for flour-mills, distilleries, oil-works, and tobacco factories. Considerable trade in corn, oil, hides, wool, woollen cloth, fruit, fish, kerosene-oil, &c., coming from the S. and shipped up the Volga or sent westwards, as well as in manufactured goods imported from central Russia. P. (1830) 49,660; (1859) 69,660; (1882) 112,430; (1893) 123,230.

Saráwak, terr., in the W. of Borneo, extending from about lat. 0° 50′–3° 40′ N. Subject to a rájah of British family, and now under British protection. It is largely mountainous or hilly, but has extensive level tracts on and near the coast. Principal rivers in the order from NE. to SW., the Bintulu, Oya, Rejang (the largest of all), Batang Lupar, Sadong, Samarahan, and Saráwak. Its principal vegetable products are sago, grown chiefly in the N., gutta-percha and other jungle produce obtained chiefly in the middle section, gambier and pepper, all largely exported, above all sago, Saráwak having the largest export of sago in the world. The southern division, the residency of Saráwak proper, is rich in minerals, exporting a large amount of antimony and quicksilver obtained from the hilly country about the headwaters of the Saráwak R. The climate is said to be healthy for Europeans, notwithstanding a rainfall of 160–200 in. a year. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, pp. 193–205, map, p. 256 (about 1 : 3,650,000), with an inset of the residency of Saráwak (about 1 : 940,000).

Saráwak, tn., cap. of the rájahship. See **Kuching.**

Saráwak, riv., in the SW. of Saráwak, flows NE. then N. through the residency of Saráwak, with two entrances, the Moratabas entrance having its mouth in 1° 39′ N., and 110° 30′ E., the safer of the two, and that generally used; and the Santubong entrance, having its mouth in 1° 42′ N., 110° 19′ E.

Sarawak, vil., Lower Burma, dist. Tharáwadi, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 70 m. NNW. Pegu.

Sarawak, or **Presqu' Isle,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on Owen Sound, Georgian Bay, 36 m. WNW. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Sarawan, tn., French Indo-China, 90 m. SW. by W. Hué.

Sarawi, vil., Lower Egypt. See **Sarué.**

Sara-Yacu, vil., Peru, dep. Loreto, 400 m. NNE. Lima. P. <2000.

Sárbogárd, comm., Hungary, co. Fejer, 45 m. SSW. Budapest. P. <5000.

Sarbsker-See, ct. lake, 4½ m. long, near the extreme E. of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, drained W. into the Leba R.

Sarca, riv., Austria, Tirol, traverses the Val Rendena de Pinzolo, and flows into Lake Garda at the N. end.

Sarcella Passage, channel, Pacific, between New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines, in 22° 25′ S., 167° 15′ E.

Sarcelles, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 9½ m. N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Sarcey, vil., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 16 m. NW. Lyons; has an establishment for aromatic vapour baths. Alt. 1210 ft. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sarclet, small fishing vil., Scot., Caithness, 4½ m. SSW. Wick, on the coast. **Sarclet Head,** a cape adjoining.

Sarcoxie, tn., U.S., Missouri, Jasper co., on Centre Creek, 12 m. by rail NW. Pierce City. P. <1500.

Sárda, or **Karnáli-Sárda,** riv., India, Oudh, rises in the Himálayas, and joins the Gogra on its r. bk. in 27° 9′ N., 81° E. It is called Karnáli in its upper, and Sárda in its lower course. The Karnáli forms the boundary between Kumáun and Nepál.

Sardárshahr, tn., India, Rájputána, 80 m. ENE. Bíkaner. P. (1881) 5900.

Sardegna, Italian name of Sardinia (*q.v.*).

Sardhána, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 10 m. NW. by N. Meerut. P. 12,100; Hindus, 5400; Moham. 5300.

Sardinia, Italian **Sardegna,** next to Sicily the largest and most important island of the Mediterranean, about one-fifth larger than Wales, situated S. of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio, 115 m. SW. the nearest point of the Italian Penin., between 38° 51′ 50″ and 41° 15′ 42″ N., 8° 3′ 39″ and 9° 50′ 30″ E. Length, 164 m.; average breadth, 61 m. Divided into two provs., Cagliari (S. half) and Sassari (N. half); cap. Cagliari. Surface generally mountainous; Mount Gennargentu, near its centre, is 6365 ft. above the sea. Chief rivers the Tirso, Coghinas or Mannu, Flumendosa, and Samassi. The finest and most fertile valley is that of Campidano, stretching from the Gulf of Cagliari in the S., NW. to the Gulf of Oristano. Coast much indented, and forms excellent harbours; that of Cagliari is one of the best in the Mediterranean. There are numerous small islands near its shores; the chief are Asinara off the NW., St. Pietro and Sant' Antioco off the SW., Maddalena, Caprera, and Razzoli off the NE. points. Climate very variable [**Cagliari, Sassari**]; snow lies on the highest mountain for six or seven months in the year; long droughts frequently occur in summer, when many districts are rendered extremely unhealthy on account of malaria. On the average of the three years 1890–92, about half the area (mainly in the S. half of the island) showed a death-rate due to malaria of more than 4 per 1000. Under the amelioration laws of 1882 and 1886, upwards of 7000 ac. have been drained in the marshes of Sanluri (about the middle of the Campidano). One-third of the superficies is occupied by barren and stony deserts. There are extensive forests of the oak, pine, cork, and chestnut trees. Wheat is by far the most important cereal, occupying four times the area of barley, the next; but agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, although in ancient times the island was considered one of the granaries of Rome. The cultivation of the vine is increasing in importance, now extending over about three times the area occupied by it on the average of the five years 1870–74; olive-oil is of inferior quality. Near Milis, 12 m. NNE. Oristano, excellent oranges grow, and cotton thrives near Cagliari in the S. Tobacco and salt are a royal monopoly; the salt-pans of the prov. of Cagliari (near the towns of Cagliari and Carloforte) being the most valuable in the kingdom. Domestic animals are small, and of inferior breeds; the moufflon, a species of sheep, is supposed to be indigenous. Deer, wild boars, and foxes abound, and the skins of hares, rabbits, martens, and foxes are exported. Tunny, anchovy, and coral fisheries are important, but conducted chiefly by foreigners. The island has been celebrated since ancient times for its wealth in minerals. Zinc, lead, silver, manganese,

antimony, and iron ore are all mined to a considerable extent, and to a smaller extent coal. The mines are nearly all in the S. of the island (S. of 39° 30′). The chief mining centre is Iglesias, amongst the mountains, W. of the Campidano. Others (Villacidro, Fluminimaggiore, Gonnesa, &c.) occur in the neighbourhood; others NE. of Cagliari (Sinnai); others in the E. in the lower valley of the Flumendosa (Muravera, &c.). The only important mining centre in the N. is at Sassari, where zinc ore is largely produced. Granite is quarried near Sassari and Alghero. The mines of Sardinia were first worked in the time of the Phœnicians, and their working was continued by the Carthaginians and Romans. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire they were abandoned till the 11th century, from which time till about the close of the 15th century they were worked by the Pisans, Genoese, and Aragonese. After the discovery of America their production declined, and they fell into complete neglect, which continued till the union of the island with Piedmont, and their working was not carried on actively till after the introduction of railways. A railway starting from Cagliari runs first NW. through the Campidano, with a branch to Iglesias, then N. to near Ozieri, whence one branch runs NW. to Sassari and Porto Torres, another NE. to Terranova, Pausania, and Cape Figari. Sardinia was colonised by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans after the third Punic war (146 B.C.). On the fall of the Western Empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, and Moors. In the 11th century it came into the possession of Pisa, and at the end of the 12th century it was held by the Genoese, and afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1713. In 1720 it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily. It was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions which was left in the power of the sovereign during the usurpation of the French from 1798 to 1814. See **Italy,** table.

Sardinia, Kingdom of. See **Italy,** History.

Sardinia, Sea of, part of the W. Mediterranean, between Sardinia on the E. and the Balearic Is. on the W.

Sardis, vil., Asia Minor. See **Sart.**

Sardis, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Panola co., 50 m. S. by E. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Sardis, vil., U.S., Ohio, Monroe co., on the Ohio, 32 m. S. by W. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Sard Kuh, or **Zard Kuh** ('cold mountain'), range of mts., with NW. to SE. trend, W. Persia, between 32° 15′ and 32° 35′ N., crossed in the N. by 50° E., W. of the upper Karun, with peaks reaching 13,000 ft.; covered with snow until late in the year. Chief passes, Pambakal, Gil-i-Shah, Gurab.

Sardoal, tn., Portugal, dist. and 36 m. NE. Santarem. P. <4000.

Sare, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 11 m. S. by W. Bayonne; gypsum and chalk quarried; has a mineral spring. P. <2000.

Sare, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 47 m. E. by N. Hamadan.

Saredon, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 7½ m. NW. by N. Walsall, 2 m. W. by N. Wyrley and Church Bridge stn. P. <500.

Saremoneng, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqua-land West, dist. Hay, 85 m. SW. Kuruman.

Sarengrad, tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the Danube, 27 m. W. Neusatz. P. <2000.

Sarepta, or **Friedsburg,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 20 m. from Seaforth. P. <1500.

Sarepta, Ger. colony, Russia, govt. Saratov, 18 m. SSE. Tsaritsyn, on highway to Astrakhan, on r. bk. of Volga, at its sharp bend to SE.; cotton and woollen cloth-mills, tobacco factories; renowned in Russia for its mustard. Mineral waters close by. P. 5650.

Sarepta, site of ruins, Syria, 8½ m. SSW. Saida (Sidon), extending along the beach near the modern isl. of Sarfend; celebrated in the Bible for the miracles of Elijah. Here the Sidonians manufactured glass.

Sarfaitz Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (4).

Sargans, tn., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 5 m. NW. Ragaz; has a cold sulphureous spring. The town was burned down in 1811. Alt. 1675 ft. Mean annual rfall. (15 yrs.), 53.38 in. P. <2000.

Sargasso Sea, part of the N. Atlantic Ocean, remarkable for its abundance of floating plants, chiefly species, or, according to some botanists, varieties of *Sargassum*, or gulf-weed. The occurrence of this weed was first noticed by Columbus on his first voyage of discovery (1492), who records that his whole course was through masses of these weeds from the 16th of September to the discovery of Guanahani on October 12th. The area within which its occurrence is most frequent, and to which accordingly the name Sargasso Sea may be confined, is an ellipse with its long axis E. and W., about 40°–75° W., its short axis about 20°–35° N., the area round which the current of the N. Atlantic rotates. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1891, pp. 129, &c., and plate 10.

Sargent, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the S. frontier, bounded on the W. by 98° W.

Sarhad, Persia. See **Serhad.**

Sarhali Kalan, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 20 m. S. by E. Amritsar. P. <5000.

Sarhind, tn., India. See **Sirhind.**

Sari, isl., Caspian Sea. See **Sara.**

Sari, vil., Corsica, arr. and 12 m. NE. by N. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Sari, tn., Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 17 m. E. Barfarush. Almost the entire population was destroyed by the Plague, 1836. Sari has some prehistoric monuments in the neighbourhood; and here Feridun, the legendary hero of Persia, is said to be buried. P. 8000.

Sari, Bay of, Japan, on N. ct. of Yezo, opens into the Sea of Okhotsk.

Sarla, small isl., Asiatic Turkey, close to the N. end of Kerpe (Scarpanto), 29 m. W. of the S. end of Rhodes I.

Sari-asia, tn., Bukhara, 105 m. SE. by S. Samarkand.

Sariba, native name of Hayter I. (*q.v.*), Brit. New Guinea.

Sarid, place named in O. T. See **Tell Shadûd.**

Sari-dagh, mt., Caucasus, main ridge, 40° 52′ N., 46° 46′ E. Alt. 12,008 ft.

Sari-jul, tn., Bukhara, 96 m. SSE. Samarkand. P. <2000.

Sarikol, line of valleys, central Asia. See **Pamirs.**

Sarine, riv., Switzd. See **Saane.**

Sarinena, comm., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 26 m. SE. by S. Huesca. P. <4000.

Saripul, vil., Afghanistan. See **Sir-i-pul.**

Saripul, or **Seripul,** tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 110 m. NE. Bagdad.

Sarisap, vil., Hungary, co. and 7½ m. SSW. Esztergom (Gran); coal mined. P. <2000.

Sarisbury (sarz'beri), eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the Hamble, 4½ m. ESE. Southampton, close to Swanwick stn.; noted for its fine strawberries. PMT.O. (**Sarisbury Green**). P. <1500.

Sarjektjåkko, group of mts., N. Sweden, in N. of prov. Norrbotten, in 67° 25′ N., 17° 45′ E., N. of the Sulitelma. Alt. 6970 ft.

Sark, or **Serq,** one of the Channel Is., Eng., consisting of two high penins., Great Sark and Little Sark, united by a narrow and precipitous isthmus, 8½ m. NE. Guernsey; many sea-fowl and fish are taken around the coast. The inhabitants manufacture stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets. PM.O.

Sarkâ, Tibetan, 'a gold-field.'

Sarkad, tn., Hungary, co. Bihar, 33 m. SW. by W. Grosswardein. P. 8200.

Sarkar Agrahára Vellalúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Coimbatore dist. P. (1881) 5300.

Sár-Keresztúr, tn., Hungary, co. and 14 m. SE. by S. Stuhlweissenburg. P. <3000.

Sarlat, or **Sarlatti Mountains,** a range of mts. running from NE. to SW., between the Shorud and Shorawak valleys, on the frontier of Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

Sarlat, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, 33 m. SE. Périgueux, cap. arr.; coal, lithographic stone, and iron are found here; trade in truffles. Has a cathedral, and a tower said to be of Moorish origin. The bishopric was suppressed in 1790. P. <5000.

Sarmiento Channel, strait, S. Chile, crossed by 51° 20′ S., in about 74° 10′ W.

Sarn, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 9 m. W. Pwllheli, PMT.O.

Sarn, eccles. par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 6 m. E. Newtown, P.O. P. <750.

Sarna, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 102 m. NE. Dizful.

Sarna, Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on Öster Dal Elf, 113 m. NW. Falun.

Sarnache, tn., Portugal. See **Sernache do Bomjardim.**

Sárnáth, Buddhist ruins, Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 3½ m. N. Benares; some of the ruins probably date from 543 B.C. See **Benares.**

Sarnau, PM.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 9 m. NE. Cardigan.

Sarnau, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 5 m. W. by S. Carmarthen.

Sarnau, P.O., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 4½ m. SW. Llanymynech stn.

Sarn Badrig, narrow rock ridge, Wales, Merionethshire, extending 21 m. into the sea, at a point 5½ m. SW. Harlech; is 24 ft. wide, and is dry for 9 m. at ebb tide.

Sarnen, tn., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden, 6½ m. SW. by W. Stanz, a little below the extremity of Lake Sarnen. Alt. 1545 ft. P. <4000.

Sarnesfield, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 9½ m. SW. by W. Leominster, 2 m. NE. Kinnersley stn. P. <250.

Sarnia, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, cap. Lambton co., on the riv. St. Clair, 58 m. W. London, opposite Port Huron, U.S. P. (1881) 4000; (1891) 6693.

Sarnia, Channel Is. See **Guernsey.**

Sarnico, comm., Italy, Lombardy, at the end of Lake d' Iseo, prov. and 14 m. E. by S. Bergamo. P. <2000.

Sarno, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 13 m. N. Amalfi;

centre of trade in cereals, the vine, olives, silk, and cotton. P. 11,700.

Sarnthal Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 4.**

Sarnthein, vil., Tirol, 10 m. W. Botzen. P. <2000.

Sarny-bwch, cape, Wales, Merionethshire, in 52° 37′ N.

Saroa, dist., on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 147½°–147¾° E.

Saron, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Tulbagh, 63 m. NE. by W. Cape Town; magnesian limestone near, suitable for hydraulic cement. Alt. 590 ft. Annual rfall. (6 yrs.), 22.17 in. P. <1500.

Saron, plain, Palestine. See **Sharon.**

Saron, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 3 m. SW. Llandyssil.

Sârona, vil., Palestine. *Lasharon* in the O. T., 32° 43′ N., 35° 28′ E., 7 m. SW. Tiberias.

Saronno, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 14 m. NW. by N. Milan; manufactures maccaroons, supplied to all parts of Italy. P. 5900.

Sáros, co., Hungary, N. frontier, Galicia, crossed by 17° E.; cap. Eperjes.

Saros, or **Xeros, Gulf of,** bay in the Ægean Sea, Turkey in Europe, between Thrace and the penin. of Gallipoli, opposite the isl. of Samothrace; is 18½ m. wide at mouth, 37 m. long.

Sáros Patak, tn., Hungary, co. Zemplen, 32 m. SE. by S. Kaschau; produces Tokay wine. P. 6400.

Sarpan, isl., Pacific. See **Rota.**

Sarpsborg, tn. and port, Norway, prov. Smaalenene, on the Glommen R., 17 m. NW. Fredrikshald; can be reached by vessels drawing nearly 21 ft. of water. P. <4000.

Sarpsfos, waterfall, Norway. See **Glommen,** riv.

Sarpy, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., between the Missouri on the E., and the Plotte on the W. and S.

Sarrabus, dist., in the SE. of Sardinia; rich in silver, which is mined in a zone about 20 m. in length running W. from Muravera; malarious.

Sarrance, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 9 m. S. Oloron. To the N. is a thermal establishment called Bains d'Escot; has an old church, frequented by pilgrims. P. <2000.

Sarrat, or **Sarratt,** par. Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 8½ m. SW. by W. St. Albans, 2½ m. NNW. Rickmansworth stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Sarraz, La, small tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 10 m. SW. by S. Yverdun. Alt. 1675 ft. P. <2000.

Sarre, par., Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., 6½ m. WSW. Margate, 2 m. NE. Grove Ferry stn. P. <250. See **St. Nicholas at Wade.**

Sarre, riv., Ger. See **Saar.**

Sarreaus, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 18½ m. SE. Orense. P. <4000.

Sarreguemines. See **Saargemünd.**

Sarria, comm., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 2½ m. NNW. Barcelona, of which it is a suburb. P. <5000.

Sarria, comm., Spain, prov. and 19 m. SSE. Lugo. P. 11,500.

Sarroch, comm., Sardinia, on the Gulf of Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. SSW. Cagliari. P. <2000.

Sarrola, vil., Corsica, arr. and 10 m. NE. by N. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Sarrus, vil., France, dep. Cantal, arr. and 7 m. S. St. Flour; has a small thermal establishment. P. <2000.

Sársa, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 28 m. E. by S. Kaira. P. (1872) 5200.

Sarsaganj, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., Máinpuri dist., 6 m. N. Bhadan stn. P. (1881) 5800.

Sarsana, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye, 2 m. from l. bk. of the Bayuriye Canal. P. <4000.

Sarsáwa, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 10 m. WNW. Saháranpur, 47 m. SE. by E. Ambála. P. <4000.

Sarsden, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 10½ m. WNW. Woodstock, 3 m. SW. by S. Chipping Norton. P. < 250; eccles. par. (**Sarsden with Churchill**) P. <750.

Sarsfield, post-tn., Victoria, Dargo co., 43 m. NE. by E. Sale; has large quarries. P. <1500.

Sarsina, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 15½ m. SSW. Cesena; has sulphureous and saline mineral springs. Seat of a bishopric created in the 4th century; the cathedral dates from the 7th century. Birthplace of the Latin comic poet Plautus. P. <2000; comm. P. <4000.

Sars-la-Buissière, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, 11½ m. WSW. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Sars-Poteries, tn., France, dep. Nord, 21 m. S. by E. Mons, arr. and 5 m. NE. by E. Avesnes. P. <3000.

Sarstedt, tn., Prussia, prov. and 10 m. SSE. Hanover. P. <3000.

Sarstoon, small riv., Central America, flowing E. into the Caribbean Sea, forming S. frontier of Brit. Honduras (*q.v.*).

Sart, the ancient *Sardis,* vil. and ruins, Asia Minor, vilayet Aidin, 35 m. ESE. Manissa. The temple of Cybele is the finest ruin. To the N., near Lake Gyges, are several ancient tombs, one said to be that of Alyattes, king of Lydia.

Sarteano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, 5 m. WSW. Chiusi; has an acidulated mineral spring. In the vicinity is an Etruscan necropolis. P. <5000.

Sartène, tn., Corsica, 25 m. SSE. Ajaccio, cap. arr.; manufactures good wine. This comm. is the richest in the island in megalithic monuments. P. <4000.

Sart Fell, hill, Isle of Man, in the W., 6 m. N. Peel. Alt. 1560 ft.

Sarthe, dep., NW. France, traversed N. to SW. by Sarthe R., formed in 1790 out of parts of Maine and Anjou, with a small dist. of Perche; divided into four arrs.: Le Mans (cap.), Mamers, La Flèche, and St. Calais. Surface diversified, and picturesque; highest in N., Forêt de Perseigne (1115 ft.), lowest (65 ft.) in SW., at the points of exit of the Sarthe and the Loir. In the NW. the Coëvrons, locally known as the Alpes Mancelles, a rugged forest-covered range, formed of granite and allied rocks, rise to 985 ft. in the forest of Sillé; the Loir valley is in some places bordered by steep cliffs of tuff, but in general the surface is undulating, and the geological formations are mainly Mesozoic and Tertiary. The dep. belongs entirely to the basin of the Loire by the Maine, which receives the Sarthe and Loir outside the dep.; principal affluents of Sarthe, r. bk. Orthe and Vègre, l. bk. Brienne, Orne, and Huisne; the Loir flows E. to W. in the S., receiving the Aune and other small tribs.; both the Sarthe and Loir are navigable, the former to Le Mans, the latter to La Chartre. The soil is in general exceedingly fertile, the least fertile portion being a tract between the Loir and Sarthe. Forests cover about one-eighth of the dep. (Bercé, Perseigne, Vibraye, Sillé-le-Guillaume, &c.). Climate mild and humid, healthy [**Le Mans**]. Agriculture is the leading industry; wheat is the principal cereal, then barley; the vine occupies nearly 1½ per cent. of the surface (Bazouges, Chateau-du-Loir, Homme, &c.), but the production per acre is only about two-thirds the average for France; hemp covers here one-eighth of the total area under this crop in France. Fowls and geese are reared in large numbers, especially about La Flèche. Coal is mined to a limited extent (Sablé, Solesmes, &c.). Metallurgical industries include copper and bell-founding (Le Mans), metallic plates (Connerré), machinery; the hemp and linen manufactures for which the dep. was formerly noted have declined, but are still carried on in many communes. Area, 2412 sq. m. P. (1891) 429,700. See **France,** table.

Sarthe, riv., France, rises 8 m. NNW. Mortagne, at an alt. of 820–1010 ft., and flows SSW. past Alençon and Le Mans, and after meeting the Loir and the Mayenne enters the Loire below Angers. Length, 175 m.; area of basin, 5020 sq. m.; discharge, 1800–32,000 cubic ft. per second. Navigable to Le Mans, 82 m.

Sarthol ('gold country'), mountainous region, Tibet, E. of prov. Khorsum, and NE. of the upper valley of the Indus; rich in gold.

Sartilly, vil., France, dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, 9 m. SE. Granville. P. <2000.

Sartirana, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 18 m. SE. by S. Vercelli. P. <5000.

Sart-lez-Spa, vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. Verviers, 3½ m. NE. Spa; has mineral springs. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sartorö, group of isls., Norway, off the W. ct., 10 m. W. Bergen, 20 m. long N. to S., consists of Store ('great') Sartorö, 14 m. long by 5 m. wide, area 69 sq. m.; and Lille ('little') Sartorö, 3 m. long by 2½ m. broad, area 6 sq. m.

Sartrouville, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, on the r. bk. of the Seine, 10½ m. NW. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Sarué, or **Sarawi,** vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Dakahliye, on r. bk. of the Nile. P. <3000.

Sarum, New, Eng. See **Salisbury.**

Sarum, Old, an extinct city and bor., now a par., Eng., the *Sorbiodunum* of the Romans, Wiltshire, the site of which was on a hill 2 m. N. Salisbury. Under the Saxons it was still of importance. It was a bishop's see from 1072 to 1220. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral remain. The inhabitants of Old Sarum deserted it for New Sarum (Salisbury) in consequence of the scarcity of water. They began to remove in the time of Richard I., and the old town was totally deserted in the time of Henry VII. P. <250.

Sarur, group of vils., E. Africa, country of the Somalis, about 18 m. from the E. ct., in about 4° 57′ N., 47° 50′ E.

Sarurpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, 30 m. N. Delhi. P. 5300; Hindus, 4800.

Sarus, riv., Asia Minor. See **Selhun.**

Sarvasiddhi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 34 m. WSW. Vizagapatam.

Sarvistan, tn., Persia, prov. Fars, 55 m. SE. by E. Shiraz. P. <5000.

Sarviz, riv., Hungary, rises in the Bakony forest, flows S. and joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Its upper part forms a portion of the Sarviz Canal, which is 37 m. long. Length, 60 m.

Sarwár, tn., India, Rájputána, 38 m. SE. Ajmere. P. (1881) 5400.

Sarya, vil., Turkey in Europe. See **Litokhoron.**

Sarykol, line of high valleys, Pamirs (*q.v.*).

Sary-kul, a name sometimes given improperly to Lake Zorkul, Pamirs. See **Victoria Lake.**

Sary-pul, vil., Afghanistan. See **Sir-i-pul.**

Sary-su, riv., Russian Central Asia, in E. part of Akmolinsk; rises in hills NW. of Lake Balkhash, flows SW., and is lost in Famine Steppe before reaching Lake Aral. Length about 500 m.

Sary-yassy Mountains, Turkistan, being the S. ridge of E. Tian Shan system, run SW. to NE. for about 150 m., containing Khan Tengri (24,000 ft.) and the Muz-art Pass, and are continued under different names for another 250 m. NE., between the Tekes and Kunges (tribs. of Ili) and the tribs. of Tarim.

Sarzana, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 7½ m. WNW. Carrara; seat of a bishop. The cathedral dates from the 14th century. Birthplace of Pope Nicholas V. P. 5700.

Sarzeau, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 8½ m. S. Vannes; has a small port on the bay of Sucinio; salt-works and oyster-beds. Two miles SE. are ruins of the castle of Sucinio, one of the principal feudal fortresses of Brittany, founded 1250. Birthplace of Le Sage, author of *Gil Blas.* P. <2000.

Sarzedas, tn., Portugal, dist. Castello Branco. P. <4000.

Sasaram, tn., Brit. India. See **Sásseram.**

Sasau, riv., Austria. See **Sazawa.**

Sasau, or **Sazawa,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 18½ m. NSW. Kuttenberg; has a mineral spring and baths. P. <2000.

Sasayama, tn., Japan, isl. Honshiu, prov. Tamba, 31 m. W. Kyoto. P. 5900.

Sasbach, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy and 17 m. SW. Baden. Turenne was killed here, 1675. P. <2000.

Sascut, vil., Roumania, prov. Putna, 70 m. SSW. Yassy, with large sugar-factory. P. <3000.

Saseho, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 25 m. N. by W. Nagasaki. P. <5000.

Saseno, isl., Greece, in the Adriatic, to the N. of the Bay of Valona, in 40½° N.

Saser Pass, pass across the Himálayas, about 65 m. N. Leh, on the winter route to the Karakoram Pass. Alt. 17,820 ft. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, p. 177).

Saskat'chewan, provincial dist., in the NW. Terrs. of Canada, about twice the size of England and Wales, lying N. of Assiniboia and western Manitoba, and E. of Alberta, bounded on the E. by Lake Winnipeg (N. end) and the Nelson R. (the W. branch of that river to the W. of Ross I.), traversed from W. to E. by the N. Saskatchewan R., which unites about the middle of the dist. with the S. Saskatchewan, the whole of the remaining course of the combined river being included in the dist. In the W. the N. Saskatchewan R. is joined by the Battle R. Surface hilly in places in the S. (Pasquia Hills in the E., Eagle, Thickwood, and Blackfoot Hills in the W.), in the N. generally low and studded with numerous lakes (Herb, Reed, Pine Island, Montreal, Dore, Waterhen Lakes, and on N. frontier Lac la Ronge and Lac la Plonge). At present very sparsely settled. Chief settlements, Prince Albert, on the N. Saskatchewan, about 35 m. above its confluence with the S. Saskatchewan, and Battleford, at the confluence of the N. Saskatchewan and Battle R. A branch of the C. P. R. already runs N. to Prince Albert, and a branch from this is being made from Saskatoon, on the S. Saskatchewan, to Battleford. P. (1891) 11,200. See **North-West Territories.**

Saskatchewan, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, on the S. Saskatchewan R., 69 m. SW. by S. Prince Albert.

Saskatchewan ('swift current'), riv., Canada, NW. Terr., rises in the Rocky Mts., near 115° W., by two principal heads, one in 49° N., the other in 53° 30′ N. These branches flow generally E. to their junction in about 53° 20′ N., 105° W., whence the river has a tortuous course to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable thence and along its N. branch to Fort Edmonton. It gives name to a wide dist. The climate of the valley of the Saskatchewan is very healthy, though the cold is severe in winter. Coal and iron of the best quality exist in several places, the former discovered by Dr. Hector in 1860. Total length, 1660 m.; area of basin, 131,810 sq. m.

Saskatchewan, Little, riv., Canada, Manitoba, issues from Portage Bay (Lake Manitoba), traverses Lake St. Martin, and flows into the middle of Lake Winnipeg (W. side).

Saskatoon, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, on the S. Saskatchewan R., 78 m. SW. by S. Prince Albert.

Sa-song-sao, tn., Siam, on the Bangpakong, 40 m. E. by S. Bangkok.

Sasovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 108 m. N. Tambov, on Tsna R., 10 m. above its junction with Oka. P. 5900.

Sassa, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 5½ m. W. Aquila, 36 m. ESE. Terni. P. <2000.

Sassafras, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., in 41° 14′ S., 146° 32′ E. P. <1500.

Sassak, inhabitants of Lombok I., E. Indies.

Sassano, comm., Italy, prov. Salerno, 3 m. SE. Diano. P. <5000.

Sassari, tn., in the NW. of Sardinia, cap. prov. Sassari 8 m. S. of the Gulf of Asinara; seat of a university; has a cathedral. From 1294 to 1323 Sassari was an independent republic, but had at last to submit to the Pisans. Pillaged by the French, 1527. Alt. 718 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 60.9° F., Jan. 49.4°, July 77.0°; mean rfall. (1876–80, 1883–91), yr. 24.0 in., June–Aug. 1.5 in. P. 36,300. See **Italy,** table, and **Sardinia.**

Sassella, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 2 m. W. Sondrio; its vines are renowned. The chapel is resorted to by pilgrims. P. <2000.

Sassello, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 12½ m. N. Savona. P. <3000.

Sassen, dist., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, in the SW., stretching from W. to E. for about 35 m.

Sassenage, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Isère, arr. and 4 m. WNW. Grenoble; manufactures cheeses; has curious gorges and cascades, called the 'Cuves de Sassenage.' Tourist resort for Dauphiné. P. <2000.

Sásserám, or **Sassarám** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sháhábád, 88 m. SW. by W. Patna, 10 m. from the Son. P. 22,700; Hindus, 13,100; Moham. 9600.

Sassierges-St.-Martin, or **Sacierges,** vil., France, dep. Indre, arr. and 18 m. SE. Blanc, 3½ m. NNW. St. Benoît-du-Sault; iron-mines and deposits of manganese in the vicinity. P. <2000.

Sassin, tn., Hungary. See **Sasvar.**

Sass Maor, mt., Austria, Tirol, 35 m. NE. Trent. Alt. 9225 ft.

Sassnitz, vil. and small port, Prussia, Pomerania, on E. ct. of Rügen I., 11 m. NE. Bergen; has fisheries; much frequented for sea-bathing. P. <2000.

Sasso, name in Italian geographical nomenclature signifying 'rock' (*saxum*); *e.g.*, Gran Sasso d' Italia.

Sasso di Campo, or **Cima Rosella,** Alpine mt., on the Italian frontier of the Tirol, 16 m. NW. Belluno. Alt. 10,035 ft.

Sassoferrato, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Ancona, 32 m. NE. Perugia. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient Umbrian town *Sentinum,* where the Romans defeated the united forces of the Samnites, Etruscans, and Umbrians, 295 B.C. P. <3000. Birthplace of the painter Sassoferrato (1685).

Sasso Morelli, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Bologna, circle and 7½ m. SSW. Imola, on the Senio. P. <5000.

Sasson, tn., Switzd. See **Saxon.**

Sassorosso, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa e Carrara, 5 m. N. Castelnuovo; has red marble quarries and stalactite caves. P. <2000.

Sassów, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Zloczow; sanitarium. P. <4000.

Sassuolo, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 10 m. SW. Modena; has salso-iodide mineral springs and baths; petroleum is found here. P. <4000.

Sastago, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 36 m. SE. Saragossa; saline spring. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sasun, or **Sassun,** vil., Asia Minor, vilayet and 35 m. WNW. Bitlis, 17 m. SSW. Mush; notorious on account of the massacre of Armenians by Kurds in 1894. P. (of *kaza* or dist.) before the massacres, 3238; Moham. 1921; others, 1317.

Sas van Gent, tn., Holland, prov. Zeeland, 12 m. N. by E. Ghent; takes its name from a sluice (*sas*) at the end of a canal dug by the people of Ghent in the 16th century to make a shorter connection with the W. Scheldt. P. <2000.

Sasvár, or **Sassin,** German **Schössberg,** tn., Hungary, co. Nyitra or Neutra, 10⅓ m. WSW. Szenicz, on l. bk. of the Miava; has a statue of the Virgin; much resorted to by pilgrims. P. <3000.

Sáswar, or **Sasvad** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 17 m. SE. by S. Poona. P. 6400; Hindus, 6000.

Sasyk-kul, brackish lake, Russian Central Asia, in NE. part of prov. Semiryechensk, 13 m. from Ala-kul. Length, 30 m.; width, 5–10 m.

Satalia, seapt., Turkey in Asia. See **Adalia.**

Satano-Misaki, promontory, Japan, isl. of Kiushiu, at end of Van Diemen Strait.

Satanwári, fort, Central India, state and 30 m. NW. Bhopál.

Sátára, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. Sátára, 58 m. S. Poona; has a fort on a rocky hill; manufactures brass ware. Alt. 2320 ft. Municip. P. 25,800; Hindus, 22,200. Total, Sátára and cantonment, P. 29,600.

Satawal, isl., Pacific, near middle of Caroline group.

Säter, comm., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 22 m. S. by E. Falun; iron mined. P. <2000.

Saterland, dist., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, in the W.

Sätersdal, valley, Norway, prov. Christiansand, traversed by the Otter R. Length, 69 m.

Sátgáon, ruined tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Húglí dist. The decay of this port dates from the silting up of the Saraswáti, after which time Kasimbázár became the great emporium of trade. P. <5000.

Satilla, riv., U.S., Georgia, rises in Irwin co., flows E., then S., then E. again to St. Andrew's Sound, 15 m. S. Brunswick. Length about 200 m.

Satillieu, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, 23 m. SE. by S. St. Etienne. P. <2000.

Sátkhirá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Khulná, 48 m. E. by N. Calcutta; has a canal to the Ichámati R. P. 8600; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 4300.

Satkinskiy (Satka), iron-works, Russia, govt. Ufa, dist. and 28 m. SW. Zlatoust, on Satka R., 137 m. SW. Ekaterinburg. P. 6330.

Satlásna, native state, India, Palanpur, 73 m. N. by E. Ahmadábád.

Satley, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 9½ m. W. Durham, 3 m. N. Towlaw stn., P.O. P. <500.

Sator, Veliki, mt. peak, Bosnia, in 44° 9′ N., 34° 15′ E. Alt. 6140 ft.

Sátoralja Ujhely, tn., Hungary, co. Zemplen, 29 m. SE. Kaschau; granite quarries; famous vineyards; important fairs. P. 13,000.

Sátpátl, port, Brit. India, Bombay, Thána dist., 6 m. N. Máhim. P. <5000.

Sátpura, hill range or tableland, India, Central Provs., running E. and W. 600 m.; the greatest breadth is 100 m. The hills form a triangle; one ridge runs SW. for about 100 m., and is known as the **Maikal** range, forming the base; two ridges run W. on each side of the Tápti R. to Asirgarh, the highest point being Dhúpgarh, alt. 4454 ft. W. of Asirgarh, the hills forms a broad belt on the N. bank of the Tápti. The Sátpura hills are forest-clad.

Satranja-Patana, tn., Brit. India. See **Sadras.**

Satrod, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 10 m. SE. Hissár, 90 m. WNW. Delhi. P. <5000.

Satsuma, kuni or old prov., now included in Kagoshima ken, Japan. It forms a mountainous peninsula attached to the island by an isthmus 31 m. broad to the SW. of the island of Kiushiu; noted for its beautifully decorated earthenware.

Sattankulam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 15 m. S. by E. Tinnevelli. P. 5400; Hindus, 4200.

Satterleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 9½ m. SE. Barnstaple. P. <250. See **Warkleigh.**

Satterthwaite, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 11½ m. W. Kendal, 4 m. NNW. Lake Side stn. (Windermere), P.O.; 7322 ac. P. <500.

Satur, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, 42 m. SSW. Madura. P. <5000.

Satyamangalam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, on Bhavani R., dist. and 40 m. NE. by N. Coimbatore; its fort was formerly of strategic importance. P. <5000.

Sau, riv., Austria. See **Save.**

Saubsdorf, vil., Austria, Silesia, dist. and 6 m. NNE. Freiwaldau; fine white marble quarried; famous for its stalactite grotto. P. <2000.

Sauce, Spanish for 'willow,' used in South American names.

Saucejo, El, or **Puebla del Saucejo,** comm., Spain, prov. and 55 m. ESE. Seville. P. <5000.

Saucelito, tn., U.S. See **Sausalito.**

Sauces, vil., Argentine Republic, Rioja, 159 m. SW. by W. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Sauces, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 94 m. ESE. Chuquisaca. P. <2000.

Sauces, vil., Chile, Malleco., 86 m. S. by E. Concepcion. P. <2000.

Sauchen, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Cluny par., 2 m. S. Monymusk stn., PT.O.

Sauchie, suburb, Scot., Clackmannanshire, 2 m. NNE. and part of Alloa, on the N. B. R., PMT.O. P. <1000. See **Fishcross and Sauchie.**

Sauchie, New, 1 m. SSW. Sauchie. P. <1000.

Sauchie, or **Sauchieburn,** Scot., co. and 3 m. SW. Stirling; was the scene of a battle in which James III. was defeated, 1488.

Sauer, riv., trib. of the Moselle, rises in the E. of Belgian Luxemburg, flows E. through the gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, then along the E. frontier of the gd.-duchy till it joins the Moselle on the l. bk.

Sauerland, Prussia. See **Westphalia.**

Saugatuck, vil., U.S., Michigan, Allegan co., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kalamazoo R., 71 m. NNE. of the SW. corner of the state; has a good harbour. P. <1500.

Saugeen, or **Southampton,** vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., at mouth of Saugeen R., 24 m. from Owen Sound. Alt. 656 ft. Mean temp., yr. 42.6° F., Jan. 20.3°, Aug. 65.2°. P. <1500.

Saugeen, Big, riv., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., rises in the Blue Mts., and flows on the whole W., joining Saugeen R. in about 44° 10′ N.

Saugeen River, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows NW. into Lake Huron, in 44° 30′ N.

Saugerties, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co., 25 m. N. Poughkeepsie; manufactures quicklime and cement. P. <5000.

Saughall, Great, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4 m. NW. Chester, with a stn. (**Saughall**) on the Cheshire Lines and M. S. & L. Rlys., PMT.O. P. <750.

Saughall, Little, par., 1 m. SE. P. <250.

Saughall Massie, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4½ m. W. Birkenhead, 1½ m. SE. Meols stn. P. <250.

Saughtree, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. E. Riccarton Junction.

Saugor, isl. and tn., Brit. India. See **Ságar.**

Saugues, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 53 m. SW. by W. St. Étienne, arr. and 18 m. WSW. Le Puy. P. <2000.

Saugus, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 7½ m. SW. by W. Salem. P. <4000.

Saujon, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Seudre, arr. Saintes, 19 m. S. Rochefort; its port is Ribérou, on the Seudre; trade in shell-work and salt-fish. Birthplace of the novelist Gaboriau (died 1873) and of the statesman Dufaure (died 1881). P. <3000.

Sauk, riv., U.S., Minnesota, rises in Osakis Lake, flows SE. to the Mississippi, near St. Cloud, Stearns co. Length about 125 m.

Sauk, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the S., bounded on the S. and the NE. (but not on the E.) by the Wisconsin R.

Sauk Centre, city, U.S., Minnesota, Stearns co., 100 m. NW. by W. Minneapolis. P. <2000.

Sauk City, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Sauk co., on the r. bk. of the Wisconsin, 92 m. W. by N. Milwaukee, and 21 m. NW. by W. Madison. P. <1500.

Sauk Rapids, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Benton co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 61 m. NW. Minneapolis; has fine granite quarries. P. <1500.

Saukville, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Ozaukee co., on river and 9 m. by rail N. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

Saul, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, PMT.O. See **Fretherne.**

Saul, par., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 2 m. NE. by E. Downpatrick; 4261 ac. P. <1000.

Sauldre, Canal de la. See **Blancafort.**

Saulgau, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 40 m. SE. by S. Tübingen. P. <4000.

Saulieu, the ancient *Sidolocum,* tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Semur, 23 m. N. by W. Autun. P. <4000.

Saulnois, ancient dist., France, now in Alsace-Lorraine (Ger.), circle Metz, watered by the upper Seille.

Saulnot, vil., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 13 m. SW. Belfort; has salt-works and iron-mines. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sault, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Carpentras, 32 m. E. Orange; manufactures cheese; has a magnesian sulphureous spring and bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Sault au Cochon, river-port, Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 69° 5′ W., near the mouth of the river of the same name. P. <1500.

Sault Ste. Marie, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, in the E. div. of Algoma dist., on the short river (Ste. Marie or St. Mary's) connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron, at the foot of the rapids (French *sault*), to which the town owes its name, 622 m. by rail W. Montreal, by a branch line of the C. P. R., forming the shortest route between Montreal and Minneapolis and St. Paul, U.S.A., now connected with Sault Ste. Marie in Michigan, U.S., by a railway bridge connecting the C. P. R. with the so-called 'Soo line.' P. <3000. See **Sault Ste. Marie,** rapid.

Sault Ste. Marie (sū sēnt ma'ri), rapid, N. America, at the upper end of the river between Lakes Superior and Huron, the fall of water being 22 ft. in ¾ m.; a ship canal around the rapids on the U.S. side, with a depth of 17 ft. (now being increased to 21 ft.), was completed in 1855. In the year of its opening the total amount of registered tonnage that passed through it was little over 100,000 tons; in twenty years this had increased to upwards of 1,000,000 tons, and in 1890 to above 9,000,000 tons. A canal on the Canadian side, 22 ft. deep, with one lock, 900 ft. long by 90 ft. wide, was opened in 1895.

Sault Ste. Marie, city, U.S., Michigan, cap. Chippewa co.; summer resort. P. 5800. See **Sault Ste. Marie** (Canada) and **Sault Ste. Marie,** rapid.

Sault St. Louis, vil., Canada. See **Caughnawaga.**

Saulx, riv., France, rises at Germay, dep. Haute-Marne, flows NW., and joins the Ornain some 10 m. NW. Bar-ie-Duc, and enters the Marne below Vitry-le-François after a course of 78–79 m. Area of basin, 920 sq. m.

Saulx, vil., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 35 m. NNE. Besançon, 8 m. NE. Vesoul. P. <2000.

Saulxures, tn., France, dep. Vosges, on the Moselotte, 23 m. N. by W. Belfort, arr. and 10 m. SE. by E. Remiremont; manufactures cheese; iron mined. P. <2000.

Saulzais-le-Potier, vil., France, dep. Cher, arr. St. Amand-Mont-Rond, 19 m. N. by W. Montluçon. P. <2000.

Saulzoir, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, 9 m. SSW. Valenciennes. P. <3000.

Saumur, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the l. bk. of the Loire, cap. arr., 27 m. SE. by E. Angers; seat of a celebrated cavalry school, founded 1768. Manufactures tin-plates, tin-ware, &c. Saumur has given its name to a white wine produced in the vicinity, on the l. bk. slopes of the Loire. The parish church of Nôtre Dame de Nantilly is a pilgrim resort,

and has some splendid tapestry. Saumur was the centre of the Reformation in Anjou; its governor, Duplessis-Mornay, here founded an academy in 1593, which was for a century the intellectual centre of French Protestantism. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes reduced the population by one-half, and the commerce to almost nothing. Birthplace of Madame Dacier (died 1720). P. 14,900.

Saumurois, ancient div. of Anjou, France, now included in dep. Maine-et-Loire.

Saundatti, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Belgáum, 23 m. NNE. Dhárwár; about 2 m. S. are ruins of the hill fort Parasgarh. A large Hindu fair in honour of the goddess Yellamma is held twice a year 5½ m. to the NW. P. 8900; Hindus, 7800.

Saundby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 2 m. WSW. Gainsborough, 1 m. S. Beckingham stn. P. <250. See **Bole.**

Saunders, isl., S. Atlantic Ocean, near Sandwich Is., in 57° 52′ S. and 26° 24′ W.; was discovered and named by Cook, 1775.

Saunders, isl., Canada. See **Magdalen Is.**

Saunders, cape, Georgia I., at NE. point, in 45° 53′ S. and 170° 56′ E.

Saunders, cape, New Zealand, South I., on the E. ct., a few miles W. Dunedin, in 45° 52′ S.

Saunders, isl., Pacific. See **Tapamanoa.**

Saunders, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the E., bounded on the N. by the Platte R., E. of 97° W.

Saundersfoot, vil., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on Saundersfoot Bay, 3 m. wide at entrance, on the E. ct., 3 m. N. Tenby, 1½ m. ENE. of its stn. on the Pembroke and Tenby Rly.; has a harbour for coal vessels; coal mined in the neighbourhood is exported. There are fine sands, and excellent facilities for seabathing. PMT.O.

Saunderton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. S. by W. Aylesbury, close to Princes Risborough stn. P. <500.

Sauquoit, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 9 m. by rail S. Utica. P. <1500.

Sausalito, or **Saucelito,** tn., U.S., California, Marin co. P. <1500.

Sausar, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Chhindwárá, 42 m. NW. by N. Nágpur. P. <4500.

Sausthorpe, par., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. S. by E. Louth, 2½ m. NNW. Spilsby stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Aswardby.**

Sauternes, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 6 m. NW. Bazas, 27 m. SE. Bordeaux; manufactures white wine, of which the best variety is produced at Château-Yquem, 1 m. from the village. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sauvage (or **Savage**) **Island.** See **Niue.**

Sauve, tn., France, dep. Gard, on the Vidourle, arr. Vigan, 22 m. WNW. Nîmes; manufactures forks, splints, and handles for scythes of nettle-tree wood. About two miles above are the baths of Fonsange. P. <3000.

Sauveterre, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave d'Oloron, arr. and 11 m. SW. by W. Orthez. P. <2000.

Sauveterre, Causse de, France. See **Causses.**

Sauveterre d'Aveyron, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, 23 m. NNE. Albi. P. <2000.

Sauveterre-de-Guyenne, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Réole, 25 m. ESE. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Sauvies, vil., U.S., Oregon, co. and on the l. bk. of the Columbia R., 17 m. N. by W. Portland. P. <1500.

Sauzé Vaussais, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 31 m. ESE. Niort, 9 m. W. Civray, arr. Melle. P. <2000.

Sava, riv., Austria. See **Save.**

Sava, vil., Austria, Carniola, 8½ m. NW. Radmannsdorf, near Assling; iron mined. P. <2000.

Sava, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 17½ m. ESE. Taranto. P. 5900.

Savaii, tn., Eastern Archipelago, in the N. of Ceram I., on the coast. P. <2000.

Savage Island. See **Niue.**

Savage Island, Burma, Bay of Bengal, at the entrance to Akyab Harbour, with a light, in 20° 5′ N., 92° 54′ E., visible 17 m.

Savage Islands, several groups of islets, Brit. N. America, on N. side of Hudson Strait.

Savage Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in 19° S. and 169° W. The principal, 30 m. in circuit, is densely wooded. Discovered by Cook, 1774.

Savaii, the westernmost and largest isl. of the Samoan group, crossed by 13½° S., 172½° W., has two high chains of mountains of volcanic origin, trending E. and W., and covered with fine forests. Mean alt. 3940-4260 ft. The island is well watered; coasts generally rocky, and little indented; no port. Length, 45 m.; breadth, 30 m.; area, 659 sq. m.

Savalan-dagh, range of mts. stretching E. and W. in the NW. of Persia, N. of 38° N.; Savalan-dagh peak (extinct volcano), 15,792 ft.; Kosha-dagh, 10,332 ft. (Curzon).

Sávál, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, state of and 20 m. N. by E. Baroda. P. (1881) 6300.

Savandrúg, fort, India, Mysore, Bangalore dist., in 12° 55′ N., 77° 21′ E. Savandrúg is a precipitous isolated rocky hill, with a base 8 m. in circuit. The fort was captured by a British army under Lord Cornwallis, 1791. Alt. 4024 ft.

Savanna, city, U.S., Illinois, Carroll co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 38 m. SE. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <4000.

Savannah, city, U.S., Georgia, cap. Chatham co., on S. shore of estuary of Savannah R., 110 m. SSE. Augusta. It is built on a sandy plain 40 ft. above the river, its streets cross at right angles, and at every second street there is a public square, generally ornamented with trees. The entrance to the harbour over the bar is 1 m. wide. Depth on bar (Tybee Roads) at ordinary high water 26 ft., at low water 19 ft.; length of quayage and wharfage, 6 m. Vessels drawing 24 ft. can reach the quay. The adjacent marshy lands, formerly rice-fields, have been drained. The chief defences of the river are Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur I., at the mouth, and Fort Oglethorpe (formerly Fort Jackson), on the r. bk. of the river. The chief business is in cotton, Savannah ranking as the second cotton port in the U.S. The trade in turpentine and lumber is also considerable. Near to the town is the beautiful cemetery of Bonaventure. Mean temp. (24 yrs.), yr. 66.5° F., Jan. 51.0°, July 82.0°; annual rfall. (24 yrs.), 51.75 in. P. (1850) 15,300; (1870) 28,200; (1880) 30,700; (1890) 43,200.

Savannah, riv., U.S., between Georgia and S. Carolina, is formed by the confluence of the Tugalo and Kiowee, 100 m. above Augusta, flows SE. to the Atlantic at Tybee Sound, in 32° N.; navigable to Augusta for steamers. Length, 450 m.

Savannah, tn., U.S., Missouri, Andrew co., 15 m. N. St. Joseph. P. <1000.

Savannah, tn., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Hardin co., on the r. bk. of the Tennessee R., 100 m. E. Memphis. P. <1500.

Savanna la Mar, coast tn., Jamaica, Cornwall co., on SW. ct., 23 m. SW. by S. Montego Bay, in 78° 8′ W. P. <2000.

Savanne, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1070 m. by rail W. Montreal, 354 m. E. Winnipeg. Alt. 750 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1885-89), yr. 31.0° F., Feb. 9.8°, July 64.5°.

Savanne, Mauritius. See **Port Souillac.**

Savanne, Pointe de la Grande, cape, W. Indies, Dominica, on the W. ct.

Savannes, Pointe des, cape, W. Indies, on the SE. ct. of St. Lucia I.

Savannes, Rivière de, Quebec. See **Yamaska.**

Savanúr, tn., India, Bombay, cap. Savanúr state, 42 m. SE. by S. Dhárwár. P. (1881) 7600.

Savara, tn., Japan, Honshiu, prov. Shimosa, on S. bank of the Nisi-Ura coast lagoon. P. 6400.

Savari, riv., Brit. India. See **Sabari.**

Sávda, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 107 m. S. Indore. P. 7100; Hindus, 6000.

Save, lake. See **Hauz-i-Sultan.**

Save, Slavonic **Sava,** German **Sau,** riv., Austria, one of the chief tribs. of the Danube, rises in the Julian Alps, in the extreme NW. of Carniola, flows SE. through Carniola and Austrian Croatia, then E., dividing Bosnia and Servia from Austria, and joins the Danube at Belgrade. Chief affluents, all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Vrbas, Bosna, and Drina. Length, 660 m.; area of basin, 34,000 sq. m. Said to be navigable for 430 m. Steamers can ascend to the confluence of the Kulpa at Sissek, but navigation is greatly hindered by numerous shifting sandbanks. Mean discharge below the confluence of the Drina, 39,500 cubic ft. per second.

Save, riv., France, rises on the plateau of Lannemezan, flows NE. and falls into the Garonne at Granade, 15 m. N. by W. Toulouse. Length, 93 m.; area of basin, 445 sq. m.

Save, tn., Persia, Irak-Ajemi, 78 m. SW. by W. Teheran. P. 6000.

Savelli, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 29 m. NNE. Catanzaro. P. <5000.

Savenay, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 14 m. ENE. St. Nazaire, 7 m. NE. Paimbœuf; the scene of the defeat of the Vendeans, 1793. P. <2000.

Saventhem, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 6 m. ENE. Brussels. P. (comm.) <3000.

Saverdun, tn., France, dep. Ariège, on the Ariège, 26 m. S. by E. Toulouse, arr. and 8 m. N. by W. Pamiers. P. <2000.

Savernake, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, on the M. & SW. Junc. Rly., 5 m. SE. Marlborough, on the G. W. & M. and SW. Junc. Rly., including the pars. of **North Savernake** (P. <250) and **South Savernake with Brimslade and Cadley** (P. <250). P. <500. **Savernake Forest,** adjoining eccles. par., P. <500.

Saverne, tn., Ger. See **Zabern.**

Savès, small dist., France, dep. Gers.

Savi, vil., W. Africa, Dahomey, about 8 m. NNE. Whydah; is all that remains of *Savi*, the cap. of the former kingdom of Juda or Juida.

Saviano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 1 m. SSW. Nola. P. 3000; comm. P. 6900.

Savien, or **Saflen,** valley, Switzd., cant. Grisons, extends N. and S. from the Rhine, about 17 m. WSW. Chur. To the

right is the point of the Pizzo Beverino, of which the other slope overlooks the Via Mala; to the left is the Weissenstein.

Savigliano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, on the Maira, 9 m. E. Saluzzo; manufactures cloth, linen, silk, and carriages. P. 9700.

Savignac-les-Églises, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, arr. and 11 m. NE. by E. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Savignano, tn., Italy, Emilia, on the Emilian Way, prov. Forli, 7 m. WNW. Rimini. P. <4000.

Savigny, tn., France, on the NW. border of dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Braye, arr. Vendôme, 30 m. ESE. Le Mans, 5 m. SE. St. Calais. P. <2000.

Savigny, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 5 m. E. by N. Lausanne. Alt. 2620 ft. P. <2000.

Savigny-sur-Beaune, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, 21 m. SW. by S. Dijon, arr. and 3 m. NNW. Beaune. P. <2000.

Saviñao, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. SSW. Lugo, dist. Monforte, on l. bk. of riv. Minho. P. 10,300.

Savines, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 57 m. SE. by S. Grenoble, arr. and 6 m. SW. by W. Embrun; lead mined. P. <2000.

Savio, riv., Italy, in the E., rises in the Etruscan Apennines, and flows N., past Cesena, into the Adriatic Sea, which it enters about 10 m. SE. of Ravenna.

Sávitri, riv., Brit. India, Bombay, rises on the W. declivity of the Mahábaleshwar Range, flows into the Arabian Sea at Bánkot; navigable for craft drawing 7 ft. to Mhar, 36 m. Length, 50 m.

Savo, isl., Oceania, Solomon group, E. of Florida, and N. of Guadalcanar; has an area of 23 sq. m. Highest point, 1970 ft.

Savoch, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Ellon, New and Old Deer, and Tarves pars. P. <2000.

Savognin, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 17½ m. S. by E. Chur in Ober-Halbstein. Alt. (Schweiningen) 3980 ft. P. <2000.

Savoie, dep., E. France, formed in 1860 out of the old Italian duchy of Savoy (Savoie, Haute-Savoie, La Tarentaise, and Le Maurienne); divided into four arrs. (corresponding generally to the old provs.): Chambéry (cap.), Albertville, Moutiers, and St. Jean-de-Maurienne. The dep. belongs to the region of the Alps, and is highly mountainous. It is divided into two unequal parts, NW. and S., by the Isère; in the former, the geological formations are similar to those of the Jura; in the latter, calcareous formations alternate with granite, gneiss, schists, &c. The S. div. contains the great Vanoise group on the line of water-parting between the Isère and Arc, with several summits rising to over 9845 ft., culminating in Point Aiguille (12,670 ft.), and with numerous glaciers; connected mountain groups are the Grand Pelvoz, N. of Modane, also with glaciers, and the Mont Pourri (12,430 ft.), to the N. The summits of the main water-parting, forming the frontier with Italy, are here slightly lower (see **Alps**). NW. of the Isère the mountains are of less elevation; highest point (8745 ft.) in the Aravis Range, between the Arly and Fier; in this div. are Lakes Bourget and Aiguebelette; lowest point in dep. at confluence of Guiers with Rhone. The dep. is drained entirely to the Rhone, which forms the W. boundary for about 30 m. (between the confluence of the Fier and of the Guiers), mainly by the Isère, which traverses the dep. from E. to W., receiving r. bk. Arly, l. bk. Doron ('torrent') of Bozel, and Arc. Below Albertville the Isère is confined within artificial banks to protect the surrounding country from inundation. Climate on the whole cold, but varying much owing to differences of elevation. Wheat is the leading cereal, then rye and maize; the vine covers about 2 per cent. of the surface (chiefly on the southern slopes in Maurienne to a height of 2600 ft.), but the production per acre is less than half the average for France; tobacco (Aiguebelle, Chamoux, &c.); mulberry and cider apples, limited; the dep. is noted for cheese. Coal is mined in small quantity. Area, 2389 sq. m. P. (1891) 263,300. See **France,** table.

Savoie, Haute-, dep., E. France, on the frontier of Italy and Switzd., S. of Lake Leman, formed in 1860 out of three provs. of the ancient duchy of Savoy (Genevois, Chablais, and Faucigny); divided into four arrs.: Annecy (cap.), Bonneville, Thonon, and St. Julien. Surface exceedingly mountainous, the dep. including Mont Blanc (15,780 ft.), with several other mountains in the same group rising to over 13,125 ft., elsewhere few summits exceed 9845 ft.; lowest point (820 ft.) at the confluence of the Fier with the Rhone. In the W. and NW. the general elevation is under 1640 ft., and this is the most fertile region; in the central (N. and S.) belt the altitude is between 1640–4920 ft.; here cereals are cultivated, orchard fruits flourish up to 3610 ft., and there is excellent pasture; in the higher eastern part the pastoral industry predominates, but the hardier cereals and root-crops are grown. The dep. is drained entirely to the Rhone, which winds round the northern half from E. to W., but only touches the dep. on the W., where it forms the frontier for about 20 m. with Ain; its principal tribs. are the Arve, Drahse, Usses, and Fier; to the basin of the last belongs Lake Annecy. As regards geological structure, Cretaceous and Jurassic formations predominate throughout the greater part; granite, gneiss, &c., in the Mont Blanc group. Forests cover about one-fourth of the surface (Sapennais, Combe-Noir, Tronc, Samsens, &c.). Climate varies with alt., rigorous in the higher parts. The principal cereal is wheat, grown chiefly in the N. and W., then oats; the vine occupies nearly 2 per cent. of the surface (W. and NW.), production per acre slightly above the average; tobacco (Annecy Alby), apples for cider. Manufactures very limited, chiefly textile; watch and clock-making is carried on in various places. Area, 1775 sq. m. P. (1891) 268,300. See **France,** table.

Savona, seapt. city, Italy, Liguria, prov. and 22 m. W. by S. Genoa; manufactures machinery, cloth, firearms, pottery, chemicals, and has iron and steel foundries. The port has 16–26 ft. of water at quays, new harbour, 25 ft. at entrance to new harbour. Its cathedral dates from the 17th century. Savona was for a long time a rival of Genoa, and the Genoese having seized it, destroyed the port. The King of Sardinia took it in 1746. Birthplace of the popes Sixtus IV. (died 1484) and Julius II. (died 1515). P. 23,500.

Savonas, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 121° W., 1256 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 226 m. E. Vancouver.

Savoy, terr., Europe, on the W. or French side of the Alps, S. of the Lake of Geneva, forming, since 1860, the two French deps. Savoie and Haute-Savoie. In the Roman era Savoy formed part of the vast terr. of the Allobroges; the greater part of the country was ceded to Burgundy in 470. At the beginning of the 12th century the local counts of Maurienne became counts of Savoy, and gradually increased their power until they had built up a powerful state. Soon after the middle of the 16th century the sovereigns of Savoy transferred their seat of government to Turin. In 1713 Victor Amadeus II. obtained Sicily also, with a royal title, by the treaty of Utrecht. Having exchanged Sicily for Sardinia, he was recognised by Europe as king of Sardinia. At the French Revolution, Savoy was declared to be the French dep. of Mont Blanc, but the Congress of Vienna (1815) restored it to Sardinia. In 1860 Victor Emmanuel, then king of Italy, ceded Savoy, the cradle of his dynasty, to France in recompense for the assistance afforded by Napoleon III. to the Italians in recovering Lombardy from the Austrians.

Savoy, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 17½ m. SE. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Savoy Precinct, par., Eng., co. London, in Strand union. P. <250.

Savrañ, tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 30 m. ENE. Balta, on Bug R.; many archæological discoveries. P. <5000.

Savu, isl., Eastern Archipelago, to the S. of Flores, and SE. of Sumba. P. 35,000.

Savur, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 40 m. SE. Diarbekir, sanjak Mardin. P. 3900; Moham. 2000; Christians, 1600.

Savu-Savu, bay, on the S. ct. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., affords good anchorage in the E. part. Width at mouth, 13½ m.; greatest length, 8½ m.

Savvin Storozhevskiy, monastery, Russia, govt. and 33 m. W. of Moscow, on l. bk. Moscow R.

Savvo-Visherskiy, monastery, Russia, govt. and 7 m. NE. Novgorod.

Sawaai, tn., E. Indies, on N. ct. of Ceram I., cap. of a small native principality.

Sawad, dist., Asiatic Turkey. See **Irak Arabi.**

Sawadi, vil., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Irâwadi, 9 m. SSW. Bhamo, in 24° 9′ N.

Sawa'kin, Sua'kin, or **Sua'kim,** seapt. tn. belonging to Egypt, on the W. shore of the Red Sea, in 19° 7′ N.; situated partly on an island (Sawakin proper) connected with the mainland (the quarter of the town known as El Kef) by a bridge. Has the best harbour on the Red Sea, though its entrance is difficult on account of the numerous coral reefs. Starting-point of caravan routes for Berber, Kassala, and Khartum; now connected by rail with Handub. Exports gum, senna, ivory, mother-of-pearl, cotton. Purchased by Egypt from Turkey in 1865; occupied in 1882 during the Madhi rebellion by the British, who have fortified it on the land side. P. about 12,000.

Sawán, tns., Brit. India, Punjab. See **Sewán.**

Sawankalok, tn., Siam, 52 m. NE. by E. Rahang.

Sáwantwari, tn., India. See **Warl.**

Sawarn, tn., Japan, 45 m. ENE. Tokyo. P. 9100.

Sawatch, mts., U.S., Colorado. See **Saguache Mts.**

Sawbridgeworth (colloquially saps'worth), par., Eng., on the E. border of Hertfordshire, div. and 10 m. E. Hertford, on the G. E. R.; has trade in malt. PMT.O. 6639 ac. P. <3500.

Sawdon, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 7 m. W. by S. Scarborough, 1½ m. N. of its stn. on the NE. R.

Sawel, Mount, mt., Ire., in the SW. of co. Londonderry, 16 m. E. Strabane, highest summit of Sperrin Mts. Alt. 2240 ft.

Sawley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m SW. by W. Ripon, PM.O. P. <500.

Sawley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the l. bk. of the Ribble, 9½ m. NNW. Burnley, 1½ m. W. Rimington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sawley and Wilsthorpe, par., Eng., Derbyshire, in Shardlow union, with two stns. (**Sawley** and **Sawley Junction**) on the M. R., PM.O. (**Sawley**), and P.O. (**New Sawley**). P. <1500.

Sawrey, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 9½ m. W. by N. Kendal, 1½ m. W. Windermere, PMT.O. P. <500.

Sawrey, Far, Eng. See **Far Sawrey.**

Sawston, par., Eng., Cambridge, Newmarket div., 6 m. S. by E. Cambridge, 2 m. W. by N. Pampisford stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Sawtooth, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Alturas co., 62 m. E. by N. Boise.

Sawtry all Saints and St. Andrew and **Sawtry St. Judith,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Huntingdon, 3 m. SW. Holme stn. PMT.O. (**Sawtry**). Sawtry All Saints and St. Andrew, P. <1000; Sawtry St. Judith, P. <250.

Sawyer, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 46° N., and in the E. by 91° W.

Sawyer City, oil vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 76 m. E. by S. Erie. P. <1500.

Sax, Teutonic, 'knife,' 'short sword.' See *Saxon.*

Sax, comm., Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Villena. P. <5000.

Saxby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4½ m. E. by N. Melton Mowbray, on the M. R. and M. & G. N. Joint Rly. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Saxby with Stapleford**) P. <500.

Saxby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 10 m. N. by E. Lincoln, 5½ m. WNW. Wickenby stn. P. <250.

Saxby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 16½ m. ESE. Goole, 18 m. WNW. Great Grimsby, 4 m. SW. Barton-upon-Humber, 3½ m. NE. Appleby stn., P.O. (**Saxby All Saints**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Saxby and East Firsby**) P. <250.

Saxe, La, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 18½ m. WNW. Aosta; has a bicarbonated ferruginous mineral spring, and baths of sulphuretted soda. P. <2000.

Saxe-Altenburg, Duchy of, state of central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, separated into two nearly equal portions by the princip. of Gera, situated between 50° 42′ and 51° 6′ N., 11° 20′ and 12° 40′ E., and enclosed by the terrs. of Prussia, the kgd. of Saxony, and the states of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; surface covered by ramifications of the Erzgebirge Mts. in the W., and watered by the Saale, Roda, and Orla. Area 511 sq. m. P. (1890) 171,000. See **German Empire,** table.

Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, Duchy of, state of central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, cap. Gotha. It is divided into the two provs. of Koburg, situated between Bavaria and Saxe-Meiningen, and Gotha, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, Schwarzburg, Saxe-Weimar, and a detached piece of Hesse-Nassau. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Principal rivers, the Nessa, Gera, Saale, and Itz. Chief industries, agriculture and cattle-rearing. The manufactures of Gotha are very varied. Education is in an advanced state. Prince Albert of England (Prince Consort) was born near Koburg, August 26, 1819. Total area, 756 sq. m. P. (1890) 207,000. See **German Empire,** table.

Saxelby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, 4 m. NW. Melton Mowbray. P. <250.

Saxe-Meiningen, Duchy of, state of central Germany, cap. Meiningen, chiefly situated between 50° 10′ and 50° 50′ N., 10° 10′ and 11° 40′ E., having on the S. Bavaria; elsewhere surrounded by the dominion of Saxe-Weimar, Koburg-Gotha, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Reuss, except some detached dists. amongst the other Saxon duchies. The surface is covered with the Thuringian Forest mountains. The riv. Werra traverses the duchy, which is fertile; but very little corn is raised. Mining is actively pursued; iron, copper, coal, alum, vitriol, marble, and salt are obtained. Manufactures comprise hardwares, linen and woollen fabrics. Area 953 sq. m. P. (1890) 224,000. See **German Empire,** table.

Saxe-Weimar, Grand Duchy of, state of central Germany, and the largest of the Saxon princips., consisting of three principal detached portions of terr.: (1) the princip. of Weimar; (2) that of Eisenach; (3) the circle of Neustadt, and several small terrs. included in other states, enclosed by the states of Bavaria, the other Saxon duchies, Reuss and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and the provs. of Prussian Saxony and Hesse-Nassau. Surface mountainous in the W., watered by the Werra and its affluents; more level in the centre and E., and traversed by the Ilm, Saale, and affluents of the Elster. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, wine, timber, iron, salt, coal, and fullers' earth are the principal products, with fine wool, which is exported to England. Cattle and swine are numerous, and in the W. especially form the principal sources of wealth. Manufactures comprise linen and woollen fabrics, glass and earthenwares; and the transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, and public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions. Principal towns, Weimar, Eisenach, Apolda, Jena, Neustadt, and Weida. Area 1388 sq. m. P. (1890) 326,000. See **German Empire,** table.

Saxham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, the former 5 m. SW. Bury St. Edmunds, with a stn. (**Saxham**) on the G. E. R., P.O. (**Great Saxham**). P. (of each) <250.

Saxilby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6 m. NW. by W. Lincoln, on the M. S. & L., G. N., G. E. & G. N. Joint Rlys., PMT.O.; 4432 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Saxilby with Ingleby**) P. <1500.

Saxkjöbing, or **Sakskjöbing,** seapt. tn., Denmark, on the N. ct. of Laaland, prov. Maribo, 10 m. WNW. Nykjöbing, at head of a bay on the N. ct.; vessels drawing 8 ft. only can enter the port. P. (comm.) <3000.

Saxlingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 13 m. W. Cromer, 3½ m. W. by N. Holt stn., P.O. P. <250.

Saxlingham Nethergate and **Saxlingham Thorpe,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 7½ m. S. Norwich, the former 2 m. E. Flordon stn. Saxlingham Nethergate, P. <750; Saxlingham Thorpe, P. <250.

Saxmundham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, 11 m. S. Halesworth, on the G. E. R.; trade in corn. Market-day, W. Alt. 50 ft. Mean annual rfall., 26.06 in. P. <1500.

Saxon, or **Sasson,** tn., Switzd., cant. Valais, 6 m. NE. by E. Martigny, to the S. of the Rhone; has an iodide thermal spring and baths. Alt. 1770 ft. P. <2000.

Saxonbury Hill, hill, Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 4 m. S. Tunbridge Wells.

Saxondale, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 6½ m. S. Nottingham, 1 m. W. Bingham Road stn. P. <250.

Saxon, Eng.; Ger., *Sachsen,* a name derived by some from the Teutonic *Sax,* or *Sahs,* 'a short sword.'

Saxon Street, vil., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 3 m. SE. by S. Newmarket, P.O. See **Wood Ditton.**

Saxon Switzerland, the name applied to the mountainous part of the kgd. Saxony, SE. Dresden; it is very picturesque, but nowhere exceeds 2000 ft. alt.

Saxony, German **Sachsen,** a kgd. of the German Empire extending from the NW. frontier of Bohemia to the Prussian provs. of Silesia and Saxony and the Thuringian states; divided into the four dists. (*Kreishauptmannschaften*) of Zwickau, Dresden, Leipzig, and Bautzen; cap. Dresden. Total area about three-fourths of that of Wales, but with a good deal more than twice the population, this kingdom being one of the most populous regions in the world, and the part of the German Empire that for more than half a century has exhibited the most rapid rate of increase.

Population in thousands, and mean increase per cent. per annum.

	1815.	1830.	1840.	1875.	1890.
Population .	1178	1402	1711	2760	3503
Increase . .	...	1.17	2.01	1.38	1.60

By far the greater part of the surface consists of mountains or highlands, which merge so gradually in the plains that no precise boundary-line can be drawn, though the towns of Zwickau and Chemnitz, and a line curving gently northward, drawn from Chemnitz to Dresden, may be held as marking the limit fairly well W. of the Elbe, which divides the country into two unequal sections, while Dresden, Königsbrück, Kamenz, and Bautzen may be taken as marking a similar limit E. of the Elbe. The tract E. of the Elbe forms the Saxon portion of Lusatia, the highland section of which consists mainly of a granite plateau with basalts, on which rise, between Bischofswerda and Löbau, two not inconsiderable mountain ridges (highest point the Falkenberg near Neukirch, 1990 ft. in the southern ridge). W. of the Elbe the chief mountains are the frontier range of the Erzgebirge (*q.v.;* highest point in Saxony the Fichtelberg, 3980 ft.), at the W. end of which, on the Saxon side, lies the bleak Voigtland, while at its E. end the Elbe breaks through the remarkable sandstone mountains known as the Saxon Switzerland (*q.v.*). The chief **river** is the Elbe (*q.v.*), an important waterway, and most of the other rivers belong to this basin; chief trib. in S. the Mulde; in the W., formed by the union of the Zwickauer and Freiberger Mulde, the latter receiving the Zschopau or Zschopauer Mulde. Among other rivers of the same basin are the Schwarze and Weisse Elster, the latter a trib. of the Saale, and the Spree, a trib. of the Havel. The Neisse, a trib. of the Oder, also has its origin in Saxony. The **climate** is generally severe in the mountains, but milder in the valleys.

Notwithstanding the extent of the highlands, the proportion of arable and garden land in the kingdom amounts to nearly 55 per cent., being highest in the dists. round Leipzig, Bautzen, and Zittau, where it amounts to about 75 per cent., least round Auerbach in the Voigtland (less than 25 per cent.). The chief cereals are oats and rye. Beetroot and flax are also cultivated. Horse-rearing is an important industry. Excellent wool is obtained from the Saxon sheep. In the 18th century 'electoral' wool (from the present kingdom) had a reputation surpassing all others. The **forests** of Saxony, which cover about 28 per cent. of the surface, chiefly on the higher slopes of the Erzgebirge and throughout Lusatia, both on the hills and in the plains, have a European reputation. They consist chiefly of pines and firs, but include also foliage trees in the NW. Woodcocks and

bustards are occasionally to be met with. Fish abound in the rivers, and a pearl-fishery is still carried on in the Weisse Elster.

The **mineral wealth** of Saxony, however, is what has long given this region its chief economic importance, in the present century through the stimulus which its mineral fuel gives to manufactures. The mining industries of Saxony have been vigorous since the 12th century, since which time silver-lead has been extracted at Freiberg. Tin is mined at Altenberg (near the frontier due S. of Dresden), and it is from Saxony that the art of tin-plating was originally introduced into the United Kingdom (S. Wales). Iron is mined at Scharzenberg, cobalt at Marienberg. The principal coalfields are that between Zwickau and Chemnitz in the W. (chief mining centres Zwickau and Lugau), and that of the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden. Lignite is mined at Grimma, near Leipzig, as well as at Bautzen and Zittau, in Lusatia. Peat is worked in the Erzgebirge. Fine clay is obtained near Meissen, the place where porcelain was first manufactured in Europe. Topazes are found in the Erzgebirge. Mineral springs are numerous—at Elster, Berggiesshübel, Augustusbad, Schandau, Tharandt, Hohenstein, Wolkenstein (86° F.), Lausigk, Grünthal, &c.

The **manufactures** of Saxony are among the most important in the world. They are chiefly pursued in the W., in the neighbourhood of the principal coalfield, the chief centres being Chemnitz and Zwickau. The most important branch is the textile industry, especially the manufacture of cottons at Chemnitz; but linens, woollens (including flannel), hosiery, and jute (at Zittau, &c.) manufactures are all carried on to a large extent. Hosiery is made in all the towns along the base of the Erzgebirge, still to a large extent domestically, though factories are more and more gaining the upper hand. Machinery is largely made at Zwickau and Chemnitz; stone- and earthenware at the same places, as well as at Bautzen and Meissen, the last of which has the Royal 'Dresden' porcelain factory. Among other manufactures are those of glass (Dresden, Radeberg, Bischofswerda, and Karlsfeld), toys, and other wooden wares in the Erzgebirge, and musical instruments in the Voigtland.

The **people** are chiefly Germans and Germanised Slavonians, but there are still about 50,000 Slavonic-speaking Wends in Upper Lusatia. **Education** is as widely diffused and as advanced as in any part of Germany. The university of Leipzig is the second largest in the empire. At Dresden there is an important polytechnical institute, at Freiberg a mining academy, and at Tharandt a school of forestry.

The history of the various regions bearing the name of Saxony, or a cognate name, is too complicated to be briefly summarised. The margraviate of Meissen was acquired in 1127 by Konrad of Wettin, the ancestor of the still reigning house, and may be looked upon as the nucleus of the kingdom. In the 15th century the present prov. of Saxony belonged in the N. (Altmark) to Brandenburg, the remainder chiefly to the archbishopric of Magdeburg, the bishopric of Halberstadt, the county of Mansfeld, and in the S. to the duchy of Saxony, which then included not only the margraviate of Meissen but also a large part of Thuringia. In 1485 two duchies were created by a partition of the terrs. between two brothers, Albert and Ernest, the founders of the Albertine and Ernestine lines; the former receiving the margraviate of Meissen, with the duchy of Saxony proper to the N. (including Wittenberg), and a tract to the N. of Thuringia, W. of the Saale, the latter the Thuringian states. The Albertine branch retained the electoral dignity, and afterwards acquired the title of king, when one of the electors was chosen king of Poland. By the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna (1814–15), after the fall of Napoleon, the Albertine branch lost to Prussia its N. terr., including Wittenberg, as well as the terr. W. of the Saale, but retained the kingly title. See **German Empire,** table.

Saxony, prov., Prussia, the least compact of all the provs. It lies between Hanover on the W. and Brandenburg on the E. and N. of the Thuringian states and the kingdom of Saxony, but is nearly bisected by the duchy of Anhalt and part of Brunswick, the N. section, moreover, surrounding detached portions of Brunswick and Anhalt, the S. section the lower lordships of the two Schwarzburg principalities, while outlying portions of the prov. lie further S., and circles Schleussingen and Ziegenrück in the Thuringian Forest. Total area more than a fourth larger than Wales. The whole prov. is traversed by the Elbe, which forms part of the NE. frontier, and is there joined by the Havel, which forms part of the E. frontier, and in the latitude of the town of Brandenburg is connected with the Elbe by the Plaue Canal. The S. section is also traversed by several important tribs. of the Elbe—the Saale (with its tribs. the Unstrut, Pleisse, and Weisse Elster), the Mulde, and the Schwarze Elster. The Werra partly traverses, partly bounds, the SW. corner of the prov., and the N. section contains the upper part of the Aller, also belonging to the Weser basin. The cap. is Magdeburg, on the Elbe; the prov. is divided into the three govts. (*Regierungsbezirke*) of Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt. The larger half of the prov. belongs to the German lowland, and is well known for its extensive moors—on the left of the Elbe the Drömling, on the Aller, and the Halberstädter Bruch (moor), and on the right the Zeiner Bruch. The Harz Mts. enter on the SW. side; to these belong the highest mountain, the Brocken (3745 ft.), the Rosstrappe, the Auer Mt., with the Joseph's cave (1900 ft.), and the Mansfeld. South of the Harz is the broad valley of the Helme (the Goldene Aue or 'golden meadow'). A part of the Thuringian Forest with the Finster Mt. (3040 ft.) also belongs to the prov. The **lakes** are the small Arend-see in the N. and the still smaller Süsser-see in the S. See also **Salziger See.** The average annual temp. is about 40° F. Annual rfall. on the Harz 56 in., in the lowland 15–20 in. Apart from the moorlands, the soil is very fertile, especially between Magdeburg and Erfurt; about 60 per cent. of the prov. is arable land. The prov. is the chief seat of the cultivation of sugar-beet, and the manufacture of sugar in the German Empire. Other products are cereals, hops, chicory, vines, tobacco. In the mountainous parts there are large forests with plenty of game. On the Elbe there are still, here and there, some beavers to be found. Cattle and sheep rearing are of considerable importance in the prov. The N. portion of the prov. is mainly covered by Quaternary drift, succeeded on the S. by small patches of Tertiary and larger areas of Cretaceous age. The geology of the S. portion is too complicated for description; the Trias is the series most largely developed. At the foot of the Harz there is Zechstein. The mineral treasures are of the greatest importance. Brown coal (lignite) is mined at Weissenfels, Kalbe, Aschersleben, true coal at Wettin, rock-salt and other salts in enormous quantity at Stassfurt (*q.v.*), Erfurt, Schönebeck, Dürrenberg, Halle. At Mansfeld there are also argentiferous copper ores. Iron ores, nickel, alum, marble, clay, and sulphur also occur. Metal and other industries are consequently extensive, especially the manufacture of woollen cloth, chemicals (Stassfurt), cigars, earthenware, manufacture of guns (Suhl), linen, starch, leather, cornbrandy (Nordhausen), machines, besides sugar as already mentioned. There is a dockyard at Buckau (Magdeburg). There is a university at Halle. Since the migration of nations the prov. has been inhabited by Saxons, who were Christianised by Charlemagne and Henry I. The northern part of the prov., 'Altmark,' already belonged to Brandenburg in 1415; in 1648 Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and Mansfeld were added. In 1803 Erfurt, Eichsfeld, and Mühlhausen were added to the Brandenburg (now Prussian) terr., and the prov. attained its present dimensions in 1815. See **German Empire,** table, and **Saxony,** kingdom (History).

Saxstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. NW. Framlingham, P.O. (**Saxtead**). P. <500. See **Framlingham.**

Saxthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10 m. SW. Cromer, with a stn. (**Corpusty and Saxthorpe**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PM.O. P. <500.

Saxton, vil., U.S., Missouri, Buchanan co., 4 m. ESE. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Saxton with Scarthingwell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 11 m. E. by N. Leeds, 2½ m. NNW. Sherburn stn., P.O. P. <500.

Saxton's River, vil., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on Saxton's R., 3 m. W. Bellows Falls. P. <1500.

Say ('river'), tn., central Sudan, on r. bk. of the Niger, in about 13° 5′ N. Caravans cross the Niger here, where the river is only 3610 ft. or 3940 ft. wide, and where the banks are not steep. P. 8000.

Sayada, small seapt., Turkey in Europe, one of the ports of Yanina.

Sayang, or **Shayang,** tn., China, Hupe, 120 m. W. by N. Hankow. P. 50,000–60,000 (Michaelis). P. 5000.

Sayang, tn., China, Yünnan, 60 m. SW. Tali-fu.

Sayan Mountains, an extensive system of mountains on the frontier between E. Siberia and NW. Mongolia, 90°–106° E. Great confusion prevails still as to the structure of the whole system, and many different mountain ridges are comprised under this general denomination. As a rule, the name of Sayans is applied to the border ridge of the High Plateau of E. Asia in NW. Mongolia, *i.e.*, W. of the Yenisei, where it appears as a continuation of the Sailughem ridge of the **Altai.** The name of Erghik-Targak Taiga is given both to its further continuation in a NE. direction between the Us and the upper Yenisei (Bei-khem), and to the slopes of the High Plateau towards the Uda, Iya, and Oka Rivs.; while the name of Sayan reappears again in the border ridge of the High Plateau from Lake Kosogol to Lake Baikal, which might be considered as the Sayan proper until it receives a separate name. In this last part, which is best known, the Sayan Mts. rise gently above the plateau and slope abruptly northwards; their peaks, consisting of granites and metamorphic slates, are generally rounded, and attain 11,450 ft. in the snow-clad Munku-Sardyk, and from 7000–9000 ft. elsewhere, joining the 9000 ft. high Khamaraban at the SW. extremity of Lake Baikal. A wide belt of alpine regions, consisting of several parallel, yet unnamed, ridges fringes the Sayans on the N., the Oya ridge in the basin of the Yenisei, and the Tunka, Kitoi, and Byelaya Alps

in the basin of the Angara. Volcanic rocks and ejections of lava are widely spread in the Sayan border ridge.

Sayanskaya, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, dist. and 67 m. S. Minusinsk, on r. bk. Yenisei, where it issues from the mountains into the plains. P. <1000.

Sayayo, dist., Spain, prov. Zamora, between the Douro and its l. bk. trib. the Tormes, which latter separates it from the prov. Salamanca, and the former from the Portuguese prov. Traz os Montes.

Saybrook, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., on the coast, 15 m. WSW. New London; is a summer resort. P. < 1500. **Old Saybrook,** adjoining town, P. <1500.

Saybrook, vil., U.S., Illinois, McLean co., 59 m. ESE. Peoria. P. <1500.

Saybusch, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 42 m. SW. Cracow. P. <5000.

Sayda, or **Sayda in Sachsen,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 13½ m. S. by E. Freiberg. P. <2000.

Sayer, group of islets, Indian Ocean, S. of Mergui Is., 44 m. from the Malay Penin.

Sayers Common, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, in ancient par. of Hurstpierpoint. P. <500.

Sáyla, tn., India, Gujarat, cap. Sáyla state, 70 m. W. by N. Cambay. P. (1881) 6500.

Sayn, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 5½ m. NNE. Koblenz, on riv. Sayn; iron mined. P. (comm.) <3000.

Saypan, isl., Pacific. See **Seypan.**

Sayre, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co., on the W. Branch of the Susquehanna R., 59 m. NW. Scranton; has locomotive and car repair shops. P. <1500.

Sayreville, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., at the head of the estuary of Raritan R., 22 m. SSW. Newark; trade in fire-bricks and fire-clay. P. <1500.

Sayula, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 70 m. SSW. Guadaljara. P. 12,000.

Sayville, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., Long I., 48 m. E. Brooklyn. P. <2000.

Sayyidwala, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Montgomery, 57 m. SW. by W. Lahore. P. <3000.

Sazawa, tn., Austria. See **Sasau.**

Sazawa, or **Sasau,** riv., Austria, Bohemia; has its source in a small lake on the Moravian frontier, flows 6 m. SSE., thereafter WNW., passing Deutsch-Brod, and enters the Moldau opposite Dawle, 12 m. S. Prague, after a tortuous course of more than 115 m. Area of basin, 1682 sq. m.

Sba, or **Sebah,** oasis, French Sahara, about 30 m. N. Tamentit; saltpetre extracted. P. <2000.

Sbeitla, the ancient *Sufetula,* or *Suffetula,* site of ruins, Tunis, on riv. Menasser, 64 m. SW. by W. Kairwan; contains the greatest number of Roman ruins in Tunis; has several springs.

Sbiba, the ancient *Sufes,* or *Colonia Sufetanæ,* site of Roman ruins, in the S. of Tunis, 62 m. WSW. Kairwan, and 18½ m. N. Sbeitla.

Scackleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 14 m. N. by E. York, 2½ m. SW. by S. Hovingham stn. P. <250.

Scaddy, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 3 m. from Downpatrick stn.

Scaër, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimperlé, 25 m. NW. Lorient. P. <2000.

Scafati, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, on the Sarno, 6 m. W. Nocera; manufactures powder, and cotton and linen textiles; dyeing and printing of cotton goods. P. 8200.

Sca Fell, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 11½ m. SSW. Keswick, E. of the upper end of Wast Water; having two summits, respectively 3210 and 3162 ft. in height. Scafell Pike lies NE., separated from Scafell by a deep chasm called the Mickledore, is the highest point in England, and is an Ordnance trigonometrical stn.

Scafell, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 2 m. W. Newtown.

Scaftworth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 9⅝ m. SE. by S. Doncaster, 1 m. SE. Bawtry stn. P. <250.

Scagglethorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. SW. by W. Scarborough, 3 m. E. Malton, 2 m. N. Settrington stn. P. <250.

Scala, Italian, 'landing-place.'

Scala, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. W. Salerno; has a cathedral. An important fortress in the Middle Ages. P. <2000.

Scalabis, tn., Portugal. See **Santarem.**

Scala Nuova, seapt., Asia Minor. See **Kush Adasi.**

Scalby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 2 m. NW. Scarborough, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Scalby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6 m. E. Howden. P. <250.

Scald Hill, mt., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 14 m. SE. by E. Kelso. Height, 2676 ft.

Scaldis, riv., France. See **Scheldt.**

Scald Law, hill, Scot., Midlothian. See **Pentland Hills.**

Scaldwell, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. WNW. Wellingborough, 2 m. ENE. Brixworth stn., P.O. P. <500.

Scale, or *skali,* Scandinavian; Scotch, *sheal, shealing, sheil,* or *sheiling,* 'a hut,' or 'shed'; *e.g.,* Scalby, 'hut town'; Scalloway, 'the huts on the bay'; Galashiels, 'the huts on the river Gala.'

Scalea, comm., on the W. ct. of Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 57 m. S. Potenza. P. <2000.

Scaleby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Carlisle, 4 m. E. by S. Lyneside stn., P.O. P. <500.

Scale Force, waterfall, Eng., Cumberland, on W. side of Crummock Water, 9 m. SW. Keswick; makes a sheer leap of over 100 ft.

Scales, Eng. See **Newton with Scales.**

Scales, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Aldingham par., 4 m. SW. Ulverston; iron-works in vicinity.

Scales Tarn, lake, Eng., Cumberland, on N. side of Saddleback, 6 m. NE. Keswick.

Scaletta, mt., Switzd., cant. Grisons, about 20 m. SE. Chur. Alt. 9310 ft.

Scaletta Pass. See **Apennines, C.**

Scalford, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3½ m. N. by E. Melton Mowbray, on the G. N. & L. & NW. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <750.

Scalino Pizzo, mt., Italy, Lombardy, in the Rhætian Alps, prov. Sondrio or Valteline, 9½ m. NNE. Sondrio. Alt. 10,925 ft.

Scallastle Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in the E. of Mull I., in 56° 29′–30′ N.

Scalloway, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Tingwall par., on the W. ct., at the head of Scalloway Bay, 5 m. W. by S. Lerwick; has a good harbour and important fisheries. PMT.O. P. <750.

Scalp, The, sandbank, in the Wash, Eng., at the mouth of the Witham.

Scalpa, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, Harris par., at entrance of E. Loch Tarbert. Length 1½ m., by 2⅜ m. broad. P. 517.

Scalpa Flow, Scot. See **Scapa Flow.**

Scalpay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Inner Hebrides, separated from the E. ct. of Skye I. by Scalpay Sound, PMT.O. Length 4 m., by 3 m. broad. P. 49.

Scalpay Sound, or **Loch na Cairidh,** Scot., Inner Hebrides, between Skye and Scalpay Is.; abounds in oysters.

Scalp Mountain, Ire., in the NE. of co. Donegal, 7 m. N. by W. Londonderry. Height, 1589 ft.

Scalthwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton in the Hay, par., Eng., Westmorland, 4 m. E. Kendal. P. <750.

Scamadale, Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W., drained W. by riv. Euchar into Loch Feochan. Alt. 221 ft.

Scamander, small riv., on the E. ct. of Tasmania, in about 40° 25′ S.; silver mined in its valley.

Scamblesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 7 m. SW. by S. Louth, 3 m. SE. Donington on Bain stn., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Scamblesby with Cawkwell**) P. <500.

Scaminum, seapt., Syria. See **Haifa.**

Scammonden, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. W. Huddersfield. P. <500.

Scampston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14 m. SW. by W. Scarborough, 5 m. ENE. Malton, 1 m. E. by N. Rillington Junction. P. <250.

Scampton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 5½ m. N. by W. Lincoln, 4½ m. NE. Saxilby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Scandale, glen, Eng., Westmorland, between Stock Gill Valley and Rydal.

Scandale Fell, hill, Eng., Westmorland, 3½ m. N. Ambleside. Alt. 2155 ft.

Scandia, vil., U.S., Kansas, Republic co., 126 m. WNW. Topeka, on the Republican R. P. <1500.

Scandiano, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 8 m. SSE. Reggio; has sulphurous springs, and deposits of sulphur. Birthplace of Matteo Bojardo, author of *Orlando Innamorato,* died 1494, and of the naturalist Spallanzani, died 1799. P. <2000.

Scandicci, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 3½ m. W. Florence. P. <2000.

Scandinavia, a geographical, or rather an ethnographical term, comprehending in the wide sense Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. In the narrower sense it is confined to the peninsula of Norway and Sweden.

Scanfs, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 10 m. NE. by N. St. Moritz, on l. bk. Inn in the Upper Engadine. Alt. 5415 ft. P. <2000.

Scania, or **Skåne,** the S. part of Sweden, equivalent to the two provs. of Malmö and Christianstad. From the earliest times down to 1658 it was alternately in the possession of Sweden and Denmark.

Scaniport, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 4 m. from Inverness.

Scano di Montiferro, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 36 m. S. Sassari. P. <3000.

Scanno, comm., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 34 m SSW. Chieti. P. <3000.

Scansano, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 43 m. S. Siena. P.<2000.

Scapa, or **Scalpa Flow,** sea basin, Scot., Orkney Is., nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy, and containing many small islands. Length, 15 m.; breadth, 8 m.

Scapa Bay, Scot., Orkney, a NE. inlet of Scapa Flow, 1½ m. broad at entrance, 2¼ m. long.

Scar, The, sandbank, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the W. of Loch Ryan, in 54° 57′–59′ N.

Scaraben, mt., Scot., Caithness, in the S., 23 m. SW. Wick. Alt. 2054 ft.

Scarawalsh, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Wexford.

Scarba, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., N. of Jura, in 56° 9′–12′ N. Scarba Sound separates Scarba on the NE. from Luing I. Length and breadth 3 m. each. Alt. 1500 ft. P. 9.

Scarboro', tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 6 m. SW. Portland. Scarboro' Beach is a favourite bathing place. P.<2000.

Scarborough, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 9½ m. NE. by E. Toronto. P.<1500. **Scarborough Junction,** 4 m. to the SW. by W.

Scarborough, parl. and mun. bor., par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 37 m. NE. York, in the diocese of York, on the coast, with terminal station of three branches of NE. R. Built on a fine bay with castle-rock on N. and 'Oliver's Mount' behind, and a bridge 75 ft. high over a picturesque gorge, this 'Queen of the Watering-Places' has long been favoured by tourists, attracted by its sands as well as by the scenery. The castle, once a Norman keep, then a royal fortress, gave name to the town, *Scaur-burg,* 'fort on the rock.' The tidal harbour (1732–1850), with lighthouse and floating dock, is enclosed by three piers. There is besides 'a promenade pier,' quayage of harbour 4050 ft.; depth 13 ft. at high water ordinary springs, at low water dry; floating-dock 90 ft. long. Besides the cliff bridge (414 ft. long), there is a viaduct spanning the ravine. There are a market-hall, an extensive aquarium, a museum, &c. Industries, fisheries, coasting-trade, jet-manufacture. About 2½ m. SE. of the town is Cornelian Bay, so called on account of the cornelians found here along with jaspers, moss-agates, &c., on the beach. P. mun. bor. (1801) 6700; (1851) 12,900; (1871) 24,300; (1891) 33,800.

Scarborough, seapt. tn., W. Indies, on the SE. ct. of Tobago I. No bar, but in a bay well sheltered from prevailing winds; depth available in port, 6–10 fathoms. P.<2000.

Scarcies, two rivs., W. ct. of Africa, rise near the S. frontier of Futa Jallon, and flow SW., almost parallel to each other, into the Atlantic by a common estuary, in 8° 50′–56′ N. The Great Scarcies, the most northerly, is 155 m. long; the Little Scarcies, in spite of its name, is much longer.

Scarcliff, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 5½ m. NNW. Mansfield, 2½ m. WNW. Shirebrook stn., P.O. (**Scarcliffe**). P.<1500.

Scarcroft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6 m. NE. Leeds, 1½ m. W. by N. of its stn. (**Thorner and Scarcroft**) on the NE. R., PT.O. P.<500.

Scardana, tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, 33 m. NW. Spalato; seat of a bishop. P.<2000.

Scardaune, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 3 m. from Ballindine, 5 m. from Claremorris stn.

Scarffskerry Point, cape, Scot., Caithness, on the N. ct., 3° 17′ W., PMT.O. (**Scarfskerry**).

Scarf Gap, mountain pass, Eng., Cumberland, from head of Ennerdale to head of Buttermere.

Scargill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 9½ m. NW. Richmond, on the Greta, 4 m. S. Barnard Castle stn.; has a lead-mine. 5170 ac. P.<250.

Scariff, or **Scarriff,** isl., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Kerry, in 10° 15′ W.

Scario, port, Italy. See **San Giovanni a Piro.**

Scarisbrick, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NW. Ormskirk, P.O.; 8397 ac. P.<2500.

Scarle, North, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 8 m. W. by S. Lincoln, 2½ m. NNW. Swinderby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Scarle, South, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. NNE. Newark, 1 m. W. Swinderby stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**S. Scarle with Girton and Besthorpe**) P.<750.

Scarlet Point, cape, on the S. ct. of the Isle of Man, 1½ m. SW. Castletown.

Scarning, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. W. by N. Norwich, 2½ m. WSW. E. Dereham, 1½ m. ESE. Wendling stn., P.O. P.<750.

Scar Nose, cape, Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., in 2° 51′ W.

Scarp, or **Scarpa,** isl., Scot., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, par. and ½ m. NW. Harris; is a rocky mountain of gneiss. Length, 3 m.; alt. 1000 ft. P. 143.

Scarpanto, isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Kerpe.**

Scarpe, riv., France, deps. Pas-de-Calais and Nord, rises on the plateau of Artois, flows ESE. past Arras; canalised here, it turns NE. past Douai, and finally joins the Scheldt near the Belgian frontier. Length, 62 m.; area of basin, 420 sq. m.

Scarperia, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 17 m. N. by E. Florence. P.<5000.

Scarriff, tn., Ire., NE. co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 8 m. NNW. Killaloe, PMT.O. P.<750.

Scarriff, isl., Ire. See **Scariff.**

Scarrington, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 10 m. E. by N. Nottingham, 1½ m. NNW. Aslockton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Scarrington with Aslocton**) P.<750.

Scarsdale, mun. tn., Victoria, Grenville co., 16 m. SW. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Scart, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Bantry.

Scartaglin, tnld., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, 13½ m. ESE. Tralee, 4 m. from Castleisland stn., P.O. (**Scartaglen**). P.<250.

Scarthingwell, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Saxton par., 4 m. S. Tadcaster. See **Saxton with Scarthingwell.**

Scartho, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 3 m. S. by W. and included in the parl. bor. of Grimsby, 1½ m. NW. Waltham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Scarty Head, cape, Scot., Wigtownshire, on the W. ct., in 54° 47½′ N.

Scarva, electoral div., Ire., Down, dist. Loughbrickland, P.O.

Scarva Junction, rly. stn., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Lower Orior, 7 m. SSE. Portadown, on the G. N. (Ire.) R.

Scarweather Sands. See **Skerrweather Sands.**

Scatari Island, isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I. and co. off the E. ct., in 46° N.

Scatterbreak Channel, NE. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is.

Scattery Island, Ire., off S. ct. co. Clare, in riv. Shannon, in 9° 31′ W.

Scavaig, Loch, inlet, Scot., in the S. of the isl. of Skye, in 6° 8′–11′ W.

Scaven, Loch, or **Loch Sgamhain,** lake, Scot., Ross-shire, in the middle, drained WSW. by riv. Carron. Alt. 491 ft.

Scawby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 14 m. NE. Gainsborough, 2½ m. WSW. Brigg, 1 m. N. by W. of its stn. (**Scawby and Hibaldston**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Scawton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SW. of the Whitby div., 17 m. ENE. Ripon, 4 m. N. by E. Coxwold stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Scawton with Cold Kirby**) P.<500.

Scaynes Hill, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Lindfield, Sussex.

Sceaux, tn., France, dep. Seine, cap. arr., 6 m. SSW. Notre Dame, Paris; seat of the Lakanal lyceum; has a large park, the only remains of the celebrated castle built by Perrault for Colbert. The poet Florian died here, 1794. P.<4000.

Scerni, comm., Italy, prov. Chieti, 8 m. W. Vasto. P.<5000.

Scesaplana. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 3** (*a*).

Scethrog, P.O., Wales, Brecknockshire, 4½ m. SE. by E. Brecknock, 1½ m. NW. Talybont stn.

Scey-sur-Saône et St. Albin, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, 31 m. N. Besançon, arr. and 10 m. WNW. Vesoul. P.<2000.

Schaakswitte, vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, on the Kurisches Haff, 17 m. NNE. Königsberg. P.<2000.

Schaal See, lake, Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 3½ m. SSE. Ratzeburg, on borders of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Length, 9½ m.

Schächen-thal, narrow and fertile valley, Switzd., cant. Uri, through which passes the Schächenbach, trib. of the Reuss, forming here the Stäubi waterfall.

Schaefferstown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 8 m. ESE. Lebanon, 20 m. W. by S. Reading. P.<1500.

Schaerbeek, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, N. suburb of Brussels (*q.v.*). P. 50,500.

Schafberg, isolated mt., Austria, Salzburg, between Lake Atter on the N., Lake Sankt Wolfgang on the S., and the Mond-see on the NW. Alt. 5845 ft.

Schafberg, mt., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, near Rosswangen, connected by a natural bridge with the Wentzelstein.

Schaffen, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 19 m. ENE. Louvain. P.<3000.

Schaffhausen, in French **Schaffhouse,** cant., Switzd., in the N., on r. bk. of the Rhine, surrounded by the gd.-duchy of Baden, excepting a portion of the S. frontier, is divided into three parts, one principal part, and two isolated portions, one to the E. facing Thurgau on the opposite bank of the Rhine, the other to the SW., nearly surrounded by Zürich. The canton is traversed SW. to NE. by the Jura Mts. The fertile dist., called the Klettgau, 1300–1650 ft. in alt., lies to the SW.; highest point, the Hohe Randen, is 3000 ft. in alt. Forests, vineyards, orchards, and corn-fields occupy most of the surface. Cattle-breeding is a principal industry; important fisheries in the Rhine, especially of salmon. The water of the Rhine is used as a motive power; manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements, iron-founding, household utensils, surgical instruments, ribbons, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, carriages, and guns. The

inhabitants speak German, and are mostly Protestants. The government is a representative democracy; legislative power is confided to a council, with direct referendum, elected by the people, one member for every 500 persons; executive power is in the hands of a council of five. Public education is very advanced; it is obligatory and gratuitous. The Roman road to Ratisbon passed through the Klettgau to Schaffhausen (*Scaphusa*), which derives its name from the vessels which landed here. In 1501 Schaffhausen was admitted into the Swiss Confederation, and made a canton in 1798. During the Thirty Years' War the Imperial and Protestant troops did an immense amount of damage here. See **Switzerland,** table.

Schaffhausen, tn., Switzd., cap. cant. Schaffhausen, 14 m. NNW. Winterthur; manufactures silk and cotton goods, wrought steel wares, files, iron wire, railway requisites, furniture, earthenware, tiles, and tobacco. The famous falls of the Rhine, 1 m. above, are used for industrial purposes. The town, which preserves the characteristics of the Middle Ages, is overlooked by the curious fortress of Unoth, or Munoth, dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. Schaffhausen was made an imperial free city in the 12th century; it has a cathedral, the oldest church in Switzd., built 1104. Birthplace of the historian Johannes von Müller (1752–1809). Alt. 1330 ft. Annual rfall. (12 yrs.), 39.96 in. P. 12,400.

Schafstedt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 11 m. SW. Halle, circle Merseburg. P. <3000.

Schagen, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 12 m. S. Helder. P. <4000.

Schaghticoke, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co. P. <1500.

Schaidt, vil., Ger., Bavaria, Palatinate of the Rhine, 17½ m. SW. Germersheim; iron mined. P. <2000.

Schalfick, valley, Switzd. See **Schanfigg.**

Schalke, manufacturing tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, 5 m. NNE. Essen; has manufactures of machinery, wire, iron-wares, chemicals, &c.; has also coal-mines. P. (1871) <4000; (1890) 13,300.

Schams, part of the Hinter-Rhine valley, Switzd., cant. Grisons, above the famous pass of the Via Mala; lead, silver, and iron mined. Alt. 3050–3220 ft.

Schanck, cape, Victoria, in Bass's Strait, between Port Phillip and Western Port, in 144° 54′ E.

Schandau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, circle and 20 m. SE. by E. Dresden, 5 m. from the German frontier. Schandau is the centre of 'Saxon Switzerland.' Has sandstone quarries. P. <4000.

Schanfigg, or **Schalfick,** valley, Switzd., cant. Grisons, joining the Rhine valley at Chur, watered by the Plessur, and of a wild aspect.

Schantz, isls., Pacific. See **Wotthо.**

Scharans, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 9 m. SSW. Chur. Alt. 2550 ft. P. <2000.

Schärding, tn., Upper Austria, on the Inn, 49 m. NNE. Salzburg; has granite quarries. P. <4000.

Scharley, mining colony, Prussia. See **Deutsch-Piekar.**

Scharmbeck, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Osterholz, 11 m. N. Bremen. P. <3000.

Scharmützel See, lake, Prussia, Brandenburg. See **Storkower Canal.**

Scharnitz, pass, Austria, Tirol, NW. Innsbruck, connecting the valleys of the Isar and the Inn.

Schässburg (Ger., in Hungarian **Segesvar**), tn., Hungary, cap. co. Nagy Küküllö, 41 m. NE. by E. Hermannstadt; manufactures linen and woollen goods. Contains a college and collection of antiquities. Scene of the defeat of Hungarian insurgents, under Bem, by Russian troops, July 31, 1849, when Petöfi, the Hungarian poet, was among the slain. P. 9600.

Schattau, tn., Austria, Moravia, 4½ m. SSW. Znaim. P. <2000.

Schatzlar, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 7 m. N. Trautenau. P. <3000.

Schauenberg, mineral baths, Switzd., cant. Basel, near Liestal.

Schaumburg-Lippe, princip. of the German Empire, somewhat smaller than the English co. of Rutland, surrounded by territory belonging to the Prussian provs. of Westphalia, Hanover, and Hesse-Nassau; physically belonging partly to the N. German plain and partly to the highland region, and possessing in the latter region productive coal-mines—near Bückeburg, the cap. P. (1890) 39,200. See **German Empire,** table.

Schedewitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau. P. 6100.

Scheemda, comm., Holland, prov. and 17 m. E. by S. Groningen. P. 5300.

Scheibbs, comm., Lower Austria, 24 m. SW. Sankt Pölten, centre of the iron industry of Lower Austria. P. <2000.

Scheibe, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 18½ m. SW. by S. Görlitz. P. <2000.

Scheibenberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 20 m. S. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Scheideck, or **Scheidegg, Great** (or **Hasli-**), pass, Switzd., cant. Bern, between the valley of Grindelwald and the Haslithal, N. of the Wetterhorn. Alt. 6434 ft.

Scheideck, Little (or **Wengern**), important pass (6788 ft. high), between the Grindelwald valley and the valley of Lauterbrunnen, S. of the Wengern Alp.

Scheidt, vil., Prussia, in S. of Rhine Prov., govt. Trier (Trèves), circle Saarbrücken. P. <3000.

Scheldt, Flemish **Schelde,** French **Escaut,** ancient *Scaldis*, riv., France and Belgium, rises in the French dep. Aisne, flows mostly NE. through the dep. Nord, passing Cambrai and the Belgian provs. Hainaut and E. Flanders, to Antwerp, where it turns NW. and enters the North Sea in the Dutch prov. Zeeland. Formerly it entered the sea by two mouths, the E. and W. Scheldt, which enclosed the two isls. of Beveland and Walcheren, but since these islands have been connected with each other and the mainland by railway embankments, the northern channel, though still bearing the name of East Scheldt (Ooster-Schelde), is no longer a mouth of the river, which enters the sea only by the southern channel or so-called West Scheldt (Wester-Schelde) Hond (Hont, or Honte). Total course 270 m., navigable 210 m. (to Cambrai), and for large sea-going ships to Antwerp (*q.v.*). In its lower part it traverses a flat country, and its banks are fenced by dykes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, and Durme from the W., Dender and Rupel from the E. It is connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, Loire, and the principal cities and towns of Belgium.

Scheles, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 21 m. N. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Schelklingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 12 m. W. by S. Ulm. P. <2000.

Schell City, vil., U.S., Missouri, Vernon co., 81 m. S. by E. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Schellebelle, vil., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Dendermonde, 8 m. ESE. Ghent, on the r. bk. of the Scheldt. P. (comm.) <3000.

Schellenberg, or **Schellenberg in Sachsen,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 8 m. E. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Schelling, tn., Netherlands. See **Ter-Schelling.**

Schellingsfelde, suburb of Danzig. P. <3000.

Schemnitz, Hungarian **Selmecz-és-Bélabánya** (that is, Schemnitz and Dilln, Dilln or Bélabánya lying about 3 m. NE. of Schemnitz proper, but included in same municip.), free city, Hungary, co. Hont, 66 m. N. Budapest, picturesquely situated in a mountain hollow about 10 m. E. and S. of the Gran; it lies amidst a mass of trachyte—such as ores of the precious metals, as well as of lead and copper, are associated with throughout Hungary—and owes its importance to its having been for centuries the chief seat of silver-mining in the region. The town existed as early as the 8th century, and its mining rights are mentioned as already old about the middle of the 13th century. The silver-mines are almost entirely in the hands of the state; the production has of late years declined. Gold and iron are also mined to a smaller extent. Among its remains of an earlier period are ruins of a 13th century castle. The town now possesses an Academy of Mines, and an Academy of Forestry, as well as a College of Piarists. To the N. are the thermal springs of Vihnye, and still further N. those of Szkleno. Alt. 1950 ft. P. (1869) 14,000; (1890) 15,300.

Schenectady (sken-ek'ta-di), city, U.S., New York, cap. Schenectady co., on the Mohawk and the Erie Canal, 16 m. WNW. Troy. Seat of Union College, founded 1785, and contains a state armoury. Manufactures include large locomotive and agricultural works, the Edison electric works, &c. One of the oldest settlements in the state, founded 1661. The first passenger railway in the U.S. was that between Schenectady and Albany, opened in 1831. P. (1850) 9000; (1870) 11,000; (1880) 13,700; (1890) 19,900.

Schenevus, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., on Schenevus R., 67 m. W. by S. Albany by rail. P. <1500.

Schengen, vil., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Moselle, 14 m. SE. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Scheppmansdorf, vil., S. Africa. See **Rooibank.**

Scherpenheuvel, comm., Belgium. See **Montaigu.**

Scherweiler, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Schlestadt, 15½ m. N. by E. Kolmar; manufactures pasteboard and packing paper. Petroleum spring. P. <3000.

Scherzligen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 1½ m. S. by E. Thun, at the outlet of Lake Thun.

Scheveningen, ct. tn. and watering-place, Holland, prov. S. Holland, on W. ct., 1 m. NW. The Hague. Scheveningen is a country and bathing resort of The Hague, with which it is connected by two roads; one, the 'Oude Weg' ('Old Road') of the 17th century, bordered by fine trees. Both this and the New Road are traversed by tramways. The town is visited during the season by about 20,000 persons; its beach is one of the finest on the North Sea. In 1570 the W. part of the town was engulfed by an inundation. A naval battle, between the Dutch, under De Ruyter, and the allied fleets of France and England, was fought off Scheveningen, 1673. P. 18,000.

Schidlitz, suburb of Danzig, Prussia. P. <3000.

Schiedam, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the r. bk. of the Nieuwe Maas, 4 m. W. Rotterdam. Schiedam is the chief centre of the manufacture of 'Hollands' (gin). Other industries are manufacture of white-lead, rope-walks, and iron-works. Schiedam is an outer port of Rotterdam, and starting-point for the herring fisheries. Imports cereals for distilling; exports spirits, butter, and cheese. P. 25,500.

Schiefbahn, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gladbach, 6 m. NE. München-Gladbach; manufactures silk and velvet. P. < 3000.

Schiefergebirge ('slate mountains'), mt. region, W. Ger., covers the S. of Westphalia, a large part of Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Ardennes (Belgium) in the SW. The Rhine, between Bingen and Bonn, divides it into two nearly equal parts; the E. part contains the Sauerland Mts., the Westerwald, the Siebengebirge, and the Taunus; the W. portion has the Eifel, the Hohe Venn, and the mountains of Saarbrücken. The E. part of the Eifel has numerous volcanic rocks; the Taunus and the Eifel have important mineral springs, and the Westerwald contains iron.

Schiehallion, mt., Scot., in the N. of W. Perthshire, 9½ m. WNW. Aberfeldy. Alt. 3547 ft.

Schieranco, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 10 m. SSW. Domodossola, in the Val Antrona; sulphureous iron and auriferous and argentiferous quartz mined. P. < 2000.

Schiermonnikoog, isl., Holland, in the North Sea, prov. Friesland, about 8 m. long by 1-3 m. broad; lighthouse. P. < 2000.

Schiers, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 9 m. E. by S. Ragatz, in the Prättigau. Alt. 2210 ft. P. < 2000.

Schierstein, vil., Prussia, circle Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. P. < 3000.

Schiffbek, vil., Prussia, govt. Schleswig, circle Stormarn, on the Bille. P. < 4000.

Schifferstadt, tn., Ger., Bavaria, Palatinate of the Rhine, 6 m. NW. Spires, on the Rehbach: railway junction. P. < 5000.

Schiffweiler, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 2½ m. SW. Ottweiler; coal and iron mined. P. < 4000.

Schijndel, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 7½ m. SE. Bois le Duc; manufactures wooden shoes. P. (comm.) 5500.

Schildberg, tn., Austria, Moravia, 34 m. NW. Olmütz. P. < 2000.

Schildberg, or **Schildberg in Posen,** tn., Prussia, in the SE. of Posen, 43 m. NE. by E. Breslau (Silesia), circle Schildberg, the cap. of which is Kempen. P. < 4000.

Schildesche, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 27 m. SE. by S. Osnabrück, circle and 2½ m. NNE. Bielefeld. P. < 5000.

Schiltag, tn., Ger., Bavaria, circle Offenberg, in a valley of the Black Forest. P. < 2000.

Schiltern, vil., Austria, Moravia, 11 m. WNW. Znaim. P. < 2000.

Schiltigheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 1½ m. N. Strassburg; scene of the victory of Julian (afterwards the emperor 'Julian the Apostate') over the Alemanni in 357 A.D. P. (1846) < 4000; (1890) 7700.

Schimitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Brünn. P. < 5000.

Schinkel, vil., Prussia, govt. and circle Osnabrück. P. < 4000.

Schinznach, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 3½ m. SW. Brugg, on the Aar; frequented for its thermal sulphur spring and baths. P. < 2000.

Schio, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. NW. by N. Vicenza; one of the chief manufacturing centres of Italy. Has dyeing of woollen textiles. P. 9900.

Schippenbeil, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Friedland, 37 m. SE. by S. Königsberg. P. < 3000.

Schirgiswalde, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 7½ m. S. Bautzen. P. < 4000.

Schirmeck, tn., Ger., Lower Alsace, in the Steinthal (Breusch Valley), circle Molsheim, 26 m. W. by S. Strassburg. P. < 2000.

Schirnding, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, near Wunsiedel; iron mined. P. < 2000.

Schivelbein, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circle Köslin, 29 m. S. by E. Kolberg; birthplace of the physiologist and anthropologist Virchow (1821). P. (1816) < 2000; (1890) 5900.

Schiza, isl., Greece. See **Skhiza.**

Schkeuditz, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on riv. Elster, circle Merseburg, 8 m. WNW. Leipzig. P. 5000.

Schkortleben, vil., Prussia, Saxony, govt. Merseburg, circle Weissenfels; coal mined. P. < 2000.

Schlackenwald, tn., Austria. See **Schlaggenwald.**

Schlackenwerth, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 7 m. NNE. Karlsbad. P. < 3000.

Schladebach, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 5½ m. SE. Merseburg; lignite mines, probably the deepest in the world (5735 ft. in 1890). Observations show that the temperature increases 1° to 117.13 ft. in depth. P. < 2000.

Schladen, or **Schladen in Hanover,** vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Liebenburg, 9 m. S. Wolfenbüttel. P. < 3000.

Schladming, vil., Austria, Styria, 10 m. WSW. Gröbming, on r. bk. of the Enns; manufactures vitriol and saltpetre; copper mined. P. < 2000.

Schlaggenwald, or **Schlackenwald,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 6½ m. SSW. Karlsbad; manufactures porcelain, sulphuric acid, and sewing cotton; coal, iron, lead, and tin mined. P. < 5000.

Schlan, or **Slane,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. NW. by W Prague; coal-mines. The health resort of Sternberg is near. P. 9100.

Schlangenbad (Ger., 'snake bath'), watering-place, Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, circle Untertaunus, govt. Wiesbaden; has eight thermal springs of 78°-89° F. P. < 2000.

Schlanstedt, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Oschersleben, 9 m. N. by W. Halberstadt. P. < 3000.

Schlapanitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Brünn. P. < 3000.

Schlawe, or **Schlawe in Pommern,** tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Wipper R., circle Köslin, 46 m. E. by N. Kolberg. P. 5300.

Schlebusch, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Solingen, 16 m. S. by W. Elberfeld. P. < 3000.

Schlegel, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neurode, 45 m. SSW. Breslau. P. < 3000.

Schlei, Schley, or **Slie,** narrow inlet, Prussia, on the E. side of Schleswig-Holstein, with the town of Schleswig near its head, 25 m. long.

Schleiden, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 24 m. SE. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. < 2000.

Schleidweiler, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier (Trèves), near Gerolstein; iron mined. P. < 2000.

Schleitheim, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. WNW. Schaffhausen. Alt. 1570 ft. P. < 3000.

Schleiz, tn., Ger., princip. Reuss, younger line, in the Wiesenthal, 58 m. SSW. Leipzig, 16 m. WNW. Plauen (Saxony).

Schlesien, prov., Prussia. See **Silesia.**

Schlestadt. See **Schlettstadt.**

Schleswig, tn. and seapt., Prussia, cap. prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle and 18 m. S. by E. Flensburg, near the head of the Schlei (inlet). An important seat of trade as early as 800. P. 13,900; comm. P. 15,000.

Schleswig-Holstein, prov., in the NW. of Prussia, somewhat smaller than Wales, lying S. of the mainland of Denmark, between the North Sea and the Baltic, including, besides the terr. on the mainland, the isls. of Röm, Sylt, Föhr, Amrum, Pellworm, and Nordstrand, the smaller islands, known as the Halligen, between Föhr and Pellworm and Nordstrand, Heligoland in the North Sea, and the islands of Alsen and Fehmarn in the Baltic. Most of these islands are embanked. The whole terr. belongs to the N. German plain, the western parts lying very low, the tracts along the W. ct., 4-14 m. wide, being even below sea-level; originally uninhabitable marsh-lands, protected against the sea, and thus reclaimed for agriculture, like the western provs. of the Netherlands, by embankments or dykes (25 ft. high from the heights of Blankenese, on the Elbe, a little below Hamburg, to Hoyer, in 54° 58′ N.). [See the maps indicating the progress of reclamation in the portion between the Eider and Elbe in *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1891, plate 8.] The E. ct. is indented by long and mostly deep inlets, forming excellent harbours (the shallowest, the Hadersleben Föhrde, less than 16 ft.). The W. ct. is bordered by mud-flats (*Watten*), exposed at low tide, but intersected by deeper channels between the islands. One of these channels, the Lister Tief (33 ft. at low water), lies to the S. of Röm, and another, the Hoyer Tief, branching from this, reaches to about 3 m. from the mainland, E. of the N. part of Sylt. The construction of harbours, connected with the mainland by railway embankments at the head of these channels, has accordingly been proposed. The principal **rivers** are the Elbe, which bounds the prov. on the SW. for 62 m. (tribs. Stecknitz, Bille, Alster, &c.), and the Eider (tribs. Sorge, Treene, &c.). The Eider Canal and the North Sea and Baltic Canal pass through the prov., which also contains the Stecknitz and other minor canals. In the SE. of the prov. are several considerable lakes (Plön, Selent, Wesek, Witten), and smaller lakes are scattered over other parts. Climate temperate [**Kiel**]. Special attention is given to cattle-breeding, and large numbers of cattle are exported to England. Here, as elsewhere, the reclaimed marsh-lands form rich cattle-pastures, and yield also great quantities of garden produce. The only minerals of importance are gypsum, rock-salt, and clay. There is a university at Kiel. The prov. is composed of the former duchies of Schleswig (N. of the Eider), Holstein (S. of the Eider), and Lauenburg (SE. of Holstein). The Nordmark was founded in this part of Germany by Henry I. in 934. In 1127 it fell to Denmark, and remained subject to the kings of Denmark till 1544. It then passed into the hands of Danish branch lines till 1773, when it was reunited to Denmark. A succession dispute having arisen on the extinction of the direct Danish line in 1864, the terr. of Schleswig was taken, along with the duchy of Lauenburg (acquired by Denmark in 1814), by Austria and Prussia after a short war, and for some time the terr. thus acquired was administered partly by the one

power, partly by the other; but a war having broken out between the two, the whole fell in 1866 to Prussia. Under Prussian rule it forms only a single government, Schleswig, which has the town of the same name for its cap. Danish is still the sole or prevailing language as far S. as the lat. of Flensburg, and in the interior even further S. A Frisian dialect is spoken on the W. islands and the SW. ct., and Platt-Deutsch (Low German) in the remainder of the southern parts.

Schlettau, or **Schlettau in Erzgebirge,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 18 m. S. Chemnitz. P. <4000.

Schlettstadt (in French **Schlestadt**), tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Ill R., cap. circle, 13½ m. N. by E. Kolmar. Schlettstadt was made a free city under the Hohenstaufen. In 1634 it fell into the hands of the French, and was fortified by Vauban, 1676; ceded to the Germans, 1870, and the fortress destroyed by them, 1874. Here was discovered, in the 13th century, the art of glazing pottery. Birthplace of the reformer Martin Bucer (1491-1557). P. (1846) 10,400; (1890) 8000.

Schleuis, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 15 m. W. by S. Chur. Alt. 2500 ft. P. <2000.

Schleuse, Ger., Dutch *Sluys*, French *Ecluse*, 'a sluice'; *e.g.*, Sluys, in Holland; Helvoetsluis, 'the sluice on the Haringvliet.'

Schleusingen, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of the prov. Saxony, circle Erfurt, 16 m. E. by S. Meiningen. P. <4000.

Schleussheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 8 m. N. Munich. P. <2000.

Schlewecke, vil., Ger. See **Harzburg.**

Schley, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 32° N., and W. of 84° W.

Schlitz, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Lauterbach, 44 m. S. Kassel, 10 m. NW. by N. Fulda. P. <3000.

Schlochau, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, cap. circle Schlochau, 70 m. SW. Danzig. P. <3000.

Schloppe, tn., Prussia, in the SW. of prov. W. Prussia, circle Deutsch-Krone, 76 m. W. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Schloss, Ger., 'a castle'; *e.g.*, Marienschloss, 'the castle of (the Virgin) Mary.'

Schlotheim, tn., Ger., Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, near Rudolstadt. P. <3000.

Schlucht, open pass, on the frontier of France and Alsace-Lorraine, Vosges Mts., between Little Tanneck and Hohneck; is a centre of excursions in the Vosges Mts. Alt. 3775 ft.

Schlüchtern, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 42 m. ESE. Giessen, cap. circle Schlüchtern. P. <3000.

Schluckenau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 31 m. NW. by W. Reichenberg, 12 m. S. Bautzen (Saxony). P. <5000.

Schlüsselburg, dist. tn. and fortress, Russia, govt. and 40 m. E. St. Petersburg, at the issue of Neva from Lake Ladoga, on a low promontory open to the icy winds from the lake; surrounded by marshes. The fortress is opposite the town, on an island of the Neva. It was founded by the Novgorodians in 1323 under the name of Oryeshek, and is now a political prison. P. 4000.

Schmadribach, waterfall, Switzd., Bernese Oberland, 1 m. S. Lauterbrunnen.

Schmal, Ger., Scandinavian *Smaa*, 'little'; *e.g.*, Schmalkalden, 'the town on the little stream'; Smailholm, 'little hill,' a par. in Roxburghshire, Scot.

Schmalkalden, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of prov. Hesse-Nassau, 19 m. SSE. Eisenach, cap. circle Schmalkalden; iron and lignite mines in the vicinity; manufactures of iron and steel articles (needles, pincers, &c.), machinery, and toys. Famous in history for the Protestant leagues of 1531, 1537, and 1540. P. 7300.

Schmecks, watering-place, Hungary. See **Tatra Füred.**

Schmelz, or **Königlich-Schmelz,** vil., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 3½ m. S. by E. Memel, on the Kurisches Haff. P. <5000.

Schmiedeberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Pressnitz. P. <4000.

Schmiedeberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Wittenberg, 15 m. NW. by W. Torgau. P. <3000.

Schmiedeberg, or **Schmiedeberg in Schlesien,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Hirschberg, 33 m. SW. by S. Liegnitz. Alt. 1490 ft. P. <5000.

Schmiedefeld, vil., Ger., duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, circle and 10 m. SSW. Saalfeld, in the Thüringer Wald; manufactures sulphuric acid; iron mined. P. <2000.

Schmiegel, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 31 m. NE. by N. Glogau, cap. circle. P. <4000.

Schminger, riv., Prussia, prov. Hanover, flows NE. past Stade into the Elbe; navigable up to Stade, 3 m.

Schmölln, tn., Ger., prov. Saxe-Altenberg, on the Sprolte. P. 8700.

Schmöllnitz, Hungarian **Szomolnok,** tn., Hungary, co. Zips (Szepes), 24 m. W. Kaschau; mines of copper, silver, and lead, formerly of importance, now of no account. P. <3000.

Schmölz, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, dist. Kronach; gypsum and rock-salt mined. P. <2000.

Schmottseifen, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Löwenberg, 27 m. WSW. Liegnitz. P. 2000.

Schnaitheim, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Jagst, 22 m. NNE. Ulm. P. <3000.

Schnapper Point, watering-place, Victoria. See **Mornington.**

Schnasse, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the N. frontier, bounded on the W. by 102° W., traversed by the Grand R.

Schneeberg, mt., Ger., Bavaria. See **Fichtelgebirge.**

Schneeberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 11 m. SE. by S. Zwickau. P. 8200.

Schneeberg ('snow mountain'), mt., Lower Austria, 20 m. WSW. Wiener-Neustadt, in S. of Wienerwald; has a statue of the Tsar Alexander I. Alt. 6810 ft.

Schneeberg, mt., on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, at junction of the Riesengebirge and the Sudetes Mts., 18 m. SSE. Glatz. Alt. 4670 ft.

Schneeberg, Krainer (Carniolan), mt., in the extreme E. of Karst, on the borders of Carniola, Croatia, and Istria. To the W. of this mountain the railway from Trieste to Fiume traverses the *Porta Hungarorum* of the Middle Ages. Alt. 5890 ft.

Schneekopf, mt., Ger., Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, 19 m. S. Gotha, the second in height of the Thüringer Wald. Alt. 3209 ft.

Schneekoppe ('snow peak'), or **Riesenkoppe** ('giant peak'), mt., Austria, Bohemia, on the N. frontier, in the Riesengebirge, 15 m. NW. by N. Trautenau; has a meteorological station, and is much frequented by German tourists. Alt. 5260 ft.

Schneidemühl, tn., Prussia, circle Kolmar in Posen, 52 m. N. by W. Posen. P. 14,100.

Schneidlingen, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle and 8½ m. N. Aschersleben; lignite mined. P. <2000; comm. P. 8700.

Schnellewalde, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neustadt-in-Oberschlesien, 37 m. NW. by W. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Schnierlach, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 10½ m. NW. by W. Kolmar. P. <3000.

Schnierlach, or **La Poutroye,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, Upper Alsace, circle Rappoltsweiler; has spinning and weaving. P. <3000.

Schober Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (3 *c*).

Schoemansdal, tn., S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., about 210 m. NNE. Pretoria, with goldfields near.

Schoharie, co., U.S., in E. of New York state, to the S. of 43° N., and E. of 75° W.; traversed from S. to N. by the **Schoharie Creek,** which enters the Mohawk R. in Montgomery county.

Schoharie, vil., U.S., New York, cap. Schoharie co., on Schoharie Creek, an affluent of the Mohawk, 30 m. W. Albany. P. <1500.

Schokland, isl., Holland, in the Zuider Zee, prov. Overijssel.

Scholar Green, PM.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. from Ridsgrove.

Scholes, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5½ m. ENE. Leeds, on the NE. R., included in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmet, P.O.

Scholes, tn. (urban dist.), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. S. by E. Huddersfield, 1 m. E. Holmfirth stn. P. <1500.

Scholes, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, PM.O. See **Cleckheaton Whitechapel.**

Scholing, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, near Southampton, with a stn. (**Sholing**) on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. (**Sholing**). P. <3000.

Schöllenen, mt. gorge, Switzd., cant. Uri, traversed by the St. Gothard road and railway.

Schomberg, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 30 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Schömberg, or **Schömberg in Schlesien,** vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Landeshut, 53 m. SW. Breslau, 11 m. NE. Trautenau (Bohemia). P. <3000.

Schön, German, 'beautiful.'

Schönach, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Villingen, 2 m. NW. Triberg; manufactures watches, and has straw-plaiting. P. <3000.

Schönau, watering-place, Austria, Bohemia, dist. Teplitz. P. <3000.

Schönau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, near Chemnitz; manufactures hosiery, crucibles, &c. P. <4000.

Schönau, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Lörrach, 14 m. S. by E. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Schönau, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 4½ m. E. by N. Heidelberg. P. <2000.

Schönbach, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Wildstein. P. <4000.

Schönberg, or **Schönberg in Mecklenburg,** tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 13 m. E. by S. Lübeck. P. <3000.

Schönberg, Moravia. See **Mährisch-Schönberg.**

Schönberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 27 m. SW. by W. Zwickau, 8 m. WNW. Plauen. P. <2000.

Schönborn, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Rumburg. P. <3000.

Schönbrunn, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Polička. P. <3000.

Schönbrunn, royal palace, Austria. See **Vienna.**

Schönebeck, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Essen. P. <3000.

Schönebeck, or **Schönebeck an der Elbe,** tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Kalbe, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 8 m. SSE. Magdeburg; has rock-salt; manufactures of chemicals, white-lead, &c. P. (1816) 4800; (1890) 14,200.

Schönebeck, Gross. See **Gross Schönebeck.**

Schöneberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, suburb of Berlin (*q.v.*). P. 26,500.

Schöneck ('beautiful nook'), tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Berent, 21 m. SSW. Danzig. P. <3000.

Schöneck, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 23 m. S. by W. Zwickau. P. <4000.

Schönefeld, or **Schönefeld bei Leipzig,** vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Leipzig, on the Parthe. P. <5000.

Schönfeld, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 8 m. SSW. Karlsbad. P. <4000.

Schönfeld, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 2 m. NE. Leipzig. P. <2000.

Schönfliess, tn., Prussia, on the N. frontier of prov. Brandenburg, 27 m. N. Küstrin. P. <2000.

Schönfliess, or **Schönfliess in der Neumark,** tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Königsberg in der Neumark, 7 m. NNW. Frankfurt. P. <3000.

Schönhausen an der Elbe, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony. dist. Magdeburg, circle Jerichow II., 8 m. E. by S. Stendal, 2 m. from r. bk. of the Elbe. Birthplace of Prince Bismarck (1815), and seat of the Schönhausen Institute for young unemployed professors, and for the widows and children of professors. P. <2000.

Schönheide, or **Schönheide in Sachsen,** vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 15 m. S. by E. Zwickau. P. 6200.

Schönhof, tn., Austria, Silesia, 12 m. WNW. Teschen. P. <3000.

Schönholthausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Meschede, 35 m. E. Barmen. P. <4000.

Schöningen, tn., Ger., duchy and 21 m. ESE. Brunswick, circle Helmstedt. P. 7600.

Schönlanke, tn., Prussia, prov. and 47 m. NNW. Posen, circle Scharnikau, or Czarnikau. P. <5000.

Schönlinde, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 26 m. WNW. Reichenberg, and 3 m. SW. Rumburg. P. 5200.

Schonnebeck, vil., Prussia, govt. Düsseldorf, circle Essen. P. <4000.

Schönpriesen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Aussig. P. <4000.

Schönstein, tn., Austria, Styria, 9½ m. SSW. Windischgrätz; argentiferous lead mined. P. <2000; comm. P. <3000.

Schönwald, or **Schönwald bei Gleiwitz,** vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 22 m. ENE. Ratibor, circle and 3 m. SSE. Gleiwitz. P. <3000.

Schönwalde, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 39 m. SSW. Breslau, circle and 5 m. W. Frankenstein. P. <2000.

Schoodic (sku'dik), riv., U.S. See **St. Croix.**

Schoodic Lakes, a group of 12 lakes, U.S., Maine, drained by the Schoodic, or W. branch of the St. Croix R. They are all connected by considerable streams, and afford continuous boat navigation for nearly 100 m.

School Aycliffe, par., Eng., Durham, 6½ m. NW. Darlington. P. <250.

Schoolcraft, co., U.S., Michigan, in the NW., bounded on the S. by Lake Michigan, and crossed by 86° W.

Schoolcraft, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kalamazoo co., 133 m. W. by S. Detroit. P. <1500.

Schooley's Mount, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 20 m. W. Morristown; has a celebrated chalybeate spring. P. <1500.

Schoolhill, stn., Scot., near Aberdeen, on G. N. of S. R.

School Lane, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Bamber Bridge.

Schoonhoven ('beautiful manor'), fortified tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Leck, 15 m. SW. by W. Utrecht; had flourishing carpet-weaving in the 17th century, but it was succeeded by gold and silver working, which still subsists. P. (comm.) 5000.

Schoorisse, vil., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Audenarde, 2½ m. S. Hoorebeke-Ste.-Marie. P. (comm.) <3000.

Schoorl, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 5 m. NNW. Alkmaar. P. <2000.

Schooten, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp. P. <4000.

Schopfheim, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 8 m. ENE. Lörrach, on the Wiese; manufactures cotton, textiles, silk ribbon, iron chains and wire, leather, and wooden shoes; has bleach-works. P. <3000.

Schopfloch, vil., Bavaria, circle Middle Franconia, 4½ m. NNE. Dinkelsbühl; nursery for fruit trees. P. <3000.

Schöppenstedt, tn., Ger., duchy of Brunswick, circle and 10 m. E. by S. Wolfenbüttel. P. <4000.

Schoppinitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kuttowitz, 40 m. E. by N. Ratibor; manufactures machine oil and glass; coal, zinc, silver, and lead mined. P. 6000.

Schoritz, Gross, Prussia, prov. Pomerania, isl. of Rügen, 12 m. E. by S. Stralsund.

Schorndorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, govt. and 29 m. WSW. Ellwangen, circle Jagst, on the Rems, N. of the Rauhe Alb; manufacture of articles in silver. P. <5000.

Schössberg, tn., Austria. See **Sasvár.**

Schoterland, comm., Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18½ m. SSE. Leeuwarden. P. 14,000 (in many vils.).

Schötmar, vil., Ger., princip. Lippe (Detmold), 18 m. SSW. Minden. P. <3000.

Schotten, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Nidda, in a valley of the Vogelgebirge, 33 m. NE. by N. Frankfurt-on-the-Main; cap. circle Schotten. P. <3000.

Schottwein, or **Schutzwein,** vil., Lower Austria, dist. and 7½ m. SW. Neunkirchen; marble and gypsum quarried; iron mined. P. <2000.

Schouten Island, Tasmania, S. of Freycinet Penin., in 42° 25′ S.

Schouten Islands, a group of one large and many small isls., Eastern Archipelago, off the N. ct. of the W. end of New Guinea, at the mouth of Geelvink Bay.

Schouwen, a former isl., Holland, prov. Zeeland, between the E. Scheldt and the Brouwerhavensche Gat, now united with Duiveland.

Schraalenburg, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 7 m. E. by N. Paterson. P. <1500.

Schramberg, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Schwarzwald, 12 m. WNW. Rottweil. P. (1861) <4000; (1890) <5000.

Schraplau, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Mansfeld, 12 m. W. by S. Halle; lignite mined. P. <3000.

Schreckhorn Mountain. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Schreiber, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 865 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Schreiberhau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Hirschberg, 33 m. SE. Görlitz; celebrated glass-works. Schreiberhau is the highest place in Silesia, alt. 1788 ft.; and has one of the finest cascades in the Riesengebirge. P. <2000; comm. P. 4000.

Schreibersdorf, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. ESE. Königgrätz, and 3 m. SW. by S. Senftenberg. P. <2000.

Schrems, vil., Lower Austria, 50 m. NE. Linz. P. <2000.

Schriesheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Mannheim. P. <3000.

Schrimm, tn., Prussia, prov. and 22 m. S. by E. Posen, on riv. Warthe; cap. circle S. P. (1816) <2000; (1890) 6100.

Schrobenhausen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. and circle Upper Bavaria, 15 m. SW. by S. Ingolstadt. P. <3000.

Schroda, tn., Prussia, prov. and 19 m. SE. by E. Posen; cap. circle Schroda. P. <5000.

Schroon Lake, vil., U.S., New York, Essex co., 15 m. from Riverside stn.; is a favourite summer resort. P. <1500.

Schubin, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 13½ m. SW. by W. Bromberg; cap. circle Schubin. P. <3000.

Schuelen, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Hasselt, 15 m. NE. Tirlemont. P. <2000.

Schuitklip, Cape Colony, dist. Calvinia, 112 m. ENE. Ookiep.

Schulenburg, vil., U.S., Texas, Fayette co., 25 m. by rail, W. Columbus. P. <1500.

Schulitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, on the l. bk. of the Vistula, circle and 11 m. E. by S. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Schull, or **Scull,** PMT.O., Ire., co. Cork; has barytes. See **Skull.**

Schuls, or **Scuols,** tn., Switzd., cant. Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, on the l. bk. of the Inn, 30 m. NE. St. Moritz; saline springs and baths. Alt. 4030 ft. P. <2000.

Schüpfen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NW. by N. Bern. Alt. 1755 ft. P. <3000.

Schüpfheim, vil., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. SW. by W. Lucerne, in the Entlebuch. Alt. 2385 ft. P. <3000.

Schüren, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, 5 m. SE. Dortmund; coal and iron mined. P. <4000.

Schussen, small riv., Ger., in the S. of Würtemberg, flows S. into the Lake of Constance.

Schussenried, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Danube, 31 m. SSW. Ulm. P. <3000.

Schütt, two isls., in the NW. of Hungary, in the Danube, a little below Pressburg. The Grosse-Schütt (Magyar, Czallo-Köz) is 50 m. long, by 18½ m. in its widest part; area, 595 sq. m.; covered with orchards. In the extreme E. is the fortress of Komorn. The Kleine-Schütt (Magyar, Sziget-Köz) is 28 m. long, and 106 sq. m. in area. They are regarded as the granary of Vienna.

Schüttenhofen, or **Sušice,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 36 m. S. by E. Pilsen; manufactures cloth, malt, and matches; deposits of plumbago in the vicinity. P. 6500.

Schutterwald, comm., Prussia, govt. and circle Offenburg. P. <3000.

Schüttorf, tn., Prussia, in the SW. of prov. Hanover, circle Lingen, 35 m. W. by N. Osnabrück. P. <4000.

Schutzwein, vil., Austria. See **Schottwein.**

Schuyler, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in extreme S. by 40° N. and E. of 91° W.

Schuyler, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NE., on the N. frontier, E. of 93° W.

Schuyler, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Colfax co., 60 m. W. by N. Omaha, near the l. bk. of the Platte R. P. <3000.

Schuyler, co., U.S., New York, N. of 42° N., crossed by 77° W.; it contains the head of Seneca Lake.

Schuylerville, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., on the r. bk. of the Hudson R., 26 m. N. Troy. P. <1500.

Schuylkill, co., U.S., in the E. of Pennsylvania, S. of 41° N., crossed in the E. by 76° W.; it contains the source of the Schuylkill R.

Schuylkill (skul'kil), riv., U.S., rises in co. of same name, Pennsylvania, breaks through the Blue Mts., flows SE., passing Pottsville, Reading, Pottstown, Norristown, and Philadelphia, and joins Delaware R. 5 m. below the last-named city. Total course 120 m., for 108 of which, or to Port Carbon, it is made navigable by canals; vessels of 300 or 400 tons ascend it to Philadelphia, and a large coal trade is conducted on its waters. It is connected by a canal with the Susquehanna.

Schuylkill Haven, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and on Schuylkill R., 48 m. NE. by E. Harrisburg, 4 m. SSE. Pottsville; has coal-mining. P. <4000.

Schwaan, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on riv. Warnow, 12 m. S. Rostock. P. <4000.

Schwabach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. and circle Middle Franconia, 9 m. SSW. Nürnberg; manufactures needles (formerly very important; the needle-makers' guild was renewed in 1651), also sheet-metal, gold, silver, brass, and steel wares, &c. Alt. 1045 ft. P. (1840) 7000; (1890) 8000.

Schwaben, region, Ger., called in English Swabia, or Suabia.

Schwabenberg, hill, Hungary. See **Budapest.**

Schwabing, tn., Ger., Upper Bavaria, 1 m. N. Munich, near l. bk. of the Isar; pleasure resort. P. <5000; comm. P. 8700.

Schwäbisch-Hall, tn., Ger. See **Hall.**

Schwabmünchen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. and circle Swabia, 14 m. SSW. Augsburg. P. <3000.

Schwaderbach, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Graslitz. P. <4000.

Schwadowitz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, circle Gitschin, 5½ m. SE. Trautenau; coal mined; bathing establishment; celebrated resort of pilgrims. P. <3000 (in two vils.).

Schwaigern, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 26 m. N. by W. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Schwakop, riv., SW. Africa. See **Swakop.**

Schwalbach, tn., Ger. See **Langenschwalbach.**

Schwanden, vil., Switzd., cant. and 3½ m. S. Glarus. Alt. 1740 ft. P. <3000.

Schwandorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. and circle Upper Palatinate, 21 m. N. Regensburg. P. <5000.

Schwanebeck, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Oschersleben, 5½ m. NNE. Halberstadt. P. <4000.

Schwangau, vil., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Swabia, 2 m. ENE. Füssen, near r. bk. of the Lech. Two miles S. are the royal castles of Hohen-Schwangau (alt. 2935 ft.), built 1832, and Neu-Schwanstein (alt. 3305 ft.). P. <2000.

Schwanheim, vil., Prussia, govt. Wiesbaden, circle Höchst, on l. bk. of the Main. P. <3000.

Schwartau, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, 4 m. N. by E. Lübeck. P. <2000.

Schwarz, Ger., 'black;' *e.g.*, Schwarzwald, 'Black Forest' (*g.v.*).

Schwarzach, small riv., Ger., in the SE. of Bavaria, flows from the Bohemian Forest into the Naab; not navigable.

Schwarzburg, vil., Ger., Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, dist. Königsee, in a picturesque part of the Thüringer Wald, on the Schwarza. P. <2000.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, princip., Ger., near its centre, and a state of the German empire, about one-fifth larger than the isl. of Anglesey, consisting chiefly of three detached pieces, one known as the Lower Prov. (*Unterherrschaft*), immediately to the S. of the Goldene Aue, in the angle between the Helme and Unstrut, surrounded by the Prussian prov. of Saxony except on the W., where it is contiguous with the Lower Prov. of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; the two others forming the Upper Prov. (*Oberherrschaft*), lying to the S. in the Thuringian Forest, one traversed by the Ilm and Schwarza, in the NE. corner also by the Saale, the other in the N. by the Saale; aggregate area about one-fifth larger than the isl. of Anglesey. Principal towns, Rudolstadt on the Saale (the cap.) and Frankenhausen. Area, 363 sq. m. P. (1875) 76,676; (1890) 85,900. See **Thuringian States** and **German Empire,** table.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, princip., Ger., near its centre, and a state of the German Empire, divided like Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt into upper and lower provs., both lying immediately to the W. of the corresponding sections of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the upper prov. in several distinct sections; aggregate area about one-tenth larger than the isl. of Anglesey. Principal towns, Sondershausen (the cap.) and Arnstadt. P. (1875) 67,500; (1890) 75,500. See **Thuringian States** and **German Empire,** table.

Schwarzenbach, or **Schwarzenbach an der Saale,** tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. and circle Upper Franconia, 24 m. N Bayreuth. P. <4000.

Schwarzenberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 18 m SE. by S. Zwickau, cap. circle; has iron-mines in the vicinity. P. <4000.

Schwarzenberg, vil., Switzd. See **Noirmont.**

Schwarzenburg, Switzd., cant. Bern, 9 m. E. Freiburg. Alt. 3225 ft. P. <2000.

Schwarz Kosteletz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 20 m. ESE. Prague. P. <3000.

Schwarzwald ('black forest'). See **Black Forest.**

Schwarzwald, circle, Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, in the SW. See **Würtemberg.**

Schwarzwasser, tn., Austria, on the N. frontier of Silesia, 38 m. E. Troppau. P. <2000.

Schwaz, tn., Austria, Tirol, 17 m. ENE. Innsbruck. P. <4000.

Schwechat, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Schwechat. P. 6000.

Schwedt, or **Schwedt am Oder,** tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Angermünde, on the l. bk. of the Oder, 35 m. NNW. Küstrin. P. 9800.

Schweich, or **Schweich an der Mosel,** tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 7½ m. NE. Trier (Trèves). P. <3000.

Schweidnitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the Weistritz, 30 m. SW. Breslau, cap. circle Schweidnitz; iron-founding, manufactures of machinery, pottery, &c.; has a sugar refinery in the neighbourhood. Schweidnitz was the cap. of a principality from 1278 to 1368. Scene of the victory of the Swedes, May 21, 1642; was an important fortress in the Seven Years' War. Alt. 810 ft. P. (1816) 10,000; (1890) 24,700.

Schweinau, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. and circle Middle Franconia, 2½ m. SW. by W. Nürnberg. P. <3000.

Schweinfurt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. and circle Lower Franconia, on the r. bk. of the Main, 22 m. NE. by N. Würzburg, in a fertile district; important manufactures of colours, machinery, shoes, &c. Near is the old gymnasium, founded by Gustavus Adolphus; has a town hall, founded 1570; was made a free city in 1130. Schweinfurt was the headquarters of Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War. Alt. 740 ft. P. (1840) 7300; (1890) 12,400.

Schweinitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 10 m. SE. Budweis. P. <4000.

Schwellbrunn, vil., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, 3 m. SSW. Herisau. P. <3000.

Schwelm, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Arnsberg 4½ m. E. by N. Barmen; manufactures of cord, rope, lines, bookbinding, &c. Alt. 920 ft. P. 13,500.

Schwenningen, or **Schwenningen am Neckar,** tn., Ger., in the SW. of Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, 39 m. SW. by S. Tübingen. P. 6400.

Schwerin, or **Schwerin in Mecklenburg,** city, Ger., cap. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 19 m. S. Wismar, beautifully situated between Lakes Schwerin (E.), Ziegel (N.), and Ostorf (S.); the seat of the grand duke, with magnificent gardens, on an island between Lakes Schwerin and Burg. Has a Roman Catholic cathedral (1365–1430), with large organ. Seat of an arsenal. Trade and industry unimportant. P. (1810) 7700; (1890) 33,600.

Schwerin, or **Schwerin an der Warthe,** tn., Prussia, in the W. of prov. Posen, on the r. bk. of the Warthe, 37 m. E. Küstrin, cap. circle Schwerin. P. (1816) <4000; (1890) 6300.

Schweriner See, lake, Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, near Schwerin; contains several islands. Length, 13½ m.

Schwersenz, tn., Prussia, prov. and 6 m. E. Posen, was founded by Jews expelled from Posen. P. <4000.

Schwerte, or **Schwerte an der Ruhr,** tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Ruhr, circle and 6½ m. SE. Dortmund; manufactures of machinery and iron and steel goods. P. (1816) <2000; (1890) 6200.

Schwesing, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Husum, 17 m. W. Schleswig, 3½ m. ENE. Husum. P. <2000.

Schwetz, or **Schwetz an der Weichsel** (Vistula), tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on l. bk. of the Vistula, 25 m. NE. by N. Bromberg, cap. circle Schwetz. The old town, founded 1308, frequently suffered from inundations, and was raised to the height of the river bank, 1875–83. P. (1816) <3000; (1890) 6600.

Schwetzingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Mannheim, 6 m. WSW. Heidelberg; founded 1656. P. <5000.

Schwetzkau, tn., Ger., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Fraustadt, 22 m. NE. by E. Glogau. P. <2000.

Schwiebus, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Züllichau, 42 m. E. by S. Frankfurt; important linen and woollen manufactures; coal mined. P. (1816) 4000; (1890) 8200.

Schwieloch, or **Schwielug,** lake, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Frankfurt on the Oder, 13 m. NE. Lübben. Length, N. to S., 8½ m. by 2½ m. in its widest part. The Spree enters it in the NW.

Schwientochlowitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Beuthen, 34 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 2 m. WSW. Königshütte. P. <5000; estate P. <3000.

Schwiz, formerly spelt **Schwyz,** or **Schwytz,** one of the four forest cants., Switzd., nearly in the centre of the Confederation, to which it gave name, enclosed by Lucerne, Zug, Zürich, St. Gall, Glarus, Uri, and the Lake of Lucerne. Area, 351 sq. m. Population nearly all Roman Catholics, and speaking the German language. Surface mostly mountainous; highest point the Rosstock, 8080 ft. (See also **Rigi.**) Principal rivers, the Sihl and the Muotta. The Lake of Zürich forms its N., and that of Zug a portion of its W. boundaries. The climate varies according to altitude; the upper valley, in which is Einsiedeln, and the mountainous part of the country, have very severe winters, while Gersau, on the Lake of Lucerne, has a mild climate. The S. wind, called 'föhn' (*q.v.*), often prevails in the valley of Schwiz and at Gersau. Wine and fruit are cultivated, but cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry, and cattle, cheese, and timber are the principal exports. Manufactures nearly confined to cotton twist. Government a representative democracy; legislative power exercised by an elected council, one member for every 600 inhabitants; executive by a council of seven members, both councils being elected for four years. Principal towns, Schwiz, Einsiedeln, Küssnach, and Art. The terr. of Schwiz was composed in the Middle Ages of the three free communes of Schwiz, Steinen, and Muottathal. In 1291 it concluded with the terrs. of Uri and Unterwalden the treaty of alliance, which was the origin of the Swiss Confederation. After the victory of Morgarten, over the Austrians, 1315, the influence of Schwiz preponderated over the other allies, so that its name, slightly modified to Schweiz, was given to the entire Confederation. Schwiz heroically resisted the invasion of the French army, 1798. See **Switzerland,** table.

Schwiz, or **Schwytz,** tn., Switzd., cap. cant., is situated in the Muotta Valley, at the base of the Mythen Mt., 17 m. E. Lucerne. The town suffered greatly in the Revolutionary wars of 1798–99, when it was alternately occupied by the French and Austrian armies. P. 6700.

Schyn Pass, gorge, Switzd., Grisons, in the valley of the Albula, a few miles E. of the confluence of the Albula with the Hinter-Rhine. In 1868-69 a carriage road was made through this gorge, connecting the Hinter-Rhine valley (Thusis) with the foot of the Oberhalbstein (Tiefenkasten).

Sciacca, tn. and port, on the S. ct. of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 40 m. SE. by E. Marsala; has coral fisheries. Manufactures pottery and saltpetre. Hot springs on the sides of the mountain (*Thermæ Selinuntinæ*), famous since ancient times. P. 22,200.

Scicli, tn., Sicily, prov. and 37 m. SW. by W. Syracuse. Alt. 695 ft. P. 12,000.

Sciencien, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Fivemiletown (co. Tyrone).

Scigliano, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 11 m. SSE. Cosenza; manufactures woollen counterpanes. P. <4000.

Scilla, tn. and port, Italy, Calabrie, at the entrance of the Straits of Messina, prov. and 11 m. NNE. Reggio; manufactures silk goods. The town has been almost wholly rebuilt since the earthquake of 1785. Here is the famous rock of Scilla, known to ancient mariners. P. 5800. See **Messina, Gulf of.**

Scilly, tn., Ire., co. Cork, bar. and 1½ m. SE. Kinsale, on the E. side of Kinsale Harbour, P.O. P. <750.

Scilly Islands, group of isls. forming an eccles. par., Eng., included in the co. of Cornwall, 25–35 m. WSW. Land's End, Cornwall. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary, Tresco, St. Martin, Bryher, and St. Agnes, all of which, with adjacent smaller islands, now constitute separate civil pars. The climate is mild; trees are few. High Town, the cap., on St. Mary, is the seat of a judicial court of twelve members, who have the civil government of the islands. The inhabitants are employed in fishing, and the cultivation of early flowers and vegetables for the London market. There are various Celtic remains, including stone circles, cromlechs, and a 'cliff castle.' They were long believed to be the *Kassiterides,* or tin islands of the ancients, though recent investigations have rendered this very doubtful, these islands being now placed on the W. ct. of Galicia, Spain. On St. Mary's I., St. Agnes, and Bishop Rocks are lighthouses. In the 10th century the islands were annexed to England, and they now form part of the duchy of Cornwall and the diocese of Truro. PMT.O. (**Scilly**). Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 57.1° F., Jan. 45.9°, Aug. 61.0°; mean annual rfall. (20 yrs.), yr. 34.38 in. P. <2000.

Scinde, Brit. India. See **Sind.**

Scindia's Dominions, India. See **Sindhia's Dominions.**

Scio, isl., Ægean Sea. See **Khio.**

Scio, vil., U.S., Ohio, Harrison co., 30 m. NW. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Scio, vil., U.S., Oregon, Linn co., 60 m. S. Portland. P. <1500.

Sciolze, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 9 m. E. by N. Turin. P. <2000.

Scioto, co., U.S., Ohio, on the riv. Ohio, traversed N. to S. by the Scioto R.

Scioto, riv., U.S., flows S. through the middle of Ohio past Columbus and Chillicothe, and joins the Ohio at Portsmouth. Length 280 m., for 130 m. of which it is navigable.

Sciotoville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Sciotoville co., on the riv. Ohio, 85 m. S. by E. Columbus; manufactures, fire-bricks and retorts. P. <1500.

Scissett, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. NW. Penistone, PMT.O. P. <3500.

Scituate, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., on the coast, 21 m. SE. by E. Boston. P. <3000. **Scituate, South,** 4 m. to the WSW.

Scituate, tn., U.S., Rhode I., co. and 10½ m. W. by S. Providence. P. <4000.

Sciafani, vil., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 15 m. SSE. Termini; thermal sulphurous iodide spring; salt-works. P. <2000.

Sclattie, tn., Scot., co. and near Aberdeen, part of Auchmull. P. <750.

Sclayn, vil., Belgium, prov., arr., and 11 m. E. Namur; lead mined. P. (comm.) <2000.

Scobey, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 45° N., and 102° and 103° W., bounded in the SE. by the Big Cheyenne R.

Scoding, or **Scodingue,** former dist., France, now included in deps. Jura and Doubs.

Scofton with Osberton, eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 3 m. E. by N. Worksop, 2 m. NW. Checker House stn. P. <500.

Scoglietti, or **Scoglitti,** name of part of the SW. ct. of Sicily, between the mouths of the Acate or Dirillo and the Camarana. The village Scoglietti, on this coast, is the port of Vittoria, 7 m. to the ENE. Trade in wine. Three miles S. is the site of the ancient *Camarina,* founded by the Syracusans, 600 B.C., and destroyed by the Saracens, 853.

Scole, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., on the Waveney, 18½ m. SSW. Norwich, 1½ m. SE. Diss stn. P. <750.

Scone, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 44 m. W. by S. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Scone, post-tn., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 74 m. S. Tamworth; about 10 m. N., near Wingen, is the burning mountain, supposed to be covered with coal-beds, continually on fire. P. <1500.

Scone (skūn), **New,** vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, in the par. of Scone, on the Den of Scone, 2 m. NE. by N. Perth. At Old Scone, of which almost the only remnant is a market-cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone, now preserved in Westminster Abbey, whither it was brought in 1296. Here was an abbey and royal palace of the Scots kings, on the site of which now stands a modern palace. PMT.O. Vil. P. <1500; par. 7815 ac., P. <2500.

Sconser, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., 10 m. SE. Portree.

Sconticut Point, cape, U.S., on the S. ct. of Massachusetts, on the W. side of Buzzard Bay, in 70° 51′ W.

Scoonie, par., Scot., Fifeshire, on the S. ct., containing part of Leven; 4091 ac. P. <5000.

Scopwick, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 10 m. SE. by S. Lincoln, 1½ m. W. of its stn. (**Scopwick and Timberland**) on the G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Scopwick with Kirkby Green**) P. <500.

Scorbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12 m. NNW. Hull, 1 m. SSW. Lockington stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Scorbrough with Leckonfield**) P. <500.

Scorcola, suburb of Trieste, Austria. P. <5000.

Scordia, comm., Sicily, prov. and 20 m. SW. Catania; its oranges are the most esteemed in Sicily. P. 7700.

Scoreby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Stamford Bridge.**

Scorhill (or **Long Stone**) **Circle,** ancient stone circle, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor, 3 m. W. Chagford; consists of twenty-four upright stones. The Long Stone is 9 ft. high.

Scorrier, vil., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 6 m. W. by S. Truro, with a stn. (**Scorrier Gate**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Scortani, vil., Roumania. See **Skorteni.**

Scorton, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 8 m. S. by E. Lancaster, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Scorton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5 m. E. Richmond, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Sco Ruston, or **South Ruston,** par., Eng., Norfolk, 2 m. NE. Coltishall. P. <250.

Scosthrop, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. SE. Settle. P. <250.

Scotasay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Harris par. P. 18.

Scotby, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 2½ m. E. Carlisle, on the M. R. and NE. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Scotch Dyke, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the N. B. R., 13 m. N. by W. Carlisle.

Scotch Hill, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co. P. <1500.

Scotch Plains, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 12 m. W. Elizabeth. P. <1500.

Scotch Street, P.O., Ire., co. Armagh, 3 m. from Portadown.
Scotforth, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. S. Lancaster, P.O. P. <2000.
Scothern, or **Scothorne,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 5 m. NE. Lincoln, 1½ m. NW. Langworth stn., PM.O. P. <500.
Scotia, vil., U.S., Nebraska, cap. Greeley co., on N. Loup R., 142 m. W. by N. Omaha. P. <1500.
Scotland, the northern portion of Great Britain, formerly an independent kingdom, since 1603 under the same crown as the other parts of the British Isles; divided into the thirty-two counties enumerated in the following table:—

POPULATION IN THOUSANDS, WITH INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) PER CENT. SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

County.	Area in sq. m.	1801.	1811.	Incr.	1821.	Incr.	1831.	Incr.	1841.	Incr.	1851.	Incr.	1861.	Incr.	1871.	Incr.	1881.	Incr.	1891.	Incr.	Pop. per sq. m.
Aberdeen . .	1,955	121	134	10	155	16	178	15	192	8	212	10	222	4·4	245	10.40	268	9.56	281	4.98	144
Argyll . . .	3,213	81	87	6	97	12	101	4	97	−4	89	−9	80	−12.0	76	−5.07	76	1.04	75	−1.91	23
Ayr	1,128	84	104	23	127	23	145	14	164	13	190	15	199	4.8	201	0.92	218	8.32	226	4.03	201
Banff . . .	641	37	38	3	44	14	48	11	50	3	54	9	59	9·3	62	4·74	63	1.15	64	2.25	100
Berwick . .	461	30	31	2	33	8	34	2	34	1	36	5	37	0.8	36	−0 35	35	−3.00	32	−8.44	70
Bute. . . .	218	12	12	2	14	15	14	3	16	11	17	5	16	−1.6	17	3.96	18	4.00	18	4.23	84
Caithness . .	686	23	23	4	29	25	35	18	36	5	39	6	41	6.2	40	−2.72	39	−2.82	37	−4·34	54
Clackmannan	48	11	12	10	13	10	15	11	19	30	23	20	21	−7.0	24	10.71	26	8.14	28	10.72	605
Dumbarton .	241	21	24	16	27	13	33	22	44	33	45	1	52	15·3	59	13.11	75	27.99	94	25.44	383
Dumfries . .	1,063	55	63	15	71	13	74	4	73	−1	78	7	76	−2.9	75	−1.41	76	1.78	74	−2.52	70
Edinburgh .	362	123	149	21	192	29	219	15	225	2	259	16	274	5.6	328	19.85	389	18.51	434	11.56	1,199
Elgin . . .	476	28	28	1	31	12	34	10	35	1	39	11	43	9·5	43	−0.45	44	1.53	43	−0.76	91
Fife	492	94	101	8	115	13	129	12	140	9	154	10	155	0.7	161	3.85	172	6.96	187	8.96	381
Forfar . . .	875	99	107	8	113	6	140	23	170	22	191	12	204	6.8	238	16 21	266	12.12	278	4.28	317
Haddington .	271	30	31	3	35	13	36	3	36	−1	36	1	38	3·4	38	0.36	39	1.94	37	−2.64	138
Inverness . .	4,088	73	78	7	90	16	95	5	98	3	97	−1	88	−8.5	88	−0.28	90	2.77	89	−1.26	22
Kincardine .	383	26	27	4	29	6	31	8	33	5	35	5	34	−0·3	35	0.48	34	−0.48	36	3·43	93
Kinross . .	73	7	7	8	8	7	9	17	9	−3	9	2	8	−11.8	7	−9.77	7	−6.96	6	−6.23	86
Kirkcudbright	898	29	34	15	39	15	41	4	41	1	43	5	42	−1.4	42	−1.50	42	0.64	40	−5·08	45
Lanark . . .	882	148	191	29	244	28	317	30	427	34	530	24	632	19.1	765	21.18	904	18.17	1,046	15.66	1,186
Linlithgow .	120	18	19	9	23	17	23	3	27	15	30	12	39	28.2	41	6.00	44	6.21	53	21.37	440
Nairn . . .	195	8	8	2	9	9	9	1	9	−1	10	8	10	1.0	10	1.59	10	2.25	10	−4·17	51
Orkney and Shetland	927	47	46	−1	53	15	58	10	61	5	63	2	64	2.4	63	−1.83	62	1.78	59	−2.6	64
Peebles . . .	355	9	10	13	10	1	11	5	10	−1	11	2	11	6.4	12	8.08	14	12.10	15	6.79	42
Perth	2,528	126	134	7	138	3	142	3	137	−3	139	1	134	−3.8	128	−4.29	129	0.97	126	−2.17	50
Renfrew . .	245	79	93	18	112	20	133	19	155	16	161	3	178	10.2	217	22.18	263	21.40	291	10.41	1,187
Ross and Cromarty	3,078	56	61	8	69	13	75	9	79	5	83	5	81	−1.5	81	−0.55	79	−2.97	78	−0.94	25
Roxburgh . .	665	34	37	10	41	10	44	7	46	5	52	12	54	4·7	47	−8.71	53	8.17	54	0.56	81
Selkirk . . .	257	5	6	9	7	13	7	3	8	17	10	23	10	6.5	19	77·74	26	37.65	27	7.0	106
Stirling . . .	447	51	58	14	65	12	73	11	82	13	86	5	92	6.5	98	6.84	112	14.48	126	11.71	281
Sutherland .	2,028	23	24	2	24	1	26	7	25	−3	26	4	25	−2.1	24	−3.68	23	3.89	22	−6.31	11
Wigtown . .	486	23	27	17	33	24	36	6	39	8	43	11	42	−3·0	39	−7.76	39	−0.56	36	−6.60	74
Total . .	29,785	1,608	1,806	12	2,092	16	2,364	13	2,620	11	2,889	10	3,062	6.0	3,360	9.72	3,736	11.18	4,026	7.76	135

Surface.—As to the southern frontier, see the beginning of the article on England. Scotland is broadly divisible into three great regions, the Southern Uplands, the Middle Lowlands, and the Highlands. The boundary between the first two regions may be taken as formed by a line, curving somewhat towards the NW., drawn from near Dunbar on the E. to Ayr on the W. The region to the S., or rather SE., of this line comprises considerable stretches of populous lowlands bordering the Solway Firth and in the lower part of the basin of the Tweed, but is composed mainly of thinly-peopled hill-country, or rather broad, grassy, steepsided tablelands, the chief features of which are fairly well marked out by the three railway lines from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Glasgow—those of the N. B. R. (Waverley Route), the C. R., and the G. & SW. R. The first ascends Liddesdale, and then passes in a tunnel (alt. about 1000 ft.), between Riccarton Junction and Shankend stns., through a spur connecting the Cheviots with the central uplands, to descend by the valley of the Slitrig Water to Hawick in Teviotdale. In this section, however, the natural boundary between the Cheviots and the central uplands of the S. of Scotland is better marked by the highroad from Langholm to Hawick up the Ewes Water, and crossing into the Teviot valley at a notch (alt. 800 ft.) on the borders of counties Dumfries and Roxburgh. From Hawick both railway and road pass to the valley of the Tweed and ascend that of the Gala, crossing another summit at the height of 900 ft., between the Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills, before descending into the valley of the South Esk not far from Edinburgh. On the other two lines there is only one summit; that on the C. R., which ascends the valley of the Annan, is situated a few miles N. of Beattock, at the height of 1028 ft., the railway descending thence into the valley of the Clyde. Finally, the G. & SW. R. ascends the valley of the Nith, passes New Cumnock at the height of 600 ft. near the head of that valley, and then descending into the Ayrshire lowlands passes round the NW. of the upland area. The highest summit of the Southern Uplands is Mount Merrick (2764 ft.), in a section in the SW., cut off to some extent by the valleys of the Dee and the Doon.

The Lowlands, or more properly the Middle Lowlands, of Scotland form the area which has at all times in all probability been the most populous part of the country. Its N., or rather NW., boundary may be taken as marked by a nearly straight line drawn from Stonehaven or Aberdeen to the mouth of the Clyde. To this section belongs the great bulk of the mineral wealth of Scotland, the greater part of the fertile soil of the country, and, consequently, most of the chief towns, including the principal seaports. It is not entirely composed of lowlands, but embraces three ranges of hills—the Sidlaw Hills, between the lowlands bordering the N. shore of the Firth of Tay and the valley of the Isla (l. bk. trib. Tay); the Ochil Hills, between the riv. Earn and the rivs. Teith, Forth, and Devon; and the Campsie Fells, with their continuation the Kirkpatrick Hills, between the Forth and Clyde.

The remainder of Scotland, comprising more than half the area, is the least populous part of the whole. It includes considerable lowland areas in the shoulder jutting out to the E. in Aberdeenshire, on the S. shore and near the head of the Moray Firth, and in the penin. of Caithness; but the great bulk of it is composed of high hills intersected by deep and narrow valleys, the hills on the W. side mostly coming close up to the shore of the numerous inlets which here indent the coast-line, and reappearing in the numerous islands by which that coast is bordered. The Highlands proper are first of all divisible into two great sections, a NW. and a SE., by what is known as Glenmore or the Great Valley, the straight depression, marking the line of a geological fault running from the Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe, partly occupied by Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, and now traversed by the Caledonian Canal. The section to the SE. of this valley contains the highest peaks in Scotland and, indeed, in the British Isles, and is on the whole more compact than the other, yet it is divisible by natural features into subsections. First, the valley of the Spey, along with that of the Spean (separated by a water-parting 848 ft. high), cuts off to the NW. the subsection known as the Monagh Lea (Monadh Liath) Mts. The remainder, known collectively as the Grampian Mts., is then divided into two larger subsections by the valleys of the Garry and Truim, the latter a trib. of the Spey, these valleys having formed at all times the main route (now that of the Highland Rly.) across the central Highlands, leading through the Pass of Killicrankie up to that of Drummouchter (the water-parting 1500 ft.), and then down to the valleys of the Spey and Spean. In the NW. of the western of these two subsections, E. of the head of Loch Linnhe, stands Ben Nevis (4406 ft.), the highest mountain in the British Isles. About the middle of the E. subsection, but more towards the N., on the borders of the cos. of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, rise a group of giants, including the four peaks next in height to Ben Nevis—Ben Macdhui (4296 ft.), Carntoul (4241 ft.) Briaeriach (4248 ft.), and Cairngorm (4084 ft.). The W. subsection is again subdivided in a somewhat marked manner by the valleys of the Dochart, Fillan, and Lochy (the two latter separated by a pass near Tyndrum), now followed by the railway to Oban. The West Highland Rly., ascending the W. shore of Loch

Lomond and then Glen Falloch and Strath Fillan, and proceeding N. from Tyndrum by Glen Tulla and Strath Ossian into Glen Spean, can hardly be said to mark a natural line of division, the route ascending and descending several times.

The NW. section of the Highlands is divided into numerous subsections by lines of valleys under 1000 ft. in height stretching from side to side, the principal being that formed by Strath Bran and Glen Carron, with a water-parting at about 550 ft., now traversed by the Dingwall and Skye Rly. The highest summits of this section are Carn Eige (3877 ft.) and Mam Soul (3862 ft.), in the SW. of the section, N. of Glen Affric, a few miles from the head of Loch Alsh. Better known summits, on account of their conspicuousness from neighbouring lowlands, are Ben Wyvis (3429 ft.), NW. of Dingwall; Ben Dearg (3547 ft.), near the head of Loch Broom; and Canisp (2779 ft.) and Suilven, or the Sugar-loaf (2399 ft.), masses of Torridonian sandstone, which rise abruptly from a bed of ancient gneiss in the SW. of Sutherland.

The prevailing **geological** formations are disposed in certain well-marked zones stretching NE. and SW.; the detailed features are, however, often exceedingly complicated. The Southern Highlands consist mainly of Silurian beds arranged in a series of folds, the anticlinal axes of which are marked by the outcrop of black shale. The Upper Silurians stretch from Berwick and Haddington through the Lammermuir Hills, Peebles, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown to the Mull of Galloway. NW. the Lower Silurian forms a parallel band, widening towards the SW. E. of the Upper Silurian, the Old Red Sandstone covers nearly the whole of Roxburghshire, and stretches N. and W. through Berwick and Haddington, flanking for a short distance the Lower Silurian. Beds of the Lower Carboniferous series are found in the Tweed valley and in Liddesdale; Permian deposits cross the Upper Silurian in the valleys of the Nith, Kennet, and Annan; Triassic beds occur about the head of the Solway Firth, and Alluvial deposits along the coast. The principal granitic masses occur in Kirkcudbright and Ayr, and in the Cheviots in Roxburghshire. In the Middle Lowlands, Old Red Sandstone forms a large part of the Pentland Hills, and extends SW. through Lanark and Ayrshire; northward it reappears over a large area about the Firths of Forth and Tay and the great fault, along which it is bordered by a narrow band of clay slate. The central part of the Lowland region is mainly occupied by numerous formations of the Carboniferous series, the coalfields having the greatest development in Ayrshire and Lanark; smaller coalfields occur in Clackmannan, Edinburghshire, and on the opposite coast of Fife. Porphyritic rocks predominate in the hilly region and S. of the Tay, intermixed, especially in the Ochill Hills, with tuff; porphyritic rocks also form the elevated region on the borders of Renfrew and Ayr. Basaltic masses break through the Carboniferous deposits, chiefly in the W., and also form numerous dykes (E. and W.). In the Highland region by far the most widespread formations are those belonging to the Dalradian series (Metamorphic). S. of the Glenmore depression these formations extend through the greater part of Inverness, Aberdeen, northern Kincardine, and SW. through Forfar, Perth, and Argyll, to the Mull of Kintyre, and the islands of Jura and Islay. In the Monagh Lea section, along the Caledonian Canal to the SW., and in S. Aberdeenshire, the rocks belong mainly to the lower series, gneiss, gneissose, and schistose rocks; while the upper series, chiefly mica schists, predominate throughout the central region and along the line of the great fault. In the NE. subsection, E. of the Spey, the arrangement of various members of the series is very complex. There also are large tracts of crystalline and semi-crystalline rocks of the Dalradian-Lewiscan series, but there are also considerable deposits of Old Red Sandstone. Extensive granitic areas occur in the Ben Macdhui group, and in the mountainous region which extends eastward on both sides of the Dee and around Peterhead. In the SW. subsection granitic masses occur around the head of Loch Etive, in Ben Nevis, and other parts. Basaltic dykes are exceedingly numerous in the Loch Fyne dist., running generally NW. and SE. Diorite occupies an extensive area W. of Loch Rannoch. In the northern division of the Highlands, gneissose and schistose rocks stretch from Loch Linnhe northward through the whole central region to the Pentland Firth, including the W. coast (with the exception of Ardnamurchan promontory, which is terminated by a mass of gabbro), from Loch Suna to Loch Alsh. Old Red Sandstone prevails about the Moray and Cromarty Firths, and is continued N. to Caithness, of which it covers the greater part. Granite forms the Morven Hill region on the borders of Caithness and Sutherland, and appears in other parts of these counties. Along the W. coast, from Cape Wrath to the Sound of Sleat, stretch pre-Torridonian gneiss and Torridonian sandstone; the former, traversed by numerous basaltic dykes, predominates in the N., and the latter in the S. Torridonian sandstone is noteworthy for the fantastic forms into which it weathers, and also as containing the most ancient traces of organic remains in Britain. The Outer Hebrides consist almost entirely of pre-Torridonian gneiss, forming the largest area of that formation in the United Kingdom. The Inner Hebrides consist mainly of basalt with masses of gabbro, notably in the Cuillen Hills of Skye. The Orkney Is. are formed of Old Red Sandstone, and the same formation appears in the W. of the Shetland Is., but the greater part of these belong to the Dalradian series. It should be noted that although the above outline indicates the distribution of the principal series of rocks forming the 'crust' of Scotland, the actual surface is covered over large areas, sometimes to a depth of 100 ft., with boulder-clay of the glacial epoch. The principal **rivers** of Scotland, in order of drainage area, are the Tay, Tweed (lower course in England), Clyde, Spey, and Forth. Commercially, the Clyde is by far the most important, followed next by the Forth (including its estuary) and the Tay. The Forth and Clyde basins are united by a canal opened in 1790. For **climate**, see **United Kingdom.** It may, however, here be mentioned that the winter isotherms in Scotland present a striking feature in that they are approximately N. and S., the highest temperature being then found on the Atlantic sea-board, and the lowest inland, while the temperature of the E. coast is intermediate. The principal corn **crops** of Scotland are oats, barley, and wheat, the order of their importance being thus exactly the reverse of that in England; of the total area under corn crops, oats occupies nearly four-fifths, and wheat only one-thirty-third. Of minor corn crops, the largest is beans; rye and pease are very limited. The principal green crops are turnips and potatoes; of minor, the most important is vetches or tares; mangold is little cultivated. The total area under corn crops is about twice that under green crops. Further facts of interest under this head may be gathered from an inspection of the table on pp. 10-12 of the **Appendix.** From this it may be seen that a decrease of about 8 per cent. has taken place since 1869 in the total area under corn crops. This decrease is small as compared with that in any other section of the United Kingdom, and it is likewise interesting to note that, unlike England, Wales, or Ireland, Scotland has several counties (Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Nairn, Aberdeen, Selkirk) showing an increase under this head between 1869 and 1893. The decrease in area under wheat alone has been proportionally greater than in England, but the area under oats remains the same, though the distribution varies. In green crops there has also been a slight decrease, chiefly in potatoes. The only counties showing an increase in green crops are Sutherland, Orkney and Shetland, and Caithness. Cattle and sheep show an increase, the former of 21 per cent., the latter of 5 per cent. Dairy-farming is carried on chiefly in the three SW. counties; in the five NE. counties cattle are reared in large numbers for beef. The special Scottish breeds of sheep are the Cheviot and the blackfaced; the former valuable chiefly for its wool, the latter for its mutton. The Clydesdale cart-horses are famous. The **sea-fisheries** of Scotland constitute an important source of wealth. They are under the control of the Fishery Board, the country being divided into twenty-six fishery dists., of which the chief centres are Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Leith, and Wick. The principal fish in order of importance are herring (about half the total), haddock (more than one-fifth), cod, ling, flat-fish of several kinds, halibut, and whiting. A sea-fish hatchery was established at Dunbar in 1893. Shell-fish include lobsters, crabs, and mussels, &c. Salmon is caught in several rivers. The herring fishery has been carried on in Scotland from early times. It is said (*Anderson's Hist. of Commerce*) that about A.D. 836 the Netherlanders were in the habit of resorting to Scotland to buy salt-fish; in 1424, mention is made of the custom on pickled herrings exported, and of a duty on red herrings; and laws to regulate the industry were passed in the reign of James II. and subsequent sovereigns. The total value of the **mineral productions** of Scotland is about one-ninth of that for the United Kingdom, the chief being coal, stone, oil-shale, and iron ore. When coal was first worked in Scotland is not known, but Mr. Hull (*Coalfields of Great Britain*) shows that it was used in the 14th century, while certain abandoned surface pits and 'coal-heughs,' existing in Fifeshire in the time of Camden, are supposed to belong to the 15th century. Coal is now mined in about twelve counties, but four (Lanark, Fife, Ayr, and Stirling) produce more than five-sixths of the total. Iron ore (chiefly black band ironstone) is worked in connection with the coal-fields, about one-half of the total being obtained in Ayrshire. The production of pig iron is almost confined to Lanarkshire, which (with the Carron Works in Stirlingshire) supplies about three-fourths of the total. Lead, yielding silver, is obtained in small quantities in Lanark (Leadhills) and Dumfries (Queensberry, &c.), with a little zinc in the latter county. Oil-shales are now extensively worked in the cos. of Linlithgow and Edinburgh. Fireclay is obtained from the coal-mines, chiefly in Lanark.

Manufactures.—The oldest manufactures in Scotland are those of linen and woollen, both of which were actively carried on in the 16th century. In 1540 an Act was passed to regulate the manufacture of woollens, and towards the end of the same century linen formed the principal export. Its growth in the 18th century is shown by the fact that during the forty years 1728-68, the value of stamped linen increased from £103,000 to

£637,000. Till the close of the last, and even during the first years of the present, century the flax continued to be hand-spun. With the introduction of steam machinery a rapid advance took place, and as early as 1822 the value had risen to £1,396,000. (For mechanical improvements in textile manufactures, see **England, Manufactures.**) In later years the industry has been less widespread, having been in some dists. (Glasgow, Paisley) replaced by cotton. It is now mainly carried on in the E. midland counties (Forfar, Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan), the chief centres being Dundee and Dunfermline. Jute has, since 1860, become a formidable rival of flax, and now forms a staple industry in Dundee. To the same group of textiles belongs hemp. The cotton manufacture has its centre in Glasgow (*q.v.*), from which it has spread to the surrounding towns within a radius of 20 or 30 m. The woollen manufacture is more widely distributed, though the greatest number of factories are situated in the east, midland, and southern dists. The chief centres are Galashiels, Selkirk, Dumfries, Hawick, and Innerleithen—famous for 'tweed' cloths; Inverness, Elgin, and Aberdeen are also noted for plaids, &c. Wool-spinning is carried on at Kinross and Alloa. Silk is manufactured to a limited extent (Glasgow, Paisley); carpets (Kilmarnock, Paisley, Glasgow, Ayr); floor-cloth and linoleum (Kirkcaldy). Paper was first made in Scotland about 1695; the manufacture is now carried on in many counties, most extensively in Edinburgh. The principal centres of the iron industry are Glasgow, noted for locomotives, machinery, and heavy iron goods generally, and Carron, where iron-works have been in operation since 1760, besides other places on the coal-fields. The distillation of mineral oil from shale, introduced in 1850, is now an important industry, of which Bathgate is the centre. Minor manufactures are glass and pottery, the former commenced at Wemyss under a patent from James VI., the latter at Glasgow, 1748; chemicals, &c. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on at Glasgow and other Clyde towns. (For the **commerce** of Scotland, see **United Kingdom.**) **Local Government.**—The most important centres of local administration in the Middle Ages were the 'royal burghs,' originally corporations enjoying a monopoly of trading privileges within a certain dist. Many of these were created by David I., in whose reign they formed a confederation or 'hanse' (ansa). In 1487 a 'General Convention' of Royal Burghs was constituted by Act of Parliament to deal with matters relating to merchandise, and to make rules, &c. A Convention of the Burghs still meets annually in Edinburgh. In 1633 Parliament confirmed the monopolies and privileges of the burghs, but in 1672 their exclusive right to buy and sell was limited to certain commodities—a restriction which they strenuously opposed. The Treaty of Union again confirmed their privileges, and though, in later times, these gradually ceased to be claimed, it was not till 1846 that they were formally abolished. The largest administrative div. in Scotland is the *civil county* or *shire* (33; Ross and Cromarty forming one, and Orkney and Shetland two counties). This div., which is of ancient origin, appears to have been gradually evolved; it cannot be assigned to any definite period. The *stewartry*, a term sometimes used as synonymous with county, was formerly a 'heritable jurisdiction,' not necessarily, or even generally, co-extensive with the county. The jurisdiction was abolished in 1748, though the name still survives as applied to Kirkcudbright. The old sub-divs. of counties have for the most part ceased to be recognised, but the county of Lanark is still divided into three 'wards,' and Ayr retains the names of its three 'bailiaries.' The chief officials of the civil or administrative county are the lord-lieutenant (who is also high-sheriff) and the sheriff-principal, both appointed by the Crown. The former represents the sovereign for military purposes, but has little administrative authority; the latter is a salaried official, entrusted with important judicial and administrative authority, and is the special guardian of the peace. From an early period in Scottish history the 'king's sheriff' was required to be present at the courts held by nobles and ecclesiastics, and himself to hold a court 'at the beginning of every forty days,' at which the lower nobility attended in person, and the higher—earls and ecclesiastics—were represented by their stewarts. The *sheriffdom*, or jurisdiction of the sheriff, is not confined to one county; its extent has varied at different periods, but an Act of Parliament passed in 1870 provided that the 33 counties of Scotland should, eventually, be grouped in 8 sheriffdoms, as the older ones fell vacant. The sheriff is represented in the different counties by sheriff-deputes (also appointed by the Crown), who are judges, in first instance, in the sheriff's court; they are also entrusted with the arrangements for parliamentary elections, the summoning of jurors, &c. The sheriff-principal must hold three (in some cases four) sittings annually in every county within his jurisdiction. Justices of the Peace, nominated by the lord-lieutenant, are appointed in each county by a commission under the Great Seal. The Justices hold the Court of Quarter-Sessions four times yearly. For judicial purposes the county is divided into Petty Sessional Districts. Commissioners of Supply, a body representing the landed interest of the county, originally appointed to collect and apportion the land-tax, were incorporated 1867–68. Previous to the passing of the Local Government Act, 1889, the provisions of which are similar to those of the English Act of 1888, they formed the chief county authority for administrative and rating purposes. Their functions are now very limited. The *civil parish* (or par. '*quoad omnia*') is the unit for poor-law administration, and (generally) for the registration of the population. A parish is either 'burghal' or 'rural'; a *burghal parish* (8) is one wholly within a burgh; all other parishes are *rural*. The local authority is the *Parochial Board*, consisting in burghal parishs of 'managers of the poor,' elected by the ratepayers according to a graduated scale; in rural parishes of all owners of property of £20 ratable value, with representatives elected by the ratepayers, certain members of the kirk-session, and of any royal burgh within the parish. A *Poor-house Combination* is the union of two or more contiguous parishes for the building and support of a common poor-house (work-house). The *ecclesiastical parish* (or par. '*quoad sacra*'), originally the same as the civil parish, but now in many cases different, is in all extra-burghal dists. the unit for educational purposes. A *royal burgh* (70) is a municipal corporation, originally created by royal charter, now governed by magistrates and councillors, the latter annually elected by the ratepayers, and the former by the councillors from among their own body. The chief magistrate is styled provost (in the principal towns, lord-provost), and the other magistrates are called 'bailies.' The *burgh of regality* and the *burgh of barony* belong to a lower class of burghs, originally erected by the Crown out of territory belonging to a lord of regality or of barony; some of these hold of a superior, others are independent. A *police burgh* is any town of more than 700 inhabitants incorporated under the Police Acts (1850, 1862), or under special Acts; in the police burgh elected police-commissioners (6 to 12) control the watching, lighting, water-providing, &c. A *parliamentary burgh* is one which, either separately or in union with other towns, returns a member to Parliament; it has municipal government similar to that of the royal burgh. A *burgh*, as defined by the Act of 1889, 'is any royal or parliamentary burgh.' The **Education** Act, 1872, provides for the election in every parish and burgh of a School Board, the members of which (5 to 15, as the Scotch Education Department may determine) are elected by owners and occupiers of houses rated at £4 and upwards. The School Board is responsible for the management of all burgh and parochial schools within its dist., and for providing sufficient school accommodation. By an Act passed in 1878 the Board is authorised to provide for the examination of higher-class public and of private secondary schools. Elementary education is compulsory. University education is provided for by the universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, of which the three first existed in pre-Reformation times. By the Act of 1858 the management of each university is vested in a Court of 6 to 8 members and a General Council, consisting of all registered graduates. The official head is the Chancellor, elected for life by the Council. **Administration of the Law.**—The supreme civil tribunal is the *Court of Session*, instituted by James V., 1532, on the model of the Parliament of Paris. As reorganised in 1830, it consists of the Lord President, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and eleven ordinary judges. Departments of the Court are the (1) Jury, (2) Tiend, (3) Valuation Appeal, and (4) Registration Appeal Courts. The *High Court of Justiciary* is the supreme criminal court, presided over by the Lord Justice-General (or in his absence the Lord Justice-Clerk) and the judges of the Court of Session, all of whom, by Act 1887, are Commissaries of Justiciary. Trials in this court are conducted with a jury of 15, the verdict being given by a majority, the procedure in these respects differing from that in England. The Judges of Justiciary hold circuits twice a year (a third circuit is held at Glasgow), the country being divided into three districts—Southern (courts held at Jedburgh, Ayr, and Dumfries); Western (Glasgow, Inverary, and Stirling); Northern (Dundee, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness). Inferior courts are the Sheriff's Court, Burgh Courts, Justice of Peace Courts, &c. The **ecclesiastical** jurisdiction of Scotland stands nearly as constituted, 1592. The unit of authority is the *Kirk-Session*, consisting of the ministers and elders of the Church; the *Presbytery*, comprising all the ministers of the parishes within its dist., with an elder from each kirk-session; the *Synod* (16), a provincial assembly; and the *General Assembly*, the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland, held annually in Edinburgh, and consisting of representatives from all the presbyteries, royal burghs, and universities in the country.

Historical Notes.—At the period of the Roman invasion the northern part of Britain was divided amongst three peoples: the Brythons (Britons) mainly in the SE., the Goidels (Gaels) in the SW., both Celtic, and the Picts, as the aboriginal inhabitants were called, a non-Aryan race, but speaking a Celtic dialect, who occupied the northern part of the country. The Roman dominion was extended, though not steadily maintained, over the southern part as far as the Forth and Clyde. During the 4th century the Scots, a Celtic tribe from the N. of Ireland,

began to make descents on the SW. coast, and in the beginning of the 6th century founded a colony in Argyllshire, from which grew the kingdom of Dalriada, so named after the dist. whence they had migrated. About the 4th century also, Saxons and Angles formed settlements on the E. coast. These were extended after the departure of the Romans, and in 547 A.D. were united by Ida into the kingdom of Bernicia—later included in that of Northumbria. The language of the settlers, which eventually spread over the whole Lowland region, supplanting the earlier Celtic, was one with that of northern England, and continued to be so in the 14th century. It was not till the 15th century that this dialect was called Scotch, that name having previously signified the Gaelic of the northern parts. At the beginning of the 7th century the country was divided into four kingdoms: The Picts, holding the greater part of the country N. of the Forth; the Scots in Dalriada; the Britons in the SW., Strathclyde; and the Angles of Bernicia in the E. In the 7th century, Oswy, king of Northumbria, conquered Strathclyde and Dalriada, but the latter passed in the following century under Pictish rule. In 842 Kenneth MacAlpin became king of Dalriada, and two years later conquered the Pictish country between the Spey and the Forth, afterwards known as the kingdom of Alban, thus laying the foundation of modern Scotland. Moravia or Moray, NW. of the Spey, and the W. coast were independent, while the Scandinavians got possession of the Orkney and Shetland Is., the Hebrides, and part of the northern mainland. In 945 Strathclyde was ceded to the Alban kingdom by Edmund, king of Wessex, and early in the 11th century the Northumbrian dist. between the Forth and the Tweed was added to Scotia, as the kingdom was now called. In 1056 Malcolm Canmore ascended the throne. Hitherto the Celtic race had been dominant, but Malcolm represented in his own person Saxon as well as Scot; Saxon influences were further strengthened by his marriage with Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, and by the many Saxons who sought refuge there after the Norman Conquest. David I. (1124) extended his authority over Moray, and did much to consolidate the kingdom. He introduced Norman feudal institutions, and founded many royal burghs. Caithness was annexed by William the Lion in 1196, and in 1266 the defeat of the Norwegians in the battle of Largs added the Hebrides to the kingdom. The only territories still outstanding were the Orkney and Shetland Is.; these were acquired in 1469 by the marriage of James III. with the daughter of Christian I. of Denmark. [**E. J. H.**]

Scotland, vil., Canada, Ontario, Brant co., 11 m. from Brantford, 9 m. from Hawtrey. P.<1500.

Scotland, a region in the NW. of Ceres dist., Cape Colony.

Scotland, a western div. of the parl. bor. of Liverpool.

Scotland, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 8 m. by rail E. Willimantic. P.<1500.

Scotland, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed in the extreme E. by 92° W.

Scotland, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Bon Homme co., 25 m. NW. Yankton. P.<1500.

Scotland Gate, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Choppington (Northumberland).

Scotland Road, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, near Liverpool.

Scotlandwell, vil., Scot., co. and 4 m. E. Kinross, P.O.

Scotsborough, electoral div., Ire., Kilkenny, dist. Callan.

Scotscalder, stn., Scot., Caithness, on the H. R., 8 m. S. by W. Thurso.

Scots Dyke. See **Cumberland.**

Scots Gap Junction, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the N. B. R., 10 m. W. by N. Morpeth.

Scotshouse, P.O., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 10 m. NNE. Cavan, 2 m. from Clones stn.

Scotstounhill, stn., Scot. See **Scotstown.**

Scotstown, electoral div., Ire., co., bar., and 4½ m. WNW. Monaghan, PM.O.

Scotstown, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, Sunart dist., 2 m. N. Strontian.

Scotstown, vil., Scot., co. and 1 m. E. Renfrew, on r. bk. of the Clyde, with a stn. (**Scotstounhill**) on the N. B. R. P.<1500.

Scotswood, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., on the Tyne, 3½ m. W. Newcastle, on the NE. R. and N. B. R., PMT.O.

Scott, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Dorchester co., 24 m. SSE. Quebec, on a railway.

Scott, co., U.S., Arkansas, on W. frontier, and crossed in N. by 35° N.

Scott, co., U.S., Illinois, in the W., bounded W. by the Illinois R.

Scott, co., U.S., Indiana, E. of 86° W., and S. of 39° N.

Scott, co., U.S., Iowa, on E. frontier, S. of 42° N.

Scott, co., U.S., Kansas, in the W., crossed by 38½° N. and 101° W.

Scott, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., W. of 84° W.

Scott, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the E., S. of 45° N., and W. of 93° W., bounded on the NW. by the Minnesota R.

Scott, co., U.S., Mississippi, N. of 32° N., and W. of 89° W.

Scott, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., on the Mississippi, crossed in the S. by 37° N.

Scott, mt., U.S., Oregon, in the W. of Klamath co., in the Cascade Range, 130 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 9016 ft. (Wheeler, *b.*).

Scott, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, E. of 85° E.

Scott, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., on the S. frontier, E. of 83° W.

Scottdale, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 35 m. SE. Pittsburg; exports coal and iron. P.<3000.

Scotter, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 9 m. NE. by N. Gainsborough, 3 m. N. by W. Northorpe stn., PM.O.; 5365 ac. P.<1500.

Scott Head, cape, W. Indies, the SW. point of Dominica.

Scotton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 8 m. NE. by N. Gainsborough, 2 m. NNW. Northorpe stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Scotton with East Ferry**) P.<500.

Scotton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 3½ m. SSE. Richmond. P.<250.

Scotton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 2½ m. NW. Knaresborough, 2 m. E. by S. Nidd Bridge stn. P.<250. See **Farnham.**

Scottow, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 12 m. S. by E. Cromer, 2 m. ENE. Buxton Lamas stn., P.O. P.<500.

Scotts Bluff, co., U.S., Nebraska, on W. frontier, bounded on the N. by 42° N.; cap. Gering.

Scottsboro, vil., U.S., Alabama, cap. Jackson co., 93 m. NE. by N. of Birmingham. P.<1500.

Scottsburg, vil., Natal, Alexandra dist., 35 m. SW. by S. Durban.

Scottsdale, or **Ellesmere,** post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 27 m. NE. Launceston. P.<1500.

Scotts Mountains, mts., U.S., California, trending NE. and SW., dividing Siskiyou co. from Trinity co.

Scottsville, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., 12 m. SW. Rochester, on the Erie Canal. P.<1500.

Scott Valley, tp., U.S., N. California. Mean rfall. (32 yrs.), yr. 25.18 in., June–Sept. 1.65 in.

Scott Willoughby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 8½ m. E. Grantham, 3 m. SW. Aswarby stn. P.<250.

Scoulag Point, cape, Scot., isl. of Bute, E. ct., in 55° 47½′ N.

Scoulton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 17 m. W. by S. Norwich, 3 m. E. Walton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Scourie, vil., Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., on Scourie Bay, 10 m. NE. by E. Storr Head, PMT.O.

Scour Ouran, mt., Scot. See **Ben Mhor** (Ross).

Scouthead, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, in ancient par. of Rochdale. P.<750.

Scrabby, par., Ire., co. and 11 m. SW. Cavan, bar. Tullyhunco, 3 m. from Drumhowna stn.; 5686 ac. P.<2000.

Scrabo Hill, Ire., in NE. of co. Down, ½ m. S. Newtown Ards.

Scrabster, seapt. vil., Scot., Caithness, on Thurso Bay, 1½ m. NW. Thurso, of which it is the port, PT.O.

Scrafield, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 3 m. E. Horncastle. P.<250. See **Hameringham.**

Scrafton, East, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Caldbergh.**

Scrafton, West, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 12½ m. SW. by S. Richmond, on the Cover, 4½ m. S. by W. Wensley stn. P.<250.

Scramoge, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Strokestown (co. Roscommon).

Scranton, city, U.S., Kansas, Osage co., 21 m. by rail S. Topeka. P.<2000.

Scranton, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Jackson co., at the mouth of Pascagoula R., 38 m. SW. by W. Mobile (Ala.); trade in lumber. P.<1500.

Scranton, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., on Lackawanna R., 16 m. NE. Wilkesbarre. Scranton is the largest coal-mining centre in America. It has immense rolling-mills and steel-works, and extensive manufactures of rails, locomotives, and mining machinery; other manufactures are brass and iron casting, coal-screens, steam-boilers, stoves, carriages, tools, glass, axles, car-wheels, lace curtains, woollens, and silk spinning and weaving. Alt. 739 ft. (R.R.). P. (1860) 35,100; (1880) 45,900; (1890) 75,200.

Scranton City, vil., U.S., Iowa, Greene co., 58 m. NW. by W. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Scrape, The, mt., Scot., Peeblesshire, on border of Manor and Drumelzier pars. Alt. 2345 ft.

Scraptoft, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. E. Leicester, 1 m. N. by E. **Thurnby and Scraptoft** stn. on the G. N. & L. & NW. Joint Rly. P.<250.

Scratby, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Ormesby.**

Scratchbury, ancient British camp, Eng., Wiltshire, 3 m. SE. Warminster, surrounded by a ditch and rampart; 40 ac.; is more than 1 m. in circuit.

Scratchells Bay, Eng., at the SE. of Isle of Wight; has a large cave.

Scrattage, vil. Eng., Middlesex, Heston par., 2 m. W. Brentford.

Scrayingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Derwent, 10 m. NE. by E. York, 3 m. NNE. Stamford Bridge stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Scrayingham with Leppington and Howsham**) P.<500.

Scredington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 11½ m. E. by N. Grantham, 4 m. S. by E. Sleaford, with a stn. (**Aswarby and Scredington**) on the G. N. R. P.<500.

Screen, P.O., Ire., co. and 6 m. from Wexford.

Screes, mt., Eng., Cumberland, on SE. side of Wastwater. Alt. 1983 ft.

Scregg, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Tiaquin, 11½ m. E. by N. Tuam.

Scregg, electoral div., Ire., E. co. and 6 m. SSE. Roscommon, bar. Athlone.

Screggan, P.O., Ire., King's co., 4 m. from Tullamore.

Scremby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 14½ m. SSE. Louth, 2½ m. NE. Halton Holegate stn., P.O. P.<250.

Scremerston, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 3½ m. SSE. Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the coast, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<1000.

Screnwood, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. NW. Rothbury. P.<250.

Scresort, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the E. of Rum I., in 57° 1′ N.

Screven, co., U.S., Georgia, on the Savannah (E. frontier), and crossed in extreme N. by 33° N.

Screveton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. SW. by S. Newark, 2½ m. N. Aslockton stn. P.<250.

Scridain, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in SW. of Mull I.

Scrivelsby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 14 m. SSW. Louth, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Scrivelsby with Dalderby**) P.<250.

Scriven with Tentergate, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 1½ m. N. Knaresborough. P.<750.

Scroggiehill, vil., Scot., Perthshire, Methven par., 4 m. NW. Perth.

Scrooby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Worksop, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<250. See **Sutton on Lound.**

Scropton, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., on the riv. Dove, 5½ m. NW. by N. Burton, between Sudbury and Tutbury stns. See **Foston and Scropton.**

Scrothea, tn., Ire. See **Oldbridge.**

Scrub Island, islet, Brit. W. Indies, off the NE. ct. of Anguilla.

Scruton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10 m. SE. by E. Richmond, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Scugdale Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., flowing into the Leven, on the l. bk., at Hutton.

Scugog Lake, Canada, Ontario, 38 m. NE. by N. Toronto, forming a ring round **Scugog I.,** and drained by **Scugog R.,** N. then W. into the SE. of Lake Simcoe.

Scuir, *Sgorr*, or *Sgurr* (pronounced skūr), Gaelic, 'a peak,' or 'cliff.'

Scuir of Eigg, remarkable basaltic hill on the isl. of Eigg, Scot., Hebrides. Alt. 1289 ft.

Scuir Vuilin, or **Sgurra Mhuilinn,** mt., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, on N. side of Strath Conon. Alt. 2500 ft.

Sculcoates, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in co. bor. of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the NE. R. P. 54,200.

Scull, PMT.O., Ire. See **Skull.**

Sculiane Point, cape, Ire., on S. ct. co. Cork, in 9° 12′ W.

Sculloge Gap, defile, Ire., on border of cos. Carlow and Wexford, between Blackstairs and Mount Leinster.

Scullogestown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bars. Ikeathy and Oughterany, 4 m. SW. Kilcock. P.<250.

Sculthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 19½ m. ENE. King's Lynn, 2 m. NW. Fakenham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Scunthorpe, par. and tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. SE. Goole, with a stn. (**Frodingham and Scunthorpe**) on the M. S. & L. R.; has blast-furnaces and steel-works; iron obtained here from open-works. PMT.O. P.<3500.

Scuols, tn., Switzd. See **Schuls.**

Scurcola, vil., Italy, prov. Aquila, 5 m. NW. Avezzano; near here Conrad, the last emperor of the Hohenstaufens, was defeated by Charles of Anjou, 26th August 1268. P.<4000.

Scurlockstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, on riv. Boyne, bar. Lower Deece, 3 m. SE. Trim. P.<250.

Scur Lough, lake, Ire., in the SW. of co. Leitrim, 4 m. NE. Leitrim, belonging to the basin of the Shannon, 220 ft. above sea-level.

Scurrival Point, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, at the N. end of Barra I., in 57° 33′ N.

Scurry, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., and crossed in the W. by 101° W.

Scutari, Turkey. See **Skutari.**

Scybor y Coed, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE. Aberystwith, Machynlleth union; 10,403 ac. P.<500.

Sczavnik, or **Stavnik,** vil., Hungary, co. and 31 m. NE. Trencsen. P.<4000.

Sdobba, riv., Illyria. See **Isonzo.**

Se, 'river,' or 'water-course,' in the nomenclature of Indo-China.

Se, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, on Lake Hungtse-hu, 80 m. NNW. Nanking.

Seaborough, par., Eng., on the S. border of Somerset, S. div., 10 m. SW. by W. Yeovil, 2½ m. SW. Crewkerne stn. P.<250.

Seabright, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 20 m. S. Brooklyn; is a summer resort. P.<1500.

Seabrook, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 13 m. by rail S. Portsmouth. P.<2000. **South Seabrook,** adjoining vil., P.<1500.

Seacash, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Crumlin.

Seacliff, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waikouaiti co., 24 m. from Dunedin by road and rail. P.<1500.

Sea Cliff, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., on Long Island Sound, 2 m. from Glen Cove. P.<1500.

Seacomb, part of par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., adjoining Birkenhead on the N. See **Poulton with Seacomb.**

Seacon, electoral div., Ire., Antrim, dist. Ballymoney, P.O.

Seaconnet River, inlet, U.S., Rhode I., in the S. of New Port co., running 12 m. N., in 71° 12′–14′ W., divided on the N. from Mount Hope Bay only by an isthmus a few hundred yards in width.

Seacor, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Church-hill.

Seacourt, par., Eng., Berkshire, 3 m. NW. Oxford. P.<250.

Seacroft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4 m. ENE. and partly in bor. of Leeds, 1 m. N. Cross Gates stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Seafield, eccles. par., Scot., Banffshire, Rathven par. P.<2000.

Seaford, par., tn., watering-place, and disfranchised bor., Eng., Sussex, div. and 8 m. W. Eastbourne, on the S. ct., on Seaford Bay, on a branch of the L. B. & S. C. R.; is a member of the Cinque port of Hastings. PMT.O. Tn. P.<2500; par. P.<2000. See **Sutton with Seaford.**

Seaford, tn., U.S., Delaware, Sussex co., 13½ m. NNE. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Seaforde, tn., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Kinelarty, 5½ m. W. by S. Downpatrick, 2 m. from Tullymurry stn., P.O. P.<250.

Seaforth, tn., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 39 m. N. by W. London. P.<3000.

Seaforth, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 4 m. N. by W. Liverpool, with a stn. (**Seaforth and Litherland**) on the L. & Y. R. and the L. & NW. & L. & Y. Joint Rly. P. 8900.

Seaforth, Loch, an arm of the sea, Scot., in the Hebrides, between Lewis and Harris. Length 14 m., by from ¼ m. to 3 m. wide.

Seagoe, par., Ire., NE. co. Armagh, bar. East Oneilland, 2½ m. E. by S. Portadown; 9876 ac. P. 8000.

Seagrave, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, on the W. side of Lake Scugog, 44 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P.<1500.

Seagrave, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. E. by S. Loughborough, 3 m. E. Barrow stn., P.O. P.<500.

Seagry, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13 m. W. Swindon, 4½ m. S. by E. Malmesbury, 2 m. SSW. Somerford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Seaham, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., on the coast, 5 m. S. by E. Sunderland, with a stn. (**Seaham Colliery**) on the Londonderry Rly. Alt. 80 ft. Mean annual rfall. 28.05 in. P.<5000.

Seaham Harbour, seapt. tn. and eccles. par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 1 m. S. Seaham, with stn. (**Seaham**) on Londonderry Rly. The docks (N. and S.) are 17½ ft. deep over sill at high water ordinary spring tides, 13½ ft. at ordinary neap tides. Seaham Harbour is identical with the township of Dawdon. It has an extensive coal trade, and is connected by rail with several collieries, for shipping the products of which ample port accommodation is provided. It has also large bottle manufactures. PMT.O. P. 9000.

Seaham, New, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, in ancient par. of Seaham, PMT.O. P.<5000.

Sea Houses, vil., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the coast, 12 m. N. by E. Alnwick, 4 m. NE. Newham stn., PMT.O.

Sea Islands, U.S., the low isls. (Port Royal, Hilton Head, Cumberland, &c.) off the coasts of S. Carolina and Georgia, between Charleston and Savannah, famous for their cotton.

Sea Isle City, vil., U.S., New Jersey, E. ct., 58 m. SE. by S. Philadelphia (Pa.). P.<1500.

Seal, riv., Canada, Keewatin, rises in about 58° N., 99° W., and flows on the whole ENE. into Hudson Bay, which it enters in about 58° 15′ N., 95° 10′ W.

Seal, cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 23° 30′ E.

Seal, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 6½ m. NNW. Tunbridge, 1 m. W. by S. Kemsing stn., PMT.O.; 4445 ac. P.<2000.

Seal, par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 4 m. E. Farnham, 1 m. SE. Tongham stn., PMT.O. (**Seale**). P.<1500.

Seal, Nether and Over, par., Eng., Leicestershire, the former div. and 9½ m. NW. Bosworth, the latter with a stn. (**Overseal and Moira**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. (**Netherseal**), PMT.O. P.<2000.

Seale, vil., U.S., Alabama, cap. Russell co., 66 m. E. by S. of Montgomery. P.<1500.

Sealholme Moor, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Glaisdale Moor.**

Seal Island, a small isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, off the S. ct., 18 m. W. Cape Sable.

Seal Island, isl., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., off the W. ct., in 46° 20′ N.

Seal Islands, English name of the Pribilof group (*q.v.*), Bering Sea.

Seal Islands, group of small isls., Victoria, off E. ct. of Gippsland, E. of Rabbit I., in 146° 28′ E.; discovered and named by Grant.

Seal Isle, isl., Cape Colony, off the S. ct., in False Bay, in about 18° 45′ E.

Sealkote, municip., Brit. India. See **Siálkot.**

Seal River, riv., Canada, Keewatin, flows E., N., and E., and enters Hudson Bay in 59° 10′, NW. of Fort Churchill.

Seal Rock, an islet, U.S., Maine, off the S. ct. of Hancock co., in 43° 53′ N., 68° 44′ W.

Seamer, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 6½ m. S. Middlesbrough, 3 m. NW. Stokesley stn. P.<250.

Seamer, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 3⅜ m. SSW. Scarborough, on the NE. R., P.O. Market-day, M. 4691 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Seamer with East Ayton and Cayton**) P.<2000.

Seamill, PMT.O., Scot., Ayrshire, near Ardrossan.

Sea Mills, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the M. R. and G. W. & M. Joint Rly., 2 m. NW. Clifton.

Seann, Gaelic, 'old'; *e.g.,* Shangarry, the 'old garden'; Shandon, 'old fort.'

Seapatrick, par. and tn., Ire., co. Down, bars. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, and Upper Iveagh, Upper Half. The town is a suburb of Banbridge, and 1 m. from Banbridge stn. Par. 7159 ac., P. 7700; tn. (**Seapatrick,** or **Newtown**) P.<500.

Seapo, vil., U.S., Kansas, Republic co., 12 m. S. Belleville; has salt springs. P.<1500.

Sea Point, municip., Cape Colony. See **Green Point and Sea Point.**

Seapoint, stn., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Dublin, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Searby with Owmby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 13 m. W. by S. Grimsby, 5 m. E. by S. Brigg, 1 m. E. by N. Howsham stn. P.<250.

Searcy, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 36° N., and between 92° and 93° W., traversed by White R.

Searcy, tn., U.S., Arkansas, White co., 45 m. NE. Little Rock; has mineral springs (sulphur, chalybeate, and alum). P.<1500.

Sea Reach, fairway on riv. Thames, Eng., from Hope Point to the Nore. Length, 14 m.

Sea Reach, the W. end of the Strait of Magellan, Chile.

Sea Reef, Great, N. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is.

Searsmont, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co., on St. George R., 30 m. SE. Augusta. P.<1500.

Searsport, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co., on Penobscot Bay, at mouth of Penobscot R., 6 m. NE. Belfast, and 27 m. S. by W. Bangor. P.<2000.

Seasalter, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the N. ct., on Whitstable Bay, 5½ m. ENE. Faversham, 1 m. SW. Whitstable-on-Sea (L. C. & D. R.) stn. P.<1500.

Seascale, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the SW. ct., 12 m. SSE. Whitehaven, 1 m. NNE. its stn. on the Furness Rly., PMT.O.

Sea Side, summer resort, U.S., Oregon, Clatsup co., about 25 m. S. Astoria. P.<1500.

Seaside Park, seaside resort, U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., on Island Beach, 42 m. ESE. Trenton. P.<1500.

Seata, Anglo-Saxon, 'a settlement,' or 'possession.' See *Set.*

Seatallan, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 12½ m. SE. by E. Whitehaven. Height, 2266 ft.

Seathwaite, vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 3½ m. W. by N. Torver stn., 8 m. SSW. Keswick; noted for its rainfall, the highest in Britain. Alt. 422 ft. Mean annual rfall. (1866–80), 139.29 in. P.O. See **Dunnerdale.**

Seathwaite Tarn, small lake, Eng., in the extreme N. of Lancashire, 17 m. W. by N. Kendal, drained SW. into the Duddon.

Seaton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Derwent, 1½ m. NE. Workington, ½ m. NW. Workington Bridge stn., on the Workington and Seaton Rly., PM.O. P.<3500.

Seaton, the ancient *Moridunum,* small seapt. tn., Eng., Devonshire, at the mouth of the Axe, on the L. & SW. R., 8½ m. SE. Honiton; has good sands, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing; freestone is quarried here. PMT.O. **Seaton Junction,** 5 m. to the N., on the L. & SW. R. P. (urban sanitary dist.)<1500; par. (**Seaton and Beer**) P.<2500.

Seaton, par., Eng., Rutland, 7 m. SSE. Oakham, with stns. on the G. N. R. and L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Seaton with Thorpe**) P.<500.

Seaton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Sigglesthorne par., 2 m. SW. Hornsea.

Seaton, or **Bald Hills,** small tp., Victoria, co. Tanjil, 113 m. E. Melbourne, 22 m. NW. Sale. P.<1500.

Seaton, North, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the coast, 6 m. E. Morpeth, 1 m. SE. by E. of its stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. (**North Seaton Colliery**). P.<2000.

Seaton and Slingley, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 5½ m. S. Sunderland, with a stn. (**Seaton**) on the NE. R. P.<250.

Seaton and Wassand, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12½ m. NNE. Hull, 2 m. NW. Sigglesthorne stn., PMT.O. (**Seaton**). P.<500.

Seaton Burn, vil., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 8 m. S. by E. Morpeth, 1½ m. W. Annitsford stn., PMT.O.

Seaton Carew, par., Eng., Durham, on the coast, 2½ m. S. and included in the parl. bor. of Hartlepool, on the NE. R.; is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has a fine stretch of sands. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Seaton Delaval, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 6 m. NW. by N. North Shields, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<4500.

Seaton Ross, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11 m. N. by E. Goole, 1½ m. NW. by N. Holme stn., P.O. P.<500.

Seaton Sluice, coal seapt., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the coast, 5 m. N. by W. North Shields, 1½ m. E. Hartley stn. The harbour was formed out of the solid rock. P.O.

Seaton Terrace, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Seaton Delaval, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

Seatown, fishing vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, 5 m. E. Lyme Regis.

Seatown, tn., Scot., Elginshire, on the coast, 13 m. E. by N. Elgin, near Buckie stn.; part of Lossiemouth and Branderburgh (*q.v.*) town. P.<500.

Seat Sandal, mt., Eng., Westmorland, between Fairfield and Dunmail Raise, 3 m. N. Grasmere. Alt. 2415 ft.

Seattle (si-at′tl), city, U.S., Washington, King co., 48 m. NE. by N. Olympia, 27 m. N. by E. Tacoma, on Elliot Bay, E. side of Puget Sound; a rapidly rising port, now a stn. on the Northern Pacific and other railways. P. (1870)<1500; (1880)<4000; (1890) 42,800.

Sea View, ct. vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the E. ct., 2 m. E. by S. Ryde, PMT.O.

Sea View, mt., New South Wales, on S. border of Macquarie co., in 31° 30′ S. Alt. 6000 ft.

Sea View Ranges, Queensland, in about 18° S., is the name given to a portion of the coast range behind Cardwell.

Seaville, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 13 m. NE. by N. Maryport, 1½ m. NW. by N. Abbey Town stn.

Seavington, St. Mary and **St. Michael,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 9 m. W. Yeovil, 4 m. E. Ilminster stn., P.O. (**Seavington**). Seavington St. Mary, P.<500; Seavington St. Michael, P.<250; eccles. par. (**Seavington St. Michael with Dinnington**) P.<500.

Seba'n Rus, cape, Algeria. See **Bugaroni.**

Sebago Lake, U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 12 m. NW. Portland, drained into Casco Bay. Alt. 247 ft. (Water-power of Maine).

Sebak, oasis, French Sudan. See **Sbû.**

Sebakh. See *Sebkha.*

Se-bang-hien, or **Bang-hien,** riv., Indo-China, l. bk. trib. of the Mekong; its imperfectly known course is 155 m. long.

Sebastian, co., U.S., Arkansas, on W. frontier, bounded on N. by Arkansas R.

Sebastian Lobos, or **Grampus Islands,** Pacific, in the E. of Magellan Archipelago.

Sebastiansberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Sebastiansberg, 8 m. WNW. Komotau; tin and silver mined. P.<3000.

Sebastian Viscaino, Bay of, on W. ct. of the penin. of Lower California, in 28° N., is 68–75 m. in diameter; open to the NW.

Sebastopol (**Sevastopol**), tn. and seapt., Russia, govt. Taurida, in SW. part of Crimea, at Sebastopol Bay, 44° 37′ N., 33° 31′ E., 48 m. SW. Simpheropol, and 947 m. by rail from Moscow. Seat of a Greek colony *Khersones,* 500 B.C.; later on, centre of Byzantine administration of Taurida. Place where the Russian Prince Vladimir was baptized. Destroyed by Lithuanians in 1363. Annexed by Russia in 1783, and made afterwards an important fortress and naval station. Besieged by the allied armies of France, Great Britain, Turkey, and Sardinia, from Sept. 1854 till Sept. 8, 1855, when it was taken. The great harbour or inlet, on the S. side of which the town is situated, extends 4½ m. W. to E., with an average width of ½ m., and

is enclosed by calcareous hills. At a right angle to it the South Bay runs 1½ m. N. to E., and to the W. of it the Artillery Bay runs ¾ m. in the same direction. Between these bays the town rises in the form of an amphitheatre. It is only now beginning to be repeopled. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 54.4° F., Feb. 34.9°, July 74°; rfall. (33 yrs.), 15.2 in. P. (1842) 41,155; (1864) 5450; (1891) 33,800.

Sebastopol, mining centre, Victoria, Grenville co., 2 m. SW. Ballarat. P. <3000.

Sebastopol, PM.O., Wales, Monmouthshire, 1 m. from Newport.

Sebattik, isl. in Sibuco Bay, in the SE. of Brit. N. Borneo.

Sebec, vil., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., on Sebec Lake, 10 m. E. Dover. P. <1500.

Sebec Lake, U.S., Maine, in the S. of Piscataquis co., 37 m. NW. by N. Bangor, drained E. into the Piscataquis, and by that into the Penobscot R. Alt. 375 ft. (Water-power of Maine). Length about 10 m.

Sebenico, or **Sibenik,** seapt. tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the W. ct., 31 m. NW. by W. Spalato; famous for its liqueur (Maraschino). In the Bay of Sebenico is found a peculiar species of fish, the *Dentex gibbosus*. This bay forms a small, well-sheltered basin, lying NW. and SE., 2½ m. long, and 1 m. wide in its widest part; connected with the sea by a strait of 650 ft. wide. Sebenico is the seat of a Greek and also of a Latin bishop. The town is situated in an amphitheatre, overlooked in the NE. by fortified hills. Some of the narrow streets are united with the two principal thoroughfares by ladders. The cathedral, of the pointed Italian style, built 1443–1556, is the finest sacred building of Dalmatia; near it is the old palace of the Venetian governors. In 1066 Sebenico was only a fortified castle, taken by Koloman, King of Hungary, 1105. The Turks devastated the town in 1538, 1647, and 1648. Birthplace of the painter Schiavone, died 1582. P. 7000.

Sebennytos, tn., Egypt. See **Semenud.**

Sebergham, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Caldew, 9 m. S. by W. Carlisle, 5 m. S. Dalston stn., P.O.; 5557 ac. P. <750.

Seberi, riv., India. See **Sabari.**

Sebewaing, vil., U.S., Michigan, Huron co., on Saginaw Bay, 22 m. ENE. Bay City. P. <1500.

Sebezh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 142 m. N. of Vitebsk, near Lake Sebezh. P. <5000.

Sebha, oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 87 m. NNE. Murzuk.

Sebkha, plural *Sebakh*, Algerian, a depression more or less covered with salt water, which dries up in summer. See *Shot.*

Sebkha, salt lagoon, Tunis. See **Sejumi.**

Sebnitz, or **Sebnitz in Sachsen,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the riv. Sebnitz (r. bk. trib. of the Elbe), 17 m. SSW. Bautzen; manufacture of cotton and linen goods. P. 8000.

Sebon, isl., E. Indies. See **Segupong.**

Seboncourt, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 11 m. NE. St. Quentin. P. <3000.

Seboosis Lake, U.S., Maine, in the W. of Penobscot co., 38 m. N. Bangor.

Sebringville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 30 m. NNE. London. P. 1500.

Sebsar, tn., Afghanistan, 75 m. S. Herat.

Sebu, Sibu, or **Sibus, Wadi,** riv., Morocco, flows N., passing close to Fez, then W. into the Atlantic, which it enters in about 34° 18′ N. It is a shallow stream, and its current is so rapid that it is used to turn water-wheels which raise water from the river for irrigation.

Sebustieh, vil., Palestine, *Samaria* in the O. T., 32° 17′ N., 35° 11′ E., 5½ m. NW. by N. Nablus. The ancient church of St. John (now a mosque) was built by the Crusaders between 1150–1180 on the supposed site of the tomb of St. John the Baptist.

Sebzewar, vil., Afghanistan, 74 m. S. Herat. Alt. 3550 ft.

Sebzewar, or **Sabzawar,** tn., Persia, Khorassan, 110 m. W. Meshed; centre of the wool trade of the prov.; copper mined in the neighbourhood. P. before 1871 estimated at 30,000; now about 18,000 (Curzon).

Seca, La, tn., Spain, Leon, prov. and 18 m. SSW. Valladolid. P. <4000.

Secacah, place named in O. T. See **Sikkeh.**

Secchia, riv., Italy, Emilia, rises in the Apennines between the Pizzo Cerreto and the Alpa di Succiso, and flows on the whole NNE. (passing near the Modena) to the Po, which it joins opposite the mouth of the Mincio. Length, 98 m.; area of basin, 985 sq. m.; discharge, mean 1500 cubic ft. per second, highest 27,900 cubic ft. per second.

Sechele, state belonging to the Bechuana-land Protectorate, S. Africa, extending from the W. frontier of the Transvaal to the deserts of Kalahari, bounded N. by the terr. of the Bamangwato. Cap. Molopolole. P. 45,000, of the Bakwena tribe.

Sechelt, inlet, Brit. Columbia, running southwards from Jervis Inlet; its mouth is in 49° 45′ N., 123° 55′ W.

Sechen, tn., Korea. See **Söchhön.**

Sechilienne, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 10 m. SSE. Grenoble; deposits of anthracite, sulphuretted and argentiferous lead, and zinc and copper pyrites. P. <2000.

Sechou-fu, tn., China, prov. Kweichou, 126 m. NE. Kweiyang-fu, on the Sechou-ho, trib. of Lake Tungting; mission station. In the dist. are important mines of quicksilver.

Sechshaus, tn., Lower Austria, SW. suburb of Vienna, on l. bk. of the Wien; manufactures cotton, linen, silk, and chemicals, and has tanyards. P. 11,700.

Sechu, place named in O. T. See **Shuwcikeh.**

Sechura, seapt. vil., Peru, dep. Piura, 240 m. S. by W. Guayaquil (Ecuador); salt mined. The Arenal Desierto de Sechura, a vast desert, extends over 4000 sq. m. to the S., E., and NE. of the town. P. (dist.) 9100.

Sechura Bay, Peru, on the W. ct., about 5° 42′ S.

Sechwan, China. See **Süchwan.**

Seckbach, vil., Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, govt. Wiesbaden, circle Frankfurt, dist. Bockenheim. P. <3000.

Seckenheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Mannheim, on the Neckar, dist. Schwetzingen; manufactures chemicals, cement, &c. P. <4000.

Seckington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, union and 4 m. NE. Tamworth. P. <250.

Seclin, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 6 m. S. by W. Lille; manufactures woollen goods, oakum, alcohol, oil, and copper wares. P. 5200.

Seco, settlement, U.S., Utah, Box Elder co., 90 m. NW. Salt Lake City.

Second Falls, or **Upper Mills,** vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., 9 m. from St. George. P. <1500.

Secondigliano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 3 m. N. Naples. P. 6600.

Secondigny, tn., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 20 m. N. Niort, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. Parthenay. P. <2000.

Second River, Argentina. See **Córdoba.**

Second Valley, or **Rapid Bay,** postal-centre, S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 47 m. SSW. Adelaide. The dist. includes the vils. of Randallsea and Finniss Vale. P. <1500.

Secretan, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 443 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Secretary, isl., on the W. ct. of the South I. of New Zealand, crossed by 45° 13′ S., one of those set apart by the New Zealand government for the preservation of the native fauna and flora.

Secunderábád, military cantonment, India, Haidarábád, 6 m. NNE. Haidarábád. Secunderábád is the largest military station in India. The cantonment extends to Bolaram, and covers an area of 19 sq. m. It is unhealthy in the rainy season. Alt. 1787 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., May 89°, Dec. 69°; mean rfall., yr. 28.3 in., June–Oct. 23.9 in. P. 74,100.

Secundra, or **Sikandra.** See **Agra.**

Sedalia, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clinton co., 28 m. by rail S. by W. Logansport. P. <1500.

Sedalia, city, U.S., Missouri, Pettis co., 60 m. W. by N. Jefferson City; has important railway works, foundries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, &c. P. (1870) 4600; (1880) 9600; (1890) 14,100.

Sedan, fortified tn., France, dep. Ardennes, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, 25 m. SE. Rocroi; cap. arr. The manufacture of woollen cloth has constituted the chief element of the prosperity of the town for three centuries; has also manufactures of woollen yarns, machinery, copper wares, swords, &c., along with dyeworks. After their acquisition of the duchy of Bouillon, the Seigneurs de la Marck made Sedan their principal residence. The town became one of the intellectual centres of Protestantism on account of its academy. Here the entire French army surrendered to the Germans, 2nd Sept. 1870, and Napoleon III. gave up his sword to the King of Prussia, after the sanguinary battles fought round the town August 30th to September 1st. Birthplace of the great Turenne, died 1675, of whom the town contains a statue, and of the Protestant pastor Charles Drelincourt, died 1669. P. (1872) 14,300; (1891) 20,300.

Sedan, post-tn., S. Australia, Eyre co., 47 m. NE. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Sedan, vil., U.S., Kansas, cap. Chautauqua co., 135 m. S. by W. Topeka, 73 m. SE. by E. Wichita. P. <1500.

Sedbergh (sĕd'bĕr), par., Eng., Yorkshire, in the extreme NW. of the W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Rawthey, 9 m. E. Kendal, on the L. & NW. R. Sedbergh has a richly endowed grammar-school, founded by Roger Lupton in the time of Edward VI.; manufactures of woollens. PMT.O. Market-day, W. Alt. 400 ft. Mean annual rfall. 55.26 in. 19,603 ac. P. <2500.

Seddil-Bahr, vil., with forts adjacent, at the N. of the W. entrance to the Dardanelles, Turkey in Europe.

Seddori, comm., Italy. See **San Luri.**

Sedeïr, prov., central Arabia, Nejd, cap. Tueïm. P. 140,000.

Séderon, vil., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Nyons, 38 m. E. Orange. P. <2000.

Sedgeberrow, par., Eng., on the S. border of Worcestershire, div. and 4 m. S. by W. Evesham, 2 m. S. Hinton stn. P. <500.

Sedgebrook, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 4

m. WNW. Grantham, on the G. N. R. and G. N. & L. & NW. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Sedgefield, par. and market-tn., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 8 m. NW. Stockton, 1½ m. E. by N. of its stn. on the NE. R.; cattle fairs are held here. PMT.O. Market-day, F. 5259 ac. P.<3000.

Sedgeford, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 12 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 4217 ac. P.<750.

Sedgemoor, a wild tract, Eng., Somerset, between King's Weston and Bridgwater; scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth by the troops of James II., 1685.

Sedghill, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 18 m. W. Salisbury, 1½ m. N. by W. Semley stn., P.O. (**Sedgehill**). P.<250. See **Berwick St. Leonard.**

Sedgley, par. and tn., suburb of Wolverhampton, Eng., Staffordshire, in the S. div., 1½ m. W. by S. Deepfields and Coseley stn., PMT.O. (**Sedgeley**); 7591 ac. Par. P. 36,900; tn. P. 15,000.

Sedgwick, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Kent, div. and 3½ m. S. Kendal, 2½ m. SSW. Oxenholme Junction, PMT.O. P.<250.

Sedgwick, co., U.S., in extreme NE. of Colorado.

Sedgwick, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 37½° N., and traversed by the Arkansas R.

Sedgwick, vil., U.S., Kansas, Harvey co., on Little Arkansas R., 125 m. SW. by W. Topeka, 20 m. NNW. Wichita. P.<1500.

Sedgwick, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on Penobscot Bay, 5 m. SE. Brooksville. P.<1500.

Sedhiu, French tn., W. Africa, in 12° 41′ N., 15° 45′ W. P. 5000.

Sedilo, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 42 m. SSE. Sassari. P.<3000.

Sedin, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., near W. ct., in about 5° 15′ N.

Sedka, Beni, or **Aït-Sedka,** Berber Confederation, Algeria, prov. Algiers.

Sedlescombe (sed'elz-kūm), par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 6 m. NW. by N. Hastings, 3 m. NE. by E. Battle stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Sedlitz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Blatna, 10 m. NW. Pisek; has a mineral spring. P.<2000.

Se-don, riv., Indo-China, l. bk. trib. of the Mekong. Length, about 140 m.

Sedud, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye, 3 m. SSW. Menuf. P.<4000.

Sedunum. See **Sion,** tn., Switzd.

Sedziszów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 57 m. E. by N. Bochnia. P.<3000.

See, German, Dutch *Zee,* 'a lake,' or 'sea;' *e.g.,* Zuider-zee, 'the Southern Sea;' Zeeland, 'land surrounded by the sea.'

Seeberg, hill, Ger. See **Gotha.**

Seebergen, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, 4 m. ESE. Gotha. P.<2000.

Seebezirk, N. part of cant. Freiburg, Switzd., on three shores of Lake Morat, cap. Morat or Murten. P. 15,200.

Seeburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Rössel, 52 m. S. by E. Königsberg. P.<3000.

Seedlaw Hill, Scot. See **Sidlaw Hill.**

Seedley, stn., Eng., in the W. div. of Salford, on L. & NW. R.

Seefeld, Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **IV.** (*2a*).

Seefin, hill, Ire., co. Limerick, 6 m. S. Kilmallock, is the highest point of the Castle Oliver Hills. Alt. 1736 ft.

Seefin, electoral div, Ire., Cork, dist. Durrus and Kilcrohane.

Seehausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on riv. Aland, circle Osterburg, 53 m. S. by E. Schwerin. P.<4000.

Seehausen, or **Seehausen in der Altmarkt,** Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Wanzleben, 15 m. W. by S. Magdeburg. P.<4000.

Seein, or **Sion Mills,** tn., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, on the l. bk. of the Mourne, 2½ m. S. Strabane, with a stn. (**Sion Mills**) on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Rly., PMT.O. (**Sion Mills**). P.<1500.

Seek, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 20 m. NE. Pittsville. P.<1500.

Seekington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 4 m. NE. Tamworth. P.<250.

Seekonk, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 11 m. NW. by W. Fall R. P.<1500.

Seeland, the chief isl. of Denmark (*q.v.*). This is properly a German spelling, but adopted also in French. The Danish form is **Sjælland,** in documents of the 11th century *Seland, Selandia,* later *Sialandia,* and without doubt means either 'sea-' or 'lake-land' (Egli). The spelling *Zealand* is exclusively English, and was probably introduced through the influence of the Dutch Zeeland.

Seeley's Bay, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 22 m. from Kingston. P.<1500.

Seelisberg, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 5 m. SW. by W. Schwiz, on the W. side of the Bay of Uri; a winter resort. P.<2000.

Seelow, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Lebus, 12 m. SW. by W. Küstrin. P.<3000.

Seelowitz, Gross, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. and 8½ m. NNW. Auspitz; manufactures sugar. P.<3000.

Seend, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 6 m. ENE. Trowbridge, with a stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Seer Green, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 2 m. NE. Beaconsfield. P.<500.

Seesen, tn., Ger., duchy Brunswick, 24 m. SW. by S. Wolfenbüttel; has sulphur springs and bath. P.<5000.

Sées, Seès, or **Séez,** the ancient *Saium,* or *Sagium,* tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. and 13 m. NNE. Alençon, on the Orne; seat of a bishop. Manufactures pumps, and has engineers' workshops. Cathedral originally of the 13th century, with windows of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Birthplace of St. Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury, died 1099. P.<3000.

Seesker Höhe, plateau, E. Prussia, extends about 16 m. NW. and SE., crossed by 22° 20′ E. Alt. 1020 ft.

Seestadtl, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 15½ m. SW. by W. Teplitz. P.<2000.

Seething, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9 m. SE. by S. Norwich, 4½ m. NNW. Ditchingham stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Mundham.**

Seewen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 1 m. NW. Schwiz; frequented for its ferruginous baths. P.<2000.

Seewis, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 3 m. ENE. Malans; frequented in summer for its fine climate and beautiful situation. The village was almost entirely burnt down, 1803. Birthplace of the poet Salis-Seewis, died 1834. P.<2000.

Seéz, tn., France. See **Sées.**

Sefed, stn. on the Joppa-Jerusalem Rly., 19 m. W. Jerusalem, close to a farm of the Sultan's.

Sefia, tribe, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 37 m. S. Bône. P. 8000.

Sefid Koh. See **Safid Koh.**

Sefid Rud, riv., Persia. See **Kizil Uzen.**

Sefru, or **Sfru,** tn., N. Morocco, 13½ m. SSE. Fez; manufactures good wine, and exports fruit. P. 3000, of which 1000 are Jews.

Sefton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 6½ m. N. by E. Liverpool, with a stn. (**Sefton and Maghull**) on the Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension; the Liverpool racecourse is here. P.<500.

Sefton, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 20 m. N. Christchurch. P.<1500.

Sefton Park, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., near Liverpool.

Sefuriye, or **Saffuriye,** the ancient *Sephoris,* or *Dio-Cesarœa,* vil., Palestine, 3½ m. NW. Nazareth. To the SW., in a picturesque valley, is a spring celebrated in history. In the time of the Latin rule, Sefuriye was the headquarters of the army of the kings of Jerusalem. P.<4000.

Segala, vil., French Sudan. See **Sarana.**

Segama, riv., Brit. N. Borneo, flowing E. into Sulu Sea, which it enters in about 5½° N.; navigable by boats for the greater part of its course; near its head goldfields occur.

Segauli, cantonment, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Champáran, 80 m. NNW. Patná. P.<5000.

Segeberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. circle Segeberg, 27 m. S. by E. Kiel, and 17 m. W. by N. Lübeck, between the Trave and Lake Segeberg; has salt-mines, the débris from which impedes the course of the river, and fine saline baths. P.<5000.

Segen Gottes ('God's Blessing'), vil., Austria, Moravia, dist. and 12½ m. W. Brünn; coal mined. P.<2000.

Segesvar, Hungary. See **Schässburg.**

Seghill, par. and tn., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Shields, on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<2500; eccles. par. (**Seghill** or **Sighill**) P. 5800.

Segl, vil., Switzd. See **Sils.**

Segni, the ancient *Signia,* city, Italy, prov. Rome, 22 m. SE. by S. Tivoli; seat of a bishop. The town is enclosed by a Pelasgic wall. P. 5700.

Segodunum. See **Rodez,** tn., France.

Segontiacum. See **Silchester.**

Segonzac, tn., France, dep. Charente, arr. and 8 m. SE. Cognac. P.<2000.

Segör, French spelling **Seggueur,** riv., Algeria, Sahara, prov. Oran, rises in the mountains near Geryville, 4920–6355 ft. high; flows SW. then SSE., but dries up before reaching El Golea. Length about 220 m.

Segorbe, the ancient *Segobriga Edetanorum,* city, Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, 26 m. N. by W. Valencia; seat of a bishop and cathedral; has mills, oil-works, &c. The old castle and walls still exist. In the vicinity is fine black marble, which the Romans exported to Italy. Segorbe was one of the most important cities of the Celtiberians. P. 7400.

Segovia, riv., Nicaragua. See **Coco.**

Segovia, tn., Spain, cap. prov. Segovia, 43 m. NW. by N. Madrid; the manufacture of cloth and glass is declining

Seat of a suffragan bishop of Toledo with a cathedral, begun 1525. A fine Roman aqueduct, partly destroyed by the Moors in 1071, still supplies the town with water from the Rio Frio, 10½ m. to the SE. The Alcazar, a Moorish fortress, 260 ft. high, was repaired about 1450; its walls surround the old portion of the town. To the N., in the valley of Eresma, is the Gothic church Vera Cruz, of 1204 or 1208, which once belonged to the Knights Templars; near are the fine gardens of Parsal. Segovia was an ancient Celtiberian city, later a Roman town, then Arabic, residence of the Emirs, and finally became Spanish. Alt. 3150 ft. P. 14,400.

Segre, riv., chiefly in the Spanish prov. of Catalonia, rises in the French dep. of Pyrénées-Orientales, a few miles to the S. of the Col de la Perche, and flows SW. past Puigcerda and Lerida to the Ebro, which it joins about 0° 18′ E. Length, 160 m.; area of basin, 8850 sq. m.

Segré, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 21 m. NW. Angers; cap. arr. Manufactures agricultural implements; has engineers' workshops; iron mined. P. <3000.

Segu, or **Empire of Ahmadu,** native state, western Sudan, lying principally between the r. bk. of the upper Niger and Samori's kingdom of Wasulu. Comprised since 1887 in the protectorate of French Sudan. France took Segu-Sekoro in 1890. P. (1888) 362,000, in several towns which follow the course of the river for 9 m., the principal surrounded by walls, with seven gates.

Seguin, small isl., U.S., Maine, off the mouth of Kennebec R.

Seguin, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. co. and on Guadalupe R., 51 m. S. by W. Austin. P. <2000.

Segundo, Rio, or **Second River.** See **Córdoba.**

Segupong, Sekoepong, Sebon, or **Pappan,** isl., E. Indies, Karimon group, off E. ct. of Sumatra, in Strait of Malacca; 15½ m. long by 2–3 m. wide.

Segura, riv., in the SE. of Spain, rises on the E. slopes of the Sierra de Segura and winds E. past Archena, Murcia, and Orihuela to the Mediterranean.

Segura, Sierras de, chain of mts., Spain, Andalusia, prov. Jaën, on borders of provs. Granada, Murcia, and Albacete; highest point, Yelmo. Alt. 5925 ft.

Segura de la Sierra, comm., Spain, prov. Jaën, 65 m. SW. Albacete. P. <3000.

Segura de Leon, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 55 m. SSE. Badajoz. P. <4000.

Segustero. See **Sisteron,** tn., France.

Sehend, mt., Persia. See **Sahend.**

Sehma, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, dist. Annaberg, on riv. Sehma. P. <3000.

Sehora (Seohára, census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 52 m. E. by N. Meerut. P. 9500; Moham. 6600; Hindus, 2700.

Sehore, tn., Brit. India. See **Sihora.**

Sehore, tn., Central India, 21 m. WSW. Bhopál; has a local cantonment. P. 5100; Hindus, 2900; Moham. 2100; cantonment, P. 11,100; Hindus, 8400; Moham. 2300.

Sehtwar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, in the angle between junction of Ganges and Gogra. P. 11,500; Hindus, 10,600.

Sehud, seapt. tn., S. Arabia, Hadramut, on N. shore of Gulf of Aden. P. 2000.

Sehwán, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Karáchi, on the l. bk. of the Indus, 120 m. NNE. Karáchi; has remains of a fort ascribed to Alexander the Great; seal engraving was formerly carried on. P. <5000.

Seibadan, vil., Siam, on the Nam Sak, 95 m. NNE. Bangkok.

Seibo, tn., W. Indies, Haiti, republic Santo Domingo; silver, iron, and tin mined. P. 12,000.

Seiburi, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., 5 m. from the W. ct., in about 6° 8′ N.

Seibus, riv., Algeria. See **Seybus.**

Seichau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Liegnitz, circle and 7 m. WNW. Jauer; iron and copper mined. P. <2000.

Seiches. See **Geneva, Lake of.**

Seidau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, suburb of Bautzen. P. <3000.

Seidenberg, or **Seidenberg in der Oberlausitz,** tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Lauban, 10 m. S. by E. Görlitz. P. <3000.

Seiffen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, 19 m. SSE. Freiberg, in the Erzgebirge; centre of manufactures of wooden tools and toys. P. <2000.

Seifhennersdorf, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 19 m. SSE. Bautzen; considerable manufacture of cotton and mixed woollen goods. P. 7000.

Seighford, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 2½ m. WNW. Stafford, P.O.; 4741 ac. P. <1000.

Seignaux, small dist., in the SW. of France, between the r. bk. of the Adour and the Gulf of Gascony, in dep. Landes.

Seigne, Col de la. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 3.**

Seignelay, tn., France, dep. Yonne, 36 m. SW. Troyes, arr. and 8 m. N. by E. Auxerre. P. <2000.

Seihun, or **Seihan,** the ancient *Sarus,* riv., in the SE. of Asia Minor, traverses the plain and passes the town of Adana, and flows SW. into the Mediterranean to the E. of Mersina, formed by the union of two streams, the Gök-su or Sara-su, which flows SW. to the E. of the Anti-Taurus, and the Zamanti-chai, which flows in the same direction on the W. of the Anti-Taurus, through the valley separating that range from the Taurus. Length, 280 m.; area of basin about 8650 sq. m.; discharge, 8800 cubic ft. per second.

Seid, Arabic, 'lord.' See *Sidi.*

Seihut, improperly **Saihut,** coast-tn., Arabia, at the mouth of the main valley of Hadramut.

Seil, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in the Firth of Lorne, in 56° 15½′–19½′ N.; it rises to the height of 800 ft., but has some low valleys and fertile soil. Length, 4½ m. P. 548.

Seilan, Ras, cape, in the S. of Arabia, 30 m. NE. Aden.

Seiland, or **Sejland,** isl., N. ct. of Norway, 5 m. WSW. Hammerfest; the interior is mountainous, the highest point reaching 3386 ft.; 25 m. by 24 m.; area, 229 sq. m.

Seilhac, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, 73 m. WSW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 8 m. NNW. Tulle. P. <2000.

Seille, riv., France, rises in the Jura Mts., flows SW. across the plain of Bresse, and enters the Saône on the l. bk., about 15 m. N. Macon. Length, 68 m., for 24 m. of which it is navigable; area of basin, 900 sq. m.

Seille, riv., Ger., prov. Alsace-Lorraine, a r. bk. trib. of the Moselle; flows through a dist. rich in salt.

Seilles (from root occurring in Chaillé, &c., see **Chaillé-les-Marais**), vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, on the l. bk. of the Meuse, 9 m. ENE. Namur; iron, zinc, and pyrites mined. P. <3000.

Seilûn, ruins, Palestine, *Shiloh* in the O. T., 32° 3′ N., 35° 17′ E., 11½ m. S. by E. Nablus.

Seim, riv., middle Russia, govts. Kursk and Chernigov, l. bk. trib. of Desna, flows W. past Kursk, Rylsk, Putivl, and many populous villages; joins Desna 55 m. E. of Chernigov. Length about 400 m.

Seimen, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, on the Maritsa, prov. and 29 m. SSE. Eski-Saghra (Stara Zagora), at junction of rly. to Constantinople with the branch to Burgas. P. <2000.

Seiin, isl., France. See **Seins.**

Seine, dep., N. France, traversed with many windings from S. to NW. by Seine R., formed in 1790 out of a small portion of Ile-de-France, and completely surrounded by Seine-et-Oise; divided into three arrs.: Paris (cap.), St. Denis, and Sceaux. The dep. really consists of **Paris** (*q.v.*) and a part of its suburbs. Only a limited area is available for cultivation. The principal cereals are wheat and oats; the vine covers nearly 1½ per cent. of the surface, and the production per hectare is about twice the average for France. The raising of vegetables for the Paris market is, however, the most important branch of agriculture. In manufactures the dep. is pre-eminent, its products being more than three times the value of those of Nord, the second manufacturing dep. in the country. Paris is the great industrial centre, but a very great variety of manufactures are also carried on in the surrounding towns. Amongst these may be noticed the extensive metallurgical and chemical works, tanneries, distilleries, glass-works, &c., of St. Denis, breweries (St. Ouen), dye-works (Vitry), indiarubber and porcelain (Ivry), besides numerous others. Area, 185 sq. m. P. (1891) 3,141,600. See **France,** table.

Seine (*Sequana*), important riv. of France, rises in Mont Tasselot, 1426 ft. above the sea, near the village of Chanceau, dep. Côte d'Or, flows NNW. past Châtillon, Bar-sur-Seine, and Troyes, thence W. and NW. by Nogent, Bray, Montereau, Melun, Corbeil, and Paris, where it is 300 to 500 ft. broad, Mantes, Vernon, Pont-de-l'Arche, Elbeuf, Rouen, Caudebec, Honfleur, and Havre, and enters the English Channel by an estuary 7 m. wide. Its waters are sluggish, and its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. It waters the deps. Côte d'Or, Aube, Marne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Seine, Eure, and Seine-Inférieure. Chief affluents, on the left the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, Eure, and Rille; on the right the Aube, Marne, and Oise. At Troyes its bed is 331 ft. above the sea, at the confluence of the Loing 184 ft., at Corbeil 147 ft., and at Rouen 111 ft. The Seine is navigable for boats to the confluence of the Aube, 360 m. from the mouth; for small sea-going vessels to Paris, and for large ships to Rouen (*q.v.*), below which the course of the river has been regulated and deepened. Between Caudebec and Quillebeuf, that is, in the last loop of the river proper, the river is subject at high water in spring tides to a bore (*mascaret*), like that of the Severn. At Quillebeuf the river begins to widen out and form an estuary, which tends to become silted up, and in which the channel of the river tends to be gradually displaced. In consequence of this it has been proposed to construct embankments, on the N. side from Havre, on the S. side from Honfleur, upwards to confine the river within narrower limits, and thus deepen it and increase its scour. On the N. side a ship canal has been constructed from Havre to Harfleur with a depth of 23 ft., and thence to Tancarville, opposite Quillebeuf, with a depth of 11.6 ft. The Seine communicates with the Loire by the canals of

Loing, Orleans, and Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saône and Rhine by the Burgundy Canal, and the Rhone and Rhine Canal. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, and Sambre, by the canals of Crozat, St. Quentin, and the Sambre, and it communicates with the Meuse by the Aisne and the canal of Ardennes; by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine. Length, 425 m., according to Strelbitsky, whose measurement, however, does not include minor windings; length, including minor windings, 480 m.; area of basin, 30,028 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). Minimum discharge at the mouth, 2650 cubic ft.; maximum, 90,000 cubic ft. per second. See also **France,** rivers.

Seine-et-Marne, dep., N. France, traversed E. and W. in the N. by the Marne, and in the S. by the Seine; formed in 1790 out of parts of Champagne, Île-de-France, and Orléanais (Brie and Gâtinais); divided into five arrs., Mélun (cap.), Fontainebleau, Provins, Coulommiers, and Meaux. Surface traversed by low hills, and intersected by valleys; highest point, Butte St. Georges (705 ft.), in NE. on frontier of Aisne; lowest in W. (105 ft.), where the Seine leaves the dep. The Brie is a hilly, well-wooded, and highly fertile plateau between the Seine and Marne; N. of the Marne are the smaller plateaux of Multein (E.) and Goële (W.). S. of the Seine is a sandy, almost waterless tract, part of which is occupied by the forest of Fontainebleau; between the valleys of the Loing and Essonne is a fertile dist., chiefly supplied with water from deep wells. The dep. belongs entirely to the basin of the Seine, of which the principal tribs. belonging to the dep. are l. bk. Yonne and Loing (lower courses only), r. bk. Yerès and Marne, both of which join beyond the dep.; principal affluents of the Marne are r. bk. Ourcq, l. bk. Grand Morin. The Seine, classed as navigable throughout the dep., in which it has a length of 63 m., is practically so only from the confluence of the Yonne; the Marne and Loing are canalised and navigable. Geological formations mainly Tertiary, flanked in N. by Upper Cretaceous beds. Forests cover about one-sixth of the surface (Fontainebleau, Crécy, Jouy). Climate temperate, warmer in S. than N.; rfall. about the minimum for France. The principal cereals are wheat and oats, cultivated chiefly in the Brie; the vine (not extensively cultivated N. of the Marne) occupies about 1 per cent. of the surface, production per acre considerably under the average for France; sugar-beet is cultivated, and forage root crops have here a larger area than in any other dep. The quarries of Fontainebleau supply paving-stone to Paris; a little peat is obtained. Flour-milling and sugar manufacturing are the principal industries. Area, 2273 sq. m. P. (1891) 356,700. See **France,** table.

Seine-et-Oise, dep., N. France, enclosing dep. Seine, traversed from SE. to NW. by the Seine, which receives the Oise from the NE., formed in 1790 out of parts of Île-de-France; divided into six arrs.: Versailles (cap.), Corbeil, Étampes, Rambouillet, Mantes, and Pontoise. Surface diversified, traversed by low hills, highest in the N. near Marines in Vexin dist.; S. of the Seine are dists. Muntois or Pincerais in centre, Hurepoix in SW., Beauce S., and Gatinais SE. The dep. belongs entirely to the basin of the Seine, which has a course in the dep. of about 86 m. (18 m. E. of dep. Seine); principal tribs., r. bk. Yères, Marne, Oise, and Epte; l. bk. Essonne and Orge; a small area in the W. is drained to the Eure (l. bk. trib. of Seine). The Seine, Oise, and Marne are navigable. Geological formations mainly Tertiary, with Quaternary in the Seine valley, flanked in N. by Cretaceous beds. Forests cover about one-eighth of the surface (Rambouillet, St. Germain, Sénart, Marly, Montmorency, &c.). Soil fertile; oats is the chief cereal, then wheat; little more than 1 per cent. of the area under the vine, of which the production per acre is considerably above the average; sugar-beet is an important crop; forage-roots, apples for cider, and vegetables for the Paris market are largely grown. Manufactures and commerce employ the majority of the inhabitants, although the dep. possesses no great industrial centres; silk, wool, and flax-spinning; hosiery (Rueil, Etampes, &c.); metallurgical industries include iron and copper-works, locomotives, &c. (Petit-Bourg); flour-milling is the leading industry (arrs., Corbeil, Étampes, Pontoise); paper (Argenteuil, Essonne, &c.); sugar refineries, porcelain (Sèvres). Area, 2185 sq. m. P. (1891) 628,600. See **France,** table.

Seine-Inférieure, maritime dep., N. France, at the mouth of the Seine, formed in 1790 of parts of Normandy (Vexin, Caux, Bray, and Roumois); divided into five arrs.: Rouen (cap.), Neufchâtel, Dieppe, Yvetot, and Le Havre. The coast-line, about 75 m. in length, has few indentations; principal ports, Dieppe and Havre. The surface consists mainly of low plateaux, intersected by fertile valleys, highest point (795 ft.) SW. of Aumale, near the frontier of Oise; the plateau of Caux, which occupies the greater part of the dep. in the centre and W., terminates along the coast and the Seine valley in abrupt cliffs; S. of the mouth of the Seine is the small plateau of Roumois, and in the SE. the valley of Bray. The Seine traverses or bounds the dep. in the S., during an exceedingly tortuous course E. to W. of 90 m.; principal tribs., Epte and Andelle (upper courses only in dep.), and several streams from the Caux plateau, affording valuable water-power. The principal coast rivers are, N. to S., Bresle (mainly frontier), Yères, Arques, Scie, Saane, Durdent, and the Fécamp R. Geological formations are chiefly Quaternary and Upper Cretaceous; Lower Cretaceous and Jurassic in SW. Forests cover nearly one-sixth of the surface (Eu, Brotonne, Eawy, Roumare, and Rouvray). Climate mild, equable, and humid (**Rouen, Fécamp**). Wheat is the principal cereal, then oats; a little sugar-beet; colza occupies about one-fifth of the total area under this crop in France; flax in the S. ct. region; apples for cider chiefly in the W. The Bray dist., largely pastoral, is noted for cheese (Gournay). A little peat is obtained. Textile manufactures (cotton and wool) are the most important, and in the production of these the dep. ranks second. Rouen is the great centre of varied cotton manufactures; also carried on in the surrounding towns (Darnétal, Deville, Maromme, &c.), and in Montvilliers, Yvetot, and Bolbec; the woollen industry has Elbeuf as its centre; flax-spinning is carried on in various places. Metallurgical industries include iron and copper-founding, locomotives, heavy machinery, &c. (Havre and Rouen); shipbuilding (Havre, Rouen, Fécamp, &c.). Area, 2448 sq. m. P. (1891) 839,900. See **France,** table.

Selerö, or **Sejrö,** isl., Denmark, off the NW. ct. of Seeland, to the W. of **Selerö Bugt** (bay).

Seins, or **Sein,** isl., France, off coast of Brittany, dep. Finistère, in the Atlantic, about 5 m. W. Pointe du Raz, the westernmost point of the penin. Douarnenez. To the E. is the Raz de Seins, a dangerous strait, with a strong current; to the W. is the Chaussée de Seins, lighted by the lighthouse of Ar-Men.

Selny, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 17 m. E. Suwałki. P. 5100.

Seir, Mount, Palestine. See **Hor, Mount.**

Seirkieran, par., Ire., King's co., on riv. Little Brosna, bar. Ballybritt, 4 m. SE. Parsonstown; 5819 ac. P. <750.

Seistan, or **Sistan** (from *Sagastan*, the country of the *Sagan* or *Sacæ*), a low-lying region in the E. of Persia and the SW. of Afghanistan, containing the lower course of the Helmand and the Hamun lakes. See **Hamun** and **Persia.**

Seisden, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 5 m. WSW. Wolverhampton.

Seisenberg, tn., Austria, Carniola, 27 m. SE. by E. Laibach. P. <2000.

Seitendorf, or **Seitendorf in Schlesien,** vil., Ger., prov. Silesia, circle and dist. Waldenburg. P. <3000.

Seitovskiy (Kargala), tn., Russia, govt. and 14 m. NNE. Orenburg, on Sakmara R. P. 8950.

Seium, tn., France. See **Ponts-de-Cé.**

Seix, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 8 m. S. by E. St. Girons; argentiferous lead, copper, and marble mined. Baths where two thermal springs are used. P. <2000.

Sejyâdeh, site, Palestine, probably the *Nekeb* of the O. T., 32° 44′ N., 35° 31′ E., 4 m. SSW. Tiberias.

Sejland, isl., Norway. See **Seiland.**

Sejrö, isl., Denmark. See **Selerö.**

Sejumi, or **Sidi-el-Jumi,** sebkha or salt lagoon, in N. of prov., and near the town of Tunis; 6 m. long.

Sekoepong, isl., E. Indies. See **Segupong.**

Sekong, or **Namkong,** riv., Indo-China, l. bk. affluent of the Mekong, rises SW. Hué and flows S., joining the Sesan about 3 m. E. the Mekong. Length, 236 m.

Sekuha, tn., Persia, Seistan, 272 m. E. by N. Kerman. P. 5000.

Selangor. 1. Brit. protectorate in the W. of the Malay Penin., in about 2° 35′–3° 47′ N., and stretching 80–90 m. inland from the Straits of Malacca. It has mountains on its E. frontier with numerous tin-mines, but consists for the most part of lowlands traversed from W. to E. by the Selangor R. in the N., and the Klang and Langat Rivs. in the S. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1882, map, p. 456, scale 1 : 1,210,000). **2.** Town, on the W. ct., at the mouth of the riv. Selangor, l. bk.; cap. of the protectorate of Selangor.

Selangor, riv., W. ct. of Malay Penin., rises near the frontier of Perak, and flows SW. to the Strait of Malacca. Length, 125 m.

Selanik, Turkey in Europe. See **Salonica.**

Selaparan. See **Lombok.**

Selattyn, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 3 m. NNW. Oswestry, P.O.; 5604 ac. P. <1000.

Selb, tn., Ger., in the NE. of Bavaria, govt. and circle Upper Franconia, 29 m. NE. by E. Bayreuth; manufactures cotton, household machinery, paper, and porcelain. P. <5000.

Selbit, ruins, Palestine, *Shaalabbin* in the O. T., 31° 52′ N., 34° 59′ E., 16 m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Selbö, or **Sälbö,** vil., Norway, prov. and 25 m. SE. Trondhjem; copper mined. P. (comm.) 5600.

Selborne, or **Selbourne,** par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 14 m. SW. by S. Aldershot, 4 m. SSE. Alton stn. Birthplace of Gilbert White (1720–93). PMT.O. (**Selborne**). 7916 ac. P. <1500.

Selby, par., market-tn., and river port, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on r. bk. of the Ouse, 10½ m. NW. by W. Goole, on the NE. R. and G. N. R., connected by canal with the Aire and Calder navigation. It has a church, parts of which are ascribed to the early years of the 12th century. Manufactures rope and flax, and has foundries, and slips for building river craft. Market-day, M. P. 6000.

Selbys Forest, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. SW. Wooler; 11,498 ac. P.<250.

Selčan, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Selčan, 20 m. NNW. Tabor. P.<3000.

Selden, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Doña Ana co., on the Grande Del Norte R., 148 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Sele, par., Eng., Sussex. See **Beeding, Upper.**

Sele, riv., Italy, in the W., rises on Monte Cervialto, and flows S. and SW. into the Gulf of Salerno. Length, 70 m.; area of basin, 1100 (?) sq. m.; discharge in cubit ft. per second, mean 1940 (?), highest 37,100.

Sele, Cape, the western point of New Guinea

Selefke, ancient *Seleucia*, vil., Asia Minor, near the S. ct., vilayet Adana, cap. of sanjak Ich-Ili, 65 m. WSW. Tarsus; remains of an ancient city founded by Seleucus Nicator. To the S. of the town a large plain, in part marshy. P. 2500; Moham. 1400; Orthodox Greeks, 800.

Selenga, riv., Mongolia and E. Siberia, rises on the plateau of N. Mongolia, in the W. of Urga, flows NE. and, after having joined the Orkhon, enters Transbaikalia as a large navigable river, flows past Selenginsk, and enters Lake Baikal, making a wide delta. Steamers ply up to Selenginsk. Receives many tribs., of which the Jida (200 m.) from the W., and the Chikoi (300 m.), Khilok (300 m.), and Uda (150 m.) from the E., are large rivers. Total length, 750 m.

Selenginsk, dist. tn., E. Siberia, Transbaikalia, on l. bk. of the Selenga, 55 m. SE. of Verkhneudinsk; has a colony of English missionaries. Alt. 1870 ft. Mean temp., yr. 31.0° F., Jan. 14.2°, July 71.7°. P.<5000. **Old Selenginsk,** 2 m. below it. **Selenginsk** salt-works, 27 m. from it. The **Selenginsk Buryats** occupy the **Selenginsk Steppe** in the valley of Selenga and lower parts of Chikoi and Jida. P. about 10,000.

Selent, Lake of, or **Selenter See,** lake, Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 5 m. from Bay of Kiel, about 5 m. long by 3 m. wide. Area, 10 sq. m.

Selerna, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Spiddle.

Sele-Sund, or **Söla-Sund,** strait separating the isls. Dagö and Oesel, Baltic Sea, opposite the W. ct. of Esthonia.

Seleucia, ancient tn., Asia Minor. See **Selefke.**

Seleucia, ancient tn., Mesopotamia. See **Madaïn, Al-.**

Seleucia, ancient tn., Syria. See **Sueidie.**

Selevac, tn., Servia, circle Podunavlje, 9½ m. NNW. Palanka. P. 5200.

Selfije, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Serfije.**

Selham, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 10 m. NW. by N. Arundel, on the L. B. & S. C. R. P.<250.

Selhurst, eccles. par., vil., and stn., Eng., Surrey, Croydon bor., on the L. B. & S. C. R., 8 m. S. St. Paul's, London. P. 5200.

Selig, Teutonic, 'holy;' *e.g.*, Seligenstadt, 'the holy town.'

Seligenstadt, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Offenbach, on riv. Main, 14 m. ESE. Frankfurt; coal mined. The town belonged to Mayence until 1803. P.<4000.

Seliger, lake, Russia, govts. Tver and Novgorod, 57 m. long, 36 m. wide, 115 sq. m.; gives origin to one of the sources of the Volga.

Selime, oasis, Nubia, about 75 m. W. the l. bk. of the Nile, in 21° 17′ N.

Selindi, the ancient *Selinos*, vil., Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adalia, 112 m. S. Konia. The town, which is built on a rock almost surrounded by the sea, has remains of ancient monuments. Trajan died here in 117. P.<2000.

Selindong Bayu, tn., near mouth of the Telubin, E. ct. Malay Penin., in 6° 44′ N.; cap. of state of Telubin.

Seling-khoto. See **Sinning-fu.**

Seling-hsien, tn., China, Kwangsi prov., 23 m. SE. Ningming, near the Tongking frontier; 3 m. SW. of the town is an entrenched Chinese military camp.

Selinja, or **Silinja,** riv., E. Siberia, rises in Yam-alin Mts. on NE. border of prov. Amur, flows SW., joining the Zeya 150 m. above its junction with Amur, and watering fertile prairies, rapidly colonised; receives the Nara (r. bk.) and Bys (l. bk.). Length about 350 m.

Selino, tn., Turkey, on the S. ct. of Crete, 83 m. W. Candia, 23° 40′ E. P.<2000.

Selin's Grove, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Snyder co., on the r. bk. of the Susquehanna R., 38 m. N. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Seljanovci, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 4½ m. SE. by E. Rahova, 42 m. NW. by W. Plevna. P.<3000.

Selje, or **Hove,** vil., Norway, prov. and 112 m. N. Bergen, on SW. ct. of Statland. P. (comm.)<5000.

Selkirk, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 1403 m. by rail W. Montreal, 21 m. NE. Winnipeg. P.<1500.

Selkirk, vil., Canada, Ontario, Haldimand co., 32 m. S. by W. Hamilton, near Lake Erie. P.<1500.

Selkirk, the ancient *Sella-chyrche-Regis*, 'the seat of the king's church' (originally attached to a royal hunting seat), parl. and royal burgh, par., and market-tn., Scot., in the E. of Selkirkshire, on the r. bk. of the Ettrick, and the N. B. R., 8 m. N. by W. Hawick; manufactures tweeds, shawls, and other woollen goods. Selkirk was formerly noted for the manufacture of shoes, the 'souter' (shoemaker) burgesses having been famous in border warfare. Near the town is the scene of the defeat of the Marquis of Montrose by General Leslie, 1645. The traveller, Mungo Park, was a native of the vicinity. Selkirk was made a royal burgh in the reign of David I. Market-day, W. Par. (partly in Roxburghshire), 22,559 ac., P. 7300; tn. P. 6400; burgh P. 5800; parl. dist. of co. (**Peebles and Selkirk**) P. 19,100. See **Hawick.**

Selkirk Island, small isl., in the NW. of Lake Winnipeg, Canada.

Selkirk Range, range of the Rocky Mts., Canada, Brit. Columbia, with a nearly N. to S. trend round the N. end of which the Columbia R. describes its great northern curve, after which the river separates this range from the Columbian Gold Range on the W., crossed by the C. P. R. at Roger's Pass (4313 ft.).

Selkirkshire, inland co., Scot., in the Tweed basin, mainly composed of the valleys watered by its tribs., the Yarrow and Ettrick. The surface rises in a succession of uplands from NE., at junction of Gala and Tweed (where alt. is 300 ft.), to Dun Rig (2433 ft.), on W. boundary. Excepting the 'haughs' near the rivers, the surface is mountainous, the strata belonging to the Silurian system, which crosses the island from Galloway to St. Abb's Head, with igneous rocks appearing at some points. The chief heights are Ettrick Pen (2269 ft.), Capel Fell (2223 ft.), Deer Law and Herman Law, in the S., and on N., close to Midlothian, Windlestrae Law (2161 ft.). Minchmoor is a round mass (1856 ft.) to N. of the Vale of Yarrow. About one-seventh of the county is under cultivation. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Sheep-farming is a staple industry. Important manufactures of 'tweed' cloths at the county town and Galashiels, the latter being a weaving centre since the beginning of the 17th century. All other towns or villages P.<500. When still covered with trees this 'shire of the forest' was a favourite hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. The whole dist. was sometimes called 'Ettrick Forest.' The *Catrail*, a trench of British or Saxon times, passes from above Galashiels across the county towards the borders, and near it is the *Rink*, a circular fort. Near the county town is Philiphaugh, where Montrose was finally defeated by David Leslie; and further up the Yarrow is Newark Castle, immortalised in Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* St. Mary's Loch, Ashestiel, and many other classical spots are in this county. This county unites with Peeblesshire in returning one member to the House of Commons. Area, 166,524 ac. P. (1891) 27,300. See **Scotland,** table.

Sella, oasis, Tripoli, 275 m. NE. Murzuk.

Sellack, par., Eng., Herefordshire, on the r. bk. of the Wye, div. and 3½ m. NW. Ross, 1½ m. SW. by S. Fawley stn., P.O. (**Sellack's Marsh**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**Sellack with King's Caple**) P.<750.

Sellafield, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the SW. ct., 10 m. SSE. Whitehaven, on the L. & NW. and Furness Rlys.

Sellakh, large bay, Russia, Arctic Ocean, in Yana Gulf.

Selle, Mount. See **Haïti.**

Selles-sur-Cher, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Loir et-Cher, 24 m. SSE. Blois, arr. Romorantin. P.<3000.

Selley Oak, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, N. div., 4 m. SW. Birmingham, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 7500.

Sellheim, co., Queensland, crossed by 21° S., and in the E. by 148° E.

Sellick's Hill, vil., S. Australia, co. and 28 m. S. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Sellières, vil., France, dep. Jura, 36 m. SW. by S. Besançon, 7 m. W. by S. Poligny, arr. Lons-le-Saunier. P.<2000.

Selling, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. SSE. Faversham, 1 m. W. by S. of its stn. on the L. C. & D. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Sellinge, par., Eng., Kent, Augustine div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Hythe, 1½ m. E. Smeeth stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Selloo, P.O., Ire., co. and 7 m. W. Monaghan.

Sellrain, or **Selrain,** vil., Austria, Tirol, 9½ m. WSW. Innsbrück; near is the famous bathing establishment of Rothenburg. Alt. 2956 ft. P.<2000.

Sellye, tn., Hungary, co. and 14 m. SW. Neutra (Nyitra), on r. bk. of the Waag (Vág). P.<4000.

Selly Oak, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Northfield par., SW. suburb of Birmingham, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 7800.

Selly Park, PMT.O., Eng., near Birmingham.

Selma, fort, Scot., Argyllshire. See **Beregonium.**

Selma, city, U.S., Alabama, Dallas co., on the r. bk. of the

Alabama R., 42 m. W. of Montgomery, on an elevated plateau. It has a large cotton-market, and considerable manufactures. Selma was an important military centre during the Civil War. P. 7600.

Selma, tn., U.S., California, Fresno co. P. <1500.

Selmah, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Hants co., on Cobequid Bay. P. <1500.

Selmecz-és-Bélabánya, tn., Hungary. See **Schemnitz.**

Selmeston, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 6½ m. ESE. Lewes, 1 m. W. Berwick stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Selmeston with Alciston**) P. <500.

Selo, Servian, 'village.'

Selommes, vil., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Vendôme, 13 m. NW. by N. Blois. P. <2000.

Seloncourt, tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Montbéliard, 5 m. N. Blamont; manufactures clock works. P. <3000.

Selongey, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 20 m. NNE. Dijon. P. <2000.

Selrain, vil., Austria. See **Sellrain.**

Selsdon Road, stn., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., on the L. B. & S. C. R. and SE. R., 11 m. S. St. Paul's, London.

Selsea Peninsula, large level tract, Eng., Sussex, between Chichester Harbour and the English Channel, its S. point being called Selsea Bill.

Selsey, or **Selsea,** par. and vil., Eng., Sussex, 1 m. from S. ct., div. and 7 m. S. Chichester. Here, in the 7th century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England, and Selsey was a bishopric until 1075, when the see was removed to Chichester. The site of the cathedral has been washed away. Important crab and lobster fisheries. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Selsey Bill, a cape adjoining.

Selside and Whitwell, par., Eng., Westmorland, 4 m. W. Kendal. P. <250.

Selsley, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. SW. Stroud, P.O. P. <750.

Selston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. SW. Mansfield, with a stn. (**Codnor Park and Selston**) on the G. N. R., and another stn. (**Pinxton and Selston**) on the M. R.; has large coal-mines. PM.O. P. 5300.

Sel-tau, mts., central Asia. See **Pamirs.**

Sel-tau, peak in Tian Shan system, 50 m. SE. Kaufmann Peak, in Darvaz Range; gives origin to the immense Fedchênko glacier, 18 m. long, which flows N. towards the Muk-su (trib. of Surkh-ab). Koshil-ayak Pass close by.

Selters, vil., Ger., Hesse-Nassau, dist. Ober-Hessen, 15 m. N. by E. Hanau; has a mineral spring. P. <2000.

Selters, Nieder, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse, dist. and 17 m. N. Wiesbaden, on the Ems; here the spring which yields the well-known 'seltzer' water, exported to the extent of 4,000,000 bottles annually. P. <2000.

Seltice, settlement, U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 38 m. SSE. Spokane Falls.

Selton, or **Ostrander,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Bothwell co., 5½ m. from Thamesville, 20 m. from Chatham. P. <1500.

Selva, tn., Spain, Balearic Is., Majorca, 18½ m. NE. Palma. P. 5200.

Selva, La, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 9½ m. NW. Tarragona; famous for its nut-trees. P. <4000.

Selvagens, isl., Madeira Is. See **Salvages.**

Selve, seapt. tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 32 m. NW. by W. Zara. P. <2000.

Selvi, Bulgaria. See **Sevlijevo.**

Selworthy, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1½ m. from the N. ct., 22 m. N. by W. Tiverton, 3½ m. W. Minehead stn. P. <750.

Selwyn, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. and 12 m. from Peterboro, 5 m. from Lakefield. P. <1500.

Selwyn, co., New South Wales, crossed in the middle by 36° S., and in the W. by 148° E.

Selwyn, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 25 m. WSW. Christchurch, on railway to Christchurch. P. <1500.

Selwyn, co., New Zealand, South I., prov. Canterbury, intersected by 43° S. and 172° E.

Selwyn, mt., Victoria, in the Great Dividing Range, between Gippsland and Murray R., in 146° 51′ E. Alt. 4000 ft.

Selymbria. See **Silivri,** tn., Turkey.

Selz, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Selz R., 5 m. NW. by N. Rastatt (Baden). P. <2000.

Selzaete, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Eecloo, 10 m. NNE. Ghent. The Leopold Canal, from Selzaete to Heyst, is 30 m. long. P. 5700.

Selzthal, tn., Austria, Styria, 34 m. S. by W. Steyr. P. <2000.

Sem', *Semi,* Russian, 'seven.'

Sem, vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 14 m. SSW. Foix. SE. are the iron-mines of **Rancié,** in the mountains of Lercoul and Canchette. P. <2000.

Sem, Ras, or **Rasat-al-Rasat,** cape, Tripoli, on N. ct. of Barka, in 32° 56′ N., 21° 34′ E.

Semak, ruins, Asiatic Turkey, 40 m SE. by E. Bagdad.

Semalali, post-stn., British S. Africa, in 21° 53′ 2″ S., 29° 0′ 40″ E. Alt. 2080 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Semangka, or **Kelzerspiek,** volcano, E. Indies, in the extreme S. of Sumatra, between the bays of Lampong and Semangka. Alt. of crater, 7420 ft. The bay of Semangka is the most W. of the bays on the S. ct. of Sumatra, 28 m. wide by 44 m. long.

Semaphore, tn. and watering-place, S. Australia, co. and 8 m. NW. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line; has a pier 1800 ft. long; the harbour is shallow. P. <1500.

Semarang, tn., Siam, on the Nam-Mun, 114 m. NE. Bangkok.

Semava, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Samava.**

Sembrancher, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 4 m. ESE. Martigny, at the confluence of two headwaters of the Dranse. Alt. 2360 ft. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sembrong Indau, riv. See **Johor.**

Semendria (Servian **Smederevo**), tn., Servia, cap. prov. Podunavlje, on the Danube, at the mouth of the Jesava, 25 m. SE. by E. Belgrade. Semendria is second only to Belgrade in commercial importance. The ancient fortress lies to the NE., and extends along the Danube; it is a large irregular triangle, and was founded by Prince George Brankovich, 1430. Semendria was cap. of the country in 1430–59. On the neighbouring hills are fine vineyards and orchards. P. 6600.

Semenov (**Semyonov**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 48 m. NE. Nizhniy Novgorod, on highway to Vyatka; wooden vessels and spoons as house industries. P. <5000.

Semenov Range, central Asia. See **Nan-shan.**

Semenud, or **Samannud,** the ancient *Thebnutir* of the Egyptians, the Greek *Sebennytos,* tn., Egypt, on l. bk. of the Damietta arm of the Nile, 19 m. NE. by E. Tanta; manufactures pottery. Birthplace of Manetho, the Egyptian historian. P. 11,600.

Semer, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Bret, 3 m. NW. Hadleigh, P.O. P. <500.

Semere, tn., Upper Guinea, Sugu, in the 'Hinterland' of the German Togo, 22 m. WSW. Sugu-kuna, in 9° 30′ N. P. 20,000.

Semerone, riv., U.S. See **Cimarron.**

Semeru, or **Smeru,** mt., in the E. of Java, 65 m. S. by E. Surabaya. Alt. 12,030 ft.

Semi, Russian, 'seven.' See *Sem'.*

Semiahmoo, vil., U.S., Washington, Whatcom co., 18 m. S. by W. New Westminster (British Columbia). P. <1500.

Semide, tn., Portugal, dist. Coimbra. P. <4000.

Semidesyatnoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 35 m. SW. Voronezh. P. <5000.

Semil, or **Semilov,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the Iser, 25 m. W. by N. Trautenau; manufactures cotton textiles. P. <4000.

Seminara, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 20 m. NE. by N. Reggio. D'Aubigny defeated Gonzalvo de Cordova here, 1495, and was himself defeated by Antoine de Leva, 1503. The town was destroyed by an earthquake, 1783. P. <4000.

Semine, small dist., France, dep. Haute-Savoie.

Semington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 3 m. NE. by E. Trowbridge, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, P.O. P. <500. See **Ashton, Steeple.**

Seminoles, tribe of civilised Creek or Muskogee Indians, formerly in central Florida, now settled on a reservation in Indian Territory. P. <2500, besides about 150 in Florida. See **Indian Territory.**

Semionovka, tn., Russia, govt. and 73 m. NE. Chernigov; tanneries, sheep-skins. P. 7780.

Semipalatinsk, prov., Russian Central Asia, general governorship of the Steppes; has Tobolsk and Tomsk on N., Akmolinsk on W., Semiryechensk on S., and the Chinese prov. Chuguchak on SE. The Tarbagatai Mts., 9000–10,000 ft. high, separate it from China, and the snow-clad ridges (also 9000–10,000 ft. high) of Great Altai and Naryn rise in the SE., and are continued westwards by the Kandygatai and Kalbinsk Mts. (5000-6000 ft.), while many lower spurs of mountains stretch northwards. Wide prairies elsewhere, known as the Zaisan Steppe (1200–1500 ft.), the Lake Balkhash Steppes (900–1000 ft.), and the Irtysh prairies (500–600 ft.). Watered by the Irtysh, which issues from navigable Lake Zaisan, and flows N. and NW., piercing the Altai in a wild gorge. The Black Irtysh, which flows into Lake Zaisan from Kulja, is also navigable for some 100 m. Many large tribs. join the Irtysh: the Kurchum, Naryn, and Bukhtarma from the right, and the Bukoñ and Kizil-su from the left. Lake Balkhash lies on the SW. border, and many small lakes are scattered on the Irtysh plain. Climate severe and most extreme, the average yearly temp. being 43° in the S., and 34° in the N. Very severe cold in the winter, and scorching heat in the summer. Yearly rainfall very small. Population chiefly Kirghiz-kazaks, who live on their cattle, and about 50,000 Russians, mostly agriculturists. Some gold (about 6400 oz.) is extracted. Divided into four dists.: Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Kokbekty, and Karkaralinsk, besides which the towns Bukhtarma and Ust' Kamenogorsk are worthy of note. Area, 184,631 sq. m. P. (1890) 576,580.

Semipalatinsk, tn., Russian Central Asia, cap. of above prov., on r. bk. of Irtysh, on highway from central Asia to Omsk; trade with Kirghizes. Alt. 389 ft. Average temp., yr. 36°, Jan. 5.7°, July 73°; mean rfall. (7 yrs.), 7.3 in. P. (1881) 17,820; (1891) 16,670.

Semiryechensk, prov., Russian Turkistan, has Semipalatinsk on N., China (Chuguchak, Kulja, Ak-su, and Kashgaria) on E. and S., and the Russian provs. Fergana, Syr-daria, and Akmolinsk on W. Owes its names to the rivers which flow from SE. into Lake Balkhash. It includes parts of the Tarbagatai Mts. (6000–10,000 ft.) in the NE., and the Dzungarian Alatau, which stretches from Kulja towards the Ili R. (6000–12,000 ft.). The Trans-Ili Alatau and the northern parts of the Tian Shan Mts., respectively in the N. and S. of Lake Issyk-kul, both rise to an alt. of from 10,000 to 16,000 ft. (beyond the limits of perpetual snow), while the Alexandrovskiy ridge runs westwards, attaining heights of 10,000 ft. The remainder consists of fertile valleys, now colonised by Russians, between the spurs of the Tian Shan; of deserts in the S. of Lake Balkhash; and of fertile prairies in the NE., about Sergiopol. Climate relatively temperate, the average temp. at Vyernyi being, yr. 46.6° F., Jan. 13.4°, July 75.6°; yearly rfall. 23 in. Watered by the Ili, which flows from Kulja into Lake Balkhash, receiving the Naryn, Chilik, and Kurtu; the Chu, which flows from the Tian Shan in a NW. direction, to be lost in the sand deserts of the Famine Steppe; and the Naryn, which flows westwards into the Syr-daria. Several rivers (Lepsa, Ak-su, Karatal) also flow from the mountains into Lake Balkhash. Semiryechensk has several large lakes, namely, Balkhash in N., Ala-kul and Sisyk-kul between the Tarbagatai and the Alatau, and the mountain lakes Issyk-kul, Son-kul, and Chatyr-kul. Population chiefly Kirghizes (about 600,000), Taranchis, Kalmuks, Mongols, and Tatars, and about 50,000 Russians. Cattle-breeding is the chief occupation. Agriculture is carried on with success. Divided into six dists.: Vyernyi, Issyk-kul, Jarkent, Kopal, Prjevalsk (formerly Tokmak), and Sergiopol. Area, 152,280 sq. m. P. (1891) 671,880.

Semiyarskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. and 100 m. below Semipalatinsk, on r. bk. Irtysh. P. <2000.

Semley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 16½ m. W. by S. Salisbury, 1½ m. E. of its stn. (**Semley** for **Shaftesbury**) on the L. & SW. R., P.O., and PM.O. (**Semley Station**). P. <750.

Sem'liki, Isango, or **Itiri,** riv., central Africa, issues from the N. side of Lake Albert Edward, and enters the S. end of Lake Albert Nyanza, traversing between these lakes a deep level valley about 15–25 m. wide, very level in the N., bounded on both sides by steep highlands, on the E. by the Ruwenzori Mts. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 721–22.

Semlin (Hungarian **Zimony,** Slavonic **Zemun**), tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 6 m. NW. by W. Belgrade. Hunyady János died here in 1456. P. 12,800.

Semmering, Pass and Railway. See **Alps,** PASSES, **W.** (3*e*).

Semnan, or **Samnan,** tn., Persia, 77 m. SSE. Barfrush. P. 16,000.

Semnu, oasis, N. Africa, Fezzan, 112 m. NNE. Murzuk. P. <2000.

Semoy, or **Semois,** riv., Belgium, Ardennes, rises at Arlon, cap. of Luxembourg, and flows WNW. in a very sinuous and picturesque channel; it leaves Belgium between Sedan and Givet, and falls into the Meuse above Monthermé. Length 120 m., though from source to mouth the straightest line measures only 50 m.; area of basin, 520 sq. m.

Sempach, tn., Switzd., cant. and 7½ m. NW. Lucerne, at the SE. angle of Lake Sempach. The lake is 4½ m. long by 1–2 m. broad, and is drained NW. by the Suhr into the Aar; area, 5½ sq. m. Sempach was the scene of the victory of the Confederates over the Austrians, 9th July 1386, made famous by the legendary heroism of Winkelried. Alt. 1665 ft. P. <2000.

Semperingham, or **Sempringham,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 1½ m. S. Billingborough stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Semperingham with Pointon**) P. <750.

Semprevisa, mt., Italy. See **Lepini, Monti.**

Sempronias, vil., U.S., Texas, Austin and Washington cos., 88 m. E. by S. Austin. P. <1500.

Se-mun, riv., Siam. See **Mun.**

Semûnieh, vil., Palestine, *Shimron* in the O.T., 32° 42′ N., 35° 12′ E., 51 m. W. Nazareth.

Semur-en-Auxois, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, picturesquely situated on a nearly isolated plateau jutting out into the valley of the Armançon, 38 m. N. Autun, cap. arr.; manufactures spectacles, and has engineers' workshops and saw-mills. Birthplace of St. Hugo, abbot of Cluny, died 1109; and of the scholar Claude de Saumaise (died 1658), better known under the Latinised form of his name, Salmasius, the celebrated antagonist of Milton. Alt. 980 ft. P. <4000.

Semur-en-Brionnais, vil., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, 17 m. N. Roanne. P. <2000.

Semyonov, tn., Russia. See **Semenov.**

Sena, tn., Portuguese S. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi in about 34° 55′ E.; highly malarial. P. 2000.

Senafu, tn., Egypt, 16 m. NW. Zagazig. P. <4000.

Senafe, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 62 m. S. Massaua. P. <2000.

Senafe Pass, Abyssinia. See **Nebhaguddy.**

Sena Gallica, seapt., Italy. See **Senigallia.**

Senagras, nomadic tribe, N. Africa, occupying the coast of the Mediterranean N. of the Libyan Desert, between the valley of the Nile and the Barka country; the Khedive of Egypt exercises a merely nominal authority over them. P. about 20,000.

Senaja, tribes, Algeria. See **Sanhaja.**

Senart, Forêt de, a forest, France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, about 12 m. SSE. Notre Dame, Paris.

Senatobia, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Tate co., 37 m. by rail S. Memphis. P. <1500.

Sendabast, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Gharbiye, 2 m. SE. Zifte, on l. bk. of the Nile. P. <5000.

Sendai, tn. and port, Japan, Kiushiu I., prov. Satsuma, 18½ m. NW. Kagoshima. P. 14,500.

Sendai, tn., Japan, Honshiu, prov. Rikuzen, 110 m. ENE. Niigata, 12½ m. from its port, Shiogama, on Sendai Bay. Sendai is the largest market in the N. of Japan; chief articles of trade, fish and salt. Seat of a higher middle school. P. 77,500.

Sendai Bay, or **Sendai-Ura,** large bay, Japan, Honshiu, E. ct., to the E. of Sendai, in 38° 20′ N.

Séndamangalam, tn., Brit. India. See **Shendamangalam.**

Send and Ripley, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 4 m. NE. by N. Guildford, 2 m. E. by N. Worpleston stn., PMT.O. (**Send**); 5182 ac. P. <2500.

Sendege, tn., central Africa, Kavirondo, 8 m. E. of Ugowe Bay, Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 0° 43′ N., 35° 3′ E.

Senden, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Lüdinghausen, 9 m. SW. Münster. P. <3000.

Sendiun, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Kalyubiye, 5 m. N. Kalyub. P. <5000.

Sendugu, dist., French Sudan, in the Wasulu or states of Samori, between the r. bk. of the upper Niger and the l. bk. of its trib., the Fie.

Sendúrjana, or **Shendúrjana** (census), tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 55 m. NE. Amráoti. P. 10,000; Hindus, 8800.

Seneca, vil., Canada. See **Caledonia.**

Seneca, vil., U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., on r. bk. of Illinois R., 64 m. SW. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Seneca, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Nemaha co., on riv. Nemaha, 60 m. NNW. Topeka. P. <3000.

Seneca, tn., U.S., Missouri, Newton co., 31 m. by rail SW. Pierce City. P. <1500.

Seneca, co., U.S., New York, crossed in the extreme N. by 43° N., partly bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake, and on the E. by Cayuga Lake.

Seneca, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., bounded on the S. by 41° N., crossed in the E. by 83° W.

Seneca City, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Oconee co., 25 m. SSE. of the NE. corner of Georgia. P. <1500.

Seneca Lake, lake, U.S., New York, stretching 35 m. nearly N. and S., in about 77° W., with a breadth of 1–3 m., drained from its N. end by the Seneca R. It is connected by canal with the N. end of Crooked Lake and the Erie Canal. Alt. 370 ft. (Geological Survey of New York).

Seneca Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Seneca co., and on Seneca R., 35 m. W. by S. Syracuse. The falls in the river afford water-power, utilised in the manufacture of pumps, fire-engines, &c. P. 6100.

Seneca River, U.S., New York, flows E. from the N. end of Seneca Lake to the N. end of Lake Cayuga, then turns N. and is joined on the left by the outlet of Lake Canandaigua, a lake to the W. of and parallel to Lakes Seneca and Cayuga, then turns again E. and receives in succession the drainage of the other parallel 'finger-lakes' to the E. (Owasco, Skaneateles, and Onondaga), then turns NW., taking the name of Oswego R., and enters Lake Ontario at Oswego. Length (including the Oswego) nearly 100 m.

Senecas, one of the Iroquois tribes, U.S., occupying reservations in New York. P. about 3000, besides about 200 in the Indian Territory.

Seneffe, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Samme, arr. and 12 m. NW. Charleroi; manufactures Dutch blue, soap, and drain-pipes, and has tanyards. Has a fine castle. Scene of a battle, 1674, between the Princes de Condé and of Orange. The French defeated the Austrians here, 1794. P. <4000.

Senegal (name given to this river by the Portuguese, from Senaga, a Berber tribe), riv., W. Africa. The two source rivers of the Senegal, the Bafing (with trib. Bakoi or Bakhoi) and Faleme, take their rise in the mountains of Futa Jallon (*q.v.*), both flowing for a long distance N. and NW. parallel to one another, till they converge and finally meet above Bakel. The Senegal then describes a bend, first NW. and W., and afterwards (parallel to the coast) SW., reaching the ocean near St.

Louis The Senegal forms an excellent waterway into the interior, it being navigable, even in the dry season, for 430 m. from its mouth. Total length, 890 m.; area of basin, 170,000 sq. m. See **Senegambia.** [H. G. S.]

Senegambia, French colony, forming part of French West Africa. It is situated between the rivs. Senegal and Gambia, the dist. of Casamance, S. of the Gambia, belonging likewise to Senegambia (the lower Gambia is British). The country is low near the Atlantic, but mountainous in the interior. The climate is very dangerous. Many parts of Bas-Senegal (near the Atlantic) show Sahara features. The chief importance of this low and unhealthy country consists in the fact that the Senegal forms an excellent waterway, connecting the coast with the fertile countries in the interior. Principal towns: St. Louis (cap., P. 20,000), Dakar, Gorée, Carabane, Bakel, Kayes, Bafulabe. Railways connect St. Louis with Dakar, and Kayes with Bafulabe. Senegambia is inhabited by various Negro and Fellatah tribes (Mandingo, Tukulör, Jolofs, Toro). See **French West Africa, Senegal, Niger, Futa Jallon, Rivières du Sud.** [H. G. S.]

Seneghe, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 45 m. S. Sassari; iron mined. P. <3000.

Senekal, tn., S. Africa, Orange Free State, 96 m. NE. Bloemfontein, in Winburg div. P. <2000.

Senez, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 38 m. NNW. Fréjus, arr. and 8 m. NW. Castellane; has an old cathedral, built 1130–1242. The diocese of Senez, founded at the end of the 4th century, was suppressed during the Revolution. P. <2000.

Senftenberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Adler, 30 m. E. by S. Königgrätz; manufactures linen and cloth. P. <4000.

Senftenberg, or **Senftenberg in der Lausitz,** tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 34 m. NNE. Dresden; manufactures of glass and tiles; coal mined. P. <3000.

Sengan, tn., China, Kwangsi, 340 m. W. Canton.

Senger, riv., Argentine Republic, in the S. of Chubut terr., flows SE. from the Andes, then NE. through Lakes Musters and Colhue into the Chubut.

Senggora, Malay Penin. See **Singgora.**

Senghenith, stn., Wales, near Cardiff, on the Rhymney Rly., PM.O.

Sengiliel, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 38 m. SE. Simbirsk, on l. bk. Volga; gardening and apiculture. P. 5250.

Senguel, the same as **Senger,** riv., Argentine Republic.

Sengwe, riv., S. Africa, r. bk. trib. of the middle Zambezi, which it reaches 10 m. NNE. Moemba, in about 17° S.

Senhit ('beautiful country'), dist., N. Abyssinia, included in the Italian terr. of Eritrea, WNW. Massaua, with a fortress 1 m. N. Keren.

Senhur, or **Sanhur,** tn., Upper Egypt, 8½ m. NW. by N. Medinet-el-Fayum. P. (1882) 6300.

Seniawa, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. and 18 m. NNW. Jaroslaw, on r. bk. of the San. P. <4000.

Senigallia, or **Sinigaglia,** the ancient *Sena Gallica,* seapt., on the E. ct. of Italy, The Marches, prov. and 16 m. WNW. Ancona, with a lighthouse; has sugar-refining; seat of a bishop. Its port only admits vessels drawing 6½ ft. of water. Birthplace of Pope Pius IX. (died 1878). Sulphureous spring near. During the Middle Ages famous for its great fair. P. 11,400.

Senin, pass, Switzd. See **Sanetsch.**

Senise, comm., Italy, prov. Potenza, 29 m. E. Lago Negro. P. 5600.

Senje (senye), coal-mining vil., Servia. See **Cuprija.**

Senjenö, isl., off N. ct. of Norway, 25 m. WSW. Tromsö. The interior is mountainous, reaching 2950 ft.; has a nickel mine on the W. ct. Length, 45 m.; breadth, 30 m.; area, 612 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. <4000.

Senjes, or **Sinjes,** Berber tribe, Algeria, prov. and 95 m. WSW. Algiers. P. about 9000.

Senji, tn., Japan. See **Senzi.**

Senlis, the ancient *Ratumacos, Sylvanecti,* or *Sylvanectum,* tn., France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, 19 m. SW. by S. Compiègne, 27 m. NNE. Paris, cap. arr.; manufactures watch-springs, yard-measures, &c. The remains of its old amphitheatre and Gallo-Roman ramparts are well preserved; its cathedral, begun 1155, is important in the history of art. P. 5900.

Senna, Portuguese S. Africa. See **Sena.**

Senna, or Sihnah, tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 98 m. WNW. Hamadan. P. 8000.

Sennar, or **Sennaar,** tn., eastern Sudan, on the l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 158 m. SSE. Khartum; cap. of kgd. of Sennar, founded by the Funj at the beginning of the 16th century; conquered by the Egyptians, 1821. It is exposed to floods from the Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue Nile). P. 8430.

Sennar, Sennaar, or **Dar-Sennar,** country, eastern Sudan, the greater part of which is contained in the triangle formed by the White Nile and the Blue Nile, and the parallel of 12° N. In the widest application of the name, Sennar extends E. to the Atbara, a r. bk. trib. of the upper Nile, SE. to the W. frontier of Abyssinia, and S. to the mountains of Fazokl. It is mainly a nearly dead level, or a slightly undulating plain, inclining W. The river dists. are very fertile; in the other parts the ground is covered with tall grasses, with a few mimosas interspersed. The principal product of the country is durrha, but maize, tobacco, cotton, sesame, &c., are also grown. The grain is planted after the first showers of summer, and the cultivator then leaves the country to avoid the fevers of the rainy season, returning after five months to reap his crops. The population contains many different elements; the main appears to be the Funj.

Senne, riv., Belgium, rises in prov. Hainaut, flows NNW. past Soignies and Brussels. A little to the NW. of Malines it joins the Dyle and then the Nèthe, and forms the Rupel. Length, 64 m.

Senne, sandy and marshy tract, Prussia, Westphalia, dist. Münster.

Sennecey-le-Grand, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon, 11 m. S. Châlon-sur-Saône. P. <2000.

Sennen, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., 1 m. E. Land's End, 8 m. WSW. Penzance; visited by artists. PMT.O. P. <750. **Sennen Cove,** ½ m. to the NW., with coastguard station.

Sennheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Thur R., 8½ m. NW. by W. Mülhausen, cap. dist. Sennheim. P. <5000.

Sennori, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 5 m. NE. by N. Sassari. P. <4000.

Sennwald, vil., Switzd., cant. and 12 m. SE. by S. St. Gall, near the l. bk. of the Rhine. P. <3000.

Senny, par., Wales, co. and 8 m. SW. Brecknock, PMT.O. (**Sennybridge**); 7691 ac. P. <250.

Senoia, vil., U.S., Georgia, Coweta co., 35 m. S. by W. Atlanta. P. <1500.

Senomat, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. NNE. Pilsen, and 3½ m. W. by S. Rakonitz. P. <2000.

Senonais, dist., France, formerly in the old prov. of Champagne, now included in deps. Yonne, Aube, Seine-et-Marne, and Loiret.

Senonches, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. Dreux, 23 m. WNW. Chartres. P. <2000.

Senones, tn., France, dep. Vosges, 27 m. SE. by E. Lunéville, arr. St. Dié; has cotton spinning. Of the ancient abbey church a Roman cupola still exists, which formed the centre of the large Roman basilica, consecrated 1120, and destroyed 1534. Here is the tomb of Dom Calmet, the historian of Lorraine, who was Abbé of Senones from 1728 to 1757. The abbey was founded, 662. Senones also contains remains of the castle of the Princes of Salm, built in the time of Louis XV. P. <4000.

Senorbi, comm., Sardinia, on the Mannu, prov. and 22 m. N. Cagliari. P. <2000.

Senru, tn., Upper Egypt, 6½ m. NW. Medinet-el-Fayum. P. <5000.

Sens, *Agedincum,* or *Agendicum,* before the 3rd century, later *Senones,* city, France, dep. Yonne, on the Yonne, 31 m. SE. by E. Fontainebleau, cap. arr. Seat of an archbishop; manufactures chemical manure and agricultural implements, and has tanyards. The white chalk of Sens is noted among geologists as giving name to the Senonian formation of the Cretaceous system. The cathedral, begun 1140, is interesting in the history of art. Before Cæsar's time Sens was one of the most important towns of the Gauls. Several councils have been held here, the most memorable being that of 1140. P. 14,000.

Sensburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Gumbinnen, 66 m. SSE. Königsberg. P. <4000.

Sensuntepeque, tn., Central America, Salvador, 38 m. E. by N. San Salvador. P. 6300.

Sensur, oasis, N. Africa, Tripoli, 12½ m. WSW. Tripoli.

Sentapilli, vil., Brit. India. See **Chantapilli.**

Sentein, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 13 m. SW. St. Girons; lead and argentiferous zinc mined; ferruginous springs. P. <2000.

Sentenac, vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 8 m. SSE. St. Girons; copper mined. P. <2000.

Sentier, Le, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 20 m. W. by N. Lausanne, a little above the head of Lake Joux, the chief village of the comm. of Le Chenit. Alt. 3360 ft. P. (comm. Le Chenit) <4000.

Sentinels, isls., in the S. of the Andaman group, Indian Ocean. North Sentinel is 8½ m. long by 3½ m. in breadth; South Sentinel is a group of four islets 37 m. S. North Sentinel.

Sentis, mt., Switzd. See **Säntis.**

Senures, or **Sanures,** tn., Upper Egypt, 8 m. N. by E. Medinet-el-Fayum. P. (1882) 10,000.

Senussi, or **Senussiya,** Mussulman brotherhood, whose central seat is at Jarabub, on the frontier of Egypt and Tripoli, in 29° 47′ N., 24° 20′ E. Their convents are scattered all over N. Africa. According to Duveyrier, the membership numbers from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000. Jarubub is organised as a small cap., and as a university.

Senyavin (Seniawin) **Strait,** Russia, in NW. part of Bering Strait, 64° 33′–64° 55′ N., 172° 17′–172° 20′ E.

Senzi, or **Senji,** tn., Japan, prov. Muzashi, a N. suburb of Tokyo. P. 11,400.

Seo, riv., India. See **Seonáth.**

Seo de Urgel, or **Urgel,** comm., Spain, prov. Lérida, 67 m. NE. Lérida. The former and popular name is due to its being the seat of a bishop who is joint suzerain with France of the republic of Andorra. The town is purely mediæval, walled, and entered by four gates. The citadel played an important part in the Carlist wars of the 19th century. The ancient cathedral has a 13th century cloister. A few miles above Seo de Urgel, on the r. bk. of the Segre, is the warm mineral spring establishment of San Vicente. P. <4000.

Seohára, tn., Brit. India. See **Sehora.**

Seon, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. SE. by E. Aarau. P. <2000.

Seonáth, or **Seo,** riv., Brit. India, Central Provs., rises in the Chándá dist., flows E., forming the boundary between Ráipur and Biláspur, and joins the Mahánadi at Devíghát.

Seonda, tn., Central India, Datia state. P. 6400; Hindus, 5500; Moham. 700.

Seoní, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Chándá, at the confluence of the Wardhá and Waingangá, 115 m. SSE. Nágpur. P. <5000.

Seoní, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Hoshangábád, 55 m. S. Bhopál. Seoní is the chief mercantile town in the Narbadá valley, and is a cotton and grain entrepôt. P. 6800; Hindus, 5300.

Seoní, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Seoní, 70 m. NNE. Nagpur. Alt. 2030 ft. Mean temp., yr. 74° F., May 87°, Dec. 63°; mean rfall., yr. 50.9 in., June–Sept. 44.3 in. P. 12,000; Hindus, 7700; Moham. 3200.

Seonibund, artificial lake, Brit. India, Central Provs., Bhandárá dist., about 8 m. in circuit.

Séon St. André, important locality, near Marseilles, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône; manufactures tiles, bricks, and pottery. P. <5000.

Seopur, tn., Central India, Gwalior state. P. 7600; Hindus, 5100; Moham. 2000.

Seorha, tn., Central India Agency, Bundelkhand, Datia state, 36 m. E. Morár, 40 m. NE. Datia. P. (1881) 8000.

Seoul, cap. Korea. See **Söul.**

Sepe-wesk Lake, an expansion of the Nelson R., Canada, Keewatin, on the extreme NE. frontier of Saskatchewan.

Seph, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in Botton Head, on the N. border of the Whitby div., and flowing S. between the div. of Thirsk and Malton and Whitby, joining the Rye on the l. bk.

Sephela, tn., Spain. See **Seville.**

Sephoris, vil., Palestine. See **Sefurlyè.**

Sepias, comm., Greece. See **Laukos.**

Sepino, the ancient *Sæpinum,* vil., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 11 m. SSW. Campobasso, 47 m. W. Foggia; mineral spring. P. <4000.

Seppenrade, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 17 m. SW. by S. Münster. P. <3000.

Seprös, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Kis-Jenö. P. <5000.

Sepsi-Szent-György, free tn., Hungary, 19 m. NNE. Kronstadt, cap. prov. Haromszék; important fairs. Scene of the defeat of the Hungarians, 1849. P. 5700.

Sepston, vil., Eng., Middlesex, Harmondsworth par., 2 m. NE. Colnbrook.

Septaine, small dist., France, formerly in prov. Berry, now in dep. Cher.

Sept Îles, small group of isls., France, in the English Channel, along the coast of dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Lannion, in 3° 30′ W.; chief islands, the Île aux Moines and Île Plate.

Septimer Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (9).

Septmoncel, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. and 2½ m. ESE. St. Claude; centre of manufacture of excellent cheeses; lapidary workshops in neighbourhood. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sepulveda, comm., Spain, prov. and 33 m. NE. by N. Segovia, on the riv. Duraton. P. <3000.

Sequana, riv., France. See **Seine.**

Sequatchie, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the S., to the E. of meridian 86°.

Sequillo, riv., Spain, l. bk. trib. of the Valderaduey.

Sequoyah, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SW., intersected by the Arkansas R.

Serab, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 70 m. E. Tabriz.

Serafince, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Horodenka. P. <4000.

Seraï, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 45 m. E. by N. Van, sanjak Hekkiari. P. 3000; Ottoman Turks, 2000; Nestorians, 1000.

Seraing, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 4 m. SW. Liège, on the r. bk. of the Meuse. The town owes its importance chiefly to the establishments founded in 1817 by the two brothers Cockerell, Englishmen, consisting of coal-mines, coke and blast-furnaces, puddling, and every branch of the iron and machine industry on a large scale; 11,000 men are employed in these works. The first locomotive on the Continent was made at Seraing in 1835; glass, including plate-glass, also manufactured. P. 34,200; including **Jemeppe, Ougrée, and Tilleux,** 57,800.

Serajevo, tn., Bosnia. See **Sarajevo.**

Serájgunj, tn., Brit. India. See **Sirágunj.**

Seraju, riv., Java. See **Serayu.**

Serampur, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Húglí dist., on r. bk. riv. Húglí, 13 m. N. Fort William, Calcutta; was a Danish settlement until 1845. Serampur was made famous by the work of the Baptist missionaries Carey, Marshman, and Ward; it has a college and fine library. P. 36,000; Hindus, 30,200.

Séran, riv., France. See **Ain.**

Serang, another form of the name of the isl. of **Ceram,** Eastern Archipelago.

Serang, tn., Java, 45 m. W. Batavia, in 6° 7′ S., 108° 9′ E.; cap. residency Bantam. P. <2000.

Serantes, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 10 m. NE. Corunna, dist. Ferrol. P. 7000.

Seravezza, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 17½ m. NW. Lucca; has marble cutting and workshops; white marble is quarried in the neighbourhood. P. <3000; comm. P. 9300.

Serbal, mt., Arabia Petræa. See **Jebel-Serbal.**

Serbaz, vil., Persia, Mekran, 105 m. N. by W. of the SE. corner of the empire.

Serbaz, dist., Persia, prov. Mekran, or Persian Baluchistan, on the borders of Baluchistan proper, bounded S. by the Gulf of Oman. The country is rugged, mountainous, and sterile; cap. Serbaz. The inhabitants are nomadic Baluchis, nearly independent.

Serchio, riv., Italy, Tuscany, rises in the Apennines, on the Pizzo Cerreto, and flows SSE. then SW. past Lucca to the Gulf of Genoa, which it enters about 7 m. N. of the mouth of the Arno. Length, 68 m.; area of basin, 450 sq. m.; discharge, mean 1840 cubic ft. per second, highest 53,700, lowest 570.

Serdeles, oasis, Fezzan, about 70 m. NNE. Rhat (Ghat), and 220 m. W. Murzuk.

Serdobsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 129 m. NW. Saratov. P. 7800.

Seredina-Buda, tn., Russia, govt. and 125 m. NE. Chernigov, on boundary of Orel. P. 5000.

Seregélyes, comm., Hungary, co. Fejér, dist. Szekes-Fejér. P. <5000.

Seregno, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 15 m. N. Milan. P. 7900.

Serein, riv., France, rises between the Seine, Saône, and Loire, flows NW. past Noyers, Chablis, and Pontigny to the Yonne. Length, 117 m.; area of basin, 565 sq. m.; not navigable.

Serena, dist., Spain, prov. Badajoz, on N. slope of the Sierra Morena.

Serena, vil., in the S. of Spain, in E. of prov. Almeria, with important deposits of red hematite.

Serena, La, tn., Chile, prov. Coquimbo, on the W. ct., in about 21° 58′ S.; copper mined. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1869–72), yr. 58.5° F., Feb. 64.6°, July 52.5°. P. 17,200.

Serend, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 60 m. WSW. Teheran.

Sereres, negro people, W. Africa, Senegal, between Cape Verde and the ridge separating the basins of the rivs. Salum and Gambia.

Seres, tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Seres, 43 m. NE. Salonica, 3 m. to the N. of the NW. end of Takhyno-göl, the largest and most important town in E. Macedonia, lies on the edge of the great plain and at the base of the mountains bounding the plain on the N.; manufactures woollen and cotton goods, and carpets. Value of aggregate trade one quarter to one half a million sterling. Exports tobacco, cotton, wool, and skins. P. 30,000.

Seres, tribe, eastern Sudan, formerly in the N. of Niam-Niam country, principally on the upper tribs. of the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Sereth, tn., Austria, crownland Bukovina, 24 m. S. by E. Czernowitz. Alt. 1247 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 45.8° F., Jan. 23.9°, July 67.5°. P. 7200.

Sereth, riv., Austria, Galicia, rises in dist. Brody, flows S. past Tarnopol and Trembowla, and enters the Dniester from the left, 30 m. NW. Chotin.

Sereth, in Roumanian spelling **Seretŭ,** riv., Roumania, rises in Bukovina by two branches, the Great and Little S., which rise in the Carpathians. They both flow at first N., but gradually turn round and unite 12–15 m. from the frontier of Roumania. From their confluence the united stream flows SE. past the town Sereth, then SSE., and enters the Danube a few miles above Galatz. Receives, r. bk., the Suczawa, Moldova, and Bistrița, Trotus, Rîmnicŭ, and Buzĕu, and on its left the Barlad. It carries down so much matter in suspension that on entering the Danube it constantly causes the formation of a shoal known as the Tsiglina shoal, which tends to impede the navigation between Galatz and Brăila.

Serfije, Servije, or **Selfije,** called by the Greeks **Servia,** or **Serviya,** tn., Turkey in Europe, 42 m. NW. by N. Larissa; founded by the Servians in 636 under the name of Srbica, con-

quered by the Byzantines, 1001, and retaken by Dušan, king of Servia, 1342. Has ruins of a Byzantine fortress. P. 3500, mainly Moham.

Sergach, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. SW. Nizhniy Novgorod. P. <2000.

Sergeant Bluffs, vil., U.S., Iowa, Woodbury co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, 7 m. S. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Sergievsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 63 m. NE. Samara, in the valley of the Sok. Sergievsk mineral waters (sulpho-alkaline) 7 m. from it. P. <5000.

Sergievskiy Posad, tn., Russia, govt. and 46 m. by rail NE. Moscow, around the **Troitsko-Sergievskiy Monastery;** manufactures on a large scale carved wooden spoons and toys, which are sold in large quantities to the pilgrims. P. 31,400.

Sergines, vil., France, dep. Yonne, 27 m. E. by S. Fontainebleau, arr. and 11 m. N. by W. Sens. P. <2000.

Serginskiy, Upper and **Lower,** iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, 43 m. WSW. Ekaterinburg. P. 5650 and 7950.

Sergiopol (Ayaguz), dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Semiryechensk, 115 m. NNE. of NE. extremity of Lake Balkhash, on highway to Vyernyi. P. <2000.

Sergipe, one of the littoral states (93 m. of coast) of Brazil, and the smallest of all, on the S. bank and mouth of riv. São Francisco, traversed by the Irapiranga or Vasa Barris. Interior very fertile (sugar-cane along the slopes of the Itabaiana); further back are large campos, with cattle-rearing. The S. part of the plateau is very good for coffee. Very good timber, along with caoutchouc, medicinal plants, &c., in the forests which cover the S. slopes. Gold in the Itabaiana, also iron. The Cotinguiba forms a very good harbour (5 m. long, 38–58 ft. deep at Aracaju); other ports at the mouths of Irapiranga and Rio Real. See **Brazil.**

Serhad, or **Sarhad,** dist., Persia, prov. Mekran, or Persian Baluchistan, is a high plateau, almost sterile, in the extreme S. of the plateau of Khorassan.

Seriakus, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Kalyubiye, 7½ m. NNE. Shubra, on r. bk. of Ismailie Canal. P. <3000.

Seriana, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 10½ m. E. Biskra.

Sérignan, tn., France, dep. Hérault, on the Orb, arr. and 6 m. SE. Béziers; manufactures brandy; sea-bathing. P. <4000.

Seringapatam, tn. and isl., India, Mysore, on Cauvery R., 8 m. NNE. Mysore, and 75 m. by road SW. Bangalore; sacred to Vishnu, from one of whose names, Srí Rangá, the name of the town is derived. The town has fortifications erected by Tipú Sultan, who was killed in defending them on the occasion of the last assault by the British, under General Harris, in 1799. After the transference of the seat of government to Mysore it rapidly fell into decay, and is now almost deserted. Its population in 1881 was under 12,000, and its almost deserted site has a bad reputation for malaria. Fairs three times a year are held in the suburb of Ganjam. Seringapatam contains the ruins of Tipú's palace, and a mausoleum built by him for his father, Haidar Ali. The isl. of Seringapatam is 3 m. long, E. to W., and 1 m. broad, and has a fort. P. (including Ganjam) 11,700.

Seringapatam, shoal, Pacific, just N. of 30′ S., in about 159° E.

Seringham, India. See **Srirangam.**

Serino, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and 7 m. SE. Avellino, 12½ m. NE. by N. Salerno; manufactures silk and woollen goods. P. 6400.

Seriphos, or **Livadion.** **1.** Isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 50 m. S. of the SE. point of Eubœa; rich deposits of iron ore (hematite and magnetic oxide) worked. Area, 25 sq. m. (Wisotzki); 30 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). P. (demos) 2731. **2.** A town on the E. ct.

Seripul, Persia. See **Saripul.**

Serle, isl., Pacific. See **Reao.**

Serle Island, low coral isl., Pacific Ocean, Lower Archipelago, WNW. Clermont-Tonnerre, in 18° 21′ S. and 137° 2′ W. Length, 7 m.; average breadth, 1¼ m.

Serle, Mount, mt., S. Australia, in the Flinders Range, in 30½° S. Alt. 3000 ft.

Sermaize, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 15 m. ENE. Vitry, on the Saulx; manufactures clock-works and wooden articles, and has foundries and blast-furnaces; ferruginous springs. P. <3000.

Sermano, vil., Corsica, arr. Corte, 29 m. SSW. Bastia. P. <2000.

Sermide, tn., Italy, Lombardy, on the r. bk. of the Po, prov. and 27 m. ESE. Mantua. P. <3000.

Sermione, penin., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, on S. shore of Lake Garda; in the Roman era a country resort; Catullus, the poet, built a villa here. In the 14th century the Scaligers, lords of Verona, had a fortified castle built near the town of Sermione. Near the E. ct. is a sulphureous thermal spring.

Sernache do Bomjardine, or **Sarnache,** tn., Portugal, Beira, 37 m. W. Castello Branco. P. <4000.

Serneus, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 16 m. E. by N. Chur; bathing establishment (alt. 3230 ft.) near. P. <2000.

Seron, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. N. Almeria, dist. Purchena; has a fortified castle, dating from the time of the Moors. P. (comm.) 7000.

Séron, small dist. of the ancient co. of Foix, France, now in dep. Ariège.

Serowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. ESE. Tabor, and 5 m. SE. by E. Kamenitz. P. <3000.

Serpa, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. Beja, 45 m. SSE. Evora; near noted cascades of the Guadiana. Has pig-breeding for the Spanish market; its wines are good. Serpa was conquered by Affonso Henriquez, 1166, retaken by the Moors, again taken by Sancho II., 1230, then by the Castillians, and lastly by King Diniz in 1295. The fortifications were destroyed by Spain, 1708. P. 6100.

Serpa, tn., Brazil, on the Amazon, 110 m. E. Manaos. P. <2000.

Serpenizza, vil., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 26 m. N. by W. Görz.

Serpentine, post-tn., W. Australia, Murray co., 25 m. S. Perth. P. <1500.

Serpentine Creek, or **Janiember East,** post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 31 m. NW. by N. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Serpents, Isle of, or **Fidonisi,** isl., Roumania, in the Black Sea, 23 m. ENE. the Sulina mouth of Danube.

Serpent's Mouth, or **Boca de la Sierpe,** strait, between Trinidad I. and Venezuela. Length 35 m., by 10 m. in width.

Serphopoulon (serfopulo), isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 46 m. S. of the SE. point of Eubœa.

Serpukhov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 61 m. by rail S. of Moscow, on hills at the Nara R., near its junction with Oka; was for a long time the stronghold of Moscow against Tatar invasions. Important cotton, woollen cloth, and paper mills; tanneries, iron and chemical works. Port on Oka. P. 23,200.

Serq, one of the Channel Is. See **Sark.**

Serra, Portuguese, 'a mountain chain having a serrated appearance.' See *Sierra.*

Serra, La, mt., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, between Biella and Ivrea, is a detached portion of the Alps, trending SSE. for 10½ m. Alt. 1585–2800 ft.

Serra, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, 30 m. NNE. Santarem. P. <4000.

Serracapriola, comm., Italy, Apulia, prov. Foggia, 13 m. NW. San Severo. P. 5600.

Serra da Mantiqueira, mt. chain, Brazil. See **Mantiqueira.**

Serra de' Conti, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 25 m. WSW. Ancona; saline and sulphureous mineral springs. P. <2000; comm. P. <3000.

Serra-de-Scopamene, vil., Corsica, arr. Sartène, 22 m. SE. by E. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Serradifalco, comm., Sicily, prov. and 10 m. WSW. Caltanissetta; centre of sulphur mining. P. 7800.

Serradilla, La, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 28 m. NNE. Cáceres; has an ancient women's convent, resorted to by pilgrims. P. <3000.

Serraggio, comm., Corsica, 30 m. NE. Ajaccio. P. 2000.

Serramanna, tn., Sardinia, on the Samassi, prov. and 17½ m. NW. by N. Cagliari; cultivates water-melons, artichokes, and figs. P. <3000.

Serra Matta das Canastras, mt. chain, Brazil. See **Mata da Corde.**

Serrara Fontana, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. Naples, 13 m. WSW. Pozzuoli, Ischia I.; has an acidulated saline spring, and another famous spring at Olmitello, near the S. ct. of the island. P. <2000.

Serra San Bruno, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 26 m. SW. by S. Catanzaro. P. <4000; including **Spinetto,** P. 5300.

Serra San Quirico, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 27 m. WSW. Ancona. P. <3000; comm. P. 4000.

Serrastretta, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 12 m. NW. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Serrat, Cap. See **Mushikar, Ras.**

Serravalle, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18½ m. SE. Alessandria. P. <4000.

Serravalle Pistoiese, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4½ m. WSW. Pistoia; acidulated ferruginous mineral spring. P. <3000; comm. P. 5900.

Serrawat, region in Algeria, prov. Constantine, traversed by the upper (W. to E.) course of the Wed-er-Rumel; well adapted for wheat.

Serre, riv., France, deps. Ardennes and Aisne, rises about 18 m. W. Mézières-Charleville, flows W. by S. to the Oise in the prairies of Fère. Length, 70 m.; area of basin, 715 sq. m.

Serre, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 7 m. SSE. Campagna. P. <3000; comm. P. <4000.

Serres, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, on the Buech, arr. Gap, 50 m. ENE. Orange. P. <2000.

Serrières, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 20 m. ESE. St. Étienne, arr. Tournon. P. <2000.

Serro, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 140 m. NNE. Ouro Preto; gold mined; diamond deposits. P. 7000.

Sersale, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov., circle, and 10 m. NE. Catanzaro; sulphureous ferruginous spring. P. <5000.

Sers-el-Lyana, or **Lyana,** tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye, 8 m. SSW. Shibin-el-Kum. P. 10,600.

Sert, Asiatic Turkey. See **Sört.**

Serua, two volcanic isls., E. Indies, in the SW. group, in 6° 21′ S., 130° 5′ E. The last eruption was in 1844. Alt. 660 ft.

Serval, or **Servois,** small dist., France, dep. Oise.

Serverette, vil., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Marvejols, 70 m. SW. St. Étienne, 14 m. NNW. Mende. P. <2000.

Servia, Turkey in Europe. See **Serbije.**

Servia (Slavonic **Srbija**), independent kingdom of Europe, less than two-fifths of the size of England, lying between Hungary (N.) and Turkey-in-Europe (S.), and between Bulgaria (E.) and Austria, or rather Bosnia (W.), and divided as shown in the following table:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands. 1891.[1]	Pop. per sq. m.
Belgrade, city	5	54	10,800
Crna-Rjeka	556	70	126
Danubē (Podunavlje)	1,217	207	17
Kragujevac	921	141	153
Kraina	1,258	92	73
Kruševac	1,257	150	119
Morava	1,201	160	133
Niš (Nish), city	4	20	5,000
Pirot	1,214	121	100
Podrinje	1,300	177	136
Požarevac	1,405	205	146
Rudnik	1,757	152	86
Timok	808	93	115
Toplica	1,399	121	86
Užice	1,688	138	82
Valjevo	1,122	115	102
Vranja	1,620	149	92
Total	18,762	2,162[2]	115

[1] Dec. 31, 1890, O.S., Jan. 12, 1891, N.S.

[2] The population at the census of 1879 was 1,669,300, which gives a mean rate of increase of 2.18 per cent. per annum; but the 1879 census was admittedly less accurate than that of 1891, which affects, of course, the value of the calculated rate of increase.

The **boundaries** are formed by the Danube (200 m.) and the Save (90 m.) on the N., by the Drina (100 m.) on the W., by the Timok (25 m.) on the E., and in other quarters (E., SW., and W.) by conventional frontiers. The longest line, drawn from NW. to SE., measures 220 m. The area is 18,750 sq. m., or only about one-fifth as large as Great Britain. The **surface,** except in part alongside the Danube, is mountainous. Not that it contains any well-marked independent system; but the extremities or furthest outliers of the Alps, Carpathians, Balkans, Rhodope Mts., and Albanian Mts. all meet within its confines. Succinctly stated, the contour shows a number of mountain knots radiating short chains in all directions. As a whole, the surface slopes gradually towards the Danube (N.). Everywhere the mountains are interpenetrated by long, deep, and narrow valleys, mostly traversed by torrents. The longest and widest valley, that of the Morava, the most important of the purely Servian rivers, runs from S. to N., inclining to W., and roughly divides the country into two portions. The mountain ranges of the W. side of Servia—the Čer Planina and Vlašić (2353 ft.), Jagodina Planina (2500–3000 ft.), Šturac (3836 ft.), Maljen (2625 ft.)—meet in the Povlen Planina (4173 ft.); they are generally well-wooded, and rich in pasturage. A still more important orographical feature of the same dist. is the picturesque alpine region of Zlatibor (3000 ft.). Along the SW. frontier stretch the Golija Planina (6500 ft.), the Kopaonik (28 m.), and the Goljak Planina (3914 ft); the culminating point of Kopaonik is Suvo-Rudište (6900 ft.), which sends off E. the Jastrebać Planina (5138 ft.). The SE. is invaded by offshoots of the Rila (or Rhodope) Mts., which run up to 6330 ft. in Mount Strešar. Further N. the E. frontier crosses the Stara Planina (6600 ft.), above which towers the loftiest point in all Servia, namely, Midžur (7107 ft.). In the NE. corner of the kingdom the Carpathian outliers radiate from the Pek Planina (3000–3600 ft.), the chief ranges being the Miroć Planina (2589 ft.) and the Biljanica (Mount Lisac, 4767 ft.). The principal **rivers** are the Danube (*Dunav*) and its affluents, embracing the Save (*Sava*) with its tribs. the Drina and Kolubara; the Morava, with its trib. the Ibar; and the Mlava, Pek, and Timok. All these flow, generally speaking, from S. to N.; but the only ones that are navigable are the Danube and the Save, though formerly the Morava was to some extent navigable. There are four **geological regions;** the E. side of the Morava is characterised by Cretaceous limestones; in the S. and SW., between the two arms of the Morava, crystalline schists predominate; further W. and N. come Palæozoic and Mesozoic (Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous) schists and limestones, with eruptive rocks of later date; alongside the Danube and the Save, Quaternary alluvium is the prevailing formation. On the whole, the country enjoys a fairly temperate **climate,** inclined, however, to continental extremes, partly in consequence of its elevation, and partly because of the valley of the Danube offering an easy ingress to the cold winds of the N. and NE. Warm moist winds from the W. and SW. sometimes get over or round the mountains. The extreme NE. (prov. Kraina) has a precisely similar climate to Roumania. Yearly mean temp. 55° F., Jan. 49°, July 73½°; but the range, both monthly and yearly, is exceptionally wide, moving between a summer maximum of 113°, and a winter minimum of -13° F. Rfall. 25 in. The **fauna** includes the bear, wild boar, lynx, wolf, fox, deer, chamois, roebuck; eagle, vulture, falcon, stork, and various wild-fowl; salmon, sturgeon, carp, trout, and pike. Servia is emphatically an agricultural country, though **agriculture** is in a deplorably backward condition; and the area under grain crops and the vine together does not exceed 2 per cent. of the entire surface. But the principal occupations of the people are keeping swine and cattle, and, in a secondary degree, sheep and goats. The swine are fed chiefly in the oak forests of the W. and SW. borders; and there, too, are the finest pastures. Maize (the food of the people) and wheat are the principal crops grown; the others are barley, oats, rye, hemp, tobacco (especially in Užice and Aleksinac), beans, capsicums (red pepper), water-melons, and vegetables (onions and garlic) The vine is extensively grown near Negotin (NE.) and Smederevo (on the Danube). Plums are extraordinarily common, and are exported in vast quantities under the name of prunes. Silkworm eggs are produced in the Morava valley, and bees are kept in the E. and middle of the country. **Forests** cover probably 15 per cent. of the area; they are thickest in the SW. and W., and consist in great part of oaks, though pines and firs predominate in the Morava Valley. The beech, elm, ash, birch, lime, maple, and wild walnut and mulberry also occur. Servia is reputedly very rich in **minerals,** though as yet they are comparatively little mined, chiefly owing to want of capital. Lead, silver, iron, copper, and gold exist in the Kopaonik Mts., in prov. Rudnik (SW. Kragujevac), in the basin of the Pek (chiefly at Maidanpek and Kučevo or Kučajna), in the SE. dist. between the Morava and the Nisava Rivs., in prov. Crna-Rjeka (E.), and prov. Podunavlje (N.). Coal is present in great abundance, principally in the NE. (in Timok valley, near Negotin, at Dobra on the Danube, and in Pek valley) and in the valley of the Morava (Senje, Ćuprija, Paraćin, and at Niš and Aleksinac). Zinc and antimony exist in provs. Podrinje (near Krupanj) and Valjevo, both in the NW.; quicksilver at Avala, S. of Belgrade; and lithographic stones near Valjevo. Coal is the only mineral extracted to any extent, and in addition thereto a little lead, iron, and copper. Evidences of Roman workings have been found in the Kopaonik Mts., in the Pek valley, and in prov. Podunavlje. Mineral springs are pretty common; those of Jošanica (N. of the Kapaonik Mts.), Brestovačka (N. of prov. Crna-Rjeka), Aranjelovac (half way between Belgrade and Kragujevac), and Smrdan (beside the Drina, near Ložnica) are probably the best known. Servia has but few **manufactures** outside of her domestic industries, which embrace the making of clothing, wooden and iron utensils, linens and woollens, and embroidery in gold and silver. There are, however, flour-mills at Belgrade and Požarevac, carpet-factories at Pirot and Trstenik (W. Kruševac), breweries at Belgrade, Niš, and other towns, brick and tile works at Aranjelovac, glass-works at Jagodina (in prov. Morava), cloth is manufactured at Paraćin, arms at Kragujevac, ropes at Vranja and Leskovac (SE.), silver filigree at Belgrade, Niš, Leskovac, and Užice (near Zlatibor Planina in the W.), baskets at Belgrade, travelling-trunks in various quarters. The country possesses a fairly good network of **roads,** but they are generally in a very ruinous and neglected condition. The other means of transit are the Danube and Save, and nearly 400 m. of railways. The principal trunk line ascends the Morava valley from Belgrade, and a little beyond Vranja enters the Turkish vilayet of Kossovo, thus forming a portion of the main line that connects Constantinople with Vienna. Two other important lines have been sanctioned, one from Radujevac, on the Danube, up the Timok valley to Niš, and thence by Prokuplje SW. to join the Turkish Ushkub-Mitrovica line in Kossovo; the other from Kruševac up the Servian Morava valley to Užice, in the W. There are approximately 2000 m. of telegraphs. About 75 per cent. of the foreign **commerce** of Servia is carried on with Austria-Hungary; Turkey, Germany, and England come next, but at a long interval behind. The imports, consisting chiefly of cottons and linens, sugar, coffee, and other groceries, ready-made clothing, iron and other metals, wool and woollens, hides and leather, oils and fats, timber and wooden goods, fancy goods, drugs and chemicals, glass, &c., range between 1½ and 2 millions; the exports, principally live stock (swine and oxen for the most part),

cereals, prunes, &c., and hides and leather, generally exceed the imports by a quarter of a million in annual value. In addition to this there is a transit trade between Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states valued at nearly one million sterling in the aggregate. Since 1876 the metric system of **weights and measures** has been in use in Servia. The unit of **money** is the dinar=1 franc, and divided into 100 para. The head of the **government** is the hereditary, constitutional king. He is assisted by eight ministers of state, and by a state council of sixteen members, elected from persons nominated by himself (8) and by the Skupchina (16). This last is the chief legislative power of the land; it consists of 130 members, elected directly by the people. Every man between the ages of 18 and 48 is liable to military service—10 years with the standing **army** and its reserve, 10 years with the first militia, and 10 years with the reserve militia. In time of war the Servian forces mount up to 105,000 regulars, with some 141,000 of the militia. The **population** consists almost wholly (90 per cent.) of Servians, who belong to the Slav family; in addition there are about 7 per cent. of Roumanians (in the E.) and 2 per cent. of Gypsies. Ninety per cent. of the population belong to the peasant class. A peculiar social institution—zadruga—prevails amongst them, by which several blood relatives voluntarily associate themselves together in rural communes, under the rule of a patriarchal elder or family head, and share their property and labour in common. Besides, the bulk of the populations of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro are Servian, and there are a large number of Servians in Hungary and in the Turkish vilayet of Kossovo. In all it is estimated that there are close upon 4,000,000 Servians outside of Servia, without counting the Slav population of Macedonia (see **Turkey-in-Europe**). The established religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, at the head of which stands the metropolitan of all Servia, and he is further assisted by bishops. Attendance at school is compulsory for 6 years. There is a university at Belgrade, and also a royal academy. The **principal towns,** including the cap., Belgrade, have been already mentioned. **History.**—The Slav tribes, from whom are descended the modern Servians, settled in Servia and Bosnia, and the dists. immediately S. of them, towards the middle of the 7th century; and although they accepted Christianity from the Byzantine emperors, they refused to give them anything more than a half-hearted political allegiance. From the middle of the 12th century the Servians began to take the leading position amongst the states of the Balkan Penin., chiefly under the able leadership of Stephen Dushan, who died in 1356. But in 1389 his people were disastrously routed by the Turks on the 'Field of Blackbirds,' in Kossovo, and from that time down to 1804 the Servians were crushed under the iron rule of the Turks. During the years 1718–39, however, Servia was a prov. of Austria. In 1804, and again in 1815, a revolt broke out against Turkish oppression, and resulted (in 1829) in the concession to the Servians of a large share of self-government. The last Turkish garrisons quitted the country in 1867. After participating in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878–79 against her old enemies, Servia was in 1882 proclaimed a kingdom. Since then she has fought a short but inglorious war against Bulgaria (1885). See A. Tuma, *Serbien* (1894), map (since 1887) by Servian military officers. [**J. T. B.**]

Servian, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 7 m. NE. by N. Béziers. P. <3000.

Serviceton, junc. stn., S. Australia, 196 m. from Adelaide, and 312 m. from Melbourne by rail; site of the junction of the railway systems of Victoria and S. Australia.

Serviceton, stn., Victoria, Lowan co., 128 m. NW. by N. Ararat. P. <1500.

Servije, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Serfije.**

Servilleta, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Taos co., 70 m. N. Santa Fé.

Serviya, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Serfije.**

Servois, dist., France. See **Serval.**

Servola, seapt. vil., Austria, terr. and 2 m. SSE. Trieste. P. <3000.

Sesan, riv., Indo-China, rises in prov. Binh-dinh, Annam, flows S. then W. and enters the Mekong at Stung-Treng.

Sese, isls., central Africa. See **Sesse.**

Sesenheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Hagenau, 18½ m. NE. by N. Strassburg. P. <2000.

Sesheke, or **Shesheke,** vil., Brit. S. Africa, Batonga country, on the left or N. bank of the Zambezi, in 24° 40′ E.; station of the Paris Evangelical Mission.

Sesia, riv., Italy, Piedmont, rises in the Alps, on the slopes of Monte Rosa, and flows ESE. and S. past Vercelli to the Po, which it joins on the l. bk. Below Vercelli it forms in places the boundary between Lombardy and Piedmont. Length, 86 m.; area of basin, 1125 sq. m.; discharge in cubic feet per second, mean 2740, highest 47,700.

Sesir de Mer and **de Terre,** two small isls. off the SE. ct. of Annam, the latter close to the land.

Seskanore, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 3 m. NE. Fintona stn.

Seskilgreen, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 3 m. from Ballygawley.

Seskinan, par., Ire., co. Waterford, bars. Decies without Drum and Glenahiry, on riv. Nier, 8 m. NE. Cappoquin; 16,983 ac. P. <2000.

Seskinore, tnld., Ire., S. co. Tyrone, bar. E. Omagh, 6 m. S. by E. Omagh. P. <500.

Sesquile, vil., Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca; salt mined. P. (dist.) <4000.

Sessa, the ancient *Suessa,* city, Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 18 m. E. Gaeta; seat of a bishop. Birthplace of the poet Lucilius. P. 6000.

Sessana, comm., Austria, Gorz and Gradisca, 7 m. NE. by E. Trieste. P. <2000.

Sessay, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9½ m. E. by N. Ripon, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Sesse, isls., in the NW. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa, inhabited by a people akin to the Waganda; the main island very irregular in shape, and nearly divided into two by a depression only 3–6 ft. above the level of the lake, used as a portage for canoes.

Sessuela, tn., Italy. See **Maddaloni.**

Sesswick, par., Wales, Denbighshire, 6 m. SE. Wrexham. P. <250.

Sesta Godano, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 15 m. NNW. Spezia. P. <5000.

Sestao, comm., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, dist. Valmaseda. P. <5000.

Sesto Cremonese, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Cremona. P. <3000; comm. P. <5000.

Sesto Fiorentino, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 5 m. NNW. Florence; manufactures cloths, hats, and pottery. Has a school of design, partly supported by the government, founded in 1873. P. 5300.

Sestola, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, 29 m. NE. by N. Lucca. P. <3000.

Sestos, riv., Africa. See **Liberia.**

Sesto San Giovanni, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 4½ m. SSW. Monza. P. <4000; comm. P. 5500.

Sestrières, Col de, pass of the Alps, Italy, Piedmont, between the valley of the Dora Riparia and Chisone or Clusone; is the route from Briançon to Pignerolo. Alt. 6660 ft.

Sestri Levante, seapt. tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 24 m. NW. by W. Spezia; copper mined to the N. P. <3000.

Sestri Ponente, seapt. tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 4½ m. W. by N. Genoa; has naval workshops, tanyards, and brick-kilns, and manufactures tobacco and food-stuffs. P. 10,900.

Sestroryetsk (Sestrebek), tn., Russia, govt. and 17 m. NW. of St. Petersburg, 1 m. from shore of Gulf of Finland, on Sestra R.; great rifle factories of the crown; branch railway to St. Petersburg, Helsingfors line. P. <5000.

Set, or *Seata,* Anglo-Saxon, Ger. *Siedel* or *Sitz,* Gaelic *Suidhe,* 'a settlement' or 'possession,' cognate with the Latin *Sedes; e.g.,* Settle in Yorkshire, 'the settlement.' In the Lake district this word often takes the form of *side; e.g.,* Ambleside; Holstein, ancient Holtsatia, 'the settlement in the woods;' Neusiedel, 'the new settlement;' Einsiedeln, 'the settlement of Eina,' in Switzerland; Seagoe, Irish *Suidhe Gobha,* 'St. Gobha's Seat.'

Setabis, tn., Spain. See **Játiva.**

Setados, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. SSE. Pontevedras, on r. bk. of the Minho. P. 5500.

Setauket, East, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long Island Sound, 50 m. ENE. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Setchey, par., Eng., Norfolk, 4 m. S. King's Lynn. P. <250. See **Runcton, North.**

Setchy, riv., Eng. See **Nar.**

Setenil de las Bodegas, comm., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 66 m. ENE. Cadiz. P. <4000.

Sete Quedas ('Seven Falls'), cascade in the Paraná R. (*q.v.*).

Setif, the ancient *Sitifis,* comm., Algeria, 41 m. SSE. Bougie, cap. arr. Important market. Trade in grain, cattle, horses, sheep, wool, leather, and Arabian stuffs and carpets. Setif was the point whence started the highways to all Numidian towns. When Numidia was divided into two provs., *Sitifis* was the cap. of the E. prov. Has ruins of a Roman town and ancient citadel. Alt. 3563 ft. Annual rfall. (5 yrs.), 13.11 in. P. 12,100.

Setit, riv., eastern Sudan, rises in Abyssinia, flows N. and W., and enters the Atbara from the r. bk. at Tomat, in about 14° 20′ N. Setit is really the lower course of the Takazze (*q.v.*).

Setlagoli, vil., Brit. Bechuana-land, about 56 m. NNE. Vryburg. P. <2000.

Setmurthy, par., Eng., Cumberland, near Cockermouth. P. <250.

Setoma, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Monastir, 27 m. ESE. Gorcha or Koriza. P. <3000.

Seton, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Cayoosch R., 105 m. NE. by N. Vancouver, near the r. bk. of the Fraser R., in 50° 40′ N.

Seto-uchi, Japan. See **Inland Sea.**

Setta, tn., W. Africa, Upper Guinea, Dahome, 26 m. NNE. Abome. P. 9000.

Sette-Cama, country, W. Africa, French Congo, between 2° 15′ and 2° 56′ 8″ S., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

Sette Comuni ('the seven communes'), dist., Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, occupying a plateau which overlooks the plain of Vicenza on the S., and on the N. reaches the frontier of the Trent dist. (Tirol) and Venetia. The seven comms. are Asiago, Enego, Foza, Gallio, Lusiana, Roana, and Rotzo. The inhabitants speak a German patois.

Settima, range of mts., E. Africa, surmounting the plateau E. of Lake Naivasha, crossed by 36½° E., S. of 0° 30′ S.; partly corresponding in position to the Aberdare Range of Thomson.

Settimo, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 6½ m. NE. by N. Cagliari. P. <2000.

Settimo Torinese, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 6 m. NE. Turin. P. <3000; comm. P. <4000.

Settimo Vittone, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 27 m. SE. by E. Aosta. P. <2000.

Setting, lake, Canada, on the N. frontier of Saskatchewan, in 98½° W.; it receives the Grass R. on its W. side, and is drained by that river NE. into the Nelson.

Settle, market-tn. and par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the l. bk. of the Ribble, at the foot of Castleberg cliff, 19½ m. N. Burnley, on the M. R.; has some cotton manufactures; cattle fairs. Settle is a convenient tourist centre. About 2 m. NE. Langcliffe Scar is Victoria Cave, in which were discovered bones of the rhinoceros and other prehistoric animals. Market-day, Tu. 4490 ac. P. <2500.

Settrington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16½ m. SW. by W. Scarborough, 3 m. E. by S. Malton, on the NE. R., P.O.; 4988 ac. P. <500.

Settsu, kuni or sub-prefecture of Ozaka-fu, Japan.

Settsu, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Ozaka-fu and Hyogo ken.

Settúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, in 9° 26′ N., 77° 31′ E. P. <5000.

Setubal, seapt., Portugal, known to English sailors as **St. Ives,** Estremadura, dist. and 20 m. SE. Lisbon; chief imports, coal, oil, and tin-plate; exports salt, from the salt-works of Setubal, used by the fishers of Iceland, Norway, and Sweden; also sardines, oranges, corks, and wine (Malmsey). The port is protected by two forts. Fish are plentiful. Cork and stopper-making occupy nearly all the pop.; lace-making is also carried on. Birthplace of the poet Bocage. The bay of Setubal, which is entered by the Sado, 3 m. SSW. the town, is 37 m. wide at mouth, and 18½ m. long. P. 14,800.

Setzdorf, tn., Austria, Silesia, 43 m. NW. by W. Troppau. P. <3000.

Setzu, maritime prov., Japan, in S. of Honshiu, bounded by the Inland Sea.

Seul, cap. Korea. See **Sŏul.**

Seurre, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Saône, 23 m. S. by E. Dijon, arr. Beaune; manufactures agricultural implements, &c.; cultivation of hops. P. <3000.

Seuve Fontein, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 21 m. SSE. Middelburg.

Sevanga, Armenian name of Gokcha Lake (*q.v.*).

Sevastopol, tn., Russia. See **Sebastopol.**

Sevastopol, vil., U.S., Iowa, Polk co., on Des Moines R., suburb of Des Moines. P. <1500.

Sevdlköi, tn., Asia Minor, 7 m. S. Smyrna.

Sevelen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 11½ m. NNW. Krefeld. P. <3000.

Seven, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in Westerdale Moor, in the S. of the Cleveland div., and flowing S. through the Whitby div., joining the Rye on the l. bk. at Little Habton, 4½ m. NW. of Malton.

Seven Acres, uninhabited par., Eng., Lincolnshire, in Boston union, Parts of Holland div.

Seven Arches, fine series of sea caverns, Ire., co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, Clondavaddog par.

Seven Capes, the ancient *Tritum Promontorium,* a group of seven headlands in the Mediterranean, near Jebel Gufi, W. of Collo; lighthouse.

Sevenhampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5 m. E. Cheltenham, 1½ m. NNE. Andoversford stn. P. <500.

Sevenhampton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Highworth.**

Seven Heads, cape, Ire., on S. ct. of co. Cork, in 8° 42′ W.

Seven Hogs Islands, islets, Ire. See **Magharee.**

Sevenhills, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., in 33° 38′ S., 150° 57′ E. P. <1500.

Seven Hills, post-tn., S. Australia, Stanley co., 73 m. N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Sevenoaks, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3½ m. NNW. Northwich. P. <250.

Sevenoaks, par. and market-tn., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 6 m. NW. by N. Tunbridge, amidst beautiful scenery, with a stn. (**Sevenoaks and Riverhead**) on the SE. R., and another stn. (**Sevenoaks Bat and Ball**) on the L. C. & D. R.; has many country residences, and a grammar-school, founded 1432. Alt. 500–700 ft. Mean annual rfall., 29.84 in. 6805 ac. Par. P. 9300; tn. P. 7600; parl. div. P. 80,100.

Sevenoaks Weald, eccles. par., 2½ m. S. of and included in Sevenoaks par. P. <1000.

Seven Sisters, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., 5 m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R.

Seven Sisters, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on the M. & Neath & Brecon Rly., 8 m. NNE. Neath; coal is worked in the neighbourhood. PMT.O.

Seven Stones, rocks, Eng., Cornwall, 18 m. W. by S. Land's End; a light-vessel is stationed about 2 m. ENE.

Seventeen Mile Rocks, vil., Queensland, on riv. Brisbane, 12 m. from Brisbane by road. P. <1500.

Seventon, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, 6 m. NW. Chippenham.

Seven Tors, hill range, Eng., Devonshire, on the N. ct., to the E. of Ilfracombe.

Sever, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. Aveiro; silver-lead mined near. P. <2000.

Severa, Monte, mt., Sardinia, in the SW., 20 m. SW. Cagliari.

Severac, tn., France, dep. and on riv. Aveyron, arr. Millau, 54 m. NE. by E. Albi, 25 m. E. Rodez. P. <2000.

Severek, or **Süverek,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and sanjak and 25 m. WSW. Diarbekir, on the main road to Urfa and Aleppo; has ruins of an old citadel on a hill in the middle of the town. P. 10,000; Moham. 5250; Christians, 4750, of whom Gregorian Armenians 3500.

Severi, riv., Brit. India. See **Sabari.**

Severn, riv., Canada, Ontario, drains Lake Simcoe into Georgian Bay.

Severn, riv., Canada, dist. Keewatin, flows N. then NE., and enters Hudson's Bay just a little below Fort Severn, in 89½° W. Navigation stopped by rapids within 30 m. of its mouth. Length about 350 m.

Severn, one of the two longest rivs. of England, rises in Montgomeryshire, Wales, on the E. side of Plinlimmon, 1500 ft. above the sea, flows at first E. and NE. until it enters England between Welshpool and Shrewsbury, and then successively SE. and S. through Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, and between Somersetshire and S. Wales, to its expansion into the Bristol Channel. Principal affluents, the Vyrnwy, Stour, Terne, upper and lower Avon, from the E., and the Teme, Wye, Usk, and Taff, from the W., some of which pour themselves into its estuary. Great improvements have recently been made in the river below Worcester, whereby vessels of 400 tons burden (instead of only 100 tons as heretofore) can ascend to that city. Between Worcester and Gloucester the river has been deepened to 10 ft. (minimum), with a minimum bottom width of 40 ft.; the two rock barriers of Bunns Hill Ford, 1 m. below Worcester, and Wainlode Shoal, about 7 m. above Gloucester, have been cut through to 10 ft. deep by 40 ft. wide; a transhipping dock has been constructed at Diglis, near Worcester; and the lock at Gloucester, which connects the Severn with the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal, has been deepened to 9 ft. 6 in. Above Worcester also the river has been deepened to a minimum of 7 ft. up to Stourport, where it is joined by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, which runs into other canals that go to the Mersey. Other canals connect the riv. Severn with the Thames and the Trent; and the ship canal above referred to (without locks, 16½ m. in length), is available for the navigation of vessels up to 230 ft. long, 33 ft. beam, and drawing 13–16 ft. The tidal wave, here termed the *eagre* or *bore,* sometimes rises suddenly 9 ft. at Gloucester, and extensive embankments have been formed below that city to protect it. At its junction with the English Channel the Severn is 8⅓ m. across. At Sharpness the river is crossed by a railway bridge, 22 spans, and 4162 ft. long. The Severn Tunnel, 4½ m. long, carries the railway beneath the bed of the river a little below New Passage, at a depth of from 45 to 100 ft.; the tunnel was opened for traffic, 1886; total cost, including the approaches, £2,000,000. The Severn yields good salmon and lampreys. Total length, 210 m.; area of basin, including the Wye, 5960 sq. m.; excluding the Wye, 4350 sq. m.

Severn Bridge, vil., Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., on the riv. Severn, 50 m. ENE. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Severn Bridge, stn., England, Gloucestershire, on the r. bk. of the Severn, 11 m. NE. Chepstow, and the M. R. (stn. for Blakeney).

Severn Stoke, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 7 m. S. Worcester, 3½ m. W. by N. Defford stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Severn Tunnel Junction, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, Severn div., on the G. W. R., 9 m. E. Newport.

Sevier, co., U.S., Arkansas, on W. frontier, crossed by 34° N.

Sevier, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the E. frontier, just S. of 36° N.

Sevier, co., U.S., Utah, crossed in the N. by 39° S. and 112° W.

Sevier Lake, salt lake, U.S., Utah, Millard co., 25 m. by

10 m., 100 m. SSW. Great Salt Lake; it has no outlet, and its sole trib. is Sevier R., in the N. Alt. 4600 ft.

Sevignac, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Oloron, 1 m. NE. Arudy; has mineral-water establishments; grey marble and gypsum quarried. P. <2000.

Sevilla, isl., Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, in the Pacific, opposite delta of Rio David. Length, 6 m., by 3 m. broad.

Seville, one of the three provs. of Spanish or Lower Andalusia (the others being Cadiz and Huelva), in which the old Moorish kingdom of Seville (separated from Córdoba between the 11th and 13th centuries) was divided, formed by the lower basin of riv. Guadalquivir, having very fertile plains in the centre (well adapted for the growth of cereals, vine, olives, tobacco, and cotton), and S. swampy and desert lands (*Marismas dunas*), between two very mountainous dists. N. (slopes of Sierra Morena) and S. (Montanhas del Pinal). The climate is very hot and dry (no summer rains [see **Europe, climate**]) in the valleys of the Guadalquivir and its affluents (Campos de Eciga; *el sarten* ['the frying-pan'] *de Andalusia*). Important rearing of cattle and horses. The minerals include iron (Pedroso), silver (Cagulla, Guadalcanal, Almaden), lead, copper (Sierra Morena), coal (Villanueva del Rio). See **Spain.**

Seville, Spanish **Sevilla,** the ancient Phœnician *Sephela, spela,* 'plain'; Greek, *Ispola;* Roman, *Hispalis, Julia Romula, Colonia Romulensis;* Arab, *Ishbiliah, Sibilia,* tn., Spain, Andalusia, on the l. bk. of riv. Guadalquivir, with a suburb on the r. bk. (Triana, the headquarters of Spanish gipsies), 356 m. by rail SW. Madrid, in the middle of a large and very fertile plain; cap. prov. Seville. Seat of the military *Capitania-General* of Andalusia (S. Córdoba, Cadiz, Huelva, see **Granada**), of an archbishopric (with Ceuta and the Canary Is. as suffragans), and a university (founded by Alfonso the Wise in 1256). Has famous monuments of ancient times and the Middle Ages (the Torre d'Oro, 'tower of gold,' an octagon tower, probably of Roman construction; a Roman aqueduct, which still conveys water to the city from Alcala; the cathedral, a building with four aisles, besides the nave, founded in 1401 on the site of a mosque, and still adorned with the beautiful tower of the *Giralda,* 337 ft. high, built by the Arabs about the year 1000; the *Alcazar,* a royal palace, constructed in imitation of the Alhambra at Granada, and containing the 'Court of Lyons,' hall of ambassadors, &c.; a very remarkable gallery of paintings (*Museo*); Libraries (the *Bibliotheca Columbina* of Fernando Columbus), the *Lonja* (Archives of the Indies, with most of the Spanish documents on the discovery, conquest, and administration of America). Seat of important manufactures (ordnance foundry, tobacco, silk, dye-works, ceramics, at Triana; perfumery at San Juan d'Alfarrache). A celebrated fair in Easter, when the most celebrated bull-fights take place. By the deepening of the Guadalquivir Seville has been restored to the position of a seaport, which it had lost in consequence of the silting up of the river. It has now 6600 ft. of quayage, and a depth at the harbour entrance of 21 ft. at high water, 16 ft. at low water ordinary springs. Seville was the cap. of the *Hispania Baetica* of the Romans, of the Silingi Vandals (5th century), of the Goths (531–584); conquered by the Arabs (711); by (Saint) Ferdinand III. (1248); cap. of Spain to the time of Charles V. Became the great emporium of American commerce (see **Cadiz**). Columbus, Cortez, and Pizarro started from Seville in their voyages to America. Silvius Italicus, and the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius, were born near it (*Italica,* now the village of Santa Ponce); Saint Izidor, and the painters Velasquez, Murillo, Zurbaran, and Cano were born in it. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 68° F., Jan. 52.2°, Aug. 85.2°; summer, 91°; rfall. 29 in. in 34 days. Evening breezes (*marea*) from W.; rare falls of snow. P. (1860) 118,000; (1877) 133,000; (1887) 143,000.

Seville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Medina co., 35 m. S. by W. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Seville, post-tp., Victoria, Evelyn co., in 37° 50′ S. and 145° 31′ E. P. <1500.

Sevington, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2 m. SE. by E. Ashford. P. <250.

Sevke, tn., Asia Minor. See **Söke.**

Sevlijevo, or **Selvi,** tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. Sevlijevo, on the Rusica, 36 m. SE. Plevna. Alt. 655 ft. P. 8900.

Sèvre-Nantaise, riv., France, called Nantaise because it enters the Loire at Nantes. Rises in the Gâtine de Poitou, and flows NW. for 85 m.; navigable, with one lock, 14 m. Area of basin, 920 sq. m.

Sèvre-Niortaise, riv., France, called Niortaise from passing Niort; rises 15–20 m. E. Niort and flows W. to the NE. angle of the Pertius Breton, 12 m. N. La Rochelle. Length, 95 m. Area of basin, 1380 sq. m.; navigable, 45 m.; has seven locks.

Sèvres, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6½ m. W. by S. Notre Dame, Paris, on the l. bk. of the Seine, 2 m. from the city wall, arr. Versailles. Seat of the national artistic china works, founded in 1745 at Vincennes and transferred to Sèvres eleven years later, to which is attached a museum of ceramic art, the first in Europe; manufactures sweetmeats, crystals, and carriages; has also bleach-works. P. 6600.

Sèvres, Deux-, dep., W. France, traversed SW. by the Sèvre-Niortaise and NW. by the Sèvre-Nantaise; formed in 1790 chiefly out of Poitou (Niortais, Thouarsais, and Gâtine), with small portions of Saintonge and Aunis; divided into four arrs: Niort (cap.), Melle, Parthenay, and Bressure. Surface diversified; highest point, Ferrier de St. Martin, 890 ft., about 23 m. NNE. Niort; lowest, 10 ft., where the S. Niortaise leaves the dep. Comprises three regions, the Gâtine in the N. and centre, traversed by low hills (granite and schists); the soil, naturally of little fertility, has been improved by the admixture of lime; the Plain (chiefly oolite and lias) in the SE. slightly undulating, rising from about 25 ft. in the W. to 500 ft. on the frontier of Charente, monotonous, but very fertile; the Marsh, a limited tract in the SW., formerly a swamp, in which the clayey sub-soil is covered with a thick layer of vegetable matter, now reclaimed and comprising the 'dry' and 'wet' marsh, the latter periodically submerged, but drained by numerous canals, which also take the place of roads, yields rich crops. The dep. belongs to the basins of the Loire, Sèvre-Niortaise, and Charente. The Loire does not touch the dep. but receives more than half the drainage, mainly by the Thouet and Sèvre-Nantaise, a small dist. in the W. being drained to indirectly through the Clain; principal affluents of Thouet, r. bk. Dive (joins outside the dep.), l. bk. Thouaret and Argenton; the Sèvre-Niortaise, a coast river, receives r. bk. Liguaire or Chambon and Autise, l. bk. Mignon (beyond the dep.); the Charente receives the Boutonne and other streams from the SW. Climate mild and humid, colder in the Gâtine. The principal cereal is wheat, next oats; the vine covers about two per cent. of the surface (Airvault, St. Varent, Argenton-Chateaux), production per hectare about one-third of the average for France; a little sugar-beet and flax, apples for cider, nuts and plums. Coal is mined to a limited extent Area, 2338 sq. m. P. (1891) 354,300. See **France,** table.

Sevri-hissar, tns., Asia Minor. See **Sivri-Hissar.**

Sewall, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 55 m. S. by E. Fargo.

Séwán, or **Aliganj Sewán,** in census **Sawan,** tn., Brit. India, NW. Bengal, dist. Saran, 70 m. NW. Patna; noted for its pottery. P. (1881) 13,000; (1891) 17,700; Hindus, 11,500; Moham. 6200.

Sewán, or **Sawán** (census), tn., Brit. India, Punjab, Karnál dist., 41 m. SW. Ambála. P. 5700.

Sewanee, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Franklin co., on Cumberland plateau; is a summer resort, and seat of the Episcopal university of the South; coal mined. Alt. 2000 ft. P. <1500.

Seward, co., U.S., Kansas, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 101° W.

Seward, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the SE., crossed by Big Blue R.

Seward, city, U.S., Nebraska, cap. Seward co., 66 m. WSW. Omaha, and 20 m. W. by N. Lincoln. P. <3000.

Seward, Mount, U.S., New York, Franklin co., Adirondacks, 54 m. WSW. Burlington (Vt.). Alt. 4319 ft., 4385 ft. (both Adirondack Survey).

Sewell, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 114 m. by rail W. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Sewerby and Marton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. SE. Scarborough, 1½ m. E. by N. Bridlington, 1 m. S. Flamborough stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Sewerby with Marton and Grindall and Ergham**) P. <750.

Sewer's End, P.O., Eng., Essex, 2 m. E. Saffron Walden.

Sewickley, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 13 m. NW. Pittsburg; chiefly a residential town for the citizens of Pittsburg. P. <3000.

Sewstern, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8½ m. E. by N. Melton Mowbray, 5 m. ENE. Saxby stn. P. <250. See **Buckminster.**

Sexau, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Friburg in Brisgau, 3 m. ESE. Emmendingen; silver mined; ferruginous spring. P. <2000.

Sexdräga, vil., Sweden, prov. Elfsborg, 12½ m. SE. Borås; two mineral springs. P. (comm.) <2000.

Sexhow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Cleveland div., on the NE. R., 10 m. S. Middlesbrough. P. <250.

Sexinoán, comm., Philippine I., Luzon I., prov. Pampanga, 34 m. NW. Manila. P. 6300.

Seybus, or **Selbus,** in French spelling **Seybouse** (corruption of the ancient *Ubus*), riv., Algeria, prov. Constantine, rises in the same group of mountains as the Mejerda, flows N., under the names of Husb, Sherf, and Seybus, into the Mediterranean, 1 m. S. Bona. Length, 140 m. Area of basin, 4000 sq. m.; mean discharge, 700 cubic ft. per second.

Seychelles, group of isls., Indian Ocean, 700 m. NE. Madagascar, and 1035 m. NNW. Mauritius, of which it is a dependency, between 4°–5° S., 55° 10′–56° E. Mahé is the largest island, area 45 sq. m. Praslin is the second in size, area 15 sq. m. The next largest are Silhouette, Curieuse, Digue, and Frigate; the entire group has an area of 100 sq. m., and is on a bank of sand and coral, 93 m. round, rising at

Mahé to 3240 ft.; no bar, but good and safe anchorage in all winds. Vessels load and discharge by lighters. The principal products are obtained from the coco-nut palm, though maize, manioc, vanilla, and cloves are also cultivated. Exports are valued at £40,000; imports at £50,000. On Praslin and Curieuse Is. grow the curious double coco-nuts, derived from the *Lodoicea Seychellarum*. Cap. of the group, Victoria, on Mahé; it is an imperial coaling station. The Seychelles were colonised by the French in 1742, but passed to England in 1794. The temp., by reason of monsoons and winds, is always equal. Mean temp. (1½ yrs., 1883–84), yr. 79.7° F., Feb. 80.6°, July 77.4°. The regularity of the winds makes the islands healthy. Rain is frequent. The French language predominates. P. (1890) 16,200, mostly French Creoles.

Seyches, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 30 m. NW. by N. Agen, arr. and 18 m. NE. by E. Marmande. P. <2000.

Seymour, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Stockenstrom, 44 m. NW. by W. King William's Town. P. <1500.

Seymour, small port, Tasmania, Glamorgan co., on the E. ct., 60 m. ESE. Launceston, 16 m. S. by E. St. Mary's stn., in 41° 45′ S. P. <1500.

Seymour, vil., U.S., Arizona, Maricopa co., 160 m. NE. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Seymour, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 10 m. NW. New Haven, on l. bk. of Naugatuck R. P. <4000.

Seymour, city, U.S., Indiana, Jackson co., 54 m. S. by E. Indianapolis; extensive manufactures. P. 5300.

Seymour, tn., U.S., Iowa, Wayne co., 68 m. SSE. Des Moines. P. <1500.

Seymour, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Baylor co., 9 m. S. Oregon City. P. <1500.

Seymour, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Outagamie co., 17 m. W. of the head of Green Bay. P. <1500.

Seymour, tp., Victoria, Anglesey co., 53 m. N. by E. Melbourne. P. <2000.

Seymour Narrows, a strait in Discovery Passage, British Columbia, between Vancouver and Valdez Is., in 50° 10′ N.

Seyne, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Digne, 65 m. NW. Nice, 16 m. W. by S. Barcelonnette. P. <2000.

Seyne-sur-Mer, La, seapt. tn., France, dep. Var, on the S. ct., arr. and 3 m. SW. by W. Toulon; seat of an ecclesiastical college. Has maritime workshops, and oyster-beds. P. 8800.

Seypan, improperly **Saypan,** one of the Ladrone Is., Pacific, crossed by 15° 8′ N., 145° 44′ E. Area, 72 sq. m.

Seyssel, vil., France, dep. Ain, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, arr. Belley, 22 m. SW. Geneva; manufactures Gruyère cheese and white wine; deposits of asphalt. P. <2000.

Sézanne, tn., France, dep. Marne, on the Grand Morin, arr. and 25 m. SSW. Épernay; manufactures glasses for spectacles, porcelain, &c. P. <5000.

Sezemitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 10 m. S. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Sezincote, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 12 m. SE. Evesham, 3 m. WSW. Moreton in the Marsh stn. P. <250. See **Longborough.**

Sezze, comm., Italy, Piedmont, on the Bormida, prov. and 10 m. SSW. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Sezze, the ancient *Sitia,* tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 32 m. NW. Gaeta; seat of a bishop, with cathedral of the 14th century. Sezze is one of the oldest cities of the Volscians; taken by the Romans in 383 B.C. P. 6300.

Sfax, seapt., Tunis, E. ct., 74 m. S. Susa, in 34° 44′ N. The roadstead is safe, but shallow; large vessels anchor 2 m. out at sea. Trade in oil (Sfax is famous for its olive gardens), fruits, sponges, wool, leather, dates, alfa, woollen stuffs, and camels. Manufactures cotton, woollen, and silk goods, rope and salt, and has tanyards. Sfax is divided into the upper town (Mussulman) and the lower town, inhabited principally by Jews and merchants, and containing the new cathedral; each town separately walled. Sfax is supposed to be the *Taphrourа* of Ptolemy, the *Taparura* of the Table of Peutinger. P. 42,500.

Sferra Cavallo, Capo, cape, Sardinia, in the E., in 39° 42′ N.

Sfru, tn., Morocco. See **Sefru.**

Sgamhain, Loch. See **Scaven**

Sgor, or *Sgeir,* Gaelic, 'a cliff' or 'sharp rock.' See *Skär.*

Sgor Choileam, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the SW., 3½ m. SW. of the head of Loch Arkaig. Alt. 3164 ft.

Sgorr, Gaelic, 'a peak' or 'cliff.' See *Scuir.*

'S Gravenhage, Holland. See **Hague, The.**

'S Gravezande, Holland. See **Gravezande, 's.**

Sgurr, Gaelic, 'a peak' or 'cliff.' See *Scuir.*

Sgurr A'Chaoruinn, mt., Scot., Ross-shire, in the S., 13 m. SSE. of the head of Loch Maree. Alt. 3452 ft.

Sgurra Mhuilinn, mt., Scot. See **Scuir Vuilin.**

Sgurr Fhuaran, mt., Scot. See **Ben Mhor** (Ross).

Sgurr na Banachdich, mt., Scot. See **Cuilin Hills.**

Sgurr na Lapaich, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, 3 m. S. Loch Monar. Alt. 3773 ft.

Shaalabbin, place named in O. T. See **Selbit.**

Sha'amba, or **Sha'anba,** tribe, Africa. See **Shambas.**

Shaaraim, place named in O. T. See **S'aireh.**

Shabats, tn., Servia. See **Šabac.**

Shabbington, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Thame, Buckingham div., 11 m. WSW. Aylesbury, 1½ m. NE. Tiddington stn. P. <500.

Shabjl-khane, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Gümürjina, 18 m. NW. by N. Dede-Agach.

Shabkadar, strongly fortified tn. and fort, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 17 m. NE. Peshāwar. P. <5000.

Shabrol, isl. See **Lifu.**

Shachiao, vil., China, Yünnan, in a well-cultivated valley, 67 m. ESE. Tali-fu.

Shachou, or **Saitu,** tn., China, Kansu. See **Sachu.**

Shachou, seapt., China, Kwangtung. See **Swatow.**

Shackelford, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., and E. of 100° W.

Shackerstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. NW. Bosworth, with a junction stn. on the L. & NW. R. and M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Shackleford, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5 m. SW. by W. Guildford, 2 m. NW. by W. New Godalming stn., P.O. P. <750.

Shadforth, par., Eng., Durham, in the E. of the Mid div., 4½ m. E. by S. Durham, 2½ m. ESE. Sherburn Colliery stn. P. <1500.

Shadingfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. NE. Halesworth P.O. P. <250.

Shadoxhurst, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4 m. SW. Ashford, 3 m. NW. by N. Ham Street stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shadrinsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 383 m. SE. Perm, on Iset R.; distilleries; sheep-skins, woollen cloth, tallow exported; entrepôt for trade in corn, cattle, hides. P. 17,050.

Shadwell, part of London, Eng., Middlesex, Tower Hamlets bor., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 2 m. ESE. St. Paul's, London, with stns. on the G. E. R., and the East London Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, and Metropolitan District & G. W. Joint Rlys.

Shadwell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5 m. NE. by N. Leeds, 2 m. W. by S. Thorner and Scarcroft stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Shady Creek, mining dist., Victoria, Buln Buln co., in 37° 48′ S. and 146° 10′ E. P. <1500.

Shaef, Anglo-Saxon, 'sheep.' See *Skip.*

Shaen, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Emo.

Sh'afat, vil., Palestine, *Mizpeh* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 13′ E., 3½ m. N. by W. Jerusalem.

Shaft, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 13 m. N. Pottsville. P. <1500.

Shaftesbury, mun. bor. (by prescription) and market-tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 25 m. NNE. Dorchester, in the diocese of Salisbury, on the border of Wiltshire, near Semley stn., on the L. & SW. R.; the only trade is connected with agriculture. Camden assigns the origin of this town to King Alfred. During the reign of William I. there were twelve churches, though now only four. It was disfranchised in 1885, after returning one member to Parliament since 1832, and previously two members. Alt. 722 ft. Mean annual rfall., 35.49 in. Mun. bor. P. <2500.

Shaftoe, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, 10 m. SW. Morpeth. P. (of each) <250.

Shafton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. NE. Barnsley, 2 m. NNE. Cudworth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Shaftsburg, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 11 m. by rail N. Bennington. P. <2000.

Shaftsbury, vil., Canada. See **Little Current.**

Shaga, Ras, cape, Brit. E. Africa, in 2° 33′ S.

Shāhābād, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Hardoi, 60 m. SE. by S. Bareilly, with a stn. on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. P. 20,200; Hindus, 11,600; Moham. 8600.

Shāhābād, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 17 m. S. by E. Ambāla. P. 11,500; Hindus, 3800; Moham. 7000.

Shāhābād, tn., India, Rājputāna, 90 m. SW. Gwalior. P. <5000.

Shāhābād, tn., India, in the native state of Rāmpur, NW. Provs., 30 m. NW. by W. Bareilly. Shāhābād is built on rising ground, and is said to be the healthiest place in the state. P. 7600; Moham. 4700; Hindus, 2900.

Shahabad, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 12 m. SE. by E. Dizful.

Shāhābāzār, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Dhāwār dist. P. (1872) 6300.

Shah Abdul Azim, ruins, Persia. See **Rhé.**

Shāhāda, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 95 m. E. by S. Broach. P. 5500; Hindus, 3800.

Shahahoe, P.O., Ire., Queen's co., 4 m. from Abbeyleix.

Shahapur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thāna, 46 m. NE. Bombay. P. <2500.

Shāhāpur, tn., India, cap. native state Shāhāpur, Bombay Presidency, 40 m. NW. Dhārwār; has silk dyeing. P. (1881) 10,700.

Shahárá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Nimár, 67 m. SE. by S. Indore. P. <2500.

Sháhbandar, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Sind, Karáchi dist., formerly on a mouth of the Indus, but now 10 m. distant from the river; an English factory, removed from Aurangábád, was abandoned, 1775. P. <5000.

Shahbazpur, the name given to the western branch of the Meghná R., Bengal.

Shah-dagh, mt., Main Caucasus ridge, govt. Baku, 41° 16′ N., 38° o′ E. Alt. 13,951 ft.

Sháhdara, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, on W. bank of the Ravi, dist. and nearly opposite Lahore; contains the mausoleum of the Emperor Jahángír, in a beautiful garden, which is a resort of the residents of Lahore. P. <5000.

Sháhdara, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut; has sugar refineries. P. 5300; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1100.

Sháhganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Azamgarh, 52 m. NNW. Benares. P. <5000.

Sháhganj, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Jaunpur; has a large cotton trade. P. 6200; Hindus, 4500; Moham. 1700.

Sháhiwál, or **Sáhiwál** (census), tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Sháhpur, 120 m. SSW. Ráwal Pindi; manufactures hardware and articles in wood, ivory, and lacquered ware. P. 9200; Hindus, 4400; Moham. 4200.

Sháhjahánpur, or **Sháhjehánpur** (census), tn. and municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. Sháhjahánpur, 49 m. SE. Bareilly, on l. bk. of riv. Dehoa, or Garra, near its confluence with the Khanaut, with a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly.; has cantonments, a bridge, and an old fort; manufactures of sugar. The Rosa sugar factory and rum distillery, on Garra R., is a few miles from the city, with which it is connected by a short railway branch. Length of city, 4 m.; breadth, 1 m. P. 77,000; Moham. 39,700; Hindus, 38,700; total, including cantonment, 78,500.

Sháhjahánpur, tn., Central India, Gwalior, 73 m. W. by N. Bhopál. P. (1881) 9200.

Shaho, China. See **Gobi.**

Shahoara, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Meerut, 8 m. NE. Delhi. P. <5000.

Sháhpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. dist. Sháhpur, 100 m. SSW. Ráwal Pindi, near the l. bk. of the Jehlam, formerly on the river; has an annual fair, visited by 20,000 people. P. 9200; Hindus, 3100; Moham. 5800.

Shahpur, ruined city, SW. Persia, 56 m. W. by N. Shiraz, formerly residence of the Sassanian king Sapor I. (Shahpur) of the 3rd century A.D., with bas-reliefs illustrating incidents of his reign.

Sháhpura, tn., India, Rájputána, cap. state Sháhpura, 60 m. SSE. Ajmere. P. (1881) 10,700.

Sháhpuri, small isl., Brit. India, Bengal, on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, at the S. end of Chittagong dist., 116 m. S. by E. Chittagong; famous as the cause of the first Anglo-Burmese war.

Shahr Sultan, tn. and municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Muzaffargarh, 46 m. SW. by S. Múltán. P. <5000.

Shahrud, tn., Persia, 43 m. SE. Astrabad. P. <2000.

Shahwar, mt. range, Persia, to the SE. of the Caspian Sea, between dists. Astrabad and Shahrud. Alt. 12,550 ft.

Shaikh Budin, hill sanatarium, Brit. India, Punjab, in 32° 18′ N., 70° 51′ E., on a bare limestone rock; heat excessive. Alt. 4516 ft.

Shaikhpurá, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Monghyr, 50 m. SE. Patna. P. (1881) 12,500.

Shaiok, Shyok, or **Sháyak,** riv., in the NE. of Kashmír (Ladakh), rises by several headwaters on the slopes of the Karakorum Range, flows first S., then NW. to the Indus, which it joins about 25 m. above Skardo (Iskardo); the summer route from Leh to Eastern Turkistan ascends this valley to the foot of the Karakoram Pass, near its source.

Shaitansk, iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm. **1.** Dist. and 30 m. N. Ekaterinburg; gold-washings close by. P. 5000. **2.** Sixty miles NW. Ekaterinburg, on Chusovaya R. P. <5000.

Shajapur, tn., Central India, Gwalior state. P. 11,000; Hindus, 7400; Moham. 2800.

Shakerley, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Tyldesley.**

Shakespeare, vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 32 m. NE. by N. London, on a railway. P. <1500.

Shakespeare Cliff, chalk cliff, 1 m. W. of Dover pier, Eng., Kent, so called from being identified with the cliff referred to in Scene 1, Act IV. of Shakespeare's *King Lear.* Alt. 240 ft.

Shakh, vil., Turkey in Asia. See **Jezíre-ibn-Omar.**

Shakhtama, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, dist. Nerchinsk, on Shakhtama R.; gold-washings. P. <5000.

Shakká, the ancient *Saccæa,* vil., Syria, 32° 52′ N., 36° 40′ E., 11 m. NE. by N. Kanawat.

Shakopee, city, U.S., Minnesota, Scott co., on the Minnesota R., 18 m. SW. Minneapolis. P. <2000.

Shaksha, lake and vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 30 m. W. Chita, NW. the plateau, near the pass across the Yablonovoi ridge. P. (of vil.) <2000.

Shalagskiy, cape, Russia. See **Shelagskiy.**

Shálamár, gardens and pleasure-grounds, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 4 m. E. Lahore, laid out in 1667 by Sháh Jahán; it consisted of seven divisions, representing the seven degrees of the Paradise of Islám, but only three of these are included in the present area of about 80 ac.

Shalawe, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, 125 m. W. Mozambique.

Shalbourn (shal'burn), par., Eng., Wiltshire, 17 m. SE. by by S. Swindon, 2½ m. ESE. Bedwin stn., PM.O.; 5564 ac. P. <750.

Shalden, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Basingstoke, 2 m. NW. Alton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shaldon (shawl'don), or **St. Nicholas,** vil. and eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., on the r. bk. of the Teign, opposite Teignmouth. Shaldon is a sea-bathing resort, and has a fine beach; carries on shipbuilding. P. <1500.

Shalfleet ('shallow channel'), par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 5 m. W. Newport, with a stn. (**Calbourne and Shalfleet**) on the Isle of Wight Central Rly., PM.O.; 5312 ac. P. <1000.

Shalford, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 4½ m. NW. by N. Braintree, P.O. P. <750.

Shalford, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 1½ m. S. Guildford, with a stn. (**Shalford for Godalming**) on the SE. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Shálí, hill, Brit. India, Punjab, Simla dist., in 31° 11′ N., 77° 20′ E.; has a temple, formerly used for human sacrifices. Alt. 9623 ft.

Shali, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Terek, 55 m. ESE. Vladikavkaz, in Chechnya, dist. Groznyi. P. 6400.

Shalkot, high plain in Brit. Baluchistan, to the N. of 30° N., and crossed about the middle by 67° E., drained N. by the Shalkot Lora. It contains the fortress of Quetta (*q.v.*).

Shálkot, local name of Quetta (*q.v.*).

Shalmsford Street, P.O., Eng., Kent; St. Augustine div., on the Stour, 3½ m. WSW. Canterbury, 1 m. W. by S. Chartham stn.

Shalong, riv., Cambodia, flows W. then NW. into the Meikong, in 12° 15′ N., about 20 m. below Kratieh.

Shalstone, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4 m. NW. by W. Buckingham, 2 m. NNW. Fulwell and Westbury stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Shaluf, vil., Egypt, on the W. side of the Suez Canal, 10 m. N. Suez.

Shalvari, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 32 m. E. by N. Dharwar. P. <5000.

Shamassango, vil., Congo Free State, on the Kwango, in 7° 24′ S.

Shamba, port for coasting craft, Brit. E. Africa, about 23 m. N. Port Dwinford.

Shambara, another name of the supposed Lake Samburu (*q.v.*).

Shambas, Sha'amba, or **Sha'anba,** numerous tribe in the SW. of the Algerian Sahara, inhabiting the steppes between Wargla and Tuat.

Shambles, shoal, Eng., off the coast of Dorsetshire, 3 m. E. Portland. Length, 2 m.

Shamburg, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., 17 m. NE. Franklin; has oil wells. P. <1500.

Sham-collao, isl., in the S. China Sea, off the coast of Annam, to the SE. of the Bay of Turan, in 15° 54′ N.

Shameiskiy, asbestos mines and works, Russia, dist. Ekaterinburg, near frontier of Kamyshlov.

Shami, tn., India, Bombay Presidency, Rádhanpur state, 70 m. NW. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 5300.

Shamien, suburb of Canton, China.

Shamir, placed named in O. T. See **Sômerah.**

Shamley Green, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4½ m. SSE. Guildford, 1 m. SE. Bramley and Wonersh stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Shámli, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 38 m. NW. Meerut; has a considerable trade with the Punjab. P. 6400; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 1500.

Shammar (or **Shummar**) **Jebel,** region in central Arabia, in the N. of Nejd and S. of Nefud, containing two granite ridges with a more or less E. to W. trend, Jebel Aja to the N. (which rises abruptly about 2000 ft. from the plain, about 6000 ft. above sea-level, and terminates just W. of the town of Haïl), and Jebel Selma (or Selman) to the S. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, p. 86.

Shamo, China. See **Gobi.**

Shamokin, mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co., 40 m. NNE. Harrisburg. Alt. 738 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) <3000; (1880) 8200; (1890) 14,400.

Sham Plain, dist., in the SE. of Brit. Baluchistan.

Shamran, mts., Persia. See **Shemran.**

Shámsábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Farukhábád, 60 m. S. Bareilly. P. 7700; Hindus, 3900; Moham. 3800.

Shamsdin, tract of country in eastern Turkey, adjoining the Persian frontier, SE. of Lake Van. It is an extremely mountainous region, inhabited principally by Assyrian Christians, mostly shepherds.

Shamsha, riv., India, Mysore state, trib. of the Káveri, which it joins in 12° 19′ N., 77° 18′ E.

Shamsherganj, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 25 m. WSW. Sylhet.

Shan, Chinese, 'mountain;' *e.g.*, Shantung, 'east of the mountain.'

Shanagarry, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 11 m. E. Queenstown, 7 m. from Mogeely stn.

Shanagolden, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 18 m. NE. by E. Listowel, 3 m. from Foynes stn., PM.O. Par. 4183 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <500.

Shanahea, P.O., Ire., co. Clare, 4 m. from Kildysart.

Shanahoe, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Abbeyleix, Queen's co.

Shan-alin, name formerly applied on maps to all the mountains in the SE. of Manchuria, forming the water-parting on that side of the Sungari basin; now restricted to the range in which the E. tribs. of the upper Sangari take their rise.

Shanawan, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye. P. 6500.

Shanballymore, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Cork, bar. and 10 m. NW. by W. Fermoy, 8 m. from Castletownroche stn., P.O.

Shanbogh, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Ida, on riv. Barrow, 2 m. SW. New Ross. P. <500.

Shancough, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, 7 m. SE. Collooney; 5451 ac. P. <750.

Shandon, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the E. shore of Gare Loch, and N. B. R., 4 m. NW. Helensburgh; noted hydropathic establishment. PMT.O. P. <750.

Shandrum, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Orrery and Kilmore, 4 m. SW. Charleville; 13,451 ac. P. <2000.

Shandwick, vil., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, on Moray Firth, par. and 5 m. W. Nigg stn.

Shangarry, electoral div., Ire., co. Carlow, dist. Fennagh and Myshall.

Shangchwan, or **Shangchwan-shan,** isl., China, off S. ct. of prov. Kwangtung, in 21° 40′ N., 112° 50′ E. On its NW. side is the noted harbour of Timao or Tamao, called by the Malays Veniagá or Beniagá ('mart'), where the Portuguese received permission to establish a factory in 1518, whence, however, they were soon after expelled on account of their erecting a fort without permission.

Shanghai, seapt., China, prov. Kiangsu, on a branch of the Yangtse-kiang, 12 m. from the sea, and 160 m. SE. of Nanking. The city consists of two distinctive parts, the native Chinese town, surrounded by walls, with narrow, filthy streets, and the European settlement, lying on the N., with wide streets and handsome buildings, including a Protestant cathedral designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. The site of Shanghai is low, subject to great heat in summer, and generally visited by fever, dysentery, and cholera. Mean temp., yr. 62.5° F.; maximum 100.5°, minimum 24°. Shanghai is without a rival among the treaty-ports of China in the volume and value of its trade. This importance it owes to its situation on the seaboard of middle China, beside a deep river accessible to ocean-going vessels, and to its connection by numerous canals with rich tea and silk growing provs. in the interior. Excluding the native junk trade and the foreign transit trade, Shanghai sends out annually about seven and a half millions sterling worth of native local produce, principally silk and tea, augmented by raw cotton, rice, paper, wheat, native cloth, medicines, sugar, tobacco, wax, wool, and numerous minor commodities; and receives foreign imports (cottons and cotton yarn, opium, sugar, metals, kerosene oil, woollens, coal, cloth, &c.) to the annual value of £16,500,000 sterling; and in addition to this, close upon £11,000,000 worth of tea, silk, sugar, skins, rice, straw-braid, tobacco, paper, beans and bean-cake, wax, wool, and raw cotton from other Chinese ports. The trade in direct imports and exports increased 64 per cent. between 1884 and 1893. The foreign countries chiefly traded with are Great Britain, Hong-kong, India, Japan, the United States, and the southern countries of Europe. Owing to the depreciation in the value of silver, Shanghai alone exports annually about one and a quarter million sterling of gold, and imports two and a quarter millions sterling of silver—this in addition to the trade statistics given above. Cotton and silk spinning, cotton-weaving, and the manufacture of matches, soap, paper, &c., are prosecuted on European models. Shanghai was declared a treaty-port, open to foreign trade, in 1842. Between 1856 and 1864 the trade increased with extraordinary rapidity. In 1865 the British government established at Shanghai the supreme consular court and court of appeal for all China and Japan. P. 3-400,000, including 3000 foreigners.

Shangton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9½ m. SE. by E. Leicester, 2 m. NE. Kibworth stn. P. <250.

Shangtu, ruined city, Mongolia. See **Dolon-Nor.**

Shanhaikuan, China. See **Ninghai.**

Shanid, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Limerick, bar. Shanid, 17 m. ENE. Listowel.

Shankbridge, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 2 m. from Kells stn.

Shankend, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, 6 m. S. by E. Hawick, on the N. B. R.

Shankhouse Colliery, PM.O., Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. from Cramlington.

Shankill, par., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bars. Upper and Lower Belfast, ½ m. W. and partly in city of Belfast; 19,657 ac. P. 224,700.

Shankill, par., Ire., cos. Armagh and Down, bars. E. Oneilland and Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, on Lough Neagh, contains Lurgan town; 6292 ac. P. 14,100.

Shankill, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 2½ m. N. Bray, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. P. <250.

Shankill, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 3 m. SW. Bagenalstown; 6489 ac. P. <1500.

Shankill, par., Ire., co. and bar. Roscommon, 2 m. NW. Elphin; 6611 ac. P. <1000.

Shanklin, par. and tn., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the E. ct., 2½ m. NE. by N. Ventnor, on the Isle of Wight and L. B. & S. C. Rlys. Shanklin is a favourite sea-bathing resort. PMT.O. Par. P. <2500; tn. P. <3500. **Shanklin Chine** is a romantic chasm in the cliff, opening to the sea, and covered with vegetation; it has at its upper end a small cascade.

Shanlaragh, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Dunmanway stn. (co. Cork).

Shanlis, par., Ire., SW. co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 11 m. NW. Drogheda. P. <250.

Shanmullagh, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Aughnacloy.

Shannock Mills, vil., U.S., Rhode I., Washington co., 16 m. W. by S. New Port. P. <1500.

Shannon, isl., Greenland, off E. ct., a little N. of 75° N. Area, 420 sq. m.

Shannon, the longest riv. of Ire., traverses the centre and W., dividing Connaught from Leinster, and crossing the N. of Munster, where it separates co. Clare from cos. Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It rises in Cuilcagh Mts., co. Cavan, 345 ft. above the sea, flows at first SW., and then generally S., through Loughs Allen, Boderg, Ree, and Derg to near Limerick, where it turns W. and enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 m. in width and 70 m. in length. Total course, 225 m. Its basin is 6060 sq. m. Affluents—W., the Boyle, Suck, and Fergus; E. and S., the Inny, Brosna, Mulkear, Deel, and Maigue. It is navigable for the last third of its course, and may be ascended by vessels of 1000 tons to Limerick. Above Limerick it is canalised so as to be made navigable to the head of Lough Allen, rather more than 141 m.; but the number of locks (18) considerably diminishes the utility of the stream for navigation. All the locks except the highest, that of Drumleague, a few miles below Lough Allen, can be passed by steamers 72 ft. long, 13 ft. 4 in. wide, and of 4 ft. 10 in. draught. The Shannon is connected with Dublin by the Grand Canal at Shannon Harbour, King's Co., and the Royal Canal, near Longford.

Shannon, vil., U.S., Illinois, Carroll co., 53 m. ESE. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Shannon, co., U.S., Missouri, in the S., W. of 91° W., crossed in the S. by 37° N.

Shannon, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the S. frontier, between 102° and 103° W., traversed by the White R.

Shannonbridge, tn., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, on the l. bk. of the Shannon, there crossed by a bridge, 11 m. SSW. Athlone, 7 m. from Ballinasloe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shannondale Springs, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Jefferson co., on Shenandoah R., 4½ m. E. Charleston; has saline chalybeate springs. P. <1500.

Shannon Harbour, tn., Ire., W. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 8½ m. N. by W. Parsonstown, on the l. bk. of the Shannon, 2 m. from Banagher stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shannonville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., on the Bay of Quinté, and a railway, 37 m. W. Kingston; accessible to large vessels. P. <1500.

Shanoguestown, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Muckamore, co. Antrim.

Shanrahan, par., Ire., SW. co. and 14½ m. SSE. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West; 24,923 ac. P. <3000.

Shans. See **Laos.**

Shanshan, port, Chile. See **Maiquillahue.**

Shansi ('western mountains'), prov., N. China, W. of Pechili, and bounded on the W. and partly on the S. by the Hwang-ho, the prov. occupying the angle to the E. and N. of the great bend of that river, but separated on the SE. from Honan by the Taihang-shan Range (rather the declivity of a tableland than mountains proper); cap. Taiyuen-fu. The northern half of the prov. is occupied by ranges of mountains having a SW. to NE. trend, among which is the Wutai-shan (*q.v.*), noted for its sanctity. The principal river in this section is the Sankan-ho, or upper Hun-ho, which has the same general direction. The southern half of the prov. is occupied by two tablelands, an E. and a W., separated by the valley of the Fönho or Fen-ho. The whole prov. belongs to the lœss region of China, and on account of the extreme porousness of this soil is capable of bearing large crops only in irrigated areas, which are from 10 to 20 times as valuable as the unirrigated. Such

tracts occur chiefly at the bottom of narrow river valleys, and are estimated to form in the aggregate scarcely one per cent. of the surface. Hence the prov. does not grow enough grain for its own consumption. On the other hand, it is remarkably rich in minerals. The SW. tableland has vast fields of bituminous coal, and the SE. tableland is occupied between about 35½° and 38° N., and 112°–114° E., by a field of excellent anthracite, estimated by Richthofen at about 13,500 sq. m., mostly with seams of from 20 to 30 ft. thick, and in places so situated as to be worked with the greatest ease. Here also are to be found excellent iron ore and fireclay in great abundance. (See Richthofen's *China*, vol. ii., pp. 439–40.) It is an outlier of this field that is worked in the plain of N. Honan round Hwaiking-fu. In the N. of Shansi also there is a detached but important coalfield round Tatung-fu. In the SW. of the prov. are extensive supplies of salt, round the lakes of Wusing-hu and Yenchi. The development of the mineral resources of the prov. is, however, greatly impeded by the difficulty of the communication with the surrounding provs. N. Shansi communicates with the plain on the E. only by the difficult Nankon Pass, and S. Shansi only by a rocky road, difficult for carts passing by Khavailu (Hwoluhien). The ravines of the loess make communication equally difficult with the W. See **China,** table.

Shantar Islands, Russia, Maritime Prov., in Gulf of Udskoi, at the extremity of Tugur Bay, of the Sea of Okhotsk; consist of Great Shantar, Little Shantar, Feklistov, and seven smaller islands. Area, 1102 sq. m.

Shantonagh, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Cremorne, 14½ m. S. by E. Monaghan, 9 m. from Castleblayney stn.

Shantung ('eastern mountains'), prov., N. China, composed of the mountainous penin. jutting out E. to the S. of the Gulf of Pechili, together with the loess plains on the NW. (traversed by the lower course of the Hwang-ho), W., and SW.; cap. Tsinan-fu. The mountains afford a valuable shelter from the cold winds blowing from Mongolia and Manchuria across the Gulf of Pechili, and hence enable this prov. to produce some of the products of southern China, such as rice and silk, the latter a product of great importance. The loess plains in the NW. are easily irrigated by means of wells, water being mostly obtained at a depth of 10–20 ft., and hence produce abundance of grain, cotton, earthnuts, and other crops. The mountains are rich in minerals, including coal in the NW., lead also in the NW. (at Tsuchuan), gold in the E. (at Pingtu and Chaoyüan); but the difficulties of communication hinder their being worked to any great extent. The SW. plains are traversed by the Grand Canal, and recently a navigation canal has been made from Yangkia-kou, a seaport on the part of the coast S. of the mouth of the Hwang-ho, towards Tsinan-fu, which is intended to be the terminus. On the N. ct. is the treaty-port of Chefoo (Chifu), the only safe and convenient harbour on that coast for commerce. Further E. is the naval arsenal of Weihaiwei. On the S. ct. is the harbour of Kiao-chou. See **China,** table.

Shaochou, tn., China, in the N. of prov. Kwangtung, on the Pe-kiang, 125 m. N. Canton.

Shaohing, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 23 m. ESE. Hangchow.

Shaoking, or **Shaohing,** tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 50 m. W. Canton, on the l. bk. of the Si-kiang, which immediately below passes through gorges formed by hills rising to 700 or 800 ft. on either side.

Shao-wu, tn., China, prov. Fokien, 140 m. NW. by W. Foochow.

Shap, par. and market-tn., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 8½ m. WSW. Appleby. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple and of an abbey, founded 1150. **Shap Fells,** an upland tract to the S., forming a neck or saddle between the mountains of the Lake District and the Pennine Chain, now crossed by the main line of the L. & NW. R. (on which Shap is a station), at the height of 916 ft. Granite is extensively quarried here; and **Shap Wells,** resorted to for mineral waters, are in a hollow of these fells, between 3 and 4 m. S. of the village. PMT.O. Par. 27,177 ac., P. <1500.

Shapinshay ('the island of Hjalpand, a Norse Viking'), isl. and par., Scot., Orkney Is., 4 m. NE. Kirkwall. The shores are low and fertile; the island has many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 4½ m. Alt. 50 ft. Mean annual rfall. 32.27 in. Par. 6733 ac., P. <1000; isl. P. 900.

Shapu, tn., China. See **Kanpu.**

Shapwick, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Stour, 8½ m. NW. by N. Poole, 2 m. E. Spettisbury stn., P.O. P. <500.

Shapwick, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5 m. W. Glastonbury, with a stn. (**Shapwick** for **Westhay and Meare**) on the M. R. and L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Shapwick with Ashcott**) P. <1500.

Shara, or **Shchara,** riv., W. Russia, govts. Minsk and Grodno, l. bk. trib. of Niemen; connected by Oginski Canal with r. bk. tribs. of Dnieper.

Sharakpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 15 m. WSW. Lahore, surrounded by a high mud wall. P. <5000.

Sharaldaiskaya, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, SE. of Verkhneudinsk, on highway to Petrovskiy iron-work. P. <2000.

Shara-muren, riv., Manchuria. See **Liau-ho.**

Sharavati, riv., S. India, rises at Ambu-tirtha, in Shunoga dist., Mysore, flows NW. through the W. Ghâts, where are the Falls of Gersoppa (or Gersappa), at an alt. of 960 ft., with four falls, one of which is 830 ft. The river then flows to the sea at Honáwar, in N. Kánara.

Sharavogue, PM.O., Ire., King's co., 5 m. S. Parsonstown stn.

Sharbot Lake, vil. and stn., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 37 m. N. by W. Kingston, on a railway. P. <250.

Shardlow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. SE. Derby, on the Trent, 1 m. NW. Castle Donington stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Sharef, riv., Morocco. See **Za.**

Sharefa, Abyssinia. See **Kokfara.**

Shareshill, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 5 m. NNE. Wolverhampton, 2½ m. ESE. Four Ashes stn., P.O. P. <500.

Shari, riv., central Africa, Sudan, flows NW., forms the frontier of Bornu and Bagirmi, and falls into Lake Chad by a large delta.

Sharigh, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 45 m. E. Quetta; colliery opened in the neighbourhood, on Sind Pishin Rly.

Sharkey, co., U.S., Mississippi, crossed in the N. by 33° N., E. of 91° W.

Shark Head, cape, Ire., S. Inishshark I., co. Galway.

Shar-köl, or in Greek **Peristeri,** tn., Turkey in Europe, on the Sea of Marmora, prov. and 27 m. NE. by E. Gallipoli.

Shark Point (Congo). See **Padron, Punta.**

Shark's Bay, post-tn. and pearl-fishing stn., W. Australia, on the bay of the same name, in 25° 15′ S., 113° 30′ E., near Carnarvon. P. <1500.

Shark's Bay, a large bay, W. Australia, on the W. ct., crossed by 25° 30′ S.

Sharlstone, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. SE. Wakefield, with a stn. (**Sharleston**) on the L. & Y. R., PM.O. (**Sharlston Common**). P. <2500.

Sharnal Street, stn., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. NE. Rochester, on the SE. R.

Sharnbrook, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7 m. NNW. Bedford, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Sharnford, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9 m. SSE. Bosworth, 3 m. NW. Ullesthorpe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Shar-Nor, lake, central Asia, in the NW. of the Chinese prov. of Kansu, crossed by 42° 15′ N., 92° 0′ E.

Sharon, Davidtown, or **Hope,** vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 4½ m. from Newmarket. P. <1500.

Sharon in the O. T., *Saron* in the N. T., plain on the coast of Palestine, extending about 40 m. from Joppa (Yáfa) to Cæsarea (Kaisarieh). Famous in ancient times for its roses (believed to have been narcissi).

Sharon, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 3 m. E. Sharon stn. (N. Y.). P. <3000.

Sharon, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 17½ m. S. by W. Boston. P. <2000.

Sharon, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., on Beaver R., 57 m. NNW. Allegheny, on Shenango R.; important iron industry. P. 7500.

Sharon, vil., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on the White R., 26 m. ENE. Rutland. P. <1500.

Sharon, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Walworth co., 54 m. SW. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

Sharon Hill, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 3 m. WSW. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Sharon Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Schoharie co., 46 m. (59 by rail) W. by N. Albany. It has noted mineral springs, called the Baden Baden of America, and is annually visited by above 10,000 persons. P. <1500.

Sharow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 1 m. E. by N. Ripon, on the Ure, 1 m. ESE. Ripon stn., P.O. (**Sharrow**). P. <500.

Sharp, co., U.S., Arkansas, N. frontier, between 91° and 92° W.

Sharperton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Coquet, 16 m. WSW. Alnwick, 7 m. W. by N. Rothbury stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sharples, par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 2 m. N. Bolton, 1 m. W. The Oaks stn.; 5051 ac. P. 7000.

Sharpness, seapt., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., on the l. bk. of the riv. Severn, and on the Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge Rly., 14 m. SW. Gloucester, of which it is a subport; terminus of the Berkeley Canal; dock 13¾ acres in extent, 29 ft. deep over sill at mean spring, 16 ft. at mean neap tides. PMT.O. (**Sharpness Point**).

Sharpnose Point, Lower, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 53′ N.

Sharpnose Point, Upper, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 54′ N.

Sharpsburg, tn., U.S., Maryland, Washington co., on

Antietam Creek, 9 m. N. Harper's Ferry; is a tourist centre. P. <1500.

Sharpsburg, suburban bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on the Allegheny R., 5 m. NE. by N. Pittsburg. P. <5000.

Sharp's Island, U.S., Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, off the entrance to Choptank R.

Sharpsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., on Shenango R., 60 m. NNW. Pittsburg; has coal-mines and important iron-works. P. <3000.

Sharp Tor, hill, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor Forest, 15 m. E. Launceston.

Sharretalai, tn., India, Travancore, 21 m. S. by E. Cochin. P. 9200.

Sharrington, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. W. by S. Cromer, 2½ m. N. by W. Melton Constable stn. P. <250.

Sharrow, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Sharow.**

Sharstone, vil., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. SW. Stockport.

Sharuhen, place named in O. T. See **Tell esh Sheri'ah.**

Sharvogel, group of isls., E. Indies, off SE. ct. of Billiton, between Borneo and Sumatra.

Sharvogues, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 6 m. NNW. Antrim, P.O. P. <250.

Shashi, riv., Brit. S. Africa, flowing ESE. past Tati into the Tuli R.

Shashi, or **Shasze,** tn., China, Hupe, r. bk. Yangtse-kiang, at the nearest point of the river to the angle of the Han-ho, where that river turns E., and connected with the Han-ho near that point by canal; an important distributing centre for goods (principally cotton goods for up river-ports) brought from the W. and destined for mid-China. P. about 100,000.

Shasta, co., U.S., California, traversed by Sacramento R., and crossed by 41° N.

Shasta. 1. Mt., U.S., California, Siskiyou co., 115 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state, in a rich gold-mining dist. Alt. 14,442 ft. (Whitney, *b*). **2.** A range of mountains on the W. frontier of Shasta co., California.

Shat-el-Arab, name of the river formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, near Kurna; it receives, l. bk., the Kerkhah and Karun from the plateau of Iran, Persia, passes Busra, and flows into the Persian Gulf by a delta with several branches. Mean discharge, 295,000 cubic ft. per second.

Shatra-el-Amara, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Busrah, sanjak Amara, on Tigris, 27 m. N. by W. of its confluence with Euphrates. P. 2050; Moham. 1600.

Shatra-el-Muntefik, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Busrah, sanjak Muntefik, 53 m. WNW. of confluence of Euphrates and Tigris. P. 4000 (Moham.).

Shatsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 88 m. N. Tambov. P. 7800.

Shatton, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Brough.**

Shaugh Prior, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 7 m. NE. by N. Plymouth, 1½ m. NE. Bickleigh stn.; china-clay is worked here. P.O. 8862 ac. P. <750.

Shavano, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the S. of Chaffee co., 102 m. SW. Denver. Alt. 14,239 ft. (Hayden).

Shave Lane Hill, hill, Eng., on the border of Somerset and Dorset, 2½ m. S. Crewkerne.

Shavington with Gresty, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 3 m. E. Nantwich, 1½ m. E. by S. Willaston stn., PM.O. (**Shavington**). P. <2000.

Shavli (Polish **Szawli**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 77 m. NNW. Kovno, on railway from Vilna to Libau (105 m.); distilleries, tobacco factories, flour-mills; trade with Libau in grain and linseed. P. (1861) 5834; (1892) 22,300.

Shaw, Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian *skeg,* 'a wood' or 'grove'; *e.g.,* Pollokshaws, 'the woods near the village of Pollok'; Bradshaw, 'broad wood'; Skegness, 'the headland of the wood.'

Shaw, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. and 2½ m. N. by E. Oldham, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Shaw, Fort, U.S., Montana. See **Fort Shaw.**

Shaw and Whitley, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 3 m. NW. by W. Swindon, 1 m. NW. Rushey Platt stn., P.O. (**Shaw**). P. <750.

Shawangunk (shaw'gŭm) **Mountains,** range of mts., U.S., New York, in the SE., stretching for about 45 m. from SW. to NE., between the Delaware and Hudson Rivs., to the E. of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Alt. 1500–2000 ft.

Shawano, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. co. Shawano, on Wolf R., 35 m. W. Green Bay. P. <2000.

Shawashkong, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows E. then NE. into the Madawaska, which it joins about 77° 33′ W.

Shawbost, North and **South,** two adjoining vils., Scot., Ross-shire, on NW. side of Lewis I., 19 m. NW. Stornoway, P.O. (**Shawbost**). P. (of each) <500.

Shawbridge, vil., Canada, Quebec, Terrebonne co., 8 m. from Jerome. P. <1500.

Shawbury, settlement, Cape Colony, Pondo-land, 142 m. SW. by S. Pietermaritzburg.

Shawbury, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., on the Roden, 7 m. NE. Shrewsbury, 3 m. ENE. Hadnall stn., PM.O.; 7367 ac. P. <1000.

Shawclough and Healey, stn., Eng., Lancashire, in the N. of the parl. bor. of Rochdale, on the L. & Y. R.

Shawdon, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. W. Alnwick. P. <250.

Shawell, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 4 m. NE. Rugby, 1½ m. NW. by N. Lilbourne stn. P. <250.

Shawford and Twyford, stn. Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 3½ m. S. by W. Winchester, on the L. & SW. R., G. W. R., and L. & SW. R., PM.O. (**Shawford**).

Shawforth, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 4 m. N. Rochdale, on the L. & Y. R.; flags and paving stone are quarried here. PM.O.

Shawhall, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Rochdale par.

Shawhead, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. W. Dumfries, 4 m. NW. Lochenhead stn., P.O.

Shawlands, suburb and tn., Scot., Renfrewshire, 2 m. SSW. and now incorporated in burgh of Glasgow, on the C. R., close to Crossmyloof stn. P. <2500.

Shaw Mills, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2½ m. NW. Ripley.

Shawnee, co., U.S., Kansas, traversed by the Kansas R., partly bounded on the W. by 96° W.

Shawnee, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Grand Forks co., 74 m. SSW. Pembina.

Shawnee, vil., U.S., Ohio, Perry co., 48 m. SE. by E. Columbus; coal mined. P. <4000.

Shawnees, tribe of Algonquin Indians, U.S., Wisconsin. They number 1600, some living with the Sacs and Foxes, a few with the Quapaws, and others with the Senecas. They are mostly civilised.

Shawneetown, vil., U.S., Illinois, cap. Gallatin co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 129 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.); has salt-making and coal-mining. P. <2000.

Shawville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Pontiac co., 50 m. from Ottawa. P. <1500.

Shaw with Donnington, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 1 m. N. Newbury. P. <750.

Shayak, or **Shayok,** riv., Kashmír. See **Shalok.**

Shayang, tn., China. See **Sayang.**

Shchara, riv., Russia. See **Shara.**

Shcheglovo, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, 139 m. N. of Kuznetsk, near Tom R.; layers of coal. P. <1000.

Shchelkun, vil., Russia, govt. Perm, dist. and 46 m. SSE. Ekaterinburg. P. <5000.

Shchigry, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 38 m. by rail ENE. Kursk. P. 5800.

Sheal, or *Shealing,* Scotch, 'hut' or 'shed.' See *Scale.*

Shealiag, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, in the N., drained NW. by riv. Gruinard into Gruinard Bay. Alt. 279 ft.

Shea Oak Log, vil., S. Australia, Light co., 30 m. NNE. Adelaide, 14 m. SSW. Kapunda. P. <1500.

Shear Down, upland tract, Eng., in the W. of Somerset, and on the SE. of Exmoor Forest.

Shearsby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9 m. S. by E. Leicester, 4 m. NW. Theddingworth stn. P. <250. See **Knaptoft.**

Sheba, place named in O. T. See **Tell es Seb'a.**

Sheba, tn., Arabia. See **Marib.**

Shebar Entrance, channel, Sierra Leone. See **Kittam.**

Shebbear, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 11½ m. S. Bideford, 4½ m. NE. by N. Dunsland Cross stn., PM.O.; 5758 ac. P. <1000.

Shebdon, PM.O., Eng., 3 m. from Newport, Shropshire.

Shebeili, riv. See **Webbe Shebeili.**

Shebin-el-Kom, tn., Egypt. See **Shibin-el-Kum.**

Shebli, vil., Algeria, 15 m. SW. Algiers; noted for its tobacco.

Sheboygan, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. Sheboygan co., on Lake Michigan, 53 m. N. by E. Milwaukee; has foundries, machine-shops, tanneries, furniture (especially chair), and other manufactures. P. (1870) 5300; (1880) 7300; (1890) 16,400.

Sheboygan Falls, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Sheboygan co., 50 m. N. Milwaukee; has tanneries and woollen mills. P. <1500.

Shebster, P.O., Scot., Caithness, 6½ m. SW. by W. Thurso.

Shebu, western Sudan, Sokoto. See **Zhibu.**

Shechem, place named in O. T. See **Nablus.**

Sheddens, vil., Scot., Renfrewshire. P. <750. See **Clarkston Toll and Sheddens.**

Shedfield, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Shidfield.**

Shediac, tn. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, Westmorland co., on **Shediac Bay** (Northumberland Strait), 100 m. NE. St. John. P. <1500.

Sheelin, Lough, lake, Ire., at the meeting of cos. Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan, 209 ft. above sea-level, drained by the **riv. Inny** SW. into Lough Ree.

Sheen, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 8½ m. ENE. Leek, P.O. P. <500.

Sheen, East, part of eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Kingston

div., on the r. bk. of the Thames, adjoining Mortlake on the S., 8 m. WSW. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**Mortlake and East Sheen**) on the L. & SW. R. See **Mortlake.**

Sheep, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Inner Hebrides, Lismore and Appin par., 2 m. S. Kintyre Penin. P. 8.

Sheep, uninhabited isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Inner Hebrides, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan par., in Firth of Lorne.

Sheepbridge, part of eccles. par. and stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., and another stn. (**Sheepbridge and Brimington**) on the M. S. & L. R., 2 m. N. Chesterfield; coal is mined in the vicinity. See **Whittington.**

Sheep Haven, bay, Ire., on the NW. ct. of Donegal, in 7° 54′ W.

Sheep Head, cape, Ire. See **Muntervary.**

Sheep Hills, post-tn., Victoria, Borung co., 94 m. WNW. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Sheep Island, islet, Eng., Lancashire, on the E. of Walney I., 3 m. S. by E. Banow.

Sheep Island, small isl., Ire., off the N. ct. of co. Antrim, in 6° 20′ W.

Sheepridge, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NE. Huddersfield.

Sheepscar, two eccles. pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in ancient par. of Leeds (St. Peter). Total P. 17,700.

Sheepscombe, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 3 m. N. Stroud, P.O. P. <500.

Sheepshead, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Durrus and Kilcrohane.

Sheepshed, or **Sheepshead** (shīp'shed), par. and tn., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. W. Loughborough, with a stn. (**Shepshed**) on the L. & NW. R.; has framework knitting and glove making. PMT.O. (**Shepshed**). 5425 ac. P. <4500.

Sheepstor, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 10 m. NE. by N. Plymouth, 2 m. E. by S. Marsh Mills stn. P. <250.

Sheepwash, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 13 m. S. by E. Bideford, 5 m. NE. Halwill Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Sheepwash, vil., Eng., Northumberland. See **Ashington.**

Sheepy, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., the former on riv. Sence, 5 m. WSW. Bosworth, 2½ m. NE. by N. Atherstone stn., PM.O. Great Sheepy, P. <500; Little Sheepy, P. <250; eccles. par. (**Great and Little Sheepy with Ratcliffe Culey**) P. <750.

'S Heerenberg, Holland. See **Heerenberg, 'S.**

Sheering, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 10 m. E. Ware, 1½ m. SE. by E. Sawbridgeworth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Sheerness, eccles. par., seapt. tn., and naval arsenal, Eng., Kent, Isle of Sheppey, Faversham div., on the Thames, at the mouth of the estuary of the Medway, 11 m. ENE. Chatham, with two stns. (**Sheerness-on-Sea** and **Sheerness Dockyard**) on the L. C. & D. R. The SE. R. run a steamboat from Sheerness Pier in connection with their line to Port Victoria, and thence to London *viâ* Gravesend. Of its four divs.—Blue-town, Mile-town, Marine-town, and Westminster—the first is enclosed within fortifications. The dockyard, occupying nearly 60 ac., contains three basins and five docks. The largest of the former has an area of 3½ ac., with 25.8 ft. of water on sill at spring tides high water. The longest of the latter is 268 ft. 9 in., with 15 ft. over sill at high water. It also contains extensive storehouses, &c. The naval barracks, accommodating 1000 seamen, are also within the yard. Near to, but outside, the yard are Garrison Point fort, Admiralty House (the residence of the port admiral), and the military barracks. One and a half miles from Garrison Point another strong fort has recently been erected at Barton's Point. The harbour is sheltered and commodious, with deep water at low tide. The town affords good sea-bathing. Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter, 1667. The mutiny of the Nore broke out here, 1798. P. 14,500.

Sheet, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 1⅞ m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, close to Petersfield stn., P.O. P. <1000. See **Petersfield.**

Shee Water, riv., Scot. See **Blackwater** (Perth and Forfar).

Shefa 'Amr, tn., Palestine, 32° 48′ N., 35° 10′ E., 10 m. NW. Nazareth.

Sheffield, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Sunbury co., 20 m. E. by S. Fredericton, on the St. John R. Alt. (Broomhall Park Observatory) 330 ft.; (Redmires) 1100 ft. Mean annual rfall. (Broomhall Park), 33.03 in.; (Redmires) 43.26 in. P. <1500.

Sheffield, market-tn., Eng., Bedfordshire, on the Ivel, 5 m. SW. Biggleswade.

Sheffield, parl. and mun. (since 1843) bor., co. bor. (since 1888), and city (since 1893), Yorkshire, W. Riding, on a hilly site at the confluence of the rivs. Don and Sheaf (taking its name from the latter), at the extreme S. of the county, with stns. on the M. R., M. S. & L. R., and L. & NW R., 40 m. SE. Manchester, and 162 m. N. London by rail. Formerly it was the cap. of 'Hallamshire,' a dist. of five pars., dating from the Norman Conquest. It now contains five parl. divs.—the Central, Attercliffe, Brightside, Eccleshall, and Hallam. Since 1875 the general appearance of the town has immensely improved, some £1,000,000 having been spent in widening the streets, in public buildings, &c. Chief public buildings are the Town Hall (built 1891; crowned with statue of Vulcan), Cutlers' Hall, Corn Exchange, Mappin Art Gallery, the Albert Hall, various music-halls and literary or scientific institutions; a free library with four branches, the Sheffield library (80,000 vols.); hospitals, asylums, and other charitable foundations. The important educational institutions include the Firth College, the Royal Grammar-School, Girls High School, the Wesley College, the Technical School, School of Art, &c. In Meersbrook Park, or S. suburb of the town, near Heeley stn., is the small museum of the Guild of St. George, established by Mr. Ruskin (first in the suburb of Walkley), containing a small but choice collection of paintings, including some by Mr. Ruskin himself, a valuable collection of minerals, a very valuable collection of books and MSS., a set of Leech's drawings for *Punch*, &c. The growth of Sheffield in population and wealth was originally due to the manufacture of steel and cutlery. Ironstone and coal have always abounded in the neighbourhood, and the five mountain streams supplied water-power. The original growth of the cutlery trade was no doubt favoured also by the Wickersley grindstone quarries, a few miles to the E. Iron-smelting had begun in the Saxon period, but for centuries Sheffield has made use of Swedish iron for the manufacture of the best steel. Chaucer refers to the knives for which Sheffield was already famous in the 14th century. In 1624, the Cutlers' Company was incorporated; and in 1650 the Flemish workmen introduced the making of clasp-knives (=*jocktelegs*, for 'Jacques de Liège'), scythes, and sickles. In 1740 Huntsman of Handsworth, after his invention of cast iron, greatly enlarged the Sheffield trade in various branches. Ever since, this great centre of the cutlery trade has been foremost in the world, notwithstanding the recent competition of Germany and the United States, &c. Besides cutlery, including instruments and tools of every form, the heavier steel goods manufactured at Sheffield include armour-plates, engine-castings, rails, axles, steel shot, &c. There are also large manufactures of machinery, and an important silver-plating industry (introduced 1742). Minor industries are tanning, bicycle-making, iron and brass founding, &c.; manufacture of combs, brushes, optical instruments. The connection of Sheffield with Goole by improving the canal service is expected to greatly increase the export and import trade. Sheffield was originally a cluster of houses, homes of iron-workers, round the Castle Hill, when the castle was held by one of the De Lovetots, barons of Huntingdonshire. Cardinal Wolsey was afterwards imprisoned here, and (from 1572 to 1586) Mary Queen of Scots. Standing on N. of the town, between the Sheaf and Don, the castle with its fortifications occupied 4 ac., and its grounds 14 ac. It was demolished after Marston Moor, 1644. In 1864, 250 persons perished here through the breaking of a new embankment of the Dale Dike Reservoir at Bradfield. There are several excellent recreation grounds—Weston Park (with a museum and valuable picture gallery) on W., 13 ac.; the Firth Park on NE., 36 ac.; the Meersbrook Park, 3 ac.; Endcliffe Woods, 33 ac.; High Hazel's Park and Hillsborough Park; the Norfolk Park, 60 ac., granted by the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor, but remaining his property; the Botanical Gardens, 18 ac. For a great manufacturing town, the surroundings are singularly pleasant, having green wooded hills on every side except towards Doncaster. From 1832 to 1885 Sheffield returned two members to Parliament, and since 1885 it has returned five, one for each div. Till 1845 it was included in 1 par., but now there are 37 eccles. pars. Market-days, Tu. and S. Area, mun. and parl. bor., 19,651 ac. A survey of 1613 assigns 2207 inhabitants to Sheffield. P. (1801) 45,800; (1851) 135,300; (1871) 239,900; (1891) 324,200.

Sheffield, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 30 m. WNW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Sheffield, or **Kentishbury,** tp., Tasmania, Devon co., 42 m. W. Launceston, 30 m. SE. Emu Bay; tin and silver-lead mines are worked in the district; the Middlesex goldfield is 23 m. distant. P. <1500.

Sheffield, city, U.S., in NW. of Alabama, Colbert co., on a bold bluff of the Tennessee R. opposite Florence; founded 1885, to utilise the vast deposits of coal and iron which occur in the adjacent dist. Several blast-furnaces in operation. P. <3000.

Sheffield, coal-mining vil., U.S., Illinois, Bureau co., 118 m. WSW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Sheffield, vil., U.S., Indiana, Lake co., 12 m. SSE. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Sheffield, vil., U.S., Iowa, Franklin co., 105 m. NW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Sheffield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 8 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <2000.

Sheffield, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Warren co., 60 m. SE. by E. Erie. P. <1500.

Sheffield Lane, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, near Sheffield.

Sheffield Park, stn., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., on the Ouse, 9 m. N. Lewes, with a stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Sheffin, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Crannagh and Galmoy, 2 m. NW. Freshford. P. <250.

Shefford, co., Canada, Quebec, S. of the St. Lawrence, crossed by 45½° N. and 72½° W.

Shefford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Ivel, 9 m. SE. Bedford, on the M. R., 3½ m. NW. Arlesey and Shefford Road stn.; manufactures straw-plait. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <1000. See **Campton.**

Shefford, East, par., Eng., Berkshire, 5 m. NE. Hungerford. P. <250.

Shefford, West, par., Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. NE. of Shefford Woodlands, PM.O. (**Great Shefford**). P. <500.

Shefford, West, vil., Canada, Quebec, Shefford co., 42 m. ESE. Montreal, on a railway. P. <1500.

Shefford Hardwick, par., Eng., co. and 9 m. SE. Bedford. P. <250.

Shefford Woodlands, P.O., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. NW. by W. Newbury.

Shegáon, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Akola, 70 m. W. by S. Amráoti. P. 11,400; Hindus, 10,100; Moham. 1200.

Shehr, Persian, 'a dwelling'; *e.g.*, Abu-shehr, 'the dwelling of Abu'; Yeni-shehr, 'new dwelling.'

Shehr-i-Babok, vil., Persia, prov. and 110 m. W. by S. Kerman.

Shehr-i-syabz, tn., Bukhara, 142 m. SE. of it, on highroad to Samarkand.

Shehy, mt., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, W. div., 13 m. SW. Macroom. Height, 1797 ft.

Shehk Miskin, vil., Syria, 32° 50′ N., 36° 6′ E., 28 m. W. by N. Kanawat.

Shelnton, par., Eng., Salop, in Atcham union. P. <250.

Shelpu, ct. tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 50 m. SSE. Ningpo, on a strait separating the mainland from the isl. of Niuteushan.

Shelre, stn., Eng., Surrey. See **Shere.**

Shek-lung, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the Tungkiang, 57 m. N. by W. Victoria (Hong-kong).

Sheksra, riv., Russia, govts. Novgorod and Yaroslavl, flows from Lake Byelo-ozero S., W., and SE. 280 m., joins Volga opposite Rybinsk; very important artery of inland navigation, being part of Mariinsk system of canals.

Shelagh Hamun. See **God-i-Zirreh.**

Shelagskiy, or **Shalagskiy,** cape, Russia, Arctic Ocean, in the E. of Chaun Bay, 70° 3′ N., 171° 24′ E.

Shelalieh, vil., Persia, about 6 m. S. Shushter, the present limit of navigation on the Ab-i-Gargar branch of the Karun R. See **Karun.** *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 593.

Shelbina, tn., U.S., Missouri, Shelby co., 60 m. SW. by S. Keokuk (Io.). P. <2000.

Shelbourne, post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., 18 m. SW. by W. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Shelburne, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, in the extreme S.

Shelburne, seapt. tn. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, cap. Shelburne co., on the W. ct., 108 m. SW. by W. Halifax; has a safe and commodious harbour; length, 5 m.; depth at entrance at ordinary spring tides low water, 36 ft. P. <2500.

Shelburne, vil., Canada, Ontario, Dufferin co., 56 m. NW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Shelburne, bar., Ire., in the SW. of co. Wexford.

Shelburne, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., on Deerfield R., 28 m. N. by W. Holyoke. P. <2000.

Shelburne, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 7½ m. S. Burlington. P. <1500.

Shelburne Bay, NE. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in 11° 50′ S., 142° 0′ E.

Shelby, co., U.S., Alabama, N. of 33° N., and E. of 87° W.

Shelby, co., U.S., Illinois, between 39° and 40° N., and crossed by 89° W.

Shelby, co., U.S., Indiana, midway between 39° and 40° N., and E. of 86° W.

Shelby, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 42° N., and W. of 95° W.

Shelby, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 38° N., crossed in the E. by 85° W.

Shelby, vil., U.S., Michigan, Oceana co., 125 m. W. Bay City. P. <1500.

Shelby, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NE., to the S. of 40° N., and crossed in the E. by 92° W.

Shelby, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Cleveland co., 165 m. W. by S. Raleigh, and 40 m. W. Charlotte. P. <1500.

Shelby, co., U.S., Ohio, N. of 40° N., W. of 84° W.

Shelby, vil., U.S., Ohio, Richland co., 67 m. SW. Cleveland. P. <2000.

Shelby, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the extreme SW.

Shelby, co., U.S., Texas, on the Sabine R. (E. frontier), S. of 32° N.

Shelby Iron Works, vil., U.S., Alabama, Shelby co., 32 m. SE. by S. of Birmingham. P. <1500.

Shelbyville, manufacturing and trading city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Shelby co., 74 m. W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <4000.

Shelbyville, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Shelby co., 25 m. SE. Indianapolis. P. 5500.

Shelbyville, tn., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Shelby co., 73 m. SW. by S. Cincinnati. P. <3000.

Shelbyville, vil., U.S., Missouri, cap. Shelby co., 54 m. SW. Keokuk (Io.). P. <1500.

Shelbyville, tn., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Bedford co., 52 m. SSE. Nashville. P. <2000.

Sheldon, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. ESE. Buxton, 2 m. SW. Longstone stn. P. <250. See **Ashford-in-the-Water.**

Sheldon, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 10½ m. E. by S. Tiverton, 3½ m. S. by E. Culmstock stn. P. <250.

Sheldon, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 5 m. E. by S. Birmingham, 1½ m. W. Marston Green stn. P. <500.

Sheldon, vil., U.S., Illinois, Iroquois co., 44 m. NW. Lafayette (Ind.). P. <1500.

Sheldon, tn., U.S., Iowa, O'Brien co., 43 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Sheldon, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Ransom co., 40 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Sheldon, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., 31 m. NNE. Burlington. Alkaline-saline springs much resorted to. P. <1500. **Sheldon, North,** vil., 2 m. to the NNE., on the Missisquoi R.

Sheldwich, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2½ m. S. Faversham, P.O. (**Sheldwich Lees**). P. <750.

Sheif, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 3½ m. SW. Bradford, 2 m. S. Clayton stn.; manufacture worsted. PMT.O. P. <3000.

Shelfanger, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 18 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 2 m. WNW. Burston stn., P.O. P. <500.

Shelfield, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Walsall Wood, Staffordshire.

Shelford, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 3 m. NW. Bingham, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Shelford with Newton**) P. <500.

Shelford, tp., Victoria, Grenville co., 25 m. WNW. Geelong. P. <1500.

Shelford, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cambridgeshire. Great Shelford, Chesterton div., on the Cam, 4 m. S. Cambridge, with a stn. (**Shelford**) on the G. E. R. and G. E. & Colne Valley Joint Rly.; phosphate of lime is obtained here; rope works at Little Shelford. Great Shelford, PMT.O., P. <1500; Little Shelford, P.O., P. <500.

Shelliff, the largest and most important river of Algeria, rises in the Angad desert under the name of the Mikrok, and flows N. then WSW. to the Mediterranean, NW. of Mostaganem.

Shellya, mt., Algeria. See **Atlas.**

Shell, Loch, sea-loch, Scot., Outer Hebrides, on E. side of Lewis I. Length, 6½ m.; breadth at entrance, 3½ m.

Shella, petty state, India, Assam, in the Khasi Hills, 30 m. SW. by S. Shillong.

Shellac Point, or **Point Cranstal,** headland, Isle of Man, forms the N. boundary of Ramsey Bay.

Shelland, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. NW. Stowmarket. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Shelland with Gipping**) P. <250.

Shell Creek Mountains, U.S., Nevada, in the E., mainly in White Pine co., partly in Elko co., trending for about 65 m. from S. by W. to N. by E. Mean height, 8000 ft. (Wheeler).

Shelley, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 10 m. W. Chelmsford, 1 m. N. by E. Ongar stn. P. <250.

Shelley, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2½ m. S. Hadleigh, P.O. (**Shelly**). P. <250.

Shelley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 5 m. SE. Huddersfield, with a stn. (**Shepley and Shelley**) on the L. & Y. R.; has woollen manufacture. PM.O. P. <2000.

Shellharbour, bor., New South Wales, Camden co., 52 m. SSW. Sydney. P. <2000.

Shellingford, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 12 m. W. by S. Abingdon, 2 m. SE. Faringdon, 2 m. N. by E. Uffington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shell Lake, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, Washburn co., 67 m. SSE. north-west corner of the state; totally destroyed in a forest fire, September 1894.

Shellmouth, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on Assiniboine R., 139 m. E. by N. Regina.

Shellness Point, cape, Eng., Kent, the most easterly point of the isl. of Sheppey.

Shellow Bowells, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6 m. W. by N. Chelmsford, 4½ m. NE. by E. Ongar stn. P. <250. See **Willingale Doe.**

Shell Rock, vil., U.S., Iowa, Bremer co., 62 m. NW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Shellsburg, vil., U.S., Iowa, Benton co., 10 m. SE. Vinton. P. <1500.

Shell Top, eminence, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor, 3 m. Cornwood stn. Alt. 1550 ft.

Shelly, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 46 m. E. by N. Winnipeg.

Shelly, P.O., Eng., Suffolk. See **Shelley.**

Shelmaliere, East and **West,** two bars., Ire., in SE. of co. Wexford, on different sides of the Slaney.

Sheloń, riv., NW. Russia, govts. Pskov and Novgorod, trib. of Lake Ilmeń; considerable navigation. Length, 145 m.

Shelsley Beauchamp, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the l. bk. of the Teme, 9 m. NW. by W. Worcester, P.O. P.<500. **Shelsley Walsh,** or **Little Shelsley,** par., 1 m. to the W., on the r. bk. of the Teme, 5 m. N. by W. Knightwick stn. P.<250.

Shelsley Kings, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 9 m. SW. Stourport. P.<250.

Shelswell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 6 m. W. by S. Buckingham, 2½ m. S. Fulwell and Westbury stn. P.<250. See **Newton Purcell.**

Shelter, isl., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., at the E. end of Long I., in 72° 20′ W.; originally the residence of the Manhassett Indians; is now a frequented summer resort.

Shelton, par., Eng., in the extreme N. of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 12 m. N. Bedford, 4 m. WSW. Kimbolton stn. P.<250.

Shelton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11½ m. S. by W. Norwich, 3½ m. SE. Forncett stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Shelton with Hardwick**) P.<500.

Shelton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6 m. S. by W. Newark, 3 m. N. by E. Elton stn. P.<250.

Shelton, vil., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 2 m. NW. by W. Shrewsbury. See **Oxon.**

Shelton, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, in ancient par. of Stoke-upon-Trent; has coal-mines. P. 12,800.

Shelton, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., opposite Birmingham. P.<1500.

Shel Top, hill, Eng., in the SW. of Devonshire, 9 m. NE. Plymouth.

Shelve, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9 m. SE. Welshpool, 5 m. N. Lydham Heath stn. P.<250.

Shelwick, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 2½ m. NNE. Hereford. See **Holmer.**

Shemakha, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 76 m. WNW. Baku, on highway to Tiflis, old cap. of Shirvan, *Kamahia,* founded in the 6th century (probably 33 m. SE. of the present town), flourishing in the 17th century. Notwithstanding frequent earthquakes, it has still the palace of the khans; surrounded by rich gardens. Rearing of silkworms, and manufacture of silk stuffs; some tanneries and dyeing works. Considerable trade with Russia and Persia. P. 22,140.

Shemran, Shimran, or **Shamran,** range of mts., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, to the N. of Teheran, a spur of the Elburz Range, with numerous summer residences of rich Persians and European residents of Teheran.

Shemsin, vil., Palestine, *Beth Shemesh* in the O. T., 32° 58′ N., 35° 26′ E., 14 m. NNW. Tiberias.

Shen, tn., China, prov. and 70 m. W. Honan, on the r. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 280 m. N. Ichang.

Shenandoah, tn., U.S., Iowa, Page co., 44 m. SE. Omaha (Neb.). P.<3000.

Shenandoah, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 49 m. SW. by S. Scranton, and 10 m. N. by W. Pottsville; coal-mining is extensively carried on. Alt. 1252 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870)<3000; (1880) 10,100; (1890) 15,944.

Shenandoah, riv., U.S., Virginia, joins the Potomac at its passage through the Blue Ridge, after a NE. course of 200 m., for 100 m. of which it is navigable by light boats.

Shenandoah, co., U.S., Virginia, in the NW., on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 39° N., traversed by the N. Fork of the Shenandoah R.

Shenandoah Alum Springs, vil., U.S., Virginia, Shenandoah co., 3 m. N. Orkney Springs; has mineral springs. P.<1500.

Shenandoah Corners, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 55 m. NE. New York; has iron and kaolin mines. P.<1500.

Shenango, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., on Beaver R., 54 m. S. by W. Erie. P.<1500.

Shendamangalam, or **Séndamangalam** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 3 m. NW. Salem, on the Madras-Calicut Rly.; iron smelted here. P. 13,400; Hindus, 12,500.

Shendi, tn., Nubia, on r. bk. of Nile, 95 m. NNE. Khartum.

Shendúrjána, tn., Brit. India. See **Sendúrjána.**

Shendurnl, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 58 m. NE. by N. Aurangábád. P. 5700; Hindus, 4600.

Shenfield, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 7 m. NE. by E. Romford, 1 m. W. by S. of its stn. (**Shenfield and Hutton**) on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<2000.

Shenicks Island, islet, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Dublin, 2 m. SE. Skerries.

Shenington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 5½ m. W. by N. Banbury, P.O. (**Shennington**). P.<500.

Shenkotta, tn., India, Travancore, 37 m. NW. by W. Tinnevelli. There are coffee estates in the neighbourhood. P. (1881) 7900.

Shenkursk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 275 m. SSE. Arkhangelsk, on Vaga R., on highway to Moscow. P.<2000.

Shenley, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8½ m. E. by N. Buckingham, 3 m. NW. Bletchley stn. P.<500.

Shenley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 4½ m. SSE. St. Albans, 1½ m. ENE. Radlett stn., PMT.O.; 4090 ac. P.<1500.

Shenley Brook End and **Shenley Church End,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Bucks, in Winslow and Newport Pagnell unions, P.O. (**Shenley Church End**). P. (of each)<250.

Shensi, prov., China, S. of the Great Wall, bounded E. by Shansi and Honan, S. by Hupe and Süchwan, and W. by Kansu. It consists in the S. of two E.-W. longitudinal valleys, the northern that of the Wei, a remarkably fertile wheat-growing region, containing Singan-fu, the cap. of the prov., and at its E. end, on the E. frontier of the prov., at the point where the Hwang-ho turns suddenly eastwards, the important strategic position of Tungkwan, separated by the Tsinling-shan Range from the southern valley, that of the upper Han-ho (Han-kiang), which in its turn is separated from the prov. of Süchwan by the Tapa-shan Range. These two valleys are virtually shut off from one another except in the E. and W., where passes lead across the Tsinling-shan (*q.v.*). The northern part of the prov. is a lœss plateau, deeply cut in the usual manner for this formation by precipitous gorges difficult to traverse. Coal is mined in the mountains. The inhabitants rank as the finest race under Chinese rule. See **China,** table.

Shenstone, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. S. Lichfield, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.; 8543 ac. P.<3000.

Shenstone Woodend, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 5½ m. WSW. Tamworth, 1 m. N. Blake Street stn.

Shenton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2 m. SW. by S. Bosworth, on the L. & NW. R. and M. R., P.O. P.<250.

Sheoni, tn., India, Haidarábád, 62 m. E. by S. Aurangábád

Sheopur, Gwalior. See **Seopur.**

Shephall, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, 2½ m. SE. Stevenage P.<250.

Shepherd Islands, small group, New Hebrides, crossed by 17° 0′ S., 168° 35′ E.

Shepherd's Bush, a suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Hammersmith bor., 5 m. W. St. Paul's, London, with stns. on the L. & SW. R., Metropolitan Rly., and the Hammersmith branch of the G. W. R. P. (eccles. par.)<4000. See also **Uxbridge Road.**

Shepherdstown, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, Jefferson co., on Potomac R., 14 m. S. by W. Hagerstown; seat of Shepherd's College. P.<2000.

Shepherd's Well, stn., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the L. C. & D. R., 5 m. NW. Dover, PMT.O. (**Shepherdswell**).

Shepley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 5 m. SE. Huddersfield, with a stn. (**Shepley and Shelley**) on the L. & Y. R.; manufacture woollens. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Shepody Bay, inlet, Canada, New Brunswick, running NNE. from Chignecto Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Sheppardson, vil., S. Africa, Transvaal, Bloemhof div., 120 m. NE. Kimberley. P.<2000.

Shepparton, postal-tn., Victoria, Moira co., 40 m. ESE. Echuca. P.<4000.

Shepperton, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 3½ m. SE. Staines, on a branch of the L. & SW. R. (**Shepperton** for **Halliford**), PMT.O. (**Shepperton Halliford**), and PMT.O. (**Upper Shepperton**). P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Shepperton with Shepperton Green**) P.<1500.

Sheppy, Island of, isl., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., separated from the mainland by the estuary of the Medway and by the **Swale,** a channel on the W. and S. connecting the estuaries of the Medway and Thames. The surface is low, highest in the W., where it is 60 to 80 ft. high, sloping towards the S. It was formerly much larger, but has been gradually encroached upon by the sea. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness, and off its S. side the islets of Elmley and Harty. Length, 9 m.; breadth, 4½ m.

Shepreth, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Cambridge, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Shepshed, stn., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Sheepshed.**

Shepstone, Natal. See **Port Shepstone.**

Shepton Beauchamp, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 10 m. W. Yeovil, P.O. P.<750.

Shepton Mallet (Saxon *Sapeton*), par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 5 m. E. by S. Wells, on the G. W. R. (**Town Street stn.**), M. R., and the L. & SW. R. (**Charlton stn.**); has manufactures of crape, velvet, and silk; extensive breweries, and a market-cross, erected 1500. Market-day, F. P. 5500.

Shepton Montague, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10½ m. SW. by S. Frome, 1½ m. SE. Cole stn. P.<500.

Sheraban, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 55 m. NNE. Bagdad, near the l. bk. of the Diyala.

Sheraton with Hulam, par., Eng., Durham, E. div., 5½ m. W. Hartlepool, 1½ m. SSE. Hesleden stn., P.O. (**Sheraton**). P.<250.

Sherborn, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 18 m. WSW. Boston. P.<1500.

Sherborne, par. and market-tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 17 m. N. by W. Dorchester, on the riv. Ivel, and the L. & SW. R. Sherborne is situated partly on a height. The Abbey church, now the parish church, was originally built about 700 A.D. Here was a bishop's see from the 8th to the 11th century; in 1076 it was removed to Old Sarum. Sherborne has a large public school, refounded by Edward VI. in 1550, on the site of the monastic school, which was dissolved, together with the monastery, in 1539. The school buildings are of all periods, from the 12th century onward. The main part of the modern castle was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, the old Norman castle by Bishop Roger of Sarum in the 12th century. Manufactures of gloves and silk. Market-days, Th. and S. Par. 6497 ac., P. 5700; tn. P. 5000.

Sherborne, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 10 m. N. by W. Lechlade, 4½ m. S. Bourton on the Water stn. Birthplace of Bradley, the astronomer, 1693. PMT.O. 4567 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Sherborne with Windrush**) P.<750.

Sherborne, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 3 m. SW. Warwick, P.O. (**Sherbourne**). P.<250.

Sherborne St. John, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 2½ m. NNW. Basingstoke, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Sherboro, isl., W. Africa, off the coast of Sierra Leone.

Sherbrooke, lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, drained by the riv. La Have and the riv. Gold into the Atlantic Ocean.

Sherbrooke, river-port, Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on the estuary of St. Mary Bay, 55 m. SE. Pictou; gold-mines are worked in the vicinity. P.<2000.

Sherbrooke, co., Canada, Quebec, crossed in the middle by 72° W., S. of 45½° N.

Sherbrooke, city, Canada, Quebec, cap. Sherbrooke co., 102 m. SSW. Quebec, 80 m. E. Montreal. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 39.4° F., Jan. 5.6°, July 66.8°. P. (1881) 7200; (1891) 10,100.

Sherbrooke, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Steele co., 58 m. NW. Fargo.

Sherburn, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 3 m. E. Durham, with a stn. (**Sherburn Colliery**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <3000. **Sherburn House,** adjoining par., P.<250.

Sherburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Scarborough, 1 m. S. by E. Weaverthorpe stn., PMT.O.; 4738 ac. P.<750.

Sherburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 11½ m. E. Leeds, with stn. on the NE. R., and 2 m. from Milford Junction, on the G. N. and M. Rlys. It has a church, partly Norman; the former grammar-school has been converted into an upper school, and an endowed elementary school. The town had anciently a palace of King Athelstan. In the vicinity teasel is cultivated, and there are several malt-kilns. The parish contains the townships of Barkston Ash, Lotherton with Aberford, Newthorpe, and Huddlestone with Lumby. The townships of Micklefield and S. Milford (PT.O.), which formerly were also included in it, now form separate ecclesiastical parishes. Market-day, F. 4859 ac. P.<2000.

Sherburne, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Fleming co., on Licking R., 25 m. SW. Maysville. P.<2000.

Sherburne, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi, N. of 45° N.

Sherburne, vil., U.S., New York, Chenango co., 39 m. SE. by E. Syracuse, on the Chenango Canal. P.<1500.

Sherburn Hill, PM.O., Eng., near Durham.

Sherburn House, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., on the NE. R., 2 m. E. by S. Durham; has an almshouse on the site of a fine Norman hospital, portions of which still remain. P.<250.

Sherburn-in-Elmet with Lotherton, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sherburn par., PMT.O. (**Sherburn-in-Elmet**). P.<3000.

Shercock, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Cavan, bar. Clankee, 20 m. W. Dundalk, 7½ m. W. by N. Carrickmacross, PM.O. Par. 8221 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<500.

Shere, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5 m. E. by S. Guildford, 1 m. W. of its stn. (**Gomshall and Shere**) on the SE. R., PMT.O. (**Shiere**); 6413 ac. P.<2500.

Shereford, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., on the Wensum, 18 m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 2 m. W. Fakenham stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Shereford with Toft Trees**) P.<250.

Sherfield English, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 10½ m. ESE. Salisbury, 2½ m. SW. Dunbridge stn., P.O. (**Sherfield-in-Elmet**). P.<500.

Sherfield-upon-Loddon, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4 m. NE. Basingstoke, 3 m. NW. by W. Hook stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Sherford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 7½ m. SW. Dartmouth. P.<500. See **Stokenham.**

Shergat. See **Kalaat Shergat.**

Sherghátí, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 20 m. SW. Gayá; has manufactures of iron, and wood, and brass wares. P. (1881) 5900.

Sheriat el-Mandhur, or **Sheriat el-Menadire,** riv., Palestine. See **Yarmuk.**

Sheridan, Fort, U.S., Illinois, at Highwood, N. of Chicago.

Sheridan, tn., U.S., Indiana, Hamilton co., 13 m. W. Noblesville. P.<1500.

Sheridan, co., U.S., Kansas, in the NW., crossed by 39½° N. and 100½° W.

Sheridan, vil., U.S., Michigan, Montcalm co., 67 m. WSW. Bay City. P.<1500.

Sheridan, co., U.S., Nebraska, N. frontier, W. of 102° W.

Sheridan, co., U.S., N. Dakota, S. of 48° N., between 100° and 101° W.

Sheridan, vil., U.S., Oregon, Yam Hill co., 85 m. SSE. of the mouth of the Columbia (Point Adams). P.<1500.

Sheridan, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, cap. Pennington co., near Black Hills. P.<1500.

Sheridan, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 22 m. SSW. from the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. Alt. 10,385 ft. (Hayden), 10,150 ft. (Jones), Yellowstone National Park.

Sheriff Hales, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., and Shropshire, 13 m. SW. by W. Stafford, 3½ m. N. by E. Shifnal stn., P.O.; 5437 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Sheriff Hales with Woodcote**) P.<1000.

Sheriff Hutton with Cornbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10 m. NNE. York, 2 m. NNW. Flaxton stn.; has ruins of an ancient castle in the possession of the Nevilles in the 15th and 16th centuries. PM.O. 5352 ac. P.<1000.

Sheriffmuir, battlefield, Scot., Perthshire, par. and 2 m. E. Dunblane; here was fought a battle, 1715, between the Earl of Mar and the royalists under the Duke of Argyll.

Sheringham, par. and small seaside place, Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5 m. W. Cromer, with a stn. (**Sherringham**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. (**Upper Sheringham**). P.<1500.

Sheringham, Lower, fishing vil., Sheringham par., PMT.O.

Sherington, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., on the Great Ouse, 10½ m. W. by S. Bedford, 2 m. N. by E. Newport Pagnell, P.O. P.<750.

Sherington, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Sherrington.**

Sherin's Cross, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick, 3 m. from Bruff, 3 m. from Kilmallock stn.

Sherkat. See **Kalaat Sherkat.**

Sherkin Island, Ire., off SW. co. Cork, in Baltimore Bay, 51° 28′ N., 9° 25′ W., P.O.

Sherkot, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bijnaur, 55 m. ENE. Meerut; noted for its embroidered carpets. P. 15,600; Moham. 11,100; Hindus, 4200.

Sherlockstown, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Naas, on the Grand Canal, 3 m. SE. Clane. P.<250.

Shermádevi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 11 m. WSW. Tinnevelli. P. 9300; Hindus, 8900.

Sherman, fort, U.S., Indiana, N. of Cœur d'Alène Lake.

Sherman, co., U.S., Kansas, the W. frontier, N. of 39° N.

Sherman, co., U.S., Nebraska, N. of 41° N., crossed by 99° W.

Sherman, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., 62 m. SW. by S. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Sherman, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 102° W.

Sherman, city, U.S., Texas, cap. Grayson co., 60 m. N. by E. Dallas. Sherman is the centre of a cotton and agricultural dist. P. 7300.

Sherman, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Albany co., 33 m. W. Cheyenne, at the highest point of the Union Pacific Railroad. Alt. 8257 ft.

Shermanbury, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 8 m. SSE. Horsham, 2 m. E. Partridge Green stn., P.O. P.<500.

Sherm Rabegh, tn., Arabia. See **Rabagh.**

Shernborne, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 10 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, 3 m. ESE. Snettisham stn. P.<250. See **Fring.**

Sherpur, municip., Brit. India, Bogra dist., in. 24° 40′ N., 89° 28′ E. Sherpur is the site of Salímnagar, built 1595, in honour of Salím, afterwards Emperor Jahángír. P.<5000.

Sherpur, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Maimansingh, 94 m. N. by W. Dacca; has considerable river trade. P. 10,700; Hindus, 5000; Moham. 5600.

Sherpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gházipur, in an island of the Ganges, 50 m. ENE. Benares. P. 12,200; Hindus, 11,800.

Sherringham, stn., Eng., Norfolk. See **Sheringham.**

Sherrington, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., on the Wily, 13 m. WNW. Salisbury, close to Codford stn., P.O. (**Sherington**). P.<250.

Sherrygroom, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 3 m. from Stewartstown stn.

Sher Shah, river-port, Brit. India, Punjab, on the l. bk. of the Chenáb, dist. and 10 m. SW. by W. Múltán. Two lines of railway which meet at Sher Shah connect the N. of the Punjab with Karáchi; below Sher Shah is a single railway. P.<5000.

Shershel, French spelling **Cherchel,** the ancient *Julia*

Cæsarea, tn., on the N. ct. of Algeria, 52 m. W. by S. Algiers. P. 8800.

Sherston, Great (or **Magna**), par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 15 m. SW. Cirencester, 5 m. W. by S. Malmesbury. PMT.O. (**Sherstone**). P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Sherston Magna with Sherston Pinkney**) P.<2000.

Sherston Pinkney, par., Eng., Wiltshire, adjacent to **Sherston Magna** (*q.v.*). P.<250.

'S Hertogenbosch, Holland. See **Hertogenbosch, 's.**

Sherwell, P.O., Eng., Devonshire. See **Sherwill.**

Sherwill, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. NE. Barnstaple, P.O. (**Sherwell**); 4759 ac. P.<500.

Sherwood, stn., Eng., on the G. N. R. and M. S. & L. R., near Nottingham, PMT.O.

Sherwood, vil., Queensland, 6 m. from Brisbane by rail. P.<1500.

Sherwood Forest, ancient royal forest, Eng., chiefly in Nottinghamshire, of which it covered about one-fifth, Mansfield and Bassetlaw divs., but extending also into Derbyshire and Yorkshire, to the NE. of Mansfield. Considerable remains still exist near Mansfield, Rotherham, and at other places. It is celebrated in tradition as the retreat of Robin Hood; it was the scene of several conflicts during the Wars of the Roses.

Sherwood Villa, par., Eng., Devonshire, near Crediton. P.<250.

Shesheke, S. Africa. See **Sesheke.**

Sheshuan, or **Sheshawen,** vil., Morocco, 74 m. NNW. Fez. Alt. 2035 ft.

Sheskin, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Bangor.

Sheskin, electoral div., Ire., Monaghan, dist. Scotstown.

Sheskinshule, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 14 m. E. Newtown Stewart stn.

Shestakof, harb., Korea. See **Port Shestakof.**

Shetek, vil., U.S. See **Chetek.**

Shetland, South, group of isls. in the Antarctic Ocean, extending NE. and SW., between 61° and 63° 30′ S., and 53° and 63° W. The principal islands are Clarence, George I., Livingstone, Deception, and Smith. The islands are mountainous and surrounded by deep water. Estimated area, 850 sq. m.

Shetland (or **Zetland**) **Islands,** an archipelago of about 30 isls., with numerous smaller islets, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland, of which country with the Orkneys, 50 m. SSW., it forms a co., mostly between 59° 51′ and 60° 50′ N., and 0° 44′ and 1° 44′ W., 180 m. SE. the Faroe group, and 210 m. W. Bergen in Norway. **Mainland,** in the SW., comprises about half the area, and more than half the entire population. Highest point of the group, Ronas Hill (1475 ft.), in NW. of this island. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsey, Bressay, E. and W. Burra, Papa Stour, Foula (between 60° 6′ and 60° 10′ N., and in 2° 5′ W., and conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of Tacitus), and Fair I., half way between Shetland and Orkney. The shores are rocky and greatly indented with inlets, especially in Mainland. Climate very damp and variable, but snow or frost seldom lasts long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is very brilliant; night is scarcely known during May, June, and July. The principal rocks are metamorphic and limestone. Surface generally hilly, covered with heath, and destitute of trees; peat is abundant, and supplies the inhabitants with fuel. Unst is the most fertile island. Agriculture is backward; but potatoes, turnips, barley, and oats are raised. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and ponies are reared, the small, hardy Shetland ponies being famous. The herring, cod, ling, and tusk fisheries are highly important, employing a great proportion of the inhabitants. Manufactures are almost wholly domestic, chiefly hosiery and shawls; other exports are cattle, fish, &c., sent South in return for colonial and manufactured goods. The people appear to be, as to their condition and education, superior to those of the N. of the mainland of Scotland. They are chiefly of Norwegian descent, and their ancestors are said not to have embraced Christianity until the 13th century. The islands, with Orkney, send one member to Parliament. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous on the islands, and on Fetlar are the vestiges of a Roman camp. P. (co.) 28,700; Shetland (main island) 19,741; parl. dist. (**Orkney and Shetland**). P. 54,800; S. portion, 28,500.

Shettleston, tn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 4 m. E. Glasgow; has coal-mines. PMT.O. P. 5400.

Shetucket, riv., U.S. See **Thames.**

Sheu, tn., China. See **Shuchou.**

Sheuchan, eccles. par., Scot., Wigtownshire, Leswalt and Portpatrick pars. P.<1500.

Shevaroy, hill range and plateaux, Brit. India, Madras, Salem dist., between 11° 43′ and 11° 55′ N., and 78° 13′ and 78° 24′ E. The Green Hills in the W. are separated from the eastern (Yercaud) portion by the valley of the Vanniar. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted for fruit culture, and there are nearly 300 coffee plantations. On the Green Hills is a tableland adapted for a sanitarium. Highest point, 5410 ft.

Sheveluch, extinct volcano, Russia. See **Shiveluch.**

Shevington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Wigan, 1 m. NW. Gathurst stn.; coal is mined here. P.<2000. **Shevington Moor,** P.O., 1½ m. N. by W.

Sheviock, par., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., 6½ m. W. Plymouth, on one of the arms of Plymouth Sound. P.<500.

Sheyenne, riv., U.S., N. Dakota, rises in Antelope Lake, McHenry co., flows E. then S., then NE. to Red River of the North, in Cess co., in 47° N., 10 m. N. Fargo. Length, 325 m.

Shi, tn., China, in the SW. of prov. Shansi, 380 m. SW. Peking, 160 m. NNW. Honan.

Shian, hamlet, Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Quaich, 5½ m. S. Aberfeldy.

Shiant Isles, small group of basaltic isls., Scot., Ross-shire, Outer Hebrides, on the W. side of Lewis I. P. 8.

Shiár, mt. pass, India, Punjab, Bashahr state, over a S. spur of the Himálayas. Alt. 13,720 ft.

Shiaskotan Island, one of the Kuriles, Japan, in the NE. of the group; has active volcanoes at N. and S. ends. Alt. at N. end 330 ft., at S. end 2950 ft. Length, 12½ m.; breadth, 2½ m.; area, 70 sq. m.

Shiawassee, co., U.S., Michigan, crossed by 43° N. and in the E. by 84° W.; traversed by the Shiawassee R. See **Saginaw R.**

Shibata, tn., Japan, prov. (*kuni*) Echigo, 25 m. ENE. Niigata. P. 12,700.

Shibemba, tn., Portuguese W. Africa, 138 m. E. by S. Mossamedes.

Shibergan, vil., Afghanistan, 40 m. ESE. Andkhui.

Shibin-el-Kum, or **Shebin-el-Kom,** tn., Egypt, 18 m. S. Tanta. P. 16,300.

Shibr Pass. See **Hindu Kush.**

Shibu, western Sudan, Sokato. See **Zhibu.**

Shibushi, tn., Japan, on the S. ct. of Kiushiu, 110 m. SE. Nagasaki. P.<5000.

Shichito, isls., Japan. See **Izu-nu-Shichito.**

Shickshinny, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 29 m. SW. by W. Scranton, and 13 m. WSW. Wilkesbarre; coal mined. P.<1500.

Shickshock, or **Notre Dame Mountains,** range of mts., 50 m. long, Canada, Quebec, Rimouski, and Gaspé cos., running parallel to the S. shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Shide, stn., Eng., Hampshire, Isle of Wight, 1 m. S. Newport, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly., P.O.

Shidfield, or **Shedfield,** eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 8½ m. E. by N. Southampton, 2 m. E. Botley stn., PMT.O. (**Shedfield**). P.<1500.

Shido, seapt. tn., Japan, Shikok, prov. Sanuki, 87 m. NE. Matsuyama. P. 5600.

Shiel, Scotch, 'a hut' or 'shed.' See *Scale.*

Shiel, Loch, lake, Scot., on the border of Inverness-shire and Argyllshire, drained NW. by the **riv. Shiel** (also on the frontier of these two counties) into the Atlantic. It discharges its surplus waters on the W. by the riv. Shiel into the sea at Loch Moidart. At the head of this lake Prince Charles unfurled his standard, 1745. Alt. 16 ft. Length, 17 m.; breadth, 1 m.

Shielday. 1. Hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, at the head of **Loch Shielday** (a small inlet in the SE. of the Gair Loch), 5 m. SW. of the foot of Loch Maree, PM.O. **2.** In the same county on **Loch Shielday** (an inlet between Loch Torridon and Upper Loch Torridon), 5 m. W. by S. of the head of Loch Torridon.

Shieldfield, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, in the ancient par. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, All Saints. P. 12,300.

Shieldhill, stn., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3½ m. WNW. Lochmaben, on the C. R.

Shieldhill, East, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, near Polmont Junc. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Shieldhill and Blackbraes**) P.<3500.

Shield Row, stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., between Beamish and Annfield Plain stns.

Shields and **Shields Road,** two stns., Scot., Lanarkshire, on the G. & SW. R., in the SW. of Glasgow.

Shields, North, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the coast, 7½ m. ENE. Newcastle, in the parl. bor. of Tynemouth, on the NE. R.; coal mined. There are also an active fishing, and a little shipbuilding. Market-day, S. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 47.1° F., Jan. 38.6°, July 58.2°; mean annual rfall. (25 yrs.), 25.87 in. P. 6000.

Shields, South, parl. bor. (since 1832, 1 member), mun. bor. (since 1850), and co. bor. (since 1888), seapt., market-tn., and seaside resort, Eng., Durham, 9 m. E. Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the diocese of Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, with stns. (**High Shields, South Shields,** and **Tyne Dock**) on the NE. R. The spacious market-place, with town-hall in the centre, forms an interesting architectural feature. The Marine Parks, 45 ac., are the public recreation-grounds; they are divided by the Pier Parade. Some remains of a Roman station have been excavated here, and are now preserved in the free library museum. South Shields, one of the Tyne ports, has a harbour admitting vessels of the largest size, and is protected by the South Pier, a huge breakwater about 1 m. long, built 1854–92, with a lighthouse at the end. Within the bor. are the Tyne Docks (NE. R.). The fifteen docks of South Shields vary from

430 to 120 ft. in length, depths from 23½ to 11 ft. at high tide. The principal trade is in coal. Shipbuilding is carried on, and flint-glass made. A monument to Wouldhave, the inventor of the lifeboat, and a native of the town, adorns the entrance to the pier. Steam ferries to North Shields and Tynemouth. There is more than a mile of excellent beach. Market-day, S. Parl. and mun. bor. 1839 ac., P. (1801) 8100; (1851) 29,000; (1871) 45,300; (1891) 78,400.

Shieling, Scotch, 'a hut' or 'shed.' See *Scale.*

Shiere, PMT.O., Eng., Surrey. See **Shere.**

Shiffa, La (French spelling, **La Chiffa**), comm., Algeria, arr. and 30 m. SW. Algiers. P. <4000.

Shifford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 9 m. W. by S. Oxford, 5 m. SE. Bampton stn. P. <250. See **Bampton Aston.**

Shifnal, par. and market-tn., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15½ m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R.; has blast-furnaces and other iron-works, but is chiefly agricultural. Market-day, Tu. Alt. 353 ft. Mean annual rfall. 29.67 in. 1175 ac. P. 6500.

Shiga, a ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Otsu.

Shigatse, sometimes spelt **Jigatze** (the French pronunciation of and the German pronunciation of *tz* being intended), city, Tibet, about 5 m. S. of the Brahmaputra, in 29° 16′ N., 88° 44′ E. It stands 11,800 ft. above sea-level. It is 1½ m. square. To the SW. of the city is the monastery called Tashilumbo, surrounded by a wall 1 m. in extent, and containing the residence of the Panjan-Ringbo-Che, *the right reverend, great, precious teacher.* He is one of the two Great Lamas of Tibet, and is in theory equal in rank and in spiritual and temporal power with the Lama Guru, who lives at Lhasa. The latter, however, rules a much more extensive dominion, and is much more powerful. Between the city and the monastery is the bazaar, where a market is held daily. The soil is rich, and fine grain crops are raised. P. 9000, exclusive of priests.

Shihchien-iu, tn., China, Kweichou, 113 m. NE. Kweiyang-fu.

Shihhuiyao, vil., China, Hupe, on the Yangtse-kiang, about 75 m. below Hankow, with lime-works; starting-point of a railway, 17 m. long, leading to the iron-mine of Tiehshansu, in a hill of ore 3 m. long by 400 ft. high.

Shihon, place named in O. T. See **'Ayûn esh Sh'afn.**

Shihhsing, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 65 m. E. by N. Pakhoi.

Shiho, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, Pishin, 25 m. N. by W. Quetta.

Shihping-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 80 m. ENE. Kweiyang-fu.

Shihtsung-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 80 m. E. by S. Yünnan-fu.

Shikamats, seapt. tn., Japan, Honshiu, prov. Harima, 31 m. WNW. Hiogo. P. 7300.

Shikárpur, tn., Brit. India, Sind, cap. dist. Shikárpur, 27 m. SSE. Jacobábád, situated on one of the great routes from Sind to Khorásan *viâ* the Bolán Pass; chief manufactures, carpets and coarse cotton cloth. Shikárpur has lost its commercial importance owing to the opening of the Indus Valley Rly. P. 42,000; Hindus, 25,800; Moham. 16,100.

Shikárpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 55 m. S. by E. Meerut; the town is surrounded by the ruins of an old fort. P. 11,600; Hindus, 6400; Moham. 5200.

Shikimi, tn., Japan, in W. of Kiushiu I. P. 5400.

Shikohábád, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Mainpuri; manufactures sweetmeats and cotton cloth. P. 9700; Hindus, 5500; Moham. 4100.

Shikoku, one of the four large isls., Japan, to the WSW. and S. of Honshiu, and ENE. of Kiushiu, on S. of Inland Sea. See **Japan,** table.

Shikotan, one of the Kuriles, Japan, 40 m. NE. from the extreme E. of Yezo I. Area, 150 sq. m.

Shilbottle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 3 m. S. Alnwick, PM.O. P. <500.

Shildon, par. and tn., Eng., Durham, div. and 3 m. S. by E. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; coal is mined here. PMT.O. (**New Shildon**). Market-day, S. P. 7900; tn. (**Shildon and East Thickley**) P. 9500; eccles. par. (**New Shildon**) P. <4500.

Shiling, pass, China, prov. Shansi, 25 m. N. Taiyuen.

Shilka, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, unites with the Arguñ at Ust Stryelka to form the Amur. It is itself formed by the confluence of the Ingoda and the Onon, 44 m. above Nerchinsk town, flows NE. and E. on the lower plateau amidst undulating hills richly clothed with prairies and woods, past Nerchinsk, Sryetensk, Shilkinskiy, Zavod, and Ust-Kara. Below Gorbitsa, down to its junction with the Arguñ, it pierces a series of chains which fall as steep crags on both sides of the river, leaving no communication besides the river-bed but by a mountain footpath, and thus offering great difficulty for the construction of the Trans-Siberian Rly. Receives from the left the Nercha, Kara, Chornaya, and many small tribs.; rich gold-mines on the first two rivers and their tribs. Length about 300 m.

Shilkinskiy Zavod, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on l. bk. Shilka, 110 m. NE. Nerchinsk; silver-works, now abandoned; iron-works. P. <2000.

Shillay, small isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, in 57° 48′ N., 7° 15′ W. See **Monach Is.**

Shillelagh (shilay'la), tn., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. Shillelagh, 16 m. W. by S. Arklow, with which it is connected by rail, PMT.O. P. <250.

Shillelagh Junction, rly. stn., Ire., co. Wicklow, 4 m. NW. Arklow, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Shillelogher, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Kilkenny.

Shillhope Law, hill, Eng., in the N. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, 15 m. ESE. Jedburgh. Height, 1646 ft.

Shillingford St. George, par. Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 3½ m. S. by W. Exeter. P. <250. See **Dunchidlock.**

Shilling Okeford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 12½ m. ESE. Sherborne, 5 m. NW. Blandford, with a stn. (**Shillingstone**) on the L. & SW. R. (stn. for Child Okeford, and Okeford Fitzpaine), PMT.O. (**Shillingstone**). P. <750.

Shillingstone, stn., Eng., Dorset, PMT.O. See **Shilling Okeford.**

Shillington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 9 m. NNE. Luton, 3 m. WSW. Henlow stn., PMT.O. (**Shillingston**); 5346 ac. P. <2000.

Shillong, tn., India, Assam, in the Khási Hills, 45 m. S. by E. Gauháti; the seat of administration of the prov., on a table-land of the Khási Hills, nearly 5000 ft. high. It is now connected by a well-made road with Gauháti, on the Brahmaputra, the old cap. of the prov. The climate is mild and equable; Europeans require but a short period of acclimatisation. P. 6700; Hindus, 3100; Animistic, 2500.

Shilluk, negro tribe, Africa, on l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile), and N. of Bahr-el-Ghazal, in about 10° N.

Shiloh, place named in O. T. See **Seilûn.**

Shiloh, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Queenstown, 60 m. NW. by N. King William's Town.

Shiloh, vil., U.S., Ohio, Richland co., 61 m. SW. Cleveland by rail. P. <1500.

Shilton, par. Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 12½ m. WSW. Woodstock, 2½ m. NW. Bampton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shilton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 6 m. NE. by E. Coventry, on the L. & NW. R. P. <500. See **Anstey.**

Shilvington, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4½ m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Shilvodan, Grange of, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 4 m. NE. Randalstown. P. <1000.

Shima, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Mie ken.

Shima, Cape, Japan, on SE. ct. of Honshiu, at S. entrance of Gulf of Owari.

Shimabara, seapt. tn., Japan, on Shimabara penin. and gulf, due E. of Nagasaki. P. 18,000.

Shimabara Gulf, large and irregular inlet on the W. of Kiushiu, Japan, in 32° 40′–35° 12′ N., separated from the Chinese Sea by the **Shimabara Penin.**

Shimada, tn., Japan, Honshiu, in Shizuoka ken and near Shizuoka. P. 8600.

Shimane, ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Matsue.

Shimers, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., suburb of Phillipsburg. P. <1500.

Shimizu, seapt. tn., Japan, 74 m. WSW. Yokohama, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu. P. <5000.

Shimizu-toge, pass, Japan, Honshiu, on borders of provs. Echigo and Kozake, in 36° 50′ N. Alt. 5180 ft.

Shimoda, seapt. tn., Japan, 65 m. SW. Yokohama, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu, S. point of Izu penin. P. <5000.

Shimoga, tn., India, Mysore, cap. dist. Shimoga, on Tunga R., 87 m. NE. by N. Mangalore. P. (1881) 12,000.

Shimonoseki, or **Akamagaseki,** tn. and port, Japan, near SW. end of Honshiu, in the Inland Sea, 4 m. from the W. entrance of the strait separating Honshiu from Kiushiu; considerable shipping centre. The strait, at its narrowest part only ½ m. wide, is an important channel of navigation to ships bound from Yokohama to Nagasaki and China. In August 1863 the allied squadrons of Great Britain, France, the United States, and Holland bombarded the fortifications erected by one of the Japanese nobles opposed to foreigners entering Japan. In 1872 the approaches to the strait were provided with four light-houses. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 58.3° F., Feb. 40.3°, Aug. 78.8°; mean annual rfall. (4 yrs.), 68.58 in. Tn. P. 31,000.

Shimosa, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Saitama, Chiba, and Ibaragi kens.

Shimotsuke, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Tochigi ken.

Shimotsuye, seapt. tn., Japan, Honshiu, on the Inland Sea, 95 m. W. by S. Ozaka. P. <5000.

Shimoyo, or **Shmoyo** (in Portuguese spelling **Chimoio**), vil., Portuguese E. Africa, about 110 m. WNW. Beira, terminus of the railway from Fontesvilla on the Pungwe, and starting-point of the Selous road to Mashona-land.

Shimpling, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 17 m. SSW. Norwich, 1 m. ESE. Burton stn. P. <250.

Shimpling, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 8 m. S. Bury St. Edmunds, 3½ m. SW. by W. Cockfield stn., P.O. P. <500.

Shimplingthorne, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, Shimpling par. P. <500.

Shimran, mts., Persia. See **Shemran.**

Shimron, place named in O. T. See **Semûnieh.**

Shimusir, one of the Kuriles, Japan, NE. of Bussole Strait, which separates Shimusir from Urup I. Its summit, Pic Prévost, is 5570 ft. high. Length, 25 m.; breadth, 5 m.; area, 160 sq. m.

Shin, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 108 m. SW. Tientsin.

Shin, Loch, lake, Scot., Sutherlandshire, discharges S. into the Oykill by the riv. Shin. Length about 17 m., by 1 m. in breadth.

Shinagawa, seapt. tn., Japan, Honshiu, S. suburb of Tokyo, extends along the coast opposite the roadstead of Shinagawa, and containing the 'tea-houses.' P. 13,000.

Shinano, or **Sinano,** kuni or old prov., Japan, now in Nagano ken.

Shinano-gawa, riv., Japan, Honshiu, is formed on the high plateau of Shinano by two rivers, the Sikuma-gawa and the Saigawa, flows NE. then N. through prov. Shinano and Echigo, into the Sea of Japan, at Niigata, forming a delta.

Shincliffe, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 1½ m. SE. Durham, on the NE. R., P.O., and PM.O. (**Shincliffe Colliery**). P. <750.

Shindilla, or **Shindella Lough,** small lake, Ire., NW. co. and 24 m. NW. by W. Galway.

Shiney Row, vil., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 6 m. SW. by W. Sunderland, 1 m. S. Penshaw stn., PMT.O.

Shinfield, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 4 m. S. by E. Reading, 2½ m. SSW. Earley stn., P.O.; 4314 ac. P. <1500.

Shingay, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 11½ m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 4½ m. WNW. Meldreth stn. P. <250. See **Wendy.**

Shingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 13 m. SE. King's Lynn, 4½ m. SW. by W. Swaffham. P. <250. See **Beechamwell.**

Shingit, tn., Africa, western Sahara, Adrar. P. 3-4000.

Shingking, tn. and prov. See **Mukden** and **Manchuria.**

Shinglewell, vil., Eng., Kent, 3 m. S. Gravesend.

Shingnapur, tn., British India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 70 m. SE. Poona. Shingnapur is a famous place of pilgrimage, and has a great fair in March and April, sometimes attended by 50,000 persons. P. <5000.

Shingu, tn., Japan, 65 m. SSE. Ozaka, on the SE. ct. of Honshiu. P. 9600.

Shinjo, tn., Japan, in N. of Honshiu, 37 m. NNW. Yamagata. P. 10,500.

Shinminato, maritime tn., Japan, Honshiu, on SW. of Toyama Bay. P. 19,400.

Shinnecock Bay, U.S., New York, Suffolk co., in town of Southampton. Length, 10 m.; width, 3-4 m.

Shinrone, par. and tn., Ire., SW. King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 8 m. S. Parsonstown, 4 m. from Cloughjordan stn., PMT.O. Par. 4869 ac., P. <1000; tn. P. <500.

Shiogama, or **Shiwogama,** seapt. vil., Japan, Honshiu, prov. Rikuzen, 12½ m. ENE. Sendai, of which it is the port, on Matsu-shima Bay. P. <4000.

Shiogama-no-Matsushima, archipelago, Japan. See **Matsushima.**

Shiojiri, tn., Japan, 108 m. W. by N. Tokyo.

Shipbourne, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3 m. N. Tunbridge, PMT.O. P. <750.

Shipdham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 17½ m. W. Norwich, 5 m. SW. by S. East Dereham, 3½ m. SW. Yaxham stn.; has a stock fair. PMT.O. (**Shipdam**). 4634 ac. P. <1500.

Shipham, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8 m. ESE. Weston-super-Mare, 2 m. E. Winscombe stn., P.O. P. <500.

Ship Harbour Lake, Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax co., 35 m. ENE. Halifax, drained SE. into the inlet of **Ship Harbour.**

Ship Island, U.S., Mississippi, off the S. ct., in Mississippi Sound, in 88° 50′-58′ W., affording in NW. the best harbour in the state.

Shipka Pass, Bulgaria. See **Sipka.**

Shiplake, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 4 m. NE. Reading, on the Henley branch of the G. W. R., P.O. (**Lower Shiplake**). P. <1000.

Shipley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 1½ m. NW. Ilkeston, with a stn. (**Shipley Gate**) on the M. R.; coal is mined here. P.O. P. <750.

Shipley, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. NW. Alnwick. P. <250.

Shipley, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5½ m. SSW. Horsham, 2½ m. W. West Grinstead stn., P.O.; 7778 ac. P. <1500.

Shipley, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., on the Aire, 3 m. NNW. Bradford, of which it is practically a suburb, with stns. on the M. R., NE. R., and G. N. R.; manufactures woollens. Market-day, F. Par. and tn. (which includes Saltaire) P. 23,400; parl. div. P. 62,200.

Shipley Bridge, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Horley Station Road (Surrey).

Shipley Burn, riv., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., trib. of the Aln, which it joins on the l. bk., 3 m. NW. Alnwick.

Shipley Gate, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R. See **Shipley.**

Shipmeadow, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Waveney, div. and 11 m. W. by S. Lowestoft, 2½ m. W. Beccles, 1½ m. SSW. Geldeston stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shippegan, seapt. tn., Canada, in the extreme NE. of the mainland of New Brunswick, Gloucester co., on a strait separating **Shippegan Island** from the mainland. The harbour is 26 ft. deep at entrance and quayside at ordinary spring tides high water, 20 ft. at low water. P. <1500.

Shippensburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cumberland co., 38 m. WSW. Harrisburg. P. <3000.

Shippon, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 1 m. NW. Abingdon. P. <250.

Shipsha, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows S. into the riv. Saguenay. See **Onatchiway, Lake.**

Shipston on Stour, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 10 m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon, 5½ m. NE. by E. Blockley stn., on the G. W. R. Market-day, S. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**Shipston on Stour with Tidmington**) P. <2000.

Shipton, part of par., Eng., Bucks. See **Winslow.**

Shipton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 7 m. SE. Cheltenham. P. <500.

Shipton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 11 m. NE. by N. Salisbury, 3½ m. NW. Grateley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Shipton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14 m. SSE. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. E. Rushbury stn. P. <250.

Shipton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 1½ m. NNE. Goole, close to Londesborough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Shipton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. NW. by N. York, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <500. See **Overton.**

Shipton George, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10 m. E. Lyme Regis, 2 m. ESE. Bridport stn. P. <500. See **Burton Bradstock.**

Shipton Moyne, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 8 m. ESE. Wotton-under-Edge, 2½ m. S. by W. Tetbury, P.O. P. <500.

Shipton Oliffe with Shipton Sollars, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., the former 6 m. ESE. Cheltenham, 1½ m. ESE. Andoversford stn. P. <500.

Shipton-on-Cherwell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Cherwell, with stn. (**Shipton**) on G. W. R., div. and 2 m. E. Woodstock, 1 m. N. Woodstock Road stn. P. <250.

Shipton Sollars, part of eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Shipton Oliffe.**

Shipton Thorpe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, in ancient pars. of Nunburnholme and Market-Weighton. P. <500.

Shipton-under-Wychwood, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Evenlode, 10½ m. W. Woodstock, 1 m. SW. Ascott-under-Wychwood stn., with a stn. on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Shipton-under-Wychwood with Langley**) P. <1000.

Shipwash, shoal, Eng., off coast of Essex, 15 m. E. Harwich. Length, 8 m.

Shipwright's Point, post-tn., Tasmania, Kent co., on the r. bk. of the Huon, 15 m. SW. by W. Hobart; exports timber. P. <1500.

Shira, riv., Scot., Argyllshire, flows SSW. into Loch Shira (Loch Fyne), 1½ m. NE. Inveraray.

Shir-abad, tn., Bukhara, 210 m. SE. of it, 17 m. from r. bk. Amur. Alt. 1560 ft.

Shiragawa, or **Shirakawa,** tn., Japan, Honshiu, on the northern railway, 100 m. NNE. Tokyo. P. 9600.

Shira-ishi, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 175 m. NNE. Tokyo, 25 m. SW. Sendai, on the northern railway. P. 5300.

Shirakami-saki, the extreme S. point of Yezo I., Japan.

Shirâlí, port, Brit. India, Bombay, on SW. ct. of N. Kánara dist., at mouth of Venktapur R., 20 m. S. Honawár. P. <5000.

Shirane-san, volcano, Japan, in interior of Honshiu, in 36° 48′ N., on the border of Gumma and Shinano kens; in eruption in 1872; the recently formed cone rises from a crater more than 1 m. in width. Alt. 7400 ft. (Naumann). There is another volcano of this name further E. in Tochigi ken, alt. 7500 ft. (Naumann); and higher than either, the second highest mountain in Japan, a peak of Palæozoic age, in Yamanashi ken (old prov. Kai), in 35° 40′ N., alt. 10,150 ft. (Naumann).

Shiraz, tn., Persia, cap. prov. Fars, 205 m. S. by E. Ispahan; famous for its roses, wine, and nightingales, sung by the Persian poets Hafiz and Saadi. One of the chief trading centres in S. Persia. Exports opium, almonds, cotton, woollens, carpets.

horses and mules, tobacco, silks, &c., to the annual value of some half a million sterling; and imports cottons, sugar, tea, copper, indigo, spices, silks, glass and porcelain, to the value of nearly three-quarters of a million sterling. Has manufactures of woollens, glass, rose-water, and inlay fancy articles. Earthquakes have well-nigh destroyed it on more than one occasion (*e.g.*, 1824). P. 30-40,000.

Shirburn, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 13½ m. SE. by E. Oxford, 1½ m. NNE. Watlington stn. P.<500.

Shirdley Hill, stn., Eng., Lancashire, near Southport, on the W. Lancashire, and Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Rly.

Shire, riv., S. Africa, issues from the SE. end of Lake Nyassa and flows S. and SSE. into the Zambezi, which it enters in about 35⅝° E., navigable at all seasons of the year for steamers to Chiromo, at the confluence of the Ruo, for boats not drawing more than 18 in. as far as Katunga, the port of Blantyre, in 16° 4′ S., and also from Lake Nyassa to Matope, in 15° 25′ S. Between Katanga and Matope, where the river makes a bend to the W. round a range of hills, its navigation is interrupted by a series of rapids and falls, the principal being the Murchison Falls, in 15° 40′ S., and the Mamvira Falls, in 15° 55′ S. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, map, p. 256.)

Shirebrook, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Chesterfield div., 4 m. N. by W. Mansfield, on the M. R. and M. S. & L. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Shire Green, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ecclesfield par., 4 m. N. Sheffield.

Shire Hall Yard, par., Eng., Suffolk, in Ipswich bor. and union. P.<500.

Shirehampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., on the r. bk. of the Avon, 4½ m. NW. Bristol, on a branch line of the G. W. and M. Rlys., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Shiremanstown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cumberland co., 13 m. from Carlisle; limestone quarried here. P.<1500.

Shirenewton, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 4 m. W. Chepstow, PM.O. P.<750.

Shiremoor, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Backworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Shireoaks, eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 2 m. W. by N. Worksop, on the Chesterfield Canal, and the M. S. & L. R.; partly in Yorkshire; has coal-mines and lime quarries. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Shireshead, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 7 m. S. by E. Lancaster, 1 m. SE. Bay Horse stn. P.<500.

Shire Stones, three stones and a pillar, Eng., on border of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, 5 m. NW. Hawkshead.

Shiritoko, promontory, Japan, in NE. of Yezo I., terminating the long horn of the island, which shoots out towards the Kuriles, opposite Kunashiri I.

Shirland, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6 m. E. by S. Matlock, 2 m. SSE. Stretton stn., PM.O. P.<4000.

Shirley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9 m. WNW. Derby, 4 m. SE. by E. Clifton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Shirley, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Hampshire, 2½ m. NW. and included in the parl. bor. of Southampton, 1 m. NNE. Millbrook stn., P.O. (**Old Shirley**). Par. P. 9600; tn. (**Shirley and Freemantle**) P. 15,900.

Shirley, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Croydon bor., 1 m. E. by S. Addiscombe stn., 9½ m. S. by E. St. Paul's, London, PM.O. P.<750.

Shirley, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, 6 m. SE. Birmingham, PM.O. P.<1500.

Shirley, vil., U.S., Alabama, Covington co. P.<1500.

Shirley, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 17½ m. W. by S. Lowell. P.<1500.

Shirleywich, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, on riv. Trent, Weston-on-Trent par., 4 m. NE. Stafford.

Shirol, tn., India, Bombay, Kolhápur state, 75 m. W. Bijápur. P. (1881) 6900.

Shiron, tn., India, 28 m. S. by E. Baroda, on the r. bk. of the Narbadá. P. (1881) 6000.

Shirpur, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 110 m. SW. by S. Indore. P. 10,100; Hindus, 8200.

Shirvan, formerly a powerful independent khanate, which included the present govt. Baku of Caucasia, and had Shemakha for capital. Conquered by Persia in the 15th century, and by Russia in the 19th century.

Shirwa, lake, Brit. Central Africa. See **Chilwa.**

Shirwan, tn., Persia, 47 m. SW. Askhabad.

Shishaldin, volcano. See **Unimak.**

Shishtova, or **Shistova,** tn., Bulgaria. See **Svistov.**

Shiskine, PMT.O., Scot., Arran I., 10 m. SW. Brodick.

Shitlington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. SW. Wakefield. P.<3000.

Shiuhing, tn., China, Kwangtung, on Si-kiang, former cap. of prov., point where first Roman Catholic missionaries Mateo and Ricci gained a foothold in 1582, still one of the strongholds of Romanists in S. of China.

Shiuri, or **Shuri,** tn., Japan, Riukiu I., on the isl. of Okinawa. P. 25,400.

Shiveluch (Sheveluch), extinct volcano, Russia, Kamchatka Penin., 56° 40′ N. Alt. 11,000 ft.

Shiven, small riv., Ire., NE. co. Galway, trib. of riv. Suck.

Shiverskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, 200 m. W. Kirensk, on l. bk. Angara, near its rapids. P.<5000.

Shivner, hill fort, Brit. India, Bombay, Poona dist., in Junnar town; during the first three centuries A.D. the hill seems to have been a great Buddhist centre. Buddhist caves pierce the lower portion of the scarp. Alt. 1000 ft.

Shiwa Lake, lake, in the Pamir, Shighnan, 97 m. N. by W. Chitral, to the W. of the Ab-i-Panj.

Shiwogama, seapt. vil., Japan. See **Shiogama.**

Shiwono-misaki, or **Shiwo-saki,** cape, Japan, the S. point of Honshiu I. To the E., and near the coast, is Oshima I., with one of the principal lighthouses of Japan.

Shixeni Point, cape, Cape Colony, on the E. ct., in about 32° 26′ S.

Shizuoka, ken, Japan, Honshiu I.

Shizuoka, tn., Japan, 85 m. W. by S. Yokohama. P. 38,000.

Shkhara, third highest peak, Caucasus, Svanetian Alps, 43° 14′–43° 7′ E., four summits, of which the highest has an alt. of 17,526 ft.

Shkipetars. See **Skipetars.**

Shkirra (or **Shkira**), **La,** Tunis, rapidly rising in importance as a place of export of halfa (alfa).

Shklov (Polish **Szklow**), tn., Russia, govt. and 21 m. N. Moghilev, on highway to St. Petersburg, and l. bk. Dnieper. P. 10,600.

Shkumbi, riv., Turkey in Europe, rises to the SW. of Lake Okhrida, and flows NNW. then W. into the Adriatic, which it enters in about 41° 3′ N.

Shmoyo, vil., E. Africa. See **Shimoyo.**

Shoa, former kgd., now dist., S. Abyssinia, partly mountainous, with sandy plateaux, and partly flat, watered by the Hawash, which flows into the Red Sea. Oranges, bananas, and citrons are cultivated; agriculture and cattle-breeding are the chief industries; gold and iron are found in the mountains. P. about 1,500,000, of the Mehrzahl tribe, Galla race, and for the most part Christian; cap. Ankober. See **Abyssinia.**

Shoal Bay, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Ontario, in 77° 45′ W.

Shoal Bay, S. Australia, N. Terr., NE. of Port Darwin.

Shoalhaven, mining dist., New South Wales, Camden co., on the ct., 55 m. E. by S. Goulburn, in 34° 50′ S. The central town or village is **Terrara.** P. 7000.

Shoalhaven, riv., New South Wales, rises in about lat. 35° 30′ S., flows N. and E., separating the co. St. Vincent from the cos. Murray, Argyle, and Camden, and enters the Pacific by a large mouth at the village of Shoalhaven, 80 m. SW. Sydney. Before reaching the sea it throws off an arm called Crookhaven R. Through this arm, which reaches the sea 3 m. S. of the parent stream, the navigation of the Shoalhaven is carried on.

Shoal Lake, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 115 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Shoal Lake, lake, 30 m. long, Canada, Manitoba, to the E. of the S. end of Lake Manitoba.

Shoal Lake, Canada, in the extreme W. of Ontario, communicating with the N. part of Lake of the Woods.

Shoals, vil., U.S., Indiana, cap. Martin co., on E. Branch of White R., 60 m. SE. by S. Terre Haute. P.<1500.

Shoals, Isles of, group of small isls., U.S., New Hampshire, just S. of 43° N., crossed by 70° 20′ W.; frequented in summer by tourists.

Shoalwater Bay, inlet, Queensland, on the E. ct., near Port Bowen, crossed by 22° 20′ S.

Shoalwater Bay, U.S., Washington, is entered by a channel between Toke Point and Ledbetter Point, crossed by 36° 30′ N. Length, N. to S., about 30 m. It is shallow, and has valuable oyster fisheries.

Shobdon, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6½ m. WNW. Leominster, 2½ m. WNW. Kingsland stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Shobrooke, par., Eng., Devonshire, Molton div., 6½ m. NW. by N. Exeter, 2 m. NE. by E. Crediton stn., P.O.; 4259 ac. P.<750.

Shoby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4½ m. W. by N. Melton Mowbray, 1½ m. SW. Grimston stn. P.<250.

Shocklach Church and **Shocklach Oviatt,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. E. by S. Wrexham, 4½ m. W. Malpas stn. P. (of each)<250.

Shoebury, North, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 2½ m. E. by N. Southend, P.O. P.<250.

Shoebury, South, par., on the Thames, to the S., with a coastguard station 1 m. S. North Shoebury, with a stn. (**Shoeburyness**) on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly. South Shoebury is the practising ground for heavy ordnance, and has extensive artillery barracks at **Shoebury Fort.** Has large brickworks. PMT.O. (**Shoeburyness**). P.<3000.

Shoebury Ness (corrupted from *Sceobirig*, 'the cape of the

sea-fortress'), cape, adjoining Shoebury. Alt. 18 ft. Mean annual rfall. 21.85 in.

Shohan, seapt., Annam. See **Turan.**

Shoho, E. Africa. See **Saho** and **Sao.**

Shohos, the African population of NE. Abyssinia, on the shore of the Red Sea, between the slope of the Abyssinian plateau and the coast.

Shokham Island, small isl., Wales, off the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, to the S. of Skomer I., in 51° 41½′ N.

Sholágarh, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Dacca dist., in 23° 34′ N., 90° 20′ E. P. (1881) 6100.

Sholápur, tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Bombay, cap. Sholápur dist., 60 m. N. by E. Bijápur, in the centre of a wide plain (alt. 1800 ft.); manufactures silk and cotton, and has a steam weaving and spinning mill. Since the opening of the railway in 1859, Sholápur has been the trade centre for a large extent of country; it has a small fort, built 1345. The city wall was partly pulled down, 1872. The Ekruk Canal supplies water to the town. P. 61,900; Hindus, 45,400; Moham. 14,600.

Sholden, Kent. See **Shoulden.**

Sholing, stn., Eng., Hampshire, PM.O. See **Scholing.**

Sholinghar, or **Shólinghur,** tn., Brit. India, Madras, North Arcot dist.; the scene of one of Coote's victories over Haidar Ali, 1781. P. 6400; Hindus, 6200.

Sholon (French spelling **Cholon** or **Cholen**), tn., Cochin-China, 4 m. W. Saigon. P. 42,000.

Shomer, dist., Arabia. See **Shammar.**

Shona, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Ardnamurchan par., in Loch Moidart. P. 104.

Shönchi, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 235 m. W. by S. Peking.

Shoodic Lake, U.S., Maine, in the SW. of Piscataquis co., 38 m. N. by W. Bangor, drained S. into the Piscataquis R.

Shooter's Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Woolwich bor., 1½ m. SSW. Woolwich Arsenal stn., 7½ m. ESE. St. Paul's, London; is one of the most conspicuous heights near London, and was at one time a great haunt of footpads. PMT.O. Alt. 446 ft. P. 6400.

Shooting Common, PMT.O., Eng., Kent, 1 m. from Bromley.

Shopland, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 2 m. NE. by N. Southend, 1½ m. NE. Prittlewell stn. P. <250.

Shor, or *Shur,* Persian, 'salt.'

Shorapur, tn., India, Haidarábád, cap. dist. Shorapur, 65 m. ESE. Bijápur.

Shoráwak, plain, Afghanistan, close to the British frontier, to the W. of the Sarlatti Hills, traversed by the Lora R., crossed about the middle by lat. 30° N., long. 66° E. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, pp. 620–22.)

Shoreditch, parl. bor., in the NE. of London, divided into the Haggerston and Hoxton divs., each returning one member to Parliament. **Haggerston,** P. 56,400; **Hoxton,** P. 67,700.

Shoreditch, par., London, Eng., Tower Hamlets bor., 1½ m. NE. St. Paul's, with stns. on the North London, Great Eastern, East London, and Great Northern Rlys. P. 124,000. See **Bethnal Green.**

Shoreditch, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Taunton, Somerset.

Shoreham, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the Darenth, 10 m. NNW. Tunbridge, on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O.; 5599 ac. P. <2000.

Shoreham, New, par. and tn., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., on the S. ct., at the mouth of the Adur, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 5½ m. W. Brighton, with a stn. (**Shoreham**) on the L. B. & S. C. R. The harbour is indifferent, formed by a narrow lagoon stretching 3½ m. E. (to Portslade), and separated from the sea by a line of low sand-hills, the entrance to the harbour being by a shifting bar about 1 m. E. of New Shoreham, with a usual depth of 18 ft. at high water springs, 14 ft. high water neaps; not accessible at low tide; good anchorage in the roadstead with offshore winds. Considerable coasting trade also with France and parts of N. Europe; has shipbuilding, and important fisheries. The town, originally situated 1 m. N. of its present site, had formerly a large continental trade, but early in the 15th century its harbour was silted up. The church of St. Mary is a fine Norman edifice. Shoreham was represented in Parliament until 1885. PMT.O. (**Shoreham**). P. <3500.

Shoreham, Old, par., on the Adur, adjoining New Shoreham on the N., P.O. P. <500.

Shoreham, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co., on Lake Champlain, 9 m. by rail E. Ticonderoga. P. <1500.

Shoreston, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 12 m. N. Alnwick, 3 m. NE. by N. Newham stn. P. <250.

Shoreswood, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5½ m. SW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 2 m. S. by W. Velvethall stn. P. <250.

Shorkot, ancient tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jhang, 53 m. NE. by N. Múltán. P. <2500.

Shorncliffe Camp, stn., Eng., Kent, on the SE. R., 2 m. SW. Folkestone; site of a permanent military camp.

Shorncote, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 3½ m. S. Cirencester, 2½ m. E. Kemble Junc. P. <250. See **Somerford Keynes.**

Shorne, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3 m. WNW. Rochester, 2 m. WSW. Higham stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Shortflatt, par., Eng., Northumberland, 10 m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Shortgate, P.O., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 6 m. NE. by E. Lewes, 4 m. E. Barcombe Mills stn.

Shorthampton, or **Chilson,** par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Evenlode, 7½ m. WNW. Woodstock, 2½ m. W. Charlbury stn. P. <250. See **Charlbury.**

Short Heath, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, in the E. div., with a stn. (**Short Heath, Clarks Lane**) on the M. R.; coal is mined here. P.O. P. <3000.

Shortland, gold-mining tp., New Zealand, North I., Thames co., 45 m. ESE. Auckland. P. <1500. See **Grahamstown** and **Thames.**

Shortland Island, Ger. Solomon Is., in 7° 0′ S., 155° 45′ E. Area, 58 sq. m.

Shortlands, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., on the L. C. & D. R., 9 m. SE. by S. St. Paul's, London, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Shortland Strait. Same as **Bourgainville Strait,** Ger. New Guinea.

Shortsville, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario co., 25 m. SE. Rochester. P. <1500.

Shortwood, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Horsley par., 5 m. S. Stroud.

Shorud, plain, Brit. Afghanistan, to the W. of Quetta, lying mostly to the N. of 30° N., and crossed in about the middle by 66½° E. Alt. about 4800 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, p. 233).

Shor Valley, Brit. Baluchistan, stretching E. and W. in about 30½° N., 67° 50′–68° 20′ E.

Shorwell, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 4½ m. SW. by S. Newport, 4 m. SW. by S. Blackwater stn., P.O. P. <750.

Shoshone (sho-sho'ne), riv., U.S. See **Snake River.**

Shoshone, co., U.S., Idaho, in the N.

Shoshone, lake, U.S., in the Yellowstone National Park, W. of Yellowstone Lake, 6 m. long by ½–4½ m. wide. Alt. 7830 ft. (Hayden).

Shoshone Mountains, long range of mts., U.S., Nevada, trending N. and S., terminating near the S. bank of the Humboldt R.

Shoshones, or **Snakes,** tribe of Indians, U.S., inhabiting a wide terr. W. of the Rocky Mts.; divided into Shoshones proper, and Utes or Utahs. They are usually dressed in skins, and live in skin tents, and are peaceable and industrious. They number about 5000, chiefly in Utah and Nevada.

Shoshong, tn., Protectorate of Bechuana-land, about 215 m. NW. by N. Pretoria, the former cap. of the Bamangwato. See **Palapye.**

Shostenskiy, gunpowder works of the crown, govt. and 110 m. NE. Chernigov, 25 m. NW. Glukhov, on highway to Novgorod Syeversk. P. <5000.

Shot, or *Shott,* name used in Algeria and Tunis for a permanent salt or brackish lake. See *Sebkha.*

Shot el Kebir, Tunis. See **Jérid, Shot el.**

Shotesham (shŏt'sam) **All Saints** and **Shotesham St. Mary,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 6 m. S. Norwich, the latter 2 m. SE. Swainsthorpe stn., P.O. (**Shottesham**). Shotesham All Saints, P. <500; Shoteshami St. Mary, P. <250.

Shot es Saida, lake, Algeria. See **Hodna.**

Shothaugh, vil., Eng., Northumberland. See **Thirston.**

Shot Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, on N. side of Bantry Bay, in 9° 40′ W.

Shotley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., at the mouth of the Orwell, 7 m. SE. Ipswich, 3 m. N. Parkeston Quay stn.; has a fort on the Orwell. PMT.O. P. <750.

Shotley Bridge, stn., Eng., Durham, NW. div., on the r. bk. of the Derwent, 12 m. SW. by W. Newcastle, on the NE. R., PMT.O.

Shotley Low Quarter, par., Eng., Northumberland, in Hexham union; 7132 ac. P. <750.

Shotover, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Forest Hill.**

Shotswell, P.O., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Shotteswell.**

Shott, salt lake. See *Shot.*

Shottermill, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Frensham par., 1 m. N. Haslemere, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Shottery, part of eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, PT.O. See **Stratford-on-Avon.**

Shot'tesbrook, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 8 m. W. Windsor, 3 m. ENE. Twyford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Shottesbrook with White Waltham**) P. <1500.

Shottesham, P.O., Eng., Norfolk. See **Shotesham.**

Shott-es-Saida, salt lake, Algeria. See **Hodna.**

Shotteswell, or **Shotswell,** par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 4 m. NW. by N. Banbury, 3 m. W. by S. Cropredy stn. P. <250.

Shottisham (shots'am), par., Eng., Suffolk, near the E. bank of the Deben, 10 m. E. Ipswich, div. and 4 m. SE. Woodbridge, P.O. P. <500.

Shottle and Postern, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7½ m. NNW. Derby, 1 m. E. of its stn. (**Shottle**) on the M. R. P. <500.

Shotton, par., Eng., Durham, S. div., 8 m. NW. by W. Hartlepool, 1½ m. SE. Shotton Bridge stn., on the NE. R. P. <2000.

Shotton, vil., Eng., Durham. See **Foxton and Shotton.**

Shotton, part of par., Eng., Durham. See **Langleydale with Shotton.**

Shotton, Connah's Quay and, stn., Wales. Flintshire, on the Cheshire Lines Rly. and M. S. & L. R., P.O.

Shotton Colliery, vil., Eng., Durham, par. and 2 m. S. Easington, PM.O.

Shotts, or **Kirk of Shotts,** par., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on **Shotts Burn,** 6 m. E. by S. Airdrie, 2½ m. NW. by N. Shotts stn., on the C. R.; has extensive coal-mines and blast-furnaces. PMT.O. 24,944 ac. P. 12,000.

Shotts Ironworks, vil., in Shotts and Cambusnethan pars. P. (including **Torbothie**) <1500.

Shotwick and **Shotwick Park,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., the former 5 m. NW. Chester, 1½ m. NW. Saughall stn. P. (of each) <250.

Shoulden, or **Sholden,** par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., ½ m. W. Deal, P.O. (**Sholden**). P. <500.

Shoulder of Lune, sandbank, Eng., off the NW. ct. of Lancashire, in the SE. of Morecambe Bay.

Shouldham and **Shouldham Thorpe,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 8 m. SSE. King's Lynn, the former 4½ m. E. by N. Stow stn. Shouldham, PM.O., P. <750; Shouldham Thorpe, P.O., P. <250.

Shournagh, riv., Ire., co. Cork, trib. of riv. Lee, which it joins on the l. bk. about 4 m. W. Cork.

Shouten, isl., off E. ct. of Tasmania, at E. entrance of Oyster Bay.

Shover's Green, P.O., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Tunbridge Wells, 2½ m. SE. Wadhurst stn.

Showell, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Swerford.**

Shrávan-belgola, vil., Brit. India, Mysore, Hassan dist. On the summit of Chandrabetta Hill is a statue 60 ft. high, erected about 60 B.C.; it is surrounded by numerous buildings. The hill is 3250 ft. high. P. (1881) <2000.

Shrawardine, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6 m. WNW. Shrewsbury, P.O. P. <250. See **Montford.**

Shrawley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, 7 m. NNW. Worcester, P.O. P. <500.

Shreelane, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Unionhall.

Shreve, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wayne co., 60 m. SSW. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Shreveport, city, U.S., Louisiana, Caddo par., on the Red R., at the E. end of Cross Lake, 170 m. W. Vicksburg (Miss.). Situated in the centre of the finest cotton-growing region in the world, it is one of the most important cotton-markets in the SW. Alt. 198 ft. (R.R.); signal station, 227 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 65.6° F., Jan. 46.0°, July 83.3°; mean annual rfall. (13 yrs.), 54.11 in. P. (1870) <5000; (1880) 8000; (1890) 12,000.

Shrewley, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. N. Warwick, P.O. P. <500.

Shrewsbury (from the Anglo-Saxon *Scrobbesburg*, that is, 'scrub-bury'—referring to the forest surrounding it during the early English period), parl. and (since Richard I.) mun. bor. and market-tn., Eng., Shropshire, 140 m. NW. London, and 42 m. W. by N. Birmingham, in the diocese of Lichfield, on a penin. of the Severn, with stns. on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., and connected with the Welsh lines. Carries on glass-staining, malting, and has also iron-foundries and agricultural implement works. The town occupies the site of an earlier Celtic town, and its famous Norman castle stands on site of a Saxon fortress. Just outside the town is the scene of the battle of 1403, when Hotspur was killed; the field still shown where over 8000 were then buried. The grammar-school (founded 1551) ranks as one of the great 'public schools,' and is richly endowed; the original buildings now form a county museum and free library. The town is very picturesque from its position, with three handsome bridges, suburbs on S. banks, its fine old timbered houses, and its Quarry promenade. Ruins of the ancient town walls still survive. Large cattle-market. Market-days, Tu., W., and S. Shrewsbury returns one member to Parliament, having, since Edward I., returned two members till 1885. Alt. 287 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 26.6 in. Parl. and mun. bor. 3470 ac., P. (1801) 14,700; (1851) 19,700; (1871) 23,400; (1891) 27,000, nearly.

Shrewsbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 5 m. ENE. Worcester. P. <1500.

Shrewsbury, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on an inlet called Shrewsbury R., 12 m. NE. Freehold. P. <1500.

Shrewsbury, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 14 m. N. York. P. <1500.

Shrewsbury Canal, Eng., Shropshire, extends from the Severn at Shrewsbury, 17 m. E. past Uffington, to Donnington Canal, near Wombridge.

Shrewton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 10 m. NW. by N. Salisbury, 6 m. N. Wishford stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Shrewton with Maddington**) P. <1000.

Shrigley, tn., Ire. See **Tullyveery.**

Shrigonda, tn., Brit. India. See **Srigonda.**

Shrivenham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 6 m. NE. by E. Swindon, 1 m. NNW. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Shrivenham with Watchfield**) P. <1500.

Shronell, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. NW. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam, P.O. P. <750.

Shronowen, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, 5 m. N. by E. Listowel, P.O.

Shropham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 2½ m. NW. Eccles Road stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Shropham with Broadcar**) P. <500.

Shropshire, or **Salop,** inland co., Eng., on the Welsh border, almost entirely in the basin of the Severn, which traverses it from NW. to SE. It has four parl. divs., as in the following table:—

Parl. Divs.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
W., or Oswestry . . .	233,344	54,192
N., or Newport . . .	221,336	53,035
Mid, or Wellington . . .	46,631	46,225
S., or Ludlow	354,680	55,920
Parl. bor. of Shrewsbury . .	3,525	26,967
Total . . .	859,516	236,339 [1]

[1] The administrative county is coextensive with the ancient county.

Towards Wales it is hilly or even mountainous, the chief heights being the Breidden Range, with Cefn-y-Castell, 1300 ft.; Clun Forest, in SW.; Long Mynd, 1674 ft.; Wenlock Edge, a ridge 20 m. long; and on SE. the Clee Range, rising to 1805 ft. at Brown Clee, and 1750 ft. at Titterstone Clee. The rest of the county is undulating, well watered, and fertile. Geologically, the N. half of the county belongs mainly to the New Red Sandstone, while in the S. half are Ordovician and Cambrian and Silurian rocks, along with Old Red Sandstone, and several patches belonging to the coal-measures. The former half of the county is tolerably level, excepting the isolated Wrekin, a peak of igneous origin 1320 ft. high. There are five distinct coalfields—the Forest of Wye, Coalbrookdale, Shrewsbury, Clee Hills, and Oswestry; the second containing 28 sq. m., with strata over 1000 ft. thick. Ironbridge is another coal centre. Barytes at Minsterley (silver-mines), Welshpool, &c.; lead ore at Minsterley and Pontesbury; stone calcspar at Minsterley and Chirbury; limestone at Wellington; zinc ore at Minsterley and Worthen; blast-furnaces at Shifnal. Excepting iron, the manufactures are unimportant. The best soil is near the Severn, including the Vale of Shrewsbury. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. The county has communication by three canals, and by the G. W. R., L. & NW. R., and various local railways, the county town being an important centre of railway traffic. The Romans left important remains in this county after the conquest by Vespasian (51 A.D.); *e.g.*, Wroxeter, the site of *Uriconium*. 'Offa's Dyke' is part of the county border. Other antiquities are Wenlock Priory and the abbeys of Lilleshall, Shrewsbury, Buildwas, Haughmond, &c.; the castles of Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Clun, &c.; Whiteladies (a Norman building), Boscobel House, &c. The name is from the Saxon *Scrobbes-scire, i.e.*, of the *Scrubb* ('bush' 'forest'). Salop is in the dioceses of St. Asaph, Hereford, and Lichfield, and contains 252 pars. There is one parl. bor., the co. tn., and six mun. bors.—Bishop's Castle, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and Wenlock. See **England,** table.

Shroton, P.O., Eng. See **Iwerne Courtnay.**

Shrove, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 7 m. from Moville.

Shrub End, P.O., Eng., Essex, 2 m. from Colchester.

Shrule, bar., Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Longford.

Shrule, par., Ire., co. Longford, bar. Rathcline, on riv. Inny and Royal Canal, contains part of Ballymahon town; 6745 ac. P. <2000.

Shrule, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Mayo, bar. Kilmaine, 26 m. SE. Westport, 10 m. from Tuam stn., P.O. Par. 10,862 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

Shrule, par., Ire., Queen's co., on riv. Barrow, bar. Slievemargy, 3 m. N. Carlow. P. <250.

Shtoolnt, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Bella Ceola R., 252 m. NW. by N. Vancouver, in 52° 23′ N., 126° 5′ W.

Shu, tn., China, prov. Honan, 260 m. N. by E. Ichang, 40 m. SE. Honan.

Shua, general appellation of the settled Arabs of Bornu and Bagirmi, in the Sudan.

Shuan-dai, or **Xuan-dai,** bay, Annam, in 13° 20′ N., 2 m.

N. Phu-yen, 35 m. NW. Cape Varela; very easy of access, and open to foreign traders. Runs inland 15½ m.

Shubenacadie, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., 34 m. N. by E. Halifax, on the riv. Shubenacadie, which flows N. into Cobequid Bay. P. <1500.

Shubra, tn., Egypt, on r. bk. of the Nile, 4 m. N. Cairo. P. 6800.

Shubuta, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Clarke co., on Chickasawha R., 89 m. NNW. Mobile (Al.); exports cotton. P. <1500.

Shuchou, Sheu, or **Chichou,** tn., China, Nganhwei, 130 m. W. by N. Nanking, a few miles from the S. bk. of the Hwei-ho.

Shuckburgh, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 8 m. S. Rugby, 5 m. W. Daventry. P. (of each) <250.

Shudy Camps, par., Eng., Cambridge, near the borders of Suffolk, div. and 12 m. S. by W. Newmarket, 2½ m. E. by S. Bartlow stn. P. <500.

Shuff Fen, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Parts of Holland div., in Boston union. P. 8.

Shugnan, vassal khanate of Afghanistan in SW. Pamirs, on l. bk. of Hunt (or Gunt) Alichur R.; barley and millet grown with difficulty in mountain slopes, and wheat in the W. Cattle-breeding the chief source of income. A heavy tribute levied by the Afghans since 1882. P. estimated at 2000.

Shugr, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Aleppo; has gardens; trade in fruits, cotton goods, silk, &c. P. 4000.

Shugra, tn., on the S. ct. of Arabia, 60 m. NE. Aden.

Shuichengting, tn., China, Kweichou, 86 m. W. Kweiyang-fu.

Shujábád, municip. and fort, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 26 m. SW. by S. Múltán. Shujábád is a trade centre. P. 6300; Hindus, 3900; Moham. 2900.

Shuli, tribe, central Africa, in the angle between the Somerset Nile and White Nile.

Shulie, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on Chignecto Bay. P. <1500.

Shullsburg, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Lafayette co., 35 m. by rail W. Monroe; lead is mined and smelted here. P. <1500.

Shumagin Islands, group of isls., U.S., Alaska, SW. of Alaska Penin., crossed by 160° W. and 55° N.; inhabited by seal-hunters and fishermen; coal is mined on one of the islands.

Shumla (Bulgarian **Šumen**), fortified tn., Bulgaria, surrounded by numerous forts, cap. prov. Shumla, 50 m. W. Varna. P. (1881) 23,100; (1888) 23,200; Bulgarians, 12,300; Moham. 8500.

Shummer, Jebel, region, Arabia. See **Shammar, Jebel.**

Shumshabad, tn., India. See **Shámsábád.**

Shuna, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in Kilbrandon and Kilchattan par., 13½ m. SSW. Oban, separated from Luing I. by **Shuna Sound**; surface well wooded, and generally fertile. The island belongs to the city of Glasgow. Length, 2½ m. P. 11.

Shuna Island, Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., in Loch Linnhe, Lismore and Appin par., in 56° 35′ N. P. 6.

Shunem, place named in O. T. See **Solam.**

Shuni, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 20 m. NE. by E. Peking.

Shunking-fu, tn., China, Süchwan, on the Kialing-kiang, 93 m. N. by W. Chungking; centre of a silk-producing dist.

Shunning-fu, tn., China, Yünnan, 78 m. S. Tali-fu.

Shunnor Fell, Great, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, at head of riv. Swale, 4 m. W. Muker. Alt. 2346 ft.

Shuntak, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 20 m. S. Canton.

Shuntö, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 195 m. SW. Tientsin.

Shupanga, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, in 35° 47′ E.

Shur, or *Shor,* Persian, 'salt.'

Shurdington, Great, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3 m. SW. by S. Cheltenham, 2 m. SW. Lerkhampton stn., P.O. (**Shurdington**). P. <250.

Shuri, tn., Riukiu Is. See **Shluri.**

Shurlock Row, PT.O., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 8 m. E. Reading, 2½ m. ESE. Twyford stn.

Shurrery, Loch, lake, Scot., Caithness, in the W., 9 m. SSW. Thurso, drained N. by Forss Water. Alt. 321 ft.

Shusha, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 87 m. SSE. Elisabethpol; old seat of Karabagh khans. A variety of domestic trades carried on by inhabitants (weaving, tanneries); fruit gardens. Alt. 1380 ft. Mean temp., yr. 8.8° F., Jan. 3.3°, July 19.2°; rfall. 25.9 in. P. (1830) 5080; (1892) 32,000.

Shushal, tn., Kashmír, 195 m. NNE. Simla. P. <5000.

Shushinskoye, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, dist. and 36 m. ESE. Minusinsk, on r. bk. Yenisei. P. <2000.

Shushitsa, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Elbasan, on the Shkumbi, 38 m. ESE. Durazzo.

Shuster, or **Shushter,** tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 30 m. SE. by E. Dizful, at the head of navigation on the Karun. P. 15,000.

Shustoke, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 9 m. S. by E. Tamworth, on the M. R., PM.O., and P.O. (**Shustoke Green**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Shustoke with Bentley**) P. <750.

Shuswap, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 119° 48′ W., 1198 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 284 m. E. Vancouver.

Shutargardan, pass, Afghanistán, across the W. end of the Safid Koh, 37 m. SE. by S. Kábul, in 33° 56′ 30″ N., 69° 24′ 50″ E., commanding the road to Kábul. Alt. 10,800 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, p. 629).

Shute, par., Eng., in the SE. of Devonshire, Honiton div., 3 m. W. by S. Axminster, close to Seaton junc., P.O. P. <500.

Shutford, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4½ m. W. Banbury, P.O. East Shutford, P. <250; West Shutford, P. <500. See **Swalcliffe.**

Shuthonger, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

Shutlanger, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. S. by W. Northampton, 2 m. WSW. Roade stn. P. <500.

Shutta, vil., Palestine, *Beth Shitta* in the O. T., 32° 33′ N., 35° 25′ E., 13 m. SE. by S. Nazareth.

Shuttington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3½ m. ENE. Tamworth, P.O. P. <500.

Shuttleworth, vil., Eng., Derbyshire, Bolsover par., 6 m. E. Chesterfield.

Shuttleworth, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 4 m N. Bury; has cotton and woollen manufactures, and important stone quarries, which have afforded valuable supplies for the renovation of Manchester cathedral, and in the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal. PM.O See **Walmersley and Shuttleworth.**

Shuweikeh, three sites, Palestine. **1.** *Sechu* in the O. T., 31° 53′ N., 35° 12′ E., 7½ m. N. by W. Jerusalem. **2.** *Socoh* (in the valley) in the O. T., 31° 11′ N., 34° 58′ E., 11 m. ESE. Beersheba. **3.** *Socoh* (in the mountains) in the O. T., 31° 24′ N., 35° 0′ E., 10 m. SW. by S. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Shuya, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. by rail NE. Vladimir (*viâ* Novki station), on Teza R.; important centre of cotton industry, the cotton-mills employing nearly 6000 workmen. Sewing of sheep-skins, and locksmiths as domestic trades, as also of earthenware works. River-port on Teza. P. (1870) 10,400; (1891) 20,500.

Shwebo, tn., Upper Burma, 42 m. NNW. Mandalay, cap. dist. Shwebo, bounded E. by Iráwadi. P. 9400; Buddhists, 6800.

Shwedaung, tn., Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, dist. and 10 m. SSW. Prome, on the great road from Rangoon to the N.; has weaving, and trade in rice. P. 12,400; Buddhists, 11,800.

Shwegyin, tn., Burma, cap. dist. Shwegyin, 50 m. NE. by N. Pegu. At the angle of the rivs. Sit-taung and Shwegyin, on low hills, is a small cantonment. The town lies low. P. 8800; Buddhists, 7700.

Shwelaung, tn., Burma, dist. Thon-gwa, 36 m. E. Bassein.

Shwemyo, vil., Upper Burma, 110 m. NE. by N. Prome, 246 m. by rail from Rangoon.

Shwe-nat-taung, pagoda, Lower Burma, dist. and 16 m. S. Prome, Pegu div.; has a festival in March, attended by 20,000 people.

Shyane, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 3 m. NE. Thurles. P. <250.

Shyok, or **Shayok,** riv., Kashmír. See **Shalok.**

Singhah Ras, mt. peak, Syria, *Mount Pisgah* in the O. T., 2 m. W. of Jebel Neba (*Mount Nebo* of the O. T.), in 31° 46′ N., 35° 43′ E., 6 m. W. by S. of Hesban (ancient Heshbon).

Siah, site of ruins, Syria, dist. Hauran, 1 m. SE. Kanawat, at foot of the Jebel-Hauran, with a temple of the Idumeans.

Siah-koh ('black mountain'), mt. chain, N. Afghanistan, shoots off from the Koh-i-Baba and follows the left or S. bank of the Heri-rud for about 310 m. Alt. about 6500 ft.

Siah-koh, mt. group, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 93 m. SE. Teheran. Alt. 4990 ft.

Siah Posh, people, Afghanistan. See **Kafiristan.**

Si'air, vil., Palestine, *Zior* in the O. T., 31° 35′ N., 35° 8′ E., 4½ m. NNE. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Siák, tn., Sumatra, on the riv. Siak, 155 m. NE. Padang. P. <2000. The **Siak R.** flows E. then N. into Strait of Malacca.

Siálkot, municip. and cantonment, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Siálkot, 65 m. N. by E. Lahore, on the Aik stream, which is crossed by a substantial bridge. The town is increasing in importance since the opening of the railway to Wazírábád. Manufacture of paper, noted for its excellence under the Mughal empire, when its yearly value was £80,000. *Susi* cloth is also manufactured. The cantonment, about 1 m. to the N., on an elevated ridge, is 5 m. long E. to W., by 3 m. N. to S.; has recreation grounds and a public garden of 27 ac. In the centre of the town are remains of an ancient fort. Alt. 830 ft. Mean temp., yr. 73° F., Jan. 52°, June 91°; rfall., yr. 36.8 in., July–Aug. 20.7 in. P. 55,100; Hindus, 18,000; Moham. 31,900.

Sialtekh, tn., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Cachar, 45 m. E. Sylhet. P. <5000.

Siam (Siamese *Muang Thai*, 'land of freemen'), kgd., SE. Asia, lying E. of Burma, S. of the Chinese prov. of Yünnan, W. of Tongking, Annam, and Cambodia, and N. of the Gulf of Siam. **Boundaries.**—The E. boundary, though at no time very precisely defined, practically coincided, previous to the Franco-Siamese war of 1893, with the line of the elevated watershed that separates the valley of the Mekong R. from the

declivities of the China Sea; but in consequence of that war the boundary, between 13⅓° and 20⅓° N., has been removed W. to the riv. Mekong. At the same time, the frontier of Cambodia has been pushed out in the NW. so as to embrace the whole of the large lake of Tonle Sap, which, prior to that war, was divided between Cambodia and Siam. Of the agglomerated terr. styled Siam, little more than the valley of the Menam (up to 17½° N.) and part of the Malay Penin. (above 8° N.) are directly administered by the king of Siam; the remainder consists of tributary and dependent states. Including these, Siam extends down the Malay Penin. as far S. as 4° N., and embraces the states of Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, Trui̇gganu, and others, which touch the British protected Malay states at the extremity of the penin. On the E. side of the Gulf of Siam a narrow strip extends down the coast as far as about 11° 10′ N. The W. boundary runs along the mountains of Tenasserim, and between 16° 20′ and 20° 0′ N. coincides with the Thoungyeen and the Salwín Rivs. From this N. point on the Salwín an irregular line to the Mekong, in 20½° N., forms, along with this last river further to the E., the N. frontier. The **area** is not accurately known; probably it is three times larger than that of Great Britain. Siam proper is estimated at 80,000 sq. m. (Colquhoun and Hallett). To this must be added 60,000 sq. m. in the Malay Penin., and probably about 100,000 sq. m. of tributary states in the Shan (N.) and Laos (NE.) countries. Previous to the French annexations the Shan states of Siam were estimated at 80,000 sq. m., more than one-third of which the Siamese have since lost. **Surface and Rivers.**—Excluding the Malay Penin., Siam consists geographically of the valley of the Menam, some 500 m. from N. to S., and 160 m. from E. to W., and the Korat plateau, with an average elevation of 700 to 1000 ft., between that river and the Mekong (E.). The Shan country around the upper waters of the Menam and its principal trib., the Meping, is mountainous, being invaded by offshoots and spurs of the Tibetan plateau, which attain an elevation of 6000 to 8000 ft; but wide, shallow, grassy valleys fill in most of the spaces between the rivers. The Menam falls as it goes S., from 1000 ft. in 19° N. and 380 ft. in 17° N., to the sea-level at the head of the Gulf of Siam. The Korat plateau is fringed on the W. by the fairly marked and well wooded range called Pu-Vieng, and on the S. by the similar range of Pnom-Dongrek (lying E. to W. in about 14¼° N.), both ranging up to 5000 ft., and consisting of Primary and Secondary rocks. The plateau, about which very little is known beyond the facts that it is arid and sandy, with thickets of bamboo and resinous shrubs and salt marshes, is a Triassic upheaval of limestones and sandstones that slopes from the SW. to the NE. and drains by the Nam-Mun and other streams into the Mekong. The E. side of the Gulf of Siam is fringed by a coast range that attains 3000 ft. to the SE. of Chantabun. On the W. frontier the mountains of Tenasserim (5000 ft.) run down the length of the **Malay Penin.** (*q.v.*), and terminate in the isl. of Salang or Junkseylon (8° N.). The delta of the Menam, with its W. branch the Tachin, its trib. (L. bk.) the Nam-Sak, and its W. neighbour the Meklong, form a vast riverine tract, closely intersected by irrigation canals, on which, after the rains of the SW. monsoon (June–Nov.), enormous crops of rice are grown. The **climate,** although hot, is not unhealthy. The mean annual temp. at Bangkok, the cap., in the Menam delta, is 80.5° F. (10 yrs.); the average daily range 74.8°–83.5°. The rainfall averages (8 yrs.) 54 in., or about one-fourth only of the quantity that falls on the W. side of the Tenasserim Mts. Out of the total, some 46½ in. fall between May and Oct. inclusive. The NE. monsoon (Nov.–April) is fresh and cool. Leprosy exists; and a leper village has been established 25 m. below Chieng-mai, on the upper Meping. The **flora** resembles that of the Malay Penin. of Annam and Cambodia, and of SW. China. On the coasts the most characteristic trees are mangroves, pandanus, areca, coco-nut, and other palms, and rattans. On the fringes of the Korat plateau and in the Laos country are forests of oak, pine, and apple; with as characteristic forms, the wild vine, saxifrages, anemones, and *Violaceæ*. In the Shan dists. (on the upper basin of the Menam and Meping) the most important trees are teak, ebony, rose, sapan, cedar, ironwood, agilla, padoo, resinous shrubs (sticklac, cutch, gum-benjamin), and wild indigo. The **fauna** resembles that of India, Tibet, and China. The elephant, tiger, panther, rhinoceros, wild boar, buffalo, wild ox, musk-deer, wolf, porcupine, apes, numerous aquatic birds, the sea-swallow, crocodile, python, gecko, and tortoise are some of the most noticeable forms. Trained elephants are to be found in every village. The most important of the cultivated **products** is rice, the staple of the country; and of the natural products, teak. The agricultural methods are of a very primitive character. The area of the rice lands is being extended in the Menam delta by an irrigation company, who by the middle of 1893 had opened out more than 1,000,000 ac. for this purpose. Amongst the remaining cultivated products are hemp, tobacco, maize, cotton, sugar-cane, fruits (mangosteen, mango, durian, lichee, banana, guava, &c.), cardamoms, gamboge, teel-seed (sesamum), tea, indigo, sweet potato, yam, sago, bread-fruit, &c. In the Malay Penin. guttapercha, camphor, gums, and resins are collected. Siam is plentifully endowed with **minerals,** though comparatively few and little are extracted. Gold is, however, mined at Kabin, Batong, and Wattana (all between Bangkok and Lake Tonle-Sap), and in the Malay Penin., and washed from the Mekong at Luang Prabang, Nong-kai, and Lakhon. Tin is mined near the Kanburi and Rajaburi (in the valley of the Meklong), and in the Malay Penin. Iron exists in the mountains on the W. and S. of the Korat plateau, and in the mountains of the N. (W. of Chieng-Sen). Rubies and sapphires occur, and are to some extent extracted in the SE. provs. of Battambang and Chantabun, and at Chieng-kong in the Shan states. Coal is found at various places (Bandon, Paklan, &c.) in the Malay Penin. In addition to these, there are plain evidences of the presence of lead, copper, and antimony in the border ranges of the Korat plateau. A little silver is also extracted near Chieng-mai, in the upper valley of the Meping. Petroleum is abundant at Nuang-Fang (in the Meping valley, N. of Chieng-mai). **Industry** is but little developed; nevertheless the people make boats, silk and cotton cloths, shoes, gold and silver work, paper, coloured tiles and earthen jars, mats, arrack, and sugar (at Chieng-mai). At Bangkok there are several rice-scutching mills, steam saw-mills, and shipbuilding yards, conducted on European models. Silkworms (cocoons) are reared at Battambang. The principal means of **communication** are the rivers, though the Menam is less useful than it might be by reason of a bar at its mouth, which shuts out vessels drawing a deeper draught than 12 ft., and of sandbanks between Paknam-Po (at the confluence of the Menam and Meping) and Raheng (on Meping), and Patnam-Po and Pitsanulok (on Menam), which, during the drier season of the year, prevent the passage of all save native boats. During the flood or rainy season (June–Dec.) steamboats of shallow draught can get up to Raheng, though not beyond because of rapids. In addition, commodities are transported by elephants, oxen, ponies, mules, and even men, along various well established routes; though, except in the vicinity of such towns as Bangkok, Korat, and Chieng-mai, there are no better roads than mere tracks, passing through forests and over mountains. The more important of these caravan trade routes go W. into Burma (Bangkok to Tavoy, Raheng to Maulmein, Chieng-mai to the Salwín), and N. into China (Chieng-mai to Yünnan). Others connect Bangkok and Chieng-mai respectively with the trading-centres on the Mekong, viz., Bassac, Lakhon, Nong-kai, Luang Prabang, Chieng-Sen, Chieng-Hong, with Muang-Nan on the Menam, and with Korat. Railways are, however, beginning to be constructed. One, connecting Bangkok with Paknam (14 m.), at the mouth of the riv. Menam, was opened in 1892. A line from the cap. to Korat (165 m.) was commenced in 1892. Two others, one from Bangkok to Patrien (50 m. E.), and the other from Singgora to Kedah and thence to Kulim (136 m.), across the Malay Penin., have been surveyed and resolved upon. Others are advocated and more or less surveyed, especially between Bangkok and Chieng-mai (500 m.), up the Menam Valley, and thence to Chieng-Sen, and eventually Yünnan; and from Maulmein to Raheng and to Chieng-Sen. Telegraph lines connect Bangkok with Chieng-mai, with Tavoy, with Bassac, with Saigon, and with Luang Prabang, Raheng with the Burmese lines, Chieng-mai with Lakhon, Korat with Nong-Hai, and there are some minor ones, making altogether a total length exceeding 2500 m. The **commerce** is chiefly concentrated at Bangkok, at Chieng-mai in the Shan states, and at the ports of the Malay Penin. The exports from Bangkok consist principally of rice (60 to 80 per cent. of the whole) and teak, with pepper, fish, cattle, other timber than teak, buffalo skins, tin, teel-seed, and cardamoms, and averages annually 1½ to 3¼ millions sterling. The imports range between 1¼ and 3 millions, and embrace cottons, treasure and gold leaf, jewellery, opium, and gumy bags, supplemented by petroleum, silks, cotton yarn, iron and steel, machinery, sugar, coco-nuts, betel-nuts, crockery and glass, and matches. Ninety-eight per cent. of the imports, and 90 per cent. of the exports, come from and go to Singapore and Hong-kong. Nine-tenths of the total tonnage is English. The bulk of the trade of Siam, and a large part of the industry of Bangkok, are in Chinese hands. The Malay Penin. trades every year to the extent of £600,000 for imports, and £750,000 for exports, principally tin. Between Maulmein and Bangkok, and Maulmein and Chieng-mai, there is a trade valued in the aggregate at between a quarter and half a million sterling. The Yünnan caravans bring down to Chieng-mai loads of silk, tea, opium, lacquer-boxes, cottons, betel-nuts, with petroleum, beeswax, &c., and take away cottons, salt, iron, cattle, horns, ivory, fish, &c. There exist no statistics of the value of this trade. Chinese merchants trade also with Lakhon, and even go down to Maulmein. The **monetary unit** is the tical = 2s., divided into 4 salung, each salung containing 2 fuang. The unit of bronze is the att, of which 64 = 1 tical. But the Indian rupee is current both N. and E. of Raheng, and further S. a similar function is performed by the (Mexican) dollar. In some dists. barter

is the principal form of transaction, the recognised media being cowries, iron bars, pieces of ivory, and salt. The unit of **length** is the va=approximately 6⅓ ft.; 8000 va being equal to 1 yot or yod (=10 m.). There are divisions and subdivisions of the va down to the niuh (=1.2 in.). The unit of area is the rai=120 sq. ft. The measures of **weight** are the chang=½ catty=2.66 lbs.; 100 chang=1 hab. But the choi=3⅓ lbs., the coyan=26 cwts., and the picul=133⅓ lbs., are also in use. The **government** is concentrated in the hands of an absolute monarch, who delegates part of his authority to his ministers (7), and seeks advice from a council (30–40 members). There existed previous to 1885 the peculiar office of a second king, whose functions, except that he was the commander-in-chief of the army, were not very easy to understand, and depended in great part upon the holder's personal influence. The civil law is based on Chinese originals; the ecclesiastical and moral law on Hindu models. Siam enjoys the rare fortune of having no national debt (1891). The **army** consists, on a peace footing, of 4000 to 5000 men, chiefly in garrison in the capital, and in time of war of 60,000 men; but all Siamese are liable to serve. These troops are well armed with modern firearms, and have been drilled by European officers. The **navy** embraces a few feeble gunboats, and some hundreds of war-canoes. The **people,** who call themselves Thai (*i.e.*, free men), are of Mongolian origin; but strong strains of Chinese, Cambodian, and Malay blood are plainly perceptible. The Shans and the Laos (*q.v.*) are both closely akin, but individually they are more enterprising and industrious than the Siamese. Population estimated differently, from 6,000,000 to 12,000,000; probably about 9,000,000, of whom some 6,000,000 are in Siam proper, and a little more than half a million in the Malay Penin. There are fully one million Chinese, if not more, in Siam, engaged chiefly in commercial and industrial pursuits, and as coolies. The language is a monosyllabic-root speech, cognate with Burmese. The **religion** is Buddhism; the priests are both numerous and influential. The education of the country is almost entirely in their hands. Not only Bangkok, the cap., but most of the other principal **towns,** have been already mentioned. It only remains to state that previous to 1770 the cap. was Aynthia, 45 m. N. Bangkok; and that ruins similar to those of Angkor (*q.v.*), survivals of ancient Cambodian power and enterprise, exist at various places (Korat, Bassak, Kukan) between the Pnom-Dongrek Mts. and the Se-mun R. **History.**—Somewhere about the middle of the 7th century the Siamese, who appear to have come originally from the SE. borders of the Tibetan plateau, were settled in the upper valleys of the Menam, and there they remained about seven hundred years. During this period the dominant power in what is now Siam was Cambodia; but about 1350 the Siamese moved S. and established themselves at Aynthia. During the next centuries they gradually subdued the Cambodians, but have been deprived of these conquests by the French during the 19th century. The Burmese, too, on the W. wrested valuable provs. from them between 1750 and 1770; in this last year the Burmese burned Aynthia after a siege of two years. The aggressive action of France in 1893, resulting in the loss to Siam of her provs. on the E. side of the Menam, has been already alluded to. See Colquhoun, *Among the Shans* (1885); Hallet, *A Thousand Miles on an Elephant* (1889); M'Carthy, in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, p. 117; and John Anderson, *English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century* (1890); map (1 : 4,000,000) in *Geog. Jour.* (1893). [**J. T. B.**]

Siam, Gulf of, between the Malay Penin. on the W. and Indo-China on the E., is 140 m. across, and extends NW. for nearly 560 m.

Sian, city, China. See **Singan-fu.**

Siana, tn., Brit. India, dist. Bulandshahr (in the Great Doáb, SE. Delhi). P. 6600; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 2300.

Sianch Koh, mts., Baluchistan and Persian Mekran, in about 63° E., 27½° N. Alt. 6500 ft.

Siang-kiang, another name for the Heng-kiang, riv., China, flowing NE. then N. through prov. Hunan, past Siangtan and Changsha into Lake Tungting. By the terms of the treaty between Japan and China at the close of the war of 1894–95, this river is to be open as far as Siangtan to the ships of all nations.

Siangshan, ct. tn., China, Chekiang, 20 m. SE. Ningpo, at the head of an inlet running S. from Nimrod Channel.

Siangtan, tn., China, Hunan, on l. bk. Siang-kiang (*q.v.*), 210 m. SSW. Hankow, 22 m. S. by W. Changsha; an entrepôt for goods passing between the provs. of the centre and the S., and mart for medicines and drugs for the whole of China. Coal deposits exist in the neighbourhood. P. (including suburbs) 1,000,000.

Siangyang, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the r. bk. of the Han-kiang, 100 m. NNE. Ichang, at the junction of the roads from the SE., NE., and NW. Commercial activity is centred in the suburb Fang-cheng, opposite Siangyang, on l. bk. of the river. Medicinal herbs are found on the surrounding mountains, and gold exists in the bed of the river. Khubla-Khan, the founder of the Mongolian dynasty of China, besieged the town for five years, from 1268. P. 40,000.

Siansipei, mt. chain, Tibet, in the NE., connecting the Kuenlun with the Kuku-Nor Mts., about 60 m. S. of Lake Kuku-Nor. In the E. of the chain the Hwang-ho passes through a wild gorge; E. of this gorge the chain enters China under the name of the Jupar. Mean alt. 13,800 ft.

Siao, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Sangir Is., NE. of Celebes, in about 2° 40′ N., 125½° E.

Siargao, Isla, isl., Philippine Is., Mindanao group, N. end in 10° 3′ N., 126° 4′ E. P. 4000.

Siary, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. and 3 m. SSE. Görlitz, 29 m. SE. Tarnow; has a sulphur spring and baths. P. <2000.

Siatista (Greek; **Siatyishta,** Servian), tn., Turkey in Europe, 23 m. SE. Kesrie. P. 10,000 (G.).

Siaton, comm., Philippine Is., Negros I., on the S. ct., 112 m. SSE. Bacolot, near Punta Siaton. P. 8200.

Siaton, Punta, the S. point of Negros I., Philippine Is., in 9° 4′ N., 122° 59′ E.

Sibalon, comm., Philippine Is., Panay I., prov. Antique, 37 m. W. Iloilo. P. 12,300.

Sibambe, vil., Ecuador, 60 m. E. Guayaquil. P. <2000.

Sibbaldbie, vil., Scot. See **Applegarth and Sibbaldbie.**

Sibbertoft, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Mid div., 12½ m. ENE. Rugby, 2½ m. ESE. Theddingworth stn., P.O. P. 250.

Sibdon Carwood, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 20 m. E. by S. Newtown, 1½ m. W. Craven Arms Junction. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Sibdon Carwood with Halford**) P. <500.

Sibenik, tn., Austria. See **Sebenico.**

Siberia, an extensive terr. of the Russian Empire, stretching over the whole of N. Asia, and covering 25 degrees of lat. and 120 degrees of long., its S. limit formed, roughly speaking, by the 50th degree of lat. Administrative Siberia has on the S. the provs. Turgai, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk of the Governor-Generalship of the Steppes, the Chinese provs. of NW. and N. Mongolia and Manchuria (if the Russian provs. of Amur and Maritime be reckoned with Siberia). Within these limits its administrative subdivisions are :—

	Area sq. m.	Pop. in 1889–92.	Density per sq. m.
Tobolsk (govt.)	539,659	1,313,000	2
Tomsk (govt.)	331,159	1,230,000	3
Western Siberia	*870,818*	*2,623,000*	*3*
Yeniseisk (govt.)	987,186	459,000	0.4
Irkutsk (govt.)	287,061	421,000	1
Yakutsk (prov.)	1,533,397	280,000	0.2
Transbaikalia (prov.)	236,868	545,000	2
Eastern Siberia	*3,044,512*	*1,705,000*	*0.5*
Amur (prov.)	172,848	88,000	0.3
Maritime Prov., or Primorskaya	715,982	103,000	0.1
Sakhalin (otdyeł)	29,336	20,000	0.6
Amur Region	*918,166*	*210,000*	*0.2*
Total	4,833,496	4,539,000	0.9

The **surface** and **physical features** of this immense terr. offer a great diversity. The **High Plateau** of E. Asia, which stretches as an immense triangle, having its base in the Himálayas and its extremity at Bering Strait, enters Siberia to E. of Lake Baikal, and continues NE., with a diminishing height and width, to the land of the Chukchis. Its upper terrace (average height, 3300 ft.) is separated from the lower terrace (2000–2500 ft.) by the **Yablonovoi,** or **Stanovoi** Mts.; the upper terrace is suitable for agriculture only in the broad trenches which rise gently from Lake Baikal to the level of the plateau (valleys of Uda and Selenga); while the lower terrace is peopled and cultivated in E. Transbaikalia. A huge **border ridge,** pierced by the Selenga near Lake Baikal, fringes the NW. border of the plateau. It attains 6000 to 7000 ft., and assumes various names—Sayan, Barguzin, S. Muya, Aldan Mts. It is flanked, in its turn, on the NW. by **alpine regions** containing a series of chains shooting NE. and separated by deep valleys—the **Altais,** the Oya, and other unnamed ridges in Yeniseisk; the Tunka, Kitoi, and Byelaya Alps in Irkutsk; the Baikal Mts. on NW. shore of Lake Baikal; the Olekma and Vitim Mts.; and a series of unnamed chains further NE. They are thickly clothed with forests (*taigá*), and contain the rich gold-mines of Siberia. Another huge **border ridge** fringes the plateau on the SE. It has the name of Great Khingan in N. Manchuria, and this ridge, which is pierced by the Amur 120 m. above Blagovyeshchensk, joins the Stanovoi Mts., or Jugjur, further to the NE., on the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk. It is also flanked on its outer side by a series of alpine parallel ridges. The SE. slopes of this plateau belong to the **Amur** terr. (*q.v.*), while the Kamchatka Penin. (*q.v.*) forms a region apart. Several chains of mountains run across Siberia proper in the same NE. direction,

namely, in the region of the Yeniseisk gold-mines; while one ridge shoots NW. from the plateau between the Katuñ and the Irtysh (Kuznetskiy Alatau), and another (Verkhoyanskiy Khrebet), under the Arctic Circle, has the same direction. A broad belt of **high plains** (1000 to 1800 ft.), forming the best parts of E. Siberia, fringes the NW. borders of the plateau from Minusinsk to the high plains of the Vilui; while the whole of NW. Siberia is covered with **lowlands,** often marshy and wooded, hardly rising 100 to 350 ft. above the sea. They have the characters of rich fertile prairies in the S., and of unpracticable woody marshes in the N. Along the Arctic coast spread the treeless *tundras.* All **geological formations** are represented. The oldest granites and crystalline slates, as well as Silurian and Devonian rocks, covered with sheets of lava in the neighbourhood of the NW. border ridge, and with boulder-clays and Tertiary sands elsewhere, make the backbone of the plateau. Folded Silurian and Devonian rocks form the alpine tracts; while widely-spread layers of Devonian, Carboniferous, and all younger formations, mostly horizontal, cover the plains. **Minerals.**—Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, and coal are found in Siberia, the chief gold-mining regions being the Altai, the Nizhneudinsk, Yeniseisk, Olekma and Vitim, Nerchinsk, and upper Zeya regions; silver in Altai and Nerchinsk regions. Iron ore is found in many places, but is chiefly extracted on the Siberian slope of the Urals. Coal is only obtained from Jurassic fresh-water deposits. Excellent graphite (Mount Alibert) in the Kitoi Alps and in Turckhansk dist.; rock-salt is met with on the Lena and in Transbaikalia; salt springs occur on the Angara (Usoliye) and the Lena (Ust-kut); precious stones (jasper, malachite, beryl, dark quartz, &c.) in the Urals (Ekaterinburg), the Altai (Kolyvañ), and Nerchinsk. The three chief **rivers** of Siberia—Ob′, Yenisei, and Lena—flow from the high plateau northwards into the Arctic Ocean. Each of them receives immense tribs., and each may be considered as composed of a pair of equally great rivers—Ob′ and Irtysh, Yenisei and Angara, Lena and Vitim. Three smaller rivers—Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyma—flow also into the Arctic Ocean. The Amur, formed by the Shilka and Arguñ, flows into the Pacific. These rivers of Siberia, whose tribs. rise on the same plains and plateaux, often in common marshes, have formed the routes along which Siberia was colonised, and now they are important channels of navigation, not only N. to S., but also W. and E. Steamers now ply from Tyumeñ to Tomsk; and as the Ob′ is being connected by a canal with the Yenisei, and the Angara is getting cleared of its rapids, a water communication will soon be established from the Urals to Verkhneudinsk, in Transbaikalia; while the Amur is again navigable from Nerchinsk to its mouth. Countless **lakes** cover Siberia, the chief of them being Lake Baikal (12,430 sq. m.), Oron in Vitim highlands (unexplored), Khangka (1692 sq. m.), and countless lakes in the prairies of W. Siberia, like Chany (1300 sq. m.), all of them rapidly desiccating. Siberia has an extensive **coast-line,** but in the Arctic Ocean it remains ice-bound for, at least, ten months every year. Still, a regular intercourse has lately been established between W. Europe and the mouths of the Ob′ and Yenisei. The Sea of Okhotsk (*q.v.*) is a good hunting ground, but is surrounded by barren highlands. The Pacific coast is also uninhabited, with the exception of the Gulf of Peter the Great, where Vladivostok is the chief naval station. The **climate** of Siberia is extremely severe, as seen from the following table. All over Siberia the winter is very cold, and at Verkhoyansk, under 67° 34′ N., 134° 20′ E. (*q.v.*), lies the pole of cold of this part of the N. hemisphere. Even in S. Siberia mercury remains frozen for weeks in Dec., Jan., and even Feb., and over large areas the always-frozen soil thaws but for a few inches below its surface. The summer, on the contrary, is hot as a rule, especially in E. Siberia, and even at Yakutsk barley ripens two months after it has been sown, while water-melons are grown in the open field in S. Siberia. W. Siberia has, as a rule, a much moister and less sunny climate than E. Siberia.

	N. lat.	E. long.	Height above the sea in feet.	Average Temperature, Fahr.			Yearly rfall. in ins.
				Year.	Jan.	July.	
Ust-Yansk .	70° 55′	136° 30′	30	0.5°	−42.7°	56.0°	..
Verkhoyansk.	67° 34′	134° 20′	160	2.0°	−54.0°	59.5°	3.9[1]
Berezov (Ob′).	63° 56′	65° 4′	100	23.7°	−8.0°	62.0°	..
Yakutsk . .	62° 1′	129° 43′	330	12.0°	−46.7°	65.8°	13.7
Okhotsk . .	59° 21′	143° 17′	10	22.8°	−10.7°	55.2°	7.5
Yeniseisk . .	58° 27′	92° 16′	260	28.0°	−12.0°	66.0°	15.5
Tobolsk . .	58° 12′	68° 14′	160	31.9°	−2.2°	66.7°	18.6
Ishim . . .	56° 6′	69° 27′	330	31.9°	−4.1°	66.0°	12.6[1]
Barnaul . .	53° 20′	83° 49′	460	32.5°	−2.8°	67.5°	10.1
Irkutsk . .	52° 17′	104° 19′	1,486	32.0°	−4.1°	65.6°	16.5
Nerchinskiy Zavod .	51° 19′	119° 37′	2,170	25.3°	−21.0°	65.1°	16.2
Khabarovsk .	48° 28′	135° 7′	250	32.1°	−12.8°	67.8°	20.1
Vladivostok .	43° 7′	131° 56′	100	40.1°	4.5°	67.3°	13.2

[1] One year only (1891).

As to the main **elements of the population** of Siberia, see the second table under **Russian Empire.** The **indigenous** population of Siberia consists of (1) Ugrian stock (Voguls, Ostyaks, and Samoyedes); (2) Turkish stocks, of whom the Yakuts are the most numerous, while some 15 different stems of Tatars and kindred stems dwell in the outer spurs of the hilly tracts of S. Siberia; (3) the Mongol stock, represented by the Buryats, some 20,000 Kalmucks in the SW., the Tunguses, and some 15,000 Chinese Manchurians and Koreans in the basin of the Amur; and (4) the Hyperborean stock and others yet undetermined as to their origins—Chukchis (13,000), Koryaks (about 5000), Kamchadales (about 3000), Gilyaks (nearly 5000), and the Ainos (about 3000) on Sakhalin (see **Russia**). The Russians consist chiefly of free immigrants, of whom 50,000 to 100,000 have lately come to settle, to Siberia every year. As to the exiles, of whom over 20,000 are transported to Siberia every year, only one-third of them contribute to the increase of the settled population. **Agriculture** is carried on everywhere, even under the 62nd degree of lat. It prospers on the wide prairies of southern W. Siberia, in the valleys of the Altai, and the Baraba Steppe, which are the real granaries of Siberia; in the Angara basin, in govt. Irkutsk; and on the plains of the Zeya and Selinja, in the Amur prov. Cattle-breeding is carried on everywhere, especially in Transbaikalia, the Baraba Steppe, and partly in Yakutsk. Hunting and fishing are still profitable branches of income, especially in E. Siberia, the Amur, and the Altai. **Manufactures** are in a very backward state; so also **mining.** Nearly 74,000 oz. of gold are extracted in the Altais, and nearly 960,000 oz. in E. Siberia (about 430,000 in Yakutsk, 160,000 in Nerchinsk, 160,000 in Amur region, and the remainder in upper and lower Yeniseisk regions); the Altai mines yielded, moreover, from 208,000 to 267,000 oz. of silver. Lead, copper, iron, and coal are extracted in but small quantities. Siberia being still supplied with all manufactured and grocery goods from Russia, this is the chief item of **trade.** Tea imported from China; various produce of cattle-breeding and furs are the chief exports. Great **fairs** are held at Irbit (£5,000,000 to £7,000,000 annual returns), as also at Ishim, Irkutsk, Tomsk, and Verkhneudinsk. Siberia is crossed by a great **highway** from Ekaterinburg *viâ* Tyumeñ, Tomsk, Omsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Irkutsk; from this place the high-road goes round the southern extremity of Lake Baikal to Verkhneudinsk, Chita, Nerchinsk, and Sryetensk, whence steamers ply down the Amur to its mouth, and up the Usuri to Lake Khangka, the upper Usuri being now connected by rail with Vladivostok. During the winter a sledge communication is established down the Amur, but in spring and autumn saddle and pack horses must be resorted to over wide areas along the Shilka, the Amur, and the Usuri. A railway is now being built across Siberia *viâ* Samara, Orenburg, and Chelyabinsk, and in 1895 it had reached Omsk. Another railway line, starting from the Kama at Perm and Berezniki, crosses the Urals *viâ* Ekaterinburg, and now reaches Tyumeñ. The chief towns of Siberia are named in the separate provinces. Tomsk is the commercial and intellectual cap. of W. Siberia, and Irkutsk of E. Siberia, and both (as well as Ekaterinburg) are cities in the European sense of the word. Khabarovsk, at the junction of the Amur with the Usuri, is the administrative chief town of the Amur region.

Sibertswold, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. NW. Dover, close to Shepherd's Well stn. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Sibertswold with Coldred**) P. <750. (For P.O. see **Shepherdswell.**)

Siberut, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Mentávei Is., off the E. ct. of Sumatra, crossed in the middle by 1½° S.

Sibesl, a small isl. in Sunda Strait, Eastern Archipelago, just N. of 6° N., in about 105½° E.

Sibford Ferris, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6½ m. W. by S. Banbury, P.O. P. <500. **Sibford Gower,** par., ½ m. NW. by N. Sibford Ferris, P.M.O. P. <500.

Sibi, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 72 m. SE. Quetta, with a stn. on the Sind-Pishín Rly.; is the headquarters of the Political Agent for the dist of Sibi.

Sibillini Monti. See **Apennines, C.**

Sible Hedingham, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 7½ m. N. by E. Braintree, close to Hedingham stn., with a stn. (**Sible and Castle Hedingham**) on the G. E. & Colne Valley Rly., PMT.O.; 5372 ac. P. <2000.

Sibley, tn., U.S., Iowa, cap. Osceola co., 41 m. E. by S. of NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Sibley, co., U.S., Minnesota, bounded on the E. by the Minnesota R., S. of 45° N., crossed in the E. by 94° W.

Sibmah, place named in O. T. See **Sûmia.**

Siboga, seapt. tn., on bay on W. ct. of Sumatra, in about 1° 50′ N. P. <2000.

Sibomo, vil., Portuguese S. Africa, Gaza-land, about 190 m. S. by W. Sofala, in about 22° 50′ S., 34° 20′ E.

Sibonga, comm., Philippine Is., Cebu I., 30 m. SW. San Nicolas de Cebu, on the E. ct. P. 22,900.

Sibpur, India, Bengal. See **Calcutta** and **Howrah.**

Sibret, comm., Belgium, prov. and 33 m. NW. Luxembourg. P. <2000.

Sibságar, tn., Brit. India, Assam, cap. dist. Sibságar, 40 m. SSW. Dibrugarh. Sibságar was one of the caps. of the Aham dynasty after their conversion to Hinduism. Alt. 333 ft. Mean temp., yr. 73° F., Jan. 59°, July 84°; rfall., yr. 93.1 in., April-Sept. 78.3 in. P. 5200; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 1500.

Sibsey, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 6 m. NNE. Boston, on the G. N. R., PM.O.; 6688 ac. P. <1500.

Sibson, vil., Eng., Huntingdonshire. See **Stibbington.**

Sibson, or **Sibstone,** par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3½ m. WSW. Bosworth. P. <500.

Sibthorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6 m. SSW. Newark, 2½ m. WSW. Cotham stn. P. <250.

Sibton, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. N. Saxmundham. P. <500.

Sibu, riv., Morocco. See **Sebu.**

Sibu, tn., Saráwak (Borneo), about 60 m. from the mouth of the Rejang; trade centre for a very populous region on the banks of the river. P. about 4000, chiefly Dayaks, with Chinese traders and a few Europeans.

Sibuco, or **St. Lucia,** large bay between the SE. of British and the NE. of Dutch Borneo; it receives from the W., at its head, the Sibuco R., the lower part of which forms part of the boundary between British and Dutch Borneo.

Sibuguey, gulf, country, and penin., S. ct. Mindanao I., Philippine Is., the gulf between 122° 20′ and 122° 45′ E.; the penin. forms the W. termination of the island.

Sibun, Rio, riv., Brit. Honduras, flows N. and falls into the Gulf of Honduras, 6 m. SW. Belize, after a course of about 75 m.

Sibunga, isl., Philippine Is., 11 m. from the E. ct. of Mindanao. Area, 15 sq. m.

Sibus, Sebus, or **Sebu,** riv., Morocco. See **Sebu.**

Sibuyan, Isla de, isl., Philippine Is., Romblon group, S. end in 12° 17′ N., 122° 37′ E.

Sibyllates, France. See **Soule.**

Sicamous, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 119° 8′ W., 1147 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 335 m. E. Vancouver.

Sicasica, vil., S. America, Bolivia, dep. and 62 m. SSE. La Paz; silver mined. P. <2000.

Sicca Veneria, tn., Tunis. See **Kef.**

Sichem, tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Demer, 15 m. NE. by E. Louvain. The town was almost depopulated by the Plague in 1499 and in 1602, was besieged and sacked several times during the 16th century, suffered from an earthquake in 1589, and was burnt down in 1826. One mile to the S. is Montaigu, a place of pilgrimage. P. <3000.

Sicignano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 10½ m. ESE. Campagna. P. <3000; comm. P. <4000.

Sicie, Cap, cape, France, S. ct., dep. Var, 7½ m. SW. Toulon.

Sicily, Italian **Sicilia,** the ancient *Trinacria* or *Sicilia,* an isl. in the Mediterranean, lat. 36° 38′ and 38° 18′ N., long. 12° 25′ and 15° 40′ E., separated on the NE. from Naples by the Strait of Messina, and forming, previous to 1860, the *Dominii al di la di Faro,* or the terr. 'beyond the strait,' of the former kingdom of the 'Two Sicilies.' In shape it is triangular, in size more than one-fourth larger than Wales. Length, E. to W., 185 m.; breadth, 120 m. Its old divs., dating from Norman times, into Val Demone, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazzara, being obsolete since 1818, it was subdivided into the seven provs.: Trapani (in the W. angle), Palermo and Messina (in the N.), Catania and Syracuse (in the E. and SE.), Caltanissetta and Girgenti (in the S.). The Madonian Mts. (6480 ft.) and the Monti Nebrodici (Sori, 6055 ft.), stretching from E. to W. through the N. part of the island (E. half), consist of granite, quartz, and mica, flanked, as in the Apennines, by limestone and other calcareous formations. In some parts are mountains isolated from the rest, the chief of which is the volcano of Mount Etna, near the E. ct., 10,840 ft. above the sea. Almost the entire island, with the exception of narrow maritime strips (larger in the SE. and in the plain of Simeto, S. of Etna), is over 1000 ft. in height. The mean alt. of the island has been calculated at 1445 ft. (Marinelli). Rivers all small, and not navigable; in the summer dry. The chief lakes are Biviere or Lentini, near the E. ct.; the pool of Enna (Castrogiovanni), near the centre of the island. Soil everywhere of high fertility; in some places it consists of a rich loam from 20 to 30 ft. deep. Climate one of the most delightful in Europe [**Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Caltanissetta**], but in many places highly malarious. Over large areas, chiefly in the SE., the death-rate due to malaria on the average of the three years 1890–92 exceeded 4, in some communes 8, per 1000. The summer is almost rainless [**Europe,** Climate], and in that season the heat is oppressive during the prevalence of the sirocco, which is felt most at Palermo. Snow is never seen, except on Etna and the highest points of the other mountains. The papyrus, sugar-cane, date-palm, and other tropical products ripen at a height of 600 ft.; evergreens flourish at 2000 ft.; oak and chestnut woods cover the mountain sides to the height of 4000 ft., wheat thrives at 4500 ft., and beech woods prevail to 6000 ft. in elevation. Under the Romans, the island of Sicily was considered the granary of Italy, and it still yields grain in abundance; but there are few countries in which **agriculture** is so unscientifically conducted, and the plough is a ruder instrument now than that of Virgil's time. There are no proper roads in the island. The Indian fig, a species of cactus, grows wild in profusion. Lands chiefly belong to the nobility, the clergy, or the crown. The chief cereal is wheat (covering five times the area occupied by barley, the next in importance). The most important agricultural export crop is oranges, which are grown on the N. and E. slopes of the island to a greater extent than anywhere else in Europe. Wine also is a product of growing importance, now covering an area fully one-third larger than it did on the average of the five years 1870–1874. Chief crops are beans, pulse, maize, rice, olive-oil (of which the annual crop is estimated at 15,000 tons), oranges, lemons, citrons, almonds, and other fruits; potatoes, tobacco, flax, hemp, sumach, liquorice, manna, carob, hazel-nuts, and mulberry. Silk is produced chiefly in the NE. part of the island, and woven at Catania. **Minerals.**—The **sulphur beds** of Sicily are of great value; they extend in the centre and the S. in a belt stretching from the prov. Girgenti E. by N. through Caltanissetta into the W. of prov. Catania, to a smaller extent in other provs., and occupying an area of 2600 sq. m., in which upwards of 500 mines are wrought, which yield from 350,000 to 400,000 tons annually, and employ above 30,000 persons. The sulphur is found in Tertiary formations. The principal comms. in which it is mined are Racalmuto, Favara, Comitini, Cianciana, Aragona (in Girgenti), Caltanissetta, Castrogiovanni, Villarosa, Montedoro (in Caltanissetta), Leonforte (in Catania), and Lercara (in E. of Palermo). Among other minerals worked are rock-salt, in the same provs. that produce sulphur, copper, silver-lead, and antimony, in prov. Messina, and asphalt in Syracuse; besides jasper, alabaster, agates, amber, &c. Medicinal and sulphureous springs are very numerous. The tunny, sword-fish, and anchovy fisheries are important. The coral fishery on the African coast is frequented by many fishermen from Trapani, where the coral procured is polished. The manufacture of silk was introduced into the island from Greece in 1147. The **harbours** are—Palermo on the N., Trapani on the W., Messina, Agosta, and Syracuse on the E. The **population** of Sicily, very mixed in origin in accordance with the chequered history of the island, attains a high density even at considerable elevations. The zone from 1300 to 2300 ft. in alt. has the densest population in the island (according to the census of 1881, the last taken), and even that between 3000 and 3600 ft. is more than twice as densely peopled as the coast-strip below 1300 ft.—a fact ascribable, in all probability, partly to physical causes (malaria, &c.), and partly to the historical vicissitudes of the island.

Sicily was, in ancient times, the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies, of which Syracuse and Agrigentum were the most famous, and boasts of some of the most magnificent remains of ancient art in the world. It fell successively under the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, Normans, French, Swabians, Austrians, Spaniards, &c. It was annexed to Naples in 1736. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, unsuccessful attempts were made to shake off the Neapolitan government. Messina was bombarded and taken by the Neapolitan troops, September 7, 1848, and Catania, April 6, 1849. The Sicilians again rose in insurrection in 1860, and, with Garibaldi at their head, defeated the Neapolitans at Calatafimi, Palermo, and Milazzo. He then, at Naples, annexed the Two Sicilies to the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. See **Italy,** table, and Historical Notes.

Sicklaö, isl., Sweden, prov. and immediately E. Stockholm. Area, 5 sq. m.

Sicklesmere, P.O., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds.

Sicklinghall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5½ m. S. Knaresborough, 1½ m. S. by W. Spofforth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Siconjan, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, Gaza-land, 146 m. S. by E. Sofala.

Sicuco, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, Gaza-land, on the l. bk. of the Sabi, 57 m. S. by E. Sofala.

Siculiana, seapt. comm., on the S. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 9 m. W. by N. Girgenti. P. 6200.

Sid, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Szerem (Sriem), 63 m. WNW. Belgrade (Servia). P. <5000.

Sidbury, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Albany, 48 m. NE. Port Elizabeth.

Sidbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 13½ m. E. Exeter, 2 m. NNE. Sidmouth stn., PM.O.; 6766 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Sidbury with Sidford**) P. <1500.

Sidbury, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11 m. NW. by W. Kidderminster, 5 m. SSW. Bridgnorth, 4 m. W. by S. Hampton Loade stn. P. <250. See **Billingsley.**

Sidbury Hill, eminence, Eng., Wiltshire, on the E. border, 3½ m. W. Ludgershall.

Sidcup, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 10½ m. SE.

by E. St. Paul's, London, on the SE. R. The village consists mainly of villa residences. The dist. is noted for its strawberry-beds. PMT.O. P.<4500.

Siddaford Tor, hill, Eng., Devonshire, in the N. of Dartmoor Forest, 20 m. E. Launceston.

Siddal, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. from Salterhebble.

Siddan, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Slane, 5 m. SE. Nobber; 5162 ac. P.<750.

Siddick Junction, stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith and L. & NW. R. and Cleator & Workington Joint Rly., close to Workington.

Siddington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5 m. WSW. Macclesfield, P.O. P.<500. See **Capesthorne.**

Siddington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2 m. SE. Cirencester, P.O. P.<750.

Side, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 8 m. W. Cirencester. P.<250.

Sidemoor, P.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 1 m. from Bromsgrove.

Siderno, tn. and port, Italy, Calabrie, near the E. ct., prov. and 36 m. ENE. Reggio. P. 5700.

Sidero, cape, Turkey, NE. point of isl. of Crete.

Siderokastron, vil., Greece, prov. Messenia, 29 m. N. by E. Navarino. P.<2000.

Siders, Switzd., Valais. See **Sierre.**

Sidestrand, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., NE. ct., 3 m. ESE. Cromer; has a factory for pigments used in colouring indiarubber goods. P.O. P.<250.

Sidford, vil., Eng., Devonshire, P.O. See **Sidbury.**

Sidh, or *Sith,* Gaelic, 'a fairy' or 'a fairy hill,' frequently *shee; e.g.,* Glenshee, in Perthshire.

Sidhaut, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, on Penner R., 72 m. W. Nellore. P.<4000.

Sidhpur, tn., India, Baroda, 63 m. N. by W. Ahmadábád. P. (1872)<4000.

Sidi, or *Seid,* Arabic, 'lord,' applied as a title to the *sherifs* or descendants of Mohammed, who alone have the right to wear a green turban; a frequent prefix in place-names along with the name of the patron 'saint' of the place.

Sidi-Akkash, vil., Algeria, on the coast, 28 m. WNW. Bona.

Sidi Ali el Mekki Ras, or **Cap Farina,** cape, Tunis, at the mouth of the Bay of Tunis, W. side.

Sidi-Amran, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 29 m. N. Tuggurt, 93 m. SSE. Biskra; artesian wells.

Sidi-bel-Abbès, comm., Algeria, on the Mekerra, 37 m. S. Oran, cap. arr.; trade in grain, alfa, skins for tanning, coal, thujas, and cattle. The town is quite modern; its walls have four gates. Alt. 1562 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 59.7° F., Jan. 45.1°, July 78.4°; annual rfall. (5 yrs.), 11.76 in. P. 20,000.

Sidi-el-Hani, salt lake, Tunis, about 10 m. ESE. Kairwan. Length, 31 m.; breadth, 3–11 m.; area, 193 sq. m.

Sidi-el-Jumi, salt lagoon, Tunis. See **Sejumi.**

Sidi-Ferrush, vil., Algeria, on the N. ct., 12 m. W. Algiers. P.<2000.

Sidi-Khaled, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 48 m. SW. Biskra.

Sidi-Khelil, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 68 m. SSE. Biskra, on the road from Biskra to Tuggurt; artesian wells.

Sidi-Mareb, tn., in the S. of Arabia, 75 m. E. Sana.

Sidi-Mussa, vil., Algeria, prov. and 13 m. SSE. Algiers. P.<3000.

Sidi-Rashed, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, in the Wad-Rhirh, 18½ m. NNW. Tuggurt; artesian wells.

Sidi-Sliman, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, in the Wad-Rhirh, 14½ m. NNW. Tuggurt; artesian wells.

Sidi-Yahia, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, in the Wad-Rhirh, 31 m. NNW. Tuggurt; artesian wells.

Sidlaghâta, municip., India, Mysore, 37 m. NE. by N. Bangalore. P. (1881) 5800.

Sidlaw (Scedlaw, or **Sudlow) Hills** ('the south hills,' from their forming the S. boundary of Strathmore), mt. range, Scot., extending NE. from the Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, to near Forfar, E. to Redhead, and NE. to Stonehaven. Mainly composed of igneous rocks of Lower Old Red Sandstone age, along with intrusive basalt. The most remarkable summit is Dunsinane (properly Dunsinnan) of Shakespeare. Kings Seat (1235 ft.) is the highest.

Sidlesham (sid'lz-am), par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4 m. S. by W. Chichester, PMT.O., and P.O. (**Sidlesham Common**). P.<1000.

Sidley, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 5 m. S. Battle.

Sidlow Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, in ancient pars. of Buckland, Charlwood, Horley, Leigh, and Reigate. P.<750.

Sidmouth, par. and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., on the coast, at the mouth of the Sid, 13 m. E. by S. Exeter, with a lifeboat and coastguard station, 1 m. S. of its stn., and with a junction stn. on the L. & SW. R.; is picturesquely sheltered by hills, and greatly resorted to by visitors. Sidmouth was formerly an important seaport, but the harbour having silted up, only small craft can now enter. The Duke of Kent died here, 1820. Market-day, S. P.<4000.

Sidmouth, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., on the l. bk. of the Tamar, 22 m. NW. Launceston, 50 m. E. by S. Emu Bay. P.<1500.

Sidney, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 93 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Sidney, isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Phœnix group, in about 4½° S., 171° W.

Sidney, vil., U.S., Iowa, Fremont co., 37 m. SSE. Omaha (Neb.). P.<1500.

Sidney, tn., U.S., Maine, co. and on Kennebec R., 3 m. N. Augusta. P.<1500.

Sidney, vil., U.S., Nebraska, cap. Cheyenne co., on Lodge Pole Creek, 115 m. W. of the confluence of the N. and S. Platte; has the repair shops of the U. P. R. Alt. 4095 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Sidney, vil., U.S., New York, Delaware co., on Susquehanna R., 23 m. by rail NW. Walton. P.<1500.

Sidney, vil., U.S., Ohio, Shelby co., 85 m. N. by E. Cincinnati; has bell-founding and other manufactures. P.<5000.

Sidon, now called locally **Saida,** ancient tn. and seapt., mentioned in the O. T. as one of the famous ports of Phœnicia, now in the Turkish vilayet of Beirut, sanjak of Acre (Akka), on the Mediterranean, in 33° 33′ N., on a plain surrounded by steep mountains. Like other Syrian ports, it has only an open roadstead.

Sidon Hill, Eng., Hampshire, 5 m. SW. Kingsclere; is the highest point in the county. Alt. 940 ft.

Sidorovskoye, graphite mines, E. Siberia, on Nizhnyaya Tunguska, 270 m. above its junction with Yenisei.

Sidra, modern name of the **Great Syrtis,** gulf, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripolis, in 21° 39′ to 15° 13′ E. The whole length of its shore is desolate, and has no port.

Siebenbürgen, German name of **Transylvania.** See **Hungary.**

Siebengebirge, range of mts., Prussia, Rhine Prov., stretching along the r. bk. of the Rhine, a NW. extension of the Westerwald, and so called from its seven peaks, of which the Drachenfels (alt. 1065 ft.) is the highest.

Sieben Honnschaften, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Essen; coal mined. P.<4000.

Siebenlehn, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, 8 m. N. by W. Freiberg. P.<3000.

Sieblieben, vil., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, 2 m. E. Gotha. P.<3000.

Siedel, Ger., 'a settlement' or 'possession.' See *Set.*

Siedlce (Russian **Syedlets**), govt., Russian Poland, between the Vistula and the Bug, having Łomża and Warsaw on N. and W., Radom and Lublin on S., and the Russian govts. Grodno and Volhynia on E. Mostly flat; marshy in SE. Watered by Vistula and Bug, and their tribs. Wieprz and Liwice. Good forests. Population mixed, Poles (40 per cent.), Little Russians (43 per cent.), Jews (15 per cent.), and Germans. Manufactures and trade insignificant. Divided into nine dists.: Siedlce, Biala, Konstantinow, Garwolin, Lukow, Radzyn, Sokolow, Węgrów, and Włodawa. Area, 5535 sq. m. P. (1891) 671,598.

Siedlce, tn., Russian Poland, cap. of above govt., 57 m. ESE. Warsaw, on railway to Brest, in valley of Liwica. P. 16,600.

Sieg, riv., Prussia, in the S. of the Rhine Prov., flows W. to the Rhine below Bonn; not navigable.

Siegburg, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the Sieg, 14 m. SE. Cologne, and 6 m. NE. Bonn, cap. circle Sieg (**Siegkreis**); manufactures of firearms and calico; has tanneries. On the Michaelsburg is a former Benedictine abbey, founded in 1066 by Archbishop Hanno. P. (1816)<2000; (1890) 8300.

Siegen, tn., Prussia, in the S. of prov. Westphalia, 33 m. W. by N. Marburg, cap. circle Siegen; important manufactures of leather, and tanneries and iron-works. In the vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and sulphuret of lead and zinc. Siegen was formerly the cap. of a princip., and was the birthplace of the painter Rubens. P. (1816)<4000; (1890) 12,300; comm. (including Hammerhütte and Sieghütte) P. 18,200.

Sieghübel, mt., Austria, Bohemia, in the N., 34 m. NW. by W. Trautenau, in the Isergebirge.

Sieglar, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, dist. Siegburg. P.<3000.

Sieker, peasant vil. (*Bauerschaft*), Prussia, Westphalia, circle and dist. Bielefeld. P.<3000.

Sielce, industrial vil., Russian Poland, govt. and 85 m. SSW. Piotrków, near Warsaw–Vienna Rly.; cotton-mills; coal-mines. P. 12,000.

Siemianowitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kattowitz, 38 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 3½ m. E. by N. Königshütte. P. 5100.

Siem-Rap, tn., Indo-China, 220 m. E. by S. Bangkok, near the N. end of Lake Tale Sap, in the dist. containing the ruins of Angkor Tom.

Siena, city, Italy, Tuscany, cap. prov. Siena, 31 m. S. Florence; seat of a university, founded about 1240; of a school of arts and crafts, founded 1876; of the lyceum and college of Tolomei; and of a small museum, with important state archives. Siena is also the seat of an archbishop. Manufactures cloth, silk,

velvet, furniture, paper, &c. The 'panforte' of Siena is a kind of cake, sent out to all parts of Italy. Siena is one of the most picturesque towns of the kingdom, having preserved its mediæval aspect. It is built on the plan of a star, with three branches; its walls date from the 13th century. The cathedral, built between 1125 and 1260, was enlarged in the 14th century; the pulpit is the work of Nicolas Pisano. The Libreria Piccolomini is decorated with frescoes by Pinturicchio, &c. Here is also the fine government palace (formerly Piccolomini palace). Constituted an independent republic after 1125, Siena was for a time the rival of Pisa and Florence. Scene of a memorable siege in 1554, when for six months she held out against the imperial troops under Cosmo I. de Medici. In 1557 Siena was made a fief of the grand-duchy of Tuscany by Philip II., King of Spain. Birthplace of St. Bernard (died 1444), Ste. Catherine de Siena (died 1347), Pope Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini, died 1458), and several other popes. Alt. 1000–1150 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 56.4° F., Jan. 40.4°, July 74.7°; mean rfall. (1839–91), yr. 30.5 in., Oct.–Nov. 7.8 in. P. 23,700.

Sienlawa, comm., Austria, Galicia, on the San, 12 m. NW. Jaroslau, 120 m. E. Cracow. P. <4000.

Sienitsa, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Kossovo, 27 m. WNW. Novibazar. P. <3000.

Sienpang, tn., French Indo-China, on the Nam-kong, 187 m. SSW. Hué.

Sieradz, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 30 m. ESE. Kalisz, on Warta R.; manufacture of agricultural implements. P. 15,040.

Sierakowo, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen. See **Rawitsch.**

Sierck, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the r. bk. of the Moselle R., circle Thionville, 23½ m. NNE. Metz; has establishments with mineral waters. Sierck was formerly a strong fortress. P. <2000.

Sierning, tn., Upper Austria, 5 m. WNW. Steyr. P. <3000.

Siero, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov., dist., and 8½ m. ENE. Oviedo; has tanyards, and a saline spring; coal mined. P. 22,200.

Sierpc, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 22 m. N. by W. Płock; trade in corn. P. 7100.

Sierra, Spanish, Portuguese *Cerro* or *Serra*, 'a mountain chain, having a serrated appearance,' from the Latin *serra.*

Sierra, co., U.S., California, on E. frontier, and S. of 40° N.

Sierra, co., U.S., New Mexico, crossed by 33° N. and 107° W.

Sierra Alhamilla (or **Aljamilla**). See **Aljamilla.**

Sierra Bermeja, range of mts., Spain, stretching about 25 m. SSW. to NNE. in the W. of the prov. of Granada, looking towards the Mediterranean.

Sierra Blanca, part of the Rocky Mts., U.S., in Colorado and New Mexico, W. of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The highest summit is Blanca Peak, alt. 14,464 ft.

Sierra Blanca, stn., U.S., Texas, El Paso co., 95 m. SE. by E. of the W. corner of the state, at junction of the Southern Pacific and the Galveston, Houston, and San Antonio Railroads.

Sierra Carriso, range of mts., U.S., Arizona, in the NE. of state. Alt. over 9000 ft.

Sierra City, mining vil., U.S., California, Sierra co., 90 m. NE. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Sierra Contraviesa, range of mts. on the S. ct. of Spain, prov. Granada, stretching 30 m. E. of the riv. Guadalféo. Alt. 6215 ft.

Sierra de las Estancias, range of mts. in the S. of Spain, prov. Almeria, 20–60 m. WSW. Lorca.

Sierra de las Filabres, range of mts. in the SE. of Spain, prov. Almeria, 50–90 m. E. Granada.

Sierra de Yeguas ('mares' mountain'), tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 37 m. NW. Malaga. P. <3000.

Sierra la Sal, range of mts., U.S., Utah, in the E., trending N. and S., crossed by 36° 31′ N. Mount Peale is 13,891 ft. high.

Sierra Leone, British colony in W. Africa, situated from 7° to 9° N. lat., between Liberia and the Rivières du Sud. Sierra Leone has a coast-line of about 200 m. Principal rivers, Great Skarcies or Kolentang, Little Skarcies or Kabba, Rokelle, Bagru, Jong, Bum, Kittam, Sulyma, Mano—most of them navigable for a distance of from 40 to 50 m. from the coast. The delta of the Bagru, Jong, Bum, and Kittam Rivs. forms the so-called Sherbro R., and separates the isl. of Sherbro from the mainland. This delta is a vast mangrove swamp. The coast-belt consists of an undulating plain, and at an average distance of from 80 to 100 m. from the coast the plateaux of the interior rise abruptly. The country is inhabited by various negro tribes (Sherbros, Mendi, Bullom, Krim, Gallinas, Gbemna, &c.). Principal exports, palm-oil and palm-kernels. In the interior rice is prolific, the kola tree abounds, and indigo grows almost wild. Cotton is plentiful, and ivory and gold are brought to the coast from the far interior. Principal places, Freetown (cap., P. about 20,000), Port Lokko, Lavana, Sulyma, Bonthe. Sierra Leone was annexed by England in 1791, and was for some time in the hands of a company; but in the beginning of this century it was formed into a crown colony, with the object of introducing escaped and freed slaves. Area estimated at 15,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 180,000. (See Garrett, *Sierra Leone, Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, pp. 433–55). [**H. G. S.**]

Sierra Leone, New, vil., W. Africa. See **Fishtown.**

Sierra Madre, mts., U.S., Colorado. See **Saguache,** mts.

Sierra Madre, mts., U.S. See **Zuni.**

Sierra Mojada, range of mts., stretching about 70 m. NNW. and SSE. in the W. of the state of Coahuila, Mexico. **Sierra Mojada, Villa de,** tn., at the N. end of that range, 205 m. ESE. Chihuahua.

Sierra Mojada, mining camp, Mexico, Coahuila, at the N. end of the mountain range of that name, 220 m. NW. Monterey, in one of the richest silver-lead dists. in the world, now being connected by rail with Monclova, 155 m. distant, on the International Rly.

Sierra Morena ('dark Sierra'), one of the chief mt. ranges of Spain, forming the S. edge of the central plateau, stretches from E. to W. between the Guadiana and Guadalquivir. It is lowest in the central parts (2000–2500 ft.), but rises in the E. to 7900 ft., and in the W. to 5300 ft. Lead, silver, quicksilver, and coal exist in the middle of the range, and tin ore in the W. (Rio Tinto mines).

Sierra Nevada ('snowy ridge'), the ancient *Oropeda*, Moorish *Ho Laiz*, the highest mountain mass of the Iberian Penin., at the SE. corner of Andalusia, between the valley of the Guadalquivir and the Mediterranean, 50 m. long (NW.–SE.), 20 m. wide; highest peaks, Mulahacen, more properly Muley Hacen, 11,781 ft. (Clemente), 11,660 ft. (Coello), 11,421 ft. (Vogel); Picacho de Veleta ('watch summit'), 11,597 ft. (Clemente), 11,432 ft. (Boissier), 11,388 ft. (Coello); Alcazaba, 11,356 ft. (Clemente), 10,872 ft. (Coello). The range is exceedingly picturesque (the Alpujarras, 'pasture mountains,' the Lecrin valley, 'valley of joy,' 'paradise of the Alpujarra'). Persistent snow begins at 10,000 ft. alt. The Ventisquero del Jenil (between 9300 and 9600 ft. alt., 1900 ft. long by 800 ft. wide, and 200–400 ft. thick) is the southernmost glacier in Europe (37° N. lat.). Some small lakes, above 9000 ft. alt., are remains of old glaciers. The sierra is principally formed by schists, gneiss, and crystalline limestone, with some serpentine and porphyries. All vegetable forms are to be seen, from tropical flora at the foot (palms, sugar-cane, pineapple, banana, and cotton), up to the polar lichens. The top commands magnificent views from the Sierra Morena to the Morocco Mts. The Cumbre (summit) de Mulahacen was used to connect the European geodetical triangulation with the African one in the prov. of Oran, Algeria.

Sierra Nevada, an aggregate of ranges of mts., U.S., California, in the E. The total length from Mount San Jacinto to Mount Shasta is 600 m., but the name is sometimes limited to that part between Tahachapi Pass and Lassens Peak; length, 430 m. The S. part is separated into two branches by Kern's Cañon. The eastern range contains the culminating summit, Mount Whitney, 14,900 ft. high, the highest mountain in the U.S. The range is 70–100 m. wide; it is broken by numerous cañons.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. See **Santa Marta, Sierra Nevada de.**

Sierra Range, mts., Victoria, trending S. from the Grampians, crossed by 37° 30′ S.

Sierre, French; **Siders,** German, tn., Switzd., cant. Valais, 9½ m. ENE. Sion, a little to the N. of the Rhone. Alt. 1765 ft. P. <2000.

Siewers Canal, NW. Russia, near Novgorod, connects Msta and Volkhov.

Sifan, Chinese name meaning western barbarians, equivalent to Mantsŭ, but also applied in a more restricted sense to the people inhabiting a part of W. China, E. of Tibet, more particularly in the upper (N. to S.) part of the valley of the Tung or Tatu-ho, and the valley of the Ya-lung, between 29° and 33° N., and 101° and 103° E.

Sifta, or **Sifte,** tn., Lower Egypt. See **Zifte.**

Sig, riv., in W. of Algeria, prov. Oran, flows NNE. then NE., generally through narrow gorges, past Sidi-bel-Abbès, where it is known as the Mekerra, and St. Denis du Sig (*q.v.*), and after uniting with the Habrá enters the Mediterranean a little to the W. of the Greenwich meridian. Length, 135 m.

Sig, Jebel, mt., Morocco. See **Miltsin.**

Sig, Le, tn., Algeria. See **St. Denis du Sig.**

Siga, site, Algeria. See **Takebrit.**

Sigal, vil., Afghanistan, in the NE. Kafiristan, 21 m. NNE. Jalalabad. P. 2000.

Sigdal, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 29 m. NW. Drammen. P. (comm.) 6300.

Sigean, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. and 11 m. S. by W. Narbonne, 2 m. W. of the S. end of the **Étang de Sigean** (a shallow salt lagoon, 15 by ¾–3 m., bordered by salt marshes); quarries of white-veined black marble. Near Sigean, Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in 737. P. <4000.

Siggar Ness, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., in the extreme SW. of the Mainland, in 59° 53′ N.

Siggenthal, valley, Switzd., cant. Aargau, NW. Baden, traversed by the riv. Limmat. Length, 3½ m.

Sigglesthorne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness

div., 11 m. NNE. Hull, 2 m. WNW. of its stn. on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Sigguedim, oasis, Africa. See **El Marra.**

Sighajik, tn., Turkey in Asia, prov. Aïdin, 24 m. WSW. Smyrna, on N. shore of Gulf of Scalanova; 1 m. S. are the ruins of the ancient *Teos*, birthplace of the Ionian poet Anacreon. The Gulf of Sighajik is 15 m. wide at mouth. P. 5000.

Sighill, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Seghill.**

Sigirari, dist., E. Africa, W. and NW. of Mount Kilimanjaro; inhabited by Masai.

Sigiri, or **Sigri,** in French spelling **Siguiri,** vil. and military station, French W. Africa, on the l. bk. of the upper Niger, in 11° 21′ N., 9° 2′ W.; connected by telegraph with St. Louis.

Siglufjördr, inlet, Iceland, 66° 9′ N., 18° 57′ W. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 35.1° F., Feb. 26.4°, July 47.4°.

Sigmaringen, tn., Ger., princip. Hohenzollern, 32 m. S. by E. Tübingen. Sigmaringen has a Catholic gymnasium in the former convent of Hedingen; was formerly an imperial residence. P. <3000.

Signa, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 7½ m. W. Florence; has important tile and brick factories. P. <3000; comm. P. 7500.

Signakh (Tatar, 'cave'), dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 68 m. E. by S. of Tiflis, on highway to Baku; ruins of very old fort. Alt. 2600 ft.; overlooking the Alazañ plain. P. 10,070.

Signal Butte, mt., U.S., Arizona, Apache co., 135 m. SW. from the NE. corner of the terr.

Signau, tn., Switzd., cant. and 19 m. E. by S. Bern; trade in linen and cheese. P. <3000.

Signet, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 13½ m. W. by S. Woodstock. See **Upton and Signet.**

Signy l'Abbaye, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, 17 m. SSW. Rocroi, arr. Mézières. P. <3000.

Signy le Petit, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and 11 m. W. by S. Rocroi. P. <2000.

Sigoulès, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, 33 m. SW. by S. Périgueux, arr. and 8 m. SW. by S. Bergerac. P. <2000.

Sigourney, city, U.S., Iowa, cap. Keokuk co., 53 m. SW. by S. Cedar Rapids. P. <2000.

Sigri, French Sudan. See **Sigiri.**

Sigri, or **Megalonisi,** small isl. off the coast of Mitilini (*q.v.*).

Sigri, cape, at the W. end of Mitilini I., in 39° 11′ N.

Sigriswil, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 5 m. SE. by E. Thun. P. <4000.

Sigston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 15½ m. NNE. Ripon, 3½ m. E. by N. Northallerton stn. P. <250.

Sigtuna (*Sigge it tunä*, 'the dwelling of Odin'), tn., Sweden, prov. Stockholm, on an arm of Lake Mälar, 15 m. S. by E. Upsala. Sigtuna was the ancient cap. of Svearike (ancient Sweden), and became a rich and powerful city, and a famous trading mart. In 1188 the town was taken and burnt by the Esthonians and Karelians of Finland. P. <2000.

Siguaneita, cape, W. Indies. See **Punta Siguaneita.**

Siguapa, Emboradura de, bay, on the N. ct. of Cuba, having its mouth just W. of 81° W.

Siguenza, city, Spain, prov. Guadalajara, on the Henares, 70 m. NE. by E. Madrid; manufactures linen and hats. Seat of a bishop; the cathedral is of the Pointed style. The ancient fortress, surrounded by high walls, and flanked by towers, still remains.

Siguiri, French military station. See **Sigiri.**

Sihánaka (Malagasy 'many lakes'), dist., central Madagascar, to the W. of Lake Alaotra, crossed about the middle by 17° 30′ S. and 48° 35′ E. Alt. 2700 ft.

Sihl, riv., Switzd., l. bk. trib. of the Limmat, which it joins in the suburbs of Zürich. Length, 40 m.

Sihnah, Persia. See **Senna.**

Sihor, tn., India, Gujarat, Káthiáwár Penin., 63 m. W. Broach.

Sihora, or **Sehora** (census), municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 25 m. NNE. Jabalpur. P. 5800; Hindus, 4900.

Sihuatanejo, port and harb., Mexico, Guerrero, on the S. ct., 130 m. WNW. Acapulco.

Sihun, riv., Asia Minor. See **Seihun.**

Sihun, riv., Russian Turkistan. See **Syr-daria.**

Sija, or **San Carlos Sija,** vil., Guatemala, dep. Totonicapam. P. (comm.) 8400.

Sijenica, Turkey, sanjak Novibazar. See **Syenitsa.**

Sikan, tn., India, Rájputána, Shaikhávati, 60 m. NW. Jaipur. P. <5000.

Sikandarábád, or **Sikandrábád** (census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 28 m. ESE. Delhi; manufacture of fine muslins. P. 15,200; Hindus, 8900; Moham. 5900.

Sikandarpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, 80 m. NE. Benares; famous for its manufactures of attar of roses and other essences; has ruins of a large fort. P. 7400; Hindus, 4800; Moham. 2700.

Sikandra. See **Agra.**

Sikandra, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., Allahábád; has the tomb of Sayyid Salár Masaúd, where a fair is held in May, visited by 50,000 persons. P. (1881) <3000.

Sikandra Ráo, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Aligarh, 40 m. NE. Agra. P. 13,000; Hindus, 7600; Moham. 5200.

Sikar, fortified tn., India, Rájputána, state of and 60 m. NW. Jaipur, Shaikhávati dist. P. (1881) 17,700.

Sikaram Mountain. See **Safed Koh.**

Sikaso, vil., W. Africa, in Tieba's kingdom, in about 11° 12′ N., 5° 14′ W. Alt. 1770 ft. (Binger).

Sikaso, western Sudan. P. 92,240.

Sikawi, China. See **Zikawei.**

Sikhota-alin, alpine region, E. Siberia, between the Usuri and the lower Amur and the Pacific coast, from the Gulf of Peter the Great till the mouth of the Amur. Little known; consists of several ridges trending NE. and attaining an alt. of 3000 to 4000 ft., and 5000 ft. in the S. Its steep E. slopes reach the Sea of Japan as high rocky cliffs. Thickly clothed with rich virgin forests, especially on W. slopes.

Sikhs, people, or rather a religious sect, mostly Jats, of N. India, founded at end of the 15th century, became a powerful military confederacy, which waged two separate wars against the British in 1845–46 and 1848–49, after which their territories in the Punjab were annexed to Brit. India. P. nearly 2,000,000.

Si-kiang, or **Hsi-kiang** ('west river'), the large riv. in the S. of China, in the delta of which Canton stands, and which forms the western waterway for that city. It is formed by headwaters converging at an acute angle, and different views are taken as to which is the main stream. Formerly the Hun-shui (*q.v.*) was represented as the true headstream; but recent travellers agree in stating that the name Si-kiang is applied to the stream from the confluence of the Yü-kiang or Right R., and the Tso-kiang or Left R., which takes place in Kwangtung, in about 22° 42′ N., 108° 15′ E., making the Hun-shui a trib. of the Si-kiang. Of the two headwaters that meet at this point the Yü-kiang is considerably the longer, rising in Yünnan in about 105° E., whereas the Tso-kiang is formed at Lung-chou, near the frontier of Tongking, by two headwaters, the longer of which does not appear to rise much further W. than 106° E., if, indeed, the source is not further E. Below the confluence the general course of the Si-kiang is easterly, but about 20 m. W. Canton it divides into several branches and turns SE. and S., forming a wide delta. Vessels of large draught can only reach the head of the delta. Above the delta, according to Agassiz, there is no obstacle to the ascent of steamers of 8 ft. draught to Wu-chou (about 140 m. above the delta, in 111° 15′ E.), and the same authority asserts that, with a little engineering skill, the river might be made navigable to Hsun-chou, at one of the points where the Hun-shui connects with the Si-kiang (about 110° 10′ E.). There are, however, rapids about 12 m. above Wu-chou, also at Hsun-chou; still worse rapids at the Nganpai gorge, in about 109° 20′ E., and others a few miles higher up. Below the confluence of the Hun-shui, the Tan-kiang or Fu-ho and the Pe-kiang are the chief tribs., both from the N., and forming important waterways. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 256–60.

Sikinos. 1. Island, Greece, one of the Cyclades, 92 m. S. by E. of the SE. point of Eubœa I. **2.** A town on the W. ct. P. (demos) 996.

Sikkeh, or **Dikkeh,** ruins, Palestine, perhaps the *Secacah* in the O. T., 31° 44′ N., 35° 15′ E., 3 m. SE. by S. Jerusalem.

Sikkim, native state, India, in the E. Himálayas, bounded N. and NE. by Tibet, SE. by Bhután, S. by dist. Darjíling, and W. by Nepál. Sikkim is now under the protection of the British, who, under a convention concluded with China, 1890, have exclusive control of the internal administration and frontier relations of the state. Easy passes lead from Sikkim into Tibet (Jelep-la, 13,000 ft.; Yak-la, 14,000 ft.; Cho-la, 15,000 ft.), with which there might be a large trade but for the opposition of the Tibetan rulers. In the Chola Range, which separates Sikkim from the Chumbi or Chambi Valley on the E., a number of lakes are found at great elevations. The principal are Cholo, Chokham, Bhewsa, Minyetso or Minijo, Bidantso or Blackwater, and several smaller lakes or tarns. The scenery is remarkable for beauty and grandeur. Numerous glaciers occur in the Kanchinjinga regions NW. of the state, the largest being the Zemu glacier, the terminal face of which is 400 or 500 ft. deep (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, pp. 321–28; 1892, pp. 613, et seq.). Sikkim is drained by the Titsa and affluents. The rivers run in deep ravines, and their banks are precipitous. The valley of the Titsa is not more than 2000 ft. Dense jungle and tropical trees are found in the lower zones, while rhododendron and dwarf bamboo and cane, used in the construction of the cane bridges, grow above the level of 10,000 ft. Leeches abound. There are cane bridges in some places; but the roads are mere bridle paths, and communication is exceedingly difficult. Copper is found near Mintugong, and Sikkim is still noted to some extent for such industries as flourish in a princely capital—ivory carving, embroidering with gold and silver, and the weaving of fine silks. The chief villages are Tumlong, the cap. of Sikkim, and Gantak. The population, estimated in 1815 at 160,000, consists of Lepchas, Bhutias, and Limbus, and the Buddhist monks are influential.

Sikló, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Elek. P. <4000.

Siklos, tn., Hungary, co. Baranya, cap. dist., 15½ m. SSE. Pecs. To the SW. are the celebrated baths of Harkany, with sulphur springs; and the sanctuary of Maria Gyüd, a place of pilgrimage. P. <5000.

Sikolé, vil., Servia, circle Kraina, 12 m. SW. Negotin; coal mined. P. <3000.

Sikrol, W. suburb of Benares, Brit. India, contains cantonments and a European quarter.

Sikula, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Baros-Jenö. P. <4000.

Sikyon, site of ruins, Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinth.

Sil, riv., in the NW. of Spain, rises on the Peña Rubia, Cantabrian Mts., flows first SSW. through El Vierzo, then W. into Galicia, and joins the Minho (Miño) above Orense.

Sila, mt. group, Italy, Calabrie, provs. Cosenza and Catanzaro, E. of the Crati Valley, between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Gulf of Taranto; covered with thick forests of pine, fir, and oak. Highest point Botte Donato, 6330 ft.

Silam, stn., Brit. N. Borneo, on the N. shore of Darvel Bay (E. ct.), in 5° N.

Silanus, tn., Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 22 m. W. Nuoro. P. <3000.

Silao, tn., Mexico, prov. and 13½ m. WSW. Guanajuato, cap. dist.; has rich silver-mines and thermal springs. P. 15,000.

Silay, comm., Philippine Is., Negros I., 10 m. N. Bacolot. P. 7800.

Silay, tn., Philippine Is., on NW. ct. of Negros. P. <5000.

Silay-myo, vil., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 24 m. S. by W. Pagan.

Silberbach, comm., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Graslitz; deposits of lead. P. <3000.

Silberberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. S. by E. Pilsen. P. <2000.

Silberstadt, tn., Austria. See **Mies.**

Silbury Hill, Eng. See **Avebury.**

Silchár, municip. and cantonment, Brit. India, Assam, cap. dist. Cachar, 57 m. E. Sylhet; has a trading fair in January attended by 20,000 people, at which ponies from Manipur are sold. A railway was commenced in 1893. Alt. 104 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., Jan. 64°, July 82°; rfall., yr. 120 in., April–Sept. 100.8 in., June–Aug. 57.9 in. P. 7500; Hindus, 5100; Moham. 2200.

Silchester, the ancient *Segontiacum,* par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 6½ m. N. Basingstoke, 2 m. WSW. Mortimer stn. There are the remains of the ancient city, consisting of a flint and brick wall 1½ m. in circumference, enclosing a farm, across which the lines of the principal streets are traceable. In 407 A.D. the usurper Constantine was here invested with the purple; the city was destroyed by Ælla and the South Saxons in 493. Excavations recently made here have led to numerous interesting discoveries, including the site of the civil basilica and forum, and what is believed to be that of the earliest Christian church in Great Britain. PM.O. P. <500. See **Reading.**

Sile, tn., Asia Minor. See **Zile.**

Sileby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. SE. by E. Loughborough, on the M. R., PM.O. P. <2500.

Silecroft, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Barrow, on the Furness Rly., PM.O.

Silenen, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 6 m. S. by E. Altdorf, on the r. bk. of the Reuss. P. <2000.

Silenrieux, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, 13 m. S. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Siles, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 77 m. ENE. Jaen, near l. bk. of the Guadalimar. P. <4000.

Silesia, duchy, now forming a crownland of Austria, and composed of the small portion of the much larger duchy of that name which remained to Austria after the wars between Maria Theresia and Frederick the Great. It lies S. of the Prussian prov. of Silesia, and is composed of two sections: one stretching SE. along the Sudetes Mts. (with the Altvater, 4870 ft.) from the Glatz Schneegebirge to the Oder; the other, which is traversed by spurs of the Carpathians (Jablunka Mts.), separated from the former by a tongue of Moravia, stretching E. to the Biala, which separates it from Galicia. Rivers, the Vistula in the E., the Oder with the Oppa, Olsa, Ostrawitze. The mineral wealth of the terr. is very important, the Ostrau-Karwin coalfield, a portion of the great coalfield of Upper Silesia [**Silesia,** prov. Prussia], in the NW. of the E. section, covering an area of 54 sq. m., with 102 workable seams (with a thickness of 20 in. to 13 ft.). Iron ore and lignite also mined. Manufactures are also highly developed, particularly machine-making and textile industry, cloths, fancy-stuffs, linen, cotton-goods, ribbons, hosiery, chemical drugs, sugar, spirituous liqueurs, glass, articles of marble, colours, paper, turnery wares. The cap. of the prov. is Troppau, which is also the chief seat of the textile industries. Jägerndorf is also noted for its woollens. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics. Half are German, half Slavonic, and the population is the most dense in Austria. See **Austria-Hungary,** Historical Notes.

Silesia, the southernmost prov. of Prussia, about twice the size of Wales. It is mainly composed of lowlands traversed from SE. to NW. by the Oder, but having in its SW. frontier the Sudetes Mts. (including the Isergebirge, Riesengebirge, with the highest peak of the prov., the Schneekoppe, 5260 ft.; the Eulengebirge and Reichensteingebirge succeeding one another on different sides of the Neisse in front of the lozenge-shaped portion of the prov. containing the upper valley of the Neisse, and the Habelschweidt, on the W. side, and Glatz Schneegebirge on the SE. side of that lozenge. On the right of the Oder, in the S., there lies the plateau of Tarnowitz with the Annaberg (1310 ft.). The principal river is the Oder. Tributaries on the right: the Olsa, Klodnitz, Malapane, Weida; on the left: the Oppa, Glatzer Neisse, Ohlau, Weistritz, Katzbach; the Bober and Lausitzer Neisse join the main stream outside the province. In the SE. the Vistula forms part of the boundary for a time, in the W. the Iser, Spree, and Schwarze (Black) Elster flow into the Elbe. The Oder is navigable throughout the province. The only canal is the Klodnitz Canal, a lateral canal of the riv. Klodnitz, 28 m. long, constructed for the conveyance of coal from Gleiwitz to the Oder, a little above Kosel. The climate is mildest near Grünberg, in the district of Liegnitz; it is more severe in the higher-lying mountainous districts. The mean temp. is between 40.6°–47.7° F. Annual rfall. 20-24 in., among the mountains 46 in. Arable and garden land make about 55 per cent., forests nearly 29 per cent., covering large areas, not only on the mountains, but also in the plains in the NW. (Forests of Schwarzkollm, Hoyerswerda, Muskau, Sagan, Sprattau, Primkenau, and further S. the Görlitz Communalheide and the Wehrheide) and E. of the Oder S. of Breslau, as well as W. of the Oder above the lat. of Oppeln. The region fronting the mountains is specially noted for its fertility. Besides cereals, flax, beetroot, chicory, potatoes, hops, oil-plants, are all largely cultivated; among other crops are tobacco, vines (Grünberg), and fruit. Cattle and sheep breeding are in a very flourishing condition. There is plenty of game in the large forests; here and there a wolf may be seen, coming from the Carpathians. Poultry is also important, and a new method of bee-keeping has taken its rise in the prov. About 51 per cent. of the land is in the hands of large landed-proprietors. Except in the mountains, where the geology is complicated, by far the greater part of Silesia is covered with Quaternary deposits, though in many places Tertiary rocks crop out on the surface, and in the SE. there is a considerable area of Triassic age. The important feature of the geology of the prov., however, is the small area of Carboniferous rocks containing vast wealth in coal. The coal-measures occur both in Upper and Lower Silesia, the former region being by far the richer. The Upper Silesian coalfield extends into neighbouring countries (Austria and Russian Poland), the whole probably covering an area of about 1150 sq. m. The Prussian section alone (in the extreme SE. of the prov., from Tarnowitz southwards and Gleiwitz and Rybnik eastwards round Königshütte and Beuthen) has an area of about 175 sq. m., or twice that of the whole area in which coal has been reached by borings. Within this area there are 104 workable seams, with a total thickness of 500 ft. The lower Silesian coalfield lies W. of the Oder, near Waldenburg. It is much smaller, and has seams with a rather steep dip (total thickness 90 ft.), but yields excellent coking-coal. Coal is also found in Cretaceous sandstone on the Queiss. Lignite is also mined in considerable quantity. Next in importance to coal among the minerals of the prov. are zinc ore (calamine; centre of production Königshütte), iron, and silver-lead. The manufacturing industry is considerable, supporting 35 per cent. of the population. Linen-manufacture, cotton-weaving, dye-works, and bleaching-fields are flourishing. There are also carpet manufactures, manufactures of woollen goods (including carpets), machines, sugar, starch, paper, chemicals, clocks, tin, lead, railway-carriages, cement, glass, porcelain, and pottery. Finally, there are large breweries, distilleries, liqueur-factories, mills, tanneries. The higher education is provided by the university at Breslau, two military schools at Glogau and Neisse, &c. Mineral springs, which have given rise to frequented bathing-places, are to be found at Warmbrunn, Saltbrunn, Reinerz, Landeck, Rudowa, Charlottenbrunn. The prov. is divided into the three government dists. (*regierungsbezirke*) of Breslau, Liegnitz, and Oppeln. The capital is Breslau. Other towns: Ratibor, Beuthen, Glatz, Schweidnitz, Hirschberg, Görlitz, Bunzlau, Glogau. Most of the inhabitants speak German, but there are nearly 1,000,000 Poles E. of the Oder, where Polish is partly spoken; and in the S. there are about 60,000 Chekhs, in the NW. (Lower and Upper Silesia) about 32,000 Wends (Slavs), who are, however, rapidly becoming Germanised. See **German Empire,** table, and **Prussia,** History.

Silfberg, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 17 m. SSW. Falun; deposits of sulphur. The silver-mines are now quite exhausted. P. (comm.) <2000.

Silgueiros, tn., Portugal, dist. Vizeu. P. <4000.

Silian, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 2½ m. N. by W. Lampeter. P. <500. See **Llanwnen.**

Siliana, riv., central Tunis, r. bk. trib. of the Mejerda, which it joins 2 m. above the town Testur. Length, 90 m.

Silipica, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Santiago, cap. dep. P. <2000.

Siliqua, comm., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, on the Siscerri, 15 m. E. by S. Iglesias. P. <3000.

Silistria, or **Silistra,** the Roman *Durostorum*, fortified tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. Silistria, on the Danube, 62 m. ESE. Bukarest; manufactures cloth, and has mills and tanyards. The old fortress, formerly very important, was dismantled in 1878. The town is situated in a marshy region, and is subject to virulent fevers. In the Roman era Silistria was one of the most important cities of Lower Mœsia. Frequently besieged and taken during the Middle Ages, and in modern times it was unsuccessfully besieged during the Crimean War by Russia, 12th May to 26th June 1854, when the fortifications had been partly rebuilt from Moltke's plans. P. (1881) 10,600; (1888) 11,400; Bulgarians, 4100; Moham. 5300.

Silivri, the ancient *Selymbria*, a Megarian colony, seapt. tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Chatalja, on the Sea of Marmora, 36 m. W. Constantinople. P. 5700 (mostly Greeks).

Siljan, lake, Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 24 m. WNW. Falun, in Dalecarlia, is traversed by the Oester Dal, left branch of the Dal, which enters at the NW. extremity. The water is limpid, hence its epithet, 'the eye of Dalecarlia.' The people on its shores have best preserved the old costume and habits of Dalecarlia, famous as the centre of Swedish freedom, and closely associated with the history of King Gustavus Vasa. Alt. 738 ft. Length, NW. to SE., 24 m.; breadth, 3½–11 m.; area, 123 sq. m.

Siljansnäs, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 29 m. WNW. Falun, on S. shore of Lake Siljan. P. (comm.) <3000.

Silkeborg, tn., Denmark, Jutland, prov. Aarhus, 24 m. NNW. Horsens; manufactures paper; important market. P. <5000.

Silkstone, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 4 m. W. by S. Barnsley, 1 m. N. of its stn. on the M. S. & L. R. Here are the Silkstone coal-mines. PMT.O., and PM.O. (**Silkstone Common**). P. <2000.

Silksworth, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 3½ m. SSW. Sunderland, 2½ m. W. Ryhope stn., P.O., and PMT.O. (**New Silksworth**). P. <500.

Silk Willoughby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 10 m. ENE. Grantham, 2 m. SSW. Sleaford, 1½ m. ESE. Rauceby stn. P. <500.

Sill, riv., Austria, Tirol, rises at foot of the Wildseespitze, and forms the small Lake Brenner, then turns NNW., and falls into the Inn at Innsbruck after a course of 25 m.

Silla, comm., Spain, prov. and 11 m. S. by W. Valencia. P. <5000.

Silla de Carácas. See **Carácas.**

Sillan, Lough, a small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Cavan, 20 m. W. Dundalk, drained W. into Lough Oughter.

Sille, tn., Asia Minor, 6 m. NW. Konia (Konieh).

Silleda, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. NE. Pontevedra, dist. Lalin. P. 12,400.

Sillee, riv., Ire., in the middle of co. Fermanagh, flows SE. into upper Lough Erne.

Sillein, comm., Hungary. See **Zsolna.**

Sillé-le-Guillaume, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, 20 m. SW. by S. Alençon, arr. Mans. P. <3000.

Siller, riv., Brit. India, Madras, Vizagapatam dist., flows E., N., W., finally SW. to the Saveri at Moat. Length about 150 m.

Sillerna, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Clifden.

Sillerup Moor, a moorland tract, Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, in the middle, about 10–18 m. NW. Schleswig.

Sillery, vil., France, dep. Marne, on the Vesle, arr. and 7 m. SE. Reims; its wines are among those of the best quality of champagne. P. <2000.

Sillian, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. and 17 m. WSW. Lienz; in the vicinity are the baths of Weitlanbrunn, with ferruginous springs. P. <2000.

Silligny, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. and 4½ m. NW. Annecy. To the E. is the thermal establishment of Bromines, with a cold sulphuretted soda spring known to the Romans. P. <2000.

Silloth, seapt., watering-place, and two eccles. pars., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the Solway Firth, 12 m. NNE. Maryport, on the N. B. R. The dock, belonging to the N. B. R. Company, is 24 ft. deep over sill at ordinary spring tides, and 18 ft. at neap tides. Has a trade in coal and grain. Steamers ply to Liverpool, Dublin, and the Isle of Man. Since 1855 it has been the port of Carlisle. PMT.O. **Silloth St. Paul,** P. <750; **Silloth Christchurch,** P. <2000.

Silly, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. SW. Enghien. P. (comm.) <3000.

Siloah, pool named in O. T. See **Silwân.**

Siloam, place named in N. T. See **Silwân.**

Silpho, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Scarborough, 3 m. WSW. Cloughton stn.; manufactures worsted. P. <250.

Sils, or **Segl,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 6 m. SW. St. Moritz, at the foot of a small lake (the **Silser-see**; alt. 5890 ft.) in the Upper Engadine; frequented by visitors during the season. The comm. includes the adjoining village of Maria. Mean rfall. (20 yrs.), 38.50 in. P. <2000.

Silsden, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SE. Skipton, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 12 m. NW. Bradford, 1 m. NNE. of its stn. (**Steeton and Silsden**) on the M. R.; manufactures worsted and cotton goods and nails. PMT.O. 7060 ac. P. <4000.

Silsile ('the chain'), defile in the valley of the Nile, Upper Egypt, 44 m. below Assuan; immense quarries of limestone.

Sils Maria, Switzd. See **Sils.**

Silsoe, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 9 m. S. by E. Bedford, 3 m. E. by N. Flitwick stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Silton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, in the extreme N. of the N. div., 11½ m. NE. by E. Sherborne, 3 m. NW. Gillingham stn. P. <250.

Silton, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 15½ m. NE. by N. Ripon. P. (of each) <250. See **Leake.**

Silvan, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 40 m. NE. Diarbekir. P. 7000; Moham. 4000, including 2000 Kurds; Christians, 3000.

Silvaplana, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 3½ m. SW. St. Moritz, at the NE. end of **Lake Silvapana,** on the Inn; much frequented by visitors. Lake Silvaplana, alt. 5886 ft., is below Lake Sils (Silser-see). Alt. 5955 ft. P. <2000.

Silveira, tn., Brazil, in E. of prov. São Paulo, 108 m. W. by N. Rio de Janeiro; deposits of copper and coal. P. 8000.

Silveira Martins, agricultural colony, Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, 190 m. W. Porto Alegre. P. <5000, a large majority of whom are Italians and Brazilians.

Silver, settlement, U.S., Montana, Lewis and Clarke co., 50 m. NNE. Butte City.

Silver, city, U.S., New Mexico, Grant co., 110 m. NNE. from the SW. corner of the terr.; has silver-mines. Alt. 5771 ft. (R.R.); signal station, 5796 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). P. <3000.

Silverado, vil., U.S., California, Los Angeles co., 25 m. SE. Santa Ana; has silver, gold, and tin mines. P. <1500.

Silver Bank, large shoal studded with many reefs, to the N. of the republic of Santo Domingo, W. Indies, in about 20° 10′–21° N., 69½°–70° W.

Silverbanks, tn., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Cambuslang. P. <750.

Silverbow, co., U.S., Montana, crossed by 46° N. and 113° W.

Silver Bridge, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Armagh, bar. Upper Orior, 9 m. SW. Newry, 5 m. from Culloville stn.

Silverbrook, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Tullamore.

Silverburn, vil., Isle of Man, 3½ m. N. Castletown, 1½ m. NW. Ballasalla stn.

Silver City, vil., U.S., Idaho, cap. Owyhee co., 50 m. SW. by S. Boise, in the centre of gold and silver mines. P. <1500.

Silver City, tn., U.S., Nevada, Lyon co., 10 m. NE. Carson City; has gold and silver mines. P. <1500.

Silver City, vil., U.S., Utah, Juab co.; has gold, silver, and copper mines. P. <1500.

Silver Cliff, vil., U.S., Colorado, Custer co., 115 m. S. by W. Denver; has rich silver-mines. P. <5000.

Silver Creek, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., 28 m. SW. by S. Buffalo. P. <2000.

Silverdale, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 9 m. N. by W. Lancaster, on the Furness Rly., PMT.O. P. <750.

Silverdale, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, in ancient pars. of Keele, Trentham, and Wolstanton, on the N. Staffordshire Rly.; coal is mined in the dist. PMT.O. P. 6100.

Silver How, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 16 m. S. by W. Keswick. Height, 1602 ft.

Silver Lake, vil., U.S., Indiana, Kosciusko co., 100 m. SE. by E. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Silverley, vil., Eng., co. Cambridge, div. and 4½ m. SE. by E. Newmarket. See **Ashley with Silverley.**

Silvermine Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the W. of co. Tipperary.

Silvermines, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 5 m. S. by W. Nenagh stn.; lead was formerly mined here.

Silver Peak, mt., U.S., Nevada, Esmeralda co., 142 m. SE. Carson City. Alt. of mines, 4257 ft. (Wheeler).

Silver Pits, a channel in the North Sea, in 54° N., 2° E., 30–50 fathoms deep, between the Dogger Bank on the N. and the Well Bank on the S.; so called on account of the great abundance of fish (especially large soles) caught here after its discovery in 1837.

Silver Plume, silver-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, Clear Creek co., 38 m. W. Denver, at foot of Gray's Peak. P. <1500.

Silver Reef, silver-mining vil., U.S., Utah, Washington co., 20 m. N. St. George. P. <1500.

Silverstone, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m.

NNW. Buckingham, 2½ m. SE. Wappenham stn., PMT.O. P.<1500. See **Whittlebury.**

Silverstream, P.O., Ire., co. and 3 m. from Monaghan.

Silver Street, stn., Eng., Middlesex. See **Edmonton.**

Silverton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 7 m. NNE. Exeter, 1 m. NW. of its stn. on the G. W. R., with another stn. (**Up Exe and Silverton**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 4729 ac. P.<1500.

Silverton, tn., New South Wales, Yancowinna co., 135 m. W. by S. Wilcannia, in a rich silver dist.; has silver-mining. Mean rfall. (Mount Gipps, 10 yrs.), 8.9 in. P.<1500.

Silverton, tn., U.S., Colorado, cap. San Juan co., 93 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. At foot of Sultan Peak, San Juan Mts.; silver is mined and smelted here. Alt. 9202 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Silverton, vil., U.S., Oregon, Marion co., 36 m. S. Portland. P.<1500.

Silvertown, a suburb of London, Eng., Kent, Woolwich bor., on the l. bk. of the Thames, to the S. of the Victoria Docks, on the G. E. R.

Silves, tn., Portugal, prov. Algarve (dist. Faro), 33 m. ENE. Cape St. Vincent. P. 6900.

Silvi, comm. and small port, Italy, prov. and 22 m. ESE. Teramo, near the Adriatic. P.<4000.

Silvington, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13½ m. W. by N. Kidderminster, 6 m. NW. by W. Cleobury Mortimer stn. P.<250.

Silvretta Mountains and Glacier. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **H. A. 3** (*b*).

Silwân, vil., Palestine, the *Siloam* of the N. T., in 31° 46½′ N., 35° 14′ E., about 1 m. SE. of Jerusalem, on the E. side of the valley of Kidron (Wadi-en-Nar). It contains the well called *En Rogel* in the O. T., *Bethesda* in the N. T., now **'Ain Umm ed Deraj.** The *Pool of Siloam* (the *Siloah* of the O. T.), now **Birket Silwân,** is on the W. side of the valley of Kidron, opposite the S. end of the village.

Silz, vil., Austria, Tirol, 23 m. W. Innsbruck. P.<2000.

Sima, stn., Ger. E. Africa, Uzagara, on the Mukondokwa, 123 m. W. by S. Bagamoyo.

Simalu, Babi, Varkenseiland, or **Hog Island,** isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the W. ct. of Sumatra, towards the N.

Simancas, tn., Spain, prov. and 6 m. SW. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. The national archives (Leon and Castille) have been preserved in the old castle here since 1563.

Simánd, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Kis-Jenö. P.<5000.

Simav, tn., Asia Minor, to the S. of Lake Simav, 73 m. S. Brussa. The lake is drained W. by the Simav-su, the main headwater of the Susurlu-Chai. Alt. (tn.) 2550 ft. P.<2000.

Simaxis, vil., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, on the Tirso, 44 m. N. by E. Iglesias, 6 m. ENE. Oristano.

Simba, vil., Ger. E. Africa, in 10° 35′ S., 39° 9′ E., with salt-pans. P.<2000.

Simbach, or **Simbach am Inn,** vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, on the l. bk. of the Inn, opposite Braunau (Salzburg), 29 m. SW. Passau; has railway workshops. P.<3000.

Simbam Weni, tn., Ger. E. Africa, Ukami, 102 m. W. Dar-es-Salaam. P. 5000.

Simbirsk, prov. of SE. Russia, on r. bk. of middle Volga; has Kazañ on N., Samara on E., Saratov on S., and Penza and Nizhniy Novgorod on W. Surface a plateau, sloping N. and S., very much cut by ravines, and of hilly aspect along the Volga (Gorodishchenskiye, Undorskiye, Kremenskiye, Zhegulovy, and Samara Hills, the latter compelling the Volga to make its great Samara bend); low in NW. (Za-Suriye). Carboniferous deposits in S., containing asphalt; Jurassic, Triassic, and Cretaceous further N.; boulder-clay all over. Volga flows along E. border, receiving the Syzrañ in S.; the Sviyaga flows parallel to Volga, but in the opposite direction, as well as the Sura. Climate extreme, the yearly average temp. being 38.5° at Simbirsk. Population Great Russians (60 per cent.), Mordves (13 per cent.), Chuvashes (9 per cent.), and Tatars (8 per cent.). Agriculture prosperous; grain exported, as also linseed, hemp-seed, and kitchen garden produce. Apiculture much spread among Mordves; extensive timber trade, shipbuilding, and fabrication of all sorts of wooden goods; various domestic trades in the villages; active shipping on Volga and Sura. Divided into eight dists.: Simbirsk, Alatyr, Ardatov, Buinsk, Karsuñ, Kurmysh, Sengilei, and Syzrañ. Alatyr, Syzrañ, Batraki, Berezniki, and Promzino Gorodishche are important river-ports. Area, 19,110 sq. m. P. (1891) 1,655,500.

Simbirsk, cap. of above govt., 576 m. ESE. Moscow, between the Volga and the Sviaga, which here closely approach each other. Its central part (Vyenets), containing the cathedral, a public garden, a library, and the best houses, stands on a high hill, while the storehouses, many shops, and the poorer suburbs are on the banks of both rivers. Brisk trade, and considerable fair. Alt. 476 ft. Mean temp., yr. 38.3° F., Feb. 8.6°, July 68.6°. P. (1867) 24,600; (1891) 39,125.

Simcoe, co., Canada, Ontario, between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe.

Simcoe, tn., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., 39 m. SW. Hamilton (cap.), on a railway. Alt. 700 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 45.6° F., Jan. 21.1°, July 70.2°. P.<3000.

Simcoe Lake, Canada, Ontario, between Simcoe and Ontario cos., drained by the riv. Severn into Georgian Bay. Alt. 704 ft.

Simeto, the ancient *Adranus,* riv., Sicily, in the E., rises in the NE. of the island, in the Monti Nebrodici, and flows S. along the base of Mount Etna, then ESE. into the middle of the Gulf of Catania. Length, 72 m.; area of basin, 1695 sq. m.; mean discharge, 3180 cubic ft. per second.

Simia, Es. See **Es Simia.**

Simiti, vil., Colombia, Bolivar, 175 m. NE. Medellin. P.<2000.

Simlu, riv., equatorial Africa, S. trib. of the Victoria Nyanza, flows into the Gulf of Speke, in the S. Length about 150 m.

Simla, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, cap. Simla dist., 54 m. NNE. Ambala, occupies a ridge of the Himálayas S. of the Sutlej; has long been the seat of the supreme government of India during the hot season. Improved water supply and extended drainage systems are in progress. Exports opium, fruits, and shawl-wool. Alt. 7048 ft. Mean temp., yr. 55.0° F., June–Sept. 51.3°, July–Aug. 37.4°; rfall., yr. 70.1 in., June–Sept. 51.3 in., July–Aug. 37.4 in. P. (with Kasumtí) 13,800; Hindus, 8500; Moham. 3500.

Simla Hill States, collection of twenty-three native states, India, Punjab, surrounding the sanitarium of Simla.

Simm, Cape, or **Ras Tegriwelt,** cape, W. ct. Morocco, 10 m. SW. Mogador, in 31° 26′ N.

Simma, riv., Ire., in the S. of co. Down, flows E. into Dundrum Bay.

Simmenthal, dist., Switzd., cant. Bern, along the valley of the Simme; the mineral springs of Weissenburg and Lenk attract many invalids annually.

Simmering, tn., Lower Austria, circle Unter Wienerwald, 2 m. SE. Vienna, of which it is a suburb; manufactures electrical cables, sugar, wax candles, and chemicals, and has railway workshops. P. 19,600.

Simmern, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 17 m. W. Bingen, cap. circle Simmern. Alt. 1080 ft. P.<3000.

Simoca, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 30 m. SSW. Tucuman. P.<2000.

Simojovel, comm., Mexico, Chiapas, 15 m. N. by E. San Cristobal. P.<4000.

Simonburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7 m. NW. by N. Hexham, on Crook Burn, 2 m. S. Wark stn.; has coal-mining. P.O. 9309 ac. P.<500.

Simonds, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Carleton co., on the riv. St. John, 50 m. NW. Fredericton.

Simon Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, 45 m. W. Quebec, drained by the riv. Ste. Anne into the riv. St. Lawrence.

Simon Fell, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, between Ingleborough and Park Fell, 5 m. NE. Ingleton. Alt. 2088 ft.

Simonsbath, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the Barle, 20 m. NW. by N. Tiverton, P.O.

Simon Seat, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 17 m. WSW. Ripon. Height, 1592 ft.

Simonside Hills, range of hills, Eng., Northumberland, in the NE. of the Hexham div., 14 m. NW. by N. Morpeth. Height, 1210 ft.

Simonstone, par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 4 m. W. by N. Burnley, on the L. & Y. R. P.<500.

Simons Town, tn., Cape Colony, cap. of dist. Simons Town, 20 m. S. Cape Town; naval station. Annual rfall. (10 yrs.), 28.27 in. P.<4000.

Simonswood, par., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 6½ m. NW. by W. St. Helens, 1½ m. NE. Kirkby stn. P.<500.

Simontornya, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Simontornya. P.<4000.

Simon Weir, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Parts of Holland div., in Boston union. P. 18.

Simopoulon, tn., Greece, Peloponesia, prov. Achaia and Elis, 29 m. SSE. Patras. P. (comm.)<5000.

Simpa, tn. and fort, W. Africa. See **Winnebah.**

Simpang, tn., E. Indies, W. ct. of Borneo, 16 m. NE. Sukadana, 83 m. SE. Pontianak, in 1° 0′ S., 110° 17′ E. P. 3000. The principality of Simpang is between Kubu on the W., Melian on the N., Sukadana on the S., and Sintáng on the E.; iron and tin mined. Area, 3860 sq. m. Estimated P. 16,000; 4000 Malayans and Bughis, and 12,000 Dayaks.

Simpeln, pass, Switzd. See **Simplon.**

Simpelveld, vil., Holland, prov. Limburg, 6 m. NW. Aix-la-Chapelle. P.<2000.

Simpheropol, tn., S. Russia, cap. of govt. Taurida, in SW. part of Crimea, 900 m. by rail from Moscow, on the N. spurs of the Chatyr-dagh Mt., and on the often drying up stream Salghir. Mean rfall. (23 yrs.), 16.5 in. P. (1866) 16,550; (1891) 42,320.

Simplon, French; **Simpeln,** German, vil., Switzd., cant.

Valais, 8½ m. SSE. Brieg; it gives name to a noted pass, across which a road was constructed under the orders of Napoleon I. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Domodossola, a distance of nearly 38 m., is 6592 ft. above the sea, and from 25 to 30 ft. in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, and was completed between 1800 and 1806. It was greatly injured by storms in 1834, 1839, and 1849, and is now nearly impassable on the Sardinian side. During the French Empire, under Napoleon, the Simplon gave name to a dep. now forming the cant. of Valais. Near its highest point (6640 ft.) is an hospice, founded by Napoleon, conducted since 1825 by the monks of St. Bernard. In 1799 Simplon was the scene of several sanguinary battles. In 1891 plans were finally agreed upon for boring a tunnel through the mountains underneath the pass, planned to be 12½ m. long, and to cost £3,250,000. Alt. (vil.) 4850 ft.; pass, 6595 ft.; hospice, 6565 ft. P. (vil.) <2000. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **III.** (4).

Simprim, former par., Scot., Berwickshire, now included in that of Swinton.

Simpson, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Ousel, div. and 11½ m. E. Buckingham, 5 m. E. Newport Pagnell, 2 m. NE. by N. Bletchley stn., P.O. P. <750.

Simpson, or **Apamama,** isls., Pacific, Gilbert group, in about 0½° N., 174° E.

Simpson, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. frontier, W. of 86° W.

Simpson, co., U.S., Mississippi, crossed in the N. by 32° N., and in the W. by 90° W.

Simpson Coral Islands, another name of the **Palowi Is.,** German New Guinea.

Simpson's Pass, Canada, Brit. Columbia, across the Rocky Mts., in about 51° N.

Simráon, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Champáran dist., and partly in Nepál; has a fort, with an outer wall 14 m. in circuit.

Simrishamn, or **Cimbrishamn,** tn., Sweden, prov. and 35 m. S. by E. Christianstad, on the S. ct. P. <2000.

Sims, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Morton co., 32 m. W. Bismarck.

Simsbury, tn., U.S., Connecticut, on Farmington R., co. and 15 m. by rail NW. Hartford. P. <2000.

Simskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 78 m. ENE. Ufa, on Sim R., trib. of Byelaya. P. 5000.

Simtuna, vil., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 16 m. NE. Vesterås. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sin, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 220 m. WSW. Peking.

Sinai, mt. of Arabia Petræa, famous in Scripture, and generally identified with the Jebel-Musa, or 'Mount of Moses' (alt. 8535 ft.), one of a cluster of mountains of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end, these being two peaks of a mountain (in 28° 30′ N., 33° 45′ E.) now known as Mount Catherine. Others contend for Mount Serbal (6725 ft.), a mountain to the NW. from Mount Catherine, as the true Mount Sinai of Scripture. On the NE. side of Mount Catherine, at an alt. of 5000 ft., is the fortified monastery of St. Catherine, founded by the Emperor Justinian in 527, and from this point the mountain is ascended by a rude staircase of 3000 steps, known as 'the Pilgrims' Stairs.' The **Peninsula of Sinai,** between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 m. in length N. to S., and as much in breadth at its N. extremity, whence it gradually tapers southward to its S. extremity, Ras Mohammed, in the Red Sea, in 27° 43′ N., 34° 18′ E. Surface generally mountainous and rocky; in different localities of it are hieroglyphic and other ancient inscriptions. Politically it now belongs to Egypt.

Sinaïa, tn., Roumania, Walachia, dep. and on riv. Prahova, 37 m. NW. Ployeshti; hydropathic establishment. Has the country seat of the King of Roumania, and is a summer residence of the Roumanian aristocracy. P. <2000.

Sinaloa, or **Cinaloa,** one of the states of Mexico, along the SE. ct. of the Gulf of California; important mines of silver and gold, exported by Culiacan-Mazatlan, the most important W. port of Mexico, in connection with San Francisco.

Sinaloa, tn., Mexico, Sinaloa, 216 m. SW. by S. Chihuahua. P. 3000.

Sinalunga, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Siena, 18 m. SSW. Arezzo; has glass (including plate-glass) works. P. 9000.

Sinano, prov., Japan. See **Shinano.**

Sinano-gawa, riv., Japan. See **Shinano-gawa.**

Sinaun, oasis, Tripoli, 110 m. NE. by E. Ghadames.

Sinay, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas. P. <5000.

Sinbelawin, tn., Egypt, 19 m. N. by W. Zagazig. P. <5000.

Sinbougweh, tn., Upper Burma, on l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 64 m. N. by W. Prome. P. 10,300; Buddhists, 9600.

Sincelejo, tn., Colombia, dep. Bolivar, 78 m. SSE. Cartagena; manufactures sugar. P. (dist.) 9000.

Sincheng, tn., Manchuria. See **Petuna.**

Sinchiang, prov., China. See **Sinkiang.**

Sinclair, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., 46 m. SSW. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Sinclair's Bay, bay 5 m. wide, Scot., Caithness, on the E. ct.

Sinclairtown, stn., Scot., Fife, 1 m. NNE. Kirkcaldy, on the N. B. R.

Sind, or **Scinde,** prov. of the Presidency of Bombay, Brit. India, forming a separate commissionership, situated to the N. of the Arabian Gulf and the Rann of Cutch, mainly composed of an alluvial plain, every part of which appears to have been traversed at one time by the Indus or its branches. The eastern part of it is now mainly desert, but vestiges of ancient towns here testify to the former presence of fertilising water. Almost the only exception to the generally level character of the surface is in the wild and rocky tract of Kohistan, between the easterly curve of the Indus and the Pab Hills and Kirthár Mts., which separate Sind from Baluchistan, the terr. belonging to the nearly rainless region of India [**Jacobábád, Haidarábád, Karáchi**]. Cultivation in the plains mainly depends on irrigation from rivers, and that mode of irrigation being favourable to 'wet' crops, rice is grown more largely than millets of all kinds in some parts of the prov. The domestic and other animals are even more characteristic of the prov. than the agriculture. Immense herds of camels are reared on the salt marshes of the Indus. On the swamps of the delta graze herds of buffaloes, from whose milk *ghí* (clarified butter) is made in such quantity as to form one of the exports of the prov. Here also are to be seen great numbers of long-legged birds, such as flamingoes, storks, cranes, and the Egyptian ibis, besides pelicans. The chief seaport and the headquarters of the administration is Karáchi. Haidarábád, the old cap. of Sind, and now the second town in population, lying to the E. of the Indus, stands on one of the few insignificant limestone ridges that traverse the Indus valley. A second forms the basis of the towns of Rohri and Sukkur, and the island fort of Bukkur, in the Indus, between these towns, situated where the railway from the Punjab has since 1889 been carried across the Indus. The British terr. surrounds on three sides the native state of Khairpur, which is attached to the commissionership. The language of the prov. is a special Aryan dialect. The prov., previously tributary to Afghanistan, was annexed by the British in 1843 after the victory of Sir Charles Napier at Miáni (Feb. 17th). See **Bombay,** table.

Sind, r. bk. trib. of Jehlam, in valley of Kashmír (*q.v.*).

Sindafu, in Marco Polo. See **Chengtu-fu.**

Sindang-Laya, sanitary station, E. Indies, Java, 40 m. SSE. Batavia, 9½ m. SE. Buitenzorg, on the N. slope of the volcano Gede.

Sindelfingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, 9 m. SW. by W. Stuttgart. P. <5000.

Sinder, vil., western Sudan. See **Garu and Sinder.**

Sinderby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 6½ m. NNE. Ripon, on NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Sinderhope, P.O., Eng., Northumberland, 2½ m. SE. Allendale.

Sinderland Brook, small riv., Eng., in the NE. of Cheshire, flows W. and joins the riv. Mersey on the l. bk. at Hollinfare.

Sindhia's (or **Scindia's**) **Dominions,** name given to the Indian principality of Gwalior, after the founder of the reigning dynasty.

Sindi, tn. and rly. stn., Brit. India, Central Provs., Wardhá dist., 31 m. SW. Nagpur. P. 5500; Hindus, 4600.

Sindlesham, P.O., Eng., Berks, 2½ m. NW. Wokingham.

Sindwa, vil., Central India, 85 m. SW. by S. Indore, on the Sindwa; is a strong fort, and the town inside the walls has a mud fort.

Sineirl, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Bushmills (co. Antrim).

Sinenhoa, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 92 m. NW. by W. Peking.

Sines, tn. and fishing port, Portugal, dist. and 55 m. SSE. Lisbon; anchorage is open to the SW.; vessels load and discharge by 1 ton boats. Birthplace of Vasco de Gama. P. <4000.

Sineu, tn., Spain, Balearic Is., Majorca, 20 m. ENE. Palma. P. <5000.

Sinfães, tn., Portugal, dist. Vizeu. P. <4000.

Sinfin and Arleston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 3½ m. S. by W. Derby, 2 m. SW. Pear Tree and Normanton stn. P. <250.

Sinfin Moor, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Shardlow union, 3 m. SE. Derby. P. <250.

Singa, mt. pass, India, Punjab, Bashahr state, in 31° 15′ N., 78° 29′ E., open from May until the middle of August. Alt. between 16,000 and 17,000 ft.

Singa, vil., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the r. bk. of the Congo, in 4° 52′ S. and 14° 53′ E. P. <2000.

Singahi Bhadeora, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Kheri. P. 5200; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 1500.

Sing-alang, mt., Sumatra, 50 m. N. Padang.

Singánallúr, vil., Brit. India, Madras, Coimbatore dist., with a stn. on the SW. line of the Madras Rly. P. (1881) 7800.

Singan-fu (**Sian-, Hsian-,** or **Hsingan-fu**), the *Chan-gan* of Marco Polo, probably the *Thinæ* of Ptolemy, large tn., China, cap. prov. Shensi, situated int he midst of a vast wheatfield to

the SW. of the confluence of the rivs. Wei-ho and King-ho, and at the convergence of trade-routes in all directions, marked out once for all by nature. The valley of the Wei forms the E. and W. route, continued eastwards through the gate of Tung-kwan to the Hwang-ho valley, with an important branch diverging NE. from this latter point by the valley of the Fen-ho (Fön-ho) through the heart of Shansi. A little to the SE. the Tsinling Pass (4100 ft.) forms the sole means of communication with the productive regions of the SE. (by the Tan-ho and Han-kiang valleys). Finally, the valley of the King-ho is the principal route to the NW. and central Asia. It was founded in the 12th century B.C., and was for 2000 years (1122 B.C. to 1127 A.D.) the cap. of eastern China. It still remains necessarily an important centre of trade, and has a prosperous appearance, with clean straight streets, some of them broad, and fine shops. It is 8–10 m. in circuit, but includes within its lofty walls considerable tracts of cultivated fields. It now has a large arsenal, where cannons and rifles are manufactured; also a rich archæological museum. The environs are the richest in China in all sorts of antiquities. Here is the celebrated bi-lingual inscription of the 8th century, in Chinese and Syrian. Alt. 1000 ft. (Michaelis); 1513 ft. (Richthofen); 1700 ft. (Col. Bell); 1800 ft. (Rockhill, *Land of the Lamas*, p. 25). P. about 500,000 (Michaelis); 1,000,000 (*Bevölkerung der Erde*, No. ix.). See Richthofen's *China*, vol. ii., pp. 681–82, and pp. 541, &c.; *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, pp. 61–63.

Si-ngan-kiang, riv., China, enters Chekiang from Nganhwei, then flows E. to the Tsientang-kiang, which it joins at Yan-chou (85 m. SW. Hangchow); navigable for the greater part of its course.

Singapore (*Singapura*, 'City of the Lion'), one of the Straits Settlements belonging to Great Britain, in SE. Asia, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay Penin., separated from the mainland by the Old Strait, in one part only ¼ m. across, and having on its S. side a town of same name, and having Singapore Strait to the S., in 1° 17′ 0″ N., 103° 50′ 47″ E. Length of island, 27 m.; breadth, 11 m.; area, 224 sq. m. Surface generally low, undulating, and densely wooded; a chain of hills traverses the island W. to E., highest point 560 ft. Soil mostly clay, resting on sandstone and granite; not particularly fertile, the luxuriant vegetation of the island being due to its hot damp climate; climate healthy. Iron is mined, and there are small deposits of tin and steatite. Chief products, coco-nut oil, gambier, pears, tapioca, indigo, cacao, and aloes, and a great variety of fruits. Around the town of Singapore nutmegs and vegetables are cultivated. The flora and fauna are the same as in the Malay Penin. The island is chiefly valuable as a depôt for the British and Indian trade with the islands of the eastern seas; trade is also carried on with the Dutch East Indies, United States, Siam, France, China, &c. The annual value of the trade has increased from £2,000,000 in 1823 to £40,000,000 in 1891, the imports exceeding the exports by about £5,000,000. The principal imports are cotton, textiles, rice, tin, opium, gambier, pepper, coal, fish, gutta-percha, copra, skins, tobacco, spices, coffee, sugar, silk, and rattans. The exports are pretty nearly the same things. Manufacturing industry is limited to the preparation of tapioca, sago, gambier, white pepper, the making of tools, implements, vehicles, and furniture, with shipbuilding. There are, however, important machine shops and engineering works connected with the docks. The island is administered by a governor, who is also governor-general of the Straits Settlements; he is assisted by a local council. Singapore was purchased from the Sultan of Johore (Malay Penin.), and settled by the English in 1819. Since then it has rapidly risen into importance. The cap. town on the SE. ct., the most S. point of Asia, in 1° 77′ 22″ N., is on a small river in an open bay, with an anchorage 2 m. from the shore; is regularly laid out, well built, and divided into Malay, Chinese, Kling, Malabar, and European quarters. Excepting in the Chinese and Malay quarters the streets are wide, and have fine houses surrounded with verdure. The public institutions include the Raffles museum, the botanical gardens, the Protestant and Roman Catholic cathedrals, the Straits branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Singapore is the residence of the Roman Catholic archbishop of the penin. The chief residence of the Europeans is on a series of almost parallel ridges and hillocks, 50 to 120 ft. high, behind the native town. Two hills overlook the city on the N., the nearest having 'Fort Canning' at its summit, while the other, further NE., has the fine palace and gardens of the governor-general of the colony. It has two ports, the New and the Old, the former being a channel between the island of Singapore and the islands Blakan-Mati and Pulo Brani to the S. The old port is a creek opposite the E. part of the town; its situation on the direct route from Europe to the E. of Asia, and its being the only port on that route, make it a coaling station and centre of transit trade. It has convenient quays, available for the largest vessels. The harbour is defended by several forts armed with armour-piercing and medium guns, and by a system of submarine mines. Shortest sea-route to Liverpool, 12,000 m. Mean temp. (Singapore, 15 yrs.), yr. 82° F., Jan. 80.1°, July 81.6°; at Raffles lighthouse, in 1° 9′ N., 103° 44′ E. (2 yrs., 1866–1867), yr. 80° F., the daily range being from 73.3° to 86.7°, Feb. 78.7°, July 80.4°; mean annual rfall. (18 yrs.), 92.9 in. But in spite of the great heat, the proximity to the sea and frequent breezes keep the city very healthy. P. (1891) 186,600, of whom 122,000 were Chinese, 36,000 Malays, 16,000 natives of India, and only 1200 Europeans; four-fifths of the total are males. See **Straits Settlements.**

Singareni, tn., India, Haidarábád, 108 m. NW. by N. Masulipatam; important coal-mines; connected by a branch line with the railway from Bombay to Madras. P. <5000.

Singay, or **Sagay,** tn., Philippine Is., on S. ct. of Mindanao. P. <5000.

Singen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Constance, dist. and 6 m. WNW. Radolfzell, on the Aach. Near it is the former mountain fortress of Hohentwiel (*q.v.*). P. <3000.

Singgora, Singora, Songkhra, or **Songkla,** tn., E. ct. of the Siamese portion of the Malay Penin., in about 7° 10′ N., at the point where a large lake communicates with the sea. Railway projected thence to a tin-producing dist. in S. of Kedah. Cap. principality of Singgora.

Singhána, tn., India, Rájputána, 92 m. WSW. Delhi. P. (1880) 5300.

Singhara Buzurg, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, on the Gundak, 40 m. N. by E. Patna. P. <5000.

Sing-ho, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 40 m. E. by S. Peking.

Singkarah, lake, E. Indies, Sumatra, prov. Padang, 18½ m. SSE. Fort de Kock, at foot of S. slope of Merapi volcano. Alt. 1188 ft.; length, 13 m.; breadth, 2–5 m.; area, 43 sq. m.

Singkel, tn., W. ct. Sumatra, in about 2° 20′ N., on an island enclosed by the two mouths of the small riv. **Singkel.** P. < 2000.

Singkep, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the E. ct. of Sumatra, to the S. of the equator.

Singleton, par., Eng., Sussex, on the Lavant, div. and 5 m. N. by E. Chichester, on the L. B. & S. C. R.; contains the Goodwood racecourse. PMT.O. 4063 ac. P. <750.

Singleton, tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 35 m. NW. by W. Newcastle, in an agricultural and wine-growing dist.; bituminous coal is worked in the vicinity, and copper also occurs. P. <3000.

Singleton and Singleton Great, par. and eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, the latter div. and 5 m. ENE. Blackpool, with a stn. (**Singleton**) on the L. & Y. & L. & NW. Joint Rly., P.O. P. (of each) <500.

Singlewell, P.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. S. Gravesend.

Singora, tn., Siam. See **Singgora.**

Singpho Hills, tract of country, India, bordering on the E. frontier of Assam, occupied by the Singpho tribe, who carry on agriculture, iron smelting, and weaving cotton into plaid checks.

Sing Sing, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., 33 m. N. by E. New York, on the l. bk. of the Hudson R.; situated on rising ground, and affording a fine view of the surrounding country. Seat of a New York state prison. P. (1880) 6600; (1890) 9400.

Singu, vil., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 37 m. N. by W. Mandalay.

Singu, vil., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 16 m. S. by W. Pagan.

Singureigui, vil., Portuguese S. Africa, Gaza-land, on the r. bk. of the Sabi, about 110 m. SW. Sofala, in about 21° 23′ S., 33° 30′ E.

Sinhai, lake, Manchuria. See **Hangka.**

Sinhgarh, hill-fort, Brit. India, Bombay, Poona dist., in 18° 22′ N., 73° 48′ E.; is a health resort of the European residents of Poona. Alt. 4322 ft., and 2300 ft. above the plain.

Sinhwei-hsien, tn., China, Kwangtung. Same as **Sanwui.**

Sinigaglia, tn., Italy. See **Senigallia.**

Siniloan, comm., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. La Laguna, 37 m. WSW. Manila. P. 5400.

Sining-fu, Sinning-fu, or **Hsining-fu,** called by the Tibetans **Ziling,** or **Jiling** (? Zhiling), by the Mongols **Seling-khoto,** tn., China, western Kansu, on the Si-ho (Hsi-ho), a l. bk. trib. of Hwang-ho, N. of the Nan-shan Range, about 35 m. E. Lake Kuku-Nor, in about 36° 45′ N., 114° 15′ E., in a fertile and populous dist.; centre of a caravan trade with Lhassa. Alt. 7500 ft. (Przhevalsky); 7608 ft. (Rockhill). P. 60,000.

Siniscola, comm. and port, Sardinia, prov. and 60 m. E. by S. Sassari; saline spring. P. <2000.

Sinj, tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, 17 m. NE. Spalato; scene of the victory of the Dalmatians over the Turks, 1815. P. <3000.

Sinjes, Berber tribe, Algeria. See **Senjes.**

Sinjo ('half-caste'), term employed by the Malays to designate the issue of Europeans and Malay, Dayak, and Javanese women.

Sinkiang, Sinchiang, Sintsiang, or **Sintsien,** Chinese frontier prov., formed to include Eastern Turkistan, Outer

Kansu, Ili, and Dzungaria. Area about 548,500 sq. m. P. about 1,000,000.

Sinking Springs, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 5 m. W. by S. Reading. P. <1500.

Sinmintun, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 40 m. NW. by W. Mukden. P. 30,000.

Sinna, tn., Persia. See **Senna.**

Sinnahard, PM.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on riv. Don, 7 m. W. Alford.

Sinnai, comm., Sardinia, prov. and 7½ m. NE. Cagliari. P. <4000.

Sinnamari, riv., French Guiana, flows NNE. and enters the Atlantic in about 52° 50′ W. Length about 180 m.

Sinnar, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Násik, 87 m. W. Aurangábád; carries on weaving. P. 10,000; Hindus, 9400.

Sinni, riv., Italy, rises near the W. ct., and flows E. into the Gulf of Taranto, which it enters in 40° 8′ N. Length, 63 m.; area of basin, 500 sq. m.; highest discharge, 38,850 cubic ft. per second.

Sinning-fu. See **Sining-fu.**

Sinnington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SW. of the Whitby div., on the Seven, 19 m. W. Scarborough, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Sinob, Asia Minor. See **Sinope.**

Sinodun Hill, Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6 m. SE. by E. Abingdon, 3 m. NW. Wallingford.

Sinope, or **Sinob,** seapt. tn., possessing the only good natural harbour on the N. ct. of Asia Minor, 185 m. NE. Angora. The town is divided into two parts, the Turkish quarter, surrounded by walls, and the Greek quarter, on the heights of the penin. Has an arsenal, dockyard, and prison. Roads into the interior were constructed in 1882–85. Sinope was a Milesian colony, and in ancient times the centre of Greek trade on the Black Sea. Birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic, and cap. of Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus. P. 9000.

Sinopoli, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 17 m. NE. Reggio. P. <3000.

Sins, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 6 m. WNW. Zug. P. <2000.

Sinsheim, or **Sinsheim an der Elsenz,** tn., Ger., Baden, circle and 13½ m. SE. by S. Heidelberg. P. <3000.

Sint, in Dutch names, 'saint.'

Sintang, tn., Dutch Borneo, on riv. Kapuas, 140 m. E. Pontiának. P. <2000.

Sint Jan Steen, comm., Holland, prov. S. Flanders, 14 m. W. by N. Antwerp. P. <3000.

Sint Michielsgestel, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 4½ m. SSE. Bois-le-Duc. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sint Oedenrode, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. SE. Bois-le-Duc. P. <5000.

Sint Philipsland, isl., Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, between isls. Overflakkee, Duiveland, and Tholen. Area, 9½ sq. m. P. 500.

Sintsiang, or **Sintsien,** prov., China. See **Sinkiang.**

Sint Truyden, comm., Belgium. See **St. Trond.**

Sinu, or **Zinu,** riv., Colombia, mainly in Bolivar, though it rises on a high plateau in the NW. of Antioquia, flows N., between Monteria (8° 45′ N.) and Lorica (9° 15′ N.), divides into two arms enclosing a vast marsh or lagoon, and finally enters the Gulf of Darien, E. side, in 9° 38′ N.; has deposits of coal and gold in its valley. Length, 286 m.

Sinu, terr., W. Africa, Liberia, with town (seat of an American mission) of same name on the coast, in 9° W., near mouth of riv. Sinu.

Sinus Barbaricus, country, Africa. See **Somali-land.**

Sinyang, tn., China, prov. Honan, 115 m. N. by W. Hankow.

Sinzheim, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy, circle, and dist. Baden. P. <4000.

Sinzig, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Ahr, circle Ahrweiler, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Rhine, 15 m. SSE. Bonn; manufactures of mosaics and pottery. P. <3000.

Siohára, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 28 m. SE. Bijnaur. P. (1881) 9000.

Sion, French; in German **Sitten,** the ancient *Sedunum,* tn., Switzd., cant. Valais, 17 m. E. St. Maurice, to the N. of the Rhone. The town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the Rhone, and surrounded by ramparts, partly destroyed, contains the ancient castle of Valeria, now made into a seminary, a cathedral, bishop's palace, and ancient Jesuit college. Sion has been frequently besieged and burnt—by Rudolf I., king of Burgundy, the counts of Savoy, the Bernese, and the French in 1798. From 1810 to 1814 it was the cap. of the French dep. Simplon. Alt. 1680–1740 ft. P. 5500.

Sion Mills, tn., Ire. See **Seein.**

Sioux, or **Dakotas,** a collection of various tribes of Indians, U.S., who inhabit Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota, &c. They formerly occupied the country as far E. as the Mississippi, which they ceded to the U.S. in 1851. In 1890 a tract of 11,000,000 ac., W. of the Missouri, in S. Dakota, forming part of the Sioux Reservation, was purchased by the U.S. government and thrown open to settlement. See **Dakota.**

Sioux, co., U.S., Iowa, on W. frontier, crossed by 43° N.

Sioux, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the extreme NW.

Sioux City, U.S., Iowa, Woodbury co., just below the confluence of the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivs., 71 m. S. by E. of NW. corner of state. N. and W. of the city proper rise low bluffs, on which are suburban residences. Various manufactures. Alt. 1122 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) <4000; (1880) 7400; (1890) 37,800.

Sioux Falls, city, U.S., S. Dakota, cap. Minnehaha co., 57 m. NE. by N. Yankton. The river falls 90 ft. in ½ m. here, affording fine water-power. Seat of a Baptist university, founded 1883, a Norwegian college, and the state penitentiary and deaf and dumb institutions. The town occupies the site of Fort Dakota, 1865–67; in the neighbourhood are extensive granite works. Alt. 1411 ft. and 1638 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <3000; (1890) 10,177.

Sioux Rapids, vil., U.S., Iowa, cap. Buena Vista co., on Little Sioux R., 71 m. ENE. Sioux City. P. <1500.

Sioux River, U.S., S. Dakota. See **Big Sioux.**

Sipan Dagh. See **Supkhan Dagh.**

Siphnos, isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 62 m. S. of the SE. point of Eubœa. P. (1889, demos) 3851.

Sipitong, riv., Borneo, entering Brunei Bay on the SW. frontier of Brit. N. Borneo.

Šipka (shipka), vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 24 m. NW. by N. Eski Saghra (Stara Zagora), 8 m. NW. by N. Kezanlyk. Alt. 2080 ft. **Šipka Pass,** which leads across the Balkans, immediately to the N., connecting the valleys of the Tundža (Tunja) and Jantra (Yantra), is 4370 ft. high. Scene of severe fighting in the Russo-Turkish war of 1878.

Sipra, riv., Central India, rises in Málwá, on N. side of Vindhyan Range, flows NW. to the Chambal, in 23° 54′ N., 75° 29′ E. Length, 120 m.

Sipsey, riv., U.S., Alabama, rises in Marion co., flows S. to the Tombigbee R., 12 m. N. Gainesville, Sumpter co. Length, 140 m.

Sipson, PT.O., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Staines, 2 m. SSE. West Drayton stn.

Sipsongchuthai ('country of the twelve chus'), mt. dist., W. Tongking, between the rivs. He-ho (Song-bo) and Songma; cap. Song-la. Area nearly 580 sq. m.

Sipsong Pana, a region, held to be the richest and most fertile in the N. of Indo-China, between the rivs. Mekong and Namu, extending from about 21°–22° N. and 101°–102° 20′ E. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 709).

Siquia, dist., Central America, Nicaragua, cap. Rama.

Siquijor, Isla de, isl., Philippine Is., Bohol group, N. end in 123° 35′ E., 9° 18′ N. P. (comm.) 9200.

Siquisique, vil., Venezuela, Lara, 210 m. W. Carácas. P. <2000.

Sira, tn., India, Mysore, 72 m. NW. by N. Bangalore. P. <3500.

Siracusa, Sicily. See **Syracuse.**

Siradan, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, 2½ m. ENE. Mauléon-Barousse; thermal establishment, with mineral waters. Alt. 1585 ft. P. <2000.

Siraf, former city, Arabia. See **Tahiti.**

Siraguppa (Siruguppa, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, on r. bk. Tungabhadra, dist. and 38 m. N. Bellary. P. 5500; Hindus, 3600.

Sirah, well, place named in O. T. See **'Ain Sârah.**

Sirájganj, or **Serájgunj** (census), tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Pabná, on the l. bk. of the Brahmaputra, 70 m. NW. Dacca. Sirájganj is the most important river-mart in the prov. In 1848 the town was washed away by a flood, wher the traders retreated 5 m. backward. P. 23,300; Hindus, 10,700; Moham. 12,300.

Sirakot, ruined fort and temple, Brit. India, NW. Provs., Kumáun dist., 9 m. NW. the confluence of the Gori and E. Káli Rivs., on a rocky ridge, with two sides 2000 ft. sheer. Alt. 6924 ft.

Sira-muren, or **Shara-muren** ('yellow river'), riv., Manchuria. See **Liau-ho.**

Sirasgáon, tn., Brit. India, Berar, Ellichpur dist. P. 5800; Hindus, 4800.

Sirauli, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 22 m. WNW. Bareilly. P. 6400; Moham. 3400; Hindus, 3000.

Sirault, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 8 m. WNW. Mons. P. <3000.

Sirbon, Lake, the ancient *Sirbonis,* lagoon, Egypt, on the Mediterranean coast, 31 m. SE. Port Said, and apparently subject to periods of drought. Length about 50 m.; breadth, 2–6 m.

Sir Charles Hardy Islands. See **Nissan.**

Sir Edward Pellew Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Sir George Rook, isl. See **Umboi.**

Sirhan, Wadi, a long depression in the NW. of Arabia, extending from Ezrak, SE., to Meskake, with a uniform level of about 1850 ft. above the sea, or about 500 ft. below the general level of the adjacent plain (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, p. 93, map, p. 144).

Sirhen, oasis, N. Africa, in the Kufra (*q.v.*) group.

Sirhind, or **Sarhind** (census), tn., Patiála, 30 m. NW. by W. Ambála. P. 5300; Hindus, 2300; Moham. 2800.

Sirhind Canal, India, Punjab, in Ambála and Ludhiána dists., and Patiála, Nábha, and Jind states; it is supplied from the Sutlej.

Sirhowy (sĭrhau'ĭ), vil., Eng., on the N. border of Monmouthshire, W. div., 10 m. W. by S. Abergavenny, in urban dist. of Tredegar, on the L. & NW. and Rhymney Rlys. Coal mined in the village and near. Formerly there were iron-works.

Sirik, Cape, Borneo, Saráwak, W. ct., in about 2° 40′ N.

Sir-i-pul, Sari-pul, or **Sary-pul,** vil., N. Afghanistan, 220 m. NW. Kabul. Alt. 2040 ft.

Sir James Hall Group, group of isls., Korea, lying off the W. ct., in 37° 45′–38° 0′ N.

Sirjan, plain, Persia, in the W. of the prov. Kerman, just to the S. of 32° N.

Sir Joseph Banks Islands, group of small isls., S. Australia, in the SW. of Spencer's Gulf, in about 136° 30′ E.

Sirkovo, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. (vilayet) and 77 m. NW. Salonica, 20 m. SSE. Köprülü, in the Tikvesh, on r. bk. of the Črna-Rjeka. P. 2–4000.

Sirmur, or **Nahan,** state, India, Punjab, bounded N. by the hill states of Balsán and Jabbal, E. by the Brit. dist. Dehra Dún, SW. by Ambála dist. and parts of the native state of Kalsia, and NW. by the native states of Patiála and Keunthál.

Sirnach, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 8 m. SSE. Frauenfeld. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sirocco, wind. See **Mediterranean.**

Sirohi, tn., India, Rájputána, 98 m. S. by W. Jodhpur; manufactures sword blades and daggers. P. (1881) 5700.

Široka-Lúka, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Philippopolis. P. <3000.

Sironchá, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Chándá, 165 m. S. by E. Nágpur, near the confluence of the Godávari and Pránhíta. P. <5000.

Sironj, tn., Central India, state Tonk (Rájputána), 60 m. N. by E. Bhopál. P. 11,700; Hindus, 7700; Moham. 3900.

Siros, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Seres.**

Siro-yama, mt., Japan. See **Haku-yama.**

Sirpur, tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Basim, in 20° 10′ N., 77° 1′ E.; here is the shrine of Antariksh Párasnáth, sacred resort of the Jains. P. <5000.

Sirsá, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissar (formerly cap. of a separate dist. Sirsá), 120 m. SW. by W. Ambála; has considerable trade; a cattle fair is held in August and September. The modern town, founded 1837, has a mud wall; the ruins of old Sirsá lie to the SW. Alt. 662 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., Jan. 56°, June 93°; rfall., yr. 14.7 in., June–Sept. 11.6 in. P. 16,400; Hindus, 11,200; Moham. 4700.

Sirsala, tn., India, Haidarábád, 90 m. SE. Aurangábád.

Sirsi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. N. Kánara, 60 m. SSW. Dhárwár; every alternate year a fair, in honour of Mari, is held, attended by 10,000 Hindus. Alt. 2500 ft. P. 6600; Hindus, 5100.

Sirsi, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 50 m. WNW. Bareilly. P. 6100; Moham. 4300; Hindus, 1800.

Siruela, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 105 m. E. Badajoz. P. (comm.) <4000.

Siruguppa, tn., Brit. India. See **Siraguppa.**

Sirúr, tn. and cantonment, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 35 m. NE. Poona, 100 m. E. by S. Bombay. Alt. 1750 ft. P. 7700; Hindus, 4200.

Sirutandanallúr, trading tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 32 m. E. by S. Tinnevelli, at the mouth of the Tambraparni R. P. 5900; Hindus, 4100.

Sis, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 44 m. NE. Adana, sanjak Khozan. Sis is the religious cap. of the Turkish Armenians. A vast monastery, like a fortress, replaces the royal palace on the summit of a hill. Here the kings of Armenia resided from 1182 to 1374. On site of ancient *Flaviopolis.* P. <4000.

Sisal, or **Sizal,** seapt. tn., Mexico, state of Yucatan, 31 m. NW. Merida, on the long tongue of sand which lines the N. ct. of Yucatan. Its roadstead is open to N. winds. Being the former place of export of the henequen of Yucatan (before Merida was connected by rail with Progreso), that fibre was long known as 'Sisal hemp.' P. (comm.) 2000.

Sisante, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 48 m. S. Cuenca. P. <3000.

Sisauli, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 33 m. NNW. Meerut. P. 5100; Hindus, 4500.

Sisek, or **Sissek,** tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa, 30 m. SE. Agram. Alt. 325 ft. P. 6100.

Sisikon, vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 5 m. SSW. Schwiz, on the E. side of the Bay of Uri. Near here is William Tell's chapel, on the Tellsplatte, on the spot to which the hero is said to have leaped from the vessel in which Gessler was carrying him away as prisoner. P. <2000.

Siskiyou, co., U.S., California, on N. frontier, and crossed by 122° W. The **Siskiyou Mountains** lie on the NW., partly in Oregon.

Sisland, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9½ m. SE. Norwich, 4 m. SW. Cantley stn. P. <250.

Sisotár, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, 2 m. N. Sikandarpur. P. (1881) 6000.

Sissach, vil., Switzd., cant. Basel, 3⅜ m. ESE. Liestal; near here are the baths of In der Alp. Alt. 1230 ft. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sissek, tn., Hungary. See **Sisek.**

Sisseton, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Roberts co., 184 m. NE. by E. Pierre.

Sissinghurst, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 12 m. S. Maidstone, 4½ m. S. Staplehurst stn.; in the vicinity are ruins of Sissinghurst Castle. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Sissonne, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 13 m. E. Laon. P. <2000.

Sistan, region, Persia and Afghanistan. See **Seistan.**

Sisteron, the ancient *Segustero,* tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Durance, 68 m. NNE. Marseilles, 17 m. NW. by W. Digne; cap. arr. Sisteron is a military camp, and has a citadel which was used as a state prison. The church of Notre Dame, formerly the cathedral, a Romanesque building, is in almost perfect preservation; was the seat of a bishop from the middle of the 4th century to 1790. Alt. 1575 ft. P. <4000.

Sisters, The, group of small isls. to the N. of Grenada, British W. Indies.

Siston, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 6½ m. ENE. Bristol, 1½ m. SE. Mangotsfield stn. P. <1500.

Sistova, tn., Bulgaria. See **Svištov.**

Siswali, tn., India, Rájputána, 113 m. SSE. Jaipur. P. (1881) 5000.

Sitabáldi, European suburb within the municipal limits of Nágpur city, Brit. India, with hill of same name crowned by a fort.

Sítákund, sacred hill, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Chittagong. Alt. 1155 ft.

Sítákund, or **Chandranáth,** sacred spring on Sítákund Mt.; the spot is a revered place of pilgrimage for Hindus. The Siva Chaturdasi festival, usually in February, is attended by from 10,000 to 20,000 devotees.

Sitalpur, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Purniah, 52 m. NE. by E. Bhágalpur. P. <5000.

Sitamarhi, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, 70 m. N. by E. Patna; manufactures saltpetre; has large annual fair, to which great numbers of bullocks are brought. P. 8700; Hindus, 7100; Moham. 1600.

Sítámau, walled tn., Central India, 95 m. NNW. Indore; cap. native state Sítámau. P. 5900; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 1000.

Sítámpetta, pass, Brit. India, Madras, one of the principal roads from Vizagapatam to Ganjám; the usual route to Jaipur, practicable for wheeled traffic, in 18° 40′ N., 83° 55′ E.

Sitanos, vil., Turkey. See **Kato Zakro.**

Sitápur, municip. and cant., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Sitápur, 52 m. N. by W. Lucknow; has a suburb, Thomsonganj. P. 17,100; Hindus, 10,400; Moham. 6500; total including cant. 21,400.

Sitaram Mountain. See **Safed Koh.**

Sitges, tn., Spain. See **Sitjes.**

Síth, Gaelic, 'a fairy' or 'fairy hill.' See *Sídh.*

Sithney, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 10 m. E. Penzance, 1½ m. WNW. Helston; 5826 ac. P. <3500.

Sitia, seapt. tn., Turkey, on the N. ct. of the isl. of Crete, 57 m. E. by S. Candia, in 26° 8′ E. The Bay of Sitia is the most easterly on the N. ct. of Crete. P. <3000.

Sitjes, or **Sitges,** seapt. and fishing tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 21 m. WSW. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean coast; manufactures and exports Malmsey wine. P. <4000.

Sitka, vil., U.S., Alaska, cap. terr., on W. ct. of Baranof I., in 57° 0′ N., 135° 17′ W., is situated on a low strip of land, the governor's house rising on a rocky height above the general level. Snow-capped mountain peaks surround it. Mount Edgcumbe, an extinct volcano of 8000 ft., on Crooze I., opposite the town, is the landmark of the port. Salmon fishing and curing is the chief industry. Sitka has an industrial school. Steamers ply once a month between Sitka and Portland (Oregon). It has a small but commodious harbour, and was formerly the headquarters of the Russian-American Fur Co. Mean temp. (43 yrs., 1832–45, 47–76), yr. 43.3° F., Jan. 31.4°, Aug. 55.9°; annual rfall. (30 yrs.), 84.06 in.

Sitpur, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Muzaffargarh, 78 m. SW. by S. Múltán. P. <5000.

Sitsang, or **West Tsang,** the Chinese name of Tibet.

Sittaford Tor, eminence, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor, 6 m. SW. Chagford, with logan stone. Alt. 1764 ft.

Sittard, tn., Holland, prov. Limburg, 14 m. SSW. Roermond; manufactures tobacco and chicory, and has tanyards. The town was known in the 9th century; it was conquered by the

Dutch in 1632, by the French in 1794, and again by the Dutch in 1815. P. 5700.

Sit-taung, tn., Burma, dist. Shwegyin, 28 m. ENE. Pegu. P. <5000.

Sit-taung, riv., Burma, rises in the westernmost chain of the Shan Yoma, in about 20° 31′ 25″ N., and descends SSE. through the dists. of Yamethin, Pyinmana, Taungugu, and Shwegyin, and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a wide estuary, at the same time forming a delta 40 m. long from NNW. to SSE. Remarkable for the tidal bore, which rushes up with great violence. The river carries a great deal of silt in suspension. The middle course, above Shwegyin, is narrow and unnavigable; below this point it widens, but the strength of the current impedes upward navigation. Boats rarely pass below Kayasu, which, previous to the opening of the Nyit-kyo Canal, was the chief line of communication with the Pegu R. and Rangoon. Length, 350 m.; area of basin, about 22,000 sq. m.

Sitten, Switzd. See **Sion.**

Sittingbourne, par. and market-tn., Eng., Kent, div. and 7 m. WNW. Faversham, on the L. C. & D. R. Sittingbourne was a famous place of call for pilgrims to Canterbury; centre of an important fruit-growing dist., and has oyster fisheries, paper-mills, cement works, &c. Market-days, W. and F. P. 8300.

Sitting-Gomba, large Buddhist Llama monastery, Tibet, prov. Nari, a few miles W. the fortress of Taklakar, in about 81° E., in the valley and near the source of the Yaru-Tsangbo.

Sittra, Lake, oasis, W. Africa, in N. of the desert of Libya, 102 m. ESE. the oasis of Siwah, below the level of the Mediterranean.

Sitz, Ger., 'a settlement' or 'possession.' See *Set.*

Siu, or **Siyu,** tn., in the centre of Pata I., on the coast of Brit. E. Africa, in 2° S. P. 5000.

Siuchou, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 175 m. NW. by N. Nanking.

Siuchou, or **Hsüchou-fu,** tn., China, Süchwan. See **Sui-fu.**

Siun, group of isls., Japan, immediately S. of Kiushiu I.

Siuri ('chief town'), tn., Japan, on S. side of Okinava I., Luchu group, in about 26° 13′ N. P. 24,500.

Siut, tn., Upper Egypt, cap. prov. Siut, between l. bk. Nile and Bahr Yusuf, in 27° 10′ N. Alt. 150 ft. P. (1882) 31,400.

Siuyangching, tn., China, Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 85 m. SE. by E. Newchwang.

Sivagangá, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 25 m. E. by S. Madura. P. 8800; Hindus, 8000.

Sivagangá, hill, India, Mysore, in 13° 10′ N., 77° 17′ E.; covered with sacred buildings and inscriptions. The ascent is held to answer for a pilgrimage to Benares. Alt. 4559 ft.

Sivagiri, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 44 m. NNW. Tinnevelli. P. 9000; Hindus, 8200.

Sivakási, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, 40 m. SW. Madura. P. 12,200; Hindus, 10,700.

Sivas, tn., Asia Minor, on the Kizil-Irmak, 108 m. NE. by E. Kaisarie, cap. vilayet Sivas; important centre of caravan routes, connected since 1883 by carriage-road by way of Tokat and Amasia with the seaport of Samsun. P. 43,100; Moham. 32,500 (Sunnites, 22,000; Shiahs, 10,500); Gregorian Armenians, 8800; Orthodox Greeks, 1500 (Cuinet).

Sivasamúdram, properly **Heggura.** See **Cauvery.**

Sivash, or **Putrid Sea.** See **Azov, Sea of.**

Siverek, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Severek.**

Siverly, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., on Allegheny R., 53 m. SSE. Erie. P. <1500.

Siverma, or **Syevernyie Kamni,** mts., Arctic E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, dist. Turukhansk; runs NE. under different names of Bolshoi Kameñ, Lyetniy Kameñ, Putorama and Byelyi Kameñ; do not rise over 3000 ft.

Sivri-hissar, tn., Asia Minor, 80 m. WSW. Angora. P. 11,500.

Sivri-hissar, tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, vilayet, sanjak, and 22 m. SW. Smyrna. P. 3600; Moham. 2000; Orthodox Greeks, 1500.

Siwa, tn., Upper Egypt.

Siwah ('oasis of Jupiter Ammon'), the *Ammonium* of the ancients, oasis, Egypt, 340 m. WSW. Cairo, in 29° 12′ N., 25° 42′ E., 160 m. from the Mediterranean, occupying the lowlands between the plateau of Libya on the N., and the desert of Libya on the S.; it is irrigated by numerous canals, covered with beautiful forests of date and olive trees, yields annually three harvests, and has large quantities of rock-salt. Mineral springs occur in the neighbourhood. P. <4000.

Siwah, Little, oasis, same as El Gara. See **Gara, El.**

Siwálik Hills, a name applied in a special sense to a mt. range, Brit. India, NW. Provs. and Punjab, running parallel with the Himálayas from Hardwár to the banks of the Beas near Ditárpur; after leaving the Sutlej, the range becomes more and more a mere broad tableland. There are abundant remains of large vertebrates, including the sivatherium, a gigantic ruminant larger than the rhinoceros. Sometimes the name is applied to the whole range of hills, or rather relatively low mountains, parallel to the S. range of the Himálayas, W. of the break in this range in N. Bengal. Length, 200 m.; highest alt. 3500 ft.

Siwantse, vil. and Roman Catholic mission station, China, in NW. of prov. Pechili, in 40° 58′ N., 115° 18′ E., 25 m. ENE. Kalgan. Alt. 3900 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1873-75), yr. 37.5° F., Jan. 2.5°, July 65.2°.

Siwenhoa-fu, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 8 m. WNW. Peking, about 9 m. from the Great Wall, on the Yang-ho, at the entrance of a gorge traversed by the road from Peking to Kalgan; is an important market. Siwenhoa-fu was the summer residence of the Mongol emperors in the 13th and 14th centuries. P. 90,000.

Six Ashes, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, 6 m. SE. Bridgnorth, P.O.

Six Bells, P.O., Wales, near Aberbeg (Monmouthshire), 1 m. from Abertillery.

Sixerria, small riv., Sardinia, in the SW., flows E. to the Samassi, which it joins a little above its mouth.

Sixhills, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 10 m. W. Louth, 3 m. N. by W. South Willingham stn. P. <250.

Six Mile, small tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., 6 m. from Southport by road. P. <1500.

Six Mile Bottom, vil., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the G. E. R., 6 m. E. Cambridge, PMT.O.

Six Mile Bridge, vil., Eng., Northumberland, Longbenton par., 6 m. N. Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sixmilebridge, tn., Ire., SE. co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, 8½ m. NW. Limerick, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., PM.O. P. <500.

Six Mile Creek, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 117° 45′ W., 1042 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 440 m. E. Vancouver.

Six Mile Cross, tn., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. E. Omagh, 8½ m. SE. by E. Omagh, on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, M. P. <500.

Six Nations, Indian tribes. See **Iroquois.**

Six Towns, The, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 9 m. NW. by N. Cookstown, 5 m. from Draperstown stn., P.O.

Siyána, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Bulandshahr, 33 m. SE. by S. Meerut. P. (1881) 6500.

Siyu, tn., Brit. E. Africa. See **Siu.**

Sizal, tn., Mexico. See **Sisal.**

Sizebolu, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia. See **Sozopolis.**

Sizewell, vil., Eng., Suffolk. See **Leiston.**

Sizun, tn., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, 19 m. E. Brest. P. <2000.

Själevad, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesternorrland, on the Mo-Elf, near its mouth, in a creek of the Gulf of Bothnia. P. (comm.) 5500.

Sjenica, Turkey. See **Syenitsa.**

Sjön, vil., Sweden. See **Skön.**

Sk, Slavonic topographical affix signifying 'a town.' See *Ski.*

Skaatö, isl., Norway, off the S. ct., in the fjord of and 3 m. E. Kragerö. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 3 m.

Skadar, Turkey in Europe. See **Skutari.**

Skaer, Swedish, 'cliff' or 'sharp rock.' See *Skär.*

Skagastölstindene, mt. peaks, Norway, in the S., belonging to the Jötun Fjeld group. Alt. Store-Skagastölstind, 7870 ft.

Skagen, cape, Denmark, forming the N. end of Jutland; called in England the Skaw.

Skagen, seapt. tn., Denmark, Jutland, prov. Hjörring, on the Kattegat, 19 m. N. by E. Frederikshavn. Skagen is one of the wildest and most desolate spots on the earth, but it is the most important fishing station of Denmark. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 45.8° F., Feb. 30.9°, July 62.6°; annual rfall. 21.97 in. P. <3000.

Skager, lake, Sweden, on borders of provs. Vermland, Örebro, and Skaraborg. Length, 14 m.; breadth, 5½ m.; area, 51 sq. m.

Skager-Rak, or **Skagerack,** arm of the sea, between the N. point of Jutland (Denmark) and the S. of Norway, connects the North Sea and the Kattegat, and thence communicates with the Baltic. The S. ct. is low and sandy, but the Scandinavian shores rocky, much indented, and have many islands and islets. The S. half is under 100 fathoms, the portion near the coast of Jutland (at a distance of 2 to 25 m.) under 20 fathoms in depth; but the N. half belongs to the 'Norwegian deep' [**North Sea**], and attains at its junction with the Kattegat a depth of 440 fathoms. A current, moving at a maximum rate of 3 m. per hour, flows E. near the Jutland coast, turns N. along the W. coast of Sweden, and then W. along the coast of Norway. Length, SW. to NE., 155 m.; breadth varies from 70 to 90 m.

Skagg's Springs, vil., U.S., California, Sonoma co., 30 m. NW. Santa Rosa; is resorted to for its hot springs. P. <1500.

Skagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Cullen.

Skagi, Scandinavian, 'isthmus' or 'promontory.' See *Skaw.*

Skagit, settlement, U.S., Washington, Skagit co., 46 m. E. by S. Victoria (V. I.).

Skahanagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Doneraile.

Skala, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Borszczów. P. 5200.

Skalat, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Skalat. P. 5900.

Skalholt, tn., Iceland, in the SW., 21 m. E. Reykjavik, on r. bk. of Hvita R.; till 1752 cap. of the island. P. <2000.

Skali, Georgian, 'stream.'

Skali, Scandinavian, 'a hut' or 'shed.' See *Scale.*

Skalice, Česká, comm., Austria. See **Böhmisch-Skalitz.**

Skalitz, Hungary. See **Szakolcza.**

Skalitz-Böhmisch, comm., Austria. See **Böhmisch-Skalitz.**

Skalkajaur, lake, Sweden, in centre of prov. Norrbotten, extending 23 m. WNW. and ESE. along the course of the Little Luleå R. Its breadth varies from ½ to 3½ m.

Skallingen, penin., Denmark, on the SW. of Jutland.

Skällvik, vil., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, 37 m. E. Linköping; iron mined. P. (comm.) <2000.

Skamander, riv., Asia Minor. See **Menderez.**

Skamania, co., U.S., Washington terr., traversed N. to S. by the Cascade Mts.

Skanderborg, tn., Denmark, in the SE. of Jutland, prov. and 13 m. SW. by W. Aarhus. P. <3000.

Skanderoon, tn., Syria. See **Alexandretta.**

Skåne, Swedish name for the old prov. **Scania** (*q.v.*).

Skaneat'eles, vil., U.S., New York, Onondaga co., on Skaneateles Lake, 15 m. WSW. Syracuse; has various manufactures, and is a favourite summer resort. P. <1500. **Skaneateles Lake** is 16 m. long, and 1–2 m. broad, and is drained N. into the Seneca R. Alt. 932 ft. (Toner).

Skannive, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Roundstone No. 2.

Skanör, tn., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, on The Sound, 14 m. SW. by W. Malmö, now, with the adjacent town of **Falsterbo,** forming a commune. Skanör is one of the oldest towns of Sweden, and as early as 879 the town is mentioned as a place of considerable trade; the 'fair of Scania' from June to November was famous in the Middle Ages. In 1631 the sands, raised by a great storm, obstructed the port and partly buried the town; the church of Falsterbo is still partly covered. The scene of several battles, Skanör was in 1312 burnt down by the Hanseatic League, and it was again burnt down in 1885. P. <2000 (mostly fishermen and pilots).

Skanzoura, isl., Greece, one of the Sporades, 26 m. NNE. of the E. ct. of Eubœa I., midway between Skopelos and Skyros.

Skapta, riv., Iceland, in the S., rises in the SE. of Lake Langi-Sjör, flows SW. and SE., and joins the Asar by a channel on r. bk. of the Holmsa, an arm of Kadarfljot Fjord.

Skär, Skaer, Swedish; Dutch, *Skjaer;* Gaelic, *Sgor* and *Sgeir,* 'a cliff' or 'skerry;' allied to the Welsh *skerid,* cleft asunder. *Esgair,* another word from the same root, is applied to a long ridge. Scarborough, 'the town on the rock or cliff;' Skerryford; Sheerness, 'the sharp headland;' Scuir, 'a sharp rock;' Scordale, in Westmorland; Scarba, 'the island of the sharp rock;' Skerryvore, 'the great rock.'

Skara, tn., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, 59 m. W. by S. Motala; seat of a bishop, college, observatory, and a famous veterinary school, founded 1774. The cathedral was consecrated in 1151. Near the town is the fortified castle of Skaraborg; another castle, the Jarlaqvist, was a royal residence. At Husaby, near Skara, King Olaf Skötkonung was baptized, and built the first Swedish cathedral, afterwards moved to Skara. The town suffered from fires in 1678, 1827, and 1859. P. <4000.

Skardo, tn., India. See **Iskardo.**

Skärgård, or **Skjærgaard** ('skerry fence'), the general name for the island belts which stretch along the W. ct. of Norway and the E. of Sweden.

Skärhamn, fishing vil., SW. Sweden, near Marstrand.

Skarpanto, or **Scarpanto,** isl., Turkey. See **Kerpe.**

Skatarion (skatari), vil., Greece, prov. Laconia, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Laconia, 20 m. N. of Cape Matapan. P. <2000.

Skatelöf, vil., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 13 m. SW. Vexiö. The famous singer Christine Nilsson was born at Huseby, 2½ m. NNE., in 1843. P. (comm.) <4000.

Skateraw, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the NE. ct., 4 m. SE. by E. Dunbar, close to Innerwick stn.

Skate Road, anchorage, Eng., Northumberland, inside Holy I.

Skaterow, or **Skateraw,** vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the E. ct., on Skaterow Harbour, 8 m. S. by W. Aberdeen, close to Newtonhill stn. P. <500.

Skaw, or *Skagi,* Scandinavian, 'isthmus' or 'promontory;' *e.g.,* the Skaw or Skagen, cape on the coast of Denmark; Skagerack or Skagen-rack, 'the strait near the promontory.'

Skaw, The. See **Skagen, Cape.**

Skawina, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 8 m. SW. Cracow. P. <2000.

Skeabost Bridge, PMT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., 8 m. NW. Portree.

Skeagh, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Bailieborough.

Skeagh, electoral div., Ire., Down, dist. Dromore.

Skeagh, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Ballynacarrigy.

Skeagh, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Cavan, 1½ m. E. by S. Cavan, drained SE. to the Boyne.

Skean, Lough, lake, Ire., N. co. Roscommon, 7 m. NW. Leitrim, 169 ft. above sea-level, drained into the Shannon.

Skeckling, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Burstwick.**

Skedevi, vil., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, 39 m. NNE. Linköping. P. (comm.) <4000.

Skedsmo, vil., Norway, prov. and 18 m. ENE. Christiania, on the Glommen. P. (comm.) <5000.

Skedvi, Stora, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 15½ m. SSE. Falun, on l. bk. of the Dal-Elf; iron, silver, and copper mined. P. <4000.

Skee, or **Skede,** vil., Sweden, prov. Göteborg and Bohus, 3½ m. E. Strömstad, at head of a small bay on the Skager-Rak; several mineral springs near, and numerous tumuli. P. (comm.) 5200.

Skeeby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 2 m. NE. Richmond, P.O. P. <250.

Skeen, Loch, small lake, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 8½ m. NE. Moffat, ¾ m. long, drained SE. by the Tail Burn into the Moffat Water. See **Grey Mare's Tail.**

Skeena, the largest riv. in Brit. Columbia, N. of the Fraser, flows SW. then WSW., and enters the Pacific in the lat. of the N. point of the Queen Charlotte Is.; important for its salmon fisheries, canneries dotting its shores for 20 m.; navigable by small steamers 60 m. up, by canoes 200 m.

Skeffington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 10 m. E. by S. Leicester, 2 m. SW. by S. Tilton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Skefling, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, 18 m. ESE. Hull, 4½ m. SE. by E. Patrington stn. P. <250. See **Easington.**

Skeg, Scandinavian, 'wood' or 'grove.' See *Skaw.*

Skegby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 3 m. W. Mansfield, 1½ m. S. Teversall stn., P.O. P. <3500.

Skegness ('the cape near the wood'), par. and small tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the E. ct., 20 m. NE. Boston, on the G. N. R. Skegness is much resorted to for sea-bathing. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <1500.

Skehanagh, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Galway, bar. Kiltartan, 9½ m. SW. by W. Loughrea.

Skela, vil., Servia, prov. Valjevo, on the Save, 22 m. WSW. Belgrade. P. <2000.

Skelbrooke, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 7 m. NW. by N. Doncaster, 1½ m. N. Hampole stn., P.O. P. <250.

Skelden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. SW. Ripon. P. <250.

Skeleton Lake, Canada, Ontario, Muskoka co., 63 m. NE. Collingwood, drained into Lake Rosseau.

Skellefteå, riv., Sweden, rises in Lappmark, and flows SE. through several lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia after a course of 324 m. Area of basin, 4764 sq. m. It forms two beautiful cascades, the Ramansfors (330 ft. high) and the Finnfors.

Skellefteå, tn., Sweden, prov. Norrland, 68 m. NNE. Umeå, on Skellefteå-Elf; has 18 ft. of water in harbour. Exports wood and tar. P. <2000.

Skellig Rocks, Great and **Little,** small isls., Ire., off SW. ct. co. Kerry. The Great Skellig rises abruptly to 714 ft. alt., and has two lighthouses, 372 ft. high, in 51° 46′ N. and 10° 32′ W. On Great Skellig are the ruins of a monastery, which was for centuries the resort of pilgrims.

Skellingthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 3 m. W. by N. Lincoln, P.O.; 5946 ac. P. <750.

Skellow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 5½ m. NNW. Doncaster, close to Carcroft and Adwick-le-Street stn. P. <250.

Skelmanthorpe, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 6½ m. SE. by E. Huddersfield, 2 m. E. of its stn. on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. <3500.

Skelmersdale, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 7 m. W. Wigan, on the L. & NW. R. and L. & Y. R.; coal is mined here. PMT.O. P. 6600.

Skelmorlie, vil. and watering-place, Scot., N. Ayrshire, on the E. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 8 m. SW. by S. Greenock, and 1½ m. S. Wemyss Bay stn., PMT.O. P. <1000 (partly in Renfrewshire).

Skelsmergh (skelz'mer), par., Eng., Westmorland, 2 m. NE. Kendal. P. <500.

Skelton, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 5½ m. NW. by W. Penrith, on the Petterill, 4 m. NNW. Blencow stn., PM.O.; 7147 ac. P. <750.

Skelton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the l. bk. of the Ouse, opposite Hook, 2 m. NE. by N. Goole, P.O. P. <500.

Skelton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 10 m. E. by S. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. NNW. Boosbeck stn. It contains Skelton Castle, which belonged to the ancient family of the Barons de Brus, or Bruis (Bruce), from whom

sprang the royal line of Scotland. PMT.O. (**Skelton in Cleveland**), and PM.O. (**Skelton High Green**). 4309 ac. Par. P. 6400; tn. (**Skelton and Brotton**) P. 11,800.

Skelton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ouse, 3½ m. NNW. York, 2 m. SE. by S. Shipton stn. P. <500.

Skelton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. SE. by E. Ripon, 2½ m. W. by N. Boroughbridge stn., P.O. (**Skelton-on-Ure**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Skelton with Newby**) P. <500.

Skelton, North, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 2 m. from Skelton-in-Cleveland.

Skelton Pike, hill, Eng., Cumberland, in the N. of the Eskdale div., 20 m. NNE. Carlisle.

Skelwith, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Hawkshead.**

Skelwith Bridge, PM.O., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the Duddon, 12½ m. NW. by W. Kendal, 5½ m. NW. by W. Windermere stn.

Skendleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13 m. SE. by S. Louth, 2½ m. SW. by W. Willoughby stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Skene, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 9 m. W. by N. Aberdeen, 5 m. N. Drum stn., P.O.; 10,246 ac. P. <2000.

Skenfrith, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the Monnow, 6 m. NW. by N. Monmouth, PMT.O.; 4885 ac. P. <750.

Skeninge, tn., Sweden, prov. Götarike. P. <2000.

Skenninge, tn., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, 18½ m. W. Linköping; for a long time was one of the most important markets of Sweden, but the town began to decline when Stockholm was founded. P. <2000.

Skeogh, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Goresbridge (co. Kilkenny).

Skeppsholm ('ship island'), isl., Sweden, in Lake Saltsjö, forming part of the group on which Stockholm (*q.v.*) is built.

Skeppsvik, port, Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 9½ m. ENE. Umeå. P. <2000.

Sker, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 11½ m. S. by E. Neath, included in the parl. bor. of Kenfig. P. <250.

Skerdmore, islets, Ire., off the W. ct. of co. Galway, 8 m. from the entrance to Kilkieran Bay.

Skernaghan Point, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Antrim, in 54° 54′ N.

Skerne, riv., Eng., Durham, rising in and flowing S. through the SE. div., it passes Darlington (*q.v.*) and joins the l. bk. of the Tees 3 m. S. of Darlington.

Skerne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17 m. N. by W. Hull, 2 m. NE. by N. Hutton Cranswick stn., P.O. P. <250.

Skerray, P.O., Scot., Sutherland, N. ct., 15½ m. N. of the foot of Loch Naver.

Skerries, fishing tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Dublin, bar. E. Balrothery, 13½ m. SE. Drogheda, on the G. N. (Ire.) R.; has a good pier, roadstead, and sea-bathing. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Skerries, electoral div., Ire., co. Kildare, dist. Fontstown.

Skerries, Out, four islets, Scot., in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 m. SE. Fetlar, each about 1 m. long; the population is mostly engaged in ling fishing. They form part of an eccles. par. P.O. See **Whalsay and Skerries.**

Skerries, The, group of small isls. off the NW. point of Anglesey, with a lighthouse.

Skerries, The, islets, Ire., off the NW. ct. of co. Antrim, 2 m. N. by W. Portrush.

Skerrow, Loch, small lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 m. SSW. New Galloway, drained N. into the riv. Dee.

Skerrweather Sands, Wales, sandbank off the S. ct. of Glamorganshire, 12 m. SSE. Swansea.

Skerry, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Antrim, 15 m. WNW. Larne, 6½ m. NE. by E. Ballymena; 26,175 ac. P. <4500.

Skerryvore Lighthouse, Scot., Hebrides, 12 m. SW. Tiree I., in 56° 19′ N., 7° 7′ W. Alt. 150 ft. P. (isl.) 3.

Skerton, par., Eng., Lancashire, on riv. Lune, arr. and 1 m. N. Lancaster. P. <500.

Skervulle, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, Inner Hebrides, Jura par., near S. entrance to Sound of Jura. P. 2.

Skethlog, vil., Wales, co. and 6 m. SE. Brecknock, Llansaintfraed par.

Sketty, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., 3 m. W. by S. Swansea, with a stn. (**Sketty Road**) on the Swansea and Mumbles Rly., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Skew Bridge, P.O., Eng., Wiltshire, 2 m. from Salisbury.

Skewen, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 1½ m. W. by S. Neath, PMT.O. P. <5000.

Skewsby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12½ m. N. by E. York, 4 m. S. by E. Gilling stn. See **Dalby.**

Skeyton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 10 m. S. Cromer, 2 m. SSW. Felmingham stn. P. <500.

Skhirra, La, vil., Tunis, on the E. ct., 25 m. N. Cabes.

Skhiza, isl., Greece. See **Kabrera.**

Skholnousa, isl., Greece, Cyclades, S. of Naxos. Area, 3½ sq. m. P. (1889) 110.

Ski, Sk, or *Skia,* an affix in Slavonic topography, signifying a town, often annexed to the name of the river near the town, or to the name of its founder, *e.g.,* Tobolsk, on the riv. Tobol. In German names sometimes changed into *zig,* as Walsk or Walzig.

Skiach, Loch, lake, Scot., in the E. of W. Perthshire, 5½ m. NW. by W. Dunkeld.

Skiathos. 1. Island, Greece, one of the Sporades, 7 m. off the NE. ct. of Eubœa I. Area, 16 sq. m. (Wisotzki); 24 sq. m. (Strelbitsky). **2.** Town on the S. ct. P. (demos) 2800.

Skibbereen, civic, market, and seapt. tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., on the Ilen, 12 m. SE. Bantry, on the C. B. & S. C. R.; has a thriving trade. The port is at Old Court, 3 m. lower down the river, where vessels of 200 tons load and unload. Market-days, W. and S. P. <3500.

Skibnæsö, isl., Norway. See **Skipnesö.**

Skidbrooke, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 1 m. from the E. ct., 8 m. ENE. Louth, 2 m. N. Saltfleetby stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Skidbrooke with Saltfleet Haven**) P. <500. **Skidbrooke, North End,** 1 m. to the N.

Skidby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6 m. NW. by W. Hull, 2 m. E. Little Weighton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Skiddaw, mt., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 3 m. N. Keswick. Height, 3054 ft. **Skiddaw Forest,** wide moorland, on the E. slope of Skiddaw.

Skiddaw, par., Eng., Cumberland, near Cockermouth. P. <250.

Skidegate, inlet, Brit. Columbia, in the middle of Queen Charlotte Is. (53° 15′ N.), communicating with Skidegate Channel, the two separating Graham I. from Moresby I. At the village of Skidegate there are large works for extracting from the livers of dog-fish an oil much valued by tanners.

Skien, seapt. tn., Norway, prov. Bratsberg, 30 m. W. by S. Tönsberg. Since 1889 the port has been kept open all the year round by an ice-breaker; has 18 ft. of water in harbour and 14 ft. at quays. On a steep rock are the ruins of Bratsberg Chapel, which gives its name to the dist., and whence magnificent views are obtained. Birthplace of Ibsen, 1828. P. 8900.

Skienselv, or **Skien River,** riv., S. Norway, has its source in the Norsjö, flows SSE., and falls into the Frierfjord at Porsgrund.

Skiernewice, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 45 m. by rail SW. Warsaw. A branch of Warsaw–Vienna Rly. runs from Skiernewice to Thorn, in Prussia; imperial palace. P. 5940.

Skilgate, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9½ m. N. by E. Tiverton, 2 m. N. by E. Morebath stn., P.O. P. <250.

Skillington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 7 m. S. by W. Grantham, 3½ m. SW. Great Ponton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Skillion, Port, bathing resort, Isle of Man, on E. ct., below Douglas Head.

Skinburness, vil., Eng., Cumberland, Holme Cultram par., 1½ m. NE. Silloth stn.; is a sea-bathing resort, and has herring fishery.

Skinflatts, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, Bothkennar par., 2 m. NE. Larbert stn. P. <500.

Skinnand, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., on the Brant, 9 m. E. by N. Newark, 2 m. W. Navenby stn. P. <250.

Skinningrove, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the coast, 13½ m. E. Middlesbrough, ½ m. NE. Carlin How stn., PM.O. P. <2000.

Skinskatteberg, vil., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 34 m. WNW. Vesterås. P. (comm.) <4000.

Skip, Scandinavian; Anglo-Saxon *Schaef,* 'sheep;' *e.g.,* Skipton, Sheppey, 'sheep island.'

Skipetars, or **Shkipetars.** See **Albania.**

Skiplam, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. NE. Helmsley. P. <250.

Skipnesö, or **Skibnæsö,** isl., off W. ct. of Norway, 54 m. W. Trondhjem, dist. Romsdal. Length 6 m., by 3½ m. broad; area, 17 sq. m. P. <2000.

Skipness, part of par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the Sound of Bute, PMT.O. See **Saddell and Skipness.**

Skiport, Loch, inlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the NE. of S. Uist.

Skippool, small seapt., Eng., Lancashire, par. and 1 m. NE. Poulton-le-Fylde, at confluence of rivs. Wyre and Skippool.

Skipsea, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 17½ m. N. by E. Hull, 5 m. NNW. Hornsea stn., P.O. P. <500.

Skipton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Craven dist., Skipton div., on the Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 15 m. NE. Burnley, on the M. R. Manufactures cotton and woollen goods, and sewing cotton; centre of a large grazing district; large fair for cattle and sheep held here every Monday. The older part of Skipton Castle dates from the reign of William I., the inhabited portion, now the residence

of Lord Hothfield, from that of Henry VIII. Market-day, S. Alt. 362 ft. 4245 ac. P. 10,400; parl. div. P. 58,200.

Skipton, post-tn., Victoria, Ripon co., 28 m. WSW. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Skipton Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, ancient par. Topcliffe, P.O. P. <250.

Skipton-upon-Swale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 6½ m. NE. by N. Ripon, 1 m. WNW. Topcliffe stn. P. <250.

Skipwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 9 m. SSE. York, 2 m. ENE. Riccall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Skirbeck, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 1 m. E. and included in the parl. bor. of Boston, P.O. P. <3500.

Skircoat, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, partly in co. bor. of Halifax. P. 13,100.

Skirk, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Clandonagh, 2½ m. NW. Ballybophry stn. P. <500.

Skirlaugh (-law), **North** and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 7½ m. NNE. Hull, 1½ m. NNW. of **Skirlaugh** stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**Skirlaugh**). P. (of each) <500.

Skirling, par., Scot., Peebleshire, 12 m. E. by S. Lanark, 2½ m. NE. by E. Biggar stn., P.O. P. <250.

Skirmett, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 14 m. NW. by W. Windsor, 5 m. WNW. Great Marlow.

Skirpenbeck, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 7 m. NW. Pocklington, P.O. P. <250.

Skirsa Head, cape, Scot., Caithness, 11 m. N. Wick.

Skirwith, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 7 m. E. by N. Penrith, 2½ m. E. by S. Langwathby stn.; 5249 ac. P. <500.

Skive, tn., Denmark, Jutland, 17 m. NW. Viborg; manufactures cotton goods and tobacco. P. <4000.

Skjaer, Danish, 'cliff' or 'sharp rock.' See *Skär.*

Skjærgaard, isls., Scandinavia. See **Skärgård.**

Skjäggedalfos, cascade, Norway, prov. Bergen, in extreme E. of the Ringedalsvand, which, by means of the Tysaa, communicates with the S. part of the Sörfjord, a S. arm of the Hardanger Fjord; is one of the most picturesque cascades in Norway. Alt. 525 ft.

Skjalfandafljot, riv., Iceland, rises in the NW. of the Vatna Jökull, and flows N. across a plain strewn with flints, where there is no valley properly so called.

Skjälskör, or **Skjælskör,** seapt. tn., Denmark, on the W. ct. of Seeland, prov. Sorö, 58 m. SW. by W. Copenhagen. The channel leading to harbour is about 13½ ft. deep; no tides. P. <3000.

Skjeberg, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 10 m. NW. Frederikshald. P. <5000.

Skjerne, vil., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, prov. and 14 m. SE. Ringkjöbing, near r. bk. of **Skjerne R.** P. <2000.

Skjerstad, vil., Norway, prov. Tromsö, dist. Nordland, 17½ m. ESE. Bodö; rich deposits of iron. P. (comm.) <4000.

Skjerstadfjord, an E. prolongation of the **Saltenfjord,** Norway, with which it communicates by narrow passages, made dangerous by the terrible **Saltström.** Length, 28 m.

Skjold, vil., Norway, prov. and 127 m. NW. Christiansand, 37 m. N. Stavanger. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sko, Slavonic termination. See *Sk.*

Skobeltsyna, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur, at its junction with Bureya. P. <2000.

Skodra, Turkey in Europe. See **Skutari.**

Skodsborg, sea-bathing and country resort, Denmark, on E. ct. of Seeland I., 8½ m. N. Copenhagen. P. <2000.

Sköfde, tn., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, 45 m. W. by S. Motala; has a cold mineral spring. Half a mile W. is the church of Varnhem, built in 1150, the burial-place of several kings of olden times. P. <5000.

Skoger, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 5 m. SSE. Drammen, on the Dramselv. P. (comm.) <4000.

Skogerö, isl., off N. ct. of Norway, prov. Tromsö, in a bay on the S. ct. of Varanger Fjord. Length, 12½ m.; mean breadth, 6 m.; area, 51 sq. m. P. <2000.

Skogn, vil., Norway, prov. and 35 m. ENE. Trondhjem, on NE. shore of Trondhjem Fjord. P. (comm.) <4000.

Skogsö, isl., off W. ct. of Norway, one of the Vesteraalen. Area, 14 sq. m. P. <2000.

Skokloster ('the sheltered convent'), vil., Sweden, prov. and 10 m. S. Upsala; was the seat of a convent of Dominicans, later Cistercians. Secularised by Gustavus Vasa, who gave it to Field-Marshal Wrangel, whose son filled it with treasures and artistic objects taken from Germany in the Thirty Years' War. Its library has the richest collection of MSS. in Sweden.

Skole, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 22 m. S. Drohobycz, on the railway across the Carpathians from Stryi to Munkacs; iron mined. P. <3000.

Skomer Island, Wales, off the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, on the S. of St. Bride Bay.

Skön, or **Sjön,** vil., Sweden, prov. Vesternorrland, 24 m. SW. Hernösand. P. (comm.) 6900.

Skopelos, isl., Greece, one of the Sporades, 14 m. off the NE. ct. of Eubœa I. Area, 33 sq. m. (Wizotski); 47 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Skopelos, seapt. tn., Greece, on Skopelos I. and Bay (NE. ct.). P. <4000.

Skopin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. SSW. Ryazañ, on railway from Tula to Ryazhsk (23 m.); considerable trade in grain, hemp, oil, swine meat, cattle, and salt, exported mostly to Moscow, as also in hardware goods imported from Nizhniy, Tubla, and Bolkhov. Considerable gardening; flour-mills, oil-mills, tanneries, soap-works. Two large fairs. P. 11,025.

Skoplje, Turkey in Europe. See **Üsküb.**

Skopos, mt., in the SE. of the Greek isl. of Zante.

Skotschau, tn., Austria, Silesia, 41 m. ESE. Troppau, 7 m. ENE. Teschen. P. <4000.

Skoulikaria, comm., Greece, prov. Arta, 57 m. N. by W. Mesolonggi. P. <3000.

Skowhegan, tn., U.S., Maine, cap. Somerset co., on the l. bk. of the Kennebec R., 45 m. W. Bangor. P. 5100.

Skraaven, islet, Norway, Lofoten Is., 5½ m. SE. Vaagen; one of the busiest fishing-places of Norway.

Skreen, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 7 m. SE. Navan; 4520 ac. P. <750.

Skreen, par., Ire., N. co. Sligo, bar. Tireragh, 10 m. W. by S. Sligo, PM.O.; 13,240 ac. P. <2500.

Skreen, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. NE. Wexford, bars. Skreen, Ballaghkeen, and E. Shelmaliere. P. <250.

Skrevena, vil., Bulgaria, circle Vratca. P. <3000.

Skripou, vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 34 m. W. Chalkis, on the site of the ancient *Orkhomenos;* formerly on the borders of Lake Kopais (now drained).

Skrópha, Cape, Greece, on the W. ct., in 38° 17′ N., at the mouth of the Gulf of Patras.

Skuč, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. S. by E. Königgrätz. P. <4000.

Skudesnäshavn, tn. and port, Norway, Karmö I., 24 m. NW. Stavanger; has a naval dockyard. The outer harbour is 37–44 ft. deep. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 44.7° F., Feb. 34.2°, July 58.2°; annual rfall. (20 yrs.), 42.64 in. P. <2000.

Skudevigtsbugten, harb., Norway. See **Bergen.**

Skull, or **Schull,** par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, W. div., 12½ m. W. by S. Skibbereen; barytes is obtained here. Par. 37,923 ac., P. 7200; tn. P. <500.

Skulyany (Skuleni), tn., Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 57 m. NW. Kishinev, on Pruth R., on Roumanian frontier; custom-house. P. <5000.

Skunk, riv., U.S., Iowa, rises in Hamilton co., flows S. then SE. into the Mississippi in Henry co., 10 m. below Burlington. Length about 250 m.

Skuo, isl., in the central group of the Danish Is. Highest point, 1480 ft.; length, 3½ m.; breadth, 2 m.

Skurup, vil., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 24 m. ESE. Malmö. P. (comm.) 4000.

Skurz, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 38 m. S. by W. Danzig. P. <3000.

Skutari, tn., Asia Minor, the Asiatic suburb of Constantinople, built in an amphitheatre at the mouth of the Bosporus; the roads are crooked, and very muddy or dusty; manufactures, silks, cottons, and leather. Besides the mosque, the town has theological colleges, schools, baths, &c., and the large Turkish printing-press, founded 1723. On the plateau overlooking the town is the large Turkish cemetery. Here, during the Crimean War, the English troops had their barracks and hospital, and here is their burial-ground, marked by a marble obelisk. Near the shore is the Tower of Leander, the lover of Hero, now used as a lighthouse. Here Xenophon stopped with the Ten Thousand before proceeding into Europe. On the plains of Skutari were gained the last victories of Constantine the Great over Lucinius. In 1689 Skutari was the centre of the revolt against Solyman (Suleiman) II. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 58.6° F., Jan. 41.9°, Aug. 76.0°. P. 45–50,000.

Skutari, Turkish **Üsküdar,** Albanian **Skodra,** Slavonic **Skadar,** tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. vilayet Skutari, on the Boyana, about 1½ m. from the foot of Lake Skutari, from which it is separated by a marshy plain, the town itself being subject to inundations. W. of the town, on the top of a hill about 500 ft. high, is the old Servian fortress of Bosapha, now in ruins. The town has been in Turkish hands since 1477. P. 36,000; Moham. 27,500; Christians, 8000.

Skutari, Lake of, partly in Montenegro, partly in Albania, in 42° 3′ 33″–42° 20′ 10″ N. Its length (about 27 m.) is parallel with the shore of the Adriatic, 10 m. distant, with a gulf 10 m. N. from its E. shore. Its W. ct. is rocky and indented, while the E. ct. is low and strewn with islets. All navigation centres at the two ends; in the S. round the town of Skutari, and in the NW. round Vir-Bazar town, and in the N. round the small town of Prieka. Its principal trib. is the Moraca; its sole exit by the Boyana, which flows into the Adriatic. Breadth, 8 m.; area, 144 sq. m.

Skutterskelf, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. SW. Stokesley. P. <250.

Skvira, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 78 m. SW. of Kiev. P. 12,200.

Skye, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 32 m. from Cornwall. P.<1500.

Skye, the largest isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scot., co. Inverness, from the mainland of which county it is separated N. by Loch Alsh, and E. by Sound of Sleat. It extends for 48½ m. in a NW. direction; it being indented NW. and W. by numerous deep lochs. Surface mountainous, rising 2000 to upwards of 3000 ft. above the sea, in the Cuillin or Cuchullin Hills to above 3200 ft.; N. part bold and strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, limestone, sandstone, and lias. Climate very moist and variable [**Portree**]. Little of the land is suited for agriculture; such as there is is mainly near the seacoast, and even the pastures are chiefly in heath and coarse grass. Cattle, fish, and kelp are the chief exports. The island contains many Danish antiquities. Portree is the cap.; other villages are Stein, Kyle-Akin, Broadford, Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig. Alt. 165 ft. Mean annual rfall. 81.75 in. P. 15,700.

Skyreburn, P.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 m. SW. Gatehouse.

Skyreholme, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Burnsall par., 3 m. NE. Skipton.

Skyring Water, a sheet of water in the S. of Chile, crossed in the middle by 72° W., communicating with Otway Water on the E. by the Fitzroy Canal. It is not known whether it has any communication with the W. ct., but the set of currents that have sometimes been observed in its eastern outlet seems to prove that there is. Coal occurs on its shores. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, p. 553.

Skyros. 1. An isl., Greece, one of the Sporades, to the E. of the middle of Eubœa. Area, 79 sq. m. (Wisotzki). **2.** A town on the E. ct. P.<4000.

Slack Side, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 1 m. from Wibsey.

Slad, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. NE. Stroud, P.O. (**The Slad**). P.<2000.

Slade Road, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Erdington, near Birmingham.

Sladesbridge, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Wadebridge.

Slagelse, tn., Denmark, Seeland, prov. Sorö, 50 m. WSW. Copenhagen; divers industries; has a church of the 11th century. P. 6800.

Slaggyford, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the l. bk. of the South Tyne, div. and 18 m. WSW. Hexham, on the NE. R., P.O.

Slaght, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Garvagh.

Slaidburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the SW. of the Skipton div., on the Hodder, 15 m. NW. by N. Burnley, 6 m. NNW. Chatburn stn., PMT.O.; 5182 ac. P.<500.

Slains, ct. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 12 m. SW. Peterhead, 6 m. E. by S. Ellon stn.; 9124 ac. P.<1500.

Slaithwaite, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Colne Valley div., on the Colne and Huddersfield Canal, 4½ m. SW. by W. Huddersfield, on the L. & NW. R.; manufactures woollen and cotton goods; its mineral spring, with the same properties as that of Harrogate, is much frequented. PMT.O. Par. P.<3500; tn. P.<5000; eccles. par. (**Slaithwaite with Lingards**) P.<5000.

Slaley, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 4½ m. SSE. Hexham, 3½ m. SW. Riding Mill stn., P.O.; 7518 ac. P.<500.

Slamannan, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Avon, 4½ m. SSW. Falkirk, on the N. B. R.; has extensive coal-mines in the vicinity. PMT.O. Par. (including Blinkbonny) 7062 ac. P. 6700.

Slamat, mt., Java, 85 m. NW. by W. Jokjokarta. Alt. 11,240 ft.

Slane, tn., Bohemia. See **Schlan.**

Slane, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, on the l. bk. of the Boyne, 8 m. W. Drogheda, 2 m. from Beauparc stn.; has remains of the hermitage of St. Erc, who founded the see of Slane. PMT.O. Par. 5869 ac., P.<1500; tn. P.<500.

Slane, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the NE. of co. Meath, Upper Slane bounded by the Boyne in the S.

Slanemore, PM.O., Ire., W. co. Westmeath, bar. Moyashel and Magheradernon, 3½ m. WNW. Mullingar.

Slanes, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Ards, 4 m. NE. Portaferry. P.<500.

Slaney, riv., Ire., rises in the SW. of co. Wicklow, flows S. and SE. through cos. Carlow and Wexford, and enters the sea through Wexford Harbour after a course of about 60 m.

Slang Bay, bay, Cape Colony, on S. ct., in about 24° 37′ E.

Slániců (slanik), tn., Roumania, prov. Prahova, 21 m. N. by W. Ployeshti; much frequented for its carbonated mineral springs. P. (comm.)<5000.

Slankamen Uj, or **Slankamen-Novi,** comm., Hungary, Croatia, co. Szerem, or Syrmia, 34 m. NE. Mitrovica. Scene of the victory of the Margrave Louis of Baden over the Turks in 1691. P.<4000.

Slano, seapt. vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the W. ct., 15 m. NW. Ragusa. P.<2000.

Slanotrn, vil., Bulgaria, on the Danube, prov. and 8 m. ENE. Viddin. P.<3000.

Slapin, Loch, inlet, Scot., in the S. of the isl. of Skye, in 6° W., stretching 4 m. N. from its mouth.

Slapton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 3 m. S. Leighton Buzzard, P.O. P.<250.

Slapton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 5 m. SW. by S. Dartmouth, on Start Bay, P.O. P.<750.

Slapton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. NNW. Buckingham, close to Wappenham stn. P.<250.

Slätbaken, an inlet from the Baltic, Sweden, in about 58° 25′ N., into which opens the E. end of the Göta Canal.

Slateford and Inglisgreen, vil., Scot., Midlothian, on the Water of Leith, 3 m. SW. by W. Edinburgh, with stn. (**Slateford**) on the C. R., PMT.O. (**Slateford**). P.<750.

Slate Islands, group of isls., Scot., Argyllshire; includes Luing, Shuna, Torsay, Seil, and Easdale.

Slatenice Velká, vil., Austria. See **Gross Latein.**

Slater, tn., U.S., Missouri, Saline co., 99 m. E. Leavenworth (Kansas). P.<3000.

Slatersville, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, on Branch R., co. and 16 m. NW. by N. Providence. P.<1500.

Slatina, vil., Bosnia, 10 m. NE. Banialuka; hot mineral springs; deposits of gold, silver, and lead. P.<2000.

Slatina, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 36 m. SW. Fünfkirchen. P.<3000.

Slatina, vil., Montenegro, 20 m. NE. by N. Cetinje.

Slatina, tn., Roumania, prov. Oltü, on the l. bk. of the Aluta, 29 m. ENE. Craiova. P. 5300.

Slatina, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Prishtina, on the Ibar, 16 m. ESE. Novibazar.

Slatington, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and on Lehigh R., 60 m. NNW. Philadelphia; extensive slate manufacture. P.<3000.

Slattocks, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Castleton.

Slaugham (slaf'am), par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 6½ m. ESE. Horsham, 4½ m. W. by S. Balcombe stn., P.O.; 5482 ac. P.<2000.

Slaughter, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div.; Lower Slaughter, 13½ m. E. Cheltenham, on the Wold, 2½ m. W. Stow stn. Lower Slaughter, PM.O., P.<500; Upper Slaughter, P.<500. See **Bourton on the Water.**

Slaughterford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 8 m. NE. Bath, 4 m. NW. by N. Corsham stn. P.<250. See **Biddestone.**

Slaughtmanus, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 7 m. from Clady.

Slave Coast, or **Benin Coast,** coast region in W. Africa, forming part of Upper Guinea. The Slave Coast extends from the Volta R. to the Benin R. It is a flat and monotonous tract of land. The climate is oppressively hot, and very unhealthy to Europeans. The slave-trade, which was in former times flourishing on this coast, has now been completely suppressed. For exports and imports, see **Lagos.** Dahome (*q.v.*) is situated inland behind the Slave Coast. The Slave Coast belongs to the British, German, and French spheres of influence. Chief towns: Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Lekke, Mahin. See **Lagos, Dahome.** [**H. G. S.**]

Slave Lake, Great. See **Great Slave Lake.**

Slavitesci (-eshti), vil., Roumania, prov. Vâlcea, on the r. bk. of the Aluta, 48 m. NNE. Craiova. P. (comm.)<2000.

Slavonia, territory of Austria-Hungary, now forming with Croatia the kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia (*q.v.*). It corresponds to the three eastern counties of Pozsega, Veröcs, and Szerem (Syrmia), occupying the whole of the angle between the rivs. Drave and Save so far as the latter river forms the N. boundary of Servia.

Slavuta (**Slauta**), tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 80 m. W. by N. Zhitomir; mechanical and paper works, woollen cloth mills. P.<5000.

Slavyanoserbsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 220 m. E. Ekaterinoslav, on N. Donets R. P. 5050.

Slavyansk (old **Tor**), tn., Russia, govt. and 110 m. by rail SE. Kharkov, near Donets R. Owing to the proximity of the **Slavyansk salt lakes** it has several salt-works; also tallow melting works and soap works. The **Slavyansk mineral waters** and mud attract many patients. P. 15,600.

Slavyanskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 38 m. WNW. Ekaterinodar, on r. bk. Kubañ R. P. 8800.

Slawston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10½ m. SW. by S. Oakham, 2 m. SW. by S. Hallaton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Sleaford, parl. div., Eng., Lincolnshire. P. 45,500.

Sleaford, Old and **New,** two adjoining pars. and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., on the Bain R., the latter 11½ m. NE. by E. Grantham, with a stn. (**Sleaford**) on the

G. N. R., and G. N. & G. E. Joint Rly. The grammar-school at New Sleaford was founded, 1624. Market-day, M. Par. New Sleaford, P. <4000; tn. P. <5000; Old Sleaford, P. <750. See **Quarrington.**

Sleaford Bay, large inlet, S. Australia, in S. of Eyre's Penin., W. of Spencer's Gulf, in 135° 40′ E.

Sleagill, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 6 m. W. by S. Appleby, 3½ m. NE. Shap stn. P. <250.

Slea Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, at the N. of the entrance to Dingle Bay.

Sleat, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, isl. of Skye, on the W. shore of the Sound of Sleat, 7½ m. NE. Point of Sleat; 39,959 ac. P. (including **Ornsay I.** and part of **Skye I.**) <2000.

Sleat, penin., Scot., in the SE. of the isl. of Skye, 13 m. long by 5 m. wide.

Sleat, Point of, cape, Scot., in the extreme SE. of the isl. of Skye, in 6° 1′ W.

Sleat, Sound of, channel, Scot., between Skye and the mainland of Inverness-shire.

Sleaty, par., Ire., Queen's co., on riv. Barrow, bar. Slievemargy, 2 m. NW. Carlow. P. <250.

Slebech, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on an arm of Milford Haven, 5 m. E. by S. Haverfordwest. P. <500; eccles. par. **(Slebech with Minwere and Newton)** 4474 ac., P. <500.

Sleddale, valley, Eng., Yorkshire, in the extreme W. of the Richmond div. of the N. Riding, opens into that of the Swale, about 3½ m. W. of Muker.

Sleddale, Long, par., Eng., Westmorland, 7 m. N. Kendal; 6735 ac. P. <250.

Sledmere with Croom, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. SSW. Scarborough, 3 m. NE. of its stn. **(Sledmere and Fimber)** on the NE. R., PM.O. **(Sledmere)**; 7043 ac. P. <750.

Sleekburn Colliery, P.O., Eng., Northumberland, 3 m. NW. Blyth.

Sleepy Eye, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Brown co., 14 m. by rail W. New Ulm. P. <2000.

Sleights, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Esk, div. and 3 m. SW. Whitby, on the NE. R., PMT.O.

Slemish Mountain, Ire., in the E. of co. Antrim, 9 m. W. by N. Larne.

Sleningford, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Stainley, North.**

Sleswick, an English spelling of the German **Schleswig** (*q.v.*).

Sleydinge, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent; manufactures sail-cloth and linen goods. P. <5000.

Sliabh, Gaelic, 'mountain' or 'heath.' See *Slieve.*

Sliddery Point, cape, Scot., Wigtownshire, on Wigtown Bay, 7½ m. SSE. Wigtown.

Slide Mountain, U.S. See **Catskill Mountains.**

Slie, gulf, Ger. See **Schlei.**

Sliedrecht, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 5 m. E. by N. Dordrecht; has dockyards. P. 9900.

Slievardagh, bar., Ire., in the SE. of co. Tipperary.

Slieve, or *Sliabh*, Gaelic, 'mountain' or 'heath.'

Slievenaeena, electoral div., Ire., Galway, dist. Moycullen.

Slieve Anierin, mt., Ire., in the S. of co. Leitrim, 9 m. N. by E Leitrim. Alt. 1922 ft.

Slieve Aughty, range of mts., Ire., in the extreme SE. of co. Galway.

Slieve Bane, mt., Ire., co. Dublin, 5 m. S. Tallaght. Alt. 2128 ft.

Slieve Beg, summit of the Mourne Mts., Ire., co. Down, 2 m. W. Newcastle. Alt. 2384 ft.

Slieve Binglan, mt., Ire., in the SE. of co. Down, 14 m. E. by S. Newry. Alt. 2449 ft.

Slieve Bloom, range of mts., Ire., in the S. of King's co. and in the NW. of Queen's co., trending SSW. and NNE. Highest summit, 1733 ft.

Slieve Boy, mt., Ire., in the N. of co. Wexford, 11 m. NNE. Enniscorthy. Alt. 1385 ft.

Slieve Callan, mt., Ire., W. co. Clare, 12½ m. W. Ennis. Alt. 1282 ft.

Slieve Car, mt., Ire., NW. co. Mayo, 20 m. W. Ballina. Alt. 2369 ft.

Slieve Donard, mt., Ire., in the S. of co. Down, 13 m. SW. Downpatrick. Alt. 2796 ft. The highest of the mountains of Mourne.

Slieve Gallion, mt., Ire., in the S. of co. Londonderry, 7 m. N. Cookstown. Alt. 1623 ft.

Slieve Gamph Mountains, or **Lurgan Hills,** mts., Ire., on border of cos. Sligo and Mayo, a continuation of the Ox Mts. Greatest alt. 1321 ft.

Slieve Gullion, mt., Ire., in the S. of co. Armagh, 6 m. SW. Newry. Alt. 1893 ft.

Slieve League, mt., Ire., in the extreme SW. of co. Donegal, 23 m. W. Donegal. Alt. 1972 ft.

Slievemahanagh, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Westport No. 1.

Slievemargy, bar., Ire., SE. Queen's co.

Slieve Mish, range of hills, Ire., in the NW. co. Kerry, N. of Castlemaine Harbour.

Slieve Miskish, range of hills, Ire., extreme SW. co. Cork.

Slievemore, mt., Ire., N. Achill I., co. Mayo. Alt. 2204 ft.

Slieve More, a summit of the Mourne Mts., Ire., co. Down, 2½ m. SW. Newcastle. Alt. 2443 ft.

Slievemore Point, cape, Ire., N. Achill I., co. Mayo.

Slieve Muck, a summit of the Mourne Mts., Ire., co. Down, 6 m. SW. Newcastle. Alt. 2198 ft.

Slievenaman, mt., Ire., in the SE. of co. Tipperary, 7 m. NE. Clonmel. Alt. 2364 ft.

Slieve-na-Muck, or **Tipperary Hills,** hill range, Ire., co. and 3½ m. SE. Tipperary. Length, 6 m.; greatest alt. 1215 ft.

Slievenanee, mt., Ire., in the NE. of co. Antrim, 19 m. NW. Larne. Alt. 1782 ft.

Slieve Phelim Mountains, Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Owneybeg. Greatest alt. 1523 ft.

Slievereagh, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Inchigeelagh.

Slieve Snaght ('snow mountain'), mt., Ire., in the NW. of co. Donegal, 24 m. N. Donegal. Alt. 2240 ft.

Sligichan, PT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., 9 m. S. Portree, at head of **Sligichan Loch,** sea loch, which extends 3 m. to the NE.

Sligo, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 31 m. WNW. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Sligo, maritime co., Ire., prov. Connaught, with a very irregular coast; divided as shown in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Carbury	76,603	26,707
Coolavin	25,814	7,055
Corran	45,376	10,198
Leyny	121,543	21,628
Tireragh	106,673	18,616
Tirerrill	75,807	13,809
Total, Sligo	451,815[1]	98,013

[1] Exclusive of 10,330 ac. under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Surface well wooded and sometimes picturesque, with some fine ranges of hills. The geological floor is Carboniferous Limestone, with black shale strata and Upper Carboniferous Limestone, the latter forming plateaux. There are two masses of Old Red Sandstone near Loch Arrow. Ironstone, though plentiful, is not worked; copper and its sulphate are also found. Silver, though not in paying quantity, is met with near Ballysodare. Barytes is dug at Bundoran; coal at Ballynashee. In the N. the gneiss mountains rise to 1950 ft. at King's Mt., and the limestone range to 1722 ft., Benbulbin; in the W. Ox Mts., 1778 ft.; and a smaller range, the Curlew Mts. (under 900 ft.), are on the Roscommon border. Chief rivers, the Moy, flowing into Killala Bay, the Easky, from a loch of the same name, the Owenmore, and the Garvogue. The sea and salmon fisheries are important. Manufactures some coarse woollens and linens, leather. Soil is in some parts light, in others deep and fertile, with many patches of bog land. Agriculture has declined as to tillage; cattle-feeding is a main industry. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Before Henry II. the dist. belonged to the O'Connors, and then came under the De Burgos. The antiquities are Druidical cairns and cromlechs, a round tower at Drumcliffe, a fine Celtic cross, two ruined abbeys, &c. Communication by the M. G. W. R., passing from the S. border to the county town, with a branch on the Sligo, Leitrim, and N. Counties Rly. The chief towns are Sligo, Ballymote, and Tobercurry. See **Ireland,** table.

Sligo, civic tn., Ire., cap. co. Sligo, bar. Carbury, 34 m. W. by S. Enniskillen, picturesquely situated near the mouth of the Garvogue, the short stream draining Lough Gill into Sligo Bay, in the angle at the E. end of the N. ct. of prov. Connaught, on the M. G. W. R. and Sligo, Leitrim, and N. Counties Rly. It is the chief town and seaport in the NW. of Ire., exporting large numbers of cattle and great quantities of agricultural produce. The harbour has a depth of 27½ ft. high water, 16 ft. low water on the bar at ordinary spring tides. At Oyster I. moorings (close to Rosse, 4 m. from the town) the depth is 19 ft. at low water ordinary springs. Sligo has a large town-hall, including an exchange, free library, assembly room, &c., a Roman Catholic cathedral (diocese of Elphin), and ruins of an old abbey, originally dating from the 13th century, but rebuilt after its destruction by fire in 1414, though the chancel appears to have escaped, and to belong to the original edifice. Its cloisters are noted for their beauty. Sligo returned one member to Parliament till 1870, when it was disfranchised. Market-days, Tu. and F. P. (1841) 12,300; (1851) 11,100; (1871) 10,700; (1891) 10,300; parl. divs., **N. Sligo,** P. 48,700; **S. Sligo,** P. 49,300.

Sligo, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clarion co., 51 m. NE. by N. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Sligo Bay, the inlet on which the town of Sligo, Ire., stands, lies immediately S. Donegal Bay; extends inland for 12 m., dividing at its upper part into three arms, Drumcliffe Bay in the N., the upper part of Sligo Bay in the middle (nearly shut off from the outer part by Coney I.), and Ballysodare Bay in the S. Breadth at entrance, 6 m. In 1588 three ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

Sliguff, par., Ire., S. co. and 12 m. S. Carlow, bar. E. Idrone, 3 m. SSE. Bagenalstown; 6758 ac. P. <1000.

Sliman, Arab tribe, Algeria, 40 m. S. Algiers.

Slimbridge, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 6½ m. N. by W. Wotton-under-Edge, 2½ m. W. Frocester stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Slimminge, vil., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 24 m. ESE. Malmö. P. (comm.) <3000.

Slindon, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 3½ m. WNW. Arundel, 2½ m. N. Barnham Junction, PMT.O. P. <750.

Slinfold, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4 m. W. by N. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 4432 ac. P. <1000.

Slingley, part of par., Eng., Durham. See **Seaton.**

Slingsby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 16 m. NNE. York, on the NE. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Slip End, PM.O., Eng., Bedfordshire, 2 m. from Luton.

Slipton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. NNE. Wellingborough, 1 m. NNW. Twywell stn. P. <250. See **Lowick.**

Sliten, or **Zliten,** coast vil., N. Africa, Tripoli, 90 m. E. by S. of town of Tripoli.

Slitrig Water, riv., Scot., Roxburghshire, flows N. into the riv. Teviot, which it joins at Hawick; its valley is traversed by the Waverley line of the N. B. R.

Slitting Mill, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. from Rugeley.

Sliven, or **Slivno** (Turkish **Islimye**), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, cap. prov. Sliven, 39 m. ENE. Stara Zagora (Eski Saghra). Manufactures cloth; cultivation of the mulberry; its vines are famous. The town is frequently visited by earthquakes. Sliven was celebrated during the Byzantine era under the name of *Stlifanos,* and for a long time its possession was disputed between Bulgaria and Byzantium. In 1388 the Turks obtained possession of it. Alt. 935 ft. P. (1888) 20,900; Bulgarians, 16,400; Moham. 2300.

Slivnica (slivnitsa), vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 18 m. NW. by W. Sofia. Scene of several battles between Servia and Bulgaria in 1885, at the end of which the Servians were driven back into their own land. P. <2000.

Slivno, tn., Eastern Roumelia. See **Sliven.**

Sloane Square, stn., London, Eng., on the Metropolitan Rly. (Inner Circle), G. W. R., and Metropolitan District & G. W. Joint Rly., 3 m. SW. by W. St. Paul's.

Sloans Station, vil., U.S., Ohio, Jefferson co., on Ohio R., 8 m. N. Steubenville. P. <1500.

Sloboda, Slobodka, &c., Slavonic, 'town,' 'suburb,' or 'large village.'

Slobodskoi, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 20 m. NE. Vyatka, on Vyatka R.; tanneries, glue-works, distilleries; domestic industries in wood. P. 7600.

Slocan, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, stretching about 12 m. N. to S., just S. of 50° N., in about 117° 35′ W., drained S. by the Slocan R. into the Kootenay, about midway between the Kootenay and Lower Arrow Lakes; surrounded by high mountains, with numerous silver-lead mines on their slopes.

Slochteren, comm., Netherlands, prov. and 10 m. ESE. Groningen. P. 10,300.

Slock-na-Marra Race, channel, Ire., between Rathlin I. and co. Antrim, 5 m. wide.

Slocumville, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., 10½ m. WNW. New Port. P. <1500.

Sloe, an arm of the Scheldt, Netherlands, separating Walcheren and S. Beveland Is., prov. Zeeland.

Sloley, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 11 m. NNE. Norwich, 1½ m. S. Worstead stn. P. <500.

Sloley Hill, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, 6 m. W. Nuneaton.

Slonim, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 105 m. SE. Grodno, on navigable Shchara R., near Oginski Canal. Old town annexed to Russia in 1795; trade in corn and wood produce, exported. P. 23,400.

Sloothby, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Willoughby.**

Sloten, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, on Sloter Meer, 22 m. SSW. Leuwarden. P. <2000.

Sloten, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. ESE. Haarlem. P. 7300.

Slough (slau), market-tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 1½ m. N. by E. Windsor, on the G. W. R. and Metropolitan District & G. W. Joint Rly.; has an astronomical observatory, where was erected the great telescope of the elder Herschel; fireclay is obtained here. Market-day, Tu. P. 5400.

Sloup, vil., Austria, Moravia, circle Brünn, 7 m. SSE. Boskowitz; famous for its immense labyrinth of caves. P. <2000.

Slovaks, Slavonic people, in the N. of Hungary, inhabiting the valleys of the Waag, Gran, Taracz, and Topla. They are also met with round Budapest, and in the cos. Borsod, Szabolcz, Abauj-Torna, and Szilagy, and in the E. of Moravia. They speak the Slovak language, a Czech dialect.

Slovenes, or **Slovenians,** Slavonic people, Austria, in the provs. of Istria and Carniola, and in the dists. around Styria and Carinthia. There are also a small number of Slovenes in the Hungarian cos. of Zala and Vas. Their language is a Serbo-Croatian dialect.

Sluagh, Gaelic, 'a multitude,' or 'host;' *e.g.,* Ballinasloe, 'the fordmouth of the hosts.'

Sluis, or **Sluys,** fortified tn., Holland, prov. Zeeland, 12 m. SW. Flushing. Sluis was formerly a fortress of the first order, but is now merely a small port without importance. Here the French fleet was defeated by the English, 1340. P. (comm.) <3000.

Slutsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 60 m. S. Minsk, on Sluch R., trib. of the Pripet. Old town, annexed to Russia in 1795; tobacco fabrication. P. 17,830.

Sluys, Dutch, 'sluice.' See *Schleuse.*

Slyne Head, cape, Ire., on a small islet off W. ct. co. Galway, with two lighthouses on Illaunamid I., off Slyne Head.

Slyne with Hest, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2½ m. N. Lancaster, 1 m. E. Hest Bank stn., P.O. (**Slyne**). P. <500.

Smaalenene, prov. (*amt*), Norway, diocese (*stift*) Christiania, cap. Frederikshald. See **Norway,** table.

Smailholm, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 5 m. WNW. Kelso. Smailholm Tower, on Sandyknowe Crags, is 1½ m. SW. the village, P.O.; 4194 ac. P. <500.

Småland, old prov., S. Sweden, now forming the provs. Jönköping, Kronoberg, and Kalmar.

Smalesmouth, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 19 m. NW. Hexham, on the r. bk. of the North Tyne, 1 m. SE. Falstone stn.; 13,459 ac. P. <250.

Smallbridge with Dearnley, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of and 1 m. NE. Rochdale. P. 5100.

Smallburgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 13 m. SE. by S. Cromer, 2½ m. WSW. Stalham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Smallcounty, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Limerick.

Small Dole, P.O., Eng., Sussex, 2 m. from Henfield.

Smalley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkestone div., 6 m. NE. by N. Derby, 2 m. E. by N. Coxbench stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Smallfield, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. NW. Sheffield.

Smallford, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, on a branch of the G. N. R., 2 m. E. St. Albans.

Small Glen, narrow valley, Scot., in the E. of W. Perthshire, stretching about 2½ m. along the course of the Almond, about 5 m. NNE. Crieff.

Small Heath and Sparkbrook, stn., Eng., on the G. W. R., in the Bordesley (SE.) div. of the parl. bor. of Birmingham.

Smallholm, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3½ m. SSE. Lochmaben (*q.v.*), on the r. bk. of the Annan.

Smallhythe, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, in ancient par. of Tenterden. P. <250.

Smallingerland, comm., Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 12½ m. NE. Heerenveen. P. 10,300.

Small Isles, insular par., Scot., Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, comprising Canna, Muck, Rum, Sandy, and Eigg Is.; 37,752 ac. P. <500.

Smallridge, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Axminster, Devonshire.

Smalls, a number of rocks, Ire., about 45 m. SE. of Carnsore Point, co. Wexford, with a lighthouse.

Smalls Lighthouse, in St. George's Channel, off the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, 15 m. W. Skomer I., 51° 43′ N., 5° 41′ W.

Smallthorne, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 2 m. NE. Burslem, with a stn. (**Ford Green and Smallthorne**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly.; has iron-works. PM.O. P. 5300.

Smallwood, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. SE. Sandbach, P.O. P. <750.

Smannell, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, P.O. See **Enham, Knights, with Smannell.**

Smardale, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 9 m. SSE. Appleby, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Smarden, par., Eng., Kent, on the Beult, div. and 8½ m. W. Ashford, 3 m. ESE. Headcorn stn., PMT.O.; 5387 ac. P. <1500.

Smarje, vil., Austria. See **Sankt Marien.**

Smarmore, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. and 3 m. SW. Ardee, P.O. P. <250.

Smarts Hill, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Penshurst, Kent.

Smartville, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Yuba co., 17 m. E. Marysville. P. <1500.

Smeafield, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., between Belford and Beal stns.

Smeaton, stn., Scot., Midlothian, on the Esk, 2 m. S. by E. Musselburgh, on the N. B. R.

Smeaton, tp., Victoria, Talbot co., in 37° 21′ S. and 144° 3′ E. P. <1500.

Smeaton, Great, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Darlington, 2 m. E. Cowton stn., PMT.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Great Smeaton with Appleton-upon-Wiske**) P.<750.

Smeaton, Little, par., Eng., Yorkshire, adjoining Great Smeaton. P.<250.

Smederevo, Servia. See **Semendria.**

Smedjebacken, tn., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 34 m. S. by W. Falun; iron mined. P. (including **Norrbärke**) 7600.

Smeeth, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4½ m. SE. by E. Ashford, 1 m. NNE. of its stn. on the SE. R., PT.O. P.<750.

Smeeth Road, stn., Eng., Norfolk, on the G. E. R., 4½ m. E. Wisbech.

Smeeton Westerby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9½ m. SE. by S. Leicester, 1 m. W. by S. Kibworth stn., P.O. P.<500.

Smela, tribe, Algeria, prov. and in vicinity of Oran. P. 8500.

Smerdesh, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Monastir, 17 m. E. Koritsa. P. 2000 or 4000.

Smendu, officially **Condé,** comm., Algeria, 14 m. NNE. Constantine; lignite deposits. P. 12,300.

Smeru, Mount, Java. See **Semeru.**

Smerwick Harbour, well sheltered bay, Ire., in the W. of co. Kerry, 4 m. NW. Dingle.

Smethcott, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9 m. SSW. Shrewsbury. P.<500.

Smethport, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. McKean co., 85 m. E. by S. Erie. P.<1500.

Smethwick, part of par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Brereton.**

Smethwick (smĕth'ĭk), tn. and eccles. par., Eng., S. Staffordshire, Handsworth div., 3 m. WNW. Birmingham, with two stns. (**Smethwick** and **Smethwick Junction**) on the L. & NW. R., and another (**Handsworth and Smethwick**) on the G. W. R.; has extensive engineering, iron, and glass manufactures, chemical works, &c. PMT.O. P. 25,000; tn. P. 36,200; eccles. par. (**Smethwick** or **N. Harborne**) P. 11,200.

Smethwick, stn., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Handsworth.**

Smichow, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Smichow; has brass foundries and mills. P. 32,600. See **Prague.**

Smidar, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 16½ m. WNW. Königgrätz. P.<2000.

Smilde, comm., Holland, prov. Drenthe, 19 m. S. by W. Groningen. P. 5000.

Smilesworth Moor, upland tract, Eng., on the N. border of the Thirsk and Malton div. of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, about 15 m. S. Middlesbrough. Alt. 1326 ft.

Smiřitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Jaroměř. P.<3000.

Smisby, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6½ m. ESE. Burton, 1½ m. N. Ashby stn. P.<500.

Smite, small riv., Eng., Nottinghamshire, in the SE., flows N. to the Trent, which it joins on the r. bk. at Newark.

Smith, co., U.S., Kansas, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 99° W.

Smith, co., U.S., Mississippi, W. of 89° W., crossed by 32° N.

Smith, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. of 36° N., and crossed by 87° W.

Smith, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., to the N. of 32° N., crossed in the E. by 95° W.

Smitham Bottom, PT.O., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Purley.

Smithborough, tn., Ire., NW. co., bar. and 5½ m. WSW. Monaghan, on the Ulster Canal and the G. N. (Ire.) R., PM.O. (**Smithboro'**). P.<250.

Smithfield, post-tn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 18 m. WNW. Sydney. P.<1500.

Smithfield, tn., Orange Free State, cap. Caledon River dist., 35 m. N. by E. Aliwal North. P.<2000.

Smithfield, tp., S. Australia, co. and 17 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line. P.<1500.

Smithfield, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Johnston co., 25 m. SE. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Smithfield, vil., U.S., Ohio, Jefferson co., 20 m. N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P.<1500.

Smithfield, tn., U.S., Rhode I., Providence co. P.<3000.

North Smithfield, adjoining tn., P.<4000.

Smithfield, city, U.S., Utah, Cache co., 75 m. N. Salt Lake City. P.<1500.

Smithfield, vil., U.S., Virginia, Isle of Wight co., 60 m. SE. Richmond. P.<1500.

Smithhills, vil., Eng., Lancashire, par. and 2 m. NW. Bolton.

Smithic Shoal, shallow, Burlington Bay, S. of Flamborough Head, E. ct. Eng.

Smithies, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NE. Barnsley, P.O.

Smith Island, one of the S. Shetland Is., Antarctic Ocean, crossed by 63° S. Mount Foster is 6595 ft. high.

Smithland, vil., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Livingstone co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio and Cumberland Rivs., 116 m. NW. by W. Nashville (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Smith Reef, in Lau or E. group, Fiji Is., in 17° 48′ S., 178° 50′ W.

Smith's Falls, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lanark co., on Rideau Canal, 39 m. SW. by S. Ottawa. P.<4000.

Smith's Hill, vil., Canada. See **Carlow.**

Smith's Island, U.S., Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, in 38° N., 76° W.

Smith's Island, isl., U.S., N. Carolina, New Hanover co., at the mouth of Cape Fear R. A lighthouse stands on its W. end; Cape Fear is its S. end.

Smith's Landing, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., 50 m. SE. Philadelphia (Penn.). P.<1500.

Smith Sound, inlet, Newfoundland, on the E. ct., opening on the W. side of Trinity Bay.

Smith Sound, strait, forming an extension of Baffin's Strait, Arctic Region; it gradually narrows between the NW. ct. of Greenland on the E., and N. Lincoln, Ellesmere, &c., on the W. The S. entrance to the strait was discovered by Baffin in 1616.

Smithsonian Institute, U.S. See **Washington.**

Smith's Point, cape, U.S., Virginia, Northumberland co., at the mouth of the Potomac.

Smithstown, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Roadford.

Smithton, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, par. and 2½ m. SW. Cumbernauld. P.<500.

Smithton, post-tn., Tasmania, Wellington co. See **Duck R.**

Smithton, tn., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., on Youghiogheny R., 16 m. SW. Greensbury; coal is mined here. P.<1500.

Smithtown, post-tn., New South Wales, Dudley co., on Macleay R., 85 m. SE. Armidale. P.<1500.

Smithtown, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long Island Sound, 43 m. E. New York. P.<1500.

Smithtown Branch, vil., U.S., New York, co. and 6 m. N. by E. Suffolk. P.<1500.

Smithville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., 21 m. SE. by E. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Smithville, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., on Rancocas Creek, 2 m. E. Mount Holly. P.<1500.

Smithville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Brunswick co., 22 m. S. by W. Wilmington; has a good harbour. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 63.1° F., Jan. 46.6°, July 81.0°; mean annual rfall. (9 yrs.), 50.99 in. P.<1500.

Smithville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wayne co., 45 m. S. by W. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Smithville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Dekalb co., 65 m. E. Nashville. P.<1500.

Smithville, vil., U.S., Virginia, cap. Charlotte co., 72 m. SW. by W. Richmond. P.<1500.

Smithy Bridge, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. ENE. Rochdale, PMT.O.

Smithy Houses, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. from Kilburn.

Smitsdorp, vil., S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., about 135 m. NE. by N. Pretoria; gold-mining centre; healthy.

Smjedovo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 15 m. SSE. Shumla (Šumen). P.<3000.

Smoky Cape, New South Wales, on the Pacific coast, between Trial Bay and Korogoro Point, in 30° 57′ S.

Smoky Hill, riv., U.S., rises in the extreme E. of Colorado, and flows E. through Kansas till it unites with the Republican R. to form the Kansas, in 96° 54′ W.

Smoky Mountains, Gt. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Smoky River, Canada, Alberta and Athabasca, flows NE. into the Peace R. about 70 m. below Dunvegan, close to the Peace R. Landing, the terminus of the waggon road from the Lesser Slave Lake.

Smölen, isl., Norway, W. ct., 13 m. NE. Christiansund, in 8° E.

Smolensk, govt. of middle Russia, has Tver on N., Moscow and Kaluga on E., Chernigov on S., Moghilev and Vitebsk on W. Covers the W. part of the central plateau, extending in N. towards the 1000 ft. high Valdai Hills; deeply cut by ravines, and of hilly aspect in the W. Carboniferous limestones covered with chalk in S., and Tertiary sands, marls, and clays in W., the whole being clothed with boulder-clay. Soil on the whole not fertile. The Dnieper, as well as several rivers belonging to the basins of the Volga, the W. Düna, and the Dnieper, take origin in Smolensk (Vazuza, Gzhat, Moskva, Ugra, Sozh, Desna), but none is navigable; timber floated on some. Climate more wet than in central Russia, the average temp. at Smolensk being, yr. 45.5° F., Jan. 13.4°, July 67°. Population White Russians in W. (47 per cent.), and Great Russians in E. (43 per cent.); nearly 1000 of Poles and Jews each. Crops insufficient for population, and the peasants often suffer from scarcities of grain. Timber trade; manufactures in infancy. Divided into twelve dists.: Smolensk, Byelyi, Dorogobuzh, Dukhovshina, Elnya, (Yelnya), Gzhatsk, Krasnyi, Poryechiye, Roslavl, Sychevka, Vyazma, and Yukhnov. Area, 21,386 sq. m. P. (1882) 1,191,170; (1893) 1,469,760.

Smolensk, cap. of above govt., on both banks of upper

Dnieper, at junction of railways Warsaw to Moscow and Riga to Orel, 262 m. by rail WSW. of Moscow. It is a very old Russian city, mentioned in 862, and in the 11th century was chief town of a large principality. From 1404 to 1654 it alternately belonged to Lithuania, Poland, and Russia. Taken by the French in 1812, and burnt. P. (1882) 35,830; (1891) 38,035.

Smoljinac, vil., Servia, circle and 9½ m. E. Požarevac. P. <3000.

Smoo Cave, limestone cavern, Scot., Sutherland, at the head of a small sea inlet, 8 m. N. by E. of the head of Loch Eriboll.

Smorgone, tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. by rail SE. Vilno. P. 7500.

Smorodinnoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 35 m. by rail NE. of Kursk. P. 7000.

Smyela, tn., Russia, govt. and 102 m. SE. Kiev; railway junction; sugar and mechanical works; brisk trade. P. 12,600.

Smygehuk, cape, Sweden, on S. ct. prov. Malmöhus, in 13° 18′ E.

Smyrna, or **Aidin,** Turkish **Izmir,** tn., Turkey in Asia, W. ct. Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, in 38° 25′ N., cap. vilayet and sanjak Smyrna. This is the most important town of Asia Minor, its natural and principal seaport being connected with the interior by three lines of railway. The town, famous for its beauty, has four quarters—the European, Turkish, Jewish, and Armenian quarters. The European quarter has a quay 2½ m. long on the Mediterranean coast, where are the principal hotels, cafés, &c. Smyrna is the seat of archbishops of the Greek Orthodox, the Roman Catholic, and the Armenian churches, and has a Greek Church cathedral; has also a large Greek college. The chief exports are valonia, sponges, raisins, figs, cereals, oil, cotton, tobacco, opium, raw and tanned hides, carpets, and mats. The imports consist of cotton and linen goods from England, woollen cloth from Germany, Lyons silks, and all kinds of manufactured goods, valued at £3,000,000 per annum. 'Smyrna carpets' are made in the interior. Smyrna existed before the Greek era. Conquered and colonised by the Ephesians, it formed part of the Æolian Confederation, and resisted Gyges, King of Lydia, and was taken by Alyattes in the 7th century B.C. Rebuilt by Lysimachus, it was made the cap. of Antigonus; and falling later into the hands of the Romans, figures in the Apocalypse among the number of the Seven Churches. During the persecutions of Marcus Aurelius in 166, St. Polycarp was martyred here. The town was taken by the Seljuks in 1084, and in 1402 by Tamerlane; finally conquered by the Osmanli in 1419. It suffered from terrible earthquakes in 1688, 1768, and 1880. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1864–70), yr. 63.3° F., Jan. 47.4°, July 79.9°; mean annual rfall. (20 yrs.), 25.63 in. P. 200,000; Moham. 89,000; Orthodox Greeks, 59,000; Jews, 16,000; Armenians, 5600; beside 36,300 foreigners, of whom 25,000 Greeks.

Smyrna, tn., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 30 m. S. by W. Wilmington; has shipyards and iron-foundries. P. <3000.

Smyrna, Gulf of, gulf in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, extends NW. and SE. in two arms between three penins. It is 13½ m. wide at mouth, and nearly 18½ m. at the head; length, 40 m. The Bay of Smyrna, properly so called, is 3½ m. wide, and 2-5½ m. long. Formerly this bay was in danger of being silted up by the deposits of the Gediz-chai (*q.v.*).

Smyth, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., to the E. of 82° W., crossed in the N. by 37° N.

Smyth Bay, Canada, Ontario, Grand Mantoulin I., an inlet of Georgian Bay, in 45° 45′–50′ N.

Smyth Channel, Chile, between the SE. of Queen Adelaide I. and the mainland, crossed by 52° 20′ S.

Smythesdale, gold-mining bor., Victoria, Grenville co., 15 m. SW. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Snaasen, lake, Norway, prov. and 60 m. NE. Trondhjem. Alt. 62 ft.; length, ENE. to WSW., 24 m.; mean breadth, 2 m.; area, 40 sq. m.

Snab Point, cape, Eng., on coast of the co. of Northumberland, 8 m. ENE. Morpeth.

Snæfell ('snow mountain'), mt., in SE. of Iceland, N. of the E. end of Vatna Jökull. Alt. 5964 ft.

Snaefell, mt., Isle of Man, 5 m. SW. Ramsey, is the highest mountain in the island. Eng., Scot., and Ire. are visible from it. Lead is mined on the mountain. See **Man, Isle of.**

Snæhätten ('the snow cap'), the second highest mountain in Norway, 73 m. SE. Christiansund. Alt. 7566 ft.

Snailwell, par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 2½ m. N. Newmarket, P.O. P. <250.

Snainton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 8½ m. WSW. Scarborough, on the NE. R., PM.O.; 4836 ac. P. <750. See **Brompton.**

Snaisgill, place, Eng., Durham; lead and barytes are worked here.

Snaith and Cowick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding; Snaith, on the Aire, Osgoldcross div., 7 m. W. by S. Goole, with a stn. (**Snaith**) on the L. & Y. R.; has agricultural trade, and cattle fairs. PMT.O. (**Snaith**). Market-day, Th. 6018 ac. P. <2000.

Snake, Lewis Fork, or **Shoshone,** riv., U.S., the largest trib. of the Columbia, issues from a lake 7790 ft. high in the Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, flows S. to Idaho, then SW. and NW., describing a curve of more than 350 m., flowing in S. Idaho through a cañon of 100–1000 ft. deep; here occur the American, Shoshone, and Salmon Falls. It then flows N. and NW. to near Fort Boise, where it bends N., forming the boundary between Idaho and Oregon, and afterwards between Idaho and Washington to Lewiston, where it turns W. to its junction with the Columbia, in about 46° 15′ N., 119° 0′ W. The Shoshone Falls, in 42° 33′ N., 114° 22′ W., are surpassed in America only by Niagara and Yosemite. In the main fall the water descends in an unbroken sheet for 200 ft. Length more than 900 m. Steamers ascend to Lewiston, and it is again navigable above the rapids for 150 or 200 m.

Snake Island, Victoria, at the mouth of Corner Inlet, Buln Buln co., crossed by 146½° E.

Snake River, riv., U.S., Minnesota, rises in S. of Aitkin co., flows S. to Brunswick, and E. into St. Croix R., in Pine co. Length about 135 m.

Snake River, riv., U.S., Nebraska, rises in W. of Sioux co., flows ENE. into Niobrara R. Length about 100 m.

Snake River, stn., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., close to Lake Muskrat, 61 m. WNW. Ottawa.

Snakes, tribe of Indians, U.S. See **Shoshones.**

Snake Valley, post-tn., Victoria, Grenville co., in 37° 36′ S., 144° 31′ E. P. <1500.

Snape, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 17½ m. NE. by E. Ipswich, 1½ m. NE. its stn. on the G. E. R., PT.O. P. <750. See **Friston.**

Snape, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 8½ m. N. by W. Ripon, 3 m. S. Bedale stn., P.O.; 4791 ac. P. <500.

Snarehill, Great and Little, par., Eng., Norfolk, 1 m. E. Thetford. P. <250.

Snares, islets, Oceania, New Zealand, about 50 m. SSW. Stewart I., in 48° 6′ S., 166° 29′ E.

Snaresbrook (for **Wanstead Park**), stn., Eng., Essex, Romford div., 7 m. NE. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R. and N. London Rly.

Snareston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5⅛ m. NW. Bosworth, on the L. & NW. R. and M. R., P.O. (**Snarestone**). P. <500. See **Swepstone.**

Snarford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 9 m. NE. by N. Lincoln, 2 m. NE. by N. Snelland stn. P. <250. See **Friesthorpe.**

Snargate, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 6½ m. NE. Rye, 1 m. SE. Appledore stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Snargate with Snave**) P. <250.

Snave, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 8 m. NE. Rye, 2½ m. S. by E. Ham Street stn. P. <250. See **Snargate.**

Snead, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 2 m. NW. Bishops Castle. P. <250. See **Hyssington.**

Sneaton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 2 m. S. Whitby, 1 m. S. Ruswarp stn., P.O.; 4851 ac. P. <250.

Sneek, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, 12 m. SW. by S. Leeuwarden; manufactures linen, earthenware, and wooden clocks, and has tanyards. P. (comm.) 11,500.

Sneem, tn., Ire., S. co. Kerry, bar. S. Dunkerron, on riv. Ardsheelhane, at mouth of Sneem rivulet, 14 m. W. by S. Kenmare, PMT.O. P. <500. **Sneem Harbour** is an inlet on N. side of Kenmare R.

Sneeuwbergen ('snowy mountains'), chain of mts., Cape Colony, in 22° 50′–25° E., forming the watershed between the rivers flowing N. to the Orange, and those flowing S. to the Indian Ocean by the Buffalo. The culminating point, Compassberg (8000 ft.).

Snehätten, mt., Norway. See **Snæhätten.**

Snelnton (snĕn'ton), par., suburb of Nottingham, Eng., in the S. div., 1 m. ENE. Nottingham (**London Road**) stn. Market-days, M. and S. P. 17,400.

Snelland, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 8½ m. NE. Lincoln, on the M. S. & L. R. P. <250.

Snelson, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7½ m. W. Macclesfield, 1 m. SW. Chelford stn. P. <250.

Snelston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 13½ m. WNW. Derby, near the riv. Dove, between Clifton and Norbury stns., P.O. (**Snelstone**). P. <500.

Snetterton, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. SW. by W. Norwich, 1⅝ m. WNW. Eccles Road stn. P. <250.

Snettisham (snet'sham), par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 10 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 5828 ac. P. <1500.

Sneyd, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, in ancient par. of Burslem. P. <5000.

Sniatyn, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 20 m. NW. by W. Czernowitz. P. 10,900.

Snibston, vil., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div. See **Ravenstone** and **Packington.**

Snilesworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 6½ m. NW. Helmsley; 5152 ac. P.<250.

Snitter, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 12 m. WSW. Alnwick, 2½ m. WNW. Rothbury stn. P.<250.

Snitterby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 11 m. E. by N. Gainsborough, 4½ m. SE. Kirton Lindsey stn., P.O. P.<500.

Snitterfield, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3½ m. N. by E. Stratford-on-Avon, 2½ m. E. Bearley stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Snitterton, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Wensley and Snitterton.**

Snittlegarth, part of par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Bewaldeth.**

Sni'zort ('Sney's firth'), par., Scot., Inverness-shire, in the N. of Skye I., 7 m. NW. Portree, on **Loch Snizort,** a deep inlet of the sea, extending inland 12 m., P.O.; 53,280 ac. P.<2000.

Snoddy's Mill, coal-mining vil., U.S., Indiana, Fountain co., on Coal R., 8 m. S. Covington. P.<1500.

Snodland, par. and vil., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Medway, 5 m. SW. Chatham, on the SE. R.; has paper-works. PMT.O. P.<3500.

Snohomish, city, U.S., Washington, cap. co., 70 m. SE. by E. Victoria (V. I.). P.<2000.

Snohomish, riv., U.S., Washington, rises in the Cascade Mts., King co., by two branches, which unite in Snohomish co., and flows W. then N. into the Port Gardner section of Admiralty Inlet. Length, about 65 m.

Snoqualmie, vil., U.S., Washington, King co., 62 m. NE. by E. Olympia. P.<1500.

Snoreham, vil., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 4½ m. SSE. Maldon. See **Latchingdon.**

Snoring, Great, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 18 m. W. by S. Cromer. **Snoring, Little,** par., 1 m. to the S., in the NW. div., 2 m. S. by E. Walsingham stn. Great Snoring, P.O., P.<750; Little Snoring, P.O., P.<500; eccles. par. (**Great Snoring with Thursford**) P.<1000. See **East Barsham.**

Snowdon, stn., Wales, near Beddgelert, on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly.

Snowdon, mt., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 10 m. SE. Carnarvon, is the highest mountain of Wales and S. Britain. It has five distinct peaks, of which Y-Wyddfa, the central and highest, rises 3571 ft. Its W. side is very precipitous, and partly formed of basalt. Its summit, to which a railway is now (1895) being made, commands magnificent views.

Snowdon Ranger, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., 7½ m. SE. Carnarvon.

Snow Hill, central stn. of the G. W. R., Eng., Birmingham.

Snow Hill, stn., Eng., London, on the L. C. & D. R., near St. Paul's Cathedral.

Snow Hill, tn., U.S., Maryland, cap. Worcester co., 97 m. SE. by E. Washington (D. C.). P.<1500.

Snowmass Mountain, mt., U.S., Colorado, a peak of the Elk Range, in about 107° N. and 39° W. Alt. 13,970 ft.

Snowshill, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Evesham. P.<250. See **Stanton.**

Snow Shoe, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Centre co., 79 m. NW. Harrisburg, 26 m. W. by S. Lock Haven. P.<1500.

Snowtown, tn., S. Australia, Daly co., 83 m. NNW. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Snowy River, riv., Gippsland, Victoria, Australia, and the longest of the streams that water Gippsland, rises in New South Wales, near Mount Table Top, in the N. ranges of the Australian Alps, flows S. through Wallace co. (New South Wales), crosses the supposed line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe that separates the colonies, traverses Gippsland North, and falls into the sea. Its course and its mouth are very nearly in the same meridian. Its upper course is among rugged and barren mountains; lower it passes through a sandy soil, timbered with mahogany. Length 240 m., 160 m. of its course being in New South Wales, and 80 m. in Victoria.

Snug River, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 13 m. SSW. Hobart. P.<1500.

Snydale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. W. Pontefract. P.<1500.

Snyder, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna, just below the confluence of the W. Branch of the Susquehanna.

So, Chinese, 'a small fortress.'

Soa, salt-pan, S. Africa. See **Kalahari.**

Soa, islet, Scot., Argyllshire, to the W. of Mull, in 56° 17′ N., 1½ m. SW. Iona.

Soana, valley, Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, W. of Ivrée, traversed throughout its whole length by the Soana, l. bk. trib. of the Orco.

Soane, riv., India. Same as **Son.**

Soar, riv., Eng., Leicestershire, flows N. past Leicester and Loughborough to the Trent; navigable for barges to Leicester (*q.v.*).

Soata, tn., Colombia, dep. Boyaca, cap. North prov., 75 m. NE. Tunja; has large trade in sugar. P. 7200.

Soave, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, 3 m. NNW. San Bonifacio; the 'vino santo' of Soave is a much appreciated sweet wine. P.<4000.

Soay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, divided from the S. ct. of the isl. of Skye by Soay Sound, in 6° 10½′–15′ W., P.O. P. 78.

Soay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Harris par. P. 15.

Soba, Valle de, comm. and valley, Spain, prov. and 25 m. SE. Santander, dist. Ramales. P.<4000.

Sobaïre, tn., Arabia, Hadramut, 65 m. SW. Terim. P. 4000 (Werde).

Sobat, riv., Africa, eastern Sudan, r. bk. trib. of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile, into which it flows in 9° 24′ N., 31° 46′ E.; its source is not yet exactly known.

Sober, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 40 m. S. Lugo, dist. Monforte. P. 8500.

Sobernheim, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kreuznach, on riv. Nahe, 17 m. SW. Bingen. P.<3000.

Soberton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on the Titchfield, 10½ m. N. Portsmouth, 4 m. E. by S. Bishop's Waltham stn., P.O., and P.O. (**Soberton New Town**); 5885 ac. P.<1500. See **Meon Stoke.**

Soběslau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Lužnitz, 11 m. S. by E. Tabor. P.<4000.

Sobnáli, riv., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Khulná, rises in Bayrá marsh, near Báltiá, and flows SE. into the Kholpetua; it forms one of the principal boat-routes between Calcutta and the eastern dists. It is also known as the Kundriá and Bengdaha, and in its lower reaches as the Guntiakhálí.

Sobonor, Sogoknor, or **Gashun-Nor,** salt lake, central Mongolia, said to lie in about 42° 30′ N. and 98° 50′ E., and to receive the main stream of the Édzin R., a branch of which enters the much smaller lake of Sogok to the W.

Sobotka, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 22 m. S. by E. Reichenberg. P.<3000.

Sobrado, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 29 m. SSE. Corunna, dist. Arzua. P.<5000.

Sobral, vil., Brazil, on the Rio Acaraçu, state and 145 m. W. Ceara, connected by rail with the seaport of Camocim. P. 10,500.

Sobráon, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, Lahore dist., on W. bank of the Sutlej, in 31° 7′ N., 74° 54′ E.; opposite the village is the battlefield where Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough gained, in 1846, the decisive victory which closed the first Sikh war. P.<5000.

Sobreira Formosa, tn., Portugal, dist. and 18 m. WSW. Castello Branco. P.<5000.

Socapa, La, vil., Cuba, S. ct., 8 m. SW. by W. Santiago de Cuba, in 75° 58′ W.

Soccia, vil., Corsica, arr. and 20 m. NNE. Ajaccio. P.<2000.

Sochaczew, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 23 m. W. Warsaw Lake, on Bzura R. P. 6500.

Soche, vil., Portuguese S. Africa, about 100 m. W. Blantyre, in about 15° 52′ S., 33° 35′ E.

Söchhön, or **Sechen,** tn., Korea, 95 m. S. by W. Söul, on the W. ct., in 36° 3′ N.

Sochi-chou. See **Sokii-chou.**

So-chou, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 220 m. W. by S. Peking.

Söchwan, prov., China. See **Süchwan.**

Social Circle, settlement, U.S., Georgia, Walton co., 40 m. E. by S. Atlanta.

Society Bay, E. side of Gulf of Liautung, Manchuria, in 39°–39° 20′ N.

Society Hill, settlement, U.S., S. Carolina, Darlington co., on the Great Pee Dee R., 75 m. ENE. Columbia.

Society Islands, archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, since 1842 under the protection of France, between 16° and 18° S., 148° and 155° W.; comprising two groups, the Windward and the Leeward, the former annexed in 1880, the latter in 1885. The largest of the Windward Is. are Tahiti and Moorea or Eimeo, and of the Leeward Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, Tubwaï, Bora-bora, and Lord Howe's I. They are mountainous, of volcanic origin, surrounded by coral reefs, and watered by numerous streams; the highest peak on Tahiti is 8500 ft. above the sea. Climate mild and healthy. Many of the inhabitants have been converted to Christianity by the missionaries, who have also introduced the arts of civilised life. Chief exports, copra and mother-of-pearl. Area, 630 sq. m. P. (1878) 16,300. [**Polynesia.**]

Sockbridge and Tirril, par., Eng., Westmorland, 2 m. SW. Penrith. P.<250.

Sockburn, par., Eng., Durham, 6 m. E. Darlington. P.<250; eccles. par. is partly in Yorkshire.

Sock Dennis, par., Eng., Somerset, 1 m. SW. Ilchester. P.<250. See **Ilchester.**

Soco, vil., isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, S. ct., 49 m. E. Santo Domingo, in 69° 9′ W.

Socoh, places named in the O. T. See **Shuweikeh.**

Socomba, or **Socompa,** volcano in the Andes, Chile, in 24° 22′ S. Alt. 19,620 ft.

Soconusco, maritime tn., Mexico, Chiapas state, 25 m. SSW. Tapachula; exports native cacao. P. <5000.

Socorro, isl., Chile. See **Huamblin.**

Socorro, tn., Colombia, dep. Santander, 140 m. NNE. Bogotá. One of the first towns to throw off the Spanish yoke. Alt. 4100 ft. P. (with dist.) 20,000.

Socorro, city, U.S., New Mexico, cap. Socorro co., 122 m. SSW. Santa Fé, in a silver-mining region. Alt. 4565 ft. (R.R.); signal stn., 4565 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). P. <3000.

Socorro, isl., Pacific. See **Revilla Gigedo,** Mexico.

Socotra, isl. See **Sokotra.**

Socuellamos, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Alcazar de San Juan, 52 m. WNW. Albacete. P. (comm.)<4000.

Soda Creek, post-tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the l. bk. of Fraser R., in 52° 20′ N. Alt. 1430 ft. Mean temp. (3½ yrs., 1882–85), yr. 41.4° F., Feb. 11.3°, July 70.8°. P. <1500.

Soda Lake, a low-lying saline flat, U.S., California, forming an arid desert, which is nearly always dry, 70 ft. below sea-level; lat. 35° 10′ N., long. 116° W.

Soda Lake, U.S., Louisiana, Caddo. See **Cross Lake.**

Soda Lake, U.S., Nevada. See **Great Basin.**

Sodankylä, vil., Finland, prov. and 160 m. NNE. Uleåborg, in 67° 22′ N., 26° 40′ E. Alt. 594 ft. Mean temp., yr. 29.5° F., Feb. 4.8°, July 60.8°.

Soda Springs, vil., U.S., Idaho, Oneida co., on Bear R.; has carbonic acid gas and iron springs. P. <1500.

Soda Springs, settlement, W. Australia, E. div., 217 m. SSE. Derby.

Sodbury, Chipping, par., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Chipping Sodbury.**

Sodbury, Little and **Old,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Gloucestershire. Little Sodbury, Thornbury div., 6 m. S. Wotton-under-Edge, 3½ m. E. Yak Junction, P. <250; Old Sodbury has freestone quarries, P.O., P. <750.

Soddy, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Hamilton co., 20 m. N. Chattanooga. P. <1500.

Soden, small crater-lake, on NW. side of Mount Kamerun, Ger. W. Africa. Alt. about 2300 ft.

Soden, baths, Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and dist. Höchst am Main, with acidulated iron and saline springs. P. <2000.

Soden, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Schlüchtern, 32 m. ENE. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Söderakra, vil., Sweden, prov. and 2 m. SSW. Kalmar; on the terr. at Brömsebro, Sweden and Denmark concluded a peace in 1645.

Söderala, vil., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, 42 m. NNW. Gefle. has important salmon fisheries, flax cultivation, and manufacture of charcoal.

Söderfors, vil., Sweden, prov. Upsala, on the Dal Elf, 24 m. S. by E. Gefle, with anchor foundry.

Söderhamn, seapt. tn., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, on the E. ct., 43 m. N. Gefle; exports wood, wood-pulp, and iron. Vessels drawing 10 ft. can reach the town, but larger ships must discharge at Stugsund, where there is a depth of 16-20 ft. alongside of quays at high water. P. 10,100.

Söderköping, tn., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, 11 m. SE. by S. Norrköping, on the Göta Canal. P. <2000.

Södermanland, prov. (län), Sweden (*q.v.*), cap. Nyköping.

Soderschitz, vil., Austria, Carniola, 22 m. SSE. Laibach. P. <2000.

Södertelge, tn., Sweden, prov. and 16 m. WSW. Stockholm, on an arm of Lake Mälar. P. <5000.

Sodom and *Gomorrah,* two cities of the O. T., said to have been overthrown by some terrible natural disaster; site uncertain, placed by some near S. end of Dead Sea, by others in Moab.

Sodor and Man, the title of a bishopric. See **Man, Isle of.**

Södra-Möckelby, vil., Sweden, prov. and 21 m. SSE. Kalmar; has large alum-works. P. <2000.

Sodus, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., 87 m. E. by N. Rochester. P. <1500.

Sodus Bay, Great, U.S., New York, Lake Ontario, in 77° W. **Sodus Bay, Little,** 13 m. to the E. **Sodus Point,** cape, at the W. of the mouth of Great Sodus Bay; summer resort.

Soekadana, tn., Borneo. See **Sukadana.**

Soerabaja, Soerakarta. See under **Surabaya, Surakarta.**

Soest (sōst), tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle Soest, 28 m. E. by N. Dortmund; with a winter agricultural school, puddling-furnaces, rolling-mills, tanning, &c. Formerly cap. of Engern, and a Hanse town, Soest fell in 1449 to the dominion of Cleves and Brandenburg. In its prime it had a population of 30,000. P. (1816) 6700; (1890) 13,300; comm. P. 15,100.

Sœul, Korea. See **Söul.**

Sofahun, small tn., Kashmír, at SE. extremity of the valley; with iron-mines, the works of which have greatly fallen off, the iron being inferior to that of Bajour and Chinese Tartary. Lat. 37° 3′ N., long. 71° 31′ E.

Sofala, goldfields tp., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 25 m. NNE. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Sofala, seapt., the oldest tn. in Portuguese S. Africa, on the E. ct., in about 20° 10′ S.; now in ruins. See **Ophir.**

Sofas, marauding tribe inhabiting the country on r. bk. of upper Niger, western Sudan.

Sofejin, Wadi-, valley and, at times, riv., Africa, Tripoli, containing sometimes more water than most streams of that country; flows on the whole E. into the Wadi-Merdum (Gerat Syrtis).

Sofia, cap. of Bulgaria and of prov. Sofia, situated to the S. of the Balkans, in a considerable plain (about 35 m. NW. to SE., by about 12 m.), traversed by numerous headwaters of the Isker, 80 m. WNW. Philippopolis, 48 m. SE. Pirot (Servia). Founded by the emperor Trajan under the name of *Serdica Ulpia* (the first part of the name referring to the Thracian tribe of the Serdes, the second from the gentile name of Trajan), later known as *Sardica.* The most notable monument of the Middle Ages is the church (now a ruin), on a hill on the E. Suffered greatly from pestilence in 1811 and 1837, and from two severe earthquake shocks in 1818. Alt. 1800 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.8° F., Jan. 28.8°, July 73.0°. P. (1881) 20,500; (1888) 30,400; Bulgarians, 20,300; Spanish Jews, 5100; Gypsies, 1200.

Sofiysk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, Maritime Prov., on r. bk. Amur, 300 m. NE. Khabarovsk. P. <1000.

Söflingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, dist. and 2 m. W. Ulm. P. <3000.

Sofro, or **Soforo,** walled tn., Africa, Morocco, 18 m. SSE. Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt-mines.

Softly, part of par., Eng., Durham. See **Lynesack.**

Sogamoso, or **Chicamocha,** riv., Colombia, rises in dep. Boyaca, flows NE. then NW., enters dep. Santander, where it falls into the Magdalena in 7° 15′ N.; receives from the S. the Suarez, about the middle of its course through Santander.

Sogamoso, tn., Colombia, dep. Boyaca, 110 m. NE. Bogotá; has important trade in cattle and cereals, and various manufactures. Alt. 8320 ft. P. 14,000.

Soganly, mt., Transcaucasia, govt. Erivañ, dist. Novo Bayazed. Alt. 10,986 ft.

Sogcomet Point, cape, U.S., Rhode Island, in the SE. of New Port co., in 71° 12′ W.

Sögel, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Meppen, 45 m. NW. by N. Osnabrück. P. <2000.

Soghair, isl., Red Sea. See **Jebel Soghair.**

Soghanlü (or **Soghanli)-su,** riv., Asia Minor. See **Filios.**

Soghd, valley of the Zarafshan, or riv. of Samarkand, Bukhara. It is one of the 'four paradises' of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as Sogdiana.

Soghirma, tn., Africa, central Sudan, 52 m. WSW. Gando, with well-kept clay walls. P. 7500.

Soglah, Lake, Asia Minor, pash. and 63 m. W. Karaman. Length, 11 m.; breadth, 7 m.

Sogliano al Rubicone, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Forli, 13 m. W. by S. Rimini. P. <2000.

Sogndal, vil., Norway, prov. and 83 m. NE. Bergen, on a N. arm of the Sogne Fjord. P. <2000.

Sognefjeld, mt. chain, S. Norway, prov. Bergen.

Sogne Fjord, inlet, Norway, on the W. ct., prov. N. Bergenhus, running inland E. for about 115 m., in about 61° N., with branches running off to N. and S.

Sogod, Ensenada de, bay, on N. ct. of Camarines Penin., Luzon, Philippine Is., in 122° 12′ E. long.

Sogoknor, lake, China. See **Sobonor.**

Sögüd, tn., Asia Minor, 57 m. E. by S. Brussa. P. 2000.

Sohag, Upper Egypt. See **Suhag.**

Sohág, Upper, canal, Brit. India, Punjab, dists. Lahore and Montgomery, in 30° 28′–30° 46′ N., 73° 33′–74° 21′ E.; it is dry during the cold weather; usually flows from April to October; irrigates a large area. The **Lower Sohág** canal is in Montgomery dist.

Sohágpur, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Hoshangábád, 60 m. SE. by E. Bhopál; its fort is now dismantled; has manufactures, silk-weaving, and lac-melting. P. 7300; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 2200.

Soham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 5 m. SE. by S. Ely, on the G. E. R. In the neighbourhood are extensive market-gardens. Market-day, F. 12,999 ac. P. <4500; eccles. par. (**Soham with Barway**) P. <4500.

Sohám, maritime vil., SE. Arabia, Oman, 12 m. SE. Sohar.

Sohán, riv., Brit. India, Punjab, rises in the Murree (Marri) Hills a few miles from Murree sanitarium, flows into the plains near the ruined Ghakkar fortress at Pharwála, then SW. into the Indus 10 m. below Mokhad; there are dangerous quicksands in the lower river-bed.

Sohar, maritime tn., SE. Arabia, on Gulf of Oman, 117 m. WNW. Muscat; surrounded by fortifications; industries include weaving and working in gold and silver; safe roadstead; formerly belonged to Persia under name of Mazun; long a place of considerable trade. P. <5000.

Sohawal, tn., Central India, 88 m. SW. Allahábád.

Sohela, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 40 m. W. by S. Sambalpur. P. <5000.

Sohl, co., Hungary. See **Zolyom.**

Sohland, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 9½ m. S. Bautzen. P. 5200.

Söhle, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Neutitschein. P. <3000.

Sohna, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurgáon, 28 m. SSW. Delhi; manufactures glass bangles; has a hot sulphureous spring, 115°–125° F., which possesses remarkable curative properties. P. 6000; Hindus, 3800; Moham. 2200.

Soho, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth div., a suburb of Birmingham, on the NW., with two stns. on the L. & NW. and G. W. Rlys., and a third stn. (**Soho Road**) on the L. & NW. R.

Sohos, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Suho.**

Sohrau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Rybnik, 21 m. E. by S. Ratibor. P. <4000.

Soignies, tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arr. Soignies, on the Senne, 10 m. NE. by N. Mons; has flax-spinning and bleach-works. P. (comm.) 9200.

So-l-ling, pass, China, prov. Süchwan, on the road from Kiating-fu to Tatsienlu, N. of the Tung, in about 29° 25′ N., 103° 20′ E. Alt. 8780 ft.

Soissons (Roman *Suessiones*), tn., France, dep. Aisne, cap. arr. Soissons, on the Aisne, 18 m. SW. Laon; seat of a bishopric; has iron-founding and copper-smelting. At Soissons, Clovis defeated the Romans A.D. 486. P. 9000.

Sojat, tn., India, Rájputána, 48 m. SE. by E. Jodhpur.

Sojitra, tn., India, Gujarat, 17 m. NNE. Cambay. P. (1881) 10,300.

Sok, or **Sokpa** ('prairie folk'), name given by the inhabitants of Tibet to the nomadic Mongols in NE. of the plateau of N. Tibet, in contrast to the settled population, *Hor* or *Horpa*, of the Turkish race who inhabit the NW. of the same plateau.

Sokal, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 45 m. N. by E. Lemberg. P. 8000.

Sok-chou, riv., SE. Tibet, l. bk. trib. of the Sokoir-chou or Lu R.

Söke, Sevke, or **Sokia,** tn., in the W. of Asia Minor, vilayet and 38 m. S. by E. Smyrna, sanjak Aïdin, 2 m. from the r. bk. of the Menderez. P. 12,000; Moham. 8000; Orthodox Greeks, 4000.

Sokeholme, also spelt and always pronounced **Sookholme,** par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 3½ m. N. by E. Mansfield, 1 m. SSE. Shirebrook stn. P. <250.

Soken, The, dist., Eng., NE. Essex, comprising the pars. of Thorpe-le-Soken, Kirby-le-Soken, and Walton-le-Soken.

Sokil- (or **-chil**) **chou,** Chine e official name of Kashgar.

Sokna, oasis, Tripoli, 243 m. NNE. Murzuk; cereals, tomatoes, and other vegetables are produced in abundance. P. <5000.

Sokolka, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 25 m. by rail SW. Grodno. P. 5500.

Sokolo, tn., Africa, French Sudan, in Bambara terr., about 205 m. NE. Bamako; great commercial centre. P. <3000.

Sokolów, tn., Austria, Galicia, 98 m. E. by N. Cracow. P. <5000.

Soko'ta, tn., Abyssinia, Amhara, 87 m. NE. Samara (Debra Tabor); chief centre of salt trade in the country. Alt. about 7000 ft. P. (1868) about 5000; in 1881 (according to Rohlfs) <2000.

Sokoto, Sakkatu, central African sultanate, situated between Bornu (*q.v.*) and the Niger (*q.v.*). The southern parts are mountainous, the northern consists of undulating plains and plateaux. Rivers: Benue (*q.v.*), Kaduna, and Sokoto (all trib. of the Niger). The reigning race are the Fellata (*q.v.*), but the majority of the population of Sokoto consists of Haussa (*q.v.*). Tributary states are Gando, Bautshi, Nupe, and Adamawa. Principal towns: Wurno (cap.), Sokoto, Kano, Katsena, Jakubu, Gombe. Clapperton was the first European who reached Sokoto in 1824. Sokoto belongs to the British sphere of influence. Area estimated at 125,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 10,000,000. See **Niger Territories** and **French West Africa.** [**H. G. S.**]

Sokoto, tn., Sudan, former cap. of the empire of Sokoto, on the Sokoto R., 20 m. SW. of Wurno, the present cap., in 13° 5′ N., 5° 10′ E., about 140 m. in a direct line NE. of the nearest point of the Niger. Alt. 750 ft. P. about 20,000.

Sokoto, or **Gulbi-n-Sokoto,** riv., Sudan, flows SW. past Wurno and town of Sokoto, and enters the Niger opposite Gomba in 11½° N. and about 4° E.

Sokotra, the ancient *Dioscoridis Insula*, isl., in the Indian Ocean, about the size of the co. of Cumberland, about 150 m. ENE. Cape Guardafui, in the E. extremity of Africa, between which and the main island on the same submerged bank lie the dependencies of Abd-el-Kuri and the Brothers, annexed along with Sokotra in Oct. 1886 by the British, under whose influence they had already stood in a certain measure since 1876 by a treaty with the Sheikh of Keshin. Tamarida, its cap. and chief port, lies about the middle of its N. ct. Length, E. to W., 70 m.; greatest breadth, 20 m. Its centre is a chain of granite and limestone mountains, rising to above 4000 ft. in elevation, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 m. across, skirts the sea; in its fertility it presents in some parts a favourable contrast to the adjacent mainland. Climate more temperate than on the African continent. Period of fine weather Feb.–May, when the northern anchorages are regarded as safe; chief rainy season Nov.–Jan.; rains also occur in June–Aug., when violent valley-winds are also frequent. Fever prevails at the time of the change of the monsoons. Vegetation mostly of the African type in its general aspect, showing a predominance of 'stem,' with scanty foliage. Above 3300 ft. forests suddenly cease. Products comprise aloes of the finest quality (not derived, however, from *Aloe socotrina*, but probably from *Aloe vulgaris*), dragon's blood and other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, and ghee. Domestic animals—oxen, sheep, goats, camels, and civet cats. Trade mostly with Maskat, whence provisions are imported. The island was captured by the Portuguese under T. da Cunha and Albuquerque in 1507, at which time it was mainly inhabited by Christians, but the Portuguese soon abandoned it. Christianity gave place to Mohammedanism only in the 17th century. Area, 1520 sq. m. P., about 2000, 'Arabs' (a mixed race) and Beduins.

Sokpa, Mongols. See **Sok.**

Soktrang, tn., Lower Cochin-China, 93 m. SW. Saigon, on an arroyo or river-arm of the Mekong delta, 10 m. from the r. bk. of the Bassak arm.

Solah Saráï, tn., Brit. India, in NW. of NW. Provs., E. of the Ganges, dist. Moradábád. P. 10,300; Moham. 6600; Hindus, 3700.

Solam, vil., Palestine, *Shunem* in the O. T., 32° 36′ N., 35° 20′ E., 7 m. S. by E. Nazareth.

Solan, small cant. and hill sanitarium, India, 12 m. S. by W. Simla. P. <5000.

Solana, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Manzanares, 73 m. W. Albacete. P. (comm.) 7500.

Solander, Cape, E. Australia, S. entrance to Botany Bay, named after the naturalist who accompanied Captain Cook (1718–71).

Solander Island, islet off SW. extremity of New Zealand, in 166° 56′ E.

Solano, wind. See **Mediterranean.**

Solano, co., U.S., California, bounded on the S. by the estuary of the Sacramento R.

Solares, small tn., N. Spain, prov. and 7 m. SE. Santander, with which it is connected by rail (part of projected railway to Bilbao).

Solarino, tn., Sicily, prov. and 10 m. WNW. Syracuse. P. <3000.

Söla-Sund, strait, Baltic Sea. See **Sele-Sund.**

Solcano, Austria. See **Solkan.**

Soldau, tn., Prussia, in the SW. of prov. E. Prussia, circle Niedenburg, 68 m. E. by N. Thorn. P. <4000.

Sölde, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Hörde, 5 m. E. Dortmund. P. <3000.

Soldierstown, P.O., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 5 m. NE. Lurgan, 1 m. NW. Moira stn.

Soldin, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle Soldin, 27 m. NNE. Küstrin, with manufacture of machinery. Soldin became in course of time cap. of Neumark. The Soldin group of lakes, between Soldin and Lippehne, and in the basin of the Mietzel, includes the Soldin, Libbe, Bandin, and Klopp Lakes, the latter noted for its lampreys. P. 5800.

Sole, Val di, Ger. **Sulzbergthal,** valley, Austria, Tirol, in the Trentin dist. and W. of Cles, traversed throughout its length by the Vermiglio and the Noce.

Sole Bay, Eng., Suffolk. See **Southwold.**

Soledad, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 65 m. N. by W. Santa Fé.

Soledad, tn., Mexico, Coahuila, 150 m. NNW. Monterey, on the International Rly.

Soledad, tn., Mexico, Coahuila, 150 m. NE. Durango.

Soledad, vil., U.S., California, Monterey co., on r. bk. of Salinas, 115 m. SE. by S. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Soledad, vil., Venezuela, Bermudez, on the l. bk. of the Orinoco, opposite Ciudad Bolivar, 190 m. SW. of the SW. end of the isl. of Trinidad.

Solent, The, channel between NW. Isle of Wight and the mainland, between the Needles and W. Cowes; affords safe anchorage. Width, 2–5 m.

Solero, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. W. Alessandria. P. <4000.

Soles, ruins, Turkey in Asia. See **Mersina.**

Solesmes, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 12 m. E. Cambrai; manufactures cambric and merinoes. P. 5800.

Sole Street, stn., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 4 m. S. Gravesend, on the L. C. & D. R., P.O.

Soleto, tn., Italy, prov. and 12 m. SSE. Lecce; has a campanile of remarkable architecture. P. <3000.

Soleure, tn., Switzd. See **Solothurn.**

Solfach, port, Wales, Pembrokeshire. See **Solva.**

Solfatara, vast crater, Italy, prov. Naples, ½ m. E. Pozzuoli, in the volcanic region known as the Phlegrean Fields. Its last great eruption took place in 1198, but it still emits large volumes of sulphureous hydrogen. Baths in its neighbourhood are used for cutaneous diseases.

Solferino, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 19 m. NW. by N. Mantua, 8 m. SW. of the fortress of Peschiera, on Lake Garda; scene of the defeat of the Austrians by the Franco-Sardinian army in 1859. P. <2000.

Solferino, or **Lionsville,** post-tn., New South Wales, Drake co., 45 m. NW. by N. Grafton. P. <1500.

Soliera, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 6 m. N. Modena. P. (comm.) 5000.

Soligalich, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 144 m. NE. Kostroma, on Kostroma R.; old town, and salt-works now abandoned; mineral waters. P. <5000.

Soligna-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 41 m. SW. by S. St. Étienne, arr. and 6 m. S. Le Puy. P. <2000.

Soligrano, tn., Italy, prov. and 21 m. SW. Parma, on a height on the l. bk. of the Taro; has millstone quarries. P. < 3000.

Solihull, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., 7 m. SE. Birmingham, on the G. W. R.; has an endowed grammar-school. PMT.O. Market-day, W. 12,468 ac. P. 6200.

Solikamsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 137 m. NNE. Perm, on Usolka R., 5 m. above its junction with Kama, 15 m. from Berezniki railway terminus; 160,000 to 350,000 cwt. of salt extracted. P. <5000.

Soliman, tn., Tunis, 19 m. ESE. Tunis; olives are grown extensively in the neighbourhood. P. <3000.

Solimana, mt. chain, S. Peru, belonging to the transverse cordillera which forms the watershed between the Pacific slope and the sources of the Apurimac.

Solimões. See **Amazon.**

Solingen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle Solingen, 6 m. SSW. Elberfeld; centre of manufacture of iron and steel wares, swords, knives, shears, and surgical instruments. Alt. 216 ft. P. (1816) 3000; (1890) 16,100; comm. P. 36,500.

Solitaire Butte, mt., U.S., Arizona, Mohave co., 48 m. SE. by E. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Solitary Island, S. Pacific Ocean, in 14° 21′ S., 176° 35′ W.; discovered by Mendaña in 1595.

Solkan (Italian **Solcano**), vil., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 4 m. NNE, Görz. P. <2000.

Sollas, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the N. ct. of North Uist, in 7° 22′ W.

Sollefteå, vil., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, on the Ångerman Elf, 44 m. NNW. Hernösand. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sollentuna, vil., Sweden, prov. and 11 m. NNW. Stockholm. P. (comm.) <2000.

Soller, tn., isl. of Marjorca, dist. and 13 m. N. by E. Palma. The port of Soller, 4 m. to NW., has a safe but shallow harbour, only available for vessels of 100 to 150 tons. Two lighthouses. P. (comm.) 8100.

Sollerö, isl., Sweden, NW. Lake Siljan, prov. Kopparberg. Length, 4 m.; breadth, 2 m. P. <2000.

Sölleröd, vil., Denmark, Seeland I., dist. and 10 m. WNW. Copenhagen. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sollershope, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6 m. N. by E. Ross. P. <250. See **How Caple.**

Sollies-Pont, tn., France, dep. Var, on the Gapeau, arr. and 9 m. NE. Toulon; its orchards supply early peaches and other fruits to northern markets. P. <3000.

Solloghodbeg, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. NW. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam. P. <750.

Solloghodmore, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. NW. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam; 6657 ac. P. <2000.

Sollom, vil., Eng., N. Lancashire, Tarleton par., 7 m. NE. Ormskirk.

Sollstein, mt., Austria, Tirol, NW. Innsbruck. Alt. 8710 ft.

Solmona, ancient *Sulmo*, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 24 m. SSW. Chieti; birthplace of Ovid. Alt. 1320 ft. P. 14,600.

Solms, an old princip. of Ger., situated on the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatised princips. belonging to the different branches of the House of Solms, the chief of which are (1) Braunfels, with possessions in Prussia, Würtemberg, and Hesse, cap. Braunfels; (2) Lich and Hohen-Solms, cap. Lich; (3) Solms-Laubach, in Hesse; (4) Solms-Laubach-Baruth-Rödelheim and Arnheim, in Hesse; (5) Solms-Baruth-Wildenfels, in Hesse.

Solna, a northern suburb of Stockholm, Sweden.

Solnhofen, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, Middle Franconia, dist. Pappenheim, on the Altmühl; noted quarry of lithographic stone, discovered 1739, in which was found the remarkable fossil bird known as Archæopteryx. P. <2000.

Solo, riv., in the E. of Java, flowing ENE. into Surabaya Strait.

Soloco, vil., Peru, dep. Amazonas, 320 m. SE. by S. Guayaquil. P. <2000.

Solofra, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 22 m. S. by E. Benevento. P. <5000.

Sologne, plateau, about 1850 sq. m. in extent, in central France, in deps. Cher, Loiret, and Loir-et-Cher, bounded N. by the bend of the Loire, a flat region consisting of Tertiary (Miocene) formations, of compact clayey soil, unhealthy and barren, but now in part planted with fir-trees; formerly, when its plains were covered with vast forests, the ground was healthier and the atmosphere less impure. Improvements are being effected by means of marl brought from Blancafort by the Sauldre Canal. To hasten the reclamation of the Sologne, a canal running from E. to W., from Châtillon-sur-Loire to Selles-sur-Cher, has long been proposed, but not yet carried out. The area under cultivation and the population are nevertheless steadily increasing. In 1830 the field and garden land of the region occupied 49.3 per cent. of the surface, heath 24.7 per cent., and the population was about 103,000; in 1889 the field and garden land had risen to 65.8 per cent., the population to nearly 150,000, and the heath had declined to 6.6 per cent.

Solola, tn., Guatemala, 50 m. WNW. Guatemala, cap. Solola dep.; situated on a promontory rising precipitously to a height of nearly 2000 ft. above Lake Atitlan. P. <5000.

Solombala, suburb of Archangel, and port of the city. P. 11,700.

Solombo, Great and **Little,** two small isls., in the Java Sea; Great Solombo in 5° 33′ S., 114° 24′ E.

Solomon, riv., U.S., Kansas, in the N., trib. of Smoky Hill R., which it joins on the l. bk. at Solomon City; it is joined on the r. bk. by the S. Fork of the Solomon R., in about 98° 26′ W.

Solomon City, vil., U.S., Kansas, Dickinson co., on riv. Solomon, 94 m. W. Topeka; has salt springs. P. <1500.

Solomon Islands, archipelago, Melanesia, SE. of the Bismarck Archipelago and NW. of the New Hebrides, extending NW. and SE., between 2°–13° 30′ S. and 154° 5′–164° E. The isls. Bougainville, Choiseul, Isabel, New Georgia, Malaita, Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Eddystone, Savo (the former *Sesarga*), and Murray are of volcanic formation, but there is now only one active crater, Mount Bagana, in the interior of Bougainville; earthquakes are still frequent. The smaller islands of the group are coral islands, and the larger islands have fringing and barrier coral reefs. The whole group is for the most part covered with thick forests, and the fauna is similar to that of Papua and Melanesia. The climate is generally unhealthy by reason of its moisture, and enervating on account of the NW. monsoon. The annual rainfall is approximately five times greater than that of England. Trade consists in bartering copra and vegetable ivory in exchange for tobacco, stuffs, beads, knives, &c. The inhabitants are Melanesian; cannibalism is rife among them. The group is divided between Germany and England, the former having the large islands Bougainville, Choiseul, Isabel, and their dependencies in the N., while England has the S. portion, consisting of Vella-Lavella, New Georgia, Russell, Guadalcanar, San Christoval, and Rennell. Mendaña landed on Isabel I. in 1568, and named the group **Solomon,** and Bougainville rediscovered the islands in 1768. Area estimated at 16,950 sq. m. See H. B. Guppy, *The Solomon Islands and their Natives*, London, 1887; also C. M. Woodford in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1888, pp. 351–76, and 1890, pp. 393–418, with map (p. 444) on which are given the original Spanish as well as the modern names of the islands.

Solones (or **Solons**) **The,** a people of Manchuria belonging to the western division of the Tungus stock. According to Schrenck, their original home was in the upper valley of the Argun, where a considerable number are still to be found, and it is thought they may even be identical with the Niuchiu of the same region. The Solones as a separate people are now found chiefly in the upper Noni valley. They were formerly noted as brave hunters, but only a few nomadic tribes still follow the chase. Many serve in the Chinese army, and some thousands were settled as military colonists in the Ili basin.

Solopaca, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 12½ m. WNW. Benevento; in the neighbourhood are ferruginous and sulphureous springs. P. <5000.

Solor, isl. of Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores and by another strait from Adenara in the N.; S. point in 8° 47′ S., 123° 8′ E. Length, E. to W., 30 m.; breadth, 15 m. P. (variously estimated) 10–30,000.

Solör, the part of the valley of the Glommen, Norway, between about 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ N.; traversed (since 1893) by a railway.

Solothurn, French **Soleure,** irregularly shaped cant. in NW. of Switzd., between the Jura portion of cant. Bern and cant. Basel-land, mainly occupied by ranges of the Jura, but containing also in the E. and SE. portions of the valley of the Aar; somewhat smaller than the isl. of Angleesy. See **Switzerland.**

Solothurn, French **Soleure,** tn., Switzd., cap. cant. Solothurn, 18 m. N. by E. Bern; watchmaking. P. (comm.) 8500.

Solotwina, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. S.; has salt-mines. P. <4000.

Solovetskiye Islands, Russia, govt. Archangel, White Sea; six islands surrounded by several small ones, Solovetskiy being the largest (102 sq. m.); considerable fishing of herrings. The

Solovetskiy monastery (**Solovki**) stands on Solovetskiy I. It was founded in 1429, and is one of the most venerated monasteries of Russia, visited yearly by thousands of pilgrims, a great number of whom live in the monastery, and work for it, on its steamers and fishing-boats. A biological station has lately been opened at the monastery.

Solport, par., Eng., Cumberland, 7 m. NW. Brampton. P. <250.

Solre-le-Château, tn., France, dep. Nord, 21 m. S. by E. Mons, arr. and 8 m. ENE. Avesnes. P. <3000.

Solre-sur-Sambre, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, on the Sambre, 14½ m. WSW. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Solsgirth, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 130 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Solsona (the *Setelsis* of Ptolemy), walled tn., Spain, prov. and 52 m. NE. by E. Lerida, cap. dist. Solsona. P. (comm.) <3000.

Solt, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Solt-felsö. P. 6500.

Solta, isl. of Austria, prov. Dalmatia in the Adriatic, W. Brazza. On its N. shore is a village of same name. Length, NW. to SE. 10 m.; breadth, 2 m. P. (comm.) <4000.

Soltau, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 42 m. E. by S. Bremen; cap. circle Soltau. P. <4000.

Soltepec, vil., Mexico, Tlaxcala, 38 m. N. by W. Puebla. P. (comm.) <4000.

Soltsy, tn., Russia, govt. and 115 m. NE. Pskov, on Sheloñ R.; flax-combing mills. P. 5510.

Soluk, the ancient *Hadrianopolis*, tn., Tripoli, Barka, on the N. ct., 25 m. NE. by N. Bengazi.

Solum, vil., Norway, prov. Christiansand, 4 m. SSW. Skien; iron-mines and blast-furnaces at Blovig. P. (comm.) 5100.

Solva, or **Solfach,** small port, Wales, Pembrokeshire, on St. Bride Bay, 11 m. NW. by W. Haverfordwest, with a lifeboat, PMT.O.

Sölvesborg, maritime tn., Sweden, prov. Blekinge, on the S. ct., 15 m. E. Christianstad. P. <2000.

Solvychegodsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 360 m. NE. Vologda, on Vychegda R. P. <2000.

Solway Ash, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, P.O. (**Solway Ash**). See **Netherbury.**

Solway Firth, large inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea NE. between Eng. and Scot., having S. and E. the co. Cumberland, and N. the cos. Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Breadth at entrance between St. Bees Head and Balcurry Point, 24 m. It extends inland for about 38 m., diminishing in breadth to 1½ m. At its head it receives the Esk; the Annan, Nith, Dee, and Urr join it from the Scotch, and Derwent and Ellen from the English side. During ebb tide much of the firth is a naked flat, but the tide returns very suddenly, and many accidents have been thereby caused. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive and valuable. The railway viaduct which crosses the head of the firth between Bowness and Annan is 1960 yds. long.

Solway Light Vessel, Solway Firth, Robin Rigg Channel, 7½ m. SW. Silloth; has fixed light seen 6 m.

Solway Moss, tract, Eng., on the NW. border of the Eskdale div. of Cumberland, between the Sark and the Esk, about 10 m. N. by W. Carlisle. It was formerly a bog, but has been reclaimed. In 1542 it was the scene of a battle in which the Scottish army of James V. was routed by a small body of English.

Solyma, mt., Lycia. See **Takhtalu.**

Syderö, one of the Faroe Is., 20 m. S. Strömö.

Soma, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak Sarukhan, 54 m. NNE. Smyrna; coal-mine worked near. P. 6000; Moham. 4000; Orthodox Greeks, 2000.

Soma, vil., Tunis, 37 m. ESE. Tunis.

Somain, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. E. by S. Douai; has coal-mines. P. 5300.

Somali (native name, 'dark, black'), important E. African tribe of Hamitic-Semitic origin inhabiting Somali-land (*q.v.*). Chief occupation, pastoral pursuits. In the interior, the Somali border upon the Gallas (*q.v.*), the boundary line between the two tribes running from Harrar to the Lower Jub R., and from there to the Lower Tana R. The principal subdivisions of the Somali, according to Guillain and Révoil, are the following: Eyssa, Gadabursi, Aji, Mejertin, Hawia, Abgal, Ranu, Rami, Rahanwir. P. unknown. [**H. G. S.**]

Somali-land, the most eastern country of Africa, forming the huge penin. between the Gulf of Aden and the equatorial coast of the Indian Ocean (the *Sinus Barbaricus* of the ancients). The country consists of savannahs and deserts, the former prevailing in the SW., the latter in the NE. A mountain range, rising near Harrar to 7400 ft., runs from Kaffa to Cape Guardafui, and from this range the country slopes gradually towards the S. Somali-land is a country of few rivers. The largest, the Webi Doboi, takes its rise in the mountains S. of Shoa, and traverses the whole of Somali-land, but it is a characteristic sign of the topographical and meteorological peculiarities of the country, that the Webi Doboi is unable to reach the sea, but finds its termination in a small lake close to the Indian Ocean. Another river, the Jub (Juba, Webi Giwena), belongs only in its lower course to the Somali country. In the NE. parts of Somali-land numerous periodical rivers (wadis) are met with, the largest being the Wadi Nogal, Tug Dehr, and Tug Daror. The only towns of importance are the Arabian settlements on the sea-coast, Zeyla, Berbera, Mogdishu. Among places in the interior the principal are Harrar, Faf, Barri, Mudug, Shidle, Gelidi, and Bardera. Somali-land belongs to the British and Italian spheres of influence. British Somali-land includes an area of 75,000 sq. m., and extends from Ras Jebuli (W. of Zeyla) to the 49th degree of E. lat., and in the interior from Jildesa to Milmil, and thence along the 8th degree of N. lat., the boundary line ultimately reaching the coast near Bandar Ziyada. The Italian sphere of influence extends S. of British Somali-land. About the southern boundary line of the former, see British E. Africa. The interior of Somali-land remained unexplored till 1885, when James reached Barri on the Webi Doboi. The first who crossed the whole of the Somali Penin. (from Obbia to Berbera) was Robecchi (1891). See **Somali.** [**H. G. S.**]

Somatino, vil., Sicily, prov. and 11½ m. S. by W. Caltanissetta.

Sombernon, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 16 m. W. Dijon; has manufacture of pottery, dating from 14th century. P. <2000.

Somborne, Little, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. WNW. Winchester. P. <250. See **King's Somborne.**

Sombra, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on the riv. St. Clair, 64 m. W. by S. London. P. <1500.

Sombreffe, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur, 1½ m. ENE. Ligny. P. <3000.

Sombrerete, tn., Mexico, state of and 100 m. NW. Zacatecas; celebrated for its rich silver-mines. P. (comm.) 18,100.

Sombrero, small isl., Brit. W. Indies, in 18° 36′ N., 63° 28′ W.; on which phosphate beds were formerly worked (now exhausted).

Sombrero, strait, Indian Ocean, separating the southern and central group of the Nicobar Archipelago.

Sombrero, riv. mouth, Niger delta, enters the Gulf of Guinea in 6° 53′ E.

Sombrero, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 80 m. S. by W. Carácas. P. 2000.

Sombwe, mt. range, Garenganze country, central S. Africa, in about 10° 15′ S., 26° 20′ E.; containing extensive inhabited caves.

Somelsat, tn., Asiatic Turkey. Same as **Samsat.**

Somenos, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., 36 m. NW. by N. Victoria.

Sômerah, ruins, Palestine, probably the *Shamir* of the O. T., 31° 25′ N., 34° 55′ E., 13 m. SW. by W. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Somerby (the first two syllables pronounced like the word 'summer' in all English place-names), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. W. by N. Oakham, 3 m. E. John o' Gaunt stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Somerby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 3 m. ESE. Grantham, 2½ m. NE. by N. Great Ponton stn., P.O. P. <2000.

Somerby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 13½ m. W. by S. Grimsby, 4 m. E. by S. Brigg, 1 m. N. by E. Howsham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Somerby with Humby**) P. <2000.

Somercotes, part of eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, PMT.O. See **Riddings.**

Somercotes, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., the former 2 m. from the NE. ct., 8 m. NE. Louth, 4 m. N. Saltfleetby stn. N. Somercotes, PMT.O., 6005 ac., P. <1500; S. Somercotes, P.O., P. <500.

Somerford and **Somerford Booths,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, the former 3 m. NW. Congleton. P. (of each) <250.

Somerford, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire. Little Somerford, Chippenham div., 12 m. SSW. Cirencester, 3 m. SE. Malmesbury, with a stn. (**Somerford**) on a branch of the G. W. R., P.O. P. <500. Great Somerford, PMT.O., P. <750; eccles. par. (**Broad Somerford**) P. <750.

Somerford Keynes (kēnz), par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 4½ m. S. Cirencester, 2½ m. SE. by E. Kemble Junction, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Somerford Keynes with Shorncote**) P. <500.

Somerghem, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 9 m. NW. by W. Ghent. P. 5600.

Somerleyton, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. NW. by W. Lowestoft, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Somerleyton with Ashby**) P. <750. See **Lowestoft.**

Somers, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 10 m. SE. Thompsonville. P. <1500.

Somersall Herbert, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10½ m. NW. by N. Buxton, 3 m. ENE. Uttoxeter stn., P.O. (**Somershall Herbert**). P. <250.

Somersby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 9 m. S. Louth, 5½ m. NW. by N. Spilsby stn. Birthplace of the poet Tennyson (1809–1892). P. <250; eccles. par. (**Somersby with Bag Enderby**) P. <250.

Somerset, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on the N. Pacific and Manitoba Rly., 75 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Somerset, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Kings, 2 m. from Berwick. P. <1500.

Somerset, vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Megantic, 49 m. SW. Quebec by rail. P. <1500.

Somerset ('seat or abode of the Sumars'), maritime co., Eng., bounded N. and NE. by the estuary of the Severn and Bristol Channel; divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Northern	124,630	53,412
Wells	133,152	55,581
Frome	101,444	53,552
Eastern	170,394	50,151
Southern	104,773	51,300
Bridgwater	141,668	48,226
Western, or Wellington	261,457	48,122
Parl. bors.	5,967	123,993
Total	1,043,485[1]	484,337

[1] The administrative county excludes the co. bors. of Bristol and Bath. Area, 1,040,106 ac., P. 386,866; or including co. bors., 1,042,488 ac, P. 438,710.

There are three natural dists.—the N., between the Mendip range and Bristol; the Sedgmoor plain, mostly alluvial but interrupted by ridges and heights like Brent Knoll, Glastonbury Tor, and the Poldens; and in the S., a mountainous region with Blackdown on the Devonshire border, Quantock (1262 ft.) extending to Exmoor and the sea. The highest point of this S. dist. is Dunkery (1709 ft.), and in it rise the upper streams of the Exe which flow to the English Channel. Geologically this county is chiefly Carboniferous, with some traces of Old Red Sandstone in the Mendip Range, though the steep crags and picturesque lines are due to limestone, with caves and gullies hollowed out by the streams and weathering. The coal-measures, 7000 ft. thick, include an upper and a lower series; chief workings at Bristol, Radstock, Bath Paulton, &c., in the Bristol coalfield. After coal, freestone is the most important mineral; lead has been dug in the Mendips from early times, but that industry has recently been unimportant; fireclay is worked at Combe Hay (Lower and Upper), S. Stoke, Bath, &c.; iron ore near Wells, Winford, &c.; lead ore at Winford and Cuthberts; manganese ore at Higher Pitts; ochre at Flax Bourton and Winford; slate at Wiveliscombe and Washford; and stone at Limpley Stoke, Freshford, &c. Much of the surface of this county is alluvial; and amongst the most famous caves are Banwell (bones), Cheddar (stalactites), and Wookey (hyæna remains, &c.). The chief rivers are the lower Avon from the moors of Wiltshire, navigable to Bath, and the Parret from Dorsetshire, a tidal stream to Bridgwater. The Devonshire Exe has its rise in Exmoor Forest in this county. The whole county is intersected by the G. W. R. and L. & SW. R. and their numerous branches. Manufactures, woollen and worsted in many towns; silk at Frome, Taunton, and Shepton-Mallet; shirts and collars at Taunton; lace at Chard; gloves, crape; some large potteries and breweries; and at Frome large printing works. The Vale of Taunton produces good wheat, and the rivers are generally rich in meadow land. The county is noted for its orchards, its cider, and its Cheddar cheese. From the agricultural statistics in **Appendix,** pp. 7–9, it may be seen that in 1893 the percentage of area under orchards exceeded even that of Kent, and that the county ranks high in cattle-rearing. The 'shire' was formed by the early English by gradual conquest from the Welsh. The Romans had a great town at Bath called *Aquæ Sulis,* as the remains of their baths still show, and in many other places there are traces of their rule. Other antiquities refer to King Arthur, Glastonbury monastery in the Vale of Avalon, and Alfred the Great's struggle with the Danes, &c. This county is in the diocese of Bath and Wells and parts of that of Gloucester and Bristol. It has two cities, Bath and Wells; two parl. bors., Bath and Taunton. Besides those three, four other towns are mun. bors., Bridgwater, Chard, Glastonbury, and Yeovil; Weston-super-Mare, a favourite watering-place; Bridgwater, an important harbour. See **England,** table.

Somerset, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Aghadowey.

Somerset, co., Queensland, in the angle in the extreme N.

Somerset, settlement, Queensland, N. Cook co., in 10° 45′ S., 142° 40′ E., the most northerly settlement on mainland; pearl-fishing stn. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1865–67), yr. 79.3° F., Feb. 80.9°, Aug. 76.2°.

Somerset, co., Tasmania, crossed by 42° S., between 147° and 148° E.

Somerset, tp., Tasmania, Wellington co., on the N. ct., 73 m. WNW. Launceston, 7 m. WNW. Emu Bay, 145° 48′ E. P. <1500.

Somerset, city, U.S., Kentucky, Pulaski co., 102 m. SE. Louisville, in an iron and coal-mining dist. P. <3000.

Somerset, co., U.S., Maine, in the NW.

Somerset, co., U.S., Maryland, in the SE., bounded on the W. by Chesapeake Bay.

Somerset, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., on the W. bank of Taunton R., 4 m. NNE. Fall R. P. <3000.

Somerset, co., U.S., New Jersey, crossed by 40½° N., and in the E. by 74½° W.

Somerset, vil., U.S., Ohio, cap. Perry co., 38 m. E. by S. Columbus; coal, iron ore, and potter's clay are abundant. P. <1500.

Somerset, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Somerset co., 58 m. SE. by E. Pittsburg. P. <2000.

Somerset, East, municip., Cape Colony, cap. of dist. E. Somerset, 65 m. ESE. Graaff Reinet. Alt. 2400 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.3° F., Jan. 71.5°, July 53.0°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 17.52 in. P. <3000.

Somerset, North, isl., Arctic Regions, N. of Boothia Penin., crossed by 95° W.

Somerset, West, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Stellenbosch, 25 m. ESE. Cape Town. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1861–64), yr. 62.3° F., Feb. 71.9°, July 54.3°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 24.17 in. P. (including **Somerset Strand**) <3000.

Somerset Nile. See **Nile.**

Somerset Road, stn., Eng., Birmingham, Edgbaston div., on the M. R.

Somersham (sŭm'ar-sham), par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 8½ m. ENE. Huntingdon, on the G. E. R.; formerly noted for chalybeate springs. PMT.O. 4356 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Somersham with Colne, Pidley, and Fenton**) P. <2500.

Somersham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 6 m. NW. by W. Ipswich, P.O. (**Lower Somersham**). P. <500.

Somer's Point, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Atlantic co., on Great Egg Harbour, 52 m. SE. by S. Philadelphia (Penn.). P. <1500.

Somers Town, two eccles. pars., Eng., co. London, in ancient par. of St. Pancras. Total P. 14,900.

Somersville, coal-mining vil., U.S., California, Contra Costa co., 6 m. from Antioch, on San Joaquin R. P. <1500.

Somersworth, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Strafford co., 33 m. E. by N. Concord. P. 6200.

Somerton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Cherwell, div. and 8 m. NNE. Woodstock, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Somerton, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6 m. S. Glastonbury, on the Cary R., 5 m. E. by N. Langport stn.; has important stock fairs. During the Heptarchy it was fortified, and a residence of the W. Saxon kings. Its ancient royal castle is now a county gaol. PMT.O. 6620 ac. P. <2000.

Somerton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. N. Cavendish stn. P. <250.

Somerton, post-tn., New South Wales, on riv. Peel, Parry co., 70 m. SW. by W. Armidale. P. <1500.

Somerton, vil., Victoria, Bourke co., in 37° 36′ S., and 144° 58′ E. P. <1500.

Somerton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk. W. Somerton, E. div., 2 m. from the E. ct., 8½ m. NNW. Yarmouth, 2 m. NNE. Martham stn. E. Somerton, P. <250; W. Somerton, P.O., P. <500. See **Winterton.**

Somervell, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., traversed by the Brazos R., E. of 98° W., N. of 32° N.

Somerville, residential city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 3 m. NW. Boston. P. (1880) 24,900; (1890) 40,200.

Somerville, residential bor., U.S., New Jersey, Somerset co., 25 m. NNE. Trenton. P. <4000.

Somerville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Fayette co., 41 m. E. by N. Memphis. P. <1500.

Somerville, post-tn., Victoria, Mornington co., 29 m. SSE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Someshwar, hill range, Himálayas. Same as **Sumesar.**

Somiedo, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 29 m. SW. Oviedo, dist. Belmonte. P. 5300.

Somlyó-Vásárhely, comm., Hungary, co. Vesz-Prém, 48 m. W. Stuhlweissenburg, on the W. slopes of the Bakony Forest; noted for its wine. P. <2000.

Sommacampagna, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. W. by S. Verona. P. <2000.

Somma Lombardo, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 20 m. WSW. Como. P. <4000.

Sommariva del Bosco, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 21 m. S. by E. Turin. P. <5000.

Sommatino, tn., Sicily, prov. and 11 m. S. Caltanissetta, on a high hill. P. 5400.

Somma Vesuviana, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 10 m. E. by N. Naples. P. <5000.

Somme (*Samara*), riv., France, rises NE. of St. Quentin, dep. Aisne, flows W. past Ham, Péronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, and enters the English Channel between Crotoy and St. Valery. Chief affluent, the Arve, on the left. It has been canalised to Amiens, and is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the canal of the Somme. Length, 147 m.

Somme, maritime dep., N. France, traversed from SE. to

NW. by Somme R., formed in 1790 of parts of Picardy (Vermandois, Santerre, Amiénois, Ponthieu, Vimeu, and Marquenterre), with a small dist. from Artois; divided into five arrs.: Amiens, Montdidier, Péronne, Doullens, and Abbeville. Coastline almost unbroken, except by the wide and shallow estuary of the Somme in the centre, the Bay of Authie on N., and mouth of Bresle on S. frontier—is bordered N. of the Somme by sand-dunes, S. of that river to near Ault by great banks of shingle, and further S. by chalk cliffs. Along the coast various tracts have been reclaimed, and afford good pasturage, as the Marquenterre, between the Somme and the Bay of Authie, the Cayeux low-lands, and the salt-meadows on the shores of the Somme and Bay of Authie. Surface consists mainly of undulating plains, highest point (690 ft.) in SW. near Bresle R. The dep. is drained chiefly to the Somme, partly also to the Authie and the Bresle. The Somme, of which the length in the dep. is about **125 m.**, flows through a flat, marshy valley, principal tribs., **r. bk.** Ancre; l. bk. Avre, Noye, and Celle; the Bresle receives **r. bk.** the Liger. The Somme (*q.v.*) is now an artificial waterway. Climate [**Amiens**]. Principal cereals, wheat and oats; sugar-beet is a very important culture (Santerre, Péronne); flax and hemp are grown in the centre; apples for cider in various parts (best in W.); potatoes on the coast for export. In the production of peat the dep. ranks first, producing more than ⅘ of the total for France (Longpré, Long, Fontaine, &c.); phosphates of lime (Hallencourt, Beauval). Textile industries are the most important; linen and hemp (arrs. Amiens, Abbeville, Doullens); cashmeres, fancy wool, and silk stuffs (Amiens); hosiery (Santerre); gauzes, &c. (Péronne); carpets (Abbeville); with upholstery, and cotton goods, and the allied industries of bleaching, printing, and dyeing. The sugar manufacture is next in importance; metallurgical and chemical works, &c. Area, 2423 sq. m. P. (1891) 546,509. See **France,** table.

Sommen, lake, Sweden, prov. Östergötland, 30 m. SSW. Linköping, 15 m. E. Lake Wetter; it discharges its surplus waters by the Savarta northward into Lake Roxen and the Baltic Sea. Length, 25 m.; breadth, 8 m.

Sömmerda, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Weissensee, 13 m. NNE. Erfurt, with manufacture of arms and ammunition. P. (1816) <2000; (1890) <5000.

Sommerein, Hungary. See **Somorja.**

Sommerfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Krossen, 27 m. E. Kottbus. P. <4000.

Sommerviller, vil., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Nord, 6 m. WNW. Lunéville; has rock-salt and salt-springs. P. <2000.

Sommières, tn., France, on the SW. border of dep. Gard, on the Vidourle, arr. and 10 m. WSW. Nîmes. P. <4000.

Sömmogang, riv., Korea, prov. Tsienlato, flows S. to Strait of Korea.

Somnáth (Pattan), tn., India, on the SW. ct. of Káthiáwár Penin., 38 m. WNW. Diu, in 20° 57′ N., 70° 26′ E.; a city of ruins and graves, with Mussulman and Hindu tombs; protected on the S. by a fort; manufactures door-locks. Opposite, on the W. headland, is Port Veráwal, which gives to the locality the name of Veráwal Pattan; between the two is a large temple dedicated to Siva.

Somnáthpur, vil., India, Mysore state and dist.; celebrated for the temple of Prasanna Chenna Kesava, completed in 1270.

Somno, riv., Brazil. See **Grande, Rio.**

Somogy (Hungarian, in German **Sömeg**), tn., Hungary, prov. Zala, 55 m. W. by S. Stuhlweissenburg. P. (comm.) 5400.

Somonauk, vil., U.S., Illinois, Dekalb co., 57 m. W. by S. Chicago. P. <1500.

Somondoco, vil., Colombia, dep. Boyaca; has celebrated emerald mine, discovered in 1537. P. (dist.) 7800.

Somorja, Ger., **Sommerein,** market-tn. with magistracy, Hungary, 10 m. SE. Pressburg. P. <3000.

Somorrostro, comm., Spain, Basque Provs., Biscay, dist. Valmaseda, 12 m. WNW. Bilbao. In the vicinity are the rich and extensive mines of Mount Triano, the iron obtained from which is remarkable for its malleability. P. <4000.

Somosierra, Col de, pass, Spain, Sierra de Guadarrama, in 3° 36′ W. Scene of the victory gained by the French, 1808, which opened to Napoleon the route to Madrid. Alt. 4690 ft.

Somosomo, strait, Fiji Archipelago, separating Vanua Levu from Taviuni. Length, 32 m.; breadth at narrowest part, 4 m.

Somozas, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 27 m. ENE. Corunna, dist. Ferrol. P. <4000.

Somport, Col de. See **Aspe, Gave d',** and **Canfranc.**

Sompting, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 9½ m. W. Brighton, 1½ m. NW. Lancing stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Sompting with Cokeham**) P. <750.

Sompuis, tn., France, dep. Marne, 19 m. S. Châlons-sur-Marne, arr. and 10 m. WSW. Vitry-le-François. P. <2000.

Somrai, small native state, Africa, central Sudan, in S. of Bagirmi, occupying a superior rank amongst the minor states, several of which are tributary to it; cap. Gubugu.

Somsa Parwat, peak, Brit. India, Madras, S. Kánara dist., in W. Ghâts, in 13° 8′ N., 75° 18′ E.; used as a sanitarium by the European residents in S. Kánara. Alt. 6300 ft.

Somvix, German **Sumvigt,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the Vorder-Rhine, 4½ m. ENE. Dissentis. P. <2000.

Son, probably identical with the *Erannoboas* of Greek geographers, riv., Central India, rises in the Amarkantak highlands, flows generally N. to Kaimur Range, then E. into the Ganges, about 10 m. above Dinápur; its upper course, of about 300 m., lies in wild hilly country imperfectly explored. Principal trib., the Koel, r. bk. There are no towns on its banks. It is used chiefly for floating down timber and large rafts of bamboos; navigable in the rainy season for a short distance by native boats. Height of source, 3300 ft.; length, 425 m.; area of basin, 21,300 sq. m.; flood discharge 830,000 cubic ft. per second, low discharge 620 cubic ft.

Son, vil., French Indo-China, 89 m. ENE. Luang Prabang.

Son, small seapt., Norway, prov. and 27 m. S. Christiania, on Christiania Fjord; exports wood and ice. P. <2000.

Son, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 54 m. SW. Corunna, dist. Noya. P. 8500.

Sona, riv., E. Africa. See **Gash.**

Sonágáon, vil., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Wardhá, 48 m. SW. Nágpur. P. <5000.

Sonái, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Cachar, on Sonái stream, 63 m. E. by S. Sylhet.

Sonái, navigable channel, Brit. India, Assam, flows SW. from the Brahmaputra into the Kalang, a sluggish current, 6 ft. deep.

Sonái, market-tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 24 m. NNE. Ahmadnagar. P. 5300; Hindus, 4700.

Sonamarg, vil., in the Sind valley, Kashmír, 32 m. ENE. Srínagar; formerly frequented in summer by the European residents of that town. Alt. 8650 ft.

Sonámganj, vil., with river trade, Brit. India, Assam, dist. and 32 m. WNW. Sylhet, on S. bank of Surmá. P. <5000.

Sonámukhi, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, Bánkurá dist., 78 m. NW. by W. Calcutta. P. (1881) <5000; (1891) 13,500; Hindus, 13,300.

Sonamura, vil., India, Bengal, Hill Tipperah, 55 m. ESE. Dacca. P. <5000.

Sonapet, small riv., Brit. India, W. Bengal, in E. of Lohardaga dist., flows E. to Subarnarekha; alluvial gold in its valley.

Sonápur, market-vil., Brit. India, Assam, Kámrúp dist., in 26° 16′ N., 91° 40′ E., police outpost station. P. <5000.

Sonápur, decaying seapt., Brit. India, Madras, on the Bay of Bengal, dist. and 26 m. SW. by S. Ganjam; has govt. salt factory at Surla, 3 m. distant. P. <5000.

Sonárgáon, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, Dacca dist., 2 m. from the Brahmaputra; formerly famous for the manufacture of fine muslin. The ancient Mohammedan cap. of E. Bengal, now an insignificant village called Painám. P. <5000.

Sonbarsá, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 22 m. from Ballia. P. (1881) 8700.

Son Canals, a grand system of irrigation canals, India, Behar prov., all branching from an anicut or dam, consisting of a mass of masonry 12,500 ft. long by 120 ft. broad, across the Son at Dehri. The plan comprises the Dehri anicut, a Main W. Canal with Arrah and Baxár canals, and Main E. Canal with Patna branch; the two main canals are unfinished.

Soncino, tn., Italy, Lombardy, on the Oglio, prov. and 20 m. NNW. Cremona. P. 5600.

Sonda, tn. and ruined fort, Brit. India, Bombay, N. Kanara dist., 10 m. N. Sirsi; a religious festival is held here in April–May. P. <5000.

Sondanais, or **Sundanais,** people of Java I., forming the greater part of the population of the W. provs., numbering about 5 millions.

Söndeled, vil., Norway, prov. Christiansand, on Söndeled Fjord; has fisheries, and trade in wood. P. <4000.

Sonderburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 16 m. NE. by E. Flensburg, on Alsen I. and the Alsener Sund (Sound), cap. Sonderburg circle; united by a pontoon bridge to the mainland; steamboat communication with Flensburg, Kiel, and Apenrade. P. (1803) <3000; (1890) <5000.

Sondershausen, tn., Ger., cap. princip. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 29 m. NNW. Erfurt, at the confluence of the Wipper and Bebra; manufacture of woollen goods, tapestry and needles. P. 6600.

Söndfjord, inlet, Norway, W. ct., prov. N. Bergenhus, in about 61° 30′ N., 40–50 m. long.

Söndre, Norwegian, 'southern.'

Söndre-Aurdal, vil., Norway, prov. and 52 m. W. Hamar; has cattle and horse raising, and trade in wood. P. (comm.) 5500.

Söndreland, vil., Norway, prov. and 28 m. W. Hamar, on the Randsfjord. P. (comm.) <5000.

Sondrio, tn., Italy, Lombardy, cap. prov. Sondrio, on the Adda, 34 m. N. by E. Bergamo. P. <5000.

Sone, riv., India. Same as **Son.**

Sonepat, municip., Brit. India. See **Sonpat.**

Song, Tongkinese, 'river.'

Songa, vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, 98 m. S. by W. Leopoldville.

Songarh, vil. and fort, India, Káthiáwár Penin., 60 m. SW. Cambay. P. <5000.

Song-bo ('black river'). See **He-ho.**

Song-Dinh, maritime tn., Tongking, prov. and 21 m. ENE. Kwang-yen, on Hongai Bay, in 21° 5′ N.

Songeons, tn., France, dep. Oise, arr. and 13 m. NW. Beauvais. P. <2000.

Songfan ('wild men'), collective name given by the Chinese to the indigenous tribes in Formosa I.; they resemble the Malays, and are usually connected with this race.

Songhai, or **Sonrhai,** tribe, Africa, western Sudan, on both shores of the middle Niger, from S. of Timbuctu to its confluence with the Sokoto R., and in the interior of the large bend of the Niger. They were formerly very powerful, but are now subjected, except in some isolated dists., as the mountains of Hombori.

Songju, tn., Korea, 65 m. NW. Fusan.

Songka, or **Nganka,** riv., in the N. of Annam, prov. Ngean, flows on the whole SE., receiving about the middle of its course the Nam-mo from the S., and lower down the Song-kon from the N., near its mouth unites with the Ngan-sau from the S., and finally enters the Gulf of Tongking by an estuary called Kwa-hoi in 18° 50′ N.; said to be navigable nearly to its source.

Songkau, riv., Tongking, flows from the N., and joins an arm of the Songkoi delta, about 15 m. N. by E. Hanoi.

Songkhra, or **Songkla,** tn., Malay Penin. See **Singgora.**

Songkikong, riv., Tongking. See **Li-kiang.**

Songkoi, or **Songka,** Annamite name of the **Songtao** of Tongking, also known in Europe as the **Red R.,** the principal riv. of Tongking, rises in the SE. of Yünnan, China, and flows SE. past Manhao, in about 105° 20′ E., receives from the S. the He-ho, or Black R., and soon after breaks up into numerous arms, traversing a delta filling the triangle between the mts. of Tongking. On the main stream stands Hanoi, cap. of Tongking; and on the Kwa-kam, one of the northern arms, Haifong, the chief seapt. of Tongking; navigable by boats, though with difficulty on account of rapids, to Manhao, in about 103° 10′ E. In the Tongking portion of the river the chief obstructions to navigation have been partially removed, so that stern-wheel steamers of not more than 2–3 ft. draught, and with a speed of 9 knots, can ascend as far as Laokai, on the Tongkinese frontier.

Songkon, riv., Annam. See **Songka.**

Song-lo ('clear river'), Tongking. See **Tsin-ho.**

Songma, riv., Tongking, flows SE. into the Gulf of Tongking. Length, 280 to 310 m.

Songo, country, equatorial W. Africa, in the interior of the Portuguese possessions of Angola, bounded N. by the Quize and S. by the Luvoe, r. bk. tribs. of the Quanza.

Songo Manara, isl., Ger. E. Africa, to the S. of Kilwa Kisiwani, in 9° 5′ S.

Song-tubon, riv., Annam, flows E. and then N. into the Bay of Turan by several mouths. In its upper basin are the rich coal-mines of Nong-son.

Songwe, riv., equatorial E. Africa, flowing E. into the N. end of Lake Nyassa, which it enters in 9° 41′ S. It forms part of the frontier between the British and German spheres of influence. Another Songwe flows NW. into the SE. end of Lake Hikwa, or Kukwa.

Sonklar Spitze, summit of the Alps, Tirol, second highest point of the Stubai group. Alt. 11,410 ft.

Sonmiáni, vil., Baluchistan, on Sonmiáni Bay, in the SE. of the country, 49 m. NW. by N. Karáchi.

Sonna, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, 6 m. NW. Mullingar.

Sonnagh, electoral div., Ire., Longford, dist. Ballinalee.

Sonnagh, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Lowpark.

Sonnblick, mt., Austria, Salzburg, in the Hohe Tauern group; on its summit is the highest meteorological station in Europe, founded 1886. Alt. 10,170 ft. Mean temp., yr. 19.6° F., Feb. (the coldest month) 8.6°, two warmest months 33.3°; average total period above freezing-point, 66 days.

Sonnborn, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mettmann, 2½ m. SW. Elberfeld. P. <2000.

Sonneberg, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. circle Sonneberg, 11½ m. NE. by E. Koburg; very important manufacture of toys and articles of luxury. P. (1834) <4000; (1890) 11,500.

Sonnenberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 28 m. WSW. Teplitz, and 5 m. E. Pressnitz. P. <2000.

Sonnenberg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt., circle, and 4 m. ENE. Wiesbaden. P. <3000.

Sonnenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Oststernberg, 8 m. ESE. Küstrin; silk-weaving. P. <5000.

Sonning, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the r. bk. of the Thames, 4 m. ENE. Reading, 2 m. W. Twyford stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. is partly in Oxfordshire.

Sonnino, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 17 m. SSW. Frosinone. At the beginning of the 19th century the forests in the neighbourhood were much infested by brigands. P. <4000.

Sonnois, dist., France. See **Saosnois.**

Sonobe, tn., Japan, 22 m. NW. Kyoto. P. <3000.

Sonoki, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 22 m. N. Nagasaki. P. <5000.

Sonoma, tn., U.S., California, Sonoma co., 30 m. N. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Sonora, mining city, U.S., California, Tuolumne co., 112 m. E. by N. San Francisco. P. <1500.

Sonora, one of the states of Mexico, stretching along two-thirds of the NE. ct. of the Gulf of California, between the mouths of rivs. Colorado and del Fuerte; very dry region. Culture and pastures along the river valleys. Important silver-mines (Hermosillo, Alamos). Guaymas is one of the best harbours. See **Mexico,** table.

Sonpat, Sonepat (census), municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 30 m. NNW. Delhi. In the neighbourhood are some ancient Pathán tombs. P. 12,600; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 6500.

Sonpur, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Sáran, in 25° 42′ N., 85° 13′ E., at confluence of the Gandak and Ganges; famous for its great fair, probably one of the oldest *meláś* in India, and its annual race meeting frequented by Europeans. P. <5000.

Sonpur Binká, tn., India, Central Provs., on the r. bk. of the Mahánadí, 33 m. SSW. Sambalpur. P. (1881) <5000.

Sonrhai, tribe, Africa. See **Songhai.**

Sonseca, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 10 m. SSE. Toledo, dist. Orgaz. P. <5000.

Sonsón, vil., Colombia, Antioquia, 30 m. S. by E. Medellín. Alt. 8285 ft. P. 15,000.

Sonsonate, tn., Central America, San Salvador, 36 m. W. San Salvador. P. 5100.

Son-tai, tn., Tongking, r. bk. Songkoi, 20 m. WNW. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name. P. 4000 (Bonnal).

Sonthofen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Sonthofen, 62 m. S. by E. Ulm, 24 m. E. Bregenz; mines of iron ore in vicinity. Alt. 2430 ft. P. <2000.

Sontias, riv., Illyria. See **Isonzo.**

Sontra, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rotenburg, 26 m. SE. Kassel. P. <2000.

Sonvilier, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 7 m. ENE. La Chaux de Fonds. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sonwend, mt. group, N. Tirol, bounded S. by the Inn.

Sonya, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, prov. and 46 m. NE. by N. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Sooke, lake, in the S. of Vancouver I., drained S. into Juan de Fuca Strait.

Sookholme, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Sokeholme.**

Soothill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Dewsbury union. P. 11,500; tn. (**Nether Soothill**) P. 5600; tn. (**Upper Soothill**) P. 5800.

Sooty Hill, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire. See **Maddiston and Sooty Hill.**

Soóvar, salt-springs. See **Eperies.**

Sopára, ancient tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Thána dist., said to have been the cap. of the Konkan from 1500 B.C. to 1300 A.D.; by some writers supposed to be Solomon's Ophir. P. <5000.

Sopetran, tn., S. America, Colombia, dep. and 5 m. ESE. Antioquia.

Sophia, or **Rocky Independence,** isl., Pacific, in Ellice group, in about 11° S., 179½° E.

Soping-fu, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 220 m. W. Peking, 50 m. W. by N. Tatung.

Sop Island, isl., Newfoundland, in White Bay, at the mouth of Sops Arm.

Sopka, Siberian Russian for 'volcano'; frequently used for 'mountain' or 'peak'; *golets* if rising above limits of forest vegetation.

Sopley, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Avon, 5⅝ m. NE. by E. Bournemouth, 1½ m. E. by S. Herne stn., PM.O.; 4779 ac. P. <1000.

Sopot, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 35 m. N. Philippopolis. P. <4000.

Sopron, Hungary. See **Ödenburg.**

Sops Arm, Newfoundland, inlet of White Bay, in 49° 46′ N.

Sopworth, par., Eng., on the W. border of Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 16 m. SW. Cirencester, 7 m. W. by S. Malmesbury, P.O. P. <250.

Sora, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, on the Liri, 36 m. N. Gaeta. P. 7300.

Sorab, municip., vil., India, Mysore, dist. and 46 m. NW. Shimoga, on r. bk. of Dandavati R.; centre of sandal-wood carving of the finest workmanship. P. (1881) <5000.

Sorachi, important coal-mine, Japan, Yezo, NE. of Sapporo, now being connected by a railway, 143 m. long, with the port of Maroran.

Soracoya, vil., Bolivia, dep. Potosi, 12 m. S. Portugalete, in the Sierra de Chichas, at a great altitude; has silver-mines.

Soragna, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Parma, 5 m. NNE. Borgo San Donnino. P. <3000.

Sorapiss, mt. group on the frontier of Venetia and Tirol, in a very picturesque region between the rivs. Anzice, Piave, and Boito; highest point Punda di Sorapiss, alt. 10,795 ft.

Sorata, mt., Andes. See **Illampu.**

Soráth, one of the four administrative divisions of the Political Agency of Káthiáwár, India, Bombay Presidency, in the S. of the Káthiáwár Penin.

Soratte, or **Soracte** (also called **Monte Sant' Oreste** and **Monte San Silvestro**), isolated mt., Italy, 3 m. from the r. bk. of the Tiber, 23 m. NNE. Rome; mentioned by Virgil and Horace. On its summit was a temple dedicated to Apollo. In 746 Carloman, brother of Pepin the Short, founded here the convent of St. Silvestre. Alt. 2265 ft.

Sorau, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 55 m. SSE. Frankfurt, cap. circle Sorau; carries on wool-spinning, and manufacture of woollen cloth, wax-lights, drain-pipes, and cigars. P. 14,100; comm. P. 14,500.

Sorbas, tn., Spain, prov. and 27 m. NE. by E. Almeria, cap. dist. Sorbas. P. 7500.

Sorbatie, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 95 m. E. by S. Bagdad.

Sorbie, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 5½ m. S. Wigtown, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly.; 9611 ac. P. <2000.

Sordi, or **Petalidha,** isl., off W. ct. of Crete, 8 m. WSW. Fort Grabusa.

Sordwana Point, cape, S. Africa, Zulu-land, E. of N. end of St. Lucia Lake, in about 27° 37′ S.

Sore, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, on the Petite Leyre, 36 m. S. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Sorek, valley, place named in O. T. See **Surâr, Wâdi.**

Sorel, tn., Canada, Quebec, Richelieu co., at the mouth of Richelieu R., 36 m. SW. by W. Three Rivers; once the summer residence of the governors-general. P. (1881) 5800; (1891) 6700.

Sorell, or **Pittwater,** tn., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 13 m. NE. Hobart. P. <1500.

Sorell, Cape, W. ct. Tasmania, in 42° 10′ S.

Sorell, Lake, Tasmania, in centre of island, N. of Table Mts., W. of Miller's Bluff. Area, 12,300 ac. Alt. 3000 ft.

Sorell, Port, inlet, N. ct. Tasmania, in 146½° E.

Sorel Point, prominent headland, Channel Is., N. ct. Jersey, 3 m. E. Plemont Point.

Soresina, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 14 m. NW. by N. Cremona; silk-mills. P. 8600.

Sorèze, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 14 m. SW. Çastres. P. <2000.

Sörfjord, a southern arm of the upper part of the Hardanger Fjord, Norway.

Sorgak, mining vil., E. Turkistan. Same as **Surgak.**

Sorge, riv., Prussia, provs. E. and W. Prussia, partly on the frontier of both, l. bk. trib. of the Elbing; navigable for 9 m.

Sorgues, small riv., France, rises in a fountain, dep. Vaucluse, flows W. and joins the Rhone 5 m. N. Avignon. Length, 22 m.

Sorgues, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Avignon, 2 m. SSW. Bédarrides, on l. bk. of the Sorgues; has good wines, silk spinning, and manufactures of artificial stone, &c. The ruins of the old papal castle, built in the 14th and dismantled in the 15th century, disappeared at the beginning of the 19th century. P. <4000.

Sori, coast vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 9½ m. ESE. Genoa. P. <3000.

Soria, tn., Spain, on the Douro, cap. prov. Soria, 48 m. S. Logroño. Alt. 3504 ft. Rfall. (14 yrs.), 24.09 in. P. (comm.) 7800.

Soriano, tn., Uruguay, dep. Soriano [**Mercedes**], on the Uruguay R., at the confluence of the Rio Negro, 19 m. S. Fray Bentos; the oldest settled place in the republic, founded in 1624 (102 years before Montevideo).

Soriano di Calabria, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 29 m. SW. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Soriano nel Cimino, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 7 m. E. Viterbo. P. <5000.

Sor-kul, improper spelling of **Zor-kul,** lake, Pamirs. See **Victoria Lake.**

Sorn, small riv., Scot., Argyllshire, rises in Islay, and flows SW. into the head of Loch Indaal.

Sorn, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Ayr, 10½ m. SE. Kilmarnock, 3½ m. E. Mauchline stn., P.O.; 19,195 ac. P. (including **Catrine** town) <4000.

Sornac, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, 44 m. W. by S. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 10 m. NW. by N. Ussel. P. <2000.

Sorne Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on the NW. ct. of Mull I., in 6° 12′ W.

Sorö, tn., Denmark, in the W. of Seeland, prov. Sorö, 42 m. WSW. Copenhagen; seat of an academy for higher education. P. <2000.

Sörö, large isl. off N. ct. of Finmark, Norway, in 70° 40′ N., 22°–24° 0′ E., separated by Sörö Sound from the isl. Seiland.

Sorocaba, vil., Brazil, prov. and 50 m. W. by N. São Paulo; great annual fair for horses and mules. P. 4000.

Soroka (Sorotskoye), vil., Russia, govt. Archangel, 64° 32′ N., 34° 47′ E., at entrance of Vyg into the S. bay of Gulf of Onega; fishing grounds. P. <1000.

Soroki, dist. tn., Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 117 m. NNW. Kishinev, on r. bk. Dniester; vineyards; river-port for export of corn and tobacco. P. 12,040.

Soroksár, comm., Hungary, 7 m. S. by E. Budapest, on the E. side of the arm of the Danube flowing to the E. of Csepel I. P. 12,100.

Sorol, or **Philip,** isls., Pacific, in the W. of the Caroline group, SSE. of Yap.

Soromandi (Dutch **Vader Smit**), active volcano, in E. of Sumbawa I. Alt. 4555 ft.

Soron, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Etah, 53 m. SW. by W. Bareilly; scene of frequent pilgrim fairs. Hindus, after visiting Muttra (Mathurá), come to bathe in the Burhgangá, which here forms a considerable pool; has 60 temples. A fine masonry bridge and a screw-pile bridge connects Soron with the opposite village of Badáriya. Population half Bráhmans. P. 11,300; Hindus, 9600; Moham. 1600.

Sorraia, or **Zatas,** riv., Portugal, Alemtejo, formed of two branches, the Sor and the Raia, flows W. and joins the left branch of the Tagus near the head of the expansion above Lisbon. Length (to source of longer branch), 109–112 m.; area of basin, 2826 sq. m.

Sorrento, maritime tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 11 m. W. Amalfi, on the S. shore of the Bay of Naples; noted for the salubrity of its climate. Birthplace of Tasso, 1544. P. 6100.

Sorrento, watering-place, Victoria, Mornington co., 23 m. SE. by E. Geelong. P. <1500.

Sorsele, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, on Lake Stor Vindel, 206 m. N. Hernösand. P. <2000.

Sorso, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 6 m. NNE. Sassari. P. 5800.

Sört, or **Sert,** improperly **Sairt,** the ancient *Tigranocertes,* tn., Asiatic Turkey, 92 m. E. by N. Diarbekir. Alt. 2745 ft. P. 5–6000.

Sortino, tn., Sicily, prov. and 16 m. WNW. Syracuse. P. 9000.

Sorunda, vil., Sweden, prov. and 23 m. SSW. Stockholm; has ancient burial mounds, runic stones, and cromlechs. The population is distinguished from its neighbours by pronunciation, manners, and costume. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sos, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 61 m. NNW. Saragossa, cap. dist. Sos. P. <4000.

Sosnitsa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 58 m. E. Chernigov. P. 6800.

Sosnowiec, industrial vil., Russian Poland, govt. Piotrków, 193 m. SW. Warsaw, on Austrian frontier; mines of zinc, ironworks, fabrication of iron goods, cement, candles; cotton mills, chemical works. P. 12,000.

Soson-cambing, extinct volcano, Luzon I., Philippine Is.

Sospel, tn., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, near the frontier of Italy, arr. Nice, 10 m. N. by E. Monaco. P. <4000.

Sossenheim, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. and 15 m. E. Wiesbaden, circle Höchst. P. <3000.

Sosva, riv., Siberia. See **Tavda.**

Sotara, extinct volcano, Colombia, S. of dep. Cauca, forming part of the great knot whence proceed the three cordilleras of the Colombian Andes.

Sotavento ('under the wind'), dist., on the gulf coast of Mexico, in SE. of state of Vera Cruz.

Sotby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9 m. SW. by W. Louth, 2½ m. SE. E. Barkwith stn. P. <250.

Sotherton, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. NE. Halesworth. P. <250. See **Uggeshall.**

Sotik, dist. of Kavirondo, equatorial Africa, in 0° 30′–45′ S., 35° 10′–35° 30′ E.; the country, bristling with mountains and furrowed by water-courses, was formerly covered with forests, which have in great part disappeared.

Sotnikovo, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. and 92 m. E. by S. Stavropol, on Buivola, l. bk. trib. of Kuma. P. 6500.

Soto, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 58 m. NW. Córdoba.

Sotoan, or **Mortlock,** isls., Pacific, middle of Caroline group.

Soto del Barco, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 16 m. NW. Oviedo, dist. Aviles. P. <4000.

Soto la Marina, vil., Mexico, Tamaulipas, on the Santander, 190 m. NE. by E. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sotomayor, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 9 m. SSE. Pontevedra, dist. Redondela. P. <4000.

So-ton, maritime tn., Siam, 230 m. SE. Bangkok.

Sottegem, tn. and comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Alost. P. <4000.

Sotterley, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 7½ m. SW. by W. Lowestoft, 3 m. ENE. Brampton stn. P. <250. See **Willingham.**

Sotteville-lès-Rouen, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 1 m. S. Rouen, of which it is in some sort a continuation, on l. bk. of the Seine; has divers industries. P. 14,500.

Sotto Marina, the most southerly of the islands in the

Venetian lagoon, N. Italy, 15 m. S. Venice. The town Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

Sotuta, vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 50 m. SE. by E. Mérida. P. (comm.) 5400.

Sotwell, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7½ m. SE. by E. Abingdon, 1½ m. NW. Wallingford. P.<250. See **Brightwell.**

Sou, tn., Korea, on the principal island at mouth of the Han R., 35 m. W. by N. Söul; a royal town, and the burial-place of the sovereigns of Korea.

Soubestre, country of ancient Béarn, France, now in dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the border of dep. Landes, watered by the two branches of the Luy, l. bk. trib. of the Adour, and still partially retaining the woods on account of which it acquired the name of *Pagus silvestris.*

Soubise, vil., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Marennes, on the l. bk. of the Charente, 3 m. W. by S. Rochefort. P.<2000.

Souburb, vil., Holland, prov. Zeeland, 3 m. SSW. Middelburg, in S. of Walcheren I.; here Charles V. abdicated, 1556.

Soudan. See **Sudan.**

Soudley, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Church Stretton, Shropshire.

Soufrière, La, a volcano of Guadéloupe, W. Indies. Alt. 4868 ft.

Soufrière, vil., W. Indies, on the W. ct. of St. Lucia.

Souillac, tn., France, dep. Lot, on the r. bk. of the Dordogne, arr. Gourdon, 43 m. SE. by E. Périgueux, 31 m. N. Cahors. P.<3000.

Souilly, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. and 10 m. SSW. Verdun-sur-Meuse. P.<2000.

Söul (sö-ul), or **Seul, Seoul,** and sometimes **Syoul,** city, cap. of Korea, 25 m. E. by N. Chemulpo, a few miles to the N. of the Han R.; situated in a hollow surrounded by rocky hills up and down which run the city walls, enclosing an area of 10 sq. m. The interior has three streets 60 yards wide and well kept, but the remainder is a labyrinth of narrow, filthy, uneven lanes. Founded 1397. Population within the walls about 200,000, in addition to which there are about 50,000 inhabitants in the suburbs outside.

Soulac-sur-Mer, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, 27 m. NW. by N. Pauillac. P.<2000.

Soulaines, vil., France, on the E. border of dep. Aube, arr. Bar-sur-Aube, 31 m. E. by N. Troyes. P.<2000.

Soulanges, co., Canada, occupying the S. part of the angle belonging to Quebec, between the rivs. St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

Soulby (söl'bĭ), par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 7 m. SE. by S. Appleby, 2 m. NE. Crosby Garrett stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Soulbury (söl'be-rĭ), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 9½ m. NNE. Aylesbury, 2 m. NW. Leighton Junction, P.O.; 4226 ac. P.<750.

Souldern (söl'dern), par., Eng., on the NE. border of Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Banbury, 2 m. SE. Aynho stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Souldrop (söl'drŭp), par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 8½ m. NNW. Bedford, 1½ m. NW. by N. Sharnbrook stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Knotting.**

Soule, Basque **Zuberoa,** former country of France, Gascony, now in dep. Basses-Pyrénées, bounded S. by the Pyrenees; an independent viscounty till 1306; it was joined to the crown by Philip the Fair. It is generally thought to be the ancient *Sibyllates* mentioned by Pliny.

Soulsbyville, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Tuolumne co., 13 m. E. Sonora. P.<1500.

Soulseat Loch, small lake, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the W., about 2 m. SE. of the head of Loch Ryan, drained into Luce Bay.

Soultz-sous-Toûts. See **Sulz-unterm-Walde.**

Soumagne, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr Liège; coal-mining. P.<4000.

Sound, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3 m. SW. by S. Nantwich, 1½ m. ENE. Wrenbury stn., P.O. P.<250.

Sound, The, Danish **Öre Sund,** channel between Sweden and the Danish isl. of Seeland, connecting the Baltic with the Kattegat and North Sea. Length N. to S. 30 m.; breadth at its narrowest point, between Helsingör (Elsinore) and Helsingborg, 3 m.; depth 4–20 fathoms. The Danish sovereigns formerly possessed the terr. on both sides of the strait, and they long continued to exact toll from all foreign vessels passing through it at Elsinore, the average annual amount of which was £153,644, and the number of ships passing the Sound about 20,000 annually. In 1857 the Sound dues were abolished by treaty with the commercial nations of Europe on the payment of £3,500,000, of which one-third was paid by England. The Sound is seldom closed by ice. In the period 1871–91, this happened only in the winters 1878-79 and 1880–81.

Sounds, co., New Zealand, South I., on the NE. ct., crossed by 41° S.

Soundwell, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Staple Hill, near Kingswood (Gloucestershire).

Souplet, tn., France. See **St. Souplet.**

Sourdeval, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. Mortain, 9 m. W. by S. Tinchebrai; important metallurgical industries. P.<2000.

Soure, tn., Portugal, prov. and 13 m. SW. Coimbra. P. 6100.

Sourin, P.O., Scot., Orkney Is., Rousay I., 15 m. N. Kirkwall.

Sourio, tn., Canada, Manitoba, on the Sourio R. and a branch of the C. P. R., 142 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Souris, seapt. tn., Canada, Prince Edward I., King's co., on **Souris Harbour,** 41 m. E. by N. Charlottetown. P.<1500.

Sourisford, settlement, Canada, prov. Manitoba, on Souris R., 175 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Sour Lake, vil., U.S., Texas, Hardin co., near a small lake with medicinal properties, whose waters contain sulphur, alum, and iron. P.<1500.

Sournia, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 23 m. W. Perpignan. P.<2000.

Sourton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 13½ m. ENE. Launceston, 2 m. N. by E. Bridestow stn.; 5046 ac. P.<500.

Soustons, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. Dax, 20 m. NNE. Bayonne. P.<2000.

Souter Point, cape, Eng., on the coast of the co. of Durham, 4 m. SE. of the mouth of the Tyne.

Souterraine, La, tn., France, dep. Creuse, arr. Guéret, 31 m. NNE. Limoges; manufactures coarse cloth, hempen goods, and sabots. P.<3000.

Southacre, par., Eng., Norfolk, 3 m. N. Swaffham. P.<250.

South African Republic, popularly known as the **Transvaal,** republic, S. Africa, about one-third larger than Great Britain, lying between about 25° and 32° long. E., and 22° and 28° lat. S.; bounded on the N. and NW. mainly by the Limpopo, separating it from Brit. South Africa and Bechuanaland, E. by the Lobombo and Longwe Mts., separating it from Portuguese E. Africa, further S. by an arbitrary line separating it from Swazi-land and Zulu-land, and S. by the Orange Free State (from which it is separated mainly by the Vaal), Natal, and Zulu-land; divided into dists.; cap. Pretoria. **Surface.**—The country is mainly a plateau, from 3000 to upwards of 4000 ft. in alt., studded with isolated mountains and longer or shorter mountain ranges running in various directions. Some of the more important have an approximately E. to W. trend, such as the Magaliesberg chain, extending from Rustenberg to near Pretoria slightly N. of the latter town; the well-known Witwatersrand ridge to the S. of Pretoria; and the Zoutpansberg, Murchison, and Drakensberg Ranges in the NE. of the country. The tops of the mountains are generally flat, and their denuded sides lay bare the rocky under-features. The highest parts of the plateau are in the region round Pretoria, whence the **rivers** radiate in all directions to the frontier rivers or across the frontier. The principal tribs. of the Vaal are the Gansvlei, Sand and Kaffir Spruits, Likwa, Krom, Waterval, Klip, Mooi, and Hartz Rivs.; those of the Limpopo, the Jokesky, Hennops, Sandaapies, Pienaars, Pongola, Nylstroom, Sand, Zehlaba, and Olifant's Rivs. With the exception of the two main rivers and their most important affluents, the streams have but little water in winter. In summer (the wet season), on the contrary, they are transformed into roaring torrents. The rivers running into the Indian Ocean S. of the Limpopo are the Crocodile and Komati, which unite to form a single stream that enters the ocean on the N. side of Delagoa Bay under the several names of Manisa, M'Komoyas, or St. George's; the Maputa, formed by the union of the Usuta and Pongola, also discharging itself into Delagoa Bay (S. side); the White and the Black Umvolosi and the Buffalo, the latter a trib. of the Tugela. The **only lake** of any importance is Lake Chrissie, 36 m. in circumference. There are numerous **salt-pans** throughout this large area; also some mineral springs (sulphur), the most renowned being that at Warmbad, near Nylstroom, in the Zoutpansberg dist., which is said to be particularly efficacious for rheumatism, its kindred diseases, and for scrofulous eruptions. Advancing from S. to N., the **climate** varies from temperate through semi-tropical to tropical; and consequently the flora partakes, according to latitude, of the peculiarities of these regions. The shrubs and trees of the Transvaal are those of S. Africa in general, though the northern dist. exhibits some essentially tropical trees, such as ebony. The animal kingdom has here more representatives than in any other part of S. Africa. From a climatic point of view, the country is divided into two regions—the High Veld between the Vaal and the Magaliesbergen, and the 'Bosch Veld' beyond. In summer the northern region is the warmer, and in winter colder than the High Veld. Winter is here the dry season. The country is admirably suited for raising all kinds of grain and agricultural produce, as well as for cattle, sheep, and goat breeding. Certain industries (strongly 'protected' under the disguise of 'concessions,' &c.) have been started in a few towns; such as iron-foundries, distilleries, breweries, sugar-boiling houses, tanneries, tobacco factories, potteries, steam, corn, and saw mills; dynamite and gunpowder factories. Transvaal tobacco is much esteemed throughout S. Africa. **Mineral Products.**—The S. African Republic is with-

out exception the richest in minerals of all the settled states of southern Africa. Gold is found in the districts of Pretoria, Heidelberg, Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Rustenburg, Marico, Zoutpansberg; silver in Pretoria, Middelburg, Rustenburg; copper in the same dist., as well as in Zoutpansberg; lead and plumbago principally in Marico; cobalt in Middelburg; iron everywhere, particularly in Rustenburg, Zoutpansberg, and Waterberg, where there are entire mountains of it; zinc in Middelburg; tin, bismuth, and platinum in Rustenburg; cinnabar in Lydenburg. Limestone is everywhere abundant, and a natural cement is dug in many places. The eastern frontier of the state furnishes coal, met with almost on the surface. There are coalfields about 40 m. from Pretoria, near Heidelberg; and excellent coal is now mined in increasing quantity at Boksburg, E. of Johannesburg, which is now connected with the coalfield by rail. Of all the minerals mentioned, by far the most important is gold, and by far the most productive goldfield is that of **Witwatersrand,** popularly known simply as the Rand, a ridge more than 60 m. long, about 30 m. due S. of Pretoria, on the borders of dists. Pretoria and Heidelberg, extending also W. into Potchefstroom. Here promising indications of the occurrence of gold were first discovered in March 1885, and now the Rand produces more than eleven-twelfths of the gold produced in the country. Before the close of the year mining had been started, and in July 1886 a portion of the region was proclaimed a public goldfield. The town of Johannesburg speedily grew up as the mining centre of the region, and the yield of gold has since grown year by year with extraordinary rapidity. Regular returns of the output have been made since the beginning of 1888, and the results are as follows:—

Year.	Gold.	Year.	Gold.
	Oz.		Oz.
1888 . .	229,320	1892 . .	1,293,803
1889 . .	382,364	1893 . .	1,478,477
1890 . .	494,393	1894 . .	2,024,162
1891 . .	729,213		

Of the minor goldfields of S. African Republic, the most productive at present, the Kaap (De Kaap) fields, in the E. of the country, in Lydenburg dist. (centre Barberton), in a beautiful but unhealthy valley, where gold was first found in 1870, and has been actively mined since 1882; the Lydenburg field, near the cap. of the same dist., where gold has been mined since 1869 (the oldest goldfield in the country); the Komati goldfield, in the S. of the same dist. (round Steynsdorp); the Zoutpansberg fields, in the NE. of the republic, scattered over various parts of the dist.—at Marabastad and Eersteling in the SW., and in the Klein Letaba Valley N., and the Selati Valley (with Leydsdorp and Spitzkop) S. of the Murchison Range, in the SE. of the dist.; the Klerksdorp fields, near the S. frontier, in Potchefstroom and the Malmani goldfield in the W., in Marico dist. Till recently, waggons formed the only means of transport in the South African Republic, and the government of the country was long adverse to the introduction of railways, but the rapid development of these goldfields has at last caused the government to yield. Since the 1st of Jan. 1893 Pretoria has been connected by rail with Cape Town, and since the 8th of July 1895 with Delagoa Bay; the latter line, with branches running N. to the Selati goldfield and S. to the Kaap field, Pretoria, is also being (in 1895) connected with the railway system of Natal at Charlestown. The **monetary system** is the same as the English, except that the sovereign is slightly finer. Under the present **constitution,** as last modified in 1890, the legislative authority is essentially vested in the first chamber of the Volksraad, a body consisting of 24 members elected solely by burghers who acquired burgher rights before 1890. All members of this chamber must be 30 years of age, and born in the country, or must have been qualified voters for 15 consecutive years, and must be members of a Protestant church, and possess fixed property in the country. Owing to the large influx of foreigners (chiefly British subjects) into the country through the development of the goldfields, an act was passed in 1890 creating a second chamber to have a voice on such subjects as most closely concerned the mining industry, and to be composed of members elected by voters qualified by residence for two years in the country, naturalisation, and the taking of an oath of allegiance. The first chamber, however, has the right of veto on all measures passed by the second chamber, and it is left to the discretion of the President to determine what measures passed by the second chamber shall be sent up to the first chamber for approval or rejection. The executive authority is vested in the President, elected for five years by all voters in the country qualified to vote for members of the first chamber; a state secretary, elected by the Volksraad for four years; a commandant-general, elected for ten years by general election throughout the state; a secretary for native affairs, and two non-official members, elected for three years by the Volksraad. Each dist. is presided over by a 'landdrost,' who acts as magistrate and civil commissioner. Public **education** is subsidised by the state, but in all subsidised schools instruction must be given in the Dutch language. English is, nevertheless, the language chiefly spoken in the towns and business places. The South African Republic owes its origin to a number of Dutch farmers ('Boers'), who in 1840 left the Cape Colony in consequence of their discontent with British rule and settled first in Natal, but being expelled from thence, withdrew to the region N. of the Vaal, and established a republic, which in 1854 was recognised by the British. Troubles arose with the natives around them, and during one of these disturbances the British intervened in 1877 and annexed the territory. The Boers, however, rose in rebellion in 1880, and after a short war, in which the British were worsted, the independence of the country, subject to the 'suzerainty' of the British crown, was again recognised. In 1895 the South African Republic took over the administration of Swazi-land (*q.v.*). Area, 119,139 sq. m. P., whites, 'according to the rather incomplete census of April 1, 1890,' 119,000; natives estimated in 1894 at about 370,000.

Southall, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, div. and 4 m. WNW. Brentford, on the G. W. R. Market-day, W. P. 5000.

Southam (*Sucham* in Domesday Book), par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 7 m. ESE. Leamington, 3 m. E. **Southam Road and Harbury** stn. on G. W. R.; it has an ancient Gothic church and a mineral spring. Fairs are held. PMT.O. Market-day, M. P. <2000.

Southam and Brockhampton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2½ m. NE. by N. Cheltenham. P. <500.

Southampton, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Lake Huron, 56 m. W. Collingwood, on a railway at the mouth of the Saugeen R. P. <1500.

Southampton, parl. and (since Henry I.) mun. bor. and co. bor., and seapt., Eng., Hampshire, 12 m. SSW. and in the diocese of Winchester, on a penin. between the Test and Itchen Rivs., with terminal stn. on SW. R. The remains of its town walls, with a fine arcade on the W. shore, and four out of seven gates, with ancient Norman house, old prison, &c., show its ancient importance, still largely maintained and growing by the traffic of its harbour, the annual revenue of the Dock Company in 1890 being £1,113,000. In 1891 the docks were acquired by L. & SW. R. Company. Besides considerable trading with the French coast and the Channel Is., it has large imports of cattle from Spain and Portugal, and is the mail steam-packet station for West Indies, Brazil, and South Africa, and a place of call for several lines of Atlantic steamers. The docks can float the largest steamers. A new tidal dock, costing £300,000, was opened in 1890. Total length of the dry docks, including new graving dock (opened in 1895), 2350 ft.; depths of the five docks, at high water, respectively 21, 15, 25, 25, and 28½ ft. The Town Quay is 6072 ft. long, and the quays of the four docks belonging to the L. & SW. R. 3000, 2580, 1792, and 3735 ft. respectively. An extension adding 3550 ft. of quayage is nearly completed, and further additions are proposed. The united area of the three largest docks is 44½ ac., and their depth at low water 18 ft. (Open Dock) to 26 ft. (Empress Dock), at high water 28 ft. (Close Dock) to 38 ft. (Empress Dock). The depth alongside the new quay walls is at low water 28 ft., at high water 40 ft. For shipping statistics, see **Appendix,** p. 13. There is a steam floating bridge over the Itchen. *Suth Hamtun* is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle; its prosperity began under the Normans, from the ready transit to Normandy. Richard II. enlarged the castle and fortifications. Among the chief antiquities are the ruins of Netley Abbey and others. The common has been transformed into beautifully wooded pleasure grounds of 430 ac. area. The present area of the municipal borough is 2004 ac. In May 1895 it was arranged that the existing borough be extended to include the Shirley and Freemantle district, part of Millbrook par., and parts of Bitterne and South Stoneham pars., the whole extended area amounting to 4357 ac. Market-day, F. Mean rfall. (1866–80), Cadland (alt. 52 ft.) 35.5 in.; Ordnance Survey Office (alt. 75 ft.) 33.1 in. Mun. and co. bor. P. (1801) 7900; (1851) 35,300; (1871) 53,700; (1891) 65,300; parl. bor. (two members) P. 93,600.

Southampton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 7 m. W. by N. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Southampton, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long I., 86 m. E. by N. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Southampton, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., on the S. frontier, crossed in the E. by 77° W., traversed by the Nottoway R.

Southampton, County of. See **Hampshire.**

Southampton Island, Canada, N. of Hudson Bay, in about 62° 50′–66′ N. and 80° 87′ W.; coasts rugged and mountainous.

Southampton, South, isl., Canada, S. of Hudson Bay, S. of Southampton I., of which it was formerly supposed to be the S. extremity; its SW. point is about 61° 58′ N.

Southampton Water, fine inlet, Eng., Hampshire, stretching from the Solent and Spithead NW. into the interior of Hamp-

shire, forms one of the safest harbours on the English coast. Length, 11 m.; greatest breadth, about 2 m.

South Australia, colony, Australia, comprised between 129° and 141° E., from the Southern Ocean to 26° S., and N. of that parallel between 129° and 138° E. to the Sea of Arafura and the Gulf of Carpentaria. The latter region (N. of 26° S.), known as the Northern Territory, was incorporated with the colony in 1863; its northern part forms the penin. of Arnhem Land. An error having been detected in the position of the Victorian frontier line, South Australia now claims from Victoria a strip of land along the 141st meridian 1½ m. wide and 142 m. in length. The name, South Australia, which is inappropriate, was selected owing to the belief that it would ultimately embrace the terr. now belonging to Victoria. The S. ct. is penetrated by deep arms of the sea; Eyre's Penin. juts S. between the Great Australian Bight and Spencer Gulf, while Yorke's Penin. separates the latter from St. Vincent Gulf. Off the coast are Kangaroo I. and several groups of small islands (Nuyt's Archipelago, Investigator group, Sir Joseph Bank's group, Whidby Is., &c.). The N. ct. is indented, besides the Gulf of Carpentaria, by Arnhem Bay, Van Diemen's Gulf, Port Darwin, and Queen's Channel; off the coast are Melville, Bathurst, and the Wessel Is., Groote Eylandt, and Sir Edward Pellew's group.

Surface.—The principal mountains are the Mount Lofty Range, S. and E. of Adelaide, highest point 2234 ft.; the Flinders Range, parallel with the NE. part of Spencer Gulf, and stretching N. to Lake Blanche, highest points Mount Remarkable and Mount Brown, each 3100 ft.; the Gawler Range, mainly E. and W., in Eyre's Penin., S. of Lake Gairdner, highest point about 2000 ft.; the Macdonnell and Musgrave (4500 and 4000 ft.), with the Stuart and other ranges (E. and W.) in the centre, and the Ashburton Range (N. and S.) in the Northern Terr. A large tract in the interior, S. of the tropic, forms a basin under 600 ft. in alt., and of which Lake Eyre occupies the lowest depression; in the W. the low land is continued S. to Spencer Gulf and the Gawler Range, and in the E. to the Mount Gambier region, on the Victorian frontier, in the SE., where are several extinct volcanoes. Along the SW. ct., between Fowler Bay and Port Eucla, are the Nullarbor Plains, extending inland for about 100 m., and with precipitous seaward cliffs 250-300 ft. in height. The principal rivers are the Murray (lower course), the only important river in the S.; in the N., the Roper (navigable for nearly 100 m. by sea-going steamers), Alligator Rivs., E. and S., Adelaide, Daly, and Victoria, all navigable to a greater or less extent; the principal river in the interior is the Finke, flowing S. to Lake Eyre, which, however, it only reaches in times of flood, as do also other tribs. of the same basin, Cooper Creek or Barcoo, Diamantina, Warburton, &c. The colony contains all the largest lakes in Australia—Gairdner, Torrens, Frome, with many intervening lagoons, N. of Eyre's Penin. and Spencer Gulf, Eyre further N., with Gregory, Blanche, and Blanchwater to the NE., and Amadeus, on the W. Australian frontier, all salt; several fresh-water lakes occur about the mouth of the Murray (Alexandrina, &c.), and in extinct craters in the SE. (Blue Lake, &c.). The Coorong, an arm of the sea, ½ to 2 m. in width, stretches SE. of Encounter Bay for about 100 m. As regards **geological structure,** Palæozoic formations, with outcrops of granite and other igneous rocks, predominate in the higher parts; the great basin is formed of Cretaceous rocks, overlaid in parts with Tertiary deposits, forming table-topped hills; Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits elsewhere cover a large part of the country; the Nullarbor Plains are formed of crystalline limestone. A great sandy desert stretches N. from Lake Eyre to near the tropic, and smaller desert tracts occur further S.; mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*) scrub, with occasional grassy plains, covers a considerable area on both sides of the Murray, but large tracts of this land are now being reclaimed for agriculture. Spinifex scrub and forests cover a wide belt in the interior along the Overland Telegraph route; the northern region is well wooded, especially near the coast. The **climate** in the N., except on the interior tablelands, is tropical, with two seasons, the dry and the wet [**Port Darwin, Daly Waters**]; in the S. it resembles that of S. Italy; the coldest months are June, July, and August, when frosts occasionally occur; the heat in summer is sometimes very great, but the temperature decreases southward from the mean annual of 70.6° F. near the tropic, to 57.6° F. near 38° S. [**Alice Springs, Port Augusta, Adelaide, Mount Gambier**]. The dryness of the air renders the heat less oppressive, and the climate in the S. is very healthy, though ophthalmic affections are caused in summer by the glare and dust; in the N., especially near the coast, intermittent fevers are common. Throughout the greater part of the colony, from about 20° in the W. and 23° in the E. to 'Goyder's Line' (see below) in the S., the mean annual rainfall is less than 10 in., in some places and in some years less than 1 in.; from about 23° the rainfall increases northward, and in Arnhem Land exceeds 40 in. Water conservation is, consequently, a matter of prime importance over large areas; and a royal commission has been appointed to deal with it, as also with projects for irrigation by the Murray R., on the plan of the Renmark colony. The sinking of artesian wells, especially around Lake Eyre, has revealed the existence of vast subterranean reservoirs, which will doubtless prove important auxiliaries in this work. **Agriculture.**—South Australia is the great wheat-producing colony of Australia, but the wheat area on unirrigated land is comprised within 'Goyder's Line of Rainfall,' which embraces the hilly region E. of Spencer and St. Vincent Gulfs, and the W. coast of Eyre's Penin. between Franklin Harbour and Streaky Bay, while of this area little more than one-third, or about 14,000 sq. m., is actually suited to wheat. The vine flourishes, yielding excellent wines; the olive occupies a considerable area, and the oil is the finest in Australia; the cultivation of fruit is rapidly extending; and sericulture on a limited scale has proved successful. The Northern Terr. seems well adapted for the culture of the sugar-cane. Sheep-rearing is an important source of wealth, and about one-seventh of the country is occupied for pastoral purposes; camels are used for transport in the interior. **Minerals** include copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, &c.; copper ores, by far the most important, have served to promote the prosperity of the colony, as gold has done in the eastern colonies; the Kapunda mine was discovered in 1843, and two years later the Burra-Burra, since eclipsed by the Moonta and Wallaroo mines; gold has been obtained at Echunga and other places; but the most important goldfields are the Teetulpa, about 230 m. NE. Adelaide, discovered in 1886, and the Wadnamuga, SE. of Teetulpa. The principal mining region in the N. is inland from Port Darwin; gold, copper, tin, iron, and other minerals occur, but owing to the cost of labour and difficulties of transit their development has made little progress; the Daly R. copper-mine is important, and the tin lodes of Mount Wells are said to be very rich. Manufactures, with the exception of wine, are mainly for use in the colony. The chief exports are wool, wheat and flour, copper, skins and hides, wine, &c. Trade is carried on chiefly with the neighbouring colonies and with Britain. Railways have made great advance since their first opening in 1856; the Southern, or Intercolonial Rly., connects with the Victorian system at Serviceton; and the Northern Rly., of which the present terminus is at Oodnadata, 688 m. N. of Adelaide, has an important branch line from Petersburg to Cockburn, on the New South Wales frontier, near the Barrier Ranges. The great Overland Telegraph from Adelaide to Port Darwin (1975 m.) was completed in 1872, the work involving the clearing of a 50-ft. track through about 500 m. of forest and scrub. As to **government,** see **British Empire, The.** Elementary education, provided for by the government, is compulsory for children within reach of a school between the ages of seven and thirteen, unless exempted as efficient; higher education is afforded by a university and a technical school. South Australia was founded by an Act of the British Parliament in 1834, and the first settlers arrived in 1836. Area, 903,690 sq. m. P. (1891) 320,400 (exclusive of Aborigines, estimated at 5000). See **Australasian Colonies,** table, **Australia,** and **British Empire, The.**

Southaws, vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Meols par., 8 m. NW. Ormskirk.

Southbank, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the NE. R., in the E. of the parl. bor. of Middlesbrough; has iron and steel manufactures. PMT.O. (**South Bank**).

South Bay, post-settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Victoria co., on the E. ct., 38 m. N. by W. Sydney.

South Bay, Canada, Ontario, on the S. of Grand Mantoulin I., at the E. end.

South Bay, Canada, Ontario, on the E. side of Prince Edward co., Lake Ontario, in 77° W.

South Beach, stn., Scot., in Ardrossan, Ayrshire, and Bute, on G. & SW. R.

South Bend, city, U.S., Indiana, St. Joseph co., 70 m. E. by S. Chicago (Ill.); contains Notre Dame University, chief Catholic school in the W., founded 1842; has extensive waggon and carriage works, manufactures of agricultural implements, iron-works, and various mills. P. (1870) 7200; (1880) 13,300; (1890) 21,800.

Southboro, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 14 m. E. by N. Worcester. P. <3000.

Southborough, two eccles. pars. and tn., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., 2½ m. NW. by N. Tunbridge Wells, on the SE. R., PMT.O. Eccles. pars. P. 5500; tn. P. 5400.

Southbourne, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, 2½ m. E. Havant. P. <1500.

Southbourne on Sea, eccles. par., Eng., Hants, in ancient par. of Christchurch, PMT.O. (**Southbourne**). P. <750.

Southbridge, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 30 m. SW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Southbridge, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 17 m. SW. Worcester. P. 7700.

Southbrook, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., in 43° 16′ S., 172° 42′ E. P. <1500.

Southbroom, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Bishops Cannings par. P. <3000.

South Bruni, the S. part of Bruni I., Tasmania, with meteorological station in 43° 30′ S., 147° 22′ E. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1861–66), yr. 53.1° F., Feb. 59.1°, July 46.8°.

South Burgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 15 m. W. Norwich, 2½ m. W. by S. Thuxton stn., P.O. (**Southburgh**). P. <250. See **Cranworth.**

Southburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 17½ m. NNW. Hull, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Southbury, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co. P. <1500.

South Cape, the extreme S. point of New Guinea I.

South Cape, headland, New Zealand, S. of Stewart Is., in 167° 38′ E.

South Cape, S. ct. Tasmania, a few miles W. of South-East Cape.

South Cape Bay, inlet, S. Tasmania, in 146° 51′ E. South Cape and South-East Cape are respectively on its W. and E. sides.

South Church, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Bishop Auckland, Durham.

Southchurch, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 1½ m. ENE. Southend, P.O. P. <1000.

Southcoates, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in co. bor. of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the NE. R. P. 22,600.

South Common, P.O., Eng., near Cooksbridge, Sussex, 2 m. from Chailey.

Southdean, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Jed Water, 7 m. S. by W. Jedburgh, P.O.; 27,929 ac. P. <750.

Southease, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. S. Lewes, on the Ouse. P. <250.

South-East Cape, S. Tasmania, W. of D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Southea with Murrow, eccles. par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, in ancient pars. of Leverington and St. Mary Wisbech. P. <1000.

Southend, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Bradfield, near Reading, Berkshire.

Southend, par., Scot., Argyllshire, in S. of Kintyre Penin., 9½ m. SW. Campbeltown, PMT.O.; 30,801 ac. P. (including **Sanda Island**) <1000.

Southend-on-Sea, mun. bor. (since 1892), Eng., Essex, SE. div., 3½ m. SSE. Rochford, in the diocese of St. Albans, looking on the Thames estuary, on the Tilbury and Southend Rly. and G. E. R. Trade mainly due to tourists and summer residents, Southend-on-Sea having for more than a century been a bathing-place for Londoners; noted for its pier, over 1¼ m. long, and 'pavilion.' Mun. bor. P. (1871) 4600; (1891) 12,300.

Southern Alps. See **New Zealand.**

Southern Cross, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Portslade, Sussex.

Southern Cross, tp., W. Australia, 195 m. ENE. Perth. P. <1500.

Southerndown, watering-place, Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the S. ct., 17½ m. SE. by S. Neath, 4½ m. SSW. Bridgend stn.; the cliffs have caves. PMT.O.

Southerness and Southerness Point (cape), vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Solway Firth, 14 m. ESE. Castle Douglas, with a lighthouse.

Southern Ocean, a name applied by Murray and others to the sea area between 40° S. and the Antarctic Circle.

Southern University, U.S., Alabama. See **Greensboro.**

Southery, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 16 m. S. King's Lynn, PMT.O. P. <1500. **Southery Ferry,** 1 m. to the SW., 2 m. ESE. Hilgay Fen.

Southey, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ecclesfield par., 4 m. N. Sheffield.

Southeyville, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Tembu-land, 75 m. N. King William's Town.

Southfield, tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, part of Binniehill (*q.v.*). P. (including **Loanhead**) <500.

Southfield and Blackwood, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, par. and 3 m. NW. Lesmahagow, with a stn. (**Blackwood**) on the C. R. P. <750.

Southfields, stn., Eng., Surrey, Wandsworth bor., 7 m. SW. St. Paul's, London, on the Wimbledon branch of the District Rly.

Southfleet, par., Eng., Kent, on the E. border of the Dartford div., 3 m. SW. Gravesend, on the L. C. & D. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

South Fork, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Cambria co., 26 m. S. Ebensburg; centre of great coal dist. P. <1500.

South Fork of the Platte, riv., U.S., rising in Park co., flows NE. into the N. Fork in Lincoln co., Nebraska; unnavigable. Length about 525 m.

Southgate, tn., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 4 m. ESE. Barnet, with stns. (**Palmer's Green and Southgate** and **New Southgate** for **Colney Hatch**) on the G. N. R. P. 11,000; eccles. par. (**New Southgate**) P. <5000.

South Georgia, isl. See **Georgia, South.**

South Glen Cove, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co. P. <1500.

South Hamlet, par., Eng., co. and in the co. bor. of Gloucester. P. 5300.

South Haven, vil., U.S., Michigan, Van Buren co., 52 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <2000.

South Head, hill, Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, 7 m. N. by E. Buxton. Height, 1683 ft.

South Hill, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7½ m. S. Launceston. P. <750; eccles. par. (**South Hill with Callington**) P. <2500.

Southhook, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, Dreghorn par. P. (including **Hayside Row**) <500.

Southill, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 8 m. SE. by E. Bedford, 1½ m. E. by S. of its stn. on the M. R., P.O.; 5734 ac. P. <1500.

Southington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 16 m. SW. Hartford. Alt. 152 ft. (R.R.). P. 5500.

South Island, coast isl., U.S., S. Carolina, Georgetown co., between the mouth of the Pedee and that of the Santee, in 33° 8′–12′ N.

Southland, co., New Zealand, South I., on the S. ct., crossed by 169° E. Formerly Southland was name of a separate prov., which now, however, forms part of the provincial dist. of Otago. Mean temp. (stn. in 46° 17′ S., 168° 20′ E.), yr. 50.1° F., Jan. 57.3°, July 41.0°.

Southleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. SW. Colyton, P.O. (**South Leigh**). P. <500.

South Leigh, stn., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Woodstock, 2½ m. ESE. Witney, on the G. W. R.

South Lincoln, vil., U.S., Vermont, Addison co. P. <1500.

South Lodge, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary.

Southmead, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire.

Southminster, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Maldon, with a stn. on the coast, 4 m. to the E., belonging to the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 6507 ac. P. <1500.

South Mountain, range of mts., Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. side of the Annapolis valley.

South Mountain, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Dundas, 15 m. from Iroquois. P. <1500.

South Mountains, U.S., the name in Pennsylvania of the SE. div. of the Appalachian Mts.

Southmuir, tn., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. WNW. Forfar, 1 m. WSW. and part of Kirriemuir (*q.v.*). P. <1500.

Southoe, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Huntingdon, 2½ m. NNW. St. Neots stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Southoe with Hail Weston**) P. <750.

Southold, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., on Long Island, 87 m. ENE. Brooklyn. P. <1500.

Southolt, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. SE. Eye. P. <250. See **Worlingworth.**

Southorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE. Gainsborough. P. <250.

Southorpe, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Soke and 8 m. WNW. Peterborough. P. <250.

Southover, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, in S. Lewes bor. P. <1500.

Southowram, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, partly in bor. of Halifax; has stone quarries. PMT.O. Par. P. 9400; tn. P. <3500.

South Park, PMT.O., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. S. Reigate.

South Park, U.S. See **Colorado.**

South Pass, vil., U.S., Illinois, Union co. P. <1500.

South Pass, U.S., Wyoming, pass between headwaters of Green and Yellowstone Rivs., about 109° W. Alt. 7425 ft.

South Petherton, postal-tp., S. Australia, Sturt co., 27 m. E. by N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

South Platte River, U.S. See **Platte.**

Southport, mun. bor. (since 1867) and parl. div., Eng., Lancashire, 15 m. SW. Preston, 18 m. N. and in the diocese of Liverpool, on a flat sandy coast, with stns. on the L. & Y. R. and W. Lancashire and Cheshire Lines Rlys. Southport has grown entirely within the 19th century, and is a rapidly rising residential town, especially for people having their business in Liverpool or Manchester. It is also a favourite winter and spring resort, on account of the dryness of its soil and climate. It has sea-water baths, but no sea-bathing on account of the flatness of its sandy beach, which necessitates the steamboat pier being carried out to a length of about ¾ m. Has an art gallery and free library, schools of science and art, &c., winter garden, marine lake, a public park of 30 ac. P. (1851) 4800; (1871) 18,100; (1891) 41,400; parl. div. P. (1891) 76,600.

Southport, favourite watering-place, Queensland, Ward co., on the E. ct., 35 m. SE. by S. Brisbane, in 27° 57′ S. P. <1500.

Southport, tn., S. Australia, N. Terr., co. and 8 m. S. by E. Palmerston; formerly a landing-place for mining supplies, but abandoned since the opening of the railway to Palmerston. P. <1500.

Southport, vil., Tasmania, Kent co., 43 m. SW. by S. Hobart; fine limestone caves near. P. <1500.

Southport, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., on the coast, 4 m. SW. Bridgeport. P. <1500.

Southport, vil., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., on an island at the mouth of Kennebec R., 36 m. S. Augusta. P. <1500.

Southport, city, U.S., N. Carolina. P. <1500.

Southrepps, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 4 m. SSE. Cromer, 1 m. N. by E. Gunton stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Southrey, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., on the Witham, 11 m. ESE. Lincoln, on the G. N. R., P.O.

South River, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., on South R., 4 m. SE. New Brunswick. P. <2000.

South River Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, in the S. of Hinsdale co., 110 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 13,160 ft. (Hayden).

Southrop, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 2½ m. N. by W. Lechlade, P.O. P. <500.

Southsea, par. and watering-place, suburb and included in the parl. bor. of Portsmouth (*q.v.*), Eng., Hampshire, on the S. ct. of Portsea I., on the L. & SW. R. and L. B. & S. C. R. P. 39,900. See **Landport.**

Southsea, P.O., Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. from Brymbo.

Southshore (Blackpool), eccles. par., Eng., W. ct. Lancashire, div. and 1 m. S. Blackpool, with stn. (**South Shore**) on the L. & Y. R. P. 6400.

South Sound, channel, Ire., at the entrance to Galway Bay, between Inisheer I. and co. Clare.

South Street, P.O., Eng., Kent, near Faversham, 1 m. from Tillington.

Southwaite, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Petterill, 7 m. SSE. Carlisle, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O.

Southwark, par., Eng., co. London. P. 89,800.

Southwark, parl. bor. in the SE. of London, Eng., Surrey, divided into the W. Southwark, Rotherhithe, and Bermondsey divs. P. 223,500.

Southwarnboro', P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 6 m. SW. Winchfield. See **Warnborough, South.**

Southwater, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. SSW. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O. P. <750.

Southweald, PMT.O., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Romford, 1½ m. WNW. Brentwood stn.

Southwell, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6½ m. W. Newark, on the M. R.; has silk manufactures. Made a bishop's see, 1884; remains of the palace of the archbishops of York. Parts of the cathedral date from the 12th century. Market-day, S. 4936 ac. P. <3000.

South-West Cape, the most SW. point of Tasmania, in about 146° E.

South-West Harbour, summer resort on the Atlantic, U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 3 m. NE. Fremont. P. <1500.

Southwick, par. and tn., Eng., Durham, 1 m. W. by N. and included in the parl. bor. of Sunderland, near Monk Wearmouth stn.; manufactures of glass and earthenware, shipbuilding. P. 10,200.

Southwick, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 5½ m. N. Portsmouth, 2 m. N. by E. Porchester stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Boarhunt.**

Southwick, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. S. Stamford, 2½ m. NW. Oundle stn.; 4625 ac. P. <500.

Southwick, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., on the S. ct., 4½ m. W. by N. Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Southwick, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 2 m. SW. Trowbridge, P.O. P. <1500.

Southwick, stn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the G. & SW. R., 5½ m. E. by N. Castle Douglas, P.O.

Southwold, mun. bor. (since Henry VII.) and seapt., Eng., Suffolk, Lowestoft div., 11 m. SSW. Lowestoft, in the diocese of Norwich, on an eminence between the Blythe and the Buss Creek, overlooking Southwold or Sole Bay, connected by a railway of 3 ft. gauge with Halesworth on Southwold Rly.; has herring, cod, and sole fisheries. Southwold rose on the decay of Dunwich (*q.v.*). Southwold Bay was the scene of the naval engagement between the Dutch, under De Ruyter, and the English, under James, Duke of York, in 1672. PMT.O. Market-day (during season), Th. Mun. bor. P. (1891) <2500.

Southwood, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 10½ m. E. by S. Norwich, 1 m. NNE. Cantley stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Southwood with Limpenhoe**) P. <500.

Southworth with Croft, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. NE. Warrington. P. <1000.

Souto da Carpalhosa, tn., Portugal, dist. Leiria. P. <4000.

Soutra, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 8½ m. SSW. Haddington, 4 m. E. by N. Tynehead stn. See **Fala and Soutra.**

Souvigny, tn., France, dep. Allier, 31 m. ENE. Montluçon, arr. and 7 m. WSW. Moulins; has glass-works. P. <2000.

Souza, riv., Portugal, prov. Minho, joins the Douro 8 m. ESE. Oporto.

Souzel, tn., Brazil, Para, on r. bk. Xingu, in 2° 35′ S.

Sóvar, salt-springs. See **Eperies.**

Sovek, isl. group, Shuten Archipelago, New Guinea; chief isl. Sovek, with vil. Sovek on its W. ct.; a centre of considerable population.

Sövényháza, comm., Hungary, co. Csongrád, dist. Tiszaninnen. P. 5300.

Soverato, small coasting port, Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 14 m. SSW. Catanzaro. P. <2000.

Soveria, vil., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 5½ m. NE. by E. Catanzaro. P. <2000.

Sow, small riv., Eng., Warwickshire, flows SE. to the Avon, forming in part of its course the E. boundary of the parl. bor. of Coventry.

Sowe, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Sow, 3½ m. ENE. Coventry, P.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Sowe,** or **Walsgrave on Sowe**) P. <1500.

Sowerby, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Inskip with Sowerby.**

Sowerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Cod Beck, 9½ m. NE. by E. Ripon, 1 m. S. Thirsk. P. <2000.

Sowerby, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., on the Calder, 2 m. WSW. Halifax, P.O. (**Sowerby Town**); 6894 ac. Par. P. 9300; tn. P. <4500; parl. div. P. (1891) 63,200.

Sowerby Bridge, adjoining tn., on L. & Y. R.; has extensive wharves. Its industries include worsted and cotton spinning, blankets, army-cloth, spring mattresses, leather, oilcloth, chemical and iron works. P. 10,400.

Sowerby Castle, Eng., Cumberland. See **Castle Sowerby.**

Sowerby Row, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 9½ m. S. Carlisle, 4½ m. SW. Southwaite stn.

Sowerby under Cotcliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in Northallerton union. P. <250.

Sowton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 3½ m. E. Exeter, 1 m. SE. Pinhoe stn. P. <500.

Soya, or **Soya-saki,** cape, Japan, forming the N. extremity of Yezo I., with lighthouse, in 141° 54′ E., visible 17 m.

Soyea, isl., Scot., off the W. ct. of Sutherland, at the mouth of Loch Inver, in 58° 8½′ N.

Soylnnd, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4½ m. SW. Halifax; has cotton and silk manufactures. Par. 4270 ac., P. <3500.

Soyu Islands, cluster of coral isls., in Lau or E. group, Fiji Is., in NE. of Exploring Is., in 17° 5′ S., 178° 40′ W.

Soza, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 6 m. S. Aveiro. P. (comm.) <4000.

Sozopolis, or **Sizebolu,** seapt., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 12 m. ESE. Burgas; good anchorage, sheltered from every wind but N. P. <3000.

Spa, tn., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 8 m. S. Verviers; it has long been famous for its mineral springs—chalybeate, sulphureous, and acidulated. Peter the Great of Russia built the pump-room over its principal spring, the Ponhon, in 1717. Since that time Spa has been one of the most frequented of mineral watering-places, and has given its name as a generic term for mineral springs everywhere. About 20,000 persons annually visit it. Noted for fancy wooden toys. P. (comm.) 7100.

Spa, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 3 m. S. Ballynahinch; has chalybeate spring near.

Spa, stn., Ire., NW. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, on E. shore of Tralee Bay, 3 m. W. Tralee, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., P.O.

Spaccaforno, tn., Sicily, prov. and 28 m. SW. Syracuse. Alt. 560 ft. P. 8700.

Spacious Bay, bay on the E., between the main portion of Neu-Pommern (New Britain) and the Gazelle Penin.

Spa Common, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from North Walsham, Norfolk.

Spadafora San Martino, vil., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 10 m. W. by N. Messina. P. <3000.

Spadha, cape, Turkey, N. ct. of Crete, in 23° 44′ E.

Spaichingen, tn., Ger., in the SW. of Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, cap. dist. Spaichingen, 34 m. SSW. Tübingen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Spain, Spanish **España** (from *span*, *sapan*, Phœnician for 'rabbit,' or *Espana*, Euskarian for 'margin'), ancient Greek *Hesperia* ('most western country') and *Iberia*, Latin *Hispania*, a state occupying about five-sixths of the south-westernmost (Iberian) penin. of Europe, between 36°–44° N., 10° W.–4° E., 12 m. (Tarifa) N. of Africa, naturally bounded by the Pyrenees (separating it from France for a distance of 268 m.), the Atlantic (NW., 607 m.), the Mediterranean (E., SE., 715 m.). From Portugal also, with which it has a common frontier of 495 m., Spain is mostly naturally separated by rivers and mountains. Spain is the fifth European nation in area; twice as large as Great Britain. At the extreme S. point of a narrow penin., Punta de Europa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean, the fortress of Gibraltar belongs to England (since the 18th century). The country is now divided into 49 provs. (including the Balearic and Canary Is.), which in the table below are enumerated under the old divisions or provinces still familiarly known :—

Table showing the Provs. and Old Divs. of Spain, with their Area in Square Miles, their Population in Thousands (000 omitted) at three successive Censuses, the Population per Square Mile, and the Mean Rate of Increase per Cent. per Annum between the successive Censuses for which particulars are given :—

Provinces. Old Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1860.	Pop. 1877.	Pop. 1887.	Pop. per sq. m., 1887.
Corunna	3,079	557	596	614	199
Lugo	3,787	433	411	432	113
Orense	2,739	369	389	405	147
Pontevedra	1,739	440	452	443	254
Galicia	**11,344**	**1,799**	**1,848**	**1,894**	
Increase	...	...	**0·16**	**0·25**	
Asturias (Oviedo)	**4,091**	**541**	**576**	**595**	**145**
Increase	...	...	**0·38**	**0·32**	
Vizcaya	849	169	190	236	277
Guipúzcoa	728	163	167	182	249
Alava	1,205	98	94	93	78
Basque Provinces	**2,782**	**429**	**451**	**510**	
Increase	...	...	**0·29**	**1·25**	
Salamanca	4,940	262	286	314	63
Zamora	4,135	249	250	270	65
León	6,167	340	350	380	61
León	**15,242**	**851**	**886**	**964**	
Increase	...	...	**0·23**	**0·86**	
Badajoz	8,687	404	433	480	55
Cáceres	8,013	294	307	340	42
Estremadura	**16,700**	**697**	**739**	**820**	
Increase	...	...	**0·34**	**1·64**	
Burgos	5,650	337	333	338	59
Logroño	1,945	175	174	181	93
Santander	2,113	220	235	243	114
Avila	2,981	169	180	193	64
Segovia	2,714	146	150	154	56
Soria	3,836	150	154	151	39
Palencia	3,126	186	181	189	60
Valladolid	3,043	247	247	267	87
Old Castille	**25,408**	**1,630**	**1,656**	**1,717**	
Increase	...	...	**0·09**	**0·37**	
Madrid	2,997	489	594	685	228
Guadalajara	4,870	205	201	201	41
Toledo	5,586	324	335	360	64
Cuenca	6,725	230	236	242	35
Ciudad Real	7,840	248	260	292	37
New Castille	**28,018**	**1,495**	**1,627**	**1,780**	
Increase	...	...	**0·50**	**0·90**	
Navarre	**6,046**	**300**	**304**	**304**	**50**
Increase	...	...	**0·09**	**−0·04**	
Huesca	5,878	263	252	255	43
Saragossa	6,607	391	401	414	62
Teruel	5,491	237	242	242	44
Aragon	**17,976**	**891**	**895**	**911**	
Increase	...	...	**0·02**	**0·18**	
Lérida	4,775	315	285	285	59
Gerona	2,272	311	300	306	134
Barcelona	2,985	726	837	899	301
Tarragona	2,451	322	330	349	142
Catalonia	**12,483**	**1,674**	**1,752**	**1,839**	
Increase	...	...	**0·27**	**0·49**	
Castellón de la Plana	2,446	267	284	292	110
Valencia	4,352	618	679	734	168
Alicante	2,098	391	412	432	206
Valencia	**8,896**	**1,276**	**1,375**	**1,459**	
Increase	...	...	**0·45**	**0·60**	
Albacete	5,972	206	219	229	39
Murcia	4,478	383	452	491	109
Murcia	**10,450**	**589**	**671**	**721**	
Increase	...	...	**0·77**	**0·72**	
Almeria	3,302	315	349	339	102
Granada	4,937	441	479	484	98
Málaga	2,824	447	500	519	183
Córdoba	5,190	359	385	421	81
Jaen	5,184	362	423	438	84
Cádiz (with Ceuta)	2,809	402	429	429	152
Seville	5,295	474	507	544	102
Huelva	4,122	177	210	255	61
Andalusia	**33,663**	**2,977**	**3,283**	**3,430**	
Increase	...	...	**0·58**	**0·44**	
Balearic Islands	**1,860**	**270**	**289**	**313**	**168**
Increase	...	...	**0·40**	**0·79**	
Canary Islands	**2,808**	**237**	**281**	**288**	**102**
Increase	...	...	**1·01**	**0·24**	
N. and W. Coast of Africa	**13**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**391**
Grand Total [1]	**197,670**	**15,655**	**16,634**	**17,550**	**88**
Increase	...	**0·45** [2]	**0·36**	**0·55**	

[1] Total (1787), 10.41 millions; (1857) 15.46 millions; increase per cent. per annum, 0.69.

[2] Since 1857.

Orography and Hydrography.—Spain is the highest country (after Switzerland) in Europe (2200 ft. mean alt., with four-fifths of the whole area above 1500 ft.), being almost entirely composed of a central plateau (Meseta, 2000 ft. mean alt.) with a N.–S. and NE.–SW. general inclination (Douro valley, 2700 ft.; Tagus valley, 1630 ft.; Guadiana valley, 1400 ft.), surrounded by high mountainous ridges; bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees and Cantabrian Mts., continued W. and SW. along Portugal (Medulios and Cabreira ridges, the former with Teleno peak, 7180 ft.); on the S. by the Sierra Morena, continued E. and then N. by the highlands of S. and E. New Castille (the Idubedas, with Oca–Madera, 7600 ft.; Albarracin, general alt. 5000–7500 ft.), which are separated from the Pyrenees by the large basin of the Ebro (N., 1200 ft.; S., 450 ft. mean alt.). This plateau is traversed by two NE.–SW. parallel central ridges, detached from the Idubedas border masses (Moncayo – San Felipe) and connected among themselves towards the Portuguese border, to terminate on the Atlantic coast of Portugal, thus forming three parallel fluvial basins (*Cuencas*, once enclosed lakes), viz., that of the Douro in the N. (with 1.68 per cent. gradient), between the Medulios (Vindicos) – Cantabrian – Pyrenees series, and the (Serratica) Barahona – Guadarrama – Gredos – Gata ridge (5000–6000 ft. general alt.; Almanzor, 8500 ft.); that of the Tagus in the middle (the longest of all, with 1.3 per cent. gradient), between the latter series of mountains and the Albarracin–Bascuñana highlands, the Toledo–Consuegra (4654 ft.)–Guadalupe (4725 ft.)–Montanches ridge (ancient *Carpetanos* ?); and that of the Guadiana in the S. (with 1.36 per cent. gradient), between this last series and Sierra Morena–Aroche (the ancient *Oretana*, *Marianica*), 3630 ft., continued E. to Cape San Antonio (Aitana) and the Balearic Is. The rivs. Sil–Miño, Ulla, Tambre, drain the Galician NW. corner; the Guadalquivir–Guadalimar–Jenil (400–160 ft. mean alt.) in the W., and the Segura in the E., drain the extreme S. The San Felipe–Muela de San Juan–Albarracin mountain mass, from which waters run N. to the Ebro, NW. to the Tagus, SW. to the Guadiana, also contain the upper sources of the Jucar–Cabriel, and the Guadalaviar, which flow through ramifications of the Idubedas–Universales–Ares–Espiña, which are more or less distinctly connected with the Alcaraz range (ancient *Orospedanos*), 5900 ft.; the Sagra, 7860 ft.; the Maria – Filabres, 6820 ft.; the Sierra Nevada, 11,400 ft.; and the Sierra de Ronda, 6300 ft. (Tarifa). In the extreme NE. corner the Llobregat and Ter principally drain (with a rapid gradient) the last expansion of the Pyrenees (ancient *Laletanos*), with the Cadi (8316 ft.) and the Llaveria, between the Segre, Ebro, and the Mediterranean. The principal hydrographic features of Spain depend on the orographic treble cross made by the N.–S. Idubedas ranges (from the Cantabrian Pyrenees to Cape Oropesa), with the parallel NE.–SW. Serratica, Carpetana, Oretana ridges. At the headwaters of the great rivers, or connecting the more conspicuous parts of the mountain ridges, there are some peculiar isolated plateaux called *paramos*, *parameras* (Lora, Soria, Siguenza, Molina, Avila). The N. **coast** has many harbours (Bilbao, Santoña, Santander, Avilez, Ribadeo). The NW. littoral is indented by a quantity of fjord-like *Rias*, with some very good ports (Ferrol–Betanzos–Corunna, Muros–Noya, Pontevedra, Vigo). On the S. coast Spain has two of the best ports of Europe (Cadiz, Algeciras).

Geology.—The whole middle of the Spanish plateaux is fundamentally Archæan (gneiss, schists: Guadarrama–Gredos, Morena; connected, towards Portugal, by Cambrian) and Palæozoic (Silurian and Devonian: León, S. of Salamanca, from Gata and San Mamede to Morena; Carboniferous: Morena, Guadarrama, Burgos, Cuenca). Mesozoic formations appear all along the E. (Triassic: Burgos, Riojas, Siguenza, Molina, Cuenca, Morena, N.; Jurassic and Cretaceous from Burgos to Teruel and Valencia), surrounded by extensive Tertiary zones (the Miocene lakes of the Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana basins) extending as far as the Pyrenees chain. The present Archæan and Palæozoic rocks of the Iberian plateau are, it seems, the mere basis of an old mountain fold. A Pyrenean-Catalonian system (Archæan, Palæozoic, Mesozoic up to Eocene) in the N. and an Andalusian one (Archæan, Palæozoic, Mesozoic, Tertiary) were added later on (the valley of the Ebro having been, like those of the other great rivers, a Miocene lake). Volcanic rocks are to be seen at Olot (Catalonia, *bufadores*), Calatrava (Ciudad Real), Tremedal (Teruel), Gata–Mujacar, Almanzora, (Almeria), Columbretes Is. (off Valencia). The S. of Spain belongs to the present Mediterranean volcanic region. Africa (at the Pliocene epoch), and Ireland, are supposed to have been once united to Spain. Economic **minerals** are exceedingly varied and abundant. The mines, all on the slopes of the plateau or of the coast mountains, have been worked since Phœnician times. In many points the old refuse products are now profitably worked. The mines were, up to 1820, a state monopoly. The annual production, amounting to from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000, is largely exported to Great Britain; the chief products being iron at Somorrostro,

in prov. Biscay; in provs. Guipúzcoa, Santander; at Mieres, in prov. Oviedo; at Sabero, in prov. León; in prov. Navarre; at Albarracin, in prov. Teruel; at Herrerias, near Cartagena; and in provs. Malaga (at Marbella, Estepona, &c.) and Almeria; mercury at Almaden (prov. Ciudad Real) and in prov. Oviedo; gold at Cartagena (worked by Hannibal); tin in provs. Asturias, Orense, at Verin and Monterey; zinc in provs. Santander, Murcia; silver at Hiendelaencina, prov. Guadalajara, and Gata, prov. Almeria; argentiferous lead at Linares (prov. Jaen) and Herrerias (prov. Murcia); lead at Gador (prov. Almeria) and in provs. Jaen and Murcia; argentiferous pyrites (Madrid); copper in prov. Oviedo and at Tharsis, Buitron, Rio Tinto, prov. Huelva, also in provs. Seville, Córdoba, Alicante; sulphur in prov. Teruel; at Hellin, in prov. Albacete; at Mundo, prov. Murcia; and in prov. Cadiz; antimony (prov. Zamora and in Mancha at Alcudia); manganese (provs. Oviedo, Huelva, Seville); cobalt (prov. Oviedo); coal (from Oviedo and León to Santander; also at Orbo, prov. Palencia; at Demanda, prov. Burgos; at Arnedillo, dist. Rioja; at Belmez and Espiel, prov. Córdoba, as well as in provs. Soria, Cuenca, Seville, and Gerona); lignite (provs. Guipuzcoa, Santander, Teruel, Barcelona); peat (prov. Oviedo); asphalt (prov. Alava); bituminous schists at Puerto del Escudo, Barbayon, prov. Santander; alum (Murcia); rock-salt at Minglanilla, prov. Cuenca; in Murcia, and at Cardona, in Catalonia; barilla (provs. Burgos, Madrid, Toledo); phosphate of lime at Logrosan, prov. Cáceres; marbles in the Pyrenees, and in provs. Granada and Almeria (Macael); mineral waters very abundant (more than 2000 springs: Pyrenees, Sierra Nevada).

Climate.—The N. regions of Spain facing the Atlantic winds are among the dampest in Europe (Santiago, Oviedo, Bilbao; rfall. from 39 in. up to 158 in.; mean temp. 59° F., max. 86°, min. 26°). The climate of the high central plateau is very peculiar, and characterised by great extremes (Valladolid, Salamanca, Madrid; rfall. from 20 in. to 10 in.; summer, 4 in. to 2 in.); very dry; very hot in summer (Madrid, max. 104°); very cold in winter (Madrid, min. 14°). The Ebro valley is also subject to extremes of temperature, and very dry (Saragossa, max. temp. 105° F., min. 21°; rfall. 14 in.). Catalonia is more temperate (Barcelona, max. temp. 87° F., min. 32°). The NE.–SW. mountains (Guadarrama–Gredos and Nevada) condense some of the N. wind's humidity (Granada, rfall. 48.5 in.). The SE. littoral climate (Andalusia to Valencia) is one of the hottest and dryest in Europe (summer rain, 8 in.), with a dry season of 4 to 5 months, humidity decreasing from W. to E., and a very mild winter. On the highest points of the Cantabrian and E. Pyrenees, Guadarrama–Gredos, Sierra Nevada, there is snow the greater part of the year. Spain is between the isotherms of 55° and 68°; 72° represents the mean summer, and 50° the mean winter temp.; but the variety of latitudinal and altitudinal local climates is immense. W. Atlantic winds are the dominant winds; but E. and S. winds (*leveche*–sirocco, *solano*) are frequent on the Mediterranean zones. Rains are particularly abundant (NW.) in winter and autumn, scarce in summer. For those needing a dry, warm, temperate climate, many parts of Spain are the best sanatorium in Europe. Spain has the most varied and the richest endemic **flora** of all Europe. The N. and NW. present the typical plants of N. and central Europe. Some oaks, *Quercus lusitanica*, *Q. alpestris*, *Q. Cerris*, form a sort of transition to the southern evergreens. The birch (*Betula alba*) and the beech tree have their southern limit. In the S. the flora is characteristic of sub-tropical regions (with forms belonging to Africa, to the Atlantic islands, and to Asia). The nature of the climate of the central plateau and the S. causes the vegetation to consist mostly of evergreens (*Quercus Ilex*, *Q. Suber*, *Q. hispanica*, *Q. Ballota*, *Q. coccifera*; the *Olea*, *Laurus*, *Nerium*, *Ceratonia siliqua*), with tough incrusted leaves, sometimes resinous (Cistineæ, *C. ladaniferus*, *Nerium*), sometimes woolly (Cistineæ, *Quercus Suber*, *Q. Tozza*), frequently small (Thymeleæ, *Myrtus*, *Cupressus*, *Juniperus*, *Tamarix*), even acicular (Ericeæ, Coniferæ), and sometimes almost totally absent (Genisteæ, *Ephedra*), with mucronate, thorny branches and leaves (Genisteæ, Carduineæ), or with a fleshy texture (*Salsola*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Apteranthes*, *Agave*, *Opuntia*, *Yucca*, introduced from America, *Aloe* from Africa). Most plants are very dark green and aromatic. Ligneous vegetation (shrubby or arboreal) greatly predominates. The forests are composed of Coniferæ—*Juniperus thurifera*, *Abies Pinsapo* (on the Sierra de Ronda), *Pinus sylvestris*, *P. Laricio*, *P. pyrenaica*, *P. Pinaster*, *P. Pinea* on the N., and on some of the mountainous, littoral dists.; of evergreen oaks in the centre and S. One extensive plantation of date palms (*Phœnix dactylifera*) is to be met with in Valencia (Elche). Large areas are thickly covered with shrubs (*Montes bajos*, 'low forests'), where Cistineæ (*Jarales*), Ericeæ, Genisteæ (*Ulex*, *Retama*, *Genista*, *Spartium*, *Pterospartum*) or Labiatæ (tomillares, *Thymus*, *Lavandula*, *Mentha*, *Rosmarinus*, *Origanum*) predominate, or, on the poorest lands, ferns (*Pteris aquilina*). In some parts (Valladolid, Madrid to Cuenca, Albacete, Mancha, middle of Ebro basin, NE. of Andalusia, lower Jenil, Almeria and Murcia) the excess of gypsum and salt produces a special steppe-like flora (*Lygeum*, *Artemisia*, *Helianthemum squamatum*, *Gypsophila*, *Zollikoferia*, *Sideritis*, *Astragalus*, *Chænopodiaceæ*); some of the arid high lands in the S. are clad with the *Esparto* or *Alfa* (*Macrochloa tenacissima*). In all the S. littoral (from Algarve to Catalonia up to 3000 ft.) the dwarf palm (*Chamærops humilis*) grows spontaneously. Fig, orange, lemon, almond, pomegranate, mulberry, now grow wild in the S., and are generally cultivated. **Fauna.**—Spain forms a special dist. in the Mediterranean section of the Palæarctic zoological region. As well for animals as for plants Spain is a transitional ground for the meeting of N. European, N. African, and even Asiatic forms. Wolves, hares, rabbits (supposed to be originally from Spain), otters, weasels, badgers, lynxes, wild cat, foxes, wild boars, *Sus scrofa*, fallow-deers (Sierra de Alcudia, and round Madrid), red deer, roebuck, are very abundant. Squirrel and bears (Cantabrian Mts., Sanabria, Pyrenees) are still to be met with. The only European monkey (*Innuus*, or *Macacus*, *ecaudatus*, also commoner in the N. of Africa, but of an eastern type) still exists in the S. of Spain (Gibraltar) as well as camels (now wild, in the *marismas*, though originally introduced by man). The porcupine (very rare), some Viverridæ (the genette and Civet-cat ?), *Ovis Musimon* (SE. mountains), *Capra pyrenaica* (Gerez in Portugal, Morena, Gredos, Sierra Nevada, Ronda), *Rupicapra tragus* (Pyrenees), are met with. Spain is on the migration route, and, in some cases, the bibernating place for N. European and African birds (flamingo). Many species of sea birds at the littoral lakes (Albufera, Mar Menor). Some birds are endemic Iberian forms (*Aquila adalberti*, *Gyps occidentalis*). Among the reptilia, which also comprise some endemic species (*Lacerta ocellata*, a lizard about 4 ft. long), are tortoises and terrapins, and the asp (the only poisonous one). The coasts are very rich in different species of fish. Tunnies, sardines, anchovies, abound along the coasts; the Cyprinidæ (carp, barbels) and the Salmonidæ (salmon, trout) are plentiful in the rivers and in some lakes. Coral occurs on the Andalusian coast. The entomological fauna is very rich (a very poisonous scorpion, the musical cicada, the Marismas *Ichneumon*). Locusts are naturalised in Spain (Sierra Morena, *Despoblados* of Andalusia and Estremadura), and come over from Africa in immense quantities to destroy all cultivated plants. The fossil hyæna, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, have been found in Spain.

Ethnography.—Numerous prehistorical monuments are met with. So-called Iberian and Celtic tribes are the first historical inhabitants of Spain. Greek, Phœnician, and Carthaginian colonies were established in many points of the littoral (Betica). The Romans conquered a great part of the Iberian Penin., afterwards invaded by Alani, Suevi, Vandals, Goths, and then by African Berbers and Arabs. Jews were very numerous at all historical epochs from the Middle Ages (about one million in the 15th century). So were gypsies (*gitanos*), some of whom are now settled in villages or towns. Negroes were at one time largely imported. The inhabitants of the old provs. (the Basco–Navarrese, Aragonese, Asturians, Gallegos or Galicians, Castillians, Estremeños, Manchegos, Andalusians, Valencians, and Catalans) still form distinct types. The Euskalduna–Basques (speaking the only agglutinative language in W. Europe) are by some considered the representatives of the primitive Iberians. In some parts of the S. people still live in caves; in other parts there are tribes that keep almost entirely apart from any intercourse with the civilised world (Batuecas, in the Peña de Francia; Hurdes, in the Sierra de Gata), or remain in a very primitive condition (Charros, near Salamanca; Maragatos, near Astorga). All the large Spanish towns (with the exception of Madrid) are on the littoral zones, where live 66 per cent. of the total population. The upper parts of the basins of all important rivers, and the central parts of those of rivs. Tagus and Guadiana, are almost deserts (*dehesas*, *despoblados*). There is an important emigration to S. America (Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil). **Agriculture** is very varied and prosperous wherever there is water, whether naturally (N., NW., Granada) or by artificial irrigation (Alicante, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia). Many of the trees that furnish timber and fuel also yield industrial products and fruits: chestnut, walnut, almond, oak, mulberry, olive, orange, pomegranate, carob-tree, *Pinus Pinea*, &c. In some cases (in the N.) they give support to the climbing vines. Artificial irrigation (*acequias*, *pantanos*) dates at least from the Arabs, and is still very well conducted (*huertas*, *vegas*). Irrigated area about 4500 sq. m. The plains of the central plateau and of Aragon (principally where ground water is near the surface) are the principal regions of wheat production (*Tierras de campos*, *Tierras de barros*). Maize is largely produced in the moister dists.; rice only in the swampy part of the S. littoral (Valencia); barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, in the poorest high regions. Sorghum and a Penicillaria are also cultivated. Chick-peas form an important food element, as well as other Leguminosæ (lentils, horse-beans). Onions, garlic, and tomatoes are largely consumed and exported. Vines are abundant throughout the country. Grapes and raisins are

extensively produced and exported. The centre and N. dists. produce many table wines (Asturias, *Jacoli*, Rioja, Val de Peñas, Saragossa, Catalonia), the S. the famous sherries and Amontillados (Malaga, Rota, &c.). Cider is made in the N. dists. Silk is produced principally in the S. The principal dye-plants are saffron, madder, woad, cochineal (since 1820). Among other products are liquorice, aniseed (to flavour brandy, *anisado*, largely consumed), cummin, ground-nuts, hemp, flax (N.), esparto (S.). Sweet potatoes (*Batatas edulis*), chirimoyo, sugar-cane (since the 12th century), bananas, and cotton are all produced in the S. Numerous herds of sheep are reared (*transhumantes*—winter in Estremadura, Mancha, Andalusia; summer in Plasencia, Avila, Segovia, Cuenca), once noted as producing the best wool in the world (merino). The domestic animals include oxen (many employed as draught animals in agriculture; some kept for the bull-fights), very good breeds of strong horses (Navarre, Andalusia), the best asses and mules in the world.

Industry.—Catalonia (Barcelona) is the great industrial progressing centre: cotton, wool, linen, spinning and weaving (linen also in Asturias and Galicia). Catalonia is now also the centre of the old leather (cordowan, cordwain) production. Corks are largely produced; so are esparto products (Murcia, Alicante), paper (Catalonia, Valencia), silks (Valencia, Murcia, Seville), tobacco (Seville, Madrid, Santander, Gijon, Corunna, Valencia, Alicante), soap, chocolate (largely consumed), brandy, sugar (Barcelona, Malaga, Almeria, Granada), porcelain (Moncloa, Madrid); foundry products, artillery (Trubia), steel, and swords (Toledo); charcoal is extensively produced (from the wild shrubs) all over Spain. Fisheries very important: principally sardines in the N., and tunnies in the S. Large preparation of fish preserves. **Means of Communication.**—Not all districts have good roads. The principal railway net (begun in 1848) is now almost complete. The chief lines may be classed under two centres of radiation near the middle of the plateau—1. Medina del Campo (in Old Castille, SW. of Valladolid); branches (*a*) SW., Salamanca–Zamora–Portugal; (*b*) NW., Leon–Tuy–Portugal; Corunna, Oviedo, Valladolid (Pajares), Gijon; (*c*) NE., Valladolid–Palencia (Reinosa), Santander, Burgos–Bilbao (Idiazabal), Irun–France, Miranda, Pamplona; Ebro valley; (*d*) Madrid (Sierra Ministra), Saragossa. 2. Madrid (*a*) SW., Tagus valley–Portugal; (*b*) SW., Guadiana valley–Portugal; (*c*) S., Manzanares (Despeña Perros), Guadalquivir, Huelva–Cadiz, Algeciras, Malaga; (*d*) SE., Albacete, Murcia, Cartagena, Alicante, Valencia; (*e*) NE., Barcelona–França. Spanish gauge different from that of France, but the same as the Portuguese. Among the canals are Canal de Castilla, between Valladolid, Medina, Valencia, Alar del Rey. In the Ebro valley: (*a*) Canal de Tauste (Tudela–Tauste), on the left bank; (*b*) Imperial Canal, up to Saragossa and El Burgo (81 m.), and to Escatron (70 m.), on the right bank; (*c*) San Carlos de la Rapita–Puerto de los Alfaques, on the delta. See **Appendix,** p. 5. **Commerce.**—The exports are principally natural products: wine, minerals, fruits, olive-oil, cork-wood, silks, wool, preserves, cereals (in some years). The imports are raw materials (cotton, &c.), articles of food (sugar, cod fish, cacao, &c.), machinery, tobacco, coal, mineral oil (import duties from 5 to 30 *ad val.*). For the value, see **Appendix,** p. 3. Commerce chiefly with France, then Great Britain, Portugal, U.S., Belgium, Germany. **Public Institutions.**—Spain is a monarchy (constitution of 1876). The legislative assembly, called the *Cortes*, is composed of a Senate (with hereditary, life, and elected members) and a Congress (one deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants; for 40,000 in Cuba; and representatives of minorities). State religion, Roman Catholic; all others tolerated. Nine archbishoprics. Ten universities (the oldest in Palencia, 1208, removed to Salamanca in 1239). Special schools of civil engineering, mines (Madrid, Almaden), medicine, agriculture, forestry, veterinary, navy, army, &c. For military organisation the country is divided into 12 *capitanias generales*. One battle-ship, 2 port-defence ships, 65 cruisers (10 of the 1st class), 40 torpedo-boats; 30,000 men. **Measures.**—Metric system adopted in 1859. Old measures still used (*libra*, 1.014 lbs.; *quintal*, 101.4 lbs.; *arroba* (wine), 3½ gallons; (oil), 2⅞ gallons; *vara*, 1 yard; *fanega*, 1½ bushel. **Money.**—The unit is the *real de vellon*, 2½d. (nearly). The *peseta* is the practical unit and money of account. It is a coin of the same weight and fineness as the franc, but circulates at a lower rate of exchange; average value about 9½d. *Peso duro*= 5 *pesetas* or 20 *reales*; *onza*=320 *reales*. Bimetallic standard—gold : silver : : 1 : 15½. **History.**—Under this head there is space only for the briefest notes of the main epochs in the long and eventful history of Spain. The Greeks had very rich colonies in Spain (Emporion, Rhodon, Sagonton). Phœnicians and Carthaginians established themselves on the littoral (Cadiz, Malaga, Cartagena) and in some mines (Betica). The Romans conquered Spain (149–25 B.C.). Christianity was preached in the 1st century (Sant 'Iago ?). Visigothic Empire (6th to 8th centuries). Arab conquest (711–713). Spanish Mohammedan civilisation. Córdoba califate (8th to 11th centuries). Christian reaction: kingdoms of Asturias and León (8th to 10th centuries); kingdoms of Sobrarbe, Ribagorza, Aragon (7th to 8th century); county, afterwards kingdom of Navarre, cap. Pamplona; counties of Barcelona, Catalonia (8th century); kingdom of Castille (11th century). The Arab Almuhades or Almoravides succeeded to the Ommaiades (end of 11th century). Toledo became (1085) the cap. of Castille and León. Saragossa (1118) became cap. of Aragon. Battle of Navas de Tolosa (Guadalquivir valley), fought against the Mohammedans by the kings of Castille, Aragon, Navarre, Portugal (1212). Conquest of Córdoba. Union of the kingdoms of Aragon, Castille, León, with which Catalonia was afterwards incorporated (12th century). All Spain united under Isabel of Castille and Ferdinand of Aragon (1479). Conquest of Granada, expulsion of the Moors (1469–92). Voyages of Columbus to America (1492–1503). Nationalisation of the Inquisition (15th to 16th centuries). Conquest of Navarre (1511). Charles I. of Spain, Emperor (Charles V.) of Germany (1519–56). Conquest of Mexico by Cortes (1519). Voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by S. America, by Magellan (Fernão de Magalhães, 1519–20). Conquest of Peru by Pizarro and Almagro. Foundation of the Society of Jesus (1534). Conquest of Florida by Soto (1539). Union of Portugal to Spain under Philip II. (1580). Great Spanish Empire: the Iberian Penin., the Low Countries, Milan, the Two Sicilies, Charolais, Franche-Comté, Artois-Burgundy, India, Malacca, Philippine Is., Moluccas, Ceuta, Tangier, Oran, Atlantic islands, W. and E. coasts of Africa, Mexico, Central and S. America (16th century). Portugal separated from Spain (1640). Philip (the Fifth) of Bourbon becomes king of Spain (1700). War of Succession (1700–13). England takes possession of Gibraltar (1704). French invasion (1808–1813). Independence of the Spanish American colonies (1810–1823). First Constitution proclaimed (Cadiz, 1812). Revolution of 1868. Amadeus of Savoy becomes king of Spain in 1871. Republic in 1873. Restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in 1874. **[J. B. B.]**

Spalathra, comm., Greece, prov. Larisa. P. <4000.

Spalato ('Palatium,' the ancient *Salona*), tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, 74 m. SE. Zara, now being connected by rail with the valley of the Bosna. It is the most commercial town in Dalmatia, with manufactures of wool and silk; exports olive-oil, wine, fruits, &c. Harbour, protected by a mole, about 2180 ft. in length. Spalato was founded in the 7th century on the site of a palace built in the 3rd century by Diocletian, the walls of which, still standing, enclose the old town, which has a temple of Jupiter or Diana, now converted into a cathedral. P. 15,700.

Spalding, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Barkly West, 65 m. N. by W. Kimberley.

Spalding (spawl'ding), par. and tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., on the Welland, on the G. N. R., G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., and M. R., 14 m. SW. Boston, of which port it is a member. It has various mills and breweries, and warehouses, at which vessels of 60 tons load and discharge. Remains of a priory of 1501. Market-day, Tu. 10,752 ac. P. 9000. **Spalding Marsh,** P.O., adjoining Spalding.

Spalding, parl. div., in SE. of Lincolnshire (*q.v.*).

Spalding, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., and W. of 84° W.

Spalding, vil., U.S., Michigan, Menominee co., 60 m. S. by W. Marquette. P. <1500.

Spaldington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6 m. N. by E. Goole, 2½ m. NNE. Howden stn. (NE. R.), P.O. P. <250.

Spaldwick, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 7 m. W. by N. Huntingdon, 3 m. ENE. Kimbolton stn., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Spaldwick with Barham**) P. <500.

Spalford, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 8 m. W. by S. Lincoln, 4 m. E. by N. Crow Park stn. P. <250.

Spalmadori, isl., Austria, archipelago of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, at the W. extremity of the S. ct. of Lesina I., from which it is separated by the Spalmadori Channel, 1–2 m. wide and 3½ m. long, E. to W.

Spalmatori, group of small isls., Asiatic Turkey, in N. of channel between Khio (Chios) I. and the mainland of Asia Minor.

Spalt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle Schwabach, 20 m. SSW. Nürnberg. P. <2000.

Spamount, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. West Omagh, 12 m. NW. Omagh.

Spanby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven, 11 m. E. Grantham, 5 m. S. by E. Sleaford, 2 m. S. by E. Aswarby stn. P. <250. See **Swaton.**

Spancelhill, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, 4 m. ENE. Ennis.

Spandau, fortified tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Spandau, at the confluence of the Havel and Spree, 8½ m. W. by N. Berlin, with ordnance foundry and manufacture of arms, ammunition, and powder. P. (1871) 20,400; (1890) 45,200; comm. P. 45,400.

Spangenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Melsungen, 16 m. SSE. Kassel. P. <2000.

Spaniard's Bay, fishing settlement and bay, Newfoundland, E. side of Conception Bay, 6 m. from Harbour Grace.

Spanish Fork, city, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 52 m. SSE. Salt Lake City. P. <3000.

Spanish Head, cape, Isle of Man, in the SW., 1 m. E. of the Calf of Man.

Spanish Main, a name formerly applied to the N. ct. of S. America, between the Orinoco and the Isthmus of Darien.

Spanish Peak, mt., U.S., California, Plumas co., 220 m. SE. of NW. corner of state.

Spanish Peaks, mt., U.S., Colorado, 160 m. S. Denver. Alt. 12,720 ft. (Hayden).

Spanishpoint, P.O., Ire., Clare, 2 m. SW. Milltown Malbay.

Spanish River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 515 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Spanish Town, tn., Jamaica, Middlesex co., 11 m. W. by N. Kingston, in 79° 56′ W. P. 5700.

Sparanise, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 14 m. NW. Caserta; has pozzolana (sand) pits and tile kilns. P. <4000.

Sparbu, vil., Norway, prov. and 47 m. NE. Trondhjem, on Lake Bergen. P. (comm.) <5000.

Sparham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 1½ m. SW. Whitwell stn., P.O. P. <500.

Sparkbrook, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, in ancient par. of Aston, with stn. (**Smallheath and Sparkbrook**) on G. W. R. P. 16,200.

Sparkford, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 7 m. NE. by N. Yeovil, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Sparkwell, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. from Plympton, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Sparland, vil., U.S., Illinois, Marshall co., 27 m. NE. Peoria by rail; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Spa Road and Bermondsey, stn., Eng., London, Surrey, on L. B. & S. C. R. and SE. R., 1 m. SE. London Bridge stn.

Sparrow Lake, Canada, Ontario, traversed by the riv. Severn, a few miles N. of Lake Simcoe.

Sparrow Point, tn., U.S., Maryland, Baltimore co., 9 m. from Baltimore; has extensive iron and Bessemer steel manufactures, and shipbuilding. P. <3000.

Sparsholt, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 12 m. E. by N. Swindon, 3½ m. W. Wantage, 2 m. SSW. Challow stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Sparsholt with Kingston Lisle**) P. <750.

Sparsholt, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 3½ m. WNW. Winchester, P.O. P. <500.

Sparta, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., 20 m. SSE. London. P. <1500.

Sparta (Greek form **Sparte**), tn., Greece, prov. Laconia, 30 m. S. Tripolis, near to the site of ancient Sparta, of which some ruins remain N. of the present town. P. <4000.

Sparta, tn., U.S., Georgia, Hancock co., 62 m. W. by S. Augusta. P. <2000.

Sparta, city, U.S., Illinois, Randolph co., 97 m. NW. Cairo by rail. P. <2000.

Sparta, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kent co., 14 m. NW. Grand Rapids by rail. P. <1500.

Sparta, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 25 m. W. by N. Paterson, at the head of Wallkill valley; the surrounding mountains are rich in iron ore, zinc, and other mineral deposits.

Sparta, vil., U.S., Tennessee, cap. White co., 85 m. SE. Nashville; in the neighbourhood are coal-mines. P. <1500.

Sparta, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Monroe co., 102 m. N. Dubuque (Iowa); picturesquely situated in a valley surrounded by rocky elevations. It is a popular resort owing to the superior quality of its mineral waters. P. <3000.

Spartanburg, city, U.S., S. Carolina, cap. Spartanburg co., 83 m. NW. by N. Columbia; contains Wofford College, Methodist Episcopal institution. Alt. 7-900 ft. (R.R.). P. 5500.

Sparte, tn., Greece. See **Sparta.**

Spartel, cape, in the extreme NW. of Morocco, with a lighthouse, in 5° 56′ W., visible 20 m.

Spartivento, Capo, cape, in the S. of the 'toe' of Italy, 27 m. ESE. Reggio, with a lighthouse, visible 18 m. Faro, alt. 165 ft.; Torre Galati, alt. 395 ft.

Spartivento, Capo, cape, in the extreme S. of Sardinia, with a lighthouse, visible 21 m.

Sparto, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 13 m. W. by N. Constantinople.

Sparty Lee, P.O., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. S. Allendale.

Sparviere, Monte, mt., Italy, in the Apennines, in the extreme N. of Calabrie, 59 m. SW. Taranto. Alt. 6520 ft.

Spash, tn., Turkey, Albania, prov. and 27 m. ESE. Skutari. P. 6000.

Spassk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 79 m. SSE. Kazañ, near junction of Bezdna with Volga; exports of corn and flour. P. <5000.

Spassk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 32 m. SE. Ryazañ, on Spassk Lake, in valley of Oka. P. <5000.

Spassk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 178 m. NE. Tambov; trade in corn, linseed, potash, sheep-skins. P. 7300.

Spasskaya, vil. and cotton-mills, Russia, govt. and 6 m. E. St. Petersburg.

Spasskoye, vil., Russia. See **Tovarkovo.**

Spatsum, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R. and the Fraser R., 1292 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 190 m. from Vancouver.

Spaunton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 17½ m. SW. Whitby, 3 m. NE. Kirby Moorside stn. P. <250.

Spaunton Moor, an upland tract about 3 m. to the N.; 7561 ac.

Spaxton, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4½ m. W. Bridgwater. P. <1000.

Spean Bridge, PMT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, on riv. Spean and N. B. R., 3 m. ESE. of the foot of Loch Lochy.

Spearfish, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., 98 m. S. by E. from the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Specchia, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 19 m. ESE. Gallipoli. P. <3000.

Spectacle Island, U.S., New York. See **Hart's Island.**

Speech House Road, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the M. & SW. Joint Rly., 2½ m. S. Coleford.

Speedwell Mine, Eng., Derbyshire, near Castleton, an artificial excavation (length, 750 yards) leading into a deep natural cave, into which a stream falls.

Speen, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 1 m. N. Newbury, PMT.O. P. <4000.

Speen, P.O., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8½ m. S. by E. Aylesbury, 3 m. SE. by E. Princes Risborough stn.

Speenhamland, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, in ancient par. of Speen. P. <2500.

Speenoge, tnld., Ire., E. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 5½ m. NW. by W. Londonderry, P.O. P. <250.

Speeton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the coast, 11 m. SE. Scarborough, 4½ m. N. by W. Bridlington, on the NE. R. P. <250.

Speicher, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Bitburg, 12 m. N. Trèves. P. <3000.

Speicher, tn., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, Ausser Rhoden; a very flourishing town. Fine schools, and manufactures; embroidery work. P. (comm.) <4000.

Spelden, isl., Pacific. See **Niutao.**

Speier, Ger. See **Spires.**

Speightstown (spaitstaun), tn., W. Indies, W. ct. of Barbados.

Speke, par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 7½ m. SE. Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Speke Gulf, gulf, in the SE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa, about 50 m. long from E. to W.

Speldhurst, par., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., 2½ m. WNW. Tunbridge Wells, PMT.O. P. 5600; eccles. par. (**Speldhurst with Groombridge**) P. <1500.

Speldorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim an der Ruhr, 7½ m. W. by S. Essen. P. 5300.

Spellen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Ruhrort, 16 m. NNW. Mülheim an der Ruhr. P. <3000.

Spello, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. and 17 m. SE. by E. Perugia. P. <5000.

Spellow, stn., Eng., in the NE. of Liverpool, on the Edge Hill and Bootle branch of the L. & NW. R.

Spelonken, mountainous canton, S. African Republic, crossed by 23° 20′ S., 30° 20′ E., dist. Zoutpansberg. The Spelonken Mts. stretch SW. and NE. for about 19 m.; the valleys contain a rich alluvial soil, said to be admirably adapted for coffee, sugar, and other tropical products.

Spelsbury, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 7 m. NW. by W. Woodstock, 4 m. SSE. Chipping Norton stn., P.O.; 4304 ac. P. 500.

Spelter Works, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 m. NW. Bridgend.

Spelve, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE. of Mull I., with an entrance less than ½ m. wide.

Spen, High, PM.O., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 7½ m. WSW. Newcastle.

Spencer, cape, Canada, New Brunswick, on Bay of Fundy, in 45° 15′ N.

Spencer, city, U.S., Indiana, Owen co., on l. bk. of W. Branch of White R., 34 m. ESE. Terre Haute. P. <2000.

Spencer, co., U.S., Indiana, on S. frontier, intersected by 87° W. and 38° N.

Spencer, tn., U.S., Iowa, Clay co., 77 m. ESE. of NW. corner of state. P. <2000.

Spencer, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed by parallel 38° N., and E. of 86° W.

Spencer, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 10 m. W. by S. Worcester; manufactures boots and shoes. P. (1880) 7500; (1890) 8700.

Spencer, vil., U.S., New York, Tioga co., 61 m. SSW. Syracuse, and 17 m. S. Ithaca. P. <1500.

Spencer, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, McCook co., 60 m. N. by W. Yankton.

Spencer, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Marathon co., 40 m. NW. Stevens Point by rail. P. <1500.

Spencer, Cape, S. Australia, in 136° 51′ E.

Spencer, Mount, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 72 m. NW. by N. Bangor.

Spencer Harbour, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Drumkeerin, Leitrim.

Spencerport, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., 10 m. W. by N. Rochester. P. <1500.

Spencer's Gulf, inlet, S. Australia, between Eyre's and Yorke Penins.; the N. part is shallow, with many sandy flats; it contains many secondary bays, including Hardwicke Bay, Port Lincoln, and Franklin Harbour; and, near the mouth, several islands. It receives no important rivers; the largest is the Broughton, from the E. The gulf was named by Flinders after Earl Spencer. About 200 m. long, and at its widest 80 m. wide, 45 m. wide at entrance.

Spencer Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Tioga co., 7 m. W. Candor; resorted to for its chalybeate and sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Spencer's Wood, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Swallowfield, Berks.

Spencerville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Grenville co., 41 m. S. Ottawa, on a railway. P. <1500.

Spencerville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Allen co., 80 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Spence's Bridge, post-tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 121° 30′ W., 1304 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 178 m. from Vancouver. Alt. 760 ft. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1872–79, 1883–84), yr. 47.7° F., Jan. 20.1°, July 70.7°. P. <1500.

Spendmore Lane, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Birkacre, near Chorley, Lancashire.

Spenge, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Herford, 21 m. ESE. Osnabrück, 9 m. NNW. Bielefeld. P. (comm.) <3000.

Spennithorne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8 m. S. by W. Richmond, 1 m. SSW. of its stn. on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Spennymoor, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 4 m. NE. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; has collieries and blast-furnaces. P.O. Eccles. par. P. 5500; tn. P. 6000.

Spen Valley, parl. div., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, including the towns of Cleckheaton and Heckmondwike. P. 57,400.

Sperkheios, or **Hellada,** riv., Greece, Phthiotis and Phocis, flows ESE. into the Gulf of Lamia or Zeitoun.

Sperlinga, tn., Sicily, prov. and 43 m. WNW. Catania; overlooking the town is an ancient citadel, where 300 Frenchmen escaped at the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers (1282). P. <3000.

Sperlonga, tn., on the SW. ct. of Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 8 m. WNW. Gaeta. P. <2000.

Spermonde Islands, E. Archipelago, Celebes, numerous small islands and coral reefs, extending N. and S. along the Spermonde Penin., where they form a natural breakwater.

Spernall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 8½ m. NW. by W. Stratford-on-Avon, on the Arrow, 2 m. NE. Coughton stn. P. <250.

Sperone, Capo dello, Sardinia, in the SW. of the Isola di San Antioco, in 38° 57′ N.

Sperrin Mountains, range of mts., Ire., in the NE. of co. Tyrone. Highest summit Mount Sawell, 2240 ft.

Spessart, forest-clad group of mts., filling a square, washed on three sides by a great bend of the Main, in the extreme NW. of Bavaria.

Spetchley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3 m. E. Worcester, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Spetchley with Warndon**) P. <500.

Spetsai (Italian form **Spezzia**). **1.** Isl., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, in the mouth of the Gulf of Nauplia; remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and the beauty of its women. Area, 26 sq. m. **2.** Town on the N. ct. P. 5200.

Spettisbury (spets'be-ri), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 9½ m. NW. Poole, with a stn. (**Spettisbury**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Spettisbury with Charlton Marshall**) P. <1500.

Spexhall, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. NW. Halesworth. P. <250.

Spey, riv., Scot., cos. Inverness, Banff, and Moray, the most rapid in Britain, rises in the hills between Badenoch and Lochaber, expands into the small Loch Spey, about 6 m. N. Loch Laggan, and 1200 ft. above the sea, flows NE. and enters Moray Firth 2½ m. W. Port Gordon. At Kingussie it is from 80 to 100 ft., and at Alvie 150 ft. across; but it is not navigable. Affluents, all rapid mountain torrents, frequently cause sudden and destructive inundations in Strathspey. Its banks are in many parts richly wooded; and it affords valuable salmon fisheries. Length, 110 m.

Speyer, Ger. See **Spires.**

Speymouth, par., Scot., Elginshire, 7½ m. E. Elgin, and 2½ m. NE. by E. Fochabers stn.; 6025 ac. P. <750.

Spezia, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 38 m. WNW. Lucca, on Gulf of Spezia, whose E. shore is bristling with forts and covered with arsenals; on the other side also defensive works have been, or are being, constructed, thus making it a fortified place of the first rank. Its port, under the name of *Portus Lunæ*, was renowned, even in the time of Strabo and Ptolemy, as one of the largest and safest, though it has but little trade now. It is the principal station of the Italian fleet, and chief Italian arsenal. P. 21,000.

Spezzano Albanese, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, dist. Castrovillari, 55 m. N. by W. Catanzaro. P. (of Albanian origin) <4000.

Spezzano Grande, comm., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 5 m. E. by N. Cosenza, 30 m. NNW. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Spezzia, isl., Greece. See **Spetsai.**

Sphagia, small isl., close to the SW. ct. of Greece, prov. Messenia, at the mouth of Navarino Bay.

Sphakia, tn., Turkey, S. ct. Crete, 57 m. W. by S. Candia, in 24° 9′ E.

Spice Islands. See **Moluccas.**

Spiceland, vil., U.S., Indiana, Henry co., 37 m. E. by N. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Spicherer Höhen, hill, Ger., on the borders of Prussian Rhine Prov. and Lorraine, to the S. of Saarbrücken; scene of a victory of the Germans over the French in 1870. Alt. 1015 ft.

Spiddle, fishing tn., Ire., N. co. and 10 m. W. by S. Galway, bar. Moycullen, on N. side of Galway Bay, PMT.O. (**Spiddal**). P. <500.

Spiekeroog, isl., Prussia, prov. Hanover, crossed by 7° 45′ E.; 5 m. long, by 1–2 m. broad.

Spielberg, Austria, Brünn (*q.v.*). Alt. 945 ft.

Spiesen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ottweiler, 40 m. SE. by S. Trèves, 10 m. NE. by E. Saarbrück. P. <4000.

Spiez, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the S. side of Lake Thun, 6 m. SSE. Thun. P. (comm.) <3000.

Spigno Monferrato, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 30 m. SW. by S. Alessandria, on riv. Bormida. P. <2000.

Spijkenisse, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. WSW. Rotterdam.

Spike Island, Ire., in Cork Harbour, to S. of Haulbowline I.

Spilimbergo, tn., Italy, Venetia, on the r. bk. of the Tagliamento, prov. and 16 m. W. by N. Udine; the inhabitants are noted for their skill in mosaic work. P. <2000.

Spilney, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 24 m. SSE. Skutari.

Spilsby, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 14½ m. S. by E. Louth, on G. N. R.; has trade in agricultural produce. Native place of Sir J. Franklin, the Arctic voyager (1786–1847), to whom there is here a monument. Market-day, M. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Spilsby with Eresby**) P. <1500.

Spinazzola, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, 27 m. NE. by N. Potenza. Alt. 1425 ft. P. 16,000.

Spincourt, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Montmédy, on the Othain, 18 m. NE. Verdun. P. <2000.

Spindleston, par., Eng., Northumberland, 2½ m. E. Belford. P. <250.

Spinetto, vil., Italy. See **Serra San Bruno.**

Spink, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 45° N. and 98° W., and traversed by the James R.

Spinkhill, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 7 m. SE. Sheffield.

Spinningdale, P.O., Scot., Sutherland, on the N. shore of Dornoch Firth, 7½ m. W. Dornoch, 3½ m. NW. Edderton stn.

Spinone, or **Endine,** lake, Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, between two mountain chains; it is fed by subterranean springs, and gives rise to the Cherio. Length, about 18,045 ft.; breadth, 2460 ft.

Spinoso, tn., Italy, prov. and 27 m. SSE. Potenza. P. <3000.

Spirano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Bergamo, 6 m. NE. Treviglio. P. <3000.

Spirding, the largest lake of E. Prussia, govt. Gumbinnen, circle Johannesburg. Length, 11 m.

Spires, in Ger. **Speier,** or **Speyer,** tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, cap. govt. Palatinate of the Rhine, 11½ m. S. Mannheim, a free port on riv. Rhine (here crossed by a bridge of boats); has a town museum, picture-gallery, and botanical garden; manufactures of iron, machinery, coloured papers, &c. Spires is an ancient town, the *Nemetium* of the Romans, celebrated in the Middle Ages, and a place of importance down to the 17th century. Seat of a bishop in 610, and soon after that an imperial residence. In the cathedral (begun in 1030, destroyed by the French in 1689 and 1794, consecrated anew in 1822) Bernard of Clairvaux preached a crusade before Conrad III. in 1146. From 1513 to 1689 it was seat of the Imperial Chamber, and 29 imperial diets were held here (in the Retscher). One of these is rendered celebrated by the delivery of the protest (19th April 1529) to which the Protestants owe their name. A Protestant church (the Retscher church) in memory of this event has recently been erected. P. (1840) 11,100; (1890) 17,400; comm. P. 17,600.

Spirillen, lake, Norway, prov. Christiania, trib. by the Bægnalv of Lake Tyrifjord; the name is derived from its strong current. Area, 18 sq. m.

Spirit Lake, vil., U.S., Iowa, Dickinson co., 76 m. E. of NW. corner of state, 6 m. S. of state frontier, between Okoboji Lake on N. and Spirit Lake on S.; popular summer resort. P. <1500.

Spital, Spittal, Spittle, old forms for 'hospital'; frequent in place-names.

Spital, stn., Eng., Cheshire. See **Spittle.**

Spital, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9 m. E. by N. Hexham, 3 m. NW. Wylam stn. P. <250.

Spital-am-Semmering, vil., Austria, Styria, 35 m. ENE. Leoben. P. <2000.

Spitalfields, par., Eng., co. London, in Whitechapel union. P. 22,900.

Spital Hill, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1½ m. NW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Spital (or **Spittal**) **of Glenmuick,** hamlet, Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the Muick, 6½ m. SSE. Crathie.

Spital (or **Spittal**) **of Glenshee,** hamlet, Scot., W. Perthshire, near the head of the Blackwater or Shee Water, 14½ m. E. by N. Blair Athole. Alt. 1125 ft. See **Blackwater** and **Glenshee.**

Spithead, a celebrated roadstead, off the S. ct. of Eng., Hampshire, between Portsea I. and the Isle of Wight. It communicates westward with the Solent and Southampton Water. It is so secure from all winds, except the SE., as to have been termed by sailors 'the king's bedchamber,' and it is a principal rendezvous of the British navy. There are circular forts, on Horse, Norman, and Sturbridge shoals. Portsmouth and Ryde are on its opposite sides. Length, NW. and SE., 2 m.; average breadth, 1½ m.

Spiti, riv., Brit. India, Punjab, Kángra dist. and Bashahr state, rises at the base of a peak, at the converging angle of the Kanzam and Outer Himalayan ranges, flows on the whole SE. to the Sutlej, in 31° 42′ N., 78° 39′ E. Length, 120 m.

Spitsbergen, group of isls. in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Novaya Zemlya, mainly in 76° 26′–80° 50′ N. and 10° 20′–32° 40′ E., comprising six large (Western Spitsbergen or New Friesland, Prince Charles Land, Stans Foreland or Edge Land, Barents Land, North-East Land, and King Charles or Wiche Land) and numerous smaller isls. (including the group of Seven Sisters N. of North-East Land), separated by many straits, amongst which are Hinlopen, between Western Spitsbergen and North-East Land, Walter Thymen, between Stans Foreland and Barents Land, and Olga Strait, more than 50 m. wide, between the Spitsbergen group proper and King Charles group. Western Spitsbergen, the most important of the archipelago, is triangular in form, with apex pointing S., indented by numerous deep fiords, of which the largest, Isfjord, is 17 to 27 m. in breadth, with arms stretching far inland; Smeerenberg Bay, in the NW., said to afford the best anchorage, is much frequented by whalers, and on its shores the Dutch have formed a station. The interior of the island is mountainous, but traversed by at least three great lines of depression; highest point known, Hornsound Peak, 3300 ft. The islands are covered with perpetual snow and glaciers. During the ten winter months mercury freezes, and from October 22 to February 22 the sun never rises above the horizon. According to Ch. Martens, the mean annual temp., in 77° 30′ N., is about −14.8° F.; Nordenskiöld found at Mossel Bay, 79° 53′ N. (1872-78), a maximum July temp. of 39.3° F., and a minimum Feb. temp. of −40.86° F. The flora is richer than in any other country in the same latitude, and comprises more than 120 species, belonging chiefly to the Natural Orders, Gramineæ, Cyperaceæ, Cruciferæ, Confervæ, and Caryophyllaceæ. The islands are visited by English, Danish, and Norwegian whalers for the numerous whales, white bears, and seals on the coasts. Reindeer are found in some parts, and there are several species of migratory birds. This archipelago, formerly considered as belonging to America, is now usually classed among European groups, and claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. Was discovered by Hugh Willoughby in 1553. Area (exclusive of King Charles group) estimated at about 24,000 sq. m.; Western Spitsbergen, 14,700 sq. m. (Reclus).

Spittal, tn., Austria, Carinthia, on the Drave, 42 m. WNW. Klagenfurt. P. <3000.

Spittal, eccles. par., coast tn., and watering-place, Eng., in the N. of the Berwick-upon-Tweed div. of Northumberland, on the coast, on the estuary of the Tweed, ½ m. ESE. Tweedmouth stn., PMT.O. P. <2000. See **Berwick** and *Spital.*

Spittal, P.O., Scot., Caithness, 14 m. NW. Wick.

Spittal, vil. and former par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 3½ m. W. by S. Jedburgh, 2½ m. E. by S. Hassendean stn.; now included in Crailing par.

Spittal, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. N. by E. Haverfordwest, P.O. P. <500.

Spittal, North, or **Little Port of,** vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, 2½ m. E. by S. Portpatrick, 1½ m. S. by W. Colfin stn.

Spittal Colliery Rows, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Cambuslang par. P. <500.

Spittalfield, PMT.O., Scot., Perthshire, 3 m. from Murthly.

Spittle, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4 m. S. by E. Birkenhead, with a stn. (**Spital**) on the L. & NW. R. See **Poulton with Spittle**; also *Spital.*

Spittle, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Fangfoss with Spittle.**

Spittlegate, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, suburb of and included in the parl. bor. of Grantham. P. 6200.

Spitz, tn., Lower Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 45 m. W. by N. Vienna. P. <2000.

Spitzberg, mt., on the borders of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, 17 m. SE. by E. Glatz.

Spitzcunnersdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. and 6 m. WNW. Zittau. P. <3000.

Spitzkop, vil., S. African Republic, Zoutpansberg dist., about 115 m. N. Barberton, in the Salati R. goldfield.

Spixworth, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5 m. N. by E. Norwich, 3½ m. SW. Coltishall stn. P. <250.

Split Cape, cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, Kings co., on Minas Basin, in 64° 30′ W.

Spluga, mt., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 16 m. W. Sondrio. Alt. 9350 ft.

Splugen, Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (8).

Spofforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 3½ m. S. Knaresborough, on the NE. R., PMT.O.; 5466 ac. P. <1000.

Spokane, co., U.S., Washington, on the E. frontier, crossed in the N. by 48° N.

Spokane, formerly **Spokane Falls,** city, U.S., Washington, cap. Spokane co., 118 m. NNE. Wallawalla; first settled in 1878, now an important commercial town. The adjacent falls on the Spokane R., 65 ft. high, afford water-power estimated at 216,000 horse-power, which is largely utilised in flour-mills, saw-mills, &c. Alt. 1910 ft. (R.R.). Rfall. (6 yrs.), 20.78 in. P. (1880) <1500; (1890) 19,900.

Spokane River, U.S., Idaho and Washington, flows WNW. from Cœur d'Alene Lake into Columbia R., in Spokane co. Length about 125 m.

Spoleto, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Perugia, 12½ m. NNE. Terni; has important trade in grain and oil. Spoleto was a Roman colony about 242 B.C. P. 9000.

Spoltore, tn., Italy, prov. Teramo, 11 m. E. Penne. P. <4000.

Spondon, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 3 m. E. Derby, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Spon Lane, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. WNW. New Street stn., Birmingham; glass factory here.

Spooner, tn., U.S., Wisconsin, Washburn co., on the Yellow R., 67 m. S. Duluth (Minn.). P. <1500.

Spooner Row, stn., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 11½ m. SW. by W. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O.

Spoon River, U.S., Illinois, flows S. out of Bureau co. through Peoria, Knox, and Fulton cos. into Illinois R., nearly opposite Havana. Length about 140 m.

Sporades, or **Scattered Islands,** a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, forming two groups, a northern and a southern, the former belonging to Greece, the latter to Turkey. The **Greek Sporades,** on the W., consist of Skiathos, Skopelos, Khiliodromia, Skyro, Ægina, Salamis, Hydra, Spetsai, &c., comprised in the Greek prov. of Eubœa. The **Turkish Sporades** comprise Scarpanto, Rhodes, Kos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Khios, Mitilini, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and other islands along the coasts of Asiatic and European Turkey, and are attached to the prov. of Jezairi-Bahri-Señid (Islands of the White Sea).

Sporades, Polynesian, small isls., in the equatorial region of Polynesia, including Palmyra, Fanning, Christmas, Malden, Starbuck, and Howland, islands in possession of England.

Sporle with Palgrave, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 16 m. ESE. King's Lynn, 2 m. NE. by E. Swaffham, 1½ m. WSW. Dunham stn., P.O. (**Sporle**); 4255 ac. P. <750.

Spotland, par., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. W. and partly included in the parl. bor. of Rochdale; 14,174 ac. P. 37,800.

Spotorno, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 6½ m. SW. by S. Savona. P. <2000.

Spott, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on Spott Burn, 2 m. S. by W. Dunbar; 7583 ac. P. <500.

Spottsville, vil., U.S., Kentucky, co. and 10 m. E. Henderson, on Green R.; has coal-mines. P. <1500.

Spottsylvania, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., to the N. of 38° N., and E. of 78° W., bounded on NE. by the Rappahannock.

Sprague, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co. P. <1500.

Sprague, tn., U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 37 m. SW. Spokane Falls. P. <2000.

Sprague's Mill, vil., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., 3 m. W. Easton. P. <1500.

Spratton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. N. by W. Northampton, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Spray Down, upland tract, Eng., in the SE. of the Tiverton div. of Devonshire, about 7 m. NE. Exeter.

Sprečа, riv., Bosnia, one of the principal r. bk. tribs. of the Bosna, which it joins opposite Doboi after a W. and NW. course of 56 m.

Spree, riv., Ger., rises in the E. of the kgd. of Saxony, close to the Bohemian frontier, flows N., passing Bautzen in Saxony, Spremberg and Kottbus in the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, and then winds on the whole NW., passing Lübben and traversing Berlin, finally entering the Havel opposite Spandau, about 6 m. W. of Berlin; navigable from Leibsch; connected by the Friedrich Wilhelm Canal with the Oder at Brieskow. Above Lübben it divides into several small arms, traversing the marshy tract called the **Spreewald,** which has a length of 27

m., and width of 1 to 7 m. This tract is divided into the Upper and Lower Spreewald; the W. part of the former and whole of the latter are well wooded. The woods of the Upper Spreewald or Spreewald proper are mostly of alder, and furrowed with innumerable natural and artificial canals, which the inhabitants traverse in boats.

Spremberg, tn., Prussia, in the S. of prov. Brandenburg, 14 m. S. Kottbus, cap. circle Spremberg, with wool spinning and weaving, and noted cloth manufacture. P. (1816) <3000; (1890) 10,400; comm. P. 10,600.

Sprendlingen, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Alzey, 17 m. SW. by W. Mainz. P. <3000.

Sprendlingen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Starkenburg, circle and 7 m. SSW. Offenbach. P. <4000.

Spresiano, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. N. by E. Treviso. P. <2000.

Spreyton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 14½ m. W. by N. Exeter, 3 m. SE. North Tawton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Spreyton, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 26 m. W. Beaconsfield. P. <1500.

Spridlington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 9 m. N. by E. Lincoln, 5 m. NW. Snelland stn., P.O. P. <500.

Sprimont, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <4000.

Spring, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Chester co., on Schuylkill R., 20 m. N. West Chester. P. <2000.

Spring, city, U.S., Utah, San Pete co., 10 m. NE. Manti, at foot of the Wahsatch Mts. P. <1500.

Springbokfontein, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Namaqua-land, 5 m. S. by E. Ookiep. Alt. 3200 ft. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1882-86), yr. 60.5° F., Jan. 69.5°, July 49.6°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 8.03 in. P. <1500.

Springboro, vil., U.S., Ohio, Warren co., 35 m. NNE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Springburn, NE. suburb of Glasgow, Scot., on N. B. R.; has coal-mines. P. 8700.

Spring City, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Chester co., on Schuylkill R., 21 m. SE. by E. Reading. P. <2000.

Spring City, silver-mining vil., U.S., Nevada, Humboldt co. P. <1500.

Spring Creek, postal-stn., New Zealand, South I., Marlborough co., 4 m. from Blenheim by road and rail. P. <1500.

Spring Creek, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Warren co., 34 m. SE. by E. Erie. P. <1500.

Spring Creek, post-tn., Victoria. See **Woolsthorpe.**

Springdale, settlement, U.S., Montana, Park co., 110 m. E. by S. Butte City.

Springdale, settlement, U.S., Washington, Stevens co., 30 m. NNW. Spokane Falls.

Springe, tn., Prussia, prov. and 13 m. SW. by S. Hanover, cap. circle Springe. P. <3000.

Springer, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Colfax co., 90 m. NE. by E. Santa Fé. Alt. 5766 ft. (R.R.).

Springerville, vil., U.S., Arizona, Apache co., 200 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the terr. P. <1500.

Springfield, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Kings co., 32 m. NNE. St. John. P. <1500.

Springfield, post-settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Annapolis, 29 m. from Lawrencetown.

Springfield, or **Clunas,** post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Elgin, 13 m. from St. Thomas. P. <1500.

Springfield, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 1½ m. ENE. Chelmsford, PT.O. P. <3000.

Springfield, PMT.O., Eng., near Dudley (Worcestershire).

Springfield, tn., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Belfast, 4 m. from and included in bor. of Belfast.

Springfield, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Killashandra.

Springfield, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 35 m. WNW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Springfield, P.O., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 8½ m. E. by N. Annan, close to Gretna Green and Gretna Junction stns., and to the English border.

Springfield, vil., Scot., E. Fife, 2½ m. SW. by W. Cupar, on the N. B. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Springfield, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 23 m. NE. Launceston. P. <1500.

Springfield, city, U.S., cap. of state of Illinois, Sangamon co., 85 m. NNE. St. Louis (Mo.). The principal manufactures include woollens, paper and pulp, watches, and iron and steel goods. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. Oak Ridge, a picturesque cemetery 1½ m. N. of the city, is the burial-place of Lincoln. Near Springfield is Camp Lincoln, the state camp of military instruction. Alt. 644 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Rfall. (5 yrs.), 47.42 in. P. (1870) 17,400; (1880) 19,700; (1890) 25,000.

Springfield, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Washington co., 50 m. SE. by S. Louisville. P. <1500.

Springfield, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut R., 8 m. S. Holyoke, opposite W. Springfield, with which it is connected by three bridges; an important railroad centre. Has several fine public buildings, including the city library of 90,000 volumes. Forest Park (425 ac.) and Hampden Park (about 60 ac.) are public recreation grounds. Manufactures include the United States armoury on Armoury Hill, the principal arsenal of construction in the country, occupying a park of 72 ac. Various other manufactures carried on. Mean temp., yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 26.9°, July 74.0°. P. (1850) 11,800; (1870) 26,700; (1880) 33,300; (1890) 44,200.

Springfield, city, U.S., Missouri, Greene co., 185 m. SW. by W. St. Louis, and 57 m. E. Carthage; the business centre for an extensive dist.; has various manufactures. Alt. 1352 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 6500; (1890) 21,900. **North Springfield,** adjoining vil., P. <1500.

Springfield, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 7 m. WSW. Newark. P. <1500.

Springfield, city, U.S., Ohio, Clarke co., 45 m. W. by S. Columbus; has a large trade in wheat, maize, and other agricultural produce, and cattle. The manufactures, which are very extensive, include agricultural implements. P. (1850) 5100; (1870) 12,700; (1880) 20,700; (1890) 31,900.

Springfield, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co. P. <1500.

Springfield, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Bon Homme co., 27 m. W. by S. Yankton. P. <1500.

Springfield, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Robertson co., 24 m. N. by W. Nashville. P. <1500.

Springfield, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on the Black R., 32 m. SE. Rutland. P. <3000.

Springfield, mun. tp., Victoria, Bourke co., 57 m. N. Melbourne by road and rail. P. <1500.

Springfield, North, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Erie co., close to Lake Erie, 19 m. SW. by W. Erie. P. <1500.

Springfield, West, tn. (tp.), U.S., Massachusetts, on r. bk. Connecticut, a little above Springfield. P. 5100.

Springford, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Oxford, 30 m. from London. P. <1500.

Springfort, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Charleville.

Spring Garden, or **Springville,** vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 13 m. N. Lancaster. P. 1500.

Spring Gardens, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Frome, Somerset.

Spring Grove, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, in ancient pars. of Heston and Isleworth, with stn. (**Spring Grove and Isleworth**) on L. & SW. R. P. <2000. See **Osterley.**

Spring Grove, post-tn., New South Wales. See **Millthorpe.**

Spring Grove, vil., U.S., Illinois, Warren co., 105 m. S. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Springhead, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Rochdale par.

Springhill, tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 71 m. W. Pictou. P. <5000.

Springhill, elect. div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Moneymore.

Spring Hill, stn., New South Wales, co. and 23 m. W. by N. Bathurst. P. <1500.

Spring Hill, vil., U.S., Kansas, Johnson co., 28 m. SW. by S. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Springholm, vil., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on border of Urr and Kirkpatrick Durham pars., 6 m. NE. Castle Douglas, P.O.

Springhurst, small post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 18 m. NW. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Spring Lake, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ottawa co., on the r. bk. of the Grand R., a little above Grand Haven, 121 m. WSW. Bay City, in the centre of 'peach belt.' P. <1500.

Spring Lake Beach, sea-bathing resort, U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., on the coast, 40 m. E. by S. Trenton. P. <1500.

Spring Mill, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on Schuylkill R., 13 m. NNW. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Spring River, stream, U.S., flows from Lawrence co., Missouri, in a SW. course into Neosho R., in Indian Terr. Length about 140 m.

Springside, Paisley water-works. See **Paisley.**

Springside Colliery, vil., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 3 m. E. by N. Irvine, with stn. (**S.**) on G. & SW. R., P.O. See **Bankhead.**

Springsure, stn., Queensland, Denison co., 165 m. W. by S. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Springthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4 m. E. Gainsborough, 3½ m. SSE. Blyton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Springton, post-tn., S. Australia, Sturt co., 31 m. NE. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Springtown, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Derrylin.

Springtown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., 37 m. NW. by N. Trenton. P. <1500.

Spring Vale, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., on the L. & Y. R., 4 m. S. by E. Blackburn.

Spring Vale, PM.O., Eng., near Sheffield, Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1 m. from Penistone.

Springvale, vil., NE. ct. Isle of Wight, 2 m. SE. Ryde.

Springvale, settlement, Natal, Ixopo dist., 35 m. S. by W. Pietermaritzburg.

Springvale, vil., U.S., Maine, York co., 36 m. W. Portland by rail. P. <1500.

Spring Valley, city, U.S., Illinois, Bureau co. P. <4000.

Spring Valley, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Fillmore co., 90 m. SSE. St. Paul. Alt. 1266 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Spring Valley, vil., U.S., New York, Rockland co., 15 m. NE. Piermont. P. <1500.

Springville, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Pictou, 10 m. from New Glasgow. P. <1500.

Springville, vil., U.S. See **Spring Garden.**

Springville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Linn co., 11 m. NE. by E. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Springville, manufacturing vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 28 m. SSE. Buffalo; dairy-farming is extensively carried on in the surrounding dist. P. <2000.

Springville, city, U.S., Utah, Utah co., 43 m. SSE. Salt Lake City; saltpetre is found in the vicinity. P. <3000.

Springwell, PM.O., Eng., Durham, 3 m. SE. Gateshead.

Springwell, tn., Scot., Lanarkshire, part of Stonefield (*q.v.*). P. <750.

Springwood, stn., New South Wales, Cook co., 44 m. WNW. Sydney; a favourite resort in the Blue Mts. Alt. 1216 ft. P. <1500.

Sproatley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 7 m. ENE. Hull, 3 m. SE. by E. Skirlaugh stn., P.O. P. <500.

Sprogö, small isl., Denmark, in the Great Belt, half way between Nyborg and Korsör.

Sproston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6½ m. SE. Northwich, 2 m. E. Middlewich stn. P. <250.

Sprotbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. W. by S. Doncaster, on the Don, with stn. (**Sprotboro'**) on S. Yorkshire Rly., P.O. (**Sprotborough**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Sprotbrough with Cadeby**) P. <750.

Sprottau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 25 m. W. by S. Glogau, at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotte, cap. circle Sprottau; manufactures of hosiery and matches. P. (1816) <3000; (1890) 7600.

Sprotte, riv., Prussian Silesia. See **Bober.**

Sproughton, par., Eng., Suffolk, partly in the co. bor. of Ipswich, P.O. P. <750.

Sprouston, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 2 m. ENE. Kelso, on the r. bk. of the Tweed and on the N. B. R., PT.O.; 8635 ac. P. <1500.

Sprowston, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 3 m. NE. by N. Norwich, PM.O. P. <2500.

Sproxton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. ENE. Melton Mowbray, 3½ m. NE. by N. Saxby stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Sproxton with Saltby**) P. <750.

Sproxton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 19 m. N. York, 1½ m. S. Helmsley stn. P. <250. See **Helmsley, Upper.**

Spruce, mt., U.S., Nevada, Elko co., 108 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 11,041 ft. (King, *b.*).

Spry Bay, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 66 m. NE. Halifax. P. <1500.

Spry Cape, Canada, Nova Scotia, on SE. ct., in 44° 46′ N.

Spurness, Holms of, three islets, Scot., in Spurness Sound, Orkney, between Sanday and Stronsay Is.

Spurn Point, cape, Eng., on the coast of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, at the N. extremity of the estuary of the Humber, PT.O. (**Spurn Head**).

Spurr's Cove, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. and 3 m. from St. John. P. <1500.

Spurstow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. NW. by W. Nantwich, 2 m. S. Beeston and Tarporley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, narrow channel, U.S., New York, connecting Hudson R. with Harlem R., and thence with East R. on Long Island Sound; too shallow for navigation.

Spuž (spuzh), vil., Montenegro, on the Zeta, 17 m. NE. by E. Cetinje.

Spy, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur; a cave in the vicinity has yielded interesting prehistoric remains. P. <4000.

Spynie, New, par., Scot., Elginshire, 2 m. NNE. Elgin; 5946 ac. P. <2000.

Spy Rigg, hill, Eng., in Hexham div. of Northumberland, 16½ m. WNW. Hexham.

Squatook Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, Temiscouata co., near the NW. frontier of New Brunswick, drained circuitously into Lake Temiscouata.

Squally, or **Tench Island,** one of the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, NNE. of Neu-Hannover, crossed by 1° 40′ S., 150° 30′ E.

Squam Lake, U.S., New Hampshire, sheet of water in Grafton and Carroll cos., NW. Lake Winnipeseogee. Length, 6 m.; width, 3 m.

Squan Beach, part of the coast of New Jersey, U.S., 39° 57′–40° 5′ N.

Squaw Mountain, U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 65 m. NW. by W. Bangor, on the SW. shore of Moosehead Lake.

Squillace, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 10 m. SSW. Catanzaro, 3½ m. W. of the middle of the large gulf or bay to which it gives name, on the site of an ancient Greek settlement. P. 3000.

Squinzano, tn., Italy, prov. and 9 m. NW. Lecce; has cotton cultivation. P. <5000.

Squire's Cairn, mt., Ire., in the NE. of co. Donegal, 2 m. NW. Moville. Alt. 1058 ft.

Squirrell Island, isl., U.S., Maine, near coast of Lincoln co., about 15 m. S. Wiscasset; a summer resort.

Squirrel's Heath, P.O., Eng., Essex, 1 m. from Victoria Road, near Romford.

Srah, electoral div., Ire., NW. King's co., bar. Garrycastle, 10½ m. W. Tullamore.

Sraheen, electoral div., Ire, co. Mayo, dist. Ballina.

Srahmore, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Newport.

Sramore, electoral div., Ire., co. Leitrim, dist. Lurganboy.

Srednekolymsk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. and 1660 m. NE. of Yakutsk, on l. bk. Kolyma R., 67° 10′ N., 157° 10′ E. Mean temp. (4½ yrs., 1862, 1875–77, 1886–87), yr. 12.5° F., Feb. 28.3°, July 55.2°. P. 500.

Srlem, co., Croatia-Slavonia. See **Syrmia.**

Srigonda, Shrigonda (census), tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ahmadnagar, on Bhímá R., 55 m. E. by N. Poona. P. 6400; Hindus, 5600.

Sri-Govindpur, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, 38 m. E. by N. Amritsar, on the r. bk. of the Beas; place of great sanctity amongst the Sikhs. P. <5000.

Sriharikot, isl., Brit. India, off the E. ct., stretching about 30 m. in front of the Pulicat lagoon; contains a dense jungle which supplies firewood to Madras city.

Srí-Madhopur, tn., India, Rájputána, 75 m. SE. by S. Jaipur. P. (1881) 6800.

Sri-Mentani, or **Menanti,** state, Malay Penin., one of the Negri-Sembilan group (*q.v.*); it has rich tin-mines.

Srinagar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Garhwál, 100 m. NE. by N. Meerut. P. 2400; Hindus, 2200.

Srínagar, decayed tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 63 m. S. Hamírpur, founded by Mohan Singh about 1710 A.D.; he also built a fort and established the mint for Srínagarí rupees, still the commonest throughout S. Bundelkhand; manufactures brass idols. P. (1881) <5000.

Srinagar ('the city of fortune'), cap. Kashmír, extends about 2 m. on both sides of the Jehlam, here 90 to 150 yards in width, crossed by seven roughly-made wooden bridges, and lined with numerous bathing-places. The city is picturesquely situated in an exceedingly fertile and healthful valley, but surrounded by swampy tracts; near to it are the Takht-i-Suláimán (alt. 6950 ft.), crowned by an old stone temple; the Hari-Parbat, an isolated hill on the N. outskirts, about 250 ft. high, crowned by the fort. The British Residency is outside the native town, and adjoining it is the Munshi Bagh, or European quarter. Behind the city is the Dal Lake—on which the best of cucumbers and melons are grown on a soil of fine mud, spread over floating beds of matted reeds—surrounded by the pleasure-grounds of the Mughal sovereigns. The leading manufactures are silk and wine. Artistic industries, for which the city has long been noted, appear to have declined, though fine cashmere shawls are still made. The natives make use of the filthy canal water, and suffer terribly from cholera. The Europeans send for water to Lake Dal. Alt. 5276 ft. P. 119,000 (of which about 10,000 live in boats on the river).

Sringeri, sacred vil., India, Mysore, Kádúr dist., on l. bk. of Tunga R., in 13° 25′ N., 75° 18′ E. P. (1881) <5000.

Sríperambúdúr, Sriperumbúdúr (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, Chengalpat dist., 35 m. from Madras; birthplace of the Hindu reformer Rámanujá (1016 A.D.), who founded no less than 700 colleges. P. 6000; Hindus, 5800.

Srirangam, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 3 m. N. Trichinopoli, on Coleroon R.; has a great temple to Vishnu, the largest in S. India. P. 21,600; Hindus, 21,400.

Srírangavarapukot, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Vizagapatam dist., in 18° 7′ N., 83° 11′ E. P. <5000.

Srivaikuntham, Srivaikuntam (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 18 m. ESE. Tinnevelli. P. 7200; Hindus, 6500.

Srivilliputur, Srivilliputtúr (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, 44 m. SW. by W. Madura; has an annual car procession attended by about 10,000 people. P. 21,400; Hindus, 20,500.

Srivardhán, tn., India, Janjira state, on the W. ct., 68 m. WSW. Poona; has trade in areca-nuts. P. (1881) 7400.

Srok-ne, vil., Annam, 77 m. N. by E. Saigon.

Sryetensk, or **Stryetensk,** dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 238 m. E. of Chita, on r. bk. Shilka; machinery works; head of regular navigation down the Amur. P. <5000.

Ssechwan, or **Ssuchwan,** prov., China. See **Süchwan.**

Ssumao, tn., China. See **Sumao.**

Staab, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Radbusa, 12 m. SW. Pilsen. P. <3000.

Staad, vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NE. by E. St. Gall, on the S. side of Lake Constance. P. <2000.

Stabannan, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ardee, 9½ m. S. by W. Dundalk, 3 m. S. by W. Castlebellingham stn., P.O. (**Stabannon**); 4382 ac. P. <750.

Stablo, or Stabbio, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, dist. and 3 m. WSW. Mendrisio; has sulphur springs and baths.

Stabroeck, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp; manufacture of chicory. P. <4000.

Stabroek, Brit. Guiana. See **George Town.**

Stacey, isl., New Guinea. See **Suau.**

Stachelberg, mt., Switzd., cant. Glarus, at the base of which, in the Linth valley, is a fashionable bathing establishment.

Stack, Loch, Scot., Sutherlandshire, Eddrachillis par., on E. side of Ben Stack; receives the water of Loch More from the S., and discharges NW. the riv. Laxford.

Stack, The, two great rocks off W. side of Calf of Man, about 100 ft. high.

Stackallan, par., Ire., N. co. Meath, bar. Upper Slane, 4½ m. NE. Navan, P.O. P. <500.

Stack of Scarlett, The, large rock, S. ct. Isle of Man, at Scarlett Point, the SW. extremity of Castletown Bay; insulated at high water; 40 ft. high.

Stackpole Elidor, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. S. Pembroke, P.O. (**Stackpole**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Stackpole Elidor with St. Petrox**) P. <500.

Stackpole Head, cape, Wales, on the S. ct. of Pembrokeshire, 5 m. S. by E. Pembroke.

Stack Rock, South, Wales, off NW. of Holyhead I., Anglesey; has a lighthouse.

Stack Rocks (also known as the **Eligug Stacks,** from the sea-birds which frequent them), a rocky islet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, in the S. of St. Bride Bay.

Stack's Mountains, range of hills, Ire., in the N. of co. Kerry, 5 m. NE. Tralee. Greatest alt. 1170 ft.

Stacksteads, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. SE. Bacup; has coal-mining and cotton manufactures. PMT.O.

Stacumny, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. S. Salt, on riv. Liffey, 2 m. S. Leixlip. P. <250.

Stad, or **Stadtlandet,** cape, W. ct. Norway, in 62° 15′ N., 130 m. N. Bergen, at the end of a penin. jutting NW., the only point between Bergen and Trondhjem that is fully exposed to the Atlantic.

Stad, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden, 7 m. S. by W. Lucerne, at the head of an arm of the Lake of Lucerne and the foot of Mount Pilatus. P. <2000.

Staddiscombe, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 3½ m. SE. Plymouth.

Staddle Bridge, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 3 m. from Osmotherley.

Staddlethorpe, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the NE. R., 6½ m. ENE. Goole.

Staddon Hill, Eng., Somerset, 15 m. NNW. Tiverton.

Staddon Point, promontory, Eng., Devonshire, 2½ m. S. Plymouth, on E. side Plymouth Sound.

Stade, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. circle Stade, 20 m. W. by N. Altona, on the edge of 'the marsh;' iron-smelting, shipbuilding, and manufacture of machinery carried on. Stade had its own counts until 1145, when it was attached to the Archbishopric of Bremen. After the Thirty Years' War it fell to Sweden, and in 1715 to the Electorate of Brunswick. P. (1821) 5400; (1890) 9700.

Staden, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Roulers, 10 m. NE. by N. Ypres; has print and bleach works. P. 5300.

Staden, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, 15½ m. ENE. Homburg. P. <2000.

Stadhampton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 7½ m. SE. Oxford, 5 m. E. Radley stn., PMT.O. P. <500. See **Chislehampton.**

Stadsbygden, vil., Norway, prov. and 12 m. NW. Trondhjem, on Trondhjem Fjord. P. (comm.) <2000.

Stadtamhof, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, cap. circle Stadtamhof, on the l. bk. of the Danube, opposite Ratisbon. P. <4000.

Städterdorf, comm., Hungary. See **Resinár.**

Stadtgebiet, suburb of Danzig, W. Prussia. P. <3000.

Stadthagen, tn., Ger., princip. Schaumburg-Lippe, circle Stadthagen, 23 m. W. by S. Hanover. P. (1861) <3000; (1890) 5100.

Stadtilm, tn., Ger., princip. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 m. WNW. Rudolstadt. P. <4000.

Stadtlohn, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle and 7 m. SSW. Ahaus. P. <3000.

Stadtoldendorf, tn., Ger., duchy Brunswick, circle Holzminden, 28 m. NW. by N. Göttingen. P. <3000.

Stadt Steinach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, cap. dist. Stadt Steinach, 24 m. ESE. Koburg. P. <2000.

Stadtsulza, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, circle Weimar, 7 m. NE. Apolda. P. <3000.

Stäfa, comm., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 11 m. ENE. Zug, on the N. shore of Lake Zürich. P. <4000.

Staffa (from Norse *staf a ey*, 'Staff island'), islet, Scot., Argyllshire, to the W. of Mull, in 56° 25′ N., 6° 20½′ W., 6 m. NNE. Iona; except on the NE. shore, it is almost everywhere surrounded by cliffs hollowed with caverns (seven in all), the principal of which are Fingal's Cave, M'Kinnon's or Cormorant's Cave, and Boat Cave on the side facing Iona, and Clamshell Cave facing the E. The largest and most celebrated of all is Fingal's Cave, bordered by columnar basalt, with a floor of tuff and a vaulted roof of amorphous basalt; breadth of mouth at the water-line 33 ft., length 288 ft., of which 212 ft. are under cover; height of arch at mouth 117½ ft., at the end 70 ft. M'Kinnon's Cave is in tuff and columnar basalt; Boat Cave in tuff; Clamshell Cave owes its name to being in curved columnar basalt.

Staffel, Lake, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 34 m. SW. by S. Munich.

Staffield, par., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 8 m. N. by E. Penrith, on Croglin Water, 2 m. N. by W. Lazonby stn.; 5636 ac. P. <250.

Staffin, PM.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., 18 m. N. Portree. See **Stenscholl.**

Stafford, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 63 m. WNW. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Stafford, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Dorchester, Dorsetshire.

Stafford, parl. and (by prescription) mun. bor. and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 25 m. NNW. Birmingham, in the diocese of Lichfield, on the Sow, a trib. of the Trent, with stns. on L. & NW. R., N. Staffordshire Rly., and (**Stafford** and **Stafford Common**) on G. N. R. The staple industry is boot and shoe manufactures; there are also iron, engineering, and salt works. Stafford Castle, on a fine commanding eminence, is on the site of a Norman stronghold overthrown in 1643; there are some traces of ancient town walls. There is a large county council hall, a technical school, and school of arts, &c. Market-days, M., F., and S. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1801) <4000; (1851) 11,800; (1871) 15,900; (1891) 20,300.

Stafford, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Westland co., 8 m. NE. Hokitika. P. <1500.

Stafford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 50 m. N. by W. New London by rail. P. <5000.

Stafford, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 38° N., and in the SW. by 99° W.

Stafford, co., U.S., Virginia, in the E., N. of 38° N., between the Rappahannock R. and the estuary of the Potomac.

Stafford, West, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 2½ m. E. by S. Dorchester, P.O. (**Stafford**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**West Stafford with Frome Billet**) P. <250.

Staffordshire, midland co. in the W. of Eng., divided into the following parl. divs.:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Leek	156,323	56,711
Burton	77,084	58,640
Western	158,310	56,546
North-Western	113,650	63,164
Lichfield	97,732	52,020
Kingswinford	64,250	47,636
Handsworth	21,928	84,782
Parl. bors.	60,324	663,909
Total	749,601[1]	1,083,408[1]

[1] The administrative county includes also the part of Burton-upon-Trent urban sanitary dist. in the ancient county of Derby, and the part of Tamworth dist. in that of Warwick, but excludes part of Birmingham county borough. Area, 749,713 ac. P. 1,087,161.

Staffordshire consists mainly of the upper part of the basin of the Trent, which has its source in the NW. of the county, and is joined on the borders of the county by two important tribs., the Dove from the N. forming the greater part of the frontier on the E., separating Staffordshire from Derbyshire, and the Tame from the SW., also forming a part of the Derbyshire frontier. In the SW., where the county is traversed by the Stour, it belongs to the Severn basin. The surface consists mainly of gently undulating lowlands, the higher parts being mainly on the NE., where the county is entered by spurs of the Pennine Chain. This dist. belongs mainly to the Lower Carboniferous series, and is composed largely of the so-called mountain limestone, but the remainder of the county belongs chiefly to the New Red Sandstone, except in two important dists., one in the N., and one in the S., where the coal-measures crop out on the surface, and along with other local advantages have given rise to two important industries. The county as a whole is one of the most productive coal-mining counties in the country, producing annually above 13,000,000 tons of coal. The great bulk of this quantity is produced in the southern coalfield, in the dist. known as the Black Country, which stretches into the adjacent cos. of Warwick and Worcester, but within Staffordshire itself covers an area measuring about 15 by 10–13 m., mainly occupied by the contiguous parl. bors. of Wolverhamp-

ton, Walsall, Wednesbury, and West Bromwich. This region has long been noted for carrying on all branches of the iron industry, an industry that flourished here long before coal was used in the smelting of iron, and no doubt owed its origin to the abundance of iron ore in the neighbourhood, the former abundance of forests that supplied charcoal fuel for smelting, and the facility with which iron could be sent up the Severn from the Forest of Dean, and the products of the iron industry distributed by the same route. Among the specialties of the different places in this dist. are locks at Wolverhampton and Walsall, nails and chain cables at Cradley Heath, spurs and saddlery at Walsall, bits at Bloxwich, anchors at Tipton, steam-engines at Soho, glass at Smethwick, railway carriages and aluminium at Oldbury, keys at Wednesfield, tinplate at Bilston. Iron ore is still largely produced in the county, but mainly in the N. of the county, and of late years the production has decreased (a few years ago upwards of a million tons annually, now about three-quarters of a million). The N. coalfield forms the dist. known as 'the Potteries,' from the industry which has long had its chief seat here [**Burslem**]. It is occupied by the three contiguous parl. bors. of Hanley, Longton, and Newcastle-under-Lyme. Next in importance to coal among minerals is iron. Besides coal and iron, the principal minerals are gypsum at Hanbury, and salt, which is extracted from brine, at Stafford. Zinc ore is mined to a small extent at Warslow, and copper ore at Ecton, near Warslow. Apart from agriculture, the most important industries of the county, in addition to those mentioned in connection with the two coalfields, are the brewing of ale at Burton, and the dyeing and spinning of silk at Leek. The middle parts of the county are entirely agricultural and pastoral, and from pp. 7–9 of the **Appendix** it may be seen that the county takes a high place as regards the extent of permanent pasture and the number of cattle reared relatively to area. The county is well provided with the means of communication. There is a close network of railways, chiefly belonging to the L. & NW. R. and G. W. R., but including in the N. the North Staffordshire Rly., the lines of which connect the Potteries and Leek with the L. & NW. R. system at Crewe, Sandbach, and Macclesfield. The Trent and Mersey Canal traverses the N. of the county, the Stafford and Worcester Canal the S., and the Birmingham canals circulate in the Black Country. Staffordshire is in the diocese of Lichfield. It has thirteen mun. bors.: Burslem, Burton, Hanley, Lichfield (also a city), Longton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Wallsall, and Wednesbury. Under the early English this county was part of the kingdom of Mercia; in 1016 the inhabitants were as much Danish as Saxon. At Bloreheath, 1459, occurred one of the Yorkist victories; and at Tutbury Castle Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, 1579–72. See **England,** table.

Stafford Springs, bor., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 22 m. NE. by E. Hartford; greatly resorted to by summer visitors; has chalybeate springs. P. <1500.

Staffordstown, tnld., Ire., W. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, 6½ m. W. Antrim, P.O. P. <250.

Staffordstown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 4 m. SE. Navan. P. <250.

Staffordville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 26 m. NE. by E. Hartford. P. <1500.

Stafnäs, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Vermland, 30 m. WNW. Karlstad, in a region of lakes and mountains. P. (comm.) <4000.

Staggia, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 11 m. NW. Siena. P. <3000.

Stagileno, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 2 m. NE. Genoa. P. <4000.

Stagno, comm., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the E. ct. of the penin. of Sabbioncello, 25 m. NW. by W. Ragusa. P. 5800.

Stagno Lombardo, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 6 m. SE. Cremona. P. <3000.

Stagnone, Isola dello, one of the Egadi Is., Italy, 3 m. N. by E. Marsala.

Stagsden, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 4 m. W. Bedford, 2½ m. SE. by S. Turvey stn., P.O. P. <500.

Stags of Broad Haven, islets, Ire. See **Broad Haven, Stags of.**

Stahlbroda, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 10 m. SE. by E. Stralsund, on the Strela Sund. P. <2000.

Staholmog, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Lower Kells, 4 m. SW. Nobber. P. <250.

Stalden, vil., Isle of Man, on the E. ct., 3½ m. SW. Douglas.

Stain, vils., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Mablethorpe** and **Withern.**

Stainall, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., on the r. bk. of the Wyre, 3 m. SE. by S. Fleetwood. See **Stalmine.**

Stainbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 2½ m. SW. Barnsley, 1½ m. SSE. Dodworth stn., P.O. **(Stainboro').** P. <500.

Stainburn, par., Eng., Cumberland, 1 m. E. Workington, P.O. P. <500.

Stainburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 4½ m. SSW. Harrogate, 2 m. WNW. Weeton stn. P. <250.

Stainby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 8½ m. S. by W. Grantham, 5 m. WSW. Corby stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. **(Stainby with Gunby)** P. <250.

Staincliffe, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in ancient par. of Batley, with a stn. **(Staincliffe and Batley Carr)** on the L. & NW. R. P. <4500.

Staincross, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Barnsley, on the M. S. & L. R.

Staindrop, par., Eng., Durham, in the S. of the Barnard Castle div., on Langley Beck, 8 m. SW. Bishop Auckland, 2 m. NNW. Winston stn., PMT.O. P. <1500. See **Cockfield.**

Staines (Saxon *Stane*), par. and market-tn., Eng., in the SW. of Middlesex, Uxbridge div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. SE. Windsor, on the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys., and another stn. **(Staines Junc.)** on the L. & SW. R.; said to derive its name from an ancient stone marking the limit of the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London on the Thames. Market-day, F. P 3100.

Stainfield, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9 m. E. Lincoln, 1½ m. SW. Kingthorpe stn. P. <250.

Stainforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. NE. Doncaster, on the Don, with a stn. **(Stainforth and Hatfield)** on the M. S. & L. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Stainforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the l. bk. of the Ribble, 24 m. SE. Kendal, 2½ m. N. Settle, PM.O. P. <250.

Staininghall, vil., Eng., Norfolk. See **Horstead with Staininghall.**

Stainland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Elland div., 3½ m. S. by W. Halifax, with a stn. **(Stainland and Holywell Green)** on the L. & Y. R.; has manufactures of woollen, worsted, and cotton goods. P. 5000; tn. **(Stainland with Old Lindley)** P. 5000.

Stainley, North, with Sleningford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the Ure, div. and 3½ m. NNW. Ripon, 2 m. SE. Tanfield stn.; 4244 ac. P. <500.

Stainley, South, with Cayton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 9 m. S. of N. Stainley, 1 m. S. by E. Wormald Green stn., P.O. **(South Stainley).** P. <250.

Stainmore, par., Eng., Westmorland, 3 m. SE. Brough. P. <750; eccles. par. **(South Stainmore)** P. <500.

Stainmore Forest, upland tract, Eng., Yorkshire (N. Riding) and Westmorland, 13 m. NW. by W. Richmond, 12 m. ESE. Appleby.

Stains, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 7 m. N. by E. Notre Dame, Paris; manufacture of celluloid. P. <2000.

Stainsacre, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Hawsker.**

Stainton, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the r. bk. of the Eden, 2 m. NW. Carlisle.

Stainton, vil., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div. See **Streatlam.**

Stainton (by Langworth), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., on the Withim, 7 m. NE. by E. Lincoln, 1 m. S. by W. Snelland stn. P. <250.

Stainton, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 4½ m. S. Kendal, on St. Sunday Beck, 2½ m. S. Oxenholme Junc., P.O. P. <500.

Stainton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 4½ m. S. by W. Middlesbrough, 3½ m. SE. by S. Stockton South stn., P.O. P. <500.

Stainton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 5 m. SW. by W. Richmond, 4 m. N. by W. Leyburn stn. P. <250.

Stainton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6 m. S. by W. Doncaster, 4½ m. SE. by S. Conisbrough stn. P. <250; eccles. par. **(Stainton with Hellaby)** P. <250.

Stainton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Durham, Great Stainton, SE. div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Darlington, 2 m. SW. by W. Stillington stn. P. (of each) <250.

Stainton, Market, par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Market Stainton.**

Stainton Dale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Whitby div., on the NE. R., 7 m. NNW. Scarborough, P.O. P. <250.

Stainton-le-Vale, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 12 m. SW. by S. Grimsby, 5 m. NE. by E. Market Rasen, 4½ m. E. by N. Usselby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. **(Stainton-le-Vale with Kirmond-le-Mire)** P. <500.

Stair, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 668 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Stair, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Penrith div., 2½ m. SW. by W. Keswick, 2 m. SW. Braithwaite stn.

Stair, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the l. bk. of the riv. Ayr, 6 m. E. by N. Ayr, 1 m. S. Tarbolton stn., P.O.; 5376 ac. P. <1500.

Stairfoot, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1½ m. SE. Barnsley, with a stn. **(Stairfoot** for **Ardsley)** on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O.

Stairhaven, fishing harbour, Scot., Wigtownshire, on Luce Bay, Old Luce par., 3 m. S. Glenluce.

Staithes, fishing tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8½ m. NW. by W. Whitby, on the NE. R., with a coastguard station. James Cook (1728–79), the navigator, was apprenticed here. PMT.O.

Staiti, vil., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 23 m. ESE. Reggio. P. <2000.

Stake, vil., Sweden, prov. Södermanland, on the NE. side of Lake Mälar, 14 m. NW. Stockholm.

Stake, Hill of, Scot., on the border of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, in the NW., 8½ m. S. Greenock. Alt. 1711 ft.

Staked Plain, U.S., Texas. See **Llano Estacado.**

Stake House Fell, upland tract, Eng., in the NW. of Lancashire, about 9 m. SE. Lancaster.

Stake Pass, mt. pass, Eng., on borders of Cumberland and Westmorland, between Stickle Pike and Rossett Crag. Alt. 1576 ft.

Stakes Hill, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 4 m. NW. Havant.

Stalbridge, ancient *Staplebridge,* par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 6 m. E. Sherborne, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 5882 ac. P. <2000.

Stalden, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 8 m. SW. by W. Brieg, at meeting-place of the Niklaus-thal and Saas-thal. P. <2000.

Staley and Millbrook, stn., Eng., Cheshire. See **Stayley.**

Staleybridge, tn., Eng. See **Stalybridge.**

Stalham, par. and small tn., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 14 m. SE. by S. Cromer, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P. <1000.

Sta-Limene, isl., Turkey in Europe. See **Lemnis.**

Stallsfield, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6 m. SW. by S. Faversham, 2½ m. NE. by N. Charing stn., P.O. (**Stallsfield Green**). P. <500.

Stalla, or **Bivio,** vil., E. Switzd., cant. Grisons, 10 m. NE. Chiavenna, at the base of the Julier Pass, 5774 ft. above the sea. P. <2000.

Stallingborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 4½ m. W. by N. Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. (**Stallingboro'**); 4517 ac. P. <500.

Stalling Busk, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 19 m. SW. by W. Richmond, 3½ m. SW. by S. Askrigg stn. P. <250.

Stallupönen, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle Stallupönen, 40 m. SE. Tilsit. P. <5000.

Stalmine with Stalnall, par., Eng., Lancashire, Lancaster div., 3 m. SE. by E. Fleetwood, 3 m. WSW. Pilling stn., PMT.O. (**Stalmine**). P. <750.

Stalybridge, or **Staleybridge,** parl. and (since 1857) mun. bor. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, 7 m. E. Manchester, in the dioceses of Manchester and Chester, on the Tame and the Huddersfield Canal, with stns. on the L. & NW. R. and L. & Y. R.; staple industry, cotton spinning and weaving; has also iron-works and manufactures of machinery. Enfranchised in 1867, Stalybridge has since returned one member to Parliament. It took its name from an ancient lord of the manor called Staveley, but the present town dates from 1776. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. (1871) 21,100; (1891) 26,800; parl. bor. P. 44,100; eccles. pars. in Lancashire (**New Stalybridge**) P. <4000; (**Old Stalybridge**) P. <3000.

Stambaugh, vil., U.S., Michigan, Marquette co. P. <1500.

Stamber Mill, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, in ancient par. of Old Swinford. P. <5000.

Stamboul, French spelling of the Turkish name of **Constantinople.**

Stambourne, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 11 m. E. Saffron Walden, 2½ m. W. by N. Yeldham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Stambridge, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex. Great Stambridge, SE. div., on the N. bank of the estuary of the Roach, 3½ m. N. by E. Southend, 1½ m. ENE. Rochford stn., P.O., P. <500; Little Stambridge, P. <250.

Stambul. See **Constantinople.**

Stamford (Anglo-Saxon *Steanford* ('stone-ford'), so called because the Roman paved road known as Ermine Street here crossed the Welland by a ford), mun. bor. (since the year 972), par., and market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, Stamford div. of the former, and Northampton div. of the latter, in the diocese of Lincoln, on the Welland, on branches of the G. N. R., L. & NW. R., and M. R. The chief trade is agricultural. Of very ancient origin; here was fought the first battle in repelling the Picts and Scots (A.D. 449); became one of the five Danish towns. From Edward IV. till 1867 it returned two members to Parliament, then one till 1885, when it was merged in the parl. div. of Stamford. Adjoining on the S. are Burghley House and Park (200 ac.), the former begun by Lord Treasurer Cecil in 1577. Market-day, F.; cattle-market, M. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 4000; (1851) 8900; (1891) 8400; parl. div. P. 47,700.

Stamford, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 4½ m. NE. by N. Alnwick, 1 m. N. by W. Little Mill stn. P. <250.

Stamford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 20 m. WSW. Bridgeport, the residence of many New York business men; has a small harbour, accessible to steamboats by a canal. There are various manufactures. P. (1850) 5000; (1870) 9700; (1880) 11,300; (1890) 15,700.

Stamford, vil., U.S., New York, Delaware co., 50 m. WSW. Albany. P. <1500.

Stamford Bridge, small tn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 8 m. ENE. York, on the NE. R.; scene of battle, 1066, in which the Norwegian king Harold Hardrada was slain. PMT.O. Pars., **East Stamford Bridge,** P. <500; **Stamford Bridge with Scoreby,** P. <250. See **Catton.**

Stamford Brook, eccles. par., Eng., co. London, in ancient par. Hammersmith. P. 5400.

Stamfordham, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, on the Pont, div. and 10 m. ENE. Hexham, 5½ m. N. by W. Prudhoe stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Stamford Hill, eminence, Eng., Cornwall, NW. of Stratton; scene of a Royalist victory, 1643.

Stamford Hill, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., 4½ m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R.

Stampalia Island, Asiatic Turkey. See **Astypalæa.**

Stampede Pass, U.S., Washington, place where the N. P. R. crosses the Cascade Range through a tunnel 9850 ft. in length.

Stampfen, comm., Hungary. See **Stomfa.**

Stamphane Islands. See **Strivali Islands.**

Stams, vil., Austria, Tirol, dist. and 12 m. ENE. Imst, at foot of the Hocheder Spitze. Near it is a monastery, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth of Swabia, containing a rich collection of MSS., &c. P. <2000.

Stamullin, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Meath, bar. Upper Duleek, 7 m. SSE. Drogheda, 2 m. from Gormanstown stn., P.O. (**Stamullen**). Par. 5144 ac., P. <750; tn. P. <250.

Stanage, par., Wales, Radnorshire, in Knighton union. P. <250.

Stanalees, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. from St. Austell.

Stanberry, city, U.S., Missouri, Gentry co., 36 m. NNE. St. Joseph. P. <3000.

Stanbridge, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 40 m. SE. by S. Montreal; a railway junction. P. <1500.

Stanbridge, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 8½ m. W. by N. Luton, close to **Stanbridge Ford** stn., on the L. & NW. R.; has manufactures of straw-plait. P.O. P. <500.

Stanbridge, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Allen, 8 m. N. Poole, 3 m. N. by W. Wimborne stn. See **Hinton Parva.**

Stanbridge Ford, stn., Eng. See **Stanbridge.**

Stanbury, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Halifax, 1½ m. W. Haworth stn.

Stanchio, isl., Asiatic Turkey. See **Ko.**

Standard Hill, par., Eng., in co. and co. bor. of Nottingham. P. <2500.

Standbridge, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Wakefield.

Standerton, tn., South African Republic, cap. of Standerton dist., 110 m. SE. Pretoria.

Standerwick, vil., Eng., Somerset. See **Beckington.**

Standfast Point, cape, Eng., on the E. ct. of Dorsetshire, 2½ m. S. of the entrance to Poole Harbour.

Standford, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. NW. Hythe, close to Westenhanger stn., PT.O. (**Stauford**). P. <500.

Standground, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, 1½ m. S. and included in the parl. bor. of Peterborough, P.O. (**Stanground**). P. <1500.

Standia, isl., Turkey. See **Dhia.**

Standish, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 6½ m. SSW. Gloucester, 1 m. S. by W. Haresfield stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Standish with Hardwicke**) P. <1500.

Standish, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 15 m. NW. Portland. P. <2000.

Standish with Langtree, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 3 m. NW. by N. Wigan, 1 m. W. of its stn. (**Standish**) on the L. & NW. R.; coal-mining. P. 5400.

Standlake, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 7½ m. W. by S. Oxford, P.O. P. <750.

Standlinch, par., Eng., Wiltshire, on riv. Avon, 5 m. SE. Salisbury. P. <250.

Standon, vil., Canada. See **St. Leon.**

Standon, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 8 m. NE. Hertford, on the Rib, on a branch of the G. E. R., P.O.; 7745 ac. P. <2500.

Standon, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1 m. W. **Standon Bridge** stn., on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <500.

Standrigg, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire. See **Wallacetown and Standrigg.**

Stane, part of par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Stain.**

Stane, par., Eng., Middlesex. See **Staines.**

Stane, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 6 m. ENE. Wishaw, ½ m. SE. Shotts stn. P. (including **Burnbrae**) <1500.

Stanedge Tunnel, the longest tunnel in England next to the Severn tunnel, on L. & NW. R., in W. Riding, Yorkshire, between Hudderfield and Manchester (Colne and Tame valleys). Length, 3 m. 62 yds.; alt. of summit, 1010 ft.; depth below surface, 580 ft.

Staneshaw Big, hill, Eng., Cumberland, in the E. of the Penrith div., 13 m. ENE. Penrith. Alt. 1940 ft.

Stanfield, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 20 m. E. King's Lynn, 3 m. W. North Elmham stn. P. <250.

Stanfold, vil., Canada, Quebec, Athabaska co., 53 m. SW. by W. Quebec, on a railway. P. <1500.

Stanford and **Hermanuspetrusfontein,** rural vils., Cape Colony, dist. Caledon, the former 65 m. ESE. Cape Town. P. (joint) <2000.

Stanford, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. from Headley.

Stanford, PT.O., Eng., Kent. See **Standford.**

Stanford, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 22 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 5 m. W. by S. Stow Bedon stn. P. <250.

Stanford, or **Stanford-on-Avon,** par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, on the Avon, 6 m. ENE. Rugby, with a stn. (**Yelvertoft and Stanford Park**) on the L. & NW. R. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Stanford-on-Avon with Swinford,** partly in Leicestershire) P. <500.

Stanford, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Linch co., 74 m. SE. by E. Louisville. P. <1500.

Stanford Bishop, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 3 m. ESE. Leominster, 2 m. W. Suckley stn. P. <250.

Stanford Bridge, PM.O., Eng., Worcestershire. See **Stanford-on-Teme.**

Stanford Dingley, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. ENE. Newbury, 3½ m. N. Midgham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Stanford-in-the-Vale, par., Eng., Berkshire, on the Ock, div. and 10 m. W. by S. Abingdon, 4 m. ESE. Faringdon, 2 m. NNW. Challow stn., PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**Stanford-in-the-Vale with Goosey**) P. <1500.

Stanford-le-Hope, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 11½ m. ESE. Romford, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Stanford-on-Avon. See **Stanford,** Northamptonshire.

Stanford-on-Teme, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the r. bk. of the Teme, 11 m. SW. Kidderminster, 5 m. SE. by E. Newnham Bridge stn., PM.O. (**Stanford Bridge**). P. <250.

Stanford Rivers, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 7½ m. N. by E. Romford, 2 m. SW. by S. Ongar stn., P.O.; 4414 ac. P. <1000.

Stanford University, California. See **Palo Alto.**

Stanford-upon-Soar, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., on the Soar, 2 m. N. Loughborough. P. <250.

Stanga, riv., Sweden, prov. (län) Östergötland, trib. of Lake Roxen. At Stangebrö, on its lower banks, was fought in 1598 the decisive battle between King Sigismond and his uncle, afterwards Charles IX.

Stange, vil., Norway, prov. and 6 m. SSE. Hamar, in a mountainous region. P. (comm.) 6200.

Stanger, vil., Natal, on the E. ct., Lower Tugela div., 40 m. NNE. Durban.

Stanghella, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 7 m. SSW. Monselice. P. <4000.

Stanghow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 11½ m. ESE. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. SE. Boosbeck stn. P. <1500.

Stanground, P.O., Eng., Huntingdonshire. See **Standground.**

Stangvik, vil., Norway, prov. and 68 m. WSW. Trondhjem, on the SE. ct. of Halse Fjord. P. (comm.) <4000.

Stanhoe, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 16 m. NE. by E King's Lynn, 1 m. SSE. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Stanhoe with Barwick**) P. <750.

Stanhope, riv., Brit. New Guinea, flowing S. into the Gulf of Papua, which it enters in about 144¾° E., navigable to 7° 15′ S.

Stanhope, par. and market-tn., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the l. bk. of the Wear, 14½ m. WNW. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 60,834 ac., P. 8100; tn. P. <2000. **Stanhope Common,** an upland tract to the W.

Stanhope, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 28 m. W. Paterson; has manufactures of pig iron and mineral wool. P. <1500.

Stanimaka, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 12 m. SE. by S. Philippopolis; in the centre of a rich wine-growing dist. P. (1888) 12,200; Bulgarians, 4600; Greeks, 6800.

Stanion, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 12 m. N. by E. Wellingborough, 2 m. SE. Corby stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Brigstock.**

Stanisics Bajmok, comm., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 15 m. SW. by W. Maria Theresiopel. P. 7200.

Stanislas, settlement, Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., on the riv. Batiscan, 60 m. W. by S. Quebec.

Stanislau, or **Stanislawow,** tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 58 m. SW. Tarnopol, situated at the junction of principal commercial routes from SE. of prov.; grain trade, and manufacture of agricultural machinery. P. (1869) 14,500; (1890) 22,400.

Stanislaus, co., U.S., California, crossed in N. by 38° N., and traversed by San Joaquin R.

Stanko, isl., Ægean Sea. See **Ko.**

Stanley, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, York co., on the riv. Nashwaak, 25 m. N. by W. Fredericton. P. <1500.

Stanley, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 483 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Stanley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 5 m. NE. by E. Derby, 1 m. W. West Hallam stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Stanley, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 7 m. W. by S. Durham, 2½ m. E. by N. Towlaw stn.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. P. <4500.

Stanley, tn., Eng., Durham, dist. and 4 m. NE. Lanchester. P. 7600.

Stanley, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, in the E. of Liverpool, on the Edge Hill and Bootle branch of the L. & NW. R. P. 5600.

Stanley, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Endon.**

Stanley, a co. in the SE. of Queensland, on Moreton Bay.

Stanley, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the r. bk. of the Tay, 6 m. N. by W. Perth, with a junction stn. on the C. R.; has cotton factories. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Stanley, co., S. Australia, crossed in the S. by 34° S., between 138° and 139° E.

Stanley, or **Circular Head,** seaport tn. and port of entry, Tasmania, Wellington co., 89 m. ENE. Beaconsfield, on Bass's Strait, in 145° 17′ E. It is the nearest Tasmanian port to Melbourne, with which and also with Launceston and Macquarie Harbour (W. ct.) it has regular steam communication. The harbour, safe and deep, is sheltered by Circular Head. The town was founded in 1827. P. <1500.

Stanley, co., U.S., N. Carolina, N. of 35° N., and E. of 81° W., bounded on the NE. by the Yadkin R., and on the S. by the Rocky R.

Stanley, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 45° N., and bounded on the E. by the Missouri R.

Stanley, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., on Nine Mile Creek, in 36° 29′ S., 146° 45′ E.; owing to its height snow-storms are not infrequent during winter. **Mount Stanley,** 5 m. SE., commands a magnificent view. Alt. 3444 ft.; alt. of town, 2400 ft.

Stanley Common, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 2 m. SW. West Hallam.

Stanley Falls, stn., Congo Free State, on the r. bk. of the Congo, just below the falls of the same name, in 0° 24′ N., 25° 27′ E., founded on its present site in 1888. The original settlement founded by Stanley, 1883, occupied the W. extremity of Wana Russari I. See **Congo,** riv.

Stanley Pontlarge, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5½ m. NE. by N. Cheltenham. P. <250. See **Toddington.**

Stanley Pool, an expansion of the Congo just above the rapids to the S. of 4° S. Alt. 920 ft. See Chart, *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885, map, p. 416.

Stanley Range of Hills, New South Wales. See **Barrier Range.**

Stanley with Wrenthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., on the Calder, 2½ m. NNE. Wakefield, with stn. (**Stanley**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. (**Stanley**); 4674 ac. P. 15,600.

Stanlow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., at junction of rivs. Gowy and Mersey, 7 m. N. by E. Chester. P. <500.

Stanmer, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 3½ m. NE. by N. Brighton, 1½ m. NW. Falmer stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Stanmer with Falmer**) P. <750.

Stanmore, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Middlesex, div. and 4 m. N. by E. Harrow, 2½ m. SW. Elstree stn., with a stn. (**Stanmore**) on the L. & NW. R. Great Stanmore, P. <1500; Little Stanmore, P. <1000.

Stanner, stn., Wales, Radnorshire, on the G. W. R., 3½ m. SE. New Radnor.

Stanner Point, headland, Eng., Lancashire, N. side of mouth of Ribble R.; has lighthouse.

Stanney, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Little Stanner, Wirral div., 4½ m. N. by E. Chester, 2 m. SE. Ellesmere Port stn. P. (of each) <250.

Stannifer, post-tn., New South Wales, Gough co., 85 m. N. by E. Tamworth; centre of a rich tin-mining dist. P. <1500.

Stanningfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5½ m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <500.

Stanninghall, part of eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Frettenham.**

Stanningley, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Leeds St. Peter par., with a stn. on the L. & Y. R., and another stn. (**Stanningley** for **Farsley**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. 5600.

Stannington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div.

on the Blythe, 4 m. S. by E. Morpeth, with stn. (**Stannington,** formerly **Netherton**) on the NE. R., P.O.; 10,316 ac. P.<1500.

Stannington, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Hallamshire div., 3½ m. W. by N. Sheffield, PM.O. P.<3500.

Stanovoi Khrebet, Russia, E. Siberia, the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific. According to old conceptions, an uninterrupted chain of mountains was traced, and is traced still, on obsolete maps, along this water-parting from the sources of the Selenga, in the S. of Urga, along the **Yablonovoi,** or **Stanovoi Mountains** in middle Transbaikalia, then eastward across the lower terrace of the High Plateau (see **Siberia**), to join the Stanovoi ridge, or Jugjur, on the coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk. The non-existence of a chain of mountains in the middle parts of this stretch was already proved by the Siberian expedition (Schwarz, *Memoirs of Siberian Expedition,* 1864), and subsequently it was shown (*Memoirs Russian Geog. Soc., General Geography,* v., V.) that the Yablonovoi ridge projects north-eastwards from Urga to Chita and the upper Nercha, as a border ridge of the *upper* terrace of the plateau, separating it from the lower terrace, while the Stanovoi, or Jugjur, runs NE. to SW. to join the Great Khingan, and is the SE. border ridge of the *lower* terrace of the plateau, and must be pierced by the Amur about Kumara. The passes across it, easily reached from the plateau, lie almost in the level of the latter (2000–3500 ft.), while the mountains rise to 5000–7000 ft., and have a very steep slope towards the E., sharply separating the Siberian flora from the Manchurian.

Stanpit, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Christchurch, Hampshire.

Stans, tn., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden, 7 m. SSE. Lucerne, at N. side of Stanserharn. P. (comm.)<3000.

Stansbury, post-tn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 47 m. W. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Stansbury, isl., U.S., Utah, in Great Salt Lake; about 20 m. in length; elevation about 3000 ft.

Stansfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, 4½ m. N. by E. Clare stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stansfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., with stn. (**Stansfield Hall**) on the L. & Y. R., on the N. side of Todmorden (Lancashire); 6331 ac. P. 11,300.

Stansgate, vil., Eng., Essex, E. div. See **Steeple.**

Stansstad, vil., Switzd., cant. Unterwalden (Nid dem Wald), on the Lake of Lucerne, 6 m. SSE. Lucerne, 2 m. NW. Stans. P.<2000.

Stanstead, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Quebec, cap. Stanstead co., 80 m. ESE. Montreal, on a railway. P.<1500.

Stanstead, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 8½ m. S. by W. Gravesend, 3 m. N. Wrotham and Borough Green stn. P.<500.

Stanstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 9 m. S. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. NNE. Glemsford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stanstead, vil., Eng., Sussex, div. and 7 m. NW. by W. Chichester, 2 m. E. Rowlands Castle stn. See **Forest Side.**

Stanstead Abbots, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 4 m. E. Hertford, on the Lee, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Stanstead St. Margaret, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Lee, 1 m. W. by S. Stanstead Abbots, with a stn. (**St. Margaret's**) on the G. E. R. P.<250.

Stansted Mountfitchet, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 9½ m. S. by W. Saffron Walden, close to **Stanstead** stn. on G. E. R., PMT.O. (**Stansted**); 4224 ac. P.<2500.

Stansty, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 2 m. NW. by N. Wrexham, 1 m. S. Giversyllt stn. P.<1500.

Stanswood Bay, bay, Eng., Hampshire, to the SW. of the entrance to Southampton Water.

Stanthorne, par., Eng., Cheshire, 1 m. NW. Middlewich. P.<250.

Stanthorpe, tp., Queensland, Bentinck co., 100 m. SW. Brisbane; has important tin-mines. Climate invigorating; suited to culture of European fruits and vegetables. P.<1500.

Stanton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10 m. WSW. Chesterfield, 2 m. SW. Rowsley stn.; coal is mined here. PM.O. (**Stanton Hill**). P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Stanton in Peak with Rowton,** or **Birchover**) P.<1000.

Stanton, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Stanton and Newhall.**

Stanton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 6½ m. S. by E. Evesham. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Stanton with Snowshill**) P.<750.

Stanton, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. NW. Morpeth. P.<250.

Stanton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 11 m. SE. by E. Leek, 2½ m. WNW. Clifton stn. P.<500. See **Elkstone.**

Stanton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 9 m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, PM.O. P.<1000.

Stanton, PM.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 2 m. from Stanway.

Stanton, vil., U.S., Delaware, New Castle co., 7 m. SW. Wilmington. P.<1500.

Stanton, co., U.S., Kansas, on W. frontier, crossed by 37½° N.

Stanton, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Powell co., 36 m. SW. Paris, on Red R. P.<1500.

Stanton, city, U.S., Michigan, Montcalm co., 64 m. WSW Bay City. P.<1500.

Stanton, or **Stanton Copper Mines,** vil., U.S., Missouri, Franklin co., 65 m. SW. St. Louis by rail, on Maramee R. P.<1500.

Stanton, co., U.S., Nebraska, in the NE., W. of 97° W., crossed in the N. by 42° N.

Stanton, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Mercer co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri R., 44 m. NW. by N. Bismarck.

Stanton, Long, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 16 m. SSE. Shrewsbury, 3½ m. ESE. Rushbury stn., PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Long Stanton with Brockton**) P.<500.

Stanton, Long, All Saints, and **Stanton, Long, St. Michael,** two pars., Eng., Cambridge. Long Stanton All Saints, Chesterton div., 6 m. NW. Cambridge, 1½ m. NW. Oakington stn., P.O., P.<500; Long Stanton St. Michael, P.<250.

Stanton and Newhall, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 2 m. SE. Burton-on-Trent, P.O. (**Stanton**). P.<5000.

Stantonbury, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 1½ m. NE. Wolverton, PMT.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stantonbury with New Bradwell**) P.<2500.

Stanton by Bridge, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. S. by E. Derby, 2 m. SSW. Chellaston and Swarkestone stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stanton by Bridge with Swarkeston**) P.<500.

Stanton by Dale, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 7 m. E. by N. Derby, 1 m. WSW. **Stanton Gate** stn. on the M. R., PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Stanton by Dale with Dale Abbey**) P.<1500.

Stanton Drew, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6 m. S. by E. Bristol, 1½ m. W. Pensford stn.; coal mined. P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Stanton Drew with Pensford**) P.<750.

Stanton Fitzwarren, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 4½ m. N. by E. Swindon, with a stn. (**Stanton**) on a branch of the G. W. R. P.<250.

Stanton Gate, stn., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Stanton by Dale.**

Stanton Harcourt, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 6 m. W. Oxford, 2 m. S. Southleigh stn., P.O. P.<750.

Stanton Hill. See **Stanton,** Eng., Derbyshire.

Stanton in Peak. See **Stanton,** Eng., Derbyshire.

Stanton Lacy, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 3 m. NNW. Ludlow, 12½ m. N. Leominster, P.O. (**Stanton Lacey**); 5745 ac. P.<750.

Stanton Moor, Eng., Derbyshire, Youlgreave par.; has a stone circle.

Stanton on the Wold, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Nottingham, 1 m. SE. Plumtree and Keyworth stn. P.<250.

Stanton Prior, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 5 m. W. by S. Bath. P.<250.

Stanton St. Bernard, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 6 m. E. Devizes, P.O. P.<500.

Stanton St. Gabriel, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on Lyme Bay, with a coastguard station 4 m. E. Lyme Regis, 5 m. W. by S. Bridport stn. P.<250. See **Whitchurch Canonicorum.**

Stanton St. John, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 4½ m. ENE. Oxford, 3 m. NNW. Wheatley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stanton St. Quintin, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 15 m. NNE. Trowbridge, 4 m. N. by W. Chippenham stn. P.<500.

Stanton-under-Bardon, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 8 m. WNW. Leicester, 2 m. NE. Bardon Hill stn. P.<500. See **Thornton.**

Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., on the Roden, 9 m. NE. by N. Shrewsbury, 3½ m. W. by N. Peplow stn., P.O. (**Stanton**); 5662 ac. P.<750.

Stanway, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. W. Colchester, on Roman R., 1½ m. E. by N. Marks Tey stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Stanway, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 7½ m. S. by E. Evesham, PT.O. P.<500.

Stanway, vil., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Adforton.**

Stanwell, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 2 m. NE. by N. Staines, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Stanwick, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. ENE. Wellingborough, 1½ m. ENE. Higham Ferrers and Irthlingborough stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Stanwick St. John, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 6½ m. N. Richmond, 3½ m. SW. Piercebridge stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stanwick St. John with Caldwell and Aldbrough**) P.<750.

Stanwix, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the r. bk. of the Eden, 1½ m. N. Carlisle; 6646 ac. P.<3500.

Stanz, vil., Austria, Tirol, 46 m. W. by S. Innsbruck, 1 m. from the l. bk. of the Inn. P.<2000.

Stanzstad, vil., Switzd., on the Lake of Lucerne. See **Stansstad.**

Staosunaig Loch, bay, Scot., Argyllshire, in the E. of Colonsay I.

Staouéli, Algeria. See **Staweli.**

Stapeley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 2 m. SE. Nantwich. P.<750.

Stapenhill, par., Eng., Staffordshire and Derbyshire, S. div., 1 m. SE. Burton. P.<5000; eccles. par. (**Stapenhill with Caudwell**) P. 5200.

Staphorst, comm., Holland, Overijssel, 10 m. NNE. Zwolle. P. 5300.

Staplebridge, Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Stalbridge.**

Staplecross, PMT.O., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 8 m. NNW. Hastings, 3 m. ESE. Robertsbridge stn.

Staplefield Common, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 7 m. ESE. Horsham, 2 m. WSW. Balcombe stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Staple Fitzpaine, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5 m. SSE. Taunton. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Staple Fitzpaine with Bickenhall**) P.<500.

Stapleford, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the border of the Chesterton div., 4½ m. S. by E. Cambridge, 1 m. SSE. Shelford stn., P.O. P.<750.

Stapleford, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 2½ m. N. by W. Hertford, on the Beane, P.O. P.<250.

Stapleford, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3½ m. E. by S. Melton Mowbray, 1 m. S. Saxby stn. P.<250. See **Saxby.**

Stapleford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 6 m. ENE. Newark, 4 m. SSE. Swinderby stn. P.<250. See **Carlton-le-Moorland.**

Stapleford, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6 m. W. by S. Nottingham, with a stn. (**Stapleford and Sandiacre**) on the M. R.; has silk and lace manufactures. PMT.O. P.<4500.

Stapleford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Wily, 7 m. NW. Salisbury, 2 m. N. Wishford stn., P.O. P. 250.

Stapleford Abbots, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 4½ m. N. Romford, 3½ m. SE. by E. Theydon Bois stn. P.<500.

Stapleford Tawney, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6½ m. N. Romford, 3 m. E. Theydon Bois stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stapleford Tawney with Theydon Mount**) P.<500.

Staplegate, par., Eng., Kent, in co. bor. of Canterbury. P.<500.

Staplegrove, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1½ m. NW. Taunton, PT.O. P.<1500.

Staple Hill, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the M. R., 2 m. from Fishponds, PMT.O.

Staplehurst, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 9 m. S. Maidstone, on the SE. R.; 5897 ac. P.<2000.

Staple Inn, par., Eng., in co. and partly in city of London. P.<250.

Staple-next-Wingham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4 m. W. by S. Sandwich, 3 m. ENE. Adisham stn., P.O. (**Staple**). P.<750.

Staples, The, islets. See **Farn Islands.**

Stapleton, par., Eng., Cumberland, 9 m. NE. Longtown; 4744 ac. P.<500.

Stapleton, par. and tn., Eng., suburb of Bristol, Gloucestershire, in the N. div., with a stn. (**Stapleton Road**) on the G. W. R. P. 14,600.

Stapleton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 12 m. WNW. Leominster, 1 m. NE. Presteigne stn. P.<250.

Stapleton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4 m. SE. by S. Bosworth, 3 m. E. by N. Stoke Golding stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stapleton, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 5½ m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. N. by W. Dorrington stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stapleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 2 m. SW. by W. Darlington, P.O. P.<250.

Stapleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. SE. Pontefract. P.<250.

Stapleton, vil., U.S., New York, Richmond co., NE. ct. Staten I., 6 m. S. by W. New York by steamboat. Here is the Kentgen observatory. P.<1500.

Stapleton Island, isl. of the middle cluster of the Arzobispo Archipelago, N. Pacific Ocean.

Staple Tor, hill, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor Forest, 15 m. ESE. Launceston.

Stapylton, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, and crossed by 150° E.

Star, Staryi, Staraya, Staroye, Staro, Stara, Slavonic, 'old.'

Star, P.O., Scot., E. Fife, 4½ m. SE. by E. Falkland, 1½ m. NE. Markinch stn.

Stara, Slavonic, 'old.' See *Star.*

Stara Planina (Slavonic, 'old mountains'). See **Balkan Mountains.**

Starasol, tn., Austria, Galicia, 4 m. NNW. Staremiasto; salt mine and petroleum spring. P.<2000.

Staraya, Slavonic, 'old.' See *Star.*

Staraya Rusa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 61 m. S. Novgorod, on Polist R.; salt springs, salt extracted; mineral waters much visited in summer; town well built. P. 15,400.

Stara Zagora (Turkish **Eski-Saghra**), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, cap. prov. Stara Zagora, 45 m. S. Tirnovo. Situated in an exceedingly fertile dist., producing cereals, wine, and fruit; silk and wool of excellent quality. P. (1888) 16,000; Bulgarians, 13,100; Moham. 2100.

Starbeck, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. E. Harrogate, on the NE. R.; sulphur springs near. PMT.O.

Starbotton, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 23 m. W. Ripon, 9 m. E. by N. Horton stn.

Starbuck, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 24 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Starbuck, British isl., Pacific, in about 5½° S., 156° W.; has guano deposits.

Starbuck, settlement, U.S., Washington, Columbia co., 22 m. N. by E. Wallawalla.

Starcross, eccles. par. and watering-place, Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., ferry stn. for and 2 m. W. by N. Exmouth, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Starcsova, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Pancsova. P.<4000.

Staremjasto, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 23 m. W. by N. Drohobycz. P.<4000.

Stargard, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Strelitz, circle and 15 m. NE. Neustrelitz. P.<3000.

Stargard, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circle Saatzig, on the Ihna R., 22 m. E. by S. Stettin; has railway workshops and various manufactures. P. (1871) 17,300; (1890) 23,700; comm. P. 23,800.

Stari, Slavonic, 'old.' See **Star.**

Stari Adžbegovac, tn., NE. Servia, circle Podunavlje. P.<3000.

Staritsa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 48 m. SW. Tver, on steep banks of Volga. P.<5000.

Stark, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in S. by 41° N., and bounded on W. by 90° W.

Stark, co., U.S., N. Dakota, partly bounded on the N. by 47° N., and crossed in the W. by 103° W.

Stark, co., U.S., Ohio, W. of 81° W., bounded on N. by 41° N.

Starke, co., U.S., Indiana, N. of 41° N., and E. of 87° W.

Starkenbach, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 18 m. W. by N. Trautenau. P.<3000.

Starkenburg ('strong castle'), the prov. of gd.-duchy Hesse, Ger., S. of the Main, and E. of the Rhine; named after the castle of Starkenburg (above Heppenheim, in the Odenwald), built in 1064, now in ruins.

Starkholmes, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 1 m. from Matlock Bath.

Starksboro, tn., U.S., Vermont, Addison co. P.<1500.

Starkville, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Oktibbeha co., 110 m. NE. Jackson. P.<2000.

Starmore, vil., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Westrill.**

Starnberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle and 15 m. SW. Munich, at the foot of the Würm-See (lake). P.<2000.

Starobyelsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 140 m. ESE. Kharkov; fabrication of sheep-skin (Astrakhañ) caps. P. 11,900.

Starodub, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 116 m. NE. Chernigov, 26 m. SE. Klintsy railway stn.; extensive orchards; trade in corn and hemp. P. 24,800.

Starokonstantinov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 120 m. WSW. Zhitomir, on Sluch R.; trade with Austria and Odessa in corn, salt, cattle, and swine. Alt. 900 ft. P. 19,400.

Staro-Korsunskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, about 50 m. NNE. Ekaterinodar. P. 7100.

Staro-Minskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, 42 m. E. by S. Yeisk, on Sasyka R. P. 9900.

Staro-Nizhestcblievskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 55 m. NW. Ekaterinodar. P. 7000.

Staro Novoselo ('old new town'), vil., Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, prov. and 25 m. NNW. Philippopolis. P.<2000.

Staro-Shcherbinovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 22 m. ESE. Yeisk, near mouth of Yeya. P. 9800.

Staro-Tatarovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Temryuk. P. 6100.

Staro-Velichkovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 32 m. NW. Ekaterinodar, on Ponura R. P. 6500.

Staroye, Slavonic, 'old.' See *Star.*

Star Peak, or **Meralaba Island,** isl., New Hebrides, Banks Is., in 14° 30′ S., 168° 0′ E.

Star Peak, culminating peak of W. Humboldt Range, U.S., Nevada. Alt. 9925 ft.

Starr, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., on the Rio Grande (S. frontier), crossed in the extreme NE. by 98° W.

Starrucca, or **Staruca,** vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wayne co., 10 m. SE. Susquehanna. P.<1500.

Starston, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 15½ m. S. Norwich, ½ m. N. Harleston stn., P.O. P.<750.

Start Bay, Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, N. of Start Point.

Startforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 12½ m. NW. Richmond, on the r. bk. of the Tees, opposite Barnard Castle. P.<750.

Starton, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Stoneleigh par., 4 m. S. Coventry.

Start Point, cape, Eng., in the SE. of Devonshire, in 3° 38′ W., with a lighthouse in 50° 13′ N.

Start Point, headland, Scot., Orkney Is., E. extremity of Sanday I.; has a lighthouse.

Staryi Bykhov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 36 m. S. Moghilev, on r. bk. Dnieper. P. 5700.

Staryi Oskol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 92 m. ESE. Kursk, on Oskol R.; entrepôt for corn. P. 9860; over 15,000 with adjoining suburbs.

Stary-Sacz, comm., Austria. See **Sandec, Alt.**

Starzica, tn., Bulgaria, N. of the Balkans, prov. Tirnovo. P. <3000.

Stassfurt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Kalbe, 19 m. S. by W. Magdeburg, on the r. bk. of the Bode. Along with the neighbouring town of Leopoldshall, in Anhalt, Stassfurt owes its importance to its deposits of potash salts and (below these) rock-salt, first mined in 1839, and rendered much more productive by a deep boring since 1851. The bed of rock-salt has a thickness of upwards of 750 ft. The potash salts (kainite) have given rise to large numbers of chemical works producing potassium, chloride of potassium, glauber salts, saltpetre, magnesia, &c. P. (1816) <2000; (1871) 10,300; (1890) 19,100.

Staszów, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 60 m. S. by E. Radom. P. 7750.

State Centre, vil., U.S., Iowa, Marshall co., 83 m. W. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

State College, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Centre co., 11 m. S. by W. Bellefonte; the seat of Pennsylvania state college. P. <1500.

Staten Island, off the SE. of the mainland of Tierra del Fuego, Argentine Republic, crossed by 54° 40′ S., and in the E. by 64° W.

Staten Island, Kurile Is. See **Iturup.**

Staten Island, isl., U.S., in New York Harbour, forming Richmond co., New York coast, separated from New Jersey on the N. by the Kill von Kull, and on the W. by Arthur Kill or Staten I. Sound, across which there is a drawbridge belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Rly., which has its terminus on the island. Surface productive and hilly in the N.; and Grimes Hill (alt. 307 ft.) commands a fine view of New York bay and city. It has several villages and many country residences, as well as thriving fisheries. On the E. shore, opposite Long Island, several forts and water-batteries command the Narrows, entrance to New York Harbour. Clifton, on Staten I., is the quarantine station for New York. At Stapleton is the U.S. Marine Hospital. The Sailors' Snug Harbour for superannuated seamen is on N. shore. Length, 14 m.; breadth, 4–8 m.; area, 63 sq. m.

States of the Church, the papal terrs. in Italy. See **Italy,** Historical Notes.

Statesville, city, U.S., N. Carolina, Iredell co., 25 m. W. by N. Salisbury by rail. P. <3000.

Statfold, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 3½ m. NE. by E. Tamworth. P. <250.

Statheile, coast vil., Norway, prov. Bratsberg, on S. side of Brevik Fjord, 12 m. S. by E. Skien. P. <2000.

Stathern, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 9½ m. WSW. Grantham, with a stn. (**Harby and Stathern**) on the G. N. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Station Peak, hill, Victoria, on N. shore of Geelong Harbour, Port Phillip Bay.

Statland, penin., W. ct. Norway, prov. Bergen, terminated by Cape Stat or Stadt; celebrated as the meeting-place of aerial currents, resulting in formidable tempests. It is considered by Broch to be the limit of the coast-line of the North Sea.

Staubbach, cascade, Switzd. See **Lauterbrunnen.**

Staufen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 9 m. SW. by S. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Staughton, Great, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 9 m. SW. by W. Huntingdon, 5 m. WNW. St. Neots stn., PMT.O.; 6407 ac. P. <1000.

Staughton, Little, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, 2 m. SW. Great Staughton (Huntingdonshire), P.O. P. <500.

Staunton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 3 m. E. Monmouth, 1½ m. S. Symonds Yat stn., PT.O. P. <250.

Staunton, Herefordshire. See **Staunton on Arrow** and **Staunton on Wye.**

Staunton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6½ m. S. Newark, 2½ m. S. Cotham stn., PT.O. (**Staunton-in-the-Vale**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**Staunton with Flawborough**) P. <250.

Staunton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 8 m. WSW. Tewkesbury, P.O. P. <500.

Staunton, city, U.S., Illinois, Macoupin co., 34 m. NE. St. Louis (Mo.); coal is mined here. P. <3000.

Staunton, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clay co., 4 m. SW. Brazil by rail; has extensive coal-mines. P. <1500.

Staunton, city, U.S., Virginia, Augusta co., on Central Rly., 96 m. WNW. Richmond, in centre of Shenandoah Valley, with abundant water-supply; noted for its excellent schools, which are largely attended. Alt. 1379 ft. (R.R.). P. 7000.

Staunton, riv., U.S., Virginia, rises in Alleghany Mts., Montgomery co., flows E., and unites with Dan R. to form the Roanoke R. Length about 200 m.

Staunton Harold, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 10 m. W. Loughborough, 2 m. W. Worthington stn. P. <250.

Staunton on Arrow, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 7 m. W. by N. Leominster, 2 m. NW. Pembridge stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Staunton on Wye, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 9½ m. WNW. Hereford, 2½ m. W. Moorhampton stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Stavanger, seapt. tn., Norway, prov. Stavanger, on the W. ct., 100 m. S. Bergen. It has two harbours, the Vaagen and Ostervaagen, separated by small peninsula. Exports large quantities of herrings and lobsters; also sheep, minerals, &c.; shipbuilding. Important deposits of apatite on isl. of Hille, near Stavanger. Has an ancient cathedral. Much resorted to of late years by tourists. P. (1865) 16,600; (1891) 22,500.

Stavanger Fjord, fiord, SW. ct. Norway, a S. branch of Bukke (*q.v.*) Fjord, and itself dividing into Lyse, Höle, and Gans Fjords.

Staveley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 4 m. ENE. Chesterfield, on the Chesterfield Canal and the M. R., and with stns. (**Staveley Town** and **Staveley Works** for **Barrow Hill**) on M. S. & L. R.; has extensive collieries. PMT.O. 6872 ac. P. 9400.

Staveley, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 10 m. WSW. Kendal, at the foot of Windermere, 1½ m. from Lake Side stn., PMT.O.; 4199 ac. P. <500.

Staveley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 3½ m. N. Knaresborough, close to Copgrove stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Staveley, Over and **Nether,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Westmorland, on the Kent, div. and 4½ m. NW. Kendal, with a stn. (**Staveley**) on the L. & NW. R. Market-day, W. Over Staveley, P. <1000; Nether Staveley, P. <500.

Staveley Works, stn., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Staveley.**

Stavelot, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. Verviers, on the Amel, 7 m. SSE. Spa; has ferruginous springs, and manufacture of cheese. P. <5000.

Stavenhagen, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Malchin, 24 m. N. by W. Neustrelitz; birthplace ('Stemhagen') of the humourist Fritz Reuter (1810–24). P. <4000.

Staverton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 8½ m. W. Torquay, on riv. Dart, here crossed by a bridge, and on the G. W. R., P.O.; 5204 ac. P. <750.

Staverton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3½ m. W. by N. Cheltenham, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Staverton with Boddington**) P. <750.

Staverton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. S. by E. Rugby, 2 m. W. by S. Daventry, P.O. P. <500.

Staverton, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 2½ m. N. Trowbridge. P. <500.

Stavnik, vil., Hungary. See **Sczavnik.**

Stavning Fjord. See **Ringkjöbing.**

Stavoren, tn., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the Zuider Zee, 25 m. E. by S. Helder.

Stavropol, govt., Russia, N. Caucasia, bounded by Don Cossacks and Astrakhañ on N., Kubañ on W., Terek on S., and Caspian Sea on E. It covers the E. part of the undulating high plains (1500–2000 ft.) which spread out at the foot of the main chain of the Caucasus, and are diversified about Pyatigorsk by a group of several mountains (2800–4600 ft. high), the Beshtau, while on N. and E. they are enclosed by prairies 200–400 ft. above the sea-level. Poorly watered by the Kuma, which is lost in the steppes before reaching the Caspian, and the Podkumok, Karamyk, Buivola, tribs. of the Kuma. The Manych chain of lakes (which receives the two Yegorbyks and the Kalaus) separates it from European Russia. Forests scarce, even in the S. Climate severe, the average temp. at Pyatigorsk being, yr. 48°, Jan. 25°, July 71°. Population mixed, there being in the steppes about 10,000 Lamaite Kalmyks, nearly 18,000 Turkomans, and over 17,000 Nogais. The remainder (over 650,000) are Great and Little Russians, whose numbers rapidly increase. Together with Terek and Kubañ, Stavropol is now becoming a granary for Russia, the crops of 1892 having attained 3,400,000 quarters of various grains (2,040,000 of wheat). Vine culture much spread in the basin of middle Kuma; flax is also grown. Cattle-breeding is very important, there being 125,000 horses, 653,000 horned cattle, and over 2,600,000 sheep kept. Manufactures (chiefly flour-mills, distilleries, and tanneries) are only beginning to develop. Divided into four dists.: Stavropol, Alexandrovsk, Medvyezhinsk, and Novogrigorievsk. The terr. occupied by the nomads is divided into three dists. (*pristavstvo*): Bolshe-Derbetovskiy, Turkoman, and Achikulak. Alt. 1919 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.5° F., Jan. 25.2°, July 68.8°. Area, 23,398 sq. m. P. (1892) 695,366.

Stavropol, tn., Russia, cap. of above govt., 360 m. NW. Tiflis,

and 30 m. from Kavkazskaya railway stn., with which it is going to be connected by rail; brisk trade in corn, cattle, and sheep-skins, exported. P. 35,960.

Stavropol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 97 m. NW. Samara, on l. bk. Volga. P. 5380.

Stavros, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, 11½ m. SW. of the mouth of the Struma.

Stavros, Cape, Turkey, N. ct. Crete, in 24° 59′ E.

Stavrotas, mt., Greece, culminating point of isl. Leukas. Alt. 3745 ft.

Staward, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 9 m. WSW. Hexham, on the NE. R. In vicinity are the ruins of an ancient border stronghold, **Staward Peel.**

Stawell (French spelling **Staouëli**), vil., Algeria, near the N. ct., arr. and 8 m. W. Algiers, in 36° 44′ N., 2° 55′ E. Alt. 377 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 20.02 in. P.<2000.

Stawell, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4½ m. E. by N. Bridgwater. P.<250. See **Moorlinch.**

Stawell, bor., Victoria, Borung co., 20 m. NNW. Ararat; important agricultural centre in the **Pleasant Creek** goldfield. The quartz-mines are worked at great depths, the Magdala mine having a depth of over 2400 ft. The freestone quarries at the Grampians, employing about 900 miners, are connected with the town by a tramway. Stawell is at the junction of the Melbourne and Adelaide railways. P. 5200.

Stawley, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9 m. NE. Tiverton, 2 m. SE. Venn Cross stn. P.<500.

Stayley, par., Eng., Cheshire (partly also in Lancashire) partly in mun. bor. of Stalybridge, with a stn. (**Staley and Millbrook**) on a branch of the L. & NW. R. P. 9000.

Stayner, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 69 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P.<1500.

Staythorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 3 m. W. Newark, 1½ m. ENE. Rolleston Junction. P.<250.

Stazzema, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 12 m. NNW. Lucca, in a dist. noted for the beauty of its marbles.

Steamboat Rock, vil., U.S., Iowa, Hardin co., on Iowa R., 111 m. NE. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Steamboat Springs, a group of eighty hot springs, U.S., Colorado, Routt co., about 115 m. WNW. Denver, at foot of Park Range; hot sulphur springs.

Steamer Point. See **Aden.**

Steane, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. WNW. Buckingham, 2½ m. NW. by N. Brackley stn. P.<250. See **Hinton in the Hedges.**

Stearns, co., U.S., Minnesota, S. of 46° N., and crossed in the W. by 95° W.

Stebbing, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 6 m. W. by N. Braintree, 2 m. N. Felstead stn., PM.O.; 4382 ac. P.<1000.

Steblüevo, vil., Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, prov. Bitolia, 12 m. S. Dibra. P.<3000.

Stebnik, vil., Austria, Galicia, dist. and 4 m. SE. Drohobycz; has rock-salt or brine springs.

Stechford and Stechford Yardley, stn., Eng., on the L. & NW. R., in the extreme NE. of Worcestershire, PM.O. (**S.**).

Steckborn, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 8 m. NNE. Frauenfeld, on the S. side of the Untersee arm of the Lake of Constance. P.<2000.

Stecknitz (or **Steckenitz**) **Canal.** See **Lübeck,** Ger.

Stedham, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 10½ m. N. Chichester, 2 m. NW. Midhurst stn., P.O. P.<750.

Steel, P.O., Eng., 5 m. S. Hexham, Northumberland.

Steel, settlement, U.S., Washington, King co., 43 m. NE. Olympia.

Steel Cross, P.O., Eng, Sussex, 2 m. from Crowborough.

Steele, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Ruhr, circle and 2 m. ESE. Essen; with iron and steel works, and manufacture of fireproof stoneware. P. (1816)<2000; (1890) 7600.

Steele, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the SE., to the W. of 93° W., and crossed by 44° N.

Steele, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 47° and 48° N., just E. of 98° W.

Steele, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Kidder co., 40 m. E. Bismarck. P.<1500.

Steele Road, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. S. Riccarton Junction.

Steel River, Canadian NW. Terrs. See **Hayes River.**

Steelton, postal-vil., S. Australia, Light co., 62 m. N. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Steelton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., on the l. bk. of Susquehanna R., 3 m. SE. Harrisburg; has extensive steel-works of the Pennsylvania Steel Co.; other industries. P. (1880)<3000; (1890) 9300.

Steelville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Crawford co., on the Meramee R., 75 m. SW. by W. St. Louis. P.<1500.

Steenbergen, fort and tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 19 m. W. Breda; cultivation of madder. P. (comm.) 6900.

Steenderen, comm., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. ENE. Arnhem. P.<4000.

Steenkerque, or **Steinkerk,** vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Senne, 11 m. NW. Seneffe, 19 m. SW. Brussels. Here William III. was defeated by the French in 1692.

Steens Bridge, stn., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on a branch of the G. W. R., 3 m. SE. by E. Leominster.

Steenvoorde, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. Hazebrouck, 18 m. SE. by S. Dunkirk; great hop trade. P.<2000.

Steenwijk, tn., Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 19 m. N. Zwolle. NE. and NW. of the town are the free agricultural colonies founded during the years of famine, 1816 and 1817. Formerly fortified, and an object of contention in the Spanish wars. P. (comm.) 5400.

Steenwijkerwold, comm., Netherlands, Overijssel, NW. of Steenwijk. P. 6100.

Steep, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 1½ m. NW. by N. Petersfield stn., 16½ m. E. by S. Winchester. P.<750.

Steep Holme Island, rocky isl., Eng., Somerset, 5½ m. W. by S. Weston-super-Mare; had formerly a priory, founded 1320. P. 9.

Steeping, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire. Great Steeping, S. Lindsey div., 15 m. NE. by N. Boston, 1½ m. W. Firsby stn., P.O.; Little Steeping, on G. N. R. P. (of each)<250. See **Firsby.**

Steeple, mt., Eng., Cumberland, between Wast Water and Ennerdale Water. Alt. 2746 ft.

Steeple, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., Isle of Purbeck, 9 m. SW. Poole, 4 m. W. Corfe Castle stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Steeple with Tyneham**) P.<750.

Steeple, par., Eng., Essex, E. div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Maldon, 3 m. NE. by N. Althorne stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Steeple with Stansgate**) P.<500.

Steeple Ashton, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Ashton, Steeple.**

Steeple Aston, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 6 m. NNE. Woodstock, 1 m. NW. Heyford stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Steeple Barton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., 5 m. N. Woodstock, 2 m. W. by S. Heyford stn. P.<1000.

Steeple Bumpstead, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 9 m. E. Saffron Walden, 2 m. WSW. Birdbrook stn., PM.O. P.<1500.

Steeple Claydon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4 m. S. Buckingham, 1 m. NW. of its stn. (**Claydon**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Steeple Gidding, par., Eng., co. and 10 m. NW. Huntingdon. P.<250.

Steeple Langford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 5½ m. NW. Wilton, 8 m. NW. by W. Salisbury, 2 m. E. Wily stn., P.O.; 4018 ac. P.<500.

Steeple Maldon, P.O., Eng., Essex, div. and 6 m. SE. Maldon.

Steeple Morden, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 14½ m. SW. Cambridge, 3 m. NNW. Ashwell stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Steepleton, Winterborne, par., Eng. See **Winterborne Steepleton.**

Steepleton Iwerne (i-wern), par., Eng., Dorsetshire, div. and 3½ m. N. by W. Blandford, 17 m. NE. Dorchester. P.<250.

Steeton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., on the Aire, 11 m. NW. Bradford, with a stn. (**Steeton and Silsden**) on the M. R.; manufactures worsted and ribbons. PMT.O. P.<250.

Steeton with Eastburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3 m. NW. Keighley. P.<2000.

Steevensweert, fort, Holland, prov. Limburg, on the Maas, 7 m. SW. by W. Roermond.

Stefanau, tn., Austria, Moravia, 6½ m. NNW. Olmütz. P.<3000.

Stefanesci, tn., Roumania, Moldavia, prov. Botošani, near the Prut, 46 m. NNW. Iași. P.<2000.

Stefanie, lake, E. Africa, about 30 m. E. of N. end of Lake Rudolf; discovered and named by Count Teleki; called by the natives Basso Ebor ('white lake'). Surrounded on three sides by mountains, but shores low and shelving. Water salt and bitter. Alt. 1900 ft. Length, 37 m.; average breadth about 12 m.

Steffisburg, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 1½ m. N. Thun; manufactures cigars, earthenware, condensed milk, &c. P. (comm.) <4000.

Stege, tn., Denmark, NW. ct. Möen I., on Stege Bay; one of the oldest towns in Denmark. P.<2000.

Stegen, isl., Norway, prov. Nordland, in 68° N., 14° 30′ E.

Steglitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle and 4 m. NNE. Teltow. P. 12,500.

Steigerwald, mt. group, Bavarian Franconia, on l. bk. of the Main, almost entirely covered with fine forests, oaks, beeches, poplars, and limes predominating; in the E. region coniferous trees abound. Soil fertile, especially in the Prölsdorfer Grund. The inhabitants are occupied with agriculture, cattle-raising, manufacture of charcoal, and various wood industries.

Steiglitz, mun. and mining tp., Victoria, Grant co., 20 m. NW. by N. Geelong. P.<1500.

Stein, comm., Austria, Carniola, 14 m. NNE. Laibach. The name of **Steiner-Alpen** is given to a section of the Alps to the NE., in Carniola and Styria, immediately SE. of the Karawanken. P.<3000.

Stein, comm., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle and 4 m. SW. by W. Nürnberg. P.<3000.

Stein, tn., Lower Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, opposite Mautern, 39 m. W. by N. Vienna. P.<5000.

Stein, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 11½ m. NNW. Aarau. P.<2000.

Stein, tn., Switzd., cant. Schaffhausen, 8 m. NNW. Frauenfeld, on the N. bank of the Rhine, at its issue from the Untersee arm of the Lake of Constance, an ancient town, situated at one of the most frequented of the Rhine crossings; manufactures watches, articles of furniture, &c. P.<2000.

Steinach, comm., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle Sonneberg, 15 m. NE. by N. Koburg. P.<5000.

Steinamanger (German, in Hungarian **Szombathely**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, 30 m. S. Ödenburg, cap. co. Eisenburg, on site of ancient Roman city *Sabaria* or *Savaria*. P. 16,100.

Steinau, vil., Austria, Silesia, 30 m. ESE. Troppau, 6 m. NW. Teschen. P.<3000.

Steinau, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Schlüchtern, on the Kinzig, 36 m. ENE. Frankfurt. P. (comm.)<3000.

Steinau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the l. bk. of the Oder, 23 m. SE. Glogau, cap. circle Steinau. P.<4000.

Steinbach, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of, circle, and 4 m. SW. by W. Baden. P.<2000.

Steinbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Jagst, on the Kocher, 34 m. NE. Stuttgart. P.<2000.

Steinbach-Hallenberg, market-vil., Prussia, in a detached part of prov. Hesse-Nassau, 22 m. SSE. Eisenach, circle and 5 m. E. by S. Schmalkalden; with manufactures of nails, locks, and other iron wares. P.<4000.

Steinburg, circle, Prussia, prov. Schleswig, on the Elbe, crossed in the middle by 9½° E.

Steiner-Alpen. See **Stein,** Austria, Carniola.

Steinheim, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Höxter, 30 m. SSE. Minden. P.<3000.

Steinheim, Gross- and **Klein-,** two adjoining tns., Ger., gd.-duchy of Hesse, circle Offenbach, on the Main, 10 m. E. Frankfurt. Gross-Steinheim, P.<3000; Klein-Steinheim, P.<2000.

Steinheim am Albuch, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, dist. Heidenheim, 20 m. N. by E. Ulm. P. (comm.)<3000.

Steinhude, Lake of, N. Ger., between Hanover and Lippe-Schaumburg, 17 m. NW. Hanover; has valuable fisheries. In it is an island, with the fortress Wilhelmstein and the village Steinhude. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 3 m.

Steinigtwolmsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 9 m. SSW. Bautzen. P.<3000.

Steinitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 20 m. ESE. Brünn. P.<3000.

Steinkerk, vil., Belgium. See **Steenkerque.**

Steinkopf, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Namaqua-land, 25 m. NNW. Ookiep.

Steinpleis, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 3 m. W. by S. Zwickau. P.<4000.

Steinsburg, Steynsdorp, South Africa. See **Steynsburg, Steynsdorp.**

Steinscholl, eccles. par., Scot. See **Stenscholl.**

Steinschönau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Böhm-Kamnitz; centre of the glass-cutting industry. P. 5000.

Stein's Pass, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Grant co., 63 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the terr.

Steinthal, vil., in SW. of Cape Colony, Tulbagh dist. P.<1500.

Steinwärder, suburb of Hamburg, Ger., in the terr. of the free harbour, on the l. bk. of the N. Elbe. P.<2000.

Steinweg, comm., Ger., Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, circle and N. of Stadtamhof, on the Regen. P.<3000.

Stekene, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas; has manufactures of china and earthenware; bleach-works. P. 7500.

Stella, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., on the r. bk. of the Tyne, 5 m. W. Newcastle, 1 m. WNW. Blaydon stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Stella, Monte, mt., Italy, near the W. ct., 35 m. SSE. Salerno. Alt. 3705 ft.

Stella-land, terr., S. Africa, in Bechuana-land, on the SW. frontier of the Transvaal. This dist. was proclaimed a Boer republic in 1882, but the measure was disallowed by Britain, which claimed the whole terr. In 1884 a treaty was signed in London by which it was agreed to divide the country between British Bechuana-land and the S. African Republic, the boundary between the two sections being the great waggon-route from Cape Colony to Lake Ngami and the middle Zambezi. The country is of little fertility, but well suited for cattle-raising. Vryburg is the chief town. Total area nearly 6000 sq. m., of which 4775 sq. m. are British terr.

Stellarton, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Pictou co., on East R., 3 m. from New Glasgow by rail. P.<3000.

Stellenbosch, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. Stellenbosch, 25 m. E. Cape Town, on the railway to Kimberley; in a fertile fruit and wine-growing valley W. of the Drakenstein Mts.; seat of Victoria College, affiliated to Cape Town University. P.<4000.

Stellendam, maritime vil., Holland, Over Flakkee I., prov. S. Holland, 21 m. WSW. Rotterdam. P.<2000.

Stelling, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. S. Canterbury, 4 m. W. by S. Barham stn. P.<500. See **Hardres, Upper. Stelling Minnis,** par., 1 m. S., P.O., P.<250.

Stelling, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8 m. NE. Hexham. P.<250.

Stellingen, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Pinneberg, 4½ m. NW. by N. Hamburg. P.<5000.

Stelvio, Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (11).

Stembridge, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, in ancient par. of Bridgend. P.<250.

Stemnitsa, tn., Greece, prov. Arcadia, in Trikolonoi comm., 18 m. W. Tripolis. P.<3000; comm. (Trikolonoi) P.<5000.

Stenalees, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. from St. Austell.

Stenay, tn., France, dep. Meuse, on the r. bk. of the Meuse, 19 m. SE. by S. Sedan, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. Montmédy; forges. P.<3000.

Stenbrohult, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Kronoberg, 29 m. WSW. Vexiö. P. (comm.)<4000.

Stendal, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle Stendal, 35 m. N. by E. Magdeburg; has important railway workshops; fine pleasure-ground on the site of the old fortress; was the cap. of Altmark, and is birthplace of the archæologist Winckelmann (1717–68). P. (1816) 5300; (1890) 18,400; comm. P. 18,500.

Stenhousemuir, tn., Scot., Stirlingshire, 2 m. NW. by N. Falkirk, ½ m. NE. Larbert stn., PMT.O. P.<4000.

Steni, vil., Greece, Eubœa I., 15 m. NE. Chalcis. P. (comm.) 6000.

Stenia, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, prov. and 8 m. NE. by N. Constantinople.

Stenigot, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6 m. SW. by W. Louth, 1 m. E. Donington on Bain. P.<250.

Stenkjär, tn., Norway, prov. N. Trondhjem, on Beitstad Fjord, 56 m. NE. Trondhjem. P.<2000.

Stenkyrka, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Göteborg and Bohus, in centre of Tjörn I. P. (comm.)<4000.

Stennes, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Northmavine par., W. ct., 15½ m. SW. of the N. end of Mainland. The 'Standing Stones of Stenness' form a remarkable megalithic monument. P.O. (**Stenness**). See **Firth.**

Stenscholl, Steinscholl, or **Staffin,** eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., Kilmuir and Snizort pars., near head of Staffin Bay, PM.O. (**Staffin**). P.<1500.

Stensele, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Vesterbotten, on SE. shore of Stor-Uman (lake), 122 m. NW. Umeå, 65° 5′ N., 170° E. Alt. 1106 ft. Mean temp., yr. 32.3° F., Feb. 10.7°, July 59.1°. P.<2000.

Stensö, small promontory, SE. ct. Sweden, 3 m. S. Kalmar. A Latin inscription on the rock commemorates the landing of Gustavus Vasa, May 30, 1520.

Stenson, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Twyford.**

Stenton, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 4½ m. SW. by W. Dunbar, 2½ m. SE. of E. Linton stn., PT.O.; 7676 ac. P.<750.

Stenungsö, isl., in the Kattegat, near W. ct. of Sweden: much frequented for sea-bathing.

Step (*Steppe*), Russian for treeless prairies; is used regardless of altitude. *Kovylnaya step* prairies covered with *Stipa pinnata*. Is also used for clayey, salty, or sandy deserts.

Stepaside, tn., Ire., co. and 6 m. SE. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, Kilgobbin par., 2 m. from Stillorgan stn. P.<250.

Stepaside, PM.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 2 m. from Saundersfoot.

Stepenitz, riv., Prussia. See **Stepnitz.**

Stephanie, lake, E. Africa. See **Stefanie.**

Stephanieville, tn., W. Africa, French Congo Terr., on the l. bk. of the Niari (Niadi), 109 m. N. Boma, in about 4° 10′ S., 13° 12′ E.

Stephansort, settlement, Ger. New Guinea, on the S. of Astrolabe Bay, in about 5° 32′ S., 145° 43′ E., with tobacco, cotton, and other plantations.

Stephan Strait, Ger. New Guinea, separating Manumudar I. from the mainland, crossed by 145° E., 4° 20′ S.

Stephen, settlement, Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 963 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Stephen Islands, Pacific, on the equator, in 138° E.

Stephens, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., and crossed in the W. by 99° W.

Stephenson, co., U.S., Illinois, on N. frontier, and E. of 91° W.

Stephenson's Road. See **Nyassa,** lake.

Stephenville, vil., U.S., Texas, Erath co., 90 m. WSW. Dallas. P. <1500.

Stepney, part of London, Eng., Middlesex, one of the parl. divs. of Tower Hamlets bor., 2 m. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R. Parl. div. P. (1891) 58,700.

Stepney, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 2 m. NE. Paragon stn., Hull, on NE. R.

Stepnitz, or **Stepenitz,** riv., Prussia, in the NW. of prov. Brandenburg, flows SW. into the Elbe just above Wittenberge; not navigable.

Stepper Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, at the mouth of the Camel, on the r. bk.

Steppes, the plains of S. Russia and the W. provs. of the Asiatic dominions of the Russian Empire.

Steppes, Governor-Generalship of the (Stepnoye General Gubernatorstvo), div. of the Russian Empire, placed under a separate governor-general, and including the terr. of what was formerly known as the Kirghiz Steppe, as well as part of what might properly belong to southern West Siberia; consists of the following provs.:—

Provinces.	Area sq. m.	Pop. (1889).	Density per sq. m.
Akmolinsk	229,609	500,180	2
Semipalatinsk	184,631	576,578	3
Turgai	176,219	364,660	2
Uralsk	139,168	559,552	3
Lake Aral	26,166	...	...
General Governorship of the Steppes . .	755,793	2,000,970	2

It is bounded by the Ural R. and the Caspian Sea on the W., the Transcaspian terr. and Russian Turkistan on S., the Chinese prov. Chuguchak and Russian govt. Tomsk on the E., and Tobolsk and Ufa on the N. With the exception of the Tarbagatai Mts. and their spurs on the Chinese frontier, and the spurs of the Urals in the W., it consists of plains rising but a few hundred feet above the sea, and going beneath the sea-level on approaching the Caspian Sea. The Mugojar Hills separate the Steppe rivers from the tribs. of the Caspian. Though watered by many rivers, the terr. generally suffers from want of irrigation. The upper Ishim and Tobol in the N., the upper Ural with its tribs., the Emba in the W., and the Irtysh in the E., are its chief rivers. Many Steppe rivers—Irgiz, Turgai, Sary-su, Nura—are lost in the Steppes, or in rapidly desiccating lakes which have no outlet. Sandy deserts in the S. Climate extremely dry, very hot in summer and rough in winter, the average temp. being: Omsk, yr. 32.5°, Jan. -2°, July 67°; Uralsk (alt. 367 ft.), yr. 39°, Jan. 8°, July 67°; yearly rfall., 6.7 in. For the population and its occupations, see the above-named provs. The cap. of the terr. is at Omsk.

Steppingley, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 9 m. S. by W. Bedford, 1½ m. SW. Ampthill stn. P. <500.

Steps, vil., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 4½ m. NE. by E. Glasgow, with stn. (**Steps Road**) on the C. R., PT.O. (**Stepps**). P. <500.

Steptoe Valley, U.S., Nevada, White Pine co., 240 m. E. by N. Carson City.

Sterkrade, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ruhrort, 8 m. NW. by W. Essen; has large iron-works and manufacture of machinery. P. 8700.

Sterkstrom, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Queenstown, 60 m. S. Aliwal North. Alt. 4405 ft. P. <1500.

Sterling, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 7 m. E. Plainfield by rail. P. <1500.

Sterling, city, U.S., Illinois, Whiteside co., on Rock R., 110 m. W. Chicago. The town is supplied with water by artesian wells, one of which is 1650 ft. deep. The river is here crossed by a dam of solid masonry, 1100 ft. long and 7 ft. high, which affords an immense water-power with the 9 ft. fall of the rapids. Manufactures include articles of wood, agricultural implements, machinery, &c. P. 5800.

Sterling, city, U.S., Kansas, Rice co., 17 m. NW. Hutchinson, on Arkansas R. P. <2000.

Sterling, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 13 m. N. by E. Worcester. P. <1500.

Sterling, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Johnson co., 60 m. S. by W. Omaha. P. <1500.

Sterling, vil., U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 12 m. SW. Oswego. P. <1500.

Sterling, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Burleigh co., 22 m. E. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Sterling, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Clearfield co., 90 m. ENE. Pitsburg, 23 m. N. by E. Altoona. P. <1500.

Sterling, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 45° N., and 101° and 102° W., traversed by the Big Cheyenne R.

Sterlitamak, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 82 m. S. Ufa, on l. bk. Byelaya, and on highway to Orenburg; tanneries, trade in cattle, horses, furs, hides, &c., imported from the Kirghiz Steppe. P. 10,820.

Sternberg, tn., Austria, Moravia, 9 m. N. by E. Olmütz; manufactures cotton and linen thread. P. (comm.) 15,400.

Sternberg, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wismar, 18 m. ENE. Schwerin. P. <3000.

Sternfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 18 m. NE. by E. Ipswich, 1 m. S. by E. Saxmundham stn. P. <250.

Stert, small isl., Eng., Somerset, in Bridgwater Bay.

Stert, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 2½ m. SE. Devizes, 11½ m. E. by N. Trowbridge. P. <250. See **Urchfont.**

Stert Flats, sandbank, Eng., Somerset, at the mouth of the Parret, in Bridgwater Bay.

Sterzing, tn., Austria, Tirol, 27 m. S. Innsbruck; iron-mines and marble-quarries. P. <2000.

Stetchworth (colloquially stĕch'er), par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 3 m. S. by W. Newmarket, 1½ m. E. Dullingham stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Stetten, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 2 m. S. Lörrach. P. <3000.

Stetten in Remsthal, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, dist. and 6 m. ESE. Kannstatt. P. (comm.) <3000.

Stettin, tn., Prussia, cap. prov. Pomerania, cap. circle Stettin, on the Oder R., 37 m. SSE. Swinemünde; has royal palace (1575), and two gates, formerly in the town walls (dismantled in 1873). Stettin is a busy seaport (the nearest to Berlin) and industrial centre, the principal industries being shipbuilding (ironclads, &c.), iron-foundries, machine shops, chemical products, cement, flour-mills, and sugar-refineries; there are also manufactures of sugar, chicory, cigars, oils, perfumery, soap, fire-proof safes, and distilleries. At present the depth of water alongside the quays is only 18 ft., but great harbour improvements are now (1–95) about to be made, and projects are entertained for deepening the Swine Channel, by which the port is approached [**Stettiner Haff**], for greatly improving the navigable connections with Berlin (by the Oder, Finow Canal, and Havel), and for the establishment of a free port at Stettin. Stettin exports cereals and flour, wine and spirits, sugar, timber, oleaginous fruits, chemicals, iron, zinc, &c., to the annual value of £7–8,000,000; and imports iron and other mineral ores, coal, petroleum, oil-seeds and oil-cake, timber, wine, herrings, and groceries to the annual value of £7–8,000,000. Stettin dates from the 9th century; was occupied by Sweden from 1637 to 1713, and by the French from 1806 to 1813, and given up to Prussia in 1720. P. (1816) 24,500; (1871) 76,000; (1890) 116,000. But the town virtually makes one with the town of Grabow and the villages of Bredow, Züllchow, and Frauendorf, which stretch N. alongside the Oder. Mean temp., yr. 46.9° F., Jan. 31.0°, July 65.7°. P. 116,000; comm. P. 116,200.

Stettiner Haff, coast lake or lagoon, in the N. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, separated from the Baltic by the islands of Usedom and Wollin, receiving at its SE. end the Oder (Papen Wasser), and at its W. end the Peene. It is divided into the Grosses Haff in the E., and the Kleines Haff in the W. It is for the most part shallow, especially near its shores, with only a few channels navigable by large vessels. It is connected with the Baltic by the Peene to the W. of Usedom I., navigable by vessels of about 8 ft. draught; the Swine, below Usedom and Wollin, navigable by vessels of about 18 ft. draught; and the Diepenow, E. of Wollin I., navigable by vessels of about 4½ ft. draught. See **Anklam.**

Steuben, co., U.S., Indiana, in extreme NE.

Steuben, co., U.S., New York, on the S. frontier, partly bounded on the E. by 77° W.

Steubenville, city, U.S., Ohio, Jefferson co., on the Ohio, 22 m. N. by E. Wheeling (W. Va.); coal abounds; there are shafts in the city; extensive manufactures, foundries, boiler, machine, and glass works. Alt. 679 ft. (R.R.). P. (1850) 6100; (1870) 8100; (1880) 12,100; (1890) 13,400.

Stevenage, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 9½ m. E. by N. Luton, on the G. N. R.; manufactures straw-plait. Former market now transferred to Hitchin. 4545 ac. P. <3500.

Stevens, co., U.S., Kansas, on the S. frontier, W. of 101° W.

Stevens, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., to the N. of 45° N., and crossed by 96° W.

Stevens, co., U.S., N. Dakota, partly bounded in the S. by riv. Missouri, crossed in the E. by 101° W.

Stevens, co., U.S., Washington, in the NE. corner of the state, traversed by Columbia R.

Stevens Point, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Portage co., on the l. bk. of the Wisconsin, 78 m. W. of the head of Green Bay. Alt. 1090 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) <5000; (1890) 7900.

Stevenston, par. and tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, 2 m. E. Ardrossan, on the G. & SW. R.; in the neighbourhood are coal-mines, blast-furnaces, iron-works, large explosive works, &c. PMT.O. Par. (including **Saltcoats**) P. 6200; tn. P. <4500.

Stevenston, New, part of Holytown, Scot., NE. Lanark-

shire, 2 m. NNE. Motherwell, ½ m. NW. Holytown Junction, P.O. P.<1500. See **Holytown.**

Stevensville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 12 m. NW. by W. Buffalo, on a railway. P.<1500.

Steventon, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 4 m. SSW. Abingdon, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Steventon, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6 m. WSW. Basingstoke, 2½ m. SW. by S. Oakley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Steventon, postal-stn., S. Australia. See **Teatree Gully.**

Stevington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Bedford, 1½ m. W. by S. Oakley stn. P.<750.

Stewart, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, crossed in S. by 32° N.

Stewart, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 88° W., bounded on the W. by the Tennessee R.

Stewart, Newton, tn., Scot. See **Newton Stewart.**

Stewartfield, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Old Deer par., 2½ m. SW. Mintlaw, P.O. (**Stuartfield**). P. (including **Quartalehouse**)<750.

Stewart Island, Chile, in the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, crossed by 55° S., and in the E. by 71° W.

Stewart Island, Maori name **Rakiura,** isl., New Zealand, off the S. ct. of South I., crossed by 47° S. The coast has several deep indentations, including the fine harbours of Paterson Inlet and Port Pegasus. It is occupied by a few whalers and half-caste natives.

Stewarton, par. and market-tn., Scot., N. Ayrshire, the latter on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint Rly., 12 m. SSW. Paisley; has dye-works and manufactures of hosiery, bonnets, regimental caps, carpets, &c. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Par. 13,626 ac., P.<4000; tn. P.<3000.

Stewarton, vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, in Kirkcolm par. P.<500.

Stewartsdale, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Burleigh co., 22 m. ESE. Bismarck.

Stewart's Sound, strait between the Middle and North Andaman Is.

Stewartstown, market-tn., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 7 m. NE. Dungannon, on the G. N. (Ire.) R.; bleaching and flax-spinning are carried on. PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<1000.

Stewarts Town, vil., Jamaica, Cornwall co., 15½ m. ESE. Falmouth.

Stewartstown, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co. P.<1500.

Stewartsville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Dekalb co., 18 m. E. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Stewartsville, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., 5 m. E. Phillipsburg. P.<1500.

Stewiacke, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., on the riv. Stewiacke, 43 m. SW. by S. Pictou. P.<1500.

Stewiacke River, riv., Canada, Nova Scotia, flows SW. into the Shubenacadie.

Stewkley, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8 m. N. by E. Aylesbury, 3½ m. W. by N. Leighton Junction, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Stewton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 2 m. E. Louth, 1½ m. N. by E. Legbourne Road stn. P.<250.

Steyerlak-Anina, comm., Hungary, co. Krassó-Szöreny, dist. Oravicza; centre of a rich mining dist. P. 12,100.

Steyning, the ancient *Portus Cathmanni*, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Brighton, on the L. B. & S. C. R., now 5 m. from the coast; grammar-school founded 1614; cattle fairs. Till 1832 it returned two members to Parliament. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Steynsburg, or **Steinsburg,** tn., Cape Colony, cap. of dist. Steynsburg, 45 m. E. by N. Middelburg, on the railway connecting Middleburg Road (Port Elizabeth–De Aar Junction line) with the E. London–Aliwal North line. P.<1500.

Steynsdorp, tn., South African Republic, S. div., 30 m. S. by W. Barberton; centre of a goldfield.

Steynton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. NE. Milford; 6801 ac. P.<4000. See **Johnston.**

Steyr, tn., Upper Austria, on the l. bk. of the Enns, 20 m. S. by E. Linz; an important centre of manufactures of iron and steel and arms. P. (1869) 13,400; (1890) 21,500.

Steyregg, vil., Upper Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 4 m. E. Linz. P.<2000.

Steytlerville, vil., Cape Colony, Willowmore div.

Stia, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. NNW. Arezzo, in the upper Arno valley; has wool spinning and weaving. P.<3000.

Stiawan, place with coffee and pepper plantations, established in 1887, in the Brit. terr. on the mainland of the Malay Penin., opposite the Dindings.

Stibbard, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 17½ m. WSW. Cromer, 1½ m. ENE. Roxburgh stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stibbington, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 7 m. SE. by S. Stamford, near Wansford stn. P.<500; eccles par. (**Stibbington with Sibson**) P.<500.

Stichell, or **Stitchel,** vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, 3 m. N. by W. Kelso, PT.O. (**Stichill**). See **Hume.**

Stickeen, riv., Brit. Columbia. See **Stikine.**

Stickford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 11 m. N. by E. Boston, 4 m. NW. Eastville stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stickillin, par., Ire., co. Louth, on riv. Dee, bar. and 2 m. E. Ardee. P.<250.

Stickine, Stickin, or **Stickeen,** the first being the spelling of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (from native **Sta-kina,** 'great river'), riv., N. America, mainly in Brit. Columbia, but having its mouth in the U.S. terr. of Alaska, rises near the source of the riv. Aux Liards, and flows W., SW., S., and finally W., entering the sea between Wrangell and Mitkof Is., in 56° 35′ N. It flows through magnificent fiord or cañon scenery, receiving the direct drainage of about 300 glaciers. Very shallow at the mouth, where it has a speed of 5 knots, but in its upper reaches its current is so swift that the steamers which used to navigate it for 150 m. up had to reverse the machinery for large stretches of the down journey to prevent themselves from being carried down headlong. Important gold-mines worked on the river banks from 1873 to 1887, yielding, however, in the last few years only scanty returns. Total length about 500 m.

Stickland, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Winterborne Stickland.**

Sticklepath, vil., Eng., Devonshire; in the vicinity are two ancient carved stones. PM.O. See **Sampford Courtenay.**

Stickle Tarn, small mt. lake, Eng., Westmorland, under Langdale Pikes, 3 m. W. Grasmere. Alt. 1540 ft.

Stickney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 9 m. N. by E. Boston, 3½ m. NW. Old Leake stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Sticks Pass, mt. pass, Eng., on border of Westmorland and Cumberland, between Patterdale and Keswick. Alt. 2490 ft.

Stidd, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Ribchester.**

Stieldorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, 5 m. E. by S. Bonn. P. (comm.)<3000.

Stieng, rude tribe, Indo-China, inhabiting the S. of the plateau stretching from Laos to Annam.

Stiepel, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Hattingen, 4 m. SSE. Bochum. P.<5000.

Stieringen-Wendel, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, 35 m. E. by N. Metz, circle and 2 m. NE. Forbach, with mines of iron ore and large iron-smelting works. P.<3000.

Stiern Islands, SW. Norway, diocese Christiansand, at the mouth of the Bukke Fjord.

Stiernö, or **Stjernö,** isl., Norway, diocese Christiansand, in the North Sea, at the entrance of the Skager-Rak, 5 m. SE. Mandal.

Stiernö, or **Stjernö,** isl., Norway, prov. Tromsö, 29 m. SW. Hammerfest. Length, 17 m.; greatest breadth, 11 m.

Stiffkey, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 1 m. from the N. ct., 16 m. W. Cromer, 3½ m. E. Wells, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Stiffkey and Morston**) P.<750.

Stifford, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 8 m. SE. Romford, 2 m. NNW. Grays stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stifford's Bridge, PM.O., Eng., Worcestershire, 5 m. from Malvern.

Stift, literally 'diocese,' the name given to the six main administrative divisions of Norway; subdivided into *amter*.

Stigliano, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 28 m. SE. by E. Potenza; trade in wine and oil. Alt. 2980 ft. P. 6400.

Stigliano, the ancient *Aquæ Apollinares*, small vil., Italy, prov. and 25 m. NW. Rome, with warm springs.

Stilfs, vil., Austria, Tirol, 40 m. W. by N. Botzen. P.<2000.

Stillfried, vil., Lower Austria, on the March, 24 m. NE. by E. Vienna.

Stillingfleet with Moreby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6½ m. S. York, 1½ m. WSW. Escrick stn., P.O. (**Stillingfleet**). P.<500.

Stillington, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5½ m. WNW. Stockton, on the NE. R. P.<250.

Stillington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10½ m. N. York, 4½ m. ENE. Tollerton stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Stillorgan, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 3 m. W. Kingstown, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. Par. P.<2000; tn. P.<500.

Stillwater, city, U.S., Minnesota, Washington co., on the r. bk. of the St. Croix R., 16 m. ENE. St. Paul; centre of lumber trade, the river being navigable for large boats to this point. P. (1870) 4100; (1880) 9100; (1890) 11,300. **South Stillwater,** adjoining vil., P.<1500.

Stillwater, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., on the r. bk. of the Hudson R., 15 m. N. by W. Troy. P.<1500.

Stillwater, settlement, U.S., Oklahoma terr., 245 m. SW. by S. Kansas City.

Stillwater, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Providence co., 9 m. NW. Providence. P.<1500.

Stillwater Creek, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Grey co., 9 m. from Greymouth by road and rail. P.<1500.

Stillwater Creek, riv., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., trib. of Great Miami, which it joins on the r. bk. at Dayton.

Stilo, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Reggio, 30 m. S. by W. Catanzaro; has iron-mine. P. <3000.

Stilton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 7 m. S. by W. Peterborough, 2½ m. WNW. Holme stn. Stilton gives name to a well-known cheese, originally and still made in Leicestershire. In the middle of the 18th century the cheese made by a Mrs. Paulet of Melton Mowbray was sold by her relative Thornhill, the jockey, at the Bell Inn, Stilton, and the position of the village on the Great North Road (Roman Ermine Street) extended the reputation which the quality of the cheese deserved. Formerly a market-town, PMT.O. P. <750.

Stinchar, riv., Scot., S. Ayrshire, rises near the source of the Water of Girvan, flows W. then SW. into the North Channel.

Stinchcombe, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 4 m. NNW. Wotton-under-Edge, 1½ m. SE. Berkeley Road stn., P.O. P. <500.

Stinsford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 1½ m. E. by N. Dorchester. P. <500.

Stinted Pasture Moor Land, tract of uninhabited common attached to the High, Middle, and West Quarters of Hexham, Northumberland, Eng.

Stiper Stones, range of hills, Eng., Salop, 9–15 m. SW. of Shrewsbury.

Šipije, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Ishtip.**

Stirbei, vil., Roumania, Walachia, 93 m. NW. Caracal. P. (comm.) <4000.

Stirchley, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 13½ m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, 3 m. W. Shifnal, with stn. (**Stirchley** for **Dawley**) on the L. & NW. R. branch to Coalport. P. <250.

Stirchley Street, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, PMT.O. (**Stirchley**). See **Bournville.**

Stirling, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., 54 m. W. by N. Kingston, on a railway. P. <1500.

Stirling, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Bruce co., 42 m. SW. by W. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Stirling (formerly *Struvelyne*, *Strewelin*, or *Estrivelin*, and in Celtic times designated *Strila*), royal parl. burgh, river-port, tn., and par., Scot., cap. co., on the r. bk. of the Forth, where it first becomes fordable, here crossed by two bridges, 6 m. W. Alloa, 31 m. WNW. Edinburgh, and 26 m. NE. Glasgow. The town stands on the SE. declivity of an abrupt basaltic hill, crowned by the ancient castle, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the windings of the Forth and the surrounding scenery. The oldest existing charter of the burgh is dated 1360, but it professes to be a confirmation of one granted by Alexander II., 1226. The castle, the origin of which is not known, was a favourite residence of James V. (popularly known as the 'gudeman of Ballengeich,' from a steep pass behind the castle), and contains the Chapel Royal (originally founded by Alexander I. and rebuilt by James VI.), the Parliament House (built by James III.), the Palace (by James V.), and other portions, which now serve as barracks for a battalion depôt of Highland regiments. Amongst the principal public buildings are the old Greyfriars church, in which Mary and James VI. were crowned; Cowan's Hospital, founded 1639, as an almhouse, now the Guildhall; the Spittal Hospital, erected about 1530, by a tailor of James VI., the oldest charitable institution in the town; Allan's Hospital, founded 1724, for the education of boys; other objects of interest are the King's Knot, the King's Park, and the Mote Hill. Stirling communicates by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Highlands. Steamers ply to and from Granton pier, near Edinburgh. The burgh unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and S. Queensferry (forming the Stirling dist. of burghs) in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near to the town were fought in 1297 the battle of Stirling Bridge, in 1314 the famous battle of Bannockburn, in 1488 that of Sauchieburn, and in 1788 Sheriffmuir. The whole dist. is full of interest and historical associations. **Snowdon** was another name for Stirling Castle, where it gives title to a herald in the Lyon Court of Arms, 'And Snowdon's knight is Scotland's king!' The manufacture of cotton was actively carried on at the end of last and beginning of present century. In the 16th century shalloons were manufactured, chiefly for the Netherlands; these were replaced in the beginning of last century by tartans and carpets; the former, after undergoing various vicissitudes, is now a leading branch of the woollen industry, which includes shawls, tweeds, carpets, and yarn-spinning. At the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey (Augustinian, founded by David I.), ½ m. from Stirling, are to be seen the tombs of James III. and his queen. About 2 m. off is the Abbey Craig, surmounted by the Wallace monument (220 ft. high). Market-day, F. Par. (partly in Clackmannanshire) P. 14,400; royal burgh (which was extended in 1888, and is partly in the par. of St. Ninians) P. (1841) 8300; (1871) 10,900; (1891) 17,000; parl. burgh and tn. P. 16,800; parl. dist. P. (1891) 40,000.

Stirling, co., W. Australia, on the S. ct., crossed by 117° E.

Stirling, North, post-tn., S. Australia, Frome co., 4 m. SE. Port Augusta. The overland telegraph from Port Darwin here joins the line to Adelaide. In the neighbourhood are rich copper-mines. P. <1500.

Stirling Bridge, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Chapel and Stirling Bridge.**

Stirling Range, mt. range, W. Australia, stretching E. and W., N. of Albany, rising to over 3000 ft.

Stirlingshire, midland co., Scot., entirely in the Forth basin, except in W., where the Endrick flows to Loch Lomond, and SW., where the Kelvin valley slopes to the Clyde. Geologically, the broad strath between the Grampians in the W., with their crystalline schists, and the Ochil Range in the E., with their igneous rocks, is composed of Old Red Sandstone, overlaid in the valleys of the Forth and Teith by fresh-water and marine alluvium. A minor range are the Lennox Hills, composed mainly of porphyrite and other crystalline rocks of the age, the Calciferous Sandstone series of the Carboniferous system, to the E. of which are masses of intrusive basalt, one of which is the rock on which stands Stirling Castle. S. and E. of these occur members of the Carboniferous Limestone series, followed in the E. of the county by the coal-measures. The chief coal-mining centres are Denny, Kilsyth, Bannockburn, Larbert, Falkirk, Slamannan, Bonnybridge, and Polmont. Ironstone was formerly mined at Kilsyth. The Grampian spur, NW. of the county, culminates in Ben Lomond, 3192 ft. In the Forth valley are many glacial drifts, and some terraces indicating ancient seamargins. The Forth forms the chief boundary on N., receiving the Teith and Allan (l. bk.), and the Bannock (r. bk.). The Forth and Clyde Canal traverses the SE. to join the riv. Carron at Grangemouth. The chief manufactures are connected with the iron industry. Carron iron-works, formerly the most important in Scotland, are still extensive, and Falkirk is one of the chief centres in the country for all kinds of domestic iron-work. Manufactures of wool are important; especially carpets, shawls, and tweeds at Bannockburn, Cambusbarron, and Stirling; calico-printing in W.; shipbuilding at Grangemouth. The 'Carse' of Stirling is one of the most fertile parts of the kingdom, 28 m. long, with breadth of from 1 to 4 m.; the 'dryfield,' on he hill slopes, is valuable for potatoes and turnips; and the Lennox Hills are of importance as pasture-land. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Roman remains of the Great Wall at Castlecary; feudal castles are Sir John Graham's (killed, 1298, in the battle of Falkirk), Herbertshire, with fine battlements, &c. Battlefields at Falkirk, Bannockburn (1314), Sauchieburn (1488), Kilsyth (1645). Railway communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, with branches to Dumbarton, Alloa, Dunblane, Callander, &c. This county returns one member to Parliament. Chief towns: Stirling (the only royal burgh), Falkirk, Kilsyth, Grangemouth. Area, 286,338 ac. P. (1891) 125,600. See **Scotland,** table.

Stirrup, Great, low isl. of the Bahama group, with lighthouse, visible 15 m., 600 yards from E. end, in 25° 50′ N., 77° 54′ W.

Stirton with Thoriby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1½ m. NW. Skipton. P. <250.

Stisted, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Blackwater, 2½ m. E. by N. Braintree, P.O. P. <750.

Stitchel, vil., Scot., Roxburghshire. See **Stichell.**

Stithians, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Falmouth, 3½ m. SE. by S. Redruth stn., P.O.; 4361 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**Stithians with Perranarworthal**) P. <3000.

Stittenham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11½ m. NNE. York, 2½ m. NW. by N. Barton Hill stn. Birthplace of Gower, 1320. P. <250.

Stivichall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Sow, 2 m. S. Coventry. P. <250.

Stixwould, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 13 m. ESE. Lincoln, 1½ m. NE. of its stn. on the G. N. R., P.O. (**Stixwold**). P. <250.

Stjernö, isls., Norway. See **Stiernö.**

Stjördal, vil., Norway, prov. and 23 m. ENE. Trondhjem. P. (comm.) 7000.

Stoak, par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Stoke.**

Stob a Choin, mt., Scot., Perthshire, on N. border of Callander par. Alt. 2839 ft.

Stober, riv., Prussia, Silesia, r. bk. trib. of the Oder, watering a country of forests; rafting carried on. Length, 61 m.

Stob Garbh, mt., Scot., Perthshire, on S. border of Killin par. Alt. 3148 ft.

Stobhill, eccles. par., Scot., Midlothian, 3½ m. SSE. Dalkeith, close to Gorebridge stn. P. <4000. **Stobgreen,** adjoining on the E.

Stobie, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 593 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Stobo, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, on riv. Tweed, 6½ m. SW. Peebles, on the C. R., P.O.; 10,302 ac. P. <500.

Stoborough, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., Isle of Purbeck, 6½ m. WSW. Poole, 1½ m. S. Wareham stn.

Stobs, stn., Scot., Roxburghshire, on the N. B. R., 3 m. S. Hawick, P.O.

Stoby, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 16 m. NW. Christianstad. P. (comm.)<4000.

Stock, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. SSW. Chelmsford, 2½ m. E. Ingatestone stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Stockach, urban comm., Ger., Baden, circle and 15 m. NW. by N. Constance (Switzd.). P.<3000.

Stock and Bradley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 6 m. SE. Droitwich. P.<500.

Stockbridge, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Anton, 8 m. WNW. Winchester, on the L. & SW. R.; has a racecourse, and is a resort of anglers. An ancient town, disfranchised in 1832. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P.<1000.

Stockbridge, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., on the Housatonic, 37 m. W. Holyoke; summer resort and country residence of many Boston citizens. P.<3000. **Stockbridge West,** adjoining tn., P.<1500.

Stockbridge, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Calumet co., on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, 38 m. SSW. of the head of Green Bay. P.<1500.

Stockbury, par., Eng., Kent, on the E. border of the Medway div., 6 m. SE. by E. Chatham, 2 m. SW. by S. Newington stn., P.O. P.<750.

Stockcross, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 2 m. NW. Newbury, P.O. P.<750.

Stockelsdorf, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, dist. Schwartau, 3 m. W. Lübeck. P.<2000.

Stockerau, tn., Lower Austria, 14 m. NW. by N. Vienna; large grain trade. P. 6500.

Stockerston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. S. by W. Oakham, 3 m. E. by N. Hallaton stn. P.<250.

Stock Gaylard, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 6 m. ESE. Sherborne, 4½ m. W. by S. Sturminster stn. P.<250.

Stockham, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 6 m. SW. by S. Warrington, and 2 m. SE. Runcorn. P.<250.

Stock Harward with Ramsden Bellhouse, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, 5 m. S. Chelmsford. P.<1000.

Stockholm, cap. of Sweden, forms an administrative dist. by itself, separate from the prov. (län) of Stockholm, and occupies a picturesque site amongst wooded heights, between Lake Mälar and an inlet of the Baltic, 40 m. from the open sea, in (observatory) 59° 20′ 33″ N., 18° 3′ 42″ E. The oldest public buildings — *e.g.*, the massive Renaissance 18th century royal palace; the Great Church, in which the kings of Sweden are crowned; the Ridderholm church, in which kings and great men are buried; the Houses of Parliament and the Nobles' Palace; and the chief naval establishments—are situated on islands between the lake and the inlet (Saltsjö). N. of them is the handsome quarter of Norrmalm, containing the National and the Northern Museums, with extremely valuable antiquarian and other collections; the Academies of Science (1739) and the Fine Arts (1735); the National Library (250,000 vols.), observatory, Technological Institute, industrial (*slöjd*), mining, and other special schools, hotels, theatres, &c. The quarter of Södermalm climbs up the heights on the S. of the islands; and E. of them is the picturesque island park of Djurgård (Deer Park). Stockholm is the seat of the Swedish Academy (1786), a high school of medicine, a conservatory of music, and numerous learned societies. Sea-going vessels penetrate to a magnificent granite pier in the heart of the city. The aggregate quayage of the port is nearly 5 m.; the greatest depth alongside, 19.3 ft. The port is, however, closed for about three months in the year by ice; but access is being facilitated by the construction of a harbour at Nynäs, 30 m. S., on the Baltic, and by the cutting of a canal (1300 yards long, 21½ ft. deep) between the Baggensfjord (10 m. E. Stockholm) and the Lännersta Sound, which will shorten the passage by 22 m. Stockholm has iron and steel furnaces, forges, &c., sugar-refineries, and manufactures of tobacco, silks, linens, cottons, candles, &c.; imports wheat, rye, and flour, wine and spirits, coffee and sugar, iron, coal, salt, herrings, oils, manure, seeds, &c.; and exports iron and steel, oats, wood wares, machinery, zinc, &c. Though founded in the middle of the 13th century, Stockholm only supplanted Upsala as the official cap. of Sweden in the 16th century. The city was besieged and taken by the Danes in 1389 and 1520; in this latter year Christian II. of Denmark massacred many of the Swedish nobles (Blood Bath of Stockholm) in the market-place. Near the city the Danes were defeated in 1471 and 1497. Temp., yr. 41.4° F., Jan. 26.1°, July 61.4°; mean rfall. 16.4 in. P. (1800) 75,500; (1850) 93,000; (1880) 168,800; (1890) 246,500.

Stockholm, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Sussex co., 19 m. E. Newton. P.<1500.

Stockholt, vil., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Akeley.**

Stockhorn, mt., Switzd., cant. and 18 m. S. Bern; it has two conical peaks, one of which rises to 7211 ft. above the sea.

Stockingford, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, in ancient par. of Nuneaton, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Stocking Pelham, par., Eng., on the E. border of Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 13½ m. NE. Hertford, 5½ m. E. Buntingford stn. P.<250.

Stockland, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 19 m. ESE. Tiverton, 5½ m. ENE. Honiton stn., PM.O.; 5918 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Stockland with Dalwood**) P.<1500.

Stockland Bristol, par., Eng., Somerset, 1 m. from the N. ct., div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Bridgwater. P.<250.

Stockleigh English, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 8 m. SW. by W. Tiverton, 4½ m. N. Crediton stn. P.<150.

Stockleigh Pomeroy, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 8 m. SW. by S. Tiverton, 3 m. WNW. Thorverton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stockley, par., Eng., co. and 4 m. SW. Durham. P.<3000.

Stocklinch, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 11 m. W. Yeovil, 2½ m. NE. Ilminster stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stocklinch Ottersey with Stocklinch Magdalen**) P.<250.

Stockport, parl., mun. (by prescription), and (since 1888) co. bor., and market-tn., Eng., principally in Cheshire but partly in Lancashire, 6½ m. SSE. Manchester, in the diocese of Chester, on the Mersey, with stns. on L. & NW. R., M. R., M. S. & L. R., and the Stockport and Timperley Rly. It occupies an irregular site at the junction of the two streams which form the Mersey; has high banks on both sides of the river joined by bridges, one of which has eleven arches. There was a Roman station here, and afterwards a Norman castle, demolished in 1644. Its modern importance is due to the enormous growth of its cotton industry, whether spinning, weaving, bleaching, or printing; also large felt hat manufactures, iron and brass foundries, &c. Stockport, made a parl. bor. in 1832, has since returned two members to Parliament. Market-days, F. and S. Parl., mun., and co. bor. P. (1851) 53,800; (1871) 53,000; (1891) 70,300; eccles. par. (**Stockport with Brinksway**) P. 10,700.

Stockport, tp., S. Australia, Light co., 40 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the railway, 11 m. W. Kapunda. P.<1500.

Stockport Etchells, par., Eng., Cheshire, 4 m. SW. Stockport. P.<1500.

Stocksbridge, tn. (urban sanitary dist.), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth and Hallamshire divs., in the valley of Little Don, 10 m. NW. Sheffield, 2 m. from Deepcar stn.; has steel wire-works, coal-mines, and manufacture of fire-brick. PM.O. P. 5700. See **Bolsterstone.**

Stocksfield, stn., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 7½ m. E. by S. Hexham, on the NE. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O.

Stocksmoor, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the L. & Y. R., 7 m. NW. Penistone.

Stockton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. NW. Malpas. P.<250.

Stockton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 12½ m. SW. Yarmouth, 1½ m. N. Geldeston stn. P.<250.

Stockton, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 16 m. NNW Kidderminster, 4 m. N. by E. Bridgnorth. P.<500.

Stockton, vil., Eng., on the W. border of Salop, Oswestry div., 5 m. SE. by S. Welshpool, 3 m. E. by N. Forden stn. P.<500.

Stockton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 7½ m. E. by S. Leamington, 4½ m. ENE. Southam Road stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Stockton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., on the Wily, 12 m. NW. by W. Salisbury, 2 m. WNW. Wylye stn. P.<500.

Stockton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 9½ m. SW. by W. Kidderminster, 5 m. ESE. Newnham Bridge stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stockton, post-tn., New South Wales, Gloucester co., on the coast, 5 m. N. by E. Newcastle, in 32° 53′ S.; has extensive shipbuilding yards. The Stockton colliery employs over 300 men. P.<2500.

Stockton, city, U.S., California, San Joaquin co., 45 m. S. by E. Sacramento, at the head of navigation of Stockton channel. The agricultural, manufacturing, and business centre of the great San Joaquin valley, the most important interior wheat market in California, and the principal flour centre of the Pacific coast. Has tanneries, manufactures of agricultural implements, waggons, &c., and the largest pottery in the state. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), 60.5° F., Jan. 46.6°, July 73.4°; rfall., yr. 13.18 in., June–Sept. 0.20 in. P. (1860) 3700; (1870) 10,100; (1880) 10,300; (1890) 14,400; (1892) 20,200.

Stockton, vil., U.S., Kansas, Rooks co., on the S. Fork of the Solomon R., 200 m. W. by N. Topeka, and 38 m. W. by S. Downs. P.<1500.

Stockton, U.S., Texas. See **Fort Stockton.**

Stockton, South, tn., Eng., Durham and Yorkshire, on Tees R., opposite Stockton and within its parliamentary limits. See **Thornaby-on-Tees.**

Stockton Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, in ancient pars. of Budworth and Runcorn; manufactures spades. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Stockton-on-Tees, parl. bor., mun. bor. (of ancient incorporation), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Durham (with part of the parl. bor. in Yorkshire), 11 m. ENE. Darlington, in the diocese of Durham, on the Tees, with stns. on the NE. R. The Stockton and Darlington Rly. was the first to begin passenger traffic. Stockton is connected with Thornaby, on the Yorkshire side of the river, by a fine stone and iron bridge. Chief

industries are shipbuilding (especially iron), with blast-furnaces, foundries, engine-works, large potteries, and iron-works. (See **Cleveland.**) The river is here available for large vessels, the navigation having been much improved. The two chief wharves are the corporation wharf, 604 ft., and the railway wharf, 450 ft. long, which accommodate vessels drawing 21 ft. water, while deeper draughted vessels moor below the town in 24 ft. low water; the other wharves belong to private firms. The corporation wharf is provided with large grain warehouses and elevators. There is a well-known racecourse in the neighbourhood. At the Restoration, Stockton had only 120 houses. Stockton has returned one member to Parliament since 1867. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rfall. (Egglescliffe, alt. 80 ft., 1866–80), yr. 26.7 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 4000; (1871) 27,700; (1891) 49,700; parl. bor. P. (1891) 68,900.

Stockton-on-the-Forest, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. NE. by E. York, ½ m. SSW. Warthill stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stockton Springs, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co. P.<1500.

Stockum, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and 6 m. E. Bochum. P. (comm.)<3000.

Stockum, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Ruhrort, dist. Bochum. P.<3000.

Stockvik, fishing vil., Sweden, on the Kattegat, near Marstrand, prov. (län) Gothenburg.

Stockwell, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, on City and S. London Rly., and with stns. (**North** and **South Stockwell**) on L. C. & D. R. See **Brixton.**

Stockwell, postal-centre, S. Australia, Light co., 45 m. NE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Stockwith, East, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Trent, 4 m. NNW. Gainsborough, 1 m. E. by S. Misterton stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**East Stockwith with Walkerith**) P.<500.

Stockwith, West, par. and river-port, Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 4½ m. NNW. Gainsborough, 1½ m. ENE. Misterton stn.; has annual stock fair. PM.O. P.<750.

Stockwood, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 6½ m. SW. Sherborne. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stockwood with Melbury Osmond and Melbury Sampford**) P.<500.

Stoddart, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., crossed by 90° W., and in the N. by 37° N.

Stodday, part of par., Eng., Lancashire. See **Ashton with Stodday.**

Stöde, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Vesternorrland, 44 m. WSW. Hernösand. P.<5000.

Stodmarsh, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. ENE. Canterbury, 2 m. SW. by S. Grove Ferry stn. P.<250.

Stody, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. WSW. Cromer, 1½ m. NE. Melton Constable stn. P.<250. See **Hunworth.**

Stæchades, isl. See **Hyères.**

Stoenwijk, comm., Holland. See **Steenwijk.**

Stoer, eccles. par., Scot., Sutherland, on the W. ct., on the Bay of Stoer, 4½ m. SSE. Stoer Head, PT.O. P.<1500.

Stoford, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Yeovil, Somerset.

Stogumber, par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 11 m. NW. Taunton, on the G. W. R.; has a medicinal spring used in the manufacture of ale. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 5349 ac. P.<1000.

Stogursey, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 7 m. NW. by W. Bridgwater, PMT.O.; 5961 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Stogursey,** or **Stoke Courcy**) P.<1500.

Stoilovo, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 32 m. S. Burgas.

Stojanow, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 28 m. NW. Brody. P.<3000.

Stoke, riv., Eng. See **Wissey.**

Stoke, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. NW. Nantwich. P.<250.

Stoke, or **Stoak,** par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4 m. N. by E. Chester, on the Ellesmere Canal, 3 m. SE. Ellesmere Port stn. P.<250.

Stoke, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 5 m. NE. Bakewell. P.<250.

Stoke, vil., Eng., Devonshire, 2 m. W. Hartland.

Stoke, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 3 m. from Havant.

Stoke, par., Eng., Kent, in the Medway div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Medway, 6 m. NE. Chatham, 2 m. E. by N. Sharnel Street stn., PMT.O. (**Lower Stoke**). P.<750.

Stoke, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and ½ m. N. Guildford P. 9900.

Stoke, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 2 m. E. and included in the parl. bor. of Coventry, PM.O. (**Stoke Green**). P.<2000.

Stoke, PM.O., Eng., Worcestershire, near Stoke Works stn.

Stoke, Earl, par., Eng., Wiltshire. See **Earl Stoke.**

Stoke, East, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Frome, 9½ m. W. by S. Poole, 1½ m. E. Wool stn., P.O.; 4631 ac. P.<500.

Stoke, East, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 4 m. SW. Newark, on the r. bk. of the Trent, 3 m. WNW. Cotham stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**East Stoke with Syerston**) P.<500.

Stoke, East and **West,** two vils., Eng., Somerset, East Stoke 5 m. NW. Yeovil.

Stoke, North, par., Eng., Somerset, 4 m. NW. Bath. P.<250.

Stoke, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., the former 5 m. S. Grantham, 1½ m. SSW. Great Ponton stn. P. (of each)<250.

Stoke, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire. North Stoke, Henley div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 10½ m. NW. Reading, 2 m. S. Wallingford, P.O., P.<250; South Stoke, 1½ m. N. Goring stn., P.O., P.<750; eccles. pars. (**North Stoke with Ipsden and Newnham Murren**) P.<750; (**South Stoke with Woodcote**) P.<750.

Stoke, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Sussex, North Stoke, Chichester div., on the l. bk. of the Arun, 2 m. N. by E. Arundel, 1 m. S. Amberley stn. P. (of each)<250.

Stoke, South, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 2½ m. S. Bath; fullers' earth is obtained here. P.<500.

Stoke, West, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 3½ m. NW. Chichester, 2½ m. WNW. Lavant stn. P.<250.

Stoke Abbot, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9 m. NE. by E. Lyme Regis, 5 m. S. Crewkerne stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stoke Albany, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 13 m. NNW. Wellingborough, 2½ m. SSE. Ashley and Weston stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Stoke Albany with Wilbarston**) P.<1000.

Stoke Ash, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. SW. Eye. P.<250.

Stoke Bardolph, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4½ m. E. by N. Nottingham, on the l. bk. of the Trent, 1 m. S. Burton Joyce stn. P.<250. See **Gedling.**

Stoke Bishop, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Westbury on Trym par. P.<1500.

Stoke Bliss, par., Eng., on the N. border of Herefordshire, 11 m. E. by N. Leominster, 4½ m. S. Knighton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. partly in Worcestershire.

Stoke Bruern, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. S. Northampton, 1 m. SW. Roade stn.; manufactures pillow lace. P.O. P.<500.

Stoke by Clare, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., on the Stour, 13½ m. SE. by S. Newmarket, with a stn. (**Stoke**) on the G. E. & Colne Valley Rly., P.O. (**Stoke**). P.<750.

Stoke by Nayland, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 12 m. WSW. Ipswich, 5 m. SW. Hadleigh, PM.O.; 5433 ac. P.<1000.

Stoke Canon, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4 m. NNE. Exeter, on the G. W. R., PT.O. P.<500.

Stoke Charity, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5½ m. N. Winchester, 1½ m. E. by S. Sutton Scotney stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stoke Climsland, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7 m. S. by E. Launceston, P.O.; 8856 ac. P.<2000.

Stoke Courcy, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset. See **Stogursey.**

Stoke D'Abernon, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Epsom, with a stn. (**Cobham and Stoke D'Abernon**) on the L. & SW. R., P.O. P.<750.

Stoke Damerel, par., Eng., Devonshire, conterminous with the mun. bor. of Devonport. P. 54,800; eccles. par. (**Stoke Damerel** or **Devonport**) P.<5000.

Stoke Doyle, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 13 m. SW. by W. Peterborough, 2 m. SW. by S. Oundle, 1½ m. NW. Barnwell stn. P.<250.

Stoke Dry, par., Eng., Rutland, 7½ m. S. Oakham, 2½ m. N. by W. Rockingham stn. P.<250; eccles. par. partly in Leicestershire.

Stoke Edith, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 6 m. E. by N. Hereford, on the G. W. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stoke Edith with Westhide**) P.<500.

Stoke Ferry, par. and market-tn., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., on the Wissey, 14 m. SSE. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<750.

Stoke Fleming, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 2 m. SSW. Dartmouth, on Start Bay, PMT.O. P.<750.

Stoke Gabriel, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 7 m. SW. Torquay, on the l. bk. of the Dart, P.O. P.<750.

Stoke Gifford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. N. Bristol, with a stn. (**Patchway and Stoke Gifford**) on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Stoke Golding, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4 m. S. Bosworth, on the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Stoke Golding with Dadlington**) P.<1000.

Stoke Goldington, par., Eng., in the N. of Buckinghamshire, div. and 13 m. NE. Buckingham, 4 m. WSW. Olney stn., P.O. P.<1000. See **Gayhurst.**

Stokeham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. SSW. Gainsborough, 5 m. ESE. Retford stn. P.<250. See **Drayton, East.**

Stoke Hammond, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire div., on the Ousel, 11 m. NNE. Aylesbury, 3 m. S. Fenny Stratford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stoke Holy Cross, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5 m. S. Norwich, 1 m. E. by S. Swainsthorpe stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stoke-in-Teignhead, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 2½ m. SW. Teignmouth, P.O. P.<750.

Stoke Lacy, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the Leddon, 9½ m. NE. Hereford, 5 m. SW. by S. Bromyard stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stoke Lane, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6½ m. W. Frome. P.<750.

Stoke Lyne, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 9 m. WSW. Buckingham, 4 m. N. by W. Bicester, P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Stoke Lyne with Caversfield and Fewcott**) P.<750.

Stoke Mandeville, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2 m. SSE. Aylesbury, on the Metropolitan Rly. P.<500.

Stokenchurch, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 14 m. N. by E. Reading, 2½ m. ESE. Aston Rowant stn., PMT.O.; 5920 ac. P.<2000.

Stoke Newington, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Hackney div., 3½ m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R.

Stokenham, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 8 m. SW. by S. Dartmouth, 1½ m. from Start Bay, P.O.; 5942 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**Stokenham with Chivelstone and Sherford**) P.<2500.

Stoke Orchard, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3½ m. SSE. Tewkesbury, close to Cleeve stn. P.<250. See **Bishop's Cleeve.**

Stoke Pero, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 3½ m. from the N. ct., 20 m. N. by W. Tiverton. P.<250.

Stoke Poges (pōgz), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 3½ m. N. by E. Windsor, 2 m. N. Slough stn. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal elegy. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Stoke Point, cape, Eng., in the SW. of Devonshire, 7½ m. SE. Plymouth, in 4° 2½′ W.

Stoke Prior, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 2 m. SE. Leominster, PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Stoke Prior with Docklow**) P.<750.

Stoke Prior, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 2 m. S. by W. Bromsgrove, with a stn. (**Stoke Works**) on the M. R. Three-fifths of the salt produced in the county extracted from brine-springs here. P.O. P.<3000.

Stoke Rivers, par., Eng., Devonshire, 5 m. E. Barnstaple. P.<250.

Stoke Rochford, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 6 m. S. Grantham.

Stoke Rodney, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 5 m. NW. by W. Wells, close to Draycott stn. P.<750.

Stoke Row, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 5½ m. NW. Henley-on-Thames, PMT.O. P.<750.

Stokes, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on N. frontier, W. of 80° W.

Stokes, Mount, summit of the Andes, in 50° 29′ S., between Magellan terr. and Argentine Patagonia. Alt. 6400 ft.

Stoke St. Gregory, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 7 m. SSE. Bridgwater, 1½ m. S. Athelney stn., P.O.; 4129 ac. P.<1500.

Stoke St. Mary, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 3 m. SE. Taunton, P.O. P.<250. See **Orchard Portman.**

Stoke St. Milborough, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 17 m. W. by N. Kidderminster, 6½ m. NE. Ludlow, P.O.; 4990 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Stoke St. Milborough with Heath**) P.<500.

Stokesay, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Ony, 20 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, with a stn. (**Craven Arms and Stokesay**) on the G. W. R. P.<1000.

Stokes Bay, Canada, Ontario, on Lake Huron, in 44° 57′ N.

Stokes Bay, S. Chile, in 54° 10′ S., on S. of Santa Inez I.

Stokes Bay, bay and rly. stn., Eng., on the coast of Hampshire, Fareham div., 2½ m. WSW. Portsmouth, on the L. & SW. R., P.O. (**Stoke**).

Stokes Bay, W. Australia, Kimberley div., in the SE. of King Sound.

Stokesby with Herringby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the Bure, 6 m. WNW. Yarmouth, 2 m. E. by N. Acle stn., P.O. (**Stokesby**). P.<500.

Stokesley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the Leven, 7½ m. S. by E. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R.; has manufactures of linen and gunpowder. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<2000.

Stoke Talmage, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 11½ m. ESE. Oxford, 3 m. N. by W. Watlington stn. P.<250.

Stoke Trister, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 12½ m. S. by W. Frome, 2 m. E. Wincanton stn. P.<500. See **Cucklington.**

Stoke-under-Hamdon, par., Eng., Somerset, 6 m. NW. Yeovil, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Stoke-upon-Tern, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 13½ m. NE. Shrewsbury, 1 m. E. Hodnet stn.; 5683 ac. P.<1000.

Stoke-upon-Trent, parl. and (since 1874) mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. E. Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the diocese of Lichfield, on the Trent, and on the Mersey and Trent Canal, with stn. on the N. Staffordshire Rly. Now a seat of the pottery and porcelain manufacture, with world-wide fame, it was a mere village before Wedgwood, in 1759, began business as a potter; in 1763, taking out a patent for a cream-coloured porcelain, and in 1775 employing Flaxman to invent designs for his 'Wedgwood ware.' In Stoke are also large factories of encaustic tiles and tesselated pavements. Other industries are coal-mining, iron and machine manufactures. The parl. bor. (created 1832) comprised all the 'Potteries' (including Burslem, Hanley, &c.) till 1885, when Hanley obtained separate representation. Market-day, S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), Barlaston (alt. 520 ft.), yr. 34.4 in.; Stanley Reservoir (alt. 550 ft.) 32.7 in. Mun. bor. and par. P. (1871) 15,300; (1891) 24,000; parl. bor. P. (1851) 84,000; (1891) 75,400.

Stoke Wake, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 10½ m. SE. Sherborne, 5½ m. SW. Shillingstone stn. P.<250.

Stoke Works, stn., Eng., Worcestershire. See **Stoke Prior.**

Stokke, vil., Sweden, prov. Christiania, near the W. shore of Tönsberg Fjord. P. 5100.

Stolac, tn., Herzegovina, 20 m. S. by E. Mostar, in a wine-producing dist. P.<4000.

Stolberg, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 7 m. E. by S. Aix-la-Chapelle, with extensive coal-mines, as well as mines of lead, zinc (calamine), and silver ore; manufactures of lead, zinc, besides important glass-works (mirrors, &c.). The industries of Stolberg were founded in the 16th and 17th centuries by Protestants expelled from France and Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (1819) 4400; (1890) 12,800.

Stolberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Sangerhausen, 8 m. NE. Nordhausen, in the Harz Mts. P.<3000.

Stolbovyi. 1. Promontory, Russia, on E. ct. of Kamchatka, 56° 40′ N., 178° 59′ E. **2.** At S. extremity of Matochkin Shar, Novaya Zemlya. **3.** Island, Russia, Arctic Ocean, off Siberia, its SW. extremity being in 73° 55′ N., 131° 36′ E.

Stollberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 13 m. E. Zwickau; considerable manufacture of hosiery. P. (1834)<4000; (1890) 6900.

Stolp, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circle Stolp, on the Stolpe R., 61 m. ENE. Kolberg; has manufactures of starch and amber-wares, and various other industries. P. (1871) 16,300; (1890) 23,700; comm. P. 23,900.

Stolpe, riv., Prussia, flows W. from the prov. of W. Prussia, then NW. through Pomerania, past Stolp into the Baltic at Stolpmünde; used for floating timber from Sullenschien, 77 m.

Stolpen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the Wossnitz, circle and 15 m. E. Dresden. P.<2000.

Stolpmünde, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Stolp, on the coast, at the mouth of the Stolpe R., 58 m. NE. by E. Kolberg. P. (comm.)<3000.

Stolpisy, tn., Russia, govt. and 51 m. WSW. Minsk, port on Niemen; corn and linseed exported, and salt imported. P.<5000.

Stolzenau, circle, Prussia, in the S. of the prov. Hanover, crossed in the S. by 52½° N., and in the middle by 9° E.; cap. Stolzenau (a small village).

Stolzenfels, vil., in Ger. SW. Africa, on r. bk. of the Orange R.; an agricultural colony of recent date.

Stolzenhagen, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. and 5 m. NNE. Stettin, circle Randow. P.<3000.

Stomfa (Ger. **Stampfen,** Slovac **Stupawa**), tn., Hungary, co. and 9 m. NNW. Pressburg. P.<4000.

Stommeln, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 11 m. NW. by W. Cologne. P. (comm.)<3000.

Stonar, par., Eng., Kent, 1 m. NE. Sandwich. P.<250.

Stondon, Upper, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 10 m. NNE. Luton, 1 m. W. Henlow stn. P.<250.

Stondon Massey, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 8 m. NNE. Romford, 2 m. SE. Ongar stn. P.<500.

Stone, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. W. by S. Aylesbury, PMT.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Stone with Bishopstone**) P.<1500.

Stone, part of par., Eng., Gloucestershire, P.O. See **Ham and Stone.**

Stone, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 4 m. N. by E. Rye, 3 m. SW. by W. Appledore stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stone, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Thames, 4½ m. W. Gravesend, close to Greenhithe stn. The City of London lunatic asylum is here. P.<4000.

Stone, par. and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., on riv. Trent, 7 m. S. by E. Stoke-upon-Trent, a junction stn. on the N. Staffordshire Rly.; free school, founded 1558; extensive manufactures of shoes, tanning, brewing, earthenware, &c. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. 20,509 ac. P. 14,100; tn. P. 5800.

Stone, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 2 m. ESE. Kidderminster, P.O. P.<750.

Stone, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed by 92° W. and 36° N., bounded on NE. by White R.

Stone, co., U.S., Missouri, on the S. frontier, E. of 94° S.

Stonea, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Wisbech div., 2½ m. SE. March, on the G. E. R.

Stoneaston, P.O., Eng., Somerset. See **Stone Easton.**

Stonebeck, Down and **Upper,** two pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, the former 3 m. NW. Pateley Bridge, 12,516 ac.; the latter 8 m. NW. Pateley Bridge, 12,505 ac. P. (of each) <500.

Stoneboro, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., 54 m. S. Erie, is a summer resort; has extensive coal-mines. P. <1500.

Stonebridge, P.O., Ire., W. co. Monaghan, bar. Dartree, 9 m. WSW. Monaghan, 3 m. from Clones stn.

Stonebridge Park (for W. Willesden and Harlesden), stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the M.R., near Willesden Junction stn.

Stonebroom, PM.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 1 m. from Doehill.

Stonebyres Linn, waterfall, Scot. See **Clyde.**

Stonecarthy, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bars. Kells, Knocktopher, and Shillelogher, 6 m. W. Thomastown. P. <250.

Stoneclough, stn., Eng., Lancashire, PMT.O. See **Kearsley and Stoneclough.**

Stone Easton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6½ m. NE. Wells, 2 m. WNW. Chilcompton stn., P.O. (**Stoneaston**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Stone Easton with Farrington Gurney**) P. <1000.

Stoneferry, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, PT.O. See **Sutton.**

Stonefield, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Argenteuil co., on the l. bk. of the riv. Ottawa, 50 m. W. by N. Montreal. P. <1500.

Stonefield, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, 4 m. NW. Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Stonefield, electoral div., Ire., Meath, dist. Oldcastle.

Stonefield, tn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 2½ m. NW. by W. Hamilton, ½ m. WSW. Blantyre (Works) stn. P. (including **Baird's Rows, Dixon's Rows,** and **Springwell**) 5600.

Stonegate, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 8½ m. SE. by S. Tunbridge Wells, 1 m. N. Ticehurst stn., P.O. P. <500.

Stonegrave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 17 m. N. by E. York, 1 m. SE. Nunnington stn. P. <250.

Stonehall, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, on Lough Deveragh, 6 m. N. Mullingar. P. <250.

Stoneham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 9 m. N. by W. Boston. P. 6200.

Stoneham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hampshire. South Stoneham, Fareham div., 3 m. NNE. and partly in the co. bor. of Southampton, 8737 ac., P. 18,700; North Stoneham, P.O., 5056 ac., P. <2000.

Stonehaven, settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Victoria co., 67 m. NW. by N. Fredericton.

Stonehaven, locally called **Stanehive,** market-tn., Scot., cap. Kincardineshire, on Stonehaven Bay, at the mouth of the Carron and Cowie, 8½ m. N. by E. Bervie, on the C. R. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron; has small harbour, and important fisheries. About 2 m. S. are the remains of Dunnottar Castle, the depository of the Scottish regalia during the Commonwealth, and after the Restoration a place of imprisonment of the Covenanters. Market-day, Th. P. (including **Dunnottar** and **Fetteresso**) 4500.

Stonehenge, the remains of a gigantic Druidic temple in Eng., Wiltshire, par. and 2½ m. WNW. Amesbury, on Salisbury Plain, 8½ m. NNW. Salisbury. It consists of two circles of vast stones, some upright, and others fallen, and which average 14 ft. in height, 7 ft. in breadth, and 3 ft. in thickness. The outer circle is surrounded by a trench, and separated by an interval, 8 ft., from an inner circle of smaller stones, in the centre of which are two groups supporting a large flat stone termed the altar.

Stonehouse, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8½ m. NNE. Wotton-under-Edge, with a stn. on the G. W. R. and another on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Stonehouse, par. and tn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, the latter on Avon Water, 5½ m. SSW. Wishaw, on the C. R.; coal-mining and weaving are the principal industries. PMT.O. Par. 6241 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <3000.

Stonehouse, East, par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, between Plymouth and Devonport, with stn. (**Devonport and Stonehouse**) on L. & SW. R. It contains the Royal William victualling yard, naval hospital, and marine barracks for 700 men. Devil's Point, the high ground at the back of the victualling-yard, commands a fine view of the Sound, the Hamoaze, and the shipping. P. 15,400.

Stoneleigh, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., on the Sow, 4 m. S. by W. Coventry, 3 m. E. by N. Kenilworth stn., P.O.; 10,031 ac. P. <1500.

Stonely, vil., Eng., par. and 1 m. SE. Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, P.O.

Stone Mountains, range of mts., U.S., between the N. of Tennessee and of N. Carolina; tourist resort.

Stone next Faversham, par., Eng., Kent, 2 m. W. Faversham. P. <250. See **Luddenham.**

Stone Point, cape, Eng., Hampshire, on the Solent, 3 m. SW. of the entrance to Southampton Water.

Stonesby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. NE. Melton Mowbray, 1½ m. E. Waltham on the Wold stn. P. <250.

Stonesfield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 3 m. W. by N. Woodstock, 3 m. SE. by E. Charlbury stn., P.O. P. <750.

Stone's Green, P.O., Eng., Essex, 2 m. from Great Oakley.

Stone Street, PM.O., Eng., Kent, 2 m. from Seal.

Stoneton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 9 m. SW. Daventry. P. <250.

Stonewall, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 18 m. NNW. Winnipeg, on a branch of the C. P. R.

Stonewall, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 33° N., bounded on the E. by 100° W.

Stoneycroft, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, in ancient par. of West Derby. P. <5000.

Stoneyford, P.O., Ire., S. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 8 m. WSW. Belfast, 3 m. from Ballinderry stn.

Stoneyford, P.O., Ire., co. Kilkenny. See **Stonyford.**

Stoneykirk, par., Scot., Wigtownshire, 5 m. SSE. Stranraer, and 3½ m. E. by S. Colfin stn., P.O.; 19,481 ac. P. <3000.

Stoney Middleton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 11 m. E. by N. Buxton, 3 m. NNE. Hassop stn.; has lead-smelting works. P.O. Alt. 692 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 37.6 in. P. <500.

Stoney Point, or **Windorah,** postal-tp., Queensland, Grey co., in 25° 50′ S., 142° 45′ E.; opals are found in the neighbourhood. P. <1500.

Stoney Stanton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6½ m. SE. Bosworth, 1½ m. ESE. Elmsthorpe stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Stoney Stratton, vil., Eng., Somerset, Evercreech par., 3 m. NW. Bruton.

Stoneywood, stn., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 1 m. from Auchmill, on the G. N. of S. R.

Stongtreng. See **Stungtreng.**

Stonham, Earl, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9 m. NNW. Ipswich, 3 m. NE. Needham Market stn., PMT.O. (**Stonham**). P. <750. **Stonham, Little,** par. adjoining on the N., P.O., P. <500.

Stonham Aspall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 10 m. N. by W. Ipswich, 4 m. ENE. Needham Market stn., P.O. P. <750.

Stonington, tn., U.S., near the SE. corner of Connecticut, co. and 10 m. E. by S. New London, on the coast, on a rocky point; favourite summer resort; has a good harbour, with three breakwaters; considerable coasting trade; daily steam communication with New York; manufactures silk, machinery, and velvets. P. 7200. **Stonington Point,** cape, 1 m. S. **North Stonington,** adjoining town, P. <1500.

Stonnall, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 5 m. NE. Walsall, 2½ m. WSW. Shenstone stn., P.O. P. <750.

Stonnis, gritstone rock, Eng., Derbyshire, on Cromford Moor, 2 m. N. Wirksworth; commands one of the best views in the dist.

Stonton Wyville, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 11 m. SW. Oakham, 2 m. NE. by N. Langton stn. P. <250.

Stony Brook, vil., U.S., New York, Suffolk co., Long Island, on Long Island Sound, 49 m. ENE. Brooklyn; has good harbour. P. <1500.

Stony Creek, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 9 m. ESE. New Haven, on the coast. P. <1500.

Stonydelph, vil., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Amington.**

Stonyford, tn., Ire., W. co. Kilkenny, bars. Knocktopher and Shillelogher, 9 m. S. Kilkenny, 5 m. from Thomastown stn., PMT.O. (**Stoneyford**). P. <250.

Stony Gap, pass, U.S., across the Cumberland Mts., between Virginia and Kentucky, in 37° 5′ N.

Stony Head, cape, Cape Colony, on the W. ct., in about 33° S.

Stony Hill, vil., Jamaica, Surrey co., 7½ m. N. Kingston.

Stonyhurst, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, near Blackburn. Stonyhurst College, founded in 1794 by Jesuits, has a noted observatory. Alt. 376 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 49.5 in.

Stony Island, U.S., New York, Jefferson co., in the E. of Lake Ontario, in 43° 50′ N., 76° 25′ W.

Stony Lake, Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 80 m. NE. Toronto, drained W. into Pigeon Lake. See **Sturgeon Lake.**

Stony Middleton, Eng. See **Stoney Middleton.**

Stony Mountain, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 13 m. NW. Winnipeg, 50° 22′ N., 91° 40′ W. Alt. 740 ft. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1879–88), yr. 32.8° F., Jan. 7.3°, July 66.0°.

Stony Rigg, mt., Eng., Cumberland, in the E. of the Penrith div., 11 m. ENE. Penrith. Alt. 2429 ft.

Stony Stratford, tn., Eng., on the N. border of Buckinghamshire, div. and 7½ m. NE. by E. Buckingham, 2 m. W. by S. Wolverton stn.; has lace-making. Pars., **Stony Stratford, East,** P. <1000; **Stony Stratford, West,** P. <1500.

Stoodley, or **Stoodleigh,** par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4½ m. NW. by N. Tiverton, 3 m. SW. Bampton stn., P.O.; 4473 ac. P. <500. **Stoodley Beacon,** a hill to the N.

Stoodley Pike, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 7 m. W. Halifax. Alt. 1312 ft.

Stoop, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, par. and 1 m. NE. Dumfries. P. (including **Greenbrae**) <750.

Stopham, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 7½ m. N. Arundel, 1½ m. W. Pulborough stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stopka, estate, Prussia, prov. Posen, circle and dist. Bromberg, with important lignite-mines.

Stopnica, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 33 m. SSE. Kielce. P.<5000.

Stoppenberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and 3 m. NE. Essen. P.<4000.

Stopper Lane, P.O., Eng., near Clitheroe, Lancashire, 3 m. from Gisburn.

Stopsley, eccles. par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 2 m. NE. Luton, P.O. P.<1000.

Stör, navigable outlet of Lake Schwerin, Ger., which it drains into the Elbe, r. bk.

Stör, riv., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, r. bk. trib. of the Elbe, navigable for 25 m. (from Kellinghausen).

Stora, port, Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. adjoining and NW. of Philippeville; well sheltered except from E. winds, but only suitable for small craft. P.<2000.

Storafven, lake, N. Sweden, prov. (län) Norbotten, 101 m. W. Luleå. Length, 28 m.; greatest breadth, 9 m.

Stora Kopparberg ('great copper mine'), another name for the Swedish prov. of Kopparberg.

Stora-Luleå, riv., and **Stora-Luleå Jaur** (lake). See **Luleå.**

Stora-Malm, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 27 m. NW. Nyköping. P. (comm.)<5000.

Stora-Mellösa, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 11 m. ESE. Örebro. P. (comm.)<4000.

Stora Tuna, vil. and rly. stn., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, on r. bk. Dal-Elf, 14 m. S. by W. Falun.

Storchnest, tn., Prussia, prov. and 37 m. S. by W. Posen, circle Fraustadt. P.<2000.

Stord, isl., S. of the W. ct. of Norway, prov. and 28 m. S. Bergen. Area, 92 sq. m. P.<3000.

Store Hedinge, tn., Denmark, in the SE. of Seeland, prov. Prästö, 27 m. SSW. Copenhagen. P.<2000.

Storelvedalen, vil., Norway, prov. and 49 m. N. Hamar, on the Glommen; great trade in wood. P. (comm.)<4000.

Storeton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 3½ m. SSW. Birkenhead. P.<500.

Storey, co., U.S., Nevada, in the W., S. of 40° N., W. of 119° W.

Storey's, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 41 m. SSW. Ottawa.

Storfjord, fjord, W. ct. Norway, cut by 62½° N. It has several branches, one of which, the Jörundfjord, is one of the grandest fjords of Norway.

Storiths, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 13½ m. W. Harrogate, 1½ m. WNW. Bolton Abbey stn. See **Hazlewood.**

Storkhill and Sandholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in Beverley union, with a stn. (**Sandholme**) on the Hull, Barnsley, and W. Riding Junction Rly. P.<250.

Storkow, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Beeskow-Storkow, 27 m. SE. Berlin. P. (comm.)<3000.

Storkower Canal, navigable canal, Prussia, Brandenburg, connecting the Dahme with the Scharmützel-See (lake, 20 m. W. by S. Frankfurt), 21 m. long.

Storm Bay, on SE. side of Tasmania, S. of lat. 43° S., long. 147½° E.

Stormbergen, mt. chain, Cape Colony, W. prolongation of the Drakensbergen, in about 31° 20′ S., between 26° 10′ and 27° 30′ E. Coal abounds both in the E. (Indwe) and W. (Cyphergat, Molteno) of the range.

Storm Lake, city, U.S., Iowa, Buena Vista co., on Storm Lake, 61 m. E. by N. Sioux City. P.<2000.

Stormont, co., Canada, Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, crossed in the middle by 75° W.

Stormont, one of the ancient divs. of Perthshire, Scot., between the Tay and the Ericht. Length, 14 m.; mean breadth, 7 m.

Stormontfield, vil., Scot., co. and 5 m. N. Perth, Scone par., on Tay R.; has salmon-breeding ponds.

Stor'noway (from Norse *Stjarna vdgr*, 'Stjarna's Bay'), par. and seapt. tn., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., Outer Hebrides, the largest town in the Western Is., on Stornoway Harbour, a deep bay sheltered by two headlands, on the S. of which is a lighthouse. It is the centre of the Outer Hebrides fishery dist., and exports large quantities of fish to home and Baltic ports. Made a burgh of barony by James VI. The harbour (area over 1 sq. m.) has depth at entrance of 38 ft. low water ordinary springs; depth alongside quays at high water ordinary springs 14 ft., at wharves 28 ft., at low water respectively 4 and 15 ft. Steamers of 3000 tons have used the wharf. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 45.5° F., Jan. 38.9°, July 54.6°; rfall. (36 yrs.), 47.2 in. Par. 63,224 ac., P. 11,800; tn. P.<3500 (increased in May and June to about 8000, exclusive of fishermen).

Stornoway, Loch, small inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the SW. of Knapdale, in 55° 48′ N.

Storö, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. and 14½ m. SSW. Tione, on r. bk. of Palvico; station of Garibaldi during the campaign of 1866. P.<2000.

Storö, isl. of Norway, diocese and 30 m. S. Bergen. Length, N. to S., 15 m.; breadth, 7 m.

Storożynec, tn., Austria, crownland Bukovina, 13 m. SW. Czernowitz. P. 5700.

Storr, The, mt., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye I., Snizort par., 7 m. N. Portree. Alt. 2341 ft. On a lower slope of the mountain is the **Old Man of Storr,** a natural obelisk of rock 160 ft. high.

Storr Head, cape, Scot., W. ct. Sutherland, 58° 16′ N. See **Stoer.**

Storridge, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 16½ m. ENE. Hereford, 2 m. WNW. Malvern Link stn. P.<500.

Storrington, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 6 m. NE. Arundel, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Storsjo, lake, Sweden, prov. Jemtland. The town of Östersund is on its E. bank.

Stor-Uman, lake, Sweden, prov. Westerbotten, in 65° 0′ N., 16° 30′ E., traversed from NW. to SE. by the Umeå R. Length, 25 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m.

Storwood, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, 8 m. SW. Pocklington. P.<250.

Story, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 42° N., and between 93° and 94° W.

Story City, vil., U.S., Iowa, Story co., 40 m. N. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Stotfield, vil., Scot., Elginshire, 4½ m. N. Elgin, near Lossiemouth stn. P.<250.

Stotfold, par., Eng., on the E. border of Bedfordshire, div. and 9 m. SSE. Biggleswade, 13½ m. SE. by E. Bedford, 2 m. E. by S. Arlesey and Shefford Road stn., PM.O. P.<3500.

Stotfold, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. NW. Doncaster. P. 4.

Stöttertitz, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 2 m. SE. Leipzig. P. 5900.

Stot'tesden, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 11 m. WNW. Kidderminster, 4½ m. W. Highley stn., P.O. (**Stottesdon**); 9486 ac. P.<1000.

Stottville, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., 27 m. S. Albany. P.<1500.

Stouffville, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 23½ m. NNE. Toronto; a railway junction. P.<1500.

Stoughton (stō'ton), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. ESE. Leicester, 1½ m. S. by W. Thurnby stn. P.<250. See **Thurnby.**

Stoughton, PMT.O., Eng., near Guildford, Surrey.

Stoughton, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5½ m. NW. Chichester; 5374 ac. P.<750.

Stoughton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 16 m. N. Taunton. P.<5000.

Stoughton, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Dane co., 66 m. W. by S. Milwaukee, and 14 m. SE. Madison. P.<3000.

Stoul, Easter, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the S. shore of Loch Nevis, 12½ m. E. by S. of Point of Sleat. **Stoul, Wester,** vil., ½ m. to the WNW.

Stoulton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. SE. Worcester, 1 m. ENE. Wadborough stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stoumont, vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. Verviers, on the Amblève, 6 m. SSW. Spa. P.<2000.

Stour, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire and Hampshire, rises just within the border of Somerset, flows SE. and E. through Dorsetshire, passing Sturminster Newton, Blandford, and Wimborne Minster, enters Hampshire, and joins the Avon at Christchurch.

Stour, riv., Eng., Kent, rises in the SE. of the Medway div. and flows SE. to Ashford, then NE. past Canterbury, and finally, after describing a southerly loop, passing Sandwich, enters Pegwell Bay.

Stour, riv., Eng., in the W. of Staffordshire and NW. of Worcestershire, trib. of the Severn, which it joins on the l. bk. at Stourport.

Stour, riv., Eng., flows E. between Suffolk and Essex, and enters the estuary of the Orwell at Harwich; navigable to Sudbury.

Stour, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Dorsetshire. E. Stour, N. div., 10½ m. ENE. Sherborne, 2½ m. SSE. Gillingham stn., P.O., P.<500; W. Stour, P.<250.

Stour, Little, trib. of the Stour (Kent), rises near Hythe and flows NNE.

Stourbridge (staur'brij), the ancient *Bedcote,* par. and tn., Eng., on the N. border of Worcestershire, Droitwich div., on the Stour, 5 m. SW. by S. Dudley, 12 m. by road W. Birmingham, with a junction stn. on the G. W. R.; it has a grammar-school, founded 1553; coal-mining, iron-works, and manufactures of glass and fire-bricks. The glass-works were established by refugees from the Continent in the 16th century. Market-days, F. and S. P. (1891, within the extended boundaries of 1894) 14,900.

Stourmouth, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the

Little Stour, 6 m. NW. by W. Sandwich, 2 m. ESE. Grove Ferry stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stourpaine, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 14½ m. ESE. Sherborne, 2½ m. NW. by N. Blandford, P.O. P.<500.

Stourport (stūr'port), market-tn., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, here crossed by an iron bridge, 4 m. SSW. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R.; seat of a busy transit trade; manufactures carpets; other industries are iron-founding, tin-stamping, enamelling, and tanning. Extensive tin-plate works close by. Market-days, W. and S. P.<4000.

Stour Provost, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 1 m. S. East Stour, 10 m. E. by N. Sherborne. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Stour Provost with Todber**) P.<1000.

Stourton (stūr'ton), vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., on the r. bk. of the Stour, 6½ m. SW. by W. Dudley, 3 m. W. by N. Stourbridge stn., P.O.

Stourton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Stour, 4 m. SE. Shipston. P.<250. See **Whichford.**

Stourton (stūr'ton), par., Eng., Wiltshire (Wilton div.) and Somerset (E. div.), 16 m. SSW. Trowbridge, 6 m. NNW. Gillingham stn. The par. is to be confined to Wiltshire after September 30, 1895. The old cross of Birstal city now stands in Stourhead gardens. P.O. P.<500.

Stourton, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Hunslet.

Stourton Caundle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 5 m. E. by S. Sherborne, 2½ m. SW. Stalbridge stn., P.O. P.<500.

Stourton-in-the-Clay, par., Eng. See **Sturton.**

Stoven, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 10 m. SW. Lowestoft, 4½ m. NE. Halesworth, 2½ m. ESE. Brampton stn. P.<250.

Stow, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 8 m. W. Huntingdon, 1 m. E. by N. Kimbolton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Stow with Easton**) P.<500.

Stow, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6 m. SE. by S. Gainsborough, 2 m. E. by N. Stow Park stn.; the village had a minster in early Saxon times. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Stow in Lindsey with Sturton**) P.<1000.

Stow, par., Scot., Midlothian and Selkirkshire, on Gala Water, 4½ m. WSW. Lauder, with stn. (**Stow** for **Lauder**) on the N. B. R.; has woollen mills. PMT.O. 36,843 ac. P.<2500.

Stow, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 19 m. NE. Worcester. P.<1500.

Stow, Long, Eng. See **Longstowe.**

Stow, West, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., on the Lark, 5 m. NW. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, 2½ m. W. Ingham stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**W. Stow with Wordwell**) P.<250.

Stow Bardolph, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 9 m. S. King's Lynn, 1½ m. SE. of its stn. (**Stow**) on the G. E. R., P.O. (**Stow** and **E. Stow**); 6390 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Stow Bardolph with Wimbotsham**) P.<2000.

Stow Bedon, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 19 m. WSW. Norwich, 1½ m. ESE. of its stn. on the G. E. R., P.O., and P.O. (**Lower Stow Bedon**). P.<500.

Stowe, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. NNW. Buckingham. P.<500.

Stowe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5½ m. ENE. Stamford, 2 m. NNE. Tallington stn. P.<250. See **Barholm.**

Stowe, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 17 m. SE. Newtown, 2 m. ENE. Knighton stn. P.<500.

Stowe, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 5½ m. ENE. Stafford, close to Chatley stn.; 5363 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Stowe by Chartley**) P.<500.

Stowe, tn., U.S., Vermont, Lamoille co., on the Waterbury R., 15 m. NNW. Montpelier; a favourite summer resort in the Green Mts., nearest point to Mount Mansfield. P.<2000.

Stowe, Long, par., Eng., co. Cambridge. See **Longstowe.**

Stowell, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 7½ m. NE. by N. Cirencester, 6 m. SE. Andoversford stn. P.<250. See **Hampnett.**

Stowell, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8½ m. ENE. Yeovil, 1½ m. W. Templecombe stn. P.<250.

Stowe Nine Churches, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. W. by S. Northampton. P.<250. **Stowe, Upper,** 1 m. to the SE., 1½ m. SSE. Weedon stn.

Stower, Dorset. See **Stour** and **Stour Provost.**

Stowey, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. S. Bristol, 2 m. W. Clutton stn. P.<250. See **Bishop's Sutton.**

Stowey, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Somerset. Nether Stowey, Wellington div., 7 m. WNW. Bridgwater, PMT.O., P.<750; Over Stowey, P.<500.

Stowford, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 6½ m. E. by N. Launceston. P.<500.

Stowlangtoft, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. SE. Ixworth, PT.O. P.<250.

Stow Maries, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 5 m. SSW. Maldon, 1 m. SW. by W. Cold Norton stn., PM.O. (**Stow-St.-Mary's**). P.<250.

Stowmarket, par. and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Gipping, 12½ m. NW. Ipswich, on the G. E. R.; manufactures gun-cotton, iron and bricks, &c.; has considerable transit trade. Market-day, Th. P.<4500; parl. div. P. (1891) 55,600.

Stow on the Wold, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on a height on the Roman Fossway, 15 m. SE. by S. Evesham, with a stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. Par. P.<1500; tn. P.<2000.

Stow Park, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., 6½ m. SE. Gainsborough.

Stow-St.-Mary's, PM.O., Eng., Essex. See **Stow Maries.**

Stowting, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. NNW. Hythe, 2½ m. W. by N. Lyminge stn. P.<250.

Stow Upland, par., Eng., Suffolk, adjoining Stowmarket, P.O. P.<1500.

Stow with Quy, par., Eng., co. and 4½ m. NE. Cambridge. P.<500.

Stow Wood, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, in Headington union. P.<250.

Stoy, mt., NE. Hungary, the highest point of the E. Beskides. Alt. 5510 ft.

Strabane, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 11 m. NW. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Strabane, civic tn., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 1 m. ESE. Lifford, on the r. bk. of the Mourne, near its confluence with the Finn, the united streams forming the Foyle, which here becomes navigable, and with which the town is connected by a canal 4 m. long, on the G. N. (Ire.) & Donegal Rly. Shirt-making is the principal industry, and the town has great trade in grain and fruit. Market-days, Tu., W., and S. P. 5000.

Strabane, Lower, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Tyrone.

Strabane, Upper, bar., Ire., co. Tyrone, SE. of Lower Strabane bar.

Straboe, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, 4 m. NW. Tullow. P.<250.

Strabre, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. E. Maryborough, 3 m. NE. Maryborough; 5743 ac. P.<1000.

Strabreaga, bay, Ire., co. Donegal. See **Trawbreaga.**

Stracathro, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on West Water, 3½ m. NNE. Brechin; 5239 ac. P.<750.

Strachan, par., Scot., Kincardineshire, on the Water of Feugh, 18½ m. WSW. Aberdeen, 2½ m. SW. Banchory stn., P.O.; 41,672 ac. P.<750.

Strachur and Stralachlan, par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. side of Loch Fyne, 4 m. S. Inveraray, PMT.O. (**Strachur**); 38,277 ac. P.<750.

Strada di Cingoli, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 14 m. NW. Macerata. P.<3000.

Strada di Greve, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 7 m. SSE. Florence. P.<3000.

Stradbally, par., Ire., SE. ct. co. Galway, bar. Dunkellin, on Dunbuleaun Bay, 13 m. W. by N. Loughrea; 4168 ac. P.<500.

Stradbally, par., Ire., NW. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, 15 m. W. by S. Tralee; 4021 ac. P.<1000.

Stradbally, par., Ire., cos. Limerick and Tipperary, bars. Clanwilliam and Owney and Arra, contains Castleconnell town; 7973 ac. P.<3000.

Stradbally, par. and tn., Ire., NE. Queen's co., bar. Stradbally, 6 m. E. by S. Maryborough, PMT.O. Par. P.<1500; tn. P.<1000.

Stradbally, par. and tn., Ire., 1 m. from the coast of co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 7 m. ENE. Dungarvan, 1 m. from Durrow stn., PM.O. Par. 10,917 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<500.

Stradbroke, par. and small market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 19 m. N. by E. Ipswich, 5½ m. E. Eye stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Stradbrooke Island, Queensland, one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton Bay on the E. Length, 33 m.; breadth, 6 m.

Strade, tn., Ire., co. Antrim. See **Straid.**

Strade, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 7 m. NE. Castlebar.

Stradella, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. SE. Pavia; manufactures cotton and silk goods. P. 6500.

Stradishall, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5 m. N. Clare. P.<500.

Stradone, tn., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 5½ m. E. by S. Cavan, PMT.O. P.<250.

Stradsett, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 10 m. S. by E. King's Lynn, 4 m. ESE. Stow stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Crimplesham.**

Strae, riv., Scot., Argyllshire, flows into the NE. end of Loch Awe.

Straelen, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 15 m. WNW. Krefeld. P.<3000.

Straffan, par., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. North Salt, 5 m. S. Maynooth, on the G. S. & W. R., P.O., and PM.O. (**Straffan Station**). P.<500.

Strafford, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Strafford co., which

is bounded on the E. by the Salmon Falls R. (E. frontier). P. <1500.

Strafford, vil., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 30 m. S. by E. Montpelier, with mines of iron pyrites. P. <1500.

Stragari, vil., Servia, prov. and 15 m. NW. by W. Kragujevac; has the only powder manufactory in the country. P. <2000.

Straggiethorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 7½ m. E. by S. Newark, 2½ m. W. Leadenham stn. P. <250. See **Beckingham.**

Strahan, Port, Tasmania. See **Macquarie Harbour.**

Strahart, tnld., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 8 m. N. by W. Enniscorthy, on the l. bk. of the Slaney, 4 m. from Ferns stn., P.O. P. <250.

Strahlhorn. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Straid, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 5 m. from Bushmills.

Straid, or **Strade,** tn., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 5½ m. NW. by W. Carrickfergus, 2 m. from Ballynure stn., P.O. P. <250.

Straid, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. E. Inishowen, 16 m. WNW. Moville. P. <500.

Straid, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 6 m. from Foxford. See **Templemore.**

Straid-Arran, P.O., Ire., co. Londonderry, 3 m. SE. Clady.

Straidbilly, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Dunluce, 2 m. SE. Bushmills. P. <250.

Straight Lake, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 489 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Straiton, part of vil., Scot., Midlothian, P.O. See **Meadowbank.**

Straiton, par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, on the Water of Girvan, 6 m. SE. by E. Maybole, 4 m. SW. by W. Waterside stn., PT.O.; 49,801 ac. P. <1500.

Straits Settlements, Brit. colony in the Malay Penin., composed of the detached sections of Singapore, Malacca, the Dindings, and Penang (including prov. Wellesley), together with Christmas I. in the Indian Ocean, which was placed under the administration of the governor of the colony in January 1889. Connected with the colony are the protected states of Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, occupying all the remainder of the penin. between Johor and Siamese terr., and which are remarkably rich in tin, yielding about half the entire produce of the world. Johor also is under British influence as regards its foreign relations. Besides tin the principal products are rice, pepper, gambier, copra, gutta-percha, and rattans. Coffee, sugar, and other plantations are also successful. The total value of the imports and exports combined is upwards of £40,000,000. By an order in council dated October 21, 1890, the standard coin of the colony is the Mexican silver dollar; but the American trade dollar, the Japanese yen, and the Hong-kong dollar are also legal tender if they comply with stated conditions as to weight and fineness. Till April 1, 1867, these settlements were under the government of India, but they were then placed under the control of the Secretary for the Colonies. Total area (Brit. terr.), 1542 sq. m. (somewhat more than the county of Cumberland). P. (1866) 273,000; (1871) 308,000; (1881) 423,000; (1891) 512,000.

Strakonitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 36 m. WSW. Tabor. P. 5400.

Stralachlan, vil., Scot. See **Strathlachlan.**

Strale, isl., Prussia. See **Dänholm.**

Stralongford, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Ballinamore.

Stralsund, tn. and seapt., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circle Stralsund, on the W. shore of Strela Sund, 19 m. NW. by N. Greifswald. Depth at harbour entrance and quayside, 15 ft. Stralsund was founded in 1209 by Prince Jaromar I., of Rügen, and became an important Hanse town; was besieged by Walenstein in 1628. From 1648 to 1815 belonged to Sweden. P. (1871) 26,700; (1890) 27,800.

Stramberg, tn., Austria, Moravia, 26 m. SSE. Troppau, and 5 m. NW. Frankstadt. P. <3000.

Strambino, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 24 m. NNE. Turin. P. <3000.

Stramshall, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 12½ m. NE. by E. Stafford, 2 m. N. by W. Uttoxeter stn., P.O. P. <500.

Stranagalwilly, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 12 m. E. by N. Strabane, P.O. P. <250.

Stranathrow, fishing vil., Scot., Kincardineshire, Fetteresso par., 5 m. NE. Stonehaven.

Strand, parl. bor., Eng., London, immediately to the W. of the city. P. 64,700.

Strandburgh Ness, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., in the E. of Fetlar I., in 60° 37′ N.

Strandhill, P.O., Ire., co. Sligo, on Sligo Bay, bar. Carbury, 4½ m. W. Sligo.

Strands, vil., Eng., Cumberland, on Irt R., 7 m. NE. Ravenglass.

Strandtown, tn., Ire., N. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 2½ m. E. and included in parl. bor. of Belfast, PMT.O. P. <500.

Strang, vil., Isle of Man, 2½ m. NW. by N. Douglas, close to Union Mills stn.

Strangeways, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. E. Wigan, with stn. (**Hindley and Platt Bridge,** formerly **Strangeways and Hindley**) on Wigan Junction Rly.

Strangford, seapt. and fishing tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Lower Lecale, 7 m. ENE. Downpatrick, on the W. side of the entrance to Strangford Lough, PMT.O. P. <500.

Strangford Lough, inlet, Ire., in the E. of co. Down, about 19 m. long, including its narrow entrance, and 3–4 m. wide.

Strangways Range, small mt. chain, S. Australia, Alexandra Land, stretching E. to W., a little N. of the Tropic of Capricorn; it is a centre whence several streams diverge.

Strangways Springs, stn. on Overland Telegraph Line, S. Australia, 545 m. from Adelaide. Rfall. (9 yrs.), 5.24 in.

Stranocum, tn., Ire., NW. co. Antrim, bar. Upper Dunluce, 10 m. E. by S. Coleraine, on the Ballycastle Rly., PM.O. P. <250.

Stranoodan, tnld., Ire., co., bar., and 4½ m. S. by W. Monaghan, P.O. (**Stranooden**). P. <250.

Stranorlar, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Donegal, bar. S. Raphoe, 11 m. W. by S. Lifford, on the l. bk. of the Finn, and on the G. N. (Ire.) & Donegal Rly., PMT.O. Market-days, F. and S. Par. 15,513 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <500.

Stranraer (stran-rar′), par., royal burgh, and seapt. tn., Scot., Wigtownshire, at the head of Loch Ryan, 5½ m. NE. by N. Portpatrick, with a stn. on the G. & SW. R. and Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Joint Rly., and another stn. (**Stranraer Harbour**) on the same railway. In the centre of the town are the ruins of Stranraer or Kennedy's Castle (15th century). Steamers ply daily between Stranraer and Larne, in Ireland (39 m.), in connection with express railway trains for Belfast and other places in the N. of Ireland. The tidal harbour has a depth at high water ordinary spring tides of 12½ ft., ordinary neap tides 8½ ft. Market-day, F. Par. and royal burgh P. <3500; tn. P. 6200.

Stranton, par., Eng., Durham, in parl. bor. of Hartlepool. P. 41,800.

Strasburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Prenzlau, 34 m. W. by N. Stettin. P. 5700.

Strasburg, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the Drewenz, 37 m. NE. by E. Thorn, cap. circle Strasburg. Founded in 1285, and in 1628 taken by Gustavus Adolphus. P. (1816) <2000; (1890) 5700.

Strasburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., 29 m. SSW. Reading. P. <1500.

Strasburg, vil., U.S., Virginia, Shenandoah co., 72 m. W. by N. Washington; has earthenware manufacture. Alt. 637 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Strassburg, tn., Austria, Carinthia, 20 m. N. Klagenfurt. P. (comm.) <4000.

Strassburg, cap. of Alsace-Lorraine, Ger., a fortress of the first-class, and seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, is built on the riv. Ill, 1–2 m. W. of the Rhine, with which it further communicates by the Rhine and Marne Canal. Its finest buildings are the celebrated mediæval cathedral (1015 onwards), with a magnificent façade, one tower (of two) incomplete, and an ingenious astronomical clock; the imperial palace; the library (700,000 vols.); the House of the Provincial Assembly; the new buildings of the university, which was refounded in 1872; the observatory; the academy, containing antiquarian and art collections. There are monuments to Gutenberg (the inventor of printing), to Marshal Maurice de Saxe, and to General Kléber. Strassburg is the seat of considerable industry, especially in machinery, hardware, pianos and organs, tobacco, beer, tanning, dyeing, printing, flour, *pâté-de-foie-gras,* jewellery and ornaments, chemicals, hats, and numerous other articles. Moreover, it carries on a very active trade in coal, groceries, leather, iron, wine, cereals, timber, hops, vegetables, tobacco, &c. Strassburg was the Roman *Argentoratum.* In the vicinity the Emperor Julian in 357 defeated the Alemanni. During the later middle ages Strassburg was one of the most influential cities in the empire, and it won additional renown through the poet Gottfried von Strassburg, and the preachers Meister Eckart and Johann Tauler. In the 15th century Gutenberg set up here his printing-presses (1439–44), and the satiric poets Sebastian Brant and Thomas Murner resided within its walls. In 1520 it gave refuge to the Reformer Bucer. From 1529 to 1681 it was a Protestant stronghold, but in the latter year the city was seized in time of peace by Louis XIV. of France. Vauban fortified the city in 1682–84 with walls and a citadel. It passed to the German Empire in 1871, and since then the fortifications have been extended and strengthened. Alt. 492 ft. P. (1827) 49,700; (1866) 84,200; (1890) 123,500, including a garrison of nearly 11,000 men, and several suburban quarters. Population of city proper (1890) 95,000.

Strassnitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 31 m. E. by N. Nikolsburg, 9 m. ENE. Göding. P. 5200.

Strat, in English place-names, Anglo-Saxon *stræte,* German *strasse,* from Latin *strata* (*via*), 'paved way,' 'road.'

Strata Florida, or **Caron Uwch Clawdd,** par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., 12 m. SE. Aberystwith; zinc and lead are mined. Ruins of an abbey said to be Cistercian and founded by a Welsh prince. Area, 25,098 ac. P. <750. See **Mynachlogfawr.**

Stratfield Mortimer, par., Eng., Berkshire, on the S. frontier of Newbury div., 6½ m. SSW. Reading, with a stn. (**Mortimer**) on the G. W. R. Eccles. par. is partly in Hampshire. P. <1500.

Stratfieldsaye, or **Strathfieldsaye,** par., Eng., Hampshire, on the Loddon, div. and 6½ m. NE. by N. Basingstoke, 2 m. SE. Mortimer stn. In this par. is the estate conferred by Parliament on the late Duke of Wellington for his services in the Peninsular War; it formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham and his son, William Pitt. PT.O. P. <750. **Stratfield Turgis,** par., on the Loddon, 1 m. SW. by S. Stratfieldsaye. Alt. 200 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 26.8 in. P. <250.

Stratford, city and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Perth co., on the Avon, 29 m. NNE. London; important railway centre on main line Grand Trunk Rly. midway between Sarnia tunnel and Toronto at intersection of several branches. U.S. consulate. Alt. 1182 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.0° F., Jan. 16.6°, July 68.0°. P. (1881) 8200; (1891) 9500.

Stratford, suburb of London, Eng., Essex, West Ham bor., 4 m. ENE. St. Paul's, London, with two stns. (**Stratford** and **Stratford Market**) on the G. E. R.; has chemical works and various other industries; depôt of the G. E. R., in connection with which are extensive works.

Stratford, tn., Ire., W. co. Wicklow, bar. Upper Talbotstown, 13 m. E. Athy, on the Slaney, 3 m. from Grange Con stn., P.O. (**Stratford-on-Slaney**). P. <250.

Stratford, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Stratford co., 20 m. SSE. New Plymouth. P. <1500.

Stratford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 3½ m. ENE. Bridgeport. P. <3000.

Stratford, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., on the l. bk. of the Connecticut, 50 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Stratford, tp., Victoria, Tanjil co., 10 m. N. Sale. Mean temp., yr. 56.5° F., Jan. 66.0°, July 45.3°. P. <1500.

Stratford, Old, par., Eng., Warwickshire, in Stratford-on-Avon union; 6682 ac. P. <5000.

Stratford-le-Bow (or **Bow**), par., Eng., co. London, in ancient par. of Bow, Poplar union. P. 40,400.

Stratford Market, stn., Eng., Essex. See **Stratford.**

Stratford Point, cape, U.S., Connecticut, on the SE. ct. of Fairfield co., in 73° 6′ W.

Stratford St. Andrew, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 15 m. NE. Ipswich, 3 m. SW. Saxmundham. P. <250.

Stratford St. Mary, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 9¼ m. SW. by W. Ipswich, 3 m. NW. by W. Manningtree stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Stratford Tony, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 4 m. WSW. Salisbury. P. <250.

Stratford under the Castle, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Avon, 2 m. NW. by N. Salisbury, P.O. (**Stratford-sub-Castle**). P. <500.

Stratford-upon-Avon, mun. bor. (since 1553) and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-upon-Avon div., 8 m. SW. Warwick, diocese of Worcester, on r. bk. of Avon, with stn. on branch of G. W. R., and connected with E. & W. Junction Rly., L. & NW. R., and M. R. The river is here crossed by a fine bridge of fourteen pointed arches, now nearly 400 years old, still known as Clopton Bridge, after its builder Sir Hugh Clopton, an alderman of London, but born in the neighbourhood of Stratford, who is also interesting as the builder of the house called The New Place, which was the property of Shakespeare in his later years, and the house in which he died, but was destroyed by the owner in 1759. The grounds are now open free. 'Shakespeare's House,' that is, the house in which he was born, having been purchased by subscription and dedicated to the public in 1847, was restored in 1859, and now contains the Shakespeare library and museum, the Stratford portrait, &c. In the cruciform parish church are his grave and portrait bust, also the font in which he was baptized. The old parish register, with the entry of Shakespeare's baptism and burial, is shown near the N. door of the church. The central tower of the church dates from the 13th century. Other monuments are the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, built in 1879 at a cost of over £40,000, intended for occasional Shakespearian celebrations, and possibly as a dramatic college, and having attached to it a Shakespeare library and museum; the Shakespeare fountain, built by an American, and the Shakespeare monument. Anne Hathaway's cottage, in the neighbouring hamlet of Shottery, in the par. of Stratford, was acquired in the public interest in 1892. Among other interesting remains of Shakespeare's time or memorials of Shakespeare are the grammar-school in which he was educated (originally endowed in 1482, refounded under Edward VI.), the adjoining Guildhall, in which strolling players used to perform in Shakespeare's time (both buildings restored since 1891), the town-hall (rebuilt in 1768 on the site of an older structure of 1633), containing in a niche on its N. side the statue of Shakespeare presented by David Garrick. Apart from Shakespeare, the town is interesting as containing the early home of the mother of John Harvard, founder of America's oldest university. There are several interesting places besides those in and about Stratford, among these the cottage of Mary Arden (the poet's mother), at Wilmcote. The town owes its name to the old ford of the Avon parallel to the bridge on the road from London to the NW. Market-day, F. Mun. bor. P. (1801) <2500; (1851) <3500; (1871) 7200; (1891) 8300; parl. div. P. (1891) 46,500; eccles. par. (**Stratford-upon-Avon with Shottery and Luddington**) P. 8600.

Strath, Gaelic, 'a valley.'

Strath, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, isl. of Skye, comprising Pabbay and Scalpay Is.; 71,411 ac. P. <2500.

Strathaird Point, cape, Scot., in the S. of the isl. of Skye, in 6° 5½′ W.

Strathalbyn, mun. tp., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 28 m. SE. by S. Adelaide, on the railway to Port Elliot; one of the most picturesque towns in S. Australia. Has a productive goldmine; silver and copper also occur. Mean temp., yr. 61.3° F., Jan. 71.0°, July 51.5°. P. <1500.

Strathaven, or **Strathavon** (locally strĕvn), market-tn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on Avon Water, 6½ m. S. by W. Hamilton, on the C. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <3500.

Strath Beg, narrow valley, Scot., Sutherland, in the E., opening SSW. It is traversed by the riv. Helmsdale, the short river that drains Loch Ruathair, and the H. R. passes through it.

Strathbeg, Loch of, Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 6 m. SE. Fraserburgh.

Strathblane, par., Scot., Stirlingshire, 9 m. N. by W. Glasgow, on the N. B. R. The **Strathblane Hills** have an alt. of 1624 ft. Mean rfall. (Mugdock Reservoir, alt. 320 ft., 1866–80), 42.2 in. PT.O. 9068 ac. P. <2000.

Strath Bogie, large dist., Scot., in the W. of Aberdeenshire, in a more special sense the valley of the Bogie, which flows N. through that dist. past Huntly to the Deveron.

Strathbungo, suburb, Scot., Renfrewshire, on the C. R., 1½ m. SSW. and now incorporated in burgh of Glasgow. P. 8200.

Strathcarron, stn., Scot., Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye Rly., 7 m. NE. Strome Ferry, PT.O.

Strathclair, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 106 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Strathclyde, kgd., anciently extending from the Clyde to the Solway, formed by the most northerly of the Romanised Britons after the conquest by the Anglo-Saxons; later it formed part of Cumbria, and was absorbed into the Scottish kingdom early in the 11th century.

Strathconnan Forest, highland dist., Scot., Ross-shire, 10 m. S. Loch Fannich.

Strathconon, P.O., Scot., Ross-shire, on riv. Conon, 5 m. from Lochluichart.

Strath Dearn, valley of the Findhorn, Scot.

Strathdon, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on Ernan Water, 24 m. S. by W. Keith, PMT.O.; 47,728 ac. P. <1500.

Strathearn, valley of the Earn, Scot.

Stratherne, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, in the angle between the Souris and Assiniboine Rivs., near their confluence.

Strath Errick, meteorological stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, in 57° 14′ N., 4° 24′ W. Alt. 700 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 39.9 in.

Strathfarrar, meteorological stn., Scot., Inverness-shire, in 57° 24′ N., 5° 0′ W. Alt. 461 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 58.7 in. See **Farrar,** riv.

Strathfield (formerly **Redmyre**), stn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., in 33° 51′ S., 151° 7′ E.; has extensive recreation grounds. P. <2000.

Strathfieldsaye, par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Stratfieldsaye.**

Strathfieldsaye (now **Emu Creek**), post-tn., Victoria, Bendigo co., on Emu Creek, 5 m. SE. Sandhurst. P. <1500.

Strathfield Turgiss, Eng., Hants. See **Stratfield Turgis.**

Strathfillan, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire and Perthshire, Glenorchy and Inishail and Killin pars. P. <2000.

Strath Free, narrow valley, Scot., Sutherland, in the E., stretching E. and opening on the valley of the Ullie.

Strath Garve, narrow valley, Scot., Ross-shire, stretching about 5 m. N. from the W. end of Loch Garve.

Strathkinnes, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, par. and 3 m. W. St. Andrews, PM.O. P. <500.

Strathlachlan, or **Stralachlan,** vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on E. side of Loch Fyne, 12 m. NE. by E. Ardrishaig. See **Strachur.**

Strathmartine, part of par., Scot., Forfarshire, P.O. See **Mains and Strathmartine.**

Strathmiglo, par. and vil., Scot., E. Fife, the latter on the Eden, 3 m. NW. by W. Falkland, on the N. B. R.; manufactures damasks and other linens. PMT.O. 9024 ac. P. <2000; vil. (including **Cash Feus**) P. <1500.

Strathmore, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 801 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Strathmore, narrow valley, Scot., Caithness, in the SW., stretching NE., part of the valley of the riv. Thurso.

Strathmore ('the Great Valley'), an extensive lowland tract, Scot., in the widest sense the region stretching from Dumbartonshire (NE.) to the sea in Kincardineshire, bounded N. by the Grampians, and S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. Length, 100 m.; breadth, from 5 to 10 m. In a more limited sense it comprises the tract from Methven (Perthshire) to Brechin (Forfarshire); length, 40 m. It is the greatest plain in Scotland.

Strathmore, postal-tp., Victoria, Villiers co., on Nine Mile Creek, in 37° 47′ S., 142° 8′ E. P.<1500.

Strath More, valley, Scot., Ross-shire, stretching 4 m. SSE. from the head of Loch Broom.

Strath Mulzie, narrow valley, Scot., Ross-shire, in the N., on the E. border of a part of Cromarty.

Strathord, stn., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the C. R., 5 m. NNW. Perth.

Strathpeffer, vil., Scot., Cromartyshire, 4 m. W. Dingwall, on the H. R.; favourite watering-place; noted for its mineral springs, which resemble those of Harrogate. PMT.O. P.<500.

Strath Point, cape, Scot., Sutherland, on the N. ct., in 4° 1′ W.

Strath Rannoch, narrow valley, Scot., Ross-shire, stretching SSE., 9 m. ENE. of the foot of Loch Fannich.

Strathroy, tn., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 20 m. W. by S. London, on a railway. P.<4000.

Strathsbridge, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Cardonagh, co. Londonderry.

Strathspey, valley of the Spey, Scot.

Strath Suardel, valley, Scot., in the SE. of the isl. of Skye, stretching ENE. from Loch Slapin to Broadford Bay.

Strathtay, PMT.O., Scot., Perthshire, Logierait par.

Strath Tummel, PT.O., Scot., Perthshire, 9 m. NE. Pitlochry.

Strath Vaich, narrow valley, Scot., Ross-shire, stretching SSE., 7 m. NE. of the foot of Lake Fannich.

Strathy, eccles. par., Scot., Sutherlandshire, Farr and Reay pars., P.O. P.<2000.

Strathy, Loch, lake (alt. 646 ft.), Scot., Sutherland, 25 m. SW. by W. Thurso, drained NNE. by the **Strathy Water** into **Strathy Bay,** at the village of **Strathy** (17 m. W. by S. Thurso).

Strathyre ('grassy strath'), stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Balvag, 7 m. NW. by N. Callander, on the C. R., PM.O.

Stratton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 15 m. NNW. Launceston, 1½ m. from the NW. ct.; a summer resort in a sheltered position. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Stratton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 3 m. NW. Dorchester, close to Grimston and Frampton stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Charminster.**

Stratton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 1 m. NW. Cirencester, PM.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Stratton with Baunton**) P.<1000.

Stratton, Audley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Buckingham, 2½ m. NE. by N. Bicester, PMT.O. P.<500.

Stratton, East, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Winchester, P.O. P.<500. See **Micheldever.**

Stratton Hall, par., Eng., Suffolk, 3 m. NE. Harwich. P. 16.

Stratton on the Fosse, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 7½ m. WNW. Frome, 1 m. SE. Chilcompton stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Stratton St. Margaret, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 3 m. NE. Swindon, with a stn. (**Stratton**) on a branch of the G. W. R., PMT.O., and P.O. (**Upper Stratton**). Market-day, Tu. P.<3500.

Stratton St. Mary, par., Eng., Norfolk, 10 m. SE. Norwich. P.<750.

Stratton St. Michael, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10 m. S. by W. Norwich, 2 m. E. Forncett stn. P.<250.

Stratton Strawless, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 8 m. N. Norwich, 1½ m. SW. Buxton Lamas stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stratum, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. SE. Eindhoven. P. (comm.)<4000.

Straubing, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, in a plain on the r. bk. of the Danube, govt. Lower Bavaria, cap. circle Straubing, 24 m. SE. Ratisbon (Regensburg); has considerable manufactures of brick, lime, and cement. Birthplace of Fraunhofer, the optician (1787-1826). P. (1840) 8800; (1890) 13,900.

Strausberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Oberbarnim, 20 m. E. by N. Berlin. P. 5700.

Stravithie, stn., Scot., E. Fife, 3½ m. SE. by S. St. Andrews, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Straw, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Ballykelly.

Strawberry Beds, P.O., Ire., co. and 4 m. W. Dublin.

Strawberry Hill, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., on the L. & SW. R., 12 m. WSW. St. Paul's, London.

Strawberry Plains, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Jefferson co., on Holston R., 17 m. NE. Knoxville by rail. P.<1500.

Strawberry Point, vil., U.S., Iowa, Clayton co., 16 m. SW. Elkader. P.<1500.

Strawberry Valley, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Yuba co., 40 m. NE. Marysville. P.<1500.

Straw Island, one of the Aran Is., Ire., SW. co. Galway, par. and on NE. side of Inishmore I., in Killeany Bay.

Streaky Bay, or **Flinders Town,** post-tn., S. Australia, Flinders co., in 32° 37′ S., 134° 0′ E., on a landlocked bay 18 to 24 ft. deep, ¼ m. from the shore. Fine oysters are obtained here. P.<1500.

Streamhill, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Doneraile.

Streamstown, electoral div., Ire., Sligo, dist. Tobercurry.

Streamstown, electoral div., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bar. Moycashel, 11½ m. SW. by W. Mullingar, on the M. G. W. R., P.O.

Streat, P.O., Eng., Sussex. See **Street.**

Streatham (strĕt'am), suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Wandsworth bor., 6 m. S. by W. St. Paul's, on the L. & SW. R. and L. B. & S. C. R., with two other stns., **Streatham Hill** (to the N., in **Upper Streatham**) and **Streatham Common** (to the S., in **Lower Streatham**), on different lines of the L. B. & S. C. R.

Streatham, tp., Victoria, Ripon co., 28 m. S. by E. Ararat. In the neighbourhood are salt lakes, yielding large quantities of salt. P.<1500.

Streatlam and Stainton, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 10 m. SW. Bishop Auckland, 2½ m. NE. Barnard Castle stn., P.O. (**Streatlam**). P.<500.

Streatley, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 4½ m. N. by W. Luton, 2½ m. ESE. Harlington stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Sundon.**

Streatley, par., Eng., Berkshire, on the Thames, div. and 11 m. NE. Newbury, close to Goring stn., PT.O. P.<750.

Streator, city, U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., 82 m. SW. Chicago; headquarters of Vermilion coalfields. P. (1880) 5200; (1890) 11,400.

Stree, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, 11 m. SW. by S. Charleroi. P.<2000.

Streedagh Point, cape, Ire., on NE. ct. of co. Sligo, in 8° 34′ W.

Streens, part of the valley of the Findhorn, Scot., Nairnshire, in the extreme SW.

Street, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 4 m. SW. by S. Dartmouth, on Start Bay, P.O. P.<500.

Street, vil., Eng., Herefordshire, Kingsland par., 2 m. NE. Pembridge.

Street, par. and tn., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 1½ m. SSW. Glastonbury, with a stn. (**Glastonbury and Street**) on the M. R. and L. & SW. R.; manufactures boots and shoes. PMT.O. P.<4000.

Street, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5½ m. NW. by W. Lewes, 2 m. W. by S. Plumpton stn., P.O. (**Streat**). P.<250.

Street, par., Ire., NW. cos. Longford and Westmeath, bars. Ardagh and Moygoish, 12 m. NW. by N. Mullingar, on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O.; 16,329 ac. P.<2000.

Streethay, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 1½ m. ENE. Lichfield, close to Lichfield (Trent Valley) stn. P.<500.

Streethouse, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, 3 m. from Purston.

Streetly, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the M. R., 5 m. E. Walsall.

Streetsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Peel co., 17 m. W. by S. Toronto; a railway junction. P.<1500.

Strehaie, vil., Roumania, Walachia, 27 m. E. Turnŭ-Severinŭ. P. (comm.)<5000.

Strehla, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 16½ m. NW. by N. Meissen. P.<3000.

Strehlen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 2 m. SSE. Dresden. P.<3000.

Strehlen, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 23 m. S. Breslau, cap. circle Strehlen. P. 9000.

Strelitz, sometimes known as **Altstrelitz,** to distinguish it from Neustrelitz, 2½ m. to the NW., tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Mecklenburg-Strelitz, circle Neustrelitz, 53 m. NNW. Berlin. P.<4000.

Strelley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Roshcliffe div., 5 m. WNW. Nottingham, 2 m. E. by S. Ilkeston Junction. P.<250. See **Bilborough.**

Strelno, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 32 m. SW. by S. Thorn, cap. circle Strelno. P.<4000.

Strengberg, comm., Lower Austria, 15 m. N. by E. Steyr. P.<3000.

Strengnäs, tn., Sweden, prov. Södermanland, on the S. side of Lake Mälar, 35 m. W. Stockholm. Here was held, in 1523, the diet which declared Gustavus Vasa king of Sweden. P.<2000.

Strensall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Foss, 6½ m. NNE. York, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Strensham (stren'sam), par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on r. bk. of the Avon, 5 m. N. by E. Tewkesbury, 1 m. W. by S. Eckington stn.; noted as the birthplace (1612) of Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras.* The ruins of cottage in which he lived were removed only a few years ago. P.O. P.<250.

Strepy, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Soignies, 15 m. W. by N. Charleroi; coal-mining. P. 5000.

Strete, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 3 m. from Stoke Fleming.

Stretford, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4 m. SW. by W. Leominster. P. <250.

Stretford, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, S. div., 3½ m. SW. Manchester, on the L. & NW. R. P. 21,800; parl. div. P. (1891) 67,000.

Stretford Bridge Junction, stn., Eng., Salop, div. and 8½ m. NW. Ludlow, where the Bishops Castle Rly. joins the G. W. R.

Strethall, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. WNW. Saffron Walden, 2 m. SW. Great Chesterford stn. P. <250.

Stretham (strĕt'am) par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., Isle of Ely, 4 m. SW. by S. Ely, 1½ m. S. by W. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 4019 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Stretham with Thetford**) P. <1500.

Stretto, tn., Austria, Dalmatia, on Morter I., dist. and 13 m. WNW. Sebenico. P. <2000.

Stretton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7 m. E. by N. Wrexham, 2 m. WSW. Broxton stn. P. <250.

Stretton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 3½ m. S. by E. Warrington, PMT.O. P. <500.

Stretton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6 m. E. by N. Matlock, with a stn. (**Stretton** for **Ashover**) on the M. R. P. <750.

Stretton, par., Eng., Rutland, 7 m. NE. Oakham, 5 m. W. by S. Little Bytham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Stretton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 2½ m. N. by E. Burton-upon-Trent, PM.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**Stretton with Wetmoor**) P. <1500.

Stretton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 8 m. SSW. Stafford, 1½ m. WNW. Gailey stn., P.O. P. <250.

Stretton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., the former 5 m. SE. by E. Leicester, 2½ m. NE. by N. Glen stn. P. (of each) <250. See **Glen Magna** and **King's Norton.**

Stretton, Little, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 2 m. S. Church Stretton.

Stretton Baskerville, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 1½ m. SW. Hinckley. P. <250.

Stretton-en-le-Field, par., Eng., in a detached part of Derbyshire, S. div., 8 m. NE. Tamworth, 2 m. W. Measham stn. P. <250.

Stretton Grandison, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 8½ m. ENE. Hereford, 2½ m. NW. by N. Ashperton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Stretton Grandison with Ashperton and Eggleton**) P. <750.

Stretton Magna and **Stretton Parva,** Eng., Leicestershire. See **Stretton, Great** and **Little.**

Stretton-on-Dunsmore, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. W. by S. Rugby, 3 m. SSE. Brandon and Wolston stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Stretton-on-the-Foss, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 10½ m. S. Stratford-on-Avon, with a stn. on the G. W. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Stretton-on-the-Foss with Ditchford**) P. <500.

Stretton Sugwas, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Hereford, 1½ m. E. Credenhill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Strewelin, tn., Scot. See **Stirling.**

Stretton-under-Fosse, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 5½ m. NW. by N. Rugby, 1 m. NE. Brinklow stn., PT.O. P. <250.

Strib, vil., Denmark, on the N. ct. of Fyen I., prov. Odense, opposite Fredericia, 26 m. NW. by W. Odense.

Striberg, mining dist., Sweden, prov. (län) and 20 m. NNW. Örebro, on a l. bk. affluent of the Sete-Elf; contains several important mines; connected by branch line to Pershyttan with Nora and Degerfors Rly.

Strichen, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on Strichen or N. Ugie Water, 8 m. SSW. Fraserburgh, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O.; 10,183 ac. P. <2500.

Strickland, isl., Brit. New Guinea, crossed by 7° 55′ S., 145° 15′ E.

Strickland, riv., Brit. New Guinea, l. bk. trib. of Fly R., which it enters in about 141° 20′ E., 7½° S.

Strickland, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Westmorland, Great Strickland, Appleby div., 5⅛ m. SE. by S. Penrith, 2 m. SE. Clifton and Lowther stn., P.O. P. (of each) <250. See **Thrimby.**

Strickland Kettle and **Strickland Roger,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Westmorland, 3 m. NW. Kendal. Strickland Kettle, P. <750; Strickland Roger, P. <500.

Strid, The, chasm in the channel of riv. Wharfe (*q.v.*), Eng.

Stridd, The, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the E. border of the Skipton div., 16 m. NNW. Bradford.

Striding Edge, E. spur of Helvellyn, Eng., W. border of Westmorland. Alt. 2500 ft.

Striegau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 18 m. SSE. Liegnitz, cap. circle Striegau. P. (1816) <3000; (1890) 12,300; comm. P. 12,400.

Striesen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Dresden, dist. Dresden-Neustadt. P. 10,800.

Strigonium, city, Hungary. See **Gran.**

Strijen, comm., Holland, isl. of Hoeksche Waard, prov. S. Holland, 6½ m. SW. by W. Dordrecht. P. <5000.

Strila, tn., Scot. See **Stirling.**

Strines, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., on the M. R., 6 m. ESE. Stockport, P.O.

Stringston, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1½ m. from N. ct., 9 m. WNW. Bridgwater. P. <250. See **Kilve.**

Stringtown, vil., U.S., Indiana, Fountain co. P. <1500.

Strino, vil., Austria, Tirol, 38 m. WSW. Botzen.

Strivali, or **Stamphane Islands,** group of four Ionian islets, 28 m. S. Zante. Harpy and Convent Is. are the largest.

Striven, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, running 10 m. N. to S., and opening on the Firth of Clyde, opposite Rothesay.

Strixton, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. S. Wellingborough, 3 m. E. Castle Ashby and Earls Barton stn. P. <250. See **Bozeat.**

Stroan Loch, small lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 4½ m. S. by E. New Galloway, traversed by the riv. Dee.

Strogonov Bay, an inlet of the isl. of Japan, on W. ct. of Yezo, in 43° 30′ N., 141° 0′ E.

Strogue Cross, P.O., Ire., Tipperary, 3 m. E. Templemore.

Strokestown, tn., Ire., N. co., bar., and 10½ m. NNE. Roscommon, 8 m. from Drumsna stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Stroma, isl., Scot., Caithness, in the Pentland Firth, in 3° 6′–8′ W.; shores rocky and precipitous. Length, 2½ m.; breadth, 1½ m. P.O. P. 327.

Stromboli, one of the Lipari Is., Italy, 24 m. NE. by N. of the middle of Lipari; the ancient crater occupies the centre of the island; the existing one, more to the N., constantly emits flames, or rather illuminated vapour, but no lava; sometimes called the 'lighthouse of the Mediterranean.' Alt. 3035 ft. P. 600.

Strome Ferry, the W. terminus of the Dingwall and Skye Rly., Scot., Ross-shire, on the S. shore of Loch Carron, 13 m. S. by W. of the head of Loch Torridon; tourist resort. PMT.O.

Stromness, par. and seapt. vil., Scot., Orkney Is., in SW. of Pomona I., 14 m. W. Kirkwall; its harbour is excellent, and admits vessels of all sizes; fishing and shipbuilding are carried on. The public pier has a depth at high water spring tides 10–12 ft., neap tides 6–8 ft. PMT.O. Par. (including **Holm I.** and part of **Mainland**) 7618 ac., P. <2500; vil. P. <2000.

Strömö, the largest of the Faroe Is. (*q.v.*), in the middle of the group. Length, 28 m.; breadth, 2–7 m.

Strömö, isl., W. ct. Norway, prov. Tromsö, at the entrance and near S. shore of Saltenfjord. Area, 16 sq. m. P. 4180.

Stromsburg, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Polk co., 86 m. W. by S. Omaha. P. <1500.

Stromsholm, royal castle, Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, on the N. side of Lake Mälar, 12 m. WSW. Vesterås.

Strömsholm Canal, Sweden, extends from Södra Barken Lake to Lake Mälar, near Strömsholm Castle. Originally constructed 1775–95, and renewed 1842–60, it serves as the outlet of a mining and industrial region, and is, next to the Göta, the most important canal in Sweden. It is noted for picturesque scenery. Length 60 m., with 25 locks.

Strömstad, maritime tn., Sweden, prov. Gothenburg (Göteborg), on the W. ct., 17 m. SW. by S. Fredrikshald (Norway); exports fresh herrings. Railway to Mon, on the Gothenburg-Christiania line, projected. The depth at steamboat pier in the inner harbour is 13 ft. 9 in.; anchorage in inner harbour, 36 ft. Rfall. 25.21 in. P. <3000.

Stronach, vil., U.S., Michigan, Manistee co., on the Little Manistee R., 128 m. WNW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Stronachlach'er ('the mason's point'), PT.O., Scot., in the N. of Stirlingshire, on the NW. shore of Loch Katrine, 6 m. SE. by E. of the head of Loch Lomond.

Strone, watering-place, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. side of Loch Long, 6½ m. W. by S. Helensburgh, PMT.O. See **Blairmore and Strone.**

Stronend, peak, Scot. See **Fintry Hills.**

Srtone Point, cape, Scot., Argyllshire, on S. ct., in 5° 5′ W.

Strong, isl., Pacific. See **Ualan.**

Strongoli, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 34 m. NE. Catanzaro. P. <4000.

Strongylo, islet of the Grecian Archipelago, govt. and 8 m. SW. Paros.

Stronsay and Eday, par., Scot., Orkney Is., 12 m. NE. Kirkwall, comprising Auskerry, Eday, Papa Stronsay, Pharay, and Stronsay Is. Length of Stronsay I., 7½ m.; breadth, 6½ m.; area about 14 sq. m. PMT.O. (**Stronsay**). 16,404 ac. P. <2500; Stronsay I. P. 1275.

Stronti'an, eccles. par., Scot., Argyllshire, on the N. shore of Loch Sunart, near its head; in 1790 strontianite was discovered here, and named from the parish. PMT.O. P. <750.

Strood, par., Eng., Kent, adjoining Rochester on the N., and included in the parl. bor. of Rochester, with a stn. on the SE. R., and another (**Rochester and Strood**) on the L. C. & D. R. P. 8000.

Stroppiana, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 17 m. SSW. Novara, 7½ m. S. Vercelli. P.<4000.

Stroud, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Simcoe, 6 m. from Barrie. P.<1500.

Stroud (straud), par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 8½ m. S. by E. Gloucester, on the riv. Frome, and the G. W. R. and M. R. The town, situated on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome and Slade Rivs., is the centre of the Gloucestershire woollen manufactures, and has woollen and frilling mills and dyeing establishments; and extensive clothing factories and (walking and umbrella) stick-mills. A parl. bor. from 1832 till 1885. Market-day, F. Par. P. 11,500; tn. P. 9800; parl. div. P. (1891) 56,500.

Stroud, vil., New South Wales, Gloucester co., 40 m. NNE. Newcastle; goldfield near. P.<1500.

Stroud Green, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, N. Islington div., on the G. N. R., 4 m. N. by W. St. Paul's, London. P. 8600.

Stroudsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Monroe co., 40 m. SE. Scranton. P.<3000. **East Stroudsburg,** adjoining bor., P.<2000.

Stroud Valley, Eng. See **Gloucestershire.**

Stroudwater Canal, Eng., Gloucestershire, from Stroud to Severn R. at Framilode. Length, 8 m.

Stroul Bay, Scot., Dumbartonshire, in the SW. of the Gare Loch, 3 m. WNW. Helensburgh.

Strowan, part of par., Scot., Perthshire. See **Monzievaird.**

Stroxton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 3½ m. S. Grantham, 2 m. W. by N. Great Ponton stn. P.<250.

Struan, stn., Scot., W. Perthshire, on the Garry, 4 m. W. Blair Athole, on the H. R., PM.O.

Strubby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 9 m. ESE. Louth, 3 m. NE. Aby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Struden, vil., Upper Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 28 m. NE. by E. Steyr.

Strudshavn, port, Norway, on S. ct. Askö I., prov. and 4 m. W. Bergen. P.<2000.

Struer, port, Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, on Veno Bay, prov. and 31 m. NNE. Ringkjöbing; oyster fisheries.

Struga, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 36 m. WNW. Monastir, at the foot of Lake Okhrida. P. 5800; Christians, 3200.

Strule, riv., Ire., co. Tyrone, formed by two streams joining near Omagh, flows NW. about 12 m. to its confluence with the Derg and formation of the Mourne, 2 m. NW. Newtown-Stewart.

Struma, or **Kara-su,** ancient *Strymon*, riv., Balkan Penin., rises on the S. slopes of Mount Vitosa (S. of Sofia), Bulgaria, and flows first W. then S., passing near Köstendil, after which it enters the Turkish vilayet of Salonica, finally turns SE., and after traversing the Takhino-göl (S. of Seres) enters the Gulf of Rendina or Orfani in the NW. of the Ægean Sea, between the two towns from which the gulf is named.

Struma, another name of **Juma,** Turkey, prov. Seres.

Strumble Head, cape, Wales, on the NW. ct. of Pembrokeshire, in 52° 2′ N., 5° 5′ W.

Strumja, or **Strumitsa** (Strumica), tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 58 m. NNW. Salonica, on the Strumja R. (r. bk. trib. Struma); manufactures tobacco and cotton goods. Alt. 860 ft.

Strumpshaw, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7½ m. E. by S. Norwich, 1 m. SW. Lingwood stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Strumpshaw with Bradeston**) P.<750.

Strusów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Trembowla. P.<4000.

Struy Forest, dist., Scot., Inverness-shire, in angle between the rivs. Glass and Farrar, PT.O. (**Struy**), 10 m. SW. Beauly.

Struys Bay, bay, Cape Colony, on S. ct., in about 20° 8′ E.

Struys Point, cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 20° 14′ E.

Stry, riv., Austria, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and NE. into the Dniester, 4 m. NE. Zydaczow. Length, 110 m.

Stryetensk. See **Sryetensk.**

Stryelna, tn., Russia, govt. and 10 m. WSW. St. Petersburg, near Peterhof Rly.; imperial palaces, with extensive gardens.

Stryi, or **Stryj,** tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 17 m. ESE. Drohobycz; important saw-mills. Alt. 990 ft. P. 16,500.

Stryker, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co., 47 m. W. by S. Toledo. P.<1500.

Strykersville, vil., U.S., New York, Wyoming co., 11 m. SE. East Aurora. P.<1500.

Strymon, riv., Turkey. See **Struma.**

Strynö, group of islets, Denmark, between the isls. Langeland, Taasinge, and Ærö.

Stryszawa, comm., Austria, Galicia, dist. Slemien. P.<4000.

Stryvelyne, tn., Scot. See **Stirling.**

Strzelecki Creek, occasional riv., in the E. of S. Australia, a branch of Cooper's Creek.

Strzelecki Range, range of hills, SE. Victoria, cos. Bass and Mornington, in a WSW. direction; the ranges are rugged and intricate, covered with thick forests. The chain is called by the name of its first explorer, Count Strzelecki.

Stuart, or **Alice Springs,** post-tn., S. Australia, N. Terr., 790 m. SSE. Palmerston. The ruby fields of central Australia are 80 to 100 m. distant. P.<1500.

Stuart, tn., U.S., Iowa, Guthrie co., 41 m. S. by W. Des Moines by rail; centre of large grain trade. P.<3000.

Stuart, vil., U.S., Virginia, Patrick co., 165 m. WSW. Richmond, 80 m. SW. Lynchburg. P.<1500.

Stuart, Central Mount, S. Australia, in 21° 50′ S., 133° 30′ E., within 2 m. of the exact centre of the continent.

Stuartfield, P.O., Scot. See **Stewartfield.**

Stuart Mill, post-tn., Victoria, Kara Kara co., 40 m. NE. by N. Ararat. P.<1500.

Stuartown, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, part of Campbeltown (*q.v.*).

Stuart Range, double chain of hills, S. Australia, running from NW. to SE., SW. of Lake Eyre, to which it sends some small streams. This chain was named after Stuart, who crossed it in 1858. Total length, 217 m.

Stuart Town (late **Ironbarks**), gold-mining tp., New South Wales, Wellington co., 45 m. NW. by N. Bathurst; has numerous quartz reefs, which are being successfully worked. Alt. 1780 ft. P.<1500.

Stubai Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 4.**

Stubbekjöbing, maritime tn., Denmark, on the NE. ct. of Falster, 11 m. NE. Nykjöbing; depth at entrance to harbour, 14 ft. P.<2000.

Stubben-kammer, cliffs, Rügen I. See **Jasmund.**

Stubbings, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, 6 m. E. Henley-on-Thames. P.<500.

Stubbington, PMT.O., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 2 m. SSW. Fareham stn., 1 m. from coast, 5 m. NW. by W. Portsmouth.

Stubbins, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., on the L. & Y. R., 5 m. N. Bury, PM.O.

Stuben, vil., Austria, Tirol, on the Inn, 46 m. WSW. Innsbruck.

Stubnya-Furdö, Ger. **Bad-Stuben,** vil., NW. Hungary, co. and in valley of Turocz, 28 m. N. Schemnitz; noted for its warm mineral springs, one of the oldest establishments in the country. P.<2000.

Stubshaw Cross, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Ashton-in-Makerfield.

Stubton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6 m. SE. by E. Newark, 1 m. E. Claypole stn. P.<250.

Stuc a Chroin, mt., Scot., Perthshire, 6 m. N. Callander. Alt. 3189 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 26 in.

Stuchbury, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 5 m. N. Brackley. P.<250.

Studenetz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 5 m. SSE. Starkenbach. P.<3000.

Studham, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 5½ m. SW. by W. Luton, 4 m. S. Dunstable, P.O. P.<250.

Studham, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, adjoining Studham in Bedfordshire. P.<250.

Studholme Junction, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waimate co., on the coast, 24 m. S. by W. Timaru. P.<1500.

Studland, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the SE. ct., on **Studland Bay,** 5 m. S. by E. Poole, 2½ m. N. Swanage, P.O.; 4633 ac. P.<500.

Studley, par., Eng., on the E. border of Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Oxford. P.<250. See **Horton.**

Studley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 9 m. SE. by E. Bromsgrove, with a stn. (**Studley and Astwood Bank**) on the M. R.; manufactures needles and fish-hooks. PMT.O. 4305 ac. P.<3000.

Studley, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 11½ m. NE. Trowbridge, 2 m. WNW. Calne. P.<500.

Studley Roger, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 1½ m. SW. by W. Ripon. P.<250. See **Aldfield.**

Stugsund, port, Sweden. See **Söderhamn.**

Stuhlbezirk, literally 'diocese,' administrative subdivision of the comitat (county, province), Hungary.

Stühlingen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Waldshut, 33 m. SE. by E. Freiburg. P.<2000.

Stuhlweissenburg, Ger., in Hungarian **Székes Fejérvár,** municip., Hungary, cap. co. Stuhlweissenburg (**Székes Fejer**), 35 m. SW. by W. Budapest, surrounded by vine-clad hills; has manufactures of woollens; seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The ancient place of coronation and burial-place of the Hungarian kings of the Arpad dynasty, whose tombs were, however, destroyed in the Turkish wars. P. (1850) 15,000; (1869) 22,700; (1890) 27,500.

Stuhm, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, 21 m. SW. Elbing, cap. circle Stuhm. P.<3000.

Stukeley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., co., div., and the former 1½ m. NW. Huntingdon, P.O. at each. P. (of each)<500.

Stukenbrock, tn., Prussia, govt. Minden, circle Paderborn. P.<3000.

Stulpicani, vil., Austria, crownland Bukovina, 57 m. S. by W. Czernowitz. P.<2000.

Stumpcross, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NW. Halifax.

Stungtreng, Stongtreng, Chengtang, or **Chlengtang,** tn., French Indo-China, on l. bk. Mekong, in 13½° N., at confluence of Se-san, 200 m. NNW. Saigon.

Stuntney, eccles. par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 2 m. SSE. Ely. P.<500.

Stupawa, tn., Hungary. See **Stomfa.**

Stura, riv., Italy, Piedmont, rises in the Alps, near the Colle della Maddalena, and flows E. and NE. past Cuneo to the Tanaro, which it joins on the l. bk. at Cherasco. Length, 44 m.; area of basin, 370 sq. m.; discharge in cubic ft. per second, mean 1410, highest 14,100.

Sturbridge, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 17 m. SW. by W. Worcester. P.<3000.

Sturcombe, small stream, Eng., in the N. of Devonshire, affluent of riv. Little Dart, which it joins on the r. bk.

Sturgeon, lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, to the N. of the Saskatchewan R., just E. of 102° W., communicating in the S. with Pine Island Lake, and in the N. with Rat R., belonging to the Churchill R. basin.

Sturgeon Lake, Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 60 m. NE. by N. Toronto. It forms one of a group including Balsam, Pigeon, Chemong, and Stony Lakes, which communicate with one another, and the surplus waters of which pass into the Scugog R. from the SW. end of Lake Sturgeon.

Sturgeon, vil., U.S., Missouri, Boone co., 45 m. N. Jefferson City. P.<1500.

Sturgeon Bay, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Door co., on the E. shore of Green Bay, 38 m. NE. of the head of the bay, communicating by a canal with Lake Michigan; has excellent harbour, and lumber mills. Summer resort. P.<3000.

Sturgeon Falls, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 387 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Sturgis, vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Joseph co., 74 m. E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<3000.

Sturgis City, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Meade co., 100 m. NNE. from the SW. corner of the state.

Sturla, ct. vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 2 m. ESE. Genoa.

Sturmer, par., Eng., Essex, on the Stour, div. and 10½ m. ENE. Saffron Walden, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Sturminster Marshall, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Stour, 7½ m. NW. by N. Poole, close to Bailey Gate stn. The village had formerly a market. PM.O. P.<1000.

Sturminster Newton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Stour, 9½ m. E. by S. Sherborne, with a stn. on the M. R. and L. & SW. R.; manufactures baize. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 4546 ac. P.<2000.

Sturm Island, isl., S. China Sea, between Indo-China and Borneo, 298 m. SE. Binhtwan.

Sturno, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 7 m. NNW. Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. P. (comm.)<4000.

Sturry, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Stour, 2½ m. NE. Canterbury, on the SE. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Sturston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, partly in town of Ashbourne. P.<1000.

Sturston, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 23 m. SE. King's Lynn, 4 m. WSW. Stow Bedon stn. P.<250.

Sturt, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Murrumbidgee R., crossed in the E. by 146° E.

Sturt, co., S. Australia, crossed by 35° S., and bounded on the E. by Murray R.

Sturt, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 6 m. SSW. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Sturton, Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey. See **Sturton-by-Scawby.**

Sturton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7 m. SE. by S. Gainsborough, 2½ m. ESE. Stow Park stn., PM.O. (**Sturton-by-Stow**). P.<750. See **Stow.**

Sturton, or **Stourton-in-the-Clay,** par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 3½ m. SW. by S. Gainsborough, on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. (**Sturton-le-Steeple**); 4034 ac. P.<750.

Sturton, Great, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9½ m. SW. Louth, 3½ m. SSW. Donington-on-Bain stn. P.<250. See **Baumber.**

Sturton-by-Scawby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire, 14 m. NE. Gainsborough, 3 m. SW. Brigg, close to Scawby and Hibaldstow stn., P.O.

Sturton-by-Stow. See **Sturton,** Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey.

Sturton Grange, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. SE. Alnwick. P.<250.

Sturton Grange, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7½ m. SW. Tadcaster. P.<250.

Sturton-le-Steeple. See **Sturton,** Nottinghamshire.

Stuston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., on the Waveney, 19 m. NE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, 3 m. N. by W. Eye, 1 m. SSE. Diss stn., P.O. P.<250.

Stutsman, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed in the middle by 47° N. and 99° W.

Stutterheim, municip., Cape Colony, cap. of Stutterheim div., 25 m. N. King William's Town, on the railway to Aliwal North. P.<1500.

Stuttgart, vil., U.S., state and co. Arkansas. P.<1500.

Stuttgart, cap., Würtemberg, stands in an oval-shaped valley, on the Nesenbach, a trib. of the Neckar, surrounded by hills clad with forests and vines. The most noticeable public buildings and institutions are the new royal palace, in the Renaissance style (1746–1807); the old castle, with statue of Duke Eberhart im Bart; the Academy, formerly the Carl's School, in which Schiller was educated, now a library (with a famous collection of Bibles), guard-house, &c.; the Museum of Fine Arts (1838–1843), with picture gallery; the Königsbau (1856–60), containing shops, concert-halls, &c.; the railway station, one of the finest in Germany; the Polytechnic (1860–65); three churches dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, one of them (Hospital Church) containing Reuchlin's tomb; the conservatory of music; the royal library of 400,000 vols.; collections of pictures, antiquities, coins, &c.; the statue of Schiller by Thorwaldsen. Numerous parks (the Palace park contains statuary by Dannecker, Müller, and Hofer), royal castles, and picturesque heights add to the charm of the town. Stuttgart is the seat of considerable industry, being the principal publishing and printing centre in S. Germany, and manufacturing pianos, parquet flooring, cigars, furniture, chocolate, chemicals, jewellery, carriages, bells, beer, portmanteaux, &c.; it has special trade in hops, cloth, and horses. Here were born the philosopher Hegel (1770), the poets Schwab (1792) and Hauff (1802); and with the town Schiller and Uhland were more or less closely associated. Although the virtual cap. of Würtemberg since 1316 (the official cap. since 1482), it only became a place of importance in the 19th century, after the Dukes (formerly Counts) were elevated to the dignity of King. Alt. 880 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 49.2° F., Jan. 32.5°, July 66.9°; mean rfall. (45 yrs.), 24.1 in. P. (1818) 26,300; (1871) 84,500; tn. (1890) P. 125,200; comm. P. 139,800.

Stutthof, vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, govt., circle, and 21 m. E. Danzig. P. (comm.)<3000.

Stutton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on the N. bank of the riv. Stour, 6½ m. S. by W. Ipswich, 3 m. SE. Bentley stn., PT.O. P.<750.

Stutton with Hazlewood, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Cock, 10 m. SW. York, with stn. (**Stutton**) on the NE. R. P.<500.

Stutzaitza, or **Caratova,** tn., European Turkey, Macedonia, sanjak and 23 m. SSW. Ghiustendil, on the Egridere. P. 4000.

Stuyvesant Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., on Kinderhook R., 22 m. S. Albany. P.<1500.

Stvolny, comm., Austria. See **Zwollen.**

Styal, P.O., Eng., Cheshire. See **Wilmslow.**

Styávnik, comm., Hungary, co. Trencsén, dist. Bittse. P.<4000.

Styford, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. E. Hexham. P.<250.

Styhead Pass, mt. pass, Eng., SW. Cumberland, between Seathwaite of Borrowdale and Wasdale. Alt. 1600 ft.

Stykkisholm, place, Iceland, W. ct., in 65° 5′ N., 22° 46′ W. Mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 26.32 in.

Stymphalos, lake without visible outlet in the N. of the Peloponnesus, Greece, nomos Argolis and Corinthia, 20 m. NW. Argos. Alt. 1930 ft. Present area about ½ sq. m.

Styr', riv., W. Russia, govts. Volhynia and Minsk, r. bk. trib. of Pripet, rises in Galicia, flows NE., joins Pripet near Pinsk. Length, 318 m.

Styria (German **Steiermark**), duchy of Austria, situated between Upper and Lower Austria (N.), Hungary (E.), Croatia, Carniola, and Carinthia (S.), and Salzburg (W.). It is essentially a mountainous region, falling almost entirely amongst the ranges and outliers of the E. Alps. For instance, it embraces the Dachstein (9825 ft.), Kammer (8970 ft.) and Todtes Gebirge (8250 ft.), the Styrian or Noric Alps (Hochthor, 7780 ft.), the Niedere Tauern (9400 ft.), the Karawanken (8400 ft.), and others. The principal streams are the Enns in the NW., the Mur (with the Mürz) and the Raab, draining the middle and going out E., and the Drave and the Save (with the Sann) crossing the S. parts in an ESE. direction. The Save, indeed, forms the SW. boundary. The climate is severe in the mountainous regions (*e.g.*, annual mean temp. at Aussee, 42.8° F.), but is milder in the valleys (Cilli, 50° F.). [Compare also **Graz.**] More than one-half of the area is covered with forests, more than one-quarter with meadows and pastures, and only about one-fifth is cultivated, the principal crops being oats, maize, rye, roots, potatoes, and wheat, with some buckwheat, flax, hemp, hops, teazle. Cattle and swine are reared in large numbers, and horses are bred in certain localities. But one of the chief occupations of the country is mining. Iron is the mineral extracted in largest quantity, chiefly at **Eisenerz** (*q.v.*); and the smelting of iron ore, and the manufacture of various articles of iron, including machinery and sickles, constitute the principal manufacturing industries. In addition to iron, salt

(at Aussee), anthracite coal (at Leoben, Köflach, and Trifail), graphite and zinc are extracted in considerable quantities, together with a little silver and lead. There are numerous mineral springs, such as Aussee, Tüffer, Römerbad, Gleichenberg, Rohitsch, Neuhaus, Tobelbad, Einöd. Chemicals, glass, paper, cement, and beer are manufactured on a large scale. There is a university at Graz (the cap.), also a technical high school; at Leoben is a mining academy. Other towns are Marburg and Cilli. The people are two-thirds of German descent; the rest, dwelling for the most part in the S., are Slovenians. All, with but few excepted, are Roman Catholics. Styria, comprised anciently in *Pannonia* and *Noricum*, was carved out of Carinthia and made a separate duchy in the end of the 11th century. For area and population, see **Austria-Hungary,** table.

Styrian Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 2.**

Styrrup, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. N. by E. Worksop, 3 m. W. Scrooby stn. P. <500.

Styrum, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim an der Ruhr, 7 m. W. Essen. P. 10,700.

Styx, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 6 m. from Christchurch by rail. P. <1500.

Styx River, riv., Tasmania, falls into the Derwent, on r. bk., a few miles above New Norfolk.

Su, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 150 m. NW. Nanking.

Sûâfir, Es. See **Es Sûâfir.**

Suai, lake, E. Africa, Galla-land, in about 8° 0′ N., 38° 20′ E., at the SE. edge of the Abyssinian highlands. Seen by Cecchi in 1883, but first visited by a European in 1886, when Dr. Traversi reached its N. shore. According to his inquiries the lake, which receives two streams on the N., is drained into a second basin, and this again into a third. Whether this last has any outlet is still uncertain. Length about 31 m.; width, 12–16 m.

Suákim, or **Suakin,** Africa, Red Sea. See **Sawákin.**

Sual, port, Philippine Is., Luzon I., near the SW. shore of Lingayen Gulf, 115 m. NNW. Manila. Vessels anchor in 5 fathoms, and load and discharge by lighters.

Suankalok, tn., Siam, 52 m. NE. by E. Raheng.

Suarez, riv., Colombia. See **Sogamoso.**

Suau, or **Stacey,** small isl., off the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, E. end, in 10° 43′ S., 150° 15′ E., separated from the mainland by Mairi Pass. On its NW. side is Erskine Harbour, with 10–13 fathoms.

Subang, cape, Timor I. See **Manatutu.**

Subanos, Malay tribe, Mindanao I., Philippine Is., numbering about 70,000 persons.

Subansiri, riv., Brit. India, NE. Assam, supposed to rise in the mountains of Tibet, flows E. then S. into dist. Lakhimpur, and joins the Brahmaputra in Sibságar dist.; navigable in the plains by small steamers to Pátálipám. Liable to sudden floods.

Subarnarekhá, or **Subanrika** ('river of golden sand'), riv., Brit. India, Bengal, rises in Lohárdagá dist., and enters the Bay of Bengal in 21° 34′ N., between the delta of the Ganges and that of the Mahánadí; it is used for the flotation of timber from the Chútiá Nagpur Hills, but not for navigation. Elevation of source, 2150 ft.; length, 240 m.; drainage area, 9400 sq. m.

Subarnarekhá, port, Brit. India, Bengal, in 21° 35′ N., 87° 22′ E., site of first maritime English settlement in Bengal, founded on the ruins of the Portuguese Pippli, of which no traces are now left. The port, unsafe during the SW. monsoon, is principally visited by fishing boats. P. <5000.

Subáthu, fort and cantonment, India, 15 m. SW. Simla. Alt. 4500 ft. P. <5000.

Subberthwaite, par., Eng., Lancashire, 6 m. NW. Ulverston. P. <250.

Sub'h, mt., Arabia. See **Jebel Sub'h.**

Subiaco, ancient *Sublaqueum*, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 16 m. E. by S. Tivoli. A cave near Subiaco is the site of one of the earliest monastic institutions of western Europe, founded by St. Benedict. Alt. 1340 ft. P. 7300.

Subig, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., near the head of Subig Bay, 51 m. WNW. Manila. P. <3000.

Subirats, comm., Spain, prov. Barcelona, dist. Villafranca del Panadés. P. <4000.

Subulter, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 4 m. NE. Kanturk. P. <250.

Succadana, or **Soekadana,** maritime tn., W. ct. of Borneo, near the mouth of Simpang R., in 1° 20′ S.

Succasunny, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 24 m. W. by S. Paterson. P. <1500.

Succiso, group of the Tuscan Apennines, bounded W. by the Magra. Alt. 6620 ft.

Succoth, place named in O. T. See **Tell Der'ala.**

Sucé, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, arr. and 10 m. N. by E. Nantes. P. <2000.

Sucha, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the Skawa, 26 m. SW. by S. Cracow. P. <2000.

Sucham, par., Eng. See **Southam.**

Suchitépequez, dep., Central America, Guatemala, on the Pacific coast, cap. Mazatenango.

Suchitoto, tn., Central America, Salvador republic, 7 m. NNW. Cojutepeque; was an important centre of the Aztecs. P. (1887) 14,300.

Suchou-fu, formerly **Tsurtsuantsiun,** tn., China, Kansu, near the W. end of the Great Wall, 482 m. by road NW. Lanchou-fu, situated in an extensive oasis, a good deal of which is fallow, and much under grass. Alt. 4800 ft. (1542, Michaelis). P. about 10,000. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, pp. 70 and 74.

Suchou-fu, tn., China, Kweichou, 122 m. ENE. Kweiyang-fu.

Suchou, fortified tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the Grand Canal, 57 m. W. by N. Shanghai. P. estimated at 500,000.

Süchou-fu, China. See **Suifu.**

Sü'chwan, Söchwan, or **Sechwan.** [An explanation is required of the addition of two new forms to the numerous forms already in use for the name of this prov., which is also spelt Sechuan, Suchuan, Ssechuan, Ssuchuan, Szechuan, Sz'chuan, and in other ways, with or without hyphens and diacritic marks, all these forms being subject to further variation, even in English books, through the interpolation, owing to French influence, of a *t* before the *ch*, and an *o* before the *u*. All those forms are intended to indicate the same pronunciation, about which there seems to be no doubt. The name is dissyllabic, and the accent on the first syllable. The first vowel sound is peculiar, being intermediate between the German *ü* and *ö*, but apparently nearer the former. It is sufficiently open, however, to make Sechwan (with the Italian sound of *e*) the nearest approximation to a spelling representing the true sound when no diacritic marks are used. The *u* and *ou*, frequently found in place of *w*, are respectively German and French modes of indicating the sound of *w*. The substitution of *e* for *a* is due to the obscurity of the vowel in the unaccented syllable. The *ss* is merely a mode of representing the sound of simple *s*, adopted in consequence of the frequent confusion, especially in Germany, between the sounds of *s* and *z*, and the *sz* is another combination adopted for the same purpose, one must suppose from Hungary, though why from Hungary it is difficult to guess. In the system of Chinese spelling adopted by Sir T. Wade, the object of employing the *ss*, which he uses only in the combination *ssz*, is stated to be 'to fix attention on the peculiar vowel sound *z*,' which is described as being 'between the *i* in *bit* and the *u* in *shut*.'] The largest prov. of China, and that with the greatest absolute population, with an area, exclusive of Tibetan dependencies in the W., equal to three-fourths of, and with an estimated population about one-eighth larger than that of France. It is the middle prov. on the W. frontier, situated roughly between 26° and 33° N., and extending from about 110° E. to a doubtful limit in the W. If the upper course of the Yalung-kiang is taken as its W. boundary, it extends nearly to 101° E. According to Baber, both an administrative and a physical boundary is marked N. of 29° by the upper valley of the Tatu-ho, which runs from N. to S. in about 102½° E. But even to the W. of the Yalung-kiang there are certain portions of Tibet (Litang, Batang, Meli) which are sometimes reckoned to this prov. The Chinese population, however, is found almost entirely to the E. of 102½° E., and even that part of the prov. includes a large area inhabited by non-Chinese, the mountains in the SW. of the prov., between the Yangtse-kiang on the E. and that of the Anning-ho on the W., being inhabited by independent Lolos (*q.v.*). The upper Yangtse-kiang (Kinsha-kiang) forms for the most part the S. boundary of the prov. from about 102° E. to about 104° 40′ E. (a few miles above Sui-fu), and below that point traverses the prov. in a NE. then (below 109° E.) in an E. direction. It receives within the prov., on the l. bk., the Yalung-kiang, and then much further E. the Min-kiang, To-kiang, and Kialing-kiang, all flowing more or less N. to S., and on the opposite bank the Nankuang-ho, Yungning-ho, Sungkan-ho, and Wu-kiang, all flowing more or less from S. to N. The prov. is one of the richest in China, both in respect of its agriculture and mineral resources, and the richest part of it is the portion chiefly on the N. of the Yangtse-kiang and S. of 31° N., extending from the valley of the Min eastwards, a region covered with a rich red soil, probably, according to Richthofen, belonging, geologically, to the lower Jura, divided into an upper clayey portion comprising by far the greater part, and a lower sandy section forming a strip on the N. This is what is known as the **Red Basin,** and contains, towards the NW., in its richest part, the cap. of the prov. Chengtu-fu. It is in a large measure traversed by ranges of mountains and hills with a N. to S. trend. These ridges present considerable obstacles to communication; but the soil is so rich and easily cultivated, as to reward the extraordinary labour that has been expended in levelling the hill-sides into terraces for cultivation. In places the unterraced hill-sides are cultivated, according to Captain Gill, on slopes with an angle of about 30°, which, he adds, is about as steep as a man can walk up unaided by his hands (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, p. 81). Larger and smaller plains are scattered over this basin, the largest being that of Chengtu-fu, about 2400 sq. m. in extent, watered by streams derived from the Min [**Kwanhsien**], a plain which, as seen from the last ridge to the E. (about 15 m. from Chengtu-fu), 'stretches like a smooth lake, and is everywhere covered with a

verdure which would be monotonous were it not for the variety of shades' (Baber). This basin is bounded on the N., W., and S. by lofty mountains, which, it has been suggested, may perhaps account for its anomalous **climate**—'scorchingly hot for a short time in summer, warm in winter, and covered from Nov. to April by clouds and mists' (Bourne, *Report of a Journey in S.W. China, Parliamentary Paper*, C. 5371, 1888, p. 2). The difficulty of **communications** with the external world makes this basin peculiarly isolated. Eastwards, though the mountains are not so lofty, the whole face of the country is 'corduroyed'—ribbed with mountains, which cause the road to be a continual ascent and descent, so that traffic is confined to the Yangtse-kiang route, which is obstructed by the rapids of that river. Towards the N. the only practicable passes are those reached by ascending the valley of the Kialing, leading to the valley of the Han [**China,** Means of Communication]. The pass leading NW. from Chengtu-fu (to Kansu and the Kuku-Nor region) is upwards of 13,000 ft. in height, and the road very difficult. The W. road, to Tibet, from Chengtu-fu leads first SW., crossing the Great Hsiangling Pass (9370 ft.), in about 29° 35′ N., then NW. to Tachien-lu (N. of 30° N.), to the W. of which it crosses in succession two passes more than 14,500 ft. high; that to western Yünnan follows the same route as far as the Great Hsiangling, and afterwards crosses the Little Hsiangling (9710 ft.) to reach the Anning-ho Valley (the *Caindu* of Marco Polo). The roads to eastern Yünnan through Kweichou (from Chungking, Nachihsien, and Sui-fu) all present a series of difficult ascents and descents. Chungking, at the head of the Yangtse-kiang rapids, is the great seat of commerce of the prov. Sui-fu, at the confluence of the Min, is the river-port next in importance, and practically the terminus of navigation on the Yangtse-kiang. The total value of the eastward exports of Süchwan is roughly estimated at about £5,000,000. Besides the ordinary cereals, pulse, oil-seeds, and fruits, the chief **agricultural products,** or products connected with agriculture, are silk, sugar, and tea, western Süchwan (round Yachou-fu) being the source of the brick-tea exported to Tibet and central Asia generally; cotton is grown only to a relatively small extent. The white wax insect is found in the SW. of the prov. The chief **minerals** are salt (in the middle of the prov., between the Min-kiang and the To-kiang, especially round Tsüliu-ching, and in the extreme SW.); coal (both N. and S. of Chungking to the W. of the lower Min, and elsewhere); iron (near the coal in the valley S. of Chungking); copper and zinc in the SW. of the prov. [**Huli-chou**]. See **China,** table.

Süchteln, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kempen, 10 m. WSW. Krefeld. P. <4000.

Suck, riv., Ire., flows S. and SE., separating cos. Galway and Roscommon, and enters the Shannon (r. bk.) 8 m. SE. Ballinasloe.

Suckley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., on the Cradley, 8½ m. W. by S. Worcester, 2 m. ESE. of its stn. on a branch of the G. W. R., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Suckley with Alfrick and Lulsley**) P. <1500.

Suckling, cape, on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 146° 35′ E.

Suckling Range, mt. range, Brit. New Guinea, in about 148° 40′–149° 30′ E.; highest peak, Mount Suckling, above 11,000 ft.

Sucre, tn., Bolivia, of which it is at times the seat of government, cap. dep. Chuquisaca, 50 m. NE. Potosi; platinum mines to N. Alt. 9200 ft. P. 19,000.

Suczawa, tn., Austria, crownland Bukovina, 47 m. S. by E. Czernowitz; formerly a centre of commerce between Poland and the East; manufactures morocco leather. In the neighbourhood are vineyards. P. 10,200.

Suczawa, riv., SE. Europe, Bukovina and Moldavia, flows E. and SE. into the Sereth; not navigable. Length about 100 m.

Suda Bay, Turkey, in the N. of the isl. of Crete, in 24° 4′–15′ E., with best anchorage in the island.

Sudak, seapt., Russia, govt. Taurida, on SE. ct. of Crimea, near Cape Choban-basty, or Meganom, 45 m. E. by S. Simpheropol. P. <1000.

Sudân, Beled-es-Sudân (country of the Black, from Arab *aswad*, plural *sûd*, 'black'), vast terrs. in central Africa, between 3° and 16° N. lat., extending from Senegambia to the Nile. The Sudân consists of three parts, the western being formed by the basin of the Niger (*q.v.*), the central by the Chad depression, and the eastern by the upper Nile basin. Orographically, the Sudân consists on the whole of hilly country, isolated mountain masses occurring, however, in many different quarters, the principal being the volcanic group of the Jebel Marrah (6050 ft.) in Darfur, the Alantika Mts. (8800 ft.) and Tadim Mts. (6500 ft.) of Adamawa, the Kamerun Mts. (13,000 ft.), near the W. ct., Mount Mendif (6500 ft.) S. of Lake Chad, and the Saranda Mts. (6900 ft.) near Yakubu. By Binger's explorations it has been proved that the so-called Kong Mts. do not exist, extensive plateaux, studded in places with isolated peaks (Mount Kapuri, 5900 ft., near Wagadugu) characterising the country S. of the great Niger bend. The lowest depression of the central Sudân is not Lake Chad (alt. 800 ft.) itself, but the Bodele dist. (alt. 550 ft.) NE. of it, a very interesting region, which was in former times covered by a large lake, connected with Lake Chad by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, an ancient outflow of the latter lake. Geologically, granite, gneiss, crystalline schists, porphyry, and diorite prevail in many parts of the Sudân; but sedimentary rocks also occur, especially in the central parts. The climate of the Sudân is unhealthy to Europeans, and oppressively hot, the whole region from the upper Niger to the upper Nile having a mean annual temperature of more than 80° F. The distribution and quantity of the rainfall differ greatly in various parts of the Sudân, but on the whole the fall is much more copious in the southern than in the northern terrs. The mean annual rainfall of the latter is from 10 to 25 in., whilst the rainfall of the central belt in the lat. of Lake Chad is from 25 to 50 in., and still further S. it rises to 75 in. The time and duration of the rainy season seem to vary considerably; but our information is at present too fragmentary to allow of any definite conclusions. According to Barth and Rohlfs it commences in April, but Nachtigal states that the rainy season (Ningeli) is from June to September. Barth is, however, of opinion that no general data can be given, as the local variations are too great. As regards ethnology and subdivisions of the western and central Sudân regions, see **Sokoto, Haussa, Adamawa, Bornu, Bagirmi,** and **Wadai,** the last-named being the most powerful of the states in the central Sudân. The terrs. between the upper Gambia and the upper Niger are known as the **French Sudan** (see **Senegal, Niger, Futa Jallon, Fellata,** and **Mandingo**). The **eastern Sudân** comprises the Nile basin from Khartum to the great equatorial lakes. About physical features, see **Nile, Darfur,** and **Kordofan.** From 1870 to 1882 the eastern Sudân was occupied by Egypt, but it was lost again through the Mahdi rebellion (1882–86). It now forms part of the dominions of the Mahdi; and it is estimated that since 1885 more than three-fifths of the population have perished through war, famine, and slave-trading. The terrs. between the Nile lakes, viz., Uganda (*q.v.*), Unyoro (*q.v.*), &c., remained independent, until they were incorporated with British East Africa (*q.v.*). [**H. G. S.**]

Sudborough, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 10½ m. NNE. Wellingborough, 2½ m. N. by E. Twywell stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sudbourne, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 16½ m. ENE. Ipswich, 4 m. SSE. Shape stn., P.O.; 4906 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Sudbourne with Orford**) P. <2000.

Sudbrook, vil., Eng., Monmouthshire, PMT.O. See **Portskewett.**

Sudbrooke, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 5 m. NE. Lincoln, 1½ m. W. Langworth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sudbury, tn., Canada, prov. Ontario, dist. Nipissing, on the C. P. R., 443 m. by rail W. Montreal, the junction for Sault St. Mary, 180 m. by rail; important deposits of nickel and copper ores. P. (1891) <1500.

Sudbury, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., near the Dove, 8 m. NW. Burton, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Sudbury, vil., Eng., Middlesex, div. and ½ m. S. by E. Harrow, 1 m. W. **Sudbury and Wembley** stn., on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Sudbury, mun. bor. (since the time of Queen Elizabeth) and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 19 m. W. Ipswich, in the diocese of Ely, on the Stour, which has been made navigable to this point for barges, with a stn. on branch of G. E. R.; formerly a town of great importance from its woollen industry introduced by Flemings, but now it only produces a little silk and velvet, malting, &c. Named *Suth-burgh* (or South town), to distinguish it from *North-burgh* or Norwich. It returned two members to Parliament till 1843, when it was disfranchised. Market-days, Th. and S. P. (1801) <3500; (1851) 6000; (1891) 7100; parl. div. P. (1891) 55,600; eccles. par. partly in Essex (**Sudbury with Ballingdon**) P. <2000.

Sudbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 18 m. W. by N. Boston. P. <1500.

Sudbury, tn., U.S., Vermont, Rutland co., 18 m. NW. Rutland, with marble quarries. P. <1500.

Sudeley Manor, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 6 m. NE. by E. Cheltenham. P. <250.

Sudenburg, SW. suburb of Magdeburg, Prussia. P. (1890) 25,700.

Südenfeldmark, suburb of Hamm, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hamm. P. <5000.

Süderdithmarschen, circle, Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. Meldorf. See **Dithmarschen.**

Süderhastedt, par., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Süderdithmarschen. P. <4000.

Sudermania, or **Södermanland,** an old prov. of Sweden, now forming the modern prov. Södermanland, with a part of that of Stockholm.

Südermeldorf-Geest, par., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Süderdithmarschen. P. <4000.

Suderö, isl. belonging to Denmark, the most S. of the Faroe Is. Area about 85 sq. m. P. 1500.

Sudest, isl., Pacific. See **Louisiade Archipelago.**

Sudetes, name variously applied to a mountainous region in Germany and Austria. In the narrowest sense restricted to the Silesian-Moravian (Altvater) Mts., entirely beyond the borders of the German Empire; in the widest sense including also the whole of the Silesian mountain region to the Riesengebirge and Isergebirge.

Sudhárám, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Noákháli, 55 m. NW. Chittagong, once on sea-coast, now 10 m. inland. P. <5000.

Sudkujavien, circle, Prussia, in the E. of the prov. Posen, N. of 52½° N., crossed in the E. by 18½° E.

Süd-Laglewnik, quarter of Königshütte, Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Beuthen. P. 5700.

Südlohn, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster circle and 11 m. SSW. Ahaus. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sudlow Hills, Scot. See **Sidlaw Hills.**

Sudogda, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 25 m. SE. Vladimir, on Sudogda R. P. <5000.

Sudreys, The, isls. See **Hebrides.**

Sudud (the *Zedad* of Scripture), vil., Syria, vilayet and 65 m. NE. by N. Damascus, and E. of the route from that city to Homs, occupied by Jacobite Christians.

Sueca, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. S. Valencia, cap. dist. Sueca. P. (comm.) 13,600.

Sueidie, on site of port of *Seleucia*, Turkey in Asia, at mouth of Orontes, vilayet and sanjak Aleppo, on the coast, 14 m. W. by S. Antioch. P. (with 16 dependent villages) 10,500.

Suesca, vil., Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, 25 m. NNE. Bogotá; before the conquest it was a large and wealthy city, known as **Suesusa.** Alt. 8715 ft. P. (dist.) <4000.

Suessiones, tn., France. See **Soissons.**

Suez, seapt. tn., Egypt, on the Gulf of Suez, at the W. of the mouth of the Suez Canal, 46 m. SSE. Ismailia; ague and remittent fever prevalent in autumn. Port Ibrahim (or Port Tewfik), 2 m. S. of the town, is available for the largest vessels. Mean temp. (5½ yrs., 1880–85), yr. 67.7° F., Jan. 53.1°, July 80.6°. P. 10,600.

Suez, Gulf of (the Arabian Gulf of the Greeks), the W. arm of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in 28° N., whence it extends NW. to 30° N.; shores desert, and alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands. Length, 200 m.; average breadth, 30 m.

Suez, Isthmus of, the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez, and N. the Mediterranean. Surface mostly moving sands, interspersed with rocky elevations, salt marshes (the ancient crocodile lakes). A ship canal across the isthmus, 100 m. long, with a minimum depth of 26 ft., and a minimum bottom width of 72 ft., was opened in 1869. Since March 1, 1887, night navigation has been allowed through the whole extent of the canal for all vessels provided with the necessary electric-lighting apparatus. Before that date the maximum net tonnage passing through the canal in a single year was under 6,400,000 tons; since then it has exceeded 8,500,000 tons.

Suf (Berber for 'river'), or **Wad Suf,** properly **Wad Izuf** ('murmuring river'), oasis, forming the E. extremity of the Algerian Sahara, in 33°–34° N., and about 6⅔°–7⅔° E.

Súf, vil., Palestine, probably the *Mizpah* (or *Galeed*) of O. T., 32° 19′ N., 35° 52′ E., 36 m. N. by E. of the ancient Heshbon.

Súféd Koh, mt. range, Afghanistan. See **Safed Koh.**

Sufein, tn., Egypt, 14 m. W. Zagazig, on the r. bk. of the Damietta arm of the Nile.

Sufetula, tn., Tunis. See **Sbeitla.**

Suffield, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 7 m. S. Cromer, 1½ m. NNW. Felmingham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Suffield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 15 m. N. Hartford. P. <4000.

Suffield with Everley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 3½ m. WNW. Scarborough, 2 m. W. Scalby stn. P. <250.

Suffienheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Hagenau, 11½ m. W. by S. Rastatt (Bad.). P. <4000.

Suffolk, maritime co., Eng., on the German Ocean, with a coast of 52 m., containing 5 parl. divs., as in the following table:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Northern, or Lowestoft	103,602	61,654
North-Eastern, or Eye	218,194	54,826
North-Western, or Stowmarket	250,434	55,593
South, or Sudbury	162,021	55,638
South-Eastern, or Woodbridge	205,264	56,543
Parl. bors.	13,194	86,981
Total	952,709[1]	371,235[1]

[1] The administrative counties of E. and W. Suffolk include also the part of Sudbury dist. and the part of Haverhill dist. in the ancient county of Essex, and the part of Newmarket dist. in that of Cambridge, but exclude the part of Thetford dist. and part of Great Yarmouth county borough in the administrative county of Norfolk. Joint area (including county borough of Ipswich), 947,724 ac. P. 361,790; of which 549,744 ac., with a pop. of 183,478, belong to E. Suffolk, 389,870 ac., with a pop. of 120,952, to W. Suffolk, and 8100 ac., with a pop. of 57,360, to the county borough of Ipswich.

The sea has made considerable encroachments on the ancient coast-line, especially near Dunwich, where the original town has disappeared, Aldeburgh, Corton, &c. Geologically, the floor is chalk and Tertiary strata, covered in some parts by drift, the fen country in NW. being skirted by a low chalk range. The chalk further to E. is at length covered, towards the estuaries of the rivers to S., by London clay and crag. Stone and gun flints are worked at Brandon. The coast is low, skirted by shingle, except where there are sandstone crags; and inland there is much undulating land, well wooded, and sometimes picturesque. Communication is by G. E. R. and its branches, and most of the towns have also river communication. There is also the Stowmarket Canal intersecting the county, besides the Lowestoft and Norwich Navigation. Farming is the staple industry. From the agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9, it may be seen that this is still one of the chief wheat-growing counties in England, and that it is the rival of its northern neighbour for the leading place in the cultivation of barley. In respect of the relative extent of corn-crops generally, it ranks next to Cambridgeshire among the counties of England. This county is noted for its breed of cart-horses. Manufactures, see Ipswich, Beccles, Stowmarket, and Sudbury. In early times, as part of E. Anglia, Suffolk (= 'South Folk,' as distinguished from *Norfolk*) was isolated on W. by broad fens. The *Iceni* of the Roman period had their cap. at Icklingham in NW. There are many antiquities, as the castles of Burgh, Framlingham, Orford, &c., the old halls (some moated) of Helmingham, Parham, Hengrave, Ickworth, &c. Suffolk has two parl. bors., Bury St. Edmunds and Ipswich; eight mun. bors. (including those two), Aldeburgh, Beccles, Eye, Lowestoft, Southwold, and Sudbury. This county is in the dioceses of Norwich and Ely. See **England,** table.

Suffolk, co., U.S., Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay.

Suffolk, co., U.S., New York, made up of the greater part of Long I. (E. portion).

Suffolk, tn., U.S., Virginia, Nansemond co., 75 m. SE. by S. Richmond. P. <4000.

Suflet, bay, isl. of Haiti, republic Santo Domingo, N. ct., 117 m. NW. by N. Santo Domingo, in 70° 48′ W.

Sufli, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) Dede-Agach, on the Maritsa, 37 m. SSW. Adrianople; has silk industry.

Sugar Loaf, hill, Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 3½ m. NNW. Abergavenny. Alt. 1954 ft.

Sugarloaf, mt., Ire., extreme SW. co. Cork, 7½ m. WNW. Bantry. Alt. 1881 ft.

Sugar Loaf, Great, mt., Ire., in the NE. of co. Wicklow, 4 m. SW. by S. Bray. Alt. 1659 ft. **Little Sugar Loaf,** 2½ m. to the E. Alt. 1120 ft.

Sugar Loaf, The, mt., Scot. See **Sulliven.**

Sugarloaf Island, New Hebrides. See **Mota.**

Sugar Loaf Mountain, called by the Portuguese **Pão de Assucar,** by the natives **Makua-Mtipa,** hill, Portuguese E. Africa, 26 m. WNW. Mozambique, a conspicuous landmark seen from the sea; composed of coarse granite. Alt. 1050 ft. (*ab.*).

Sugar Loaf Peak, mt., U.S., Oregon, in the N. of Grant co., 130 m. SW. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 8415 ft. (Wheeler, *b.*).

Sugarloaf Point, cape, New South Wales, in 32° 28′ S.

Sugar Notch, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 19 m. SW. Scranton, 4 m. SW. Wilkesbarre; coal is extensively mined. P. <3000.

Sugartown, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Calcasieu par., 125 m. SSE. Shreveport, 95 m. NE. by N. of SW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Suga Sima, small isl., Japan, near SE. ct. of Honshiu, opposite Toba port, with lighthouse visible 15 m.

Sugatovskiy, rich silver-mines, Russia, W. Siberia, Altai region, 253 m. SW. Biysk. P. <2000.

Sughra, small seapt. tn., SE. Arabia, with a fort, in 13° 22′ N., 45° 46′ E.

Sugi, isl., E. Archipelago, between the S. end of the Malay Penin. and the E. ct. of Sumatra, 26 m. SSE. Singapore.

Sugley, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. P. <250.

Sugnall, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. NW. Eccleshall.

Sugny, vil., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Neufchâteau, 8 m. N. by W. Sedan. P. <2000.

Suguli Falls. See **Rufiji River.**

Sugut, riv., Brit. N. Borneo, flows NE. from Mount Kinibalu into the sea S. of Marchesa Bay, between 6° 24′ and 6° 28′ N.; has rich Dutch plantations. On the N. arm of the delta is the station of the N. Borneo Company.

Sugut, volcano, Philippine Is., near the centre of Mindanao I.

Suhag, or **Sohag,** tn., Upper Egypt, l. bk. Nile, in 26° 30′ N. P. (1882) 8800.

Suheli, southern atoll of the Laccadive Is.

Suhl, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of the prov. of Saxony, circle Schleusingen, 12½ m. E. by N. Meiningen; numerous manufactures of arms. P. (1816) 5800; (1890) 11,300; comm. P. 11,500.

Suho, Servian; Greek, **Sohos,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 22 m. NE. by E. Salonica. P. 6500; Servians, 5500 (G. 161).

Suho Rudishte, mt. group, in S. of central Servia.

Suhr, riv., Switzd., flows N. out of the Lake of Sempach into the Aar, below Aarau.

Sula Bay, Turkey, in the SW. of the isl. of Crete, in 23° 48′ E.

Sui-chou, tn., China, prov. Honan, 280 m. N. by E. Hankow, 50 m. ESE. Kaifung-fu.

Suichou-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, on the Sho-kiang, 162 m. SSE. Hankow; lapis-lazuli and silver are mined in the dist.

Suidhe, Gaelic, 'a settlement' or 'possession.' See *Set.*

Sui-fu, Hsüchou-fu, or **Süchou-fu,** tn., China, Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, at the confluence of the Min, 130 m. WSW. Chungking, the great centre of trade in southern Süchwan with Yünnan; outside the town are large suburbs. Salt and coal are mined, and gold washed. Population largely composed of Mohammedans; 64,000 registered houses (Pratt). See also *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 331.

Suifun, riv., China and Russian Manchuria, S. part of Maritime Prov., rises in China, flows E. and SE., enters Amurskiy Bay, Gulf of Peter the Great.

Suigám, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Gujarát, cap. Suigám state, in 24° 9′ N., 71° 21′ E.; in 1819 it suffered from earthquakes, and the whole tract subsequently became salt.

Suijo, tn., Japan, 150 m. W. by S. Kobe. P. 5600.

Suikai-hsien, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 71 m. E. Pakhoi.

Suila, oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 95 m. ENE. Murzuk.

Suilai-sien. See **Manas.**

Suilven ('the Sugar-Loaf'), mt., Scot., Sutherland, 13 m. SE. Storr Head. Alt. 2399 ft.

Suipacha, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 72 m. by rail W. Buenos Aires. P. <2000.

Suipacha, riv., Bolivia. See **Pilaya.**

Suippes, tn., France, dep. Marne, on the Suippe, arr. and 14 m. NE. by N. Châlons-sur-Marne. P. <3000.

Suir, riv., Ire., rises in NW. of co. Tipperary, flows at first mainly S. past Thurles and Caher, and then mainly E. past Clonmel (the head of navigation for the boats, 30–55 tons, of the River Suir Navigation Company), Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford, forming the boundary between cos. Tipperary and Kilkenny on the N. and Waterford on the S., finally unites with the Barrow to form Waterford Harbour. Length about 100 m.

Suira, seapt., Morocco. See **Mogador.**

Suisun Bay, U.S. See **San Francisco Bay.**

Suisun City, vil., U.S., California, Solano co., 38 m. SW. by W. Sacramento; has an excellent harbour. P. <1500.

Suite-chou, tn., China, in the E. of prov. Shensi, 390 m. WSW. Peking, 240 m. NNW. Honan.

Suiting-fu, tn., China, Süchwan, 120 m. NE. by N. Chungking; important trade in oil.

Suiyang-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 100 m. NNE. Kweiyang-fu.

Suja, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 67 m. SW. Kursk; trade in corn. P. 5660; 11,200 with suburbs.

Sujalpur, tn., Central India, Gwalior state. P. 6700; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1900.

Sujángarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 79 m. E. by S. Bíkaner. P. (1881) 5200.

Sujánpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, 66 m. NE. by N. Amritsar. P. 5800; Hindus, 2000; Moham. 3700.

Sujánpur Tira, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kángra, on the Beas, 65 m. NW. Simla; has a colony of jewellers. Tira, the palace of the Katoch dynasty, stands on a height overlooking the town. P. <5000.

Sujáwal, tn., Central India, Malwá, Gwalior terr., 44 m. NW. Bhopál. P. (1881) 7100.

Sujbulak, vil., Persia, Azerbaijan, about 20 m. S. of the S. end of Lake Urmia, capital of Northern Persian Kurdistan. Alt. 4770 ft. P. about 5000.

Suk, equatorial Africa. See **Sukuta.**

Suk, es-Suk, Arabic ('the market'), locality on the N. ct. of the isl. of Jerbi, N. Africa.

Sukabumi, coalfield 42 sq. m. in extent, in western Java, in S. div. of Preanger regency; quality of coal said to be superior even to that of Cardiff.

Sukadána, tn., Dutch Borneo, on the W. ct., 95 m. SE. by S. Pontiának.

Sukarras, tn., Algeria, arr. Guelma, on the Mejerda Valley Rly., 45 m. S. by E. Bona; great trade in grain and cattle; the vine is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. P. <5000.

Suk-el-Arba, tn., Africa, N. Tunis, headquarters of civil and military jurisdiction, 81 m. WSW. Tunis; the chief grain market in Tunis.

Suke Point, W. end of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is.

Suk-esh-Sheiyuk, tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 90 m. W. by N. Busra (Bussora), sanjak Muntefik, on r. bk. of Euphrates; exports wool of fine quality, used in France in the manufacture of carpets. P. 12,000; Moham. 11,000 (mainly Shiah).

Suket, spur, Himálayas. See **Jalori.**

Suket, hill state under the political superintendence of Punjab government, India, between 31° 14′ and 31° 35′ N., and 76° 49′ and 77° 26′ E.

Sukhin Dol, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Sevlijevo, 31 m. SE. by E. Plevna. P. <4000.

Sukhinichi, tn., Russia, govt. and 64 m. SW. Kaluga; entrepôt for hemp, hempseed-oil, and partly corn; tanneries. P. 6560.

Sukhoi, Sukhaya, Sukhoye, Russian, 'dry.'

Sukhona, riv., NE. Russia, govt. Vologda, by its junction with Yug makes N. Dvina; rises from Lake Kubenskoye, N. of Vologda town, flows NE., past Kadnikov and Totma, for 356 m., joins Yug at Velikiy Ustyug. Considerable shipping on Sukhona and its upper trib., the Vologda.

Sukhro Creek, an inlet or channel, Brit. India, Sind, 15 m. SSE. Karáchi.

Sukhuchak, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gurdáspur, 60 m. NNE. Amritsar. P. <5000.

Sukhum-kale, seapt. and dist. tn., Russia, Caucasia, govt. Kutais, on E. ct. of Black Sea, 70 m. NW. Poti, 42° 59′ N., 41° 0′ E.; the best roadstead of the E. ct.; sheltered, and never closed by ice; but the marshes surrounding it render it highly malarial, and the communication with the interior is difficult. Seat of ancient *Dioskuria* and of a Turkish fortress, now falling into ruins. P. <5000.

Sukkertoppen, vil. and Danish post, W. ct. Greenland, cap. dist. Sukkertoppen, 93 m. NNW. Godthaab, on the islet of Manitsok. Mean temp. (11 yrs.), yr. 30.5° F., Feb. 12.6°, July 49.3°.

Sukkot, Dar-, or Dar-Sokkot, dist., Lower Nubia, on both banks of the Nile, between 20° 10′–20° 50′ N.; the fertile plains on both banks furnish the best supply of dates in Nubia. There are ruins of two old towns.

Sukkur, Sakkar (census), tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, on the r. bk. of the Indus, 48 m. SE. by S. Jacobábád, on an insignificant limestone ridge; has considerable local and river transit trade. The important route from Sukkur through the Bolan and Nari passes is now traversed by the railway to Quetta and Pishin. P. 29,300; Hindus, 16,400; Moham. 11,900. See **Rohri** and **Bukkur.**

Sukmanovka, vil., Russia, SE. part of govt. Tambov, 40 m. by rail NW. Borisoglyebsk. P. 5550.

Sükösd, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Solt alsó. P. <4000.

Sukravarpet, India. See **Chunnapata.**

Sukumo, vil., Japan, Shikoku, 190 m. SW. Kobe.

Su'kuta, or **Suk,** large salt steppe, E. Africa, about midway between Lakes Rudolf and Baringo, inhabited by nomadic tribes (Kibakau, Ngaboto, &c.).

Sul, tn., Portugal, Beira, in the Serra Gralheira, dist. and 14 m. NW. Vizeu. Alt. 3680 ft. P. <3000.

Sula, seapt., Italian E. Africa, on Annesley Bay, 30 m. SSE. Massaua.

Sula, riv., S. Russia, govt. Poltava, l. bk. trib. of Dnieper, which it joins at Chigirin-Dubrova. Length, 240 m.

Sulaiman, range of mts. on the borders of India and Afghanistan, running parallel to the Indus from about 28½° N., and connected at the N. end with the Safid Koh Range; highest peaks the Takht-i-Sulaiman, or Throne of Solomon, and the adjacent peak of Kaisarghar (11,300 ft.), in 31° 33′–36° N. Near the summit of the Takht-i-Sulaiman, which is about 200 ft. lower than its sister peak, is a shrine visited by Hindus and Mohammedan pilgrims. The passes through these mountains mostly follow the routes of rivers, which either empty themselves into the Indus, or dry up in the plains before reaching that river. Four towns, on or near the Indus, situated at the distance of about two degrees of latitude, or 140 m. from each other, mark the points towards which the four of the chief passes lead. These towns, in the order from N. to S., are Attock, Dera Ismáil Khán, Dera Gházi Khán, and Sukkur. A fifth town, Edwardesábád or Bannu, was founded near the frontier to defend two other passes which enter the Indian plain about midway between Attock and Dera Ismáil Khán. Attock, situated opposite the place where the Kabul R. enters the Indus, marks the route of the most important of all these passes, the Khaibar Pass, which leads from Jalálábád in Afghanistan, but diverges from the river at Lalpura, the point where the pass proper begins. The passes which meet at Edwardesábád are those which follow the Kuram (Kurrum) R. southwards and the Tochi R. eastwards across the Suláiman Mts. Dera Ismáil Khán marks the route of the Gúmal (Gomul) R., and the Gúmal or Ghwalári Pass, which, on the Afghan side of the mountains, leads north-westwards to Ghazní, and in a more westerly, slightly southerly direction to Kandahar. The Gúmal R. is entered on the S. by the Zhob, whose valley forms a natural route south-westwards to Pishin and the British fortress of Quetta. From Dera Gházi Khán an excellent military road leads westwards to the same fortress across the Suláiman Mts., and then through the Tál Pass. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1879, pp. 38, &c., and map, p. 80 (1 : 1,500,000).

Sula Islands, a group of three larger and several smaller isls., Eastern Archipelago, between the NW. of Celebes and Buru, on the S. of Molucca Strait.

Sulby, eccles. par. and vil., Eng., Isle of Man, Lezayre par., 4 m. W. Ramsey, on the S., with two stns. (**Sulby Bridge** and **Sulby Glen**) on the Manx Northern Rly., P.O.

Sulby (sŭl'bĭ), par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 6 m. SW. Market Harborough. P. <250.

Sulebhâve, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 33 m. SSE. Bijápur. P. <5000.

Suledal, lake, Norway, diocese Christiansand; village at W. extremity of lake, 48 m. NE. Stavanger.

Suleima'nia, tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 137 m. ESE. Mosul, cap. sanjak Suleimania; composed mainly of single storied, flat-roofed huts, inhabited almost exclusively by Kurds. Chief manufactures, saddles and horse furniture, shoes and leather-work generally. P. (with environs) 15,000; Moham. 13,800; Jews, 1000.

Sulen Islands, group of isls., Norway, W. ct., at the mouth of the Sogne Fjord.

Sule Skerry, rocky islet off the N. ct. of Scot., in 59° 4′ 45″ N., 4° 24′ W., now being provided with a lighthouse, the light in which will be 112½ ft. above high water, visible 16½ nautical m.; lighthouse expected to be ready in the spring of 1895.

Sulfa, tn., Arabia. See **Zalfar.**

Sulgen, vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 8 m. S. Constance. P. <2000.

Sulgrave, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 11½ m. NW. Buckingham, 2 m. NW. Helmdon stn., PM.O. The church contains monuments and brasses of the Washington family. P. <500.

Sulham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 4 m. W. by N. Reading, 2 m. WSW. Tilehurst stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sulhampstead Abbots, par., 1 m. E. by S. Sulhampstead Banister. P. <500.

Sulhampstead Banister, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., on the Kennet, 5 m. SW. by W. Reading, 1½ m. SSW. Theale stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sulhampstead Banister Lower End, par. P. <250.

Sulima, riv., W. Africa, in the SE. of the Brit. colony of Sierra Leone, flows on the whole SW. through a rich oil-palm country, and enters the Atlantic at the village of Sulima in 6° 58′ N. Navigable 20 m. up to the Falls of Wedaro; above that its bed full of boulders, over which the river rushes impetuously during the rains. See *Geog. Jour.*, iv. p. 125.

Sulina, tn., Roumania, Dobruja, prov. Tulcea, at the mouth of the S. branch of the Danube, 41 m. ESE. Ismail. No dock, but quays on both sides the river; depth of water on bar, 20½ ft. Mean temp., yr. 52° F., Jan. 29°, July 73°. P. <5000. See **Danube.**

Sulingen, market-vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 27 m. S. Bremen, cap. circle Sulingen. P. <2000.

Sulita, vil., Roumania, Moldavia, 13 m. SE. Botošanĭ. P. (comm.) <5000.

Sulitjelma, mt., Norway, in about 67° 8′ N., 16½° E.; contains a rich copper-mine. Highest point estimated at 6178 ft.

Sullam, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Northmaven par., 13½ m. S. of the N. end of the Mainland, on the W. side of S. Voe, an inlet stretching 9 m. from SSW. to NNE.

Sullana, tn., NW. Peru, dep. and 18 m. N. Piura, on the railway connecting Piura with the seaport of Payta. P. <4000.

Sullane, riv., Ire., in the W. of co. Cork, flows WSW. to the l. bk. of the Lee, which it joins a little below Macroom.

Sullen Islands, group off the W. ct. of Norway, diocese and 45 m. NNW. Bergen.

Sullias, country of the former Orléanais, France, now in the dep. Loiret, between the Sologne and the l. bk. of the Loire.

Sullington, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Arundel. P. <250.

Sullivan, city, U.S., Illinois, Moultrie co., 65 m. W. by N. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Sullivan, tn., U.S., Indiana, Sullivan co., 23 m. S. Terre Haute; has coal deposits, and manufactures woollen goods and carriages. P. <3000.

Sullivan, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 12 m. E. Ellsworth, on Frenchman Bay. P. <1500.

Sullivan, co., U.S., Missouri, N. of 40° N., crossed in the E. by 93° W.

Sullivan, co., U.S., New Hampshire, bounded on the W. by the Connecticut, crossed in the N. by 43⅓° N.

Sullivan, co., U.S., New York, in the SE., on the S. frontier (Delaware R.), crossed in the W. by 75° W.

Sullivan, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed by 41½° N. and 76½° W.

Sullivan, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., on the N. frontier.

Sullivan's Island, isl., Brit. India, Lower Burma, in Mergui Archipelago, in 10° 40′ to 11° N., 97° 58′ to 98° E. Length, 17 m.; breadth, 6 m.

Sullivan's Island, isl., U.S., S. Carolina, co. and 6 m. from Charleston; fashionable sea-bathing resort and summer residence. Length, 6 m.

Sully, co., U.S., S. Dakota, S. of 45° N., and bounded on the W. by the Missouri R.

Sully, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., S. ct., 5 m. SSW. Cardiff, on the Taff Vale Rly.; includes **Sully I.** as well as Barry I. P.O. P. <250.

Sully-sur-Loire, tn., France, dep. Loiret, arr. Gien, on the l. bk. of the Loire, 25 m. ESE. Orléans. P. <3000.

Sulmierschütz, Polish **Sulmierzyce,** tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Adelnau, 41 m. NE. by N. Breslau. P. <3000.

Sulmona. See **Solmona.**

Sulphur Island, Eastern Sea, N. of Loo-chou Is., in 27° 56′ N., 128° 30′ E. Length, 1 m.

Sulphur Islands, a group of three small islands belonging to Japan, between 24° and 25½° N. and 141° and 141½° E.; the middle island known in Japanese as Iwo-to ('sulphur island'), the northern as Minami Iwo-to, the southern as Kita Iwo-to.

Sulphur Springs, tn., U.S., Texas, Hopkins co., 79 m. ENE. Dallas. P. <4000.

Sulphur Spring Valley, U.S., Arizona, between Chiricahua and Dragoon Ranges; noted for its artesian wells.

Sultanabad, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 100 m. SE. by E. Hamadan.

Sultanabad, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 95 m. SW. Meshed.

Sultanabad, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, near the Jerahi, 65 m. ENE. Dorak.

Sultan-Chiftlik, vil., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Tekirdagh, on the Sea of Marmora, 50 m. W. Constantinople.

Sultan Dagh, range of mts., Asia Minor, trending NW. and SE. between the Akshehr-göl and the Eyerdir-göl.

Sultánganj, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, Bhágalpur dist., close to the banks of the Ganges, in 25° 15′ N., 86° 47′ E.; has river and railway trade. P. <5000.

Sultan Hissar, vil., Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Mendereh, 48 m. E. Aais-aluk; has remains of a temple and theatre.

Sultania, vil., Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a bay of the Bosporus, 9 m. NNE. Constantinople, 1 m. SE. Unkiar-Iskelessi.

Sultanie, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 69 m. W. by N. Kazvin.

Sultan Mountain, U.S., SW. Colorado, near 108° W. Alt. 13,366 ft.

Sultánpur, vil., India, Punjab, Gurgáon dist., 30 m. SE. by S. Amritsar. Salt is manufactured by evaporation from brine in wells; the works could turn out 50,000 tons annually, but the trade has been affected by Sámbhar Lake salt.

Sultanpur, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Darbhangah, 35 m. NE. by E. Patna.

Sultánpúr, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, Kapúrthala state. P. 9000; Hindus, 2900; Moham. 5800.

Sultánpur, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, Sultánpur dist., 58 m. N. by E. Allahábád. P. 8800; Hindus, 5500; Moham. 3300.

Sultánpur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kángra, 60 m. N. by W. Simla. Alt. 4092 ft. P. <5000.

Sultepec, tn., Mexico, state of and 60 m. SW. Mexico; important mulberry cultivation. P. (comm.) 13,500.

Sulu Islands, group of isls., Eastern Archipelago, between 4° 40′–6° 52′ N., and 119° 28′–122° 42′ E., having the Sulu Sea on the N. and the Celebes Sea on the S., separated from Mindanao on the NE. by the Strait of Basilan, and from Borneo in the SW. by the Strait of Sibutu. The archipelago, which comprises several large and numerous small islands, is divided into five groups: Basilan, Sulu proper or Jolo, Pangutarang, Tapul, and Tawï-Tawï. The islands are volcanic and coralline; the larger generally mountainous, the smaller low. Highest known point Bahu (Sulu I.), 2765 ft. Forests of teak, ironwood, and other valuable timber, cover a great part of the surface. The climate, similar to that of the neighbouring islands, is not generally unhealthy, but bilious fevers prevail during the SW. monsoon. The soil is very fertile. Sugar-cane and rice are cultivated, and tobacco has been introduced; coco-palms abound on the coast. Pearl-oyster and trepang fisheries are important industries. The inhabitants are mainly Sameacas and Guimbas (Indonesian) in the interior, and Maros (of mixed Malay and Arab descent) on the coasts. Since 1876 the islands have been under Spanish protection; they are attached to the Philippine Is., but the internal administration is still in the hands of various native rulers, sultans, and 'datos' (nobles), all owning the supremacy of the Sultan of Sulu. The islands were first visited by the Spaniard Figueroa in 1578. Area about 1550 sq. m. P. supposed to exceed 100,000, of whom 4000 inhabit the coast region.

Sulu, or **Jolo,** tn., cap. of Sulu I., on N. ct., at head of Sulu Bay, 570 m. SSW. Manila. The town was rebuilt in 1876, in European style; it has a wall on the land side, and is defended by two forts.

Sülz, col., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt., circle, and 2 m. SW. Cologne. P. <4000.

Sulzbach, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, cap. circle Sulzbach, 30 m. S. by E. Bayreuth. In the vicinity are iron-mines and blast-furnaces. Sulzbach was formerly the cap. of a county, and after 1656 of a duchy. In 1799 it became part of Bavaria. P. 5000.

Sulzbach, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 22 m. NE. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Sulzbach, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trier, circle and 5 m. NE. Saarbrücken. P. 5800.

Sulzbergthal, valley, Tirol. See **Sole, Val di.**

Sulzburg, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Lörrach, 12 m. SW. by S. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Sülze, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Ribnitz, on riv. Trebel, 19 m. E. Rostock. P. <3000.

Sulzer Belchen, mt., Ger. See **Vosges.**

Sulzfeld, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Heidelberg, dist. and 3 m. SW. Eppingen. P. <3000.

Sulzfeld, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Franconia, circle Kitzingen, on the r. bk. of the Main, 10 m. SE. by E. Würzburg. P. <2000.

Sulzmatt, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Gebweiler, 10 m. SW. by S. Kolmar. P. <3000.

Sulz-unterm-Walde, French **Soultz-sous-Forêts,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Gebweiler, 10 m. NW. by N. Mülhausen; from 1079–1789 a possession of the bishops of Strassburg. Petroleum refinery connected by rail with the petroleum well of Pechelbronn, 3 m. distant. P. <5000.

Sumampa, vil., Argentine Republic, Santiago del Estero, 152 m. NNE. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Sumao, Semao, Ssumao, or **Ssemao,** tn., China, in the S. of the prov. Yünnan, 185 m. SW. by S. Yünnan-fu, in a healthy plain nearly equi-distant from Tali-fu, Yünnan-fu, and the Franco-Chinese treaty-post of Meng-tsu, 11 m. S. by W. Puerh, the centre of trade in Puerh tea. See **Puerh.**

Suma Paz, riv., Colombia. See **Bogotá.**

Sumata, tn., W. Africa, Sierra Leone, on the great caravan route to the Niger valley.

Sumatra, the most westerly of the Sunda Is., Malay Archipelago, and, next to Borneo and New Guinea, the largest in the E. Seas, between 5° 40′ N. and 6° 0′ S., 95° 20′ and 106° 0′ E., separated NE. from the Malay Penin. by the Strait of Malacca, having E. the Java Sea, S. the Strait of Sunda, separating it from the isl. of Java, and W. the Indian Ocean. Sumatra, regarded as an outpost of the Dutch E. Indies, is divided for administrative purposes into eight divs.: govts. of Achin, and of the W. ct.; residencies (provs.) of Benkulen, Lampong, Palembang, and E. ct.; dist. of Indragiri and Kuantan (attached to Rio), and the country of the Battas (independent). The inhabitants are mostly Malays, but partly of the Papuan negro race, with Moors in the NW., Tamils, Chinese, and people from the neighbouring islands, Dutch and other foreigners. The Bukit-Barisan, a mountain chain of primitive formation, containing eight active and numerous extinct volcanoes, extends from Point Achin to Sunda Strait, keeping near to the W. ct. It consists in some places of a single chain, in others of two or even three parallel ranges, connected by transverse ridges, enclosing fertile plateaux and valleys. The culminating points of this great system are, in the N., Luseh and Abong-Abong, respectively about 12,100 and 11,150 ft.; Mount Ophir, or Passaman, 9600 ft., a few miles S. of the equator, the most conspicuous point as seen from the sea, and formerly supposed to be the highest in the island; Korinchi or Indrapura, about 12,100 ft., now regarded as the culminating point, in 1° 36′ S.; Dempo, an active volcano, over 10,000 ft., besides many other summits between 6000 and 10,000 ft. In the N. part of the island spurs extend from W. to E. to within a few miles of the coast, but S. of this dist. the E. half of the island is mostly level or undulating, and along the coasts there are many sandy and marshy plains traversed by the Rohan, Simpang, Siak, Indragiri, Jambi, Musi or Palembang, and other rivers of large size, which are navigable far into the interior, and would be still more important commercial highways, but for the sand-banks obstructing their mouths. The rivers of the W. are short and for the most part unnavigable. In the mountainous region are numerous lakes, of which the principal are Toba, at an alt. of over 3000 ft., and Maninju and Sinkarah, in the high plateau of Padang, a little S. of the equator. The coasts are rocky in the W., low and flat in the E., except towards the N. There are few well-sheltered bays; the principal are Semanká and Lampong on the S. ct., Amphitrite and Langsar on the E. Off the coasts are numerous islands. Climate in the plains not oppressive. The mean monthly temp. varies little, being from about 79° to 81° F., but the average daily range is 9° or 10°; at a height of about 3000 ft., the mean annual temp. is under 75°, and the diurnal range over 28°. The rainfall is everywhere abundant. Thunderstorms and waterspouts off the coast are frequent. Much of the island is occupied by dense forests. The flora presents close affinity with that of the Malay Penin., and of Borneo; amongst characteristic forms may be mentioned the remarkable parasitic flower *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, and some gigantic species of *Arum*. Products consist of rice, maize, millet, sago, coco-nuts, betel, sugar-cane, camphor, guttapercha, benzoin, various gums and resins, an abundance of tropical fruits, turmeric, ginger, coffee, rattans, scented wood, teak, and other timber; pepper is extensively cultivated, especially in the N., and tobacco in the Deli dist. Buffaloes are the most important live stock; the breed of horses is small, but hardy; swine and goats are both domestic and wild; the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, deer, orangoutang, &c., roam in the forest, and the hippopotamus and crocodile are met with in the rivers. The principal minerals are gold and coal; auriferous deposits are known to exist in various parts of the W. mountains, especially in the Mandeling and Supagang dists.; the richest coalfield is that of the Ombilin Valley, discovered in 1870, but coal occurs also in other parts; tin is found in the Siak Valley; lead in Kota; copper in Padang; a mountain N. of Sinkarah Lake contains a large deposit of magnetic iron ore; titanic iron occurs in various parts; sulphur, saltpetre, alum, &c., in the volcanic dists.; petroleum in Palembang prov., in Siak, and in Langkat; salt in the marshes of Achin and on the E. ct. The inhabitants manufacture gold and silver filagree work with great skill, also silk and cotton fabrics, earthenwares, arms, rattan mats, and domestic goods generally. The principal exports are pepper, maize, sago, coco-nuts, camphor, tobacco, guttapercha, gum damar, &c. Imports include manufactured goods, rice, opium and salt from India, coarse porcelain, iron and copper wares, salt-fish, &c. The chief ports are Padang, Palembang, Benkulen, Serdang, Deli, Muntok, Telok-Betong, Bangkalis, and Achin. Railways are being constructed; an important line starting from Padang was opened in 1892, with branches to Koek and Ombilin. Sumatra is mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Jabadiu; Marco Polo visited it in 1292. In the 16th century the Portuguese formed settlements on the island, soon, however, destroyed; in 1529 the French traveller Parmentier visited the island, and in 1599 the Dutch navigator Houtman. In 1616 the Dutch founded a factory at Jambi, and in 1662 made a treaty with the Sultan of Palembang. Length, NW. to SE., 1050 m.; breadth, 90–240 m.; area, estimated at 163,000 sq. m. P. (estimated) 3,572,000 (Wagner and Supan).

Sumava, name given by the Chekhs to the Bohemian Forest (*q.v.*), but more particularly to its southern portion.

Sumba, native name of Sandalwood I., Dutch E. Indies.

Sumbawa, one of the Sunda Is., Malay Archipelago, between 8° and 9° S., 116° 50′ and 119° 10′ E., separated westward from Lombok by the Strait of Allass, and E. from Komodo by Sapi Strait. The island comprises four states (Sumbawa, Dompo, Sangar, and Bima), all, nominally, under Dutch protection. It is nearly divided into two portions by a deep bay off its N. ct., having at E. side of entrance the culminating point of the island, the volcano of Tomboro, 9000 ft. high, the eruptions of which have been most violent and destructive. The surface generally is mountainous, and there are numerous volcanic cones. There are no large rivers, and none navigable, even by small boats, except during the rainy season. Soil of great fertility. Products, generally similar to those of Java, comprise rice, which is exported in large quantities, tobacco, sapan, teak and other timber, wax, edible birds' nests, &c.; excellent ponies, for which the island is noted, are exported in large numbers; minerals include sulphur, arsenic, asphalt, and petroleum. Imports, opium, Indian piece goods, and European manufactures, chiefly brought to it by the Dutch, who have a small establishment at Bima, on a noble bay of the N. ct. Length, 160 m.; breadth, 20–60 m.; area, 5362 sq. m.

Sumbawa, tn., on the N. ct. of Sumbawa I., 100 m. W. Bima, in 8° 30′ S., 117° 30′ E.; it has a good harbour, and is the residence of a chief, subject to the Sultan of Bima.

Sümbegi, or **Symi,** Turkish isl., on the SW. of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the Gulf of Doris, to the N. of Rhodes, vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Safid. Bay in the N. can accommodate large vessels. P. (kaza) 9000 (Cuinet).

Sumbing ('riven mountain'), volcano, central Java, 40 m. SW. Samarang, forming with the volcano Sindoro the group of the 'Two Brothers.' Alt. 10,945 ft.

Sumburgh Head, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., the southernmost point of the Mainland, PT. O. (**Sumburgh**). Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 44.6° F., Feb. 38.5°, Aug. 53.1°; rfall. (20 yrs.), 36.9 in.

Sumdo, Tibetan, 'river confluence.'

Sümeg, Hungary. See **Somogy.**

Šumen, Bulgaria. See **Shumla.**

Sumène, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Gard, 27 m. N. by W. Montpellier, arr. and 6 m. E. by S. Le Vigan; coal and iron mining, and manufacture of silk. P. <2000.

Sumepep, tn., Eastern Archipelago, on SE. ct. of Madura I.

Sumerpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 8 m. S. Hamírpur, 47 m. SSW. Cawnpur; has two ruined forts. P. 5300; Hindus, 4900.

Sumesar, hill range, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Champáran, stretching along the frontier of Nepál, almost inaccessible in some places; at the E. extremity the range is divided by the Kúdí *nadi*, forming a pass. Length, 46 m.; greatest height, 2270 ft.; average height, 1500 ft.

Sûmia, site, Palestine, *Sibmah* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 46′ E., 7½ m. W. by N. Hesbân (Heshbon).

Sumida-Gawa, riv., Japan, middle region of Honshiu I., flows N., E., and SE., and empties itself into the Bay of Tokyo, after passing through the most populous quarters of the capital. Length, 190 m.; navigable for 50 m.

Sumidouro, tn., Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro; mining. P. (including dist.) 10,600.

Sumiswald, tn., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. ENE. Bern; manufactures linen and cheese. P. 5700.

Summerberry, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 287 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Summer Bridge, PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 7½ m. NW. by W. Harrogate, ½ m. NE. Dacre stn.

Summercourt, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, 6 m. SW. St. Columb Major.

Summercove, PMT.O., Ire., co. Cork, 2 m. SE. Kinsale.

Summerfield, vil., U.S., Illinois, St. Clair co., 27 m. E. St. Louis by rail. P.<1500.

Summerhill, tn., Ire., S. co. Meath, bar. Lower Moyfenrath, 9 m. NW. Maynooth, 5 m. from Kilcock stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Summerhill, SW. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. P.<1000.

Summerhill, PM.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 1 m. from New Machar.

Summer Hill, PM.O., Wales, Denbighshire, 1 m. from Wrexham.

Summerhill Creek, New South Wales. See **Ophir.**

Summerhouse, par., Eng., Durham, SW. of the SE. div., 6 m. NW. by W. Darlington, 2½ m. NE. Gainford stn. P.<250.

Summer Isles, group of isls., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, at entrance of Loch Broom; the only inhabited one is Tanera.

Summer Lake, lake with no outlet, U.S., Oregon, Lake co., S. of Sage Desert, 180 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. Length, 15 m.; width, 5 m.

Summer Lane, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the M. S. & L. R., in vicinity of Barnsley.

Summers, co., U.S., W. Virginia, S. of 38° N., and crossed by 81° W., traversed from S. to N. by the Great Kanawha R.

Summerseat, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., on the L. & Y. R., 3 m. NNW. Bury, PM.O.

Summerside, seapt. tn., Canada, Prince Edward I., Princes co., on Bedeque Harbour, 33 m. W. by N. Charlottetown. Depth on bar at ordinary springs high water 25 ft., low water 19 ft. P.<3000.

Summerston, stn., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Kelvin, 4½ m. N. by W. Glasgow, on the N. B. R.

Summerstown, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., on the l. bk. of St. Lawrence, 58 m. WSW. Montreal. P.<1500.

Summers Town, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Wandsworth bor., on the Wandle, 7 m. SW. by S. St. Paul's, London, close to Haydon's Road stn., 1 m. S. **Earlsfield and Summers Town** stn., on the L. & SW. R.

Summersville, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Colleton co. P.<1500.

Summerton, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 7 m. ESE. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Summertown, eccles. par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 2 m. N. and included in the parl. bor. of Oxford, on the Cherwell, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Summerville, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 12 m. from Newport. P.<1500.

Summerville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Peel, 5 m. from Mimico. P.<1500.

Summerville, fishing stn., Ire., co. and 7 m. S. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, E. side of Tramore Bay. P.<250.

Summerville, settlement, U.S., Georgia, Richmond co., 3 m. NW. Augusta.

Summerville, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Berkeley co., 22 m. NW. by N. Charlestown; important experiments in tea-cultivation being made here. Alt. 68 ft. (R.R.). P.<3000.

Summerville, vil., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co. P.<1500.

Summit, stn., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 34 m. NE. Toronto, on a railway.

Summit, vil., U.S., California, Plumas co., at highest point where C. P. R. crosses the Sierra Nevada; Summit stn., 6983 ft. high. P.<1500.

Summit, co., U.S., Colorado, crossed by 106° W., S. of 40° N.

Summit, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Pike co., 56 m. ESE. Natchez. P.<2000.

Summit, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Union co., 11 m. W. by S. Newark. P.<1500.

Summit, co., U.S., Ohio, E. of 82° W., crossed in the S. by 41° N.

Summit, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Kent co., 17½ m. SW. by W. Providence. P.<1500.

Summit, co., U.S., Utah, on the N. frontier, bounded on the E. by 110° W.

Summit City, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, McKean co., 80 m. E. by S. Erie. P.<1500.

Summit Hill, chief anthracite mining tn. and bor. in the Lehigh region, Carbon co., Pennsylvania, U.S., 77 m. NW. by N. Philadelphia, 8 m. (direct) W. by S. Mauchchunk (*q.v.*). P.<3000.

Sumner, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 7½ m. from Christchurch by road and rail. P.<1500.

Sumner, city, U.S., Illinois, Lawrence co., 126 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.), 55 m. SSW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P.<1500.

Sumner, co., U.S., Kansas, on S. frontier, W. of 97° E.

Sumner, co., U.S., Mississippi, drained by Big Black R.

Sumner, coal-mining vil., U.S., Oregon, Coos co., 12 m. SE. Empire City. P.<1500.

Sumner, co., U.S., Tennessee, on N. frontier, E. of 87° W.

Sumner Strait, Alaska, extending 80 m. westward, in about 56° 25′ N., from the mouth of the Stikine R.

Sumoto, maritime tn., Japan, 33 m. SW. by S. Kobe, on the E. ct. of Shikoku; has various industries. P. 8900.

Sumskiy Posad (Suma), tn., Russia, govt. and 407 m. W. Arkhangelsk, 64° 16′ N., 35° 28′ E., 7 m. from entrance of Suma R. into Onega Bay of White Sea. P.<2000.

Sumter, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, bounded on N. by 33° N., and on E. by Tombigby R.

Sumter, co., U.S., Florida, S. of 29° N., crossed by 82° W.

Sumter, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected by 32° N., and in E. by 84° W.

Sumter, city, U.S., S. Carolina, cap. Sumter co., 40 m. E. by S. Columbia; has large exports of cotton. **Sumter County** is bounded on the W. by the Catawba R. P. (city)<4000.

Sumy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 124 m. NW. Kharkov, on a branch railway, 107 m. by rail NW. Lubotin. One of the chief trade centres of Little Russia, especially for export of horses and import of manufactured goods; technical school. P. 21,700.

Suna Bay, bay, on the W. ct. of Asia Minor, and on the E. side of Mytilene Channel, in 39° 15′ N.

Sunám, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, Patiála state. P. 10,900; Hindus, 5500; Moham. 4700.

Sunan-fu, tn., China, Kweichou, 142 m. NE. Kweiyang-fu.

Sunapee Lake, U.S., New Hampshire, between Merrimack co. and Sullivan co., 25 m. W. by N. Concord.

Sunart, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W., between Ardnamurchan and Morven Penins.; about 19 m. long, 1 m. wide. See **Laudale.**

Sunbury, co., Canada, New Brunswick, crossed in the middle by 46° N., and in the E. by 66° W.

Sunbury, par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 5 m. ESE. Staines, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O., and PMT.O. (**Sunbury Common**). P.<4500; eccles. par. (**Upper Sunbury**) P.<1500.

Sunbury, thriving bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co., 41 m. N. Harrisburg, on the l. bk. of the Susquehanna, opposite the confluence of the W. branch of the river, at the junction of several lines of railway; chief industry and export, lumber. P. 5900.

Sunbury, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 20 m. NW. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Sunchales, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 75 m. NW. Santa Fé. P.<2000.

Suncook, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., in Allenstown town. P.<1500.

Suncook, riv., U.S., New Hampshire, in the SE., rises near the S. shore of Winnipiscogee Lake, flows SSW. to the Merrimack, which it joins on the l. bk. a few miles below Concord.

Suncook, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., at the confluence of the rivs. Suncook and Merrimack, 7 m. SE. by S. Concord. P.<1500.

Suncroft, tnld., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. E. Offaly, 4 m. SSE. Kildare, P.O. P.<250.

Sund, vil., Norway, prov. Christiansand, 14 m. SW. Bergen. P. (comm.)<5000.

Sunda Islands. See **Malay Archipelago.**

Sundalsören, vil., Norway, prov. Romsdal, on the Driva, 41 m. SE. by S. Christiansund.

Sun Dance, vil., U.S., Wyoming, Crook co., 43 m. S. by W. from the NE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Sundarbans, or **Sunderbunds,** more properly **Sundarban** (that is '*sundri* forest'), maritime tract of British India, forming a cluster of small marshy islands, separated mostly by narrow, but in some cases wide, channels, having in the E. fresh, and in the W. brackish, water, Bengal, extending from the mouth of the Húglí, in 21° 40′ N., 88° 3′ E., to Rabanábád I., in 22° N., 90° 30′ E. Length, 170 m.; breadth, 60–80 m.; area, 5341 sq. m. These islands have been formed by the deposition of earth washed down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations. The waters of the Ganges enter the Bay of Bengal by fourteen principal channels, which are sufficiently deep to admit the largest coasting vessels, but so narrow that their rigging frequently becomes entangled with the trees on their banks. These islands, covered with forests intermingled with impenetrable underwood, the principal timber-tree being the sundri (*Heretiera littoralis*), which gives name to the

tract, are harbours for tigers and other ferocious animals, while the rivers are infested by two species of daring and destructive crocodiles (*C. porosus* and *C. palustris*). The whole region is highly malarious, but being contiguous to Calcutta govt., formerly held out great inducements for settlers. The settled portions contains the finest rice-fields in India, as well as plantations of other kinds; but the area has now been placed under the Forest Department, and the progress of settlement has been arrested. Over the whole area are scattered ruins (some at least 400 years old) of brick-built houses and temples, as well as extensive tanks, bearing witness to a much wider extent of cultivation at some earlier date, the decline of which has been attributed to the change in the direction of the main current of the Ganges, which formerly entered the sea by more westerly channels than it now does. It is in consequence of this change that the western channels of the Sundarbans contain only brackish water unfit to drink. Wherever fresh water is found, the land is still cultivated almost, if not quite, down to the seaboard. The total area of the Sundarbans is 7530 sq. m. (nearly as large as that of Wales), that of the still uncultivated and uninhabited tract about 5500 sq. m. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 273.

Sundarwari, tn., India. See **Wári.**

Sunda Strait, Eastern Archipelago, between the SE. end of Sumatra and the W. ct. of Java; narrowest in NE., where it has a breadth of about 16 m.

Sunday, isl., Pacific. See **Raoul.**

Sunday Island. See **Kermadek Islands.**

Sunday Island, Victoria, on the S. of Port Albert, Buln Buln co., crossed by 146° 40′ E.

Sunday Island, China, in the Yangtse-kiang, just above Shishou-hien, in about 112° 22′ E. The shallows here at low water (winter and spring) constitute the chief difficulty in navigating the river below Ichang.

Sunday River, S. Africa, Cape Colony, divs. Graaff Reinet and Uitenhage, rises in the Sneeuwbergen, flows SE., and enters Algoa Bay 18 m. NE. Port Elizabeth. It receives numerous small affluents, and the tide ascends to 15 m. from the sea; but it has a rapid current, and a bar at its mouth impedes navigation. Length, 200 m.

Sunderland, post-vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 47½ m. NNE. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Sunderland, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 10 m. E. Maryport, 3 m. NNW. Bassenthwaite Lake stn. P. <250.

Sunderland, parl. bor., mun. bor. (since 1834), and co. bor. (since 1888), par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Durham, 13 m. NE. and in the diocese of Durham, at the mouth of the Wear, with stn. on the NE. R. It is one of the chief coal-shipping ports in the kingdom; it vies with the Clyde in iron shipbuilding; it has extensive iron-works, &c. The township, r. bk. of the river, is but a small portion of the mun. bor., which includes three other townships; one of them, Monkwearmouth, on l. bk., named from that monastery of the 7th century in which the Venerable Bede spent most of his life, and another, Bishopwearmouth, on S., conveyed in 930 to the monks of Lindisfarne, but now noted for its coal-pit 381 fathoms deep. Sunderland proper only dates from the 14th century, and only became important in the present century by the growth of the coal trade and the river improvements. The harbour, 78 ac. area, is chiefly made by two stone piers, 617 and 650 ft. long, with a lighthouse on the N. pier, 64 ft. high. Protecting piers on the N. and S. sides were commenced in 1885 and 1891 respectively, total lengths of each to be nearly 2900 ft. The six docks have a total length of 2127 ft., with depths at high water varying from 15 to 19½ ft. The wet docks and tidal basins have an area of 84 ac., the quayage of the Hudson and Hendons, which are connected, being 8710 and 2800 ft. The former is named from Hudson, 'the Railway King,' who did much to improve the bor. when he was its member of Parliament. The sanitary system here is an example to other large towns. There are several fine public buildings, two single-arch iron bridges over the Wear, and four public parks—two at Roker, a favourite watering-place. Parl. bor. has returned two members to Parliament since 1832. Mean rfall. (1866-80), 26.4 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 12,400; (1851) 63,900; (1871) 98,200; (1891) 131,000; parl. bor. P. (1891) 142,200.

Sunderland, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., on Connecticut R., 2 m. from S. Deerfield; noted for beautiful scenery. P. <1500.

Sunderland, vil., U.S., Vermont, co. and 19 m. NE. Bennington, on Battenkill R. P. <1500.

Sunderland, North, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the coast, 11½ m. N. by E. Alnwick, 3 m. NE. Newham stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Sunderland Bridge, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., on the Wear, 4½ m. SSW. Durham, near Croxdale stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Sunderlandwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18 m. N. by W. Hull, near Driffield stn. P. <250.

Sundgau, or 'South Country,' in contradistinction to **Nordgau,** or 'North Country,' one of the former divisions of Alsace, separated from the Nordgau in several places by the Thur.

Sundon, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 5 m. NW. by N. Luton, 2 m. NNW. Leagrave stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Sundon with Streatley**) P. <750.

Sundraboni, state, Celebes I., Malay Archipelago, with a town on a small island in Sundraboni R.

Sundridge, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Parry Sound dist., 96 m. NE. by N. Collingwood, on a railway. P. <1500.

Sundridge, par., Eng., Kent, S. div., on the Darenth, 8½ m. NW. Tunbridge, with a stn. (**Sundridge Park,** formerly **Plaistow**) on SE. R., PMT.O.; 4141 ac. P. <2000.

Sundsvall, tn., Sweden, prov. Vestnorrland, on the E. ct., 28 m. SW. by W. Hernösand; important steel-works; shipbuilding; exports iron, steel, and timber. Harbour sheltered by Alnö I. from E. winds. The public quay has 9–21 ft. alongside. There is good anchorage, with a depth of 23–40 ft. P. 13,200.

Sundwig, vil., Prussia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and dist. Iserlohn; has manufacture of brass wares (that of brass thimbles introduced in 1760). P. <2000.

Sunel, tn., Central India, Indore state. P. 5100; Hindus, 2800; Moham. 1000; Aboriginal, 1100.

Sunflower, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the W., crossed by 33⅓° N., 90½° W.

Sungachi, or **Sungacha,** riv., Russian Manchuria, l. bk. trib. of upper Usuri, bringing to it the waters of Lake Khangka; rises on E. shore of the lake, flows with great windings in low banks, often inundated, for 120 m. (60 m. in straight line); navigable throughout. Its valley is being peopled by Russian settlers.

Sungari, or **Sunghwa-kiang,** the most important river of Manchuria, and the chief affluent of the Amur, rises on the NW. slopes of the central section of the Shan-alin Mts., flows NW. to its junction with the Naun, in about 45° 30′ N., after which it flows in an ENE. direction to its junction with the Amur, in about 47° 38′ N. In some parts it spreads out to over a mile, with a depth of from 3 to 4 ft.; in other parts it is compressed into a much narrower channel, with a depth varying from 12 to 20 ft. It is navigable up to Kirin and even above that city, and except for its shallows would be a very serviceable river when not frozen over.

Sungchi-kiang, Songkikong, or **Li-kiang, riv.,** China and Tongking, rises in the S. of China, flows W. and S. into Tongking, then WNW. through Tongking past Langson, and finally turns eastwards and re-enters China. At Lung-chou, in 22° 20′ N., 106° 45′ E., it unites with the Kaoping-ho to form the Tsokiang, one of the headwaters of the Si-kiang. Navigable to Namshan, in about 22° N., 106½° E., about 20 m. below Langson, between which and Namshan bad rapids occur.

Sungei Ujong, Brit. protected state, about the size of Hampshire, in the Malay Penin., between about 2° 30′ and 2° 55′ N., with a short coast-line on the Strait of Malacca, just N. of the British terr. of Malacca; principal rivers, the Linggi and Lukut. A British resident was appointed in 1874, and under him the small state of Jelebu was placed in 1885. The Malay population is almost entirely agricultural, but there are tin-mines worked by Chinese. Coffee and tapioca plantations have been established. The British residency is at Serenban, a place about 30 m. N. of the point where the Malacca frontier touches the straits, already connected with Port Dickson by a railway, which it is proposed to continue through Negri Sembilan into Pahang. Area, 1860 sq. m. P. (1891) 23,600.

Sunghwa-kiang, riv., Manchuria. See **Sungari.**

Sungi, Malay, 'river.'

Sungi, Punta, the southern point of a small island off Samar I., Philippine Is., in 10° 55′ N., 125° 50′ E.

Sungkiang-fu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 22 m. SW. Shanghai.

Sungming, lake, China, Yünnan. See **Yanglin.**

Sungora, Siam, Malay Penin. See **Singgora.**

Sungpan-ting, tn., western China, Süchwan, in 32° 42′ N., 103° 36′ E., 140 m. N. by W. Chengtu-fu. Alt. 9470 ft. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, p. 78, map, p. 57 (Gill).

Sungrugu, riv., W. Africa, trib. Kazamanza (*q.v.*).

Sung-shan, mt. group, China, prov. Honan, the most E. branch of the E. Kuenluen system, culminating in the granitic mountain Yutsai-shan (alt. 8040 ft.).

Sunion, or **Kolonnaes,** cape, Greece, in the extreme SE. of the prov. Bœotia and Attica, in 24° 2′ E.; has ruins at its extremity. Alt. 1265 ft.

Sunion, Cape, Italy. See **Colonne, Capo.**

Sunites, Mongol tribe, S. Mongolia, wandering in the N. and NW. of dists. Kalgan and Jehol; divided into two clans, the Baru-Sunites and the Dzun-Sunites.

Sunkam, vil., India, in the SE. of the native state of Bastár, 160 m. W. Kalingapatam.

Sunk Island, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12½ m. SE. by E. Hull, 4½ m. SW. Patrington stn.; 7332 ac. P. <500.

Sunk Light-Vessel, off mouth of Thames R., Eng., 13 m. SE. Harwich, Essex, in fairway of E. Swin.

Sunne, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Vermland, 35 m. NNW. Karlstad. P. (comm.) 11,700.

Sunnilaws, stn., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the NE. R., 6 m. ENE. Kelso.

Sunnin. See **Lebanon.**

Sunningdale, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 5½ m. S. Windsor, on the L. & SW. R., partly in Surrey, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Sunninghill, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 5½ m. SSW. Windsor, with a stn. (**Ascot and Sunninghill**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O., and PMT.O. (**Sunninghill Village**). P.<4000.

Sunningwell, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 2½ m. N. Abingdon, 2 m. WNW. Radley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Sunniside, P.O., Eng., near Gateshead, Durham, 2 m. from Whickham.

Sunnybrow, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, in ancient par. of Brancepeth, P.O. P.<3500.

Sunny Corner, silver-mining tp., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 124 m. W. Sydney by road and rail. There are several mines, of which the Sunny Corner mine is the largest; gold and copper are also obtained. P.<2000.

Sunnyside, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Tow Law, Durham.

Sunnyside, settlement, U.S., Utah, Emery co., 115 m. SE. Salt Lake City.

Sun Prairie, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Dane co., 65 m. W. by N. Milwaukee, and 12 m. NE. Madison. P.<1500.

Sunshine, gold-mining vil., U.S., Colorado, Boulder co. P.<1500.

Suntar, Yakut settlement, E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, on l. bk. Vilui, 312 m. above Viluisk, and 500 m. W. Yakutsk, the head of navigation by steamers. P.<1000.

Sunth, tn., India, cap. Sunth state, 77 m. E. by N. Ahmadábád.

Suo, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Yamaguchi ken.

Suomalaiset. See **Lapps.**

Suo-nada, wide channel, Japan, between the N. of Kiushiu and the SW. of Honshiu.

Supan, tn., Siam, on the Tachin, 60 m. NW. by N. Bangkok.

Supe, maritime vil., S. America, Peru, dep. and 100 m. NNW. Lima. P.<2000.

Superga, hill, situated 4 m. E. of Turin, Italy; on its summit is the celebrated basilica, constructed 1717-31. Alt. 2140 ft.

Superior, city, U.S., Nebraska, Nuckolls co., 20 m. E. Red Cloud. P.<2000.

Superior, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Douglas co., near the W. end of Lake Superior, 6 m. S. Duluth (Minn.); has good harbour. P. 12,000.

Superior, Lake, the largest and most westerly of the five great lakes of North America, and the largest body of fresh water on the globe. The waters abound in fish, notably large trout. Shores greatly indented, and almost uniformly abrupt and sterile, presenting several natural curiosities, including the so-called 'Picture Rocks,' towards the E. It has numerous islands, the principal of which are Isle Royal and Michipicoten. It receives about 200 streams, and discharges its surplus waters south-westward by the riv. St. Mary into Lake Huron. There are several good harbours. Rich deposits of iron, silver ore, and native copper occur on the S. shores, and are extensively worked. For area, &c., see **America, North,** and **Canada,** Internal Communication.

Supino, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 7 m. WSW. Frosinone. P.<4000.

Supkhan (or **Sipan**) **Dagh,** extinct volcano, Turkish Armenia, on N. shore of Lake Van. Alt. about 12,500 ft.

Suq Abu Sin, tn., eastern Sudan, 113 m. SW. by S. Kassala.

Sur, Syria. See **Tyre.**

Sura, riv., Russia, r. bk. trib. of Volga, rises in Simbirsk govt., flows N. for 527 m., past Penza and Alatyr, and joins Volga at Vasilsursk; has many populous villages on its banks, and is an important artery for shipping corn, hemp seed, hemp, tallow, potash, &c.

Surabaya, or **Sourabaya,** Dutch spelling **Soerabaja,** tn., Java, cap. residency Surabaya, on the NE. ct., in 112° 44′ E., at the mouth of the Kali-Mas, at the S. end of **Surabaya Strait,** separating Java from Madura, a narrow strait, which is getting gradually silted up by the deposits of the Solo R.; an important entrepôt of trade, and the principal naval arsenal of Java. The town is divided into two parts, Kotta and Jobokotta, the former comprising the town proper and native suburbs to the W.; the latter, the native suburbs, to the S. and E. P. (1888) 133,300.

Surafend, vil., Palestine, *Misrephoth Maim* and *Zarephath* in the O. T., *Sarepta* in the N. T., 33° 27′ N., 35° 16′ E., 7½ m. SW. by S. Sidon.

Surah, vil., Palestine, *Zorah* in the O. T., 31° 47′ N., 34° 59′ E., 14½ m. W. Jerusalem.

Surajgarh, tn., India, Rájputána, 95 m. W. by S. Delhi.

Surakarta (Dutch spelling **Soer—**), tn., Java, on the Solo, 33 m. NE. by E. Jokjokarta, cap. of native empire of Surakarta, now under Dutch control. The town, which is next in importance to Batavia, covers an immense area, and comprises several distinct quarters—Native, Chinese, and European. The centre is occupied by the Kraton, or palace of the 'Susuhunan' (emperor), a vast walled enclosure, containing about 10,000 persons; its approach is commanded by a Dutch fort. Surakarta is an active commercial emporium, and the centre of the Java railway system. P. 130,000.

Súrandái, tn., Brit. India, in S. of Madras Presidency, dist. Tinnevelli. P. (1891) 7500; Hindus, 6700.

Súrangavarapukot, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 30 m. NNW. Vizagapatam. P. 5700; Hindus, 5600.

Surár, Wadi, water-course, Palestine, the *Sorek* valley of the O. T., having its mouth on the Mediterranean, in 31° 56′ N., 34° 42′ E., 8½ m. S. by W. Joppa.

Surat, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, cap. dist. Surat, 33 m. S. by W. Broach, on the l. bk. of the Taptí, on a bend of the river, about 15 m. from the mouth. In the centre, facing the river, is the castle, built 1540, utilised since 1862 as public offices; landward the old moat encloses the city proper. Has Parsi fire-temples, besides some interesting tombs of the early European settlers. An English factory was established in Surat, 1612, but in 1687 the East India Company transferred the seat of their operations to Bombay. During the 17th and 18th centuries Surat was 'the chief export and import centre of India,' and had a very large population. With the gradual transfer of trade to Bombay its prosperity declined, and during the first half of this century it had fallen to its lowest point. In 1837 two-thirds, or more, of the city were destroyed, first by fire and later by flood. From about 1840, however, the city began to revive, and its growing prosperity was greatly stimulated by the opening of the Gujarat railway system in 1858, and the development of commerce caused by the American War (1860–64). Surat is noted for its numerous trade-guilds. Suwáli (Swally), at the mouth of the Taptí, formerly the port of Surat, is now quite deserted. The Surat roadstead affords safe anchorage from October to beginning of April, after which it is considered dangerous for large ships. Alt. 36 ft. Mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 70°, May 86°; rfall., yr. 42.1 in., June–Sept. 40.3 in. P. (1797) estimated at 800,000; (1811) 250,000; (1816) 124,400; (1847) 80,000; (1851) 89,500; (1872) 107,100; (1891) 108,700; Hindus, 77,800; Moham. 20,400; Jains, 4300; cantonment, 500. See **Tápti.**

Surat, post-tn., Queensland, Elgin co., 240 m. W. Brisbane. P.<1500.

Surava, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the Albula, 13 m. S. by E. Chur. P.<2000.

Surazh, tn., Russia, govt. and 28 m. NW. Vitebsk, on both banks of W. Düna. P. 5100.

Surazh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 178 m. NNE. Chernigov. P. 5300.

Surbiton, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Surrey, Kingston div., on the Thames, 1 m. S. Kingston, on the L. & SW. R. On **Surbiton Common** the last struggle of the Royalists in favour of Charles I. took place. Alt. 25 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 26.5 in. Eccles. pars. P. 11,000; tn. P. 10,100. See **Kingston-upon-Thames.**

Surbo, tn., Italy, prov. and 4 m. NNW. Lecce. P.<3000.

Surdah, vil., Palestine, *Zeredah* in the O. T., 31° 57′ N., 35° 12′ E., 12 m. N. by W. Jerusalem.

Sure, riv., Prussia. See **Sauer.**

Surendalen, vil., Norway, prov. Trondhjem, 32 m. ESE. Christiansund. P. (comm.)<4000.

Surendalsören, vil., Norway, prov. Romsdal, on an inlet on the NW. ct., 34 m. ESE. Christiansund.

Suresnes, manufacturing tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 3 m. SSW. Courbevoie, 1 m. from the fortifications of Paris, opposite the Bois de Boulogne. Celebrated conferences were held here between Catholics and Protestants in 1593. P. 7800.

Suretta, peak of the Rhætian Alps, E. of Splügen Pass. Alt. 9925 ft.

Surfleet, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 3½ m. N. Spalding, 1 m. WSW. of its stn. on the G. N. R., P.O.; 4082 ac. P.<1000.

Surgak, gold-mines, Eastern Turkistan, S. of Nia, in 36° 40′ N., 82⅔° o′ E.; worked by 3000 families living in caves (in loess and conglomerate).

Surgána, vil., India, cap. state Surgána, 68 m. SE. Surat.

Surgères, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Rochefort, 20 m. E. by S. La Rochelle. P.<3000.

Surges Bay, post-tn., Tasmania, Kent co., 44 m. SW. Hobart by road and rail. P.<1500.

Surgut, dist. tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, on r. bk. Ob, 200 m. above its junction with Irtysh. P.<2000.

Surí, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Birbhúm, 50 m. WSW. Murshidábád. P. 7500; Hindus, 5400.

Suria, tn., near the S. ct. of Arabia, 77 m. NE. Aden.

Surigao, tn., Philippine Is., Mindanao I., on NE. ct., on Surigao Strait, 430 m. SE. Manila; alluvial gold-mining. P. 6000.

Surinam, terr. See **Guiana, Dutch.**

Surinam, riv., Dutch Guiana, flows N. into the Atlantic, which it enters in 55° 10′ W. It passes Paramaribo near its mouth.

Surir, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Muttra, on the l. bk. of the Jumna, 40 m. NNE. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 5200.

Surirpur, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 28 m. W. Meerut. P. (1881) 5400.

Surite, vil., Peru, dep. Cuzco, 8 m. WNW. Anta. P. (dist.) 6400.

Surjuab, site of ruins, Algeria, prov. and 45 m. SSE. Algiers. Under the Romans it was a station of the Thracian auxiliary cavalry.

Surkh-ab, riv., Turkistan, rises in the Trans-Alai Mts., in 39° 40′ N., 73° 50′ E., under the name of Kizil-su, flows WSW. through the wide Alai valley at a height of over 8500 ft., then pierces high mountains and, after having received the Muk-su, flows at the NW. foot of Peter the Great Range, past Harm, in a broad valley 4200 to 7000 ft. high, then, after having received the Obi-khingon (r. bk.), again pierces the mountains, and, in issuing from them, assumes the name of Vakhsh. Joins the Amu from right in 37° 10′ N., 68° 22′ E. Length, 400 m.

Surlingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5½ m. E. by S. Norwich, 1½ m. S. Brundall stn., P.O. P. <500.

Surly Hall, PT.O., Eng., near Windsor, Berkshire.

Surmá, name of main branch of Barak R., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Sylhet; the Barak divides into two, the Surmá and the Kusiyára; the former navigable during the rains by steamers to Chhaták, with towns Sylhet, Chhaták, and Sonámganj on its banks. The name Surmá Valley is sometimes given to the dists. of Sylhet and Cachar.

Sürmene, vil., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 20 m. E. by S. Trebizond.

Surprise Valley, valley, U.S., California, along E. base of Warner Range. It contains three bitter alkaline lakes, and wide plains of sage brush, with tracts of fertile land. Length about 60 m.; width, 30 m.

Surrey, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Albert co., 90 m. from St. John. P. <1500.

Surrey, inland co., Eng., mainly in the Thames valley, r. bk., consisting (outside of the Metropolitan Area) of six parl. divs., as in the following table:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
North-Western, or Chertsey .	97,120	61,970
South-Western, or Guildford .	112,765	67,722
South-Eastern, or Reigate . .	126,670	64,455
Mid, or Epsom	66,482	70,103
Kingston	11,720	85,367
North-Eastern, or Wimbledon .	37,461	69,239
Parl. bors. (including London bors.)	32,910	1,312,487
Total . . .	485,128[1]	1,731,343[1]

[1] The administrative county excludes the parishes now in county of London. Area, 461,230 ac. P. 521,551.

A leading geological feature of Surrey is the N. Downs chalk range, extending E. and W. through the middle of the county from Farnham, near Aldershot, to Westerham, within the Kentish border. The W. part, between Farnham and Guildford, forms a straight narrow ridge, 7½ m. long, called 'the Hog's Back,' reaching 505 ft. alt. E. of Guildford and the Wey R., which intersects the N. Downs, the outcrop widens, and the chalk range extends through Kent to Dover. All the county N. of the Downs belongs to the Thames basin, of Eocene formation, the lower ground chiefly London clay, fringed higher up by Woolwich beds and Thanet sands. To the S. of the Downs we find Upper Greensand with the grey marl called 'firestone,' and Gault. This slope is wilder in character than that of the Thames basin, and at last becomes part of the great 'Weald.' The chief heights are Leith Hill, 993 ft., commanding excellent views; Hindhead Hill, 903 ft., in the extreme SW., and Holmbury Hill; Boxhill, near Dorking, above the r. bk. of the Mole, which there intersects the N. Downs (like the Wey) to flow N. to the Thames. A third trib. of the Thames is the Wandle, at Wandsworth; in SE. of the county is the Eden, trib. of the Medway. The varied scenery of Surrey in the London basin is famous, being much enhanced by the heaths and common lands which still remain. Cooper's Hill, Richmond Park, and Wimbledon Common, Virginia Water, &c., are noted resorts. The soil is fertile towards the Thames, but generally thin and poor over the chalk. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. From p. 8 it will be seen that the county takes a very high place as regards the relative extent of surface under woods. Farnham is noted for hops; Mitcham, for plants to distil scents and medicines; in the N. much land is rented by market-gardeners. Railway communication by the SW., SE., L. & B., L. C. & D. Rlys., and their many branches. Much of Surrey is now part of **London** (*q.v.* under **County Council**), and the chief manufactures belong to that belt. In the Wandle valley are tobacco, drug, and copper mills, also some calico works. Fireclay is worked at Redhill and Nutfield; stone and white sand at Godstone; hearth and firestones at Caterham. Besides some traces of the Roman occupation, the historical remains are few: Antiquities, abbeys of Newark and Waverley, castles of Farnham and Guildford, palaces of Richmond and Sheen, &c. The name is Saxon, *Suth-rice,* 'southern kingdom,' as distinguished from Middlesex and the Saxon kingdom proper. Croydon is the only parl. bor., and there are five other mun. bors.—Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, and Richmond. Surrey is in the dioceses of Winchester, Rochester, and Canterbury. See **England,** table.

Surrey Hills, stn., Victoria, Bourke co., 8 m. E. Melbourne by rail. P. <1500.

Surry, co., U.S., N. Carolina, N. frontier, E. of 81° W.

Surry, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., crossed by 77° W., and bounded on the N. by the estuary of the James R.

Surry Side, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Lincoln co., 132 m. SE. Santa Fé.

Sursand, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Muzaffarpur, 77 m. NNE. Patná. P. <5000.

Sursee, tn., Switzd., cant. and 12 m. NW. Lucerne, about 1 m. to the NW. of Lake Sempach. P. (comm.) <3000.

Sur-Seissa, valley, Switzd. See **Oberhalbstein.**

Súr Singh, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 25 m. ESE. Lahore; noted for its chintz manufacture. P. <5000.

Surubiu, riv., Brazil, state Para, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem.

Suruga, a kuni or old prov., now in Shizuoka ken, Japan.

Suruga, gulf, Japan, Honshiu, E. ct., in 34° 40′–35° 10′ N.

Surul, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Birbhúm, 5 m. N. Ajai R.; site of an old Commercial Residency.

Sury-le-Comtal, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, 4 m. NW. St. Rambert. P. <3000.

Süs, or **Susch,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, in the Lower Engadine, 20 m. NE. by N. St. Moritz. P. <2000.

Sus, Wadi, riv., Morocco, flows WSW. to the S. of the High Atlas, entering the Atlantic in 30° 21′ N.; gives name to the southernmost prov. of Morocco.

Susa, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 32 m. W. by N. Turin, on riv. Dora Riparia. P. <4000.

Susa, the *Shushan* of the O. T., site of ruins, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 21 m. SW. Dizful, one of the caps. of ancient Persia.

Susa, the anct. *Hadrumettum,* seapt. tn., Tunis, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Hammamet, 32 m. ENE. Kairwan, in 35° 48′ N., with 400 ft. of quayage, depth alongside 4 ft.; no tides; open anchorage. P. 13,000.

Susaki, maritime tn., Japan, on the SE. ct. of Shikoku, 145 m. SW. Kobe.

Susamyr-tau, mts., Russian Turkistan, stretch NW. to SE., between Susamyr and upper Naryn Rivs., making a continuation of the Talas Mts.

Susanville, vil., U.S., California, Lassen co., in Honey Lake Valley, 150 m. NNE. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Susch, vil., Switzd. See **Süs.**

Susiana, prov., Persia. See **Khuzistan.**

Sušica (sushitsa), tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 15 m. NE. by N. Tirnova. P. <3000.

Sušice, tn., Austria. See **Schüttenhafen.**

Susin, vil., Palestine, *Hasar Susah* in the O. T., 31° 23′ N., 34° 20′ E., 12 m. SW. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza).

Suslaw River, U.S., Oregon, flows W. into the Pacific at Florence, in 43° 57° N.

Suso, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, 23 m. SE. Velletri. P. <3000.

Suspension Bridge, port of entry, Canada. See **Clifton.**

Suspension Bridge, port of entry, U.S., now included in Niagara Falls city. See **Niagara.**

Susquehanna, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 76° W.

Susquehanna, riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, rises in Otsego Lake, New York, flows S. and SE., and falls into Chesapeake Bay; the canals constructed along its banks have been mostly superseded by railways. It is wide and shallow; unnavigable for steamers, but much used for floating timber. Length, 400 m.

Susquehanna Depôt, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna R., 39 m. N. Scranton; has extensive industries. P. <4000.

Süsser See, lake in Prussian prov. Saxony, 3½ m. long, near Eisleben, formerly drained S. into the neighbouring Salziger See (now dry), now drained into the Salza.

Sussex, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., on the Kennebecasis R., 40 m. NE. St. John. P. <1500.

Sussex, maritime co., Eng., with coast of 91 m. on the English Channel, containing six parl. divs., as in the following table:—

	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
North-Western, or Horsham	206,919	52,978
South-Western, or Chichester	155,652	54,360
Northern, or East Grinstead	145,591	52,525
Mid, or Lewes	111,929	64,026
Southern, or Eastbourne	123,139	66,460
Eastern, or Rye	182,720	57,090
Parl. bors.	7,319	203,007
Total	933,269[1]	550,446[1]

[1] The administrative county excludes part of Tunbridge Wells urban sanitary dist. in the administrative county of Kent. Area (including the co. bors. of Brighton and Hastings), 932,733 ac. P. 548,979.

Geologically, this county consists of chalk, with the S. Downs range separating the Weald on N. from the lower dist. along the coast. Greensand and gault crop out to N. of the Downs; generally the rest shows Wealden clay and Hastings sand, with London clay near Chichester. From the ironstone of the Wealden or inland dist. Sussex became the chief seat of English iron manufacture, diminishing from forty-two forges in Cromwell's time to one in 1809. On the coast dist. occurs a level tract of Tertiary formation. The S. Downs reach a height of 813 ft. at Ditchling Beacon, and 783 ft. at Chanctonbury, while the Forest Ridge in N. has Crowborough Beacon, 796 ft., and Brightling Hill, 647 ft. In the reigns of Edward I. and II. over 5500 ac. in this county became submerged, and the site of Selsey Cathedral is about a mile out at sea. Much of the coast-line has a higher level than during the early English times. The riv. Rother, now entering the sea near Rye, had its mouth before 1250 beyond the Dungeness, 12 m. further E. The Weald, N. of the Sussex Downs, is part of the great forest 'Andredsweald' (120 m. by 30 m.). Since the Roman period the coast dist. has been noted for its fertility. The Downs, with a fine turf, support more than 500,000 sheep and an excellent breed of oxen. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9; p. 8 proves that Sussex is the foremost county for woods. Manufactures and industries unimportant. Gypsum is worked at Robertsbridge station. There are many Roman remains. Under the Saxons this county was a distinct kingdom (that of the *Suth Saxons*), and is still considered 'most thoroughly Saxon.' Two important battlefields are Senlac (1066), with the Abbey of Battle to commemorate the Norman victory, and Lewes (1264). Other antiquities are mediæval castles and religious houses. Communication by Guildford and Chichester Canal, and branches of the L. B. & S. C. (with daily steamers from Newhaven to Dieppe), SE., and L. & SW. Rlys. Sussex is in the diocese of Chichester. It has one city, Chichester, and seven other mun. bors.—Arundel, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Rye, and Worthing. Most of the towns and villages on this coast are favourite watering-places.

Sussex, co., U.S., Delaware, in the S.

Sussex, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the extreme N.

Sussex, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., crossed in the N. by 37° N., and in the E. by 77° W.

Sussex, co., W. Australia, on the W. ct., crossed about the middle by 34° S.

Sussex Haven, harb., New South Wales, on the Pacific, 120 m. S. Sydney, a few miles S. of St. George's Head.

Sussex Lake, Brit. N. America, N. Lake Aylmer, is the source of Back or Great Fish R.

Sustead, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 4 m. SW. Cromer. P. <250.

Susten, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the S. bank of the Rhone, 1 m. S. by E. Leuk. P. <2000.

Susui, small isl., in Lau or E. group, Fiji Is., S. of Exploring Is., 17° 20′ S., 178° 56′ W.

Susurlu-chai, the ancient *Makestos* (*Macestus*), riv., in the NW. of Asia Minor, issues from Lake Simav, and flows W. then N. into the Sea of Marmora. It receives the drainage of Manias-göl from the W., and Abulonia-göl from the E.

Suswa, volcanic mt., Brit. E. Africa, about 20 m. S. Lake Naivasha.

Sutatausa, vil., Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca; scene of an obstinate but unsuccessful resistance by the natives against the Spanish conquerors. P. (dist.) <4000.

Sutcombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12 m. SW. by S. Bideford, 5 m. N. Holsworthy stn. P. <500.

Sutherland, vil., Cape Colony, S. div., 80 m. SE. by S. Calvinia, in 32° 24′ S., 20° 40′ E. Alt. 4780 ft. Mean temp., yr. 53.6° F., Jan. 66.0°, July 40.7°. P. <1500.

Sutherland, maritime co., Scot., between the Moray Firth and the Atlantic, the SE. ct. being comparatively flat, and that on W. and NW. deeply indented, with bold and precipitous rocks, rising at Cape Wrath to 523 ft. Two narrow deep inlets of the sea on the N. and one on the W. are called **Kyles.** The surface inland is mostly a succession of irregular ridges, from 500 to 3000 ft. high. Benmore Assynt (3273 ft.) is the highest mountain, SE. of Loch Assynt; and in SW. are two interesting heights—Canisp (2779 ft.) and Suilven (2399 ft.); and near Loch Hope the precipitous Ben Hope (3040 ft.); and near Loch Naver, Ben Clibreg (3154 ft.). Geologically, the surface is mainly composed of gneiss or gneissose and schistose metamorphic rocks, with masses of granite here and there (on both sides of Loch Loyal and E. of the S. end of Loch Shin); and in the W. patches of Upper and Lower Cambrian (the Upper Cambrian represented by the Durness-Eriboll limestone) and Torridonian Sandstones (geologically below the Cambrian). In the western gneiss are large numbers of dykes of pre-Torridonian age. Coal is mined at Brora, where there is a wool-mill. Much of the mountainous country forming the main portion of the county is simply bleak and sterile moorland, though beautiful in autumn from the purple heather. The county abounds in lakes —Assynt (10 m. long); Shin (17 m.), Merkland and Griam, in the valley of the Shin; More and Stack, in that of the Laxford. The Oykell (35 m.), falling into Dornoch Firth, is the longest river. Less than one-fortieth of the surface is under cultivation, the best land being on the Moray Firth. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Communication by good roads; the H. R. passes from Invershin to Lairg, Helmsdale, and Caithness. There are important herring and salmon fisheries. There are some Pictish remains, but since 1034, when (under Thorfinn) this country became Scandinavian, it remained Norse till its annexation by the Scottish kings. The Norsemen named it *Southern-land*, as distinguished from Caithness and the Orkney and Shetland Is., which also belonged to them. In 1228 William Freskin was created Earl of Sutherland, and in 1833 the 19th earl became a duke. Till 1811–20, when thousands of natives, it is alleged, were ejected from their holdings, nearly all the cultivable land throughout the county was held by crofters. The census, however, shows a continuous, though small, increase from 1801 to 1831. Between 1873 and 1878 the Duke of Sutherland increased the arable area by large 'reclamations' at **Lairg** and Kildonan. More than £250,000 was spent in such improvements. The county returns one member to Parliament. Dornoch (*q.v.*) is the county town and only royal burgh; only two others, Golspie and Helmsdale, have over 1000 population. Area, 1,360,459 ac. (over 47,600 being water). P. (1891) 21,900. See **Scotland,** table.

Sutherland Falls, vil., U.S., Vermont, Rutland co., on Otter Creek, 5½ m. NW. by N. Rutland; has a quarry of fine marble. P. <1500.

Sutherland Hills, in the NE. of the South African Republic just N. of the Tropic of Capricorn, in 30° 20′–50′ E.; belong to the Klein Letaba goldfield.

Sütke, mt., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, in the SW., 40 m. WSW. Philippopolis. Alt. 7175 ft.

Sutlej, riv., India, largest trib. of the Indus, rises in the twin lakes Mánasarowar and Rakas-tál, at an alt. of 15,200 ft. crosses the alluvial plain of Goge near Shipki, turns S. and breaks through a gorge in the Himálayas, E. of Kashmír. After entering British terr., for 200 m. it runs through a wild mountainous country on to the plains near Rupar, and flows W. through a fertile lowland valley till it receives the Beas, then turns SW. (continuing the general direction of the Beas) to its junction with the Chenáb, this latter river having first received on different banks the Jehlam, from Kashmír, and the Rávi. These five rivers, the Sútlej, Beas, Rávi, Chenáb, and Jehlam, forming when united the Panjnád, are those which give name to the Punjab, or 'land of the five rivers.' Before the influx of the Sutlej, the Indus receives no trib. of any consequence on its l. bk., and but scanty supplies of water on its r. bk. Navigable for steamers as far as Firozpur. Length, 600 m.

Sutna, tn. and cantonment, Central India, Rewá state, 110 m. by rail from Allahábád. Alt. 1040 ft. Mean temp., yr. 76° F., May 90°, Dec. 60°; rfall., yr. 42.2 in., June-Sept. 37.7 in. P. 6800; Hindus, 5300; Moham. 1100.

Sutor, North, hill, Scot., Ross-shire, at the N. of the entrance to Cromarty Firth. **Sutor, South,** hill, at the S. of the entrance, in Cromartyshire.

Sutri, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 13 m. SSE. Viterbo. P. <3000.

Sutro, vil., U.S., Nevada, Lyon co., 8 m. S. Virginia city, at entrance of the Sutro tunnel, 4 m. long, which reaches to the Comstock silver lode. P. <1500.

Sutsutsu, vil., Japan, Yezo, 70 m. NNW. Hakodate.

Sutter, co., U.S., California, crossed by 39° N., and bounded on the W. by the Sacramento R.

Sutterby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 4 m. SW. Alford. P. <250.

Sutter Creek, tn., U.S., California, Amador co., 40 m. E. by S. Sacramento; in the vicinity are gold-mines. P. <1500.

Sutterton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 5 m. SW. by S. Boston, 1½ m. NNW. of its stn. (**Algarkirk and Sutterton**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Sutton, vil., Canada, Ontario. See **Georgina.**

Sutton, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Brome co., 55 m. SE. by E. Montreal. P.<1500. **Sutton Junction,** stn., 2 m. NNE. *Sutton*, numerous towns and pars., Eng., 'south-town.'

Sutton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 3 m. NE. by E. Biggleswade, 11½ m. E. Bedford, 1 m. S. by E. Potton stn. P.<500.

Sutton, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., Isle of Ely, 6 m. W. Ely, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 7145 ac. P.<1500.

Sutton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., 7 m. SW. by S. Warrington, and 2½ m. SSE. Runcorn, with a stn. (**Sutton Weaver**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500.

Sutton, par., Eng., Cheshire, partly in mun. bor. of Macclesfield; 5456 ac. P. 6400.

Sutton, stn., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Patterton.**

Sutton, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 2 m. N. by E. Southend, 1½ m. SE. Rochford stn. P.<250.

Sutton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4 m. NNE. Hereford, 1 m. E. Moreton stn. P.<500.

Sutton, par., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. of and 2 m. S. by W. St. Helens, with a stn. (**Sutton Oak**) on the L. & NW. & L. & Y. Joint Rly. P. 15,700.

Sutton, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Sutton-in-the-Marsh.**

Sutton, vil., Eng., Middlesex, Heston par., 2 m. N. Hounslow.

Sutton, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 13 m. NW. by N. Yarmouth, 1 m. N. Catfield stn., P.O. P.<500.

Sutton, eccles. par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., 7 m. SE. Stamford, 1 m. SE. Wansford Road stn. P.<250.

Sutton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, 6 m. W. Peterborough. P.<250.

Sutton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 7 m. NE. by E. Worksop, on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Sutton on Lound with Scrooby**) P.<1000.

Sutton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire. See **Granby.**

Sutton, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, 2½ m. SE. Shrewsbury. P.<250.

Sutton, vil., Eng., co. and 10 m. W. by S. Stafford (NW. div.), 2½ m. NE. Newport (Shropshire), P.O.

Sutton, par., Eng., Suffolk, near the E. bank of the Deben, 9 m. E. Ipswich, div. and 2½ m. SE. Woodbridge, P.O.; 5448 ac. P. 500.

Sutton, par. and tn., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4 m. NE. by E. Epsom, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. 14,000.

Sutton, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 5½ m. NNW. Arundel, 3 m. NW. Amberley stn., PM.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Sutton with Bignor**) P.<500.

Sutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 12½ m. NE. by E. Burnley, 5 m. S. Skipton, 1 m. SSW. Kildwick and Cross Hills stn.; has manufactures of worsted and cotton. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**Sutton in Craven**) P.<3000.

Sutton, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Byram.**

Sutton, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Henley with Sutton.**

Sutton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. NW. Doncaster. P.<250.

Sutton, place, Ire., co. Dublin, near Baldoyle stn.

Sutton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 8 m. S. by E. Worcester. P.<4000.

Sutton, city, U.S., Nebraska, Clay co., 68 m. W. by S. Lincoln by rail. P.<2000.

Sutton, par., Wales, Denbighshire, E. div., 4½ m. E. by S. Wrexham. P.<250.

Sutton, Full, Yorkshire. See **Full Sutton.**

Sutton, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire. Great Sutton, Wirral div., 6 m. N. by W. Chester, P.<500; Little Sutton, with a stn. (**Sutton**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O., P.<1500.

Sutton, Long, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 7 m. ESE. Basingstoke, 4 m. NW. Bentley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Sutton, Long, Little Sutton, and **Sutton Bridge** (*q.v.*), three adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., formed since the census out of the former par. of Sutton St. Mary, the first 12 m. E. Spalding, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly.; Long Sutton with PMT.O. Long Sutton, P.<3000; Little Sutton, P.<250.

Sutton, Long, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 8½ m. NW. Yeovil, 4 m. E. Langport stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Sutton at Hone, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., on the Darenth, 6½ m. WSW. Gravesend, with a stn. (**Farningham Road and Sutton at Hone**) on the L. C. & D. R., PM.O. P.<4000.

Sutton Bassett, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Mid div., 15½ m. NW. by N. Wellingborough, 1½ m. SW. Ashley and Weston stn. P.<250. See **Weston by Welland.**

Sutton Benger, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 14 m. W. by S. Swindon, 3½ m. NE. by N. Chippenham stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Sutton Bingham, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 3 m. S. by W. Yeovil, on the L. & SW. R. P.<250.

Sutton Bonnington, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 4 m. NNW. Loughborough, 1 m. S. Kegworth stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Sutton Bridge, par., tn., and river-port, on the Nene, 2½ m. ESE. Long Sutton, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. Most of the land on which the town stands has been reclaimed from the Wash. Trade in corn, coal, &c. Vessels discharge in the river, in which there is a depth available of 25 ft. high water ordinary springs, 17–18 ordinary neaps. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Sutton by Dover, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3½ m. SW. Deal, 1½ m. NNW. Martin Mill stn. P.<250. See **Mongeham, Little.**

Sutton Cheney, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2 m. SSE. Bosworth, 1½ m. E. Shenton stn., P.O. P.<250.

Sutton Coldfield, mun. bor. (since Henry VIII.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, N. or Tamworth div., 7 m. NNE. Birmingham, in the diocese of Worcester, on a bleak acclivity (whence the name), with stn. on branch of the L. & NW. R., and another stn. (**Sutton Park**) on the M. R. The industries are those arising from agriculture. Sutton Coldfield is becoming a residential suburb for Birmingham. Sutton Park, traversed by the Roman Icknield Street, was granted to the town by Bishop Vesey (Henry VIII.), with 3500 ac. The town-hall is a handsome Gothic building. Good grammar-school, founded 1543; ancient church with square tower; chief hotel on a knoll commanding fine views. Mun. bor. and par. 12,828 ac., P. (1801)<3000; (1871) 5900; (1891) 8700.

Sutton Courtney, par., Eng., Berkshire, on the Thames, div. and 2 m. SSE. Abingdon, P.O. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Sutton Courtney with Appleford and Sutton Wick**) P.<2000.

Sutton Forest, post-tn., New South Wales, Camden co., 38 m. ENE. Goulburn. P.<1500.

Sutton Grange, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. NW. Ripon. P.<250.

Sutton Green, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Mayford, near Guildford, Surrey.

Sutton Howgrave, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5 m. N. Ripon, 2 m. NNW. Melmerby stn. P.<250.

Sutton in Ashfield, par. and tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 3 m. SW. by W. Mansfield, on the M. R.; manufactures hosiery; has important stock fairs. 4879 ac. P. 10,600; eccles. par. (**Sutton in Ashfield with Hucknall Huthwaite**) P. 13,600.

Sutton-in-Craven. See **Sutton,** Yorkshire, Keighley div.

Sutton in the Marsh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the E. ct., 13 m. ESE. Louth, with a stn. (**Sutton on Sea**) on the G. N. R., PMT.O. (**Sutton**). P.<500. See **Lincolnshire.**

Sutton Junction, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., near Mansfield.

Sutton Maddock, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 16 m. ESE. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. SE. Coalport. P.<500. See **Kemberton.**

Sutton Mallett, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. E. Bridgwater. P.<250. See **Moorlinch.**

Sutton Mandeville, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 10½ m. W. Salisbury, 2½ m. E. Tisbury stn. P.<250.

Sutton Mill, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Cross Hills, near Keighley, Yorkshire.

Sutton Mill, lake, Canada, NW. Terr., S. of Hudson Bay, into which it is drained by a small river a little E. of Cape Lookout, crossed in E. by 85° W.

Sutton Montis, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Yeovil, 1½ m. SE. Sparkford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Sutton Oak, stn., Eng., Lancasbire. See **Sutton.**

Sutton-on-Hull and Stone Ferry, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 2½ m. NE. by N. Hull (part of which is within the par.), with a stn. (**Sutton-on-Hull**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**Sutton**); 4741 ac. P. 13,300.

Sutton-on-Plym, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, within Plymouth bor. P. 7200.

Sutton-on-Sea, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Sutton-in-the-Marsh.**

Sutton-on-the-Forest, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. N. York, 4 m. NW. by W. Strensall stn., PM.O.; 6006 ac. P.<750.

Sutton-on-the-Hill, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 7½ m. W. by S. Derby, 2½ m. NW. by W. Etwall stn., P.O. P.<250.

Sutton-on-Trent, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, on the l. bk. of the Trent, div. and 7½ m. N. Newark, 1½ m. NE. by N. Carlton-on-Trent stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Sutton Park, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the M. R., 1 m. NW. Sutton Coldfield (*q.v.*).

Sutton Pointz, part of eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Preston.**

Sutton St. Edmund's and **St. James,** and **Sutton St. Nicholas,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div.,

in the part of the county adjoining the NE. of Cambridgeshire, SW. of Long Sutton; P.O. at Sutton St. Edmunds, PM.O. at Sutton St. James. P. (of each)<750.

Sutton St. Mary, former par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Sutton, Long.**

Sutton, St. Nicholas, or **Lutton,** par., Eng., Lincolnshire, adjoining Long Sutton on the N., P.O. (**Lutton**). P.<750.

Sutton Scarsdale, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Sutton with Duckmanton.**

Sutton Scotney, vil., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6½ m. N. by W. Winchester, on the G. W. R., PM.O.

Sutton under Brailes, par., Eng., Warwickshire, 3 m. SE. Shipston-on-Stour. P.<250.

Sutton under Whitestone Cliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 13½ m. NE. by E. Ripon, 3½ m. E. Thirsk, P.O. P.<500.

Sutton upon Derwent, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 7½ m. ESE. York, 4 m. SW. by S. Fangfoss stn., P.O. P.<500.

Sutton Valence, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Maidstone, 3½ m. NNW. Headcorn stn., PMT.O. P.<1000. **Sutton, East,** par., 1 m. E. P.<500.

Sutton Veney, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 11 m. S. by E. Trowbridge, 1½ m. W. Heytesbury stn., P.O.; 4111 ac. P.<750.

Sutton Waldron, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 14 m. E. Sherborne, 5 m. E. by N. Sturminster stn. P.<250.

Sutton Weaver, stn., Eng., Cheshire. See **Sutton.**

Sutton Wick, par., Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. S. Abingdon. P.<500. See **Sutton Courtney.**

Sutton with Duckmanton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 4 m. ESE. Chesterfield, P.O. (**Sutton Scarsdale**); 4369 ac. P.<750.

Sutton with Seaford, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, in the ancient par. of Seaford. P.<2000.

Suttor, riv., Queensland, flows W. then N. into the Burdekin, at its southernmost point.

Suva, tn., cap. and chief port of the Fiji Is., on the SW. ct. of Viti Levu, 1100 m. from Auckland, 1540 m. from Brisbane, 1872 m. from Sydney. Ample water for vessels using port at all tides. Good anchorage; no bar, wharf with 20 ft. at low water. P. (whites) 800.

Suvaroff, Brit. isls. (annexed 1889), Pacific, in SE. of Union group, in about 13⅓° S., 163° W.

Süverek, Turkey in Asia. See **Severek.**

Suvla-Burun, cape, Turkey in Europe, on the NE. of the Ægean Sea, in 40° 19′ N.

Suvo Rudište, mt. group, S. of central Servia.

Suwáli, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 11 m. W. Surat (*q.v.*).

Suwałki, govt., Russian Poland, protrudes from Poland NE., between E. Prussia and the Russian govts. Kovno, Vilno, and Grodno. Covers the E. parts of the flat swelling, covered with lakes, which runs along the Baltic, attaining 800 to 1000 ft. above the sea. It slopes N. to the Niemen, and S. to the marshy tracts of the Bebrz (trib. of Vistula), the Hancza, trib. of the former, being connected by Augustowo Canal with a trib. of the Bebrz. Soil mostly unfertile. Population Lithuanians and Zhmuds (42 per cent.), Poles (28 per cent.), Jews (17 per cent.), Germans (7 per cent.), and White Russians. Potatoes largely grown, both for spirits and exportation. Divided into seven dists.: Suwałki, Augustowo, Kalwarya, Mariampol, Seiny, Wilkowiszki, and Władisławow. Wierzbołowo is an important custom-house of Russia, on main line to Berlin. Area, 4846 sq. m. P. (1890) 656,930.

Suwałki, cap. of above govt., is situated 75 m. NW. Grodno, on upper Hancza. P. 23,850.

Suwanee, co., U.S., Florida, crossed in the middle by 83° W., and in the S. by 30° N. **Suwanee,** settlement in above co., has a sulphur spring, much resorted to.

Suwanee River, stream, U.S., Georgia, flows S. through Florida into the Gulf of Mexico, about 10 m. N. of Cedar Keys; has been made navigable to White Springs.

Suwanee Shoals, vil., U.S., Florida, Columbia co. P.<1500.

Suwaraima, isl. of Guiana, formed by the Rio Cuyuni (37 m. above its confluence with the Essequibo); contested ground between Venezuela and England.

Suwedie, tn., Syria. See **Sueidie.**

Suya, Rio de, riv., Ecuador. See **Naranjal.**

Suzannet, isl., Bismarck Archipelago. See **Fischer I.**

Suzdal, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 22 m. N. Vladimir; very old town, containing monasteries and churches dating from the 13th century; considerable kitchen gardening for export; cotton-mills. P. 7120.

Suze, La, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, on the Sarthe, arr. and 12 m. SW. Le Mans. P.<2000.

Suzunskiy, copper-works, Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, 85 m. NW. Barnaul. P. 5500.

Svai, Swai, or **Kompong-Svai,** in Cambodian **Pnom-dek** ('iron mountains'), range of hills, Cambodia, about 90 m. N. Prompenh, 20 m. N. Kompong-Tom; abounding in iron ore.

Svaneke, tn., Denmark, on the E. ct. of Bornholm; the harbour has depth of 12 ft. at entrance. P.<2000.

Svargsjö, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Kopparberg, 14 m. NE. Falun. In 1523 Gustavus Vasa worked here on a farm, disguised as a peasant, when pursued by the Danes. P. (comm.) <5000.

Svartenhuk, penin., W. ct. Greenland, crossed in the centre by 71° 50′ N., 54° 20′ W.

Svartisen, glacier, W. ct. of N. Norway, prov. Tromsö, between Sjonafjord on the S. and Bejerfjord on the N. Length, 45 m.

Svartsjö, isl., Sweden, in Lake Mälar.

Svartvik, vil., Sweden, prov. Vestnorrland, on the E. ct., 3 m. SSE. Sundsvall (*q.v.*). Alt. 1050 ft. Mean temp., yr. 33.8° F., Feb. 12.0°, July 57.9°.

Sveaborg, fortress, Finland, adjoining Helsingfors.

Svedala, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Malmöhus, 11 m. ESE. Malmö. P.<4000.

Sveen, vil., Norway, prov. and 59 m. S. Bergen. P. (comm.) <4000.

Svelvik, or **Svelvig,** vil., Norway, prov. Jarlsberg and Laurvik, on the Drammen Elf, 11 m. SSE. Drammen, of which it is the winter port; completely sheltered harbour deep enough for largest vessels. P.<2000.

Svendborg, tn., Denmark, on the S. ct. of Fyen I., prov. Svendborg, 24 m. S. by E. Odense; has boat-building and distilleries, and manufactures of tobacco and earthenware. It is one of the oldest towns in Denmark. The harbour has two entrances, depths respectively 16½ ft. and 17½ ft.; depth at quayside, 11–13½ ft. P. 8900.

Svenneby, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) Gothenburg (Göteborg) and Bohus, 59 m. NNW. Gothenburg. P. (comm.) 6600.

Svennevad, vil., Sweden, prov. (län) and 18 m. SSE. Örebro. P.<3000.

Sverbyeeva, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Amur, on l. bk. Amur, 80 m. from Ust Stryelka. P.<2000.

Sveta Jana, comm., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Zagreb, dist. Jaska. P.<4000.

Sveti, Servian, and Bulgarian, 'saint.'

Sveti Jurai, comm., Austria, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Lika-Krbava, dist. Zengg. P.<4000.

Sveti Stefan, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, on the Black Sea, 45 m. SE. by S. Burgas.

Svikovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, on riv. Tsrna, 42 m. NE. Monastir.

Svilajnac, tn., Servia, prov. Ćuprija, 21 m. NE. by N. Kragujevac (Kraguyevatz). P. 5100.

Svinesund, deep and narrow bay, NE. ct. of Skager Rak, mouth in about 59° 6′ N., 11° 14′ E.

Svinö, isl., in NE. of the Faroe group.

Svir', riv., NW. Russia, govts. Olonets and St. Petersburg, takes origin in the SW. extremity of Lake Onega, and flows 135 m. into Lake Ladoga; important artery of navigation, making part of Mariinsk system of rivers and canals.

Svirou, vil., Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, 35 m. WNW. Corinth. P.<2000.

Svisloch, riv., Russia, govt. Grodno, l. bk. trib. of Niemen. Length, 80 m.

Svisloch, tn., Russia, on the Svisloch R. P.<5000.

Svisloch, riv., Russia, govt. Minsk, r. bk. trib. of Berezina, system of Dnieper.

Svištov (svishtov), frequently called in western Europe **Shishtova,** or **Sishtova,** fortified tn. and river-port, Bulgaria, cap. prov. Svištov, on the Danube, 34 m. SW. by W. Rushchuk; has active trade in grain and wine. P. (1881) 11,500; (1888) 12,500; Bulgarians, 8700; Moham. 3000.

Sviyaga, riv., E. Russia, govts. Simbirsk and Kazañ, r. bk. trib. of Volga, flows N. 250 m., approaching the Volga at Simbirsk so near as to leave an isthmus only 4 m. wide.

Sviyazhsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 16 m. WNW. Kazañ, on r. bk. Sviyaga, near its junction with Volga. P.<5000.

Sviyazhsk (Sobolevskaya), vil., 7 m. above it, is an important river-port on Sviyaga.

Svyatoi, *Svyataya*, *Svyatoye*, Russian; *Swiaty*, *Swiata*, Polish, for 'holy.'

Svyatoi Mys, or **Svyatoi Nos,** promontory, Russia. **1.** Arctic Ocean, 72° 57′ N., 141° 0′ E., 155 m. NE. of the mouth of Yana. **2.** Arctic Ocean, in Chesskaya Bay, 67° 55′ N., 49° 8′ E. **3.** (**Svyatoi Nos**) E. shore of Lake Baikal.

Svyentsiany (Polish **Swieciany**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 51 m. NE. Vilno, 12 m. from railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. One of the oldest Lithuanian towns; annexed to Russia in 1795. P. 8100.

Swabia, govt., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, in the SW. During the Middle Ages Swabia was the name of one of the great circles of the Empire, in the S. of modern Würtemberg, Baden, and Bavaria.

Swaby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 7 m. SSE. Louth, 2 m. WSW. Aby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Swadlincote, par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4 m. ESE. Burton-on-Trent, on the M. R.; it has collieries and manufactures of earthenware (including art-ware, coarse earthenware, and sanitary ware). PMT.O. P.<3000.

Swaffham, par. and tn., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 14½ m. SE. by E. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R.; formerly noted for its butter-market. Three cattle fairs held here annually—in May, July, and November. Alt. 239 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 28.3 in. 7550 ac. P.<4000.

Swaffham Bulbeck, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 5½ m. W. Newmarket, 1½ m. E. by S. Bottisham stn., P.O. (**Swaffham Bulbeck,** or **Little Swaffham**); 4110 ac. P.<1000.

Swaffham Prior, or **Great Swaffham,** par., Eng., Cambridge, div. and 5 m. W. by N. Newmarket, with a stn. (**Swaffham Prior**) on the G. E. R.; extensive remains of Roman buildings were discovered here in 1892. PMT.O. 5587 ac. P.<1500.

Swafield, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. SE. by S. Cromer, 2½ m. SE. Gunton stn. P.<250.

Swahili (name derived from Arabian *Sahil*, plur. *Sawahil*, = 'coast'), inhabitants of the Zanzibar coast and of the neighbouring islands, E. Africa. They are a mixed race (Arabs and Bantu); their language, Kiswahili, is spoken throughout central Africa. Commerce is the principal occupation of the Swahili. [**H. G. S.**]

Swain, isl., Pacific. See **Olosenga.**

Swain, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in W., N. frontier, E. of 84° W.

Swainbost (Cross to Port of Ness), vil., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., Barvas par., 2½ m. S. Butt of Lewis. P.<2000.

Swainby with Allerthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 12 m. S. by W. Middlesbrough, 2 m. S. Potto stn., PM.O. (**Swainby**). P.<250.

Swaine's Island, Newfoundland, off E. ct., N. of Bonavista Bay.

Swainshill, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 3 m. from Hereford.

Swainsthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5 m. S. by W. Norwich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Swainsthorpe with Newton Flotman**) P.<750.

Swainswick, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 2 m. N. by E. Bath, P.O. P.<750.

Swakop, riv., SW. Africa. Same as **Schwakop** (*q.v.*).

Swalcliffe, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 5 m. W. by S. Banbury, 3½ m. NW. Bloxham stn., PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Swalcliffe with Epwell and Shutford**) P.<1000.

Swale, riv., Eng., N. Riding of Yorkshire, rises near the border of Westmorland, and flows first E. through the picturesque valley of **Swaledale** to Richmond, then SE., and finally SSE. in a more open basin, till it unites with the Ure near Boroughbridge, 14 m. NW. York, to form the Ouse; not navigable. Lead mined in Swaledale.

Swale, The, channel, Eng. See **Sheppey, Island of.**

Swalecliff, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., N. ct., 6 m. N. Canterbury, 2 m. E. Whitstable (SE. R.) stn., P.O. P.<250.

Swallow, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 7½ m. SW. by W. Great Grimsby, 5½ m. SW. Healing stn., P.O. P.<250.

Swallow Breakers, group of dangerous reefs, W. ct. of S. Africa, between Fort Rock and Palgrave Points, in 20° 5′ S.; discovered in 1879 by the ship *Swallow.*

Swallowcliffe, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 12 m. W. by S. Salisbury, 2½ m. SE. Tisbury stn., P.O. P.<250.

Swallowfield, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 6 m. S. by E. Reading, 3½ m. E. by N. Mortimer stn., PMT.O. East Swallowfield, P.<500; West Swallowfield, P.<1500.

Swallow Group, isls., Santa Cruz Is., in 10° S., 165° 35′ E.

Swallow Nest, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Aston, near Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Swalwell, vil., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., on r. bk. Derwent, just above its confluence with the Tyne, 3 m. W. by S. Newcastle, on NE. R.; has coal-mines and iron-works. PM.O.

Swamp Oak, gold-mining tp., New South Wales, Inglis co., 3½ m. from Moonbi stn. by rail. P.<1500.

Swampscott, tn. and fashionable watering-place, U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., on the coast, 2 m. ENE. Lynn. P.<4000.

Swan, vil., U.S., Iowa, Marion co., 19 m. SE. Des Moines. P.<1500.

Swan, Upper, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 19 m. from Perth by road and rail. P.<1500.

Swanage, par. and market-tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., at the S. extremity of **Swanage Bay,** 7½ m. S. Poole, on the L. & SW. R.; sea-bathing resort. It has in the vicinity numerous quarries of Purbeck stone. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**Swanage with Herston**) P.<3000.

Swananoa Gap. See **Appalachian Mountains, C.**

Swanbach, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. S. Nantwich, close to Audlem stn.

Swan Bay, inlet, within the entrance of Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, formed by the isthmus and penin. of Queenscliff, is 6 m. long and 2 m. broad; it is usually shallow, and is left nearly dry when the S. winds prevail.

Swanbourne, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8 m. SE. by E. Buckingham, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500.

Swang, in Yorkshire names, 'a marsh.'

Swan Hill, or **Castle Donnington,** post-tn., Victoria, Tatchera co., 107 m. NNW. Sandhurst, and 214 m. by rail NNW. Melbourne, on the Murray; is the terminal stn. on the railway from Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Swan Island, small isl. to the S. of Bank Strait, in NE. of Tasmania, in 40° 44′ S., 148° 10′ E. Mean temp. (5lyrs., 1861–66), yr. 55.0° F., Jan. 62.1°, Aug. 48.0°.

Swan Island, small isl., U.S., Maine, off the S. ct. of Hancock co., in about 44° 9′ N., 68° 26′ W.; has good harbour and lighthouse, visible 14 m. P. 632.

Swan Lake, Canada, in the S. of Manitoba, to the E. of 99° W., traversed by the Pembina R.

Swan Lake, Canada, NW. Terr., Keewatin dist., N. of Lake Seul, between 92° and 93° W.

Swanland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6½ m. W. Hull, 1½ m. NE. by N. Ferriby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Swanley, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 8½ m. W. by S. Gravesend, 1 m. NE. by E. **Swanley Junction,** on L. C. & D. R., PM.O., and PMT.O. (**Swanley Junction**). P.<2000.

Swanlinbar, tn., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhaw, 11 m. S. by W. Enniskillen, on riv. Claddagh, PMT.O. P.<500.

Swanlinbar River, Ire., co. Fermanagh. See **Claddagh.**

Swanlow Lane, P.O., Eng., near Middlewich, Cheshire, 1 m. from Over.

Swanmore, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10 m. ENE. Southampton, 2 m. ESE. Bishop's Waltham stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Swannay, P.O., Scot., Orkney Is., Harray and Birsay par., on Loch Swannay, 14 m. NW. Finstown.

Swannington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 8 m. N. Bosworth, on the M. R., P.O. P.<2000.

Swannington, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the Wensum, 9 m. NW. Norwich, 1 m. NE. Attlebridge stn. P.<500.

Swan Pool, rockbound haven, Eng., on coast of Cornwall, near Falmouth.

Swanport, Little, tn., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 50 m. from Hobart. P.<1500.

Swan River, riv. of Western Australia, rises under the name of Avon, near 32° 30′ S., 117° 0′ E., flows successively N. and W., and enters the Indian Ocean in 32° 0′ S., 115° 42′ E. It is liable to sudden and violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. Perth, the cap. of W. Australia, is situated 60 m. from the mouth of the river, where its port (Fremantle) is placed. The entrance is difficult.

Swan River Barracks, Canada, in 51° 52′ N., 101° 57′ W. Alt. 2160 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1875–77), yr. 27.5° F., Jan. –10.5°, July 62.1°.

Swanscombe, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 2½ m. W. Gravesend, 1 m. WSW. Northfleet stn., PMT.O. P. 6600.

Swan's Cross Roads, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan, 2 m. from Rockcorry.

Swansea, parl. bor., mun. bor. (since Henry III.), co. bor. (since 1888), par., seapt., and market-tn., Wales, in W. Glamorganshire, 203 m. by rail W. London, in the diocese of St. David's, on the Tawe (r. bk.), between lofty heights overlooking the bay, with stns. on G. W. R., L. & NW. R., M. R., and the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Rly. Now one of the two chief towns of S. Wales, it owes its growth to its collieries, its spacious and sheltered bay, its harbour and docks, admitting the largest vessels afloat, and its tin-plate manufacture, amounting to nearly 80 per cent. of that of the whole kingdom. Copper smelting and refining is also a great industry, and has lasted since the time of Queen Elizabeth; owing to this industry Swansea has been termed 'the metallurgical centre of the world.' Chief imports are: copper, silver, lead, tin, and nickel, with their ores, &c., iron and iron ore, &c. Exports: tin, terne, and black plates (nearly £3,500,000 annually), coal and coke (over £1,000,000), iron and steel, &c. The eight dry docks have a total length of 2377 ft., with depths at high water varying from 15 to 24 ft. The wet docks are the Prince of Wales Dock, area 23 ac., quayage 6130 ft., ordinary depth 24½–32 ft.; North Dock, 15 ac., quayage 5400 ft., depth 15½–23 ft.; Duke's Dock, 275 ft. long (entered from North Dock); South Dock, 17 ac., quayage 4800 ft., depth 14½–24½ ft. The North and South Docks have basins 500 by 220 ft. and 380 by 445 ft. The castle, whose tower is a picturesque feature of Swansea, is said to have been originally built about 1120, but was rebuilt about 1330. Camden spells **Sweinsey,** as if derived from the sea-swine (porpoises) anciently seen in the bay; or, according to others, from Sweyn, a Danish pirate. The Welsh name is **Abertawe,** from the river. The chief public buildings are the Guildhall; the Royal Institution (established 1835), with a library and museum; the free library, 30,000 vols.; a hospital, &c. There are excellent recreation grounds: Park Llewellyn, 40 ac.; Vieton's Park, 20 ac.; Cwmdonkin Park, 13 ac.; Brynmill Grounds, 9 ac.; and

others. Part of the co. bor. of Swansea is associated with the bors. of Loughor, Kenfig, Neath, and Aberavon to form the Swansea dist. of parl. bors., Swansea town returning one member to the House of Commons, Swansea dist. another. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 6100; (1851) 31,500; (1871) 51,700; (1891) 90,300; parl. bor. P. 57,500; parl. dist. of bors. P. 117,400.

Swansea, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 3 m. NW. Fall River. P. <1500.

Swansea, tp., sanatorium, and small port, Tasmania, Glamorgan co., on the E. ct., 67 m. SE. Launceston, in 42° 7′ S.; has a beach 9 m. in length, and very fine climate. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1861-66), yr. 54.4° F., Feb. 60.8°, July 47.4°; rfall. (3 yrs.), 26.97 in.

Swansea and Mumbles Railway, a short rly., Wales, along W. side of Swansea Bay, from Swansea to Oystermouth (about 1 m. short of Mumbles Head).

Swansea Bay, Wales, Glamorganshire, entering from Bristol Channel, penetrates NE. to the mouth of Neath R., 5¾ m.; width between Scar Point and Mumbles Head, 9¼ m.

Swans Island, U.S., Maine. See **Swan Island.**

Swanton, tn., U.S., Vermont, Franklin co., on the Missisquoi R., 31 m. N. by E. Burlington, with quarries of dove-coloured marble. P. <4000.

Swanton Abbott, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 10 m. S. by E. Cromer, 1½ m. W. by N. Worstead stn., P.O. P. <500.

Swanton Morley, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 15 m. WNW. Norwich, 3 m. NE. East Dereham, 2½ m. SSE. North Elmham stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Swanton Morley with Worthing**) P. <1000.

Swanton Novers, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 14½ m. WSW. Cromer, 1½ m. WSW. Melton Constable stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Swan Village, stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the G. W. R., 1½ m. NW. of West Bromwich.

Swanwick, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Matlock, 1 m. N. Butterley stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Swanwick, stn., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 5½ m. E. by S. Southampton, on the L. & SW. R., P.O.

Swanzey, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co. P. <2000.

Swarby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 8½ m. E. by N. Grantham, 2½ m. W. by S. Aswarby stn. P. <250. See **Aswarby.**

Swardeston (swawrdz'ton), par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 4½ m. SSW. Norwich, 2½ m. SE. by E. Hethersett stn., P.O. (**Swardestone**). P. <500.

Swarkeston (swawrks'ton), par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., on the l. bk. of the Trent, here crossed by **Swarkeston Bridge,** nearly 4000 ft. long, 5 m. S. by E. Derby, 1 m. S. of its stn. (**Chellaston and Swarkestone**) on the M. R., P.O. (**Swarkestone**). P. <250. See **Stanton by Bridge.**

Swarland, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the S. border of the Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 7 m. S. by W. Alnwick, 4 m. W. Acklington (for Felton) stn. P. <250.

Swarraton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7 m. NE. by E. Winchester, 3 m. NNW. Alresford stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Swarraton with Northington**) P. <500.

Swarth Fell, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 14 m. E. by N. Kendal. Alt. 2235 ft.

Swarthmoor, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 2 m. from Ulverston.

Swarthmore, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 11 m. W. Philadelphia; seat of a Friends' college. P. <1500.

Swát, the *Suastos* of Greek geographers, riv., whose head-water flows SW. through a mountain valley to the NW. of Brit. India, and which afterwards turns SE., enters British terr. at Fort Abázai (Punjab), and finally joins the Kabul R. at Nisatha, NE. of Pesháwar. The head-works of the Swát R. irrigation canal are above the Abázai Fort.

Swatch of No Ground, natural depression in the Bay of Bengal, India, attributed to the action of rotatory tides in the bay, extends NE. from 20° 30′ to 21° 22′ N.; the interior of basin has not been sounded; depth on N. edge about 13 fathoms, on W. face, 200 and even 300 fathoms no ground. Breadth, 3 leagues.

Swathling, stn., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the Itchen, 3 m. NNE. Southampton, on the L. & SW. R., P.O.

Swaton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12 m. NW. by N. Spalding, 2 m. S. Helpringham stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Swaton with Spanby**) P. <500.

Swatow, Chinese **Shachou,** seapt. tn., E. ct. of China, prov. Kwangtung, on l. bk. of the Han, 5 m. from its mouth, 220 m. ENE. Canton. It is one of the open ports under the treaty of Tientsin, and has a considerable foreign trade. The material of all buildings is a sort of concrete, made from disintegrated felspar rock mixed with lime from calcined oyster-shells, and rammed between boards placed parallel to each other at a distance of 18 in. The walls are carried up entire, and openings are then cut for doors, windows, and spaces for beams and rafters. Climate healthy. The harbour bar has a depth at ordinary springs of 23 ft. high water, 16 ft. low water; depth alongside quays 7 ft. high water, nil low water. It has a British consul. P. about 30,000.

Swatragh, tn., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 18½ m. N. by E. Cookstown, 3 m. N. Maghera stn., P.O. P. <250.

Swavesey, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., 8 m. NW. Cambridge, on the M. R. and G. E. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Sway, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 11½ m. ENE. Bournemouth, 4 m. NW. Lymington, on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Swayfield, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 10 m. N. by W. Stamford, 1 m. S. Corby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Swazi-land, country inhabited by the Swazis, a warlike Kaffir race, in the SE. of Africa, bounded on the E. by the Lobombo Mts., which separate it from Tonga-land and the S. of Portuguese East Africa, on the other sides surrounded by the South African Republic, of which it is now a dependency. The country is a tableland, healthy and well watered, drained wholly into Delagoa Bay, the N. part by the Komati, the S. by several feeders of the Maputa. The whole land of the country had been granted in concession for grazing, farming, mining, and other purposes to citizens of the South African Republic and others, and the Republic itself had acquired from the chief so many rights to land and other sources of revenue in the state, that in 1895 the independence of the chief had become only nominal, and in that year the administration of the country was taken over by the Republic, though the country was not formally 'annexed.' The country has long been known to be rich in minerals, the most celebrated mines being the Piggs Peak and Forbes Reef gold-mines. Area about 8000 sq. m. Estimated P. 60,000.

Swede, isls., Pacific. See **Lamotrek.**

Swedeland, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., on Schuylkill R., 14 m. NW. by N. Philadelphia.

Sweden, the kingdom which forms the E. portion of the Scandinavian Penin., stretches from 69° 3′ to 55° 20′ N., a distance of nearly 1000 m., though the breadth nowhere reaches 200 m., and is bounded N. by Norway, E. by Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic Sea, S. by the last-named, and W. by the Kattegat, Skager-Rak, and Norway, E. and W. limits 24° 13′ and 11° 10′ E. The area is nearly double that of Great Britain. It is divided as shown in the following table:—

Area of the Provinces of Sweden, with the Population in Thousands, and the rate of Increase per Cent. per Annum of the Population of the Great Divisions between the successive Censuses for which particulars are here given:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands.			Pop. per sq. m. 1890.
		1870.	1880.	1890.	
Blekinge	1,163	126	137	143	123
Christianstad	2,514	222	231	222	41
Elpborg	4,952	279	289	276	56
Göteborg and Bohus	1,970	232	261	298	151
Gotland (isl.)	1,217	54	55	51	42
Halland	1,897	127	135	136	72
Jönköping	4,469	180	196	194	43
Kalmar	4,437	233	245	233	53
Kronoberg	3,860	159	170	161	88
Malmöhus	1,851	316	349	369	199
Östergottland	4,238	254	267	267	63
Skaraborg	3,305	244	258	247	75
Gotland	38,923 [1]	2,427	2,594	2,597	67
Increase	...	...	0·68	0·01	...
Gefleborg	7,651	147	179	207	27
Kopparberg	11,599	176	190	197	17
Mälar Lake					
Örebro	3,521	168	182	183	52
Södermanland	2,641	136	147	155	59
Stockholm (tn.)	2,951	136	169	246	83
Stockholm (prov.)		131	147	153	135
Upsala	2,052	101	111	121	59
Vermland	7,457	260	268	253	34
Vestmanland	2,631	114	128	137	52
Svearike	41,151 [2]	1,369	1,522	1,652	40
Increase	...	...	1·06	0·83	...
Jemtland	20,163	70	84	100	5
Norrbotten	41,242	76	91	105	3
Vesterbotten	22,819	92	106	123	5
Vesternorrland	9,670	135	169	209	22
Norriand	93,893 [3]	373	450	537	6
Increase	...	...	1·90	1·78	...
Sweden (total)	173,968 [4]	4,169	4,566	4,785	28
Increase	...	...	0·78	0·47	...

[1] Including 5106 sq. m. of inland waters, of which 2307 sq. m. belong to Lake Wener, 742 sq. m. to Lake Wetter.
[2] Including 3346 sq. m. of inland waters, of which 451 sq. m. belong to Lake Mälar, 197 sq. m. to Lake Hjelmar.
[3] Including 5519 sq. m. of inland waters.
[4] Including 13,970 sq. m. of inland waters.

The **surface** constitutes an inclined plain, sloping from the main range of the Kjölen Mts., from alts. of 7000 ft. in the N. and 3500 ft. in the S., SE. towards the level of the Baltic Sea. The S. portion of the kingdom is, however, in great part occupied by a plateau of 700–900 ft. average elevation. The inclined plain of the N. is trenched by numerous narrow valleys, all running SE., and in many places almost wholly occupied by ribbon-like lakes (Torneå, Luleå, Stor-Afvan, Stor-Uman, Storsjö, Siljan, &c.). S. Sweden is also studded with lakes, some of them (*e.g.*, Wener, Wetter, Mälar, and Hjelmar) being of great size. Altogether, lakes constitute more than 8 per cent. of the total area. The entire **coast,** nearly 1600 m. long, is everywhere very ragged, affording a great number of harbours and ports. It is fringed in many parts with small bare rocky islands—the Skärgard or 'skerry-fence.' The coast of the Gulf of Bothnia is gradually rising; on the contrary, the coast of the extreme S. is rapidly sinking. The large Baltic isls. of Gothland and Öland belong to Sweden. The **rivers** are all short, none reaching 300 m. in length. In many cases they are merely torrents, descending the valleys, flowing through the lakes, and forming several waterfalls (Niaumelsaska, Edfors, Tännfors, Trollhätta). The more important, going from N. to S., are the Torneå (or Muonio), Kalix, Luleå, Piteå, Byske, Skellefteå, Umeå, Ångerman, Indal, Ljusna, Dal, Em, Helge, Nissa, and Göta. **Geology.**—The vast bulk of Sweden consists of crystalline granite and gneiss of the oldest ages; over these are spread, more particularly in the S., thin layers of Silurian rocks. The surface is in many parts thickly strewn with erratic boulders and with long narrow ridges of smooth stones (*åsar*), relics of the Glacial age, when Sweden was hidden under a vast ice-sheet. Except on the coasts, the **climate** is continental; but it is subject to great yearly fluctuations, and to a wide range between summer and winter. S. of 60° N. the yearly mean temp. is 40.4°–44.9° F., Jan. 24.5°–31.3°, July 60.3°–63.9°. N. of that parallel, on the coast, the yearly mean temp. is 31.9°–40° F., Jan. 10.1°–24.5°, July 56.4°–61°; but inland the yearly mean temp. falls to 29.1° F., Jan. 3.1°, July 57.7°. The rfall. is heaviest in the S., next the Kattegat, where it averages 28–32½ in. Thence it decreases N. to 15½ in. in Lapland, and to 12¾ in. in the extreme SE. The **vegetation** consists principally of forest-trees, low scrub, arctic forms of low growth, and cultivated crops. The **fauna** includes the bear, wolf, lynx, glutton, fox, lemming, wild reindeer, a few elk, hare, several birds of prey (hawks, falcons, eagles, owls), most of the European game birds, as the ptarmigan, blackcock, heath-cock, hazel-grouse, partridge, and snipe, and swarms of aquatic birds. Foxes are extremely common, and in certain seasons lemmings also. Singing-birds frequent S. Sweden in the warm months; and during the same period gnats are a great plague in Lapland (extreme N. of Sweden). Agriculture, mining, forestry work, and manufacturing are the principal occupations. Although fully one-half of the people are dependent upon **agriculture,** less than 8 per cent. of the area, and that principally in the S., in the division of Gotland, is cultivated. Potatoes, oats, and rye are the chief crops; barley, wheat, and fodder are also grown. Pasturage is found over about 4 per cent. of the area. **Forests** cover two-fifths of the area; N. Sweden, or Norrland, is in fact little else than one gigantic expanse of pine, fir, larch, and wild berry and other scrub. In middle and southern Sweden the predominating forest trees are oak, ash, alder, and *Coniferæ*. The country is everywhere rich in **minerals,** more particularly in iron and copper. These, as well as silver, manganese, zinc, nickel, and cobalt, are all extracted, principally in central Sweden and in the extreme N. (Gellivara). Coal is mined near the S. end of the country. Turf moors abound nearly everywhere. **Fisheries.**—The coasts are lined with a thin sprinkling of fisher folk, who catch herrings, sprats, flounders, mackerel, haddock, and cod. The busiest **industries** are connected with iron, timber, sugar, and cotton. Next in order come breweries, and manufactures of tobacco, paper, cloth, furniture, matches, leather, papier-maché, bricks, glass, chemicals, and woollens. **Communications.**—All the middle parts of the country, corresponding to the great division of Svealand, or Sweden proper, are admirably equipped with waterways for inland navigation, not only in the great lakes, but in the numerous canals which connect them one with the other and with the sea on both E. and W. The rivers are, as a rule, too torrential, except in their lower courses, to be serviceable for much else except floating down timber and turning saw and other mills. The lakes are ice-bound for periods varying from three to seven months in the year. Sweden possesses, moreover, a railway system of nearly 1800 m. in length. There is unbroken railway communication between Malmö on the Sound and Gellivara in the far N.; indeed, the line is being extended from Gellivara still further to the NW., namely, to Ofoten Fjord on the W. ct. of Norway. Other lines connect Stockholm with Christiania, the cap. of Norway, and with Trondhjem, near the middle of the W. ct. of the same country. **Commerce.**—All round the coasts of Sweden there are a great number of little seaports, generally accessible to large vessels. The foreign commerce reaches an aggregate of more than thirty-two millions sterling, the imports exceeding the exports by about four millions. The imports consist principally of textiles (nearly one-third of the total), groceries (more than one-sixth), minerals (less than one-sixth), with machinery, cereals and flour, wine and spirits, fish, manure, oils, paper, and coals. More than one-half of the exports consists of timber and wood-pulps; the remaining objects are minerals (one-sixth of the total), butter and bacon (one-sixth), cereals and flour, matches, paper, and textiles. Nearly half the minerals, more than half the timber, and nearly all the butter (exceeding one million sterling), are sent to Great Britain. The **weights, measures,** and **money** are identical with those of Norway (*q.v.*). The head of the **government** is a hereditary constitutional monarch. The responsible executive is vested in a council of seven ministers. The legislative functions are entrusted to a parliament of two chambers, one (nearly 150 members) elected for nine years by the provincial councils and the municipal councils of certain large towns; the other consists of close upon 230 members, who are elected directly or indirectly by the rural districts and the towns. The standing **army** embraces two classes of men—one class are enlisted, and serve from two to six years; the other class are given a cottage and a fixed annual pay, but only serve about one month in the year with the colours. In addition there is a militia, embracing all males between 21 and 33 years of age. The **navy** is composed of nearly 20 large armoured vessels and nearly 50 unarmoured boats of smaller size. The **population** are almost entirely pure Swedes, descended from an old Teutonic stock, which is believed to have crossed over into Sweden before 1500 B.C. (Montelius). The tribe in the extreme S. were however called Goths, though very closely akin to their N. neighbours, the Svea. In the N. forests there are some 17,000 Finns and 6000 Lapps; the latter, and many of the former, are nomads, owning large herds of reindeer. The language is a development of the ancient Scandinavian or Norrœnian tongue. Between 20,000 and 50,000 Swedes emigrate every year, the greater proportion of them going to the United States. The state **religion,** professed by nearly the whole of the people, is Lutheranism; but all creeds are tolerated. Primary **education,** which is free and compulsory, is imparted in excellent schools. The illiteracy of the country barely exceeds ¼ per cent. of the population. There are two universities, Upsala and Lund, and a medical school at Stockholm, besides several schools of navigation and technical sciences. Of the **towns,** Stockholm (the cap.) and Gothenburg each has a population exceeding 100,000; there are 17 others with more than 10,000 inhabitants each; and of these again Malmö, Norrköping, Gefle, Upsala, Karlskrona, and Helsingborg have between 20,000 and 50,000 each. **History.**—Down to past the middle of the 13th century the Svea and the Goths existed side by side as separate states, the former being heathens down to the middle of the 12th century, the latter Christians from the 9th century. In this same century the S. part of Gotland, known as Scania, was conquered by Denmark, and was held by her (with interruptions) down to the 17th century. On the other hand Finland was added to the lands of the Swedish crown in 1155–60. For about 120 years after the opening of the 17th century Sweden, under Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII., played a conspicuous part in the politics of Europe, and possessed Livonia, Esthonia, and part of Pomerania on the E. and S. coasts of the Baltic; but since the loss of Finland in 1809 her territory has been confined to the Scandinavian penin. [**J. T. B.**]

Swedesboro, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Gloucester co., 13 m. SW. by S. Philadelphia (Penn.), at head of sloop navigation. P. <3000.

Sween Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the NW. of Knapdale (55° 56′–56° 3′ N.).

Sweer's Island, small isl., Queensland, in SE. of Gulf of Carpentaria, in 17° 10′ S., 139° 45′ E. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1868–71), yr. 79.0° F., Jan. 83.5°, July 70.2°.

Sweet Air Hill, U.S., Maryland, Baltimore co.

Sweet Chalybeate, vil., U.S., Virginia, Alleghany co.; a summer resort, so named from its mineral springs. P. <1500.

Sweet Grass Hills, or **Three Buttes,** U.S., Montana, in extreme N., between 111° and 112° W.; contain coal and other valuable mineral deposits; highest point, 6700 ft.

Sweethope, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7½ m. E. Bellingham. P. <250.

Sweetland, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, co. and 10 m. NW. Nevada. P. <1500.

Sweetsburg, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Missisquoi co., 50 m. SE. by E. Montreal, on a railway. P. <1500.

Sweet Springs, city, U.S., Missouri, near Blackwater R.; is much resorted to for its valuable saline and sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Sweet Water, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Monroe co., 62 m. NE. Chattanooga. P. <1500.

Sweet Water, vil., U.S., Texas, Nolan co., 218 m. W. by S. Dallas. P. <1500.

Sweet Water River, riv., U.S., Wyoming, rises in SE. of

Wind River Mts., flows through Rocky Mts. into N. Fork of Platte R., after an E. course of about 160 m.

Swefling, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., on the Alde, 17 m. NE. Ipswich, 2½ m. W. by N. Saxmundham stn., P.O. (**Swefling**). P. <500.

Swell, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 9 m. E. by S. Taunton. P. <250. See **Fivehead.**

Swell, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 14½ m. E. by N. Cheltenham, 3½ m. W. Addlestrop stn. Lower Swell, P. <500; Upper Swell, P. <250.

Swellendam, municip., Cape Colony, cap. of Swellendam div., 115 m. E. Cape Town. P. <2000.

Swepstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m. NNW. Bosworth, 2 m. W. Heather stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Swepstone with Snareston**) P. <1000.

Swere, riv., Eng., Oxfordshire, rises in the extreme W. of the Banbury div., and flows E. into the Cherwell, on the r. bk., about 3 m. below Adderbury.

Swerford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Swere, div. and 8 m. SW. Banbury, 4½ m. NE. by E. Chipping Norton, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Swerford with Showell**) P. <500.

Swettenham, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Macclesfield, on the riv. Dane, 2 m. E. Holmes Chapel stn., P.O. P. <250.

Sweveghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai. P. <5000.

Swevezeele, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Thielt. P. 5500.

Swift, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., to the N. of 45° N., and crossed in the W. by 96° W., bounded for a short distance on the SW. by the Minnesota R.

Swift Current, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 511 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Swilland, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5½ m. N. by E. Ipswich, 4 m. NNE. Westerfield stn., P.O. P. <250.

Swillington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 5½ m. ESE. Leeds, 2 m. SW. Garforth stn. P. <1000.

Swilly, riv., Ire., in the middle of co. Donegal, flows E. into the head of Lough Swilly.

Swilly, Lough, inlet, Ire., in the N. of co. Donegal, about 24 m. long, with an average breadth of about 2½ m. On Tannet Point, at W. side of its entrance, is a lighthouse, in 55° 16′ 33″ N., 7° 38′ W., and it is there 3¾ m. across.

Swimbridge, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. ESE. Barnstaple, on the G. W. R., P.O.; 7146 ac. P. <1500.

Swin, East. See **Sunk Light-Vessel.**

Swin, Loch, sea-loch, Scot., Argyllshire, opposite Jura I., extends NE. from the Sound of Jura 9½ m.

Swinbrook, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 10½ m. W. by S. Woodstock, on the Windrush, 4 m. S. Ascott-under-Wychwood stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Widford.**

Swin Channel, in mouth of Thames R., Eng., the main channel from the Nore to the N., divided into West, Middle, and East; the first separated by Maplin Sands from the Essex coast S. of the Crouch; the second between Foulness Sand (N. of the Maplin Sand) and Barrow Sand; and the third between Gunfleet and the Sunk. There are light-vessels at the Nore, in the middle of the W. Swin (each visible 10 m.), and at the N. end of the E. Swin.

Swindale, eccles. par., Eng., Westmorland, in ancient par. of Shap. P. <250.

Swindale Burn, riv., Eng., Westmorland, flowing N. through the Appleby div., and joining the Lowther at Rosgill.

Swinden, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Ribble, 13½ m. N. Burnley, 2 m. SSE. Hellifield stn. P. <250.

Swinderby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 8½ m. SW. Lincoln, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Swindle Island, Canada, Brit. Columbia, S. of Princess Royal I.

Swindon, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 1½ m. NNW. Cheltenham, P.O. P. <250.

Swindon, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, in ancient par. of Womborn, adjoining Wolverhampton on the W., PM.O. P. <500.

Swindon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 33 m. N. Salisbury, 28 m. (29¼ m. by rail) ENE. Bath, 77 m. by rail W. London. The par. is made up of the towns (urban sanitary dists.) of Old and New Swindon, together with the outlying dists. of Gorse Hill and Even Swindon. The original nucleus of the population belonged to the present Old Swindon, and the growth of New Swindon (N. of Old Swindon), till 1840 a marsh, is due to the establishment there in 1841 of the locomotive department, workshops, and central office of the G. W. R., which here has its junctoin station of Swindon; men employed, in all upwards of 10,000. The station, called **Swindon Town,** on the M. & SW. Joint Rly., is in Old Swindon, which still has the characteristics of an agricultural centre, corn-markets being held here every Monday, cattle-markets on the second and last Mondays in the month, and fairs four times a year. Par. 4265 ac., P. 33,000; tn., **Old Swindon,** P. (1881) 4700; (1891) 5500; **New Swindon** (1871) P. 7600; (1881) 17,700; (1891) 27,300.

Swine, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 5 m. NNE. Hull, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <250.

Swine, channel, Prussia. See **Stettiner Haff.**

Swinefleet and Reedness, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Ouse, 2 m. E. by S. Goole, PM.O. (**Swinefleet**); 5555 ac. P. <2000.

Swineford, tn., Ire., E. co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, 13 m. SE. Ballina, 7 m. from Foxford stn. P. <1500.

Swinemünde, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, isl. of Usedom, cap. circle Usedom-Wollin, 37 m. NNW. Stettin. Depth at mouth of riv. Swine, 22–23 ft.; alongside quays, 20 ft. P. 8400.

Swineshead (swainz′hĕd), par., Eng., in a detached part of Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon div., 11 m. E. by S. Wellingborough, 3½ m. SSW. Kimbolton stn. P. <250.

Swineshead (swainz′hĕd), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Parts of Holland div., in the Fens, 6 m. WSW. Boston, 2 m. SSE. of its stn. on the G. N. R. The sea formerly reached this town, which had a harbour near the market-place, in which are still to be seen remains of the old stocks. No market now held. Near the village are remains of an abbey, and close by those of a Danish encampment. PMT.O. 7108 ac. P. <2000.

Swinesund, an inlet of the Skager-Rak, between Norway and Sweden.

Swinethorpe, part of eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Harby.**

Swinfen and Packington, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 2½ m. SE. by S. Lichfield. P. <250.

Swinford, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 5 m. NE. by E. Rugby, 1 m. NE. Lilbourne stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Stanford-on-Avon.**

Swinford, Ire. See **Swineford.**

Swinford, Old, eccles. par., Eng., N. Worcestershire, Droitwich div., adjoining Stourbridge on the S. P. <3000.

Swinford, Upper, par., Eng., Worcestershire, a suburb of Stourbridge. P. <3500.

Swingfield, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. N. Folkestone, 3½ m. W. Kearsney stn. P. <500.

Swinhill, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, in Dalserf par. P. <500.

Swinhoe, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 9½ m. N. by E. Alnwick, 1 m. from Beadnell Bay, 1½ m. ENE. Chathill stn., P.O. P. <250.

Swinhope, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9 m. NW. Louth, 6 m. W. Ludborough stn. P. <250.

Swinnerton, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Swynnerton.**

Swinney Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., trib. of the Ure, which it joins on the r. bk. at Masham.

Swinong-tiao, isl. group, Gulf of Tongking. See **Norway Islands.**

Swinscoe, part of par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Blore.**

Swinstead, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 10 m. N. Stamford, 2½ m. SE. Corby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Swinthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 6 m. W. Lincoln, 3 m. NNW. Thorpe-on-the-Hill stn. P. <250.

Swinton, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 5 m. NW. by W. Manchester, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. P. 12,800; tn. (**Swinton and Pendlebury**) P. 21,600.

Swinton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 17 m. NE. by N. York, 2 m. WNW. Malton, ½ m. SE. Amotherby stn. P. <500.

Swinton, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. NNE. Rotherham, with stns. on the M. R. and the M. S. & L. R.; manufactures earthenware, glass, and iron; has locomotive repairing works. PMT.O. P. 9700.

Swinton, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 4½ m. N. Coldstream, 3½ m. NW. by W. Twizel stn., PMT.O.; 5561 ac. P. <1000.

Swinton, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Old Monkland par., 5 m. E. Glasgow.

Swinton with Watermarske, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 8 m. NW. Ripon, 1½ m. WSW. Masham stn., P.O. (**Swinton**). P. <250.

Swisher, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., to the S. of 35° N., and E. of 102° W.

Swiss Cottage, stn., Eng., London, on the Aylesbury branch of the Metropolitan Rly., 4 m. NW. by W. St. Paul's.

Swithland, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 6 m. NNW. Leicester, 4 m. WSW. Sileby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Switzerland, or more correctly **The Swiss Confederation,** a small republic surrounded by Italy, France, Germany, and Austria, and extending between the limits of 45° 48′ and 47° 48′ N., and 5° 57′ and 10° 29′ E. The area, nearly 16,000 sq. m., amounts to less than one-fifth the size of Great Britain. It is divided into cantons, as shown in the following table:—

CENSUS, DECEMBER 1, 1888. *Thousands* (000) *omitted.*

	Year of Admission.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Number of		Number speaking				Pop. per sq. m.
				Protestants.	Catholics.	German.[1]	French.[1]	Italian.[1]	Romonsh[1]	
Aargau	1803	542	194	106	86	193	0.5	0.2	—	357
Appenzell, Outer Rhodes	1573	101	54	50	4	54	—	0.2	—	536
,, Inner Rhodes	1573	61	13	0.7	12	13	—	—	—	211
Basel (Bâle)	1501	14	74	50	22	71	2.0	0.3	—	5268
Basel-land (Bâle-Campagne)	1501	163	62	49	13	62	0.3	0.1	—	380
Bern (Berne)	1353	2,657	539	467	67	449.7	85.3	1.2	—	202
Freiburg (Fribourg)	1481	644	120	19	100	37	81.3	0.3	—	185
Geneva	1815	108	107	51	52	33	—	0.2	—	977
Glarus	1352	267	34	26	8	12	89.1	2.6	—	127
Grisons	1803	2,773	96	52	43	44	0.2	13.7	3.7	34
Lucerne	1332	579	136	8	127	134	0.4	0.5	—	234
Neuchâtel	1815	312	109	94	12	23	83.8	1.5	—	347
St. Gall	1803	779	229	92	135	226	0.5	1.5	0.4	293
Schaffhausen	1501	114	38	33	5	38	0.1	—	—	331
Schwiz	1291	351	50	1	49	50	0.2	0.6	—	143
Solothurn (Soleure)	1481	302	86	22	64	84	1.2	0.1	—	284
Ticino (Tessin)	1803	1,088	127	1	125	2	0.2	124.5	—	116
Thurgau	1803	381	105	74	30	104	0.2	0.3	—	275
Unterwald, Ob dem Wald	1291	183	15	0.3	15	15	—	0.3	—	82
,, Nid dem Wald	1291	112	13	0.1	12	12	—	0.4	—	112
Uri	1291	415	17	0.4	17	17	—	0.2	—	42
Valais	1815	2,027	102	0.8	101	32.5	69.0	0.9	—	50
Vaud	1803	1,244	251	225	21	24	218.4	3.4	—	199
Zug (Zoug)	1352	92	23	1	22	28	0.1	0.1	—	250
Zürich	1351	666	34	294	40	332	2.0	2.1	0.2	506
Total	...	15,976	2,933	1,717	1,184	2,083	635	155	4.9	183

[1] A dash (—) indicates that the number is less than 100 (0.1 of a thousand).

Total population of Switzerland in thousands, and average increase per cent. per annum between the successive censuses:—

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1888.
Population	2510.5	2655.0	2831.8	2917.8
Increase	...	0.56	0.65	0.37

The **configuration** of the surface is essentially determined by the great mountainous masses of the Alps (*q.v.*) and by the Jura (*q.v.*) Mts. Between these two systems extends a greatly broken upland region of 1200 to 2500 ft. in average elevation, diversified by several lakes and deep valleys, and by the northern spurs and outliers of the Alps, *e.g.*, Schafberg (7290 ft.), Rothhorn (7714 ft.), Pilatus (6999 ft.), Albis (2864 ft.), Irchel (2284 ft.), Säntis (4935 ft.), Glärnisch (9535 ft.). The lowest elevation of Switzerland is the basin (646 ft.) of the Lago Maggiore, on the Italian side of the Alps; the lowest point N. of the Alps is at Basel (912 ft.). About 70½ per cent. of the surface is drained by the riv. Rhine and its affluents (Thur, Aar, Kander, Saane, Zihl, Emme, Reuss, Linth, Limmat); 16½ per cent. by the Rhone (fed by the Visp, Lonza, Drance, Borgne, &c.); 8½ per cent. by the Ticino, Maggia, Moesa, and other streams belonging to the basin of the Po; and 4½ per cent. by the Inn (trib. of Danube). The **lakes** occupy 520 sq. m. of the surface; the more important are those of Geneva, Neuchâtel, Murten (Morat), Biel (Bienne), Thun, Brienz, Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, Hallwyler, Zürich, Walenstadt, Constance (Bodensee)—all these on the N. side of the Alps; on the S. side are portions of Lago Maggiore and Lugano. But the glaciers of the Alps occupy a still larger area, viz., 710 sq. m., or nearly 4½ per cent. of the total area. The **climate** necessarily presents great contrasts in different dists., chiefly owing to the wide range of elevation, but partly also to the confined character of many of the valleys. In the lower region the temp. varies between the limits for Bern (alt. 1880 ft.) on the N. side of the Alps, and Lugano (900 ft.) on the S. side: thus—yr. (15 yrs.) 46.8° F. (Bern)—53° (Lugano); Jan. 29.4°–35.6°, July 64.8°–71.6°. The averages on the Great St. Bernard (8130 ft.) will illustrate the variations on the highest inhabited Alpine tracts—yr. (15 yrs.) 29.7°, Jan. 17.4°, July 45.3°. The rainfall is heaviest amongst the spurs and outliers of the Alps, viz., 65 to 100 in.; in the broad plain of the Aar it is only 35 in. The heavy rain in the uplands sometimes causes serious landslips (*e.g.*, at Goldau, E. of the Rigi, in 1806; at Zug in 1887). A characteristic feature during the summer months is the occurrence of the **föhn** (*q.v.*), a hot dry wind which is frequently the occasion of serious fires (*e.g.*, Meiringen in 1891). The healthiness of Switzerland is attested by the number of summer, and even winter, resorts which in recent years have been established on the slopes and in the valleys of the Alps: Davos-Platz, St. Moritz, Samaden, Pontresina, Sils Maria, Tarasp, Bergün, St. Beatenberg, Urseren, Heiden, Engelberg, Seelisberg, Mürren, and Grindelwald, all at alts. between 3000 and 6000 ft., may be named as being the most frequented. The shores of the Lake of Geneva (Montreux, Vevey, Lausanne, Bex, &c.), Interlaken, Gersau, and Lugano, at lower alts., are also frequented in the spring and autumn. **Flora.**—Below 2500 ft. the oak, beech, fir, and larch grow generally everywhere; the pine, yew, and chestnut in places. The vine flourishes up to 1800 ft., but to 2500 ft. in cant. Vaud. Deciduous trees (including fruit-trees) do not ascend above 2500 ft.; at those alts. the forests are principally *Coniferæ*. At 5900 ft. the forests cease, their place being taken entirely by the Alpine pastures, adorned with the Alpine rose. The only forms of plant-life that penetrate to the region of perpetual snow (above 8500 ft.) are saxifrages, the gentian, dwarf willow, mosses, and lichens. **Fauna.**—In the lower regions the hare and fox, buzzard, hawk, wild-duck, spoonbilled duck, and snipe are the commonest wild creatures; in the Alpine tracts the marmot and mountain hare abound, also the ptarmigan and mountain finch. The chamois and roebuck are becoming rare. The bear, wolf, and lynx are met with sometimes in the Engadine, in cant. Valais, and in the Jura Mts. The eagle and lämmergeier (vulture) frequent the Alps. The prevalent **occupations** are agriculture, pastoral pursuits, industry, and ministering to the needs of tourists. Only 16 per cent. of the area is, however, devoted to arable cultivation, 28 per cent. is barren; and not more than three or four cantons grow sufficient cereals for their own consumption. The chief crops are fodder, potatoes, spelt, wheat, oats, rye, the vine, vegetables, and fruit (apples and pears). Wine is made in largest quantity and best quality in the W., especially in cant. Vaud. Cattle, sheep, and goats are bred and fattened in large numbers; during the summer they are generally fed on the Alpine pastures. Meadows and grass cover 19½ per cent. of the total area. Swine and bees are also kept. **Forests** still cover about 19 per cent. of the surface, in spite of excessive felling, the effects of which the authorities are striving to repair. Switzerland is relatively poor in minerals. Salt (plentiful in the Rhine valley), iron (in the Jura), lignite, peat, and asphalt (Val de Travers) alone are extracted. The country is, however, richly endowed with mineral waters, the best known spas being Ragatz, Pfäffers, Schweizerhall, Rheinfelden, St. Moritz, Fideris, Leuk, Gurnigel, Schinznacht, Baden, Stachelberg, Birmensdorf, Wildegg, Saxon. The lakes were formerly well stocked with salmon, trout, and gwyniad; but these **fish,** as well as grayling, are now reared in fish-hatcheries in order to stock the waters. Despite her inland situation, Switzerland is the seat of very large **manufacturing industries,** including every branch of the cotton industry (cants. Zürich, Glarus, Appenzell, St. Gall, Thurgau), the manufactures of silks (Zürich and Basel), clocks and watches (Geneva, Val de Joux, Chaux-de-Fonds, Locle, and other places in cants. Neuchâtel and Bern, and at Schaffhausen), woollens (cant. Aargau), jewellery and ornaments (Geneva), embroidery (cants. St. Gall, Appenzell, Thurgau), with straw-plaiting (Aargau, Ticino, Freiburg), cheese-making (*e.g.*, Emmenthal, Gruyère, Schabzieger), condensed milk, beer, chemicals, machinery (Oiten and Winterthur), and wood-carving (Bernese Oberland). In these pursuits the people derive very great assistance from the copious water-supplies. It is calculated that Switzerland

possesses in her rivers an aggregate of nearly one million horse-power of motive force available for manufacturing purposes. Switzerland lies in the most direct line of **communication** between Italy (and also formerly of the Orient) and central and N. Europe, especially by the Rhine valley route. Accordingly, from very early times there have been passes kept open (at all events in summer) across the Alps. The Romans used the St. Gothard, Julien, and St. Bernard passes. During the Middle Ages these three, as well as the Simplon, Splügen, Septimer, Bernardin, and Lukmanier, were also used. At the present day there are many others (see **Alps,** PASSES). The first carriage-road across the Alps was that of the Simplon, made by Napoleon in 1800–1806. The first railway to climb and pierce the system was that of Mont Cenis (1871). Although the first railway in Switzerland was not built until 1847, the country is now liberally equipped, and possesses in the St. Gothard (*q.v.*) line over the Alps not only one of the grandest pieces of railway engineering work in Europe, but also a route of the first importance. [See **Italy,** Commerce.] Cog railways, ascending the steepest mountain slopes, are a pretty common feature in certain parts of Switzerland. Excellent carriage-roads exist in all parts. The lakes are traversed by numerous steamboats. The **postal union,** which was originated in Switzerland in 1874, has its headquarters at Bern. Despite the paucity of her natural resources, and the obstacles arising out of the configuration of her surface, Switzerland carries on a surprisingly large, and rapidly increasing, **commerce,** valued in 1890, in the aggregate, at about seventy millions sterling (52½ millions sterling in 1885). See also **Appendix,** pp. 4–5. The imports, amounting to an annual value of forty million pounds, consist chiefly of raw silk, cotton, wool, &c. (nearly £12,000,000), provisions and groceries, *i.e.*, cereals and flour, wine, coffee, tobacco, sugar, eggs, &c. (£10,000,000), minerals (7½ millions), animals (2⅝ millions), chemicals (1¼ million), confectionery (1 million), machinery, leather, and timber; the exports (£30,000,000), of manufactured silks, cottons, and woollens (15½ millions), watches and clocks (4 millions), provisions, *i.e.*, meat, cheese, fruits, chocolate, sugar, flour, wine and spirits (3 millions), gold and silver wares (nearly 1½ million), live stock (1 million), with machinery, chemicals, &c. The metrical system of **weights and measures** has been in vogue since 1877. **Money** reckonings are made in francs and centimes. **Administration.**—The legislative power of the Confederation rests with the Federal Assembly, which consists of two chambers: (1) the Council of States, embracing two representatives chosen, variously and for one, two, or three years, by each canton—44 in all; and (2) the National Council, consisting of deputies (140 to 150) elected by the people for three years at a time, in the proportion of one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is a body of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly, and styled the Federal Council. The chairman of the Federal Council, who with the vice-president is elected afresh every year by the Federal Assembly out of the Federal Council, acts at the same time as president of the Swiss Confederation. The people can, however, exercise a direct control over the acts of the Federal Assembly by means of the *referendum* and the 'initiative.' On the demand either of 30,000 Swiss electors, or of 8 cantons, any proposed legislative measure must be submitted to direct popular vote. The people may also propose, absolve, and alter legislative measures, provided 50,000 electors demand it. The cantons are self-governing communities, not in any sense provs.; the legislative machinery of the canton generally consists of an elected popular assembly and a small executive, the latter chosen by the former. But in a few cantons (*e.g.*, Glarus, Uri, Appenzell) the old open-air gathering of all the men still survives. The proceedings of the cantonal rulers are equally subject to the *referendum* and the initiative; but the former is of two kinds—optional and compulsory. The optional referendum exists where usually 5000 voters can require the popular opinion to be taken upon any proposed measure; the compulsory, where all laws must be submitted for the people's approval. Freiburg is the only canton which has not the *referendum.* The initiative rests with, as a rule, 5000 electors. The **national defence** devolves upon the militia, which embraces every citizen between the ages of 20 and 44; they are divided into two categories, those under and those over 32 years of age. The **population** belong to the German and the Latin races. They speak one or more of the three official languages, German, French, Italian, or else the Romonsch tongue, which is used chiefly in the Grisons. Compare the table above for statistics both of race and of religion. All creeds are free, though the majority of the people belong either to the Reformed Protestant or to the Roman Catholic churches. Jews number between 7000 and 8000. Switzerland sends every year 7000 to 10,000 of her children abroad as emigrants, mostly to the United States. Primary education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian. There are four universities, at Zürich, Bern, Basel, and Geneva, a Roman Catholic university at Freiburg, an academy at Neuchâtel, a federal polytechnic at Zürich, a superior technical college at Winterthur, and various other special schools. **Towns.**—The Federal cap. is Bern; but the three largest cities are Zürich, Geneva, and Basel, each between 70,000 and 100,000 inhabitants. There are twelve others whose population exceeds 10,000—Bern, Lausanne, St. Gall, Chaux-de-Fonds, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Winterthur, Bienne, Hérisau, Schaffhausen, Freiburg, Locle. **History.**—The earliest inhabitants were the lake-dwellers. They were succeeded by the Celtic Helvetii and the Rhætii, conquered by the Romans in the first century. Then came the Burgundians and the Alemanni, who settled in Switzerland in the 5th century A.D. In the early Middle Ages the monasteries of St. Gall and Einsiedeln were celebrated centres of monkish learning. Early in the 14th century the nucleus of the present confederation was formed by the subsequent cantons of Uri, Schwiz, and Unterwalden banding themselves together to resist the tyranny of the Austrian rulers, for from the time of Charlemagne down to the end of the 14th century the greater part of the country belonged to the Empire. During the 14th century the Swiss in several heroic battles shook off the rule of Austria, and in the 15th defeated Charles the Bold of Burgundy at Grandson, Morat, and Nancy. At the period of the Reformation the league embraced thirteen cantons, bound together simply by alliances. In 1798 the French framed the federal organisation known as the Helvetic Republic, which embraced 19 cantons. The remaining three were added after the treaty of Vienna (1815). Once again Switzerland formed merely a union of loosely bound independent states, until the existing federal constitution was called into life in 1848; it was further amended in 1874. Topographical map 1 : 100,000, 25 pts., 1846-65. [**J. T. B.**]

Switzerland, co., U.S., Indiana, in the extreme SE.

Switzers, or **Waikala,** post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 57 m. NNE. Invercargill. P. <1500.

Switzerville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Lennox co., 6 m. from Napanee. P. <1500.

Swona, isl., Scot., Orkney Is., S. Ronaldshay par., in Pentland Firth. P. 42.

Swordle and Knock, vil., Scot. See **Knock.**

Swords, par. and tn., Ire., NE. co. Dublin, bars. Coolock and Nethercross, 8 m. N. by E. Dublin, 2½ m. W. Malahide stn.; has an ancient round tower ascribed to St. Columb, and the ruins of a castle and an abbey. PMT.O. Par. P. <2000, tn. P. <1000.

Swormville, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 4 m. E. Getzville. P. <1500.

Swoszowice, vil. and health resort, Austria, Galicia, dist. Skawina; sulphur. P. <2000.

Swydd, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, in Llanfihangel Lledrod par., 4 m. NE. Tregaron.

Swyncombe, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 10½ m. N. by W. Reading, 3 m. S. by W. Watlington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Swynnerton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 6½ m. S. by W. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1½ m. E. Standon Bridge stn., P.O. (**Swinnerton**); 6481 ac. P. <1000.

Swyre, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 10½ m. W. by S. Dorchester, 5 m. SE. Bridport stn. P. <250.

Syámbázár, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Húglí, 52 m. WNW. Calcutta. P. (1881) 12,500.

Syas', riv., NW. Russia, govts. Novgorod and St. Petersburg, flows NNW. 150 m., enters Lake Ladoga; connected by **Syas Canal** with Volkhov. Part of Tikhvinsk system of canals for connecting Neva with Volga.

Sybee, isl., Brit. New Guinea. See **Saibai.**

Sybil Head, cape, Ire., W. ct. co. Kerry, in 52° 11′ N.

Sycamore, city, U.S., Illinois, Dekalb co., 56 m. W. by N. Chicago; manufactures agricultural machines. P. <3000.

Sychevka, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 153 m. NE. Smolensk, near Vazuza R. P. 5300.

Sychtyn, par., Eng., Salop, 4 m. SW. Oswestry. P. <250.

Sydapet, tn., Brit. India. See **Saidapet.**

Sydenham, vil., Canada. See **Cathcart.**

Sydenham, riv., Canada, Ontario, flows SW. through Lambton and Kent cos. into Lake St. Clair. Length, 100 m.

Sydenham (sĭd'nam), suburb of London, Eng., Kent, Lewisham bor. (partly in Camberwell bor., Surrey), 5½ m. SSE. St. Paul's, on the L. B. & S. C. R. and the SE. R., with two other stns. (**Upper Sydenham** and **Sydenham Hill**) on different lines of the L. C. & D. R., and a fourth stn. (**Lower Sydenham**) on the Mid Kent line of the SE. R.

Sydenham, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 14½ m. E. by S. Oxford, 2½ m. W. Chinnor stn. P. <500.

Sydenham, stn., Ire., NE. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 3½ m. ENE. Belfast, on Belfast Lough and the Belfast and Bangor Rly.

Sydenham, bor., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., suburb of Christchurch, on the S. P. 9700.

Sydenham, isl. See **Nonuti.**

Sydenham Damerel, or **South Sydenham,** par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 7½ m. SE. Launceston, 4½ m. WNW. Tavistock stn., P.O. (**South Sydenham**). P. <500.

Syderstone, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 16 m. ENE. King's Lynn, 4½ m. SSE. Stanhoe stn., P.O. P.<500.

Sydling St. Nicholas, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6½ m. NW. by N. Dorchester, 2½ m. ENE. Maiden Newton stn., PMT.O. (**Sydling**); 5130 ac. P.<750.

Sydmonton, par., Eng., Hants, 3 m. W. Kingsclere. P.<250. See **Itchingswell.**

Sydney, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I. and co., on the E. arm of **Sydney Harbour.** The tidal harbour has depth at entrance low water of 44 ft.; alongside wharves at ordinary springs high water 22 ft., low water 18 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.9° F., Feb. 20.3°, Aug. 62.8°. P.<3000. **North Sydney,** on the W. arm of Sydney Harbour, 7½ m. WNW.

Sydney, cap. and seapt. tn., New South Wales, is situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson, 4 m. from the entrance to the harbour, lat. 33° 52′ S., 151° 12′ E. The city proper has a length N. to S. of 3⅜ m. and a breadth of 2¾ m., but the suburbs cover a much larger area. The principal streets intersect each other at right angles, and are lined with handsome and commodious business establishments. Numerous fine public buildings adorn the city, of which the more noteworthy are the university, founded in 1858 (with three colleges, 44 professors and lecturers, and between 400 and 500 students), the Protestant and Catholic cathedrals, post-office, town-hall, Parliament Houses, Treasury, museum, and observatory, besides many others. The free public library contains about 100,000 volumes. There are several public parks and recreation grounds, of which the largest are the adjoining Centennial and Moore Parks (768 and 600 ac.) in the SE.; the Domain around Government House (including the Botanic Gardens, 38 ac.), Hyde, Phillip, and Cook in the centre of the city. The suburbs adjacent to the city, and in most cases connected with it by steam tramways or steam ferries, are Balmain in the W., separated from the city by Johnstone's Bay and Darling Harbour; Newtown, Redfern, Marrickville, and Waterlow in the S.; Paddington, Randwick, Waverley, and Woolahara in the E. On the N. shore of the harbour are N. Sydney, Mosman's Bay, Manly, &c., and there are many other suburban places within a radius of 10 m. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, quite landlocked, broken by promontories into numerous bays forming separate sub-harbours with deep water close to shore. Circular quay at the head of Sydney Cove has a length of 4765 ft. wharfage, depth alongside 28 ft. low water, affording accommodation for the largest ocean vessels; at Cowper Wharf, Wooloomooloo Bay, the depth is 26 ft., but at an adjoining wharf the depth is to be increased to 30 ft. The E. side of Darling Harbour, on the W. of the city, is also lined with wharves and large warehouses. The Pyrmont Wharves have a frontage of 3660 ft., depth alongside 28 ft. low water. The government docks at Cockatoo I. include the Fitzroy dry dock, 506 ft. in length, with 20½ ft. on sill, and a graving dock excavated out of the sandstone rock, 638 ft. in length depth on sill ordinary high springs, 32 ft. There are also large private docks, including Morts, length 418 ft., depth on sill 20½ ft. The approaches to the city are defended by extensive fortifications, including those on Pinchgut I. (a rock cut nearly level with the sea), and mounted with heavy guns. The Sandstone formation on which the city stands affords an abundant supply of durable building stone. On the N. side of the harbour coal has been discovered at a depth of 3000 ft., and preparations have been made for working it. Sydney, the oldest city in Australia, was founded in 1788 by Captain L. Phillip, who had been despatched by the Imperial government to establish a penal settlement in this region, and named after Viscount Sydney, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mean temp., yr. 63.0° F., Jan. 71.5°, July 52.5°; rfall. (46 yrs.), 49.86 in.; (7 yrs.), 54.01 in. P. city proper (1891) 112,000; with suburbs, P. 380,000.

Sydney Mines, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I. and co., on Sydney Harbour, 10 m. N. Sydney; in the neighbourhood are important coal-mines. P.<3000.

Sydney Parade, stn., Ire., co. and 2 m. SE. Dublin, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Syd-Varanger, Norway. See **Varanger Fjord.**

Syene, Egypt. See **Assuan.**

Syenitsa, in Slavonic spelling **Sjenica,** Turkish **Yenije,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) and 26 m. WNW. Novibazar, on an undulating treeless plain stretching N. to the Servian frontier; now seat of administration of the sanjak. Alt. 3500 ft. P. 3000.

Syenno (Sienno), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 97 m. NNE. Moghilev, on Lake Syenno. P.<5000.

Syerogozy, Upper and **Lower,** two vils., Russia, govt. Taurida, 85 m. ENE. Kherson. P. 5000.

Syerscote, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 2½ m. NE. Tamworth. P.<250.

Syerston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. SW. Newark, 3 m. W. Cotham stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Stoke, East.**

Syevernaya Dvina, riv., Russia. See **Dvina, Northern.**

Syevernyi Okean, Russian for 'Arctic Ocean.'

Syevero-Vostochnyi (North-Eastern), cape, Russia, Arctic Ocean, 77° 34′ N., 105° 10′ E., the N. extremity of Taimyr Penin., and the farthest spot on the N. of the mainland of Siberia.

Syevero-Zapadnyi (North-Western), cape, Russia, Arctic Ocean, 76° 40′ N., 95° 0′ E., another promontory of the Taimyr Penin., in the W. of the Taimyr Bay.

Syevsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. SW. Orel, 60 m. N. of Korenevo stn. of Kiev–Kursk Rly.; hemp-combing; trade in corn and hemp. P. 8600.

Syke, in Yorkshire names, 'a slow or boggy brook.'

Syke, market vil. and colony, Prussia, prov. Hanover, 12 m. S. Bremen, cap. circle Syke. P.<2000.

Sykehouse, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 9 m. WSW. Goole, 2½ m. E. by S. Balne stn., P.O. P.<500.

Sykeside, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Whalley par., 5 m. W. Burnley.

Sykeston, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Wells co., 77 m. NE. by E. Bismarck.

Syleham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. NE. Eye, on the Waveney, 22 m. N. by E. Ipswich, 4 m. SW. Harleston stn., P.O. P.<250.

Syl Fjel, mt., Sweden, 74 m. ESE. Trondhjem.

Sylhet, tn., Brit. India, Assam, cap. dist. Sylhet, Surma valley, 50 m. S. Shillong; centre of river trade. European residences are scattered along the river banks and on the neighbouring hillocks. In 1869 suffered from a violent earthquake. P. 14,000; Hindus, 6900; Moham. 7000.

Sylt, irregularly shaped isl., Ger., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, off the W. ct., in 54° 40′–55° 3′ N., 22 m. long by ½ m.–8 m. wide.

Sylva, riv., E. Russia, govt. Perm, l. bk. trib. of Chusovaya, rises in S. Urals, dist. Krasnoufimsk, flows 300 m. NW. and N. past Kungur, joins Chusovaya 20 m. before its junction with Kama; several iron-works on its banks.

Sylvania, vil., U.S., Georgia, Screven co., 56 m. S. by E. Augusta. P.<1500.

Sylvania, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lucas co., 10 m. NW. by W. Toledo. P.<1500.

Sylvenskiy, iron-works, E. Russia, govt. and 105 m. SE. Perm, on upper Sylva. P.<5000.

Sylves, tn., Portugal, Algarve, dist. and 31 m. WNW. Faro, an old forsaken city, with a cathedral dating from the 12th century. Under the Moors it was the cap. of Algarve; it surrendered to Sancho I. in 1189, after a terrible siege. P. (comm.) 7000.

Sylvestre Mount, mt., Newfoundland, 48° 15′ N., 55° 12′ W.

Sylvia, mt., in N. of Formosa I., one of the highest summits. Alt. 11,810 ft.

Sym, or **Sim,** riv., E. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of Yenisei, which it joins 150 m. below Yeniseisk. Length, 270 m.

Symbister, place, Scot., Shetland Is., Whalsey I., W. ct., on Symbister Bay, 14 m. NNE. Lerwick.

Symi, isl., Turkey in Asia. See **Sümbegi.**

Symington (sai'ming-ton), par., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 4 m. E. by N. Troon, PT.O. P.<750.

Symington, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 9 m. SE. by E. Lanark, on the C. R., PT.O. P.<500.

Symondsbury, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 6½ m. E. by N. Lyme Regis, 2 m. W. Bridport stn. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Symondsbury with Eype and Broad Oak**) P.<1500.

Symonds Hill, hill, Eng., Gloucestershire, between Wotton-under-Edge and Dursley.

Symonds Street, Upper, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Eden co., 1½ m. from Auckland. P.<1500.

Symond's (sim'ondz) **Yat,** stn., Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. NE. Monmouth, on G. W. R., P.O.

Syntengs, tribe, Assam. See **Khásí and Jaintia Hills.**

Syra, seapt., Greece. See **Hermoupolis.**

Syracuse, Italian **Siracusa,** fortified city, on the E. ct. of Sicily, cap. prov. Syracuse, 33 m. SSE. Catania, in modern times occupying only the site of the original and smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity, viz., the isl. of Ortygia, between the sea and the great harbour, 30 m. SSE. Catania; lat. of lighthouse, 37° 3′ N., long. 15° 17′ 5″ E. The Doric cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, which was renowned for the splendour of its decorations, has been a place of worship continuously for 2500 years. The church of St. Marcian claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The chief vestiges of antiquity are the catacombs and the *latomiæ,* or ancient prisons, open to the sky, in the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken; the 'ear of Dionysius,' a remarkable resonating cavity connected with the *latomiæ;* the famous fountain of Arethusa, the remains of the strong fortress Hexapylon, of a temple of Diana, and a Roman amphitheatre. The port, enclosed between points Plemmirio and Massa Oliveri, is sheltered from all winds, and admirably adapted for a harbour of refuge and for a commercial emporium; the principal exports are wine, oranges and lemons, oil, cheese, &c. Syracuse was founded, B.C. 735, by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately

as a republic or under kings; unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians B.C. 415, and by the Carthaginians B.C. 396; taken by the Romans B.C. 212; and again, after a lengthened siege, in 878 by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it; but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence at different periods of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero, the place where Hicetas first propounded the true revolution of the earth, and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the capture of the city by the Romans. The climate is mild in winter, but unhealthy from miasma in summer. Mean temp., yr. 64.8° F., Jan. 52.7°, Aug. 79.8°; rfall. (1869–91), yr. 21.1 in., June–Aug. 0.41 in., May–Aug. 0.85 in. Comm. P. (1871) 20,000; (1881) 25,300.

Syracuse, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Otoe co., 45 m. S. by W. Omaha, and 30 m. ESE. Lincoln, with limestone quarries. P. <1500.

Syracuse, city, U.S., New York, Onondaga co., 35 m. SE. by S. Oswego, on the Erie Canal, at the confluence of the Oswego Canal, and at the head of Onondaga Lake. It contains the state armoury; is noted for its extensive salt-works, which manufacture both by solar and artificial heat. Educational institutions include the Syracuse University, established by the Methodists in 1870, and consisting of an assemblage of colleges, connected with which are the Holden Observatory and Leopold von Ranke's historical library, and the John Crosse Memorial Building for the College of Fine Arts. P. (1850) 22,300; (1870) 43,100; (1880) 51,800; (1890) 88,100.

Syracuse, vil., U.S., Ohio, Meigs co., on r. bk. of Ohio, 87 m. SE. Columbus; coal is extensively mined, and salt manufactured. P. <1500.

Syracuse, settlement, U.S., Utah, Davis co., 25 m. NNW. Salt Lake City.

Syracuse, East, vil., U.S., New York, 4 m. E. Syracuse. P. <3000.

Syracuse Beach, a frequented summer resort, U.S., Utah, on Great Salt Lake.

Syr-daria (ancient *Yaxartes*, Arab *Sihûn*), riv., central Asia, Russian Turkistan, trib. of Lake Aral, rises on the high plateaux (*Syrts*), 11,500 or 12,000 ft. high, of the Tian Shan, to the S. of Lake Issyk-kul, partly from the Akshiriyak glaciers, by the junction of the Jaak-tas and the Barskaun streams. After having pierced a wild gorge it takes the name of Naryn and flows SW., receiving the Little Naryn at Fort Naryn-skoye (6800 ft.), near which the first Kirghiz fields begin to appear, the Atpasha, the Alabuga, and the Jumgal. It then enters at Ketmen-tube into the former khanate of Kokan, and at Uchkurgan into the broad and fertile valley of Fergana. It receives the name of Syr-daria near Namangan, after a course of 465 m. From Uch to Khojent the Syr-daria continues to flow SW., watering the Fergana valley, and only after Khojent it bends to NNW. and NW., which course it maintains for 360 m. till its mouth. From this bend to Turkestan town it receives from the right several large tribs. (Chotkal, Chirchik, Arys), on which the chief towns of the terr. stand (Tashkent, Chimkent, Chinaz), and is a large river, which at Fort Perovskiy (44° 50′ N.) has a width of 300 yards, and carries at low water 312,500 cubic ft. per second, and much more at inundation time. In its lower course the Syr-daria, having the Kizil-kum desert on the left, and the Moyun-kum desert on the right, receives no tribs., and loses much of its water by evaporation. Its delta begins at Fort Perovskiy; a branch, Jany-daria, which is sent off south-westwards, becomes eventually lost in the sands. The main river also divides into two branches, Kara-uzyak and Jaman-daria, and the last of these gives origin to Kuvan-daria. It enters the N. part of Lake Aral. The river is navigable throughout, and freezes but for three months every year. During the early Post-Pliocene period, when the Caspian Sea spread much to the eastward, and perhaps joined Lake Aral, the Syr-daria flowed into the Caspian.

Syr-darlinskaya, prov., Russian Turkistan, has Turgai and Akmolinsk on the N., Lake Aral on the W., Khiva, Bukhara, and the Russian provs. Samarkand and Fergana on the S., and Semiryechensk on the E.; includes parts of the Tian Shan highlands in the SE., as well as the Karatau chain, which shoots NW. from the above, along the r. bk. of the Syr. The valleys of the two, irrigated by tribs. of the Syr on their S. slope, and by several mountain streams on the N. slope, are the best parts of the prov. The Chu flows along its NE. border, and the Talas flows from the Tian Shan into Lake Kara-kul. Large parts of the prov. are occupied by the deserts Kizil-kum in the W., Moyun-kum or Ak-kum in the E., and Kara-kum in the N. Population mixed: Sarts, Tajiks, Kirghizes, and a few Russians. Divided into six dists.: Tashkent, cap. of Russian Turkistan, Aulie-ata, Chimkent, Kazalinsk, Perovsk, and Amu-daria forming a separate *otdyel* under a military governor. Area, 194,853 sq. m. P. (1889) 1,214,300.

Syresham, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. NW. Buckingham, 3 m. ESE. Helmdon stn.; has manufactures of lace and boots and shoes. P.O. P. <1000.

Syria, with Palestine, the region lying between the E. end of the Mediterranean Sea and the Arabian Desert. Syria in the wider sense (that is, including Palestine) extends from about 37° N. to about 31° N.; the penin. of Sinai, and the desert of Et-Tih to the N. of it, being usually (as in this work) treated of separately. More precisely defined, the N. boundary of Syria is marked by the Ahmar (Musa), the Alma or Akma (*Auranus*), and the Kurd Dagh, all outliers of the Taurus Range, and all less than 6000 ft. in average elevation. The NE. boundary as far E. as about 38° E. is the Euphrates. On the E. and S. there are no other limits save those set by the broad expanse of the Arabian deserts. Of course the Mediterranean washes the whole of the W. side of Syria. The country thus circumscribed measures 450–500 m. from N. to S., but is only 140 m. at its widest (about 36° N.), and contracts further S. to 90 m. Its area probably exceeds 55,000 sq. m., or is but little less than the area of England and Wales. The ancient Semitic name given to this region was Aram (*Aramæa*), meaning 'the High Country.' The name Syria is derived from the Greeks, who adopted this contracted form for what they first knew as a prov. of the empire of Assyria. To the Arabs it is known as Bahr-es-Sham, 'the Country on the Left Hand,' in contradistinction to Yemen, 'the Country on the Right Hand,' *i.e.*, of Mecca. For long periods the coast-belt in the N. was known as Phœnicia, whilst further S. the dists. next the sea were called Philistia and also Palestine. But it is customary to extend the name Palestine so as to include along with Philistia also the hilly country behind it, which has borne, and still bears, the various designations of the Land of Canaan, Land of Israel, Land of Judæa, and the Holy Land. At and after the time when those events happened which entitle it to the last-quoted appellation this S. portion of Syria was divided into the several states, dists., or provs. of Galilee, Samaria, Judæa, Idumæa, Peræa, Gaulanitis, Iturea, Auranitis, and Trachonitis. On the whole the **coast** is tolerably regular and uniform, there being no deep indentations and no penins., only shallow bays and short capes. The most notable of these, going from N. to S., are the Gulf of Alexandretta, Ras (cape) el-Khanzir, Ras el-Basit, Ras ibn-Han, Bay of Tripoli, Bay el-Herah, Bay of June or Kesruan, St. George's Bay, Ras Beirut, Bay of Akka (Acre), and Cape Carmel. The **physical features** are esentially determined by the mountains, which stretch N.–S., parallel to the coast, and send off bold spurs towards it, in places almost coming to the water's edge; in fact, the coast-plains nowhere exceed a breadth of 15 m. The most outstanding orographical features are the lofty parallel chains of Lebanon (6000–10,000 ft.) and Anti-Lebanon (8000–9000 ft.), which lie close together between 33° 15′ and 34° 30′ N.; they are separated by the deep depression of El-Bekaa (*Cœle-Syria*), along which flow in opposite directions the rivs. El-Asi (*Orontes*) to the N. and the Litani to the S., both streams eventually piercing the mountains to get to the sea. The Lebanon (*q.v.*) Range is continued N. by the Jebel el-Ansariye and the Jebel Akrad (6000–8000 ft.), and S. by the hills and rolling uplands of Palestine—as the mountains of Galilee, Carmel, Gilboa, Samaria, Judæa, ranging in elevation between 1500 and 3500 ft. These short chains inclose several fertile valleys, and between them and the sea stretch the plains of Acre, drained by the Naman (Belus); Esdraelon (Jezreel), watered by the El-Mukatta (Kishon); Sharon, drained by the Akhdar, Abu Zabura, and Falaik; and Sephela, between Jaffa and Gaza, the ancient Philistia, through which flow the rivs. El-Aujeh, Rubin, Faranj, Esneid, and Ghazzeh (Gaza). On the W. side of Mount Hermon the most conspicuous as well as the highest and southernmost part of the Anti-Lebanon begins, not far from the bed of the Litani, though quite separate from it, the river Jordan (*q.v.*), which courses S., descending from an elevation of 1830 ft. *above* to 1290 ft. *below* the level of the Mediterranean. The gigantic fissure (about 135 m. long) along which the river flows from Lake Huleh (which is practically at sea-level), and through the Lake of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee), is a great geological fault, formed along the line of a natural river valley, which at one period extended to the Gulf of Akabah, at the head of the Red Sea, but is now cut off from it by a subsequently elevated watershed (600 ft.) some 60 or 70 m. S. of the Dead Sea (*q.v.*). The mountains of Anti-Lebanon rise up out of the elevated plains (1250 ft.) of Aleppo (Halab) on the N., and sink down on the SE. and S. into the plateau land of Hauran (*q.v.*), the principal subdivisions of which are the plain or depression of Damascus (2280 ft.), drained by the rivs. Barada (ancient Abana), Awaj (Pharpar), Luva, and Khanafis, all rising into shallow basins or lakes—Bahr-el-Ateibeh, El-Hijane, and others; the lava plateaux of Es-Safa and El-Lejah (*Trachonitis*); the Jebel Hauran, rising to 5850 ft.; the plain of El-Nukrah; the basalt plateau of Jolan or Jaulan, close to the Jordan; and, further S., the mountains of Gilead and the mountains of Moab (Jebel Misme and Jebel Gueile). Several streams, in part intermittent, traverse the volcanic plateaux of the Hauran, and enter the Jordan and the Dead Sea, frequently at the bottom of ravines 2000 ft. in depth; the principal are the Yarmuk or Menadire,

Jabis, Zerka, Zerka Main (Callirhoe), Mojib (Arnon), and Kerak. In the dist. of Aleppo the drainage is carried in part into the lakes or shallow basins of Baluk-göl (Ak-Deniz), El-Makh, and El-Sabbakah. **Geologically,** the Hauran is built up of basalts and lavas, and shows besides, in isolated cones and other features, unmistakable proofs of volcanic activity; indeed, it has been the scene of two earthquakes in the 19th century, in the years 1822 and 1837. Cretaceous limestones, predominantly of Jurassic age in Lebanon, form the geological substance of the greater part of the rest of Syria. Owing to the range of elevation, and to the direction of the mountain chains, the **climate** differs greatly in different dists. The prevailing winds, being W., strike against the mountains, and so discharge their moisture over the maritime region W. of the Jordan and Lebanon, tempering the heat of summer and the coolness of winter. On the E. side of the mountains, that is in Damascus (*q.v.*), Hauran, and the plain of Aleppo, which lie open to the dry winds of the N. and NE., the heat is very great in summer, but the winters are mild, though snow and ice are not infrequent. The valley of the Jordan (the Ghor) is intensely hot in summer. The higher mountainous parts are sometimes subject to severe cold, being invariably covered with snow during the winter. (Compare **Beirut** and **Jerusalem.**) **Fauna.**—The jackal, lynx, panther, wild boar, bear, and numerous varieties of birds, with swarms of scorpions, mosquitoes, and bugs, and at times locusts, as well as many snakes, are the most characteristic forms of animal life. The lion is not now present in Syria. The buffalo and camel are kept in domesticity, in addition to the flocks of sheep and goats, and excellent breeds of horses, asses, and mules. Good pasturage is found in Hauran and on the hills of Judæa. **Natural products.**—The soil is in general fertile; and if only irrigation were practised to the extent it evidently was in antiquity, when the hill-sides were everywhere admirably terraced (as indeed they still are in the Lebanon dist.), it would produce crops very greatly in excess of what it now yields. Hauran is especially famous as a corn-growing country, Damascus is equally celebrated for its fruits, and the whole of Syria for the olive and the vine. The commonest crops are wheat, rye, barley, beans and pease, lentils, cotton, and millets. Excellent tobacco is cultivated along the coast to the N. (Latakia or Ladakie); maize in El-Bekaa; rice near Lake Huleh; indigo in Hauran; madder, flax, and saffron in the coast plains; the mulberry in Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Fruits—the date, orange, fig, pomegranate, almond, peach, apricot, and pistachio nut—grow all along the coast, in the plain of Damascus, and on the hills of Judæa. The slopes of Lebanon, the mountains of Galilee and of Gilead, and the outliers of the Taurus (in the N.) are all fairly well wooded, the principal trees being oaks and pines, sycamores and oleanders. The famous cedars of Lebanon are now confined to a single grove of small extent. This part of the world is poor in **minerals.** Iron occurs in Lebanon (mined at Mesra, just S. of 34° N.) and in Judæa; copper, coal, chrome (mined), antimony, lead, borax, bitumen, and marble in the neighbourhood of Aleppo and Antioch. Lignite is extracted in Lebanon, and salt and asphalt beside the Dead Sea. The principal **industry** is the manufacture of silk in Lebanon, also at Damascus. Other pursuits, such as the manufacture of cottons, leather, gold thread, metal-work, soap, glass, &c., are carried on for the most part in Damascus, Aleppo, and Beirut. The forging of sword-blades (damascene work), once famous at Damascus, is now a thing of the past. Sponge-fishing is pursued at Latakia, in the neighbourhood of Tripoli, and at other places along the coast. The **means of communication** chiefly in use for centuries have been mere caravan tracks and mountain paths. The most important routes between the great empires of the Euphrates valley and the Iranian tableland on the one side, and of Egypt on the other, have always passed this way. At the present time one of the chief pilgrimage routes to Mecca goes through Damascus and traverses the elevated region of Hauran. Several mountain passes give access from the sea to the E. side of the Lebanon and its continuations, and in the N. establish connection with the routes across the desert to Mesopotamia and the Euphrates. In addition to the various roads or tracts of antiquity, there are now good carriage roads from Damascus to Beirut and to Saida (Sidon) on the coast, and to Homs (making) further N. and between Jaffa and Jerusalem. Between these two places there is also a railway (54 m. long). Another line runs S. from Damascus to Mzerib (70 m.), in Hauran. A third, to connect Damascus with Haifa and Acre, has been commenced; and a fourth is planned to unite Beirut with Damascus. Apart from the caravan-borne trade across the desert with Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt, the foreign **commerce** of Syria mostly passes through the two ports of Alexandretta (for Aleppo) and Beirut (Damascus), though Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Haifa, and Tripoli have each of them a little trade. The annual trade of Alexandretta is valued at 2½ millions sterling, that of Beirut at about 2 millions, that of Jaffa at approximately one-half a million. The imports consist principally of cottons and other textiles, supplemented by ironmongery, groceries, paper, glass, &c. The most important of the exports are silks, wheat and sesamum, fruits, wool, olive-oil, sponges, soap, hides, gold and silver thread stuffs. The country is divided for **administrative** purposes into the vilayets of Haleb (Aleppo), Soristan (Syria), and Beirut, and the mutessarifliks of Lebanon and Kuds-i-Sherif (Jerusalem), each ruled by a Turkish governor. The ruler of Lebanon is, in contradistinction to all the rest, a Christian. The **population** is estimated to number (1888) 2,185,000. The bulk of the peasantry are, no doubt, of Aramæan descent, or, in other words, the original native (Semitic) race. But there is, besides them, a great variety of peoples—Arabs in the villages, Turks around Antioch and in the large towns, Kurds in the Kurd-Dagh, Bedouin (nomad Arabs) in the deserts, and Maronites and Druses in Lebanon and El-Bekaa. Arabic is the language commonly spoken. Ancient Syriac is only used liturgically by certain sects, *e.g.*, Moronites and Jacobites. The prevailing religions are Mohammedanism and various sects of Christianity, as the Greek Orthodox and the Maronites, Greek United, Syrian United, and Jacobites, the first four recognising the Pope at Rome. The Christians are estimated to number about 900,000 in all. In addition there are 80,000–120,000 Druses (*q.v.*), the Metawile (Mohammedan Shiites), the Ansariye, who profess a corrupt Christianity, some Protestants, and some Jews. Several of the **chief towns** have been already mentioned; others, mostly possessing historical or antiquarian interest, are Hama, Baalbek, Zahleh, Sur (Tyre), Safed, Tabarijeh (Tiberias), En-Nasirah (Nazareth), Sebastijeh (Samaria), Nabulus (Shechem), Ludd (Lydda), Ramleh, Er-Riha (Jericho), Bethlehem, El-Khulil (Hebron), Askulan (Askalon); and the sites of ruined or decayed places are truly innumerable, embracing Membij (Hierapolis), Jerabis, Kyrrhos, Palmyra, Hamath, Apamea, Capernaum, Endor, Nain, Jabesh, Gilead, Gerasa, Ramoth-Gilead, Rabbat-Amman, Shiloh, Arimathea, Emmaus, Beersheba, and many others. Nor is this surprising, considering the centuries of time through which Syria plays a part in **history.** Situated between two of the most highly civilised regions of the ancient world, Egypt and Babylonia (Assyria), the people of Syria borrowed from both, though they were not without original initiative, as the nautical enterprise and the commercial and industrial skill of the Phœnicians testify. The N. parts of Syria probably belonged to the empire of the Chetá or Hittites prior to the decay of their power in the 12th century B.C. But from the 8th century B.C. onwards, Syria was generally subject to one or other of the great empires on either side of it; first it was to the Assyrians (8th century B.C.), then to the Greek Seleucides (4th century onwards), after them to the Romans (1st century B.C. to 7th century A.D.), and the Arabs (7th century to 12th century). For some time it was in part divided amongst the crusading principalities (Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, &c.), until they were overthrown by the Mongols, who struck (1260) the first real blow at the prosperity of the country. The next came when Syria was wrested by the Turks, its modern lords, from the hands of the Egyptian Mamelukes in 1516. The history of Palestine agrees in the main with that of Syria proper, except during the long period when it was occupied by the Israelites (13th century to 6th century B.C.). See Baedeker's *Syria*, by Dr. A. Socin, and the nine volumes of the Palestine Exploration Fund. [**J. T. B.**]

Syriam, old tn., Brit. India, Lower Burma, Hanthawadi dist., 3 m. from mouth, and on l. bk. of Pegu R., founded, according to Burmese traditions, in 587 B.C. P. <5000.

Syrian Gate, or **Jonah's Pillar Pass,** pass, on the E. side of the Gulf of Alexandretta, 5 m. N. Alexandretta, on the road to Piyas.

Syrina, small Turkish isl., on the SW. of Asia Minor, 26 m. SW. by S. of the SW. end of Kos I.

Syrmi, tn., central Sudan. See **Zyrmi.**

Syrmia, Hungarian **Szerem,** Slavonic **Sriem,** co., Croatia-Slavonia, the angle between the Danube and the Save.

Syros, or **Syra,** isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 37 m. SE. by S. of the SE. point of Eubœa. The name is sometimes applied also to its cap., Hermoupolis (*q.v.*), on the E. ct. Area, 31 sq.m. P. (1889), exclusive of Hermoupolis, 9500; total, 31,600.

Syrovatka, Upper and **Lower,** two tns., Russia, govt. and 75 m. NW. Kharkov. P. 2300 and 5000.

Syrt, name given in Turkish languages to high level plains in the midst of the mountains, corresponding to *Alp* in Switzerland. Of frequent use in Turkistan, also in the N. Urals.

Syrtis Major, or *Great Syrtis.* See **Sidra.**

Syrtis Minor, or *Lesser Syrtis.* See **Cabes.**

Sysertskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, dist. and 31 m. S. Ekaterinburg, on Sysert R.; gold-washings near to it. P. 6000. **Upper Sysertskiy,** iron-works, 7 m. above it. P. 2000. **Lower Sysertskiy,** or **Illynskiy,** 2 m. from above.

Sysola, riv., NE. Russia, govts. Vyatka and Vologda, l. bk. trib. of Vychegda. Length, 350 m.

Sysonby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 1 m. W. Melton Mowbray, on the Wreak. P. <250.

Sysseele, vil., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. E. by S. Bruges. P. (comm.) <3000.

Syston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. NE. by N. Leicester, with a junction stn. on the M. R.; has framework knitting. PMT.O. P. <3000.

Syston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 3½ m. N. by E. Grantham, 1½ m. ESE. Barkstone stn. P. <250.

Syut, Egypt. See **Siut.**

Sywell, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. W. Wellingborough, P.O. P. <250.

Syzraň, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 88 m. S. Simbirsk, near r. bk. Volga, on highway to Saratov; tanneries, flour-mills, shoe and harness making, and fabrication of hardware for export. Considerable trade in corn, exported; and salt, fish, and grocery goods, imported. P. (1867) 19,300; (1891) 32,800.

Sz in Hungarian = Eng. S, in Polish = Sh.

Szabadka, tn., Hungary. See **Maria Theresiopel.**

Szabad Szállás, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, 22 m. W. by S. Kecskemét. P. 7200.

Szabolcs, comm., Hungary, co. Baranya, dist. Pécs. P. <4000.

Szabolcs, comitat, NE. Hungary, crossed by 48° N., 22° E., partly bounded on NW. and NE. by an angle of the Theiss; cap. Nyiregyhaza.

Szakálháza, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Központ. P. <4000.

Szakcs, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Dombovár. P. <4000.

Szakolcza (Hungarian, in German **Skalitz**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Nyitra (Neutra), 38 m. SE. by E. Brünn. P. <5000.

Szalacs, comm., Hungary, co. Bihar, dist. Er-Mihályfalva. P. <4000.

Szalk-Szent-Márton, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Solt-felsö. P. <4000.

Számos, riv., Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and Little Számos, 10 m. N. Számos-Ujvár, flows NW. and joins the Theiss at Olcsva, in 22° 20′ E. Length, 200 m.; navigable from Szatmár, 60 m.

Számos-Ujvár ('Számos upper town'), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Szolnok-Doboka, on the Szamos, 23 m. NE. Klausenburg; sometimes called in German **Armenierstadt,** from the large number of Armenians among its inhabitants. Alt. 825–845 ft. P 5800.

Szanlszló, comm., Hungary, co. Szatmár, dist. Nagy Károly. P. <5000.

Szantova, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Baja. P. <4000.

Szany, comm., Hungary, co. Sopron, dist. Csorna. P. <4000.

Szarvas, tn., Hungary, co. Békés, 40 m. E. Kecskemét; trade in cattle. P. (1866) 22,400; (1890) 24,400.

Szaszi, 'Saxons,' name given by the Magyars to a group of Germans settled on the S. side of the Transylvanian highlands, the greater part originally from Rhenish Franconia, numbering about 200,000.

Szász-Régen, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Maros Torda, 52 m. E. Klausenburg. P. 6100.

Szasz Sebes, Hungary. See **Mühlbach.**

Szaszváros ('Saxon town'), tn., Hungary. See **Broos.**

Szatmár, comitat, E. Hungary, S. of the Theiss, crossed by 23° E., and in the N. by 48° N., traversed by the Számos; cap. Nagy Károly. See **Hungary,** table.

Szatmár-Németi, municip., Hungary, co. Szatmár, 61 m. ENE. Debreczen, at the head of navigation on the Számos; has manufactures of linen and earthenware. P. (1850) 12,900; (1869) 18,400; (1890) 20,700.

Szawli, tn., Russia. See **Shavli.**

Szczakowa, comm., Austria, crownland Galicia, 32 m. WNW. Cracow. P. <3000.

Szczara, riv., Russia. See **Memel.**

Szczuczyn, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 28 m. N. of Łomża, 10 m. from Grajewo railway stn., and 3 m. from Prussian frontier. P. 5250.

Szeben, co., Hungary. See **Hermannstadt.**

Szechenyi, hill, Hungary. See **Budapest.**

Szécsény, comm., Hungary, co. Nógrád, 48 m. NNE. Budapest, cap. dist. Szécsény. P. <4000.

Szegedin (Ger., in Hungarian **Szeged**), municip., Hungary, 25 m. ENE. Maria Theresiopel, on the r. bk. of the Theiss, a little below the confluence of the Maros, cap. co. Csongrád. The town has at various times suffered severely from the inundations of the Theiss, the most destructive being that of 1879, when nearly the whole city was submerged; it has since been rebuilt in modern style. Szegedin is an important commercial centre, with great trade in grain, salt, wood, and wooden ware. Boat-building is extensively carried on, and there are various manufactures. Alt. 270–280 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.1° F., Jan. 29.0°, July 72.1°; rfall. (20 yrs.), 20.28 in. P. (1850) 50,200; (1869) 70,200; (1890) 85,600.

Szeghalom, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, 35 m. W. Grosswardein. P. 9000.

Szeghegy, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Topolya. P. <5000.

Szegszárd, tn., SW. Hungary, 30 m. NE. by E. Fünfkirchen, cap. co. Tolna; centre of a dist. producing a strong red wine. P. (comm.) 14,300.

Szegvár, vil., Hungary, co. Csongrád, 23 m. N. by E. Szegedin. P. (comm.) 6800.

Szék, comm., Hungary, co. Szolnok-Doboka, dist. Szamos-Ujvár. P. <4000.

Székelyhid, comm., Hungary, co. Bihar, 22 m. NNE. Grosswardein; railway junction. P. <5000.

Székely-Keresztúr, comm., Hungary, Transylvania, co. Udvarhely, on the Nagy Küküllö, 52 m. NW. by N. Kronstadt, dist. Székely-Keresztúr. P. <4000.

Székely-Udvarhely, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, Transylvania, 47 m. NNW. Kronstadt, cap. co. Udvarhely. Alt. 1665 ft. P. 5400.

Székes-Fejér (or **Feher**) and **Székes-Fejérvár.** See **Stuhlweissenburg.**

Szekler ('people of the frontier'), the oldest present inhabitants of Transylvania; descended from the ancient Magyars.

Székudvar, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Kis-Jenö. P. <5000.

Szelistye, comm., Hungary, Transylvania, co. and 12 m. W. Hermannstadt (Szeben), cap. dist. Szelistye. P. <4000.

Szemlak, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Pécska. P. 6300

Szempcz, comm., Hungary, co. and 40 m. N. by E. Pressburg (Pozsony), cap. dist. Szempcz. P. <4000.

Szent, Hungarian, identical in pronunciation and meaning with English saint.

Szent-Ágota, comm., SE. Hungary, Transylvania, co. Nagy Küküllö (Gross-Kokel). P. <4000.

Szent-Andras, isl. in the Danube, Hungary, above Budapest; 16 m. long. P. (comm.) 6700.

Szent-András, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Központ. P. <4000.

Szent-Endre, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 10 m. N. Budapest. P. <5000.

Szentes, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Csongrád, 28 m. N. by E. Szegedin, on a l. bk. arm of the Theiss; protected by immense dykes from the frequent inundations of the river. P. (1850) 22,100; (1869) 27,700; (1890) 30,800.

Szent-Gal, comm., Hungary, co., dist., and 9 m. W. Veszprém. P. <4000.

Szent-György (German **St. Georgen**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. and 9 m. NNE. Pressburg (Pozsony). P. <4000.

Szent-István, comm., Hungary, co. Borsod, dist. Eger. P. <4000.

Szent-István, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Solt-alsó. P. <4000.

Szent-Lásló, watering-place. Same as **Püspökfürdo.**

Szent-Mihály, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Dada-alsó. P. 6900.

Szent Miklos, tn., Hungary, 80 m. WNW. Kaschau, on the Waag, cap. co. Liptó (Liptau). P. <2000.

Szent-Miklos, Gyergyó-. See **Gyergyó-Szent-Miklos.**

Szent-Tamás, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 20 m. N. Neusatz, on the Canal Bacs, which unites the Theiss with the Danube. P. 11,700.

Szepes (Ger. **Zips**), co., Hungary, N. frontier, between 20° and 21° E., contains the highest peaks of the Tatra, traversed by the Poprád, cap. Löcse (Leutschau).

Szepes-Olaszi, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Szepes, on the Hernad, r. bk. affluent of Theiss, 10 m. SE. Löcse. P. <3000.

Szepes-Váralja (in Ger. **Kirchdrauf**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Szepes (Zips), 30 m. NW. Kaschau. P. <4000.

Szerb, Hungarian, 'Servian.'

Szerb-Csanád, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Nagy-Szent-Miklós. P. 5600.

Szerb-Elemér, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Nagy Becskerek. P. <4000.

Szerb-Ittebe, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Párdány. P. <5000.

Szerb-Nagy-Szent-Miklós, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Nagy-Szent-Miklós. P. 10,300.

Szered, comm., Hungary, co. Pozsony, dist. Nagy Szombat. P. 5200.

Szerem. See **Syrmia.**

Szerencs, comm., Hungary, co. Zemplen, 38 m. S. Kaschau, between the Theiss and the Hegyalja. P. <5000.

Sziget, Hungarian, 'island.'

Sziget, tn., Hungary. See **Máramaros Sziget.**

Szigetvár, comm., Hungary, co. Somogy, 20 m. W. Fünfkirchen. P. 5100, one-third Polish Jews.

Szikszó, comm., N. Hungary, in the S. of co. Abauj-Torna, 45 m. NW. Debreczen, cap. dist. Szikszó; has vineyards. P. <4000.

Szilágy (pronounced nearly like silaj), co., E. Hungary, crossed by 23° E., and in the S. by 47° N.; cap. Zilah.

Szilágy Somlyó, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Szilágy, 45 m. ENE. Grosswardein. P. <5000.

Szilas-Balhás, comm., Hungary, co. Veszprém, dist. Enying. P. <5000.

Szilbás, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Német-Palanka. P. <4000.

Szilicz, plateau, N. Hungary, between the l. bk. of the Sajo and the r. bk. of the Bodva; the celebrated grotto of Aggtelek is in the S. of this plateau.

Szinyér-Váralja, comm., Hungary, co. Szatmár, near r. bk. Számos, 80 m. E. by N. Debreczen. P. <5000.

Szkerisóra, comm., Hungary, co. Torda-Aranyos, dist. Topánfalva, 32 m. SW. Klausenburg. P. 5300.

Szklow, tn., Russia. See **Shklov.**

Szliács, watering-place, N. Hungary, co. and a few miles NE. Zolyóm (Altsohl); noted for its warm ferruginous springs (77°–93° F.), highly charged with carbonic acid. P. <2000.

Szob, comm., Hungary, co. Hont, 11 m. W. by N. Waitzen, on the l. bk. of the Danube. P. <3000.

Szoboszlo, Hungary. See **Hajdu-Szoboszlo.**

Szobránez, noted watering-place, NE. Hungary, co. Ung, 42 m. E. Kaschau, with saline sulphur springs. P. <2000.

Szohodol, comm., Hungary, co. Alsó-Fehér, dist. Verespatak. P. <5000.

Szolnok, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, 30 m. NE. by E. Kecskemét, on the r. bk. of the Theiss, cap. co. Jasz-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok; manufactures machinery and linen thread; has great trade in wood. P. (1850) 10,600; (1869) 15,800; (1890) 20,700.

Szolnok-Doboka, comitat, Hungary, Transylvania, crossed by 24° E., and in S. by 47° N.; contains confluence of Great and Little Számos; cap. Des.

Szolyva, comm., Hungary, co. Bereg, 84 m. E. by S. Kaschau; has frequented mineral baths. P. <2000.

Szombathely. See **Steinamanger.**

Szomolnok, Hungary. Same as **Schmöllnitz.**

Szonta, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Apatin. P. <5000.

Szöreg, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Török-Kanizsa. P. <4000.

Szovát, comm., Hungary, co. Hajdú, dist. Nádudvar. P. <4000.

Sztanisics, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Zombor. P. 7200.

Sztapar, Ó, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 25 m. E. by N. Eszek. P. 5500.

Sztoj, mt., Carpathians, E. Hungary, 48° 37′ N., 23° 11′ E. Alt. 5505 ft.

Szydlowiec, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 17 m. SW. Radom, on highway to Kielce; stone quarries. P. 6300.

T

T, Chinese prefix, 'great.

Ta, or *Tah,* Chinese, 'pagoda.'

Taal, lake, Luzon. See **Bombon.**

Taal, maritime tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., on Balayan Bay. P. (comm.) 22,000.

Taanach, place named in O. T. See **T'annuk.**

Taanath Shiloh, place named in O. T. See **T'ana.**

Taarabt, tn., Africa, French Sahara, Tuat proper, about 102 m. SSE. Tamentit. P. <2000.

Taarnby, vil., Denmark, Amager I., dist. and 4 m. S. Copenhagen. P. (comm.) 13,100.

Taas, tn., Arabia. See **Taïz.**

Taasinge, or **Thaasinge,** originally *Thorseng,* isl., S. ct. Fyen, Denmark; its N. part is hilly, the S. flat, fertile, and wooded. Area, 27 sq. m. P. <5000.

Tab, riv., Persia, flows between provs. Fars and Khuzistan, and enters Persian Gulf on the N. Length, 150 m.

Tabaco, Sierra, small mt. chain, Haiti I., on left side of the valley of the N. Rio Yaqui; the cultivation of tobacco has greatly developed during the last few years.

Tabapy, vil., Paraguay, 42 m. SSE. Asuncion.

Tabarca, tn., Tunis, on the coast, 55 m. E. Bona; sardine fishery. The Bay of T. affords safe shelter only during W. winds. P. <2000. **Tabarca,** islet, is near the coast, opposite T. town.

Tabarie, Lake of. See **Tiberias.**

Tabasarañs, tribe of Caucasian mountaineers, Russia, prov. Daghestan, dists. Tabasaran and Kyurinsk. P. about 15,000.

Tabasco, one of the gulf littoral states of Mexico, E. of the Tehuantepec depression on the marshy lands of the delta of rivs. Tabasco, Grijalva, Chillapa, Usumacinta; very good coffee (Huimanquillo). Teapa is a very important market. See **Mexico,** table.

Tabasco, Barra de, mouth of the Rio de Grijalva, in the Gulf of Campeachy, Mexico.

Tabatinga, tn. and fort, Brazil, state Amazonas, terminal port of entry for steamboats on the Amazon, and Brazilian custom-house on the Peruvian frontier.

Tabatiry, riv., Paraguay, flows WNW. to the Paraguay, which it enters in 25° S.

Tabbas, tn., Persia, Khorassan, 187 m. NE. by E. Yezd. P. about 5000 within the fortifications, the bulk of the inhabitants, however, living outside (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1881, p. 522).

Tabelkosa, oasis, Africa, Tuat, Gurara, about 149 m. SW. El-Golea. P. <2000.

Tabenne ('island of palm-trees'), isl., Upper Egypt, formed by a small left arm of the Nile below Dendera.

Taberg, mt., Sweden, prov. (län) and 8 m. SSW. Jönköping; almost entirely composed of magnetic iron. Alt. 1025 ft.

Taberg, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 10 m. NW. Rome by rail. P <1500.

Tabernas, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 14 m. NNE. Almeria, dist. Gergal. P. (comm.) 6600.

Tabernes de Valldigna, tn., Spain, prov. and 28 m. SSE. Valencia, dist. Sueca. P. (comm.) 6500.

Tabia, tn., Africa, Morocco, Sus, 62 m. S. Morocco.

Tabia, La, tn., Africa, Algeria, prov. and 45 m. S. Oran; very well supplied with water; dates from 1877. P. <2000 (250 French).

Tabia-Akka-Iren, oasis of Morocco, Africa, W. of Tissint. P. 2500–3000.

Tabiano, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Parma, 4 m. SSW. Borgo San Donnino; has celebrated sulphureous springs, and remains of an old fortified castle of the Pallavicini. P. <3000.

Tabilk, stn., Victoria, Moira co., 74 m. NE. Melbourne by rail. P. <1500.

Tabin, Afghanistan. See **Toba Plateau.**

Tabis-tskhuri, lake, Caucasia, govt. Tiflis, dist. Akhaltsykh, Alt. 6670 ft.

Tablas, Isla de, isl., Philippine Is., Romblon group, S. end crossed by 12° 5′ N., 122° 0′ E.

Tablas, Las, tn., Colombia, dep. and 100 m. SW. by W. Panama, near the W. side of the Gulf of Panama; has an unworked gold-mine. P. 6500.

Table Bay, on the S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in 149° E.

Table Point, cape at the W. end of the Bay.

Table Bay, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, SW. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., Green Point being in lat. 33° 53′ 2″ S., long. 18° 24′ 5″ E. Breadth of entrance about 6 m. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous **Table Mountain,** 3540 ft. above the sea, which owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud named the 'Tablecloth.' The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, and, since the construction of the great breakwater, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, and has lighthouses at different points.

Table Cape, NE. point of Mahia Penin., New Zealand, North I., E. ct., 64 m. ENE. Napier.

Table Mountain, peak, Tasmania, S. of Lake Sorell. Alt. 3596 ft.

Table Rock, mt., U.S., on border of N. and S. Carolina, 20 m. E. of NE. corner of Georgia. Alt. 3124 ft. (U. S. P. and G. S.).

Tabletop, mining-tp., Queensland, Clermont co., in 23° 16′ S., 147° 30′ E. P. <1500.

Tabley Inferior and **Superior,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5½ m. NE. Northwich, 2 m. NW. by W. Knutsford stn. T. Inferior, P. <250; T. Superior, P. <500; eccles. par. (**T. Over**) P. <750.

Taboada, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 24 m. SSW. Lugo, dist. Chantada. P. 8200.

Tabo Cape, Eastern Archipelago, in the E. of Halmahera I., a little to the N. of the equator.

Taboga, islet, Colombia, in the gulf and 10 m. S. Panama; formerly the headquarters in this region of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Taboleiro, vil., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 268 m. NNW. Rio de Janeiro, 90 m. NW. by N. Ouro Preto.

Tabong, vil., Malacca (Straits Settlements), 25 m. NNE. Malacca.

Tabor, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Lusnitz, 32 m. N. by E. Budweis; silver-mining, and manufactures of cloth and tobacco. Alt. 1475 ft. P. 8400.

Tabor, mt., Palestine. See **Jebel-et-Tor.**

Tabóra, or **Kaze,** tn., Ger. E. Africa, in about 5° 1′ S., 32° 52′

E., the principal trading-station of the Arab merchants of Zanzibar in this part of the continent.

Tabriz (said to be from Aryan roots meaning 'warm spring' —referring to warm springs near), the ancient *Tauris*, the most important city in NW. Persia, cap. prov. Azerbaijan, 35 m. E. Lake Urumia, in 38° 4′ N., a little to the S. of the Aji-chai; great commercial centre, important from its situation on the route from Trebizond to Teheran. Contains the Kabud Masjid or Blue Mosque, one of the finest specimens of Persian architecture (middle of 15th century), so called on account of the magnificent blue faïence with which it is encrusted, and a citadel (now also an arsenal). Residence of the heir-apparent since 1805. Seat of Turkish, Russian, and British consul-generals. Sacked by Timur in 1392; in great part destroyed by an earthquake in 1721 (when 80,000 people are said to have perished) and in 1780. Alt. 4950 ft. P. (1671, according to Chardin) 550,000; (about 1810) 30-50,000; now 170-200,000.

Tabu, vil., Malacca (Straits Settlements), 23 m. N. by W. Malacca.

Tabubekirt, small oasis, Africa, Sahara, Tafilet, one of the most important in the dist.

Tabulam, postal-tp., New South Wales, Drake co., 55 m. NNW. Grafton. P.<1500.

Tabusintac, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the Tabusintac R., 100 m. ESE. of the W. end of Chaleur Bay. The **Tabusintac R.** flows E. into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Tabynobo, oasis, China, Mongolia, on the route from Kobdo to Barkul, 112 m. NNE. Barkul.

Tacabamba, vil., Peru, dep. Cajamarca, 11 m. NNE. Chota. P. (dist.) 8100.

Tacajo, tn., Cuba, 57 m. N. by W. Santiago de Cuba.

Tacalaya, volc., S. Peru, in about 17° S., always snow-capped.

Tacaloa, vil., Colombia, Bolivar, on the l. bk. of the Magdalena, 90 m. SE. Cartagena.

Tacámbaro, tn., Mexico, state Michoacan, 140 m. WSW. Mexico city. P. 10,000.

Tacarigua, Lake, Venezuela. See **Valencia.**

Tachau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 22 m. SE. by S. Eger; iron mining and works. P.<5000.

Tache, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the N. side of Stewart Lake, in 54° 22′ N., 124° 41′ W.

Tache, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1174 m. by rail W. Montreal, 250 m. E. Winnipeg.

Tachienlu, Tatsienlu, or **Tathsianlu,** tn., China, Süchwan, 120 m. WSW. Chengtu-fu, an important centre of trade with Tibet; thronged with all sorts of Asiatics, and swarming with Lamas. Alt. 8400 ft. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, pp. 329, 335–36; *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, p. 87).

Tachin, tn., Siam, at the mouth of the T., 24 m. SW. by W. Bangkok. The **Tachin R.** is an arm of the Menam, leaving the main river in about 15° 20′ N.

Taching-ho, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the Gulf of Pechili, 90 m. E. Tientsin.

Tachira, riv., S. America, flows N. into the Zulia. From its source to the Quebrada de Don Pedro it forms the boundary between the republics of Colombia and Venezuela, in pursuance of the arbitration act of the Spanish court, March 16, 1891.

Tachoma, mt., U.S. See **Rainier.**

Tacker, Lough, small lake, Ire., in the NE. of co. Cavan, 15 m. S. Monaghan, drained W. to Lough Oughter.

Tackley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 3 m. NE. Woodstock, 1½ m. NNW. Kirtlington stn., P.O. P.<750.

Tacna, tn., Chile, cap. prov. and dep. T., 140 m. SE. by E. Mollendo; an entrepôt of trade between Bolivia and the Port of Arica. Alt. 1816 ft. P. 14,200.

Tacna River, riv., Chile, rises in the Andes, flows on the whole SW., and enters the Pacific Ocean in about 18° 15′ S.

Tacolneston, or **Tacolstou,** par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 1 m. SSW. Forncett stn., P.O. (**Tacolnestone**). P.<500.

Tacoma, city, U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 25 m. NE. by E. Olympia; a rapidly rising timber port at the head of Puget Sound. Water area of port, 500 ac.; depth at entrance, 28 fathoms; anchorage in front of city in 28–40 fathoms. Well equipped for grain trade, with elevators, &c. Has large lumber mills, and various manufactures of wooden articles; carries on fish-canning, &c. Terminus of N. P. R. and of steamship lines to San Francisco, Alaska, and Asiatic ports. P. (1880)<1500; (1890) 36,000. See **Rainier, Mount.**

Taconic, or **Taghanic,** mt. range, U.S., Massachusetts, uniting the Green Mts. of W. Massachusetts with the highlands of the Hudson.

Tacora, volcanic summit, Peru, dep. Tacna, in 17° 47′ S. T. Pass (alt. 13,715 ft.) connects the high Bolivian plateau with the Peruvian coast. Alt. 19,740 ft.

Tacoronte ('the garden of the Guanchos'), tn., Canary Is., Tenerife. P. (comm.)<4000.

Tacotalpa, vil., Mexico, state Tabasco, 30 m. SSE. San Juan Bautista. P. (comm.)<3000.

Tacrift, oasis, Tripoli, 290 m. NE. Murzuk.

Tacuaral, vil., Paraguay, 27 m. E. by S. Asuncion, on the railway to Villa Rica. P.<2000.

Tacuaras, vil., Paraguay, 89 m. S. Asuncion. P.<2000.

Tacuarembo, dep., Uruguay, crossed by 32° S. and 56° W.; cap. **T.,** or **San Fructuoso.** P. (tn.) 3000.

Tacuarembo, riv., Uruguay. See **Negro, Rio.**

Tacuati, vil., Paraguay, 146 m. NNE. Asuncion, 54 m. E. Villa Concepcion.

Tacuba, vil., 3 m. NW. Mexico, formerly one of the three towns of the Mahwa confederation, under the name of Tlacopam. P. (comm.)<3000.

Tacubaya, tn., Mexico, state of and 5 m. SW. by W. Mexico; seat of the National Observatory. P. 12,000.

Tacumshin, par., Ire., SE. co. and 9 m. S. by E. Wexford, bar. Forth, on the inlet of T. Lough, P.O. (**Tacumshane**). P.<750.

Tacunas, Indians. See **Ticunas.**

Tacunga, La, tn., Ecuador. See **Latacunga.**

Tacuru Pucu, vil., in the E. of Paraguay, on the Paraná, in 25° 22′ S., 18 m. N. of the confluence of the Yguazú; proposed terminus of a branch railway from the trans-continental line from Asuncion to Santos (Brazil).

Tadcaster, the Roman *Calcaria*, market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 9 m. SW. by W. York, at the head of navigation on the Wharfe, on the NE. R. One mile S. is a bridge said to be Roman; many Roman coins have been dug up. The town has several historical associations. Market-day, alternate Mondays. Pars., **East T.** P.<1500; **West T.** P.<2000..

Taddart, or **Taddert** (Berber 'town'), vil., Algeria, prov. and 129 m. SSE. Constantine; has Roman ruins. P.<2000.

Taddington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. E. by S. Buxton, 1½ m. S. Millersdale stn. The village is one of the highest in Eng. (1093 ft.); in the churchyard is an ancient cross, said to be the work of the monks of Lindisfarne, who introduced Christianity into the dist. PM.O. P.<500.

Tademait, or **Tigmi,** plateau, Africa, western Sahara, crossed by 28° N., 4° E.

Taderusht, oasis, Africa, Sahara, Morocco, comprising eight villages. P. from 2500 to 3000.

Tadiándamol, highest peak in W. Ghâts, India, Coorg terr., 30 m. from Merkára, in 12° 13′ N., 75° 40′ E. Alt. 5729 ft.

Tadla, tn., Africa, central Morocco, 128 m. SW. Fez; salt is abundant. P.<2000.

Tadley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 5½ m. NNW. Basingstoke, 4½ m. S. Aldermaston stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Tadlow, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 13 m. SW. by W. Cambridge. P.<250.

Tadmarton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4 m. WSW. Banbury, P.O. (**Upper T.**). P.<500.

Tadmor, ruined city of Syria. See **Palmyra.**

Tadotsu, maritime vil., Japan, on the NW. ct. of Shikoku, 85 m. WSW. Kobe. P. 6200.

Tadoussac (tad'u-sak), tn., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., on the l. bk. of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivs., near the mouth of the latter. P.<1500.

Tádpatrl, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantápur, on Penner R., 76 m. E. by S. Bellary; has trade in silk, cotton, and indigo. P. 10,300; Hindus, 6800.

Tádrl, port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. N. Kánara, at mouth of Agnashino R., has good anchorage. The salt manufactured 2 m. inland at Sanikata is shipped here. P.<5000.

Tadworth, PT.O., Eng., Surrey, 3 m. SE. Epsom.

Tænaron (Tainaron), cape, Greece. See **Matapan.**

Taenga, or **Holt,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 16° 15′ S., 143° 0′ W.

Tafa, or **Wadi Tafa,** site of the ancient *Taphis*, vil., Upper Egypt, prov. Esne, 32 m. SSW. Assuan.

Tafahna-el-Azab, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Gharbiye, 9 m. S. Zifte. P.<4000.

Tafalla, tn., Spain, prov. Navarra, 20 m. S. by W. Pamplona, cap. dist. T. P. (comm.) 6500.

Tafassasset, riv., Africa, Sahara, on the S. slope of the desert; its valley, about which little is known, runs through the country of the Aulimmidens; its point of confluence with the Niger is unknown.

Tafelfichte, highest point of the Isergebirge, Sudetic Mts., on the confines of Bohemia, Silesia, and Lusatia; source of the Iser. Alt. 3690 ft.

Tafelne, tn., Morocco. See **Tefelne.**

Taff, riv., Wales, rises in Brecknockshire, on the Brecknock Beacon, and flows S. through Glamorganshire, past Merthyr-Tydfil, into the Bristol Channel at Cardiff; the Taff Vale Rly. accompanies it throughout. The valley is entirely occupied with the coal and iron industries.

Taffs Well, PMT.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 8 m. NW. Cardiff; coal mined.

Tafilet, oasis, Morocco, S. of the E. end of the Jebel Bani, irrigated by the Wadis Gheriz, Tizimi, and Zi; chief villages,

Abuam and Risani, the former in 31° 0′ N., 4° 15′ W. Visited by Réné Caillé in 1828, by Rohlfs in 1864, and not again by Europeans till 1894, when it was reached by Delbrel, and also by Harris.

Tafna, riv., Africa, Algeria, prov. Oran, with part of its basin in Morocco, flows NE. into the Mediterranean. Length, 80–90 m.

Tafrata, large desert plain, Africa, in E. of Morocco.

Tafrent, mt. group, Africa, Algeria, prov. and 68 m. SE. Constantine. Alt. 4200–4580 ft.

Tafsah, site, Palestine, probably the *Tiphsah* of 2 Kings xv. 16, 32° 10′ N., 35° 10′ E., 6 m. SW. by W. Nablus.

Taft, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 13 m. SW. Yezd; noted for fine felt carpets; lapis-lazuli is found in the vicinity. P. 5000.

Taftville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New London co., 3 m. NNE. East Norwich; has large cotton-mills. P. <1500.

Tafuna's, vil., near the S. end of Lake Tanganyika, in Ger. E. Africa, in 8° 29′ S.

Tagal, cap. of T. residency, N. ct. of Java I., in 6° 51′ S., 109° 8′ E.; good port. P. 16,000.

Tagal, important tribe of the Spanish Philippines, inhabiting Luzon I.; the language of this tribe is gradually spreading. P. 1,500,000.

Tagancha, tn., Russia, govt. and 66 m. SE. Kiev; sugar-works, woollen cloth-mills. P. <5000.

Taganrog, tn. and seapt., Russia, at the head of a bay of Sea of Azov, 75 m. long and 28 m. wide, formed by two sandy penins. which approach each other for 15 m., the bay receiving the Don, Kalmius, Mius, and Yeya Rivs.; situated, 47° 12′ 21″ N., 38° 56′ 31″ E., on a promontory near to the site of the old Italian colony *Portus Pisanus,* and later on the Turkish town *Azov;* taken by Peter I. in 1698; finally annexed to Russia in 1796. Owing to the proximity of the fertile wheat-lands of S. Russia, it is one of the chief ports of the empire. Well built, with a good quay. Roadstead too shallow for large ships, which stop at a distance of 8 to 13 m., the W. and E. winds modifying the depth of water. Connected by railways with Rostov, on the Moscow-Ryazañ-Voronezh Rly. (45 m.), which is the head of the N. Caucasian Rlys., and with Yasinovataya junction, whence railways radiate W. and NW. Tobacco and Italian paste factories; tanneries; fishing. Brisk export trade, the port being visited by about 1000 vessels, over 300,000 tons, and the value of exports exceeding £5,000,000. Imports vary from £500,000 to £1,000,000. T., with surrounding villages (Nikolaevka, Troitskoye, Pokrovskoye), forms a township under a separate governor. Alexander I. died here. Mean temp., yr. 48° F., Jan. 20.6°, July 73.0°. P. (1870) 38,036; (1891) 47,310.

Tagant, region of W. Sahara, in 18°–20° N., 10°–12° W.

Tagarigua, large coast lake, Venezuela, 68 m. ESE. Caracas.

Tagbilaran, tn., Philippine Is., SW. ct. Bohol I. P. 7600.

Tage, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 40 m. S. by W. Van. P. 2400; Christians, 1500; Moham. 900.

Taggia, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, on the Argentina, 5 m. NE. by E. San Remo. P. <5000.

Tagh, Turkish, 'mountain.' See **Dagh.**

Taghadoe, par., Irc., NE. co. Kildare, bar. N. Salt, 2 m. S. by W. Maynooth; 4133 ac. P. <250.

Taghanic, mt. range, U.S., Massachusetts. See **Taconic.**

Tagharma, peak in the Kashgar Mts., in 38° 20′ N., 75° 16′ E., S. of the Little Kara-kul Lake, sometimes confounded with the Mustagh-ata, but, according to Captain Younghusband, about 20 m. SW. of the latter peak. Gives origin to many large glaciers, of which Prjevalsky's is best known. Alt. about 25,800 ft. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1892, p. 230.

Tagharot, pass. See **Tizi Tagherat.**

Taghart, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Shercock.

Taghboy, par., Ire., cos. Galway and Roscommon, bars. Killian and N. Athlone, on riv. Suck, 12 m. N. Ballinasloe; 13,996 ac. P. <2000.

Taghdumbash ('supreme head of mountains'), one of the Pamirs, central Asia, Pamir, S. of Sarikol, N. of the Mustagh or Karakorum Range, which separates it from the Hunza-Nagar valley, in 36½°–37° 40′ N., 74½°–75° 40′ E.; in its upper part forks into two branches, one rising S. the other SW. Alt. 10,300 to 15,500 ft.; inhabited by Kirghiz and Sarikolis.

Taghees, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Clanmorris, 3 m. W. Claremorris; 6837 ac. P. <1500.

Taghit, vil., Africa, Algeria, prov. and 82 m. SSW. Constantine; has rich lead and mercury mines.

Taghmaconnell, par., Ire., SW. co. Roscommon, bar. S. Athlone, 7½ m. WSW. Athlone, P.O. (**Taughmaconnell**); 18,827 ac. P. <2500.

Taghmon, par., Ire., NE. co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, 6½ m. NNE. Mullingar. P. <500.

Taghmon, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. and 8 m. W. Wexford, bars. Bargy and W. Shelmaliere, PMT.O.; 10,125 ac. P. <2000; tn. P. <750.

Taghsheenod, par., Ire., SE. co. and 8½ m. SSE. Longford, bars. Moydow and Shrule; 5711 ac. P. <1000.

Taghshinny, par., Ire., SE. co. and 10 m. SSE. Longford, bars. Rathcline and Shrule, P.O. (**Tashinny**); 4884 ac. P. <1000.

Tagilskiy Zavod, Upper, or **Tagil,** iron-works and gold-washings, Russia, govt. Perm, 63 m. N. Ekaterinburg, on Tagil R. P. <5000. **Tagilskiy Zavod, Lower.** See **Nizhnetagilsk.**

Tagliacozzo, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 24 m. E. by N. Tivoli. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, and overthrew the Hohenstaufen dynasty in Italy. P. 8600.

Tagliamento, riv., Italy, Venetia, rises in the Alps (Monte Cridola), and flows E. then S. into the head of the Adriatic. Length, 106 m.; area of basin, 1000 sq. m.; mean discharge 2800 cubic ft. per second, highest discharge 53,000 cubic ft. per second.

Taglio di Po, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, 6 m. NNE. Ariano. P. (comm.) <5000.

Tago, Rio, riv., Luzon I. See **Grande, Cagayan.**

Tagoat, P.O., Ire., SE. co. and 7 m. SSE. Wexford, bar. Forth.

Tagodast, tn., Africa, Morocco, on W. border of Mount Atlas, 98 m. NE. Morocco. P. 7000.

Tagolanda, small isl. of Malay Archipelago, about 50 m. from NE. extremity of Celebes.

Tagolo, Punta, cape, N. ct. Mindanao I., Philippine Is., in 123° 23′ E.

Tagomago, islet, Spain, Balearic group, immediately E. of Iviza I.

Tagremaret, Arab vil., Africa, Algeria, prov. and 87 m. ESE. Oran; a projected colony. P. <2000.

Tagrirt, tn., Africa, Moroccan Sahara, on l. bk. of the upper Wad Gur; has palm-trees. P. (Berbers) <2000.

Taguaralzinho, vil., Brazil, Matto Grosso, on l. bk. of the Tapajoz, in 9° S., 430 m. SSE. Manaos.

Tagudin, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 150 m. NNW. Manila. P. 13,800.

Taguig, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., on Bay Lake, 8 m. SE. Manila; active fisheries. P. 9900.

Tagulus, oasis, Africa, S. Tunis, 10 m. E. Tozer, on N. shore of the Shot el Jerid; renowned for the excellence of its fruits. P. 5800.

Tagula, isl., Pacific. See **Louisiade Archipelago.**

Tagus, Spanish **Tajo,** Portuguese **Tejo,** principal river of the Iberian Penin., through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro and Douro on the N., and the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon and New Castille, in 40° 38′ N., 1° 35′ W., at an alt. of about 5720 ft.; it flows WSW. in Spain, through New Castille and Estremadura, and in Portugal between the provs. Beira and Alemtejo, and through Estremadura to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 m. below Lisbon. Chief affluents, r. bk., Guadiela, Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, and Zezere; l. bk., Almonte, Sever, Sorraia, and Solor. In its upper course the river flows through defiles between pine-clad mountains, and then across the central plateau, with steep descent, forming, especially in the higher parts, numerous waterfalls and rapids, passing Aranjuez, Toledo, and Talavera. In Estremadura its course again lies through narrow gorges, sometimes not more than 50 or 60 ft. in breadth. After passing Alcantara, and finally entering Portuguese terr., it gradually flows more quietly. Above Lisbon it widens into a lake-like expansion, 20 m. in length, and 3 to 8 m. in width, narrowing again to about 2 m. opposite that city. Its uses for commerce are at present much restricted, navigation being mainly confined to the part below the confluence of the Zezere, though it is classed as navigable to Alcantara. Length, 566 m.; area of basin, 31,864 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Tah, Chinese, 'pagoda.' See *Ta.*

Tahaa, isl., Pacific, Society group, in 16° 35′ S., 151½° W.

Taha-el-Marg, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Dakahlie, 50 m. N. by E. Cairo. P. <4000.

Tahan, Gunong, mt., Malay Penin., Pahang, in about 4° 0′ N., 102° 20′ E. Alt. estimated by report at about 12,000 ft.

Tahania, or **Chichagof,** isls., Pacific, Tuamotu group, crossed in extreme W. by 145° W., in about 16½° S.

Taha-Nub, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Kalyubie (the prov. in upper angle of delta). P. <5000.

Tahara, post-tn., Victoria, Normanby co., 45 m. N. by W. Portland. P. <1500.

Tahatee, lake, Canada, Brit. Columbia, crossed by 52° 15′ N., drained N. to Black Road R. (r. bk. trib. of Fraser).

Tahia-ho, or **Tasia-ho,** riv., China, prov. Kansu, flows NE. into the Hwang-ho 47 m. above Lanchou-fu. Length, 137 m.

Tahichipi (or **Tehachapi**) **Pass,** U.S., at one end of Sierra Nevada, traversed by S. Pacific Rly. Alt. 3832 ft. (Gannett).

Tahilla, tnld., Ire., S. ct. co. Kerry, bar. S. Dunkerron, on the N. side of Kenmare R., 11 m. W. by S. Kenmare, P.O. P. <250.

Tahiri, small vil., Persia, Laristan, on Persian Gulf, 120 m.

SE. Bushire, in 27° 40′ N., 52° 21′ E., inhabited chiefly by pearl-fishers. Close by are the ruins of *Siraf*, a mercantile city of wealth and importance in the Middle Ages down to about the middle of the 11th century.

Tahiti, or **Taiti,** called by Cook, its discoverer (1774), **Otaheite** (the first syllable meaning 'it is,' the whole name being the answer to Cook's question, 'What is the name of the island?'), isl., Pacific, the most important of the Society group, in 17° 29′–52′ S., 149° 7′–38′ W. It is about one-third larger than the isl. of Anglesey, and consists of two somewhat oval-shaped volcanic penins. connected by an isthmus, submerged at high water, and the whole surrounded by coral reefs, the smaller penin., distinguished by the name of Taiarabu, comprising less than one-fourth of the whole area. Circumference 164 m., of which 119 m. belongs to the main penin., which contains near the middle the culminating point of the whole island, Mount Orohena, 7340 ft. The island contains other rugged high lands, with many fertile valleys, and a belt of rich land along the coast, on which are numerous small harbours. The total cultivable area is estimated to form one-third of the whole. The natives have mostly been converted to Christianity by Protestant missionaries. Principal town and port, Papiti (NW. ct.), frequently known even to the French under the English spelling of Papeete. Sugar-cane, cotton, coffee (said to be specially well suited to the island), maize, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables are cultivated in small quantities; bread-fruit, yams, plantains, arrowroot, vanilla, coco-nuts, oranges (introduced by Cook), and limes grow spontaneously. Besides natural and plantation vegetable products, wax, wool, bêche-de-mer (trepang), and pearl-shell are exported. Oxen and hogs are reared, and horses are numerous. Tahiti was taken under the protection of the French in 1842, and was formally annexed, along with the neighbouring isl. of Moorea or Eimeo, to the NW., in 1880. Mean temp. (5 yrs., 1855–60), yr. 77.3° F., Feb. 79.1°, Aug. 74.5°. Area, 400 sq. m. P. estimated by Cook at 150–200,000, an estimate probably much too large, though it is certain that the population has since his time greatly declined through epidemics and other causes. It is now about 9000; including Moorea, 10,000, of whom about 1500 are Europeans.

Tahlequah, vil., U.S., Indian Terr., cap. of Cherokee Nation; has two good schools, and various public buildings. P. <1500.

Ta-ho, or **Foa-kiang,** riv., China, prov. Süchwan, flows SE. into the Kia-ling near Ho-chou. Length about 300 m.

Tahoe, lake, U.S., California and Nevada states, intersected by 120° W. and 39° N., surrounded by high peaks. It is drained N. by the Truckee into Pyramid Lake. Alt. 6247 ft. (R.R.). Length, 20 m.; width, 10 m.

Tahshish, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver I., 211 m. NW by W Victoria.

Tahsoo Harbour, inlet, Canada, Brit. Columbia, on the W. ct. of Moresby I.

Tahta, Upper Egypt. See **Takhta.**

Tahtajl, sect, Anatolia, prov. Adana; workers in wood, of whose rites, worship, and beliefs very little is known.

Ta-hu, or **Tai-hu** ('large lake'), lake, E. China, provs. Kiangsu and Chekiang, 57 m. W. Shanghai, of almost circular form, filling up an old depression; situated in a charming country; it contains a large number of islands and islets, and has numerous villages on its shores. Length, 44 m.; breadth, 34 m.

Tahuamanu, Datimanu ('turtle river'), or **Orton,** riv., Peru, winds tortuously through low plains, flowing ENE., and joins the Beni below the mouth of the Madre de Dios, in 12° 48′ S.; not fully explored. Length about 400 m.

Tahuata, or **Santa Cristina,** isl., Pacific, Marquesas group, in about 139° 5′ W., crossed in the S. by 10° S.

Tai, Chinese, 'a tower or terrace.'

Tai, large Arab tribe of the Kahtanide family, emigrants from Yemen, forming the chief population of Jebel-Shomer.

Tai, states, SE. Asia. See **Laos.**

Taiara, or **King,** isl., Pacific, Tuamotu group, in about 144½° W., 15½° S.

Taibach, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 6 m. S. by E. Neath, belonging to the Swansea dist. of parl. bors., close to Port Talbot stn. See **Margam.**

Taibetism, large oasis, central Arabia, Shomer, 45 m. ENE. Hail.

Tai-chou, bay, E. ct. China, prov. Chekiang, entered by river of same name; has good anchorage.

Tai-chou, tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 70 m. SSW. Ningpo; has trade in tea and salt.

Tai-chou, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 65 m. ENE. Nanking.

Tai-chou, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 190 m. WSW. Peking.

Taidong, or **Teitong,** riv., Korea, flows SW. past Phyöngyang (*q.v.*), and enters Korea Bay by a wide estuary, in 39° 15′ N.

Taieri, co., New Zealand, South I., between 45° and 46° S., and crossed by 170° E.

Taïf (E'Taïf). See **Tayif.**

Taiglum, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 7 m. ESE. Ayr, close to Drongan stn. P. <500.

Taihohsien, tn., China. See **Tai-fu.**

Tai-hu, lake, China. See **Ta-hu.**

Taik-gyi, or **Taik-kyi,** vil., Burma, dist. Hanthawadi, 36 m. W. Pegu, 41 m. by rail from Rangoon. P. <5000.

Taila, co., New South Wales, bounded on the SE. by the Murray R., and crossed in extreme W. by 142° E.

Tailao, isl., S. ct. of China, in the entrance of Macao roadstead.

Taillat, Cap, cape, France, dep. Var, on the S. ct., 19 m. S. by W. Frejus.

Taillebourg, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. St. Jean-d'Angély, on r. bk. of Charente, 4 m. SSE. St. Savinien; scene of the victory gained by the French over Henry III. of England in 1242.

Taimoro, Moham. tribe, SE. ct. Madagascar, occupying the shore of Masindrano to Faranfagana.

Taimyr, large penin., Russia, Arctic Ocean, eastern Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk; protrudes in two parts as far as 77° 30′ N. (**Cape Syevero-Vostochnyi**), between the Gulfs of Taimyr and Khatanga; covered in middle by Byrranga Mts., 1000 ft. high. The **Taimyr Bay** receives the **Taimyr R.,** which rises in 73° N., flows through large **Lake Taimyr,** and enters Taimyr Bay under 75° 35′ N.

Tain, tn., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Valence, on the l. bk. of the Rhone, opposite Tournon, 33 m. S. Vienne. P. <3000.

Tain, royal and parl. burgh and par., Scot., in the NE. of Ross-shire, on the S. shore of Dornoch Firth, 4½ m. S. by W. Dornoch, on the H. R.; has the collegiate church of St. Duthus, founded 1360, restored 1871–76. Par. 16,668 ac., P. <3000; royal burgh, P. <2500; parl. burgh, P. <2000. See **Wick.**

Tainan-fu, formerly **Taiwan-fu,** treaty-port (since 1858), Formosa I., W. ct., in 22° 59′ N.; its harbour, at Anping, to the NW., has a bar with only 6 ft. of water at high water ordinary springs, but there is good anchorage, though not safe in the SW. monsoon, in 5½ fathoms outside. P. 50–60,000. See **Takow.**

Tainaron, cape, Greece. See **Matapan.**

Taingan-fu, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 200 m. S. Tientsin, 36 m. SE. by S. Tsinan; at the foot of the Tashan, a sacred mountain much resorted to by pilgrims. A great ladder leads from the town to the summit. P. 45,000 (Markham).

Taininh, tn., Lower Cochin-China, 55 m. NW. Saigon.

Tai Noi, states, SE. Asia. See **Laos.**

Taintignies, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Tournai. P. 3000.

Taipas, Caldas de, place with hot mineral springs, Portugal, prov. Minho, 26 m. NE. Oporto, 6 m. SE. Braga.

Taipei-fu, or **Thaipe-fu,** chief tn. in the N. of isl. of Formosa, 25° 4′ N., a little to the E. of Twatutia [**Tamsui,** riv.]; tea, rice, and jute grown near.

Taipeng, Taiping, Thaipeng, or **Thaiping,** tn., Malay Penin., cap. Perak, 13 m. WNW. Kwala-Kangsa, a few miles from W. ct., in about 4° 48′ N.; connected by railway with Port Weld. Residence of a British agent.

Taipe-shan, mt. chain, China, prov. Shansi, between the town of Soping and the Hwang-ho.

Taiping, tn., China, prov. Kwangsi, on the l. bk. of the Tso-kiang, in 22° 19′ N., 107° 19′ E. (*Proc. R. G. S.*, 1891, p. 254.)

Taiping, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on Canton R., 37 m. SE. Canton.

Taiping, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 24 m. SW. Pingyang-fu; anthracite coal is worked in the vicinity.

Taiping-fu, tn., China, on r. bk. of Yangtse-kiang, prov. Nganhwei, 37 m. SSW. Nanking.

Taipung, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the E. ct., 30 m. NE. Victoria.

Tair, volcanic islet, Red Sea, 47 m. WNW. Kamaran I., in 15° 38′ N.; the only active Arabian volcano.

Tairua, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Thames co., 60 m. E. by S. Auckland. P. <1500.

Taishaki, riv., China, prov. Fokien, r. bk. trib. of the Niautung-kiang; the lower valley of this river belongs to the large black tea region of Fokien.

Taiskirchen, comm., Upper Austria, 42 m. WNW. Steyr, 33 m. W. Linz. P. <3000.

Taisnières, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 14 m. E. by S. Valenciennes. P. <2000.

Taita, less properly **Teita,** group of isolated mts., or highland areas, rising somewhat abruptly from the Nyika or desert plains of Brit. E. Africa, between 3° 10′ and 3° 50′ S., and 38° and 38° 40′ E. **Taita ya Bura,** alt. 7200 ft., in 3° 25′ 2″ S., 38° 17′ 42″ E. (*Geog. Jour.*, iv. p. 436), inhabited by the Wataita. Only three of these areas, Bura, Ndara, and Kadiaro, have sufficient water to maintain a tolerably dense population. Other mountains are Ndi, Mlaleni, and Maungu.

Taiti, isl., Pacific. See **Tahiti.**

Taitok, tribe, Sahara, the most powerful of the confederation of the W. Tuaregs.

Taitse-ho, riv., China, prov. Liautung, trib. of the Liao-ho by the Hun-ho. Length, 155 m.

Taiwan, Chinese name of **Formosa Island.**

Taiwan-fu, inland tn., Formosa, 82 m. NNE. Tainan-fu (*q.v.*).

Tai Yai, states, SE. Asia. See **Laos.**

Taiya Inlet. See **Lynn Canal.**

Taiyang-chou, highest mt. group of the mountainous region stretching between the Kinsha-kiang and the Kien-kiang, trib. of the Yalung, China. Alt. 19,500 ft.

Taiyuen-fu, walled city, China, cap. prov. Shansi, on the main road leading from central China northwards to Tatung, Kalgan, and Kweihuacheng; government arsenal, powder-mills, and cannon-foundry. P. 50,000. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, p. 173; *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 60.

Taïz, or **Taas,** fortified tn., Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. ENE. Mokha, on a spur of the mountains overlooking the southern plains.

Taizerbo, oasis, Africa, the most N. of the Kufra group, Libyan desert.

Tajado, cape, Haiti. See **Punta Sabaneta.**

Tajett-ernt, frequented wells, Africa, Sahara, 215 m. SW. Ghat (Rhat), on the route to Air.

Tajik, name given to the Iranians of E. Persia, N. Afghanistan, and Russian Turkistan.

Tajima, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Hyogo ken.

Tajo, riv. See **Tagus.**

Tajuña, riv., Spain, New Castille, flows SW. to the Jarama, which it joins about 20 m. SSE. Madrid.

Tajurra, tn., E. ct. Africa, in French colony of Obok, on N. shore of the Gulf of T., 31 m. WSW. Obok, in 11° 47′ N.; the roadstead is exposed. The inhabitants, of the Afar or Dankali race, trade with Ankober (Shoa) and Harrar. P. <2000.

Taka, isl., Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, Ratak group.

Takachiho, the most southerly cone of the volcanic group of Kirishima, Kiushiu, Japan, culminating point of the island. Alt. 5480 ft.

Takaka, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Collingwood co., 34 m. NW. Nelson. P. 1500.

Takalik, mt. pass, China, East Turkistan, Tian Shan system, in about 42° 20′ N., 83° 40′ E., 47 m. N. Kucha.

Takamatsu, maritime tn., Japan, Shikoku, 68 m. WSW. Kobe. P. (1890) 34,600.

Takaoka, tn., Japan, 148 m. NE. by N. Kyoto; cotton and silk goods are manufactured in the environs. P. (1887) 19,900.

Takapau, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 50 m. SW. Napier. P. <1500.

Takari, E. chain of the Brahui or Hala Mts., Baluchistan, running N. to S. from Bolan Pass to Mula Pass, actually the slightly elevated margin of the Khelát plateau. Alt. 7000 ft.

Takasaki, tn., Japan, 62 m. NW. Tokyo; has cotton manufactures and sericulture. P. (1887) 18,800.

Takase, maritime vil., Japan, Kiushiu, 48 m. E. by N. Nagasaki. P. <3000.

Takashima, islet, near W. ct. of Kiushiu, Japan, 10 m. W. of the entrance to the roadstead of Nagasaki; has very important coal beds, which in 1888 produced over 350,000 tons.

Takata, tn., Japan, 64 m. SSW. Niigata; one of the chief industrial centres of the W.; manufactures cotton. P. (1886) 24,500.

Takatu, range of mts., Brit. Afghanistan, stretching NNE. from the Shalkot valley to the S. of 30½° N., and E. of 67° E. See map, *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1880, p. 272.

Takayama, tn., Japan, 94 m. ENE. Kyoto. P. (1887) 13,600.

Takazze, or **Setit,** r. bk. affluent of Atbara (Nile basin), rises in the Abwia-Meder Mts., Abyssinia, E. of Lake Tana, and describes a circuitous course mainly N. and NW. to its junction with the Atbara. In its upper course it flows through deep gorges, and separates the provs. of Goudar and Tigre; in its lower course through the plain it is called the Setit. Length about 500 m.

Takdemt, tn., Algeria, prov. and 107 m. ESE. Oran, arr. Mostaganem; has Roman remains. It was founded about 671, and became an important town, destroyed in the beginning of the 13th century, and again by the French in 1841.

Takebrit, the ancient *Siga*, ruined site, Algeria, 54 m. WSW. Oran.

Takefu, tn., Japan, 68 m. NNE. Kyoto. P. (1887) 12,000.

Takeley, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 10½ m. S. Saffron Walden, on the G. E. R., PMT. O. P. <1000.

Takhi, or **Ngeu-kiang, riv.,** China, S. Chekiang, flows on the whole E., and at Wenchou, in 28° N., forms an estuary; about 150 m. long.

Takhino-göl, Lake, lake, European Turkey, Macedonia, 5 m. S. Seres, and N. the Gulf of Rendina (Orfoni), receives the riv. Angista, and is traversed throughout by the Struma, ancient *Strymon*. Shores abrupt, except in the N. Length, 15 m.; greatest breadth, 5 m.

Takhla Makan, desert, Chinese Empire, E. Turkistan, bounded W. by the valley of Yarkand-daria, N. by Tarim valley, E. by the lower Tarim and Lake Lobnor, S. by the oases stretching to the base of the mountains bordering the great plateau of Tibet.

Takhta, or **Tahta,** tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge (between provs. Keneh and Siut). P. (1882) 13,800.

Takhta Bazar, vil., Russian Transcaspian Terr., on the Murghab, 13 m. NW. by W. Maruchak.

Takhtakorum ('the throne of stone'), the most W. chain of the Kuenlun Mts., which it connects with the Muztagh-ata group. Alt. estimated at from 14,700 to 15,700 ft.

Takhtalu, mt., Armenia, belonging to the Sinek chain; marked on Russian maps as Perlidagh.

Takhtalu, or **Takhtalydagh,** the ancient *Solyma*, mt., Lycia, Taurus Mts., 31 m. SSW. Adalia, 4 m. W. of Gulf Adalia. Alt. 7810 ft.

Takht-i-Jamshid, Persia. See *Persepolis*.

Takht-i-Sulaimán ('Solomon's throne'), mt., with two separate summits, Brit. Baluchistan, the highest mountain of the Suláiman Range, 140 m. NW. Múltán, thickly covered with pines; the higher peak is called locally 'Abashta chuka,' or sometimes 'Kaisargarh.' Alt. 11,317 ft.; the lower peak, 11,076 ft.

Takht-i-Suláimán, mt. peak, Kashmír (*q.v.*).

Takht-i-Sulaiman, mt., Persia, in the Elburz Range, 35 m. N. by E. Kazvin. Alt. 14,400 ft.

Ta-kiang ('great river'), Chinese name of the Yangtse-kiang.

Ta-kiang, riv., China, rises in Yünnan and traverses the prov. Kwangsi in the centre from W. to E., enters the prov. Kwangtung, and a little above Canton joins the Pe-kiang to form the Canton R. It receives several large affluents. Length about 950 m.

Takilunt, vil., Algeria, 28 m. SE. by S. Bougie.

Takla-khar, large Tibetan town in Hundes (SW. Tibet), in about 30° 18′ N., 81° 10′ E.; carries on a trade with India across the Lipu-lek pass.

Takmak, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Smyrna, sanjak Sarukhan, 32 m. E. by N. Alashehr. P. 4000; Moham. 3900.

Takow (sub-port of **Tainan-fu**), treaty-port, in the S. of Formosa I., on the W. ct., in 22° 36′ N., at the N. end of a long spit of land. The three acres of harbour have a depth of 12 ft. on bar ordinary springs, high water 14½ ft., low water 11½ ft. Outside the bar the anchorage (in 5½ fathoms) is good, but not safe during the SW. monsoons. In the vicinity are extensive plantations of sugar-cane.

Takrur, name applied by early Arab writers to certain recently converted negro populations in the W. Sudan, but given also to others in Bornu, Wadai, &c. At the present day the name is given to Mohammedan negroes on the Atbara and Blue Nile, who seem originally to have come from the W. on the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Taksadonisa, mt., Tibet, NW. of Lake Dangrayum, in about 86° 25′ E. Alt. 20,000 ft.

Taksun, tn. and fort, Eastern Turkistan, 33 m. SSW. Turfan, in a rich cotton-growing country.

Takt-i-Bostan, celebrated grottoes of Persian Kurdistan, near Kermanshah. The walls of the grottoes are covered with sculptures representing hunting-scenes, &c., some of which date from the 6th or 7th centuries, and are said to be finer than those of any other Persian monuments.

Taku, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Pei-ho, 27 m. ESE. Tientsin. There are 12 ft. of water on bar at spring tides, and 10 ft. at neaps. The forts were captured by the allied English and French in 1860. Mean temp., yr. 53.4° F., Jan. 23.4°, July 77.4°.

Taku-ho, riv., China, prov. Shantung, flows SSW. to Kiaochou Bay. Length more than 90 m.

Taku Inlet, fjord stretching 18 m. NE. from the N. end of Stephen's Passage, Alaska, its mouth in 58° 10′ N.; at its head a large glacier.

Takurea, or **Volkonsky,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 15° 45′ S., 142° 0′ W.

Takush, cape, Algeria, in 7° 23′ E., 24 m. WNW. Bona.

Takutu, riv., forming the boundary between Brit. Guiana and the Brazilian terr. of Amazonas, rises near 1° 30′ N., flows N. to its junction with the Mahu, which thenceforth takes its name, and then bends SW. and joins the Rio Branco at Fort San Joachim, in 3° 2′ N.; chief affluents the Mahu and Zuruma. Length estimated at 170 m.

Takuwa-pa, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., near the W. ct., in about 8° 51′ N.

Takuwa-tung, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., 15 m. from the W. ct., in about 8° 27′ N.

Takwa, tn., in the W. of Gold Coast Colony (Wawsaw dist.), W. Africa, near 2° W., 38 m. N. Dixcove; gold mined near since ancient times, now on a somewhat extensive scale.

Takwan, riv., China. See **Heng-kiang.**

Takwanting, tn., China, in the NE. of prov. Yünnan, 208 m. NNE. Yünnan-fu.

Tal, Welsh, 'headland,' 'promontory.'

Tala, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, 88 m. SE. by E. Paraná. P. <2000.

Tala, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye, 10 m. NNW. Shibin-el-Kom. P. 9700.

Tala, vil., Uruguay, dep. Canelones, 46 m. NNE. Montevideo.

Talaat Musa, highest point of the northern part of the Anti-Libanus Range, Syria, in 34° 7′ N. Alt. 8720–8760 ft.

Talabo, Cape, Eastern Archipelago, in the E. of Celebes I., in about 0° 40′ S., 123° 30′ E.

Talachddû, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 4 m. NE. by N. Brecknock. P. <250.

Talacre, seapt. vil., Wales, Flintshire, 8 m. NW. Holywell; has coal-mines and freestone quarries.

Talágang, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Jehlam, 60 m. SW. by S. Ráwal Pindi; manufactures cotton cloths, shoes worked with tinsel. P. <5000.

Talahat, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge, dist. Tâta. P. <4000.

Talaings, tribe. See **Burma.**

Talamba, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 50 m. ENE. Múltán. P. <5000.

Talamona, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 12 m. WSW. Sondrio. P. <3000.

Talamone, the ancient *Telamon*, seapt., on the W. ct. of Italy, Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 45 m. NW. Civita Vecchia, 9 m. NNW. Orbetello; fortress in course of erection. P. <2000.

Talang, active volcano, Sumatra, 17 m. E. Padang. Alt. 8345 ft.

Talantē, N. part of the arm of the sea separating Eubœa from the mainland of Greece.

Talar, pass of the Andes, in 24° 55′ S., connecting the provs. of Antofagasta and Atacama in Chile with the Argentine prov. of Salta. Alt. 14,175 ft.

Talara, Punta, cape, NW. Peru, dep. Piura, in 4° 29′ S.; petroleum occurs in the dist. over an area of 1000 sq. m.

Talargoch Lead Mine, Wales, Flintshire, 3 m. NE. Rhuddlan.

Talas, tn., Asia Minor. See **Tallas.**

Talas, riv., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria; rises on snow-clad peaks of Alexandrovskiy Mts. (W. part of Tian Shan), from confluence of two streams, pierces to Cha-archa Mts., flows NW. past Aulie-ata, and enters brackish Lake Kara-kul before having reached the Chu R. Receives many l. bk. tribs., chief of which is Boroldai, utilised for irrigation. Length about 170 m.

Talas Mountains, Russian Turkistan, part of Tian Shan highlands, stretch WNW. to ESE., connect Nuratyn-tau with Chotkal Range. Talas R. at their NE. foot.

Talat ('well,' 'spring'), Berber name of numerous villages in Morocco.

Tal'at ed Dumm, site, Palestine, *Adummim* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 21′ E., 8 m. ENE. Jerusalem.

Tal'at es Safa, site, Palestine, *Zophim* (Field of) in the O. T., 31° 45′ N., 35° 46′ E., 3½ m. SW. of the ancient Heshbon.

Talaton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 10 m. ENE. Exeter, 2 m. W. Sidmouth Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Talandière, La, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 4 m. NNE. St. Étienne. P. <4000.

Talaut Islands, group of Dutch isls., Eastern Archipelago, SE. of Mindanao.

Talavera de la Reina, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. W. by N. Toledo, cap. dist. T., on the r. bk. of the Tagus; manufactures of silk (formerly more important) and earthenware. In the neighbourhood are abandoned gold-mines. Scene of a sanguinary battle in which the French under Joseph Bonaparte were defeated by the allied British and Spanish forces under Sir A. Wellesley, July 27, 1809. P. (comm.) 10,500.

Talaya, small riv., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, enters SW. extremity of Lake Baikal; mines of lapis-lazuli.

Tálbehat, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Lalitpur, 90 m. S. by E. Gwalior. P. 5800; Hindus, 5400.

Talbenny, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the S. of St. Bride Bay, 6 m. NW. Milford. P. <250. See **Walton, West.**

Talbot, co., Queensland, crossed by 25° S., and in the W. by 148° E.

Talbot, isl., U.S., Florida, off the coast of Nassau co., separated by Nassau Sound from Amelia I. Length, 10 m.; width, 2½ m.

Talbot, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 33° S., and between 84° and 85° W.

Talbot, co., U.S., Maryland, bounded on the W. by Chesapeake Bay, S. of 39° N.

Talbot, formerly **Back Creek,** tp., Victoria, T. co., 42 m. SW. Sandhurst; has gold-mining. P. <1500.

Talbotstown, electoral div., Ire., Wicklow, dist. Kiltegan.

Talbotstown, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., in the NW. of co. Wicklow, Upper T. to the S. of Lower T.

Talbotton, tn., U.S., Georgia, Talbot co., 55 m. W. by S. Macon. P. <1500.

Talbot Village, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Kinson.**

Talbragar, tn., New South Wales. See **Denison Town.**

Talca, tn., Chile, cap. prov. and dep. T. The principal industry is the manufacture of woollen 'ponchos,' noted throughout the country for their durability and handsome colours. Alt. 344 ft. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1871–72), yr. 56.5° F., Jan. 70.2°, July 43.3°. P. (1865) 17,900; (1885) 23,400.

Talcahuano, seapt., Chile, in 36° 42′ S., prov. and 10 m. by rail N. Concepcion (420 m. by rail from Santiago), at the root of a narrow penin. jutting N. and sheltering the port from the W. There are no docks. The port stands on a bay looking N., with two entrances divided by Quiriquina I. Vessels anchor near the shore in 4–6 fathoms, and load and discharge by lighters. A breakwater, a dock, and quays are now being constructed; the dock to be 594 ft. long, 120 ft. wide, and 82 ft. deep. Founded as a military post in 1780. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1883–86), yr. 58.5° F., Jan. 67.1°, July 49.6°. P. (1885) 5000.

Talcottville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 9 m. ENE. Hartford. P. <1500.

Talegáon, or **Talegáon Dashasahasra** (census), tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 30 m. SE. Amráoti. P. (1891) 6400; Hindus, 5200.

Talence, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 3 m. SW. by S. Bordeaux; produces excellent wine; manufactures oil-cloth. P. 7600.

Tale (or **Tonle**) **Sap** (**Sab** or **Seb**), literally 'inland lake,' large lake in the NW. of Cambodia (*q.v.*), fed during the summer monsoon by a branch from the Mekong, which brings it to a length of 120 m. and a depth (in places) of 50 ft., and drained in the dry season SE. by the same arm to a length of 70 m. and a depth of 2–4 ft. Divided by narrows into two sections, the NW. called Caman Dai, the SE. Caman Tieu.

Talgareg, PM.O., Wales, 4 m. from Llanarth (Cardiganshire).

Talgarth, par. and market-tn., Wales, Brecknockshire, 8 m ENE. Brecknock, on the Cambrian and M. Rlys., PMT.O Market-day, F. 12,294 ac. P. <1500.

Talgram (census). See **Táligram.**

Talia, tn., Egypt, 8 m. SW. by S. Tanta. P. 9700.

Talia, post-tn., S. Australia, Robinson co., in 33° 19′ S., 134° 53′ E. P. <1500.

Taliabo, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Sulu Is., to the E. of Celebes, just N. of 2° S., crossed by 125° E.

Taliaferro, co., U.S., Georgia, between 33° and 34° N., and touching in W. 83° W.

Taliang-shan, mts., SW. China. See **Lolos.**

Talienwan, or **Talienhwang,** bay, on E. side of the narrow isthmus connecting a minor penin. (on which stands Port Arthur) with the main penin. of Manchuria, between the Gulf of Liautung and the Yellow Sea. Free from ice all the year. Coalfield near its shores.

Taliesin, Tre-Taliesin, hamlet, Wales, Cardiganshire, 7½ m. NE. by N. Aberystwith, 3 m. E. by N. Borth stn. About 1½ m. from T. is Bedd T., said to be the true burial-place of the bard Taliesin (6th century). PM.O.

Tali-fu, or **Taiho-hsien,** tn., in the SW. of China, prov. Yünnan, on the W. side of Erh-hai Lake, in 25° 42′ N., 168 m. WNW. Yünnan-fu; the Carajan of Marco Polo. T. occupies an important strategic position, the plain on which it stands being reached by two narrow defiles between the lake and surrounding mountains, one N., the other S. of the town. It is the entrepôt of trade between Süchwan and Burma. The opium poppy is cultivated in the environs, and there are salt and other mines and marble quarries. P. (1877) 23,000 (Gill).

Táligram, or **Talgram** (census), tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Farukhábád, 60 m. NW. Cawnpur. P. 5300; Hindus, 3600; Moham. 1700.

Tálikot, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 43 m. SE. by E. Bijapur. P. 6700; Hindus, 4800.

Talisay, tn., Philippine Is., Cebu I., 5 m. SW. Cebu. P. (comm.) 16,100.

Talish, plain bordering the SW. of the Caspian Sea, partly in Persia, partly in Transcaucasia.

Talisker, settlement, S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 55 m. SSW. Adelaide.

Talisker Head and **Talisker Bay,** headland and bay, Scot., Inverness-shire, at S. entrance of Loch Bracadale, on W. side of Skye I.

Talk and Alsager Road, stn., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Talk o' th' Hill.**

Talke, St. Martin, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, in Newcastle-under-Lyme union. P. <5000.

Talkha, tn., Lower Egypt, on l. bk. Damietta mouth of the Nile, opposite Mansura, 70 m. N. by E. Cairo. P. (1882) 5200.

Talki, pass, central Asia. See **Boro-Koro Mts.**

Talkin (taw'kin), vil., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 10 m. E. Carlisle, 2 m. S. Brampton stn. See **Hayton.**

Talkin Tarn, a small lake ⅝ m. to the N.

Talk o' th' Hill, or **Talke** (tawk), eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 3 m. NW. Burslem, with a stn. (**Talk and Alsager Road**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly.; coal is mined. PMT.O. (**Talke**). P. <5000.

Talla, mountainous country, Africa, dependent on the colony of Sierra Leone; assigned to England by the Anglo-French convention of 1889.

Tallade'ga, city, U.S., Alabama, cap. T. co., 43 m. E. by S. of Birmingham; seat of T. Missionary College, and the state institutions for blind and deaf and dumb. Has trade in cotton; extensive deposits of marble occur in the vicinity. P. <3000.

Tallaght, par. and tn., Ire., SW. co. Dublin, bar. Uppercross, 5 m. SW. by W. Dublin, PMT.O. Par. 21,869 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <500.

Tallahassee, city, U.S., cap. Florida, Leon co., 477 m. E. Pensacola; beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking pine forests. Seat of the state normal college for coloured students. P. <3000.

Tallahatchie, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NW., crossed by 34° N., and in the E. by 90° W.

Tallahatchie, riv., U.S., Mississippi, in the NW., trib. of the Yazoo R., which it joins on the L. bk. in 34° 12′ N.; navigable to Hill's Place.

Talla-Magongo, mt. chain, W. Africa, Angola, separating the basins of the Kwango and Kwanza, just N. of 10° S., between 17° and 18° E. Also the name of a Portuguese post, long the most advanced in this part of Africa.

Talland, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 13½ m. SE. Bodmin, on the S. ct., 2 m. WSW. Looe. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**T. with Polperro**) P. <1500.

Tallangatta, post-tn., Victoria, Benambra co., 20 m. E. by S. Albury. P. <1500.

Tallanstown, par., Ire., co. Louth, bar. Ardee, on riv. Glyde, 5 m. W. Castlebellingham, P.O. P. <500.

Tallantire, P.O., Eng., Cumberland. See **Tallentire.**

Tallapoosa, co., U.S., Alabama, E. of 86° W., crossed in N. by 33° N.

Tallapoosa, city, U.S., Georgia, Haralson co., on W. edge of Piedmont plateau, in a rich mineral dist.; has large glass-works and furnaces. The vine and southern fruits largely cultivated in neighbourhood. Alt. 1157 ft. P. <2000.

Tallapoosa River, riv., U.S., Georgia and Alabama, flows SW. and W., uniting with the Coosa to form the Alabama about 10 m. N. of Montgomery; navigable for steamers more than 40 m. above the Coosa.

Tallard, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Gap, on the Durance, 53 m. SSE. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Tallarn Green, vil., Wales, in a detached part of Flintshire, 8 m. SE. by E. Wrexham, 5 m. SW. Malpas stn., P.O. See **Hanmer.**

Tallarook, vil., Victoria, Anglesey co., 50 m. N. by E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Tallas, or **Talas,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Angora, sanjak and 6 m. SSE. Kaisariye, at N. base of Erjias Dagh; birthplace of St. Sabas (5th century). P. <4000 (Cuinet).

Tallassee, tn., U.S., Alabama, Elmore co., 26 m. ENE. Montgomery. P. <1500.

Tallaton, P.O., Eng., Devonshire. See **Talaton.**

Tallent, or **Zawiya,** tn., SW. Morocco, on an affluent of the Wad-Ghaz, which flows between the Wad-Sus and Wad-Draa. P. <4000.

Tallentire, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 5 m. E. by S. Maryport, 2 m. ESE. Dearham stn., P.O. (**Tallantire**). P. <250.

Talley, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., 11 m. SSE. Lampeter, 4½ m. WNW. Llandwrda stn.; has remains of a priory said to have been founded in 12th century. PM.O. 7198 ac. P. <1000.

Talley Road, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the G. W. R. and the riv. Towy, 14 m. E. by N. Carmarthen.

Tallina, seapt., Russia. See **Revel.**

Tallington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., on the Welland, 4 m. E. Stamford, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <500.

Tallmadge, coal-mining vil., U.S., Ohio, Summit co., 5 m. NE. Akron. P. <1500.

Tallow, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Waterford, bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, on the Bride R., 4½ m. SW. by S. Lismore, with a stn. (**T. Road**) on the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore, and Fermoy and Lismore Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 5015 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <1500.

Tallula, vil., U.S., Illinois, Menard co., 71 m. SW. Bloomington by rail; has a mineral spring and coal-mine. P. <1500.

Talluiah, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Madison par. (co.), 20 m. W. by N. Vicksburg (Miss.). P. <1500.

Tally-Ho, postal-centre, Victoria, 11 m. E. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Tal Mandawal, tn., Central India, Jaora state. P. 5100; Hindus, 3300; Moham. 1200.

Talmassons, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, 7 m. ESE. Codroipo. P. (comm.) <4000.

Talmine, hamlet, Scot., Sutherland, par. and 7 m. NW. Tongue, P.O.

Talmis, vil., Nubia. See **Kalabsheh, El.**

Talmont, tn., France, dep. Vendée, 31 m. NW. La Rochelle, arr. and 8 m. E. by S. Les Sables d'Olonne; salt marshes near. P. <2000.

Talnoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 107 m. due S. Kiev; sugar-works. P. 5300.

Taloda, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 77 m. E. by S. Broach; manufactures wooden carts. P. 8100; Hindus, 7500.

Talog, PM.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 8 m. NW. Carmarthen.

Talotse, lake, China, prov. Pechili, 120–150 m. SW. Tientsin, drained NE. by the Huto-ho.

Talovskaya Sopka, peak, Russia, Altai, govt. Tomsk, in the N. of Riddersk; copper-mines. Alt. 5065 ft.

Talpa, vil. and mining centre, Mexico, Jalisco state, 14 m. SSE. Mascota. P. (comm.) 5000.

Talsarn, summit of the Black Mts., Wales, Brecknockshire, near Brecknock Van. Alt. 2596 ft.

Talsarn, PM.O., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6 m. NW. Lampeter.

Talsarnau, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 3 m. SE. Portmadoc, PM.O.

Taltal, tribe, NE. Africa, of the Afar or Danakil race; the name is also applied by the inhabitants of Tigre to the whole of this race.

Taltal, maritime tn., Chile, prov. Atacama, on the coast, in about 25° 25′ S.; with good anchorage, well sheltered from S. winds, and safe to enter; vessels loaded and discharged by launches; exports large quantities of nitrate, besides silver and other metals. P. <5000.

Taltsinskoye, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. and 27 m. SE. Irkutsk, on r. bk. Angara; china and glass works. P. <2000.

Talworth, hamlet, Eng., Surrey, Long Ditton par., 3 m. SE. Kingston-upon-Thames; has an ancient manor-house of the Earl of Kent, uncle of Edward III., now a farm-house.

Talwrn, P.O., Wales, 3 m. from Llangefni, Anglesey.

Taly, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 95 m. ESE. Tiflis, 6 m. SE. Novo-Zakataly. P. 6300.

Tálya, comm., Hungary, co. Zemplen, dist. Szerencs, at the S. end of the Hegyálja; produces Tokay wine. P. <4000.

Talybont, vil., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Usk, 5½ m. SE. by E. Brecknock, on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., PMT.O.

Talybont, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6½ m. NE. Aberystwith, 3 m. E. Borth stn.; zinc and lead mined in the neighbourhood. PMT.O.

Talybont, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. SE. Bangor.

Tal-y-Bont, PM.O., N. Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. from Talycafn.

Tal-y-Cafn and Eglwysbach, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Bettws-y-Coed branch of the L. & NW. R., 4 m. SE. Conway.

Talyllyn, junction, Wales, Brecknockshire. See **Llanfihangel Talyllyn.**

Talyllyn, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 5½ m. S. by W. Dolgelly, 2½ m. NE. Abergwynolwyn stn.; on a picturesque lake. P.O. 15,936 ac. P. <2000.

Tal-y-llyn Railway, short rly., Wales, in the SW. of Merionethshire, from Towyn to Abergwynolwyn.

Talysarn, PMT.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 6 m. S. by E. Carnarvon, 2 m. E. by N. Penygroes stn.

Talyshin Mountains, Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Baku, border ridge of Iran plateau; reach over 8000 ft. (Kemur-kul, 8221 ft.), slope abruptly to Caspian, leaving but a very narrow ledge at the sea-shore.

Talyshins, Iranian stem, Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Baku, dist. Lenkoraň. P. about 35,000.

Talywain, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire; coal is mined near. PMT.O. See **Abersychan.**

Tama, tn., U.S., Iowa, T. co., on Iowa R., 50 m. W. Cedar Rapids. P. <2000.

Tama, or **Teme,** tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Girge, in 26° 45′ N. P. (1882) 7900.

Tamagamingue, Lake, Canada, Ontario, crossed by 47° N., drained SE. to Lake Nipissing by the Sturgeon R.

Tama-gawa, riv., Japan, flows ESE. to Gulf of Tokyo, which it enters about 6 m. S. of the cap., forming a delta; it supplies water to Tokyo and Yokohama.

Tamagrut, oasis, Morocco. See **Tamgrut.**

Tamai, important wells, Nubia, on the route from Berber to Suakim, often disputed during the Sudan war.

Tamaki Strait, narrow sheet of water, New Zealand, connecting Auckland Harbour with the Firth of Thames, and separating Waiheke I. from the mainland.

Tamalameque, vil., Colombia, Magdalena, 170 m. SE. Cartagena; founded in the 16th century by Lorenzo Martin. P. (dist.) <2000.

Tamañ tn. and fort, Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, 92 m. W. Ekaterinodar, on a bay of Tamañ Penin., of Sea of Azov; naphtha wells close by. P. <5000.

Tamana, isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Gilbert group, in about 2½° S., 176° E.

Tamandua, tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 208 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro; formerly yielded alluvial gold, now exhausted; cotton is cultivated in the vicinity, and woven into coarse fabrics. P. 7000.

Tamao, port, China. See **Shangchwan.**

Tamaqua, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 44 m. SSW. Scranton, 13 m. NE. by E. Pottsville; has several manufactories, and extensive coal-mines. P. 6100.

Tamar, riv., Eng., Cornwall and Devon; rises in the extreme N. of Cornwall, and flows SSE., for the most part on the boundary between these two counties, into the English Channel, which it enters by a much-branched estuary called the Hamoaze [**Plymouth**], terminating in Plymouth Sound. Its lower course is navigable to the neighbourhood of Launceston, and the Bude and Launceston Canal, now in part abandoned, is for many miles parallel to its upper course. The canal connecting it with Tavistock is now used as an aqueduct. At its mouth it is crossed by the Albert Rly. viaduct. Length, 60 m.

Tamar, reef, Pacific, W. of the middle of New Caledonia, in about 21° 40′ S., 161° 40′ E.

Tamar, principal riv. of Tasmania, formed by the union of the N. and S. Esk at Launceston, whence it has a tortuous course of 30 m. N., and enters Bass Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 m. from Georgetown, which is on its E. bank; its valley is narrow and wooded. It was discovered by Bass and Flinders in 1798.

Tamara, the largest of the Los Is., NW. Sierra Leone.

Tamarasseri, pass leading from Calicut to the Wainád and Mysore, Brit. India, Madras, Western Ghâts, in 11° 30′ N., and 76° 5′ E.

Tamarida, chief tn. of Sokotra I., middle of N. ct.

Tamarite de Litera, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 48 m. ESE. Huesca, cap. dist. T.; salt is mined in the vicinity. P. (comm.) <4000.

Tamaron, coal-mining vil., U.S., Illinois, Perry co., 63 m. SE. by E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Tamarugal, Pampa del, plain, N. Chile, bordering the desert of Atacama on the S.; the immense prehistoric forest which covered it is now almost reduced to a fossil state. Thousands of tombs of the ancient inhabitants are found here, and also rocks covered with Indian hieroglyphics. On the W. or seaboard edge of the pampa are immense deposits of nitrate of soda (cubic nitre), now extensively worked by English companies; port, Iquique. Alt. 2950–3940 ft.

Tamashima, tn., Japan, 90 m. W. Kobe. P. 16,300.

Tamási, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Dombovár. P. <5000.

Tamatam, isl., Pacific, near middle of Caroline group.

Tamatave, a French spelling, current, however, in Eng., properly **Tamatav,** maritime tn., E. ct. Madagascar, in about 18° 10′ S.; the roadstead is one of the few accessible points on the E. ct., and it is the chief port of the cap. of the island. P. about 7000.

Tamaulipas, one of the states of Mexico, on the NE. slopes of the E. Sierra Madre to lower Rio Grande del Norte and along the Gulf of Mexico as far as Tampico (*q.v.*), with extensive lagoons (De la Madre, Soto de la Marina, Morales). The principal rivers are San Fernando del Tigre, Purificacion, Tamesi, and Tampico. Cattle are reared on the N. desert part. See **Mexico,** table.

Tamaya, Rio, riv., E. Peru, r. bk. trib. of the Ucayali, which may become of importance as a means of communication owing to the probable proximity of its sources to those of the Jurua.

Tamba, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Kyoto-fu and Hyogo ken.

Tamba, vil., French W. Africa, in 11° 51′ N., 10° 32′ W.

Tambach, market-tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle Ohrdruf, 11½ m. SSW. Gotha. P. <3000.

Tambaroora, gold-mining tp., New South Wales, Wellington co., 30 m. N. by W. Bathurst. Including Hill End, about 3 m. distant, it was formerly one of the richest gold-reefing dists. in Australia; there are still several gold-mines. P. <1500.

Tambelan Islands, a group of numerous small isls., Eastern Archipelago, off the W. ct. of Borneo, N. of the equator.

Tamber Springs, post-tn., New South Wales, Pottinger co., 60 m. WSW. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Tambo, riv., Peru, Amazon basin, formed by the union of the Ene and Perene, flows E. then N., and unites with the Urobamba to form the Ucayali.

Tambo, vil., Peru, dep. Arequipa, 29 m. ESE. Islay, distributing centre for Arequipa, Islay, and Moquegua. P. (dist.) 5800.

Tambo, post-tn., Queensland, T. co., 285 m. WSW. Rockhampton; has an artesian well, 1000 ft. deep, capable of yielding 200,000 gallons per day. P. <1500.

Tambo, co., Victoria, on the SE. ct., crossed in the N. by 37° S.

Tambo, riv., Victoria, Australia, rises N. of Mount Leinster, in the Dividing Range, flows S. through a rugged country. It is very liable to floods, owing to the melting of the snows on the mountains. It falls into the lagoon called Lake King, after a course (exclusive of winding) of 76 m.

Tambobon, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., N. suburb of Manila. P. 21,800.

Tambora, mt., Eastern Archipelago, in the N. of Sumbawa I.

Tambourine, post-tn., Queensland, Ward co., in 27° 58′ S., 153° 5′ E. P. <1500.

Tambov, govt., central Russia; extends N. to S. between the basins of Oka and Don; has Vladimir and Nizhniy Novgorod on N., Penza and Saratov on E., Don Cossacks and Voronezh on S., Tula and Ryazañ on W.; an undulating and deeply cut plain, 450–800 ft. of alt., covered with fertile 'black earth' and boulder-clay, overlying Chalk and Jurassic deposits, from under which occasionally crop up Carboniferous and Devonian limestones. Iron ore; some seams of coal in deep ravines. Mineral waters at Lipetsk. Watered by Oka in NW. corner, and its navigable tribs., Moksha and Tsna, as also by Don, which touches the boundary in SE., and its tribs. Climate continental and dry. Average temp. at Tambov, yr. 42°, Jan. 13°, July 68°. Forests few, chiefly in N. Very fertile, black earth soil throughout, especially in the wide steepes of Borisoglyebsk in SE. Densely peopled. Population Great Russian throughout, with Mordvinians in W. and NW., and some 20,000 Tatars and 4000 Mescheryaks. Peasants mostly settled in large villages. Agriculture is chief occupation, wheat being largely exported, as also hempseed, linseed, and tobacco. Extensive cattle-breeding; good breeds of horses. Brisk commerce, especially in corn, horses, and cattle. Distilleries and flour-mills begin to extend. Divided into twelve dists.: Tambov, Borisoglyebsk, Elatma, Kirsanov, Kozlov, Lebedyañ, Lipetsk, Morshansk, Shatsk, Spassk, Temnikov, and Usmañ. Several villages: Raskazovo, Alabukhi, Sasovo, Izberdei, Arkhangelskoye, Ternovka, are important commercial centres. Alt. 388 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.3° F., Jan. 10.5°, July 69.8°. Area, 25,710 sq. m. P. (1846) 1,649,690; (1872) 2,189,180; (1890) 2,850,800.

Tambov, cap. of above govt., 299 m. by rail SE. of Moscow (*viâ* Ryazañ and Kozlov), on Tsna R.; mostly built of wood; considerable trade in cereals. P. (1872) 25,340; (1891) 40,980.

Támbraparni, riv., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, rising in Western Ghâts; of exceptional value for irrigation, as it flows across that part of India where the differences in the amount of the rainfall are most remarkable, in the mountains between 200 and 300 in., in the plains only 18 in. Seven of the eight dams which have been made across it are old works due to native rulers; only the last and lowest of the eight, that of Srivaikantham, has been added under British rule. Length, 80 m. Area irrigated with its feeders, 65,000 ac.

Tambre, or **Gordon Reef,** in Lau group, Fiji Is., SE. of Exploring Is., in 17° 40′ S., 178° 32′ W.

Tambre, small riv., in the NW. of Spain, prov. Corunna, flowing W. into the Atlantic (into the Ria de Muros e Noya).

Tambulam, vil., New South Wales, on Clarence R., 40 m. W. Casino, and 530 m. N. Sydney. P. <1500.

Tambura, La, mt., Italy, Tuscany, central Apennines. Alt. 6150 ft.

Tamda, vil., Algeria, prov. and 65 m. E. Algiers, arr. Tizi-Uzu; a recent colony employed in vine cultivation.

Tame, riv., Eng., Staffordshire and Warwickshire, rises near Walsall, flows E. and N., and joins the Trent 7 m. N. Tamworth. Affluents, Rea and Anker, from S. and W. It supplies water to the Birmingham and other canals. Length, 38 m.

Tamega, riv., Spain and Portugal, trib. of the Douro, which it enters on the r. bk. about 18 m. above Oporto.

Tamentit, the chief town of Tuat, Sahara, about 300 m. SSW. Golea, surrounded by a wall; a considerable centre of commerce. P. 8000.

Tamerna, oasis, Algeria, in the hollow of Wad-Rir, 27 m. NNW. Tuggurt; here the first artesian wells in the Sahara were bored in 1856.

Tamerton, North, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 7½ m. N. by W. Launceston, 5 m. W. by N. Ashwater, P.O.; 5302 ac. P. <500.

Tamerton Foliott, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 4½ m. N. Plymouth, on a branch of the estuary of the Tavy, 1½ m. N. St. Budeaux stn., PMT.O. (**Tamerton Foliot**); 4775 ac. P. <1500.

Tamesi, riv., Mexico, flows E. through states Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas, and joins the Panuco at Tampico.

Tamesis, riv., Eng. See **Thames.**

Tamesmida, site of ruins, S. Tunis, 165 m. SW. Tunis; has remains of an important Roman military establishment.

Tamest, group of oases, Africa, Sahara, Tuat, about 19 m. SSW. Tamentit.

Tamgrut, or **Tamagrut,** oasis, in the W. of the Sahara, to the S. of Morocco, in about 30° 15′ N., 5° 30′ W.

Tamgwe, mt. chain, Africa, French Sudan, NE. of Futa Jallon.

Tamhorn, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield union, 2 m. NW. Tamworth. P. <250.

Tamiahua, Lake of, E. ct. Mexico, from Tuxpan to Tampico, which places are being united by a navigation canal in connection with the lagoon.

Tamie, small tn., Egypt, prov. Fayum, 15 m. NE. Medinet-el-Fayum, and on a canal 20 m. W. of the Nile.

Tamines, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Namur, on the Sambre, 4½ m. SE. Fleurus. P. <4000.

Taming, tn., China, in the S. of prov. Pechili, 215 m. SSW. Tientsin.

Tamins, Ger. **Tumein,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 6 m. W. by S. Chur, a little to the N. of the confluence of the Vorder- and Hinter-Rhein. P. <2000.

Tamiscamingue, or **Temiscamingue,** lake, Canada, Ontario, N. of 47° N., drained S. to the Ottawa R.

Tamise, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas, on the l. bk. of the Scheldt, 8 m. NE. by N. Dendermonde; manufactures include cotton and woollen fabrics, boat-building, and various industries. P. 10,900.

Tamjurt, mt., Morocco. See **Atlas.**

Tamkala, tn., western Sudan, in NW. of Gando, 30 m. E. by S. Say (on the Niger), in about 13° 0′ N., 2° 50′ E.

Tamlaght, tnld., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 3 m. SE. Enniskillen, P.O. P. <250.

Tamlaght, par., Ire., cos. Londonderry and Tyrone, bars. Loughinsholin and Upper Dungannon, on riv. Ballinderry, 3 m. SE. Moneymore; 4954 ac. P. <2000.

Tamlaght-ard, par., Ire., co. Londonderry. See **Magilligan.**

Tamlaght-Finlagan, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, on riv. Roe and Lough Foyle, 2 m. W. Limavady; 16,467 ac. P. <3500.

Tamlaght O'Crilly, par., Ire., E. co. Londonderry, bars. Coleraine and Loughinsholin, 18½ m. NNE. Cookstown, 2 m. from Upperlands stn., P.O.; 16,787 ac. P. 5400.

Tamlúk, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Midnapur, 33 m. SW. by W. Calcutta, on the r. bk. of the Rúpnáráyán; has a temple to the goddess Kálí; it was a famous city in ancient times. P. 6600; Hindus, 5700.

Tammerfors, tn., Finland, govt. Tavastehus, in 61° 30′ N., 23° 25′ E., on rapids connecting Lakes Näsiff and Pyha-järvi; has large cotton, linen, and paper mills, and other industries. Mean temp., yr. 38.7° F., Feb. 18.7°, July 62.8°. P. 22,200.

Tammún, vil., Palestine, 32° 17′ N., 35° 23′ E., 9 m. NE. by E. Nablus.

Tamnaherin, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Eglinton.

Tamney, PMT.O., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, 20 m. NW. Londonderry.

Tampa, city, U.S., Florida, cap. Hillsboro co., at the head of T. Bay, W. ct. of state, in 27° 57′ N., 82° 28′ W. The bay, the upper part of which forms the harbour of T., is the largest on the Gulf of Mexico, and affords excellent anchorage; at its entrance are many islands. Depth available from port to sea, summer 29 ft., winter 19½ ft. Length, 40 m.; mean breadth, about 15 m. The town has manufactures of cigars, and being connected by rail with Barton, is one of the places of export of the Florida phosphates. De Soto landed near T. in 1539. P. 5500.

Tampakwang, Buddhist cave, Indo-China, in the valley of the Nam-u, NE. of Luang Prabang.

Tampassne Point, cape on the E. ct. of Brit. N. Borneo, in 6° 4′ N., 117° 58′ E.

Tampico, maritime tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, on the Gulf of Mexico and S. bank of the Panuco, in 22° 51′ N., 190 m. (270 m. by rail) E. San Luis Potosi; built on a low hill surrounded on three sides by water. Inside the bar a general depth of 25 ft., depth on bar 22½ ft. Good anchorage in any part of the river; loading and discharging by lighters. P. 8000. See **Tamiahua, Lake.**

Tamsui, treaty-port, Formosa. See **Tamsui,** riv.

Tamsui, riv., in the N. of the isl. of Formosa, formed by the union of the Kelung from the E., the Sanquai or Sintiam from the SE., and the Tokaham from the SW., forms an estuary entering the Fokien Channel in 25° 10′ N. At its mouth is the treaty-porty of T.; bar 5–6½ ft. deep at low water, 14½–15½ ft. at high water ordinary springs; vessels load and discharge by lighters; navigable at high water for junks and light-draught steamers to Twatutia, 10 m. up, the chief tea-mart of the island.

Tam Tinh, tn., French Indo-China, 48 m. W. Hue.

Támura, Korea. See **Quelpart.**

Tamworth, vil., Canada, Ontario, Addington co., 30 m. NW. Kingston, on a railway. P. <1500.

Tamworth, mun. bor. (since Queen Elizabeth), par., and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, T. div. (till 1890 partly in Warwickshire), 13 m. NE. Birmingham, in the diocese of Lichfield, at junction of the Tame and Anker, with a stn. on the L. & NW. R. and M. R.; manufactures of elastic webbing, tape, paper; some wool-stapling and dyeing; coal-mining. The castle, on a knoll 130 ft. high, replaces one famous in the Saxon times, a royal stronghold given by William I. to the Marmion family. The church dates from the 11th century. There are two large recreation grounds, 'The Moors.' Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. 6600; parl. div. (in Warwickshire) P. (1891) 154,00; eccles. par. (**T. with Amington, Glascote, and Hopwas**) P. 10,700.

Tamworth, tp., New South Wales, Parry co., 155 m. SW. Grafton; various manufactures. The first town lighted by electricity in Australia; has gold and diamond fields near, the principal goldfields being at Bowling Alley Point, Nundle, and Hanging Rock, 20, 37, and 40 m. distant. P. <5000.

Tamworth, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 20 m. NE. Meredith. P. <1500.

Tamworth Castle, par., Eng., Staffordshire and Warwickshire, 6½ m. SE. Lichfield. P. <500.

Tamyras, riv., Syria. See **Nahr-Kadi.**

Tan, or *Than,* Chinese, 'rapid.'

Tana, lake, Abyssinia. See **Tsana.**

Tana ('river' in the language of the Pokomo), riv., Brit. E. Africa. The source is not known, but, according to Gregory, it is probably formed to the S. of Mount Kenia by two head-streams, one, the Kiroruma or Kiloluma, rising on the W. side of Kenia itself, the other, the Thikathika (called Krapf and Peters Dika), probably issuing from the forests of Kikuyu. The river flows first E. then on the whole SSE. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters in 2° 38′ S.; navigable for stern-wheel steamers up to Hameye, in 0° 7′ S., 139° 9′ E. About 15 m. higher up occur the Hargazo Falls (20 ft.). As to the source, see *Geog. Jour.*, iv. pp. 505–9; navigation, *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 513.

Tana, riv., Norway, Finmark, formed by the junction of two rivers, the Anarjokk and the Karasjokk, flows tortuously NE., through an almost desert country, into the T. Fjord, inlet of the Arctic Ocean; navigation very difficult. Length about 205 m.

T'ana, ruins, Palestine, *Taanath Shiloh* in the O. T., 32° 11′ N., 35° 22′ E., 7 m. ESE. Nablus.

Tana Fjord, fjord, Arctic Ocean, N. ct. Finmark, Norway, running NNE. and SSW., with high mountains on its shores. Total length about 30 m.

Tanaga, one of the Aleutian Is., N. Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. Kanaga; surface mountainous. It contains an active volcano. Alt. 6975 ft.

Tanala ('people of the woods'), Malagasy tribe, Madagascar, inhabiting the belt of forests stretching E. from Betsileo and Bara, 124 m. to the S. of Antananarivo, partly subject to the Hovas, and partly independent; the chief lives on an almost inaccessible stronghold on Mount Ikongo.

Tanamera, dist., on N. ct. of Dutch New Guinea, E. of Geelvink Bay.

Tanan, tn., Lower Cochin-China, 28 m. WSW. Saigon, on the railway to Mitho.

Tananarivo. See **Antananarivo.**

Tanargue, mt. range, France, in SW. of dep. Ardèche, trending E. to W., between the Lignon, Baume, and Borne (tribs. of the Ardèche); summits exceed 4900 ft.

Tanaro, riv., Italy, rises in the S. Alps, near the Col de Tenda, flows N. and NE. past Garessio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 m. NE. of which city it joins the Po; navigable for barges to Asti. Principal affluents, the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, and Corsaglia from the W.; the Belbo and Bormida from the SE. Length, 171 m.; area of basin, 3083 sq. m.; mean discharge 4700 cubic ft. per second, highest discharge 60,000 cubic ft. per second.

Tanat, small riv., Wales, Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire, partly in the English county of Salop, flows E. to the Vyrnwy.

Tanauan, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 3 or 4 m. from NE. shore of Bombon Lake. P. 20,300.

Tancanhulty, vil., Mexico, state of and 125 m. E. by S. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 3000.

Tanchhön, or **Tanchen,** tn., Korea, 140 m. NE. by N. Wönsan, near the E. ct., in 40° 45′ N., with deposits of iron ore.

Tancook, Great and **Little,** two isls., Nova Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 45 m. SW. Halifax.

Tánda, municip., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Faizábád, on the l. bk. of the Gogra, 86 m. N. by W. Benares; celebrated for its cotton goods. P. 19,700; Moham. 10,600; Hindus, 9200.

Tánda, municip., Brit. India, Punjab. See **Urmar.**

Tánda Bádridán, tn., India, native state of and 14 m. from Rampur, 50 m. NW. by N. Bareilly; centre of rice trade. P. 8800; Moham. 6600; Hindus, 2100.

Tanderagee, municip. and market-tn., Ire., NE. co. Armagh bar. Lower Orior, 5 m. S. by E. Portadown, 1½ m. W. Gilford stn., on the G. N. (Ire.) R.; manufactures linen; has brisk trade in flax. PMT.O. (**Tandragee**). Market-day, W. P. <1500.

Tandi, vil., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kangra, 104 m. N. by W. Simla.

Tandil, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 180 m. (233 m. by rail) SSW. Buenos Aires, in the midst of picturesque hills of blue granite, which furnish paving-stones for the cap. On one of these hills is a curious rocking-stone. Alt. 650 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1876–82), yr. 58.1° F., Jan. 70.2°, July 46.6°. P. 6000.

Tando Adam, or **Adam-jo-Tando,** tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 32 m. NE. Haidarábád. P. 5000; Hindus, 3300; Moham. 1700.

Tandora, co., New South Wales, bounded on the SE. by the Darling R., and crossed by 32° S.

Tandora, lake or marshy tract, Portuguese E. Africa, to the N. of 19° S., and W. of 35° E.

Tandridge, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8 m. E. Reigate, 1½ m. SW. Oxted stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Tandtjesberg, mt. range, Cape Colony, trending E. and W. between about 25° and 25½° E., in about 32° 20′ S.

Tandui, riv., Java, flowing E. then SE. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters to the W. of 109° E.

Tandurek, volcano, Armenian Alps, or Anti-Caucasus, 12 m. SW. Bayazid, the nucleus of diverging chains, retaining numerous traces of its former activity. Alt. 11,640–11,700 ft.

Tanega-shima, isl., Japan, S. Kiushiu. Length, N. to S., 25 m.; average breadth, 12 m.

Tanela, Tanera, or **Rio Darien,** short riv., Colombia, dep. Cauca, enters the Gulf of Uraba immediately W. of the Atrato delta. Its valley was at one time suggested as suitable for an inter-oceanic canal, communicating on the Pacific side with the Tuyra, but a subsequent survey has shown that the difficulties of the route are too great.

Tanentaonghi, great chain of mts., Indo-China, runs on the whole from NNE. to SSW., dividing the basin of the Salwín from the basins of the Mekong and Meping. Length, 930 m.

Tanera, or **Tanera More,** isl., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Lochbroom par. P. 95.

Taney, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. S. Dublin, on riv. Dodder, bars. Dublin and Rathdown; 4570 ac. P. <5000.

Taney, co., U.S., Missouri, S. frontier, crossed by 93° W.

Taneytown, vil., U.S., Maryland, Carroll co. P. <1500.

Tanfield, par., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 6½ m. SW. by S. Newcastle, 2 m. SE. by S. Rowlands Gill stn., P.O., and PM.O. (**Tanfield Lea**); 6636 ac. P. 12,000.

Tanfield, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, West T., N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Ure, 5½ m. NNW. Ripon, with a stn. (**Tanfield**) on the NE. R.; the church contains effigies of the Marmions of the time of Edward III. PMT.O. P. <750; East T., P. <250.

Tang, P.O., Ire., near Mullingar, co. Westmeath, 3 m. from Ballymahon, 12 m. from Mullingar stn.

Tanga, bay and seapt., on the coast of E. Africa, Zanzibar terr., in 5° 6′ S.; a rising port of entry for German E. Africa; starting-point of a railway now being made into the interior. The German E. Africa mission has a station on Tanga I., in the bay. P. (tn.) 3–4000.

Tangail, tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Maimansingh, 50 m. NW. Dacca. P. 18,000; Hindus, 12,200; Moham. 5800.

Tanganyika, Tanganika (according to Stanley probably meaning 'large lake,' from the Kijiji words *tanga*, 'lake,' and *nika*, 'plain'), **Kimana, Yemba, Msaga,** large fresh-water lake of equatorial Africa, situated between 3° and 9° S. lat., in the central and southern parts of the gigantic trough which runs W. of the Victoria Nyanza from N. to S. The T. is long, narrow, and of considerable depth (980 ft. in the S., more than 1300 ft. in the N. parts). The shores are characterised by a great number of small bays and gulfs: Burton Gulf (formed by the peculiar penin. of Ubwari), Cameron, Hore, Rhodes Bays. The lake is surrounded by high and picturesque mountains, mostly densely wooded. Numerous small rivers flow into the T. (Ruzizi, Malagarazi, Lofu), and on its W. side it has a peculiar outlet, the Lukuga, which at certain periods, when the level of the lake is high, connects the T. with the upper Congo, whilst at other times it is merely a creek with pools of water and full of papyrus. The countries surrounding the lake are densely peopled by various Bantu tribes. Principal places on the lake: Ujiji, Kavala, Mpala, Karema, Pambere, Niamkolo. The W. shore of the lake belongs to the Congo Free State, the S. to British Central Africa, and the E. to German E. Africa. Alt. 2670 ft. Area estimated at 14,000 sq. m. Length estimated at 400 m.; width varying from 10 to 45 m. The T. was discovered in 1858 by Burton and Speke, and first circumnavigated by Stanley in 1876. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1880–82), yr. 76.6° F. See Stanley, *Through the Dark Continent*, vol. ii., 1878; Hore, *Lake Tanganyika, Proc. R. G. S.*, 1889, pp. 581–94. [**H. G. S.**]

Tangarava, tn., Peru, dep. Piura, 190 m. SSW. Guayaquil.

Tangasi, vil., equatorial Africa, in the Mangbattu country, in about 3° 15′ N., 28° 0′ E., the most S. establishment of the Nubian slave-dealers.

Tangaunku, or **Tanganyiko,** tn., E. ct. Africa, 25 m. NNE. Mombasa; in the 18th century it was still a large city.

Tangermünde, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Stendal, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 32 m. NNE. Magdeburg. P. 6900.

Tangi, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Peshávar. P. 9900; Moham. 9400.

Tangier, seapt. and post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, on the SE. ct., 44 m. ENE. Halifax; in gold-mining dist. P. <1500.

Tangier, improperly **Tangiers,** locally **Tanja,** seapt. tn., Morocco, at W. entrance to Strait of Gibraltar, 35 m. SW. Gibraltar, 8 m. E. Cape Spartel; seat of a British minister-plenipotentiary and consul-general, and of other European consuls and ministers; of Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Principal sights, the Kasbah or citadel, and the Soko (El Suk) or market-place. Climate agreeable, temperature in winter hardly ever falling to 50° F., in summer moderated by Atlantic breezes, so that it is at that season frequently visited by residents of Gibraltar, with which it is in daily steamer communication in fine weather. No docks. Value of imports about £1,000,000 annually; exports about £400,000. T. was taken by the Portuguese in 1471; it was ceded to the English as a part of the dowry of the queen of Charles II. in 1662, but retained only till February 1684. Outside of the town are the ruins of a Roman bridge. About 3 m. SE. are the remains of ancient *Tingis* (Byzantine) or Old T. (*Tanjabalia*). Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1879–85), yr. 64.1° F., Jan. 55.4°, Aug. 75.6; mean rfall. about 30 in., June to August nearly rainless. P. 25,000 (including many Jews and Spaniards).

Tangiers, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. from Haverfordwest.

Tangier Sound, U.S., Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, off coast of Somerset co., NW. from Pocomoke Bay; contains a number of islands.

Tangipahoa, par., U.S., Louisiana, stretching from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi frontier.

Tangley, par., Eng., on the W. border of Hampshire, div. and 5 m. NNW. Andover, 12½ m. SW. Newbury, 4 m. NNE. Weyhill stn. P. <250. See **Faccombe.**

Tanglo, Korea. See **Quelpart.**

Tangmere, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. E. by N. Chichester. P. <250.

Tango, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Kyoto-fu.

Tang-shan, hills, China. See **Kaiping.**

Tangthan, tn., on coast of Lower Cochin-China, near Cape St. Jacques, 40 m. SE. Saigon.

Tanguts, tribe allied to the inhabitants of Tibet, living in W. of prov. Kansu, China, in Kuku-Nor region and NE. Tibet.

Tan-he, mts., Russian Manchuria, S. part of Maritime Prov., parallel to Sikhota-alin, between it and the upper Usuri. Alt. 1000–1500 ft.

Tan Hills, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Sacristan, Durham.

Tan-ho, or **Tan-kiang,** riv., China, Shensi and Hupe, flows SE. then S., entering the Han-kiang about 210 m. NW. Hankau, navigable in high water to Lunyutsa, about 33° 37′ N., 110° 35′ E.; forms part of the great trade route from Hankau to Singan-fu.

Tanhouse Lane, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., 1 m. from Widnes.

Tanichi, Yachi, or **Yatsi,** tn., Japan, in N. of Honshiu, Yamagata ken, NE. of Niigata. P. 7900.

Taninges, tn., France. See **Tanninges.**

Tanis, ruined city, Egypt. See **Zan-el-Hager.**

Taniticus, lake, Egypt. See **Menzale.**

Tanja, tn., Morocco. See **Tangier.**

Tanjil, postal-tp., Victoria, co. and on riv. Tanjil, 72 m. ESE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Tanjong, Malay, 'cape.'

Tanjong Priok, seapt. See **Batavia.**

Tanjore, municip., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. T., 31 m. E. by S. Trichinopoli; has an ancient Hindu temple and many other interesting monuments of Hindu art and early civilisation, a dismantled fort, enclosing the chief part of the native town, and a palace containing a valuable library. Famous for its artistic manufactures, silk carpets, jewellery, *repoussé* work, copper ware, and pith models. P. (1872) 52,200; (1890) 54,400; Hindus, 46,400.

Tankardstown, tnld., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, Tullowphelim par. P. <250.

Tankardstown, par., Ire., cos. Kildare and Queen's, bars. Kilkea and Moone, and Narragh and E. Reban, and Ballyadams, 3 m. SE. Athy; 8383 ac. P. <1500.

Tankardstown, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coshma, 2 m. NW. Kilmallock. P. <500.

Tankári, small port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Broach, 7 m. from mouth of Dhádhar R. P. <5000.

Tankerness, PT.O., Scot., Orkney Is., 6 m. SE. Kirkwall.

Tankersley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 4½ m. S. Barnsley, close to Birdwell and Hoyland stn. P. <2500.

Tankerton Bay, bay, Eng., N. ct. Kent, at Whitstable.

Tan-kiang, or **Fu-ho,** riv., China, prov. Kwangsi, flows S. to the Si-kiang, which it joins in 111° 12′ E., 2 or 3 m. above Wu-chou; it forms the main channel of communication between prov. Hunan and the E. of prov. Kwangsi. See also **Tan-ho.**

Tankisso, or **Tinkisso,** riv., W. Africa, flows NE. then E., entering the upper Niger above Siguiri in 11° 17′ N.; recognised in 1887 as the S. boundary of the French protectorate.

Tankse, tn., Ladakh, 35 m. E. by S. Leh. Alt. 12,900 ft. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, p. 181).

Tanla, mt. chain, Tibet, on the border between N. and S. Tibet. This chain, explored only in the vicinity of Tanla Pass (about 32° 40′ N. and 92° 20′ E.) by Huc, Prjevalsky, and A. K., extends E. and W., with summits rising to 18,000 ft., many covered with perpetual snow. Towards the W. the elevation appears to increase, and, according to native accounts, the range extends in that direction for about 85 m., and then terminates abruptly. It seems probable, however, that the Dupleix Range, which was crossed near the point thus indicated (about 33° 45′ N. and 89° 40′ E.) by Bonvalot and Prince Henri of Orléans, is really a continuation of the T., with summits rising to about 25,000 ft. The chain is prolonged E. of the T. Pass, probably to the borders of the Kinsha-kiang, thus forming the water-parting between the Yangtse-kiang and the rivers of Indo-China. The range consists mainly of rocky débris, worn by water and ice. The ascent to the pass is gradual; on the N. by a slope of about 85 m., and on the S. of 50 m. Alt. 16,367 ft. (A. K.); 16,695 ft. (Prjevalsky).

Tan-myo, tn., Burma. See **Ramri.**

Tanna, isl., S. of New Hebrides, in 19° 30′ S., 169° 25′ E.

Tannadice, par., Scot., Forfarshire, on the l. bk. of the S. Esk, 4½ m. N. by E. Forfar, P.O.; 21,328 ac. P. <1500.

Tannay, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, on the Yonne, 33 m. NE. by N. Nevers, arr. and 7 m. SE. by S. Clamecy. P. <2000.

Tanner, Water of, small riv., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, flowing NE. into the Dee about 1½ m. above Aboyne.

Tannery, West, and **Tanneries des Rolands,** tn., Canada. See **St. Henri.**

Tännfors, cascade, N. Sweden, prov. Jemtland, draining Lakes Arm and Gelf into Lake Nor. Height, 100 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.

Tanninges, or **Taninges,** tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 23 m. ESE. Geneva, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Bonneville. P. <2000.

Tannington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 15 m. NNE. Ipswich, 4 m. NW. by N. Framlingham. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Tannington with Brundish**) P. <750.

Tannochside, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, par. and 2 m. N. Bothwell. P. <1000.

Tannroda, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm R., circle and 8 m. SSW. Weimar. P. <2000.

Tannuk, vil., Palestine, *Taanach* in the O. T., 32° 31′ N., 35° 13′ E., 13 m. S. by W. Nazareth.

Tannu-ola, mts., NW. Mongolia, running NW. to SE., between Tes and Khua-kem Rivs., from the lower Ulu-khem to Lake Sangin-dalai (6390 ft. alt.). The foot-path from Lake Kosogol to Kobdo crosses them in SE. Height of pass, 7000 ft.

Tannwald, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. T. P. <3000.

Tanoe, riv., Africa, Upper Guinea, flows SSW. into the E. part of the Assini lagoon (Lake Tendo). In accordance with the convention of 1889, its lower course forms the frontier between English and French possessions. Length probably 310 m.

Tanqua Valley, a dist. in the W. of Sutherland dist., Cape Colony, to the S. of the Roggeveld Mts., traversed by Tanqua R., which flows WNW. into the Doorn.

Tansa, reservoir. See **Bombay,** city.

Tanshelf, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pontefract union, on the L. & Y. R. P. <3000.

Tansikht, tn., Morocco, prov. Draa, on r. bk. of the Wad-Draa; the dist. is covered by a forest of date-palms. P. <2000.

Tansley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 1½ m. E. Matlock, P.O. P. <1000.

Tansor, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., on the Nen, 10 m. WSW. Peterborough, 1½ m. NNW. Oundle stn. P. <250.

Tanta, tn., Abyssinia, in the N. of Shoa, 97 m. ESE. Debra Tabor.

Tanta, tn., Egypt, 55 m. N. by W. Cairo; situated nearly in the centre of the delta, of which it is the most important town. A great religious fair (sometimes attended by as many as 200,000 pilgrims) is held three times a year. P. (1872) 60,000; (1882) 33,800.

Tantafara, tn., French Sudan, 81 m. SSE. Falaba, cap. of a small state at the sources of the Niger.

Tantallon Castle, ruin, Scot., on the N. ct. of Haddingtonshire, 3 m. E. North Berwick.

Tantanoola, post-tn., S. Australia, co. Grey, 308 m. from Adelaide by road and rail. P. <1500.

Tantoble, PM.O., Eng., Durham, NW. div., 8 m. SW. Newcastle, 2 m. SE. by E. Lintz Green stn.

Tantoyuca, tn., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 175 m. ESE. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 12,400.

Tantsyrel, vil., Russia, govt. Voronezh, 10 m. from Borisoglyebsk railway stn. P. 5000.

Tantûra, coast vil., Palestine, possibly the *Dor* of the O. T., 32° 36′ N., 34° 55′ E., 7½ m. N. by E. the ancient *Cæsarea.*

Tanum, vil., S. Sweden, prov. Göteborg and Bohus, 74 m. NNW. Göteborg. P. (comm.) 7600.

Tanunda, tp., S. Australia, Light co., 34 m. NE. by N. Adelaide, 15 m. S. by E. Kapunda. P. <1500.

Tanûr tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., 23 m. S. by E. Calicut. P. 6800; Moham. 6500.

Tanworth, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 10 m. E. Bromsgrove, 5 m. W. by S. Kingswood stn.; here is a large reservoir of the Birmingham and Stratford Canal. PM.O. 9808 ac. P. <2000.

Tan, Welsh, 'under.'

Tan-y-bwich, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, on the Festiniog Rly., 6 m. E. by N. Portmadoc; tourist resort. PMT.O.

Tan-y-Grisiau, stn., Wales, Merionethshire, 11 m. NE. by N. Harlech, on the Festiniog Rly., PMT.O. (**Tanygrisiau**).

Tanygroes, P.O., Wales, 8 m. from Cardigan.

Tao, or *Tau,* Chinese, 'island' or 'mountain.'

Tao, valley, Sahara, Tibesti, on SW. slopes of Tarso Mts.; the least barren region in the dist.

Taodeni, another spelling of **Taudeni.**

Tao-ho, riv., China, prov. Kansu, rises in the SW. corner of that prov. in the Min-shan Range, and flows first E. then N. into the Hwang-ho. Length more than 370 m.

Taongi, or **Gaspar Rico,** isl., Pacific, in the NE. of Marshall Archipelago (Ratak group).

Taormina, tn., on the E. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 25 m. SW. by S. Messina. On site of Greek city *Tauromenium,* founded 403 B.C. Ruins of Greek theatre, rebuilt by the Romans, and capable of containing 40,000 persons. Timoleon landed here when he came to deliver Sicily from her tyrants. P. <4000.

Taos, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, T. co., 56 m. NNE. Santa Fé. Alt. 6983 ft. (Wheeler).

Taos Peak, mt., U.S., New Mexico, Taos co., 70 m. NNE. Santa Fé, in Sangre de Cristo Range. Alt. 13,145 ft. (Wheeler).

Tapacari, vil., Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba, 110 m. SE. La Paz.

Tapachula, tn., Mexico, Chiapas, 130 m. S. by E. San Cristobal; in the vicinity are important coffee plantations. P. 6000.

Tapajoz, or **Tapajos,** riv., Brazil, Para state, after a N. course, joins the Amazon near Santarem, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingu. It is formed by the junction of the Arinos and Juruena, and is navigable to within a short distance of the source; but the navigation is so greatly impeded by two groups of rapids, one about 4½° S. and the other between 8° and 9° S., as well as by less serious rapids between these two and above the latter, as to be of very little value. Total length about 1200 m.

Tapalque, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 160 m. SSW. Buenos Aires. P. <2000.

Tapamanoa, Tobuai-Manu, or **Saunders Island,** isl., Pacific, Society group, in about 17° 30′ S., 150½° W.

Tapanahoni, riv., Dutch Guiana, l. bk. trib. of Maroni R., joining the main stream in about 4° 25′ N., claimed as the boundary of French Guiana until 1891, when the award of the Emperor of Russia fixed the right branch, or Awa, as the limit. Length, 155 m.

Tapanui, bor., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., 55 m. NE. by E. Invercargill, on the railway to Invercargill. P. <1500.

Tapanuli, tn., near the W. ct. of Sumatra, in 1° 50′ N.

Taparntowoot, vil., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Bella Ceola R., 250 m. NW. by N. Vancouver.

Taparo Point, cape, W. Indies, on the S. ct. of Trinidad.

Tapei-shan ('long white mountain'), mt., China, prov. Shensi, in Tsingling chain, its summit covered with perpetual snow. Alt. 11,485 ft.

Taperoa, maritime tn., Brazil, prov. Bahia, 56 m. SW. São Salvador; has foundry, saw-mill, and weaving by steam.

Taphis, vil., Upper Egypt. See **Tafah.**

Taphouse, East, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. W. Liskeard.

Tapia, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 14 m. WNW. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Tapia, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 56 m. WNW. Oviedo, dist. Castropol. P. 5000.

Tapiau, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Wehlau, on the r. bk. of the Pregel, 24 m. E. by S. Königsberg. P. <4000.

Taping, or **Tapeng,** riv., Upper Burma and China, prov. Yünnan, rises in about 26° 10′ N., and flows S. and SW. into the upper Irâwadi at Bhâmo. Its valley affords access to the lower levels of the Yünnan plateaux in the SW. Length, 200 m.

Tápió-Györgye, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Kecskemét-alsó. P. <5000.

Tápió-Szele, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Kecskemét-alsó. P. 5600.

Tápió-Szent-Márton, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Kecskemét-felsö. P. <4000.

Taplow, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., on the Thames, 4½ m. NW. Windsor, on the G. W. R.; important deposits of phosphatic chalk, a valuable fertiliser, now worked near. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Tapolcza, tn., Hungary, prov. Zala, 49 m. WSW. Stuhlweissenburg; has mineral springs. P. 5800.

Tappahannock, vil., U.S., Virginia, Essex co., on the r. bk.

of the estuary of the Rappahannock, 40 m. NE. by E. Richmond; has a good harbour and a custom-house. P. <1500.

Tappen, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Kidder co., 53 m. E. Bismarck. P. <1500.

Tappuah, place named in O. T. See **Tuffûh.**

Taps, vil., Russia, govt. Esthonia, 182 m. by rail W. St. Petersburg; branch railway to Walk and Riga. P. <5000.

Tápti, lighthouse, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 13 m. W. Surat, at mouth of Tápti R.

Tápti, riv., W. India, rises in about 21° 6′ N. and 78° 21′ E., at an elevation of 2500 ft.; it flows W. through the Sátpura highlands for about 150 m., its current here so violent that timber floated down is often dashed to pieces. The river then descends to the Khandesh plateau (700 to 750 ft. at its E. extremity), which it traverses for 180 m., receiving several tribs., chiefly on the l. bk., with smaller streams from the Sátpura hills, which bound its valley on the r. bk. From the Khandesh plateau it descends through the wild region of the Dang Forests to the Surat plains, through which it winds for 70 m. The lower course (about 30 m.) is tidal, and here the banks are in some places so low that disastrous floods have occurred (as in 1837, when nearly 70 villages were destroyed). In the lower course are several low islands, and numerous sandbanks obstruct navigation, of which Surat is at present the ordinary limit, though boats sometimes ascend to Amroli, 10 m. higher (by river). The depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river varies from 12 to 22 ft. at neap to 27 ft. at spring tides. Length, 410 m.; drainage area, 26,173 sq. m.

Tapton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, union and 1½ m. NE. Chesterfield. P. <250.

Tapu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., co. and 12 m. from Thames by road and rail. P. <1500.

Tapul, Isla, isl., Sulu group, in 5° 45′ N., 120° 55′ E.

Ta-pun, tn., Burma, dist. Tharáwadi, 33 m. SSE. Prome. P. <5000.

Taputeuwea, or **Drummond,** isls., Pacific, Gilbert group, in about 1½° S., 175° E.

Taquari, riv., Brazil, flows W. then SW. through a marshy region of the state of Matto Grosso, and enters the Paraguay just S. of 20° S., a few miles above Puerto Pacheco. Length about 450 m.

Taquari, tn., Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul, on the l. bk. of the Rio Taquari, 43 m. WNW. Porto Alegre, at the terminus of the railway to Uruguayana, and centre of the German colonies in the dist. The **riv. Taquari** flows E. then SE. into the Jacuhi, which it joins in 29° 56′ 38″ S., 51° 38′ 55″ W. Depth available on bars with NE. wind 12 ft., with SW. wind 9 ft. See **Rio Grande do Sul.**

Tar, riv., U.S., N. Carolina, rises in the extreme N., in the E. of Person co., and flows on the whole ESE. Pamlico R., an inlet off Pamlico Sound, forming the estuary of the Tar.

Tar, Jebel. See **Jebel Ter.**

Tara, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., 46 m. W. Collingwood. P. <1500.

Tara, par., Ire., SE. co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 6 m. SSE. Navan, 2 m. NE. by E. Kilmessan stn. The Hill of Tara was anciently a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, where they held their assemblies; has mounds said to mark the site of former buildings, and an ancient stone. P.O. P. <250.

Tara, riv., Montenegro and Turkey in Europe, flows N. and NW. until, by its junction with the Piva, it forms the Drina, r. bk. affluent of the Save. Length about 75 m.

Tara, co., New South Wales, in the SW. corner.

Tara, dist. tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. and 380 m. SE. Tobolsk, on Irtysh R., 35 m. below its junction with **Tara R.,** a trib. of the Irtysh, into which it drains the immense marshy forests of Vasyugan; trade in furs and produce of cattle-breeding. P. 6500.

Tarabba, riv., central Sudan, flows on the whole NW., and joins the Benue on its l. bk. in about the centre of its course. Length more than 186 m.

Tarabolos, or **Tarablûs-l-Gharb,** tn., Tripoli. See **Tripoli.**

Tarabulus, seapt., Asia Minor. See **Tireboli.**

Tarabulus, tn., Syria. See **Tripoli.**

Taradale, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hawkes Bay co., 4 m. SW. by W. Napier. P. <1500.

Taradale, postal-tp., Victoria, Talbot co., 29 m. S. by E. Sandhurst; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Táragarh, hill fortress, India. See **Ajmere.**

Tarahumares, or **Tarumares,** Indians of Mexico, living on the borders of the states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango, in the valleys of the Sierra Madre; remarkable for the constancy with which they have preserved their ancient customs.

Tarai, or **Terai.** See **India,** Vegetation.

Tárakeswar, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, dist Húglí, in 22° 53′ N., 88° 4′ E., famous for its shrine to Síva; two large gatherings are annually held, the first in February, when the shrine is visited by about 20,000 people. P. <5000.

Taralga, tp., New South Wales, Argyle co., 23 m. N. by E. Goulburn. The Wombeyan limestone caves are 12 m. distant. P. <1500.

Tarakan, volcano, N. of Gilolo I., Molucca Is.; its eruptions appear to have been numerous.

Taramundi, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 63 m. W. Oviedo, dist. Castropol. P. <4000.

Taraki, Bay of, on N. part of Japan Sea, dividing Sakhalin I., or Taraki, from Manchuria. Length, 400 m.; breadth, from 50 m. to 200 m.

Tarana, tn., Central India, Indore state. P. 5800; Hindus, 4700; Moham. 1000.

Tarana, stn., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 80 m. WNW. Sydney. P. <1500.

Taranaki, co., New Zealand, W. ct. of North I., just S. of 39° S. Mean temp., yr. 57.4° F., Feb. 64.7°, July 50.2°.

Taranchis, Turkish stem, settled by the Chinese government on Ili R., Russian Turkistan, prov. Semiryechensk; carry on agriculture and cattle-breeding. P. about 40,000.

Tarancon, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 48 m. WSW. Cuenca, cap. dist. T. P. (comm.) 5100.

Tarang, vil., Siam, Malay Penin., near the W. ct., in about 7° 32′ N.

Tarangan Island, Eastern Archipelago, one of the largest islands forming the Aru group.

Taranna, or **Norfolk Bay,** coasting-place, Tasmania, on Tasman's Penin. P. <1500.

Taranto (*Tarentum*), comm., fortified city, and seapt., South Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. circle, on an island, formerly a penin., separating the Mare Piccolo, its inner harbour, from the Mare Grande, in the Gulf of Taranto, 39 m. WSW. Brindisi. The city, on the site of the ancient citadel, has a cathedral, and trade in olive-oil, grain, and shell-fish. The last (oysters and mussels) are found in abundance in the inner harbour. The outer harbour, or Mare Grande, is protected by the isls. St. Peter and St. Paul, each having a lighthouse. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 160 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Mutina, 12 m. distant. The castle, flanked on one side by enormous towers, commands both seas. Area of mercantile port (Mare Grande) 25 ac.; depth, 18 ft. Vessels load and discharge by small boats. A channel available for vessels drawing 33 ft., but narrow enough to be spanned by a revolving bridge, runs from the Mare Grande to the Mare Piccolo, a basin of about 1000 acres, affording anchorage for the largest ironclads, where there is a government arsenal and dockyard. T., reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about 700 B.C., was long a healthy seat of commerce, literature, and science. It was also one of the chosen seats of the Pythagorean philosophy, and the residence of its founder; but it was taken by the Romans 272 B.C. and despoiled. At the end of the 10th century A.D. it was rebuilt by the Eastern emperor Nicephorus, and again became a Greek town. Since the 16th century its fortunes have followed those of the kingdom of Naples. Comm. P. (1881) 35,600.

Taranto, Gulf of, a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the SE., by the provs. Cosenza, Potenza, and Lecce. Length, 70 m.; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria de Leuca, 70 m.; average breadth, 60 m.

Tarapacá, prov. and dep., Chile, in the N.; cap. Iquique. The prov. contains in the coast region deposits of guano, sulphate of soda and salt, with mines of copper and silver in the mountains, nickel in the hills of Huantacaya, and gold near the riv. Loa; to the E. of this zone a strip 3 m. wide, but over 250 m. long, containing deposits of nitrate of soda, and E. of that again the Pampa of Tamarugal (*q.v.*), extending to the foot-hills of the Andes. The only cultivation in the prov. is at the base of the Andes, but the pampas are said to be capable of irrigation.

Tarapacá, tn., Chile, prov. T., 40 m. ENE. Iquique. P. <2000.

Tarapoto, tn., Peru, dep. Loreto, 50 m. SE. by E. Moyobamba, on a small feeder of the Mayo, l. bk. trib. Huallaga, in 6° 35′ S. P. 9000.

Tárápur, port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, on the W. ct., 65 m. N. Bombay. P. <5000.

Tárápur, tn., India, Gujarat, 10 m. N. by W. Cambay. P. (1881) 5600.

Tarare, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche, 22 m. WNW. Lyons; a great centre of muslin manufacture, introduced soon after the middle of last century; silk, plush, and velvet fabrics are also extensively produced. P. 11,500.

Tarashcha, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 80 m. S. of Kiev. P. 14,700.

Tarascon, tn., France, dep. Ariège, on the Ariège, 53 m. S. by E. Toulouse, arr. and 8 m. S. Foix. P. <2000.

Tarascon, tn., France, Bouches-du-Rhône, on the l. bk. of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, arr. and 10 m. N. by E. Arles; silk-spinning and other industries. Famous through Daudet's *Tartarin de Tarascon.* P. 5700.

Tarasp, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, 28 m. NE. St. Moritz; frequented mineral baths.

Tarasques, Indians of Mexico, natives of Michoacan state, and the founders of the former kingdom of that name. P. (estimated) 230,000–275,000.

Tarata, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 23 m. SE. Cochabamba. P. 4000.

Tarata, tn., S. America, Chile, prov. Tacna, 140 m. E. by S. Mollendo. P. <2000.

Tarawa, or **Knox,** isls., Pacific, Gilbert group, in about 1° 20′ N., 173° 0′ E.

Tarawera, postal-tp., New Zealand, North I., Wairoa co., 40 m. NNW. Napier. P. <1500.

Tarawera, Mount, volcano, New Zealand, North I., Auckland, 90 m. NNW. Napier; an eruption of this mount on June 10, 1886, destroyed the sinter terraces of Rotomahana, the village of Wairoa, and about 120 lives.

Tarawera Lake, lake, New Zealand, North I., S. of the Bay of Plenty, crossed by 38° 13′ S., drained NE. by Tarawera R.

Tarazona, tn., Spain, Murcia, prov. and 19 m. WNW. Albacete, dist. Roda. P. (comm.) <5000.

Tarazona, tn., Spain, prov. Saragossa, cap. dist. T., 40 m. E. by N. Soria. P. (comm.) 8500.

Tarbaga, Tarbagan, Kirghiz and Mongolian for 'marmot.'

Tarbagatal, prov. of Chinese Turkistan, in NW. part of Dzungaria.

Tarbagatai, mts., Russian and Chinese Turkistan, 47° N., 79°–82° E., in NE. part of Tian Shan system; begin in the SE. of Sergiopol town and stretch E. for about 170 m., with a width of about 30 m.; may be considered as an offshoot of the border ridge of the High Plateau, bordering in its E. part the deep and broad trench made by the valley of the upper Irtysh, while in its W. extension it has on the S. the depression of Lakes Ala and Sasyk-kul. Highest summit Tas-tau, 9700 ft. Patches of perpetual snow on N. slope. Best pass Say-assu, leading to Chuguchak.

Tarbat, par., Scot., in the extreme NE. of Ross-shire, on the E. ct., 8½ m. E. by N. Tain; 6787 ac. P. <2000.

Tarbat Ness, cape, Scot., in a detached part of Cromartyshire, on the E. ct., between Moray and Dornoch Firths, in 57° 52′ N.

Tarbert, tn., Ire., N. co. Kerry, bar. Iraghticonnor, on the riv. Shannon, 6½ m. SE. Kilrush. **Tarbert I.,** opposite the town, has a safe harbour, and a tower and battery. PMT.O. P. <750.

Tarbert, hamlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the E. ct. of Jura, on T. Bay, in 55° 58′ N.

Tarbert, vil. with steamboat pier, Scot., Argyllshire, on E. Loch T., 10½ m. S. by E. Ardrishaig, at the head of Kintyre Penin.; has a good harbour, and extensive herring-fishery. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Bruces. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Tarbert (East and **West) Loch,** two inlets, Scot., Argyllshire, between Kintyre and Knapdale, on opposite sides of S. penin. of Argyllshire, approaching each other within 1 m.

Tarbert Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. of Jura; this loch and T. Bay divide the island into two equal portions.

Tarbert Lochs, East and **West,** two inlets on opposite coasts of Harris I., Scot., approaching each other to within about ½ m., in 57° 52′ N. PMT.O. at head of E. Loch.

Tarbes, cap. dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, France, cap. arr. T., 12 m. NNW. Bagnères-de-Bigorre; metal-founding; manufactures of machinery, felt, and coarse woollen fabrics. The dist. is noted for its fine horses. Alt. 1015 ft. P. (1872) 16,600; (1891) 25,100.

Tarbet, place with steamboat pier, Scot., Dumbartonshire, on W. shore of Loch Lomond, 1½ m. E. Arrochar (head of Loch Long), with stn. (**Arrochar and T.**) on N. B. R., PMT.O.

Tarbock, par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 6½ m. SW. by S. St. Helens, 1½ m. N. by E. Halewood stn., P.O. (**T. Green**). P. <750.

Tarbolton, par. and vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 6½ m. S. Kilmarnock, 1½ m. N. by W. of its stn. on the G. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 12,059 ac. P. <4000; vil. P. <1000.

Tarboro, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Edgecombe co., on Tar R., 63 m. E. by N. Raleigh. P. <2000.

Tarbrax, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Carnwath par.; has coal-mining. P. <750.

Tarcento, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. N. Udine. P. <4000.

Tarcowie, post-tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 54 m. SE by E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Tarcutta, postal-tp., New South Wales, Wynyard co., 122 m. WSW. Goulburn; has gold-mining. P. <1500.

Tarczal, comm., N. Hungary, co. Zemplen, dist. Tokaj; noted for its wine. P. <4000.

Tardebigg with Webheath, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 3 m. ESE. Bromsgrove, P.O. (**Tardebigge**) P. <1500.

Tardenois, dist., France. See **Aisne,** dep.

Tardes, vil., France, dep. Creuse, l. bk. trib. of the upper Cher.

Tardets, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Mauléon, 27 m. S. by W. Orthez. P. <2000.

Tardoire, or **Tardouère,** riv., France, deps. Haute-Vienne and Charente, joins the Bandiat 3 m. NW. La Rochefoucauld. Length, 62 m.

Tardoskedd, comm., Hungary, co. Nyitra, dist. Érsek-Ujvár. P. <5000.

Taree, postal-tp., New South Wales, Macquarie co., 83 m. NE. by N. Newcastle, on the main road from Maitland to Port Macquarie. P. <1500.

Tarelton, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 8 m. from Macroom.

Tareu, large tribe, Afghanistan, mostly nomadic. The reigning family belongs to one section of it.

Tarentum, city, Italy. See **Taranto.**

Tarentum, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 21 m. NE. Pittsburg by rail; has glass manufactures. P. <5000.

Tarfaia, name given by the natives to the region of Cape Juby, W. Africa.

Tarfe Wadi, riv., Egypt, joins the Nile on the E., a little below Minie.

Tarff, stn., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on the G. & SW. R., 3½ m. N. Kirkcudbright.

Tarff, Loch, small lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, about 1 m. E. of the SE. end of Loch Ness. Alt. 956 ft.

Tarff Water, small riv., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, flows S. into the riv. Dee, which it joins about 3 m. above Kirkcudbright.

Tarff Water, small riv., Scot., Wigtownshire, flows SSE. then ENE. to the riv. Bladenoch, which it joins on the r. bk. near Kirkcowan.

Tarfside, P.O., Scot., Forfarshire, on the Water of Tarf, 12½ m. SE. by S. Ballater.

Targon, tn., France, dep. Gironde, arr. La Réole, 16 m. ESE. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Targot-la, lofty mt. group, central Tibet, S. of Lake Dangra-Yum.

Târgûl (or **Têrgu**) **Frumos,** tn., Roumania, prov. and 26 m. W. Iași. P. <5000.

Tarifa, vil., Mexico, state Oaxaca, 35 m. NE. Tehuantepec. Portillo de T. (alt. 755 ft.) is the lowest pass across the highlands of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Tarifa, maritime tn., in the extreme S. of Spain, prov. Cadiz, dist. Algeciras, 15 m. WSW. Gibraltar, with open roadstead. Mean temp., yr. 63.1° F., Jan. 53.6°, Aug. 74.1°. P. (comm.) 13,200.

Tarifa, Cape, Spain, extreme S., in 36° 0′ N., 5° 35′ W.

Tarija, or **San Bernardo de Tarija,** tn., Bolivia, cap. dep. T., 175 m. SE. Potosi; situated on a plain, where are found in abundance the fossil remains of the mastodon and other extinct animals. Seat of a university. The town belonged to the Argentine Republic till 1826. P. 8400.

Tarikere, tn., India, Mysore, on a trib. of the Bhadrá R., 86 m. NE. by E. Mangalore; has a fort, erected in 1569. P. (1881) 5300.

Tarim, riv., Eastern Turkistan. See **Turkistan, Eastern,** and **Lob-nor.**

Tarkastad, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. T., 82 m. ESE. Middleburg; health resort five hours by cart from Cradock. Alt. 300 ft. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 17.09 in. P. <1500.

Tarkhankut, group of crown salt-lakes, Russia, W. ct. of Crimea, dist. Eupatoria. Mean temp., yr. 53.1° F., Feb. 33.4°, July 74.2°.

Tarkhanovskaya, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, Altais, govt. Tomsk, 307 m. from Biisk, on Ulba R. Alt. 1350 ft. P. <5000.

Tarkio, vil., U.S., Missouri, Atchison co. P. <1500.

Tarkio River, U.S., rises in Montgomery co., Iowa, flows S. into Missouri R., in Holt co., Missouri. Length about 125 m.

Tarland, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on T. Burn, 8½ m. NE. Ballater, 4 m. NNE. Dinnet stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Tarland-Migvie, par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, contains village of Tarland; 17,353 ac. P. <1500.

Tarlee, post-tn., S. Australia, Light co., 46 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line. P. <1500.

Tarleton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 7 m. E. by N. Southport, 2 m. S. Hesketh Bank stn., PMT.O.; 5553 ac. P. <2000.

Tarleton, settlement, Tasmania, Devon co., 42 m. WNW. Launceston, 26 m. ESE. Emu Bay.

Tarma, tn., Peru, cap. dep. Junin, 100 m. ENE. Lima, in direct communication with Jauja, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and the Chanchamayo valley. The inhabitants are noted for their skill in weaving. Alt. 10,000 ft. P. 6000.

Tarmon, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Tarbert No. 1.

Tarn, dep., S. France, traversed E. to W. by Tarn R., formed in 1790 out of parts of Languedoc (Albi, Castres, and Lavaur, the two first forming the country of the Albigeois); divided into four arrs.: Albi (cap.), Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur. Surface very varied, mountainous in S. and E., hilly in N. and centre, plains chiefly in W. The Lacaune Mts. in the E., a bare and

sterile group, contain the culminating point of the dep., Pic de Montalet, 4155 ft.; several other summits rise from 3300 to 3600 ft., with intervening plateaux (2000–3000 ft.), swept in winter by icy winds, and marshy meadows locally known as 'sagnes.' To the SW. the Sidobre plateau (1310–2295 ft.), bounded by the gorges of the Agout, connects the mountains of Lacaune with the hills of Castres and Brassac, a wild and picturesque region, strewn over with immense blocks of granite, &c. Further S. the Montagne Noir, richly wooded on the T. side, forms part of the frontier with Aude. The plains are of remarkable fertility, and the lower slopes of the hills in the N. and centre are planted with vines and fruit-trees. The dep. is drained almost entirely to the Garonne, chiefly by the T., of which the principal trib. in the dep. is the Agout (l. bk.), with its (r. bk.) affluent the Dadou. Above the Saut de Sabo the T. winds through deep and sombre gorges, but lower, traverses the fertile plain of the Albigeois, where it is confined by natural dykes. It is almost useless for navigation. Granite, gneiss, and schists predominate in the mountains; limestone, sandstone, &c., in the hilly regions; and alluvium in the plains. Forests considerable (Grésigne, Cayroulet, &c.). Climate temperate but variable [**Albi**], the E. part on the whole rather cold and damp. The principal cereal is wheat, then maize; the vine (Gaillac, Cunac, Cahusaquet, &c.) occupies 3½ per cent. of the surface, but the production per acre is only about a quarter of the average for France; a little flax, hemp (Gaillac), and cider-apples are grown. The principal mineral is coal (Carmaux, La Bruguière, Montredon, &c.); manganese (Réalmont) and other minerals are obtained in small quantity. Manufactures limited, woollen goods (Mazamet, Lacaune, &c.), hosiery (Castres, Mazamet). Area, 2232 sq. m. P. (1891) 346,700. See **France,** table.

Tarn, riv., France, rises in Mount Lozère, flows W. through the deps. Aveyron, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne, on r. bk., 3 m. W. Moissac; affluents, on l. bk. the Agout, on r. bk. the Aveyron. Length, 233 m. See **Causses.**

Tarna, riv., Hungary, flows S. into the Thiess (Tisza) at Szolnok.

Tarnac, vil., France, on the N. border of dep. Corrèze, arr. Ussel, 35 m. ESE. Limoges. P. <2000.

Tarnagulla, mun. tn., Victoria, Gladstone co., 27 m. W. Sandhurst; has mining. P. <1500.

Tarnak, or **Turnuk,** riv., Afghanistan, flows SW. and afterwards W. till it joins the Dori. The road from Ghazni to Kandahar passes down its valley.

Tarnauca, vil., Roumania, Moldavia, 14 m. NNW. Dorohoiu. P. (comm.) <5000.

Tarn Bay, Chile, in 47½° S., at N. end Messiere Channel.

Tarn Bay, Eng., on the SW. ct. of the co. of Cumberland, 17 m. SSE. St. Bees Head.

Tarnbrook, Eng., Lancashire, div. and 8 m. ESE. Lancaster, on riv. Wyre.

Tarn-et-Garonne, dep., S. France, traversed from S. to W. by Garonne and Tarn Rivs., formed in 1808 out of terr. taken from the deps. Lot (Montauban), Lot-et-Garonne (Moissac), Haute-Garonne (Castelsarrasin), Tarn, Aveyron, and Gers.; the terr. belonged originally to Guienne and Gascogne, chiefly the former; divided into three arrs.: Montauban (cap.), Castelsarrasin, and Moissac. Surface of very moderate elevation, 650–1000 ft., comprises two distinct regions, the NE. and the SW., separated by the plains and valleys of the Garonne, Tarn, and Lower Aveyron. The NE. region is the more elevated, hills and plateaux rising gradually to the frontiers of Lot and Aveyron; highest point 1635 ft., a little S. of Castanet. The E., chiefly N. of the Aveyron, belongs to the region of the Causses (*q.v.*), here lower and less sterile than in neighbouring deps. The principal Causse in the dep. is that of St. Antonin. The hills in the SW., continuations of the Lannemezan plateau, are intersected by gently sloping valleys. Lowest point 165 ft., where the Garonne leaves the dep. The dep. is drained entirely to the Garonne, which traverses it for about 47 m. from S. to W., forming a sharp bend in the centre, where it is joined by its principal trib. the Tarn, with its affluent the Aveyron, which joins the Tarn below Montauban. Climate mild, but variable. Prevailing winds E. and W., the former known locally as 'autan,' the latter as 'cers.' The principal cereal is wheat, then maize; the vine covers nearly 10 per cent. of the surface (Grisolles, Villebrumier, Auvillas, Campsas, &c.), but the production per acre is only about half the average for France. Fruits, especially plums, are abundant (St. Antonin, Moissac, &c.); mulberry and sericulture (Castelsarrasin, Grisolles, &c.). Minerals of little importance, except phosphate (Puy-la-Roque, Caylus, &c.). Manufactures very limited; blast-furnaces, forges, &c. (Brunquil, Montauban). Area, 1440 sq. m. P. (1891) 206,600. See **France,** table.

Tarn Hows, tarn, Eng., N. Lancashire, 2 m. NE. Coniston.

Tarnicar, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Rawcliffe, Upper.**

Tarnmonath Fell, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., about 12 m. E. Carlisle.

Tarnobrzeg, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the r. bk. of the Vistula, 60 m. SW. Lublin. P. <4000.

Tarnogród, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 63 m. SSE. Lublin, near Austrian frontier. P. 5440.

Tarnopol, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 42 m. SSE. Brody; has tanneries; manufacture of sugar; great trade in honey and wax. Alt. 1040 ft. Mean temp., yr. 44.4° F., Jan. 22.9°, July 66.7°. P. (1869) 20,100; (1890) 27,400.

Tarnów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 25 m. E. by N. Bochnia; manufactures linen; great trade in grain. Alt. 1100 ft. P. (1869) 21,800; (1890) 27,600.

Tarnowitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle T., 36 m. NE. Ratibor. P. 10,000.

Tarn Rig, hill, Eng., in the N. of Lancashire, 1 m. W. of the foot of Coniston Water.

Tarn-Táran, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 10 m. SSE. Amritsar; one of the suburbs is inhabited by lepers. P. <5000.

Taro, riv., N. Italy, Emilia, prov. Parva, flows NNE., and joins the Po N. of the city of Parma, 7 m. W. of Casal-Maggiore. Length, 93 m.; area of basin, 804 sq. m.; mean discharge 1500 cubic ft. per second, highest discharge 42,400 cubic ft. per second.

Tarob, extinct volcano, Java, immediately NE. of Lamongan volcano. Alt. 5475 ft.

Taroom, postal-stn., Queensland, Fortescue co., 160 m. SSW. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Tarouca, tn., Portugal, Beira Alta, dist. and 25 m. NNE. of Vizeu. The convent of São João dates from the 12th century. P. <3000.

Tarpa, comm., Hungary, co. Bereg, dist. Tiszahát. P. <4000.

Tarpaulin Cove, harb. of Naushon I., U.S., Massachusetts, Dukes co., on Vineyard Sound.

Tarpeena, settlement, S. Australia, Grey co., 14 m. N. Mount Gambier.

Tarpenia Bay (Terpyeniya Guba). See **Patience Bay.**

Tarporley, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 10 m. E. by S. Chester, 2 m. N. of its stn. (**Beeston Castle and T.**) on the L. & NW. R.; has manufactures of stockings and leather breeches. Market-day, Th. Par. P. <1500; tn. P. <3000.

Tarquino, possibly **Pico Turquino** ('blue mt.'), peak and culminating point of Cuba I., on the SE. ct., in the Sierra Maestra, half way between Santiago and Cape Cruz. Alt. estimated from 6855 ft. to 8400 ft.

Tarragona, ancient *Tarraco,* tn., on the E. ct. of Spain, at mouth of Francoli R., cap. prov. T., 50 m. WSW. Barcelona. It was a great commercial centre, first under the Phœnicians, and afterwards under the Carthaginians and Romans, and surrounded by a wall about 35 m. in circuit. The town, which now occupies only a small portion of its ancient site, consists of upper and lower divisions, many of the houses in the former being built out of the ruins of Roman palaces and temples, and containing numerous ancient inscriptions. Remains of an amphitheatre and other Roman edifices, and in the environs the magnificent aqueduct of the Ferreras. Great trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, &c. The port has a depth of 19¾–30¼ ft.; vessels discharge by planks or lighters. P. (1860) 18,400; (1877) 23,000; (1887) 27,200.

Tarrangole, old military station, Egyptian Sudan, in the Latuka country, 84 m. ESE. Lado. In 1850 the Khartum merchants settled their Danagla troops here.

Tarrangower, Victoria. See **Maldon.**

Tarrant, small riv., Eng., in the E. of Dorsetshire, trib. of the Stour, which it joins on the l. bk. about 3½ m. SE. Blandford.

Tarrant, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., to the S. of 33° N., W. of 97° W.

Tarrant Crawford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Tarrant, 9½ m. NW. by N. Poole, 1 m. NE. Spettisbury stn. P. <250.

Tarrant Gunville, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Tarrant, 15 m. NNW. Poole, 4½ m. NE. by N. Blandford, PMT.O. P. <500.

Tarrant Hinton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Tarrant, 13½ m. NNW. Poole, 4 m. NE. by E. Blandford, P.O. P. <250.

Tarrant Keynston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Tarrant, 10 m. NW. by N. Poole, 1½ m. NE. Spettisbury stn., P.O. (**T. Keyneston**). P. <500.

Tarrant Launceston, Tarrant Rawston, and **Tarrant Rushton,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Dorsetshire, 3½ m. N. or NE. Blandford, the first two in the N., the latter in the E. div. of county. P. (of each) <250.

Tarrant Monkton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., on the Tarrant, 12 m. NNW. Poole, 4 m. E. by N. Blandford, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. M. with T. Launceston**) P. <500.

Tarrasa, tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. NNW. Barcelona, cap. dist. T.; manufactures cloth and various woollen fabrics. P. (comm.) 13,200.

Tarrasfoot, hamlet, Scot., Dumfriesshire, 2½ m. SSE. Lang-

holm, 2 m. NW. by N. Gilnockie stn., at the mouth of the **Tarras Water,** which enters the Esk from the NE.

Tarraville, post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 42 m. SSW. Sale, on the coast. P. <1500.

Tarrawingee, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 12 m. W. Beechworth, on Ovens R. P. <1500.

Tarrega, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 26 m. E. Lerida, dist. Cervera. P. (comm.) <5000.

Tarrensay, isl., Scot., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, Harris par., off the entrance of W. Loch Tarbert. Length, 4½ m. P. 56.

Tarring, West, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 7½ m. ESE. Arundel, close to W. Worthing stn.; the archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a palace here. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**West T. with Durrington**) P. <1500.

Tarring Neville, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., on the Ouse, 5 m. SSE. Lewes, 1½ m. NW. Newhaven. P. <250. See **Heighton, South.**

Tarrington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 7½ m. E. by N. Hereford, close to Stoke Edith stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Tarrytown, vil., U.S., New York, West Chester co., on the l. bk. of the Hudson R., 28 m. N. by E. New York; residential town and burial-place of Washington Irving. Its precincts include Sleepy Hollow. P. <4000. **North Tarrytown,** vil., 2 m. to the N., P. <4000.

Tarsa, tn., Middle Egypt, Fayum, 4 m. from S. shore of Lake Birket-el-Kerun. P. <4000.

Tarset, West, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 16 m. NW. by N. Hexham, with a stn. (**T.**) on the N. B. R.; 18,786 ac. P. <250.

Tarset Burn, riv., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., trib. of the N. Tyne, which it joins on the l. bk. about 4 m. W. by N. of Bellingham, 15 m. NW. Hexham.

Tarsia, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 14 m. SSE. Castrovillari. P. <3000.

Tarso, mt. group, Sahara, N. Tibesti, of volcanic origin. The highest point is Tusside (probable alt. about 7200 ft.); at its base is the curiously formed crater, 165 ft. deep and several miles round, called the 'soda bowl.'

Tarsus, or **Tersus,** tn., vilayet, and sanjak, Asia Minor, 18 m. WSW. Adana, on the **riv. Tarsus** (the ancient *Cydnus*); birthplace of St. Paul. To the SW. of the town is a large marsh, which in summer produces severe malaria, in consequence of which large numbers of the inhabitants take refuge on the neighbouring mountains. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1841–42, 1849, 1854–55), yr. 70.0° F., Jan. 52.9°, July 84.7°. P. (winter) 16–18,000; Moham. 8–10,000.

Tartagal, settlement, Argentine Republic, Salta, near the N. frontier, 357 m. NE. by N. Tucuman.

Tartaraghan, par., Ire., N. co. Armagh, bar. W. Oneilland, 5 m. NW. Portadown, P.O.; 9843 ac. P. 5300.

Tartars. See **Tatars.**

Tartas, tn., France, dep. Landes, arr. St. Sever, on the Midouze, 24 m. N. Orthez. P. <4000.

Tartas, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, 165 m. E. Omsk, on Siberian highway and Tartas R., trib. of Om. P. <2000.

Tartlau (German, in Hungarian **Prásmár**), comm., Hungary, prov. and 10 m. NE. Kronstadt. P. <4000.

Tartoma, tn., Russia. See **Dorpat.**

Tartus, the ancient *Tortosa*, Syria, on the ct., 32 m. N. Tripoli.

Tarudant, or **Terodant,** tn., Morocco, cap. prov. Sus, at the foot of the Atlas Range, about 5 m. from the r. bk. of the riv. Sus, and 105 m. SW. Morocco; it has lofty walls. The town covers an area as great as Morocco, but most of this space consists of gardens. It is noted for its leather and dye-works. Its chief industry is the manufacture of copper articles for the interior of Africa. The mines in the vicinity produce copper, gold, silver, iron, and magnetic iron ores. P. 30,000.

Tarumares, natives of Mexico. See **Tarahumares.**

Tarun, tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 90 m. NW. by N. Bender Abbas.

Tarusa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 53 m. NE. Kaluga, on l. bk. Oka. P. <5000.

Tarut, or **Tirhoot,** isl., in the Bay of Bahrein, Persian Gulf, opposite El Khatif.

Tarutina, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 73 m. W. Krasnoyarsk, on Siberian highway. P. <2000.

Tarutino, vil., Russia, govt. and 30 m. NE. Kaluga, on old highway from Moscow to Kaluga. Great battle of Napoleon I., who was compelled there to make his retreat by the already desolated route *viâ* Smolensk. P. <2000.

Tarves, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 8 m. NE. Inverurie, 4½ m. NE. by E. Old Meldrum stn., PMT.O.; 16,303 ac. P. <2500.

Tarvin, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5½ m. E. Chester, 2 m. SE. Barrow stn., PMT.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**T. with Duddon and Kelsall**) P. <3000.

Tarvis, Ober and **Unter,** two adjacent vils., Austria, Carinthia, 37 m. W. by S. Klagenfurt; iron and copper foundries. P. (comm.) <4000.

Tarvisium, tn., Italy. See **Treviso.**

Tasburgh, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9 m. S. by W. Norwich, 1½ m. SE. Flordon stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Täsch, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, in the Niklaus-thal, 3½ m. NNE. Zermatt.

Täschhorn, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Tasco, tn., Mexico, Guerrero, 100 m. SSW. Mexico. P. (comm.) 14,000.

Tasfaut, group of oases, Sahara, Tuat proper, W. and S. of Tamentit.

Tásgáon, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 74 m. W. by N. Bijápur. P. 11,300; Hindus, 9900.

Tash, Turkish, 'stony.'

Tash, vil., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, dist. Kuralinsk. P. <5000.

Tashakuiskoye, vil., Russia, govt. Perm, 96 m. ESE. Ekaterinburg, on a trib. of Isset R. P. <5000.

Ta-shan, mt. chain, China, prov. Shantung, between about 117° and 118° E.; the highest peak, T., is in WSW. of chain. According to Chinese mythology, it is the holiest of the five sacred mountains of the empire. Alt. 3330-4900 ft.

Ta-shan, name of the axial mountain chain, Formosa I.; highest point Mount Morrison, alt. 12,860 ft.

Tash Dawan, pass across the Altyn Tagh Range, in about 89° E. Alt. about 13,000 ft.

Tashinny, P.O., Ire., co. Longford. See **Taghshinny.**

Tashkend, or **Tashkent,** one of the largest cities of central Asia, cap. Russian Turkistan and of the Syr-daria prov., situated in the valley of Chirchik, 50 m. above its junction with Syr, 41° 20′ N., 69° 18′ E., alt. 1480 ft., 180 m. NE. Samarkand railway terminus, with which it is about to be connected by a branch railway to Andijan, in Fergana. The population of the city consists chiefly of Sarts, with a few Uzbegs, Tajiks, Kirghizes, Jews, Russians, and Germans. The old walls of the city are now in ruins, and the houses are buried amidst gardens. A great variety of domestic trades (cottons, boots, brass and iron goods, harness, &c.) is carried on by the inhabitants. Considerable trade with Bukhara, Kashgaria, Persia, Kashmír, India, and Russia. The Russian town, on the SE. of the Asiatic city, has clean broad streets bordered by trees, and contains an observatory, a museum, a library, two gymnasia, a hospital, and a branch of the Russian Geographical Society, as well as the houses and buildings of the administration and the military. Its population is about 10,000. The city is often visited by earthquakes. Mean temp., yr. 58.3° F., Jan. 29.0°, July 77.5°; yearly rfall. 11.3 in. Total P. (1892) 121,510.

Tash-Köpri, tn., Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gok-Irmak, 52 m. SW. Sinope. It has remains of the ancient *Pompeiopolis.*

Tash-kulak, vil., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, dist. Kuralinsk. P. <5000.

Tash-kurgan, fort in Chinese Turkistan, in SE. part of Pamirs, Sarikol, in 37° 45′ N., 75° 20′ E. Alt. 10,400 ft.

Tash-kurgan ('stone fort'), fort, N. Afghanistan, 65 m. W. Kunduz, about 4 m. S. of the ruins of Khulm. Alt. 1490 ft. (Curzon).

Tash-kurgan, small fort of Roshan, on the Pamirs, at the junction of Kudara with Murghab, 38° 18′ N., 70° 20′ E. Alt. about 10,000 ft.

Tashla, two vils., Russia, govt. Simbirsk, 25–31 m. from chief town. P. (of both) 5000.

Tashlija, Slavonic **Pievlje,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (vilayet) Kossovo, sanjak and 57 m. W. by N. Novibazar. Here is the monastery of Troitsa, which for a long time served as residence to the bishops of Herzegovina; in the library are valuable Servian manuscripts; it is a place of pilgrimage for the inhabitants of all the neighbouring countries. Alt. 2850 ft.

Tasht, lake, Persia, prov. Fars, directly N. of the NW. part of Lake Niriz, with which it communicates by two arms.

Tashtybskaya, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, dist. and 146 m. NW. Minusinsk. P. <2000.

Tash-tyube, vil., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, dist. Kuralinsk. P. <2500.

Tashun, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 18 m. NNW. Behbehan. It was of importance, but is now almost wholly in ruins.

Tasia-ho, riv., China. See **Tahia-ho.**

Tasiast, region of W. Sahara, E. of Arguin Bay; the inhabitants are nomadic Marabouts.

Tasichozong, tn., Bhután, 13 m. SW. by W. Punakha.

Tasiko, or **Api,** isl., New Hebrides, SE. of Mallikollo, crossed by 16° 45′ S., 168° 20′ E.

Tasiusak, isl. and hamlet, W. ct. Greenland, dist. Upernavik, in 73° 22′ N.; it is the nearest point to the Pole permanently inhabited by Europeans and Eskimos.

Tasley, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. NW. by N. Kidderminster, 1½ m. NW. Bridgnorth. P. <250.

Tasman, another name of the Palowi Is., Ger. New Guinea.

Tasman Bay, or **Blind Bay,** large bay, New Zealand, N. ct. of South I.; at its head is Nelson city.

Tasman Glacier, Great, largest glacier of the Southern Alps, New Zealand, descends SSW. from Hochstetter Dome

and Mount Delabeche, receives on the W. the Haast glacier from Mount Haast, and the Hochstetter and Ball glaciers from different sides of Mount Aorangi (Cook), terminates in a long and broad moraine, from the lower end of which issues the **Tasman R.,** which flows into Lake Pukaki (Waitaki basin). Length of glacier, 18 m.; greatest breadth, more than 2 m.; area, 13,664 ac. Mean daily rate of motion in middle of glacier near the lower end, 18 in.

Tasman Head, the most S. point of Bruni I., Tasmania, in 147° 20′ E.

Tasmania, isl., and one of the Australasian colonies, S. of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait; area (including islands) less than one-third that of Great Britain. Coasts generally bold and rocky, with many deep inlets forming good harbours — N., Stanley, Emu Bay, Ports Frederick, Sorrell, and Dalrymple, Anderson and Ringarooma Bays; E., George's, Oyster, and Prosser Bays; S., Port Arthur, Norfolk, Frederick Henry, and Storm Bays, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, with several secondary bays, South Cape Bay and Cox Bight; W., Port Davey, Macquarie Harbour, mouths of Pieman and Arthur Rivs. Peninsulas—Freycinet in E., and Forestier and Tasman's in SE. Off the coast are several islands—Flinders, Cape Barren, &c., NE.; Schouten and Maria, E.; Bruni Is., SE.; King and Hunter Is., NW., with several smaller islands. The **surface** is generally undulating, and in the W., centre, and NE. more or less mountainous. Communication between the N. and S. of the island is facilitated by the valleys and low tablelands, which extend from the estuary of the Tamar to that of the Derwent. The eastern mountains run nearly N. and S. parallel to the coast, at a distance of about 40 m.; highest Ben Lomond, 5010 ft., with several other mountains rising to about 4000 ft. A tableland, about 3000 ft. in elevation, occupies the middle of the island, stretching westwards, and bearing the culminating summit of the island, Cradle Mt., 5069 ft., and several other peaks rising to between 4000 ft. and 5000 ft.; other ranges connected with the central plateau are the Norfolk, West Coast, D'Aguilar, Wilmot, and Arthur, which trend successively N. to SE., parallel to the W. ct., and Perouse and Bathurst Ranges in the S. On the central plateau several large fresh-water lakes—Great Lake, Sorrell, St. Clair, Echo, Woods, Arthur, &c.—form the head reservoirs of some of the larger rivers. **Principal rivers**—S., Coal, Derwent, and Huon, all debouching in the SE.; W., Gordon, Pieman, and Arthur; N., Forth, Mersey, Tamar, and Ringarooma. The rivers of the E. ct. are short. As regards **geological structure,** the central and connected mountain ranges are mainly of trap or greenstone, while the intermediate valleys and plains are occupied by Palæozoic formations; granite and metamorphic rocks predominate in the NE. and SW., and occur in several other parts. There are numerous traces of volcanic action. The soil varies much; in some places it is poor, but throughout the greater part fertile, sometimes exceedingly so. The central plateau has few trees, but affords good pasturage. Large areas in the NE., W., and SW. are covered with **forest.** The vegetation closely resembles that of the neighbouring parts of Australia, one proof of the connection which formerly existed between the two. The principal trees are eucalypts, but T. has some forms peculiar to itself, including the Huon pine (*Dacrydium Franklinii*), abundant in the SW. The native mammals are marsupials, generally similar to those of Australia; but two species, both predaceous, are peculiar to the island, the native tiger or hyæna and the native devil, the former being the largest of all carnivorous marsupials. The **climate,** owing to the more southerly position of the island, is cooler than that of Australia, and, in consequence of its smaller size and mountainous character, no part is subject to extreme drought. The air is particularly invigorating, and the alternation of land and sea-breezes moderate the heat of summer. The **leading cereals** are oats and barley; the cultivation of wheat has declined in recent years, but there has been a steady increase in the area under root-crops; all kinds of fruits belonging to the warm temperate zones grow luxuriantly, and their cultivation is extending; hops form an important crop. Exports include wool, sheep, gold, silver, tin, timber, &c. The **mineral resources** of the island are very important; they include tin (Bischoff, Ben Lomond, Blue Tier, Cox Bight); gold, found in various parts (Beaconsfield and Lefroy, N., Mathinna, E., Pieman's R., W., &c.); galena and other silver ores (Zeehan and Dundas); valuable deposits of copper associated with silver were discovered in 1892–93 at Mount Lyell; coal is found in several dists., the most important deposits being those of Cornwall co. (Fingal, Mount Nicholas, &c.), which furnish an excellent steam coal entirely used on the railways of T.; other coal-mining dists. are Hamilton, Mersey R., Gardiner's Bay, Colebrook (Jerusalem), Port Seymour (bituminous), Newtown, and Port Arthur (anthracite); other minerals are wolfram (Mount Lyell), nickel (Heazlewood), plumbago (Cape Barrier). Industries include brewing, fruit-preserving, silver-smelting (Strachan and Zeehan), and the manufacture of Portland cement, agricultural implements, flour, cotton goods, &c. The N. and S. of the island are connected by a main line of railway, and there are several branch and other lines connecting the mining centres with ports. Elementary **education** is under the control of the state, and is compulsory for children between the ages of seven and thirteen. Higher education is now (since 1890) under the superintendence of the Council of the 'University of Tasmania,' an institution, however, not yet fully organised. Technical schools have been established at several places. The military forces include a small permanent staff and an auxiliary force. For **government,** see **British Empire, The.** T. was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator Tasman, who named it Van Diemen's Land, in honour of the governor of the Dutch East Indies, and this name it continued to bear till 1856, when, after the cessation of transportation and the institution of representative government, the name was changed to T. The first settlement in the island was established by the governor of New South Wales at Risdon, on the Derwent, in 1803, but it was soon after removed to Hobart. Free settlers, also from Sydney, followed, and in 1825 it was made an independent colony. The aboriginal inhabitants, against whom relentless war was waged by the early settlers, are now quite extinct, the last representative having died in 1876. Area, 26,215 sq. m. P. (1891) 146,700. See **Australia, Australasian Colonies, British Empire, The.**

Tasman Peninsula, SE. Tasmania, connected N. by a narrow stretch of land with Forestier's Penin., which in turn is similarly connected with the mainland. Site of the penal settlement of Port Arthur.

Tasman Sea, name given on the proposal of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science to the sea between New Zealand and the islands to the NW. of New Zealand on the one hand, and Australia and Tasmania on the other hand.

Tasman's Island, isl., Tasmania, off Cape Pillar, in about 148° E.

Tasman Strait, between Taviuni and Ngamia Is., Fiji Is., in 16° 48′ S., 180° 10′ E.

Tasnád, comm., Hungary, co. Szilágy, 45 m. E. Debreczen, cap. dist. T. P. <4000.

Tass, comm., Hungary, co. Pest, dist. Solt-felsö. P. <4000.

Tassagh, tnld., Ire., co., bar., and 6 m. S. Armagh, P.O. P. <250.

Tassiding, vil., India, Sikkim, 20 m. N. by E. Darjfling.

Tassili ('rooky plateau' in Berber), name specially applied to the two great rocky plateaux of the Sahara, Tassili of Azjer to the NE., and Tassili-wan-Ahaggar to the SW. of the Jebel Ahaggar.

Tassin, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 3 m. W. Lyons; has nurseries and manufactures. P. <3000.

Tassisudon, tn., Bhutan. See **Tasichozong** (of which T. is apparently an improper form).

Tas-tau, mt., Russian Turkistan, prov. Semipalatinsk, highest peak of Tarbagatai Mts. Alt. 9700 ft.

Tastuba, vil., Russia, govt. Ufa, dist. and 105 m. E. Zlatoust, on Siberian highway. P. <5000.

Tasyeyeva. See **Uda (Chuna).**

Tata, comm., Hungary, co. and 11 m. SE. Komorn; has mineral springs, vineyards, and various manufactures. P. 6900.

Tatakoto, or **San Narcisso,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 17¼° S., 138½° W.

Tatamagouche, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Colchester co., on **T. Bay,** 32 m. W. Pictou; copper is found in the vicinity. P. <1500.

Tatar-bunar, tn., SW. Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 70 m. SW. Odessa. P. <5000.

Tatar-Pazardžik (-jik), tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, cap. prov. T.-P., on the Maritsa, 22 m. W. by N. Philippopolis. Alt. 680 ft. P. (1888) 15,700; Bulgarians, 11,500; Moham. 1600.

Tatars, or **Tartars,** name given to over four million inhabitants of the Russian Empire, who belong mostly to the Turkish branch of the Ural-Altaic stem, but are mixed to some extent with Finnish and Samoyedic stems, as also with Mongols. Derive their generic name from the Tata Mongols, who migrated in the 9th century from the NE. Gobi southward, and under Batu-khan (Batyi) invaded Russia, driving with them many Turkish stems. Consist in Russia of three large groups: (1) The **Kazañ Tatars,** in Kazañ, Ufa, Simbirsk, and partly Vyatka, Perm, Orenburg, and the middle Volga provs. They number about 1,000,000, speak a pure Turkish dialect, and are Mussulmans. The Bashkirs ought to be reckoned with them. (2) The **Astrakhañ Tatars,** nearly 25,000; (3) the **Crimean Tatars,** about 100,000. The **Caucasus Tatars** are estimated at over 2,000,000. They are (4) the **Nogais,** mostly nomade, mixed with Mongolian Kalmucks; (5) the **Karachais**; (6) the **Mountain Tatars,** scattered in Transcaucasia. The **Siberian Tatars** are mostly mixed with Finnish stems: (7) the **Baraba Tatars,** in Tobolsk and Tomsk (about 55,000); (8) the **Chulym Tatars,** much mixed with Mongols; (9) the **Minusinsk Tatars,** and (10) the **Altai Tatars.** There are, moreover, about 30,000 Tatars properly (not including the Sarts) in Russian Turkistan.

Tatar Strait, or **Strait of Mamia Rinso,** Russia, N. Pacific;

separates Sakhalin I. from mainland. Fomerly taken for a gulf, it was found to be a strait by Mamia Rinso in 1808. Its narrowest part, 5 m., is under 52° N., between Cape Lazarev on mainland and village Pogobi on Sakhalin. The estuary of the Amur is in its N. part. De Castries Bay, under 51° 28′ N. Further S. comes the Haji Bay, or Imperatorskaya Bay. Experiences the cooling influence of the Sea of Okhotsk, and its bays freeze for 4 to 4½ months; the average temp. of winter at Imperatorskaya Bay is 0.4° F.

Tatay, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 95 m. WNW. Buenos Aires, in 34° 16′ N., 59° 54′ W. Alt. 367 ft. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 33.79 in.

Tatchera, co., Victoria, on the N. frontier, between 143° and 144° E., traversed in the N. by the riv. Murray.

Tate, vil., U.S., Georgia, Pickens co.; has extensive marble quarries, steam and other works belonging to the Georgia Marble Company, which here owns more than 6000 ac. of marble beds. P. <1500.

Tate, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NW., to the S. of 35° N., crossed by 90° W.

Tatenhill, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 2½ m. W. by S. Burton-upon-Trent, P.O. P. <750.

Tates, an Iranian stem, Russia, Caucasia, chiefly in govt. Baku. Estimated at about 140,000.

Tateshino, summit of Japan, in central Honshiu, prov. Sinano, separating the basins of the Tenriu Gawa and Shinano Gawa, flowing respectively to the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Japan. Alt. 7875 ft.

Tate Springs, or **Tate Epsom Springs,** vil., U.S., in NE. Tennessee, Grainger co., near the Clinch Mts.; has a valuable mineral spring, much resorted to. P. <1500.

Tateyama, one of the principal summits of Japan, in centre of Honshiu Is., in 36° 35′ N., with a sharp cuneiform point. Alt. 9250–9500 ft.

Tatham, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4½ m. E. Hornby; 8547 ac. P. <500.

Tatham Fells, eccles. par. and upland tract, Eng., in the E. of the Lancaster div. of Lancashire, about 12 m. E. by N. Lancaster. P. <250.

Tathsianlu, tn., China. See **Tachienlu.**

Tathwell, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 3 m. S. by W. Louth, 2 m. SE. Hallington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tati, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, on the Shashi, 108 m. SW. by S. Buluwayo, in 21° 27′ S., 27° 35′ E.; formerly an important gold-mining centre.

Tating-fu, tn., China, Kweichou, 62 m. WNW. Kweiyang-fu.

Tatipur, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 15 m. E. by N. Múltán. P. <5000.

Tatome, tn., French Indo-China, on the Chan, 138 m. SE. by E. Luang Prabang.

Tatoosh Island, U.S., Washington, near Cape Flattery, in 48° 23′ N., 124° 44′ W. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 48.6° F., Jan. 41.0°, July 56.0°; rfall., yr. 89 in., April–Aug. 17.2 in.

Tatra, mt. range, Hungary. See **Carpathians** (central groups), also *Geog. Journ.*, ii. pp. 255–58.

Tatra Füred, in Ger. **Schmecks,** hot springs with bathing establishment in the E. of the Tatra Range, N. Hungary, co. Szepes (Zips), 55 m. NW. by W. Kaschau.

Tatrang, comm., Hungary, co. Brassó, dist. Hétfalus. P. <4000.

Tatros, riv., SE. Europe, rises on the W. side of the E. Carpathians, and after traversing the range by a circuitous course flows SE. to join the Sereth.

Tatsfield, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 11 m. ENE. Reigate, 2½ m. NW. by W. Westerham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tatsien-lu, tn., China. See **Tachien-lu.**

Tatsu-hsien, tn., China, Sŭchwan, 55 m. WNW. Chungking.

Tatta, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. and 58 m. E. by S. Karáchi, at foot of Makli Hills; the stagnant pools around produce a bad form of fever. Formerly seat of the court of the King of Sind, and an important city, with extensive industries. Pottinger states that in 1742 there were 40,000 weavers and 20,000 other artisans. Chief modern industry, silk and cotton shawls; the finest building is the Jamá Masjid mosque. P. 9000; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 4800.

Tattæus, Palus, lake, Asia Minor. See **Tuz-göl.**

Tattenhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8 m. SE. Chester, with stns. (**T.** and **T. Road**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <1000.

Tattenhoe, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 8½ m. E. Buckingham, 2½ m. W. Bletchley stn. P. <250.

Tatterford, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 16½ m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 1 m. N. Raynham Park stn. P. <250. See **Tattersett.**

Tattersett, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 16 m. ENE. King's Lynn, 2 m. NW. Raynham Park stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Tatterford**) P. <500.

Tattershall (tat'er-shal), or **Tatters-shall,** and **Tattershall Thorpe,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the Bain R., the former 12 m. NW. by N. Boston, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the G. N. R.; has remains of T. Castle, rebuilt by the Cromwells in the 15th century. Has a fair, September 25, for foals, sheep, &c. PM.O., and PT.O. (**T. Bridge** and **Coningsby**). P. (of each) <500.

Tattingstone, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 5 m. SSW. Ipswich, 1 m. E. Bentley stn., P.O. P. <750.

Tattnall, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected by 32° N. and 82° W., bounded on S. by Altamaha R.

Tatton, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. N. Knutsford. P. <250.

Tattymoyle, electoral div., Ire., co. Tyrone, dist. Fintona.

Tatu-ho, riv., China. See **Tung-ho.**

Tatuhy, tn., Brazil, state and 80 m. WNW. São Paulo; very fertile dist., favourable to tobacco and cotton.

Tatung-fu, tn., China, in the N. of prov. Shansi, 170 m. W. Peking. It stands on a coalfield containing thick seams of excellent coal, but in too isolated a situation to acquire more than local importance. See Richthofen, *China,* ii. p. 789.

Tatung-ho, Tetung-ho, riv., China. Same as **Datung-gol.**

Tatung-kou, tn., Manchuria, on estuary of Yalu, just S. of 40° N., opposite Korean port of Wiju.

Tatura, post-tn., Victoria, Rodney co., on riv. Goulburn, 36 m. SE. Echuca; agricultural centre. P. <1500.

Tatworth, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 13½ m. SSE. Taunton, 2 m. S. Chard stn., 1 m. NW. Chard Road stn. P. <1000.

Tau, or *Tao,* Chinese, 'island.'

Tau, isl., Samoan Is. See **Manua.**

Tauarga, tn., N. Africa, Tripoli, 130 m. ESE. Tripoli.

Taubaté, tn., Brazil, state of and 78 m. ENE. São Paulo; bituminous schists, yielding mineral oil, occur in the neighbourhood. P. 15,000.

Taubenheim, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Bautzen, dist. and 9 m. WSW. Löbau. P. <3000.

Tauber, riv., Ger., Würtemberg and Bavaria, winds NW. into the Main at Wertheim, opposite the SE. of the Spessart.

Tauberbischofsheim, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Mosbach, 14 m. SSW. Würzburg, Bavaria; formerly belonging to the electorate of Mainz (Mayence). P. <4000.

Taucha, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Parthe, circle and 6 m. NE. by E. Leipzig. P. <4000.

Taudeni, or **Taodeni,** oasis, western Sahara, about 360 m. N. by W. Timbuktu, in about 22° N., 4½° W.; has large salt-mines which, since 1596, have been the chief source of salt for the western Sudan. Previously the salt was obtained at Tighasa (Trasa), further N. Alt. about 730 ft.

Tauern, Hohe, mt. range. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. I.**

Taufikya, former post of Egyptian Sudan, on r. bk. of White Nile, 3 or 4 m. above the confluence of the Sobat. Founded in 1870 by Sir S. Baker.

Taughannock Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Tompkins co., 2 m. from Cayuga Lake; here the riv. Taughannock falls 210 ft. P. <1500.

Taughboyne, par., Ire., co. Donegal, on riv. Foyle, bar. N. Raphoe, contains St. Johnstown; 15,847 ac. P. <3500.

Taughmaconnell, P.O., Ire., co. Roscommon. See **Taghmaconnell.**

Taul, isl., Ger. New Guinea, in the Admiralty group, crossed by 2° S., 147° E.

Tauiskaya Bay, Russia, Sea of Okhotsk, 200 m. E. of Okhotsk town, nearly 135 m. wide, and 40 m. long; receives the **Taul,** 130 m. long, and three other rivers; contains several hilly islands. **Tauisk village,** at the mouth of Taui R.

Taui-Taui, isl., Sulu group, crossed by 5° 15′ N., 120° E.

Taulé, tn., France, dep. Finistère, 31 m. ENE. Brest, arr. and 3 m. NW. Morlaix. P. <2000.

Taungbain, Shan state, Upper Burma, crossed in N. by 23° N., in W. by 97° E.; contains the Bawdwin silver-mines.

Taung-gup, vil., Burma, dist. Sandoway, 63 m. W. Prome; an important road runs across the Yoma Mts. to Pegu. P. <5000.

Taung-ngu, or **Kantha,** riv., Lower Burma, joins Salwín, r. bk., at T.

Taung-ngu, or **Toungoo,** tn. and cant., Burma, dist. T., 74 m. E. by N. Prome, 166 m. by rail from Rangoon; has large suburbs; inside the old wall is a sheet of water 1½ m. long. Formerly seat of an independent king. Alt. 181 ft. Mean temp., yr. 78° F., Jan. 70°, April 85°; rfall., yr. 78.1 in., May–Oct. 74.8 in. P. 17,500; Buddhists, 13,700; cant. P. 1700; Buddhists, 58.

Taungs, tn., S. Africa, Brit. Bechuana, 41 m. S. Vryburg, chief residence of the tribe of Batlapins; small European town, with fortress and station on railway from Kimberley to Vryburg.

Taunton, parl. and mun. bor. (first charter granted 1627, lost in 1660; second charter granted 1677, lost 1792; present charter granted 1877) and cap. of co., Eng., Somerset, 45 m. SW. Bristol, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, on the Tone, with stn. on the G. W. R., and junction for local lines. The castle, built in 1135, on the site of the early Saxon foundation,

and held by Blake in the defence, 1644-45, is now utilised for a museum. In its hall were held the 'Bloody Assizes' of Judge Jeffreys, 1685. The church of St. Mary Magdalene has a fine tower 153 ft. high. In T. are several important colleges—King's, Queen's (Wesleyan), and the Independent College. Formerly one of the 'clothier towns' of the W., T. now depends on agriculture, with manufactures of silk, collars, and gloves. There is an admirable arrangement for sewage, by precipitation. First town in England lighted by electricity. Birthplace of Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War (1802–91). Returned two members to Parliament till 1885, and since only one. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 29.8 in. P. (1801) 5800; (1851) 14,200; (1871) 15,500; (1891) 18,000.

Taunton, co., S. Australia, on the N. frontier, and bounded on the W. by Lake Torrens.

Taunton, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., on Taunton R., 14 m. N. by E. Fall R.; noted for its locomotive works and manufactures of iron and brick, furnaces and stoves, cotton machinery, nail and cotton factories, &c. The oldest copper company in the U.S. is here, manufacturing on a large scale copper, sheet zinc, and yellow metal sheathing. P. (1850) 10,400; (1870) 18,600; (1880) 21,200; (1890) 25,400.

Taunton, riv., U.S., Massachusetts, in the SE., rises in the NW. of Plymouth co., and flows SW. and then S. past T. into the Atlantic through Mount Hope Bay, a branch of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

Taunus, the part of the Schiefergebirge, W. Ger., extending for about 40 m. ENE. from the Rhine, near Kaub, and continuous on the NE. with the Vogelsgebirge, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. Highest summit, Gross-Feldberg, alt. 2885 ft., is accessible for carriages. Has ancient German stone ramparts and remains of Roman fortifications and trench. Rocks of the Devonian formation predominate. On the S. side is the finest wine-growing dist. in Germany (Rüdesheim, Johannisberg, Schloss Vollraths, Markobrunnen, &c.).

Taupiri, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waikato co., 69 m. SE. Auckland by road and rail. P. <1500.

Taupo, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., E. Taupo co., 72 m. NNW. Napier. P. <1500.

Taupo, Lake, lake, New Zealand, prov. Auckland, in centre of North I., crossed by 39° S. and 176° E. The Waikato issues from NE. corner and flows NW. To the S. are the mountains of Tongarira and Ngaurahoe. Length, 30 m.

Taura, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, dist. and 9 m. SSE. Rochlitz. P. <3000.

Tauranga, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., T. co., 95 m. SE. by E. Auckland, on T. Harbour, which is extensive and safe, and available for the largest vessels; port for Hot Lakes dist.; has large chemical works for utilising the deposits of sulphur which abound in the neighbourhood. P. <2500.

Tauranga Bay, excellent harbour, New Zealand, North I., in about 37° 30′ S. Depth, 6 fathoms.

Taurasi, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 13 m. SSW. Ariano di Puglia. P. <3000.

Taurida, govt., S. Russia, including the penin. of Crimea, and part of mainland in the N. of it, on the banks of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, between this last and the lower course of the Dnieper; has Kherson in W., Ekaterinoslav in N., and the Sea of Azov and Black Sea on E. and S. In ancient times occupied by the Scythians, later on (13th century) by the Nogai Hordes, conquered by Russia by the end of last century. Mostly low steppes, waterless and encroached upon by sands, reaching the low shores of both seas. The best port of the Sea of Azov, Berdyansk, belongs to the Taurida government. So also the seaports Melitopol and Genichesk. For climate, see **Crimea.** Out of a total population of 1,167,600, nearly 400,000 live on the mainland. They are chiefly Russians (Great, Little, and White), with an admixture of nearly 45,000 Germans, 20,000 Bulgarians, and 5000 Jews. They live in large villages, often having 4000 to 8000 inhabitants. Chief occupations cattle-breeding, agriculture, gardening, and vine culture, wine being obtained to the amount of nearly 2,000,000 gallons in Crimea. Salt extracted from lakes. Fishing in the Sea of Azov. Manufactures insignificant. Active shipping on lower Dnieper, and active export trade from the Crimean ports of Eupatoria, Sebastopol, Sudak, and Theodosia. Crossed by railway from Kharkov to Sebastopol, with branches to Theodosia and Genichesk. Divided into eight dists.: Simpheropol (cap. of government), Eupatoria, Theodosia, and Yalta in Crimea; Berdyansk, Dnieper, Melitopol, and Perekop on mainland. Several villages of importance: Great Tokmak (8000 inhabitants), Andreyevka (7300), Mikhailovka (7600), Great Byelozerka (6520), and others on N. ct. of Sea of Azov. Area, 24,539 sq. m. P. with Crimea (1872) 709,900; (1890) 1,167,600.

Tauris, city, Persia. See **Tabriz.**

Taurisana, tn., S. Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 14 m. ESE. Gallipoli; birthplace of the philosopher Vannini (died 1619). P. <3000.

Taurogen, tn. and important custom-house, Russia, govt. and 70 m. WNW. Kovno, on highway from Riga to Tilsit, on Jura R., 15 m. above its junction with Niemen. P. 5800.

Taurus, ancient name still used by geographers for the mts. running parallel to the sea-coast in the SE. of Asia Minor, on the borders of the ancient *Cilicia* and *Pamphylia.* The most continuous and loftiest range in this region, the range called by the Turks Bulgar Dagh, and further N. where it trends N. (away from the coast), Ala Dagh, now forms the N. and NW. frontier of the vilayet of Adana, and towards the NE. is separated by the valley of the Zamanti-chai (right headwater of Seihun) from the parallel and more easterly range of the Anti-Taurus. Highest peak, the Medehs Dagh (WNW. of Adana), has an alt. of about 11,500 ft. The Cilician Gates (*q.v.*), the only pass across the range, has at all times been of the highest importance as a means of communication between the tableland of Asia Minor and the plains in the SE.

Taurvit, oasis, Sahara, in the S. of Tuat, 103 m. SSE. Tamentit. P. <2000.

Taus, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. SW. Pilsen. P. 7700.

Taushanjyk, vil., Asia Minor, on the N. side of the Gulf of Ismid, 37 m. ESE. Constantinople.

Táuste, tn., Spain, prov. and 27 m. NW. Saragossa, dist. Ejea de los Caballeros. P. (comm.) <5000.

Táuste Canal, lateral canal of the Ebro, Spain, l. bk., beginning a little below Tudela, and rejoining the Ebro above the confluence of the Jalon, passes a little to the S. of the town of Táuste; used solely for irrigation. Length, 25 m.

Tauves, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Issoire, 27 m. SW. by W. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Tauwara, native name of Milne Bay, Brit. New Guinea.

Tavali, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Molucca Is., SW. of Halmahéra I., and W. of the N. end of Bachian I.

Tavar, city, Western India, pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking an extensive plain; burnt by the Portuguese in 1582.

Tavarres, tn., U.S., Florida, 110 m. S. by W. of mouth of St. John's R., cap. Lake co.; important railway centre. P. <1500.

Tavastehus, a govt. of Finland, in SW. part of lake-plateau; surface flat, with a few hills (700 ft.) along Lake Päjäne. Lakes Näsi-järvi in W., Päjäne in NE., and many small ones. Soil fertile, well cultivated. Chief town Tavastehus, 71 m. by rail NNW. of Helsingfors, with the castle Kronoborg, founded in 1249; now a penitentiary. P. 5110.

Tavate, or **Tavau,** vil., Switzd. See **Davos.**

Tavda, riv., Russia, western Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, formed by the junction of Lozva and Sosva, which both rise in Perm, on E. slope of Urals, flows E., SE., and joins Tobol 65 m. above Tobolsk. Length, 650 m.

Taveita, tn., Africa. See **Taveta.**

Tavenna, tn., Italy, Molise, prov. Campobasso, 10 m. NNW. Larino; has sulphureous spring. P. <3000.

Taverham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5½ m. NW. Norwich, 1 m. W. Drayton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Taverna, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 8 m. N. Catanzaro. P. <3000.

Taverna, or **Taverne,** vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 4½ m. NNW. Lugano; stn. on St. Gothard Rly.

Tavernæ, Alsace-Lorraine. See **Zabern.**

Tavernelle, vil., Italy, prov. and 14 m. SSW. Florence. P (comm.) <4000.

Tavernes, tn., France, dep. Var., arr. Brignoles, 39 m. NE. by E. Marseilles. P. <2000.

Tavernspite, P.O., Wales, on the W. border of Carmarthenshire, W. div., 8 m. NNE. Tenby, 3 m. SSW. Whitland stn.

Tave'ta, or **Taveita,** tn., on the W. frontier of Brit. E. Africa, at the foot of Mount Kilima-njaro, in 3° 24′ S., 37° 35′ E.; remarkably fertile oasis irrigated by the Lumi, a stream flowing from the SE. of Kilima-njaro into Lake Jipe. Since 1889 T. is a British military station.

Tavignano, principal riv. of Corsica, enters the sea on E. ct. Length, 45 m.

Tavila, isl., Persia. See **Kishm.**

Tavira, tn., S. ct. Portugal, prov. Algarve, dist. Faro, 39 m. W. by S. Huelva. P. 11,500.

Tavistock, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., on a railway, 31 m. NE. London. P. <1500.

Tavistock, par. and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, T. div., 11½ m. SE. by E. Launceston, on riv. Tavy, and the G. W. and L. & SW. Rlys.; beautifully situated half a mile from Dartmoor, and surrounded by many places of interest. Some remains of ancient Benedictine abbey, founded 961. Public school, 'Kelly College,' founded by Admiral Kelly in 1877; New Grammar School, endowed by Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford. Copper ore, arsenic and arsenical pyrites mined, and arsenic refined. Market-day, F. Mean rfall. (Mount Tavy, alt. 316 ft., 1866–80), yr. 54.2 in. 11,539 ac. P. 6300; parl. div. P. (1891) 50,600.

Taviuni, isl., SE. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., crossed by 180°, and in the extreme S. by 17° S.

Tavolara, Isola di, isl., Italy, off the NE. ct. of Sardinia, in 40° 55′ N., with a lighthouse near the E. end.

Tavoliere di Puglia. See **Apulia.**

Tavoy, tn., Lower Burma, cap. T. dist., in 14° 5′ N., 98° 13′ E., 30 m. from mouth of Tavoy R., whose middle course is navigable for small boats, and whose mouth, about 15 m. wide, affords safe anchorage; the town lies low, with houses of timber or bamboo. Three miles NW. of T. is a small hill of magnetic iron ore. P. 15,100; Buddhists, 14,200.

Tavoy Island, isl., off coast of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, in 12° 55′–13° 13′ N., 98° 17′–98° 23′ E. Port Owen, an excellent harbour, is on the E. The edible nests collected here are exported to China. Length, 18 m.; breadth, 2 m.

Tavshan-dagh, S. ramification of the Pontic Alps, Anatolia, between the Kizil-Irmak and the Yeshil-Irmak. Alt. more than 6500 ft.

Tavua, isl., off W. ct. of Viti Levu I., Fiji Is., in 17° 35′ S., 177° 5′ E.

Tavy, St. Mary and **St. Peter,** two pars., Eng., Devonshire. See **St. Mary Tavy** and **St. Peter Tavy.**

Tawa, tn., Burma, dist. and 10 m. S. by W. Pegu, 38 m. by il from Rangoon. P. <5000.

ra *Tawan,* in central Asia 'a pass.' See *Daban.*

Táwáng, tn., Tibet, in 27° 33′ N., 91° 52′ E. *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1877, map, p. 87.

Tawargha, large lagoon, Africa, Tripoli, runs SSE. from near Cape Misrata more than 90 m.; only separated from the sea by a sandbank; four wadis fall into it from the W. and S.

Tawas, vil., U.S., Michigan, Iosco co., on T. Bay, Lake Huron, 54 m. NNE. Bay City; has one of the finest harbours on the lake, and salt deposits. P. <2000. **East Tawas,** adjoining vil., P. <3000.

Tawe, riv., Eng., Devonshire, rises on Okement Hill, about 6 m. S. Okehampton, flows NE. then NW. till it reaches Barnstaple, where it forms an estuary and flows W. into Barnstaple Bay.

Tawelk (Towelk, or **Tuelk), Jebel.** See **Jebel Towelk.**

Tawere, or **Resolution,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Tuamotu group, in about 17½° S., 142° W.

Tawin Island, Ire., off coast co. Galway, in the extreme E. of Galway Bay, 53° 13′ N., 9° 1′ W.

Tawnagh, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Tirerrill, on riv. Arrow, 6 m. SE. Collooney. P. <750.

Tawnawully, electoral div., Ire., co. and dist. Donegal.

Tawnybrack, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 4 m. SE. Ballymena, 2 m. from Kells stn.

Tawnylea, P.O., Ire., co. Leitrim, 4 m. from Drumkeerin.

Tawnynagry, elect. div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Castlebar No. 1.

Tawstock, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. S. Barnstaple, P.O.; 6597 ac. P. <1500.

Tawton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Devonshire. North T., S. Molton div., 17 m. WNW. Exeter, 1 m. N. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Th. 5967 ac. P. <2000. South T., Ashburton div., 3½ m. E. by N. Okehampton stn.; 10,988 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**South T. with South Zeal**) P. <1500.

Taxal, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 6 m. NE. by E. Macclesfield, 1 m. S. Whaley Bridge stn. P. <500.

Taxila, ancient city, India. See **Dehri Shahán.**

Tay, riv., Scot., draining nearly the whole of co. Perth, with parts of the cos. Forfar, Argyll, and Inverness, rises in Breadalbane, on the borders of Argyllshire, as the Dochart, and flows to Loch Tay, issuing from which as the Tay it flows E. and S. past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, and Perth; after which it expands into an estuary from 1 to 3½ m. in greatest width, called the Firth of Tay, separates Perth and Forfar on the N. from Fife on the S., and joins the North Sea between Ferryport-on-Craig on the S. and Button Ness on the N. Total course about 120 m. It receives the Tummel and Isla on l. bk., and the Bran, Almond, and Earn on r. bk. Mean discharge of water per minute is estimated at 273,000 cubic ft., being more than any other river in Britain, and its basin comprises 2400 sq. m. Navigable to Newburgh (20 m.) for vessels of 500 tons burden, and sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing 9 ft. of water. There are artificial ponds for the propagation of salmon at Stormontfield, 4 m. above Perth. **Loch Tay,** Breadalbane, is surrounded by mountains, Ben Lawers, 3945 ft. in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and Lochy Rivs. at the SW., and discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its NE. extremity; 15 m. in length, ½ to over 1 m. in breadth, and 100 to 600 ft. in depth (soundings, *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* 1888, p. 288). Alt. 355 ft.

Tayan, tn., Dutch Borneo, on the Kapuas, 55 m. E. Pontiának.

Tayao-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 70 m. E. Tali-fu.

Tay Bridge, Scot. See **Dundee.**

Tay Cleave, riv., Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, trib. of the riv. Tavy, which it joins on the l. bk. at Tavistock.

Taygetos. See **Greece,** Surface.

Tayif, or **Taif,** tn., Arabia, Hejaz, 65 m. ESE. Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque. In the time of Mohammed it was a famous stronghold; now a favourite residence of rich Arab merchants of Mecca. Alt. 6170 ft. P. 8000.

Taying, mt., China, prov. Chekiang, 16 m. NW. Ningpo-fu; here are enormous quarries, the blocks from which are sent as far as Siam.

Tayinloan, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, 26 m. SSW. Ardrishaig, on the W. ct. of Kintyre, PMT.O.

Taylor, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, just E. of 84° W.

Taylor, co., U.S., Georgia, between 32° and 33° N., and W. of 84° W.

Taylor, co., U.S., Iowa, on S. frontier, and E. of 95° W.

Taylor, co., U.S., Kentucky, N. of 37° N., W. of 85° W.

Taylor, vil., U.S., Oregon, Multnomah co, on the l. bk. of the Columbia R., 20 m. E. Portland. P. <1500.

Taylor, co., U.S., Texas, N. of 32° N., crossed by 100° W.

Taylor, tn., U.S., Texas, Williamson co., 24 m. SE. Georgetown. P. <3000.

Taylor, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the N., N. of 39° N., and crossed by 80° W., traversed by the Monongahela R.; has coal-mines.

Taylor, co., U.S., Wisconsin, N. of 45° N., bounded on the E. by 90° W.

Taylor, Fort, U.S., Florida. See **Key, West.**

Taylor's Bay, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., on the W. side of S. Bruni, 35 m. S. Hobart. P. <1500.

Taylor's Falls, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Chicago co., at head of steam navigation on St. Croix R., 38 m. NE. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Taylor's Island, isl., S. Australia, near mouth of Spencer's Gulf, NW. of Thistle I.

Taylor's Island, vil., U.S., Maryland, Dorchester co., on an island formed by Slaughters Creek and Chesapeake Bay, 18 m. SW. Cambridge. P. <1500.

Taylorsville, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Spencer co., 28 m. ESE. Louisville. P. <1500.

Taylorsville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Muskingum co., on Muskingum R., 10 m. below Zanesville, opposite Duncan's Falls. P. <1500.

Taylorville, city, U.S., Illinois, Christian co., 27 m. SE Springfield. P. <3000.

Taynin, Lower Cochin-China. See **Taininh.**

Taynton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 6½ m. WNW. Gloucester. P. <500.

Taynton, par., Eng., near the W. border of Oxfordshire, div. and 13½ m. W. Woodstock, 4½ m. SW. Ascott-under-Wychwood stn., P.O. P. <500.

Taynuilt (locally pronounced tai'nilt or tai'nült), vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on Aird's Bay, Loch Etive, 9 m. E. Oban, on the C. R., PMT.O.

Tayport, par. and tn., Scot., E. Fife, on N. B. R., PMT.O. See **Ferry Port on Craig.**

Taytao, cape, Chile, in about 45° 50′ S., on the NW. of **T. Penin.,** a large irregular penin. between the Gulf of Peñas and the Chonos Archipelago.

Taytay, Bahia, bay, E. ct. Palawan I., Philippine Is., between 10° 50′ and 11° 0′ N.

Tayuling, mt. chain, China, between provs. Fukien and Kiangsi.

Tayvallich, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 7 m. W. Ardrishaig.

Tazenakht, tn., Africa, Morocco, 75 m. SSE. Morocco, cap. of a dist. almost independent of the Sultan; its market is famous in all the Sahara of Morocco.

Tazewell, co., U.S., Illinois, between 40° and 41° N. and 89° and 90° W.

Tazewell, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., on the N. frontier, just E. of 82° W.

Tazovskaya Bay, Russia, Arctic Ocean, govt. Yeniseisk, E. part of the great Gulf of Ob'; hilly on W. shore, low on E. Length about 230 m.; width up to 35 m.; depth, 8 to 14 ft. in middle. Some Samoyedes and Ostyaks on its shores and islands. Receives **Taz R.,** which rises in 62° N., 85° E.; flows about 600 m. W. and N. (825 m. with bay), enters head of above bay. Freezes from October till June. **Tazovskoye** encampment at its mouth. About 300 Yuraks camp N. of it.

Teachmolaga, tn., Ire., co. Cork. See **Timoleague.**

Teacnis, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the N. of the Morven Penin.

Teadies, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Murragh.

Tealby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. W. by N. Louth, 3 m. ENE. Market Rasen, P.O. P. <750.

Tealing, par., Scot., Forfarshire, 5 m. N. Dundee, 2½ m. NE. Baldragon stn., P.O.; 7227 ac. P. <750.

Teallach, mt., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, Lochbroom par. Alt. 3489 ft.

Team, riv., Eng., Durham, rising in the NE. of the NW. div., flowing NW. through the Chester-le-Street div., trib. of the Tyne, which it joins on the r. bk. 1½ m. above Gateshead.

Tean, small riv., Eng., Staffordshire, in the NE., trib. of the riv. Dove, which it joins on the r. bk. to the N. of Uttoxeter.

Tean, one of the Scilly Is., between St. Martin and St. Helen.

Tean, Upper, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div.,

on riv. Tean, 9 m. ESE. Stoke-upon-Trent, 3 m. N. Leigh stn., PMT.O. (**T.**). P.<1500.

Te Anau, lake, New Zealand, South I., prov. Otago, near W. ct., surrounded by lofty mountains from 5000 to 7000 ft. high, while the E. shore runs almost directly NNE. and SSW., several long narrow bays project on the W.; its waters flow by the Waiau into Lake Manipori, thence into Tewaewae Bay. Length, 38 m.; breadth, 1–6 m.

Teano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Caserta, 13 m. NW. by N. Capua; has trade in corn and oil, and manufacture of copper utensils; residence of a bishop. P. 5300.

Teapa, tn., Mexico, Tabasco, 30 m. S. San Juan Bautista; one of the chief markets of Tabasco. P. (comm.) 6200.

Tearaght, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, at the entrance to Dingle Bay. P. 10.

Te Aroha, gold-mining and agricultural locality, New Zealand, North I., Piako co., 70 m. SE. Auckland, at foot of T. A. Mt. (alt. 3200 ft.); has hot medicinal springs. P.<1500.

Teatinos, riv., Colombia, l. bk. trib. of the Upia, SE. boundary of the state of Boyaca. On it was fought the battle of August 7, 1819, in the War of Independence.

Tea Tree, post-tn., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 21 m. from Hobart by road and rail. P.<1500.

Teatree Gully, or **Steventon,** postal-stn., S. Australia, Adelaide co., in 34° 48′ S., 138° 44′ E.; pipe-clay abounds in the neighbourhood. P.<1500.

Te-Aute, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hawke's Bay co., 23 m. SW. by S. Napier; has a Maori college. P.<1500.

Te Awaite, settlement, New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa East co., 40 m. ESE. Wellington.

Te Awamutu, tp., New Zealand, North I., Waipa co., 80 m. SSE. Auckland. P.<1500.

Teb, gruop of wells on the road from Sawákin (Suakim) to Tokar, 6 m. NE. Tokar; scene of the rout of Baker Pasha's army, and the subsequent victory of the English in 1884.

Teba, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 32 m. WNW. Malaga, dist. Campillos; has salt springs, and mill-stone quarries. P. (comm.)<5000.

Tebay (ti'be), eccles. par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the Lune, 9½ m. NE. Kendal, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the L. & NW. and NE. Rlys., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Tebbes, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 243 m. ENE. Ispahan, starting point of caravans crossing the plains in the direction of Ispahan, Yezd, and Kerman. The town is surrounded by an enormous earthwork, surmounted by towers, and protected by a trench. Exports tobacco, opium, asafœtida, and silk.

Tebernuk, or **Teburnok,** site of Roman, Byzantine, and Mussulman ruins, 22 m. SE. Tunis.

Tebessa, the ancient *Thebeste* or *Theveste,* tn., Algeria, arr. and 106 m. SE. Constantine; has trade in Algerian produce; argentiferous lead-mines in the neighbourhood. The modern town, comprised within the citadel of Solomon, 1300 years old, contains a triumphal arch, built in 213, and other interesting remains. Alt. 2890 ft. Mean temp., yr. 59.6° F., Jan. 44.3°, July 79.5°. P.<3000.

Tebuk, oasis, in the NW. of Arabia, about 290 m. NW. by N. Medina.

Tebulos-mta, peak, Russia, Caucasia, on N. slope of main Caucasus ridge, on boundary between govts. Tiflis and prov. Terek, 42° 35′ N., 45° 19′ E. Alt. 14,781 ft.

Teburba, tn., Tunis, on the Mejerda, 20 m. W. Tunis; has market-gardens; important manufactures of oil, tobacco, and fezes. Its bridge dates from the Spanish occupation.

Teburnuk, the ancient *Thibursicum Bure,* tn., Tunis, 56 m. WSW. Tunis.

Tebworth, P.O., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 7½ m. NW. by W. Luton, 2½ m. NE. by N. Stanbridgeford stn.

Tech, small riv., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, flows NE. into the Mediterranean. Length, 49 m.

Tech, Le, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Céret, 4 m. ENE. Prats-de-Mollo; has quarry of old green marble and gypsum. P.<2000.

Teche Bayou, riv. arm, U.S., Louisiana. Same as **Bayou Bœuf.**

Tecklenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle T., 20 m. NNE. Münster, formerly cap. of county T.; ceded to Prussia in 1707. P.<2000.

Tecoanapa, vil., Mexico, Guerrero, on the S. ct., 85 m. ESE. Acapulco.

Tecolm, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. Ballyadams, 5 m. SW. Athy. P.<250.

Tecolote, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, San Miguel co., 40 m. ESE. Santa Fé.

Tecolutla, vil., Mexico, Vera Cruz, on the E. ct., 120 m. NE. Puebla, in 18° 25′ N.

Tecoma, vil., U.S., Nevada, Elko co., near the E. frontier, 43 m. S. of the NE. corner of the state, on the Central Pacific Railroad. P.<1500.

Tecpam, vil., Central America, Guatemala, 16 m. NNW. Chimaltenango; about 1 m. from the village, on an isolated rock, stood the ancient *Iximche,* destroyed by the Spaniards. P.<4000.

Técsö, comm., NE. Hungary, co. Máramaros, cap. dist. T., 92 m. ENE. Debreczen. P.<4000.

Tecuci, or **Tecuciu,** tn., Roumania, cap. prov. T., 44 m. NW. Galatz. P. 9300.

Tecumseh, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., near Lake St. Clair, 8 m. E. Windsor, on a railway. P.<1500.

Tecumseh, vil., U.S., Michigan, Lenawee co., 53 m. SW. by W. Detroit. P.<3000.

Tecumseh, city, U.S., Nebraska, Johnson co., 63 m. S. by W. Omaha. P.<2000.

Tedavnet, par., Ire., NW. co., bar., and 3½ m. N. by W. Monaghan, P.O. (**Tydavnet**); 26,503 ac. P. 5400.

Tedburn St. Mary, par., Eng., Devonshire, St. Thomas union, 4 m. SW. Crediton, P.O.; 4527 ac. P.<750.

Teddesley Hay, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Cannock union, 2 m. NE. Penkridge. P.<250.

Teddington, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, limit of tidal flow 2½ m. SSW. Richmond, on the L. & SW. R.; here is the first lock on the Thames. PMT.O., and PM.O. (**Upper T.**). P. 10,100; eccles. par. (**Upper T.**) P. 6200.

Teddington, par., Eng., on the S. border of Worcestershire, Evesham div., 5 m. E. Tewkesbury, 3 m. E. Ashchurch stn. P.<250. See **Overbury.**

Tedham Moss, an upland tract in the S. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, Eng., about 11 m. SSW. Hexham. Height, 1586 ft.

Tedstone Delamere and **Tedstone Wafer,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hereford. T. Delamere, div. and 12½ m. E. Leominster, 4 m. NE. Bromyard stn., P.<250; T. Wafer, P.O. (**T. Wafre**), P.<250. See **Edvin Loach.**

Teebane, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. Hollywell.

Teelin, P.O., Ire., SW. ct. co. Donegal, bar. Banagh, on T. Bay, 20 m. W. by S. Donegal.

Teelin Head, cape, Ire. See **Malinmore Head.**

Teeranearagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Emlagh.

Teerelton, tnld., Ire., W. co. Cork, bar. W. Muskerry, 5 m. S. Macroom. P.<250.

Tees, riv., Eng., rises in Cross Fell, in the SE. of Cumberland, flows SE. and then NE. through **Teesdale,** between Durham on the N., and Westmorland and Yorkshire on the S., into the North Sea. It passes Barnard Castle, forms the S. boundary of the parl. bor. of Darlington, passes Stockton, and below that town forms an estuary, on the S. side of which stands Middlesbrough; it is tidal to Yarm, navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons. On the l. bk. it receives Langley Beck and the Skerne, on the r. bk. the Greta and the Leven. Has a bar at its mouth with 12 ft. water at low, 26–28 ft. at high tide. Area of basin, 708 sq. m.

Teesdale, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 20 m. WNW. Gee long. P.<1500.

Teeswater, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on a trib. of the riv. Saugeen, 64 m. SW. by W. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Teeton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Mid div., 7½ m. NW. by N. Northampton, 2½ m. W. Spralton stn. P.<250.

Teetulpa, goldfields tp., S. Australia, Lytton co., 120 m. E. by N. Port Augusta; gold was discovered in 1886. P.<1500.

Teeworker, P.O., Ire., co. Cavan, 3 m. from Bailieborough, 9 m. from Kingscourt stn.

Tefelne, cape and tn., Morocco. See **Tufelne.**

Tefenl, the ancient *Themisonion,* tn., Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, dist. and 32 m. SSW. Buldur; barley and other cereals grown; fine pastures; town is surrounded by plane and other trees.

Teffe, tn., Brazil, Amazonas, 325 m. W. Manaos; natural mart for the products of the dist.; formerly a Jesuit mission stn.

Teffont Evias and **Teffont Magna,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Teffont Magna, Wilton div., 10½ m. W. by N. Salisbury, 2 m. NW. Dinton stn., P.O. (**Teffont**). P. (of each)<250. See **Dinton.**

Tegal, tn., Java, on the N. ct., in about 109° 8′ E., 103 m. NW. by W. Jokjokarta.

Tegea, ancient tn., Greece. See **Tripolis.**

Tegel, comm., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Niederbarnim, 6 m. NW. Berlin. P.<3000.

Tegernsee, alpine lake, Ger., Upper Bavaria, 27 m. S. by E. Munich, beautifully situated between the Isar and Inn, drained by the Mangfall into the Inn. Length, 4 m.; breadth, 1 m.; depth, 235 ft.; alt. 2400 ft.

Teggiano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 22 m. SW. by S. Potenza. P. 6100.

Teglio, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. E. Sondrio, near the r. bk. of the Adda; has blast-furnaces and forges. Formerly Tellio, whence Val Tellina. P.<3000.

Tegriwelt, Ras, cape, Morocco. See **Sim.**

Tegucigalpa, tn., Central America, cap. Honduras, 125 m. E. by N. San Salvador; centre of a region very rich in gold

and silver ore; has a cathedral and university; since 1880, chosen as the seat of Congress.

Teguise, comm., Canary Is., dist. Arrecife. P. <4000.

Tegulet, vil., S. Abyssinia, 31 m. NW. Ankober, the cap. of Ethiopia after Axum, abandoned last century for Ankober.

Tegur, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 15 m. NW. Dhárwár; iron ore smelted. P. <5000.

Tehachapi Pass, U.S. See **Tahichipi.**

Tehallan, par., Ire., NE. co. and 3 m. NE. Monaghan, bars. Cremorne and Monaghan; 5948 ac. P. <2000.

Tehama, or **Tihama.** See **Arabia.**

Tehama, co., U.S., California, crossed by 40° N., and traversed by Sacramento R.

Teheran', or **Tehran'** (the latter being the true Persian pronunciation, the trisyllabic form due to Turkish influence), cap., Persia, about 70 m. due S. of the middle point of the S. shore of the Caspian, situated at the S. base of the Shemran range of the Elburz system, at the E. end of a plain measuring about 90 by 40 m., naturally desert, but now in a large measure irrigated and cultivated. It is about 5 m. in circuit, and enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, and a dry trench. Its mosques, colleges, and caravanserais are in good repair; and it has well-furnished shops and bazaars, with palaces of the Persian nobility; but its dwellings are mostly of earth; and in summer it is so unhealthy, that the Shah and the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sultanieh, about 150 miles NW. The Ark, or royal citadel, is extensive, and comprises, besides the royal harem and apartments, a grand saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths and gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace, with fine grounds. Manufactures of carpets and iron goods. Its vicinity is fertile, and covered with villages. It became the Persian cap. instead of Ispahan towards the end of last century. On its S. side, and about 25 m. E., are extensive ruins, and one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rhages.* Alt. 3800 ft. (Curzon), 4030 ft. (Stebnitzky); meteorological stn. (? at Gulahek), 4739 ft. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1884–86), Jan. 36.0° F., July 74.5°. P. at the end of the 18th century scarcely 15,000, now (1890) estimated at 60,000 to 160,000, diminished by one-third in summer.

Tehichipa, vil., U.S., California, Kern co., 3 m. from T. summit; gold and marble found here. P. <1500.

Tehre, vil., Persia, prov. Mekran, 12 m. N. Bampur, identified with the ancient *Pura,* cap. of Gedrosia.

Tehri, tn., Central India, 115 m. SSE. Gwalior; within the town is the large fort of Tíkamgarh. P. (1881) 18,300.

Tehuacan, tn., Mexico, state of and 65 m. SE. Puebla; has a mineral spring; had formerly magnificent temples. P. 8000.

Tehuacana, vil., U.S., Texas, Limstone co., seat of Trinity (Presbyterian) University. P. <1500.

Tehuantepec ('tiger mountain'), tn., Mexico, Oaxaca, 200 m. S. by E. Vera Cruz; has a cathedral of date 1530; trade in leather, cotton, silk, cochineal, and indigo. The inhabitants are a mixed race, mostly descendants of Zapatecos, once a powerful tribe of Indians. The old port of Tehuantepec, Puerto Ventosa, is only a bay, affording less shelter than does the bay of Salina Cruz behind its pier. P. 8000.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific, has two lagoons in the S., named Upper and Lower Lake. The largest river is the Coatzacoalcos, which flows in a NE. direction to Campeachy Bay; length, 221 m. The S. ct. encloses the Bay of Tehuantepec; width about 130 m. The greatest alt. on the lowest line across the isthmus is about 390 ft. A railway 205 m. long, connecting the opposite sides, has been in progress from both ends for some years; and this is one of the parts of the world where it has been proposed to build a railway for the transport of laden ships. By this route the distance between San Francisco and New York would be rather more than 1000 miles shorter than by the Isthmus of Panama, and more than 700 miles shorter than by the Nicaragua Canal route.

Tehuda, vil., Algeria, prov. and 115 m. SSW. Constantine, spoken of by El-Bekri, in the 11th century, as an opulent and populous place of ancient origin, identified with the Roman station *Thabudeos.*

Teîâsîr, vil., Palestine, *Tirzah* in the O. T., 32° 20′ N., 35° 23′ E., 11½ m. NE. Nablus.

Teifi, riv., Wales, rises in the E. of Cardiganshire, flows SW. then W., separating that county partly from Carmarthenshire and wholly from Pembrokeshire, falls into Cardigan Bay. It passes Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, and Cardigan.

Teigh, par., Eng., Rutland, 4½ m. N. Oakham, 2 m. ESE. Whissendine stn., on the Oakham Canal. P. <250.

Teign, riv., Eng., Devonshire, rises on Dartmoor Forest near the source of the Dart, flows E. then S. to Newton Abbot, where it forms an estuary and flows E. into the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Teignegrace, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 6 m. W. Teignmouth, on the G. W. R. P. <250.

Teignmouth (tēn'mŭth), tn., Eng., Devon, Ashburton div., at mouth of Teign (l. bk.), 6 m. N. by E. Torquay, on the G. W. R. It communicates with the village of Shaldon, on the opposite side, by a wooden bridge of 34 arches with a swing, one of the longest wooden bridges in England. The tidal harbour has a depth available at entrance and quayside of 17 to 20 ft. high water, 3 ft. low water. Resort for sea-bathing; has quay, a fine promenade called the Den, and a sea-wall 2 m. in length. P. 8300; pars., **East T.** P. <2500; **West T.** P. <5000.

Teil, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, 4 m. N. Viviers; has limestone quarries, from which the hydraulic lime of T. is manufactured and exported to all parts of the world; average annual production, 100,000 tons. P. <3000.

Teilleul, Le, tn., France, dep. Manche, 17 m. SSW. Tinchebrai, arr. and 8 m. SSE. Mortain. P. <2000.

Teima, tn., central Arabia, Shomer, SW. of Nefud, about 220 m. N. by W. Medina, and about 210 m. W. Haïl; the dates of T. are among the best in all N. Arabia. T. has a reservoir, 65 ft. square, where the water is at all seasons at the same level. It is a town of great antiquity, known in the Bible as *Thema,* with ruins ½ m. SW. of the present town. Alt. 3410 ft. P. <2000.

Teinach, vil., Ger., Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, dist. Kalw; has hot and cold water-cure establishment; chalybeate springs. P. <2000.

Teise, small stream, Eng., Kent, flows N. to the Medway, which it joins at Yalding.

Teisendorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, dist. Laufen, 10 m. WNW. Salzburg; has saltpetre refinery, iron-works, brewery. P. <2000.

Teissières-les-Boulliès, vil., France, dep. Cantal, arr. Aurillac, 8 m. NNE. Montsalvy; has an iron sulphate spring. P. <2000.

Teita, mts., Africa. See **Taita.**

Teiteiki, lake, apparently occupying an ancient crater on Mount Peiktusan, or Changpai-shan, on the frontiers of Corea and Manchuria, 12 m. in circumference. One of the branches of the Sungari is said to issue from the lake, which is regarded with superstitious veneration by the Koreans.

Teith, riv., Scot., Perthshire, is formed of two headstreams which, after draining Lochs Katrine, Achray, and Vennachar, and Lochs Voil and Lubnaig respectively, unite near Callander and flow SSE. to enter the Tay 2½ m. NW. Stirling.

Teitong, riv., Korea. See **Taidong.**

Teixoso, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 32 m. N. Castello Branco. P. <3000.

Tejeda, Circus of, or **The Caldera** ('boiler'), Canary Is., 17 m. SW. Las Palmas; has a circumference of 22 m.

Tejeda, Sierra, mt. chain, Spain, Andalusia, prov. Granada, NE. of Malaga. Highest point, 7005 ft.

Tejeñ. See **Transcaspian.**

Tejend, the stn. for Karibent, on the Transcaspian Rly., Transcaspian, 94 m. NE. by N. Meshed.

Tejend, riv., Turkistan. See **Heri-Rud.**

Tejo, riv. See **Tagus.**

Tekamah, tn., U.S., Nebraska, Burt co., 38 m. NNW. Omaha. P. <1500.

Tekapo, lake, New Zealand, South I., prov. Canterbury, in the region of the upper Alps. Length, 11 m.; maximum breadth, 6 m.

Tekax, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 50 m. SSE. Merida. P. 6000.

Tekeh, vil., Asia Minor, prov. Smyrna, 19 m. W. Aidin, site of the ancient *Magnesia ad Meandrum.*

Tekeli, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 9 m. W. by N. Salonica.

Tekendorf, or **Teke,** comm., Hungary, prov. and 45 m. E. by N. Klausenburg. P. <3000.

Tekes, riv., Russian Turkistan, prov. Semiryechensk, rises in the Khan-Tengri group of peaks of Tian Shan, at an alt. of 10,000 ft., and forms the upper part of Ili R. It flows in its upper part NNW. for 160 m. in a high valley, and, turning N., pierces the mountains, and next joins the Kunges to form the Ili R.

Tekhing, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the l. bk. of the Si-kiang, 95 m. W. Canton.

Tekirdagh, Turkey in Europe. See **Rodosto.**

Tekirova, vil., Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adalia, 130 m. E. Rhodes. NE. of the village are the ruins of *Phaselis.*

Tekkali, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 80 m. SW. Ganjam. P. 7100; Hindus, 7100.

Tekke, dist., Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adalia. It is traversed by various branches of the Taurus system, corresponding to the ancient Pamphylia and part of Lycia.

Tekna, region, W. Africa, extending S. from Morocco (the Wadi Draa) to Cape Bojador. Coast generally inaccessible; only natural harbour Tarfaya.

Tekoa, place named in O. T. See **Tekû'a.**

Tekoa, settlement, U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 35 m. SSE. Spokane Falls.

Tekonda Point, Abyssinia. See **Hadas.**

Tekonsha, vil., U.S., Michigan, Calhoun co., 100 m. W. by S. Detroit. P. <1500.

Tekopuru, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Hobson co., 94 m. from Auckland by road and rail. P. <1500.

Tekotota, or **Doubtful Island,** isl., Pacific, Tuamotu group, in about 17° S., 142½° W.

Tekrit, the ancient *Birtha*, tn., Asiatic Turkey, Mesopotamia, dist. and 118 m. NNW. Bagdad; of great importance in the time of the Caliphs of Bagdad. Saladin, the hero of the third Crusade, was born in the citadel. P. <2000.

Tekû'a, ruins, Palestine, *Tekoa* in the O. T., 31° 36′ N., 35° 12′ E., 10½ m. S. by W. Jerusalem.

Tekush, country, Turkey in Europe. See **Tikvech.**

Tel, or *Tell,* Arabic, 'mound,' 'hill.'

Telaghma, large tribe of Berbers, Algeria, prov. and 22 m. SW. Constantine, inhabiting a region of high plateaux, numbering more than 5000.

Telamon. See **Talamone.**

Telav, dist. tn., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 105 m. ENE. Tiflis, by highway to Signakh in Kahetia, and 40 m. in a straight line. Founded in 893; cap. of Kahetia till 1797. Ruins of old forts. Alt. 2420 ft. P. 11,214 (Armenians and Georgians).

Telde, tn., Canary Is., on a terrace on the E. ct., 7 m. S. Las Palmas. P. (comm.) 9400.

Telega-de-Grossu, vil., Roumania, Walachia, 19 m. NW. Ploiesti; 1 m. SE. are mines of rock-salt. P. (comm.) <5000.

Telek, tn., Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, 23 m. WNW. Arghana, on l. bk. of the Euphrates, here 655 ft. broad, with formidable rapids.

Telekul-tata, or **Till-kul,** group of lakes, Russian Turkistan, prov. of and on r. bk. of Syr-daria, 45° N., 65° E., receives the Sary-su from the N., but their outflow reaches to Syr-daria no more. The Ulun-kul, Ashin-kul, and Sauman-kul, which formerly made one lacustrine basin with T., are close by—this last group receiving the Chu from the E.

Telemark, mountainous dist., S. Norway, cos. (amter) Bratsberg and Söndre-Bergenhus.

Telembinskoye, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 60 m. N. Chita. P. <1000.

Telescope Mountains, mts., U.S., California, Ingo co., in about 36° 30′ N., 117° 30′ W.

Telese, vil., S. Italy, 4 m. SSE. Cerreto Sannita, much-frequented bathing-station; has hot sulphureous springs.

Teletskoye (*Altyn-nor,* 'Golden Lake'), lake, Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, between the snow-clad **Teletskiya Mts.** and the Abakan Mts. Most picturesquely situated in a deep valley. Receives the Chulyshman, its outflow being the Biya. Frozen from December to end of March, but the ice always thin. A few settlements on N. shore. Alt. 1600 ft.; 42 m. long; 950 yds. to 4 m. wide; max. depth, 135 fathoms; area, 110 sq. m.

Telfair, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected by 32° N. and 83° W.

Telford, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1333 m. by rail W. Montreal, 91 m. E. Winnipeg.

Telford, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., 46 m. NW. by W. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Telfs, tn., Austria, Tirol, on the l. bk. of the Inn, 21 m. W. by N. Innsbruck. P. <3000.

Telgte, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 8 m. E. by N. Münster; place of pilgrimage, with a miracle-working image of the Virgin Mary. P. <3000.

Tellbon, isl., Siam. See **Pulo Tellbon.**

Telica, volcano, Central America, republic of Nicaragua, in the Marrabios Range. Alt. 4190 ft.

Telisarhe, valley, Tripoli, W. Fezzan, about 124 m. W. Murzuk; has remarkable sculptures, including representations of oxen now unknown in the country.

Telkef, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 11 m. NNW. Mosul. P. 5000.

Tell, or *Tel,* Arabic, 'mound,' 'hill.'

Tell, rainy, well-watered, fertile dist. of Barbary, Africa, as distinguished from the upper plateaux; a country of undulating mountains. Once the granary of Rome; wheat and barley are still the chief products.

Tell, city, U.S., Indiana, Perry co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 57 m. WSW. Louisville (Ken.). P. <3000.

Tell-Abu-Tumeis, volcanic cone, N. of Hauran, Palestine, beyond Jordan. Alt. 5250 ft.

Tell, Et-, vil., Syria, 56 m. SW. Damascus, a mile or two to the N. of ruins supposed to be those of Bethsaida. See **Ed Dikkeh.**

Tell Amarna, mound on the site of the ancient *Arsinoë,* Egypt, about 180 m. by river above Cairo. Tablets containing important cuneiform inscriptions discovered here in 1887. See *The Tell Amarna Tablets,* by Major C. R. Conder, R.E., London, 1893.

Tell 'Arâd, hill, Palestine, *Arad* in the O. T., 31° 17′ N., 35° 7′ E., 20 m. E. Beersheba.

Tellarought, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 4 m. SE. New Ross. P. <250.

Tell Ashterah, vil., Palestine, *Ashteroth Karnaim* in the O. T., 32° 49′ N., 36° 0′ E., 28 m. E. Tiberias; has remains of a thick wall.

Tell 'Asûr, mt., Palestine, *Baal Hazor* in the O. T., 31° 59′ N., 35° 16′ E., 14 m. N. by E. Jerusalem. Alt. 3315–3340 ft.

Tell Beni Amran, tn., Upper Egypt, prov. Siut, or Assiut, on r. bk. of the Nile, 6 m. SSE. Mallawi; has ruins of an ancient Egyptian town. P. <3000.

Tell D'aûk, site, Palestine, *Beth Dagon* in the O. T., 32° 42′ N., 35° 7′ E., 16 m. S. by E. Acre.

Tell Der'ala, site, Palestine, *Succoth* in the O. T., 32° 5′ N., 35° 34′ E., 22 m. ESE. Nablus.

Tell Dôthân, ruins, Palestine, *Dothan* in the O. T., 32° 25′ N., 35° 17′ E., 13½ m. N. by W. Nablus.

Tell-el-Amarna. See **Tell Amarna.**

Tell-el-Barud, vil., Egypt, 20 m. WNW. Tanta; near the village is the site of the ancient city of *Naucratis.*

Tell-el-Hesy, ruins of an old Canaanitish stronghold, Palestine, perhaps the *Lachish* of the O. T., 31° 32′ N., 34° 43′ E., 16 m. E. by N. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza). Among the ruins have been found evidences of a long and varied history, from rude palæolithic implements and relics of pre-Israelitish or Amorite times down to the 5th century B.C.; various sorts of pottery, &c.

Tell-el-Jeljul, Palestine. Same as **Jiljûlieh.**

Tell-el-Kâdy, ruins, Palestine, *Dan* in the O. T., *Lais* in classical writers, 33° 15′ N., 35° 39′ E., 27 m. E. Tyre.

Tell-el-Kebir, vil., Egypt, 18 m. E. by S. Zagazig; scene of the victory of Sir G. Wolseley over the forces of Arabi Pasha. P. <2000.

Tell-el-Milh ('salt hill'), *City of Salt* in the O. T., ruins, Palestine, 31° 13′ N., 35° 1′ E., 14 m. E. by S. Beersheba.

Tell Erfad, tn., Syria, prov. and 19 m. N. Aleppo; the *Arpad* of Assyrian inscriptions and of the Books of Kings. P. <2000.

Tell-er-Rakkeit, ruins, Palestine, *Rakkon* in the O. T., 32° 8′ N., 34° 47′ E., on the coast, 5 m. NNE. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Tell-esh-Shagur, site, Palestine, the *Zoar* of the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 40′ E., 7½ m. W. by N. Hesbân (Heshbon).

Tell-esh-Sheri'ah, ruins, Palestine, *Sharuhen* in the O. T., 31° 23′ N., 34° 41′ E., 13 m. NW. by N. Beersheba.

Tell-es-Sâfi (or **Safiyeh**), vil., Palestine, probably *Gath* in the O. T., 31° 42′ N., 34° 50′ E., 23 m. W. by S. Jerusalem; the *Mizpah* of Joshua, and probably the frontier fort of Philistia, called the 'tower of the watchmen' in 2 Kings.

Tell-es-Seb'a, ruins, Palestine, perhaps the *Sheba* of the O. T., 31° 14′ N., 34° 50′ E., 2½ m. E. by N. Beersheba.

Tell-et-Thmei, vil., Lower Egypt, 9 m. SE. Mansurah, with ruins of the ancient *Thmuis* or *Tmai.*

Tell-ez-Zif, site, Palestine, *Ziph* in the O. T., 31° 29′ N., 35° 8′ E., 4 m. S. by E. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Tellicherri (Tellicherry, census), municip. and seapt., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Malabar, on the W. ct., 38 m. NNW. Calicut, 6 m. NNW. Mahe; in a healthy dist., built on wooded hills, protected by a natural breakwater of rock. The citadel, in excellent preservation, is now used as a jail. Open roadstead. Exports coffee, cardamoms, and sandalwood. In 1683 the East India Company established a factory here. P. 27,200; Hindus, 15,200; Moham. 10,300.

Telli Kalendar, tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 80 m. NE. by N. Kerman.

Tellingstedt, comm., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Norderdithmarschen, 24 m. SSW. Schleswig. P. 5500.

Telli Nor, lake, China, Dzungaria, 186 m. NW. Urumtsi; receives the Manas R. on the S. Length, 31 m.; breadth about 12 m.

Tellisford, par., Eng., Somerset, on riv. Frome, union and 5 m. NE. Frome. P. <250.

Telliskof, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 17 m. N. Mosul.

Tell Jefat, rocky plateau, Palestine, 14 m. ESE. Acre; the site of the ancient *Jotapata,* defended by Josephus against Vespasian in a celebrated siege.

Tell Jeinch, volcanic cone and highest summit of Hauran group, Palestine beyond Jordan, 57 m. SSE. Damascus. Alt. 6035 ft.

Tell Jezer, site, Palestine, *Gezer* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 34° 55′ E., 17½ m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Tell Kelmûn, ruins, Palestine, *Jokneam* in the O. T., 32° 40′ N., 35° 6′ E. 11½ m. W. by S. Nazareth.

Tell M'aîn, ruins, Palestine, *Baal Meon* or *Beth Meon* in the O. T., 31° 40′ N., 35° 44′ E., 9 m. SW. by S. of the ancient Heshbon.

Tell Mar Hanna, hill, Palestine, 12 m. WNW. El Khulil or Hebron; contains large caverns; base surrounded with hewn stone foundations.

Tell Nebi Mindau, hill, Syria, prov. Damascus, 17 m. SSW. Homs; has vast ruins which early travellers identified with *Laodicea ad Libanum,* and which Thomson and Conder regard as the ancient *Kedes.*

Tell Nimrin, ruins, Palestine, *Beth Nimrah* in the O. T., 31 54′ N., 35° 37′ E., 12 m. NW. by W. of the ancient Heshbon.

Tello, site of ruins, Asiatic Turkey, Mesopotamia, 161 m. SE. Bagdad. The recent examination of these ruins, by De Sarzec, has revealed a remarkable period of art anterior to the epochs of Babylon and Nineveh; the remains have been transferred to the Louvre.

Tell Râmeh, ruins, Palestine, *Beth Aram* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 38′ E., 10 m. W. by N. of the ancient Heshbon.

Tell Rifa, ruins, Palestine, 31° 17′ N., 34° 14′ E., 21 m. SW. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza); site of the ancient *Raphia.*

Tell Shadûd, site, Palestine, probably the *Sarid* of the O. T., 32° 40′ N., 35° 14′ E., 4½ m. SW. Nazareth.

Tell Shelhan, volcanic cone, Hauron group, Palestine, beyond Jordan, 3 m. NNW. Shubba. Alt. 3755 ft.

Telmessus, ancient site, Asia Minor. See **Makri.**

Telminskaya, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 38 m. WNW. Irkutsk, on Telma R., trib. of Angara; woollen clothing factory of the Crown, employing about 3000 workers.

Telok Betong, seapt., at the head of a bay in the SE. of Sumatra; a port of some commercial importance.

Telok Linchu, bay, New Guinea. See **Humboldt Bay.**

Teloloapan, tn., Mexico, Guerrero, 88 m. SSW. Mexico. P. (comm.) 11,200.

Telos, isl., Turkey in Asia. See **Iliaki.**

Telowie, post-stn., S. Australia, Frome co., 38 m. SSE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Tel-pos, peak, Russia, N. Urals, 63° 54′ N., 53° 15′ E. Alt. 5540 ft.

Telscombe, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4½ m. S. by W. Lewes, 3 m. WNW. Newhaven stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Piddinghoe**) P. <500.

Telshi (Lithuanian **Telszei**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 178 m. NW. Kovno, on Lake Matis. P. 11,000.

Teltow, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. and 7 m. E. Potsdam, cap. circle T., between the Spree and the Havel on the N. P. <3000.

Teltown, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Kells, 2 m. SE. Kells, on riv. Blackwater; 4267 ac. P. <750.

Teltsch, tn., Austria, Moravia, 15 m. SSW. Iglau. P. <5000.

Telubin, or **Sai,** riv., in Siamese portion of Malay Penin., flows N. then NE., and enters the Gulf of Siam in 6° 45′ N. Gold occurs in its upper valley; gives name to a state on its l. bk., at the mouth.

Teluti, tn., Eastern Archipelago, in S. of Ceram I., on the coast.

Tema, reef, Pacific, in the E. of the Union Is., in about 11° S., 165° W.

Temapache, vil., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 150 m. NE. Mexico. P. (comm.) 5100.

Temascaltepec, vil., Mexico, 22 m. NE. Tejupilco; has important culture of mulberry trees; mines formerly worked. P. (comm.) 9600.

Temasin, oasis, Algeria, 233 m. S. by W. Constantine, in the Wed Rhir (Ghir) dist. of Tugwit.

Temassinin, oasis, Sahara, in the Wadi Igharghar, in the NE. of Hogar, in about 28° N., 7° E.

Tematangi, or **Bligh Lagoon,** isls., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 21½° S., 140¾° W.

Temax, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 55 m. ENE. Mérida. P. (comm.) 9600.

Tembleque, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 30 m. SE. Toledo, dist. Lillo. P. <4000.

Tembo Aluma, vil., Portuguese West Africa, to the W. of the Kwango, in 7° 43′ S., 17° 20′ E.

Temby, riv., in the SE. of Portuguese East Africa, flows NE. into Delagoa Bay; navigable for boats of 4–5 ft. draught.

Teme, Upper Egypt. See **Tama.**

Teme, riv., Wales, rises near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flows SSE., and enters the Severn (r. bk.) about 3 m. S. Worcester. Length about 60 m.

Temerin, comm., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 12 m. N. by E. Neusatz. P. 8500.

Temes, co., Hungary (*q.v.*), cap. Temesvar.

Temes, riv., SE. Hungary, Banat, rises in the Carpathian Mts., flows NW. and S. and joins the Danube 6 m. E. Belgrade. Total length 270 m., though only 71 m. from its source to its confluence; area drained, 3817 sq. m.

Temescal, tn., U.S., California, San Bernardino co., 45 m. SE. Los Angeles. P. <3000.

Temese, riv., Eng. See **Thames.**

Temes-Kubin, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Kubin. P. 5000.

Temes-Rékás, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Rékás. P. <4000.

Temesvár, municip. and fortified tn., Hungary, cap. co. Temes, former cap. of the Banat, 62 m. SE. by E. Szegedin; has silk-spinning, manufactures of cloth, paper, oil. Seat of two bishoprics (Roman Catholic and non-united Greek). In 1551 the town was taken by Soliman II.; in 1716 by Prince Eugene of Savoy; in 1849 it was bombarded by the Hungarian insurgents. Alt. 338 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.7° F., Jan. 28.8°, July 73.6°. P. (1850) 17,700; (1869) 32,200; (1890) 39,900.

Temirgoevskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 136 m. W. Stavropol, on Laba R. P. 7800.

Temir-khan-shura ('lake of Khan Temir'), tn. and fortress, Russia, Caucasia, cap. of prov. Daghestan, 418 m. by road NE. Tiflis, in the valley of Erpili-Ozeñ, 1510 ft. high; notoriously unhealthy, subject to fevers. P. (1866) 7100; (1891) <3000.

Temirsyany, three vils., Russia, govt. and 30–38 m. WNW. Simbirsk. Aggregate P. 5000.

Temiscamingue, lake, Canada. See **Tamiscaminque.**

Temiscouata, co., Canada, Quebec, between the St. Lawrence on the NW., and the prov. of New Brunswick and the state of Maine (U.S.) on the SE.

Temiscouata Lake, Canada, Quebec, Temiscouata co., 24 m. long, drained SE. by riv. Madawaska into the riv. St. John.

Temissa, oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 127 m. ENE. Murzuk.

Temnikov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 218 m. NNE. Tambov, on Moksha R. P. 7000.

Temoe Island, Low Archipelago. See **Crescent I.**

Temora, tp., New South Wales, Bland co., 125 m. WSW. Bathurst; has gold-mines and agricultural industry. P. <2000.

Tempe, lake, in the middle of the SW. penin. of Celebes I., Eastern Archipelago, drained SE. into the Gulf of Boni by the **Tienrana.**

Tempe, S. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. P. <1500.

Tempe, Vale of, now **Lykostomo,** a cleft through thick marble, celebrated in antiquity, by which the Peneios (Salamvria) breaks through the mountains in the NE. of Thessaly, Greece.

Tempelburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Neustettin, 50 m. SE. by S. Kolberg; founded by the Knights Templars, 1291. P. <5000.

Tempelhof, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle and 7 m. NNE. Teltow. P. <5000.

Temperley, settlement, Argentine Republic, prov. and 13 m. SSW. Buenos Aires.

Tempio Pausania, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 30 m. ENE. Sassari. P. 5800.

Tempisque, riv., Central America, Costa Rica, flows S. and SE. into the Gulf of Nicoya by the Boca del Toro. Length, 60–70 m.

Tempisque, vil., Central America, Nicaragua, 75 m. NW. Managua.

Templand, P.O., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3 m. N. Lochmaben.

Temple, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 6 m. NE. Bodmin. P. <250.

Temple, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropolitan Rly. (Inner Circle), ½ m. WSW. St. Paul's.

Temple, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Coolaney.

Temple, vil., Scot., Fifeshire. See **Largo, Lower.**

Temple, par., Scot., Midlothian, 5½ m. S. by W. Dalkeith, on the South Esk, 2½ m. SW. Gorebridge stn., P.O.; 14,479 ac. P. <2000.

Temple, city, US., Texas, Bell co. P. <5000.

Templeachally, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, on riv. Shannon and Lough Derg, opposite Killaloe; 8942 ac. P. <1500.

Temple Bay, inlet, Queensland, E. ct., in about 12° 15′ S.

Templebeg, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilnamanagh, 7 m. W. Thurles. P. <750.

Templebodan, par., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 10½ m. NNE. Queenstown; 4736 ac. P. <500.

Templeboy, par., Ire., co. Sligo, on Sligo Bay, bar. Tireragh, 13 m. NE. Ballysodare stn., P.O.; 9106 ac. P. <2000.

Templebredon, par., Ire., cos. Limerick and Tipperary, bars. Coonagh and Clanwilliam, 3 m. SE. Pallas stn. P. <750.

Templebreedy, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kerrycurrihy, 4 m. S. Queenstown. P. <2000.

Temple Bruer, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 11½ m. S. by E. Lincoln, 3½ m. ENE. Leadenham stn. P. <250.

Templebryan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. E. Carbery, E. div., 2 m. N. Clonakilty. P. <250.

Templecarn, par., Ire., cos. Donegal and Fermanagh, bars. Tirhugh and Lurg, on riv. Termon and Lough Erne, containing Pettigoe town; 39,419 ac. P. 3000.

Temple Cloud, PMT.O., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 9 m. WSW. Bath, 1 m. W. Clutton stn.

Temple Combe, vil., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10 m. ENE. Yeovil, an important junction on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. Along with **Abbas Combe** it forms a single par. Joint P. <750.

Templecorran, par., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 5 m. NE. by E. Carrickfergus; 4753 ac. P. <1500.

Templecrone, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Boylagh, containing Dunglow town; 51,942 ac. P. 10,700.

Temple Dera, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 20 m. NW. Jacobábád.

Templederry, par., Ire., NW. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 8 m. SE. Nenagh, P.O.; 6998 ac. P. <1000.

Templedouglas, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Churchhill.

Templedowney, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, near Toomyvara. P. <250.

Temple-etney, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. E. Iffa and Offa, 6 m. NE. Clonmel; 6677 ac. P. <750.

Temple Ewell, eccles. par., Eng., Kent. See **Ewell.**

Templeglantine, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Newcastle, co. Limerick, 2 m. from Barnagh stn.

Templeglentan, electoral div., Ire., co. Limerick, dist. Abbeyfeale.

Temple Grafton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 5 m. W. Stratford-on-Avon, 3 m. E. by S. Alcester stn. P. <500.

Temple Guiting, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, union and 4½ m. E. Winchcomb; 6004 ac. P. <500.

Templeharry, par., Ire., S. King's co., bar. Clonlisk, 14 m. S. by W. Parsonstown; 4591 ac. P. <500.

Temple Hirst, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Aire, and the G. N. R., 9½ m. W. Goole. P. <250.

Templehouse Lough, lake, Ire., in the SE. of co. Sligo, on the riv. Owenmore, 12 m. S. by W. Sligo.

Templekeeran, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, 3 m. SE. Navan. P. <250.

Templeludigan, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, on riv. Barrow, 8 m. NE. New Ross; 8177 ac. P. <1500.

Templemaley, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Bunratty, on riv. Fergus, 3 m. NE. Ennis; 4642 ac. P. <1000.

Templemartin, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalmeaky, 4½ m. N. by W. Bandon, P.O.; 7515 ac. P. <1000.

Templemary, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Ballyclogh.

Templemichael, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 5½ m. NNW. Kinsale. P. <500.

Templemichael, par., Ire., co. and containing town of Longford, bars. Ardagh and Longford; 9122 ac. P. 5500.

Templemichael, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Slievardagh, on riv. Lingan, 7 m. N. Carrick-on-Suir. P. <500.

Templemichael, par., Ire., SW. co. Waterford, bar. Coshmore and Coshbride, on the r. bk. of the Blackwater, 2½ m. N. by W. Youghal; 8216 ac. P. <1000.

Templemolaga, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Condons and Clangibbon, 5 m. NW. Mitchelstown; 4396 ac. P. <1000.

Templemore, par., Ire., co. and containing part of city of Londonderry, bar. NW. Liberties of Londonderry, on riv. Foyle; 12,773 ac. P. 30,400.

Templemore, or **Straid,** par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, on riv. Moy, 4 m. SW. Foxford; 9225 ac. P. <2500.

Templemore, par. and civic tn., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bars. Eliogarty and Ikerrin, 8 m. N. Thurles, on the G. S. & W. R. Market-day, W. 8471 ac. Par. P. <3000; tn. P. <2500.

Templemurry, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Tirawley, on Rathfean Bay, 2 m. NW. Killala. P. <500.

Templenacarriga, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, 4 m. N. Middleton; 5208 ac. P. <500.

Templenetry, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam; 12,840 ac. P. <1500.

Templenewsam, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, partly in bor. of Leeds; 4086 ac. P. <2500.

Templenoe, par., Ire., co. Kerry, bars. N. and S. Dunkerron, on riv. and 1 m. SW. Kenmare; 32,428 ac. P. <2500.

Templenoe, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. NE. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam. P. <500.

Temple Normanton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 3½ m. SE. Chesterfield, P.O. P. <250.

Templeogue, P.O., Ire., S. co. Dublin, bar. Upper Cross, 4 m. SSW. Dublin.

Templeomalus, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. Ibane and Barryroe, 2 m. SE. and on bay of Clonakilty. P. <750.

Templeoran, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Moygoish, on Royal Canal, 4 m. NW. Mullingar; 5180 ac. P. <750.

Templeorum, tnld., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 5½ m. ENE. Carrick-on-Suir, P.O. P. <250.

Templepatrick, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Antrim, bars. Upper and Lower Belfast, 5 m. E. by S. Antrim, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O.; 13,807 ac. Par. P. <3500; tn. P. <250.

Templepatrick, par., Ire., W. co. Westmeath, bar. Rathconrath, 11½ m. W. Mullingar. P. <250.

Templepeter, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Forth, on riv. Burren, 5 m. SW. Tullow. P. <250.

Templeplace, tn., Ire., NE. co. Kildare, bar. S. Salt, 4 m. SSE. Maynooth, on the r. bk. of the Liffey, 1 m. NW. Celbridge stn. P. <250.

Templeport, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Tullyhaw, 5 m. SW. Ballyconnell; 42,169 ac. P. 7400.

Templequinlan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, E. div., and Ibane and Barryroe, on riv. Arigadeen, 4 m. NE. Clonakilty. P. <750.

Templeree, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 2 m. E. Templemore; 4241 ac. P. <750.

Templeroan, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, on riv. Awbey, 4 m. E. Doneraile. P. <750.

Templerobin, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Barrymore, containing part of Queenstown town. P. 9600.

Templers, post-vil., S. Australia, Gawler co., 33 m. N. by E. Adelaide, 12 m. SW. by W. Kapunda; wheat-growing dist. P. <1500.

Templescoby, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Bantry, 4 m. WSW. Enniscorthy. P. <250.

Templeshanbo, par., Ire., W. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 7 m. NW. Enniscorthy, P.O. (**Templeshambo**); 19,516 ac. P. <2500.

Templeshannon, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. S. Ballaghkeen and Scarawalsh, on riv. Slaney, containing part of Enniscorthy town; 4983 ac. P. <3000.

Temple Sowerby, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 6½ m. ESE. Penrith, 1 m. N. of its stn. on the NE. R.; gypsum is obtained here. PMT.O. P. <500.

Templestowe, post-vil., Victoria, Bourke co., on Yarra R., in 37° 46′ S., 145° 12′ E.; dairying and fruit-growing dist. Quartz mine in vicinity. P. <1500.

Templetenny, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. W. Iffa and Offa, on rivs. Tar and Araglin, 11 m. SW. Caher; 18,182 ac. P. <3000.

Templetogher, par., Ire., co. Galway, bar. and 7 m. SW. Ballymoe; 13,706 ac. P. <4000.

Templeton, East, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. and 8 m. from Ottawa; has phosphate mines. P. <1500.

Templeton, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4½ m. W. by N. Tiverton, P.O. P. <250.

Templeton, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., in 43° 36′ S., 172° 32′ E.; has chicory works. P. <1500.

Templeton, vil., U.S., Indiana, Benton co., 90 m. S. by E. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Templeton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 36 m. NE. Holyoke. P. <3000.

Templetop, eccles. par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 11 m. E. by S. Haverfordwest, 2 m. S. Narberth stn., P.O. P. <750.

Templetouhy, par., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bars. Eliogarty and Ikerrin, 8 m. NNE. Thurles, 6 m. from Templemore stn., P.O. (**Templetuohy**); 8461 ac. P. <1500.

Templetown, par., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 10 m. ESE. Waterford, on the E. side of Waterford Harbour; 4157 ac. P. <1000.

Templetrine, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, E. div., and Courceys, 5½ m. SW. Kinsale; 4875 ac. P. <750.

Templeusque, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. NE. Cork, bar. Barrymore; 4602 ac. P. <750.

Templeuve, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Tournai; noted for its buter. P. <4000.

Templevanny, electoral div., Ire., co. Sligo, dist. Boyle.

Templin, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circle T., 43 m. N. Berlin, between several lakes which communicate with the Havel by means of the navigable canal T., length 7 m.; has manufactures of agricultural machinery, and an old wall with three gates. P. <5000.

Tempo, tn., Ire., E. co. Fermanagh, bar. Tirkennedy, 8 m. ENE. Enniskillen, PMT.O. P. <500.

Temposan, fort, Japan, Honshiu I.; the lighthouse of Osaka is situated in 34° 40′ N., 137° 26′ E.

Tempsford, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., on the Ivel, 7½ m. E. by N. Bedford, 1 m. NW. by W. of its stn. on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <500.

Temryuk, dist. tn. and growing seaport, Russia, N. Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, on N. ct. of Tamañ Penin., 98 m. WNW. Ekaterinodar, 45° 17′ N., 37° 22′ E.; seat of Turkish fortress *Adass* until 1774; mineral mines close by. P. (1865) 6610; (1892) 15,420.

Temuco, tn., Chile, cap. prov. Cautin, 77 m. NNE. Valdivia. P. <4000.

Temuka, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 10 m. NNE. Timaru. P. <1500.

Temulga, vil., Algeria, prov. and 92 m. WSW. Algiers, arr. Orléansville; rich iron mine worked. P. <2000.

Temurt, Moorish word, in Senegal signifying 'marsh.'

Tenafly, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 11 m. E. by N. Paterson. P. <1500.

Tenampua, ruined tn., Central America, Honduras, 19 m. SE. Comayagua.

Tenan, tn., Portuguese E. Africa, Gaza-land, 182 m. S. by W. Sofala.

Tenancingo, tn., Mexico, cap. dist. T., 14 m. S. Toluca; has mulberry trees. Alt. 6030 ft. P. 8500.

Tenandry, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, Blair Athole, Dull and Moulin pars., on riv. Garry, 1 m. S. Killiecrankie stn. P. <500.

Tenant's Harbour, vil., U.S., Maine, Knox co., on Penobscot Bay, 15 m. SW. Rockland. P. <1500.

Tenasserim, tn., Lower Burma, T. div., 40 m. SE. Mergui, and 33 m. from the mouth of the Tenasserim R.; once an important city, founded by the Siamese in 1373. There is a floating pontoon jetty for coasting steamers. P. <5000. See **Burma.**

Tenasserim, riv., Lower Burma, formed by the junction of the Great and Little T., flows S. between the Yoma Range and

the Myin-molek-kat Mts. It has several mouths; the two principal ones are separated by Mergui I. Large boats ascend as far as the town of T.

Tenaun, tn., Chile, prov. Chiloe. P.<2000.

Tenay, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Belley, 4 m. ESE. St. Rambert; has manufactures of imitation Portland cement, and wire gauze. P.<4000.

Tenbury, par. and market-tn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the r. bk. of the Teme, Bewdley div., 16 m. WSW. Kidderminster, on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. & G. W. Joint Rly.; has trade in hops and cider, and malting. Market-day, Tu. Mean rfall. (Orleton, alt. 200 ft., 1866–80), yr. 33.1 in. 5582 ac. P.<2500.

Tenby, mun. bor. (since Edward III.), contributory parl bor. [**Pembroke**], seapt., and market-tn., Wales, 9 m. E. Pembroke, in the diocese of St. Davids, on a headland overlooking Carmarthen Bay, on branch of S. Wales R. (G. W. R.). Some fishing trade, but traffic in the port is unimportant. The port has a depth at high water ordinary springs of 20 ft., ordinary neaps of 10 ft. Coal mined. Ruins of ancient walls and castle; it is a favourite bathing-place, owing to its fine sands, climate, and scenery. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801)<1000; (1891)<5000.

Tence, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. and 9 m. E. by S. Yssingeaux, 23 m. S. by W. St. Étienne; has extensive manufactures of lace, ribbon, and velvet. P.<2000.

Tench Island. See **Squally Island.**

Tencin, vil., France, dep. Isère, on the Isère, arr. and 15 m. NE. by E. Grenoble. P.<2000.

Tenda, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 21 m. NNW. San Remo. The pass across the Maritime Alps, known as the **Col di Tenda,** is a few miles to the N. Alt. 2570–2885 ft. P.<2000. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (2).

Tenda, riv., S. Africa. See **Loange.**

Tendo, lagoon, Africa, Ivory Coast, E. branch of Aby or Ahy lagoon; has outlet on the E. by the Tanoe. Length, 37 m.; average breadth, 6–9 m.

Tendre, Mount. See **Jura.**

Tendring, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8½ m. E. Colchester, 1½ m. N. Weeley stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Tenduf, tn., Africa, W. Sahara, about 295 m. SSE. Mogador; an increasing town, founded in 1852. Settled population from 600 to 1000.

Tendukhera, tn., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 27 m. NW. Narsinghpur; has smelting industry; the iron-mines 2 m. SW. of the town yield excellent ore. P.<5000.

Tenedos, isl., W. ct. Asia Minor, 5 m. NW. Alexandria Troas. On its NE. side is the town T., vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, sanjak Lemni. The soil is stony; no pastures or fruit-trees except figs and almonds; good wine, climate healthy and temperate. Exports annually about 4,114,000 gallons of wine to the European ports on the Mediterranean; inhabitants vine-dressers, sailors, or fishermen. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 16 sq. m. P. 4100; Orthodox Greeks, 2800; Moham. 1300 (Cuinet).

Tenenku, tn., Africa, W. Sudan, Massina, 87 m. NE. Sansandig; important market.

Tenerife, or **Teneriffe,** the largest of the Canary Is., in the Atlantic, 37 m. W. the Great Canary; surface mountainous, soil mostly volcanic, producing maize, wheat, sweet potatoes, and the fruits of S. Europe. It is the principal seat of the vine culture in the Canaries; orchil, barilla, and silk are also products. Principal towns, Santa Cruz (the cap.), Orotava, Laguna, Icod, and Guiamar. Length, 53 m.; breadth, 28 m. Alt. 1867 ft. Rfall. (10 yrs.), 33.30 in. The **Peak of T.,** or **Pico-de-Teyde,** is a famous volcanic mountain, on NW. of island, in 28° 16′ N., 16° 39′ W. Alt. 12,190 ft.

Tenes, tn. and artificial port, Algeria, arr. Orléansville, on the N. ct., 103 m. W. by S. Algiers. P.<2000. **Cape Tenes,** 3½ m. to the NE., with a lighthouse.

Tenetu, vil., W. Africa, Wasulu, in about 11° 10′ N., 7° 19′ W.; important market. Alt. 1245 ft. (Binger).

Tengan-fu, tn., China, prov. Hupe, 130 m. ENE. Ichang.

Tengchou-fu, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the Strait of Pechili, 40 m. NW. Chi-fu; one of the ports designed for foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin, but owing to its shallowness at the present day its place has been taken by Chi-fu.

Tengeszem ('eyes of the sea'), name given to a number of small lakes in the Tatra, N. Hungary, about the source of the Feher-Vág (Weisser Waag).

Tengrela, walled tn., W. Africa, in the Mandingo country, in about 10° 12′ N., 5° 57′ W.; inhabitants trading and agricultural. Alt. 1435 ft. (Binger).

Tengri Nor (or **Nur**), Mongol, Tibetan **Nam-tso,** or **Namcho,** fresh-water lake, Tibet, to the S. of 31° N., and W. of 91° E., about 80 m. N. Lhassa; as its names signify, it is the 'Celestial lake' which every year thousands of pilgrims visit, on account of the convent of Dorkia, on the W. shore of the lake, and other monasteries. The outlet of the lake, at its NW. corner, was said by the Pandit Nain Singh to join the riv. Nakchu, supposed to be the upper course of the Salwín, but this is now considered doubtful. Length, 50 m.; greatest breadth, 29 m.; drained W. from its NW. extremity. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, p. 110.

Tengure, riv., Africa. See **Kagera.**

Tengwan, tn., China. See **Sachu.**

Tengyueh-ting, tn., China. See **Momein.**

Teniet-el-Had, tn., Algeria, prov. and 86 m. SW. Algiers, arr. Miliana; in the neighbourhood are superb cedar forests (*Cedrus atlantica* with others) celebrated in all Algeria. Alt. 3750 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 20.05 in. P.<2000.

Teninber. See **Timor-Laut.**

Tenino, vil., U.S., Washington, Thurston co., 13 m. SSE. Olympia. P.<1500.

Tenje, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Virovitica, dist. Osjek. P.<4000.

Tenkarai, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 28 m. ESE. Tinnevelli. P.<5000.

Tenkási, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 30 m. NW. by W. Tinnevelli, on Chittar R.; is a centre of trade; possesses a temple of great sanctity. P. 12,900; Hindus, 8900.

Tenke, comm. and health resort, Hungary, co. Bihar, dist. T. P.<4000.

Ten Mile Bank, P.O., Eng., Norfolk, 4 m. SW. Downham Market.

Ten Mile Bottom, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Venango co., 7 m. SE. Oil City. P.<1500.

Tennant's Creek, stn. on Overland Telegraph, S. Australia, N. Terr., 1354 m. from Adelaide.

Tennessee, riv., U.S., N. America, the largest affluent of the Ohio, formed by the union of the Holston and Clinch, two rivers from Virginia, near Knoxville; flows SW. then NW. through E. Tennessee, Alabama, W. Tennessee, and Kentucky, joins the Ohio at Paducah by a mouth 600 yards across, 12 m. below the mouth of the Cumberland. Total course to the head of the Holston 1100 m., and it is navigable for steamers from the Ohio for 300 m. to the Muscle Shoal Rapids, when a railway supplies the missing link to Knoxville, above which it is navigable for 500 m. more, to the Suck, a mountain gap, in 34° 50′ N., through which it breaks with a magnificent fall. Chief affluents, the Hiawassee, Hatchee, and Duck Rivs. The whole river has a mean fall of 2 ft. per mile. Length, 1200 m.; area of basin, 41,600 sq. m.

Tennessee, vil., U.S., Illinois, McDonough co., 8 m. SW. Macomb by rail; has coal-mines. P.<1500.

Tennessee, one of the states of the United States of America, lying between the Mississippi R. and the Great Smoky range of the Appalachians, S. of Kentucky, and W. of N. Carolina. Extending thus from E. to W., its surface is exceedingly varied: first, the range of the Great Smoky Mts., with peaks 6600 ft. high (Cambrian); then the Valley of East T. (Knoxville, 980 ft.), which is part of the Great Valley of the Alleghanies, here occupied by the headstreams of the Tennessee R. (Silurian); thirdly, the Cumberland Plateau (Carboniferous), about 2000 ft. high (with Mr. Hughes' Rugby). W. of the plateau is the very fertile valley of middle T. (Silurian), through which flows the Cumberland R.; to the W. of the lower T. a fertile plain (Cretaceous and Eocene) descends to the bluffs that overlook the bottom lands of the Mississippi (Pleistocene). Along the Mississippi R. the state has water front for about 150 m. The climate is mild [**Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville**], and though unhealthful in the bottom lands, everywhere else very salubrious. W. of the Cumberland Plateau the state is essentially agricultural, producing maize, wheat, oats, tobacco, and cotton. Swine constitute over one-half the live stock. In the E. minerals abound; 5000 sq. m. of the Appalachian coalfield lie upon the Cumberland plateau. Iron-making has advanced rapidly in late years, though not equalling Alabama's rate of output. T. marble is extensively used, especially in interiors of buildings and furniture, very fine qualities of many different colours being quarried in Hawkins, Knox, and Loudon counties. Upon the mountains are forests of pine, hemlock, chestnut, and walnut, yielding tan bark, lumber, tar, &c. Common school education suffers from lack of efficient superintendence and multiplicity of weak schools. A larger proportion of the white children are enrolled than of negroes, and they attend more regularly. The University of T. is at Knoxville. Nashville is the seat of four universities, two for negroes exclusively. Nashville, the capital and largest city, Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Jackson are the chief towns. The Spanish under De Soto crossed the Mississippi at the site of Memphis in 1541. By the charter of Charles II., N. Carolina included the land now T., which was ceded by N. Carolina to the general government, 1784. It became a terr. in 1794, and a state in 1796. Area, 42,050 sq. m. P. 1,767,500. See **United States,** table. [**C. H. L.**]

Tennessee, Little, riv., U.S., rises in N. Carolina, and flows W. into Tennessee, joining the Holston in about 35° 47′ N. Length about 150 m.

Tenningering, postal-centre, Queensland. See **Mount Perry.**

Tennstedt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Langensalza, 14 m. NNW. Erfurt. P.<3000.

Tenochtitlan, Aztec name of Mexico.

Tenoes, vil., Portugal, Entre Douro e Minho, dist. Braga; the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the N. of Portugal. P.<2000.

Tēnos (tinos), isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, separated from Andros I. by Steno Passage, 32 m. SE. of the SE. point of Eubœa. Area, 79 sq. m. (Wisotzki). P. (1889) 11,442.

Tēnos, small port, SW. ct. Tēnos I., Greece. P.<3000.

Tenryu Gawa, one of the largest rivs. in Japan, rises in the centre of the isl. of Honshiu, its headstreams forming the lake of Suva, and flows SSW. into the Pacific Ocean. Length over 160 m.

Tensas, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, on the Mississippi, crossed by 32° N.

Ten'saw, or **Tensas,** bayou, U.S. See **Alabama,** riv.

Tensift, Wadi, riv., Morocco, flows W. a few miles to the N. of Morocco, and enters the Atlantic just N. of 32° N. Length, 124 m.

Tenterden, mun. bor. (since Henry VI.), par., and market-tn., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 17 m. SE. Maidstone, in the diocese of Canterbury, on an eminence, the nearest stns. (SE. R.) being Appledore and Headcorn. The trade is local and unimportant. Handsome church, with 'perpendicular' tower. Anciently the sea came near T., and it was united to the Cinque Port of Rye (8½ m. S. by E.). Market-day, F. Alt. 190 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 29.7 in. Mun. bor. and par., 8948 ac., P. (1801)<2000; (1891)<3500.

Tenterfield, border tn., New South Wales, Clive co., 70 m. NW. Grafton; important deposits of gold, silver, and tin occur in the dist., and other minerals have been found. Alt. 2800 ft. Mean temp., yr. 58.7° F., Jan. 70.2°, July 46.6°; rfall. (16 yrs.), 29.71 in.

Tentergate, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Scriven with Tentergate** and **Knaresborough.**

Tentugal, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 9 m. WNW. Coimbra. P.<3000.

Tenui, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Wairarapa, North co., 100 m. SSW. Napier. P.<1500.

Teny Cape, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 24 m. from Newport. P.<1500.

Teo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 42 m. SSW. Corunna, dist. Padron. P. 7000.

Teodorano, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 11 m. SSE. Forlì; has sulphur-mine; manufacture of gunpowder; flour-mill. P. (comm.)<4000.

Teolo, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. SW. Padua; has hot sulphureous spring. P.<2000.

Teora, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 28 m. ENE. Salerno. P. 6000.

Teotihuacan. See **San Juan de Teotihuacan.**

Tepágarh, hill range, Brit. India, Central Provs., in 20° 29′ N., 80° 34′ E., crowned by the old fortress of T. Alt. 2000 ft.

Tepe, Turkish, 'hill,' 'mountain.'

Tepeaca, tn., Mexico, state of and 22 m. E. by S. Puebla, situated near the outer slope of the plateau. T. has important strategic value, and was, after Vera Cruz, the first town founded in Mexico by the Spaniards. P. (comm.) 7300.

Tepehuanes, Indians, Mexico, inhabiting valleys in W. of Sierra Madre; now Christianised, retaining their own language in some dists.

Tepeleni, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Ergeri, on the Viosa, 75 m. SSE. Durazzo.

Tepexpan, tn., Mexico, state of and 18 m. NE. Mexico.

Tepeyacac, rock, in Mexican valley, 3 m. NNE. Mexico, on which is the church of Guadalupe, formerly one of the richest in the world, the Virgin of Guadalupe being the patron saint of the Indians.

Tepic, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 30 m. W. by N. Guadalajara; has manufactures of cotton stuffs, cloth, and cigars; its prosperity has been due to its salubrity. It is the residence, during the rainy season, of most of the wealthy inhabitants of San Blas. Alt. 3460 ft. Mean rfall. (7 yrs.), 42.9 in. P. 14,000.

Tepic, one of the two terrs. of Mexico, on the lower course of Rio Grande de Santiago-Lerma, around T. town, the latter being a high place (about 3000 ft.); considered as a sanitarium for the swampy littoral. See **Mexico,** table.

Tepl, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 16 m. S. Karlsbad; health resort. P.<3000.

Tepli, peak, Russia, Caucasia, prov. Terek, dist. Vladikavkaz, on boundary of govt. Kutais, main Caucasus range, 42° 44′ N., 43° 38′ E. Alt. 14,510 ft.

Teplitz, tn. and health resort, Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. S. Dresden, 15½ m. NW. by W. Leitmeritz; its bathing establishment is annually frequented by 11,000 to 12,000 invalids; has hot sodium carbonate springs, 77°–83° F. Here the first treaty of the Holy Alliance was signed in 1813 by the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. Alt. 750 ft. P. 17,500; including **Schönau,** P. 20,300.

Tepong, tn., Cambodia, 220 m. WNW. Saigon.

Teporoporo, cape, New Zealand. See **Turnagain.**

Teposcolula, tn., Mexico, state of and 63 m. NW. by W. Oaxaca.

Tepoto, tn., French W. Africa, on the coast, in 2° 1′ N.

Te Puke, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Tauranga co., 108 m. SE. by S. Auckland. P.<1500.

Tequendama, cataract. See **Bogotá.**

Tequila, tn., Mexico, Jalisco, 47 m. WNW. Guadalajara; noted for the brandy named after the town. P. (comm.) 6800.

Ter, riv., Eng., Essex, flowing SE. and S. through the Chelmsford and Maldon div., trib. of the Chelmer, which it joins on the l. bk. 5⅓ m. E. by N. Chelmsford.

Ter, riv., in the NE. of Spain, provs. Barcelona and Gerona, flows first S. from the Pyrenees (Puigmal), then E. past Gerona into the Mediterranean; the T. serves a large number of water-mills and factories of all sorts. Not navigable for ships or rafts. Length, 109 m.

Ter, isl., Red Sea. See **Jebel Ter.**

Tera, riv., Spain, Leon, prov. Zamora, r. bk. trib. of the Esla, flows on the whole E.; not navigable for ships or rafts. Length, 93 m.

Terai. See **India,** Vegetation.

Tera-kako, penin., E. ct. New Zealand, North I., bounding the entrance to Hawke Bay on the NE.

Teramne, tn., Abyssinia, Tigre, 50 m. N. Adowa, formerly an important town.

Teramo, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, cap. prov. T., on the Tordino, 32 m. NW. Chieti; has silk-spinning. Alt. 870 ft. P. 9700.

Terang, post-tn., Victoria, Hampden co., 25 m. NW. Warrnambool; dairying is extensively carried on. P.<1500.

Terapse, islet. See **Plane.**

Terara, vil., New South Wales, included in dist. of Shoalhaven (*q.v.*).

Terawhiti, former gold-mining locality, New Zealand, North I., Hutt co., in 41° 17′ S., 174° 38′ E. P.<1500.

Terawhiti, Cape, New Zealand, SW. ct. of North I., in about 41° 17′ S.

Terceira, one of the Azores Is., in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, NE. of Fayal and San Jorge; volcanic, though for the time extinct. The last eruption took place in 1761. Surface mountainous, soil highly fertile. Highest point Caldeira de Santa Barbara, alt. 3500 ft. On its S. side is the town Angra, formerly cap. of the Azores, in 38° 38′ N., 27° 13′ W. Estimated area, 222 sq. m.

Tercero, riv., Argentine Republic, provs. Córdoba and Santa Fé, after an E. course joins the Paraná 68 m. below the influx of the Salado, whence it is navigable for barges to the pass of Fereira, 100 m. SE. Córdoba.

Tercis, vil., France, dep. Landes, arr. and 4 m. SW. Dax; has an establishment using hot mineral spring. P.<2000.

Terdál, tn., India, Bombay, 50 m. WSW. Bijápur. P. (1881) 5800.

Terek (**Terek Daban', Davan',** or **Dawan'**), pass across the Tian Shan Mts., 52 m. NNE. the Kara-kul (lake, Pamirs), in about 39° 55′ N., 73° 40′ E., on the route from Kashgar to Gulcha (Fergana). Alt. estimated at from about 12,200 to 13,100 ft.

Terek, Armenian **Terkh,** Georgian **Terchi,** or **Lomekhi,** riv., Russia, N. Caucasia; rises in the Main Caucasus Range at Zilga-khokh Mt., and is joined by the Little T. at Kobi. It then pierces the main range in the renowned Darial gorge at the foot of Kazbek, falling from an alt. of 7010 ft. to 2063 ft., and, issuing from it at Vladikavkaz, on the high plains which border the Caucasus on the N., it makes a great bend to NW. before assuming its E. course, past Mozdok (441 ft.) and Kizlyar (29 ft. below the sea-level), towards the Caspian Sea, which it enters by several branches: Prorva, Talovka, Old T., and New T., thus forming a delta 60 m. wide. In its lower course it flows at a higher level than the surrounding plains and is kept by dams, but often makes inundations. It does not freeze every year, only carrying floating ice in the winter. Part of its water is utilised for irrigation, by means of the 146 m. long canal of Eristov. Chief tribs. Kambilei and Sunzha, r. bk.; Ardon, Baksan, and Malka, l. bk.. Length, 382 m.

Terek, Russian **Terskaya Oblast,** a prov. of Russia, N. Caucasia, bound by Stavropol on N., Caspian Sea on E., Daghestan, Tiflis, and Kutais on S., Kubañ on W. It has on its S. boundary the main Caucasus range, from Mount Elbrus to Kazbek, and nearly one-third of its area is occupied by high mountains, the remainder being high plains gently sloping N., and the depression of the Terek, which mostly is a sandy desert on the l. bk. of this river. Mineral springs at and about Pyatigorsk (Essentuki, Kislovodsk). Climate severe, the average temp. being: at Pyatigorsk (1850 ft. above the sea), yr. 49.6°, Jan. 39°, July 70°; Vladikavkaz (2230 ft.), yr. 47.7°, Jan. 23°, July 69°. Yearly rfall., 30 in. on mountain slopes, and 10 to 20 in. on the Steppes. Watered by **Terek** (*q.v.*) and tribs. Population very mixed: Great and Little Russians 275,000, Caucasians (Cherkeses, Kabardians, and various mountaineers)

368,000, Osses 88,000, Tatars 60,000, and Armenians 8000. Part of the terr. belongs to the **Terek Cossacks,** who have their own separate organisation. Agriculture extensively carried on, so that the prov. becomes a granary for Russia. Vineyards and tobacco plantations. Considerable cattle-breeding. Fishing on lower Terek. Manufactures in infancy. Naphtha wells begin to be worked, and are very promising at Groznyi; silver is extracted at Sadonsk. Trade suffers from want of roads. The railway from Russia (Rostov) does not go beyond Vladikavkaz, at the foot of the Caucasus, but has a branch to the mineral waters of Pyatigorsk (Essentuki and Kislovodsk), and a main line running E. from Beslan junction to Petrovsk, on Caspian Sea. Divided into seven dists.: Vladikavkaz (cap. of prov.), Groznyi, Kizlyar, Nalchik, Pyatigorsk, Sunzhenskiy, and Khasav-yurt division of nomads. Area, 23,548. P. (1884) 615,660; (1892) 798,900.

Terektyntau, mt. chain, central Asia, stretching from Turugart Pass to the valley of the Aksai; many of its summits are over 16,400 ft. high. Principal passes, Turugart (11,485 ft.) and Terekti (12,600 ft.).

Terenure, tn., Ire., co. Dublin. See **Roundtown.**

Terespol, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 58 m. ESE. Siedlce, on l. bk. Bug, opposite Brest-Litovsk. P. <5000.

Tergeste, city, Austria. See **Trieste.**

Terglou, Mount. See **Triglav.**

Tergnier, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Laon, 13 m. S. St. Quentin. P. <4000.

Ter-gouw, comm., Holland. See **Gouda.**

Târgoviste, Roumania. See **Tirgoviste.**

Târgu-Frumos, Roumania. See **Târgul-Frumos.**

Târgu-Jiu, Roumania. See **Tîrgu-Jiullu.**

Târgu-Ocna, Roumania. See **Ocna.**

Terheiden, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 4 m. N. Breda.

Terim, tn., Arabia, 112 m. N. Makalla, one of the caps. of Hadramut. P. 20–25,000.

Terjan, mts., Asiatic Turkey, Armenia, prov. and WSW. Erzerum; covered with magnificent forests, chiefly oak. In the region of T. are excellent pastures; also manufactures of carpets.

Terkh, riv., Russia. See **Terek.**

Terkos, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Chatalja, 24 m. NW. by N. Constantinople.

Terlesh, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 73 m. SW. Philippopolis.

Terling, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 5½ m. S. by E. Braintree, 2 m. NW. by N. Hatfield Peverel stn. T. Place, the seat of Lord Rayleigh, was once a palace of the bishops of Norwich. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Terlizzi, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 17 m. W. Bari. P. 21,200.

Terme, tn., Asia Minor, near the N. ct., 110 m. ESE. Sinope. P. <1000 (Cuinet).

Terme-chal, the ancient *Thermodon*, ct. riv., Asia Minor, enters the Black Sea a little E. of the Jeshil Irmak; its upper valley was famous in antiquity as the abode of the Amazons.

Termignon, tn., France, dep. Savoie, arr. St. Jean-de-Maurienne, 3 m. W. Lanslebourg; has iron, copper, and lead mines, and cold mineral springs. P. <2000.

Termini Imerese, tn., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 20 m. SE. by E. Palermo; has trade in cereals, oil, &c.; hot mineral springs and bath. The harbour has a depth at entrance of 24 ft., at quayside 12–22 ft. P. 25,000.

Terminos, Laguna de, inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in the SW. of the state of Campeche, Mexico, nearly cut off from the sea by the isls. of El Carmen and Aguada, with only one outlet, at the W. end of El Carmen, practicable for shipping. Length, 70 m.; breadth, 40 m.

Termoli, tn., on the E. ct. of Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 46 m. NW. by N. Foggia; the only port in the prov. of Campobasso. Seat of a bishopric. P. <5000.

Termon, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, dist. T., Bailieborough union.

Termon, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 8 m. from Millford.

Termon, tnld. and fishing harbour, Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, 38 m. W. Ballina. P. <250.

Termonamongan, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. W. Omagh, on riv. Derg, 3 m. SW. Castlederg; 45,401 ac. P. <5000.

Termonbarry, par., Ire., E. co. Roscommon, bar. N. Ballintober, 5½ m. W. by N. Longford, on the r. bk. of the Shannon; 8540 ac. P. <2500.

Termoncarragh, tnld., Ire., NW. ct. co. Mayo, bar. Erris, 37 m. W. by N. Ballina, P.O. P. <250.

Termonde, comm., Belgium. See **Dendermonde.**

Termoneeny, par., Ire., co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, on riv. Moyola, 3 m. SE. Maghera; 4801 ac. P. <1500.

Termonfeckin, par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Louth, bar. Ferrard, 4 m. NE. Drogheda, PM.O. Par. 6307 ac., P. <2000; tn. P. <250.

Termonmaguirk, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bars. E. Omagh and Upper Strabane, contains Six Mile Cross town; 41,077 ac. P. 7000.

Termon Rock, Ire. See **Carrickmore.**

Tern, riv., Eng., in N. Staffordshire and Shropshire, flows W. then S. to the Severn, which it joins 4 m. SE. of Shrewsbury.

Tern, or **Tön,** tn., Siam, on the Menam-wang, 50 m. N. by E. Rahang.

Ternanteuil, vil., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 6 m. NNE. Niort; has magnificent ruins of the feudal fortress of Coudray-Salbart. P. <2000.

Ternata, important dist., Africa, Morocco, 124 m. SE. Morocco; has five markets; trade chiefly in the hands of Jews.

Ternate, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Molucca Is., W. of Halmahera I., in 0° 50′ N.; created entirely by a still active volcano, with alt. of 5410 ft.; fifteen great eruptions have occurred during three centuries. Climate healthy. The prov. of T. includes the N. isls. of the Moluccas, a part of E. ct. of the Celebes Is., and the Dutch possessions in New Guinea. The town of T. stretches along the E. ct. of the island; it is the cap. of sultanate, and prov. of T. The harbour has no bar; vessels load and discharge by longboats and native boats. There is a government quay, and a private pier. Area, 25 sq. m.

Terneuzen, comm., Holland, prov. Zeeland, on the l. bk. of the W. Scheldt, at the mouth of the ship-canal to Ghent, 13 m. SE. by E. Flushing. Depth of 18 ft. over sill at ordinary tides. P. 6300.

Terni, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, on the Nera, 29 m. ENE. Viterbo; has large iron and steel works, the most important in central Italy. Birthplace of the Emperor Claudius; also the supposed birthplace of the historian Tacitus. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated Cascade delle Marmore ('marble falls'), on the riv. Velino (560 ft., upwards of 300 ft. in one leap), at its confluence with the Nera, and hence frequently called the falls of the Nera. The enormous water-power afforded by these falls is now utilised in the iron-works. P. 10,000.

Ternois, country in Artois, France, now in dep. Pas-de-Calais, a part of the ancient *Pagus Tarvannensis.*

Ternovka, vil., Russia. See **Novo-Georgievskoye.**

Ternovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, vilayet and 4 m. W. Monastir. P. about 5000.

Terny, vil., Russia, govt. and 80 m. NW. Kharkov, 12 m. from Kursk-Kiev Rly.; large tobacco plantations. P. 9400.

Terodant, tn., Morocco. See **Tarudant.**

Teror, tn., Canary Is., 15 m. SW. Las Palmas, in a delightful valley, but threatened by the instability of the easily decomposed soil. P. (comm.) <5000.

Terowie, post-tn., S. Australia, Kimberley co., 80 m. SE. by E. Port Augusta. Alt. 1632 ft. P. <1500.

Terpyeniya Guba, bay. See **Patience Bay.**

Terraba, riv., Central America, Costa Rica, flows W. from the central range into the Pacific. Little known until explored by H. Pittier in 1891.

Terraba, tn., Costa Rica, 68 m. SE. San José.

Terracina, the ancient *Anxur*, later *Trachinia* (Greek, 'rough'), maritime tn., Italy, on the S. ct. of prov. Rome, 17 m. WNW. Gaeta; trade in wood and cereals. P. (comm.) 9100.

Terra del Sole, tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 11 m. NNE. Rocca San Casciano, founded by the Grand-Duke Cosmo I. of Medici. In the neighbourhood are springs rich in sodium chlorides, iodides, and bromides; much frequented. P. (comm.) <5000.

Terra de Lavradores, penin., Brit. N. America. See **Labrador.**

Terralba, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 28 m. N. by E. Iglesias. P. <5000.

Terramiasti, riv., Sardinia, in the W., rises on Monte Linas, and flows NE. then N. through the northern part of the Campidano into a lagoon to the E. of the Gulf of Oristano.

Terranova di Pollino, tn., Italy, prov. Potenza or Basilicata, 30 m. ESE. Lagonegro. P. <3000.

Terranova di Sibari, tn., Italy, prov. Cosenza, 14 m. SSE. Castrovillari. P. <3000.

Terranova di Sicilia, seapt., Sicily, S. ct., at the mouth of the Gela, prov. and 30 m. SSE. Caltanissetta; has a college. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. Exports wine, sulphur, soda, grain; has fisheries of tunny and sardines. The town was founded at the end of the 13th century on the site of *Gela.*

Terranova Pausania, tn., Sardinia, at the head of the Gulf of T., prov. and 49 m. E. by N. Sassari; has brisk trade. Large vessels should anchor at Isola Bianca. P. <4000.

Terrara, vil., New South Wales. See **Shoalhaven.**

Terrasini Favarotta, tn., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 15 m. W. Palermo. P. 7000.

Terrasse, La, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble, 3 m. S. Touvet; has a sulphureous spring. P. <2000.

Terrasson, tn., France, on E. border of dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, 30 m. E. by S. Périgueux; has great trade in timber. P. <3000.

Terrazzo, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, 5 m. ESE. Legnago. P. (comm.) <4000.

Terrebonne. **1.** County, Canada, Quebec, bounded SE. by the riv. Jesus, a branch of the riv. Ottawa. **2.** A town in that county, on the riv. Jesus, and a railway, 9 m. N. by W. Montreal. P. <1500.

Terre Bonne, par., U.S., Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the W. by 91° W.

Terre-de-Haute and **Terre-de-Bas,** two islets of French W. Indies, together forming the group Petit-Terre, 26 m. E. Guadeloupe.

Terre des Etats, French name for Staaten I.

Terregles, par., Scot., Kircudbrightshire, on riv. Nith, containing part of Dumfries burgh; the town is included in the burgh of Dumfries. The par. contains fine ruins of Lincluden House, a convent of Benedictine nuns originally founded in the 12th century by Uchtred, Lord of Galloway. P. <500.

Terre Haute, city, U.S., Indiana, Vigo co., on l. bk. of Wabash R., 68 m. WSW. Indianapolis; has important manufactures, iron, nail, and car works, the Hudnut hominy mills, capable of grinding 1000 barrels per day, foundries, and various other industries. The state normal school, and the Rose polytechnic institute for instruction in the higher branches of engineering, are situated here. Its magnetic artesian well is noted for the curative qualities of its waters. The city has grown rapidly, owing to its proximity to rich coalfields. Alt. 492 ft. (R.R.). P. (1850) <5000; (1870) 16,100; (1880) 26,000; (1890) 30,200.

Terrell, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 32° N., and between 84° and 85° W.

Terrell, city, U.S., Texas, Kaufman co., 30 m. E. Dallas; exports cotton. P. <3000.

Terre-Noire, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 1 m. E. by N. St. Etienne; has very important steel-works. P. <3000.

Terrick Terrick, post-tn., Victoria, Gunbower co., 28 m. W. Echuca. P. <1500.

Terride, name of three old castles in S. of France, deps. Gers, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Ariège; they belonged to a branch of the powerful house of Lomagne.

Terrington St. Clement and **St. John,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., the former 4 m. W. King's Lynn, 1 m. N. of its stn. (**Terrington**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. T. St. Clement, PMT.O., 9902 ac., P. <2500; T. St. John, PM.O., P. <750.

Terrington with Wiganthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12 m. NNE. York, 3½ m. S. Hovingham stn., PM.O. (**Terrington**). P. <750.

Terry, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., crossed by 33° N., bounded on the E. by 102° W.

Terryglass, par., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 12½ m. W. by S. Parsonstown, on the E. shore of Lough Derg, P.O.; 7772 ac. P. <1000.

Terryville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 18 m. WSW. Hartford. P. <1500.

Ters-Akhan-Su, riv., Anatolia; its headstream, known as the Ladik, flows through the lake of the same name. Length about 95 m.

Terschelling, isl., Netherlands, North Sea, prov. N. Holland, between Vlieland and Ameland; low-lying and sandy. Length, SW. to NE., 16 m.; breadth, 3 m. P. 3750.

Terskaya Oblast, prov., Russia. See **Terek.**

Terskiy Bereg. See **White Sea.**

Tersus, tn., Asia Minor. See **Tarsus.**

Tersyutskaya, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 74 m. WSW. Yalutorovsk, on S. highway to Siberia (*viâ* Shadrinsk). P. <5000.

Teruel, tn., Spain, cap. of prov. T. (area, 5720 sq. m.), which is one of the most mountainous in Spain, abounding in torrents 72 m. NW. by N. Valencia. The Tierra Alta, or highlands, is a region of woods and forests and pastures; the Tierra Baja, or lowlands, produces vines, olive and mulberry trees, hemp and flax. Climate continental; has but little commerce and industry. Seat of a bishopric. Its aqueduct, bringing water from a distance of 2 m., crosses a valley on 140 stone arches, and stands at a height of 5100 to 5120 ft. P. (comm.) 9500.

Terwick, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 11½ m. N. by W. Chichester, 2 m. N. Elsted stn. P. <250.

Terzigno, vil., Italy, prov. Naples, 9 m. N. Castellammare di Stabia. P. <3000.

Tešanj, tn., Bosnia, prov. Banjaluka, 36 m. S. Brod. P. 5800.

Teschen, tn., Austria, Silesia, 35 m. ESE. Troppau, 18½ m. W. by S. Bielitz; has manufacture of cloth, tanneries. Here peace was made between Austria and Prussia in 1779. P. 15,200.

Tese, riv., Eng., trib. of the Yare, which it joins on the r. bk. just below Norwich.

Tesero, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. Cavalese. P. <3000.

Tesino, Castello, tn., Austria, Tirol, 23 m. E. Trent. P. <3000.

Tess, riv., Mongolia, govt. Kobdo, flows on the whole WNW. into Lake Ubsa Nor.

Tessaua, tn. and oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 31 m. W. Murzuk; formerly a centre of negro civilisation, now scarcely more than a large village, though its towers and walls of clay still remain.

Tessaua, tn., central Sudan, Hussa, cap. of a terr. dependent on Gober, 62 m. NNE. Katsena. P. 10,000.

Tessele, name given by the Moors of N. Senegal to heights.

Tessenderloo, comm., Belgium, prov. Limburg, arr. Hasselt, 21 m. NE. by E. Louvain. P. <4000.

Tessin, French name for the Swiss cant. Ticino.

Tessin, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Ribnitz, on riv. Recknitz, 13 m. E. by S. Rostock. P. <3000.

Tessy-sur-Vire, tn., France, dep. Manche, 22 m. NW. Tinchebrai, arr. and 10½ m. S. St. Lô. P. <2000.

Test, riv., Eng. See **Anton.**

Testa, Capo della, cape, on the N. ct. of Sardinia, in 9° 8′ E., with a lighthouse.

Teste de Buch, La, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the S. shore of the Bassin d'Arcachon, arr. and 32 m. WSW. Bordeaux, on the site of the ancient *Testa,* cap. of the Boii, who have left the name of Buch to the region; has oyster beds. Iron worked. P. <5000.

Testelt, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain, on the Demer, 27 m. ENE. Brussels. P. <2000.

Testerton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 20 m. WSW. Cromer, 1½ m. W. Ryburgh stn. P. <250.

Testigos, group of small isls. belonging to Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea, in 11° 25′ N., 63° 10′ W.

Teston, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., on the Medway, 4 m. WSW. Maidstone, 1 m. ENE. Wateringbury stn., P.O. P. <500.

Testur, tn., Tunis, on the riv. Mejerda, 45 m. WSW. Tunis; has market-gardens and a crowded market.

Tet, riv., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, after an ENE. course enters the Mediterranean 7 m. E. Perpignan; not navigable for ships or rafts. Length, 75 m.; area of basin, 379 sq. m.; ordinary flow leaving the mountains, 1650 gallons.

Tetbury, par. and tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 10 m. SW. Cirencester, 8 m. SSE. Stroud, on the supposed site of a British stronghold, and on a branch of the G. W. R.; has trade in agricultural produce. Par. 4627 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <2500.

Tetcott, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 7½ m. N. Launceston. P. <250.

Tete, or **Nyungwe,** decayed tn., Portuguese E. Africa, Batoka-land, on the r. bk. of the Zambezi, in 33° 27′ E., 110 m. W. by S. Blantyre, built on a fairly healthy site, on rocky hills overlooking the river, below the Kebrabasa rapids. It is the most advanced post on the river since the abandonment of Zumbo, 124 m. above, by the Portuguese, but the houses are now mostly in ruins, and the slave trade has destroyed its commerce. The opening of the Brit. terrs. on the Zambezi may, however, restore some of its lost importance, as it lies on the route of the telegraph line connecting Salisbury with Blantyre. Coal occurs on the river banks about 20 m. above. Seat of a Jesuit mission. Mean temp. (1 yr.), yr. 80° F., Jan. 85°, July 73°.

Tête à Gauche, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Gloucester, 3 m. from Bathurst.

Tête Blanche, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 1.**

Tete Jaune Cache, settlement, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on Grand Fork of Fraser R., 286 m. NE. by N. Vancouver.

Tête Noire, mt., Switzd., cant. Valais, overlooking a gorge beneath the Col de Balme, on the route from Chamonix to Martigny. Also a small mountain in French dep. Haute-Savoie S. of the Arve, between Sallanches and Chamonix.

Tetepango, tn., Mexico, Hidalgo, 25 m. W. Pachuca.

Teterow, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Malchin, 27 m. SE. Rostock, on Lake T. P. (1810) <2000; (1890) 6200.

Teteven, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Loveč, 38 m. SSW. Plevna. Alt. 1305 ft. P. 6000.

Tetford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 8 m. S. Louth, 5½ m. NE. Horncastle stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Tethuaroa, isl., Pacific. See **Tetuaroa.**

Tetney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6 m. SSE. Grimsby, 1½ m. E. by S. Holton-le-Clay stn., PM.O.; 5441 ac. P. <1000. **T. Haven,** 1 m. from the NE. ct., on the Louth navigation, 7 m. SE. Grimsby, 3 m. E. by N. Holton-le-Clay stn.; has coal wharves.

Tetnuld, mt., in the Caucasus, 36 m. ESE. Elburz, in form a three-sided pyramid, first ascended by Freshfield and Dechy in 1887. Alt. 15,950 ft.

Teton, Grand, mts. See **Hayden Mountain.**

Teton Mountains, lofty range, U.S., Idaho, Oneida co., stretching S. from Mount Madison. Highest peaks, Mount Hayden and Grand Teton, 13,691 ft. in alt.

Tetovo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 16 m. E. by S. Ruščuk (Rushchuk). P. <3000.

Tetovo, tn., Turkey. See **Kalkandele.**

Tetschen, tn., in Bohemia, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 20 m. ENE. Teplitz. Alt. 430 ft. P. 6800.

Tetsworth, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 11½ m. E. by S. Oxford, 2½ m. SSW. Thame stn. P. <500.

Tét-Szentkút, comm., Hungary, co. Györ, dist. Sokoró alja. P. <4000.

Tettenhall, par. and tn., Eng., Staffordshire, Seisdon union, 2 m. NW. Wolverhampton. Contains the Wolverhampton water-works. PMT.O. 8306 ac. Par. P. 6000; tn. P. 5100; eccles. pars. (**T. Regis**) P. <3500, (**T. Wood**) P. <3000.

Tettnang, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 54 m. S. by W. Ulm, 5 m. ENE. Friedrichshafen. P. <3000.

Tetton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Congleton union, 4 m. NW. Sandbach. P. <250.

Tetuan, seapt., Morocco, on the Wadi T., about 10 m. from its mouth on the Mediterranean, 31 m. SE. by E. Tangier; well fortified, defended by high, thick walls and by a citadel; the houses are well built; exports fruit and grain, some going to supply Gibraltar. Its port is 1 m. below. No docks or quays.

Tetuaroa, or **Tethuaroa,** isl., Pacific, Society group, in about 149½° W., 17° 10′ S.

Tetulia, riv., India, one of the mouths of the Meghná, entering the Bay of Bengal about 90° 40′ E.

Tetung-gol, riv., China. Same as **Datung-gol.**

Tetworth, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, union and 5 m. SE. St. Neots. P. <250. See **Everton.**

Tetyushi, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 86 m. S. Kazañ, on r. bk. Volga; river-port. P. <5000.

Teucheira, tn., Tripoli. See **Tokra.**

Teuchern, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Weissenfels, 1 m. SSW. Lützen, 22 m. SW. Leipzig, in coal-mining dist. P. <5000.

Teuco, riv., Argentine Republic. See **Bermejo, Rio.**

Teufelsbrücke, bridge, Switzd. See **Devil's Bridge.**

Teufen, tn., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, Outer Rhodes, 3 m. S. by E. St. Gall. P. (comm.) <5000.

Teul, tn., Mexico, state Zacatecas, 17 m. SSW. Tlaltenango, formerly cap. of the confederation of the Nayarit tribes. P. (comm.) 9000.

Teulada, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 25 m. SW. Cagliari. P. <4000. **Capo T.,** the southernmost point of Sardinia, 10 m. to the SW.

Teuschnitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, dist. Kronach, 20 m. NE. by E. Koburg. P. <2000.

Teutoburger-Wald, range of hills, Ger., stretching about 70 m. WNW. to ESE. in the NE. of Westphalia, the S. of Hanover (circle Osnabrück), and the SW. of Lippe, dividing, more especially in the middle, into three parallel ranges. These hills consist of Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks. Alt. highest peak Barnackow, in Lippe, 1490 ft.

Teutopolis, vil., U.S., Illinois, Effingham co., 62 m. WSW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Teutschenthal, Unter-, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, Mansfeld lake-circle, 7 m. W. by S. Halle; has lignite mines and sugar refineries. P. <3000.

Tevai Island, isl., Santa Cruz Is., E. of Vanikoro I.

Tevere, riv., Italy. See **Tiber.**

Teverga, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 19 m. SSW. Oviedo, dist. Belmonte. P. <5000.

Teverina, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 16 m. SE. Arezzo. P. <3000.

Teverone, or **Anio,** riv., central Italy, rises on the Neapolitan frontier, flows NW. and W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 m. N. Rome. It course is very winding, and is interrupted by sandbanks; it is used as a motive-power. In ancient times it supplied water to Rome by two aqueducts, one 43 m. long. Length, 73 m.; average flow, 1410 cubic ft.

Teversall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 4 m. W. by N. Mansfield, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Teversham, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 2½ m. E. Cambridge. P. <500.

Teviot, riv., Scot., Roxburghshire, rises in the SW. of the co., and flows NE. past Hawick to the Tweed, which it joins at Kelso. **Teviotdale** is a name applied to part of Roxburghshire.

Teviot, tp., New Zealand. See **Roxburgh.**

Teviothead, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, 8 m. SW. by W. Hawick, 6½ m. WSW. Stobo stn., P.O.; 31,458 ac. P. <500.

Tew, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 8 m. SW. by S. Banbury, 3½ m. SE. Hook Norton. Great T., P.O., P. <500; Little T., P.O., P. <500.

Tewantin, seapt. and post-tn., Queensland, March co., 80 m. N. Brisbane, 3 m. from Laguna Bay; a favourite seaside resort. Great trade in timber, including the kauri pine, cedar, and many other woods.

Tewfik, tn., Lower Egypt, port and 2 m. S. Suez, owes its origin to the canal at the head of which it stands on the Red Sea. Its inhabitants, mostly Europeans, are employed on or in connection with the canal. P. <3000.

Tewin, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Maran, div. and 4 m. WNW. Hertford, 2 m. NNW. Cole Green stn., P.O. P. <750.

Tewkesbury, mun. bor. (since 1574) and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, T. div., 10 m. NNE. and in the diocese of Gloucester, at the confluence of the Avon and Severn, on M. R., communicating with Birmingham by rail and water. Norman abbey church (built 1123) with massive tower 132 ft. high, and other remains of the monastery which existed here till 1539. The church has in recent years been carefully restored. Trade mainly agricultural; once a considerable trade in woollen cloth, and mustard. The Lancastrians were defeated here in 1471 by Edward IV. T. returned two members to Parliament till 1867, then one till 1885, when it was merged in the div. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 4200; (1851) 5900; (1891) 5300; parl. div. P. (1891) 50,300.

Tewksbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 5 m. SE. by E. Lowell. P. <3000.

Texada, isl., Canada, Brit. Columbia, in Strait of Georgia, N. of 49° N., separated from mainland by Malaspina Strait; 21 m. long; iron occurs in great masses.

Texa Island, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off SE. ct. of Islay I., 2 m. SE. Port Ellen.

Texarkana, city, U.S., Arkansas and Texas, Miller and Bowie cos., 145 m. SW. Little Rock. P. 6400.

Texas, one of the United States, the greatest in area, extending along the Gulf of Mexico some 370 m. from Louisiana to Mexico. Cap. Austin; other chief towns, Dallas, San Antonio, Galveston, the chief seaport, Houston, Fort Worth, Laredo, Denison, Paris, Sherman. The surface slopes from NW. to SE., all rivers entering the gulf directly or as tribs. In the NW. the Llano, Estacado a desert plateau 3000–5000 ft. high (mainly Cretaceous), is part of the great highland region of the western United States. From this the slope to SE. is first rapid, the lines of 2000 and 1000 ft. elevation crossing the state from N. to S., only from 25 to 200 m. apart. The succeeding belt of rolling prairie land and hills reaches to the flat alluvial coast region, which is fringed by the characteristic swamps and lagoons of the gulf border. Sand bars obstruct the entrances of all harbours, or are cut by jetties to afford navigable channels. The geological formations E. of the Llano Estacado embrace Carboniferous, Cretaceous, Eocene, and Neocene. El Paso, in the extreme W., is about 3700 ft. elevation, Austin 500 ft. The chief streams are the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Nueces. The Red separates Indian Territory, the Sabine, Louisiana, the Rio Grande del Norte, Mexico, and is therefore an international boundary. The navigability of all the streams is much reduced in dry weather. The climate, generally mild, is extremely dry in the W., but near the coast the rainfall, mostly of summer, is sufficient. [**El Paso, Fort Stockton, Concho, Jacksboro, Palestine, Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Denison, Corsicana, Galveston, Indianola.**] Sudden cold storms, similar to the mistral of SE. France, and called Northers, descend at times from the tableland, and are destructive of animal life, and a cause of consumption. Otherwise the climate is healthful, except in the lowlands of the coast, where fevers, at times the yellow fever, prevail. The industries are pre-eminently grazing and agriculture, the former leading in the western half of the state; the crops of the cotton-belt flourish in the eastern lowlands, grain-growing and grazing share the intermediate region. The wool-clip and the cotton-crop are the largest of all the states. Pine and oak forests exist E. of the Trinity R. A limited area of bituminous coal yields small quantities at high cost. Gold, silver, copper, lead, gypsum, salt, and petroleum are found. Building stones include granite (pink granite in Burnet co.), marbles, and sandstones in great variety. Large areas of land have been devoted to school purposes, and there is a state university at Austin. Illiterates, however, equal 25 per cent. of the population. The first settlement in T. was at San Antonio by Spaniards in 1694. T. declared itself free from Mexico in 1836, was admitted to the Union as a state in 1845. As admitted, it included land now forming parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Area, 265,780 sq. m. P. 2,235,500. See **United States,** table. [**C. H. L.**]

Texas, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 12 m. N. by W. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Texas, co., U.S., Missouri, N. of 37° N., crossed by 92° W.

Texcoco, or **Tezcuco,** vil., Mexico, state of and 18 m. ENE. Mexico. During the Aztec rule it was a place of importance, and near it are ruins of ancient edifices. Lake T. is the largest body of water in the valley of Mexico, which city is on its W. side. Length, 40 m.; breadth, 10 m. P. (comm.) 15,900.

Texel, isl., Holland, prov. N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuider Zee, to the N. of Helder, from which it is separated by a channel 2 m. wide. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat-building, and as pilots. Surface low and chiefly in pasturage, on which fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is termed Eyerand, from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild-fowl. Its W. ct. is sheltered by dykes, which were broken through, with great damage to the island, by a storm in Feb. 1825. It contains a town and several villages. Off the Texel, on July 31, 1653, the English fleet under Monk defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action. A lighthouse was erected on the N. island in 1864. P. 5900.

Tey, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 7 m. W. Colchester. Great T., P.O., P. <750; Little T., P. <250.

Teyde, mt. See **Orotava.**

Teyma, an oasis, Arabia. See **Telma.**

Teynham, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. NW. by W. Faversham, on the L. C. & D. R.; the dist. is famous for its orchards. P. <2000.

Teza, vil., Morocco, 68 m. E. by N. Fez. Alt. 2035 ft.

Teza, mt., Morocco, in Atlas Mts., about 50 m. SSW. Morocco. Hooker and Ball were the first Europeans who ascended it. Alt. 10,990 ft.

Tezcuco, Mexico. See **Texcoco.**

Teziutlan, tn., Mexico, state of and 74 m. NE. Puebla. Alt. 6503 ft. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 60.28 in. P. 7500.

Tezpur, tn., Brit. India, Assam, cap. dist. Darrang, on the l. bk. of the Brahmaputra, 92 m. NE. Shillong; important seat of trade for the neighbouring tea-gardens. P. <5000.

Tfan-dagh, peak, Russia. See **Thfan-dagh.**

Thaasinge, isl., Denmark. See **Taasinge.**

Thaba Bosigo, dist. stretching from W. to E. across Basutoland about the middle; cap. of same name 67 m. E. by S. Bloemfontein (Orange Free State).

Thaba Nchu, tn., Orange Free State, in Baralong Location, 32 m. E. Bloemfontein. This town was formerly the cap. of the small native republic of Baralong, and numbered more than 7000 inhabitants, but since the annexation of the country by the Free State, the natives have left in large numbers.

Thabeitkyin, or **Thabyetkin,** vil., Upper Burma, on l. bk. of the Iráwadi, about 60 m. N. Mandalay; starting-point of a road to the ruby mines dist. P. <5000.

Thabudeos, vil., Algeria. See **Tehuda.**

Thackaringa, tp., New South Wales, Yalcowinna co., 975 m. from Sydney by road and rail. P. <1500.

Thackley, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the G. N. R., 3 m. N. Bradford, P.O.

Thai, one of the large ethnic divs. of the penin. of Further India, comprising the Siamese, Laotians, and other allied races of SW. China, Assam, and Tongking. According to Terrien de Lacouperie, the cradle of this race is in central China.

Thaibinh, riv. belonging to Songkoi delta, Tongking; passes Haidzuong.

Thailfingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, dist. and 8 m. E. Balingen. P. <3000.

Thainguyen, tn., Tongking, 45 m. N. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name, which is almost covered with mountains containing considerable mineral resources of gold, silver, and iron.

Thaipe, tn., Formosa I., 10 m. SE. Tamsui.

Thaipe-fu, tn., Formosa. See **Taipei-fu.**

Thaiping, or **Thaipeng,** tn., Malay Penin., cap. Perak. See **Taipeng.**

Thaithsang-chou, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 27 m. NW. by W. Shanghai.

Thak, Tongkinese, 'rapid.'

Thakeham, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 8½ m. NE. Arundel, 4 m. ESE. Pulborough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Thákurdwárá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Moradábád, 70 m. E. by N. Meerut; manufactures cotton cloth. P. 6700; Moham. 4200; Hindus, 2400.

Tha-kut-pin, tidal creek, Lower Burma, dist. Hanthawadi, between the Rangoon and China Bakir or To Rivs., between Rangoon and the Iráwadi; the only practicable creek for steamers in the dry season.

Thal, vil., Brit. Baluchistan, 105 m. E. by S. Quetta. Alt. 3060 ft.

Thal, fishing stn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kolába, 3 m. N. Alíbágh. P. <5000.

Thal, vil., on the W. frontier of Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Kohat, 73 m. SW. by W. Pesháwar. P. <5000.

Thal, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 1 m. W. Rheineck; has vineyards, and manufactures embroidery. P. (comm.) <4000.

Thala, tn., Tunis, 82 m. W. Kairwan; has considerable Roman remains.

Thaldat, halting station, Tibet, 134 m. NE. Leh.

Thale, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle and 18 m. WSW. Aschersleben; has cement works and iron-foundries. P. 5200.

Thálghát, a pass of the Western Ghâts, Brit. India, about 70 m. NE. Bombay, ascended by the NE. line of the Great India Penin. Rly. Alt. 1912 ft.

Thalheim, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 9 m. SSW. Chemnitz. P. 5300.

Thalheim, tn., Upper Austria, dist. Wels. P. <3000.

Thalwil, vil., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. S. Zürich, on the W. shore of Lake Zürich. P. <5000.

Thame, riv., Eng., rises in Buckinghamshire, about 10 m. SE. Buckingham, and flows, on the NW. and W. of the Chiltern Hills, SW. through Buckinghamshire and the S. of Oxfordshire to the l. bk. of the Thames, which it joins 6 m. ESE. Abingdon. Length, 40 m.

Thame, par. and market-tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the riv. Thame, 12½ m. E. Oxford, on the G. W. R.; has remains of an abbey, founded 1138. John Hampden died here, 1643. Market-day, Tu. Mean rfall. (Aston Rowant, alt. 395 ft., 1866-80), yr. 27 in. 5229 ac. P. <3500.

Thames, riv., Canada, Ontario, rises in Perth co., and flows S. then SW. past London and Chatham into Lake St. Clair.

Thames, ancient *Tamesis,* Saxon *Temese,* the principal and one of the two longest rivers of England, through the S. part of which it flows mostly in an E. direction. It rises about 2 m. S. Cirencester, 376 ft. above the sea, flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then ENE. past Lechlade to near Oxford, and SE. (curving round the SW. end of the Chiltern Hills) past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. It separates the cos. of Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, and Essex on the N. from Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the S. A few miles beyond Gravesend it expands into an estuary, which, at its junction with the North Sea at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and the Essex coast, is 7 m. across. Principal affluents, the Thame, Churn, Coln, Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Roding from the N., and the Cole, Ock, Kennet, Loddon, Wey, Mole, and Darent from the S. The Medway joins its estuary at Sheerness. It is of vast commercial importance. The tide flows up to Teddington, 66 m. above the Nore. Constant dredging is required to preserve a navigable channel for large ships to the port of London, and complaints having been made of the inadequacy of this channel, a commission of inquiry has been appointed. This commission has not yet (July 1895) reported, but a navigable channel of 25-26 ft. at low water ordinary spring tides has been ascertained to exist as high as Tilbury Docks. Vessels of 4000 tons can reach Blackwall, 800 tons to St. Katherine's Docks, and barges to Lechlade, the E. terminus of the Thames and Severn Canal (30 m. long, 42 locks), by which the river was united in 1783-92 through the Stroudwater Canal with the Severn, below Gloucester. The canal was formerly navigable throughout by barges drawing 3½ ft. Recently, however, it has fallen into disrepair and disuse, but a movement is on foot for having it restored. The T. is also connected with the Midlands by the Oxford and Warwick and Grand Junction Canals, and by other canals with Bristol, Basingstoke, Arundel, &c. Under the Romans it formed the N. boundary of the province *Britannia Prima.* During the Saxon Heptarchy it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent from those of Mercia and Essex. The name *Isis,* though used at least as early as the time of Camden (1607), who speaks as if it were the proper name of the upper part of the river, is, in fact, only a fancy name of Oxford origin; and the belief long current, that the name below the confluence of the Thame was derived from the composition of *Thame* and *Isis,* is erroneous. Total course to the Nore, 210 m.; area of basin, including that of Medway, 6010 sq. m.; excluding that of Medway, 5334 sq. m.; mean discharge per second at Teddington Weir (for an area of 3766 sq. m.), 2220 cubic ft., or including the water withdrawn by the water companies, 2375 cubic ft.

Thames, co., New Zealand, North I., on the NE. ct., crossed in the N. by 37° S.

Thames, tp., New Zealand, North I., an important goldfield on Cape Cotville Penin., about 40 m. SE. Auckland. See **Grahamstown.**

Thames, riv., U.S., in the E. of Connecticut, formed by the union of the Quinebaug (which previously receives on the right the Shetucket), and the Yantic at Norwich, enters the Atlantic at New London, 14 m. S. of Norwich, from which it is navigable.

Thames, Firth of, estuary, New Zealand, prov. Auckland, forms part of Hauraki Gulf, and receives the Thames or Waiho R., which flows N. into Hauraki Gulf.

Thames and Severn Canal, Eng. See **Thames.**

Thames Ditton, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., on the r. bk. of the Thames, and the L. & SW. R., 2 m. SW. by W. Kingston, PMT.O. P. <4000.

Thames Embankment, The, Eng., includes the Albert Embankment (opened 1869), on Surrey side of Thames R., from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall; the Victoria Embankment (1870), on Middlesex side, from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars; and the Chelsea Embankment (1874), on same side, from Chelsea Bridge to Battersea Bridge.

Thamesville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on riv. Thames and a railway, 50 m. SW. by W. London. P. <1500.

Thammapatti, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, at the foot of Kollamalai Hills, on the Swathanati R.; has iron-smelting industry. P. <5000.

Thamugas, colony, Algeria. See **Timgad.**

Than, or *Tan,* Chinese, 'rapids.'

Thán, vil., India, Bombay, Lakhtar state, 22 m. WSW. Muli, surrounded by a fort; one of the most ancient places in India, hallowed by famous shrines. The central fortress was called Kandola; the celebrated temple of the Sun was here. P. (1881) <2000.

Thána, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, on the E. ct. of Salsette I., 22 m. NE. by N. Bombay; has a fort and Portuguese cathedral; place of residence of Bombay officials. Under Portuguese rule a place of great commercial importance. P. 17,500; Hindus, 13,900.

Thana, ruins, Tunis. See **Tina.**

Thána Bhawán, tn., NW. Provs., dist. Muzaffarnagar, 45 m. WNW. Meerut. P. 8400; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 4100.

Thána River, Brit. India, the name given to the S. part of the channel separating Salsette and Trombay Is., in the N. of Bombay Harbour, from the mainland.

Thandayarpeti, a N. suburb of Madras, Brit. India.

Thandiání, small hill sanitarium, Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hazára, in 34° 15′ N., 73° 18′ E.

Than-dwe, native name of Sandoway (*q.v.*), Burma.

Thánes'war, or **Thánesar** (census), tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 30 m. S. Ambála; place of Hindu pilgrimage in centre of the holy tract of Kurukshetra; has a sacred pool and an old ruined fort. The attendance at the religious gatherings, which in former years numbered half a million persons, has now dwindled down to less than 50,000. P. 6100; Hindus, 4000; Moham. 1800.

Thanet, Isle of, the NE. extremity of the co. Kent, Eng., surrounded N. and E. by the sea, S. and W. by the riv. Stour and its branch the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Its NE. point, the North Foreland, in 51° 22′ 29″ N., 1° 26′ 47″ E., has a lighthouse, 340 ft. above the sea, and visible for 22 m. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in 853. Reculvers, on the NW., marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium;* and Richborough, on its S. side, was the ancient *Rutupiæ.* Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favourite watering-places, Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs. Length, 10 m.; breadth, 5 m. 26,886 ac. It now forms a parl. div. P. 60,600.

Thanh, Tongkinese, 'fort.'

Thanhhoa, tn., Tongking, near the coast, 85 m. S. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name.

Thanhmoi, tn. and fortified post, Tongking, cap. dist. T., 19 m. SW. Langson.

Thanington, par., Eng., Kent, partly in co. bor. of Canterbury. P. <750; eccles. par. (**T. with Milton**) P. <750.

Thankerton, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 6½ m. SE. by E. Lanark, on the C. R., PM.O. See **Covington and Thankerton.**

Thann, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, cap. circle T., on the Thur R., where it leaves the Vosges Mts., 12 m. WNW. Mülhausen; has cotton and silk spinning, and manufactures of cotton and silk goods, machinery, &c. P. 7400.

Thano Bula Khan, vil., Brit. India, Sind, dist. and 60 m. NE. by E. Karáchi.

Than Shañ, mt. system. See **Tian Shan.**

Thaolotsi, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the coast, 180 m. SW. by S. Chifu.

Thaon-les-Vosges, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Épinal, 4 m. SSE. Chatel, on l. bk. of the Moselle; has bleaching and dye works. P. <4000.

Thar, or **Thur,** the desert, or area including large tracts of desert, in the NW. of India, in the W. of Rájputána (Bikáner, Jaisalmer, and the Mallání dist. of Jodhpur) and the E. of Sind (Thar and Parkar dist. and native state of Khairpur).

Thar and Parkar, dist., Brit. India, in SE. of Sind; cap. Umarkoh. See **Bombay,** table.

Tharandt, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on the Wilde Weisseritz, circle and 8 m. SW. Dresden. P. <3000.

Tharáwadi, or **Tharrawaddy,** vil., Burma, dist. T., 52 m. WNW. Pegu, 68 m. by rail N. Rangoon. P. <5000.

Thargomindah, post-tn., Queensland, Wellington co., 525 m. SW. by W. Rockhampton, in 28° S., 142° 30′ E.; opals have been found in the dist. Alt. 450 ft. Mean temp., yr. 70.8° F., Jan. 85.3°, July 52.6°. P. <1500.

Tharsis, tn., Spain, prov. and 26 m. N. by W. Huelva, in the comm. of Alosno (*q.v.*); has very rich mines of iron and sulphureous copper, celebrated even in ancient times, having been worked by the Carthaginians.

Tharston, par., Eng., Norfolk, Depwade union, 9½ m. SW. Norwich. P. <500.

Thasos, isl., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Jezairi-Bahri-Sefid, off the S. ct., in the N. of the archipelago, in about 40° 45′ N., 24° 40′ E. (middle of island). Surface fertile and well wooded. Products, corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, and timber. The island has two chief ports, Pyrgo in the NE., near the ruins of former T., and Mories, in a bay on the SW. side. Its mines, celebrated in antiquity, are now exhausted, but though not at present worked, its quarries could still supply marble. In 1841 it was given to Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt; it is now administered by an Egyptian governor. P. 12,000, entirely Greeks (Cuinet).

Thatcham, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3 m. E. Newbury, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 7865 ac. P. <3000.

Thatcher, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Cassia co., 140 m. SE. by E. Boise U. P. City.

Thatcher's Island, islet, U.S., Massachusetts, S. of Cape Ann, in 42° 36″ N., 70° 34′ W. Mean temp., yr. 47.4° F., Jan. 28.4°, July 66.8°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 48.81 in.

Thathayangarpet, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, 28 m. NW. by N. Trichinopoli. P. <5000.

Thatiá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., W. of the upper Ganges, 36 m. from Fatehgarh, dist. Farukhábád; noted for its tanneries and large cattle-market. P. 6500; Hindus, 5800; Moham. 600.

Thaton, Shan state, Upper Burma, crossed in S. by 20° N., E. of 97° E.

Thatto Heath, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., 2 m. SW. St. Helens, PMT.O.

Tha-tun (Thatôn, census), tn., Lower Burma, dist. Amherst; it was the cap. of an independent kingdom some centuries before Christ. P. 9700; Buddhists, 8500.

Thau, Étang de, lagoon, S. France, dep. Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette. Length, 13 m.; breadth, 3 m.

Thaung-yin, riv., separating Siam from Lower Burma, dist. Amherst, flows NNW. into the Salwín, 98 m. N. by E. Maulmein; has numerous rapids and falls. Length, 197 m.

Thaxted, par., Eng., Essex, on the Chelmer, div. and 6½ m. SE. Saffron Walden, 5½ m. ESE. Newport stn., PMT.O.; 6252 ac. P. <2000.

Thaya, mt., Algeria, prov. and 28 m. ENE. Constantine; on its S. slope are fine forests of olive trees; has a curious grotto, and beds of copper, antimony, and mercury not worked. Alt. 3935 ft.

Thayer, vil., U.S., Kansas, Neosho co., 108 m. S. Topeka, and 12 m. WSW. Erie. Alt. 1445 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Thayer, vil., U.S., Missouri, Oregon co. P. <1500.

Thayer, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the S. frontier, E. of 98° W.

Thayet-myo, tn., Burma, cap. dist. T., on the r. bk. of the Iráwadi, 38 m. N. by W. Prome; a frontier military station, with a small fort. Alt. 134 ft. Mean temp., yr. 79° F., Jan. 68°, April 87°; rfall., yr. 45.5 in., May–Sept. 37.5 in. P. 12,900; Buddhists, 10,600; cantonment P. 4200; Buddhists, 1500.

Thaza, vil., Algeria, prov. and 75 m. SW. Algiers; colony founded in 1888; site of a Roman then of a Mussulman town, of which few traces remain. P. <2000.

Thazi, vil., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 80 m. N. Prome. P. <5000.

Theakston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 9 m. N. Ripon, 2½ m. SE. Bedale stn. P. <250.

Theale, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 4 m. W. by S. Reading, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Theale, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 5 m. W. Wells, P.O. P. <750.

Thearne (thĭ'arn), par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the Hull, 5½ m. NNW. Hull, 3 m. SE. Beverley stn. P. <250.

Thebarton, tn., S. Australia, a W. suburb of Adelaide. P. <4000.

Theberton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 19 m. SW. by S. Lowestoft, 2 m. from the coast, 2 m. N. Leiston stn., P.O. P. <750.

Thebes (Greek *Diospolis Magna*), a famous city of antiquity, long the cap. of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 m. along both banks of the Nile, in about 25° 41′ N., 32° 38′ E. Among its temples are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the E. bank of the river; the former, the temple of Jupiter Ammon, occupies nine acres, and is in many parts comparatively perfect. The temple of Luxor, 1½ m. S. Karnak, is of a less size, and in front of it were formerly two monolith obelisks, 80 ft. in height, one of which has been conveyed to Paris, where it is erected in the Place de la Concorde. W. of the Nile are the famous temple of Medinet-Abu, the Rhameseian, and two sitting colossi, one being the celebrated Memnon; and in the mountains on the same side are the tombs of most of the earlier Pharaohs. Several villages are scattered over the site of T., which declined after the removal of the seat of govt. to Memphis. Its importance was finally destroyed through its capture, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Lathyrus in the 1st century B.C.

Thebes, Greece, Bœotia. See **Thivai.**

Thebes, site of ruins, Greece, prov. Larissa, 9 m. NNW. Halmyros, the ancient T. of Phthia, conquered by Philip, and named by him Philippopolis.

Thebeste, tn., Algeria. See **Tebessa.**

Thebes, place named in O. T. See **Tubâs.**

Thedden, part of eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Alton.**

Theddingworth, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 12 m. NE. by E. Rugby, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <250. The eccles. par. is partly in Northamptonshire.

Theddlethorpe, All Saints and **St. Helen,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., on the E. ct., the former 10 m. E. Louth, with a stn. (**Theddlethorpe**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P. (of each) <500; eccles. par. (**T. St. Helen with Mablethorpe**) P. <500.

Thedford, settlement, Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 32 m. WNW. London, on a railway.

Thegon, tn., Burma, dist. and 14 m. SE. by E. Prome, 141 m. by rail from Rangoon stn. P. <5000.

Theil, Le, vil., France, dep. Orne, on the Huisne, arr. Mortagne, 29 m. NE. by E. Le Mans, 7 m. SW. by W. Nogent-le-Rotrou. P. <2000.

Theillay, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 24 m. NW. Bourges. P. <2000.

Thelnui, Shan state, Upper Burma, crossed in SW. by 22° N., 98° W.

Theiss, Hungarian **Tisza,** the ancient *Tibiscus,* riv., Hungary, all the E. part of which, and most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tribs., rises in the Carpathian Mts., on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss (Czarna Tisza and Bilu Tisza), 20 m. ENE. Sziget. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on the left, 22 m. E. Peterwardein. In its lower half it flows parallel to the Danube, through a marshy plain, and with many windings. The chief traffic on it is the downward conveyance of salt, timber, and rural produce. It has sturgeon and other fisheries. The T. gives name to two great divisions of Hungary. Alt. at mouth, 255 ft. Total length 500 m., for the greater part of which it is navigable.

Theissholz, Hungary. See **Tiszolcz.**

Theix, vil., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 5 m. ESE. Vannes; has numerous megalithic monuments. P. <2000.

Thekkay-thaung, vil., Burma, dist. and 60 m. S. by W. Bassein. P. <5000.

Thelbridge, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 10½ m. W. Tiverton, 5 m. NE. Lapford stn.; 4006 ac. P. <500.

Thelle, country, France, in Île-de-France, now dep. Oise, between the Oise, the Thérain, and the Esches, occupying a plateau of moderate height, fairly well cultivated.

Thelnetham, par., Eng., Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, union and 10 m. ESE. Thetford, P.O. P. <500.

Thelsea, vil., Turkey in Asia. See **Maksurah.**

Thelveton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 18½ m. SSW. Norwich, 2 m. NE. Diss stn. P. <250.

Thelwall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 3 m. E. by S. Warrington, on the Mersey, and the L. & NW. R., PM.O. P. <1000.

Thema, tn., Arabia. See **Teima.**

Themar, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, circle Hildburghausen, on the Werra R., 9 m. ESE. Meiningen. P. <2000.

Themelthorpe, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 15 m. NW. Norwich, 1 m. S. Guestwick stn. P. <250. See **Bintree.**

Themisonion, tn., Anatolia. See **Tefeni.**

Themyelat, Shan state, Upper Burma, crossed by 20° and 21° N., E. of 96° E.

Thenford, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. E. by N. Banbury, 1 m. N. Farthinghoe stn. P. <250.

Theng, fortified post, Tongking. See **Dienbienfu.**

Thenon, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and 18 m. E. by S. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Theobald's Grove, stn., Eng., Hertfordshire, 2 m. SW. Cheshunt, on G. E. R.

Theodia, cape, Turkey. See **Lithinos.**

Theodoretopolis, vil., Brazil, Amazonas, on the Yauapery, 205 m. NW. Manaos.

Theodoros, highest mt. in Crete, 5 m. N. of the S. ct., near its W. end. Alt. 8105 ft.

Theodosia (formerly **Kaffa**), seapt., Russia, on SE. ct. of Crimea, 70 m. E. Simpheropol; has a wide and deep roadstead, sheltered from all winds except those from E. and ESE., never frozen over, and with good anchorage in from 7 to 14 fathoms. Exports cereals, leather, wool, and salt. Connected by rail (72 m.) with Jankoi Junction Rly. to Sebastopol. Mean temp., yr. 53.7° F., Feb. 31.5°, July 76.0°. P. (1867) 9880; (1891) 17,030.

Theodulhorn, mt., on the frontier of Switzd. (cant. Valais) and Italy, SE. of the Matterhorn, at the head of the Val Tournanche (prov. Turin), whence a glacier-pass (alt. 10,900 ft.) leads to the Gorner glacier. Alt. 11,390 ft.

Theorascia, dist., France. See **Thiérache.**

Thēra, isl., Greece. See **Santorin.**

Thérain, riv., France, flows SE. through dep. Oise, and joins the riv. Oise at Montataire.

Therapia, tn., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 9 m. NNE. Constantinople.

Thērasia, isl., Greece. See **Santorin.**

Theresa, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on Indian R., 63 m. NE. by N. Oswego. P. <1500.

Theresienstadt, tn., Austria, Bohemia, near the confluence of the riv. Eger with the Elbe, 17 m. SE. by E. Teplitz. P. 7200.

Theresiopolis, tn., Hungary. See **Vinga.**

Theresopolis, Ger. colony, Brazil, state Santa Catharina, 34 m. SW. Desterro. P. <2000.

Theresopolis, tn., S. Brazil, cap. since 1892 of state Rio de Janeiro, 37 m. N. Nictheroy.

Therezina, tn, Brazil, cap. state Piauhy, on the r. bk. of the Parnahiba, in 5° 48′ S., 240 m. SSE. Maranham; as capital it has replaced the ancient town of Oeiras, being more central in respect of the population. P. 10,000 (Reclus).

Therfield, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 15 m. N. Hertford, 2½ m. SE. by E. Ashwell stn., PMT.O.; 4833 ac. P. <1000.

Therikon, vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 25 m. SE. Athens. P. <2000.

Therma. See **Salonica,** tn., Turkey.

Thermæ, vil., Greece. See **Loutrakion.**

Thermes, vil., France, on the NE. border of dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 29 m. NE. by E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. <2000.

Thermia, or **Kythnos,** isl., Greece, one of the Cyclades, 31 m. S. of the S. ct. of Eubœa, on the Bay of Hagia Irini; flat and well cultivated; has mineral springs and bath frequented in summer. The cap. of the island, Kythnos or Messaria, is inland.

Thermida, vil., Spain. See **Isabela, La.**

Thermodon, riv., Asia Minor. See **Terme-chai.**

Thermopylæ, Greece. See **Lamia.**

Thérouanne, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 18 m. S. St. Omer; it was formerly a fortress, taken by the English in 1380 and 1513, and in 1553 by the Emperor Charles V. P. <2000.

Therwil, vil., Switzd., cant. Basel-land, 4 m. S. Basel. P. (comm.) <2000.

Thessalon, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 576 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Thessalonica. See **Salonica,** tn., Turkey.

Thessaly, a region of Greece, between 39° and 40° 30′ N., 21° 30′ and 23° 25′ E., ceded by Turkey in 1881. It is a plain almost entirely surrounded by mountains, forms the basin of a single river, the Peneus, and is divided into two parts by a series of transverse chains: W., Upper T., prov. of Trikkala; E., Lower T., prov. of Larissa. Area of the two provs., 4790 sq. m.

Thet, riv., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., trib. of the Little Ouse, which it joins on the r. bk. at Thetford.

Thetford, tp., Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., about 65 m. S. by W. Quebec city; important asbestos mines.

Thetford, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, Chesterton div., 2½ m. S. by W. Ely, 1½ m. E. by S. Stretham stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Stretham.**

Thetford, mun. bor. (since 1573) and market-tn., Eng. Norfolk and Suffolk cos., being mainly in SW. div. of the former, and partly in NW. div. of the latter, 30 m. WSW. and in diocese of Norwich, at confluence of the Thet and the Little Ouse, with stns. (**T.** and **T. Bridge**) on the G. E. R.; the main trade is connected with agriculture. It was once cap. of East Anglia, and seat of a bishopric. The Castle Hill is a huge earthwork 100 ft. high. Thetford returned two members to Parliament from the time of Edward VI. till 1867, when it was disfranchised. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) <2500; (1851) 4100; (1891) <4500.

Thetford, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 35 m. SSE. Montpelier, with slate quarries. P. <1500.

Theusing, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 12 m. SSE. Karlsbad. P. <3000.

Theux, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 6 m. SW. by S. Verviers. P. 5000.

Thevenard, small isl., on the NW. of W. Australia, to the NE. of Exmouth Gulf.

Theveste, tn., Algeria. See **Tebessa.**

Theydon Bois, Theydon Garnon, and **Theydon Mount,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Epping div., the first 6½ m. NW. by N. Romford, the others to the E. and NE. T. Bois (on the G. E. R.), PMT.O., P. <1500; T. Garnon (has a church of the 13th century), P. <1500; T. Mount, P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. Coopersale**) P. <750. See **Stapleford Tawney.**

Thèze, vil., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 13 m. N. Pau. P. <2000.

Thfan-dagh, or **Tfan-dagh,** peak, Russia, main Caucasus range, at boundary of govts. Elisabethpol and Baku, 41° 10′ N., 38° 59′ E.; emanations of inflammable gas. Alt. 13,764 ft.

Thiaki, isl., Greece. See **Ithaca.**

Thian-shan. See **Tian Shan.**

Thiaucourt, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Toul, 19 m. SW. by W. Metz. P. <2000.

Thibaw, Shan state, Upper Burma, crossed by 97° E., and in extreme S. by 22° N., traversed by the Doktawaddi Namtu, on the route of the projected railway from Mandalay to the Salwin.

Thiberville, tn., France, dep. Eure, arr. Bernay, 11 m. E. by S. Lisieux. P. <2000.

Thibodeaux, tn., U.S., Louisiana, La Fourche par. (co.), 47 m. W. by S. New Orleans. P. <3000.

Thibursicum Bure, tn., Tunis. See **Tebursuk.**

Thickley, East, par., Eng., Durham, Auckland union, 3½ m. SE. Bishop Auckland. P. <2000.

Thiéblemont-Farémont, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. Vitry-le-François, 21 m. W. by S. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Thièle, riv., Switzd., the lower course of the Orbe, cants.

Vaud and Bern, traverses Lake Neuchâtel and Bienne, between which lakes it is navigable for steamboats, and joins the Aar 5 m. E. Bienne. The village T. is situated on the river between the lakes. Length to the first source of the Orbe, 87 m. See **Orbe.**

Thielt, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. T., 12 m. N. by E. Courtrai; has linen-bleaching, and manufactures of linen, cotton, wool, &c. The town and its industries are very old, but it has never completely recovered from its destruction by fire in 1383. P. 9800.

Thielt-Notre-Dame, vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain, 5 m. SE. Aerschot. P. (comm.) <3000.

Thiene, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. N. by W. Vicenza; manufactures cloth. P. 6800.

Thiengen, urban comm., Ger., gd-duchy of Baden, circle Waldshut, 32½ m. E. by N. Basel, Switzd.; has cotton spinning and weaving. P. <3000.

Thien-ho, vil., Tongking, 75 m. NE. Hanoi.

Thiérache, dist., France, formerly in Picardy, now mainly in dep. Aisne; it included five or six comms. now in Belgium; watered by the Oise and its l. bk. tribs. the Ton and the Serre. It was known during the Merovingian epoch as *Theorascia*, and was then covered with an immense forest, of which important parts still remain.

Thierachern, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 3 m. W. Thun. P. <2000.

Thiers, vil., France, dep. Oise, 23 m. NNE. Paris, arr. and 4 m. S. Senlis. P. <2000.

Thiers, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 23 m. E. by N. Clermont-Ferrand, cap. arr., consists of an upper and a lower town, the latter in a nearly sunless gorge; one of the chief seats of French cutlery (the Ville Noire of George Sand's novel so called); manufactures also bank-note paper. Alt. 1300 ft. P. 11,800.

Thiessow, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, isl. of Rügen, on the SE. ct., 26 m. E. Stralsund. P. <2000.

Thiézac, vil., France, dep. Cantal, 57 m. SSW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 12 m. ENE. Aurillac. P. <2000.

Thignica, ruins, Tunis. See **Tunga.**

Thikombia, isl., in Lau or E. group, Fiji Is., in E. of Exploring Is.

Thikombia, isl., N. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., in 179° 55′ W.

Thillot, Le, tn., France, near the S. border of dep. Vosges, arr. Remiremont, on the Moselle, 18 m. NNW. Belfort; has cotton and wool weaving. P. <2000.

Thimbleby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. SW. by S. Louth, 1½ m. W. Horncastle. P. <250.

Thimbleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 16 m. SE. Darlington, 4½ m. E. by S. Brompton stn. P. <250.

Thimerais, country, France, formerly in Perche, now in NW. of dep. Eure-et-Loire, of which it is the highest and most wooded part.

Thines, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 48 m. NNW. Nîmes, arr. and 13 m. W. by S. Largentière. P. <2000.

Thingvallavatn, lake, SW. Iceland, one of the largest lakes in the island, 21 m. E. Reykjavik. Length, 11 m.; greatest breadth, exclusive of the long branch to the SE. by which it discharges to the Krita, 6 m.

Thingwall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 4 m. SW. Birkenhead. P. <250.

Thio, vil., on the E. ct. of New Caledonia, in 21° 36′ S.; seat of important nickel-mines.

Thionville. See **Diedenhofen.**

Thira, isl., Greece. See **Thēra.**

Thirkleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, union and 9 m. E. Malton. P. <250.

Thirkleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11 m. ENE. Ripon, 3⅛ m. SE. by E. Thirsk, 2½ m. NE. Sessay stn., P.O. P. <500.

Thirlby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 14 m. NE. by E. Ripon, 4 m. E. by N. Thirsk. P. <250.

Thirlmere, or **Leathes Water,** lake, Eng., in the SW. of the co. of Cumberland, Penrith div., 3⅛ m. SE. Keswick. It belongs to the basin of the Derwent, and flows northwards into the Greta. The lake has been utilised (1894) to supply Manchester with water. The natural level of its surface above the sea is 533 ft.; its area is 330 ac., and its drainage area 7400 ac. By an embankment at the natural outlet its level has been raised to 554 ft. and its area extended to 565 ac., the water-supply to Manchester being 10,000,000 gallons daily. The complete scheme requires the level to be raised to 584 ft., the lake area to be extended to 793 ac., and the drainage area to 11,000 ac. The aqueduct is constructed to convey 50,000,000 gallons a day. See **Manchester.**

Thirl Moor, an upland tract, Eng., in the N. of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, about 14 m. SE. by E. Jedburgh.

Thirlwall, par., Eng., Northumberland, union and 4 m. NW. Haltwhistle; has ruins of T. Castle. 8016 ac. P. <750.

Thirlwall Common, an upland tract on the W. border of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, Eng., about 15 m. W. by N. Hexham.

Thirn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 9½ m. S. by E. Richmond, 2 m. S. Jervaulx stn. P. <250.

Thirntoft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10½ m. SE. by E. Richmond, 3 m. W. Northallerton, ⅛ m. NNW. Ainderby stn. P. <250.

Thiron Gardais, vil., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 25 m. WSW. Chartres, arr. and 8 m. E. by S. Nogent-le-Rotrou. P. <2000.

Thirsk, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, T. and Malton div., 22 m. NW. by N. York, on the NE. R. The town, on both banks of the Codbeck, an affluent of the Swale, has a fine old church. Manufactures agricultural implements and saddlery. Market-day, M. P. <3500.

Thirsk and Malton, parl. div., in the S. of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. P. 57,200.

Thirston, East and West, with Shothaugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Coquet, 8⅛ m. S. Alnwick, 2⅛ m. WSW. Acklington (for Felton) stn. P. <250.

Thirsty Sound, Queensland, on Pacific coast, between Shoalwater Bay and Broad Sound, in about 22° 15′ S.; one of the places at which Cook landed.

Thirtleby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 6 m. NE. Hull, 1½ m. E. by S. Swine stn. P. <250.

Thirty Mile, stn., Queensland. See **Watawa.**

Thisted, tn. and commercial port, Denmark, in the N. of Jutland, on the Liim Fjord, prov. T., 47 m. W. Aalborg; exports corn and brandy. The inner basin has a depth of 9–10 ft. P. 5400.

Thistle, small isl., S. Australia, at the mouth of Spencer's Gulf, near its W. side.

Thistleton, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 6 m. E. by N. Blackpool, 2½ m. E. Singleton stn., P.O. See **Greenhalgh.**

Thistleton, par., Eng., Rutland, 6½ m. NE. by N. Oakham, 4½ m. NE. by E. Ashwell stn., P.O. P. <250.

Thithia, isl., Fiji Is., Lau group, in Goro Sea, in 179° 20′ W., 17° 45′ S.

Thivai, the ancient *Thebes* of Bœotia, tn., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 19 m. SW. by W. Chalkis, and 6½ m. NE. by E. of the site of the ancient *Leuktra*, on a height occupied in ancient times by its Cadmeian capital. Founded by Cadmus in the 14th century B.C. Some of the most famous legends of Greece were connected with it. It was the birthplace of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, and was anciently a city of great wealth and importance; but few traces of its grandeur remain. The town suffered greatly by an earthquake in April 1894. P. <4000.

Thiviers, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Nontron, 19 m. NE. by N. Périgueux; has foundry and manganese mine. P. <3000.

Thixendale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, on the N. border of the Howdenshire div., 16½ m. ENE. York, 3⅛ m. W. Sledmere and Fimber stn. P. <250.

Thizy, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche, 12 m. E. Roanne; has manufactures of cotton stuffs, flannel, &c. P. <5000.

Thjorsa, riv., Iceland, rises in almost the centre of the island, and flows SW. into the Atlantic. Length about 102 m.

Thlinkets, or **Thlinkits.** See **Tlingit.**

Thlotsi, vil. with British residency in NW. of Basuto-land, S. Africa, close to the frontier, and just N. of 29° S.

Thmuis, vil., Egypt. See **Tell-et-Thmei.**

Thockrington, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. N. Hexham, 4 m. NNE. Barrasford stn. P. <250.

Thoghret-ed-Debr, Palestine, probably *Debir* in the O. T., 31° 49′ N., 35° 23′ E., 7⅛ m. ENE. Jerusalem.

Thoiras, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Le Vigan, 4 m. ENE. La Salle; has quarries of yellow ochre. P. <2000.

Thoiry, vil., France, dep. Ain, arr. Gex, 6 m. WSW. Ferney; has stone quarry. P. <2000.

Thoissey, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, on the Saône, 28 m. N. Lyons, 10 m. S. by W. Mâcon; has stone quarries. P. <2000.

Thoissia, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Lons-le-Saunier, 3 m. E. St. Amour; has stone and marble quarries. P. <2000.

Thok, Tibetan, 'a gold-field.'

Thokdaurakpa, vil., Tibet, 385 m. NW. Lhassa; in the neighbourhood are gold-washings.

Thok-Jalung, the principal gold-field in an extensive gold-washing dist. in Tibet, 84 m. NE. Gartok, on a desolate plain. The chief work is carried on in the winter, when the number of tents (300 in summer) rises to 6000. It is said to be the highest permanently inhabited spot on the globe. Alt. 16,330 ft.

Tholen, isl., Holland, prov. Zeeland, on the N. of the E. Scheldt. **2.** A fortified town on the E. ct. of the isl., 22 m. NNW. Antwerp, 4 m. NW. Bergen-op-Zoom. P. (comm.) <3000.

Tholthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and

Malton div., 10½ m. ESE. Ripon, 2 m. W. Alne (for Easingwold) stn., P.O. P. <250.

Thom, Loch, small lake, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, in the NW., 2½ m. SSW. Greenock.

Thomar, tn., Portugal, dist. Santarem, 15 m. NW. by W. Abrántes; has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, and celebrated wine. Here is an old convent founded in 1320. P. 5100.

Thomas, co., U.S., Georgia, on S. frontier, and crossed by 84° W.

Thomas, co., U.S., Kansas, on the NW., crossed by 39½° N. and 101° W.

Thomas, co., U.S., Nebraska, crossed by 42° N., 100½° W.

Thomasdorf, vil., Austria, Silesia, 36 m. WNW. Troppau, and 4 m. S. by W. Freiwaldau. P. <3000.

Thomas Plains, or **Weldborough,** post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 36 m. NE. by E. Launceston; has tin-mining. Valuable gems have also been found. P. <1500.

Thomas Point, U.S., Maryland, S. of entrance to Annapolis, Chesapeake Bay; has a fixed light in 38° 54′ N., 76° 28′ W.

Thomasset, or **Ariadne,** rock, Pacific, Marquesas Is., in about 10° 20′ S., 138° 20′ W.

Thomaston, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 9 m. N. Waterbury. P. <4000.

Thomaston, tn., U.S., Georgia, Upson co., 40 m. W. by N. Macon. P. <1500.

Thomaston, tn., U.S., Maine, Knox co., on the coast, 36 m. SE. by E. Augusta; exports lime. Here is Maine state prison. P. <4000. **South Thomaston,** adjoining town, P. <2000.

Thomastown, par., Ire., NW. co. and 4 m. NW. Kildare, bar. E. Offaly. P. <250.

Thomastown, par. and tn., Ire., E. co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, on riv. Nore, 10 m. SSE. Kilkenny, on the Waterford and Kilkenny Rly.; has flour-mills. Par. P. <2500; tn. P. <1000.

Thomastown, P.O., Ire., 8 m. SW. Athlone, co. Roscommon.

Thomastown, electoral div., Ire., co. and 6 m. ENE. Tipperary, bar. Clanwilliam.

Thomastown, tnld., Ire., SE. co. Westmeath, bar. Farbill, 9 m. E. by S. Mullingar, 1 m. from Killucan stn., on the Royal Canal. P. <250.

Thomastown, P.O., Ire., co. Wicklow, 4 m. W. Arklow.

Thomastown, coal-mining vil., U.S., Ohio, Summit co., 4 m. SE. Akron. P. <1500.

Thomastown, stn., Victoria, Bourke co., 13 m. N. Melbourne by rail. P. <1500.

Thomasville, tn., U.S., Georgia, Thomas co., 34 m. NE. by N. Tallahassee (Flor.); a winter health resort amidst fine woods. P. 5500.

Thombia, isl., in S. of Ringgold Is., Fiji Is., in 16° 25′ S., 179° 40′ W.

Thomley, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, union and 5 m. NW. Thame. P. <250.

Thommen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., arr. Malmedy, 39 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.) <3000.

Thompson, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 55 m. W. Pictou.

Thompson, settlement, Cape Colony, Griqua-land West, dist. Barkly West, 50 m. NNW. Kimberley.

Thompson, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 21 m. WSW. Norwich, 1 m. NW. Stow Bedon stn., P.O. P. <500.

Thompson, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 4 m. NE. Putnam by rail. P. 5600.

Thompson, vil., U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., 12½ m. W. Wilmington. P. <1500.

Thompson, vil., U.S., Montana, Missoula co., 100 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Thompsons Walls, part of par., Eng., Northumberland. See **Coldsmouth and Thompsons Walls.**

Thompsontown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Juniata co. P. <1500.

Thompsonville, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., on the riv. Nottawasaga and a railway, 40 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Thompsonville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Hartford co., on l. bk. of the Connecticut, 16½ m. N. by E. Hartford. P. <1500.

Thomson, the more northerly headwater of Cooper's Creek, Queensland.

Thomson, vil., U.S., Georgia, McDuffie co., 32 m. W. Augusta. P. <1500.

Thomson, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Carlton co., St. Louis R., 13 m. WSW. Duluth. Alt. 1038 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Thomsonganj, vil., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Sítápur, 50 m. N. by W. Lucknow, adjoining Sítápur on the SE.

Thomson River, riv., Victoria, rises in Wonnangatta co., flows S. to about 38° S., then E. and SE. to the Latrobe, in 147° 45′ E.

Thonberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and SE. Leipzig; manufactures pottery, &c. P. <4000.

Thônes, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Annecy, 25 m. SSE. Geneva; has cotton-spinning and dyeing; stone quarries and iron mine worked. P. <2000.

Thong, P.O., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 3 m. SSE. Gravesend, 2½ m. NE. by N. Sole Street stn.

Thong, Nether, par., Eng. See **Netherthong** and **Thongsbridge,** stn.

Thon-gwa, tn., Lower Burma, dist. T. or Nyaungdun, 23 m. W. by S. Rangoon. P. 20,200; Buddhists, 18,000.

Thonlagee, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Arklow, co. Wicklow.

Thonon-les-Bains, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, cap. arr. T.-les-B., on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva, 20 m. NE. by E. Geneva; has biscuit manufacture and plaster works. One mile S. are the mineral baths of La Versoye. P. <4000.

Thor, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 10 m. E. by S. Avignon; manufactures ochre and sumach. P. <2000.

Thoralby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in Bishop Dale, div. and 14½ m. SW. by W. Richmond, 2 m. SW. Aysgarth stn., P.O. P. <250.

Thorame, Haute-, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Castellane, 7 m. SSW. Colmars; argentiferous lead mined. P. <2000.

Thoré, riv., France, l. bk. trib. of the Agout, itself a trib. of the Tarn.

Thorens, tn., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 16 m. SSE. Geneva, arr. and 9 m. NE. Annecy. P. <2000.

Thoresby, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire. North T., E. Lindsey div., 7½ m. S. by E. Grimsby, on the G. N. R., PM.O., P. <750. South T., S. Lindsey div., 8 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1½ m. SSW. Aby stn., P.O. P. <250.

Thoresby, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Carperby.**

Thoresway, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. SW. Great Grimsby, 4½ m. ENE. Usselby stn. P. <500.

Thorganby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 9 m. SW. by S. Great Grimsby, 5½ m. W. by S. North Thoresby stn. P. <250.

Thorganby with West Cottingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 8½ m. SE. York, 4 m. NNW. Babwith stn. P. <500.

Thorigny, tn., France, dep. La Manche, arr. and 7 m. SE. St. Lô, on the Vire; has wool-spinning. P. <2000.

Thorington, Eng., Essex. See **Thorrington.**

Thorington, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 15 m. SW. Lowestoft, 3 m. SE. Halesworth, 1 m. SW. Wenhaston stn. P. <250.

Thorion, riv., SW. France, r. bk. trib. of the Vienne, basin of the Loire. Length, 78 m.; area of basin, 425 sq. m.

Thorisvatn, lake, S. of Iceland, discharging into the Kaldakvist, l. bk. trib. of the Thjorsa. Length, 9 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m.

Thorlby, Eng., Yorkshire. See **Stirton with Thorlby.**

Thorley, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 8½ m. W. Newport. P. <250.

Thorley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 10½ m. ENE. Hertford, 2 m. SSW. Bishop Stortford, P.O. P. <750.

Thormanby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12 m. E. by N. Ripon, 1 m. W. Husthwaite Gate stn., P.O. P. <250.

Thorn, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, cap. circle T., on the r. bk. of the Vistula, here crossed by a railway bridge and a bridge of boats, 26 m. ESE. Bromberg; has a fortress, cathedral, and old castle, large market-place with a bronze statue of the astronomer Copernicus (born here in 1473). Manufactures machinery and boilers; has active rail and river trade in timber, grain, coal, iron, &c. River closed by ice 1883–87 for 84 to 113 days annually. The fortifications are strengthened by seven detached forts. T. was founded in 1232, ceded to Poland 1454, to Prussia in 1793, and belonged 1807–13 to the gd.-duchy of Warsaw. Alt. (river) 110 ft. P. (1816) 7900; (1871) 16,600; (1890) 27,000.

Thornaby-on-Tees, mun. bor. (since 1892, previously known as **South Stockton**), Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 1 m. S. Stockton, in the diocese of York, on the Tees, r. bk. (here crossed by a handsome bridge, connecting it with Stockton), with stn. (**Thornaby**) on the NE. R. This town has recently become important through the extension of works similar to those of Stockton-on-Tees, on the opposite side of the river, and is included in that parl. bor. The staple industries are shipbuilding and ironworking, some of the yards and foundries being very extensive. There are also flour and oilcake mills, potteries, and timber yards. The name, originally *Thormodby*, occurs in Domesday Book. Par. (**Thornaby**) P. (1863) 3000; (1871) 7000; mun. bor. P. (as at census, 1891) 15,600.

Thornage, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. W. by S. Cromer, 2 m. NNE. Melton Constable stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**T. with Brinton**) P. <500.

Thornapple River, U.S., Michigan, rises in Eaton co., flows W. and joins Grand R. in Kent co. Length about 100 m.

Thornborough, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. E. Buckingham, P.O. P. <750.

Thornborough, tn., Queensland, Chelmsford co., 110 m. S. by W. Cooktown; is the centre of the **Hodgkinson** goldfield. P. <1500.

Thornbrough, par., Eng., Northumberland, union and 6 m. E. Hexham. P.<250.

Thornbrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. N. by W. Ripon, 1½ m. E. by N. Tanfield stn. P.<250.

Thornbury, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., on Nottawasaga Bay, 12 m. WNW. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Thornbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 12½ m. S. by W. Bideford, 3½ m. N. Dunsland Cross stn. P.<500.

Thornbury, par. and nominal bor., Eng., Gloucestershire, T. div., 12 m. N. by E. Bristol, on a branch of the M. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. 10,928 ac. P.<4000; parl. div. P. (1891) 63,000.

Thornbury, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8 m. E. Leominster, 3½ m. NW. by N. Bromyard stn. P.<250.

Thornbury, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Wallace co., 18 m. NW. by N. Invercargill. P.<1500.

Thornby, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. E. Rugby, 5½ m. W. by N. Lamport stn., PT.O. P.<250.

Thorncliffe, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 358 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Thorncliffe, stn., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Chapeltown with Mortomley.**

Thorncombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7 m. NNE. Lyme Regis, 2 m. SE. Chard Junction stn., on L. & SW. R., PM.O.; 5416 ac. P.<1000.

Thorndon, par., Eng., Suffolk, 15½ m. N. Ipswich, div. and 2½ m. SSW. Eye, P.O. P.<750.

Thorne, par., Eng., Somerset, Yeovil union. P.<250.

Thorne, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., on the Don (*q.v.*), 7½ m. SW. by S. Goole, with a stn. (**T.** for **Newbridge**) on the NE. R. and M. S. & L. R.; its industries include barge-building, rope-making, manufacture of agricultural implements and oilcake, and brewing. PMT.O. Market-day, W. 13,047 ac. P.<4000. **Thorne Level,** level tract to the SE., containing excellent peat, extensively dug for use as litter.

Thorner, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6½ m. NE. Leeds, with a stn. (**T. and Scarcroft**) on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Thornes, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Alverthorpe and Thornes.**

Thorne St. Margaret, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9 m. WSW. Taunton, 2 m. W. Wellington stn. P.<250.

Thorney, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Wisbech div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Peterborough, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. The church includes portions of the ancient abbey church, rebuilt in 1128. PMT.O. Market-day, F. 17,842 ac. P. (a few descendants of French Protestants)<2000; eccles. par. (**T. Abbey**) P.<2000.

Thorney, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7 m. W. by N. Lincoln, 3 m. SW. Saxilby stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**T. with Broadholme and Wigsley**) P.<500.

Thorney, West, par., Eng., Sussex, Thorney I., div. and 6½ m. W. by S. Chichester. P.<250.

Thorneyburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, on the N. B. R., div. and 17 m. NW. by N. Hexham. P.<250.

Thorney Island, isl., Eng., Sussex, in Chichester Harbour.

Thorneywood, stn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, on the G. N. and M. S. & L. R., near Nottingham.

Thorn Falcon, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 3½ m. E. by S. Taunton, with a stn. (**Thorne**) on the G. W. R. P.<250.

Thornford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3 m. SW. by S. Sherborne, 2 m. NNE. Yetminster stn., P.O. P.<500.

Thorngrafton, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. W. by N. Hexham, ½ m. N. by E. Bardon Mill stn.; 4524 ac. P.<500.

Thorngumbauld, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 7 m. E. by S. Hull, 1½ m. W. Ryhill stn., P.O. (**Thorngumbald**). P.<500. See **Paull.**

Thornham, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 2½ m. E. by N. Maidstone, 1 m. NNE. Bearsted stn. On an adjacent hill are the ruins of T. Tower, standing on the supposed site of a Roman watch-tower. P.<750; eccles. par. (**T. with Aldingham**) P.<750.

Thornham, par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 3 m. S. Rochdale, 1½ m. NW. Royton stn. P.<2000.

Thornham, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., ½ m. from the N. ct., 17 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, 4 m. NNW. Docking stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Thornham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Great T. div., 3 m. SW. Eye, P.O. (**T. Magna**). Great T. P.<500; Little T. P.<250.

Thornhaugh, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 5 m. SSE. Stamford, included in the administrative co. of the Soke of Peterborough, 2 m. NW. Wansford Road stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**T. with Wansford**) P.<500.

Thornhill, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 67 m. SW. Winnipeg.

Thornhill, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., on a railway, 13 m. NW. by N. Toronto. P.<1500.

Thornhill, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 11 m. NE. by E. Buxton. P.<250.

Thornhill, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Morley div., 1½ m. S. Dewsbury, with stns. on the L. & Y. R. (**Ravensthorpe and T.**) and L. & NW. R., PM.O. Par. P. 8700; tn. P. 9600; eccles. par. (**T. Lees**) P. 5300.

Thornhill, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 10½ m. SE. by S. Sanquhar, on the G. & SW. R.; several fairs are held here. P.<1500.

Thornhill, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, 5½ m. SSE. Callander, 3½ m. WSW. Doune stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Thornholm, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 16 m. S. by E. Scarborough, 4½ m. SW. by W. Bridlington, 1 m. NE. by N. Burton Agnes stn. P.<250.

Thornhope Fell, hill, Eng., on the SW. border of the Hexham div. of Northumberland, 21 m. SW. by W. Hexham.

Thornice, Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Braidwood.**

Thornielee, vil., Scot., Selkirkshire, Innerleithen par., on the l. bk. of the Tweed, 4½ m. W. Galashiels, on the N. B. R.

Thornley, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 7½ m. NW. by W. Bishop Auckland, 1½ m. SW. Towlaw stn. P.<1500.

Thornley, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 6 m. ESE. Durham, 2 m. W. by N. its stn. on the NE. R.; has collieries. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Thornley with Wheatley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div. 6½ m. W. Clitheroe, 3 m. NE. Longridge stn. P.<500.

Thornliebank, tn., Scot., E. Renfrewshire, 4 m. SW. by S. Glasgow, on the C. R.; has cotton-spinning and calico-printing works. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Thornrow, tn., Scot., Stirlingshire. See **Binniehill and Southfield.**

Thornthwaite with Braithwaite, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, in the SW. of the Penrith div., 2½ m. WNW. Keswick, 1 m. from the head of Bassenthwaite Lake, 1 m. NW. Braithwaite stn. P.<750.

Thornthwaite with Padside, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding union, 4 m. S. Pateley Bridge. P.<250.

Thornton, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 45 m. NNW. Toronto, on a railway. P.<1500.

Thornton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. ENE. Buckingham. P.<250; eccles. par. (**T. with Nash**) P.<500.

Thornton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4½ m. S. by E. Fleetwood, on the l. bk. of the Wyre, 1 m. N. Poulton stn., P.O.; 6387 ac. P. 10,300; eccles. par. (**T. le Fylde**) P.<1000.

Thornton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Southport div., 6½ m. N. Liverpool, 2 m. E. Hall Road stn. P.<250.

Thornton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 8 m. W. by N. Leicester, 2 m. SE. Bagworth stn., P.O. Mean rfall. (Reservoir, alt. 420 ft., 1866–80), yr. 27.7 in. P. 500; eccles. par. (**T. with Bagworth and Stanton-under-Bardon**) P.<1500.

Thornton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13½ m. SSW. Louth, 2 m. SW. by W. Horncastle. P.<250. See **Martin.**

Thornton, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 4½ m. SW. Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1 m. S. Velvethall stn. P.<250.

Thornton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11 m. ESE. York, on the Pocklington Canal, 3½ m. SW. by W. Pocklington stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**T. with Allerthorp**) P.<1000.

Thornton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 4 m. W. Bradford, composed of the two urban sanitary dists. of T. (stn. on G. N. R.) and Denholme. Par. 4785 ac., P. 8900; urban sanitary dist. P. 5700.

Thornton, or **Thornton in Craven,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 11 m. NNE. Burnley (Lancashire), on the M. R., P.O. Alt. 456 ft. Mean rfall. (1866-80), yr. 41.1 in. 5434 ac. P.<3000.

Thornton, vil., Scot., W. Fife, 6½ m. SSE. Falkland, with a stn. (**T. Junction**) on the N. B. R., P.O. P.<750.

Thornton, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., on Pemigewassett R., 49 m. N. Concord. P.<1500.

Thornton, Childer, par., Eng., Cheshire. See **Childer Thornton.**

Thornton, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. W. Morpeth. P. (of each)<250.

Thornton Abbey, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the M. S. & L. R., 4 m. SE. New Holland; the ruins of T. Abbey, founded in 1139, are adjacent.

Thornton Bridge, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on riv. Swale, 4 m. NE. Boroughbridge. P.<250.

Thornton Curtis, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. WNW. Grimsby, 4½ m. SE. by E. Barton-upon-Humber, 1½ m. W. by S. Thornton Abbey stn., P.O.; 4934 ac. P.<500.

Thornton Dale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby

div., 13 m. W. by S. Scarborough, 3 m. E. Pickering, on the NE. R., PMT.O. (**Thornton-le-Dale**); 9687 ac. P.<1500.

Thornton Hall, stn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on the C. R., 6 m. S. Glasgow, P.O. (**Thorntonhall Station**).

Thornton Haven, bay, on W. side of isl. of Haiyüntau, Yellow Sea, China, in 39° 5′ N., 123° 10′ E.

Thornton Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Croydon bor., 7 m. S. St. Paul's, London, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O. P. 8200.

Thornton Hough, par., Cheshire, Wirral div., 5½ m. S. by W. Birkenhead, PM.O. P.<500.

Thornton-in-Craven. See **Thornton,** Yorkshire, Skipton div.

Thornton-in-Lonsdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 10 m. NW. Settle, 1 m. NW. Ingleton stn.; near is Thornton Force, a cascade of about 90 ft. in fall. 7482 ac. P.<500. The eccles. par. is partly in Lancashire.

Thornton-le-Beans, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 13 m. NNE. Ripon, 2 m. NE. Otterington stn. P.<250. See **Otterington, North.**

Thornton-le-Clay, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10 m. NE. by N. York, 1 m. WNW. Barton Hill stn., P.O. P.<500.

Thornton-le-Dale, PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Thornton Dale.**

Thornton-le-Fen, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 7½ m. NW. by N. Boston, 3 m. SE. Dogdyke stn. P.<500.

Thornton-le-Moor, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 15½ m. E. by N. Gainsborough, 3 m. WSW. Holton stn. P.<250.

Thornton-le-Moor, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11½ m. NNE. Ripon, ½ m. E. by N. Otterington stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Thornton-le-Moors, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5½ m. NNE. Chester, 2½ m. W. Bromborough stn., P.O. P.<250.

Thornton-le-Street, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11½ m. NE. by N. Ripon, 3 m. NNW. Thirsk, 2 m. ESE. Otterington stn., P.O. P.<250.

Thornton-on-the-Hill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, union and 3 m. N. Easingwold. P.<250.

Thornton Risebrough, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Kirkby Moorside union, 3 m. SW. Pickering. P.<250.

Thornton Rust, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 15 m. SW. by W. Richmond, 2½ m. SE. Askrigg stn. P.<250.

Thornton Steward, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the Ure, div. and 8½ m. S. Richmond, 2 m. S. by W. Finghall Lane stn., P.O. P.<250.

Thornton Watlass, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 10½ m. SSE. Richmond, 3 m. N. Masham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Thorntown, tn., U.S., Indiana, Boone co., 10 m. NW. Lebanon. P.<2000.

Thornville, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Great Ouseburn union, 5 m. S. Boroughbridge. P.<250.

Thornwood, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Bothwell par., 4 m. N. Hamilton. P.<750.

Thorold, tn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 26 m. NW. Buffalo (N. Y.). P.<3000.

Thorold Station, vil., Canada. See **Merritton.**

Thoronet, Le, vil., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 4 m. SW. Lorgues; 2 m. WNW. is a well preserved Cistercian abbey of the 12th century. P.<2000.

Thoroton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 8 m. SSW. Newark, 1½ m. N. by W. Elton stn. P.<250. See **Orston.**

Thorpacre, vil., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Dishley.**

Thorp Arch, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Wharfe, 8½ m. SE. by S. Knaresborough, with stn. (**T. A.** for Boston Spa and Bramham) on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Thorpdale, stn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 49 m. W. by S. Sale. P.<1500.

Thorpe, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 11 m. SW. by W. Matlock, in Dove Dale, 3 m. NW. by N. Ashbourne stn. **T. Cloud,** a conical hill 900 ft. high, is at S. extremity of Dove Dale, P.O. P.<250.

Thorpe, Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Thorpe St. Peter.**

Thorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 3½ m. SW. by S. Newark, 2 m. NW. Cotham stn. P.<250.

Thorpe, vil., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., on the coast, 21 m. ENE. Ipswich, 2 m. NE. Aldeburgh stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Aldringham** and **Ashfield.**

Thorpe, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 10 m. W. Kingston, P.O. P.<750.

Thorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howden union, 1 m. SE. Patrington. P.<250.

Thorpe, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 2 m. W. Robin Hood's Bay.

Thorpe, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Wycliffe with Thorpe.**

Thorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 20 m. W. by S. Ripon, 5 m. N. Embsay stn. P.<250.

Thorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Wakefield union. P.<250.

Thorpe, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Whitcliffe with Thorpe.**

Thorpe, part of eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Laughton en le Morthen.**

Thorpe, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waimea co., 32 m. from Nelson by road and rail. P.<1500.

Thorpe, Long, Eng., Peterborough. See **Longthorpe.**

Thorpe, West, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Aisthorpe.**

Thorpe Abbots, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 19 m. S. by W. Norwich, 4 m. E. by S. Diss stn., P.O. (**T. Abbotts**). P.<250.

Thorpe Achurch, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 13 m. NE. Wellingborough, 1 m. N. Thorpe stn. (on L. & NW. R.). P.<250; eccles. par. (**T. A. with Lilford**) P.<500.

Thorpe Acre, P.O., Eng. See **Dishley.**

Thorpe Arnold, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 1½ m. ENE. Melton Mowbray. P.<250; eccles. par. (**T. A. with Brentingby**) P.<250.

Thorpe Audlin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 9 m. ESE. Wakefield, 2 m. SE. Ackworth stn. P.<500.

Thorpe Bassett, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Scarborough, 2 m. SE. Rillington Junction. P.<250.

Thorpe Bulmer, par., Eng., Durham, union and 4 m. NW. Hartlepool. P.<250.

Thorpe-by-Ixworth, or **Ixworth Thorpe,** par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 6 m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, 4 m. E. by N. Ingham stn. P.<250.

Thorpe by Water, par., Eng., Rutland, 3 m. SE. Uppingham. P.<250. See **Seaton.**

Thorpe Cloud, hill, Eng., Derbyshire, to the N. of Thorpe, in Dove Dale.

Thorpe Constantine, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 5 m. NE. by E. Tamworth. P.<250.

Thorpe Culvert, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Thorpe St. Peter.**

Thorpe Hesley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 4 m. NW. Rotherham, 1½ m. ESE. Chapeltown and Thorncliffe stn., PM.O. P.<2500.

Thorpe-in-Balne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5 m. NNE. Doncaster, 1 m. NE. Askern Junction. P.<250.

Thorpe-in-the-Fallows, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7 m. NW. by N. Lincoln, 3½ m. NNE. Saxilby stn. P.<250.

Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 6 m. NE. Loughborough. P.<250.

Thorpe Langton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 12½ m. SE. Leicester, 1½ m. E. Langton stn. P.<250. See **Church Langton.**

Thorpe-le-Soken, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 8 m. SW. Harwich, with a stn. (**T.**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<1500.

Thorpe-le-Willows, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Helmsley union, 5 m. NE. Easingwold. P.<250.

Thorpe Lubenham, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, union and 2 m. W. Market Harborough. P. 7.

Thorpe Malsor, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, Mid div., 7½ m. NNW. Wellingborough, 2 m. W. by N. Kettering stn. P.<250.

Thorpe Mandeville, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 6 m. ENE. Banbury, 3 m. NNE. Farthinghoe stn., PT.O. P.<250.

Thorpe Market, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5 m. S. by E. Cromer, ½ m. NW. Gunton stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Antingham.**

Thorpe Morieux, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 9 m. SE. Bury St. Edmunds, 2½ m. ESE. Cockfield stn., P.O. P.<500.

Thorpe-next-Haddiscoe, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 8 m. SW. Yarmouth, 1½ m. SW. Haddiscoe stn. P.<250.

Thorpe-next-Norwich, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 2 m. E. Norwich, close to Whitlingham Junction, PMT.O. (**T.**). P.<2500.

Thorpe-on-the-Hill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 5½ m. SW. Lincoln, on the M. R., P.O. P.<500.

Thorpe Parva, vil., Eng., Norfolk. See **Billingford.**

Thorpe St. Peter, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 15 m. NE. Boston, 1 m. E. Thorpe Culvert stn. on G. N. R. P.<750.

Thorpe Salvin, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 9½ m. SE. by S. Rotherham, on the Chesterfield Canal, 1 m. SE. Kiveton Park stn., P.O. P.<500.

Thorpe Satchville, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div.,

4½ m. S. by W. Melton Mowbray, 2 m. S. Great Dalby stn. P. <250. See **Hungerton.**

Thorpe Stapleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Aire, 3 m. SE. by E. Leeds, 1½ m. NW. by W. Woodlesford stn. P. <250.

Thorpe Thewles, stn., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 4 m. NW. Stockton, on the NE. R.

Thorpe Tilney, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 13 m. SE. Lincoln. P. <250.

Thorpe Underwoods, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Great Ouseburn union, on riv. Ure, 9 m. NW. York. P. <250.

Thorpe Willoughby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 12 m. WNW. Goole, 1½ m. E. Hambleton stn. P. <250.

Thorp-in-the-Street, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Pocklington union. P. <250.

Thorpland, vil., Eng., Norfolk. See **Wallington** and **Runcton, South.**

Thorpness, cape, Eng., Suffolk, in the E. of the Eye div.

Thorrington, or **Thorington,** par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6½ m. SE. by E. Colchester, 1 m. SSE. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PM.O., and P.O. (**T. Street**). P. <500. See **Frating.**

Thors-aa, tn., Scot. See **Thurso.**

Thor's Cave, cavity, Eng., Staffordshire, overlooking Manyfold R., near Wetton.

Thorseng, isl., Denmark. See **Taasinge.**

Thorshälla, tn., Sweden, prov. Södermanland, on the S. side of Lake Mälar, 15 m. S. Vesterås. P. <2000.

Thorshavn, tn., on the SE. ct. of Strömö, Faroe Is.; a collection of wooden huts, the inhabitants of which only live by fishing. Though on the 62nd parallel, the average temp. of the year is 43°, there being a small yearly range. The port has a depth of 34 ft. at high water ordinary springs; vessels load and discharge by lighters. Mean temp., yr. 43.6° F., Jan. 38.0°, Aug. 51.8°. P. <2000.

Thorsö, isl., Sweden, in the E. of Lake Wener; shape very irregular.

Thorus, archæological site, with burial mounds and cromlechs, France, dep. Vienne, 2 m. W. Vivonne.

Thorverton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 6 m. N. Exeter, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 4104 ac. P. <1000.

Thotapalli, vil., Brit. India, NE. Madras, Godávari dist., with coal-mine.

Thouarcé, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Lys, arr. and 15 m. S. by E. Angers; mineral springs and bath. P. <2000.

Thouars, tn., France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Bressuire, on the Thouel, 38 m. SSE. Angers; has mineral springs; trade in cattle, mules, and wine from Saumur. P. <4000.

Thouarsais, dist., France, formerly in Poitou, now in dep. Deux-Sèvres.

Thouarsais-Bouildroux, vil., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, 28 m. NW. Niort. P. <2000.

Thoulcanna, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, crossed by 144° E.

Thourout, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 12 m. SSW. Bruges; has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and hats; in the Middle Ages it was one of the first commercial towns in Flanders. P. 9500.

Thousand Islands, Lake of the. See **St. Lawrence River.**

Thrace, a geographical term employed by the ancients to designate the country lying between the Danube and the Ægean and the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The later Roman prov. *Thracia* was restricted to the region between the Balkans and Ægean and the Black Sea and riv. Kara-su.

Thracian Chersonesus, penin. See **Gallipoli.**

Thrandar Jökull, glacier, E. Iceland, stretches for about 12 m. inland from the Alsta Fiord. Greatest alt. 3610 ft. Area, 27 sq. m.

Thrandeston, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. NW. Eye, P.O. P. <500.

Thrapston, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 10 m. NE. Wellingborough, on the L. & NW. R. and M. R.; it has blast-furnaces; iron ore is obtained here. Market-day, Tu. P. <2000.

Threapland, part of par., Eng., Cumberland. See **Bothel.**

Threapwood, par., Eng. and Wales, Cheshire and Flint, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. ESE. Wrexham, 4 m. WSW. Malpas stn. P. <500.

Threckingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 11 m. E. Grantham, 2 m. NW. Billingborough stn., P.O. (**Threckingham**). P. <250.

Three Ashes, P.O., Eng., 6 m. from Ross, Herefordshire.

Three Barrow Down, hill, Eng., Kent, near Wootton; has a deep fosse and three large tumuli.

Three Barrows Tor, Eng., Devonshire, Dartmoor, 4 m. N. Ivybridge. Alt. 1524 ft.

Three Bridges, an important junc. stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R., Eng., Sussex, 8½ m. ENE. Horsham, PM.O.

Three Bridges, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Hunterdon co., 21 m. N. Trenton. P. <1500.

Three Buttes, U.S., Montana. See **Sweet Grass Hills.**

Threecastles, tnld., Ire., N. co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, on riv. Nore, 4½ m. NNW. Kilkenny, P.O. P. <250.

Three Cocks Junction, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Cambrian and M. Rlys., 10 m. NE. by E. Brecknock, P.O.

Three Counties, stn., Eng., on borders of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Hertfordshire, on the G. N. R., between Biggleswade and Hitchin.

Three Hills Island, isl., New Hebrides, in 168° 20′ E., 17° 5′ S.

Three Holes Bridge, P.O., Eng., on the border of Norfolk, SW. div., 13½ m. N. by W. Ely.

Three Hut Point, or **Gordon,** vil., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 27 m. S. by W. Hobart; coal has been found in the neighbourhood. P. <1500.

Threckingham, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Threckingham.**

Three Kings Islands, or **Manawa-tawhi,** group of three small isls., 38 m. NW. of the NW. point of the North I. of New Zealand.

Three Mile Bay, vil., U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on Lake Ontario, 47 m. NNE. Oswego. P. <1500.

Three Mile Cross, P.O., Eng., Berkshire, 3 m. S. Reading.

Three Mile House, P.O., Ire., co. and 4 m. from Monaghan.

Three Mile Plains, post-vil., Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 42 m. from Halifax. P. <1500.

Three Pikes, mt., Eng., Durham, in the W. of the Barnard Castle div., 13 m. NE. by E. Appleby. Alt. 2133 ft.

Three Points, cape, on the S. ct. of W. Africa, Upper Guinea, in about 2° 7′ W.

Three Points, cape, Portuguese W. Africa, Lower Guinea, in about 10° 25′ S.

Three Rivers, or **Trois Rivières,** city, Canada, Quebec, St. Maurice co., on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, 78 m. (86 m. by river) NE. Montreal. P. (1881) 8700; (1891) 8300.

Three Rivers, manufacturing vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Joseph co., on St. Joseph R., 12 m. N. Indiana state, midway between Detroit and Chicago; has large manufactures of light cars and carriage trimmings. P. <4000.

Three Sisters, cape, Ire., co. Kerry, W. of Smerwick Harbour.

Three Springs, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 30 m. S. Huntingdon; has medicinal mineral springs. P. <1500.

Threestone Hill, mt., Scot., Aberdeenshire, on the W. border, 17½ m. S. by W. Keith. Alt. 2065 ft.

Three Trees, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 8½ m. SW. Moville, on Lough Foyle. P. <250.

Threlkeld, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 3½ m. ENE. Keswick, ½ m. N. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., PM.O.; 5956 ac. P. <500.

Threshfield, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 21 m. W. by S. Ripon, 6½ m. NNW. Embsay stn., P.O. P. <250.

Thresthwaite Glen, Eng., Westmorland, leads from Low Hartsop to Troutbeck.

Threxton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 21 m. SE. King's Lynn, 2½ m. W. Walton stn. P. <250.

Thrigby, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5 m. NW. by W. Yarmouth, 4 m. W. Caister stn. P. <250.

Thrimby, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 7 m. SSE. Penrith, 3 m. S. by E. Clifton and Lowther stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Great Strickland**) P. <500.

Thringstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7 m. W. by S. Loughborough, 1 m. NNW. Whitwick stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Thriplow, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 7 m. S. by W. Cambridge, 2½ m. W. Whittlesford stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Thrislington, par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., 6½ m. ENE. Bishop Auckland. P. <250.

Thrithing, 'the three things.' See *Riding.*

Throapham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 7 m. SE. by E. Rotherham, 3 m. NNE. Kiveton Park stn. P. <250.

Throckenholt, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Murrow, Cambridgeshire.

Throcking, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 11½ m. N. Hertford, 2 m. WNW. Buntingford stn. P. <250.

Throckley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Castle Ward union, 6 m. NW. Newcastle-on-Tyne, PM.O. (**New T.**). P. <1500.

Throckmorton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 5½ m. NW. Evesham, 2 m. NE. Pershore stn. P. <250. See **Fladbury.**

Throckmorton, co., U.S., Texas, E. of 100° W., crossed by 33° N.

Throgs Neck, cape, U.S., New York, Westchester co., 16 m. NE. New York, on Long Island Sound; has a lighthouse, with fixed light, in 40° 48′ N., 73° 48′ W.

Throop, vil., Eng., Hampshire, on the Stour, 3½ m. NNE.

Bournemouth, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch, 2 m. SW. by W. Herne stn., P.O.

Throphill, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. W. Morpeth. P. <250.

Thropton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., on the Coquet, 12½ m. SW. by W. Alnwick, 2½ m. W. by N. Rothbury stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Throsk Platform, stn., Scot., on the C. R., between Larbert and Alloa.

Throston, par., Eng., Durham, in parl. bor. of Hartlepool. P. 6100.

Throwleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 16 m. W. by S. Exeter, 5 m. ESE. Okehampton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Throwley, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. SSW. Faversham, P.O. (**T. Forstal**). P. <750.

Throxenby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SE. of the Whitby div., 1½ m. W. Scarborough. P. <500.

Thrumpton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 7½ m. N. by W. Loughborough, on the Trent, 1 m. E. Trent Junction, PT.O. P. <250.

Thrumster, P.O., Scot., 4 m. SW. Wick, Caithness.

Thrunscoe, tn., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Cleethorpe.**

Thrup, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 2 m. SE. Woodstock. P. <250.

Thruscross, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 9½ m. W. by N. Harrogate, 3½ m. W. by S. Darley stn.; 6529 ac. P. <250.

Thrushelton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 7½ m. ENE. Launceston, 5 m. W. Bridestow stn.; 4378 ac. P. <500. See **Marystow.**

Thrussington, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7 m. W. by S. Melton Mowbray, on the r. bk. of the Wreak, close to Rearsby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Thruxton, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. W. Andover, 13½ m. NE. Salisbury, 1½ m. WSW. Weyhill stn., P.O. P. <500.

Thruxton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 6 m. SW. by W. Hereford, 2 m. W. Tram Inn stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Kingstone**) P. <500.

Thrybergh, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3 m. NE. by E. Rotherham, 1 m. E. Aldwark stn., P.O. (**Thrybergh**). P. <250.

Thuan Bien, tn., on the SE. ct. of Lower Cochin-China, near frontier of Annam, 56 m. ESE. Saigon.

Thudaumot, or **Thugiamot,** tn., on the Saigon R., Lower Cochin-China, 17 m. NNW. Saigon; a road is being made from there to Kratie.

Thu-Duc, tn., Lower Cochin-China, 8 m. NE. Saigon; contains tombs of the former royal family of Cochin-China.

Thuès-entre-Valls, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 3 m. SW. Olette; 1 m. below is a hot mineral bath. P. <2000.

Thueyts, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, 53 m. S. by W. St. Étienne, arr. and 10 m. NNW. Largentière. P. <2000.

Thugiamot. See **Thudaumot.**

Thuin, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. T., on the Sambre, 8½ m. SW. by W. Charleroi; has quarries of paving stone, blast-furnaces, and shipbuilding. P. <5000.

Thuir, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 8 m. SW. by W. Perpignan. P. <3000.

Thule Ultima, the northernmost region in Europe known to the ancients, an island discovered by Pytheas of Marseilles six days' sail beyond the Orcades. It cannot be identified with certainty.

Thulston, P.O., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. SE. Derby, 2 m. WSW. Draycott stn.

Thum, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 10 m. S. Chemnitz. Alt. 1685 ft. P. <5000.

Thun, tn., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. SE. Bern, charmingly situated on the Aar less than a mile below its exit from Lake Thun; has slate, majolica, and brick works; is centre of trade for the Bernese Oberland; seat of the Federal Military School. In the chief street the foot-pavement, bordered by the shops, runs along the roof of a row of warehouses and cellars which border the carriage-way. The church has an octagonal tower of the 11th century. P. 5500.

Thun, lake, Switzd., cant. Bern, above the town of Thun, traversed by the Aar, separated only by a low tract of land (the Bödeli), about 3 m. wide, from Lake Brienz; seldom frozen over. Length, 10½ m.; width, 2½ m.; depth, 710 ft.; alt. 1837 ft.

Thunder Bay, or **Hutil Bay,** now called **Le Conte Bay,** on the W. ct. of Alaska, in 56° 45′ N.; at its head, 56° 50′ N., is the most southerly tide-water glacier of the coast.

Thunder Bay, Canada, prov. Ontario, the inlet at the head of Lake Superior on which Port Arthur stands.

Thunder Bay River, U.S., Michigan, in the NE., flows E. into Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, at Alpena, a little to the N. of 45° N.

Thunderley, vil., Eng., Essex. See **Wimbish.**

Thundersley, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 6½ m. WNW. Southend, 1½ m. SW. Rayleigh stn., P.O. P. <750.

Thundridge, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, on the Rib, div. and NE. Hertford, 2 m. N. by E. Ware stn. P. <500.

Thuong, port, Tongking. See **Langgiang.**

Thur, riv., Switzd., cants. St. Gall, Thurgau, and Zürich, joins the Rhine 7½ m. SSW. Schaffhausen, after a N. and W. course. Affluents, the Sitter and Murg. Length, 81 m.; area of basin, 695 sq. m.

Thurcaston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 4 m. NNW. Leicester, 3 m. W. Syston Junction. P. <250.

Thurgarton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Cromer. P. <250.

Thurgarton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 7 m. WSW. Newark, on the M. R.; the church belonged to the priory, founded in 1130. P.O. P. <500. See **Hoveringham.**

Thurgau, or **Thurgovia,** cant., NE. Switzd., having N. and E. Lake Constance, Untersee, and the Rhine, separating it from Baden and the cant. of Schaffhausen, and on other sides the cants. St. Gall and Zürich. Surface undulating, and soil fertile. Principal rivers the Thur, Sitter, and Murg. Agriculture, embroidery, cotton and linen spinning and weaving are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Frauenfeld (the cap.), Weinfelden, Arbon, and Steckborn. It is the seventeenth canton in order of admission (1803). Area, 380 sq. m. See **Switzerland,** table.

Thurgoland, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 4½ m. SW. Barnsley, 1½ m. E. by S. Oxspring stn., PM.O. P. <2000.

Thurgoona, postal-centre, New South Wales, Goulburn co., in 35° 56′ S., 147° 0′ E.; wine-growing dist. P. ~1500.

Thuringian Forest, German **Thüringerwald,** mt. range, central Ger., in the Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald NW. for 50 m. The summits are covered with pine woods, and the hill-sides with other timber trees. In spite of its slight elevation it forms an important line of demarcation for central Germany. The highest points are the Beerberg (3225 ft.) and the Schneekopf (3210 ft.), but these are little above the general elevation of the chain. The valley of the Gera (trib. Unstrut, Elbe basin) with that of the Hasel (trib. Main), those of the Saale and its trib. the Loquitz with that of the Hasslach (trib. Rodach, Main basin), and the valley of the Weisse Elster afford routes for three railways crossing the range from N. to S.

Thuringian States, a general name for the minor states of the German Empire, traversed by the Thuringian Forest, and surrounded by the kgd. of Saxony, the Prussian provs. of Saxony and Hesse-Nassau, and the kgd. of Bavaria. They consist of the gd.-duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the duchies of Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Altenburg, and the two Schwarzburg and two Reuss principalities. The region occupied by these states, a region comprising also the Prussian circles of Schmalkalden, Schleusingen, and Ziegenrück, which are included for the purposes of judicial administration along with the T. States (except Schwarzburg-Sondershausen) in the sphere of the upper land-court of Jena, is frequently known as **Thuringia.** See **German Empire,** table, and the articles on the different states.

Thurium, tn., Italy. See **Tiriolo.**

Thurlaston, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6½ m. ESE. Bosworth, 2 m. N. by W. Croft stn., P.O. P. <750.

Thurlaston, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3½ m. SW. Rugby, 1 m. S. Dunchurch stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Dunchurch.**

Thurlbear, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 3½ m. SE. by S. Taunton, 2½ m. W. Hatch stn. P. <250. See **Orchard Portman.**

Thurlby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 7 m. SW. by S. Lincoln, 3 m. ESE. Swinderby stn. P. <250.

Thurlby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 7½ m. NE. Stamford, on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <1000.

Thurleigh (thŭr-lai′), par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 5½ m. N. Bedford, 3½ m. ESE. Sharnbrook stn., P.O. P. <750.

Thurles, par., civic and market tn., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 11½ m. N. by E. Cashel, on the G. S. & W. R.; it has Roman Catholic cathedral of the archbishopric of Cashel. Coal is worked here. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 8269 ac., P. 5400; tn. P. <5000.

Thurlestone, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., on Bigbury Bay, 14 m. WSW. Dartmouth. P. <500.

Thurlow, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Risbridge union, Great T. 3½ m. N. Haverhill, PMT.O. (**T.**). P. (of each) <500.

Thurloxton, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 4 m. NE. Taunton, P.O. (**T. Cross**). P. <250.

Thurlston, part of par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Whitton.**

Thurlstone, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 10 m. SE. by S. Huddersfield; manufactures woollen cloth. PM.O. 8117 ac. P. <3000.

Thurlton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9½ m. SW. by W Yarmouth, 2½ m. W. Haddiscoe stn. P. <500.

Thurman, vil., U.S., New York, Warren co., 36 m. N. Saratoga Springs by rail; tourist centre for the Adirondacks. P. <1500.

Thurmaston, tn., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 3 m. NE. by N. Leicester; framework-knitting carried on. PM.O. P. <2000; pars., **North T.** P. <500; **South T.** P. <1500.

Thurnby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. E. by S. Leicester, with stn. (**T. and Scraptoft**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Stoughton**) P. <500.

Thurne, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Yarmouth, 2½ m. SW. Potter Heigham stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Ashby with Oby.**

Thurnham, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4½ m. S. by W. Lancaster, 1½ m. W. Galgate stn. P. <750.

Thurning, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, 12 m. SW. by S. Peterborough, 3 m. SE. by E. Barnwell stn. P. <250.

Thurning, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. SW. by W. Cromer, 2½ m. W. by S. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn. P. <250.

Thurnscoe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 7 m. E. Barnsley, 1 m. SSW. Frickley stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Thurrock, Little and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex. Little T., SE. div., 10 m. SE. Romford, close to Grays stn., PM.O., P. <1000; West T., PMT.O., P. <3000; eccles. par. (**West T. with Purfleet**) P. <3000.

Thursby, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Carlisle, 1 m. N. Curthwaite stn., P.O. P. <750.

Thursday Island, isl., Queensland, off the NE. ct. of Prince of Wales group, in Normanby Sound, Torres Strait, in 10° 33′ S., 142° 10′ E., about 400 m. NNW. Cooktown; has pearl fisheries. It has an excellent harbour, known as **Port Kennedy,** which is also the name of the town; an important shipping centre, coaling station, and port of call for the mail steamers; fortified. Vessels drawing 22½ ft. can come up to the hulks of the town with perfect safety. A quay is (1894) under construction; rise and fall of spring-tides, 8½ ft. Centre of the bêche-de-mer and valuable pearl-fishing industries; contains considerable government establishment. Close by is Friday I., the quarantine stn., and a small island (Dayman, 18 m. from Thursday I.) has been set apart for lepers from Queensland. P. <1500.

Thursford, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 16 m. WSW. Cromer, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <250. See **Great Snoring.**

Thursley, par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 5½ m. SSE. Farnham, PM.O.; 4378 ac. P. <1500.

Thurso, river-port, Canada, Quebec, co. and 28 m. below Ottawa, on Ottawa R. P. <1500.

Thurso, riv., Scot., Caithness, rises in the extreme W., flows E., then NE., then N. to Thurso Bay (Atlantic Ocean).

Thurso (Norse *Thors-aa,* 'Thor's River'), par., seapt., and market-tn., Scot., Caithness, on Thurso Bay, at the mouth of the riv. Thurso, 18½ m. NW. by W. Wick, with a stn. on the H. R.; has extensive exports of large Caithness flagstones; formerly a centre of trade between Scotland and Scandinavia. Its harbour is safe for small vessels, but is obstructed by a bar; there is a good roadstead, with a pier at Scrabster, within the bay. Quays are (1894) in course of construction. The town-hall contains a museum, in which are preserved the fossils collected by Robert Dick (1811-66), a local baker, celebrated in his time as a geologist and botanist. Market-day, F. Par. 28,049 ac., P. 5800; tn. P. <4000.

Thurstaston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 5½ m. SW. by W. Birkenhead, 1 m. from the Dee, on the L. & NW. R. P. <250.

Thurston, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. E. Bury St. Edmunds, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <750.

Thurston, co., U.S., Washington, crossed by 47° N. and 123° W.

Thurstonland, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 4 m. SSE. Huddersfield, 1 m. SE. Brockholes stn. P. <1000.

Thurton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 8 m. SE. Norwich, 3½ m. SW. Buckenham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Thurvaston, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Osleston.**

Thury-Harcourt, tn., France, dep. Calvados, on the Orne, arr. and 14 m. WNW. Falaise. P. <2000.

Thusis, Tusaun, or **Tosana,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 11½ m. SSW. Chur, in the Domleschg, near the S. entrance to the Via Mala. Alt. 2445 ft. P. <2000.

Thusurus, tn., Tunis. See **Tuzör.**

Thuxton, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 13 m. W. Norwich, 5 m. SSE. East Dereham, on the G. E. R., PM.O. P. <250.

Thwaite, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11 m. SE. by S. Norwich, 2½ m. NW. Ellingham stn. P. <250.

Thwaite, part of par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Alby with T.**

Thwaite, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. SW. Eye, P.O. P. <250.

Thwaites, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, in Millom ancient par. P. <500.

Thwaites, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, on the M. R., near Keighley.

Thwing, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 11½ m. S. Scarborough, 5 m. SW. Hunmanby stn., P.O.; 4026 ac. P. <500.

Thyholm, penin., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, in the Liimfjord.

Thysdrus, vil., Tunis. See **Jem, El.**

Tiabaya, tn., Peru, dep. Arequipa, 50 m. NNE. Mollendo, 12 m. W. Arequipa. P. <3000.

Tiagane, dist., W. Sahara, about 370 m. NE. St. Louis.

Tiagar, vil. and old fort, Brit. India, Madras, S. Arcot dist., 30 m. S. Trinomalai; scene of much fighting in the Karnátik wars. P. <5000.

Tiahuanaco, site of ruins, Bolivia, 27–37 m. W. La Paz, on the high plateau of Vilque; it is a vast quadrilateral, consisting of megalithic blocks, and ruins described by many historians and travellers.

Tiali, region, French Sudan, on l. bk. of the Faleme, E. part mountainous, W. part low and marshy.

Tiamat, or **Chaimat,** tn., Siam, on the Menam, a little below the point where the Tachin arm breaks off, 103 m. N. by W. Bangkok.

Tian Shan (properly **T'han Shañ,** Chinese, 'celestial mountains'), an extensive mountain system, Russian Turkistan, attaining a length of nearly 1600 m. from WSW. to ENE., and a width of from 100 to 330 m. May be considered on the whole as the border ridge of the High Plateau of E. Asia (from the Iranian plateau to the Altai), fringed on its outer slope by a series of shorter chains, running parallel to the border ridge, separated by deep valleys, and pierced by the gorges of several rivers. According to this view the ranges of Peter the Great, Trans-Alai, Kokshal-tau, and Sary-yassy, which all have behind them (on the SE. slope) high plateaux, but fall abruptly to low valleys on the NW., would be defined as the border ridges of the High Plateau (Pamirs and plateaux of Turfan and Ak-su, sloping to the E. Turkistan depression). They contain also most of the highest peaks and largest glaciers of the region; *e.g.,* Kaufmann Peak (22,500 ft.), Seltau, Khan-Tengri (24,000 ft.), and the passes across it are 10,000–14,000 ft. high. The series of chains form a wide alpine region, in the midst of which are the Kokan or Fergana, Issyk-kul, Kulja, and Ebi-nor depressions. The chief chains of this alpine region, most of them attaining heights of from 10,000–19,000 ft., and snow-clad for large distances, are (beginning from the SW.) the Baisun-tau, Hissar, and Alai Ranges; Bish-ilik, Chotkal, Talas, Ala-tau, and Alexandrovskiy Range in the N. of the Fergana depression; the Trans-Ili and Kunghei Ala-taus in the N. of, and the Terskei Ala-tau in the S. of, Lake Issyk-kul; the Dzungarian Ala-tau in the N. of, and the Narat-tau in the S. and SE. of, Kulja—all having, generally speaking, a direction towards the NE.; while five ridges of later upheaval—Nura-tau, Kara-tau, the Chu-Ili Mts., Uch-kara, and Chingiz-tau—project from the alpine belt to the NW., their continuations being traced within the alpine belt as well, as is the case with the Fergana range by which the Kara-tau seems to be continued towards Kashgar. The Tian Shan highlands are built up of Azoic and Primary rocks, with Secondary and Tertiary deposits in some valleys and on the edges of the highlands. Some of the outer valleys are very fertile, and a fringe of fertile loess lies all round at the foot of the highlands; its terraces, irrigated by the numerous rivers and streams that issue from the highlands, and the canals drawn from them, have been from a remote antiquity the seat of a now decaying civilisation (see also **Turkistan**). The **Eastern Tian Shan** is a system of mountains stretching eastwards for 700 m., from 84° E. (Khan-tengri group) to 92° E., with a width of about 120 m. in the W. and only 50 m. in the E., between the depression of Dzungaria in the N. (a deep trench, opening to the NW., in the High Plateau, alt. 2100–3500 ft.), and the Tarim depression and Ha-shuñ Gobi on the S. The orography of these mountains is not yet fully known. They attain an altitude of 9000 to 10,000 ft. and have the oases of Karashar, Urumchi, Turfan, Barkul, and Hami at their N. and S. foot. See **Turkistan, Eastern.**

Tiaquin, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Galway.

Tiaret, walled tn., Algeria, arr. and 112 m. E. by S. Oran; has a trade in wool, grain, and cattle with caravans from the S. Founded in 1843 on Roman ruins. P. <4000.

Tiaro, post-tn., Queensland, March co., 125 m. N. by W. Brisbane; excellent coal seams in the neighbourhood; plumbago is also found, and antimony is worked at Neardie, 25 m. distant. P. <1500.

Tiassale, tn., French Guinea, Ivory Coast, 75 m. WNW. Great Bassam, at the point where navigation begins on the Lahu; an important centre of commerce.

Tibagy, vil., Brazil, Paraná, on the riv. Tibagy, in about 24° 40′ S., 50° 40′ W. The riv. Tibagy flows N. to the Paranapanéma, which it enters in about 20° 50′ S., 51° 28′ W. *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1876, map, p. 263.

Tibati, tn., central Sudan, Adamawa, about 146 m. S. Yola,

the cap. of a small state trib. to Adamawa. The population consists of Mussulman negroes, with a considerable number of Fellata.

Tibberaghny, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk. P. <250.

Tibbermore, par., Scot., E. Perthshire, 11½ m. E. Crieff, 2 m. SE. by E. Methven stn., with a stn. (**Tibbermuir Crossing**) on the C. R., P.O.; 6140 ac. P. (including part of Perth burgh) <2000.

Tibberton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 5 m. WNW. Gloucester, P.O. P. <500.

Tibberton, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 13 m. ENE. Shrewsbury, 4½ m. W. by N. Newport, PT.O. P. <500.

Tibberton, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 4 m. NE. by E. Worcester, on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, P.O. P. <500. See **Bredicot.**

Tibbu, a Berber or Negroid Berber race in the E. Sahara, ranging from Tripoli to Kanem and Wadai. They are fanatical Moslems, and are divided into two groups, the Teda and the Dasa.

Tibenham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 14 m. SW. by S. Norwich, 2 m. NW. Tivetshall stn., P.O. P. <750.

Tiber, Italian **Tevere,** ancient *Tiberis*, riv., central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 m. N. Pieve San-Stefano, and flows SSE. as far as Barberini, within 20 m. of Rome, where it turns SW. and enters the Mediterranean, 17 m. below Rome, by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient *Isola Sacra*. It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 m. N. Rome. Principal tribs., the Topino, Nera (ancient *Nar*), and Teverone (ancient *Anio*) from the E.; the Nestore, Chiana, and Nepi from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; and the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a coloured muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the 'Yellow Tiber.' At Rome it is about 300 ft. broad. Length, 244 m.; area of basin, 6456 sq. m.; discharge, mean 9400 cubic ft. per second, highest 158,900 cubic ft. per second, lowest 5700 cubic ft. per second.

Tibergent, vil., Algeria, prov., arr., and 34 m. W. Constantine; a prosperous colony, founded in 1881.

Tiberias, Sea of, Lake of Galilee, or **Sea of Gennesaret,** now called by the Arabs **Bahr-et-Tubariya** (Tabariya), lake, Palestine, the second of those traversed by the Jordan, oval in shape, 14 m. long, 7½ m. in extreme width, and 683 ft. below the level of the sea; greatest depth about 156 ft. The lake occupies the bottom of a great basin; it is bounded on the E. by the mountains of Bashan, 2000 ft. high, barren, and furrowed by ravines. On the SW. the shores rise abruptly, and the NW. is occupied by the plain of Gennesaret. From its great depression the climate is hot, and the vegetation tropical. The water of the lake is sweet and clear, and it abounds in fish. On its shores were nine cities and many villages, among them Capernaum, Magdala, and **Tiberias,** of which the last only remains, under the name of **Tubariya** (Tabariya), about the middle of its W. shore, in 32° 47′ N.

Tiberton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 8½ m. W. Hereford, 3 m. ENE. Peterchurch stn. P. <250. See **Madley.**

Tibesti, so called by Arab travellers, native name **Tu** ('rocks'), dist., Sahara, between 22°–18° N. lat., composed of a large mountain group exhibiting an inextricable choas of stones, without a tree; the mountains are intersected by ravines, where water flows during the rains, which fall in the summer only, when the trade-wind from the E. prevails; the floods are rapid, and sometimes dangerous. The climate is hot and dry, but liable to sudden variations of temperature. Vegetation scanty; date palms only grow in certain valleys in the E., and the inhabitants depend mainly on their flocks. The camels of T. are the most valued in E. Sahara; other domestic animals are donkeys (of a small but sturdy breed), goats, and sheep. The inhabitants (Tubu) are a well proportioned, hardy, but cruel race. Except Nachtigal, no European has yet visited the country.

Tibet, extensive region of central Asia, included in the Chinese Empire, stretching from 79° to 103° E., and from the great chain of the Himálayas to nearly 40° N., being separated on the N. by the Altyn Tagh Range from Eastern Turkistan, and on the NE. by the Nan-shan Range from the Chinese prov. of Kansu. **Boundaries,** N., Chinese Turkistan, the desert Gobi, and the Kuku-Nor territory; W., Ladakh, Leh, and the other countries of 'Little Tibet'; E., China proper; and S., the territories of Burmah, British India, Bhután, Sikkim, Nepál, and the Punjab. Length from E. to W., 1400 m.; breadth, 600 m. It is traversed from W. to E., between about 36° and 37° N., by the Kuenlun Mts. In the E. the Dangla Range, stretching from about 90° to 97° E., in about lat. 33°, with an average elevation estimated at about 20,000 ft., forms an important climatic barrier, intercepting the moisture-carrying monsoon winds from the SW., and the same effect is exercised by the rugged range further E., in a somewhat more northerly lat. (about 34° in the NW. to 33° in the SE.), to the S. of the upper Hwang-ho. The W. part is a lofty tableland, with a very dry climate, cold, but not severe; and the lower limit of the snow-line is higher on the N. than on the S. slope of the Himálayas. The highest plains are more than 15,000 ft. above the sea. Captain Bower, in his journey across Tibet in 1891-92, from Ladakh to Batang and Tachien-lu (W. to E.), never recorded an alt. below 16,000 from the Lanak Pass in about 79½° E. to 86° E., none below 15,000 between 86° and 87° E., and as far as 95° E. the alts. recorded by him are mainly from 14,000 to 16,000 ft. The N. to S. routes across middle Tibet generally show alts. of from 13,000 to 20,000 ft. In the NE., between the Kuenlun Mts. and S. Kuku-Nor Range, there is a vast region known as the Tsaidam (though the name is specially applied to a great marsh in the S. of the region), where the alt. is about 9000 ft., but beyond that, between the S. Kuku-Nor Range and the Nan-shan (in the area containing the Kuku-Nor lake), it rises to nearly 11,000 ft. In the SE., E. of 96° E., and S. of 32° N., the surface is deeply cut by the upper valleys of the Indo-Chinese and some Chinese **rivers** (including the Yangtse-kiang), all running more or less S. Besides these rivers the Hwang-ho, the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra all rise in Tibet. Tibet contains many **lakes,** some of which are of great size. Besides Kuku-Nor, the principal are Tengri-Nor, Palti, Motel-thung, Kyaring Cho, Pangong, Oring-Nor, Jaring-(Charing or Zharing) Nor, &c. The land in W. Tibet, so far as has been discovered, is very bare of trees, or large vegetable products; yet it abounds with game and other wild **animals,** and numerous flocks of sheep and goats, the hairy wool of which is used for the manufacture of shawls and other fine fabrics in Kashmír. The yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*) and several other kinds of cattle are reared; horses, mules, and sheep are used as beasts of burden. A fine race of dogs, and the musk deer, a small species, are natives of Tibet. Barley, peas, and wheat are the chief **crops** raised; garden vegetables and fruits are in little variety, and the inhabitants live more by pastoral than agricultural pursuits. Clay-slate, granite, quartz, and limestone are constituents of the mountain ranges; borax in great quantity, nitre, rock-salt, lead, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, and lapis-lazuli are among the **mineral products;** but the great scarcity of fuel forms a serious obstacle to mining and the reduction of metals. Near Gartok there are extensive gold-fields. **Manufactures** of woollens, sacking, and other woven fabrics are pretty general, and much cloth is sent from Lhasa into China. The **traffic** through Tibet is extensive, and mostly monopolised by the government and officers of state. The trade with NW. China is conducted at Lhasa and Sinning, a town of the Chinese province Kansu, where the Tibetan caravans exchange the native produce and Indian goods for tea, silver, bullion, brocades, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, musical instruments, pearls, and corals. A large tea trade with Tibet is carried on from Yachon-fu, in western Süchwan, by way of Tachien-lu. Nepál and Bhután derive all their Chinese goods through Tibet; and from the former and Bengal, English and Indian piece goods, sugar, tobacco, indigo, paper, rice, spices, sandal-wood, and gums are received; from Assam, silk, iron, and stick lac; from Chinese Turkistan, horses and camels; from Ladakh, dried fruits, shawls, gamboge, saffron, copper, tobacco, and timber. Trade with British India is carried on by a series of passes through Sikkim, by the Lipu Lek pass leading to the NW. Provs., and by other routes; but till lately British subjects were not allowed to enter Tibet, and trade was greatly restricted. By a special convention, however, the customs station of Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier, was opened on 1st May 1894 to British subjects, who are to be allowed to reside there and carry on trade without other restriction than the payment of customs duties. The roads and bridges are far inferior to those of China. Tibet, which became subordinate to China in 1648, is politically divided into E., or Hither, and W., or Ulterior Tibet, each ruled by a minister from Peking, in conjunction with the ecclesiastical heads of the country, the Dalai-lama, at Lhasa, the E. capital, and the Teshu-lama, at Shigatse, the W. capital. Tibet is the headquarters of Lamaism or northern Buddhism. The country abounds with temples and monasteries.

Tibi, maritime tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., 134 m. SE. Manila; has hot springs. P. 13,400.

Tibi, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 12 m. NNW. Alicante, dist. Jijona; about 6 m. below, at the mouth of a gorge, is Pantano de T., a vast reservoir confined by a dike.

Tibicuary, riv., Paraguay, formed by several headwaters, flows W., with a very winding course, to the Paraguay, which it enters in 26° 35′ S.

Tibiscus, riv., Hungary. See **Theiss.**

Tibna, ruins, Palestine, *Timah* (of Judah) in the O. T., 31° 42′ N., 35° 3′ E., 12 m. NNW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Tibneh, vil., Palestine, *Timnah* in the O. T., 31° 44′ N., 34° 56′ E., 17 m. W. by S. Jerusalem; according to tradition it is the ancient *Timnath*, connected with the exploits of Samson.

Tibnin (the *Toron* of the Crusades), vil., Palestine, 33° 12′ N., 35° 24′ E., 14 m. ESE. Tyre.

Tibohine, par., Ire., co. and 22 m. NW. Roscommon, bar. Frenchpark, 5 m. from Castlerea stn., P.O.; 44,093 ac. P. 12,000.

Tibooburra, mining tp., New South Wales, 892 m. W. Sydney by road and rail, in dist. Wilcannia. P. <1500.

Tibradden Mountain, Ire., in the S. of co. Dublin, 8 m. WNW. Bray. Alt. 1540 ft.

Tibshelf, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6½ m. W. Mansfield, with stns. (**T. and Newton**) on the M. R. and (**T. Town**) on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Tibthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19 m. NNW. Hull, 2 m. WNW. Southburn stn., P.O. P.<500.

Tiburon, maritime tn., isl. and republic Haiti, SW. ct., 142 m. W. Port au Prince, in 18° 22′ N., 74° 28′ W. **Cape Tiburon** is a headland adjacent to Cayes.

Tiburon, isl., Mexico, in Gulf of California, crossed by 29° N. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 20 m.

Ticao Island, isl., Philippine Is., Masbate group, crossed by 12° 30′ N., 123° 40′ E. Area, 139 sq. m.

Ticehurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 8½ m. SE. Tunbridge Wells, 3 m. NE. of its stn. (**T. Road**) on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 8265 ac. P.<3000.

Tichau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Pless, 34 m. E. Ratibor. P.<3000.

Tichborne, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 5½ m. E. Winchester, 1½ m. SW. Alresford stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Cheriton.**

Ticino (in Ger. and French **Tessin**), cant., Switzd., on the Italian slopes of the Alps, which separate it on the N. from the cants. Valais, Uri, and Grisons, having S. and E. Lombardy and Grisons, and W. Piedmont. It originally belonged to Italy, but was taken by the Swiss in 1512. It is almost entirely mountainous, and is wholly drained by the T. and its tribs., the largest of which is La Maggia. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lake of Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. Climate very various, according to elevation. Principal crops, wheat, maize, rye, tobacco, chestnuts, wine, and silk. The transit trade between Italy and Switzerland is considerable. The inhabitants emigrate to neighbouring countries, to the number of about 10,000 annually. Principal towns, Bellinzona (the cap.), Lugano, Locarno (both of which, till the decree of Feb. 10, 1878, had the right to the position of cap. alternately with Bellinzona), and Faido. T. holds the eighteenth place in the Swiss Confederation. It has recently made progress, to which the opening of the St. Gothard Rly. has contributed. Area, 1088 sq. m. P. (1870) 119,600; (1888) 127,000. See **Switzerland,** table.

Ticino, riv., Switzd. and Italy, rises near the Nufenen Pass, in the Swiss cant. of T., and winds E. and SE. to the head of Lago Maggiore, traverses that lake, and after issuing from it in the S., forms part of the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy, flows past Pavia, and finally enters the Po a few miles below that town. It is far the largest of the tribs. of this river, and without it, say the boatmen, 'il Po non sarebbe Po.' In its lower part it forms many islands, and supplies the canal Naviglio Grande. Length, 154 m.; area of basin, 2791 sq. m.; discharge, mean 14,500 cubic ft. per second, high estimated at 190,700 cubic ft. per second.

Ticinum, city, Italy. See **Pavia.**

Tickencote, par., Eng., Rutland, 8 m. E. Oakham, 3 m. NW. Stamford stn. P.<250.

Tickenham, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. W. Bristol, 3 m. E. Clevedon stn. P.<500.

Tickhill, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 6½ m. S. by E. Doncaster, 3½ m. SW. by S. Rossington stn. Remains exist of the old castle besieged in the reign of John. PMT.O. Par. 5579 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<1500.

Tickmacrevan, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Glenarm, on Glenarm Bay; 20,511 ac. P.<4500.

Ticknall, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6½ m. E. Burton, 3½ m. WSW. Melbourne stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Tickton with Hull Bridge, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 8½ m. N. by W. Hull, 2 m. NE. Beverley (*q.v.*), PT.O. (**Tickton**). P.<500.

Ticoari, Goa isl. See **Tiswádi.**

Ticondero'ga, vil., U.S., New York, Essex co., on a lofty promontory at the foot of Lake George, 44 m. S. by W. Burlington (Vt.); graphite and iron ore mined. Its celebrated fortress, built by the French in 1755, was originally named Carrillon, from the music of the neighbouring Lower and Upper Falls. It was the headquarters of Montcalm, 1757, and was subsequently taken and retaken several times; after the war it fell into ruins. P.<3000.

Ticul, vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 30 m. S. Mérida, with ancient ruins and burial monuments. P. (comm.)<3000.

Ticunas, or **Tacunas,** Indians, in NE. of Peru.

Tid, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Tydd St. Mary.**

Tidaholm, seapt., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, 26 m. N. by W. Jönköping.

Tidcombe, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 9½ m. NW. by N. Andover, 3 m. ESE. Grafton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**T. with Hippenscombe**) P.<250.

Tiddington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the G. W. R., 4 m. W. Thame, P.O. P.<250.

Tiddington, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Avon, div. and 1½ m. NE. by E. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O.

Tidebrook, eccles. par., Eng., Sussex, Wadhurst and Mayfield pars., P.O. P.<750.

Tideford, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Germans par., PM.O. P.<750.

Tidenham, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 2½ m. NE. Chepstow, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 6376 ac. P.<2000; eccles. par. (**T. with Tutshill and Chase**) P.<2000.

Tideswell, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 6 m. ENE. Buxton, 1½ m. NE. by N. Millersdale stn., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Tidikelt, dist., Africa, western Sahara, E. of Tuat, containing a group of oases, the chief of which is Ain Salah; it constitutes a depression stretching W. to E. between the neighbouring plateaux. The climate is excessively hot, and very little rain falls, but there is a good supply of subterranean water. The oases stretch from ENE. to WSW., the rest of the country being either scrub (unusually luxuriant for the Sahara) or low plateaux and valleys. Important transit-trade, centred chiefly at Ksar-el-Arab, the central settlement of Ain Salah. The population is composed of two elements, Arab nomads and the settled of mixed race.

Tidili, Jebel, mt., Morocco. See **Miltsin.**

Tidioute, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Warren co., on Allegheny R., 46 m. SE. Erie; has large trade in petroleum. P.<1500.

Tidmarsh, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 5 m. W. by N. Reading, 1½ m. S. Pangbourne stn. P.<250.

Tidmington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the Stour, 11 m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon. P.<250. See **Shipston-on-Stour.**

Tidnish, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on Baie Verte, 21 m. from Amherst. P.<1500.

Tidong, country, Borneo, divided into eight principalities, tributary to the Sultan of Bulungan, who recognises the protectorate of Holland. The N. boundary was defined by the agreement of 1892 between Great Britain and Holland. The flatness of most of the dist. allows of communication between the deltas of the various rivers, the chief of which are Sibuku and the Sebawang.

Tidore, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Molucca Is., W. of Halmahera I. and S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage, in 0° 41′ N.; belonging to the Dutch. It consists, in the S. part, of a cone of perfect regularity, the highest volcano of the Moluccas, from which vapour still occasionally rises. In the SE. various fruit-trees, cotton, tobacco, nutmeg, coffee, and maize are cultivated.

Tidworth, North, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 13½ m. NNE. Salisbury, 2 m. SW. Ludgershall stn., P.O. (**Tidworth**). P.<250.

Tidworth, South, par., 1 m. S. by E., in the Andover div. of Hampshire. P.<500.

Tie-chou, site of ruins, China, prov. Kansu, 99 m. SW. Kwangchang-fu.

Tief, 'deep.' See **Diep.**

Tiefenkastel, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 13 m. S. by E. Chur, on the Albula. P.<2000.

Tiegenhof, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Marienburg, 20 m. SE. by E. Danzig. P.<3000.

Tiehling, tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, 45 m. NE. by N. Mukden.

Tiehshanpu, iron-mines, China, prov. Hupe. The mines are in a hill 390 ft. high and 3 m. in circumference, consisting almost entirely of iron ore. See **Shihhuiyao.**

Tiel, tn. and river-port, Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the r. bk. of the Waal, 14 m. NNE. Bois-le-Duc; trade in grain. It was a considerable port in the Middle Ages. P. (comm.) 9900.

Tien, Chinese, 'shop,' 'inn,' 'tea-house;' also 'small lake' or 'swamp.'

Tienchih (locally **Kunming**), large lake, China, Yünnan, to the S. of Yünnan-fu, drained through an artificial channel W. then N. into the Yangtse.

Tienen, Belgium. See **Tirlemont.**

Tien-Gemeten, small isl. in the Haringvliet, Holland, prov. S. Holland.

Tienpai, tn., on the S. ct. of China, prov. Kwangtung, in 111° 17′ E.

Tienrana, riv., Celebes. See **Tempe.**

Tienshu-shan, mts., China, prov. Pechili, 25 m. NW. Peking; celebrated for the royal necropolis of Shisanling (thirteen graves), or 'tombs of the Ming.' Alt. 2625–3280 ft.

Tientsin-fu, city and treaty-port, China, prov. Pechili, on the Pei-ho, 70 m. SE. by S. the port of Peking; the city stands on a mound, and has been open to foreign trade since the treaty of 1860, the plain around being often submerged during the rainy season. It is unpaved and dirty, and liable to outbreaks of cholera, typhus, and smallpox. Two miles below the city is the 'concession,' or quarter for foreigners, which is now of quite a western aspect; almost every European nation, as well as the United States, is here represented by a consul. Tientsin-fu

victuals the greater part of the provs. of Pechili and Shansi; it is the general salt depôt and centre of the most active relations with a considerable part of Mongolia and Russian Baikal. Chief imports, rice, stuffs, opium, metals, European ironmongery in exchange for raw wool and cotton, skins, furs, and camels' hair. It shows more signs of progress than perhaps any other city of China; a cotton-spinning factory has recently been founded; since 1886 a railway connects T. with Taku and Kaiping, coal centre, 62 m. NE.; and one is projected to unite T. with Tungchou, 12 m. E. Peking. There are no docks or quays. Mean temp., yr. 55.2° F., Jan. 26.9°, July 81.2°.

Tientsin-ho, riv., China. See **Pei-ho.**

Tienyen, maritime vil., NE. Tongking, 47 m. NE. Kwangyen. The depth of the roadstead, sheltered on the E. by the large isl. of Kebao, has given rise to projects for the establishment of a port.

Tiercé, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and 11 m. NNE. Angers. P. <2000.

Tiermaclane, PM.O., Ire., co. Clare, 6 m. from Ennis, 3 m. from Clare Castle stn.

Tiermas, tn., Spain, prov. Saragossa, dist. Sos, 30 m. ESE. Pamplona. P. <2000.

Tierra Amarilla, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Rio Arriba co., 80 m. NW. by N. Santa Fé. P. <1500.

Tierra de Campos, natural region in N. and NW. Spain, forming a slightly undulating plateau; soil fertile, but depending for its productiveness on the abundance and duration of the rains.

Tierra del Fuego ('the Land of Fire'), the most southerly region of S. America, consisting of five large islands—King Charles' South Land, Clarence I., Desolation, Hoste, and Navarin, and numerous smaller islands. It is separated from S. Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan, the whole between 52° 30′ and 56° 0′ S., 65° and 75° W. Its E. part is level, and in some places pretty well wooded; its W. is rugged, and some peaks rise to 4000 ft., comprising several volcanoes (whence the name). Birch and evergreens are the chief trees. The inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are among the lowest in the scale of human beings. The climate is moist and cold. As a terr. or government of the Argentine Republic, formed as a result of the treaty of delimitation between that country and Chili in 1881, it embraces that part of the island situated E. of 68° 52′ W. Area, 8126 sq. m.

Tierra Firme, name given by the discoverers to the N. shore of the S. American continent, as distinguished from the islands; in a more restricted sense, the name is still sometimes applied to the extremity of the American isthmus, where S. America begins.

Tiesi, tn., Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 17 m. ESE. Alghero. P. <4000.

Tietar, riv., Spain, New Castille, flows WSW. at the S. base of the Sierra de Gredos to the Tagus, which it joins to the W. of 6° W.; current undisturbed; water not abundant in summer. Alt. at source, 2430 ft.; length, 109 m.

Tiete, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, São Paulo, on the Rio T. (length, 745 m.), 110 m. WNW. Santos.

Tietjerksteradeel, comm., Netherlands, prov. Friesland. P. 14,000.

Tievemore, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 5 m. from Pettigoe.

Tievenaness, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Cootehill (co. Cavan).

Tieveskeelta, electoral div., Ire., co. Donegal, dist. Killybegs.

Tiffa, tribe, central Morocco, about 45 m. E. Morocco, on a terr. about 35 m. in length E. to W., and 30 m. N. to S.; this tribe consists of five portions, with distinct names.

Tiffield, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. SW. by S. Northampton, 1⅛ m. NNW. Towcester stn., P.O. P. <250.

Tiffin, city, U.S., Ohio, Seneca co., on Sandusky R., 42 m. SSE. Toledo; manufactures agricultural implements, &c. Seat of Heidelberg College. P. (1880) 7900; (1890) 10,800.

Tiflis, govt., Russia, Transcaucasia, has Kutais on W., Terek and Daghestan on NE., Elisabethpol on E. and S., and Kars on SW. Its NE. boundary is the part of the main Caucasus range which contains the highest peaks [**Caucasus**]. In the NW. it has the Mesques Mts., and in the SW. the Anti-Caucasus, part of the govt. (dist. Akhaltsykh) extending over the plateau, where it embraces the high valley of the upper Kura, bounded in the N. by the Wakhan Mts. and parts of the Anti-Caucasus, 5000–10,000 ft. high. The slopes of these mountains cover most of the terr., while the waterless Shirak and Kara-ez steppes extend along the L bk. of the Kura below T. The govt. is rich in minerals; gold has been found and extracted in small quantities near T., as has also some silver ore; iron is obtained at Chatakh, and copper at Alaverd-Shamblug and Akhtal; naphtha is extracted in dist. Signakh; rock-salt has been discovered in several spots. Watered by the Kura and its tribs., Liakhva, Aragva, Iora, and Alazañ, the water of which is much used for irrigation. Forests in the mountains. The climate may be characterised by the following for T.: yr. 34.6° F., Jan. 31.5°, July 76°; while for the hilly tracts Kvinam is typical: yr. 33° F., Jan. 5°, August 35°. The population consists chiefly of Georgians (345,500), Imeretians (6300), Armenians (156,200), Tatars (72,400), Ossetes (72,000), Greeks (21,900), Russians (21,500), and some Kurds, Tushins, and Jews. The soil on the mountain slopes is very well cultivated, even in the high valleys. Cereals are grown everywhere, sometimes up to a level of 7000–8000 ft.; vineyards and gardens are kept in a beautiful state in Kahetia and Akhaltsykh. Some silk-worm culture; cattle-breeding on the Steppes. A great variety of domestic trades in towns and villages. Divided into nine dists.: Tiflis, Akhalkalaki, Akhaltsykh, Borchala, Dusheti, Gori, Signakh, Telav, and Tioneti. Area, 15,306 sq. m. P. (1869) 599,300; (1892) 911,640.

Tiflis, cap. of the above govt., and cap. of the lieutenancy of Caucasia, is situated 41° 42′ N., 44° 50′ E., 1979 m. SE. of St. Petersburg, on both banks of Kura R., in a picturesque depression surrounded on all sides except the N. by mountains 2100–2400 ft. high, the alt. of the bridge over the Kura being 1350 ft. The vil. *Tpilisi* ('warm waters'), situated on this spot, became the cap. of Georgia in 455, under the Christian King Vakhtang Guroslan. It was for many centuries the stronghold of Eastern Christianity, against the Persians first, and later on against the Moslem invasion altogether; but was many times taken by the invaders, and kept by them for numbers of years in succession. From the 18th century the Lezghins, too, began to make raids upon it, the more so as it had been taken by the Turks in 1724. This was the beginning of Russian intervention, especially after the Persians had taken T. in 1795. A Russian garrison has occupied it since 1799, and Georgia was incorporated with the Russian Empire by a special treaty of union. The population of T. consists now chiefly of Armenians, Georgians, Russians, and Persians. The Sion cathedral of T., founded by King Vakhtang Guroslan, contains several relics of the past, as also St. David's church, founded in 1318. Four bridges span the Kura. The city is well built in its central parts, and is continually embellished, but is crowded in its poorer parts. It has a great variety of educational institutions, an observatory, a rich museum, and several scientific societies. Manufactures are in their infancy, but a great variety of petty industries are carried on. Considerable trade with Russia, Asia, and W. Europe. P. (1830) 25,290; (1850) 34,890; (1864–65) 60,100 in winter, and 71,050 in summer; (1892) 146,790.

Tifra, div., Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. and 22 m. SW. Bougie; has sulphureous spring 185° F.

Tig, Water of, small riv., Scot., S. Ayrshire, flows first N. then W. through Glen T. to the riv. Stinchar, which it joins about 3 m. above its mouth.

Tigani ('frying-pan'), small seapt., Turkey, on S. side of isl. of Samos, towards E. end, so called from the shape of its harbour; built on the site of the commercial quarter of the ancient Samos.

Tiger Bay, small bay, Portuguese W. Africa, in 14° 11′ S.

Tigeretskiya Alps. See **Altai.**

Tiger Island, small isl., to the N. of Ger. New Guinea, in about 1° 45′ S., 142° 47′ E.

Tigerville, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Pennington co., about 20 m. NE. Custer, in the Black Hills. P. <1500.

Tiggi, oasis, E. Sahara, Borku, the most N. in the region of Bodele; has many date-palms.

Tigharry, PM.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, North Uist I., Outer Hebrides, 8 m. from Loch Eport.

Tighe's Hill, postal-tp., New South Wales, Cumberland co., in 33° 45′ S., 151° 40′ E.; a suburb of Newcastle, included in the municip. of Wickham. Has soap and candle and copper-smelting works. P. <1500.

Tighnabruaich, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on the W. shore of the Kyles of Bute, 11 m. SE. Ardrishaig, PMT.O. P. <750.

Tigil, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, Kamchatka Penin., flows 120 m. W. and NW. into the Sea of Okhotsk; navigable. **Tigilsk** village on it, 20 m. above its mouth.

Tigmi, plateau, Sahara. See **Tademait.**

Tignes, vil., France, dep. Savoie, arr. Moutiers, 12 m. SSE. Bourg-St.-Maurice; tourist centre for the neighbouring mountain region. P. <2000.

Tigranocertes, ancient tn. See **Sört.**

Tigranogird, tn., Asiatic Turkey. See **Diarbekir.**

Tigre, large natural dist., Abyssinia, occupying all the N. region of the Abyssinian plateau N. of the deep defile of the Takazze. At one time the political centre of the Abyssinian kingdom, and subsequently independent, it is now nominally subject to King Menelik of Shoa; the N. portion, however, has been attached more or less effectually by the Italians to their colony of Eritrea. Atsaga (9310 ft.), in the N. prov. of Hamasen, is now the cap. of T., and other chief towns are Senafe, Adigerat, Adua, and Antalo; at Axum are ruins of a former important town. Its surface is composed in great part of trachytic or basaltic lavas, with an ochreous layer, no doubt formed by their decomposition. All the waters of T. flow to the Atbara by the Mareb and Takazze, which flow in deep and narrow fissures. Average height of plateau over 6560 ft.

Tigre, or **El Tigre,** vil., Argentine Republic, on an island in the delta of the Paraná, 19 m. NW. Buenos Aires; much frequented in summer by the inhabitants of Buenos Aires.

Tigre, or **Piguena,** riv., S. America, Ecuador, joins the Amazon, 40 m. W. the influx of the Ucayali, after a SE. course of 350 m.

Tigri, salt lake or sebkha, E. Morocco, about 15 m. W. Algerian frontier.

Tigris, riv., Asiatic Turkey, vilayets of Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad. Its principal or western headwater rises, under the name of Shat (Turkish Dijle, Armenian Dikla), in the extreme NW. of the vilayet of Diarbekir, a little to the N. of that point in the Euphrates, where it abruptly changes its course from ESE. to SW., flows first E., passing S. of Lake Geljik, SE. and S. to the city of Diarbekir, where it is 220 yards wide during flood; here it turns to the E., and flows in this direction 100 m. to Til, in 37° 43′ N., 41° 46′ E., where it receives the eastern headwater, the Bohtan Su (or Chai), a shorter but more abundant stream flowing W. from a point about 20 m. S. of Van. It then turns S., and about 30 m. lower down it enters the plains at Jezire. Its course is then generally SE. till it joins the Euphrates. In 36° N. it receives the Zab-el-Kebir, or Great Zab, and 60 m. lower the Zab-el-Asfal, or Little Zab, both from the E.; at this place it forces its way through the Hamrin Hills. Below Bagdad it is joined by the Diala or Shirwan, which rises in the mountains of Hamadan, about 35° N., 48° E. The T. has now a very winding course for 98 m. to Kut-el-Amara, where it bifurcates: the smaller branch, Shat-el-Hai, flows S., and joins the Euphrates; while the main branch flows first NE. for 25 m., and then resumes its general SE. direction to Korna, where it unites with the Euphrates to form the Shat-el-Arab. Total course estimated at 1150 m.; its distance from the Euphrates varies from 23 to 178 m., the region between them being the ancient *Mesopotamia*. The ruins of ancient *Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon,* &c., are on its banks. The stream brings down vast quantities of mud deposit, and in the upper part of its course especially it is very rapid, but it is stated to be navigable for vessels drawing 4 ft. of water from the Shat-el-Arab to the ruins of Opis, 50 m. N. of Bagdad. Regular communication is maintained by steamers of 3–4 ft. draught to Bagdad, 4–6 days being required for the journey up-stream from Busrah, 3–5 for that down-stream. The discharge of the T. at Bagdad has been estimated at upwards of 160,000 cubic ft. per second, or more than twice that of the Euphrates in the same latitude, that of the Shat-el-Arab at 295,000 cubic ft. The area of the joint basin is estimated at 266,000 sq. m.

Tiguabo, vil., Cuba, about 30 m. ENE. Santiago de Cuba; in the neighbourhood some of the Indians of Cuba still survive.

Tigutso, lake, Tibet, 75 m. SE. Lhasa, between the two chains of the Himálayas. Alt. 15,500 ft.

Tih, region, Sinai. See **El Tyh.**

Tihama. See **Arabia.**

Tihany, vil., Hungary, co. Zala, 21 m. E. Tapolcza; has an ancient abbey, founded 1054, which possesses a vast library. P. <2000.

Tihule, pass, Isthmus of Panama, pointed out as a favourable route for a canal between the two oceans. Alt. only 465 ft.

Tihwa-chou, Chinese name for **Urumtsi** (*q.v.*).

Tijára, tn., India, Rájputána, 50 m. SSW. Delhi. P. (1881) 7700.

Tijucas, seapt., Brazil. See **São Sebastião.**

Tikal, site of ruins, Central America, Guatemala, 44 m. ENE. Sacluc or Libertad.

Tikamgarh, tn., Central India, Orchha state. P. 17,600; Hindus, 12,400; Moham. 3700.

Tikári, municip., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 17 m. NW. Gayá. P. 11,500; Hindus, 8900; Moham. 2600.

Tike, or **Romanzoff,** isl., Pacific, in the N. of the Tuamotu group, in about 15° S., 144½° W.

Tikehau, or **Krusenstern,** isl., Pacific, in the W. of the Tuamotu group, in about 148° 15′ W., crossed by 15° S.

Tikhoryetskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 125 m. NW. Stavropol, on Tikhaya R. P. 8670.

Tikhvin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 134 m. NE. Novgorod, on Tikhvinka R.; flour-mills distilleries; considerable navigation. P. 6600.

Tikhvinskaya Sistema, one of the three systems of canals and rivs., Russia, by which the upper Volga is connected with the Gulf of Finland. It begins on the Volga, at its junction with the Mologa, at Rybinsk; then follows up the Mologa and its trib. Chagodoshcha, which is connected by the **Tikhvinskiy Canal** with the **Tikhvinka,** a trib. of Lake Ladoga. The Ladoga Canal, along the S. ct. of the lake, connects the Tikhvinka with the Neva. Total length of the system 442 m., or 551 m. from Volga to St. Petersburg. Over 11,000 vessels, transporting goods to the value of nearly £5,000,000, traverse this system every year.

Tikillin, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. NW. Wexford, bar. E. Shelmaliere. P. <750.

Tikjöb, vil., Denmark, Seeland, 8 m. NE. Frederiksborg. P. with Hornbäk and Hellebäk, 6600.

Tikki-Tikki. See **Akka.**

Tiklat, the ancient *Tubusuptus,* site of ruins, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 19 m. SW. Bougie.

Tiknock, tnld., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. and par. Rathvilly. P. <250.

Tikorangi, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Clifton co., 15 m. from New Plymouth by road and rail. P. <1500.

Tikota, tn., India, Bombay, in native state Jath, 10 m. W. Bijápur. P. (1881) 5900.

Tikri, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 26 m. NW. by W. Meerut. P. 6700; Hindus, 5200; Moham. 900.

Tikvesh, or **Tekush,** country, Turkey in Europe, NW. vilayet Salonica, on r. bk. of the Vardar; the principal localities are Negotin and Kavadar; noted for its wine.

Tilala, mt. pass, E. Tibet, in Zayul or Dzayul Mts., which separate the basin of the Lutse-kiang from that of the Brahmaputra. Alt. 16,110 ft. (according to the Pundit A. K.).

Tilberthwaite, mt. vale, Eng., N. Lancashire, 3 m. N. Coniston; has slate quarries.

Tilbrook, par., Eng., on the E. border of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 12 m. N. by E. Bedford, 1 m. SW. by S. Kimbolton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tilburg, tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. SW. Bois-le-Duc; has manufactures of cloth and woollens. P. (comm.) 34,000.

Tilbury, rly. stn., Canada, Ontario, Kent co., 32 m. E. by S. Windsor. **Tilbury, East,** post-vil., 4 m. E. by S. P. <1500.

Tilbury, vil., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 10½ m. N. Braintree, 1½ m. N. by E. Yeldham stn. See **Ovington.**

Tilbury, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex. East T., SE. div., on the Thames, 13 m. SE. by E. Romford, PMT.O. (**T.**), and P.O. (**East T.**). P. 500. West T., on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., with a stn. (**Low Street**), PM.O. P. <750.

Tilbury Fort and Docks, on l. bk. of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, 1½ m. SW. of West T., with a stn. (**T.**) on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., strongly fortified, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected during the reign of Henry VIII. The tidal basin (17½ ac.) is available at all states of the tide, and has a depth of 45 ft. at ordinary springs, and 40 ft. at ordinary tides. The four docks offer a joint area of 54 ac., and a joint length of 12,984 ft. of quayage; the main dock has an area of 25 ac. **T. Docks** stn. is 1 m. NW., on the same railway.

Tilbury juxta Clare, par., Eng., Essex, 3 m. S. Clare. P. <250.

Tilcara, vil., Argentine Republic, Jujuy, on riv. Grande de Jujuy, 232 m. N. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Tile Hill, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, on the L. & NW. R., 3½ m. W. Coventry stn.

Tilehurst, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 2 m. W. Reading, 1½ m. SSW. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 4930 ac. P. <3500.

Tilema, coast lagoon, S. Mexico, at the head of the Gulf of Tehuantepec, ramifying into several basins. Length, 37 m.; greatest breadth, 16 m.

Tilford, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 3½ m. SE. Farnham, PM.O. P. <750.

Tilhar, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 12 m. W. Sháhjahánpur; has trade in unrefined sugar (*gur*). P. 17,300; Hindus, 8800; Moham. 8400.

Tili-kul, lakes, Russian Turkistan. See **Telekul-tata.**

Tiling, tn. and port on the Liao-ho, NE. China, 39 m. NNE. Mukden, built at the foot of a range called the 'iron mountain'; it is the great iron-working centre of Manchuria; has numerous silver-mines, formerly worked.

Till, riv., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., trib. of the Tweed, which it joins on the r. bk. 4 m. in a direct line above Norham.

Tillamook, vil., U.S., Oregon, cap. T. co., on T. Bay, 52 m. S. of the mouth of the Columbia. P. <1500.

Tillemas, Arab word applied in the Sahara to low-lying ground, or a group of shallow wells.

Tillenberg, mt., Austria, Bohemian Forest, 9⅓ m. SE. Eger.

Tillendorf, vil., Prussia, Silesia, govt. Liegnitz, circle and 1 m. W. Bunzlau; manufactures pottery. P. <2000.

Tilleur, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. 5900.

Tilley, stn., Canada, dist. Alberta, on the C. P. R., 713 m. W. Winnipeg.

Tilley, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Victoria, 5 m. from Aroostook.

Tilli, tn., central Sudan, 50 m. from Gando. P. 6000.

Tillicoultry, par. and tn., Scot., Clackmannanshire, on the Devon, 3 m. W. by S. Dollar, on the N. B. R.; manufactures shawls, shirtings, and other woollen goods; coal is worked. Par. 6946 ac., P. 5700; tn. P. <4000.

Tillietudlem, stn., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 5 m. WNW. Lanark, on the C. R. See **Craignethan Castle.**

Tillingham, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 9 m. ESE. Maldon, 3 m. NW. by N. Southminster stn., PMT.O.; 4666 ac. P. <1000.

Tillington, par., Eng., Staffordshire, union and 1½ m. NW. Stafford. P. <1500.

Tillington, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 10 m. NNW. Arundel, 2 m. N. by W. Petworth stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Tillowitz, vil., Prussia, Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle and 4 m. SSE. Falkenberg; manufactures agricultural machinery. P. <2000.

Tillyfourie, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 10 m. SW. by W. Inverurie.

Tillynaught, junc. stn., Scot., Banffshire, 3 m. S. by E. Portsoy, on the G. N. of S. R.

Tillysburn, stn., Ire., co. Down, on the Belfast and County Down Rly., 2½ m. NE. Belfast.

Tilly-sur-Seulles, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Caen, 8 m. SSE. Bayeux. P. <2000.

Tilmanstone, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. W. by S. Deal, 3½ m. NE. by E. Shepherd's Well stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tilney all Saints, Tilney St. Lawrence, and **Tilney with Islington,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk. T. all Saints, NW. div., 3½ m. WSW. King's Lynn, ½ m. SW. Clenchwarton stn., P.O., P. <750; T. St. Lawrence, P.O., P. <750; T. with Islington, P. <500.

Tilos, isl., Asiatic Turkey. Area about 40 sq. m. See **Iliaki.**

Tilremt, a reservoir in Algeria, 62 m. SE. Laghuat. At this and similar places, called *daias*, rain-water collects and is stored; the water containing vegetable mould gradually deposits a soil capable of supporting large trees.

Tilshead, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 13 m. SE. by E. Trowbridge, 7 m. NE. by N. Wylye stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tilsit, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, cap. circle T., on the riv. Memel, 54 m. SE. by S. Memel; has iron-foundry, large flour-mills, and manufactures of machinery, glass, soap, cloth, carriages, &c.; active trade in wood, grain, coal, flax, linen, oil, cattle, &c. There is a regular service of steamers to Königsberg. River closed by ice in the period 1883–88 for 92 to 121 days in each year. The castle was of importance in 1288. Here peace was declared between France and Russia, 7th July, and between France and Prussia, 9th July 1807. P. (1816) 10,500; (1871) 20,300; (1890) 23,700; comm. P. 24,500.

Tilsonburg, tn., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., on Otter Creek, and a railway, 26 m. ESE. London. P. <3000.

Tilstock, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 11½ m. SW. by S. Nantwich, 2½ m. S. Whitchurch stn., P.O. P. <750.

Tilston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 7½ m. E. Wrexham, 3 m. WNW. Malpas stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Tilstone Fearnall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 9 m. WNW. Crewe, 1 m. NE. Beeston and Tarporley stn. P. <250.

Tilsworth, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 7 m. WNW. Luton, 1 m. NE. by N. Stanbridgeford stn. P. <250.

Tilt, Bridge of, vil., Scot., Perthshire. See **Blair Athole.**

Tilt, Lower, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey.

Tilt Cove, mining vil. and port of entry, Newfoundland, dist. Twillingate and Fogo, 230 m. NW. St. John's by water. P. <1500.

Tilton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 7½ m. W. by S. Oakham, on the G. N. R., P.O. (**T. on the Hill**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. on the Hill**) P. <500.

Tilton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 17 m. N. Concord. P. <2000.

Tilton Harbour, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, 4 m. from Fogo.

Tilty, par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Chelmer, 8½ m. SSE. Saffron Walden, 3½ m. NNW. Dunmow stn. P. <250.

Tim, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 45 m. SSE. Kursk. P. 5400.

Timadanin, tn., Sahara, dist. Reggan, 332 m. SW. El Golea; one of the most important markets of Tuat. Breeding of camels and sheep.

Timah (of Judah), place named in O. T. See **Tibna.**

Timahoe, par., Ire., P.O. See **Fossy.**

Timahoe, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Clane, on the Grand Canal, 2 m. NW. Robertstown; 9896 ac. P. <750.

Timakova, Dutch New Guinea. See **Timoraka.**

Timanskiy Kryazh, range of mts., NE. Russia, watershed between Pechora and Dvina. The **Timanskiy Bereg** is the name given to the coast of Arctic Ocean from Svyatoi Nos to the estuary of Pechora, and the *tundras* inland are known as **Timanskaya Tundra.**

Timao, port, China. See **Shangchwan.**

Timaru, seapt., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., on the E. ct., 50 m. N. by E. Oamaru, in 44° 23′ S.; manufactures agricultural implements. The tidal harbour (area, 50 ac.) has a depth at entrance at low water ordinary springs of 22 ft., alongside ord nary springs, high water 19–27 ft., low water 13–21 ft. The harbour, which is formed by a mole (2350 ft. long) on the N., and a concrete breakwater on the S., has no bar. Dredging s being carried on (1894). P. <4000.

Timassin and **Timassinin,** oases, Sahara. See **Temassin** and **Temassinin.**

Timavo, riv., Carniola. See **Reka.**

Timbalier, a long low isl., U.S., Louisiana, in the N. of the Gulf of Mexico, off the S. of Terre Bonne co., at the mouth of **T. Bay,** in about 90° 17′–26′ W.

Timbang, isl., Brit. N. Borneo, in Sandakan Harbour, E. ct.

Timbarra, goldfields tp., New South Wales, Drake co., in 28° 58′ S., 152° 30′ E.; tin has also been found. P. <1500.

Timbebas, Recife, a group of coral reefs on the E. ct. of Brazil, in 17° 25′ S.

Timberland, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 12½ m. SE. Lincoln, 2 m. E. of its stn. (**Scopwick and T.**) on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Timberscombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 18 m. N. Tiverton, P.O. P. <500.

Timble, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 7½ m. W. by S. Harrogate, 4½ m. NE. Ben Rhydding stn. P. (of each) <250.

Timbo, colony, Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 115 m. SW. by S. Corrientes.

Timbo, cap. of Futa Jallon, French W. Africa, in 10° 40′ N., 11° 43′ W.; has a large mosque. First visited by Watt and Winterbottom in 1794.

Timboro, volcano, Sumbawa I., E. Archipelago; great eruption in 1815, before which date it is said to have been very much higher. Alt. 9040 ft.

Timbuctoo, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Yuba co., 18 m. E. Maryville, near Yuba R. P. <1500.

Timbuktu, or **Timbuctoo,** in French spelling **Tombouctou,** tn., W. Africa, in the Sahara, on the border of the slightly elevated tableland to the N. of the swamps and channels connected with the Niger, about 9 m. N. of the main stream, in 16° 49′ N., 2° 52′ W. (Caron, 1887), near the point where the river changes its course from NE. to E. To this situation the town owes all its importance. The neighbourhood is almost entirely unproductive, and the town is dependent for all necessaries on imports (mainly from Massina), but its position makes it a focus of caravan routes (from Algeria and Morocco to Tuat and thence SSW.), as well as of the Niger traffic in two directions. River ports, Kabara, 6 m., and Koriume, 9 m. distant). Manufactures are of little importance, but there is a large trade in salt (from Taudeni, about 350 m. due N.), kola-nuts, gums, ostrich feathers, and manufactured articles; the total amount roughly estimated at upwards of 50,000 tons. Trade chiefly by barter; small bags of gold-dust (each about 60 grains) and cowries being used, however, to some extent as money. The town is naturally a dependency of Massina, but its possession is constantly disputed by the plundering Tuareg of the Sahara. It is now in the French sphere of influence. Alt. 800 ft. (Lenz). P. estimated by Lenz (1880) at less than 20,000 (including environs); estimated by Caron (1887) at less than 5000.

Timduin, tn., S. Morocco, prov. Sus. P. 2000.

Time, tn., Wasulu, western Sudan, 9° 15′ N., 7° 0′ W.

Timene, country, E. Africa, inhabited by a tribe of the same name, who, to some extent, cultivate the soil. Length E. to W. 90 m.; N. to S., 50 m.

Timgad, site in Algeria, prov. and about 65 m. S. by W. Constantine, on one of the spurs of Aures, with numerous ruins of the ancient Roman *Thamugas*, a colony of veterans formed after the victories of Trajan over the Parthians. It has paved streets, a forum ornamented with statues, temples, fountains, &c.

Timimun, tn., French Sahara, cap. dist. T., 224 m. SW. El Golea, surrounded by a vast battlemented wall; cultivation of fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables. The inhabitants work the salt, alum, and saltpetre found in the dist. P. 6600.

Timle, vil., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 97 m. W. Sinope.

Timmi, the most prosperous dist. of Tuat, French Sahara, about 300 m. SW. El Golea; has numerous troops of camels; date-palms, vegetables, fruits, tobacco, &c.; active trade.

Timmonsville, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Darlington co., 68 m. E. by N. Columbia. P. <1500.

Timnah, place named in O. T. See **Tibneh.**

Timnath Heres, vil., Palestine. See **Kefr Hâris.**

Timogue, par., Ire., Queen's co., bar. and 2 m. SW. Stradbally, on riv. Straid. P. <250.

Timok, riv., Balkan Penin., formed by the union of the Tergovishki T. and the Sverlishki T., forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube after a NE. course, 18 m. NNW. Widin. Length, 84 m. from the source of the Sverlishki T.; area of basin, 1830 sq. m.

Timok, circle, Servia, covered with mountain ranges; considerably enlarged in 1890. Area, 808 sq. m.

Timoleague, anciently *Teachmolaga*, after an abbot who died here about 660 A.D., par. and tn., Ire., S. co. Cork, bars. E. Carbery, E. div., Iblane and Barryroe, 11 m. WSW. Kinsale, at the head of Courtmacsherry Bay; has remains of a Franciscan abbey (14th and 15th centuries). PMT.O. Par. P. <1000; tn. P. <500.

Timolin, par., Ire., SE. co. Kildare, bars. Narragh and Reban E., 7 m. E. Athy, 3 m. from Grange Con stn. P. <750.

Timoney, electoral div., Ire., NE. co. Tipperary, bar. Ikerrin, 14 m. SE. by S. Parsonstown.

Timoole, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Skreen, on Nanny Water, 3 m. SW. Duleek. P. <250.

Timor, or **Timur,** isl., Malay Archipelago, the most easterly of the Sunda chain, between 8° 0′ and 10° 20′ S., 123° 30′ and 127° 0′ E., separated from Australia by the Timor Sea. The SW. part of the island belongs to the Dutch (cap. Kupang), the NE. part to the Portuguese (cap. Deli, on the N. ct., the best port). It is traversed by ranges of mountains (up to 11,500 ft.), showing few traces of volcanic activity. The N. side is the better watered, and has the richer vegetation; but as a whole, both flora and fauna are poor compared with other islands of the archipelago. The S. side shows affinities with Australia. The soil is not very fertile, and the dryness during half the year is unfavourable to cultivation. Principal exports are sandal-wood, bees'-wax, cattle, horses, maize, and sago, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardwares, calicoes, and other British manufactures, besides rice, arrack, and native produce from Java and Macassar. Sago is the chief article of food; millet, maize, yams, sweet potatoes, and cotton are grown; iron, gold, copper, and rock-salt are met with, but no mines are wrought. Pearls are fished off the SW. extremity of the island. The population is composed of three native groups, and in the ports are Malays, Bughis, Chinese, some Dutch, and the mixed race called 'black Portuguese.' There is no black or Papuan population at Timor as was formerly believed, but negroid characteristics appear amongst the Timorians. Length, 340 m.; breadth, 40–60 m.; area, 11,696 sq. m. Dutch possessions 5190 sq. m., the rest Portuguese. P. estimated at 600,000 (Wagner and Supan); 786,100 (Reclus).

Timor, mining vil., Victoria, Talbot co., on T. Creek, 35 m. SW. Sandhurst. Here is the Duke and T. mine, with the most extensive pumping machinery in Victoria. P. <1500.

Timoraka, or Timakova, dist., on S. ct. of Dutch New Guinea, in about 137°–139° E.

Timor-Laut, or **Tenimber,** isl., Malay Archipelago, between 7° 10′ and 8° 30′ S., 131°–131° 40′ E., 250 m. NE. Timor. Surface mountainous and wooded. The natives give the name of T.-L. to two large islands only, Yamdena and Selaru; they call the rest Tenimber. These islands generally have an alt. of only a few feet. Owing to the calcareous nature of the soil there are few running streams, and much of the surface is barren and uninhabited. The natives, who are almost independent, resemble the Malays rather than the Papuans. Exports trepang and pearl oysters; imports woollen goods, iron and copper articles, and pottery. Area, 2124 sq. m. P. 19,300.

Timotes, vil., Venezuela, Los Andes, 290 m. WSW. Carácas.

Timperley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 7 m. W. by S. Stockport, on the L. & NW. R. and (**West T.**) on Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P. <2500.

Timsbury, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., on the Anton, 9 m. WSW. Winchester, 1½ m. SE. Mottisfont stn. P. <250.

Timsbury, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6½ m. SW. by W. Bath, 1 m. W. Camerton stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Timtelas, dist., Algeria, prov., arr., and 34 m. SW. Constantine; has Roman remains.

Timur, isl. See **Timor.**

Timworth, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. N. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <250. See **Ingham.**

Tina, the ancient *Thana,* site of ruins, S. Tunis, about 7 m. SW. Sfax.

Tinaca (or **Pangultan**), **Punta,** the S. point of Mindanao I., Philippine Is., in 125° 15′ E.

Tinacula, or **Volcano Island,** isl., Pacific, Santa Cruz group, in 165° 45′ E., 10° 20′ S.

Tinahely, market-tn., Ire., SW. co. Wicklow, bar. S. Ballinacor, 13 m. W. Arklow, with which it is connected by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <750.

Tinamayor, small estuary, N. Spain, separating provs. Santander and Oviedo, forms the mouth of the Rio Deva, where the calamine and blende ores from the mines of Picos de Europa are shipped.

Tinamuck, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Clara.

Tinana, S. suburb of Maryborough, Queensland. P. <1500.

Tinaroo, tin-mining locality, Queensland, Cardwell co., in 17° 30′ S., 145° 29′ E.; a portion of Herberton tin-field. The first discovery of tin was made here. P. <1500.

Tinchebral, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront, 26 m. WSW. Falaise; manufactures combs, ironmongery, and locks. P. <3000.

Tincleton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 5 m. E. by N. Dorchester, 2 m. NNW. Moreton stn. P. <250. See **Woodsford.**

Tincoorn, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Cork, bar. Duhallow, 10 m. W. by S. Mallow.

Tindal and Watts, another name of Krusenstern Is. (*q.v.*), Pacific.

Tindale Crescent, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from W. Auckland, Durham.

Tindale Fell, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, 3 m. from Hallbankgate.

Tindale Tarn, lake, Eng., in the E. of the Eskdale div. of the co. of Cumberland, 12½ m. E. by N. Carlisle.

Tindivaram, tn., India. See **Dindivaram.**

Tinée, riv., France. See **Alpes-Maritimes.**

Tineo, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 34 m. WSW. Oviedo, dist. Cangas de T. P. 22,000.

Tinerkuk, dist., Sahara, Gurara, situated in the midst of sandhills; has dates and other fruits, camels, sheep, and goats.

Ting, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 115 m. SW. Peking.

Tinga, tribe, W. Africa. See **Kamerun.**

Tinga Maria, tn., Peru, dep. Loreto, on r. bk. Huallaga, in 9° 3′ S., 76° 55′ W.; reputed head of boat navigation. Alt. 1970 ft.

Tingchou-fu, tn., China, prov. Fokien, 130 m. NW. Amoy; has mines of gold, silver, and tin, all of which metals are exported, as well as quantities of tea.

Tingewick, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 2½ m. W. by S. Buckingham, 1 m. S. Fulwell and Westbury stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Tingfan-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 32 m. SSW. Kweiyang-fu.

Tingha, tp., New South Wales, Hardinge co., 80 m. N. by E. Tamworth; centre of the rich tin-fields of New England. P. <1500.

Tinghaichiliting, tn., China, cap. Shusan Archipelago, 37 m. ENE. Ningpo-fu; industrial centre.

Tinghe, tn., central Sudan, Songhai or Sonrhai land, 192 m. SW. Gogo.

Tinghert, plateau, Algerian Sahara, extending from Tademait on the W. to Ghadames on the E.

Tingley, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the G. N. R., 5 m. NW. Wakefield, FM.O.

Tingo, suburb and 2 m. S. Arequipa, Peru; frequented by the rich inhabitants during the summer.

Tingrith, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 11½ m. S. by W. Bedford, 2 m. NW. Harlington stn. P. <250.

Tingtsekwan, tn., China. See **Kingtsekwan.**

Tinguindin, vil., Mexico, state Michoacan, 34 m. SSE. Jiquilpan; an ancient town, was conquered by Nuno de Guzman. P. 3000.

Tingwall, par., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, the church situated 4 m. WNW. Lerwick, P.O.; 29,206 ac. P. (including **Hildesay, Langa, Linga, Oxna, Tingwall, Whiteness, Weisdale, Trondra Is.**) <2500.

Tingyüan-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 87 m. ESE. Tali-fu.

Tinharé Island, isl., on E. ct. of Brazil, Bahia, in 13½° S.

Tinh-yu, tn., Annam, 146 m. NE. by N. Saigon.

Tinian, one of the Ladrone Is., Pacific, crossed by 15° N., E. of 145° 35′ E.; the inhabitants are agglomerated in a single village.

Tinibras, mt., Italy, in the NW., in the Maritime Alps, 30 m. W. by S. Cuneo.

Tinicum, settlement, U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., on site of New Gottenburg; first permanent European settlement, founded by Swedes, 1641.

Tinizung, vil., Switzd. See **Tinzen.**

Tinjal, isl., Eastern Archipelago, off the S. ct. of Java, W. end, in 105° 48′ E.

Tinkers, or **Tinker's Gully,** goldfield, New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., in 45° 2′ S., 169° 29′ E. P. <1500.

Tinkisso, riv., Africa. See **Tankisso.**

Tinmouth, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 12 m. SSW. Rutland, with marble quarries. P. <1500.

Tinnacross, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Enniscorthy No. 1.

Tinnahinch, tn., Ire., S. co. Carlow, bar. St. Mullins Lower, 14½ m. SE. by E. West Kilkenny, on the l. bk. of the Barrow, opposite Graiguenamanagh, 11 m. from Thomastown stn. P. <500.

Tinnahinch, bar., Ire., in the NW. of Queen's co.

Tinnasaggart, electoral div., Ire., co. Waterford, dist. Kilmacthomas.

Tinneh, name given by Dr. Dall to the Athabaskan or Chippewayan Indians of Alaska.

Tinnevelli (Tinnevelly, census), municip., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. T., 53 m. E. by N. Trivandrum; terminus of the S. Indian Rly. from Madras; notable active centre of Protestant missions. The great Siva temple gives a good idea of Dravidian architecture. P. 24,800; Hindus, 22,900.

Tinniat, tn., eastern Sudan, Darfur, cap. prov. Fea, 150 m. W. El Fasher, on the only road connecting Darfur with Wadai.

Tinnycross, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Tullamore.

Tinode, P.O., Ire., co. Wicklow, 4 m. from Blessington, 8 m. from Naas stn.

Tinogasta, tn., Argentine Republic, Catamarca, 170 m. SW. by W. Tucuman. P. 2000.

Tinonu, post-tn., New South Wales, Gloucester co., 85 m. NE. by N. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Tinos, isl., Greece. See **Tēnos.**

Tiñoso, cape, Spain, SE. ct., 8 m. SW. by W. Cartagena.

Tinrir, tn., Sahara, oasis Todra, 150 m. from Morocco; an important centre. P. <2000.

Tinshaman, vil., Sahara, oasis of Air, of which it was the cap. in the Middle Ages.

Tinskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 52 m. E. of Kansk, on Siberian highway. P. <5000.

Tinsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. SW. Rotherham, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P. <1500.

Tintagel, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., on the NW. ct., 13½ m. N. Bodmin; has slate quarries. PMT.O. 4422 ac. P. <750.

Tintagel Head, a nearly insulated cape to the W., on which are the ruins of T. Castle, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur.

Tintaldra, tp., Victoria, Benambra co., on riv. Murray, 52 m. E. by N. Albury, at the junction of six main roads. P. <1500.

Tinténiac, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St. Malo, 17 m. NNW. Rennes. P. <2000.

Tinteragh, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Moneymore, co. Londonderry.

Tintern, par., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 12 m. E. Waterford, 1 m. from Bannow Harbour; has remains of T. Abbey, founded in 13th century by the Earl of Pembroke. 6863 ac. P. <1500.

Tintern, Little, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Wye, 4 m. N. Chepstow, with a stn. (**Tintern**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Tintern**). Here the picturesque ruins of **Tintern Abbey,** founded for Cistercians in 1131, and rebuilt in 13th century. P. <500.

Tintic, vil., U.S., Utah, Juab co., 65 m. SSW. Salt Lake City, in a dist. rich in minerals; copper is mined here. P. <1500.

Tintinhull, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 4 m. NW. by W. Yeovil, 2 m. E. Martock stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tinto, small riv., Honduras, flows into the Caribbean Sea immediately E. of Cape Cameron; site of attempted English settlement in the first half of the 19th century.

Tinto ('hill of fire'), mt., Scot., Lanarkshire, at head of Clydesdale, between pars. Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington; commands an extensive view. Alt. 2316 ft.

Tinto, ct. riv., SW. Spain, prov. Huelva. Length about 60 m.

Tintwistle, par., Eng., Lancashire and Cheshire, Hyde div., 3 m. E. by S. Stalybridge, close to Hadfield stn., PM.O. Mean rfall. (Arnfield Reservoir, alt. 575 ft., 1866–80), yr. 41.6 in. 14,410 ac. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**T. with Hollingsworth**) P. <5000.

Tinwald, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashburton co., 50 m. SW. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Tinwald, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 3½ m. NE. by N. Dumfries, between Locharbriggs and Amisfield stns.; 10,283 ac. P. <1000.

Tinwell, par., Eng., Rutland, 9 m. E. by S. Rutland, 1½ m. W. Stamford. P. <250.

Tinzen, or **Tinizung,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 12 m. NW. by W. St. Moritz, in Ober-Halbstein. P. <2000.

Tinzulin, oasis, Sahara, 120 m. SW. Morocco, on r. bk. of the Wed Draa.

Tioga, railway stn., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 50 m. NW. by N. Toronto.

Tioga, riv., U.S., rises in the N. of Pennsylvania, and flows SW. then N. into New York, in which state it joins the Chemung above Corning, about 16 m. WNW. Elmira.

Tioga, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, T. co., on Tioga R., 84 m. NW. by N. Scranton. P. <1500.

Tioge, name given to the river which enters Lake Ngami, central S. Africa, and which is either the lower course or a branch of the Kubango or Okavango; its course is exceedingly tortuous. In the dry season its bed is quite empty, except where stagnant pools are formed.

Tioken, isl., Pacific, in the N. of the Tuamotu group, in about 14° 15′ S., crossed by 145° W.

Tionesta, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Forest co., on Allegheny R., 55 m. SE. by S. Erie. P. <1500.

Tiong, tn., French Sudan, Niene or Niendugu, 68 m. SW. Sikasso, surrounded by large earth walls, but now contains only 500 inhabitants.

Tioughnioga, riv., U.S., New York, flows S. to the Susquehanna, which it joins on the r. bk. at Binghamton. Length about 80 m.

Tipaza, vil. and small port, Algeria, on the N. ct., arr. and 36 m. WSW. Algiers; has splendid vines. The port, open to NE. and NW., offers anchorage in about 6 fathoms; not safe; lighthouse. Site of Roman colony, *W. Tipasa.* P. <2000.

Tiphsah, place named in O. T. See **Tafsah.**

Tipitapa, tn., Central America, Nicaragua, 15 m. ENE. Managua.

Tippah, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NE., on the N. frontier, crossed in the W. by 89° W.

Tippecanoe, co., U.S., Indiana, between 41° and 40° N., crossed in the W. by 87° W., traversed by Wabash R.

Tippecanoe, vil., U.S., Ohio, Miami co., on Great Miami R., 65 m. NNE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Tippecanoe River, U.S., Indiana, issues from T. Lake in E. of Kosciusko co., flows SW. into Wabash R. in White co. Length about 200 m.

Tipper, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. N. Naas, 2 m. SE. and containing part of town of Naas. P. <500.

Tipperah, dist., Brit. India, in the SE. of Bengal (*q.v.*), Chittagong div.

Tipperary, inland co., Ire., prov. Munster, partly in the Shannon basin, on W. and N., but mostly on S. and E., sloping to St. George's Channel, and contains 4 parl. divs., as in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Eliogarty	90,258	17,023
Ikerrin	69,805	10,840
Kilnamanagh, Upper	59,990	9,542
Ormond, Lower	127,223	17,496
Ormond, Upper	79,472	9,594
Owney and Arra	85,495	11,725
Total of North Riding	512,243	76,220
Clanwilliam	115,960	24,139
Iffa and Offa, East	57,134	21,340
Iffa and Offa, West	117,176	16,986
Kilnamanagh, Lower	42,042	5,637
Middlethird	113,642	15,971
Slievardagh	90,773	12,895
Total of South Riding	536,727	96,968
Total, Tipperary	1,048,970[1]	173,188

[1] Exclusive of 12,762 ac. under the larger rivers and lakes.

The watershed between is a continuation of the Slieve Bloom Range to NE. The surface is mainly an undulating plain, part of the great central Carboniferous system, of limestone formation, and presents much fine scenery, particularly in the valley of the Suir. On the Kilkenny border the hills are coalstone shales and sandstones, while the Knockmealdown Mts., S. border reaching 2609 ft., consist of clay slate; the Galtees, SW., reach 3008 ft.; NW. is a range of Silurian and sandstone, with Keeper's Hill, 2265 ft. The chief river, watering the southern slope of the county, is the Suir, rising in Devil's Bit Mt. near Templemore, where the Nore also rises to flow SE. through Kilkenny. The coal-measures in this county, about 20 m. long, are part of the Leinster coalfield, anthracite with thin seams, worked to a small extent at Thurles, Lisnamrock. Slate is worked at Carrick-on-Suir and Nenagh. As a natural curiosity the stalactite caves at Mitchelstown are much visited. The staple occupation is in tillage, pasturage, and dairy-farming, this county being one of the most fertile dists. in Ireland owing to the rich calcareous loam—*e.g.*, 'the Golden Vale,' the dist. in which the county town stands. It has a larger percentage of area under cultivation than any county except Down. Milk-condensing is now carried on on a large scale at Clonmel. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. The railway communication is excellent; G. S. & W., with branch of the Limerick and Waterford Rly., besides other branches. Henry II., in 1172, received at Cashel the homage of O'Brien, King of Thomond; and in 1210 King John converted the dist. into a county, which in the 14th century and afterwards was held as a county palatine by the earls and dukes of Ormonde. Two round towers, at Roscrea and on the notable rock of Cashel, an abrupt mass of limestone; some important old castles and ecclesiastical ruins, especially Holy Cross. The county is divided for parliamentary purposes into 4 divisions (East T., P. 44,700; Mid T., P. 43,900; North T., P. 43,400; South T., P. 41,000), each returning 1 member. It contains the towns Clonmel (partly in Waterford), Tipperary, Carrick-on-Suir, Nenagh, and Thurles. See **Ireland,** table.

Tipperary, par., civic and market tn., Ire., SW. co. T., bar. Clanwilliam, 11 m. W. by S. Cashel, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly. Its only relic of antiquity is the gateway of the Austin Friary, founded in the reign of Henry III. Market-days, Th. and S. Par. 4363 ac., P. <5000; tn. P. 6400.

Tipperary Hills, Ire. See **Slieve-na-Muck.**

Tipperkevin, par., Ire., E. co. Kildare, bar. S. Naas, 4 m. SE. Naas. P. <500.

Tippermuir, battlefield, Scot., 5 m. W. Perth, where the Covenanters were defeated by Montrose in 1644.

Tipperne, dist., Denmark, prov. Ringkjöbing, on the S. of the Lönborg Aa Fjord.

Tipta-la, pass, in the E. of Nepál, the Wallangchoon of Dr. Hooker, in about 27° 48′ N., 87° 43′ E. Alt. 15,620 ft.

Tipton, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 11 m. E. Exeter, with a stn. (**T. St. John's**) on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. (**T. St. John**). P.<500.

Tipton, par. and tn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, 2½ m. SW. and included in the parl. bor. of Wednesbury, with stns. on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R.; has coal-mines, blast-furnaces, and manufactures of heavy iron work, boilers, &c. P. 29,300.

Tipton, city, U.S., Indiana, T. co., 36 m. N. by E. Indianapolis. P.<3000.

Tipton, tn., U.S., Iowa, Cedar co., 30 m. ESE. Cedar Rapids. P.<2000.

Tipton, tn., U.S., Missouri, Moniteau co., 34 m. W. by N. Jefferson City. P.<1500.

Tipton, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the SW., on the Mississippi, N. of 35° N.

Tiptonville, vil., U.S., New Mexico, Mora co., 68 m. E. by N. Santa Fé. P.<1500.

Tiptonville, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Lake co., on the Mississippi, 7 m. SSE. of the NW. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Tiptree Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, Messing, Great Wigborough and Tollesbury, Tolleshunt d'Arcy, and Tolleshunt Knights pars., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Tipuani, vil., Bolivia, dep. and 62 m. N. La Paz; has very productive gold-washings, worked before the arrival of the Spaniards.

Tipuani, riv., Bolivia, Beni basin, flows E. from the N. base of Illampu (Sorata); noted in the time of the Incas for its gold-washings, which were worked even in the 19th century.

Tiqnish, settlement, Canada, Prince Edward Island, Princes co., on the E. ct., 64 m. NW. by N. Charlottetown.

Tira, valley, Afghanistan, to the N. of the Safed Koh range, stretching E. and W., in about lat. 33° 50′ N.

Tira, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Tire.**

Tirabzon, Turkish name of **Trebizond** (*q.v.*).

Tirach Mir, highest mt. of the Hindu Kush, 23 m. NNE. Chitral. Alt. 25,400 ft.

Tiradentes, formerly **São Jose del Rei,** tn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 140 m. NW. by N. Rio de Janeiro, adjoining São João del Rei (rly. stn.) on the NE. P. 5000 (Reclus).

Tiran, isl., Red Sea, at the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah. Length, 7 m.

Tirana, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 18 m. E. Durazzo.

Tiranascragh, par., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Longford, 11 m. WNW. Parsonstown. P.<500.

Tiranny, bar., Ire., W. co. Armagh.

Tirano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Sondrio, on the Adda, 43 m. NE. by N. Bergamo; ½ m. W. is the church of the Madonna of T., much frequented place of pilgrimage. P. 6100.

Tiraspol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Kherson, 73 m. by rail NW. Odessa, on l. bk. Dniester; good gardens; flour-mills, tobacco factories; considerable trade. P. 22,300.

Tirawley, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Mayo.

Tirband-i-Turkistan, mt. chain, Afghanistan, running mainly E. and W. between the Murghab and the Balkh R., in about 35° 20′ N. lat.

Tircahan, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Swanlinbar.

Tire, tn., Asia Minor, at the N. foot of the Juma Dagh, 39 m. SE. by E. Smyrna, terminus of a branch railway.

Tire, or **Tira,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and sanjak Smyrna. P. 14,500; Moham. 8200; Orthodox Greeks, 6000.

Tireboli, the ancient *Tarabulus,* seapt., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., vilayet and 48 m. W. Trebizond. The dist. abounds in copper, silver, and other ores, which were worked in ancient times, but are now neglected. P. 8000; Moham. 5600; Orthodox Greeks, 2000 (Cuinet).

Tiree, or **Tyree,** one of the Inner Hebrides, Scot., co. Argyll, of which it is the most W. portion, 20 m. WNW. Iona. Length, 13 m.; breadth varies to 6½ m. Shores greatly indented; surface low, having a mean height of 20 ft. above the sea; and it is destitute of wood. It contains numerous small lakes, is generally fertile, and has a plain of 1560 ac. of rich pasture land in its centre. Barley, oats, and potatoes are grown. Cattle-rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry and eggs are the chief resources of the population. The village of Hynish, at its S. end, is a station of the Northern Lights, and has quarries from which Skerryvore lighthouse (10 m. SW.) was built. T., with the islet Skerryvore, forms a par. PMT.O. (**Tiree**). 18,942 ac. P.<2500; (isl.) 2449.

Tireh, tn., Asia Minor, 39 m. ESE. Smyrna, divided into quarters separated by wooded ravines, and surrounded by orchards and vineyards.

Tireragh, bar., Ire., in the NW. of co. Sligo.

Tirerrill, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Sligo.

Tir Evan, par., Wales, Denbighshire, union and 8½ m. SE. Llanwrst, on riv. Conway; 8937 ac. P.<500.

Tirgoviṣte, tn., Roumania, prov. Prahova, on the Ialomiţa, 27 m. W. Ploescî (Ployeshti); has important arsenal and historic ruins. P. 8300.

Tîrgu Frumos, tn., Roumania. See **Târgul-Frumos.**

Tîrgu Jiului, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. Gorjiu, on the Jiulŭ, 47 m. ENE. Orsova. P.<5000.

Tîrgu-Ocna, tn., Roumania. See **Ocna.**

Tirhoot, isl., Persian Gulf. See **Tarut.**

Tirhugh, bar., Ire., co. Donegal.

Tiriberskaya Bay, Russia, Arctic Ocean, on the coast of Lapland, 69° 11′ N., 35° 9′ E., 12 m. ESE. from Kildin I.

Tirioło, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 5 m. NW. Catanzaro; has silk-culture, and coal and iron mines. T. stands on the site of ancient *Thurium.* P.<4000.

Tiris, maritime terr., W. Sahara, N. of Arguin Bay. There are no streams, and no settled inhabitants, but from October to May it is covered with pasturage, to which the tribes for long distances round bring their flocks.

Tirkane, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Maghera (co. Londonderry).

Tirkeeran, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Londonderry.

Tirkelly, tnld., Ire., co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Lower Half, Drumballyroney par. P.<250.

Tirkennedy, bar., Ire., in the E. of co. Fermanagh.

Tirlemont, Flemish **Tienen,** tn., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Great Greete, arr. and 12 m. ESE. Louvain, 25 m. E. by S. Brussels; has cotton and wool spinning; trade in beer, grain, wool, and cattle; formerly of greater importance than at present, but suffered much in various wars. P. (comm.) 16,000.

Tirley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 3½ m. SW. by W. Tewkesbury, on the r. bk. of the Severn, P.O. P.<500.

Tirmacspird, electoral div., Ire., Fermanagh, dist. Ederny.

Tirnovo, Bulgarian spelling **Trnovo,** improperly **Tirnova,** tn., Bulgaria, cap. prov. T., at N. base of Balkans, 45 m. N. Stara Zagora (Eski-Saghra), situated on a group of rock terraces washed at their base by the Jantra. It is divided into a Christian quarter on a hill, and a Mussulman quarter in the valley; an important market. Population almost entirely Bulgarian, the Turks, formerly equal in number to the Bulgarians, having been reduced in 1888 to 688. P. 11,300.

Tirnovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Kirk-Kilise, 36 m. S. Burgas.

Tirol (or **Tyrol**) **and Vorarlberg** (ancient *Rhætia,* and a part of *Noricum*), a crownland of the Austrian Empire, with the title of county, about one-half larger than Wales, between 45° 39′ 30″ and 47° 45′ 15″ N., 9° 35′ and 12° 55′ E., comprising all the Austrian Alps W. of Salzburg and Carinthia, only about one-tenth of the country being level. The Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps, which connect the Rhætian Alps of Switzerland with the Hohe Tauern in the E. of T., where they attain their culminating point (Gross-Glockner, 12,455 ft.), on the frontiers of T., Salzburg, and Styria, and separate the valley of the Inn in the N. from the valleys of the Drave and Adige in the S., are the principal series of mountains, rising far above the snow-line; but the highest of the crownland, the Ortlerspitze (12,810 ft.) belongs to a group lying SW. of the Adige, on the frontier of Lombardy. Probably one-tenth of the surface of T. is always covered with snow. Besides the Inn, Drave, and Adige, with their affluents, the NW. part, Vorarlberg, is watered by the Ill and Bregenz, flowing into the Lake of Constance, which forms the NW. boundary. Small lakes are numerous, and the N. part of the Lake of Garda is in the T. Climate severe in the uplands; mean temp. of year at Innsbruck 48.8° F., and at Botzen 55.4°; the narrow valleys of the S., however, have a warm climate, similar to that of the adjacent part of Lombardy. Some maize, wheat, and pulse are grown in the lower valleys, and buckwheat, rye, and oats on the mountain-sides; but the corn raised is not sufficient for home consumption, and the chief wealth of the rural population is in their cattle and other live stock. Wine and silk are the products of the southern provinces. The rearing of canary birds is pursued on a large scale in the valley of the Inn, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing-birds from the T. The wolf, bear, wild boar, marmot, and chamois inhabit the mountain dists. The mining industry has long been important, chiefly in the basin of the Inn below Innsbruck (the NE. of the crownland). In the 15th and 16th centuries silver and copper mines attained such importance in the dist. (especially round Schwaz, Rattenberg, and Kitzbühel), that T. was regarded as the richest of the Austrian crownlands; but now the only minerals of any importance are iron, zinc, salt, lignite, lead, and sulphur. The beds of iron ore are continuations of the much more productive beds occuring in graywackes in Lower Austria and Upper Styria, whence they extend W. into the T. as far as Schwaz (Inn valley, NE. of Innsbruck), in the neighbourhood of which iron ore is smelted (at Jenbach and Pillersee). Lignite (Eocene) occurs chiefly in the Häring field (lower Inn valley). Hall, a few miles below Innsbruck, is one of the chief salt-producing centres of the Austrian dominions. Zinc is obtained principally in the Passeier-thal, SE. of the Oetzthal Alps. There are numerous mineral springs. Silks are manufactured in the S. (Rovereto); iron goods, cottons, linens,

leather, and wooden articles are made at Innsbruck, &c.; glass and paper are other manufactured products. The transit trade between Germany and Italy is important, occupying many of the population; the principal routes from N. to S. are by the Reschenscheideck (in the W.) and the Brenner (in the middle), from SW. to NE. by the Stelvio Pass (in the SW.), and from E. to W. by the Arlberg (in the NW.) and the Puster-thal (in the SE.). [**Alps,** PASSES, **III.** (11), **IV.** (1*a*), (2), and (3).] Many of the inhabitants emigrate annually as labourers into the neighbouring countries. Nearly all are Roman Catholics, under ten bishops, suffragans of the Archbishop of Salzburg. T. has its own diet of one chamber. The population are mainly German-speaking; but in the S., in the valley of the lower Adige and its tribs. (Sulzberg and Fleims valleys), Italian is spoken; and in a small tract E. of the lower Eisack, between the German and Italian dists., the so-called Ladini speak a dialect allied to the Romansh of the Grisons. Cap. Innsbruck; the only other towns of importance are Trient and Botzen. T. was originally the name of a castle above Meran, which is mentioned about 400 A.D. under the Latin form *Teriolis*, and became the seat of counts. The terr. passed into the possession of the house of Habsburg in the 13th century, and its inhabitants are among the most attached to the Imperial rule in the Austrian Empire. Area, 11,308 sq. m. P. (1890) 929,000. See **Austria,** table.

Tiroran, P.O., Scot., near Oban, Argyllshire, 8 m. from Pennyghael.

Tir Phil, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the L. & NW. R., adjoining New Tredegar, 6 m. ESE. Merthyr-Tydfil.

Tirril, vil., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 2½ m. S. by W. Penrith, P.O. See **Sockbridge.**

Tirschenreuth, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, cap. circle T., 34 m. E. by S. Bayreuth; has iron-mine, and manufacture of cloth. P. <4000.

Tirschtiegel, tn., Prussia, prov., govt., and 44 m. W. former circle and 14 m. ESE. Meseritz; composed of the Posen, vils. of **Alt** and **Neu.** T. united in 1888.

Tirso, riv., Sardinia, rises in the E. of the island, and flows SW. past Oristano into the Gulf of Oristano. Length, 83 m.; area of basin, 1197 sq. m.; mean discharge, 700 cubic ft. per second.

Tiruchendúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, on the Gulf of Manar, dist. and 37 m. ESE. Tinnevelli. P. 8300; Hindus, 6900.

Tiruchengod, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 25 m. SW. by W. Salem; chief industries, weaving and making sandal-wood balls. P. 7500; Hindus, 7200.

Tirukóvilúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, South Arcot, 40 m. W. Pondicherri, on S. bank of Ponniar R. P. 5700; Hindus, 5100.

Tirumangalam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 11 m. SW. by W. Madura. P. 7600; Hindus, 6700.

Tirun, tn., Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 30 m. W. by N. Ispahan.

Tirúnágeswaram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 25 m. NE. by E. Tanjore; weaving industry. P. 5000; Hindus, 4500.

Tirupati, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. North Arcot, 70 m. NW. Madras; celebrated for its hill pagoda, said to have been built B.C. 3100, so holy that no Christian or Mussulman has until lately been allowed to pass the outer walls; the hill (alt. 2500 ft.) has seven peaks; has a very large annual festival. P. 14,200; Hindus, 13,500.

Tirupatúr, or **Tiruppattúr** (census), municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, 48 m. SW. by W. Vellore; an important centre of roads; does a brisk trade in grain and hides. P. 16,500; Hindus, 10,200; Moham. 6200.

Tiruvádi, sacred tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 8 m. N. by W. Tanjore. P. 7900; Hindus, 7700.

Tiruválúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 35 m. E. Tanjore. P. 12,900; Hindus, 11,000.

Tiruválúr, or **Tiruvallúr** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, Chengalpat dist., 26 m. W. Madras. P. 5000; Hindus, 4600.

Tiruvannamalai, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. South Arcot, 50 m. S. Vellore; the first town on the road from Báramahál, through Chengama Pass; an entrepôt of trade; has an annual festival in November, the largest in the dist. Its fortified hill has an alt. of 2668 ft. P. 12,200; Hindus, 10,600.

Tiruvatiyúr, or **Tiruvottiyúr** (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Chengalpat, on the E. ct., 8 m. N. by E. Madras. P. 7400; Hindus, 7000.

Tiruvidamarudúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore. P. 5300; Hindus, 5100.

Tirwá, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Farukhábád, 48 m. NW. Cawnpur; contains the fort of the Rája. P. 6700; Hindus, 5600; Moham. 1100.

Tirydáll, stn., Wales, Carmarthenshire, E. div., on the G. W. R., 11 m. NE. Llanelly.

Tiryns, ruins of ancient city, Greece. See **Nauplia.**

Tirsah, place named in O. T. See **Telâsîr.**

Tisaran, par., Ire., King's co., bar. Garrycastle, on the Grand Canal and riv. Shannon, 4 m. NE. Banagher; 7222 ac. P. <750.

Tisaxon, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. and 1½ m. W. by S. Kinsale, on the l. bk. of the Bandon. P. <250.

Tisbury, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Nadder, 13 m. W. Salisbury, with a stn. (**Tisbury**) on the L. & SW. R. main line, PMT.O. (**Tisbury**). East T., P. <1000; West T., P. <750.

Tisbury, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Dukes co., on Marthas Vineyard I., 21 m. SE. by S. New Bedford. P. <2000.

Tischau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Teplitz. P. <3000.

Tischnowitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Schwarzawa, 13½ m. NW. by N. Brünn. P. <3000.

Tiscoffin, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. and 4 m. NW Gowran; 4709 ac. P. <750.

Tisens, the ancient *Castel Tesonna* (destroyed by the Franks 590), vil., Austria, Tirol, 10 m. NW. by W. Botzen. P. <2000.

Tishit, oasis of Taganet, W. Sahara, in about 19° 10′ N.; one of the largest markets of W. Sahara. Its inhabitants exploit greatly valued salt from the great Sebkha of Ighil, about 373 m. NW.

Tishomingo, cap. of the Chickasaw Reserve, on Washita R., Indian Terr., U.S. P. <1500.

Tishomingo, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the extreme NE.

Tisimova, Greece. See **Areopolis.**

Tisint, oasis, in the W. of the Sahara, to the S. of Morocco, in about 29° 55′ N., 7° 8′ W.; has date-palms.

Tiskilwa, coal-mining vil., U.S., Illinois, Bureau co., 107 m. WSW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Tisrara, par., Ire., W. co. and 7 m. SW. by S. Roscommon, bar. N. Athlone; 8482 ac. P. <1500.

Tissington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 9½ m. SW. by W. Matlock, 4 m. N. Ashbourne stn.; noted for its rustic beauty and for its five wells, and the custom of well-dressing (decoration of the wells with flowers and Scripture texts and practice of religious observances) on Holy Thursday. PM.O. P. <500.

Tistá, riv., Brit. India, N. Bengal, debouches on the plains through the Sivak Golá Pass; in its lower part it is also called Paglá. It is noted for frequent and violent changes in its course; in 1787 were destructive floods; navigation difficult.

Tisted, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hampshire. East T., Petersfield div., 13 m. E. by N. Winchester, 3 m. SE. Medstead stn., P.O., P. <250; West T., 2½ m. SSE. Ropley stn., P. <250.

Tiswádi, or **Tiswári,** in Portuguese spelling **Ticoari** ('30 hamlets'), former name of the isl. of Goa, India.

Tisza, riv., Hungary. See **Theiss.**

Tisza-Dob, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Dada-alsó. P. <4000.

Tisza-Földvár, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Ó-Becse. P. 5700.

Tisza-Földvár, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kis-Szolnok, dist. Tisza-alsó. P. 7800.

Tisza-Füred, comm., Hungary, prov. Heves, 27 m. SE. Erlau, on the l. bk. of the Theiss (Tisza). P. 8000.

Tisza-Lök, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Dada-alsó. P. <4000.

Tisza-Nána, comm., Hungary, co. Heves, dist. Tisza-Füred. P. <5000.

Tisza-Polgár, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Dada-alsó. P. 9400.

Tisza-Roff, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kis-Szolnok, dist. Tisza-közép. P. <5000.

Tisza-Szalók, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kis-Szolnok, dist. Tisza-felsö. P. <4000.

Tisza-Szent-Imre, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kis-Szolnok, dist. Tisza-felsö. P. <4000.

Tisza-Szent-Miklös, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Török-Kanizsa. P. <4000.

Tiszolcz (Hungarian, in German **Theissholz**), comm., Hungary, co. Gömör-Kis-Hont, 60 m. W. Kaschau. P. <4000.

Titaf, tn., French Sahara, Tuat, dist. Tamest; surrounded by a wall. P. <3000.

Titanion, comm., Greece. See **Palamas.**

Titchfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the Titchfield R. (which flows SSW. into Spithead), 6½ m. NW. by W. Portsmouth, 2 m. W. Fareham Junction. The ruins of T. House stand on the site of an abbey of the time of Henry III.; it was built by Wriothesley, Chancellor to Henry VIII. PMT.O., and P.O. (**T. Common**). 15,784 ac. P. 5400.

Titchmarsh, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. NE. by E. Wellingborough, 1½ m. S. Thorpe stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Titchwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 1 m. from the N. ct., 18 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, 4 m. NNW. Stanhoe stn., P.O. P. <250.

Titel, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. T. P. <5000.

Titeskin, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 3 m. SW. Cloyne. P. <250.

Titicaca, Lake, the most elevated and one of the largest lakes of S. America, on the boundary between Peru and Bolivia,

in a wide valley of the Andes, between 15° 12′ and 16° 20′ S., 68° 35′ and 70° 2′ W. Celebrated as the cradle of Peruvian civilisation. Elevation of surface above the ocean variously estimated from 12,500 to 12,800 ft.; greatest depth according to Agassiz, 925 ft. Shape very irregular; it has several extensive bays, enclosed by projecting penins. To the N. the shores are flat, but to the E. the mountains rise abruptly from the coast. It receives several small rivers, and discharges its surplus waters southward by the riv. Desaguadero. The water is fresh, but of bad taste. Several species of fish abound. Steamers ply on it. The railway from La Paz to Cuzco passes along its W. shore. It contains many small mountainous islands, on one of which, named Titicaca, towards its S. extremity, the last Inca dynasty is said to have had its origin. Steam navigation introduced in 1893. Estimated area, 3261 sq. m.; length, 120 m.; average breadth, 40 m.

Titicus, settlement, U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 18 m. WNW. Bridgeford.

Titiribi, vil., Colombia, dep. Antioquia, 21 m. SW. Medellin; gold-mines worked; deposits of coal. Alt. 5180 ft. P. (dist.) 10,000.

Titius, riv., Dalmatia. See **Kerka.**

Titley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 10½ m. W. Leominster, 2 m. N. of its stn. on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Titlington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 6 m. W. by N. Alnwick, 2 m. NE. by N. Whittingham stn. P.<250.

Titlis, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 2.**

Tito, tn., Italy, prov. and 6 m. SW. Potenza. P.<5000.

Titsey, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 10 m. E. by N. Reigate, 2 m. NE. by N. Oxted stn. P.<250.

Tittenley, par., Eng., Cheshire, 7 m. S. Nantwich. P.<250.

Tittensor, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 5 m. S. Stoke-upon-Trent, 1 m. W. by S. Barlaston stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Tittesworth, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 2 m. NE. Leek. P.<2000.

Tittibawassee, riv., U.S., Michigan, in the E., flows S. then SE. to the Saginaw R.

Tittleshall, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. E. King's Lynn, 4 m. SSE. Raynham Park stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**T. with Godwick and Wellingham**) P.<750.

Tittmoning, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Laufen, on the l. bk. of the Salzach, 22 m. NW. by N. Salzburg. P.<2000.

Titus, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., N. of 33° N., and E. of 95° W.

Titusville, seapt. vil., U.S., Florida, Brevard co., E. ct., on Indian R., in 28° 35′ N. P.<1500.

Titusville, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., on Oil Creek R., 39 m. SE. by S. Erie. It owes its prosperity to the extensive oil wells in the vicinity. Alt. 1194 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 9000; (1890) 8100.

Titz, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Jülich, 23 m. SW. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.)<3000.

Tiugetau, little known mt. chain, Chinese Empire, E. Turkistan, N. of the Lob-nor steppe, forming part of the Tian Shan system.

Tiungu, vil., equatorial Africa, 22 m. SW. of S. extremity of Lake Tanganyika, the centre of T. dist.

Tivannagh, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Boyle.

Tiverton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 10 m. ESE. Chester, close to Beeston Castle and Tarporley stn., P.O. P.<750.

Tiverton, mun. bor. (of ancient incorporation) and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, NE. or Tiverton div., 13½ m. NNE. and in diocese of Exeter, at confluence of the Exe and Loman, with stns. on a branch of the G. W. R. Staple trade is manufacture of lace, and formerly a great centre of woollen trade. Anciently called *Twyford-town* on account of two fords, one over each river. T. has a charter dated from James I.; it was disfranchised in 1885. Market-days, Tu. and S. Mean rfall. (Cove, alt. 450 ft., 1866-80), yr. 44.4 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 6500; (1851) 11,100; (1891) 10,900; parl. div. P. (1891) 52,800.

Tiverton, tn., U.S., Rhode Island, Newport co., 6 m. SSW. Fall R. (Mass.), at the narrow isthmus between Mount Hope Bay and Seaconnet R. P.<3000.

Tivetshall St. Margaret and **St. Mary,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., the former 14½ m. SSW. Norwich, 1 m. S. of its stn. (**Tivetshall**) on the G. E. R., P.O. (**T. St. Mary**). P. (of each)<500.

Tividale, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Rowley Regis and Tipton pars.; has blast-furnaces. P.<5000.

Tivisa, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 28 m. WSW. Tarragona, dist. Falset. P. (comm.)<5000.

Tivoli, stn., Ire., co. and 1½ m. E. Cork, on the G. S. & W. R.

Tivoli, tn., Italy, on the Aniene, prov. and 17½ m. E. by N. Rome, situated on the slope of Monte Ripoli. On a rock overhanging the river are the remains of a circular temple, erroneously said to be that of the Tibertine sibyl. Around T. are the remains of several aqueducts, and of numerous Roman villas, amongst which are those of Cassius and Mecœnas; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a villa built by Hadrian, and adorned with objects of art which have enriched the museums of Europe. Alt. 825 ft. P. 11,000.

Tivoli, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 45 m. S. by W. Albany. P.<1500.

Tivot Hill, PM.O., Eng., 3 m. from Witton Park, Durham.

Tixall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3½ m. ESE. Stafford, 2½ m. S. Ingestre stn., P.O. P.<250.

Tixkokob, vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 20 m. E. by N. Mérida. P. (comm.) 11,000.

Tixover, par., Eng., Rutland, 7 m. E. Uppingham. P.<250. See **Ketton.**

Tixtla, tn., Mexico, cap. Guerrero, 56 m. NE. Acapulco. Alt. 4545 ft. P. 6000.

Tizgui, tn., S. Morocco, prov. Nun, among the mountains which form the N. watershed of the Wed Draa.

Tizi, tn., Algeria, prov. Oran, arr. and 7 m. SW. Mascara, surrounded by fine vineyards; founded, 1879.

Tizi, in Morocco, 'pass,' 'peak.'

Tizimin, vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 102 m. E. by N. Mérida. P. (comm.) 6300.

Tizi-n-Telghemt, pass, Morocco. See **Atlas.**

Tizio, riv., Dalmatia. See **Kerka.**

Tizi Tagherat, or **Tagharot,** pass across the High Atlas Mts., 38 m. S. by E. Morocco, 31° 6′ N., 7° 30′ W. Alt. 11,745 ft. (Von Fritsch, 1872).

Tizi Tamjurt, mt., Morocco. See **Atlas.**

Tiziuzu, tn., Algeria, cap. arr. T., 55 m. W. Bougie; has vines, olives, &c. P.<2000.

Tiznaf, riv., E. Turkistan, rises in the W. Kuenlun, and flows parallel to the Yarkand-daria on the E., but only reaches the latter at the time of flood. Length about 155 m.

Tj-. Most places beginning with this combination are Dutch. If they belong to the Dutch colonial possessions, see under **Ch.**

Tjällmo, vil., Sweden, prov. Östergottland, 23 m. NNW. Linköping. P. (comm.)<4000.

Tjermai, or **Tyermai,** volcano, Java I., 10 m. SW. Cheribon. Alt. 10,070 ft.

Tjerp, vil., Sweden, prov. and 30 m. N. Upsala. P. (comm.) 6200.

Tjölling, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 4 m. E. Laurvik. P. (comm.)<4000.

Tjonger, riv., Holland. See **Kuinder.**

Tjörn, isl., W. ct. of S. Sweden, cut by 58° N. lat. Area, 51 sq. m. P. 9328.

Tkvibuli, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 27 m. NE. Kutais; coal-mines. P.<1000.

Tlacotalpam, maritime vil., E. Mexico, state and 50 m. SE. Vera Cruz, on r. bk. of the Papaloapan; its favourable position points to a prosperous future. P. 10,000.

Tlalpan, tn., Mexico, state of and 11 m. S. by W. Mexico; has important cotton factories. P. (comm.) 6500.

Tlal-pujahua-de-Bayon, vil., SW. Mexico, state Michoacan, 16 m. ESE. Maravatio. P. (comm.) 8400.

Tlapa, tn., Mexico, Guerrero, 100 m. S. by W. Puebla. P. (comm.) 5400.

Tlatelulco, one of the two towns of which the city of Mexico consisted before the Spanish conquest.

Tlaxcala, one of the central states of Mexico, between the federal district of Mexico and Puebla.

Tlaxcala, tn., Mexico, state T., 18 m. N. Puebla. It has a cathedral, and a magnificent Franciscan convent; and was the cap. of the republic allied with Cortes against Montezuma, and then contained 300,000 inhabitants. P. 7000.

Tlaxco, tn., Mexico, Tlaxcala, 39 m. N. Puebla. P. 8000.

Tlaxiaco, tn., Mexico, state of Oaxaca. P. (comm.) 7000.

Tlemsen, French spelling **Tlemcen,** tn., Algeria, cap. arr. T., 70 m. SW. by S. Oran. Its gardens abound in fig and other fruit trees, the plain yields rich harvests of cereals, and the vine is grown. The ancient walls, now in ruins, once enclosed a much larger area. European merchants are said to have been formerly settled here in large numbers, and to have carried on an extensive commerce with the interior. Its numerous mosques have now fallen into decay. Various antiquarian remains have been collected in a museum. Suburbs of T. are Sidi-bu-Medin and Mansura, places of note in Algerian history. Alt. 2703 ft. Mean temp., yr. 60.2° F., Jan. 47.6°, July 77.3°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 18.98 in. P. 19,700.

Tlets, ruins of the Roman settlement of *Seriana,* Algeria, prov. Constantine, 12 m. N. Batna; French colony.

Tlingits, or **Thlinkets,** also called **Kolooshes, Koluishes,** or **Koluisks,** the name of the native tribes of south-eastern Alaska; totemists. Estimated in 1869 at 12,000-15,000; in 1880 numbered 6437; in 1890, 4457.

Tlumacz, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 54 m. SW. by S. Tarnopol. P.<5000.

Tlumatschau, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Napagedl. P.<3000.

Tmai, vil., Egypt. See **Tell-et-Tmei.**

Tmolos, ancient name of the Boz-dagh, mt. chain, Asia Minor, E. of Smyrna.

Tō, or **Tu,** tn., China, prov. Shantung, 120 m. SSW. Tientsin, on the Grand Canal.

To, a mouth of the Iráwadi, Lower Burma, also known as China Bakir.

Tó, Hungarian, 'lake.'

Toachi, riv., Ecuador. See **Esmeraldas.**

Toad Mountain. See **Nelson,** Brit. Columbia.

Toad's Cove, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, 26 m. from St. John's.

Toames, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 5 m. from Macroom.

Toano, vil., U.S., Nevada, Elko co., 65 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Alt. 5973 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Toatutia, tn., Formosa, residence of foreign merchants trading in the port of Tamsui.

Toau, or **Elizabeth,** isls., Pacific, Tuamotu group, in 16° S., 146° W. Area, 5 sq. m.

Toba, maritime tn. and excellent small port, Japan, 70 m. ESE. Kyoto. P. <5000.

Toba, lake, about 50 m. long, in the N. of the isl. of Sumatra, crossed by 2½° N., drained E. by one of the headstreams of the Assahan. It is divided into two basins by a penin., 25 m. long, stretching from the W. shore. The mountains surrounding the lake are very abrupt. Cultivation of rice, maize, pepper, cotton, tobacco, &c. Greatest depth found by Modigliani. Alt. 1475 ft.; average breadth, 16 m.

Tobago, picturesque British isl., W. Indies, to the NE. of Trinidad, to which it has been joined since 1889. T. has no docks. Man-o'-War Bay forms a good harbour. Sugar is the staple crop. Alt. 1900 ft.; length, 26 m.; greatest width, 7½ m.; area about 115 sq. m. P. (1891) 18,400.

Tobago Islands, a group of islets, W. Indies, Virgin Is., in 64° 50′ W., to the NE. of St. Thomas.

Toba Inlet, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, stretches NE. from Desolation Sound.

Toba Plateau, an elevated region, Afghanistan, to the N. o the British dist. of Pishin, in about 31° N., 66⅔°–67⅔° E., more properly the eastern portion of this region (alt. about 7800 ft.), separated from **Tabin,** the western portion (alt. about 7200 ft.), by a narrow line of hills. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, pp. 623–24, map, p. 272.

Tobarra, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. SSE. Albacete, dist. Hellin. P. 7600.

Tobas, wild Indians, Bolivia and Paraguay, in Gran Chaco, N. of Pilcomayo. In their dist. Dr. Crevaux and his companions were murdered in 1882.

Tobaty, vil., Paraguay, 36 m. E. by N. Asuncion.

Tobelbad, health resort, Austria, Styria, 7 m. SSW. Graz. P. <2000.

Tober, par., Ire., co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 2 m. NE. Dunlavin. P. <250.

Toberadosh, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Dunmore.

Toberbreeda, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Quin.

Tobercurry, tn., Ire., S. co. and 18 m. SW. by S. Sligo, bar. Leyny, 10 m. from Ballymote stn., PMT.O. (**Tubbercurry**). P. <1000.

Tobermoney, P.O., Ire., co. Down, 3 m. from Downpatrick.

Tobermore, tn., Ire., SE. co. Londonderry, bar. Loughinsholin, 12 m. N. Cookstown, 3 m. ENE. Draperstown, PMT.O. (**Tubbermore**). P. <500.

Tobermory, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, at the head of T. Bay, in the NE. of Mull; has a landlocked harbour; regular communication with Skye, Lewis, and the Clyde, and daily mail-boat to Oban. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Tobernea, electoral div., Ire., Limerick, dist. Kilmallock.

Toberonochy, vil., Scot., Argyllshire, on E. ct. of Luing I., 15 m. SSW. Oban.

Toberpatrick, East and **West,** two electoral divs., Ire., Sligo, dist. Skreen.

Toberroe, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Dunmore, Kilconla par. P. <250.

Tobhar, tn., Middle Egypt, prov. Fayum, 9 m. W. Medinet-el-Fayum. P. <5000.

Tobi, isl., Pacific. See **Lord North.**

Tobinstown, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Tullow (co. Carlow).

Tobique River, riv., Canada, in the NW., New Brunswick, flows SW. into the riv. St. John, which it enters a little below the mouth of the Aroostook.

Tobitschau, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. March, 11 m. S. by E. Olmütz. A battle was fought here between the Prussians and Austrians, July 15, 1866. P. <3000.

Toblach, vil., Austria, Tirol, in the Paster-thal, 46 m. ENE. Botzen; much frequented summer resort, with bathing establishment. P. <2000.

Toblino, small lake, Tirol, 7 m. W. Trent, in the valley of the Sarca, of which its outlet is a l. bk. branch.

Toboali, tn., Eastern Archipelago, in the S. of Banka Is., on the coast.

Tobol, riv., Russia, provs. Turgai, Orenburg, and Tobolsk, rises in S. Urals, at an alt. of 1070 ft., flows NE., joins Irtysh opposite Tobolsk. Its l. bk. tribs., Ayat, Ui, Iset with Miyas, Tura (450 m.), upon which stands Tyumeñ and Tavda (650 m.), are large rivers. Length, 805 m.

Tobolsk, govt., Russia, W. Siberia, extends from Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk in S. to Arctic Ocean in N., having Orenburg, Perm, Vologda, and Archangel on W., and Tomsk and Yeniseisk on E., and thus occupying an area four and a half times as large as the United Kingdom. It touches the Arctic Ocean from Kara R. to Taz Bay, including the large Yalmal Penin. between the Kara Sea and the Bay of the Ob′, which penetrates for 550 m. into the mainland, and receives another long outlet, the Tazovskaya (or Taz) Bay. The N. Urals, 3000 to 5540 ft. high, separate Tobolsk from European Russia, N. of 61° 30′, while further S. their E. slopes are included in Perm. The remainder of Tobolsk are lowlands, only a few hundred feet above the sea-level—fertile prairies in S., including the Tobol and Ishim steppes in SW., and the Baraba steppes in SE.; marshy forests in middle and N., and treeless *tundras* near the Arctic coast. Owing to the warm summer, and the fertility of the steppes, the S. parts of govt. Tobolsk are getting rapidly colonised by Russian immigrants, and now have more than 1,000,000 Russians, as against less than 20,000 aborigines. The middle parts of Tobolsk are covered with forests (*taiga*), often marshy (*urmans*), and are only inhabited along the courses of the rivers (about 450,000 inhabitants, 32,000 aborigines). The *tundras* beyond the Arctic Circle are only visited by nomadic Hyperborean and Finnish stems. The climate is very severe and wet, the average temps. at Ishim, Tobolsk, Narym, and Berezov being: yr. 32°, 31.8°, 28°, and 24°; Jan. −4°, −2°, −8°, −8.3°; July 68° to 62°. In the *tundras* the average yearly temps. sink to 15°, and even 7°. Tobolsk is watered by the Ob′ and its numerous tribs., navigated for six months. Many lakes in S. rapidly desiccating. Population chiefly Russian (over 94 per cent.), the remainder being about 24,000 Ostyaks, 7000 Samoyedes, 6000 Voguls, and about 40,000 Tatars and Turkish stems in S. Agriculture is largely carried on in S.; extensive cattle-breeding (frequent murrains). Considerable fishing, hunting; industries insignificant; brisk trade. Divided into ten dists.: Tobolsk, Berezov, Ishim, Kurgan, Surgut, Tara, Turinsk, Tyukalinsk, Tyumeñ, and Yalutorovsk. Apart from Tyumeñ (36,800 inhabitants) and Tobolsk (22,600), all towns have less than 10,000 inhabitants. Area, 539,660. P. (1870) 1,086,850,; (1889) 1,313,400; (1894) estimated at 1,500,000.

Tobolsk, cap. of above govt., on r. bk. of Irtysh, nearly opposite its junction with Tobol R., 1535 m. E. of Moscow. Formerly cap. of W. Siberia, is now an out-of-the-way town, visited only by steamers plying from Tyumeñ to Tomsk. It has a 'kreml,' an imitation of the 'kreml' of Moscow, built by Swedish prisoners under Peter I., and several educational institutions. The lower part of the town is unhealthy; brisk trade in corn, salt, and fish. Alt. 355 ft. Mean temp., yr. 33.3° F., Jan. 1.9°, July 67.8°. P. (1880) 20,130; (1891) 22,650.

Toboso, El, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 60 m. SE. Toledo, dist. Quintanar de la Orden; immortalised in *Don Quixote.* P. <2000.

Tobosos, tribe, N. Mexico, in part of Coahuila state.

Tobruk, port, Tripoli, prov. Barca, 236 m. E. Benghazi; the largest vessels can anchor here, and a breakwater at the entrance of the bay would make it an excellent port.

Tobuai-Manu, isl., Pacific. See **Tapamanoa.**

Tobyhanna, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Monroe co., 21 m. SE. by S. Scranton. P. <1500.

Tocaima, vil., Colombia, Cundinamarca, 40 m. W. by S. Bogotá; has very rich copper and gold mines, formerly worked; in the neighbourhood are hot springs.

Tocantins, riv., Brazil, states Goyaz and Para; rises by many heads near Goyaz, in 16° S., 47° to 50° W., flows N., and near 6° S. it is joined by the Araguaya, a river of superior size and greater length, the united stream, however, retaining the name Tocantins until a little N. of 2° S., when, after joining a channel by which communication with the Amazon is maintained, it takes the name Para, and flows, by a wide estuary, near the town of the same name into the Atlantic. An interchange of commodities between Para and Goyaz is effected by means of boats, but navigation is rendered difficult by the numerous rapids and narrows, and the upward voyage from Para to Porto Imperial (10° S.) occupies four to five months. One of the principal rapids is that of Itaboca, in about 3° 16′ S. lat. Length, from source of T. to the sea, 2283 m.

Toccoa, tn., U.S., Georgia, Habersham co., 67 m. SW. Greenville by rail. P. <1500.

Tocco da Casauria, tn., Italy, prov. and 19 m. SW. Chieti. P. 5400.

Toce, Toccia, or **Tosa,** riv., N. Italy, rises in the Alps, near the Simplon, and after a S. and W. course of 50 m. enters Lake Maggiore on its W. side, 3 m. E. Gravellona, where it receives

the surplus waters of Lake Orta. In its upper valley, known as the Val Formazza, is the waterfall known as the cascade of Frua or Della Tosa, the most powerful cataract of the Alps. Lower down the valley widens and takes the name Val d' Ossola (chief town Domo d' Ossola).

Tochi, riv., Afghanistan. See **Gambila.**

Tochieneal, stn., Scot., Banffshire, 2 m. SE. Cullen, on G. N. of S. R.

Tochigi, a ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Utsu-no-miya.

Tockenham, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 8 m. WSW. Swindon, 3 m. ESE. Dauntsey stn. P. <250.

Tocketts, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, union and 1½ m. NE. Guisborough. P. <250.

Tockholes, par., Eng., Lancashire, Darwen div., 3½ m. SSW. Blackburn, 1 m. SE. Feniscowles stn. P. <500.

Tockington, PMT.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 3½ m. SE. Thornbury.

Tockwith, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 7½ m. ESE. Knaresborough, 2 m. SW. by S. Wilstrop stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Toco, mining-dist., Chile, prov. Antofagasta, 46 m. ENE. Tocopilla; has nitrate beds.

Toco, small seapt., W. Indies, on N. ct. of Trinidad, near the extreme NE. of the island.

Tocoi, vil., U.S., Florida, St. John's co., on r. bk. of St. John's R., 40 m. S. by W. of the mouth of the river. P. <1500.

Toconado, volcano, in the Andes, Chile, in 23° 21′ S. Alt. 19,350 ft.

Tocopilla, tn., Chile, prov. Antofagasta, on the coast, in about 22° 10′ S.; has copper-foundries. Algodon Bay, on which the town stands, can accommodate vessels of any size near the piers at all times; they load and discharge by means of lighters. P. <2000.

Tocumwall, post-tn., New South Wales, Denison co., 38 m. SE. by E. Deniliquin, on riv. Murray. P. <1500.

Tocuyo, vil., Venezuela, Falcon, in about 68° 20′ W., on the riv. Tocuyo, which flows N. and NE., and enters the Caribbean Sea N. the Gulf of Triste. Total course 200 m., for the latter half of which it is navigable.

Tocuyo, tn., Venezuela, Lara, 205 m. WSW. Carácas; has wool-spinning and tannery. P. 13,500.

Toda Bhim, tn., India, Rájputána, 50 m. WSW. Bhartpur.

Toda-gawa, riv., Japan, Honshiu, flowing into Tokyo Bay at Tokyo.

Todber, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 10½ m. E. Sherborne, 4½ m. E. by N. Stalbridge stn. P. <250. See **Stour Provost.**

Todburn, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Morpeth, 2½ m. SE. Brinkburn stn. P. <250.

Todd, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, W. of 87° W.

Todd, co., U.S., Minnesota, crossed by 46° N. and 95° W.

Todd, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co. P. <1500.

Todd, small co., U.S., S. Dakota, on S. frontier, r. bk. Missouri; cap. Fort Randall.

Toddington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 7 m. NW. Luton, 2 m. WSW. Harlington stn.; manufactures straw-plait. PMT.O. 5535 ac. P. <2500.

Toddington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 7 m. S. Evesham, 4 m. SE. by E. Beckford stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Stanley Pontiarge**) P. <500.

Todenham, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 12½ m. S. by E. Stratford-on-Avon, 3 m. ESE. Blockley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Todi, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, 19 m. NW. Terni; one of the oldest cities in Italy. It has an inner circuit of Etruscan walls, as well as outer ones of later date. P. <4000.

Tödi, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 3.**

Todmorden, market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 6½ m. NNE. Rochdale, on the Rochdale Canal and the L. & Y. R. It is beautifully situated, and has cotton-mills, foundries, and machine works. Coal is abundant in vicinity. Market-day, S. P. (urban sanitary dist.) 24,700.

Todmorden and Walsden, par., included in the urban sanitary dist. of Todmorden, Yorkshire; 7007 ac. P. 8900.

Todos los Santos ('All Saints'), irregularly shaped lake, S. Chile, prov. Llanquihue, crossed by 41° 5′ S., 72°–72° 20′ W., separated by the volcano of Osorno from Lake Llanquihue on the W., drained from its W. end by the Rio Petrohue into the head of the Boca de Reloncavi. Outlet unnavigable in consequence of rapids. Alt. 375 ft.; area, 50 sq. m.

Todos Santos, bay, in the penin. of Lower California, on W. ct., 50 m. SE. of the U.S. frontier; affords excellent shelter to coasting vessels.

Todra, large and well-peopled oasis, Sahara, 140 m. E. Morocco, occupies a ravine traversed by Wed Todra.

Todridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 18 m. W. Morpeth. P. 5.

Todtenkopf, mt., Ger., Baden. See **Kaiserstuhl.**

Todtnau, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Lörrach, 12½ m. SSE. Freiburg. P. <3000.

Todwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 7 m. SE. by S. Rotherham, 1½ m. NW. by N. Kiveton Park stn.; P.O. P. <250.

Toe Head, cape, Ire., on the S. ct. of co. Cork, in 19° 30′ W., with coastguard station.

Toem, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bars. Upper Kilnamanagh and Clanwilliam, 5 m. W. Dundrum stn.; 12,277 ac. P. <2500.

Toen, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 6 m. SW. Orense. P. <4000.

Tænarium Promontorium, cape, Greece. See **Matapan.**

Toft, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 6 m. W. by S. Cambridge, P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Caldecot**) P. <500.

Toft, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. S. Knutsford. P. <250.

Toft, par., Eng., co. and 12 m. NNE. Lincoln, E. Lindsey div., 4 m. W. Market Rasen. P. <250.

Toft and Lound, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6½ m. NNE. Stamford, 1½ m. W. by N. Thurlby stn. P. <250.

Toft Hill, vil., Eng., Durham, 3 m. from Witton Park; has coal-mines. PM.O.

Toftingale, Loch, lake, Scot., Caithness, 10½ m. W. Wick, drained E. into Wick Water. Alt. 235 ft.

Toft Monks, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10½ m. SW. Yarmouth, 2 m. W. by N. Aldeby stn., PM.O. (**Toft**). P. <500. See **Haddiscoe.**

Toft next Newton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 14½ m. E. Gainsborough, 4 m. W. Market Rasen. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Toft next Newton with Newton by Toft**) P. <250.

Toft Trees, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 18½ m. E. by N. King's Lynn, 2 m. E. Raynham Park stn. P. <250. See **Shereford.**

Tofts, West, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 21 m. ENE. Ely, 5 m. NE. Brandon stn. P. <250.

Toftwood, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Dereham, Norfolk.

Togean Islands, group of islets, Malay Archipelago, in the Gulf of Tomini, E. ct. Celebes.

Toggenburg, dist., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, in the upper valley of the Thur; ruled till 1436 by its own counts.

Toghblane, P.O., Ire., 3 m. SW. Hillsborough, co. Down.

Togher, electoral div., Ire., co. Wicklow, dist. Annamoe.

Togher, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Wicklow, bar. Lower Talbotstown, 11 m. SE. Naas.

Togo, tn., Ger. W. Africa, Togo-land, on the E. shore of Lake Togo, 38 m. W. by S. Whydah.

Togo-land, Ger. colony in W. Africa, between the British Gold Coast possessions (*g.v.*) and Dahome (*q.v.*). The coast-belt is low and unhealthy (Togo lagoon), but in the interior the country rises, reaching in the Akposso or Obuso Mts. an alt. of 2600 ft. Rivers: Oti, Asukoko (both tribs. of Volta), Sio, Haho, and upper Mono. The country is fertile, and inhabited by various negro tribes engaged in agriculture (maize, ground-nuts) and commerce. The chief exports are palm-oil and palm-kernels. Principal trading stations: Lome, Bagida, Little Popo, Togo, Bey, Porto Seguro. Area estimated at 19,000 sq. m. P. at 300,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Togstone, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Alnwick, 2 m. ENE. Acklington (for Felton) stn. P. 500.

Togus, U.S. reservation, in state of Maine, Kennebec co., 5 m. SE. Augusta; contains the E. branch of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, accommodating 2500 on an estate of 1700 ac. P. <1500.

Toguz (or **Tokus**) **Daban Mountains,** range of the Kuenlun system, trending from WSW. to ENE., in about lat. 37°–37° 40′ N., and long. 85½°–88° E. It has several high passes, from 14,760 to 15,250 ft. in height; highest point 'Pic du Kremlin,' alt. 19,600 ft.

Tohána, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hissár, 70 m. SW. Ambála. P. <5000.

Tokachi, or **Tokatsi,** riv., Japan, Yezo, flows SE., and enters the Pacific by two mouths in 42° 40′–43′ N.

Tokaido, one of the nine great divs. of old Japan, comprising the S. central old provs. (kuni) of Honshiu, mainly on the Pacific.

Tokaj, tn., Hungary. See **Tokay.**

Tokajik, pass, leading across the Rhodope Mts., Turkey, from Gümürjina to the valley of the Sögüdlü (trib. Arda), in 41° 16′ N., 25° 26′ E.

Tokar, small fortified city in upper Ethiopia, about 70 m. S. Sawkin (Suakim), on the way to Kassala, on r. bk. of the Khor Baraka, where the riv. Barka breaks up into a number of irrigation canals. P. 4000; increased at the seasons of sowing and reaping to about 20,000.

Tokarimoi, tn., Japan. See **Mororan.**

Tokat, tn., Asia Minor, 125 m. NNE. Kaisarieh, vilayet Sivas; it is surrounded on three sides by hills, and built amid trees and orchards. It has manufactures of calico, dyeing works, tanneries, and large government foundry for copper, now, after an existence of thirty years, disused on account of the cost of carriage from the mines of Armenia and Kurdistan. It was a great commercial centre in the Middle Ages. T., formerly

called *Phazemon*, succeeded the ancient *Comana Pontica*, which stood 6 m. to the NE. P. 29,900; Sunnite Mohani. 17,500; Gregorian Armenians, 9000 (Cuinet).

Tokata, cape, New Zealand. See **Nugget Point.**

Tokatsi, riv., Japan. See **Tokachi.**

Tokatsi-dake, mt., Japan, in extreme N. of prov. T. Alt. 8200 ft.

Tokay, Hungarian spelling **Tokaj,** tn., Hungary, prov. Zemplen, on the Theiss, 40 m. S. by E. Kaschau; has famous wines, the produce of Mount T. Alt. 370 ft. P. (comm.)<5000.

Tokela, or **Tokelau.** See **Union Islands.**

Tokelau Reef, off S. ct. of Vanua Levu I., Fiji Is., with lagoons; the soil has little fertility; fauna and flora are very limited. The natives are fishers and sailors, but do not cultivate the soil.

Töke-Terebes, comm., Hungary, co. Zemplen, dist. Gálszécs. P.<5000.

Tokmak, dist. tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Semiryechensk, on r. bk. of the Chu, 170 m. WSW. Vyernyi. P.<5000.

Tokmak, Great, vil., Russia, govt. Taurida, 73 m. NW. Berdyansk, on Molochnaya R. P. 8000.

Tokmasu, riv., Asia Minor, flows SE. and E., and joins the Euphrates at the great bend below the junction of its two branches.

Tokomairiro, large agricultural plain, New Zealand, South I. See **Milton.**

Tokosha, vil., E. Africa, Somali-land, 4 m. WSW. Zeila.

Tokra, ancient *Teucheira*, later *Arsinoe*, then *Cleopatris*, tn. and archæological site, Tripoli, Barka, on the N. ct., 40 m. NE. Bengazi.

Toktokoto, tn., China. See **Hokou.**

Toktonaiulanmuren, riv., Tibet, l. bk. trib. of the Murusso or upper Yangtse-kiang, which it joins in about 93° E.

Toku, isl., Pacific, in the N. of the Vavau group, in about 18° 6′ S., 174° 10′ W.

Tokuno, one of the Luchu or Riukiu Is., Japan, N. group. Area, 93 sq. m.

Tokus Daban Mountains. See **Toguz Daban Mountains.**

Tokushima, tn., Japan, Shikoku, 60 m. SW. by S. Kobe. P. (1890) 61,200.

Tokuyama, tn., Japan, 150 m. NE. by E. Nagasaki. P. (1887) 11,500.

Tokyo, cap., Japan, SE. ct. of Honshiu, on T. Bay. The town is of great extent, the oldest part being occupied by the Shiro, or ancient fortress, where a semi-European palace has been built for the emperor, and near which stand the new official residences apart from the bulk of the dwelling-houses. Its rapid development is explained by the fact that it is the natural outlet of all the N. routes. It is a centre of considerable trade and industry; manufactures silk goods, lacquered ware, delft ware, porcelain, and enamelled goods; has machine factories and dockyards, the Ishi Kawajinna dock having a length of 220 ft., breadth at entrance of 42 ft., and depth on sill at high water ordinary springs of 14 ft. Its university is the highest seat of learning in the empire. T. was founded in the 16th century, on the site of a small fishing village, Yedo, and kept this name till 1868. Its name signifies 'capital of the East.' The *fu* or govt. (**Tokyo-fu**) embraces an area of 310 sq. m. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 55.9° F., Jan. 36.7°, Aug. 77.4°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 60.43 in. P. (1879) 595,900; (1890) 1,155,300.

Tokyo Bay, gulf, Japan, SE. ct. of Honshiu, running 50 m. into the land, the city of Tokyo being situated at its NW. extremity.

Tola, riv., N. Mongolia, flows first SW. past the town of Urga, and afterwards N. and NE. by the Orkhon into the Selenga.

Tolaga Bay, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Cook co., 35 m. from Gisborne by road and rail. P.<1500.

Tolai, riv., S. Mongolia, left branch of the Edzin-göl, trib. of Lake Sobonor.

Tolbooth, eccles. par., Scot., Midlothian, Edinburgh, City par. P.<2000.

Tolchester Beach, popular summer resort, U.S., Maryland, Kent co., on E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, 22 m. N. Baltimore. P.<1500.

Tole, country, E. Africa, Shoa, forming a kind of elevated plateau (average alt. 7875 ft.); near T., the chief locality, an important market is held.

Toledo, tn., Spain, 41 m. SSW. Madrid, cap. prov. T., is situated on a rocky height overhanging the Tagus, and has an excessive climate, very cold in winter, and hot in summer. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers. Streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill-paved, and dull. It is the seat of a university, and its cathedral, founded in 587, is the metropolitan church of Spain. The Alcazar, the former residence both of Moorish and Castilian monarchs, was burned by the French in 1808. T. was long famous for its sword blades, but the industry has now fallen into decay, and a modern manufactory of arms has taken its place. Its chief importance now is as an agricultural centre. Its fruits, especially apricots, are celebrated. An amphitheatre and some walls of the ancient *Toletum* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, and retained by the last till 1085, when it was permanently annexed to the crown of Castille. Between the 5th and 9th centuries it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils. P. (1860) 17,600; (1887) 20,800.

Toledo, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Dorsey co., 57 m. S. by E. Little Rock. P.<1500.

Toledo, tn., U.S., Iowa, Tama co., 51 m. W. Cedar Rapids. P.<2000.

Toledo, city and port of entry, U.S., Ohio, Lucas co., at mouth of Maumee R., on both sides, at the W. end of Lake Erie; important railway and shipping centre, with large trade in grain and lumber; has a fine harbour. Extensive manufactures, waggon, locomotive, furniture, and iron works. Natural gas, obtained from a point about 55 m. S., is supplied for manufacturing and other purposes. Alt. 651 ft. Mean temp. (24 yrs.), yr. 50.0° F., Jan. 26.0°, July 74.8°; rfall. (24 yrs.), 31.14 in. P. (1850)<4000; (1870) 31,600; (1880) 50,100; (1890) 81,400.

Toledo, vil., U.S., Washington, Lewis co., 40 m. S. Olympia. P.<1500.

Toledo, vil., Uruguay, dep. Canelones, 12 m. NE. Montevideo.

Toledo, Huaca de, celebrated funeral pyramid, N. Peru, 3 m. SW. Truxillo; in it a vast treasure was discovered in the 16th century by the Spaniard whose name it now bears.

Toledo, South, vil., U.S. See **Maumee.**

Tolentino, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 11 m. SW. by W. Macerata, 30 m. SSW. Ancona. Feb. 1797, treaty concluded between Bonaparte and the Pope. P.<5000.

Tolfa, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 20 m. SSW. Viterbo. P.<4000.

Tolfa Mountains, isolated mt. range, Italy, prov. Rome, between the r. bk. of the Tiber and the Tyrrhenian Sea; highest points, Mount Urbano (alt. 2040 ft.) and Mount delle Grazie (alt. 2020 ft.).

Tolgen, vil., S. Norway, prov. Hamar, 160 m. NNW. Kongsvinger. P. (comm.)<4000.

Tolgyes Pass, pass across E. Carpathians, leading from the valley of the upper Maros (Gyergyó), in Transylvania, to that of the Goldene Bistritz, Moldavia, in 46° 57′ N. Alt. 2115 ft.

Tolima, dep., Colombia, formed by the upper valley of the Magdalena, and owes its name to the Nevado de Tolima, a majestic peak of the central Cordilleras; cap. Ibague.

Tolka River, small riv., Ire., in the W. of co. Dublin, joins the l. bk. of the Liffey at Dublin.

Tolkemit, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the Frisches Haff, circle and 26 m. NNE. Elbing; has sturgeon-fishing and preparation of caviar. P.<4000.

Tolkish, New and **Old,** two vils., Russia, govt. and 75 m. WNW. Penza. P.<5000.

Tolland, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Taunton, 3½ m. NNE. Wiveliscombe stn. P.<250.

Tolland, tn., U.S., Connecticut, cap. T. co., 50 m. NW. New London by rail. P.<1500.

Tollard Royal, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., in Cranborne Chace, 15 m. SW. by W. Salisbury, 7 m. SE. by S. Semley stn., PT.O. P.<250. The eccles. par. is partly in Dorsetshire.

Tollcross, tn., Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, 3½ m. E. Glasgow, 1 m. SSW. Shettleston stn.; coal-mines. PMT.O. P. (including **Fullarton**)<4000.

Tollen, lake and riv., Ger., Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the river leaves the lake at Neu-Brandenburg, and joins the Peene at Demmin, after a NW. course of 45 m. Length of lake, 6 m.

Toller Fratrum and **Toller Porcorum,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Dorsetshire, T. Porcorum W. div., 9 m. NW. by W. Dorchester, with a stn. (**Toller**) on a branch of the G. W. R. T. F., P.<250; T. P., P.O., P.<500; eccles. par. (**T. F. with Wynford Eagle**) P.<250.

Tollerton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 3½ m. SE. by S. Nottingham, 1½ m. E. by S. Edwalton stn. P.<250.

Tollerton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10 m. NW. by N. York, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<500.

Toller Whelme, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Corscombe par. P.<250.

Tollesbury, par., Eng., Essex, 7 m. NE. Maldon, PMT.O.; 5029 ac. P.<2000.

Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights, and **Tolleshunt Major,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Essex. T. D'Arcy div. and 5½ m. ENE. Maldon, PMT.O., P.<1000; T. Knights, 5 m. SE. Kelvedon stn., P.<500; T. Major, 4 m. NE. by E. Maldon (East) stn., 4446 ac., P.<500.

Tollie, Loch, small lake, Scot., Ross-shire, in the NW., drained E. into the riv. Ewe. Alt. 388 ft.

Tollington Park, two eccles. pars., Eng., London, Islington par. Total P. 17,800.

Tollo, vil., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 8 m. E Chieti. P.<3000.

Tollomuick Forest, dist., Scot., in a detached part of Cromarty, 10 m. ESE. of the head of Loch Broom.

Tolly's Nálá, canal, Brit. India, Bengal, dist. Twenty-four Parganás, running from Kidderpur, about 1 m. S. of Calcutta, to Tárdaha, connecting the Húglí with the Bidyádharí. Length, 18 m.

Tolmein, tn., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, on the Isonzo, 18 m. N. by E. Görz. P. <2000.

Tolmers, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Little Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

Tolmezzo, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 25 m. NNW. Udine. P. <5000.

Tolmita, tn., Tripoli, Barka, on the N. ct., 67 m. NE. Bengazi; has ruins of an ancient fort, known under the Ptolemys as *Ptolemais*, and one of the most flourishing towns of Cyrenaica under the Romans.

Tolna, comm., Hungary, co. T., on the r. bk. of the Danube, 35 m. NE. Fünfkirchen. P. 8000.

Tolombon, settlement, Argentine Republic, Salta, 63 m. NW. Tucuman.

Tolon, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 4 m. SE. Nauplia, on the site of the ancient *Asine*.

Tolono, vil., U.S., Illinois, Champaign co., 58 m. NW. by W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Tolosa, city, France. See **Toulouse.**

Tolosa, tn., Portugal, Alemtejo, dist. and 17 m. NW. Portalegre; has mineral waters. P. <2000.

Tolosa, tn., Spain, prov. Guipuzcóa, 31 m. NW. Pamplona; manufactures woollen cloth and paper; has iron-foundries. P. 7300.

Tolox, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 26 m. WSW. Malaga, dist. Coin; has mineral waters. The highest point of the Sierra de Tolox is 6400 ft. P. (comm.) <4000.

Tolpuddle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Puddle, 7½ m. ENE. Dorchester, 4 m. N. by E. Moreton stn., P.O. (**Tolpiddle**). P. <500.

Tolsta, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., 13 m. NE. Stornoway, P.O. (**North T.**). P. <750.

Tolstonosovskoye, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 480 m. N. of Turukhansk, 72° N., on r. bk. Venisei. P. <1000.

Tolstrup, vil., Denmark, in the SE. of Jutland, prov. Aarhus, 4½ m. N. by E. Horsens. P. <2000.

Toltecs, people. See **Mexico.**

Tolten, Rio, riv., Chile, flows W. from the Andes, on the border of provs. Cautin and Valdivia, traversing Lake Villarica, and entering the Pacific in 39° 17′ S. Length 78 m., or to the extreme source of Lake Villarica 155 m.; area of basin, 1544 sq. m.; with Lake Villarica, 2005 sq. m.; discharge, 3500 cubic ft.

Tolti, former cap. of Báltistán, NW. of India, larger than Iskardo (*q.v.*); has stone walls in very good condition, and an aqueduct.

Tolu, vil., Colombia, Bolivar, 65 m. S. Cartagena; founded by Don Alonso de Heredia, 1535. Gives name to a kind of balsam, derived from the bark of a tree (*Myroxylon toluiferum*) found growing in the neighbourhood as well as elsewhere in Colombia.

Toluca, tn., Mexico, state of and 34 m. WSW. Mexico. P. 17,000.

Toluca, Nevado de, one of the highest volcanic peaks in Mexico, 60–70 m. WNW. Popocatepetl, and almost due S. of the town of the same name. Alt. variously estimated between 14,600 and 15,090 ft.

Tölz, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, cap. circle T., on the riv. Isar, 26 m. S. Munich; has coalmines. In the neighbourhood is the bath Krankenheil, with mineral springs. P. <5000.

Tom', riv., W. Siberia, l. bk. trib. of Ob', rises in Abakan Mts., flows W., N., and NW., joins the Ob' 27 m. below Tomsk. Length, 525 m.

Tomago, postal-vil., New South Wales, Gloucester co., on Hunter R., in 32° 40′ S., 151° 41′ E. P. <1500.

Tomah, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Monroe co., 105 m. N. by E. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <3000.

Tomahawk, small riv., U.S., Wisconsin, in the N.; it has its source in a small lake in the W. of Oneida co., and flows S. to the Wisconsin, which it joins on the r. bk. in 45⅓° N.

Tomahawk, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Lincoln co., at the mouth of the Tomahawk R. P. <2000.

Tomakomai, vil., Japan, Yezo, 65 m. NE. by N. Hakodate.

Tomalasta, highest point of the Sierra de San Luis, Argentine Republic. Alt. 6675 ft.

Tomales, vil., U.S., California, Marion co., on T. Bay, 31 m. NW. San Rafael. P. <1500.

Tomalili, roadstead, Ger. New Guinea, on the NE. of Neu-Pommern I., Bismarck Archipelago, in about 4° 18′ S., 132° 25′ E.

Tomaniat, tn., eastern Sudan, on l. bk. of the Nile, 27 m. NNE. Khartum.

Tomarovka, vil., Russia, govt. and about 80 m. SSE. of Kursk, dist. Byelgorod. P. 10,000.

Tomaszów, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 66 m. SSE. Lublin, on Austrian frontier; trade in honey; custom-house. P. 7400.

Tomaszów Mazowiecki, or **Tomaszów Fabryczny,** tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 11 m. NE. Piotrków; large woollen cloth mills, steam flour-mills, mechanical works. P. 16,350 (5500 Germans).

Tomat, tn., eastern Sudan, on the r. bk. of the Atbara, 85 m. SSW. Kassala; a centre for trade in gum, skins, sesame, coffee, &c.

Tomatin, PT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 16 m. SE. Inverness.

Tomba, tribe, Africa, in independent Congo, at the confluence of the Lukenye and Mini, in 2½° S., 18⅝° E.

Tombe, vil., French Sudan, cap. Konkadugu, 75 m. S. Bafulabe.

Tombigbee, riv., U.S., Mississippi and Alabama, rises in Prentiss co., flows S. by E., receives at Demopolis the Black Warrior, and enters the Alabama R. 45 m. above Mobile; navigable to Aberdeen, 410 m. from Mobile Bay. Length, 450 m.

Tombouctou, usual French spelling of **Timbuktu** (*q.v.*).

Tombrack, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Ferns.

Tombstone, city, U.S., Arizona, Cochise co., 62 m. WNW. from the SE. corner of the terr.; centre of an important silver-mining dist. P. <2000.

Tomdeely, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Lower Connello, on the Shannon, 2 m. NW. Askeaton. P. <250.

Tomé, seapt., Chile, Concepcion Bay, one of the ports of the town of Concepcion. P. 5500.

Tomelloso, tn., Spain, prov. Cuidad Real, dist. Alcazar San Juan, 63 m. W. by N. Albacete; agricultural centre. P. 10,000.

Tomependa, vil., Peru, dep. Cajamarca, on r. bk. of riv. Maranon, which here forms a cascade in 5° 31′ S.

Tomfinlough, par., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Lower Bunratty, containing Newmarket-on-Fergus town; 6736 ac. P. <1500.

Tomgraney, par. and tn., Ire., co. Clare, bar. Upper Tulla, 6 m. from Killaloe stn. Par. (containing Scarriff town), P.O., 14,159 ac., P. <2500; tn. P. <250.

Tom Green, co., U.S., Texas, in the W., crossed in the N. by 32° N., and in the W. by 101° W.

Tomhaggard, par., Ire., SE. co. and 9 m. S. by W. Wexford, bar. Bargy, P.O. P. <500.

Tomich, PT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, on riv. Glass, 24 m. S. by E. of the E. end of Loch Fannich.

Tomies, mt., Ire., middle co. Kerry, near W. shore of Lough Leane, 6 m. WSW. Killarney. Alt. 2413 ft.

Tomils, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 7 m. SW. Chur, in the Domleschg. P. <2000.

Tomini, tn., Eastern Archipelago, Celebes I., at the NW. corner of the **Gulf of T.,** the large gulf between the two penins. stretching eastwards. T. was formerly the cap. of a kingdom, but is now only a hamlet.

Tomino, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. SW. Pontevedra, dist. Tuy. P. 10,700.

Tomintoul, vil., Scot., Banffshire, 25 m. SW. by S. Keith, and 8 m. SE. Cromdale stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Tomioka, tn., Japan, Honshiu I., 62 m. NW. by W. Tokyo; has silk-spinning, established 1873 by Paul Brunat. P. <5000.

Tomioka, coast tn., Japan, in E. of Shikoku I., 63 m. SW. by S. Kobe. P. <3000.

Tomnavoulin, P.O., Scot., Banffshire, on Livet Water, 20 m. SW. Keith, and 7 m. SSE. Ballindalloch stn.

Tomohon, large trading vil., NE. Celebes I., 7 m. NW. Tondano.

Tomor, tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Berat, 54 m. SE. by S. Durazzo, at the foot of Mount T. (alt. 7915 ft.).

Tomóri, princip., Celebes I., on W. ct.; the interior is covered with wooded mountains; the population consists of Alfurus (or Arafuras).

Tomóri, Gulf of, large bay, Eastern Archipelago, between the middle and SE. penins. of Celebes.

Tömös Pass, SE. Hungary, 9 m. S. Kronstadt; the railway from Kronstadt to Ployeshti (Ploesci) traverses it by a series of tunnels. Height at frontier, 3445 ft.

Tompkins, co., U.S., New York, E. of 77° W., and S. of 43° N.; it contains the upper end of Cayuga Lake.

Tompkinsville, vil., U.S., New York, Richmond co., on NE. shore of Staten I., 6 m. S. by W. New York by steamboat. P. <1500.

Tomregan, par., Ire., cos. Cavan and Fermanagh, bars. Lower Loughtee, Tullyhaw, and Knocknin ny, on riv. Woodford, containing Ballyconnell town; 10,677 ac. P. <2500.

Tom Shot Point, cape, Brit. W. Africa, at the mouth of the Old Calabar R., W. side, in 4° 35′ N., 8° 22′ E.

Tom Shot Town, vil., Brit. W. Africa, on W. shore of the mouth of Old Calabar R., in 4° 40′ N., 8° 18′ E.

Tomsk, govt., Russia, W. Siberia, extending from the frontier of the Chinese prov. Khobdo to the 60th degree of lat., and having Semipalatinsk on SW., Tobolsk on NW., and Yeniseisk

on NE. Includes the **Altai** region (53,000 sq. m.) in S., which offers the same diversity of mountains (up to 10,000 ft.), alpine regions, and fertile valleys as Switzd., on a much greater scale. A strip of elevated plains and prairies, 700 to 1000 ft. of alt., girdles the Altais on NW., offering excellent ground for agriculture, and getting rapidly occupied by immigrants from Russia. A line running SW. to NE., from Lake Gor'koye to Tomsk, separates these plains from the lowlands (300 to 500 ft.), which includes the Baraba steppe in SW., and the marshy *urmans* of the Vasyugan and Narym regions, inhabited chiefly by Ostyaks. Watered by the Ob', formed by Biya and Katuñ, and its tribs., Tom' (450 m.), Chulym, Vasyugan (530 m.), Ket, now connected by canal with the Yenisei, Tym, &c., and the tribs. of the Irtysh, Bukhtarma, Om, Uba, and Tara—all of them important channels of navigation (see **Siberia**). The climate is very cold and very moist, the average temps. at Tomsk, Kainsk, and Barnaul being: yr. 30.2°, 31°, 32.7°; Jan. 4°, 6°, 3.7°; July 65.5°, 68.5°, 62°. The Russian population is rapidly increasing, the indigenes (Altaian and Tomsk Tatars, Telleutes, Mountain Kalmucks, and a few Samoyedes and Ostyaks) only making up 6 per cent. of the total. Agriculture is very productive, especially on the plains and in the Altai region; cattle-breeding, hunting, and fishing; mining, especially in Altais. Considerable trade, especially at T., Barnaul, and Biisk. Divided into six dists.: Tomsk, Barnaul, Biisk (sub-dist. Zmeinogorsk), Kainsk, Kuznetsk, and Mariinsk. Area, 331,159 sq. m. P. (1882) 1,134,750; (1889) 1,299,730.

Tomsk, cap. of above govt., on the Tom', 27 m. above its junction with Ob', 2377 m. E. Moscow. It has lately grown an important city, chiefly in consequence of its being the E. terminus of navigation across Siberia, and a grand entrepôt for goods exported from and imported into Siberia, as well as the seat of the chief proprietors of gold-diggings. It has a university, which contains a good library and museum, and is the seat of a geographical society. Tanneries and manufactures of carriages. P. (1884) 31,380; (1891) 41,630.

Tomskiy, iron-works, Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, 113 m. E. Barnaul. P. <5000.

Toms River, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., 35 m. SE. by E. Trenton, on an inlet (estuary of Toms R.) opening off Barnegat Bay; noted pleasure resort. P. <1500.

Tön, tn., Siam. See **Tern.**

Ton, a people in S. of western Sudan, forming the chief population of the kingdom of Bonduku, NW. of the Ashantis, of whom they seem to be a branch.

Tonala, maritime tn., Mexico, Chiapas, 80 m. E. Tehuantepec, in about 16° 15′ N. P. 7000.

Tonale Pass. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **III.** (12).

Tonali. See **Tonolai.**

Tonaro, vil., Tunis, on the NE. shore of the Bay of Tunis, 42 m. ENE. Tunis.

Tonawanda, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., on the Niagara R. and the S. bank of the Tonawanda Creek, 10 m. N. Buffalo. P. 7100.

Tonawanda, North, vil. opposite, on the N. bank of the T. Creek. P. <5000.

Tonawanda Creek, riv., U.S., New York, in the W., trib. of the Niagara, which it joins on the l. bk. at Tonawanda.

Tonbridge, Eng. See **Tunbridge.**

Tonco, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 23 m. SW. by S. Vercelli. P. <3000.

Tondano, tn., Celebes I., near the N. extremity of Lake T. (7 m. by 3 m.); formerly a lacustrine town, built on piles.

Tondern, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. circle T., 25 m. WNW. Flensburg; has iron-foundries, cattle-markets, and lace-making in the neighbourhood; next to Schleswig it is the oldest town in the prov. P. <4000.

Tondi, riv., E. Sudan. See **Tonj.**

Tondi, dist., French Sudan, occupied partly by a plain, partly by the Hombari Mts.

Tondiarpet, suburb of Madras, Brit. India.

Tondo, tn. and suburb of Manila, Luzon I., Philippine Is., one of the oldest cities of Luzon, on the riv. Tondo.

Tondu, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., 12 m. SE. Neath, with a junction stn. on the G. W. R.; coal is mined here. PM.O. (**Tondû**). See **Newcastle.**

Tone, riv., Eng., rising in the S. of Somerset, and flowing E. past Taunton to the l. bk. of the Parret.

Tone-gawa, riv., Japan, Honshiu, flowing ESE. into the Pacific, in 35° 43′ N.; it has a wide basin, and numerous tribs. In the lower part of its course, flat-bottomed junks of considerable tonnage can ascend for nearly 100 m., but the coast is treacherous at its mouth, which is often closed by an impassable bar. Length of chief branch, 210–230 m.

Toney River, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 11 m. from Pictou. P. <1500.

Tong, or **Tonge** (tŏng), par., Eng., Kent, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Faversham, 1½ m. E. Sittingbourne stn.; near to it is the site of a Saxon stronghold, Tong Castle, now marked by a moated mound. P. <500.

Tong, or **Tonge,** stn., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 7½ m. WNW. Loughborough, on the M. R.

Tong, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 19 m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, 3 m. E. Shifnal, PM.O. P. <500. **Tong Norton** 1½ m. to the NW.

Tong, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pudsey div., 3½ m. ESE. Bradford, 1½ m. NE. of its stn. (**Birkenshaw and T.**) on the G. N. R., PM.O. (**T. Street**). P. 6900.

Tong, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, 4 m. NE. Stornoway. P. <750.

Tonga Group, Pacific, formerly known as the **Friendly Islands,** to the S. section of which the name was then applied, traversed by lat. 20° S., long. 175° W. The principal islands or subsidiary groups are Tongatabu, Boscawen, Keppel, Vavao, Hapai, Namuka, and Eua Is., with a variously estimated population, governed by independent chiefs. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Cook in 1777, who on account of the disposition of the natives called them the 'Friendly Islands.' Tongatabu, or Tonga I., is the largest of the most southerly of these islands, and the residence of their sovereign; lat. 21° 4′ S., long. 175° 28′ W.; circuit upwards of 50 m. Surface low; soil very fertile. Products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, coffee, copra, coco-nuts, arrow-root. The inhabitants have been mostly converted to Christianity by English missionaries, who have important depôts in the island. Principal towns, Moa and Nukualofa.

Tonga-land, small coast dist. in SE. Africa, situated E. of Swazi-land, and between Zulu-land and Delagoa Bay. It is a low tract of land, inhabited by a Kafir tribe, the Amatonga. The greater part of its coast is taken up by the Kozi lagoon. [**H. G. S.**]

Tonganoxil, vil., U.S., Kansas, co. and 16 m. SW. by S. Leavenworth. P. <1500.

Tongarewa, or **Penrhyn,** isl., Pacific, in the Manihiki group, in about 9° 10′ S., 158° 40′ W., consisting of a reef and lagoon about 37 m. in circumference.

Tongariro, active volcano, New Zealand, North I., Wellington prov., 25 m. SSW. of Lake Taupo. Alt. (rim of crater of Ngauruhoe) 7375 ft.

Tongatabu, isl., Pacific, in the Tonga group, in 21° 8′ S., crossed in the E. by 175° 0′ W.

Tonge (tŏng), par., Eng., Lancashire, on SE. side of Middleton. P. 8100; eccles. par. (**T. with Alkrington**) P. 6200.

Tonge Moor, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Bolton par., PMT.O. (**Tong Moor**). P. <5000.

Tongern, Belgium. See **Tongres.**

Tonge with Haulgh, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly in bor. of Bolton, PM.O. (**Tong Fold**). P. 10,700; eccles. par. (**T. with Breightmet**) P. <2500.

Tongham, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 3½ m. ENE. Farnham, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Tongking, or in French spelling **Tonquin** or **Tonkin,** the N. division of the kingdom of Annam, forming an integral part of French Indo-China, stretches 250 m. from N. to S., between 20° and 23° 20′ N., and 400 m. E. and W. between 102° and 108° E. The W. and SW. frontiers are not yet definitely laid down, but the SW. border line may be regarded as traversing the watershed between the rivs. Song-bo and Song-ma. The Chinese provs. of Kwangsi and Yünnan lie on the N., the Shan states of Burma on the W., the Laos state of Luang Prabang on the SW., and Annam proper on the S. France claims that all the terr. W. and SW. of the Song-bo, as far as the Mekong and the borders of Luang Prabang, belong to the French 'sphere of influence.' The area is estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 sq. m., or something like England without Yorkshire.

Physical Features.—The bulk of the population are gathered in the delta formed by the principal rivers of the country, the Red R. (Songkoi) and its affluents, the Black R. (Song-bo or Ho-he) and the Clear R. (Song-lo or Tsin-ho), and the Thaibinh. This deltaic region measures 80 m. from SW. to NE. along its sea-front 90 m. deep, going NW. from the sea, and 45 m. wide along its NW. boundary, and has an area of nearly 6000 sq. m.; inhabited by, approximately, 5,000,000 people, or 800 to 850 persons to the sq. m., a density fully equal to that of Brabant in Belgium, the most densely populated dist. in Europe. The low flat region of this delta, cut up by numerous anastomosing river channels and canals, and covered with rice-fields and bamboo-groves, has been formed out of the alluvium brought down by the rivers. The Red R. alone deposits annually a mass equal to seventy thousand million cubic ft., and the land encroaches upon the sea at the average rate of 250 ft. in the year. The rapid increase of the delta is well illustrated by the fact that the cap. city of Hanoi, which is now in a direct line 60 m. from the sea, stood in the 7th century on the coast; and Hongyen, a coast port frequented by the Dutch in the 17th century, is now 35 m. inland. The coast is, of course, flat along the front of the delta; but further NE., up to the Chinese frontier (riv. Mongkai, about 108° E.), it is precipitous and much indented, and fringed, moreover, by a string of fantastically shaped, deeply caverned islands, of which the principal are Kakba (12 m. long, 6–9 m. broad, with mountains 1100 ft.

high), the archipelago of Faitsilong, the Boto Is., and Kebao (20 m. long, 10 m. wide, with mountains reaching 1300 ft.). Behind these islands, and on the coast, are several bays and good anchorages, as Along, Hongai (Port Courbet), Tienyen, Port Parseval and Port Bayard (both in Kakba Is.), and the Bay of Faitsilong. On both N. and SW. the delta is replaced abruptly by mountainous country. On the E., or more correctly NE., side of the Red R. ranges breaking off from the highlands of the Chinese prov. Kwangsi converge S. and SW. upon the delta. They nowhere exceed 7000 ft. in alt., their general height being 3000–4000 ft. On the W. or SW. side of the Red R. the mountains, ramifying extremities of the chains that strike off from the Tibetan plateau, run SE. in two principal lines, between the Red and the Black Rivs. and between this last and the Song-ma R. respectively. These mountains fall from an alt. of 7000 ft. in the NW. to about 1200–1300 ft. in the SE. So far as the **geology** has been investigated, T. appears to be built up of Carboniferous limestones, Devonian sandstones, and schists of a still more ancient date, the strata being deposited from the first-named downwards in the order given. The country is rich in coal-measures; they stretch 120 m. E. and W. between the isl. Kebao and the riv. Thaibinh, in about lat. 21° N., and occur also in the valley of the Red R. (*e.g.*, at Yenbai and Laokai), and in the valley of the Black R. Coal is extracted in the isl. of Kebao and in the vicinity of the Bay of Hongai on the mainland. In addition to this, her most important **mineral wealth,** T. possesses gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, lead, saltpetre, sulphur, and a little tin and cinnabar; but of these gold and iron alone are worked to any extent, though nearly all are mined. These minerals are found chiefly in the provs. N. of the delta, towards the Chinese prov. of Kwangsi. The **climate** is characterised by two plainly marked seasons, determined by the monsoons, winter (Oct.–March) being the period when the NE. monsoon prevails, and summer the season of the SW. monsoon. During winter the thermometer falls in the delta to 50° F., scarcely ever lower; but in the upland regions to 43° F., and thin ice is sometimes formed. See further, **Haifong** and **Hanoi.** The rainfall averages 65–72 in. annually, of which 46–56 in. fall between May and Sept. Fogs are frequent during the winter months, and destructive typhoons are common both in winter and in summer. The wooded mountainous regions are in general unhealthier than the lowlands, fever and dysentery being endemic in the former, but only occasional in the latter. The **flora** resembles that of S. China, India, and the penin. of Siam and Annam. Mangroves, rattans, areca, and other palms and bamboos are the prevailing forms in the low country. The uplands are in part covered with grass, in part planted with forests, which yield iron-wood, pine-wood, and several varieties of hard timber suitable for cabinet-work, as well as dye-woods, gums, oils (lacquer), and camphor. The **fauna,** like the flora, has closest affinities with that of India and S. China. The elephant is, however, wanting. The domestic animals embrace some oxen, ponies, and buffaloes, these last the common beasts of burden. **Industry** is not very greatly developed. Apart from minerals, the principal products are silks, sugar, paper, oils (castor-oil, sesamum, ground-nut, lacquer), spirits (from rice), pottery, bricks and tiles, iron, copper, and bronze wares, ivory and gold ornaments, and lime. The French have established foundries, shipbuilding yards, breweries, and a few factories for producing common and useful commodities. The rivers form the chief routes of **communication.** But there are a few roads, foremost amongst them the Mandarins' Road, connecting Hue (cap. Annam) with Hanoi, and continued thence NNE. *viâ* Langson to the Chinese frontier. In addition there are 600–700 m. of paths made on the top of the riverine embankments. The only railway (60 m. long) between Phulangthuong (12 m. NE. Bacninh) and Langson was fully opened in 1895. Others are, however, in contemplation, especially a series radiating from Bacninh, *e.g.*, up the valley of the Songkoi to Laokai, to Hanoi, and to Haifong. There are some 2500 m. of telegraph. The sea-going **commerce,** principally with China (Hong-kong), Cambodia, and Singapore, averages £1,200,000 for imports (cotton and hemp yarn to the extent of 20 per cent. of the total, wheat and flour, drugs, opium, tea, machinery, boats, petroleum, pottery, paper, &c.), but fluctuates between £300,000 and £800,000 for exports (silks to the extent of 25 per cent., rice in greatly varying quantities, gambier, oils, and vegetable essences). In this trade France participates to the extent of about 20 per cent. in all. In addition to the sea-going trade, caravans of pack-animals go to and fro between T. and the Chinese prov. of Yünnan, carrying cottons and woollens, salt, tobacco, paper, wood for coffins, sandalwood, areca-nuts, candles, fruits and drugs, and bringing down tin, tea, and opium. This trade is, however, only valued at about £300,000 per annum. Thus the entire commerce of T., including a coasting trade valued at £280,000, barely exceeds 2½ millions sterling. The chief trading **towns** are Hanoi (cap.), Namdinh, Ninhbinh, Bacninh, Haizung, and Haifong. In addition to the first two and the last, the ports of Kwangyen, Laokai, Monkai, Thankwan, Kakba, and Hongai are 'open' to foreign trade. The cap. has a population exceeding 50,000; of the rest, only Namdinh, Haifong, and Bacninh exceed 10,000 inhabitants each. The supreme government is in the hands of the Governor-General of French Indo-China, assisted by the Superior Resident of T. and various administrative officers. Concomitantly with them the Annamese maintain, though strictly subjected to French control, a native administration, at the head of which is the Viceroy of T. The **population** (7 to 7½ millions) consists for the most part of Annamese, who practice the religions (ancestor-worship, Buddhism, and Confucianism), speak the language, and observe the customs (including the use of the same weights, measures, and money), of their compatriots further S. [**Annam**]. The inhabitants of the mountainous dists. (probably less than half a million in all) are mostly Laos, with a few Chinese and Mois. **History.**—The French first interfered in the affairs of T. in 1873. They definitely established themselves in the country from 1882, proclaiming T. a French protectorate in the following year. In 1887 they declared T. to be 'an integral part of French Indo-China.' Between 1883 and 1887 they were engaged in fighting the Black Flag dacoits, who were aided by the Chinese. Dacoity on land and piracy at sea, the pirates' haunts being chiefly in the Faitsilong Archipelago, still (1895) cause disquietude. In June 1895 a convention was concluded settling the Franco-Chinese frontier, and the towns of Meng (? Mengtsu-hsien) and Wuto are said to have been ceded to France, which is at the same time stated to have received permission for the unlimited extension of railways from T. into Chinese terr. There are a great number of recent French books on T., including the *Annuaire de l'Indo-Chine Française.* See map (1 : 4,000,000) in *Geog. Jour.*, 1893. [**J. T. B.**]

Tonglai, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the SE. ct., 30 m. SW. by S. Swatow.

Tongland, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 m. NNE. Kirkcudbright, on the r. bk. of the Dee, P.O. (**Tongueland**); 9738 ac. P. <1000.

Tongngan, tn., China, prov. Fokien, on the E. ct., 20 m. N. by E. Amoy.

Tong Norton, Salop, Eng. See **Tong.**

Tongoi, maritime vil., Chile, prov. and 25 m. SSE. Coquimbo; anchorage in 2 fathoms close in shore; open harbour. P. <2000.

Tongoni, maritime vil., equatorial Africa, in German sphere of influence, 9 m. S. Tanga, the residence of the Arab governor of Mtangata dist.

Tongowoko, co., New South Wales, on the N. frontier, crossed by 142° E.

Tong Park, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Baildon, Yorkshire.

Tongres, Flemish **Tongern,** the *Aduatica Tongri* of the Romans, tn., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, arr. T., 11 m. WSW. Maastricht; has mineral waters, distilleries, tanneries, manufacture of hats. It was pillaged and burnt by successive invaders, including Attila. P. (comm.) 8500.

Tong-ri-tso-nak, lake, Tibet. See **Tosu-Nor.**

Tongsu, tn., Bhutan, 40 m. E. by S. Punakha.

Tongue, par., Scot., Sutherland, on the N. ct., on the E. shore of the inlet called the **Kyle of T.,** 12½ m. E. by N. of the head of Loch Eriboll. The mouth of the Kyle of T. is known as **T. Bay;** a tourist centre. PM.O. 81,037 ac. P. (including **Roan I.**) <2000.

Tongue Gill Force, small waterfall, Eng., 2 m. N. Grasmere, Westmorland.

Tongueland, P.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire. See **Tongland.**

Tongue of Ocean, gulf, Bahama I. See **Providence Channel.**

Tongue River, U.S., rises in Big Horn Mts., on NE. Wyoming, flows NE. into Yellowstone R., in Montana, at Fort Keogh. Length, 200 m.

Tongue Sand, shoal, Eng., in mouth of Thames R., between Queen's Channel and Prince's Channel, 8 m. NW. Margate.

Tongwe, bay, central Africa, E. ct. of Tanganyika, between 5½° and 6° S. lat.

Tongwynlais, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Taffs Well.

Tongyi, tn., Burma, dist. and 20 m. S. by W. Pegu, 30 m. by rail from Rangoon. P. <5000.

Tonica, vil., U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., 88 m. SW. by W. Chicago. P. <1500.

Tonila, remains of a town, S. Mexico, 5 m. E. Ococingo.

Tonj, or **Tondi,** riv., eastern Sudan, one of the chief r. bk. tribs. of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, flows S. to N.

Tonk, tn., India, Rájputána, 55 m. S. Jaipur, 1 m. S. of the r. bk. of Banás R., here crossed by a ford; the town is surrounded by a wall, and has a mud fort. P. (1881) 40,700; (1891) 46,100.

Tonkin. See **Tongking.**

Tonkir, or **Donkir,** tn., China, prov. Kansu, 30 m. W. Sining-fu, and 30 m. E. Lake Kuku-Nor; an important market, which since the Dungan insurrection has succeeded to almost all the commerce of Sining.

Tonkoshurova, or **Marienthal,** German colony, Russia, govt. Samara, on Great Karaman R., 20 m. SE. Saratov. P. <5000.

Tonle Sap, lake and riv. See **Tale Sap** and **Cambodia.**

Tonna, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Neath.

Tonnay-Boutonne, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. St. Jean d'Angély, on the Boutonne, 13 m. E. Rochefort. P. <2000.

Tonnay-Charente, tn. and commercial port, France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the r. bk. of the Charente, arr. and 4 m. E. by N. Rochefort; exports brandy from Angoumois and Saintonge; salt mart. The harbour has a depth of 20¼ ft. spring tide, 16½ ft. neap. P. <3000.

Tonneins, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Marmande, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, 21 m. NW. Agen; has distilleries, and manufactures of tobacco and rope. P. <5000.

Tonnerre, tn., France, dep. Yonne, cap. arr. T., on the Armançon, 31 m. S. by W. Troyes; has celebrated vineyards producing red wine, and quarries of excellent oolitic limestone. Its hospital was founded in 1293 by Margaret of Burgundy. P. <5000.

Tönning, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Eiderstedt, on the r. bk. of the Eider, which here widens, 28 m. SW. by W. Schleswig; exports cattle to, and imports coal from, England. Its fortifications, formerly of importance, were rased in 1714. The tidal harbour has a depth of 11 ft. high water, 2 ft. low water. P. <4000.

Tonoa, isl., New Hebrides, SE. of Tasiko.

Tonolai, or **Tonali,** long inlet at S. end of Bougainville I., Solomon Is., crossed by 6° 43′ S., 155° 54′ E.

Ton Pentre, PM.O., Wales, near Pentre (Glamorganshire).

Tonquédec, vil., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Lannion, 5 m. NNE. Plouaret; nearly 1 m. NW. are the magnificent ruins of T. Castle. P. <2000.

Tonquin, French spelling of **Tongking** (*q.v.*).

Tonragee, P.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 4 m. from Achill Sound.

Tons, riv., India, NW. Provs., in Garhwál state and Dehra Dún dist., rises on N. side of Jamnotri, flows W. then S. to the Jumna, in 30° 30′ N., 77° 53′ E.; its volume here is greater than that of the Jumna. Length about 100 m.

Tons, South-Western, riv., India, NW. Provs., rises in Maihar state, flows NE. to the Ganges in Allahábád dist. The road from Jabalpur to Allahábád runs from its source for 26 m. along its l. bk.; navigable in summer in the lower reaches. Length, 165 m.

Tönsberg, tn. and commercial and fishing port, Norway, prov. Jarlsberg and Laurvik, on the W. side of Christiania Fjord, 32 m. S. by E. Drammen; a large number of whaling and sealcatching vessels are equipped here. The harbour is deep enough for the largest vessels. Depth at quayside, 12–16 ft. P. 6800.

Tönset, vil., Norway, prov. Hedemarken, on the Glommen, 30 m. SW. by W. Röros. Alt. 1617 ft. Mean temp., yr. 33.8° F., Jan. 8.8°, July 55.0°. P. <4000.

Tontoli, tn., Eastern Archipelago, Celebes I., on the W. ct. of the NE. penin., in very mountainous country, in about 1° N., 120° 50′ E. P. estimated at 14,000.

Tonyglasken, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Tempo (co. Fermanagh).

Ton-y-pandy, PMT.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, near Pontypridd; coal mined.

Ton-yr-efail, PMT.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., on the Ely, 12 m. S. by W. Merthyr-Tydfil, 2 m. SE. by E. Gilfach stn.; coal mined.

Tooan, post-tn., Victoria, Horsham co., on St. Mary's Lake, in 36° 50′ S., 141° 50′ E. P. <1500.

Toocananagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Mayo, dist. Kiltamagh.

Toodyay, settlement, W. Australia, Victoria co., 48 m. NE. Perth.

Tooele, vil., U.S., Utah, T. co., 27 m. SW. by W. Salt Lake City. P. <1500.

Toolamba, post-tn., Victoria, Rodney co., on Goulburn R., 42 m. SE. Echuca; irrigation channels in dist. P. <1500.

Tooloom, post-tn., New South Wales, Buller co., 80 m. NNW. Grafton. P. <1500.

Toom, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Cappamore, co. Limerick.

Toomard, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Mount Bellew Bridge, co. Galway, 8 m. from Woodlawn stn.

Toombeola, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch, on the N. shore of Roundstone Bay, 28 m. SSW. Westport, PMT.O. P. <250.

Toomcull, settlement, Queensland, Fitzroy co., 95 m. NW. by N. Brisbane.

Toome, tn., Ire., W. co. and 10 m. WNW. Antrim, bar. Upper Toome, on the Bann, where it issues from Lough Neagh, with a stn. (**T. Bridge**) on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. (**Toomebridge**). P. <250.

Toome, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. Gorey and Scarawalsh, 6 m. SW. Gorey; 5979 ac. P. <1000.

Toome, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining bars., Ire., Lower T. in the W. of co. Antrim, Upper T. on Lough Neagh.

Toomevara, PM.O., Ire. See **Toomyvara.**

Toomore, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Gallen, on riv. Moy, containing Foxford town; 6787 ac. P. <2500.

Toomour, par., Ire., co. Sligo, bar. Corran, 1 m. SE. Ballymote; 10,822 ac. P. <2500.

Toomyvara, tn., Ire., N. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Ormond, 7 m. E. by S. Nenagh, PM.O. (**Toomevara**). P. <500.

Toon, riv., Ire., in W. co. Cork, joins the l. bk. of the Lee 3 m. WSW. Macroom.

Toongabbie, stn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., in 33° 40′ S., 150° 59′ E.; formerly a penal stockade. P. <1500.

Toongabbie, post-tn., Victoria, Tanjil co., 18 m. W. by N. Sale; has timber trade. In the neighbourhood kerosene and marble are found. P. <1500.

Tooradin, tp., Victoria, Mornington co., 35 m. SE. by S. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Toorak, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., in 37° 51′ S., 145° 2 E., fashionable residential suburb 4 m. E. Melbourne. P. 6000.

Toormore, electoral div., Ire., SW. coast co. Cork, bar. W. Carberry, W. div., on T. Bay, 16½ m. W. by S. Skibbereen, PM.O.

Toot Hill, P.O., Eng., Essex, 2½ m. W. Ongar.

Tooting, Lower, or **Tooting Graveney,** suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Wandsworth bor., 7 m. SSW. St. Paul's, London, with one joint stn. (**T. Junc.**) on the L. B. & S. C. R. and L. & SW. R. **Tooting, Upper,** vil., 1 m. NNE. Lower T. See **Balham** and **London** (parks and open spaces).

Toowong, suburb of Brisbane, Queensland. P. <1500.

Toowoomba, tn., Queensland, Aubigny co., 60 m. W. Brisbane, chief town of the Darling Downs dist.; has several educational institutions, including a fine grammar-school; various industries. In the vicinity are numerous vineyards, and wine is extensively produced. Alt. 1960 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61.0° F., Jan. 71.6°, July 48.2°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 45.63 in. P. <1500.

Topantunwasu ('dog eaters'), wild tribe and independent dist. in the centre of Celebes I.; cannibalism is practised superstitiously. P., speaking different dialects, estimated at about 2000.

Topare, ruins, Ceylon. See **Pollanarua.**

Topčider, summer residence of the court, Servia, prov. and 2½ m. SW. Belgrade. P. <2000.

Topcliffe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Swale, 6½ m. ENE. Ripon, 2½ m. SSE. of its stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O.; 4204 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**T. with Dalton**) P. <1500.

Topcroft, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 10 m. S. by E. Norwich, 4 m. NW. Earsham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Topeka, city, U.S., Kansas, Shawnee co., on the r. bk. of the Kansas R., both sides, here spanned by a fine iron railway bridge, 43 m. WSW. Leavenworth. A well built town, containing Washburne College and other important educational institutes, and the Kansas library, of 40,000 volumes. An important railway centre, with extensive manufactures, including flour-mills, breweries, and iron-foundries. In the neighbourhood are coal deposits. Alt. 884 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 15,500; (1890) 31,000.

Top-hane, suburb of Constantinople (*q.v.*).

Toplica, prov., on SW. frontier of Servia, crossed by 43° N., one of the most mountainous in Servia, with forests; mineral riches not yet worked. Cattle are raised. Area, 1402 sq. m.

Toplica (-tsa), vil., Servia, prov. Valjevo, 45 m. SSW. Belgrade. P. <2000.

Topolias, former lake, Greece. See **Kopais.**

Topolya, comm., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, 20 m. S. Maria Theresiopel; great cattle-market. P. 10,800.

Toporoutz, tn., Austria, Bukovina, dist. Sadagóra. P. 5100.

Toporów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Lopatyn. P. <4000.

Toppenish, settlement, U.S., Washington, Yakima co., 98 m. W. by N. Wallawalla.

Toppesfield, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 9 m. N. Braintree, 1½ m. W. by S. Yeldham stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Topping, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 10 m. from Stratford. P. <1500.

Toprak-kale, large vil., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 82 m. E. Erzerum, cap. kaza Alashkert.

Topsfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 8 m. NNW. Salem. P. <1500.

Topsham, par. and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 4½ m. SE. Exeter (*q.v.*), at the head of estuary of Exe, on the L. & SW. R. The dry dock has a length of 175 ft. (170 ft. on bottom); breadth at entrance, 31¾ ft.; depth on sill at high water ordinary springs, 9½ ft. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <3000.

Topsham, tn., U.S., Maine, co. Sagadahoc, opposite Brunswick, with which it is connected by a bridge; has shipbuilding docks. P. <1500.

Topsham, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co. P. <1500.

Topton, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 16 m. NE. Reading; iron ore mined and manufactured here. P. <1500.

Tor, or **El Tor,** vil., on SW. of the penin. of Sinai, in 28° 35′ N., in the Middle Ages and down to the 16th century an important landing-place of Indian produce for conveyance by

caravan to Damascus and Aleppo. Its port, with the exception of Suez, offers the only secure anchorage in the gulf.

Torah, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Ghize, 10 m. S. Cairo, on r. bk. of the Nile; its quarries supplied the materials for the Pyramids. P. <2000.

Toral de los Gusmanes, vil., Spain, prov. and 26 m. S. León, dist. Valencia de Don Juan; has fine horses. P. <2000.

Torbalü, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Kastamuni, 95 m. E. by N. Brussa.

Torbalü, tn., Asia Minor, 21 m. SE. by S. Smyrna; manufactures *torba* or leather bags.

Tor Bay, inlet, Canada, Nova Scotia, on SE. ct., its mouth in 45° 10′ N.

Tor Bay, inlet, Eng., in the E. of Devonshire, between Hope's Nose (Torquay) and Berry Head, near Brixham. It forms a semicircular sweep; in the cliffs are some curious caves; it is a rendezvous for vessels during W. winds. Here William III. landed, November 5, 1688. Breadth about 4 m.; depth, 3½ m.

Torbay, fishing settlement, Newfoundland, 7 m. from St. John's.

Tor Bay, W. Australia, S. ct., crossed by 117° 45′ E.; the bay next to the W. of King George's Sound.

Torbec, maritime vil., isl. and republic Haiti, S. ct., 102 m. W. by S. Port au Prince, in 73° 48′ W.

Torbet-el-Moluk ('the kings' tombs'), ruins, Arabia, Hadramut, 56 m. SSW. Terim.

Torbothie, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Shotts Iron-works.**

Torbryan, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 7 m. W. by N. Torquay, 2½ m. NE. Staverton stn. P. <750.

Torbush, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Morningside.**

Torcal de Antequera, mt. chain, S. Spain, prov. and directly N. of Malaga. Alt. estimated at 4215 ft.

Torcello, isl., Italy, in the Lagoon of Venice, 5½ m. N. of the city, with the 7th century cathedral and a few other remains of the former important city of T. See **Venice.**

Torchiara, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. and 29 m. SSE. Salerno. P. <2000.

Torch Light Lake, lake, U.S., in the NW. of Michigan, Antrim co., crossed in middle by 45° N., separated from E. side of Grand Traverse Bay by a narrow strip of land. Length nearly 20 m.

Torcross, bathing resort, Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., on Start Bay, 6 m. SSW. Dartmouth, PMT.O.

Torda, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, 15 m. SSE. Klausenburg, cap. co. Torda-Aranyos; has salt-mines, supplying an average of 20,000 tons of rock-salt annually. The bed contains 28,230 million cubic ft. of salt. There are remains of the Roman colony of *Salinæ* or *Potaissa.* P. 11,100.

Torda, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Török-Becse. P. <5000.

Torda-Aranyos, co., SE. Hungary, Transylvania, a mountainous dist. with mining industry. Area, 1428 sq. m.

Tordera, small riv., in the NE. of Spain, flows from the Sierra de Monseny E. into the Mediterranean.

Tordesillas, tn., Spain, prov. Valladolid, dist. Mota del Marques, on the r. bk. of the Douro, 116 m. SW. by W. Valladolid; its old walls have been destroyed, but the four gates still stand. Here was signed the famous treaty of 1494, ratified in 1506, between Spain and Portugal, delimiting their possessions in the New World. P. (comm.) <4000.

Tordillo, dist., Argentine Republic, prov. and 124 m. SE. Buenos Aires; has great cattle-ranches.

Tordoff Point, cape, Scot., Dumfriesshire, in 3° 8½′ W.

Tore, P.O., Scot., Ross-shire, 5 m. SE. Dingwall.

Torella de' Lombardi, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 4 m. W. Sant' Angelo de' Lombardi. P. <4000.

Torellas, Silla de, highest peak in Majorca I., Spain, NNE. of Palma. Alt. 4730 ft.

Torfa Jökull, mt. range, S. Iceland, about 9 m. ESE. Mount Hecla. Average alt. 4590 ft.

Torgau, fortified tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle T., on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 26 m. SE. by S. Wittenberg; has a castle (Hartenfels) used as barracks, military prison; manufacture of gloves, pottery, and mineral waters. Taken by Frederick the Great after a victory over the Austrians in 1760. P. (1816) 5600; (1890) 10,700; comm. P. 10,900.

Torgelow, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Ückermünde, on the Üker R., 23 m. SSW. Swinemünde. P. <3000.

Torgny, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Virton, on the French frontier, 28 m. ESE. Sedan. P. <2000.

Torgots, one of the four branches of the Kalmuck tribe or W. Mongols. Their migrations have been numerous, and their clans are to be met with in various localities of S. and W. Mongolia; the greater part now inhabit the S. slope of the Tarbagatai Mts.

Torigni-sur-Vire, tn., France, dep. Manche, 22 m. SW. Bayeux, arr. and 8 m. SE. St. Lô; has wool-spinning. P. <2000.

Torino, Italy. See **Turin.**

Torino di Sangro, tn., Italy, prov. Chieti or Abruzzo Citeriore, 11 m. NW. Vasto. P. <5000.

Torino-Umiyama, volcano, Japan. See **Chokaizan.**

Toritto, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 12½ m. SW. Bari. P. 7100.

Torkington, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. SE. Stockport. P. <500.

Torksey, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the r. bk. of the riv. Trent, 7 m. S. by E. Gainsborough, on the M. S. & L. R.; has ruins of a castle on a Roman site. P.O. P. <250.

Torlak, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Razgrad, 21 m. SE. Rustchuk. P. <3000.

Tormarton, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 8½ m. N. by E. Bath, 6 m. ENE. Mangotsfield stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**T. with W. Littleton**) P. <500.

Tormentine, Cape, Canada, on Northumberland Strait, the most easterly point of New Brunswick.

Tormes, riv., Spain, León, rises on the N. of the Sierra de Gredos, near the source of the Alberche, winds through gorges, first W. then N. past Alba de Tormes, then W. to Salamanca, and finally NW. to the Douro, which it joins on the frontier of Portugal. Length, 176 m.; average discharge, 262 cubic ft. per second.

Tormoham, par., Eng., Devonshire, identical with the mun. bor. of Torquay. P. 25,500.

Torna, vil., Hungary, co. Abauj-Torna, cap. dist. T., 19 m. WSW. Kassa; has timber trade. P. <2000.

Tornaveen, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. N. Torphins stn.

Torneå, tn., Finland, govt. Uleåborg, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of **Torneå R.,** which flows from N. to S., forming the greater part of the Norwegian–Finnish frontier. Mean temp., yr. 33.4° F., Feb. 10.9°, July 60.6°.

Torneå-Träsk ('lake of Torneå'), lake, N. Sweden, near the Norwegian frontier, surrounded by high mountains. Area, 139 sq. m.

Torness, P.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, 14 m. SW. Inverness.

Toro, salt lake, Argentine Republic. See **Jujuy.**

Toro, dist., E. Sahara, 16° N. and between 14° 40′ and 15° 40′ W., with oasis and numerous wells.

Toro, tn. and fort, Spain, prov. Zamora, cap. dist. T., on the r. bk. of the Douro, 35 m. W. by S. Valladolid; has vineyards and woollen manufactures. P. (comm.) 8700.

Torö, tn. and isl., Sweden, prov. and 36 m. S. by W. Stockholm.

Toro, Point, Panama. See **Limon,** bay.

Toroczko, vil., Hungary, co. Torda-Aranyos, cap. dist. T., 13 m. SW. Torda; has iron-mines now unworked, and fruit cultivation. P. <2000.

Török-Becse, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. T.-B. P. 7300.

Török-Kanizsa, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. T.-K. P. <4000.

Török-Szent-Miklós, comm., Hungary, co. Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, 40 m. ENE. Kecskemét. P. 18,800.

Toron, vil., Palestine. See **Tibnin.**

Torong, dist., French Sudan, formerly in Samory states; chief place is Bissandugu, former cap. of Samory.

Torontál, co., S. Hungary, forming part of the great Hungarian plain, remarkably continuous and level; its streams are numerous and important, many being navigable and completed by several canals. The soil is very fertile, producing wheat, maize, oats, and good pasture.

Torontál-Vásárhely, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Antalfalva. P. <5000.

Toronto ('place of meeting,' which it was two centuries ago for Indians and fur-traders between Lakes Ontario and Huron), city, Canada, cap. Ontario, York co., on the N. side of Lake Ontario, 39 m. NE. of the W. end of the lake. Important educational centre; seat of a university, to which are affiliated various colleges, medical and other; also of a Wesleyan college (removed from Cobourg), Knox College (Presbyterian), M'Master University (Baptist), St. Michael's (Roman Catholic), including a school of science (largely technical), and St. Hilda's College for female art students. Chief seat of wholesale trade of the prov. (exports nearly £30,000,000; imports about £4,000,000). Manufactures rising since the adoption of a protective policy by the Dominion in 1878. Extensive parks and gardens; Rosedale drives noted in America. In September the seat of great fair of the Industrial Association, attended by many thousands, at which field and factory products are exhibited from every part of the Dominion. The dry dock is 198 ft. long, 43 ft. wide at entrance, and has 12 ft. depth on sill at high water ordinary springs. Between 1870–71 and 1892–93 inclusive the closing of the port by ice was never later than Jan. 8th, its opening never earlier than Feb. 13th. In the 18th century the French had a fort (Fort Rouillé) on the site of T. In 1788 the place was known as Fort T., but in 1793 the present town was founded under the name of York (in honour of Frederick, Duke of York, son of George III.). In 1834 it was

incorporated under the name of T., its population being then 9000. Alt. 350 ft. Mean temp., yr. 43.8° F., Jan. 21.6°, July 68.2°; mean rfall. (48 yrs.), 27.5 in.; snowfall, 69.0 in. P. (1847) 21,000; (1871) 56,100; (1881, within the limits of 1891, when the city area was nearly twice as great as in 1881) 96,200; (1891) 181,200; (1895, local census) 188,900.

Toronto, vil., U.S., Kansas, Woodson co., 116 m. SSW. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Toronto, vil., U.S., Ohio, Jefferson co. P.<3000.

Toronto, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Deuel co., 123 m. NNE. Yankton.

Toropets, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 237 m. SE. Pskov, on Toropa R.; one of the oldest towns of Russia, which has suffered much from wars and conflagrations; tanneries. P. 6900.

Toros, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 27 m. SW. Plevna. P.<3000.

Torosay, par., Scot., Argyllshire, Mull I., on the Sound of Mull and Firth of Lorne; 90,594 ac. P. (including part of Mull I.)<1000.

Torp, vil., Sweden, prov. W. Norrland, 36 m. W. by N. Sundsvall. P. (comm.) 7300.

Torpantau, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., 7½ m. S. Brecknock.

Torpenhow and Whitrigg, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 11 m. E. by N. Maryport, 2 m. S. Mealsgate stn., P.O. (**T.**). P.<500.

Torphichen (tor-fikh'en), par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 3½ m. SW. by S. Linlithgow, 1½ m. E. Westfield stn.; formerly a place of importance, having the remains of a preceptory of Knights of St. John. P.O. 9939 ac. P.<2000.

Torphins, eccles. par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 16 m. E. by N. Ballater, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Torpoint, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Cornwall, Bodmin div., on the estuary of the Tamar (the Hamoaze), opposite Devonport, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Torquay, mun. bor. (since 1892), seapt., and health-resort, Eng., Devonshire, Torquay div., 18½ m. S. and in the diocese of Exeter, in a cove, on the N. side of Tor Bay, with stn. on the G. W. R. Till the 19th century it was a small fishing hamlet; but its mild and equable climate, due partly to its sheltered position, has gained it great reputation for the cure of consumption; enhanced as a seaside resort by most picturesque surroundings. The rocks and valleys are covered with terraces and luxuriant gardens; and there are special geological attractions, *e.g.*, Kent's Cavern. Torquay is an important yachting station; the new harbour has an area of 36 ac., and Torbay furnishes anchorage for the largest ships of war. Several marble and terra-cotta works. Mean rfall. (Lamorna, alt. 200 ft., 1866-80), 39 in.; (Babbacombe, alt. 294 ft., 1877–92) 35.49 in. P. (1801) 838; (1851) 7900; (1871) 21,700; (1891) 25,500; parl. div. P. (1891) 57,500.

Torquay, or **East Devonport,** tp., Tasmania, Devon co., on the N. ct., 43 m. WNW. Launceston, 25 m. ESE. Emu Bay, in 146° 17′ E.; copper, iron, and coal occur. P.<1500.

Torquay-by-the-Sea, tp. and watering-place, Queensland, March co., on Pialba Bay (S. part of Hervey Bay), which affords excellent anchorage, 17 m. N. Maryborough. P.<1500.

Torra, tn., Sudan, Darfur, 87 m. SW. El-Fasher; it is regarded as the second cap. of the country, and here the kings of Darfur are buried.

Torralba, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov., dist., and 9 m. ENE. Ciudad Real. P. (comm.)<5000.

Torrance, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 2 m. SE. East Kilbride; coal mined.

Torrance and Wester Balgrochan, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, on the Kelvin, 6 m. NNE. Glasgow, with a stn. (**Torrance**) on the N. B. R., P.O. (**Torrance**). P.<500.

Torran Rocks, group of islets, Scot., Argyllshire, in 56° 13′–15′ N., to the SW. of Mull.

Torre, Italian and Spanish, 'tower.'

Torre, suburb of Torquay, Eng., Devonshire, on the G. W. R.

Torre Annunziata, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 12 m. SE. by E. Naples, on the Bay of Naples. Its port (formed by two moles) has been improved since 1887; has a royal manufactory of arms, and manufactures meat pies. P. 23,200.

Torrebelvicino, tn., Italy, prov. Vicenza, 4 m. W. Schio. P. (comm.)<5000.

Torreblanca, tn., Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, dist. Albocacer, 48 m. SSW. Tortosa. P. (comm.)<3000.

Torrecilla en Cameros, tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. SW. by S. Logroño, cap. dist. T. P.<2000.

Torre de Ceredo, mt., N. Spain, highest peak of the Penas or Picos de Europa. Alt. 8785 ft.

Torre del Passeri, tn., central Italy, prov. Teramo, 14 m. S. Penne; the celebrated abbey of San Clemente di Casauria is in the vicinity. P.<3000.

Torre del Campo, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov., dist., and 6 m. W. Jaen. P. (comm.) 5400.

Torre del Greco, tn. and seapt., Italy, on the Bay of Naples, prov. and 7 m. SE. Naples; has fishing and working of coral. The town has been destroyed several times by the eruptions of Vesuvius. P. (1870) 23,600; (1890) 29,700.

Torre del Mar, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 16 m. E. Malaga, in comm. of Velez Malaga, of which it is the port; has cultivation and manufacture of cane sugar.

Torre de Moncorvo or **Moncorvo,** tn., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, dist. Bragança, near r. bk. Douro, 82 m. E. Oporto; important deposits of iron. Alt. 1362 ft. Mean temp., yr. 57.7° F., Jan. 42.0°, Aug. 75.8°. P.<3000.

Torre don Jimeno, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 9 m. WSW. Jaen, dist. Martos. P. 8600; comm. P. 9400.

Torre Joncillo, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 31 m. N. Cáceres. P. (comm.)<4000.

Torrelaguna, tn., Spain, prov. Madrid, cap. dist. T., 25 m. NNW. Alcala. P.<3000.

Torrelavega, tn., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 15 m. SW. Santander, cap. dist. T. P. (comm.) 7500.

Torrelodones, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 16 m. NW. Madrid, dist. Colmenar Viejo. P. (comm.)<4000.

Torre Maggiore, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Foggia; has an old celebrated Benedictine abbey. P. 9100.

Torremilano, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 40 m. N. Córdoba, dist. Pozoblanco. P. (comm.)<4000.

Torrens, Lake, large salt lake, S. Australia, between 30° 10′ and 32° S., 137° 30′ E., the S. extremity being about 90 m. N. of Port Augusta; discovered by Eyre. Length, N. to S., 130 m.; breadth, 18–20 m.

Torrens River, small stream, S. Australia, rises near Gumeracha, flows past Adelaide into the Reed Beds.

Torrens Vale, Dairy Flat, or **Parkfield,** tp., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 42 m. S. by W. Adelaide, 12 m. W. by N. Port Victor. P.<1500.

Torrente, tn., Spain, prov. and 8 m. SW. Valencia, cap. dist. T. P. (comm.) 7600.

Torrent River, Ire., in the SE. of co. Tyrone, trib. of the riv. Blackwater.

Torre Orsaja, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 38 m. SSW. Potenza. P.<2000.

Torre Pacheco, tn., Spain, prov. and dist. Murcia, 10 m. N. by E. Cartagena. P. (comm.) 8100.

Torre Pellice, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 17 m. NW. Saluzzo, the cap. of the Vaudois valleys; has silk-spinning, cotton-weaving, and dye-works; one of the most frequented summer resorts of Piedmont. P.<3000.

Torre Pero Gil, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 31 m. NE. Jaen, dist. Ubeda. P. (comm.) 5700.

Torres, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 12 m. E. Jaen, dist. Mancha Real. P. (comm.)<4000.

Torre Santa Susanna, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 15 m. SW. Brindisi. P.<4000.

Torres Islands, group in N. of New Hebrides, forming a chain of five islands, in 166° 30′ E., 13°–13° 30′ S. Area of group, 51 sq. m.

Torres Novas, tn., Portugal, prov. Estremadura, dist. Santarem, 20 m. W. Abrantes; has cotton spinning and weaving, and numbers of olive trees. P. 8100.

Torres Strait, in S. Pacific Ocean, between New Guinea I. and Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, in 9° 20′–10° 40′ N., 142° 30′ E.; is one maze of shoals, reefs, and islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales and Clarence Is. Torres discovered it in 1606, and Cook sailed through it in 1770. Its navigation, always thought difficult, has, from the survey of Captain King, been ascertained to be quite practicable. In its narrowest part it has seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms water, and the bottom in clear weather is everywhere visible. The navigation channel mostly used is that lying immediately to the N. of the Prince of Wales group, just N. of the mainland of Queensland (separated therefrom by Endeavour Strait). To this group belongs Thursday I., with Port Kennedy. All the islands in the strait belong to Queensland. Width, 80 m.

Torres Vedras, tn., Portugal, prov. and 26 m. N. by W. Lisbon; celebrated for the lines of fortification constructed by Wellington in 1810. P.<5000.

Torretta, tn., Sicily, prov. and 7 m. W. by N. Palermo. P.<5000.

Torrevieja de la Mata, tn., E. ct. Spain, prov. Alicante, dist. Orihuela, 24 m. E. Murcia; roadstead dangerous, but frequented by coasters carrying salt from the mines of Orihuela. P. (comm.) 7700.

Torr Head, cape, Ire., on NE. ct. of co. Antrim, in 55° 12′ N.

Torrice, vil., Italy, prov. Rome, 3 m. E. Frosinone. P. (comm.)<4000.

Torricella Peligna, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 23 m. S. by E. Chieti. P.<5000.

Torricella Sicura, vil., Italy, prov. and 3 m. W. Teramo or Abruzzo Ulteriore. P. (comm.)<4000.

Torridge, riv., Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, rises on the border of Cornwall, about 3 m. from the coast, flows E., SE., E., and finally NNW., and, passing Torrington and Bideford, enters the estuary of the Tawe near its mouth.

Torridon, hamlet, Scot., Ross-shire, on the W. ct., near the mouth of the short riv. Torridon, and at the head of the inlet of Loch T. (length, 13 m.; breadth, 3 m.), which is divided by a narrow strait into two, Upper Loch T., stretching E. and W., and Lower Loch T. (the upper part of which is known as Loch Shieldaig), opening to the NW. PM.O.

Torriglia, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 14 m. NE. Genoa, near the sources of the Scrivia and Trebbia. P. <2000.

Torrijos de los Olivares, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 16 m. NW. Toledo, formerly a residence of the kings of Castille. P. <3000.

Torrile, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 9 m. N. Parma. P. <4000.

Torrinch, islet, Scot., in Loch Lomond, 4½ m. N. by E. of the foot of the loch.

Torrington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 23 m. W. Hartford. P. 6000.

Torrington, Black, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 16 m. NE. by N. Launceston, 3½ m. NE. by N. Halwill Junction, PM.O.; 5681 ac. P. <750.

Torrington, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., the former 11 m. W. by S. Louth, 5 m. SE. by S. Market Rasen, 2½ m. NW. East Barkwith stn., P.O. (**West T.**). P. (of each) <250.

Torrington, Great, mun. bor. (since Queen Mary I.) and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 5½ m. SSE. Bideford, in the diocese of Exeter, on the Torridge, with terminal stn. (**T.**) on L. & SW. R.; glove manufacture, but trade is principally agricultural. There is a large common, now preserved to the public. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1851) 3300; (1891) <3500.

Torrington, Little, par., 2 m. SSE., P.O. P. <500.

Torrisdalselv, riv., Norway. See **Otter.**

Torrisholme, vil., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 2 m. NW. Lancaster. See **Poulton Bare.**

Tor Rock, hill, Eng., in the W. of Derbyshire, 3½ m. S. by E. Buxton.

Tor Rocks, islets, Ire., off the NE. ct. of co. Donegal, 55° 26′ N., 7° 15′ W.

Torroella de Montgrí, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 17 m. ENE. Gerona, dist. Bisbal. P. (comm.) <5000.

Torrox, tn., S. ct. Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Malaga, cap. dist. T.; cultivates the sugar-cane. P. (comm.) 7000.

Torrside Reservoir, meteorological station, Eng., Cheshire, in Longden Dale, in 53° 29′ N., 1° 55′ W. Alt. 600 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 47.6 in.

Torrs Point, cape, Scot., on the S. ct. of Kirkcudbrightshire, 3½ m. S. by W. Kirkcudbright.

Torrum, vil., Sweden, prov. and 11 m. ESE. Karlskrona. P. (comm.) <5000.

Torry, former fishing vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the E. ct., at the mouth of the Dee, opposite Aberdeen, in which it is now included and with which it is connected by Victoria Bridge.

Torry, Low, vil., Scot., Fife, on the S. ct., on Torry Bay, at the mouth of Bluther Burn, 5 m. W. by S. Dunfermline, 2 m. SSE. East Grange stn., part of Torryburn (*q.v.*).

Torryburn, par. and vil., Scot., Fife, on S. ct., on Torry Bay, 4 m. W. by S. Dunfermline, 2 m. S. Oakley stn., PM.O. Par. P. <1000; vil. (including **Low Torry**) P. <750.

Torsaker, vil., N. Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, 26 m. WSW. Gefle; has iron-mines. P. (comm.) 6700.

Torsay, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, off the W. ct., N. of Luing I., in Seil Sound, in 56° 15′–16′ N. P. 7.

Torshälla, tn., central Sweden, prov. and 51 m. NNW. Nyköping; formerly more important as the port of the iron centre of Eskilstuna. P. <2000.

Tortefontaine, vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Montreuil, 6 m. SW. Hesdin; 1 m. SW. are the fine ruins of the abbey of Dommartin. P. <2000.

Torteval, par., in SW. of isl. of Guernsey. P. <500.

Torthorwald, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 4 m. ENE. Dumfries, 3 m. ESE. Locharbriggs stn., P.O.; 6831 ac. P. <1000.

Tortington, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 2 m. SW. by S. Arundel, 1 m. NW. Ford Junction stn. P. <500.

Tortola, largest isl. of the British Virgin Is., W. Indies, in 18° 25′ N., 64° 29′–40′ W. The principal bay is on the SE. ct. On this side a double curve of islets and reefs encloses a vast roadstead with calm water, Virgin's Causeway (no docks or quays). T. is traversed from end to end by a range of hills, of which the highest peak, Sage Mt., has an alt. of 1770 ft. Since 1666 the island has belonged to Great Britain. Cap. Road Town, on a creek of Virgin's Causeway. Length, 11 m.; greatest breadth, 4 m.; area, 24 sq. m.

Tortolas, Cerro de las, peak of the Andes, between Chile and Argentine Republic, in 29° 52′ S. Alt. 19,415 ft.

Tortoli, tn., Sardinia, 2½ m. from the E. ct., prov. and 56 m. NE. by N. Cagliari. P. <3000.

Tortona, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. E. by S. Alessandria; has silk manufactures. Its cathedral, dating from the 9th century, contains remarkable pictures. It was one of the towns of the Lombard league, and has had a chequered history. P. 7000.

Tortoral, small seapt., Chile, prov. Atacama, on the coast, 55 m. SW. by W. Copiapo.

Tortoreto, vil., Italy, prov. and 14 m. NE. Teramo or Abruzzo Ulteriore. P. (comm.) <5000.

Tortorici, tn., Sicily, prov. and 41 m. W. by S. Messina. P. (comm.) 10,700.

Tortosa, tn., Spain, prov. and 43 m. SW. by W. Tarragona, cap. dist. T., on the l. bk. of the Ebro, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is strongly fortified by walls and several outworks, and is entered by seven gates; its cathedral is one of the oldest in Spain. Has manufactures of soap, paper, porcelain; emporium of agricultural produce, of which it exports large quantities, but the bad state of the river hinders the development of its commerce. P. (1872) 24,700; (1887) 25,200.

Tortosa, Syria. See **Tartus.**

Tortosa, Cabo de, cape, Spain, on the delta of the Ebro, 20 m. ESE. Tortosa.

Tortue, isl., off NW. ct. of Haiti I.; rich in guano; one of the possessions of the French buccaneers. Length, 25 m.; greatest breadth, 6 m.; area, 116 sq. m.

Tortue Lake, Canada, Quebec, Champlain co., 70 m. W. by S. Quebec, drained E. into the riv. Des Envies, and by that into the riv. Batiscan.

Tortuga, vil., Costa Rica, 123 m. NW. San José.

Tortuga, isl., 25 m. long by 3–7 m. broad, off the middle of the N. ct. of the republic of Haiti.

Tortuga, isl., Venezuela, in about 65° 18′ N. Length, 15 m.; greatest breadth, 5–6 m.; area, 85 sq. m.

Tortugas, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, 70 m. W. by N. Rosario. P. <2000.

Tortugas, isl. group, U.S., Florida, Gulf of Mexico, 100 m. WSW. Cape Sable, Florida.

Tortun, officially **Nikhagh,** tn., Armenia, prov., dist., and 41 m. NNE. Erzerum, on l. bk. of r. branch of Tortun R. (length), 62 m. T. is the name of its fortress, now in ruins; famous in the wars of the 10th century.

Tortworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 3 m. W. Wotton-under-Edge, 1½ m. NW. Charfield stn., P.O. P. <250.

Toru, dist., equatorial Africa, on the SE. slope of the Ruwenzori group. The S. part is a level turf plain; half way it rises in gentle undulations, and thick acacia forests cover the slopes. It formed part of Unyoro, but was occupied by Captain Lugard for the British East Africa Company.

Torver, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 15 m. W. Kendal, 1 m. W. Coniston Water, on the Furness Rly., P.O. P. <250.

Torwood, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Tormoham par. P. <2500.

Torworth, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, E. Retford union, 2 m. E. Blyth. P. <250.

Tory Island, Ire., off NW. ct. of co. Donegal, 37 m. from Letterkenny stn., with a lighthouse on NW. side, 55° 16½′ N., 8° 15½′ W., PM.O.

Tory Sound, channel, Ire., in the N. of co. Donegal, between Tory I. and mainland.

Törzburg, vil., Hungary, co. and 30 m. SSE. Fogaras, cap. dist. T.; an important fortified place in the Middle Ages. P. <2000.

Törzburger Pass, pass across Carpathians, on frontier of Hungary and Roumania, SW. of Kronstadt. Alt. 4065 ft.

Torzhok, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 47 m. by rail *viâ* Ostashkov, NW. of Tver, on Tvertsa R., and on old highway from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Old town, already mentioned in 1015. Has two old monasteries. Renowned for its embroidered morocco goods. Tanneries, flour-mills, brick-works, distilleries. Considerable trade in grain, and important river-port. P. 14,700.

Torzsa, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Kúla. P. <4000.

Tosa, riv., Italy. See **Toce.**

Tosa, kuni or old prov. of Japan, now in the prefecture of Kochi.

Tosa, tn. and small port, Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 19 m. SSE. Gerona, dist. Santa Colona de Farnes. P. (comm.) <3000.

Tosana, vil., Switzd. See **Thusis.**

Tosando, one of the nine great divs. of old Japan, composed of the N., Central, and Northern kuni (old provs.) of the isl. of Honshiu.

Tosanli-su, riv., Asia Minor, prov. Sivas, one of the left branches of the Yeshil, joining the other (the Chekerek) a little above the town of Amasia after a W. course of 155 m.

Toscana, Italy. See **Tuscany.**

Toscanella, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, on the Marta, 12 m. W. Viterbo; contains the church of Sta. Maria-Maggiore, of 9th century. P. <5000.

Toscas, Las, colony, Argentine Republic, Santa Fé, r. bk. Paraná, 65 m. SW. by S. Corrientes.

Toseland, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 6 m. S. Huntingdon, 3 m. SSE. Offord and Buckden stn. P.<250. See **Paxton, Great.**

Toski, vil., Nubia, 31 m. WSW. Korosko, on r. bk. of the Nile; English victory over the Arabs in 1889.

Tosna, tn., Russia, govt. and 33 m. by rail SE. St. Petersburg, on Tosna R., trib. of Neva; head of a branch railway connecting the two railways to Moscow and to Riga. P.<5000.

Toso-Nor, or **Tosso-Nor,** lakes, Tibet. See **Tosu-Nor.**

Töss, riv., Switzd., rises in cant. St. Gall, near the frontier of Zürich, and flows NW. through Zürich to the Rhine, which it joins about 6 m. below the confluence of the Thur. Length, 40 m.; area of basin, 158 sq. m.

Töss, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, on the T., 1½ m. WSW. Winterthur.

Tossia, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet, sanjak, and 30 m. SSE. Kastamuni; has manufactures of woollen and Angora goat hair stuffs. P. 10,000.

Tossicia, vil., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Teramo, 29 m. WNW. Chieti. P.<2000.

Tosside, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 15 m. N. by W. Burnley, 4 m. W. by S. Long Preston stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Houghton.**

Tosson, par., Eng., Northumberland, in the NE. of Hexham div., 12½ m. SW. by W. Alnwick, 2½ m. WSW. Rothbury stn. P.<250.

Tosson Hill, hill, Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 14½ m. SW. by W. Alnwick. Height, 1447 ft.

Tost, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Tost-Gleiwitz, 29 m. NNE. Ratibor. P.<3000.

Tostado, El, agricultural colony, Argentine Republic, on the Rio Salado, prov. and 175 m. NNW. Santa Fé.

Tostock, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 6 m. E. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. W. by S. Elmswell stn., P.O. P.<500.

Tosu-Nor ('butter lake'), Tibetan **Tong-ri-tso-Nak** ('lake of a myriad hills'), lake, Tibet, crossed by 35° 20′ N., 98½° E. Alt. 13,179 ft. (Rockhill, *bp.*). Length, E. to W., about 40 m.; breadth about 2 m.

Tosu-Nor, salt lake, Tibet, about 155 m. W. Kuku-Nor, in 37° 10′ N., 12 m. by 2–9 m. Alt. 8860 ft.

Tószeg, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Kecskemét-alsó. P.<4000.

Totana, agricultural tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. SW. by W. Murcia, cap. dist. T., 13 m. NE. by E. Lorca; has flax-weaving and manufactures of pottery. P. (comm.) 9700.

Totaranui, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Collingwood co., 32 m. from Nelson by road and rail. P.<1500.

Tót-Bánhegyes, comm., Hungary, co. Csanád, dist. Kovácsháza. P.<5000.

Tôtes, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Dieppe, 17 m. N. by W. Rouen. P.<2000.

Totham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex. Great T., div. and 4½ m. NNE. Maldon, 3 m. ENE. Wickham stn. The church is 2 m. SSW. PM.O. P.<750. Little T., P.O. P.<500. See **Goldhanger.**

Tothill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 7 m. SE. Louth, 1½ m. E. by N. Authorpe stn. P.<250.

Tót-Komlós, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. Orosháza. P. 9600.

Totland Bay, bay, eccles. par., and watering-place, on the W. ct. of the Isle of Wight, 1½ m. ENE. of the Needles, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Totley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 6 m. SW. by S. Sheffield, 1½ m. SW. Dove and T. stn. (M. R.); a little to the W. the Dore and Chinley branch of the M. R. passes under Edge Moor, in a tunnel, 6200 yards long, connecting the valleys of the Sheaf and Derwent (completed Oct. 1892). PMT.O., and P.O. (**T. Rise**). P.<1500.

Tot'ma, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 136 m. NE. Vologda, on highroad to Ustyug, on l. bk. Sukhona; centre of trade in 16th and 17th century; trade in grain, flax, and linseed, shipped to Archangel. P.<5000.

Totmonslow, stn., Eng., Staffordshire, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., 2 m. SW. Cheadle.

Totnes, mun. bor. (since King John) till 1885, also a parl. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 22 m. SSW. and in the diocese of Exeter, 8 m. WSW. Torquay, on the Dart (r. bk.), with stn. on G. W. R. Some ancient remains, as gateways and other ruins of the town walls, a curious guildhall, quaint gables and projecting stories, &c. The staple trade is cider manufacture; slate quarried. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 2500; (1891)<4500; parl. div. P. (1891) 49,600.

Totnor, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 2 m. from How Caple.

Totomi, kuni, or old prov., or sub-prefecture, now included in Shizuoka ken, Japan.

Totomi Bay, large open bay on the S. of Honshiu, Japan, in 136° 10′–138° 40′ E.

Toton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6 m. SW. by W. Nottingham, on the riv. Erewash, 1 m. W. Atten borough stn. P.<250.

Totonacs, Indians, Mexico, now inhabiting the Sierra de Huauchinango, in N. of Pueblo state; they were settled on the plateau of Anahuac before the Shishimecs and Aztecs.

Totonicapam, tn., Central America, republic and 65 m. NW. by W. Guatemala, cap. dep. T. (area, 552 sq. m.); has an agreeable and very healthy climate; manufactures cloth, pottery, &c.; market held twice a week. Alt. 8150 ft. P. 20,000.

Totora, tn., Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba, 90 m. N. Sucre. P.<4000.

Totoral, vil., Argentine Republic, Córdoba, 50 m N. by E. Córdoba. P.<2000.

Totoya, horse-shoe shaped isl., with opening to S., Fiji Is., in Goro Sea, in 19° S., 179° 50′ W.; has a well-protected port to the S.

Tót-Pelsöcz, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Zólyom. P.<4000.

Totridge Fell, upland tract, Eng., on the S. border of the Skipton div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 16 m. NW. Burnley.

Totten Fort, U.S., N. Dakota, near the S. shore of Devil's Lake.

Tottenham, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 35 m. on a railway NW. by N. Toronto. P.<1500.

Tottenham, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, T. div., 6 m. N. by E. London Bridge, continuous with the metropolis; has several charities. Near it is the site of Bruce Castle, in which Robert, father of 'the Bruce,' died in 1303; the grounds of the castle are now a public park. The riv. Lee, which bounds the parish on the E., affords good boating and bathing. T. High Cross occupies the site of an ancient cross. T. is served by the G. E. R., having stns. (**Park** and **T. Hale**) on the main line, and (**Seven Sisters, West Green, Bruce Grove, South T.,** and **White Hart Lane**) in the Enfield and other branches, and (**South T.**) on the M. R. Par. 4642 ac., P. 97,200; tn. P. 71,300; parl. div. P. 97,200.

Tottenhill, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 6 m. S. by E. King's Lynn, 2 m. E. Magdalen Road stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Wormegay.**

Tottenville, vil., U.S., New York, near the SW. end of Staten I., 19 m. SW. Brooklyn. P.<1500.

Totterdown, a N. suburb of Bristol, Eng.

Totteridge, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, St. Alban's div., 1½ m. S. Barnet, with a stn. **T.** (for Whetstone) on the G. N. R. P.<1000.

Totternhoe, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 7 m. W. Luton, 1½ m. SW. by W. Dunstable stn., P.O. P.<750.

Tottington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 2 m. NW. and partly in bor. of Bury, on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. **T. Higher End,** P.<4000; **T. Lower End,** 5271 ac., P. 16,800.

Tottington, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 23 m. WSW. Norwich, 2½ m. W. by S. Stow Bedon stn., P.O. P.<500.

Totton, vil., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., at the head of the estuary of the Test, 4½ m. WNW. Southampton, with a stn. **T.** (for Ealing) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.

Tottori, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 70 m. NW. Kobe. P. (1887) 25,900.

Touaghty, par., Ire., co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 8 m. SE. Castlebar. P.<750.

Touchenend, vil., Eng., Berkshire, P.O. See **Bray.**

Touchwood Hills, Big and **Little,** hills, Canada, in the N. of Assiniboia, in about 104° W.

Toucy, tn., France, dep. Yonne, 52 m. N. by E. Nevers, arr. and 14 m. WSW. Auxerre. P.<3000.

Tougaloo, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Hinds co., 7 m. NE. Jackson by rail; seat of T. University (coloured). P.<1500.

Tough, former spelling of **Tuogh,** Ire.

Tough (locally pronounced tukh), par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 11 m. SW. by W. Inverurie, 1½ m. S. by W. Whitehouse stn.; 7108 ac. P.<750.

Toughcluggin, former spelling of **Tuoghcluggin,** Ire.

Tougourt, tn., Algeria. See **Tugurt.**

Tongues, bathing resort, France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Thonon, 3 m. NW. Douvaine; has carbonate and alkaline springs.

Touillon, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Semur, 4 m. ENE. Montbard; has paper-mill. P.<2000.

Toul, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, cap. arr. T., on the l. bk. of the Moselle, 14 m. W. Nancy; a first-class military post; centre of a vast intrenched camp; has manufactures of earthenware; was for a long time the seat of an important bishopric. Alt. 670 ft. P. 12,100.

Toulinguet, Newfoundland. See **Twillingate.**

Toulois, name applied sometimes to the whole of the diocese of Toul, France, but more strictly only to the territorial domains of the bishops of Toul.

Toulon, in full **Toulon-sur-Mer,** military and naval port of France, and a fortified town of the first class, dep. Var, cap. arr.

T., on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 m. SW. Draguignan; lat. of observatory 43° 7′ 5″ N., long. 5° 56′ 0″ E. It is defended by numerous powerful forts and batteries along the shores and on the adjacent heights. The port has an easy entrance, and is well sheltered; the quay has 14–16 ft. of water. Around the harbour are immense magazines and arsenals, shipbuilding docks, rope and sail-works, and the convict prison, usually occupied by 4000–5000 culprits. The town possesses a cathedral, naval hospital and schools, museums, &c.; has iron and copper foundries and workshops; exports wine, brandy, oil, fruit, &c.; imports wood, coal, hemp, salt. T. was originally a Roman colony (*Telo Martius*), where the Romans established a trade in purple dye, hence the name *Martius*. It was taken by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by the Emperor Charles V. in 1536. It was given up to the English in August 1793; in December of the same year it was taken by the French republicans after a memorable siege, during which Napoleon I. commenced his military career. Mean temp., Jan. 46.4° F., July 77.0°. Comm. P. (1872) 69,127; tn. P. 59,808; (1891) 77,700.

Toulon, vil., U.S., Illinois, Stark co., 30 m. NW. by N. Peoria. P.<1500.

Toulon-sur-Arroux, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, 15 m. SW. by W. Le Creuzot. P.<2000.

Toulouse, ancient *Tolosa*, city, France, cap. dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. arr. T., on the Garonne, on the Canal-du-Midi, and on the railway to Cette, 130 m. SE. Bordeaux, 29 m. S. by E. Montauban. Lat. of new observatory 43° 36′ 45.3″ N., long. 1° 27′ 24″ E. The town is subject to serious inundations (*e.g.*, 1855, 1875). The most celebrated edifice is the capitol, said to have been founded in the time of Galba, but much of it is comparatively modern. T. has a cathedral, a university academy, school of artillery, an academy of 'floral games,' national academy of sciences, older than that of Paris, and many important monuments and works of art, particularly the church of St. Sernin, one of the most beautiful Roman basilicas in existence, and a library of 65,000 volumes. It is the entrepôt for the commerce between the interior of France and Spain, and has a national manufacture of tobacco, a cannon foundry, iron and copper foundries, carriage factories, and manufactures paper, stained glass, and many other articles; has brandy distilleries, and great trade in grain and wine. It is one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, and was for some time cap. of the Visigoths. In 1732 it was taken by the Saracens. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on April 10, 1814. Alt. 636 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54.8° F., Jan. 41.0°, July 71.2°; rfall. 23.62 in. Comm. P. (1872) 124,852; city P. 114,025; (1891) 149,800.

Toulouse, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Lons-le-Saunier, 1 m. ESE. Sellières; iron-mine worked. P.<2000.

Toungoo, tn., Burma. See **Taung-ngu.**

Touques, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont-l'Évêque, 1 m. SSE. Trouville; fairly busy port; formerly one of the chief ports of shipment for England. P.<2000.

Touques, coast riv., France, Normandy, flows nearly N. into the estuary of the Seine; scarcely navigable. Length, 67 m.; area of basin, 520 sq. m.; ordinary discharge, 189 cubic ft.

Tour, P.O., Ire., co. Limerick, 5 m. from Newport.

Tour, Aiguille du, mt., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, close to the frontier of Swiss cant. Valais, 13 m. NE. Mont Blanc. Alt. 11,580 ft.

Touraine, former prov. of France, now embraced chiefly in dep. Indre-et-Loire; cap. Tours.

Touran, seapt., Annam. See **Turan.**

Tourcoing, tn., France, dep. Nord, 2 m. NW. Roubaix, arr. and 7½ m. NE. by N. Lille; important woollen and cotton manufactures, for the former of which, called parmes, serges, camelots, &c., the town was already famous in the Middle Ages. Comm. P. (1872) 43,300; tn. P. 30,300; (1891) 65,500.

Tour-d'Aigues, La, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Apt, 3 m. NE. Pertuis; has silk spinning and throwing. P.<2000.

Tour-d'Auvergne, La, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Issoire, 26 m. SW. Clermont-Ferrand; has auriferous and argentiferous strata. P.<2000.

Tour-de-Carol, La, vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 10 m. W. Saillagouse; has mineral spring. P.<2000.

Tour-de-France, La, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 13 m. WNW. Perpignan. P.<2000.

Tour-du-Pin, La, tn., France, dep. Isère, cap. arr. La Tour-du-Pin, on the Bourbre, 23 m. W. Chambéry; lignite worked. Alt. 1045 ft. P.<4000.

Tourello, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 49 m. SW. by S. Sandhurst. P.<1500.

Tour Garnier, La, tn., France, dep. Charente, ½ m. SSE. Angoulême; has paper-mills. P.<3000.

Tourlaville, tn., France, dep. Manche, arr. and 2½ m. E. Cherbourg; has quarries, and iron and copper foundries. P.<4000.

Tourlestrane, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Aclare, co. Sligo, 16 m. from Ballymote stn.

Tourmakeady, PM.O., Ire., co. Mayo, 13 m. from Ballinrobe.

Tourment, Cape, Canada, Quebec, on the l. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, in 7° 50′ W.

Tournafulla, P.O., Ire., 7 m. from Abbeyfeale, co. Limerick.

Tournan, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Melun, 21 m. ESE. Paris. P.<2000.

Tournay (Flemish **Doornik**), tn., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arr. T., on the Scheldt, 11 m. SE. by E. Roubaix; see of a bishopric founded 484; is noted for tapestry; has wool and cotton spinning. P. (1866) 31,500; comm. P. (1890) 35,200.

Tournay, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Tarbes, 10 m. NE. by N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P.<2000.

Tournehem, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Hem, arr. and 10 m. WNW. St. Omer. P.<2000.

Tourneppe, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P.<5000.

Tournon, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, cap. arr. T., on the r. bk. of the Rhône, 33 m. S. Vienne, 10 m. NNW. Valence. P.<4000.

Tournon d'Agenais, vil., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Villeneuve-sur-Lot, 23 m. NE. by E. Agen. P.<2000.

Tournon-St.-Martin, tn., France, on the border of dep. Indre, arr. Le Blanc, on the Suin, 31 m. E. by N. Poitiers. P.<2000.

Tournus, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Mâcon, on the Saône, 16 m. S. by E. Châlon-sur-Saône; has an ancient and curious church. P.<4000.

Touro, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. S. Corunna, dist. Arzua. P. 6300.

Touros, vil. and small seapt., about the NE. corner of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Norte.

Tourouvre, tn., France, dep. Orne, 28 m. ENE. Alençon, arr. and 7 m. NE. Mortagne. P.<2000.

Tours, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arr. T., on the l. bk. of the Loire, 33 m. WSW. Blois; archbishopric; manufactures earthenware and stained glass. It has a Gothic cathedral, with a turreted front, built by Henry V. of England, and numerous schools, museums, learned societies, and a library of 60,000 volumes. It was first called *Altionos*, then *Cæsarodunum*, then *Turones* or *Turoni*, after the people whose chief centre it was. Near T., Charles Martel gained his great victory over the Saracens in 732 A.D. P. (1872) 43,400; (1891) 60,300.

Tourtemagne, vil., Switzd. See **Turtmann.**

Tourteron, vil., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Vouziers, 18 m. SW. by W. Sedan. P.<2000.

Tourville, cape, Tasmania, on E. ct., in about 42° 10′ S.

Touvet, Le, tn., France, dep. Isère, in the Isère valley, arr. and 15 m. NE. Grenoble. P.<2000.

Touvre, riv., France, dep. Charente, joins the Charente ½ m. above Angoulême. It is supplied by underground passages, still unexplored, from the Tardoire and Bandiat.

Touzas, baths and springs, Spain, León, prov. Zamora, near the town of Ribadelago.

Touzeur, tn., Tunis. See **Tuzör.**

Tova, or **Na Vatu,** reef, in Goro Sea, E. of Moala I., Fiji Is., in 18° 40′ S., 179° 33′ W.

Tovar, tn., Venezuela, Los Andes, 305 m. NE. by N. Bogotá. Alt. 5650 ft. P.<3000.

Tovarisova, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Német-Palanka. P.<4000.

Tovarkovo (**Spasskoye**), vil., Russia, govt. and 45 m. SE. Tula; coal-mines. P.<5000.

Tóváros, comm., Hungary, co. Komárom, dist. Tata. P.<5000.

Tove, riv., Eng., rising in the S. of Northamptonshire, and flowing SE. between that county and the county of Buckingham, trib. of the Great Ouse, which it joins on the l. bk. a little below Stony Stratford.

Tovil, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, on the Medway, 1½ m. SSW. Maidstone, included in the parl. bor. of Maidstone, on the SE. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Towalla, gold-mining locality, Queensland, Nares co., 27 m. WNW. Geraldton by road and rail. P.<1500.

Towanda, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 48 m. NW. by W. Scranton; manufactures nails, furniture, and toys. P.<5000.

Towangurr, settlement, Victoria. See **Durham Ox.**

Towan Head, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 26′ N.

Toward Point (tau'ard), cape, Scot., Argyllshire, in the extreme SE., opposite Rothesay, in 4° 58½′ W.; steamboat pier. PT.O., and PMT.O. (**Toward**).

Towcester (tōs'ter), par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. SW. by S. Northampton, on the Northampton & Banbury Junction Rly.; manufactures shoes and bobbin-lace. Market-day, Tu. P.<3000.

Towednack, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2½ m. SW. St. Ives. P.<500. See **Uny Lelant.**

Towelk, Jebel. See **Jebel Towelk.**

Tower, city, U.S., Minnesota, St. Louis co., on Lake Vermillion, 72 m. N. by W. Duluth; in the vicinity are rich iron-mines, first worked in 1884, with an output of about 500,000 tons annually. P.<1500.

Tower, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 26 m. SW. Pottsville. P.<3000.

Tower City, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 42 m. W. Fargo. P.<1500.

Tower Hamlets, parl. bor. in the E. of London, Eng., comprising 7 divs.; namely, Whitechapel, St. George, Limehouse, Poplar, Bow and Bromley, Mile End, and Stepney. P. 451,900.

Tower Hill, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, 10 m. from St. Stephen.

Tower Hill, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the L. & SW. R., 4 m. NNE. Launceston.

Towersey, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. SW. Aylesbury, 1½ m. E. Thame stn., P.O. P.<500.

Toweyk, plateau, Arabia. See **Jebel Toweik.**

Towie, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Don, 17½ m. SSW. Huntly, 9 m. W. by S. Alford stn.; 12,150 ac. P.<750.

Towitta, vil., S. Australia, Eyre co., 40 m. NE. by E. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Tow Law, tn., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 8 m. NW. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; has iron-works and coal-mines. PMT.O. P.<5000.

Towneley, stn., Eng., Lancashire, near Burnley, on L. & Y. R.

Towner, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 99° W.

Towner, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, McHenry co., 108 m. N. by E. Bismarck.

Town Green and Aughton, stn., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. SW. Ormskirk, on the L. & Y. R.

Townhead, eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow. P. 13,800.

Townhead, P.O., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 m. NW. Castle Douglas.

Townhead Reservoir, Scot., Stirlingshire, 8 m. N. by W. Airdrie.

Townhill, vil., Scot., Fife, 1½ m. NE. by N. Dunfermline; has coal-mines. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Townley Hall, P.O., Ire., co. Louth, 5 m. NW. Drogheda.

Town Row, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Rotherfield, Sussex.

Towns, co., U.S., Georgia, on N. frontier, E. of 84° W.

Townsend, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Norfolk co., on a railway, 31 m. SW. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Townsend, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Murray R., and crossed by 145° E.

Townsend, vil., U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., 30 m. SSW. Wilmington. P.<1500.

Townsend, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 20 m. W. by N. Lowell. P.<2000.

Townsend, Cape, Queensland, NE. part of Shoalwater Bay, in about 22° 15′ S.

Townsend, Mount. See **Australian Alps** and **Kosciusko.**

Townsend Inlet, gulf, U.S., New Jersey, Cape May co., on the E. ct., in 39° 7′ N.

Townshend, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. from Hayle.

Townstall, vil., Eng., Devonshire. See **Dartmouth.**

Townsville, fortified tn. and port, Queensland, Elphinstone co., on the E. ct., on Cleveland Bay at mouth of Ross Creek, which is spanned by a swing bridge 550 ft. in length, 100 m. NW. by W. Bowen, in 19° 10′ S. The principal city in N. Queensland; see of an Anglican bishop; terminus of railway which extends SW. to Hughenden, 236 m. Meat export and other industries. Several public buildings; large immigration barracks on Ross I. Has large shipping trade, although vessels have at present to lie nearly 3 m. from shore. Extensive improvements are in progress; two large breakwaters have been constructed, of which the eastern one, 4088 ft. in length, was completed in 1889. P. 8600.

Townville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co.; manufactures wooden ware. P.<1500.

Town Yetholm, Scot. See **Yetholm.**

Towong, post-tn., Victoria, Benambra co., on riv. Murray, in 36° 10′ S., 148° 1′ E. P.<1500.

Towson, tn., U.S., Maryland, co. and 7 m. N. Baltimore. P.<1500.

Towthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 18½ m. SW. by S. Scarborough, 1½ m. N. Sledmere and Timber stn. P.<250.

Towthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Foss, 5 m. NNE. York, ½ m. ENE. Haxby stn. P.<250.

Towton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 10½ m. SW. York, 1½ m. S. by E. Stutton stn.; here was fought a great battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster in 1461. P.<250.

Towy, riv., Wales, rises in the E. of Cardiganshire, flows S. along the E. border of that county, then SW. through Carmarthenshire, passing Llandovery and Carmarthen, and enters Carmarthen Bay by a small estuary.

Towyn, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, Abergele and St. George pars., P.O. P.<500.

Towyn, par., market-tn., and watering-place, Wales, Merionethshire, 14 m. SW. by S. Dolgelly, on the Cambrian Rly.; its fine beach affords excellent bathing; slate and stone quarries. Here is a large secondary school for boys and girls. The church, founded by St. Cadfan in the 6th century, contains St. Cadfan's stone. PMT.O. Market-day, F. 22,932 ac. P.<3500.

Towyn Point, cape, Wales, Carmarthenshire, 9 m. W. by N. Llanelly.

Toxteth, East and **West,** two divs. in the S. of the parl. bor. of Liverpool. East T., P. 63,700; West T., P. 64,700; tn. (**T. Park**) P. 21,000; par. P. 128,400.

Toy, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Killyleigh, co. Down, 5 m. from Crossgar stn.

Toyabe Range, meridional mt. range, U.S., in middle of Nevada, Nye and Lander cos., with formerly famous Austin mines.

Toyama, tn., Japan, Honshiu, near the N. ct., 126 m. SW. Niigata. The centre of commerce in this dist.; has a great number of Chinese traders, manufacturers, and doctors. P. (1890) 58,600.

Toyd Farm with Allenford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 8½ m. SW. Salisbury. P.<250.

Toynton, All Saints and **St. Peter,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., the former 13 m. NNE. Boston, 1½ m. SSW. Spilsby stn., P.O. (**T. All Saints**). P. (of each)<500.

Toynton, High and **Low,** two adjacent pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., the former 11½ m. SSW. Louth, 1½ m. E. Horncastle. P. (of each)<250; eccles. par. (**High T.**) P.<250. See **Mare-hamon-the-Hill.**

Toyohashi, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 95 m. E. Kyoto. P. 11,500.

Toyo-oka, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 65 m. NNW. Kobe. P. 6300.

Toza, one of the six provs. of Nankaido, Japan, Sikok I.

Tozer, tn. and oasis, S. Tunis, 113 m. W. Gabes, near the N. shore of the great Shott. P. (with villages of the oasis) 7000.

Tozograne, vil., Tunis, 38 m. E. by N. Tunis.

Trabada, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 40 m. NNE. Lugo, dist. Rivadeo. P.<4000.

Trabezon, Turkish Armenia. See **Trebizond.**

Trabia, tn., on the N. ct. of Sicily, prov. and 18 m. SE. by E. Palermo. P. (comm.) 5800.

Trabolgan, par., Ire., SE. ct. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 4½ m. SE. Queenstown. P.<250.

Trabonjy, tn., Madagascar, 190 m. NW. by W. Tamatave.

Tracadie, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Gloucester co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 99 m. ESE. of the W. end of Chaleur Bay. P.<1500.

Tracadie, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Antigonish co., on St. George's Bay, 50 m. E. by S. Pictou. P.<1500.

Trachenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Militsch, 25 m. N. by W. Breslau. P.<4000.

Trachinia, tn., Italy. See **Terracina.**

Trachselwald, vil., Switzd., cant. and 14 m. ENE. Bern.

Tracton, par., Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 7 m. SSW. Queenstown; 5862 ac. P.<1000.

Tracy, isl., Pacific. See **Vaitupu.**

Tracy, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Lyon co., 106 m. W. Mankato by rail. P.<1500.

Tracy, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Grundy co., 30 m. NW. by W. Chattanooga; coal-mining and coke-burning carried on. P.<2000.

Tradate, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. WSW. Como. P. (comm.)<3000.

Tradouws Pass, pass across the Lange Bergen, Cape Colony, about 130 m. E. Cape Town.

Traer, tn., U.S., Iowa, Tama co., 47 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Traetto, tn., Italy. See **Minturno.**

Trafalgar, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 19 m. NE. by N. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Trafalgar, cape, S. ct. Spain, 27 m. SSE. Cadiz. In the memorable engagement off Cape T., Oct. 21, 1805, the English, under Lord Nelson, who was killed in the action, gained a complete victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets.

Trafford, Old. See **Old Trafford.**

Tragbal Pass, Kashmír, overlooking the vale of Kashmír from the NW. on the road to Gilgit.

Traghen, oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 40 m. E. by N. Murzuk, before which it was the cap. of Fezzan.

Traianglas, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, union and 10 m. W. Brecknock; 16,231 ac. P.<500.

Traianmawr, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, union and 10 m. W. Brecknock; 5890 ac. P.<500.

Traiguen, tn., S. Chile, prov. Malleco, 45 m. S. Angol, 110 m. S. by E. Concepcion, with which it is connected by rail. P.<3000.

Traill, co., U.S., N. Dakota, on the E. frontier, between 47° and 48° N., and bounded on the E. by the Red R.

Traiskirchen, vil., Lower Austria, 15 m. S. by W. Vienna. P. <2000.

Traismauer, vil., Lower Austria, 30 m. W. by N. Vienna, on the Traisen R., 2 m. S. of the Danube. P. <2000.

Trajan, Val de, old entrenchments in Roumania and Bessarabia; the best known are those of the Dobruja.

Trajanopolis, site of ruins, Asia Minor, 31 m. W. Afium Karahissar.

Trajectus ad Mosam, ancient name of Maastricht (*q.v.*).

Trakatia, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) and 15 m. W. by S. Constantinople.

Tralee, par., civic, market, and seapt. tn., Ire., chief business centre of co. Kerry, bar. Trughanacmy, at the head of **T. Bay** (length, 15 m.; breadth at entrance, 7 m.), 15 m. SW. by S. Listowel, 16 m. NNW. Killarney, on the G. S. & W. and Waterford & Limerick Rlys.; has large infantry barracks; chief exports, grain and butter. Vessels of 300 tons can discharge at the town by means of a ship-canal; large vessels anchor at Blennerville, 1½ m. below, and at Samphire Is., 6 m. westward. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 4605 ac., P. 8700; tn. P. 9300.

Trallong, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Usk, 5 m. W. by N. Brecknock, 1½ m. W. Aberbran stn., P.O. (**Tralong**). P. <250.

Tramayes, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Saône-et-Loire, 32 m. NE. by E. Roanne, arr. and 11 m. W. Mâcon. P. <2000.

Tramelan, Upper, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 3 m. NE. Courtelary. P. <4000. **Lower Tramelan,** ½ m. to the E.

Tramin, tn., Austria, Tirol, 13 m. SW. by S. Botzen. P. <2000.

Tram Inn, stn., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the G. W. R., 5 m. SW. by S. Hereford, PMT.O.

Tramore, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., on Round Lake, 88 m. W. by N. Ottawa. P. <1500.

Tramore, tn., Ire., SE. ct. co. Waterford, bar. Middlethird, bathing-place on NW. side of **T. Bay** (an inlet between two bold headlands, 4 m. by 3 m.), 7 m. S. Waterford; connected by rail with Waterford. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Tramutola, tn., Italy, prov. and 24 m. SSW. Potenza. P. (comm.) <4000.

Trancas, vil., Argentine Republic, Tucuman, 40 m. N. by W. Tucuman. P. <2000.

Tranent', par. and tn., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 3½ m. E. Musselburgh, close to Prestonpans stn.; an iron-foundry, manufacture of agricultural implements, and collieries in vicinity. P.O. Par. 5919 ac., P. 5500; tn. P. <2500.

Trangan, isl., Eastern Archipelago, one of the Aru Is., SW. of Kobrur I.

Trangie, post-tn., New South Wales, co. Narromine, 321 m. NW. Sydney by road and rail. P. <1500.

Trangisvaag, port, E. ct. of Suderö I., Faroe Is.; coal-mines in the neighbourhood.

Trani, maritime tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Bari, on the coast, 47 m. E. by S. Foggia; has trade in wine and olive-oil. Its port, very important in the time of the Crusades, is now silted up. P. (1871) 24,400; (1881) 27,200.

Tranmere, par., Eng., Cheshire, included in the parl. bor. of and 1½ m. S. Birkenhead. P. 30,700.

Tranninh, mountainous region, Indo-China penin., Laos country, very undulating, including some fertile plateaux, between 18° 30′–20° 20′ **N.** Approximate area, 5800 sq. m.

Tranquebar, seapt. tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore, on the E. ct., 22 m. N. Negapatam. The S. Indian Rly. has diverted trade from T. to Negapatam. It has a curious old fort enclosing all the European houses; the first Protestant mission settlement in India. The Danish Company obtained T. in 1616. P. <5600.

Tranquille, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 120° 40′ W., 1240 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 242 m. E. Vancouver.

Trans-Alai Mountains. See **Alai** and **Pamirs.**

Trans-Andine Railway. See **Uspallata.**

Transbaikalia (Zabaikalskaya Oblast), prov. of Russia, E. Siberia, to the E. of Lake Baikal, has Irkutsk on W., Yakutsk on N., Amur on E., and Mongolia on S. The Yablonovoi Mts., which run NE. from the sources of the Kerulen to the bend of Olekma, in 56° N., separating the higher terrace of the High Plateau from the lower terrace, divide it into two parts. The higher terrace is fringed on the NW. by a high border ridge, which reaches 6900 ft. in Khamardaban (in the S. of Lake Baikal), and is pierced by the broad valley of the Selenga, which bifurcates and makes two broad trenches, leading from Lake Baikal to Urga on the S., and to Verkhneudinsk on the E. Further NE. the north-western border ridge of the higher terrace appears as the Barguzin Mts., 7000–8000 ft. high (on l. bk. of Barguzin R.), and the South Muya and Chara Mts. (6000–7000 ft.). Apart from the first-named bifurcated trench and the valleys of the Chikoi and Khilok which join it, the higher terrace of the plateau is quite unsuitable for agricultural settlements. It attains a level of 3000–3500 ft., and the low ranges of hills which intersect it rise 1500–2000 ft. above the plateau. It is partly covered with forests, marshes, and prairies. The Yablonovoi Khrebet, 5000–6000 ft. high (8250 ft. in Sokhondo Mt.), separates this upper terrace from the lower terrace, which has an alt. of 2000–2500 ft., and both for its climate and vegetation (Daurian flora) is an intermediate link between Siberia and the Amur region. It is intersected by several parallel ridges of mountains, running SW. to NE. (Nerchinsk Mts., Arguñ Mts.), containing the silver and lead mines of Nerchinsk, as well as rich deposits of auriferous alluvium and diluvium, and representing folds of Devonian and perhaps Silurian deposits, with Jurassic fresh-water, and occasionally coal-bearing deposits, in their valleys. Transbaikalia is watered by the affluents of Lake Baikal: the Selenga, which receives the Chikoi, Khilok, and Uda, the Barguzin and the upper Angara, the Vitim (an affluent of the Lena), and its tribs., the Karenga, Tsipa (rich gold-diggings), Muya, Kalar, and Kalakan; and the affluents of the Amur, Shilka (formed by Onon and Chita), and Arguñ, on the frontier with Mongolia. Of lakes, it has Lake Baikal on its W. boundary, Gusinoye on SW., Baunt in N., and very many small lakes. The climate of Transbaikalia is best characterised by the following average temps.: Kultuk, yr. 33°, Jan. −1°, July 62°; Selenginsk, yr. 35°, Jan. −10°, July 76°; yearly rfall. 4.6 in.; Barguzin, yr. 32.5°, Jan. −22°, July 72°; Chita, yr. 32°, Jan. −15°, July 75°; yearly rfall. 12.6 in.; Nerchinskiy Zavod (53 yrs.), yr. 31°, Jan. −17°, July 72°; yearly rfall. 12.2 in. (summer and autumn, 10.9 in.). Population very sparse, but pretty dense in certain valleys, and increasing on the lower terrace (Nerchinsk). Russians mixed with nearly 150,000 Buryats and Tunguses. Agriculture very insufficient, except among the Nonconformists in SW. Cattle-breeding everywhere, the horses grazing on the prairies all the winter through, but suffering much from snowstorms in spring. Hunting and considerable fishing in Lake Baikal (value £20,000). Gold-digging in the dist. of Nerchinsk, on the upper Tsipa, and in SW. A few silver-mines of the crown. Almost no manufactures. Active trade with Mongolia. Tea trade at Kyatkhta, and transport of tea. Only two main roads cross Transbaikalia; one goes from Irkutsk round the S. ct. of Lake Baikal, where it has been cut through the mountains, to the mouth of the Selenga, and thence S. to Kyakhta and E. to Chita. From Chita it is continued on to Nerchinsk and Sryetensk, whence navigation begins to the Amur. Another road leads from Chita to the Arguñ prairies and Nerchinskiy Zavod. The remainder are mere bridle paths. The Baikal is crossed by sledge in winter, and by steamer in summer, to avoid the great bend of the highroad around the lake. The Siberian Rly. meets accordingly with great difficulties around Lake Baikal and on the lower Shilka. Divided into five dists.: Chita (cap. of prov.), Barguzin, Nerchinsk, Selenginsk, and Verkhneudinsk, all merely large villages. Kyakhta, Nerchinskiy Zavod, and Sryetensk are next in importance. Large convict prison at Kara. Area, 236,868 sq. m. P. (1882) 497,760; (1890) 545,340.

Transcaspian Territory (Zakasplyskaya Oblast), terr. recently annexed by Russia, in the E. of the Caspian Sea, is bounded on the N. by prov. Uralsk, on NE. by Khiva and Bukhara, on SE. by Afghan Turkistan, and on S. by the highlands of Afghanistan and Khorassan. The Kopet-dagh (or Kopepet-dagh), a chain 600 m. long and 2000 to 5000 ft. high, bearing the names of Kuryanin-kara and Great Balkans in the vicinity of the Caspian, and of Little Balkans, Kyuren-dagh, Kopepet-dagh, Kosty-dagh, Asilma, and Zaryn-kul Mts. further SE., separates it from the highlands of Khorassan, with a broad valley between this chain and the border ridge of the Iranian plateau (Altah-dagh and Binahend, 9000 to 11,000 ft.), two rivers flowing in opposite directions in this valley, the Atrek into the Caspian, and the Keshef-rud into the Murgh-ab. This outer wall of the Khorassan plateau, similar in structure to the Caucasus chain, of which it also maintains the direction, rises steeply above the T. deserts to 6000 and 9000 ft. in the SE. (with passes 5000 to 8500 ft., and seldom only 3500 ft.), and from 2000 to 6000 ft. towards the Caspian. A löess terrace, Atok ('mountain base'), ranging 10 to 20 m. in width, borders it, and is very fertile when it is irrigated by water drawn from the streams flowing from the mountains. Along this strip of land the oases of the terr. are disposed (Kizil-arvat, Akhal, Askabad, Lutfabad, Kaakhka, and Sarakhs). Another oasis occurs at Merv, on the area watered by canals drawn from the Murgh-ab, and in the W. of it the small oasis of Tejeñ, watered by Tejeñ R., or Heri-Rud. Apart from these narrow strips of irrigated land, the T. terr. is a desert, covered with shifting sands in the W., with *barkhans* or *dunes,* now mostly motionless and covered with vegetation, elsewhere, and with *takyrs,* or surface covered with clay, hard in dry weather, and often impassable after heavy rains. In these *takyrs* wells are sunk along the caravan routes, while their outer borders are diversified by copses of tamarisk. Very numerous *shors,* or elongated depressions, their bottom covered with sand impregnated with brackish

water, intersect the desert, appearing like old beds of rivers, but they are in reality the remains of elongated brackish lakes. The chief of them is the Uzboi, which runs S. from the delta of the Amu to the Igdy well, and thence westwards to the Caspian, and was once considered as an old bed of the Amu (Oxus), which was supposed to have flowed into the Caspian at a time when this sea had already been reduced to its present narrow limits. Countless other *shors* intersecting the Transcaspian desert were also taken for old beds of rivers. It is now known that the supposed old bed of the Oxus, as far as the **Sary-kamysh** lakes (a depression 130 m. long, 70 m. wide, and 280 ft. below the level of Lake Aral at its bottom; filled with Aral-Caspian shells), which is only 135 m. from Lake Aral, was formerly occupied by the Caspian, and at a later epoch by elongated brackish lakes, which continued to subsist at the foot of the Ust'-Urt plateau (the Chink), while the Caspian was slowly retreating to its present limits. Numerous traces of the Caspian having formerly penetrated far to the E. so as to receive the Syr and the Amu are found also in other parts of T. Terr. The Kelif-Uzboi in the S. is a survival of that period as regards the Amu, at a period when it joined the Murgh-ab and the Tejeñ before entering the Caspian, which then extended eastwards to about 60° E. Population consists of 255,000 Turkomans, 44,400 Kirghizes mostly on the Ust'-Urt, 9400 Persians (at Luftabad and Shilgyan) and Caucasian Tatars, about 3400 Armenians and some 2200 other indigenes, and 22,000 Russian peasants, settled in the villages Hermab, Kozelnoye, Kul-kulab, and Skobelevka. Until lately the chief occupation of the Turkomans was cattle-breeding, with some agriculture, and robbery. Their bands ravaged the villages of Afghan Turkistan. Since the Russian conquest in 1887 they have settled down to agriculture in the oases and cattle-breeding. The Akhal and Arakadzh oases (Atok) have nearly 42,000 Tekke-Turkomans, who grow wheat, barley, lucerne, and some cotton, and have begun sericulture. The oasis of Merv is inhabited by nearly 160,000 Akhal-Tekkes, and the Tejeñ oasis has about 7500 inhabitants. The terr. about Sarakhs (Badghiz, SW. Turkomania), a plateau about 2000 ft. high, intersected by hills rising 500 to 600 ft. above it, and fertile on the slopes of the Borkhut Mts., and along the courses of the rivers, is occupied by some 60,000 Saryks in the oases Yol-otun and Penjdeh, while nearly 5000 tents of Salors are the population of the Sarakhs oasis. On the Caspian littoral the dist. of Krasnovodsk has nearly 15,500 settled inhabitants, and about 3050 tents of nomad Turkomans, the chief settlements being Krasnovodsk, Fort Mikhailovsk, and Chikishlyar, close to mouth of Atrek. The other dist. of the Caspian littoral, Mangishlak, includes the Ust'-Urt plateau; chief town, Alexandrovsk. The oases are divided into three dists.: Ashkabad, Merv, and Tejeñ. A railway has lately been built from Uzun-ada, on the Caspian (regular steam communication with Baku), *viâ* Kizil-arvat, Ashkabad, and Kaakhka, to Merv, and thence to Charjui on the Amu, Bukhara, and Samarkand, whence the line is continued to Andijan, in Fergana, and Tashkend. Area, 214,237 sq. m. P. (1889) exclusive of military, 276,710.

Transcaucasia. See **Caucasus, General Lieutenancy of.**

Transkei, name of all the dists. of Kaffraria between the Kei R. and Natal, one of the most productive regions in this part of Africa; mostly annexed to Cape Colony in and after 1877.

Transvaal. See **South African Republic.**

Transylvania, in Ger. **Siebenbürgen,** Hungarian **Erdely,** grand principality. See **Hungary.**

Transylvania, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the W., on the S. frontier, crossed in the extreme W. by 83° W.

Tranwell and High Church, par., Eng., Northumberland, 1 m. SW. by S. Morpeth, included in the parl. bor. of Morpeth. P. <250.

Trapani, the ancient *Drepanum*, tn., Sicily, cap. prov. T., on the W. ct., 16 m. N. by E. Marsala; manufactures articles of alabaster, mother-of-pearl, and coral. Wine-growing industry at Marsala and neighbourhood. Its port is the fourth in Sicily. Mean temp., yr. 65.9° F., Jan. 56.0°, Aug. 78.1°. P. (1871) 26,900; (1886) 33,000. See **Sicily** and **Italy,** table.

Trapezuntum, or *Trapezus*, seapt., Asia Minor. See **Trebizond.**

Trapiche, settlement, Argentine Republic, San Luis, 157 m. E. by S. Mendoza, 20 m. NE. San Luis.

Trapp, P.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 3 m. from Llandilo.

Trappe, La, celebrated monastery, France, dep. Orne, arr. Mortagne, 7 m. NE. Bazoches-sur-Hoene; founded in 1140.

Trappes, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 7 m. W. by S. Versailles. P. <2000.

Traprain Law, isolated hill of volcanic origin, Scot., Haddingtonshire, 4 m. E. Haddington. Alt. 724 ft.

Traquair, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, on Quair Water, 6 m. SE. by E. Peebles, 1 m. S. Innerleithen stn., PT.O.; 15,327 ac. P. <750.

Trara, tribe, in W. of Oran, Algeria.

Traralgon, tp., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 30 m. W. by S. Sale. P. <1500.

Trarzas, large Moorish tribe, W. Sahara, on r. (or N.) bk. of the Senegal.

Trasacco, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Aquila, 38 m. E. Tivoli, formerly on the S. shore of Lake Fucino (*q.v.*). P. <3000.

Trasaghis, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, 4 m. W. Gemona. P. <4000.

Trasimeno, lake, central Italy, Umbria, 10 m. W. Perugia. Great victory of Hannibal over the Romans under Flaminius in the vicinity in 217 B.C. Alt. 845 ft.; length, 11 m.; breadth, 8 m.; greatest depth, 25 ft.

Trasparga, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 19 m. NW. Lugo, dist. Villalba. P. 9400.

Traú, tn., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the coast, 9 m. W. Spalato. P. <2000.

Traun, riv., Austria, rises on the Gross-Hochkasten, in NW. of Styria, flows first WSW. through the Grundel-see and the Koppen-thal into the head of Lake Hallstadt (Upper Austria), then N. through that lake and **Lake Traun** (Traun-see or Gmunder-see, 8 m. long; depth, 623 ft.; alt. 1385 ft.), and finally into the Danube a few miles below Linz; celebrated for its trout. Length, 100 m.

Traunkirchen, vil., Upper Austria, 32 m. WSW. Steyr, on the W. side of Lake Traun. P. <2000.

Traunstein, tn., Ger., in the SE. of Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, cap. circle T., 19 m. W. by N. Salzburg; has salt springs and baths supplied with salt water by an aqueduct from Reichenhall. Alt. 1940 ft. P. 5300.

Trautenau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 40 m. ESE. Reichenberg; has flax-spinning and weaving. Victory of Prussians over Austrians, June 27 and 28, 1866. Alt. 1400 ft. P. 11,200.

Travancore, native state in extreme SW. of India, somewhat smaller than Wales, associated with the presidency of Madras, extending from Cape Comorin to 10° 22′ N. (on the coast 9° 48′ N.), where it borders on the state of Cochin, 175 m. N. to S. by 20–70 m. E. to W. Surface mainly mountainous. A strip of flat country, covered with coco-nut and areca-nut palms, and in great part traversed close to the coast (especially in the N.) by a line of navigable lagoons, extends about 10 m. inland, and is succeeded eastwards by the forest-clad Anamalai and Cardamom Hills (so-called), rising in the NE. of the state to the peak of Anamudi or Anaimudi (8850 ft.), and containing cool, healthy, and fertile plateaux, some at the height of more than 7000 ft. The climate is that of the Western Ghâts generally, characterised by abundant rains in the summer monsoon. (See **India,** Climate, more particularly the close of this section on p. 716.) All the products of S. Madras are grown here, and cardamoms may be specially mentioned as an important product of the hills to which they give name. Cap. Trivandrum; chief seaports, Alleppi, Quilon, and Kolachel. The state has long been noted for the high character of its administration. Education is at a far higher level than anywhere else in India, and is rising year by year. Particular attention is paid to female education, which is now superintended by an English lady-graduate. A large part of the revenue is derived from government forests and tobacco. There is a large expenditure on public works, and schemes are now in hand for the reclamation of salt lands in the NW. Area, 6730 sq. m. P. (1891) 2,558,000. See **Madras,** table.

Trave, riv., N. Germany, Holstein and Lübeck terr., flows E. and enters the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic) at Travemünde, forming the lagoon Binnensee. Length, 70 m.

Travemünde, tn. and watering-place, Ger., outport of Lübeck, at the mouth of the Trave; has a harbour of refuge, and herring fishing. P. <2000.

Travers, vil., Switzd., cant. and 12½ m. W. by S. Neuchâtel. The dist. yields the well-known Val de Travers cement.

Traverse, vil., U.S., Michigan, Grand Traverse co., at the head of the W. Branch of Grand Traverse Bay, 82 m. SW. by S. of the Strait of Mackinac. P. <5000.

Traverse, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the W. frontier, crossed in the extreme N. by 46° N.

Traverse Bay, Grand, U.S., Michigan, in the NE. of Lake Michigan, between the cos. Leelanaw and Antrim, in 45° N.

Traverse Bay, Little, U.S., Michigan, in the NE. of Lake Michigan, in 45° 25′ N.

Traverse Cape, Canada, Prince Edward Island, on the S. ct., in 63° 36′ W.

Traverse Lake, U.S., Minnesota, 175 m. WNW. Minneapolis, stretching 30 m. on the boundary between S. Dakota and Minnesota, drained N. by the Sioux Wood R. into the Red River of the North. Alt. 950 ft. (U.S. Engineer Corps). See **Big Stone Lake.**

Traversette, Col de la. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **I.** (6).

Travers Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Nipissing dist., 117 m. WNW. Ottawa, drained E. by the riv. Petewawa into the riv. Ottawa.

Travinh, tn., Lower Cochin-China, 58 m. SSW. Saigon.

Travis, co., U.S., Texas, just N. of 30° N., traversed by the Colorado R. Austin, the cap. of the co., is also cap. of the state.

Travnik, tn., Bosnia, on the Lasva, cap. prov. T. (area, 4804 sq. m.), 47 m. NW. by W. Sarajevo, on a greatly undulating plateau, crossed by parallel chains of the Dinaric Alps. Has a government horse-breeding establishment. Alt. 1655 ft. P. 5900.

Trawbreaga, or **Strawbreaga Bay,** inlet, Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Donegal, between Malin Head and Dunaff Head, running SE. from about 7° 21′ W.

Trawden, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 6 m. NE. Burnley, 2½ m. ESE. Colne stn., PMT.O. (**T. Forest**); 6808 ac. P. <2500.

Trawenagh Bay, Ire., in the W. of co. Donegal, in 54° 53′ N.

Trawmore Bay, Ire., NW. co. Mayo, off the NE. of Blacksod Bay.

Trawscoed, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 5 m. NE. by N. Brecknock. P. <250.

Trawscoed, stn., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., 7½ m. SE. Aberystwith.

Trawsfynydd, par., Wales, Merionethshire, 9 m. ENE. Harlech, on the G. W. R., PM.O.; 31,618 ac. P. <2000.

Trawsmawr, P.O., Wales, 5 m. from Carmarthen.

Traytown River, riv., Newfoundland, flows NE. into Bonavista Bay.

Trazegnies, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Charleroi. P. <5000.

Trazo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 25 m. SSW. Corunna, dist. Ordenes. P. <4000.

Traz-os-Montes ('behind the mountains'), old prov. and natural region of Portugal, divided (W.) from the littoral Entre Douro e Minho by the mountains of Peneda, Gerez-Cabreira, Marão, and (S.) from the Beira by the Douro, and principally drained by affluents of the Douro (Tamega, Corgo, Tua-Sabor). Surface very mountainous, forming, in the whole, a plateau some 1500 ft. high. Cattle are reared there to be fattened in Minho. Some of the best Douro (port) vineyards are in this prov. (between rivs. Corgo and Tua). Iron is exceedingly abundant (Moncorvo, 7 m. × 1½, Quadramil); among other minerals are lead (Sabrozo, Marão), copper (Vimioso), tin (Bragança, Codeço, Villa Real). See **Portugal.**

Treacher Passage. See **Kuli Babang.**

Treadingstown, par., Ire., co. and 5 m. SE. Kilkenny, on riv. Nore, bars. Gowran and Shillelogher. P. <500.

Treadwell, important gold-mining vil., on the SE. of Douglas I., Alaska, in 58° 14′ N., opposite Juneau.

Trealaw, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Porth stn.

Treales, Roseacre and **Wharles,** par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 6 m. WNW. Preston, 1½ m. E. Kirkham stn.; 4100 ac. P. <750.

Trean, tnld., Ire., co. Galway, bar. Ross, on the W. shore of Lough Mask, 13 m. SSE. Westport. P. <250.

Treantagh, tnld., Ire., N. co. Donegal, bar. N. Raphoe, 21 m. W. Londonderry, P.O. (**Trentagh**). P. <250.

Treantaghmucklagh, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Raphoe.

Treasury, or **Mono Island,** Brit. Solomon Is., Pacific, crossed by 7° 22′ S., 155° 35′ E.

Treaty Point, point, W. shore of Tokyo Bay, Japan, 2 m. SE. Yokohama.

Trebanos, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Pontardawe.

Trebaseleghe, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 6 m. ENE. Campo San Piero. P. (comm.) <5000.

Trebbia, or **Trebia,** riv., Italy, rises in the Apennines in Liguria, and flows NNE. and N. through Emilia to the Po, which it joins on the r. bk. just above Piacenza; celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans, B.C. 218. Length, 71 m.; area of basin, 392 sq. m.; discharge, mean 900 cubic ft. per second, highest 35,300 cubic ft. per second.

Trebbin, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Teltow, 23 m. SSW. Berlin. P. <4000.

Trebechovice, tn., Austria. See **Hohenbruck.**

Trebinjčica, riv., Herzegovina, flows mainly NW. (partly underground), and joins the Narenta 1 m. above Metković; its valley forms the principal line of communication between Montenegro and Herzegovina. Length, 58 m.

Trebinje, the ancient *Tribulium*, fortified tn., Herzegovina, 23 m. ENE. Ragusa; has an important strategic position as key to the valley of the Trebinčica. Alt. 900 ft. P. <2000.

Trebitsch, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Iglawa, 18½ m. SE. Iglaw; has horse fair, and manufacture of cloth. P. 10,800.

Trebizond, or **Trabezon,** Turkish **Tirabzon,** the ancient *Trapesuntum* or *Trapesus*, seapt., in the NE. of Asia Minor, cap. vilayet T., on the Black Sea, 110 m. NW. of Erzerum, in 39° 41′ E. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, enclosed by castellated ramparts which still show the trapezoid form whence the city derived its name; the houses are mostly of one storey, roofed with red tiles, and surrounded by the foliage of gardens and plantations; outside the walls are several suburbs. The mosque of St. Sophia, about 1 m. distant, is a handsome edifice. Its position has in past time given T. great importance as the entrepôt of the trade between Europe and the countries between India and the Black Sea, though this has been at times interrupted, and of late years has declined owing to the opening of other routes. The Persian colony is considerable, and furnishes almost all the workmen who produce the renowned silver filigree work. At this city Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1203 until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, T. was the cap. of an independent dominion, extending from the Phasis to the Halys. No port. Mean temp., yr. 58.3° F., Jan. 41.4°, July 74.8°. P. 35,000; Moham. 19,500; Orthodox Greeks, 8200; Armenians, 6000 (Cuinet).

Trebnitz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle T., 13 m. N. Breslau. P. 5200.

Treboeth, P.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Landore.

Trebon, tn., Austria. See **Wittingau.**

Treborough, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 15 m. N. by E. Tiverton, 1½ m. WNW. Combe Row stn. P. <250.

Treborth, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the L. & NW. R., 2 m. WSW. Bangor.

Trěbova, Česká, comm., Austria. See **Böhmisch-Trübau.**

Trebrys, par., Wales, Denbighshire, union and 9½ m. SE. Llanwrst. P. <250.

Trebsen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Mulde, circle and 17 m. E. by S. Leipzig. P. <2000.

Trebujena del Campo, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. NNE. Cadiz, dist. Sanlucar de Barrameda. P. (comm.) <4000.

Trebullet, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. from Launceston.

Trecasali, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Parma, 11 m. NE. Borgo San Donnino. P. (comm.) <4000.

Trecastagne, tn., Sicily, prov. and 7 m. N. Catania, at S. base of Mount Etna. P. <4000.

Trecastle, PM.O., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Usk, 10 m. W. Brecknock, 2½ m. WNW. Devynock stn. **Trecastle Beacon** is 2594 ft. high.

Trecate, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 5½ m. E. Novara; fine bridge over the Tessin. P. 8300.

Trecoed, vil., Wales, Radnorshire. See **Disserth and T.**

Trecwn, PM.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. from Letterston.

Trede'gar, market-tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., 6 m. E. by N. Merthyr-Tydfil, on the L. & NW. and Rhymney Rlys.; has coal-mines. Market-day, S. P. 17,300.

Tredegar, New, stn., 4 m. S., on the Brecon and Merthyr Rly., PMT.O.

Tredegar Junction, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the L. & NW. R., 7½ m. WSW. Pontypool.

Tredington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2 m. S. by E. Tewkesbury. P. <250.

Tredington, par., Eng., in a detached part of Worcestershire, Evesham div., on the l. bk. of the Stour, 8 m. SSE. Stratford-on-Avon, P.O.; 5347 ac. P. <1000.

Tredunnock, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the r. bk. of the Usk, 7 m. NE. Newport. P. <250.

Treen, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall, 7 m. SW. Penzance.

Treeton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. S. by E. Rotherham, on the M. R., PM.O. P. <1500.

Trefdraeth, par., Wales, Anglesey, 7 m. NW. Carnarvon, 1 m. ENE. Bodorgan stn. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**T. with Llangwyfan**) P. <1000.

Tref Eglwys, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 9 m. W. Newtown, 3 m. SW. by W. Pontdolgoch stn., PM.O.; 18,547 ac. P. <1500.

Trefeinon, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the Cambrian and Merthyr Rlys., 6½ m. ENE. Brecknock.

Trefeirig, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, union and near Aberystwith; 9488 ac. P. <1000.

Treffen, vil., Austria, Carniola, 27 m. ESE. Laibach. P. <2000.

Trefforest, hamlet, Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Taff, 10 m. NW. by N. Cardiff, with a stn. (**Treforest**) on the Taff Vale Rly.; has blast-furnaces.

Treffort, vil., France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, 44 m. NE. by N. Lyons, 9 m. NE. by E. Bourg-en-Bresse. P. <2000.

Trefgarn, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. N. Haverfordwest, P.O. (**Treffgarne**). P. <250.

Trefilan, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 6 m. NNW. Lampeter. P. <250.

Treflis, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, union and 8 m. SW. Builth; 7090 ac. P. <500.

Treflys, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the S. ct., 2½ m. WSW. Portmadoc. P. <250. See **Criccieth.**

Trefnant, eccles. par. and stn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on L. & NW. R., 2½ m. N. Denbigh, PMT.O. P. <750.

Trefonen, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 2½ m. SW. by W. Oswestry, P.O. (**Trefonnen**). P. <1500.

Treforest, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Trefforest.**

Trefriw, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the Conway, 9 m. S. Conway, with a stn. (**Llanrwst and T.**) on

the L. & NW. R.; iron pyrites is worked here. PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**T. with Llanrhychwyn**) P. <1000.

Tref-y-Clawdd, tn., Wales, Radnorshire. See **Knighton.**

Trefynant, PM.O., Wales, 1 m. from Acrefair, near Ruabon, Denbighshire.

Tregaian, par., Wales, Anglesey, 8½ m. S. Amlwch, 1 m. ENE. Llangwyllog stn. P. <250. See **Llangefni.**

Tregaminion, vil., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 10 m. S. by E. Bodmin, on the S. ct., 2 m. WSW. Fowey stn. See **Tywardreath.**

Tregare, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6 m. W. by S. Monmouth, 1½ m. N. Raglan stn. P. <500.

Tregar'on, or **Caron ys Clawdd,** par. and market-tn., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, 10 m. NE. by N. Lampeter, on the Manchester and Milford Rly., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. 14,142 ac. P. <2000.

Tregarth, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Arfon div., on the Llanberis branch of the L. & NW. R., 3 m. SE. by S. Bangor, P.O.

Tregavethan, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 2½ m. NW. by W. Truro. P. <250.

Tregeare, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 6 m. NW. Launceston.

Tregeiriog, P.O., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the Ceiriog, 6 m. SSW. Llangollen.

Tregnago, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. NE. Verona. P. (comm.) <4000.

Trego, co., U.S., Kansas, crossed by 39° N. and 100° W.

Tregonissey Lane End, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 1 m. from St. Austell.

Tregony, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the riv. Fal, 5½ m. E. Truro, 2½ m. S. Grampound Road stn.; has ruins of the moated castle of the Pomeroys (time of Richard I.). PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**T. with Cuby**) P. <750.

Tregoyd and Velindre, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 11½ m. NE. by E. Brecknock, close to Glasbury stn.; 4999 ac. P. <750.

Tregreham (tre-grēm'), or **Tregrea,** vil., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. NE. St. Austell.

Tregua, riv., Spain, Old Castille, flows NNE. to the Ebro, which it joins just below Logroño.

Tréguier, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Lannion, on the Jaudy, 56 m. W. by N. St. Malo, 28 m. NW. St. Brieuc; a port for vessels of 800 tons, and those preparing for the Iceland cod fishing. P. <3000.

Tréguier, dist., France. See **Finistère.**

Trégunc, vil., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, 3 m. ESE. Concarneau; has megalithic monuments. P. <2000.

Tregwydir, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Llanwrst union; 8609 ac. P. <500.

Tregynon, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 4½ m. N. by W. Newtown, PM.O.; 7021 ac. P. <750.

Treharris, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the G. W. R. and G. W. & Rhymney Joint Rly., near Pontypridd; coal mined. PMT.O.

Treherbert, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Rly., 8½ m. SW. by W. Merthyr-Tydfil; coal mined. PMT.O.

Treherne, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 73 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Treig, Loch, lake, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the S., in 4° 42½′–45½′ W., drained N. by the riv. Treig into riv. Spean.

Treignac, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Tulle, on the Vézère, 32 m. SE. by E. Limoges; has pisciculture establishment. P. <2000.

Treinta y Tres ('Thirty-Three'), vil., Uruguay, cap. dep. T. y T. (formed in 1884 out of those of Minas and Cerro Largo; area, 3687 sq. m.), 146 m. NE. Montevideo.

Treja, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 7 m. W. Macerata, 24 m. SSW. Ancona. P. <3000.

Trelawney (or **Maroon**) **Town,** par., Jamaica, formerly a small negro republic of the Maroons, between whom and the English a conflict took place in 1795.

Trélazé, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, arr. and 5 m. ESE. Angers; centre of Angers slate quarries. P. <2000.

Treleach ar Bettws, par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 8 m. NW. by W. Carmarthen; 11,580 ac. P. <1500.

Trelech, P.O., Wales, near Cardigan, 3 m. from Newcastle Emlyn.

Treleigh, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Redruth par. P. <2000.

Trelights, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Port Isaac (Cornwall).

Trelill, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 6½ m. N. by W. Bodmin, 5 m. NE. by E. Wadebridge stn.

Trelleborg, tn., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, on the S. ct., 15 m. S. by E. Malmö; shipping port for cereals. P. <3000.

Trelleck, Trelleck Grange, and **Trelleck Township,** three adjoining pars., Eng., Monmouthshire. T., S. div., 4½ m. S. Monmouth, 2½ m. W. Bigsweir stn., PM.O., 5001 ac., P. <1000; T. Grange, P. <250; T. Township, P. <250.

Trélon, tn., France, dep. Nord, 21 m. WNW. Rocroi, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Avesnes. P. <4000.

Trelystan, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, 3 m. SE. Welshpool. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Leighton**) P. <500.

Tremad'oc, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., adjoining Portmadoc on the N., PM.O. See **Ynyscynhaiarn.**

Tremadoc Bay, Wales, between Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire.

Tremain, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 4 m. ENE. Cardigan. P. <250.

Tremaine, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 6½ m. WNW. Launceston. P. <250. See **Egloskerry.**

Tremblade, La, tn., France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 14 m. SW. by S. Rochefort, arr. and 4 m. SSW. Marennes. P. <4000.

Tremblay-sur-Mauldre, Le, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Rambouillet, 12½ m. NE. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Trembles, Les, vil., Algeria, prov. and 28 m. SSE. Oran, arr. Sidi-bel-Abbès. P. <3000 (about 1100 Europeans).

Trembling Lake, Canada, Quebec, drained S. by the riv. Devil into the riv. Rouge.

Trembowla, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on riv. Gniezna, 17 m. S. by E. Tarnopol. P. 7300.

Tremeirchion, P.O., Wales, Flintshire, 3 m. SE. St. Asaph.

Tremessen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 38 m. E. by N. Posen, circle Mogilno. P. <5000.

Tremiti, Isole di, the ancient *Insulæ Diomedæ*, group of islets, Italy, off the E. ct., in 42° 6′–8′ N.; the largest is San Domino. There is a lighthouse on the N. point of the northernmost island. Area, 1½ sq. m.

Tremles, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. SE. Tabor. P. <3000.

Tremone Bay, Ire., on the NE. ct. of co. Donegal, in 7° 4′ W.

Tremont, tn., U.S., Maine, Hancock co., on SE. ct. of Mount Desert I., 20 m. SE. Ellsworth. P. <3000.

Tremont, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 35 m. NE. Harrisburg, and 12 m. WSW. Pottsville; situated in an anthracite coal-mining dist. P. <3000.

Tremp, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. NNE. Lerida, cap. dist. T.; noted for its wine. P. <3000.

Trempealeau, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, T. co., on l. bk. of the Mississippi, 108 m. SE. St. Paul (Minn.). P. <1500.

Tremworth Downs, Eng., Kent, 5 m. NE. Ashford; site of a Roman cemetery.

Trenance Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 28′ N.

Trench Crossing, stn., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. ENE. Wellington.

Trench Lane, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 1 m. from Hadley.

Trencsén, spelt by the Germans **Trencsin,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, on the Vág, cap. co. T., 68 m. ESE. Brünn. The county is mountainous, traversed by different ranges of the W. Beskids; soil very fertile, and well cultivated in the valleys; the heights are covered with forests; trade in timber. P. 5100.

Trendelburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Hofgeismar, 19 m. N. by W. Kassel. P. <2000.

Trenear, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Helston, Cornwall.

Treneglos, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 8 m. W. by N. Launceston. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Warbstow**) P. <750.

Trenewydd, tn., Wales. See **Newtown.**

Trenholme Bar, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the NE. R., 9½ m. S. Stockton.

Trent, German **Trient,** Italian **Trento,** ancient *Tridentum*, city, Austria, prov. Tirol, cap. dist. T., on l. bk. of the Adige, 13 m. NNE. Roveredo, 32 m. SSW. Botzen, 44 m. N. by E. Verona. It is enclosed by high walls, and has an old castle, the residence of its former prince-bishops, a cathedral, the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, in which the Council of Trent met from 1545 to 1563; manufactures of silks, leather, sugar, glass; traffic in corn, wine, iron, and other produce. Southward of T. the German language gives place to the Italian. T. is an essentially Italian town, said to have been founded by the Etruscans; it became a Roman colony, and has since passed through a great number of hands. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1797, and was afterwards cap. of the dep. Adige. Alt. 746 ft. Mean temp. of year 54.3° F.; summer 69.6°, winter 35.8°. P. (1869) 17,073; (1890) 21,500.

Trent, riv., Canada, Ontario, issues from the NE. of Lake Rice, and winds into the W. end of the Bay of Quinté.

Trent, riv., Eng., through the centre of which it flows, rises on Biddulph Moor, Staffordshire, N. from Burslem, about 600 ft. above the sea, flows at first SE. through the centre of the co. Stafford to its E. border, and thence mostly NE. and N. through the cos. Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and a little N. Burton-on-Stather joins the Ouse to form the estuary of the Humber. Affluents, the Dove, Derwent, Idle, and Tarn from the N. and W.; Sow, Tame, and Soar from the S.; navigable to Gainsborough for vessels of 200 tons burden, and for barges as high as Burton, 117 m. It is connected with all the rivers of central England by canals, the principal of which

is the Trent and Mersey Canal. The eager or tidal bore is particularly strong even as high as Gainsborough, and sometimes beyond. Total course, 170 m.; its basin has an area of 4082 sq. m.

Trent, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., 9½ m. SE. Derby.

Trent, riv., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Puddle.**

Trent, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Nether Compton, Dorsetshire.

Trent, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 2½ m. NE. by E. Yeovil. P.<500.

Trent, riv., Tasmania, running into Anderson Bay or Bass's Strait near 147° 30′ E.

Trentagh, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 21 m. W. Londonderry.

Trent and Mersey Navigation. See **Grand Trunk Canal.**

Trentham, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stone union, 3 m. Stoke-upon-Trent, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., PMT.O.; 7445 ac. P. 10,200.

Trentham, tp., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 30 m. ENE. Ballarat; has several mineral springs. P.<1500.

Trentin, part of Tirol, Austria, touching Venetia and Lombardy on the S., E., and W.; very fertile, well cultivated, and abounding in mineral springs. Area, 2430 sq. m.

Trentishoe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., on the coast, 8 m. E. Ilfracombe. **T. Barrow** is 1500 ft. high. P.<250.

Trentola, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 11 m. SW. Caserte. P.<3000.

Trenton, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., at the mouth of the riv. Trent, 54 m. W. by S. Kingston. P.<5000.

Trenton, vil., U.S., Georgia, Dade co., 13 m. SSE. of NW. corner of state. Alt. 739 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Trenton, tn., U.S., Illinois, Clinton co., 30 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.); has coal-mines. P.<1500.

Trenton, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Ouachita par., on Red R., 75 m. W. by N. Vicksburg (Miss.). P.<1500.

Trenton, vil., U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., on Detroit R., 15 m. SSW. Detroit. P.<1500.

Trenton, city, U.S., Missouri, Grundy co., 70 m. ENE. St. Joseph. P. 5000.

Trenton, city, U.S., New Jersey, Mercer co., on the l. bk. of the Delaware R., at the head of steamboat navigation, 30 m. NE. Philadelphia (Penn.), divided by Assunpink R. into T. and South T. It has picturesque suburbs, a public and state library (45,000 vols.). It is intersected by Delaware and Raritan Canal, which affords continuous inland navigation to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Its manufactures are very important; extensive rolling, wire, woollen, and ther large mills, iron-works, tool and railroad-joints works, and chain factories. The pottery, tile, and terra-cotta manufactures constitute the most important industry. First settled in 1680. Here Washington defeated the united British and Hessian forces, 1776. Alt. (lock on Delaware and Raritan Canal) 50 ft. P. (1870) 22,900; (1880) 29,900; (1890) 57,500.

Trenton, city, U.S., Tennessee, Gibson co., 81 m. NE. by E. Memphis. P.<2000.

Trenton Falls, summer resort, U.S., Oneida co., 16 m. NE. Utica; named from the falls, which consist of six cataracts, with a total descent of 312 ft. within 2 m., amidst grand scenery.

Trent Vale, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Stoke-upon-Trent par., PMT.O. P.<2000.

Treorchy, vil. and stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Rly., 8 m. SW. Merthyr-Tydfil; has coal-mines. PMT.O.

Trepassey Harbour, inlet, Newfoundland, on the S. ct., in 53° 20′–30′ W. T. town and port of entry is 81 m. SW. St. John's.

Tréport, Le, tn. and trading and fishing port, France, on the borders of dep. Somme and Seine-Inférieure, on the NW. ct., arr. and 17 m. NE. by E. Dieppe; frequented for sea-bathing. P.<5000.

Treptow an Rega, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Greifenberg, on the Rega R., 16 m. SW. by W. Kolberg. P. 6300.

Treptow an Tollense, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Demmin, 29 m. S. by W. Greifswald. P.<5000.

Trepuzzi, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 8 m. NW. Lecce. P. (comm.)<5000.

Tre'r Ceiri, Wales, Carnarvonshire. See **The Rivals.**

Trereen Dinas, or **Trereen Castle,** promontory, Eng., Cornwall, 7 m. W. Penzance; formerly a cliff castle, the site of which is marked by mounds.

Tres Alamos, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Cochise co., 90 m. NW. from the SE. corner of the state.

Tres Arroyos, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 272 m. SSW. Buenos Aires, cap. dist. T. A. P.<2000.

Treskow, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., 37 m. SSW. Scranton. P.<1500.

Tresco, or **Trescaw,** par. and isl., Eng., Cornwall, one of the Scilly Is., PMT.O. P. 315.

Tres Cocotiers, isl., Pacific. See **Pukararo.**

Trescowe, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 5 m. from Goldsithney.

Tres Forcas, cape, Morocco. See **Ras-ed-Deir.**

Tres Forquilhas, Ger. colony, Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 80 m. NE. by E. Porto Alegre.

Tresham, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Hawkesbury.**

Treshnish Isles, group of basaltic islets, Scot., Argyllshire, to the W. of Mull, in 56° 27′–31′ N.

Tresillian, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. NE. Truro.

Treslothan, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Camborne div., 9 m. E. by S. St. Ives, 2½ m. ESE. Gwinear Road stn. P.<2500.

Tres Marias, Las, insular mountain chain parallel to the coast of Jalisco, Mexico. Length, SE. to NW., 44 m.

Tresmeer, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 6½ m. W. by N. Launceston, on the L. & SW. R. P.<250.

Tres Montes, penin. in the SW. of Taytao Penin., Chile, terminating S. in **Cape T. M.,** and forming the W. side of the **Gulf of T. M.,** in 46½°–47° S.

Trespen, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 4 m. from Truro.

Tres Piedras, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Taos co., 62 m. N. Santa Fé.

Tres Pinos, vil., U.S., California, San Benito co., on r. bk. of San Benito, 93 m. SE. San Francisco. P.<1500.

Tres Pontas, tn., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, 50 m. NE. Puzo Alegre; cultivation of cereals, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. P. 4000.

Tres Puntas, cape, Argentine Republic, in 47° 5′ S.

Tres Puntas, cape, Venezuela, in about 62° 40′ W.

Tresta, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Sandsting par., on **T. Voe,** 9½ m. NW. Lerwick.

Tresta, Wick of, bay, Scot., Shetland Is., in the S. of Fetlar I.

Treswell, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6½ m. SSW. Gainsborough, 2 m. WSW. Cottam stn. P.<250.

Tre-Taliesin, Wales, Cardiganshire. See **Taliesin.**

Tretire with Michaelchurch, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5½ m. W. Ross, P.O. (**Tretire**). P.<250.

Tretower, eccles. par., Wales, Brecknockshire, Llanfihangel Cwmdû par. P.<500.

Trets, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Aix, 20 m. NE. by E. Marseilles; lignite-mine worked. P.<3000.

Treuchtlingen, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, dist. Weissenburg, 20 m. ENE. Nördlingen, on the Altmühl. Birthplace of Pappenheim, the cavalry leader of the Thirty Years' War. P.<3000.

Treuen, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 15 m. SW. by S. Zwickau, dist. Auerbach; has important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Alt. 1545 ft. P. 6500.

Treuenbrietzen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Zauch-Belzig, 25 m. SE. by S. Brandenburg. P.<5000.

Trevalga, par., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., on the NW. ct., 14½ m. N. Bodmin. P.<250.

Trevallyn, suburb of Launceston, Tasmania. P.<1500.

Trevenson, part of eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall. See **Illogan.**

Treverbyn, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell par. P.<3000.

Trèves, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. Le Vigan, 41 m. NW. by N. Montpellier. P.<2000.

Trèves (Ger. **Trier**), city, Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle T., built on the Moselle, in a highly picturesque spot, 60 m. SW. Koblenz, and 48 m. NNE. Metz. Its principal buildings are the cathedral, founded in the 6th century, and containing Christ's reputed coat; the Church of Our Lady, a round Early Gothic structure of date 1227–43; the Provincial Museum (1885–89), with antiquarian and art collections; and the Palace barracks (the archbishop's palace down to 1786). Moreover, there are important survivals of Roman civilisation, as the Imperial Palace; the *Porta Nigra* or Roman gate, part of the ancient defences of the town; the basilica or Palace of Constantine, now an Evangelical church; baths, and an amphitheatre. There is a town library with valuable MSS. T. claims to be the oldest town in the German Empire. It has tanning and a few other industries, and some trade in fruit and wine. In the first century of the Christian era it was an important place, and during the 3rd and 4th centuries frequently the residence (*Augusta Trevirorum*) of the Roman emperors. From the 9th century to 1786 it was the seat of an archbishop, who, from the 13th century, was also one of the seven Electors of the Empire. During the second half of the 17th century it was several times taken by the French, and they kept possession of it from 1794 to 1814. From 1473 to 1797 T. was the seat of a university. Alt. 420 ft. Mean temp., yr. 49.8° F., Jan. 34.7°, July 66.6°. P. (1816) 10,000; (1871) 21,400; (1890) 31,600; comm. P. 36,200.

Trèves-Cunault, vil., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Saumur, 3 m. SE. Gennes; 1 m. NW. at the village of Cunault are remains of a large Romanesque church and priory founded in the 8th century. P.<2000.

Trevet, par., Ire., co. Meath, bars. Ratoath and Skreen, 2 m. N. Dunshaughlin; 4140 ac. P.<250.

Trevethin with Pontypool, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., 1 m. N. by E. Pontypool; 11,060 ac. P. 22,700.

Trevi, tn., Italy, Umbria, prov. Perugia, 9 m. N. Spoleto. P. (comm.) 5400.

Trévières, vil., France, dep. Calvados, on the Aure, arr. and 10 m. W. by N. Bayeux. P.<2000.

Treviglio, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. S. by W. Bergamo. P. (comm.) 14,200.

Trevignano, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, 4 m. SSE. Montebelluna. P. (comm.)<4000.

Trevil, stn., Wales, Brecknockshire, on the L. & NW. and Rhymney Rlys., 7 m. ENE. Merthyr-Tydfil.

Treville, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 6 m. NW. Ross. P.<250.

Trevine, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, on the NW. ct., 8½ m. WSW. Fishguard.

Treviso, the ancient *Tarvisium*, tn., Italy, Venetia, cap. prov. T. (area, 941 sq. m.), on the Sile, 17 m. N. by W. Venice. Its cathedral is adorned with fine paintings, including, the celebrated 'Annunciation' of Titian. It was formerly the seat of a celebrated university, afterwards transferred to Padua. Under the Lombards it was cap. of a duchy. The prov. is traversed in the NW. by some spurs of the Cadoric Alps, but the whole S. part consists of plains; climate mild; soil very fertile. Comm. P. (1871) 28,300; (1881) 31,300.

Trevor, P.O., Wales, Anglesey, 3 m. from Bodedern.

Trevor, PM.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 6 m. from Four Crosses.

Trevor, stn., Wales, Denbighshire, W. div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. E. Llangollen.

Trevorton, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co., 7 m. W. Shamokin by rail; in the vicinity are productive coal-mines. P.<1500.

Trevose Head, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 33′ N.

Trévoux, tn., France, dep. Ain, cap. arr. T., on the l. bk. of the Saône, 13 m. N. by W. Lyons. Alt. 820 ft. P.<2000.

Trewalchmai, par., Wales, Anglesey, 10 m. NW. by N. Carnarvon, 3½ m. SW. by W. Llangwyllog stn. P.<750. See **Henegiwys.**

Trew and Moy, stn., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 5 m. ESE. Dungannon, on the Blackwater, and the G. N. (Ire.) R.

Trewavas Head, cape, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, 8 m. E. by S. Penzance.

Trewen, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4½ m. W. by S. Launceston. P.<250. See **Petherwin, South.**

Trewern and Gwithla, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 4½ m. W. by N. New Radnor, 3½ m. SE. by E. Penybont stn. P.<250.

Trewhitt, High and Low, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. NW. Rothbury. P.<250.

Trewick, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. SW. Morpeth. P.<250.

Trewithian, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on Gerrans Bay, 5½ m. SE. by S. Truro.

Trexlertown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., 8 m. SW. Allentown; iron ore mined. P.<1500.

Treyford, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 9 m. N. by W. Chichester, 1½ m. S. Elsted stn. P.<250. See **Elsted.**

Treysa, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Kassel, circle and 3 m. W. Ziegenhain. P.<3000.

Trezzo sull' Adda, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 19 m. NE. Milan. P.<5000.

Trgovistye, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) and 8 m. SW. Novibazar.

Trhov Kamenitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. S. Königgrätz. P.<3000.

Triabunna, tp., Tasmania, Pembroke co., 55 m. NE. Hobart; safe harbour; freestone quarried; coal is found; oyster cultivation carried on. P.<1500.

Triadelphia, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Ohio co., 6 m. E. by W. Wheeling. P.<1500.

Trial Bay, commodious harbour of New South Wales, 5 m. S. of the mouth of Macleay R. A semicircular breakwater running out from the N. point of the promontory that forms the harbour ensures protection against gales from all quarters.

Trial Harbour, or **Remine,** post-tn., Tasmania, Montagu co., 42 m. SSW. Waratah, on the coast, at foot of Heemskirk Range; has silver-mines, and is depôt for mining dist. P.<1500.

Triana, suburb of Seville, Spain. See **Seville.**

Triangle, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, Sowerby div., on the L. & Y. R., 4 m. SW. Halifax, PMT.O.

Triaucourt, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. and 15 m. N. by W. Bar-le-Duc. P.<2000.

Tribano, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 3 m. SW. Conselve. P. (comm.)<5000.

Tribeni, vil., Brit. India, Bengal, Húglí dist., in 22° 59′ N., 88° 27′ E., at the junction of the Ganges or Húglí, the Saraswatí, and Jamuná; formerly famous for Hindu learning. Several Hindu festivals are held during the year. P.<5000.

Triberg, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Villingen, 20 m. ENE. Freiburg, on one of the most picturesque railways in Europe; a centre of the Black Forest clock manufacture; has straw-plaiting, and manufacture of bronze ware; is also a frequented health resort. P.<3000.

Tribsees, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Grimmen, on the Trebel R., 20 m. SW. Stralsund. P.<3000.

Tribulation, Cape, headland, Queensland, on Pacific coast, in 16° S.

Tribulium, tn., Bosnia. See **Trebinje.**

Tricala, comm., Sicily. See **Caltabellotta.**

Tricarico, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 17½ m. E. Potenza. P. (comm.) 8000.

Tricase, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 16 m. SSW. Otranto. P. 3000.

Tricesimo, comm., Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, 4 m. SSW. Tarcento. P.<5000.

Trichinopoli (Trinchinopoly, census), municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. T., 30 m. W. by N. Tanjore, on r. bk. of the Cauvery. It consists of a fort, military cantonment, and seventeen villages, the best known of which is Uraiyúr, at one time the cap. of the Chola kingdom; it has been identified with *Ophthoura*. Its ramparts and ditch have been levelled. Inside the fort is T. Rock, which rises abruptly to a height of 273 ft. above the street at its foot; at the top is a small temple. The annual festival attracts a crowd of pilgrims. Noted for its cigars and beautiful gold jewellery. Has a Roman Catholic college, called St. Joseph's, affiliated with Madras University. Bishop Heber died at T. in 1826. Alt. 275 ft. Mean temp., yr. 82° F., Jan. 76°, May 88°; rfall., yr. 37.1 in., Aug.–Dec. 25.8 in. P. (1881) 84,400; (1891) 90,600; Hindus, 67,200; Moham. 11,000; Christians, 12,300.

Trichúr, tn., India, Cochin, 40 m. N. Cochin. P. (1881) 10,100.

Tridentine Alps. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. C. 2.**

Tridentum, city, Austria. See **Trent.**

Trie, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Tarbes, 21 m. NE. by N. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P.<2000.

Triebes, vil., Ger., princip. Reuss, circle Gera, dist. and 11 m. NE. Schleiz. P.<4000.

Trienearagh, electoral div., Ire., co. Kerry, dist. Listowel.

Trient, German name for **Trent** (*q.v.*).

Trier, tn., Ger. See **Trèves.**

Triesch, tn., Moravia, 8 m. SW. by S. Iglau. P.<5000.

Trieste, or **Triest** (*Tergeste*), the principal seapt. city of the Austrian Empire, prov. Küstenland, cap. govt. and circle, on the Gulf of Trieste, at the NE. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 70 m. ENE. Venice; lat. of lighthouse 45° 38′ 34″ N., long. 13° 45′ 5″ E. It consists of an old town built on the declivity of a steep hill, and the well built new town, bordering the sea, on a plain at its base. Between the old and new town winds the Corso, a spacious thoroughfare, opening successively into several squares. The chief edifices are the new exchange, &c., or Tergesteo, the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's, and the old exchange, adorned with statues and columns in the new town, the Byzantine cathedral and the castle in the old town, and in the suburbs, to the SW., the Revoltella Palace, containing fine paintings and statues. The harbour, formed by a series of moles and breakwaters, lately completed, is secure and convenient; it is bordered by a wide stone quay, close to which vessels of 300 tons burden can anchor. The city is partially intersected by the Maria Theresia Canal, by means of which vessels can load and unload at the doors of the warehouses. T. is the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian Empire by the Adriatic. Until the year 1891 it was a free port, since which date its trade has shown a diminution. Principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, sumach, tobacco, wax, hemp, wool, skins, furs, metals, timber, and other produce, but the greater part of its trade is that of transit. It is a depôt for warehousing goods from the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt, and has a large mercantile navy. The steamers of the Austrian Lloyd put it in communication with the Levant, the Black Sea, India, and China, and steamships of other nations also make it a port of call. It is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, &c. Manufactures of liquors, wax-lights, leather, soap, &c.; shipbuilding yards and iron-foundries. Although of importance under the Romans, its modern prosperity dates from its declaration as a free port in 1719. The prov. of T. consists only of the city itself and the surrounding suburbs and villages. Mean temp., yr. 57.1° F., Jan. 40.5°, July 76.3°; rfall. (38 yrs.), 43.86 in. P. (1869) 109,324; (1890) 120,300.

Triesting, riv., Lower Austria, flows E., separating the Wienerwald from the Alps, then N. into the Schwechat.

Trieux, coast riv., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, flows N. into the English Channel. Length, 40 m.

Trieux-de-Villers, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 4 m. SSW. Trelon. P.<4000.

Trifail, vil., Austria, Styria, 28 m. E. by N. Laibach. P.<2000.

Trift, 'meadow.' See *Drecht.*

Trigg, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, crossed in the W. by 88° W.

Triglav, or **Terglou, Mount.** See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. C. 4.**

Triglyphon, tn., Burma. See **Mrohaung.**

Trigno, the ancient *Trinum Portuosum*, riv., S. Italy, rises in the Apennines, about 9 m. W. Campobasso, flows NW. and NE., past Trivento and Celenza, into the Adriatic Sea 5 m. SE. Il Vasto. Length, 50 m.

Trigueres, vil., France, dep. Loiret, arr. Montargis, 3 m. E. Châteaurenard; has Roman remains. P. <2000.

Trik, in Morocco, 'pass.'

Trikala, vil., Greece, prov. Argolis and Corinthia, 25 m. W. by N. Corinth. P. (comm.) 5600.

Trikardo Kastro, site of ruins of *Œniadæ*, Greece, prov. Acarnania and Aetolia, 37 m. SSE. Voniza.

Trikeri, maritime vil., Greece, prov. Larissa, at the E. of entrance to the Gulf of Volo, 23 m. S. by E. Volos; it gives name to the strait that separates Eubœa from the penin. in the SE. of the Gulf of Volo. P. (comm.) <3000.

Trikhonis, Lake, also **Lake Vrakhori,** or **Apakyro,** lake, Greece, prov. Acarnania and Aetolia, flows into the smaller Lake Angelo Kastro, which discharges into the Aspropotamo or Achelous. Length, 12 m.; greatest breadth, 3 m.

Trikkala, tn., Greece, cap. prov. T., 38 m. W. Larissa, and after that town the largest in Thessaly; it still keeps the aspect of a Mussulman town, having 7 or 8 mosques; centre of trade in wheat, maize, tobacco, and cotton. P. (composed of Greeks, Walachians, and Jews) 14,800.

Trikolonoi, comm., Greece. See **Stemnitsa.**

Trillick, market-tn., Ire., SW. co. Tyrone, bar. E. Omagh, 9⅔ m. NE. Enniskillen, on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Rlys., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <250.

Trillo, vil., Spain, prov. Guadalajara, on the Tagus, dist. Cifuentes, 44 m. ENE. Alcala. P. <2000.

Trim, par. and mun. tn., Ire., SW. co. Meath, bars. Lower Moyfenrath and Upper Navan, 7½ m. SW. by S. Navan, no the Boyne, on the M. G. W. R. It has remains of a castle founded in 1173, and rebuilt soon after 1220; a steeple, said to have been built in the 15th century by Richard Duke of York, on the site of an abbey, founded by St. Patrick. Several Irish parliaments were held in this town. It was the early home of the Duke of Wellington. PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 13,425 ac., P. <3500; tn. P. <2000.

Trimbak, tn. and municip., India, 98 m. N. by W. Poona, dist. and 19 m. W. by S. Násik; noted as a place of Hindu pilgrimage, and as having the source of the Godávari close to it; has a special fair every 12 years. The adjacent impregnable fort of T. stands on a rock 1800 ft. above the town, and 4248 ft. above the sea. P. <5000.

Trimble, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, W. of 85° W.

Trimdon, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 8 m. SE. Durham, on the NE. R.; coal mined. P.O., PM.O. (**T. Colliery**), and PMT.O. (**T. Grange**). P. <4500.

Trimingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., on the N. ct., 5 m. SE. by E. Cromer, 3 m. NE. Gunton stn., PM.O. P. <250.

Trimley St. Martin and **St. Mary,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 8 m. SE. by E. Ipswich, 2½ m. NNW. Felixstowe, with a stn. (**T.**) on the G. E. R., PM.O. T. St. Martin, P. <750; T. St. Mary, P. <500.

Trimmis, Switzd., cant. Grisons, 4 m. NNE. Chur.

Trimpley, part of eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, P.O. See **Kidderminster.**

Trimsaran, P.O., Wales, 4 m. E. Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire.

Trinacria, isl. See **Sicily.**

Trinamadan, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Strabane, 10 m. NNE. Omagh.

Trinchinopoly, municip., Brit. India. See **Trichinopoli.**

Trincomalee, tn., Ceylon. See **Trinkomali.**

Tring, par. and market-tn., Eng., in the W. of Hertfordshire, Watford div., 6½ m. E. by S. Aylesbury, 2 m. WSW. of its stn. **T.** (for Wendover) on the L. & NW. R.; has a good natural history museum (private); carries on silk-throwing, and manufactures of canvas and straw-plait; the par. is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal. Market-day, F. Mean rfall. (Cowroast, alt. 345 ft., 1866-80), yr. 30.9 in. Par. 7991 ac., P. 5400; tn. P. <5000; eccles. par. (**T. with Wilstone**) P. <5000.

Tringano, tn., Siam, Malay Penin., E. ct., in about 5° 23′ N.

Trinidad, tn., Bolivia, dep. El Beni, 220 m. NE. by E. La Paz. P. <5000.

Trinidad, tn., Cuba, S. ct., 192 m. SE. by E. Havana, in 79° 48′ W.; has three ports, and an excellent roadstead. P. (1861) 14,400; (1887) 29,400.

Trinidad, small rocky volcanic isl. in the S. Atlantic, in 20° 30′ 32″ S., 29° 28′ 42″ W., 700 m. E. of the Brazilian state Espirito Santo; taken possession of by the astronomer Halley in the name of England in 1700; about 100 years later claimed by Brazil, but occupied in 1895 by the British.

Trinidad, vil., in the S. of Paraguay, near the Paraná, in 60° 25′ W. P. <2000.

Trinidad, vil., U.S., California, Humboldt co., on Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N. Eureka. P. <1500.

Trinidad, agricultural city, U.S., Colorado, Las Animas co., on riv. Las Animas, 135 m. W. of the SE. corner of the state; great wool and hide market, with coal-mines and smelting works, flour-mills, and railway workshops. Alt. 5965 ft. (R.R.). P. 5500.

Trinidad, tn., Uruguay. See **Porongos.**

Trinidad, the most southerly of the British W. India Is., Windward group, immediately off the coast of S. America, 13 m. E. of the penin. of Paria, Venezuela, and bounding the Gulf of Paria on the E.; lat. of Port Galera 10° 50′ N., long. 60° 54′ W. Shape oblong, with promontories extending from three of its corners. Length, 50 m.; breadth, 30 m.; area, 1754 sq. m. Its mountain chains run W. to E. continuous with those of the mainland, those along the N. ct. rising to 3000 ft. in elevation, and the central range is flanked on each side by the extensive valleys of the Carony and Ortoire. On the W. ct. are numerous bays, but the N. and E. shores are destitute of harbours. Soil extremely fertile, and the elevated parts are mostly covered with dense forests. The island is seldom subject to drought, and is apparently less unhealthy than many other W. India islands. There are several active mud volcanoes, and a large pitch lake (La Brea). Exports sugar, cacao (the staple productions), molasses, coffee, fruit, and asphalt. A railway and a telegraph line connect Port of Spain and San Fernando, the two largest towns, both on the W. ct. The Port of Spain has the only harbour of commercial importance, but it is one of the best in the W. Indies. The European population consists of English, Germans, French, and Spaniards, but about one-third of the inhabitants are now Indian coolie immigrants, who are introduced at the rate of about 3000 annually. Education is progressing, and is well attended to. Government of the colony (which since the 1st of January 1889 includes the isl. of Tobago) vested in a governor and two councils of four and twelve members. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It belonged for three centuries to Spain, but capitulated to the British under Abercrombie in 1797. Mean temp., Jan. 80.0° F., July 81.0°. P. isl. (1871) 109,600; (1881) 153,100; (1891) 200,000, of whom 70,000 were of East Indian origin; colony P. (1891) 218,400.

Trinità, La, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 14 m. NE. by E. Cuneo. P. (comm.) <4000.

Trinitad, La, tn., Paraguay, 6½ m. NE. by E. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Trinitapoli, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 29 m. E. by S. Foggia; the salt-mines of Salpi are in the vicinity. P. 8600.

Trinité, maritime tn., W. Indies, on the E. ct. of Martinique I.

Trinité-Porhoët, La, tn., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Ploërmel, on Le Niniain, 40 m. W. Rennes. P. <2000.

Trinity, riv., Canada, Quebec. See **Washamekwin.**

Trinity, P.O., Eng., Channel Is., Jersey, 3 m. from St. John's Church.

Trinity, tn. and port of entry, Newfoundland, on T. Bay, 61 m. NW. by N. St. John's. P. <500.

Trinity, N. suburb of Edinburgh, Scot., on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. NNW. Edinburgh, included in the Leith dist. of parl. burghs, on the N. B. R.

Trinity, riv., U.S., California, rises in the Coast Range, flows SW. then NW. through T. co. into Klamath R., in Humboldt co. Length about 125 m.

Trinity, co., U.S., California, crossed by 123° W., and bounded on S. by 40° N.

Trinity, riv., U.S., Texas, in the E.; it rises in the N. of the state, and flows SE. past Dallas to the Gulf of Mexico, emptying itself into Galveston Bay at Wallisville; navigable for steamboats to Liberty, 90 m. Length, 550 m.

Trinity, vil., U.S., Texas, T. co., 80 m. N. Houston. T. co. is bounded on the SW. by Trinity R. P. <1500.

Trinity Bay, Canada, Quebec, on the Saguenay R., in 70° 25′ W.

Trinity Bay. 1. Large bay in the E. of Newfoundland, on the NW. of the Avalon Penin. **2.** A dist. surrounding the bay.

Trinity Bay, large inlet, Queensland, in about 16° 40′ S.

Trinity College, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Randolph co., 23 m. NW. Ashboro; seat of a Methodist Episcopal college. P. <1500.

Trinity Gask, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 6½ m. ESE. Crieff, 3½ m. NNE. Auchterarder, 2½ m. S. by E. Madderty stn.; 5689 ac. P. <500.

Trinity Springs, vil., U.S., Indiana, Martin co., about 70 m. SW. by S. Indianapolis; has sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Trinity University. See **Tehuacana.**

Trinityville, vil., Jamaica, Surrey co., 18 m. E. Kingston.

Trinkitat, anchorage, Red Sea, 50 m. SE. Suakim; defeat of the Mahdists, 1891.

Trinkomali, tn., Ceylon, Eastern prov., on the E. ct., 99 m. NE. by N. Kandy, on an inlet forming the best natural

harbour in the island, now used as a coaling station for the British navy. Vessels loaded and discharged by 8–10 ton cargo-boats. Mean temp., yr. 82° F., Jan. 78°, April-July, each month, 85°; mean rfall., yr. 61.8 in., Oct.-Jan. 41.4 in., Nov.-Dec. 26.3 in. P. (exclusive of military and shipping) 11,600.

Trino, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 10 m. SW. by S. Vercelli. P. (comm.) 11,700.

Trins, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 8½ m. W. by S. Chur. Alt. 2920 ft. P. <2000.

Trinum Portuosum, riv., Italy. See **Trigno.**

Trion Factory, vil., U.S., Georgia, Chattooga co., 36 m. SE. by S. of NW. corner of state. P. <1500.

Triopion, Asia Minor. See **Krio.**

Triora, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 14 m. N. San Remo. P. <2000.

Tripasúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Chengalpat, in 13° 8′ N., 79° 55′ E.; pensioned European soldiers reside in cottage-quarters here. P. <5000.

Tripiti, Cape, N. ct. of the isl. of Crete, in 24° 8½′ E.

Tripoli, Asia Minor. See **Tireboli.**

Tripoli, Tripolis, country in N. Africa, situated between Barka and Tunis. The Turkish vilayet of T. comprises not only the Mediterranean coast-belt, but also the oases of Ghadames, Fezzan, Tümmo, and Gatron. The principal parts of this terr. belong to the Sahara desert (*q.v.*), and the Turkish rule is in most of them merely nominal. The desert plateau of the Hammada-el-Homra in the W., and the mountain ranges Jebel-es-Soda, Jebel Shergija, and Haruj-es-Sod in the E., separate the Mediterranean coast-belt from Fezzan and the other central parts. Chief productions, dates, esparto grass, and salt. Area of the whole vilayet estimated at 350,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 700,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Tripoli, Tarabolos, Tarablüs-i-Gharb, African town, on the Mediterranean, cap. of the Turkish vilayet of Tripoli (*q.v.*). It is a picturesque town, well known as the starting-point of the shortest and best caravan route to the central Sudan, which has been used by many European explorers. Mean temp. (4 yrs., 1819–21, 1855), yr. 69.1° F., Jan. 57.6°, Aug. 80.8°. P. estimated at 40,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Tripoli (Italian form), or **Tarabulus** (Turkish form), tn., Syria, about 2½ m. from its port El Mina, with which it is connected by canal, 40 m. NNE. Beirut. It is surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy. Houses chiefly of stone, and the town has many remains of antiquity and of Middle Age architecture. T. doubtless owed its name to its consisting of three distinct quarters, which were distinguishable as far back as the Phœnician epoch. Of these the Marina or El Mina, on a projecting point of land bordering the port, is the principal seat of trade. It has been suggested as the future terminus of a railway from Aleppo by Homs and Hamah, with which towns it at present carries on trade by means of camels. Sugar-cane is cultivated in the vicinity. Exports, Spanish grass, ostrich feathers, sponges, ivory, and wool; imports, English goods and colonial produce. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large and valuable library was consigned to the flames. P. 22–24,000.

Tripolis, or **Tripolitsa,** tn., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 23 m. W. by S. Nauplia; taken by the Greeks in 1821, but retaken and destroyed in 1828 by Ibrahim Pasha. It is the modern representative of the three cities, *Mantinea, Tegea,* and *Pallantium,* traces of all which are found in its vicinity—Mantinea about 6 m. N. by E., Tegea about the same distance, respectively SSE. and due S. P. 10,700.

Tripontium. See **Lilbourne.**

Tripp, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the S. frontier, crossed by 100° W.

Tripp, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Hutchinson co., 36 m. NW. by W. Yankton.

Triptis, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, circle Neustadt, 26 m. W. Zwickau (kgd. Saxony). P. <2000.

Tripunathoral, tn. and fort, India, Cochin, 7 m. E. by S. Cochin.

Tristan da Cunha (named after the Portuguese navigator Tristão da Cunha, commander of the expedition that discovered them in 1506), the principal of a group of islets in the S. Atlantic Ocean, claimed as British, in 37° 3′ S., 12° 19′ W. Other islands. Potatoes are grown; a few hundred cattle and sheep are reared, and poultry are numerous. A British garrison was formerly maintained here. Alt. 8264 ft.; area, 45 sq. m. P. (1890, when the island was visited by a man-of-war) 84.

Tristao, two isls., French Upper Guinea, at the mouth of the Rio Komponi, in about 10° 50′ N., 15° 0′ W.

Triste, Gulf of, Caribbean Sea, in S. America, on N. ct. of Venezuela, between 67° 30′ and 68° 30′ W., 10° 30′ N.

Trith-Saint-Leger, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. SSW. Valenciennes. P. <3000.

Tritlington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Lyne, 4 m. N. Morpeth, 3 m. NW. Longhirst stn. P. <250.

Triton, Tunis. See **Jérid, Shot el.**

Triton Island, off N. ct. of Newfoundland, 60 m. W. Fogo I.

Tritriva, small crater lake, Madagascar, about 80 m. SSW. Tananarivo.

Triumfo, vil., Brazil, state of and 245 m. W. Pernambuco. Alt. 3370 ft.

Triumfo, tn., Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, on the l. bk. of the Jacuhy, at the mouth of the Taquary, 30 m. W. by N Porto Alegre.

Triumfo, mines. See **La Paz,** Mexico.

Trivandrum, tn., India, Madras, Travancore state, about 2 m. from the sea, 53 m. W. by S. Tinnevelli. Several public buildings and the best houses are built on isolated hills; the lower parts of the town are unhealthy; within the fort are the palaces of the Mahárájá and ruling family, the great temple of Vishnu, and a copper mint. The Mahárájá's college is conducted by a European principal, and ranks high among the educational institutions of S. India; the observatory was built in 1836; the Napier museum is in the public gardens. The military cantonment lies N. of the town. There is no regular port; canals along the coast connect the town with the great backwater system. P. (1881) 37,700; including the fort, 41,200; (1891) 27,900.

Trivento, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 16 m. NNW. Campobasso, 45 m. SSE. Chieti. P. <5000.

Trivero, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 9 m. NE. Biella. P. <5000.

Trividhi, cape, S. ct. isl. of Crete, in 23° 55′ E.

Trivigno, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 10 m. ESE. Potenza. P. <3000.

Trjevna, or **Trjávna,** vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 17 m. SSW. Tirnovo; coal mined. P. <3000.

Trn, tn., Bulgaria, prov. T., 22 m. S. by E. Pirot (Servia). P. <3000.

Trnovaz, vil., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Kóssovo, 35 m. ENE. Ushkub or Skoplie. P. <3000.

Trnovo, Bulgaria. See **Tirnovo.**

Trnovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 3½ m. W. by N. Monastir.

Troad, name which has come down from antiquity as the designation of the dist. containing the ruins of Troy, but of which the limits cannot be precisely defined.

Troarn, vil., France, dep. Calvados, on the Dives, arr. and 8 m. E. Caen. P. <2000.

Trobriand Islands, called by the natives **Kiriwini,** group of small isls. in the Pacific Ocean, in 8° 35′ S., 150° 50′ E., consisting of a large island, T. proper, and several small islands; soil fertile. The inhabitants are Papuans; peaceful traders. United area, 170 sq. m. Length of Trobriand I., 27 m.

Trocadero, fort, Spain. See **Cadiz,** bay.

Trochrie, or **Trochry,** vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, 3½ m. SW. by W. Dunkeld, PT.O.

Trochtelfingen, vil., Ger., princip. Hohenzollern, dist. Gammertingen, 18 m. SE. by S. Tübingen. P. <2000.

Trodday, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off N. extremity of Skye I., Kilmuir par.

Troedrhiwfuwch, P.O., Wales, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Pontlottyn.

Troedyraur, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the Ceri, 9½ m. E. Cardigan; 4583 ac. P. <1000.

Troedyrhiew, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, in the parl. bor. of Merthyr-Tydfil, on the Taff Vale Rly., 3 m. SSE. Merthyr-Tydfil, PMT.O. (**Troedyrhiw**). **T. Garth,** stn. in the same co., Mid div., on the G. W. R., 8½ m. SE. by E. Neath.

Trofarth, eccles. par., Wales, Denbighshire, Beltwsyn Rhos, Llangermieu, and Llansaintffraid Glanconway pars. P. <500.

Trogen, vil., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, 4 m. E. by S. St. Gall. Alt. 2874 ft. Rfall. (20 yrs.), 55.67 in. P. (comm.) <3000.

Troglav, Mount, Dalmatia. See **Dinaric Alps.**

Trohanny, electoral div., Ire., co. Meath, dist. Moynalty.

Troina, tn., Sicily, prov. and 33 m. NW. by W. Catania. P. (comm.) 10,700.

Troisdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Cologne, circle Sieg, 3 m. WNW. Siegburg. P. <3000.

Trois Évêchés, Les, former secondary govt., France, consisting of the countries of Messin, Toulois, and Verdunois, conquered by Henry II. 1552.

Trois-Moutiers, Les, tn., France, dep. Vienne, 39 m. SW. by W. Tours, arr. and 5 m. NW. Loudun. P. <2000.

Trois Pistoles. 1. Vil., Canada, Quebec, Temiscouata co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence and a railway, in 69° 10′ W. P. <1500. **2.** River, in the same county, enters the St. Lawrence 3 or 4 m. above T. P.

Trois Rivières, city, Canada. See **Three Rivers.**

Trois-Rivières, Les, maritime vil., W. Indies, Guadeloupe, 6 m. ESE. Basse-Terre. P. (comm.) 5100.

Trois Torrents, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 5 m. W. by N. St. Maurice. P. <2000.

Troisvilles, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 12 m. ESE. Cambria. P. <2000.

Troitsa, Russian, 'Trinity,' the names of many places.

Troitse-Sergieva Pustyñ, monastery, Russia, govt. and 13 m. W. of St. Petersburg, near to Peterhof Rly.

Troitsk, tn., Russia, govt. and 96 m. NW. Penza, on Moksha R. P. 6350.

Troitsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 392 m. NE. Orenburg, 80 m. S. of Chelyabinsk railway stn., on Ui R. Owing to its position on highway to the Kirghiz steppes, has an active trade. P. 17,000.

Troitskly, salt works, Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 200 m. NE. Krasnoyarsk, near junction of Usolka with Biryusa. P. <5000.

Troitskosavsk, tn., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 2½ m. from Chinese frontier, and 2 m. from Kyakhta town, to the township of which it belongs; till 1861 was the centre of trade with China in tea, and custom station, the latter being now transferred to Kyakhta. Tanneries, tobacco works. P. 7840.

Troitsko-Sergievskaya Lavra (**Troitsa**), a much venerated monastery of middle Russia, govt. and 44 m. NE. of Moscow; has played a very important part in the making of the Moscow Tsardom. Was the stronghold of the Russians during the Polish invasion and the uprisings of the Cossacks in 1612, when the monks defended the thick walls and strong towers of the monastery against the enemy. Contains a great number of relics of antiquity, as well as great riches, in its cathedrals and churches, and is visited every year by thousands of pilgrims. **Sergievskiy posad** close by.

Troitskoye is the name of many large vils. in Russia, mostly having other names.

Troizen, comm., Greece. See **Poros.**

Troja, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 13 m. SW. by W. Foggia. P. 7500.

Trojan, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Loveč, on riv. Osma, 36 m. S. by E. Plevna. P. <4000.

Trojanowitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Frankstadt. P. <3000.

Trojan Pass. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Troki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 17 m. WSW. Vilno, 5 m. from St. Petersburg-Warsaw Rly.; surrounded by Lake Trokskoye. Ruins of two old castles, which were strongholds of Lithuania in the 14th century. P. <5000.

Trollhättan, tn., Sweden, prov. Elfsborg, 7 m. S. Venersborg. The T. Canal forms part of the Göta system of canals, and here pours down the celebrated falls of T., used as motive power in factories. P. (comm.) <4000.

Trombay Island, isl., Brit. India, off the W. ct., in Bombay Harbour, to the S. of Salsette I.; has a port of same name.

Trombetas River, riv., Brazil, Grão Pará, origin unknown, flows in its lower course ESE. into the Amazon, which it enters above Obidos, in 55° 38′ W.

Tromelin, isl., Pacific. See **Fais.**

Tromello, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 7 m. ESE. Mortara. P. (comm.) 5500.

Tromen, volcano, Argentine Republic, in the Neuquen Cordilleras, in 37° 7′ S. Alt. 12,575 ft.

Tromö, isl., Norway, close to S. ct., opposite Arendal. Length, 8 m.

Tromper Wick, large bay in the NE. of Rügen I., Prussia.

Trompia, valley, Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, traversed by the riv. Mella. Its iron-mines were known in the time of the Romans.

Tromsö, tn., commercial and fishing port, N. Norway, E. ct. of Tromsö I., cap. dist. T., which is one of the most mountainous dists. of N. Norway. The coast is indented by many deep and picturesque fjords. The town, though of wood, is well built. Fishing plays an important part; whaling expeditions set out from T. annually. Mean temp., yr. 36.0° F., Feb. 24.9°, July 51.8°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 35.91 in. P. 6100.

Tron, or **St. Mary,** eccles. par., Scot., Glasgow. P. <3000.

Tron, eccles. par., Scot., Midlothian, Edinburgh City par. P. <2000.

Tronche, La, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Isère, arr. and 2 m. NE. Grenoble. P. <3000.

Tronchiennes, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, arr. and 2½ m. W. Ghent. P. <5000.

Trondhjem, fortified seapt. city, Norway, prov. T., 84 m. E. by N. Kristiansund, on T. Fjord, which extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 m., and at its N. extremity communicates with Beitstad Fjord; receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, Siaker, and Stordal Rivs. T. is the third commercial port in Norway. Principal imports, three-quarters of which are English, corn, coal, and machinery; exports, deals, dried fish, sulphur, and copper. It has the Royal Scientific Society of Norway, founded 1760, with a library of 50,000 vols.; famous cathedral, founded 1093, in which the Norwegian kings are crowned. T. was founded in 996, and till the 16th century was called Nidaros. The S. region of North T. dist. is fertile and well cultivated in the N. and E. The E. is mountainous, covered with forests of conifers, pasture land, and marshes; it occupies a high place for agricultural produce; area, 8791 sq. m. South T. dist. is generally mountainous, the E. part being formed by the plateau of T., while the S. is occupied by spurs of the Dovrefjeld. The N. lower part is the more fertile. The coast is much indented and flanked by numerous islands and islets. Tn. P. (1870) 20,900; (1891) 24,700.

Trondra, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Tingwall par., divided from the W. ct. of the Mainland by Clift Sound, in 60° 6′–8′ N. Length, 2½ m.; breadth, 1 m. P. 154.

Tronquière, La, vil., France, dep. Lot, arr. Figeac, 61 m. N. Albi. P. <2000.

Tronto, riv., Italy, in the S. of The Marches, partly on the frontier, flows N. and ENE. into the Adriatic. Length, 71 m.; area of basin, 441 sq. m.; discharge, mean 500 cubic ft. per second, highest 39,500 cubic ft. per second.

Tronzano Vercellese, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, 11 m. W. Vercelli. P. (comm.) 5100.

Trool, Loch, lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., 8½ m. N. Newton Stewart, drained SW. by the Water of Trool into the Water of Minnoch.

Troon, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Camborne.

Troon, seapt. tn., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 5 m. S. Irvine, on the G. & SW. R., at the S. end of **T. Bay,** which extends to Saltcoats (7 m.). It is much frequented for sea-bathing; has a good harbour and shipbuilding. P. <3500.

Trooper's Lane, stn., Ire., E. co. Antrim, bar. and 1½ m. W. Carrickfergus, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly.

Trooperstown Hill, Ire., co. Wicklow, 8 m. W. Wicklow. Alt. 1408 ft.

Tropea, tn., Italy, Calabrie, on the W. ct., prov. and 41 m. WSW. Catanzaro, in 38° 13′ N., 15° 54′ E. Mean temp., yr. 64.1° F., Jan. 52.8°, Aug. 78.1°. P. (comm.) 6100.

Troppau, tn., Austria, Silesia, on riv. Oppa, 37 m. NE. Olmütz; has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, sugar and liqueurs. A European congress, afterwards removed to Laibach, was held here from Oct. 20 to Nov. 20, 1820. Alt. 855 ft. P. (1869) 20,300; (1890) 22,900.

Troqueer, par., Scot., on the E. border of Kirkcudbrightshire, 1 m. S. by E. Dumfries, including the burgh of Maxwelltown. Alt. 85 ft. Mean temp. (1866–80), yr. 48.7° F., Jan. 38.4°, July 39.9°. 11,675 ac. P. (including part of Dumfries burgh) 5900.

Trory, par., Ire., co. Fermanagh, bars. Lurg and Tirkennedy, on riv. Erne, 2 m. N. Enniskillen; 4222 ac. P. <750.

Trosa, tn., Sweden, prov. Södermanland, on the E. ct., 35 m. SW. by S. Stockholm. P. <2000.

Trossachs, eccles. par., Scot., Perthshire, Aberfoyle, Callander, and Port of Menteith pars., 8 m. W. Callander, in a picturesque valley extending for a mile between Lochs Achray and Katrine, closely associated with the memory of Rob Roy and Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, PT.O. P. <500.

Trossingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 36 m. SW. by S. Tübingen. P. <3000.

Trostan, Mount, Ire., in the NE. of co. Antrim, 19 m. NW. Larne. Height, 1817 ft.

Troston, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. NE. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <500.

Trostrey, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6 m. ENE. Pontypool, 2½ m. NNW. Usk stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Bettws Newydd**) P. <250.

Trotha, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Saal, on the r. bk. of the Saale, 2½ m. N. Halle. P. <4000.

Trottiscliffe, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 8 m. SW. Rochester, 2 m. NE. by E. Wrotham and Borough Green stn., P.O. (**Trottersclifte**). P. <500.

Trotto, isl., Siam. See **Pulo Trotto.**

Trotton, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 11 m. N. Chichester, 1½ m. N. by E. Elsted stn. P. <500.

Troubridge Shoal, dangerous shoal, S. Australia, in St. Vincent's Gulf, in 137° 55′ E.

Trough, par., Eng., Cumberland, 9½ m. NE. Longtown. P. <250.

Trough, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Monaghan.

Troughend, par., Eng., Northumberland, union and 7½ m. NE. Bellingdon; 26,477 ac. P. <250.

Troup, co., U.S., Georgia, on W. frontier, intersected by 33° N.

Troup Head, cape, Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., in 2° 17½′ W.

Trousdale, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the N., crossed by 86° W.

Troutbeck, vil., Eng., Cumberland, in the S. of the Penrith div., 7½ m. E. by N. Keswick, 1 m. SSW. of its stn. on the L. & NW. R., P.O.

Troutbeck, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on Trout Beck, 9½ m. NW. Kendal, 2½ m. N. Windermere stn.; slates are quarried here. **Troutbeck Valley** is cut in two by a long hill, called **T. Tongue.** The river flows from the N. into Windermere. P.O., and P.O. (**T. Bridge**). 5807 ac. P. <750.

Trout Lake, Canada, Keewatin, in 54° 5′ N. and 96° 40′ W. Another Trout Lake in same dist., 51° N. and 93° W.

Trout Lake, lake, Canada, Ontario, Nipissing dist., 125 m. WNW. Ottawa, drained E. by the riv. Petewawa into the riv. Ottawa.

Trout River, Canada, Keewatin, the outlet of Oxford Lake, on the boat-route to York Factory.

Troutsdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 7 m. W. Scarborough. P. <250.

Trouville, tn. and trading port, France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont l'Evêque, on the S. shore of the estuary of the Seine, at the mouth of the Touques, 8 m. S. by W. Havre; best sea-bathing place on the English Channel. P. 5600.

Troviggiano, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. and 11 m. NW. Macerata. P. <3000.

Trowbridge (tro'brij), par. and market-tn., Eng., Wiltshire, W. div., 8 m. SE. by E. Bath, on the G. W. R., 1 m. S. of the Kennet and Avon Canal. The woollen manufactures, established here from a very early period, include kerseys, tweeds, and broadcloth. In the parish church the poet Crabbe is interred. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. P. 11,900; tn. P. 11,700.

Trowell, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6 m. W. Nottingham, on the Erewash R. and the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Trow Gill, narrow cleft in the limestone rock, with sheer walls 508 ft. high, traversed by a streamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, W. div.

Trowse with Newton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 2 m. SE. Norwich, with a stn. (**Trowse**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. (**T.**) P. <1000; eccles. par. (**T. with Lakenham**) P. <4000.

Troy, ruined city, Asia Minor, rendered famous by the 'Iliad' of Homer, supposed to have stood on a height at the S. extremity of the Plain of Troy, 9 m. SSE. the entrance of the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea. On that height are still some vestiges of ancient walls and cisterns, and around it are numerous artificial mounds. The area has yielded numerous antique remains to the investigations of Professor Schliemann. The **Plain of Troy,** between this and the Hellespont, about 10 m. in length by 3 m. in width, is watered by three rivers, two of which are the Simois and Scamander of antiquity.

Troy, stn., Eng. See **Monmouth.**

Troy, city, U.S., Alabama, Pike co., 42 m. SSE. of Montgomery; has large cotton trade. P. <4000.

Troy, vil., U.S., Illinois, Madison co., 29 m. E. by N. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Troy, vil., U.S., Indiana, Perry co., on the r. bk. of the Ohio, 58 m. W. by S. Louisville (Ken.); coal mined. P. <1500.

Troy, vil., U.S., Kansas, Doniphan co., 17 m. N. Atchison. P. <1500.

Troy, vil., U.S., Missouri, Lincoln co., 48 m. NW. by W. St. Louis; rich in mineral deposits, coal, iron, glass-sand. P. <1500.

Troy, city, U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., extends for 3 m. on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 4 m. NE. by N. Albany, connected with West T., on opposite side of the river by an iron bridge 1600 ft. long. It is built on a plain backed by a range of hills 300-400 ft. high. It contains the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, is a great railway centre, and has an active trade with New York, to which steamers ply daily. Abundant water-power is afforded by the Hudson, Mohawk, Wynantskill, and Poestenkill streams emptying themselves into the Hudson within the city limits, and along with steam-power is employed in the maintenance of extensive manufactures. There are also large rolling-mills, foundries, and blast-furnaces. The first Bessemer steel-works in America were established here. The shirt and collar business is one of the most extensive in the U.S., employing 1000-6000 hands. T. has also one of the largest manufactures of mathematical instruments. Alt. 16 ft.; 30 ft. (R.R.). P. (1840) 16,300; (1870) 46,500; (1880) 56,700; (1890) 61,000.

Troy, West, vil. opposite, on the r. bk. of the Hudson. P. (1880) 8800; (1890) 13,000.

Troy, vil., U.S., Ohio, Miami co., 69 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P. <5000.

Troy, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co., 53 m. NE. Williamsport. P. <1500.

Troy, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orleans co., 8 m. W. by N. Newport. P. <2000.

Troyes, tn., France, dep. Aube, cap. arr. T., on the Seine, 48 m. SSW. Châlons-sur-Marne; has a cathedral and churches of a style not seen elsewhere, and a library of 85,000 vols.; is the centre of important manufactures of hosiery, which have replaced the ancient cloth-weaving industry. T. was cap. of the old prov. Champagne. A treaty was concluded here in 1420, conferring the crown of France on Henry V. of England. Alt. 350 ft. Mean temp., yr. 51.9° F., Jan. 36.0°, July 68.4°. P. (1872) 38,100; (1891) 50,300.

Troyon, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Commercy, 12 m. SSE. Verdun-sur-Meuse. P. <2000.

Troza, mt., central Tunis, 30 m. WSW. Kairwan; noted for its hot bath—not a spring, but a perpetual jet of hot vapour.

Trsat, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Modruš-Rieka, dist. Sušak. P. <4000.

Trstenik, Bulgaria. See **Maraški-Trstenik.**

Trstenik, tn., Servia, prov. Kruševac, on the Golijska Morava, 28 m. S. by E. Kragujevac. P. <2000.

Trübau, Böhmisch, comm., Austria. See **Böhmisch-Trübau.**

Trübb, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 5 m. N. by W. Ragatz, on the l. bk. of the Rhine.

Trubchevsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 152 m. WSW. Orel, on r. bk. of Desna; old town of the 12th century, which often has changed hands between Russia and Lithuania. P. 5450.

Trubia, La, vil., Spain, prov., dist., and a few miles W. of Oviedo, with government factory of artillery, &c. P. <2000.

Trubley, par., Ire., S. co. Meath, bar. Lower Deece, 3½ m. ENE. Trim, on the r. bk. of the Boyne. P. <250.

Trubschachen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 19 m. E. Bern. Alt. 2420 ft. P. <2000.

Truccazzano, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. E. Milan. P. (comm.) <4000.

Truckee, tn., U.S., California, Nevada co., 90 m. NE. by E. Sacramento; tourist centre with picturesque surroundings for Lakes Tahoe and Donner. Near it the Central Pacific Railroad crosses the Sierra Nevada by the **T. Pass** (alt. 7200 ft.). P. <1500.

Truckee River, U.S., rises in Placer co., California, in the Sierra Nevada, flows E. through Washoe and Storey cos., Nevada, then NNW. into Pyramid Lake. Length about 120 m.

Trudeau, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 776 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Truffhill, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, part of Waterside (*q.v.*). P. <500.

Trughanacmy, bar., Ire., co. Kerry, extending from Tralee Bay to co. Cork.

Trujillo, maritime vil., Central America, Honduras, 58 m. NE. by N. Tegucigalpa, in about 15° 55′ N.; exports sarsaparilla, cattle, hides, and metals.

Trujillo, tn., Peru, cap. prov. T., 300 m. NNW. Lima; 3 m. NW. are the ruins of the ancient town Great Chimu, of which the walls remain. T. was founded by Pizarro in 1535. P. 11,000.

Trujillo, tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, cap. dist. T., 46 m. NE. by N. Merida; manufactures pottery. Birthplace of Pizarro, 1475. P. (comm.) 11,000.

Trujillo, tn., Venezuela, Los Andes, 260 m. WSW. Carácas.

Truk, islets, Caroline Is. See **Hogolu.**

Trukhmentsy, or **Trukhmeny,** Russian form of Turkomans.

Trull, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 2 m. SSW. Taunton, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Trumansburg, vil., U.S., New York, Tompkins co., 42 m. SW. by S. Syracuse, 10 m. NW. Ithaca. P. <1500.

Trumau, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Ebreichsdorf. P. <3000.

Trumbaursville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., 18 m. NW. Doylestown. P. <1500.

Trumbull, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co. P. <1500.

Trumbull, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NE., on the E. frontier.

Trumisgarry, eccles. par., Scot., Inverness-shire, on the N. ct. of N. Uist, in 7° 15′ W. P. <1000.

Trumpet, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. from Ledbury.

Trumpington, par., Eng., Cambridge, Chesterton div., near the Gogmagog Hills, 2 m. S. by W. Cambridge, P.O. P. <1000.

Trump Island, off E. ct. of Newfoundland, in dist. Twillingate and Fogo.

Trumra, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Mountrath.

Trun, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Argentan, on the Dives, 11 m. ESE. Falaise. P. <2000.

Trunch, par., Eng., Norfolk, 3 m. N. North Walsham, PM.O. P. <500.

Trunkey Creek, telegraph stn., New South Wales, Georgiana co., in 33° 45′ S., 149° 28′ E.; is in a goldfield. Copper and silver are abundant. P. <1500.

Truns, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, on the l. bk. of the Vorder-Rhine, 7 m. ENE. Dissentis. Alt. 2840 ft. P. <2000.

Truohas Cone, mt., U.S., New Mexico, Santa Fé co., 26 m. NE. Santa Fé.

Truong-Tien, riv., Annam. See **Hué.**

Truro, tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, Colchester co., 41 m. SW. by W. Pictou. Mean temp., yr. 41.3° F., Jan. 18.0°, July 63.4°. P. (1881) <4000; (1891) 5100.

Truro, episcopal city, mun. bor. (by prescription), par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Cornwall, T. div., 8 m. N. Falmouth, in the diocese of T., on a penin. at the junction of the Allen and Kenwyn (the tidal inlet being called the Truro R.), in the upper part of Falmouth harbour, with a junction-stn. on the Cornwall Rly. T. was formerly an important mining centre, with large exports of tin and copper. The harbour admits ships of 100 tons to the quays. T. is one of the oldest towns in England. The streets are wide and well paved. Cathedral (begun 1880), incorporating the ancient church, of 300 ft. by 109 ft., with central tower 250 ft. high. T. became a city in 1877, when the ancient Cornish bishopric was revived. The present diocese includes the whole of Cornwall and part of Devon. P. (1891) 325,000; revenue, £3109. T. returned two members to Parliament from 1239 till 1885, when it was merged in the co. div. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. and city,

P. (1801)<2500; (1851) 10,700; (1871) 11,000; (1891) 11,100; parl. div. P. 50,700.

Truro, tn., S. Australia, Eyre co., 47 m. NE. by N. Adelaide; the Wheal Barton copper-mine is near. P.<1500.

Truro, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., near the E. side of Cape Cod Bay, 50 m. NE. by E. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Trusham (trŭs'am), par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 8 m. SW. by S. Exeter, on the G. W. R. P.<250.

Truskmore, mt., Ire., in the extreme NE. of co. Sligo, 8 m. NNE. Sligo. Alt. 2113 ft.

Trusley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, partly in W. div., partly in S. div., 6½ m. W. Derby, 2½ m. NW. by N. Etwall stn. P.<250.

Trusthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the E. ct., 12 m. E. by S. Louth, 1 m. SSE. Mablethorpe stn., P.O. P.<500.

Trwyn-du Point, extremity of Anglesey, Wales, 4 m. NE. Beaumaris; bears the Menai lighthouse, 53° 18′ 50″ N., 4° 2′ 20″ W.; visible 13 m.

Trwyn-y-mynydd, cape, Wales, Carnarvonshire, on the SE. ct., 16 m. WSW. Portmadoc.

Trwyn-y-tal, cape, Wales, on the W. ct. of Carnarvonshire, in 53° N.

Trybuchowce, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Buczacz. P.<4000.

Tryddyn, par., Wales, Flintshire, 4 m. S. by E. Mold, PM.O. P.<1500.

Tryfan Junction, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., 3 m. SE. by S. Carnarvon.

Trygstad, vil., Norway, dist. Smaalenene, 35 m. N. Frederikshald. P. (comm.)<5000.

Trynek, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle and 2 m. SE. Gleiwitz. P.<4000.

Trysil, vil., Norway, prov. Hamar, 76 m. N. Kongsvinger. P. (comm.)<5000.

Trysull, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 5 m. SW. by W. Wolverhampton, P.O. P.<750.

Tryweryn River, small riv., Wales, Merionethshire, flows E. then SE. to the Dee, which it joins at Bala.

Trzyniets, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. Teschen. P.<3000.

Tsabit, dist., French Sahara, Twat, 186 m. SW. El Golea; has great numbers of palm trees.

Tsad, lake. See **Chad.**

Tsagan, Mongol prefix, 'white.'

Tsagan Balgassun, site of ruined tn., China, Mongolia, 34 m. NW. Kalgan; begun in 1310 as a dynastic cap.

Tsagkarades, or **Paraskevi,** vil., Greece, Thessaly, near the Ægean Sea, 15 m. ESE. Volo. P.<2000.

Tsaidam, region, Tibet. See **Chaidam.**

Tsallakies, Indian tribe, U.S. See **Cherokees.**

Tsaiuf, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 23 m. SE. by S. Adrianople.

Tsana, lake, Abyssinia. See **Tana.**

Tsang, prov., Tibet, between prov. Wi on the E. and Gnari Khorsum on the W.; the greater part of the population is concentrated in the S., which comprises the valley of the Yaru Tsanpu.

Tsang-chou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on r. bk. of the Hwei-ho, 50 m. S. by W. Tientsin, to which town there is a telegraph line.

Tsanpu, riv., India. See **Brahmaputra.**

Tsaobis, vil. and fortified post, Ger. SW. Africa, 24 m. SW. Otjimbingwe.

Tsaochou-fu, tn., China, in the SW. of prov. Shantung, near the frontier, 280 m. S. by W. Tientsin.

Tsao-hu, lake, China. See **Chao-hu.**

Tsaprang, tn., Tibet, prov. Gnari Khorsum, 55 m. SW. Gartok; abandoned during the winter.

Tsarekonstantinovka, vil., Russia. See **Kamenka.**

Tsarev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 319 m. NW. Astrakhañ, on l. bk. Akhtuba, a branch of lower Volga, in a locality covered by mounds of the Golden Horde of Tatars. P. 5800.

Tsarevokokshaisk, or **Tsarev,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 87 m. NW. Kazañ. P.<2000.

Tsaribrod, Bulgaria. See **Caribrod.**

Tsaritsyn, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 244 m. SSW. Saratov, on r. bk. Volga, near where it suddenly changes its SW. course to SE.; connected by rail with the railway net of middle Russia, with a branch to Kalach, one of the chief ports on the Don, and itself one of the chief ports on the Volga. No less than 9,000,000 tons of goods (corn, fish, cotton, metals, salt, naphtha, wine, &c.) reach Tsaritsyn, and are either shipped to Astrakhañ or unloaded to be sent by rail to middle Russia and Kalach. Vineyards around the town, which has also mechanical works, flour-mills, and tanneries, and a number of educational institutions. Considerable trade. P. (1861) 6750; (1881) 29,750; (1891) 40,580.

Tsarskoye Selo, dist. tn. and imperial residence, Russia, govt. and 15 m. by rail S. of St. Petersburg; surrounded by several villages, which, like the town itself, are summer resorts for the population of the capital. Imperial palaces surrounded by beautiful parks and gardens. P. 15,850.

Tscherbenei, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and 17 m. W. Glatz. P.<3000.

Tschingelhorn, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Tschirnau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Guhrau, 23 m. E. by N. Glogau. P.<2000.

Tse, or *tsö,* Chinese, 'small lake,' 'swamp.'

Tsebelda, stem of Abkasians, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, in the main Caucasus range. P. about 9000.

Tsechui-ho, or **Chechui-ho,** riv., SW. China, r. bk. trib. of the Yangtse-kiang, which it joins about 70 m. above Chungking. Length about 280 m.

Tsekhanovets (Polish **Ciechanowiec**), tn., Russia, govt. and 88 m. SW. Grodno, on frontier of Poland. P. 6000.

Tselaova, tn., Turkey in Europe, sanjak Seres, 15 m. N. of the mouth of the Struma.

Tseliuching, tn., centre of a large salt dist., W. China, prov. and 25 m. S. Tse-chou; the annual production of salt is about 600,000 tons.

Tsesarevich, Gulf, Caspian Sea. See **Mertvyi Kultuk.**

Tsetse fly (*Glossina morsitans,* Westw.), poisonous insect, S. Africa, $\frac{1}{16}$ in. long. The tsetse-fly occurs in many territories between the Limpopo R. and the Tanganyika Lake, but it is impossible to define exactly the boundary lines of its occurrence, as they seem to vary considerably. The tsetse-fly kills cattle and horses, but does not affect men, wild animals, goats, and donkeys. It is still uncertain whether the bite itself or a leucomaïne poison in connection therewith is the toxic substance. [**H. G. S.**]

Tseu-kiang, riv., China, prov. Hunan, rises in the Nanshan Mts., flows NE., NW., then NE. into Lake Tungting-hu. Length, 340 m.

Tsia, isl., Greece. See **Keös.**

Tsiafajavona, highest mt. in Madagascar, 37 m. SW. Tananarivo. Alt. 8500–8950 ft.

Tsiam, race, formerly inhabiting all the E. and SE. of Farther India, now only found in some dists. in Annam.

Tsiamdo, Tibet. See **Chamdo.**

Tsicheng, tn., Manchuria, on the r. bk. of the Sungari, at the confluence of the Wukung, 138 m. N. Ninguta.

Tsientang-kiang, riv., China, Chekiang, flows E. then on the whole NE. into the head of Hangchow Bay; navigable for the greater part of its course. See **Hangchow Bay.**

Tsiglina, shoal in Danube. See **Sereth,** riv.

Tsiho-hsien, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the l. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 170 m. S. by W. Tientsin.

Tsime-hsien, tn., China, prov. Shantung, dep. and 70 m. SE. Laichou-fu; a market for agricultural produce.

Tsimsians, or **Chimsians,** Indian tribe, occupying a penin. in the W. of Brit. Columbia, crossed by 54° 15′ N., 130° 0′ W. See **Metlakahtla.**

Tsinan-chou, tn., China, prov. Fokien, on the E. ct., 45 m. NE. Amoy.

Tsinan-fu, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 175 m. S. Tientsin; has a wall and three circuits of ramparts; manufactures of silk, and trade in imitation precious stones.

Tsin-chou, tn., China, prov. Kansu, 180 m. SE. Lanchou; has silk-weaving and embroidery; trade in tea, tobacco, indigo, and cereals.

Tsin-chou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 123 m. SW. by W. Tientsin.

Tsin-chou, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 290 m. SW. Tientsin, 135 m. N. by E. Honan.

Tsin-chou, tn., China, near the W. or upper end of the Wei valley, in Kansu, connected by cart and mule road with Lanchou-fu. See *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1890, p. 64.

Tsingchou-fu, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 160 m. WSW. Chifu; former cap. of prov.; has large silk industry.

Tsing-hsien, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the l. bk. of the Huto-ho, where it is joined by the Grand Canal, 32 m. SSW. Tientsin.

Tsingi-hu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 175 m. N. by E. Nanking.

Tsingphuhian, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 24 m. W. by S. Shanghai.

Tsingshuipu, vil., China, in the SE. of Hunan, on the Leikiang, in about 26° 0′ N., 112° 55′ E.; the centre of the coal-trade of the dist. There are iron-works to the S. (*Proc. R. G. S.,* 1880, pp. 160–61).

Tsin-ho, or **Clear River,** riv., Tongking, flows S. then SE. into the Songkoi, which it enters 30 m. above Hanoi.

Tsin-ling-shan, or **Pe-shan,** range of mts., China, in S. of prov. Kansu, part of the E. Kuenlun, trending E. and W., between the Wei and Hwang-ho on the N. and the Han-kiang on the S., and thus separating the basins of the Hwang-ho and Yangtse-kiang; the two slopes enclose a narrow plateau, with an average alt. of 8200 ft. The **Tsin-ling Pass** (alt. 4100 ft.), 47 m. ESE. Si-ngan-fu, leads across these mountains to the Tanho valley (leading to Hankow), and an artificial road leads over the Chaikwan-ling Pass (alt. 6035 ft.), about 120 m. W. Singan-fu, connecting the Wei valley with that of the Han-kiang, and

forming the only practicable road from N. China to the prov. of Süchwan. Both only mule-roads. Highest peak Tapei-shan, alt 11,000–12,140 ft.

Tsiongyangsan, mt., E. ct., Korea, in about 37° N.

Tsipa, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Transbaikalia, rises on E. slope of Barguzin Mts., flows E., over 200 m., on the Vitim plateau at alt. of 3000 to 3500 ft. in a broad marshy valley, piercing a chain of hills in its lower course. Lake Baunt near to it, in its upper course. Gold diggings on its tribs. Chief trib. Tsipakan.

Tsipiana, vil., Greece, prov. Arcadia, 14 m. W. Argos, in the comm. of **Mantineia,** and 4½ m. E. of the site of the ancient *Mantineia.* P. <2000.

Tsirechköl, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Paizanovo.**

Tsiribihina, riv., W. Madagascar, flows W., and debouches by five branches in 19° 47′ S.; navigable to the escarpment of the central plateau.

Tsitsihar, or **Pukwei,** tn., Manchuria, about 350 m. NNW. Kirin, at the head of navigation on the Nonni; in a well-cultivated plain; cap. prov. Helung-kiang, a miserable town, surrounded by an earthen wall, also the administrative centre for all the Manchu tribes; chief penal settlement for the worst kind of criminals. Alt. 512 ft. P. (1884) 30,000.

Tsiwanchou-fu, maritime tn., China, prov. Fukien, dep. T., 93 m. SW. Foochow-fu; formerly cap. of Fukien. Identified with the city of Zayton of Ibu Batuta, Marco Polo, &c., then a very important port.

Tsivilsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 120 m. W. Kazañ. P. <2000.

Tskhenis-tskhali (Georgian 'horse-river'), riv., Russia, Caucasia, govt. Kutais, r. bk. trib. of Rion, ancient *Hippus;* some lead ores on its banks.

Tsmiakom-khokh, mt., Russia, N. Caucasia, dist. Vladikavkaz, in N. of main range. Alt. 13,567 ft.

Tsna, several rivs. of middle Russia. **1.** Left bank trib. of Pripet, govt. Minsk, 70 m. **2.** Left bank trib. of Oka, govt. Ryazañ, 53 m. **3.** Left bank trib. of Moksha, which it joins 30 m. above its junction with Oka, govt. Tambov; rises in SE. part of this govt., flows N. 295 m. At Morshansk it becomes navigable, but navigation is impeded to a certain extent by shoals, and several windings have been rectified by canals. Very important artery for shipping corn, hempseed, linseed, hemp, tallow, and potash, 100,000 to 150,000 tons every year. Receives several small tribs. **4.** Trib. of Lake Mstino, govt. Tver, rises in same marshes with Volga and W. Düna, flows E. 93 m., forms part of the Vyshnevolotskiy system of canals connecting Volga with Neva.

Tso, 'water.' See *Cho.*

Tsō, tse, Chinese, 'small lake,' 'swamp.

Tso-chou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 30 m. SW. Peking.

Tsö-chou, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 350 m. SW. Tientsin, 57 m. NNE. Honan.

Tsolo, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Griqua-land East, 127 m. NNE. East London.

Tsomo, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Transkei, 65 m. NNE. King William's Town.

Tsonongbo, Tibetan name of **Lake Kuku-nor.**

Tsophu, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, 10 m. SSE. Shanghai.

Tsounonthouan, mt., Canada, prov. and 24 m. NW. Quebec. Alt. 2000 ft.

Tsu, tn., Japan, 45 m. ESE. Kyoto, on a bay on the SE. ct. of Honshiu. P. 15,600.

Tsu-chou, tn., China, Süchwan, 76 m. SE. Chengtu-fu.

Tsugar, or **Matsmai,** strait separating Honshiu I. from Yezo I., Japan.

Tsu-ho, navigable riv., China, Pechili, flows ESE. then NE., and enters the Hun-ho about 30 m. above Tientsin.

Tsukubasan, isolated volcanic height, Honshiu I., Japan, 44 m. NNE. Tokyo; its name, 'petrified wave,' is due to its striking outline. Alt. variously given between 2700 and 3610 ft.

Tsuliuching, tn., China, Süchwan, 95 m. SSE. Chengtu-fu, with brine-wells (*Jour. R. G. S.,* 1878, pp. 64–66; *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1886, p. 376).

Tsungming, isl., China, Kiangsu, in the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang, opposite the mouth of the Wusung; also a town on its S. shore; low lying. Length, 44 m.; average breadth, 7 m.

Tsung-ngan-hsien, tn., China, prov. Fukien, 53 m. NW. Kienning-fu; a large tea-market for 'bohea.' P. 100,000.

Tsunhoa-chou, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 88 m. E. by N. Peking.

Tsuni-fu, tn., China, Kweichou, 80 m. NNE. Kweiyang-fu, with coal and iron ores to the S.

Tsuno-shima, small isl. lying off the SW. of Honshiu I., Japan.

Tsurtsuantsiun, tn., China. See **Suchou-fu.**

Tsuruga, tn., Japan, 55 m. NNE. Kyoto; terminus of a branch of the Tokyo-Ozaka Rly. **T. Bay** affords complete shelter to vessels. P. (1887) 11,600.

Tsurugaoka, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 75 m. NE. by N. Niigata. P. 19,600.

Tsurugi-saki, cape, Japan. See **Sagami.**

Tsurukhaitui, Old and **New,** two Cossack vils., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on Chinese frontier, on upper course of Arguñ R., 150 and 175 m. SE. Nerchinsk; trade in brick-tea and cattle with Mongolia. P. (of each) <1000.

Tsuru-shima, isl., in inner Japan sea; has a lighthouse at its NW. point in 33° 45′ N., 132° 37′ E.

Tsushima, or **Tsusima,** two lofty, wooded, volcanic isls., Japan, in strait of Korea, about midway between Korea and Kiushiu, about 35 m. long, united at low water; cap. Izunohara near its S. end, now included in Nagasaki ken. On the W. side, in 34° 20′ N., is a magnificent inlet, nearly landlocked, with several minor inlets, each capable of sheltering whole fleets in deep water close to the shore, and communicating by a narrow channel at high water with the E. ct. Area about 270 sq. m. P. 31,000. See chart, *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1863, p. 178.

Tsutati, tn., China, Süchwan, on the r. bk. of the Tatu-ho, 137 m. SW. Chengtu-fu. Alt. 2465 ft.

Tsuyama, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 75 m. WNW. Kobe. P. 15,200.

Tsyetsyn, Korea. See **Quelpart.**

Tsylma, riv., N. Russia, l. bk. trib. of Pechora, govt. Archangel; rises in the *tundras,* pierces spurs of the Timan ridge, flows E. about 270 m.

Tsymlyanskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, 69 m. SW. of Nizhne-Chirskaya, 100 m. ENE. Novocherkask, on r. bk. Don; surrounded by vineyards; wine exported. P. <5000.

Tsyp Navolok, penin., Russia. See **Rybachiy.**

Tsyusan, group of isls. belonging to the Riukiu group, Japan, N. of 26° N.

Tu, tn., China. See **Tö.**

Tu, dist., Sahara. See **Tibesti.**

Tua, volcano, Andes, on the frontier between Chile and Bolivia, in 20° 35′ S. Alt. 15,980 ft.

Tuá, riv., Portugal, r. bk. trib. of the Douro; not navigable. Length more than 124 m.

Tua, Loch, inlet, Scot., Argyllshire, in the W. of Mull I., communicating at its head with Loch na Keal by the Sound of Ulva.

Tuakau, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 36 m. from Auckland by road and rail. P. <1500.

Tuam. See **Killala.**

Tuam, electoral div., Ire., Cavan, dist. Hollywell.

Tuam, par. and civic and market-tn., Ire., NE. co. and 17½ m. NNE. Galway, bars. Ballymoe, Clare, and Dunmore, 1½ m. from the l. bk. of the riv. Clare, a stn. on the Athenry and Claremorris Rly.; has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals. The latter, rebuilt during the 19th century, includes the chancel of the old church, erected before 1150. Market-days, W. and S. Par. 25,016 ac., P. 6700; tn. P. <3500.

Tuamarina, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Marlborough co., 35 m. ESE. Nelson; scene of the massacre of Captain Wakefield and party, 1843. P. <1500.

Tuamotu, in French spelling **Tonamotou** ('extended isls.'), a group of low coral isls. in the S. Pacific, between 14° and 24° S. and 135° and 150° W., forming a dependency of the French possession of Tahiti; about 80 in number (exclusive of innumerable rocks), all atolls except three (Makareka, Tikei, and Rekareka), the largest, Rairoa and Fakarava, with a length of 110 and 100 m. respectively, but with so narrow land surfaces that the whole group has an area of only about 330 sq. m. (not much larger than the isl. of Anglesey). The French resident has his seat at Rotoana on the isl. of Fakarava, one of the nearest to Tahiti. The group was discovered by Bougainville, who called them the Low Is. Cook afterwards named them the Dangerous Is. The original native name was Pomotu Is. ('islands of the night'), which the people of Tahiti, after bringing them into subjection, changed to Paumotu ('subjugated islands'); which again was officially changed by the French to Tuamotu. P. 7–8000, of whom about 50 Europeans.

Tuan, Tongkinese, 'custom-house.'

Tuanae, or **Maurua,** isl., Pacific, Society group, in about 152° 10′ W. and 16° 25′ S.

Tuanaka, isl., Pacific, in the S. of Cook group.

Tuan-an, bay, Annam. See **Hué.**

Tuapeka, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed in the S. by 46° S., between 169° and 170° E. See **Lawrence.**

Tuareg, sometimes spelt **Tawarik** and in other ways, in the singular Targi, Arab name of the Berber people inhabiting a large portion of the western Sahara, grouped into four confederacies, one, the Azjer, inhabiting the oases in the NE. on the plateau of Tassili immediately to the W. of Fezzan; a second, the Ahaggar, inhabiting the Hogar plateau to the W. of the former and S. of Algeria; a third inhabiting the oases of Air, further S.; and the fourth in the SW., inhabiting the highland region of Adrar (Aderar) and the plains of Asawad N. of the great bend of the Niger.

Tuat, Sahara. See **Twat.**

Tuba, tn., French W. Africa, Futa Jallon, in 11° 30′ N., 12° 30′ W.; an important centre of Islamism.

Tuba, tn., French Sudan, cap. of Markadugu, 84 m. NE.

Bammako, centre of a group of seven villages, each of which is an important commercial centre; principal trade is in horses. P. <2000.

Tuba, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, Minusinsk region; rises from confluence of gold-bearing Amyl and Kizir, both rising in Sayans, flows W. and joins Yenisei from right, after having watered the **Tuba Mts.,** covered with rich meadows, and inhabited by the Turkish stem of **Tubintses.** Uigur inscriptions from Jenghiz Khan's times on crags on its banks; iron ores on its trib. Irba. Length, 170 m.

Tubai, or **Motu-Iti,** isl., Pacific, Society group, in about 16° 17′ S., 151° 50′ W.

Tuban, tn., Java, on the N. ct., in about 112° 7′ E., 65 m. NW. by N. Surabaya; an important port, already famous in the time of the Hindu dominion.

Tubarão, vil., Brazil, Santa Catharina, on the riv. T., 178 m. NE. Porto Alegre. P. <3000.

Tubariya, or **Et Tubariya,** vil., Palestine, on the W. shore of the Bahr-et-Tubariya, or Sea of Tiberias, *Tiberias* in the N. T., 32° 47′ N., 35° 32′ E., 15½ m. ENE. Nazareth.

Tubaru, tn. and commercial port, Molucca Is., Halmahera I., 37 m. NNE. Gamukunora. P. (1885) <5000.

Tubâs, vil., Palestine, *Thebes* in the O. T., 32° 19′ N., 35° 22′ E., 10 m. NE. Nablus.

Tub Bataha, reefs in Sulu Sea, between the Philippine Is. and Borneo, in 8° 50′ N., 120° E.

Tubber, stn., Ire., co. Galway, on the Waterford and Limerick Rly., 5½ m. S. Gort, P.O.

Tubber, P.O., Ire., 3 m. from Moate, co. Westmeath.

Tubbercurry, PMT.O., Ire., co. Sligo. See **Tobercurry.**

Tubbergen, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. NNW. Ensohede. P. 6300.

Tubbermore, PMT.O., Ire., co. Londonderry. See **Tobermore.**

Tubbrid, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 3 m. SE. Pilltown. P. <250.

Tubbrid, par., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, 11 m. W. by S. Clonmel; 12,573 ac. P. <1500.

Tubbridbrittain, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, 5 m. SW. Freshford; 4140 ac. P. <500.

Tubbrit, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Athlone No. 1.

Tübingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Württemberg, Black Forest circle, beautifully situated on a ridge between the Neckar and Ammer valleys, on the l. bk. of the Neckar, which receives the Steinlach, 18 m. SSW. Stuttgart. Has a university founded, 1477, by Duke Eberhard im Bart, chairs for Protestant and Roman Catholic theology, the former of which became celebrated under Baur (1826), the founder of the so-called T. school of theology. Its castle, Hohentübingen, contains the university library of 300,000 vols., and an observatory; manufactures physical and surgical instruments, chemical apparatus, &c. Ceded to Württemberg, 1342. Birthplace of the poet Uhland (1787–1862). P. 13,200; comm. P. 13,300.

Tubize, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, on the Senne, 12 m. SW. by S. Brussels. P. <5000.

Tubney, par., Eng., Berkshire, 4 m. W. Abingdon. P. <250.

Tubrid, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Ardfert.

Tubuai, or **Austral Islands,** group of seven isls., Pacific, crossed by 150° W., 25° S.; Tubuai I. is in about 149½° W., 23° 25′ S.; all except one are of volcanic formation. Principal products, the banana, orange, manioc, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and taro. Some of the islands became French along with the Society Is., but others were not formally annexed till 1889. Area of group, 110 sq. m.

Tu'burí, or **Tu'furí,** country, central Africa, E. of Adamawa, S. of 10° N., W. of 15° E. The **T. swamp** in the E. of the country, in 15° E., becomes in the rainy season, according to Barth, a lake 60 m. long, connecting the Benue with the Serbevuel. Its discoverer, Vogel, considered that it discharged both to the Logone and to the Benue by the Mayo-Kebbi, but the exploration of the latter by Macdonald in 1890 seems to prove that it has no connection with the marsh.

Tubusuptus, ruins, Algeria. See **Tiklat.**

Tucacas, seapt., Venezuela, Lara, in about 68° 20′ W.; port of the Aroa copper-mines, with which it is connected by rail.

Tuchan, tn., France, dep. Aude, arr. Carcassonne, 16 m. NW. by N. Perpignan. P. <2000.

Tuchel, tn., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, cap. circle T., 32 m. N. by W. Bromberg. P. <3000.

Tuchla, vil., Austria, crownland Galicia, 30 m. S. Drohobycz, on the Trans-Carpathian Rly., connecting Stryi with Munkacs.

Tuckahoe, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Cape Mayo co., on Tuckahoe R. P. <1500.

Tuckahoe, vil., U.S., New York, W. Chester co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., 20 m. NNE. New York. P. <1500.

Tuckahoe Creek, riv., U.S., Maryland, flows S. into the head of Choptank R., an eastern inlet of Chesapeake Bay.

Tuckenhay, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. SW. Totnes.

Tucker, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the NE., to the E. of 80° W., and crossed in the S. by 39° N.; with coal-mines.

Tucker Beach, seaside resort, below Barnegat Inlet, U.S., New Jersey. P. <1500.

Tuckernuck Island, U.S., Massachusetts, Nantucket co., N. of the W. end of Nantucket I.

Tuckerton, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 47 m. SE. by E. Philadelphia (Penn.); has large trade in fish. P. <1500.

Tuck Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire and Staffordshire, Alveley and Claverley and Bobbington and Enville pars. P. <500.

Tucking Mill, eccles. par., Eng., Cornwall, Illogan and Camborne pars. P. <4500.

Tuckmill, electoral div., Ire., Wicklow, dist. Baltinglass.

Tucopia, isl., Pacific, in about 12⅜° S., 168° 40′ E.

Tucson, city, U.S., Arizona, Pima co., 128 m. NW. by W. from the SE. corner of the terr.; seat of the Territorial University, founded by the Jesuits in 1560. Chief business, mining and farming. Alt. 2370 ft. Mean temp. (14 yrs.), yr. 69.5° F., Jan. 49.9°, July 88.4°; rfall., yr. 12.11 in., July–Aug. 5.24 in. P. 5200.

Tucuche, highest point in Trinidad, in the centre of the N. range. Alt. 2990 ft.

Tucuman, tn. and stn., Argentine Republic, cap. prov. T., 320 m. N. by W. Córdoba, in 26° 50′ S.; the busiest and most populous town in the N. of the republic. It has a cathedral, Jesuits' college, and trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Here the independence of the provs. of La Plata basin was first proclaimed, and the first congress of the republic was held in 1816. Alt. 1475 ft. Mean temp. (7 yrs., 1873–85), yr. 66.9° F., Jan. 77.7°, July 54.0°; mean rfall. (16 yrs., 1873–88), yr. 38.2 in., April–Sept. 4.8 in. P. (1869) 17,400; (1889) 25,000.

Tucuman, prov. in the NW. of the Argentine Republic, the smallest, but relatively the most populous of all the provs., rather more than one-fourth of the size of Eng., cap. T. Surface, mountainous to the W., where it is separated from the neighbouring prov. of Catamarca by the perennially snow-clad range of Aconquija, rising to upwards of 15,000 ft., more or less level in the E., with the prevailing slope of the republic from NW. to SE., the plains and lower grounds occupying nearly three-fourths of the entire area. The influence of the Sierra Aconquija in promoting condensation of moisture is shown in the relatively large rainfall (at the town of Tucuman 38 in. annually), which, with the facilities afforded for irrigation by the mountain streams, makes the agriculture of the prov., in particular the cultivation of sugar-cane, of high importance. Next in importance is maize; and rice, tobacco, wheat, lucerne, and the vine are also cultivated. Mining industry is insignificant. The name is said to be derived from *Tucma,* meaning 'land without end,' applied by the Incas to the Gran Chaco. See **Argentine Republic,** table.

Tucumbu, vil., Paraguay, on the Paraguay, 2 m. S. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Tucuyús, isl., Brazil, in the mouth of the Amazon, crossed in the extreme W. by 52° W.

Tuddenham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Mildenhall union, 3 m. NE. by N. Ipswich, div. and 5 m. W. Woodbridge, 1½ m. ENE. Westerfield stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tuddenham, East and **North,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., the latter 11½ m. W. by N. Norwich, 4 m. E. East Dereham. East T., P.O., P. <500; North T. P. <500. See **Honingham.**

Tudela, tn., Spain, prov. Navarra, cap. dist. T., 60 m. W. Huesca, on the r. bk. of the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches. Has trade in alfa, gathered in the neighbouring mountains, and oil from the numerous olive-trees in the vicinity; has a cathedral, and Latin and medical schools. Some miles above, a resounding fall is formed by a dam across the Ebro, built to store up the water for the famous imperial canal. Birthplace of the celebrated traveller Benjamin of Tudela, 12th century. P. (comm.) 9200.

Tudela, tn., Spain, prov., dist., and 10 m. ESE. Valladolid, on the Douro. P. (comm.) <3000.

Tudeley with Capel, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, div. and 2½ m. SE. by E. Tunbridge; has mineral springs. P. <1500.

Tudhoe, par., Eng., Durham, in the S. of the Mid div., 4½ m. S. Durham, 1½ m. SW. by S. Croxdale stn.; has blast-furnaces. P. 7700; eccles. par. (**T. Grange**) P. 6000.

Tudhope Hill, Scot., on the borders of Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, 9½ m. NE. by N. Langholm. Alt. 1961 ft.

Tue Brook, eccles. par., Eng., in the E. of Liverpool, on the Edge Hill and Bootle branch of the L. & NW. R. P. 7700.

Tueik, Jebel-, mt. chain, Arabia. See **Taweik, Jebel-.**

Tueim, tn., central Arabia, Nejd, cap. prov. Sedeir, 109 m. NNW. Riad; its gates are of extreme thickness. P. 15,000.

Tuena, postal-stn., New South Wales, Georgiana co., 45 m. SSW. Bathurst; has gold, silver, and copper mines, quartz and iron ore abound. P. <1500.

Tue Point, mouth of York R., U.S., Virginia.

Tufelne, or **Tefelne,** cape, W. ct. Morocco, in 31° 6′ N.

Tuffé, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. ENE. Le Mans, arr. Mamers. P. <2000.

Tuffley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 1½ m. S. Gloucester. P. <1000.

Tuffûh, vil., Palestine, *Beth Tappuah* in the O. T., 31° 33′ N., 35° 2′ E., 3½ m. W. by N. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Tufnell Park, eccles. par., Eng., London, Islington par. P. 11,200.

Tufo, comm., Italy, Campania, prov. and dist. Avellino; produces much sulphur. P. <2000.

Tufton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 11 m. W. by S. Basingstoke, close to Whitechurch (G. W. R.) stn. P. <250. See **Bullington.**

Tufuri, central Africa. See **Tuburi.**

Tugby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 8 m. SW. by W. Oakham, 2 m. WNW. East Norton stn., PM.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**T. with East Norton**) P. <500.

Tug Dehr, water-course, E. Africa, Somali-land, dry except after rain; has its source in the mountains S. of Berbera, and is supposed by some to join the Wadi Nogal.

Tugela, riv., S. Africa, Natal, flows E. and then, after its union with the Buffalo, SE. along the frontier into the Indian Ocean.

Tugela, Lower, the div. in the eastern angle of Natal.

Tugela, Upper, the div. in the angle in the extreme W. of Natal, containing the headwaters of the Tugela R.

Tug Faf, riv., E. Africa, Somali-land, flows NNW. to SSE. through Ogaden, losing itself in the marshes before reaching the Webi Shebeli.

Tugford, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 16½ m. S. by E. Shrewsbury, 5 m. E. by S. Harton Road stn. P. <250.

Tughall, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 8 m. N. by E. Alnwick, 1½ m. ESE. Chathill stn. P. <250.

Tughere, tribe of Papuas, inhabiting the S. ct. of New Guinea, immediately to the E. of Frederick Henry I.

Tughraja, riv., Persia, flows S. on to the plateau, and waters Rizu and Khoramabad, then NW. into the plain of Zarand; it becomes very salt and disappears after a course of about 44 m.

Tugium. See **Zug,** tn., Switzd.

Tugurt (in French spelling **Tougourt**), tn., Algeria, 228 m. S. by W. Constantine, cap. Wad Rhirh dist., fed by the subterranean waters of the Wad Mia and the Wad Irharrhar, giving it a position of great commercial value. Alt. 200 ft. P. <2000.

Tuhua, isl., New Zealand. See **Mayor.**

Tui, Rio, riv., Venezuela, flows mainly E., mouth in about 66° 7′ W. Length, 155 m.

Tuinake, or **Reid,** isl., Pacific, in the Tuamotu group, in about 16½° 0′ S., 144° 20′ W.

Tui Pass. See **Chitral,** riv.

Tuju (Dutch spelling **Toedjoe**), mt., Sumatra, 90 m. SE. by E. Padang.

Tujuk, or **Ak-Baital,** pass in the Pamir, central Asia, 25 m. S. of Lake Kara-kul.

Tuka, tn., E. Africa, Galla-land, 34 m. SSW. Antotto. Alt. 7875–8200 ft.

Tukabör, the ancient *Thuccabor,* Berber vil. and site of ruins, N. Tunis, 32 m. WSW. Tunis.

Tukang Bessi, isl., Eastern Archipelago, in Banda Sea, SE. of Celebes I.

Tukh, tn., Lower Egypt, prov. Kalyubiye, cap. dist., 12 m. N. Kalyub. P. <4000.

Tukh Delkah, vil., Lower Egypt, prov. Menufiye, 3 m. SSW. Tala. P. <5000.

Tukkum, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Courland, 12 m. from the Gulf of Riga, 40 m. by rail W. of Riga. Old town of the Livonian Knights; mineral springs. P. 7250.

Tukopia, group of three isls., Pacific, lying E. and W. of 170° E. and in about 12° S. They are T., Anuda or Cherry, and Fataka or Mitre. Total area, 25 sq. m.

Tukria, or **Ain Tukria,** vil., Algeria, arr. Miliana, 100 m. SW. Algiers; has vast Roman ruins of *Columnata.* P. <2000.

Tula, the ancient *Tollan,* tn., Mexico, Hidalgo, 35 m. W. by S. Pachuca; formerly a powerful city of the Toltecs. P. 14,000.

Tula, tn., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 65 m. SSW. Ciudad Victoria. P. (comm.) 14,000.

Tula, govt. of central Russia, has Moscow on N., Ryazañ on E., Tambov and Orel on S., and Kaluga on W. Surface a plateau, 800 ft. alt., gently rising to 950–1000 ft. in middle, and much cut by ravines, so as to assume a hilly aspect beside the river valleys. The backbone of the rocks consists of Devonian and Carboniferous limestones and sandstones, covered with patches of Jurassic clays and boulder-clay; coal-mines (Malevka), iron ore, fireclay, pottery clay. Watered by Oka and its tribs.: Upa, Zusha, Osetr, and Pronya. The Don takes origin in Lake Ivan-Ozero. Average temp. at Tula, yr. 40.2°, Jan. 14°, July 68°. T. belongs to the borderland between the SE. steppes and the forest regions of the NW. Population Great Russian, engaged chiefly in agriculture; beet-root for sugar, and tobacco are grown. There is a great development of petty trades (tea-urns, small brass goods, harmoniums, and weaving). Manufactures on the increase: flour-mills, sugar-works, distilleries, and hardware. Divided into twelve dists.: Tula, Alexin, Bogoroditsk, Byelev, Cherñ, Epifañ, Efremov, Kashira, Krapivna, Novosil, Odoyev, and Venev. Area, 11,954 sq. m. P. (1870) 1,154,300; (1890) 1,492,300.

Tula, cap. of above govt., is situated 120 m. by rail S. of Moscow, on both banks of Upa R.; large imperial gun factory, and about 130 small factories and workshops for the manufacture of rifles, tea-urns, harmoniums, and all sorts of cutlery and iron-mongery, for which purpose nearly 10,000 tons of iron, steel, and brass are imported annually. P. (1882) 63,500; (1891) 85,250.

Tulancingo, tn., Mexico, Hidalgo, 25 m. E. Pachuca; a Toltec city said to be even more ancient than Tula. P. 6000.

Tulane University. See **New Orleans.**

Tulang-Bavang, riv., Sumatra, flows E. into the Sea of Java. Length, 100 m.

Tulare, city, U.S., California, T. co. (which is crossed in S. by 36° S., midway between the E. and W. frontiers of state), 165 m. NNW. Los Angeles; noted for its irrigated fruit farms. P. <3000.

Tulare, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Spink co., 85 m. E. by N. Pierre.

Tularosa, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Doña Aña co.

Tulasco, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Elko co., 75 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state, on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Tulbagh, municip., Cape Colony, cap. dist. T., 60 m. NE. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Tulcan, tn., Ecuador, 90 m. NE. Quito, cap. prov. Carchi. P. 4000.

Tulcea, tn. and commercial centre, Roumania, Dobruja, cap. prov. T., on the S. bank of that arm of the Danube which lower down breaks up into the Sulina and St. George mouths. The prov. is undulating, in parts mountainous; in the interior is a plateau, average alt. 660 ft. Has mineral riches not yet worked. Lakes are numerous along the course of the Danube. P. of tn. (very mixed) 17,300.

Tulchin, tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 103 m. E. by S. of Kamenets-Podolsk; centre of Nonconformists. P. 11,500.

Tuli, riv., Brit. S. Africa, Matabili-land, flowing S., then SE. past Fort T. into the Crocodile R.

Tulja, another spelling of **Tulcea** (*q.v.*), tn., Roumania.

Tuljapur, tn., India, Haidarábád, 87 m. NNE. Bijápur (Bombay).

Tulla, par. and tn., Ire., N. co. Clare, bar. Upper T., 14 m. W. by N. Killaloe, 2 m. from Crusheen stn., PMT.O. Par. 24,384 ac., P. <4000; tn. P. <750.

Tulla, electoral div., Ire., King's co., dist. Kinnitty.

Tulla, Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, 10½ m. E. by S. of the head of Loch Etive, drained SW. by the riv. Orchy into Loch Awe.

Tulla, Lower and **Upper,** two bars., Ire., Lower T. in the SE. of co. Clare, Upper T. in the NE.

Tullabracky, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Coshma and Smallcounty, 2 m. NE. Bruff. P. <500.

Tullagh, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., 4 m. SW. Skibbereen; 5349 ac. P. <2500.

Tullaghan, PT.O., Ire., on the coast of co. Leitrim, bar. Rosclogher, 6 m. SW. by W. Ballyshannon, 3 m. from Bundoran stn.

Tullaghan, electoral div., Ire., W. co. Westmeath, bar. Moyashel and Magheradernon, 2½ m. NW. by N. Mullingar.

Tullaghanbrogue, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SW. Kilkenny, bars. Crannagh and Shillelogher. P. <500.

Tullaghanoge, par., Ire., co. Meath, bar. Upper Navan, 3 m. SE. Athboy. P. <250.

Tullaghmelan, par., Ire., S. co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, 5 m. SW. Clonmel. P. <500.

Tullaghobegly, ct. par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, between Ballyness and Gweedore Bays, 10 m. SW. Dunfanaghy; 68,542 ac. P. 9200.

Tullaghoge, electoral div., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 3 m. S. by E. Cookstown.

Tullaghorton, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, on riv. Tar, containing part of Clogheen town; 6889 ac. P. <1000.

Tullaherin, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. and 4 m. SW. Gowran; 5052 ac. P. <500.

Tullahoma, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Moore and Coffee cos., 55 m. WNW. Chattanooga; 5 m. SW. are Hurricane Springs. P. <3000.

Tullahought, par., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, 5½ m. NNE. Carrick-on-Suir, P.O.; 4602 ac. P. <1000.

Tullamain, par., Ire., SE. co. Tipperary, bar. Middlethird, 6 m. SE. Cashel. P. <250.

Tullamaine, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Shillelogher, 2 m. NE. Callan. P. <250.

Tullamore, civic and market tn., Ire., King's co., bar. Ballycowan, 14½ m. NW. by W. Portarlington, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, on the riv. Tullamore, the Grand Canal (on which it is the principal shipping station), and the G. S. & W. R. Market-days, Tu. and S. Alt. 235 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 30.2 in. P. <5000.

Tullaroan, par., Ire., NW. co. and 8 m. W. Kilkenny, bar. Crannagh, P.O.; 12,360 ac. P.<1500.

Tulle, the ancient *Tutela Lemovicum*, cap., dep. Corrèze, France, cap. arr. T., on the Corrèze, 51 m. E. Périgueux; has a bishopric, college, and public library, iron-works, and manufactures of druggets, paper, and a national factory of firearms. P. (comm.) 19,000.

Tullear, tn., Madagascar, on the W. ct., a little to the N. of the Tropic of Capricorn, the best port on that part of the coast.

Tullialan, par., Scot., Perthshire, 4½ m. SE. Alloa, 2½ m. S. Kincardine stn. P. (including **Kincardine** town)<2500.

Tullibardine, vil., Scot., W. Perthshire, 6 m. SE. by S. Crieff, 2 m. W. by N. Auchterarder, on the C. R.

Tullibody, vil., Scot., Clackmannanshire, 2½ m. NW. Alloa, ½ m. N. Cambus stn., P.O. P.<750.

Tullich, part of par., Scot., Aberdeenshire. See **Glenmuick.**

Tullichbole, part of par., Scot., Kinross-shire and Perthshire. See **Fossoway.**

Tullig, electoral div., Ire., co. Clare, dist. Carrigaholt.

Tullins, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. St. Marcellin, in the Isère valley, 15 m. NW. by W. Grenoble; has steel and copper works. P.<4000.

Tullintrain, P.O., Ire., 2 m. from Claudy, co. Londonderry.

Tulln, tn., Lower Austria, dist. T. P.<3000.

Tulloch, an upland tract, Scot., Inverness-shire, to the S. of Abernethy Forest, 27 m. SE. Inverness.

Tulloch, stn., Scot., Inverness-shire (formerly Inverlair), on N. B. R. (for Loch Laggan and Kingussie), near Fort William.

Tullogher, P.O., Ire., co. Wexford, 5 m. from Inistioge, 6 m. from New Ross stn.

Tullokyne, electoral div., Ire., N. co. Galway, bar. Moycullen, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib, 8 m. NNW. Galway.

Tullomoy, par., Ire., Queen's co., bars. Ballyadams and Stradbally, on riv. Straid, 4 m. SE. Stradbally; 6012 ac. P.<500.

Tullow, market-tn., Ire., NE. co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, 8 m. ESE. Carlow, connected by rail with Naas and the main line of the G. S. & W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, S. P.<2000.

Tullowbeg, tnld., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, Fennagh par. P.<250.

Tullowcreen, par., Ire., co. Carlow, on riv. Barrow, bar. W. Idrone, 3 m. N. Leighlinbridge; 5905 ac. P.<750.

Tullowmagimma, par., Ire., co. and 4 m. SE. Carlow, bars. Carlow and Forth; 4070 ac. P.<750.

Tullowphelim, par., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. Rathvilly, contains part of Tullow town; 7990 ac. P.<2500.

Tully, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Clare, bar. Moyarta, 12 m. W. Kilrush.

Tully, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 3 m. S. Kingstown. P.<1000.

Tully, par., Ire., co. and 6 m. SE. Kildare, bars. Kilcullen and Offaly East; 5168 ac. P.<750.

Tully, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Strokestown, co. Roscommon.

Tullyallen, par. and tn., Ire., cos. Louth and Meath, bars. Ferrard and Upper Slane, 3 m. NW. by W. Drogheda. Par. 8213 ac., P.<2500; tn. P.<250.

Tullycanna, tn., Ire., S. co. and 10 m. SW. by W. Wexford, bar. Bargy. P.<250.

Tullyclunagh, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Dromore.

Tullycoe, tnld., Ire., NE. co. and 7 m. ENE. Cavan, bar. Tullygarvey, P.O. (**Tullyco**). P.<250.

Tullycorbet, par., Ire., NE. co. and 5 m. SE. by S. Monaghan, bars. Cremorne and Monaghan; 7912 ac. P.<2000.

Tullycreen, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Kilmihil, 7 m. NE. Kilrush, P.O. (**Tullycrine**).

Tullyfern, par., Ire., co. Donegal, bar. Kilmacrenan, on riv. Lennan, between Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay, containing Milliford town; 16,612 ac. P.<3500.

Tullygarvey, bar., Ire., in the NE. of co. Cavan.

Tullyhappy, tnld., Ire., co. Armagh, bar. Lower Orior, Killevy par. P.<250.

Tullyhaw, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Cavan.

Tullyhogue, P.O., Ire., 4 m. from Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

Tullyhunco, bar., Ire., in the W. of co. Cavan.

Tullykeeran, electoral div., Ire., Londonderry, dist. Maghera.

Tullylease, par., Ire., N. co. Cork, bars. Orrery and Kilmore, and Duhallow, 17½ m. NW. Mallow, 14 m. from Buttevant stn., P.O.; 8292 ac. P.<1500.

Tullylish, par., Ire., co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, on riv. Bann, and Newry Canal, 4 m. NW. Banbridge; 12,131 ac. P. 8200.

Tullymet, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, 2½ m. NE. Ballinluig Junc.

Tullymurry, tnld., Ire., co. and par. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, on the Belfast and County Down Rly. P.<250.

Tullynahinera, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan, 5 m. from Castleblaney.

Tullynakill, par., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Lower Castlereagh, 6 m. S. Newtown Ards, on Strangford Lough. P.<750.

Tullynaught, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Laghy.

Tullynawood, Lough, a small lake, Ire., in the SW. of co. and 10 m. S. Armagh, drained N. into the Blackwater.

Tullynessle and Forbes, par., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 12½ m. S. by E. Huntly, 2½ m. NW. by N. Alford stn.; 11,279 ac. P.<1000.

Tullyniskan, par., Ire., co. Tyrone, bar. Middle Dungannon, 3 m. NE. Dungannon; 4461 ac. P.<2500.

Tullyroan, tnld., Ire., NW. co. Armagh, bar. W. Oneilland, 6½ m. SE. by E. Dungannon, 2 m. W. Annaghmore stn., P.O. (**Tullyrone**). P.<500.

Tullyrosmearn, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 3 m. from Kiltyclogher.

Tullyrusk, par., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Upper Massereene, 3 m. SE. Crumlin; 4789 ac. P.<750.

Tullytown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., on the r. bk. of Delaware R., 25 m. NE. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Tullyvar, electoral div., Ire., Tyrone, dist. Aughnacloy.

Tullyveery, or **Shrigley,** tn., Ire., E. co. Down, bar. Dufferin, 6 m. N. by E. Downpatrick. P.<1000.

Tullyveragh, place, Ire., SE. co. Monaghan, bar. Farney, 12 m. W. by N. Dundalk, with agricultural model school.

Tullyvin, tnld., Ire., N. co. Cavan, bar. Tullygarvey, 9½ m. ENE. Cavan, 4 m. from Cootehill stn., P.O. P.<250.

Tulnacross, tnld., Ire., E. co. Tyrone, bar. Upper Dungannon, 6½ m. W. Cookstown, P.O. P.<250.

Tulovsko-Polje, the upper part of the valley of the Tunja, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, between the Balkan Mts. and the Černa Gora or Karaja Dagh.

Tulrahan, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Ballyhaunis, co. Mayo.

Tulse Hill, eccles. par., Eng., London, Lambeth par., with junction stn. on the L. B. & S. C. R. and on the L. and SW. R., **T. H.** (for Lower Norwood), 5 m. S. Ludgate Hill stn. P 7800.

Tulsk, electoral div., Ire., N. co., bar. and 10 m. N. by W. Roscommon, P.O.

Tulua, tn., Colombia, Cauca, 150 m. SSW. Medellin.

Tuluja, peak, Russia, Caucasia, prov. Erivañ, dist. Novo Bayazet. Alt. 11,432 ft.

Tulûl-el-Safa, volcanic region with numerous craters, Syria, E. of Damascus, explored by Captain, afterwards Sir Richard, Burton in 1871.

Tulum, vil., Yucatan, near the E. ct., 44 m. ESE. Valladolid; an ancient Indian town.

Tulumba, settlement, Argentine Republic, Córdoba, 70 m. N. Córdoba.

Tulung, riv., Tibet, flowing southwards into a trib. of the Brahmaputra, which it enters a few miles to the W. of Lhassa; it waters a fine valley. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1877, p. 112.

Tuluva, ancient kgd., S. India, between the W. Ghâts and the sea, in 12° 27′–13° 15′ N. and 74° 45′–75° 30′ E. The language called T. or Tuli is considered one of the six cultivated Dravidian languages.

Tumac Humac, mts. See **Tumuc Humuc.**

Tumaco, vil., Colombia, Cauca, on the coast, in about 1° 45′ N.; port for the trade of Pasto and other inland towns.

Tuman, riv., Korea. See **Tumen.**

Tumat, riv., central Africa, Galla-land, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue R., near 11° 20′ N., 34° 45′ E.

Tumba Chimbari, vil., equatorial Africa, on l. bk. of the Luleo, r. bk. trib. of the Kassai, 62 m. W. Luluaburg; much visited by caravans.

Tumbatu, small isl., E. Africa, off the N. ct. of Zanzibar I.

Tumbaya, vil., Argentine Republic, 34 m. NNW. Jujuy, 214 m. N. Tucuman. P.<2000.

Tumberumba, post-tn. in good agricultural dist., New South Wales, Selwyn co., 67 m. ENE. Albury; has productive gold-mines. Alt. 2000 ft. P.<1500.

Tumbez, tn., Peru, dep. Piura, cap. prov. T., which is watered in the N. by the Rio de Tumbez, all the rest of the prov. being a desert of arid sand, 100 m. SSW. Guayaquil (Ecuador); large deposits of petroleum and sulphur near. The first Spaniards landed at this port in 1528; the town then possessed a powerful fortress. P.<3000.

Tumble, PM.O., Wales, 2 m. from Cross Hands, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

Tumbo Island, one of the Isles de Los, NW. of coast of Sierra Leone, W. Africa.

Tumbulgum, post-tn., New South Wales, Rous co., on riv. Tweed, 421 m. N. Sydney by road and rail. P.<1500.

Tumbuli, vil., central Africa, Unyamwezi, in 4° 32′ S., 33° 22′ E.

Tumby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., on the Bain R., 12 m. NNW. Boston, 3½ m. SE. Woodhall Spa stn. P.<500. See **Kirkby-super-Bain.**

Tumby Bay, vil., S. Australia, on the E. ct. of Eyre's Penin., Flinders co., 147 m. W. by N. Adelaide. P.<1500.

Tumein, vil., Switzd. See **Tamins.**

Tumen, Tuman, or **Kauli-kiang,** riv., on N. frontier of Korea, flowing finally S. into the Sea of Japan; shallow and

sandy. Navigable to Kyöngheung, about 30 m. from the sea, only by flat-bottomed boats of 5–6 tons.

Tumgesh, electoral div., Ire., Mayo, dist. Swineford.

Tumilat, Wadi, valley, Lower Egypt, stretching from Abu Hamed to Ismailia, connecting the delta with the Suez Canal.

Túmkúr, tn., India, Mysore state, cap. dist. T., 43 m. NW. Bangalore. P. (1881) 9900.

Tumlong, tn., India, cap. of the state of Sikkim, 32 m. NE. by N. Darjíling.

Tumlu-kale, ruins in the SE. of Asia Minor, 24 m. N. by E. Adana.

Tummel, riv., Scot., Perthshire, l. bk. trib. of the Tay, which it joins near Logierait, rises near Glencoe, in Argyllshire, flows through Lochs Luydan, Rannoch, and Tummel, and receives from the N. the Éricht and Garry; above the latter are the Falls of Tummel (15 ft.). Length of Loch Tummel, 2½ m.; length of river, 58 m.

Tummel Bridge, P.O., Scot., Perthshire, on riv. Tummel, 14 m. W. Pitlochry.

Tummery, P.O., Ire., co. Tyrone, 5 m. from Dromore.

Tumminkattil, tn., Brit. India, in the S. of Bombay Presidency, dist. Dhárwár. P. 5700.

Tumna, par., Ire., co. Roscommon, bar. Boyle, on the Shannon, 2 m. N. Carrick-on-Shannon; 8295 ac. P. <2000.

Tump, vil., Baluchistan, 85 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the country.

Tumsar, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Bhandárá, 40 m. ENE. Nágpur; manufactures coarse cotton cloth. P. 7600; Hindus, 7000.

Tumuc Humac, mt. chains, Guiana, separating the basins of the Maroni and Oyapock from that of the Amazon, and Dutch and French Guiana from Brazil; explored by Henri Coudreau in 1888. Highest point Timotakem, alt. 2620 ft.

Tumut, tn. in rich agricultural dist., New South Wales, Wynyard co., 100 m. WSW. Goulburn, on riv. Tumut, which flows into the Murrumbidgee near Gundagai, in 148° 6′ E., after a course of 80 m. P. <1500.

Tun, Chinese, 'military station.'

Tun, tn., Persia, prov. Khorassan, 73 m. ENE. Tebbes; exports silk, tobacco, and opium. At the present day it falls far short of the glowing accounts of former times.

Tuna, insignificant port, Brit. India, Bombay, Cutch state, in 23° 2′ N., 70° 10′ E.

Tuna, vil., Sweden, prov. and 62 m. N. Kalmar; trade in wood planks. P. (comm.) <4000.

Tuna, Stora, vil., Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 11 m. SSW. Falun. P. (comm.) 10,400.

Tunaberg, vil., Sweden, prov. and 9 m. SSW. Nyköping; has mines of copper, iron, lead, and cobalt. P. (comm.) <3000.

Tunas, vil., Cuba, S. ct., 218 m. SE. by E. Havana, in 79° 28′ W.

Tunbridge, or **Tonbridge,** par. and tn., Eng., Kent, T. div., on the Medway, 5 m. N. Tunbridge Wells, with a stn. **(Tonbridge Junction)** on the SE. R.; it is a quiet old town, with five stone bridges over as many arms of the Medway; has a richly endowed grammar-school with a commercial school attached, and was long noted for manufacture of toys and turned wares. Par. 14,611 ac., P. 41,800; tn. P. 10,100; parl. div. P. 72,400.

Tunbridge, post-tn., Tasmania, Somerset co., 51 m. S. by E. Launceston. P. <1500.

Tunbridge, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 25 m. S. Montpelier, on White R. P. <1500.

Tunbridge Wells, mun. bor. (since 1889) and market-tn., Eng., Kent (Tunbridge div.) and Sussex, 5 m. SSW. Tunbridge, in the diocese of Canterbury, on SE. R. and S. Coast Rly.; occupying a valley of the Weald, with a breezy common behind of 170 ac. The S. and SW. aspect, commanding pleasant prospects and a healthy climate, combined with the natural wells of chalybeate water, here rendered the place a fashionable resort, especially during the 18th century. Since 1835 T. W. has steadily grown, partly because it has been chosen by many gentlemen from London and elsewhere as a country residence. The 'season' is from July to September. The local industry is in 'Tunbridge ware,' viz., work-boxes and toys, &c., made of beech, holly, &c., and inlaid. Market-days, Tu., F., and S. Tn. P. (1801) 3000; (1871) 19,400; mun. bor. P. (1891) 27,900.

Tundergarth, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6 m. E. by S. Lochmaben, 2½ m. E. by S. Lockerbie stn.; 10,482 ac. P. <500.

Tundras, vast regions of a marshy character, with a most inhospitable climate, in the N. of Siberia (*q.v.*).

Tundža, riv. See **Tunja.**

Tune, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 16 m. NW. Frederikshald; has antiquarian remains. P. (comm.) 7000.

Tung, Chinese, 'east.'

Tunga, or **Ain Tunga,** vast ruins of the ancient *Thignica,* N. Africa, 50 m. WSW. of Tunis.

Tunga, riv., S. India. See **Bhadra.**

Tungamah, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., 61 m. W. by S. Albury; in grain-growing dist.; gold has been found in vicinity. P. <1500.

Tungao, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, on the SE. ct., 40 m. SW. Swatow.

Tungchang-fu, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 190 m. SSW. Tientsin, on the Grand Canal; important mart for merchandise. One of the oldest cities in China.

Tung Chieng Kum, tn., French Indo-China, 85 m. E. by S. Luang Prabang. Alt, 2593 ft.

Tungchingchang, tn., Manchuria, 23 m. SSW. Ninguta.

Tung-chou, tn., China, Pechili, on the r. bk. of the Sha-ho, at its confluence with the Pei-ho, 20 m. E. Peking; important entrepôt in the tea-trade between Tientsin and Kalgan. A canal connects the Sha-ho with Peking, of which T. is the port. There is great traffic by boats both on the river and the canal, but the canal navigation is very difficult; much merchandise is also sent to the interior by land, but the town is falling into decay.

Tungchwan, city, China, Yünnan, 105 m. NE. by N. Yünnan-fu, in a fertile plain bounded on the W. by hills containing the most celebrated copper-mines in China.

Tunghai ('Eastern sea'), Chinese name of that part of the China Sea between China and the Riukiu Is.

Tunghi, bay, Portuguese E. Africa, in 10° 45′ S., 20 m. S. of the mouth of the Rovuma. The bay was, in 1886–88, a subject of contest between the sultan of Zanzibar and the Portuguese government, but on Germany taking over the terr. of the former on the mainland, the rights of the Portuguese were recognised. The maritime town of T. on this bay was bombarded in 1886 by the Portuguese, who have built a new town (Palma) further W.

Tung-ho, or **Tatu-ho,** riv., rises in the E. of Tibet, flows S. into the Chinese prov. of Süchwan, and then E. to the Min, which it joins at Kiating-fu, in 29° 33′ N., 104° 0′ E.; navigable from Tsutati, where it turns eastwards, but having its navigation obstructed by many rapids and other obstructions below that point. *Supp. Papers R. G. S.,* i. p. 45.

Tunghwa-hsien, coal-mines. See **Manchuria.**

Tunghwang-hsien, tn., China. See **Sachu.**

Tungjen-fu, tn., China, in the E. of Kweichou, 160 m. NE. by E. Kweiyang-fu; has gold and iron mines.

Tung-kiang, riv., China, prov. Kwangtung, flows S. and SW. to the Pei-kiang; a much frequented route for the transport of sugar, rice, &c.; navigable to Hoyuan for large junks. Length about 280 m.

Tungkiatsun, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on the E. ct., 108 m. SSW. Chifu.

Tungkun, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 40 m. E. by S. Canton.

Tungkwan-fu, tn., China, Süchwan, 67 m. ENE. Chengtu-fu.

Tungkwan-fu, tn., China, Yünnan, 105 m. NNE. Yünnan-fu; a dist. rich in copper lies to the W.

Tungkwang, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the Grand Canal, 90 m. S. by W. Tientsin.

Tungkwanting, tn., China, prov. Shensi, on the r. bk. of the Hwang-ho, at the point where that river changes its course from S. to E., on the border of the provs. of Shansi and Honan. It occupies an important strategic position, and is therefore fortified.

Tungliang-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 35 m. NW. Chungking.

Tung-ngan, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 40 m. SSE. Peking.

Tungsansheng, country, Asia. See **Manchuria.**

Tungting-hu, largest lake in China, prov. Hunan, contains several islands, one of which is floating, and formed of trees and drift. The lake supports many fishermen. It receives several large rivers, and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yangtse-kiang. It serves as a reservoir for the drainage of almost all the prov. of Hunan, and its area and form vary much according to the amount of water in the rivers. Area about 1930 sq. m.; 250 m. in circuit. Length, 75 m.; breadth varies from 20–37 m.

Tungtsu-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 113 m. S. by E. Chungking.

Tungurahua, prov., Ecuador, between provs. Chimborazo and Leon; owes its name to the snow-clad volcano T., of which the height is variously estimated between 16,270 and 16,770 ft.; its section is perfect to the truncation of the summit. In 1886 it shot out ashes.

Tunguru, former Egyptian station, on W. shore of Lake Albert Nyanza, 16 m. from the place where the Nile issues from the lake.

Tunguses, a Manchurian stem occupying a terr. of no less than 1,900,000 sq. m. in E. Siberia, on the High Plateau and its Pacific slope, *i.e.,* from the Yenisei to the Sea of Okhotsk, and from the Chinese frontier to the Arctic Ocean, as well as on Sakhalin I. They came originally from Manchuria, whence they were repulsed W. and N. by the Mongols under Jenghiz Khan. They are a very intelligent, lively, and staunch race of men, living a nomad life in the forests of the highlands, and finding their living chiefly in hunting and fishing. For transporting their

tents and furniture they mostly keep reindeer and a few horses. About 2500 of them are christened, and are settled agriculturists in E. Transbaikalia; a few work for the gold-diggings. P. estimated at about 20,000.

Tunguska, Middle, or **Podkamennaya,** riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, r. bk. trib. of Yenisei, which it joins half way between the Upper Tunguska (Angara) and the Nizhnyaya Tunguska, under 61° 35′ N.; rises in 56° N., flows N. and W. about 820 m. Ice-bound in beginning of October, remains frozen till end of May.

Tunguska, Nizhnyaya (Lower), riv., E. Siberia, govts. Irkutsk, Yakutsk, and Yeniseisk, large r. bk. trib. of Yenisei, rises very near to the middle Lena, from which it is only 20 m. distant, near Kirensk, flows NNW., and after junction with Ilimpeya, towards the W., joining Yenisei under 65° 47′ N., at Monastyrskoye village, near Turukhansk; graphite mines 300 m. above its mouth. Navigation meets with some obstacles from rapids; freezes in beginning of October. Length about 1680 m.

Tunguska, Upper, name assumed by **Angara** (*q.v.*) in its lower course.

Tunguzskiy, range of mts., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, runs SE. to NW., between dists. Yeniseisk and Turukhansk, and is continued further N. under the name of Syverma; granite, syenites, crystalline, slates, and eruptive rocks. Average alt. 2500 ft.

Tungwa, tn., W. Africa, Congo Free State, 92 m. S. by W. Leopoldville.

Tuni, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Godávari dist., 55 m. SW. by W. Vizagapatam. P. 7700; Hindus, 7500.

Tunica, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the extreme NW., bounded on the W. by the Mississippi.

Tunis, Tumsia, Jezirat-el-Maghreb ('Isle of the West,' or **Afrikia** of the Arabs), one of the old Barbary states, corresponding to the Roman province of Africa, since 1881 a protectorate of France, the Resident-general of which exercises all real authority in the Bey's name. Its boundaries on the W. are Algeria, on the N. the Mediterranean, on the E. the eastern part of same sea, on SE. Tripoli, and on S. the Sahara, its extension on the S. direction being indefinite. T. is an E. prolongation of Algeria (*q.v.*), and in its physical features resembles that colony. The Atlas valleys are fertile and well watered, with extensive cork woods, the N. and S. ranges being separated by the rich basin of the Mejerda (ancient *Bagradas*), the most important river of N. Africa. Through the extensive valley (ancient *Zeugitana*) runs the railway from Algeria to Tunis, which is dotted with Roman ruins like the rest of the country. Other regions are also fertile, but where streams from the plateau enter between two branches of Jebel Aures do not reach the sea they form permanent 'shotts' (brackish lakes) and marshy 'sinks,' or 'sebkas,' dried up in summer. The Tunisian Sahara also abounds in rich well-populated oases. The thermometer at Tunis city rarely rises to 92°, the mean temp. of winter or the rainy season (Jan.–March) being 60°. The chief towns are all of great antiquity, mostly Berber or Arab, founded on those of the Roman colonists. Tunis is the largest. In the N. the other towns of importance are Susa (ancient *Hadrumetum*), Sfax (ancient *Taphroura*), and Bizerta (ancient *Hippo Zarytus*), a naval arsenal. On E. coast are Hammamet, Monastir (ancient *Ruspina*), Mahadia (ancient *Turris Hannibalis*) (the old cap. of the Fatamite dynasty), and Gabes (ancient *Tapace*). Inland are Kairwan, a holy city, until recently *tabu* to Christians and Jews. Sbeitla (ancient *Sufetula*), remarkable for Roman remains, Beja (ancient *Vaga*), great corn-market of El Kef (*Sicca Veneria*, later *Colonia Julia Coita Nova*), a 'castle in the air,' perched on the side of a lofty volcanic rock. Of Carthage nothing now remains above ground except fragments of cisterns and an aqueduct. The commerce of T. is chiefly in olive-oil, esparto grass, wheat, sponges, barley, and fruit, more especially dates. Exports above £1,000,000, imports about £1,500,000; from Great Britain £114,000, to Great Britain £85,000. After many vicissitudes, the office of Bey (under the Turkish Sultan) became hereditary in the family of Murad, a Corsican renegade, who governed from 1631 to 1702. From 1702 to 1705 Ibrahim, last of the Beys chosen by the Janisaries, held power. He was succeeded by Hosain ben Ali, son of a Greek renegade, in whose descendants the beylik continues. But for many years the suzerainty of the Bey to the Ottoman Sultan was only nominal, and in 1881 the French, under the pretence of the Algerian frontier being raided by the Krumir, a Berber tribe, virtually annexed, or 'protected,' the regency, without regarding Turkey's shadowy claim to it. Area about 44,920 sq. m. P. 1,500,000, mostly Arabs and Berbers, the 45,000 Europeans comprising many French, Italians, and Maltese.

Tunis, city, cap. of the regency of T., situated on an isthmus between the Lake (Bahira or Baheira) of Tunis on the E., and the shallow, generallyi n great part dry, salt lagoon known as the Sebkha-el-Sejumi (Sedjoumi) on the W., in 36° 48′ N., 10° 10′ E. The Bahira, about 23 m. in extent, in ancient times an excellent natural harbour, is now extremely shallow, mostly only 12–18 in., at its deepest perhaps 6 ft. in depth, but is now traversed by a canal, with a total length of rather more than 7 m., and a depth of 22–23 ft., connecting T. with its port of Goletta, and continued seawards between breakwaters. The ancient city of T., distinguished as the Medina ('city'), contains the Kasba, an old Arab building enlarged in the time of the Spaniards, a large quadrangular castle formerly used as a prison for Christian slaves and now occupied by the French garrison, a palace of the Bey, and other buildings of an Arab character, and is separated by the Sea-Gate (Bab-el-Bahar) from the European quarter, called by the French La Marine, where a Roman Catholic cathedral has been in progress since 1881. T. long enjoyed a reputation for salubrity, but, as might be expected from the situation, this reputation has been belied by French experience. Dysentery is endemic; diseases of the liver are common, and the French garrison suffers heavily every year from typhoid fever and diphtheria. Mean rfall. (46 yrs.), 12.2 in. P. 145,000; Jews, 45,000; French, 11,000; Maltese and Italians, 8000.

Tunja, ancient *Hunza*, tn., Colombia, Boyaca, 80 m. NE. by N. Bogotá; it contains the University of Boyaca, normal schools, and colleges. In the neighbourhood is a copper-mine, and in the town are hot springs celebrated in Colombia. T. was the cap. of a powerful kingdom before the Spanish conquest. P. 8000.

Tunja (Slavonic spelling **Tundža**), riv., Balkan Penin., rises in Eastern Roumelia, in the Balkan Mts., and flows E. and S. to the Maritsa, which it joins on the l. bk. at Adrianople. Length, 161 m.; area of basin, 3255 sq. m. See **Černa Gora** and **Tulovsko-Polje.**

Tunjer, powerful Arab tribe, Sudan, in Darfur and Wadai.

Tunka Mountains, or **Tunka Alps,** Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, a range of mountains rising above the limits of tree vegetation (5000–7000 ft.), which runs parallel to the Sayans, being separated from the border ridge of the High Plateau by the valley of the Irkut. They have an abrupt slope towards this valley, while in the N. the Kitoi Alps run parallel to the Tunka Alps. Snow-clad for ten months, and intersected by but a very few passes. The middle parts of the valley of the Irkut are known as the **Tunka depression,** which is covered with rich prairies (eruptions of lava), and has **Tunkinskoye** or **Tunka,** Cossack vil., on the l. bk. of Irkut, at an alt. of 2300 ft. P. <1000.

Tunkhannock, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wyoming co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna R., 18 m. NW. by W. Scranton; shipping point for the dist. P. <1500.

Tunnack, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 30 m. NNE. Hobart. P. <1500.

Tunnelton, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Preston co., 19 m. NW. of the SW. corner of Maryland. Alt. 1280 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Tunnyduff, P.O., Ire., 6 m. from Bailieborough, co. Cavan.

Tunstall, par., Eng., Durham, Houghton-le-Spring div., 3 m. S. Sunderland, 1½ m. W. by N. Ryhope stn. P. <5000.

Tunstall, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 7½ m. W. by N. Faversham, 1½ m. SW. Sittingbourn stn. P. <250.

Tunstall, par., Eng., Lancashire, near the l. bk. of the Lune, div. and 11½ m. NE. Lancaster, 1½ m. NE. Arkholme stn., P.O. P. <250.

Tunstall, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. W. Yarmouth, 1½ m. SSE. Acle stn. P. <250. See **Halvergate.**

Tunstall, market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, included in the parl. bor. of and 4 m. NNE. Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the N. Staffordshire Rly.; in the town or its vicinity are collieries, potteries, oil and chemical works, and blast-furnaces. Market-days, M. and S. P. 15,700.

Tunstall, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 14 m. ENE. Ipswich, 2 m. ESE. Wickham Market stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**T. with Dunningworth**) P. <750.

Tunstall, or **Tunstall in Holderness,** par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 13½ m. E. Hull, 3 m. NW. by N. Withernsea stn. P. <250.

Tunstall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SE. Richmond, 3 m. SSW. Catterick Bridge stn. P. <250.

Tunstead, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 6 m. NNW. Rochdale. P. 7000.

Tunstead, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 10½ m. NE. by N. Norwich, 1½ m. S. by E. Worstead stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**T. with S. Ruston**) <750.

Tunwell, P.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, 2½ m. from Ware.

Tunworth, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3½ m. SE. Basingstoke. P. <250.

Tuogh, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Owneybeg, on riv. Mulkear, 3 m. N. Pallas stn.; 6519 ac. P. <2000.

Tuoghcluggin, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bar. Coonagh, 2 m. NE. Pallas stn. P. <500.

Tuolumne, riv., U.S., California, trib. of San Joaquin, which it joins on the r. bk. in about 37° 35′ N.

Tuolumne, co., U.S., California, intersected by 38° N. and 120° W.

Tuong, riv., Tongking, l. bk. trib. of the Thaibinh, rises in the mountains near Langson, and flows S. into the Thaibinh opposite the Seven Pagodas; navigable for flat-bottomed boats to Phu Langthuong, at the head of the railway to Langson. Length about 75 m.

Tuoro, vil., Italy, prov. and 17 m. WNW. Perugia, on N. shore of Lake Trasimeno. P. <4000.

Tuosist, par., Ire., S. co. Kerry, bar. Glanarought, on Kilmakilloge Harbour, 11 m. SW. Kenmare, P.O.; 39,341 ac. P. <3000.

Tupelo, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Lee co., 100 m. SE. Memphis (Tenn.). Alt. 280 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Tupholme, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Lindsey div., 7½ m. W. Horncastle. P. <250.

Tupiza, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 140 m. S. Potosi; chief commercial centre with the Argentine Republic; halting-place between Potosi and Jujuy. To the SW. are the important gold-washings of Estarca. P. 3000.

Tupsley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 2 m. E. by N. Hereford, included in the parl. bor. of Hereford. P. <1500.

Tupton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 4 m. S. Chesterfield, 1 m. W. Clay Cross stn., P.O., and PM.O. (**New Tupton**). P. <2000.

Tupungato, one of the Andes of Chile, between provs. Santiago and Mendoza, 45 m. E. Santiago, in 33° 25′ S. Alt. 20,270–21,110 ft.

Tupuselei, vil., on S. ct. of Brit. New Guinea, in about 147° 20′ E.

Tuquerres, tn., Colombia, Cauca, 110 m. NE. by N. Quito; the volcano of T. or Azufral (alt. 13,355 ft.), 7 m. W. of the town, has a cupola of almost pure sulphur. Alt. 10,030 ft. P. (dist.) 8500.

Tura, vil., central Africa, Unyamwezi, in 5° 25′ S., 33° 35′ E.

Tura, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Vácz-alsó. P. <5000.

Tura, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Gáro Hills, 73 m. SE. Kuch Behar. Alt. 1300 ft.

Tura, riv., Russia, W. Siberia, govts. Perm and Tobolsk; rises in middle Urals, flows NW., E., and SE., joins Tobol 65 m. below Tyumeñ, which is the head of navigation to Tomsk, Omsk, and the Altais.

Turaiyúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 27 m. N. by W. Trichinopoli. P. 7500; Hindus, 7000.

Turakina, tp., New Zealand, North I., Rangitikei co., 90 m. SE. New Plymouth, 10 m. SE. Wanganui. P. <1500.

Turan, or **Shohan** (the name Turan being unknown to the natives), in French spelling **Tourane,** seapt., Annam, 54 m. SE. by E. Hué, in 16° 4′ N., 108° 12′ E., on the S. side of a fine bay, bounded on the N. and E. by two rocky penins.; mouth of bay 5 m. wide. Formerly a busy commercial place, where several European nations established factories in the 17th century. Occupied by France in 1888. Coal-beds of Nongson in the neighbourhood.

Turan, an ancient expression applied vaguely to the countries of central Asia beyond the Oxus, as opposed to Iran, the corresponding term for the regions SW. of that river (Persia, &c.). Hence the name Turanian has been given generally to the Turkish or Tatar races which inhabit the former region.

Turan, vil. and mineral spring, Russia, E. Siberia, govt. and 170 m. W. Irkutsk, in the valley of Irkut. P. <1000.

Turanga, native name of Poverty Bay, New Zealand, North Is., now entirely disused.

Turate, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. S. Como. P. <3000.

Turavanúr, tn., India, Mysore, 60 m. SW. by S. Bellary. P. (1881) <4000.

Turbaco, vil., Colombia, dep. Bolivar, 17 m. ESE. Cartagena. The famous volcanoes of T., sources of gas and mud, have been described by Humboldt, and visited by a number of learned travellers. P. <4000.

Turballe, La, tn. and fishing-port, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 16 m. WNW. St. Nazaire, on Croisic Bay; has sardine fisheries. P. <2000.

Turbat-i-Haidari, tn., Persia, Khorassan, 80 m. SSW. Meshed; fairly important commercial centre.

Turbat-i-Sheikh Jam, tn., Persia, Khorassan, 90 m. SE. by S. Meshed. Alt. 3135 ft.

Turbenthal, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 7½ m. SE. by E. Winterthur. P. (comm.) <3000.

Turbo, maritime vil., Colombia, Cauca, 115 m. NNW. Antioquia.

Turbot, isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Galway, bar. Ballynahinch. P. 115.

Turchino, Pizzo, mt., Italy, Liguria, near the coast, in the Apennines, 14 m. WNW. Genoa.

Turcomans, or **Turkomans.** See **Transcaspian Terr.**

Turcz, comm., Hungary, co. Ugocsa, dist. Tiszántúli. P. <4000.

Ture, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Donegal, bar. W. Inishowen, 10 m. SW. Moville, on Lough Foyle, 9 m. from Londonderry stn., P.O. P. <250.

Tureia, or **Carysfort,** isls., Pacific, in the Tuamotu group, in about 20¾° S., 138° 15′ W.

Turek, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 24 m. NE. Kalisz; weaving as domestic trade; oil-works. P. 7700.

Turfan, tn., Eastern Turkistan, 87 m. SE. Urumtsi; called Kunia T. to distinguish it from Uch T., not far from Kashgar. The neighbourhood produces rice, sesame, millet, excellent fruit, and superior cotton, which is exported in great quantities. The present town is only about 120 years old; old T., destroyed four centuries ago, was 30 m. to the W. P. 10,000.

Turgai, prov. of Russian Central Asia, General-Governorship of the Steppes, formerly a part of the Kirghiz Steppe, has Uralsk and Orenburg on W. and N., Akmolinsk on E., and Syr-dariinsk and Sea of Aral on S. This immense terr. includes in its N. corner the low watershed between the rivers flowing into Lake Aral and those flowing N. into the Arctic Ocean. In the W. it covers part of the slopes of the Urals and the Mugojar Hills, nearly 1000 ft. high, which continue the Urals towards the S. and join the Ust-Urt, marking by their steep E. slope the former limits of the Aral basin. In the E. it has the hills running between the Turgai R. and the Sary-su (Akmolinsk). The remainder are steppes and deserts about 300 ft. above the sea, dotted with lakes. Only small relics of old rivers are now seen in this rapidly desiccating terr., namely, the Kara-Turgai, which flows SW., and after having received the Irgiz from the Mugojars is lost in Lake Cholgar-dengiz (Chalkar-dengiz). The former tribs. of the Kara-Turgai (Sary Turgai, Jilanchik) no longer reach it, but are lost in the steppes. The soil is covered with Aral-Caspian sea deposits. Climate very dry and continental; cold winters and very hot summers, the average temp. being, at Irghiz, yr. 41° F., Jan. 7°, July 77°; and at Orsk (govt. Orenburg, near NW. border of Turgai), yr. 39°, Jan. 4°, July 73°; while the yearly rfall. is only 12 in. (3 in. in summer) and 10 in. respectively. Forests occur only on the Mugojar Hills and in the N., while elsewhere only shrubs of the wild cherry and dwarf almond grow on the hill slopes. In the spring the steppes are covered with grass, which is burnt up in summer, while the clayey steppes are clothed with wormwood, and large tracts are covered with shifting sands and salt clays. Population consists of nomadic Kirghizes, with but a few thousands of Russian immigrants. Cattle-breeding is the chief occupation, the Kirghizes retiring in winter to better sheltered places on the Syr, while some 100,000 Kirghizes come in the summer from Turkistan to graze their cattle and horses. Divided into four dists.: Turgai, Iletsk, Irghiz, and Nikolayevsk, the chief towns of which are mere villages, with less than 1000 inhabitants. Area, 176,219 sq. m. P. (1889) 364,660.

Turgai, formerly **Fort Orenburgskoye,** cap. of above prov., 49° 38′ N., 63° 35′ E., 450 m. ESE. Orenburg, on caravan route from this town to Tashkend, and on Kara-Turgai R. P. <1000.

Turgeau, residential suburb of Port au Prince, Haiti.

Turgi, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on the Limmat, 12 m. NE. by E. Aarau, at the confluence of the Reuss and Limmat. P. <2000.

Turi, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 16½ m. SE. by S. Bari. P. 6300.

Turia, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Ó-Becse. P. <4000.

Túria, riv., Spain. See **Guadalaviar.**

Turialba, volcano, Costa Rica, 24 m. E. by N. San José.

Turicato de Muniz, vil., Mexico, state Michoacan, 70 m. S. by W. Morelia. P. (comm.) 7700.

Turicum. See **Zürich,** tn., Switzd.

Turiguano, islet, NE. Cuba, W. of N. extremity of Cayo Romano. Length about 16 m., NW. to SE.; breadth, 6 m.

Turilinsk, copper-works and important gold-diggings, Russia, govt. Perm, on Turiya R., near Bogoslovsk mining town. P. 11,000.

Turin, Italian **Torino,** city, N. Italy, on l. bk. of the Po, at the junction of the Dora Riparia, 76 m. WSW. Milan; lat. 45° 4′ N., long. 7° 48′ E. Though formerly fortified and possessing a fine citadel, it is now an open city, one of the most flourishing and beautiful towns in Italy, in a rich and well-watered plain studded with villas. Near the middle of the city is the Piazza Reale, and from it several fine broad and well-paved streets run at right angles; the Strada del Po, with many lofty palaces, leads to a bridge of five arches over the Po. In the centre of the Piazza del Castello is the ancient castle, the only remaining edifice of the Middle Ages, flanked with towers, and containing the hall of assembly and offices of the senate, royal gallery of pictures, and the astronomical observatory. The finest square is that of Piazza di San Carlo. There are several handsome modern palaces, the Royal Palace and gardens, Palace Carignano, the old palace of the Dukes of Savoy, now converted into the house of assembly for the senate. The cathedral, a Gothic structure of the 15th century, was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which

Napoleon I. sold, and applied the proceeds to embank and build the bridge over the Po. The interior is decorated with frescoes, and contains the tombs of some princes of the house of Savoy. Amongst the monuments erected in honour of celebrated Italians are those of Charles-Albert, Victor-Emmanuel II., Prince Eugene, Gioberti, Balbo, Count Cavour, Garibaldi, and Massimo d'Azeglio, &c. On a hill near the town stands the splendid mausoleum of the house of Savoy. The university, the most frequented in Italy after that of Naples, is attended by more than 2000 students; its ancient library, now the National Library, possesses more than 200,000 volumes and about 3000 manuscripts. The palace of the Academy of Sciences encloses another library, numismatic and zoological collections, picture-gallery, and a valuable museum of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities. The Academy of Fine Arts also possesses interesting collections. The Royal Museum of Arms is one of the most important in Europe; the Royal Palace has a library of 60,000 volumes. In addition to these, T. has various museums, and several military and technical schools. Owing to its situation, which commands the passes of the W. Alps, T. has always been a place of considerable strategic importance. Its manufactures are chiefly of silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, hosiery, woollen and cotton fabrics, matches, steel and iron wares, stained paper, glass and porcelain, liqueurs, gunpowder, and leather. *Taurasia*, the Celtic predecessor of T., was burnt by Hannibal in 218 B.C. Cæsar made a Roman colony of it, and gave it the name of *Colonia Julia*, changed under Augustus to *Augusta Taurinorum*. After the fall of the Roman Empire it belonged successively to the Heruli, Ostrogoths, Lombards, and Franks. The town rose to importance when the Duke of Savoy, Amadeus V., made it the cap. of his states, 1418. In 1506 the French took it and held it until 1562. In 1640 they captured it again, and in 1706 the same enemy was defeated by Prince Eugene whilst laying siege to its walls. Occupied a third time by the French, under Joubert, in 1798, the city was delivered by the Russians and Austrians under Suwaroff. But after the battle of Marengo, Piedmont was annexed to France and T. dismantled. During the French Empire under Napoleon I., T. was cap. of the dep. Po. In 1814 Victor Emmanuel I. made it the cap. of the kgd. of Sardinia, and from 1861–65 it was cap. of the kgd. of Italy. Birthplace of G. Baretti, philologist and critic, 1716–1789; Princess of Lamballe, 1749–1792; the mathematician Lagrange, 1736-1813; V. Gioberti, philosopher and statesman, 1801–1852; Count Cavour, minister of Victor Emmanuel II., 1810–1861; and D'Azeglio, writer and statesman, 1798–1866. Alt. 906 ft. Mean temp., yr. 54.0° F., Jan. 33.6°, July 73.8°; rfall. (17 yrs.), 32.52 in. P. (1871) 212,644; (1891, estimated) 329,800.

Turin Hill, Scot., co. and 5 m. NE. Forfar; has remains of a stronghold believed to have been one of the oldest stone forts in Scotland. Alt. 814 ft.

Turinsk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 90 m. NW. Tyumeń, on r. bk. Tura R.; small iron goods and travelling boxes as domestic industries. P. <5000.

Turinskaya, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 30 m. NW. Tyumeń, on Tura R.; brisk trade in agricultural produce, hides, &c. P. <5000.

Turinskiy, Upper and **Lower,** crown iron-works, Russia, govt. Perm, 6 m. and 27 m. N. of Kushva stn. of Perm-Ekaterinburg Rly., on Tura R.; gun factory in former. P. 5500 and 5350.

Turis, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. WSW. Valencia, dist. Chiva. P. (comm.) <5000.

Turka, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 26 m. SW. by W. Drohobycz. P. 5100.

Turka, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Gwoździec, 7 m. NE. Kolomea. P. <3000.

Turka, Siberia. See **Turkinskiya.**

Turkana, or **Elgume,** nomadic tribe of the Galla family, settled on the W. shore of Lake Rudolph, E. Africa.

Türk-Arnauthar, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 31 m. WNW. Varna. P. <3000.

Turkdean, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 10 m. ESE. Cheltenham, 3 m. S. Notgrove and Westfield stn., P.O. P. <250.

Turkestan, terr. See **Turkistan.**

Turkestan, dist. tn., Russian Central Asia, prov. Syr-daria, 176 m. N. Tashkend, on highway to Orenburg; much venerated mosque of Azret and his tomb. Annexed in 1864. P. <5000.

Túrkeve, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok co., 50 m. E. by N. Kecskemét. P. 13,100.

Turkey, or **Ottoman Empire,** a number of countries, races, states, and provs. governed by the **Turks** (*q.v.*), or more correctly the Osmanlis or Ottoman Turks, partly in Europe, partly in Asia, and partly in Africa. The subjoined table gives particulars of the several territorial divs., together with areas and populations, though it is to be distinctly understood that all statistics relating to the Ottoman Empire are scarcely even approximate:—

Vilayets, &c.	Area in sq. m.	Estimated Pop. in thousands.	Pop. per sq. m.
Constantinople (European portion)[1]	1,158	700	...
Adrianople[2]	15,019	1,000	72
Salonica[3]	13,687	1,200	88
Monastir[4]	10,541	750	70
Kossovo[5]	9,266	750	80
Skutari[6]	4,517	225	54
Yanina[7]	7,027	650	85
Crete	3,328	280	83
Island of Thasos[8]	152	10	65
Turkey in Europe (in round numbers)	64,700	5,600	83
Constantinople (Asiatic portion)[1]	4,710	400	85
Khodavendikiar[2]	28,495	1,340	47
Biga[3]	2,626	100	38
Jezairi-Bahr-i-Sefid[4]	3,119	350	115
Samos[5]	181	45	249
Aïdin (Smyrna)[6]	20,850	1,350	65
Kastamuni[7]	19,189	1,120	58
Angora[8]	26,063	775	30
Konia[9]	39,691	840	21
Adana[10]	14,363	400	28
Sivas[11]	24,248	740	31
Trebizond[12]	11,100	870	88
Asia Minor	194,635	8,330	43
Erzerum[1]	20,565	550	27
Mamuret-el-Aziz[2]	13,240	490	37
Diarbekir[3]	13,707	550	40
Bitlis[4]	10,348	325	31
Van	6,870	200	29
Hakkiari[5]	7,950	250	31
Armenia and Kurdistan	72,680	2,365	32
Mosul[1]	32,433	600	18
Bagdad[2]	99,074	1,050	11
Mesopotamia (with El Haza)	131,506	1,650	13
Aleppo[1]	63,205	900	14
Damascus[2]	23,820	350	14
Beirut[3]	5,140	400	78
Jerusalem[4]	20,460	300	15
Lebanon[4]	1,545	200	130
Syria	114,170	2,150	19
Hejaz	96,500	300	...
Yemen	77,200	750	...
Arabia (W. Maritime)	173,700	1,050	...
Tripoli and Barka	398,000	750	...
Egypt (under Turkish suzerainty)	395,000	6,800	...
Turkish Empire (in round numbers)	1,544,400	28,700	...

Turkey in Europe.—[1] Sanjaks Constantinople and Chatalja. [2] Sanjaks Adrianople, Kirk-Kilise, Rodosto, Gallipoli, Dede-Agach, Gümürjina. [3] Sanjaks Drama, Seres, Salonica. [4] Sanjaks Monastir (Bitolia), Koritsa, Dibra, Elbasan, Servije. [5] Sanjaks Skoplye and Malesh, Prishtina, Pech, Prizren. [6] Sanjaks Skutari (with Gusinye, which is claimed also by Montenegro), Durazzo (Drach). [7] Sanjaks Berat (with Avlona), Argyrokastron, Liaskovik, Yanina, Preveza. [8] Under Egyptian administration.

Asia Minor.—[1] Sanjaks Skutari and Ismid. [2] Sanjaks Brusa, Kutaia (Kyutahiya), Aïun-Kara-Hissar. [3] Sanjaks Biga, Balikesri. [4] Sanjaks Lemni, Mitilini (Midûllû), Khio (Sakiz), Rhodes. [5] A tributary principality. [6] Sanjaks Smyrna (Izmir), Sarukhan, Aïdin, Denizlû, Menteshe. [7] Sanjaks Sinope, Kastamuni, Kiangri, Boli. [8] Sanjaks Angora, Kishehr, Yozgad, Kasarie. [9] Sanjaks Tekke, Burdur, Hamid (cap. Izbarta), Konia, Nigde. [10] Sanjaks Ich-Ili (cap. Selefke), Adana, Kozan, Jebel Bereket. [11] Sanjaks Sivas, Tokat, Amasia, Kara-Hissar. [12] Sanjaks Janik (cap. Samsun), Trebizond, Gümûshkhane, Lazistan (cap. Riza).

Armenia and Kurdistan.—[1] Sanjaks Bayezid, Erzerum, Erzinggan, Baiburt. [2] Sanjaks Khozat, Mazgird, Kharput, Malatia. [3] Sanjaks Arghana, Diarbekir, Mardin. [4] Sanjaks Sört (Sert), Ginj, Bitlis, Mush. [5] Sanjaks Hakkiari, Albak, Giavar.

Mesopotamia (with El Haza).—[1] Sanjaks Mosul, Sherizor (cap. Kerkuk), Suleimania. [2] Sanjaks Bagdad, Kerbela, Hille, Muntefik (cap. Suk-esh-Sheiyuk), Amara, Busra (Bussora), El Haza or Nejer.

Syria.—[1] Sanjaks Aleppo, Ufra, Zor (cap. Deir). [2] Sanjaks Damascus, Hauran, and mutessarifilik Hama. [3] Sanjaks Latakia, Tripoli (Tarabolus), Beirut, Acre (Akka). [4] Independent mutessarifliks.

The present article is confined to Turkey in Europe, geographically, not politically, regarded. Crete, and the isl. of Thasos, as well as certain maritime tracts in the NW. of Asia Minor, are all reckoned politically to Turkey in Europe; but the last really belong to Asia, and the first two are treated of separately. Geographically, Turkey in Europe contains about 65,000 sq. m., approximately only three-fourths of the area of Great Britain. The **boundaries** are the Black Sea (for 120

m.) on the E., the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles (the three for 200 m.) on the SE., the Ægean Sea (750 m.) and Greece (180 m.) on the S., the Adriatic (350 m.) and Montenegro (180 m.) on the W., Bosnia (70 m.) on the NW., and Servia (290 m.) and E. Roumelia (*i.e.*, S. Bulgaria, 450 m.) on the N. The Black Sea coast is uniform and unbroken. The S. ct. (Ægean) is indented by the Gulfs of Xeros, Enos, Kara-Agach, Kavala, Rendina(Orphani), Hierisos, Hagion Oros, Kassandra, and Salonica—the last five penetrating into the great penin. of Chalcidice. The Adriatic coast presents the Gulf of Arta, the sheltered channel between the mainland and the isl. of Corfu, the bays of Valona and Durazzo, and the Gulf of Drin. The complex and manifold features of the **orography** have not yet, from want of precise and detailed observations, been reduced to an organic system. It is barely possible to do more than enumerate the principal outstanding characters. In the W. numerous short chains (general elevation 7500 ft.) run nearly parallel to the Adriatic coast, *i.e.*, from NW. to SE., the loftiest and steepest lying immediately W. and E. (Peristeri, 7740 ft.) of Lake Okhrida, and being continued S. in the Pindus chain (8450 ft. in Smolika). Further E., between E. Roumelia and Macedonia, the main range of the Rhodope (the Dospad-Dagh, 7550 ft.) has a more W. to E. direction; but there are prominent chains running SE., *e.g.*, Perim-Dagh (8800 ft.), between Macedonia and Thrace. The Istranzha-Dagh (3400 ft.), in the extreme E. of Thrace, has the same direction, viz., parallel to the coast of the Black Sea. But there is yet another class of mountain chains, very closely intermingled with the above, generally trending from SW. to NE. Of these the more noteworthy are the N. Albanian Alps (7530 ft.), crossing from N. Albania into Kossovo, the Shar-Dagh (9800 ft.) and Kara-Dagh (5090 ft.) further S., between 41½° and 42⅚° N., and several short ranges (Titarion, 6160 ft.; Nije-Koshuf Planina, 7270 ft.; Boz-Dagh, 2620 ft.; Kara-Balkan, 6550 ft., &c.) round the Gulf of Salonica and the root of the Chalcidice Penin. Others, but of lower elevation, occur parallel to the Sea of Marmora (Kuru-Dagh, 2380 ft.; and Tekir-Dagh, 3020 ft.). Mount Olympus (4485 ft.) is shared between T. and Greece. With one exception the **rivers** are either torrential, or their channels are choked with sand or mud; the only stream that is navigable is the Maritsa, and that only in its lower course. Besides this river, the Kara-su, Struma (Mesta), and Vardar flow S. or SE. into the Ægean Sea. The Inje Kara-su has a general E. direction into the Gulf of Salonica. Several short streams reach the Adriatic, mostly by W. courses, as the Arta (Arakhthos), Kalamas, Viosa, Semeni, Shkumbi, Arzen, Mat, and Drin. The Lim and the Tara (the frontier stream with Montenegro) go NW. to the Drina, and so to the Danube. The Sitnisa or upper Ibar rises on Shar-Dagh, drains Kossovo, and contributes its waters to the Morava, which also has other head-streams on the Kara-Dagh. These remotest arteries of the Balkan Penin. interpenetrate one another in a most bewildering way, so that the watershed between the Ægean and the Black Sea basins is formed by a very low ridge lying between the Shar-Planina and the Kara-Dagh. T. has several mountain lakes and coast lagoons—of the former, Scutari (in part), Okhrida, Prespa, Svirina, Kastoria, Kotorsko (or Ostrovo), all in Albania; Yania (Yanina) in Epirus; and Doriyan in Macedonia:—of the latter, Terkos, beside the Black Sea; Enos, Yala, Buru, Takhyno, Beshik, Aivasil, Yenizhe, near or alongside the Ægean shores; and Logalu and Tsukaria (N. of Gulf of Arta), Vivari, Avlona (Valona), Kavarsta, Drach (Durazzo), on the Adriatic coast. The **geology** is but imperfectly known. The Albanian Alps, Shar-Dagh, and others of the Albanian high ranges, resemble the sterile, bare, rugged limestone region of the **Karst** (*q.v.*). The Rhodope and Perim-Dagh are principally of Secondary and Tertiary age, with indications of volcanic activity. The Pindus ranges are mostly composed of sandstones of the same periods. T. is on the whole greatly favoured in the matter of **climate.** She is in great part sheltered by the Balkans against the cold NE. winds from Russia, and her valleys and plateaux are open to the sunny south. The mountainous regions have, of course, a rigorous winter, and in summer their confined valleys become heated like furnaces. But the plains and uplands of Macedonia and Thrace are genial and delightful, the intense heat of summer being for the most part tempered by sea-breezes. Nevertheless the neighbourhood of the coast lagoons is considered unhealthy. S. of the Balkans the thermometer seldom falls below 31° F. The winter range is 32° to 48° F., the summer range 71½° to 82½°. Rainfall in Macedonia and Thrace 28 in., but less in the Maritsa valley; in the W. mountains, 40 in. The **products** differ according to elevation and situation. The high plateaux and mountains are in part (*e.g.*, Albania, Rhodope Mts., and Perim-Dagh) covered with forests, chiefly of oak, pine, fir, beech, chestnut, and walnut, and in part supply excellent pasture (especially on the Pindus ranges, the Thracian uplands, and the plateaux of Kossovo), on which large flocks of goats and sheep are fed. The lower hills, the higher valleys, and the uplands yield cereals (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and sesamum), oleaginous plants, fruits (apple, pear, apricot, peach, chestnut, walnut), the vine, and other products of a temperate clime. In the coast and river plains of Thrace, Macedonia, and W. Albania, wheat, barley, rye, maize, tobacco (exported Macedonia), roses, opium, mulberry, cotton (exported Macedonia), fruits (fig, almond, orange, lemon), olive, vine (valley of Inje Kara-su), and madder grow with little trouble. Agriculture is, however, in a deplorably backward condition, chiefly because of fiscal extortion, ill-government, primitive implements, and the ignorance and rooted conservatism of the people. Buffaloes are the ordinary beasts of burden. Wax and honey are collected in large quantities in the more genial dists. T. is believed to be very wealthy in **minerals,** but next to nothing is done to extract them. A little chrome and antimony are exported from Salonica. However, iron, argentiferous lead, copper, manganese, cinnabar, arsenic, sulphur, and lignite are known to exist, chiefly in the Rhodope Mts. and Perim-Dagh, and on the boundaries of Macedonia and Thrace. Coal occurs in the Shar-Dagh. There is but little manufacturing **industry** on the W. European systems. The most important are flour-mills, machine-shops, government tobacco factories, silk, cotton, and wool spinning mills, soap-works, tanneries, and hosiery factories, confined almost entirely to Constantinople, Adrianople, and Salonica. But there are several flourishing native and domestic industries, as the making of laces and trimmings (Salonica, Seres, &c.), gold and silver filigree work (exported Ushkub, also Prizren), and coppersmith's work in Macedonia; coarse cloth at Adrianople; fire-arms in Kossovo (Prishtina, Prizren, Jakova, Ushkub); saddlery and leather goods in Albania (Scutari and Dibra), and at Janina. The principal **means of communication** are roads and railways; but neither are anything like adequate to the needs of the country. Some 800–900 m. of roads, not always passable, connect the chief towns together, *e.g.*, Constantinople and Adrianople; Adrianople and the Ægean coast down the Maritsa valley; Constantinople and Salonica *viâ* Rodosto and the Ægean seaboard; Salonica and Prishtina; Salonica and Monastir, and thence to Drach *viâ* Okhrida; Salonica and Larissa in Greece; Köprülü and Preveza *viâ* Monastir and Yania; Yania and Scutari *viâ* Berat, Elbasan, and Tirana; Scutari and Prizren, and thence to Yenipazar; Yenipazar and Prishtina. The natural difficulties caused by the mountain ranges are overcome by passes, the more important of which are the valley of the Struma (1086 ft., little used), and the route Ushkub-Kumanovo-Köstendil, over a pass of 2238 ft., between Macedonia and W. Bulgaria; the valleys of the Vardar and (Servian) Morava over a pass of 1302 ft.; the plains of Ushkub and Kossovo by the pass of Kachanik (1558 ft.), between the Shar-Dagh and Kara-Dagh; the pass of Radohoja (3496 ft.), connecting Okhrida with the valley of the Shkumbi in Albania; the valley of the Drin, communicating by a pass of 800 ft. between Scutari and Prizren (difficult); and the pass of Metsovon (3757 ft.) in Epirus, over which go the routes connecting Yania with Monastir, and with Trikkala in Greece. T. possesses, moreover, three trunk-lines of railway—one from Constantinople *viâ* Adrianople to the Bulgarian frontier (220 m.), which is connected through Servia and Hungary with the Austrian, German, and French systems. A branch leaves this line at Kulelü-Burgas (22 m. S. Adrianople) and descends the valley of the Maritsa to Dede-Agach (70 m.). The other two lines start from Salonica. One (205 m.) goes up the Vardar valley as far as Ushkub, and thence connects *viâ* Kumanovo and Vranja (in Servia) with the Servian main line at Nish. From Ushkub a branch penetrates NW. into Kossovo as far as Mitrovitsa (75 m.). The other line connects Salonica with Monastir (135 m.) *viâ* Karaferie (Verria) and Vodena. In 1893 a fourth important line was commenced to connect Constantinople (or rather Ferejik, some 18 m. NE. Dede-Agach) with Salonica by way of the Ægean seaboard, branch lines being run down to the larger seaports. In addition to a regular Turkish **post** system, there is also an Austrian service between the principal towns; and in both Constantinople and Salonica special services are maintained by and for certain of the foreign colonies. The **commerce** of the country is concentrated for the most part in Constantinople and Salonica. The seaports of secondary importance are Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora, Gallipoli on the Dardanelles, Dede-Agach (total trade about ¾ million sterling), Porto-Lagos, and Kavala (trade ½–¾ million sterling) on the Ægean, Salakhora and Preveza on the Gulf of Arta, Hagioi Saranta (Santi Quaranta), Avlona, Drach (Durazzo) and San Giovanni di Medua on the Adriatic coast. The aggregate trade of the entire Turkish Empire[1] is put down at 18½–22½ millions sterling for imports, and at 11½–14 millions for exports. In this England shares to the extent of 41–45 per cent. of the imports and 37–45 per cent. of the exports, Austria 19 and 8 per cent., France 12¼ and 29 per cent., and Russia 7½ and 2 per cent. respectively. Constantinople may probably claim one-quarter of the imports and the same proportion of the exports. The principal non-European ports are Trebizond, Samsun, Ismid, Smyrna, Messina, Alexandretta, Beirut, Haifa, the ports

[1] For Turkey in Europe separately no trustworthy estimate exists.

of Crete, Benghazi, Jaffa, Suez, Alexandria, Tripolis, Jeddah, and Busra (see these several articles; also **Egypt**). The imports into European Turkey consist principally of cottons and other textiles, wheat and flour, iron and steel goods, machinery, sugar, petroleum, glass, dyes and drugs, paper, skins, chemicals, rice, coffee, spirits, &c.; and the exports of cereals, fruits, tobacco, silk and silkworm cocoons, wool, skins, wine and raisins, olive-oil, gall-nuts, and carpets. The unit of **money** is the piaster (= 2d.), 100 piasters = 1 lira, 40 para = 1 piaster, and 18½ piasters = 1 silver mejidye. The silver beshlik (= 2½ piasters) and altilik (= 5 piasters) are also in use. The metrical system of **weights and measures** has been employed since 1871, but the former standards are still in use, viz., the oka = 2¾ lbs. avoir.; the kile = ⅞ 1 bushel; and the pik Halebi (Aleppo ell) = 2½ ft. The head of the **government** is the hereditary and absolute sultan or padishah, who is also at the same time the supreme authority in the religious system of Islam, the prevaling creed of the empire. In civil affairs he is assisted by the grand-vizier and by a privy council of ministers, who preside each over some important department of state; and in matters ecclesiastical by the Sheikh-ul-Islam. The **army** of the empire, reorganised by German officers since 1878, comprises on a peace-footing more than 180,000 men. In addition to these, there is a large militia and a corps of gendarmerie. Service is compulsory upon all Mohammedans, three or four years in the active list, with three or two in the reserve; for the militia the term is eight years, and six more in the reserve. Service in the **navy** is compulsory for twelve years in all, including the reserve. The fleet embraces thirty or forty vessels, none of great weight or power, and a small fleet of torpedo boats. The **population** is extremely heterogeneous. The ruling race are the Osmanlis or Ottoman Turks, who probably number nearly 2,000,000 in all. They live chiefly in the large towns. Next to them in point of numbers come the Slavs (nearly 2,000,000), who in Kossovo, Yenipazar, and N. Macedonia are mostly pure Servians, in other parts of Macedonia and in Thrace either Bulgarians or Bulgarised Servians (Gopčević); these people are agriculturists and live-stock breeders. Large number of Greeks (merchants, bankers, statesmen, restaurant-keepers, and so forth) live in the large towns and along the shores of the Ægean. Albania is inhabited by half a million to a million Albanians (Arnauts), who follow pastoral and agricultural pursuits. About 180,000 Zinzars (pastoral Walachians), dwell in the mountains between Macedonia and Epirus. The residue consists of 150,000 Jews, principally settled in Salonica, and 50,000 to 100,000 Gipsies. All the Turks, 370,000 Albanians, and 530,000 Bulgarians and Servians are professors of Islam. The rest of the Slavs, the Greeks, and some 110,000 Albanians are members of the Orthodox Greek Church, under the rule of the patriarch and synod of Constantinople. There are also more than 200,000 Albanian Catholics. The **education** is not of a very high character, despite the fact that all Moslem children above six years of age are obliged to attend school. The Greeks and the Bulgarians maintain numerous schools, frequently of a propagandist type. There are several higher technical and special schools in Constantinople and elsewhere. Most of the large and more important **towns** have been already mentioned. So far as the statistics can be trusted, T. may claim to have one city (the cap., Constantinople) with a population of between one-half to three-quarters of a million inhabitants, one (Salonica) exceeding 125,000, and one (Adrianople) between 50,000 and 100,000; there are twelve others between 10,000 and 50,000. Space will only admit of the merest outline of the **history.** At the period of its widest extent, Turkey in Europe embraced those dists. of the ancient world which were known as Thracia, Macedonia, Epirus, Mœsia, Dacia, and Illyria. The earliest inhabitants S. of the Danube of which we have knowledge were various related tribes of the Aryan stock, as the Thracians, Illyrians, Pelasgi, Leleges, and others. About five hundred years before the birth of Christ the Persian monarch Darius conquered Thrace and Macedonia, but left untouched the uncivilised Illyrian mountaineers on the W. During the first half of the following century the Persian armies traversed these countries more than once in their unsuccessful attempts to subjugate Greece. In the 4th century B.C. Macedonia became, under Philip, and his greater son Alexander, the predominant power N. of Greece; but early in the next century Epirus, under the rule of Pyrrhus, shared the supremacy (on the W. side) of the penin. with the Macedonian king. Philip II. of Macedonia allied himself with Hannibal, the great enemy of Rome (216 B.C.), and eventually (142 B.C.) his kingdom was made a Roman prov. Epirus and Illyria had already fallen under the dominion of Rome in consequence of a war which broke out in 168 B.C. Mœsia, which was originally occupied by Thracian tribes, was invaded and settled by Gauls in the 4th and 3rd centuries, and conquered by Rome in the 1st century B.C. At Philippi, in Macedonia, the republican chiefs of ancient Rome were overthrown by the first of the long line of emperors. Dacia, a Thracian country like Mœsia, was made a Roman prov. early in the 2nd century, but was abandoned by the Emperor Aurelian in the middle of the succeeding century. About the same period the barbarians began to show themselves in this part of the world, by invading Mœsia in 253. On the division of the Roman world in 364, the Balkan Penin. became the centre of the Byzantine or Eastern Empire, Constantinople having been founded some thirty years previously. Shortly afterwards the Goths, who had already established themselves in Mœsia and Dacia, were allowed to settle in Thrace. But already a new enemy had appeared in the terrible Huns, whose king, Attila, ravaged the empire in the middle of the 5th century. Other barbarian invasions followed in quick succession—by the Ostrogoths in the end of the 5th century, by the Huns and Slavs in the middle of the 6th century, by the Avars and Bulgarians in the 7th. In the 7th century, too, the Mohammedan califs first appeared before the walls of Constantinople; and in the 9th came the Varangians (Vikings) from Russia. The Bulgarians, after maintaining their independence for three centuries, submitted to the Eastern emperor in 1017. Thirty years later the Turks—not the Ottomans (Osmanlis), but their predecessors, the Seljuks—invaded the Byzantine Empire for the first time. The second half of the 11th century is marked by the inroads of the Sicilian Normans under Robert Guiscard, and the marches of the Crusaders' armies through the territories of the empire. The power of the Ottoman Turks, who established themselves in Asia Minor in the 13th century, dates from the first half of the 14th century. Before its close they had made themselves masters of the Balkan Penin., though they did not win possession of Constantinople until 1453. In 1828 the Ottoman race began to lose its hold upon the penin., in that Greece succeeded in asserting her independence. Roumania followed suit in 1866, and her example was quickly copied by Servia. The treaty of Berlin in 1878 made Servia definitively independent, put Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austrian rule, enlarged the territory of Montenegro, and made Bulgaria semi-independent. Eastern Roumelia was wrested from the Turks in 1885, and joined to Bulgaria. At the present time the Bulgarians are actively fostering a movement for the ultimate annexation of Macedonia. Map of the Balkan Penin. (1 : 300,000) by the Austrian Military Topographical Institute (1876, onwards). [**J. T. B.**]

Turkey Cove, vil., U.S., Virginia, Lee co., 43 m. ENE. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Turkey Islands. See **Halkun.**

Turkhal, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 65 m. NW. Sivas; ruins of an ancient fortress crowning neighbouring heights. P. 3000.

Türkheim, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 4 m. W. by N. Kolmar, at the entrance to the Münsterthal; has cotton-spinning, and celebrated red wine. Here the German troops were defeated by Turenne, Jan. 5, 1675. P. <3000.

Turkinskiya, or **Turka,** sulphureous mineral waters, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on E. shore of Lake Baikal, 6 m. from the mouth of Turka R., 75 m. SW. Barguzin. Temp. 127°. Much visited in summer.

Türkisch-Becse, vil., Hungary. See **Becse, Török.**

Turkistan. Much confusion prevails as to what part of the immense terr. of central Asia has to be comprised under this name. It would be in accordance with modern geographical research (*Encyclopædia Britannica,* ninth edition, vol. xxiii., p. 631, *seq.*), to apply the name of **Central Asia** to the immense terr. which lies to the E. of the Caspian Sea and the Ust'-urt plateau, and limited on the N. by the water-parting between the Irtysh and Lake Aral, continued E. by the Great or Ektagh Altai, on the E. by eastern Gobi, and on the S. by the northern border of the Khor plateau (Altyn-tagh and Kuenlun), the Hindu Kush and the Kopet-dagh. This territory would include W. Turkistan, E. Turkistan, Dzungaria, and E. Gobi. Under this view, **West Turkistan** includes an immense trapezoidal depression, 1100 m. long SW. to NE., and 900 m. from NW. to SE., lying at the angle where the High Plateau of E. Asia meets the Iranian plateau, as also the girdle of alpine tracts which fringe the NW. borders of the High Plateau, and in the valleys and along the base of which, bordered by a girdle of fertile loess, the Turkish and partly Iranian populations of Turkistan find a fertile soil, and the water necessary for irrigation. It has the Pamirs in the SE. and the Transcaspian Terr. in the SW., both of these having their own physical features. Most of this terr. belongs to Russia, namely, the Governor-Generalship of Turkistan, the Aral-Caspian slope of the Governor-Generalship of the **Steppes** and the Transcaspian Terr.; while Khiva and Bukhara, with its vassal khanates, are in reality vassal states to Russia. The remainder of the terr. is occupied by khanates vassal to Afghanistan, and by the Chinese prov. of Kulja. **East Turkistan** appears under this view as the depression in the high plateau which has the high eastern (unnamed) border-range of the Pamirs on the W., eastern Tian Shan on the N., the western Gobi on the E., and the border-ridges of the Tibet plateau (Kuenlun and Altyn-tagh) on the S. Finally the name of Dzungaria must be applied to the terr., limited by the Tarbagatai, Altai-nauru, Irdyn-ula, and Artsa-bogdo Mts., and opening NW. to the plains and lowlands of the Kirghiz Steppe.

West Turkistan, taken in the above limits, covers nearly 1,680,000 sq. m., and has a population of nearly 8,500,000. **Surface.**—It is sharply divided into two parts: the **highland region,** which covers an area nearly 1000 m. long from SW. to NE., and nearly 270 m. wide. It is bordered by the Hindu Kush, which runs SW. to NE. from at least the latitude of Kabul to Tash-kurgan (37° 45′ N., 75° 0′ E.); the plateaux of the Pamirs, bordered by the Trans-Alai Mts. on the NW., and attaining 23,000 ft. in Kaufmann Peak; and the Chinghiz-tau Mts. on the NE. It includes the broad Alai valley which lies at (northern) slope of the Trans-Alai, and is fringed on the N. by the Alai-tagh; and a girdle, 150–180 m. in width, of Alpine tracts flanking the Pamirs on the NW., consisting of shorter chains of mountains, reaching 11,000 to 20,000 ft., snow clad, feeding large glaciers, and separated from each other by deep valleys, which may be described as the **Tian Shan** Highlands. Most of these chains run SW. to NE., or WSW. to ENE., but several chains and upheavals of more recent origin cross them in a nearly perpendicular direction, and project from the Alpine belt towards the NW. (Nura-tau, Kara-tau, Chu-and-Ili Mts., Tarbagatai and Chingiz-tau). A series of depressions—Balkh, Fergana, Issyk-kul, and Kulja—appear in the Alpine belt, following each other in a NE. direction. The **plains** of West T. cover nearly 650,000 sq. m., and consist of two terraces: the 1000 to 1500 ft. high plains, and the lowlands which skirt them on the NW., and are only 400 to 150 ft. high, or sink below the level of the sea. These plains may be divided in another way into two sections—those of Lake Balkhash and Ala-kul, over 1000 ft. of altitude, and the much lower plains and deserts of the Aral-Caspian depression, which mostly have been submerged during Post-Pliocene times. The whole of the plains' region is rapidly desiccating, and the rapidity of desiccation is especially marked in the Aral-Caspian region. **Geology.**—The highlands of West T. are built up of granites, syenites, and porphyries, covered with Azoic gneisses and metamorphic slates. The chief valleys have been excavated during the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian periods, when the plateaux were surrounded by the sea, whose deposits now fringe the plateaux. Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary deposits fill the lower parts of these valleys. Towards the end of the Tertiary period a vast sea covered the lowlands, and during the Post-Pliocene period it broke up into several parts. The Aral-Caspian depression remained under the sea during the Quaternary period, and its deposits are now found 200 m. N. and 90 m. E. of Lake Aral, till finally it broke up into a series of separate lakes, now rapidly desiccating. The **climate** of West T. is very severe, January being as cold as in S. Norway, and the summer as hot as in Persia. Snow falls over the lowlands of the Syr for several months, and for two months at Tashkend. The average temperatures are as follows:—

	Latitude.	Altitude.	Average Temp.			Rain in Inches.
			Year.	Jan.	July.	
		Feet.				
Akmolinsk . .	51° 12′	1020	29°	0°	69°	9.2
Semipalatinsk .	50° 24′	590	27°	−1°	72°	7.7
Kazala . . .	45° 45′	160	45°	11°	78°	6.1
Kulja . . .	43° 51′	2100	49°	14°	76°	...
Nukus . . .	42° 27′	215	53°	19°	80°	2.9
Tashkend . .	41° 19′	1480	58°	29°	77°	11.3
Krasnovodsk .	40° 00′	−70	60°	36°	83°	...

The **population** of West T. is very mixed. The Ural-Altaians, or Turanians, are the dominant element [**Russia**], and consist of Turcomans in the Transcaspian region, Bukharians, Kirghizes, Uzbegs, and Sarts. The Kara-kalpaks (about 50,000 in West T.) have mostly been driven out to the Steppes of Astrakhan. The **Kirghizes** (K. Kazaks, Kara-K., and Burutes) occupy the Steppes. The Turco-Tatar Uzbegs, who speak a pure Jagatai dialect, but are mixed with Persians, as well as the Kirghizes and the Mongols, lead a semi-nomadic life—those of them who live in towns being known as Sarts, and containing a great admixture of Persian blood; while those Sarts who were settled in the Kulja region are better known as Taranchi. Some 20,000 Dzungans live in the Ili valley. The Mongolian branch is represented by Kalmuks and Turguts in the NE. and Kulja. The Aryans are represented by the Tajiks (Tajak), who are Sunnite Mussulmans, live in towns, and form the intellectual element in the country. The Russians (apart from the military) number about 90,000, and consist of Cossacks and of a number of lately immigrated peasants. **Agriculture** is the general occupation of the settled population. Wheat, barley, millet, peas, lentils, rice, sorghum, and lucerne are the chief crops; rye and oats in the N. The loess forms a fertile soil, and the fields are well irrigated. Cotton, especially American, has lately been largely grown for export, and over 1,000,000 cwt. of raw cotton is exported every year. The kitchen and fruit gardens of the Mussulmans are admirably kept. Sericulture chiefly in Fergana. Cattle-breeding is extensively carried on, especially by the Kirghizes. Cattle and its produce is largely exported. West T. possesses a considerable **mineral wealth**: silver, lead, and iron ores are known, but are not worked on account of want of fuel. Several inferior coal-beds are known. There are many salt lakes, but salt is imported. **Industry,** carried on by means of machinery, is limited to a few factories for dressing raw cotton, and a few distilleries; but a great variety of industries are carried on as domestic trades. There is an active export trade in raw cotton and silk, especially at Tashkend and Bukhara, and in cattle and their produce, in the Steppes manufactured goods being imported. Some trade is also carried on with China. For the **cities** see the different above-mentioned subdivisions.

Turkistan, Eastern, called also **Chinese Turkistan,** and formerly **Kashgaria,** is a shallow depression (4500–2500 ft.) of the high lands of central Asia, occupied for the most part by the basin of the riv. Tarim, which flows into Lob-nor (*q.v.*), and by the W. portion of the great desert of Gobi (*q.v.*). It is surrounded by the Kuenlun, Altyn-tagh, and Nan Shan Mts. on the S., by the Pamir plateau on the W., and by the Tian Shan Mts. on the N. Between Kashmír and E. T. the passes range at alts. of 9000 to 18,500 ft.; S. of Lob-nor, in the Altyn-tagh, at 12,000 to 17,000 ft.; and at 7000 to 15,000 ft. up into the Pamir plateau. Besides Lob-nor, there are in E. T. the lakes of Sary-kamish, Bagrach-kul (into which drains the Khaidugol), Shar-nor, and Khua-khaisy. The climate is extremely cold in winter (Jan. mean temp., 17.6° F.), and intensely hot (July mean temp., 82.4° F.), accompanied by blinding dust-storms, in summer. The whole of this region is almost rainless (8 in.), and consequently all but a small portion of the surface is a vast desert, with only oases fed by river water at the base of the mountains, these oases being larger and closer together in the W. than in the E., where they are generally separated from one another by 15 or 20 m. of desert. Poplars, tamarinds, willows, roses, and the mountain ash are the principal varieties of flora. There are excellent pasture-grounds in the mountains, where the people feed their sheep, yaks, buffaloes, camels, horses, and asses. The fauna embraces the wild horse, ass, ox, camel, and sheep, the tiger, panther, lynx, wolf, fox, wild boar, deer, antelopes, hare, swans, and wild fowl. The oases are fertile, and produce wheat, barley, maize, millet, rice, cotton, flax, hemp, opium, fruits (including grapes, olives, figs), melons and pumpkins, and silk. Jade and gold are the principal minerals—jade, in the form of nephrite, occurring largely in the gorges of the Yarkand valley in the Pamirs; gold chiefly on the N. slopes of the Kuenlun [**Surgak**]. Coal, copper, lead, alum, and salt occur between Ak-su and Turfan in the N., the first and last being extracted. Iron occurs in the Kuenlun Mts. One of the two great historical routes between China and W. Asia traverse E. T., that namely on the S. side of the Tian Shan Mts. (the Tian Shan-Nanlu route), entering Russian terr. by the Terek-Davan Pass (12,500 ft.), W. of Kashgar. Other routes cross the Kuenlun Mts. into Kashmír (passes already alluded to). The manufacturing industry is confined to coarse cottons, felts, carpets, bricks, and paper. The silk industry of Yarkand is almost extinct. Trade is carried on principally with Russian Fergana and with India. The population are (Persian) Tajiks in the Pamir valleys, Mongols (Kalmucks) in the E., and Turks in other parts; but the Turks are far from being of pure blood. Islam has been the predominant religion since the 10th century, when it supplanted Buddhism. Turkish is the prevailing language. Chief towns, Turfan (cap.), Khami, Barkul, Pichan, Urumtsi, Karashar, Kurla, Kucha, Ak-su, Kashgar, Yarkand, Khotan, Cherchen, Sachou, and Ngansi-chou (An-si). E. T. is the original home of the Turkish Hiung-nu or Huns. China ruled the country from the 2nd century B.C. down to the 13th century A.D., when it was subdued by the Mongols. In 1757 the Chinese secured a fresh hold upon this region, and have maintained it down to the present time, though from 1864 to 1877 Yakub Beg ruled strongly at Kashgar. Total P. 6-900,000.

Turkistan, Governor-Generalship of, terr. of the Russian Empire, in central Asia, consists of the following subdivisions:—

Provinces.	Area E. sq. m.	Pop. (1890).	Density per sq. m.
Semiryechensk . .	152,280	671,878	4
Syr-dariinsk . .	194,853	1,214,300	6
Samarkand . . .	26,627	750,000	28
Fergana . . .	35,654	775,600	22
Total . .	409,414	3,411,778	8

See these provs. and **Turkistan.**

Turkistan, West. See **Turkistan.**

Turkmenchai, tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 67 m. SE. by E. Tabriz.

Turkomans (Russian **Trukhmentsy,** or **Trukhmyane**). See **Transcaspian Territory.**

Türkös, comm., Hungary, co. Brassó, dist. Hétfalus. P. <4000.

Turks, a generic name applied to several tribes and races of people in Asia and Europe, who all agree in speaking dialects of the Turkish language, and are in great part members of the Turkish division of the Ural-Altaic family. The principal divisions or tribes included under the name are: the Yakuts, in the extreme NE. of Siberia; the Tatars, on the frontiers of E. Siberia, W. Siberia, and Mongolia, in E. or Chinese Turkistan, in E. and S. Russia, and in the Caucasus; the Kirghiz and Uzbegs, in central Asia; the Bashkirs in E. Russia; the Turcomans, in Russian Turkistan and Persia; and the Osmanli Turks, in Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor. The majority are Mohammedans. See the several articles.

Turks Islands, the most SE. of the Bahamas, W. Indies, in the Atlantic Ocean; there are but two islands, Grand Turk (7 sq. m., P. 2500) and Salt Cay (2½ sq. m., P. 700); latitude of lighthouse on Grand Turk I. 21° 31′ N., long. 71° 8′ W. Chief products, salt, fish, and tortoises; annexed to the colony of Jamaica in 1874. There are no wharves or quays. Vessels, which lie outside the reef, are loaded and discharged by lighters. See **Caicos Islands.**

Tur Langton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10 m. SE. Leicester, 1½ m. NE. by E. Kibworth stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Church Langton.**

Turlia, riv., Austria and Russia. See **Dniester.**

Turlo, Mount, mt., Italy, in the NW., in the Pennine Alps, 45 m. NW. Novara.

Turlough, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Lettermore.

Turlough, par., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Carra, 2 m. NE. Castlebar, P.O.; 22,714 ac. P. <5000.

Turloughmore, P.O., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Clare, 9 m. S. Tuam, 6 m. from Athenry stn.

Turmero, tn., Venezuela, state Guzman Blanco, 50 m. WSW. Carácas, 9 m. from the E. shore of Lake Tacarigua or Valencia. P. 6000.

Türmitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Biela, 7½ m. E. Teplitz; lignite mined. P. <4000.

Turn, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Teplitz; coal mined. P. 5700.

Turnagain, or **Teporoporo,** cape, E. ct., New Zealand, North I., 108 m. NE. Wellington.

Turnagain, cape, Queensland. See **Keer-Weer.**

Turnagain Arm. See **Cook's Inlet.**

Turnastone, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Dore, 11 m. W. by S. Hereford, close to Vowchurch stn. P. <250.

Turnau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the Iser, 14 m. SSE. Reichenberg; has manufactures of cotton goods, and polishing of precious stones. P. 5900.

Turnberry Bay, Scot., on the W. ct. of Ayrshire, in 55° 19 N., just to the S. of **T. Point,** with T. Castle. Mean rfall. (1866–85), yr. 39.4 in.

Turnbull, isl., Pacific, in the S. of the Tuamotu group, in about 143° 30′ W., 19° 45′ S.

Turnditch, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 7½ m. NNW. Derby, close to Shottle stn., P.O. P. <500.

Turneffe, isl., Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Brit. Honduras, to the Belize dist. of which it belongs, crossed in the N. by 17½° N.; surrounded by coral reefs. Length about 31 m.

Turner, vil., U.S., Illinois, Du Page co., 30 m. W. Chicago by rail. P. <2000.

Turner, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clay co., 13 m. E. Terre Haute; coal mined. P. <1500.

Turner, tn., U.S., Maine, Androscoggin co., 6 m. E. Buckfield, on Twenty Mile R. P. <3000.

Turner, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 43° and 44° N., crossed in the E. by 97° W.

Turnersburg, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Iredell co., 9 m. NE. Statesville; manufactures cotton. P. <1500.

Turner's Falls, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., on Connecticut R., 3 m. NE. Greenfield; manufactures cutlery, turbine water-wheels, &c. P. (1895) <5000.

Turner's Hill, PMT.O., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., 11 m. E. by N. Horsham, 1½ m. SE. Rowfant stn.

Turner's Peninsula, Sierra Leone. See **Kittam.**

Turners Puddle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Trent or Puddle, 9 m. E. by N. Dorchester, 4½ m. N. by W. Wool stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. P. with Affpuddle**) P. <750.

Turnford, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Wormley, Hertfordshire.

Turnham Green, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Ealing div., 7 m. W. by S. St. Paul's, London, on the Metropolitan Dist., G. W., and L. & SW. Rlys. P. <5000.

Turnhout, tn., Belgium, prov. and 25 m. E. by N. Antwerp, arr. T.; has manufactures of cloth, tick, cotton goods, playing cards, and paper; bleaching and dye works. Near T. the Spaniards were defeated by Prince Maurice of Nassau, 1648. P. (comm.) 18,600.

Türnich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Cologne, circle Bergheim. P. (comm.) <3000.

Turnuk, riv., Afghanistan. See **Tarnak.**

Turnu-Măgurele, tn., Roumania, prov. Teleorman, 4 m. N. Nikopoli; river-port, with trade in grain. P. 6000.

Turnu-Rossu, same as Roteturm Pass. See **Carpathians.**

Turnu-Severinŭ, tn., Roumania, prov. Mehedintĭ, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 12 m. SE. by E. Orsova; river-port at the lower end of the gorges of the Iron Gates. The tower from which the town is named formed the head of Trajan's bridge, built by that emperor in 103. The old town was destroyed in the 15th century by Mahomet II.; the present town was founded 1835-41. P. 14,700.

Turnworth, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 13 m. SE. by E. Sherborne, 4½ m. W. by N. Blandford, P.O. P. <250.

Turócz-Szent-Márton, comm., Hungary, prov. Turócz, 90 m. N. by W. Waitzen. P. <3000.

Turon, name of several gold-diggings on the Taron R., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., in 33° S., 149° 39′ E. P. <1500.

Turones, tn., France. See **Tours.**

Tuross, small riv., New South Wales, running into the Pacific near 36° S.

Turovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 25 m. WSW. Voronezh. P. 6900.

Turra, electoral div., Ire., Queen's co., dist. Ballickmoyler and Newtown.

Turriers, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 59 m. SSE. Grenoble, arr. and 18 m. NE. Sisteron. P. <2000.

Turriff, par. and tn., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on riv. Deveron, 9 m. S. by E. Banff, on the G. N. of S. R.; has remains of an old church and a market cross. Agricultural centre, with fortnightly cattle-markets. Par. 18,386 ac., P. <4500; tn. P. <2500.

Turrock, electoral div., Ire., Roscommon, dist. Brideswell.

Tursac, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, 22 m. SE. Périgueux; ½ m. NW. is the celebrated grotto of the Madeleine, explored 1863–66, which has furnished a quantity of objects for the study of prehistoric times. P. <2000.

Tursan, small dist., France, formerly in Gascony, now part of deps. Landes and Gers.

Turshab, camping-place, SE. Persia, prov. and 216 m. E. Kerman.

Turshiz, tn., Persia, Khorassan, 80 m. SE. by S. Sebzewar.

Turshiz, plain, Persia, prov. Khorassan, to the N. of 35° N., crossed in the W. by 58° E.

Tursi, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. Potenza, 43 m. WSW. Taranto. P. (comm.) <5000.

Turski, Servian, 'Turkish.'

Turski-Trstenik, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Svištov, 13 m. E. by N. Plevna. P. <4000.

Tur-Terebes, comm., Hungary, co. Ugocsa, dist. Tiszán túli. P. <4000.

Turtipár, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Ballia, 20 m. from Rasrá; manufactures brass-ware. P. (1881) 6300.

Turtle Creek, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 11 m. SE. by E. Pittsburg. P. <1500.

Turtle Island, small isl., U.S., in the extreme S. of S. Carolina, Beaufort co., at the mouth of the Savannah.

Turtmann, or **Tourtemagne,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3 m. ESE. Leuk, on the S. bank of the Rhone. P. <2000.

Turton, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 4½ m. N. by E. Bolton, on the L. & Y. R.; employed in cotton-spinning, bleaching, and calico-printing. 4614 ac. P. 6400.

Turtukai, Bulgaria. See **Tutrakan.**

Turuga, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, r. bk. trib. of Nizhnyaya Tunguska. Length about 500 m.

Turukhansk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 5 m. from junction of Yenisei with Turukhan, 65° 55′ N., 87° 20′ E. Mean temp., yr. 21° F., Jan. –16°, July 59°. P. <1000.

Turvey, par., Eng., on the W. border of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 7 m. WNW. Bedford, 1½ m. W. by N. of its stn. on the M. R., PMT.O.; 4011 ac. P. <1000.

Turville, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 1½ m. S. by W. Aylesbury, 5 m. WSW. of W. Wycombe stn. P. <500.

Turville, Eastleach, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 3½ m. N. by W. Lechlade, P.O. P. <500.

Turville Heath, PT.O., Eng., near Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Turwes'ton, par., Eng., on W. border of Buckinghamshire, div. and 6½ m. WNW. Buckingham, 1½ m. NE. Brackley stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tury-Assu, vil., Brazil, Maranhão, on the Bay of T., at the mouth of the Rio T., in 1° 40′ S., 45° 19′ W.

Turzovka, comm., in the extreme N. of Hungary, prov. Trencsin, 92 m. E. by N. Brünn. P. 7600.

Tus, or **Tuz,** site of ruins, Persia, 14 m. NNW. Meshed. It was the cap. of Khorassan, and one of the most celebrated towns in the East. Here Harun-al-Rashid died in 809, and Firdusi, the Persian poet, was born (940) and died (1020).

Tusa, tn., Sicily, prov. Messina, 7 m. WNW. Mistretta. P. 5400.

Tusapan, dist., Mexico, state Vera Cruz, 31 m. W. Papantla, 110 m. NE. Mexico, with remains of native architecture.

Tusaun, vil., Switzd. See **Thusis.**

Tuscaloosa, city, U.S., Alabama, T. co., on the l. bk. of the Black Warrior R., at the head of steamboat navigation, 50 m. WSW. of Birmingham. The cap. of Alabama from 1826 to 1847. Seat of university, established 1831. Alt. 181 ft. (R.R.). P. <5000.

Tuscan Springs, springs, U.S., California, in a small valley of the Sierra Nevada, Tehama co., 7 m. E. of Red Bluff; much valued on account of their curative properties.

Tuscany, Italian **Toscana,** the ancient *Etruria*, a former gd.-duchy of Italy, annexed in 1860 to the kingdom of Sardinia, and now forming a div. (*compartimento territoriale*) of the kingdom of Italy. It is composed (1) of a terr., W. of the main ridge of the Apennines, 120 m. long N. to S., stretching from about 44° 0′ N. (near the mouth of the Gulf of Spezia) to about 42° 20′ N. (penin. of Monte Argentario), with a width of 70–100 m., divided into the four maritime provs. of Lucca, Pisa, Leghorn, and Grosseto, and the three inland provs. of Florence, Arezzo, and Siena; (2) a tongue projecting northwards to about 44½° N., between Liguria and the Apennines, till 1860 a part of the duchy of Modena, now forming the prov. of Massa e Carrara; and (3) of the islands of Elba, Pianosa, Montecristo, all belonging to prov. Leghorn, and Giglio belonging to prov. Grosseto. The greater part of the surface is mountainous [**Apennines, B.**], or at least hilly, the only considerable inland plains being that stretching about 20 m. NW. from Florence to Pistoja, and that of the Val di Chiana stretching about the same distance S. from Arezzo to Lake Trasimeno; the principal coast plains that of Pisa, at the mouths of the Arno and Serchio, and that of Grosseto, at the mouth of the Ombrone. The principal mountains detached from the main chain of the Apennines are Mount Amiata (5655 ft.), a trachytic mass in the S., on borders of provs. Grosseto and Siena; Le Cornate (3475 ft.), on borders of provs. Grosseto and Pisa; and the Apuan Alps (6385 ft.), in prov. Massa e Carrara, separated from the main chain of the Apennines chiefly by the narrow valley of the upper Serchio. The principal rivers are the Arno, Cecina, Ombrone, and Serchio, the former receiving nearly all the streams from the S. slope of the Apennines, and flowing to the Mediterranean. The Tiber rises in the E. of T. The canal of Chiana unites the riv. Tiber with the Arno. T. has no lakes of any extent, but numerous pools and extensive marshes. The climate is mild and salubrious [**Florence, Leghorn, Siena**], except in the **Maremma,** a marshy dist., extending along the S. ct., and covering nearly one-sixth part of its superficies, the malaria from which produces pestilential fevers, on which account it is in places nearly deserted. The area in which malaria is at its worst (in which the mortality due to this cause exceeded on the average of the three years 1890–92, 8 per 1000) is a comparatively small dist. round Grosseto, at the mouth of the Ombrone, and here important amelioration works have been carried out under the direction of the state over an area of 17,000 ac., to embrace, when completed, an area of about 25,000 ac., and expected to benefit an area 20–30 times as great. The once notoriously unhealthy area of the Val di Chiana (*q.v.*) has now been completely reclaimed. The principal cereals are wheat and maize, the former occupying about three times the area of the latter. The cultivation of the vine is rapidly extending as in other parts of Italy, now occupying an area nearly twice as great as that so occupied on the average of the five years 1870–74. The wine produced is generally of inferior quality, but the Chianti and Montepulciano wines have a high reputation. The culture of oil is prosecuted with great care, and Lucca and Florence oil are celebrated. Tobacco is largely cultivated in provs. Arezzo and Siena (Val di Chiana), and raw silk is produced in considerable quantity in those of Lucca, Florence, Arezzo, and Siena. Mules and sheep are of superior breeds, and herds of cattle are pastured in the drained portions of the Maremma. Shipbuilding is carried on at Leghorn, the chief seaport. T. is celebrated for its mineral riches, and the number of its mineral and thermal springs. The chief mineral products are iron ore, mercury, boracic acid, copper, and salt, besides the famous statuary marbles of the Apuan Alps (Carrara and Massa). Iron ore is chiefly obtained from the island of Elba, where nearly 200,000 tons of excellent hematite are annually produced from mines dotted over the E. and SE. ct. Mercury is produced in prov. Grosseto from Cretaceous or Eocene deposits resting on the slopes of Mount Amiata. Boracic acid is produced round Le Cornate in the comms. of Castelnuovo, Val di Cecina, and Pomerance (prov. Pisa), and Massa Marittima and Montieri (prov. Grosseto). Copper is mainly mined in the same dists., and salt is largely extracted from brine in the comm. of Volterra (prov. Pisa). Among other minerals may be mentioned lignite, the chief deposits of which are in prov. Arezzo (about midway between Florence and the town of Arezzo), and in the NW. of prov. Grosseto. Alabaster is produced near Volterra and elsewhere in prov. Pisa. There are frequented watering-places at Montecatini (near frontier of prov. Lucca, E. of the town of Lucca), and at Lucca itself. The principal manufactures are silks, in which T. maintains its celebrity. Florence is the principal seat of the silk manufactures. There are silk-works also at Siena, Pistoja, and Prato. The making of straw hats has greatly declined, although still important, especially in the vicinity of Florence, where great numbers of the peasantry are employed in preparing the straw. They have long formed an extensive article of export, especially to England and the United States. Florence, Prato, Pistoja, Pisa, and Leghorn are the principal centres of this manufacture. The other branches of industry comprise the manufacture of glass and crystal, articles in marble, alabaster, iron, brass, porcelain, coral, and wax; of linen, cotton, and cutlery; printing and tanning. It was in T. that the art of painting was revived in the Middle Ages—artists then studied not in the academy, but in the workshop; the goldsmith's craft was the chief school. Pisa, Siena, and Florence are the seats of universities. See **Italy,** table, &c.

Tuscarawas, co., U.S., Ohio, in the E., crossed by 40½° N. and 81½° W.

Tuscarawas, riv., U.S., Ohio, in the E., rises in the NE., in Summit co., and flows S. then SW. and S. to Zanesville, where it unites with the Licking to form the Muskingum R.

Tuscarora, tn., U.S., Nevada, Elko co., 125 m. WSW. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Tuscarora, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 12 m. NE. Pottsville. P. <1500.

Tuscarora Mountains, range of mts., U.S., Pennsylvania, in the S., trending for about 50 m. from SW. to NE., between Huntingdon and Juniata cos. on the W., and Franklin and Perry cos. on the E.

Tuscaroras, Indians, U.S., resided originally in N. Carolina, now there are about 400 of them living on a reservation in Lewiston, New York.

Tuscola, city, U.S., Illinois, Douglas co., 51 m. WNW. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <2000.

Tuscola, co., U.S., Michigan, in the E., partly bounded on the NW. by Saginaw Bay.

Tuscumbia, city, U.S., Alabama, Colbert co., 96 m. NW. by N. of Birmingham. Alt. 488 ft. (R.R.). P. <3000.

Tushan-chou, tn., China, Kweichou, 70 m. NE. Kweiyang-fu.

Tushetu Khan, or **Khan Ula,** one of the four administrative divs. of N. Mongolia, Chinese Empire; the N. part, mountainous and wooded, is watered by the Selenga and its affluents, the rest of the country is a vast steppe.

Tushingham with Grindley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 10 m. WSW. Nantwich, on the Ellesmere Canal, 2½ m. SE. by E. Malpas stn. P. <500.

Tuskar Rock, islet, Ire., off the SE. ct. of co. Wexford, 7 m. E. by N. Carnsore Point, with a lighthouse, in 52° 12′ 9″ N., 6° 12′ 35″ W., visible 19 m.

Tuskegee, tn., U.S., Alabama, Macon co., 36 m. E. of Montgomery; its mild climate renders it a favourite winter resort. P. <2000.

Tusker Rock, small isl., Wales, off the S. ct. of Glamorganshire, 21 m. W. Cardiff.

Tusket, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Yarmouth co., on the E. side of a long inlet which receives the **Tusket R.,** 131 m. WSW. Halifax. P. <1500. **Tusket Island,** small isl., 18 m. S.

Tusmore, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, union and 5 m. N. Bicester. P. <250. See **Hardwick.**

Tustеren, isl., W. ct. of Norway, diocese Trondhjem, 4 m. E. Christiansand. Length, 11 m.; breadth, 5 m.; area, 34 sq. m. P. <2000.

Tutbury, par. and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 4 m. NNW. Burton-upon-Trent, on the N. Staffordshire Rly.; has table glass and plaster of Paris works. In the castle, now in ruins, once a seat of the Mercian kings, and afterwards of the earls and dukes of Lancaster, Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1569–70 and from 1584 to 1586; the church belonged to the priory, founded in 1080. PMT.O. Market-day, S. 4145 ac. P. <2500.

Tutda Lemovicum, tn., France. See **Tulle.**

Tute, tn., French Sudan, Worodugu, in about 7° 52′ N., 7° 20′ W.; great market for kola-nuts. P. 1500–3000.

Tuticorin, municip., Brit. India, Madras, on the Gulf of Manar, dist. and 35 m. E. by N. Tinnevelli; formerly important, stands second in Madras Presidency in value of its foreign trade. Shank or conch shells are found along the coast; the fishery is under government management. The pearl fishery has been abandoned. The harbour is well sheltered; depth at entrance to and in port at ordinary springs, high water 14 ft., low water 12 ft. P. 25,100; Hindus, 14,900; Christians, 7600.

Tutiula, isl., S. Pacific, Samoan group, crossed by 170° 45′ W., 14° 20′ S.; contains on its S. ct. the admirable harbour of Pango-pango.

Tutnall and Cobley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on border of the Droitwich and E. divs., 2 m. E. Bromsgrove. P. <750.

Tutoko, Mount, New Zealand, South I., near Martin's Bay. Alt. 8000 ft.

Tutotepec, maritime vil., Mexico, state of and 90 m. SW. Oaxaca, near Lake Chacahua; before the arrival of the Spaniards a populous town, where a celebrated fair was held.

Tutoya, vil. and port, Brazil, Maranhão, near the coast, in 42° 17′ W., 136 m. E. by S. Maranham.

Tutrakan, or **Turtukal,** fortified tn., Bulgaria, prov. Rustchuk, on the Danube, 32 m. W. by S. Silistria; has fisheries and trade in cereals. P. 7900.

Tutshill, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, PMT.O. See **Tidenham.**

Tuttington, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 9½ m. S. Crome, 2 m. W. by S. Felmingham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Tuttlingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 39 m. S. by W. Tübingen; manufactures cutlery, shoe-makers' tools, surgical instruments, &c. Alt. 2110 ft. P. (1818) 4300; (1890) 9800.

Tutuila, or **Pago-pago,** isl., Pacific Ocean, in 14° 19′ N., 170° 37′ W.; surface mountainous. Matafoa is a peak with an alt. of 2327 ft. The harbour Pago-pago nearly divides it into two penins. Length, 11 m.; area, 15 sq. m.

Tutuquen, tn., Chile, prov. Curicó. P.<2000.

Tütz, tn., Prussia, in the SW. of prov. W. Prussia, circle Deutsch Krone, 75 m. W. Bromberg. P. (comm.)<3000.

Tutzing, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the W. side of the Würm-See (lake), circle and 21 m. SW. Munich. P.<2000.

Tuvutha, isl., in Lau group, Fiji Is., S. of Exploring Is., in 17° 40′ S., 178° 48′ W.

Tuxford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 11 m. SE. by E. Worksop, on the G. N. R.; has a free grammar-school; trade in hops grown in the neighbourhood. PMT.O. Market-day, M. P.<1000.

Tuxpan, vil. and port, Mexico, Vera Cruz, on the E. ct., 155 m. NE. Mexico, in 18° 55′ N.; communicating with the sea by the dangerous bar of Cabellos Blancos. It is proposed to connect T. with Tampico by a navigation canal fed by Lake Tamiahua and other coast marshes. Near T. are petroleum wells. Rfall. (5 yrs.), 57 in. P. (comm.) 6800.

Tuxtla, or **Tuxtla Gutierrez,** tn., Mexico, Chiapas, 44 m. WSW. San Cristobal. P. 7000.

Tuxtla San Andrés, comm., Mexico, state of and 90 m. SE. Vera Cruz. P. 13,000.

Tuxtla Santiago, comm., Mexico, a few miles NW. of Tuxtla San Andrés, Vera Cruz. P. 11,000.

Tuy, tn., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, cap. dist. T., on the Miño, 14 m. S. by E. Vigo. Suffragan bishopric of Santiago; has a cathedral, and manufactures of celebrated preserves. Climate delightful; 6 m. above the town are mineral springs. P. (comm.) 11,300.

Tuyenkwan, tn., Tongking, on r. bk. Tsino-ho, 70 m. NW. Hanoi, cap. of prov. of same name.

Tuyün-fu, tn., China, Kweichou, 50 m. ESE. Kweiyang-fu.

Tuz Göl (or **Chöllü**), 'salt lake,' the ancient *Palus Tattæus*, large salt lake, Asia Minor, pash. Karaman, its centre being in 38° 40′ N., 33° 30′ E. It receives some small rivers, but even in winter it is shallow, and in summer the water evaporates until almost completely dried up. Its E. banks are inhabited by settled Turkomans, its W. by predatory Kurds. Length, 45 m.; breadth varies to 16 m.; area about 695 sq. m.; alt. 2525 ft.

Tuzla, tn., Cyprus. See **Larnaca.**

Tuzla, Dolnja, tn., Bosnia, cap. prov. D. T. (very mountainous; area, 3470 sq. m.), 49 m. N. by E. Sarajevo. Alt. 909 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.3° F., Jan. 28.1°, July 68.0°. P. 7200. **Tuzla, Gornje,** vil., 5 m. E. by N.

Tuzör (French spelling **Touzeur**), the ancient *Thusurus*, tn. and oasis, Tunis, near the N. shore of the Shot el Jerid, 160 m. SW. Kairwan.

Tvedestrand, tn., Norway, prov. Nedenäs, on the S. ct., 15 m. NE. Arndal. P.<2000.

Tver, govt., central Russia, on the upper Volga, has Pskov and Novgorod on W. and N., Yaroslavl and Vladimir on E., Moscow and Smolensk on S.; occupies the S. slope of the Valdai Hills, which is a plateau 800–1000 ft. high, dotted with lakes, much cut by ravines, and therefore of hilly aspect. The Volga, W. Düna, and Msta take origin in its highest north-western part. Rocks, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous, thickly covered with boulder-clay. Watered by upper Volga and its several navigable tribs., the Msta, which flows into Lake Ilmeñ, and the upper course of W. Dvina, all connected together by canals, along which an active navigation is carried on. Climate wet and severe, the average temps. at Tver being, yr. 41.5° F., Jan. 11°, July 67°. Forests cover about 800,000 ac. Population Great Russians, with some 110,000 Karelians. Agriculture insufficient for population, rye being imported, while barley and oats are exported. Manufactures rapidly increasing—cotton, leather, spirits, and flour being their chief products, and Tver occupying the seventh rank among the govts. of European Russia for its manufactures (£2,500,000). Considerable development of village industries—boots, leather goods, all sorts of wooden goods, boat-building, nails, locks, various hardware, agricultural implements, felt goods, weaving, lace making, &c. Divided into twelve dists.: Tver, Byezhetsk, Kalyazin, Kashin, Korcheva, Ostashkov, Rzhev, Staritsa, Torzhok, Vesiegonsk, Vyshniy Volochok, and Zubtsov. Area, 25,225 sq. m. P. (1872) 1,567,300; (1890) 1,791,000.

Tver, cap. of above govt., is an old town situated 102 m. by rail NW. of Moscow, on both banks of Volga (the two parts connected by a floating bridge), at its junction with Tvertsa, which enters into the Vyshnevolotsk system of canals. Old imperial palace. Cotton-mills; nail-making and hosiery as domestic trades; considerable traffic by rail and water, and brisk commerce. P. (1872) 41,600; (1891) 41,700.

Tving, vil., Sweden, prov. Blekinge, 11 m. NNW. Karlskrona. The outer and inner harbours are both deep enough for the largest vessels. P. (comm.)<5000.

Twaft, P.O., Scot., Orkney Is., 3 m. from Birsay.

Twal, principal port of Kei Is., Malay Archipelago, an important commercial centre.

Twambrooks, vil., Cheshire. See **Witton with Twambrooks.**

Twan-te, tn., Lower Burma, dist. Hanthawadi, 13 m. WSW. Rangoon, with which town it is connected by a canal; noted for earthenware jars. In the neighbourhood is Shwe San-daw pagoda, greatly venerated by the Talaings. P.<5000.

Twat, group of oases, W. Sahara, S. of Algeria. The name is sometimes applied collectively to the whole group of oases in the Sahara S. of prov. Oran, but more frequently in a more restricted sense to those in the valley of the Wed Messaud or Wed Saura, S. of those of Gurara, and W. of those of Tidikelt, in about 26° 40′–28° 30′ N. and 0° 30′ E., in a depression or basin extending N. to S., enclosed by large dunes. There is abundance of subterranean water, which filters through the earth on the S. slope of the Atlas Mts. Country very fertile and rich in productions, chiefly dates; also barley, wheat, sorghum, cotton, henna, tobacco, and hemp. T. comprises a number of separate dists., each including several distinct towns or villages. The most important centres are Adrar, Tamentit, Timadanin, &c.

Twatt, P.O., Scot., Orkney Is., Harray and Birsay par., 11 m. N. Stromness.

Twatutla, China, Formosa. See **Tamsui,** riv.

Twechar, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, 2 m. SW. Kilsyth. P.<1000.

Tweed, vil., Canada, Ontario, Hastings co., on the riv. Moira and a railway, 46 m. WNW. Kingston. P.<1500.

Tweed, riv. of Scot. and Eng., which drains almost all the E. portion of the Scottish Lowlands. It rises at Tweedshaws, S. extremity of Peeblesshire, 1500 ft. above the sea, flows NE. and E. through the cos. Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, then between Berwickshire on the N. and the English co. Northumberland on the S., and finally enters the North Sea at Berwick after a course of 96 m., in which it traverses a basin estimated at 1870 sq. m., or larger than that of any other Scottish river except the Tay. Principal affluents, the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, and Till from the S.; Biggar, Eddleston, Gala, Leader, and Adder from the N. Before reaching Peebles it has completed 1000 ft. of descent, and in the remaining part of its course it has generally a very gentle current. It is tidal to Norham Castle, 10 m. from the sea, but navigable only in its last 6 m. for boats of 30 tons burden, and the traffic on its waters is mostly confined to Berwick. The Tweed and Clyde take their origin in the same mountain range. The Biggar, an affluent of the Tweed, is separated from the Clyde by a level boggy tract only 6 m. across; they could be easily connected by a canal. The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of more value than at present.

Tweeddale, old name of Peeblesshire, Scot.

Tweed Heads, tp., New South Wales, Rous co., on Tweed R., 427 m. N. Sydney by road and rail. P.<1500.

Tweedmouth, par., Eng., Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tweed, div. and 1 m. S. Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the NE. R., opposite Berwick, of which it forms a suburb connected by a stone bridge; has salmon fishery, and manufactures of steam-engines, mill machinery, sailcloth, &c. P.<5000.

Tweedsmuir, par., Scot., Peeblesshire, on the Tweed, 12 m. N. Moffat, 7 m. S. Broughton stn.; 32,469 ac. P.<250.

Twelve Apostles, isls., Pacific Ocean. See **Evangelist Islands.**

Twelve Heads, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 2 m. from Chacewater.

Twelve Mile, or **McKinlay,** reef diggings, W. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 97 m. from Southport by road and rail; has a goldfield belonging to the Arnheim Gold-Mining Company, not worked. P.<1500.

Twelve Pins, mts., Ire. See **Bunnebeola.**

Twemlow, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 9 m. WSW. Macclesfield, 1 m. NE. Holmes Chapel stn. P.<250.

Twenthe, or **Twente,** old dist., Holland. See **Overijssel.**

Twenty, stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., 6 m. W. by S. Spalding.

Twenty-four Parganás, the dist. of Bengal, Brit. India, to which Calcutta belongs. Administrative headquarters at Alipur, a S. suburb of Calcutta. See **Bengal,** table.

Twenty-four Rivers, dist., Cape Colony, partly in divs. Tulbagh and Piquetberg; produces excellent wine, corn, and tobacco.

Twenty Mile Creek, riv., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co.

Twerlup, settlement, W. Australia, Eucla div., 100 m. NE. Albany.

Twerton, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 1½ m. WSW. Bath, on the G. W. R. P. 7700.

Twickenham, par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a stone bridge, 11 m. WSW. St. Paul's, London, on the L. & SW. R. In the 18th century it was a place of fashionable resort, and many distinguished men resided here. T. Ait (or Eyot), or Eelpie I., in the Thames, is a favourite resort of holiday visitors from London. P. 16,000; eccles. par. (**T., Whitton**) P. <1000.

Twiggs, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 33° N., and between 83° and 84° W.

Twigmoor, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Lindsey div., 6 m. W. Brigg. P. <250.

Twigworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2½ m. NE. by N. Gloucester, P.O. P. <250.

Twillingate, or **Toulinguet,** port of Newfoundland, on two islands of the same name, off N. ct., in 54° 44′ W. P. <1500.

Twin Butte, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 118° 25′ W., 1086 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 396 m. E. Vancouver.

Twineham, par., Eng., Sussex, East Grinstead div., 8½ m. SE. by S. Horsham, 4½ m. W. Keymer Junction stn., P.O. P. <500.

Twining, par., Eng. See **Twyning.**

Twin Lakes, vil., U.S., Colorado, Lake co., much frequented in summer. Alt. 9012 ft. P. <1500.

Twin Lakes, a lake divided by a strait into two sections, U.S., Maine, in the W. of Penobscot co., in the course of the Penobscot R., 50 m. N. Bangor.

Twin Mountain, summer resort, U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., 29 m. N. Concord by rail. P. <1500.

Twin Ponds, two small lakes, Newfoundland, in 49° 5′ N., one E. and one W. of the meridian of 56° W.

Twins, The, peaks in Australian Alps, Victoria, in 37° 2′ S., 147° E. Alt. 5575 ft.

Twinstead, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 10½ m. NE. Braintree, 3 m. NW. Bures stn., P.O. P. <250.

Twiss, co., W. Australia, on the W. ct., to the S. of 31° S.

Twiston, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 4½ m. E. Clitheroe. P. <250.

Twitchen, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 14½ m. E. Barnstaple, 2½ m. N. Bishop's Nympton and Molland stn. P. <250. See **Molton, North.**

Twizell, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8½ m. SW. by W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, with a stn. (**Twizel**) on the NE. R. The vanguard of the English army crossed the riv. Till at this place on their march to Flodden Field (1518). P. <250.

Twizell, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6 m. SW. Morpeth. P. <250.

Twll-du ('the Devil's kitchen'), chasm, Wales, Carnarvonshire, 1 m. SW. Llyn Idwal, only a few yards wide; the perpendicular rocks are 200–300 ft. high.

Two Dales, PMT.O., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m from Matlock Bridge stn.

Twofold Bay, good harbour, New South Wales, 240 m. S. Sydney, 30 m. from Cape Howe, protected from all winds except E.; visited by steamers from Sydney and Hobart.

Two Hills Island, isl., New Hebrides, in 168° 25′ E., 17° 17′ S.

Two-mile-borris, par., Ire., E. co. Tipperary, bar. Eliogarty, 4½ m. E. Thurles, P.O.; 11,940 ac. P. <1500.

Two Mile Hill, PM.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, in bor. of Bristol.

Two Mountains, co., Canada, Quebec, bounded S. by **T. M. Lake,** an expansion of the Ottawa at its confluence with the St. Lawrence above Montreal I.

Two Rivers, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Manitowoc co., 30 m. SE. of the head of Green Bay; manufactures wooden ware. P. <3000.

Two Rock Mountain, Ire., in the SE. of co. Dublin, 6 m. WNW. Bray. Height, 1699 ft.

Two Wells, tp., S. Australia, Gawler co., 23 m. N. by W. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Twycross ('two crosses'), par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4½ m. W. by N. Bosworth, 3 m. WSW. Shackerstone Junction, PMT.O. P. <500.

Twyford ('two fords'), eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 5 m. ENE. Reading, on G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Twyford, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. SSW. Buckingham, 2 m. NE. by N. Marsh Gibbon and Poundon stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**T. with Charndon and Pounden**) P. <750.

Twyford, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Itchen, 3½ m. S. Winchester, with stn. (**Shawford and T.**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 4230 ac. P. <1500.

Twyford, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. S. by W. Melton Mowbray, 1 m. NW. John o' Gaunt stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Hungerton.**

Twyford, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 16½ m. NW. by W. Norwich, ½ m. S. by W. Foulsham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Guist**) P. <500.

Twyford Abbey, par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 2 m. W. Willesden Junction, 9 m. W. by N. St. Paul's, London. P. <250.

Twyford and Stenson, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. NE. by E. Burton, 2 m. E. Repton and Willington stn. P. <250. See **Barrow-upon-Trent.**

Twyford-town, Eng., Devonshire. See **Tiverton.**

Twynholm, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ m. NW. by N. Kirkcudbright, and 1½ m. SW. Taff stn., PM.O.; 10,484 ac. P. <750.

Twyning, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 2 m. N. Tewkesbury, P.O. (**T. Green**). P. <1000.

Twywell, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. NE. by N. Wellingborough, on the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Tyana, vil., Asia Minor. See **Kiz-Hissar.**

Tyaskin, vil., U.S., Maryland, Wicomico co., 69 m. SE. by E. Washington (D. C.), on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. P. <1500.

Tybaki, vil., Turkey, on the E. side of Messara Bay, S. ct. of Crete, 28 m. SW. Candia, in 22° 48′ E.

Tybee Island, U.S., Georgia, at mouth of Savannah R. Mean temp., yr. 65.7° F., Jan. 49.7°, July 80.2°.

Tybo, vil., U.S., Nevada, Nye co., 185 m. ESE. Carson City; gold is here mined and smelted. P. <1500.

Tybroughton, par., Wales, Flintshire, Ellesmere union, 5½ m. NW. Whitchurch. P. <250.

Tyburn, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Ty Croes, stn., Wales, Anglesey, on the L. & NW. R., 9½ m. SE. Anglesey, PT.O.

Tycroes, P.O., Wales, 1 m. W. Pantyffynon Junction, Carmarthenshire.

Tycrwyn, P.O., Wales, 3 m. from Llanfyllyn, near Oswestry, Shropshire.

Tydavnet, P.O., Ire., co. Monaghan. See **Tedavnet.**

Tydd St. Giles, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, on the border of the div. and 5 m. NW. by N. Wisbech, P.O.; 4760 ac. P. <1000.

Tydd St. Mary, par., Eng., on the SE. border of Lincolnshire, Holland div., 13 m. E. by S. Spalding, with a stn. (**Tydd**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. (**Tydd** or **Tid**); 4954 ac. P. <1000.

Tydu, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the G. W. R., 3 m. W. by N. Newport.

Tydweiliog, par., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., 1 m. from the W. ct., 20 m. W. Portmadoc, 8½ m. W. Pwllheli stn., P.O. P. <500.

Tyerchova, comm., Hungary, co. Trencsén, dist. Zsoina. P. <4000.

Tyerimai, volcano, Java. See **Tjermai.**

Tyfarnham, par., Ire., co. Westmeath, bar. Corkaree, on riv. Gaine, 4 m. NE. Mullingar. P. <250.

Tygart's Valley River, riv., U.S., W. Virginia, a branch of the W. Fork of the Monongahela R., flows N. through Randolph and part of Barbour co. Length about 135 m.

Tyglyn, part of eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire. See **Llanddewi Aberarth.**

Tyh, mt. chain. See **Jebel Tyh.**

Tyin, lake, Norway, prov. and 74 m. WNW. Hamar, 25 m. NE. Lærdalsören. Alt. 3620 ft.; length, N. to S., 9 m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 12 sq. m.

Tykocin, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 37 m. E. Łomża. P. 5300.

Tylden, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Cathcart, 58 m. N. by W. King William's Town, on the Zwart Kei.

Tylden, post-tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 37 m. NE. by E. Ballarat. P. <1500.

Tylden Pass, pass, Cape Colony, across the W. of the Stormbergen, about 130 m. N. Grahamstown.

Tyldesley (tĭldz'lĭ) **with Shakerley,** par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Leigh div., 5 m. SSW. Bolton, with important stn. (**T.**) on the L. & NW. R.; has cotton-spinning; large collieries in the neighbourhood. P. 12,900.

Tyler, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed in the N. by 32° N., and in the extreme E. by 94° W., bounded on the E. by the Neches R.

Tyler, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Ohio, crossed in the W. by 81° W.

Tyler Hill, P.O., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 2½ m. N. by W. Canterbury.

Tyler, tn., U.S., Texas, Smith co., 93 m. W. Shreveport (La.). P. 6900.

Tyler's Green, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Penn and Chipping Wycombe ancient pars. P.<1000.

Tylor's Town with Ferndale, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, with a stn. (**T. T.**) on the Rhondda Fach branch of the Taff Vale Rly., 7 m. SW. by S. Merthyr-Tydfil, PMT.O. (**Tylorstown**). P. 15,200.

Tylwch, stn., Wales, Montgomeryshire, on the Cambrian Rly., 11 m. SW. by W. Newtown, 3 m. SSE. Llanidloes.

Tymphrēstos, or **Velukhi,** mt., Greece, in the E. of the nomos of Acarnania and Aetolia. Alt. 7610 ft.

Tynagh, par. and tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bars. Leitrim and Longford, 9 m. ESE. Loughrea, P.O. Par. 12,455 ac., P.<2000; tn. P.<250.

Tynan, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. and 7 m. W. by S. Armagh, bars. Armagh and Tiranny, with a stn. (**T. and Caledon**) on the G. N. (Ire.) R., PMT.O. Par. 17,044 ac., P.<4000; tn. P.<250.

Ty Nant, P.O., Wales, 6 m. from Corwen, Merionethshire.

Tyndall, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 25 m. NE. by E. Winnipeg.

Tyndall, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Bon Homme co., 25 m. W. by N. Yankton.

Tyndall Mountain, mt., U.S., California, in the Sierra Nevada, 36° 35′ N.

Tyndrum (tain-drŭm′), vil., Scot., on the W. border of W. Perthshire, 9 m. N. of the head of Loch Lomond, on the C. R., PMT.O.

Tyne, riv., Eng., co. Northumberland, the W. and S. parts of which it drains, is formed by the junction of South and North T. at Hexham, whence it flows E. to the North Sea. From Wylam it forms the boundary between Northumberland and Durham. The **South Tyne** springs from the slopes of Cross Fell. It rises in the series of rocks denominated (by Phillips) 'Yoredale' rocks, flows N. to the great 90-fathom dyke, then E. along the depression to the junction with the North T. The stream is rich with border associations; castles and peel-houses (ancient fortified cattle retreats) crowd the landscape, and several interesting villages are on the line of the water-course. Willimonstwick Castle is the birthplace of Ridley. Near Bardon mill is *Borcovicus*, a splendid Roman station, and much of the Roman wall. At Hexham are Roman, Saxon, and monastic remains. The tribs. should be explored for the picturesque and rich historical associations. The **North Tyne** is darker, swifter, bolder. It rises on the border line a little beyond Keilder Castle, in the Scar-limestone series of the Carboniferous formation; it traverses the coal-beds of the Plashetts dist., crosses the great Whin Sill below Wark, and then traverses a portion of Yoredale rocks to the junction; the valley is one of the most attractive spots in N. of England. Near to Keilder the red deer last roamed wild in England. The trib. Reed rises from the flanks of Carter Fell, passes two important Roman stations, the battlefield of Otterburn, and is twice crossed by the Roman road, the Watling Street. Wark is the centre of one of the greatest baronies in the kingdom. Chollerfod is a good centre for exploration. Great beauty here; the river also crosses the line of the Roman wall, and here is a bridge hoary with seventeen centuries. On Warden Hill is an ancient British fortification. After the junction the river passes through the Millstone Grit series, till, at Stocksfield, it cuts through the lower parts of the coal-measures, over which it flows for 20 m. to Tynemouth, near the junction of the coal-measures and the Permian rocks. The places of interest from Hexham to Newcastle are—Dilston Hall and the Devil's Water; Beaufront, Sandhoe, and Aydon Castle, near Corbridge; Prudhoe Castle, and opposite Ovingham, a place of rare beauty; Wylam, the birthplace of George Stephenson; Ryton and Blaydon, where the navigation begins; and hence furnaces, foundries, and factories line both sides of the river to Tynemouth. At Scotswood are a railway and suspension bridges; these are close to Newcastle. Besides Newcastle and Gateshead, there are on the T. the two important towns of North and South Shields, one at each side of the mouth of the river. The so-called port of Newcastle extends from Sparhawke (a rock in the sea) 17 m. to Heddon; over this distance the tide flows. In 1850 the corporation of Newcastle obtained an Act of Parliament to transfer to commissioners the conservation and management of the river and port. 'The Tyne Improvement Commissioners' consist of four for life, and fourteen elected annually—six by the town council of Newcastle, two do. Gateshead, three do. North Shields, three do. South Shields. The four for life are ultimately to be two, nominated by the Admiralty. (For the statistics of shipping of the **Tyne Ports,** see **Appendix,** p. 13.) Length of the T. to Hexham 35 m., to head of North T. 80 m. Drains 1100 sq. m. The railway runs parallel to T. and South T. from the mouth to Haltwhistle. Salmon fishery has decreased of late years. The Derwent is a trib. of some magnitude, and joins the T. just below Blaydon. See **Shields, South.**

Tyne, small riv., Scot. See **Haddingtonshire.**

Tyne Dock, stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., in the parl. bor. of South Shields.

Tyneham, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., Isle of Purbeck, 10½ m. SW. by W. Poole, 5 m. SSE. Poole stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Steeple.**

Tynehead, P.O., Scot., Midlothian, on Tyne Water, 6 m. SE. Dalkeith, on the N. B. R.

Tynemouth (tīn′mŭth; tīne′mŭth is an incorrect modern pronunciation), parl. bor., mun. bor. (reincorporated 1849), seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. ENE. and in the diocese of Newcastle, on a promontory at the mouth of the Tyne, l. bk., with a stn. on a branch of the NE. R. Many of the recent streets and terraces are well built; a pier half a mile in length protects the harbour. The sands are about a mile long, and overlooked by picturesque cliffs. The only antiquities are the gateway of a castle (11th century), and the ruins of an ancient priory (7th century) and its church (11th–14th century). The chief public buildings are the Assembly Rooms and the Aquarium, the bor. municipal buildings being in North Shields, which is one of the five townships composing the mun. bor. Cullercoats is another, joined to T. by the Grand Parade. A public park (at North Shields) was opened in 1885. Shipbuilding is carried on, and there are rope and sail works, besides important fisheries, the town employing steam and sailing boats. £81,000 was recently spent in improving the fish-quays. In Saxon times T. was a noted burial-place for princes and bishops. In modern days it is the chief watering-place of Northumberland. Market-day, S. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1801)<4000; (1851) 29,200; (1871) 38,900; (1891) 46,600.

Tyneside, parl. div., Eng., Northumberland. P. 69,300.

Tynewydd (Ogmore Vale), stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the G. W. R., 12 m. SW. Merthyr-Tydfil, PM.O.

Tyngsboro, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 8 m. W. by N. Lowell. P.<1500.

Tynice Labská, tn., Austria. See **Elbeteinitz.**

Tynlon, P.O., Wales, Anglesey, 2 m. from Llangwyllog.

Tynninghame (tĭn′ing-am), vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on the Tyne, 4½ m. W. Dunbar, 1½ m. NE. of East Linton stn., P.O. See **Whitekirk and Tynninghame.**

Tynong, stn., Victoria, Mornington co. P.<1500.

Tynron, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on the Shinnel Water, 10 m. S. by E. Sanquhar, 5½ m. WSW. Thornhill stn., PT.O.; 15,683 ac. P.<500.

Tynwald Hill, an artificial mound a few feet high, Isle of Man, 3 m. SE. Peel; there the laws passed by the estates are made public every 5th July.

Tynygongl, PMT.O., Wales, Anglesey, 4 m. from Pentraeth.

Tynygroes, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4 m. S. Conway.

Tyrconnel, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., on Lake Erie, 30 m. SSW. London, in 42° 36′ N. P.<1500.

Tyrconnel, ancient terr., NW. Ire., now co. Donegal.

Tyre, modern **Sur,** ancient tn., Syria, built partly on an island, partly on the mainland, in 33° 15′ N. It figured in history from the 14th century B.C. down to the time of the Crusades (13th century) as one of the chief cities of the East, and was particularly famous as the principal seaport of the Phœnicians.

Tyree, isl. and par., Scot., Argyllshire. See **Tiree.**

Tyrella, par., Ire., SE. co. Down, bar. Upper Lecale, 6 m. S. by W. Downpatrick, P.O. P.<500.

Tyrellspass, tn., Ire., S. co. Westmeath, bar. Fartullagh, 9½ m. NE. by N. Tullamore, 5 m. from Castletown stn.; the scene of some bloody contests in the time of Queen Elizabeth. PMT.O. P.<500.

Tyriaion, tn., Asia Minor. See **Ilgün.**

Tyrie, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the Water of Tyrie, or Rathven, 5 m. SW. by W. Fraserburgh, PT.O.; 11,182 ac. P.<3000.

Tyrifjord, lake, Norway, diocese and 16 m. W. Christiania; on the N. it receives the Rands-elv, and on the S. it gives efflux to the Drammen R. Length, 16 m.; breadth, 7 m.

Tyringham with Filgrave, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., on the Great Ouse, 12 m. W. Bedford, 2½ m. NW. by N. Newport Pagnell. P.<250.

Tyrley, par., Eng., Staffordshire, on riv. Tern, union and adjoining Market Drayton; 6589 ac. P.<750.

Tyrnau (German, in Hungarian **Nagy Szombat**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. and 27 m. NE. by E. Pressburg. P. 11,500.

Tyrnavos, tn., Greece, prov. and 11 m. NW. Larissa, on riv. Xeragis. P. 5300.

Tyrol, Austria. See **Tirol.**

Tyrolese Alps, North. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 4.**

Tyrone, inland co., Ire., in the middle of prov. Ulster, divided into eight baronies, as shown in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	P. 1891.
Clogher	97,569	18,827
Dungannon, Lower	42,795	9,841
Dungannon, Middle	87,771	33,560
Dungannon, Upper	85,996	23,366
Omagh, East	132,539	29,276
Omagh, West	93,322	13,653
Strabane, Lower	117,669	26,768
Strabane, Upper	121,282	16,110
Total	778,943[1]	171,401

[1] Exclusive of 27,714 ac. under the larger rivers and lakes.

It is chiefly watered by the Mourne, which flows N. to join the Foyle and its affluents, with a portion in the basin of the Blackwater, which flows E. to Lough Neagh, towards which it is flat, though in other parts hilly, and often picturesque, rising to mountainous ranges in N. and S. The Sperrin Mts., in NE., have Sawell (2240 ft.) and Meenard (2061 ft.). N. of Omagh is a smaller range (1780 ft.), and S. of Clogher, on the Monaghan border, a range rising to 1265 ft. The geological formations are, in N., mica slate, with a mixture of primary limestone; in centre, Old Red Sandstone; in NW., yellow sandstone, which is also found SW. on the Fermanagh border. The coal-measures of this county, 6 m. long, between Lough Neagh and Dungannon, show many faults in the strata; chiefly worked at Dungannon, Annagher, Coal Island, Derry. Fire-clay is worked at Dungannon. The only tillage is in the lower dists.; but the hill farms are noted for pasturage. T. has a larger percentage of area under cultivation than any other Irish county, except only Down and Tipperary. The amount of flax is important. See table of agricultural statistics, **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Communications: G. N. R., Lough Neagh and Ulster Canal; both the Foyle and Blackwater are navigable for boats. Manufactures linens and coarse woollens, earthenware, soap, &c.; some breweries and distilleries, flour and oat-meal mills. The name of Tyrone is for *Tyr Eogain* ('the Land of Owen'), Eogain being that son of Niel of the Nine Hostages from whom were descended the O'Niels, one of whom was created Earl of Tyrone by Henry VIII. This county at the Revolution was held by the forces of James II. The antiquities include three cromlechs, many raths, some ruined castles, &c. Clogher gives name to a see both in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The chief towns are Strabane, Omagh (the county town), Dungannon, and Cookstown. The county returns four members to Parliament. It is in the dioceses of Armagh, Derry, and Clogher. Parl. divs. P., **North T.,** 42,400; **Mid T.,** 43,400; **East T.,** 44,800; **South T.,** 40,800.

Tyrone, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 76 m. WNW. Harrisburg, and 14 m. NE. by N. Altoona; shipping station for produce of surrounding dist. P. <5000.

Tyrrel, or **Tyrrell,** lake, Victoria, co. Karkarooc, receives surplus waters of the Avoca, crossed by 35° 20′ S. and 142° 50′ E. Area about 67 sq. m.

Tyrrell, co., U.S., N. Carolina, bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound and on the E. by Alligator R., just W. of 76° W.

Tyrrhenian Sea, the ancient *Tyrrhenum Mare,* is a name given by the ancients, and retained by modern geographers, to that part of the Mediterranean Sea which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

Tyr-y-Mynach, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, union and 4 m. N. Aberystwith. P. <500.

Tyśmienica (-tsa), tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 55 m. SW. by S. Tarnopol. P. 7700.

Tysnäsö, isl., Norway, diocese and 25 m. S. Bergen, at the entrance of Hardanger Fjord. Length, 11 m.; breadth, 7 m.

Tysoe, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 7½ m. WNW. Banbury, PMT.O.; 4800 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**T. with Compton Wyniates**) P. <1000.

Tyssa, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Tetschen. P. <3000.

Tythby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 8 m. E. by S. Nottingham, 1½ m. S. Bingham Road stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**T. with Cropwell Butler**) P. <750.

Tythegston, Higher and **Lower,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 1 m. from the S. ct., 13½ m. SE. by S. Neath, 3½ m. W. by S. Bridgend stn. Higher T., P. <1500; Lower T., P. <250. See **Newcastle.**

Tytherington, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 1 m. NNW. Macclesfield. P. <500.

Tytherington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 6 m. SW. by W. Wotton-under-Edge, on a branch of the M. R., P.O. P. <500.

Tytherington, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 11½ m. SSE. Trowbridge, 1 m. W. Heytesbury stn. See **Heytesbury.**

Tytherley, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., the former 9 m. E. Salisbury. East T., P. <500; West T., PM.O., P. <750.

Tytherton Kelways, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13½ m. WSW. Swindon, 4 m. NW. Calne, on the Wilts and Berks Canal, P.O. (**T. Kellaways**). P. <250.

Tytherton Lucas, eccles. par., 1 m. to the SW. P. <250.

Tyukalinsk (**Tyukala**), dist. tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 70 m. NW. Omsk, on Siberian highway. P. <5000.

Tyumeń, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 202 m. by rail ENE. Ekaterinburg, on both banks of Tura R., 65 m. above its junction with Tobol, terminus of N. Siberian and Ural Rly. to Perm, and starting-point of regular steamer navigation to Tomsk (down the Tura, Tobol, and Irtysh, and up the Ob′ and Tom′), as also to the Altais, up the Irtysh to Semipalatinsk, up the Ishim, and up the Tura and Nitsa almost to Irbit, the seat of the great fair of Siberia. Has long been an important entrepôt for tea imported to Russia, and all goods exported to Siberia, and its importance has increased still since it has been connected by rail with the chief iron-works of the middle Urals and Perm, and since the Siberian rivers are navigated by steamers. Carpets fabricated as home industry. P. (1870) 14,410; (1891) 36,760.

Tyulenij, isl., Sakhalin. See **Patience Bay.**

Tyupria, or **Tyupriya,** phonetic spelling of **Čuprija.**

Tywardreath (pronounced tai-war-drĕth′, less commonly -drīth), par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 8 m. S. Bodmin, 1 m. E. St. Blazey stn.; has remains of a camp. PM.O. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**T. with Tregaminion**) P. <1500.

Tywith, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Mid div., on the G. W. R., 7 m. ESE. Neath.

Tywyn, P.O., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 1 m. NE. Conway.

Tzade, lake, Sudan. See **Chad.**

Tzia, isl. See **Keōs.**

Tzintzuntzan, vil., Mexico, state Michoacan, 12 m. NE. Patzcuaro, near E. shore of Lake Patzcuaro. T., or Huitzezila, the 'town of Colibri,' was the cap. of the country until 1520. P. (comm.) <5000.

U

Uagap, stn., New Caledonia. See **Huagape.**

Uahuga, or **Washington Island,** isl., Pacific, in the Marquesas group, in about 139½° W., 9° 5′ S.

Ualan, Kusai, or **Strong,** isl., Pacific, in the E. of the Caroline group, in 5° 20′ N., crossed in the W. by 163° E.

Uamh Mhor, or **Uamvar,** large cavern, Scot., Perthshire, 5 m. NE. Callander; formerly a haunt of robbers.

Uapoa (or **Adam**) **Island,** isl., Pacific, Marquesas group, in about 9° 25′ S., 140° 8′ W.

Uassa, or **Uessa,** riv., French Guiana, flows S. into the estuary of the Vyapock on the r. bk. Length, 60–90 m.

Uatio Passage, channel between coral isls., Pacific, New Caledonia, in about 22° 45′ S., 166° 43′ E.

Uatom, isl., S. Pacific Ocean. See **Man.**

Uba, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, Minas Geraes, 126 m. N. by E. Rio de Janeiro. Alt. 970 ft. (D.L.). P. 4000.

Uba, riv., Russia, provs. Semipalatinsk and Tomsk, l. bk. trib. of Irtysh, formed in Altai Mts. from confluence of Black and White Uba, flows W., SW., and S., and joins the Irtysh at **Ubinskaya** vil., 80 m. above Semipalatinsk; 180 m. long. **Uba Mts.,** chain of the Altais, 40 m. long, southern border ridge of Korgon plateau.

Ubanggi (**Ubangi,** or **Ubanghi**), also known in parts of its course as **Mobanggi** (near its mouth), **Dua** (between about 19° and 20° E.), **Koyu** (between about 21° and 22° E.), and in its upper course as **Makua** and **Welle,** one of the largest rivs. of central Africa, a r. bk. trib. of the Congo. The part of it first discovered was the Welle, by Schweinfurth in 1870. The Makua, a lower portion of the river, was explored in parts about ten or eleven years later by Junker, who ultimately reached a point on it in about 23° 10′ E., a little S. of 4° 0′ N. His explorations served to identify the Welle and Makua. The mouth was first seen in April 1884 by Captain Hanssens, and in 1885–86 was explored by Grenfell for about 400 m. up, where he was stopped by the Zongo rapids in about 4° 20′ N. In 1888 Vangèle, having passed these rapids in a sternwheel steamer,

succeeded in reaching a point in about 4° 25′ N., 22° 0′ E., or little more than a degree from Junker's furthest point on the Makua, thus rendering the identity of the two streams highly probable, and two or three years later this interval also was explored, and their identity definitely established. The river is not yet explored to its source, but it may be taken as formed by the union of several headstreams in about 3½° N., 28° E. From this point it pursues a more or less westerly and slightly northerly course to about 5° 10′ N., 19° 40′ E., flowing generally through a very populous country. It then turns somewhat abruptly towards the S., soon forming the difficult Zongo rapids, and, after approaching to within a few miles of the Congo in about 0° 30′ N., finally enters that river in about 0° 30′ S., 17° 50′ E. From 22° 45′ E. it forms the N. and NW. frontier of the Congo Free State.

Ubaque, vil., Colombia, Cundinamarca, 12 m. SE. Bogotá.

Ubate, tn., Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, 56 m. NNE. Bogotá, on the pilgrim route from Chiquinquira. P. (dist.) 7300.

Ubatuba, vil. and port, Brazil, on the coast of state São Paulo, 95 m. E. São Paulo, in about 23° 28′ S. P. (municip.) 8000.

Ubauro, tn., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Shikárpur, 80 m. E. Jacobábád. P. (1881) <3000.

Ubaye, riv., France. See **Alpes, Basses.**

Ubbergen, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 2 m. E. Nijmegen, on l. bk. of the Waal. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ubbeston, par., Eng., Suffolk, 6 m. SW. Halesworth. P. <250.

Ubeda, tn., Spain, prov. and 27 m. NE. by E. Jaen, cap. dist. U. In the 16th century it was an industrial centre, noted for its cloth, silk, and leather; now a mart for wine, agricultural produce, especially plums and pease. P. (comm.) 18,700.

Ubena, dist., Ger. E. Africa, between about 8°–9° S., 34° 15′–35° 0′ E.

Uberaba, tn., Brazil, in the SW. of the state Minas Geraes, in 19° 40′ S., 4° 50′ W. P. 12,000.

Überlingen, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, on the NE. shore of the Ueberlinger-See, circle and 7½ m. N. by W. Constance; has cathedral of the 14th century, and towers and gates of the old fortifications; manufactures of organs, fire-engines, and brewing-machinery; has an iron spring and bathing establishment. P. <4000.

Überruhr, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 3 m. SE. Essen; coal mined. P. (comm.) <4000.

Überstorf, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8½ m. NE. by E. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Überwasser, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and near Münster. P. <3000.

Ubinas, volcano, Peru, dep. and 59 m. NNW. Moquegua. In 1600 the scene of a terrible eruption, which, besides destroying several villages near, overthrew great part of Arequipa, 45 m. distant.

Ubley, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 8 m. N. by W. Wells, P.O. P. 250.

Ubrique, tn., Spain, prov. Cadiz, dist. Grazalema, 41 m. E. Jerez. P. (comm.) 6300.

Ubsa Nor, lake, NW. Mongolia, 140 m. NNE. Kobdo, N. of 50° N., crossed by 92° E. The water is salt and bitter, containing the sulphates of magnesia and soda as well as common salt. Depth about 6 ft.; area about 1500 sq. m.

Ubujwe, dist., equatorial Africa, W. of Lake Tanganyika, and N. of Lukuga.

Ubwari, penin. in Lake Tanganyika, central Africa, jutting about 35 m. northwards from its W. side near the N. end.

Ucayali, riv., Peru, one of the principal headstreams of the Amazon. It originates on the E. side of the Andes, a little S. of 15° S., and a little E. of 72° W., and forms the **Apurimac,** which flows NW. as far as lat. 11½° S. At that point, where it receives from the left the important trib. of Mantaro, it rolls on with a volume equal to 42,000 cubic ft. a second, and turns to the N.; the united currents take the name of Ene, and are joined on the left by the Perene, important as being a prolongation of the route from Lima to the plain, and thence to the Amazon. After receiving the Perene, the Ene takes the name of **Tambo,** and after a sharp turn to the E. receives the Quillabamba, a river composed of two main streams, the Urubamba, which rises nearly as far S. as the Apurimac and flows parallel with it, and the Paucartambo. Thereafter the principal river is known as the Ucayali. Below its confluence with Quillabamba, the river pursues a winding course, flowing in an enormous bed; in this part the U. only receives one important affluent, the Pachitea. Steamboats ascend without difficulty as high as Sarayacu, in about 6½° S. The U. joins the Maranon below Nauta, in 4° 30′ S. Alt. 1230 ft. Total length probably exceeds 1200 m. See A. Ross in *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 382, map, p. 432.

Ucele, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 3 m. S. by W. Brussels. P. 13,400.

Uceda, vil., Spain, prov. Guadalajara, on the Jarama, 25 m. N. by W. Alcala. P. <2000.

Ucero, vil., Spain, prov. and 30 m. W. Soria, dist. Burgo de Osma. P. <2000.

Uch, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 28 m. NNE. Jacobábád.

Uch, penin., Russia, on W. ct. of Caspian Sea, opposite the mouths of Sulak and Terek, Agrakhan Bay on its W.; has fishing stations.

Uchaud, vil., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 7 m. SW. Nîmes. P. <2000.

Uchayndre, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, union and near Aberystwith. P. <500.

Uchh, ruined tn., India, Bahâwalpúr, 68 m. S. by W. Múltán; identified by General Cunningham with the city built by Alexander the Great near the meeting of the Punjab rivers. P. 6800; Moham. 5900.

Uchire, vil., Venezuela, Bermudez, on the N. ct., in about 65° 24′ W.

Uchkulan, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Batalpashinsk, S. of Stavropol. P. 5900.

Uchte, riv., Prussia, in the N. of prov. Saxony, flows on the whole N., passes Stendal, and unites with the Biese to form the Aland.

Uchungu, dist., on SW. frontier of Ger. E. Africa, NW. of Lake Nyassa.

Uchur, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, r. bk. trib. of upper Aldan, which it reaches after a course of about 350 m. from the Stanovoi Mts.; receives many large tribs. (Ginym, Konari); bridle road from Yakutsk to Udskoi along it. Great U. fair for natives at its junction with Selenda.

Uchygarreg, par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, union and near Machynlleth; 10,583 ac. P. <500. See **Machynlleth.**

Uckendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Gelsenkirchen, 3 m. W. Bochum; coal mined. P. 13,100.

Ücker, or **Üker,** small riv., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, flows into the Little-haff at Ückermünde, and gives name to the dist. Ukermark. Length, 64 m.; navigable to Pasewalk, 22 m.

Uckerath, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, 11½ m. E. Bonn. P. (comm.) <4000.

Uckerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. E. Richmond, ½ m. NW. Scorton stn. P. <250.

Ückermünde, or **Ükermünde,** tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circle U., near the mouth of the Üker R., 31 m. NW. Stettin; has steamer connection with Stettin; formerly a strong fortress, besieged 1469. P. 5800.

Uckfield, par. and market-tn., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 8½ m. NE. by N. Lewes, on the L. B. & S. C. R., with a grammar school and an agricultural school, and a technical school for women, both of the E. Sussex County Council; brewing carried on. P. <2500.

Uckington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 2½ m. NW. Cheltenham. P. <250. See **Elmstone Hardwicke.**

Ucria, tn., Sicily, prov. Messina, 27 m. NW. Taormina. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ud', riv., Russia, E. Siberia, Maritime Prov., rises on E. slope of Stanovoi Mts., enters **Udskaya Bay,** of Sea of Okhotsk, which contains the Shantar Is.

Uda, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, rises on Vitim plateau and flows in a broad valley, receiving the Ona from the right; navigable up to Verkhneudinsk.

Uda (Chuna), riv., Russia, E. Siberia, govts. Irkutsk and Yeniseisk, rises in Ergik-targak-taiga Mts., flows NE. past Nizhneudinsk, and assumes the name of Chuna; after a course of 470 m. receives the Biryusa and Ona, and takes the name of **Tasyeyeva;** joins Angara from left, 65 m. above junction of the Angara with Yenisei; navigable up to Nizhneudinsk.

Udaghir, vil., in oasis of Figig, in the Sahara of Morocco.

Udaipur, called also **Mewar** or **Meywar,** native state of Rájputána, India. See **Rájputána,** table.

Udaipur, Odeypoor, or **Oodeypore,** tn., India, Rájputána, 120 m. SSE. Jodhpur. The royal palace is most imposing, being built of granite and marble, on the crest of a ridge above the lake. A chain of fortresses, now in a state of decay, command every road leading to the town. Overlooking the city on the S. is the fortified hill of Eklingarh. Alt. 2064 ft. P. (1891) 46,700.

Udaipur, tn., India, Rájputána, Shaikhâwati, 55 m. NNW. Jaipur. P. <5000.

Udaipur, Old, the ancient cap. of Tipperah, Bengal, situated a few miles higher up the river, now deserted and overgrown with jungle.

Udaiyárpálaiyam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Trichinopoli, 30 m. NNE. Tanjore. P. 7700; Hindus, 7200.

Udamalpet, Udumalpet (census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 35 m. SE. by S. Coimbatore. P. 10,000; Hindus, 8800.

Udárband, vil., Brit. India, Assam, dist. Cachar, 62 m. E. Sylhet, 9 m. NE. Silchar. P. <5000.

Udáyagiri, hill, India. See **Khandgiri.**

Udby, vil., Denmark, in the W. of Fyen I., prov. and 21 m. W. by N. Odense. P. <2000.

Uddevalla, tn. and port, Sweden, prov. Göteborg, on an

inlet on the W. ct., 48 m. N. Gothenburg. Chief exports, oats, wood, paper, and matches; imports, coal, machinery, salt, oil, and cotton goods; has porcelain manufactures and sugar refineries. The public quay has a depth of 12 to 18 ft. P. 7600.

Uddingston, tn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 3½ m. NW. by N. Hamilton, with stns. on the C. R. and the N. B. R., and another stn. (**U. West**) on the N. B. R.; favourite residence of Glasgow merchants, &c.; manufactures machinery and agricultural implements; coal-mines in neighbourhood. P. 5100.

Uddu, prov., Uganda. Same as **Buddu.**

Udem, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and 9 m. SSE. Cleve. P.<3000.

Uden, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, arr. and 13 m. E. Bois-le-Duc ('sHertogenbosch). P. 5700.

Udgir, tn., India, state of and 112 m. NW. Haidarábád.

Udimore, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4 m. W. by S. Rye, 2½ m. WNW. Winchelsea stn., P.O. P.<500.

Udine, tn., Italy, Venetia, cap. prov. U., 20 m. WNW. Görz (Austria); has a castle on a hill in its centre; fine municipal palace, archbishop's palace, museum, and library. Has machine shops, manufactures of oil, matches, silk, and cotton goods; tanneries. It was formerly cap. of Friuli, and for a long time was governed by the patriarchs of Aquilea. In 1445 U. was under Venetian rule, and under Austria from 1797 to 1805 and from 1814 to 1866. Alt. 381 ft. Mean temp., yr. 55 1° F., Jan. 37.6°, July 75.2°; rfall. (6 yrs.), 60.99 in. P. (18 1) 22,000; (1886) 31,800.

Udipi, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Kánara, 34 m. N. by W. Mangalore; considered sacred by Hindus. P. 7300; Hindus, 5900.

Udny, par., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, 7 m. ENE. Inverurie, 2 m. NW. of its stn. on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O.; 11,548 ac. P.<2000.

Udo, tn., Japan, on the W. ct. of Kiushiu, 50 m. E. Nagasaki. P.<5000.

Udobnaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 66 m. SW. Stavropol, on l. bk. Urup. P. 6350.

Udong, tn., Cambodia, 146 m. WNW. Saigon; the residence of the king of Cambodia in the 17th century, and again from 1740 to 1866. P. formerly 16,000, now probably much less.

Udskoi Ostrog, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, Maritime Prov., on l. bk. Ud' R., 60 m. above its entrance into Udskaya Bay, of Sea of Okhotsk, 54° 30′ N., 134° 0′ E. Alt. 175 ft. Mean temp., yr. 23° F., Jan. – 22°, July 60°. P.<1000.

Udston, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Hamilton par. P.<500.

Udumalpet, tn., Brit. India. See **Udamalpet.**

Udvard, comm., Hungary, co. and 17 m. NE. Komorn (Komárom), cap. dist. U. P.<5000.

Udvari, comm., Hungary, co. Bihar, dist. Torda. P.<4000.

Ue-. For German (including German Austrian and Swiss) names beginning with this combination, see under Ü.

Uea, or **Wallis,** isls., Pacific, in the N. of the Tonga group, NE. of the Fiji Is., in about 13° 20′ S., 176° W.

Ueda, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 105 m. NW. by W. Tokyo. P. 16,100.

Uelzen, Prussia. See **Ülzen.**

Ueno, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 30 m. ESE. Kyoto. P. 12,900.

Uessa, riv., French Guiana. See **Uassa.**

Ufa, riv., E. Russia, govts. Ufa and Perm, r. bk. trib. of Byelaya; considerable shipping. Receives Ufalei and many other tribs. Length about 430 m.

Ufa, govt., SE. Russia, on W. slope of Urals, has Vyatka and Perm on N., Orenburg on E. and S., Samara and Kazañ on W. The series of parallel chains of S. Urals, 2500 to 5040 ft. high (Iremel peak), occupy its E. part, and the valleys between them are the seat of mining and metallurgy. In the S. it covers the Obshchiy Syrt plateau, which joins the S. Urals by a range of elevated plains (Ufa plateau) 1000 to 1500 ft. high. It gently slopes towards the Kama, and its very fertile broad valleys are getting rapidly occupied by Russian settlers. Watered by the navigable Byelaya, trib. of Kama, and its tribs., Tanyp and Ufa, also navigable. The Kama flows on its W. border. Forests cover nearly one-half of the surface. Climate extreme, the average temps. being: at Ufa, yr. 37°, Jan. 5.5°, July 68°; at Zlatoust observatory, yr. 32.2°, Jan. 2°, July 62°; yearly rfall. 19 in.; much smaller in the Steppes. Population consists of Great Russians (33 per cent. in 1882), whose numbers are rapidly increasing, Bashkirs (45 per cent.), Tatars (8 per cent.), Cheremisses, Chuvashes, Mordves, and Votyaks. Over 100,000 Russians were formerly mining serfs, and now live chiefly by mining, which is progressing, Zlatoust being its chief centre (Satkinsk, Yurezañ, Katav-Ivanovsk iron-works). Flour-mills, distilleries, tanneries; exports of cereals, cattle, and animal produce; animated fairs. Divided into six dists.: Ufa, Belebei, Biisk, Menzelinsk, Sterlitamsk, and Zlatoust. Cholny and Berezovka are important loading places on Kama. Area, 47,112 sq. m. P. (1865) 1,291,020; (1882) 1,793,260; (1890) 2,039,300.

Ufa, cap. of above govt., at the confluence of U. and Byelaya, 326 m. by rail ENE. Samara, on Siberian Rly.; considerable trade. P. (1884) 25,660; (1891) 34,000.

Ufaleiskiy, Upper, iron-works and gold-diggings, Russia, Perm, 73 m. SSW. Ekaterinburg, on Ufalei R. P. 7300.

Ufaleiskiy, Lower, 7 m. from above. P.<3000.

Ufenau, or **Ufnau,** small isl., Switzd., in Lake Zürich, W. of the bridge uniting Pfäffikon to Rapperschwyl, belonging to Einsiedeln abbey. Ulrich von Hutten died here in 1523.

Ufer, German, 'a border' or 'shore.' See *Ufer.*

Uffculme (ŭf'kŭm), formerly **Upculm,** par. and market-tn., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 7 m. E. Tiverton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, W. 6158 ac. P.<2000.

Uffenheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, cap. circle U., 21 m. SE. by S. Würzburg. P.<3000.

Uffing, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 34 m. SW. by S. Munich, on the N. side of the Staffel-See (lake). P.<2000.

Uffington, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 9½ m. ENE. Swindon, 4 m. S. by E. Faringdon, on the G. W. R. Here is the Vale of the White Horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of a chalk down. PMT.O. P.<750.

Uffington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 2 m. E. Stamford, with a stn. (**U. and Barnack**) on the M. R., P.O.; 4165 ac. P.<500.

Uffington, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., on the Severn, 3 m. ENE. Shrewsbury, P.O. P.<500.

Ufford, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Muskoka, 16 m. N. Bracebridge; summer resort. P.<1500.

Ufford, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 4½ m. ESE. Stamford, in the administrative county of the Soke of Peterborough, 1 m. NE. **U. Bridge** stn., on the G. N. R. P.<250; eccles. par. (**U. with Bainton**) P.<500.

Ufford, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. NE. Woodbridge, P.O. P.<750.

Ufipa, country of the Fipa, on E. side of Lake Tanganyika.

Ufnau, isl., Switzd. See **Ufenau.**

Ufton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 4½ m. ESE. Leamington, 1½ m. N. Southam Road stn.; has a parish cross, erected about 1316. P.<250.

Ufton Nervet, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 6 m. SW. by W. Reading, 2 m. E. Aldermaston stn. P.<500.

Ugala, a country of equatorial Africa, on the E. ct. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, from the mouth of the Igucha R. northwards to the isl. Usuguru.

Ugala, Ugalla, Ugara, dist., equatorial Africa, E. of Lake Tanganyika, crossed by 5° S., between 31° and 32° E.

Uganda, terr., central Africa, situated NW. and W. of the Victoria Nyanza, between the upper Nile and the 30th degree E. long. The Sese Is. of the Victoria Nyanza belong to U., and the surrounding countries (Usoga, Unyoro, Ankori, and Karagwe) are tributary to U. The southern and western parts are mountainous; the northern form widely extending plains (covered with forests), sloping gradually towards the Nile valley. The majority of the inhabitants are an agricultural Bantu tribe, the Waganda; a Nuba tribe, the light-coloured Wahuma, engaged in pastoral pursuits, are met with in the W. parts of the country. U. is very fertile, bananas, maize, millet, and batatas being the principal agricultural products. The Waganda are very intelligent, and their native industries are highly developed. Chief exports, ivory, gum, and hides. Iron ore occurs in various parts of the country. Long-continued internal feuds and wars have devastated the southern parts of U. Places of importance, Rubaga and Mengo. U. belongs to British E. Africa (*q.v.*). Area estimated at 50,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 2,750,000 (Stanley). [**H. G. S.**]

Ugarrowa, Arab station, Congo Free State, on Biyerer or Aruwimi, in 1° 26′ N., 27° 52′ E.

Ugaya, the same as **Kavirondo,** central Africa.

Ugborough, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 13 m. E. Plymouth, 2 m. SW. Kingsbridge Road stn., PM.O.; 8955 ac. P.<1500.

Ugborough Beacon, hill, Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, 12 m. ENE. Plymouth. Alt. 1244 ft.

Ugento, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 23 m. SW. Otranto. P.<4000.

Uggeshall, par., Eng., Suffolk, 4 m. NE. Halesworth, P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**U. with Sotherton**) P.<500.

Ugglebarnby, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 3 m. SSW. Whitby, 1 m. ESE. Sleights stn., P.O. See **Eskdaleside.**

Ugie, tp., Cape Colony, dist. Maclear, 95 m. ESE. Aliwal North. P.<1500.

Ugie, riv., Scot., in NE. of Aberdeenshire, flows 21 m. ESE. and E., and enters the North Sea 2 m. N. Peterhead; navigable less than 2 m.

Uginet, tn., France, dep. Savoie, 29 m. ENE. Chambéry, arr. and 6 m. NNE. Albertville. P.<2000.

Ugingo, isl., in the E. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa, in 1° 13′–26′ N.

Ugley, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 6 m. SSW. Saffron Walden, 2 m. NW. by N. Elsenham stn., P.O. (**Oakley,** or **U.**). P.<500.

Ugliano, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 6 m. W. by N. Zara. The island is 13 m. long, by 1–2 m. broad. P. <2000.

Uglich, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 67 m. WSW. Yaroslavl, on r. bk. Volga; very old town, where Prince Demetrius was killed by Boris Godunov's men in 1591. Has a venerated cathedral, dating from the 13th century, two monasteries, and the palace of Demetrius. Paper-mills, flour-mills, manufacture of tea-urns, and especially of bags for flour; large export of sausages and ham; active trade, and navigation. P. 12,660.

Ugo, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Yamagata and Akita kens.

Ugogi, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Usagara, 190 m. W. Bagamoyo.

Ugogo, dist., Ger. E. Africa, about 170 m. W. of the coast, opposite Zanzibar I.

Ugoma, dist. or region, central Africa, on the W. side of Lake Tanganyika, crossed by 5° S.

Ugombe, lake, Ger. Equatorial Africa, in central Usagara, about 20 m. SSE. Mpwapwa, traversed by the upper affluents of the Mukondokwa.

Ugowe Bay, large bay in the E. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 0°–0° 15′ S.

Ugra, riv., middle Russia, flows 270 m. through govts. Smolensk and Kaluga, past Kaluga town, joins Oka 10 m. below this last town; shipping of corn, spirits, and salt.

Ugryeshskiy, monastery, Russia, govt. and 9 m. from Moscow, on Moskva R.

Ugthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 6½ m. W. Whitby, 3 m. NNE. Glaisdale stn., P.O. P. <250.

Uguhha, region, central Africa, on the W. side of Lake Tanganyika, crossed about the middle by 6° S.

Ugunda, country of equatorial Africa, E. of Lake Tanganyika, between Unyanyembe on the N. and Ukonongo on the S.; a wide alluvial plain, with jungle, marsh, and forest. Chief villages Ugunda (in 5° 33′ S.) and Kikoma (in 5° 48′ S.).

Uguršin, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Loveč, 23 m. SSW. Plevna. P. <5000.

Uhehe, dist., Ger. E. Africa, between about 7° and 9° S., and about 34°–37° E.

Uhha, region, central Africa, on the E. side of Lake Tanganyika, between about 4° and 5° S.

Uhlenhorst, Ger., a NE. suburb of Hamburg. P. 18,100.

Uhnów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. U. P. <5000.

Uhrichsville, city, U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., 41 m. NW. by W. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <4000.

Uhu-hsien, treaty port and industrial tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 24 m. SE. Taiping-fu; manufactures red twine, knives, and other steel goods.

Uhul, Uyanyembe. See **Uyui.**

Ui, riv., SE. Russia, govt. Orenburg, rises in S. Urals, near Ui-tash Mt., flows E. past Troitsk, joins Tobol from left after a course of 270 m.

Uie, eccles. par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty. See **Knock.**

Uig, vil., Scot., Inverness-shire, isl. of Skye, on **Uig Bay,** E. side of Lake Snizort, 14 m. NNW. Portree, PMT.O.

Uig, par., Scot., Ross-shire, in the SW. of Lewis I., Outer Hebrides, 34 m. W. Stornoway; 122,795 ac. P. (including **Bernera, Oronsay, Pabay,** and part of **Lewis I.**) <4000.

Uigur, Turkish tribe. See **Uzbegs.**

Uil (Uiu-uil), riv., SE. Russia, prov. Uralsk, in the E. of lower Volga, flows SW., with great windings, through the Steppes for 270 m., and is lost in the desert before reaching the Caspian.

Uilskoye, small fort on it, at junction of several Steppe roads.

Uinta, co., U.S., Utah, in the NE. corner of the terr., partly bounded and traversed by Green R.

Uinta, co., U.S., Wyoming, forming the whole of the western strip of the state outside the Yellowstone National Park.

Uinta Mountains, range, U.S., Utah, running E. from the Wahsatch Mts. for about 150 m.; chief summits, Emmons Peak, 13,624 ft.; Gilbert Peak, 13,687 ft.; Wilson's Peak, 13,300 ft.

Uisg, Loch, lake, Scot., Argyllshire, in the SE. of Mull I., drained W. into Loch Buy; 2 m. long, by ½ m. wide.

Uiskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, govt. Orenburg, terr. of Orenburg Cossacks, 73 m. E. of Troitsk, on the Ui R. P. <5000.

Uist, North and **South,** two isls. and pars. of the Outer Hebrides, Scot., Inverness-shire. North U., 2½ m. N. the isl. Benbecula, and separated on the NE. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 m. across. Shape very irregular. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by Lochs Maddy and Eport, and containing several inland lochs. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous, comprising some tracts of fertile land. Greatest alt. 1133 ft.; length, 17 m.; breadth, 3–12 m. With **Baleshare and Illeray, Boveray, Grimisay** (part), **Heisker, Hut, Kirkibost, Levera, Mhorgay, Monach, Rousay,** and **Vallay** it forms a par., having an area of 75,431 ac., P. <4500; isl. P. 3231. South U., the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, S. of Harris, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait 1 m. across. Its E. ct. is indented by lochs; it contains several lochs, and a band of fertile country borders its W. ct.; elsewhere it is an alluvial peat plain interspersed with mountains, amongst which Mount Hecla rises to 2500 or 3000 ft. above the sea, and Ben More has an alt. of 2035 ft. Length, 22 m.; greatest breadth, 8 m. With the isls. **Benbecula, Eriskay, Fladda, Grimisay** (part), **Calvay,** and **Wlay** it forms a par. of 90,099 ac., P. 5800; isl. P. 3708. Population of both islands poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing, rural labour, and cattle-rearing.

Uitenhage, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. U., 20 m. NNW. Port Elizabeth; noted for its wool-washeries and fruit; has some large railway workshops. Mean rfall. (22 yrs.), 15.87 in. P. 5300.

Uitgeest, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 7 m. SSW. Alkmaar. P. (comm.) <3000.

Uithoorn, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. S. Amsterdam. P. (comm.) <3000.

Uithuizen, vil., Holland, prov. and 15 m. NNE. Groningen. P. <2000.

Ultzenberg, mission station, Cape Colony, dist. Tulbagh.

Új, Hungarian, 'new.'

Ujain, tn., Central India, Gwalior. See **Ujjain.**

Uj-Arad, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. U.-A., on l. bk. Maros, opposite Ó-Arad. P. 5600.

Ujbánya, tn., Hungary. See **Königsberg.**

Uj-Bessenyö, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Központ. P. <4000.

Uj-Besztercze, comm., Hungary, co. Trencsén, dist. Kiszucza-Ujhely. P. <4000.

Ujda, tn., in the NE. of Morocco, 36 m. WSW. Tlemsen, Algeria.

Uj-Dombovár, comm., Hungary, co. Tolna, dist. Dombovár. P. <4000.

Ujeft, or **Ujef,** oasis, Sahara, S. part of Adrar-land.

Uje Maldu'guri, tn., central Africa, Bornu, 65 m. SSW. Kuka. P. 15,000 (Rohlfs, 1866).

Ujest, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Gross-Strehlitz, 21 m. N. by E. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Uj-Fehértó, comm., Hungary, co. Szabolcs, dist. Nagy Kálló. P. 7900.

Uj-Futtak, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Ujvidék. P. <4000.

Ujhání, municip., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Budáun, 36 m. SW. Bareilly; manufactures refined sugar and indigo. P. 7400; Hindus, 4900; Moham. 2400.

Ujiji, tribal terr., central Africa, on the E. side of Lake Tanganyika, S. of Urundi, and W. of Uhha; also the chief town of that terr., situated on the shore of the lake, in the dists. of Kawele and Ugoy, in 4° 55′ S. Long the chief seat of Arab and Swahili slave and ivory traders in these regions. Now in Ger. E. Africa. Seat of station of the Central African mission.

Ujjain, or **Oojein,** tn., Central India, Gwalior state, 32 m. N. by W. Indore; considerable commerce, and export of opium. In ancient times U. was the famous cap. of Málwá, and marked the first meridian of Hindu geographers. The astronomical observatory was erected by Jai Singh, Maháráját, in the time of Muhammad Sháh. P. 34,700; Hindu, 23,300; Moham. 9500.

Uj-Kécske, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Kiskun-alsó. P. 6700.

Uj-Kigyós, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. Békés-Csaba. P. <5000.

Uj-Pest, Ger. **Neupest,** comm., Hungary, left or E. bank of the Danube, a little above Budapest, of which it is a suburb. P. 23,500; including **Rákos-Palota,** 30,000.

Ujszász, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Kecskemét. P. <4000.

Uj-Szent-Anna, comm., Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Vilagos. P. 5600.

Uj-Verbász, comm., Hungary, prov. Bács-Bodrog, on the Franzens-Kanal, 25 m. NNW. Neusatz. P. 5900.

Ujvidek, Hungary. See **Neusatz.**

Ukala, tn., central Africa, Kavirondo, to the NE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in 0° 20′ N., 34° 45′ E.

Ukamba, region, Brit. E. Africa, to the S. of the headwaters of the Tana.

Ukami, dist., Ger. E. Africa, crossed by 7° S. and 38° E.

Ukara, or **Kilegi,** isl., in S. of Victoria Nyanza, N. of Ukerewe I., crossed by 1° 50′ S., 33° 10′ E.

Ukari, central Sudan. Same as **Wukari.**

Ukassa, cataracts, upper Congo. See **Msendua.**

Ukawendi, region, central Africa, on the E. side of Lake Tanganyika, crossed about the middle by 6° S.

Üker, riv., Prussia. See **Ücker.**

Ukerejie, or **Ukeredi,** riv., E. ct. Africa. See **Lindi.**

Ukerewe Lake. See **Victoria Nyanza.**

Ükermünde, Prussia. See **Ückermünde.**

Ukholovo, vil., Russia, govt. and 65 m. SSW. Ryazañ, 17 m. from Ryazsk railway junction; trade in grain. P. <5000.

Ukiah, city, U.S., California, Mendocino co., 110 m. NNW. San Francisco; with hot and cold medicinal springs, much frequented. P. <2000

U-kiang, riv., China. See **Wu-kiang.**

Ukli, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 15 m. SE. by E. Bijápur. P. <5000.

Ukraina, usually in English **Ukraine** ('border land'), former name of the parts of Moscow Tsardom which lay on its W., S., and E. boundaries; composed of the Polish Ukraina, which included present Little Russia even as far as Kursk; the Southern Ukraina, beginning at Kyazañ; and the Siberian Ukraina. Now the name of Ukraina is reserved to the Little Russian provs., more especially on the l. bk. of the Dnieper (*Hetmanshchina*), but the name of **Ukrainians** is extended to all the Little Russian speaking population of SW. Russia and Poland, and partly also to the so-called 'Ruthenians' in East Galicia.

Ukuhere, dist., equatorial Africa. Same as **Ukwere.**

Ukumbi, French mission station, central Africa, on the E. side of Smyth Sound, Lake Victoria Nyanza, in about 2° 47′ S.

Ukunongo, region, central Africa, crossed about the middle by 7° S., 32° E.

Ukwere, dist., Ger. E. Africa, crossed about the middle by 6° 35′ S., and 38° 35′ E.

Ukyr (Mongolian, 'cow'), lake and vil., Russia, Transbaikalia, on the W. slope of the Yablonovoi ridge, on highway to and 80 m. WNW. of Chita. P. <2000.

Ul, riv., India, Oudh, rises in 28° 21′ N., 80° 27′ E., flows S. by E. into the Chauka, which it enters in Sítápur dist. in 27° 42′ N., 81° 13′ E. Length, 110 m.

Ulad, Arabic, 'tribe.' See *Uled.*

Ulala, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, 63 m. E. Biisk; seat of Altaian mission. Alt. 1300 ft. Mean temp., yr. 34.2° F., Jan. 1.0°, July 68.6°.

Ulam, goldfield, Queensland, about 29 m. from Rockhampton by road and rail. P. <1500.

Ulanga, or **Uranga,** riv., Ger. E. Africa, one of the two headstreams of the Rufiji explored by Count Pfeil in 1866, rises in about 9° S., E. of 35° E., and flows on the whole E., describing, however, a great curve to the N. through a swampy and extremely unhealthy rice-growing plain (almost entirely inundated in the rainy season) between the Lipingo Mts. on the S. and the Uhehe Mts. on the N., the numerous streams from which on both sides keep the river well filled with water even in the driest season. See *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1886, pp. 357–60, and plate 18.

Ulankom, tn., NW. Mongolia, SW. of Lake Ubsa Nor. Alt. 3040 ft.

Ulanmuren, riv., China. Same as **Datung-gol.**

Ulanów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on riv. San, 53 m. S. by W. Lublin (Poland). P. <4000.

Ulapes, settlement, Argentine Republic, Rioja, 120 m. W. Córdoba.

Ularara, co., New South Wales, crossed by 30° S., and bounded on the E. by Paroo R.

Ulba, riv., Russia, W. Siberia, r. bk. trib. of the Irtysh, 110 m. long; rises in the Altais from the **Ulbinskiye Byelki,** a range of snow-clad mountains in the SW. Altais, rising to 6631 ft. in Mount Krestovaya.

Ulbo, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 28 m. NW. Zara. P. <2000.

Ulbster, P.O., Scot., Caithness, on the E. ct., 6 m. SSW. Wick.

Ulceby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 11 m. WNW. Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**U. Village**). P. <1000.

Ulceby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 11 m. SE. by S. Louth, 2½ m. WNW. Willoughby stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**U. with Fordington**) P. <250.

Ulcombe, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 7 m. SE. Maidstone, 2½ m. SW. Harrietsham stn., P.O. (**Ulcomb**). P. <750.

Uldale, par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., on the Ellen, 8½ m. N. by W. Keswick, P.O.; 5814 ac. P. <250.

Uleåborg (Finnish **Oulu**), govt. of Finland, including nearly half of the grand-duchy, on the N. of Kuopio to near Varanger Fjord. Consists of **Laponia** (16,000 sq. m.), covered with plateaux 1000–1200 ft. high, and of N. portion of **Österbotten** —fertile lowlands on the Gulf of Bothnia, rising to 1500–1640 ft. in the plateaux of Suomenselkä and Kajana. Rivs. Kemi, Uleå, and Torneå (on Swedish frontier); lakes: Uleå-träsk, Kemi, and Enare (550 sq. m.). Area, 63,970 sq. m. P. (1892) 252,250. Chief towns: Uleåborg, on Gulf of Bothnia, 498 m. by rail N. Helsingfors, at the mouth of Uleå R., P. 13,050; Torneå, 13 m. from the mouth of Torneå R., P. <2000; Brahestad, on Gulf of Bothnia, P. <5000; and Kajana, on Uleå-träsk, where an active trade, especially in timber, is carried on. Mean temp., yr. 35.3° F., Feb. 13.8°, July 61.8°. P. <2000.

Uled, Ulad, Arabic, 'tribe,' prefix to names of a large number of tribes.

Uled Nail, large confederation of tribes, Algeria, prov. Algiers, occupying the high plains, steppes, and valleys of a great part of the prov. between the Tell and Sahara; chief centre, Jelfa. P. (comm. Jelfa) 150,000.

Uled Raffa, oasis, Africa, western Sahara, to the NW. of Tuat, in about 28° 45′ N., 0° 12′ W.

Uled Ramun, tn., Algeria, 16 m. SSE. Constantine. P. <2000.

Uley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 3½ m. NE. by N. Wotton-under-Edge, 2 m. ENE. Dursley, PMT.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**U. with Owlpen**) P. <1500.

Ulfer-chai, riv., Asia Minor. See **Abullonia** (lake).

Ulf Islands, two small islands off the E. ct. of Sweden, prov. Vesternorrland, in about 63° N.; areas, 5½ and 2½ sq. m. respectively.

Ulfö, isl., off N. ct. of Norway. See **Hadselö.**

Ulgham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Lyne, 4½ m. NNE. Morpeth, 1½ m. SW. Widdrington stn., P.O. P. <750.

Uliarus, isl., Atlantic. See **Oléron, Île d'.**

Ulkasutai, tn., Mongolia, in 47° 44′ N., 96° 54′ E., in a large deep valley bordered E. and W. by the spurs of the Khangai and traversed by the Dzagistai, on the r. bk. of which stands the trading town of Maimachin (not to be confounded with the other Maimachin opposite Kyakhta). Its fortress, built 1765, forms an almost perfect square; within the citadel are the houses of the governor-general and lieutenants. P. 4000 (Ney Elias).

Ulid, tribe in Tripoli, N. Africa.

Ulie, isls., Pacific. See **Wolea.**

Ulikare, vil., eastern Sudan, terr. of the Baris, 25 m. S. Gondokoro.

Ulithi, or **Mackenzie Islands,** Pacific Ocean, in the Caroline group, crossed by 10° N., 140° E.

Uliveto, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 6 m. ESE. Pisa; has mineral springs resembling those of Vichy, and much frequented thermal establishment. P. <2000.

Uljcin, Montenegro. See **Dulcigno.**

Ulla, riv., in the NW. of Spain, flowing W., mainly on the common frontier of provs. Corunna and Pontevedra, into the Atlantic Ocean (the Ria de Arosa).

Ulladulla, seapt. tp., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., on the coast, 60 m. SE. Goulburn, in 35° 18′ S.; has good harbour, and pier with iron lighthouse 54 ft. high. P. <2000.

Ullanes, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork.

Ullapool, vil., Scot., Cromartyshire, in the SW., on the E. shore of Loch Broom, 6½ m. NNW. of the head of the loch; visited by tourists; has a safe harbour. The inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Ullard, par., Ire., cos. Carlow and Kilkenny, bars. Idrone East, Lower St. Mullins, and Gowran, 14½ m. ESE. Kilkenny, on the r. bk. of the Barrow, 2 m. S. Borris stn., P.O.; 5847 ac. P. <1000.

Ulldecona, tn., Spain, prov. Tarragona, dist. and 18 m. S. by W. Tortosa. P. (comm.) 6600.

Ullenhall with Aspley, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 10½ m. W. by N. Warwick, 6 m. E. Redditch, PM.O. (**Ullenhall**). P. <750.

Ullensaker, vil., Norway, prov. and 22 m. NE. Christiania. P. (comm.) 6300.

Ullensvang, vil., Norway, prov. and 45 m. ESE. Bergen, on Sör Fjord, a branch of Hardanger Fjord; favourite summer resort of the Norwegians. Rfall. (7 yrs.), 40.27 in. P. (comm.) 5400.

Ullersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Glatz, 54 m. S. by W. Breslau. P. <3000.

Ulleskelf, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Wharfe, 8½ m. SW. by S. York, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Ullesthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8 m. N. Rugby, on the M. R. (stn. for **Lutterworth**), PM.O. P. <500.

Ulley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SE. Rotherham, 2½ m. E. Treeton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**U. with Brampton**) P. <500.

Ullid, par., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 5½ m. NW. Waterford. P. <500.

Ullingswick, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 9 m. NE. Hereford, 5 m. SW. by W. Bromyard stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**U. with Little Cowarne**) P. <500.

Üllö, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pest-felsö. P. <4000.

Ullock, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., on the Derwent, 5½ m. SE. by E. Workington, on the L. & NW. and Furness Rly., P.O.

Ullswater, lake, Eng., between the cos. of Cumberland and Westmorland, forming about 8½ m. of the N. boundary of Westmorland, 5 m. SW. by S. Penrith. See **English Lake District.**

Ulm, tn. and fortress of the first order, Ger., in the E. of Würtemberg, 45 m. SE. by E. Stuttgart, circle and on the l. bk. of the Danube, which here receives the Blau and becomes navigable; has the largest Protestant church in Germany and, after the cathedral of Cologne, the largest state church (begun 1377, finished 1890); length, 405 ft.; breadth, 180 ft.; the nave

is 136 ft. high, with a tower 528 ft. high. The town has a library of 48,000 volumes. Manufactures of tobacco, cement, machinery, linen and cotton goods, cloth, sewing machines, pipe bowls, asphalt, optical and musical instruments, brass plate, &c.; active timber and grain trade; large fruit market. It is first mentioned in history in 854, and had the presidency in the Swabian councils; adopted the Reformation in 1531; passed to Bavaria in 1802, and to Würtemberg in 1810. Here, Oct. 17, 1805, General Mack capitulated with 33,000 Austrians. The old fortifications are demolished, and to the new ones, erected 1844-46, belong the works on the Eselsberg to the N. and the Kuhberg to the SW.; the Bavarian town Neu-Ulm is included within them. The citadel is called Wilhelmsburg. Alt. 1935 ft. P. (1818) 13,000; (1871) 26,200; tn. P. (1890) 36,000; comm. P. 39,200.

Ulm, settlement, U.S., Montana, Cascade co., 103 m. NNE. Butte City.

Ulma, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Fehértemplom. P. <4000.

Ulmarra, post-tn., New South Wales, Clarence co., 5 m. E. Grafton. P. <2000.

Ulnes Walton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 5½ m. S. by W. Preston, close to Midge Hall stn. P. <500.

Ulö, isl., N. ct. Norway, 42 m. ENE. Tromsö, at the entrance to Lyngen Fjord. Area, 28 sq. m. P. 225.

Uloma, vil., Russia, govt. Novgorod, dist. Cherepovets, on the S. of Byelo-ozero, on Uloma R. and lake; surrounded by small villages, where over 20,000 smiths make nails and other small iron goods.

Ulpha, par., Eng., Cumberland, on riv. Duddon, 4½ m. NW. Broughton-in-Furness, P.O.; 13,092 ac. P. <500.

Ulpha, vil., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 8½ m. SSW. Kendal, on the E. side of the estuary of the Kent, 2½ m. NNW. Arnside stn. See **Heathop.**

Ulpha Fell, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 17 m. S. by W. Keswick. Alt. 1336 ft.

Ulricehamn, tn., Sweden, prov. Elfsborg, at N. end of Lake Åsunden, 29 m. W. Jönköping. P. <2000.

Ulrichen, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 14½ m. W. Airolo, 7½ m. SW. by W. of the Furka Pass. P. <2000.

Ulrichsberg, vil., Upper Austria, 32 m. NW. by N. Linz. P. <2000.

Ulrichstein, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Schotten, 3 m. E. Giessen.

Ulrome, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 18½ m. N. by E. Hull, 5 m. ESE. Lowthorpe stn. P. <250.

Ulrum, tn., Holland, prov. and 14 m. NW. Groningen. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ulsta, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., SW. Yell I., on U. Bay, 3 m. W. Hamnavoe, PT.O.

Ulster, co., U.S., New York, bounded on the E. by the Hudson R., and crossed in the N. by 42° N.

Ulster, prov. of Ireland (*q.v.*). Name derived from an old Irish personal name, Uladh (pronounced ulla), with termination *ster* (see **Munster**).

Ulster Canal, Ire., extends from the riv. Blackwater at Charlemont (co. Armagh) to upper Lough Erne (co. Fermanagh). Length, 48 m.

Ulting, par., Eng., Essex, on the Chelmer, div. and 3½ m. NW. by W. Maldon, 2 m. SW. Wickham stn., P.O. P. <250.

Ulu, Malay, 'head of river.'

Ulu, mountainous dist., Brit. E. Africa, N. of 2° S., E. of 37° E.; fertile, well cultivated, and densely inhabited.

Ulubáriá, small tn., Brit. India, Bengal, dist. and 15 m. S. Howrah, on the banks of the Húglí; the starting-place of the Midnapur High Level Canal. P. <5000.

Uluburlu, tn., Asia Minor, 107 m. W. by N. Konia.

Ulugan, Bahia de, bay, W. ct. Palawan I., Philippine Is., in 10° 2′-10′ N.

Ulundi, vil., Zulu-land, about 110 m. NE. Pietermaritzburg; scene of the defeat of the Zulus.

Ulungu, country, S. Africa. See **Urungu.**

Ulungur, called **Kizilbach,** lake, Chinese Empire, Dzungaria, near the Russian frontier, crossed by 87° E., just N. of 47° N., fed by the Urungu R. (from SE.). Alt. 1560 ft.; circumference, 87 m.

Ulu-ull, riv., Russia. See **Ull.**

Ulva, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, in 56° 28′-30′ N., separated from the W. ct. of Mull by the narrow **Sound of Ulva.** Surface mountainous and basaltic, rising in terraces to an alt. of 1400 ft. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 2 m. P.O. (**U. Ferry**). P. 46.

Ulva, isl., Scot., Argyllshire, N. Knapdale par. P. 20.

Ulvenhout, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. SSE. Breda. P. <2000.

Ulverscroft, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4½ m. SSW. Loughborough. P. <250.

Ulverston, par. and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 8 m. NE. Barrow, on the Furness Rly. It has blast-furnaces and boiler-works; an active export trade in iron and slates. The bar at Piel has a depth at high water ordinary springs of 31 ft., ordinay neaps 28 ft.; good, well-sheltered anchorage. Market-day, Th. P. 10,000; eccles. par. (**U. with Osmotherley**) P. 8300.

Ulverstone, important seapt., Tasmania, Devon co., on the N. ct., 55 m. WNW. Launceston, 13 m. ESE. Emu Bay, in 146° 10′ E.; terminus at present of the Launceston and U. line Rly. P. <1500.

Ulverton, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, co. Drummond, 6 m. from Lisgar. P. <1500.

Ulvik, vil., Norway, prov. S. Bergenhus, at the head of one of the branches of Hardanger Fjord, 55 m. E. by N. Bergen. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ulwur, tn. and native state, India. See **Alwar** and **Rájputána.**

Ulyungur, lake, western Mongolia, crossed about the middle by 47° 20′ N., 87° 10′ E.; receives the Urungu from the E.; no outlet.

Ülzen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the riv. Ilmenau, 45 m. SE. by S. Hamburg, cap. circle Ü. P. 7700.

Umañ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 115 m. SW. Kiev, on a branch railway, 13 m. from Khristinovka junction (75 m. from Vapnyarka stn., on Odessa-Volochisk Rly.). Large parks and botanical garden of Count Potocki; distilleries; active trade in corn, exported. P. 23,400.

Umánanda, small rocky isl. in the Brahmaputra R., Brit. India, Assam, Kámrúp dist., opposite Gauháti; a place of pilgrimage sacred to the god Siva.

Umanskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 97 m. NE. Ekaterinodar, on Sasyk R. P. 8600.

Umaria, vil., Central India, in the SW. of Rewá, 60 m. ENE. Jabalpur; centre of a coalfield. P. <5000.

Umarkher (Umarkhed, census), tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. Básim, 95 m. S. Amráoti, in 19° 36′ N., 77° 45′ E. P. 6400; Hindus, 4900; Moham. 1400.

Umarkot, municip., Brit. India, Sind, dist. Thar and Párkar, 85 m. E. Haidarábád. P. 3700; Hindus, 2500.

Umarpur Niwán, vil., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. and 4 m. W. Allahábád; contains the cemetery for European troops. P. (1881) <5000.

Umat, vil., Assam. See **Lá-ká-dong.**

Umatilla, vil., U.S., Oregon, U. co., at the confluence of the U. and Columbia Rivs., 113 m. W. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 340 ft. Mean temp., yr. 52.9° F., Jan. 32.3°, July 74.0°; rfall. (5 yrs.), 9.81 in. P. <1500.

Umba, riv., in the N. of Ger. E. Africa, flows SE. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters by two arms enclosing the seaport of Wanga, in 4° 38′ S.

Umbagog Lake, U.S., partly in the NE. of New Hampshire, and partly in the NW. of Maine, one of the Rangeley Lakes, drained W. into the Androscoggin R. Length, 18 m.; greatest breadth, 10 m.

Umballa, city, Brit. India, Punjab. See **Ambála.**

Umbargáon, tn. and port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, on the W. ct., 87 m. N. Bombay. P. <5000.

Umbelosi, riv., S. Africa, flows E. from Swazi-land into Portuguese terr., and enters the head of Delagoa Bay.

Umberleigh, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the L. & SW. R., 7 m. SSE. Barnstaple, P.O.

Umbertide, tn., Italy, Umbria, on the Tiber, prov. and 13 m. N. by W. Perugia. P. 3000.

Umboi, Sir George Rook, or **Rook,** isl., Bismarck Archipelago, between the W. end of Neu-Pommern (New Britain) and the mainland of New Guinea, crossed by 5½° S., 148° E.

Umbrella Range, mts., New Zealand, South I., prov. Otago, running 37 m. NNE. to SSW., separating Southland co. from Tuapeka.

Umbria, territorial div. of Italy, comprising part of the former States of the Church, W. of the Apennines, lying E. of Tuscany, forms now the prov. of Perugia. Surface mountainous, the Apennines in the N. and E., and the Sabine Mts. in the S.; but they enclose several fine valleys. The large Lake of Trasimeno, in the W. of U., is entirely drained by the Tiber, which forms a great part of the SW. boundary. Climate generally healthy, except around the Lake of Perugia. The soil in the valley is well cultivated, yielding wheat, wine, and olive-oil, besides maize, leguminous plants, mulberries, and fruit. The mountain tracts are covered with rich pasture. The only important mineral is lignite (two beds of about 2500 ac. in all), 4–5 m. W. Spoleto, worked since 1881. The chief products of industrial activity are silks, wines, olive-oil, iron, and paper. Area, 3658 sq. m. P. (1881) 572,000. See **Italy,** table.

Umbugwe, dist., Ger. E. Africa, crossed about the middle by 4½° S., 35° E.

Umeå, tn., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, near the mouth of the U. Elf, 112 m. NE. Hernösand; depth at entrance to port, 23 ft.; alongside quays, 18–19 ft.; good anchorage inside of Bredskär. Mean temp., yr. 35.0° F., Feb. 15.8°, July 58.2°; rfall. 22.67 in. P. <4000.

Um-el-Ketef, gulf, W. ct. of Red Sea, between 23° 51′–23° 59′ N., S. of Ras Benas, which is its E. horn. It is the port of the ancient *Berenice.*

Umerbia, or **Um-er-rbia,** riv., Morocco, flows W. then NW., and enters the Atlantic at Azemur, in 33° 18′ N.; not navigable.

Um-es-Shell, valley, N. Africa, Tripoli, extending from Jebel-es-Soda NNE. to the coast near the Gulf of Cabes. Length, 310 m.

Umfull, riv., Brit. S. Africa, flows NNW. from Mashona-land and joins the Sanyati. The U. goldfield (centre Hartley Hill) is on its headwaters.

Umgeni, the dist. of Natal which contains Pietermaritzburg, the capital.

Umgeni, riv., S. Africa, Natal, flows SE. and enters the Indian Ocean a little to the N. of Durban.

Umgevenja, riv., Africa. See **Crocodile.**

Umhlangene. Same as **Emhlangen,** Matabili-land.

Umia, small coast riv., Spain, Galicia, prov. Pontevedra, rises 20 m. SE. Santiago, and flows SW. past the thermal springs of Caldas de Reyes, falling into the ria or estuary of Arosa 9 m. WNW. Pontevedra.

Umkomanzi, riv., S. Africa, Natal, flows SE. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters in about 30° 13′ S.

Umkulukavu, riv., Africa. See **Mikati.**

Umlatusi, riv., S. Africa, Zulu-land, flows ESE. into the Indian Ocean in about 28° 55′ S.

Umlazi, vil., Natal, on the Umlazi R., 10 m. SW. Durban.

Umlazi, riv., S. Africa, Natal, flows ESE. into the Indian Ocean a few miles to the S. of Durban.

Umlazi, a maritime div. of Natal, containing Durban.

Umma, place named in O. T. See **Alma.**

Umma, electoral div., Ire., co. Westmeath, dist. Moate.

Umm Deimneh, site, Palestine, *Madmannah* in the O. T., 31° 22′ N., 34° 56′ E., 15 m. SW. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Umm Delneh, site, Palestine, probably the (Waters of) *Dimon* of the O. T., 31½° o′ N., 35° 50′ E., 21 m. S. the ancient Heshbon.

Umm Deineh, site, Palestine, *Madmen* in the O. T., 31° 36′ N., 35° 56′ E., 15 m. SE. by S. ancient Heshbon.

Umm el Jerâr, site, Palestine, *Gerar* in the O. T., 31° 24′ N., 34° 26′ E., 6½ m. S. by W. Ghuzzeh (ancient Gaza).

Umm er Rumâmîn, ruins, Palestine, *En Rimmon* in the O. T., 31° 22′ N., 34° 51′ E., 10 m. NNE. Beersheba.

Umm Jina, site, Palestine, *Engannim* in the O. T., 34° 45′ N., 34° 57′ E., 15 m. W. Jerusalem.

Umm Tôba, site, Palestine, *Netophah* in the O. T., 31° 44′ N., 35° 14′ E., 3 m. S. by E. Jerusalem.

Umpferstedt, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, 3 m. E. by S. Weimar. P. <2000.

Umpqua (ŭmp'kwaw), riv., U.S., Oregon, in the SW., rises in the S. of Douglas co., in the Cascade Mts., flows N. then WNW. to the Pacific, into which it empties itself, in 43° 40′ N. Length about 200 m. The rainfall at U. city, at its mouth, is (6 yrs.) 67.4 in.

Um'rbia, riv., Morocco. See **Umerbia.**

Umrer, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. and 25 m. SSE. Nágpur; manufactures fine cotton cloth. P. 15,200; Hindus, 14,300.

Umreth, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Kaira, in 22° 41′ N., 73° 11′ E. P. 15,600; Hindus, 13,800.

Umri, tn., Central India, Gwalior, 105 m. N. by W. Bhopál.

Umsengaisi, riv., S. Africa, flows N. from Mashona-land into the Zambezi, which it joins in about 31° 15′ E.

Umta, tn., India, Bombay, Gujarát, Baroda state. P. (1881) 5800.

Umtamvuna, riv., SE. Africa, flows SE. into the Indian Ocean; it marks the frontier between Natal and Pondo-land.

Umtasa's (Kraal), vil., Brit. E. Africa, near the E. frontier, a few miles WNW. of Massikesse, in about 18° 45′ S., 32° 37′ E.; only important as mentioned under the name of Mutassa in the Anglo-Portuguese convention of June 1891 as falling within the British line. Alt. 4170 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Umtata, tn., Cape Colony, dist. U., 110 m. NNE. East London. P. <1500.

Umtata, riv., SE. Africa, flows SE. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters in 31° 55′ S., separating Pondo-land from Tembu-land.

Umtwalumi, short riv., Natal, entering the Atlantic in 30° 27′ S.

Umur Fakih, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Sliven, 29 m. SW. Burgas.

Umuryeri, small seapt., Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosporus, opposite Böyukdere, 11 m. NNE. Constantinople.

Umvolosi, riv., S. Africa, Zulu-land, formed by the union of the Black and White U., flows SE. into St. Lucia Bay.

Umvoti, a div. on the NE. frontier of Natal, crossed in the E. by 31° E., traversed by the Umvoti R., which flows ESE. nto the Indian Ocean a little to the S. of the Tugela.

Umzimkulu, riv., SE. Africa, flows SE. from Bushmans Nek in the Drakensbergen, on the frontier of Basuto-land, flows SE. mainly on the frontier of Natal and Griqua-land East, and then through Natal, and enters the Indian Ocean at Port Shepstone, in 30° 43′ S.

Umzimvubu, or **St. John's River,** riv., SE. Africa, rises in the Drakensbergen, near the source of the Umzimkulu, and flows first S. through Griqua-land East, then SE. through Pondo-land, and enters the Indian Ocean in 31° 37′ S.

Umzinga, mt., Natal, 75 m. N. Pietermaritzburg.

Umzinga, dist., on the E. frontier of Natal, in the angle between the Buffalo and Tugela Rivs.

Umzinto, seat of administration of Alexandra co., Natal, near the coast, 37 m. SW. Durban.

Umzinyati, or **Buffalo River,** SE. Africa, forms the NE. boundary of the Brit. terr. of Natal, and joins the Tugela 50 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

Umzumbi, vil., Natal, 60 m. SW. Durban.

Una, vil., E. ct. Brazil, Bahia, in 15° 10′ S.

Una, vil., Brazil, state of and 35 m. W. by S. São Paulo.

Una, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hoshiárpur, 60 m. WNW. Simla. P. <5000.

Una and Delwára, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 10 m. NNE. Diu; the ancient town of Una, in Sanskrit Unat Dúrg, was close to the present town, then known as Delwára. Owing to a slaughter of the Bráhmans, the population moved into Delwára, hereafter called Una. Afterwards, when U. had fallen under Mohammedan rule, a new town was founded about 3 m. S., and to this the name of Delwára was given. Una, P. (1881) 6000; Delwára, P. <4000.

Unadilla, riv., U.S., New York, in the S., flows S. to the Susquehanna, which it joins on the r. bk. about 75° 25′ W.

Unadilla, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., on Susquehanna R., 55 m. S. by W. Utica. P. <1500.

Unai Pass, Afghanistan. See **Paghman Hills.**

Unaka Mountains. See **Appalachian Mountains, B. I.**

Unalaska, the most important of the Aleutian Is., between 166° and 168° W., just S. of 54° N.; contains the volcanic mass of Makushin (5960 ft.). The chief station U. or Iliuliuk is on the N. shore. Has monthly communication with Sitka, 1250 m. distant. On its N. shore is **Iliuliuk** ('the curving beach'), a place with about 300 inhabitants, port of entry for all ships passing in or out of Bering Sea. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1827–34, 1867, 1871–73), yr. 38.5° F., Jan. 29.3°, Aug. 57.0°.

Unanderra, postal-vil., New South Wales, Camden co., in 34° 17′ S., 150° 59′ E. P. <1500.

Unao, municip., Brit. India, Oudh, cap. dist. U., 10 m. NE. Cawnpur. P. 12,800; Hindus, 8200; Moham. 4500.

Unapool, inn, Scot., Sutherlandshire, at the mouth of Loch Glencoul, 10½ m. WNW. of the head of Loch Shin.

Unare, riv., Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 m. W. Barcelona; near its source is the village U. Length, 120 m.

Unartok, or **Rensselaer Bay,** bay, W. ct. Greenland, in extreme NE. of Smith Sound, and S. of Kane Basin.

Unchehra, tn., Central India, Nagode state. P. 5400; Hindus, 4300; Moham. 900.

Uncompahgre, riv., U.S., Colorado, in the SW., trib. of the Gunnison, which it joins on the l. bk. at Delta, a little to the W. of 108° W.

Uncompahgre Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, Gunnison co., at the E. end of the Uncompahgre Mts., 120 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 14,235 ft. (Hayden); 14,408 ft. (Wheeler).

Unde, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, upon the r. bk. of the Rovuma, in 37° 10′ E.

Unden, lake, Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, occupying the middle of the isthmus which separates Lakes Vener and Vetter, and flowing into the latter through Lake Viken. Length, 10 m.; breadth, 7 m.; area, 39 sq. m.

Undenaes, vil., Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, 20 m. E. Mariestad, near the E. ct. of Lake Vilken. P. (comm.) 5500.

Underbarrow and Bradley Field, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 3½ m. W. Kendal, PM.O. (**U.**); 5122 ac. P. <500.

Undercliff, picturesque maritime tract, Isle of Wight, extending along its S. ct. from Niton, 5 m. E. to Bonchurch; formed by a landslip from chalk cliffs, which form an abrupt wall 90 to 120 ft. in height. Average width, ¾ m.

Underdale, vil., S. Australia, co. and 2½ m. W. Adelaide by road; in a wine-growing dist. P. <1500.

Underhill, Baptist mission station on the Congo, between Boma and Vivi; fever cases numerous and severe.

Underhill, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 27 m. NW. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Undermilbeck, par., Eng., Westmorland, on E. side of Lake Windermere, containing Bowness village; 4183 ac. P. <2500.

Underriver, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Seal par., P.O. P. <250.

Underskiddaw, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth union, 6 m. NW. Keswick; 6026 ac. P. <500.

Underwood, part of par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Offcote and Underwood.**

Underwood, PM.O., Eng., co. and 9 m. NW. Nottinghamshire, 3 m. from Eastwood stn.

Underwood, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., 11 m. NNE. Launceston. P. <1500.

Undi, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, on a small height 62 m. N. of the Zambezi, in 14° 39′ S., 32° 7′ E.

Undine, post-settlement, Canada, New Brunswick, Victoria co., 80 m. SSW. of the W. end of Chaleur Bay.

Undy, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 8 m. E. Newport, 1½ m. E. Manor stn. P. <500.

Unexpected Island, another name of **Gower Island,** Ger. New Guinea.

Unga, small isl. with coal-mine and gold-mine, on the S. of the Alaska Penin., in 160° 40′ W.

Ungama, or **Formosa Bay,** the large bay in Brit. E. Africa, to the N. of 3° S., which receives the Tana R.

Ungarisch-Altenburg. See **Altenburg, Ungarisch-.**

Ungarisch-Brod, tn., Austria, Moravia, 43 m. SSE. Olmütz, and 5 m. WNW. Hluck. P. <5000.

Ungarisch-Hradisch, tn., Austria, Moravia, 38 m. S. by E. Olmütz. P. <4000.

Ungarisch-Ostra, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. U.-O. P. <4000.

Ungarn, German name for Hungary.

Ungeni, tn., Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 218 m. by rail NW. Odessa, on l. bk. Pruth, near Roumanian frontier.

Unghéni, vil., Roumania, Moldavia, 9 m. ENE. Yassy, on r. bk. of the Pruth; summer resort for the inhabitants of Yassy.

Ungvár, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. Ung, 48 m. E. by S. Kaschau; has mineral spring; Greek Catholic bishopric; fine cathedral; trade in wine, wood, and pottery. Alt. 463 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.6° F., Jan. 26.4°, July 69.0°. P. 11,800.

Unhaes da Serra, vil., Portugal, Beira, 31 m. NNW. Castelho Branco, at S. base of the highest summit of the Serra da Estrella; has important sulphureous mineral springs. P. <2000.

Unhoscht, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 12½ m. W. Prague. P. <3000.

Uniana, Pic d', isolated hill, Colombia, in plain of and on l. bk. of the Orinoco, in the heights of Atures. Alt. 1910 ft.

Uniao, tn., Brazil, state Ceará, on l. bk. of the riv. Jaguaribe, 40 m. from the bar.

Unicoi, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the E. frontier, crossed in the S. by 36° N.

Unie, small isl., Austria, Dalmatia, co. and 58 m. NW. Zara, at E. entrance of the Quarnero; has a lighthouse. Area, 6 sq. m.

Unieh, or **Unia,** maritime tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Trebizond, on the N. ct., 126 m. ESE. Sinope; has considerable trade with Constantinople and the Crimea. P. 10,000; Orthodox Greeks, 5000; Moham. 3000; Armenians, 2000 (Cuinet).

Unimak, isl., at the W. end of the Alaska Penin., N. America; contains two volcanoes, Shishaldin (upwards of 8000 ft.) and Pogromnaia (5500 ft.). Shishaldin is first known to have been in eruption in 1690; again in 1826 and 1827. **U. Pass,** at the W. end of the island, is one of the more frequented channels into the Bering Sea.

Unimarca, Lake, S. basin of Lake Titicaca, belonging to Peru and Bolivia. See **Titicaca.**

Union, isl., Canada, Vancouver I. See **Kyuquot Sound.**

Union, tn., Chile, prov. and 37 m. SSE. Valdivia, cap. dep. U. P. <2000.

Union, vil., Costa Rica, 7 m. E. by N. San José.

Union, tn., Cuba, 53 m. ESE. Havana.

Union, or **Tokela Islands,** Pacific, 9° S., 171½° W.

Union, vil., Paraguay, 79 m. ENE. Asuncion. P. <2000.

Union, mining tp., S. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 110 m. SSE. Palmerston. P. <1500.

Union, co., U.S., Arkansas, on the S. frontier, and bounded on the NE. and E. by Ouachita R.

Union, vil., U.S., Connecticut, New Haven co., 16 m. NNW. New Haven. P. <1500.

Union, co., U.S., Georgia, on N. frontier, and crossed by 84° W.

Union, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, and between 37° and 38° N.

Union, co., U.S., Indiana, on E. frontier, and between 39° and 40° N.

Union, city, U.S., Indiana, Randolph co., on E. frontier of state, 73 m. ENE. Indianapolis; manufactures furniture, and woodwork of various kinds. P. <3000.

Union, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 41° N., and W. of 94° W.

Union, vil., U.S., Iowa, Hardin co., 75 m. WNW. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Union, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the Ohio, which separates it from Illinois and Indiana.

Union, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, on the N. frontier, W. of the meridian 92°.

Union, tn., U.S., Maine, Knox co., 29 m. ESE. Augusta. P. <1500.

Union, vil., U.S., Michigan, Branch co., on St. Joseph R., 106 m. W. by S. Detroit. P. <1500.

Union, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the NE., crossed by 34½° N. and 89° W.

Union, co., U.S., New Jersey, in the NE., between the Passaic R. and Staten Island Sound, S. of 41° N., and W. of 74° W.

Union, tn., U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., on Hudson R opposite New York. P. (1880) 5800; (1890) 10,600.

Union, vil., U.S., New York, Broome co., on the r. bk. of the Susquehanna, 64 m. S. Syracuse, 8 m. W. Binghamton. P. <1500.

Union, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the SW., on the S. frontier, E. of 81° W.

Union, co., U.S., Ohio, crossed by 40½° N. and 83½° W.

Union, vil., U.S., Ohio, Darke co., 80 m. N. by W. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Union, vil., U.S., Oregon, U. co., 70 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 2793 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Union, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Erie co., 20 m. SE. by S. Erie. P. <3000.

Union, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, crossed by 41° N., 77° W.

Union, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, cap. U. co., 59 m. NW. by N. Columbia. P. <2000.

Union, co., U.S., S. Dakota, in the SE. corner, bounded on the E. by the Big Sioux R.

Union, co., U.S., Tennessee, E. of 84° W., and N. of 36° N.

Union, tn., U.S., Tennessee, Obion co., 100 m. NE. by N. Memphis. P. <4000.

Union, La, seapt., Central America, Salvador, on the NW. arm of the Gulf of Fonseca, 95 m. ESE. San Salvador; its port is the NW. tidal harbour in the Gulf of Fonseca; has a fixed light.

Union, La, vil., Mexico, state Guerrero, 6 m. ENE. Chilpancingo. P. (comm.) 7500.

Union, La, comm., Spain, prov. and 28 m. SSE. Murcia, cap. dist. La U.; has iron-mines and lead-foundries. P. 21,000.

Union, West, city, U.S., Iowa, Fayette co. P. <2000.

Union Bridge, tn., U.S., Maryland, Carroll co., 45 m. (by rail) NW. Baltimore, with coal-trade. P. <1500.

Union Camp, gold-mining tp., Queensland, Chelmsford co., in 16° 38′ S., 144° 40′ E., on Hodgkinson goldfield. P. <1000.

Union Canal, canal, Scot., cos. Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling, extending W. from Edinburgh 32 m., joining the Forth and Clyde Canal at Port Downie, 2 m. SW. Falkirk.

Union City. For all places of this name in U.S., see **Union,** bor., city, town, village.

Uniondale, tn., Cape Colony, U. dist. P. <1500.

Union Forge, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lebanon co., 23 m. ENE. Harrisburg. P. <1500.

Unionhall, seapt. tn., Ire., SW. co. Cork, bar. W. Carbery, E. div., on Glandore Harbour, 5½ m. E. by N. Skibbereen, PMT.O. (**Union Hall**). P. <500.

Union Island, Brit. isl., W. Indies, one of the Grenadines, to the N. of Carriacou.

Union Mills, stn., Eng., Isle of Man, on the Isle of Man Rly., 2 m. NW. Douglas, PMT.O.

Union Peak, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Fremont co., 124 m. SE. from the NW. corner of the state. Alt. 11,593 ft. (Hayden).

Union Point, vil., U.S., Georgia, Greene co., 72 m. W. by N. Augusta. P. <1500.

Union Springs, tn., U.S., Alabama, Bullock co., 37 m. ESE. of Montgomery. P. <3000.

Union Springs, vil., U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 32 m. SW. by W. Syracuse, on Cayuga Lake, with gypsum and limestone quarries. P. <1500.

Uniontown, vil., U.S., Alabama, Perry co., 70 m. W. by N. Montgomery. P. <1500.

Uniontown, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Union co., 130 m. W. by S. Louisville. P. <1500.

Uniontown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fayette co., 44 m. SSE. Pittsburg. P. 6400.

Uniontown, tn., U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 70 m. NE. by E. Wallawalla. P. <1500.

Unionville, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 14 m. NNE. Toronto. P. <1500.

Unionville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Appanoose co., 118 m. SE. Des Moines; coal mined. P. <1500.

Unionville, tn., U.S., Missouri, Putnam co., 112 m. NE. by E. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Unionville, vil., U.S., Nebraska, co. and 20 m. S. Humboldt; mining dist. P. <1500.

United Kingdom, The, is the official designation of the British Isles, comprising the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the principality of Wales, with the Isle of Man and the Channel Is. as dependencies. By its position and configuration, the U. K. is peculiarly well adapted to be a great commercial centre. Amongst the many conditions which contribute to its supremacy in this respect are its position nearly in the centre of the land hemisphere, with free access by water to the remotest parts of the earth; the numerous indentations in its coasts affording good harbours for the largest vessels; the facilities for communication presented by navigable rivers, canals, and a vast network of railways; and the rich stores of coal and iron which exist in proximity to each other and also to the coast. Other factors are its strong and free government, and the temperate climate, which admits of labour being carried on at all seasons.

The following Table shows the Population in Thousands and one Decimal of a Thousand (00 omitted) of the Four Countries of the U. K. at each successive Census, with the Mean Rate of Increase or Decrease per Cent. per Annum between the Censuses.

	March 10, 1801.	May 27, 1811.	May 28, 1821.	May 29, 1831.	June 7, 1841.	March 31, 1851.	April 8, 1861.	April 3, 1871.	April 4, 1881.	April 6, 1891.
England, Population	8350.9	9553.0	11,281.8	13,090.5	15,002.4	16,921.9	18,954.4	21 495.1	24,613.9	27,483.5
,, Increase .	...	1.33	1.68	1.50	1.37	1.24	1.14	1.27	1.37	1.11
Wales, Population .	541.7	611.2	718.5	806.3	911.7	1005.7	1111.8	1217.1	1360.5	1519.0
,, Increase .	...	1.19	1.63	1.16	1.24	0.99	1.01	0.91	1.12	1.11
Scotland, Population	1608.4	1805.9	2091.5	2364.4	2620.2	2888.7	3062.3	3360.0	3735.6	4025.6
,, Increase .	...	1.14	1.48	1.23	1.03	0.98	0.60	0.93	1.07	0.75
Ireland,[1] Population	...	...	6801.8	7767.4	8199.9	6514.5	5798.6	5412.4	5174.8	4704.8
Increase or ,, Decrease	...	...	...	1.34	0.54	−2.33	−1.29	−0.69	−0.45	−1.06
United Kingdom[2] .	...	...	...	...	27,036.5	27,724.1	29,321.3	31,845.4	35,241.5	38,105.0

[1] In the case of Ireland, the populations (1821–51) are inclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen on shore and in port estimated to the middle of each year; those for 1861–91 are the census populations, exclusive of army and navy.
[2] Inclusive of Isle of Man and Channel Is., and army, navy, and merchant seamen, natives of the U. K. abroad.

Climate.—Being under the influence of sea-currents from the SW. (the Gulf Stream drift) and winds from the same direction, whose temperature is to a large extent kept up by these currents, the mean annual temperature of the British Isles is equal to that of countries in much lower latitudes on the continent of Europe, while the winter temperature is much higher. The mean annual temperature of the central parts of the archipelago is about 49° F., that of Unst, in Shetland, being 44.5°, and of Cornwall, in the extreme S., 51.5°. The small difference between the mean temperatures of the hottest and coldest months throughout the islands is still more striking. At Thurso, on the Pentland Firth, the mean Jan. temperature is 37.5°, July 56.3°; at Plymouth, Jan. 42.4°, July 61.9°; at Valentia (Kerry) 45.3°, July 59.1°. Prevailing winds for nine months of the year, SW., W., and NW. From March to May, ENE. and N. winds prevail. The average rainfall is about 34 in., but in this case there is a wide diversity at different stations. Though variable, the climate of Britain is found, from tables of longevity, to be one of the most salubrious in the world; while the very general cultivation and drainage of the soil have removed those maladies that originate in marsh effluvia. The indigenous flora and fauna of the British Isles partake of the character of that of the contiguous parts of Europe, and contain no species peculiar to that archipelago, from which it is inferred that these islands must have been connected by land with the mainland of Europe at a period subsequent to the Ice Age, when the entire surface as far S. as the Thames valley was buried under a thick sheet of ice, and the climate of the areas that remained ice-free must have been unfit to support the vegetable life regarded as indigenous. Of wild animals, the fox, badger, wild cat, stoat, martin, otter, squirrel, hedgehog, dormouse, mole, mouse, hare, and rabbit are the principal. The stag and fallow deer are still abundant in several localities, where they are preserved; bittern, eagle, and other birds of prey are becoming more rare. An examination of the **agricultural statistics** given in the **Appendix** (pp. 7–12) shows that the relative areas under the various classes of crops varies greatly in the different divs. of the U. K. The proportion per thousand acres of area under corn crops in England is nearly three times that in Scotland, two and a half times that in Ireland, and more than twice that in Wales; the area under green crops is more than twice that in Scotland, three times that in Wales, and one-third more than in Ireland. The proportionate area under artificial grasses 'for hay' is in England more than twice that in Scotland, but that 'not for hay' is little more than half, while the proportionate area under permanent pasture is nearly six times that in Scotland, five and a half that in Ireland, and slightly lower than in Wales. Of the total area, England has 76 per cent. under cultivation, Wales 60 per cent., Scotland 25 per cent., and Ireland 24 per cent.; of the area under cultivation, 14.9 per cent. is in England occupied by owners, 12.6 per cent. in Scotland, and 11.7 per cent. in Wales. **The mineral productions** of the U. K. are very important, the principal being coal and iron. The total value of the coal and metals produced in 1872 was stated to be £68.4,[1] and in 1882, £88.0; in 1882 it was estimated at only £70.4, an apparent decline, due not to lessened production, but to a different method then adopted for ascertaining the value of coal. In 1892 the value was £84.8, but in the following year it fell to £73.0. During this period the total value was highest (£100.8) in 1890, lowest (£55.8) in 1886. Of the total production in 1892, the share of England was 71 per cent., of Wales 16 per cent., of Scotland 12 per cent., of Ireland .5 per cent., and of the Isle of Man .1 per cent. Coal formed nearly 78 per cent., and pig iron 20 per cent., leaving only 2 per cent. as the value of all other metalliferous minerals; of these the principal are tin, lead, and zinc, but of none does the value reach £1.0. The value of coal produced in England, Wales, and Scotland was, respectively, £46.4, £11.8, and £7.8; the production of Ireland was insignificant. Of iron ore, England produces about 87 per cent. Of non-metalliferous minerals, the principal are stone, slate, clays, salt, and oil-shale. Stone, clays, and salt are obtained chiefly in England, slate in Wales, and oil-shale in Scotland; other minerals are obtained in small quantities. See also table showing the growth of the coal production of the U. K. and other countries, **Appendix**, p. 14.

Manufactures.—From the table below it will be seen that while the number of factories shows only a slight increase (about

[1] Values in £ millions and one decimal (00,000 omitted).

Table of Textile Factories in the U. K. for the years 1870 and 1890, with the number of Spindles, Power-Looms, and Persons employed.

	Number of Factories.		Spindles.[1]		Spindles.[1]		Power-Looms.		Total Persons.	
			Spinning.	Doubling.	Spinning.	Doubling.				
	1870	1890	1870	1870	1890	1890	1870	1890	1870	1890
England and Wales	5,968	6,180	37,851	4,124	45,726	4,485	532,291	722,406	718,051	858,252
Scotland . . .	597	747	2,176	320	1,714	700	59,083	71,471	127,214	154,591
Ireland . . .	242	263	1,058	24	970	46	18,630	28,612	61,965	71,788
Total . .	6,807	7,190	41,085	4,468	48,410	5,231	610,004	822,489	907,230	1,084,631

Table showing the number of Factories, &c., in Various Textile Industries.

	Number of Factories.		Spindles.[1]		Spindles.[1]		Power-Looms.		Total Persons.	
			Spinning.	Doubling.	Spinning.	Doubling.				
	1870	1890	1870	1870	1890	1890	1870	1890	1870	1890
Cotton Factories .	2,483	2,538	33,995	3,724	40,512	3,993	440,676	615,714	450,087	528,795
Woollen ,, . .	1,829	1,793	2,532	161	3,107	300	48,140	61,831	125,130	148,729
Worsted ,, . .	630	753	1,821	310	2,603	669	64,654	67,391	109,557	148,324
Shoddy ,, . .	120	125	133	...	94	...	2,690	2,284	3,816	4,503
Flax ,, . .	500	357	1,483	66	1,135	62	35,301	48,714	124,772	107,583
Jute ,, . .	63	116	109	6	268	12	4,330	14,107	17,570	44,810
Silk ,, . .	696	623	940	190	847	183	12,378	11,464	48,124	41,277
Hosiery ,, . .	129	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,692	24,838
Lace ,, . .	224	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,370	16,930

[1] Thousands (000's) omitted.

6 per cent.) on 1870, there is very considerable advance in the producing power, as shown by the increased number of spindles, looms, and persons employed. Of the special factories, cotton shows substantial progress; the number of woollen factories has decreased, but the capacity for production has increased; flax-mills show a decline in every part, with the exception of an increase of power-looms; in silk factories the decline is very decided; while jute, hosiery, and lace factories all show considerable advance. **Internal communication** is provided for, in addition to rivers and canals, by an extensive system of railways, which in the more populous parts form a network of lines. There are besides good roads. The remarkable expansion of British **commerce** during the 19th century is seen at a glance from the following table, which shows in £ millions the value of the import and export trade at various periods from 1802 to 1894:—

Table showing the Total Value in £ millions of the Imports and Exports of the U. K. in 1802, *the Annual Average for the Seven Quinquennial Periods* 1856–60 *to* 1886–90, *and in* 1894.

Years.	Imports. Total Value (in £ millions).	Exports, British Produce. Total Value (in £ millions).	Exports, Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Value of Exports.
1802 . .	31.4	27.0	19.0	...
1856–60 . .	182.9	124.2	24.8	148.0
1861–65 . .	247.6	144.4	46.4	190.8
1866–70 . .	292.8	187.8	46.9	234.7
1871–75 . .	360.2	239.5	58.2	297.7
1876–80 . .	382.5	201.4	56.6	258.0
1881–85 . .	399.9	232.3	63.0	295.3
1886–90 . .	389.6	236.3	62.2	298.5
1894 . .	408.5	216.2	58.0	274.0

During this period the total trade has increased nearly tenfold, though, as will be seen, the advance since the period 1876–80 has been comparatively small. This, however, is true only of values. When quantities are compared, the principal commodities still show a rapid growth. The nearly continuous increase in the excess of the value of imports over exports is very noticeable. As regards the countries with which trade is chiefly carried on, we find that the twelve leading countries whence imports were derived, in 1892, were U.S. (25 per cent.), France (10.2), Australasia (7.2), Brit. India (7.2), Holland (6.8), Germany (6.0), Belgium (4.0), Russia (3.5), N. American colonies (3.4), Sweden and Norway (2.8), Spain (2.7), and Egypt (2.5), together making up about 82 per cent.; of the imports, the respective values ranging from £108,000,000 to £11,000,000. The twelve leading countries to which were sent the exports, with their respective shares, were U.S. (14.2), Germany (10.2), Brit. India (9.9), Australasia (7.4), Holland (5.3), Belgium (4.4), Russia (3.0), Cape of Good Hope (2.9), N. American colonies (2.9), Brazil (2.8), Turkey (2.3), together making about 73 per cent. of the exports. In 1802, six imports or groups of imports and five exports had each a value exceeding £1,000,000; these were in order, imports—sugar, coffee, linen, cotton, corn, and provisions, ranging from £5,800,000 to £1,000,000; exports—cotton goods, woollens, iron, and refined sugar, values ranging from £7,100,000 to £1,500,000. In 1892, nine imports and five exports each exceeded £10,000,000; imports—corn, cotton, wool, sugar, wood, butter, silk manufactures, bacon and hams, and tea, values ranging from £58,700,000 to £10,000,000; exports—cotton manufactures and yarn, woollen manufactures and yarn, iron and steel, coals, and machinery, values £66,000,000 to £13,900,000. More than two-thirds of the cotton comes from the U.S.; Egypt follows with about one-fifth that of the U.S., then India and Brazil. The Australasian colonies furnish more than two-thirds of the wool which we import, and a great part of the remainder comes from Cape Colony. The trade in grain, and above all in wheat, is of peculiar interest. During the 18th century the British exports of wheat usually exceeded the imports, as indicated in the following table:—

Table showing the Exports and Imports of Wheat and Wheat-Flour in various Years, 1697–1800.[1]

Year.	England.		Year.	Great Britain.	
	Export.	Import.		Export.	Import.
	Quarters.	Quarters.		Quarters.	Quarters.
1697	14,699	400	1755	237,466	...
1700	49,056	5	1761	441,956	...
1706	188,332	...	1767	5,071	497,905
1710	13,924	...	1772	6,959	25,474
1720	83,084	...	1782	145,152	80,695
1728	3,817	74,574	1792	300,278	22,417
1738	580,596	...	1800	22,013	1,264,520
1749	629,049	...	...	...	...
1750	947,602	279	...	...	...

[1] *Accounts and Papers*, xii., 1814, vol. 169, p. 157.

During the 19th century the annual value of the corn and flour imported increased more than fiftyfold. In 1802 it was £1,200,000; in 1852, £14,200,000; in 1872, £51,700,000; in 1883, £67,600,000 (the highest point reached); and in 1894, £48,200,000. The following table shows the imports of wheat (including flour) and maize in 1872, 1882, 1892:—

Year.	Wheat and Wheat-Flour[1] (Millions).		Year.	Maize (Millions).	
	£	Cwts.[2]		£	Cwts.
1872	30.2	47.6	1872	8.7	24.5
1882	44.9	80.8	1882	6.5	18.3
1892	37.1	95.6	1892	9.4	35.4
1894	25.9	96.7	1894	8.0	35.4

[1] Seventy-two of flour reckoned as equal to 100 of wheat.
[2] For comparison with the table given for the 18th century, one quarter may be taken as equal to 4.3 cwts.

The value of the wheat imported during the above period reached its maximum in 1882, and its minimum (£27,900,000) in 1876, in which year the importation of maize reached its highest value, £12,800,000, the lowest being £6,500,000 in 1882. The continuous increase in the quantity of the wheat and flour imports is shown by the following annual averages for the eight quinquennial periods after the middle of the 19th century:—

	1851–55.	1856–60.	1861–65.	1866–70.
Million cwts.	20.11	23.59	34.65	37.27
	1871–75.	1876–80.	1881–85.	1886–90.
Million cwts.	51.45	64.83	77.29	79.62

The supplies of wheat and wheat-flour are derived chiefly from the U.S. (about ⅔), Russia, India, British N. America, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Australasia; maize from the U.S. (about ¾), Roumania, Russia, and the Argentine Republic. Turning now to the **exports**, we find that the total value of the textiles shows a marked decline; the value of cotton manufactures exported in 1892 was nearly 12 per cent. less than in 1872, and nearly 15 per cent. less than in 1881, when the export reached its highest point, £65,900,000. The woollen manufactures show a still greater decline in value, the total fall being from £32,400,000 in 1872 to £17,900,000 in 1892, and only once (in 1889) since 1875 has the total value exceeded £21,000,000; the lowest, £15,900,000, was touched in 1879. Linen manufactures have likewise declined from £8,200,000 in 1872 to £5,200,000 in 1892. The value of iron and steel exported declined during the same period from £36,000,000 to £21,800,000. The value of machinery increased from £8,200,000 to £13,900,000, and that of coal exported from £10,400,000 to £14,400,000. The growth of British **merchant shipping** during the 19th century has been very remarkable. In 1802 the total tonnage of vessels (British and foreign) cleared outwards from ports in the U.K. (exclusive of vessels trading between Ireland and foreign ports) was 2,084,154; in 1830 the total tonnage was 2,860,515 (of which British shipping formed 73 per cent.), an increase for the twenty-eight years of 37 per cent. From this period, however, the advance was much more rapid. In 1850 the total tonnage of vessels cleared had risen to 7,404,588, an increase of 159 per cent.—more than four times that during the longer period, 1802–30. The proportion of British shipping to the total was now 64 per cent., although the actual increase was 125 per cent. In 1870 the total tonnage cleared amounted to 18,526,818, an increase of 150 per cent., greatest in British vessels, which now formed 68 per cent. of the total. In 1892 the total tonnage had risen to 38,194,251, an increase of 106 per cent., British vessels still taking the lead with a share of 71.5 per cent. of the total tonnage. Thus the total tonnage of vessels cleared outwards from U.K. ports was in 1892 rather more than five times that of 1850, the tonnage of British shipping alone being nearly six times that of 1850, notwithstanding that alterations in registration and the system of measurement have made the British tonnage since 1854 to appear less as compared with previous years than otherwise it would have done. During the period 1870 to 1892 the number of vessels steadily employed declined, owing partly to the building of larger vessels, and partly to the more rapid voyages accomplished by steam-vessels. Thus while in 1870 the number of registered vessels employed in the home and foreign trade was 22,180, with an average tonnage of 250, in 1892 the number was 16,828, with an average tonnage of 496; in 1870 steamers formed about 10 per cent. of the vessels, in 1892, 36 per cent. The preponderating share of British shipping in the commerce of the world is shown by the fact that, whereas in 1892 the total tonnage for the British Empire was 10,268,198, and that for the U.K. alone (included in the foregoing) 8,664,754, the total tonnage of the merchant navies of the five European countries next in maritime importance (German Empire, Norway, France, Italy, and Sweden) and the United States (oversea vessels only) amounted together to only 7,514,180, about seven-eighths that of the U.K. alone, and little more than two-thirds that of the British Empire (Parl. Report, 1894, *Tables showing the Progress of Mer-*

chant Shipping, 1893). The great importance which the **coal-trade** has for centuries had with respect to the entire commerce, first of England and now of Great Britain generally, has been strikingly set forth by Jevons and Sir Rawson Rawson, and is indicated for the second half of the 19th century in the following table:—

Tonnage Employed in Exporting Coal from the United Kingdom.

Average of Years.	Coal Exported. Millions of Tons.		Millions of Tons cleared from British Ports with Cargoes (Foreign and Colonial Trade).		Percentage of Tonnage required for Coal.
	Weight.	Tonnage required for Shipment.[1]	Total.	Exclusive of Coal.	
1854–60	6.1	2.7	9.6	6.9	28.0
1861–65	8.5	3.8	12.0	8.2	31.4
1866–70	10.7	4.7	15.4	10.7	30.8
1871–75	13.4	5.9	19.5	13.6	30.3
1876–80	16.5	7.3	22.5	15.2	32.3
1881–85	22.1	9.8	28.5	18.7	34.2
1886–90	26.8	11.8	31.6	19.8	37.3
1891–94	30.9	13.7	34.2	20.6	39.9

[1] The proportion of tonnage weight to tonnage capacity taken, in accordance with the practice of Sir Rawson Rawson, as = about 20 : 9.

As the coal trade favours in many cases the import trade of the country by ensuring to ships a cargo outwards, so the vast import trade of the country favours the coal-trade by increasing the chance of a cargo homewards.

The **government** of the U. K. is a constitutional monarchy, the executive being vested in the Sovereign, who acts through responsible ministers, collectively known as the Cabinet. The legislative authority is vested in Parliament, which consists of two Houses—the House of Lords and the House of Commons; the former (now numbering about 570) comprises Peers sitting by hereditary right, other Peers created by the Sovereign, 16 representative Peers for Scotland, and 28 elective Peers for Ireland, the two archbishops, and certain bishops. The House of Commons comprises representatives from the counties (knights of the shire) and from the cities and burghs, chosen by the registered electors, the voting being by secret ballot. The number of members is now 670, of whom 495 represent English, 72 Scotch, and 103 Irish constituencies. The normal duration of Parliament is seven years, but political changes usually necessitate an earlier dissolution. **Finance.**—The revenue is derived mainly from customs and excise duties, stamps, income and other property taxes, and the post-office. **Military service** is not compulsory; the strength of the force (which is recruited by enlistment) must be sanctioned by annual vote of Parliament. Auxiliary forces are the Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, Volunteer Corps, and Army Reserve. The Navy is a perpetual establishment under the control of the Board of Admiralty. The established **religion** of England is Protestant Episcopal, and that of Scotland Presbyterian, but there is entire freedom for all forms of worship. There is no established church in Ireland. **Education.**—The following table gives statistics of the primary schools in the U. K.:—

Education.—*Table of Primary Schools in the United Kingdom.*

	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils who can be accommodated.			Average Number of Pupils in Attendance.			Parliamentary and other Grants.		
	1870.	1882.	1893.	1870.	1882.	1893.	1870.	1882.	1893.	1870.	1882.	1893.
England and Wales[1]	8,986	18,289	19,577	1,950,641	4,538,320	5,762,617	1,525,083	3,015,151	4,100,030	..	..	..
Scotland	1,963	3,073	3,004	264,594	619,086	737,797	198,448	421,265	542,851	..	..	..
Total for Great Britain	10,949	21,362	22,581	2,215,235	5,157,406	6,500,414	1,453,531	3,436,416	4,642,881	£840,336	£3,101,028	£6,996,911
				(Number of Pupils on the Rolls.)								
Ireland	6,806	7,705	8,459	998,999	1,083,298	1,032,287	359,199	469,192	527,060	£399,475	£709,661	£1,108,753

[1] Including, in 1870, Isle of Man schools and Roman Catholic schools in Scotland.

Higher education is provided for in England by the universities, of which there are five—Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, the Victoria University, and London University, the last, however, only an examining body, and by several detached colleges. Middle-class education is carried on mainly by private enterprise, but there are many endowed public and grammar schools.

Historical Notes.—Nothing is known historically of Britain before the invasion of Cæsar (B.C. 55, 54), except by a few obscure allusions. It is conjectured to have been originally peopled from the adjoining continent, first by the Celts from Gaul, and afterwards by Teutonic tribes from Germany and Scandinavia. After the invasion of Cæsar, the Romans did not return to Britain for about a century; under Agricola, Antoninus Pius, Severus, Caracalla, it was subdued and occupied till about A.D. 420, when it was abandoned by the Romans. Agricola built forts between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, in order to bound the empire and defend it from the Caledonians; Hadrian erected a mud wall from the Solway Firth to the Tyne; and Severus built a stone wall in the same direction, portions of which still remain. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, Roman dominion was again extended to the limit reached by Agricola, and the rampart known as the wall of Antoninus was then erected. After the termination of the Roman power, the greater part of Britain was conquered by the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, the latter giving their name to England; this conquest commenced in 449, and occupied about 130 years. In 1066 the Normans made a descent on England, and possessed themselves of a great part of the country. In 1172 Ireland was subdued, and came under British government. In 1203 Wales was united to England. In 1603 the accession of James VI. united the crown of Scotland to that of England. A civil war in Britain terminated in the execution of Charles I. in 1649, followed by a Commonwealth that lasted eleven years, in which Oliver Cromwell assumed the dictatorship. In 1660 monarchy was restored, when Charles II. ascended the throne of his father. William III. was called to the throne after the revolution of 1688. The legislative union of Scotland and England took place in 1707. The legislative union of Ireland with Britain took place in 1800, and was followed next year by the first regular census of the British Isles. See **England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.**

United Provinces, another name for the Netherlands or Holland.

United States of America, a republic of North America extending from Canada (*q.v.*) to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The N. boundary corresponds in lat. with Paris, the S. with the first cataract of the Nile at Assuan; but the isothermal lines of the states give a climatic similarity with the region from southern Scandinavia to the northern shores of Africa. The only outlying possession is Alaska (*q.v.*). State, territory, and district are the names of subdivisions, as determined by the form of local government. The table on following page gives the names of the states and territories, with their area and population at different dates.

The following table, in which the states, &c., are grouped geographically, gives the areas with the population in thousands in 1790, the first census year; 1840, the last census preceding the great immigration periods; 1860, the census before the Civil War; and 1890, the last taken, the population per square mile of land area in 1890, and the mean rate of increase per cent. per annum for the periods for which the returns are set down, as far as the populations for the different regions at the beginning and end of these periods are fairly comparable with one another:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population in Thousands.				Pop. per sq.m. 1890.
		1790.	1840.	1860.	1890.	
N. Atlantic Div.[1]	168,665	1,968	6,761	10,594	17,402	107
Increase . .	..	..	2.50	2.27	1.67	..
S. Atlantic Div.[2]	282,535	1,851	3,925	5,365	8,858	32
Increase . .	..	..	1.52	1.57	1.69	..
N. Central Div.[3]	764,455	..	3,352	9,097	22,362	29
Increase . .	..	..	..	5.12	3.04	..
S. Central Div.[4]	588,690	109	3,025	5,769	10,973	18
Increase . .	..	..	..	..	2.17	..
Western Div.[5] .	1,187,535	..	..	619	3,028	2.5
Increase . .	..	..	..	..	5.43	..
Total[6] . .	2,991,880	3,929	17,069	31,443	62,622	21
Increase	..	..	..	..	2.32	..

[1] Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
[2] Delaware, Maryland, Dist. of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.
[3] Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.
[4] Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas.
[5] Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California.
[6] Exclusive of Alaska and Indian Territory.

POPULATION IN THOUSANDS, AND AVERAGE INCREASE (OR DECREASE) PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

States, &c.	Area in sq. m.	1850	1860.	Incr.	1870.	Incr.	1880.	Incr.	1890.	Incr.	Pop. per sq. m., 1890.
Alabama	52,250	772	964	2.25	997	.34	1,263	2.39	1,513	1.82	29
Arizona	113,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.6	3.96	0.5
Arkansas	53,850	210	435	7.55	484	1.07	803	5.19	1,128	3.46	21
California	158,360	92.6	380	15.16	560	3.95	865	4.44	1,208	3.40	7.7
Carolina, North	52,250	869	993	1.34	1,071	.76	1,400	2.72	1,618	1.46	33
Carolina, South	30,570	669	704	.51	706	.03	996	3.50	1,151	1.46	38
Colorado	103,925	...	34.3	..	39.9	1.52	194	17.13	412	7.82	3.9
Columbia (Dist. of)	70	51.7	75.1	13.80	132	5.80	178	3.03	230	2.60	3,839
Connecticut	4,990	371	460	2.17	537	1.56	623	1.50	746	1.82	154
Dakota, North	70,105	...	} 4.8	...	14.2	11.46	{ 36.9	25.29	{ 183	17.37	2
Dakota, South	76,850	...					} 98.3		329	12.84	4
Delaware	2,050	91.5	112	2.04	125	1.10	147	1.63	168	1.34	85
Florida	58,680	87.4	140	4.82	188	2.99	269	3.65	391	3.81	7
Georgia	59,475	906	1,057	1.55	1,184	1.14	1,542	2.68	1,837	1.77	31
Idaho	84,800			..	15.0	...	32.6	8.07	84.4	9.98	1.0
Illinois	56,650	851	1,712	7.24	2,540	4.02	3,078	1.94	3,826	2.20	68
Indiana	36,350	988	1,350	3.17	1,681	2.22	1,978	1.64	2,192	1.03	61
Iowa	56,025	192	675	13.40	1,194	5.87	1,625	3 13	1,912	1.64	34
Kansas	82,080	...	107	..	364	13.02	996	10.59	1,427	3.66	17
Kentucky	40,400	982	1,156	1.64	1,321	1.34	1,649	2.24	1,859	1.21	46
Louisiana	48,770	518	708	3.17	727	.27	940	2.60	1,119	1.76	24
Maine	33,040	583	628	.74	627	−0.02	649	.35	661	.18	22
Maryland	12,210	583	687	1.65	781	1.29	935	1.82	1,042	1.09	105
Massachusetts	8,315	995	1,231	2.15	1,457	1.70	1,783	2.04	2,239	2.30	278
Michigan	58,915	398	749	6.53	1,184	4.69	1,637	3.29	2,094	2.49	36
Minnesota	83,365	6.1	172	181.97	440	9.85	781	5.91	1,302	5.24	16
Mississippi	46,810	607	791	2.68	828	.46	1,132	3.18	1,290	1.32	27
Missouri	69,415	682	1,182	5.65	1,721	3.83	2.168	2.34	2,679	2.14	38
Montana	146,080	...	...	...	20.6	...	39.2	6.65	132	12.91	0.9
Nebraska	77.510	...	28.8	...	123	15.62	452	13.90	1,059	8.89	13
Nevada	110,700	...	6.9	...	42.5	19.94	62.3	3.90	45.8	−3.13	0.4
New Hampshire	9,305	318	326	.25	318	−0.01	347	.63	377	.83	41
New Jersey	7,815	490	672	3.21	906	3.03	1,131	2.24	1,445	2.48	193
New Mexico	122,580	61.5	93.5	4.28	91.9	−0.18	120	2.70	154	2.53	1.2
New York	49,170	3,097	3,881	2.28	4,383	1.22	5,083	1.49	5,998	1.67	125
Ohio	41,060	1,980	2,340	1.68	2,665	1.31	3,198	1.84	3,672	1.39	90
Oklahoma	38,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	1.6
Oregon	96,030	13.3	52.5	14.72	90.9	5.64	175	6.77	314	6.02	3.3
Pennsylvania	45,215	2,312	2,906	2.31	3,522	1.94	4,283	1.98	5,258	2.07	116
Rhode Island	1,250	148	175	1.69	217	2.17	277	2.47	346	2.25	318
Tennessee	42,050	1,003	1,110	1.02	1,259	1.27	1,542	2.05	1,768	1.38	42
Texas	265,780	213	604	10.98	819	3.09	1,592	6.87	2,236	3.46	8
Utah	84,970	11.4	40.3	13.46	86.8	7.97	144	5.19	208	3.75	2.5
Vermont	9,565	314	315	.03	331	.50	332	.03	332	...	36
Virginia	42,450	1,422	1,596	1.16	1,225	−2.68	1,513	2.13	1,656	.91	41
Virginia, West	24,780	...	...	...	442	...	618	3.41	763	2.13	30
Washington	69,180	...	...	...	24	...	75	12.11	349	16.62	5.2
Wisconsin	56,040	305	776	9.79	1,055	3.12	1,315	2.23	1,687	2.52	30
Wyoming	97,890	...	...	...	9	...	21	8.59	61	11.31	0.6
Total	2,991,880	23,192	31,443	3.09	38,558	2.07	50,156	2.66	62,622	2.24	21
Alaska	557,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	.06
Indian Territory	31,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	5.8
Grand Total	3,580,270	23,192	31,443	3.09	38,558	2.07	50,156	2.66	62,834		

The **surface** of the United States is pretty evenly divided between a highland area, the western half, and a lowland E. Taking the contour of 2000 ft. as the line of division, we find W. of the 98th meridian 1,313,000 sq. m. of plateau and mountainous area, and only 142,000 sq. m. of lowland; and to the E. 1,506,000 sq. m. of lowland, with only 20,000 sq. m. above 2000 ft. The high land is crossed from N. to S. near its middle by the system of the Rocky Mountains, which form the water-shed between Atlantic and Pacific river systems. It is all included in the area of the western division of the states and territories, and of these Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico are styled the Rocky Mt. region. The separate articles on states and mountains give details of surface. A second series of extensive elevations lies parallel with the Pacific coast from 100 to 150 m. inland—the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges (*q.v.*). These ranges are in the Pacific coast states, Washington, Oregon, and California, in which is also all the limited area of lowland that the W. contains. Nearer the ocean is the low Coast Range. It is broken by the depression of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, communicating with Puget Sound in Washington; the Columbia R. cutting through both the Cascade and coast ranges between Washington and Oregon; and a third great depression containing the Bay of San Francisco, the outlet of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivs. in California. Between the Sierra-Cascade and the Rocky Mt. Ranges is the Plateau Belt, from 2000 to 6000 ft. high, with Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona occupying nearly all its area. Its northern third belongs to the basin of the Columbia, and contains the Blue Mts., a detached mass in eastern Oregon. The central part, called the Great Basin (*q.v.*), has no outlet to the ocean. The southern third belongs to the basin of the Colorado, and is remarkable for the extensive cañons of that stream and some of its tribs. Death Valley and Coahuila Valley, in the SE. of California, are below sea-level. Among other topographical features may be mentioned the great lava fields, extending from the Rockies in Wyoming across the plateau to the W. of the Cascade Range in Washington and Oregon, and occurring also in Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, deeply cut by the cañons of the Shoshone and Yellowstone; the *mesas* or lava-topt tablelands, where sedimentary rocks have remained under the protecting cap of hard eruptive rock (Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona); the geysers of the Yellowstone region (*q.v.*); the Bad Lands of SE. Montana, and the adjacent parts of South Dakota and Wyoming, a region of strangely-weathered sedimentary rocks, which has its parallel in Colorado [**Garden of the Gods**]; the 'Parks' of Colorado; and the salt and alkaline desert-lands in Utah and Nevada, remains of ancient lakes, and the many salt lakes and 'sinks' still existing. To the E. of the Rockies the plateau is termed the Great Plains. It descends gradually, carrying affluents of the Mississippi and rivers of the Gulf system, and it is the characteristic feature of the surface of the western series of the Central states, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the lowland eastern half of the country there are two areas of high land that are important—one, the Appalachian Mts. (*q.v.*), which form the eastern rim of the basin of the Mississippi, and determine the flow of many

streams of the Atlantic seaboard. All the states of the N. Atlantic and S. Atlantic divisions, except Rhode Island and Florida, have their surface diversified by these ranges. The second is the low plateau in the N. of Minnesota and Wisconsin, upon which rise tribs. of the Mississippi, of Lake Superior, and of the Red River of the North. The generally level character of the E. is well illustrated by the continuous navigability of the rivers, especially of those of the Mississippi system, and by the fact of the four great lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie—differing but 30 ft. in alt. between Duluth and Buffalo. Of the details of topography, attention may be called to (1) the multitude of small lakes (20,000 or more) of the granitic uplands of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Maine; (2) of the series of 'finger' lakes of western New York of glacial origin; (3) the deeply indented rock coast of Maine, with its fringe of granitic islands so like the W. of Scotland; (4) the long sand coasts, islands, and lagoons that extend all the way from Massachusetts along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico; (5) the belt of swamp-lands from Virginia to Texas (Great Dismal, Alligator, Okefinokee, the Everglades, and the whole Gulf shore in Louisiana); (6) the 'bottom lands' of the lower Mississippi and many southern streams, the great fertility of which attract cultivators despite the danger of floods; (7) the long escarpment of granitic rock that borders the foot-hills of the Appalachians, S. and E., causing falls in the streams as they leave the upland for the alluvial tide-water country, and hence giving rise to a series of towns with water-power and navigation, from Montgomery (Ala.) to Trenton (N. J.); (8) the prairies, a region of exceptionally rich soil, and treeless, occupied by Illinois, Indiana, southern Michigan and Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri; (9) the great longitudinal valley of the Appalachians, and the important cross valleys of the Mohawk, Delaware, Potomac, and James Rivs. (see **Appalachian Mts.**).

Geologically, also, there is a marked difference between the eastern and the western sections. The W. has been the scene of great disturbances, its newer Secondary and Tertiary strata have been greatly faulted, eruptions of lava have penetrated them and overflowed great areas, and erosion has taken place on a gigantic scale. Extinct volcanoes exist in the chief mountain ranges and on the plateau. Palæozoic rocks in places lie above those of later date. The Archæan area is very limited, mainly in the Big Horn, Wind R., Rattlesnake, Laramie, and Front Ranges. In the E. the Archæan area extends in a broad belt from Alabama to Pennsylvania, and occupies much of New England and New York (the Adirondacks). It extends W. in Canada, and portions are found both S. and W. of Lake Superior. The narrow slope to the Atlantic is nearly all filled by late formations, Eocene and Neocene; while in the great basin within the Archæan ridge lie mainly Palæozoic formations, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous. Aqueous Pleistocene deposits extend from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, and form its coast. Glacial deposits and the markings of glaciers exist in the NE., in the New England states, and throughout the basin of the St. Lawrence; and similar isolated areas exist in the Rocky, Cascade, and Sierra Ranges. The **climate** of the United States, in the matter of rainfall, divides the country into two halves, much as does the arrangement of the surface. In the western half lack of rain is the characteristic; in the E. an abundance, for the line that marks the fall of 25 in., which is a sufficiency, nearly coincides with that marking the contour of 2000 ft. in the middle of the country (near the 98th meridian). In the low-lying eastern section there is a yearly precipitation of from 25 to 62 in., heaviest along the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic; but on the plateau and mountains of the W., where W. winds come dry across the Cascade Range, the Sierras, and cool coast waters, it descends from 25 to even 2½ in. per year. About one-third of Washington and Oregon and northern California, lying W. of the mountains, and swept by winds from the warm drift of the Japan current, receive from 25 to 68 in. The variation of temperature is least in the S. and in the regions of heaviest rainfall; an average difference between July and January of less than 40° exists throughout the Pacific coast belt, in the Gulf states, and along the Atlantic coast to Philadelphia. In the interior and northern part the variation increases, reaching 66° in N. Dakota. The following table shows the rainfall and temperature of typical places:—

	Average Rainfall in ins.	Average Temp. Fahr.		Extremes of Temp.	
		Jan.	July.	Min.	Max.
Astoria (Or.)	86.3	..	..	..	..
San Francisco (Cal.)	22.8	50.4°	58.5°	29.0°	..
Yuma (Arizona)	2.9	53.2°	92.0°	22.0°	118.0°
Denver (Colorado)	14.9	27.8°	73.2°	- 29.0°	105.0°
New Orleans (La.)	63.8	54.1°	82.5°	23.0°	100.4°
Chicago (Ill.)	36.2	25.5°	72.9°	- 30.0°	106.0°
Duluth (Minn.)	32.5	11.9°	66.7°	- 41.0°	99.0°
New York (N. Y.)	43.8	30.3°	73.6°	-6.0°	100.2°
Key West (Fla.)	39.2	70.8°	83.9°	41.0°	100.0°

The **flora** of the United States is distributed in three clearly marked areas, whose boundaries are chiefly determined by the rainfall. In western Washington, Oregon, and California is an area chiefly occupied by conifers, in dense forests. The Douglas fir (*Pseudo-tsuga Douglasii*), the yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), the sugar-pine (*P. lambertiana*), and many other pines. Here are also the Sequoias, the redwood (*S. sempervirens*), and the Big Trees (*S. gigantea*), famous for size, and known only in nine small groves in California. The Port Orford cedar (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) and the Californian laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) are widely distributed. Several oaks have limited range. E. of the Cascade-Sierra Ranges begins the arid area, extending practically to the middle of the country, one of its typical plants, the cactus, being found as far E. as the 98th meridian. Of the Cactaceæ, the prickly pear (*Opuntia*) has the widest range. Another notable genus is the Cereus, of which the *C. giganteus* attains a height of 60 ft. Yuccas, mesquites, and the creosote bush are found in the hot SW.; throughout the great plateau area are the sage brush (*Artemisia tridentata*). On the Rocky Mt. Ranges various limited forest areas exist, including conifers, and also the aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), the scrub oak, black oak, and white oak. The E. and well-watered lowland half is still largely forested. The coniferous belt of Canada merges with a deciduous forest that contains the predominate genera. Such are the sugar-maple, many species of oak, the white oak (*Q. alba*), the red oak (*Q. rubra*), and the live oak (*Q. virens*)—all valuable in manufactures—and the chestnut oak (*Q. prinus*), of which the bark yields tannin. The ashes (*Fraxinus Americana, F. virida, F. pubescens*), the chestnuts, the birch (*B. lutea*), the hickory, black walnut, all furnish timber. Elms, beeches, lindens, locusts abound. In the warmer parts the tulip tree, and farther S. the magnolia, the palmetto, and even mangroves are found. Conifers in the E. include the valuable pines (*P. strobus, P. palustris, P. mitis*), the cypress, the spruce, balsam, hemlock, larch, and cedar. As to the **fauna,** see **America, North.**

Agriculture is the most important occupation, both in respect to gross value of the product and the proportion of the population directly connected therewith. The total value of farm products was in 1889, 2460 million dollars, an increase of 11.11 per cent. since 1880, when the farm population was about 44 per cent. of the total. The low and moist eastern half of the country is especially adapted to farming, about 60 per cent. of the surface of those states wholly E. of the 98th meridian being in farm land. Particularly favoured is Illinois, the prairie state *par excellence*, of which 90 per cent. is farmed; least of all Florida, with its extensive swamps, farms there occupying but 9 per cent. of the surface. Taken as a whole, the eastern agricultural region is the largest area in the world adapted to this pursuit. Three great crop belts are prominent: in the N., where the July temp. averages at least 68° F., wheat and oats predominate, with barley, hops, and potatoes; in the S., between the July isotherms of 78° and 86°, cotton almost excludes every other product, except rice in swamp-lands, sweet potatoes, and a little cane sugar. Between the wheat belt and the cotton belt, and merging into each, is the region of maize and tobacco. The gross amounts of farm produce have increased steadily with the occupancy of new lands to the W. In 1849 the W. boundary of wheat lands was at 81° W. long., in 1859 at 85° 24′, 1869 at 88°, 1877 at 89° 6′. The area in farms amounted in 1890 to 623 million acres, of which three-fourths are owned by the occupants. The yield per acre of grain has decreased, the use of new land leading to carelessness in farming. The average wheat crop is only between 12 and 13 bushels per acre; though in the eastern states, where more careful methods are practised, 35 bushels is not uncommon, and the same relation exists between the eastern and western yields in maize tobacco, and other crops. In quality, the wheat of the Red River valley in North Dakota holds highest rank. The maize crop rose from a yield of 1775 million bushels in 1880 to over 2000 million bushels in 1889; of this crop but 3 per cent. is exported, the greater part being used in the feeding of animals, especially swine. The cotton crop, increasing 65 per cent. from 1861 to 1887, stood in 1890 at 3628 million lbs. According to E. W. Hilgard, this amount could all be grown in the bottom-lands of the state of Mississippi alone if the overflows of the river were prevented, and better methods of cultivation used. The most valuable cotton land is the area of the islands along the coast of South Carolina, especially Edisto I., of which the long staple variety, in amount only about 5,000,000 lbs., is valued at twenty times the ordinary. Of the minor crops, rice is grown on the coast lowlands in South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi; hops in New York and the three Pacific states; flax, for the seed, in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. Sugar-cane is grown in Louisiana, sugar-beet in Nebraska, Kansas, New Jersey, and Illinois, and maple-sugar obtained in Vermont and New Hampshire. Oranges and other sub-tropical fruits are receiving increasing attention in Florida and California, and in the latter state the production of wine and raisins is steadily increasing. For statistics of the different states, see Table, p. 1634. In the western half of the country

grasing of sheep, cattle, and swine assumes greater importance than agriculture, a large part even of the crops grown being for fodder. Wild grasses of a hundred or more species, clovers, partly wild and partly, the cultivated alfalfa, and shrubs, such as sage (*Eurotia lanata*) and mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), resembling the carob of the Mediterranean region, furnish feeding. The capacity, however, of the W. is measured roughly by its proportion of the live stock of the country, which is about one half the sheep, one-third the cattle, and one-sixth the swine. (See *Monograph on Meat Production in United States*, by Clarence Gordon, census of 1880.)

Agriculture in the arid lands, of which the area in 1890 was stated to be 1,331,151 sq. m., is largely dependent upon irrigation, and its very limited scope is seen in the fact that only from one-tenth to one-fourth of one per cent. of the area of Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho is irrigated. At present irrigation is limited in its application and usefulness by the ill-defined condition of water rights, carelessness in taking titles, the temporary character of dams and ditches, largely constructed by individual farmers, and by the need of a more comprehensive system and well-defined plan, based upon a general survey of the region, and a determination of proper sites for storage reservoirs. At the outside, it seems that in any event only about 150,000 sq. m. of the arid lands can be redeemed. The total area of the United States may be apportioned as follows: farm lands in cultivation, 17.1 per cent.; forests, 25 per cent.; unoccupied and waste land, waters, and roads, 54.8 per cent. In Europe (for comparison) the percentages are: farms, 35.95 per cent.; forests, 31.29 per cent.; unoccupied, &c., 32.76 per cent. Forestry as a science is not practised, though several states have forestry commissions, and great waste and damage are common.

In **minerals** the United States is rich. Coal formations measure 215,000 sq. m. in the region E. of the Rocky Mts.; and it is estimated that an equally large area exists in the states of the Rockies and those of the Pacific coast. The most productive field is the Appalachian, which extends from Pennsylvania to Alabama inclusive; Pittsburg (Penn.) is the chief centre of production. The Central field is second; it lies in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. Missouri and Iowa are the chief producers in the Western field. Anthracite comes mainly from Pennsylvania, Colorado and New Mexico yielding small amounts. Altogether, at least thirty-three states and terrs. contain coal. (See **Appendix,** p. 14.) The chief supply of iron ore of the United States is derived from the (largely magnetic) beds of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, called the Lake Superior region. These yielded in 1892 over half the total output, which was shipped by the lakes chiefly to furnaces fed with coal from the Appalachian and Central fields. Red hematite is the chief ore of the second iron-field, near Birmingham (Alabama), and in close proximity to coal. The Pennsylvanian field, long first, is now third. Other important fields are in New York (around the Adirondacks), Virginia, Tennessee, New Jersey; and smaller amounts are mined in Missouri, Colorado, Oregon, Massachusetts, and other states. In the total amount of pig iron manufactured, the United States now stands first, having in 1892 nearly tripled the output of 1880. Gold is mined in California, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota, and in small amounts in Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah; silver in Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and other states adjoining; quicksilver in California; copper chiefly in Montana (silver and copper together) and Michigan, two of the richest copper regions in the world, Arizona, and New Mexico; lead, chiefly with silver, in Colorado and other Rocky Mt. states, and in Missouri; and zinc, nickel, cobalt, and tin in small amounts. Petroleum, of which the United States is chief producer, is obtained from the W. border of the Appalachians, from Lake Erie to Tennessee, chiefly from Pennsylvania; small amounts from California and Colorado. In the great petroleum field natural gas is common, and is employed as fuel in industrial establishments, in houses, and for lighting streets. Salt is obtained from wells in New York, Ohio, West Virginia, and Michigan; rock-salt from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and all the states of the plateau W. of the Rockies, where also occur soda and borax. Ohio yields bromine. Rich fertilising materials are got from the phosphate beds of South Carolina and Florida, and the marls of New Jersey. Meerschaum and turquoises are obtained from New Mexico.

Manufactures.—The two great sources of power, coal and rivers, being both by far more abundant and accessible in the eastern half, determine broadly the distribution of manufacturing. Other causes working to the same end are the eastern location of the great iron-beds and cotton-fields, of the hard-wood forests, and much of the evergreen timber land, and also the great facilities for transportation, which favour the retention of the manufacturing population in the seats of early settlement, and the continuation of industries on their earliest foundations, as raw materials were brought from remote fields. The early development of manufacturing in New England was based on water-power (which is still used almost equally with steam E. of the Appalachians). Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware lead in manufactured product *per capita*. The cities manufacturing the largest amounts are New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, Pittsburg, and Cleveland. In textiles the United States ranks second to England in total output. The chief seat of the cotton industry is in the New England states, at Lowell, Fall River, Lawrence (Mass.), Providence and Pawtucket (Rhode Island), and Philadelphia. A gradual development nearer the cotton-fields is noteworthy (from 1880 to 1890 nearly 150 per cent. increase in the Southern States), and it is deemed probable that the advantage of cheaper labour may compensate for skill, and enable the coarser grades to be made there successfully. About one-third of the American cotton crop is manufactured in domestic establishments. Woollen goods are made chiefly in the N. Atlantic states, carpets especially in Philadelphia (Penn.) and Lowell (Mass.). Silk, entirely of imported raw materials, is manufactured in Paterson (New Jersey), New York, and Philadelphia. The manufacture of iron and steel is concentrated in centres near the coal supply, chiefly in Pennsylvania (Pittsburg), Illinois (Chicago), and Ohio (Cleveland). The closely allied industry of machinery construction is of extensive development, since the scarcity of labour and great undeveloped national wealth gave stimulus to inventiveness. More than 2000 locomotives have been constructed in a single year, and a great variety of agricultural machines, water-wheels, and steam-engines. A large industry is connected with the change of grain and live stock into forms of food—flour at Minneapolis and St. Louis; dressed meats, lard, &c., at Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City (Kan.). Timber is derived chiefly from the coniferous forests of Washington, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Domestic commerce is greatly favoured by the extensive mileage of navigable waters [**Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio**], by the extensive coast-line on E., S., and W., by the great lakes and riv. St. Lawrence bordering on the N., and by the very general level or gradually sloping character of the surface, allowing cheap construction of railways. The chief **canals** are the Erie, from Lake Erie to the Hudson R., with branches to Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain, carrying grain, lumber, and coal chiefly; the Delaware and Hudson, and the Morris and Essex from Pennsylvanian coalfields to the Hudson and New York Bay respectively; the Chesapeake and Ohio, carrying coal from Cumberland (Md.) to Georgetown (D. C.). The Delaware and Raritan, connecting New York and Philadelphia, the Chesapeake and Delaware, connecting the bays so-named, the Albemarle and Chesapeake, from Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound, form a line of inland navigation parallel to the coast. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, from Chicago to the Illinois R., may, if deepened, become an important water-way. The Saint Mary's ship-canal [**Sault Ste. Marie**] has long been of the greatest importance for the lake navigation. Of the rivers of the United States, the Mississippi, from St. Louis, the Hudson, and the St. Lawrence are of most importance in navigation, the great expansion of railways having rendered minor streams unimportant. The following table of the tonnage and freight upon the coast waters, lakes, and rivers shows the relative worth in 1889.

	Registered Tonnage.	Freight moved (Tons).
Atlantic coast . . .	2,794,440	77,597,626
Gulf of Mexico . . .	77,562	2,864,956
Pacific coast . . .	441,939	8,818,363
Great Lakes . . .	926,355	53,424,432
Mississippi Valley . . .	3,393,380	29,405,046

The railway mileage of the different states, &c., is shown in the other particulars in the table on the following page.

The **foreign commerce** is carried on largely through six cities—New York, with 51.14 per cent. (in 1890–91); Boston, 8.57 per cent.; Philadelphia, 5.38 per cent.; Baltimore, 4.91 per cent.; New Orleans, 7.48 per cent.; San Francisco, 5.27 per cent. (See also **Appendix,** pp. 3–5.) The chief exports are of farm products (cotton, meats, grain and flour, cattle, tobacco), petroleum, wood, iron, steel, copper, and leather, and their manufactures. In percentages—agricultural products, 73 per cent.; manufactures, 19 per cent.; forest products, 3.2 per cent.; minerals, 2.5 per cent.; fish, 0.7 per cent. Of the exports, over one-half went to Great Britain, chiefly cotton, grain, and meats. One-tenth of similar products went to Germany, and one-seventh to France. The leading imports were textiles, from Great Britain, France, and Germany; sugar, from Cuba, Hawaii, and Brazil; coffee, from Brazil, Mexico, and Java; chemicals, from Great Britain and Germany; iron and steel manufactures, from Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium; hides and leather, from Great Britain and Argentine; raw silk, from Japan, China, and France; besides tea, tobacco, indiarubber, fruits, jewellery, wines, and wood. Nearly all

States, &c.	Debt (State, exclusive of County).	Illiteracy. 10 Years of Age and Upwards.		Railways.	Agricultural Products. Thousands and Decimals of a Thousand Acres under				Mineral Products (000 omitted throughout).					
	Millions of £ and Decimals.	Per Cent. unable to Read.	Per Cent. unable to Write.	Length in Miles.	Maize.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Coal. Tons.	Iron Ore. Tons.	Silver. Ozs.	Gold. Ozs.	Copper. Lbs.	Petroleum. Barrels.
	1880.			1892.	1893.	1893.	1890.	1893.	1893.	1893.	1893.	1893.	1893.	1893.
Alabama	2.586	43.5	50.9	3,596	2,463.35	47.88	2,761.77	..	5,137	1,742	..	..	..	..
Arizona	0.157	16.7	17.7	1,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,936	57	43,903	..
Arkansas	1.806	28.8	38.0	2,311	1,982.15	171.21	1,700.61	1.93	575	..	..	..	..	..
California	0.525	7.1	7.8	4,624	71.78	2,620.49	..	..	73	..	470	584	240	470
Carolina, North	1.605	38.3	48.3	3,230	2,435.31	724.11	1,147.21	88.21	17	10	13	3	..	..
Carolina, South	1.449	48.2	55.4	2,545	1,623.51	..	1,987.65	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Colorado	0.125	5.9	6.6	4,452	..	..	..	..	4,102	172	25,839	364	7,696	594
Columbia (Dist. of)	4.121	15.7	18.8	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	0.779	4.2	5.7	1,007	43.56	..	..	7.46	..	41 incl. Mass.	..	..	..	..
Dakota, North	0.147	3.1	4.8	2,315	885.61	5,168.26	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota, South	0.181			2,708			..	..	..	..	140	194	..	..
Delaware	0.185	15.3	17.5	315	199.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	0.215	38.0	43.4	2,677	506.12	..	227.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	2.177	42.8	49.9	4,946	3,034.08	240.67	3,345.53	..	373	176	1	5	..	..
Idaho	0.046	5.5	7.1	1,073	..	..	..	..	..	39 [1]	3,911	80	36	..
Illinois	0.247	4.3	6.4	10,350	6,247.1	1,348.46	..	3.87	19,950	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	1.779	4.8	7.5	6,292	3,456.23	2,523.36	..	6.35	3,792	..	..	..	..	2,335
Iowa	0.051	2.4	3.9	8,506	7,428.68	586.89	..	..	3,972	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	0.233	3.6	5.6	8,894	6,547.26	2,768.09	..	..	2,653	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	0.348	22.2	29.9	2,997	2,893.96	936.68	..	307.70	3,007	37	..	..	..	3
Louisiana	3.335	45.8	49.1	1,967	1,071.57	..	1,270.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	0.723	3.5	4.3	1,402	13.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	1.757	16.0	19.3	1,289	623.07	497.90	..	15.23	3,716	14	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	1.513	5.3	6.5	2,127	40.46	..	..	2.64	..	incl. in Conn.	..	..	..	..
Michigan	1.106	3.8	5.2	7,441	919.43	1,509.15	..	..	46	4,668	44	2	..	..
Minnesota	0.467	3.7	6.2	5,874	887.05	3,197.36	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	0.730	41.9	49.5	2,448	1,970.78	..	2,882.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	2.450	8.9	13.4	6,361	5,670.17	1,609.22	..	10.94	2,897	78	..	..	..	..
Montana	0.035	4.8	5.3	2,668	..	43.43	..	..	892	..	16,906	173	155,209	..
Nebraska	0.053	2.5	3.6	5,524	6,241.23	1,228.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	0.106	7.3	8.0	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,561	46	20	..
New Hampshire	0.561	4.2	5.0	1,161	25.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	0.214	4.5	6.2	2,202	277.18	..	..	..	..	356	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	0.181	60.2	65.0	1,430	..	..	..	..	665	..	458	44	281	..
New York	0.481	4.2	5.5	8,116	517.14	472.14	..	8.13	..	534	..	..	..	1,031
Ohio	1.486	3.6	5.5	8,352	2,709.55	2,683.90	..	41.66	12,254	68	..	..	..	16,250
Oregon	..	4.1	5.7	1,522	..	616.62	..	..	42	..	12	80	..	..
Pennsylvania	0.848	4.6	7.1	9,159	1,273.42	1,310.82	..	27.72	44,071 [2] bituminous only	698	..	..	..	19,283
Rhode Island	0.115	7.9	11.2	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	4.103	27.7	38.7	3,064	2,988.25	809.02	745.18	48.52	1,902	373	..	..	..	..
Texas	0.900	24.1	29.7	9,041	3,475.62	431.73	3,497.57	..	302	26	349	..	..	..
Utah	..	5.0	9.1	1,357	..	..	..	..	413	..	7,196	41	1,135	..
Vermont	0.031	4.9	6.0	995	44.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	7.130	34.0	40.6	3,577	1,652.60	775.10	1888. 42.35	103.00	820	617	..	..	..	..
Virginia, West	0.039	12.1	19.9	1,806	649.27	398.06	..	4.50	10,709	..	..	..	..	8,445
Wisconsin	0.478	4.0	5.8	5,928	971.69	651.47	..	25.09	..	439	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	196.73	772.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	13.4	17.0	175,223	72,036.47	34,629.42	19,566.27	702.95	..	11,588	60,000	1,739	..	48,413

[1] Production of anthracite in 1893 in Pennsylvania, 53,968,000 tons.

[2] Includes Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah.

these items show a steady increase in recent years. **Money, Weights, and Measures.**—The standard coin of the United States is the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, .900 fine. Other gold coins are the eagle ($10), the half-eagle ($5), the quarter-eagle ($2½). The dollar (=49.32d., $4.866=£1) is divided into 100 cents, coined in bronze. A silver dollar also is issued, weighing 412.5 grains, .900 fine; and a subsidiary silver coinage, half dollars, quarter dollars, and dimes (=ten cents) containing 345.6 grains per dollar. As the mints are not open to the free coinage of silver, the currency of the country is on a gold basis; all customs and excise dues are payable in either metal, in legal tender notes, or silver certificates. The weights and measures are generally the same as the British, but the old Winchester bushel (0.96944 of an imperial bushel) is still used exclusively, and what is called a 'short ton' of 2000 lbs., as distinguished from the 'long ton' of 2240 lbs., is employed for many purposes. The cwt. is 112 or 100 lbs. The mile and its subdivisions are by a very small fraction (.000023) longer than the English measures.

The **revenue** is derived from duties on imports (about 44 per cent.); excise taxes on liquors, tobacco, &c. (about 34 per cent.); the postal service (15 per cent.); land sales, and minor sources. The standing **army** is limited by statute to 25,000 men. Military and naval service is voluntary. Each state has also a militia organisation; total militia, about 115,000. The total number of males of militia ages, 18 to 44, in 1890 was 13,230,168. Absolute freedom of religious opinion is allowed, and there is no state **religion** or any grant of public money for religious purposes. An approximate classification gives to the membership of the Roman Catholic church 10 per cent. of the population, Methodist 8 per cent., Baptist 7 per cent., Presbyterian 2 per cent., Lutheran 1.8 per cent., and to the Episcopalian, Congregational, Reformed Church, Friends, and Mormon from one-sixth to five-sixths of 1 per cent. The number of Jews has greatly increased of late by immigration from Russia. The general government does not control **education**, except in military and naval schools, and among some Indians. The universities are based on grants from separate states, or on private foundations, frequently denominational. The public school systems are supported by the states and by local taxation. Education has been aided by the general government through large land grants from the public domain; and there is a Commissioner of Education, who collates facts and publishes an annual report and numerous bulletins. Private schools are under no governmental control. Laws for compulsory attendance exist in most states.

Government.—From July 4, 1776, to March 1781 there was no written constitution, the government being carried on by the Continental Congress, which had been summoned to remonstrate with Great Britain; it acted under 'implied war powers.' On March 1, 1781, the Articles of Confederation established a government without any express division of powers, all of which were concentrated in a single organ, called the Congress of the United States. The weakness of this government, which did not have the right of taxing the states, proved the necessity for a strong federal government. A constitution, drawn up by a convention at Philadelphia in 1787, was ratified the following year. On April 30, 1789, Washington was inaugurated as president. Legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Each state has two senators, and representatives in proportion to population. Executive power is vested in a President, chosen by an Electoral College, to hold office for four years. Judicial power is vested in Districts Courts, Circuit Courts, a Circuit Court of Appeals, and a Supreme Court.

Historical Notes.—The United States came into existence on July 4, 1776, when the Congress of the thirteen colonies of Great Britain signed the Declaration of Independence, dissolving all political connection between them and the mother-country. The War of Independence ended in 1783 with the treaty of Paris, by which Great Britain surrendered her claim to the terr. S. of the Great Lakes between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Disputes about boundaries and the impressment of American seamen occasioned a second war for independence in 1812; by the treaty of Ghent, 1814, a recognition of sovereignty was secured. In 1803 Louisiana was purchased from France for fifteen million dollars, an increase of 1,200,000 sq. m. W. and N. of the Mississippi. In 1819 Florida was purchased from Spain for five million dollars (59,268 sq. m.). In 1845 Texas, having declared its independence of Mexico, was annexed by Act of Congress, an addition of 262,290 sq. m. A consequence of this annexation was a war with Mexico, 1846–48; by the treaty of Guadalupe, Hidalgo, New Mexico, and Upper California were ceded to the United States (522,568 sq. m.) for fifteen million dollars. In 1853 a second Mexican purchase secured 47,330 sq. m. In 1846 the claim to 58,800 sq. m. N. of the Columbia R. was acknowledged by England. In 1867 Alaska was purchased from Russia for seven million dollars (577,390 sq. m.). The expansion of the national terr. involved the extension of slavery. This was opposed by the Northern States and upheld by the Southern, whose industrial prosperity seemed to depend on the system. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to statehood with slavery, but prohibited it for ever in all the remaining terr. of the United States N. of 36° 30′ N. lat. In 1860 the election to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the Northern States, convinced the South of the threatening supremacy of the anti-slavery policy of the North. Eleven states—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina—seceded from the Union, and formed a new government, under the name of the Confederate States of America, with its cap. at Richmond (Va.). A war of four years resulted in the restoration of the Union, and in the addition of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, giving citizenship to the negroes, and prohibiting refusal of the suffrage on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude. [**C. H. L.**]

Universales Mountains, name often applied to the mountains in SW. of prov. Teruel, Spain, source of the Tagus, Guadalaviar, and Jucar; highest point, Muela de San Juan. Alt. 5280 ft.

University Block, post-tn., S. Australia. See **Custon.**

Unja, tn., India, Baroda, 52 m. N. by W. Ahmadábád; probably the original seat in Gujarát of the Kadwa Kunbís, who now constitute about a third of the population. P. (1881) 10,500.

Unkel, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 11 m. SE. by S. Bonn. P.<2000.

Unken, vil., Austria, prov. and 13 m. SSW. Salzburg; climatic health-resort. Alt. 1810 ft. P.<2000.

Unley, municip., S. Australia, co. and 2 m. S. by E. Adelaide. P. 11,400.

Unna, riv., Croatia, flows N. to the Save, which it joins 65 m. SE. Agram. Chief affluents, the Unnatz and Senna, on the former of which is the village of Unnatz. Length, 110 m.

Unna, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hamm, 10 m. E. by N. Dortmund. Near the town is a coal-mine and the salt-works of Königsborn with springs and bathing establishment. P. 8200.

Unorquin, vil., Argentine Republic, Patagonia, govt. Neuquen, 50 m. SW. Cuarta Division, in about 37¾° S.

Unseburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle and 9 m. SSE. Wanzleben; has lignite-mines. P. (comm.)<3000.

Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Is., Scot., 12½ m. long by 5 m. broad. Shores in the W. and N. steep, but elsewhere are several low sandy bays; surface generally level. Some manufactures of Shetland wool are carried on; but the population are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. Maximum alt. in the S. 703 ft. The par. includes the smaller islands adjacent. 29,856 ac. P. (including **Muckle Flugga** and **Uyea Is.**)<2500; isl. P. 2269.

Unstone, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 3½ m. N. Chesterfield, with stn. (**Unston**) on M. R.; coal mined. P.O. P.<2000.

Unstrut, riv., Ger., mainly in the Prussian prov. of Saxony, flows on the whole E., but with many windings, passing Sömmerda and Artern, and enters the Saale near Naumburg; canalised from Artern, 43 m. from its mouth, 155 m. from the mouth of the Saale.

Unsworth, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Radcliffe div., 3 m. SSE. Bury, 1½ m. E. Radcliffe stn., P.O. P.<2500.

Unter, German, 'low, lower.'

Unter-Ammergau. See **Ammergau.**

Unteraujezd, Bohemia. See **Aujezd.**

Unter-Bautzen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. NE. Prague. P.<2000.

Unter-Drauburg, tn., Austria, Carinthia, on the l. bk. of the Drave, 33 m. E. Klagenfurt. P.<2000.

Unter-Föhring, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, on the r. bk. of the Isar, 5½ m. NE. Munich. P.<2000.

Unterkahen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, dist. Aalen. P. (comm.)<3000.

Unterlahn, circle, Prussia, on both sides of the Lahn valley.

Unter-Mals, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. Meran. P.<4000.

Untermhaus, vil., Ger., princip. Reuss of the Younger Line, dist. and 1 m. W. Gera. P.<4000.

Unter Sachsenberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Auerbach. P.<3000.

Unterseen, tn., Switzd., cant. Bern, 1½ m. NW. by W. Interlaken. P. (comm.)<3000.

Unter-Tannowitz, tn., Moravia, dist. Nikolsburg. P.<3000.

Unter-Themenau, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Feldsberg. P.<3000.

Unter-Türkheim, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, dist. Cannstatt. P.<4000.

Unterwalden, cant., Switzd., having N. the Lake of Lucerne, which separates it from cant. Schwiz, elsewhere bounded by cants. Lucerne, Bern, and Uri. It is subdivided into Ob dem Wald, coinciding approximately with the valley of the Aa of Sarnen (area 183 sq. m., P. (1888) 15,000, cap. Sarnen), and Nid dem Wald, coinciding with the valley of the Aa of Engelberg (area 112 sq. m., P. 12,500, cap. Stanz), nearly all Roman Catholics in both dists., and speaking the German language. Highest points—Titlis, at SE. corner, 10,625 ft.; Rothhorn, at SW. corner, 7715 ft.; Brisen, in E., 7895 ft.; and Pilatus, in NW., 7000 ft. The celebrated Brünig Pass (3395 ft.) connects the valley of Sarnen with that of Lake Brienz in cant. Bern. The climate is raw in the uplands, but mild and agreeable towards Lake Lucerne. Forests cover 24 per cent. of the area. Pasturage and dairy husbandry (especially cheese-making) are the chief employments. U. formed, with Uri and Schwiz, early in the 13th century, the nucleus of the Confederation. See **Switzerland,** table.

Unterwesterwald, circle, Prussia, on the Westerwald.

Unthank, par., Eng., Northumberland, 6½ m. NW. Rothbury. P. 8.

Unyamwezi ('country of the moon;' *mwezi*, 'moon,' according to Krapf), country in central Africa, between the Tanganyika and Victoria Lakes. It consists of widely extending plateaux, sloping gradually towards the N., which form the water-parting between the Nile (Victoria Nyanza) and the Congo (see **Tanganyika**, *Lukuga*). U. is one of the most fertile and densely peopled countries of equatorial Africa. The Bantu inhabitants of U., the Wanyamwezi, are engaged in agriculture and commerce; since the times of antiquity the Wanyamwezi have always had trade connections (ivory) with the Zanzibar coast. Tabora, where the trade routes from the Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika terrs. unite, is the trading centre of Eastern Central Africa. U. belongs to German E. Africa (*q.v.*). [**H. G. S.**]

Unyango, vil., Portuguese E. Africa, in 12° 50′ S., 35° 30′ E.

Unyanyembe, dist. of Unyamwezi, Ger. E. Africa, S. of 5° S., between 32° and 33° E., covered with innumerable villages surrounded by impenetrable hedges of euphorbia, with an extremely acrid juice. Chief town, Tabor or Kaze.

Unyika, a beautiful tableland in the S. of Ger. E. Africa, between Lakes Nyassa and Rukwa, in about 9° S., 33° E. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 729.

Uny Lelant, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Ives div., at the head of St. Ives Bay, 3½ m. SE. by S. St. Ives, with a stn. (**Lelant**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Lelant**). P.<1500. See **Lelant.**

Unyoro, terr. in central Africa, situated NW. of Uganda (*q.v.*), between the Albert and Ibrahim Lakes. The S. parts are hilly, the N. level and covered with forests. The inhabitants of U., the agricultural Wanyoro, are, according to Emin Pasha, the oldest Bantu tribe of the Lake dist., and their language is not only spoken by the surrounding Bantu tribes, but also by the Wahuma (see **Uganda**), belonging to the Nuba race. U. forms part of British E. Africa. Area estimated at 32,000 sq. m. P. unknown. [**H. G. S.**]

Unzha, rivs., Russia, govts. Vologda and Kostroma. **1.** Rises in Vologda, flows SW., SE., and SW. (365 m.), joins Volga from left at Yurievets; receives Mezha (l. bk.) and Neya (r. bk.). Important artery for navigation (from Kologrio). **2.** Left bank trib. of Oka (80 m.).

Uotsu, maritime tn., Japan, isl. of Honshiu, 47 m. ENE. Kanazawa, 14 m. NE. Toyama, on E. side of Bay of Toyama; chief industries, weaving of cotton stuffs, and export of fish. P. 11,500.

Upalis-tsikhe, vil., Russia. See **Uplis-tsikhe.**

Upata, vil., S. America, Venezuela, Bolivar, 170 m. SSW. of the SW. point of the Isle of Trinidad.

Upavon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., on the Avon,

16 m. N. Salisbury, 3½ m. SSE. Woodborough stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Upberry, Eng., Kent. See **Gillingham.**

Up Cerne, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Cerne, 8½ m. N. by W. Dorchester, 4½ m. E. by S. Evershot stn. P. <250.

Upchurch, par., Eng., Kent, Faversham div., 5½ m. E. Chatham, 1½ m. ENE. Rainham stn.; has considerable Roman remains. The spire of its church serves as a landmark. PMT.O. P. <1500.

Upculm, par., Eng., Devonshire. See **Ufculme.**

Up Dicker, PMT.O., Eng., near Hellingly, Sussex.

Up Down Hill, PM.O., Eng., Surrey, 1 m. from Windlesham.

Upemba, lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba, to the N. of 9° S.

Upembe, Ras, cape, E. Africa, at the S. end of Pemba I.

Upernivik, or **Upernavik,** vil., Greenland, on an islet off W. ct., in 72° 48′ N. Mean temp. (11 yrs.), yr. 17.4° F., Jan. 5.8°, July 40.5°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 10.47 in.

Up Exe and Silverton, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the G. W. R., 5 m. S. by W. Tiverton.

Uphall, par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on Brox Burn, 1 m. N. of its stn. on the N. B. R., 5 m. SE. Linlithgow; has paraffin works and coal-mines. PMT.O. 4541 ac. P. (including Broxburn town) 8700.

Upham, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, King's co., 26 m. NE. St. John. P. <1500.

Up'ham, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Winchester, 2 m. NW. by N. Bishop's Waltham stn.; has relics of a Roman villa. Birthplace of Young, author of the *Night Thoughts.* PM.O. P. <750.

Up Hatherley, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2 m. SW. Cheltenham. P. <250.

Uphill, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the coast, 2 m. S. Weston-super-Mare, on the G. W. R. (**Bleadon and U.** stn.). **Uphill Cave,** in the neighbourhood, is a bone cave. P.O. P. <1000.

Upholland, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Ormskirk div., 4 m. W. Wigan, with a stn. (**Orrell and U.**) on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mines. The church formed part of a priory founded in 1319. PMT.O. 4685 ac. P. <4500.

Upice, tn., Austria. See **Eipel.**

Upin, riv., Colombia, trib. of the Meta, crossed by 5° N. and 73° W.

Upington, tn., S. Africa, Bechuana-land, cap. dist. Gordonia, near the r. bk. of the Orange, in about 21° 20′ E.

Upingtonia, ephemeral republic, S. Africa, N. of Damaraland, founded in 1884 by a few Boer families, who were soon after obliged to place themselves under German protection.

Upland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Delaware co., 10 m. WSW. Philadelphia. P. <3000.

Uplawmoor, PT.O., Scot. See **Ouplaymoor.**

Upleadon, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., 5½ m. NW. Gloucester. P. <250.

Upleatham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 8½ m. E. by S. Middlesbrough, 1½ m. S. Marske stn., P.O. P. <500.

Upleta, port, India, Káthiáwár Penin., 90 m. NW. by N. Diu. P. (1881) 6300.

Uplis-tsikhe (Upalis-tsikhe), vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 43 m. NW. Tiflis, on l. bk. Kura; near it old town, all cut in crags of soft sandstone, and having streets, shops, halls, and a palace with many inscriptions.

Uplowman, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 4 m. ENE. Tiverton, 3 m. NW. by N. Tiverton Junction. P. <500.

Uplyme, par., Eng., in the extreme SE. of Devonshire, Honiton div., 3 m. SSE. Axminster, P.O. P. <1000.

Up Marden, par., Eng., Sussex, Westbourne union, 7 m. SW. Midhurst. P. <500. See **Compton.**

Upminster, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 3½ m. ESE. Romford, on London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Up Nately, par., Eng., Hampshire, union and 4 m. E. Basingstoke. P. <250. See **Basing.**

Upnor, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 1½ m. NNE. Rochester, PM.O. P. <750.

Upolu, isl., S. Pacific, one of the Samoan group, crossed in the SE. by 14° S., 172½° W.

Upornaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. and SSE. of Labinskaya. P. 7600.

Upoto, stn., Congo Free State, on the r. bk. of the Congo, at the foot of Mount U., in about 21° 55′ E.

Up Ottery, par., Eng., Devonshire, 15½ m. E. by S. Tiverton, div. and 5 m. NNE. Honiton, PM.O.; 5898 ac. P. <1000.

Upper Alton, city, U.S., Illinois, Madison co., 24 m. N. St. Louis by rail; has a college and park. P. <2000.

Upper Astoria, vil., U.S., Oregon, Clatsop co. P. <1500.

Upper Bank, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. NE. Swansea, on M. & Neath and Brecon Rly.

Upper Black Eddy, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., on Delaware R., 20 m. N. Doylestown, opposite Milford, its railroad depôt. P. <1500.

Upperby, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 2 m. SSE. Carlisle, P.O. P. <3000.

Upperchurch, par., Ire., W. co. Tipperary, bar. Upper Kilnamanagh, 8 m. W. by N. Thurles, PM.O.; 12,903 ac. P. <2000.

Uppercross, bar., Ire., in the S. of co. Dublin.

Upper Lake. See **Killarney, Lakes of.**

Upperlands, stn., Ire., co. Londonderry, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., 3 m. NE. Maghera, P.O.

Upper Mill, tn., Eng., Yorkshire, Colne Valley div., on the L. & NW. R., 4½ m. E. Oldham, PMT.O. (**Uppermill**). P. <2000.

Upper Mills, isl., Canada. See **Second Falls.**

Upper Palatinate, Ger., in the E. of the kgd. Bavaria.

Upperthird, bar., Ire., in the N. of co. Waterford.

Upperthong, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, union and 6 m. SW. Huddersfield. P. <2500.

Upperwoods, bar., Ire., in the W. of Queen's co.

Uppingham, par., Eng., Rutland, 6 m. S. Oakham, on a branch of the L. & NW. R. It has a famous grammar-school, founded 1584, reorganised 1875. Since 1864 over £120,000 has been spent on school buildings. Jeremy Taylor (1613–67) was rector of U. Market-days, W. and S. Alt. 500 ft. P. <3000.

Uppington, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 7 m. E. by S. Shrewsbury, 2 m. S. Walcot stn., PMT.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**U. with Aston**) P. <250.

Uppington, par., Wales, on the E. border of Montgomeryshire, 5 m. NE. by E. Welshpool, 1½ m. SW. by W. Middletown stn. P. <250.

Upsala, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1080 m. W. Montreal.

Upsala, tn., Sweden, prov. U., 40 m. NNW. Stockholm. U. is divided into two quarters by a little river, the old quarter on the r. bk., with undulating hills, and the new quarter on the lower r. bk. Seat of an archbishop and the Royal Academy of Science, founded 1710. The cathedral, built in the Gothic style, between 1289 and 1435, is one of the most beautiful religious monuments in Scandinavia; it contains the tombs of King Gustavus Vasa, the naturalist Linnæus, and of several celebrated Swedish families—Sture, Brahe, Oxenstjerna. W. of the cathedral is the new University, built 1879–86, founded in 1477 by Sten Sture; it has more than fifty professors, and about 1700 students. The university has collections of zoological specimens, medals, and Northern antiquities, an anatomical museum, and observatory. S. of the university is the first library in Sweden, which counts amongst its greatest treasures the *Codex argenteus,* copy of the old Gothic translation of the four Gospels by Bishop Ulfila, and 7000 MSS. The botanical garden, with the statue of Linnæus, is near. E. of this garden is the castle, begun in 1548 by Gustavus Vasa. In the cemetery is the grave of the poet and historian Geijer (1783–1847). In former times U. was the centre of paganism, and there are remains of tombs, stones, and other primitive monuments of this epoch. The fire in 1702 almost entirely destroyed U. Until the 18th century the Swedish kings were crowned here. **Old U.** is a neighbouring village, 3 m. N.; it was the centre of worship of the Scandinavian gods, and replaced Sigtuna (*q.v.*) as the residence of the pagan kings. Near are three large barrows or burial mounds where, according to tradition, Odin, Thor, and Freya are buried. By the side of these Kungshögar (King's Mounds) is a smaller one called Tingshög, or 'the Hill of the (great) Popular Assembly.' Mean temp., yr. 40.3° F., Feb. 22.9°, July 61.5°; rfall. 21.16 in. P. (1873) 12,100; (1890) 21,500.

Upsall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, union and 3 m. W. Guisbrough. P. <250.

Upsall, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 13½ m. NE. Ripon, 3½ m. NNE. Thirsk, P.O. P. <250.

Upshur, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., S. of 33° N., and crossed in the W. by 95° W.

Upshur, co., U.S., W. Virginia, W. of 80° W., and crossed in the N. by 39° N., traversed by the Monongahela R.

Upsland, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Kirklington with Upsland.**

Upson, co., U.S., Georgia, just to S. of 33° N., W. of 84° W.

Upstart Bay, inlet, E. ct. Queensland, crossed by 19° 45′ S. Length about 7 m.; width, 9 m.

Upstart Cape, cape, E. ct. Queensland, in 19° 43′ S.

Up Street, PM.O., Eng., near Canterbury, Kent, 1 m. from Grove Ferry.

Upton, vil., Canada, Quebec, Bagot co., 44 m. E. by N. Montreal, on a railway. P. <1500.

Upton, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. S. by E. Abingdon, on the G. W. R. P. <250; eccles. par. (**U. with Aston Upthorpe**) P. <500.

Upton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 1½ m. N. by E. Chester. P. <1500.

Upton, par., Eng., Cheshire, union and 1½ m. NW. Macclesfield. P. <250.

Upton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 3 m. W. by S. Birkenhead, 2 m. SE. Moreton stn., PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**U. or Overchurch**) P. <750.

Upton, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Tormoham par., in town of Torquay. P. <5000.

Upton, P.O., Eng., Gloucester, in par. of Hawkesbury.

Upton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 6 m. NW. Huntingdon, P.O. P. <250. See **Coppingford.**

Upton, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3½ m. SW. by W. Bosworth, 2½ m. NW. by W. Stoke Golding stn. P. <250.

Upton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 4 m. ESE. Gainsborough, P.O. P. <250. See **Heapham.**

Upton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 2½ m. W. Northampton. P. <1500.

Upton, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, in the Soke of Peterborough. P. <250.

Upton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 10½ m. E. by S. Worksop, 3½ m. SE. by E. Retford stn., P.O. P. <500.

Upton, part of eccles. par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 4 m. W. Newark, 1 m. N. Rolleston Junction. See **Headon.**

Upton, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 10½ m. N. by E. Tiverton, 3½ m. N. Morebath stn., P.O. P. <250.

Upton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. S. Pontefract, with a stn. (**U. and N. Elmsall**) on the Hull, Barnsley, and W. Riding Junction Rly. P. <250.

Upton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Dringhoe.**

Upton, place, Ire., S. co. Cork, bar. Kinalea, 4½ m. NE. by N. Bandon, with a stn. (**U. and Innishannon**) on the Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast Rly., P.O.

Upton, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co. P. <2000.

Upton, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. NE. Pembroke. P. <250. See **Nash.**

Upton and Signet, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Witney union, 1 m. W. Burford. P. <500.

Upton Bishop, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4 m. NE. by E. Ross. P. <750.

Upton Cressett, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 15 m. NW. Kidderminster, 4 m. W. Bridgnorth. P. <250.

Upton Grey, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. SE. by E. Basingstoke, 3½ m. SSW. Hook stn., PT.O. P. <500.

Upton Heath, PT.O., Eng., near Chester.

Upton Hellions, par., Eng., Devonshire, Molton div., 8 m. NW. by N. Exeter, 3 m. N. Crediton stn. P. <250.

Upton Lovell, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 13 m. SSE. Trowbridge, 1 m. W. by N. Codford stn., PM.O. (**U. Lovel**). P. <250.

Upton Magna, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 4 m. E. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., PT.O. P. <500.

Upton Noble, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6½ m. SW. by S. Frome, 3 m. NE. Bruton stn. P. <250.

Upton on Severn, par. and market-tn., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 6 m. NNW. Tewkesbury, on the M. R.; has a harbour for river barges; trade in cider. PMT.O. Market-day, Th. P. <2500.

Upton Park, eccles. par., Eng., Essex, on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly., between Plaistow and East Ham. P. 13,800.

Upton Pyne, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 3 m. N. Exeter, P.O. P. <500.

Upton St. Leonard, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3 m. SE. Gloucester, P.O. (**U. St. Leonards**). P. <2000.

Upton Scudamore, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 6 m. S. by E. Trowbridge, 2 m. NNW. Warminster stn. P. <500.

Upton Snodsbury, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 6 m. E. Worcester, P.O. P. <500.

Upton Warren, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 2 m. SW. by W. Bromsgrove, 1 m. NW. Stoke Works stn. P. <500.

Upton with Chalvey, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 1½ m. NE. Windsor, close to Slough stn.; burial-place of Herschel the astronomer (died 1822). P. 7700.

Upton with Fishley, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 9½ m. WNW. Yarmouth, 1½ m. N. Acle stn., P.O. (**Upton**). P. <750.

Up Waltham, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 6½ m. NW. Arundel, 4 m. E. Singleton stn. P. <250.

Upway, or **Upwey,** par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 3½ m. SW. by S. Dorchester, a junction stn. (**Upwey**) on the G. W. R., PMT.O. (**Upwey**). P. <1000.

Upwell, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on riv. Nen, Isle of Ely, union and 6 m. SE. Wisbech, PMT.O.; 7675 ac. P. <1500. The eccles. par. is partly in Norfolk.

Upwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 13½ m. SW. by S. King's Lynn, 4 m. E. Coldham stn.; 9353 ac. P. <2500. The eccles. par. is partly in Cambridgeshire.

Upwey, stn., Eng., Dorset. See **Upway.**

Upwood, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 7 m. N. by E. Huntingdon, 3 m. SW. Ramsey, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**U. with Great Raveley**) P. <750.

Uquia, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 60 m. N. by W. Jujuy, 245 m. N. Tucuman.

Uraba, Gulf of. See **Darien, Gulf of.**

Urach, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, cap. dist. U., 15½ m. E. by S. Tübingen; has cotton and linen (damask) weaving, and bleaching-works. Alt. 1515 ft. P. <5000.

Urachiche, tn., Venezuela, Lara, 140 m. W. by S. Carácas.

Urafirth, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Northmaven par., at head of Ura Firth, 11 m. SSW. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Ural, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., cap. dist. Jaláun, 65 m. SW. by W. Cawnpur; chief industry, weaving. P. (1881) 7700.

Uraidla, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 10 m. E. Adelaide by rail and road. P. <1500.

Uralyúr, Brit. India. See **Trichinopoli.**

Urakawa, vil., Japan, on the S. ct. of Yezo, 95 m. ENE. Hakodate.

Ural, formerly **Yaik,** riv., SE. Russia, enters the Caspian Sea, and makes, on a large part of its course, the boundary between Europe and Asia (European Russia and Governor-Generalship of the Steppes); rises in govt. Orenburg, in the southern spurs of the Karatash Mts. (2082 ft.), flows S.; then, on meeting the Kirghiz plateau, bends W. at Orsk, and S. again at Uralsk; enters Caspian by many branches, forming a large delta; receives Sakmara (r. bk.), Ilek (l. bk.), and many large tribs. For the last 350 m. of its course considerable fishing, the Ural being the only large river in the world given up exclusively to fishing. Length, 1335 m.

Uralla, tp., New South Wales, Sandon co., 45 m. NE. Tamworth; gold-diggings in dist. P. <1500.

Ural Mountains, series of mts., Russia, extending from the Arctic Ocean nearly to the Caspian Sea, and generally considered as a boundary between Europe and Asia. The Urals are not the chain of mountains, nearly 1200 m. long, which they are often represented to be on maps, but consist of a succession of separate upheavals, some having a north-western direction and some a north-eastern, and reaching their maximum heights in a zone which lies, roughly speaking, from N. to S. They consist of the following parts:—**1.** The **Pai-khoi** (Samoyedic, 'Stony ridge'), or Coast Ridge (**Beregovoi Khrebet**), running NNW. and NW. along the shores of the Kara Sea, and continued in the isl. of Vaigach and the S. isl. of Novaya Zemlya. It is separated from the Ural by a marshy *tundra*, 30 m. wide. Its dome-shaped summits rise above the upper limit of tree vegetation; highest summit Vozai-pai, 1312 ft. **2.** The **Obdorsk** or **N. Urals** begin near Kara Bay (Konstantinov Kameñ, 68° 30′ N., 1490 ft.), and run SW. to 64° N. Stony and craggy, steep eastwards, gently sloping W. Have parallel secondary chains. Its summits reach 3600 ft. to 4370 ft., in 66° and 67°; Sablya (64° 47′ N., 5407 ft.), and Teplos-iz (63° 55′ N., 5540 ft.). Covered with dense forests in S.; inhabited by only a few hunters. **3.** The S. part of the Northern Urals, from 64° to 61° N., consists of broad plateaux (*parmas*) stretching NW. to SE., with broad flat valleys and dome-shaped flat summits, only exceptionally higher than 3000 ft. (Yang-tump, 62° 43′ N., 4166 ft.), densely clothed with forests, and uninhabited. **4.** The **Middle Urals,** 61° 0′ (Denezhkin Kameñ, 4238 ft.) to 55° 33′ N. (Tara-tash, 2800 ft.), of a very complicated structure. The **Bogoslovsk Urals,** in the N. portion of that division, seem to consist of several parallel chains running NE., and attain 3000 ft. to 4000 ft. in their summits (Konjakov Kameñ, 5135 ft.); while in the S. of Kachkanar (58° N., 2890 ft.) the Urals have the aspect of broad deeply cut swellings, with valleys running SE., and sloping westwards so gently that the water-parting between the rivers flowing respectively to Russia and to Siberia is only 1180 ft. on the Siberian highway, while Ekaterinburg stands only 300 ft. lower. Dense forests of coniferous and deciduous trees, fertile valleys (black-earth), well peopled, and containing the iron, copper, and gold mines of the Bogoslovsk, Goroblagodat, and Ekaterinburg mining dists. **5.** The **Southern Urals,** 55° 30′ to 51° 0′ N., consist of a series of parallel chains running NE. to SW., with an aggregate width of 65 m. (Ural-tau, Urenga, Iremel, Zigalga, Yaman-tau chains), which attain alts. of from 3375 ft. in Yurma, to 3950 ft. in Tagarma, 5040 ft. in Iremel, and 5400 ft. in Yaman-tau. Picturesque gorges across the chains; forests no longer continuous; rich pasture grounds in the valleys. Of these chains, the Ural-tau is continued further SW. in the Obshchiy Syrt. **6.** It appears also probable that the **Mugojar Hills** (S. of the great bend of Ural R.) and the Jaman-tau (50° N.) must be considered as a continuation of the Ural upheavals. **Geology.**—The main axis of the upheavals consists of a broad strip of granites, syenites, diorites, and porphyries, with subordinate Laurentian and Huronian gneisses and slates; this axis is invariably in the E. part of the mountain region, and is covered, on the Siberian slope, directly by Tertiary and Quaternary deposits; and on the W. slope by Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic rocks, manifoldly folded. In climate and distribution of vegetation, the Urals are an important boundary. **Mines and Metallurgy.**—

The Urals are very rich in all sorts of metals and minerals. Gold is obtained both from veins (less than 3000 lb.) and diggings (about 18,000 lb.); platinum, about 7000 lb.; copper, about 50,000 cwts. Iron ore is widely spread, and two-thirds of all blasting furnaces of the Russian Empire are in the Urals, yielding one-half of the iron (about 4,000,000 cwts.) obtained in Russia. Coal-mining of recent origin; nearly 10,000,000 cwt. of salt are extracted. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are very prosperous in Middle and S. Urals, the latter being rapidly colonised by immigrants. Two railways cross the Urals, one from Perm to Ekaterinburg and Tyumeñ, and the other from Samara to Ufa, Zlatoust, and Omsk. The chief cities in the Urals are: Ekaterinburg, Nizhne-Taghilsk, Zlatoust, Neviyansk, Neivinsk in Perm, Votkinsk and Izhevsk in Vyatka, all having over 10,000 inhabitants.

Uralsk, prov., SE. Russia, belonging to the Governor-Generalship of the Steppes, in the N. of the Caspian Sea; has Astrakhañ on W., Samara and Orenburg on N., Turgai and Lake Aral on E., and Transcaspian Terr. on S. Fertile in N., where the slopes of Obshchiy Syrt descend to Ural R., and on the Mugojar Hills—the remainder being dry, sandy, and clayey steppes and deserts, large portions of which are below the level of the ocean. Numerous lakes and old lagoons of the Caspian. Watered by Ural, the two Uzeñs, and the Emba. Climate extreme, with cold winters and hot and dry summers, during which the grass in the steppes is burned. Average temp. at Uralsk, yr. 39.5° F., Jan. 3°, July 73°; yearly rfall. only 7 in. The population consists of (1) the Ural Cossacks (about 90,000, Great Russians), who occupy a separate terr., form a distinct *voisko*, and possess valuable fisheries at the mouth of the Ural, which are allotted every year among the separate villages; (2) Russian immigrant peasants, whose numbers are rapidly increasing (15,000 in 1883, now much more); and (3) Kirghizes, of whom over 400,000 are nomads, and confine themselves to cattle-breeding. Active trade in cattle and its produce, especially with the Kirghizes. Exports of fish, corn, cattle, tallow, hides. Divided into four dists.: Uralsk, Kalmykov, Guriev, and Embinsk (chief town, Temirsk, a small port on Caspian). Area, 139,168 sq. m. P. (1883) 525,330; (1889) 559,550.

Uralsk, cap. of above prov., on Ural R., where it bends to the S., 210 m. WSW. Orenburg, 51° 12′ N., 51° 22′ E.; is about to be connected by railway with Saratov. Considerable trade with Kirghiz Steppe in cattle, sheep, and animal produce, exported to Russia, and manufactured goods imported. Till the Pugacheff rising the chief town of the region was **Yaitskiy Gorodok,** situated 30 m. higher up the Ural R. Alt. 358 ft. Mean temp., yr. 38.2° F., Feb. 4.8°, July 69.6°. P. 20,030.

Uralskoye, tn., Russian Central Asia, now **Irgiz** (*q.v.*).

Urama, dist., Brit. New Guinea, at the mouth of the Fly R. (S. ct.), about 142½°–144° E.

Uramar, or **Oramar,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 85 m. SSE. Van, sanjak Hekkiari. P. 3000 (Kurds).

Urambo, vil., central Africa, Unyamwezi, in 4° 40′ S., 32° 14′ E., 125 m. E. Ujiji, station of the London Missionary Society. Alt. 3775 ft.

Uran, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, on Karanja I., 9 m. SE. Bombay; has large customs-house and spirit-stores at Mora, the port 3 m. N., and numerous distilleries. P. 11,400; Hindus, 9600.

Urana, postal-stn., New South Wales, U. co., 57 m. NW. by N. Albury; an irrigation scheme is projected. P. <1500.

Urandangie, tp., Queensland, Piturie co., in 21° 35′ S., 138° 24′ E. P. <1500.

Uranga, or **Lulanga,** large vil., central Africa, Congo Free State, on l. bk. Congo just below the confluence of the Lulongo, in about 0° 38′ N., 18° 22′ E.; station founded here in 1884. P. 5000.

Uranga, riv., Africa. See **Ulanga.**

Uras, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 15 m. SSE. Oristano. P. <3000.

Ura-tyube (Ora-tepe), tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Syr-daria, 39° 55′ N., 68° 59′ E., 63 m. SW. Khojend, on highway from Fergana to Jizak; a citadel on a hill close by. P. 11,600.

Uravakonda, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantápur, 32 m. ESE. Bellary. P. 8600; Hindus, 7100.

Uravell, riv., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. Tiflis, dist. Akhaltsykh, r. bk. trib. of Kura. Several Georgian and Kurd villages in its gorge, as also the **Uravell** mineral waters, 41° 33′ N., 43° 3′ E., similar to Schwalbach.

Urazova, tn., Russia, govt. Voronezh, 76 m. due E. Kharkov; large fair; entrepôt for and trade in corn. P. 5000.

Urbalacone, vil., Corsica, arr. and 14 m. SE. Ajaccio; has sulphurous springs, recently discovered, with thermal establishment 1 m. SE. Alt. 1260 ft. P. <2000.

Urbana, city, U.S., Illinois, Champaign co., 61 m. NW. Terre Haute (Ind.); seat of the Illinois industrial university. P. <4000.

Urba'na, city, U.S., Ohio, Champaign co., 42 m. W. by N. Columbus, with Swedenborgian university; manufactures of rolling-stock, agricultural and other machinery, carriages and waggons. P. 6500.

Urbania, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, on riv. Metauro, 34 m. ENE. Arezzo; has pottery manufactures. U., which was called *Castel Durante* till 1624, was celebrated, especially in the 16th century, for its pottery. Bramante, the architect, was born in the neighbourhood in 1444. P. (comm.) 5300.

Urbeis, vil., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, circle Rappoltsweiler, 10 m. WNW. Kolmar; has cotton and silk weaving. P. (comm.) <5000.

Urbino, tn., Italy, The Marches, prov. Pesaro, 23 m. S. by E. Rimini; has silk-mills, oil-presses, brick-kilns, and manufactures of majolica. The ducal palace, *chef-d'œuvre* of the Renaissance, was begun in 1468 by Frederick Montefeltro. The house in which Raphael was born (1483) has, since 1872, become the property of the Raffaello Academy. U. was from the 13th to the 17th century the seat of a duchy belonging to the Montefeltro family, then to the Rovere family, and was united to the states of the Church in 1631; since 1860 it has formed a part of the kingdom of Italy. Alt. 1480 ft. Rfall. yr. 39.3 in.; in Oct.–Nov. 9.5 in. P. (comm.) 17,200.

Urbion, Pico de, mt., Spain, on the border of provs. Logroño and Soria, 37 m. SW. Logroño.

Urchfont, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 12 m. E. Trowbridge, 4 m. SSE. Devizes stn., P.O.; 6285 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**U. with Stert**) P. <1500.

Urchilla, isl., Caribbean Sea. See **Orchilla.**

Urchub, tn., Servia. See **Prokuplje.**

Urcos, vil., Peru, dep. and 31 m. SE. Cuzco, cap. prov. Quispicanchi. P. (dist.) <5000.

Urda, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 35 m. SSE. Toledo, dist. Madridejos. P. (comm.) <4000.

Urdingen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, circle and 4 m. E. by N. Krefeld. P. <5000.

Ure, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in the extreme W. of the Richmond div., and flowing W. and SW. through the N. Riding, past Hawes, Askrigg, Masham, Ripon, and Boroughbridge, until ½ m. below Myton-on-Swale it unites with the Swale to form the Ouse.

Ure, short riv., Scot., Argyllshire, flows W. into the Creran on the N. of Benderloch.

Urega, Uregga, Bulega, or **Malega,** vast region in the E. of the Congo Free State, between the equator and the lat. of the N. end of Lake Tanganyika, bounded on the S. by Manyema.

Uregare, par., Ire., co. Limerick, bars. Coshma and Small-county, on riv. Morning Star, 2 m. SE. Bruff; 4844 ac. P. <1000.

Urenui, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Clifton co., 20 m. ENE. New Plymouth. P. <1500.

Ureparapara, isl., S. Pacific, N. of Vanua Lava, Banks I.

Urès, tn., Mexico, cap. state Sonora, on l. bk. of the Rio Sonora, in about 29° 20′ N. P. 8000.

Urfa, tn., the ancient *Rohas,* the *Edessa* of the Crusaders, Turkey in Asia, 75 m. SW. by W. Diarbekir, commanded by a fortress or castle founded in the time of Justinian; has flourishing groves and fertile gardens; at the foot of the castle is a copious spring, the ancient *Callirhoe.* Has remains of buildings of the Middle Ages, including ruins of the palace of the princes of Courtenay, suzerains of Edessa in the time of the Crusades. Vilayet Aleppo, cap. sanjak U. P. 55,000; Moham. 40,800; Christians, 13,800 (Cuinet).

Urfahr, tn., Upper Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, opposite Linz. P. 6400.

Urga (name of doubtful origin, according to some from Mongol *ugo,* a palace; according to others a corruption of the Mongol name **Hurac** (an enclosure or encampment), in full **Bogdo Lama en Hurac** (enclosure or encampment of the supreme lama), also called **Bogdo Khure,** or **Bogdo Khuren,** tn., N. Mongolia, in about 104° 40′ N., 107° E., situated in a basin surrounded by hills, on the N. side of the plains of Gobi; the sacred city of the Mongols, and an important centre of trade, several routes across the Gobi converging to this point, whence a different mode of carriage is adopted for convenience across the hills and through the valleys to the N. The principal trade route is that from Kalgan, N. China (about 600 m. SE.), to Maimachin and Kiakhta (about 200 m. N.). Alt. 4300 ft. Mean temp., yr. 29.0° F., Jan. 17.2°, July 64.5° P. (Mongol town) about 6000–7000; Chinese town, same distance to the E., about 5000 (Gilmour).

Urgel, fortified tn., Spain. See **Seo de Urgal.**

Urgel, Ulanos, de, plain, Spain, prov. and stretching E. and S. of Lerida. The Urgel Canal (1853–60) takes the water from the Segre at a spot 2 m. below Pons, and carries it over aqueducts and through tunnels, across the Llanos de U., returning to the same river again below Lerida after a course of 90 m. Its network of irrigation channels is more than 2000 m. in length. It also affords 10,000–12,000 horse-power for industrial purposes.

Urglin, par., Ire., N. co., bar. and 3 m. E. Carlow. P. <750.

Urgnano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 7 m. SSW. Ber-

gamo, in the plain between the Serio and the Adda; has silk-mills. P. (comm.) <5000.

Urgub, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Konia, 28 m. W. by S. Kaisarieh and Constantinople, on a deeply eroded tuff plateau, the valleys and gorges of which separate variously shaped hills (many of them conical), the sides of which are pierced with openings leading to artificial caves, formerly the dwellings or sepulchral chambers of aboriginal inhabitants.

Urgut, fort, Russian Turkistan, dist. Zerafshan, 26 m. SE. by E. Samarkand. Alt. 3710 ft. P. 6000.

Uri, cant. Switzd., enclosed by cants. Unterwalden, Schwiz, Glarus, Grisons, Ticino, Valais, and Bern. It consists of the valley of the Reuss and its affluents, sloping down from Mount St. Gothard on its S. border. Other notable heights are Uri Rothstock in the W. (9620 ft.), Galenstock (11,802 ft.), and Dammastock (11,920 ft.) in the SW., and Oberalpstock (10,926 ft.) in the E. The climate is raw in the upper valley of the Reuss and in the side valleys, but mild towards Lake Lucerne. More than one-half of the surface consists of barren rock, or is covered with glaciers. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry, cheese-making and bee-keeping being subsidiary branches. Chief town, Altdorf. U. united with Unterwalden and Schwiz in the 13th century to form the Swiss Confederation. It was the theatre of war between the French and the allied Austrians and Russians in 1799. Area, 415 sq. m. P. (1888) 17,300, nearly all Roman Catholics, and speaking the German language. See **Switzerland,** table.

Uriage, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 6 m. ESE. Grenoble; has a hot sulphur spring, known to the Romans, now greatly valued for children. Charming situation. Alt. 1630 ft. P. <2000.

Urias, Sinus, gulf, Italy. See **Manfredonia.**

Uriconium, ancient tn., Eng. See **Wroxeter.**

Urie Ness, cape, Scot., Shetland Is., in the NW. of Fetlar I., in 0° 55′ W.

Urigi, lake, central Africa, to the W. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, crossed in the N. by 2° S.

U-rit-taung, vil., Lower Burma, dist. Akyab, on the Kuladan R., 10 m. NE. by N. Akyab.

Urk, isl., Holland, in the Zuider Zee, 24 m. E. Hoorn, included in the prov. of N. Holland. P. 2600.

Urlan, electoral div., Ire., Clare, dist. Newmarket.

Urlati (urlatsi), tn., Roumania, prov. Prahova, on the Cricova, 10 m. ENE. Ployeshti. P. <4000.

Urlaur Lough, lake, Ire., SE. co. Mayo, 22 m. E. Castlebar.

Urlee, electoral div., Ire., Kerry, dist. Ballylongford.

Urlichkuppe, mt., Austria, Silesia, in the NW., 32 m. NW. by W. Troppau.

Urlingford, par. and tn., Ire., NW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Galmoy, 10 m. ENE. Thurles, 8 m. from Horse and Jockey stn., PMT.O. Par. P. <1500; tn. P. <750.

Urlossen, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 8 m. NE. Offenburg. P. <3000.

Urluk, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, on Chikoi R., 40 m. E. Kyakhta. P. <5000.

Urmar Tanda (Urmur Tánda, census), tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Hoshiárpur, 48 m. E. by N. Amritsar; forms a single municip. with the neighbouring town of Tánda and the suburb of Ayahpur. P. 11,600; Hindus, 4500; Moham. 6800.

Ürmény, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Nyitra. P. <4000.

Urmia, or **Urumiyah,** tn. and lake, Persia. See **Urumia.**

Urmston, par., Eng., Lancashire, eccles. div., 4½ m. SW. by W. Manchester, on the Cheshire Lines Rly., PMT.O. P. <4500.

Urnäsch, vil., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, Outer Rhodes, 8 m. SW. by S. St. Gall. P. (comm.) <4000.

Urnerloch, Switzd. See **Devil's Bridge.**

Urney, par., Ire., co. Cavan, bars. Lower and Upper Loughtee, containing the town of Cavan; 7502 ac. P. <4500.

Urney, par., Ire., cos. Donegal and Tyrone, bars. S. Raphoe, W. Omagh, and Lower Strabane, on rivs. Finn and Mourne, containing Clady town, 2 m. from Castlefinn stn., PM.O.; 22,062 ac. P. 7600.

Ur of Moab, tn., Syria. See **Rabba.**

Urola, small ct. riv. of the Guipúzcoa, Spain, Basque Provs., flows from the Cantabrian Pyrenees into the Bay of Biscay at Zumaya; has a bar at its mouth. Length, 37 m.; area of basin, 127 sq. m.

Urori, or **Usango,** dist., equatorial Africa, N. of Lake Nyassa.

Urpeth, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street union, 8 m. N. Durham. P. <2500.

Urquhart, par., Scot., Elginshire, 4½ m. E. Elgin, with a stn. on the G. N. of S. R., P.O.; 13,066 ac. P. <2000.

Urquhart and Glenmoriston, par., Scot., Inverness-shire, 13½ m. SW. Inverness. The ruins of U. Castle, besieged by Edward I., stand W. of Loch Ness. 122,705 ac. P. <2500.

Urquhart and Logie-Wester, par., Scot., Ross and Cromarty, and Nairnshire, on riv. Conon and Cromarty Firth, 8 m. NE. Beauly; 13,581 ac. P. <2500.

Urquiza, colony, Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, on the l. bk. of the Rio Paraná, 10 m. ENE. Paraná.

Urr, par., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, on U. Water, containing Dalbeattie town; 15,426 ac. P. <5000.

Urrall Fell, hill, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the NE., 8 m. W. by N. Newton Stewart. Alt. 604 ft.

Urray, par., Scot., Inverness-shire and Ross-shire, 4½ m. SW. by S. Dingwall, 2 m. NW. Muir of Ord stn., P.O.; 72,640 ac. P. <2500.

Urre Lafquen (or **Lauquen**), salt-lake, Argentine Republic, govt. of the Pampa, crossed in S. by 38° S. and 65½° W.; receives the Rio Salado or Chadi-Lenbu; no outlet.

Urrisbeg, mt., Ire., NW. co. Galway, 32 m. SW. by S. Westport.

Urr Water, riv., Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, issues from Loch Urr on the border of Dumfriesshire, and flows S. into the Solway Firth. See **Rough Firth.**

Urseren (or **Ursern**) **Thal,** high valley, Switzd., composing the S. part of cant. Uri, running E. from the Furka Pass to the St. Gothard road; contains the villages of Realp and Andermatt.

Ursha, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 21 m. NE. by N. Gallipoli.

Urshult, vil., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 24 m. S. Vexiö; has salmon fisheries. P. (comm.) 5700.

Urskog, vil., Norway, prov. and 25 m. E. Christiania. P. (comm.) <5000.

Urswick, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 6 m, NE. Barrow, 2½ m. W. by S. Conishead Priory stn., P.O. (**Great U.**); 4043 ac. P. <1500.

Urtavar, tn., Russia. See **Ordubat.**

Urtieu, Monte, mt., Sardinia, near the W. ct., 41 m. S. Sassari. Alt. 3440 ft.

Urua, or **Rua,** country, central Africa, belonging to the Congo Free State, and situated on both sides of the Upper Congo, between the Lomami R. and Lake Tanganyika. The source rivers of the Congo, the Lualaba and Luapula, unite in this country, and the Lukuga R. traverses the E. parts of it. The S. portion of U. belongs to the Kasongo terr. U. is inhabited by Bantu tribes. [**H. G. S.**]

Uruapan, vil., Mexico, state Michoacan, 62 m. WSW. Morelia; produces fine coffee. P. 8000; comm. P. 11,200.

Urubamba, vil., Peru, dep. and 12 m. NE. Cuzco, cap. prov. U., on r. bk. of Rio U. Alt. 9565 ft. P. (dist.) 6900.

Urubu, tn., Brazil., state Bahia, 316 m. W. São Salvador, on r. bk. of the Rio São Francisco, in 12° 37′ S. P. 3000.

Urubupunga, Salto do, a fall on the riv. Paraná, Brazil, in about 20° 30′ S.

Uruchico, vil., Costa Rica, 78 m. ESE. San José.

Uruguay (the **Banda Oriental,** 'E. side or bank,' of riv. Uruguay in relation to the Argentine), the smallest republic in S. America (between 30°–35° S., 53°–59° W.), with a curved base (Atlantic and Plata, 310 m.) about three-quarters of the size of Great Britain; divided into the departments named in the following table:[1]—

Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Estimated Pop. 1892.	Pop. per sq. m.
Artigas	4,392	17,866	4.0
Canelones	1,833	66,749	36.4
Cerro Largo	5,753	26,489	4.6
Colonia	2,192	37,162	16.9
Durazno	5,525	27,044	4.9
Flores	1,744	14,106	8.8
Florida	4,673	29,915	6.4
Maldonado	1,584	20,034	12.6
Minas	4,844	24,267	5.0
Montevideo	256	238,080	934
Paysandú	5,115	30,507	5.9
Rio Negro	3,269	15,713	4.7
Rivera	3,790	17,087	4.5
Rocha	4,280	22,767	5.3
Salto	4,863	33,567	6.9
San Jose	2,687	30,214	11.2
Soriano	2,192	37,162	16.9
Tacuarembo	8,074	25,838	3.2
Treinta y Tres	3,686	17,773	4.8
Total	72,110	728,447[2]	10.1

Orography and Hydrography.—U. is a country of undulating hills, representing the southernmost slopes of the Brazilian plateaux, surrounded by the alluvial deposits of the estuary of La Plata. The principal river is the Uruguay (*q.v.*), on the W. frontier, and all the middle of the country is occupied by the basin of the chief trib. of that river, the Rio Negro-Tacuarembo-Yi, the W. and NW. limits of which are Sierras

[1] From *Statesman's Year-Book.*

[2] Estimate based on the census of 1891, which showed a population of 708,000, but which is believed to have been so defective as to yield a total about 7 per cent. below the true number. See below.

Sant' Anna (1600 ft.) and Haedo (1310 ft.); the NE. Acegua (the highest, 2036 ft.), E. and SE., Cuchilla Grande (1470 ft.), prolonged southwards by a spur which reaches 1500 ft. in Minas; all the other streams are small (*arroyos*, 'rivulets'). Numerous lakes along the E. ct. (Merim, Mangueira, &c.), and vast swampy regions (*Banados* de la India Muerta, &c.). **Geology.**—The N. and central tracts are Archæan (granite and gneiss, covered with eruptive rocks) and Palæozoic (carboniferous in some points). In the middle riv. Negro, along riv. Uruguay, and to the E. slopes, Tertiary formations appear. Blocks of syenite remain *in situ*, with a false appearance of glacial remains in the middle of the deep sediments of sand and Pampean clay which surround the older rocks, and in which the great fossil mammifers (*Megatherium*) have been discovered. The **minerals** include gold (at Cuñapiru, Peru, San Gregorio, Tomas Cuadra), lead (at Minas, Maldonado, Melo, Arerungua, Sarandi, Yi, Corrales, Monte Averia), manganese (on the Rio Batovi), copper (at Minas, Maldonado, Melo, Godoy, Negro), tin (at Nico Perez), silver (at Yi, Molles), iron (at Penitentes, Rocha), coal (at Las Cañas, Yaguari, Melo), lignite, peat (*Banados*), graphite (at Arerungua, Rosario), amethysts, agates, opals (*Piedras Chinas;* at Salta, Catalan Hills). Numerous mineral waters (Piriapolis, &c.). The **climate** of central U. is very excessive, irregular, and dry. Mean temp. increases one degree (from 62° to 67°) for each degree of lat. between 35° and 30°. There are two distinct seasons, hot (Nov.–April), with the SE. trade winds, cold (May–Oct.). Rains most abundant during the transition from one season to the other. Storms in June with SW. winds (*Pamperos*), or in November with SE. (*Su-estada*). Montevideo, 10 yrs., mean temp. 62° F., Jan. 73°, July 51.8°; max. 105°, min. 21°; rfall. 43 in. in 36 days; relative humidity, 77.3 per cent. On the N., down to the middle riv. Negro, the **flora** is still Brazilian and tropical (*Araucaria Brasiliana, Cocos Yatai, Maté*), with many medicinal, dye, gum, resinous plants. On the S. it belongs to the Pampas region (from the lower Rio Negro–Yi), with grasses of the genera Melica, Bouteloa, Stipa, or merely the solitary *Ombu* (*Ficus ombu*). The algarrobo (*Prosopis*), 30–50 ft. high, quebracho (*Loxopterygiuus*), *Paulinia timbo, Celtis tala*; opuntia and agave are met with everywhere. Poplars, pomegranates, olive trees, eucalyptus, all the fruits and vegetables of S. Europe have been very successfully introduced. The **fauna** (Chilean sub-region (?) of neo-tropical region) is Brazilian, N., and Argentine, S. The American ostrich (*Rhea Nandu*) is now reared in large numbers. The riv. Uruguay, the Plata, and Atlantic coast are very rich in fishes (Maldonado fisheries). The seals (*Otaria*) are diminishing (Lobos Is.). **Ethnography.**—Down to the 18th century the Charruas (Guarani (?), allied to the Minuanes of Parana, resisted the Spaniards, who had easily subjugated the Yaros, Bohanos (riv. Negro mouth), and the Chanas (riv. U. isls.). The population has a good deal of native blood (*chinos*). Some negroes since 1702, but in course of extinction. Slavery abolished in 1830. Thirty per cent. of the actual population are foreign immigrants (Basques, Italians, Brazilians, Argentines, French, English, Germans). **Agricultural Products.**—The principal centres of production are to the SW. of a line from Paysandu to Durazno and Maldonado, and above all around Montevideo, the cap., but there are many new centres (*colonias*) all over the country. The characteristic feature is the vast pastures (*estancias, chacras*); the rearing of cattle (six millions), horses (half a million), sheep (thirteen millions; the merino reared since 1832), and the industries (salt and dry meat extract, dry blood, bones, hides, leather, wool, horse-hair) dependent thereon, the important centres of which (*saladeros*) are on the littoral from Montevideo to riv. U. (Fray Bentos, Liebig Extract of Meat Co.; English since 1864.) Tobacco and wine are grown at Salto, Paysandu, Montevideo. **Means of Communication.**—Railways (since 1869) radiate now from two centres: (1) From (*a*) Montevideo (branch to San José) to Yi, Negro, Tacuarembo valleys, Rivera on the Brazilian border, cross from S. to N. the whole republic; (*b*) Santa Lucia, upper Yi (Nico Perez) valleys, towards riv. Tacuari (Melo) and the NE. border; (*c*) by the littoral to Minas; (2) From riv. U.; (*a*) Paysandu to Salto, branching (*b*) to Santa Rosa; and (*c*) Santo Eugenio (Brazilian border). The principal ports are: (1) Montevideo, Colonia (on the La Plata); (2) (*a*) Higueritas or Nueva Palmira, Carmelo, Independencia, Paysandu, Salto; (*b*) Constituition, Santa Rosa (all on the riv. U.); (3) Soriano, Mercedes (riv. Negro); (4) San Salvador; (5) Paloma, Coronilla, Castillos Grandes, Bucco, Ensenada del Ingles. Regular steamers to Brazil, N. America, Canary Is., the Pacific, Africa, Europe. **Commerce.**—Exports, animal products, *piedras chinas* (Germany). Imports, raw materials, articles of dress, cereals, tobacco, spirits, machinery. Exports and imports, 1862, $17,000,000; 1872, $34,000,000; 1882, $40,000,000; 1892, $46,000,000. Trade principally with Great Britain, then France, Brazil, Argentina, United States, Germany. **Public Institutions.**—Constitution of 1830. President indirectly elected for four years. One senator elected by each department for six years. One deputy (representing 3000 inhabitants) for three years. Army of 25,000; small navy. Roman Catholic, state religion; all others tolerated. Metric system since 1862, but old Spanish measures still in use. Silver *peso*, or *dollar*=4s. 3d. **History.**—The first European explorations and settlements belong to the period 1516–74. In 1680 Colonia de Sacramento was founded by the Portuguese. In 1724 Montevideo was founded by the Spaniards. In 1810–17 took place the war of independence against the Portuguese and Spaniards. In 1824 U. was incorporated to Brazilian Empire under the name of Cisplatina prov., but gained its independence in the war of 1825–28. P. (1825) 80,000; (1883) 520,000; (1891) 750,600; (1892) 800,000. [**J. B. R.**]

Uruguay, riv., S. America, rises in the coast chain Serra Geral, in the Brazilian prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, less than 50 m. from the sea, its upper branches being the Rio das Pelotas, das Canoas, and Marombas. The river flows WNW., separating the Brazilian provs. of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina; at the confluence of the Peperi Guassu on the right, a little E. of 54° W., it turns to the SW. and forms the frontier between the Argentine Republic and prov. Corrientes on the right side, and the state of Rio Grande do Sul and the U. Republic on the left. All the rivers of the W. half, as well as of the N. of state Rio Grande do Sul, are tribs. of the U., the more important streams being the Ijuhy Guassu, the Piratinim, the Icabaqua, and the Ibicuy-guassu. From U. itself the river receives the Quaraim (N. frontier stream), Arapey, and Rio Negro. It joins the Rio de la Plata in 34° 12′ S. by a mouth 9 m. wide. The largest ships ascend 373 m. from the sea. Navigable to Paysandu for sea-going ships, and to Salto (31° 20′ N.) for coasting vessels. A railway runs past the rapids from Salto to Santa Rosa, whence river steamers can ascend to Uruguayaña in Brazil. Total length, 931 m.

Uruguay, tn., Argentine Republic. See **Concepcion del U.**

Uruguayana, tn. and important fortress, Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul; celebrated for the battle in 1817 which decided the independence of the Uruguay Republic against the Portuguese. Here, too, in 1865, the Paraguayan general, Estigarribia, was obliged to surrender to Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. P. 8000.

Uruki, riv., central Africa. See **Ruki.**

Urulga, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 83 m. SW. Nerchinsk, on Ingoda R. P. <2000.

Urumea, small coast riv., Spain, Basque Provs., rising in the mountains of Navarre, flows NNW. into the Bay of Biscay at San Sebastian. Length, 37 m.

Urumia, or **Daria-Shah** ('royal lake'), lake, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, a landlocked basin, with waters of intense salinity. It is shallow (greatest depth, 46 ft.) and studded with numerous islands, particularly towards the S. The Aji Chai, Jaghatu, Tatau, and Zula are its chief feeders; it has no visible outlet. At various places near the SE. shore so-called springs yield coloured marbles (frequently known as Maraga marble, from a town near the quarries), which are in great repute for ornamental purposes. Alt. 4100 ft.; length, 80–90 m.; breadth, 20–30 m.; area, 1600 sq. m.

Urumia, Urumiyah, shortened by the Christians into **Urmia,** or **Urmi** (Curzon), in Armenian **Vormia,** tn., Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, a few miles from the W. shore of Lake U., 65 m. SW. by W. Tabriz.

Urumtsi, the **Tihwa-chou** of the Chinese, tn., China, 320 m. ESE. Kulja, chiefly important for its strategic position, commanding the only practicable defile for troops with cannon from Dzungaria into E. Turkistan; it is the headquarters of the Chinese government in Turkistan. The town is surrounded by double walls; it appears to consist of nine or ten distinct small fortified towns. Also called **Urumchi.** P. 10–30,000.

Urundi, region, central Africa, at N. end of Lake Tanganyika.

Urungu, or **Uiungu,** the country round the S. end of Lake Tanganyika, Brit. S. Africa.

Urungu, riv., central Asia, western Mongolia, flows WNW. into Lake Ulyungur.

Urun-Islámpur, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 93 m. W. by N. Bijápur. P. (1881) 8900.

Urup, one of the Kurile Is., in the N. Pacific Ocean, immediately N. of Iturup, in 45° 39′ N., 149° 34′ E.; mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, and quartz. Off its N. side are four small islands, producing a good supply of vegetables for shipping. Length, NE. to SW., 50 m.; breadth, 12 m.

Urupskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Labinskaya, 42 m. WSW. Stavropol, on lower course of **Urup R.,** a l. bk. trib. of Kubañ, 10 m. above their junction. P. 9665.

Ururi, tn., Italy, Abruzzi, prov. and 20 m. NNE. Campobasso. P. <4000.

Urus-martan, vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Terek, dist. Groznyi, in Chechnya. P. 9600.

Urussanga, small riv., Brazil, Santa Catharina, entering the Atlantic in 26° 50′ S.

Urvölgy, vil., Hungary. See **Herrengrund**

Uryankhes, Turkish tribe inhabiting NW. Mongolia, in the upper course of the Yenisei (Bei-khem, Ulu-khem, and Bom-kemchik), and nomads in W. Sayans, Russia. P. about 45,000.

Uryupinskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, chief town of dist. Khoperskiy, on l. bk. of Khoper, 273 m. by highway NE. of Novocherkask; connected by branch railway (22 m.) with Alexikovo stn. on railway to Tsaritsyn. Great fair for cattle, cottons and other textiles, hides, sheep-skins, and metals (returns, £600,000–£1,000,000). Mean temp., yr. 42.8° F., Jan. 12.6°, July 71.6°. P. 9600.

Urzhum, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 127 m. S. Vyatka; trade in linen exported. P. 6400.

Us, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, Minusinsk region, r. bk. trib. of Yenisei; rises in Ergik-targak-taiga, as Amyl, from Lake Chornoye. Length about 170 m. Soyot population on its banks.

Usagara, mountainous and fertile country in Ger. E. Africa (*g.v.*), W. of the Zanzibar coast. It is inhabited by an agricultural Bantu tribe, the Wasagara. U. is well adapted for agriculture (maize, millet, bananas) and cattle-rearing. Iron ores occur at various places. [**H. G. S.**]

Usagre, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 56 m. SE. Badajoz, dist. Fuente de Cantos; has mercury mines. P. (comm.) <3000.

Usambara, mountainous or hilly country in N. of Ger. E. Africa, N. of the Pangani, and bounded on the SW. by the Mkomasi, trib. Pangani, between 38° and 39° E., crossed by 5° S.

Usambiro, dist., equatorial Africa, to the SW. of Lake Victoria Nyanza; station of Church Missionary Society.

Usango, dist., Africa. See **Urori.**

Usaungula, stn., Ger. E. Africa, Usaramo, 74 m. WSW. Dar-es-Salaam.

Usch, tn., Prussia, prov. and 44 m. N. by W. Posen, circle Kolmar-in-Posen, on the riv. Netze, opposite the influx of the Küddow. P. (comm.) <3000.

Uscie Solne, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on riv. Raba, 12 m. NNE. Bochnia. P. <3000.

Usedom, tn., Ger., prov. Pomerania, isl. of U., 14 m. W. by S. Swinemünde. At the diet in 1128, Christianity was adopted by the Pomeranians. P. <2000.

Useguha. See **Uzeguha.**

Useke, vil., Ger. E. Africa, Ugogo, in 6° 22′ S., 34° 58′ E.

Useless Bay, S. Chile, on W. side of Tierra del Fuego, crossed by 53° 20′ S., 70° 0′ W.

Useras, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 14 m. NW. Castellon de la Plana, dist. Lucena. P. (comm.) <4000.

Ushak, tn., Asia Minor, 55 m. NE. by E. Alashehr; noted for its manufacture of carpets, which are the finest sold in Smyrna. P. 15,000.

Usha-ling, pass, China. See **Wuso-ling.**

Ushant (French **Ouessant**), isl., France, dep. Finistère, 27 m. W. by N. Brest. At the NW. extremity is a lighthouse, in 48° 28′ N., 5° 8′ W., visible 21½ m. Steep coasts, but there is a small fishing port, **Ouessant** (*g.v.*). Area less than 20 sq. m. P. <3000.

Ushaw Moor, stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 4 m. W. Durham, PM.O., and PMT.O. (**Ushaw**).

Ushenish Lighthouse, headland, Scot., on E. ct. of S. Uist I., Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Ushkub, Turkey. See **Üsküb.**

Ushmughzai, pass, Brit. Afghanistan, 19 m. NE. by N. Quetta, now traversed by the railway through the Nari Pass.

Ushnagh, Hill of, Ire., in the SW. of co. Westmeath, 10 m. WSW. Mullingar.

Ushnu, or **Ushnuye,** tn., Persia, Azerbaijan, about 23 m. W. by S. of the SW. corner of Lake Urumia. Alt. 4500 ft.

Ushtaranas, tribe in Brit. Baluchistan, dwelling in the Suláiman Mts., about 31° 15′–30′ N.

Ushuaia, maritime vil., Patagonia, cap. Tierra del Fuego terr., in U. Bay, 54° 52′ S.; has good anchorage; abundant water-supply; land suitable for agriculture and pasturage; cultivation of potatoes, turnips, and even strawberries. An English Protestant mission has been established here since January 1869. Mean temp. (7½ yrs., 1876–82), yr. 42.0° F., Jan. 52.2°, July 30.8°.

Usia, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., Ghazipur dist., in 25° 25′ N., 83° 45′ E. P. (1881) 5400.

Using-hu, lake, China, in the SW. angle of prov. Shansi, where the Hwang-ho changes its direction from S. to E., in the midst of a desert plain covered with salt crystals.

Usini, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 5 m. S. Sassari. P. <3000.

Usk, contributory parl. bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Monmouthshire, on the riv. Usk, which is celebrated for its salmon, 6½ m. E. Pontypool, on the G. W. R.; has ruins of an old castle; the church was originally attached to a Benedictine nunnery founded in the 13th century. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <1500. See **Monmouth.**

Usk, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Narragh and Reban East, 6 m. S. Kilcullen. P. <500.

Uska, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Basti, 120 m. N. Benares; centre of trade with Nepál. P. 6600; Hindus, 7500; Moham. 900.

Uskane, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Lower Ormond, 2 m. NE. Borrisokane; 7656 ac. P. <750.

Uskavagh, Loch, inlet, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the E. of Benbecula I.

Üsküb, or **Uskub** (Turkish), Servian **Skoplje** (**Skoplye**), tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. prov. Ü., on the Vardar, 39 m. ESE. Prizren, one of the most important centres of communication in Turkey; has a citadel, and Roman aqueduct. U. was, under the Romans, the cap. of Dardania. Birthplace of the Emperor Justinian. In 1180 the town was taken by Stefan Nemanya, king of Servia, who lost it again. It was reconquered in 1279 by king Stefan Dushan and made the cap. Alt. 950 ft. P. 22,000; Servians about 11,000; Turks 6000 (G.).

Üsküb, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 9 m. E. Kirk-Kilise, 53 m. S. Burgas.

Usküdar, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Skutari.**

Uslar, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle U., 15 m. NW. by W. Göttingen. P. <3000.

Uslon, Upper and **Lower,** two vils., Russia, govt. and 10 m. SW. Kazañ, on opposite bank of Volga. P. 1600 and 1625.

Usmañ, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 117 m. by rail SW. of Tambov. P. 8200.

Usmawo, dist., central Africa, on the S. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in about 33° 5′–40° E.

Uso'ga, or **Busoga,** country, central Africa, in British sphere of influence, on N. shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, W. of Kavirondo, and separated by the Nile from Uganda still further W. On the lake low and swampy, inland broad open valleys alternating with wooded gently sloping rising grounds. A country of great beauty and fertility. Inhabited by people (Wasoga) of a negroid type.

Usolîye, vil., Russia, govt. and 110 m. N. Perm; important river-port on Kama. P. 8000.

Usolîye, salt-works, E. Siberia, govt. and 45 m. below Irkutsk, on the Angara; convict prison. P. <5000.

Usongora, country, central Africa, in British sphere of influence, between Mount Ruwenzori and the N. shore of Lake Albert Edward. Inhabitants (Wasongora) of a rather light colour, akin to the Wahuma.

Uspallata, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 40 m. WNW. Mendoza; in the neighbourhood are copper-mines and old lead-mines now abandoned. Alt. 6400 ft. Mean rfall. 7.4 in.

Uspallata Pass, pass across the Andes, in 32° 50′ S., taking its name from the village of U.; alt. 12,330 ft. A metre-gauge railway is now being made across the Andes at this place, and is to cross the chain in a tunnel 3.15 m. long. Alt. at Argentine entrance, 10,425 ft.; at summit, 10,460 ft.; at Chilean entrance, 7295 ft.

Uspenskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 68 m. NW. Stavropol, on Kulala R., and on old highway from Rostov to Stavropol. P. 8140.

Usquert, vil., Holland, prov. and 13 m. N. by E. Groningen. P. <2000.

Usquil, vil., Peru, dep. Libertad, prov. and 9 m. NNE. Otusco. P. (dist.) 8300.

Ussat-les-Bains, vil. and thermal stn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Foix, 2 m. SSE. Tarascon, on r. bk. of the Ariège; opposite the village above the left shore of the Ariège is the grotto of Lombrives or des Echelles, one of the most remarkable in Foix, celebrated for the large quantity of human bones mixed with other objects which have been obtained. Alt. 1605 ft. P. <2000.

Usseglio, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 25 m. NW. Turin; rich in iron, cobalt, and copper. P. <2000.

Ussel, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, 41 m. WSW. Clermont-Ferrand, cap. of arr.; has iron ore and granite quarries; distillery. U. was the cap. of the duchy of Ventadour. Alt. 2135 ft. P. <4000.

Usselby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 15½ m. SW. Great Grimsby, on the M. S. & L. R. P. <250.

Ussie, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 3 m. WSW. Dingwall.

Ussie Valley, P.O., Ross and Cromarty, 3 m. NW. Conon Bridge.

Usson, thermal establishment, France, dep. Ariège. See **Rouze.**

Usuun, name of a race of Turkish origin, still found in the names of certain Kirghiz and Uzbeg tribes.

Ust, Russian. See *Ustiye.*

Ustarits, tn., France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and 7 m. S. by E. Bayonne. P. <2000.

Ust-Bukhtarminskaya, vil., Russia, W. Siberia, 167 m. ESE. Semipalatinsk, at junction of Bukhtarma with Irtysh.

Uster, tn., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. E. by S. Zürich; has cotton and silk mills, manufactures of electrical apparatus, and iron foundries. P. (comm.) 7000.

Ustica, isl., Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, off N. ct. of Sicily, 40 m. NNW. Palermo. Soil volcanic and highly fertile, producing corn, wine, and olives. Length, 4 m.; breadth, 2½ m. P. 2000.

Ust-Ilga, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 200 m. NNE. Irkutsk, on l. bk. Lena; boat-building. P. <1000.

Ustiye, Russian, 'mouth' of a river. In its abbreviated form of *Ust* appears in many names.

Ust-Kamenogorsk, dist. tn., Russia, prov. and 135 m. SE. Semipalatinsk, on r. bk. Irtysh, on highway to Bukhtarma; formerly a fort; trade in cattle. Alt. 1140 ft. P. 6550.

Ust-Katavskiy, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 125 m. (by road) ENE. Upa, at junction of Katav and Yurezañ. P. <5000.

Ust-Kazanskaya, port of and 3 m. from Kazañ, at junction of Kazanka with Volga.

Ust-Kut, Crown salt-works, E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, at junction of Kuta with Lena, 172 m. SW. Kirensk; convict prison. P. <2000.

Ust-Labinskoye, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, at junction of Laba with Kubañ, 37 m. ENE. Ekaterinodar. P. 5430.

Ust-Labinskaya, peasant vil. close by. P. 1260.

Ust-Maiskaya, vil., E. Siberia, prov. and 207 m. SE. Yakutsk, 60° 25′ N., 134° 30′ E., on the Aldan R., on bridle path to Okhotsk. P. <1000.

Ust-Medvyeditskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, chief town of Medvyeditskiy dist., 265 m. NNE. Novocherkask, on r. bk. Don. P. 14,520.

Ust-Nitsa, or **Ust-Nitsinskaya,** vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 40 m. NW. Tyumeñ, at the junction of Nitsa with Tura; head of highway to Irbit. P. <5000.

Ust-Olenskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, Vilyuisk region, 72° 57′ E., 122° 15′ E., at mouth of Olenek.

Ustou, vil., France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 14 m. SSE. St. Girons; to the S. are rich beds of lead, silver, copper, and zinc, not worked on account of the difficulty of transport. Below are two grottoes, in which bones and objects of the stone age have been found; near one of these grottoes is a spring said to be miraculous. P. <2000.

Ustron, tn., Austria, Silesia, on the Vistula, 43 m. ESE. Troppau; health resort. P. <5000.

Ust-Stryelka, Cossack vil., Russia, 1 m. from junction of Shilka with Arguñ, head of Amur, 53° 19′ N., 121° 50′ E. P. <1000.

Ust-Sysolsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 580 m. NE. Vologda (*viâ* Ustyug and Yarensk), on the l. bk. Sysola, 2 m. above its junction with Vychegda. Alt. 328 ft. Mean temp. (51 yrs., 1817–67), yr. 32.5° F., Jan. 4.6°, July 61.6°. P. <5000.

Ust-Tsylma, vil., Russia, govt. Arkhangelsk, 460 m. ESE. Mezeñ, at junction of Tsylma with Pechora. P. <2000.

Ust-Uda, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 132 m. N. Irkutsk, on Uda R. P. <2000.

Ust'-Urt, plateau, nearly 92,000 sq. m. in area, and 600 to 1000 ft. high, Russia, Transcaspian Terr., between the N. Caspian and Lake Aral; it falls by an abrupt slope (Chink) to the deserts of the Transcaspian. See **Transcaspian Territory.**

Ust-Yansk, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, dist. and NNE. Verkhoyansk, at the entrance of the Yana into Arctic Ocean, in 70° 55′ N., 136° 30′ E. Average temp., yr. 0.5° F., winter −35.5°, spring −0.2°, summer 46.5°, autumn 1.0°. P. < 1000.

Ust-Yes, Tatar vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, dist. and 126 m. SW. Minusinsk, at junction of Yes with Abakan. P. <5000.

Ustyug, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, 27 m. from Krasnoyarsk, on Ustyug R. P. <2000.

Ustyug Velikiy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 300 m. NE. Vologda, on highway to Arkhangelsk, on Sukhona, 2½ m. above its junction with the Yug; old colony of Novgorod; manufacture of brushes, &c.; and export of bristles, of boxes, hosiery. Brisk trade in corn, hemp, and flax, bristles, butter, &c. Mean temp. (13 yrs., 1840–52), yr. 34.4° F., Jan. 4.7°, July 66.0°. P. about 10,000.

Ustyuzhna, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 257 m. E. Novgorod, on Mologa R.; building of barges. P. 7250.

Usu, or **Ushiling,** pass, China, same as **Wusoling.**

Usuguru, isl., in the NE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa.

Usui, region, central Africa, to the W. of the SW. end of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Usuki, tn., Japan, E. ct. Kiushiu I., 110 m. E. by N. Nagasaki. P. 11,400.

Usukuma, region, central Africa, to the SE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, crossed about the middle by 3° S., and 44° E.

Usulutan, tn., Central America, Salvador, 70 m. SE. by E. San Salvador.

Usumacinta, riv., Central America, rises in Guatemala, near the E. frontier, between 16° and 17° N., flows NW. through the Mexican provs. of Cheapas and Tabasco, and by two arms joins the Grijalva or Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Lake Terminos, 50 m. further to the E. Length, 400 m.

Usur Hosur (Usúr, census), tn. and fort, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, 22 m. SE. Bangalore; the remount depôt for the Madras army is 4 m. from Usúr. Alt. 3120 ft. P. 5800; Hindus, 5100.

Usuri, vil., central Africa, Unyamwezi, in 4° 43′ S., 33° 58′ E.

Usuri, large riv., Russian Manchuria, r. bk. trib. of lower Amur, is formed by the junction of Fu-dzi and Sando-ho, in Sikhota-alin Mts., to the NE. of Vladivostok; flows NW., receiving from left the Daubi-ho, and after a course of 90 m. the Sungacha, which flows from Lake Hangka (Khangka) through fertile prairies. From this spot the U. is regularly navigated, and flows NE., first through a hilly fertile region, then through wide marshy tracts dotted with lakes, and again through a chain of wooded mountains which run NE. from Manchuria across the Usuri and along the lower Amur. It joins the Amur in 48° 16′ N., 134° 53′ E., at the vil. of Kazakevicheva, although its mouth is usually considered to be at Khabarovsk. It forms the boundary between Chinese Manchuria in W. and Russia (Maritime Prov.) in E., from its junction with Mureñ. Receives several rivers, Im, Bikin, Khor (For, or Por), from right, Sungacha and Mureñ from left. A line of Cossack villages has been established along the banks of the U. and up the Sungacha to Lake Hangka; but the inhabitants find great difficulties in the thick forests of its lower course, and the marshes of its middle course, especially during the torrential rains of July and August, and the inundations which follow. Only the upper course villages (Sungacha to Ima) are prosperous. A railway from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk is being built along the U.; in 1895 it had reached the mouth of Ima R. Total length of U. and Daubi-ho, 478 m.

Usuri Bay. See **Peter the Great Gulf.**

Usutu, riv., S. Africa, flows E. from Swazi-land into Amatonga-land, where it joins the Pongola to form the Maputa, in about 26° 50′ S.

Usworth, Great and Little, par., Eng., Durham, in the NE. of the Chester-le-Street div., 4½ m. SE. Newcastle, with a stn. (**U.**) on the NE. R., P.O. (**U.**), and PM.O. (**U. Colliery**). P. <5000.

Uta, vil., Sardinia, prov. and 9 m. WNW. Cagliari. P. <2000.

Utah, one of the Rocky Mountain states of the American Union, bounded E. by Colorado, S. by Arizona, W. by Nevada, N. by Idaho. Wyoming cuts out the NE. corner from its otherwise rectangular area, leaving it rather smaller than Great Britain. Settled by the Mormons under Brigham Young a year before the Mexican treaty of 1848 transferred it to U.S. Desire to retain control over the predominantly Mormon population delayed its admission as state till 1894. The surface has a general elevation of some 6000 ft. The Wasatch Mts., forest-clad to the snow-line, with several peaks exceeding 13,000 ft., divide U. into a lesser W. and a larger E. part. In the E. the Uintah Mts., forming the N. boundary from Wyoming, slope S. in a series of elevated plateaux, broken, like the mountains, by the remarkable river cañons. Here are the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indians' reservations, most of which are about (1894) to be sold to settlers. Broken mountains occupy the S. The W. is part of the Great Basin, and chiefly desert, but the strip adjoining the mountains is fertile under irrigation, and chief seat of population. The strip extends from N. border to S. of the freshwater Utah Lake, rich in trout, whose waters run N. by the Jordan River to the Great Salt Lake (*q.v.*). Near the E. coast of this lake are Salt Lake City, the capital, and Ogden, the only cities over 8000. Gentile majorities control these, but the farmers are Mormon, both here and in the few other cultivable valleys. Hay and wheat are the chief products, but unimportant; cattle-raising is possible on plains unfit for cultivation. Climate of different parts varies, rainfall slight, winters usually moderate, but dry hot summers, with frequent cold nights [**Salt Lake City**]. The death-rate from respiratory diseases is high, but that from consumption very low. Rocks of all ages occur, and minerals abound. The gold yield is considerable; the silver mined, 1890–93, averaged $10,484,744 yearly, an amount only Colorado and Montana surpass. Distance of markets prevents the working of cheaper minerals. Carboniferous strata yield no coal, but large areas of later rocks in N. and SE. contain it. Iron and copper occur, the yield of lead is large, and of asphalt important. Salt is obtained from the **Great Salt Lake** borders and elsewhere. Area, 84,970 sq. m. P. 207,900. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**]

Utah, co., U.S., Utah, crossed by 40° N. and 112° W., and containing U. Lake, a body of fresh water lying S. of Great Salt Lake, to which it is trib. by the river Jordan; abounds in fine trout; 4500 ft. above Salt Lake. Length, 25 m.

Utahs, Utes, or **Yutes,** tribe of the Shoshone Indians, occupying a large reservation in the SW. of Colorado; they number about 1900, and live chiefly by hunting and fishing.

Utaia, more correctly **El-Utaia,** 'the little plain,' oasis, Algeria, 113 m. SW. Constantine.

Utai-shan, China. Same as **Wutai-shan.**

Utakamand (Ootacamund, census), municip., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. Nilgiri Hills, 36 m. NNW. Coimbatore; situated on an extensive plateau in an amphitheatre encircled by hills; has an artificial lake. It is the chief sanitarium of the Madras Presidency, and has become the summer headquarters of the government of Madras. A large number of coffee-planters live here. Has the Lawrence Asylum, botanical gardens, the

government cinchona plantations, the Hobart Park, and recreation grounds. Mean temp., yr. 55° F., Jan. 48°, May 59°; rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 45.8 in., April–Oct. 39.4 in. Alt. 7228 in. P. 15,100; Hindus, 9100; Christians, 4200.

Utamboni, riv., W. Africa. See **Muni.**

Utan, port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, in 19° 18′ N., 72° 49′ E. P. <5000.

Utaradit, tn., Siam, 92 m. NE. by E. Rahang.

Utelle, tn., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. and 15 m. N. Nice, of which it is one of the outermost defences, commanding the fortified gorges of the Vésubie, l. bk. trib. of the Var; noted for cheese. SW. on a peak, with an alt. of 3850 ft., is a chapel, with venerated Madonna and an extensive panorama. P. <2000.

Utemish, or **Otamysh,** Kumyk vil., Russia, Caucasia, prov. Daghestan, dist. Tabasarañ, 35 m. NW. Derbent. P. <5000.

Utengula, vil., Ger. E. Africa, 54 m. NNW. of the head of Lake Nyassa, in 8° 45′ S., 33° 50′ E.

Ute Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, Grand co., on the S. of Middle Park, 50 m. W. Denver. Alt. 11,968 ft. (Hayden).

Ute Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, 25 m. NE. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 9884 ft. (Hayden).

Utersen, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Pinneberg, 17 m. NW. by W. Hamburg, on the Rinnau, which is here navigable. P. 5300.

Utes, tribe. See **Utahs.**

Utica, ancient city, N. Africa. See **Bu Shater.**

Utica, vil., U.S., Illinois, La Salle co., on Illinois R., 94 m. W. Chicago by rail. P. <1500.

Utica, North, adjoining vil. P. <1500.

Utica, vil., U.S., Indiana, Clark co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 7 m. NE. Louisville; lime is extensively manufactured. P. <1500.

Utica, vil., U.S., Michigan, Macomb co., 20 m. N. Detroit. P. <1500.

Utica, vil., U.S., Missouri, Livingston co., 66 m. E. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Utica, city, U.S., New York, Oneida co., on Mohawk R. and the Erie Canal, 44 m. E. by N. Syracuse; important railway and canal centre. Extensive manufactures of engines and boilers, machinery, iron and brass castings, stoneware, firebricks, carpets, &c. The town is built on the site of old Fort Schuyler. Alt. 428 ft. (Erie Canal). P. (1880) 33,900; (1890) 44,000.

Utica, vil., U.S., Ohio, Licking co., 35 m. NE. by E. Columbus. P. <1500.

Utiel, tn., Spain, prov. and 45 m. W. by N. Valencia, dist. Requeña. P. (comm.) 10,600.

Utila, isl., Honduras. See **Bay Islands.**

Utirik, or **Kutusoff,** isls., Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, Ratak or E. group.

Utkinton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 9½ m. E. by S. Chester, 3 m. N. Beeston and Tarporley stn. P. <500.

Utli Berg, hill, Switzd., cant. and 2 m. SW. Zürich.

Utö, isl., Finland, in the Baltic, with a lighthouse, in 59° 46′ N., 21° 22′ E.

Utö, isl., Sweden, in the Baltic, prov. and 25 m. S. by E. Stockholm; with iron-mines. P. 505.

Utopia, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 52 m. NNW. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Utopia Lake, Canada, S. of New Brunswick, Charlotte co., near the Bay of Fundy, into which it is drained.

Utraula, municip., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Gonda, 94 m. ENE. Lucknow; has magnificent groves of mango-trees. P. (1881) 5800.

Utrecht, tn., Netherlands, cap. prov. U., 35 m. E. The Hague, at the place where the Kromme Rijn becomes the Old Rhine, sending out in the N. a canalised arm, the Vecht, and S. the Vaartsche Rijn Canal, which ends at Lek. Has manufactures of cloth, woollen goods, silk, velvet, carpets, pottery, plate-glass, organs, fire-engines, chemical products, carriages, needles, tobacco, salt, gin, and tiles. Seat of a Catholic archbishopric; also of the archbishopric of the Old Catholics. U. is protected by powerful forts, and forms the strategic outpost for Amsterdam on the land side. Its cathedral, built 1254–67, on the site of an old church, was partially destroyed by a hurricane in 1674; it contains the tombs of several bishops. The fine tower, built 1321–82, is 340 ft. high, and has forty-two bells; on its summit is a meteorological observatory. Near the cathedral is the university, founded 1633, with more than 500 students; it has a natural history museum, physiological and physical laboratories, and a rich library with 110,000 vols. and 1500 rare manuscripts. The Pope's House, occupied by the administration, perpetuates the memory of Adrian VI., once provost of U., where he was born, 1459. Amongst the museums of the archbishopric are those of the Society of Arts and Sciences, with a collection of pictures of the U. school, and of antiquities. U. was known to the Romans as *Trajectus ad Rhenum,* and to the Frisians and Franks as *Witteburg.* At the end of the 7th century it became the residence of the powerful prince-bishops. In 1559 the bishopric was made an archbishopric. At U. the union of the seven Netherland provs., which threw off the Spanish yoke, was formed, Jan. 29, 1559; here, too, in 1713, the treaty of peace between France, Spain, England, and Holland was concluded, which put an end to the War of the Spanish Succession. U. was occupied by the French in 1672 and 1795. Mean temp., yr. 47.7° F., Jan. 34.3°, July 63.1°; rfall. (7 yrs.), 30.4 in. P. (1889) 86,000.

Utrecht, tn., S. African Republic, cap. of U. dist., about 135 m. N. Pietermaritzburg (Natal).

Utrera, tn., Spain, prov. and 20 m. SE. Seville, cap. dist. U. The environs are rich in grain, olives, and fruits; has salt springs. P. (comm.) 15,000.

Utria, Puerto, small bay, Colombia. See **Puerto Utria.**

Utsu-no-miya, tn., Japan, 73 m. N. by E. Tokyo. P. 30,800.

Uttak, Sierra, mt. chain, Argentine Republic, Patagonia, govt. Rio Negro, about 50 m. from the W. ct. of the Gulf of San Matias. Length, 93 m.

Uttamapálaiyam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Madura dist., in 9° 49′ N., 77° 22′ E. P. 8200; Hindus, 5600.

Uttarpárá, municip., Brit India, Bengal, Húglí dist., on Húglí R., immediately N. of Báli; noted for its public library collected by Jai Krishna Mukharji, rich in works on local topography and books published in India. P. 6500; Hindus, 6300.

Utterby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 4 m. NNW. Louth, 1½ m. S. Ludborough stn., P.O. P. <500.

Uttersberg, vil., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 32 m. WNW. Vesterås.

Utterson, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Victoria, 24 m. from Gravenhurst. P. <1500.

Uttigen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 4 m. NW. Thun, on the l. bk. of the Aar. P. <2000.

Uttoxeter, Saxon *Uttocceaster,* par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 12 m. NE. by E. Stafford, on the N. Stafford and G. N. Rlys.; it has iron forges, hardware manufactures, tanning, and rope-making. PMT.O. Market-day, W. 9209 ac. P. 5500.

Uttwil, or **Uttwyl,** vil., Switzd., cant. Thurgau, 9½ m. SE. by E. Constance, on the S. shore of Lake Constance. P. <2000.

Utyatskoye, vil., W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, on Tobol R., 140 m. S. Tyumeñ. P. <2000.

Utzenstorf, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 6 m. S. by E. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Uva, riv., Colombia, flows some 190 m. E. to the Guaviare, trib. of the Orinoco.

Uvać, riv., forming a part of the SW. frontier between Servia and Turkish dist. of Novibazar, flows NW. and enters the Lim on the frontier of Bosnia. Length, 75 m.

Uvalde, tn., U.S., Texas, U. co., 80 m. W. by S. San Antonio; has medicinal mineral springs. P. <1500.

Uvarovo, vil., Russia, govt. Tambov, 5 m. N. Borisoglyebsk railway stn., on Vorona R. P. 5600.

Uvea, isl., Pacific. See **Loyalty Islands.**

Uvinsa, region, central Africa, to the E. of Lake Tanganyika, S. of 5° S.

Uvuma, isl., in the N. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa, in 33° 40′–52′ E.

Uwajima, tn., Japan, on the W. ct. of Shikoku, 185 m. SW. by W. Kobe. P. 11,700.

Uwashima, islet of Nagasaki port, Japan, on N. point, in 32° 43′ N., 129° 56′ E.; has a lighthouse.

Uxbridge, vil. with rly. stn., Canada, Ontario prov. and co., 35 m. NNE. Toronto. P. <3000.

Uxbridge, par. and market-tn., Eng., in the W. of Middlesex, U. div., on the Colne, 6½ m. WSW. Harrow, on a branch of the G. W. R.; iron-founding, brick-making, brewing, market-gardening, and fruit-growing carried on. Market-days, Th. and S. Par. P. <3500; tn. P. 8200; parl. div. P. (1891) 67,800; eccles. par. (**U. Moor**), P.O., P. <2000.

Uxbridge, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 22 m. W. by N. Hobart. P. <1500.

Uxbridge, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 16 m. SE. by S. Worcester. P. <4000.

Uxbridge Road (for Shepherd's Bush), stn., Eng., London, on the outer circle of the Dist. Rly., G. W. R., L. & NW. R., and the Metropolitan and W. London Rlys., 5 m. W. St. Paul's.

Uxellodunum, tn., France. See **Issoudun.**

Uxmal, site of ruins, Mexico, Yucatan, 30 m. SSW. Merida, 12 m. WNW. Ticul; possesses some of the most remarkable and best preserved structures of the ancient Mayas in Central America, especially the Governor's House and the Nuns' House.

Uya, riv., French Guiana. See **Mahuri.**

Uyae, or **Lydia,** isls., Marshall Archipelago, in N. of Ralik or W. group.

Uyanskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Irkutsk, 140 m. SE. Nizhneudinsk, on Oka R. P. <5000.

Uyea, small island, Scot., Shetland Is., to the S. of Unst I., from which it is separated by Uyea Sound on the NW., and Skuda Sound on the N. P. 8.

Uyeasound, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., on the S. ct. of Unst, PT.O.

Uyilong, or **Providence,** isl., Pacific, Marshall Archipelago, Ralik group, in about 9½° N., 161° E.

Uyui, or **Uhui,** English mission station, Ger. E. Africa, in about 4° 53′ S., 33° 8′ E., 27 m. ENE. Tabora.

Uyun, El, vil., Egypt, at N. end of Red Sea, 36 m. E. of mouth of Gulf of Akaba, with port well sheltered, but difficult of access.

Uyuni, busy vil., Bolivia, to the SW. of Potosi, on the railway from Oruro to Antofagasta, near the silver-mines of Huanchaca.

Uzaramo, dist., Ger. E. Africa, on the coast, stretching from the Rufiji R. northwards to about 6¼° S. It includes the seaports of Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam.

Uzbegs, people of Turko-Tatar origin, who inhabit both W. and E. Turkistan, and were the rulers of the former before the Russian conquest; speak a pure Jagatai dialect, but are mixed to a great extent with Persians, Kirghiz, and even Mongols; are divided into clans, and live a semi-nomadic life. Those of them who are settled in towns have a greater admixture of Persian blood, and are known as Sarts.

Uzboi. See **Transcaspian Territory.**

Uzdin, comm., Hungary. See **Ozora.**

Uzégeois, country, France, formerly in Languedoc, now in deps. Gard and Lozère.

Uzeguha, or **Uzegua,** dist., Ger. E. Africa, E. of the highlands, partly on the coast, extending from about 5° S. to 6¾° S., between the Pangani and the Kingani; mainly a vast waterless steppe.

Uzel, tn., France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. Loudéac, 44 m. NE. by N. Lorient, 17 m. SSW. St. Brieuc. P. <2000.

Uzen, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Yamagata ken.

Uzeń, rivs., Russia, prov. Uralsk, govt. Samara. **1. Great U.,** rises in Obshchiy Syrt, flows 200 m. SW. and SE., nearly parallel to Volga, and is lost in Kamysh-Samara lakes before reaching the Caspian. **2. Little U.,** parallel to above. Length, 165 m.

Uzerche, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, on the Vezère, arr. Tulle, 31 m. SSE. Limoges; has numerous hotels and turreted houses of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and a curious church of the 11th and 12th centuries. Birthplace of the anti-pope Gregory VIII., died 1122. P. <3000.

Uzès, tn., France, dep. Gard, 12 m. N. by E. Nîmes, cap. arr. U.; has extraction of phosphate, manufactures of silk, lace, and earthenware, trade in black truffles. In the town are an old signorial palace of the 12th, 14th, and 15th centuries, a chapel of the 13th century containing the tombs of several of the dukes of U., and an old episcopal palace. At the beginning of the 10th century U. became the seat of a bishopric, suppressed at the Revolution, and in the 14th century the cap. of a viscounty, made a duchy in 1565. Birthplace of the Calvinist Mathieu Merle, died 1590, and Admiral Brueys. P. <5000.

Uzeste, vil., France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. SSE. Bordeaux, arr. and 6 m. W. by N. Bazas. P. <2000.

Užice (uzhitse), tn., Servia, cap. prov. U., 53 m. W. by S. Kraguyevatz. P. 6600.

Uzkend, or **Uzgeń,** tn., Russian Turkistan, prov. Fergana, 86 m. ENE. New Margelan. Alt. 3220 ft. P. 5000.

Uzmaston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. E. by S. Haverfordwest. P. <750.

Uznach, tn., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 13 m. N. by W. Glarus, 2 m. E. of the E. end of Lake Zürich; has lignite-mines, worked. P. <2000.

Uzongora, dist., central Africa. See **Usongora.**

Uzun-ada, tn. and seapt., Russia, Transcaspian Terr., on E. ct. of Caspian Sea, Darja Penin., at Karakul-daria Bay; head of Transcaspian Rly. to Samarkand and Tashkent. P. <2000.

Uzun-Köprü ('long bridge'), vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Ergene, prov. and 29 m. S. by E. Adrianople.

Uzundža-Ova (uzunja ova; 'long field'), Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Khas-Köi, 32 m. S. Stara Zagora.

Uzwil (or **Uzwyl**), **Nieder,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 11 m. W. by N. St. Gall.

Uzwil, Ober, vil., 1½ m. to the SW. P. (comm.) <4000.

Uzzen Sherah, place named in O. T. See **Beit Sîra.**

V

Vaage, vil., Norway, prov. and 101 m. NW. Hamar, at E. extremity of the **Vaage Vand,** which discharges by the Otta into the river of the Gudbrandslaagen. P. (comm.) 7100.

Vaagen, harb., Norway. See **Bergen.**

Vaagö, one of the Faroe Is., 1 m. W. Strömö.

Vaagö, or **Vago.** See **Lofoten Islands.**

Vaagsö, isl., Norway, prov. and 105 m. N. Bergen, S. of Cape Statland, crossed by 62° N. Length, 9 m.; breadth, 2–4 m.; area, 25 sq. m. P. 1230.

Vaal, Gariep, or **Kai Garib,** riv., S. Africa, rises in Mount Klipstapel (alt. 5480 ft.), SE. of the Transvaal, flows W. and SW., separating the Orange Free State from the Transvaal (N.), and crossing Griqua-land West. It joins the Orange R. in 29° 10′ S., 23° 50′ E. Chief tribs., Klip, Wilge, Rhenoster, Valsch, Vet, and Riet from the left, and the Waterfall, Zand, Mooi, and Hart from the right. Length, 700 m. See **South African Republic.**

Vaaler, vil., Norway, prov. Hamar, 33 m. NNW. Kongsvinger, on the l. bk. of the Glommen. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vaals, vil., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 16 m. ESE. Maastricht, on the Prussian frontier, 4 m. W. Aix-la-Chapelle; has manufactures of cloth. It was formerly fortified. P. (comm.) <5000.

Vaartsche Rijn, canal, Netherlands, Utrecht, separating at Utrecht from the Kromme Rijn, and proceeding S. to join the r. bk. of the Lek, one of the arms of the lower Rhine, begun in 1148; forms with the Vecht the chief means of transport between Utrecht and Amsterdam. Length about 7½ m.

Vabre, tn., France, dep. Tarn, on the Agout, arr. and 12 m. NE. by E. Castres. P. <2000.

Vacas, Las, coast vil., Uruguay, dep. Colonia, on the Rio de la Plata, 61 m. S. Fray Bentos.

Vacas Heladas, pass of the Andes, between provs. Coquimbo (Chile) and San Juan (Argentine Republic), in 29° 45′ S. Alt. about 11,500 ft.

Vacaville, vil., U.S., California, Solano co., 28 m. by rail SW. Sacramento; summer resort, with a Baptist college. Suffered considerably from an earthquake, April 19, 1592. P. <1500.

Vacca, Cape, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 21° 52′ E.

Vaccarès (or **Valcarès**), **Étang de,** lake, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, in the Île de la Camargue, 8 m. S. by W. Arles. Length, 8 m.; width, 3–4 m.

Vaccaria, tn., Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul, 44 m. NNE. Porto Alegre. P. 13,600.

Vacha, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy, Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra R., 16 m. SW. Eisenach. P. <2000.

Vache, La, isl., Haiti, on S. ct., 100 m. WSW. Port au Prince; it served as a place of exile for American negroes after the Civil War of 1860–64. Length, 9 m.

Vácz, Hungary. See **Waitzen.**

Vada Marittima, maritime tn. and port, Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 26 m. S. Pisa; has a lighthouse. P. <2000.

Väddö, isl., Sweden, prov. and 51 m. NNE. Stockholm, on Aland strait. P. (with the neighbouring islands) <4000.

Vader Smit, volcano. See **Soromandl.**

Vadkert, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Solt-alsó. P. 5600.

Vado, vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 3½ m. SW. Savona. P. <2000.

Vadsö, maritime tn. and port, Norway, prov. Tromsö, 142 m. ESE. Hammerfest; exports fish. The tidal harbour has a depth at entrance at ordinary springs of 22 ft. high water, 16 ft. low water, and is being deepened (1894). P. <2000.

Vadstena, or **Wadstena,** tn., Sweden, prov. Östergötland, on E. shore of Lake Wetter, 47 m. WSW. Norrköping; has a fine monastery church (1395–1424), and a fine 16th century castle; a centre of lace-making industry. P. <3000.

Værdal, vil., Norway, prov. Trondhjem, dist. N. Trondhjem, 9 m. ENE. Levanger. In 1893 a landslip blocked up the Værelv valley, one of the most picturesque in Norway, and buried forty farms. P. (comm.) 6500.

Væro, or **Värö.** See **Lofoten Islands.**

Vág, riv., Hungary. See **Waag.**

Vaga, riv., Eng. See **Medway.**

Vaga, riv., N. Russia, govts. Vologda and Arkhangelsk, l. bk. trib. of N. Dvina, flows NNE. Length, 285 m.

Vagarshapad, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and 12 m. W. of Erivañ, ½ m. N. Echmiadzin; known to have existed in 1600 B.C.; cap. of Armenia from 184 to 344. P. 3420.

Vagh, riv., Russia. See **Vakh.**

Vagli di Sotto, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa e Carrara, 14 m. ESE. Carrara; has iron and copper mines. P. <2000.

Vaglio di Basilicata, tn., Italy, prov. and 6 m. E. Potenza. P. <5000.

Vagö. See **Lofoten Islands.**

Vagos, tn., Portugal, dist. Aveiro. P. <5000.

Vag-Ujhely (German **Waag-Neustadtl**), comm., NW. Hungary, co. Nyitra (Neutra), on the Vág (Waag), 54 m. WNW. Schemnitz. P. 5100.

Vahrenwald, vil., Prussia, prov. and circle Hanover. P. < 3000.

Vai, isl. See **Wai.**

Vaico, Eastern and Western, two rivs., Lower Cochin-China, flow SSE. and SE. respectively, and enter by a common mouth the W. side of the Kwa Soirap, the estuary which receives also the Saigon R. (*q.v.*).

Vaiden, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Carroll co., 72 m. NNE. Jackson. P. <1500.

Vaigach (Samoyedic **Hayndel-ya**), isl., Russia, Arctic Ocean, separated from mainland by Yugorskiy Shar, and from Novaya Zemlya by Kara Strait, N. extremity in 70° 29′ N., 59° 15′ E.; hilly; good hunting grounds. Length, 68 m.; width, 27 m.

Vaigeu, in Dutch spelling **Waigoe,** group of isls., NW. New Guinea, belonging to the sultan of Tidore. Highest point of main island, Buffelspiek, in the W., 7875 ft. The coast is flat almost all round, and in some places marshy. Length, 76 m.; width barely 20 m. Estimated area 1275 sq. m. P. 6000, of the Papuan family. The principal remaining islands are Gagi, W. of Vaigeu, with good anchorage in SE.; Viang and Siang, on NW. ct. of Vaigeu; farther to the N., Ayu, and Asia or Pani.

Vaihingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 4½ m. SW. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Vaihingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 15 m. NW. Stuttgart. P. <4000.

Vaikom, tn., India, Travancore, on an inlet on the W. ct., 18 m. SE. by S. Cochin. P. (1881) 13,100.

Vail, vil., U.S., Iowa, Crawford co., 68 m. NE. by N. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Vaila, small isl., Scot., Shetland Is., separated from the S. ct. of the Mainland by **Vaila Sound,** in 60° 12½′ N., 1° 34′–36′ W. P. 19.

Vailate, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, 17 m. ESE. Milan. P. <3000.

Vailele Bay, on the N. ct. of Upolu I., Samoan group, S. Pacific, in about 171° 40′ W., 13° 52′ S.

Vailhauzy, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 2 m. E. St. Affrique; has plaster quarries and a mineral water establishment. Alt. 1265 ft. P. <2000.

Vailhouries, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, 29 m. NNW. Albi, arr. and 7 m. WSW. Villefranche de Rouergue. P. <2000.

Vailly, tn., France, dep. Aisne, on the Aisne, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Soissons. P. <2000.

Vailly-sur-Sauldre, tn., France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerre, on the Grande Sauldre, 29 m. NNE. Bourges. P. <2000.

Vaima Mbalavu, the largest of the Exploring Is., in the Lau or E. group of the Fiji Is., crossed in the N. by 17° 10′ S., 179° W.

Vainona, tn., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Wainfleet.**

Vainor, par. See **Vaynor.**

Vairág, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, in a detached part of dist. and 30 m. N. Sholápur, 132 m. ESE. Poona. P. 6500; Hindus, 5300.

Vairano, tn., Italy. See **Pietravairano.**

Vairano Patenora, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 21 m. NNW. Caserta. P. <3000.

Vairowál, municip., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. and 20 m. SE. Amritsar. P. 5500; Hindus, 1400; Moham. 3600.

Vaisal, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 24 m. NE. Adrianople.

Vaison, tn., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 15 m. ENE. Orange, 10 m. SSW. Nyons. P. <2000.

Vaitarani, riv., Brit. India, Thána dist., flows W. into the Arabian Sea about 40 m. to the N. of Bombay.

Vaitupu, or **Tracy,** isl., Pacific, Ellice group, in about 8½° S., 179° E.

Vaiyampati, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 32 m. SW. by W. Trichinopoli. P. <5000.

Vajda Hunyad, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, Transylvania, 81 m. E. Temesvar. P. <4000.

Vakanski Vrh, mt., Austria, on the boundary between Croatia and Dalmatia, in about 44° 22′ N., and 22 m. NE. Zara. Alt. 5765 ft.

Vakarel, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 22 m. SE. by E. Sofia. Alt. 2445 ft. P. <4000.

Vakh, or **Vagh,** riv., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, r. bk. trib. of Ob, rises in Yeniseisk, flows W. about 600 m. under 61st degree of lat. N.; used for communication from Tobolsk (Ob) to Turukhansk (Yenisei).

Vakilabad, tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 80 m. NNE. Bender Abbas.

Vál, comm., Hungary, co. Fejer, dist. V. P. <4000.

Valaam, isl., Russia, Finland, in N. of Lake Ladoga. Mean temp., yr. 38.2° F., Feb. 16.0°, July 61.8°.

Valais (Ger. **Wallis**), cant., Switzd., in the S., consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, shut off by the Bernese Alps from cants. Bern and Vaud in the N., and by the Valais or Pennine Alps from Piedmont in the S.; having at its E. extremity cants. Ticino and Uri, and on its W. the French dep. Haute-Savoie. It forms an immense trough, 80 m. in length, and 2 m. wide at the bottom, the mountains on each side being among the highest in Europe; and it is exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. The lateral valleys, the Zermatt and others, on the S. side of the Rhone, are renowned for their beauty, and well cultivated. The climate is rigorous in the higher parts, but mild and agreeable in the lower valley. Cattle-rearing and agriculture are the chief branches of industry. But there is some rearing of silkworms, glass-making, sugar manufacture, and extraction of iron, lead, zinc, and coal. Mineral springs and baths at Leuk, Saxon, Morgias, &c. V. became a member of the Swiss League in the end of the 18th century. Sion is the cap. Under Napoleon I. V. formed the dep. Simplon. Area, 2026 sq. m. P. (1888) 101,900, nearly all Roman Catholics, two-thirds (in the W.) of whom speak French. See **Switzerland,** table.

Valakonje, tn., Servia, circle Crna Reka, 100 m. SE. Belgrade, 39 m. N. by E. Nish. P. <3000.

Val-André, Le, vil. and bathing resort, France, dep. Côtes du Nord, arr. and 10 m. NE. St. Brieuc, on the English Channel. P. <2000.

Valangimán, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore, on the E. ct., 8 m. S. Negapatam. P. 7200; Hindus, 6800.

Valangin, or **Valendis,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 2½ m. NW. by N. Neuchâtel. P. <2000.

Valaszka-Bella, comm., Hungary, co. Nyitra, dist. Privigye. P. <4000.

Valatie, vil., U.S., New York, Columbia co., 18 m. S. by E. Albany. P. <1500.

Valavanúr, vil., French India, 6 m. SW. by W. Pondicherri.

Valbenoît, former dist., France, in Upper Dauphiné, now in dep. Drôme. P. (1881) 7200.

Valbert, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Altena, 26 m. ESE. Barmen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Valbo, vil., Sweden, prov. Gefleborg, 3 m. WSW. Gefle. P. (comm.) 6300.

Valbom, tn., Portugal, dist. Oporto. P. <5000.

Valbonnais, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Bonne, arr. and 22 m. SSE. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Valbonne, plain, France, dep. Ain, on the r. bks. of the Ain and Rhone; barren and little inhabited.

Val (or **Valle**) **Camonica.** See **Camonica.**

Valcarès, lake, France. See **Vaccarès.**

Valcartier, post vil., Canada, Quebec, prov. and co., on the riv. Jacques Cartier, 17 m. NW. Quebec. P. <1500.

Valcheta, riv., Argentine Republic, govt. Rio Negro, disappearing in the marshy depression W. of Gulf de San Matias, in 40° 37′ S., 66° 6′ W. Length, 78 m.

Valcour Island, U.S., New York, lies in Lake Champlain, a few miles S. of Plattsburg. Length, 2½ m.; width, ½ m.

Valdagno, tn., Italy, Venetia, on the Agno, prov. and 13 m. NW. Vicenza. P. <3000.

Valdai, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 87 m. SE. Novgorod, on Lake V., 25 m. SW. Uglovka railway junction. P. <5000.

Valdai Plateau (**Valdaiskiya Gory**), NW. part of plateau of central Russia, govt. Novgorod; its highest points attain only 840 to 900 ft. Covered with forests, peat bogs, and boulders; dotted with lakes.

Val d'Ajol, Le, tn., France, dep. Vosges, arr. Remiremont, 27 m. NW. Belfort, 9 m. SW. by S. Remire. P. <2000.

Valdáliga, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 31 m. WSW. Santander, dist. San Vicente de la Barquera. P. <4000.

Valdegovía, valley and comm., Spain, Basque Provs., Alava, dist. Amurrio, 25 m. W. Vitoria. P. (comm.) <4000.

Valdelamusa, important mining centre, Spain, prov. and 37 m. N. Huelva, dist. Valverde del Camino; copper and iron pyrites worked.

Val del Bue (or **Bove**). See **Etna.**

Valdemeca, Sierra de, mt. chain, Spain, prov. Cuenca, uniting with the Universales Mts.

Val-de-Metz, dist. Lorraine, one of the former divisions of Messin, on l. bk. of the Moselle.

Valdemosa, vil., Balearic Is. See **Valldemusa.**

Valdepeñas, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, cap. dist. V., 45 m. N. by E. Linares; produces celebrated red wine; has much-frequented mineral waters. P. (comm.) 15,400.

Val de Penas de Jaen, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 14 m. SSW. Jaën, dist. Martos. P. (comm.) <5000.

Valderaduey, riv., Spain, Leon, flows SSW. to the Douro, which it joins above Zamora.

Valderas, tn., Spain, prov. and 37 m. SSE. Leon, dist. Valencia de Don Juan. P. (comm.) <4000.

Valderiès, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 9 m. NE. Albi. P. <2000.

Valderredible, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 44 m. SSW. Santander, dist. Reinosa. P. 7400.

Valderrobres, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 75 m. NE. Teruel, cap. dist. V. P. (comm.) <4000.

Val de Ruz, valley, Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, drained by the riv. Seyon, which enters Lake Neuchâtel a little S. of the town of Neuchâtel.

Valdes, large isl., Canada, Brit. Columbia, in Gulf of Georgia, E. of widest part of Vancouver I. (*q.v.*), S. end in 50° N.

Valdes, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 36 m. WNW. Oviedo, dist. Luarca. P. (1860) 22,100; (1887) 21,500.

Valdes, or **San José,** penin., Argentine Republic, E. ct., crossed by 42½° S., connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus between the Bahia Nueva and the Bahia de San José, S. of Gulf of San Matias.

Valdestillas, vil., Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Valladolid, on the Adaja, dist. Olmedo. P. <2000.

Val des Vaux, beautiful valley, Jersey, Channel Is., extending 4 m. N. of St. Helier.

Val de Travers, Switzd. See **Travers.**

Val de Vennes, mt. region, France, dep. Doubs, S. of Pierrefontaine, forming a plateau. Alt. 2390–2950 ft.

Val de Verdeja, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 64 m. W. Toledo, dist. Puente del Arzobispo. P. (comm.) <4000.

Valdezia, vil., Africa, N. of Transvaal, dist. Zoutpansberg, 75 m. NNE. Pietersburg, Swiss Church mission.

Valdierl, French **Vaudier,** vil., Italy, Piedmont, on the Cesso, prov. and 11 m. SW. by S. Cuneo; 4 m. WSW. are the thermal baths of V. P. <2000.

Val d'Illiez, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 5½ m. W. by S. St. Maurice. P. <2000.

Valdivia, small port, Ecuador, 60 m. WNW. Guayaquil, on the coast, in about 1° 55′ S.

Valdivia, riv., Chile, prov. V., issues from Lake Riñihue under the name of Rio Grande de San Pedro, takes that of Calle-Calle on passing through the small lake of that name, and that of V. on passing the town of V.; finally enters the Pacific at the Puerto de Corral in 39° 55′ S. Length, 84 m.; basin, 6000 sq. m.; discharge, 13,200 cubic ft. per second.

Valdivia, maritime tn. and port, Chile, cap. prov. and dep. V., 10 m. from the mouth of the Rio de V., the principal port of the German colony to which this part of Chile owes much of its prosperity. Principal exports, leather, wood, cattle, and German beer, which is brewed here. The city was founded in Feb. 1552 by the first governor and second explorer of Chile, Don Pedro de Valdivia. In 1837 it was destroyed by an earthquake. Mean temp., yr. 52.9° F., Jan. 61.6°, July 45.0°; mean rfall. (19 yrs.), yr. 115.49 in. P. 5700.

Valdobbiadene, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. NW. by N. Treviso; resorted to for its waters and milk and grape cures. P. (comm.) 5200.

Valdorf, or **Valldorf,** vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Minden, circle and 8 m. E. Herford; coal mined. P. <2000.

Valdosta, tn., U.S., Georgia, Lowndes co., 66 m. NE. by E. Tallahassee (Flor.). P. <3000.

Valdovino, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 21 m. NE. Corunna, dist. Ferrol. P. 5900.

Valduggia, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 25 m. NNW. Novara; birthplace of the painter Gaudenzio Ferrari (1481–1549). P. <4000.

Vale, par., Eng., Channel Is., in the N. of Guernsey, 3½ m. N. St. Peter Port, PT.O. (**The Vale**).

Valée, vil., Algeria, prov. Constantine, arr. and 4 m. SE. Philippeville, of which it is a residential suburb. P. <2000.

Valeggio sul Mincio, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. WSW. Verona, on l. bk. of the Mincio; has an old fortified castle of the Scaligers, and remains of an old wall. Close by, the Mincio is crossed by the celebrated battlemented bridge, built 1393, now in ruins. P. <3000.

Valença, Brazil, maritime tn., state and 47 m. SW. Bahia; has manufactures of cotton. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1560. Lighthouse. P. <3000.

Valença, tn. and rly. stn., Brazil, state and 60 m. NW. by N. Rio de Janeiro. P. 9000.

Valença, fortified tn. on the Minho, frontier of Portugal, prov. Vianna do Castello, 14 m. S. by E. Vigo. P. (comm.) <4000.

Valencay, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Châteauroux, 31 m. SSE. Blois; has hosiery manufactures. Fine castle of the Renaissance, constructed in the reign of Francis I., containing collections of pictures, &c. P. <3000.

Valence, the ancient *Ventia*, later *Valentia*, tn., France, cap. dep. Drôme, cap. arr. V., on l. bk. of the Rhone, a few miles S. of the mouth of the Isère, 58 m. S. Lyons; has various manufactures. Seat of a bishopric; the cathedral, a Romanesque building, was consecrated by Urban II. in 1095; with magnificent sepulchral chapel of the Renaissance erected in 1538. Here, in 408, the usurper Constantine found refuge against the troops of the Emperor Honorius. Louis XI. founded here a university suppressed at the Revolution. Pope Pius VI. died in exile at V. in 1799. P. (1872) 17,300; (1891) 20,000.

Valence, tn., France, dep. Gers, 25 m. SW. by S. Agen, arr. and 6 m. S. Condom. P. <2000.

Valence, tn., France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 15 m. ENE. Albi. P. <2000.

Valence d'Agenais, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the lateral canal of the Garonne, 15 m. ESE. Agen, arr. and 10 m. W. Moissac; has tanning and feather-dressing. P. <3000.

Valencia, par. and isl., Ire., off W. ct. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, S. of Dingle Bay, separated from the mainland by a strait 1½ m. in breadth, with a stn. (**Valentia Harbour**) on the G. S. & W. R. It forms the most western harbour in the Brit. Isles, in 51° 55′ N., 10° 19′ W. On it are slate quarries. Here is the terminus of three submarine Atlantic cables belonging to the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., the first two completed in 1866 (when the first, which broke in mid-Atlantic in 1865, was repaired and completed), the third laid in 1880; length to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, the W. landing-place of all three, 1852 m. Difference in long., 2 hours 51 minutes 56 seconds. On Cromwell Point is a lighthouse. Length of isl., 7 m.; breadth, 2 m. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), yr. 51.0° F., Jan. 45.0°, Aug. 59.4°; rfall. (25 yrs.), yr. 56.6 in. PMT.O. 6371 ac. P. 2050.

Valencia, old Moorish kingdom between the Mediterranean (164 m. of coast, 37° 52′–40° 32′ N.) and the E. slopes of the lower terrace of the Castillian plateau from the riv. Cenia to the Monte La Baro. V. retained the name of kingdom and her special laws till 1807, and was divided into three provs. (V., Alicante, Castellon). The inhabitants speak, like the Catalonians, the old Limousin. The country is very mountainous except in the littoral. The principal rivers (Guadalaviar-Turia, Jucar-Cabriel) have very fertile valleys (Huertas de V., Dutilla, Alcira, Ajamesi, Orihuela, La Plana de Castellon), irrigated by the Moorish hydraulic works (*cannas, acequias, azudas*), and producing all kinds of cereals and fruits (orange, olive, almond, mulberry, fig, carob beans, pomegranates; plain of Elche noted for its date-palms); sugar-cane is cultivated; much rice in the swampy lands (very unhealthy); wines (Alicante, La Torre, Vinaroz, Benicarló); grapes and raisins (Denia, Javea, Gandia). Important industrial centres at Alcoy (cloth, cigarette paper), Novelda, Castellon, Benilovilla (silks, esparto ropes and tissues). The minerals include lead, copper (Alicante, Castellon), iron, silver, cobalt (Castellon), coal (Alicante), mercury (Sierra de Espadan, Jativa). Chief ports, Alicante, Valencia-Gráo, Benicarlo, Castellon, Nules, Torre Blanca, Vinaroz. See **Spain.** [**J. B. R.**]

Valencia, the ancient Roman *Valentia Edetanorum*, tn., on riv. Guadalaviar, 3 m. from the sea, in the centre of the most famous *huerta* of Spain, very well irrigated and of inexhaustible fertility, in 38° 29′ N., cap. of prov.; seat of military captain-generalcy; seat of archbishopric (Majorca and Minorca, suffragans), of a university, and colleges of industry, medicine, fine arts; has two libraries (one, 50,000 vols., gallery of paintings); manufactures of silks and velvets. The harbour of El Gráo, at the mouth of the river (26 ft. deep at entrance), has no bar. Vessels load and discharge by means of lighters. Built by Decimus J. Brutus (136 B.C.), and anciently cap. of the Edetani. Conquered by the Goths (413), by the Moors (712). Cap. of independent kingdom (11th century). Conquered by Cid Rui Diaz (1095), by Aragon (1239). Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 62.9° F., Jan. 50.8°, Aug. 78.1°; mean rfall., 17½ in. in 45 days. P. (1860) 107,700; (1887) 170,800.

Valencia, co., U.S., New Mexico, crossed by 35° N. and in the middle by 107° W.

Valencia, reference from Tacarigua Lake.

Valencia, tn., Venezuela, Carabobo, 90 m. W. by S. Carácas. Founded in the middle of the 16th century. V. has several times disputed the rank of cap. with Carácas. A battle fought in 1821 in the plain of Carabobo, SW. of the tn., decided the independence of Venezuela. Half-way between V. and its port, Puerto Cabello, are the thermal springs of Las Trincheras, nearly 194° F. (Hesse-Wartegg). P. (1873) 28,600; (1881) 36,100.

Valencia de Alcántara, fort and tn., Spain, prov. Cáceres, cap. dist. V., near the frontier of Portugal, 28 m. SW. Alcántara, with old walls and a castle. Three or four miles NNW. are some remarkable Roman ruins, remains of a temple of Diana, an aqueduct, &c. P. (comm.) 8200.

Valencia de Don Juan, tn., Spain, prov. and 23 m. S. Leon, cap. dist. V.; has ferruginous springs. P. (comm.) < 3000.

Valencia del Ventoso, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 47 m. SE. Badajoz, dist. Fuente de Cantos. P. (comm.) < 5000.

Valencia de Mombuey, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, dist. Jerez de los Caballeros, on the frontier of Portugal, 48 m. ESE. Evora. P. <2000.

Valenciana, vil., Mexico, state and suburb of Guanajuato; celebrated for its mines; silver-mine 2040 ft. deep, but unfortunately since the War of Independence filled with water.

Valenciennes, fortified tn., France, dep. Nord, cap. arr. V., 18 m. NE. Cambrai; has various academies and museums of antiquities, art, and natural history. The manufacture of lace, to which V. has given its name, has for the last fifty years ceased to be carried on in the town itself, which now produces lawn, cambric, hosiery, metallic cables, &c. Other industries are carried on in the suburbs. The church of Notre Dame is resorted to by pilgrims. V. fell into the hands of the Spaniards in the 16th century, was besieged by Turenne, and delivered by

Condé 1655, and in 1677 was seized by Louis XIV. Birthplace of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, died 1206; the chronicler Froissart, died 1410; the painter Watteau, died 1721. Comm. P. (1872) 24,600; (1891) 28,700.

Valendis, vil., Switzd. See **Valangin.**

Vălenĭ de Munte, tn., Roumania, prov. Prahova, 18 m. N. Ployeshti. P. <4000.

Valensole, tn., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Digne, 35 m. NE. Aix, 49 m. NE. Marseilles. P. <2000.

Valentano, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 18½ m. NW. by W. Viterbo. Alt. 1775 ft. P. <3000.

Valentia, tn., France. See **Valence.**

Valentia, isl., Ire. See **Valencia.**

Valentia Edetanorum, tn., Spain. See **Valencia.**

Valentigney, tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. and 5 m. SE. Montbéliard, on r. bk. of the Doubs; manufactures iron-mongery. P. <3000.

Valentin, cape, Chile, Tierra del Fuego, at extreme N. of Dawson I., between Useless Bay and Famine Reach of the Strait of Magellan.

Valentine, settlement, U.S., Nebraska, Cherry co., 175 m. E. of the NW. corner of the state, near the Niobrara R.

Valentine's Peak, mt., Tasmania, on border of Russell and Devon cos., in 41° 22′ S., 145° 46′ E. Alt. 3637 ft.

Valentinois, dist., France, formerly in Lower Dauphiné, now in deps. Drôme and Isère.

Valenza, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the r. bk. of the Po (alt. 275 ft.), prov. and 7½ m. N. Alessandria; has manufactures of jewellery, silk, &c. Alt. 410 ft. P. 6600.

Valenzano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 7 m. S. Bari. P. (comm.) <5000.

Valenzuela, vil., Paraguay, 46 m. E. by S. Asuncion.

Vale of St. John, Eng. See **St. John's Vale.**

Valera, vil., Venezuela, Los Andes, 270 m. WSW. Carácas. P. 3000.

Valescure, vil., France, dep. Var. See **St. Raphaël.**

Valetta, maritime tn., port, and cap. of Malta, on NE. ct.; has great transit trade and large depôt of coal; manufactures silk; headquarters of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. As a port of call inferior to few in the world. The town is mainly built on a rocky penin., projecting NE. between Great and Quarantine Ports; the ground is so uneven that the narrow streets are often connected by stairs. Both the city and the two harbours are defended by walls and forts, hewn in part out of the solid rock. Has four dry docks, the largest of which has a length of 558 ft. on bottom, and a depth on sill at entrance high water ordinary springs of 35½ ft. The powerful fortifications were in great part constructed by the Knights of St. John after they removed to Malta in 1530, though the city of V. was not founded until 1566. It was occupied by the French in 1798, and passed to England in 1801. P. 62,000. See **Malta.**

Val Furva, valley, Italy, Lombardy, prov. Sondrio, watered by the Frodolfo, l. bk. trib. of the Adda; contains the much-frequented waters of Santa Caterina. Alt. 5700 ft.

Valga, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 19 m. N. Pontevedra, dist. Caldas. P. 5800.

Val Gardeina, valley, Austria. See **Grödner Thal.**

Valgodemar, valley, France. See **Alpes, Hautes-.**

Valgorge, vil., France, dep. Ardèche, 54 m. N. by W. Nîmes, arr. and 9 m. WNW. Largéntière. P. <2000.

Valguarnera Caropepe, tn., Sicily, prov. and 18 m. E. Caltanissetta. P. 11,500.

Valhermosa Springs, watering-place, U.S., Alabama, Morgan co., 15 m, S. Huntsville; has medicinal springs. P. <1500.

Valiente, Cabo, or **Valientes Peninsula,** penin., NW. ct. of Panama Isthmus, enclosing Chiriqui Lake on the E., about 25 m. in length and 2–3 m. in breadth, terminated NW. by Cape V.

Valientes, isl., Caroline Is. See **Ngatik.**

Valjevo, tn., Servia, cap. prov. V., on the Gradac, 47 m. SW. by S. Belgrade; has a small college. V. is the centre of the plum dist. P. 5600.

Valkány, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Nagy-Szent-Miklos. P. <5000.

Valkenburg, vil., Holland, prov. Limburg, 7 m. NNW. Aix-la-Chapelle (Prussia). P. <2000.

Valkenswaard, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 21 m. SE. Tilburg. P. <2000.

Valki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 34 m. SW. Kharkov. P. 8100.

Valladolid, former name of Morelia (*q.v.*), Mexico, state Michoacan.

Valladolid, tn., Mexico, Yucatan, 100 m. E. by S. Mérida. Its fine cathedral and magnificent Franciscan convent were pillaged by the Indians in 1848. P. 14,000.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, cap. prov. V., on l. bk. of the Pisuerga, at the influx of the Esgueva, 100 m. NW. by N. Madrid; has active and varied industries, including iron foundry, wool weaving, manufactures of cloth, &c., and a great trade in grain. V. was the cap. of Spain before Madrid; the old walls have been replaced by fine promenades. The cathedral, begun in 1585, has not been finished. Other public buildings are the old Dominican convent, now a prison, and the college of San Gregorio, the king's palaces, and the Museum, with some of Rubens' pictures and statues of Berruguete and Hernandez, the University (1346). The Grand Square (Plaza Mayor), built under Philip II., was the scene of the memorable *auto da fé* under Philip II. in 1559. V. was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1561, and rebuilt by order of Philip II. It was sacked by the French in 1808. Here Columbus died in 1506. Birthplace of King Philip II., died 1598, and of the poet José Zorilla, died 1893. Area of prov. 3043 sq. m. Mean temp., yr. 53.3° F., Jan. 38.0°, Aug. 71.3°; mean rfall. (14 yrs.), yr. 11.85 in. Alt. 2270 ft. P. (1860) 43,400; (1870) 242,384; (1887) 62,000.

Vallage, dist., France, deps. Aube and Haute-Marne.

Vallam Vadákusetti, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 6 m. SW. by S. Tanjore; the quartz pebbles found here are made into spectacles. P. 8100; Hindus, 6300.

Vallata, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 11 m. SSE. Ariano di Puglia. P. <4000.

Vallauris, tn., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse, 4 m. W. Antibes, overlooking the Mediterranean; sea-bathing on the Golfe Jouan; winter resort. P. <4000.

Vallay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, off the N. ct. of N. Uist, in 7° 24′ W. P. 34.

Valldemusa, or **Valdemosa,** vil., Spain, Balearic Is., Majorca I., 9 m. NNW. Palma. In the vicinity is the Chartreuse, founded 1400, where Georges Sand (Mme. Dudevant) and Chopin resided during the winter 1838–39.

Vall de Uxo, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 14 m. SW. Castellon de la Plana, dist. Nules. P. 8500.

Valldorf, vil., Prussia. See **Valdorf.**

Valle, tn., Austria, crownland Istria, 8 m. ESE. Rovigno. P. <2000.

Valle, El. See **El Valle.**

Valle, Mount. See **Haiti.**

Vallecas, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 4 m. SE. Madrid, dist. Alcala de Henares; has bakeries. P. (comm.) 5500.

Valle Castellana, comm., Italy, prov. and 9 m. NNW. Teramo. P. <4000.

Vallecorsa, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 14 m. SSE. Frosinone. P. <4000.

Valle de Abdalagis, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 47 m. NNW. Malaga, dist. Antequera. P. (comm.) <4000.

Valle d'Alesani, vil., Corsica, arr. Corte, 26 m. S. by W. Bastia. Victory gained by Charles, son of Charlemagne, over the Saracens in 810. P. <2000.

Valle de Mena, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 47 m. N. Burgos, dist. Villarcayo. P. 6300.

Valle de Oro, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 34 m. N. Lugo, dist. Mondonedo. P. <4000.

Valle de Prayeres, tn., Portugal, Beira, 21 m. N. Castello Branco. P. (comm.) <3000.

Valle de San Francisco, tn., Mexico. See **Reyes.**

Valle de Santiago, tn., Mexico, state and 47 m. S. Guanajuato. P. 10,500.

Valle de Tobalina, comm., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 48 m. N. Burgos, dist. Villarcayo. P. <5000.

Valle de Upar, or **Valle Dupar,** tn. and agricultural centre, Colombia, Magdalena, cap. prov. V. de U., 150 m. E. Cartagena. P. with dist. 6500.

Valle d'Olmo, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 22 m. NW. Caltanissetta. P. 8900.

Valle d'Ombrone, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 4 m. NNW. Pistoja. P. <4000.

Vallega, tn., Portugal, dist. Aveiro. P. <5000.

Vallegrande, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, Curzolá I., at the head of a gulf at the W. end. P. <3000.

Vallegrande, vil., Bolivia, prov. and 80 m. SW. Santa Cruz. P. <3000.

Valle Grande, vil., Argentine Rep., prov. Jujuy. P. <2000.

Valle Hermoso ('beautiful valley'), tn., Canary Is., on N. ct. Gomera, dist. Santa Cruz de Tenerife. P. (comm.) <5000.

Valle Hermoso, Boquete de. See **Andes, East.**

Vallejo, city and port, U.S., California, Solano co., on Napa Creek, 24 m. N. by E. San Francisco, with safe and spacious harbour. It has shipyards and iron-foundries, and on Mare I., opposite V., is the U.S. navy yard for the Pacific. P. 6300.

Valle Lomellina. See **Lomellina.**

Vallelunga, tn., Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 9 m. ESE. Monteleone. P. <3000.

Vallelunga Pratameno, tn., Sicily, prov. and 18 m. NW. Caltanissetta. P. 6100.

Vallenar, tn., Chile, prov. Atacama (*q.v.*), 85 m. SSW. Copiapo; cap. dep. V. P. 5100.

Vallendar, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, circle and 3 m. N. by E. Koblenz; clay and pottery exported. P. <4000.

Vallentuna, vil., Sweden, prov. and 14 m. N. by E. Stockholm. P. <2000.

Valle Passos, tn., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, 31 m. NE. Villa Real. P. <3000.

Valleraugue, tn., France, dep. Gard, 35 m. NNW. Montpellier, arr. and 7 m. NNE. Le Vigan. P. <2000.

Valles, tn. and rly. stn., Mexico, state of and 120 m. E. San Luis Potosi.

Vallespir, S. part of former Roussillon, France, now in dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, cap. Céret.

Vallet, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 14 m. E. by S. Nantes. P. <2000.

Valley, co., U.S., Nebraska, S. of 42° N., crossed by 99° W.

Valley, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Barns co., 55 m. W. Fargo. P. <1500.

Valley, stn., Wales, Anglesey, on the W. ct., 3½ m. SE. by E. Holyhead, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O.

Valley, Loch, lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the W., 12 m. W. by N. New Galloway, drained SW. into Loch Trool.

Valley End, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Chobham and Windlesham pars. P. <500.

Valley Falls, city, U.S., Kansas, Jefferson co., 25 m. SW. by W. Atchison. P. <1500.

Valley Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Rensselaer co., on the Hoosac R., 20 m. NE. Troy. P. <1500.

Valley Falls, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, co. and 6 m. N. by E. Providence, on Blackstone R.; has cotton manufactures. P. <1500.

Valleyfield, vil., Canada, Quebec, Beauharnois co., on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence, at the upper end of the Beauharnois Canal, 36 m. SW. by W. Montreal. P. (1881) <4000; (1891) 5100.

Valley Grove, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 6 m. N. Walla Walla.

Valley Grove, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Ohio co., 9 m. E. by N. Wheeling. P. <1500.

Valley Junction, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Lamoure co., 77 m. SW. by W. Fargo.

Valleymount, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Blessington (co. Wicklow).

Valley of the Mud Lakes. See **Black Rock Desert.**

Valley Springs, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Minnehaha co., 65 m. NE. Yankton. P. <1500.

Valley Stream, vil., U.S., New York, Queen's co., 16 m. E. Brooklyn by rail. P. <1500.

Vallich, Loch, lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 8 m. W. of the head of Loch Maree, drained NW. into the Gair Loch. Alt. 1000 ft.

Vallicita, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Calaveras co., 19 m. SE. San Andreas. P. <1500.

Valli del Signori, comm., Italy, Venice, prov. and 18 m. NW. Vicenza. P. 5100.

Vallo della Lucania, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 41 m. SE. by S. Salerno; seat of a bishopric. P. <3000.

Valloire, dist., France. See **Drôme,** dep.

Vallombrosa, celebrated convent, Italy, prov. and 16 m. ESE. Florence; founded in the 11th century by St. John Gualbert, rebuilt 1635, and now occupied by the Italian Institute of Forestry; one of the most frequented summer resorts of central Italy.

Vallon, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, on the Ardeche, 28 m. NW. Orange. P. <2000.

Vallongo, tn., Portugal, dist. and 6 m. ENE. Oporto; has copper mines and other mineral deposits; its gold and silver mines were worked by the Romans and the Moors. P. <4000.

Vallonia, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Crawford co., on French Creek, 35 m. S. by W. Erie. P. <1500.

Vallorbe, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 13 m. WSW. Yverdon. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vallorcine, vil., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Bonneville, 9 m. NNE. Chamonix; frequented by tourists. On Mont Buet (alt. 10,200 ft.) is an observatory. Alt. 3935 ft. P. <2000.

Vallouise, valley, France. See **Alpes, Hautes.**

Valls, tn., Spain, prov. and 11 m. N. Tarragona, cap. dist. V.; has various industries. Here the French defeated the Spaniards, 1809. P. (comm.) 13,300.

Vallúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, on the l. bk. of the riv. Kistna, 26 m. NW. by W. Masulipatam. P. <5000.

Valmaseda, tn., Spain, prov. Vizcaya, cap. dist. V., 14 m. WSW. Bilbao; has forges. P. <3000.

Valmasque, dist., France, dep. Vaucluse, between the mountains of Vaucluse on the N., and those of Lubéron on the S.

Valmont, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Yvetot, 6 m. E. by S. Fécamp. P. <2000.

Valmontone, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 14 m. SSE. Tivoli. P. <5000.

Valmy, or **Le Figuier,** vil., Algeria, prov. and 7 m. SSE. Oran, E. of the large salt lake of Oran. P. <2000.

Valmy, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 6 m. W. Ste. Menehould. On a hill to the S. is a pyramid erected on the spot where the soldiers of the Revolution, under Kellermann and Dumouriez, gained their first victory over the Prussian troops, 1792. P. <2000.

Valognes, tn., France, dep. Manche, cap. arr. V., 11 m. SE. Cherbourg; lime worked; trade in beer. It was fortified under the Dukes of Normandy. The remains of the ancient *Alauna* are ½ m. to the E. P. <5000.

Valois, former dist., France, now in deps. Oise and Aisne.

Valona, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Avlona.**

Valoria la Buena, tn., Spain, prov. Valladolid, cap. dist. V., 15 m. S. Palencia. P. <2000.

Valparaiso, chief seapt. of Chile, cap. prov. and dep. V., 62 m. WNW. Santiago, on the Pacific, in 33° 1′ S. It stands on the (S.) foreshore, runs up the hills behind, and extends NE. towards the seaside resort of **Viña del Mar** (*q.v.*). There are no buildings of note save the public offices. There are, however, arsenals, shipbuilding yards, and a naval college. A statue to Lord Cochrane adorns one of the squares. V. imports some 70 per cent. of the total imports of the country—cottons, woollens, hardware, iron, coal, carpets, tea, boots, beer, and spirits, to the value of £8,500,000. The exports—nitrate, copper, silver, skins, wheat, gold, &c., amount to about one-fifth of the total for all Chile. The bulk of the trade is done with England. V. stands on an open bay and has no wet docks. During the prevalence of N. winds in winter the shipping in the bay (which on other sides is well sheltered) is exposed to heavy seas. Large vessels anchor in 15–30 fathoms. The Custom-House Mole has a depth at high water of 36 ft. outside, 33 ft. inside; at low water outside 33 ft., inside 30 ft. V. was visited in 1835 by a terrible earthquake. Founded by the Spaniard Saavedra, V. was pillaged by Drake in 1578, and by Hawkins in 1594. In 1866 it was bombarded by the Spanish admiral Nuñez, and in 1891 occupied by the Chilean insurgents. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1863–72), yr. 57.6° F., Jan. 63.0°, July 52.8°; mean rfall. (5 yrs.), yr. 13.5 in. P. (1874) 97,600; (1885) 105,000.

Valparaiso, vil., Mexico, state Zacatecas, 56 m. SW. Fresnillo. P. (comm.) 12,400.

Valparaiso, city, U.S., Indiana, Porter co., 36 m. SE. Chicago (Ill.). P. 5100.

Valpelline, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 6 m. NNE. Aosta; has mines of copper and iron pyrites. P. <2000.

Valperga, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 13 m. SW. Ivrea, on r. bk. of the Orco. About 1 m. W. is the Sanctuary of Bemonte, much frequented by pilgrims and excursionists. P. <2000.

Valpovo, tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 15 m. WNW. Eszek; health resort. P. <5000.

Valréas, tn., France, in a detached part of dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 20 m. NE. by N. Orange, 8 m. W. by N. Nyons. P. <4000.

Val Romey, valley, France. See **Ain,** dep.

Val-Saint-Lambert, vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, 3 m. SW. Seraing, on r. bk. of the Meuse; has one of the largest European cut-glass works.

Val Savaranche, picturesque valley, Italy, dist. Aosta, descending 16 m. towards the r. bk. of the Doria Baltea.

Valsequillo, tn., Canary Is., 15 m. SSE. Las Palmas. P. (comm.) <4000.

Val Sesia, valley, Italy, Piedmont, prov. Novara, watered by the riv. Sesia, running in the main SE. from Monte Rosa. Length about 36 m. The most important places are Varallo, Borgo Sesia, important industrial centre, and Alagna, at the foot of Monte Rosa, tourist resort.

Vals-les-Bains, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, 3 m. NNW. Aubenas; has silk-mills and mineral springs, the water of which is largely exported in bottles. P. <3000.

Valtellina, in German **Veltlin,** the part of the valley of the Adda, Italy, stretching about 40 m. E. from the upper end of Lake Como.

Valtos, lake, Greece, Acarnania, divided into two parts, Rivios on the S., and Ambrakia on the N., 3 m. S. of the Gulf of Arta. Length, 7 m.

Valtos, vil., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewes I., 34 m. W. Stornoway. P. 500.

Val Tournanche, one of the most important valleys of Aosta, Italy, starting in the N. on the S. slope of Matterhorn, SE. of which the pass of St. Théodule (alt. 10,900 ft.) connects this valley with that of Zermatt. In this valley is the narrow gorge of Busserailles, with several grottoes.

Val Trompia, valley, India. See **Lombardy.**

Valua, or **Saddle Island,** isl., New Hebrides, N. of Banks Is.

Valuiki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 142 m. SSW. Voronezh, near l. bk. Oskol R. P. <5000.

Valverde, tn., Canary Is., in NE. of Ferro, dist. Sta. Cruz de Tenerife; has sulphurous waters of Pozo de la Salud ('well of health'), by the sea. In the neighbourhood are grottoes with remains of the native race. P. (comm.) 5900.

Val Verde, co., U.S., Texas, in the SW., on the Rio Grande, crossed by 101° W.

Valverde del Camino, tn., Spain, prov. and 24 m. NNE. Huelva, cap. dist. V. P. (comm.) 6000.

Vámbori, municip., Brit. India, Bombay Presidency, dist. Ahmadnagar. P. 5000; Hindus, 4300.

Vammer, isl., E. Indies, Arru Archipelago, SE. of Ceram; chief port Dobo, on N. ct. Area, 75 sq. m. P. estimated at 2100.

Vamo, isl., W. of Viti Levu, Fiji Is., in 177° 15′ E., 17° 30′ S.

Vamsadhárá, riv., Brit. India, Central Provs., rises in 19° 55′ N., 83° 32′ E., flows SSE. into the Bay of Bengal at Kalingapatam; it irrigates a large tract of land; navigable by country boats for nearly half its length. Length, 170 m.

Van, walled tn., Turkish Armenia, cap. vilayet and sanjak V., about 140 m. SE. Erzerum, and about 1 m. from the E. side of Lake V.; built on an open, level space, surmounted by a citadel crowning a picturesque rock (nummulitic) which rises perpendicularly to a height of about 300 ft., and is pierced with holes and caverns. The suburb of Baglar or Aykerdan ('the gardens') extends for a long distance over the fertile plain. V. has a large Armenian normal school; manufactures of cotton goods, moiré antique for mantles, and soap. Its position is of considerable strategic importance, at the junction of the two military routes from Asia Minor and Mesopotamia; commanding also the approaches from Persia. It abounds in antiquarian remains, with cuneiform and other early inscriptions. Traces still remain of its magnificent palaces attributed to the mythical Semiramis, in spite of the attempts of the Mongols of Tamerlane to destroy them. The dist. S. and E. of the lake was the seat of an Armenian kingdom called Biaina, cap. Duspas, in and after 9th century B.C. P. 30,000; Moham. 16,000; Christians, 13,500.

Van, the ancient *Thospites* or *Arsissa*, large lake without outlet, Turkey in Asia, in W. of vilayet V., crossed by 38½° N., 43° E., 20–40 m. N. to S., 30–50 m. E. to W., longest axis SW. to the head of a gulf in the NE., 75 m.; enclosed by mts., Sipan (or Sipkhan) Dagh on N., Nimrud Dagh on W., less important heights on S and E.; principal towns, V. on E., Akhlat, Eljivas, and Erjish on N., Tadvan on SW. Water not salt in taste, but containing considerable proportion of carbonate of potash, and not drinkable. The level varies by 10–13 ft. according to the abundance or deficiency of rain in periods of years. Alt. variously estimated at 5200, 5360, 5460 ft. Area, estimated at 1425 sq. m.

Van, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Cardiff union, near Caerphilly; has lead-mines. P. <250. See **Llanidloes.**

Van Alphen, coast riv., S. Australia, N. Terr., debouching on the SW. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in about 137° E.; its course is unexplored. Length probably exceeds 100 m.

Vana-Vana, or **Barrow,** isl., Pacific, in Tuamotu group, in about 20½° S., 139° W.

Vanbu, vil., Tongking, on the upper He-ho, in about 103° 20′ E., with French post.

Van Buren, co., U.S., Arkansas, between 92° and 93° W., and 35° and 36° N.

Van Buren, city, U.S., Arkansas, Crawford co., on the l. bk. of the Arkansas, about 5 m. from the W. frontier of the state. P. <3000.

Van Buren, co., U.S., Iowa, on S. frontier, and crossed by 92° W., traversed by Des Moines R.

Van Buren, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co., on St. John R. P. <1500.

Van Buren, co., U.S., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, N. of 42° N.

Van Buren, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. of the parallel of 35° N., and E. of the meridian of 86° W.

Van Buskirk, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., 5 m. S. Jersey City by rail, on a penin. between New York and Newark Bays. P. <1500.

Van Camp, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Wetzel co., on the Ohio, 33 m. S. by W. Wheeling. P. <1500.

Vance, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the N. frontier, E. of 79° W.

Vanceburg, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Lewis co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, 75 m. SE. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio); an important shipping point. P. <1500.

Vancouver, tn. and port, Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on a slight eminence at mouth of Burrard Inlet (S. side), the western terminus of the C. P. R., 1482 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 2908 m. from Montreal, 3595 m. from Halifax (N. S.), by the Short line, 3162 m. from New York, as against 3270 m. between San Francisco and New York, 4330 nautical miles from Yokohama, 5890 from Hong-kong. Until May 1886 its site was occupied by dense forests, but it has grown with great rapidity in consequence of the local advantages of its splendid harbour, as well as the natural and political advantages of the trans-continental route of the C. P. R. The distance in statute miles from Liverpool to Hong-kong by Montreal and V. is 12,908 m., by Halifax and V. 13,226 m., as against 13,407 m. by New York and Portland (Or.), and 13,740 m. by New York and San Francisco. Under an agreement between the government of the United Kingdom and that of the Canadian Dominion, a permanent line of first-class steam ships, serving as mail-steamers, and suitable for service as armed cruisers, now plies between V. and Hong-kong by Yokohama. The first mails by this route were delivered in London on May 13, 1891. P. (1889) 11,000; (1891) 13,700.

Vancouver, city, U.S., Washington, Clarke co., 100 m. S. by E. Olympia; headquarters of Columbia military dist.; accessible to large craft. P. <4000.

Vancouver Island, Canada, about half the size of Ireland, between 48° 20′ and 51° N., 123° and 128° 20′ W., forming part of the prov. of British Columbia, from the mainland of which it is separated by Queen Charlotte Sound and the Strait of Georgia. Length from Cape Scott (NW.) to Gonzalez Point (SE.), 270 m.; average breadth, 50 m. Coast deeply indented by gulfs and bays. Climate moist, but healthy [**Victoria, Esquimalt**]. Mountains generally covered with pine, and rise beyond the reach of vegetation; several peaks above 6000 ft., Mount Victoria in the N. half of the island estimated at about 7500 ft. The arable land, producing grain and vegetables as well as fruit, is almost confined to a strip of lowlands, 2–10 m. in width, between the S. and SE. coasts and the mountains, and the settled dists. do not at present extend beyond 49° 15′ N. A few Scottish crofter families have been settled at points favourable for fisheries on the W. coast. Minerals are said to be plentiful, and the most important coal deposits on the Pacific coast are worked at Nanaimo, on the Gulf of Georgia, which is connected by a railway 80 m. long with Victoria, the cap., at the SE. point of the island. Valuable gold deposits are said to have been discovered at Alberni, on the W. coast. V. I. is said to have been discovered in 1592 by Apostolos Valerianos, or Juan de Fuca, a Greek in the service of Spain. In 1778 it was visited by Captain Cook; in 1789 it was proved to be an island by Captain Kendric of Boston, who sailed round it; and it was again circumnavigated in 1792 by Galiano and Valdez, as well as Vancouver, who had been sent over to receive possession of the island on the part of the British from the Spanish. The Spanish governor at the time was named Quadra, and the two agreed to call the island Quadra and V. I., but the Spanish part of the name was gradually dropped. In 1844 the island received the first settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, to which the whole island was assigned in 1849; in 1858 it was bought back by the crown, and remained a separate colony till August 6, 1866, when it was by Act of Parliament united with British Columbia. Area nearly 16,000 sq. m. P., exclusive of natives (1871) 6000; (1881) 17,300; (1891) 36,800. See **Quadra Island.**

Vandalia, city, U.S., Illinois, Fayette co., 63 m. ENE. St. Louis (Mo.); situated in good fruit region. P. <3000.

Vandalia, vil., U.S., Missouri, Audrian co., 63 m. NE. by N. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Vandalus, riv., Poland. See **Vistula.**

Van der Capellen, strait, Japan, between the N. of Kiushiu and the extreme SW. of Honshiu.

Vandersburg, co., U.S., Indiana, on S. frontier, and E. of 88° W.

Van Diemen, strait, Japan, S. of Kiushiu I., which it separates from the isls. of Tanega Shima and Yaku Shima; lighthouse. Least width, 19 m.

Van Diemen, or **Maria,** cape, New Zealand, North I., in 34° 12′ S.

Van Diemen, Gulf, N. ct. of N. Australia, between Arnhem Land and Coburg Penin. and Melville I., crossed by 12° S., 132° E. Length, E. to W., 100 m.; breadth, 60 m.

Van Diemen's Land. See **Tasmania.**

Van Ettenville, vil., U.S., New York, Chemung co., 62 m. SSW. Syracuse, and 17 m. S. Ithaca. P. <1500.

Vang, vil., Norway, prov. and 3 m. ENE. Hamar, on E. ct. of Lake Mjösen. P. (comm.) 8400.

Vang, tn., Siam, 90 m. WNW. Hue, about 17° 10′ N.

Vangaindrano, tn., Madagascar, near the E. ct., in about 23° 15′ S.

Vange, par., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 11 m. W. by N. Southend, 2 m. W. by S. Pitsea stn., P.O. P. <500.

Vanguard, bank, S. China Sea, about midway between Cochin-China and the NW. ct. of Borneo, in about 7° 30′ N.

Vani, promontory, NE. Mēlos I., Greece; has rich mines of manganese and argentiferous barytes.

Vani-köi, vil., Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 5 m. NE. Constantinople.

Vanikoro. See **Manikolo.**

Vanikoro, or **La Perouse Island,** isl., Santa Cruz Is., in 11° 40′ S., 166° 50′–58′ E.

Vánlyambádi, municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem, on Palar R., 38 m. WSW. Vellore. P. 15,800; Hindus, 7200; Moham. 8600.

Van Mines, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from Llandiloes, Montgomeryshire.

Vännäs, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, 16 m. WNW. Umeå. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vanne, or **Vannes,** riv., France, rises 9 m. W. Troyes, dep. Aube, flows W. and gains the r. bk. of the Yonne above Sens.

The V. aqueduct is the chief channel conveying to Paris water from Burgundy, dep. Yonne; length, 68 m. Length of river, 37 m.; area of basin, 365 sq. m.

Vannes, port and cap. dep. Morbihan, France, cap. arr. V., 21 m. NE. by E. Quiberon; has a museum of prehistoric and Celtic archæology, a cathedral, and remains of ramparts of the 14th and 15th centuries; dockyards, and various manufactures. Exports oysters, hemp, &c. V. is on the site of the Gaulish town of *Dariorigum*, or *Dariortum*, cap. of the Veneti. The town was one of the three where the States of Brittany alternately assembled. P. (1872) 14,700; (1891) 21,500.

Vannö, isl., Norway, prov. and 34 m. NE. Tromsö. Length, 20 m.; area, 90 sq. m. P. 455.

Van Reenens Pass, pass across the Quathlamba Mts., leading from Natal into Orange Free State, in about 28° 10′ S., on the route of the railway from Ladismith to Harrismith.

Van Rhynsdorp, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam. P. <1500.

Vans, Les, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, 41 m. N. by W. Nîmes. P. <2000.

Van-sang, tn., Tongking. See **Ninh-binh.**

Vanse, vil., Norway, prov. and 51 m. WSW. Christiansand, on the North Sea. P. (comm.) 5500.

Vansittart Bay, inlet, on the N. ct. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, in 126° 20′ E.

Vanswah, vil., W. Africa, Liberia, 12 m. N. Monrovia, near the N. shore of the mouth of St. Paul R.; commercial centre of the Mandigos.

Vanua Lava, one of the Banks Is., S. Pacific, in 13° 45′–55′ S., just W. of 167° 30′ E.

Vanua Levu, the second largest of the Fiji Is (*q.v.*), NE. of Viti Levu.

Vanua Masi, coral reef, in the E. or Lau group of the Fiji Is., crossed by 18° 0′ S., 178° 25′ W.

Vanua Vatu, one of the Fiji Is., in the Goro Sea, in 18° 23′ S., 179° 17′ W.

Vanutha, isl., group belonging to Ringgold Is., E. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., in 16° 30′ S., 179° 40′ W.

Vanves, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. and 3 m. N. Sceaux, 1 m. from the fortifications of Paris. P. 6000.

Van Wert, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. V. W. co., on the W. frontier, 78 m. SW. Toledo. P. 5500.

Van Zandt, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., to the S. of 33° N., crossed in the W. by 96° W.

Vaour, vil., France, dep. Tarn, arr. Gaillac, 20 m. NW. by W. Albi. P. <2000.

Vaprio d' Adda, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 17 m. ENE. Milan, above the r. bk. of the Adda. P. <4000.

Vaqueria, La, vil., Paraguay, 145 m. NE. by E. Asuncion.

Var, maritime dep., SE. France, named from the Var R., which previous to 1860 formed its E. boundary; formed in 1790 out of parts of Lower Provence; divided into three arrs.: Draguignan (cap.), Brignoles, and Toulon. The coast has numerous indentations—Gulf of Giens, Roads of Hyères and Bormes, Cavalaire Bay, and Gulfs of St. Tropez and Fréjus. Off the coast are the **Hyères Is.** Surface comprises two natural divisions, the littoral and the interior; to the former belong the mountains of Maures and Estérel. The Maures, an isolated range (granitic, &c.) with magnificent forests, trends SW. and NE., W. of the Angers; highest points, Dame-des-Anges and La Sauvette (each 2555 ft.). Near Hyères is the chain of the Petites Maures (960 ft.); E. of the Argens is the Estérel (porphyritic, &c.) (2020 ft.). The mountains of the interior, connected directly with the Alpine system, are mainly cretaceous, with sterile plateaux riddled by fissures ('embus' or 'embucs'), into which the rain sinks to issue in the valleys in abundant springs ('foux'), of which the most noted is the Font l'Évêque; culminating point, Pyramide de Lachens (5620 ft.), in the NE.; in the N. the Marges or Mont d'Aguines (5175 ft.) rises above the plain of Canjuers; westward the mountains of V. are connected with those of Bouches-du-Rhône by the plateaux of Rians and the chains of Étoile and St. Baume. About one-sixth of the dep. is drained to the Rhone by the Durance, of which the principal trib. is the Verdon, on N. frontier; the rest of the drainage goes directly to the Mediterranean by the Gapeau, Môle, Argens, Siagne, and other streams. Forests considerable (St. Baume, Sicié, Mount Faron, Val, &c.). Climate very fine; mean temp. about the highest in France; winters very mild, especially in the sheltered coast region, where are frequented winter health resorts [**Draguignan**]. Rainfall below the mean for France. The principal cereal is wheat; the vine covers 7 per cent. of the surface (Malgue, Bandol, Brignoles, Lorgues, &c.), production per acre about two-thirds of the average; in the cultivation of olives the dep. ranks second. Sericulture is important; fruits (oranges, pomegranates, figs, &c.) abundant. Minerals include lignite (Nans, Toulon, Salernes, &c.), a little iron (Ampus, Collobrières, &c.), salt from marshes (near Hyères, and in isl. of Ambiers). Principal manufactures are connected with naval arsenal of Toulon (*q.v.*), shipbuilding (La Seyne, St. Tropez, Bandol). A special industry is the manufacture of corks from native cork-wood (Collobrières, Garde-Freinet). Area, 2234 sq. m. P. (1891) 288,300. See **France,** table.

Var, riv., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, rises in the Alps, flows E. and S. into the Mediterranean 4 m. W. by S. Nice; it formerly separated France from Italy. Length, 70 m.; area of basin, 1100 sq. m.

Vara, small riv., Italy, in the E. of Liguria, flows SE. into the Gulf of Genoa about 10 m. ESE. Spezia.

Vara Æstuarium, Scot. See **Moray Firth.**

Varades, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, near the r. bk. of the Loire, 23 m. W. by S. Angers, arr. and 7 m. E. by N. Ancenis; small port on the Loire. P. <2000.

Varadia, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Versecz. P. < 4000.

Varais, or **Warasque,** former dist., France, one of the five divs. of Franche-Comté, in modern dep. Doubs.

Varaita, riv., Italy, Piedmont, flows E. from the Cottian Alps, then NE. to the Po, which it joins on the r. bk. 16 m. SSW. Turin.

Varallo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 31 m. NW. by N. Novara; contains the celebrated sanctuary of Sacro-Monte. P. <3000.

Varalsö, isl., Norway, Hardanger Fjord, prov. and 27 m. SE. Bergen. Length, 7 m.; area, 17 sq. m.

Varanger Fjord, a deep, wide inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between Russian Lapland and Norway (Finmark), in 69° 40′ N., 30° 11′ E. Mean temp., yr. 28.9° F., Feb. 10.0°, July 52.4°; rfall. (7 yrs.), 13.62 in. The dist. on the S. side of the fjord, called **Sydvaranger,** is praised for its fine scenery.

Varangéville, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and 7 m. SE. Nancy; busy port on the Meurthe; has mines of rock-salt, manufactures of soda, &c. P. <2000.

Varano, lagoon, Italy, prov. Foggia, on the Adriatic shore, on N. side of the penin. of Gargano.

Varapodio, vil., Italy, prov. Reggio, 9 m. ESE. Palmi. P. <3000.

Varas, Puerto, bay, Chile, prov. and on S. ct. of Lake Llanquihue, in 41° 20′ S.

Varasd, royal free tn., Hungary, Croatia, cap. co. V. (in extreme NW.), on the Drave, 36 m. NE. by N. Agram. P. 11,100.

Varaville, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 11 m. NE. Caen, 3 m. from the English Channel; sea-bathing resort. P. <2000.

Varazze, tn. and port, Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the coast, 6 m. NE. by E. Savona. P. 4000.

Varbada, River, riv., New Guinea, entering the Gulf of Papua in about 145° 45′ E.

Varberg, maritime tn. and port, Sweden, prov. Halland, on the SW. ct., 43 m. S. by E. Gothenburg; chief exports, butter, granite, oats, wood, fish; constructs steamboats; bathing resort. The public quay has a depth of 14½ ft.; the anchorage is open to S. and SW. winds. P. <5000.

Varcar Vakuf, tn., Bosnia, prov. Travnik, 67 m. SW. Brod, 25 m. S. by W. Banjaluka; coal mined. P. <2000.

Vardal, vil., Norway, prov. and 19 m. W. Hamar. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vardar, riv., Turkey in Europe, rises in the SW. of the vilayet Kossovo, and flows NNE. and SE. past Ushkub and Köprülü into the Gulf of Salonica.

Vardari, tn., Turkey, prov. and 11 m. W. Salonica.

Varde, tn., Denmark, in the SW. of Jutland, on the **V. Aa,** prov. Ribe, 32 m. S. by E. Ringkjöbing. P. <5000.

Vardö, maritime tn. and port, Norway, prov. Tromsö, dist. Finmarken, 175 m. ESE. Hammerfest, on Vardö I.; no docks. Exports salt and dried fish, whale and cod oil, guano, &c., to the value of about £80,000 annually. To the W. is the fortress of Vardöhus, built 1310. Mean temp., yr. 32.7° F., Feb. 21.0°, July 47.1°. P. <3000.

Varel, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy and 17 m. N. Oldenburg, cap. circle V. P. <5000.

Varela, cape, Annam, on the E. ct., about 12° 53′ N.

Varennes, vil., Canada, Quebec, Verchères co., on the r. bk. of the St. Lawrence, 13 m. NNE. Montreal. P. <1500.

Varennes, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Issoudun, on the Cher, 29 m. SSE. Blois. P. <2000.

Varennes, dist., France. See **Indre-et-Loire.**

Varennes-en-Argonne, tn., France, dep. Meuse, on the Aire. arr. and 16 m. WNW. Verdun. P. <2000.

Varennes-sur-Allier, tn., France, dep. Allier, arr. La Palisse, 38 m. NW by W. Roanne, 18 m. S. by E. Moulins. P. <2000.

Varennes-sur-Amance, tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, 48 m. NW. by N. Dijon, arr. and 14 m. E. by N. Langres. P. <2000.

Varennes-sous-Montsoreau, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the r. bk. of the Loire, 32 m. WSW. Tours, arr. and 7 m. E. by S. Saumur. P. <2000.

Vareš, vil., Bosnia, circle and 21 m. N. by W. Serajevo; in the neighbourhood is a chrome mine. P. <2000.

Vares, Cabo de, cape, Spain, 35 m. NE. by E. Ferrol.

Varese, tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, on the Vara, 23 m. NW. by N. Spezia. P. <2000.

Varese, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 13 m. W. Como. Alt. 1255–1280 ft. P. 5500.

Varese Lake, Italy, prov. Como, 4 m. E. Lake Maggiore, into which it pours its surplus waters. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 2 m.; alt. 785 ft.

Varialu, isl., E. Indies, Arru Archipelago; low, marshy land of coraline formation. Area, 145 sq. m. P. (1889) estimated at 298.

Variari, isl., E. Indies, Timor-Laut Archipelago, W. of the chief island of Vamdena group. Area, 85 sq. m.

Varilhes, tn., France, dep. Ariège, arr. Pamiers, on the Ariège, 40 m. S. by E. Toulouse, 6½ m. N. by E. Foix. P. <2000.

Varizé, vil., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 24 m. S. Chartres, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Châteaudun. P. <2000.

Varjag Njarg, penin., NE. Norway, bathed NW. by the Tana Fjord, NE. by the Atlantic, and E. and S. by Varanger Fjord.

Varjas, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Vinga. P. 5000.

Varkenseiland, isl., E. Indies. See **Simalu.**

Varley Point, cape, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in the S. of Port Isaac Bay, in 4° 50′ W.

Varna, fortified tn. on the Black Sea, Bulgaria, cap. prov. V., on a bay opening towards the E., and offering no shelter to ships against N. and NE. winds, at the entrance to the Djevinski Liman (see **Pravadia Dere**), 53 m. NNE. Burgas; the port is the busiest in Bulgaria. Exports grain, meat, leather, &c., to the value of more than £500,000 annually. V. is the ancient *Odessos*, later *Tiberiopolis*, colony of the Milesians, founded in the 6th century B.C. In 1854 it was chosen by France and England as the depôt for the allied armies fighting against Russia at Sebastopol. Vessels anchor in 3–5 fathoms, and load and discharge by means of lighters. P. (1881) 24,600; (1888) 25,300; Bulgarians, 8400; Moham. 7600; Greeks, 5400.

Varnavin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 256 m. E. of Kostroma, on r. bk. Vetluga. P. <2000.

Varne, The, shoal, Eng., 9 m. SE. Folkestone, in Strait of Dover; near W. end is V. light-vessel, with revolving light {V. Shoal} seen 10 m. Length, NE. to SW., 6 m.

Varney, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 40 m. SW. Collingwood, on a railway. P. <1500.

Varnum, vil., Sweden, prov. and 21 m. ESE. Karlstad. P. (comm.) <3000.

Värö, vil., Sweden, prov. Halland, 45 m. NNW. Halmstad, 1 m. from the Kattegat. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vdros, Hungarian, 'town.'

Varoshia, tn., Cyprus. See **Famagusta.**

Var-Palota, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Veszprém. P. 5200.

Varsovie, French name of **Warsaw.**

Varsseveld, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 22 m. E. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Varteg, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, N. div., on the L. & NW. R., 3½ m. N. by W. Pontypool; coal mined in vicinity. PM.O.

Vartholomion (vartholomi), Greece, prov. Elis and Achaia, on the Gastouni, 40 m. SW. by W. Patras.

Vartiräyiruppu, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli. P. 7400; Hindus, 7300.

Vartry, riv., Ire., in the NE. of co. Wicklow, flows S. then E. into St. George's Channel.

Varzi, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Pavia, 28 m. ESE. Alessandria. P. <2000.

Varzin, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, govt. and 26 m. E. Köslin; contains Prince Bismarck's castle. P. <2000.

Varzy, tn., France, dep. Nièvre, 27 m. NNE. Nevers, arr. and 10 m. SW. Clamecy. P. <2000.

Vas, co., Hungary. See **Vasvar** and **Hungary,** table.

Vasa, or **Wasa,** govt., W. Finland, including the lake plateau (500–780 ft.) and its slopes towards the Gulf of Bothnia (Österbotten); riv. Kyro and several smaller ones; lakes Kejtelä and Päjäne. Shipping along the coast; timber saw-mills in interior. Chief towns: Nikolaistad or V., Gamla Karleby, Jakobstad, Kristinestad (all on Gulf of Bothnia), and Jyväskylä (at N. end of Lake Päjäne; large teachers' seminary). Area, 16,084 sq. m. P. (1892) 421,520.

Vasa, or **Nikolaistad,** chief tn. of above govt., on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 327 m. by rail NW. Helsingfors; has steamer communication with Hernösand (Sweden). Depth of water alongside quays, 9–14 ft. Vessels above that draught load and discharge at anchor in the inner road, about 1 m. from the town. P. (1892) 10,950.

Väsby, vil., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 44 m. NNW. Malmö. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vascão, riv., Portugal, flows E. to the Guadiana, for the most part forming the N. frontier of the Algarve (dist. Faro).

Vasconia, prov., France. See **Gascony.**

Väse, vil., Sweden, prov. and 10 m. E. Karlstad, near the N. shore of Lake Wener. P. (comm.) <5000.

Vasilica, vil., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, circle Tatar-Pazardžik. P. <3000.

Vasiliko, tn., Turkey, on the N. ct., Crete, 11 m. WNW. Candia, in 24° 58′ E.

Vasiliko, coast vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, on the Black Sea, 30 m. SE. by S. Burgas.

Vasilikon (vasiliko), tn., Greece, on the W. ct. of Eubœa I., 5 m. SE. by E. Chalkis.

Vasilkov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 23 m. by rail SW. Kiev; founded in 10th century; tobacco factories; trade in cattle and corn. P. 18,000.

Vasilsursk, or **Vasil,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 107 m. E. Nizhniy Novgorod, on high r. bk. of Volga and Sura. P. <5000.

Vaskóh, comm., Hungary, prov. Bihar, 46 m. SE. by S. Grosswardein. P. <2000.

Vaskut, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, dist. Baja. P. 5300.

Vasluiŭ, tn., Roumania, cap. prov. V., 36 m. S. by E. Yassy. P. 7500.

Vassalboro, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., on Kennebec R., 74 m. NE. Portland by rail. P. <3000.

Vassalboro, North, adjoining vil. P. <1500.

Vassar, vil., U.S., Michigan, Tuscola co., on Cass R., 20 m. SE. Bay City. P. <2000.

Vasse, post-tn., W. Australia. See **Busselton.**

Vassir, isl., E. Indies, extreme N. of Arru Archipelago, in about 5° 20′ S. P. 89.

Vassouras, city, Brazil, state and 48 m. NW. Rio de Janeiro. P. 9400.

Vassy, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Vire, 7 m. NNE. Tinchebrai. P. <2000.

Vassy, or **Wassy,** tn., France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. arr. W., on the Blaise, 21 m. SSW. Bar-le-Duc; has iron-mines, and trade in wood. The massacre of the Protestant inhabitants of V., March 1, 1562, was the beginning of the religious wars of the 16th century. P. <4000.

Vastan, or **Vostan,** vil., Turkish Armenia, at the SE. angle of Lake Van, 140 m. N. by W. Mosul. P. 4200; Moham. 2100; Christians, 2100.

Vasto, tn. and port, near the E. ct. of Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 31 m. SE. by E. Chieti. P. 18,800.

Vásudevanallúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 40 m. NNW. Tinnevelli. P. <5000.

Vasvár (Hungarian, in German **Eisenburg**), comm., Hungary, cap. co. Vas (Eisenburg), 16 m. SSE. Steinamanger, 43 m. S. by E. Odenburg. P. <4000.

Vas-yugan (**Vat-yugan,** 'narrow river'), riv., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, l. bk. trib. of Ob′, which it joins 40 m. below Narym after a course of 530 m. Also name of N. portion of Baraba Steppe, 400 m. long and 130 m. wide, in Kainsk and Narym dists. of Tomsk and Tara of Tobolsk. Covered with countless lakes and wooded marshes, impassable in summer. In spring and autumn an immense lake, 270 m. in circumference, is formed. Inhabited by Ostyaks and Tunguses, and a few Russian villages along some rivers.

Vatakri, plain, in the SE. of Afghanistan, 4000 ft. above sea-level, in the S. of the Sulaiman Mts. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1879, map, p. 80.

Vatan, tn., France, dep. Indre, arr. Issoudun, 28 m. W. Bourges. P. <2000.

Vatauua Channel, N. of Ringgold Is., Fiji Is., in 16° 0′ S., 179° 20′ W., S. of the small **Vatauua I.**

Vate, Efate, or **Sandwich,** isl., New Hebrides, crossed by 17° 40′ S., 168° 20′ E. On its NW. side is Havannah Harbour, deep and capacious, sheltered from the ocean by Deception and Protection Is.

Vatersay, isl., Scot. See **Watersay.**

Vatheia, vil., Greece, on the W. ct. of Eubœa I., on the N. shore of the Straits of Euripos, 18 m. ESE. Chalkis. P. <2000.

Väthen, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Stendal, 22 m. N. by E. Magdeburg. P. <4000.

Vathi, Vathy, Vatheia, in Greek names, 'deep.'

Vathi, tn. and port at the head of an inlet on the N. side of the isl. of Samos.

Vatho Mouth, the principal mouth of the riv. Indus, India.

Vathy, popular name of the town of **Ithaca** (*q.v.*), Greece, now officially disused.

Vathy, maritime vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, at the head of the Straits of Euripos, 5 m. S. by W. Chalkis, a little to the S. of the ruins of ancient *Aulis.* P. <2000.

Vathy, Point, cape, Greece, in the S., in 22° 30′ E., 1½ m. NE. of Cape Matapan.

Vaticano, Capo, cape, Italy, in the SW., in 38° 38′ N.

Vatilak, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 14 m. NW. by W. Salonica.

Vatna Jökull, or **Klofa Jökull** (historical *Breidhamerker Kar*), elevated snowfield, SE. Iceland, forming the starting-point of most of the water-courses of the island. Alt. 5580–6235 ft.; area, 3280 sq. m.

Vätö, isl., prov., and 44 m. NNE. Stockholm, Sweden, in N. part of Stockholm Archipelago. Length, 6 m. P. (with the neighbouring islands) 2100.

Vatomandry, or **Vatumandri,** seapt., Madagascar, E. ct., in about 19° 15′ S.

Vatra Dornei, comm., Austria. See **Dorna-Watra.**

Vatskir, or **Vatsker,** vil., Scot., Ross-shire, Lewis I., on Broad Bay, 7 m. NE. Stornoway. P. <500.

Vattila-gundu, agricultural vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Madura, in 10° 10′ N., 77° 51′ E. P. (1881) 11,500.

Vatubella, group of islands about 75 m. SE. Ceram, E. Indies, 4° 20′–4° 50′ S., 131° 40′–132° 0′ E.; the group consists of nine islands, with an area of 17 sq. m. P. 2000.

Vatulei, isl., E. Indies, Arru Archipelago. Area, 20 sq. m. P. 2760.

Vatu Lelle, isl., S. of Viti Levu, in 18½° S., 177° 37′ E.

Vatu Rhandi, isl., New Hebrides, Banks I., in 167° 37′ E., 13° 15′ S.

Vatu-Vara, or **Hat Island,** isl., Fiji Is., Lau group, in Goro Sea, in 17° 29′ S., 179° 35′ W.

Vat-yugan, riv., Russia. See **Vas-yugan.**

Vaubecourt, vil., France, dep. Meuse, on the Aisne, arr. and 12 m. N. by W. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Vaucelles, S. suburb of Caen, France, dep. Calvados. P. < 5000.

Vauclin, maritime vil., W. Indies, on E. ct. of Martinique I.

Vaucluse, dep., SE. France, owes its name to the Fountain of V.; formed in 1793 out of Venaissin, Orange, and a part of Provence; divided into four arrs.: Avignon (cap.), Apt, Carpentras, and Orange. Surface low in the W., hilly or mountainous throughout the greater part. The Plain of Comtat or Avignon, divided into three sub-plains—Orange, Carpentras, and Cavaillon—occupies about one-third of the dep., rising from a little above the level of the Rhone in the W. to about 330 ft. in the E. The principal mountains are N., the Ventoux, an isolated range of cretaceous formation, bare and arid, containing the highest point in the dep. (6270 ft.); the mountains, or rather plateau, of V., S. of the former (highest point Sommet de Pierre, 3745 ft.), also cretaceous and containing numerous cylindrical depressions ('avens'), supposed to be connected with subterranean water-courses, sometimes of great depth, as the Jean Nouveau, a perpendicular shaft of 535 ft.; still further S. is the Léberon or Lubéron, a well-wooded range, separated from V. by the narrow valley of the Apt, mean alt. 2300–2600 ft., highest point the Lubéron, 3690 ft. The dep. is drained entirely to the Rhone (which forms its W. frontier) by the Lez, Aygues or Eygues, Sorgue, Durance, &c. The Durance bounds the dep. E. and S. for 60 m. Climate warm in sheltered plains and valleys, but in higher parts cold and exposed to the mistral, especially in the Ventoux. The principal cereal is wheat; the vine occupies about 4½ per cent. of the surface (Châteauneuf, Sorgues, Basteau, Sarrians, &c.), production per acre slightly below the average; the olive is widely cultivated in sheltered parts; sericulture is important, and fruit is extensively grown. Minerals include lignite (Méthamis and Piolenc), sulphur (Apt). Manufactures (of little importance) chiefly woollen fabrics. Area, 1381 sq. m. P. (1891) 235,400. See **France,** table.

Vaucluse, vil., France, dep. V., arr. Apt, 16 m. E. Avignon. P. <2000.

Vaucluse, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Aiken co., 15 m. NE. Augusta (Ga.). P. <1500.

Vaucotte, vil. and bathing resort, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Le Havre, 4 m. WSW. Fécamp. P. <2000.

Vaucouleurs, tn., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Commercy, on the l. bk. of the Meuse, 12 m. WSW. Toul; has forges and blast-furnaces; manufactures hosiery and flannel. P. <3000.

Vaud, Ger. **Waadt,** cant., Switzd., lying principally N. and E. of Lake Geneva, being bounded N. by cant. Neuchâtel, E. by cants. Bern and Freiburg, S. by cants. Valais and Geneva, and S. and W. by France. Its highest elevations are in the portion E. of Lake of Geneva, Mount Diablerets reaching 10,670 ft., and the Grand Muveran 10,045 ft. The cant. embraces the greater part of the plain between the Jura and the Alps; consequently 85 per cent. of its area is cultivated, the vine especially being grown to a great extent principally in the Rhone valley and beside Lake of Geneva. Cattle-breeding is an active industry. Manufacturing industry embraces tanning, preparation of condensed milk (Vevey and Lausanne), tobacco and cigars (Vevey and Grandson), clock-making (Jura valleys), musical-boxes (Ste.-Croix), agricultural implements, &c., at Vallorbe. Cap. Lausanne. Ancient lake dwellings have been discovered in the Lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel, pointing to very early settlements in this region. V. was conquered by Bern in the 16th century, and governed by Bern down to 1798. V. entered the Swiss Confederation in 1803. Area, 1244 sq. m. P. (1888) 251,300, for the most part Protestants speaking French. See **Switzerland,** table.

Vaudier, vil., Italy. See **Valdieri.**

Vaudois. See **Waldenses.**

Vaudreuil. 1. Co., Canada, occupying the N. part of the angle belonging to Quebec between the rivs. St. Lawrence and Ottawa. **2.** Cap. of that co., on the r. bk. of the riv. Ottawa, 25 m. W. by S. Montreal. P. <1500.

Vaughan, post-tn., Victoria, Talbot co., 27 m. S. by W. Sandhurst; in gold-digging dist. P. <1500.

Vaugneray, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 9 m. W. by S. Lyons. P. <2000.

Vaulruz, Ger. **Thalbach,** vil., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. SW. by S. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Vaulx-lez-Tournai, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 3 m. SE. Tournai, on r. bk. of the Scheldt. P. 2000.

Vaunage, dist. of Languedoc, France, now in dep. Gard between Nîmes and Sommières.

Vauvert, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 11 m. SSW. Nîmes; has vineyards and trade in wine and grapes. P. <4000.

Vauvillers, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, 48 m. N. Besançon. P. <2000.

Vauxhall, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, N. div. of Lambeth bor., on the r. bk. of the Thames, 2 m. SSW. St. Paul's, London, on the L. & SW. R.

Vauxhall, St., PM.O., Eng., near Plymouth, Devonshire.

Vauxhall and Duddeston, stn., Eng., Birmingham, on the L. & NW. R., about 2 m. ENE. New Street stn.

Vaux-Praslin, castle, France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. N. Fontainebleau, 3 m. NE. Melun.

Vaux-sous-Chèvremont, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <4000.

Vavau, or **Hafalu-hu,** isl. and group, Pacific, the former crossed by 18° 35′ S. and 174° W.

Vavavato, huge granite mass, Madagascar, in the volcanic area to the SW. of Antananarivo.

Vavincourt, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. and 5 m. NE. by N. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Vavoniyavilan Kulam, tn., Ceylon, Northern prov., 56 m. WNW. Trincomali.

Vaxholm, or **Waxholm,** vil. and isl., Sweden, prov. and 12 m. NE. Stockholm, for which it is a bathing and pleasure resort. On adjacent islands are two strong fortresses, commanding the only channel by which large vessels can approach the city. Has several piers, with a maximum depth of 11 ft. 10 in.; good anchorage. P. <2000.

Váyalpád, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 84 m. NE. by E. Bangalore. P. <5000.

Vaynor, or **Vainor,** par., Wales, Brecknockshire, in the extreme S., 3 m. NNW. Merthyr-Tydfil; 6550 ac. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**V. with Cefn Coed y Cymmer**) P. <3500.

Vaynor (or **Vainor**), **Lower** and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Cardiganshire, partly in bor. of Aberystwith. P. (of each) <500.

Vayrac, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Lot, arr. Gourdon, 46 m. ESE. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Vazimba, commonly believed to be the aborigines of Madagascar who dwelt in the island anterior to the Malay invasion, though this is doubted by Elisée Reclus, who is inclined to see in them a Kaffir or Bantu tribe.

Vazitana Sarra, tn., Tunis. See **Zacar.**

Vazon Bay, on W. ct. of Guernsey, Channel Is., 4 m. W. of St. Peter Port; site of a submerged forest.

Veal Phok ('mud plain'), Cambodian name of the plain SE. of Lake Tonle Sap.

Vecheni, vil., Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, prov. Monastir, 28 m. E. Koritsa. P. <4000.

Vechigen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. E. Bern. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vechiye, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 70 m. WNW. Salonica. P. <3000.

Vecht, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, separates from the Kromme Rijn at Utrecht, and after a N. and navigable course enters the Zuider Zee at Muiden. Length, 20 m.

Vecht, riv., Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the Netherlands, rises near 52° N., flows NW. and W., and enters the E. side of the Zuider Zee at Genemuiden, 8 m. N. by W. Zwolle. Length, 90 m.

Vechta, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Oldenburg, cap. circle V., 29 m. S. by E. Oldenburg; formerly a strong fortress. P. <3000.

Vecsés, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pest-felsö. P. <4000.

Vectis, ancient name of **Isle of Wight** (*q.v.*).

Veda, gulf, E. Indies, between the S. and SE. penin. of Halmahera I. Length, 93 m.; breadth, 81 m.

Védáranyam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tanjore. P. 13,400; Hindus, 11,600.

Vedávati, riv., India. See **Hugri.**

Vede, riv., Roumania, Walachia, rising at the foot of the Transylvanian Alps, in N. of dep. Oltu, flows S. and SE., receiving from the left the Teleorman, and enters the Danube 16 m. below Svištov. Length, 118 m.

Veddahs. See **Ceylon.**

Veddel, Grosse and **Kleine,** Ger., suburbs of Hamburg, on the l. bk. of the Norder Elbe. G. V. is included in the Freihafengebiet. P. <4000. See **Hamburg.**

Vedra, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 34 m. S. Corunna, dist. Santiago. P. 5700.

Vedrana, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 12 m. ENE. Bologna. P. <3000.

Vedrin, comm., Belgium, prov., arr., and 3 m. N. by W. Namur. P. <2000.

Veduga, Lower and **Old,** two vils., Russia, govt. and 32 m. NW. Voronezh. P. 3000 and 5000.

Veedersburg, vil., U.S., Indiana, Fountain co., 45 m. N. by E. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Veendam, comm., Holland, prov. and 16 m. SE. by E. Groningen; has manufactures of calico, and steamboat building. P. 10,300.

Veenendaal, vil., Holland, prov. Utrecht, 16 m. W. by N. Arnhem; has wool-carding. P. (comm.) <5000.

Veenhuizen, vil., Holland, prov. Drenthe, 14 m. SSW. Groningen. P. <2000.

Veenwouden, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, 9 m. ENE. Leeuwarden. P. <2000.

Veere, tn., Holland, on the NE. ct. of the isl. of Walcheren, prov. Zeeland, 3½ m. NE. by N. Middelburg. P. <2000.

Vefsen, vil. and port, Norway, prov. Tromsö, dist. Nordland, 104 m. SSW. Bodö. P. (comm.) 5200.

Vega, Spanish, 'plain,' or 'cultivated field.'

Vega. See **Concepcion de la Vega.**

Vega, La, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 45 m. ESE. Orense, dist. El Barco de Valdeorras. P. 6900.

Vega de Rivadeo, tn., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 60 m. WNW. Oviedo, dist. Castropol. P. (comm.) 6600.

Vega de Valcarce, comm., Spain, prov. and 71 m. WNW. León, dist. Villafranca del Vierzo. P. <4000.

Vega Real. See **Haiti** (isl.) and **Santo Domingo** (republic).

Vegen, isl., Norway, W. ct., prov. Nordland, in 65° 45′ N., 12° 0′ E.

Vegesack, tn. and harb., Ger., on the r. bk. of the Weser, 10 m. NW. Bremen, belonging to the terr. of Bremen; the tidal harbour has a depth of 20 ft. at high water, 13 ft. at low water. P. <4000.

Vegetable Creek, tn., New South Wales. See **Emmaville.**

Veghel, vil., Holland, prov. North Brabant, 11 m. ESE. Bois-le-Duc. P. (comm.) 5900.

Veglia, tn., Austria, crownland Istria, isl. of Veglia, on a bay on the S. ct. P. <2000.

Vegile, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 22 m. S. Brindisi. P. <3000.

Vég-Szent-Mihály, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Alibunár. P. <4000.

Vehar, lake, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, in Salsette I., formed to provide the town with water 1860, now superseded by other works. See **Bombay.**

Vei, tribe, W. Africa, of Mandigo stock, settled NW. of Liberia, on the borders of Sierra Leone, numbering about 50,000.

Veinge, vil., Sweden, prov. Halland, 11 m. SE. Halmstad. P. (comm.) <4000.

Veintemilla, point on the coast of Ecuador, in 2° 12′ S.

Veinte y Cinco de Mayo, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 112 m. WSW. Buenos Aires, on Lake Mulitas. P. 3000.

Veira, P.O., Scot., Orkney Is. See **Viera.**

Veirier, vil., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. SSE. Geneva. P. <2000.

Vejér de la Frontera, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. SE. Cadiz, dist. Chiclana. P. (comm.) 11,000.

Vejle, maritime tn., Denmark, on the SE. ct. of Jutland, prov. V., at the head of V. Fjord, 16 m. SW. by W. Horsens. Its port is open all the winter; has hop-gardens and picturesque surroundings. V. was taken by the Prussians in 1848, and by the Austrians in 1864. Depth in harbour and at entrance, 13 ft. Rfall., yr. 29.76 in. P. 9000.

Vekai, small isl. group in the Lau or E. group of the Fiji Is., S. of Exploring Is., in 17° 33′ S., 178° 36′ W.

Vela, La, cape, Colombia, on NW. ct. of Goajira Penin., in 12° 13′ N., 72° 10′ W.

Vela, La, maritime tn., Venezuela, Falcon, on the coast, in about 69° 35′ W.

Vela Lavella, isl., Pacific. See **Velia Lavella.**

Velasco, port, U.S., Texas, co. Brazoria, 5 m. from mouth of Brazos R., 40 m. SW. Galveston. Water 20 ft. deep in river, 16 ft. on bar at mouth at ordinary high water, 14 ft. 6 in. at low water; dredging operations in progress.

Velasco, Sierra, mt. chain, Argentine Republic, prov. Rioja, running N. to S. between 28° and 30° N.

Velaux, vil., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 11 m. W. Aix. P. <2000.

Velbert, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mettmann, 8½ m. NW. Barmen; manufactures locks; in the neighbourhood are numerous iron ore mines. P. (1816) <5000; (1890) 5300.

Veld, Teutonic, 'a plain or field.' See *Feld.*

Veld, name given in Cape Colony, S. Africa, to the barren plains between the Great Karroo on the S. and the l. bk. of the Orange R. on the N.; this desert is divided by small mountain-chains, and is covered with thin brushwood. In Natal and the Transvaal, the name of Veldt is given to the high plateaux whose rich pastures feed numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.

Velden, health resort, Austria, Carinthia, 13 m. W. Klagenfurt, at the W. end of the Wörther-see. P. <2000.

Velden, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, 22 m. E. Erlangen. P. <2000.

Veldenz, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and 19 m. NE. Trèves, circle Bernkastel; has mines of coal, iron, and lead. P. <2000.

Veldes, tn. and summer resort, Austria, Carniola, 20 m. SW. by S. Klagenfurt; has a mineral spring. P. <2000.

Vele, riv., France. See **Vesle.**

Velen, tn. and rly. stn., Mexico, state of and 32 m. NE. Mexico.

Velen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Borken, 30 m. N. Essen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Veles, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Köprülü.**

Velestinos, tn., Greece, Thessaly, prov. Larissa, 11 m. WSW. Volo; on the site of the second *Pheræ.* P. <3000; Turks, 1500.

Velez, tn., Colombia, Santander, 110 m. N. by E. Bogotá; noted for its preserves. The Peña de V., in the E. Cordilleras of the Colombian Andes, has an alt. of 8530 ft. The town was founded in 1539. P. (dist.) 15,000.

Velez Blanco, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 64 m. NNE. Almeria, dist. Velez Rubio. P. (comm.) 6700.

Velez de Benaudalla, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. S. by E. Granada, dist. Motril. In the Sierra de Lujar are lead-mines. P. (comm.) <5000.

Velez Malaga, tn., Spain, prov. and 16 m. E. by N. Malaga, cap. dist. V.; produces noted raisins and other fruits. Comm. P. (1860) 21,100; (1887) 23,400.

Velez Planina, mt. range, Austria, Herzegovina, running NNW. to SSE., about 8 m. E. Mostar. Alt. 6460 ft.

Vélez Rúbio, tn., Spain, prov. Almeria, 20 m. W. Lorca; its wall has three gates. P. (comm.) 10,400.

Velhaco, promontory, E. ct. Africa, 16 m. NNE. Mozambique, in about 14° 48′ S.

Velhas, Rio das. See **Guaicuhy.**

Velika Drenova, tn., Servia, circle and 29 m. SSE. Kragujevac. P. <3000.

Velika Krsna, vil., Servia, circle Podunavlje, 25 m. SE. Belgrade. P. <4000.

Velika Plana, tn., Servia, circle Podunavlje, 45 m. SE. Belgrade. P. <4000.

Velikaya, riv., NW. Russia, rises in Vitebsk, flows N. 230 m. into Lake Pskov; head of the old commercial channel of the Northmen with Constantinople.

Veliki, Velikiy, Velk, &c., in Slavonian languages, 'great.'

Veliki Izvor, tn., Servia, circle Črna-Rjeka, 4 m. ENE. Zaičar. P. <4000.

Velikiya Luki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 166 m. SE. Pskov, on Lovat R.; very old town and fort of the Pskov Republic. Alt. 358 ft. Mean temp., yr. 40.6° F., Jan. 18.0°, July 65.6°. P. 7600.

Veliko Gradiste, tn., Servia, circle and 20 m. ENE. Požarevac, on the r. bk. of the Danube. P. <4000.

Veliko Laole, tn., Servia, circle Požarevac, 5 m. S. Petrovac, near the l. bk. of the Mlava. P. <3000.

Velikoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 20 m. S. Yaroslavl; linen mills. P. <5000.

Velikiy, Ustyug, tn., Russia. See **Ustyug Velikiy.**

Velindre, vil., Wales, Brecknockshire, 10 m. NE. by E. Brecknock, 1½ m. SE. Three Cocks Junction. See **Tregoyd.**

Velindre, PM.O., Wales, 4 m. from Newcastle Emlyn, Cardiganshire.

Velindre, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. SW. Cardigan, 3 m. E. Newport.

Vélines, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Bergerac, 33 m. E. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Velingwm, P.O., Wales, 3 m. from Nantgaredig, near Carmarthen.

Velino, riv., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise and Umbria, flows SW. then NW. into the Nera, which it joins a few miles above Terni. The celebrated Cascate delle Marmore, near the confluence, are 550 ft. in height. Length, 54 m.

Velino, Monte, a summit of the Apennines, Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, NW. Lake Fucino. Alt. 8155 ft.

Velissa, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Köprülü.**

Velistinos, tn., Greece, Thessaly, prov. Larissa, 11 m. W. Volo. P. <3000.

Velizh, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 53 m. NE. Vitebsk, on l. bk. W. Düna; trade with Riga in corn and linseed. P. 17,800.

Velk, Slavonic, 'great.' See *Veliki.*

Vellach, vil., Austria, Carinthia, 18 m. SE. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Vella (or **Vela**) **Lavella,** isl. of volcanic origin, S. Pacific, in the Solomon group, crossed by 7° 40′ S., 156½° 0′ E. Alt. 2950 ft.

Vellar, riv., Brit. India, Madras, formed by the streams of the Tinúnda and Kalráyan Hills, Salem dist., flows into the sea at Porto Novo. Length about 135 m.

Vellas, tn., Azores, St. George I., on the S. ct. P. <3000.

Vellereille-lez-Brayeux, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Thuin, 11½ m. SSW. Seneffe. P. <2000.

Velleron, vil., France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 7 m. S. Carpentras, at the foot of the mountains of Vaucluse. Alt. 195 ft. P. <2000.

Velletri, tn., Italy, prov. and 21 m. SE. Rome, at the foot of the Monti Albani; seat of a bishopric. In 1774 the Neapolitans defeated the Austrians here, and in 1849 Garibaldi routed the troops of the king of Naples. P. 13,600.

Vellore, municip. and military stn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. North Arcot, on Palar R., 63 m. WNW. Chengalpat, 80 m. W. by S. Madras. Large quantities of flowers are cultivated and sent to Madras. The fortress, built about 1274–83, is associated with many historical events; gallantly held by the British against Haidar Ali in 1780–82. In 1806 the Sepoys rose and massacred the European officers and residents. P. 44,900; Hindus, 31,200; Moham. 12,200.

Vellunire, vil., France, dep. Vendée, on the Vendée, 21 m. NE. by N. La Rochelle, arr. and 6 m. SW. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. <2000.

Velpúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 53 m. NE. by E. Masulipatam. P. <5000.

Velsen, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. N. Haarlem, 1 m. from the North Sea. P. (comm.) 6800.

Velsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 177 m. NE. Vologda, on Vaga R. P. <2000.

Velten, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Osthavelland, 15 m. NW. Berlin. P. 5700.

Velthem-Beyssem, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. and 3 m. NW. by W. Louvain. P. <2000.

Veltlin. See **Valtellina.**

Velukhi, mt., Greece. See **Tymphrestos.**

Velvendos, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Monastir, near the Vistritsa or Inje Karasu, 48 m. SW. Salonica. P. 2000 (mostly Greeks).

Velvet Hall, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., div. and 4 m. WSW. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Vementry, isl., Scot., Shetland Is., Sandsting par., adjacent to the Mainland, in 60° 18½′–20½′ N., 1° 26′–29½′ W.

Vemmenhög, vil., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, 23 m. ESE. Malmö. P. <3000.

Vemp, vil., Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, prov. and 18½ m. N. by E. Ringkjöbing.

Vempalli, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Cuddapah, 107 m. W. Nellore. P. 5600; Hindus, 4500.

Venadillo, vil., Mexico, Sinaloa, on the W. ct., 100 m. SW. by W. Durango, in 23° 20′ N.

Venado, tn. and rly. stn., Mexico, state of and 55 m. NNW. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 11,500.

Venado Tuerto, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. Santa Fé, 90 m. SW. Rosario. P. <2000.

Venafro, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. Campobasso, 31 m. NE. by E. Gaeta. P. <4000.

Venaissin, former dist., France, in the angle between the Durance and the Rhone; cap. Avignon.

Venango, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, traversed by the Allegheny R., crossed by 41½° N.

Venaria Reale, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 5 m. NNW. Turin. P. <5000.

Venasca, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 7½ m. SW. Saluzzo. P. <2000.

Venasque, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov. and 58 m. NE. Huesca, and 12 m. from the French frontier; centre of the most picturesque region of the Spanish Pyrenees. Has trade with Bagnères-de-Luchon in mules, wool, and raisins. Sulphur baths 5½ m. to the N. Alt. 3650 ft. P. <2000.

Vence, the ancient *Ventium*, tn., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse, 9 m. W. by N. Nice; has lignite and coal mines. Its old cathedral, dating from the 10th, 12th, and 15th centuries, contains a large number of works of art. Seat of a bishopric from about 375 to 1790. P. <3000.

Vendée, riv., France, rises near the W. border of dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows SW. past Fontenay-le-Comte, and joins the Sèvre Niortaise above Marans and 10 m. from the sea. Navigable for boats of 20 tons up to Fontenay. Length, 44 m.

Vendée, maritime dep., W. France, traversed by the Vendée R.; formed in 1790 out of parts of Haut Poitou, divided into three arrs.: La Roche-sur-Yon (cap.), Fontenay-le-Comte, and Les Sables d'Olonne. The dep. comprises three natural-divs.: the 'Bocage' (occupying the greater part), the Plain in the S., and the Marsh in the W. The Bocage, composed of the older rocks, rises from W. to E. in a succession of hills and wide plateaux, watered by numerous streams; bushy hedges and lines of trees everywhere bordering the roads and fields give to it a well-wooded aspect; highest in E. near Pouzauges (945 ft.), in the region known as the 'Vendean Alps'; near Herbiers is the Mont des Alouettes (760 ft.), celebrated in the Vendée Wars. The Plain, formed chiefly of oolitic limestone, is of very slight elevation, and with few water-courses. The Marsh, now in great part reclaimed, comprises two divs., the Breton, around the Bay of Bourgneuf in the N., and the Poitevin, the larger, partly in Charente, in the SE.; indented along the coast by small estuaries (*étiers*), and intersected in all directions by drainage canals (*charrauds*), which also afford the principal means of communication. The reclaimed parts are very productive, and separated from the sea by salt marshes. In the Poitevin marsh several calcareous hillocks, formerly islands, rise above the plain, each crowned by a village. Off the coast are the islands of Noirmoutier and Yeu. About one-sixth of the dep. in the N. and NE. is drained to the Loire, chiefly by the Sèvre Nantaise; the rest of the dep. by coast rivers, of which the principal are the Vie and Lay, with its trib. Yon, and in the S. Autise and V., tribs. of the Sèvre Niortaise. Climate subject to extremes in the Bocage; hot in summer in the Plain; humid in the Marsh, where also intermittent fevers prevail. The principal cereal is wheat, widely cultivated; the vine covers 2½ per cent. of the surface (Serigné, Mareuil, Talmont, &c.), but the production per acre is little more than half the average; other crops are forage roots, a little hemp and flax (Doix and Vix), and colza. Minerals, coal in small quantity (Faymoureau, &c.), and marsh-salt (Noirmoutier, &c.). Principal manufactures, textiles; limited production. Area, 2692 sq. m. P. (1891) 442,400. See **France,** table.

Vendeuvre-sur-Barse, tn., France, dep. Aube, arr. Bar-sur-Aube, 19 m. E. by S. Troyes, 10 m. NE. by N. Bar-sur-Seine. P. <2000.

Vendôme, Latin *Vindocinum*, tn., France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arr. V., on the Loir, 20 m. NW. Blois; has manufactures of cheese and gloves. Its church (12th to 16th centuries) contains some old stained-glass windows; there are remains of an abbey, with steeple 260 ft. high, and also of the castle. V. was in the 11th century a monastic and feudal centre of great importance. Mean temp., yr. 51.3° F., Jan. 37.6°, July 66.9°. P. 6900.

Vendômois, former dist., France, in Orléanais, now chiefly in dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. Vendôme.

Vendrell, tn., Spain, prov. and 15 m. NE. by E. Tarragona, cap. dist. V. P. 5000.

Venedig, German name for **Venice.**

Venediger, Gross, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **III. A. 1.**

Vener, lake, Sweden. See **Wener.**

Venern, more properly **Veneren,** that is, 'the Vener,' lake, Sweden. See **Wener.**

Venersborg, tn., Sweden, prov. Elfsborg, on the S. side of Lake Wener, 52 m. NNE. Gothenburg. Rfall., yr. 29.32 in. P. 5600.

Venetia (Italian **Venezia**), territorial division of Italy, situated between 44° 46′ and 46° 40′ N., 10° 40′ and 13° 40′ E. From 1815 until 1866 it formed part of the Austrian Empire (see **Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom**). Reunited to Italy in 1866, it now forms the provs. of Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vicenza. A ring of mountains, divisions of the Alps (Cadoric, Carnic, Julian), separates the terr. (from W. to E. by way of N.) from Austria. The remaining boundaries are the Adriatic Sea on the S. and E., Emilia on the S., and Lombardy on the W. Between this mountain girdle and the head of the Adriatic stretches a large plain, diversified by the foothills of the Alps and by the Euganean (1920 ft.) and Berici (1310 ft.) ranges. The coast is fringed with lagoons and low islands and peninsulas. The principal rivers are the Po, which forms a great part of the S. boundary, Adige, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, all flowing to the Adriatic; and the Mincio, with Lake Garda separating V. from Lombardy. Nearly all the rivers are navigable, and are connected by canals. The valley of the Po is irrigated and intersected by lakes, rivers, and water-courses, rendering the soil marshy and swampy. In the provs. of Rovigo and Verona (basins of the Po and Adige) extensive drainage works have been carried out by the state under acts of 1882 and 1886. Climate, severe in the mountain regions, temperate and healthy in the plains, except in the vicinity of the lagoons, though often very cold in winter, the lagoons of Venice being sometimes frozen over. The principal cereals grown are maize wheat, and rice, the last named chiefly in the provs. of Verona and Rovigo. The vine is cultivated largely in all provs. except Rovigo. Mulberry-trees, for silk-worm-rearing, are general. The upland valleys make excellent grazing-grounds. Chestnut forests prevail in prov. Udine. Some tobacco is grown in provs. Belluno and Vicenza. The only important minerals are copper at Rivamonte, near Agordo, in the W. of prov. Belluno, and lignite in prov. Vicenza, chiefly in comm. Valdagno. Peat is dug to a considerable extent at Arcugnano, near Vicenza. As regards industries, Venice is famous for her glass, lace, and art furniture and bronzes. Venice and Vicenza are the most important industrial provs., producing silks, hemp, chemicals, and machinery; at Venice, tobacco and laces and iron-foundries; and at Vicenza, woollens, paper, pottery, and straw-plait. In prov. Padua, silks and chemicals are manufactured; cottons in provs. Verona, Venice, and Udine; silks in Treviso and Verona; and hemp in Treviso. There is a

university at Padua. The history of the terr. is practically coincident with that of the city of **Venice** (*q.v.*). Area, 9476 sq. m. P. (1871) 2,739,900; (1881) 2,814,200.

Venev (**Venyov**), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 32 m. NE. Tula, near Oster R. P. <5000.

Venezia, Italy. See **Venice.**

Venezuela ('Little Venice,' from the aspect of some Indian villages on the Maracaibo, first seen in 1499), a republic (six and a half times as large as Great Britain), occupying (1°–13° N., 60°–73½° W.) great part of the N. of South America, between the Caribbean Sea (N.), Colombia (W. and S.), Brazil (S.), and British Guiana (E.). E. of 60° W., V. lays claim to large terr., from the delta of riv. Orinoco to riv. Cuyuni-Essequibo (**Guiana, British**). The terr. in the actual occupation of V. is divided into states, &c., as shown in the following table:—

States, &c.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in Thousands, 1891.	Pop. per sq. m., 1891.
Federal District	45	89	...
Miranda	33,969	485	14
Carabobo	2,984	198	61
Bermudez	32,243	301	9
Zamora	25,212	247	10
Lara	9,296	247	27
Los Andes	14,719	336	23
Falcon and Zulia	36,212	225	6
Bolivar	88,701	50	1
Territories[1]	350,562	146 (?)	...
Total	593,943	2,324	4

[1] Goajira, Alto Orinoco, Amazonas, Colon, Yuruari (reincorporated with the state of Bolivar in 1891), Caura, Armisticio, and Delta.

Orography and Hydrography.—V. comprises the Orinoco plains (*llanos*), in continuation of the Amazon valley around the mountains of Guiana, and partly separated from the Caribbean Sea (N.) by the north-easternmost ranges of the Andes—(1) From riv. Meta to the Atlantic the *llanos* may be divided into three parts: (*a*) on the W., a leaf-like terr. having rivs. Guarico-Orituno, Orinoco-Meta, and Sierra de Merida marking its outline, the riv. Apure (navigable to the foot of the Andes) as its mid-rib, and numberless anastomosed rivers as its veins and veinlets; (*b*) in the centre, a vast expanse of flat and undulating lands (*bancos, mesas, barrancos*), with the Orinoco at its S. extremity, and parallel affluents running into it from the N., or rivers running N. into the delta of the Unare; (*c*) on the E., the large delta of the Orinoco. (2) The rivs. Caroni (S. to N.) and Ventuari (W. to E.) traverse almost entirely the Guiana Mts. (Parima, 4000–6000 ft.; Maravaca, 8200 ft.; Duida, 8100 ft.; Roraima, 7500 ft.), draining them to the Orinoco. (3) The Sierra Nevada de Merida divide the *llanos* from the basins of Lake Maracaibo and the Tocuyo, and are continued by the Silla (9100 ft.) and Cumaná-Paria (6700 ft.) ridges. (4) In the high valley of the Orinoco that river receives the Atabapo, which flows at a short distance from the riv. Guainia-Negro, while the Cassiquiare actually connects the Orinoco and Amazon valleys. From this region (San Fernando) the lower Orinoco, the heart of Guiana, Colombia, and Brazil can be attained by water. The Caroni is connected during the floods with riv. Essequibo, and, through it, with the affluents (Rio Branco, Trombetas) of the lower Amazon. **Geology.**—The Guiana Mts. (SE.) and the central parts of the Andesian ridges (N.) show Archæan gneiss, schists, and Palæozoic rocks (Carboniferous or Permian, Cumaná), on which lie two large strips of Mesozoic formations (principally from the higher Cretaceous) along both sides of the W. and N. cordilleras and of the Orinoco valley, which seems to have been the bed of an old interior sea, now filled with modern and ever-increasing alluvia. There are frequent and terrible earthquakes; many signs of volcanic eruptions. **Minerals.**—Gold was found at Nueva Providencia in 1840, and since 1885 has been produced to the amount of about 900,000 oz. in the valley of riv. Yurari-Cuyuni (Essequibo). Among other minerals are silver (Bermudez, Lara, Andes), copper (Aroa), lead, tin, iron, sulphur, coal (Naricual), petroleum (Merida), bitumen (*brea, alquitran, neme:* in deltas of rivs. Orinoco, Unare, and round Lake Maracaibo), mineral waters (some, Trincheras, at 195°–207° F.), salt, sodium carbonate (*urao, trona*), used in the preparation of tobacco, and phosphates. **Climate.**—V. is under the thermic equator. The hottest terrs. are on the *llanos*, on the N. ct., near Sierra de Merida, and behind the Guiana Mts. (mean temp. 84°; La Guaira, 82°; difference between day and night, 5°). A temperate zone towards 2000 ft. (mean temp. 77°, Carácas, annual, 72°, Jan. 68°, May 92½°), a cold one above 7000 ft. (mean temp. 59°; Merida, 61°), and a very cold above 13,000 ft. (Sierra de Merida, mean temp. 37°); snow is constantly present above 15,000 ft. The trade winds (NNE.), only blowing (Nov.–March) in day-time, are called *brisas;* S. or W. winds (*varinas*) blow in summer. There is no wind in the forests or in the Orinoco valley behind the mountains. Rains are abundant on the slopes under the trade-winds. Alternate wet and dry seasons on the *llanos*. Floods of the Orinoco occur April to Aug. and in Nov. (*de los muertos*). **Flora.**—One half of V. is covered with equatorial forests (delta of riv. Orinoco, basin of Lake Maracaibo, Guiana, and N. mountains). The *llanos* (*bajos*) are covered with savannas (with a very rich flora) intermingled with trees (palms, *Copernicia*, chaparros, *Curatella*, Mimosæ, *Copaifera officinalis*), on the slopes (up to 300 ft., *llanos altos*, and above, *petriles, balcones*) forests become dense (*Sarrapia, Tonga, Dipteris odorata*), until they cover the mountains (in Sierra de Merida up to 10,000 ft.). Some regions sheltered from the trade-winds are very dry. During the dry seasons the *llanos* only show vegetation in the *esteros* of rivers, where some water remains. Cactaceæ and Amaryllidaceæ (*Agave, Fourcroya, Pita*) predominate in many parts of the littoral, arboreal ferns on the slopes facing the Caribbean Sea. Cinchonæ reach as far as Carácas (El Papelon). The high Orinoco regions belong to the *Hylæa* (see **Brazil**). Two **faunas** meet in V.: that of the Colombian highlands (from Merida to Paria), and that of the Amazon and Guianas. There are many species of monkeys in the equatorial forests (never above 10,000 ft.); all the *Felidæ* of S. America and the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos*) (up to 10,000 ft.), the ant-eater, the cabiai, the cuchi-cuchi (*Cercoleptes*), the sloths, the sarigue, fishing cheiropters, also occur. Enormous numbers of aquatic birds frequent the *llanos*. The *guacharo* (*Steatornis caripensis*) is hunted for oil, and for the ingested seeds of *mataca*. Tortoises are plentiful (50,000,000 of eggs annually gathered for oil). Manatees and porpoises ascend the Orinoco. Fishes are extremely abundant in the rivers of the *llanos* (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*, the gymnotus or electric eel) and around Margarita I. (*Perlifera mollusca*). **Ethnography.**—Caribs, Guaianos, Vayamaras, Arecunas, Maimas, immigrants from the S., are the dominant race in Guiana, and extend as far as the basin of Maracaibo (Motilores). From the SW. have come the Nu-Arawak (Maipure), who now occupy the S. banks of riv. Orinoco. The Chibcha (Muyscas, Trinotes, Mucuchies, Cuicas) have entered from the NW., and are now found along the Merida terrs., while from the S. the Amazon tribes (Miranhas, &c.) reach the Venezuelan affluents of the Rio Negro. Many tribes (Otomacos: Apure-Meta; Guaraunos; Delta of Orinoco: Guaicas, Maquiritares, Guahibos) are not yet definitively classified. A race of pygmies (S. of Barquisimeto) has been exterminated. Rock pictures, ceramic remains, and ruins of buildings show the existence of an old civilisation. The permanent **population** is almost entirely concentrated in the fertile valleys of the W. and N. Andesian Cordilleras (Carácas, the cap., alt. 2890–3500 ft., with its port, La Guaira); Valencia, Argua valley, with Puerto Cabello; the Tuy valley, Barquisimeto, Yaracui, Merida, Cumaná (5500 ft.). Ameraca, near Cumaná, has been supposed by some to have originated, in the 15th century, the name of America. The Spanish population is principally of Basque and Catalonian descent. Negroes were very extensively introduced in the time of the slave-trade, but are now almost all *sambos* (of mixed race). There is some modern immigration (*jorungos*) of Canarians, French, Italians, and Germans (some agricultural colonies). The low marshy regions are very unhealthy. Devastating epidemics in the *llanos*, for both men and animals (*derrengaderas, deslomaderas*). **Products.**—Maize (four crops annually) is the staple food. The principal products of culture are coffee (since 1784), cacao (indigenous in Merida), sugar-cane (in the low marshy dists., Maracaibo), tobacco (Cumanacoa, Varinas), cotton, tropical fruits. The principal indegenous products are tonka bean, rubber, copal, sarsaparilla, cinchona (Merida), dividivi (the tannic *Cæsalpinia coriaria*) timber, dye-woods. Great numbers of cattle inhabit the *llanos*, but are sometimes killed in large numbers by the drought. Some domestic industries (leather, *cobijas*) are pursued. About 135,000 sq. m. are agricultural lands. **Means of Communication.**—Railways are bringing into communication the principal centres of population and production with the sea (Carácas with La Guaira, Valencia with Puerto Cabello, Barquisimeto with Tucaras, Trujillo with Ceiba, Merida with Santa Rosa, Rio Chico with Higuerote, Barcelona with Guanta). A railway from Barcelona to the *llanos* in Orinoco is projected, and one is about to be constructed to connect the gold region of the Yuruari (Guasipati) with the Orinoco (Guaiana Viega at the apex of the delta). (See also **Appendix,** pp. 3–5.) Important commercial relations with Colombia (*a*) by the Zulia valley (Cucuta railway); (*b*) by the riv. Meta to Suma Paz; (*c*) the Maracaibo basin by Ocaña with the Magdalena valley. There is an international cable from La Guaira to Curaçao. **Commerce.**—Principal exports: coffee, cacao, copper, timber, dye-woods, phosphates, and cattle hides; imports: flour, salt meat, cottons, and machinery. Total value of exports and imports, 1874, £5,400,000; 1891, £7,000,000. Principal commercial relations with Great Britain, then United States, France, Germany, Colombia, and Spain. **Public Institu-**

tions.—V. is (since 1881) divided into eight states, one federal dist., and (since 1891) seven terrs. A President (by indirect election), and one Congress of two chambers (twenty-four senators and one deputy for every 55,000 inhabitants). The state religion is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. One archbishop (Carácas), two universities (Carácas, Merida). The army has 6000 to 20,000 (besides, in 1889, some 7000 generals). The metric system is the legal. The *venezolano* is worth 3s. 4d.; the *bolivar*, one franc. **History.**—V. was seen and visited in the last years of the 15th century (Columbus, 1498; Ojeda, 1499). In 1520 the first town was built (Cumaná). V. at first formed part of the presidency (1564), then (18th century) of the viceroyalty of Santa Fé. In 1731 it became the *Capitania general* of Carácas or V. In 1810 began the War of Independence. In 1819 V. and Nueva Granada formed the Republic of Colombia. V. became independent in 1830. P. (1825) 660,000; (1854) 1,560,000; (1882) 2,200,000 (some 325,009 Indians included). [**J. B. R.**]

Vengurla, tn. and seapt. with fort, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, on the W. ct., 33 m. NNW. Goa; formerly a retreat for pirates. In 1772 a small factory was established here by the British. The lights from the lighthouses are visible 9 m. distant; the port is closed from mid-June to the end of August. P. 10,100; Hindus, 9000.

Vengurla Rock Lighthouse, Brit. India, Bombay, in 15° 27° N., 53′ 73′ E. The **Vengurla Rocks,** a group of rocky islets, lie 9 m. WNW. of Vengurla. Visible 12 m.

Venhuizen, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the W. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 20 m. E. Alkmaar, 8 m. E. by N. Hoorn. P. <2000.

Veniaga, port, China. See **Shangchwan.**

Venice, Italian **Venezia,** German **Venedig,** Latin **Venetia,** fortified city and seapt. of Italy, cap. prov. V. and cap. territorial div. Venetia, stands on some 120 islands (separated by 150 canals and connected by nearly 500 bridges) in the lagoon of V., a vast shallow lake (25 m. long by 6 m. wide) which is separated from the Adriatic by a chain of low, narrow islands, Pellestrina, Malamocco, and Lido (7 m. long, 985 yds. across), Cavallino, and Cortelazzo. A railway viaduct (2¼ m. long), continuing the line from Padua (22 m. W.), connects the city with the mainland. The whole is protected by a girdle of forts, partly situated on the islands and partly on the mainland. For years the cap. of a powerful republic, the first maritime and commercial power of the world, and one of the finest cities in Europe, V. is peculiarly celebrated for its position and construction, its architectural monuments, its artistic treasures, historic fame, and the gay temperament of its inhabitants. In addition to the main island, or rather two main islands, which are parted by the serpentine Grand Canal (2½ m.), the principal thoroughfare of the city, V. includes within her purview the islands of Murano (centre of the glass manufacture), Torcello (with an ancient cathedral and church), Burano (centre of lace-making), Giudecca and San Giorgio Maggiore (immediately S. of the main islands), and San Lazzaro (on which the Armenian Mechitarists have their seminary and printing-press). The buildings that crowd these islands rest on piles driven deep into the clay. Their façades generally front the canals. Communication is maintained by small steamboats and by the pointed, shallow boats called gondolas, which have been in use on these waters for centuries past. The Grand Canal is spanned by the superb bridge of the Rialto, 1591 (in a single arch), the only bridge across it down to the 19th century, and lined by magnificent palaces. Two other (iron) bridges cross this canal. The streets or lanes are for the most part narrow and intricate, and only suited for foot-passengers. The centre of both the architectural glory and the public life of V. is the Square of St. Mark (the patron saint of the city), situated at the seaward end of the Grand Canal. Upon it, and immediately adjacent to it, stand the most important memorials of the constructional and decorative skill of the Venetian artists in brick and stone and glass and pigments of colour. Amongst the most nameworthy are the cathedral of St. Mark, the building of which was begun in the 9th century, and has been going on, more or less, ever since. The sacred edifice, planned in the form of a Greek cross, and constructed in a modified Byzantine style, is one of the marvels of the world, and has been described with surpassing eloquence by Ruskin in his *Stones of Venice.* What gives it such a unique position is the richness of its materials, the magnificence and historic value of its decorations, both inside and outside, and the wealth of art-treasures which have been lavished upon it. The decorations consist chiefly of sculptures and mosaics, the latter set generally in a groundwork of gold. The columns (some of porphyry) as well as the walls are encased all over with marble slabs of the richest colours; the floor is a garden of mosaics; and the roofs of the domes are resplendent with mosaic pictures of the 12th–15th centuries. The treasures contained in this gorgeous church embrace a wonderful retable (*Pala d'Oro*), which is decorated with enamelled pictures set in gold and thickly encrusted with valuable jewels, the whole a work of the 10th–14th century; the treasury shelters one of the most valuable collections of church plate in existence. Beside St. Mark's stands the ducal (Doge's) palace, of Gothic design, built between 1300 and 1559 on the site of an older 9th century edifice. Its W. façade (west the square) and its S. façade (next the sea) are built each of two stories of open colonnades, decorated with costly marbles and sculptures. A large interior courtyard is surrounded by two stories of arcading, the upper of which is reached by a grand Renaissance staircase of the 16th century (the Giant's Staircase). The principal halls or rooms of this palace are adorned with paintings by Tintoretto, Palma, and other masters of the Venetian school, amongst them a series illustrating the great naval victories of V. The palace contains within its interior the precious library of St. Mark (250,000 vols. and 10,000 MSS., some of priceless worth) and an archæological museum (Ramusio's maps and Mauro's map of the world, dated 1457). The other structures in or beside the Square of St. Mark are the Old Palace of the Procurators (rulers) of V., built in the 15th century, and the New Palace of the Procurators (1584), now the Royal (Italian) Palace. Under the same roof with this last was the old library (the books were removed in 1812), erected in 1536, a *chef-d'œuvre* of Sansovino, and the *zecca* or mint (now exchange), where, in the 13th century, the celebrated *ducat* was struck, and from which the *zecchino* or sequin, the ancient gold coin of the republic, derived its name. In front of St. Mark are three bronze pedestals, from which formerly floated the gonfalons of silk and gold, emblematic of the subject dominions of the republic, Crete, Cyprus, and the Morea; and near it are the beautiful square bell-tower, built of brick in 900–1130 (323 ft. high); the clock tower (1496), which, when it strikes two o'clock, assembles every day a vast flock of pigeons, which are fed at the expense of the city of V.; and two granite columns brought from the East in 1126 and set up in their present positions in 1180, one surmounted by the bronze lion of St. Mark, and the other by the statue of St. Theodore (the former patron saint of the city). The little Palace Canal at the side of the Doge's palace is crossed by the handsome Ponta della Paglia (1360), and by the Bridge of Sighs, the latter giving access to the former state prisons (1592–97), with their insufferably hot cells under the leaden roofs (*piombi*), and their shiveringly cold pits (*pozzi*) below the level of the water. V. possesses a multitude of other churches in addition to St. Mark's. Space will only permit of the most noteworthy being mentioned, as St. Peter's, the cathedral church of the Venetian patriarch from 1091 to 1807, rebuilt in the 16th century; the church of the Dominicans (St. John and St. Paul), of the 13th century, the chief burial-place of the Doges; the church of the Franciscans, St. Mary the Glorious, also of the 13th century, with remarkably fine tombs of Venetian generals and a grand picture by Giovanni Bellini; several grand specimens of the Renaissance style, erected in the 16th century by Sansovino and Palladio, notably St. George the Greater; St. Mary of the Miracles (1481–89), lavishly decorated with sculptures and marbles; St. Mary of Safety (1362); and St. James (13th century). The grandest collection of paintings by the great geniuses of the Venetian school—the Bellinis, Carpaccio, Giorgione, the Palmas, Veronese, Tintoretto, Titian, &c.—that the world possesses is preserved in the Academy of Fine Arts. The Correr Museum is also rich in pictures by artists of the native school, and contains interesting collections of majolica, &c. Besides these, there are highly valuable collections of pictures, as well as individual canvasses, in the churches, ancient guild-house, and private palaces, though several of the treasures of the palaces have been dispersed by sale. A bronze equestrian statue to a Venetian captain, Colleoni, modelled (1495) by Verrocchio of Florence, and cast by Leopardi, is esteemed the grandest piece of sculpture of modern times. V. is not only a city of churches, she is also a city of palaces. Perhaps the most beautiful is the *Ca' d'Oro* (Golden House), a rich and elegant specimen of 14th century Gothic, presenting a façade of tiers of small arched arcades, the whole decorated with coloured marbles, traceried windows, delicate carvings, &c. Of the other palatial residences, the former abode of Venetian magnates and merchant-princes, it must suffice to name as specimens of the Early Renaissance of the 15th century the Guisetti, Corner-Spinelli, Trevisan, and Dario; as examples of Sammicheli's work in the Later Renaissance, the Pesaro, Vendramini, Camerlenghi, and Grimani; and the Loredano (municipal offices), Farsetti, Da Mosto, and the *fondaco* (change-house or 'steelyard') of the Turks (now Correr Museum), as illustrating the Byzantine models of the 12th century. One other celebrated structure, or rather establishment, remains to be mentioned, namely, the arsenal, founded in 1104, but frequently enlarged since 1300. During the Middle Ages and the epoch of V.'s greatest splendour her arsenal was the best equipped in Europe, strongly fortified, and of vast extent. It is still in active operation, having shipbuilding yards for ironclads, a cannon-foundry, a school of marine mining, docks, &c., and a very interesting naval museum, which keeps, amongst other historic mementoes, the Bucentaur, the state barge from which the Doge periodically performed the ceremony which married him, the representative of the 'Queen

of the Adriatic,' to that sea. V. was all through her golden days, and is still, the seat of several famous industries, as glass and mosaics, jewellery, and embroidery in gold and silver, silks (damasks and brocades), lace, printing, artistic bronzes; to these have been added in modern times cottons, candles, tobacco, flour, chemicals, a vast number of iron works and furnaces, linens and hemp-cloth, ropes, shipbuilding, tanning, gloves, salt, sulphur, asphalt, &c. During the Middle Ages V. was the principal commercial intermediary between W. Europe and the countries of the East, and consequently took rank as one of the greatest depôts of the world; in particular she carried on an active trade northwards with the prosperous cities of the German Empire, Flanders, and even Scandinavia. At the present day she is outstripped by Trieste alone amongst the trade-centres of the Adriatic; but the commerce is mostly a transit-trade. Cereals, textiles, raw cotton and silk, oils, wines and spirits, with coals, groceries, fruit, hides, hemp, metals, fish, live animals, cheese, timber, and hardware are the chief of the imports (9–10 millions sterling annually), and likewise of the exports (7–8 millions). The lagoon is entered from the sea by three passes or straits, those of Chioggia, Malamocco, and Lido. The second was used for the most part down to 1894, when the Lido passage, which is protected by two breakwaters 9384 and 11,812 ft. long respectively, was made practicable for seagoing vessels by deepening it to 29 ft. Both these passages are protected by jetties, and the channels are carefully managed. Vessels drawing 24 ft. can enter and reach the quays at all tides; quayage about 2920 ft. On Giudecca I. there are some 5900 ft. of additional quayage. During the bathing season the beach of Lido and Malamocco is thronged with visitors. Murano, Burano, Torcello, and other islands in the lagoon are visited by excursionists. Despite its marshy surroundings—for at low tide large tracts in the lagoon are exposed as mud-flats—V. is not altogether an unhealthy city. In this city were born Marco Polo (1254–1324), traveller, and Sebastian Cabot (15th century), explorer; Aldo Manuzio and his sons, famous printers of the 15th and 16th centuries; Cardinal Bembo (1470–1547); Fra Paolo (Sarpi), patriot (1552–1623); Gasparo Gozzi, essayist (1713–1786), and his brother Carlo, dramatist (1722–1806); Goldoni, dramatist (1707–1793); the painters, Gentile Bellini (*ca.* 1424–1507), Giovanni Bellini (*ca.* 1428–1516), Tintoretto (1518–1594), and the younger Palma (1544–1628); the architect Pietro Lombardi (1438–1519), and other members of the same family; and several illustrious doges and captains. The following artists, though not natives of V., are intimately associated with her, being usually accounted members of the Venetian school of painting — Carpaccio, the elder Palma, Pordenone, Giorgione, Titian, and Veronese; as also the architects Palladio, Sansovino, and Sammicheli. Nor must the great characters of Shakespeare be forgotten; to wit, Shylock and Othello; nor the associations called up by the names of Shelley and Byron. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 56.1° F., Jan. 37.4°, July 76.5°; mean rfall. (1836–91), yr. 30.1 in. P. (1881) 134,800; (1893) estimated at 160,400.

When Attila the Hun ravaged Italy in the 5th century, the inhabitants of the adjacent mainland (*Veneti*) took refuge in the marshy islands off the coast; in the middle of the 7th century these refugees were joined by others who fled before the invading hosts of the Longobardi (Lombards). In the year 810 they founded the city of Venice, and at the same time laid the foundation of St. Mark's. In the close of the 10th century V. made herself mistress of Istria and Dalmatia on the E. side of the Adriatic. During the early crusades the Venetians rendered excellent service, not without great profit to themselves, by conveying the Christian enthusiasts across the Mediterranean; and in 1204 assisted a Western host to capture Constantinople. In the following year they annexed the isl. of Crete, and from this period introduced into Europe the rich stuffs, as well as several of the artistic and industrial processes, of Oriental peoples. The 13th and 14th centuries were signalised by a desperate maritime struggle with the Genoese, in which V. was more than once reduced to the greatest straits; but eventually she emerged triumphant. During the 15th century, when at the height of her prosperity, V. was mistress of most of the neighbouring cities and territories on the mainland of Italy; ruled over the Ionian Is. (conquered during the 15th century) and Cyprus (1473), as well as Crete, Istria, Dalmatia, Epirus, and the Morea (1460); in addition to this, she had trading stations on the Caspian and Black Sea, in Syria, and on the N. ct. of Africa. But her success brought a swarm of enemies about her. Not only did the Turks, newly settled in Europe, prove formidable enemies in the Levant, but a powerful league (the League of Cambrai) was formed against her by the Pope, the Emperor and the King of France, which cost her nearly all her possessions on the mainland. About the same period a severe, and indeed irretrievable, blow was struck at her commercial supremacy by the opening up of the sea-route to India round the Cape of Good Hope. V. did indeed recover her mainland possessions early in the 16th century, and waged long-continued war against the Turks; but she was all the time getting weaker, losing her Levantine conquests one after the other, and ceasing to be a factor of influence amongst the states of Europe. In 1797 the French put an end to the republic, and gave her territory to Austria. In 1805 it was made over to Italy, and was held by the French till 1815, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848 the Venetians revolted, and held the city for several months. V., with her territory, was re-annexed to the new kingdom of Italy in 1866. [**J. T. B.**]

Venice, vil., U.S., Illinois, Madison co., 5 m. N. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Venissieux, tn., France, on the E. border of dep. Rhône, arr. and 5 m. SE. by S. Lyons. P. <3000.

Venjan, lake, Sweden, prov. Kopparberg, 54 m. WNW. Falun. Length, 9 m.

Venkatagirl, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 44 m. SW. Nellore. P. 9600; Hindus, 8200.

Venlo, or **Venloo,** fortified tn., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 14 m. NE. Roermond, 17 m. W. Krefeld (Prussia), on r. bk. of the Meuse. The town is old, with narrow winding streets; the fortifications, originally laid out in 1343, renewed in 1868, consist chiefly of works on Weert I. V. was taken by the Imperialists in 1481, and by Charles V. in 1543. P. (comm.) 11,300.

Vennachar, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Addington co., 65 m. NNW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Vennachar, Loch, Scot., Perthshire, 2 m. SW. Callander, formed by the expansion of the S. head-stream of Teith R. Length, 3¾ m. Alt. 275 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 58.3 in.

Venn Cross, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the G. W. R., 3 m. E. Morebath.

Venn Ottery, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 10 m. E. Exeter, 1½ m. W. Tipton stn. P. <250. See **Harpford.**

Vennyfach, par., Wales, co. and near Brecknock. P. <250.

Veno Bugt, bay, Denmark, in the W. of Jutland, an inlet of Lim Fjord, in 8° 45′ E.

Venosa, the ancient *Venusium*, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 23 m. N. Potenza; birthplace of the Roman poet Horace. V. was sacked by the Saracens in the 9th century, by the Normans in the 11th century, and suffered from an earthquake in 1851. P. 8000.

Venosc, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 24 m. SE. by E. Grenoble; has anthracite-mines. P. <2000.

Venosta, Val, Austria. See **Vintschgau.**

Vent, vil., Austria, Tirol, 34 m. NW. Botzen. P. <2000.

Venta Belgarum, Eng. See **Winchester.**

Venta del Moro, tn., Spain, prov. and 52 m. W. Valencia, dist. Requeña. P. (comm.) <4000.

Venta Icenorum, Eng. See **Caistor, St. Edmund.**

Ventana, Sierra de la, mt. chain, Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Aires, about 37 m. NNE. Bahia Blanca, stretching NW. to SE. Highest point in 38° 11′ S., 60° 45′ W., 3350 ft. (FitzRoy); 3800 ft. (Hauthal).

Ventersberg, vil., Orange Free State, Winburg dist., on the railway route to Pretoria, 105 m. NE. Bloemfontein. P. <2000.

Ventersdorp, tn., S. Africa, Transvaal, 31 m. NW. Potchefstroom, S. of Witwatersrand Mts.

Venterstad, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Albert. P. <1500.

Ventia, tn., France. See **Valence.**

Ventimiglia, seapt., Italy, Liguria, prov. Porto Maurizio, 9 m. W. by S. San Remo; the cathedral, in the Gothic style, stands on the site of a temple of Juno. By the sea are nine grottoes, Balzi Rossi, 'red rocks,' with prehistoric human remains. P. <5000.

Ventimiglia, tn., Sicily, prov. Palermo, 8 m. WSW. Termini Imerese. P. 5200.

Ventium, tn., France. See **Vence.**

Ventnor, par. and tn., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the S. ct., 10 m. SE. by S. Newport, on the Isle of Wight and Ryde Pier Rly.; it is situated on the Undercliff, and sheltered N. and NE. by St. Boniface Down. It has risen, since 1830, from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place, and is much resorted to by invalids on account of its genial climate. The National Consumption Hospital is 2 m. W. of the town. Par. P. 6100; tn. P. 5800.

Ventosa, bay, S. ct. Mexico, on Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of riv. Tehuantepec, open to the S. and E.

Ventosa, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, 25 m. N. Lisbon, between the r. bk. of the Tagus and the Atlantic. P. <3000.

Ventotene, Isola, small isl., Italy, off the W. ct., in 40° 47′ N., 13° 25′ E. P. 1330.

Ventrok, lake, Turkey in Europe, prov. and 20 m. SW. Monastir, separated from the SE. shore of Lake Prespa by an isthmus ½ m. to 3 m. wide. Length, 11 m.; breadth, 3–4 m.

Ventry, par. and tn., Ire., W. co. Kerry, bar. Corkaguiny, on **V. Harbour,** 28½ m. SW. by S. Tralee, PT.O. Par. 4439 ac., P. <1500; tn. P. <250.

Ventura, co., U.S., California, on the coast, extending from about 34° to 34° 52′ N.

Venus Bay, Victoria, in the NW. of Buln Buln co., crossed by 145⅔° E.

Venusium, tn., Italy. See **Venosa.**

Venyov, tn., Russia. See **Venev.**

Veö, islet, Norway, prov. Trondhjem, dist. Romsdal, 32 m. S. Christiansund, at the entrance to Lang Fjord, branch of the Molde Fjord. P. 2570.

Vepery, suburb of Madras, Brit. India.

Ver, small riv., Eng., Hertfordshire, rises in the W. of the county, in the St. Albans div., flows SE. and S. past St. Albans, and joins the Colne on the r. bk. 1½ m. below Colney Street.

Ver, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 8 m. NE. Bayeux, ½ m. from the sea; sea-bathing resort. P. <2000.

Vera, bay, Argentine Republic, coast of Patagonia, govt. Chubut, in 44° 30′ S.

Vera, tn., Spain, prov. and 40 m. NE. by E. Almeria, cap. dist. V.; 4 or 5 m. from the town, by the sea, is a small port, **Puerto del Rey.** In the dist. are numerous mines of silver, lead, coal, building stone, alabaster, marble, and gypsum. P. (comm.) 8600.

Vera, tn., Spain, Navarra, prov., dist., and 31 m. NNW. Pampeluna; has mines of iron ore, copper, and argentiferous lead; foundry. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vera Cruz, principal seapt. tn. of Mexico, in state V. C., on the Gulf and 242 m. ESE. of Mexico. Lat. of lighthouse 19° 11′ 57″ N., long. 96° 8′ 0″ W. The city was three times moved or refounded before the present, the fourth city, was laid out in 1580, opposite the fortified islet of San Juan d'Ulloa. Even the present city occupies a very unhealthy site in the midst of arid fields or marshy ground. Shifting sand-dunes, 150 ft. in height, occur directly outside the outer promenades. During the hot weather yellow fever rages; 'City of the Dead' is one of the names by which V. C. is known in Mexico. It possesses a cathedral, and has wide, straight streets and picturesque houses. Aqueducts carry water to the town from Jamapa R., 6 m. S. of V. C. The fortress, now a prison, is falling in ruins. Exports coffee, ore, tobacco, esparto goods, leather, &c., to the value of about £1,500,000, exclusive of precious metals, or, these included, upwards of £3,000,000. Its largest trade is with England; then come the United States, Germany, and France. The port is little protected from the prevalent violent tempests, and when the N. wind blows ships are obliged to remain out at sea; however, on the SE. a little shelter is afforded near the sandy islet of Sacrificios. The cable in the Gulf of Mexico connects it by Galveston with the telegraphic system of the United States, and by Salina Cruz with the ports of the S. Pacific. It was at V. C. that Cortez landed in 1519. In 1838 the citadel of San Juan d'Ulloa capitulated to the French; in 1847 to the United States general, Scott; in 1862 to the French. The government wharf is 336 ft. long, the railway wharf 720 ft. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1863-65), yr. 78.9° F., Jan. 70.4°, July 82.9°; mean rfall. (10 yrs.), 174.62 in. P. (1868) 10,000; (1889) 24,000.

Vera Cruz (name given by Cortez, or **Vera Cruz Llave,** from the name of a Spanish general), one of the states of Mexico, along the gulf (for 499 m.) from riv. Tampico to riv. Cupico, in the depression of the isthmus; the lands on the slopes of the central highlands are very fertile. See **Mexico,** table.

Veraguas, tn., Colombia. See **Santiago.**

Veramin, extensive city ruins, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 35 m. SE. Teheran. The only well-preserved building is a peculiarly shaped tower covered with inscriptions.

Verapaz, Alta, dep., Central America, Guatemala, crossed in the N. by 16° N. and 90° W.; cap. Coban.

Verapaz, Baja, dep., Central America, Guatemala, just W. of 90° W., and crossed in the S. by 15° S.; cap. Salamá.

Verapoli, tn., India, Madras, Travancore state, in 10° 4′ N., 76° 19′ E.; seat of a Carmelite mission and of the Vicar Apostolic.

Veráwal, seapt., India, on the SW. ct. of Káthiáwár Penin., 40 m. WNW. Diu, terminus of a metre-gauge railway; the port has lately been much improved. P. (1881) 12,100.

Verbenico, tn., Austria, crownland Istria, on the E. ct. of the isl. of Veglia. P. <2000.

Verbicaro, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. Cosenza, 62 m. S. Potenza. P. 5100.

Verbó, comm., Hungary, co. Nyitra, dist. Vág-Ujhely. P. <5000.

Verbócz, comm., Hungary, co. Nyitra, dist. Szenicz. P. <4000.

Verbovsko, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 32 m. E. by N. Fiume. P. <3000.

Vercel, tn., France, dep. Doubs, arr. Baume-les-Dames, 19 m. E. by S. Besançon. P. <2000.

Vercelli, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Sesia, prov. and 12 m. SW. Novara; much rice is produced in the vicinity. V. has the beautiful basilica of St. Andrew in Romanesque-Lombard style 13th and 14th centuries). In the cathedral library is a celebrated 4th century MS. of the Gospels. In the neighbourhood Marius defeated the Cimbri, 101 B.C. Alt. 460 ft. P. (1871) 20,600; (1881) 20,200.

Verchères. 1. Co., Canada, Quebec, on the r. bk. of the riv. St. Lawrence. **2.** Tn., cap. of that co., 20 m. NE. by N. Montreal. P. <3000.

Verchovinia, dist., inhabited by Ruthenians, in NE. Hungary, co. Máramaros, about the source of the Theiss (Tisza).

Vercluit Point, N. extremity of St. Catherine's Bay, Jersey, Channel Is., 6 m. NE. St. Helier; there is a lighthouse at the outer end of V. Breakwater 30 ft. high.

Vercors, mountainous region, SE. France, formerly in Dauphiné, now in deps. Drôme and Isère.

Verde, Spanish and Portuguese, 'green.'

Verde, Cape, promontory, Senegal, the most W. point of the African coast, in 17° 3′ W., 14° 43′ N.; it owes its name to the vegetation which covers it during the winter season.

Verde, Cape, isls. See **Cape Verde Islands.**

Verde, Rio, or **Rio dos Remedios,** Brazil, flows NNE., then WNW., and enters the São Francisco in about 10° S. Length about 240 m.

Verde, Rio, riv., Brazil, flows SE. into the r. bk. of the Rio Turvo, r. bk. trib. of the Paranahiba. Length, 150 m.

Verde, Rio, riv., Brazil, state Matto Grosso, flows SE. and enters the Paraná from the right after a course of 150 m.

Verde, Rio, riv., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, flows N., then WNW., and joins the Sapucahy. Length, 170 m.

Verde Grande, riv., Brazil, state Minas Geraes, flows N. and joins the São Francisco.

Verdelais, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. La Reole, on the r. bk. of the Garonne, 24 m. SE. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Verdello, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 7 m. SSW. Bergamo. P. <3000.

Verden, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. circle V., 20 m. SE. by E. Bremen, on riv. Aller; manufactures cigars and soap. The scene of the execution of 4500 Saxons by Charlemagne. P. (1821) <5000; (1890) 8700.

Verderio, comm., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 13 m. SSE. Lecco. In 1799 V. was the scene of a bloody encounter between the French and Austrians. P. <3000.

Verdigris River, riv., U.S., Kansas and Indian Terr., rises in SE. of Chase co., flows SE. and S. into Arkansas R., 1 or 2 m. above the mouth of Neosho R. Length, 280 m.

Verdon, riv., France. See **Alpes, Basses.**

Verdon, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 127 m. NE. by E. Pierre.

Verdon, Le, small port, France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, at the entrance to the Gironde, S. side, 28 m. S. by W. Rochefort. P. <2000.

Verdu, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 25 m. E. Lerida, dist. Cervera; has large annual fair for mules. P. (comm.) <3000.

Verdun, or **Verdun-sur-Meuse,** the ancient *Virodunum,* fortified tn., France, dep. Meuse, cap. arr. V., 29 m. NNE. Bar-le-Duc. On the l. bk. of the Meuse is the original town, commanded by the citadel; on the r. bk. is the newer and more cheerful part of the town; the whole is defended by detached forts. The cathedral dates from the 12th century. It was, in the 3rd century, the seat of a bishopric; in 843 the treaty which definitely separated France from Germany was signed here. V. was then adjudged to the Germanic Empire, but passed to France in 1553. It was besieged in 1792 by the Prussians, and in 1870 by the Germans. Alt. 655 ft. Rfall. 29.13 in. P. 12,600.

Verdun, tn., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castelsarrasin, on the l. bk. of the Garonne, 13 m. SSW. Montauban. P. <2000.

Verdunois, former dist., France, now in dep. Meuse.

Verdun-sur-le-Doubs, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon-sur-Saône, on the Doubs, 30 m. S. Dijon; important port on the Saône. Alt. 575 ft. P. <2000.

Verea, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 19 m. SW. Orense, dist. Bande. P. <4000.

Verecunda, ruins, Algeria. See **Marcuna.**

Veresdale, post-tn., Queensland, Ward co., in 27° 55′ S., 153° 0′ E.; centre of grazing and timber dist. P. <1500.

Verespatak, comm., Hungary, co. Alsó-Fehér, dist. V.; gold-mining centre; the mountain is perforated by galleries. The greater part of the works date from the Roman period, and numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered. P. <4000.

Vereya, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 78 m. SW. Moscow, on l. bk. Protva; old 13th century town; trade in corn and hempseed oil. P. 6050.

Verfeil, vil., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. and 12 m. ENE. Toulouse. P. <2000.

Verga, Cape, headland, W. Africa, Senegambia, in 10° 12′ N.

Vergara, tn. and rly. stn., Mexico, state of and 5 m. WNW. Vera Cruz.

Vergara, tn., Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, cap. dist. V., 27 m. SW. St. Sebastian; had formerly celebrated manufactures of arms. Here was signed the agreement which terminated the Carlist war in 1839. Rfall. (6 yrs.), 52.32 in. P. (comm.) 6200.

Vergato, tn., Italy, Emilia, on the Reno, prov. and 18 m. SW. by S. Bologna. P. <2000.

Vergennes, city, U.S., Vermont, Addison co., 21 m. by rail S. Burlington; large water-power is afforded by the falls of Otter Creek. Manufactures include builders' and other wood-

work, furniture, nails, &c. Navigable communication with Lake Champlain, 7 m. W. by Otter R. The excellent harbour has a sufficient depth for the largest vessels. P. <2000.

Vergèze, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. and 70 m. SW. Nimes. P. <2000.

Vergine, Monte. See **Avellino.**

Vergt, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and 11 m. S. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Verhoye, tn., Turkey. See **Karaferia.**

Verin, tn., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 35 m. SE. Orense, cap. dist. V., 4 m. from the Portuguese frontier. P. (comm.) <5000.

Verisovits, vil. and rly. stn., Turkey, vilayet and 31 m. NNW. Usküb, sanjak and 20 m. S. by W. Prishtina. See **Medua.**

Verkhne-Akhtubinskoye, vil., Russia, govt. Astrakhañ, at head of Akhtuba branch of Volga, 15 m. NE. Tsaritsyn. P. < 5000.

Verkhne-Chirskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, on r. bk. Don, at its junction with Chirk, 65 m. SW. Tsaritsyn. P. 10,100.

Verkhnednyeprovsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 43 m. NW. Ekaterinoslav, near r. bk. Dnieper. P. 8200.

Verkhnekamchatsk, tn., Russia, E. Siberia, Kamchatka Penin., Maritime Prov., on upper Kamchatka R., 330 m. above Nizhnekamchatsk. P. <1000.

Verkhnekolymsk, tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, 166 m. S. of Srednekolymsk, on upper Kolyma R. ; place of exile for political suspects. P. <1000.

Verkhnemullinskoye, vil., Russia, govt. and 7 m. W. Perm. P. 5000.

Verkhneudinsk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, 207 m. W. Chita, on Uda R., and on highway to Amur; steamers ply to Lake Baikal. Glass-works; trade in tea, and manufactured goods imported from Russia. Great fair. P. 5230.

Verkhneuralsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Orenburg, 205 m. SE. Ufa, on l. bk. upper Ural R.; trade with Kirghizes. P. 10,000.

Verkhniy, Verkhnyaya, Verkhne, Russian, 'upper.' Also *Verkho,* chiefly for upper part of rivers.

Verkhniy Lomov, tn., Russia, govt. and 65 m. NW. Penza, 7 m. from Nizhniy Lomov. P. 7255.

Verkholensk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. and 183 m. NNE. Irkutsk, on upper Lena; head of regular navigation on this river. Alt. 1550 ft. Mean temp., yr. 24.0° F., Jan. 19.3°, July 64.4°. P. <2000.

Verkhoturiye, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 440 m. NE. Perm, 70 m. NE. Kushva railway station, on upper Tura R. P. <5000.

Verkhoyansk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, 67° 34′ N., 134° 20′ E., on upper Yana R., on footpaths to Ustyansk and Srednekolymsk. Pole of cold of the Asiatic part of N. hemisphere, to which every wind brings warmer weather. Alt. 160 ft. Average temp., yr. 2° F., Jan. −56°, July 60°, the three winter months −53°, March −38°. Temperatures as low as −75° and −85° F. have been observed. Place of exile for political suspects. Alt. 460 ft. P. <500.

Verlaten, isl., E. Indies, in Sunda Straits, NW. Krakatao I. By the eruption of Krakatao in 1884, the area of this island was increased from 1 sq. m. to 4 sq. m.

Vermand, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 7 m. WNW. St. Quentin. P. <2000.

Vermandois, former dist., France, now comprised in deps. Aisne, Somme, Oise.

Vermdö, isl., Sweden, the largest island of the archipelago to the E. of Stockholm.

Vermejo, another spelling of **Bermejo** (*q.v.*), riv., Argentine Republic.

Vermelha, tn., Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul, 99 m. NNW. Porto Allegre. P. 23,900.

Vermelho, Rio, riv., Brazil, state Goyaz, flows NW. into the Rio Grande at Santa Leopoldina. Length, 150 m.

Vermeln, lake, Sweden, prov. Vermland, trib. and NW. of Lake Wener. Length, N. to S., 21 m. ; breadth, 3 m.

Vermenton, tn., France, dep. Yonne, 47 m. SSW. Troyes, arr. and 12 m. SE. Auxerre. P. <2000.

Vermilion, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, crossed in S. by 40° N.

Vermilion, co., U.S., Indiana, on W. frontier, and crossed by 40° N.

Vermilion, co., U.S., Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the E. by 92° W.

Vermilion, shipping port, U.S., Ohio, Erie co., on Lake Erie, 35 m. W. by S. Cleveland; sandstone quarried. Alt. 596 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Vermilion, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Clay co., 23 m. E. by S. Yankton, at confluence of Missouri and V. Rivs. P. <1500.

Vermilion, Lake, U.S., Minnesota, St. Louis co., 75 m. N. by W. Duluth, just to the S. of 48° N., drained N. by the **Vermilion R.** into Namekan R.

Vermilion Bay, U.S., Louisiana, in the SE. of Vermilion co.

Vermilion Bluffs, range of mts., Colorado, in the extreme WNW. of the state.

Vermilion Range, U.S., Minnesota ; contains rich deposits of iron, now worked on an extensive scale.

Vermillion, Canada, Athabasca. See **Fort Vermillion.**

Vermillion Bay, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1236 m. by rail W. Montreal, 188 m. by rail E. Winnipeg.

Vermillionville, vil., U.S., Louisiana, cap. Lafayette par., 144 m. WSW. New Orleans, on Vermilion R. P. <1500.

Vermois, former dist., France, now in dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, S. of Nancy.

Vermont, the only New England state of the American Union without any sea-coast, admitted 1791 as first addition to thirteen original states, previously formed part of New York, bounded S. by Massachusetts, W. by New York, N. by Canada, separated E. from New Hampshire by the Connecticut R.; one-third larger than Wales. The Green Mts., whence Vermont's name, traverse the state centrally S. to N. with increasing elevation. Four points exceed 4000 ft.; rounded grassy summits are characteristic, but green forests also explain their name. Abundant sugar maples rank V. first in maple sugar, while valuable hard woods furnish material for an output of sawed and planed lumber of £1,200,000 yearly ; small relative to other states, but Vermont's chief manufacture. The mountains act as a watershed for rivers, which are not navigable, but furnish power for lumber mills and the manufacture of woollen goods and flour, Vermont's second and third products. The winters are long and severe, the summers short, with hot spells [**Burlington**]. Maine alone among the United States has a larger proportion of deaths from consumption, and the death-rate from respiratory diseases is high. The N. two-thirds of the New York boundary is on Lake Champlain, with its fine scenery and summer resorts, and 100 m. of water-front. Through water-routes to Montreal and New York make the lake port Burlington the largest city. Rutland, marble and slate centre, also exceeds 8000. Seven others are larger than Montpelier, the capital. Slow natural increase and the exodus to the W. has kept Vermont's population practically stationary since 1850. Three-fifths of the state is under cultivation ; hay, oats, potatoes, and corn are chief crops, but fruit and dairy farming, especially of the Champlain Valley, are more important. V. ranks fifth in value of cheese, and tenth in butter. The mountains are chiefly gneiss, but most of the rocks are Silurian and Cambrian. V. yields more and finer marble than the remaining states put together, while in slate it is surpassed by Pennsylvania alone, and granite is extensively quarried. Area, 9565 sq. m. P. 332,400. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**]

Vermont, vil., U.S., Illinois, Fulton co., 52 m. NW. Springfield. P. <1500.

Vermont University, U.S. See **Burlington.**

Vermontville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Eaton co., 88 m. SW. Bay City. P. <1500.

Vermuiden Drain, one of the drainage canals of the Bedford Level, in the cos. of Cambridge and Huntingdon, connecting the New Bedford R. with the Nen; so called after Vermuiden, a Dutch engineer.

Verna, convent, Italy. See **La Verna.**

Vernamo, vil., Sweden, prov. and 40 m. S. Jönköping, on the Laga Elf. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vernarède, La, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, 5 m. SSE. Genolhac; has important collieries. P. <3000.

Vernazza, maritime vil., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 7 m. WNW. Spezia, in the Riviera di Levante; fishing port and good roadstead sheltered from the E. P. <2000.

Verndale, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Wadena co., 130 m. NW. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Vernditch Chace, dist., Eng., in the S. of Wiltshire, to the E. of Cranborne Chace.

Verne Fort, on Verne Hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, Portland I., 3 m. SE. Weymouth ; the hill commands a magnificent view.

Verner, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 397 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Vernersbridge, stn., Ire., NW. co. Armagh, bar. Oneilland West, 5¾ m. ESE. Dungannon, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., P.O.

Vernet, Le, or **Vernet-les-Bains,** vil., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. and 6 m. SSW. Prades, on NW. slope of Mount Canigou; has thermal waters, long known and lately much frequented. It is also a tourist and mining centre (iron and manganese). Alt. 2035 ft. P. <2000.

Verneuil, tn., France, on the S. border of dep. Eure, on the Avre, arr. and 23 m. SW. by S. Évreux; has manufactures of machines; churches with stained glass windows of the Renaissance, and remains of ramparts of the Middle Ages. The French were twice beaten beneath its walls by the English in 1173 and 1424. Three miles SE. of V. starts a new (1892) aqueduct, 83 m. long, to carry the water of the Avre to Paris. P. <4000.

Vernex, vil., Switzd. See **Montreux.**

Verney Compton, par., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Compton Verney.**

Verney Junction, stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. SE. by S. Buckingham, on the L. & NW. R. and Aylesbury and Buckingham Rly.

Vernham Dean, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 10 m. SW. by W. Newbury, 6 m. E. Collingbourne stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Vernia, La, Verna, or **Alvernia,** convent, Italy, Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, 2 m. N. Chiusi; founded in 1215, on a spur of the Apennines. Near it are some grottoes inhabited by St. Francis of Assisi. Meteorological observatory. Alt. 3645 ft.

Vernio, comm., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 21 m. NNW. Florence. P. <5000.

Vernole, vil., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 14 m. NW. Otranto. P. <2000.

Vernon, tn., France, dep. Eure, on the l. bk. of the Seine, arr. and 15 m. ENE. Évreux; has quarries of building stone, and military and mechanical workshops. Its church contains stained glass windows of the Renaissance. P. 6500.

Vernon, co., New South Wales, crossed by 31° S. and 152° E.

Vernon, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 4 m. by rail E. Manchester. P. (1880) 6900; (1890) 8800.

Vernon, vil., U.S., Indiana, Jennings co., 58 m. SE. by S. Indianapolis; has trade in lime. P. <1500.

Vernon, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, W. frontier, S. of 32° N.

Vernon, vil., U.S., Michigan, Shiawassee co., 45 m. S. by W. Bay City. P. <1500.

Vernon, co., U.S., Missouri, on the W. frontier, crossed in the N. by 38° N.

Vernon, tn., U.S., Texas, Wilbarger co. P. <3000.

Vernon, vil., U.S., in the SE. of Vermont, Windham co., on the Connecticut R., 63 m. SSE. Rutland. P. <1500.

Vernon, co., U.S., Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, S. of 44° N.

Vernon, Mount, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Mount Vernon.**

Vernon, Mount, mt., U.S., Washington, Skagit co., 50 m. E. Victoria (V. I.).

Vernon, North, city, U.S., Indiana, Jennings co., 56 m. SE. by S. Indianapolis. P. <3000.

Vernon Isles, group of small isls., S. Australia, N. Terr., near 131° E., between Melville I. and N. ct. of Australia, at W. entrance of Van Diemen's Gulf.

Vernou, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Cisse, arr. and 9 m. E. by N. Tours. P. <2000.

Vernoux, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, 54 m. N. by W. Orange, 13 m. W. by S. Valence. P. <2000.

Vernoye. See **Vyernyi.**

Verolanuova, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, 14 m. N. by E. Cremona; has silk-spinning. P. <5000.

Verolengo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 19 m. ENE. Turin, near the l. bk. of the Po. P. <2000.

Veroli, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 38 m. SE. by E. Tivoli; seat of a bishopric. P. <4000.

Véron, Le, dist., France. See **Indre-et-Loire.**

Verona, fortified tn., Italy, Venetia, cap. prov. V., on the Adige, 22 m. NNE. Mantua. It is protected also by a line of forts mostly on the W. side of the Adige. Amongst her many interesting buildings are the cathedral, built in the end of the 12th century, and containing the tomb of Pope Julius III., and a very valuable chapter library; the Church of San Zeno (constructed like the cathedral in the Lombard style, *i.e.*, with alternate bands of white stone and red brick), a fine edifice rebuilt in the 12th century; St. Anastasia, of the later 13th century, adorned with sculptured tombs and paintings by Pisano and others; San Fermo Maggiore, of the 14th century; and many other churches. V. has preserved the aspect of a mediæval town, not only in her old houses, but also in her streets, her bridges, and her gates. The ancient castle (14th century), in which the Scaligers lived, is now converted into an arsenal, and is connected by a picturesque bridge with the modern arsenal on the other side of the river. The old castle of St. Peter, founded by Theodoric the Goth, and rebuilt in the 14th century, was dismantled by the French in 1801. Not least amongst the architectural glories of V. are the magnificently sculptured tombs of the Scaligers, standing in the open air. (See Ruskin, *Stones of Venice*, vol. iii.) Many Renaissance palaces and other structures attest the skill of two celebrated architects, Sammicheli and Fra Giocondo, both of the 15th and 16th centuries. The finest palaces in V. are that of the Scaligers (14th century), with a lofty tower, of the Bevilacqua and Pompei families, the last a picture-gallery and museum, and that of the town-council, richly sculptured. The Roman remains embrace a well-preserved amphitheatre, traces of baths, city walls, a theatre, a triumphal arch, and fine mosaic pavements. The town has manufactures of cottons and silks, candles, tanneries, and railway workshops. It was the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, and perhaps of both the Elder and Younger Pliny, Paul Veronese, the poet Scipione, and the architects Vitruvius and Sammicheli. V. became a Roman city in the 1st century A.D., and speedily rose to be a place of importance. It was besieged by the Emperor Constantine in 312, and here in 489 Odoacer was defeated by Theodoric the Goth (Dietrich of Bern in the Charlemagne cycle), who frequently resided within its walls. The Lombard kings, successors of Charlemagne, made it one of their caps. From 1260 to 1375 it was in the hands of the Scaligers (Della Scala family), one of whom, Can Grande, gave an asylum to Dante. In 1405 the city was conquered by Venice, which kept possession down to 1797. In 1815 it became a possession of Austria, who in 1848 strongly fortified it and made it one of the pivots of the celebrated **Quadrilateral** (*q.v.*). It was under its walls, at Custozza, that Victor Emmanuel was defeated by the Archduke Albert in 1866. In that same year V. was incorporated in the kingdom of Italy. Alt. 180-205 ft. Prov. P. (1871) 367,674; dist. P. 121,294; comm. P. 67,080; city P. 60,049; P. (1881) 60,800; comm. P. (1892) 69,500.

Verona, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Lee co., 103 m. SE. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <1500.

Verona, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., on the l. bk. of the Allegheny, 8 m. ENE. Pittsburg; exports tools and springs. P. <1500.

Verona, Chiusa di, the gorge through which the Adige passes from the Alps to the plains of Italy.

Verpelét, comm., Hungary, co. Heves, dist. Eger. P. <4000.

Verpillière, La, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Bourbre, arr. and 16 m. NE. by E. Vienne. P. <2000.

Verplanck, vil., U.S., New York, West Chester co., on the l. bk. of the Hudson R., 39 m. N. New York. P. <2000.

Verres, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 18½ m. E. by S. Aosta. P. <2000.

Verret, lake, U.S., Louisiana, Assumption par., N. of Ralourde Lake. Length, 10 m.

Verria, tn., Turkey. See **Karaferia.**

Verride, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. Coimbra, on l. bk. of the Mondego. P. (comm.) <3000.

Verrières, Les, vil., Switzd., cant. Neuchâtel, 10 m. NW. Grandson. P. <2000.

Verrua Savoja, comm., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 24 m. ENE. Turin, above the r. bk. of the Po. P. <4000.

Vers, vil., France, dep. Lot, on the Lot, 34 m. NNE. Montauban, arr. and 7 m. ENE. Cahors. P. <2000.

Versailles, comm. and city, France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arr. V., 10 m. WSW. Paris, with which it communicates by two lines of rail, on a plateau, 5 m. from l. bk. of the Seine. It is divided into four quarters, starting in the shape of a fan from the castle, which is separated from the town by the Place d'Armes. It has many remarkable edifices, fine squares, public fountains, and beautiful boulevards, the church of St. Louis, the prefecture, and the chancery. The palace of Versailles, one of the most beautiful in existence, is composed of three main wings, two stretching right and left of a central square, and the third backing the square and projecting into the gardens behind. It was restored during the reign of the late Louis Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum. The most interesting apartments have been preserved or restored as they were under Louis XIV.; they embrace the Gallery of Mirrors, the Bull's Eye Chamber, the bedroom of Louis XIV., and the chapel. The immense galleries contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order, the pictures being by David, Horace, Vernet, Ary Scheffer, Delacroix, &c. Connected with the palace are a decorated chapel and theatre, an orangery, flower gardens, and a park, in which are statues and fountains supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the park the two palaces called the Great and Little *Trianon*, associated with Marie Antoinette. The gardens of the Little Trianon are well known to botanists and horticultural amateurs. Great Trianon, built 1670. The castle and gardens were begun in 1661, by order of Louis XIV. The architecture was entrusted to Levau and Mansart, and finished in 1684; sculpture to Coysevox, Coustou, Girardon, Le Moyne, Tuby, Tarsy, &c. Lebrun was the painter by appointment. The gardens were designed by Le Nôtre. V. is a bishop's see and Protestant consistory, created in 1802, and has a national college, a normal school, shooting-school, hippodrome, school of horticulture, and library of 75,000 volumes. Its industries are unimportant; the greater part of the inhabitants live by market-gardening, small trade, and visitors and Parisians. The two largest parish churches were built, one by Mansart, the other, serving as cathedral, under Louis XV. In the city, statues have been erected to Hoche, the Abbé de l'Epée, and Houdon; an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. graces the great court of the castle, where it is surrounded by statues of various national celebrities; and here, on June 20, 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the National Assembly, and took the famous oath termed the '*Jeu de Paume!*' From 1790 to 1837 V. was nearly deserted; but after the opening of the museum in the latter year, it regained some of its former importance. During the siege of Paris, V. formed the headquarters of the German army, and here the King of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871. At the outbreak of the revolt of the Commune, March 18, 1871, the

government went to V., together with the National Assembly, the latter remaining there, as well as the succeeding legislature, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected 1876. It is the birthplace of Philip V. of Spain; Louis XV., XVI., and XVIII., and Charles X.; Count de Maurepas, minister of Louis XV. and XVI.; Prince Polignac, minister of Charles X.; General Lazare Hoche, died 1797; Marshal Berthier, Prince of Wagram, died 1815; the Abbé de l'Epée, instructor of deaf mutes, died 1789; Ferdinand de Lesseps, born 1805; and the sculptor Houdon, died 1828. Before Louis XIII., V. was a simple manor; it was bought by the king in 1627, who built an ordinary castle: this castle forms the nucleus of the present palace. The new palace became after 1683 the official and generally the actual residence of the French king. Here, in 1783, was signed the treaty of peace by which the United States of America became independent. Alt. 421 ft. Mean temp., yr. 50.7° F., Jan. 37.2°, July 65.7°. City P. (1872) 61,670; (1891) 51,700.

Versailles, vil., U.S., Illinois, Brown co., 47 m. E. Quincy by rail. P. <1500.

Versailles, manufacturing tn., U.S., Kentucky, Woodford co., 60 m. E. by S. Louisville; agricultural dist. P. <1500.

Versailles, tn., U.S., Missouri, cap. Morgan co., 38 m. WSW. Jefferson City; lead is mined and smelted in dist. P. <1500.

Versailles, vil., U.S., Ohio, Dark co., 78 m. N. Cincinnati. Alt. 977 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Versecz (in German spelling **Werschetz**), municip., Hungary, co. Temes, 45 m. S. Temesvar; produces noted red wine and brandy. In the vicinity are Roman remains. The town is overlooked by the Schlossberg, which crowns the ruins of the old citadel. Here the Hungarians defeated the Servians, 1848. The Austrians took the town, 1849. P. (1850) 17,200; (1869) 21,100; (1890) 21,900.

Vershire, vil., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 25 m. SE. by S. Montpelier, with copper-mines. P. <1500.

Versoix, riv., France and Switzd., rising from springs 4 m. ENE. Gex, 4 m. from the W. shore of the Lake of Geneva, at Divonne-les-Bains; their temperature is always constant at 44° F., whatever the temperature of the air. The stream to which these springs give rise enters the Lake of Geneva at V., after a course of 10 m.

Versoix, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. N. by E. Geneva, on the W. side of the Lake of Geneva. P. <2000.

Versova, vil., Greece, prov. Achaia and Elis, 17 m. ESE. Vostitsa. This town, the ancient *Ægira* and the *Hyperesia* of Homer, was one of the most active communities in Achaia, and was in commercial relation with the Sidonians. The ruins of the town are on a high spur, attached to Mount Eurystina by an isthmus. P. (comm.) <3000.

Versoye, La, mineral baths, France. See **Thonon-les-Bains.**

Vertaizon, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 10 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Verte, River, Canada, Quebec. See **Rivière Verte.**

Verteillac, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. NW. by W. Périgueux, arr. and 7 m. N. by E. Ribérac. P. <2000.

Vertentes, Espigão das ('ridge of the watershed'), circlet of hills, elevations, and plateaux separating the waters of the N. slope of Brazil from those of the E. slope towards the basin of the São Francisco. Its sections bear different names. Its highest summits have an altitude of not more than 550 ft.

Vertheuil, vil., France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, 6 m. NW. Pauillac. P. <2000.

Vertou, tn., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Sèvre, arr. and 5 m. SE. by E. Nantes. P. <2000.

Vertryck, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain, on the Fleppe, 5 m. WNW. Tirlemont. P. <2000.

Vertus, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. Châlons-sur-Marne, 10 m. S. by E. Épernay; produces noted wines. Birthplace of the poet Deschamps, called Morel, died 1422.

Verulam, ancient tn., Eng. See **St. Albans.**

Verulam, tn., Natal, Inanda dist., 15 m. N. by E. Durban. P. <2000.

Vervicq, comm., Belgium. See **Werwick.**

Verviers, comm., Belgium, on the Weser, prov. and 13 m. E. by S. Liège, arr. V. Noted as far back as 1432 for its woollens, now chiefly for its woollen yarn, more properly a hybrid between woollen and worsted yarn, and its washed wool. The water of the Gileppe, besides being used for wool-washing (for which it is admirably adapted on account of its freedom from lime), furnishes the motive-power for numerous works. Important manufactures of woollen machinery. Birthplace of the violinist Vieuxtemps, died 1880. P. 48,400.

Vervins, tn., France, dep. Aisne, cap. arr. V., 24 m. NE. by N. Laon. Here in 1598 a treaty was signed between Henry IV. of France and Philip II. of Spain. P. <3000.

Verwick, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 1½ m. N. Cardigan, P.O. (**Verwig**). P. <500.

Verwood and Westmoors, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 12½ m. NNE. Poole, with a stn. (**V.** for **Cranborne**) on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. (**Verwood**). P. <1500.

Veryan, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 7 m. SE. by E. Truro, P.O.; 5716 ac. P. <1500.

Veryan Bay, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, between Dodman Point and Nare Head.

Verzino, tn., Italy, Calabrie, prov. and 31 m. NNE. Catanzaro. P. <2000.

Verzy, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 9 m. SE. Reims. P. <2000.

Vesarköprü, tn., Asia Minor, 64 m. S. by E. Sinope.

Vesáva, port, Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Thána, 12 m. N. Bombay. V. fort stands between the village and the fortified isl. of Madh, which is close by. P. <5000.

Vescovato, tn., Corsica, arr. and 14 m. S. Bastia. P. <2000.

Vescovato, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 7 m. ENE. Cremona. P. <3000.

Vesdre, Ger. **Weeze** and **Weser,** riv., Prussia and Belgium, rising on N. edge of the Hohe Venn, flows W. and enters Belgium, passing Verviers and Pépinster, and reaching the Ourthe at Chénée. Its valley is one of the most picturesque in Liège. Length, 44 m.

Veshenskaya (**Vyoshenskaya**), Cossack vil., Russia, prov. of Don Cossacks, chief town of Ust-Medvyeditsa dist., on Don, 217 m. NE. Novocherkask. P. 28,940.

Veslegonsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 210 m. N. by E. Tver, on r. bk. Mologa, on highway from St. Petersburg to Yaroslavl. P. <5000.

Vésinet, Le, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 2 m. ESE. St. Germain, near the r. bk. of the Seine; has a large race-course. P. <4000.

Ve Skerries, group of rocky islands at entrance to St. Magnus Bay, Shetland.

Vesle, or **Vêle,** riv., France, dep. Marne, rises 11 m. ENE. Châlons-sur-Marne, flows ENE. past Reims, and joins the Aisne 7 m. E. Soissons. Length, 90 m.; area of basin, 600 sq. m.

Vesontio, city, France. See **Besançon.**

Vesoul, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. arr. V., 28 m. N. by E. Besançon; has manufactures of files, tools, &c. Birthplace of the painter Gérôme, 1824. Alt. 770 ft. P. 8400.

Vespasian's Camp, old camp, Eng. See **Berwick St. John.**

Vespolate, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 6½ m. SSE. Novara. P. <3000.

Vest, Vester, Vestra, Scandinavian, 'west,' 'western.'

Vesta, or **Watt's Station,** iron manufacturing vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 13 m. W. Lancaster. P. <1500.

Vestanfors, vil., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 35 m. NW. Vesterås. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vestby, vil., Norway, prov. Christiania, 55 m. SSW. Eidsvold, 3 m. from Christiania Fjord. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vestenanova, comm., Italy, Venice, prov. Verona, 6 m. NE. Tregnago. P. <4000.

Vesteraalen, Norway. See **Lofoten Islands.**

Vesterås, tn., Sweden, prov. Vestmanland, 22 m. S. by W. Sala; has dockyards. The cathedral (11th century), in Gothic style, contains the tombs of the statesman Svante Sture, died 1512, and King Eric XIV., died 1577. The episcopal library of 12,000 volumes embraces the collection removed from the library of Mayence during the Thirty Years' War. The castle was built by Gustavus Vasa, and served as prison to Eric XIV., 1573–1574. Eleven diets were held at V.; the most celebrated was Vesterås Recess, in 1527, which voted the abolition of Catholicism in Sweden. P. 8100.

Vesterö, isl., Norway, Hvalöer Archipelago, E. of the entrance to Christiania Fjord, 7 m. S. Frederikshald. P. 349.

Vestervik, maritime tn., Sweden, prov. Kalmar, on the E. ct., 60 m. S. by E. Norrköping; has shipbuilding. V. is united to Gamleby by a canal available for vessels drawing 15 ft. The outer port has a depth at entrance of 21 ft.; depth alongside quays, 10–18 ft.; good anchorage in 36–40 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.80° F., Feb. 31.6°, July 62.6°. P. 6900.

Vestfjord, gulf or inlet, Norway, between the Lofoten Is. and the coast of Norway, the centre of cod-fishing on the Scandinavian coast; its opening is 56 m. wide, and it reaches inland 95 m. NE. from about 67° to 68½° N.

Vesting, Dutch, 'a fortress.' See *Feste.*

Vestnäs, vil., Norway, prov. Trondhjem, dist. Romsdal, 41 m. SW. Christiansund, on S. shore of Molde Fjord. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vestone, vil., Italy, Lombardy, on the Chiese, prov. and 15 m. NE. by N. Brescia. P. <2000.

Vestra, Scandinavian, 'west.' See *Vest.*

Vestra Torsås, vil., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 19 m. SSW. Vexiö. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vesunna, tn., France. See **Périgueux.**

Vesuvius, Mount (Italian **Monte Vesuvio**), the most celebrated active volcano in Europe, Italy, on the E. side of the bay, and 8 m. ESE. Naples. Lat. of crater 40° 49′ N., long. 14° 26′ E. It rises, an isolated cone, out of the fertile plain of Campania, the diameter of its base being about 10 m. The actual eruptive cone (4260 ft.) is surrounded by an outer ring or

crest on N. and E., called Monte di Somma (3730 ft.), the two being separated by a valley known as Atrio di Cavallo, 550 yds. across. The height of the eruptive (inner) cone varies from period to period, according to the accumulation of volcanic matters which it ejects; the range of alt. being from 3330 ft. (1749) to 4270 ft. (1894). The mountain is almost wholly composed of lava, scoriæ, and tufa; and the ejecta embrace nearly half a hundred different kinds of minerals (leucite, augite, magnetic iron, &c.). The vegetable products on its flanks comprise euphorbias, and many other plants not found elsewhere in Italy. The famous wine *lachryma christi* (red and white) is grown on its sides. The first recorded eruption occurred in A.D. 79, when the Elder Pliny perished, and the cities Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ were overwhelmed. From that time onwards many eruptions are recorded, of which the most celebrated occurred in 472, 512, 685, 982, 1036, 1139, 1631, 1638, 1660, 1680, 1794, 1804, 1810, 1822, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1839, 1850, 1855, 1858, 1868, 1872, 1878, 1879, 1891. On the W. side of the mountain, on a projecting crag (2218 ft.) at the foot of the cone of ashes, an observatory was built in 1844; and in 1880 a wire-rope railway was constructed to within 150 yards of the summit, from a point about 2600 ft. from the base.

Veszprém, tn. with magistracy, Hungary, cap. prov. V., 24 m. W. by S. Stuhlweissenburg; has trade in grain and wine. The upper town is perched on a rock, and contains the old fortified castle and the episcopal palace. The Gothic cathedral of the 16th century has been the nucleus of an episcopal see since the year 1000. The town has changed hands many times, remaining in the hands of the Turks from 1605 to 1683. Alt. 855 ft. P. 12,700.

Vésztö, comm., Hungary, co. Békés, dist. Gzeghalom. P. 7600.

Veta Grande, tn., Mexico, state of and 12 m. N. Zacatecas. P. (comm.) 6600.

Veta Pass, U.S., Colorado, pass in the Rocky Mts., traversed by Denver and Rio Grande Rly. Alt. 9378 ft.

Vetar, or **Vetter,** largest of the South West Is., Dutch E. Indies, opposite the N. ct. of Timor, crossed by 8° S. and 126° E. Surface undulating; numerous rivers, small lakes, and marshes; no forests. Rattans, iron-wood, wax, and honey are exported. San-Ilmeti, or Ilvaki, the cap., is on the S. ct. V. was discovered by the Dutch in 1674. Area, 1050 sq. m. P. (1882) 7500 (Riedel).

Vetas ('lodes, veins'), vil., Colombia, Santander; has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. P. <2000.

Vetluga, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 175 m. E. Kostroma, on r. bk. of Vetluga R.; trade in wooden goods and bast-mats. P. <5000.

Vetluga, riv., Russia, govts. Vyatka, Vologda, and Kostroma, r. bk. trib. of the Volga, which it joins at Pokrovskoye, a few miles above Kozmodemiyansk; considerable shipping of timber and wooden goods. Length, 400 m.

Vetrella, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 7½ m. SSW. Viterbo. P. <4000.

Vetrina, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, 19 m. NW. Seres. P. <4000 (Servians).

Vétroz, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 3½ m. W. Sion. P. <2000.

Vetschau, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Kalau, 9½ m. W. Kottbus. P. <3000.

Vetter, isl., Dutch E. Indies. See **Vetar.**

Vettern, lake, Sweden. See **Wetter.**

Vettore, Monte. See **Apennines, C.**

Veules, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Yvetot, on the NW. ct., 13 m. W. by S. Dieppe. P. <2000.

Veurdre, Le, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Allier, on the Allier, 35 m. NE. by N. Montluçon, arr. and 19 m. NW. Moulins. P. <2000.

Veurey, vil., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 9 m. NW. Grenoble, on l. bk. of the Isère. P. <2000.

Veurne, Flemish name of **Furnes** (*q.v.*).

Veuve River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 408 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Vevay (vevē'), city, U.S., Indiana, Switzerland co., on r. bk. of Ohio R., 52 m. NE. Louisville (Ken.); large quantities of honey and agricultural produce are shipped. P. <2000.

Vevey, or **Vivis,** tn., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the N. side of Lake of Geneva, 11 m. ESE. Lausanne; has manufactures of condensed milk and watch-making. The church of St. Martin (15th century) contains the tomb of Ludlow the regicide (died 1693). Its magnificent situation, at the foot of the Jorat and of the forest heights of the Alps, in sight of the mountains of Vaud and Valais and the Lake of Geneva, annually attracts many visitors. At V. the famous 'vine-dressers' fête' is celebrated; the last was in 1889. P. (comm.) 8200.

Vexin, former dist., France, now in deps. Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Seine-et-Oise, and Oise.

Vexlö, tn., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 63 m. WNW. Kalmar; it has been almost entirely rebuilt since the fire in 1843; seat of a bishopric. The cathedral, built 1300, contains the tomb of St. Siegfrid (died 1030). P. 6600.

Veyasarpady, NW. suburb of Madras, Brit. India, 3½ m. N. by W. of the Government House.

Veyatie, Loch, Scot. See **Cam Loch.**

Veynes, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, arr. Gap, 46 m. S. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Veyre-Monton, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Veys, Les, bay, English Channel, between the French deps. Calvados and Manche, a good deal obstructed by banks and the Grand-Camp rocks.

Veytaux, vil., Switzd. See **Montreux.**

Vézelay, tn., France, dep. Yonne, on the Cure, 43 m. NE. Nevers, arr. and 8 m. W. by S. Avallon. It is a decayed town, having had more than 10,000 inhabitants in the Middle Ages. Its church, a remarkable work of art in the history of French architecture, is dedicated to St. Madeleine, whose shrine was formerly visited by a vast number of pilgrims. Birthplace of the theologian Theodore de Beza (died 1605). P. <2000.

Vézelise, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. and 15 m. S. by W. Nancy. P. <2000.

Vežen, Mount. See **Balkan Mountains.**

Vézénobres, vil., France, dep. Gard, 19 m. NW. by N. Nîmes, arr. and 6 m. SE. Alais. P. <2000.

Vézère, riv., France, rises on Plateau de Millevache, in N. dep. Corrèze, flows SW., and joins the Dordogne 20 m. E. Bergerac after a course of 120 m. Area of basin, 1450 sq. m.

Vezia, vil., Switzd., cant. Ticino, 1½ m. NW. by N. Lugano. P. <2000.

Vezins, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Millau, 47 m. NE. by E. Albi. P. <2000.

Vezir Köprü, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Sivas, 65 m. SSE. Sinope, with which it is connected by carriage-road. P. 8600; Moham. 7600 (Sunnites, 6000; Shiites, 1600—Cuinet).

Vezouze, riv., France, rises in the Vosges Mts., close to the German frontier, flows W., and joins the Meurthe at Lunéville. Length, 53 m.; area of basin, 330 sq. m.

Vezzani, vil., Corsica, arr. Corte, 32 m. NE. by E. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Vezzano, comm., Italy, Liguria, prov. Genoa, 4 m. NW. Spezia. P. <4000.

Viacha, tn., Bolivia, dep. and 15 m. SW. by W. La Paz.

Viadana, tn., Italy, Lombardy, on the l. bk. of the Po, prov. Mantua, 13 m. NE. by N. Parma. P. 5700.

Viadène, dist., France. See **Aveyron.**

Viadus, or *Viadrus,* riv., Ger. See **Oder.**

Viagrande, tn., Sicily, prov. and 6 m. NNE. Catania, at the foot of S. slope of Mount Etna. P. (comm.) <4000.

Viala, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 10 m. WSW. Millau; has copper, lead, and mercury mines. P. <2000.

Vialas, vil., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Florac, 11 m. W. by N. Bessèges; has argentiferous lead-mine. P. <2000.

Via Mala, remarkable gorge, Switzd., cant. Grisons, through which pass the Hinter-Rhein and the carriage-road over the Splügen.

Viamão, tn., Brazil, state Rio Grande do Sul, close to Porto Alegre. P. 9500.

Viana, tn., Brazil, on the l. bk. of the Rio Pindare, state of and 60 m. SW. by S. Maranham. P. 11,000.

Viana, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. Orense, dist. V. del Bollo. P. 8300.

Viana, tn., Spain, prov. Pamplona, dist. Estella, 8 m. NE. Logroño. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vianden, tn., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Our, 23 m. N. by E. Luxemburg. P. <2000.

Vianen, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the l. bk. of the Leck, 6 m. SSW. Utrecht. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vianna do Castello, tn. and port, Portugal, dist. V. do C.; has manufactures of lace, salt springs, and active fishery. P. 8800.

Vianna do Castello, tn., on the W. ct. of Portugal, cap. prov. V. do C., at the mouth of the Limia, 40 m. NNW. Oporto. The tidal basins are almost silted up, dry at low water, and only fit for fishing and other small craft. P. 9300.

Viar, riv., S. Spain, rises on N. slope of Sierra Morena, passes to S. slope of the chain by three deep and wild gorges, and flows into the Guadalquivir some distance above Seville. The V. is mostly dry in summer. Length, 75 m.

Viareggio, tn. and port, Italy, Tuscany, prov. Massa, on the coast, 12 m. W. by N. Lucca; frequented sea-bathing resort; has remains of Roman baths, called 'Nero's baths.' P. 9600.

Vias, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 11 m. ESE. Béziers, 2 m. from the sea, on the Canal du Midi. P. <3000.

Viatka, Russia. See **Vyatka.**

Viaur, riv., France, rises in E. of dep. Aveyron, flows SW., and enters the Aveyron at the point where the deps. of Tarn, Aveyron, and Tarn-et-Garonne all meet. Length, 95 m.

Vibonati, vil., on the W. ct. of Italy, Campania, prov. Salerno, 38 m. S. by W. Potenza. P. (comm.) <3000.

Viborg, fortified tn., Denmark, in the middle of Jutland, prov. V., 24 m. W. Randers; has distilleries, iron-foundries, and manufactures of cloth. One of the oldest towns in Den-

mark; has a museum of Northern antiquities; its cathedral, founded at the beginning of the 11th century, rebuilt 1130–70 and 1864–73, contains the tomb of King Krik Glipping (died 1286). V. was originally the cap. and the chief pagan sanctuary of the country, and the seat of the popular assemblies. It became the residence of the archbishop in 1065. Mean temp., yr. 38.0° F., Jan. 17.8°, July 61.3°. P. 8400.

Viborg, or **Wiborg,** govt. of SE. Finland, on Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga. Occupies the lake plateau and its slopes, and covers S. Karelia. Surface uneven; many lakes (Saima); marshes in E.; soil unproductive. Fishing; shipbuilding; iron-works; quarries of granite for St. Petersburg. Chief towns: Viborg, Kexholm (or Käkisolm), Vilmanstrand, and Sordavala. Area, 13,530 sq. m. P. (1890) 351,600.

Viborg, seapt. tn., cap. of above govt., situated at the head of V. Bay, 85 m. by rail NW. St. Petersburg; old town, having many remains of the past in its castle; surrounded by several suburbs. Centre of industry and commercial activity of E. Finland; chief port for exports. Mean rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 25.3 in., May–Nov. 18.9 in. P. 21,900.

Vibraye, tn., France, dep. Sarthe, on the Braye, 25 m. E. by N. Le Mans, arr. and 10 m. N. St. Calais; has iron-mines. P. <2000.

Viby, vil., Sweden, prov. and 19 m. SW. Örebro. P. (comm.) <5000.

Vic, tn., Ger., govt. of Alsace-Lorraine, circle Château-Salins, 17 m. ENE. Nancy (France). P. <3000.

Vicard Point, W. extremity of Bouley Bay, Jersey, Channel Is., 5 m. N. St. Helier. **V. Harbour,** a picturesque cove and small fishing station, is to the W.

Vicari, tn., Sicily, prov. and 24 m. SSE. Palermo. P. 5000.

Vicarstown, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 4 m. from St. Anne's Hill.

Vicarstown (Dodd), tnld., Ire., SE. Queen's co., bar. Stradbally, 9 m. E. by N. Maryborough, P.O. P. <250.

Vicbilh, one of the divs. of Béarn, France, now in dep. Basses-Pyrénées.

Vicdessos, vil., France, dep. Ariège, on the Vicdessos R., 58 m. S. Toulouse, arr. and 14 m. SSW. Foix. P. <2000.

Vic-en-Bigorre, tn., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Tarbes, on the Echez, 22 m. E. by N. Pau. P. <4000.

Vicente, or **Vicenti,** vil., Portuguese E. Africa, prov. Mozambique, 3 m. W. Mopea, on l. bk. of the Zambezi. The African Lakes Company has a port here.

Vicenza, tn., Italy, Venetia, cap. prov. V., on the Bacchiglione, 20 m. NW. by W. Padua; has silk spinning and weaving, spinning of flax, hemp, wool, and cotton; the Bertoliana Library, with more than 80,000 vols., and a museum (in the Chieregati Palace), with paintings of the Venetian school. V. was formerly fortified. One of the most remarkable buildings is the Basilica or Palace of Justice, burnt down in 1389, and rebuilt in the 16th century, after the design of Palladio. Other works by the same architect are Villa Palladiana (½ m. SE. of city), the Barbaran Palace, and the Olympic Theatre. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic structure, and there are other Gothic churches, that of San Lorenzo dating from 1280. V. was sacked in 401 by Alaric the Goth, and almost destroyed by Attila the Hun in 452. It was a member of the Lombard League, but was taken by Frederick II. in 1236. It surrendered voluntarily to Venice in 1404, and was governed by its podestas till 1797. The Austrians took it in 1848. Birthplace of the architect Palladio, died 1580, and the painter Montagna, died 1523. Mean temp., yr. 54.8° F., Jan. 35.1°, July 75.4°; rfall. (1858–91), yr. 46.1 in., Oct.–Nov. 10.2 in. P. (1881) 37,000.

Vic-Fezensac, tn., France, dep. Gers, arr. Auch, on the Losse, 34 m. SW. by S. Agen. P. <3000.

Vich, tn., Spain, prov. Barcelona, cap. dist. V., 28 m. W. by S. Gerona; an irregular town, with narrow winding streets going up or down. Has a cathedral, built 1803, on the site of a basilica built about 1040; at the side is a fine cloister of the 14th century. P. (comm.) 11,600.

Vichada, riv., Colombia, flows E. through the great N. plain of S. America, and joins the Orinoco in 5° N. Length, 350 m.

Vichumbi, vil., central Africa, on the S. side of Lake Albert Edward, in 0° 44′ S. P. <2000.

Vichuquen, lake, Chile, prov. Curicó, near the coast, in about 34° 45′ S., communicating directly with the roadstead of Llico by a channel 4 m. in length and 330 ft. average breadth. It has been proposed to convert this lake into a fine commercial and military port. Length, 5 m.

Vichuquen, vil., Chile, prov. and 45 m. WNW Curicó. P. <3000.

Vichy, vil., France, dep. Allier, on the riv. Allier, arr. and 11 m. E. by N. Gannat, 28 m. NE. Clermont; one of the most important thermal stations in France, visited annually by more than 50,000 people; in V. alone about thirty of the mineral springs are used for baths and for drinking. The Romans knew these waters, and called the place *Aquæ Calidæ*. Amongst the old houses of the 16th and 17th centuries, one bears the name of Madame de Sévigné, who lived here in 1676 and 1677. Rfall. 18.11 in. P. 10,400.

Vicksburg, vil., U.S., Michigan, Kalamazoo co., 126 m. W. by S. Detroit. P. <1500.

Vicksburg, city, U.S., Mississippi, Warren co., on the l. bk. of the Mississippi, 42 m. W. Jackson, the outlet for the Mississippi delta and valleys of the Yazoo; has foundries, machine-shops, and a stone quarry, and exports cotton (which is the staple article of commerce) and cotton-seed oil. Has regular steam communication with New Orleans, 400 m. distant. In the national cemetery, in the vicinity, are buried nearly 17,000 Union soldiers. V. capitulated to the Federal army under General Grant, July 4, 1863. Alt. (signal stn.) 244 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp., yr. 66.1° F., Jan. 48.3°, July 82.2°; rfall. (13 yrs.), 61.4 in. P. (1880) 11,800; (1890) 13,400.

Vic-le-Comte, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 12 m. SE. Clermont-Ferrand; formerly cap. of the Counts of Auvergne. P. <2000.

Vico, tn., Corsica, arr. and 18 m. N. by E. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Vico, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 30 m. N. by E. Turin.

Vico, lake, Italy, prov. Rome, 5 m. S. Viterbo.

Vico del Gargano, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 37 m. NE. by N. Foggia. P. 8400.

Vico Equense, tn., Italy, prov. Naples, 4 m. SW. Castellammare di Stabia, on S. ct. of the Gulf of Naples. P. (comm.) 10,900.

Vicoforte, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 15½ m. E. by S. Cuneo, 2 m. E. Mondovi. P. <2000.

Vicoigne, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 6 m. NW. Valenciennes; has coal-mines and iron-foundries. P. <2000.

Vicols, tribe. See **Bicols.**

Vicopisano, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 9 m. E. Pisa. P. <2000.

Vicosoprano, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 11 m. E. by N. Chiavenna, in the Val Bregaglia. P. <2000.

Vicovaro, tn., Italy, prov. and 21 m. ENE. Rome. P. <3000.

Vic-sur-Aisne, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 10 m. W. by N. Soissons. P. <2000.

Vic-sur-Cère, tn., France, dep. Cantal, 60 m. SSW. Clermont-Ferrand, arr. and 10 m. ENE. Aurillac; has mineral waters, known to the Romans. Alt. 2315 ft. P. <2000.

Vic-sur-Seille, tn., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 3 m. SSE. Château-Salins, on the Seille; has hop cultivation. P. <2000.

Victor, vil., U.S., Iowa, Iowa co., 39 m. SW. by W. Cedar Rapids. P. <1500.

Victor, settlement, U.S., Montana, Missoula co., 82 m. WNW. Butte City.

Victor, vil., U.S., New York, Ontario co., 17 m. SE. Rochester. P. <1500.

Victor-Emmanuel, mt. chain, Ger. New Guinea, stretching S. of Empress Augusta R. nearly to 5° S. Alt. 10–12,000 ft.

Victor Harbour, S. Australia. See **Port Victor.**

Victoria, colony, Australia, in SE., bounded N. by the Murray R., which separates it from New South Wales, and W. by S. Australia; area nearly equal to that of Great Britain; comprises several dists.: Western, in SW.; Wimmera, NW. (occupying nearly one-fourth of the colony); Loddon, N.; Murray, NE.; Gippsland, SE. The principal openings in the coast (length about 600 m.) are Corner Inlet, Waratah Bay, Western Port, Port Phillip, and Portland Bay; **Islands.**—Snake, French, and Phillip, with several smaller ones. A large part of the **surface** is mountainous. The Australian Alps with their spurs fill the greater part of the eastern half of the colony, and contain the culminating point, Mount Bogong (6508 ft.). W. of these mountains the Dividing Range sinks in elevation, so that easy routes could be found for the railways laid N. of Melbourne to the plains on the other side. Still farther W., a range called the Pyrenees rises above the plains in the N. of Ripon co., and turning to NW. leaves only a narrow notch (now traversed by the railway between Melbourne and Adelaide), at the height of about 1000 ft. above the sea, between itself and the Grampians, which stretch N. and S., and contain Mount William (3827 ft.), the highest summit in the western half of V. S. of the Dividing Range the plains are comparatively small in extent, but on the N. they widen westward from the Ovens R., especially after the point at which the Murray turns NW. The principal **rivers** S. of the Dividing Range are Snowy R., Tambo, Mitchell, and Latrobe, in the E. (the last three terminating in the Gippsland Lakes), Yarra, and Glenelg. Many other rivers in the W. empty themselves into salt lakes. The principal rivers N. of the Dividing Range (all tribs. of the Murray) are Mitta-Mitta, Ovens, Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon; these have smaller supplies of water than those in the S.; towards the W. they decrease in volume, while streams W. of the Loddon dry up before reaching the Murray, as the Avoca, Avon, and Wimmera. The region watered by the upper courses of these rivers was named 'Australia Felix' by the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who, in 1836, traversed it from the Murray to the Glenelg. There are numerous **lakes,** both salt and fresh: Corangamite, on the banks of which large quantities of salt crystals are collected; Colac, SE. of the preceding; Burrum-

beet, in Ripon co.; Hindmarsh, Albacutya, Tyrrell, and Bolac, all in the Wimmera dist.; the Gippsland lakes—King, Victoria, and Wellington, interconnected, and separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand, usually traversed by a navigable channel. Some of the lakes in the W. dry up altogether in summer, leaving nothing but salt. As regards **geological structure,** the older Palæozoic formations are the most widely distributed, associated with extensive outcrops of granite and igneous rocks, the plains being in many cases formed of basalt; near the coast the older rocks are overlaid by Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits. Extensive tracts (originally about one-fourth of the area of the colony), especially in the Wimmera dist., are covered with mallee scrub (*Eucalyptus dumosa*—a bush of remarkable vitality, 12–20 ft. high, growing in dense thickets, infested with rabbits), intersected with forests of she-oak, box, stringy-bark, &c. Much of the mallee scrub-land has, however, recently been taken up for pastoral purposes, under specially advantageous conditions offered by the government, and is rapidly being reclaimed. The bush is felled with a heavy roller, then burnt, and the ground is then ready for ploughing with a peculiar plough of S. Australian invention, the share of which is so poised as to jump over the stumps (or any other fixed obstruction) left in the ground. Forests of gum, iron-bark, and other valuable trees occur in Gippsland, the mountainous parts of Murray dist., and elsewhere. The **climate** is, on the whole, temperate and healthy; in July and Aug. slight frosts occur, while in Jan. and Feb. hot winds from the interior sometimes raise the temp. to 105° or even 110° F.; but these extremes are of short duration, and the mean for the colony approximates to 57° F., higher to the N. of the Dividing Range than to the S., where the influence of the sea-breezes is most felt [**Sandhurst, Echuca, Ballarat, Melbourne**]. N. of the Dividing Range the rainfall is generally scanty, but in the mallee scrub region is generally sufficient for the cultivation of wheat, the crop to which the cleared land is generally devoted. At Hopetoun, one of the principal centres in this region, in 35° 43′ S., 142° 24′ E., the mean rainfall in 14 years was upwards of 15 in., of which 10½ in. fell in the season of growing crops. **Irrigation** is, however, in many parts of North V. absolutely essential to successful farming; and probably no part of Australia offers greater facilities for irrigation. It has been estimated that the water brought down by the northern streams would be sufficient to irrigate an area nearly three times as large as Bourke co., so that this region might become one of the most populous parts of Australia. Special attention is given to the matter by the government, which acquired extended powers for dealing with it by the Water Act of 1890. Several important irrigation works are now in operation, as those of the Goulburn and Loddon dists., W. Wimmera, and the famous Mildura Irrigation Colony; while under rural water-trusts over 4,000,000 acres were supplied in 1893. **Agricultural products** include cereals, of which the most important is wheat, grown extensively in the Loddon and Murray dists., tobacco, hemp and flax, and fruits of all kinds. The cultivation of the vine, chiefly in the Murray dist., is rapidly extending, yielding wines of good quality, the produce per acre being about 250 to 300 gallons. Under the 'Settlements on Lands Act, 1893,' many small holdings are being allotted, by which it is hoped to promote the cultivation of minor products, such as medicinal, dye, and perfume plants, for which manual labour is best adapted. The **principal mineral** is gold, said to occur over one-third of the colony, and of which the total production from 1851 to 1893 exceeded £235,000,000; chief mining centres, Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Castlemaine, Ararat, and the Gippsland dist. Other minerals include coal (found near Cape Paterson and Western Port, and elsewhere), lignite (valuable deposits, covering at least 100 sq. m., have been discovered in Gippsland), silver (St. Arnaud and Bethanga), tin (Beechworth and Omeo), iron (Lal-Lal), &c. Manufactures are being developed, but as yet the products are used chiefly in the colony, though some are exported. The **railway system** of V. is extensive, and in the W. central part forms a complete network. The principal **exports** are wool, wheat and flour, butter and cheese, skins, tallow, gold, &c.; principal **imports,** woollen and cotton goods, sugar and molasses, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, apparel, &c. Elementary **education** is free, and compulsory between the ages of six and thirteen; technical schools are established in various parts of the colony, and there is one university (Melbourne). The military forces include a small permanent staff, the militia, and the volunteers. As to government, see **British Empire, The.** For purposes of **local government,** nearly the whole of V. is divided into urban or rural municipalities, incorporated under the Local Government Act, 1890; the former are cities, towns, or boroughs, the latter shires; any dist. containing ratable property to the value of £10,000 can be constituted a shire, and any group of 300 houses, a borough. The first permanent settlement on the terr. was made at Portland in 1834; in 1835 another band of settlers established themselves on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, on the site now occupied by Melbourne. This settlement continued to be subject to the governor of New South Wales till 1851, when it was erected into the independent colony of V. Area, 87,884 sq. m. P. (1891) 1,140,400. See **Australia, Australasian Colonies,** table, and **British Empire, The.** [**E. J. H.**]

Victoria, tn. and seapt., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, 34 m. ENE. Rosario; an important centre of commerce. P. 6000.

Victoria, seapt., on the E. ct. of Brazil, Espirito Santo, in 20° 18′ S., 275 m. NE. by E. Rio de Janeiro. The roadstead, at the entrance of the bay, is rendered dangerous by several islets and reefs. Exports coffee, rice, sugar, and manioc. The old Jesuit college (1551) now serves as a government palace. V. is one of the oldest Portuguese establishments in Brazil. In 1535, on the S. shore of the bay, Coutinho founded the town of Espirito Santo, which was soon after transferred to the neighbouring island. P. 20,000.

Victoria, vil., Brazil, state and 40 m. W. Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail. Alt. 528 ft. Mean temp. (7 yrs.), yr. 77.2° F., Feb. 80.1°, July 73.4°; rfall. (7 yrs.), 41.36 in.

Victoria, or **Mearim,** vil., Brazil, at the mouth of the Rio Pindare, state of and 44 m. S. by W. Maranham.

Victoria, small isl., Brazil, off coast of state São Paulo, about 5 m. E. of N. part of São Sebastião I.

Victoria, settlement, Canada, dist. Alberta, on the N. Saskatchewan R., 55 m. NE. by E. Edmonton.

Victoria, city, Canada, cap. Brit. Columbia, at the SE. end of Vancouver I., in 48° 25′ 20″ N., 123° 22′ 34″ W. Its harbour is 22½ ft. deep at high water, 12½ ft. at low water. For larger shipping its port is Esquimalt, with which it is connected by an electric railway. Mean temp. (8 yrs., 1881–88), yr. 48.1° F., Jan. 36.4°, July 58.5°; rfall. (4 yrs., 1885–88), 28.76 in.; snowfall, 14.07 in. P. (1881) 5900; (1891) 16,800.

Victoria, co., Canada, in the W. of New Brunswick, partly on the frontier, crossed in the middle by 47° N.

Victoria, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 8 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Victoria, co., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., occupying the E. half of the W. penins.

Victoria, co., Canada, Ontario, crossed by 44½° N., and in the W. by 79° W.

Victoria, stn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on the W. bank of riv. Niagara, 5 m. NW. by N. Buffalo (New York).

Victoria, post-vil., Canada, Prince Edward I., co. Queen's, 20 m. from Crapaud. P. <1500.

Victoria, vil., Chile, prov. Malleco, 118 m. SE. Concepcion, with which it is connected by rail. Alt. 1150 ft. P. <3000.

Victoria, stn. for Roche, Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., on the G. W. R., 8 m. SW. by W. Bodmin.

Victoria, three stns., Eng., London, adjoining one another, 2½ m. SW. by W. St. Paul's, two of them the West-end termini of the L. B. & S. C. R. and the L. C. & D. R. respectively, the third on the Metropolitan Rly. (Inner Circle).

Victoria, seat of iron-works, Eng., Monmouth, W. div., 8 m. NW. by W. Pontypool, on the G. W. R.; has coal-mines.

Victoria, chief tn. Hong-kong (*q.v.*).

Victoria, vil. and factory, W. Africa, French Guinea, 25 m. W. Boke, on r. bk. of the Rio Nunez, at the beginning of its estuary.

Victoria, maritime tn. and port in Kamerun terr., Ger. W. Africa, on the coast, in 4° 2′ N., 9° 13′ E., on Ambas Bay, 25 m. NE. of NW. point of Fernando Po I.; has plantations of cacao and coffee. Formerly an English mission station, and annexed by Great Britain in 1884, but given up to Germany after the completion of arrangements for the transfer of the mission to the Basel Missionary Society.

Victoria, Matabili-land. See **Fort Victoria.**

Victoria, tn., Mexico, state Guanajuato, 19 m. ESE. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 11,700.

Victoria, tn., Mexico, cap. Tamaulipas, 140 m. NE. San Luis Potosi. P. (comm.) 8000.

Victoria, tn., Natal, Victoria dist., 22 m. NNE. Durban.

Victoria, co., S. Australia, S. of 33° S., bounded on the W. by Spencer's Gulf.

Victoria, or **Huonville,** tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 15 m. SW. by W. Hobart; fruit-growing dist.; coal is found in neighbourhood. P. <1500.

Victoria, mining vil., U.S., Tennessee, Marion co., 19 m. NW. by W. Chattanooga. P. <1500.

Victoria, city, U.S., Texas, cap. V. co., on the Guadalupe R., 113 m. SSE. Austin; centre of active agricultural trade. P. <4000.

Victoria, tn., Venezuela, Miranda, 40 m. SW. by W. Carácas.

Victoria, co., W. Australia, between 30° and 32° S., and 116° and 181° E.

Victoria, dist., W. Australia, bounded on the W. by Geelvink Channel, and on the N. by Murchison R.

Victoria, Mount, New Guinea, highest peak in the Owen Stanley Range, at SE. end of range. Alt. 13,121 ft.

Victoria, Mount, peak, Tasmania, in about 41° 20′ S., 147° 43′ E., 25 m. from E. ct. Alt. 3964 ft.

Victoria Bay. See **Peter the Great Gulf.**

Victoria Bridge, stn., Ire., NW. co. Tyrone, bar. Lower Strabane, 4 m. S. Strabane, on riv. Foyle, on the G. N. (Ire.) and Donegal Rlys., P.O.

Victoria Corner, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 10 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Victoria Desert, or **Great Victoria Desert,** the S. part of the desert in E. half of W. Australia, comprising all the land between the sea on the S., and 26° S. on the N., and from 120° E. on the W. to the border of S. Australia, where it continues as No Man's Land.

Victoria Docks, docks, London, Eng., Kent, on the l. bk. of the Thames, 5–7 m. E. St. Paul's, with two stns. (**Tidal Basin** and **Custom House**) on the G. E. R., and 4 stns. (**Connaught Road, Central, Manor Way,** and **Gullions**) on the Royal Albert Dock Rly.

Victoria Docks, part of West Ham par., Eng., Essex, comprising two eccles. pars. Total P. 37,100.

Victoria Falls, or **Mosi-oa-tun-ya,** great falls upon the riv. Zambezi, in 25° 51′ E.

Victoria Fort, Isle of Wight, at Sconce Point, 1 m. W. Yarmouth, on the coast, one of the defences of the Solent.

Victoria Harbour, post vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Simcoe, on Matchedash Bay, 120 m. from Toronto. P. <1500.

Victoria Lake, Canada, Ontario. See **Opeongo.**

Victoria Lake, Newfoundland, in 48° 20′ N., 57° 10′–30′ W., drained NE. by the **Victoria R.** into Red Indian Lake.

Victoria Lake, or **Zor-kul,** sometimes **Gaz-kul,** on the Great Pamir, central Asia, crossed by 37° 25′ N., 73° 50′ E., the lake collecting the head-streams of the Pamir R., one of the rivers uniting to form the Ab-i-Panj, one of the two great head-waters of the Amu or Oxus. Alt. about 14,000 ft.

Victoria Lake, brackish lake, Victoria, crossed by 38° S., connected by a navigable channel with Lakes Wellington and King and the ocean; navigable for small vessels. Length, 22 m.; breadth, 2–3 m.

Victoria Mines. See **Low Point Shore.**

Victoria Land. Brit. N. America, in Arctic Regions, crossed by 70° N. and 105° W.

Victoria Land. See **Antarctic Regions.**

Victoria Nyanza, the largest of the lakes in central Africa, in about 0° 25′ N. to 3° S., 31° 45′ to 34° 45′ E. In the SE. is the large Speke Gulf, and in the S. the narrow inlet of Smith Sound. Apart from these the coasts are pretty regular. The N. part, N. of 1° S., belongs to the sphere of British influence, the S. part, S. of this parallel, to the sphere of German influence. The lake is bordered almost all along its coasts by a belt of islands, especially near its W. and SW. coasts, the largest being Sesse in NW., Ukerewe and Ukara in SE., and Ugingo towards NE. On the W., in Ger. terr., the rocks of the high plateau descend sheer into the lake, only leaving a narrow strip of sandy land between them and the shore. In Uganda, more to the N., the coast is flatter and covered with forests. The E. ct. of the lake is sandy and barren. The principal tribs. are, in the SE., the Simiu and the Rubana; in the W., the Kagera and Katonga. On the N. is the outlet of the lake to the Nile by Ripon Falls. From February to May, and from September to November, there are severe storms and large waterspouts on the lake. In the neighbourhood, often in the evening a sea breeze is felt, and in the morning a land breeze. There are fish in the lake, and it abounds in molluscs. On the SW. are vast swamps covered with papyrus. The dists. around the lake are amongst the most populous in Africa. The V. N. was discovered by Speke at its S. end in 1858, and its outlet to the N. by the same explorer in 1861; in 1875 Stanley sailed all round it. Greatest length, N. to S., is about 180 m.; greatest width, E. to W., 208 m. (118 m. in the S.). Area, 32,167 sq. m. Alt. between 3300 ft. (Mackay) and 4240 ft. (Wilson and Felkin), more than 650 ft. above Lake Albert Edward Nyanza, and 1600 ft. above Lake Albert. Depth, 1–2 m. from S. shore in Speke Gulf, 6 ft.; along the W. shore, 50–80 ft.; E. of Bumbire I., 360 ft.; S. of Ukerewe I., 130 ft.; N. of that island, 295 ft., and 620 ft. near the E. shore.

Victoria Park, eccles. par. and stn., Eng., Middlesex, Tower Hamlets div., on the N. L. R., 4 m. NE. by E. St. Paul's, London. P. 13,000.

Victoria Peak, summit in Brit. Honduras, Central America, in Cockscomb Mts., 53 m. SSW. Belize. Alt. 3700 ft.

Victoria Peak, mt., Palawan I., Philippine Is., in 9° 25′ N., 118° 17′ E. Alt. 5675 ft.

Victoria Plains, post-tn., W. Australia, Glenelg co., 75 m. NNE. Perth. In the neighbourhood is the Roman Catholic missionary establishment of New Norcia. P. <1500.

Victoria Ranges, Victoria, in co. Dundas, about 142° 20′ E., run 30 m. from N. to S., and comprise quarries of hard stone (grindstones and mill-stones). They are thickly covered with fine timber, chiefly stringy bark.

Victoria River, S. Australia, N. Terr., rises in 18° 20′ S. and 131° E., flows N., W., and NW., and joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary of Queen's Channel, in 14° 46′ S., 129° 25′ E.; navigable for 46 m. by sea-going ships, and 100 m. by small craft.

Victoria River, or **Barcoo,** riv., Queensland, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. Mitchell; it flows W., and in 1858 was traced by Gregory into Cooper's Creek, lat. 25° 10′ S.

Victoria Road, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Victoria, 79 m. N. of Toronto. P. <1500.

Victoria West, vil., Cape Colony, cap. of dist. V. W., 70 m. NNE. Beaufort West. Alt. 4100 ft. Mean rfall. 12.4 in. P. <1500.

Victorica, settlement, Argentine Republic, Pampa terr., 304 m. SE. Mendoza, 206 m. S. by E. San Luis.

Victory, islet, E. Indies, at almost equal distance between Malay Penin. and Borneo, in about 20° N.

Victory, maritime vil., W. Africa, French Ivory Coast, 168 m. WSW. Great Bassam, in Kruland.

Victory Mills, vil., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., 25 m. N. by E. Troy, 8 m. E. Saratoga, on the Champlain Canal; has cotton manufactures. P. <1500.

Vicuna, Bay and **Island,** N. ct. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., in 16° 13′ S., 179° 50′ E.

Vid, riv., Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan Mts., and flows NW. and NNE. to the Danube, which it joins on the r. bk. about 9 m. above Nikopoli.

Vidago, vil., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, 25 m. NNE. Villa Real; has mineral waters much used.

Vidal, cape, S. Africa, Zulu-land, E. of the S. end of St. Lucia, in about 28° 13′ S.

Vidal, isl. of the ct. of Chile, crossed by 52° S., in NW. of Queen Adelaide Archipelago.

Vidalia, vil., U.S., Louisiana, Concordia co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 64 m. SW. by S. Vicksburg (Miss.); important cotton mart. P. <1500.

Vidauban, tn., France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, 16 m. W. Fréjus; has lead-mines and manufactures of corks. P. <3000.

Viddin, or **Vidin,** the ancient *Bononia*, fortified tn. and riv. port, in the NW. of Bulgaria, cap. prov. V., on the r. bk. of the Danube, in the midst of a marshy plain, in 44° N.; has industry in gold and silver filigree work, jewellery, lace, &c. V. is divided into three dists.; the modern suburb, by the Danube, the city surrounded by walls, and the citadel. V. was conquered by the Turks in 1396, who kept it, except between 1689 and 1737, until 1878. P. (1881) 13,700; (1888) 14,800; Bulgarians, 8000; Moham. 3500.

Viderö, one of the Faroe Is., 19 m. E. Strömö.

Vidigueira, tn., Portugal, dist. Beja. P. <4000.

Vidin, Bulgaria. See **Viddin.**

Vidlin, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Nesting par., on V. Voe, 19 m. S. by E. of the N. end of the Mainland.

Vidourle, riv., France, rises near the S. end of the Cevennes, dep. Gard, flows S. by E., and enters the lagoon of Repausset 13 m. E. Montpellier. Length, 60 m.; area of basin, 500 sq. m.

Vidrare, vil., Bulgaria, prov. Loveč, 42 m. SW. Plevna. P. <3000.

Vidzy, Polish **Widzy,** tn., Russia, govt. Kovno, 42 m. S. Dvinsk (Dünaburg). P. 5700.

Vie, riv., France, dep. Vendée, rises 5 m. N. La Roche-sur-Yonne, and flows W. into the Atlantic, which it reaches at St. Gilles. Length, 37 m.

Viechtwang, tn., Upper Austria, 23 m. WSW. Steyr. P. <2000.

Viedma, lake, Argentine Republic, Patagonia, govt. Santa Cruz, in the Andes, in 49° 30′ S.; it communicates with Lake San Martin on the NW., and with Lake Argentino on the SE. by the Rio Leona. Length, 53 m.; breadth, 12 m.

Viedma, tn., Argentine Republic, Patagonia, cap. govt. Rio Negro, on r. bk., and about 19 m. above the mouth of the Rio Negro, opposite Carmen Patagones. P. <2000.

Viège, vil., Switzd. See **Visp.**

Vieille Montagne, mining vil. See **Moresnet.**

Vieira, tn., Portugal, dist. Leiria. P. <4000.

Viejas, small isl., in Independencia Bay, Peru, in 14° 20′ S.

Viejo, cape, Morocco. See **Ras ed Deir.**

Vielau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 3 m. SE. Zwickau. P. <4000.

Vielha, vil., Spain, in the Pyrenees. See **Aran.**

Vielle Aure, vil., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 19 m. SE. by S. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. <2000.

Vielmur, vil., France, dep. Tarn, on the Agout, arr. and 8 m. W. by N. Castres. P. <2000.

Vielsalm, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Bastogne, 16 m. S. Spa; large slate quarries near. P. <4000.

Vienenburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Goslar, 15 m. S. Wolfenbüttel. P. <3000.

Vienna, Ger. **Wien** (originally *Vindobona*, *Vindobna*, *Vidobomina*, name probably of Celtic origin, meaning 'white castle;' *vindos*, 'white;' *obna*, 'castle'), cap. of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, situated on the r. bk. of the Danube, at its confluence

with the little riv. Wien at the W. end of the level plain known as the Marchfeld stretching along the left or N. bank of the Danube to the riv. March and the base of the Little Carpathians. V. New Observatory, 48° 13′ 55″ N., 16° 20′ 23″ E. The importance of the geographical position of V. consists in the fact that it lies on the spot where the last NE. offshoots of the Alps (Wiener Wald) reach the Danube Plain. The chief divs. of V. are: the Inner Town, Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josephstadt, Alsergrund, Favoriten. The principal suburbs are: Flöridsdorf, Simmering, Gaudenzdorf, Obermeidling, Untermeidling, Sechshaus, Fünfhaus, Rudolfsheim. A little more distant are Schwechat, Inzersdorf, Währing, Hietzing, Nussdorf. In the suburb of Hietzing is the royal palace of Schönbrunn, with beautiful grounds open to the public. V. is the seat of the civil and military government of Austria, and the see of an archbishop. The V. University, founded in 1365, is one of the oldest, and, next to Paris, the largest (350 teachers, 6000 students) of the world. Its medical school is of great renown, and medical studies are facilitated by a vast and well-equipped hospital. The V. Academy of Science is also famous. The museums contain valuable collections. The centre of the Inner Town is occupied by the celebrated cathedral of St. Stephen, founded in 1144, one of the finest specimens of mediæval architecture. The Gothic 'Votiv Kirche' (built in 1853) forms one of the principal ornaments of modern V. Among other buildings must be mentioned the Imperial Castle ('Hofburg'), an assemblage of buildings, erected at different times; the Town Hall; the new Parliament buildings; and the Exchange. The old fortifications have been converted into a street, called the Ringstrasse, surrounding the whole of the Inner Town and forming the principal street of V., with a length of more than three miles. Outside of it are a number of parks, including the well-known 'Prater.' V. is the industrial and commercial centre of Austria. The chief manufactures are machinery, musical instruments, iron-ware, jewellery, surgical and physical instruments, beer, chemicals, and leather goods. Many railway lines converge at V., and the Danube navigation (see **Danube**) is likewise of very great commercial importance. The traffic is increasing from year to year, cereals, coal, and textiles forming the principal commercial commodities. V. was founded by Celtic tribes. Here the emperor Marcus Aurelius died in 180 A.D. But V. was long inferior in importance to the more easterly *Carnuntum*, situated also on the r. bk. of the Danube, but opposite a point near the E. end of the Marchfeld (extensive ruins near the village of Petronell). This town having been destroyed in the 4th century by the Germani, the Romans then fortified V. and made it their headquarters in this region. In the following century, however, it was destroyed by the Rugii, and it was not before the middle of the 12th century that V. again came into prominence, when it was refounded by Henry Jasomirgott, the first duke of Austria. The emperor Frederic II. made it a free imperial city in 1237, and in 1276 it became the residence of the Habsburgs. V. was besieged in 1529 and 1683 by the Turks. In 1805 and 1809 it was occupied by French troops. In 1815 the famous V. Congress took place. Alt. 560–655 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.8° F., Jan. 29.6°, July 68.5°; rfall. (34 yrs.), 23.42 in. P. (1754) 175,400; (1820) 260,000; (1840) 357,000; (1880) 726,000; (1890) 1,364,500.

Vienna, vil., Canada, Ontario, Elgin co., on Big Otter Creek, and a railway, 31 m. SE. London. P. <1500.

Vienna, vil., Canada. See **Rosedene.**

Vienna, vil., U.S., Illinois, cap. Johnson co., 67 m. SW. Carmi by rail. P. <1500.

Vienne, dep., W. France, traversed S. to N. by the Vienne R., formed in 1790 out of Poitou (about four-fifths), Tourraine, and Berry; divided into four arrs.: Poitiers (cap.), Châtellerault, Civray, Loudon, and Montmorillon. The surface consists chiefly of low plateaux and hills, intersected by winding valleys, and presenting considerable diversity; highest in S., Coteau de Prun (765 ft.), lowest (115 ft.) at confluence of the Creuse with the V. The dep. belongs mainly to the basin of the Loire by the V. and Dive Mirebalaise; small areas in the W. and SW. being drained respectively to the Sèvre Niortaise and the Charente. The principal affluents of the V. (which traverses the dep. for 60 m. and drains more than four-fifths) are l. bk. Clain and r. bk. Creuse, with its l. bk. affluent, Gartempe; the NW. is drained by the Dive Mirebalaise. As regards geological formation, granitic rocks form a narrow zone in the SE., succeeded northward by lias, Jurassic limestone, and chalk, together occupying about six-sevenths of the dep., overlaid, however, over extensive areas by Tertiary deposits. The soil varies much in character, in some parts very poor, in others fertile; the 'warren lands' ('terres de varenne') of the valleys are especially suited to cereals, root-crops, nuts, &c. Principal forests, Moulière, Vouillé-St.-Hilaire, Châtellerault, &c. Climate variable [**Poitiers**]; rainfall greatest in autumn. Principal cereal, wheat (which here covers the largest area of any dep.), next oats; the vine occupies nearly 4 per cent. of the surface (Poitiers, Montmorillon, Châtellerault, Loudon), but the production per hectare is less than half the average for France; root-crops for forage, a little hemp (Lencloître); principal fruit trees, chestnut, walnut, and almond. Manufactures very limited; blast-furnaces (Montmorillon, &c.), cutlery (Châtellerault). Area, 2712 sq. m. P. (1891) 344,400. See **France,** table.

Vienne, riv., France, rises in the plateau of Millevache, dep. Corrèze, flows W. past Limoges, then N. and WNW., and enters the Loire 8 m. above Saumur. Its principal tribs. are the Creuse (r.) and the Clain (l.). Length, 217 m.; area of basin, 8287 sq. m.; ordinary discharge, 2120 cubic ft. to 2470 cubic ft. Navigable for 52 m. to 6 m. above Châtellerault.

Vienne, suburb of Blois, France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on l. bk. of the Loire. P. <3000.

Vienne, tn., France, dep. Isère, cap. arr. V., on the l. bk. of the Rhone, 17 m. S. Lyons; has lead and copper mines, foundries, mechanical factories and brass works; manufactures of haircloth, cloth, flannel, rope, twine, &c. Two interesting memorials of Roman civilisation survive in a temple to Augustus and Livia, and a circus pyramid. V. has three churches of the 11th and 13th centuries, including the Romanesque-Gothic cathedral. Has remains of Roman walls and feudal buildings, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Virgin (1860). V. is the ancient *Vienna*, the cap. of the Allobroges. From 257 to 267 it was the cap. of the empire of Posthumus, but it was between the reigns of Constantine and Theodosius that it became the seat of a bishopric, and for some time the cap. of all the Gaulish dominion, including Spain and Great Britain. The Emperor Valentinian II. died here in 392. At a later date V. was elevated to the rank of an archbishopric, which, however, was suppressed at the Revolution. In 1311 and 1312 an Œcumenical Council was held here to suppress the Templars. Alt. 590 ft. P. (1872) 21,400; (1891) 24,800.

Vienne, Haute, dep. W. France, traversed E. to W. by Vienne R., formed in 1790 out of Limousin (chiefly), La Marche, Poitou, and Berry; divided into four arrs.: Limoges (cap.), Bellac, Rochechouart, and St. Yrieix. Surface diversified, a succession of mountains of moderate elevation, called the mountains of Limousin, intersected by verdant valleys, in parts well wooded, and with numerous small lakes (étangs); highest point, Colline de Souffrangeas (2550 ft.), in SE. on frontier of Corrèze, with several neighbouring summits of nearly the same alt.; further N. the mountains of Ambazac rise to 2300 ft., and in the W. the mountains of Blond to 1690 ft. The dep. belongs to the basins of the Loire, Gironde, and Charente; chiefly to the first by the Vienne, of which the principal tribs. in the dep. are r. bk. Maude, l. bk. Briance, and Gartempe (the latter joining beyond the frontier); the Gironde drains a small dist. about St. Yrieix, and the Charente has its source in the SW. The geological formations belong almost entirely to the Primary rocks, with only small patches of Tertiary (Eocene). Forests few (Châteauneuf, &c.). Climate similar to that of the central plateau [**Limoges**], coldest in SE.; rainfall below the average. Agriculture is carried on chiefly in the valleys; principal cereal rye, then wheat and buckwheat; a little hemp and colza are grown. The chestnut is the characteristic fruit of the dep., and forms a principal article of food for the peasantry. Non-metalliferous minerals are important, including fine-grained granite and mica, serpentine, beautiful quartz crystals and precious stones (garnets and emeralds), and valuable deposits of kaolin (St. Yrieix, Coussac-Bonneval), which supply the porcelain manufactures of Sèvres and Limoges. Manufactures limited; forges (Champagnac, Marval, &c.); special industries are porcelain (Limoges), gloves, sabots. Area, 2120 sq. m. P. (1891) 372,900. See **France,** table.

Viennois, dist., France, formerly in Dauphiné, now in deps. Isère and Drôme.

Vien-tian, tn., French Cochin-China. See **Wieng Chan.**

Vientos, Paso de los, channel, W. Indies. See **Windward Channel.**

Vieques, Isla de, Spanish isl., W. Indies, off the E. ct. of Porto Rico, in 65° 15′–35′ W.

Viera, or **Wire,** isl., Scot., Orkney Is., Rousay and Egilshay par., separated from SE. side of Rousay I. by V. Sound, P.O. (**Veira**). Length, 2 m.; breadth, 1 m. P. 67.

Vierlande, lowlands, Prussia, Hamburg, E. of the Elbe, on the Dove-Elbe and Gose-Elbe; it is rendered extremely fertile through the rich mud of the winter floods.

Viernheim, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Starkenburg, circle and 7 m. SSW. Heppenheim. P. 5700.

Viersen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gladbach, 18 m. W. by N. Düsseldorf, 10 m. SW. by W. Krefeld; manufactures velvet, plush, and silk goods; has flax and cotton spinning. The town formerly belonged to the duchy of Gelders. P. 13,500; comm. P. (1871) 18,600; (1890) 22,200.

Vierset, vil., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 4 m. SE. Huy; has iron ore mine, and quarries of granite and marble. P. <2000.

Vierwaldstättersee, lake, Switzd. See **Lucerne, Lake of.**

Vierzighuben, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Zwittau. P. <3000.

Vierzon, or **Vierzon-Ville,** tn., France, dep. Cher, on the Cher, arr. and 19 m. NW. by W. Bourges; has manufactures of earthenware, glass, and agricultural implements, mechanical factories, and steamboat building. P. 10,400.

Vierzy, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 7 m. S. by W. Soissons. P. <2000.

Viesca, vil., Mexico, state Coahuila, 130 m. WSW. Saltillo. P. (comm.) 6800.

Viesch, or **Fiesch,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 9 m. NE. Brieg, on the r. bk. of the Rhone. P. <2000.

Viescherhörner, Mount. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Viesly, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 11 m. E. by S. Cambrai. P. <3000.

Vieste, seapt., on the E. ct. of Italy, Apulia, prov. and 43 m. NE. Foggia, with a lighthouse; has olive-oil mills. P. 7100.

Vietri di Potenza, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 16 m. W. by S. Potenza. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vietri sul Mare, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 2 m. W. Salerno, on N. ct. of Salerno Gulf; has potteries, brick-kilns, &c. P. <3000.

Vietz, market-tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Landsberg, 13 m. ENE. Küstrin. P. <4000.

Vieussan, vil., France, dep. Hérault, arr. St. Pons, 18 m. NW. Béziers, on the Orb; has mines of argentiferous copper and manganese. P. <2000.

Vieux, French, 'old.'

Vieux Condé, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, 2 m. NW. Condé-sur-Escaut; has dockyards and hardware factories; coal exists. P. <4000.

Vieux Fort, Pointe de, the southernmost point of the isl. of Guadeloupe, W. Indies.

Vieux Salins, Les, vil., France. See **Salins d'Hyères.**

Vieux-Vy, vil., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Rennes, 7 m. NE. St. Aubin-d'Aubigné, on the Couesnon; has iron ore mines. P. <2000.

Vièvre, dist., France, formerly in Normandy, now in dep. Eure.

Vièze, small stream, Switzd., in W. of cant. Valais, flows NE. into the Rhone through the Val d'Illiez, W. of the Dent du Midi.

Vif, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Bonne, arr. and 10 m. SSW. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Vig, Gaelic, 'a nook.' See *Eche.*

Viga, canal uniting Mexico with Xochimilco Lake, 'garden of flowers,' 9 m. S.

Vigan, tn., Luzon I., Philippine Is., cap. prov. Ilocos Sur, 208 m. NNW. Manila; seat of a bishopric. P. (comm.) 13,900.

Vigan, Le, tn., France, dep. Gard, cap. arr. Le V., 29 m. NW. by N. Montpellier; has coal-bed, quarries of lithographic stone, silk spinning, and glove making. It is one of the most agreeable resorts in the S. of France; in the neighbourhood is the thermal establishment of Cauvalat. Alt. 855 ft. P. <5000.

Vigarano Mainanza, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 6 m. W. Ferrara. P. <5000.

Vigas, Las, vil., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 80 m. NE. by E. Puebla, 12 m. NW. by W. Jalapa. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vigatto, comm., Italy, Emilia, prov. and 5 m. S. Parma. P. <5000.

Vigenna, riv., France. See **Vienne.**

Vigeois, tn., France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Brive, on the Vezère, 34 m. SSE. Limoges. P. <2000.

Vigerö, isl., Norway, on the W. ct., prov. Romsdal, in 62½° N., just to the E. of 6° E. P. 318.

Vigevano, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 17 m. NW. by W. Pavia; has silk-mills, manufactures of boots and shoes, furniture, and maccaroni. P. 15,500.

Viggiano, tn., Italy, Basilicata, prov. and 21 m. S. by E. Potenza. P. 5500.

Viggiu, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, 6 m. NE. Varese; has quarries of limestone and marble; sulphureous spring. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vigia, tn., Brazil, state Para, 47 m. NNE. Belem, on r. bk. of the Tocantin R., 12 m. from its mouth; exports coffee and cacao. The shore is bordered by a thick submerged forest.

Vigilands River, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Fraserburg, 80 m. NW. Beaufort West.

Vignacourt, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 10 m. NNW. Amiens. P. <3000.

Vignanello, tn., Italy, prov. Rome, 9 m. ESE. Viterbo. P. <4000.

Vignemale, mt., France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 8 m. S. Cauterets, the highest of the French Pyrenees, in 42° 46′ N., 0° 9′ W. Alt. 10,820 ft.

Vigneulles-lès-Hattonchâtel, vil., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Commercy, 19 m. SE. Verdun. P. <2000.

Vignola, tn., Italy, Emilia, prov. Modena, on the Panaro, 15 m. W. Bologna. P. <2000.

Vignole, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Florence, 6 m. SE. Pistoja. P. <3000.

Vignory, vil., France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Chaumont, 34 m. S. Bar-le-Duc. P. <2000.

Vigo, seapt. and fortified tn., on the W. ct. of Spain, on the inlet called the Ria de V., prov. Pontevedra, cap. dist. and 46 m. S. by W. Santiago; built like an amphitheatre to the top of a high hill, crowned by a strong fort. Annual value of exports and imports, each nearly £200,000. V. is celebrated for the naval battle, 1702, when the Anglo-Dutch fleet sank the French and Spanish ships and the Spanish treasure fleet from America. Many emigrants to La Plata and Brazil embark here. V. Bay, one of the safest and most beautiful in Europe, is sheltered at its entrance by Cies and Bayona Is.; it penetrates inland for more than 19 m.; average breadth, 4 m. P. (comm.) 15,000.

Vigo, co., U.S., Indiana, on W. frontier, and traversed by Wabash R.; cap. Terre Haute.

Vigodarzere, vil., Italy, Venice, prov. and 3 m. N. Padua. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vigone, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. SW. by S. Turin. P. <4000.

Vigonza, comm., Italy, Venice, prov. and 6 m. ENE. Padua. P. 5400.

Vigsö Bugt, bay, Denmark, on the N. ct. of Jutland, between 8° 40′ and 9° E.

Vigten Islands, group of isls., Norway, W. ct., prov. N. Trondhjem, in 65° N., 11° E.

Viguzzolo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 15 m. E. Alessandria. P. <3000.

Vihiers, tn., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Saumur, on the Lys, 23 m. S. Angers. P. <2000.

Vijápur, tn., India, Bombay, Gujarát, Baroda state, in 23° 34′ N., 72° 48′ E. P. (1881) 10,100.

Vijayanagar, vil., Brit. India, the same as Hampi (*q.v.*).

Vik, vil., Norway, prov. and 60 m. NE. Bergen, in a pretty little bay on S. shore of Sogne Fjord. P. (comm.) <4000.

Viken, lake, Sweden, prov. Skaraborg, 15 m. ESE. Mariestad, between Lakes Wener and Wetter, stretching in its bent form 7 m. NNE., then 12 m. SSE. Area, 22 sq. m. (Strelbitsky).

Vilaboa, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 6 m. SSW. Pontevedra. P. <5000.

Vilagos, tn., Hungary, co. and 17 m. ENE. Arad, cap. dist. V. In the neighbourhood the Hungarian general Görgei capitulated in 1849 to the Russians. P. (comm.) <5000.

Vilaine, riv., France, rises in W. of dep. Mayenne, flows W. past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a SSW. and SW. course past Redon to the Atlantic, which it enters in about 47½° N. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust. At Redon it is crossed by the canal from Nantes to Brest. Length, 140 m.; navigable from just above Rennes 90 m.; by vessels of 60 tons for 54 m. Area of basin, 4200 sq. m.

Vilaller, vil., Spain, prov. Lérida, 64 m. ENE. Huesca. P. <2000.

Vilanes, race, Mindanao I., Philippine Is.

Vilas, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Miner co., 78 m. N. by W. Yankton.

Vilasar de Mar, maritime tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. NE. Barcelona, dist. Mataro; has active fisheries. The castle is one of the oldest and best preserved fortresses in Catalonia.

Vilaseca, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov., dist., and 4 m. NW. Tarragona, in the Campo de Tarragona. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vilayet, Eyalet, or *Pashalic,* the name given to the largest administrative divs. of Turkey.

Vilbel, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Friedberg, 7 m. SE. by E. Homburg. P. <4000.

Vilcaconga, Sierra de, mts., Peru, dep. Cuzco, overlooking the Apurimac valley on the E., and on the W. the Rio Urubamba. Alt. of highest summit, 13,650 ft.

Vilcanota ('house of the sun'), mt. peak of the Andes, Peru, connecting the E. and W. cordilleras of the Andes, near 14° 32′ S., dep. and 112 m. SE. Cuzco, on which perennial snow lies at the elevation of 17,590 ft.

Vilches, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 31 m. NNE. Jaen, dist. Carolina; in the neighbourhood iron ore and copper are found. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vilelka, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. SE. of Vilna, on Viliya R., 12 m. from railway Vilna-Minsk. P. <5000.

Vilge, riv., Orange Free State, flows N. into the Vaal in about 28½ E.

Vilhelmina, vil., Sweden, prov. Vesterbotten, 120 m. WNW. Umeå, at the junction of the two branches of the Angerman Elf. P. (comm.) <5000.

Vilich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Rhine, circle and 2 m. NNE. Bonn. P. (comm.) 9000.

Villa Alegre, vil., Chile, prov. Linares. P. <2000.

Villa Alta, tn., Mexico, Oaxaca, 115 m. S. Vera Cruz.

Vilkomir, Polish **Wilkomierz,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 4 m. NE. Kovno; trade in flax. P. 16,515.

Villa Argentina, tn., Argentine Republic. See **Chilecito** and **Rioja,** prov.

Villabate, tn., Sicily, prov. and 4 m. ESE. Palermo, 1 m. from S. shore of Palermo Gulf. P. <4000.

Villa Bella, vil., Bolivia, dep. El Beni, on the l. bk. of the Mamore, 450 m. NNE. La Paz.

Villa Bella, tn., or rather large vil., Brazil, state Amazonas, 225 m. ENE. Manaos, on r. bk. of the Amazon.

Villa Bella, maritime tn., Brazil, state and 82 m. ESE. São Paulo, in NW. of São Sebastião I., on W. ct. P. 16,000.

Villa Bella do Matto Grosso, tn., Brazil. See **Matto Grosso.**

Villacañas, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 40 m. SSE. Toledo, dist. Lillo. P. (comm.) 5500.

Villacarriedo, tn., Spain, Old Castille, prov. and 16 m. S. Santander, cap. dist. V.; at several places in the vicinity are frequented mineral waters. P. (comm.)<3000.

Villacarrillo, tn., Spain, prov. Jaen, cap. dist. V., 30 m. E. Linares. P. (comm.) 9800.

Villacastin, tn., Spain, prov. and 17 m. SW. by W. Segovia, dist. Santa-Maria de Nieva. P. <2000.

Villach, or **Belak,** tn., Austria, Carinthia, 22 m. W. Klagenfurt, on the r. bk. of the Drave, near the confluence of the Gail; has glass polishing, manufactures of lead, colours, cement, chemical products, and wood and metal articles; has mineral spring with much-frequented bath establishment at Annentreim. Under the rule of the bishops of Bamberg (1007–1759) it was the principal commercial centre in Carinthia, and the great nucleus of communication between Germany and Venice. Victory of the Germans over the Turks, 1492. V. has a certain strategic importance as a frontier town. Alt. 1665 ft. P. 6800. **Villacher Alps** (Dobrač), on the SW. Alt. 7110 ft.

Villacidro, tn., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 15 m. NE. Iglesias. P. 5400.

Villa Concepcion, tn., Paraguay, on the l. bk. of the Paraguay, about 2 m. N. of the Tropic of Capricorn. P. 10,000.

Villa da Barra, maritime tn., Brazil, state Espirito Santo, 12 m. ENE. São Mattheus, at the mouth of the São Mattheus in the Atlantic.

Villadeati, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 21 m. SW. by S. Vercelli. P. <2000.

Villa de Cos, vil., Mexico, state Zacatecas, 28 m. NE. Fresnillo; has mines of mercury. P. (comm.) 10,000.

Villa del Bierzo, tn., Spain, prov. and 65 m. W. León, cap. dist. V. P. (comm.)<5000.

Villa del Pilar, Paraguay. See **Pilar, Villa del.**

Villa del Rio, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 27 m. ENE. Córdoba, dist. Montoro; manufactures cloth. P. (comm.) <5000.

Villa del Valle de Bravo, vil., Mexico, state Mexico, 31 m. WSW. Toluca. P. (comm.) 14,100.

Villa de Rei, tn., Portugal, dist. Castello Branco. P. <5000.

Villadès, or **Villadeix,** dist., France, formerly in Périgord, now in dep. Dordogne.

Villa do Conde e Formariz, tn. and port, Portugal, dist. Oporto; the Franciscan convent of Santa Clara, founded 1317, resembles a large castle or palace. P. <5000.

Villadose, comm., Italy, Venice, 5 m. E. Rovigo. P. <4000.

Villa Encarnacion, or **Itapua,** tn. and river-port, Paraguay, 180 m. SE. Asuncion, on the Paraná, in 55° 53′ W.; terminus of a proposed continuation of the railway from Asuncion to Villa Rica; founded by the Jesuits in 1614, and one of their most flourishing settlements until sacked by Francia. P. 10,000.

Villafames, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 9 m. N. Castellon de la Plana; has an old fortified castle and walls. P. (comm.) 5800.

Villaflor, tn., Portugal, Traz-os-Montes, dist. and 40 m. SSW. Braganza. P. <3000.

Villafalletto, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, 8 m. SSE. Saluzzo. P. <3000.

Villa Fontana, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Bologna, 11 m. NNW. Imola. P. <4000.

Villa Formosa, Argentine Republic. See **Formosa.**

Villa Formosa, tn., Brazil, state and 202 m. ENE. Goyaz, in a valley of the chain Dos Pyreneos. P. 3000.

Villa Franca, or **Franca,** tn., Brazil, state Para, 22 m. WNW. Santarem, on N. bank of the expansion of the Tapajoz before joining the r. bk. of the Amazon.

Villa Franca, tn., Italy, Piedmont, on the Po, prov. and 21 m. SSW. Turin; has silk-mills. P. <5000.

Villa Franca, vil., Paraguay, on the Paraguay, 76 m. SSW. Asuncion, in 26° 21′ S. P. <2000.

Villafranca, tn., Spain, Navarre, 37 m. S. Pamplona, dist. Tudela; has excellent wines. P. (comm.)<4000.

Villafranca de Cordoba, tn., Spain, prov. and 12 m. ENE. Córdoba, dist. Montoro; has iron ore mines. P. (comm.)<4000.

Villafranca de los Barros, tn., Spain, prov. and 38 m. SE. by E. Badajoz, dist. Almendralejo. P. (comm.) 9600.

Villafranca del Panades, tn., Spain, prov. and 25 m. W. Barcelona, cap. dist. V.; has ferruginous spring, and old palace of the Marquis of Villafranca, 'fortress gunner.' P. (comm.) 8300.

Villa Franca de Xira, tn. and port, Portugal, dist. Lisbon; has cloth manufactures. In the neighbourhood are important salt springs. P. <5000.

Villafranca di Verona, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 10 m. SW. Verona; here in 1859 Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria signed the peace preliminaries, after the battle of Solferino. P. <4000.

Villa Franca do Campo, maritime tn. and port, Azores, São Miguel I., on S. ct.; has sulphureous springs and bath establishment. It was cap. of the island in 1522, when an eruption of mud swallowed up the town. P. 8200.

Villafranca y los Palacios, tn., Spain. See **Palacios y Villafranca.**

Villafrati, tn., Sicily, prov. and 17 m. SSE. Palermo. P. <4000.

Villagarcia, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Cambados. P. 6300.

Villa Garcia, vil., Mexico, SE. of Zacatecas state, dist. Pinos. P. (comm.) 10,000.

Villa Gouveia, tn., Portuguese E. Africa. See **Gouveia.**

Villagran, vil., Mexico, Tamaulipas, 110 m. SE. by S. Monterey. P. (comm.)<5000.

Villagrande, tn., Italy, Venice, prov. and 31 m. NNE. Belluno. P. <3000.

Villagrande, vil., Italy, prov. and 12 m. E. Chieti, on a small trib. of the Adriatic. P. <3000.

Villaguay, tn., Argentine Republic, Entre Rios, 90 m. E. Parana. P. <4000.

Villaharta, vil., Spain, prov. and 21 m. NNW. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Villa Hayes, formerly **Villa Occidental,** tn., Paraguay, on r. bk. of Paraguay R., 21 m. above Asuncion. It is the principal place in the terr. between the Paraguay and Pilcomayo Rivs. awarded by the U.S. President Hayes to Paraguay from Argentina, after whom it has been renamed. P. <2000.

Villahermosa, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 62 m. ESE. Ciudad Real, dist. Infantes. P. (comm.)<5000.

Villahermosa, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 25 m. NW. Castellon, dist. Lucena; has copper and silver works. P. (comm.)<3000.

Villa Hernandarias. See **Hernandarias.**

Villa Iguapé, tn., Brazil. See **Iguapé, Villa.**

Villaines-sous-Malicorne, vil., France, dep. Sarthe, 22 m. SW. Le Mans, arr. and 5 m. NNW. La Flèche. P. <2000.

Villaines-la-Juhel, tn., France, dep. and arr. Mayenne, 18 m. WSW. Alençon. P. <2000.

Villajoyosa, maritime tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 18 m. NE. Alicante, cap. dist. V.; small fishing and coasting port; has steamboat building, remains of the Roman period, aqueduct, inscriptions, &c. P. 8800.

Villajuan, comm., Spain, prov. Pontevedra, dist. Cambados. P. <4000.

Villalba, tn., Sicily, prov. and 17 m. NW. Caltanissetta. P. <5000.

Villalba, comm., Spain, prov. and 20 m. NNW. Lugo. P. 12,000.

Villalba del Alcor, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. ENE. Huelva, dist. La Palma. P. (comm.)<4000.

Villalon de Campos, tn., Spain, León, prov. and 33 m. NNW. Valladolid, cap. dist. V. de C. P. (comm.)<4000.

Villalpando, tn., Spain, León, prov. and 29 m. NNE. Zamora. P. (comm.)<4000.

Villamagna, vil., Italy, prov. and 6 m. ESE. Chieti. P. <3000.

Villamagna, vil., Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 4 m. ESE. Florence. P. <4000.

Villa Maria, tn., Argentine Republic, Córdoba, on riv. Tercero, 87 m. SE. by S. Córdoba. P. <2000.

Villa Maria, tn., Brazil, state Matto Grosso, 112 m. WSW. Cuyaba, on l. bk. and at the head of steamboat navigation on the Paraguay, in 16° 4′ S.; ipecacuanha and vanilla are abundant. P. <2000.

Villamarin, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov., dist., and 9 m. N. Orense. P. <5000.

Villamartin, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 44 m. NE. Cadiz, dist. Arcos de la Frontera. P. 6200.

Villamartin, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 42 m. ENE. Orense, dist. Valdeorras. P. <5000.

Villamassargia, vil., Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 10 m. ESE. Iglesias. P. <3000.

Villamayor de Santiago, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 53 m. SW. Cuenca, dist. Tarancon. P. (comm.)<4000.

Villamblard, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Bergerac, 14 m. SW. by S. Périgueux. P. <2000.

Villa Mercedes, tn., Argentine Republic, San Luis, on Rio Quinto, 175 m. SW. by S. Córdoba; an important railway centre and central halting-place between the Paraná and the Andes. P. 7000.

Villandraut, tn., France, dep. Gironde, on the Ciron, 28 m. SSE. Bordeaux, arr. and 9 m. WNW. Bazas. P. <2000.

Villandry, vil., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Cher, arr. and 9 m. WSW. Tours. P. <2000.

Villa Nogueira d'Azeitão, tn., Portugal, Estremadura, prov. and 16 m. SE. Lisbon. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villa Nova, tn., Brazil, state Santa Catharina, 47 m. SSW. Desterro, at NE. extremity of Villa Nova lake, about 5 m. WSW. Imbituba (*q.v.*).

Villa Nova, tn. and small river-port, Brazil, state Sergipe, 65 m. NNE. Aracaju, on r. bk. of the São Francisco, about 30 m. from its mouth, opposite Penedo.

Villanova, vil., Italy, Emilia, prov. Ravenna, 8 m. ENE. Lugo. P. <3000.

Villanova, tn., Spain. See **Villanueva-y-Geltrú.**

Villa Nova de Almeida, tn., Brazil. See **Almeida.**

Villa Nova de Fozcoa, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and 39 m. NNE. Guarda. P. (comm.) <4000.

Villanova del Battista, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 5 m. SE. Ariano di Puglia. P. <3000.

Villa Nova de Gaia, tn., Portugal, prov. Porto, on the l. bk. of the Douro, dist. and opposite Oporto. P. 8700.

Villa Nova de Portimão, tn. and port, Portugal, dist. Faro; manufactures cork articles; has salt springs. P. 6300.

Villa Nova de Tazem, tn., Portugal, Beira, dist. and about 11 m. NE. Guarda. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villanova Monferrato, vil., Italy, prov. Alessandria, 3 m. NNE. Casale, on l. bk. of the Po. P. <4000.

Villanova Monteleone, tn., Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 8 m. SSE. Alghero. P. <5000.

Villanova-Solare, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, on the Varaita, 24 m. S. by W. Turin. P. <2000.

Villanterio, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 11 m. ENE. Pavia. P. <4000.

Villa Nueva, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 92 m. SE. by S. Córdoba. P. 4000.

Villanueva, vil., Colombia, Magdalena, 165 m. E. Cartagena.

Villa Nueva, tn., Mexico, state of and 47 m. SW. Zacatecas. P. (comm.) 16,600.

Villanueva de Algaidas, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 28 m. N. Malaga, dist. Archidona. P. (comm.) <5000.

Villanueva de Arosa, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. NW. Pontevedra, dist. Cambados. P. 6800.

Villanueva de Córdoba, tn., Spain, prov. and 34 m. N. by E. Córdoba, dist. Pozoblanco. P. (comm.) 7000.

Villanueva de Gallego, tn., Spain, Aragon, prov., dist., and 8 m. N. Saragossa, on the Gallego, l. bk. trib. of the Ebro; has sulphureous springs and coal-mines. Birthplace of Michael Servetus, burnt alive at Geneva, 1553. P. <2000.

Villanueva de la Jara, tn., Spain, prov. Cuenca, dist. Motilla del Palancar, 85 m. W. Valencia. P. <3000.

Villanueva de la Reina, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 19 m. NNW. Jaen, dist. Andujar; the church was a fortified castle in the time of the Moors. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villanueva del Arzobispo, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 48 m. NE. Jaen, dist. Villacarrillo. P. (comm.) 5200.

Villanueva de la Serena, tn., Spain, prov. Badajoz, cap. dist. V., 28 m. E. by N. Mérida; has noted fruit, especially melons. P. (comm.) 12,000.

Villanueva del Fresno, tn., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 35 m. SSW. Badajoz, dist. Olivenza. P. (comm.) <5000.

Villanueva del Grao, more frequently **El Grao** ('passage'), maritime tn., Spain, prov., dist., and 3 m. ESE. Valencia; the port of Valentia. Beyond the Grao extends a fine sea-bathing beach, with two villages, Cabanal and Canamelar; much frequented in summer. P. (comm.) 5600.

Villanueva de los Infantes, comm., Spain. See **Infantes.**

Villanueva del Rey, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 29 m. NW. Córdoba, dist. Fuente Ovejuna; has ferruginous springs. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villanueva del Rio, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 21 m. NE. Seville, dist. Lora del Rio; coal mined. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villanueva de San Juan, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 47 m. SE. Seville, dist. Osuna; has sulphureous mineral springs. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villanueva-y-Geltrú, or **Villanova,** seapt. tn., E. ct. Spain, prov. and 25 m. WSW. Barcelona, dist. V.-y-G.; manufactures paper, lace, and soap. The port is at Geltrú. P. (comm.) 13,800.

Villanuova, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 15 m. SE. Turin. P. <2000.

Villány, vil., Hungary, prov. Baránya, 20 m. SE. by S. Fünfkirchen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villa Occidental. See **Villa Hayes.**

Villaodrid, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 28 m. NE. Lugo, dist. Ribadeo. P. <5000.

Villa Oliva, vil., Paraguay, on the Paraguay, 50 m. S. by W. Asuncion, in 26° 4′ S. P. <2000.

Villa Ortega, tn., Mexico. See **Rio Grande.**

Villa Pasquali, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. SW. Mantua. P. <3000.

Villapiccioti, or **Alezio,** tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. Lecce, 4 m. E. Gallipoli. P. <4000.

Villa Poty, tn., Brazil, state Piauhy, 5 m. NW. Theresina, opposite Serra de Valentim.

Villaputzu, tn., Sardinia, on riv. Flumendosa, prov. and 29 m. NE. by E. Cagliari. P. <3000.

Villar da Veiga, vil., Portugal, Entre Douro e Minho, dist. and 19 m. NE. Braga; has thermal springs at Caldas do Gerez. P. <2000.

Villard-Bonnot, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Isère, arr. and 9 m. ENE. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Villard-de-Lans, Le, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 12 m. SW. Grenoble. P. <2000.

Villar de Barrio, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 19 m. SE. Orense, dist. Allariz. P. <4000.

Villar de Bos, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 40 m. SE. Orense, dist. Verin. P. <5000.

Villar del Arzobispo, tn., Spain, prov. and 30 m. NW. by W. Valencia, cap. dist. V. P. (comm.) <4000.

Villar do Pinheiro, maritime vil. and fishing port, Portugal, Entre Douro e Minho, dist. and 8 m. NNW. Oporto, on the Atlantic; sea-bathing resort. P. <2000.

Villa Real, tn., Portugal, cap. prov. V. R., 45 m. E. by N. Oporto. P. 5300.

Villareal, or **Villarreal,** vil., Spain, Basque Provs., Alava, dist. and 6 m. N. Vitoria; in the neighbourhood are rich beds of iron and copper, and quarries of black marble, sulphureous springs, &c. P. <2000.

Villa Real de Santo Antonio, tn. and port, Portugal, dist. Faro. The copper-mines at São Domingo (*q.v.*) have given it a certain importance. P. <5000.

Villarejo de Salvanes, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 26 m. SE. Madrid, dist. Chinchon. P. (comm.) <4000.

Villares, Los, tn., Spain, Andalusia, prov., dist., and 11 m. SSW. Jaen; has coal-mines. P. (comm.) <4000.

Villa Rica, tn., Brazil. See **Ouro Preto.**

Villa Rica, lake, Chile. See **Mallalauquen.**

Villa Rica, vil., U.S., Georgia, Carroll co., 15 m. NE. Carrollton; in the vicinity are gold-mines. P. <1500.

Villarica, or **Villa Rica,** tn., Paraguay, 84 m. ESE. Asuncion, in a region noted for tobacco. V. was founded by the Jesuits. P. 7500–14,800.

Villaricca, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. and 10 m. N. Naples. P. <3000.

Villarinho, vil., Brazil, Para, on r. bk. Xingu, at confluence with Amazon.

Villaro, vil., Spain, Basque Provs., prov. Biscay, dist. Durango, 14 m. SE. Bilbao; has sulphureous lime springs. P. <2000.

Villarosa, tn., Sicily, prov. and 9 m. NE. by N. Caltanissetta; has sulphur beds. P. 9700.

Villarramiel, tn., Spain, León, prov. and 19 m. W. Palencia, dist. Frechilla. P. (comm.) <4000.

Villarreal, vil., Spain. See **Villareal.**

Villarreal, tn., Spain, prov. and 6 m. SW. Castellon de la Plana, 35 m. NNE. Valencia. P. (comm.) 13,800.

Villarreal de San Carlos, vil., Spain, prov. Cáceres, on the r. bk. of the Tagus, at the confluence of the Tietar, 47 m. E. by N. Alcántara.

Villarrobledo, tn., Spain, prov. and 42 m. NW. by W. Albacete, dist. La Roda. P. (comm.) 9300.

Villarroya de la Sierra, tn., Spain, prov. Saragossa, dist. Ateca, 41 m. ESE. Soria. P. <3000.

Villarrubia de los Ojos, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 23 m. NE. Ciudad Real, dist. Daimiel. P. (comm.) 5900.

Villars, tn., France, dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, 20 m. NE. by N. Lyons. P. <2000.

Villars, tn., France, dep. Loire, arr. and 2 m. NW. St. Étienne; has rich collieries. P. <3000.

Villars, vil., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Puget-Théniers, on the Var, 19 m. NW. by N. Nice. P. <2000.

Villarubia de Santiago, tn., Spain, New Castille, prov. and 34 m. ENE. Toledo, dist. Ocaña. P. (comm.) <4000.

Villa San Giovanni, tn., Italy, Calabrie, on the Straits of Messina, prov. and 8 m. N. Reggio; with a lighthouse. P. <3000.

Villa San Giovanni, vil., Italy, Campania, prov. and 3 m. SE. Naples, on NE. ct. of the Gulf of Naples. P. <3000.

Villa Santa Maria, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 30 m. SSE. Chieti. P. <3000.

Villasimius, vil., Sardinia, prov. and 22 m. E. by S. Cagliari.

Villasor, tn., Sardinia, prov. and 14 m. NW. Cagliari. P. <3000.

Villa Stellone, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. SSE. Turin. P. 2000.

Villata, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 11 m. WSW. Novara. P. <3000.

Villatobas, tn., Spain, prov. Toledo, dist. Lillo, 18 m. SE. by E. Aranjuez. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villatoro, vil., Spain, prov. Avila, dist. Piedrahita, 41 m. SE. Salamanca. P. <2000.

Villa Velha de Rodao ('old town'), tn., Portugal, prov. Beira, on the r. bk. of the Tagus, 43 m. W. Alcantara. P. < 2000.

Villa Vicencio, settlement, Argentine Republic, Mendoza, 30 m. NNW. Mendoza; has thermal sulphureous spring, much frequented for its waters.

Villaviciosa, vil., Spain, Andalusia, prov., dist., and 12½ m. NW. Córdoba. P. (comm.) <5000.

Villaviciosa, tn., at the head of an inlet on the N. ct. of Spain, prov. Oviedo, cap. dist. V., 13 m. E. by S. Gijon. P. (comm.) 21,000.

Villa Viçosa, tn., Portugal, dist. Evora; has excellent red wine; royal castle; marble quarries in vicinity. At Montes Claros, in the neighbourhood, the Portuguese gained a victory over the Spaniards in 1665, which definitely wrested Portugal from Spain. P. <4000.

Villavieja, vil., Colombia, Tolima, 115 m. SW. Bogotá.

Villavieja, tn., Spain, Valencia, prov. and 11 m. SSW. Castellon de la Plana, dist. Nules; Fuente Calda; has chalybeate and other waters employed in the bath establishment; hot salt baths used in many small establishments. P. (comm.) <3000.

Villa Ygatimi, vil., Paraguay, 143 m. NE. by E. Asuncion.

Villayon, comm., Spain, Asturias, prov. and 45 m. WNW. Oviedo, dist. Luarca. P. <4000.

Villebois, vil., France, dep. Ain, arr. Belley, 50 m. E. by N. Lyons, at the foot of the hills overlooking the r. bk. of the Rhone; iron-mines and lithographic stones. P. <2000.

Villebois-la-Valette, vil., France, dep. Charente, arr. and 13 m. SSE. Angoulême. P. <2000.

Villebourbon, suburb of Montauban, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on l. bk. of the Tarn and a branch of the Canal du Midi. P. 2000.

Villebourg, vil., Algeria, prov. and arr. Algiers, 20 m. W. Cherchell, near the Mediterranean, at N. base of Zatima Mts.; rich in iron and copper. The village was almost totally destroyed in 1891 by an earthquake.

Villebrumier, vil., France, on the S. border of dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn, arr. and 9 m. SE. Montauban. P. < 2000.

Ville-d'Avray, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles, 1 m. W. Sèvres, on l. bk. of the Seine; the church contains works of painters and modern sculptors. Here were the residences of Balzac, Pradier, Corot, and Gambetta, the last of whom died here in 1882. P. <2000.

Villedieu, La, tn., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Autun, 1 m. WSW. Creusot; coal mined. P. <3000.

Villedieu, La, vil., France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castelsarrasin, 7 m. W. by N. Montauban. P. <2000.

Ville Dieu, La, vil., France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 9 m. S. by E. Poitiers. P. <2000.

Villedieu-les-Poëles, tn., France, dep. Mance, arr. Avranches, on the Sienne, 18 m. E. Granville; has manufactures of brass and kitchen utensils, bells, zinc, hair-cloth, chemical manure, and copper foundries. P. <4000.

Ville-en-Tardenois, vil., France, dep. Marne, arr. and 12 m. WSW. Reims. P. <2000.

Villefagnan, tn., France, dep. Charente, 25 m. N. by W. Angoulême, arr. and 6 m. W. by S. Ruffec. P. <2000.

Villefort, tn., France, dep. Lozère, arr. Mende, 46 m. NNW. Nîmes; has mines of lead and silver, and a magnificent viaduct 235 ft. high over the Altier. P. <2000.

Villefranche, maritime and fortified tn. and trading port, France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, on the S. ct., arr. and 2 m. E. Nice; at the head of a splendid roadstead enclosed on the E. by the penin. of St. Jean; the roadstead is deep and safe, and is the station for the French squadron in the Mediterranean during part of the winter. Has marble quarries. Pleasure resort for the inhabitants of Nice. The penin. of St. Jean is one of the most charming places. P. <2000.

Villefranche, tn., France, dep. Rhône, cap. arr. V., on the r. bk. of the Saône, 17 m. NNW. Lyons; has manufactures of cloth (Beaujolais cloth), cotton-spinning, hosiery, bedding, iron cables for mines, mechanical factories; great trade in Beaujolais wine, cloth, and cattle. Alt. 595 ft. P. 11,600.

Villefranche-de-Belvès, tn., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, 38 m. NE. by N. Agen. P. <2000.

Villefranche-de-Lauraguais, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. arr. V., 19 m. SE. Toulouse. P. <3000.

Villefranche-de-Lonchapt, vil., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Bergerac, 31 m. E. by N. Bordeaux. P. <2000.

Villefranche-de-Rouergue, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arr. V., on the Aveyron, 30 m. N. by W. Albi; has the ecclesiastical institution of Graves. To the N. are lime sulphur springs; to the SE. argentiferous lead-mines; to the NE. tin-mines and phosphate quarries. Manufactures of hemp. The church, 14th and 15th centuries, is crowned by an imposing tower, under which the chief street of the town passes; some of the houses date from the 13th century. On the l. bk. of the Aveyron stands the Chartreuse just as it was in the 15th century. Alt. 875 ft. P. 6700.

Villegagnon, or **Villegaignon,** islet, in bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; contains Fort Coligny. V. protected Admiral Coligny, who came here with some Calvinists to found a colony, 1555; overwhelmed by the Portuguese, 1567. Fort Coligny, in 22° 55′ S., 42° 10′ W., is the prime meridian for the E. ct. of S. America.

Villejuif, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 4½ m. S. by E. Notre Dame, Paris, 2 m. from the city wall, with a fort to the W. P. <4000.

Villiel, tn., Spain, prov. and dist. Teruel, 70 m. NW. by N. Valencia, on r. bk. of the Guadalaviar; has mineral springs and baths. P. <2000.

Villemeux, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. Dreux, on the Eure, 16 m. N. Chartres. P. <2000.

Villemomble, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 7½ m. E. by N. Notre Dame, Paris; has gypsum quarries. P. <4000.

Villemur, tn., France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Toulouse, on the Tarn, 13 m. SE. Montauban. P. <3000.

Villena, tn., Spain, prov. and 26 m. NW. Alicante, cap. dist. V.; has manufactures of soap, and salt springs. P. (comm.) 14,500.

Villenauxe, tn., France, on the N. border of dep. Aube, 32 m. NW. Troyes, arr. and 8 m. NNE. Nogent-sur-Seine; has manufactures of terra-cotta. P. <3000.

Villeneuve, tn., France, dep. Aveyron, 36 m. N. by W. Albi, arr. and 6 m. N. Villefranche de Rouergue. P. <2000.

Villeneuve, German **Neustadt,** vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 3 m. SSE. Montreux, at the upper end of the Lake of Geneva; its white wine is celebrated in Switzerland. The famous castle of Chillon, on the shore of the lake, belongs to this comm. P. <2000.

Villeneuve d'Agen, or **Villeneuve-sur-Lot,** tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. arr. Villeneuve-sur-Lot, on the Lot, 15 m. N. by E. Agen; has a statue erected in 1891 to Palissy the potter, born in the neighbourhood. P. 8500.

Villeneuve-de-Berg, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, 34 m. NNW. Orange, 11 m. E. by N. Largentière. P. <2000.

Villeneuve-de-Marsan, tn., France, dep. Landes, on the Midouze, 37 m. NE. Orthez, arr. and 10 m. E. Mont-de-Marsan; has thermal establishment at Brousté, where ferruginous and sulphureous springs are used. P. <2000.

Villeneuve-la-Guyard, tn., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Sens, 17 m. ESE. Fontainebleau. P. <2000.

Villeneuve l'Archevêque, tn., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Sens, on the Vanne, 25 m. W. by S. Troyes. P. <2000.

Villeneuve-le-Comte, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Coulommiers, 11 m. S. by W. Meaux, 23 m. E. by S. Paris. P. <2000.

Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, tn., France, dep. Gard, arr. Uzès, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 2 m. N. by W. Avignon; has silk and wool spinning, manufactures of lace and olive-oil. The castle was built by Du Guesclin in 1366; imposing ruins still remain. P. <3000.

Villeneuve-lès-Béziers, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Béziers, on the S. ct., 6 m. S. Montpellier. P. <2000.

Villeneuve St. Georges, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Corbeil, on the Seine, 9½ m. SSE. Notre Dame, Paris, with a fort. P. <5000.

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, tn., France, dep. Yonne, arr. Joigny, 36 m. SE. Fontainebleau, 8 m. S. Sens. P. <4000.

Villeparisis, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Meaux, 13½ m. ENE. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Villequier, tn. and river-port, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Yvetot, 3 m. WSW. Caudebec, on r. bk. of the Seine; has dockyards. P. <2000.

Villeréal, tn., France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Villeneuve-sur-Lot, on the Dropt, 36 m. NNE. Agen. P. <2000.

Villeret, Switzd. See **St. Imier.**

Villers, dependency of comm. Tilly, prov. Brabant, Belgium; has ruins of a celebrated and powerful abbey founded in the 12th century, the purest example of primary Gothic in Belgium.

Villers-Bocage, tn., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Caen, 15 m. S. Bayeux. P. <2000.

Villers-Bocage, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. and 8 m. N. Amiens. P. <2000.

Villers-Bretonneux, tn., France, dep. Somme, arr. Amiens, 3 m. S. Corbie; has manufactures of hosiery, knitting machines, and packing paper, wool spinning. Battle between French and Germans, 1870. P. 5500.

Villers-Cotterêts, tn., France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 13 m. SW. by W. Soissons; has mechanical saw-mills, manufactures of saddle-bows and brushes. The asylum for the dep. was formerly a royal castle, begun in 1532 by Francis I. Birthplace of Alexander Dumas, père. P. <4000.

Villersexel, tn., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Lure, on the Oignon, 30 m. NE. Besançon. P. <2000.

Villers-sur-Mer, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont

l'Evêque, 18 m. NE. Caen, on the English Channel; has castle of the time of Louis XIII.; much frequented bathing resort, with casino. P. <2000.

Villers-Farlay, vil., France, dep. Jura, arr. Poligny, 21 m. SW. Besançon. P. <2000.

Villers-Outréaux, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 11 m. S. by E. Cambrai. P. <3000.

Villerupt, tn., France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, arr. Briey, 8 m. ESE. Longwy; has blast-furnaces. P. <2000.

Villerville, vil. and small fishing port, France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont-l'Evêque, on the S. shore of the estuary of the Seine, 5 m. WSW. Honfleur; frequented sea-bathing resort. P. <2000.

Ville-sur-Tourbe, vil., France, dep. Marne, 25 m. NE. Chalons-sur-Marne, arr. and 9 m. NW. Ste. Menehould. P. <2000.

Villeta, tn., Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, 40 m. NW. Bogotá; has mineral springs, copper and iron ore mines. P. (dist.) 5900.

Villeta, vil., Paraguay, on the l. bk. of the Paraguay, 15 m. SSE. Asuncion, in 25° 32′ S.; exports oranges. To the S. is the famous narrow of Angostura, where the inhabitants tried to stop the allied armies of Brazil and Argentine Republic. P. 2000.

Villetaneuse, vil., France, dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, 7½ m. N. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Villette, post-settlement, Canada, Quebec, Compton co., 9 m. from Coaticook.

Villeurbanne, tn., France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 3 m. E. Lyons; has manufactures of church bronzes, liqueurs, and chemical products, &c. P. 16,100.

Villeveyrac, tn., France, dep. Hérault, arr. Montpellier, 9 m. NW. by N. Cette; has mines of bauxite used in the manufacture of alum and sulphate of alumina. Three miles WSW. is the old abbey of Valmagne, centre of an excellent vineyard. P. <3000.

Villiers, co., Victoria, on the S. ct., and crossed in the W. by 142° E.

Villiersdorp, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Caledon, 50 m. E. Cape Town. P. <1500.

Villiers-le-Bel, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, 11 m. N. by E. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Villiers St. Georges, vil., France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 33 m. SE. Meaux, arr. and 9 m. NE. Provins. P. <2000.

Villiers-sur-Marne, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Corbeil, 9 m. E. by S. Notre Dame, Paris. P. <2000.

Villierstown, tn., Ire., SW. co. Waterford, bar. Decies within Drum, 5 m. SE. by S. Lismore, on the l. bk. of the Blackwater, P.O. P. <250.

Villingen, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, cap. circle V., 28 m. E. by N. Freiburg; manufactures clocks and pottery; has ribbon weaving. Alt. 2315 ft. P. (1852) <4000; (1890) 6400.

Villisca, tn., U.S., Iowa, Montgomery co., on Nodaway R., 55 m. ESE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <2000.

Villmar, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Oberlahn, on riv. Lahn, 22 m. N. by W. Wiesbaden; has marble works. P. (comm.) <3000.

Viluppuram (Viluppuram, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 25 m. NW. Cuddalore. P. 8000; Hindus, 6100.

Vilmanstrand, or **Wilmanstrand,** tn., Finland, govt. Viborg, on S. shore of Lappvesi. P. <5000.

Vilminore, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 28 m. NE. Bergamo. P. <2000.

Vilna, or **Wilno,** Lithuanian govt., W. Russia, has the Polish govt. Suwałki on W., Kovno and Vitebsk on N. and E., Minsk and Grodno on E. and S. Lies on the E. continuation of the broad marshy swelling, dotted with lakes (1000 ft. in its highest parts), which separates Poland from E. Prussia. The Niemen borders the govt. along its S. and W. boundaries, receiving the (navigable) Viliya (200 m.) and the Berezina. The W. Düna on N. border. Soil mostly poor; many small lakes, and marshes covered with thick forests. Climate, see **Vilna,** tn. Population chiefly Lithuanian in W. and N. (35 per cent.), White Russian in S. and E. (45 per cent.), Jews (12 per cent.), and Poles (7 per cent.). Cereals and potatoes grown for home use and distilleries; timber exported; manufactures only begin to develop. Divided into seven dists.: Vilna, Disna, Lidy, Oshmiany, Swienciany, Troki, and Vileika. Area, 16,421 sq. m. P. (1883) 1,223,260; (1890) 1,367,100.

Vilna, or **Wilno,** cap. of above govt., 436 m. by rail SW. St. Petersburg, on Viliya R., near junction of Libau–Don, St. Petersburg–Warsaw, and Libau-Odessa Rlys. Old cap. of Lithuania, and rich in historical associations; was taken by Russia in 1655, and finally annexed in 1795. Has an Imperial palace, an old Catholic and Greek Orthodox cathedrals, and a valuable museum of antiquities. The university was closed in 1832, but the astronomical observatory and medical academy remain. Several scientific societies of renown. Alt. 387 ft. Mean temp., yr. 43.5° F., Jan. 22.0°, July 64.5°; mean rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 22.2 in., May–Nov. 15.6 in. P. (1883) 94,000; (1891) 109,000.

Vilos, Puerto de los, maritime vil., Chile, prov. Aconcagua, terminus of the railway from Illapel and Salamanca, in 31° 55′ S. P. <2000.

Vilostasi, Cape, Greece, the S. point of Syros I.

Vils, riv., Bavaria, flows S. into the Naab at Kallmütz; not navigable.

Vils, riv., in the SE. of Bavaria, flows E. into the Danube at Vilshofen, 14 m. above Passau; not navigable.

Vilsbiburg, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, cap. circle V., 10½ m. SE. by E. Landshut. P. <3000.

Vilseck, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, circle Amberg, 25 m. SSE. Bayreuth. P. <2000.

Vilshofen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, cap. circle V., on the r. bk. of the Danube, 13 m. WNW. Passau, at the confluence of the Vils and Danube; has manufactures of leather and machinery. Alt. 985 ft. P. <4000.

Viluppuram, tn., India. See **Viluppuram.**

Vilvoorden, French **Vilvorde,** comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Senne, arr. and 6 m. NE. by N. Brussels; has manufactures of starch and lace; distilleries, tanneries, soap-works, and national horticultural school. Its fortified castle was a redoubtable state prison for four centuries. P. 11,100.

Vilyui, large riv., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, l. bk. trib. of Lena; rises in 65° 30′ N., 107° E., in the Tunguisskiy and **Vilyui** ridges, from Lake Chignin-akhu; flows chiefly E., 1300 m., watering elevated plains, past Suntar and Vilyuisk; joins Lena at Ust-Vilyuisk; receives many tribs., of which Chona is the largest. Steamers can ply up to Suntar.

Vilyuisk, dist. tn., Russia, E. Siberia, 63° 45′ N., govt. and 300 m. WNW. Yakutsk, on r. bk. Vilyui R. P. <1000.

Vimbodi, tn., Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. NW. Tarragona, dist. Montblanch; has copper, lead, and other mines. P. <2000.

Vimeiro, or **Vimieiro,** vil., Portugal, Estremadura, dist. and 31 m. NNW. Lisbon, 3 m. from the Atlantic. The French, commanded by Junot, were defeated here by Wellington in 1808. P. <2000.

Vimercate, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Milan, 5 m. ENE. Monza. P. <5000.

Vimereux, vil., France. See **Wimereux.**

Vimeu, or **Vimeux,** dist., France, formerly in Picardy, now in dep. Somme.

Vimianzo, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 36 m. SW. Corunna, dist. Corcubion, on E. slope of Faro. P. 7800.

Vimieiro, tn., Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, dist. and 20 m. N. by E. Evora; has mineral springs. P. <3000.

Vimmerby, vil., Sweden, prov. Kalmar, 63 m. E. by S. Jönköping. P. <3000.

Vimont, vil., France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 8 m. SE. Caen. Decisive victory of Val-ès-Dunes gained here, in 1047, by William the Conqueror over the barons. P. <2000.

Vimoutiers, tn., France, dep. Orne, arr. Argentan, on the Vie, 16 m. S. Lisieux; has mechanical factories, manufactures of cloth, and trade in fruit and Camembert cheese. P. <3000.

Vimy, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 5 m. NNE. Arras. P. <2000.

Viña del Mar, tn., Chile, prov. and 3 m. NE. Valparaiso, near the sea, a town of hotels, bathing establishments, and country seats. Here the dictator Balmaceda was defeated in 1891. P. <5000.

Vinadio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin, 20 m. WSW. Cuneo; has mineral spring, and argentiferous lead mine. P. <2000.

Vinalapo, riv., in the SE. of Spain, prov. Alicante, flows SW. then SSE. past Elche into the Mediterranean. See **Elche.**

Vinales, tn., Cuba, 90 m. WSW. Havana. P. 11,600.

Vinal Haven, tn., U.S., Maine, Knox co., includes the Fox Is. at the mouth of Penobscot Bay. P. <3000.

Vinaroz, maritime tn., E. ct. Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, cap. dist. V., 25 m. S. by W. Tortosa; has dockyards; trade in salt, brandy, wine, and oil. P. (comm.) 9900.

Vinay, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. St. Marcellin, 17 m. W. by N. Grenoble, in the Isère valley. P. <2000.

Vinca, tn., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Prades, 19 m. W. by S. Perpignan, on r. bk. of the Tet; ½ m. WNW. is the bath establishment of V. or Nossa. P. <2000.

Vincennes, tn., France, dep. Seine, 5½ m. E. Notre Dame, Paris, 2½ m. from the city wall, with a fort; has manufactures of chemical products, cartridges, metal plates, pianos, and organs. It has a castle, built by Philip of Valois, John, and Charles V., on the site of a feudal fortress founded 1164 by Louis VII., and enlarged by St. Louis, in the midst of a forest, which was used as a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. Henry V. of England died here in 1422, also Charles IX. of France, 1574, and Mazarin, 1661. Louis XI. made a state prison of the keep, where many persons were confined, amongst them Henry of Navarre, the great Condé, Duke de Longueville, Cardinal de Retz, Fouquet, Diderot, Mirabeau, and several of Charles X.'s ministers, and outside of which the Duke d'Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon I., March 21, 1804.

It contains military schools, a fine armoury, depôt of artillery, and the tomb of the Duke d'Enghien. Birthplace of Charles V., died 1380; Elizabeth of France, Duchess of Milan, died 1372; and Madame de Longueville, died 1679. The town owes its prosperity to the forest called Bois de V., which covers about 17 ac. between the fortifications of Paris, and r. bk. of the Marne. P. (1872) 17,064; (1891) 20,400.

Vincennes, isl., Pacific. See **Kawahi.**

Vincennes, city, U.S., Indiana, Knox co., on l. bk. of Wabash R., 49 m. S. by W. Terre Haute, on a fine prairie; has Roman Catholic cathedral and the V. University, chartered 1807. The dist. supplies timber and coal. V. has flouring-mills, starch factory, iron-foundries, and extensive railway machine shops. On high ground near are three ancient artificial earth-mounds. V. is the oldest town of the state, and stands on the site of the military station founded by Vincennes in 1702. P. (1880) 7700; (1890) 8900.

Vincennes, vil., U.S., Iowa, Lee co., on l. bk. of Des Moines R., 10 m. NW. by W. Keokuk. P. <1500.

Vincent, co., New Zealand, South I., to the W. of 170° E., crossed by 44° and 45° S.

Vincentown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Burlington co., 24 m. E. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Vinces, vil., Ecuador, prov. Los Rios, 50 m. NNE. Guayaquil, on l. bk. of Rio de V., or Palenque.

Vinces, Rio de, riv., Ecuador, rises in the Andes, and flows SSW. into the Rio de Bodegas, before entering which, however, it breaks up into several arms, none of which is navigable in the dry season, though steamers can ascend to Palenque (52 m. NNE. Guayaquil) in the rains.

Vinchiaturo, tn., Italy, Abruzzi e Molise, prov. and 7 m. SW. Campobasso, 48 m. W. Foggia; has manufactures of Maccaroni. P. <5000.

Vinchina, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 102 m. NW. Rioja, on r. bk. of the Rio V.; the starting-point for Mount Copiapo.

Vincocaya, vil., Peru, dep. Arequipa, 110 m. NE. by N. Mollendo, on the railway to Puno. Alt. 14,635 ft.

Vindhya, series of mt. ranges, India, forming the great N. wall of a triangle whose E. and W. sides are the Ghâts. The V. Hills run E. from Gujarát across Málwá to the valley of the Ganges at Rájmahal. They have given their name to a recognised geological formation. Diamonds are found in these hills. Alt. 1500–4500 ft., nowhere exceeding 5000 ft.

Vindobona. See **Vienna.**

Vindocinum, tn., France. See **Vendôme.**

Vinegar Hill, mt., Ire., in the E. of co. Wexford, 5 m. ENE. Enniscorthy. Irish rebels defeated here by General Lake in 1798.

Vineland, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Cumberland co., 30 m. S. by E. Philadelphia (Penn.); a very attractive town, with private residences generally surrounded by gardens and vineyards. A home for feeble-minded women and children was founded in 1888. Immense quantities of fruit are exported. Principal manufacture is that of shoes. P. <4000. **Vineland, South,** adjoining vil., P. <1500.

Vinemont, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 10 m. W. Reading. P. <1500.

Vineyard, The, par., Eng., Herefordshire, in bor. of Hereford. P. 8.

Vineyard Haven, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Dukes co., 27 m. SE. New Bedford; has an excellent harbour, and is engaged in fisheries. P. <1500.

Vineyard Sound, channel, U.S., Massachusetts, on the NW. of Marthas Vineyard I.

Viney Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, E. and W. Dean and Awre pars. P. <2000.

Vinga, or **Theresiopolis,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Temes, cap. dist. V., 17 m. N. Temesvár. P. <5000.

Vingearme, riv., France, rises about 3 m. from the source of the Aube in Langres plateau, dep. Haute-Marne, flows SSE., and joins the Saône 10 m. SSW. Gray; not navigable for timber or ships, but its valley is followed almost throughout by the canal from the Marne to the Saône. Length, 54 m.; area of basin, 273 sq. m.

Vingst, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. and circle Cologne, 3 m. E. Deutz. P. <3000.

Vinhaes, vil., Brazil, state Maranhão, in São Luiz de Maranhão I.; formerly a Jesuit mission station.

Vinh-long, tn., Lower Cochin-China, on the r. bk. of the Konghan mouth (*kwa*) of the Mekong, 60 m. WSW. Mekong.

Vinita, vil., U.S., Indian Terr., 74 m. W. by S. Pierce City; business centre of the Cherokees. P. <1500.

Vinje, vil., Norway, prov. S. Trondhjem, on the W. ct., 41 m. E. Christiansund. P. <2000.

Vinkeveen, vil., Holland, prov. Utrecht, 11 m. S. Amsterdam. P. (comm.) <4000.

Vinkovce, tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, 20 m. S. by E. Eszek. P. 5900.

Vinnitsa, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 90 m. NE. Kamenets Podolsk, on both banks of the Bug, 29 m. from Zhmerinka junction of Volochisk–Odessa Rly., on its branch to Kiev. Surrounded by populous suburbs. P. 25,000.

Vinovo, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 9 m. S. Turin; terminus of a steam-tram from Turin. P. <3000.

Vinton, city, U.S., Iowa, Benton co., on Wapsipinicon R., 23 m. NW. by W. Cedar Rapids; has the state college for the blind. P. <3000.

Vinton, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SE., to the N. of 39° N. E. of 83° W.

Vinton, tn., U.S., Virginia, Roanoke co. P. <1500.

Vintschgau, Italian **Val Venosta,** valley, S. Tirol, circle Botzen, stretching NW. to E. from Reschen Pass (alt. 4900 ft.), which forms the step between the basins of the Danube and the Adige, and which separates the Engadine from the upper valley of the Inn to Töll Pass (alt. 1635 ft.); it is about 40 m. long and divides into two. The inhabitants speak German, but are of Rhæto-Roman descent. P. <2000.

Vinukonda, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Kistna, 15 m. NNW. Masulipatam. P. 6900; Hindus, 5200.

Vinya Nyara, group of vils., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the upper Congo, in 2° 15′ S.

Vlöl, vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Husum, 16 m. W. by N. Schleswig. P. <2000.

Violaines, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 6 m. E. by N. Béthune; has coal-mines and phosphate beds. P. <2000.

Violet Town, postal-tp., Victoria, Delatite co., 57 m. WSW. Beechworth. P. <1500.

Vionnaz, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 8 m. NW. St. Maurice. P. <2000.

Viossa, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Voyutsa.**

Vipos, vil., Argentine Republic, prov. and 29 m. by rail NW. Tucuman; cap. dep. Trancas. P. <2000.

Viramgám, municip., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 37 m. W. Ahmadábád. P. 23,200; Hindus, 15,600.

Vira-rájendra-pet (Virájendrapet, census), tn., India, Coorg, 59 m. W. by S. Mysore. P. 4400; Hindus, 2300; Moham. 1600.

Viravanallúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 12 m. W. by S. Tinnevelli. P. 14,000; Hindus, 12,900.

Viravásaram, tn., Brit. India, Madras, Godávari dist., 40 m. NE. by E. Masulipatam. P. 5700; Hindus, 5600.

Virden, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 180 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Virden, city, U.S., Illinois, Macoupin co., 22 m. S. by W. Springfield; coal mined; centre of active trade; important grain mart. P. <2000.

Vire, tn., France, dep. Calvados, cap. arr. V., 9 m. NW. by W. Tinchebrai; has quarries of granite suitable for works of art; manufactures of hosiery, cloth, and woollens; exports butter. Its church dates from the 13th, 14th, and 16th centuries; gateway fortified in the 13th century. V. owes its importance to its castle, built by Henry I. of England at the beginning of the 12th century. P. 6400.

Vire, riv., France, rises in SW. corner Calvados, and, after a N. course, enters the (Bay de Veys) English Channel, 15 m. N. St. Lô. Length, 73 m.; area of basin, 1200 sq. m. Navigable up to Pontfarey, 44 m.

Virestad, vil., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 23 m. SW. Vexiö. P. (comm.) 5400.

Virgen, La, port, Nicaragua, on the W. shore of Lake Nicaragua, 65 m. SE. by S. Managua, 5 m. from Rivas; safe anchorage.

Virgenes, Cabo de las, cape, in the extreme SE. of the mainland of Argentine Republic, in 52° 20′ S.

Virgilio, the ancient *Pietole,* vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 3 m. S. Mantua. Birthplace of the Latin poet Virgil. P. (comm.) <4000.

Virgin Gorda, small British isl., W. Indies, one of the Virgin Is., in 18° 28′ N., 64° 17′–25′ W.

Virginia, vil., W. Africa, Liberia, 12 m. N. Monrovia, on r. bk. of St. Paul R.

Virginia, tn., Ire., SE. co. Cavan, bar. Castlerahan, 16 m. SE. Cavan, 3 m. from Virginia Road stn. P. <750.

Virginia, post-tn., S. Australia, co. and 18 m. N. by W. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Virginia, one of the thirteen original states of the American Union, the severest sufferer during the Civil War, of which it was largely the seat. The resulting separation of W. Virginia to the NW. in 1863 gave V. its roughly triangular shape, and present area one-sixth less than England. Bounded S. by N. Carolina, E. by the Atlantic, separated from Maryland to NE. by Potomac R. The surface divides easily into six regions, with varying climate and products. Low-lying **Tidewater V.** to the E. produces much vegetables and fruit, particularly peanuts. The 1500 m. of tidal shore on the Atlantic, Chesapeake Bay, and the entering rivers have important fisheries, especially of oysters, in gathering which only Maryland, with the N. portion of the bay, surpasses V. The chief ports are on Hampton Roads, formed by the estuary of the James R.,

perhaps the finest American Atlantic harbourage. On this river are Richmond (P. 81,000), the largest city and capital, and five of the other eight cities exceeding 8000. Inland is the great triangular plain of **Middle V.,** much divided by its many rivers, and with valuable soil somewhat injured by continuous tobacco planting. Corn, growing well throughout the state, is the chief crop; then come hay, wheat (enabling flour to be the second Virginian product), and tobacco (five states threaten V.'s rank of second to Kentucky; V.'s chief manufacture). Finally stretching from NE. to SW. are the more elevated **Piedmont strip** and the **Blue** and **Mountain Ridges,** with the **Valley region** between, watered by six rivers. The E. is mild in winter, but malarial in summer. In the Valley are Roanoke and other health resorts; its elevation makes it cool in summer, and the mountains keep off winter winds [**Cape Henry, Lynchburgh, Norfolk, Wythville**]. The remaining oak and pine forests and their rapid growth make lumber still fourth product. Carboniferous rocks in the SW. yield yearly 700,000 tons of bituminous coal, while the Devonian and Silurian strata of the mountain region are rich in minerals. V. ranks fifth both in the quantity of pig iron produced and of iron ore, chiefly brown hematite, mined. Area, 42,450 sq. m. P. 1,656,000. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**]

Virginia, vil., U.S., California, Placer co., 10 m. N. Auburn. P. <1500.

Virginia, city, U.S., Illinois, Cass co., 32 m. W. by N. Springfield. P. <2000.

Virginia, city, U.S., Montana, Madison co., 56 m. SE. by S. Butte City, with rich placer and quartz mines in vicinity. Settled in 1863, on the discovery of gold. Alt. 5480 ft. Mean temp. (9 yrs., 1872–80), yr. 40.2° F., Jan. 18.5°, July 64.4°. P. <1500.

Virginia, city, U.S., Nevada, Storey co., 12 m. NE. Carson City, built at the foot of Mount Davidson, which rises 1622 ft. above the main street, and 7827 ft. above the sea, and directly over the famous Comstock Lode. Several other mines near, most of them, however, now nearly exhausted. The greatest depth yet reached is about 2250 ft. Alt. 6205 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 7000; (1880) 10,900; (1890) 8500.

Virginia, West, one of the United States, separated from Virginia after the passage of the Secession ordinance in 1861, admitted June 19, 1863, irregular in shape, half the area of England, bounded W. by Kentucky, S. and E. by Virginia, and N. by Pennsylvania. The Potomac separates it NE. from Maryland, and the Ohio R. divides it from Ohio to NW.; between Ohio and Pennsylvania it sends N. the narrow projection known as the Panhandle. The Alleghany Mts. (2500 ft. high) form most of the eastern frontier, and are followed by a parallel ridge, 20–40 m. distant, bearing various names. Thence the country, though a mass of great hills, has a general slope down to the Ohio, which forms a thoroughly navigable NW. boundary for about 300 m. The climate is agreeable and healthy, without great extremes [**Morganstown**]. Many Ohio tribs., more or less navigable, water the state and furnish power for flour-milling, the second industry in importance. The chief product, iron and steel, exceeds £2,000,000 yearly, though the ore is brought from other states, the local yield being insignificant. Forests cover two-thirds of the state, and the lumber product is third in importance. Most of the population are still engaged in agriculture. The soils of the valleys and hillsides are fertile; corn, hay, wheat, oats, and potatoes are chief products. Few cities of any size. Wheeling (P. 34,500), with manufactures of iron, steel, and glass, in the Panhandle, perhaps the most fertile area in the Union, Huntington and Parkersburg with petroleum refineries, all three on the Ohio, are all that exceed 8000. Martinsburg, in the extreme E., is also larger than Charleston, the capital. This latter city is situated on the chief Ohio trib., the Great Kanawha, whose valley is noted for its salt. Carboniferous rocks cover most of the state, and yield coal extensively over large areas (most largely in the dist. round Charleston), and (chiefly in the W.) petroleum, in the production of which West V. is third. The coal product increased eightfold, and West V. now ranks fourth, with every prospect of surpassing Ohio (third) before 1898. Area, 24,780 sq. m. P. 762,800. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**]

Virginia Road, stn., Ire., NW. co. Meath, bar. Fore, 16 m. NW. by W. Navan, on the G. N. (Ire.) R., P.O.

Virginia Water, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Egham par., on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Virgin Islands, a group of small islands in the W. Indies, between Porto Rico and the Lesser Antilles. They belong to England (Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada), Denmark (Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John), and Porto Rico (Vieques, Culebra).

Virgin River, riv., U.S., Utah and Nevada, rises in Kane co., flows SW. into Colorado R. in Lincoln co. Length about 200 m.

Virginstow, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 6 m. NNE. Launceston. P. <250.

Virieu, vil., France, dep. Isère, 22 m. W. by S. Chambéry, arr. and 6 m. S. by E. La Tour du Pin. P. <2000.

Virieu-le-Grand, tn., France, dep. Ain, 24 m. NW. by N. Chambéry, arr. and 7 m. NNW. Belley. P. <2000.

Virika, name given by the natives on S. shore of Lake Albert, central Africa, to the mountains of which Ruwenzori (*q.v.*) is the highest point.

Virje, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Bjelovar-Križevci, dist. Gjurgevac. P. 7600.

Virkie, P.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Dunrossness par., on the **Pool of Virkie,** 2½ m. NNW. Sumburgh Head.

Virley, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Maldon. P. <250. See **Salcott.**

Virodunum, tn., France. See **Verdun.**

Viroflay, tn., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 9 m. WSW. Notre Dame, Paris, arr. and 2½ m. E. Versailles. P. <2000.

Viroin, or **Vironne,** riv., Belgium and France, formed by the union of the Eau-Noire, length 22 m., with the Eau-Blanche, length 2 m.; joins the Meuse, on l. bk., at Vireux. Total length, 35 m.

Vironne, riv., Belgium and France. See **Viroin.**

Viroqua, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Vernon co., 76 m. N. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Virovitica, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. and dist. V. P. 6600.

Virpazar, vil., Montenegro, at the NW. end of Lake Scutari, 11 m. SE. Cetinje.

Virpur, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 82 m. N. by W. Diu. P. (1881) <2000.

Virton, comm., Belgium, prov. and 27 m. W. by S. Luxembourg, cap. arr. V. P. <3000.

Viruddhachalam (Vriddhachalam, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. South Arcot, 32 m. WSW. Cuddalore; has a large fortified temple. P. 7900; Hindus, 7300.

Virudupati (Virudupatti, census), tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, 27 m. SW. by S. Madura. P. 14,100; Hindus, 12,800.

Virunyo, or **Virungo-Viagongo,** volcano, reported to be still active, central Africa, about 47 m. S. of S. shore of Lake Albert Edward. Alt. estimated at about 10–13,000 ft.

Vis, riv., France, deps. Gard and Hérault, r. bk. trib., or rather source of the Hérault. The upper Vis or Virenque, 22 m. long, shortly after leaving its source is buried in a cleft of the Larzac amongst the Causses (*q.v.*) of the Cevennes. The cañon of the V., with on the whole an E. course, 19 m. long, beginning at an alt. of 1455 ft., is 985 ft. deep, and only 2625–3935 ft. broad, and extremely sinuous and broken. At Madières its valley becomes much broader. It meets the Hérault at an alt. of 490 ft., 3935 ft. above Ganges.

Visalia, city, U.S., California, Tulare co., 205 m. SE. by E. San Francisco; surrounded by oak groves. Alt. 348 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.1° F., Jan. 45.8°, July 81.1°; rfall., yr. 8.84 in., May–Sept. 0.42 in. P. <3000.

Visaya, or **Bisaya,** one of the chief tribes in the Philippine Is., living to the S. and SE. of Luzon, in a vast number of islands called after the tribe the Visayas or Bisayas Is. On the coast these people are all Christians and partly civilised, but in the interior of the islands they are pagans, and half wild. P. reckoned at about 2,000,000.

Visby, tn., Sweden. See **Wisby.**

Visé, Wezet, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège, on the Meuse, 9 m. S. Maastricht. P. <4000.

Višegrad (vishegrad), tn., Bosnia, on the Drina, prov. and 43 m. E. by S. Sarajevo. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vishera, rivs., Russia. **1.** Govt. Perm, l. bk. trib. of Kama; length, 280 m. **2.** Govt. Novgorod, r. bk. trib. of Volkhov, connected by V. Canal with Msta, around Lake Ilmeñ.

Visignano, vil., Austria, Istria, 25 m. S. Trieste. P. <2000.

Visinada, vil., Austria, Istria, 22 m. S. Trieste. P. <2000.

Visingsö, isl., Sweden, in the S. of Lake Wetter.

Visk, comm., Hungary, co. Máramaros, on the Theiss, 90 m. ENE. Debreczen. P. <5000.

Vislanda, vil., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 52 m. N. by E. Christianstad. P. (comm.) <3000.

Visnagar, tn., India, Bombay, Gujarát, state Baroda. P. (1881) 19,600; (1891) 21,400.

Visnum, vil., Sweden, prov. Vermland, 29 m. SE. Karlstad. P. (comm.) <4000.

Viso, El, tn., Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. Córdoba, dist. Hinojosa del Duque. P. (comm.) <4000.

Visó, Felsö-, comm., Hungary, co. Máramaros, cap. dist. V., 28 m. SE. Sziget; has bath establishment. P. 6400.

Viso, Monte. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **I. A. 2.**

Viso del Alcor, tn., Spain, prov. and 14 m. E. Seville, dist. Carmona; has mineral spring, called Fuente Lanuda. P. <5000.

Viso del Marqués, tn., Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, dist. Valdepenas, 30 m. N. by E. Linares; has beds of lead, copper, antimony, and white marble quarry. Palace of the Marquis of Santa Cruz, with paintings, &c. P. <4000.

Visoko, tn., Bosnia, on riv. Bosna, prov. and 15½ m. NW. by W. Sarajevo; manufactures carpets. In the neighbourhood are beds of coal and iron. P. <5000.

Visp, or **Viège,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 6 m. WSW. Brieg, on the Vispe-bach, 2 m. S. of the Rhone. P. <2000.

Visselfjerda, comm., Sweden, prov. Kronoberg, 33 m. WSW. Kalmar. P. 6600.

Vissenbjerg, vil., Denmark, Fyen I., 10 m. W. Odense. P. (comm.) <4000.

Visso, vil., Italy, The Marches, prov. Macerata, 38 m. SE. by E. Perugia. P. <2000.

Vista, maritime vil., W. Africa, Congo Free State, in Kakongo, 9 m. NW. Banana, on the Atlantic; has plantations of mango trees.

Vistre, small riv., France, dep. Gard, rises about 7 m. NNE. Nîmes, passing that town 2 m. from its r. bk., and flowing into Radelle Canal, which carries its waters to the l. bk. of the Vidourle, 1 m. NW. Aigues-Mortes. Length, 40 m.; area of basin, 139 sq. m.

Vistritsa, Slavonic; Turkish **Inje-kara-su,** the ancient *Erigon*, riv., Turkey, Macedonia, rises to the SE. of Lake Prespa, flows SE. then NE. and enters the Gulf of Salonica a few miles W. of the Vardar. There are no important towns on its banks, but on the hills adjoining it are Kesrie, Siatista, Serfije, and Karaferia.

Vistrorio, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 27 m. N. by E. Turin. P. <2000.

Vistula, Ger. **Weichsel,** Polish **Wisla,** the *Vandalus, Visula,* and *Ishtula* of antiquity, one of the largest rivs. of Europe, rises on the N. side of the Beskid Mts. at an alt. of 3675 ft., on the frontier between Austrian Silesia and Galicia, in about 49° 35′ N., 18° 40′ E., flows N. with a W. inclination as far as the frontier of Prussian Silesia, then turns E. and NE., and separates Prussian Silesia from the two Austrian provs. already mentioned. Immediately N. of Ausschwitz (Oswiecym) the river bends E. again, and so continues until it has passed Cracow some 15 m. or so. It then wheels NNE., and forms the boundary between Poland and Austrian Galicia, as far as 21° 50′ E., some 10 m. NNE. of Sandomierz. During its course through Austrian terr. it receives from the left the Przemsza and Nida, and from the right the Raba, Dunajec, Wisłoka, and San. Immediately E. of Sandomierz the V. turns N., and shortly afterwards enters Poland, its bed lying in a deep narrow valley as far as the confluence of the Pilica (left) in 21° 20′ E. At Ivangorod, about half-way between Sandomierz and Warsaw, the river is joined by the Wieprz from the right, and higher up by the Kamienka from the left. At Ivangorod the river changes its direction to NNE. and flows past Warsaw. Some 20 m. beyond that city it is joined by the Narew (or Bug) from the right, and curves W. and WNW. until it has crossed the Prussian frontier (in about 18° 30′ E.). On the way it receives the Bzura from the left, and passes Novogeorgievsk (Modlin), Wyszgorod, and Płock. The first important town it touches in Prussia is Thorn, 20 m. beyond which the river makes a sharp, almost rectangular, bend to the right, then flows NNE. as far as Graudenz, and thence assumes a more N. direction to its mouth, in the Bay of Dantzig, an indentation of the Baltic Sea. The principal tribs. in Prussia are, on the right, the Drewenz, Ossa, and Liebe, and on the left the Netze, Schwarzwasser, Ferse, and Radaune. In about 53° 55′ N. the delta begins, the right-hand boundary stream being the Nogat (35 m.), which enters the Frisches Haff 8 m. N. Elbing, and the left-hand the V. itself. The delta, called the Werder, is about 35 m. across at the seaward front. Five miles from the sea, the river suddenly turns to the NW., and carries the greater portion of its water out at a new mouth, which it made in 1840. Its former chief exit lies still further NW., beyond Danzig itself. The Vistula-Haff Canal (7½ m.), the Elbing Vistula, and other channels connect the Danzig Vistula with the Frisches Haff to the E. Although the river suddenly shifts its bed with great frequency, and in spite of its being in part choked with movable sandbanks, the V. is an important highway for the transmission of merchandise; indeed it is the principal waterway of Poland. The Austrian government have within recent years strengthened and regulated the banks between Cracow and the Polish frontier (60–70 m.). In Prussia, too, a great deal has been done since 1832 to deepen and regulate the channel and intersect the delta with canals. The surface of the stream is subject to considerable irregularities of level, and floods are usual two or three times a year in the middle of Poland, especially about the confluence of the Narew. At Warsaw the river is on an average frozen for 70–80 days in the year. Navigable for small boats up to the junction of the Przemsza (622 m.), and for larger boats to the confluence of the San (505 m.). Total length 652 m., of which 156 m. in Prussia; area of basin, 73,900 sq. m.; average mean discharge, 47,000 cubic ft., but the discharge is subject to great variation, ranging between the extremes of 19,400 cubic ft. and 291,400 cubic ft.

Viszoka-Makó, comm., Hungary, co. Trencsén, dist. Bittse. P. <4000.

Vita, tn., Sicily, prov. Trapani, 11 m. SW. Alcamo. P. 5200.

Vitakri, tn., Brit. Baluchistan, 134 m. WSW. Múltán.

Vitalba, Monte, mt., Italy, Tuscany, in the W., 15 m. SE. Leghorn. Alt. 2210 ft.

Vite, Capo della, cape, Italy, in the NE. of the isl. of Elba.

Vitebsk, govt., W. Russia, has Livonia and Pskov on N., Smolensk on E., Moghilev, Minsk, and Vilna on S., Courland on W. Surface flat; low hills, cut by ravines, in SE. and N. borders. Watered by Düna, which is connected by Berezina Canal with the Dnieper and its tribs., Mezha and Kasplya. Climate relatively mild; average temp. being at Vitebsk, yr. 40° F., Jan. 16°, July 64°. Population chiefly White Russian (61 per cent.), Lettish (21 per cent.), Jewish (10 per cent.), and Polish (3 per cent.), some 10,000 Germans. Agriculture insufficient for population; flax grown. Manufactures in infancy. Peasant population very poor. · Exports, flax, linseed, and timber. Active navigation on Düna. Divided into twelve dists.: Vitebsk, Drissa, Dünaburg (now Dvinsk), Gorodok, Lepel, Lutsin, Nevel, Polotsk, Ryezhitsa, Sebezh, Surazh, and Velizh. Area, 17,440 sq. m. P. (1884) 1,204,950; (1890) 1,341,100.

Vitebsk, cap. of above govt., on both banks of Düna, 345 m. by rail W. Moscow; old town, with a poor population, half Jewish; trade with Riga in corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar, and timber. Annexed to Russia in 1772. P. 58,180.

Viterbo, city, Italy, at the foot of Monte Cimino, in the Campagna, and 40 m. NNW. Rome. It is enclosed by walls, and in general well built of lava. The cathedral contains the tombs of several popes, and was the scene (in 1271) of the murder of Prince Henry of England, son of Richard of Cornwall, by Guy of Montfort. The bishop's palace and city hall are fine buildings; the latter contains various Etruscan antiquities. V. is celebrated for its fountains. Alum, vitriol, and sulphur abound in its vicinity. This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan League; in the Middle Ages it was the cap. of the patrimony of St. Peter, bestowed in the 12th century upon the Papal see. In the vicinity are the sulphur springs (with spa) of Bulicame, the pilgrimage church of Madonna della Quercia (designed by Bramante, and ornamented by Luca della Robbia), and several Etruscan cemeteries. P. (1881) 16,300; comm. P. 19,700.

Viti Levu, isl. See **Fiji Is.**

Viti Levu Bay, on NE. ct. of Viti Levu I., in 178° 18′ E.

Vitim, large riv., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Transbaikalia, r. bk. trib. of Lena; rises in a longitudinal valley of Barguzin Mts., flows first NE., then suddenly turns SW., and describing a large curve to the S. turns N. and NW., enters the Lena under 59° 30′ N., 112° 45′ E.; receives many large tribs.—Zaza, Karenga, Kalar, and Lake Oron, r. bk.; Tsipa, Muya, and Mama, l. bk. Rich gold diggings in its basin. Navigable up to Delyun-uran rapids, in 57° 40′ N. Length, 1100 m. **Vitim Plateau** is the name given to the part of the higher terrace of the High Plateau of E. Asia which is watered by the V.

Vitimskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, on l. bk. Lena, at its junction with Vitim; river-port. P. <1000.

Vitismann, settlement, Argentine Republic, Catamarca, 125 m. S. by W. Tucuman, 25 m. SE. by E. Catamarca.

Vitkov, tn., Austria. See **Wigstadtl.**

Vitor, riv., Peru, rises in the Andes, flows W. and enters the Pacific Ocean in about 16° 40′ S.

Vitoria, tn., Spain, cap. prov. Alava and of V. dist., 31 m. SSE. Bilbao; has manufactures of linen drapery, pottery, and cutlery. V. is composed of three towns: the upper town, enclosed by half-decayed walls; the old town, surrounded by walls and communicating by three gateways with the modern town. It is one of the most prosperous cities in Spain; has an institute of science, drawing academy, Jesuit schools, Basque society, provincial hall of assembly, and historical houses, notably that where Francis I. of France resided. In the neighbourhood is a mineral spring. Here the English, Spanish, and Portuguese troops, commanded by Wellington, totally defeated the French, 1813. P. (comm.) 27,700.

Vitoša (vitosha), improperly **Vitosh,** mt., SW. Bulgaria, 9 m. SSW. Sofia, almost circular. Alt. 7645 ft.

Vitré, tn., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arr. V., 21 m. W. by N. Laval; has quarries of black-stone, iron-foundries, mechanical factories, &c. V. has retained its Breton characteristics and its aspect of the Middle Ages; still in great part surrounded by ramparts of the 16th century. The old feudal castle, rebuilt in the 14th century, is one of the most remarkable in Brittany. Birthplace of Pierre Landais, minister of Duke Francis II. P. 10,600.

Vitrey, vil., France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Vesoul, 42 m. NNW. Besançon. P. <2000.

Vitrezais, dist., France, formerly in Bordelais, now in dep. Gironde, on the border of dep. Charente-Inférieure.

Vitrinitsa, tn., Greece, prov. Phthiotis and Phocis, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Lepanto, 22 m. E. by S. Lepanto P. <4000.

Vitry-en-Artois, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras, 5 m. SW. Douai; has refineries of salt, potash, and sugar. P. <3000.

Vitry-le-François, tn., France, dep. Marne, cap. arr. V.-le-F., on the Marne, 19 m. SE. by S. Châlons-sur-Marne; has

manufactures of cement, foundries, great trade in wine, grain, iron, and wood. V. was built in 1545 by Francis I. Birthplace of the mathematician Demoivre, died 1754. P. 7300.

Vitry-sur-Seine, tn., France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 4⅝ m. SSE. Notre Dame, Paris, 2 m. from the city wall; has nurseries of ornamental and fruit trees. P. 6800.

Vitsa, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 65 m. S. by E. Burgas.

Vitse, vil., Asia Minor, on the SE. shore of the Black Sea, 33 m. SW. by W. Batum.

Vitteaux, tn., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Semur, on the Brenne, 24 m. W. by N. Dijon. P. <2000.

Vittel, tn., France, dep. Vosges, 31 m. SSW. Nancy, arr. and 11 m. SW. by W. Mirecourt; has important thermal establishment where four springs are used similar to those at Contréxéville, known to the Romans; a fifth spring is used in a small establishment. Has breweries, manufactures of lace and fine embroideries. Alt. 1100 ft. P. <2000.

Vittoria, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Norfolk, on Young's Creek, 7 m. S. Simcoe. P. <1500.

Vittoria, tn., Sicily, prov. and 42 m. W. by S. Syracuse; trade in ashes, soda, and wine. P. (1871) 17,900; (1881) 23,900.

Vittorio, tn., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 21 m. N. by E. Treviso; seat of the bishopric of Ceneda; has silk-mills, lime-kilns, manufacture of cement. V. was formed in 1866 by the union of two neighbouring towns, Ceneda and Serravalle, for a long time rivals. P. 10,600.

Vitu, dist., E. Africa. See **Witu.**

Vitulano, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. and 8 m. WNW. Benevento. P. <2000.

Viù, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 19 m. NW. by W. Turin. P. <2000.

Viva, Rio, estuary, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, prov. Chiriquí, on the Pacific; navigable for small vessels to Port Guavala, 12 m.

Vivarais, old prov., France. See **Ardèche.**

Vivér, tn., Spain, prov. Castellon de la Plana, cap. dist. V., 34 m. NNW. Valencia. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vivero, or **Bucas,** isl., Philippine Is., NE. ct. of Mindanao; mountainous. Area, including the adjoining islets, 88 sq. m.

Vivero, maritime tn. and port, Spain, Galicia, prov. and 44 m. N. Lugo, cap. dist. V.; has flax-weaving trade. No docks or quays. P. (comm.) 13,400.

Viverols, vil., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, 25 m. W. St. Étienne. P. <2000.

Vivi, stn., Africa, Gabun, 37 m. E. Boma, 112 m. from the Atlantic. Founded by Stanley in 1879, V. was cap. of the state till 1882, when it was superseded by Boma. American Evangelical Alliance. Alt. 374 ft. Mean temp. (1½ yrs., 1882–83), yr. 76.4° F., Feb. 79.5°, Aug. 70.5°.

Vivian, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 29 m. N. by E. Toronto, on a railway. P. <1500.

Vivier-au-Court, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and 6 m. ESE. Mézières; has foundries and iron-works. P. <3000.

Viviers, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, beautifully situated on the slope and summit of a hill at the confluence of the Rhone and the Escoutay, 25 m. N. by W. Orange, 6 m. S. by W. Montélimar; seat of a bishopric; has manufactures of hydraulic lime, silk-mills, and mechanical factories. Its imposing cathedral, 12th and 14th centuries, contains valuable Gobelin tapestry. Episcopal palace of 17th century. P. <2000.

Viviez, vil., France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 15 m. NNE. Villefranche; has beds of zinc; manufactures zinc covers. P. <2000.

Vivis, tn., Switzd. See **Vevey.**

Vivonne, tn., France, dep. Vienne, on the Clain, arr. and 12 m. SSW. Poitiers. P. <2000.

Viwa, isl., NW. of Viti Levu, Fiji Is., in 17° 10′ S., 176° 55′ E.

Viza, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet and 62 m. E. by S. Adrianople; seat of a metropolitan Greek church. P. 5000.

Vizagapatam, municip. and seapt., Brit. India, Madras, cap. dist. V., on the E. ct., 178 m. NE. by E. Masulipatam, in a small bay bounded S. by the Dolphin's Nose, and N. by the suburb of Waltair, the residence of all the European officers. The town, or fort, is separated from the Dolphin's Nose by a small river, which forms a bar passable during spring-tides for vessels of 300 tons. The municipality has effected great improvements. There is a second-class college and a hospital endowed by the Maháráját of Vizianagram. It has a gradually increasing trade. Chief exports, grain and sugar; special industries, the manufacture of native cloth and ornamental articles of horn, ivory, and porcupine quills. About the middle of the 17th century the East India Company established a factory here. Only an open roadstead, but the construction of a harbour has been sanctioned. Vessels load and discharge by means of lighters. P. 34,500; Hindus, 31,000.

Vizakna, Hungarian; Ger. **Salzburg,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, 6 m. NW. by W. Hermannstadt; has much frequented salt-baths. P. <4000.

Vizcaya, or **Biscaya,** the north-western of the three Basque Provs. (*q.v.*), N. ct. Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, cap. Bilbao, rich in valuable iron ore. See **Spain,** table, &c.

Vizela, or **Vizella,** vil., Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, on the Vizela R., 21 m. NE. Oporto, with sulphur baths and remains of ancient Roman baths.

Vizeu, tn., Brazil, state Para, 149 m. ENE. Belem or Para, on l. bk. of the Gurupy, not far from its mouth in the Atlantic.

Vizéu, tn., Portugal, cap. prov. V., 50 m. ESE. Oporto. In the neighbourhood is the Campo de Viriato, Roman camp, connected with Viriatheus, Lusitanian chief, who was a formidable enemy to Rome. Near V. the first orange-trees in Europe were planted. Not far from the town are tin-beds and sulphureous springs. It is a quiet city, owing all its importance to its administrative and episcopal rank, and its fair, held in September, the most important in Portugal. P. 7000.

Vizladrúg, tn. and port, on W. ct. of Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Ratnágiri, 78 m. NNW. Goa; manufactures ornaments from bison-horn. On S. side of the harbour stands one of the strongest Mohammedan fortresses in the Konkan. P. <5000.

Vizianagram (Vizianagaram, census), municip. and fort, Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 30 m. N. by E. Vizagapatam. A well-built town, with a fine market-place (commemorating the visit of the Prince of Wales); is a military cantonment and the residence of the Maháráját, who maintains a first-class college in the town. P. 30,900; Hindus, 28,700.

Vizianáráyanam, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 22 m. SSE. Tinnevelli. P. <5000.

Vizille, tn., France, dep. Isère, on the Romanche, arr. and 9 m. S. by E. Grenoble; has iron, copper, and lead mines, quarries of slate, chalk, and gypsum, and silk manufactures. Its castle, built in 17th century, is of imposing appearance, and has some very remarkable sculptures. This castle is regarded as the real cradle of the French Revolution; here, July 21, 1788, was held an assembly of the deputies of all the communities of Dauphiné to protest against the new taxes and the loss of the privileges accorded by Louis XVI. A splendid commemorative monument was erected in the castle place, 1888. P. <4000.

Vizzini, tn., Sicily, prov. Catania, 31 m. W. by N. Syracuse; its cathedral has some fine paintings. Alt. 2025 ft. P. 14,200.

Vjetovo, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 18 m. SE. by E. Rustchuk. P. <3000.

Vjetren, tn., Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, prov. Tatar-Pazardžik, 37 m. W. by N. Philippopolis. P. <4000.

Vlaardingen, Celebes. See **Macassar.**

Vlaardingen, tn. and port, Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the r. bk. of the Nieuwe Maas, 7 m. W. Rotterdam; has important herring-fisheries. P. (comm.) 12,600.

Vladikavkaz, tn., Russia, N. Caucasia, cap. prov. Terek, picturesquely and tidily built on an elevated plain (2340 ft.) at the N. foot of main Caucasus range, where the Terek emerges from the mountains, *i.e.*, at the head of the Darial gorge leading to Tiflis, the only highroad to Transcaucasia across the main range, 432 m. by rail SE. Rostov-on-Don, connected by railway with Port Petrovsk, on Caspian Sea (166 m.). Was but a small fort in 1784, but has grown rapidly of late. Alt. 2244 ft. Mean temp., yr. 47.6° F., Jan. 24.4°, July 68.3°; mean rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 34.2 in., April–Sept. 25.8 in. P. (1891) 53,720.

Vladimir, govt. of central Russia, has Moscow and Tver on W., Yaroslavl and Kostroma on N., Nizhniy Novgorod on E., Ryazañ and Tambov on S. Surface a deeply trenched plateau, 800–900 ft. high, with river-valleys sunk 300–450 ft. below the general level. Depressions of middle Volga and Oka in E. Rocks, Upper Carboniferous and Permian, covered by much denuded Jurassic clays and patches of Cretaceous in S. All covered with boulder-clay and lacustrine period deposits. Soil mostly unfertile. Iron ore, china-clay. Climate similar to that of Moscow; average temp. at V. being, yr. 38°, Jan. 16°, July 67°. Watered by Oka and its trib. Klyazma (navigable to Kovrov, and occasionally to V.). Lake Pereyaslavl and many small ones. Population thoroughly Great Russian. Agriculture insufficient for the population, who chiefly resort to industrial pursuits, or go in *artels* to seek for work as carpenters, masons, iron-roof makers, or as pedlars (*ofeni*) all over Russia. All sorts of domestic industries in villages; painting of sacred ikons, fabrication of sickles and all sorts of hardware, wooden vessels, boxes, bast-shoes, hosiery, gloves, toys, felt goods, earthenware, and so on. The yearly products of these petty trades are valued at over £7,000,000. V. is also a great centre of manufacture, for which it occupies the third rank (after the two caps.) in European Russia (yearly products £10,500,000, exclusive of the minor manufactures). Over 150,000 persons find employment in the cotton and linen factories, glass, chemical, and iron works, flour-mills, tanneries, and distilleries. Divided into thirteen dists.: Vladimir, Alexandrov, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Kovrov, Melenki, Murom, Pereyaslavl-Zalyesskiy, Pokrov, Shuya, Sudogda, Suzdal, Vyazniki, and Yuriev-Polskiy. Ivanovo, Gusevsk, Kholui, and many others are important industrial towns. Area, 18,864 sq. m. P. (1883) 1,359,330; (1890) 1,456,600.

Vladimir, cap. of above govt., is known in history as Vladi-

mir-on-Klyazma, to distinguish it from Vladimir in Volhynia; situated on Klyazma and Lybed Rivs., 114 m. by rail E. of Moscow. Has a *kreml* on a hill containing the very old cathedrals Uspenskiy (1150) and Dmitrievskiy. Several churches from the 12th century, including the 'golden gate' surmounted by a church, built by Andrei Bogolubskiy in 1158. P. (1859) 13,865; (1891) 21,640.

Vladimir, bay, Russian Manchuria, Sea of Japan, 43° 55′ N., 135° 8′ E.; freezes for two months.

Vladimirovka, tn., Russia, govt. Astrakhañ, on Akhtuba branch of Volga, 80 m. SE. Tsaritsyn; railway to Baskunchak salt lakes. P. 6000.

Vladimir Volhynskiy, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 17 m. NE. of the spot where the frontiers of Poland, Russia, and Galicia meet together. Very old, 9th century town; chief town of Vladimir Principality in Volhynia. Rich monastery. Trade in corn and cattle. P. 8300.

Vladivostok, chief naval station, Russia, on the Pacific, dist. tn. of Maritime Prov., 43° 7′ N., 131° 55′ E., on the Gulf of Peter the Great, of the Sea of Japan. Founded in 1861, on the NW. ct. of Muravieff Penin., on the 'Golden Horn' Bay, 5–13 fathoms deep, of the 'Eastern Bosporus' (13–20 fathoms). The gulf is covered in winter by an ice-crust, which could only be broken by ice-breaking steamers. A railway to the Usuri has lately been completed, and is pushed down the r. bk. shore of this river to Khabarovsk. V. has naval workshops and a pro-gymnasium. Visited every year by foreign ships, the yearly imports attaining about £300,000. Some 3000 Koreans gather in the gulf the edible seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, of which about 70,000 cwts. (£45,000) are sent to China every year. Gold diggings, of little value, on Askold I. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1875–85), yr. 40.2° F., Jan. 7.4°, Aug. 70.0°; mean rfall. (9 yrs.), yr. 13.2 in., April–Oct. 12.0 in. P. (1886) 12,500; (1891) 14,450, chiefly military.

Vlakhoklisura, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 35 m. S. by E. Monastir.

Vlakholivadon, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Bitolia or Monastir, dist. (sanjak) Servije, 35 m. NNW. Larissa (Greece). P. 6400 (Zinzars).

Vlamertinghe, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Ypres. P. <4000.

Vlasenica, tn., Bosnia, prov. Dolnja-Tuzla, 34 m. NE. Sarajevo. P. <2000.

Vlaška, tn., Servia, circle Podunavlje, 17 m. SW. Semendria. P. <3000.

Vlaški Dol, or **Vlaški Dõ,** vil., Servia, circle and 6 m. S. by E. Požarevac. P. <3000.

Vlasotince, tn., Servia, circle and 25 m. SSE. Nish. P. <4000.

Vlasulja, mt., Montenegro, on the NW. frontier, 68 m. N. Cetinje. Alt. 7670 ft.

Vlčedrama, tn., Bulgaria, prov. Lom-Palanka, 35 m. SE. by E. Viddin. P. <4000.

Vley, generic name in S. Africa for the brackish waters in the Karroo and Kalahari desert.

Vliegen, isl., Oceania. See **Rangiroa.**

Vlieland, isl., Holland, prov. N. Holland, at N. end of Zuider Zee, in 5° E.; 11½ m. long, by 1–2½ m. broad. P. 700.

Vlie Strom, channel, Holland, between the isl. of Terschelling and Vlieland, one of the entrances to the Zuider Zee.

Vliet, Dutch, 'channel.' See **Fleet.**

Vlissingen, tn., Netherlands. See **Flushing.**

Vlotho, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Herford, 9 m. SSW. Minden; has sugar refineries and noted manufactures of cigars and tobacco. P. <4000.

Vo, vil., Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. WSW. Padua. P. <2000.

Vobster, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4½ m. W. by N. Frome. P. <500.

Vóchua, a name applied to the Akka by some of the tribes among whom they live.

Vöckla, riv., Upper Austria, flows E. into the Traun.

Vöcklabruck, tn., Upper Austria, 32 m. ENE. Salzburg. P. <2000.

Vöcklamarkt, tn., Upper Austria, 24 m. NE. by E. Salzburg. P. <2000.

Vodena, the ancient *Edessa* (cap. of Macedonia), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Salonica, 40 m. ESE. Monastir; has manufactures of tobacco, cotton and wool weaving. P. nearly 14,000, of whom 11,000 Servians, 2500 Osmanli and Albanians (G.).

Voe, hamlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Delting par., at the head of Ulna Firth, 20 m. S. of the N. end of the Mainland, PMT.O.

Vogel, cape, in the E. of New Guinea, in 9° 42′ S., 152° 3′ E.

Vogelenzang, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 4 m. SW. Haarlem. P. <2000.

Vogelheim, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and 3 m. NW. Essen; coal mined. P. <5000.

Vogelsgebirge, or **Vogelsberg,** plateau, central Germany, chiefly in gd.-duchy Hesse and prov. Hesse-Nassau (Prussia), bounded E. by the Fulda, separating it from the Rhöngebirge, SE. and S. by the Kinzig, separating it from the Spessart, W by the plain of Wetterau, dividing it from the Taunus and Westerwald. Its central part is called Oberwald. It is covered with forests and pastures, and sends out rivers to all points of the horizon; highest point Taufstein, alt. 2535 ft. It is about 40 m. N. to S., and 34 m. E. to W.

Vogel-Vley, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 46 m. N. by E. Calvinia.

Vogesen, mts. See **Vosges.**

Voghera, tn., Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 16 m. SSW. Pavia; has silk-worm cultivation. Its cathedral dates from the 17th century. Alt. 300–315 ft. P. 11,700.

Vogtland, name of a former prov., an immediate possession of the emperor, which was governed in the Middle Ages by Vögts, comprising the SW. of the present kgd. of Saxony (dists. Plauen and Ölsnitz), and the adjoining parts of Bavaria and of the Thuringian states (Reuss and part of the Prussian circle Ziegenrück).

Vogules, a Finnish stem of the Ugrian group, Russia, on both slopes of the Urals, in govts. Perm and Tobolsk. P. about 7000.

Vohemar, tn., Madagascar, on the NE. ct., in about 13° 25′ S.

Vohibariky, tn., Madagascar, on the E. ct., in about 24° 20′ S.

Vohibe, maritime vil., E. ct. Madagascar, 193 m. NNE. Tamatave, in 15° 30′ S.

Vohimarina, fort and Hova post, Madagascar, in 17° 40′ S., 49° 30′ E.

Vohitsomby, tn., Madagascar, about 9 m. N. Fianarantsoa, in 21° 19′ S., 47° 7′ E.

Vöhrenbach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Villingen, 22 m. E. by N. Freiburg. P. <2000.

Vohwinkel, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle and 4 m. ESE. Mettmann. P. <4000.

Voičintsi, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 35 m. NNW. Salonica, on l. bk. of the Vardar. P. <3000 (Servians).

Void, tn., France, dep. Meuse, arr. Commercy, 13 m. W. Toul. P. <2000.

Voide, dist., France, formerly in Lorraine, now in dep. Meuse.

Voigtsberg, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 3 m. E. Ölsnitz. P. <3000.

Voil, Loch, lake, Scot., Perthshire, 3½ m. WSW. Lochearnhead, stretches for 3½ m. along the S. base of the Braes of Balquhidder; communicates by a narrow strait at its upper end with Loch Doine (1 m. long); drained E. then S. by the Balvag through Strathyre into Loch Lubnaig. Contains salmon and trout.

Voile Noir, La, cape, in the E. of Algeria, 8 m. NW. Bona.

Voiron, tn., France, dep. Isère, arr. and 14 m. NNW. Grenoble; noted since the middle of the 18th century for its cloth; other manufactures, table-cloths of Java ramie, silk, paper, straw-hats, manure, liquors, tools, chemical products, &c.; has foundries, mechanical factories, and hemp-combing. To the N. is a tower of the old castle of the counts of Savoie; 1½ m. W. is the modern castle of Le May. P. 8000.

Voirons, Les, mt., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, 9 m. E. Geneva; its wooded sides make fine promenades for the inhabitants of Geneva. From the summit, called Calvary (4875 ft.), is a fine view of the lake and the Jura Mts. on the N. and the Alps on the S.

Voiteur, tn., France, dep. Jura, 36 m. E. Châlon-sur-Saône, arr. and 6 m. NNE. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. <2000.

Voitsberg, tn., Austria, Styria, 15 m. W. Graz. P. <4000.

Vojka, comm., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Sriem, dist. Stara Pazova. P. <4000.

Vojuzza, seapt., Turkey. See **Voyutsa.**

Vokam, largest isl. of Arru Archipelago, E. Indies, SE. of Ceram; it is low, of coral formation, and covered with rich vegetation. Area, 637 sq. m. P. estimated at 2856.

Vokhna, tn., Russia. See **Pavlovskiy.**

Volano, vil., Austria, Tirol, 11 m. S. by W. Trent, 2 m. NE. Rovereto. P. <2000.

Volano, vil. and small port, Italy, prov. and 30 m. E. Ferrara, on l. bk. of the Podi Volano.

Volaterræ, tn., Italy. See **Volterra.**

Volcan, Sierra del, chain of heights, Argentine Republic, prov. and 217 m. S. Buenos Aires, forming the SE. continuation of the Sierra del Tandil; the highest point, in 87° 50′ S., 58° 10′ W., is only 900 ft.

Volcan Grande, volcano, Mexico. See **Popocatepetl.**

Volcano, isl., Pacific, in about 23° N., 160° E.

Volcano, or **Dionisio Islands,** group, Pacific, SW. of the Bonin Is., N. of the Tropic of Cancer, and E. of 141° E.

Volcano, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Amador co., 10 m. NE. Jackson. P. <1500.

Volcano, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Wood co., 64 m. NNE. Charleston; produces oil. P. <1500.

Volcano Island. See **Hangchow Bay.**

Volcano Island, Ger. New Guinea. See **Manú-Mudár.**

Volcano Island. See **Tinacula.**

Volchansk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 53 m. NE. Kharkov. P. 7000.

Volden, vil., Norway, prov. Trondhjem, dist. Romsdal, 51 m. SW. Molde. P. (comm.) 5600.

Volga, chief riv. of European Russia, and by far the largest riv. of Europe, rises on the Valdai plateau of Tver, and after a course of 2325 m. enters the Caspian at Astrakhañ. Its drainage basin covers 563,300 sq. m., thus exceeding the aggregate areas of Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, and has a population of over 45,000,000. It receives over 100 tribs., which are navigable for an aggregate length of 14,600 m., and most of the populous cities of Russia are in its basin. Owing to three systems of rivers and canals (Mariinsk, Vyshnevolotsk, and Tikhvinsk), which connect its upper tribs. with affluents of Lakes Ladoga and Onega, the commercial mouth of the V. has been transferred, so to say, to St. Petersburg. Other less important canals connect it with the Düna (Riga) and the White Sea (Archangel); while advantage has been taken of the V. closely approaching the Don at Tsaritsyn to connect its lower course by a railway (40 m.) with the Don and the Sea of Azov. Three main trunks of railways bring its lower parts in connection with the Baltic. Nearly 1000 steamers, 20,000 barges and large boats, and 50,000 rafts are used for the traffic on the V. and its tribs. to carry every year upwards of 4,000,000 tons of various goods, valued at more than £50,000,000. About 50,000 rafts of timber must be added to the above, the total weight of goods carried and floated in the basin of the V. exceeding the transport on all Russian railways. The bulk of the traffic of the V. and its connections is directed upwards, the tonnage of goods reaching St. Petersburg by this route being about 15 times as great as that reaching Astrakhañ. The V. rises in marshes, in 57° 10′ N., 665 ft. above the sea. Owing to special reservoirs, it is navigated from its sixty-fifth mile onwards. It descends rapidly from the Valdai plateau to Tver (420 ft.), where it is 300 yards wide, and has a volume of 4000 cubic ft. per second. At Tver regular steam navigation begins. It flows NE. to join the Mologa (head of the Tikhvinsk system) and the Sheksna (Mariinsk system), then SE. past Yaroslavl and Kostroma, receiving the Unzha from N., and (at Nizhniy Novgorod) the Oka from the S., after it has traversed the chief provs. of middle Russia. Both in its length (920 m.) and in its drainage area (89,500 sq. m.) the Oka is superior to the upper V. The V. then enters a broad lacustrine depression (alt. 190 ft.), and attains a width of 350–1750 yards. It is joined next (r. bk.) by the Sura and (l. bk.) the Vetluga, which comes from the forest tracts of Yaroslavl. The river then turns SE. and enters another lacustrine depression (110 ft.), where it is joined by the Kama. For the next 738 m. of its course to Tsaritsyn, the V. (580–2600 yards wide) flows SSW., making a great bend at Samara, and is accompanied on the right by cliffs, reaching 1000 ft. above the V., whose alt. is only 54 ft. near Saratov. Its volume there is 384,000 cubic ft. per second (1,427,000 in floods). At Tsaritsyn its level sinks 58 ft. below the ocean. The V. bends sharply SE., sending off a large branch, Akhtuba, which flows parallel to the main river, rejoining it by many branches. The delta proper begins 40 m. above Astrakhañ, the Volga entering the sea by 200 separate mouths. Below Astrakhañ navigation becomes difficult. Immense fisheries give occupation to nearly 15,000 men on the lower Volga, and to 50,000 men in N. Caspian. The ice-covering on the Volga and its tribs. lasts from 90 to 160 days. The average dates of the break-up are: April 11 at Tver, April 25 at Kostroma, April 6 at Kazañ, April 7 at Tsaritsyn, and March 17 at Astrakhañ. The respective dates of freezing-up for the same places are: Nov. 23, Nov. 20, Dec. 7, Dec. 20, and Dec. 17.

Volga, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brookings co., 102 m. N. by E. Yankton. P. <1500.

Volgaro, tn., Turkey in Europe, on the NW. ct. of Thasos I., 11 m. SW. of the mouth of the Kara-su.

Volhynia, govt. of SW. Russia, having the Polish govts. Lublin and Siedlce in W., Grodno and Minsk on N., Kiev on E., and Podolia and Austrian Galicia on S. Spurs of the Carpathians (Avratynsk plateau, 1200 ft. in its highest parts) in S.; hills 700–900 ft. high in W.; flat elsewhere, sloping to the Polyesiye marshes of Pinsk. Watered by Pripet, Styr, Goryñ, Sluch, and other minor rivers. Western Bug flows along its boundary with Poland. One-third of area under forests. Population chiefly Little Russian (80 per cent.) and partly White Russian (about 30,000), Jewish (12 per cent.), and Polish (7 per cent.), Germans (about 30,000). Surplus of cereals grown and exported, as also wool. Large culture of beet for sugar-works, and tobacco. Manufactures of sugar, woollen cloth, spirits, paper, china, and metal wares. Active trade. Divided into twelve dists.: Zhitomir (cap. of the govt.), Dubno, Kovel, Kremenets, Lutsk, Novograd-Volhynskiy, Ostrog, Ovruch, Radzivilov, Rovno, Staro-Konstantinov, and Zaslavl. Area, 27,743 sq. m. P. (1884) 2,096,500; (1890) 2,407,800.

Völkermarkt, tn., Austria, Carinthia, 16 m. E. by N. Klagenfurt. P. <2000.

Volkhov, riv., NW. Russia, issues from Lake Ilmeñ, 3 m. above Novgorod, flows NNE. 133 m., enters Lake Ladoga at Novaya Ladoga; has many rapids. Its upper part is connected by means of Vishera and Siewers canals and upper Msta with the Volga basin.

Völklingen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 36 m. S. by E. Trèves, circle and 6½ m. WNW. Saarbrück. P. 7000.

Volkmarsen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt. Kassel, circle and 6 m. N. Wolfhagen. P. <3000.

Volkonsky, isl., Tuamotu group. See **Takurea.**

Volkovysk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. S. Grodno, 60 m. by rail E. Byelostok. P. 8100.

Volksrust, tp., S. African Republic, close to the extreme N. frontier of Natal, on the railway to Johannesburg.

Volldorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 11 m. SSW. Minden. P. <2000.

Vollenhove, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the E. ct. of the Zuider Zee, 13 m. NW. by N. Zwolle. P. <2000.

Volnay, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, 23 m. E. Autun, arr. and 4 m. SW. by W. Beaune. P. <2000.

Volochisk, tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, on Odessa–Lwow Rly.; custom-house on Austrian frontier. P. <5000.

Volodarka, tn., Russia, govt. and 68 m. SW. Kiev, on Ros R.; woollen cloth mills, distilleries. P. <5000.

Vologda, govt., NE. Russia, has Arkhangelsk and Yaroslavl on N., Tobolsk on E., Perm, Vyatka, and Kostroma on S., Novgorod and Olonets on W. It occupies a wide area, stretching for 800 m. from Novgorod to the Urals, and covers the broad depression through which the Sukhona flows from SW., and the Vychegda from the NE., to make the N. Dvina; while a flat, marshy, and wooded swelling separates the above from the drainage area of the Volga. In NE. covers the Urals (Hostepiär, 4955 ft.; Tell-pös, 5540 ft.) up to the main water-parting, including wide marshy plateaux (*parmas*). The Timanskiy Mts. rise in N. Watered by Vychegda, Sukhona, N. Dvina, and their numerous large tribs. The Pechora flows in the E., and the Pinega, Mezeñ, and Vaga rise in V. Climate severe, average temps. being: at Vologda, yr. 36°, Jan. 11°, July 63.5°; at Ust-Sysolsk, yr. 32°, Jan. 5°, July 62°. Large forests. Population consists of Great Russians (88 per cent.) and Zyryans (12 per cent.). Cereals are cultivated everywhere. Felling of timber, preparation of tar, pitch, and potash; manufactures of all sort of wooden ware carried on, also spinning and weaving as domestic industries. A few iron-works. Salt raised. Export of flax, linen, linseed, tar, pitch, timber, butter, and furs. Divided into ten dists.: Vologda, Gryazovets, Kadnikov, Nikolsk, Solvychegodsk, Totma, Ustyug Velikiy, Ust-Sysolsk, Velsk, and Yarensk, all small towns. Verkhovazhsk is a centre for trade. Area, 155,498 sq. m. P. (1861) 960,850; (1890) 1,272,100.

Vologda, cap. of above govt., in its SW. corner, 302 m. by rail NE. Moscow *viâ* Yaroslavl, at the head of Sukhona; old colony of Novgorod, founded in the 12th century; well provided with educational institutions. Centre for trade in flax, linseed, oats, hemp, butter, and eggs. Alt. 374 ft. Mean temp., yr. 38.0° F., Jan. 10.7°, July 66.6°. P. (1891) 17,800.

Volokolamsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 72 m. WNW. Moscow; many cotton-mills in its district. P. <2000.

Volonne, vil., France, dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Durance, 50 m. NE. by N. Aix, arr. and 8 m. SE. by S. Sisteron. P. <2000.

Volos (volo), seapt. tn., Greece, prov. Larissa, at the head of the Gulf of Volos, 33 m. SE. by E. Larissa. Safe anchorage; vessels load and discharge by means of lighters; 23–25 ft. of water in port. P. (comm.) 11,000.

Voloscn, tn., Austria, Istria, 8 m. W. Fiume, on the Gulf of Fiume. P. <2000.

Volovica, Punta, cape, Montenegro, in the SW., in 42° 5′ N., at the mouth of the Bay of Antivari.

Volpedo, vil., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 18 m. E. Alessandria. P. <2000.

Volpersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Breslau, circle and 3 m. E. Neurode. P. (comm.) <3000.

Volpiano, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. and 10 m. NNE. Turin. P. <5000.

Volsinii, city, Italy. See **Orvieto.**

Volsk, or **Volzhsk,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 90 m. NE. Saratov, on r. bk. of the Volga; rapidly grown of late. Flour-mills, gardening for export. P. (1860) 23,500; (1891) 40,000.

Volta, Aswada, or **Adirri,** riv., Africa, Guinea, rises in the Kong Mts., flows SE. and S., separates Ashantee from Dahomey, and enters the ocean at Adda, in 5° 45′ N., 0° 40′ E. Estimated length, 360 m.

Voltaggio, tn., Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria, 10 m. SSE. Novi Ligure; has medicinal spring. P. <3000.

Volta Mantovana, vil., Italy, Lombardy, prov. Mantua, 8 m. S. by W. Peschiera. P. <2000.

Volterra (*Volaterræ*), tn., Italy, Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 24 m. WNW. Siena, cap. circle. It stands on a lofty rock 1630–1785 ft. above the sea, is enclosed by ancient Etruscan walls, and has two ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel, divided

into two portions, one used as a prison, a cathedral, a Piarist college, Camaldolese monastery, classical seminary, public library, hospital, and orphan asylum. V. was one of the chief cities of the Etruscans, and has valuable memorials of that people in its public museum. The alabaster manufactures employ many of the population. From its strong position it was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. Five miles S. Volterra are the salt-works of **Leopoldo,** and brine springs, which furnish the greater part of the salt used in Tuscany. Birthplace of the Roman satirist Persius (34–62 A.D.). P. 5400.

Voltri, maritime tn., Italy, Liguria, prov. and 8 m. W. by N. Genoa. P. 6000.

Volturara Appula, tn., Italy, Apulia, prov. and 25 m. W. Foggia. P. <3000.

Volturara Irpina, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, 16 m. NE. by N. Salerno. P. <5000.

Volturino, tn., Italy, prov. and 21 m. W. Foggia. P. <4000.

Volturino, Monte, mt., Italy, Basilicata, 16 m. S. Potenza. Alt. 6020 ft.

Volturno, riv., Italy, in the W., rises in the Apennines, on the Monte Petroso, and flows SSE. then W. past Capua into the Tyrrhenian Sea, which it enters just to the N. of 41° N. Length, 115 m.; area of basin, 2192 sq. m.; mean discharge 2500 cubic ft. per second, highest 70,600 cubic ft. per second, lowest 1100 cubic ft. per second.

Volubilis, tn., Africa. See **Mulai-edris.**

Voluntown, tn., U.S., Connecticut, New London co. P. <1500.

Volusia, co., U.S., Florida, in the E., on the Atlantic, crossed in the S. by 29° N.

Volvic, tn., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, 7 m. NNW. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <3000.

Volzhsk, tn., Russia. See **Volsk.**

Vomano, riv., Italy, in the N. of Abruzzi e Molise, flows from the N. side of the Gran Sasso d' Italia eastwards into the Adriatic.

Vona, or **Cham-Burun,** cape, S. shore Black Sea, in 37° 50′ E., 101 m. W. by N. Trebizond; on the E. is the best anchorage of the shore after Sinope.

Vondeling, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam, 55 m. WSW. Calvinia.

Vonêche, vil., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Dinant, 25 m. N. Sedan. P. <2000.

Vonitsa, maritime tn., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Aetolia, in comm. Anaktorion, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Arta, 48 m. NW. by N. Mesolonggi. P. <3000; (comm. A.) 8800.

Voorburg, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. ESE. The Hague. P. <2000.

Voord, Dutch, 'a shallow passage over a river.' See **Ford.**

Voorne, dist., Holland, prov. S. Holland, between the Haringvliet and the Maas, separated from Putten by the **V.** (ship) **Canal.** See **Meuse.**

Voorschoten, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. SW. Leiden. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vopna Fjördr, bay, NE. ct. Iceland, in 65° 45′–66° N.

Vorarlberg, county (*grafschaft*) in NW. of Tirol (*q.v.*).

Vorbruck, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, govt. Lower Alsace, circle Molsheim. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vorchdorf, tn., Upper Austria, 22 m. W. Steyr. P. <2000.

Vordate, the northernmost isl. of the Timor-Laut group, in the Malay Archipelago.

Vörde, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Schwelm, 8½ m. ENE. Barmen; manufactures iron and steel goods, wood screws, vices, scythes, tools, &c. P. (comm.) 5700.

Vorden, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. SE. by E. Zutphen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Vordernberg, tn., Austria, Styria, 10 m. NW. by N. Leoben, on the S. side of the Erzberg [**Eisenerz**]; important blast-furnaces. P. <4000.

Vorder-Owenetz, suburb of Prague. See **Owenetz, Vorder-.**

Vordingborg, tn., Denmark, on the S. ct. of Seeland, prov. Prästö, 53 m. SW. by S. Copenhagen. **V. Bugt,** a bay between the islands of Seeland, Falster, and Laaland. P. <4000.

Vorey, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, on the Loire, 29 m. SW. by W. St. Étienne, arr. and 10 m. N. by E. Le Puy. P. <2000.

Vorhalle, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and 4 m. NW. Hagen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Voringfos, cascade, S. Norway, formed by the Maabodalelv, 58 m. E. Bergen; falls 470 ft.

Vorlan, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 11 m. NE. Haverfordwest. P. <250.

Vorobievka, tn., Russia, govt. Voronezh, 50 m. SW. Borisoglyebsk railway stn. P. 6000.

Vorona, riv., Russia, govts. Penza and Tambov, r. bk. trib. of Khoper. Length, 280 m.

Voronezh, govt., S. Russia, has Tambov on N., Saratov and Don Cossacks on E., Kharkov on S., Kursk and Orel on W.; occupies S. slope of middle Russian plateau, 450–700 ft. high, much trenched, in the border land between middle Russia and the steppe region. Soil very fertile; forests scarce. Watered by Don and its tribs., Vorona and Voronezh (navigable). Population on increase; Little Russian in SW., and Great Russian elsewhere; a few German colonies. Cereals grown extensively, and exported; beet, tobacco, and sunflower largely cultivated. Good breeds of horses and cattle; bee-keeping; market-gardening. Manufactures on increase: woollen cloth, oil, sugar, spirits, tobacco. Divided into twelve dists.: Voronezh, Biryuch, Bobrov, Boguchary, Korotoyak, Nizhnedyevitsk, Novokhopersk, Ostrogozhsk, Pavlovsk, Valuiki, Zadonsk, Zemlyansk. Buturlinovka (P. 21,700), Kalach (P. 13,000), and Vorontsovka are large villages. Area, 25,443 sq. m. P. (1860) 1,974,400; (1890) 2,755,400.

Voronezh, cap. of above govt., on Voronezh R., 365 m. by rail S. of Moscow; has a military school for cadets. Entrepôt for corn, flax, tallow, hides, sugar, and wood, and for coal from the Don. Considerable railway traffic. Alt. 573 ft. Mean temp., yr. 42.3° F., Jan. 14.5°, July 69.0°; mean rfall. (21 yrs.), yr. 22 in. P. 56,400.

Voronok, tn., Russia, govt. and 85 m. NE. Chernigov. P. 5700.

Vorontsovka, vil., Russia, Transcaucasia, govt. and W. of Tiflis, dist. Borzhom. P. <5000.

Vorontsovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 90 m. SE. Voronezh, NE. Pavlovsk; tanneries; important fairs. P. 11,650.

Vörös, Hungarian, 'red.'

Vörösvár, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, dist. Pilis-felsö. P. <4000.

Vorskla, riv., Russia, govts. Kursk, Kharkov, and Poltava, l. bk. trib. of Dnieper, flows SSW. past Poltava, joins Dnieper 60 m. NW. Ekaterinoslav. Length, 270 m.

Vorsma, vil., Russia, govt. and 45 m. SW. Nizhniy Novgorod; centre of manufacture of small steel goods. P. <5000.

Vorst, Teutonic, 'a wood.' See **Forst.**

Vorst, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Kempen, 6½ m. WSW. Krefeld. P. <5000.

Vortigern's Valley (Nant Gwrtheyrn), deep, gloomy valley, Wales, Carnarvonshire, between 'The Rivals' and the sea.

Vösendorf, tn., Lower Austria, dist. Mödling. P. <3000.

Vosges, dep., E. France, on frontier of Alsace-Lorraine, from which it is separated by the V. Mts.; formed in 1790, chiefly out of the old prov. of Lorraine, with smaller parts of Franche-Comté and Champagne; divided into five arrs.: Épinal (cap.), Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, and St. Dié. The dep. comprises two distinct regions, the Mountain in the E. and the Plain in the W.; the former includes the western slopes of the V. Mts. (*q.v.*), highest point in dep. Hohneck (1200 ft.) in SE., N. of which is the pass of Schlucht (3775 ft.), traversed by the road from Epinal to Kolmar; other passes are Bonhomme (3115 ft.), on the route from St. Dié to Kolmar, and Saales (1830 ft.), on that to Strassburg. Of many secondary chains, one of the principal is the Faucilles, which from the SE. trend NW. to the pass of Girancourt (traversed by the Canal de l'Est), and then SW., the former section being known as the Great and the latter as the Little Faucilles, highest points respectively 2640 ft. and 1645 ft. The Plain includes, besides level tracts, a number of low hills, including the Little Faucilles. Lowest point at exit of Saône, 765 ft. The dep. is drained to the North Sea by the Moselle and the Meuse, to the Mediterranean by the Saône, and to the English Channel; the Moselle traverses the dep. S. to N., draining nearly two-thirds; principal tribs., r. bk., Moselotte, Vologne, and (outside) Meurthe, with its affluent Mortagne, and l. bk., Madon; in the upper valley of the Moselle is the reservoir of Bouzey; the Meuse drains the W., and the Saône, with its trib., Coney, the SW. As regards geological structure, the older rocks predominate in the V. Mts.; in the centre is Trias, and in the W. Jurassic limestone. Forests cover more than one-third of the surface. Climate subject to great extremes. Rainfall abundant; greatest in the mountains. The principal cereal is oats, then wheat; the vine covers less than 1 per cent. of the surface (Charmes, Gircourt, &c.), but the production per acre is considerably above the average; plums are extensively grown; the wild cherry is abundant, and used for the distillation of kirschwasser (Bains, Clerjus); cheese made in considerable quantity (Gérardmer). Lignite (Gemmelaincourt, St. Menge, &c.) and peat are the principal minerals; mineral springs are numerous (Plombières, Vittel, Bains, &c.). Textile manufactures are the most important—cotton (Remiremont, Fraize, Senones), bleaching and dyeing (Thaon). A special and very important manufacture is that of embroidery (Plombières, Épinal, Bains, &c.), lace (Mirecourt), linen (La Bresse, &c.). Saw-mills are numerous, and wooden articles are largely produced. Metallurgical industries include forges and bell-founding (Robicourt, Urville, &c.). Area, 2305 sq. m. P. (1891) 410,200. See **France,** table.

Vosges, German **Vogesen, Wasgau,** or **Wasgen,** range of mts. to the W. of the valley of the middle Rhine, stretching (with its continuation the **Haardt,** the portion N. of the Queich valley, and the line of valleys followed by the railway from Landau to Zweibrücken; highest summit, Kalmit, 2240 ft.) 145 m. from SSW. to NNE., the valley of the Pfrimm, which separates it from the Donnersberg, marking its northern ter-

mination; the S. and higher part on the Franco-German frontier, the northern part wholly in Germany; geologically composed in its higher portion largely of plutonic rocks, further N. of Permian rocks, flanked on the W. by Triassic, on the E. by Jurassic deposits. The eastern slopes are the steeper, in some places abrupt. The summits have in many cases a rounded form, to which the term *ballon* is applied in French, *belchen* in German (Sulzer Belchen, 4670 ft., to the W. of Gebweiler; Elsasser Belchen, or Ballon d'Alsace, 4085 ft., at the SW. angle of the Franco-German frontier). Pass roads, even across the higher part of the chain, are numerous (Col du Bonhomme, 3565 ft., connecting the valleys of the Weissbach and Meurthe on the road from St. Dié to Kolmar, &c.); but there is no railway across the mountains for a length of 75 m. from the line of valleys in the N. followed by the railway from Strassburg by way of Zabern (Saverne) and the Marne and Rhine Canal to the line of valleys in the extreme S., followed by the railway from Mülhausen to Belfort and Vesoul. There are, however, several railways ascending the valleys both on the French and German side, one up the Breusch valley from Strassburg almost reaching the frontier. There are several small lakes in these mountains at high elevations, three between 3300 and 3500 ft. above sea-level; the largest, the Weisser See (white lake), about 44 acres. Minerals of economic value are rare, but there is a small detached coalfield at St. Pilt, in Alsace. Forests, mainly of conifers, cover the greater part of the mountains, but in the N. of Alsace are confined to the W. slopes.

Voskresensk, tn., Russia, govt. and 35 m. WNW. Moscow.

Novyi Ierusalim, monastery founded by Patriarch Nikon, close by. P. <5000.

Vöslau, tn., Lower Austria, 12 m. N. by W. Wiener Neustadt, 3½ m. SSW. Baden; health resort. P. <4000.

Voss, or **Vossevangen,** tn., Norway, diocese (stift) and 41 m. ENE. Bergen, prov. (amt) Söndre-Bergenhuus; terminus of railway to Bergen. Tourist centre. P. (comm.) 7400.

Vostan, tn., Turkish Armenia. See **Vastan.**

Vostizza (Vostitsa), Greece. See **Aigion.**

Vostochnyi (Eastern), cape, Russia, land of Chukchis, the most eastern extremity of the continent of Asia, in Bering Strait, 66° 3′ N., 190° 34′ E.

Votkinskiy, or **Kamsko-Votkinskiy,** crown iron-works, Russia, govt. and 200 m. SE. Vyatka, 8 m. from Kama to the N. of Sarapul. P. 21,000.

Votos, or **Poas,** volcano, Central America, Costa Rica, near the middle of the isthmus. Alt. 8670 ft.

Vottem, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <4000.

Votyaks, Finnish stem of the Permian group, Russia, aborigines of Vyatka region, now on upper Kama and Vyatka. P. about 220,000.

Vouga, riv., Portugal, Beira, flows W., and after traversing the Aveiro lagoon enters the Atlantic in 40° 40′ N.; navigable 26 m. from its mouth.

Vougeot, vil., France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. Beaune, 11 m. SSW. Dijon. P. <2000.

Vouillé, tn., France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 13 m. WNW. Poitiers. P. <2000.

Voulte-sur-Rhône, La, tn., France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, on the r. bk. of the Rhone, 47 m. N. Orange, 12 m. SW. by S. Valence. P. <3000.

Vouneuil-sur-Vienne, tn., France, dep. Vienne, arr. Châtellerault, on the Vienne, 13 m. NE. Poitiers. P. <2000.

Voûte-Chilhac, La, vil., France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Brioude, on the Allier, 47 m. SSE. Clermont-Ferrand. P. <2000.

Voutré, tn., France, dep. Mayenne, on the Erve, arr. and 23 m. E. by N. Laval. P. <2000.

Vouvray, tn., France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the r. bk. of the Loire, arr. and 6 m. E. by N. Tours. P. <2000.

Vouvry, vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 7 m. S. Montreux, on the l. bk. of the Rhone. P. <2000.

Vouziers, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arr. V., on the Aisne, 24 m. SW. by S. Sedan. P. <4000.

Voves, tn., France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. and 14 m. SSE. Chartres. P. <2000.

Vow, The, electoral div., Ire., co. Antrim, dist. Dirraw.

Vowchurch, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the Dore, 10 m. W. by S. Hereford, on the Golden Valley Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Voyutsa, Viosa, or **Vlosa,** riv., Turkey in Europe, in S. of Albania (vilayet Yanina), flows NW. through a narrow valley bordered everywhere by mountains, and enters the Adriatic at the mouth of the Bay of Avlona. A little N. of its mouth is the small port of Scala di Vojuzza (Italian spelling).

Voznesensk, gold-diggings, Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, in the system of the Great Patom, r. bk. trib. of the Lena, 58° 45′ N., 115° 20′ E., on S. slope of Kropotkin's Range, alt. 2600 ft. Meteorological station, where the moderating effects of a warm W. current of air in upper strata is felt. Average temp., yr. 22.0° F., Jan. -12.5°, July 62.0°.

Voznesensk, tn., Russia, govt. and 210 m. NW. Kherson, on l. bk. Bug; well built; large public gardens. P. 12,020.

Voznesensk, tn., Russia, govt. and 63 m. NNE. Vladimir, on Uvod R., near to Ivanovo railway station; cotton-mills, chemical and dyeing works. P. 6000.

Voznesenskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucasia, prov. Kubañ, 60 m. SW. Stavropol. P. 11,000.

Voznesenskaya, Cossack vil., Russian Governor-Generalship of the Steppes, prov. Akmolinsk, 166 m. SW. Omsk, 27 m. SW. Petropavlovsk. P. <5000.

Voznesenskoye, vil., Russia, govt. Olonets, at the issue of the Svir from Lake Onega; important river-port.

Vraca, tn., Bulgaria, prov. V., 37 m. NNE. Sofia. P. 11,300.

Vracene, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicolas. P. <5000.

Vračeš, tn., Bulgaria, circle Vraca, 25 m. NE. Sofia. P. <3000.

Vrakhori, tn., Greece. See **Agrinion.**

Vrakhori, Lake, Greece. See **Trikhonis, Lake.**

Vranja, tn., in the S. of Servia, cap. prov. V., on the l. bk. of the Morava, 37 m. E. by S. Prishtina. Alt. 1503 ft. P. 9500.

Vražogrnac, tn., Servia, circle Črna-Rjeka, 27 m. W. Vidin (Bulgaria). P. <3000.

Vrbas, riv., Bosnia, rising in a deep valley between Mounts Radus and Zec, flows N., with a slight curve W., past Banjaluka, and joins the Save at Svingar, in about 17⅓° E. Its bed is obstructed with rocks, and its course is impetuous; not navigable. Length, 106 m.; area of basin, 2187 sq. m.

Vrbica, tn., Bulgaria, prov. and 23 m. SW. by S. Shumla (Šumen). P. <3000.

Vrchlabi, tn., Austria. See **Hohenelbe.**

Vrčin, tn., NE. Servia, circle Danube or Podunavlje. P. <3000.

Vrede, tn., Orange Free State, cap. div. V., on N. frontier, crossed by 29° E., 220 m. by road N. Bloemfontein. P. <2000.

Vredefort, tn., in NW. of Orange Free State, dist. Kroonstad, 20 m. from Heibron Road stn. P. <2000.

Vredenburg, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Malmesbury. P. <1500.

Vredenburg ('peace town'), vil., on the coast of Dutch Guiana, in 54° 30′ W., 45 m. E. by N. Paramaribo.

Vreeswijk, vil., Holland, prov. Utrecht, on r. bk. of the Lek, 5 m. S. by W. Utrecht, at S. end of Merwede Canal. P. <2000.

Vrf Pietrosa. See **Pietrosa.**

Vrh, Servian, 'mountain-peak.'

Vriddhachalam, tn., India. See **Viruddhachalam.**

Vries Island. See **O'shima.**

Vriezenveen, vil., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 18 m. NW. Enschede. P. <2000.

Vrigne-aux-Bois, tn., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and 5 m. NW. Sedan; has manufactures of ironmongery. P. <3000.

Vrijheid, tn., South African Republic. Same as **Vryheid.**

Vron, PM.O., Wales, Denbighshire, 2 m. from Rhosymedre.

Vroomanton, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Ontario, 3 m. from Sunderland. P. <1500.

Vrška Čuka (vrshka chuka), coal-mining vil., Servia, prov. Črna-Rjeka, between the Timok and E. frontier, 28 m. WSW. Vidin (Bulgaria), connected by narrow-gauge railway, 53 m. long, with the Danubian port of Radujevac; coal of good quality, anthracitic, containing very little sulphur; ash, 2.5 per cent.; not far below the surface, one seam 50 ft. thick.

Vrtolom, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 23 m. SSE. Monastir.

Vruin, Loch a, or **Loch a Bhraoin,** lake, Scot., Ross-shire, 9 m. NE. of head of Loch Maree, drained N. into Loch Broom.

Vryburg (vri'burg, 'free town'), tn., Africa, Brit. Bechuanaland, cap. dist. V., 124 N. Kimberley. Founded in 1882 by Boers from the Transvaal. Wesleyan Missionary Society station. Four forts, on neighbouring hills, protect its approaches. Since 1891, V. has been connected by rail with Kimberley.

Vryheid (vrai'haid, Dutch 'freedom'), tn., South African Republic, cap. of V. dist. (in the SE. angle of the republic), about 130 m. NNE. Pietermaritzburg (Natal). P. <2000.

Vsek, Ossetian, 'pass.'

Vuardens, meteorological station, Switzd., Freiburg, near Gruyère, in 46° 37′ N., 70° 1′ E. Alt. 2707 ft. Rfall. (17 yrs.), 51.10 in.

Vuchitrn, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) and 16 m. NW. Prishtina. Alt. 1765 ft.

Vuchnik, vil., Turkey in Europe, prov. (sanjak) and 10 m. WNW. Novibazar.

Vuelta de Arriba ('upper dist.'), **Vuelta de Abajo** ('lower dist.'), two dists. in W. of Cuba (*q.v.*).

Vught, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Dommel, 2 m. S. by W. Bois-le-Duc. P. (comm.) 6000.

Vuiteboeuf, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 4 m. W. Grandson. P. <2000.

Vukovár, tn., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, on the Danube, 20 m. SE. Eszek. P. 9500.

Vulcaniæ Insulæ. See **Lipari Islands.**

Vulcano, one of the Lipari Is., Italy, separated from Lipari I. on the N. by the narrow strait called **Bocche di Vulcano.** The last eruption took place in August 1888. Alt. 1635 ft.

Vulkan Pass, pass across the Transylvanian Alps, on the borders of Hungary and Roumania, in 23° 15′ E. Alt. 5325 ft.

Vulture, Monte, extinct volcano, in the N. of the Basilicata, S. Italy, whose dark cone, rising above the towns of Melfi and Rionero, is conspicuous for a great distance round. Alt. 4630 ft.

Vulu, vil., E. Africa, in about 9° 48′ N., 39° 3′ E.

Vung-shwa, Vung-kwia, or **Bung-kwia,** cape, N. of Annam, in 17° 55′ N.

Vuon, or *Vuodna,* Lapp word meaning 'fjord.'

Vurkaria, marshy lake, Greece, Acarnania, about 5 m. S. of the mouth of the Gulf of Arta; flows W. by a channel into Leucas Strait.

Vurla, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet, sanjak, and 21 m. WSW. Smyrna, 3 m. S. of its roadstead on the Gulf of Smyrna, on the edge of a hilly plateau, now a vineyard. P. 4500; Moham. 3200; Orthodox Greeks, 1000.

Vyatka, govt., NE. Russia, has Vologda in N., Perm in E., Ufa and Kazañ in S., Nizhniy Novgorod and Kostroma in W. Surface an undulating plateau, with low hills, the highest of which attain 1400 ft., in dist. Nolinsk. Watered by **Vyatka R.,** r. bk. trib. of Kama, and its tribs., Cheptsa, Maloma, Kilmes, and several others, navigable; the upper Kama in NE., and lower Kama on SE. border. A considerable traffic is carried on on both. Soil very fertile in parts. Iron ore found. Forests cover three-fourths of area. Population Great Russians, Votyaks (about 220,000), Cheremisses (about 120,000), Tatars (about 100,000), and some Bashkirs and Permians. Cereals, chiefly rye and oats, exported; culture of flax. Good breeds of ponies; extensive cattle-breeding; ponies exported; bee culture. Population largely occupied in felling timber and fabricating all sorts of wooden goods for exportation. Weaving of linen widely spread as home industries. Mining (Votkinsk, Izhevsk ironworks) and industries on increase; flour-mills, cotton and paper mills, chemical works. Education well attended to. Considerable trade in rye, flax, linseed, hides, tallow, honey, linen, exported. Divided into eleven dists.: Vyatka, Elabuga, Glazov, Kotelnich, Malmyzh, Nolinsk, Orlov, Sarapul, Slobodsk, Urzhum, and Yaransk. Area, 59,117 sq. m. P. (1860) 2,170,220; (1890) 3,020,700.

Vyatka, cap. of above govt., 653 m. NE. of Moscow, on high l. bk. of Vyatka R.; old colony of Novgorod (Khlynov), founded in 12th century; tanneries, distilleries, candle-works; considerable trade in corn, linen, and animal produce, exported to Archangel and Moscow. Alt. 580 ft. Mean temp., yr. 34.4° F., Jan. 5.3°, July 65.0°. P. 26,000.

Vyazma, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 89 m. by rail ENE. Smolensk, 152 m. from Moscow, on Vyazma R., junction of railways to Moscow, Ostashkov (on Moscow and St. Petersburg Rly.), and Tula; entrepôt for grain, linseed, hempseed, hides, &c., sent to Riga and St. Petersburg. P. 16,700.

Vyazniki, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 77 m. by rail ENE. Vladimir, on Klyazma R.; linen mills, dyeing works; gardening; trade in linen, linseed, hempseed, and corn. P. <5000.

Vychegda, riv., N. Russia, govt. Vologda, r. bk. trib. of N. Dvina, rises on boundary of Perm, flows NW. and SW. 640 m., joins Dvina 60 m. below the junction of Sukhona and Yug.

Vyernyi (formerly **Almaty,** and when vil. **Vernoye**), tn., Russian Turkistan, cap. of prov. Semiryechensk, 46 m. S. of Ili R., at the N. foot of Trans-Ili Alatau, at the issue of Almaty R. from the mountains, 43° 16′ N., 78° 59′ E., 673 m. SW. Semipalatinsk; founded in 1855 amidst a very fertile region; often suffers from earthquakes. Alt. 2440 ft. Mean temp., yr. 46.6° F., Jan. 13.4°, July 75.6°. P. (1890) 22,300.

Vyetka, tn., Russia, govt. and 100 m. SSE. Moghilev, on l. bk. Sozh; seat of Nonconformists in 17th century; all sent to Siberia in 1764, but still a Nonconformist centre. P. 6000.

Vyg, lake, N. Russia, govt. Olonets, 410 sq. m., receives the **Upper Vyg R.,** has its outflow to White Sea by **Lower Vyg.**

Vyksunskiy, Upper, Middle, and **Lower,** three iron-works, Russia, govt. and 95 m. SW. Nizhniy Novgorod. Aggregate P. 6000.

Vylia, vil., Greece, prov. Bœotia and Attica, 25 m. NW. by W. Athens. P. <2000.

Vyoshenskaya, vil., Russia. See **Veshenskaya.**

Vypin, isl., India, Madras, Cochin state, in 9° 59′ N., 76° 18′ E., formed by deposits of silt; in the N. is the fort of Ayakotta. The S. extremity belongs to the British.

Vyrnwy, riv., Wales, rises in the NW. of Montgomeryshire, flows SE. then NE. through that county, and joins the Severn on the W. border of Shropshire. The artificial **Lake Vyrnwy,** the chief reservoir of the new Liverpool water-works, is near its source, 8 m. W. Llanfyllin. See **Liverpool, Hirnant,** and **Llanwddyn.**

Vyrnwy Lake, or **Llanwddyn,** P.O., Wales, 12 m. from Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.

Vyshgorod, vil., Russia, govt. and 9 m. N. Kiev, on high r. bk. of Dnieper; very old town, which seems to have existed in 5th century.

Vyshnevolotskaya Sistema, one of the three systems of rivers and canals connecting Volga with Neva; begins with Tvertsa R., which joins Volga near Tver, and is connected by Vyshnevolotskiy Canal with Tsna, trib. of Msta; this last is connected by Visherskiy and Siewers canals with Volkhov to avoid Lake Ilmeñ, and the Volkhov is connected by canals with Neva to avoid Lake Ladoga. Total length of the system, 534 m. Immense traffic along it, considerable amounts of grain, flour, linseed, hemp, spirits, and metallic goods being added to the goods sent from the Volga to St. Petersburg.

Vyshniy Volochok, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 81 m. NW. Tver, near to Vyshniy Volochok railway station of Moscow-St. Petersburg Rly., on Vyshniy canal; cotton and flour mills, ironworks; considerable trade. P. 16,050.

Vyskov, tn., Austria. See **Wischau.**

Vysoke, tn., Bohemia. See **Hochstadt.**

Vytegra, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Olonets, 257 m. SE. Petrozavodsk, on **Vytegra R.,** a trib. of Lake Onega, which enters into the Mariinsk system of canals and rivers; trade in corn, timber, and fuel-wood. Mean temp., yr. 36.5° F., Jan. 12.0°, July 62.8°. P. <5000.

W

Wa-, Bantu prefix, 'people.' In many central African names of dists. beginning with U the U is replaced by Wa- in the names of the people of the dist., as in Wanyoro, Waganda, Wasoga.

Wa, or **Wa-shan,** remarkable mt., China, Süchwan, N. of the Tatu-ho or Tung-ho, about 50 m. W. by S. Kiating-fu, in 29° 22′ N., 103° 14′ E.; in horizontal section it is almost a square, and all four sides are very slightly out of the perpendicular for a height of about 2500 ft., and it is surmounted by a series of twelve or fourteen quadrangular precipitous blocks set one on the top of the other, each about 200 ft. high. See the description in *R. G. S. Supp. Papers,* vol. i., part 1, p. 38.

Wa, vil., W. Africa, to the E. of the Black or West Volta, in about 9° 38′ N., 2° 6′ W.

Waadt, German name for Swiss cant. **Vaud** (*q.v.*).

Waag, in Hungarian spelling **Vág,** riv., in NW. of Hungary, rises by two headwaters near the sources of the Poprád, and flows first W. through the broad valley between the Tátra and the Nižna Tatra ranges, then W. through defiles across the parallel Fátra ranges, finally SW. and S. between the Carpathians proper and the Beskids and Little Carpathians, joining the Danube at Komorn.

Waag-Neustadtl, comm., Hungary. See **Vág-Ujhely.**

Waal, riv., Netherlands. See **Rhine.**

Waalwijk, vil., Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 10 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. P. (comm.) <5000.

Waarde, comm., Holland, S. Beveland, on the W. Scheldt, prov. Zeeland, 18 m. NW. Antwerp. P. <2000.

Wabash, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, between 38° and 39° N.

Wabash, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Wabash co., on r. bk. of Wabash R., 72 m. N. by E. Indianapolis; building-stone found near. P. 5100.

Wabash, riv., U.S., Ohio, principal trib. from the N. of the Ohio R., navigable for steamers to Lafayette, near which the canal commences connecting it with Lake Erie. Length about 600 m.

Wabasha, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Wabash co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 60 m. SE. St. Paul. P. <3000.

Wabaunsee, co., U.S., Kansas, partly bounded on the N. by the Kansas R., and on the E. by 96° W.

Waberthwaite, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., on the left shore of the estuary of the Esk, 17 m. SE. by S. Whitehaven, 1 m. NE. Eskmeals stn., P.O. P. <250.

Wabigoon, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 1196 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Waboni, tribe, E. Africa, scattered about in the dist. traversed by the lower course of the Tana, now living amongst the Massai, Wakwafi, Somali, and Galla tribes.

Waccamaw, riv., U.S., N. and S. Carolina, joins the estuary of the Great Pedee, opposite Georgetown, 10 m. from the Atlantic after a S. course of 100 m.

Waccassassee Bay, U.S., Florida, on Gulf of Mexico, just N. of 29° N.

Wachenheim, tn., Ger., Rhine Palatinate, circle Neustadt, 13 m. WSW. Mannheim. P. <3000.

Wachtebeke, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Ghent. P. 5000.

Wachtendonk, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 10 m. WNW. Krefeld. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wächtersbach, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Gelnhausen, on the Kinzig, 29 m. ENE. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Wachtl, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Konitz. P. <3000.

Wackerfield, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 6 m. SW. Bishop Auckland, 2 m. S. Evenwood stn. P. <250.

Waco, city, U.S., Texas, McLennan co., on the r. bk. of the Brazos R., 96 m. NNE. Austin, with university. Prosperous manufactures; the commercial centre of a rich country. P. (1880) 7300; (1890) 14,400.

Wacton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8 m. E. by S. Leominster, 3 m. WNW. Bromyard stn. P. <250. See **Bredenbury.**

Wacton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 11½ m. SSW. Norwich, 1 m. S. Forncett stn. P. <250.

Wadai, Moham. state, central Sudan, E. of Lake Chad, between 8° 20′–18° 20′ N. and 16°–22° E., bounded W. by Bagirmi, Lake Chad, and Kanem, touching Darfur on the E.; fairly fertile; many parts badly supplied with water, especially in the N. Proportionally Arabs are more numerous here than in other parts of the Sudan outside the Nile basin, but the dominant race is a Negro tribe known as the Mabas. Cap. Abeshr, or Abeshe; former cap., now in ruins, Wara.

Wadali, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, Gujarát, 12 m. N. Idar. P. (1881) 5500.

Wadan, oasis, W. Sahara, on the E. frontier of Adrar.

Wadanomisaki, cape, Japan, S. ct. of Honshiu I., in the Inner Sea, on W. ct. of Ozaka Bay; has a lighthouse.

Wadbister, vil., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, Tingwall par., on W. Voe, 5½ m. NNW. Lerwick.

Wadborough, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the M. R., 4½ m. SE. Worcester.

Waddesdon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Aylesbury, 1 m. SE. of its stn. on the Oxford and Aylesbury Rly., PMT.O.; 5003 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**Waddesdon with Westcott**) P. <2000.

Waddingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 11 m. ENE. Gainsborough, 4 m. SE. by E. Kirton Lindsey stn., P.O. P. <750.

Waddington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 4½ m. S. Lincoln, 1 m. SE. of its stn. on the G. N. R., P.O. P. <750.

Waddington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., in Ribblesdale, 10 m. NW. Burnley, 1½ m. NW. Clitheroe stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Waddington, vil., U.S., New York, St. Lawrence co., on the St. Lawrence R., 100 m. WNW. Burlington (Vt.). P. <1500.

Waddingworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 13½ m. SW. Louth, 5 m. W. by N. Horncastle, 4 m. NE. Southrey stn. P. <250. See **Gautby.**

Waddon, suburb of Croydon, Eng., Surrey, in the W. of the parl. bor., on the L. B. & S. C. R.

Waddy Rocks, rocks on the E. ct. of Berwickshire, Scot., in 55° 54½′ N.

Wade, tp., New Zealand, North I., Waitemata co., 18 m. N. Auckland. P. <1500.

Wade, vil., U.S., Ohio, Washington co., on r. bk. of the Ohio, 50 m. SW. by S. Wheeling. P. <1500.

Wadebridge, seapt. vil., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., at the head of the estuary of the riv. Camel, here crossed by a bridge of seventeen arches, originally built in 1485, 5½ m. NW. Bodmin, on a branch of the G. W. R. In the vicinity is a group of nine ancient stones called 'The Sisters.' PMT.O.

Wadeford, P.O., Eng. See **Wadford.**

Wadegáon, tn., Brit. India. See **Wadgáon.**

Wadelai, vil., eastern Sudan, on l. bk. of the upper Nile, about 45 m. below its issue from Lake Albert Nyanza. Here Emin Pasha maintained himself, and administered the equatorial prov. of the former Egyptian Sudan terrs. from the outbreak of the Mahdist rebellion till his relief by Stanley in 1889.

Wadena, vil., U.S., Minnesota, cap. Wadena co., 136 m. NW. Minneapolis, and 48 m. E. by N. Fergus Falls. Alt. 1351 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Wadenhoe, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 13 m. NE. Wellingborough, 3½ m. SW. by S. Oundle, 1½ m. NNW. Thorpe stn., PMT.O. P. <250.

Wädenswil, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 8 m. NE. by E. Zug, on the S. side of the Lake of Zürich. P. (comm.) 6400.

Wadersloh, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Beckum, 37 m. ENE. Dortmund, 6 m. NW. by N. Lippstadt. P. (comm.) <5000.

Wadesboro, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Anson co., 95 m. SW. by W. Raleigh. P. <1500.

Wade's Mill, P.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 3½ m. NE. by N. Hertford, on the Rib, 2 m. N. Ware.

Wadford, hamlet, Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 10 m. SSE. Taunton, 2 m. NW. Chard stn., P.O. (**Wadeford**).

Wadgáon, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 23 m. NW. Poona; scene of the convention of Wadgáon, 1778–79. P. <5000.

Wadgáon (Wadegáon, census), tn., Brit. India, Berar, dist. and 11 m. SW. Akola. P. 5900; Hindus, 5400.

Wadham Islands, a group of small isls., Newfoundland, off the N. ct., just to the E. of 54° W.

Wadhurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Tunbridge Wells, on the SE. R. (main line), PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. 10,213 ac. P. <3500.

Wadhwán, fortified tn., India, Gujarát, 60 m. WSW. Ahmadábád; noted for saddles and horse-furniture, and manufactures of soap. P. (1881) 16,900; (1891) 24,600.

Wadi, Arabic, riv., frequently a watercourse that is periodically dry.

Wadi, tn., India, Haidarábád, 77 m. E. by N. Bijápur, at the junction of the Nizam's Rly. with the SE. line of the Great Indian Penin. Rly.

Wadi-el-Hesi, watercourse, Palestine, the *Zared* or *Zered* valley of the O. T., having its mouth at the S. end of the Dead Sea, in 31° 5′ N., 35° 28′ E.

Wadi-el-Kus, riv., Morocco. See **Lukkos.**

Wadi-en-Nar, the *Brook Kidron* of the O. T., *Cedron* of the N. T., watercourse, Palestine, having its mouth on the Dead Sea, in 31° 42′ N., 35° 26½′ E. The upper part of its valley forms a narrow dell between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives (Jebel-et-Tor).

Wadi-es-Sunt, the valley of *Elah* of the O. T., Palestine, 31° 42′ N., 34° 55′ E., 16 m. WSW. Jerusalem.

Wadi Halfa ('valley or wadi of grass'), tn., Upper Egypt, on r. bk. of the Nile, 1 m. below the second cataract, in 21° 54′ N., now the S. limit of Egypt.

Wadi Musa, the ancient *Petra* (*q.v.*), Arabia.

Wadnagar, tn., India, Gujarát, 50 m. N. Ahmadábád. P. (1881) 15,400.

Wadoe, dist., Ger. E. Africa, on the coast opposite Zanzibar.

Wadowice, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 24 m. WSW. Cracow. P. 5400.

Wadsley with Wadsley Bridge, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Sheffield, 1 m. WSW. **Wadsley Bridge** stn. (M. S. & L. R.); has steel-rolling, and manufactures of cutlery and tools. P.O., and PM.O. (**Wadsley Bridge**). P. 10,400.

Wadstena, tn., Sweden. See **Vadstena.**

Wadsworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, partly in Hebden Bridge town, PM.O.; 11,224 ac. P. 5300.

Wadsworth, vil., U.S., Nevada, Washoe co., 40 m. NE. Carson City. P. <1500.

Wadsworth, vil., U.S., Ohio, Medina co., 34 m. S. Cleveland; has a Mennonite college. P. <2000.

Wadworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. S. Doncaster, 3 m. W. by S. Rossington stn., P.O. P. <750.

Waen Avon, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, W. div., on the L. & NW. and Rhymney Rly., 6½ m. NW. by N. Pontypool.

Waen-fawr, vil., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eifion div., on the N. Wales Narrow Gauge Rly., 4 m. SE. Carnarvon, PMT.O. See **Bettws Garmon.**

Waereghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 8 m. NE. by E. Courtrai. P. 7600.

Waerschoot, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 8 m. NW. Ghent. P. 5200.

Waesmunster, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 6 m. N. Dendermonde. P. 5600.

Wagadugu, tn., W. Sudan, cap. of Mossi or Mushi, in about 11° 10′ N., 2° 40′ W.

Wagawaga, native name of Discovery Bay, Brit. New Guinea.

Wa-gay-ma, vil., Brit. India, Lower Burma, dist. Thon-gwa, on Wa-gay-ma R. P. <5000.

Wagenfeld, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Diepholz, 23 m. NW. by N. Minden. P. <4000.

Wageningen, tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the lower Rhine, 11 m. W. Arnhem. P. (comm.) 7700.

Wagga Wagga, tn., New South Wales, Wynyard co., on the l. bk. of the Murrumbidgee, 70 m. NNE. Albany; important centre; has an agricultural show-ground and a racecourse. The railway crosses the low-lying lands near the Murrumbidgee by embankments and viaducts; the main stream is spanned by a bridge of 636 ft. P. <5000.

Waghadugu, vil., W. Africa, in the Mossi country, in about 12° 15′ N., 1° 7′ W. Alt. 760 ft. (Binger).

Wagner, co., U.S., S. Dakota, on the N. frontier, bounded on the E. by 102° W.

Wagonga, post-tn., New South Wales, Dampier co., 105 m. S. by E. Goulburn, on a bay at mouth of Wagonga R., in gold-mining and dairying dist. P. <1500.

Wagon Wheel Gap, vil., U.S., Colorado, Rio Grande co.; has hot and cold sulphur springs. P. <1500.

Wágra, vil., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 15 m. NW. Broach. P. <5000.

Wagram, comm., Lower Austria, dist. Kornneuburg, 10 m.

NE. Vienna; famous victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, 5th and 6th July 1809.

Waha'bis, or **Wahabites,** powerful Mohammedan sect, still ruling part of central Arabia (Nejd). Their doctrine is a return to primitive traditions and the re-establishment of theocratic authority; in Africa there is a formidable extension under the form of Senussism. In Persia a similar movement was the cause of the religious revolution of Bab in the middle of the 19th century.

Wahgunyah, tp., Victoria, Bogong co., on Murray R., 30 m. W. by N. Albury; terminus of the line from Springs. P. <1500.

Wahidis, tribe, in the S. of Arabia, extending from the coast to about 15° N., between about 47° and 48° E. (*Jour. R. G. S.*, 1871, p. 229).

Wahkiakum, co., U.S., Washington, between 123° and 124° W., bounded on the S. by Columbia R.

Wahlen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 11½ m. NNE. Zwickau, on the Zwickauer Mulde. P. <4000.

Wahlen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 4 m. SSE. Schleiden. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wahlershausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, govt., circle, and 3 m. W. Kassel. P. <3000.

Wahlscheid, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Sieg, 13 m. E. by S. Cologne. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wahlstatt, vil., Prussia, circle and dist. Liegnitz; has a military school in the former Benedictine monastery founded by Duchess Hedwig in honour of her husband Henry the Pious (II.), who was killed here in a battle with the Mongols, April 9, 1241. P. <2000.

Wahn, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mülheim, 7 m. SE. Cologne. P. (comm.) <5000.

Wahnapitae, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 431 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Wahóko, small tribe, central Africa, to the W. of the Semliki, and S. of Lake Albert Nyanza.

Wahoo, vil., U.S., Nebraska, cap. Saunders co., 39 m. NE. Lincoln by rail. P. <3000.

Wahpeton, city, U.S., N. Dakota, Richland co., 43 m. S. by E. Fargo. P. <2000.

Währing, a suburb of Vienna (*q.v.*).

Wahring, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., in 36° 2′ S., 146° 26′ E. P. <1500.

Wahsatch, U.S. See **Wasatch.**

Wahu'ma, central African tribe, with physical characteristics similar to those of the Somalis and Gallas: high foreheads, sharp-cut features, often large and aquiline noses, light-coloured skins, soft wavy hair, and very sinewy frames. They are said to have immigrated from the N. into Unyoro and Uganda, in both of which the reigning families are largely of Wahuma stock, while considerable numbers of the tribe are scattered through the country.

Wái, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Sátára, 39 m. S. Poona; a commercial centre and one of the most sacred places on the Kistna R. P. 12,400; Hindus, 11,400.

Wai, or **Vai,** isl., off N. extremity of Sumatra, separated by Malacca Passage.

Waia Island, isl., S. of Yasawa group, Fiji Is., in 17° 18′ S., 177° 8′ E.

Waianiwa, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 12 m. from Invercargill by road and rail. P. <1500.

Waiapu, co., New Zealand, E. ct. of North I., crossed by 38° S.

Wai-Apu, New Zealand. See **East Cape.**

Waiau, riv., New Zealand, South I., prov. Otago, flowing from the S. of Lake Te Anau into Lake Manipuri, receives the Mararoa, flows SSW. into Tewaewae Bay to the W. of Foveaux Strait. Length, 134 m.

Waiaú, postal-tp., New Zealand, South I., Amuri co., 60 m. NNE. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Waiben, native name of Thursday I., Queensland.

Waiblingen, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Neckar circle, 7 m. NE. by E. Stuttgart; has manufactures of silk goods, embroidery, and pottery; and brick-kilns. The adherents of the Hohenstaufen emperors received from this town the name Waiblinger (Ghibbelines). P. <5000.

Waibstadt, urban comm., Ger., Baden, circle and 12 m. SE. by E. Heidelberg. P. <3000.

Wai-chou, isl. See **Wei-chou.**

Waidhofen an der Thaya, tn., Lower Austria, 58 m. NE. by E. Linz. P. <3000.

Waidhofen an der Ybbs, tn. and summer resort, Lower Austria, 16 m. ESE. Steyr, with important iron industries. P. <4000.

Waigamme, isl., Melanesia. See **Misool.**

Waigoe, isls. See **Vaigeu.**

Waiheki, isl., New Zealand, crossed by 175° 10′ E., in Hauraki Gulf.

Waihemo, co., New Zealand, South I., E. ct., crossed by 45° 20′ S.

Waihi, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 28 m. N. by W. Timaru. P. <1500.

Waihi, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Piako co., 32 m. from Thames; with very productive gold-mine. P. <1500.

Waiho, riv., New Zealand. See **Thames River.**

Waihola, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Bruce co., 20 m. SW. by W. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Waihu, isl. See **Easter Island.**

Waikaia, New Zealand. See **Switzers.**

Waikari, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 40 m. N. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Waikato, principal riv., New Zealand, North I., rises S. of and drains Lake Taupo, flows N. by W. and W. to the Pacific ocean at Waikato Harbour on the W. ct., in about 37° 45′ S. Length, 140 m.

Waikato, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 37° 30′ S., 175° 20′ E.

Waikato, post-tn., New Zealand. See **Port Waikato.**

Waiking-fu, tn., China. See **Hwaiking-fu.**

Waikolkoi, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Clutha co., 96 m. from Dunedin by road and rail. P. <1500.

Waikouaiti, seapt., New Zealand, South I., Waikouaiti co., on the E. ct., 15 m. NNE. Dunedin, on S. of Waikouaiti Harbour, which is available only for small craft; anchorage in bay for larger vessels. Lighthouse. It forms a borough, the official name of which is Hawkesbury. P. <1500.

Wailangilala, isl. and reef, Fiji Is., in 16° 42′–48′ S., 179° 8′ W.

Wailu, stn., New Caledonia. See **Huailu.**

Waimakariri, riv., New Zealand, South I., formed of two branches—the right, the longest (the Courtenay), the other (the Esk)—turns S. then SE. and enters the Pacific about 12 m. N. Lyttelton, after a course of more than 110 m. Navigable for small vessels only to Kaiapoi, a short distance above its mouth.

Waimangaroa, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Buller co., 11 m. from Westport by road and rail. P. <1500.

Waimanolo, western headland of the bight of Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Is.

Waimate, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waimate co., 20 m. N. by E. Oamaru. P. <1500.

Waimea, co., New Zealand, South I., bounded on the N. by Tasman Bay, and crossed by 173° E.

Wainád, or **Wynaad,** a tableland of the Western Ghâts, Brit. India, Madras Presidency, Malabar and Nílgiris dists., about 60 m. by 30 m., crossed by 11¾° N., 76° E.; noted for its gold-mines and coffee plantations.

Wainfleet, stn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., 29 m. W. by N. Buffalo.

Wainfleet, probably the ancient *Vainona*, market-tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 15 m. NE. by E. Boston, on the riv. Steeping (Tennyson's 'Brook'), about 4 m. from its entrance into the Wash, and on the G. N. R. Once a seaport of some importance; has a grammar-school, founded in 1484 by 'William of Waynflete.' PMT.O. Market-day, S. Pars., **Wainfleet All Saints,** P. <1500; **Wainfleet St. Mary,** 6179 ac., P. <750; eccles. par. (**Wainfleet St. Thomas,** or **Northolme**) P. <250.

Waingangá, riv., Brit. India, Central Provs., rises in Seoní dist., flows NW. then E. and S. past Bhandárá, when it is joined by the Kanhán, its main trib.; 30 m. SE. Chánda it unites with the Wardhá to form the Pranhítá, which falls into the Godávari. Navigable during the rains for about 100 m. above the Kanhán. Elevation of source, 3600 ft.; length, 405 m.

Wainhouse Corner, P.O., Eng. See **St. Gennis.**

Waini, or **Guaima,** riv., NW. of Brit. Guiana, flows first NE. then NW. nearly parallel to the coast, and enters the Atlantic in about 59° 40′ W.; navigable about 80 m. up for vessels of 15 ft. or 16 ft. draught. See **Baramanni** and **Morawhanna.** *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1892, p. 668.

Wainisk, riv., Canada. See **Weenisk.**

Wainlode Cliff, on the banks of the Severn, Eng., between Tewkesbury and Gloucester, with an exposure of Rhætic and Liassic rocks. At **Wainlode Shoal** the Severn (*q.v.*) passes over a rocky barrier where the depth was formerly only 3–4 ft.

Wainstalls, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. from Luddenden.

Waiorongomai, post-tn., New Zealand, Piako co., 38 m. from Thames by road and rail; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Waipa, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 38° S., and bounded on the NE. by Waikato R.

Waipahi, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Clutha co., 65 m. W. by S. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Waipara, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 32 m. N. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Waipawa, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 30 m. SSW. Napier. P. <1500.

Waipiro, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waiapu co., 70 m. from Gisborne by road and rail. P. <1500.

Waipu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Whangarei co., 60 m. N. by W. Auckland. In the neighbourhood are some remarkable limestone caves. P. <1500.

Waipukurau, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 36 m. SW. by S. Napier. P.<1500.

Wairakei, tp., New Zealand, North I., E. Taupo co., on N. shore of Lake Taupo, 80 m. NW. Napier; health resort. It contains many natural curiosities, including geysers and the beautiful Huka Falls and medicinal springs. P.<1500.

Wairarapa, North and **South,** adjoining cos., New Zealand, in the extreme SE. of North I.; the former crossed by 176° E.

Wairau, riv., New Zealand, South I., enters Cloudy Bay, and is navigable to some distance above its mouth.

Wairoa, small Maori vil., New Zealand, North I., Rotorua co., 95 m. NNW. Napier, at foot of Lake Tarawera; it was almost destroyed by the eruption of Mount Tarawera in 1886. P.<1500.

Wairoa, or **Clyde,** post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Wairoa co., 45 m. NE. Napier, and at mouth of Wairoa R., which cannot be entered by vessels drawing more than 7 ft. P.<1500.

Wairoa, North, riv., New Zealand, North I., flowing SW. and SE. into the ocean on W. ct. at Kaipara Harbour.

Wairoa, South, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 19 m. SE. by E. Auckland. The waterfall of the Wairoa R. in the locality is 90 ft. high. P.<1500.

Wais, tn., Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 30 m. S. by E. Shuster.

Waitahuna, or **Havelock,** gold-mining and agricultural tp., New Zealand, South I., Tuapeka co., 38 m. W. by S. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Waitaki, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed by 44° and 45° S., and bounded on the E. by Waitaki R.

Waitaki, or **Waitangi,** riv., New Zealand, South I., formed by the union of the Ahuriri and Ohau in about 45° S., dividing the provs. of Otago and Canterbury, and falling into the ocean on the E. ct. Lakes Ohau, Pakaki, and Tekapo belong to its basin.

Waitaki, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waimate co., at the mouth of the Waitaki R., 68 m. NNE. Dunedin. P.<1500.

Waitara, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Taranaki co., 10 m. NE. by E. New Plymouth, on the coast. The port has a depth at quay-side of 10 ft. high water ordinary springs, and a bar at entrance with 12 ft. of water at high water ordinary springs, and 9 ft. at neap tides. There is also an open roadstead. P.<1500.

Waitati, New Zealand, native name of **Blueskin** (*q.v.*).

Waltby, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 8½ m. SSE. Appleby, 1½ m. NW. Kirkby Stephen stn. P.<250.

Waitekauri, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., 31 m. from Thames by road and rail. P.<1500.

Waitemata, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 36° 30′ S., 174° 30′ E.

Waithe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6 m. S. Grimsby, 1 m. SW. Holton-le-Clay stn. P.<250.

Waitotara, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 175° E. and 39½° S.

Waitotara, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Patea co., 62 m. SE. by E. New Plymouth, 20 m. WNW. Wanganui. P.<1500.

Waitsburg, vil., U.S., Washington, co. and 17 m. NE. by N. Wallawalla; summer resort. P.<1500.

Waitzen (German, in Hungarian **Vácz**), tn. with magistracy, Hungary, on the l. bk. of the Danube, where it turns to the S., 20 m. N. by E. Budapest. Seat of a bishopric, to which belongs a cathedral built 1761–77; in the episcopal palace are numerous antiquities of the Roman and Middle Ages. Here is a state prison. Alt. 365 ft. P. 14,500.

Waiuku, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Manukau co., 25 m. S. Auckland. P.<1500.

Waiwera, coast tp., New Zealand, North I., Rodney co., 23 m. N. by W. Auckland. Much resorted to for its hot springs; efficacious in rheumatic, spinal, and cutaneous diseases. The water is similar to that at Vichy and Fachingen. P.<1500.

Wajanga, Sahara. See **Wanyanga.**

Wakamatsu, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 58 m. SE. by E. Niigata. Its castle was obstinately defended against the Mikado during the Satsuma rebellion of 1868. In the neighbourhood are china factories and a salt spring. P. 20,500.

Wakasa, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Fukui ken.

Wakasa, bay, on the N. ct. of Honshiu, Japan, in 135° 20′–136° E.

Wakatipu, lake, New Zealand, South I., crossed by 45° S.; the scenery at upper part is extremely grand. Length, 52 m.; breadth, 1–3 m.; depth, 1400 ft.; area, 113 sq. m.; alt. 1050 ft.

Wakatsu, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 42 m. NE. by N. Nagasaki. P.<4000.

Wakaya, isl., Fiji Is., E. of Viti Levu and Ovalau Is., crossed by 17° 35′ S., 179° E. Rfall. (4 yrs.), 117.95 in.

Wakayama, maritime tn., Japan, Honshiu I., prov. Kii, 35 m. SW. Osaka; an important centre of the cotton trade. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1881–86), yr. 58.8° F., Feb. 39.4°, Aug. 80.1°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 55.8 in. P. 56,000.

Wake, co., U.S., N. Carolina, E. of 79° W., crossed in the N. by 36° N.

Wa Keeney, vil., U.S., Kansas, Trego co., 225 m. W. Topeka. P.<1500.

Wakefield, episcopal city, parl. bor., and (since Charles I.) mun. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 9 m. S. Leeds, in the diocese of Wakefield, on the Calder, with stns. on G. N. R. and L. & Y. R. Objects of interest are: the cathedral, an enlargement of the Perpendicular parish church, the grammar-school (dating from 1591), the town hall, fine-art institute, and an interesting chapel on the eight-arch bridge, &c. Scene of Yorkist defeat, 1460. Manufactures still important, although the cloth-trade has declined. Made a parl. bor. in 1832, with boundaries extended in 1895. In 1888 Wakefield was created a city, on being made the seat of a new diocese. The bishopric includes parts of the old dioceses of Ripon and York, P. (1891) 719,700; revenue, £3000. Market-days, W., F., and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 8100; (1851) 22,100; (1871) 28,100; (1891) 33,100; parl. bor. P. (1891) 37,300.

Wakefield, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Vincent co., on the l. bk. of the Clutha, 84 m. W. by N. Oamaru. P.<1500.

Wakefield, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waimea co., 17 m. SW. Nelson. P.<1500.

Wakefield, riv., S. Australia, flows W. into the Gulf of St. Vincent near its head, in about 34° 10′ S.

Wakefield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 10 m. N. Boston. P. 7000.

Wakefield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 36 m. NE. Concord. P.<2000.

Wakefield, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., 10 m. WSW. New Port. P.<1500.

Wake Forest College, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Wake co., 7 m. NE. Neuse; has a Baptist college, founded 1838. P.<1500.

Wake Island, isl., Pacific, in the S. of Anson Archipelago, crossed by 170° W. and 20° N.

Wakeman, vil., U.S., Ohio, Huron co., 40 m. WSW. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Wakenaam, isl., Brit. Guiana, in the mouth of the Essequibo.

Wakering, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, SE. div. Great Wakering, 4 m. E. by N. Southend, 2 m. N. by E. Shoeburyness stn., PMT.O., P.<2000; Little Wakering, P.<500.

Wakerley, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, N. div., on the Welland, 7½ m. SW. Stamford, with a stn. (**Wakerley and Barrowden**) on the G. N. and L. & NW. Rlys. P.<250.

Wakes Colne, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., on the Colne, 7½ m. WNW. Colchester, 1 m. W. by N. Chappel stn., PT.O. P.<750.

Wakhan, khanate, in the S. of the Pamirs (*q.v.*), immediately N. of the Hindu Kush, comprising the upper part of the valley of the Ab-i-Panj headwater of the Amu and that of its trib., the Wakhan-su; chief fort, Kala-i-Panj.

Wakkerstroom, or **Wesselstroom,** tn., South African Republic, cap. of W. dist., about 155 m. N. Pietermaritzburg.

Wakolo, lake, Dutch E. Indies. See **Buru.**

Wakonda, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Clay co., 17 m. NE. Yankton.

Wakonjo, tribe, central Africa, to the W. and N. of Lake Albert Edward, belonging to the Wanyoro group.

Wakool, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Murray R., and crossed by 144° E.

Waksh, or **Vaksh,** riv. See **Surkh-ab.**

Wakulla, co., U.S., Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, W. of 84° W.

Wala, tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 54 m. SW. by W. Cambay. P. (1881)<5000.

Walachia. See **Roumania.**

Wálájápet (**Wallájah,** census), municip., Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, 19 m. E. Vellore; has weaving in silk and cotton and carpet-making. P. 10,500; Hindus, 9600.

Wálam, tn., India, Gujarát, Baroda state, dist. Kadi. P. (1881) 6000.

Walata, or **Biru,** oasis, W. Africa, Sahara, to the N. of El Hodh, about 285 m. W. by N. Timbuktu; with very mixed population (blacks and whites, Arabs, Berbers, &c.); active barter trade.

Walbeck, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 17 m. NW. Krefeld. P. (comm.)<3000.

Walberswick, ct. par., Eng., Suffolk, Blything union, at mouth of riv. Blythe, 1½ m. SW. of and port for Southwold, on the Southwold Rly.; it was an important fishing town in the Middle Ages. P.O. P.<500.

Walberton, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 3 m. W. by S. Arundel, 1½ m. NE. Barnham Junction, PMT.O. P.<750.

Walbundrie, tp., New South Wales, Hume co., 25 m. NNW. Albury. P.<1500.

Walburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 4½ m. SW. Richmond. P.<250.

Walbury, hill, Eng., on the N. border of the Andover div.

of Hampshire and at SW. corner of Berkshire, 7½ m. WSW. Newbury. Height, 872 ft.

Walbury Camp, ancient earthwork, Eng., Essex, Epping div., on the Lee, 9 m. E. Ware, 2 m. S. Bishop's Stortford stn.

Walcha, post-tn., New South Wales, Vernon co., on riv. Apsley, 32 m. S. by W. Armidale. P.<1500.

Walchen, Lake, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 37 m. S. by W. Munich.

Walcheren, isl., in the SW. of Holland, Zeeland, between the mouths of the E. and W. Scheldt; notable for the disastrous English expedition of 1809. On it are the towns of Middelburg and Vlissingen (Flushing).

Walchwil, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. S. Zug, on the E. side of the Lake of Zug. P.<2000.

Walckenaer Bay, an open bay on the N. ct. of Dutch New Guinea, crossed in the E. by 140° E.

Walcot, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 9 m. E. Grantham, 3½ m. W. by N. Billingborough stn. P.<250.

Walcot, stn., Eng., Salop, on the G. W. R., 6 m. E. Shrewsbury.

Walcot, par., Eng., Somerset, included in bor. of Bath. P. 24,900.

Walcote, vil., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6½ m. NE. Rugby, 3½ m. W. Kilworth stn., P.O. See **Misterton.**

Walcott, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 14 m. SE. Lincoln, 2½ m. ESE. Scopwick and Timberland stn., P.O. P.<750. See **Billinghay.**

Walcott, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 1 m. from the NE. ct., 11 m. SE. Cromer, 3 m. ENE. Honing stn., P.O. (**Walcot**). P.<250. See **Happisburgh.**

Walcourt, comm., Belgium, prov. Namur, arr. Philippeville, on the Heure, 12 m. S. Charleroi. P.<2000.

Wald, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Solingen, 7 m. SW. Elberfeld; has manufactures of iron and steel goods, scissors, locks, steel hoops, &c. P. (1816)<4000; (1890)<5000.

Wald, comm., Switzd., cant. Zürich, dist. and 4 m. SE. Hinwil. P. 6400.

Waldau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Bunzlau, 14 m. ENE. Görlitz. P.<3000.

Waldbröl, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., cap. circle Waldbröl, 29 m. E. by S. Cologne. P. (comm.) 5200.

Waldeck, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 497 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Waldeck, princip., Ger., and a state of the empire, formed of two dists., viz. (1) Waldeck, lying between 51° and 51° 30′ N., 8° 30′ and 9° 15′ E., enclosed by the Prussian provs. of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, and (2) Pyrmont, 30 m. northward, surrounded by Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, and Brunswick. It is divided into four circles, viz., Twiste, Eisenberg, Eder, and Pyrmont. Surface hilly, often very rugged, reaching a height of 2750 ft. in the SW. Both portions of terr. are situated in the basin of the Weser, and are watered by its tribs., the Eder, Diemel, and Emmer. Chief products, rye, oats, potatoes, forage crops, beet-root for sugar, and fruit. Cattle-rearing is of some importance. More than one-third of the surface is forest. Mineral products comprise iron, gypsum, and slates. The waters of Pyrmont, one of the chief spas of Germany, and of Wildungen, are exported in large quantities. There is but little manufacturing industry. Government a limited monarchy, with a diet of twelve representatives for Waldeck and three for Pyrmont. Chief towns, Arolsen, the cap., in Waldeck, and Pyrmont. Total area, 439 sq. m. Total P. 57,300, all Lutherans, except about 2400 Roman Catholics and Jews.

Waldegrave, co., Queensland, crossed by 27° S. and 147° E.

Waldegrave Island, small isl., S. Australia, W. ct. of Flinders Penin., in Southern Ocean, 134° 46′ E.

Walden, par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **King's Walden** and **St. Paul's Walden.**

Walden, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Burton with Walden.**

Walden, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., on Wallkill R., 20 m. SW. Poughkeepsie. P.<3000.

Walden Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in Buckden Out Moor, on the S. border of the Richmond div., and flowing NE. to the Ure, which it joins on the r. bk., 1½ m. below Aysgarth.

Waldenburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. and 5 m. NE. Glauchau; has princely castle with fine gardens, ruins of an imperial residence; manufactures of hosiery, gloves, &c. Alt. 845 ft. P.<3000.

Waldenburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Jagst circle, 43 m. SSW. Würzburg. P.<2000.

Waldenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle Waldenburg, 42 m. SW. by W. Breslau, in the Waldenburg coal-fields; has manufactures of porcelain, stoves, cement, and carriages. Alt. 1425 ft. P. (1816)<2000; (1890) 13,600.

Waldenrath, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Heinsberg, 16 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.)<3000.

Waldenses, in French **Vaudois,** a religious sect, aiming to practise the precepts of primitive Christianity, who arose in the 12th century in Lyons. Subjected to much persecution because of their unwearied proselytism, they took refuge in the valleys of the Cottian Alps (Piedmont, Provence, and Dauphiné), where they have maintained themselves down to the present time.

Walden's Ridge, range of mts., U.S., in the SE. of Tennessee, trending NNE. and SSW. to the W. of the Tennessee River.

Walden Stubbs, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Went, 8½ m. N. Doncaster, 1 m. N. Norton stn. P.<250.

Waldershare, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 4½ m. N. Dover, 2 m. E. Shepherd's Well stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Waldershare with Whitfield and West Langdon**) P.<750.

Waldershof, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, circle Tirschenreuth, 21 m. E. by N. Bayreuth. P.<2000.

Walderton, vil., Eng., Sussex, 7 m. NW. Chichester, PMT.O.

Waldfeucht, vil., Prussia, on the W. frontier of the Rhine Prov., circle Heinsberg, 20 m. N. by W. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.)<3000.

Waldheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Leipzig, on riv. Zschopau, 17½ m. NW. Freiberg, beautifully situated; manufactures cigars, furniture, and cloth; has magnificently built line of railway along the Zschopau. P. (1834)<4000; (1890) 9200.

Waldhof, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle, dist., and 3 m. N. Mannheim. P.<3000.

Waldingfield, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk. Great Waldingfield, Sudbury div., 13½ m. S. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O., P.<750; Little Waldingfield, P.O., P.<500.

Walditch, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9 m. E. Lyme Regis, 1 m. E. Bridport. P.<250.

Waldkappel, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Eschwege 20 m. SE. by E. Kassel. P.<2000.

Waldkirch, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 8 m. NE. by N. Freiburg, in a broad valley of the Black Forest; has cotton spinning and weaving, &c. Alt. 905 ft. P.<5000.

Waldkirch, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, dist. and 4 m. N. Gossau. P.<3000.

Waldmünchen, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, cap. circle Waldmünchen, 37 m. NE. Regensburg. P.<3000.

Waldniel, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 23 m. W. Düsseldorf. P.<2000.

Waldo, co., U.S., Maine, bounded on the E. by the Penobscot R. and Bay.

Waldoboro, tn. and port of entry, U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., 26 m. SE. Augusta; has shipbuilding. P.<4000.

Waldon, riv., Eng., in the NW. of Devonshire, trib. of the Torridge, which it joins on the r. bk.

Waldport, vil., U.S., Oregon, Benton co., on the coast, 100 m. SW. Portland, in 44° 25′ N. P.<1500.

Waldridge, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 4½ m. N. Durham, 1 m. SW. Chester-le-Street stn., PM.O. (**Waldridge Colliery**). P.<2000.

Waldringfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Deben, div. and 3½ m. S. Woodbridge, P.O. P.<500.

Waldron, par., Eng., Sussex, Eastbourne div., 10 m. NE. by E. Lewes, 2½ m. W. by N. Horeham Road and Waldron stn., on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 6243 ac. P.<1500.

Waldsassen, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, circle Tirschenreuth, 32 m. E. by N. Bayreuth; has manufactures of porcelain, pottery and glass; iron-mining, iron-foundry, mineral springs and bath. P.<3000.

Waldsee, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 34 m. SSW. Ulm. P.<3000.

Waldshut, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, cap. circle Waldshut, on r. bk. of the Rhine R., 30 m. E. by N. Basel; has cotton-spinning, silk and linen weaving, &c. Alt. 1020 ft. P.<3000.

Waldstatt, vil., Switzd., cant. Appenzell, Ausser Rhoden, 6 m. SW. St. Gall. P. (comm.)<2000.

Walen-see, or **Lake of Walenstadt,** Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 9 m. SE. Lake Zürich, with which it is connected by the Linth Canal; abounds in fish. Shores mountainous and grand, the precipices along its N. side varying from 2000 to 3000 ft. in height. Never known to have been frozen. It receives the rivs. Linth and Seez. Alt. 1395 ft.; length, 11 m.; breadth, 2 m.; greatest depth, 495 ft.; area, 9 sq. m.

Walenstadt, tn., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 13 m. ENE. Glarus; has weaving and machine-made embroidery. Alt. (church) 1415 ft. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wales, Principality of, the smallest div. of the United Kingdom, comprising the W. peninsular part of Great Britain; divided into twelve counties, six in N. and six in S. Wales. The following table shows the area of the different counties, with their population at decennial periods during the 19th century, and the increase per cent.

POPULATION IN THOUSANDS, WITH INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) PER CENT. SINCE THE PREVIOUS CENSUS.

County.	Area in sq. m.	1801.	1811.	Incr.	1821.	Incr.	1831.	Incr.	1841.	Incr.	1851.	Incr.	1861.	Incr.	1871.	Incr.	1881.	Incr.	1891.	Incr.	Pop. per sq. m.
Anglesey . .	275	34	37	9.6	45	21.6	48	7.2	51	5.3	57	12.7	55	−4.7	51	−6.5	51	0.7	50	−2.6	182
Brecknock . .	743	32	38	16.7	44	16.1	48	9.0	56	16.4	61	10.6	62	0.3	60	−2.8	58	−3.6	57	−1.3	77
Cardigan . . .	688	43	50	17.0	58	15.0	65	12.1	69	6.2	71	3.0	72	2.1	73	1.7	70	−4.3	63	−10.9	92
Carmarthen . .	918	67	77	14.7	90	16.9	101	11.6	106	5.6	111	4.1	112	1.1	116	3.5	125	7.9	131	4.6	143
Carnarvon . .	564	42	50	19.6	58	17.0	67	15.0	81	21.4	88	8.4	96	8.9	106	10.9	119	12.3	118	−1.0	209
Denbigh . . .	662	60	64	6.6	76	19.0	83	8.2	88	7.0	93	4.6	101	8.9	105	4.3	112	6.7	118	5.3	178
Flint	256	39	46	16.4	54	17.3	60	11.8	67	11.1	68	1.9	70	2.3	76	9.4	80	5.4	77	−3.9	301
Glamorgan . .	808	71	85	20.0	102	20.0	127	24.0	171	35.2	232	35.4	318	37.1	398	25.2	511	28.5	687	34.4	850
Merioneth . .	668	30	31	4.6	34	11.4	35	2.7	39	11.4	39	1.2	39	0.3	47	19.6	52	11.5	49	−5.3	73
Montgomery .	797	48	52	8 3	60	15.5	67	11.0	70	4.1	67	−3.3	67	−0.6	68	1.1	66	−2.8	58	−11.7	73
Pembroke . .	617	56	61	7.7	74	21.7	81	10.4	88	8.1	94	6.9	96	2.3	92	−4 5	92	−0.2	89	−2.9	144
Radnor . . .	471	19	20	6.7	23	10.4	25	9.8	25	2.9	25	−2.9	25	2.7	25	0.2	24	−7.5	22	−7.4	47
Total . .	7,467	542	611	12.8	718	17.5	806	12.2	912	13.1	1,006	10.3	1,112	10.6	1,217	9.5	1,360	11 8	1,519	11.7	204

Surface.—With the exception of the island of Anglesey, where it is level or undulating, the surface is generally mountainous, especially in the N., which has in Snowdon 3590 ft., the culminating point of Britain S. of the Tweed. The mountains, for the most part, do not form well-defined ranges, but present a confused mass of short ranges (in many instances trending N. and S. or NE. and SW.) and small groups, separated by narrow valleys. Besides Snowdon, several other summits in Carnarvonshire rise to over 3000 ft. (Carnedd Llewellyn, 3482 ft.; Carnedd Davydd, 3430 ft., &c.); in Denbighshire are the Mynydd Hiraethog (E. and W.), and in Flintshire the Halkin Mts. (NW. and SE.); in Merioneth, Aran Mawddwy rises to 2970 ft., and the better-known Cader Idris to 2929 ft., with several other summits of over 2000 ft., and the Berwyn range (2716 ft. NE. and SW.), on the E. border; in Montgomeryshire, the Mynydd Drum stretch NE. and SW. through the centre, the Long Mt. borders on Salop, and Kerry Hill on Radnor; in the latter county is the Radnor Forest group, 2163 ft. Plinlimmon rises in the NE. of Cardigan to 2463 ft., and trending parallel to the coast in the same county is the Mynydd Bach range, and in Pembrokeshire the Mynydd Perceley, 1754 ft. The Black Mts., or Forest Fawr, in SE. Carmarthenshire and SW. Brecon, rise to 2596 ft. in Talsarn, Brecon Van to 2631 ft., and Pen-y-fan, the highest of the Brecon Beacons, to 2910 ft.; the Black Forest group, in E. of Brecknockshire, contains Pencaderfawr, 2630 ft., and other summits in the county rise to over 2000 ft.; but southward the elevation declines, and the S. part of Glamorgan is comparatively low. As regards **geological structure,** the characteristic formations are the Silurians, a group of strata named, on account of its great development in Wales, from the Silures, a British tribe formerly inhabiting the region. The Lower Silurian beds occupy nearly the whole of the W. portion of the country; the Upper Silurians, of less extent, mainly the cos. of Denbigh, Montgomery, and Radnor, with a SW. extension through Brecon. Small areas of Cambrian formation occur in Merioneth, N. of Barmouth, and in Carnarvonshire along the Menai Strait. Carboniferous beds appear in the NE., in Flintshire and Denbighshire; in the S. they cover a wide area (the true coal-measures largely predominating), including the greater part of Glamorgan, with parts of Brecon, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. Devonian strata form a wide wedge-shaped mass between the Upper Silurian in the N. and the Carboniferous formations in the S., the apex stretching westward to Milford Haven. Trappean rocks break through the Silurian over considerable areas in Anglesey and in the Braich-y-Pwll Penin.; in other parts they crop out in ridges, generally NE.–SW. The principal rivers are, N., the Dee, Clwyd, and Conway; W., the Mawddach, Dovey, Rheidol, Aeron, and Teifi; S., the Cleddan, Taf, Towy, Neath, and Taff, and the Usk, of which the lower course is in Monmouth. The rivers are, however, short, and where navigable, only so by small boats or barges. In Wales are many tarns; the largest lake, Bala, in Merioneth, is less than 4 m. in length. As regards **climate,** see under **United Kingdom.** An examination of the tables of agricultural statistics in the **Appendix** (pp. 7–9) shows that the total area under corn crops decreased between 1869 and 1893 by one-fourth, the decrease being greatest in wheat and least in oats; the actual decrease in wheat (from 81 to 20 ac. per 1000) was greatest in Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, and Glamorgan, though the first still takes the lead; proportionate decrease was greatest in Anglesey and Carnarvon, in each of which the area under wheat was only about one-sixth of that in 1869, but at both periods these counties were amongst the smallest wheat-producers. The area under barley declined in every county, the decline being greatest in Pembroke, least in Merioneth, while yet these are respectively the greatest and least producers of this crop. The area under oats has, on the whole, declined but little, and three counties (Flint, Montgomery, and Radnor) show a slight increase. The total area under green crops (about 29 per cent. of the corn crops) was slightly lower in 1893, the decrease being greatest in potatoes, while mangold had increased. On the other hand, the total area under artificial grasses increased by about one-fifth, and that under permanent pasture by nearly one-third, the actual increase being respectively 11 and 99 per 1000 ac.; actual increase in the former was greatest in Pembroke (37 per 1000), and in the latter in Carmarthen (145 per 1000). The last-named county had at both periods the greatest proportionate area under permanent pasture, and Merioneth the least, though there was an actual increase in Merioneth of 96 per 1000. The total area under artificial grasses (for hay and not for hay) was rather more than one-half that of the combined corn and green crops, while the area under permanent pasture was 2½ times that of all the others, whereas in 1869 it was only 1⅝. The area under orchards (chiefly in Brecon and Radnor), small-fruit, and market gardens is everywhere small. The number of horses increased during the period under consideration by 3 per 1000 ac., cattle by 32 (ranging from 82 per 1000 in Anglesey to 5 in Merioneth); sheep by 80 (increase ranging from 198 per 1000 in Denbigh to 10 in Glamorgan, while Radnor showed a decrease of 48 per 1000 ac.); pigs by 6 (greatest, 29 in Flint, three counties showing a decrease, of which the greatest, 9 per 1000 ac., was in Radnor). The counties having respectively the greatest and least proportion to area of the animals above named were, horses, Anglesey and Merioneth; cattle, Anglesey and Brecon; sheep, Brecon and Pembroke; pigs, Flint and Radnor. Of the **mineral productions** of Wales coal is by far the most important, amounting to about 85 per cent. in value of all the minerals of Wales and about one-fifth of the total coal-supply of the United Kingdom. There are two coalfields, the N. and the S. The importance of the N. Wales coalfield (cos. Denbigh and Flint) as early as the 16th century is attested by a reference to it in Camden's *Britannia* (Gough's edition, 1789, p. 592), where it is said, 'The collieries of Mostyn and Bychton have been worked for a very considerable space, and in the last century supplied Dublin and the eastern coast of Ireland.' The S. Wales coalfield extends from Abersychan on the E. to St. Bride's Bay on the W., a distance of 89 m.; greatest breadth (in Glamorgan) 21 m., total area about 1000 sq. m. The total thickness of the coal-measures is roughly estimated at about 7000 ft. Portions of the coalfield lie beneath the sea in Carmarthen Bay, Burry Inlet, and Swansea Bay. Of the five counties into which the coalfield extends, Glamorgan has about 52 per cent., Carmarthen nearly 30 per cent., Monmouth 10 per cent., and Pembroke and Brecon each about 7½ per cent. When this coalfield was first worked is not certainly known, but its real development dates from about the middle of the 18th century, when coal came to be substituted for charcoal in the smelting of iron. Some idea of the growth of the coal industry may be gathered from the following figures taken from a paper by Mr. T. Forster Brown (see below):—In 1745, 1857 tons of coal were sent to London; in 1765, 4000 tons; total shipments of coal from S. Wales coalfield, 1816–18, amounted to 890,000 tons, while the annual average for the ten years 1831–40 was 881,000 tons; in 1852 it had risen to 2,110,000 tons, and in 1893 to 3,454,000 tons. In 1860 the total production of coal was 10.2 (million tons); in 1872, 15.0; in 1893, 22.8 (exclusive of Monmouth, 7.3). Of the last total (22.8) nearly 1⅓ths was obtained in Glamorganshire. The production in the N. coalfield during the same year amounted to 2.2 (million tons), of which Denbighshire supplied rather more than three-fifths. Both bituminous and anthracite coals are obtained in the S. coalfield, the latter mainly in the much folded and compressed seams W. of Carmarthen Bay and the Vale of Neath. The steam-coal, for which S. Wales (above all the port of Cardiff) is famous all the world over, is derived mainly from the Merthyr, Taff, Aberdare, and Rhondda valleys, while the N. outcrop of this portion of the S. Wales coalfield, from Hirwain on the W. to Blaenavon on the E., furnishes the bulk of the coal used in the iron industry. Next in value to coal are slate (Carnarvon and Merioneth), about two-thirds being obtained from quarries, and the rest from mines; stone (Brecon and Glamorgan), and clays (Glamorgan. Denbigh,

and Flint, in the two last chiefly from open works. Five-eighths of the zinc and nearly one-fifth of the lead produced in the United Kingdom are obtained in Wales, both in Flint, Denbigh, Cardigan, and Anglesey, and lead also in Carmarthen; other minerals are obtained in small quantity, gold (Merioneth), iron (Glamorgan), copper (Anglesey), ochre and umber (Anglesey), manganese, &c. The abundance of argillaceous ironstone found associated with the steam-coal beds of S. Wales was once largely worked, and its occurrence here along with the coal may be said to have given rise to the S. Wales iron industry, but the refractory nature of the ore has latterly caused it to be almost entirely displaced by the more valuable ores of Spain. The **manufacturing** industries of Wales are mainly metallurgical, and connected with the S. Wales coalfield. Iron-making was carried on by means of charcoal as early as the 15th century, and the extensive use of wood for this purpose is said to have resulted in the almost complete deforesting of the country by the middle of the 18th century. In 1755 a Mr. Bacon obtained a lease of mineral property in the neighbourhood of Merthyr-Tydfil, and here grew up later the great iron-works for which the dist. is famous. According to the report of the Royal Commission, quoted by Mr. Forster Brown, there were in 1788 seven charcoal furnaces, producing 4300 tons of pig iron, and six coke furnaces, producing 6600 tons. In 1827 there were ninety furnaces in S. Wales and Monmouthshire, producing 272,000 tons of iron; in 1867 the number of furnaces had risen to 115, and the output to 886,000 tons; and in 1872, with the same number of furnaces, to over 1,000,000 tons. This activity has not, however, been uniformly maintained; and in 1893 the number of furnaces in blast was only about 25, with an output of nearly 711,000 tons, less than one-eighth of the total for the United Kingdom. To supply its smelting-furnaces S. Wales imports large quantities of ore, including nearly one-fourth of the total iron ore imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly by Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea, and, to a less extent, Llanelly. Copper-smelting has its chief seat in the neighbourhood of Swansea, which imports from all parts of the world more than half the copper brought into the United Kingdom. The manufacture of tin-plate from tin chiefly supplied by Cornwall, as well as the working of other metals, is carried on in connection with the S. Wales coalfield. The tin-plate industry, which is now pursued more extensively in S. Wales than anywhere else in the world, was introduced here in the 17th century from Saxony. Textile industries are very limited—chiefly flannels (Welshpool, Newtown, Montgomery). **Communication** between the ports and mining and industrial centres inland is maintained by an extensive system of railways and canals, which have their greatest development in the S., where valleys, running generally N. and S., afford natural openings into the interior. As to **local government, elementary education,** &c., see under **England.** Higher education is provided for by the University of Wales (established 1893), comprising the three university colleges of Bangor, Aberystwith, and Cardiff. **Historical notes.**—Wales was in early times peopled by various tribes, some Celtic, some, as is supposed, non-Aryan. Under Roman rule Wales formed chiefly the div. *Britannia Secunda.* Later, when the Saxons established themselves in Britain, they drove the ancient inhabitants westward, designating them the *wealas,* or 'foreigners,' and hence that part of the country in which they were most numerous was called 'Wealas,' or Wales. The Celtic language gradually acquired predominance, and by the beginning of the 7th century it had replaced the other dialects and was spoken throughout nearly the whole of Wales. The census of 1891 includes a record of the Welsh and English speaking inhabitants of the registration counties of Wales, as well as Monmouthshire (*q.v.*). The census thus applies not merely to the principality within its present limits, but includes also portions of adjoining English counties, while, on the other hand, it excludes parts of Flintshire. The result, as given in the table below, shows that nearly one-third of the population of registration Wales still speak Welsh only:—

	Total above 2 Years of Age.	Welsh only.	Bilingual	English only.
Anglesey	32,460	23,200	7,201	2,059
Brecknockshire	50,013	5,228	13,699	31,086
Cardiganshire	82,714	61,624	17,111	3,979
Carmarthenshire	112,033	63,315	36,937	11,751
Carnarvonshire	119,714	78,780	28,330	12,604
Denbighshire	110,535	37,195	35,030	38,310
Flintshire	40,225	10,484	16,879	12,862
Glamorganshire	646,553	142,346	177,726	326,481
Merionethshire	61,500	45,856	12,023	3,621
Montgomeryshire	64,030	16,414	15,846	31,770
Pembrokeshire	76,436	13,673	10,804	51,959
Radnorshire	16,269	75	924	15,270
Total	1,412,482	498,220	372,510	541,752

The history of the country till its final conquest by England is mainly a record of internecine feuds, and of the brave, though unsuccessful, struggle for independence. The legislative union with England was not accomplished till 1536. See **British Isles, England, United Kingdom.** (See a paper on the South Wales Coalfield, by T. Forster Brown, in *Trans. of South Wales Inst. of Engineers,* vol. ix., 1874.) **[E. J. H.]**

Wales, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Doncaster div., 7 m. SSE. Rotherham, 2 m. W. by N. Kiveton Park stn., PM.O. P.<3000.

Wales, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 18 m. E. by S. Springfield. P.<1500.

Wales, North, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 22 m. N. by W. Philadelphia. P.<1500.

Walesby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 13 m. WNW. Louth, 3 m. NE. by N. Market Rasen, 2 m. ESE. Usselby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Walesby, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 8 m. SE. Worksop, 4½ m. W. Tuxford stn., P.O. P.<500.

Walferdingen, vil., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Alzet, 3 m. N. Luxemburg. P.<2000.

Walfish Bay, harb., S. Africa, extending along its W. ct. for 20 m., terminated southward by Pelican Point, in 22° 54′ S., 14° 27′ E., and frequented by whaling-vessels (whence its name). Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1885–87), yr. 62.0° F., Feb. 65.7°, Aug. 56.4°. P.<1500.

Walford, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 509 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Walford, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 2½ m. SSW. Ross, on the l. bk. of the Wye, 1 m. N. Kerne Bridge stn. Walford Court was for some time the residence of Oliver Cromwell. PM.O. 4340 ac. P.<1500.

Walford, Letton, and Newton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 11 m. NW. by N. Leominster, 2½ m. ESE. Bucknell stn. P.<250.

Walgett, rising tn., New South Wales, Baradine co., on the l. bk. of the Namoi, here crossed by a bridge, 135 m. E. Bourke; business centre for outlying N. and NW. dists.; in an important pastoral dist. P.<1500.

Walgherton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4 m. SE. by E. Nantwich, 2 m. SW. by W. Betley Road stn. P.<250.

Walgrave, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW. by W. Wellingborough, 3½ m. SE. Lamport stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Walhalla, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Oconee co., 112 m. NW. by N. Augusta (Ga.), 40 m. W. by S. Greenville. Alt. 985 ft. (U. S. C. & G. S.). P.<1500.

Walhalla, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, co. and 30 m. W. by S. Pembina. P.<1500.

Walhalla, mining tp., Victoria, Tanjil co., 30 m. WNW. Sale; in a rich gold-mining dist.; in the neighbourhood are several quartz reefs, including Cohen's, said to be one of the best in the colony. P.<2000.

Walham Green, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Fulham bor., 5 m. WSW. St. Paul's, London, on the Dist. Rly.

Walheim, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 6½ m. SE. by S. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.)<4000.

Walidpur, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Azamgarh, 55 m. NNE. Benares. P. 5500; Moham. 3000; Hindus, 2500.

Walincourt, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. SSE. Cambrai. P.<3000.

Waljeers, co., New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the Lachlan R., and touching 145° E. in the E.

Walk, tn., Russia, govt. Livonia, 106 m. by rail NE. Riga, on St. Petersburg–Riga Rly., junction of a branch to Taps on St. Petersburg–Reval Rly.; trade in flax, hemp, and linseed. P.<5000.

Walkait, prov., Abyssinia. See **Wolkait.**

Walkden Moor, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, with stn. (**Walkden**) on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., 6½ m. WNW. Manchester; manufactures cotton. PMT.O. (**Walkden**). P. 6600.

Walker, bay, Cape Colony, on the S. ct., in about 19° 15′ E.

Walker, eccles. par. and tn., Eng, Northumberland, Tyneside div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Tyne, 2 m. E. Newcastle, on the NE. R.; has blast-furnaces, iron shipbuilding, engineering, and chemical works. P. 11,300.

Walker, or **Low Woody Island,** isls., Pacific, in about 4° N., 149½° W.

Walker, co., U.S., Alabama, bounded on the N. by 34° N., and touching 87° W. on the E.

Walker, co., U.S., Georgia, the second county from the extreme NW.

Walker, co., U.S., Texas, in the E., north of 30° N., east of 96° W., partly bounded on the N. by the Trinity R.

Walker Barn, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Langley, near Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Walker Bay, bay, on S. ct. of Cape Colony, in 19° 13′–22′ E.

Walkerburn, vil., Scot., Peeblesshire, on the l. bk. of the

Tweed, 7 m. E. by S. Peebles, on the N. B. R.; has woollen manufactures. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Walker Gate, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., 2½ m. from Newcastle, PM.O.

Walkeringham, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 3½ m. NW. Gainsborough, on the G. E. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<1000.

Walkerith (wawl'krith), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 3 m. NW. by N. Gainsborough, 1 m. NE. Walkeringham stn. P.<250. See **Stockwith, East.**

Walkern, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Beane, 9 m. N. by W. Hertford, 3½ m. E. Stevenage stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Walker Point, cape, on S. ct. of Cape Colony, in 23° 2′ E.

Walker's Lake, lake, U.S., Nevada, Esmeralda co., in the N., 55 m. ESE. Carson City, between lofty snow-capped mountain ranges; it is fed by Walker's R., and has no outlet. Length, 30 m.; breadth, 5-15 m.; alt. 4147 ft. (R.R.).

Walkers Mills, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 11 m. SW. Pittsburg. P.<1500.

Walkerston, post-tn., Queensland, Carlisle co., 5 m. SW. Mackay, on the railway from Mackay; has several sugar-mills and distilleries; bricks and tiles made. P.<1500.

Walkerton, tn., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Saugeen R. and a railway, 54 m. WSW. Collingwood. P.<4000.

Walkerton, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Leslie and Kinglassie pars. P.<500.

Walkerton, vil., U.S., Indiana, St. Joseph co., 62 m. ESE. Chicago (Ill.). P.<1500.

Walkerville, a NE. suburb of Adelaide, S. Australia. P.<2500.

Walkerville, silver-mining tn., U.S., Montana, Silver Bow co., 3 m. N. Butte City. P.<2000.

Walkhampton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 10 m. NNE. Plymouth, close to Marsh Mills stn., P.O.; 10,011 ac. P.<750.

Walkingham Hill with Ockany, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. NW. Knaresborough. P.<250.

Walkingstead, vil., Eng., Surrey. See **Godstone.**

Walkington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 8½ m. NW. Hull, 2½ m. NNE. Little Weighton stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Walkley, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Sheffield par. P. 9800.

Walk Mill, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. from Burnley.

Walkmill, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. SE. Alnwick; has coal-mines. P. 8.

Walkringen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. E. Bern. P.<3000.

Wall, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 3½ m. NNW. Hexham, ½ m. N. of its stn. on the N. B. R., P.O. P.<500.

Wall, vil., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13 m. S. Shrewsbury, 1 m. NW. Rushbury stn. **Wall, East,** 2 m. to the NE., 1 m. W. Longville stn. Gives name to a registration sub-dist.

Wall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 2½ m. SW. by S. Lichfield. P.<250.

Wallaam, monastery, Russia, Finland, on an isl. in NW. part of Lake Ladoga; steamers to St. Petersburg.

Wallabadah, post-tn., New South Wales, Buckland co., 35 m. S. Tamworth. P.<1500.

Wallabout Bay, U.S., New York. See **Brooklyn.**

Wallace, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 115 m. NE. by E. Regina.

Wallace, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 38 m. W. by N. Pictou, on an inlet of Northumberland Strait, which receives from the S. the **Wallace River.** P.<1500.

Wallace, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Perth co., 57 m. NNE. London. P.<1500.

Wallace, co., New South Wales, crossed by 36° S., 149° E.

Wallace, co., New Zealand, South I., crossed by 45° and 46° S., and 168° E.

Wallace, co., U.S., N. Dakota, crossed by 48° N. and 105° W., bounded on N. by Missouri R.

Wallace, co., U.S., Kansas, on the W. frontier, crossed by 39° N.

Wallace, stn., Victoria, Grant co., 12 m. E. Ballarat. P.<1500.

Wallaceburg, vil. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on the riv. Sydenham, 63 m. WSW. London. P.<3000.

Wallace's Corners, vil., Canada. See **Shanly.**

Wallacetown and Standrigg, vil., Scot., Stirlingshire, Muiravonside and Polmont pars., 1½ m. SW. Polmont Junction stn. P.<750.

Wallacetown, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Elgin, 18 m. SW. St. Thomas. P.<1500.

Wallacetown, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 7 m. from Invercargill by road and rail. P.<1500.

Wallacetown, eccles. par. and suburb of Ayr, Scot., included in the parl. bor. of Ayr. P. 6300.

Wallacetown, eccles. par., Scot., Forfarshire, in Dundee par. P.<4000.

Wallachisch Klobouk, tn. See **Klobouk, Walachian.**

Wallachisch Meseritsch. See **Meseritsch, Wallachisch.**

Wallájah, Brit. India. See **Wálájápet.**

Wallangarra, stn., Queensland, Bentinck co., 120 m. SW. by S. Brisbane; is the S. terminus of the Queensland Rlys. and N. terminus of the G. N. R. (New South Wales). P.<1500.

Wallan Wallan, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 28 m. N. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Wallaroo, seapt. tn., S. Australia, Daly co., 88 m. NW. Adelaide; centre of the Wallaroo copper-mining dist. The Wallaroo copper-mines were discovered in 1860. There are large smelting-works at Wallaroo Bay, and vessels take ore to Hunter R. (New South Wales), where the company has other smelting establishments, and bring back coal. The tidal harbour has a depth ordinary springs high water at entrance 33 ft., alongside 28 ft.; low water at entrance 26 ft., alongside 23 ft. Rfall. (19 yrs.), 13.40 in. P.<2000.

Wallasea (or **Wallisea**) **Island,** isl., Eng., SE. div. of Essex, in the estuary of the Crouch, to the W. and NW. of Foulness I.

Wallasey, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 3 m. NW. Birkenhead, 2 m. NNW. Bidston stn. on the Wirral Rly. The Wallasey Embankment was constructed to prevent the encroachment of the sea on the Wirral Penin. Submerged remains of a forest exist. Par. P.<2500; tn. P. (1871) 14,800; (1891) 33,200.

Wallawalla, city, U.S., Washington, Wallawalla co., 118 m. SSW. Spokane Falls, in rich wheat region; the first settlement in SE. Washington. Alt. 908 ft. (R.R.). Rfall. (14 yrs.), 16.77 in. P.<5000.

Wallbottle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 5½ m. WNW. Newcastle, 1½ m. NE. by E. Ryton stn.; has collieries. P.O. P.<1500.

Wallbridge, settlement, U.S., Ohio, Wood co., 5 m. SSE. Toledo.

Wallcomb, riv., Eng., in the SW. of Devonshire, trib. of the riv. Tavy, which it joins on the l. bk. 3 m. S. Tavistock.

Walldorf, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 8 m. S. by W. Heidelberg. P.<4000.

Walldürn, urban comm., Ger., Baden, circle Mosbach, 27 m. SW. by W. Würzburg (Bavaria). P.<4000.

Walle, comm., Ger., 2½ m. NW. by N. Bremen, in the terr. of Bremen. P. 6800.

Wallendbeen, stn., New South Wales, Harden co., 118 m. SW. Bathurst. P.<1500.

Wallen-see, lake, Switzd. See **Walen-see.**

Waller, co., U.S., Texas, crossed by 30° N. and by 96° W., bounded on the W. by Brazos R.

Waller, Mount, mt., Nyassa-land, S. Africa, on the W. side of Lake Nyassa, in 10° 40′ S.

Wallerawang, post-tn., New South Wales, Cook co., 30 m. E. Bathurst; coal is abundant, and iron ore and other minerals are found in small quantities. Alt. 2928 ft. P.<1500.

Wallerfangen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Trèves, circle and 3 m. NW. Saarlouis. P.<3000.

Wallern, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 27 m. W. by S. Budweis. P.<4000.

Wallers, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 6 m. W. Valenciennes. P.<4000.

Wall Grange (for Cheddleton), stn., Eng., Staffordshire, on the N. Staffordshire Rly., between Leek and Endon.

Wall Heath, PM.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 1 m. from Kingswinford.

Wallingfen, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howden union, near Eastrington. P.<1000; tn. (**South Cave and Wallingfen**) P.<2000.

Wallingford, mun. bor. (since Henry I.) and market-tn., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 12½ m. NW. Reading, in the diocese of Oxford, on the r. bk. of the Thames, with stn. on G. W. R. Grammar-schools for boys and girls. There is trade in malting and agricultural produce. The name is from a *vallum* (rampart) erected here to defend the ford; and Roman earthworks still remain. In Camden's time it was double-walled, with a tower in the centre. From Saxon times it was a parl. bor. returning two members till 1832, then one till 1885, when it was disfranchised. Market-day, F. In July a great wool sale. Mean rfall. (the Castle, alt. 175 ft., 1866-80), yr. 26 in. Mun. bor. P.<3000.

Wallingford, postal-centre, New Zealand, North I., Patangata co., 50 m. SSW. Napier. P.<1500.

Wallingford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 12 m. NE. by N. New Haven; has important manufactures. The Wallingford Community is here. P. 6600.

Wallingford, tn., U.S., Vermont, co. and 10 m. S. Rutland, on Otter Creek, with marble quarries. P.<2000. **Wallingford, East,** 5 m. to the ESE.

Wallington, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 13½ m. N. Hertford, 3 m. E. Baldock stn. P.<250.

Wallington, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 2 m. W.

Croydon, on the L. B. & S. C. R.; has extensive cultivation of lavender and other flowers for the distillation of scents. Roman relics have been found. PMT.O. P.<4000.

Wallington Demesne, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 10½ m. W. Morpeth, 1½ m. SSW. Scots Gap stn. P.<250.

Wallington with Thorpland, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 8 m. S. King's Lynn, 1½ m. ENE. Stow stn. P.<250. See **Runcton, North** and **South.**

Wallingwells, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, and partly in Yorkshire, W. Riding, Bassetlaw div., 3½ m. NNW. Worksop. P.<250.

Wallis, another name of Lombom I., Ger. New Guinea.

Wallis, isls., Pacific. See **Uea.**

Wallis, German name for Swiss cant. **Valais** (*q.v.*).

Wallis, Lake, New South Wales, Gloucester co., inlet of the Pacific, near Cape Hawke, crossed by 32° 15′ S. Length, 10 m.; breadth, 5 m.

Wallischbirken, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. WNW. Budweis. P.<3000.

Wallis Down, PM.O., Eng., Hampshire, 3 m. from Bournemouth.

Wallisea Island, Eng., Essex. See **Wallasea.**

Wallisville, vil., U.S., Texas, Chambers co., on Galveston Bay, at the mouth of Trinity R., 40 m. E. Houston. P.<1500.

Wallkill River, large mill-stream, U.S., New Jersey and New York, rises in Sussex co., flows N. into the Rondout; the Wallkill Valley is a famous dairy region. Length, 115 m.

Walloons, the French-speaking population of Belgium (*q.v.*).

Walloostook, riv., U.S., Maine. See **St. John,** riv.

Wallop, Middle, PMT.O., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 10½ m. ENE. Salisbury.

Wallop, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., ½ m. S. Middle Wallop, P.O. (**Lower Wallop**). Nether Wallop, 7391 ac., P.<1000; Over Wallop, 2 m. SE. by S. Grateley stn., 4672 ac., P.<750.

Wallowa, co., U.S., in NE. angle of Oregon.

Walls, par., Scot., Shetland Is., in the W. of the Mainland, the church and hamlet 15 m. W. by N. Lerwick, PMT.O.; 24,498 ac. P.<2500.

Walls and Flotta, par., Scot., Orkney Is.; 24,327 ac. P. (including **Hoy** and **Pharay Islands**)<2000.

Wallsee, Nieder, vil., Lower Austria, on the r. bk. of the Danube, 18 m. NE. by E. Steyr. P.<2000.

Wallsend, par. and tn., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., on the N. shore of the estuary of the Tyne, 2½ m. E. Newcastle, on the NE. R.; aluminium is manufactured here; formerly noted for coal-mines. The town takes its name from its position at the E. end of the Roman wall. P. 20,100; tn. P. 11,300.

Wallsend, colliery tp., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 13 m. W. Newcastle; manufactures coke. P.<4000.

Wallsend, part of bor. of Brunner, New Zealand.

Wallstown, par., Ire., co. Cork, bar. Fermoy, on riv. Awbeg, 7 m. NE. Mallow. P.<500.

Wall Town, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 16½ m. W. by N. Hexham, 1½ m. NE. Greenhead stn. P.<250.

Walluf, Nieder, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rheingau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 4½ m. WSW. Wiesbaden. P.<2000. **Walluf, Ober,** 1 m. to the NW., P.<2000.

Wall under Heywood, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 4½ m. SE. Church Stretton.

Wallyford, vil., Scot., Midlothian, par. Inveresk, 1½ m. E. by S. Musselburgh. P.<500.

Walmer, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Port Elizabeth. P.<1500.

Walmer, par. and tn., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the E. ct., 2 m. S. Deal, on the SE. R. and L. C. & D. R. It is part of the bor. of Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports, and is a military station. Walmer Castle, built by Henry VIII., is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1852 the Duke of Wellington (then Lord Warden) died here. Vils. Upper and Lower Walmer; the latter is resorted to for sea-bathing. P.<5000.

Walmer Bridge, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, 1 m. from Longton, near Preston.

Walmersley and Shuttleworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., 1½ m. N. and partly in bor. of Bury, 1 m. SSE. Summerseat stn., PMT.O. (**Walmersley**); has coal-mines. 5053 ac. P. 5800.

Walmley, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Sutton Coldfield par., P.O. P.<1000.

Walmsgate, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6 m. S. by E. Louth, 3½ m. W. by S. Aby stn. P.<250. See **Muckton.**

Walmsley, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Houghton div., 3½ m. N. Bolton, 1 m. WNW. Bromley Cross stn. P.<4500.

Walney, Isle of, isl. and eccles. par., Eng., off the NW. ct. of Lancashire, between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Duddon, an island at high water, 9 m. long by ½–1 m. wide, opposite and included in the parl. bor. of Barrow, P.O. (**Walney**). P. 484.

Walnut, vil., U.S., Illinois, Bureau co., on Green R., 39 m. SE. East Clinton by rail. P.<1500.

Walnut, vil., U.S., Iowa, Pottawattamie co., 40 m. ENE. Omaha (Neb.). P.<1500.

Walnut, vil., U.S., Kansas, Crawford co., 106 m. S. by W. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Walnut Creek, vil., U.S., California, Contra Costa co., 10 m. SSE. Martinez; in the vicinity are sulphur springs. P.<1500.

Walnut Creek, riv., U.S., Kansas, rises in W. of Ness co., flows E. into Arkansas R., in Barton co. Length, 125 m.

Walnut Grove, vil., U.S., Arkansas, Independence co., 90 m. NW. by W. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Walnut Port, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lehigh co., on the l. bk. of Lehigh R., 33 m. NE. by N. Reading. P.<1500.

Walnut Tree Bridge, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Taff Vale Rly., 6 m. NW. by N. Cardiff.

Walo, dist., W. Africa, comprising the l. bk. of the mouth of the Senegal.

Walpole, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. SW. Halesworth, P.O. P.<500.

Walpole, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 17½ m. SW. by S. Boston. P.<3000.

Walpole, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 4 m. S. Bellows Falls, on Connecticut R.; a favourite summer resort. P.<3000.

Walpole Island, Canada, Ontario, Kent co., on the E. side of Lake St. Clair, formed by branches of the riv. St. Clair.

Walpole St. Andrew and **St. Peter,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., the former 7½ m. W. by S. King's Lynn, 1½ m. SW. of its stn. (**Walpole**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. Walpole St. Andrew, PM.O., P.<750; Walpole St. Peter, P.O., 7252 ac., P.<1500.

Walsall, parl. and (by prescription) mun. bor., and co. bor. (since 1888), par. and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 8 m. NNW. Birmingham, in the diocese of Lichfield, on an eminence near the Tame, with stns. (**Walsall**) on the L. & NW. and (**Walsall and North Walsall**) M. Rlys. Important manufactures in hardware, harness, and saddlery; foundries and tanneries; coal-mines and limestone-quarries. Mentioned as *Walleshall* by Leland (first half of 16th century), who speaks even then of its 'sea-coal,' 'lime-pits,' and iron ore. The public library (founded 1859) contains 16,000 vols.; Science and Art Institute; four public parks, &c. Walsall has since 1832 returned one member to Parliament. Market-days, Tu. and S. Par. 8182 ac. Parl., co., and mun. bor. P. (1801) 5200; (1851) 25,700; (1871) 46,400; (1891) 71,800.

Walsall Foreign, par., Eng., Staffordshire, partly in the co. bor. of Walsall; 8219 ac. P. 64,100.

Walsall Wood, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Handsworth div., 4 m. NE. Walsall, on the M. R., PMT.O. P.<5000.

Walsden, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., on the L. & Y. R., 1½ m. S. Todmorden, 5 m. NE. Rochdale, PMT.O. P.<4500.

Walsden, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Todmorden and Walsden.**

Walsenburg, vil., U.S., Colorado, Huerfano co., 155 m. W. by N. of the SE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Walsgrave on Sowe, vil., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Sowe.**

Walsh, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 628 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Walsh, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 48° and 49° N., crossed by 98° W., bounded on E. by Red R.

Walsham (wŏl'sam by the uneducated, wŏl'sham by the educated), **North,** par. and market-tn., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. SSE. Cromer, near the Ant R., which is navigable to this point, stn. (for Mundesley) on the G. E. R., and (**North Walsham Town**) on M. & G. N. Joint Rlys. It has a grammar-school; an elegant cross (Edward VI.) in the market-place. Near the town is a stone cross to commemorate a victory over a band of rebels, 1381. Market-day, Th. 4256 ac. P.<4000; eccles. par. (**North Walsham with Antingham**) P.<4000.

Walsham, South, St. Mary, and **Walsham, South, St. Lawrence,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., the former 9 m. ENE. Norwich, 2½ m. NNE. Lingwood stn., PM.O. P. (of each)<500.

Walsham-le-Willows, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 8½ m. NW. Stowmarket, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Walshaw, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Bury par. P.<2000.

Walshford, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., on the Nidd, 4½ m. SE. by E. Knaresborough, 2 m. S. Allerton stn. See **Ribston, Great.**

Walsingham, vil., Canada. See **St. Williams.**

Walsingham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk. Little Walsingham, N. div., 25 m. NW. Norwich, 4½ m. S. Wells, with a stn. (**Walsingham**) on the G. E. R. In the Middle Ages a chapel with a shrine of the Virgin Mary was the most noted place of pilgrimage in England, after the

shrine of Thomas of Canterbury, of repute on the Continent even as late as the time of Erasmus. The image was destroyed at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. The village of Little Walsingham (now the more populous) is the later of the two, having grown up round an Augustinian priory founded in the middle of the 12th century, and of which extensive ruins still survive. There are also remains of a Franciscan convent founded about 1350. PMT.O. (**Walsingham**), and PM.O. (**Old Walsingham**). P.<1000. Great Walsingham, P.<500; eccles. par. (**Little Walsingham with Houghton in the Dale**) P.<1500.

Wal'soken, par. and tn., Eng., on the W. border of Norfolk, NW. div., 11 m. SW. by W. King's Lynn, suburb and 1½ m. E Wisbech stn., P.O. (**Old Walsoken**); 4867 ac. P.<3000.

Walsrode, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Fallingbostel, 35 m. ESE. Bremen; has large leather factories and manufactures of tin boxes. P.<3000.

Walston, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 12 m. W. by N. Peebles, 2 m. SW. by S. Dunsyre stn.; 4361 ac. P.<500.

Waltair, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 4 m. NNE. Vizagapatam, the European suburb of that town, on the E. ct. P.<5000.

Walterboro, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, Colleton co., 42 m. W. by N. Charleston; winter resort for invalids. P.<1500.

Walterdorf, tn., Austria, Moravia, dist. Liebau. P.<3000.

Waltershausen, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle Waltershausen, 7½ m. WSW. Gotha; has important manufacture of papier-maché goods. Alt. 1055 ft. P. (1816)<3000; P. (1890) 5200.

Walterstone, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 13 m. NW. by W. Monmouth, 1½ m. Pandy stn. P.<250.

Walterstown, par., Ire., co. and 3 m. SW. Kildare, bar. W. Offaly. P.<250.

Waltham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 6 m. SSW. Canterbury, 3½ m. SSE. Chilham stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Waltham with Petham**) P.<1500.

Waltham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, 4½ m. S. by W. Grimsby, included in the parl. bor. of Grimsby, 2 m. WSW. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P.<1000.

Waltham, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 9 m. W. by N. Boston. It has several cotton-mills, one of which is the first large cotton-mill erected (1814) in America; also the celebrated Waltham watch-factory, perhaps the largest in the world, capable of turning out 2000 watches daily. P. (1880) 11,700; (1890) 18,700.

Waltham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, on the Chelmer. Great Waltham div., 4½ m. N. by W. Chelmsford, PMT.O., 7451 ac., P.<2500; Little Waltham, PM.O., P.<750; eccles. pars. (**Great Waltham with Black Chapel**) P.<1500; (**Great Waltham, Ford End**) P.<750.

Waltham, North, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 6 m. SW. by W. Basingstoke, 3 m. S. Oakley stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Waltham, Up, Eng., Sussex. See **Upwaltham.**

Waltham, White, par., Eng., Berkshire, 2 m. NE. Waltham St. Lawrence. P.<1000. See **Shottesbrook.**

Waltham Abbey, par., Eng., Essex, 1 m. E. Waltham Cross. The Lee is here diverted into several channels, turning four gunpowder mills belonging to the government. At Enfield Lock, 1½ m. S., the government has an extensive small-arms factory; and at **Quinton Hill,** just outside the town, large cordite factories. The nave and lady chapel of the parish church are portions of the famous old abbey, of which the church was founded in the time of Canute; relics also survive of the abbey gates, Harold's bridge, &c. 11,017 ac. P. 6100; tn. (**Waltham Holy Cross**) P. 6100.

Waltham Cross, eccles. par. and market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 7 m. SSE. Hertford, on the Lea, with a stn. (**Waltham Cross and Abbey**) on a branch of the G. E. R. It derives its name from a cross erected here at one of the halting-places of the funeral procession of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., on its way to London. Market-day, Tu. P.<4500.

Waltham-on-the-Wolds, par. and market-tn., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 5 m. NE. Melton Mowbray, with a stn. (**Waltham**) on a branch of the G. N. R., PMT.O. (**Waltham**). Market-day, Tu. P.<750.

Waltham St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 9 m. W. Windsor, 2 m. E. by N. Twyford stn. P.<1000.

Walthamstow, par. and tn., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow div., 9 m. W. Romford, with three stns. (**St. James's Street, Hoe Street,** and **Wood Street**) on the G. E. R.; 4355 ac. P. 46,300; parl. div. P. (1891) 101,200.

Walton, seapt. tn., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Hants, 18 m. N. Newport, on Minas Basin. P.<1500.

Walton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and adjoining Aylesbury on the S. P.<250.

Walton, eccles. par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 12 m. E. by N. Buckingham, 4½ m. S. Newport Pagnell, 1½ m. N. by E. Fenny Stratford stn. P.<2500.

Walton, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., 9 m. NE. by E. Carlisle, 3 m. NW. Brampton stn., P.O. P.<500.

Walton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. SW. Chesterfield; coal-mining. P.O. P.<1500. See **Brampton.**

Walton, NE. div. of the parl. bor. of Liverpool, with stn. on the Edge Hill and Bootle branch of the L. & NW. R. P. 66,500.

Walton, vil., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 10 m. NE. by N. Rugby, 3 m. NW. by N. Kilworth stn., in the par. of **Walton in Knaptoft,** P.O. Par. P.<250. See also **Walton-on-the-Wolds.**

Walton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. NNW. and in the Soke of Peterborough, on the M. R., P.O. P.<300. See **Paston.**

Walton, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 3 m. SW. Glastonbury, P.O. P.<750.

Walton, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3 m. SE. Stafford, 1 m. WSW. Milford and Brocton stn.

Walton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 3½ m. NE. Harwich, PMT.O. P.<2000; eccles. par. and tn. (**Walton with Felixstowe**) P.<4000.

Walton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. SE. Knaresborough, 1 m. N. by E. Thorp Arch stn. P.<250.

Walton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 2½ m. SSE. Wakefield, with a stn. (**Sandal and Walton**) on the M. R., P.O. P.<750.

Walton, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Taiera co., 114 m. from Auckland by road and rail. P.<1500.

Walton, co., U.S., Florida, in the NW., on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 86° W.

Walton, co., U.S., Georgia, touching in extreme N. 34° N., E. of 84° W.

Walton, agricultural vil., U.S., New York, Delaware co., 78 m. SE. by S. Syracuse, on the W. Branch of the Delaware. P.<3000.

Walton, East, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 8 m. ESE. King's Lynn, 1½ m. N. Narborough stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**East Walton with Gayton Thorpe**) P.<500.

Walton, East, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. NE. by N. Haverfordwest. P.<250.

Walton, Higher, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackburn par., PM.O. P.<3000.

Walton, Inferior and **Superior,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 2 m. S. by W. Warrington, PT.O. (**Higher Walton**). Walton Inferior, P.<500; Walton Superior, P.<250.

Walton, Lower and **Upper,** Cheshire. See **Walton, Inferior** and **Superior.**

Walton, West, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 10 m. WSW. King's Lynn, 2½ m. N. by W. Emneth stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Walton Highway, 1½ m. to the SE., P.O.; 5512 ac. P.<1000.

Walton, West, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 5 m. NW. by N. Milford. P.<500; eccles. par. (**W. Walton with Talbenny**) P.<750.

Walton and Womaston, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 3 m. E. New Radnor, 2 m. NE. Dolyhir stn., P.O. (**Walton**). P.<250.

Walton Cardiff, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 1 m. SE. Tewkesbury. P.<250.

Walton d'Elvile, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Wellesbourne par. P.<250.

Walton in Gordano, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 1 m. from the N. ct., 9½ m. NE. Weston-super-Mare, P.O. P.<750.

Walton in Knaptoft, Eng., Leicestershire. See **Walton.**

Walton-le-Dale, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, included in the parl. bor. and 2 m. SE. by E. Preston, on the l. bk. of the Ribble; 4683 ac. P. 10,600.

Walton-le-Soken, par. and tn., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the E. ct., 6½ m. S. Harwich, with a stn. (**Walton-on-the-Naze**) on the G. E. R.; the village is resorted to as a watering-place; the beach is firm and sandy, affording excellent bathing. The ancient church and the greater part of the old village have been submerged by the sea. PMT.O. (**Walton-on-the-Naze**). P.<2000.

Walton on Thames, par., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 5 m. W. by S. Kingston, with a stn. (**Walton and Hersham**) on the L. & SW. R.; residential dist., and resort of anglers and tourists. 6860 ac. P. 8000.

Walton on the Hill, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Bootle div., 3 m. NNE. Liverpool, on Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension Rly., and with a junction stn. (**Walton**) on the L. & Y. R. Par. P. 40,900; tn. P. 40,300.

Walton on the Hill, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 4 m. S. by E. Epsom, 2½ m. S. Epsom Downs stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Walton on the Wolds, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4 m. E. Loughborough, 2½ m. NE. Barrow stn. P.<250.

Walton-upon-Trent, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., on the Tame, 3½ m. SW. by S. Burton, with a stn. (**Barton and Walton**) on the M. R., PM.O. P.<500.

Waltrop, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Recklinghausen, 20 m. NE. by E. Essen. P. (comm.)<4000.

Walworth, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5 m. NW. by W. Darlington, 2¼ m. NE. Piercebridge stn. P. <250.

Walworth, suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, which gives name to the eastern div. of Newington bor., 1½ m. S. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**Walworth Road**) on the L. C. & D. R. Parl. div. P. 59,200.

Walworth, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 45° and 46° N., bounded on the W. by the Missouri R.

Walworth, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the SE., on the S. frontier, W. of 88° W.

Walwyns Castle, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4 m. NW. by N. Milford. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Walwyns Castle with West Robeston**) P. 500.

Walzenhausen, vil., Switzd., canton Appenzell, Outer Rhodes, 2 m. E. Heiden. Alt. 2210 ft. P. <3000.

Wama, tn., Austria, crownland Bukovina, 50 m. S. by W. Czernowitz. P. <4000.

Wamachonde, tribe, Africa. See **Magwangwara.**

Wamberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 21 m. ESE. Königgrätz. P. <3000.

Wamberta, prov., Abyssinia. See **Womberta.**

Wambool, riv., New South Wales. See **Macquarie.**

Wambrechies, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. N. Lille. P. <3000.

Wambrook, par., Eng., Dorset, W. div., 10 m. NNW. Lyme Regis, 2½ m. SW. by W. Chard stn., P.O. P. <250.

Wame'go, city, U.S., Kansas, Pottawattomie co., on the l. bk. of the Kansas R., 40 m. WNW. Topeka. Alt. 1000 ft. (K.P.R.R.). P. <1500.

Wami, riv., E. Africa. See **Mukondokwa.**

Wammerawa, vil., New South Wales, Clyde co., in 30° 28′ S., 147° 40′ E. P. <1500.

Wamphray, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 6½ m. SE. by S. Moffat, 1⅛ m. NE. by E. Wamphray stn. on the C. R., P.O.; 13,133 ac. P. <500.

Wampool, riv., Eng., Cumberland, flowing NW. through the divs. of Penrith and Eskdale into the Solway Firth at Longcroft. Length, 16 m.

Wampum, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., on Beaver R., 31 m. NW. by N. Allegheny. P. <1500.

Wan, Japanese, 'bay.'

Wanaaring, post-tn., New South Wales, Ularara co., in 29° 50′ S., 144° 10′ E. P. <1500.

Wanaka, lake, New Zealand, South I., prov. Otago, co. Vincent, with its W. shore bordering Lake co., S. end less than 2 m. from Hawea Lake, which is parallel with it, and drained S. by the Clutha R.; it contains three beautiful islands. Length, 29 m.; breadth, 1–3 m.; depth, 600–1085 ft., the greater portion more than 800 ft. deep; area, 75 sq. m.; alt. 970 ft.

Wanamie, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 10 m. S. Wilkesbarre. P. <1500.

Wánbhachran, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Bannu, 112 m. S. Peshâwár. P. <5000.

Wanborough, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 4 m. W. Guildford, 2½ m. ESE. Ashgreen stn. on L. & SW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Wanborough, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 4 m. E. Swindon, PM.O.; 4514 ac. P. <1000.

Wandala, prov., Bornu. See **Mandara.**

Wandandian, hamlet, New South Wales, St. Vincent co., 50 m. SSW. Wollongong, on Wandandian Creek, connected with the sea through St. George's Basin by the Berrewerree Channel. P. <1500.

Wandarama, tn., western Sudan, in the Kong country, in about 8½° N., 4° W. Alt. 1930 ft. (Binger).

Wandearah, vil., S. Australia, Victoria co., 58 m. S. by E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Wandell and Lamington, par., Scot., Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 6 m. SW. Biggar, with a stn. (**Lamington**) on the C. R., PM.O. (**Lamington**); 12,820 ac. P. <500.

Wandiligong, post-tn., Victoria, Delatite co., 52 m. S. Albury; has quartz-mining. P. <1500.

Wandin Yallock, par., Victoria, Evelyn co., in 37° 50′ S., 145° 31′ E., 30 m. SE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Wandiwash, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. N. Arcot, on a trib. of Palar R., 30 m. WSW. Chengalpat; scene of an important victory by Coote over the French, 1760. P. <5000.

Wandle, small stream, Eng., Surrey, rises near Croydon, and joins the Thames at Wandsworth.

Wandre, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Liège. P. <5000.

Wandsbeck, or **Wandsbek,** tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, cap. circle Stormarn, 3½ m. ENE. Hamburg; manufactures of tobacco, brandy, oleographs, &c. P. (1855) 5000; (1871) 10,900; (1890) 20,600.

Wandsworth (Wandle's worth. See *Worth*). **1.** Suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, on the r. bk. of the Thames, at the mouth of the Wandle, 6 m. SW. St. Paul's, on the L. & SW. R. **2.** Parl. bor. in the SW. of London, stretching from Barnes to Streatham Common. P. 113,200.

Wandsworth Common, stn., Eng., on the L. B. & S. C. R., 5½ m. SW. by S. St. Paul's, adjoining the common of that name. See **Battersea.**

Wandsworth Road, stn., Eng., on the L. C. & D. R. (Metropolitan Extension), 3½ m. SW. by S. St. Paul's.

Wanerenooka, post-stn., W. Australia, Victoria dist., 260 m. NNW. Perth; has a copper-mine which is not now worked. P. <1500.

Wanetse, riv., Brit. S. Africa. See **Nuanetse.**

Wanfercée-Baulet, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 7 m. NE. Charleroi. P. 5000.

Wanfried, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Eschwege, 32 m. ESE. Kassel. P. <3000.

Wanga, seapt. on the coast of E. Africa, in the extreme N. of the sphere of German influence, in 4° 39′ S.

Wanganui, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed by 39½° S., and bounded on the W. by Wanganui R.

Wanganui, ct. tn. and port, New Zealand, North I., Waitotara co., 79 m. SE. New Plymouth, on Wanganui R., crossed by an iron bridge 600 ft. long; the bar, with a depth of water of 9–14 ft., is now being deepened. It is the principal port on W. ct.; has saw-mills, woodenware factories, foundries, flour-mills, and fellmongeries. Near the town is the Maori college for the education of native youth. Mean temp., yr. 55.8° F., Feb. 64.0°, July 47.2°. Bor. P. 5000.

Wanganui, riv., New Zealand, North I., rises in central mountains, and flows through the Maori King Country into the S. Taranaki Bight near 40° S.

Wangara, race, Africa. See **Mandingo.**

Wangaratta, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 20 m. W. Beechworth, in an agricultural and fruit-growing dist.; has fine agricultural show-yard, flour-mills, and coach factories. P. <2500.

Wangarei, post-tn., New Zealand. See **Whangarei.**

Wangava, isl., in Lau or E. group, Fiji Is., in 18° 53′ S., 178° 53′ W.

Wangen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, on the l. bk. of the Neckar, 3 m. E. by S. Stuttgart. P. <3000.

Wangen, tn., Ger., on the S. frontier of Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 48 m. S. Ulm; has strong walls, with gates and towers; cotton-spinning and weaving. P. <3000.

Wangen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, on the Aar, 6 m. ENE. Solothurn. P. <2000.

Wangen, Gross, vil., Switzd., cant. and 13 m. WNW. Lucerne. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wangenies, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. Charleroi, 1½ m. W. Fleurus. P. <2000.

Wangerin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Regenwalde, 42 m. E. by N. Stettin. P. <3000.

Wangeroog, isl., Ger., in the NW. of the gd.-duchy of Oldenburg; has sea-bathing; lifeboat station. The island was much damaged by storms in 1854 and 1855. Length, 6 m.; breadth, 1 m.

Wangewannshöh, station of Berlin Missionary Society, Ger. E. Africa, about 22 m. N. of NW. point of Lake Nyassa. Alt. 2600 ft.

Wangford, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 11 m. SW. Lowestoft, 3½ m. NW. Southwold, PMT.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Wangford with Henham and Reydon**) P. <1500.

Wangford, par., Eng., in NW. of Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 3 m. SW. Brandon (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Wang (Wan, or **Wen) -kiang,** different names for the **Min-kiang,** riv., China, Süchwan.

Wan-hsien, tn., China, in E. of Süchwan, on l. bk. Yangtse-kiang, about the point where its course changes from NE. to E., 153 m. NE. by E. Chungking; seat since 1887 of a station of the China Inland Mission.

Wánkáner, tn., India, Gujarat, 105 m. W. by N. Cambay; manufactures cotton cloth, locks, and shoes. P. (1881) 5500.

Wankie's (Sapatani's), vil., S. Africa, Makalaka-land, on the l. bk. of the Zambezi, in 27° 20′ E., 165 m. NNW. Buluwayo.

Wankore, race, Africa. See **Mandingo.**

Wanks, riv., Nicaragua. See **Coco.**

Wanlip, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. N. Leicester, on the l. bk. of the Soar, 1½ m. SW. Syston Junction. P. <250.

Wanlockhead, mining vil., Scot., in the NW. of Dumfriesshire, 6 m. ENE. Sanquhar, at the height of 1350 ft., in a bleak region, separated by the water-parting of the basins of the Nith and Clyde from Leadhills in Lanarkshire. Gold-mine was worked here in 1512, and silver-lead has been mined almost continuously since about 1680. Here Symington built the engines for the boat which Miller sailed on Dalswinton Loch (*q.v.*). PMT.O. P. <750.

Wanna Wanna, two of the Brit. Solomon Is., Pacific, W. of New Georgia (Kausagi), in 8° 15′ S., 157° 5′ E.

Wanne, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle and 4 m. NW. Bochum. P. <3000.

Wanneroo, post-tn., W. Australia, Perth co., 20 m. N. Perth. P. <1500.

Wannon, post-tn., Victoria, Dundas co., in 37° 45′ S., 141° 30′ E. P. <1500.

Wannon River, Victoria, rises in the Sierra Range near Mount Abrupt, and joins the Glenelg near 37° 40′ S. Length, 150 m.

Wansbeck, riv., Eng., Northumberland, flowing through the Wansbeck div. and the parl. bor. of Morpeth, which it partly bounds on the N., into the North Sea at Camboise.

Wansbeck, parl. div., Eng., in the SE. of the county of Northumberland. P. 59,600.

Wansdyke, ancient British road, Eng., running from Andover in Hampshire, W. through Wiltshire, to Portishead in Somerset; originally called Wodensdic. Made their N. boundary by the Belgæ. Length, 80 m.

Wansen, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Ohlau, 23 m. SSE. Breslau. P. <3000.

Wansfell Pike, mt. ridge, Eng., Westmorland, at head of Windermere. Alt. 1581 ft.

Wansford, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, in the Soke of Peterborough, on the Nen, 6 m. SSE. Stamford, with two stns. (**Wansford** and **Wansford Road**) on the L. & NW. and G. N. Rlys., PMT.O. P. <250. See **Thornhaugh.**

Wansford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Driffield Canal, 17½ m. N. Hull, 1½ m. S. by E. Nafferton stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Nafferton.**

Wanstead, par. and tn., Eng., Essex, on the Roothing, div. and 6½ m. W. Romford, close to Snaresbrook stn. Par. P. 26,300; tn. P. 7100; eccles. pars. (**Wanstead Harrow Green**) P. 29,600; (**Wanstead Hermon Hill**) P. <4000.

Wanstead Park, stn., Eng., near East Ham, Essex, on London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.

Wanstrow, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 5 m. SW. Frome, on the G. W. R., PT.O. P. <500.

Wantage, par. and tn., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 8 m. SW. Abingdon, 2½ m. S. of its stn. (**Wantage Road**) on the G. W. R. Birthplace of Alfred the Great, 849, and of Bishop Butler, 1692. P. <4000; eccles. par. (**Wantage with Charlton**) P. <4500.

Wanthali, or **Banthly,** tn., India, Káthiáwár Penin., 70 m. NW. by N. Diu; famous for its coppersmiths' and ironsmiths' work. P. (1881) 6500.

Wantisden, par., Eng., Suffolk, Plomesgate union, 3 m. SE. Wickham Market. P. <250.

Wanton Walls and New Craighall, vil., Scot., Midlothian, 1½ m. WSW. Musselburgh. P. <2000; Wanton Walls (alone) P. <1500.

Wanyanga, Wanya, or **Onya,** improperly **Wajanga,** oasis, central Sahara, E. of Tibesti and Borku, crossed by 18½° N., 21° E.; chief centre, Yoa.

Wanzenau, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 7 m. NE. by N. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Wanzige, hot springs, Abyssinia, about 19 m. SW. Samara (Debra Tabor).

Wanzleben, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, cap. circle Wanzleben, 10 m. WSW. Magdeburg; has manufactures of sugar and agricultural implements. P. <4000.

Waotu, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., 131 m. from Auckland by road and rail. P. <1500.

Wapakoneta, vil., U.S., Ohio, Auglaise co., 85 m. SSW. Toledo; site of an ancient Indian capital. P. <4000.

Wapella, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 325 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Wapello, co., U.S., Iowa, crossed by 41° N., and between 92° and 93° W., traversed by Des Moines R.

Wapello, tn., U.S., Iowa, cap. Louisa co., on r. bk. of Iowa R., 26 m. N. by W. Burlington. P. <1500.

Wapley and Codrington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 9 m. ENE. Bristol, 2 m. SE. Yate Junction. P. <250.

Wapley Hill, ancient camp with five lines of defence, Eng., on border of Herefordshire and Radnorshire, 3 m. SE. Presteigne; commands splendid view. Alt. 1100 ft.

Waplington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, union and 3 m. SW. Pocklington. P. <250.

Wappenbury, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Leamington, 2½ m. WNW. Marton stn. P. <250.

Wappenham, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. NW. by N. Buckingham, on the Northampton & Banbury Junc. Rly., P.O. P. <500.

Wapping, par., Eng., co. of London, in bor. of Tower Hamlets, on E. London Rly., at the N. end of the Thames Tunnel. P. <2500.

Wappinger Falls, vil., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 2 m. N. Hughsonville; has a fine park; tourist resort. P. <4000.

Wapsipinicon River, riv., U.S., Iowa, rises by two branches, flows SE. into the Mississippi 10 m. below Clinton. Length, 225 m.

Wara, ruined tn., former cap. of Wadai, central Sudan, 25 m. N. Abeshe.

Warabot, vil., E. Africa, Somali-land, 8 m. S. by W. Zeila.

Waradgery, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Lachlan R., and crossed by 145° E.

Waráhi, tn., India, 90 m. NW. by W. Ahmadábád.

Warangal, ancient tn., India, state and 87 m. ENE. Haidarábád. In ancient times Karimábád, 1 m. W., and Matwara, 1 m. NW., formed suburbs of W. P. (1881) <4000.

Warangáon, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khándesh, 118 m. W. Amráoti. P. (1891) 5800; Hindus, 4800.

Warangerfjord. See **Varanger Fjord.**

Waraszdin, Ger. spelling of **Varasd** (Croatia).

Warasque, former dist., France. See **Varais.**

Waratah', post-tn., New South Wales, Gloucester co., in 32° 56′ S., 151° 45′ E.; has coal and copper mines, copper and tin smelting works, stone quarries, pottery, and brick-making. Large quantities of fruit are exported. P. <1500.

Waratah', post-tn., Tasmania. See **Mount Bischoff.**

Waratah, South, tp., New South Wales. See **Charlestown.**

Waraultee Island, isl., S. Australia, in Spencer Gulf, in about 34° 30′ S.

Warberg, tn. and sea-bathing place, Sweden, prov. Halland, on W. ct., 42 m. S. by E. Gothenburg. P. <5000.

Warbleton, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 12 m. N. Eastbourne, PMT.O., and P.O. (**Rushlake Green**); 6226 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Warbleton St. Mary**) P. <1500.

Warblington, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the coast, 7 m. ENE. Portsmouth, 1 m. SE. Havant stn.; includes **Emsworth** (*q.v.*), 1 m. E., with stn. on L. B. & S. C. R. Warblington Castle, now a ruin, was built before Henry III., but rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. P. <3000.

Warborough, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 9½ m. SE. by S. Oxford, 1 m. N. of the Thames, 3 m. N. Wallingford, PMT.O. P. <750.

Warboys, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 6½ m. NE. Huntingdon, on the G. E. R., PMT.O; 8435 ac. P. <2000.

Warbreck, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 1½ m. N. Blackpool. See **Layton.**

Warbstow, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 8½ m. WNW. Launceston; 4151 ac. P. <500. See **Treneglos.**

Warburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle Warburg, 20 m. NW. Kassel; here the Duke of Brunswick gained a victory, July 31, 1760. P. <5000.

Warburton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Altrincham div., 6 m. E. by N. Warrington, on the Mersey, with a stn. (**Heatley and Warburton**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Warburton, riv., S. Australia, flows SW. into the N. end of Lake Eyre. See **Diamantina.**

Warburton, postal-dist., Victoria, Evelyn co., in 37° 48′ S., 145° 41′ E.; a summer resort, surrounded by beautiful scenery. P. <1500.

Wárcha, vil., India, Punjab, Sháhpur dist., 105 m. SW. by S. Ráwal Pindi, at the base of the Salt Range, with salt-mines.

Warcop, par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Eden, div. and 5 m. SE. Appleby, on the NE. R., PMT.O.; 11,494 ac. P. <750.

Ward, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. NW. Dublin, bar. Castleknock, P.O. (**The Ward**). P. <250.

Ward, co., Queensland, on the E. ct., in the extreme SE., crossed by 28° S.

Ward, mining vil., U.S., Nevada, White Pine co., 75 m. SE. Eureka, at foot of Harnet Peak. P. <1500.

Ward, co., U.S., N. Dakota, N. of 48° N., crossed in the E. by 101° W.

Ward District, gold and silver mining vil., U.S., Colorado, co. and 20 W. Boulder. P. <1500.

Wardell, tp., New South Wales, Rous co, 55 m. NNE. Grafton, on Richmond R. P. <1500.

Warden, par., Eng., Kent, on the E. ct. of the Isle of Sheppey, 6½ m. E. by S. Sheerness. P. <250.

Warden, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 2 m. W. by N. Hexham, at the confluence of the N. and S. Tyne, 1 m. S. by W. Wall stn. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**Warden with Newbrough**) P. <2000.

Warden, Old, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 6½ m. SE. by E. Bedford, 1 m. NE. by N. Southill stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Ward End, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Aston par., P.O. P. <1500.

Warden Law, par., Eng., Durham, union and 2½ m. E. Houghton-le-Spring. P. <250.

Wardhá, riv., Brit. India, Central Provs., rises in the Sátpura Hills and flows from the NW. in the same general direction as the lower Godávari. In the monsoon it becomes a furious torrent; in the hot months it is nearly everywhere fordable. The valley of the Wardhá is famous for its cotton. Length, 254 m.

Wardhá, tn., Central India, Wardhá dist., 46 m. SW. Nágpur; an active centre of the cotton trade, founded on the site of an old village only in 1866, but very prosperous through being the place of junction of the railway down the Wardhá valley with the main line from Bombay to Nágpur. P. (1891) 8300; Hindus, 6600.

Wardhouse, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 7 m. SSE. Huntly, on the G. N. of S. R.

Ward Hunt Strait, Brit. New Guinea, separating Cape

Vogel Penin. from the W. end of the D'Entrecasteaux group, crossed by 9½° S., 150° E.

Wardle, vil., Scot., Midlothian, included in Granton (*q.v.*) village.

Wardin, comm., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, arr. Bastogne, 29 m. NW. by N. Luxembourg. P. <2000.

Wardington, par., Eng., on the NE. border of Oxfordshire, div. and 4½ m. NE. Banbury, 2½ m. E. Cropredy stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Ward Law, mt., Scot., Selkirkshire, par. and 1 m. N. Ettrick church. Alt. 1951 ft.

Wardle, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3½ m. NW. by N. Nantwich, on the Ellesmere Canal, 2 m. SE. Calveley stn. P. <250.

Wardle, vil., Eng., Lancashire; has coal-mines. PM.O. See **Wuerdle and Wardle.**

Wardleworth, par., Eng., Lancashire, included in co. bor. of Rochdale, on L. & Y. R. P. 19,200.

Wardley, stn., Eng., Lancashire. See **Moorside and Wardley.**

Wardley, par., Eng., Rutland, 6 m. SSW. Oakham, 3 m. E. by S. East Norton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wardley with Belton**) P. <500.

Wardley Colliery, P.O., Eng., Durham, 4 m. SE. Gateshead.

Wardlow, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 8 m. E. by N. Buxton, 1½ m. N. Monsal Dale stn. P. <250.

Wardlow Hay Cop, a hill to the S. Alt. 1227 ft.

Ward of Cruden, vil., Scot., Aberdeenshire. See **Port Errol.**

Wardour, par., Eng., Wiltshire, union and 2 m. SW. Tisbury. P. <1000.

Ward's Island, U.S. See **New York,** city.

Ward's Springs, vil., U.S., Virginia, Pittsylvania co., 2 m. N. Elba; has sulphur spring. P. <1500.

Wardsville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 35 m. SW. London, on the riv. Thames. P. <1500.

Wardwán, long narrow valley, N. India, E. of Kashmír valley, bounded by mountains covered with perpetual snow; a noted haunt of the ibex. Length, 40 m.; average breadth, ½ m.

Ware, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 2½ m. NE. by E. Hertford, on the Lea, on a branch of the G. E. R. The town, on l. bk. of the Lea, has a church, and an active trade in malt, grain, and coal. The 'great bed of Ware,' 12 ft. square, and of uncertain origin and use, mentioned by Shakespeare, is now at Rye House, about 4 m. from the town. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a wear or dock, previously formed by the invading Danes, and here are some remains of an ancient priory, and the head springs of the New R., by which water is conveyed for the supply of the N. part of London. Market-day, Tu. 4705 ac. Mean rfall. (Much Hadham, alt. 222 ft., 1866–80), yr. 26.7 in. Par. P. 5700; tn. P. 5300.

Ware, co., U.S., Georgia, on S. frontier, W. of 82° W.

Ware, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., on Ware R., 18 m. E. by N. Holyoke; has cotton and woollen manufactures. P. 7300.

Waregga, central African Bantu tribe of the Congo Free State, inhabiting the primeval forests E. of the Upper Congo, and NE. of Nyangwe. They are intelligent, and some of their native industries, *e.g.*, forging, are highly developed. Iron ores of good quality are found in their country. According to Stanley and Huxley the Wareggas are addicted to cannibalism. See Stanley, *Through the Dark Continent*, 1878, ii., ch. v. [**H. G. S.**]

Wareham, mun. bor. (since 1703), Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 15 m. E. Dorchester, in the diocese of Salisbury, between the Trent and Frome, with stn. on the L. & SW. R. The chief trade now is from clay-works, but anciently it was an important market-town and seaport. The Romans had a station here, and traces of their *vallum* (rampart) still remain. As the sea receded Wareham declined as a port, while the neighbouring town of Poole rose in importance. Market-day, Tu. Mun. bor. P. (1891) <2500; eccles. par. (**Wareham with Arne**) P. <3500.

Wareham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co., on Wareham R., 14 m. NE. New Bedford. P. <4000.

Warehorne, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6 m. S. by W. Ashford, 1 m. SW. Ham Street stn., P.O. P. <500.

Warehouse Point, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 11 m. N. by E. Hartford, on the l. bk. of the Connecticut. P. <1500.

Waremme, comm., Belgium, prov. and 13 m. WNW. Liège, arr. Waremme. P. <4000.

Waren, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Waren, between the N. shore of Müritz-see and the Tiefwaren-see, 20 m. NW. by W. Neustrelitz. P. 6800.

Warendorf, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, cap. circle Warendorf, 23 m. S. Osnabrück. P. 5600.

Warenford, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 10½ m. NNW. Alnwick, 1½ m. SW. Lucker stn., P.O. P. <250.

Warenton, par., Eng., Northumberland, 2 m. SE. Belford. P. <250.

Waresboro, vil., U.S., Georgia, Ware co., 104 m. E. Albany by rail, in the midst of pine forests. P. <1500.

Wareside, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Ware and Thundridge pars., P.O. P. <750.

Waresley, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 11 m. S. Huntingdon, 2 m. N. by E. Gamlingay stn., P.O. P. <250.

Warfield, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 6 m. SW. by W. Windsor, 2 m. NNE. Bracknell stn., P.O. (**Warfield Street**). P. <2500.

Warford, Great, par., Eng., Cheshire, 5 m. E. Knutsford. P. <500.

Wargla, or **Wargala** (French spelling, **Ouargla**), oasis, Algeria, 315 m. S. by W. Constantine; has numerous date-palms. Continuation of railway from Biskra (present terminus of Philippeville, Constantine, and S. line) by Tuggurt to Wargla projected. Malarial fever very prevalent, especially in spring and autumn.

Wargrave, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the r. bk. of the Thames, at the confluence of the Loddon, 5½ m. NE. by E. Reading, close to Shiplake stn., PMT.O.; 4462 ac. P. <2500.

Wargrave, PMT.O., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 4½ m. E. by S. St. Helens, ½ m. SE. Earlestown Junction.

Warham, All Saints and **St. Mary,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, N. div. Warham All Saints, 17½ m. W. Cromer, 1½ m. SE. Wells stn., P.O., P. <500; Warham St. Mary, P. <250.

War Hill, mt., Ire., in the NE. of co. Wicklow, 8 m. SW. by W. Bray. Alt. 2250 ft.

Wárí, also known as **Sáwantwárí,** and **Sundarwárí** ('beautiful garden'), tn. and ruined fort, India, cap. native state Sáwantwári, 30 m. N. by W. Goa; on the rocky border of a lake, surrounded by palm-groves. P. (1881) 8600.

Warialda, tp., New South Wales, Burnett co., 110 m. N. by W. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Wari Creek, arm of the Niger delta, flowing W., in about 5° 40′ N., 5° 20′–50′ E.

Warin, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Güstrow, 13 m. SE. by E. Wismar. P. <2000.

Waringsford, P.O., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Lower Half, 9½ m. S. by W. Lisburn, 4 m. from Dromore stn.

Waringstown, tn., Ire., NW. co. Down, bar. Lower Iveagh, Upper Half, 2 m. SSE. Lurgan; has linen manufactures, introduced into the dist. about 1667. Alt. 191 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), 33.2 in. PM.O. P. <500.

Wark, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. NW. by N. Hexham, ½ m. W. of its stn. on the N. B. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. 23,535 ac. P. <750.

Wark, hamlet, Eng., Northumberland, on Tweed R., 2 m. from Coldstream; has some remains of Wark Castle, noted in border warfare. PM.O.

Wark Burn, riv., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., trib. of the N. Tyne, which it joins on the r. bk. at Wark.

Warkleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 7½ m. SE. by S. Barnstaple, 2½ m. ESE. Umberleigh stn., P.O P. <250; eccles. par. (**Warkleigh with Satterleigh**) P. <500.

Warkton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. N. Wellingborough, 2 m. NE. Kettering. P. <250.

Warkworth, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Northumberland, 15 m. N. Colborne. P. <1500.

Warkworth, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., at the mouth of the Coquet, on **Warkworth Harbour,** 6 m. SE. by S. Alnwick, 1 m. E. its stn. on the NE. R.; the harbour has a depth on bar at high water ordinary springs, 18 ft.; ordinary neaps, 14½ ft. The ancient hermitage of Bishop Percy's ballad is partly built of masonry, partly scooped out of the rock. Among other remains of antiquity is a 14th century bridge over the Dee, with a defensive tower at one end. Has salt manufactures and brick-making. PMT.O. P. <750.

Warkworth, par., Eng., Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, 2 m. E. Banbury. P. <3500. See **Marston St. Lawrence.**

Warkworth, post-tn., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 45 m. NW. by W. Newcastle. P. <1500.

Warkworth, post-tn., New Zealand, Rodney co., 32 m. N. Auckland, on the coast; hydraulic and common lime and brick clay are formed in the dist. P. <1500.

Warlaby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SE. of the Richmond div., 12½ m. N. by E. Ripon, 1½ m. ESE. Ainderby stn. P. <250.

Warleggon, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 5 m. E. by N. Bodmin, 3½ m. NW. Doublebois stn. P. <250.

Warley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, N. div., 5 m. SE. by E. Dudley. P. <2500.

Warley, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 2½ m. W. Halifax, 1 m. N. Sowerby Bridge stn. Par. 4025 ac., P. 9200; tn. P. 2900.

Warley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Chelmsford div., 5 m. E. Romford, 2 m. ENE. Upminster stn., with a stn. (**Brentwood and Warley**) on the G. E. R. At **Warley Common** are training barracks for recruits. PMT.O.

(Great Warley), and PMT.O. **(Warley Common)**. Great Warley, P. <2000; Little Warley, P. <1500.

Warlingham, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 5 m. SSE. Croydon, with stns. on the SE. R. **(Upper Warlingham** and **Whyteleafe)**, and L. B. & S. C. R. **(Upper Warlingham)**, PMT.O. P. <1500; eccles. par. **(Warlingham with Chelsham)** P. <1500.

Warmbad, mission stn., S. Africa, Great Namaqua-land, about 135 m. E. of the mouth of and 23 m. N. of the Orange R.

Warmbad, hot spring, S. African Republic, between Pretoria and Nylstroom.

Warmbrunn, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Hirschberg, 36 m. SE. by E. Görlitz; has manufactures of toys, glass and stone polishing works, and ivory-cutting. The baths of Warmbrunn, with sulphureous alkaline-saline hot springs (nearly 100° F.), are the most frequented in Silesia. Alt. 1150 ft. P. <4000.

Warmensteinach, vil., Bavaria, circle Upper Franconia, dist. and 9 m. NE. Bayreuth; has mineral springs. P. (comm.) <2000.

Warmeriville, tn., France, dep. Marne, arr. Reims, 7 m. E. Bourgoyne; has wool spinning and weaving. P. <3000.

Warmfield with Heath, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 2½ m. E. Wakefield, 1½ m. SSW. Normanton stn. P. <1500.

Warmingham, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3 m. N. by E. Crew, 2 m. ESE. Minshull Vernon stn.; has foundries, brickworks, and tile yards. P.O. P. <500.

Warminghurst, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 9 m. NE. Arundel, 5 m. ESE. Pulborough stn. P. <250.

Warmington, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 9 m. SW. by W. Peterborough, 2 m. S. Elton stn., P.O.; 4013 ac. P. <750.

Warmington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 5 m. NW. by N. Banbury, 3 m. S. by W. Fenny Compton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Warminster, par. and tn., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 8 m. S. by E. Trowbridge, on the G. W. R.; has an ancient chapel and an endowed grammar-school, and many Roman antiquities near; malting and corn trade. Market-day, S. 6564 ac. P. 5600.

Warmley, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the M. R., 7 m. NW. by N. Bath, PMT.O., and P.O. **(Warmley Tower)**. P. <2500.

Warmond, comm., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. N. Leiden. P. <2000.

Warm Springs, vil., U.S., Georgia, Meriwether co., 20 m. SE. La Grange; its mineral springs are much resorted to. P. <1500.

Warm Springs, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Madison co., 40 m. NW. Asherville by rail, in a romantic locality, Swananoa Gap, in Blue Ridge Mts.; noted for a century for its mineral waters. Five miles below are the Painted Rocks, 200 ft. high, marked with red paint, supposed to be Indian pictures. P. <1500.

Warm Springs, noted for its curative mineral springs, U.S., Pennsylvania, Perry co., 10 m. N. of Carlisle.

Warmsworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. SW. Doncaster, P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. **(Warmsworth with Edlington)** P. <750.

Warmwell, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Dorchester, 3 m. SW. Moreton stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. **(Warmwell with Poxwell)** P. <500.

Warnborough, North, vil., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 6 m. E. Basingstoke, 1½ m. SE. by S. Hook stn., P.O. **Warnborough, South,** par., 2½ m. S. by W. North Warnborough, P.O. **(Southwarnboro)**. P. <500.

Warndon, par., Eng. Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3 m. ENE. Worcester. P. <250. See **Spetchley.**

Warnemünde, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle and 6 m. NNW. Rostock; has sea-bathing; communication with Rostock by steamboat. Depth at entrance to harbour and at quayside, 15½ ft. P. <3000.

Warner, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Merrimack co., on Warner R., 36 m. E. by S. Claremont. P. <1500.

Warner, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 112 m. NE. by E. Pierre.

Warner Light Vessel, Spithead, S. ct., Eng, in 1° 3′ 55″ W., visible 10 m.

Warners Lake, U.S., Oregon, Lake co., 42 m. long from N. to S., drained W. into Goose Lake. Alt. of Warners Lake Flat, 4554 ft. (Wheeler).

Warners Range, range of mts., U.S., California, Madoc co., trending N. and S. in the extreme NE. of the state.

Warnertown, post-tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 55 m. SSE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Warneton, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the l. bk. of the Lys, arr. and 7 m. SSE. Ypres. P. <4000.

Warneton, post-tn., New South Wales, Dudley co., on the coast, in 31° 2′ S., 152° 59′ E. P. <1500.

Warnford, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., on the Titchfield, 10 m. ESE. Winchester, 6 m. NE. by E. Bishop's Waltham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Warnham, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2 m. NNW. Horsham, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 4960 ac. P. <1500.

Warningcamp, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 1½ m. E. Arundel. P. <250.

Warninglid, hamlet, Eng., Sussex, 4 m. W. Cuckfield, PMT.O.

Warnow, riv., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows NE. into the Baltic at Warnemünde; navigable for vessels of 40 tons from Bützow, for sea-going ships from Rostock. Total length, 80 m.

Warnsdorf, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the border of Saxony, 21 m. WNW. Reichenberg; with important cotton industries. Alt. 1095 ft. P. 18,300.

Warooka, post-tn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 68 m. W. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Warorá, municip., Brit. India, Central Provs., dist. Chándá, 65 m. S. by W. Nágpur, with coal-mines; at present the terminus of the railway. P. 10,000; Hindus, 8100.

Warpsgrove, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, 5½ m. SW. Thame. P. <250.

Warracknabeal, or **Werracknabeal,** tp., Victoria, Borung co., 75 m. NNW. Ararat, with implement and carriage factories, and iron and brass foundries. P. <1500.

Warragul, post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 58 m. ESE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Warrandyte, or **Anderson's Creek,** postal-tp., Victoria, Evelyn co., 15 m. ENE. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Warrego, riv., Queensland and New South Wales, formed by the union of several headstreams about 26° 40′ S., 146° E., flows S. to the W. of 146° E., and joins the Darling in 30° 20′ S.

Warren, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the Wirral Rly., 3 m. NW. Birkenhead.

Warren, post-tn., New South Wales, Oxley co., 155 m. SE. Bourke, on l. bk. of Macquarie R. P. <1500.

Warren, co., U.S., Georgia, N. of 33° N., and E. of 83° W.

Warren, settlement, U.S., Idaho, Idaho co., 100 m. SE. Leweston.

Warren, vil., U.S., Illinois, Jo Daviess co., 11 m. NW. Lena; manufactures carpets from wood. P. <1500.

Warren, co., U.S., Illinois, crossed in N. by 41° N., and E. of 91° W.

Warren, co., U.S., Indiana, on W. frontier, and bounded on SE. by Wabash R.

Warren, tn., U.S., Indiana, Huntington co., 70 m. NE. by N. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Warren, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 41° N., and between 93° and 94° W.

Warren, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of 86° W., crossed by 37° N.

Warren, tn., U.S. Maine, Knox co., 27 m. SE. Augusta, on St. George R. P. <3000.

Warren, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 15 m. N. Baltimore.

Warren, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 20 m. E. Holyoke. P. <5000.

Warren, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Marshall co., 124 m. S. by E. Winnipeg. P. <1500.

Warren, co., U.S., Mississippi, bounded on the W. by the Mississippi, N. of 32° N.

Warren, co., U.S., Missouri, bounded on the S. by the Missouri R., and crossed in the E. by 91° W.

Warren, settlement, U.S., Nebraska, Harlan co., on the l. bk. of the Republican R., 80 m. SE. of the confluence of N. and S. Platte.

Warren, co., U.S., New Jersey, on the Delaware, crossed in the N. by 41° N.

Warren, co., U.S., New York, in the NE., W. of Lake George, traversed by the Hudson.

Warren, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the N. frontier, crossed in the NE. by 78° W.

Warren, co., U.S., Ohio, in the SW., crossed by 39½° N., and in the extreme E. by 84° W.

Warren, city, U.S., Ohio, Trumbull co., on Mahoning R., 49 m. ESE. Cleveland. Alt. 875 ft. (R.R.). P. 6000.

Warren, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Warren co., on Allegheny R., 49 m. ESE. Erie. P. <5000.

Warren, tn., U.S., Rhode Island, Bristol co., 6½ m. WNW. Fall R. (Mass.). P. <5000.

Warren, co., U.S., Tennessee, N. of parallel 35°, and E. of meridian 86° W.

Warren, co., U.S., Virginia, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 39° N., and in the NE. by 78° W.; traversed by the S. Fork of the Shenandoah R.

Warren, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. SW. Pembroke. P. <250; eccles. par. **(Warren St. Mary with St. Twinell)** P. <500.

Warren, The, sandy promontory or spit, Eng., on coast of Devon; 2 m. in length.

Warren, The, sandy tract, E. co. Dublin, Ire., between Malahide and Portmarnock Point.

Warren Hastings, isl., Pacific. See **Merir.**

Warrenheip, post-tn., Victoria, Grant co., 8 m. ESE. Ballarat. Alt. 1725 ft. P.<1500.

Warren House, par., Eng., Suffolk, included in bor. of Ipswich. P.<250.

Warren Lake, name proposed for a vast lake which, as evidenced by old shore lines at high levels above the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin, N. America, seems at one time to have embraced all these lakes. See *Amer. Jour. of Science,* 1891, pp. 201–11.

Warrenpoint, par., municip., and tn., Ire., SW. co. Down, bar. Upper Iveagh, Upper Half (2), 6 m. SE. by S. Newry, at the head of Carlingford Lough, on the G. N. (Ire.) R.; much frequented for sea-bathing. Has 300 ft. of quayage at the pier head, and two tidal docks, the larger one with a depth of water at ordinary spring tides of 15–17 ft., neap tides 10–12 ft. PMT.O. Par. P.<2500; tn. P.<2000.

Warrensburg, vil., U.S., Illinois, Macon co., 33 m. E. by N. Springfield. P.<1500.

Warrensburg, city, U.S., Missouri, Johnson co., 51 m. ESE. Kansas City. P.<5000.

Warrensburg, U.S., New York, Warren co., at the S. end of Lake George, 48 m. N. by W. Troy. P.<1500.

Warrenscourt, electoral div., Ire., Cork, dist. Cannaway.

Warrenstown, P.O., Ire., 3 m. NW. Drumree (co. Meath).

Warrenstown, bar., Ire., in the NE. of King's co.

Warrenton, vil., Cape Colony, on the Vaal R., dist. and 45 m. N. by E. Kimberley, on the railway to Mafeking. P.<1500.

Warrenton, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Warren co., 53 m. NE. by N. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Warrenton, tn., U.S., Virginia, Fauquier co., 41 m. WSW. Washington. P.<1500.

Warrick, co., U.S., Indiana, on S. frontier, and W. of 87° W.

Warrington, par., Eng., in the N. of Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 10 m. WNW. Bedford, 1½ m. NNE. Olney stn. P.<250. See **Olney.**

Warrington, parl. and (since 1847) mun. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., equidistant (16 m.) from Liverpool and Manchester, in the diocese of Liverpool, on the Mersey (at the head of navigation), and the Manchester Ship Canal (here crossed by five bridges), a little below the Latchford locks, with stns. on the L. & NW. R. and Cheshire Lines Rly. Its growth is due to the manufactures, but anciently it was of note. It is mentioned as *Walintune* in Domesday, and is spoken of by Leland (1549) as a better market than Manchester; has important iron manufactures of various kinds (including wire and tools), pins (an industry at least 100 years old), glass, leather (especially heavy leather goods), chemicals, soap, beer, &c. Among its public buildings are a gymnasium, museum, school of art, and infirmary. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 10,600; (1851) 22,900; (1871) 32,144; (1891) 52,700; parl. bor. P. (1891) 55,300.

Warrington, tn., U.S., Florida, Escambia co., on the coast, 5 m. SW. Pensacola. P.<1500.

Warrior Reefs, large coral reef in Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea, in about 9° 15′–143° 50′ S., 143°–15′ E.; divided into two by Moon Pass.

Warrnambool, seapt. municip., Victoria, Villiers co., 50 m. E. Portland, on Lady Bay. Warrnambool does considerable trade, and has several factories. Its public buildings include an art gallery and museum, and well-appointed salt-water baths, erected by the Corporation. There are botanical gardens, and the Albert Park (area, 144 ac.). The port has a breakwater pier 900 ft. in length, and on the N. shore of the bay is a lighthouse, visible 14 m. P. 6600.

Warsash, vil., Eng., Hampshire, PMT.O. See **Hook.**

Warsaw, govt. of Russian Poland, occupies a narrow strip of land on the l. bk. of the Vistula and the lower Bug to the Prussian frontier; has Płock and Łomża on N., Siedlce on E., Radom, Piotrków, and Kalisz on S. Surface low and flat (plains of central Poland and Mazovia). Terrible inundations at the junction of Vistula with Narew and Bug. Soil not very fertile but well cultivated. Pop., Poles and Mazurs (76 per cent.), Jews (15 per cent.), and Germans (9 per cent.), who have rapidly colonised the country by peasants, aided by the German government. Manufactures rapidly developing, especially in and round the capital, the government of Warsaw, with its yearly production valued at £5,000,000, ranking fourth in the Russian Empire after Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vladimir, and Piotrków. Sugar-works, plated silver, carpets, woollen cloth, machinery, boots and shoes, and ready-made clothing being the chief items. Divided into thirteen dists.: Warsaw, Błonie, Góra, Kalwarya, Gostynin, Grójec, Kutno, Łowicz, Nowo-Minsk, Radziejewo, Radzymin, Skiernewice, Sochaczew, and Włocławek. Area, 5623 sq. m. P. (1885) 971,730; (1890) 1,465,130, of whom 490,420 in the capital.

Warsaw, Polish **Warszawa,** cap. of Poland, and chief town of the above government, by its population the third city of the Russian Empire, only second to the two Russian capitals; beautifully situated on l. bk. of Vistula, 700 m. by rail SW. of St. Petersburg, and 395 m. E. of Berlin. Stands on a terrace 100 ft. high, having the suburb of Praga on the r. bk. of the Vistula, 450–880 yards wide, and spanned by two bridges. Owing to its most advantageous position amidst a fertile plain, on a great navigable river, near to its junction with the Pilica, the Wieprz and the Narew, as well as on the terr. of Mazovia, it became cap. of the united kingdom of Poland and Lithuania. It has suffered much from wars in the 17th and 18th centuries, and especially in 1794, during the Napoleonic wars, and after the risings of 1831 and 1863. But it is still one of the chief cities of Europe, rapidly increasing in population, well built and a centre of science, art, industry, and commerce. It is the seat of the governor-general and lieutenant of Poland, and the see of the Roman Catholic and Greek archbishops. It has a university which has lost much lately since teaching is being made in Russian by Russian professors, and the library of the university, having been confiscated in 1794, was taken to St. Petersburg to form the nucleus of the imperial public library. The medical school of Warsaw enjoys universal renown, so also the school of art (fine museum), the academy of agriculture and forestry, the conservatory of music, and several scientific societies. The theatre for Polish drama and ballet is a fine building. The Łazienki public gardens and theatre, the Saxon gardens, and the Krasinski gardens are favourite places of resort. An old-type citadel, erected in 1832–35, stands in the N. and protects the railway bridge, which has, moreover, a *tête de pont* on the r. bk. of the Vistula. The suburb of Praga has a historical renown for the bloody assaults of Suvoroff in 1794, and Paskevich in 1831. The industries of Warsaw occupy over 20,000 persons, and represent a yearly return of over £4,000,000. Plated silver, machinery and engines, chemicals, musical instruments, especially pianos, carpets, boots and shoes, carriages, leather goods, and sugar are among the most important items, as well as spirits and beer. The distinctive feature of Warsaw's workingmen population is the number of skilled artisans. The trade is very considerable. The suburbs of Warsaw are surrounded by villas and palaces. The battlefields of Grochowo (1831), Raszyn (1809), and Maciejowice (50 m. up the Vistula), where Kosciuszko was wounded and taken by the Russians in 1794, are round it. The fortress of Modlin is 20 m. down the river. Alt. 392 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.3° F., Jan. 26.0°, July 66.7°; mean rfall. (73 yrs.), yr. 22.4 in., April–Dec. 17.3 in. P. (1860) 161,000; (1872) 276,000; (1890) 490,417 (523,133 including military).

Warsaw, tn., U.S., Illinois, Hancock co., on l. bk. of Mississippi R., 98 m. WNW. Springfield. P.<3000.

Warsaw, city, U.S., Indiana, Kosciusko co., 96 m. ESE. Chicago (Ill.). P.<4000.

Warsaw, vil., U.S., Kentucky, Gallatin co., on the l. bk. of the Ohio, 36 m. SW. by S. Cincinnati (Ohio). P.<1500.

Warsaw, vil., U.S., Missouri, Benton co., on the Osage R., 70 m. WSW. Jefferson City. P.<1500.

Warsaw, vil., U.S., New York, Wyoming co., on Odika Creek, 38 m. ESE. Buffalo. P.<4000.

Warsaw Island, isl., U.S., Georgia, forming part of Chatham co., 13 m. SE. Savannah.

Warsaw Sound, bay, U.S., Georgia, Chatham co., 6 m. S. of estuary of Savannah R.

Warshekh, coast vil., E. Africa, Somali-land, 40 m. NE. Mogdishu.

Warsill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Pateley Bridge union, 5 m. NW. Ripley. P.<250.

Warslow and Elkstone, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 6 m. E. by N. Leek, P.O. (**Warslow**). P.<750.

Warsop, par. and tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., on riv. Meden, 5½ m. NNE. Mansfield, 2½ m. E. Shirebrook stn.; has cattle and horse fairs. PMT.O. 6183 ac. P.<1500.

Warstein, market-tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Arnsberg, 38 m. E. by S. Dortmund. P.<3000.

Warta, riv., Poland. See **Warthe.**

Wartau, comm., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 6 m. N. Ragatz. P.<4000.

Wartburg, Ger. See **Eisenach.**

Wartenberg, Gross. See **Gross Wartenberg.**

Wartenberg, Polnisch, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. circle Wartenberg, 32 m. ENE. Breslau. P.<2000.

Wartenburg, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Allenstein, 62 m. S. by E. Königsberg. P.<5000.

Wartensee, vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NW. by W. Lucerne. P.<2000.

Warter, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 17 m. E. York, 3½ m. NE. Nunburnholme stn., PM.O.; 7880 ac. P.<750.

Wartha, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 6 m. SSE. Frankenstein. On the Kapellenberg is a chapel much visited by pilgrims. P.<2000.

Warthe, or (Polish spelling) **Warta,** riv., Poland and Prussia,

rises in SW. of Poland (govt. Piotrków), flows N. with many windings, turns W. at Kolo (govt. Kalisz), flows thence W. into the Prussian prov. of Posen, N. past the town of Posen, and again W. into the Oder at Küstrin; navigable from Kolo, 273 m., below which its average fall is only 1 in 5000. Large parts of its course are through marshy ground, particularly the tract from Warta in Poland to the place where the river turns N. in Posen and in the lower part of its course (the Warthebruch).

Warthill, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. from Wartle.

Warthill Copyhold and **Warthill Freehold,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 5½ m. NE. by E. York, 1 m. SSE. of **Warthill** stn., on the NE. R. P. (of each)<250.

Wartle, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the G. N. of S. R., 6 m. NW. by N. Inverurie.

Wartling, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 7½ m. NNE. Eastbourne, 3½ m. NNE. Pevensey stn., P.O. P.<750.

Wartnaby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. NW. Melton Mowbray, 1½ m. SE. Old Dalby stn. P.<250. See **Grimston.**

Warton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 7½ m. W. Preston, 3 m. SSW. Kirkham stn.; manufactures cotton and sail-cloth. P.O. P.<500.

Warton, par., Eng., Northumberland, 3 m. W. Rothbury. P.<250.

Warton, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Polesworth par., P.O. P.<750.

Warton with Lindeth, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 7½ m. N. by E. Lancaster, 1½ m. N. Carnforth stn., PM.O. (**Warton**). P.<1500.

Warud, tn., India. See **Barur.**

Warwick, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 34 m. W. London. P.<1500.

Warwick, vil., Canada, Quebec, Arthabaska co., 70 m. SW. by S. Quebec, on a railway. P.<1500.

Warwick, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the l. bk. of the Eden, 4 m. E. Carlisle, 1½ m. N. Wetheral stn., PMT.O. (**Warwick Bridge**). P.<500. See **Wetheral.**

Warwick, parl. and (since Henry III.) mun. bor. and market-tn., Eng., Warwickshire, 20 m. SE. Birmingham, in the diocese of Worcester, on the Avon, with stn. on the G. W. R. During William I. it was a borough with 261 houses, and a jurisdiction of its own. It suffered much from the wars of the barons, but still retains some mediæval dignity from its remaining gates with chapels over the arches, its cruciform church, the beautiful Beauchamp Chapel (1464), and especially its noble castle on a rocky height overhanging the river. Erected on the site of a Saxon fortress, with the huge 'Cæsar's Tower,' 147 ft. high, and Guy's Tower, built 1394, it is the grandest feudal mansion now remaining, and contains relics of Warwick, the King-Maker, noted paintings, and the Warwick Vase from Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 5800; (1851) 11,000; (1871) 11,000; (1891) 11,900; parl. bor. (including Leamington) P. (1891) 39,100.

Warwick, mun. tn., Queensland, Merivale co., 80 m. SW. Brisbane; well-built in the heart of the best agricultural dist. of Queensland; noted for its fine wheat and excellent grapes for wine. Building-stone, marble, and fireclay are abundant in the neighbourhood; coal is found in many parts of the dist., and there are gold-bearing reefs. Alt. 1520 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.2° F., Jan. 72.7°, July 48.0°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 32.13 in. P.<4000.

Warwick, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 35 m. NNE. Holyoke. P.<1500.

Warwick, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., 43 m. NNW. New York. P.<2000.

Warwick, tn., U.S., Rhode Island, Kent co., 8½ m. SSW. Providence. P. (1880) 12,200; (1890) 17,800.

Warwick, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., crossed in the S. by 37° N., and E. of 77° W., bounded on the SW. by the estuary of the James R.

Warwick Neck, P.O., U.S., Rhode I., for **Rocky Point** (*q.v.*).

Warwickshire, inland co., Eng., in the very heart of the midlands, with drainage W., E., N., and S., to the four great basins of the Severn, Wash, Trent (or Humber), and the Thames. It contains four parl. divs., as in the following table:—

Parliamentary Divs. and Bors.	Acres.	P. 1891.
N. or Tamworth	105,599	54,137
NE. or Nuneaton	95,589	52,644
SW. or Stratford-on-Avon . .	176,920	46,463
SE. or Rugby	171,320	49,737
Bors.	28,034	602,091
Ancient co.	577,462	805,072

The administrative co. includes part of the co. bor. of Birmingham, and excludes parts of the urban sanitary dists. of Hinckley, in the administrative co. of Leicester, Redditch, in the administrative co. of Worcester, and Tamworth, in the administrative co. of Stafford. Area, 578,595 ac. P. 838,030.

The county is mostly a plateau, without mountains, the only heights reaching to 800 ft. being the Edge Hills on S. border, traversed from NE. to SW. by the riv. Avon, with its many tribs. Camden describes the two parts separated by the river as '*Feldon* and *Woodland*, *i.e.*, a plain champaign, and a woody country'—the latter being the 'Forest of Arden' of Shakespeare, in N. The geological floor is mainly (N.) Red Sandstone, with the Lias formation in S. near Edge Hill. The Upper Lias crosses by Henley-in-Arden, Stratford, and Rugby. There is a small but productive coalfield from Tamworth to near Wyken, of about 30 sq. m. area. Coal centres are Atherstone, Bedworth, Tamworth, Nuneaton, Coventry, Polesworth, Wyken; stone, hydraulic limestone at New Bilton and Newbold-on-Avon; fireclay at Glascote. Limestone is quarried at Bearley, Stretton, Southam, &c.; freestone, Warwick, Leamington, and Coventry; ironstone at Redworth, Oldbury, &c. The soil is generally good; rich in pasture-land, with fine orchards, and some admirable woodland scenery. For the proportion of permanent pasture and agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Oxfordshire is connected by canals with the Trent, Mersey, Thames, and Severn; and is traversed in various directions by the L. & NW. R., G.W. R., and M. R., with branches. Manufactures, extremely important (see **Birmingham** and **Coventry**). This county was part of the *Flavia Cæsariensis* of the Romans, who have left many traces of their rule: the three great routes (Watling Street, Fosse and Icknield Way) crossed here, and many camps are shown. Becoming part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, the dist. saw much warfare from the 6th to the 10th century. There were no Danish settlements here. During the Cromwellian struggle occurred the battle of Edgehill, sack of Birmingham by Prince Rupert, siege of Coventry, &c. Antiquities—several fine Norman churches, the famous Warwick Castle, and ruins of Kenilworth; other castles and abbeys, &c. This county returns four members to Parliament; it contains four parl. bors., returning ten members, viz., Birmingham, seven; Aston Manor, Coventry, and Warwick with Leamington, each one member. There are six mun. bors. (two of which, Coventry and Birmingham, are cities), and ten market-tns. See **England,** table.

Wasa, Finland. See **Vasa.**

Wasatch, co., U.S., Utah, crossed by 40° N., and bounded on the E. by 110° W.

Wasatch Mountains, U.S., Utah, form the E. wall of the Great Basin, and rise to about 12,000 ft.; one of the chief summits is Mount Nebo, 11,680 ft.

Wasco, co., U.S., Oregon, on the Columbia, crossed by 121° W.

Wascrow Beck, riv., Eng., Durham, flowing E. and S. through the NW. and Barnard Castle divs., trib. of the Wear, which it joins on the l. bk. at Wolsingham.

Wasdale, part of par., Eng., Cumberland, composed of the vale of Wastwater. See **Eskdale and Wasdale.**

Wasdale, Nether, par., Eng., Cumberland, Whitehaven union, 6 m. NE. Ravenglass, P.O. (**Wastdale**); 8574 ac. P. <250.

Wasdale Head, eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, 10 m. NE. Ravenglass. P.<250.

Wasdale Pike, hill, Eng., Westmorland, div. and 10½ m. SW. by W. Appleby. Alt. 1853 ft.

Waseca, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Waseca co., 60 m. S. by W. St. Paul. P.<3000.

Wasen, morass, Hungary. See **Hanság.**

Wasen, or **Wassen,** vil., Switzd., cant. Uri, 12 m. S. by W. Altdorf. P.<2000.

Wasgau, Wasgen, mts. See **Vosges.**

Wash, riv., Eng. See **Guash.**

Wash, estuary of the E. ct., Eng., between cos. Norfolk and Lincoln, receiving the rivs. Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nene, and Nar. Its shores are everywhere low and marshy, and it contains many shoals, which are left dry at low water. The greater part of its extent is under 5 fathoms in depth, and there are only two navigable channels for sea-going vessels, one the Lynn Deeps (*q.v.*) in the middle, forming the approach to Lynn and Wisbech (mouths of the Ouse and Nene), and the other the Boston Deeps towards the W., leading to the mouths of the Witham and Welland. Length, 22 m.; breadth, 15 m.

Washabaugh, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 44° and 54° N., and 101° and 102° W.

Washademoak River, riv., Canada, in the SE. of New Brunswick, rises in Kent co., and flows SW. into the riv. St John.

Washago, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., at the foot of Lake Simcoe, 48 m. E. by N. Collingwood. P.<250.

Washamekwin, or **Trinity River,** riv., Canada, Quebec, Saguenay co., flows S. then E. into the St. Lawrence, in 67° 17′ W.

Wa-shan, mt., China. See **Wa.**

Washaw, large bay on the W. side of Lake Winnipeg, Canada, crossed by 51° 20′ N.

Washaway, P.O., Eng., Cornwall, 3 m. om Bodmin.

Washbourne, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Gloucestershire, the former div. and 5½ m. E. by N. Tewkesbury, close to Beckford stn. P. (of each)<250. See **Overbury.**

Washbrook, par., Eng. Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4 m. W. by S. Ipswich, 2½ m. NNE. Capel stn. P.<500. See **Copdock.**

Washburn, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., joining the Wharfe on the l. bk. 1 m. below Otley.

Washburn, tn., U.S., Maine, Aroostook co. P.<1500.

Washburn, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the NW., crossed in the N. by 46° N., and in the W. by 92° W. The village of Washburn, in this county, was totally destroyed by a forest fire in September 1894.

Washburn, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Bayfield co., 58 m. E. by S. Duluth (Minn.). P.<4000.

Washburne, Mount, U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 18 m. N. by W. from the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. Alt. 10,346 ft., 10,105 ft. (Jones), Yellowstone National Park.

Washburn Observatory, U.S. See **Madison** (Wisconsin).

Washdyke, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 50 m. NNE. Oamaru. P.<1500.

Washfield, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 2½ m. NW. Tiverton, P.O. P.<500.

Washford, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 2 m. from the N. ct., 15 m. NW. Taunton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Washford Pyne, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 9½ m. W. Tiverton. P.<250.

Washingborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 3 m. E. by S. Lincoln, on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Washingborough with Heighington**) P.<1500.

Washingley, par., Eng., co. and 12 m. NW. by N. Huntingdon, Ramsey div., 4 m. W. by N. Holme stn. P.<250. See **Lutton.**

Washington, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 5½ m. W. Sunderland, 1 m. N. by W. of its stn. on the NE. R.; has coal-mines. PMT.O. (**New Washington**), and PM.O. (**Washington Village**). P.<3500.

Washington, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 7½ m. ENE. Arundel, 4 m. WNW. Steyning stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Washington, isl., Pacific. See **Uahuga.**

Washington, or **New York,** isl., Pacific, in about 4½° N., 128° W.

Washington, a Pacific State of the American Union, admitted 1889, more than twice the size of Ireland, bounded E. by Idaho, separated N. by the 49th parallel from British Columbia, while the Columbia R., after running S. through eastern Washington, turns W. to the Pacific, and forms the chief separation from Oregon to the S. The Cascade Mts. cross the state N. to S. almost centrally, with hardly extinct volcanic peaks and some eight glaciers traversing the dense forests of their plateaux and slopes. E. lie the valleys of the Snake and upper Columbia Rivs. and the Great Plain, furnishing abundant pasture, and now extensively cultivated. Puget Sound converts much of western Washington into a penin., with wooded mountains reaching 8000 ft. S. of the Sound is a well-watered, low-lying region admirably fitted for agriculture. Puget Sound abounds in islands, some of great size, and partly cultivated. It affords many fine harbours. Here are Seattle (P. 43,000), with a large export trade in lumber, wheat, coal, &c., Tacoma, hardly smaller, and little Olympia, the capital. Thick forests of splendid timber encircle the Sound, making the lumbering industry of first importance. The value of the mill products increased from about £350,000 in 1880 to about £2,800,000 in 1890, a sum exceeded by only six states. The 180 m. of Pacific coast offer few harbours, but the enormous coast-line of Puget Sound and its islands is largely available, while the various obstacles to free navigation on the 663 m. of the Columbia R. and 150 m. of the Snake are being gradually removed. The Pacific gives western Washington an equable and moist climate, with a heavy winter rainfall [**Tatoosh, Olympia**]. The E. rainfall is light, with hot, dry summers, necessitating irrigation in places, and short cold winters, giving a high death-rate from respiratory diseases. The proportion of deaths due to diarrhœal diseases is the lowest in any state. Most of the surface rocks are of recent volcanic origin, but aqueous rocks of Miocene age are found around Puget Sound, and yield an important lignitic coal supply near Seattle and at Bellingham Bay, and some bituminous coal elsewhere. The state contains two large Indian reservations, one called the Colville Reservation in the NE., between the Columbia and Okanagan Rivs. and the Canadian frontier, the other, the Yakima Reservation, in the S., between Mount Adams and the Yakima R. Area, 69,180 sq. m. P. (1880) 75,100; (1890) 349,500. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**]

Washington, cap. city of the United States of America, in the Federal dist. of Columbia, on the Potomac, at the influx of the Anacostia, each here crossed by a bridge, 34 m. SW. Baltimore, 226 m. SW. New York. The site was suggested by General Washington. The city is planned on a grand scale, occupying over 8 sq. m., and is noted for its 'magnificent distances. The avenues and principal streets are 130–160 ft. wide. Public edifices are amongst the most splendid in the Union. The Capitol, on Capitol Hill, 90 ft. above the Potomac, has portico with Corinthian columns; its frontage is now 751 ft. It contains the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, the latter a magnificent chamber 139 ft. in length, the Congress Library, of nearly 700,000 volumes, and Supreme Court of the United States, with law library of 30,000 volumes. The buildings, covering more than 3½ ac., are surrounded by grounds of 50 ac. The Smithsonian Institute, with nine towers 75–150 ft. high, contains a laboratory, library, five museums of natural history and ethnology, and picture gallery. It was founded from funds bequeathed in 1826 by an Englishman, James Smithson, and has been invested with the control of several government establishments, including the National Museum, Zoological Park, and Bureau of Ethnology. Here are the 'White House,' the official residence of the President of the United States, and near it the buildings of the navy and war offices, state, and treasury departments; the General Post-office, of white marble; the National Observatory, on the Potomac (38° 53′ 8″ N., 77° 3′ 1.8″ W. Greenwich), founded 1842; the Patent Office, of marble, its model-room occupying four large halls, total length more than ¼ m.; the bureau of engraving and printing for U.S. paper money and bonds, and the government printing works, from which have issued 1,500,000 volumes in one year; the navy yard (27 ac.), arsenal (45 ac.); port Orchard, government wooden dock, 605 ft. long, now being constructed, not likely to be finished before 1896; the Columbian University, Gonzaga Roman Catholic College, and Howard (coloured) University; the Signal Office, headquarters of the Weather Bureau; Army Medical Museum; Corcoran Gallery of Art; and many charitable institutions. The magnificent monument to General Washington, with a temple at the base, and a shaft 555 ft. high, stands in the centre of a park of 45 ac. The water supply comes from the falls of the Potomac through an aqueduct 12 m. long. The distributing reservoir has a capacity of 300,000,000 gallons. Washington became the seat of the Federal government in 1800. Cemeteries are Oak-hill, National, and Congressional. Mean temp., yr. 55.3° F., Jan. 33.8°, July 78.9°; rfall. (37 yrs.), 38.05 in. P. (1800) 3200; (1820) 13,200; (1840) 23,400; (1870) 109,200; (1890) 230,400. See **Georgetown** and **Columbia.**

Washington, vil., Scot., on the E. border of E. Perthshire, 3 m. ENE. Coupar Angus, close to Ardler stn.

Washington, co., U.S., Alabama, on W. frontier, N. of 31° N.

Washington, co., U.S., Arkansas, on W. frontier, crossed in the middle by 36° N.

Washington, tn., U.S., Arkansas, Hempstead co., 108 m. SW. Little Rock. P.<1500.

Washington, tp., U.S., California, Calaveras co. P.<1500.

Washington, co., U.S., in the NE. of Colorado, bounded on S. by 40° N., crossed by 103° W.; cap. Akron.

Washington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 47 m. WSW. Hartford. P.<2000.

Washington, co., U.S., Florida, in the NW., on the Gulf of Mexico, crossed in the W. by 86° W.

Washington, co., U.S., Georgia, intersected by 33° N. and in extreme W. by 83° W.

Washington, vil., U.S., Georgia, Wilkes co., 54 m. WNW. Augusta. P.<3000.

Washington, co., U.S., Illinois, between 38° and 39° N., and W. of 89° W.

Washington, city, U.S., Illinois, Tazewell co., 11 m. E. by N. Peoria. P.<1500.

Washington, co., U.S., Indiana, between 38° and 39° N., and crossed by 86° W.

Washington, city, U.S., Indiana, Daviess co., 52 m. S. by E. Terre Haute. P. 6100.

Washington, city, U.S., Iowa, Washington co., 46 m. NW. Burlington. P.<4000.

Washington, city, U.S., Kansas, Washington co., 95 m. NW. by W. Topeka. P.<2000.

Washington, co., U.S., Kentucky, W. of the meridian 85°, and S. of 38° N.

Washington, tn., U.S., Louisiana, St. Landry par., on the r. bk. of the Bayou Boeuf, 125 m. WNW. New Orleans. Alt. 42 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Washington, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, bounded on the N. and E. by the state of Mississippi.

Washington, co., U.S., Maine, in the extreme SE.

Washington, tn., U.S., Maine, Knox co., 31 m. E. Augusta. P.<1500.

Washington, co., U.S., Maryland, between the N. frontier and the Potomac, crossed by 78° W.

Washington, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the St. Croix R. (E. frontier), and bounded on the S. by the Mississippi.

Washington, co., U.S., Mississippi, on the Mississippi, N. of 33° N.

Washington, co., U.S., Missouri, in the E., crossed by 38° N., and in the W. by 91° W.

Washington, tn., U.S., Missouri, Franklin co., on l. bk. of the Missouri, 42 m. W. St. Louis. P.<3000.

Washington, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the Missouri, crossed by 41½° N.

Washington, mt., U.S., New Hampshire, in the S. of Coos co., in the White (*q.v.*) Mts., 72 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of the state; ascended by a railway which rises 3625 ft. in 3 m. Alt. 6288 ft. (Guyot), 6285 ft. (Appalachian Club), signal station, 6286 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1872–84), yr. 25.9° F., Jan. 5.4°, July 47.8°; rfall. (12 yrs.), 83.86 in.

Washington, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Warren co., 43 m. W. Newark. P.<3000.

Washington, co., U.S., New York, on the E. frontier, crossed in the S. by 43° N., partly bounded on the W. by the Hudson.

Washington, tn., U.S., New York, Dutchess co., 12 m. ENE. Poughkeepsie. P.<3000.

Washington, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NE., bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound, crossed by 76½° W.

Washington, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Beaufort co., 93 m. E. by S. Raleigh, at the head of the Pamlico R., with active shipping trade, ship-yards, and fisheries. P.<4000.

Washington, co., U.S., Ohio, on the SE. frontier, bounded on the S. by the Ohio.

Washington, city, U.S., Ohio, Fayette co., 40 m. SW. by S. Columbus. P. 5700.

Washington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Guernsey co., 40 m. W. Wheeling. P.<1500.

Washington, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., N. of 45° N., crossed by 123° W.

Washington, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lancaster co., on the l. bk. of Susquehanna R., 29 m. SE. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Washington, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Washington co., 25 m. SW. by S. Pittsburg; seat of Washington and Jefferson College (founded in 1787). Coal is mined near, and the town has carbon works and other manufactures. P. 7100.

Washington, co., U.S., Rhode Island, in the SW.

Washington, co., U.S., S. Dakota, between 43° and 44° N. and 102° and 103° W., bounded on the NW. by the S. Fork of the Cheyenne R.

Washington, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the NE., to the N. of 36° N., and E. of 83° W.

Washington, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., N. of 30° N., W. of 96° W., bounded on the E. by the Brazos R.

Washington, co., U.S., Utah, in the SW. corner of the terr.

Washington, co., U.S., Vermont, N. of 44° N., crossed by 72½° W.

Washington, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., on the S. frontier, crossed by 82° W.

Washington, co., U.S., Wisconsin, in the SE., to the N. of 43° N., and W. of 88° W.

Washington, New, vil., U.S., Ohio, Crawford co., 70 m. N. by E. Columbus. P.<1500.

Washington Heights, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co. P.<3000.

Washingtonville, U.S., Ohio, Mahoning co., 65 m. SE. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Washita, riv., U.S. See **Ouachita.**

Washoe, settlement, U.S., Nevada, Washoe co., 15 m. N. by W. Carson City.

Washt, vil., Persia, Mekran, 295 m. SE. by E. Kerman.

Washtenaw, co., U.S., Michigan, in the SE., to the N. of 42° N., crossed in the W. by 84° W.

Wasing, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 7 m. ESE. Newbury, 1½ m. S. Midgham stn. P.<250.

Waskerley, P.O., Eng., co. and 14 m. W. by N. Durham, NW. div., 1 m. NW. Burn Hill Junction.

Waskoutz, tn., Austria, Bukowina, dist. Wiznitz. P.<5000.

Wasleys, postal-vil., S. Australia, Gawler co., 30 m. N. Adelaide, 18 m. SW. by W. Kapunda. P.<1500.

Wasmes, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 6 m. WSW. Mons. P. 13,000.

Waso, tn., India, Gujarat, 24 m. NNE. Cambay; cotton-cloth weaving and printing. P. (1881) 7000.

Wasperton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., on the l. bk. of the Avon, 4½ m. SSW. Warwick, P.O. P.<250.

Wasquehal, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 2 m. SE. Roulaix; has cotton and wool spinning. P.<2000.

Wass, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 16½ m. ENE. Ripon, 2 m. NE. Coxwold stn., P.O. See **Byland.**

Wassand, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 12 m. NNE. Hull, 1 m. NW. Sigglesthorne stn. See **Seaton.**

Wassaw, region, W. Africa, between 5° 10′ and 5° 40′ N., and 1° 25′–2° 20′ W.; with gold-fields. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1878, pp. 274–283.

Wasselnheim, French **Wasselonne,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle Molsheim, 14 m. W. by N. Strassburg; has coal, silk spinning, and manufactures of cotton goods and hosiery, &c. Taken by the French under Turenne in 1674. Wasselnheim was incorporated with France in 1680. P.<4000.

Wassen, vil., Switzd. See **Wasen.**

Wassenaar, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. W. Leiden. P.<2000.

Wasseralfingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Jagst, 41 m. E. by N. Stuttgart, 2 m. N. Aalen. P.<3000.

Wasserburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Wasserburg, on the l. bk. of the Inn, 31 m. S. Landshut; has hop-growing. P.<4000.

Wassigny, vil., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, 19 m. NE. St. Quentin. P.<2000.

Wass Island, Great, U.S., Maine, off the S. ct. of Washington co., in 67° 35′ W.

Wassy, tn., France. See **Vassy.**

Wasta, El, Upper Egypt. See **El Wasta.**

Wastdale, vale, Eng. See **Wasdale.**

Wastdale, P.O., Eng., Cumberland. See **Wasdale, Nether.**

Wast Water, lake, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 11½ m. SW. by S. Keswick, in Wasdale, drained by the Irt into the Irish Sea. Height, 204 ft. See **English Lake District.**

Wasulu, or **Wassulu,** vast kgd. in the western Sudan, frequently known as Samory's Empire (or Samadu's Empire), after its founder. It lies mainly to the S. of the upper Niger and the kingdom of Segu, its N. limit being in about 12° 40′ N.; but it embraces also the tract S. of the Tankisso, which enters the Niger at Sigri (Sigiri or Siguiri) in about 11° 20′ N., and extends on the W. to Sierra Leone, on the S. to the undefined limits of Liberia and the Gold Coast Colony. It is inhabited chiefly by Mandingoes, mixed with important groups of Fellata and considerable numbers of Soningkes, especially in the towns. Religion is Mohammedanism. Cap. Bissandugu. Since 1887 a French protectorate.

Wasungen, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on the r. bk. of the Werra R., circle and 7½ m. N. by W. Meiningen. P.<3000.

Wat, vil., Egypt, prov. Menufiye. P. 5100.

Wataga, vil., U.S., Illinois, Knox co., 89 m. NNW. Springfield. P.<1500.

Watauga, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the NW. frontier, N. of 36° N.

Watawa, or **Thirty Mile,** settlement, Queensland, Cook co., 60 m. NW. by N. Maryborough.

Watchem, stn., Victoria, Borung co., 110 m. W. Echuca. P.<1500.

Watchet, Saxon *Wecedport*, seapt. vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the N. ct., 15 m. NW. Taunton, on the G. W. R.; exports alabaster, which is obtained from neighbouring cliffs (at Blue Anchor), and is ground down for cement and for use in a local paper-mill. It has a tidal harbour of 9 ac., 23 ft. deep at high water, dry at low water. PMT.O. Market-day, S.

Watchfield, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 6½ m. NE. by E. Swindon, 4½ m. SW. by W. Faringdon, 2 m. N. Shrivenham stn. P.<500. See **Shrivenham.**

Watchgate, P.O., Eng., Westmorland, 5 m. from Kendal.

Watch Hill Point, cape, U.S., Rhode Island, in the extreme SW. co., in 71° 51′ W.

Watch House, tn., Ire., NW. co. Wexford, bar. Scarawalsh, 13 m. N. by W. Enniscorthy, 10 m. from Ferns stn. P.<250.

Watchman, cape, Argentine Republic, in 48° 21′ 30″ S.

Watendlath, upland, Eng., Cumberland, the vale, 700 to 800 ft., is traversed by Lodore stream, and contains Watendlath Lake.

Waterbeach, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 5 m. NE. by N. Cambridge, on the G. E. R., PMT.O.; 5750 ac. P.<1500.

Waterbeck, vil., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 7½ m. NNE. Annan, 3 m. NNE. Kirtle Bridge stn., PMT.O.

Waterberg, div., S. African Republic, on the NW. frontier.

Waterboro, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 25 m. N. New York. P.<1500.

Water Bridge, North, stn., Scot., near Montrose, Forfarshire, on N. B. R., PT.O.

Waterbury, city, U.S., Connecticut, co. and 18 m. NNW. New Haven, on the Naugatuck R. The river affords water-power for extensive manufactures, which include rolled and sheet brass, silver-plated ware, clocks, and almost every kind of article made from metals. The free library contains 18,000 volumes. Waterbury was settled under the name of Mattatuck. P. (1870) 13,100; (1880) 17,800; (1890) 28,600.

Waterbury, tn., U.S., Vermont, Washington co., on Winooski R., 11 m. WNW. Montpelier. P.<3000.

Watercombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 6 m. SE. Dorchester. P.<250.

Water Crag, barren mt., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in 54° 26′ N., 2° 7′ W.; used as a trigonometrical station by the Ordnance Survey. Alt. 2192 ft.

Watercrook, site of Roman station, Eng., Westmorland, 2 m. S. Kendal; numerous remains have been found.

Waterden, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 20 m. NE. by E. King's Lynn, 3 m. W. by S. Walsingham stn. P. <250. See **Holkham.**

Waterdown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 4 m. NNE. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Water Eaton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Ousel, div. and 1½ m. E. Buckingham, 1 m. SSW. Fenny Stratford stn. P. <250. See **Bletchley.**

Water Eaton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 3½ m. N. Oxford. P. <250. See **Kidlington.**

Wateree, riv., U.S. See **Santee.**

Water End, PT.O., Eng., Hertfordshire, 2 m. NW. Hemel Hempstead.

Waterfall, stn., Eng., Isle of Man, on the Manx Northern Rly., 3½ m. SE. Peel.

Waterfall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 7 m. SE. by E. Leek. P. <500.

Waterfall, stn., Ire., S. co. and bar. Cork, 11 m. W. Queenstown, on the Cork and Bandon Rly., P.O.

Waterfall, P.O., Ire., co. Cork, 4 m. from Castletown Berehaven.

Waterfall Island, small isl. off the N. ct. of Trinidad, W. Indies, in 61° 32′ W.

Waterfoot, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Rossendale div., with a stn. **Waterfoot** (for Newchurch) on the L. & Y. R., 2 m. WSW. Bacup; cotton, woollen, and slipper manufactures; flags and slate quarried. PMT.O. P. <3000.

Waterfoot, harb., Scot., Dumfriesshire, at mouth of Annan R., 2 m. S. Annan.

Waterford, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Kings. P. <1500.

Waterford, maritime co., in the S. of Ire., prov. Munster, between the Atlantic and the riv. Suir, with coast indented by Waterford Harbour, Tramore Bay, with caves and picturesque cliffs, Dungarvan Harbour, a place of refuge, and Youghal Harbour. It is divided into nine baronies, as shown in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Coshmore and Coshbride .	88,253	13,945
Decies within Drum . .	57,326	9,612
Decies without Drum . .	131,193	21,493
Gaultiere	29,450	8,913
Glenahiry	38,850	5,019
Kilculliheen . . .	2,138	915
Middlethird	44,610	9,919
Upperthird	63,846	7,583
Waterford City . . .	533	20,852
Total . . .	456,198[1]	98,251

[1] Exclusive of 5354 ac. under the larger rivers and tideways.

The surface is generally mountainous, rising in the Old Red Sandstone ranges of W. and NW. to over 2000 ft. Knockmeal-Down, on the N. border, is 2609 ft. high; the mountain ranges between Clonmel and Dungarvan reach 2478 ft. in Knockanarian. In SE. the county is more level, with clay slate strata interrupted by limestone and basalt, and sometimes shows a rocky coast of lofty cliffs. Iron, lead, and copper all occur, but are not worked; slate has been quarried in several places; there are also sandstone and marbles. Waterford Harbour is the joint estuary of the Barrow and Suir, but the Blackwater and Suir are the only rivers properly belonging to this county, the former in the W., the latter along its N. border. The Blackwater is navigable to Cappoquin for vessels of 100 tons, and the Suir for 2000 tons to Waterford, and for boats of 50 tons to Clonmel. Four lines of railway pass from Waterford to Kilkenny, to Limerick by Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, to Tramore, and to Lismore by Dungarvan. With much excellent soil in SE., this county is otherwise better suited for pasturage than tillage. There were more than 10 pigs to every 100 ac. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. There are important salmon fisheries. There are two members of Parliament for the county (one for E. and one for W. Waterford), and one for the county town. Chief towns—Waterford, Dungarvan, Tramore, Portlaw, and Lismore. The Danes settled here from 9th century, and previously the dist. seems to have been held by a colony of Belgæ; there are many prehistoric remains; round tower at Ardmore, 97 ft., with large rath and ruins of cathedral. John Talbot (1447) was the first Earl of Waterford. The castle of Lismore (founded 1185) is famous, and the ruins of Ardmore cathedral. See abolished in the 12th century. Parl. divs., E. Waterford, P. 33,300; W. Waterford, P. 37,200. See **Ireland,** table.

Waterford, parl. bor. (1 member), city, and seapt., Ire., NE. co. Waterford, bar. Middlethird, 12 m. SW. by S. New Ross, on riv. Suir, on the G. S. & W., Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Rlys. A wooden bridge of 39 arches, 832 ft. long, connects the city with its suburb, Ferrybank, on opposite side of river. Has Protestant and Roman Catholic cathedrals, and various public buildings. The Protestant see is united to Cashel, Emly, and Lismore, the Roman Catholic to Lismore. Ring, or Reginald's, Tower, rebuilt in 1819, was first erected in 1008, when it formed part of the city fortifications, and is of extreme archæological interest. Vessels of 2000 tons can discharge at the quays. There are 7000 ft. of quayage, and a depth at pontoons, low water ordinary springs, of 14–22 ft. It is the entrepôt for a large extent of country; has considerable exports, chiefly of live stock and agricultural produce, and it has regular steam communication with various ports in the United Kingdom. Waterford was founded by the Danes about the middle of the 9th century. Here Strongbow landed in 1170, and Henry II. in 1171. It was taken by Ireton in 1650, and by William III. in 1690. Market-days, M., W., Th., and S. Tn. P. (1841) 23,200; (1851) 25,300; (1871) 23,300; (1891) 20,900; parl. bor. P. (1891) 27,700.

Waterford, tp., Queensland, Ward co., 22 m. by rail S. Brisbane; has sugar-mills. P. <1500.

Waterford, tn., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 2 m. WSW. New London. P. <3000.

Waterford, tn., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 47 m. W. Augusta. P. <1500.

Waterford, tn., U.S., New York, Saratoga co., on the l. bk. of Hudson R., and on the Champlain Canal, 5 m. N. Troy. P. <1500.

Waterford, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 14 m. SSE. Erie. P. <1500.

Waterford, tn., U.S., Vermont, Caledonia co., on the Connecticut, 36 m. E. by N. Montpelier, with slate quarries. P. <1500.

Waterford Harbour, an inlet, Ire., between co. Waterford and co. Wexford, is formed by the Suir from Waterford to its confluence with the Barrow, 6 m.; thence the joint estuary to the sea, 15 m.; width at entrance, 2½ m.

Water Fryston, vil., Eng., in par. of Ferry Fryston.

Water Fulford, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, just SE. of the city of York. P. <250.

Watergall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., on the Itchen, 9½ m. SE. Leamington, 3 m. N. by W. Fenny Compton stn. P. <250.

Water Gap, U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Delaware Watergap.**

Watergate Bay, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 27′ N.

Watergrasshill, tn., Ire., co. and 9½ m. NE. Cork, bar. Barrymore, P.O. P. <250.

Waterhead, par., Eng., Cumberland, union and 6 m. NE. Brampton; 4617 ac. P. <250.

Waterhead, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, in the NE. of bor. of Oldham, Prestwich par., PMT.O. P. 6300.

Waterhen Lake, Canada, Manitoba, receives at its SE. end the Waterhen R. from Lake Manitoba, and drained from its SW. end by the same river southwards into Lake Winnipegosis.

Waterhouse, isl., Tasmania, in Bass's Strait, in 147° 41′ E.

Waterhouses, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Mid div., on the NE. R., 5½ m. W. by S. Durham, PM.O. P. <3000.

Water Houses, PM.O., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 7 m. SE. by E. Leek.

Wateringbury, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 5 m. W. by S. Maidstone, on the SE. R.; surrounded by hop and fruit plantations; PMT.O. P. <1500.

Wateringues, name given in Flanders to the channels for draining the polders, extending in Belgium and Zeeland along the basin of the Scheldt and its tribs., the Lys, Dendre, and Rupel, and in France in the dep. of Nord. The name is applied sometimes to lands thus drained or irrigated.

Waterlandt, isl., Pacific. See **Manhii.**

Water Lane, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Radcliffe, Lancashire.

Waterloo, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, 10 m. S. by E. Brussels; famous for the battle of 18th June 1815, in which the English and Prussians defeated the French under Napoleon. P. <4000.

Waterloo, tn., Canada, Ontario, Waterloo co., 48 m. NE. London. P. <3000.

Waterloo, tn., Canada, Quebec, Shefford co., 53 m. E. by S. Montreal, a railway junction. P. <1500.

Waterloo, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Portsmouth, 3 m. NE. by N. Cosham stn. P. <500.

Waterloo, place, Eng., SW. ct. of Lancashire, Southport div., on the L. & NW. and L. & Y. Rlys., 5 m. NNW. Liverpool, of which it is a residential suburb; frequented for seabathing. Eccles. pars., **Waterloo Christchurch,** P. <3000; **Waterloo St. John,** P. <3500; **Waterloo Park,** P. <2500. **Waterloo with Seaforth,** urban sanitary dist., P. 17,200.

Waterloo, stn., Eng., London, 1 m. SW. St. Paul's, the terminus of the L. & SW. R. **Waterloo Junction,** stn. adjoining, establishing communication between the L. & SW. R. and the SE. R.

Waterloo, electoral div., Ire., co. Cavan, bar. Upper Loughtee, 10½ m. ESE. Cavan.

Waterloo, municip., New South Wales, suburb of Sydney. P. 8600.

Waterloo, vil., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 1 m. SE. Wishaw, close to Overtown stn. P. <1000.

Waterloo, vil., Scot., on the W. border of E. Perthshire, 4½ m. SE. by S. Dunkeld.

Waterloo, postal-tp., S. Australia, Light co., 65 m. N. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Waterloo, city, U.S., Illinois, Monroe co., 22 m. S. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <2000.

Waterloo, tn., U.S., Indiana, Dekalb co., 124 m. NNE. Indianapolis, 24 m. SSW. of NE. corner of state. P. <1500.

Waterloo, city, U.S., Iowa, Blackhawk co., on Cedar R., 52 m. NW. Cedar Rapids. P. 6700.

Waterloo, vil., U.S., New York, Seneca co., on Seneca R., 38 m. W. by S. Syracuse; manufactures yeast and malt. P. < 5000.

Waterloo, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Jefferson co., 55 m. W. by N. Milwaukee, and 20 m. ENE. Madison. P. <1500.

Waterloo, post-tn., Victoria. See **Yarragon.**

Waterlooville, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Waterloo par., PMT.O. P. <500.

Watermael-Boitsfort, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P. 5100.

Waterman, vil., U.S., Indiana, Parke co., 19 m. NW. Rockville; has an artesian well of mineral water, 1350 ft. deep. P. <1500.

Watermarske, part of par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding. See **Swiuton with Watermarske.**

Watermilliock, par., Eng., Cumberland, 7 m. SW. Penrith, PM.O.; 5798 ac. P. <500.

Water Newton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., on the Nen, 5 m. W. by S. Peterborough, ½ m. SW. Castor stn., P.O. P. <250.

Waternish, PMT.O., Scot. See **Hallu in Waternish.**

Water Orton, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., on the Tame, 7 m. ENE. Birmingham, on the M. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Waterperry, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the Thame, 7 m. E. Oxford, 2 m. NW. Tiddington stn. P. <250.

Watersay, or **Vatersay,** isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Outer Hebrides, 11 m. N. by W. Barra Head. P. 32. **Watersay Bay,** on E. side of isl. **Sound of Watersay,** a channel on the N.

Watersheddings, P.O., Eng., Lancashire, on E. side of Oldham.

Waterside, P.O., Eng., Essex, 4 m. from Tillingham.

Waterside, electoral div., Ire., NW. co. Londonderry, bar. Tirkeeran; a suburb of Londonderry, on the E. side of the Foyle.

Waterside, vil., Scot., Ayrshire, on the riv. Doon, 8½ m. E. Maybole, on the G. & SW. R., P.O. P. (including **Truffhill**) <1500.

Waterside, vil., Scot., Dumbartonshire, on Luggie Water, 7 m. NW. Airdrie, 1½ m. ESE. Kirkintilloch stn. P. <500.

Waters of Merom, lake, Palestine. See **Huleh, Bahciret-el.**

Water Sound, between Burray and S. Ronaldshay Is., Orkney Is., Scotland.

Waterstock, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., on the Thame, 8 m. E. Oxford, 1 m. N. Tiddington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Waterstone, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3 m. from Milford Haven.

Water Stratford, par., Eng., co., div., and 3 m. W. by N. Buckingham, on the Great Ouse, close to Fulwell and Westbury stn. P. <250.

Waters Upton, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 10 m. ENE. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. N. Crudgington stn., P.O. P. <250.

Watertown, tn. and summer resort, U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 25 m. W. Hartford. P. <3000.

Watertown, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., on Charles R., 5½ m. W. by N. Boston; here is a U.S. arsenal. P. 7100.

Watertown, city, U.S., New York, Jefferson co., on Black R., 47 m. NE. by E. Oswego; limestone and iron abound in the vicinity. Watertown manufactures paper, engines, machinery, and farming implements. P. (1880) 10,700; (1890) 14,700.

Watertown, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Codington co., 140 m. N. by E. Yankton, on Big Sioux R.; has several factories, and is the distributing point for a wide dist. P. <3000.

Watertown, city, U.S., Wisconsin, in Dodge and Jefferson cos., 44 m. W. by N. Milwaukee, on both sides of Rock R.; with the North-Western University (Lutheran). P. (1880) 7900; (1890) 8800.

Watertown Junction, U.S., S. Dakota, Brookings co., 103 m. N. by E. Yankton.

Watervale, tp., S. Australia, Stanley co., 67 m. N. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Water Valley, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Yalabusha co., 72 m. SSE. Memphis (Tenn.). P. <3000.

Waterville, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, co. Carleton, 9 m. from Woodstock. P. <1500.

Waterville, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. Kings, 9 m. from Kentville. P. <1500.

Waterville, vil., Canada, Quebec, Compton co., 87 m. E. by S. Montreal. P. <2000.

Waterville, tnld., Ire., S. co. Kerry, bar. Iveragh, 25 m. W. by S. Kenmare, PM.O. P. <250.

Waterville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 20 m. NNW. New Haven. P. <1500.

Waterville, vil., U.S., Kansas, Marshall co., on Blue R., 77 m. NW. by W. Topeka. P. <1500.

Waterville, city, U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 17 m. NNE. Augusta, on the r. bk. of the Kennebec; the Ticonic Falls afford abundant water-power. Has manufactures of cotton and paper, and railway machine shops; seat of Colby University, with a library of 30,000 volumes. P. 7100.

Waterville, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Le Sueur co., 55 m. SSW. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Waterville, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 32 m. NE. Norwich by rail. P. <3000.

Waterville, vil., U.S., Washington, Douglas co., 125 m. W. Spokane Falls. P. <1500.

Watervliet, U.S. arsenal, covering over 100 ac., and the great national gun-factory, New York, Albany co.

Watford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 32 m. W. by S. London, on a railway. P. <1500.

Watford, par. and market-tn., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., on the Coln, 6½ m. SW. by S. St. Albans, on the L. & NW. R.; industries include paper-making, wood-turning, malting, brewing, and watercress cultivation. The London Orphan Asylum is here. Has public library, and school of science and art. Market-day, Tu. 10,780 ac. P. 20,300; urban sanitary dist. P. 16,800; parl. div. P. 63,900.

Watford, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. SE. by E. Rugby, 1 m. NE. Welton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wath, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, 1 m. from Cleator Moor.

Wath, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 3½ m. N. Ripon, close to Melmerby stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wath by Ripon**) P. <750.

Wath, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Malton union. P. <250.

Wathena, vil., U.S., Kansas, Doniphan co., near the Missouri, 15 m. NE. Atchison, 4 m. W. St. Joseph. P. <1500.

Wath-upon-Dearne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 6 m. N. Rotherham, on the M. S. & L. R., and with a stn. (**Wath and Bolton**) on the M. R.; has coal-mines, oil and soap works, brewery, and glass bottle manufactory. PMT.O. P. <4000; urban sanitary dist. P. 7000; eccles. par. (**Wath-upon-Dearne with Adwick-upon-Dearne**) P. <4500.

Watkins, settlement, U.S., Colorado, Arapahoe co., 19 m. E. Denver.

Watkins, vil., U.S., New York, Schuyler co., at head of Lake Seneca, 60 m. SW. Syracuse, and 18 m. W. by S. Ithaca. Noted for Watkins Glen, visited by tourists, a vertical rift in a rocky bluff 700–800 ft. high, with several beautiful cascades. P. <3000.

Wat-lam, tn., China, prov. Kwangsi, 95 m. NE. Pakhoi.

Watling, isl., Bahamas. See **Guanahani.**

Watling Street, famous Roman highway, extending across S. Britain, in a direction from SE. to NW. Commencing at Dover, it goes past Canterbury, Rochester, and Dartford to the city of London, thence through cos. Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, to Chester, by St. Albans, Dunstable, and Towcester, and W. through N. Wales to Caer-Seiont (ancient *Segontium*), in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, and Cockermouth, and thence into Scotland. It is in parts still an important highway.

Watlington, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 6 m. S. by W. King's Lynn, near Magdalen Road stn., PT.O. P. <750.

Watlington, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 13½ m. SE. by E. Oxford, on a branch of the G. W. R.; chief industry, lace-making. PMT.O. Market-day, S. P. <2000.

Watling Town, Eng., Salop. See **Wellington.**

Watmore, settlement, U.S., Kansas, Nemaha co., 40 m. W. by N. Atchison.

Watnall, stn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, on the M. R., 6 m. NW. Nottingham, P.O.

Watonwan, co., U.S., Minnesota, drained by Watonwan R., flowing E. to the Blue Earth.

Watou, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 12 m. W. Ypres. P. <4000.

Watrap, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Tinnevelli, in 9° 38 N., 77° 41′ E.; formerly smelted iron. P. (1881) 6100.

Watseka, city, U.S., Illinois, Iroquois co., 75 m. S. by W. Chicago. P. <3000.

Watsessing, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Essex co., 3 m. from Newark. P. <1500.

Watson Island, small isl., S. Pacific, to the NW. of New Georgia, between Mono and Stirling Is., with British coaling station in 7° 24′ S., 155° 34′ E.

Watson's Bay, favourite holiday resort, New South Wales, on an indentation of Port Jackson, 7 m. (by road) from Sydney; with fortified cliff and a lighthouse visible 14 m. P. <1500.

Watsontown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Northumberland co., 58 m. N. Harrisburg. P. <3000.

Watsonville, tin-mining locality, Queensland, Chelmsford co., 130 m. S. Cooktown, in a rich tin and copper mining dist. at the foot of Great Western Hill. Alt. 3500 ft. P. <1500.

Watsonville, city, U.S., California, Santa Cruz co., 71 m. SE. by S. San Francisco; manufactures beet-sugar from beet grown in the neighbourhood. P. <3000.

Watten, vil., France, dep. Nord, arr. Dunkerque, on the Aa, 6 m. NNW. St. Omer. P. <2000.

Watten, or **Wattenmeer,** the shallows stretching between the Ger. W. ct. (Schleswig, Holstein, Hanover, Oldenburg, E. Friesland) and the N. ct. of Holland on the one side, and the Frisian Is. (Fanö, Romö, Sylt, Föhr, Pellworm, Wangeroog, Langeoog, Nordeney, Juist, Borkum, Schiermonnikoog, Ameland, Terschelling, Vlieland, and Texel) on the other. In parts these shallows become exposed as dry sand-banks at low water. They are crossed by the existing and ancient beds, or rather estuaries, of the Eider, Elbe, Weser, and Ems.

Watten, par., Scot., Caithness, 8 m. WNW. Wick, and 1 m. S. by W. Watten stn., on the H. R., PM.O.; 30,579 ac. P. <1500.

Watten, Loch, lake, Scot., Caithness, 2½ m. long, drained E. into Wick Water R. Alt. 55 ft.

Wattenscheid, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Gelsenkirchen, 5 m. ENE. Essen; has important coal-mining, and manufactures of iron goods. P. 13,400.

Wattenwil, comm., Switzd., cant. and 13 m. S. by E. Bern. P. <3000.

Wattignies, vil., France, dep. Nord, 19 m. S. by E. Mons, arr. and 7 m. NE. by N. Avesnes. P. <2000.

Wattisfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stow union, 6 m. NW. Finningham, P.O. P. <500.

Wattisham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 5½ m. SW. Needham Market. P. <250.

Watt Junction, stn., Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., 47 m. SW. by S. Fredericton.

Wattle Flat, postal-tp., New South Wales, Roxburgh co., 20 m. NE. Bathurst, in mining dist. P. <1500.

Watton, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Beane, 4½ m. NNW. Hertford, 3½ m. E. Knebworth stn., PMT.O. P. <1000.

Watton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 21 m. W. by S. Norwich, on the G. E. and Colne Valley Rlys.; trade in farm produce. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) Forest, the reputed scene of the ballad of the 'Babes in the Wood.' PMT.O. Market-day, W. P. <1500.

Watton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 14½ m. NNW. Hull, 1½ m. SW. Hutton Cranswick stn. Watton Abbey, now an Elizabethan farm-house, originally a nunnery of the 12th century. 4738 ac. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Watton with Beswick**) P. <750.

Wattrelos, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, on the frontier of Belgium, 2 m. ENE. Roubaix. P. 5900; comm. P. 19,800.

Watt's Station, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Vesta.**

Wattston, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, 3 m. NE. Airdrie. P. <500.

Wattstown, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Ynishir.

Wattwil, vil., Switzd., cant. and 16 m. SW. St. Gall; machine embroidery, cotton-weaving, &c. Alt. 2015 ft. P. (comm.) 5300.

Watupha, or **Watuppa,** short riv., U.S., Massachusetts, draining **Watupha Lake** W. into the Taunton, and having on its banks the city of Fall R., at the falls to which that city owes its origin and name.

Watwa, tribe, Africa. See **Mtwa.**

Wau, oasis, Tripoli, Fezzan, 200 m. E. by S. Murzuk. Alt. 2940 ft.

Waubé, riv., Africa. See **Komadugu.**

Waubra, vil., Victoria, Talbot co., 95 m. by rail NW. Melbourne. P. <1500.

Waugoshance Point, cape, U.S., Michigan, in the extreme NW., in 80° 5′ W.

Waukaringa, post-tn., S. Australia, Lytton co., 85 m. E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Waukaw, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Winnebago co., 80 m. NW. by N. Milwaukee, 14 m. WSW. Oshkosh. P. <1500.

Waukegan (waw-′kīgan), city, U.S., Illinois, Lake co., on W. shore of Lake Michigan (on a bluff 80 ft. above and overlooking the lake), 36 m. N. by W. Chicago, with wide beach. A favourite place of residence for Chicago business men, and pleasure resort, with valuable mineral springs. Manufacture of iron and steel goods, barbed wire, &c. P. <5000.

Waukesha, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Waukesha co., 18 m. W. Milwaukee; the principal watering-place in the state, called the 'Saratoga' of the W., lying in a valley. It has extensive lime quarries and the celebrated Bethesda medicinal springs, the water of which is largely exported in bottles. P. 6300.

Waukon, tn., U.S., Iowa, Allamakee co., 20 m. SW. by S. of NE. corner of state. P. <2000.

Wauldby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Sculcoates union, 3 m. SE. South Cave. P. <250.

Waunarlwydd, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 2 m. from Gowerton; has coal-mines.

Waunllwydd, PM.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, 2 m. from Ebbw Vale.

Waupaca, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. Waupaca co., 56 m. W. by S. of the head of Green Bay. P. <3000.

Waupun, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Fond du Lac co., 60 m. NW. Milwaukee; has a state prison, and agricultural implement factories. P. <3000.

Wauraltee, post-tn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., on the W. ct., 70 m. WNW. Adelaide, 7 m. from Port Victoria, in a wheat-growing dist. P. <1500.

Waurn Ponds, tp., Victoria, co. Grant, 51 m. by rail and road SW. Melbourne; with quarries of finest limestone. P. <1500.

Wausau, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Marathon co., on both banks of the Wisconsin, 100 m. W. of Lake Michigan, and 157 m. NW. of Milwaukee; an important lumbering and general manufacturing centre. P. (1880) 4300; (1890) 9300.

Wauseon, vil., U.S., Ohio, Fulton co., 32 m. W. by S. Toledo. P. <3000.

Waushara, co., U.S., Wisconsin, crossed in the S. by 44° N., and in the E. by 89° W.

Wauwil, comm., Switzd., cant. Lucerne, 14 m. S. Aarau. P. <2000.

Waveland, vil., U.S., Indiana, Montgomery co., 46 m. W. by N. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Wavendon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 11½ m. SW. Bedford, 4½ m. SSE. Newport Pagnell, 1 m. NW. Woburn Sands stn., P.O. P. <1500.

Waveney, riv., Eng., on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk. It passes Diss, Bungay (to which place it is navigable for barges), and Beccles, and joins the r. bk. of the Yare 4 m. in a direct line W. of Yarmouth. Its headwaters are connected with those of the Little Ouse, and its lower waters with the sea by **Oulton Broad** and **Lake Lothing,** the upper part of Lowestoft Harbour. See **Lothing.**

Waver, riv., Eng., Cumberland, flowing NW. through the divs. of Penrith and Eskdale into the Solway Firth at the S. end of the shallow bay that receives the Wampool.

Waveren, tn., Belgium. See **Wavre.**

Waver Holme, East, par., Eng., Cumberland, Wigton union; 5531 ac. P. <500.

Waverley, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 16 m. N. Halifax. P. <1500.

Waverley, par., Eng., Surrey, union and 2 m. SE. Farnham; has remains of Waverley Abbey (1128), the first Cistercian house in England. P. <250.

Waverley, an E. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, containing the beautiful cemetery for the eastern suburbs. P. 8800.

Waverley, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Patea co., 55 m. SE. by E. New Plymouth. P. <1500.

Waverly, city, U.S., Illinois, Morgan co., 22 m. SW. Springfield. P. <1500.

Waverly, city, U.S., Iowa, Bremer co., 67 m. NW. Cedar Rapids. P. <3000.

Waverly, vil., U.S., Maryland, co. and 3 m. NNE. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Waverly, vil., U.S., Missouri, Lafayette co., on the r. bk. of the Missouri, 58 m. E. by N. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Waverly, vil., U.S., New York, Chemung co., 75 m. SSW. Syracuse, and 15 m. ESE. Elmira. P. <5000.

Waverly, vil., U.S., Ohio, Pike co., 80 m. E. Cincinnati. P. <2000.

Waverly, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lackawanna co., 9 m. NNW. Scranton. P. <1500.

Waverly, vil. and shipping point, U.S., Tennessee, Humphrey co., 58 m. W. Nashville. P. <1500.

Waverly, South, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bradford co. P. <1500.

Waverly Station, vil., U.S., Virginia, Sussex co., 40 m. SE. by S. Richmond. P. <1500.

Waverton, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4½ m. SE. East Chester, on the Ellesmere Canal and the L. & NW. and G. W. Rlys., P.O. P. <500.

Waverton, par., Eng., Cumberland, in the NW. of the Penrith div., on the Waver, 12 m. WSW. Carlisle, 1½ m. N. High Blaithwaite stn., P.O.; 4169 ac. P. <500. See **Wigton.**

Wavertree, Brit. E. Africa. See **Fort Wavertree.**

Wavertree, par., Eng., Lancashire, W. Derby union, 3 m. SE. Liverpool, on the L. & NW. R. P. (par. and urban sanitary dist.) 13,800.

Wa′vira, tribe, central Africa, to the W. of Lake Albert Nyanza.

Wavre, or **Waveren,** comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Nivelles, on the Dyle, 13 m. SE. Brussels; active industries;

manufactures chocolate, paper, lace, &c., and prepares chicory. Scene of a desperate battle on the same day as Waterloo between the Prussians and the French corps of Grouchy. P. 7500.

Wavre-Notre-Dame, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Malines. P. <4000.

Wavre-Sainte-Cathérine, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Malines. P. <5000.

Wavrin, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. SW. Lille. P. <3000.

Wawa, riv. and coast-lake (traversed by the river), in the N. of the former Mosquito terr., now the dist. of Zelaya, in Nicaragua, E. slope, just S. of 14° N. Alluvial gold near the source of river, which enters the Caribbean Sea.

Wawamba, tribe, central Africa, to the E. of the Semliki, speaking a Wanyoro language.

Wawanaissa, or **Wawanesa,** settlement, Canada, Manitoba, 118 m. W. by S. Winnipeg.

Wawánya, port, India, Bombay, Morvi state, in 23° N., 70° 43′ E.

Wawitao, isl., Pacific. See **Rewaiwai.**

Wawne, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the Hull, 5½ m. N. Hull, 3½ m. SE. by E. Beverley stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Waxahachie, tn., U.S., Texas, Ellis co., 30 m. S. Dallas; has a Methodist college. P. <4000.

Waxham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the E. ct., 13 m. NNW. Yarmouth, 4½ m. E. Stalham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Waxham with Palling**) P. <750.

Waxholm, vil. and isl., Sweden. See **Vaxholm.**

Waxholme, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 14½ m. E. Hull, 1½ m. NNW. Withernsea stn.; coastguard station. P. <250.

Way, isl., off Sumatra. See **Wai.**

Way, co., S. Australia, on the coast of the Great Australia Bight, near Streaky Bay.

Wayagamack Lake, lake, Canada, Quebec, Portneuf co., 78 m. NW. by W. Quebec, drained W. into the riv. St. Maurice.

Wayao, tribe, Africa. See **Yao.**

Waycross, tn., U.S., Georgia, Ware co., 97 m. SW. Savannah. P. <4000.

Wayford, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 11½ m. SW. by W. Yeovil, 3 m. WSW. Crewkerne stn. P. <500.

Wayland, rural sanitary dist., Eng., Norfolk. P. 10,500.

Wayland, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 15 m. W. Boston. P. <3000.

Wayland, vil., U.S., Michigan, Allegan co., 110 m. SW. by W. Bay City. Alt. 747 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Wayland, tn., U.S., New York, Steuben co. P. <3000.

Wayland Depot, vil., U.S., New York, Steuben co., 46 m. NW. Corning. P. <1500.

Wayland (or **Wailing**) **Forest,** Eng., Norfolk. See **Watton.**

Wayland Smith's Cave. See **Ashbury,** Berks.

Wayland Springs, summer resort, U.S., Tennessee, Lawrence co., 14 m. SE. Lawrenceburg; has a mineral spring. P. <1500.

Waymart, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Wayne co., 18 m. NE. Scranton. P. <1500.

Wayne, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in W. by 82° W., and bounded on NE. by Altamaha R.

Wayne, co., U.S., Illinois, between 38° and 39° N., and 88° and 89° W.

Wayne, co., U.S., Indiana, just to S. of 40° N., and on E. frontier.

Wayne, co., U.S., Iowa, on S. frontier, W. of 93° W.

Wayne, co., U.S., Kentucky, on the S. frontier, E. of the meridian 85° W.

Wayne, vil., U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., 18 m. WSW. Detroit. P. <1500.

Wayne, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the SE., on the E. frontier, S. of 32° N.

Wayne, co., U.S., Missouri, in the SE., crossed in the S. by 37° N., W. of 90° W.

Wayne, tn., U.S., Nebraska, Wayne co., which is in the NE., N. of 42° N., crossed in the E. by 97° W. P. <1500.

Wayne, co., U.S., New York, on Lake Ontario, crossed by 77° W

Wayne, co., U.S., N. Carolina, S. of 36° N., crossed by 78° W.

Wayne, co., U.S., Ohio, bounded on the N. by 41° N., crossed in the W. by 82° W.

Wayne, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, on the N. and E. frontiers.

Wayne, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the S. frontier, E. of meridian 88° W.

Wayne, co., U.S., W. Virginia, in the extreme W.

Wayne, South, tn., U.S., Indiana, Allen co. P. <1500.

Waynes, vil., New Zealand, South I., Waihemo co., 30 m. N. by E. Dunedin. P. <1500.

Waynesboro, vil., U.S., Georgia, Burke co., 24 m. S. Augusta. P. <2000.

Waynesboro, vil., U.S., Mississippi, Wayne co., 76 m. NNW. Mobile (Ala.). P. <1500.

Waynesboro, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Franklin co., 52 m. SW. Harrisburg. P. <4000.

Waynesboro, vil., U.S., Virginia, Augusta co., 86 m. WNW. Richmond. P. <1500.

Waynesburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Stark co., on Big Sandy Creek, 53 m. NW. by N. Wheeling (W. Va.). P. <1500.

Waynesburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Greene co., 43 m. S. by W. Pittsburg. P. <3000.

Waynesville, vil., U.S., Georgia, Wayne co., 73 m. SW. by S. Savannah. P. <1500.

Waynesville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Warren co., 38 m. NE. by N. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Waynetown, vil., U.S., Indiana, Montgomery co., in 87° W., 51 m. WNW. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Way Stone Edge, upland tract, Eng., on the borders of the Colne Valley and Sowerby divs. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, about 8 m. SW. Halifax.

Waythe, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Waithe.**

Wazan, or **Wezzan,** sacred tn., Morocco, 60 m. NW. by N. Fez, on N. slope of Sebu valley, residence of the Grand Sherif, who has the right of investing the sultans of Morocco with their dignity, and is at the head of the powerful and numerous fraternity of Mulai-Taieb. Alt. 1320 ft. P. 10,000.

Waziers, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 2 m. NE. Douai; coal worked. P. <2000.

Wazirábád, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Gujránwála, 60 m. N. by W. Lahore; houses chiefly of brick; manufacture of small articles of steel and iron. The Chenáb R., 1 m. distant, is spanned opposite Wazirábád by the Alexandra railway bridge, one of the finest in India, opened in 1876 by the Prince of Wales. P. 15,800; Hindus, 4100; Moham. 11,000.

Waziristan, region of E. Afghanistan, comprising the portion of the Suláiman Mts. and the country immediately to the W. from the Kuram valley S. to the Zhob valley.

Weakley, co., U.S., Tennessee, on the N. frontier, E. of 89° W.

Weald. The Weald of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon Andreadswald, long a dense forest, between the N. and S. Downs, from near Farnham and Petersfield (Hants) eastward to the sea at Hythe, Rye, and Eastbourne. It is still in part wooded. A highly fertile agricultural region, with only a few small towns.

Weald, PMT.O., Eng., Kent, near Sevenoaks.

Weald, South, par., Eng., Essex, 1½ m. W. Brentwood, PMT.O. (**Southweald**); 4629 ac. P. 5000.

Weald Bassett, North, par., Eng., Essex, 3 m. NE. Epping, with a stn. (**N. Weald**) on the G. E. & N. London Rly. P. <1500.

Weald Gullet, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Epping, Essex.

Wealdstone, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow on the Hill and Pinner pars., PMT.O. P. <3000.

Wear, riv., Eng., rises in the W. of co. Durham, the centre of which it traverses, flows ESE. to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE. past Durham and Chester-le-Street to the North Sea at Wearmouth; receives on the left the Wascrow and Browney, on the right the Bollihope, Bed, and Gaunless. Lead extensively mined in the upper part of the valley (Weardale). Length, 67 m.; area of basin, 458 sq. m.

Weardale, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Stanhope ancient par. P. <1500.

Weardley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 7 m. E. Otley. P. <250.

Weare, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., on the Axe, 8½ m. SE. Weston-super-Mare, 2 m. SW. Axbridge stn., P.O. P. <500.

Weare, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., 12 m. SW. Concord. P. <2000.

Wear Gifford, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 3 m. SSE. Bideford, 1½ m. N. Torrington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wearhead, P.O., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the Wear, 16 m. SSW. Hexham, 9 m. W. by N. Stanhope stn.

Wear Valley Junction, stn., Eng., Durham, SE. div., on the NE. R., 3 m. WNW. Bishop Auckland.

Weasenham St. Peter and **Weasenham All Saints,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., the former 16 m. E. King's Lynn, 3 m. SSE. East Rudham stn., P.O. P. (of each) <500.

Weaste (wist), eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, in the W. div. of Salford, on the L. & NW. R. P. 6100.

Weatherbury, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, 8½ m. ENE. Dorchester.

Weathercote Cave, cave, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in Ingleborough Mt., 4 m. NE. Ingleton; has a fine cascade, 70 ft. Length, 60 yards; width, 30 yards.

Weatherford, agricultural city, U.S., Texas, Parker co., 60 m. W. Dallas. Alt. 864 ft. (R.R.). P. <4000.

Weather Hill, mt., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., between Hawes Water and Ullswater, 9½ m. SSW. Penrith. Height, 2174 ft.

Weatherly, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., 32 m. S. by W. Scranton, and 22 m. S. by E. Wilkesbarre. P. <3000.

Weathersfield, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co. P.<1500.

Weaver, riv., Eng., rises in the SW. of Cheshire, flows SE. to near the S. frontier of the county, then N. through the middle of the county past Nantwich, Winsford, and Northwich, and finally NW. into the Mersey. It passes through the most important salt district of England, and has been made navigable to Winsford.

Weaverham, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 3 m. W. Northwich, 1½ m. E. Acton Bridge stn.; has brick and tile making. PMT.O. P.<2000.

Weaver Hills, Eng., Staffordshire, in the NE., 9 m. SE. Leek. Alt. 1205 ft.

Weaver's Point, cape, Scot., Inverness-shire, on the E. ct. of N. Uist, in 57° 36½′ N.

Weaverthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 11½ m. SSW. Scarborough, 4½ m. S. by E. of its stn. on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<750.

Weaverville, vil., U.S., California, Trinity co., 60 m. E. Eureka; centre of mining and agricultural dist. P.<1500.

Webb, or **Webbville,** city, U.S., Missouri, Jasper co., 46 m. N. by E. of the SW. corner of the state; lead smelted. P. 5000.

Webb, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., on the Rio Grande (SW. frontier), crossed in the N. by 28° N.

Webber, East and **West,** two small streams, Eng., Devonshire, which flow S. from Dartmoor, and after uniting fall into the Dart.

Webberville, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ingham co., 19 m. SE. Lansing by rail. P.<1500.

Webbe Shebelli ('Leopard River'), riv., E. Africa, flows with a more or less S. course through the Somali country. After rains it becomes a deep and rapid river, with a width in places of about 50 yards, but it dries up a few miles from the coast, within half a degree of the equator.

Webbwood, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 491 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Weber, co., U.S., Utah, between 41° and 42° S.; bounded on the W. by Great Salt Lake.

Weber, riv., U.S., Utah, flows W. into Great Salt Lake through cañons remarkable for scenery; important as affording a route for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Weber Hafen, or **Lutn Bay,** harb., in the N. of the Gazelle Penin., Neu-Pommern, Bismarck Archipelago, crossed by 152° E., 4° 15′ S.

Weberschau, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 38 m. NW. Prague, 9 m. ENE. Saaz. P.<2000.

Webheath, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., 5 m. SE. by E. Bromsgrove, 1½ m. W. Redditch. P.<1500. See **Tardebigg.**

Webi Ganana, stream, Africa. See **Jub.**

Webster, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed in S. by 32° N., and midway between 84° and 85° W.

Webster, co., U.S., Iowa, N. of 42° N., crossed in the E. by 94° W., traversed by the Des Moines R.

Webster, city, U.S., Iowa, Hamilton co., 62 m. N. by W. Des Moines; coal, limestone, and brick clay are found in the vicinity. P.<3000.

Webster, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the SW., crossed by 37½° N. and 87½° W.

Webster, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, on the N. frontier, E. of 93½° W.

Webster, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 16 m. S. by W. Worcester, on French R.; has iron and brass foundries; terminus of the Norwich line of steamers to New York. P. 7000.

Webster, co., U.S., Missouri, N. of 37° N., and crossed in the W. by 93° W.

Webster, co., U.S., Nebraska, on the S. frontier, W. of 98° W.

Webster, vil., U.S., New York, Monroe co., 9 m. ENE. Rochester. P.<1500.

Webster, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co., 18 m. SW. Greensbury. P.<1500.

Webster, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Day co., 150 m. ENE. Pierre. P.<1500.

Webster, co., U.S., W. Virginia, N. of 38° N., and W. of 80° W.

Webster Groves, vil., U.S., Missouri, co. and 8 m. SW. St. Louis by rail. P.<2000.

Wecedport, vil., Eng., Somerset. See **Watchet.**

Wecker, vil., gd.-duchy of Luxemburg, on the Sir, 13 m. ENE. Luxemburg. P.<2000.

Wed, El. See **El Wed.**

Wedan, oasis, Sahara. See **Hoden, El.**

Wedaro Falls. See **Sulima.**

Wed-Besbes, Algeria. See **Randon.**

Wedderburn, gold-mining tp., Victoria, Gladstone co., 45 m. NW. by W. Sandhurst; centre of Mount Korong quartz-reefs, in a farming and vine-growing dist. P.<1500.

Weddiker, par., Eng., Cumberland, union and 2½ m. E. Whitehaven. P.<250.

Weddington, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 1 m. N. Nuneaton, on the Anker, 9½ m. N. by E. Coventry. P.<250.

Wedge Island, S. Australia, at the entrance to Spencer Gulf, in about 136° 30′ E.

Wed Marsa, French spelling **Oued Marsa,** vil., on the coast of Algeria, arr. and 5 m. S. Bougie.

Wedmore, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 7 m. WNW. Wells, 3 m. SW. Draycott stn.; noted for the treaty here concluded between King Alfred and Guthrum the Dane, 878. PMT.O. 10,280 ac. P.<3000.

Wednesbury, parl. and (since 1886) mun. bor. and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 7½ m. NW. Birmingham, in the diocese of Lichfield, near the source of the Tame, with stns. on the S. Staffordshire and G. W. R. Being in a dist. crowded with coal-pits, iron-works, railways, and canals, Wednesbury is one of the centres of industry in the Black Country, producing boiler-plates, bar-iron, steel, axle-trees, &c.; wrought iron in every form. It took its name from the Saxon god *Woden;* and the present Gothic parish church occupies the site of the ancient temple. Camden says 'a village in Leland's time,' and quotes from him 'se coles there' (*i.e.,* sea-coals), 'which Dr. Plot says are the best in England.' Market-days, F. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801)<4500; (1871) 25,000; (1891) 25,300; parl. bor. P. (1891) 69,100.

Wednesday Island, small isl., in Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea, 5 m. NE. of Thursday I., and 8 m. NE. of the N. end of Prince of Wales I.

Wednesfield, par. and suburb of Wolverhampton, Eng., Staffordshire, in the E. div. of the parl. bor., on the M. R.; has extensive manufacture of steel traps, locks and keys; coal mined. P. 12,000; urban sanitary dist. P.<5000.

Wednesfield Heath, tn., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Heath Town.**

Wed Suf, or **Wed Izuf,** oasis, Sahara. See **Suf.**

Weeah, co., Victoria, W. frontier, between 35° and 36° S.

Weedon, post-vil., Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., 80 m. S. by W. Quebec. P.<1500.

Weedon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3 m. N. Aylesbury, P.O. P.<500. See **Hardwicke.**

Weedon Beck, or **Weedon-on-the-Street,** on the ancient *Watling Street,* par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 8½ m. W. Northampton, with a stn. (**Weedon**) on the L. & NW. R. and Grand Junction Canal; has blast-furnaces, and depôt for military arms and stores, with spacious barracks. P.<2000.

Weedon Loys (or **Lois**), par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. NW. by N. Buckingham, 2 m. WNW. Wappenham stn. P.<500.

Weedsport, vil., U.S., New York, Cayuga co., 22 m. W. Syracuse, on the Erie Canal; coal shipped. P.<2000.

Weefood, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 3½ m. W. Tamworth. P.<250.

Weehawken, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Hudson co., on the Hudson R., 2 m. NNE. Hoboken. P.<1500.

Week (or **Wyke**) **Champflower,** part of eccles. par., Eng., Somerset. See **Pitcombe.**

Weeke, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 1 m. NW. Winchester. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**W.** or **Wyke**) P.<3000.

Weekley, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. N. Wellingborough, 2 m. NNE. Kettering, P.O. P.<500.

Week St. Mary, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 9½ m. NW. by N. Launceston, P.O.; 6123 ac. P.<750.

Weeks Reef, Pacific, in about 3½° N., 15° W., E. of Fanning I.

Weel, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the riv. Hull, 7½ m. N. by W. Hull, 1½ m. E. Beverley stn. P.<250.

Weeley, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 9½ m. ESE. Colchester, on the G. E. R., PMT.O., and P.O. (**Weeley Heath**). P.<750.

Weelsby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Clee with Weelsby.**

Weem, par., Scot., W. Perthshire, 1 m. NW. by W. Aberfeldy; 41,887 ac. P.<500.

Weenen, vil., Natal, 55 m. NNW. Pietermaritzburg.

Weener, market-tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the l. bk. of the Ems, circle Weener, 16 m. SSE. Emden. Weener is the cap. of the old Rheiderland, with wide tracts of marsh about the Ems and the Dollart. P.<4000.

Weenisk, riv., Canada, Keewatin, formed by the union of two branches about 54° 14′ N., flows NE. and enters Hudson Bay in about 87° W. Navigable a short distance up. Also spelt **Wainisk.**

Weeping Water, city, U.S., Nebraska, Cass co., 30 m. SSW. Omaha. P.<1500.

Weerselo, comm., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 7½ m. ESE. Almelo. P.<5000.

Weert, comm., Holland, prov. Limburg, 11 m. WNW. Roermond. P. 8000.

Weert-Saint-Georges, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Dyle, arr. and 6 m. SSW. Louvain. P.<2000.

Weesp, comm., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the Vecht, 6½ m. SE. by E. Amsterdam. P. 5200.

Weethley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 8 m. N. by E. Evesham, 2½ m. W. Alcester stn. P.<250. See **Alcester.**

Weeting, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 16 m. ENE. Ely, 1 m. N. Brandon stn.; has some ruins of a castle built by Warrenne, son-in-law of William I. P.O. 6234 ac. P. <500.

Weeton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 5 m. E. by S. Blackpool, 2 m. SSE. Singleton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Weeton, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in the extreme SE. of the Holderness div., 17 m. ESE. Hull, 3¼ m. SE. by E. Patrington stn.

Weeton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Ripon div., 5 m. S. by W. Harrogate, with a stn., **Weeton** (for Almscliffe Crags), on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500.

Weetze, German name of the **Vesdre** (*q.v.*).

Wee Waa, postal-tp., New South Wales, White co., 115 m. NW. by W. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Wee Wee Rup, or **Gunbower,** tn., Victoria, Gunbower co., 24 m. NW. Echuca. P. <1500.

Weeze, riv., Prussia. See **Vesdre.**

Weeze, vil., Prussia, in the NW. of the Rhine Prov., circle Geldern, 11 m. S. by E. Cleve. P. (comm.) <3000.

Weferlingen, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on riv. Aller, circle Gardelegen, 23 m. E. Brunswick. P. <3000.

Wegberg, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Erkelenz, 24 m. W. by S. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) <5000.

Wegeleben, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 11 m. S. Oschersleben. P. <4000.

Weggis, comm., Switzd., cant. and 6 m. E. by S. Lucerne, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lucerne. P. <2000.

Węgrów, or **Wengrów,** dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 22 m. NW. Siedlce, on Liwiec R. P. 8600.

Wegstädtl, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 27 m. N. Prague, and 5 m. ENE. Raudnitz. P. <2000.

Wehlau, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Wehlau, at the confluence of the Pregel and Alle, 42 m. SW. Tilsit; has an agricultural winter school, an iron foundry, and manufactures of machinery. Here was made the treaty of Sept. 29, 1657, recognising the independence of Prussia through Poland. P. <5000.

Wehlheiden, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle and 1 m. W. Kassel. P. 6000.

Wehr, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Lörrach, dist. and 2 m. ESE. Schopfheim. P. <4000.

Wehrden, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 7 m. WNW. Saarbrücken. P. <3000.

Wehrsdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 9 m. S. Bautzen. P. <3000.

Wei, Chinese, 'a large fortress.'

Wei-chou, Wai-chou, or **Wei-choutaun,** isl., Gulf of Tongking, N. of Hainan I., 32 m. S. Pakhoi, 31 m. W. of the coast of Kwangtung, S. China; formerly the refuge of the pirates in the Gulf of Tongking. In the NE. of the island is a colony of Hakkas, refugees from Kwangtung after the war of 1868, established here. Christianised and civilised through the efforts of the Rev. P. Joly of the Canton mission.

Weichsel, riv. See **Vistula.**

Weichsel, vil., Austria, Silesia, on the Vistula, 47 m. SE. by E. Troppau, 12 m. SE. Teschen. P. <5000.

Weichselmünde, vil. and fortress, Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, on the S. shore of Danzig Bay, 3 m. NNE. Danzig, opposite Neufahrwasser. See **Danzig.**

Weida, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Weida R., circle Neustadt, 18 m. W. by N. Zwickau (kgd. Saxony); has woollen manufactures. P. 5600.

Weiden, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Palatinate, dist. Neustadt, 31 m. SE. by E. Bayreuth; has an agricultural winter school; manufactures porcelain and machinery. P. 5800.

Weiden, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 4½ m. NW. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.) <3000.

Weidenau, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Siegen, 42 m. E. Cologne. P. 6000.

Weiersheim, or **Weyersheim,** vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 10 m. N. by E. Strassburg. P. <3000.

Weigelsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Reichenbach, 38 m. SSW. Breslau. P. (comm.) <3000.

Weighton, Little, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 7½ m. WNW. Hull, on the Hull and Barnsley Rly.

Weihai, another name for Kiao-chou Harbour, China.

Weihaiwei, Chinese naval station, N. ct. Shantung, about 40 m. E. Chifu, and 30 m. W. the NE. point of the penin., on a bay sheltered on the E. by a small island; taken by the Japanese after the destruction of the Chinese fleet in the harbour, Feb. 2, 1895.

Wei-ho, or **Hwei-ho,** riv., China, rises in SE. of prov. Shansi, flows E. through the N. of Honan, then NE. through Pechili (crossing the NW. of Shantung), and finally joins the Pei-ho at Tientsin; canalised from Linthsing, in 116° E., from which point it forms a portion of the Grand or Imperial Canal.

Wei-ho, riv., China, flows E. through a rich valley in S. of prov. Shensi, bounded on the S. by the Tsinling-shan Range, and joins the Hwang-ho just above Tungkwan, at the point where the latter river makes an abrupt change in its course from S. to E. Chief trib. the King-ho, which joins it from the NW. near Singan-fu. See **China,** Surface (near top of p. 327, column 1).

Wei-hsien, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 47 m. WSW. Laichou-fu; the most important city in Shantung, in the midst of a plain separating the two mountain systems of the prov., on both banks of the Peilang-ho.

Weihwei, tn., China, prov. and 115 m. ENE. Honan, 305 m. SW. by S. Tientsin, on the Hwei-ho.

Weikendorf, vil., Lower Austria, 20 m. NE. by E. Vienna. P. <2000.

Weikersdorf, comm., Lower Austria, 5 m. W. by N. Wiener Neustadt. P. <5000.

Weikersdorf, Gross-, vil., Lower Austria, 25 m. NW. Vienna. P. <2000.

Weikersheim, tn., Ger., in the N. of Würtemberg, 21 m. S. Würzburg; grows superior wine. P. <2000.

Weil, Weilerstadt, or **Weilderstadt,** tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, dist. Leonberg, circle Neckar; is still surrounded with wall and moat; has a monument to Kepler the astronomer (1571–1630), who was born at Magstadt, in the neighbourhood, and is buried here.

Weilburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, circle Oberlahn, 21 m. WSW. Giessen. P. (1825) 2000; (1890) <4000.

Weiler, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Thur R., circle Thann, 14 m. NW. by W. Mülhausen. P. <3000.

Weiler bei Bine, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 9 m. N. Kreuznach. P. (comm.) <3000.

Weilheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Weilheim, 29 m. SW. Munich. Alt. 1850 ft. P. <4000.

Weilheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, dist. Kirchheim, 20 m. SE. by E. Stuttgart. P. <4000.

Weimar, tn., Ger., cap. of the gd.-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, occupies a very agreeable situation on the Ilm, 50 m. WSW. Leipzig, and 13 m. E. Erfurt. It owes its fame to the enlightenment of Duke Karl August, who in the end of the 18th century gathered round him here the greatest literary geniuses of Germany, and further made Goethe his minister and friend. The most notable edifice is the ducal palace, built, after a fire in 1774, under the supervision of Goethe, between the years 1750 and 1803. Other buildings are Goethe's Garden House, the Red Palace (1574), Yellow Palace, Green Palace (containing the library of 180,000 vols.), the Princes House, theatre (restored 1825, and again 1868), &c.; the dwelling-houses of Goethe (since 1886 the Goethe-Schiller Museum), Schiller, Wieland, Herder, and Lucas Cranach (painter); monuments to Duke Karl August (1825 and 1875), Goethe and Schiller (1857), Wieland, and Herder; the parish church, containing the tombs of Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, the Elector John the Magnanimous, and an altar-piece by Cranach; tombs of Cranach the Elder, Musaeus, the dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Goethe and and Schiller. Between the years 1848 and 1866 the celebrated musician, Abbé Liszt, frequently resided at Weimar, and in some sort revived something of the departed glories of the cultured little capital. Weimar is the seat of various industries in iron, straw, and wood; of a geographical institute, large orphanages, and some technical schools; and has an active trade in live stock, wool, and onions. The town dates from the 9th century, and belonged down to the 15th to different noble houses; in the end of that century it fell to the Ernestine line of the ducal house of Saxony. Alt. 696 ft. P. (1782) 7000; (1834) 10,600; (1890) 24,500.

Weimar, tn., U.S., Texas, Colorado co., 102 m. W. Houston by rail. P. <1500.

Weina, small riv., Prussia, provs. Posen and Silesia, winds on the whole westwards through several lakes, and enters the Warthe 24 m. below Posen; not navigable.

Weinberg, mt., Austria, Bohemia, in the W., 15 m. NW. by W. Pilsen.

Weinberge, tn., Austria. See **Prague.**

Weinfelden, tn., Switzd., Thurgau, 7 m. SSW. Constance (Baden). P. (comm.) <4000.

Weingarten, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Karlsruhe, 5 m. NNE. Durlach. P. <4000.

Weingarten, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, 43 m. SSW. Ulm, circle of the Danube, dist. and 2 m. NE. Ravensburg. The abbey church (built 1724) contains a great organ, and is the scene of an annual ceremony connected with religious relics. Alt. 1590 ft. P. 5600.

Weinheim, urban comm., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle and 10½ m. ENE. Mannheim; has tanneries, and manufacture of patent leather, gun-stocks, chairs, &c.; was taken by the Spaniards in 1621, and destroyed by the French in 1688. P. 8200.

Weining-chou, tn., China, in the W. of Kweichou, 125 m. W. by N. Kweiyang-fu.

Weinitz, vil., Austria, Carniola, 40 m. E. by N. Fiume. P. <2000.

Weinsberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, dist. Weinsberg, 26 m. N. by E. Stuttgart, 3 m. ENE. Heilbronn. Above the town are the ruins of the Castle Weibertreu (women's

fidelity), famous in tradition, and taken by the peasants in 1525. Birthplace of the reformer Oecolampadius (1482). Has a magnetic medical establishment. P.<3000.

Weipersdorf, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Landskron. Alt. 1950 ft. P.<3000.

Weipert, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 37 m. W. by S. Teplitz, and 5 m. WNW. Pressnitz. P. 8200.

Weir, city, U.S., Kansas, Cherokee co., 23 m. NNW. of the SE. corner of the state; coal mined. P.<3000.

Weir's Bridge, favourite summer resort, U.S., New Hampshire, Belknap co., 6 m. N. Laconia by rail, on Winnepiseogee Lake. P.<1500.

Weisdale, PT.O., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, 10 m. NW. Lerwick.

Weisdale Voe, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, in the W., stretches 4 m. NNE. from its mouth, in 60° 12′ N., 1° 18′–20′ W.

Weisenau, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, circle and 2 m. SE. Mainz. P.<5000.

Weiser, tn., U.S., Idaho, Washington co., 57 m. NW. by N. Boise City. P.<1500.

Weiskirchlitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, dist. and 2 m. N. Teplitz. P.<2000.

Weissbrunn, German name of **Veszprem,** Hungary.

Weissenberg, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 10½ m. E. by N. Bautzen. P.<2000.

Weissenburg, French **Wissembourg,** tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Lauter R., circle Weissenburg, 21 m. W. Karlsruhe (Baden). Seat of a famous monastic school in the Middle Ages, and scene of the first German victory over the French in 1870. P. 5400.

Weissenburg, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle Weissenburg, 11 m. E. by N. Nördlingen; has a mineral spring and bathing establishment. In the neighbourhood traces of the *Fossa Carolina*, and above the town, on a cliff (alt. 2060 ft.), the ancient fortress of Wülzburg (1537). Alt. 1420 ft. P. 5900.

Weissenfels, vil., Austria, in the NW. of Carniola, 33 m. W. by S. Klagenfurt. P.<2000.

Weissenfels, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the r. bk. of the Saale, 20 m. S. Halle, circle Weissenfels; coal-mines; manufacture of shoes, organs, and various other commodities. P. 23,700.

Weissenheim, vil., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, circle and 12½ m. NNE. Neustadt. P.<3000.

Weissenhorn, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Schwaben, 10 m. SE. Ulm, circle Neu-Ulm. P.<3000.

Weissenkirchen, vil., Lower Austria, on the l. bk. of the Danube, 43 m. W. by N. Vienna. P.<2000.

Weissensee, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Weissensee, 16 m. N. by E. Erfurt. P.<3000.

Weissen-see, lake, Austria-Hungary, W. Carinthia, drained E. by the Weissenbach into the Drave. Length, E. to W., about 7 m

Weissenstadt, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle Wunsiedel, 17 m. NE. Bayreuth. P.<3000.

Weissenstein, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Esthonia, 62 m. SE. Reval; founded in 1270. Mean rfall. (11 yrs.), yr. 22.0 in., May–Dec. 17.1 in. P.<5000.

Weissenstein, mt. group, Switzd., cant. and connected by carriage road with the town of Solothurn; much frequented during the season.

Weissenthurm, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 7 m. NW. Koblenz, on the l. bk. of the Rhine opposite Neuwied. P.<2000.

Weisshorn, mt., Switzd., cant. Grisons, N. of the Hüela Pass, 46° 46′ N., 9° 58′ E. Alt. 10,130 ft.

Weisshorn, mt., Switzd., cant. Valais, between Nicklausthal and Val d'Anniviers. Alt. 14,800 ft.

Weisskirchen, vil., Austria, Bohemia, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 20 m. N. Prague. P.<2000.

Weisskirchen, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Beczwa, 22 m. E. by S. Olmütz; manufactures of cloth, &c. P. 8100.

Weisskirchen, German; in Hungarian **Fehértemplom,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, prov. Temes, 47 m. E. by N. Belgrade, with silk industries. P. 9000.

Weissport, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carron co., on the l. bk. of Lehigh R., 39 m. S. Scranton. P.<1500.

Weissstein, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 43 m. SW. by W. Breslau, circle and 1½ m. W. Waldenburg. P. 5600.

Weissthor, pass. See **Alps,** PASSES AND RAILWAYS, **III.** (2).

Weisswasser, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 22 m. SW. by S. Reichenberg. P.<2000.

Weitmar, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, 7½ m. E. by S. Essen. P. (comm.) 7800.

Weitra, tn., Lower Austria, 39 m. NE. Linz. P.<3000.

Weitsang, name sometimes given by the Chinese to **Tibet.**

Weituhi, isl., Pacific, in the N. of the Tuamotu group, in about 14° S., 141° W.

Weixelburg, vil., Austria, Carniola, 15 m. ESE. Laibach. P.<2000.

Weizenkirchen, vil., Upper Austria, 33 m. NW. Steyr 20 m. W. Linz. P.<2000.

Wej, El-, maritime vil., NW. Arabia, 82 m. SE. Selma; towards the SE. are remains of an old town called by the Arabs Feirabat.

Welbeck, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 3½ m. SSW. Worksop, 2½ m. E. Elmton and Gresswell stn. P.<250.

Welborne, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 11 m. W. by N. Norwich, 5 m. ESE. East Dereham, 3 m. NE. Thuxton stn. P.<250.

Welbourn, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 10½ m. E. Newark, 2 m. NNE. Leadenham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Welbury, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the NE. of the Richmond div., 10 m. SE. Darlington, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<250.

Welburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 12½ m. NE. by N. York, 1½ m. NW. Castle Howard stn., PM.O. P.<500. See **Bulmer.**

Welburn, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., on Hodge Beck, 21 m. N. by E. York, 1½ m. E. by S. Nawton stn. P.<250.

Welby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 2 m. NW. Melton Mowbray (*q.v.*). P.<250.

Welby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 4 m. ENE. Grantham, P.O. P.<500.

Welches Dam, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, 6 m. NW. Ely, 3½ m. W. by N. Black Bank stn. P.<250.

Welch Frankton, P.O., Eng., Shropshire, 1 m. from Frankton.

Welchtown, P.O., Ire., co. Donegal, 6 m. from Ballybofey, 5 m. from Stanorlar stn.

Welch Whittle, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 5½ m. NNW. Wigan, 1 m. W. Coppull stn. P.<250.

Welcombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 15 m. WSW. Bideford, ½ m. from the coast. P.<250.

Weld, co., U.S., Colorado, on the N. frontier, crossed in E. by 104° W.; cap. Greeley; abounds in coal.

Weldborough, post-tn., Tasmania. See **Thomas' Plains.**

Weldon, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, Halifax co., at head of navigation on Roanoke R., 75 m. NE. by E. Raleigh. P.<1500.

Weldon, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 13½ m. SW. by S. Stamford, 2½ m. E. of its stn. (**Weldon and Corby**) on the M. R., PMT.O. (**Weldon**). There are traces of an ancient town. P. (of each)<500.

Weldon Bridge, P.O., Eng., Northumberland, 3 m. N. Long Horsley.

Weleje, El. See **El Weleje.**

Welford, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Kent co., 80 m. NE. by E. Fredericton. P.<1500.

Welford, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., on the Lambourn, 5 m. NW. Newbury, 4 m. NNE. Kintbury stn.; 5228 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Welford with Wickham**) P.<1000.

Welford, par., Eng., Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, 3½ m. WSW. Stratford-on-Avon, 1 m. SE. Binton stn., PT.O. (**Welford-on-Avon**). P.<750.

Welford, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 9½ m. ENE. Rugby, 2 m. S. by E. of its stn. (**Welford and Kilworth**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Welham, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 13 m. SE. by E. Leicester, 4 m. NE. Market Harborough. P.<250.

Welkenraedt, comm., Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 6 m. NE. Verviers. P.<2000.

Well, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 11½ m. SE. by S. Louth, 1½ m. NW. Willoughby stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Well with Claxby**) P.<250.

Well, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in the SE. of the Richmond div., 7½ m. NNW. Ripon, 2 m. E. by N. Masham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Wella Lawella, isl., Solomon group. See **New Georgia.**

Welland, tn., Canada, Ontario, Welland co., on the riv. Welland, 24 m. WNW. Buffalo. P.<3000.

Welland, riv., Eng., rises near Market Harborough, on the boundary between Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, flows NE., separating the former county from the latter, and from Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire; but a few miles before reaching Crowland it turns nearly N., and crosses the Lincolnshire fens to its mouth in the Wash, 9 m. below Spalding. Formerly navigable, with the help of a now disused canal, for barges to Stamford; now for barges and small vessels only to Spalding. Length about 70 m.

Welland, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Evesham div., 7 m. NW. Tewkesbury, 2 m. W. by S. Upton-on-Severn stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Welland Canal, ship-canal, Canada, Ontario, between Lakes Ontario (Port Dalhousie) and Erie (Port Colbourne), parallel to the Niagara R. Length by the new and enlarged route completed in 1888, 26¾ m.; number of locks, 26; total rise, 326¾ ft.; depth, 14 ft.

Welland Port, post-vil., Canada, Ontario, Lincoln co., on the riv. Welland, 27 m. SE. by E. Hamilton. P.<1500.

Welland River, riv., Canada, Ontario, rises in Lincoln co., and flows E. into the riv. Niagara below Grand I.

Wellbank, P.O., Scot., Forfarshire, 6 m. N. Broughty Ferry.

Welle, or **Welle-Makua,** riv., Africa. See **Ubanggi.**

Well End, P.O., Eng., near Maidenhead, Berkshire, 1 m. from Bourne End.

Wellersburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Somerset co.; has immense beds of fireclay and coal. P. <1500.

Wellesbourne Hastings, par., Eng., Warwickshire, on the Dene, div. and 5 m. E. Stratford-on-Avon, 3 m. N. Ettington stn. P. <750.

Wellesbourne Mountford, par., Eng., Warwickshire, union and 5 m. E. Stratford-on-Avon, PMT.O. (**Wellesbourne**). P. <750.

Welleschin, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 11 m. S. Budweis. P. <2000.

Wellesley, co., New South Wales, on the S. frontier, crossed by 149° E.

Wellesley, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 13 m. WSW. Boston. P. <4000.

Wellesley Islands, group, Queensland, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, crossed by 139½° E.

Wellesley Province, Malay Penin. See **Province Wellesley.**

Wellfield, stn., Eng., Durham, on the NE. R., 8½ m. ESE. Durham.

Wellfleet, fishing tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., on Wellfleet Bay, 50 m. ENE. New Bedford. P. <1500.

Wellfleet Bay, U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., in the E. of Cape Cod Bay, in about 41° 52′ N.

Wellhaugh, par., Eng., Northumberland, union and 12 m. W. Bellingham. P. 250.

Wellhorn, mt., Switzd., adjoining the Wetterhorn, Bernese Oberland, near Grindelwald. Alt. 9260 ft.

Welling, vil., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 3 m. SE. Woolwich, 2 m. S. by W. Abbey Wood stn., PMT.O.

Wellingborough, par. and tn., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 10 m. NE. by E. Northampton, on the M. R. and L. & NW. R.; has manufactures of boots and shoes. Iron ore is mined, and there are several blast-furnaces. Chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. Market-day, W. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 25.8 in. 4265 ac. P. 15,100.

Wellingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 16 m. E. King's Lynn, 3 m. SSE. Rudham stn. P. <250. See **Tittleshall.**

Welling Islands, another name of the Palowi Is., Ger. New Guinea.

Wellingore, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 9 m. S. Lincoln, 1 m. SSE. Navenby stn., P.O. P. <750.

Wellingrove, tp., New South Wales, Gough co., 80 m. W. Grafton; copper and tin are found in the neighbourhood. P. <1500.

Wellington, military cantonment, Brit. India, Madras, dist. Nilgiri, 31 m. NNW. Coimbatore, 5 m. SE. Utakamand; principal military sanitarium of Madras, with healthy invigorating climate. Fruit grown abundantly. Alt. 6200 ft. Mean temp., yr. 61° F., Jan. 55°, May 66°; rfall., yr. 48 in., Oct.–Nov. 18.3 in.

Wellington, co., Canada, Ontario, S. of 44° N., between 80° and 81° W.

Wellington, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., on Lake Ontario, 46 m. WSW. Kingston. P. <1500.

Wellington, municip., Cape Colony, dist. Paarl, 40 m. NE. by E. Cape Town. Alt. 430 ft. Mean temp., yr. 62.8° F., Jan. 73.0°, July 52.4°. P. <3000.

Wellington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5½ m. N. by W. Hereford, 1½ m. NW. Moreton stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Wellington, originally called **Watling Town,** par. and market-tn., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 10 m. E. Shrewsbury, near the ancient Watling Street, on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R. It has coal-mines, limestone quarries, and manufactures of farm implements, furniture, and iron goods. Market-days, Th. and S. Par. 8731 ac., P. 12,300; tn. P. 5900; parl. div. P. 46,200; eccles. par. (**Wellington with Eyton on the Weald Moors**) P. <4000.

Wellington, par. and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., at foot of Blackdown Hills, 6 m. WSW. Taunton, on the G. W. R.; manufactures blankets, serges, flannel, bricks, and pottery. Market-day, Th. 5195 ac. P. 6800; parl. div. P. 48,100; eccles. par. (**Wellington with West Buckland**) P. 6100.

Wellington, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Hanley.**

Wellington, tn., New South Wales, Wellington co., 63 m. NW. by N. Bathurst, on riv. Macquarie, in an agricultural, pastoral, and mining dist.; has copper and gold mines. The Wellington caves, containing a large number of interesting fossils (including the bones of a marsupial lion), are near the town. Alt. 1000 ft. P. <1500.

Wellington, cap. city of New Zealand, North I., Hutt co., 158 m. S. by E. New Plymouth, on Port Nicholson, a fine landlocked harbour (area 20,000 ac., depth 6–14 fathoms, rise and fall of tides 3–4 ft.) on the N. of Cook's Strait. The approaches are protected by batteries. The current in the entrance never exceeds 2 knots. Besides government buildings (an immense wooden structure), has a colonial museum and two colleges. Botanical gardens (100 ac.). Extensive meat-preserving works, candle and soap works, tanneries, &c. See of a Protestant bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Has been the cap. of New Zealand since 1864, when the seat of government was removed from Auckland. Subject to earthquakes. Mean temp., yr. 55.3° F., Jan. 62.5°, July 47.4°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 52.44 in. P. 31,000.

Wellington, prov., occupying the southern part of the North I., New Zealand, bounded on the E. by the Ruahine, and bisected by the Tararua range; hilly, and well timbered.

Wellington, co., Queensland, on the S. frontier, crossed by 141° and 146° E.

Wellington, tp., S. Australia, Sturt co., on the r. bk. of the Murray R., 53 m. SE. by E. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Wellington, co., Tasmania, in the NW. corner.

Wellington, city, U.S., Kansas, Sumner co., 155 m. SW. by S. Topeka, 28 m. S. by W. Wichita. P. <5000.

Wellington, vil., U.S., Missouri, Lafayette co., on Missouri R., 6 m. above Lexington; has river trade. P. <1500.

Wellington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lorain co., 35 m. SW. Cleveland. P. <3000.

Wellington, mt., Tasmania, near Hobart, in 42° 54′ S., 147° 15′ E., offering a magnificent view, which includes Tasman's and Forestier's Penins. Alt. 4166 ft.

Wellington, mt., Victoria, co. Tanjil, in 37° 31′ S., 146° 46′ E. Alt. 5363 ft.

Wellington, co., W. Australia, on W. ct., crossed by 116° E.

Wellington Bridge, PMT.O., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Bargy, 12 m. SE. New Ross.

Wellington Channel, North America, Arctic Regions, in 75° 37′ N., 92° 22′ W., connecting on the S. with Barrow Strait, and on the N., through Penny Strait and Arthur Strait, with the Arctic Ocean. Mean temp. (1 yr., 1852–53), yr. 5.5° F., Jan. –17.6°, July 38.1°.

Wellington College, stn., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the SE. R., 10 m. SE. Reading, PMT.O.

Wellington Heath, eccles. par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 13 m. E. Hereford, 2 m. N. Ledbury stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wellington Island, the largest isl. of the terr. of Magallanes, Chile, 110 m. long by 40 m. broad, crossed near the S. end by 50° S., separated from the mainland by Wide Channel, the English Narrows, and Messier Channel.

Wellington Lake, Victoria, crossed by 38° 5′ S., 147° 15′ E.; navigable, and connected by a navigable channel with Lake Victoria and the Pacific.

Well Light-Vessel. See **Lynn Deeps.**

Wellow, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 9 m. ENE. Mansfield, 5½ m. NE. Farnsfield stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wellow, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 4 m. S. by W. Bath, on the M. R. and L. & SW. R., P.O.; 5387 ac. P. <1500.

Wellow, East, par., Eng., on the W. border of Hampshire, New Forest div., 9½ m. NW. by W. Southampton, 3½ m. W. by S. Romsey stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**East Wellow with West Wellow**), is partly in Wiltshire, P. <1000.

Wellow, West, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 11 m. SE. Salisbury, 5 m. W. by S. Romsey, PM.O. P. <750. See **Wellow, East.**

Wells, Eng., Norfolk. See **Wells-next-the-Sea.**

Wells, episcopal city, mun. bor. (since 1200), and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 19 m. SW. Bath, and 21 m. by road from Bristol, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, at the foot of the Mendip Hills, with junction stn. on the G. W. R. and the joint line of the M. & G. W. Rlys. It took its name from some holy springs, where King Ina, in 704, built a monastery. Trade is agricultural, excepting some brush manufacture. Wells and Bath together form one diocese (see **Bath**), and the city grew round the cathedral here, which is greatly admired (Early English style). The bishop's palace is castellated, with wall and moat. Market-days, W. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1891) <5000; the par. of **Wells St. Cuthbert In** forms the greater part of the bor. P. <4500; the adjoining par. of **Wells St. Cuthbert Out** has an area of 14,890 ac., P. <3500; parl. div. P. 55,600.

Wells, par., Ire., cos. Carlow and Kilkenny, bars. Idrone West and Gowran, on riv. Barrow, contains part of Leighlinbridge town. P. <750.

Wells, P.O., Ire., co. Wexford, 10 m. NE. Enniscorthy, 8 m. from Gorey stn.

Wells, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 41° N., and W. of 85° W.

Wells, tn., U.S., Maine, York co., 14 m. SW. Biddeford. P. <3000.

Wells, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Faribault co., 40 m. SE. Mankato. P. <1500.

Wells, vil., U.S., Nevada, Elko co., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 80 m. SW. of the NE. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Wells, co., U.S., N. Dakota, between 48° and 47° N., crossed on the W. by 100° W.

Wells, vil., U.S., Vermont, Rutland co., 17 m. SW. Rutland, with slate quarries. P. <1500.

Wells, stn., Wales, Radnorshire. See **Llanelwedd.**

Wellsboro, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., 90 m. WNW. Scranton; agricultural centre. P. <3000.

Wellsburg, vil., U.S., New York, Chemung co., on Chemung R., 75 m. SSW. Syracuse, and 5 m. SE. Elmira. P. <1500.

Wellsburg, city, U.S., W. Virginia, Brooke co., on the Ohio, 15 m. N. by E. Wheeling. P. <3000.

Wellsford, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Rodney co., 39 m. NNW. Auckland. P. <1500.

Wellshotthill, part of tn., Scot., Lanarkshire, included in Cambuslang. P. 1000.

Wells-next-the-Sea, par., Eng., near the middle of the N. ct. of Norfolk, N. div., 24 m. NE. King's Lynn, with a stn. (**Wells**) on the G. E. R. It has an endowed grammar-school, and a church dating from the 15th century, burnt 1879. Trade in corn, malt, and oysters; vessels of 150 tons reach the town. PMT.O. (**Wells**). P. <3000; tn. (**Wells**) P. <3000.

Wells River, vil., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., on the Connecticut, 27 m. ESE. Montpelier. P. <1500.

Wells' Tannery, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Fulton co.; coal mined. P. <1500.

Wellston, city, U.S., Ohio, Jackson co., 63 m. SSE. Columbus; has iron manufactures. P. <5000.

Wellsville, vil., U.S., Missouri, Montgomery co., 47 m. NE. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Wellsville, vil., U.S., New York, Allegany co., on the Genesee R., 74 m. S. by W. Rochester. P. <4000.

Wellsville, city, U.S., Ohio, Columbiana co., on r. bk. of the Ohio, 39 m. N. Wheeling (W. Va.); manufactures steel, iron, and terra-cotta. P. 5200.

Wellsville, vil., U.S., Utah, Cache co., near E. base of Wasatch Mt. P. <1500.

Wellwood, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, Dunfermline par. P. <750.

Welnetham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., the former 3½ m. SSE. Bury St. Edmunds, with a stn. (**Welnetham**) on the G. E. R. Great Welnetham, P. <500; Little Welnetham, P. <250.

Welney, par., Eng., Cambridge, on the Old Bedford R., 6½ m. ESE. March, 3½ m. ENE. Manea stn.; here are decoys for wild fowl; a nursery of fen skaters. PMT.O. P. <750.

Welney, par., Eng., Norfolk, Downham union. P. <750.

Welper, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hattingen, 4 m. S. Bochum. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wels, tn., Upper Austria, on the Traun, 17 m. SW. Linz; manufactures of paper, copper, brass, and oil. The Emperor Maximilian died in the castle here (1519). P. 10,100.

Welsford, post-vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Queens co., 20 m. NW. St. John. P. <1500.

Welshampton, stn. See **Welsh Hampton.**

Welsh Bicknor, par., Eng., in the S. of Herefordshire, on the r. bk. of the Wye, div. and 4½ m. S. by W. Ross, 1½ m. SE. Kerne Bridge stn. P. <250.

Welsh Frankton, eccles. par., Eng., Shropshire, Ellesmere and Whittington pars., P.O. P. <500.

Welsh Hampton, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 10 m. ENE. Oswestry, with a stn. (**Welshampton**) on the Cambrian Rly., PM.O. (**Welshampton**). P. <750.

Welsh Harp, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., on the M. R., 7 m. NW. by W. St. Paul's, London.

Welsh Newton, par., Eng., on the S. border of Herefordshire, Ross div., 4 m. N. by W. Monmouth. P. <250.

Welshpool, mun. bor. (since 1615) and par., Wales, Montgomeryshire, a parl. bor. in the Montgomery dist., 18½ m. WSW. Shrewsbury, in the diocese of St. Asaph, near the Severn, on the Cambrian Rly. and L. & NW. and G. W. Joint Line. Formerly Welshpool was centre of flannel trade, but the industry has been almost entirely transferred to Newtown. The name was given to distinguish it from Poole in Dorset. Near is Powis Castle (12th century), with beautiful grounds. Market-days, M. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1891) 6500.

Welsh St. Donats, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 10 m. W. Cardiff, 1½ m. SE. Ystradowen stn. P. <250. See **Llanblethian.**

Welton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 6 m. NNE. Lincoln, 3½ m. NNW. Langworth stn., PT.O. P. <750.

Welton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. SE. Rugby, with a stn. (**Welton** for Guilsborough) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Welton, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 8 m. E. by N. Hexham, 3 m. N. by W. Mickley stn. P. <250.

Welton, vil., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7½ m. SW. Bath, on the G. W. R. (stn. for Midsomer Norton); coal is mined in the vicinity.

Welton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 9 m. W. Hull, 1½ m. E. by N. Brough stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Welton with Melton**) P. <1000.

Welton in the Marsh, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 15 m. SE. by S. Louth, 1½ m. N. by W. Burgh stn., P.O. (**Welton**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Welton in the Marsh with Gunby**) P. <500.

Welton-le-Wold, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 4 m. W. Louth, 2½ m. NW. Hallington stn., P.O. P. <500.

Welwarn, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 17 m. NW. by N. Prague. P. <3000.

Welwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, in the extreme SE. of the Holderness div., 15½ m. ESE. Hull, 2½ m. SE. by S. Patrington stn. P. <500.

Welwyn, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Maran, 6 m. WNW. Hertford, with a stn. on the G. N. R.; has shoe making and wool stapling. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Welzheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Jagst, dist. Welzheim, 21 m. ENE. Stuttgart. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wem, par. and market-tn., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 11 m. N. Shrewsbury, on the L. & NW. R.; has manufactures of leather, and malting trade. Birthplace of the dramatist William Wycherley, 1640–1715. Market-day, Th. 13,898 ac. P. <4000.

Wemba, country, Africa. See **Lobemba.**

Wembdon, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1½ m. N. Bridgwater, PM.O. P. <1500.

Wembere, vast steppe, equatorial Africa, SSE. of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Wembley, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 9 m. WNW. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**Sudbury and Wembley**) on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <3000. **Wembley Park,** where there is a stn. on the Metropolitan Rly., is a recreation ground in which is an uncompleted imitation of the Eiffel tower, Paris. See **Sudbury.**

Wembury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 5 m. SE. by S. Plymouth. P. <750.

Wembworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 16 m. SSE. Barnstaple, 2 m. SW. Eggesford stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Wemding, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, circle Donauwörth, 11 m. E. by N. Nördlingen. P. <3000.

Weme, or **Opara,** riv., W. Africa, Dahome, flows S., and enters the lagoon of Kotonu W. of Porto Novo.

Wemmetsweiler, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 4½ m. WSW. Ottweiler. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wemyss (wimz), par., Scot., Fifeshire, containing Buckhaven, East Wemyss, and West Wemyss towns, with a stn. (**Wemyss Castle**) on the N. B. R.; coal is mined here. 4732 ac. P. 10,000. **East Wemyss** has linen manufactures, PMT.O., P. <1500. **West Wemyss** has good harbour, and traffic in coal, which is mined in the vicinity, on N. B. R., PMT.O., P. <1500.

Wemyss Bay, watering-place, Scot., W. ct. Renfrewshire, 7 m. SW. Greenock, on the C. R., PMT.O.

Wenchan-hsien, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, near NE. ct. of Hainan I.

Wenchow-fu, treaty-port, China, prov. Chekiang, at the mouth of the Takai, 153 m. NE. by N. Fuchou; the ruins of a palace, carved gateways, and triumphal arches denote its decay. P. 80,000.

Wenchu, Korea. See **Wönju.**

Wendats, tribe. See **Hurons.**

Wendell, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 26 m. NNE. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Wenden, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Olpe, 40 m. E. Cologne. P. (comm.) <4000.

Wenden, Esthonian **Wenno-lin,** dist. tn., Russia, govt. Livonia, 55 m. by rail NE. Riga, on l. bk. Livonian Aa, in a picturesque country known as 'Wenden Switzerland.' Old castle, founded in 13th century, well preserved till now. P. <5000.

Wenden Lofts, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. W. by N. Saffron Walden, 3½ m. WNW. Audley End stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wenden Lofts with Elmdon**) P. <750.

Wendens Ambo, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 2½ m. SW. by W. Saffron Walden, close to Audley End stn., P.O. (**Wenden**). P. <500.

Wendland, dist., Prussia, prov. Hanover, in the E., between the Elbe and prov. Saxony.

Wendlebury, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 7 m. E. by N. Woodstock, 2 m. SW. Bicester. P. <250.

Wendling, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. W. by N. Norwich, 3½ m. W. East Dereham, on the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500. See **Longham.**

Wendover, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5 m. SE. Aylesbury, partly surrounded by the Chiltern Hills, on the Metropolitan Rly., terminus of a branch of the Grand Junction Canal. Hampden, in five successive parliaments, represented the bor., which was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. PMT.O. 5788 ac. P. <2500.

Wendron, par., Eng., Cornwall, Truro div., on the riv. Hel, 8 m. W. by S. Falmouth, 2½ m. NNE. Helston; it has tinmines. 13,259 ac. P. <4500.

Wends, Slav race, formerly spread over most of the terr. lying between the Elbe and the Oder, from Bohemia northwards

to Mecklenburg. They are now greatly dwindled in numbers (167,000), and chiefly confined to Lusatia, a dist. between Brandenburg, Saxony, and Silesia, or rather these people are (Slavic) Sorbs and Liutizes, who have adopted the Wendish language, and to some extent Wendish customs and costumes. In the stricter sense the Wends are identified with the Veneti of the Latin writers; in the wider, the name comprehends all the N. Slav tribes. See also **Kassases.**

Wenduyne, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the coast, arr. and 9 m. NW. Bruges. P. <2000.

Wendy, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 10½ m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 3½ m. WNW. Meldreth and Melbourn stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**W. with Shingay**) P. <250.

Wener, Swedish **Venern,** lake, Sweden, in 59° N., 13° E., enclosed by the provs. Elfsborg, Skaraborg, and Wermland. Length, 90 m.; breadth, 15 to 48 m. near its centre, where two penins. extend into it from N. and S., and, with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake, NE., and Dalbo Lake, SW. Area, 2144 sq. m.; alt. 143 ft.; depth, 292 ft. Shores greatly indented; it receives numerous rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N., and it discharges its surplus waters by the Göta (SW.) into the Kattegat. It is in some parts too shallow for navigation, and is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Göta Canal, Lake Roxen, &c., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea.

Wenersborg, tn., Sweden. See **Venersborg.**

Wengern, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 10 m. WNW. Hagen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wengernalp, alp or mountain pasture, Switzd., Bern, in Lauterbrunnen comm., between the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, which have been connected since 1892 by a mountain rack railway. Alt. 6185 ft.

Wenham, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Essex co., 5 m. N. Salem. Wenham Lake is celebrated for the great purity of its ice, which is largely shipped; it is about 1 m. sq., and 200 ft. deep. P. <1500.

Wenham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., the former 7 m. SW. by W. Ipswich, 2 m. W. by S. Capel stn., P.O. (**Great Wenham**). P. (of each) <250. See **Capel.**

Wenhaston, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2½ m. SE. Halesworth, on the Southwold Rly., P.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**Wenhaston with Mells**) P. <1000.

Wenhiang, tn., China, prov. Honan, on the r. bk. of the Hwang-ho, 280 m. N. by W. Ichang, 103 m. W. Honan.

Wen-ho, or **Yunting,** another name of Hun-ho R., N. China.

Wenigenjena-Camsdorf, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Saxe-Weimar, circle and 9½ m. ESE. Weimar. P. <3000.

Wenju, tn., Korea. See **Wönju.**

Wen-kiang, riv., China. See **Wang-kiang.**

Wenlock, mun. bor. (since Edward IV.), Eng., Shropshire, Mid and S. divs. (comprising three market-tns., Much Wenlock, 12 m. SE. Shrewsbury, Madeley, and Ironbridge, also Broseley, Coalport, and Coalbrookdale), in the diocese of Hereford, with stns. on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys. Important agricultural dist.; extensive limestone quarries; bricks and tiles made at Broseley; large iron-works at Madeley (*q.v.*) and Coalbrookdale. Till 1885 Wenlock returned two members to Parliament. Market-day, M. P. (1891) 15,700; par. **Much Wenlock,** 8761 ac., P. <2500.

Wenlock, Little, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 10½ m. ESE. Shrewsbury, 2 m. N. Buildwas stn. P. <500.

Wenlock Edge, range of hills, Eng., in the S. of Shropshire, 13 m. long, trending SW. and NE., and terminating in the NE. above Much Wenlock.

Wenman, isl., Pacific, in about 1° 20′ N., 92° 0′ W.

Wenning, riv., Eng., rising in the W. of the Skipton div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, and flowing W. and SW. till it joins the Lune on the l. bk., in Lancashire, about 6 m. SSE. of Burton in Kendal.

Wennington, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 5½ m. SSE. Romford, 1½ m. ESE. Rainham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wennington, par., Eng., Lancashire, on riv. Wenning, div. and 10 m. NE. by E. Lancaster, on the M. R., P.O. P. <250.

Wenona, city. See **Bay City.**

Wenona, city, U.S., Illinois, on borders of Marshall and La Salle cos., 39 m. NE. Peoria; an important fair held here. P. <1500.

Wensan, port, Korea. See **Wönsan.**

Wensley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 8½ m. SW. by S. Richmond, on the Ure, 1 m. SE. of its stn. on the NE. R., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**W. with Leyburn**) P. <2000.

Wensley and Snitterton, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 2½ m. WNW. Matlock, PM.O. (**Wensley**). P. <1000.

Wensleydale, the part of the valley of the Ure, Eng., Yorkshire, stretching from its head to Jervaulx valley, E. to W., above Wensley, traversed by a branch of the NE. R., which is joined at Hawes by one from the M. R.

Wensleydale, or **Wordieburne,** post-tn., Victoria, Polwarth co., 25 m. SW. Geelong. P. <1500.

Wensum, riv., Eng., Norfolk, rises 3-4 m. S. Fakenham, describes a sharp W. curve, and then flows SE. to Norwich, where it enters (l. bk.) the Yare (*q.v.*). Navigable for barges only within the city of Norwich.

Went, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, rising in the extreme W. of the Osgoldcross div. and flowing E.

Wentbridge, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Went, 10 m. E. by S. Wakefield, 2½ m. E. by S. Ackworth stn. See **Darrington.**

Wentlooge, St. Bride, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on N. bank Severn, 3½ m. SW. Newport, 1½ m. E. Marchfield stn., P.O. (**St. Brides**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**W. with Coedkernew**) P. <500.

Wentnor, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 13½ m. SE. Welshpool, 5 m. W. by S. Church Stretton, P.O.; 6303 ac. P. <750.

Wentworth, post-vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., 46 m. W. by S. Pictou. P. <1500.

Wentworth, co., Canada, Ontario, at the W. end of Lake Ontario, in 43° N.

Wentworth, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, 4 m. W. by S. Ely, 2 m. E. by N. Sutton stn. P. <250.

Wentworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 4 m. NW. by N. Rotherham, 2 m. ENE. Chapeltown Thorncliffe stn., PMT.O. P. <2000.

Wentworth, municip. tn., New South Wales, Wentworth co., 170 m. W. by N. Hay. Owing to its particularly advantageous site, it has been mentioned as the possible cap. of Federal Australia. It has considerable river traffic, and is the depôt for supplying the interior when the river is unnavigable. An irrigation settlement has been laid out. Mean temp., yr. 64.5° F., Jan. 78.8°, July 50.5°. P. <1500.

Wentworth, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Lake co., 80 m. N. by E. Yankton. P. <1500.

Wentworth Falls, dist., New South Wales, Cook co., on Jamieson Creek, 62 m. W. Sydney by road and rail. P. <1500.

Wentzville, vil., U.S., Missouri, St. Charles co., 37 m. WNW. St. Louis. P. <1500.

Wenvoe, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., in 41° 9′ S., 146° 22′ E. P. <1500.

Wenvoe, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4½ m. WSW. Cardiff, 2½ m. N. Cadoxton stn., PMT.O. P. <500.

Weobly (wĕb′lĭ), par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8 m. SW. by W. Leominster, 3 m. N. by E. Moorhampton stn. A mound marks the site of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the Empress Matilda. Weobly formerly returned two members to Parliament. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Wepion, vil., Belgium, prov. and 2½ m. S. Namur, on the Sambre. P. <2000.

Weppener, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of Weppener dist., about 70 m. N. by E. Aliwal North.

Weppes, small dist., formerly in Flanders, now in dep. Nord, France, between the canalised Deûle and the Lys.

Wer, tn., India, Rájputána, 27 m. SW. by W. Bhartpur. P. (1881) 7200.

Werbellin-see, lake, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, 11 m. WSW. Angermünde; length 7 m. NE. to SW., by ½ m. broad. The canal of Werbellin, which issues from the extreme SE. end, flows 6 m. SW. and connects the Oder with the Elbe by the Spree and Havel.

Werdau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 4 m. W. by N. Zwickau; important manufactures of woollens, including woollen and worsted yarn, also vicuna yarn, &c. P. (1834) <5000; (1890) 16,300.

Werden, or **Werden an der Ruhr,** tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Ruhr, circle and 5 m. S. Essen; important manufactures of cloth, felt, &c.; has coal-mines in the vicinity. P. 8800.

Werdenberg, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 12 m. N. by W. Ragatz. P. <2000.

Werder, in German place-names. See *Worth.*

Werder, or **Werder an der Havel,** tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Zauch-Belzig, on the Havel, 4 m. WSW. Potsdam. P. 5800.

Werdohl, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Altena, 25 m. E. Barmen. P. <3000.

Wereham, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 12 m. S. by E. King's Lynn, 2 m. NW. Stoke Ferry stn., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Wereham with Wretton**) P. <1000.

Werenczanka, tn., Austria, Bukowina, dist. Zastawna. P. <4000.

Wergama, or **Urgamma,** Berber tribe of S. Tunis, on S. shore of Gulf of Gabes. P. 31,000.

Wergs, The, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. NW. Wolverhampton.

Werl, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Soest, 31 m. SSE. Münster, and 20 m. E. by N. Dortmund. P. <5000.

Wermelskirchen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Lennep, 8½ m. SSE. Elberfeld; manufactures of cotton, silk ribbons, and many other articles. P. (comm.) 11,800.

Wern, riv., Ger., in the N. of Bavaria, flows S. then W. into the Main, which it enters 18 m. NW. by N. Würzburg; not navigable.

Werne, par. and tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on riv. Lippe, circle Lüdinghausen, 20 m. S. Münster. P. <3000.

Werne, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum. P. (comm.) 7000.

Wernerheide, colony, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, near Werne. P. <3000.

Werneth, par., Eng., Cheshire, union and 4 m. NE. Stockport, on the L. & Y. R.; manufactures of cotton and hat-making. P. <3000.

Werneth, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. R. P. 11,500. See **Oldham.**

Wernеuchen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Ober-Barnim, 5 m. ENE. Berlin. P. <2000.

Wernigerode, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 12½ m. WSW. Halberstadt, cap. circle Wernigerode; manufactures agricultural machinery, and has iron-founding. P. (1816) <4000; (1890) 10,000.

Wernstadt, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 21 m. E. Teplitz; manufactures cottons and laces. P. <3000.

Werra, riv., Ger., one of the headwaters of the Weser, rises in the SW. of the Thuringian Forest, and flows on the whole NW., passing Meiningen to Münden, where it unites with the Fulda; navigable from Wanfried, 42 m.

Werracknabeal, Victoria. See **Warracknabeal.**

Werragebirge, a mt. complex on the borders of the Prussian provs. of Hesse-Nassau, Hanover, and Saxony, on both sides of the riv. Werra. Highest points, Meissner (2460 ft.), Bilstein (2100 ft.), Koburg (1757 ft.), and Boyneburg (1680 ft.).

Werre, riv., Ger., a l. bk. trib. of the Weser, rises in the Teutoburger Wald, and falls into the Weser near Rehme. Length, 61 m.

Werribee, or **Wyndham,** vil., Victoria, Grant co., 23 m. NE. Geelong. P. <1500.

Werrington, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., 2 m. N. Launceston; 5305 ac. P. <750.

Werrington, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. NNW. and in the Soke of Peterborough, 1 m. N. Walton stn., P.O. P. <750.

Werrington, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. from Bucknall.

Werrington River, small riv., Eng., Cornwall, flows ESE. to the Tamar, for the greater part of its course on the border of Cornwall and Devon.

Werris Creek, vil., New South Wales, Buckland co., 84 m. SW. Armidale. P. <1500.

Werro, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Livonia, 122 m. NE. Riga, 39 m. S. by E. of Dorpat, on Woo R.; ruins of old castle Kirumpäh close by. P. <5000.

Werschetz, German spelling of **Versecz,** Hungary, having the same pronunciation.

Wertach, riv., Ger., in SW. of Bavaria, flows NNE. into the Lech just below Augsburg; not navigable, but used for floating timber from Pforzen, 40 m.

Werth, in German place-names. See *Worth.*

Wertheim, urban comm., Ger., Baden, on the l. bk. of the Main, 17 m. W. by S. Würzburg. P. <4000.

Werunda, co., New South Wales, bounded on the NW. by the Darling R., and crossed in the S. by 32° S.

Wervin, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 3 m. NNE. Chester, on the Ellesmere Canal. P. <250.

Werwick, or **Vervicq,** comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the l. bk. of the Lys, arr. and 9 m. SE. by E. Ypres; has various manufactures. P. 7400.

Wesel, fortified tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Rees, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Lippe, 22 m. NW. Essen; manufactures pianos, cards, art fabrics, soap, money-chests, sheet-lead, and leaden piping, &c. The fortifications of the town were demolished in 1890, but there still remain a citadel and four forts, one of which, Fort Blucher, is on the l. bk. of the Rhine. Wesel existed in the time of Charles Martel, and belonged to the duchy of Kleve; it was often besieged during the 16th and 17th centuries. P. (1816) 11,000; (1890) 17,900; comm. P. 20,700.

Wesell, vil., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Luznitz, 18 m. NE. by N. Budweis. P. <2000.

Wesen, tn., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, at the foot of Lake Walenstadt, 7 m. N. by E. Glarus. P. <2000.

Wesenberg, ancient *Rakobor,* dist. tn., Russia, govt. Esthonia, 68 m. SE. Reval; founded by Danes in 1224; ruined by wars. Mean rfall. (10 yrs.), yr. 20.3 in., May–Oct. 14.2 in. P. <5000.

Weser, riv., Prussia, is formed by the confluence of the Werra (*q.v.*) and the Fulda (*q.v.*) at Münden, 10 m. NE. Kassel, at an alt. of 395 ft. Its general course is N., inclining to W. It separates Hesse-Nassau and Westphalia from Hanover and Brunswick, crosses outlying portions of these several provs., traverses Hanover and Bremen, and finally separates Hanover from Oldenburg. Above Minden (NE. corner Westphalia) after flowing W. by N. in a valley to the S. of the Weser-gebirge, it turns N. and quits the hilly country by the Westphalian Gate (*q.v.*) and enters the great plain of N. Germany. A few miles below Bremen (160 ft.) the river widens greatly, and eventually reaches the sea by two mouths at Bremerhaven, a noble stream 7 m. wide. The portion from Bremen to Bremerhaven (70 m.) is of the greatest importance from the commercial point of view. Since 1886 the town of Bremen has deepened the channel to 16½ ft., and otherwise improved it. The river is navigable up to Rotenburg (just S. of 51° N.) on the Fulda, and to Wannfried (51° 11′ N.) on the Werra; but from Bremen up to Hameln (where there is a lock) the minimum depth is only 3½ ft., and in summer boats (200 tons) can scarcely get beyond Hameln. Length 280 m., or including the course of the Werra 450 m.; area of basin, 1850 sq. m. Principal tribs., the Aller (right) and the navigable Hunte (left). Canals connect the Weser with the Elbe and the Ems.

Weser, riv., Prussia. See **Vesdre.**

Weser-gebirge, hill-ridge, Ger. See **Westphalian Gate.**

Wesham, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 7½ m. E. by S. Blackpool, ½ m. N. Kirkham stn., PMT.O. See **Medlar. Wesham Row,** 1 m. W.

Wesley, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., 4 m. from Thamesford. P. <1500.

Wesley Vale, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 80 m. W. Launceston by road and rail. P. <1500.

Wessel, small group of isls., Australia, NE. ct. of Northern Terr., off Arnhem Land; consists of Wessel I., which is mountainous (31 m. long, and 9½ m. broad), a second mountainous island (18½ m. long, and 7½ m. broad), and five smaller ones.

Wesselburen, par. and vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Norderdithmarschen, 33 m. SW. Schleswig, 3 m. from the W. ct. Par. P. 6400; vil. P. <3000.

Wesselstroom, S. African Republic. See **Wakkerstroom.**

Wessely an der March, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. March, 45 m. S. by E. Olmütz. P. <4000.

Wessex (*i.e.,* West Saxon), an ancient Saxon kingdom of England, extending from the English Channel to the Thames, and from Kent on the E. to Devon on the W. The name has acquired literary distinction in the 19th century from the novels of Thomas Hardy, describing the life and manners of that part of England.

Wessington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Belper union, 3½ m. NW. Alfreton, P.O. P. <750.

Wessington, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Beadle co., 80 m. E. Pierre. P. <1500.

Wessington Springs, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Jerauld co., 90 m. E. by S. Pierre.

Wesson, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Copiah co., 45 m. S. by W. Jackson; manufactures cottons and woollens. P. <4000.

West, eccles. par., Scot., co. and par. of Perth. P. <4000.

Westacre, par., Eng., Norfolk, Freebridge Lynn union. P. <500.

West Alexandria, vil., U.S., Ohio, Preble co., on Elk Creek, 46 m. N. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

Westbarns, vil., Scot., Haddingtonshire, par. and 2 m. W. Dunbar, PMT.O. P. <500.

West Bay, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on Lake Bras d'Or, 54 m. WSW. Sydney.

West Bay (Bridport), stn., Eng., Dorset, on a branch of the G. W. R., 2 m. SW. Bridport, PT.O.

West Bend, city, U.S., Wisconsin, cap. Washington co., 31 m. NNW. Milwaukee. P. <1500.

Westbere, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Stour, 3½ m. NE. by E. Canterbury, 1 m. ENE. Sturry stn. P. <500.

Westboro, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 10 m. E. by N. Worcester. P. 5200.

Westborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6½ m. NW. by N. Grantham, 3 m. W. Hougham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Westborough with Dry Doddington**) P. <500.

West Botany, suburb of and 17 m. from Sydney, New South Wales, contains Lady Robinson's Beach, Scarborough Park (100 ac.), and the watering-places of Sandringham and Sans Souci. P. 2000.

Westbourne, vil., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 17 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie. P. <1500.

Westbourne, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 6½ m. WNW. Chichester, 1½ m. NE. Emsworth stn., PMT.O.; 4520 ac. P. <2500.

Westbourne Park, two stns., Eng., London, one upon the G. W. R., the other on the G. W. R. and the Metropolitan Rly. (Outer Circle), 4½ m. W. by N. St. Paul's. Eccles. pars. (**Westbourne Park** and **Upper Westbourne Park**), total P. 15,900.

West Branch, vil., U.S., Iowa, Cedar co., 70 m. by rail NW. Burlington. P. <1500.

West Branch, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ogemaw co., 53 m. NNW. Bay City. P. <1500.

West Branch River John, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 24 m. from Pictou. P. <1500.

West Bridgewater, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania. See **Bridgewater.**

West Bromwich, parl. and (since 1882) mun. bor., co. bor. (since 1888), par., and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 4 m. WNW. Birmingham, in the diocese of Lichfield, with stns. on G. W. R. and L. & NW. R. In the 18th century there was only a village here on a barren heath. This town is centre of an extensive mining and manufacturing district, turning out large quantities of metal goods of almost every possible kind. It also has blast-furnaces, slitting-mills, brass-foundries, &c. Has a handsome park and a recreation-ground. There are several fine public buildings, including town hall with lofty tower, a library, an institute, &c. Parl. and mun. bor. and par., 5851 ac., P. (1871) 47,900; (1891) 59,500.

Westbrook, stn., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 14½ m. W. by N. Hereford, on the Golden Valley Rly.

Westbrook, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Middlesex co., 18 m. W. by S. New London. P.<1500.

Westbrook, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., 5 m. E. Gorham. P. 6600.

Westburn, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Cambuslang par. P. <1000.

Westbury, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5 m. WNW. Buckingham, 2 m. NW. by W. of its stn. (**Fulwell and Westbury**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<500.

Westbury, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 8 m. E. by N. Welshpool, 1½ m. SE. of its stn. on the G. W. and L. & NW. Rlys., PM.O.; 8800 ac. P.<1500.

Westbury, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 3½ m. NW. by W. Wells, close to Lodge Hill stn., P.O. P.<750.

Westbury, par. and market and agricultural tn., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 5 m. S. by E. Trowbridge, a junction stn. on the G. W. R.; has woollen-mills, and malting, iron-smelting, iron-mines, and blast-furnaces. Westbury is an ancient town, said to have been chartered by Edward I.; disfranchised in 1885. PMT.O., and PM.O. (**Westbury Leigh**). 12,083 ac. P. 5600; parl. div. P. (1891) 52,700; eccles. par. (**Westbury with Dilton**) P.<3500.

Westbury, tn., Tasmania, Westmoreland co., 17 m. WSW. Launceston; copper ore, tin, and iron have been found in the neighbourhood. P.<1500.

Westbury on Severn, par. and tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., on the r. bk. of the Severn, 7½ m. WSW. Gloucester, 2 m. NE. Newnham stn., PM.O.; 8264 ac. P.<2500.

Westbury on Trym, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 3 m. N. by W. and partly in bor. of Bristol, 2 m. WSW. Filton stn., PMT.O. P. 19,800; eccles. par. (**Westbury on Trym with Redland**) P. 5500.

Westby, vil., Eng., Lincolnshire. See **Bassingthorpe.**

Westby with Plumpton, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 5½ m. SE. by E. Blackpool, 1 m. SW. Wrea Green stn. P.<500.

Westcalder, stn., Scot. See **Calder, West.**

West Chester, vil., U.S., New York, West Chester co., 13 m. NE. by N. New York; is a country residence for New York business men. P. 6800.

West Chester, vil., U.S., Ohio, Butler co., 20 m. N. by E. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

West Chester, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Chester co., 22 m. W. by N. Philadelphia, in a rich agricultural country; has several nurseries. P. (1880) 7000; (1890) 8000.

West Coast Sounds, a series of thirteen beautiful fiords, New Zealand, on the SW. ct. of South I., chiefly between 46° and 44° 30′ S., from Preservation Inlet to Milford Sound. The best months for visiting the Sounds are from March to July, and often August and September.

Westcombe Park, stn., Eng., Kent. See **Greenwich.**

West Cornforth, mining vil., Eng., Durham, Bishops Middleham par., near Ferryhill Junction.

Westcote, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 13½ m. N. Lechlade, 2½ m. WSW. Chipping Norton Junc. P.<250.

Westcott, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. WNW. Aylesbury, on the Oxford and Aylesbury Rly., P.O. P.<500. See **Waddesdon.**

Westcott, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 1½ m. W. by S. Dorking, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Westcott Barton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Banbury div., on the Dorne, 6 m. W. Woodstock, 3 m. W. by N. Heyford stn. P.<250.

Westcraigs, stn., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, on the N. B. R., 8 m. S. Falkirk.

West Creek, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., 46 m. SE. by S. Trenton. P.<1500.

Westcross, place, Wales, Glamorganshire, Gower div., on Swansea Bay, 3 m. SW. by W. Swansea, on the Swansea and Mumbles Rly., PMT.O.

West Damsel, vil., Eng., Cornwall; fluor-spar is obtained here.

West Dongeradeel, comm., Netherlands. See **Dongeradeel.**

West End, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 3 m. NE. Southampton, 1½ m. SE. by E. Swathling stn., PM.O. P.<2000.

West End, suburb of London, Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 4 m. SW. Harrow, on the City and Suburban Line, M. R.

West End, P.O., Eng., Surrey, 3 m. from Chobham.

West End, P.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. NE. Otley.

West End, city, U.S., Georgia, Fulton co. P.<1500.

West End, seaside summer resort, U.S., New Jersey, Monmouth co., 2 m. S. Long Branch. P.<1500.

West End Lane, stn., Eng., W. Hampstead, London.

Westenfeldmark, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and near Hamm. P. 6600.

Westenhanger, stn., Eng., Kent, on the SE. R., 7 m. W. Folkestone.

Wester, Loch of, lake, Scot., Caithness, in the NE., drained SE. into Sinclair's Bay by the Wester Water.

Westerås, tn., Sweden. See **Vesterås.**

Westerbauer, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Hagen. P.<4000.

Westerburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle Westerburg. P.<2000.

Westerdale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the Esk, 14½ m. W. by S. Whitby, 2½ m. SW. Castleton stn.; 9881 ac. P.<250. **Westerdale Moor,** an upland tract about 2 m. to the S.

Westerdale, hamlet, Scot., Caithness, 10 m. S. Thurso, and 3 m. SE. by S. Scotscalder stn., P.O.

Westeregeln, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, circle Wanzleben. P.<3000.

Westerfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2 m. N. by E. and included in the co. bor. of Ipswich, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Westerham, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 10½ m. NW. by W. Tunbridge, on the SE. R.; has a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here in 1727, and killed at the capture of Quebec in 1759. PMT.O., and P.O. (**Westerham Hill**). Market-day, W. 5804 ac. P.<3000.

Westerhausen, or **Westerhausen am Harz,** vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Aschersleben, 6 m. S. Halberstadt. P. <3000.

Westerhüsen, or **Westerhüsen an der Elbe,** vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Wanzleben, on the l. bk. of the Elbe, 4 m. S. Magdeburg. P.<3000.

Westerkappeln, comm., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Münster, circle Tecklenburg. P.<5000.

Westerkirk, par., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on riv. Esk, 6 m. NW. Langholm; 26,992 ac. P.<500.

Westerleigh, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 8 m. NE. by E. Bristol, 2 m. S. Yate Junction, P.O.; 4466 ac. P.<1500.

Westerloo, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout; iron-mining and tanning. P.<4000.

Westerly, seapt. tn., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., on Pawcatuck R., 27 m. WSW. Newport; has granite quarries. P. 6800.

Western, Great, postal-vil., Victoria, Borung co., 10 m. N. by W. Ararat. P.<1500.

Western Australia, colony, Australia, occupying all the country W. of 129° E., divided into six dists.: South-West, Gascoyne, North-West, Kimberley, Eucla, and Eastern, with a total area about twelve times that of Great Britain. Coast-line about 3500 m., with several large bays but few good harbours, the principal being King George's Sound, Shark's Bay, King Sound, and Cambridge Gulf. Off the coast are numerous small islands (chief, Dirk Hartog and Rottnest) and extensive coral reefs. A marked difference is observed in the rise and fall of the tides on different parts of the coast; S. of Shark's Bay it is unimportant, while in the NW. it rises to over 30 ft., and in King Sound to 46 ft. The **surface,** so far as known, consists mainly of a vast plateau (1000–2000 ft.), from which rise, near the W. ct., mountain or hill ranges with a generally N. and S. (or SE.) trend. In the interior the country is nearly level or traversed by low ridges and with vast sandy deserts. The principal ranges are the Darling (elevation about 1500 ft.), in SW., running N. and S. for about 300 m.; Stirling, near S. ct., with Mount Kyenrup (3500 ft.), the highest point in the settled part of the colony; Roe, with Mount William (3000 ft.); Blackwood (2000 ft.), &c.; in the NW. is the Hammersley and in the N. the King Leopold Range. It is believed that higher summits than the above exist in the northern interior. **Principal rivers,** N., Ord; NW., Fitzroy, De Grey, Fortescue, and Ashburton; W., Gascoyne, Murchison, Swan, Murray, and Blackwood. The Fitzroy is the most important river in the country, navigable for 200 m. during part of the year; the other rivers are mainly storm-water channels, unnavigable except (in some cases) for a few miles at the mouth. W. of the Darling Range are several shallow lakes, and on the plateau are many large depressions, or salt-clay flats, in which the rain is collected, but much of this is evaporated. As regards **geological structure,** sandstone covers the greater part, broken through by belts of granite and schistose rocks, on which lie the principal gold-fields; in the SW. Mesozoic rocks crop out, and in the S. they form the cliffs of the Great Australian Bight. Tertiary deposits occur around Shark's Bay, and Car-

boniferous formations in the Collie and Irwin Rivs., N. of the latter to the Fortescue R., and in Kimberley dist. **Forests** cover immense areas. According to Von Mueller, the extra tropical forests alone are equal in area to Great Britain. Eucalypts predominate, as in other parts of Australia, and many of the trees are of great size. Amongst the more important are the karri and jarrah, the latter specially valuable on account of its power of resisting the teredo and the white ant; others are the tuart or white gum, sandal-wood, &c. Large areas suitable for pasture have been discovered, as the rich grass plains along the Fitzroy, tracts of grass and salt-bush E. of the head of the Gascoyne, and others in the S. and SW. The presence of poisonous plants in many pastoral dists. has in several instances proved very injurious to cattle, but these plants are now being destroyed. **Climate** tropical in N. and NW. [**Derby, Cossack**]. More moderate in the SW., where the mean annual temp. decreases very gradually from 65.5° F. near 28° S. to 58.6° F. in about 35° S. [**Geraldton, Perth, Fremantle, Bunbury, Albany**]. In the N. and NW., which lies within the monsoon region, heavy rains occur in summer, and in the NW. occasionally severe hurricanes; in the SW. the rain is brought by the NW. winds in winter (May–Oct.), and the rest of the year is dry. Along the coast S. of Fremantle the rainfall is about 40 in., but it decreases rapidly inland, being barely 20 in. on the plateau 50 m. from the coast, while in the interior it is quite uncertain. **Wool** is the most important product. The area under the plough is very limited; the principal cereal is wheat. Fruits of various kinds grow luxuriantly, and the cultivation of the vine is extending. The **pearl-fisheries** of Shark's Bay and the NW. ct. are important; considerable deposits of guano occur on Houtman's and the Lacapede Is., and tortoise-shell is obtained from a species of turtle on the islands. Until within the last eight or ten years, Western Australia was supposed to be very poor as to **minerals,** but the gold and other discoveries since made point to the existence of considerable mineral wealth. The principal goldfields are Coolgardie, Yilgarn, Murchison, Pilbarra, Kimberley, and Dundas; iron, both magnetite and hematite, is so abundant, that it is said seriously to affect the use of the compass; tin (stream) is found in the Blackwood R. and in Roebourne dist.; copper and galena also occur in the latter dist. and in other parts; coal is found in the Irwin and Collie valleys and near Wyndham, &c., but little has been done in working it. Want of water has proved a serious hindrance to the development of the goldfields, but the matter has been taken up by government, and measures for the supply of Coolgardie dist. are projected. **Railways** are at present limited to the SW. settled part of the colony; a line from York to the S. Australian frontier at Eucla is proposed. The principal **exports** are gold and wool; others are pearl and pearl-shell, timber and sandal-wood, &c. There is a small military volunteer force. **Education** is provided for in elementary and assisted schools, under the supervision of a Central Board, the elementary schools being immediately controlled by local Boards. As to government, see **British Empire, The.** The first occupation of terr. belonging to the colony took place in 1826, when Major Lockyer with a party of convicts formed a settlement at Albany, on King George's Sound; further settlements were made soon after, but for a long time little progress was made, and the need for labour was so much felt that the colonists applied for convicts, several thousands of whom were sent out between 1850 and 1868. The mineral and other discoveries of recent years have given a great impetus to the growth of the colony, which was granted responsible government in 1890. Area, 1,060,000 sq. m. P. (1891) 49,800. See **Australia, Australian Colonies,** and **British Empire, The.** [**E. J. H.**]

Western Islands. See **Hebrides.**

Western Port, vil., U.S., Maryland, Allegany co., 27 m. SE. by E. of the NW. corner of the state; rich coal-mines in the vicinity. P. <2000.

Western Port Bay, Victoria, crossed by 145° 11′ E., contains Phillip, French, and other islands; discovered by Bass in 1798.

Western Springs, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., 1 m. by rail E. Hinsdale, and 16 m. W. of Chicago; a settlement of the Society of Friends; has a mineral spring. P. <1500.

Westerton, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 2 m. ENE. Bishop Auckland, ½ m. NE. Coundon stn. P. <500.

Westervik, tn., Sweden, prov. and 75 m. N. Kalmar. P. 6900.

Westerville, vil., U.S., Ohio, Franklin co., 12 m. N. by E. Columbus. Westerville is the seat of the Otterbein University. P. <1500.

Westervoort, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the IJssel, 3 m. SE. by E. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Westerwald, section of the **Schiefergebirge** (*q.v.*) of Prussia, almost entirely in the prov. Hesse-Nassau, and surrounded by the Rhine (SW.) and its tribs., the Sieg and the Lahn. General alt. 2000 ft.; highest peaks, Saalberg, Fuchskanten, and Stegskopf (2145–2155 ft.). The dist. slopes gradually S., where it terminates in the **Siebengebirge** (*q.v.*), but has steep descents in the N. and E. Iron, anthracite, and manganese underneath, and forests and pasturage above ground, with fruit and wine in the valleys, constitute the principal products of the region.

Westfalen, prov., Prussia. See **Westphalia.**

Westfälische Pforte, gap in a ridge of hills, Prussia. See **Westphalian Gate.**

West Ferry, stn., Scot., Forfarshire, on the C. R. and N. B. R., and on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint (C. & N. B.) Rly., adjoining Broughty Ferry on W.

Westfield, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Kings co., 13 m. NW. by W. St. John, on the r. bk. of the riv. St. John. P. <1500.

Westfield, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Notgrove.**

Westfield, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 15 m. W. Norwich, 3 m. S. East Dereham, 1 m. W. by S. Yaxham stn. P. <250. See **Whinbergh.**

Westfield, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 3 m. NNW. Hastings, PM.O.; 4314 ac. P. <1500.

Westfield, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, on Barbauchlaw Burn, 5 m. SW. Linlithgow, on the N. B. R., P.O.

Westfield, vil., Scot., Perthshire, 2 m. N. Blairgowrie, P.O.

Westfield, vil., U.S., Illinois, Clark co., 31 m. W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Westfield, riv., U.S., Massachusetts, rises in the NW. of the state, in the Hoosac Mts., and flows SE., S., then ESE. to the Connecticut, which it joins on the r. bk. opposite Springfield.

Westfield, riv., U.S., Massachusetts, in the W., trib. of the Connecticut, which it joins on the r. bk. at Springfield.

Westfield, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., on Westfield R., 8 m. W. by N. Springfield. Among its special industries are the manufactures of whips and cigars. P. (1880) 7600; (1890) 9800.

Westfield, vil., U.S., New York, Chautauqua co., 54 m. SW. Buffalo. P. <2000.

Westfield, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Tioga co., on Cowanesque R. P. <1500.

Westford, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 7 m. SW. by W. Lowell. P. <3000.

Westford, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 5 m. SE. Milton stn. P. <1500.

West Gat, channel, Holland, prov. N. Holland, between the isl. of Onrust and the mainland (Helder).

Westgate, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the Wear, 16 m. S. Hexham, 6 m. W. Stanhope stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Westgate on Sea, St. James and **St. Saviour,** two eccles. pars. and watering-place, Eng., Kent, Isle of Thanet div., on the N. ct., 2 m. W. by S. Margate, of which it is practically a suburb, with a stn. (**Westgate on Sea**) on the L. C. & D. R., PMT.O. P. (of each) <1500.

West Green, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, 2 m. N. Winchfield.

West Green, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., 5 m. N. St. Paul's, London, on the G. E. R.

West Green, part of eccles. par., Eng., Sussex. See **Ifield.**

West Hall, P.O., Eng., Cumberland, 6 m. NE. Brampton.

Westhall, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 3 m. NE. Halesworth. P. <500.

Westham, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 4 m. NE. by N. Eastbourne, with a stn. (**Pevensey and Westham**) on the L. B. & S. C. R., P.O.; 5024 ac. P. <1500.

Westhampnett, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 1½ m. ENE. Chichester. P. <750.

Westhampton, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 11 m. NW. by W. Holyoke. P. <1500.

West Harbour, bor., New Zealand, South I., Waikouaiti co., near Dunedin. P. <1500.

Westhausen, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Scheer R., 15 m. SSW. Strassburg. P. <2000.

West Havelland. See **Havelland.**

West Haven, bor., U.S., Connecticut, on New Haven Bay, co. and 3 m. SSW. New Haven. P. <1500.

Westhead, P.O., Eng., 2 m. SE. Ormskirk, Lancashire.

West Heath, P.O., Eng., Worcestershire, E. div., 6 m. NE. Bromsgrove, 2 m. SW. King's Norton.

West-Herbede, vil., Ger., prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Hattingen. P. <3000.

Westhide, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 6 m. NE. by E. Hereford, 2 m. NE. Withington stn. P. <250. See **Stoke Edith.**

West Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Ottery St. Mary par. P. <500.

Westhorpe, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Southwell, Nottingham.

Westhope, vil., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 17 m. S. by W. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. ENE. Stretford Bridge Junction, P.O. See **Diddlebury.**

Westhorpe, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 12 m. E. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <250.

Westhoughton (westhaw'ton), par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Westhoughton div., 5 m. SW. Bolton, with manufactures of cotton, silk, and nails; large collieries in the neighbourhood,

on the L. & Y. R. PMT.O. Market-day, S. Par. 4341 ac., P. 11,100; parl. div. P. (1891) 83,100.

Westhouse, High, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Ingleton, Yorkshire, W. Riding.

Westhouses and Blackwell, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., 2½ m. NE. Alfreton.

West India Docks, stn., Eng., London, on the G. E. R., 3 m. E. St. Paul's. **South West India Docks,** on G. E. R.

West Indies (*Antillia*, or *Antilles*), archipelago of islands which extend from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, between 10° and 27° N., 60° and 85° W., bounded on N. and E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from the N. ct. of S. America. The group of larger islands on the W., comprising Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and Porto Rico, is called the Greater Antilles, those on the N., stretching towards Florida, the Bahamas, and all the islands to the E. and S. of Porto Rico, comprising the Leeward and Windward Is. (officially so called, see **Leeward Islands**) with their sub-groups, together with Trinidad and other islands off the coast of Venezuela, are comprehended under the name of the Lesser Antilles. The Bermudas are not properly West India islands, although they were officially considered as such till 1834. The following table shows by whom the islands were first occupied, the date of occupation, and the countries to which they now belong:—

Belong to	Islands.	First occupied by	Year.
Great Britain	Jamaica	Spaniards in	1509
	Caymans	...	...
	Bahamas	English in	1629
	Virgin Islands	Dutch in	1648
	Trinidad	Spaniards in	1532
	Tobago	Dutch in	1632
	Grenada	French in	1650
	Grenadines	...	...
	St. Vincent	English in	1722
	Barbados	English in	1624
	St. Lucia	France	1653
	Dominica	French in	1610
	Antigua	English in	1632
	Montserrat	,,	1632
	Barbuda	,,	1632
	Nevis and Redonda	,,	1628
	St. Christopher	,,	1625
	Anguilla	,,	1640
Spain	Cuba and Isle of Pines	Spaniards in	1511
	Porto Rico	,,	1510
France	Martinique	French in	1635
	Guadeloupe	,,	1635
	Desirade	,,	1635
	Marie Galante	,,	1635
	Les Saintes	,,	...
Denmark	St. Thomas	Dutch in	1657
	St. John	,,	1717
	Santa Cruz	Dutch in	1643
Netherlands	St. Martin	Spaniards in	1643
	St. Eustatius	,,	1643
	Saba	,,	1643
	Curaçao	,,	1643
	Oruba	,,	...
	Buen Ayre	,,	...
Sweden	St. Bartholomew	French in	1648
Venezuela	Margarita, Tortuga, Los Siete Hermanos	,,	1635
Independent	Haiti	Spaniards in	1493

Many of the islands are of volcanic origin. Climate of the whole tropical, but modified by the surrounding ocean and the elevated surface of many of the islands. The more important industries are the production of sugar, molasses, and rum, the cultivation of coffee, cacao, the lime, bananas, pine-apples, oranges, yams, sweet potatoes, arrow-root, cassava, ground-nuts, tobacco, spices (nutmegs, ginger, black pepper, mace, cloves, cinnamon, vanilla, &c.); while efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of henequen. Subsidiary industries are fishing, and the rearing of ponies, cattle, small stock, and poultry. Columbus landed on Watling I., Bahama group, in October 1492; and the archipelago, under the erroneous impression at the time of discovery that it formed part of Asia, was called the West Indies. The history of the West India islands 'from the period of their discovery in 1492 till 1816, presents little more than a melancholy series of calamities and crimes. The islands have been laid waste by hurricanes, and visited by pestilence; but the sufferings which have arisen from natural causes are few and trifling in comparison with those which moral and political circumstances have produced.' Among these may be classed the annihilation of the Indians, the introduction of slavery, the atrocities of the buccaneers, and international wars. [Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands.] Slavery was abolished in the Dutch West Indies, July 1, 1863. Total area of the archipelago, 94,822 sq. m. P. 4,194,700.

West Lake, vil., Canada, Ontario, Prince Edward co., 9½ m. from Pictou. P. <1500.

Westland, co., New Zealand, South I., on the NW. ct., crossed by 43° and 44° S.

Westland, prov., New Zealand, in the W. of South I.

Westland Row, stn., Ire., co. and city of Dublin, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly.

Westleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple union, on the Torridge, 2 m. NE. Bideford, P.O. P. <500.

Westleigh, PM.O., Eng., Lancashire. See **Leigh, West.**

Westleigh, P.O., Eng., Somerset, 1 m. from Burlescombe.

Westleton, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 23 m. NE. Ipswich, 2½ m. E. Darsham stn., PM.O.; 6122 ac. P. <1000.

Westley, P.O., Eng., 4 m. from Six Mile Bottom (Cambridgeshire).

Westley, par., Eng., Suffolk, Stowmarket div., 2 m. W. Bury St. Edmunds. P. <250. See **Fornham.**

Westley Waterless, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 5 m. SSW. Newmarket, 1½ m. S. Dullingham stn. P. <250.

West Lothian, Scot. See **Linlithgowshire.**

Westmarsh, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3½ m. NW. by W. Sandwich, 3 m. SW. by W. Minster Junction, P.O. P. <500.

Westmeath, inland co., Ire., prov. Leinster, mainly in the Shannon basin, except towards the E. border, which is drained by streams flowing to the riv. Boyne and the Irish Sea, divided into twelve bars., as shown in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Brawny	10,099	4927
Clonlonan	32,099	5571
Corkaree	23,870	3114
Delvin	39,062	4381
Farbill	35,447	4926
Fartullagh	37,552	4003
Fore	49,082	6757
Kilkenny, West	31,173	4602
Moyashel and Magheradernon	40,604	10,114
Moycashel	47,067	6573
Moygoish	39,599	4816
Rathconrath	48,363	5325
Total, Westmeath	434,017[1]	65,109

[1] Exclusive of 19,436 ac. under the larger rivers and lakes.

Geologically the county is part of the central limestone plain, with some sandstone heights cropping up near Ballymahon and at Moat-a-Genogue. It is nowhere mountainous, but is so varied with heights and valleys as to offer much agreeable scenery. Nearly one-seventh of the area is bog. There are some good limestone quarries, and small quantities of marble, copper, and lead have been found. The large lakes, Derravaragh, Owel, Ennel, Lene, &c., with parts of Lough Sheelin in the NE. and Lough Ree in the SW., occupy altogether 17,000 ac. Lough Lene is notable from supplying the riv. Inny with an affluent, which therefore flows towards Lough Ree in the W., while supplying another river, the Dale, which flows to the Boyne and the Irish Sea. The Royal Canal traverses this county. It is also served by the M. & G. W. R. system. The staple occupations are tillage and pasturage. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Manufactures flour and meal; some frieze, flannel, and linen. As part of the kingdom of Meath, this dist. suffered much from the Danes, 10th and 11th centuries. On the English taking possession of Leinster, Hugh de Lacy obtained 800,000 ac. The name of the county dates from Henry VIII. The county contains several important raths and ruins of an abbey (1236), with tower 93 ft. high. Chief towns, Athlone (one half being in county Roscommon) and Mullingar, an important railway junction, with Roman Catholic cathedral. The county returns two members to the House of Commons. See **Ireland,** table.

Westmeath, South, vil., Canada. See **Beachburg.**

Westmeerbeek, comm., Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. Turnhout, 16 m. E. Malines. P. <2000.

Westmeston, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5½ m. WNW. Lewes, 2½ m. SW. Plumpton stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Westmeston with East Chiltington**) P. <750.

West Middlesex, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., on Beaver R., 50 m. NNW. Allegheny; has iron and coal mines. P. <1500.

Westmill, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., on the Rib, 10 m. NNE. Hertford, on a branch of the G. E. R., P.O. P. <500.

Westminster, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 5½ m. S. by E. London, on a railway. P. <1500.

Westminster, parl. bor., Eng., in the W. of London, on the l. bk. of the Thames, with a detached portion to the NW. separated from the former by the bor. of St. George's, Hanover Square. P. 55,800; pars., **Westminster St. James,** P. 25,000; **Westminster St. Margaret and St. John,** P. 55,500; **Westminster St. Peter,** P. <250.

Westminster, tn., U.S., Maryland, cap. Carroll co., 27 m. NW. Baltimore. Westminster is a summer resort, and the seat of the Western Maryland College. P. <3000.

Westminster, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, co. and 20 m. N. by W. Worcester. P. <2000.

Westminster, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on Connecticut R., 4 m. by rail S. Bellows Falls. P. <1000.

Westminster, New, tn., Canada. See **New Westminster.**

Westminster Bridge, stn., Eng., London, on the Metropolitan Rly., 1½ m. SW. by W. St. Paul's.

Westminster Junction, stn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., 1464 m. by rail W. Winnipeg, 18 m. E. Vancouver.

West Moor Colliery, Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 4½ m. N. by E. Newcastle, close to Killingworth stn., P.O.

Westmoors, stn., Eng., Dorset, on the L. & SW. R., 5 m. NE. Wimborne. See **Verwood and Westmoors.**

Westmoreland, co., New South Wales, crossed by 34° S. and 150° E.

Westmoreland, co., Tasmania, crossed by 42° S. and 147° E.

Westmoreland, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 16 m. N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Westmoreland, vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., 8 m. by rail S. Rome; manufactures iron. P. <1500.

Westmoreland, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, to the N. of 40° N., and bounded in the extreme NW. by French Creek.

Westmoreland, co., U.S., Virginia, on the Potomac, E. of 77° W.

Westmorland, co., Canada, in the extreme SE. of New Brunswick.

Westmorland, co., in the NW. of Eng., entirely inland except at the mouth of the Kent, in Morecambe Bay. It lies nearly all to W. of the Pennine Range, the chief part, in N., being drained by the Eden and its tribs., flowing to the Solway Firth; and a smaller part, in S., by the Kent, flowing to Morecambe Bay, and by the Lune and the Leven. Part of the upper Tees valley belongs to NE. The county is named from the *moors* on *west* of Durham and Yorkshire, a wild dist. where rise Dufton Fell (2591 ft.), Dun Fell (2780 ft.), Mickle Fell (2591 ft.), and others all over 2000 ft. Another area belongs to the 'Lake District,' with its many 'fells,' Helvellyn (3118 ft.), Bow Fell (2959 ft.), &c. Most of the Vale of Eden is above the 500 ft. level, while the Kendal area of undulating lowlands is mainly below that limit. This, the most mountainous county of Eng., consists largely of Carboniferous strata on the Yorkshire border, Silurian as far as Ambleside, and towards Cumberland of mica and chlorite rocks, with some whinstone and granite. There are many 'faults' traversing the dist. Coal occurs in the Carboniferous rocks, and is mined to a small extent at Brough, but is of inferior quality. There are excellent fireclays at Argill, but not yet worked. Barytes is mined at Appleby and Barras, iron ore at Brough, lead ore at Appleby and Patterdale, and green slate is quarried at Elterwater, Troutbeck, and Ambleside. Gypsum is worked at Kirkby and Sowerby. Much of this county was formerly held by 'statesmen,' small farmers owning the land they occupied. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Manufactures of woollen goods, gunpowder, paper, and boots in and about Kendal. The county is traversed from S. to N. by the main lines of the L. & NW. R. (ascending the valley of the Kent and crossing Shap Fell) and the M. R. (descending the valley of the Eden), and is entered from the E. by a branch of the NE. R., which forks at Kirkby Stephen and joins the L. & NW. R. at Tebay and Clifton. Antiquities: circular earthworks, barrows, stone circles; also Roman remains; some of the churches and castles show Norman architecture. The county contains 109 pars., and is in the diocese of Carlisle; chief towns, Kendal, Appleby, Ambleside, Windermere, Kirkby Lonsdale, Bowness. N. or Appleby div. 352,008 ac., P. (1891) 31,176; S. or Kendal div. 148,898 ac., P. (1891) 34,922; total (ancient and administrative county) 500,906 ac., P. 66,098. See **England,** table.

Westnewton, par., Eng. Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Glen, 10½ m. E. by S. Kelso, 2 m. W. Kirknewton stn. P. <250.

Westoe, par., Eng., Durham, in bor. of South Shields. P. 72,400; eccles. pars. (**Westoe**) P. 7600; (**South Westoe**) P. 10,900.

Weston, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 7 m. NW. Toronto, on a railway. P. 1500.

Weston, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 3 m. SE. by S. Crewe, 1½ m. NNE. Betley Road stn., P.O. P. <500.

Weston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., on riv. Mersey, 8 m. SW. Warrington, and 1½ m. SSW. Runcorn, PM.O. P. <2500.

Weston, P.O., Eng., Dorsetshire, 5½ m. S. Weymouth.

Weston, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 4 m. E. Hitchin stn., 12 m. NNW. Hertford, PMT.O.; 4540 ac. P. <1000.

Weston, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 3½ m. ENE. Spalding, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., 1½ m. NW. Moulton stn.; 5566 ac. P. <1000.

Weston, or **Weston Longville,** par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 9 m. NW. by W. Norwich, 1 m. WSW. Attlebridge stn., P.O. (**Weston**). P. <500.

Weston, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 9 m. N. by W. Newark, close to Crow Park stn., P.O. P. <500.

Weston, an eastern suburb of Southampton, Eng., included in the parl. bor. of Southampton, to the S. of Woolston stn. P. (eccles. par.) <500.

Weston, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 1½ m. NW. Bath, of which it is a suburb, on the M. R. P. <5000.

Weston, vil., Eng., Somerset. See **Curry Rivell.**

Weston, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 9 m. WSW. Lowestoft, 2 m. S. Beccles. P. <500.

Weston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., on the Wharfe, 8½ m. N. by E. Bradford, 1 m. NE. Burley stn. P. <250.

Weston, vil., Natal, on the Mooi R., 35 m. NW. by N. Pietermaritzburg.

Weston, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Waitaki co., 4 m. from Oamaru by road and rail. P. <1500.

Weston, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 12½ m. W. Boston. P. <2000.

Weston, tn., U.S., Missouri, Platte co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri, 28 m. NW. by N. Kansas City. P. <1500.

Weston, vil., U.S., Ohio, Wood co., 25 m. SW. by S. Toledo. P. <1500.

Weston, vil., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., 24 m. SSE. Rutland. P. <1500.

Weston, tn., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. Lewis co., on the W. Fork of the Monongahela R., 53 m. W. by S. of the SW. corner of Maryland. P. <3000.

Weston, Old, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 9½ m. WNW. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. by E. Kimbolton stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Brington.**

Weston, South, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 13 m. SE. by E. Oxford, 2 m. W. Aston Rowant stn. P. <250. See **Adwell.**

Weston and Wixhill under Redcastle, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 11½ m. NNE. Shrewsbury, 3 m. E. Wem stn., P.O. P. <500.

Weston Bampfylde, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Yeovil, 1 m. S. Sparkford stn. P. <250.

Weston Beggard, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 5 m. E. by N. Hereford, 1½ m. SE. Withington stn. P. <500.

Weston Birt, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6½ m. ESE. Wotton-under-Edge, 4½ m. W. by N. Malmesbury stn., P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Weston Birt with Lasborough**) P. <500.

Weston by Welland, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 16 m. NNW. Wellingborough, 1 m. W. by N. of its stn. (**Ashley and Weston**) on the L. & NW. R., P.O. (**Weston**). P. <250; eccles. par. (**Weston by Welland with Sutton Bassett**) P. <500.

Weston Colville, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 7 m. SSW. Newmarket, 3 m. S. by W. Dullingham stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Weston Corbett, par., Eng., Hampshire, union and 4 m. SE. Basingstoke. P. <250.

Weston Favell, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. ENE. Northampton, 2 m. NW. Billing stn., P.O. (**Weston Favel**). P. <750.

Weston Green, PM.O., Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 14 m. SW. St. Paul's, London, between Esher and Thames Ditton stns.

Weston Hills, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 3 m. from Moulton.

Westoning, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, div. and 8 m. NNW. Luton, 1 m. N. by W. Harlington stn., P.O. P. <750.

Weston in Gordano, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 1 m. from the coast, 9 m. W. Bristol, 2½ m. SW. Portishead stn., P.O. P. <250.

Weston Jones, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 10 m. W. Stafford, and 4 m. NNE. Newport stn. P. <250.

Weston Longville, par., Eng., Norfolk. See **Weston.**

Weston Lullingfield, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, div. and 8½ m. ESE. Oswestry, 1½ m. N. Baschurch stn. P. <500.

Weston-on-Avon, par., Eng., Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, Cirencester div., 3 m. SW. by W. Stratford-on-Avon, 1 m. W. Milcote stn. P. <250.

Weston on the Green, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 5½ m. E. by N. Woodstock, 2½ m. N. by E. Islip stn., P.O. P. <500.

Weston on Trent, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 6 m. SSE. Derby, on the M. R. P. <500.

Weston Patrick, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 4½ m. SE. Basingstoke. P.<250.

Weston Point, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Northwich div., at the point of land between the mouth of the Weaver and the upper Mersey, 2 m. SW. Runcorn, with which it is connected by a branch canal; has a harbour and wet docks. The Delamere Dock has 18 ft. of water at ordinary spring tides, 13 ft. at neap tides. Brine is led hither in pipes from Marston, near Northwich, for the extraction of salt. PMT.O.

Weston Rhyn, vil., Eng., Salop, div. and 4 m. N. by W. Oswestry, 2 m. NW. Gobowen stn., PMT.O.

Weston's Mills, vil., U.S., New York, Cattaraugus co., on Alleghany R., 3 m. by rail SE. Olean. P.<1500.

Weston-Subedge, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 6 m. ESE. Evesham, 3 m. WNW. Campden stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Weston-super-Mare, coast par. and tn., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 16 m. N. by E. Bridgwater, on the G. W. R. Weston-super-Mare is a favourite watering-place, with good sands, bathing establishments, and healthy bracing climate. Par. P. 15,500; tn. P. 15,900.

Weston Turville, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 3 m. SE. by E. Aylesbury; manufactures straw-plait. P.O. P.<1000.

Weston under Lizard, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 11 m. SW. Stafford, 5 m. ENE. Shifnal stn., PMT.O. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 29.9 in. P.<500.

Weston under Penyard, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 2 m. E. by S. Ross, PM.O. P.<1000.

Weston under Redcastle, vil., Eng., Salop. See **Hodnet.**

Weston under Wetherley, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 4 m. NE. by E. Leamington, P.O. (**Weston**). P. 250.

Weston Underwood, par., Eng., in the N. of Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 11½ m. W. Bedford, 4½ m. N. by W. Newport Pagnell, 2 m. SW. by W. Olney stn., P.O. P.<500.

Weston under Wood, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 5½ m. NW. by W. Derby, 2 m. SW. by W. Hazelwood stn. P.<500.

Weston-upon-Trent, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., on riv. Trent, 4 m. NE. by E. Stafford, with a stn. (**Weston** for **Ingestre**) on the N. Staffordshire Rly., close to **Ingestre** for **Weston** stn. on the G. N. R., PM.O. (**Weston**). P.<500.

Weston Zoyland, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. ESE. Bridgwater, PM.O. P.<750.

Westow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Derwent, 13 m. NE. York, 1 m. E. by N. Kirkham Abbey stn., P.O. P.<500.

Westpalstown, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Balrothery W., 6 m. W. Lusk. P.<250.

Westpans, tn., Scot., Midlothian, on the N. ct., 1 m. E. by N. and included in the parl. burgh of Musselburgh. P.<500.

Westphalia (German **Westfalen**), prov., Prussia, lying between Hanover and Lippe (N.), Brunswick, Waldeck, and the prov. Hesse-Nassau (E.), Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands (W.), with an area of 7799 sq. m., nearly the same surface area as Yorkshire and Lancashire together. The S. half of the prov. is mountainous, being diversified by the Schiefergebirge and the hills of Sauerland (Kahler Astenberg in the Rothhaargebirge, 2720 ft.). Farther N. the prov. includes part of the Ruhrkohlengebirge (mountains of the Ruhr coalfield), and in the NE. the Eggegebirge (1520 ft.), Teutoburger Wald, and Weser- and Wiehen-gebirge. On each side of the Teutoburger Wald (1500–1750 ft.) lie portions of the great plain of N. Germany; on the SW. the wide 'bay' of Münster, which penetrates SE. to the sources of the Ems and Lippe; on the NE. the valleys of the Weser and the Werre. Considerable portions of the Münster 'bay' consist of dry sand and marshland of no fertility. In addition to the rivers named, Westphalia contains the upper courses of the Diemel (to Weser) and Werse (to Ems); of the Lippe, Ruhr (with the Lenne), Lahn, and Sieg (all four to the Rhine); of the Vechte, with the Dinkel (to the Zuider Zee), and of the Berkel (to the IJssel). Climate temperate, but severe in the S. uplands; yearly mean, in the lowlands (Münster), 48.8° F.; in Sauerland, 41°; rfall., 25 in. in the lowlands, 39 in. in the mountainous dists. of the S. About 42⅔ per cent. of the prov. is under cultivation, 25 per cent. covered with meadows and grass, and 28 per cent. with forests (notably in the Schiefergebirge). Peasant proprietors own, in farms between 15 and 150 ac., some 57 per cent. of the land in private possession. Flax and hemp are grown in addition to the usual cereals. But the principal wealth of the prov. consists in her minerals, especially coal and iron; the former in the Ruhr coalfield and around Ibbenbüren in the N., the latter in the Schiefergebirge and the Ruhr coalfield. Besides these, zinc, copper, lead, quicksilver, sulphuric acid, salt, &c., are all extracted. There are mineral springs at Schwelm, Lippspringe, Oeynhausen, and Driburg. Various metal industries (iron and steel, brass and bronze, tin and britannia metal, needles and wire) are carried on on a very extensive scale in the W.; *e.g.*, in Dortmund, Hagen, Bochum, Iserlohn, Altena, and Lüdenscheid. Towards the NE., around Bielefeld, Herford, Wasendorf, &c., is one of the principal linen manufacturing dists. of Germany; and in the same region extensive bleaching-grounds. Cotton and pottery are manufactured in the W., coarse papers in Sauerland, glass in the E. and in the Ruhr coalfield dists., and leather in the S. around Siegen. Bielefeld, Dortmund, and Iserlohn are the chief trading centres. The Weser, Ems, Ruhr, and Lippe are all navigable, and the prov. is well equipped with good roads and railways. The people are of Saxon (*i.e.*, Low German) race, and speak Low German (*Platt Deutsch*). There is an academy at Münster with two faculties. Westphalia is divided into three administrative divs.: Münster, Minden, and Arnsberg; has Münster for its cap.; and sends seventeen members to the Reichstag, and thirty-one to the Prussian House of Representatives. This prov. was formed in 1815 out of the ancient duchy of Westphalia (itself separated out from the still more ancient dukedom of Saxony in the end of the 12th century), the bishoprics of Münster, Paderborn, and Minden, the abbacies of Herford and Corvey (near Höxter), the principality of Siegen, and various countships. P. (1871) 1,775,000; (1890) 2,205,000, of whom 1,036,000 are Protestants, 1,146,000 Roman Catholics, and 19,000 Jews.

Westphalian Gate (Westfälische Pforte), the gap or notch 3 m. S. Minden, Prussia, by which the Weser breaks through the well-marked ridge forming the N. limit of the hilly country which separates the plains of Westphalia and Hanover, and is limited S. by the Teutoburg Forest ridge. W. of the gap the ridge is known as the Wiehen-gebirge, at the E. end of which the Wittekindsberg (930 ft.), on which the prov. of Westphalia is now erecting a monument to the Emperor William I., overlooks the l. bk. of the river. E. of the gap the ridge is known as the Weser-gebirge, at the W. end of which is the Jakobsberg (595 ft.).

West Point, cape, Canada, the most westerly point of Prince Edward Island.

West Point, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Calaveras co., 18 m. N. by E. San Andreas. P.<1500.

West Point, city, U.S., Georgia, Troup co., on the l. bk. of the Chattahoochee R., 76 m. SW. by S. Atlanta. P.<1500.

West Point, vil., U.S., Iowa, Lee co., 20 m. WSW. Burlington. P.<1500.

West Point, tn., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Clay co., 133 m. SE. Memphis (Tenn.). P.<3000.

West Point, tn., U.S., Nebraska, cap. Cuming co., 55 m. NW. Omaha. P.<2000.

West Point, vil., U.S., New York, Orange co., on the r. bk. of the Hudson R., 24 m. S. by W. Poughkeepsie. The U.S. military academy, occupying an area of 3⅛ sq. m., was established here in 1802, with barracks for cadets, buildings for military exercises, museums, an observatory, chapel, and hospital. Every Congressional dist. is entitled to send one student. West P. was the site of one of the most important fortresses during the revolutionary war; ruins of Fort Putnam still exist. Alt. 188 ft. P.<1500.

West Point, tn., U.S., Virginia, King William co., at the head of York R., 36 m. E. Richmond; has a brisk river trade. P.<3000.

West Point Pleasant, fishing vil., U.S., New Jersey, Ocean co., 12 m. NE. Tom's R., and 1 m. from the Atlantic beach. P.<1500.

Westport, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., on Lake Rideau, 32 m. N. by E. Kingston. P.<1500.

Westport, civic and market tn., Ire., W. co. Mayo, bar. Murrisk, on Westport Bay, in the SE. of Clew Bay, 10 m. WSW. Castlebar, on the M. G. W. R., and junction for the tourist resort of Achill Is.; is a bathing resort. **Westport Quay,** its port, is 1 m. to the W., at the SE. point of Clew Bay, on the M. G. W. R. The quay is 2365½ ft. long, and is accessible at high water in ordinary spring tides by vessels drawing 14 ft.; larger vessels anchor at Inishlyre, and load and discharge by lighters. Market-day, Th. P.<4500.

Westport, bor., port, and post-tn., New Zealand, South I., cap. Buller co., 57 m. NE. by N. Greymouth. Westport is the centre of an extensive coal and gold mining dist. A line of railway connects the port with the Mount Rochfort coalfield in the N., where are the mines at an alt. of 2000 ft.; vessels of 2000 tons can enter the port, which has an excellent system for loading. Extensive harbour works are in progress. P.<3000.

Westport, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., on Saugatuck R., 11 m. by rail W. Bridgeport. P.<4000.

Westport, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Bristol co., 8 m. SE. Fall R. P.<3000.

Westport, city, U.S., Missouri, Jackson co., 4 m. S. by E. Kansas City. P.<1500.

Westport, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Brown co., 123 m. NE. Pierre. P.<1500.

Westport St. Mary, par., Eng., Wiltshire, on W. side of Malmesbury. P.<2000.

West Prignitz, circle, Prussia, in the extreme NW. of the prov. Brandenburg.

West Quarter, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire, Glassford par., 2 m. NE. Strathaven, P.O. P.<500.

Westra, or **Westray,** isl., Scot., one of the Orkney Is., 9⅓ m. NNE. Pomona, from which it is separated by Westra Firth. Length 10 m., by ½–4½ m. broad.

Westray and Papa Westray, par., Scot., Orkney Is., PMT.O. (**Westray**); 13,585 ac. P. <2500.

Westrhauderfehn ('fen colony'), vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Leer, 23 m. SE. Emden, connected by canal with the Leda; founded 1769. Large moors to the S. P. <3000.

Westrich, dist., formerly in Lorraine, now in Alsace-Lorraine, circle Saarburg.

Westrill and Starmore, par., Eng., Leicestershire, union and near Rugby. P. <250.

West River, Canada, Nova Scotia. See **Pictou Harbour.**

West River, China. See **Si-kiang.**

West Rocks, dangerous rocky shoal, Eng., off NE. Essex, 5 m. E. Naze.

West Row, P.O., Eng., 3 m. NW. Mildenhall, Suffolk.

Westruther, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 6½ m. E. by N. Lauder, 4 m. N. by W. Gordon stn., P.O.; 14,630 ac. P. <750.

West's Corners, vil., Canada. See **Millverton.**

Weststellingwerf, vil., Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 6 m. SSE. Heerenveen. P. (comm.) 15,500.

West Sternberg, circle, Prussia, in the E. of the prov. Brandenburg, crossed in the middle by 52½° N., and in the E. by 15° E.

West Taupo, co., New Zealand, North I., crossed in the S. by 39° S., partly bounded on the E. by Taupo Lake.

West Town, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Havant, Hayling I.

West Union, city, U.S., Iowa, cap. Fayette co., 49 m. SW. by S. of NE. corner of state. P. <2000.

West Union, vil., U.S., Ohio, cap. Adams co., 55 m. ESE. Cincinnati. P. <1500.

West Union, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, cap. Doddridge co., 70 m. W. of the SW. corner of Maryland. P. <1500.

West Unity, vil., U.S., Ohio, Williams co., 47 m. W. Toledo. P. <1500.

West Vale, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Elland div., on the L. & Y. R., 3 m. S. Halifax. P. <3500.

Westville, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Pictou co., 3 m. N. Stellarton. P. <4000.

Westville, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Lindsey div., 7 m. NW. Boston. P. <250.

Westville, vil., U.S., Indiana, La Porte co., 40 m. ESE. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Westward, par., Eng., Cumberland, union and 3⅜ m. SE. Wigton; 13,230 ac. P. <1500.

Westward Ho, a watering-place of recent origin, Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., on Barnstaple Bay, 2½ m. NW. Bideford, 1½ m. W. Northam; named after Charles Kingsley's novel. A remarkable pebble ridge, composed of boulders of Carboniferous grit of ½ in. to 3 ft. in diameter, running in a straight line for about 2 m. parallel to the shore, here protects the sandy, grassy alluvial flats known as Northam Burrows against inundation. Has excellent golf links. Seat of United Service College (for boys). PMT.O.

Westwell, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 3½ m. NNW. Ashford, 1 m. NE. by N. Hothfield stn., P.O.; 5223 ac. P. <1000.

Westwell, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 14½ m. W. by S. Woodstock, 5 m. NW. by N. Alvescot stn. P. <250.

West Wemyss, stn., Scot. See **Wemyss, West.**

Westwick, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 5 m. NW. Cambridge. P. <250.

Westwick, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 2 m. below Barnard Castle, on the l. bk. of the Tees, 13 m. SW. Bishop Auckland. P. <250.

Westwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 11 m. SSE. Cromer, 2½ m. S. North Walsham, 1 m. NW. Worstead stn., P.O. P. <250.

Westwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. W. Boroughbridge. P. <250.

West Winsted, vil., U.S., Connecticut. See **Winsted.**

West Witton, par., Eng. See **Witton, West.**

Westwood, tn., Canada. See **Asphodel.**

Westwood, vil., Eng., Devonshire. See **Broad Clyst.**

Westwood, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Ebchester, Durham.

Westwood, vil., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 4 m. SW. by W. Gravesend, 1 m. N. Fawkham stn.

Westwood, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stoneleigh ancient par., P.O. (**Westwood Heath**). P. <750.

Westwood, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 1½ m. SW. Bradford. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Westwood with Iford**) P. <750.

Westwood, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the M. S. & L. R., 9½ m. N. Sheffield.

Westwood, post-tn., Queensland, Packington co., 28 m. SW. by W. Rockhampton; gold and copper have been found here. P. <1500.

Westwood, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co. P. <1500.

Westwood Park, par. Eng., Worcestershire, 3 m. NW. Droitwich. P. <250.

Westwoodside, P.O., Eng., Lincolnshire, 3 m. SW. Epworth.

Wetaskiniwic, stn., Canada, Alberta, on the Calgary and Edmonton Rly., about 30 m. S. Edmonton.

Wetheral, par., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on l. bk. of the Eden, 4 m. E. by S. Carlisle, on the NE. R.; here are the ruins of a Benedictine priory founded 1088. PMT.O. 11,489 ac. P. <3500; eccles. par. (**Wetheral with Warwick**) P. <1500.

Wetherby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., on the Wharfe, 6½ m. SE. by S. Knaresborough, on the NE. R.; has brewing, and manufacture of agricultural implements. Mean rfall. (Ribston, alt. 130 ft., 1866–80), 29.3 in. P. <2000.

Wetherden, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4 m. NW. Stowmarket, 9 m. E. by S. Bury St. Edmunds, close to Elmswell stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wetheringsett with Brockford, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. S. by W. Eye, P.O. (**Wetheringsett**). P. <1000.

Wetherlam, mt., Eng., Lancashire, 2½ m. W. Coniston. Alt. 2502 ft.

Wethersfield, par., Eng., Essex, Maldon div., 6 m. NNW. Braintree, 5 m. WSW. Hedingham stn., PMT.O.; 4223 ac. P. <1500.

Wethersfield, tn., U.S., Connecticut, on Connecticut R., co. and 4 m. by rail S. Hartford; contains the Connecticut state prison. P. <3000.

Wetley Rocks, eccles. par., Eng., Staffordshire, Leek div., 6 m. E. Burslem, 2 m. SW. Cheddleton stn., P.O. P. <1000.

Wetmoor, vil., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Stretton.**

Wettenhall, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 6 m. NW. by W. Crewe, 2½ m. NE. by E. Calveley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Wetter, riv., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Upper Hesse, a r. bk. trib. of the Nidda; gives its name to the fertile valley near Friedberg called the **Wetterau.**

Wetter, or **Wetter an der Ruhr,** vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on riv. Ruhr, circle Hagen, 9 m. SSW. Dortmund. P. (comm.) 5400.

Wetter, Lake, Swedish **Vettern,** lake, Sweden, in 58° 30′ N., 14° 30′ E., 23 m. SE. Lake Wener, and enclosed by the provs. Skaraborg, Jönköping, Östergötland, and Örebro. It is often agitated by storms and sudden variations in its level, but it is of great importance for internal traffic, being connected by a canal with Lake Wener, by which and the Motala R.—serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the E.—it completes the inland navigation between the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat. Length, 80 m.; breadth, 10 m.; area, 716 sq. m.; alt. 295 ft.

Wetteren, tn., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Termonde (Dendermonde), on the Scheldt, 8 m. ESE. Ghent; manufactures Siam cottons, tulle, and lace, and has bleach-works, &c. P. (comm.) 12,000.

Wetterhorn, or **Hasle,** mt., in the Bernese Oberland, Switzd., E. of the Grindelwald, about 12 m. ESE. Interlaken. Alt. 12,150 ft.

Wettersteingebirge, the most important chain of the Bavarian Alps, lie between Bavaria and Tirol, W. from the upper Isar, 15 m. NW. Innsbruck. Highest points—Wetterstein (8145 ft.), Dreithorspitze (8640 ft.), and Zugspitze (9725 ft.), this last being the highest peak in all the German Empire.

Wettin, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and on riv. Saale, 9 m. NW. Halle. P. <3000.

Wettingen, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 1 m. SE. Baden. P. <2000.

Wetton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 8 m. E. Leek. PM.O. P. <500.

Wettringen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Steinfurt, 21 m. NW. Münster. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wetumpka, vil., U.S., Alabama, cap. Elmore co., on both banks of the Coosa R., navigable to this point, and here crossed by an iron bridge, 13 m. N. by E. of Montgomery. Wetumpka is the shipping point for a cotton region, and contains the state prison. P. <1500.

Wetwang, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 19½ m. SSW. Scarborough, on the NE. R., P.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Wetwang with Fimber**) P. <750.

Wetwood, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 4 m. NW. Eccleshall.

Wetzel, co., U.S., W. Virginia, bounded by the Ohio, S. of 40° N.

Wetzikon, vil., Switzd., cant. and 12½ m. E. by S. Zürich; has cotton and silk mills. On the borders of the lake numerous remains of lake-dwellings have been found, especially tombs of the Romans and Alemanni. P. (comm.) 5400.

Wetzlar, tn., Prussia, in a detached part of the Rhine Prov., circle Wetzlar, on riv. Lahn, 8 m. WSW. Giessen. In the neighbourhood are large mines of iron and manganese ores and phosphorus. Was formerly an imperial free city, and from 1691 to 1806 the seat of the Imperial Chamber. Residence of Goethe during the summer of 1772, when the incidents occurred that gave rise to the production of the *Sorrows of Werther.* P. 7800.

Wevelghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Courtrai. P. 5900.

Wevelinghaven, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on riv. Erft, circle Grevenbroich, 10 m. SSW. Düsseldorf. P.<3000.

We-wo-ka, vil., U.S., Indian Terr., Seminole nation, cap. of the Seminole country, about 65 m. NW. Perryville. P. <1500.

Wexford, vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., 9 m. from Toronto. P.<1500.

Wexford, maritime co., in the SE. corner of Ire., prov. Leinster, on the St. George's Channel, containing ten bars., as in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Ballaghkeen, North . .	45,413	6,710
Ballaghkeen, South . .	40,987	8,910
Bantry	101,599	19,065
Bargy	40,002	7,713
Forth	38,849	19,203
Gorey	81,932	11,479
Scarawalsh	106,651	18,071
Shelburne	51,103	10,009
Shelmaliere, East . .	16,364	3,053
Shelmaliere, West . .	50,300	7,565
Total . .	573,200[1]	111,778

[1] Exclusive of 3388 ac. under the larger rivers and tideways.

The coast is noted for dangerous sandbanks. Chief inlet, Wexford Harbour, inaccessible at low tide to large vessels. The geological basis is clay-slate, with patches of quartz, a protrusion of greenstone trap near Gorey, and in NW., on the Wicklow and co. Carlow borders, a granitic range, with Blackstairs Mt. reaching a height of 2409 ft. The general interior is chiefly a succession of green heights. S. of Wexford Harbour is found Carboniferous limestone. The chief rivers are the Slaney, from NW. to Wexford Harbour on SE., receiving the Bann; and the Barrow, forming the W. boundary of the county, and navigable for large vessels to New Ross. The Slaney is navigable for barges to Enniscorthy. The railway service is by the Dublin, Wicklow, and W. R., with a branch from G. S. & W. R. Much land towards the coast is a fertile alluvial soil, but in W. are large tracts of peat-moss. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Factories for agricultural implements and soda water, and distillery. There are valuable fisheries at the county town, &c. The N. part of the county belonged to the MacMurroughs, overlords of Leinster. One of that race, Dermod, being deposed, asked for the help of Henry II., and caused the Norman invasion of 1169, and sovereignty of England. This district had an active share in the rising of 1641, and in 1649 the town was carried by storm during Cromwell's campaign. In 1798 several serious conflicts occurred here with the insurgent peasantry. There are many monastic ruins in this county, and several fine old castles, &c. The county returns two members to Parliament, one for the N. and one for the S. div. Chief towns are Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey. Parl. divs., **North Wexford,** P. 55,400; **South Wexford,** P. 56,400.

Wexford, seapt. tn., Ire., cap. co. Wexford, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford and the Fishguard and Rosslare Rlys., on r. bk. of riv. Slaney, where it expands into Wexford Harbour, 64 m. S. Dublin. The tidal harbour is 13 ft. deep at extrance at ordinary spring tides at high water, 9 ft. deep at low water. The harbour entrance is impeded by a shifting bar about 4 m. from the quay, admitting vessels of not more than 10 ft. draught; larger vessels anchor at Rosslare Harbour, nearly 9 m. distant, but connected with Wexford by a branch line. There is a shipbuilding yard, manufacture of implements and cement; and the town has fisheries, and trade in cattle and agricultural produce. Wexford was founded by the Danes in the 9th century, and remained in their possession until 1169, when it was taken by Fitzstephen MacMurrough, king of Leinster. There are some remains of ancient walls, and ruins of Selskar Priory (12th century). Market-days, W. and S. Tn. P. (1841) 11,300; (1851) 12,500; (1871) 12,100; (1891) 11,500.

Wexford, co., U.S., Michigan, in the W., N. of 44° N., E. of 86° W.

Wexford, South, stn., Ire., on the Fishguard and Rosslare Rly.

Wexham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 3 m. NE. by N. Windsor, 1½ m. ENE. Slough stn., PMT.O. P.<250.

Wexiö, tn., Sweden. See **Vexiö.**

Wey and Arun Canal, Eng., extending from the Wey, near Godalming, Surrey, to the Arun, near Stopham, Sussex.

Weyauwega, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, 27 m. by rail W. Menasha co., and 7 m. SE. Waupaca. P.<1500.

Weybourne, maritime par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., ½ m. from the N. ct., 7 m. W. by N. Cromer, 2 m. WNW. Sheringham stn.; terminus of a submarine cable from Borkum, in Hanover. PM.O. P.<500.

Weybread, par., Eng., Suffolk, near the N. border of the Eye div., 23 m. NNE. Ipswich, 2½ m. S. by W. Harleston stn., P.O. P.<750.

Weybridge, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 7½ m. W. by S. Kingston, 1 m. NNW. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R.; the residence of many London merchants. Has some remains of a palace built by Henry VIII. PMT.O. Mean rfall. (Weybridge Heath, alt. 150 ft., 1866–80), yr. 26.6 in. P.<4000.

Weydale, P.O., Scot., Caithness, 4 m. SE. Thurso.

Weyer, vil., Upper Austria, on the r. bk. of the Enns, 17 m. SE. Steyr. P.<2000.

Weyersheim, Alsace-Lorraine. See **Weiersheim.**

Weyhill, vil., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3 m. W. by N. Andover, 14½ m. NW. Winchester, on the M. & SW. Joint Rly.; a great agricultural fair is held here annually in October. PMT.O.

Weymouth, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Digby co., on St. Mary's Bay, 123 m. W. Halifax.

Weymouth, par. See **Weymouth and Milcombe Regis.**

Weymouth, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 11 m. SSE. Boston. Weymouth is the second oldest settlement in the state, founded 1626. P. (1880) 10,600; (1890) 10,900.

Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, mun. bor., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Dorset, S. div., 8 m. S. Dorchester, in the diocese of Salisbury, on the bay of the same name at the mouth of a small stream, the Wey, on the L. & SW. R. and the G. W. R. The tidal 'Backwater,' formed by the Wey, separates Weymouth proper on the S. from the modern Melcombe-Regis on the N.; they are connected by a bridge over the harbour. Both were parl. bors. till 1832, returning two members each, then two as one bor. till 1885, representation being now merged in the county. There are two slips, 134 and 180 ft. long; the tidal harbour has a quayage of 2200 ft., with depths of 12 to 19 ft., and (1893) has been deepened. Melcombe has beautiful sands, an esplanade over a mile long, and a pier 1050 ft. long, and first became a seaside resort under George III. Remains of a castle noted in the Cromwellian war. Market-days, Tu. and F. Mun. bor. P. (1801)<1500; (1851) 9500; (1871) 13,300; (1891) 13,900; par. (**Weymouth**) P.<4000.

Weymouth Bay, bay, Queensland, on Pacific coast of Cape York Penin., in about 12° 30′ S.

Wezzan, tn., Morocco. See **Wazan.**

Whaddon, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. E. Buckingham, 3 m. N. by E. Swanbourne stn., P.O. P.<500.

Whaddon, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 10 m. SW. Cambridge, 1½ m. WNW. Meldreth and Melbourne stn., P.O. P.<500.

Whaddon, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3 m. S. by E. Gloucester. P.<250. See **Brookthorpe.**

Whaddon, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 3 m. NE. by N. Trowbridge, 1 m. SE. Holt stn. P.<250. See **Hilporton.**

Whaingarra, bay, New Zealand, off the W. ct. of North I., between 37° and 38° S., is about 5 m. long, and extends 7 m. farther in the NE.; width across mouth ½ m. and 3½ m., including one of the five small gulfs which it has at both sides.

Whakamarama, mt. chain, New Zealand, South I., prov. Nelson, stretches 47 m. along the W. ct. from Cape Farewell in the NE. to the r. bk. of the riv. Heaphy, which separates it from the Tasman plateaux; gold, silver, copper, tin, zinc, iron, galena, plumbago, molybdena, iridium, platinum, and coal are found on its slopes. Greatest alt. 3985 ft.

Whakari, isl., New Zealand. See **White Island.**

Whakatane, co., New Zealand, North I., on the NE. ct., crossed by 177° E.

Whakatane, tn., New Zealand, North I., Whakatane co., 137 m. SE. by E. Auckland, on the coast; there is a university reserve of 10,000 ac. P.<1500.

Whale, hamlet, Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the Lowther, 5½ m. S. Penrith, 2½ m. SW. by S. Clifton and Lowther stn.

Whale Chine, small, deep, and narrow valley, Eng., in the Isle of Wight, 2½ m. NW. St. Catherine's Point.

Whale Firth, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., in the W. of Yell I., stretching 4 m. SSE. from the mouth, in 60° 39′ N.

Whale River, Great and **Little,** two rivs., Canada, flowing W. into Hudson Bay, the former entering in 55° 18′, the latter in 55° 55′ N.; Hudson Bay Company's stn. at the mouth of each.

Whale's Back, small isl., U.S., New Hampshire, at E. of entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, in 43° 3′ N., 70° 41′ W.

Whaley, tn., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7 m. NE. Macclesfield, with a stn. (**Whaley Bridge**) on the L. & NW. R.; has coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Alt. 602 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 44.8 in. PMT.O. (**Whaleybridge**). See **Yeardsley.**

Whalley (hwaw'li), par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 3½ m. S. by W. Clitheroe, on the L. & Y. R.; has ruins of a splendid Cistercian abbey, founded 1296. The church, rebuilt 1100, was originally founded 628. The parish is one of the largest in England, and is about 13 m. in length and breadth. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Whalley Range, St. Edmund and **St. Margaret,** two eccles. pars., Eng., Lancashire, Manchester par. Whalley St. Edmund, P. 5900; Whalley St. Margaret, P. 6600.

Whalsay ('whale island'), isl., Scot., Shetland Is., about 2 m. off the E. ct. of the Mainland, in 60° 19½'–23' N. Length, 5¾ m.; breadth, 2½ m. PMT.O. P. 927; eccles. par. (**Whalsay and Skerries**) P.<1500.

Whalton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 5 m. WSW. Morpeth, 1 m. SSE. Meldon stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Whampoa, or **Hwampoa,** tn. and seapt., China, prov. Kwangtung, 27 m. S. by E. Canton, on an island forming part of the delta of the Si-kiang; an outport of Canton; has two government dry docks not open to merchant vessels.

Whangapoua, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Coromandel co., 50 m. from Auckland by road and rail. P.<1500.

Whangarei, co., New Zealand, North I., on the NE. ct., to the E. of 174° E., and crossed in the S. by 36° S.

Whangarei, or **Wangarei,** post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Whangarei co., 80 m. NNW. Auckland; coal and iron are worked, and there are medicinal springs. Limestone caves are among the natural curiosities of the neighbourhood. P.<1500.

Whangarei Heads, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Whangarei co., 70 m. N. by W. Auckland; has an excellent harbour. The fantastic peaks near the entrance are, according to Maori tradition, the chief Manaia, his wife, and two children. P.<1500.

Whangaroa, post-tn. and harbour, New Zealand, North I., Whangaroa co., 136 m. NNW. Auckland. Whangaroa has a magnificent harbour, 5 m. in length, and amidst beautiful scenery. Scene of the massacre of Boyd's crew and sixty-four passengers, 1809. P.<1500.

Whaplode, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 5 m. E. by N. Spalding, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., P.O.; 10,688 ac. P.<2500.

Whaplode Drove, eccles. par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 8 m. SE. by S. Spalding, 2 m. ENE. Postland stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Wharf Bank, North, shoal, Eng., at the mouth of the Wyre R., N. Lancashire, near Fleetwood.

Wharfe, riv., Eng., rises 4 m. N. of Pen-y-gent, in the NW. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, flows SE. to Ilkley, then E. to Wetherby, and finally ESE. past Tadcaster, and enters the Ouse from the right 8 m. below York.

Wharles, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 6½ m. NW. by W. Preston, 4½ m. W. by N. Barton and Broughton stn. See **Treales.**

Wharncliffe, PM.O., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 6 m. NW. Sheffield. In the vicinity are **Wharncliffe Crags,** on the E. bank of the Don, whence magnificent views are obtained. Wharncliffe Lodge (built in 1510) was for some time the residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Wharnley, vil., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 4 m. NW. by W. Hexham, on the r. bk. of the S. Tyne, 1 m. SW. Fourstones stn.

Wharram-le-Street, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17½ m. SW. Scarborough, close to **Wharram** stn. (NE. R.), P.O. (**Wharram-le-Street Station**). P.<250.

Wharram Percy, par., 1½ m. S. by W. P.<250.

Wharton, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 5 m. S. Northwich, with a stn. (**Over and Wharton**) on a branch of the L. & NW. R.; has salt-works and boat-building. P.<4000.

Wharton, vil., Eng., Lancashire, 7 m. N. Lancaster; coal mined.

Wharton, par., Eng., Westmorland, 2 m. S. Kirkby Stephen. P.<250.

Wharton, tn., U.S., Texas, cap. Wharton co., on l. bk. of the Colorado, 60 m. SW. by W. Houston. P.<1500. **Wharton County** is traversed by the Colorado.

Whashton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 3 m. NNW. Richmond. P.<250.

Whatawhata, post-tn., New Zealand, North I., Waipa co., 65 m. S. by E. Auckland. P.<1500.

Whatborough, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 11 m. E. by N. Leicester. P.<250.

What Cheer, coal-mining city, U.S., Iowa, Keokuk co., 12 m. NW. Sigourney, 76 m. W. Muscatine. P.<4000.

Whatcom, city, U.S., Washington, cap. Whatcom co., 40 m. SE. by S. New Westminster, British Columbia. P.<5000.

Whatcote, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 9½ m. SE. Stratford-on-Avon, 4 m. S. Ettington stn. P.<250.

Whatcroft, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. NW. Middlewich. P.<250.

Whately, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Franklin co., 16½ m. N. by W. Holyoke. P.<1500.

Whatfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 9 m. W. by N. Ipswich, 2½ m. N. Hadleigh. P.<500.

Whatley, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 2½ m. W. Frome, P.O. P.<500.

Whatlington, par., Eng., Sussex, Rye div., 6½ m. NW. by N. Hastings, 2 m. N. Battle stn., P.O. P.<500.

Whatstandwell Bridge, stn., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., on the M. R., in the Derwent valley, 11 m. SSW. Chesterfield, PM.O.

Whatton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 10½ m. E. Nottingham, close to Aslockton stn. Birthplace of Archbishop Cranmer, 1489. P.O. P.<500.

Whatton, Long, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 4 m. NW. Loughborough, 2½ m. WNW. Hathern stn., P.O. P.<750.

Whauphill ('curlew hill'), stn., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly., 4 m. SSW. Wigtown, PT.O.

Whaw, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Arkengarth Dale par., 8½ m. N. Askrigg; coal is mined in the neighbourhood.

Wheatacre, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9½ m. SW. by S. Yarmouth, 2 m. SW. Somerleyton stn. P.<250.

Wheatdale, settlement, U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 35 m. W. Spokane Falls. P.<1500.

Wheatenhurst, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 7 m. SW. by S. Gloucester, 3½ m. W. by S. Haresfield stn. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Wheatenhurst or Whitminster**) P.<500.

Wheatfield, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 12 m. ESE. Oxford, 3 m. WNW. Aston Rowant stn. P.<250.

Wheatfield, vil., Ire., NE. co. Londonderry, bar. Keenaght, on the l. bk. of the Roe, 12 m. WSW. Coleraine.

Wheathampstead, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 4½ m. NNE. St. Albans, on the Lee, on a branch of the G. N. R., PMT.O.; 5187 ac. P.<2500.

Wheathill, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14 m. W. by N. Kidderminster, 6½ m. NW. Cleobury Mortimer stn. P.<250.

Wheathill, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 7½ m. SE. Glastonbury, 3 m. SW. Castle Cary stn. P.<250.

Wheathill, P.O., Ire., co. Fermanagh, 3 m. from Florencecourt stn.

Wheatland, or **Wickham,** vil., Canada, Quebec, Drummond co., 14½ m. from Melbourne. P.<1500.

Wheatland, vil., U.S., California, Yuba co., 32 m. N. by E. Sacramento. P.<1500.

Wheatland, vil., U.S., Iowa, Clinton co., 43 m. E. by S. Cedar Rapids. P.<1500.

Wheatland, vil., U.S., Missouri, Hickory co., 4 m. W. Hermitage; lead is found near. P.<1500.

Wheatland, vil., U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 27 m. W. Fargo. P.<1500.

Wheatland, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mercer co., on Beaver R., 53 m. NNW. Allegheny. P.<1500.

Wheatley, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 3½ m. N. Burnley, 2 m. W. Nelson stn. See **Thornley.**

Wheatley, par. and tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 5 m. E. Oxford, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Wheatley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 2 m. NE. Doncaster. P.<2000.

Wheatley, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 4 m. SW. by W. Gainsborough, 1½ m. W. Sturton stn. North Wheatley, P.<500; South Wheatley, P.<250; eccles. par. (**North and South Wheatley and West Burton**) P.<500.

Wheatley Booth, vil., Eng., Lancashire. See **Barley-with-Wheatley-Booth.**

Wheatley Carr Booth, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. SW. Colne. P.<250.

Wheatley Hill, PM.O., Eng., Durham, 2 m. from Thornley.

Wheatly, vil., Canada, Ontario, Essex co., 37 m. from Chatham. P.<1500.

Wheatly River, vil., Canada, Prince Edward Island, Queen's co., 30 m. from Charlottetown. P.<1500.

Wheaton, vil., U.S., Illinois, cap. Du Page co., 25 m. by rail W. Chicago; seat of Wheaton College. P.<2000.

Wheaton Aston, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Stafford, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Canal, 5 m. W. by S. Penkridge stn., P.O. See **Lapley.**

Wheatsheaf, PM.O., Wales, Denbighshire, 3 m. from Wrexham.

Wheddon Cross, P.O., Eng., 6 m. from Dunster (Somerset).

Wheeldale Gill, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in Egton High Moor, and flowing E. and N. through the Whitby div. to the Esk, which it joins on the r. bk. at Grosmont, 6 m. SW. Whitby.

Wheeler, vil., U.S., Colorado, Summit co., 65 m. W. by S. Denver, and 18 m. NNW. Leadville. P.<1500.

Wheeler, co., U.S., Nebraska, W. of 98° W., crossed in the N. by 42° N.

Wheeler, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Charles Mix co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri R., 74 m. W. by N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Wheeler, co., U.S., Texas, on the E. frontier of the NW. section of the state, N. of 35° N.

Wheelersburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Scioto co., on the Ohio, 90 m. ESE. Columbus. P.<1500.

Wheeler's Peak, mt., U.S., Nevada, White Pine co., 200 m. S. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 13,036 ft. (Wheeler).

Wheeling, city, U.S., W. Virginia, Ohio co., on the Ohio, 26 m. NNW. of the SW. corner of Pennsylvania. The city, which is the most important commercial and manufacturing place in the state, is backed by hills extending along alluvial ground for about 5 m.; has nail factories, blast-furnaces, extensive breweries, and tobacco works, and manufactures rail bar, sheet-iron, tin-plate, fine pottery, glass, and machinery, and has considerable river and railway trade. It has also building of steamers. The surrounding country contains enormous deposits of bituminous coal. Zane's I., in the Ohio, is connected with the city by a fine suspension and a steel bridge; two other steel bridges connect with Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry. Wheeling was settled 1774. Alt. 637 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 19,300; (1880) 30,700; (1890) 34,500.

Wheelock, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 3 m. NE. by E. Crewe, 2 m. SSE. Sandbach stn., PM.O. P. <1000.

Wheelock, riv., Eng., in the SE. of Cheshire, trib. of riv. Dane, which it joins on the l. bk. below Middlewich.

Wheelton, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NE. Chorley, PM.O. P. <2000.

Wheeo, post-tn., New South Wales, King co., 125 m. SW. by W. Sydney. P. <1500.

Wheery, or **Killagally,** par., Ire., King's co., bar. Garrycastle, on the Grand Canal and riv. Brosna, contains Ferbane town; 17,557 ac. P. <2000.

Wheldrake, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 6½ m. SE. York, 4½ m. ENE. Escrick stn., P.O.; 4511 ac. P. <750.

Whelford, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the riv. Coln, 2½ m. W. by S. Lechlade. See **Kempsford.**

Whelpington, West, par., Eng., Northumberland, 9 m. E. Bellingham; 4002 ac. P. <250.

Whenby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 11½ m. N. by E. York, 4½ m. S. by E. Gilling stn. P. <250.

Whepstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 4 m. SSW. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P. <750.

Whernside (anciently *Quernside,* referring to the querns made from the millstone grit on its sides), mt., Eng., Yorkshire, in the extreme W. of the W. Riding, Skipton div., 16 m. ESE. Kendal. Alt. 2414 ft.

Whernside, Great, mt., Eng., Yorkshire, in the N. of the W. Riding, on the borders of the Skipton and Ripon divs., 20 m. W. Ripon. Alt. 2310 ft.

Whernside, Little, hill, about 3 m. ENE. Great Whernside, in the Ripon div. Alt. 1954 ft.

Wherstead, par., Eng., Suffolk, Samford union, on the Orwell, 2½ m. S. Ipswich. P. <500.

Wherwell, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., on the Test, 9½ m. NW. by N. Winchester, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Whessoe, par., Eng., Durham, 2 m. NW. Darlington. P. <500.

Weston, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 5 m. ENE. Buxton, 2 m. N. by W. Millersdale stn. P. <250.

Whetstone, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 5 m. SSW. Leicester, 1 m. WSW. Blaby stn.; has framework-knitting. P.O. P. <1500.

Whetstone, vil., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., on the border of Herts, 2 m. S. by E. Barnet, with a stn. (**Totteridge and Whetstone**) on the G. N. R. See **Finchley.**

Whetstone Creek, riv., U.S., Ohio; has two branches, which rise in Morrow co., and join in the N. of Delaware co., after which the river flows S. to the Scioto, which it joins on the l. bk. at Columbus.

Whichford, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 10 m. WSW. Banbury, 2½ m. WNW. Hook Norton. P. 500; eccles. par. (**Whichford with Stourton**) P. <750.

Whickham, par. and tn., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 3 m. WSW. Newcastle, 1 m. S. Swalwell stn.; has sawmills, and chemical and iron works, &c. PMT.O. 5925 ac. P. 9200.

Whidby, isl., U.S., Washington, near the mouth of Puget Sound.

Whidby Islands, group of small isls., S. Australia, off **Whidby Point,** on SW. ct. of Eyre's Penin., in 135° 2′ E.

Whiddy Island, Ire., at the head of Bantry Bay, co. Cork; has two forts.

Whifflet, suburb of Coatbridge, Scot., NW. Lanarkshire, with stns. (**Central** and **Low Level**) on the C. R. and the N. B. R.

While, vil., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Puddlestone.**

Whilton, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. WNW. Northampton, 2 m. S. by E. Long Buckby stn., P.O. P. <500.

Whimple, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 8 m. ENE. Exeter, on the L. & SW. R., PM.O. P. <750.

Whinbergh (spelt **Whinborough** on the map in Gough's edition of Camden (1789), and now often written **Whinburgh**), par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 14 m. W. Norwich, 3 m. S. by E. East Dereham, 1 m. S. by E. Yaxham stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Whinbergh with Westfield**) P. <500.

Whinfell, par., Eng., Cumberland, 3½ m. S. by E. Cockermouth (*q.v.*). P. <250.

Whinfell, par., Eng., Westmorland, 7 m. NE. Kendal; 4346 ac. P. <250.

Whinlatter, crag and pass, Eng., Cumberland, 5 m. NW. Keswick. Alt. of crag, 1696 ft.

Whinyeon, Loch, small lake, Scot., Kirkcudbrightshire, in the SW., about 4 m. NNE. of Fleet Bay, 7 m. NW. by N. Kirkcudbright, drained E. into Tarff Water.

Whipling, small riv., Eng., Leicestershire (NE.) and Nottinghamshire (SE.), affluent of the riv. Smite, which it joins on the r. bk.

Whippany, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Morris co., 3½ m. E. Morristown. P. <1500.

Whippingham, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 1½ m. S. by E. of E. Cowes, 1½ m. NNW. of its stn. on the Isle of Wight Central Rly. (stn. for **Osborne**), P.O.; 4638 ac. P. 5200.

Whipple, lake, U.S., Minnesota, Pope co., drained SE. by the Chippewa R. Length about 3 m., by 3 m. broad.

Whipsnade, par., Eng., Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, div. and 5½ m. WSW. Luton, 3 m. S. Dunstable stn. P. <250.

Whipton, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 2 m. from Pinhoe.

Whisby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven div., 5 m. WSW. Lincoln, 1 m. N. Thorpe-on-the-Hill stn. P. <250.

Whissendine, par., Eng., Rutland, 4 m. N. by W. Oakham, 1½ m. S. by W. of its stn. on the M. R., PMT.O.; 4033 ac. P. <750.

Whissonsett, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 19 m. E. King's Lynn, 3½ m. SW. Ryburgh stn., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Whissonsett with Horningtoft**) P. <1000.

Whistler, vil., U.S., Alabama, co. and 7 m. NW. of Mobile. P. <1500.

Whistley, par., Eng., Berkshire, union and 3 m. NW. Wokingham. P. <2000.

Whiston, par., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 4½ m. SW. by S. St. Helens, 1½ m. E. Huyton Green stn., PMT.O. P. <3500.

Whiston, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. SSW. Wellingborough, 2½ m. SW. Castle Ashby and Earls Barton. P. <250.

Whiston, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 2½ m. SE. Rotherham, P.O. P. <2000.

Whistones, par., Eng., Worcestershire, included in bor. of Worcester. P. <3000.

Whitacre, Nether, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 7 m. S. by E. Tamworth, 1½ m. NE. **Whitacre Junction,** on the M. R., P.O. (**Whitacre Heath**). P. <750.

Whitacre, Over, par., 2 m. SE. P. <500.

Whitbeck, par., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 11½ m. NNW. Barrow, 2 m. N. by W. Silecroft stn.; has druidical remains. 4482 ac. P. <250.

Whitbourne, par., Eng., on the E. border of Herefordshire, div. and 15 m. E. Leominster, 2 m. NW. Knightwick stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Whitburn, par., Eng., Durham, Jarrow div., on the coast, 2½ m. N. Sunderland, 2 m. E. Cleadon Lane stn. Whitburn is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has chalybeate springs. PMT.O. P. <3000.

Whitburn, par., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 1 m. W. of its stn. on the N. B. R., 8 m. SSW. Linlithgow; coal is mined here. PMT.O. 9775 ac. P. 5800.

Whitby, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, prov. and cap. co. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 27 m. NE. by E. Toronto; has a fine harbour. Manufactures include mill machinery, iron-castings, agricultural implements, &c. P. <3000.

Whitby, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 6 m. N. Chester, close to Ellesmere Port stn., P.O. P. 5100.

Whitby, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, in W. div., on the coast, on both sides of the Esk, 50 m. NE. York, and 16½ m. NW. by N. Scarborough, on the NE. R. The river is crossed by a swing iron bridge; there is ample accommodation for vessels, and slips for shipbuilding. The tidal harbour is 58 ac. in area; depth available at high water ordinary spring tides 15 ft., ordinary neap tides 12 ft. Owing to the beauty of the town and its surroundings, and its bracing moors, Whitby has become a watering-place of resort, and a new town has been built on the West Cliff. The noble ruins of St. Hilda's Abbey, founded in 566, but rebuilt in the 11th century, mark the place where lived and died (about 880) the poet Cædmon. The jet found in the dist. is famed over the world, and the manufacture of ornaments from it is a special industry. Whitby has shipbuilding, and manufactures of sailcloth and cordage. On Ling Hill, about 2 m. SE., is a lighthouse, with light 240 ft. above high water, visible 22 m. Market-day, S. Alt. 184 ft. Mean rfall. (1866-80), yr. 26.9 in. Tn. P. 13,100; par. P. 7500; parl. div. P. 54,800.

Whitchester, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 10 m. WNW. Newcastle, 2½ m. NNW. Wylam stn. P. <250.

Whitchurch, par., Eng., Berkshire, Oxfordshire, on l. bk. Thames, 6 m. WNW. Reading, opposite Pangbourn stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Whitchurch, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 4½ m. N. by W. Aylesbury, PMT.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Whitchurch with Creslow**) P.<750.

Whitchurch, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 1 m. SE. Tavistock stn., 12 m. N. by E. Plymouth, P.O.; 6206 ac. P.<1500.

Whitchurch, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 11½ m. W. by S. Basingstoke, on the L. & SW. R. and G. W. R.; has silk and woollen mills. PMT.O. 6367 ac. P.<2500.

Whitchurch, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the r. bk. of the Wye, 4½ m. NE. by N. Monmouth, 2 m. N. Symond's Yat stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Whitchurch, par. and market-tn., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 10 m. SW. Nantwich, on the L. & NW. and G. W. and Cambrian Rlys. Market-day, F. Par. 14,870 ac., P. 6600; tn. (**Whitchurch and Dodington**) P.<4500; eccles. par. (**Whitchurch with Dodington**), partly in Cheshire, P. 5600.

Whitchurch, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 3 m. SSE. Bristol, P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Whitchurch** or **Felton**) P.<500.

Whitchurch, par., Eng., in a detached part of Warwickshire, div. and 4½ m. S. by E. Stratford-on-Avon. P.<250.

Whitchurch, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 4 m. NW. by N. Cardiff, 1 m. N. Radyr stn., PMT.O. P.<3500.

Whitchurch, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. S. by W. Cardigan, 3 m. NW. by W. Crymmych Arms stn. P.<500.

Whitchurch, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 1 m. N. of St. Bride Bay, 12 m. NW. by W. Haverfordwest. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Whitchurch with St. Elvis**) P.<1000.

Whitchurch Canonicorum, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Char, 4 m. NE. by E. Lyme Regis, P.O.; 4253 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Whitchurch Canonicorum with Stanton St. Gabriel and Marshwood**) P.<1500.

Whitcliffe with Thorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 1½ m. S. Ripon. P.<250.

Whitcombe, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 2½ m. SE. Dorchester. P.<250.

Whitcombe, Great, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Cheltenham, P.O. (**Witcombe**). P.<250.

White, co., New South Wales, between 149° and 150° E., bounded on the N. by the Namoi or Peel R.

White, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in W. by 92° W., and N. of 35° N., bounded on E. by White R.

White, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 35° N., and E. of 84° W.

White, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, crossed in S. by 38° N.

White, co., U.S., Indiana, S. of 41° N., and crossed in W. by 87° W.

White, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Brookings co., 116 m. NNE. Yankton.

White, co., U.S., Tennessee, E. of 86° W., crossed in the N. by 36° N.

White Abbey, tn., Ire., SE. ct. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, on Belfast Lough, 4 m. SW. Carrickfergus, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly.; has flax-mills and bleach-works. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Whiteadder, small riv., Scot., rises in the S. of Haddingtonshire, and winds on the whole south-eastwards to the Tweed, which it joins between 2 and 3 m. above Berwick.

White Ball Head, cape, Ire., SW. ct. co. Cork, N. Bantry Bay.

White Bay. **1.** Large bay, Newfoundland, on the SE. of the NW. penin. **2.** A dist. occupying the greater part of that penin.

White Bear (for Adlington), stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & NW. R., 4 m. N. by E. Wigan.

White Bear, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Ramsey co. P.<1500.

White Bear Lake, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Ramsey co., 10 m. NE. by N. St. Paul; favourite summer resort for St. Paul merchants. P.<1500.

White Bear's Arm, riv., Newfoundland, flows S. into the Atlantic Ocean, in 57° 22′ W.

White Bluff, summer resort, U.S., Georgia, Chatham co., at mouth of Vernon R., 8½ m. S. Savannah. P.<1500.

Whiteboro' (for Hucknall under Huthwaite), stn., Eng., Derbyshire, on the M. R., 4 m. from Alfreton.

Whiteborough, hill, Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, 14 m. NE. by E. Plymouth. Alt., 1564 ft.

Whitebridge, PT.O., Scot., Inverness-shire, on riv. Foyers, 10 m. NE. Fort Augustus.

Whitebrook, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire, on riv. Wye, 4 m. SE. Monmouth.

Whitecairns, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3 m. SE. New Machar stn.

White Cap, mt., U.S., Maine, Piscataquis co., 57 m. NW. by N. Bangor, 15 m. E. Moosehead Lake.

Whitecastle, electoral div., Ire., Donegal, dist. Moville.

Whitechapel, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, Kirkham par. P.<1000.

Whitechapel, part of London, Eng., partly in the city, with a stn. on the East London Rly., and another (**Whitechapel Mile End**) on the Dist. Rly. It gives name to one of the divs. of Tower Hamlets bor. (*q.v.*). Parl. div. P. 74,400.

Whitechurch, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 11 m. NE. by E. Dorchester, 5 m. SW. Blandford, PMT.O.

Whitechurch, par., Ire., co. and 6½ m. N. by W. Cork, 4 m. from Rathduff stn., bars. Barretts, Barrymore, and Cork, P.O.; 10,514 ac. P.<2000.

Whitechurch, par., Ire., co. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 2 m. S. Rathfarnham, 6 m. from Dublin stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Whitechurch, par., Ire., co. Kildare, bar. Naas N., on the Grand Canal and riv. Liffey, 4 m. SW. Celbridge. P.<250.

Whitechurch, par., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Iverk, 2½ m. NNE. Carrick-on-Suir. P.<500.

Whitechurch, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Iffa and Offa West, 4 m. SW. Caher. P.<500.

Whitechurch, par., Ire., W. co. Waterford, bar. Decies without Drum, 5½ m. WNW. Dungarvan; 9952 ac. P.<1500.

Whitechurch, par., Ire., co. Wexford, bars. Bantry and Shelburne, on riv. Barrow, 5 m. SW. New Ross; 5342 ac. P.<750.

Whitechurch, electoral div., Ire., SW. co. Wexford, bar. Shelburne, 5 m. S. New Ross, 1½ m. from the l. bk. of the Barrow.

Whitechurchglynn, par., Ire., co. and 7 m. NW. Wexford, bars. Bantry and Shelmaliere W.; 7188 ac. P.<1000.

White Cliffs, an opal field in the Wilcannia dist., New South Wales.

White Cliffs, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Selwyn co., 36 m. W. by N. Christchurch. P.<1500.

White Cliff Springs, summer health resort, U.S., in SE. of Tennessee, Monroe co., on Chilhowee Mt.; noted for its valuable mineral springs. Alt. 1200 ft. The population is fluctuating.

White Cloud, tn., U.S., Kansas, Doniphan co., on Missouri R., 19 m. by rail SE. Falls City. P.<1500.

White Cloud, vil., U.S., Michigan, Newaygo co., 95 m. W. Bay City. P.<1500.

White Colne, par., Eng., Essex, union and 4½ m. SE. Halstead, P.O. P.<500.

White Coomb, mt., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 7½ m. NE. Moffat. Alt. 2695 ft.

Whitecroft, vil., Eng., Gloucestershire, 2½ m. N. Lydney, on the Severn and Wye, and Severn Bridge and Monmouth Rly.; coal mined in the vicinity. PM.O.

Whitecross, P.O., Ire., 5 m. S. Markethill, co. Armagh.

Whitedale, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the NE. R., 9 m. NE. by N. Hull.

White Earth Indian Reservation, U.S., Minnesota, part in Polk co. and part in Norman co., N. of 47° N., and crossed by 96° W.

Whitefarland Bay, Scot., Argyllshire, Jura, on the Sound of Islay, in 55° 52′ N.

Whitefarland Point, cape, Scot., isl. of Arran, W. ct., 10 m. WNW. Brodick.

Whitefield, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 17 m. from Orangeville, and 60 m. from Toronto. P.<1500.

Whitefield, urban sanitary dist., Eng., Lancashire, Radcliffe div., 4 m. S. by E. Bury, on the L. & Y. R.; manufactures cotton. PMT.O. P. 10,800.

Whitefield, PMT.O., Eng., Northumberland. See **Whitfield.**

Whitefield, tn., U.S., Maine, Lincoln co., on Sheepscot R., 10 m. SE. Gardiner stn. P.<1500.

Whitefield, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Coos co., 70 m. SSW. of the NE. corner of the state. P.<3000.

White Fish, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Sault St. Mary line of the C. P. R., 461 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Whitefish Point, fishing stn., U.S., Michigan, Chippewa co., on Whitefish Cape, on Lake Superior, marks the entrance of Whitefish Bay. P.<1500.

Whitefoord, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 65 m. NW. Hobart by road and rail. P.<1500.

Whitefoord Hills, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 33 m. W. Launceston. P.<1500.

Whiteford Point, cape, Wales, in the W. of Glamorganshire, on Burry Inlet, 5 m. SW. Llanelly.

Whitegate, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 4 m. SSW. Northwich, 2½ m. SE. Cuddington stn., on the Cheshire Lines & M. S. & L. Joint Rly., P.O. P.<2000.

Whitegate, fishing tn., Ire., SE. co. Cork, bar. Imokilly, 3½ m. SE. by E. Queenstown, on the E. of Cork Harbour, PMT.O. P.<750.

Whitegate, tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, 10 m. NW. by W. Nenagh (Tipperary), PM.O. P.<250.

Whitehall, or **Paulstown,** Ire., E. co. and 10 m. E. by N. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, 4 m. from Bagnalstown stn., PM.O.

Whitehall, P.O., Ire., co. Roscommon, 8 m. W. Longford.

White Hall, city, U.S., Illinois, Greene co., 57 m. N. by W. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <2000.

Whitehall, vil., U.S., Michigan, on E. shore of White Lake, 5 m. from Lake Michigan, co. and 16 m. N. Muskegon. P. <2000.

Whitehall, vil., U.S., New York, Washington co., 58 m. N. by E. Troy, with which it is connected by the Champlain Canal. P. <5000.

White Hall, vil., U.S., S. Carolina, Colleton co., 44 m. W. Charleston. P. <1500.

White Hart Lane (for Tottenham), stn., Eng., Middlesex, on the G. E. R., 6½ m. N. by E. St. Paul's, London.

White Haven, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on the E. ct., 84 m. ESE. Pictou. P. <1500.

Whitehaven, parl. bor., par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Cumberland, 6½ m. S. by W. Workington, on a creek of the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Firth, with stations on the L. & NW., Furness, Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith, M., NE., Maryport & Carlisle, L. & Y., and C. Rlys., 3 m. NE. St. Bees Head. An outer and inner harbour, besides the Queen's Dock. The outer harbour, 25 ac., is 21–26 ft. deep at high water ordinary spring tides, 15–21 ft. at high water ordinary neap tides. From it are exported great quantities of coal from mines which extend a long way under the town and beneath the sea. It has also iron-smelting works, iron and brass foundries and blast-furnaces, and manufactures of sail-cloth, cordage, &c. Market-days, Tu., Th., and S. Tn. P. 18,000; par. P. 12,200; parl. bor. P. 19,200.

White Haven, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., on Lehigh R., 21 m. S. by W. Scranton, and 12 m. SE. by S. Wilkesbarre. Alt. 1143 ft. (R.R.). P. <2000.

Whitehead, seapt., Canada, Nova Scotia, co. and 31 m. from Guysborough. P. <1500.

Whitehead, tnld., Ire., co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, on N. side of Belfast Lough, 5 m. NE. Carrickfergus, on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., P.O. (**Whitehead Railway Station**). P. <250.

White Head, cape, Ire., on the E. ct. of co. Antrim, in 54° 46′ N., with a coastguard station.

White Hill, Eng., Devonshire, on Dartmoor, 13 m. E. Launceston.

Whitehill, PMT.O., Eng., near West Liss, Hampshire.

White Hill, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Sowerby div., 8 m. NW. by W. Halifax.

Whitehills, fishing vil., Scot., Banffshire, on the N. ct., 2½ m. WNW. Banff, 1 m. N. Ladysbridge stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

White Hills, post-tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 9 m. from Launceston by road and rail. P. <1500.

White Hills, U.S., Texas, about head-stream of Red R.; contain immense deposits of the purest gypsum.

White Hills, hamlet, Victoria, Bendigo co., 3 m. NE. Sandhurst; in a fruit-growing dist. There are quartz reefs and potters' clay in the neighbourhood. P. <1500.

White Horse, fishing stn., Ire., co. Cork, on Bantry Bay, 4 m. SW. Bantry.

White Horse Common, P.O., Eng., Norfolk, 2 m. from North Walsham.

White Horse Vale, valley of riv. Ock, Eng., Berkshire; takes its name from the figure of a horse dug on the NW. flank of a chalk hill.

Whitehouse, stn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, 10 m. WSW. Inverurie, on the G. N. of S. R., PM.O.

Whitehouse, P.O., Scot., Argyllshire, 15½ m. S. Ardrishaig, on W. Loch Tarbert.

Whitehouse, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lucas co., 16 m. by rail W. Toledo. P. <1500.

Whitehouse, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining tns., Ire., SE. co. Antrim, bar. Lower Belfast, 4 m. N. Belfast, with a stn. (**Whitehouse**) on the Belfast and Northern Counties Rly., PMT.O. (**Whitehouse**). Lower Whitehouse, P. <500; Upper Whitehouse, P. <750.

Whitehurst, vil., Canada, Ontario, Leeds co., 47 m. S. by W. Ottawa, on a railway. P. <1500.

Whiteinch, eccles. par., Scot., Lanarkshire, in city of Glasgow, Govan par. P. 6500.

White Island, Eng., one of the Scilly Is., 2½ m. W. St. Mary's.

White Island, or **Whakari,** isl., New Zealand, North I., in Bay of Plenty, in 37° 30′ N., 177° 10′ E.; has an active volcano, 3 m. in circuit, alt. 870 ft., from which sulphur (green and yellow) is extracted.

Whitekirk and Tynninghame, coast par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 3½ m. SE. North Berwick, 2½ m. N. of East Linton stn.; 6288 ac. P. <1000.

White Lackington, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., on the Puddle, 5 m. N. by E. Dorchester.

White Lackington, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 11 m. W. Yeovil, 2 m. E. Ilminster stn. P. <250.

White Ladies Aston, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5 m. E. by S. Worcester, 3½ m. E. by N. Norton Junction. P. <500.

White Lake, Canada, Ontario, Lanark and Renfrew cos., its lower end 38 m. W. by S. Ottawa, drained NE. into the riv. Madawaska.

White Lake, post-vil., at the head of that lake, Renfrew co., 46 m. WSW. Ottawa.

White Lake, Canada, Ontario, Peterborough co., 83 m. WNW. Kingston, drained S. into Stony Lake.

White Lake, U.S., Louisiana, Vermilion par., 140 m. W. by S. New Orleans.

White Lake, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Aurora co., 88 m. NW. Yankton. P. <1500.

White Loch, small lake, Scot., Wigtownshire, in the W., about 2 m. E. of the head of Loch Ryan, drained NE. into Loch Ryan.

White Loon Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, to the N. of the Saskatchewan R., crossed by 104° W.

White Lough, lake, Ire., in the E. of co. Monaghan, 9 m. S. Monaghan, drained SW. to Lough Oughter.

White Mill, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from Abergwilli, Carmarthenshire.

Whitemire, P.O., Scot., Elginshire, 6 m. SE. Forres.

Whitemoor, electoral div., Ire., co. Wexford, dist. Old Ross.

White Mountain, Ire., co. Londonderry, one of the Sperrin Mts. Alt. 1774 ft.

White Mountain, Ire., in the W. of co. Wexford, 9 m. NE. by N. New Ross. Alt. 1259 ft.

White Mountains, Afghanistan. See **Safed Koh.**

White Mountains, mts., U.S., California, Monoinyo co., 10 m. W. of 180° W., and trending from E. frontier of state southwards.

White Mountains, U.S., New Hampshire, a detached portion of the Appalachian system, in the NE. of the state, about 30 m. in length, on a plateau 1600–1800 ft. high, and 45 m. broad, from which rise more than 200 peaks. There are two groups, the Eastern or White Mts., and the Franconia, separated by a tableland 10–15 m. wide. These mountains have many noteworthy waterfalls, among which are Artist's Silver Cascade and Ripley's. The White Mts. are a favourite summer resort, remarkable for wild scenery. Principal peaks, Mount Washington (*q.v.*), Mount Adams, and Mount Jefferson, and in the Franconia group Mount Lafayette.

Whitemouth, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the C. P. R., 1363 m. by rail W. Montreal, 61 m. E. Winnipeg.

Whiteness, ancient par., Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, now in Tingwall par., on the SW. shore of Strom Loch, 6½ m. NW. by W. Lerwick, P.O.

Whiteness Head, sandbank, Scot., Inverness-shire, in the NE., in the S. of Moray Firth, in 4° W.

Whiteness Voe, inlet, Scot., Shetland Is., Mainland, in the W.; it stretches 3 m. N. from its mouth, about 60° 10′ N., 1° 18′ W.

Whiten Head, or **Kennageall,** cape, Scot., on the N. ct. of Sutherland, in 4° 35′ W.

White Notley, Eng., Essex. See **Notley.**

Whiteparish, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Salisbury, 3½ m. ENE. Downton stn., PM.O.; 6321 ac. P. <1500.

White Park Bay, Ire., on the N. ct. of co. Antrim, in 6° 24′ W.

White Pigeon, vil., U.S., Michigan, St. Joseph co., on Pigeon R., 138 m. WSW. Detroit, and 38 m. S. Kalamazoo. Alt. 824 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

White Pine, co., U.S., Nevada, on E. frontier, crossed in the N. by 40° N.

White Plains, vil., U.S., New York, one of the caps. of West Chester co., 25 m. NNE. New York. P. <5000.

Whiterashes, P.O., Scot., Aberdeenshire, 4 m. NW. New Machar.

Whiterigg, vil., Scot., NE. Lanarkshire, 2 m. NE. by N. Airdrie, on the N. B. R., P.O. P. <750.

White River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, in 46° N., 91° W., on the C. P. R., 747 m. by rail W. Montreal. Mean temp. (2½ yrs., 1886–89), yr. 28.0° F., Feb. 6.9°, July 60.8°.

White River, Ire., in the NW. of co. Limerick, trib. of riv. Shannon, which it joins at Loghill.

White River, U.S., Arkansas, Washington and Madison cos., flows to the Mississippi, 15 m. above the mouth of the Arkansas R.; navigable by large steamboats to Batesville, 380 m. Length, 900 m.

White River, U.S., Indiana, rises by two forks, and flows into the Wabash, opposite Mount Carmell (Ill.). The E. fork is navigable to Rockford, the W. fork at highwater to Martinsville.

White River, U.S., rises in the NW. of Nebraska, passes into South Dakota, and flows NE. and E. to the Missouri, which it joins in about 43° 40′ N. Length, 325 m.

White River, U.S., Vermont, in the E., rises in the Green Mts., and flows S. then ENE. and SE. to the Connecticut, which it joins at **White River Junction,** about 43° 38′ N., 30 m. E. Rutland.

White Rock, silver-mining vil., U.S., Nevada, co. and about 60 m. N. by W. Elko. P. <1500.

White Rock, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., on Pawcatuck R., 28 m. WSW. Newport. P. <1500.

White Roding (or **Roothing**), par., Eng., Essex, Epping div., 10 m. NW. by W. Chelmsford, 4½ m. E. by S. Sawbridgeworth stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Whiterose, stn., Wales. See **New Tredegar and Whiterose.**

Whitesand Bay, Eng., on the S. ct. of Cornwall, to the NW. of Rame Head.

Whitesand Bay, Eng., in the extreme SW. of Cornwall, to the N. of Land's End.

Whitesand Bay, small bay, Wales, on the W. ct. of Pembrokeshire, to the S. of St. David Head.

Whitesboro, vil., U.S., New York. See **Whitestown.**

Whitesboro, tn., U.S., Texas, Grayson co., 15 m. W. Sherman. P. <1500.

Whitesburg, vil., U.S., Tennessee, Hamblen co., 8 m. NE. Morristown; in vicinity are valuable marble quarries. P. <1500.

White's Cross, P.O., Ire., co. and 3 m. from Cork.

White Sea, Russian **Byeloye More,** wide gulf of the Arctic Ocean, in N. Russia, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Svyatoi Nos, in 68° 10′ N., 39° 47′ E., and Kanin Nos, in 68° 39′ N., 43° 32′ E. It extends 380 m. S. and SW., reaching 63° 47′ N. in S., and covers 36,600 sq. m. Consists of two parts, outer and inner, connected by a relatively narrow passage (**Gorlo**), 115 m. in its narrowest part. It forms four large bays: (1) Kandalakskiy, or Kandalaksha, to the NW., between the mainland and the Kola Penin., of which the S. ct. is known as **Terskiy Bereg.** It receives the Niwa, outflow of Lake Imandra, is surrounded by high craggy mountains, and attains 100 fathoms at entrance. (2) The Mezeñ Bay, on E. ct., in S. of Kanin Penin., receives Mezeñ R., and attains 50 fathoms at entrance. (3) Dvina or Archangel Bay, also on E. ct., receiving the N. Dvina (port of Archangel), depth 45 fathoms at entrance, but large sandbanks at the mouth of the Dvina; the S. ct. of this bay is named **Lyetniy Bereg.** (4) Onega Bay, in SE., receiving Onega R. (town Onega), also 45 fathoms at entrance. The entrance to White Sea is occupied by shallows separated by water 20–25 fathoms deep, increasing to 50 fathoms in the narrow strait. The **Solovetskiye Is.** lay in the midst of Onega Bay at its entrance. Large portions of the White Sea are frozen from October to May. Considerable fishing, yielding every year about 200,000 cwt. of fish (150,000,000 herrings). Opened to foreign trade by Chancellor in 1553. Chief port, Archangel.

Whiteshill, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud par., P.O. P. <2000.

Whiteside, co., U.S., Illinois, on W. frontier, S. of 42° N.

Whiteside's Corner, P.O., Ire., 5 m. from Randalstown, co. Antrim.

White Springs, mineral spring, U.S., Florida, Hamilton co., 15 m. E. Live Oak.

Whitestakes, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Lostock Hall, near Preston, Lancashire.

White Staunton, par., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 10 m. SSE. Taunton, 3½ m. W. by N. Chard stn. P. <250.

Whitestone, PM.O., Eng., Cornwall. See **Whitstone.**

Whitestone, par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 3½ m. W. by N. Exeter, P.O.; 4935 ac. P. <500.

Whitestone, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co., Long I., on the East R., 11 m. NE. Brooklyn; manufactures tinwares, and has an excellent harbour. In the vicinity are the fortifications commanding the E. entrance to New York Harbour. P. <3000.

Whitestown, tn., Ire., NE. ct. co. Louth, bar. Lower Dundalk, 11 m. E. Dundalk. P. <250.

Whitestown, vil., U.S., Indiana, Boone co., 7 m. by rail SE. Lebanon. P. <1500.

Whitestown, or **Whitesboro,** vil., U.S., New York, Oneida co., on Mohawk R. and the Erie Canal, 41 m. E. by N. Syracuse, and 3 m. NW. Utica. P. <2000.

White Sulphur Springs, vil., U.S., Georgia, Meriwether co., 20 m. SE. La Grange; is much resorted to for its valuable mineral waters. P. <1500.

White Sulphur Springs, vil., U.S., Montana, cap. Meagher co., 85 m. ENE. Butte. P. <1500.

White Sulphur Springs, watering-place, U.S., Texas, Cass co., 15 m. SW. Linden. P. <1500.

White Sulphur Springs, vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Greenbrier co., 75 m. SE. by E. Charleston. The saline chalybeate springs, temp. 60° F., are annually resorted to by thousands of visitors, and have been employed medicinally since 1778. Alt. 1922 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

White Swan Lake, Canada, Saskatchewan, just E. of 104° W., about 20 m. N. of the Saskatchewan R.

Whitevale, vil., Canada, prov. and co. Ontario, 18 m. NE. by N. Toronto. P. <1500.

Whitevale, W. suburb of Glasgow, Scot., Lanarkshire.

White Waltham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Cookham union, 3 m. SW. Maidenhead, PMT.O. P. <1000. See **Shottesbrook.**

Whitewater, stn., Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., on the S. shore of Whitewater Lake, 150 m. WSW. Winnipeg.

Whitewater, city, U.S., Wisconsin, Walworth co., 44 m. WSW. Milwaukee; manufactures waggons and reapers, and has numerous cheese factories. P. <5000.

Whitewater, riv., U.S., Indiana and Ohio, is formed by two forks, which unite at Brookville. After entering Ohio, the river joins the Great Miami 6 m. from its mouth. Length, 100 m.

Whitewater, riv., U.S., Missouri and Arkansas, rises in Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, flows S., discharging for the most part into the St. Francis R. Length about 250 m.

Whitewater Creek, riv., U.S., Kansas, rises in the N. of Butler co., and flows S. into the Arkansas R. 10 m. S. Winfield. Length about 120 m.

Whitewell, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire and Yorkshire, Whalley ancient par. P. <500.

Whitewell, P.O., Ire., co. Antrim, 5 m. N. Belfast, 2½ m. from Greencastle stn.

Whitewell, eccles. par., Wales, Flintshire, Malpas ancient par. P. <500.

Whitewell Bottom, PMT.O., Eng., near Manchester, Lancashire.

Whitewood, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 249 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Whitewood, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Lawrence co., 101 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state.

Whitewood Lough, small lake, Ire., in the NW. of co. Meath, 13 m. NNW. Navan, drained E. into Dundalk Bay.

Whitfell, hill, Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 16 m. N. by W. Barrow.

Whitfield, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 1 m. S. Glossop. P. 9000.

Whitfield, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 3 m. NNW. Dover, 2 m. NE. by E. Kearsney stn., P.O. P. <500. See **Waldershare.**

Whitfield, par., Eng., on the S. border of the S. div. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. NW. by W. Buckingham, 2½ m. NE. Brackley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Whitfield, par., Eng., Northumberland, in W. Allendale, div. and 11 m. WSW. Hexham, 3½ m. W. Catton Road stn., PMT.O. (**Whitefield**); 12,479 ac. P. <500.

Whitfield, co., U.S., Georgia, on N. frontier, crossed by 85° W.

Whitfield Moor, an upland tract, Eng., Northumberland, about 2½ m. NW. by W. Whitfield div., and about 13 m. W. by S. Hexham. Height, 1491 ft.

Whitford, P.O., Eng., in the SE. of Devonshire, Honiton div., 3 m. SW. by W. Axminster, close to Colyton stn.

Whitford, par., Wales, Flintshire, 3 m. NW. by W. Holywell, PM.O.; 8247 ac. P. <3500.

Whitgift, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., on the Ouse, 4 m. E. by S. Goole, P.O. P. <500.

Whitgreave, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3 m. NW. by N. Stafford, 1 m. ENE. Great Bridgeford stn. P. <250.

Whithorn, par. and royal burgh and ancient tn., Scot., Wigtownshire, 9⅔ m. S. by E. Wigtown, with a stn. on the Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Rly. Whithorn has the ruins of a cathedral on the site of a church founded by St. Ninian in the 4th century. The shrine was long a famous resort of pilgrims. PMT.O. Par. 11,891 ac., P. <3000; burgh (alt. 220 ft.), P. <1500.

Whithorn, Isle of, seapt. vil., Scot., 3½ m. SE. by E. Whithorn stn., connected with the mainland by a causeway. P. 316.

Whiting, tn., U.S., Indiana, Lake co., on Lake Michigan, 14 m. SE. by S. Chicago (Ill.). P. <1500.

Whiting Bay, Ire., co. Waterford, 2 m. E. Youghal Harbour; width at entrance, 2 m.

Whiting Bay, Scot., on the E. of the isl. of Arran, 55° 29′–30′ N., PMT.O.

Whitingham, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co. P. <1500.

Whitinsville, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 3 m. NW. Unbridge stn. P. <1500.

Whitkirk, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 4 m. E. Leeds, close to Crossgates stn. P. <2500.

Whitland, PMT.O., Wales, Carmarthenshire, W. div., 12½ m. W. by S. Carmarthen, on the G. W. R. and Pembroke and Tenby Rlys.

Whitletts, vil., Scot., S. Ayrshire, 1½ m. ENE. Ayr, P.O. P. <750.

Whitley, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the coast, 2½ m. N. North Shields, on the NE. R., PMT.O. P. <2500; tn. (**Whitley and Monkseaton**) P. <3500 (chiefly employed in mining). See **Cullercoates.**

Whitley, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, par. and 5 m. S. Hexham. P. <750.

Whitley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 12 m. W. Goole, with a stn. (**Whitley Bridge**) on the

L. & Y. R., P.O., and PMT.O. (**Whitley Bridge**). P.<500. See **Kellington.**

Whitley, co., U.S., Indianapolis, crossed in extreme S. by 41° N., and between 85° and 86° W.

Whitley, co., U.S., Kentucky, S. frontier, W. of 84° W.

Whitley, Higher and **Lower,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5 m. S. by E. Warrington, 3½ m. ESE. Preston Brook stn. Higher Whitley, P.O., P.<500; Lower Whitley, P.<250.

Whitley, Lower and **Upper,** two adjoining pars. and tn. (**Upper Whitley**), Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, the former on the border of the Morley div., 5 m. E. by N. Huddersfield, near Mirfield Junction. P. (of each)<1000.

Whitlingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 3 m. E. Norwich, with stns. (**Whitlingham** and **Whitlingham Junction**) on the G. E. R. P.<250.

Whitman, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Plymouth co. P.<5000.

Whitman, co., U.S., Washington, on the E. frontier, crossed by 47° N.

Whitman, settlement, U.S., Washington, co. and 5 m. W. Wallawalla.

Whitminster, eccles. par. with PMT.O., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Wheatenhurst.**

Whitmore, par., Eng., Staffordshire, NW. div., 4 m. SW. by S. Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Whitnash, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Rugby div., 2 m. S. Leamington, P.O. P.<750.

Whitney, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., on the Wye, 16 m. WNW. Hereford, with a stn. (**Whitny on the Wye**) on the M. & Neath and Brecon Rly., P.O. P. 250.

Whitney, vil., U.S., Texas, Hill co., 64 m. SW. by S. Dallas. P.<1500.

Whitney, Mount, mt., U.S., California (*q.v.*), in the Sierra Nevada, in 36° 30′ N., 113° 17′ W. Alt. 14,898 ft. (Whitney, *b.*).

Whitney's Point, vil., U.S., New York, Broome co., on Tioughnioga R., 50 m. S. by E. Syracuse. P.<1500.

Whitneyville, vil., U.S., Maine, Washington co., on the Machias, 60 m. E. by S. Bangor. P.<1500.

Whitny on the Wye, stn., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Whitney.**

Whitridge, par., Eng., Northumberland, union and 7 m. W. Morpeth. P. 4.

Whitrigg, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Eskdale div., on the C. R., 11 m. W. Carlisle.

Whitrigg, part of par., Eng., Cumberland, in the W. of the Penrith div., 11 m. E. Maryport, 2½ m. S. Mealsgate stn. See **Torpenhow.**

Whitsbury, par., Eng., on the S. border of Wiltshire, Wilton div., 7 m. S. by W. Salisbury, 2½ m. W. Breamore stn. P.<250.

Whitsome, par., Scot., Berwickshire, 5½ m. ESE. Duns, 3 m. SE. by S. Edrom stn., P.O.; 4896 ac. P.<750.

Whitson, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the Severn, 5 m. ESE. Newport, 2½ m. SSE. Llanwern stn. P.<250.

Whitstable, par. and maritime tn., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, and 5½ m. NNW. Canterbury, of which it is the port, with stns. on the L. C. & D. R. (**Whitstable-on-Sea**) and SE. R. (**Whitstable**). The tidal harbour is 13½ ft. deep at entrance at ordinary spring tides at high water, and dry at low water. The SE. R. runs along quays. Good anchorage in riv. Swale. It is protected by embankments from floods. It has extensive oyster-grounds, famous from the days of the Romans. PMT.O. Par. P.<5000; urban dist. (**Whitstable-on-Sea,** formed since the census) P. 6000.

Whitstone, par., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 9½ m. NNW. Launceston, 6½ m. SW. by W. Holsworthy stn., PM.O. (**Whitestone**). P.<500.

Whitsunday Island, Pacific. See **Nukutapipi.**

Whitsunday Passage, strait, Queensland, between Whitsunday I. and the mainland.

Whitsuntide Island, New Hebrides. See **Pentecost.**

Whittingham, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NE. Preston, PMT.O. P.<3000. See **Goosnargh.**

Whittingham, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the Aln, 8 m. W. Alnwick, 1½ m. W. of its stn. on the NE. R., PM.O.; 6216 ac. P.<500.

Whittinghame (hwit′'n-jam), par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 5 m. SW. by W. Dunbar, 2 m. SE. by S. of East Linton stn., P.O.; 15,595 ac. P.<750.

Whittington, par. and tn., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 2½ m. N. by E. Chesterfield, on the M. R.; coal mined. PM.O. (**Old Whittington**), and PMT.O. (**Whittington Moor**). P. 8800; eccles. par. (**Whittington with Sheepbridge and New Whittington,** PMT.O.) P. 6400.

Whittington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 4 m. E. by S. Cheltenham, 1 m. NW. Andoversford stn. P.<250.

Whittington, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 12 m. NE. by N. Lancaster, 2½ m. SW. Kirkby Lonsdale stn., P.O.; 4416 ac. P.<500.

Whittington, eccles. par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 15 m. SSE. King's Lynn, 1 m. SW. Stoke Ferry stn. P.<250.

Whittington, par., Eng., Salop, div. and 3 m. ENE. Oswestry, on the Cambrian and G. W. Rlys., PMT.O.; 8666 ac. P.<2500.

Whittington, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 3 m. ESE. Lichfield, on the Birmingham Canal, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Whittington, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 3 m. SE. by E. Worcester, 1 m. N. Norton Junction, PT.O. P.<500.

Whittington, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 6 m. NE. Hexham, 5 m. NNE. Corbridge stn., P.O. (**Whittington**). P. (of each)<250.

Whittington Range, chain of hills, S. Australia, Northern Terr., between 18° and 19° S., crossed by 134° E., runs 30 m. N. and S. and then curves E.

Whittle, par., Eng., Northumberland, 5 m. S. Alnwick. P. 9.

Whittle, par., Eng., Northumberland, Hexham union, 11 m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. P.<250.

Whittlebury, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 6½ m. N. Buckingham, 4 m. S. Towcester stn., PT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Whittlebury with Silverstone**) P.<2000.

Whittle-le-Woods, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 6 m. SSE. Preston, on the Lancaster Canal, 2 m. E. Euxton Junction; its medicinal springs, formerly much frequented, have not been publicly used for nearly half a century. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Whittlesea, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Queenstown, 60 m. NW. by N. King William's Town. P.<1500.

Whittlesea, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 22 m. NNE. Melbourne. P.<1500.

Whittlesey (or **Whittlesea,** ancient *Witesie*) **St. Mary and St. Andrew,** par. and tn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, 5 m. ESE. Peterborough, with a stn. (**Whittlesea**) on the G. E. R. Whittlesey Mere was drained in 1850, but of late years has been gradually re-forming, in consequence of which a new outfall is now (1895) being made. PMT.O. (**Whittlesea**). Market-day, F. 26,206 ac. Par. P. 6300; tn. P.<4000.

Whittlesford, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., on the Cam, 6½ m. S. by E. Cambridge, on the G. E. R., PM.O. P.<1000.

Whittlewood Forest, on the border of the S. div. of Northamptonshire.

Whitton, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Stockton, 1 m. W. Carlton stn. P.<1500.

Whitton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., on S. bank of the riv. Humber, 10 m. E. Goole, 2½ m. WSW. Brough stn., PT.O. P.<500. See **Alkborough.**

Whitton, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Brentford div., 1 m. WNW. Twickenham stn., 12 m. WSW. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**Hounslow and Whitton**) on the L. & SW. R. P.<1000.

Whitton, par., Eng., Northumberland, on S. side of Rothbury. P.<250.

Whitton, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 16 m. W. by S. Kidderminster, 4 m. ESE. Ludlow. P.<250. See **Burford.**

Whitton, post-tn., New South Wales, Cooper co., 375 m. SW. Sydney by road and rail. P.<1500.

Whitton, par., Wales, Radnorshire, 5½ m. NE. New Radnor, 3½ m. WNW. Presteigne stn., P.O. P.<250.

Whittonstall, par., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 9½ m. SE. by E. Hexham, 2½ m. NW. by W. Ebchester stn., P.O. P.<250.

Whitton with Thurlston, par., Eng., Suffolk, 2½ m. NW. by N. and partly in bor. of Ipswich, 1 m. NE. Bramford stn., P.O. (**Whitton**). P.<750.

Whitwell, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 4½ m. W. by S. Worksop, on the M. R. and M. S. & L. R.; coal is mined here. PMT.O. 5231 ac. P.<2000.

Whitwell, vil., Eng., Hertfordshire, 5 m. SW. Stevenage, PMT.O.

Whitwell, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, 2½ m. W. Ventnor, PM.O. P.<750.

Whitwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12 m. NW. Norwich, with a stn. (**Whitwell and Reepham**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., PMT.O. P.<500. See **Hackford.**

Whitwell, par., Eng., Rutland, 4 m. E. Oakham. P.<250.

Whitwell, vil., Eng., Westmorland. See **Selside and Whitwell.**

Whitwell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 7½ m. E. by S. Richmond, 2½ m. SE. by E. Scorton stn. P.<250.

Whitwell House, par., Eng., co. and 3 m. SE. Durham. P.<250.

Whitwell on the Hill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., on the Derwent, 11½ m. NE. York, 1 m. WSW. Castle Howard stn., P.O. (**Whitwell**). P.<250.

Whitwick, par. and ancient tn., Eng., Leicestershire, Loughborough div., 8 m. N. by E. Bosworth, on the L. & NW. R.; has remains of a castle of the Earls of Lancaster. Manufacture of hosiery and boots; coal-mines. PMT.O. P.<5000.

Whitwood, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Wakefield, and 1 m. E. of the stn. (**Altofts and Whitwood**) on the M. R.; coal-mines; manufactures earthenware, glass bottles, &c. P.O. P.<5000.

Whitwood Mere, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Featherstone ancient par. P.<4000.

Whitworth, par., Eng., Durham, div. and 3½ m. NE. by N. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. NE. Byers Green stn. P. 6300.

Whitworth, eccles. par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 2 m. N. by W. Rochdale, on the L. & Y. R.; has coal-mines, and quarries of flags and slate. PMT.O. Tn. P. 9800; eccles. par. P.<5000.

Whixall, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 14 m. SW. by S. Nantwich, 1½ m. W. Prees stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Whixley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the E. of the Ripon div., 5½ m. E. Knaresborough, 1½ m. N. Cattal stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Whixley with Green Hammerton**) P.<1000.

Whixoe, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk. See **Wixoe.**

Whorlton, par., Eng., Durham, on the l. bk. of the Tees, 11½ m. SW. by S. Bishop Auckland, div. and 4 m. E. Barnard Castle, 3 m. SW. Winston stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Whorlton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 11½ m. S. Middlesbrough, ½ m. SSE. Potto stn.; 6776 ac. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Whorlton in Cleveland**) P.<750.

Whorlton Moor, an upland tract about 3 m. to the SW.

Whorlton, East and West, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 4½ m. NW. by W. Newcastle, 3 m. N. by W. Scotswood stn. P.<250.

Whroo, tn., Victoria, Rodney co., 45 m. E. by N. Sandhurst; gold and antimony are found here. P.<1500.

Whycocomagh, vil., Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Inverness co., on an arm of the Bras d'Or, 46 m. W. by S. Sydney. P.<1500.

Whydah (hwaida), or **Gle-Chue,** seapt., W. Africa, Slave Coast, on the Bight of Benin, in 2° 4′ E., in the kgd. of Dahome, in 6° 18′ N., 2° 5′ E.; African mission. The town is separated from the shore by a lagoon and marshes, and is surrounded by an earthen wall. P. 20–25,000.

Whyteleaf, stn., Eng., Surrey, 1 m. NW. Warlingham stn., PMT.O. See **Upper Warlingham and Whyteleaf.**

Wiarton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on Colpoys Bay and a railway, 49 m. WNW. Collingwood. P. (1880)<1500; (1890)<2000.

Wiawoso, tn., W. Africa, in NW. of Gold Coast colony, about 100 m. N. Cape Three Points. P.<2000.

Wiay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, Skye, in Loch Bracadale.

Wiay, isl., Scot., Inverness-shire, S. Uist par., off SE. ct. of Benbecula. P. 10.

Wiborg, Finland. See **Viborg.**

Wibsey, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Shipley div., 2½ m. S. Bradford, ½ m. NW. Low Moor stn., PMT.O. P.<5000.

Wibtoft, par., Eng., on the NE. border of Warwickshire, div. and 8 m. N. by W. Rugby, 2 m. W. Ullesthorpe stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Claybrooke.**

Wich, High, eccles. par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Wych, High.**

Wichbold. See **Wychbold.**

Wich Chapel. See **Wych Chapel.**

Wich Cross. See **Wych Cross.**

Wichelen, vil., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. Termonde (Dendermonde), 7½ m. NNW. Alost, on r. bk. of the Scheldt. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wichenford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 5½ m. NW. Worcester, PT.O. P.<500.

Wichita, co., U.S., Kansas, in the W., N. of 38° N.

Wichita, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Sedgwick co., on the l. bk. of the Arkansas R., 132 m. SW. Topeka. Alt. 1291 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880)<5000; (1890) 23,900.

Wichita, small tribe of Indians, U.S., Oklahoma, between the Canadian and Ouachita (Washita) Rivs.; agriculturalists.

Wichita, co., U.S., Texas, on the Red R. (N. frontier), W. of 98° W.

Wichita, or **Big Wichita,** riv., U.S., Texas, rises in the Llano Estacado, flows E. to the Red R. in Clay co. Length about 230 m.

Wichita Falls, tn., U.S., Texas, co. and on Wichita R., 125 m. NW. by W. Dallas. P.<2000.

Wichnor, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 5½ m. NE. Lichfield, 1½ m. N. Alrewas stn. P.<250.

Wichough. See **Wychough.**

Wichu, tn., Korea. See **Wiju.**

Wichwood. See **Wychwood.**

Wick, vil., Canada, Ontario prov. and co., 45 m. NNE. Toronto, on a railway. P.<1500.

Wick, PM.O., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 13½ m. NNE. Bath, 7½ m. WSW. Malmesbury stn.

Wick, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 5 m. W. by N. Evesham, 2 m. S. Pershore stn., P.O. (**Lower Wick**). P.<500. See **Pershore.**

Wick, royal and parl. burgh, par., and market and seapt. tn., Scot., E. ct. of Caithness, on Wick Bay, 18½ m. SE. by E. Thurso, on the H. R. Wick parl. burgh includes **Wick with Louisburgh** on the N. and **Pulteneytown** on the S. The last is chiefly occupied by the fisher population. There are two harbours and an extensive breakwater in the bay, erected at a cost of about £120,000; it was almost destroyed in 1872. In recent years great harbour improvements have been effected. It has barrel, boat, sail, and rope making, and other industries. For upwards of half a century Wick has been the headquarters of the herring-fishery in Scotland. The burgh unites with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Kirkwall, and Dornoch, forming the Wick dist. of burghs, in sending one member to Parliament. Market-day, F. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 45.4° F., Jan. 37.9°, July 55.3°; rfall. (25 yrs.), yr. 27.7 in. Par. 47,264 ac., P. 13,100; tn. and parl. burgh (including **Louisburgh** and **Pulteneytown**) P. 8500; royal burgh P.<3000; parl. dist. P. 18,100.

Wick, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 1 m. from the S. ct., 17 m. W. by S. Cardiff, 5 m. WSW. Cowbridge stn., PM.O. P.<500. See **St. Bride's Major.**

Wick and Abson, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 5 m. NNW. Bath, 2 m. E. Warmley stn., P.O. (**Wick**). P.<1000.

Wickede, or **Wickede Asseln,** vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle and 6 m. E. by N. Dortmund. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wicken, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Newmarket div., 6 m. S. by E. Ely, 2 m. SW. Soham stn., P.O. P.<750.

Wicken, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, S. div., 5 m. NE. by N. Buckingham, P.O. P.<500.

Wicken Bonhunt, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4 m. SW. Saffron Walden, 1½ m. W. Newport stn. P.<250.

Wickenburg, gold-mining vil., U.S., Arizona, Maricopa co., on Hassayampa R., about 60 m. NW. Phœnix. P.<1500.

Wickenby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 10 m. NE. Lincoln, on the M. S. & L. R., P.O. P.<250.

Wicker, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Sheffield par. P. 13,100.

Wickersley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 3½ m. ESE. Rotherham, 8 m. E. Sheffield; grindstone quarries supply the greater part of Sheffield grindstones. P.O. P.<750.

Wickes, silver-mining vil., U.S., Montana, Jefferson co., 20 m. S. Helena. P.<1500.

Wickford, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 8½ m. S. by E. Chelmsford, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Wickford, vil., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., on Narragansett Bay, 9 m. NW. New Port. P.<1500.

Wickham, vil., Canada. See **Wheatland.**

Wickham, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Queen's co., on the r. bk. of the St. John R., 26 m. N. by W. St. John. P.<1500.

Wickham, vil., Eng., Berkshire, P.O., and P.O. (**Wickham Heath**). See **Welford.**

Wickham, par., Eng., Cumberland, Bootle union, includes Silecroft village; 4883 ac. P.<500.

Wickham, stn., Eng., Essex. See **Wickham Bishops.**

Wickham, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on the Titchfield, 8 m. NNW. Portsmouth, 3 m. N. Fareham Junction. Wickham was the birthplace of William of Wykeham (1324). PMT.O. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Wickham,** or **Wykeham**) P.<1500.

Wickham, P.O., Eng., Kent. See **Wickhambreux.**

Wickham, hamlet, Eng., Oxfordshire, par. and 2 m. SW. Banbury; has a common of 25 ac., dedicated as public park November 1892.

Wickham, suburb of Newcastle, New South Wales, on riv. Hunter, including the villages Linwood, Port Waratah, Smedmore, Islington, and Tighe's Hill; has coal-mines and copperworks. P. 6600.

Wickam, East, par., Eng., Kent, Dartford div., 2½ m. SE. by E. Woolwich, 1½ m. SSW. Abbey Wood stn. P.<1500.

Wickham, West, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 9 m. S. by W. Newmarket, 3 m. NNE. Bartlow stn., P.O. P.<500.

Wickham, West, par., Eng., Kent, Sevenoaks div., 10 m. SSE. St. Paul's, London, on the SE. R., PM.O. P.<1500.

Wickham Bishops, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3 m. NW. by N. Maldon, on the Blackwater, close to Wickham stn. (G. E. R.), PT.O. P.<500.

Wickhambreux (-brŭ), par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., on the Little Stour, 4½ m. E. Canterbury, 3 m. ESE. Sturry stn., P.O. (**Wickham**). P.<500.

Wickhambrook, par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, PMT.O.; 4337 ac. P.<1500.

Wickhamford, par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 2½ m. SE. by E. Evesham, on the Avon; has monuments and brasses of the Washington family. P.<250.

Wickham Market, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. NNE. Woodbridge, 11 m. NE. Ipswich, 1½ m. W. by N. of its stn. on the G. E. R.; has engineering works. P.<2000.

Wickhampton, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 7 m. W. by S. Yarmouth, 3 m. W. Berney Arms stn. P.<250.

Wickham, riv., New Guinea. See **Aiele.**

Wickham St. Paul, par., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., 10 m. NE. by N. Braintree, 3 m. NE. by E. Hedingham stn., P.O. P.<500.

Wickham Skeith, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 4½ m. SW. Eye, P.O. P.<500.

Wicklewood, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 11 m. WSW. Norwich, 1 m. S. Kimberley stn., P.O. P.<750.

Wickliffe, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lake co., 15 m. NE. by E. Cleveland. P.<1500.

Wickliffe, tp., Victoria, Ripon co., 30 m. SSW. Ararat.

Wickcliffe Road, near, has two salt-factories on a chain of salt lakes. P.<1500.

Wicklow, vil., Canada, Ontario, Northumberland co., 2½ m. from Grafton, which is 77 m. E. Toronto. P.<1500.

Wicklow, maritime co., Ire, prov. Leinster, on St. George's Channel, divided into eight bars., as in the following table:—

Baronies.	Acres.	Pop. 1891.
Arklow	67,266	13,432
Ballinacor, North	74,114	4,775
Ballinacor, South	78,277	6,117
Newcastle	52,042	7,550
Rathdown	32,866	9,893
Shillelagh	44,392	6,076
Talbotstown, Lower	88,355	7,108
Talbotstown, Upper	62,511	7,185
Total	499,822[1]	62,136

[1] Exclusive of 259 ac. under the larger lakes and tideways.

The coast consists of precipitous rocks, with dangerous sand-banks, and the only harbours are that of Wicklow (lately improved) and the small one of Arklow. Along the shore, from Wicklow to near Greystones, is a tract of boggy marsh protected by the **Murrough,** a shingly bank, along which now runs the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. A range of granite mountains occupies the middle of the county, passing from NE. to SW., with a succession of moors, above which rise Lugnaquilla (3039 ft.), Kippure (2473 ft.), Duff Hill (2369 ft.), and Donce Hill (2384 ft.). This range contains many Silurian strata. The valleys show ancient river-terraces along the sides (*e.g.*, Glendalough), and the famous scenery of the district is due to the deep glens and rugged rocks combining with the luxuriant foliage of the beautiful woods along the sides, and enhanced by the small but romantic loughs. Chief rivers, the Liffey, in NW.; Vartry; the Avonmore and Avonbeg, which meet to form the Avoca, famed in song; the Slaney, in W., passing into Carlow. The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly. passes along the coast, bending W. to Rathdrum, with a branch to Shillelagh. Lead and copper occur in the mountains, but the amount of ore extracted is quite insignificant. In the lower grounds the soil is fertile, and much good pasturage for sheep is found in the higher districts. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Cordite manufacture at Arklow, where there are also oyster-beds. Under James I., Wicklow was made a separate county, having been previously (from the time of King John) included in co. Dublin. The most remarkable antiquities are those of the Vale of Glendalough (*q.v.*). It returns two members to Parliament, one for the E. and one for the W. div. Chief towns, Wicklow, Bray, Arklow, and Baltinglass. See **Ireland,** table.

Wicklow, seapt., civic and market tn., Ire., cap. co. Wicklow, bars. Arklow and Newcastle, 28 m. S. Dublin, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., at mouth of the Vartry, here crossed by a bridge of eight arches. The harbour admits vessels drawing 13 ft. water at high tide. The town is resorted to for sea-bathing. Lead ores, ochre, manure, timber, corn, potatoes, turnips, and cordite, gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine (works at Arklow) are exported. Some remains of Black Castle, a 14th century edifice, stand on a neighbouring headland. Market-day, W. P.<3500; parl. divs., **East Wicklow,** P. 31,400; **West Wicklow,** P. 30,800.

Wicklow, co., Queensland, crossed by 25° S., and in the SE. by 151° E.

Wicklow, co., W. Australia, crossed in the N. by 33° S., and in the middle by 117° E.

Wicklow Gap, a defile, Ire., in the NW. of co. Wicklow, 16 m. W. by N. Wicklow, P.O.

Wicklow Head, cape, Ire., co. Wicklow, in 52° 58′ N.

Wickmere, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 6½ m. SW. by S. Cromer, 6 m. W. Gunton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Wickmere with Wolterton**) P.<500.

Wickrath, market-tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Grevenbroich, 18 m. WSW. Düsseldorf. P. (comm.) 5500.

Wick Rissington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 14½ m. N. Lechlade, 2 m. E. by N. Bourton on the Water stn. P.<250.

Wicks, Eng., Essex. See **Wix.**

Wick St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 1 m. from the coast, 4 m. NE. Weston-super-Mare. P.<250. See **Congresbury.**

Wickwar, par. and market-tn., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 13 m. NE. Bristol, on the M. R.; has brewing and malting. PMT.O. Market-day, M. P.<1000.

Wicomico, co., U.S., Maryland, in the SE., on the frontier.

Wicomico, riv., U.S., Maryland, rises by several head-streams in Sussex co., Delaware, flows SW. into Maryland, into Ellis and Monie Bays, arms of Chesapeake Bay.

Wiconisco, coal-mining vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., 48 m. NE. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Wiconisco Creek, small riv., U.S., Pennsylvania, trib. of the Susquehanna, which it joins on the l. bk. at Millersburg.

Widcombe, vil., Eng., Somerset. See **Lyncombe and Widcombe.**

Widcombe, North, par., Eng., Somerset, Clutton union, 8 m. NE. Wells. P.<250.

Widdale Beck, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, in W. of Richmond div., N. Riding, trib. of the Ure, which it joins on the r. bk. at Appersett, about 2 m. above Hawes.

Widdale Fell, upland tract, Eng., W. of Richmond div., N. Riding of Yorkshire, 20 m. SSE. Appleby.

Widdington, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 4½ m. S. Saffron Walden, 1½ m. SE. by S. Newport stn., P.O. P.<500.

Widdington, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 8 m. NW. York. P.<250.

Widdrington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 8 m. NE. by N. Morpeth, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the NE. R., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Wide Bay, Queensland, on the E. ct., opposite and S. of the strait which separates Frazer or Sandy I. from the mainland. Length, 12½ m.; breadth, 3 m.

Wide Channel, strait, Chile, between the mainland and the S. end of Wellington I., crossed in the S. by 50° S.

Widecombe in the Moor, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5½ m. NNW. Ashburton stn., 16 m. SW. by W. Exeter, P.O.; 10,786 ac. P.<750.

Widemouth Bay, Eng., on the NW. ct. of Cornwall, in 50° 47′ N.

Widford, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 1½ m. SW. Chelmsford, P.O. P.<500.

Widford, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 6½ m. E. by N. Hertford, on a branch of the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Widford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Windrush, div. and 11½ m. W. by S. Woodstock, 5 m. SSW. Ascott-under-Wychwood stn., P.O. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Widford with Swinbrook**) P.<200.

Widley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., 4½ m. NNE. Portsmouth, 1½ m. N. Cosham stn. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Widley with Wymering**) P.<2500.

Widmerpool, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 8 m. SSE. Nottingham, on the M. R. P.<250.

Widnes, mun. bor. (since 1892) and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, W. div., in the par. of Prescot and diocese of Liverpool, at the head of the estuary of the Mersey (r. bk.), 13 m. SE. Liverpool, with stns. on L. & NW. R., M. S. & L. R., and M. R. lines, connected with Runcorn on the other side of the river by a handsome bridge. The Sankey Canal connects it with the St. Helen's coalfield. Since 1856 Widnes has gained the position of cap. of the chemical industry in England, there being now over fifteen large chemical-works; also copper and soap works, and other manufactures. Market-day, S. Mun. bor. P. (1851) about 2000; (1871) 14,400; (1891) 30,000; parl. div. P. (1891) 64,500.

Widworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 3 m. E. by S. Honiton, 18 m. SE. by E. Tiverton. P.<250.

Widzy, tn., Russia. See **Vidzy.**

Wiebelskirchen, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Ottweiler, 36 m. SE. by S. Trèves. P. 5000.

Wieblingen, or **Wieblingen in Baden,** comm., Ger., gd. duchy Baden, on the Neckar, circle Heidelberg. P.<3000.

Wied, riv., Prussia, in the S. of the Rhine Prov., rises in the Westerwald, flows W. then S., entering the Rhine at Neuwied; not navigable.

Wiedenbrück, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 33 m. SSE. Osnabrück, cap. circle Wiedenbrück. P.<3000.

Wiedikon, vil., Switzd., cant. and 1 m. W. Zürich; since 1890 it has been united to Zürich. P. (comm.)<5000.

Wiedlisbach, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 6 m. NE. by E. Solothurn. P.<2000.

Wiehen-gebirge, hill-ridge, Ger. See **Westphalian Gate.**

Wiehl, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Gummersbach, 26 m. E. Cologne. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wield, par., Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 7½ m. S. Basingstoke, 3½ m. NW. Medstead stn. P.<250.

Wieliczka, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 7½ m. SE. Cracow; has the most important rock-salt mines of Austria. These mines form a large subterranean town, about 2½ m. from

E. to W. and 3940 ft. from N. to S., 920 ft. below the surface of the ground. Here are several subterranean ponds, which can be traversed by canoes; some of the halls are of vast size, reaching 100 ft. in height. There are also two chapels with various ornamentations. Alt. 835 ft. P. 6000.

Wielka, Wielki, and other derivatives from the root *wiel*, Polish, 'large.'

Wielun, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 45 m. SSE. Kalisz; trade in grain and wool. P. 5700.

Wiemelhausen, vil., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, govt. Arnsberg, circle Bochum. P. (comm.) 6600.

Wien, German name of **Vienna.**

Wiener Neustadt, tn., Lower Austria, 30 m. S. by W. Vienna; manufactures machinery, iron goods, pottery, flour, and brass wares. Among the buildings of the town are the old castle, built in the 12th century and restored in the 15th and 18th centuries, now containing the military academy, founded by Maria Theresia, with the Gothic chapel (with fine stained-glass windows) and the tomb of Maximilian I. (born here in 1459, died 1519); the Neukloster, founded in 1444, having a church with a monument to Eleanora of Portugal (died 1467), wife of Frederick III. The Turks unsuccessfully besieged the town in 1529, an earthquake partly destroyed it in 1768, and it was almost entirely burnt down in 1834. P. 25,000.

Wiener-Wald. See **Austria, Archduchy of,** and **Hermanuskogel.**

Wieng Chan, or **Vien-tian,** tn., French Indo-China, l. bk. Mekong, 130 m. S. by E. Luang Prabang. Alt. 646 ft.

Wierden, vil., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. NW. by W. Enschede. P. (comm.) 6100.

Wieringen, isl., Holland, in the Zuider Zee, prov. N. Holland, crossed by 5° E. P. 2650.

Wieringerwaard, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 9 m. SE. by S. Helder. P. <2000.

Wiers, comm., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 9 m. SE. Tournai. P. <4000.

Wierston, dist., Scot., Wigtownshire, 4 m. NW. by W. Stranraer.

Wierum, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the N. ct., 16 m. NE. by N. Leeuwarden. P. <2000.

Wieruszow, tn. and custom-house, Russian Poland, govt. and 32 m. S. Kalisz, on Prussian frontier, 8 m. by rail E. Wartenberg. P. <5000.

Wierzbolow, German **Wierballen,** tn., Russian Poland, govt. Suwałki, on Prussian frontier, on railway St. Petersburg-Berlin, 52 m. by rail W. Kovno, with Eydkunen close by, one of the chief custom-houses of Russia. P. <5000.

Wiesa, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, dist. Annaberg, 16 m. S. by E. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Wiesbaden, tn., Prussia, cap. administrative div. W. of prov. Hesse-Nassau, at the foot (S.) of the Taunus Range, 2½ m. N. of the r. bk. of the Rhine; the most frequented watering-place in the German Empire, a distinction it owes partly to its hot saline springs, partly to its genial climate. In great part a comparatively modern town, Wiesbaden possesses numerous handsome buildings, amongst them museums of pictures, antiquities, and natural history; the library of 100,000 volumes; the Pauline Palace (1842), an imitation of the Alhambra; the magnificent bath-house (*Kurhaus*), 400 ft. long. The hot springs of Wiesbaden were known to the Romans under the names of *Fontes Mattiaci* and *Aquæ Mattiacæ*. Wiesbaden has been steadily growing in repute since the 16th century, especially since it came into favour as a winter resort. There are about two dozen springs in all, with temp. 104°–156½° F., wonderfully copious in supply, and deemed efficacious in cases of severe dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, skin and nervous diseases. The most celebrated are the Koch-brunnen (Boiling Spring), the Adler (in the 'Eagle' Hotel garden), and the Schützenhof (Riflemen's Court). The number of visitors annually falls little, if anything, short of 100,000. From 1815 to 1866 Wiesbaden was the winter residence of the Duke of Nassau. Alt. 384 ft. P. (1816) 5000; (1871) 35,450; (1890) 64,700.

Wiesdorf, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., govt. Düsseldorf, circle Solingen. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wiese, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neustadt. P. <3000.

Wieseck, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, prov. Upper Hesse, circle Giessen. P. <3000.

Wieselburg, tn. and co., Hungary. See **Moson** (tn.) and **Mosony** (co.).

Wieselstein, mt., Austria, Bohemia, in the Erzgebirge, 8 m. W. by N. Teplitz. Alt. 3135 ft.

Wiesenberg, tn., Austria, Moravia, 29 m. N. by W. Olmütz; iron mined. P. <2000.

Wiesenthal, comm., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle Karlsruhe. P. <3000.

Wiesenthal, Böhmisch, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 14 m. NNE. Karlsbad. P. <4000.

Wiesenthal, Ober and **Unter,** two adjoining tns., Saxony, circle Zwickau, 18 m. S. Annaberg, in the Erzgebirge. Ober Wiesenthal, alt. 3041 ft.; rfall. (18 yrs.), 38.43 in. Ober Wiesenthal, P. <2000; Unter Wiesenthal, P. <1000.

Wiesloch, tn., Ger., Baden, circle and 8 m. S. Heidelberg. P. <4000.

Wietings Moor, moorland tract, Prussia, prov. Hanover, about 25–38 m. S. Bremen.

Wiflisburg, Switzd. See **Avenches.**

Wigan, parl. and (by prescription) mun. bor., co. bor. (since 1888), par., and market-tn., Eng., Lancashire, SW. div., 15½ m. S. Preston, in the diocese of Liverpool, on the Douglas and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with stns. on the L. & NW. R., L. & Y. R., M. S. & L. R., &c. Wigan is mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* as *Wiggin*, 'which some say,' he adds, 'was anciently *Wibiggin*,' and in Gough's edition of Camden (1789) its manufactures of brass, pewter, and checks are mentioned, and so also is the 'candle or canal coal' of Wigan and the neighbouring village of Haigh (*q.v.*), but only as being made into ornaments and used by the poor as candles, though Leland (1549) speaks of the coal of Hawe (Haigh), 'much like sea-coal,' as very profitable to burn. Large local trade, due to its very extensive coal-mines, its important ironworks, and its cotton industry; manufactures calicoes, ginghams, fustians, &c. There are also manufactures of machinery. There are a public park of 27 ac. and free library, both opened in 1878; also a mining and technical school. Wigan, as parl. bor., had two members of Parliament till 1885, now only one. Mean rfall. (Wigan water-works, alt. 225 ft., 1866–80), yr. 39.8 in. Market-days, F. and S. Parl. and mun. bor. P. (1801) 11,000; (1851) 31,900; (1871) 39,100; (1891) 55,000.

Wiganthorpe, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 13½ m. NNE. York, 2½ m. SSW. Hovingham stn. See **Terrington.**

Wigborough, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, div. and 6½ m. SSW. Colchester. Great Wigborough, P. <500; Little Wigborough, P. <250.

Wiggenhall St. Germans, Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdelen, Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin, and **Wiggenhall St. Peter,** four adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., the former 4½ m. SW. by S. King's Lynn, 2 m. NNW. Magdalen Road stn. Wiggenhall St. Germans, P. <750; Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, 4252 ac., P. <750; Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin, P. <500; Wiggenhall St. Peter, P. <250.

Wigginton, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Watford div., 7½ m. ESE. Aylesbury, 1½ m. S. Tring stn., P.O. P. <750.

Wigginton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Swere, div. and 6½ m. SW. Banbury, 2½ m. E. Hook Norton stn., P.O.; has Roman remains. P. <250.

Wigginton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 2 m. NE. by N. Tamworth, P.O. (**Wiggington**). P. <1500.

Wigginton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 4½ m. N. York, ½ m. W. by N. Haxby stn. P. <500.

Wigglesworth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 15 m. N. Burnley, 4½ m. SSW. Settle, 1½ m. WSW. Long Preston stn.; 4288 ac. P. <250.

Wiggonholt, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Arundel, 1½ m. SE. Pulborough stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wiggonholt with Greatham**) P. <250.

Wighill, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8 m. WSW. York, 2 m. NE. Newton Kyme stn., P.O. P. <250.

Wight, Isle of, the ancient *Vectis*, isl., in the English Channel, off the S. ct. of England, separated by the Solent and Spithead from the mainland of Hampshire, in which county it is included. Length, E. to W., 22½ m.; greatest breadth, at its centre, 13½ m. It presents almost every variety of landscape in miniature. Surface on the N. ct. undulating, and in many parts well wooded; it rises towards the centre, where a range of chalk-hills traverses it from E. to W., 669 ft. at the highest part, and in the S. St. Catherine Hill rises to 775 ft., and Boniface Down 784 ft., the highest point in the island; along the S. ct. is the Undercliff (*q.v.*), including Culver Cliff, Dunnose Point, Shanklin, Luccombe, and Blackgang Chines, &c. Off its W. extremity are the Needle Rocks. The Medina R., flowing S. to N., separates it into two nearly equal portions, the E. of which is the more fertile. In the W. are some wide sheep downs. Principal towns, Newport (the cap.), Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing-places, and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favourite residence of Queen Victoria. The island has constant communication by steamboats with Portsmouth and Southampton, and is a great resort of invalids and a favourite place of residence. The principal antiquities are Carisbrooke Castle and the remains of Quarr Abbey. Mean rfall. (1866–80), Osborne, alt. 172 ft., yr. 29.9 in.; St. Lawrence, alt. 75 ft., 31.2 in. Parl. div. P. (1891) 78,700.

Wighton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 18 m. W. Cromer, 2 m. N. by E. Walsingham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wigland, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. SE. Malpas. P. <250.

Wigmore, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 8 m. NW. by N. Leominster, P.O. P. <500.

Wignehies, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, 30 m. SE. Valenciennes, 2 m. W. Fourmies; has woollen-mills, and manufactures hosiery. P. 5600.

Wigsley, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Newark div., 7 m. W. Lincoln, 4 m. SSW. Saxilby stn. P.<250. See **Thorney.**

Wigstadtl, Slavonic **Vitkov,** tn., Austria, Silesia, 13 m. SSW. Troppau. P.<4000.

Wigsthorpe, vil., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Lilford with Wigsthorpe.**

Wigston, Great (or **Magna**), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 4 m. SSE. Leicester, with stns. (**Wigston** and **South Wigston**) on the M. R., and another stn. (**Wigston Glen Parva**) on the L. & NW. R. Manufacture of hosiery. Near by the M. R. repairing works. P. 7000.

Wigston, Little (or **Parva**), par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 9½ m. N. by W. Rugby, 3 m. WNW. Ullesthorpe stn. P.<250. See **Claybrooke.**

Wigston, South, stn., Eng., Leicestershire, on the M. R., 3½ m. S. Leicester, PMT.O.

Wigtoft, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 6 m. SW. Boston, 2 m. NW. Algarkirk and Sutterton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Wigton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. N. Leeds. P.<250.

Wigton with Woodside, par. and market-tn., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., 2 m. S. of the Wampool, 10½ m. WSW. Carlisle, on the Maryport and Carlisle Rly.; manufacture of fine cottons, and tanning. Large deposits of barytes in the vicinity, but not worked. Market-day, Tu. 4974 ac. Par. P. <4500; tn. P.<4000; eccles. par. (**Wigton with Woodside, Waverton, and Oulton**) P. 5100.

Wigtown, co. tn., royal burgh, par., and market-vil., Scot., Wigtownshire, on the W. shore of Wigtown Bay, 6½ m. SSE. Newton Stewart, on the Portpatrick & Wigtownshire Joint Rly. The harbour belongs to the port of Ayr; vessels of 300 tons can berth at its quays. Formerly a constituent of parl. burghs, Wigtown was merged in the county in 1885. PMT.O. Market-day, F. Par. 7508 ac., P.<2000; royal burgh, P.<2000; parl. dist. of county, P. 36,000.

Wigtown Bay, inlet of the Irish Sea, Scot., between Wigtownshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; is 15 m. long, and 12 m. wide at entrance.

Wigtown (or **Wigton**) **shire,** maritime co., Scot., washed by the Irish Sea and North Channel, with a coast-line of 120 m. It is deeply indented on the S. by Luce Bay, and Loch Ryan on N., thus forming a double-headed penin., the 'Rinns;' and between Luce Bay and Wigtown Bay on E. is formed the promontory called the 'Machers.' Loch Ryan is an excellent harbour; but generally the coast of Wigtown is precipitous, and its inlets rocky and dangerous. There are two lines of railway, one from Newton Stewart by Wigtown to Whithorn, and the other from Newton Stewart by Glenluce and Stranraer to Portpatrick, with a branch to pass N. by New Luce. Geologically the county is mainly composed of Silurian rocks (Lower in the NW., Upper in the SE.). W. of Loch Ryan is a strip of Permian sandstone. The Mull of Galloway, the most S. point in Scotland, rises 228 ft. above the sea. Galena, copper pyrites, and barytes occur in small quantities, but are not mined. There are slate and flag shales at Cairn Ryan, and sandstone quarries. Rivers unimportant; the Cree, on the E. boundary, passing Newton Stewart to expand into Wigtown Bay; the Bladnoch, in a parallel valley, also falls into that bay, with the county town at its mouth; the Luce, forming another parallel valley, flows to the head of Luce Bay. There are many lochs, but mostly small. This county consists chiefly of stony moors, rising in the N. into rocky hills reaching an alt. of about 1000 ft., but has good arable land in the Rinns and the Machers. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 10–12. Manufactures and fisheries unimportant. There is a woollen-factory at Kirkcowan, and engineering works at Stranraer. At Newton Stewart an important weekly auction market. Antiquities: Whithorn (*Candida Casa*) was an important Roman station, and having been afterwards the scene of the mission work of St. Ninian (close of the 4th century), was made a bishop's see in 727; the 'Devil's Dyke' is a survival of the Roman occupation; many traces of the prehistoric natives, 'crannogs' and cairns, &c.; ruins of several ancient strongholds; picturesque remains of the Whithorn cathedral; and the standing stones of Torhouse. Wigtownshire returns one member to Parliament. The chief towns are Stranraer, Wigtown, Newton Stewart, Whithorn, Glenluce. Area, 327,906 ac. P. (1891) 36,000. See **Scotland,** table.

Wiheries, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 14 m. SW. Mons. P.<3000.

Wijchen, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 14 m. SW. by S. Arnhem. P. (comm.)<4000.

Wijhe, vil., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the IJssel, 8 m. N. by W. Deventer. P. (comm.)<5000.

Wijk, part of Maastricht, Holland, prov. Limburg, on the r. bk. of the Maas, opposite the main portion of Maastricht.

Wijk, De, vil., Holland, prov. Drenthe, 13 m. NE. by N. Zwolle. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wijk-aan-Zee, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the W. ct., 7 m. NNW. Haarlem; frequented for sea-bathing. P.<2000.

Wijk bij Duurstede, vil., Holland, prov. and 11 m. SE. by E. Utrecht, where the lower Rhine divides to form the Kromme Rijn (Crooked Rhine) and the Leck; with ancient seat of the bishops of Utrecht. P. (comm.)<4000.

Wijnberg, vil., Cape Colony. See **Wynburg.**

Wiju, or **Wichu,** tn., Korea, near the estuary of the Am-nok (NW. frontier), in 39° 48′ N.; great depôt of overland trade with China. P. about 30,000.

Wike, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 6 m. NNE. Leeds, 2 m. W. by S. Bardsey stn. P.<250.

Wike, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. S. Bradford, with a stn. (**Wyke**) on the L. & Y. R., PMT.O. (**Wyke**). P. 5900.

Wike Head, hill, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, on the S. border of the Holmfirth div., 9 m. S. Huddersfield. Alt. 1565 ft.

Wil, or **Wyl,** tn., Switzd., cant. and 15 m. W. by N. St. Gall; manufactures cottons and brass-wares, and has printing. P. (comm.)<4000.

Wila, Portuguese W. Africa. See **Huilla.**

Wilawcze, tn., Austria, Bukowina, dist. Wiznitz. P.<4000.

Wilbarger, co., U.S., Texas, on the Red R. (N. frontier), E. of 100° W.

Wilbarston, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 13½ m. NNW. Wellingborough, 4½ m. NW. Geddington stn., PM.O. P.<750. See **Stoke Albany.**

Wilber, vil., U.S., Nebraska, cap. Saline co., 75 m. SW. Omaha, and 24 m. SSW. Lincoln. P.<1500.

Wilberforce, postal-vil., New South Wales, Cook co., 30 m. NW. by N. Sydney. P.<1500.

Wilberfoss, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 8 m. E. York, 2 m. SW. by S. Fangfoss stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Wilbraham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampden co., 7½ m. E. by N. Springfield. P.<2000.

Wilbraham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Cambridgeshire. Great Wilbraham, Newmarket div., 6 m. E. by S. Cambridge, 1½ m. E. by N. Fulbourn stn., PMT.O., P.<750; Little Wilbraham, P.O., P.<500.

Wilbur, settlement, U.S., Washington, Lincoln co., 54 m. W. by N. Spokane Falls. P.<1500.

Wilburtha, U.S., New Jersey, Mercer co., on the Delaware R., 3½ m. NW. Trenton. P.<1500.

Wilburton, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, 5 m. SW. by S. Ely, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<500.

Wilby, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 18 m. SW. Norwich, 1 m. E. Eccles Road. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Wilby with Hargham**) P.<250.

Wilby, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 2 m. SW. Wellingborough. P.<500.

Wilby, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 6 m. E. by S. Eye stn., 17½ m. NNE. Ipswich. P.<500.

Wilby, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., in 37° 50′ S., 146° E. P.<1500.

Wilcannia, pastoral and mining tn., New South Wales, Young co., 200 m. NNE. Wentworth. Wilcannia is a river-port on the Darling, and has considerable trade. Excellent opals have been found, and gold and various minerals in the surrounding country. Mean annual rfall. (13 yrs.), 10.83 in. P.<2500.

Wilchingen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 8 m. W. by S. Schaffhausen. P.<2000.

Wilcot, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15 m. S. Swindon, 1½ m. W. Pewsey stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Wilcote with Oare**) P.<500.

Wilcote, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 5 m. W. Woodstock, 3½ m. N. by E. Witney. P.<250.

Wilcox, co., U.S., Alabama, intersected by 32° N., and traversed by Alabama R.

Wilcox, co., U.S., Georgia, crossed by 32° N., and W. of 83° W., bounded in E. by Ockmulgee R.

Wilcox, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Elk co., on Clarion R., 14 m. N. Ridgway. P.<1500.

Wilcrick, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6 m. E. Newport, 1½ m. NW. Magor stn. P.<250. See **Llanmartin.**

Wilczek, isl., Arctic Ocean, one of the Franz Joseph Land Archipelago.

Wilda, vil., Prussia, prov. and govt. Posen, circle E. Posen. P.<5000.

Wildbad, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 28 m. W. Stuttgart; in a romantic valley of the Schwarzwald, amid fir woods. Resorted to for its baths, which have many thermal springs, 93°–97° F.; in the grounds is a summer theatre. Alt. 1496 ft. P.<3000.

Wildbad Gastein. See **Gastein.**

Wild Bellows Rock, islet, Ire., off SW. ct. co. Galway.

Wildberg, or **Wildberg in Würtemberg,** tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Black Forest, 22 m. SW. by W. Stuttgart. P.<2000.

Wildboarclough, or **Wildboar Clough** (klŭf), par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 6 m. SE. Macclesfield, in a picturesque position, with Derbyshire and Staffordshire moorlands on E. and S. respectively. Here is Shutlings Low (1800 ft.), the highest elevation in Cheshire. 5066 ac. P.<250. See **Macclesfield Forest.**

Wildemann, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Zellerfeld, 25 m. NE. by N. Göttingen. P.<2000.

Wilden, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 4½ m. NE. Bedford, P.O. P.<500.

Wildenfels, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 6 m. SE. by E. Zwickau; has marble and limestone quarries, and coal-mines. Alt. 1184 ft. P.<3000.

Wildenschwert, tn., Austria, Bohemia, on riv. Stille Adler, 30 m. SE. by E. Königgrätz; has fulling-mills. P.<5000.

Wilder Pfaff, mt., Austria, Tirol, one of the Oetzthal Alps, ⅔ m. N. of Sonklar Spitze. Alt. 11,370 ft.

Wildervank, vil., Holland, prov. and 16 m. SE. by E. Groningen. P. (comm.) 8900.

Wildhaus, vil., Switzd., cant. St. Gall, 5½ m. SE. Krummenau; birthplace of the reformer Zwingli (born 1481, died 1532). P. (comm.)<2000.

Wildhorn Peak. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Wildmore, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 3 m. SE. Tattershall; 4307 ac. P.<750.

Wildon, vil., Eng., Worcestershire. See **Mitton, Lower.**

Wildon Grange, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 5½ m. N. Easingwold. P.<250.

Wild Rice, riv., U.S., Minnesota, issues from Rice Lake, Beltranie co., flows W. to the Red River of the North. Length about 110 m.

Wild Rice, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Cass co., 9 m. S. by W. Fargo.

Wild River, Queensland, a principal trib. of the riv. Herbert, in Cardwell co.

Wildspitze Peak. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. A. 4.**

Wildstein, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Wildstein; various manufactures. P.<3000.

Wildstelle Höhe, mt., Austria, in W. of Styria, in the Niedere Tauern Range. Alt. 9005 ft.

Wildstrubel Peak. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 1.**

Wildsworth, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., on the r. bk. of the Trent, 5 m. N. Gainsborough, 2½ m. E. Haxey stn. P.<250. See **Laughton by Gainsborough.**

Wilford, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 1½ m. SSW. and partly in bor. of Nottingham, on the r. bk. of the Trent, P.O. P.<3000.

Wilge, riv., South African Republic, one of the headwaters of the Rhenoster (upper Olifants), flows N. on frontier between Pretoria and Middelburg divs.; outcrops of coal in its bed.

Wilgefontein, vil., S. Africa, Natal, near Pietermaritzburg. P.<2000.

Wilhelminenhütte, mining vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, govt. Oppeln, circle Kattowitz. P.<2000.

Wilhelmsbrück, stn., Prussia, in the SE. of prov. Posen, on the Prosna, 48 m. ENE. Breslau. P.<2000.

Wilhelmsburg, isl., Ger., between the N. and S. Elbe, between Harburg and Hamburg, mainly belonging to Prussia, prov. Hanover, but partly to the terr. of Hamburg; manufactures chemicals. P. (vil.) 8800.

Wilhelmshaven, military port, Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the W. side of the Jade Busen, 18 m. W. Bremerhaven, circle Wittmund; has a good harbour, used solely for war-vessels; is the station for the German North Sea fleet. The terr., 5 sq. m., was acquired from Oldenburg, 1853. Near the military port, opened 1869, are many docks; there are also slips for trading-vessels. P. 14,900; comm. P. 15,500.

Wilhelmshöhe, castle, Prussia. See **Kassel.**

Willimow, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 29 m. N. Iglau. P.<2000.

Wilkau, or **Wilkau in Sachsen,** vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and dist. Zwickau. P. 6800.

Wilkes, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 34° N., and E. of 83° W.

Wilkes, co., U.S., N. Carolina, in the NW., N. of 36° N., crossed in the E. by 81° W.

Wilkesbarre (wilks'bar-e; locally spelt **Wilkes Barre,** though the U.S. Board on Geographic Names has decided in favour of the spelling in one word), city, U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Luzerne co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 16 m. SW. Scranton, in the midst of productive coal-mines; extensive manufactures of lace, axles, and wire rope, as well as breweries, foundries, &c. Wilkesbarre is surrounded by fine scenery, and is a popular summer resort. Alt. 549 ft. (R.R.). P. (1870) 17,300; (1880) 23,300; (1890) 37,700.

Wilkesley, vil., Eng., Cheshire. See **Dodcott with Wilkesley.**

Wilkeson, vil., U.S., Washington, Pierce co., 42 m. E. by N. Olympia. P.<1500.

Wilkesport, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., on the riv. Sydenham, 59 m. W. by S. London. P.<1500.

Wilkieston, P.O., Scot., Midlothian, 3 m. E. Mid Calder.

Wilkin, co., U.S., Minnesota, in the W., N. of 46° N., traversed from E. to W. and partly bounded on the W. by the Red River of the North.

Wilkinsburg, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Allegheny co., 7 m. E. Pittsburg. P.<5000.

Wilkinson, co., U.S., Georgia, touching in extreme N. 33° N., and crossed in E. by 83° W.

Wilkinson, co., U.S., Mississippi, in the extreme SW.

Wilkinstown, stn., Ire., co. Meath, on the M. G. W. R., 7 m. N. Navan.

Wilkinstown, tnld., Ire., N. co. Meath, bar. Morgallion, 6 m. N. by W. Navan, on the M. G. W. R., P.O. P.<500.

Wilkischen, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Mies; coal mined. P.<3000.

Wilkomierz, Russia. See **Vilkomir.**

Wilkowiszk, Russian **Volkovyshki,** tn., Russian Poland, govt. Suwałki, 39 m. WSW. Kovno, on highway to Königsberg. P. 9100.

Wilksby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12½ m. N. by W. Boston, 5 m. S. by E. Horncastle, 5½ m. E. Kirkstead stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Wilksby with Claxby Pluckacre**) P.<250.

Will, co., U.S., Illinois, on E. frontier, and N. of 41° N.

Willamette (wilam'et), riv., U.S., Oregon, formed near Eugene, just N. of 44° N., by the union of the Coast Fork (rising in the Calapooia Mts.) and the Middle Fork (rising in the Cascade Range), and joined a few miles further N. by McKenzie's Fork (also from the Cascade Range), flows N. through the most fertile valley in the W. of the state past Eugene, Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Oregon City, and Portland, and joins the Columbia R. a few miles below Portland; navigable for large ships to Portland; 25 m. from the mouth are Willamette Falls, at Oregon City, 40 ft. high, around which a canal has been constructed. Navigable for small steamboats for two-thirds of the year to Eugene, 149 m. Length, 250 m.

Willamette Forks, vil., U.S., Oregon, Lane co., on Willamette R., 96 m. S. by W. Portland. P.<1500.

Willamette University, U.S., Oregon. See **Salem.**

Willand, par., Eng., Devonshire, div. and 5 m. E. by S. Tiverton, close to Tiverton Junction, P.M.O. P.<500.

Willapa, settlement, U.S., Washington, Pacific co., 46 m. SW. by W. Olympia.

Willard, coal-mining vil., U.S., Kentucky, Carter co., 11 m. by rail S. Grayson. P.<1500.

Willaston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., on the L. & NW. & G. W. Joint Rly., 2 m. E. by N. Nantwich, PMT.O. P.<2500.

Willaston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 7½ m. S. by E. Birkenhead, close to Hadlow Road stn., P.O. P.<750.

Willaston, postal-tp., S. Australia, Gawler co., 24 m. N. by E. Adelaide, on the Great Northern Line, 20 m. SW. by S. Kapunda. P.<1500.

Willbrook, stn., Ire., on the W. Clare Rly., 12 m. from Ennis, co. Clare.

Willbrook, tn., Ire., co. and 3½ m. S. Dublin, bar. Rathdown. P.<250.

Willebroeck, comm., Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S. Antwerp, arr. Malines; various manufactures. P. 7400.

Willems, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, 2½ m. SSE. Lannoy; cultivates hops. P.<2000.

Willem Schouten's Eilanden, New Guinea. See **Schouten.**

Willemstad, fortified tn., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, on the Hollandsch Diep, 13 m. SW. by W. Dordrecht. P.<2000.

Willemstad, seapt. tn., Dutch West Indies, Curaçao I., on the S. ct., 125 m. NNW. Puerto Cabello, with a natural harbour whose entrance is defended by two forts; trade in sugar, tobacco, phosphate of lime, grain, dividivi, and salt. P. 10,000.

Willen, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 12 m. WSW. Bedford, 1½ m. S. Newport Pagnell. P.<250.

Willenabrina, post-tn., Victoria, Borung co., 78 m. NNW. Stawell. P.<1500.

Willenberg, or **Willenberg in Ost-Preussen,** tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Ortelsburg, 94 m. S. by E. Königsberg. P.<3000.

Willenhall, par. and manufacturing tn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, 3 m. E. Wolverhampton, and included in that parl. bor., with stns. on the M. R. and L. & NW. R.; manufactures locks and latches, curry-combs and bolts, and does a large trade in castings (for bicycles, &c.). There are coal-mines. PMT.O. Par. P. 19,400; tn. P. 16,900.

Willenhall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Sow, 3 m. SE. Coventry. P.<250.

Willerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 6 m. SSW. Scarborough, 2 m. E. Ganton stn.; 4570 ac. P.<500.

Willerby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 5 m. WNW. Hull, with a stn. (**Willerby and Kirk Ella**)

on the Hull and Barnsley and W. Riding Junction Rly., P.O. P.<750.

Willersey, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 5 m. SE. by E. Evesham, 4 m. W. Campden stn., P.O. P.<500.

Willersley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 13½ m. WNW. Hereford, 1 m. S. Eardisley stn. P.<250.

Willesborough, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 1½ m. ESE. Ashford, PMT.O. P.<3500.

Willesden (wilz'den), par. and tn., Eng., Middlesex, Harrow div., 7 m. WNW. St. Paul's, London, 1 m. N. Willesden Junction, an important stn. on the L. & NW. R., connecting that railway with several other great railway systems. 4383 ac. P. 61,300; eccles. par. (**Willesden Brondesbury**) P. 5600.

Willesden Green, adjoining on the E., with two stns. (**Willesden Green** and **Willesden Green and Cricklewood**) on the Metropolitan Rly.

Willesley, par., Eng., in a detached part of Derbyshire, S. div., 7½ m. SE. Burton, 1 m. S. Ashby stn. P.<250.

Willey, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 3 m. N. Presteigne. P.<250.

Willey, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 14½ m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, 4½ m. NNW. Bridgnorth, 1½ m. W. Linley stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Willey with Barrow**) P.<500.

Willey, par., Eng., on the E. border of Warwickshire, div. and 7 m. N. Rugby, 2½ m. SSW. Ullesthorpe stn., P.O. P.<250.

Willhayse, High, mt., Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, 16 m. E. by N. Launceston. Alt. 2040 ft.

William, Mount, Tasmania, in 40° 54′ S., 148° 11′ E. Alt. 4360 ft.

William, Mount, W. Australia, is the highest peak of the Roe Range, near the coast. Alt. 3600 ft.

William Penn, or **Spring Mill,** vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Montgomery co., 5 m. SW. Norristown. P.<1500.

William Pitt Bay, near the extreme N. of Madagascar, W. ct., in about 12½° S.

Williams, settlement, U.S., Arizona, Yavapai co., 164 m. SE. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Williams, vil., U.S., California, Colusa co., 65 m. NW. Sacramento. P.<1500.

Williams, co., U.S., N. Dakota, partly bounded on the S. by 47° N., crossed in the E. by 102° W., bounded on N. by riv. Missouri.

Williams, co., U.S., Ohio, in the extreme NW.

Williamsboro, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Vance co., 4 m. S. Townesville. P.<1500.

Williamsbridge, vil., U.S., New York, Westchester co. P.<2000.

Williamsburg, vil., U.S., Colorado, Fremont co., 94 m. S. Denver. P.<1000.

Williamsburg, vil., Kansas, Franklin co., 28 m. NE. Burlington. P.<1500.

Williamsburg, tn., U.S., Kentucky, Whitley co., 35 m. WNW. of the SE. corner of the state. P.<1500.

Williamsburg, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 15 m. NNW. Holyoke. P.<3000.

Williamsburg, vil., U.S., Ohio, Clermont co., 25 m. E. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Williamsburg, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Blair co., 74 m. W. by N. Harrisburg, and 10 m. ESE. Altoona. P.<1500.

Williamsburg, co., U.S., S. Carolina, in the E., bounded on the S. by Santee R., crossed in the SW. by 80° W.

Williamsburg, ancient city, U.S., Virginia, James City co., 45 m. ESE. Richmond. Williamsburg is the seat of William and Mary College, incorporated 1693, the oldest educational institute, except Harvard University, in the U.S. The town was first settled in 1662, and was the seat of government of Virginia from 1705 till 1779. Previous to 1693 it was called 'Middle Plantation.' P.<2000.

Williamsburg, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, co. and suburb of Milwaukee. P.<4000.

Williamsburgh, suburb of Paisley, Scot., Renfrewshire.

Williamscott, locality, Eng., in the N. of Oxfordshire, div. and 3½ m. NE. by N. Banbury, 1½ m. SE. Cropredy stn.

Williamsford, vil., Canada, Ontario, Grey co., 30 m. W. by S. Collingwood. P.<1500.

Williams Island, S. Australia, S. of Cape Catastrophe, at W. entrance of Spencer Gulf, near 136° E.

Williamson, co., U.S., Illinois, in the S., drained by Big Muddy R.

Williamson, co., U.S., Tennessee, crossed in the extreme N. by 36° N., and in the W. by 87° W.

Williamson, co., U.S., Texas, S. of 31° N., E. of 98° W.

Williamson, Mount, mt., U.S., California, in the Sierra Nevada, 190 m. N. Los Angeles.

Williamsport, city, U.S., Indiana, cap. Warren co., on r. bk. of Wabash R., 68 m. NW. by W. Indianapolis. P.<1500.

Williamsport, tn., U.S., Maryland, co. and 60 m. NW. by N. Washington (D. C.), on the Potomac; has trade in coal and grain. P.<1500.

Williamsport, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Emmons co., 33 m. SE. Bismarck.

Williamsport, city, U.S., Pennsylvania, Lycoming co., on the W. Branch of Susquehanna R., 93 m. N. of Harrisburg; one of the most extensive lumbering cities in the state, a boom being here placed across the river to catch all logs floated down. Various manufactures. P. (1880) 18,900; (1890) 27,200. **South Williamsport,** adjoining bor., P.<3000.

Williams River, postal-centre, W. Australia, Wicklow co., on the l. bk. of the Murray R., 100 m. SE. by S. Perth. P.<1500.

Williamston, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ingham co., 64 m. SSW. Bay City, and 18 m. E. by S. Lansing. P.<1500.

Williamston, East, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 3½ m. NW. Tenby, 1½ m. WNW. Saundersfoot stn. P.<500. See **Begelly.**

Williamstown, vil., Canada, Ontario, Glengarry co., 4 m. W. Lancaster. P.<1500.

Williamstown, tnld., Ire., co. Carlow, bar. and par. Rathvilly. P.<250.

Williamstown, tn., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Ballymoe, 15½ m. WNW. Roscommon, 5 m. from Ballinlough stn., PM.O. P.<250.

Williamstown, tn., S. Australia, co. and 25 m. NE. Adelaide; gold and copper are worked here. P.<1500.

Williamstown, vil., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Grant co., 32 m. S. Cincinnati (Ohio). P.<1500.

Williamstown, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., on Hoosac R., 45 m. SE. by E. of the NW. corner of the state; manufactures woollens, and is a tourist resort. Seat of Williams College, founded 1793. P.<5000.

Williamstown, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Gloucester co., 12 m. SE. Woodbury; manufactures glass-ware. P.<1500.

Williamstown, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Dauphin co., on Wiconizco Creek, 25 m. NE. by N. Harrisburg, and 20 m. NW. by N. Lebanon; has large coal-mines. P.<3000.

Williamstown, tn., U.S., Vermont, Orange co., 10 m. S. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Williamstown, municip. and port, Victoria, Bourke co., on the N. side of Port Phillip Bay, 5 m. SW. Melbourne. Williamstown has three large piers, at which the largest steamers are berthed. The Alfred graving dock, 450 ft. long, has 24½ ft. water at low, and 27 ft. at high water on sill; there are patent slips, and building and repairing yards. Near the town are large quarries. P. 16,000.

Williamstown, PM.O., Wales, Glamorganshire, 1 m. from Pen-y-graig.

Williamsville, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., 8 m. NE. Buffalo. P.<1500.

Williamtown, post-tn., New South Wales, Gloucester co., 10 m. NNE. Newcastle. P.<1500.

Willian, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 3 m. ENE. Hitchin, 10½ m. NE. by E. Luton, PM.O. P.<250.

Willich, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 4½ m. S. Krefeld. P.<3000.

Willie Mount, W. Australia, in the Sterling Range, N. of Albany. Alt. 3000 ft.

Willigen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 15 m. E. Interlaken, in the Hasli-thal.

Willimantic, city, U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., on the l. bk. of Shetucket R., 25 m. N. by W. New London; manufactures silk, cotton, thread, and prints. P. (1880) 6600; (1890) 8600.

Willingale Spain and **Willingale Doe,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Epping div., Willingale Doe, 7 m. W. Chelmsford, 4 m. NE. by E. Ongar stn., P.O. (**Willingale**). Willingale Spain, P.<250; Willingale Doe, P.<500; eccles. par. (**Willingale Doe with Shellow-Bowells**) P.<500.

Willingdon, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. NW. by W. Eastbourne, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 4321 ac. P.<2000.

Willingham, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 8 m. NNW. Cambridge, 1½ m. NNE. Long Stanton stn., PMT.O.; 4659 ac. P.<2000. See also **Carlton with Willingham.**

Willingham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 5 m. SE. Gainsborough, and 2 m. SE. Lea stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Willingham, par., Eng. Suffolk, Lowestoft div., 3 m. SE. Beccles. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Willingham with Sotterley**) P.<500.

Willingham, North, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. W. by N. Louth, 3½ m. E. Market Rasen, P.O. P.<250.

Willingham, South, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 8½ m. W. by S. Louth, with a stn. (**South Willingham and Hainton**) on the G. N. R., P.O. P.<500.

Willington, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 4 m. E. Bedford, 2 m. NE. Cardington stn., 2 m. W. by S. Blunham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Willington, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. NW. Tarporley. P. <250.

Willington, par., Eng., Derbyshire, S. div., 4½ m. NE. Burton, on the l. bk. of the Trent, with a stn. (**Repton and Willington**) on the M. R. and L. & NW. R., PMT.O. P. <750.

Willington, par. and tn., Eng., Durham, Mid div., on l. bk. Wear, 3½ m. N. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; has large collieries and whinstone quarries. PMT.O. Par. P. 5100; tn. P. 7800.

Willington, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 4½ m. ENE. Newcastle. P. <2500.

Willington, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Tolland co., 20 m. ENE. Hartford. P. <1500.

Willington, city, U.S., Delaware. See **Wilmington.**

Willington, par., Wales, Flintshire, 5 m. NE. Ellesmere. P. <500.

Willington Quay, tn., Eng., Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2 m. SW. North Shields, on the NE. R.; has shipbuilding yards, firebrick and rope-making, and other industries. Birthplace of Robert Stephenson, civil engineer, 1803. PMT.O. P. 6400.

Willink, vil., U.S., New York, Erie co., near E. Aurora. P. <1500.

Willis, French spelling **Outillis,** vil., Algeria, near the NW. ct., 55 m. NE. by E. Oran.

Willis, vil., U.S., Texas, Montgomery co., 45 m. N. by W. Houstan. P. <1500.

Willisham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 7 m. NW. by W. Ipswich, 3 m. SW. by S. Needham stn. P. <250.

Williston, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Buford co., 64 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the state.

Williston, tn., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., 2 m. SW. North Williston. P. <1500.

Willitoft, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 7½ m. N. Goole, 1½ m. SE. by E. Highfield stn. P. <250.

Williton, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1½ m. from the N. ct., 14 m. NW. Taunton, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Willmar, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Kandiyohi co., 90 m. W. by N. Minneapolis. P. <2000.

Willmar, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Renville co. P. <1500.

Willochra, post-tn., S. Australia, Newcastle co., 29 m. NE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Willochra Creek, riv., S. Australia, flows N. then W. into the S. end of Lake Torrens.

Willomitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 20 m. E. by N. Karlsbad. P. <2000.

Willoughby, settlement, Canada, dist. Saskatchewan, 19 m. SW. by S. Prince Albert.

Willoughby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13½ m. SE. Louth, on the G. N. R., P.O.; 5146 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Willoughby with Sloothby**) P. <750.

Willoughby, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 5 m. S. by E. Rugby, P.O. P. <500.

Willoughby, cape, the E. end of Kangaroo I., S. Australia.

Willoughby, vil., U.S., Ohio, Lake co., 19 m. NE. by E. Cleveland. P. <1500.

Willoughby, North, postal suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. 'Large quantities of fruit of all descriptions are produced and sent to the Sydney market.' P. <4000.

Willoughby Lake, vil., U.S., NE. Vermont, Orleans co., on a lake of the same name, 42 m. NE. Montpelier; picturesque summer resort. **Willoughby Mountain,** a neighbouring peak, is much visited by botanists for rare plants. P. <1500.

Willoughby on the Wolds, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 8 m. ENE. Loughborough, 2 m. W. Upper Broughton stn.; many Roman antiquities have been found here. P.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Willoughby on the Wolds with Wysall**) P. <750.

Willoughby Waterless, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 8 m. S. by W. Leicester, 2 m. E. Broughton Astley stn. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Willoughby Waterless with Peatling Magna**) P. <500.

Willoughton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 7½ m. ENE. Gainsborough, 2½ m. SE. Northorpe stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Willow, or **Willows,** tn., U.S., California, Colusa co., 80 m. N. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Willow Bunch, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 85 m. SW. by S. Regina.

Willow Lake, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Clark co., 122 m. N. by W. Yankton. P. <1500.

Willowmore, tn., Cape Colony, cap. of dist. Willowmore, 82 m. SE. Beaufort West; sulphur springs. Alt. 2500 ft. Mean annual rfall. (6 yrs.), 7.40 in. P. <1500.

Willows, tn., U.S., California. See **Willow.**

Willow Springs, city, U.S., Missouri, Howell co. P. <2000.

Wills, co., Queensland, crossed by 22° S. and 140° E.

Wills, Mount, mt., Victoria, in the Australian Alps, near the Mitta Mitta R., in 138° 11′ E. Alt. 5758 ft.

Willsbridge, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 7 m. SE. Bristol.

Willseyville, vil., U.S., New York, Tioga co., 52 m. S. by W. Syracuse, and 11 m. SSE. Ithaca. P. <1500.

Willshire, vil., U.S., Ohio, close to the W. frontier, Van Wert co., on St. Mary's R., 93 m. SW. Toledo. P. <1500.

Wills Neck, Eng. See **Quantock Hills.**

Wills Pastures, par., Eng., Warwickshire, union and 3½ m. S. Southam. P. 7.

Wills Point, tn., U.S., Texas, Van Zandt co., 48 m. E. Dallas. P. <1500.

Willunga, postal-tp., S. Australia, co. and 24 m. S. Adelaide; large quantities of fine slate from the southern quarries are shipped here. P. <1500.

Wilmanstrand, tn., Finland. See **Vilmanstrand.**

Wilmcote, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 3½ m. NW. Stratford-on-Avon, on the G. W. R.; contains the cottage of Mary Arden, the mother of Shakespeare. P.O. P. <750.

Wilmersdorf, Deutsch-, vil., Prussia. See **Deutsch-Wilmersdorf.**

Wilmette, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., on Lake Michigan, 14 m. by rail N. Chicago. P. <1500.

Wilmington, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 4 m. SE. Honiton.

Wilmington, par., Eng., Kent, 7½ m. W. Gravesend, div. and 1½ m. SW. by S. Dartford stn., PM.O. P. <2000.

Wilmington, vil., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6 m. SE. Welshpool.

Wilmington, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 5½ m. NW. Eastbourne, 2 m. W. Polegate stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wilmington, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, on the NE. R., 2½ m. NE. Hull.

Wilmington, tn., S. Australia. See **Beautiful Valley.**

Wilmington, vil., U.S., California, Los Angeles co., 21 m. S. Los Angeles. P. <2000.

Wilmington, formerly **Willington,** city and port of entry, U.S., Delaware, Newcastle co., on the Christiana Creek, about 2 m. above its confluence with the Delaware, in 39° 44′ N., at a point accessible to vessels drawing 14 ft. of water. The falls of the Brandywine afford valuable water-power, which is applied to flour, paper, saw, and other mills. Steam-power is also employed in numerous industries, among the most important of which are the making of passenger carriages, the manufacture of cottons, leather, &c. The iron and steel industry is likewise largely developed in all its branches, including bridge-building and the making of steam-engines and boilers. Iron shipbuilding, still a leading industry, was first carried on here in the U.S. The gunpowder works (Du Pont mills) are among the largest in the U.S. Wilmington was the first permanent settlement in the Delaware valley. P. (1870) 30,800; (1880) 42,500; (1890) 61,400.

Wilmington, isl., U.S., Georgia, at mouth of the Savannah R. Length 5 m., by 3½ m. wide.

Wilmington, city, U.S., Illinois, Will co., 46 m. SW. by S. Chicago. P. <2000.

Wilmington, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 15 m. NNW. Boston. P. <1500.

Wilmington, city and port of entry, U.S., N. Carolina, New Hanover co., on the Cape Fear R., 115 m. SSE. Raleigh. Wilmington is the largest city in the state; has several turpentine distilleries, a large rice-mill, and other industries, and an extensive trade, both coasting and foreign. Formerly a leading market for naval stores; its staples are now cotton and lumber. Good anchorage. Depth of water on bar, available for vessels entering port, at spring tides 20½ ft., at neap tides 19½ ft.; at quayside (principal wharves), high water 20 ft., low water 18 ft. Improvements are now in progress. On two islands opposite the city are fine rice-fields. The climate is healthy. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 63.3° F., Jan. 47.7°, July 80.3°; mean annual rfall. (14 yrs.), 57.79 in. P. (1870) 13,400; (1880) 17,400; (1890) 20,000.

Wilmington, city, U.S., Ohio, Clinton co., 45 m. NE. Cincinnati; has a Friends' college. P. <4000.

Wilmington, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., 45 m. NNW. Allegheny. P. <1500.

Wilmington, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windham co., on Deerfield R., 5 m. SW. Dover. P. <1500.

Wilmington, New, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Lawrence co., 2 m. NW. Neshannock Falls. P. <1500.

Wilmot, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Roberts co., 175 m. N. by E. Yankton.

Wilmslow (wĭmz'lo), manufacturing tn., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7 m. SSW. Stockport, on riv. Bollin, here crossed by a railway viaduct, and on the L. & NW. R., PMT.O. Tn. P. 6300; eccles. par. (**Wilmslow with Styal**) P. 6700.

Wilmur, vil., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 2 m. from Harrowsmith, 21 m. from Kingston. P. <1500.

Wilne, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire, Ilkeston div., 6½ m. ESE. Derby, 1 m. S. Draycott stn. P. <1500.

Wilnecote, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 2½ m. SE. by S. Tamworth, with a stn. (**Wilnecote and Fazeley**) on the M. R., PM.O. P. <2500.

Wilno, tn., Russia. See **Vilna.**

Wilpena Creek, or **Passmore,** riv., S. Australia, flows E. then NE. towards Lake Frome, but dries up before reaching the lake.

Wilpshire, par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. N. Blackburn, on the L. & Y. R. (stn. for Ribchester, *q.v.*), PMT.O. P. <500.

Wilryck, comm., Belgium, prov. and arr. Antwerp. P. 5500.

Wilsden, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Keighley div., 5½ m. WNW. Bradford, 1½ m. NE. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O. P. <3000; eccles. par. (**Wilsden with Allerton**) P. <3000.

Wilsdruff, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 9 m. W. Dresden, dist. Meissen. P. <3000.

Wilsford, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Kesteven, 7 m. NE. by E. Grantham, 1½ m. SE. Ancaster stn., P.O. P. <750.

Wilsford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15½ m. E. Trowbridge, 2½ m. SSW. Woodborough stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wilsford with Manningford Bohun**) P. <500.

Wilsford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 6½ m. N. by W. Salisbury, 4½ m. NW. by W. Porton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wilsford with Woodford with Lake**) P. <750.

Wilshamstead, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 4 m. S. by E. Bedford, 2½ m. SW. by S. Cardington stn., P.O. (**Wilshamsted**). P. <1000.

Wilshaw, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Almondbury ancient par. P. <500.

Wilsnack, tn., Prussia, prov. and 46 m. NW. by N. Brandenburg, circle Westprignitz. P. <3000.

Wilson, post-tn., S. Australia, Newcastle co., on the Great Northern Line, 52 m. NE. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Wilson, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., bounded on the W. by 96° W., crossed by 37½° N.

Wilson, vil., U.S., Kansas, Ellsworth co., on Smoky Hill R., 153 m. W. by S. Topeka. P. <1500.

Wilson, shipping-port, U.S., New York, Niagara co., on Lake Ontario, 14 m. by rail E. Lewiston. P. <1500.

Wilson, tn., U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Wilson co., 45 m. E. Raleigh. P. <3000.

Wilson, co., U.S., Tennessee, in the N., E. of 87° W., partly bounded on the N. by the Cumberland R.

Wilson, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed by 29° N. and by 98° W.

Wilsonburg, coal-mining vil., U.S., W. Virginia, Harrison co., 78 m. by rail E. Parkersburg. P. <1500.

Wilson Islands, Pacific. See **Duff** and **Ifaluk.**

Wilson's Beach, vil., Canada, New Brunswick, Charlotte co., on Campobello I. P. <1500.

Wilson's Promontory, the southernmost point of Victoria and of Australia, in 39° 8′ S. and 146° 25′ E., is a mass of granite rock, connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus, and containing several mountains, the highest, Mount Latrobe being 2590 ft. high. Length 24 m., by 9 m. in width. Alt. 300 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 56.4° F., Feb. 63.2°, July 49.9°.

Wilsontown, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, on Mouse Water, 8 m. NE. by N. Lanark, on the C. R. P. (including **Rootpark**) <750.

Wilster, tn., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, circle Steinburg, 34 m. NW. Altona, 4 m. from the r. bk. of the Elbe. P. <3000.

Wilsthorpe, vil., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Sawley and Wilsthorpe.**

Wilsthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5½ m. NE. Stamford, 1 m. E. by S. Braceborough Spa stn. P. <250. See **Greatford.**

Wilsthorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 17 m. SE. by S. Scarborough, on bay and 2 m. S. Bridlington, 1½ m. ESE. Carnaby stn. P. <250.

Wilstone, vil., Eng., in the NW. of Hertfordshire, Watford div., 5½ m. E. Aylesbury, 2½ m. SE. Marston Gate stn., P.O. See **Tring.**

Wilstorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 7 m. S. Hamburg, immediately to the S. of Harburg. P. <3000.

Wilstrop, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 8½ m. E. by S. Knaresborough, with a stn. (**Wilstrop Siding**) on the NE. R. P. <250.

Wilten, tn., Austria, Tirol, dist. Innsbruck. P. 6500.

Wilthen, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle, dist., and 5 m. S. by W. Bautzen. P. <3000.

Wilton, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., on the r. bk. of the Wye, opposite Ross.

Wilton, Eng., Norfolk. See **Hockwold with Wilton.**

Wilton, par., Eng., Somerset, partly included in borough of Taunton. P. <1000.

Wilton, mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 3½ m. WNW., and in diocese of Salisbury, on the rivs. Wily (Wylye) and Nadder, with stns. on the L. & SW. R. and G. W. R. It gave name to the county in which it lies, and was anciently the seat of a bishopric. It is mentioned as a borough in Domesday, but its first known charter was granted by Henry I., and its present charter dates only from 1885. It is said to have been the place where carpets were first manufactured in England, and this industry is still carried on, both Wilton and Axminster carpets being made. Wilton House, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, a building erected after the designs of Holbein and Inigo Jones, is noted in literary history as the place where Sir Philip Sidney wrote his *Arcadia*. P. <2500; parl. div. P. 42,900.

Wilton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 12 m. W. by S. Scarborough, on the NE. R. P. <250. See **Ellerburne.**

Wilton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., 5½ m. E. by S. Middlesbrough, 2½ m. SSE. Eston Grange stn., includes the vils. of Lackenby and Lazenby; 4050 ac. P. <1500.

Wilton, par., Scot., Roxburghshire, a suburb of Hawick, on the l. bk. of the Teviot, included in the parl. bor. of Hawick; 8760 ac. P. 6400.

Wilton, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Fairfield co., 11 m. W. Bridgeport. P. <2000.

Wilton, tn., U.S., Iowa, Muscatine co., 54 m. N. Burlington. P. <1500.

Wilton, tn., U.S., Maine, Franklin co., 4 m. N. North Jay. P. <2000.

Wilton, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Hillsboro co., on Souhegan R., 5 m. by rail W. Milford; is a summer resort. P. <2000.

Wilton Junction, vil., U.S., Iowa, co. and 13 m. N. Muscatine. P. <1500.

Wilts and Berks Canal, Eng., extends from Senningham, Wiltshire, to the Thames at Abingdon. Length, 52 m. It has 41 locks.

Wilts Canal, North, canal, Eng., in the NE. of Wiltshire, extends from near Swindon, 8 m. NW. to the Thames, near Cricklade.

Wiltshire, or **Wilts,** inland co., in the S. of Eng., traversed in the extreme N. by the upper part of the Thames; divided into the parl. divs. named in the following table:—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
N., or Cricklade	102,822	59,414
NW., or Chippenham	154,620	44,358
W., or Westbury	128,387	52,670
E., or Devizes	236,287	48,297
S., or Wilton	257,224	42,896
Parl. bor. of Salisbury, S. div.	908	17,362
Total	880,248[1]	264,997

[1] The administrative county is coextensive with the ancient county.

It consists mainly of a high plateau or chalk upland, with three main slopes draining S., W., and NE., the corresponding rivers being the Salisbury Avon, flowing to the English Channel, the Bristol Avon flowing to the Severn estuary, and the Kennet flowing E. into Berks to join the Thames at Reading. The geological basis is chalk except to NW. (including part of the White Horse Vale), which shows oolite limestones and clays, with greensand beneath. The chalk region includes Salisbury Plain, the wooded tract of Cranbourne Chase, and the hilly Marlborough Downs, much of the upland being over 600 ft. high, the summits reaching over 900 ft., especially Inkpen Beacon, 1011 ft., at the junction of Wilts, Hants, and Berks. On the Somerset side is Alfred's Tower, 800 ft. In some parts the chalk rises steeply, in others forms deep valleys, the scenery in NW. showing much beautiful variety. Many of the woods and forests are as they were ages ago. Dairy-farming is the chief occupation in NW. dist. of Wilts. The chalk dists. are mainly devoted to sheep pasturage. In 1893 over 47 per cent. of the total area was permanent pasture. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Among the peculiar industries of the county may be mentioned truffle-hunting, dogs being still trained for the purpose. Iron ore is worked at Westbury and freestone at Box, Corsham, Monkton, Farleigh, Bradford-on-Avon, Limpley Stoke, Kingsdown. The important broadcloth manufacture is centred at Bradford and Trowbridge; carpets are manufactured at Wilton. Culne is the centre of the Wilts bacon trade. Near Downton is a noted agricultural college, and another has been opened at W. Lavington. The railways are G. W. R. and L. & SW. R. (the former having extensive works at Swindon). The county is also traversed by the Kennet and Avon Canal. There are many traces of the Roman occupation—roads, works, and camps: 'the Wans Dyke,' which crossed the county W. of Marlborough, is British, and the megalithic circles of Stonehenge and Amesbury are two of the most famous existing 'rude stone monuments' of an unknown period. Wilton and Ethandum are noted in the history of Egbert and Alfred (823–880). Canute died at Old Sarum (see **Salisbury**). There are many interesting churches and castles. Till 1832, Wilts returned 34 members to Parliament, and many of the boroughs being disfranchised or reduced, it returned 18 till 1867; now since 1885 there are six, one being for

the borough of Salisbury. There are seven mun. bors., viz., Culne, Chippenham, Devizes, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Salisbury, and Wilton. See **England,** table.

Wily, or **Wylye,** small riv., Eng., Wiltshire, flows N. to Warminster, then SE. and S. till it joins the Nadder at Wilton. The united waters of the two streams then flow E. to the Avon.

Wilz, tn., gd.-duchy Luxemburg, 26 m. N. by W. Luxemburg; manufactures cloths. P.<4000.

Wimbish, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 3½ m. ESE. Saffron Walden, PM.O.; 4920 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Wimbish with Thunderley**) P.<750.

Wimblebury, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Hednesford, near Stafford.

Wimbledon, par. and tn., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Richmond, on the L. & SW. R., the L. B. & S. C. R., and the Metropolitan Dist. Rly., at NE. extremity of Wimbledon Common; is a favourite residential suburb of London. Alt. 170 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 25.1 in. P. 25,800; eccles. par. (**South Wimbledon**) P. 15,400; parl. div. P. 69,200.

Wimbledon Park, eccles. par., Eng., co. of London, Wandsworth par., on the L. & SW. and Metropolitan District Rlys., near Wimbledon Common. P.<2000.

Wimblington, par., Eng., Cambridge, Isle of Ely, 3 m. S. by W. March, on the G. E. R. (stn. for **Doddington**), PM.O.; 7762 ac. P.<1500.

Wimboldsley, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 5 m. N. by W. Crewe, 2 m. SW. Middlewich stn. P.<250.

Wimbolds Trafford, par., Eng., Cheshire, union and 4 m. NE. Chester. P.<250.

Wimborne Minster, par. and market-tn., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., at the confluence of the Allen and Stour, 6 m. N. Poole, with a stn. (**Wimborne**) on the L. & SW. R. and M. & L. & SW. Joint Rly. Wimborne has a minster or collegiate church, and a grammar-school, founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and re-established by Queen Elizabeth. Mean rfall. (Chalbury, alt. 338 ft., 1866–80), yr. 33.4 in. Par. 13,393 ac., P. 6200; tn. P.<4000.

Wimborne St. Giles, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., 13 m. N. Poole, 3 m. WNW. Verwood stn.; 5947 ac. P.<750.

Wimbotsham (wĭm'bot-sam), par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 9½ m. S. King's Lynn, 1½ m. NE. Downham stn., P.O. P.<750. See **Stow Bardolph.**

Wimereux, or **Vimereux,** vil., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. NNW. Boulogne, on the English Channel; frequented for sea-bathing. Its port was founded by Napoleon I. in 1804. Maritime zoological station. P.<2000.

Wimeswould, par., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Wymeswold.**

Wimille, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 3 m. NE. by N. Boulogne. P.<2000.

Wimmelburg, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Mansfeld-lake. P.<3000.

Wimmera, riv., Australia, rises in the Pyrenees and Grampians, and flows into Lake Hindmarsh, from which in wet seasons it overflows into Lake Albacutya.

Wimmera, dist. in the NW. of the colony of Victoria (*q.v.*).

Wimmerby, tn., Sweden, prov. and 72 m. NNW. Kalmar. P.<3000.

Wimmis, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 6 m. S. Thun. P.<2000.

Wimpfen, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, dist. Starkenburg, circle Heppenheim; has saline baths (Ludwigshall) and sulphur baths. Made a free city, 1803; site of Tilly's victory, 6th May 1622. P.<3000.

Wimpole, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Chesterton div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Cambridge, 2½ m. SE. by S. Old North Road stn. P.<500.

Wina, bay, W. Africa. See **Meano.**

Winamac, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Pulaski co., on Tippecanoe R., 73 m. SE. Chicago (Ill.). P.<1500.

Winandermere, lake, Eng. See **Windermere.**

Win-badaw, vil., Lower Burma, dist. Shwegyin, 36 m. ESE. Pegu; does considerable trade in grain. See **Sittaung.**

Winburg, tn., Orange Free State, cap. of W. dist., on the railway route to Pretoria, 65 m. NE. Bloemfontein. P.<5000.

Wincanton (Saxon *Wyndcaleton*), par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 12 m. NE. by E. Yeovil, on the M. & L. & SW. R. Wincanton is a market for cheese and agricultural produce. PMT.O. Market-day, W. P.<2500.

Winceby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 12 m. S. Louth, 4 m. E. by S. Horncastle. P.<250.

Winch, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., the latter 2 m. S. by E. King's Lynn, the former ½ m SW. of its stn. on the G. E. R., PMT.O. (**East Winch**), and PM.O. (**West Winch**). P. (of each)<500.

Wincham, par., Eng., Cheshire, 2 m. NE. Northwich, on the Trent and Mersey Canal. P.<1500.

Winch Bridge, suspension bridge, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, across the Tees, 4 m. NW. Middleton in Teesdale.

Winchburgh, vil., Scot., Linlithgowshire, 5½ m. E. by S. Linlithgow, on the N. B. R. and C. R.; coal is mined here. PM.O. P.<500.

Winchcomb, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 6 m. NE. by E. Cheltenham; it has silk and paper mills, and tanning. PMT.O. (**Winchcombe**). 6720 ac. P.<3000; eccles. par. (**Winchcomb with Gretton**) P.<3000.

Winchelsea (*Gwent-ceoseley*, 'the sand-bank on the fair plain'), par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 2½ m. SW. by S. Rye, 1 m. from the coast, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the SE. R. **Old Winchelsea** in the Roman and Saxon times stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 m. distant, but was destroyed by inundations of the sea in 1250 and 1287, after which the present town was founded by Edward I. It has been ruined by the sea having gradually receded 1½ m. since the 16th century, leaving around it a salt marsh, now well drained and converted into good pasturage. PMT.O. P.<250.

Winchelsea, another name of Buka I., Ger. Solomon Is.

Winchelsea, post-tn., Victoria, Polwarth co., 23 m. W. by S. Geelong; has bluestone quarries in the neighbourhood. P.<1500.

Winchendon, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., 43 m. NE. Holyoke. P.<5000.

Winchendon, Nether and **Upper,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Buckinghamshire. Nether Winchendon, on the Thame, div. and 5½ m. W. by S. Aylesbury, P.<500; Upper Winchendon, P.<250.

Winchester, episcopal city, parl. and mun. (since 1184) bor., Eng., Hampshire, on the riv. Itchen, r. bk., in the diocese of Winchester, 66 m. (by rail) SW. London. The British *Caer Gwent* (*i.e.*, 'White City,' from the chalk of the neighbourhood) was named *Venta Belgarum* by the Romans, and *Win-ceaster* by the early English when they made it cap. of the kingdom of Wessex. After Egbert united the kingdoms the witan was still held at this cap., there being six mints here for three in London. Many of the Norman coronations and parliaments were at Winchester, and Henry II. increased the palace, his hall being still visible. Charles II. began a new palace on the site of the dismantled Winchester castle, 'a stately fabric,' according to Evelyn. St. Swithun was bishop here (852–862), enlarging the Saxon cathedral, but the present structure (558 ft. long) dates from 1070, the Norman transepts and central tower being as at first; the nave, which is much admired, was rebuilt by William of Wykeham. A splendid feature of the building is the reredos, with tiers of canopied niches, adorned with statues. Winchester College, the second prominent building, was built by William of Wykeham (1387–93), the chapel, hall, cloisters, &c., being still well preserved. To these two institutions and the presence of the barracks (holding about 2000 men) the prosperity of the town is due. The last, on the site of Wren's unfinished palace, and retaining part of its walls, was burned down in 1894. Formerly Winchester was an important seat of the woollen trade; it had suffered by the removal of the court to London, and also by the dissolution of the monasteries. The diocese embraces Hampshire, with most of Surrey, and the Channel Islands. Revenue, £6500. Winchester, as parl. bor., returned two members to Parliament from Edward I. till 1885, and now has one member. Free library established 1877. Market-day, S. Alt. 155 ft. P. (1801) 5800; (1851) 13,700; (1871) 16,400; (1891) 19,100.

Winchester, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Geraldine co., 80 m. SW. Christchurch. P.<1500.

Winchester, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co. P. 6200.

Winchester, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. Scott co., on Sandy R., 15 m. by rail N. Whitehall. P.<2000.

Winchester, tn., U.S., Indiana, cap. Randolph co., on White R., 75 m. NE. Indianapolis. P.<4000.

Winchester, vil., U.S., Kansas, Jefferson co., 20 m. W. by N. Leavensworth. Alt. 1164 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Winchester, tn., U.S., Kentucky, cap. Clark co., 80 m. S. by E. Cincinnati (Ohio). Alt. 964 ft. (R.R.). P.<5000.

Winchester, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 8 m. NW. Boston. P.<5000.

Winchester, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Cheshire co., 7 m. NE. by E. of the SW. corner of the state. P.<3000.

Winchester, vil., U.S., Ohio, Adams co., 50 m. E. by S. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Winchester, vil., U.S., Ohio, Franklin co., 12 m. SE. Columbus. P<1500.

Winchester, vil., U.S., Ohio, Preble co., 5 m. N. West Elkton. P.<1500.

Winchester, tn., U.S., Tennessee, cap. Franklin co., on a fork of Elk R., 85 m. by rail SE. Nashville. P.<1500.

Winchester, city, U.S., Virginia, Frederick co., 62 m. WNW. Washington (D. C.). A place of strategic importance; several times taken and retaken during the civil war. Alt. 717 ft. (R.R.). P. 5200.

Winchester, West, or **Chesterville,** vil., Canada, Ontario, Dundas co., 27 m. SE. by S. Ottawa. P.<1500.

Winchester Hill, Old, hill, Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 12 m. ESE. Winchester.

Winchfield, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 6½ m. W. by N. Aldershot, on the L. & SW. R. (stn. for Oldham and Hartley Row). P. <500.

Winchmore Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Enfield div., 2 m. ESE. Barnet, on the G. N. R. P. <3500.

Wincle, par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 5½ m. SSE. Macclesfield, on the Dane, 4 m. E. by S. North Rode Junction. P. <500.

Wincobank, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 5½ m. S. Sheffield, on the M. R. On **Wincobank Hill** is an ancient camp, from which traces of an artificial ridge extend 8 m. to Mexborough. PMT.O. P. <4500.

Windabout, lake, S. Australia, 15½ m. W. Lake Torrens; is 22 m. from NE. to SW., by about 4½ m. in width.

Windau, Russian **Vindava,** dist. tn. and seapt., Russia, govt. Courland, 116 m. NW. Mitau, on l. bk. of Windau R. at its entrance into Baltic Sea; surrounded by sand downs. Roadstead deep, but not well-protected from W. winds; exports timber. Mean temp., yr. 42.3° F., Feb. 25.3°, July 62.3°; mean rfall. (14 yrs.), yr. 20.5 in., July–Dec. 12.7 in. P. 7000.

Windcliff, The, or **Wynd Cliff,** wooded precipice, Eng., Monmouthshire, on the Wye, 2½ m. N. Chepstow; affords a magnificent and extensive view. Alt. 970 ft.

Windecken, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 13 m. NE. Frankfurt. P. <2000.

Winder, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 4½ m. E. by S. Whitehaven, on the L. & NW. & Furness Rly.; iron is mined near. P.O.

Winder, Low, par., Eng., Westmorland, West Ward, 4 m. SW. Penrith. P. <250.

Windermere, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 644 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Windermere, or **Winandermere,** the largest and one of the most beautiful of the English lakes, in Lancashire, bordering in the N. on Westmorland. The Brathay and Troutbeck are feeders on the N., and it is drained by the Leven into Morecambe Bay. See **English Lake District.**

Windermere, tn., two adjoining eccles. pars. (**Windermere St. John** and **Windermere St. Martin**), Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., 1 m. from the E. shore of the lake of the same name, 7½ m. WNW. Kendal, on the L. & NW. R., and another stn. (**Lake Side**) on the Furness Rly. Mean rfall. (the Wood, alt. 322 ft., 1866–80), yr. 68.4 in. Tn. P. <1500; Windermere St. John, P. <750; Windermere St. Martin, P. <2000.

Winderton, vil., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 8 m. W. Banbury, 4½ m. N. by W. Hook Norton. See **Brailes.**

Windeyer, co., New South Wales, on the W. frontier, crossed by 33° S.

Windeyer, mining tn., New South Wales, Wellington co., 48 m. N. by E. Bathurst; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Windfall, vil., U.S., Indiana, Tipton co., 40 m. N. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Wind Feistritz, tn., Austria, Styria, 47 m. S. by E. Graz. P. <2000.

Wind Fell, mt., Scot., Dumfriesshire, 7 m. E. Moffat. Alt. 2180 ft.

Windgap, tn., Ire., SW. co. Kilkenny, bar. Kells, 7½ m. N. Carrick-on-Suir, PM.O. P. <250.

Wind Gates Pass, Eng., Derbyshire. See **Winnats Pass.**

Windham, co., U.S., Connecticut, in the extreme NE.

Windham, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co. P. <3000.

Windham, vil., U.S., New York, Greene co., 25 m. NW. Catskill; tourist resort. P. <1500.

Windham, co., U.S., Vermont, in the extreme SE.

Windham, North, vil., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 27 m. E. Hartford.

Windham Depot, vil., U.S., New Hampshire, Rockingham co., 10½ m. ENE. Nashua. P. <1500.

Windhill, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Calverley par., 3-m. NE. Bradford, with a stn. (**Shipley and Windhill** [Bridge Street]) on the G. N. R. Market-day, F. P. 7300.

Windhoek, settlement, Cape Colony, Little Namaqua-land, 10 m. N. Ookiep, on the Ookiep-Port Nolloth Rly.

Windischgarsten, tn., Upper Austria, dist. and 16 m. SE. Kirchdorf; sulphur springs and summer resort. P. <2000.

Windischgraz, tn., Austria, Styria, dist. Windischgraz, 41 m. SSW. Graz, at foot of Ursula Berg (alt. 5565 ft.); has the castle of the princes and counts of Windischgrätz, and a church resorted to by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Alt. 1340 ft. P. <2000.

Windle, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 1½ m. WNW. and partly in bor. of St. Helens. P. 23,600.

Windlesham, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 9½ m. NNW. Guildford, 1 m. E. Bagshot stn., with a stn. (**Sunningdale and Windlesham**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 5692 ac. P. <3000.

Windlestone, par., Eng., Durham, 3½ m. SE. Bishop Auckland. P. <250.

Windlestraw Law, mt., Scot., Peeblesshire, Innerleithen par., 8 m. NE. Peebles. Alt. 2161 ft.

Windley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 6½ m. NNW. Derby, 1 m. W. Hazelwood stn., P.O. P. <250.

Windmill Cross, electoral div., Ire., Kildare, dist. Carbury.

Windmill End, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., 1½ m. SSE. Dudley.

Wind Mill Hill, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the NE. R., div. and 5 m. SE. by S. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Windmill Point, cape, U.S., Virginia, on the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, in 37° 37′ N.

Windom, vil., U.S., Minnesota, cap. Cottonwood co., on Des Moines R., 120 m. SW. by W. Minneapolis. P. <1500.

Windorah, postal-tp., Queensland. See **Stoney Point.**

Wind River, U.S. See **Big Horn River.**

Wind River Mountains, U.S. See **Wyoming.**

Windrush, riv., Eng., rises in the E. of Gloucestershire, enters Oxfordshire, and flows E. and SE. past Witney to the Thames, which it joins on the l. bk. about 3½ m. below Shifford.

Windrush, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., 8½ m. N. Lechdale, 7 m. SW. by W. Shipton stn., P.O. P. <250. See **Sherborne.**

Winds, Valley of the, valley, Tibet, with a width of from 12 to 24 m., stretching from W. to E. for upwards of 120 m., in about lat. 38° N., from 87½° to 90° E. Near its head a transverse valley, separating the Columbus chain from the Toguz-daban Mts., opens into it from the S. Native name Saisan-Saitu.

Windsheim, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle Uffenheim, 28 m. SE. Würzburg. Alt. 1073 ft. P. <4000.

Windsor, seapt. tn. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, cap. Hants co., on Minas Basin, 39 m. NW. Halifax; limestone and gypsum quarries near. Mean temp., yr. 42.7° F., Jan. 21.3°, July 65.0°. P. <3000.

Windsor, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Essex co., on the riv. Detroit, opposite Detroit, U.S.; manufactures cigars, leather, &c. Rich beds of very pure rock-salt 23–40 ft. thick worked. Alt. 604 ft. Mean temp., yr. 48.1° F., Jan. 23.4°, July 72.6°; mean rfall. (18 yrs., 1869–87), 23.55 in.; snowfall, 51.92 in. P. (1881) 6600; (1891) 10,300.

Windsor, bor., New South Wales, Cumberland co., 25 m. NW. Sydney; surrounded by low lands liable to destructive floods from the Hawkesbury. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 64.0° F., Jan. 75.3°, July 51.1°; mean annual rfall. (23 yrs.), 32.80 in. P. <2500.

Windsor, tn., U.S., Connecticut, on Connecticut R., co. and 6 m. N. Hartford. P. <3000. **South Windsor,** adjoining tn., P. <2000. **East Windsor,** adjoining tn., P. <3000.

Windsor, vil., U.S., Illinois, Shelby co., 63 m. W. Terre Haute (Ind.). P. <1500.

Windsor, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, Berkshire co., 19 m. SE. by S. of the NW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Windsor, suburb of Melbourne, Victoria.

Windsor, city, U.S., Missouri, Henry co., 73 m. W. Jefferson City. P. <1500.

Windsor, vil., U.S., New York, Broome co., on Susquehanna R., 4 m. S. Nineveh. P. <1500.

Windsor, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on the Connecticut R., 29 m. ESE. Rutland; has the state prison. P. <2000.

Windsor, New, parl. and (since Edward I.) mun. bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Berkshire (the parl. bor. being partly in Buckinghamshire), 23 m. W. London, in the diocese of Oxford, on the Thames, on branches from G. W. R. and L. & SW. R. **Windsor Castle,** the principal residence of the sovereigns of Great Britain, is situated immediately E. of New Windsor. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. It covers 12 ac., and is rich in its historical and architectural features. The collection of paintings, drawings, and articles of vertu are most valuable. The circular tower is 295 ft. above the level of the park. The Great Park of Windsor comprises about 1500 ac., well stocked with deer, and W. of it is Windsor Forest, formerly 56 m. in circumference, but now almost entirely disforested. The Home Park, an ancient and beautiful domain, surrounds the castle on two sides, and contains 500 ac. Mun. bor. (1801) P. <5000; (1851) 9600; (1871) 11,800; (1891) 12,300; parl. bor. P. (1891) 18,900.

Windsor, Old, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., on the r. bk. of the Thames, 2 m. SE. Windsor, 1 m. W. Waysbury stn., PMT.O.; 5530 ac. P. <3000.

Windsor Junction, stn., Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax co., 12 m. N. by W. Halifax.

Windsor Locks, tn., U.S., Connecticut, on r. bk. of the Connecticut, co. and 11 m. N. Hartford. P. <3000.

Windsor Mills, vil., Canada, Quebec, Richmond co., on riv St. Francis, 87 m. SE. Montreal. P. <2000.

Windsor Station, vil., U.S., Virginia, Isle of Wight co., 64 m. SE. by S. Richmond. P. <1500.

Windsor Terrace, vil., U.S., New York. P. <2000.

Windward Channel, in Spanish **Paso de los Vientos,** the channel between the isls. of Cuba and Haiti, W. Indies.

Windward Islands, an administrative term applied to those of the W. Indies which lie S. of Martinique to Trinidad.

Windygates and Cameron Bridge, vil., Scot., Fifeshire, 3½ m. NE. Thornton Junc. stn., with a stn. (**Cameron Bridge**) on the N. B. R.; coal mined. PMT.O. (**Windygates**). P.<750.

Windy Gyle, hill, Eng., Northumberland, Hexham div., 14 m. E. by S. Jedburgh (Scotland). Alt. 1963 ft.

Windy Harbour, tn., Ire., S. co. and 3 m. S. Dublin, bar. Rathdown, 1 m. W. Dundrum stn. P.<500.

Windy Nook, P.O., Eng., Durham, on SE. side of Gateshead.

Winestead, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 13 m. E. by S. Hull, on the NE. R., P.O. P.<250.

Winetown, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Ballymore.

Winfarthing, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 16½ m. SW. by S. Norwich, 3½ m. WSW. Tivetshall stn., P.O. P.<750.

Winfarthing Little Green, 1 m. to the W.

Winfield, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Cowley co., on White Water Creek, 13 m. N. Arkansas City. P. 5200.

Winford, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 5 m. SW. by S. Bristol, P.O. P.<1000.

Winforton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 14 m. WNW. Hereford, 1½ m. SW. Eardisley stn., P.O. P.<250.

Winfred, vil., U.S., S. Dakota, Lake co., 78 m. N. Yankton. P.<1500.

Winfrith Newburgh, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 8 m. ESE. Dorchester, 3 m. SSE. Moreton stn., PMT.O. (**Winfrith**); 5015 ac. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Winfrith North with Burton**) P.<1000.

Wing, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 7 m. NE. by N. Aylesbury, 2½ m. SW. by W. Leighton Junction, PMT.O.; 5703 ac. P.<2000.

Wing, par., Eng., Rutland, 4 m. SSE. Oakham, 1 m. SSE. Manton stn., PM.O. P.<500.

Wingate, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 7⅓ m. ESE. Durham, 1½ m. NW. its stn. on the G. E. R.; coal is mined here. PMT.O. 4176 ac. P.<4500; eccles. par. (**Wingate Grange**) P. 5300.

Wingate, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Bernalillo co., 107 m. SSE. from the NW. corner of the terr.

Wingates, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and ½ m. N. West Houghton stn., 4 m. E. by N. Wigan, P.O. P.<4500.

Wingates, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 9 m. NW. Morpeth, 3 m. S. by E. Brinkburn stn. P.<250.

Wingen, post-tn., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 55 m. S. Tamworth; coal and kerosene shale are abundant in the neighbourhood. Two miles from the village is the burning mountain Wingen, alt. 1820 ft. The phenomenon is supposed to be caused by the combustion of a coal-seam in the interior. P.<1500.

Wingerworth, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 2½ m. S. Chesterfield, P.O. P.<500.

Wingfield, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 21 m. N. by E. Ipswich, 4½ m. SSW. Harleston stn.; has remains of a castle of the De la Poles. PM.O. P.<500.

Wingfield, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Trowbridge (Wilts).

Wingfield, electoral div., Ire., Wexford, dist. Coulgreany.

Wingfield, North, par., Eng., Derbyshire, div. and 5 m. SSE. Chesterfield, close to Clay Cross stn., PM.O. P.<2500.

Wingfield, South, par., Eng., Derbyshire, Mid div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Matlock, with a stn. (**Wingfield**) on the M. R.; cotton-spinning is carried on. Has ruins of Wingfield Manor, in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned. PM.O. P.<1500.

Wingfield Point, cape, Canada, Ontario, Bruce co., on the W. side of Georgian Bay, in 45° 15′ N.

Wingham, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 62 m. N. London, on a railway. P.<3000.

Wingham, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 5½ m. W. Sandwich, 2 m. NNE. Adisham stn., PMT.O P.<1500.

Wingham, tp., New South Wales, Macquarie co., 80 m. NNE. Newcastle, at head of navigation of the Manning R. Wingham is the outlet for a considerable area. P.<1500.

Wingland, Central, par., Eng., Norfolk and Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland), Holbeach union. P.<250.

Wingle, vil., Canada, Ontario, Renfrew co., 80 m. NW. by N. Kingston. P.<1500.

Wingles, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 12 m. E. by S. Béthune; coal mined. P.<3000.

Wingrave with Rowsham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 5 m. NE. Aylesbury, 2 m. NW. by N. Marston Gate stn., PM.O. P.<1000.

Win Hill, eminence, Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. NE. Castleton. Alt. 1532 ft.

Winiary, vil., Prussia, prov. and govt. Posen, circle E. Posen. P.<3000.

Winigen, vil., Switzd., cant. Berne, 3½ m. NNE. Burgdorf. P. (comm.)<3000.

Winkbourn, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 6 m. NW. by W. Newark, 3½ m. ENE. Kirklington and Edingley stn. P.<250.

Winkel, or **Winkel im Rheingau,** vil., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, circle Rheingau, on the r. bk. of the Rhine, 5½ m. ENE. Bingen; manufactures chemicals and tartaric acid; has excellent vineyards. P.<3000.

Winkelbury, old camp, Eng. See **Berwick St. John.**

Winkfield, par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 5 m. SW. by W. Windsor, 3 m. NNW. Ascot and Sunninghill stn., PMT.O., and PMT.O. (**Winkfield Row**); 10,278 ac. P.<4500.

Winkfield with Rowley, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 2½ m. W. Trowbridge. P.<500.

Winkie, P.O., Eng., 7 m. from Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Winkleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 16½ m. SE. Bideford, 4½ m. SW. by W. Eggesford stn., PMT.O.; 9218 ac. P.<1500.

Winkleigh, post-tn., Tasmania, Devon co., 23 m. from Launceston by road and rail. P.<1500.

Winksley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding div., on the Laver, 3½ m. W. Ripon. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Winksley with Grantley**) P.<500.

Winkton, P.O., Eng., Hampshire, on the Avon, 2 m. N. Christchurch, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch.

Winlaton, par., Eng., Durham, Chester-le-Street div., 4½ m. W. by S. Newcastle, 1 m. SW. Blaydon stn.; has coal-mines and manufactures chains and iron implements, &c. PMT.O. 5217 ac. P. 10,400.

Winlaw, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 168 m. SE. by E. Regina.

Winmarleigh, par., Eng., Lancashire, union and 3 m. NW. Garstang, on the Garstang and Knot End Rly. P.<500.

Winn, par. (co.), U.S., Louisiana, crossed by 32° N. and 92½° W.

Winn, vil., U.S., Maine, co. and on the Penobscot R., 49 m. NNE. Bangor. P.<1500.

Winnall, par., Eng., Hampshire, partly in city of Winchester. P.<250.

Winnats (or **Wind Gates**) **Pass, The,** steep rocky ravine, Eng., Derbyshire, W. Castleton, and between it and Chapel-en-le-Frith; is 1 m. long.

Winnebago, vil., U.S., Illinois, Winnebago co., 81 m. E. by S. Dubuque (Iowa). P.<1500.

Winnebago, co., U.S., Iowa, on N. frontier, E. of 94° W.

Winnebago, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Faribault co., on Blue Earth R., 94 m. SW. by S. Minneapolis. Alt. 1096 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Winnebago, Lake, U.S., Wisconsin, 30 m. by 10 m., between Calumet co. on the E., and Winnebago co. on the W., its head being in Fond du Lac co. It receives the Fox R. on the W., and is drained from its N. end by that river into the head of Green Bay. Alt. 744 ft. (R.R.).

Winnebagoes, tribe of Dakota Indians, U.S., called by themselves Hochungara, but by the Algonkin tribes Wennibigouk, meaning men from the fœtid or salt waters, French Puants. They occupy a reservation of 128,000 ac. in Nebraska, near the Omahas.

Winnebah, or **Simpa,** seapt. tn. and fort, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, Gold Coast, 34 m. WSW. Accra (Akra). P. 3000.

Winneconne, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Winnebago co., on Fox R., 21 m. N. Ripon. P.<1500.

Winnecook, settlement, U.S., Montana, Meagher co., 137 m. E. by N. Butte City.

Winnemucca, tn., U.S., Nevada, cap. Humboldt co., on Humboldt R. and the Central Pacific Rly., 160 m. NE. Carson City; has extensive workshops of the Central Pacific Rly. Silver-mines in the vicinity. Alt. 4332 ft. (R.R.). Mean temp. (18 yrs.), yr. 51.6° F., Jan. 28.8°, July 78.8°; rfall., yr. 8.31 in. P.<1500.

Winnemucca Lake, U.S., Nevada, in the NW., 58 m. NNE. Carson City, 27 m. long, N. to S., by 5 m.; receives, along with Pyramid Lake in the W., part of the surplus waters of Lake Tahoe, but has no visible outlet. Treeless hills on both sides. Locally called Mud Lake. Alt. 3875 ft.

Winnenden, tn., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle Neckar, dist. Waiblingen, 12 m. ENE. Stuttgart. P.<4000.

Winnersh, par., Eng., Berkshire, union and 3½ m. N. Wokingham. P.<750.

Winneshiek, co., U.S., Iowa, on N. frontier, and crossed in W. by 92° W.

Winnetka, vil., U.S., Illinois, Cook co., on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 18 m. N. by W. Chicago. P.<1500.

Winnezeele, vil., France, dep. Nord, 16 m. SE. by S. Dunkirk, arr. Hazebrouck. P.<2000.

Winnibigoshish Lake, U.S., Minnesota, in the N., 108 m. WNW. Duluth, traversed by the Mississippi. Alt. 1290 ft. (U.S. Engineer Corps). The lake gives name to an Indian reservation on the N.

Winniki, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Winniki; manufactures tobacco. P.<4000.

Winningen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the Nahe, 5 m. SW. by W. Koblenz. P.<2000.

Winnington, par., Eng., Cheshire, on the Weaver, partly in town of Northwich. P.<2500.

Winnipeg, lake, Canada, Manitoba and Keewatin, nearly 260 m. long; extreme breadth about 60 m., but about 100 m. N. of its S. end only about 2½ m. across; fed at its S. end by the Winnipeg R., and drained from its N. end by the Nelson. Area, 9400 sq. m.; alt. 710 ft.

Winnipeg, city, Canada, cap. prov. Manitoba, at the confluence of the Red R. of the North and the Assiniboine (both navigable to beyond the frontiers of the prov.), and on the C. P. R., 1424 m. W. Montreal, 38 m. SSW. Lake Winnipeg; the most important railway centre of Canada W. of the great lakes. The city has sprung up since 1870, till which date it was only a trading station of the Hudson Bay Company known as Fort Garry, and it owes its rapid rise to the cultivation of the great wheat growing valley of Manitoba, of which it is the commercial and nearly the actual centre; seat of Manitoba university. Alt. 740 ft. Mean temp. (14 yrs., 1871-84), yr., 32.7° F., Jan. −5.2°, July 66.1°; mean rfall. (16 yrs., 1872-88), 15.21 in.; snowfall (17 yrs., 1871-88), 49.16 in. P. (1871) 240; (1881) 8000; (1885) 20,200; (1891) 25,600.

Winnipeg, riv., Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, issues from the northernmost arm of the Lake of the Woods and flows W. into Lake Winnipeg at Fort Alexander; navigation interrupted by rapids and falls a short distance above its mouth.

Winnipiseogee, Lake, an irregularly shaped lake, U.S., New Hampshire, between Carroll co. and Belknap co., 23 m. NE. Concord, drained SW. by the **Winnipiseogee R.,** which unites with the Pemigewasset to form the Merrimack; studded with islands, and much visited on account of its fine scenery. Alt. 500 ft. (R.R.).

Winnsboro, vil., U.S., Louisiana, cap. Franklin par. (co.), 20 m. S. Raysville. P. <1500.

Winnsboro, city, U.S., S. Carolina, cap. Fairfield co., 25 m. N. Columbia. P. <2000.

Wino'na, vil., Canada, Ontario, Wentworth co., 11 m. ESE. Hamilton, on a railway. P. <1500.

Winona, settlement, U.S., N. Dakota, Emmons co., on the l. bk. of the Missouri R., 50 m. S. by E. Bismarck.

Winona, city, U.S., Minnesota, cap. Winona co., on the r. bk. of the Mississippi, 95 m. SE. St. Paul. Winona is one of the most important grain-shipping and lumber points on the Mississippi Manufactures flour, carriages, and waggons. Alt. 662 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 10,200; (1890) 18,200.

Winona, tn., U.S., Mississippi, Montgomery co., 83 m. NNE. Jackson. P. <2000.

Winona Junction, settlement, U.S., Washington, Whitman co., 54 m. SSW. Spokane Falls.

Winooski, vil., U.S., Vermont, Chittenden co., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, near the mouth of the Winooski R., 3 m. by rail NE. Burlington, with which and with Essex Junction it is also connected by an electric railway; has extensive woollen-mills and other industries, and manufactures the finest broadcloths and a variety of woollen goods. P. 4000.

Winooski, riv., U.S., Vermont, flows first W. past Montpelier, then NW. and enters Lake Champlain in 44° 33′ N., 4 m. NW. Burlington; it has channels through solid rocks from 30 to 100 ft. deep, and in many places natural bridges and curious caverns. Length about 70 m.

Winscales, par., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth union, 2½ m. SE. Workington. P. <250.

Winschoten, tn., Holland, prov. and 20 m. E. by S. Groninger; has tanyards and brick-kilns. Scene of the victory of the Prince of Orange over the Spanish. P. (comm.) 7800.

Winscombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 6½ m. ESE. Weston-super-Mare, with a stn. on the G. W. R.; 4158 ac. P. <1500; eccles. par. (**Winscombe with Sandford**) P. <1500.

Winsen, or **Winsen an der Luhe,** tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Winsen, 15 m. SE. by S. Hamburg. P. <4000.

Winsford, urban sanitary dist. including **Over and Wharton,** and par., Eng., Cheshire, div. and 5½ m. S. Northwich, with a stn. (**Over and Wharton**) on the L. & NW. R., and another (**W. and Over**) on a branch of the Cheshire Lines Rly., and M. S. & L. R.; has important salt-works, salt from brine springs being obtained in large quantities. Has public baths, free library, and technical schools. Market-day, S. P. 10,400.

Winsford, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the Exe, 14 m. N. by W. Tiverton, PM.O.; 8740 ac. P. <500.

Winsham, par., Eng., Somerset, S. div., 13 m. WSW. Yeovil, 2½ m. ENE. Chard Road stn., PM.O. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**Winsham with Cricket**) P. <1000.

Winshill, par., Eng., Derbyshire (S. div.) and Staffordshire, 1½ m. E. by N. Burton. P. <4000.

Winskill, vil., Eng., Cumberland, div. and 5 m. NE. by E. Penrith. See **Hunsonby.**

Winslade, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3 m. SSE. Basingstoke. P. <250.

Winsley, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Hartwith with Winsley.**

Winsley with Limpley Stoke, eccles. par., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 4 m. SE. Bath, 2 m. W. Bradford, P.O. (**Winsley**). P. <1500.

Winslow, par., Eng., Herefordshire, 2½ m. SW. Bromyard. P. <500.

Winslow, tn., U.S., Maine, co. and on riv. Kennebec, 1 m. SE. Waterville. P. <2000.

Winslow, settlement, U.S., Montana, Jefferson co., 38 m. NE. Butte City.

Winslow, vil., U.S., New Jersey, co. and 25 m. SE. Camden; has an extensive glass factory. P. <1500.

Winslow, post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 10 m. NNW. Warrnambool. P. <1500.

Winslow Road, stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Metropolitan Rly., 10 m. NW. Aylesbury.

Winslow with Shipton, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, div. and 6 m. SE. Buckingham, with a stn. (**Winslow**) on the L. & NW. R. Winslow is an agricultural centre. Market-day, W. P. <2000.

Winson, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 6 m. NE. Cirencester. P. <250. See **Bibury.**

Winson Green, western suburb of Birmingham, Eng., with a stn. on the L. & NW. R., and another (**Soho and Winson Green**) on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R.

Winsor, Broad, Eng., Dorset. See **Broadwinsor.**

Winstanley, par., Eng., Lancashire, union and 3 m. SW. Wigan. P. <750.

Winstanley Outfalls, one of the mouths of the Niger, entering the Gulf of Guinea in about 4° 23′ N., 5° 52′ E.

Winsted, bor., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., 22 m. WNW. Hartford; consists of two villages, **Winsted** and **West Winsted.** Manufactures clocks, scythes, book leather, springs, small hardware, hosiery, silk twist, &c. Alt. 720 ft. (R.R.). P. <5000.

Winster, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 4 m. W. by N. Matlock; manganese mined. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Winster, eccles. par., Eng., Westmorland, on the Winster, div. and 6½ m. W. Kendal, 3 m. S. by E. Windermere stn. P. <250.

Winster, riv., Eng., Westmorland, rising in the SW. of the Appleby div., and flowing S. through the Kendal div. into Morecambe Bay; it forms about 10 m. of the W. frontier of Westmorland.

Winston, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div. on the l. bk. of the Tees, 10 m. SW. by S. Bishop Auckland, 1 m. S. of its stn. on the NE. R.; coal mined. PM.O. P. <500.

Winston, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 11 m. N. by E. Ipswich, 6½ m. W. Framlingham stn. P. <500.

Winston, co., U.S., Alabama, W. of 87° W., and bounded on S. by 34° N.

Winston, co., U.S., Mississippi, crossed by 89° W., and in the S. by 33° N.

Winston, city, U.S., N. Carolina, cap. Forsyth co., 93 m. W. by N. Raleigh; manufactures tobacco, and has a large trade in fruit. P. (1880) <3000; (1890) 8000.

Winstone, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 6 m. NW. by N. Cirencester. P. <250.

Winswell, P.O., Eng., 5 m. from Torrington, Devonshire.

Winterberg, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 33 m. W. by N. Budweis; manufactures glass, and articles in ivory, bronze, and bone. Castle of the princes of Schwarzenberg. P. <5000.

Winterberg, Groote (Great), mt., Cape Colony, 65 m. NW. King William's Town. Alt. 7800 ft. There is another Winterberg further W., to the N. of Beaufort West.

Winterborne Abbas, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 4½ m. W. Dorchester, 3 m. SW. Grimstone and Frampton stn., PM.O. (**Winterbourne Abbas**) P. <250; eccles. par. (**Winterborne Abbas with Winterborne Steepleton**) P. <500.

Winterborne Anderson, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 9 m. NW. by W. Poole. P. <250.

Winterborne Came, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 1½ m. SE. Dorchester. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Winterborne Came with Winterborne Farringdon**) P. <250.

Winterborne Clenston. See **Clenston Winterborne.**

Winterborne Farringdon, vil., Eng., Dorsetshire. See **Winterborne Came.**

Winterborne Herringstone, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, adjoining Winterborne Came. P. <250.

Winterborne Houghton. See **Houghton Winterborne.**

Winterborne Kingston, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 1 m. W. Winterborne Anderson, P.O. (**Winterbourne Kingston**). P. 500.

Winterborne Monkton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 2 m. SW. by S. Dorchester. P. <250.

Winterborne St. Martin, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., including Martin's Town, 3 m. WSW. Dorchester. P. <500.

Winterborne Steepleton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., adjoining Winterborne St. Martin on the W. P. <250. See **Winterborne Abbas.**

Winterborne Stickland, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 5 m. NNW. Winterborne Anderson, 3 m. WSW. Blandford. P. <500.

Winterborne Thompson, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., adjoining Winterborne Anderson on SE. P. <250.

Winterborne Whitchurch, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 3 m. NW. Winterborne Anderson. P.<500.

Winterborne Zelstone, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 8½ m. NW. by W. Poole, 4 m. SW. by W. Bailey Gate stn. P.<250.

Winterbourne, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3½ m. NNW. Newbury. P.<500. See **Chieveley.**

Winterbourne, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 6 m. NE. by N. Bristol, 2 m. E. Patchway and Stoke Gifford stn., PM.O. P.<3500; eccles. par. (**Winterbourne Down**) P.<1000.

Winterbourne Abbas, PM.O., Eng. See **Winterborne Abbas.**

Winterbourne Bassett, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 7 m. SW. by S. Swindon, 5 m. S. by E. Wootton Bassett stn. P.<500.

Winterbourne Dauntsey, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Bourne, 4 m. NE. by N. Salisbury, 1 m. SW. Porton stn. P.<250.

Winterbourne Earls, par., adjoining on the S. P.<250.

Winterbourne Gunner, par., adjoining Winterbourne Dauntsey on the N., PMT.O. P.<250.

Winterbourne Kingston, P.O., Eng. See **Winterborne Kingston.**

Winterbourne Monkton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, 2½ m. S. Winterbourne Bassett, 5½ m. E. Calne. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Winterbourne Monkton with Berwick Bassett**) P.<500.

Winterbourne Stoke, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., 8 m. NW. by N. Salisbury, 4 m. N. by E. Wishford stn., P.O. P.<250.

Winterburn, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., 17½ m. NNE. Burnley, 4 m. ENE. Bell Busk stn. See **Flasby.**

Winter Harbour, fishing hamlet, U.S., Maine, Hancock co., 45 m. SE. Bangor. P.<1500.

Winterhoek, Groote, mt., Cape Colony, the highest point of the coast range W. of the Olifant, 68 m. NNE. Cape Town. Alt. 6840 ft.

Winterhoek, Groote and **Kleene,** two small chains of the S. ct. range, Cape Colony. Groote Winterhoek is near the Bay of Algoa; Kleene Winterhoek is a little further N.

Winterhude, N. suburb of Hamburg, Ger. P. 7400.

Winteringham, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., on the S. bank of the riv. Humber, 12 m. E. Goole, 6½ m. W. Barton-upon-Humber, 2½ m. S. by W. Brough stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Winterlingen, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, Black Forest circle, 24 m. S. by E. Tübingen. P.<3000.

Winterport, tn., U.S., Maine, Waldo co., on Penobscot R., 18 m. NE. Belfast. P.<2000.

Winters, vil., U.S., California, Yolo co., 57 m. NNE. San Francisco. P.<1500.

Winterset, city, U.S., Iowa, cap. Madison co., 29 m. SW. by W. Des Moines. P.<3000.

Wintersett, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barnsley div., 4½ m. SE. Wakefield, 1 m. WSW. Nostell stn. P.<250.

Winterslow, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 6 m. ENE. Salisbury, 3½ m. SE. Porton stn., PM.O.; 5236 ac. P.<1000.

Winterswijk, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. SSW. Enschede. P.<3000.

Winterthur, tn., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 9 m. WSW. Frauenfeld (Thurgau); manufactures cottons, machinery. A good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. P. (comm.) 16,000.

Winterthur, Ober, vil., 1 m. to the NE., on the site of the Roman station *Vitodurum;* has silk-mills and machine shops. P. (comm.)<3000.

Winterton, PMT.O., Eng., near Ferry Hill, Durham.

Winterton, par. and tn., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. E. by S. Goole, 4 m. NNW. Appleby stn.; manufactures machinery and agricultural implements. Winterton is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman settlement. PMT.O. P.<1500.

Winterton, coast par., Eng., Norfolk, 8 m. N. Yarmouth, PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Winterton with East Somerton**) P.<1000.

Winterton Ness, cape, Eng., Norfolk, 10 m. N. by W. Yarmouth.

Winthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., ½ m. from the E. ct., 20 m. SE. Louth, 2 m. N. Skegness stn. P.<500. See **Burgh-le-Marsh.**

Winthorpe, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, div. and 2 m. NE. by N. Newark, P.O. P.<500.

Winthrop, tn., U.S., Maine, Kennebec co., 7 m. WSW. Augusta. P.<3000.

Winthrop, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Suffolk co., on the coast, 5 m. ENE. Boston. P.<3000.

Winthrop, vil., U.S., Missouri, Buchanan co., on Missouri R., 20 m. SW. St. Joseph. P.<1500.

Winton, locality, Eng., Hampshire, included in the parl. bor. of Christchurch, 1 m. N. Bournemouth (West) stn., PMT.O., and PM.O. (**New Winton**).

Winton, par., Eng., Westmorland, in the E. of the div. and 8½ m. SE. Appleby, 2½ m. SSE. Musgrave stn., P.O.; 4518 ac. P.<500.

Winton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Richmond div., 13½ m. SE. by S. Darlington, 2 m. E. Brompton stn. P.<250.

Winton, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 20 m. N. Invercargill. P.<1500.

Winton, post-tn., Queensland, Ayrshire co., 320 m. SW. Townsville. P.<1500.

Winton, stn., Scot., Haddingtonshire, on a branch of the N. B. R., 5½ m. W. by S. Haddington.

Winton, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and on Lackawanna R., 8 m. NE. Scranton. P.<2000.

Winton, post-tn., Victoria, Delatite co., 35 m. WSW. Beechworth. P.<1500.

Wintringham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., 13½ m. SW. Scarborough, 2 m. S. Knapton stn.; 5342 ac. P.<500.

Winwick, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, div. and 10 m. NW. by W. Huntingdon, 4½ m. SE. Barnwell stn. P.<500.

Winwick, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., 3 m. N. Warrington, 1½ m. SSE. Newton-le-Willows stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Winwick, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. E. Rugby, 3½ m. ENE. Kilsby and Crick stn. P.<250.

Winyau Bay, U.S., S. Carolina, Georgetown co.

Winzenheim, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 3 m. W. Kolmar, at entrance to the Münsterthal; cotton spinning and weaving are carried on at Logelbach. P.<3000.

Winzig, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Wohlau, 26 m. SE. by E. Glogau. P.<3000.

Wipkingen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. NW. Zürich, on the Limmat. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wipp, riv., Ger., in the E. of Pomerania, flows NW. then W. into the Baltic at the Rügenwalder-Münde, 34 m. ENE. Kolberg; used for floating timber from Techlip, 56 m.

Wippach, tn., Austria, Carniola, 18 m. ESE. Görz. P.<2000.

Wipperfürth, circle, Prussia, Rhine Prov. The administration belongs to Alsbach.

Wipperfürth, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 23 m. NE. by E. Cologne, cap. circle Wipperfürth; manufactures nets and cloth. P.<3000.

Wippthal, valley, Tirol, opening into the Inn valley at Innsbruck, ascended by the railway leading to the Brenner tunnel.

Wirdum, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, 3 m. S. Leeuwarden. P.<2000.

Wire, isl., Scot., Orkney Is. See **Viera.**

Wirksworth, par. and market-tn., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 4 m. S. by W. Matlock, on a branch of the M. R.; manufactures cotton goods, hosiery, &c. Limestone quarries and tape mills in the vicinity. There is a fine ancient church. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P.<4000.

Wirrabarra, post-tn., S. Australia, Frome co., 47 m. SE. Port Augusta; in a timber dist. Supplies railway sleepers. P.<1500.

Wirral, penin., Eng., Cheshire, between the rivs. Mersey and Dee; is a low-lying stretch of land, protected by an embankment. Length 12 m., by 7 m. broad.

Wirral, parl. div., Eng., in the NW. of Cheshire. P. 73,100.

Wirsitz, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, Posen, cap. circle Wirsitz. P.<2000.

Wirswall, par., Eng., on the S. border of Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 8½ m. SW. by W. Nantwich, 2 m. N. Whitchurch stn. P.<250.

Wirt, co., U.S., W. Virginia, crossed by 39° N., W. of 81° W., traversed by the Little Kanawha R.

Wirz-järvi, lake, Russia, govt. Livonia; its outlet, the Embach, flows into Lake Peipus, past Dorpat. Alt. 115 ft.; area, 106 sq. m.

Wisbech, mun. bor. (since 1374), par., and river-port, Eng., Cambridgeshire, Wisbech div., 22 m. NE. Peterborough, in the diocese and Isle of Ely, on the Nene, with stns. on G. E. R., and G. N. & M. Joint Rly. Length of the quay on each side of the river 1 m., with depth alongside of 15 to 25 ft. high water, and 8 to 13 low water; each quay accessible by vessels drawing 13 to 17 ft. Steamers 200 ft. long now frequent the port (see **Appendix,** p. 13). Name was probably **Ouse-beck,** the Ouse Stream. The town has a fine memorial to Thomas Clarkson the philanthropist (born at Wisbech in 1760), a museum rich in local antiquities, and a public park of 18 ac. Market-days, Th. and S. Mean rfall. (Wisbech Observatory, alt. 10 ft., 1866–80), yr. 26.7 in. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 5500; (1851) 10,600; (1891) 9400; parl. div. P. (1891) 49,600.

Wisborough Green, par., Eng., Sussex, div. and 8½ m. W. by S. Horsham, 3 m. W. by N. Billingshurst stn., PMT.O.; 8862 ac. P.<2000.

Wisby, or **Visby,** seapt. tn., Sweden, Gotland I., on the W. ct. The anchorage in the roads is in about 140 ft. of water, and is only sheltered from E. winds. During the 11th and 12th centuries the principal centre of commerce in the Baltic, and

later a prominent member of the Hanseatic League; was captured and plundered by Waldemar III. of Denmark in 1361. Mean temp., yr. 43.2° F., Feb. 29.3°, July 61.5°. P. 7100.

Wiscasset, tn. and port of entry, U.S., Maine, cap. Lincoln co., on W. bank of Sheepscot R., 22 m. SSE. Augusta. Its harbour admits vessels of the largest class. Favourite watering-place. P. <2000.

Wisch, vil., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 17 m. SSE. Zutphen, near the Prussian frontier. P. (comm.) 6400.

Wischau, Slavonic **Vyskov,** tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Hanna, 18 m. ENE. Brünn; manufactures cloth, woollen and cotton goods and pottery; trade in flax, linen, and cattle. Castle of the prince-archbishop of Olmütz. P. <5600.

Wiscon'sin, one of the United States, admitted 1848, rather smaller than England and Wales, bounded N. for 120 m. by Lake Superior, NE. by upper penin. of Michigan, E. for 200 m. by Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, separated W. by Mississippi and St. Croix Rivs. from Iowa and Minnesota. Surface, an elevated rolling plain, forest to N., prairie to S. Highest ground runs E. and W. in the N., reaching 1800 ft., a steep slope thence N. to Lake Superior, and a gentle slope southwards. The central N. to S. watershed is so little marked that some affluents of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan almost intermingle. The other affluents are less valuable for navigation than as power for flour-milling, the chief industry. The winters are long and severe, especially N., with short, hot, dry summers [**Lacrosse, Milwaukee**]. Although the death-rate from respiratory diseases is high along the Mississippi R., no state has a lower proportion of such deaths. Wisconsin is remarkable for its numerous lakes, and is chief source of U.S. mineral waters. In 1880 one-third of the population was foreign-born. No state has a larger proportion of Germans; these live chiefly in Milwaukee (*q.v.*), the largest city. Racine and Sheboygan, also Lake Michigan ports, Lacrosse (Mississippi port), Oshkosh and Eau Claire in interior, are all larger than Madison, the capital; ten others exceed 8000. Forests still cover nearly half the state, and their pines, aided by demand of sparsely wooded states SW., make sawed lumber second product, surpassed by two states only. Excluding forests and northern high ground, most of the soil is fairly fertile. Hay, oats, corn, and barley are the chief products. The state ranks third in oats and rye, second in hops, and first in barley. The last two furnish material for malt liquor, the fifth manufacture, brewed chiefly in Milwaukee. The chief live stock are horses, milch cows (only five states have more; yielding dairy products, third state for cheese), and oxen (material for Milwaukee meat-packing, fourth industry). Important lead ores, accompanied by zinc, are mined in SW., and the N. elevation is a continuation of the rich mineral ranges of Michigan. In iron ore production, red hematite chiefly, Wisconsin was fifth in 1890, seventh in 1893. It is seventh also in iron and steel, third manufacture. Area, 56,040 sq. m. P. 1,686,900. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**].

Wisconsin, riv., U.S., Wisconsin. It issues from Vieux Desert Lake on the Michigan frontier, and flows on the whole S. past Merrill Wausaw, Stevens Point, and Portage, and then WSW. to the Mississippi, which it joins about 3 m. S. of Prairie du Chien, just to the S. of 43° N. Navigable by small steamers to Portage, 200 m. By a canal in connection with the Fox R., it allows of steamboat navigation to Lake Michigan. There are several cataracts, including the famous Dalles, about 20 m. above its change of direction, where it flows for about 6 m. between sheer walls of curiously cut sandstone.

Wise, co. U.S., Texas, in the N., N. of 33° N., to the E. of 98° W.

Wise, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., on the W. frontier, crossed by 37° N.

Wiseman's Ferry, postal-stn., New South Wales, Cumberland co., on Hawkesbury R., in 33° 17′ S., 151° 2′ E. P. <1500.

Wiseton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 6 m. W. Gainsborough. P. <250.

Wishart, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 75 m. NNE. Regina, at the foot of the Big Touchwood Hills.

Wishart, Bismarck Archipelago. See **Fischer Island.**

Wishaw, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. SSW. Tamworth, 3½ m. E. Sutton Coldfield, P.O. P. <250.

Wishaw, market-tn., Scot., Mid Lanarkshire, 3 m. ESE. Motherwell, with two stns. (**South** and **Central**) on the C. R.; has large collieries, blast-furnaces; large iron and steel works. Market-day, Th. P. (including **Cambusnethan** and **Craigneuk**) 15,300.

Wishford, Great, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Wily, 5½ m. NW. by W. Salisbury, with a stn. (**Wishford**) on the G. W. R., PM.O. (**Wishford**). P. 500.

Wiske, riv., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, rising in the SW. of the Cleveland div., and flowing W. and S. through the divs. of Richmond and Thirsk and Malton, to the Swale, which it joins on the l. bk. 1 m. above Holme.

Wisla, Polish name of the riv. **Vistula.**

Wisley, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Guildford, 3 m. SSW. Weybridge stn. P. <250; eccles. par, (**Wisley with Pyrford**) P. <750.

Wislock, riv., Austria, Galicia, rises on the N. slope of the Eastern Beskides, flows NW. and NE., passing Rzeszou, and enters the San (trib. of the Vistula) 15 m. NW. Jaroslaw. Length, 93 m.; area of basin, 2854 sq. m.

Wisloka, riv., Austria, Galicia, rises on the N. slope of the Eastern Beskides, flows N., and joins the Vistula in about 21° 25′ E. Length, 84 m.

Wismar, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Wismar, on the coast, 18 m. N. Schwerin. Depth at entrance to harbour, and at quayside, 16½ ft. Manufactures copper and brass wares, fire-engines, &c., and has iron and bell-foundries. The town has beautiful grounds on the site of former fortifications. The church of St. Mary, dating from 1339, has a tower 280 ft. high. Wismar was made a town in 1229, and later became an important Hanse town. From 1648 to 1803 it belonged to Sweden. P. (1890) 6000; (1870) 16,800.

Wisnicz-Nowy, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Wisnicz. P. <4000.

Wisowitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 38 m. SE. Olmütz; manufactures paper and cloths. P. <3000.

Wisper, small riv., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, flows SW. into the Rhine below Rüdesheim; not navigable.

Wisp Hill, mt., Scot., Dumfriesshire, on E. border, 8 m. N. Langholm. Alt. 1950 ft.

Wispington, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 13 m. SW. by S. Louth, 4 m. WNW. Horncastle. P. <250.

Wissant, tn., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 11 m. N. by E. Boulogne, on the North Sea; a small fishing port and sea-bathing resort. In the Middle Ages Wissant was a very active port; here the English armies frequently landed during the Hundred Years' War. P. <2000.

Wissek, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 37 m. W. Bromberg. P. <2000.

Wissembourg, tn., Ger. See **Weissenburg.**

Wissen, or **Wissen rechts an der Sieg,** tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Altenkirchen, 29 m. E. Bonn. P. (comm.) <3000.

Wissen links an der Sieg, vil. P. <3000.

Wissett, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 2 m. NW. Halesworth, P.O. P. <500.

Wissey, or **Stoke,** riv., Eng., Norfolk, trib. of the Ouse, which it joins on the r. bk. 3 m. S. Downham Market.

Wissington, vil., Eng., Suffolk. See **Nayland with Wissington.**

Wissmann Falls. See **Kassai,** and *Petermann's Mitteil.*, 1888, pl. 12.

Wistanstow, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 20 m. E. by S. Newtown, 1 m. N. Stretford Bridge Junc., P.O.; 5231 ac. P. <1000; eccles. par. (**Wistanstow with Cwm Head**) P. <1000.

Wistanswick, P.O., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 15 m. NE. Shrewsbury, 4 m. S. by W. Market Drayton.

Wistaston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 2½ m. NE. by E. Nantwich, 1 m. N. Willaston stn. P. <750.

Wiston, eccles. par., Eng., Suffolk, Sudbury div., on the Stour, 15 m. WSW. Ipswich, 3 m. E. by S. Bures. P. <250.

Wiston, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 9½ m. E. by N. Arundel, 2 m. NW. Steyning stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wiston, originally **Gwyston,** par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. ENE. Haverfordwest, PM.O.; 7186 ac. P. <750. See **Pembroke.**

Wiston and Roberton, par., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 7½ m. E. by N. Douglas, 1 m. NW. by W. Lamington stn., P.O. (**Wiston**); 13,140 ac. P. <500.

Wistow, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 6½ m. NNE. Huntingdon, 2½ m. W. by N. Warboys stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wistow, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Harborough div., 6½ m. SE. by S. Leicester, 1 m. SW. Glen stn. P. <250. See **Kilby.**

Wistow, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Barkston Ash div., 10 m. S. York, 2 m. WSW. Riccall stn., P.O.; 4316 ac. P. <750.

Wistow, postal-vil., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 22 m. SE. Adelaide, on the railway to Port Elliot. P. <1500.

Wiswell, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2½ m. S. by E. Clitheroe, 1½ m. NE. Whalley stn. P. <750.

Witcham, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, 5 m. W. Ely, 1½ m. NE. by N. Sutton stn., P.O. P. <500.

Witchampton, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., on the Allen, 10 m. N. Poole, 5½ m. NE. by E. Spettisbury stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Witchford, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, 2½ m. WSW. Ely, PMT.O. P. <500.

Witchingham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., the former 11 m. NW. Norwich, 1 m. N. Lenwade stn. Great Witchingham, PM.O., P. <750; Little Witchingham, P. <250.

Witchling, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 7 m. WSW. Faversham, 3 m. NNE. Lenham stn. P. <250.

Witcomb, locality, Eng., Somerset, S. div., 6 m. NW. by W. Yeovil, 1½ m. NE. Martock stn.

Witcombe, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Whitcomb, Great.**

Witesie, tn., Eng., Cambridgeshire. See **Whittlesey.**

Withall, eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire. See **Wythall.**

Witham, riv., Eng., rises in the N. of Rutland, flows N. through Lincolnshire, passing Grantham and Lincoln, then turns to the SE. and falls into the Wash about 5 m. below Boston; navigable for small vessels to Lincoln, and for larger craft to Tattershall.

Witham, supposed site of the Roman *Canonium,* par. and tn., Eng., Essex, div. and 5 m. NNW. Maldon, on the Blackwater, with a junction stn. on the G. E. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. P.<3500.

Witham, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., on the Witham, 4 m. WSW. Corby stn., the former 9 m. S. Grantham, with a stn. (**South Witham**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly. North Witham, P.<250; South Witham, P.O. P.<750.

Witham Friary, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. SW. by S. Frome, on the G. W. R. (**Witham** stn.), P.O.; 5456 ac. P.<500.

Witham on the Hill, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 6 m. N. by E. Stamford, 2 m. E. by S. Little Bytham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Withcall, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 4 m. SW. by W. Louth, on the G. N. R. P. 250.

Withcote, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. WSW. Oakham, 2 m. E. Tilton stn. P.<250.

Witheridge, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 10 m. W. by N. Tiverton, PMT.O.; 7001 ac. P.<1000.

Witherley, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 6 m. SW. by W. Bosworth, close to Atherstone stn., P.O. P.<500.

Withernsea, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., on the coast, 15½ m. E. Hull, on the NE. R.; is a seabathing resort. The sea is encroaching at the rate of 6 ft. annually. PMT.O. P.<1000. See **Hollyn.**

Withernwick, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 9½ m. NE. Hull, 1½ m. ESE. Whitedale stn., P.O. P.<500.

Withern with Stain, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 7½ m. SE. by E. Louth, 2 m. ENE. Authorpe stn., P.O. (**Withern**). P.<500.

Withersdale, vil., Eng., Suffolk. See **Fressingfield.**

Withersfield, par., Eng., in SW. of Suffolk, Sudbury div., 17 m. SW. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. NW. Haverhill, P.O. P.<750.

Withersfield, stn., Queensland, Plantagenet co., 190 m. SW. by S. Mackay, on the railway from Rockhampton; has sapphires near. P.<1500.

Witherslack, par., Eng., Westmorland, div. and 7 m. SW. Kendal, 5½ m. NW. by W. Milnthorpe stn., P.O.; 4604 ac. P.<500.

Witherstone, eccles. par., Eng., Dorsetshire, Poorstock par. P.<250.

Withiel, par., Eng., Cornwall, St. Austell div., 5 m. W. by S. Bodmin, P.O. P.<500.

Withiel Florey, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 13 m. N. by E. Tiverton. P.<250.

Withington, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 4½ m. NE. by E. Hereford, on the G. W. R., P.O. P.<750.

Withington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Cirencester div., on the riv. Coln, 6½ m. SE. Cheltenham, on the M. R. and L. & SW. Joint Rly., P.O.; 6105 ac. P.<750.

Withington, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Stretford div., 3 m. SSE. and partly in bor. of Manchester, with a stn. (**Withington and Albert Park**) on the M. R., PMT.O. Par. P. 14,200; tn. P. 25,700.

Withington, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 5 m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, 2 m. NE. Upton Magna stn. P.<250.

Withington, Lower, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7½ m. WSW. Macclesfield, 3 m. ENE. Holmes Chapel stn. P.<750.

Withington, Old, par., 2 m. N. by E.; 2 m. SE. Chelford stn. P.<250. See **Chelford.**

Withlacoochee, riv., U.S., Florida, in the W., rises in the N. of Polk co., flows on the whole NW. into the Gulf of Mexico, which it enters about 29° N.

Withleigh, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton par. P.<750.

Withnell, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 5 m. SW. by S. Blackburn, on the L. & Y. R. and L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<3000.

Withybrook, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 7 m. ENE. Coventry, 2 m. E. Shilton stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Monks Kirby.**

Withycombe, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 1½ m. from the N. ct., 18 m. N. by E. Tiverton, 1½ m. SW. Blue Anchor stn. P.<500.

Withycombe Raleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 2 m. NE. Exmouth, P.O. P.<4000.

Withyham, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 6½ m. WSW. Tunbridge Wells, on the L. B. & S. C. R., PMT.O.; 8126 ac. P.<2500.

Withypoole, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., on the Barle, 16 m. NNW. Tiverton, P.O. (**Withypool**). P.<250; eccles. par. (**Withypoole with Hawkridge**) P.<500.

Witkowitz, tn., Austria, Moravia, 18 m. ESE. Troppau, on the frontier of Eastern Silesia; has important coal-mines, large iron and steel works, and an astronomical observatory. P. 10,300.

Witley, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8 m. SSW. Guildford, 1½ m. N. of its stn. (**Witley and Chiddingfold**) on the L. & SW. R. It includes **Witley Common.** PMT.O. 6326 ac. P.<2500.

Witley, Great, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Bewdley div., 8 m. SW. by S. Kidderminster, PMT.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Great Witley with Hillhampton**) P.<750.

Witley, Little, par., 2 m. to the SE. P.<250. See **Holt.**

Witnesham, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., 4 m. N. by E. Ipswich, 2½ m. N. by E. Westerfield stn., P.O. P.<500.

Witney, par. and market-tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Windrush, div. and 7 m. SW. by W. Woodstock, on a branch of the G. W. R.; manufactures gloves and blankets. The celebrity of Witney for the latter is in part due to the detersive quality of the waters of the Windrush. Market-day, Th. P.<3500; eccles. par. (**Witney with Curbridge**) P.<5000.

Witson, P.O., Eng., Monmouthshire; 6 m. from Maindee.

Wittebergen (Dutch, 'White Mountains'), range of mts., trending E. and W., in the E. of Cape Colony, partly on the S. frontier of Basuto-land.

Wittekinds-berg, hill, Ger. See **Westphalian Gate.**

Wittem, vil., Holland, prov. Limburg, 7 m. WNW. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.)<4000.

Witten, tn., Prussia, prov. Westphalia, circle Bochum, 7½ m. SW. Dortmund; manufactures cast-iron, firearms, machinery, iron and steel plates, and has railway workshops and iron-founding. P. (1843)<4000; (1890) 25,900; (comm.) 26,300.

Wittenberg, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the r. bk. of the Elbe, 17½ m. E. by N. Dessau, cap. circle Wittenberg. The cradle of the Reformation (1517), Wittenberg contains several memorials of that period and of Luther—the castle church with the 95 theses engraven on its bronze doors, and the tombs of Luther, Melancthon, Frederick the Wise, and John the Steadfast (Electors of Saxony and protectors of Luther); the houses of Luther, Melancthon, and the painter, Lucas Cranach (pictures by whom adorn the parish church and the town-hall); the Augustinian monastery with Luther's cell, the oak (outside the Elster gate) under which the Papal bull of 1520 was burned, and monuments to Luther (by Schadow, 1822) and Melancthon (by Drake, 1866). The university, founded 1502, was united to that of Halle, 1817. The only remains of the fortifications are the heads of a bridge and the bridge over the Elbe. The town was stormed by Tauenzien, January 13, 1814. In the time of the Reformation Wittenberg was the cap. of the electors of the Ernestine line. P. 9500.

Wittenberge, tn., Prussia, in the NW. of prov. Brandenburg, on riv. Elbe, circle Westprignitz, 54 m. NW. Brandenburg; has railway workshops. P. (1816)<1000; (1890) 12,400.

Wittenburg, tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circle Hagenow, 15½ m. SW. by W. Schwerin. P.<4000.

Wittenham, Little, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 5 m. SE. by E. Abingdon on the Thames. P.<250.

Wittenham, Long, par., on the Thames, 1½ m. W. Little Wittenham, 1½ m. SE. Culham stn., P.O. Alt. 170 ft. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 28.3 in. P.<500.

Wittering, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, in the Soke of Peterborough, 3½ m. SSE. Stamford, 2½ m. WSW. Ufford Bridge stn. P.<250.

Wittering, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Sussex, on the S. ct. East Wittering, div. and 6 m. SW. Chichester, P.<250; West Wittering, PM.O., P.<750.

Wittersham, par., Eng., Kent, Ashford div., 4 m. NNW. Rye, PMT.O. P.<1000.

Wittgensdorf, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Zwickau, 4 m. NW. by N. Chemnitz. P.<5000.

Wittgenstein, circle, Prussia, Westphalia, in a generally rugged mountainous dist., on the Lahn and Eder.

Wittgenstein, isls., Pacific. See **Fakarafa.**

Wittichenau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Hoyerswerda, 30 m. NE. Dresden. P.<3000.

Wittingau, or **Trebon,** tn., Austria, Bohemia, 14 m. E. by N. Budweis; has a castle belonging to the princely family of Schwarzenberg, and containing rich archives. P. 5400.

Wittlich, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 20 m. NE. by N. Trèves, cap. circle Wittlich. P.<4000.

Wittmund, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, 16 m. WNW. Wilhelmshaven, cap. circle. P.<2000.

Witton, par., Eng., Lancashire, partly included in the parl. bor. of and 1 m. SW. Blackburn. P. 5200.

Witton, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 5 m. E. Norwich, 2½ m. ENE. Brundall stn., P.O. P.<250.

Witton, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 2½ m. from the NE. ct., 10 m. SE. Cromer, 2½ m. NNE. Honing stn., P.O. (**Witton Bridge**). P.<250; eccles. par. (**Witton with Brundall**) P.<500.

Witton, eccles. par., Eng., Northumberland, Netherwitton par. P.<500.

Witton, par., Eng. See **Netherwitton.**

Witton, East, Within and **Without,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 6½ m. S. by W. Richmond, 2½ m. S. Spennithorne stn., P.O. East Witton Within, P.<500; East Witton Without, P.<250.

Witton, West, par., 5½ m. WNW. East Witton; has quarries of slate and flags. P.O. P.<500.

Witton, Long, par., Eng., Northumberland, 9½ m. S. Rothbury, with a stn. (**Longwitton**) on the Morpeth branch of the N. B. R. P.<250.

Witton Bridge, P.O., Eng., Norfolk. See **Witton.**

Witton (for Aston Lower Grounds), stn., Eng., on the L. & NW. R., on the border of Warwickshire and Staffordshire, 1 m. NNW. Aston stn., PMT.O.

Witton-Gilbert, par., Eng., co. and 3½ m. NW. Durham, Mid div., on the NE. R., PM.O. P.<4500; eccles. par. (**Witton-Gilbert with Kimblesworth**) P.<3000.

Witton-le-Wear, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., on the l. bk. of the Wear, 4½ m. W. by N. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; coal mined. PMT.O. P.<3000.

Witton Park, eccles. par., Eng., Durham, Auckland ancient par., PMT.O. P.<3000.

Witton Shields, par., Eng., Northumberland, 7 m. NW. Morpeth, P.O.

Witton with Twambrooks, par., Eng., Cheshire, in town of Northwich. P. 7600.

Wittow, penin., at the N. end of Rügen I., Prussia; has a deeply indented bay on the SW., and a lighthouse at Arkona Point, on the NE. ct.; is very fertile. Length, NE. to SW., 13 m.

Wittown, tp., Queensland. See **Isisford.**

Wittsburg, vil., U.S., Arkansas, cap. Cross co., 40 m. W. by N. Memphis Town (Tenn.). P.<1500.

Wittstock, tn., Prussia, prov. and 54 m. N. Brandenburg, circle Ostprignitz; manufactures woollen goods and cloth. Was incorporated 1248, and later was the residence of the Bishop of Havelberg. P. (1816)<5000; (1890) 6700.

Witu, dist., central Africa, on the W. of Lake Albert Edward Nyanza.

Witu, tn. and sultanate, Brit. E. Africa, the latter, an undulating, fertile coast-land in about 2° 30′ S., yielding tobacco, cotton, indiarubber, ivory, gum, copal, &c. Copious rainfall. The dist. (550 sq. m.) is traversed by the riv. Tana; has Witu, 15 m. from the coast, for its cap.; and possesses a good harbour in Manda Bay, sheltered by the isl. Lamu. P. about 10,000, mostly Swahili. From 1885 to 1890 it belonged to Germany.

Witwater, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Hay, 105 m. W. by S. Kimberley.

Witwatersrand. See **South African Republic.**

Witzenhausen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on riv. Werra, 15 m. E. Kassel, cap. circle Witzenhausen. P.<4000.

Witzhelden, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Solingen, 10 m. S. by W. Elberfeld. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wiveliscombe (waivelis'kum, popularly wul'skam), par. and tn., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 9½ m. W. by N. Taunton, on the G. W. R.; brewing carried on. Market-days, Tu. and S. PMT.O. 6105 ac. Par. P.<2500; tn. P.<1500.

Wivelsfield, par., Eng., Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 8½ m. NW. by N. Lewes, 1½ m. ENE. Keymer Junction, PMT.O. (**Wivelsfield Green**), and P.O. P.<2000.

Wivenhoe, par., Eng., Essex, at the head of the estuary of the Colne, div. and 3 m. SE. Colchester, of which it is the port, with a stn. (**Wyvenhoe**) on the G. E. R.; oysters are shipped here for the London markets. Centre of an earthquake shock that disturbed a considerable part of the SE. of England on 22nd April 1884. PMT.O. P.<2500. **Wivenhoe Cross,** ½ m. N. Wivenhoe.

Wiverton Hall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, union and near Bingham. P.<250.

Wiveton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 2 m. from the N. ct., 11½ m. W. Cromer, 4 m. NNW. Holt stn. P.<250.

Wiwŏn, or **Wiwen,** tn., Korea, 140 m. NW. Wŏnsan, a few miles from the Amnok, in 40° 50′ N.

Wix, or **Wicks,** par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., 6½ m. WSW. Harwich, 2 m. SE. Bradfield stn., P.O. P.<750.

Wixford, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 7½ m. W. Stratford-on-Avon, on the M. R. P.<250. See **Exhall.**

Wixhill under Redcastle, vil., Eng., Shropshire. See **Weston and Wixhill under Redcastle.**

Wixoe, par., Eng., Suffolk, Risbridge union, 3½ m. SW. Clare. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Wixoe,** or **Whixoe**) P.<250.

Wiznitz, tn., Austria, crownland Bukovina, on the Czeremosz (W. frontier), 34 m. W. Czernowitz. P.<5000.

Władisławow, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. Suwałki, 42 m. WSW. Kovno, on Szczeszupa R., and on frontier of E. Prussia, 12 m. NE. of Eydkunen. P. 6255.

Wlaschim, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 23 m. NE. by N. Tabor. P.<3000.

Włocławek, Russian **Vlotslavsk,** dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 87 m. NW. Warsaw, on l. bk. Vistula, on railway to and 35 m. SE. of Thorn. P. 20,500.

Włodawa, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 60 m. SE. Siedlce, on l. bk. Bug, on frontier of Volhynia. P. 8800.

Włoszczowa, dist. tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 27 m. W. Kielce. P.<5000.

Wo, lagoon, W. Africa, Slave Coast, between the terr. of Togo and the ancient kingdom of Popo or Povo. Length 11 m., by 5 m. broad.

Woburn, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Luton div., 12½ m. SW. by S. Bedford, 2½ m. SE. Woburn Sand stn. Grew up around an abbey (now the seat of the Duke of Bedford) founded in the 12th century. Has an experimental farm of Royal Agricultural Society, and near it are an agricultural school of the Bedfordshire County Council and a fruit farm (both maintained at the expense of the Duke of Bedford). Market-day, F. P.<1500.

Woburn, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Middlesex co., 10 m. NW. by N. Boston. At the foot of Horn Pond Mt. is a pretty lake or reservoir which supplies water to the city. P. (1880) 10,900; (1890) 13,499; (1895) 14,500.

Woburn Sands, eccles. par., Eng., Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., on the L. & NW. R. (stn. for Woburn and Aspley Guise), 11 m. SW. Bedford; fullers' earth is obtained in the dist. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P.<2000.

Wodehouse, dist., in the E. of Cape Colony, to the S. of 31° S.; crossed by 27° E., traversed by the Stormbergen; it contains the Indwe coalfield.

Wodehouse, co., Queensland, crossed by 22° S. and 149° E.

Wod-Medine, or **Wold-Medine,** tn., eastern Sudan, 125 m. SE. Khartum, on l. bk. of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, above the confluence of the Rahad; was for a short time cap. of the Egyptian provs., and an important commercial centre. Its commercial importance now transferred to Abu Haras. P.<2000.

Wodnan, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 18 m. NW. Budweis. P.<4000.

Wodonga, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 4 m. SW. by W. Albury, terminus of the NE. R. Wodonga is an important stock and horse market, and has large sale-yards. P.<1500.

Woensdrecht, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 15 m. NNW. Antwerp. P. (comm.)<3000.

Woerden, tn., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 10 m. W. Utrecht; has salt-refining and tanyards. Was pillaged by Marshal Luxemburg, 1672. P. (comm.)<5000.

Woëvre, region, France, in the NE., formerly in Lorraine, now in deps. Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Wogeleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 5 m. E. Halberstadt. P.<2000.

Wogera, or **Woggara,** prov., Abyssinia, Amhara, in 12° 30′–40′ N., and about 37½° E.

Wogerat, prov., Abyssinia. See **Wojerat.**

Wohlau, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, 23 m. NW. Breslau, cap. circle Wohlau. P.<3000.

Wohlen, vil., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 10 m. E. by S. Aarau; manufactures articles in straw; has a mineral spring. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wohlen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 4½ m. WNW. Bern, near r. bk. of the Aar. P. (comm.)<4000.

Woippy, vil., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, circle and 2½ m. NNW. Metz. P.<2000.

Wojerat, or **Wogerat,** prov., Abyssinia, in the extreme SE. of Tigre, crossed by 13° N.

Wokan, isl., off S. ct. of Dutch New Guinea, crossed by 134½° E., and in the S. by 6° S.

Wokefield, par., Eng., Berkshire, Newbury div., 5½ m. SW. by S. Reading, 1½ m. NW. Mortimer stn. P.<250.

Woking, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., now embracing a town 6 m. N. by E. Guildford, on the L. & SW. R. and the Basingstoke Canal, as well as an old village (**Old Woking** or **Woking Village**) on the Wey, about 2 m. SE. Woking contains an invalid prison, and about 2 m. off is the London Necropolis cemetery and barracks (formerly a female convict prison). 8889 ac. P. 9800.

Wokingham, ancient name **Oakingham,** mun. bor. (since Queen Elizabeth), par., and market-tn., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 7 m. SE. Reading, in Windsor Forest, the diocese of Oxford, on branches of the SW. R. and SE. R.; trade mainly agricultural. It received a new charter in 1885. Market-day, Tu. Mun. bor. P. (1891)<3500; parl. div. P. (1891) 60,200.

Wolanpi, the local name of the southernmost point of the island of Formosa, called in the charts **Nan-sha;** red and white light visible 20 m.

Wolborough, or **Woolborough,** par. and tn., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 6 m. NW. Torquay, 1½ m. S. by W. Newton Abbot stn. P. 8500; eccles. par. (**Wolborough with Newton Abbot**) P. 8500.

Wolcott, vil., U.S., New York, Wayne co., 26 m. by rail SW. Oswego. P.<1500.

Wolcott, tn., U.S., Vermont, Lamoille co., 23 m. N. Montpelier. P.<1500.

Wolcottsville, vil., U.S., New York, Niagara co. P.<1500.

Wold, par., Eng., Northamptonshire. See **Old.**

Woldeba, prov., Abyssinia, Amhara, crossed by 13½° N.

Woldegk, or **Woldegk in Mecklenburg,** tn., Ger., Mecklenburg-Strelitz, circle Neubrandenburg, 23 m. ENE. Neu-Strelitz. P.<4000.

Woldenberg, tn., Prussia, in the NE. of prov. Brandenburg, circle Friedeberg, 55 m. NE. by E. Küstrin. P.<5000.

Wold Fell, an upland tract, Eng., in the N. of the Skipton div. of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, N. of Ingleton Fells, about 16 m. ESE. Kendal.

Woldingham, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 8 m. ENE. Reigate, on the SE. R. and L. B. & S. C. R., 1 m. SE. Marden Park stn. P.<250.

Wold-Medine, tn., eastern Sudan. See **Wod-Medine.**

Wold Newton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., near Grimsby, P.O. P.<250.

Wold Newton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on Gipsey Race, 9½ m. S. Scarborough, 4 m. SW. by W. Hunmanby stn., P.O. P.<500.

Wolds, The, chalk-hill tracts in NE. of Eng. See **Lincolnshire** and **Yorkshire.**

Wolea, or **Ulie,** isls., Pacific, Caroline group, in about 7° N., 144° E.

Wolf, riv., U.S., Wisconsin, rises in Oconto co., flows S. through Poygan Lake into Fox R.; an important logging stream; navigable for small steamers 150 m. above Oshkosh. Length about 210 m.

Wolfach, tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Offenberg, 28 m. SE. by E. Strassburg (Alsace-Lorraine). P.<2000.

Wolfboro, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., on the E. shore of Winnipiseogee Lake, 32 m. NE. by N. Concord; is a summer resort. P.<4000.

Wolfboro Junction, hamlet, U.S., New Hampshire, Carroll co., 35 m. NE. by E. Concord. Alt. 574 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Wolf Creek, or **Pine Grove,** vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, co. and 9 m. SE. Mercer. P.<1500.

Wolfe, co., Canada, Quebec, between 71° and 72° W., crossed in the N. by 46° N.

Wolfe, isl., Canada. See **Magdalen Islands.**

Wolfe, co., U.S., Kentucky, in the E., S. of 38° N., crossed by 83½° W.

Wolfegg, vil., Ger., kgd. Würtemberg, circle of the Danube, 40 m. S. by W. Ulm, 13 m. NE. by E. Friedrichshafen. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wolfe Island, isl., Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., in the riv. St. Lawrence, at its issue from Lake Ontario, at the upper end of the Lake of the Thousand Islands. P. (1871) 2787; (1881) 2383; (1891) 2003.

Wolfenbüttel, tn., Ger., duchy and 7 m. S. Brunswick, cap. circle Wolfenbüttel; has an old castle and a library of 300,000 vols.; 800 are Bibles and 10,000 MSS. In 1645 it received the library of Hitzacker. Lessing was librarian here from 1770 to 1781. During the Thirty Years' War Wolfenbüttel was the headquarters of the imperial troops in N. Germany. P. (1834) 8300; (1890) 14,500.

Wolferlow, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 11½ m. E. by N. Leominster, 5 m. S. by E. Newnham Bridge stn. P.<250.

Wolferton, par., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., 1 m. from the W. ct., 6 m. NE. by N. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R., P.O. P.<250.

Wolfhagen, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 15 m. W. Kassel, cap. circle Wolfhagen. P.<3000.

Wolfhampcote, par., Eng., on the E. border of Warwickshire, div. and 7 m. S. by E. Rugby, 4 m. W. by S. Welton stn. P.<500.

Wolfhill, tnld., Ire., SE. Queen's co., bar. Ballyadams, 9 m. SW. Athy, P.O. P.<250.

Wolfhill, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, 4½ m. SW. Coupar Angus, 2½ m. S. by W. Cargill stn.

Wolf Lake, Canada, Ontario, Frontenac co., 30 m. N. Kingston, drained NE. into Lake Rideau.

Wolford, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Warwickshire. Great Wolford, Stratford-on-Avon div., 13½ m. WSW. Banbury, 3 m. ENE. Moreton-in-the-Marsh stn. P. (of each)<250; eccles. par. (**Great Wolford with Burmington**) P.<750.

Wolf River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 946 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Wolf Rock, Eng., Cornwall 10 m. SSW. of Land's End, with a lighthouse in 49° 56′ 43″ N., 5° 48′ 27″ W.

Wolfsberg, tn., Austria, Carinthia, 29 m. NE. by E. Klagenfurt; has bleach and sugar works; trade in timber and fruits. Has a school for teaching wood-carving, &c.; castle of the Count of Donnersmark, in the Tudor style. P.<3000.

Wolfs Castle, P.O., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. N. Haverfordwest.

Wolfsdale, hamlet, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. NNW. Haverfordwest.

Wolfsegg, tn., Upper Austria, 36 m. NE. by E. Salzburg, 31 m. WSW. Linz. P.<2000.

Wolfstein, tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, on the Lauter R., circle Palatinate of the Rhine, 34 m. W. Worms, 11½ m. NW. by N. Kaiserslautern. P.<2000.

Wolfstown, vil., Canada, Quebec, Wolfe co., 60 m. S. by W. Quebec. P.<1500.

Wolfville, seapt. tn., Canada. Same as **Cornwallis** (*q.v.*).

Wolgast, tn., Prussia, Pomerania, govt. Stralsund, circle Greifswald; manufactures tobacco, cigars, chemicals, and cement. Wolgast was formerly a fortress; burnt by the Russians, 1713. P. (1816)<5000; (1890) 7900.

Wolhusen, comm., Switzd., cant. and 10½ m. W. Lucerne. P.<2000.

Wolin, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. NW. by W. Budweis. P.<3000.

Wolkait, or **Walkait,** prov. Abyssinia, the most N. prov. of Amhara.

Wolkenstein, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Pressnitz, circle Zwickau, dist. Marienberg, 13 m. SE. by S. Chemnitz; has important manufacture of shoes; also manufactures cotton goods and dolls. P.<3000.

Wöllan, vil., Austria, Styria, 10½ m. SSE. Windishgraz, on the San; coal and iron mined. P. (comm.)<3000.

Wollaston, par., Eng., E. div. of Northamptonshire, 3½ m. S. by E. Wellingborough, 2½ m. SW. Irchester stn., PM.T.O. P.<2000.

Wollaston, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7½ m. NE. by E. Welshpool, 1½ m. WNW. Westbury stn. P.<500. The eccles. par. (**Great Wollaston**) is partly in Montgomeryshire, P.<750.

Wollaston, par., Eng., Worcestershire, 1½ m. NW. Stourbridge. P.<2500.

Wollastone, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, on the Severn, union and 5 m. NE. Chepstow, with a stn. (**Woolaston**) on the G. W. R. P.<1000; eccles. par. (**Wollastone with Alvington and Lancaut**) P.<1500.

Wollaston Islands, in the extreme S. of Chile, Tierra del Fuego Archipelago, crossed by 54° 40′ S., 67° 30′ W.; station of the S. American Missionary Society.

Wollaton, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 3½ m. W. Nottingham, 1½ m. W. Radford stn., P.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Wollaton with Cossall**) P.<1500.

Wollerau, vil., Switzd., cant. Schwiz, on the S. side of Lake Zürich, 10 m. ENE. Zug. P.<2000.

Wollescote, par., Eng., Worcestershire, union and 2 m. W. Stourbridge. P.<3500.

Wollin, tn., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Usedom-Wollin, isl. of Wollin, on the Dievenow, 15 m. ESE. Swinemünde. Wollin is a steamboat station between Stettin and Rammin; it has shipbuilding and fisheries. In the 10th century it was called Julin, and was an important trading-place. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1043 and 1183. P. (1816)<3000; (1890)<5000.

Wollishofen, vil., Switzd., cant. and 2 m. S. Zürich, on the W. shore of the Lake of Zürich. P.<2000.

Wollo, the N. portion of Shoa, E. Africa, is an elevated plateau of volcanic rock, inhabited by Wollos (Gallas).

Wollombi, postal-tp., New South Wales, Northumberland co., 35 m. W. Newcastle. P.<1500.

Wollongong, seapt. tn., New South Wales, Camden co., on the coast, 40 m. SSW. Sydney, in 34° 20′ S., at the foot of Mount Keira, alt. 1540 ft.; the port ranks third in the colony. The present harbour, the Belmore basin, has a depth of 14–18 ft., and 17,000 ft. wharfage; but extensive improvements are in progress which will provide accommodation for the largest ships. Coal and large quantities of dairy-produce are shipped here. Mean annual rfall. (15 yrs.), 38.79 in. P.<3500.

Wollstein, or **Wollstein in Posen,** tn., E. Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Bomst. P.<3000.

Wolmar, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Livonia, 70 m. NE. Riga, on highway to St. Petersburg, on r. bk. Aa R. P.<5000.

Wolmirsleben, vil., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Wanzleben. P.<3000.

Wolmirstedt, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, govt. Magdeburg, cap. circle Wolmirstedt. P.<4000.

Wolnzach, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, circle Pfaffenhofen, 36 m. SW. by S. Regensburg. P.<3000.

Wolofs, or **Yolofs,** Negro people, extremely dark in colour,

inhabiting French W. Africa, between the Senegal and Gambia as far E. as the Faleme (about 12° E.), but more particularly the maritime tracts E. and NE. of Cape Verde (Baol, Cayor, Walo, and Jolof).

Woloka, tn., Austria, Bukowina, dist. Czernowitz. P. <4000.

Wolseley, stn., Canada, dist. Assiniboia, on the C. P. R., 295 m. by rail W. Winnipeg.

Wolseley, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Tulbagh. P. <1500.

Wolseley, co., Queensland, S. of 24° S., crossed in the E. by 144° E., bounded on the E. and partly on the S. by the Barcoo.

Wolseley, post-tn., S. Australia, Buckingham co., 165 m. SE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Wolseley Bridge, PT.O., Eng., Staffordshire, on the Trent, 2½ m. NW. Rugely.

Wolsey, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Beadle co., 92 m. E. Pierre.

Wolsingham, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., at the confluence of Wascrow Beck and the Wear, 9½ m. NW. by W. Bishop Auckland, on the NE. R.; manufactures woollens and hardware, and has an active trade with the surrounding mining dist.; marble quarried. Wolsingham has an endowed grammar-school. PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. 24,378 ac. P. 7500. **Wolsingham Park Moor,** an upland tract NW. of Wolsingham. **Wolsingham South Moor,** an upland tract on the S. of the Wear, S. of Wolsingham.

Wolsonbury Beacon, hill., Eng., Sussex, 6½ m. N. by W. Brighton.

Wolstanton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, included in the parl. bor. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1½ m. NNE. Newcastle, between Etruria and Longport stns. A short distance away the Grand Trunk Canal passes through a tunnel 1½ m. in length. PMT.O. 10,816 ac. P. 50,900.

Wolstenholm Sound, NW. Greenland, S. of 77° N., and E. of 70° W. Mean temp. (1 yr., 1849–50), yr. 5.6° F., Jan. – 22.3°, July 39.8°.

Wolston, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6 m. W. Rugby, with a stn. (**Brandon and Wolston**) on the L. & NW. R.; coal is mined in the vicinity. PMT.O. P. <750.

Wolterton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Cromer, 4 m. ENE. Corpusty and Saxthorpe stn. P. <250. See **Wickmere.**

Woltmershausen, comm., Ger. See **Bremen, Woltmershausen.**

Wolumla, tn., New South Wales, Auckland co., 45 m. N. Cape Howe. P. <1500.

Wolvega, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, 23 m. SSE. Leeuwarden.

Wolvercote, P.O., Eng., Oxford. See **Woolvercot.**

Wolverhampton, parl. and (since 1848) mun. bor., co. bor. (since 1888), par., and market-tn., Eng., Staffordshire, 12 m. NW. Birmingham, in the diocese of Lichfield, with stns. on the L. & NW. R., G. W. R., and M. R. Being situated in the S. Staffordshire coal and iron mining dist., the town and suburbs are crowded with collieries, ironstone mines, forges, blast-furnaces, foundries, rolling-mills, &c.; producing hardware of every description. To N. and W., however, is a pleasant country with green fields. The name is from Wulfrun, the foundress of a monastery here in the 10th century, the town being originally called Hamtun simply. Enfranchised in 1832 to return two members to Parliament, since 1885 it returns three members (for the E., W., and S. divs. respectively). It has several well-appointed educational institutions and many fine public buildings. Market-days, W. and S. Mean rfall. (Wrottesley, alt. 500 ft., 1866–80), yr. 29.0 in. Parl. bor. P. (1891) 174,400; mun. bor. P. (1801) 12,600; (1851) 50,000; (1871) 68,300; (1891) 82,700.

Wolverley, par., Eng., Worcestershire, Droitwich div., on the r. bk. of the Stour, 2½ m. N. Kidderminster, PMT.O.; 5543 ac. P. <3000.

Wolverthem, comm., Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels. P. <4000.

Wolverton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., 78 m. by rail SW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Wolverton, par. and market-tn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Great Ouse, div. and 9 m. NE. by E. Buckingham, with stns. (**Wolverton** and **Wolverton for Stony Stratford**) on the L. & NW. R. Here is the central depôt and carriage manufactory and general workshops of the L. & NW. R., employing over 3000 persons. PMT.O. Market-day, F. P. <4500.

Wolverton, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 7 m. NW. Basingstoke, 5 m. N. Oakley stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wolverton with Ewhurst**) P. <250.

Wolverton, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 5 m. W. by S. Warwick, 2 m. NE. by E. Bearley stn. P. <250.

Wolves, The, isl., Wales, Glamorganshire, at the mouth of the Severn, 6 m. S. by E. Cardiff.

Wolves Newton, par., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., 6½ m. NW. Chepstow. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wolves Newton with Kilgwrrwg**) P. 250.

Wolvey, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., 8½ m. NE. Coventry, 3 m. E. by N. Bullington stn., P.O. P. <750.

Wolviston, par., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 3½ m. N. Stockton, 1½ m. N. Billingham stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Woman River, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 564 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Womaston, vil., Wales, Radnorshire, 3½ m. E. New Radnor. See **Walton.**

Wombat, postal-vil., New South Wales, Harden co., 87 m. W. by N. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Womberta, or **Wamberta,** prov., Abyssinia, in E. of Tigre, crossed by 13½° N.

Wombleton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 21 m. N. by E. York, 1 m. SE. Nawton stn. P. <500.

Wombourn, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 4½ m. WNW. Dudley, PMT.O.; 4360 ac. P. <2000.

Wombridge, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., 13 m. E. Shrewsbury, 4 m. NW. Shiffnal, 1 m. E. Oakengates stn. P. <3000.

Wombwell, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. SE. by E. Barnsley, on the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O. P. 10,900.

Womelsdorf, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Berks co., 15 m. W. Reading, and 13 m. E. Lebanon. P. <1500.

Womenswould (wĭm'enzwŏld), par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 6½ m. SE. Canterbury, 1½ m. E. by N. Barham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Womersley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, union and 5 m. SE. Pontefract, on the G. N. R. and L. & Y. R., PM.O.; 4087 ac. P. <500.

Wonastow, par., Eng., Monmouth, S. div., 2 m. SW. by W. Monmouth, 2 m. ENE. Dingestow stn. P. <250.

Wönchu, tn., Korea. See **Wönju.**

Wonersh, par., Eng., Surrey, div. and 3 m. SSE. Guildford, with a stn. (**Bramley and Wonersh**) on the L. B. & S. C. R.; manufactures coco-nut matting. PMT.O. 4423 ac. P. <2500.

Wonewoc, vil., U.S., Wisconsin, Juneau co., 85 m. N. by E. Dubuque (Iowa). P. <1500.

Wonford, East, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Tiverton div., 2 m. E. by S. Exeter; gives name to a petty sessional div.

Wongrowitz, tn., Prussia, prov. and 30 m. NNE. Posen, cap. circle Wongrowitz. P. <5000.

Wönju, or **Wenju** (**Wönchu, Wenchu**), tn., Korea, 43 m. ESE. Söul.

Wonnangatta, co., Victoria, S. of 37° S., crossed by 146° and 147° E.

Wonneram, or **Sankt Johann,** isls., S. Pacific, in German sphere of influence, to the E. of the Bismarck Archipelago, in about 4° 5′ S., 153° 45′ E.

Wönsan, Wensan, Gensan, or **Yuen-san,** treaty-port, Korea, 115 m. N. by E. Söul, on Broughton Bay, E. ct., in 39° 10′ N. Mean temp. (2 yrs., 1884–87), yr. 50.2° F., Jan. 28.3°, Aug. 73.5°. Native tn. P. 15,000; foreign settlement about 1000.

Wonseradeel, comm., Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 11 m. WNW. Sneek. P. 13,000.

Wonston, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 6 m. N. Winchester, close to Sutton Scotney stn.; 5493 ac. P. <750.

Wonwondah, vil., Victoria, Borung co., in 37° S., 142° E. P. <1500.

Wooburn, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 7½ m. NNW. Windsor; has several paper and millboard mills. PMT.O. P. <3000.

Wooburn Green, stn., ½ m. N. Wooburn, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.

Wood, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., E. of 84° W., bounded on the NW. by the Maumee R.

Wood, co., U.S., Texas, in the NE., to the S. of 33° N., and W. of 95° W.

Wood, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the Ohio, N. of 39° N.

Wood, co., U.S., Wisconsin, N. of 44° N., and crossed by 90° W., traversed by the Wisconsin R.

Woodall, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Brackenholm.**

Woodbank, par., Eng., Cheshire, union and 5½ m. NW. Chester. P. <250.

Woodbastwick, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 8 m. NE. by E. Norwich, 2½ m. E. by N. Salhouse stn., PT.O. P. <500; eccles. par. (**Woodbastwick with Panxworth**) P. <500.

Wood Bay, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on a branch of the C. P. R., 85 m. SW. by W. Winnipeg.

Woodbine, vil., U.S., Iowa, Harrison co., 37 m. NNE. Omaha (Neb.). P. <1500.

Woodborough, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 6½ m. NE. by N. Nottingham, 3 m. WNW. Lowdham stn.; has brick-making and framework-knitting. P.O. P. <1000.

Woodborough, PM.O., Eng., Somerset, 1 m. from Winscombe.

Woodborough, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 15½ m. S. by W. Swindon, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Woodbridge, or **Burwick,** vil., Canada, Ontario, York co., on riv. Humber and a railway, 15 m. NW. Toronto. P. <1500.

Woodbridge, par. and market-tn., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on riv. Deben, 8 m. NE. Ipswich, of which it is a sub-port, on the G. E. R. The river is navigable up to the town for vessels of 120 tons, but is obstructed by a shifting bar. Market-day, Th. P. 4500; parl. div. P. 56,500.

Woodbridge, post-tn., Tasmania, Buckingham co., 20 m. S. by W. Hobart. P. <1500.

Woodbridge, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Middlesex co., on Staten I. Sound, 18 m. SW. New York; has a large shipping trade in fireclay, which is obtained here, and extensive manufactures of fire-bricks, drain-pipes, and fire-proof building materials. P. <1500.

Woodburn, P.O., Ire., E. ct. co. Antrim, bar. and a suburb of Carrickfergus, on Belfast Lough.

Woodburn, tn., New South Wales, co. and on the r. bk. of the Richmond, 45 m. NE. by N. Grafton; manufactures sugar from cane grown in the surrounding country. P. <1500.

Woodburn, hamlet, U.S., Oregon, Marion co., 26 m. SSW. Portland. P. <1500.

Woodburn, West, vil., Eng., Northumberland, div. and 14½ m. N. by W. Hexham, on the Rede, ½ m. NW. of its stn. (**Woodburn**) on the Morpeth branch of the N. B. R., PM.O.

Woodbury, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 6½ m. SE. by E. Exeter, 2 m. ESE. Topsham stn., with a stn. (**Woodbury Road**) on the L. & SW. R. **Woodbury Common** is adjacent. PMT.O. 6720 ac. P. <2000.

Woodbury, port, Ger. New Guinea. See **Dallmann.**

Woodbury, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Litchfield co., on Pomeraug R., 7 m. W. Roxbury stn. P. <2000.

Woodbury, co., U.S., Iowa, on W. frontier, and S. of 43° N.

Woodbury, city, U.S., New Jersey, Gloucester co., 5 m. S. Philadelphia (Penn.); manufactures glass, pianos, casters, and patent medicines. P. <4000.

Woodbury Salterton, eccles. par., Eng., Devonshire, Woodbury and Colaton Raleigh pars., P.O. P. <500.

Woodbush, English name of **Houtboschdorp** (*q.v.*), South African Republic.

Woodchester, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, union and 2½ m. SW. Stroud, on the M. R.; manufactures broadcloth. PMT.O., and P.O. (**North Woodchester**). P. <1000.

Woodchester, post-tn., S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 28 m. SE. Adelaide. P. <1500.

Woodchurch, par., Eng., Cheshire, Wirral div., 3 m. SW. by W. Birkenhead, P.O. P. <250.

Woodchurch, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 6½ m. SW. Ashford, 3½ m. W. by N. Ham Street stn., PMT.O.; 7002 ac. P. <1500.

Woodcock Hill, Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, 13 m. E. by N. Launceston.

Woodcot, P.O., Eng., Oxfordshire, Henley div., 7 m. NW. Reading.

Woodcote, par., Eng., Salop, 17½ m. E. by N. Shrewsbury, div. and 2½ m. SE. by S. Newport. P. <250. See **Sheriff Hales.**

Woodcote, vil., Eng., Oxfordshire. See **Stoke, South.**

Woodcott, par., Eng., Cheshire, union and 4 m. SW. Nantwich. P. <250.

Woodcott, par., Eng., Hampshire, Andover div., 8½ m. SSW. Newbury, 2 m. NW. by W. Litchfield stn. P. <250.

Woodcroft, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Tutshill, Gloucestershire.

Woodcutts, P.O., Eng., in the N. of Dorsetshire, E. div., 13½ m. SW. by W. Salisbury.

Wood Dalling, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 12½ m. SW. Cromer, 2½ m. E. by N. Guestwick stn., P.O. P. <500.

Wood Ditton, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, div. and 3½ m. S. by E. Newmarket, 2½ m. E. by N. Dullingham stn., P.O. (**Woodditton**); 5071 ac. P. <2500; eccles. par. (**Wood Ditton with Saxon Street**) P. <1500.

Wood Eaton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 4 m. NNE. Oxford, 2 m. SSE. Islip stn. P. <250.

Wooden Bridge, junction stn., Ire., SE. co. Wicklow, bar. and 4 m. NW. Arklow, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Rly., P.O.

Woodend, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Egremont div., 18 m. SSW. Keswick, 3 m. SSE. Eskdale Green stn., on the L. & NW. & Furness Rly.; has iron-mines.

Woodend, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 11 m. NNW. Buckingham, close to Blakesley stn. P. <250.

Woodend, stn., New Zealand, 6 m. from Invercargill.

Woodend, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Ashley co., 14 m. N. Christchurch. P. <1500.

Woodend, vil., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Don, 4½ m. NW. Aberdeen, 1 m. NNW. Buxburn stn. P. <750.

Woodend, vil., Scot., Linlithgow, Torphichen par., 1 m. NW. Armadale. P. <500.

Woodend, post-tn., Victoria, Dalhousie co., 40 m. NW. by N. Melbourne. Woodend is a favourite summer resort. The celebrated 'Hanging Rock' and Mount Macedon are in the neighbourhood. Alt. 1840 ft. P. <1500.

Wood Enderby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 13¾ m. N. by W. Boston, 4 m. S. by E. Horncastle. P. <250. See **Moorby.**

Woodford, par., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 5½ m. NNW. Macclesfield, 2 m. W. by S. Poynton stn. (L. & NW. R.). P. <500.

Woodford, vil., Eng., Cornwall, Launceston div., 1 m. from the NW. ct., 16½ m. WSW. Bideford.

Woodford, urban sanitary dist., Eng., Essex, Walthamstow div., 8 m. NE. St. Paul's, London, nearly identical with the civil par. of **Woodford St. Mary,** with a stn. (**Woodford for Chigwell, Chigwell Row, and Lambourne**) on the G. E. R., PMT.O. (**Woodford Green**), and PMT.O. (**Woodford Bridge**). P. 11,000; eccles. pars. (**Woodford Bridge**) P. <2000; (**Woodford St. Mary**) P. <4000; (**Woodford Wells**) P. <3500.

Woodford, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 6 m. NE. Wellingborough, 1 m. SE. Twywell stn.; manufactures shoes. PM.O. P. <2000.

Woodford, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Wilton div., on the Avon, 4½ m. NNW. Salisbury, P.O. (**Upper Woodford**). P. <500; eccles. par. (**Woodford with Lake**) P. <750. See **Wilsford.**

Woodford, Lower, 1 m. to the S., 3 m. NE. Wilton stn.

Woodford, tn., Ire., SE. co. Galway, bar. Leitrim, 12 m. SE. by E. Loughrea, PM.O. P. <500.

Woodford, riv., Ire., forms part of the boundary between co. Cavan and co. Fermanagh, flows NE. into Upper Lough Erne.

Woodford, co., U.S., Illinois, S. of 41° N., and crossed in E. by 89° W.

Woodford, co., U.S., Kentucky, crossed in the S. by 38° N., E. of 85° W.

Woodford, postal-tp., Victoria, Villiers co., 50 m. E. Portland. P. <1500.

Woodford, Upper, P.O., Eng., 5 m. from Salisbury (Wilts.).

Woodford Bridge, eccles. pars., Eng., Essex. See **Woodford.**

Woodford cum Membris, par., Eng., co. and 14½ m. W. by S. Northampton, S. div., on the Cherwell, 2 m. E. Byfield stn., P.O. (**Woodford Halse**). P. <750; eccles. par. (**Woodford Halse with Hinton and Woodford Farndon**) P. <750.

Woodford Green, PMT.O., Eng., Essex. See **Woodford.**

Woodford Halse, Eng. See **Woodford cum Membris.**

Woodford St. Mary, par., Eng., Essex. See **Woodford.**

Woodford Wells, eccles. par., Eng., Essex. See **Woodford.**

Woodfort, electoral div., Ire., co. Cork, dist. Skibbereen.

Woodgate, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Halesowen, Worcestershire.

Woodgrange Park, stn., Eng., near East Ham, Essex, on London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.

Woodgreen, par., Eng., Hampshire, New Forest div., 8 m. S. by E. Salisbury, 1 m. E. by S. Breamore stn. P. <500.

Woodgreen, tn. and eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Tottenham div., 6½ m. N. St. Paul's, London, with a stn. (**Woodgreen for Alexandra Park**) on the G. N. R. Tn. P. 25,800; eccles. par. P. 15,500. See also **Palace Gates.**

Wood Green (Old Bescot), stn., Eng., S. Staffordshire, on the L. & NW. R., 2½ m. ESE. Willenhall.

Woodhall, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 15 m. E. by S. Lincoln, 3 m. WSW. Horncastle. P. <1000.

Woodhall, locality, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Hartshill.**

Woodhall, lake, Scot. See **Grenoch.**

Woodhall Spa, vil. and stn., Eng., Lincolnshire, on the G. N. R., div. and 3 m. SW. Horncastle; has a medicinal spring. PMT.O.

Woodham, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, 8 m. NW. Aylesbury. P. <250.

Woodham, par., Eng., Durham, E. div., on the Skerne, 5 m. ESE. Bishop Auckland, 2½ m. WSW. Bradbury stn. P. <250.

Woodham, vil., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 8½ m. N. by E. Guildford, with a stn. (**Byfleet and Woodham**) on the L. & SW. R.

Woodham Ferris, par., Eng., Essex, on the E. border of the Chelmsford div., 5½ m. SW. Maldon, 1 m. N. by W. of its stn. on the G. E. R., P.O.; 4482 ac. P. <1000.

Woodham Mortimer, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 2½ m. WSW. Maldon, P.O. P. <500.

Woodham Walter, par., Eng., Essex, SE. div., 3 m. W. Maldon, P.O. P. <500.

Woodhatch, P.O., Eng., Surrey, 2 m. from Reigate.

Woodhaven, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co., 7 m. SE. New York. P. <1500.

Woodhay, East, par., Eng., on the N. border of Hampshire, Andover div., 5½ m. SW. Newbury, 2 m. WSW. of its stn. (**Woodhay**) on the G. W. R. and L. & SW. R.; 5080 ac. P. <2000.

Woodhay, West, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6 m. WSW. Newbury, 3½ m. W. Woodhay stn. P. <250.

Woodhead, eccles. par., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 7 m. E. by N. Stalybridge, on the M. S. & L. R., at the W. end of a tunnel 3 m. 17 yards long, by which the line from Glossop to

Penistone pierces the Pennine Chain. Mean rfall. (Woodhead Reservoir, old Manchester water-works, alt. 680 ft., 1866–80), yr. 52.5 in. P. <250.

Woodhead, vil., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Menston.**

Woodhead, P.O., Scot., E. Aberdeenshire, on the Ythan, 10½ m. N. Inverurie, 2 m. E. by S. Fyvie stn.

Woodhorn, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., 6½ m. E. by N. Morpeth, 1 m. WNW. Newbiggin stn., P.O. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Woodhorn with Newbiggin**) P. <4000.

Woodhorn Demesne, par., Eng., Northumberland, 8 m. E. by N. Morpeth. P. <250.

Woodhouse, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 2½ m. S. by E. Loughborough; 4542 ac. P. <1500.

Woodhouse, par., Eng., Northumberland, union and 5 m. SE. Alnwick. P. <250.

Woodhouse, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in the extreme SE. of the Hallamshire div., 4 m. ESE. Sheffield, on the M. S. & L. R., 1½ m. WSW. of **Woodhouse Mill** stn. on the M. R., PMT.O. P. 5800.

Woodhouse, a suburb of Leeds, Eng., in the N. div. P. (eccles. par.) 6400.

Woodhouse Eaves, eccles. par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 3 m. S. Loughborough, PMT.O. P. <1500.

Woodhouse Hall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, 4 m. SW. Worksop. P. <250.

Woodhouse Mill, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, on the M. R., 5 m. ESE. Sheffield, PM.O. See **Aston with Aughton.**

Woodhouse Moor, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding. See **Newland with Woodhouse Moor.**

Woodhouses, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Failsworth, Lancashire.

Woodhouses, part of par., Eng., Staffordshire. See **Burntwood Edial.**

Woodhouslee, post-tn., New South Wales, Argyle co., 15 m. NW. by N. Goulburn. P. <1500.

Woodhull, vil., U.S., Illinois, Henry co., 14 m. by rail W. Galva. P. <1500.

Woodhurst, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 5½ m. ENE. Huntingdon, 3 m. N. St. Ives stn., P.O. P. <500. See **St. Ives.**

Woodinville, vil., U.S., Washington, King co., 60 m. NE. by N. Olympia. P. <1500.

Wood Island, U.S., Maine, off the entrance to Saco and Winter Harbours.

Woodkirk, stn., Eng. See **Ardsley, West.**

Woodland, par., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 9 m. WNW. Torquay, 2½ m. E. Ashburton stn. P. <250.

Woodland, par., Eng., Durham, Barnard Castle div., 8½ m. W. by S. Bishop Auckland, 2½ m. WNW. Cockfield stn., PM.O. P. <750.

Woodland, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., on the Furness Rly., 12½ m. N. by E. Barrow. P. <500.

Woodland, electoral div., Ire., Westmeath, dist. Multyfarnham.

Woodland, commercial city, U.S., California, Yolo co., 18 m. NW. Sacramento. P. <4000.

Woodlands, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, 4 m. N. Hungerford. P. <500.

Woodlands, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, 4½ m. NW. Ringwood. P. <500. See **Horton.**

Woodlands, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, Kingsclere ancient par. P. <1500.

Woodlands, eccles. par., Eng., Kent, Wrotham and Shoreham ancient pars. P. <250.

Woodlands, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., 22 m. NE. by E. Invercargill; has meat-preserving works. P. <1500.

Woodlands, vil., Scot., Lanarkshire. See **Braehead and Woodlands.**

Woodlands, Eyam, par., Eng., Derbyshire. See **Eyam Woodlands.**

Woodlands with Oakenshaw, eccles. par., Yorkshire, W. Riding, in ancient pars. of Birstal and Bradford. P. <2000.

Woodlark, Muyua, or **Murua,** isl., S. Pacific, in British sphere of influence, crossed by 9° 15′ S., and in the E. by 153° 0′ E., 10½ m. long.

Woodlawn, tnld., Ire., NE. co. Galway, bar. Kilconnell, 19 m. SE. Tuam, a stn. on the M. G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <250.

Woodlawn, tn., U.S., Alabama, Dallas co. P. <2000.

Woodle, isl., Pacific. See **Kuria.**

Woodleigh, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 9 m. W. by S. Dartmouth. P. <250.

Woodlesford, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Normanton div., 4½ m. SE. by E. Leeds, on the M. R. and L. & Y. R., PMT.O. See **Oulton.**

Woodley, eccles. par., Eng., Berkshire, Wokingham div., 3½ m. E. Reading, close to Earley stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Sandford.**

Woodley, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Hyde div., 3 m. NE. Stockport, the junction stn. on the Cheshire Lines Rly. and the M. S. & L. R., PMT.O.

Woodmancote, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 3 m. NE. by N. Cheltenham. P. <500. See **Dursley.**

Woodmancote, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 8 m. SW. Basingstoke, 3 m. E. Micheldever stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Wocdmancote with Popham**) P. <250.

Woodmancote, par., Eng., Sussex, Lewes div., 8 m. NW. by N. Brighton, 1½ m. SE. Henfield stn. P. <500.

Woodmansey with Beverley Parks, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 6½ m. NNW. Hull, 1½ m. SE. Beverley stn. P. <1000.

Woodmansterne, par., Eng., Surrey, Wimbledon div., 4 m. SW. Croydon, 2 m. E. by S. Banstead stn. P. <500.

Wood Mountain Post, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 112 m. SW. by W. Regina.

Woodnesborough, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 1½ m. SW. by W. Sandwich, P.O. P. <1000.

Wood Newton, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. S. Stamford, 2½ m. W. Elton stn. P. <500. See **Apethorpe.**

Wood Norton, par., Eng., Norfolk, N. div., 16 m. SW. by W. Cromer, 2½ m. NNW. Foulsham stn., P.O. P. <500.

Woodplumpton, par., Eng., Lancashire, Blackpool div., 4 m. NW. by N. Preston, 1½ m. W. Barton and Broughton stn., P.O.; 4982 ac. P. <1500.

Woodridings, vil., Eng., Middlesex. See **Pinner.**

Wood Rising, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 16 m. W. by S. Norwich, 3 m. ENE. Watton stn., P.O. P. <250.

Wood River Junction, rly. junc., U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co., 19 m. W. by S. Newport. P. <1500.

Woodruff, co., U.S., Arkansas, bounded on W. by White R., crossed in the S. by 35° N., in E. by 91° W.

Woods, Lake of the, lake in the W. of Ontario, Canada, and the N. of Minnesota, U.S., a small part also in the SE. of the Canadian prov. of Manitoba, very irregular in outline, with numerous penins. and innumerable islands; 90 m. long N. to S., 60 m. wide E. to W., measured to the end of its longest bays or gulfs; fed in the S. by Rainy Lake R., drained from its N. end by the Winnipeg R. into Lake Winnipeg; crossed in the N. by the C. P. R. Alt. 1060 ft.

Woodsburg, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co., 18 m. E. Brooklyn; summer resort. P. <1500.

Woodsdale, post-tn., Tasmania, Monmouth co., 71 m. from Hobart by road and rail. P. <1500.

Woodsetton, P.O., Eng., Staffordshire, 3 m. NW. Dudley.

Woodsetts, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. NW. Worksop (Notts.). P. <500. The eccles. par. is partly in Nottinghamshire.

Woodsfield, vil., U.S., Ohio, Monroe co., 30 m. SW. Wheeling. P. <1500.

Woodsford, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 4½ m. E. Dorchester, 1½ m. WNW. Moreton stn. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Woodsford with Tincleton**) P. <500.

Woodsgift, P.O., Ire., co. Kilkenny, 3 m. from Johnstown.

Woods Hill, vil., U.S., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's Bay, in the extreme SW. of Barnstable co. (Cape Cod Penin.); has a good harbour, is a frequented watering-place, and the chief station of the U.S. Fisheries Commission; has extensive biological laboratories, hatcheries, and aquariums. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 49.1° F., Jan. 30.9°, July 69.1°. P. <1500.

Woodside, stn., Canada, prov. Manitoba, on the Manitoba and NW. Rly., 27 m. W. Portage-la-Prairie.

Woodside, stn., Eng., Cheshire, on the Birkenhead Rly., in Birkenhead.

Woodside, eccles. pars., Eng., Cumberland. See **Wigton with Woodside** and **Rosley with Woodside.**

Woodside, eccles. par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean div., near Monmouth. P. <4500.

Woodside, par., Eng., Northumberland, Rothbury union, 9½ m. NE. Bellingham; 6640 ac. P. <250.

Woodside, stn., Eng., Surrey, Croydon bor., 8 m. S. St. Paul's, London, on the SE. R.

Woodside, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, Adel, Guisley, and Leeds ancient pars. P. <4000.

Woodside, locality, New South Wales, Macquarie co., 80 m. NNE. Sydney. P. <1500.

Woodside, tn., Scot., W. Aberdeenshire, on the r. bk. of the Don, 2 m. NW. by N. and included in town of Aberdeen, on the G. N. of S. R., PMT.O. P. 5400.

Woodside, vil., Scot., E. Perthshire, on the C. R. See **Burreltown and Woodside.**

Woodside, tn., S. Australia, co. and 14 m. ESE. Adelaide, in an agricultural and gold-mining dist. P. <1500.

Woodside, vil., U.S., Delaware, Kent co., 47 m. S. Wilmington, and 7 m. SSW. Dover. P. <1500.

Woodside, vil., U.S., New York, Queens co., 6 m. by rail SE. Long Island City. P. <1500.

Woodside, settlement, U.S., Utah, Emery co., 132 m. SE. Salt Lake City.

Woodside, Harts Hill and, stn., Eng., Worcestershire, near Dudley, on G. W. R.

Woodside Park, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Hornsey div., on the G. N. R., 8 m. NNW. St. Paul's, London.

Wood Siding, stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Wotton Rly., 8½ m. W. by N. Aylesbury.

Wood's Lake, Tasmania, in Cumberland and Westmoreland cos., between Lake Sorrell and the Great Lake.

Woodson, co., U.S., Kansas, in the SE., bounded on the W. by 96° W., crossed in the N. by 38° N.

Wood's Point, mun. gold-mining tp., Victoria, Wonnagatta co., 56 m. NW. Sale. P.<1500.

Woodstock, tn. and port of entry, Canada, New Brunswick, cap. Carleton co., on the riv. St. John, 46 m. WNW. Fredericton, terminus of branch line of C. P. R.; has foundries and various factories; large deposits of iron ore are found in the vicinity. P.<4000.

Woodstock, tn. and port of entry, Canada, Ontario, Oxford co., on a trib. of the riv. Thames, 26 m. ENE. London, an important railway centre; contains a Baptist seminary. Alt. 980 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 43.2° F., Jan. 19.0°, July 67.2°; mean annual rfall. (10 yrs., 1879–88), 26.31 in.; snowfall, 71.81 in. P. (1881) 5400; (1891) 8600.

Woodstock, municip., Cape Colony, Cape dist. P.<5000.

Woodstock, mun. bor. (since Henry VI.) and market-tn., Eng., Oxfordshire, Mid div., 8 m. NNW. and in the diocese of Oxford, on the Glyme, with stn. on G. W. R. The trade is agricultural; but some glove-making is also carried on. The place, originally a royal manor, was granted to the great Duke of Marlborough, and became famous from the residence, Blenheim Palace, built for him by the nation. It returned two members to Parliament till 1832, then one till 1885, when it was merged in the div. Market-day, Tu. Mun. bor. P.<2000; parl. div. P. (1891) 50,100.

Woodstock, post-tn., New South Wales, Bathurst co., 207 m. W. Sydney by road and rail. P.<1500.

Woodstock, tn., U.S., Connecticut, Windham co., 2½ m. W. by N. Putnam stn. P.<3000.

Woodstock, city, U.S., Illinois, cap. McHenry co., 52 m. NW. by W. Chicago. P.<2000.

Woodstock, vil., U.S., Maryland, Howard co., 25 m. by rail NW. Baltimore. Seat of Woodstock Jesuit College. P.<1500.

Woodstock, vil., U.S., Maine, Oxford co., 43 m. W. Augusta. P.<1500.

Woodstock, tn., U.S., New Hampshire, Grafton co., on the Pemigewassett R., 56 m. N. by W. Concord. P.<1500.

Woodstock, vil., U.S., New York, Ulster co. P.<1500.

Woodstock, tn., U.S., Virginia, cap. Shenandoah co., 76 m. W. Washington (D. C.). Alt. 820 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Woodstock, tn., U.S., Vermont, Windsor co., on Ottaguechee R., 22 m. E. Rutland. P.<3000.

Woodstock, locality, Wales, Pembrokeshire, 8 m. NE. by N. Haverfordwest.

Woodstock and Rimu, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Westland co., 27 m. SSW. Greymouth, on l. bk. of riv. Hohitika. Gold is obtained here by sluicing, but work is retarded owing to the deficient water-supply. P.<1500.

Woodstone, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, partly in Soke of Peterborough, PMT.O. P.<2000.

Woodstown, electoral div., Ire., SE. co. and 6 m. SE. Waterford, bar. Gaultiere, 1 m. W. of Waterford Harbour.

Woodstown, bor., U.S., New Jersey, Salem co., on Salem R., 25 m. SW. Camden; is an agricultural centre. P.<2000.

Wood Street (for **Walthamstow**), stn., Eng., Essex, on the G. E. R., 6½ m. NE. St. Paul's.

Wood Street, P.O., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 3 m. W. by N. Guildford.

Woodthorpe, par., Eng., Derbyshire, NE. div., 5½ m. ENE. Chesterfield, 1 m. N. Netherthorpe stn. P.<1000.

Woodthorpe, par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 1½ m. SSE. Loughborough. P.<250.

Woodton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 9½ m. SSE. Norwich, 4 m. NW. Bungay stn., PM.O. **Woodton Street,** ½ m. to the SE. P.<500.

Woodtown, P.O., Ire., co. Louth, 5 m. from Nobber.

Woodview, P.O., Ire., co. Armagh, 3 m. from Richhill stn.

Woodville, vil., Canada, Ontario, Victoria co., 56 m. NNE. Toronto. P.<1500.

Woodville, eccles. par., Eng., Derbyshire (S. div.) and Leicestershire, on the M. R., 5 m. SE. by E. Burton; fire, potters', and pipe clays are obtained here, used in the manufactures of earthenware, fire-bricks, and drain pipes. PMT.O. P.<2500.

Woodville, mun. bor., New Zealand, North I., Waipawa co., 79 m. SW. by S. Napier, in a timber dist. P.<1500.

Woodville, suburban tn., S. Australia, Adelaide co., in 34° 55′ S., 138° 34′ E. P.<1500.

Woodville, vil., U.S., Mississippi, cap. Wilkinson co., 33 m. S. by E. Natchez. P.<1500.

Woodville, settlement, U.S., Montana, Jefferson co., 6 m. NE. Butte City.

Woodville, hamlet, U.S., Rhode Island, Washington co. on Wood R., 21 m. W. New Port. P.<1500.

Woodville, vil., U.S., Texas, cap. Tyler co., 89 m. NE. Houston. P.<1500.

Woodville and Ainsdale, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension Rly., 5 m. from Southport.

Wood Walton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 6 m. N. by W. Huntingdon, 2 m. N. by W. Abbotts Ripton stn. P.<500.

Woodyates, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., on the N. border of Dorsetshire, E. div., 10 m. SW. Salisbury. East Woodyates, uninhabited; West Woodyates, P.<250.

Woofferton, vil., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., 6½ m. N. by E. Leominster, with a stn. (**Woofferton Junction**) on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R.

Wookey, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 1½ m. W. Wells, on the G. W. R.; contains the villages of **Wookey** (P.O.) and **Wookey Hole** (P.O.), 2 m. from the latter of which is a noted cavern of the same name. P. (par.)<1000.

Wool, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., on the Frome, 10 m. E. by S. Dorchester, with a stn. (**Wool for Lulworth Cove**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. P.<750.

Woolacombe, or **Woollacombe,** watering-place, Eng., Devonshire, on Morte Bay, div. and 9 m. NW. Barnstaple; noted for its fine sandy beach, and the neighbouring shell-beach of Barricane (to the N.). PMT.O.

Woolaston, stn., Eng., Gloucestershire. See **Wollastone.**

Woolavington, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4½ m. NE. Bridgwater, 3 m. W. Edington stn., P.O. P.<500.

Woolavington, vil., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., 7½ m. NW. by N. Arundel, 2½ m. SW. Petworth stn. See **Graffham.**

Woolbeding, par., Eng., Sussex, Horsham div., on the Rother, 11½ m. N. Chichester, 1½ m. N. by W. Midhurst stn. P.<500.

Woolborough, Eng., Devonshire. See **Wolborough.**

Wooldale, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Huddersfield union; manufactures woollen goods. P. 5700.

Woolengrange, par., Ire., co. Kilkenny, bar. Gowran, on riv. Nore, 3 m. NW. Thomastown. P.<250.

Wooler, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 1½ m. S. of the Till, 15 m. S. Berwick, on the NE. R. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot Hills, and is much frequented in summer as a health resort. In the vicinity are the remains of ancient fortifications, and a stone pillar commemorative of Earl Percy's victory in the reign of Henry IV. PMT.O., and P.O. (**Wooler Haugh Head**). Market-day, Th. Mean rfall. (Milfield, alt. 200 ft., 1866–80), yr. 29.8 in. P.<1500.

Wooley Terrace, PM.O., Eng., 3 m. from Crook, Durham.

Woolfardisworthy, locally pronounced and sometimes spelt **Woolsery** (wul'zeri), par., Eng., Devonshire, Barnstaple div., 9 m. WSW. Bideford, P.O. (**Woolsery**); 6119 ac. P.<750; eccles. par. (**West Woolfardisworthy**) P.<750.

Woolfardisworthy, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 9 m. WSW. Tiverton, 6 m. E. Lapford stn. P.<250.

Woolfold, stn., Eng., Lancashire, Heywood div., on the L. & Y. R., 1½ m. NW. Bury, PMT.O.

Woolgar, goldfield, Queensland, Yappar co., 310 m. NW. Rockhampton, in about 19° 50′ S., 143½° E., 125 m. SSE. of Croydon railway stn.

Woolhampton, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6½ m. E. Newbury, close to Midgham stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Woolhope, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 7 m. ESE. Hereford, 3½ m. E. Holme Lacey stn., P.O.; 4414 ac. P.<750.

Woollacombe, Devon. See **Woolacombe.**

Woollahra, fashionable residential mun. suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. P. 10,000.

Woolland, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 10½ m. SE. by E. Sherborne, 4 m. SW. Shillingstone stn., P.O. P.<250.

Woolley, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 6 m. WNW. Huntingdon, 3 m. N. by W. Grafham stn. P.<250.

Woolley, par., Eng., Somerset, Frome div., 1½ m. N. Bath. P.<250. See **Bathwick.**

Woolley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 5 m. NNW. Barnsley, 2 m. WNW. Notton stn., P.O. P.<1000.

Woolloomooloo, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales.

Woolloongabba, suburb of S. Brisbane, Queensland. P.<1500.

Woolmer Forest, dist., Eng., in the E. of the Petersfield div. of Hampshire, about 12 m. SW. by S. Aldershot.

Woolpit, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. WNW. Stowmarket, 7 m. ESE. Bury St. Edmunds, 1 m. SW. Elmswell stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Woolridge, vil., Cape Colony, dist. Peddie. P.<1500.

Woolsery, P.O., Eng., Devonshire. See **Woolfardisworthy.**

Woolsey, vil., U.S., Florida, Escambia co., on Gulf of Mexico, near Warrington. P.<1500.

Woolsington, par., Eng., Northumberland, Tyneside div., 5½ m. NW. by N. Newcastle, 4 m. W. Killingworth stn. P.<250.

Woolstanwood, par., Eng., Cheshire, 3 m. NE. Nantwich. P.<250.

Woolstaston, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 9½ m. SSW. Shrewsbury, 2 m. W. Leebotwood stn. P.<250.

Woolsthorpe, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5 m. W. by S. Grantham, 3½ m. S. by W. Sedgebrook stn., P.O. P.<750.

Woolsthorpe, or **Spring Creek,** post-tn., Victoria, Villiers co., 47 m. E. by N. Portland. P.<1500.

Woolston, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 12 m. SW. by W. Dartmouth.

Woolston, an eastern suburb and eccles. par. of Southampton, Eng., on the E. side of the Itchen, and on the L. & SW. R.; included in the parl. bor. of Southampton. PMT.O. P.<4000.

Woolstone, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 9 m. E. by N. Swindon, 5 m. S. Faringdon, 2 m. S. by W. Uffington stn. P.<250. See **Balking.**

Woolstone, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 4½ m. ESE. Tewkesbury, 2½ m. SE. Ashchurch stn. P.<250.

Woolstone, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Ousel, div. and 11½ m. E. by N. Buckingham, 3 m. SSE. Great Linford stn. P. (of each)<200.

Woolston with Martinscroft, par., Eng., Lancashire, Newton div., on the Mersey, 2½ m. E. by N. Warrington, 1 m. SE. Padgate stn., P.O. P.<500.

Woolton Hill, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire, E. Woodhay par., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Woolton, Much, par. and tn., Eng., Lancashire, Widnes div., 5½ m. SE. by E. Liverpool, 1 m. N. Hunts Cross stn.; contains the residences of many Liverpool merchants. PMT.O. (**Woolton**). P.<5000.

Woolton, Little, par. and tn., 2 m. ENE., 1½ m. E. Gateacre stn. P.<1500.

Woolvercot, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., on the l. bk. of the Thames, 2½ m. NW. by N. Oxford, P.O. (**Wolvercote**). P.<1000.

Woolverstone, par., Eng., Suffolk, Woodbridge div., on SW. bk. of Orwell, 4 m. SE. by S. Ipswich, P.O. P.<500. See **Erwarton.**

Woolverton, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 4 m. N. by E. Frome. P.<250. See **Road.**

Woolwich, par. and garrison tn., and formerly a naval port, Eng., Kent, on the Thames, comprised within the limits of the co. of London, 8 m. ESE. St. Paul's, with two stns. (**Woolwich Arsenal** and **Woolwich Dockyard**) on the SE. R. and G. N. & SE. R. The town, about 1 m. in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dockyard and arsenal. The dockyard, now closed, is the most ancient in the kingdom, and is upwards of 1 m. in length. Ships were first built here in Henry VII.'s reign. Woolwich has the largest arsenal in Britain, transferred from Moorfields, 1716, covering more than 350 ac., and containing carriage, gun and torpedo factory, laboratory, saddlery, and ordnance departments, besides an immense supply of war-like stores. It is the headquarters of the royal horse and foot artillery, for whom there are extensive barracks; the royal engineers and other corps are also located here. It is the seat of a royal military academy, and has a military museum, the Rotunda. Woolwich returns one member to Parliament. Woolwich Common serves as a review ground. The free ferry established by the London County Council communicates with N. Woolwich, situated in Essex. Par. P. 40,800; parl. bor., embracing Woolwich, Plumstead, Eltham, &c., P. 99,000.

Woolwich, tn., U.S., Maine, Sagadahoc co., on Kennebec R., 49 m. by rail SW. Rockland; ice extensively shipped here. P.<1500.

Woolwich Green, vil., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 7 m. NW. Dover, 1½ m. NW. by W. Shepherd's Well stn.

Woolwich, North, eccles. par., Eng., Essex and London, part of East Ham par., on the G. E. R. and L. & l. D. R.; has extensive manufactures of telegraph cables. P. 7100.

Woomargama, postal-tp., New South Wales, Goulburn co., 25 m. NE. Albury. P.<1500.

Woonasquatucket River, U.S., Rhode Island, flows on the whole SE. into Providence Harbour.

Woongarra, vil., Queensland, Cook co., 6 m. from Bundaberg by road and rail; in a sugar-growing dist.; coffee is also cultivated. The Sloping Hummock Mt. is in the neighbourhood. P.<1500.

Woonona, settlement, Canada, Manitoba, on the S. side of Shoal Lake, 34 m. NW. Winnipeg.

Woonoona, postal-vil., New South Wales, Camden co., on the coast, 33 m. SSW. Sydney; coal is mined at Bulli, 1 m. distant. P.<1500.

Woonsocket, city, U.S., Rhode Island, Providence co., on Blackstone R., 14 m. NNW. Providence. Woonsocket is noted as the centre of a group of manufacturing villages; the chief industry is the manufacture of cotton, woollen, and indiarubber goods. Alt. 159 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 16,100; (1890) 20,830.

Woonsocket, settlement, U.S., S. Dakota, Jerauld co., 105 m. ESE. Pierre.

Woonton, P.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 4 m. SE. Kington.

Wooperton, par., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., on the NE. R., 10 m. WNW. Alnwick, P.O. (**Wooperton Station**). P.<250.

Woore, par., Eng., Salop, Newport div., 8 m. SE. Nantwich, 1½ m. NW. Pipe Gate stn., PMT.O.; 4457 ac. P.<1000; the eccles. par. is partly in Staffordshire.

Woore, co., New South Wales, crossed by 32° S. and 144°–145° E.

Woorndoo, postal-tp., Victoria, Hampden co., 40 m. NNE. Warrnambool. P.<1500.

Wooster, city, U.S., Ohio, Wayne co., on Killbuck Creek, 51 m. S. by W. Cleveland; manufactures agricultural machinery and various other articles. P. 5900.

Woosung, riv., China. See **Wusung.**

Wootton, par., Eng., Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 4 m. SW. Bedford, 3 m. N. Millbrook stn., P.O. P.<1500.

Wootton, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 3 m. NNW. Abingdon stn., 4 m. SW. by S. Oxford, P.O. P.<500.

Wootton, vil., Eng., Hampshire, 6 m. NW. Lymington, P.O. See **Milton.**

Wootton, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, on Wootton Creek and Isle of Wight Central Rly., PMT.O. (**Wootton Bridge**). P.<250.

Wootton, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 6 m. N. Folkestone, 2½ m. SW. by W. Shepherd's Well stn., P.O. P.<250.

Wootton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 12 m. WNW. Grimsby, 2 m. SW. Thornton Abbey stn., P.O. P.<750.

Wootton, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 3 m. S. Northampton, P.O. P.<1000.

Wootton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, on the Glyme, div. and 2½ m. N. by W. Woodstock, 3 m. WNW. Kirtlington stn., PM.O.; 4274 ac. P.<1500.

Wootton, par., Eng., Staffordshire, div. and 10 m. SE. Leek, 2½ m. NE. Alton stn. P.<250.

Wootton, North, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, N. div., 2 m. SE. by S. Sherborne. P.<250.

Wootton, North, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 2½ m. SSE. Wells, P.O. P.<500.

Wootton, North and **South,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, NW. div., the former 2½ m. NE. King's Lynn, on the G. E. R. P.<500; South Wootton, P.O., P.<250.

Wootton Bassett, former bor., par., and market-tn., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and now included in bor. of Cricklade, 6 m. W. Swindon, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. Market-day, Tu. 5126 ac. P.<2500.

Wootton Bridge, PMT.O., Eng., Isle of Wight. See **Wootton.**

Wootton Courtney, par., Eng., Somerset, Wellington div., 19 m. N. Tiverton, 3 m. SW. Minehead stn., P.O. (**Wootton Courtenay**). P.<500.

Wootton Fitzpaine, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 3 m. NE. Lyme Regis, 5 m. E. by S. Axminster stn. P.<500.

Wootton Glanville, par., Eng. See **Glanville Wootton.**

Wootton Hill, hill, Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 1 m. N. Wootton Fitzpaine, 3½ m. NE. by N. Lyme Regis.

Wootton Rivers, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Devizes div., 13 m. S. by E. Swindon, 4 m. S. Marlborough, 2½ m. W. Savernake stn.; manufactures agricultural implements. P.O. P.<500.

Wootton St. Mary Within and **Without,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Gloucestershire, partly in bor. of Gloucester. Wootton St. Mary Within, P.<4000; Wootton St. Mary Without, P.<750.

Wootton St. Lawrence, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3½ m. W. by N. Basingstoke, 2 m. NE. Oakley stn., PM.O.; 4406 ac. P.<1000.

Wootton Wawen, par., Eng., Warwickshire, div. and 6½ m. NW. by N. Stratford-on-Avon, on the Alne, 2½ m. NW. Bearley stn., PM.O.; 8568 ac. P.<2500.

Worb, vil., Switzd., cant. and 5 m. E. by S. Bern; manufactures tobacco, and has cotton-spinning and linen-bleaching. P. (comm.)<4000.

Worbarrow Bay, bay, Eng., Dorsetshire, in 2° 11′ W.

Worbis, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, 20 m. W. by S. Nordhausen, cap. circle Worbis. P.<2000.

Worcester, tn., Cape Colony, cap. dist. Worcester, 60 m. ENE. Cape Town, on the railway to Kimberley. Near it are the remarkable thermal springs of Brandvlei ('fire lake'), where the water wells out from the ground over an acre measuring 300 by 10 yards at a temperature of 145° F. Alt. 780 ft. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 62.7° F., Jan. 72.0°, July 52.8°; mean annual rfall. (17 yrs.), 13.62 in. P. 5400.

Worcester, episcopal city, parl. and mun. bor. (since 1189), co. bor., and market-tn., Eng., Worcestershire, on the Severn, l. bk., 112 m. NW. London (120 m. by rail), on the M. R. and G. W. R. The principal object and ornament of the city is the cathedral (see established in A.D. 780), finished 1216, cruciform,

with tower 162 ft. high. Other buildings are the grammar-school (founded 1541); the Guildhall, a handsome Italian structure; the Shire Hall, Ionic with pillared portico. The Severn is crossed by a bridge of five arches. There was a British town here, and remains of the Saxon and Norman periods still exist. The name is mostly Saxon, a corruption of *Hwicwara-ceaster*, 'the castle of the men of Hwic,' so called from the Huiccii, the early Celtic inhabitants. At Worcester, alternately with Hereford and Gloucester, occurs every three years the musical festival of the 'Three Choirs.' There are several distinguished schools. The Natural History Museum is important from size and completeness. The see of Worcester includes the cos. Worcester and Warwick, with portions of others; revenue, £5000. The leading industries of the town are the manufacture of porcelain (the Royal Works occupying 5 ac.), gloves (Worcester being the chief seat of that manufacture), railway signals, 'Worcester sauce,' vinegar, and chemicals. P. (1801) 11,400; (1851) 27,500; (1871) 33,300; (1891) 42,900.

Worcester, city, U.S., Massachusetts, Worcester co., situated in the valley of the Blackstone R., and on the enclosing hills, 36 m. SW. Lowell, and 44 m. W. Boston. The town is noted for its schools and manufactures. Chief industries, manufacture of machines and machinery, metals and metallic goods, boots and shoes, food preparations, woollen and worsted goods (including carpets), and musical instruments. There are eleven parks, in one of which stands the soldiers' monument. Seat of Clerk University. Among the public buildings are those of the American Antiquarian Society and the Free Public Library (each with 100,000 vols.). Worcester was permanently settled 1713. P. (1800)<3000; (1860) 25,000; (1870) 41,100; (1880) 58,300; (1890) 84,655.

Worcester, co., U.S., Maryland, in the extreme SE., on the coast.

Worcester, co., U.S., Massachusetts, crossed by 72° W.

Worcester, vil., U.S., New York, Otsego co., 52 m. W. Albany. P.<1500.

Worcester Park, residential suburb of London, Eng., Surrey, Epsom div., 11 m. SW. by S. St. Paul's, London, adjoining Wimbledon, on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. See **Malden.**

Worcestershire, inland co., Eng., in the basin of the Severn, which traverses it from N. to S., with 5 parl. divs., as in the following table:—

	Acres.	P. 1891.
Western, or Bewdley . . .	154,155	52,012
Southern, or Evesham . . .	165,074	49,538
Mid, or Droitwich . . .	80,517	48,745
Northern	20,725	58,439
Eastern	50,568	59,356
Parl. bors.[1]	9,521	145,670
Total[2] . . .	480,560	413,760

[1] Which include Kidderminster and Worcester, and parts of Birmingham and Dudley.

[2] The administrative county, which excludes the part of Birmingham within the limits of the ancient county, and includes part of the urban sanitary dist. of Redditch, has an area (including co. bors.) of 480,342 acres, and a population of 385,309.

Besides the Severn, the county is traversed by the Stour, Teme, and Warwickshire Avon; and local divs. of the county are the Vale of Worcester, along the Severn, and the Vale of Evesham, along the Avon. In NE. a small strip belongs to the Trent basin. Chief heights are the Malvern Hills, in SW. (highest point, Worcestershire Beacon, 1440 ft.); the Clent Hills, in E.; and in the S. the Bredon Hills, part of the Cotswold range. The geological strata are mostly Triassic, with black shales over sandstone, and Silurian to W. of the Malverns. The Cambrian system appears in the W., and the Carboniferous system with the coal-measures in the NW., near Forest of Wyse. Red marls and Triassic sandstones distinguish some three-fourths of the area of the county. This county is noted for its fruit, vegetables, and hops; the orchards occupied 4 per cent. of total area in 1893, a much larger proportion than in any other county; and market-gardens form a pleasing feature. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. There is great mineral wealth in coal, iron, and salt; large quarries of limestone and freestone; hardware works at Halesowen; needles at Redditch, &c.; aluminium works at Oldbury, Birmingham. The county town is noted for porcelain, Kidderminster for carpets. Droitwich has produced salt from the Roman period till now. Salt is also extracted at Bromsgrove. Dudley is a town of coal-mines and iron-works in a detached part of the county amidst the Black Country of S. Staffordshire, a region which extends into Worcestershire proper, coal being mined also at Stourport, Oldbury, Netherton, Bewdley, Lye, Cradley, Stourbridge, Halesowen. This country was but forest and jungle in the Roman period, but in 7th century the English added it to Mercia, and soon the see of Worcester was created and the first bishop appointed to bear rule in civil as well as ecclesiastical matters. In 1265 Earl Simon de Montfort was defeated at Evesham. In 1471 the Lancastrians were defeated at Tewkesbury. During the Civil War this county suffered greatly owing to its royalist bias, and here in 1651 the troops of Charles II. received their complete and final defeat from Cromwell. Instead of twelve this county since 1885 returns eight members to Parliament, including one from each of the boroughs of Worcester, Dudley, and Kidderminster; other mun. bors. are Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham. The county is in the diocese of Worcester and Hereford. See **England,** table.

Worcestershire Beacon, hill, Eng., Worcestershire, overlooking Great Malvern on the W. Alt. 1395 ft.

Wordesley, vil., Eng., Staffordshire, Kingswinford div., 4 m. SW. by W. Dudley, 1 m. W. Brettle Lane stn.

Wordieboluc, tn., Victoria. See **Wensleydale.**

Wordwell, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 5 m. NNW. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. WNW. Ingham stn. P.<250. See **Stow, West.**

Worf, small riv., Eng., in the E. of Salop, trib. of the Severn, which it joins on the r. bk. a mile or two above Bridgnorth.

Worfield, par., Eng., Salop, Ludlow div., on the Worf, 13½ m. NNW. Kidderminster, 3 m. NE. by E. Bridgnorth, PMT.O.; 10,370 ac. P.<2000.

Wörishofen, vil., Ger., SW. Bavaria, govt. Swabia, near l. bk. Wertach, 28 m. SW. by S. Augsburg; at present noted for the cold-water and 'faith' cures of Pastor Kneipp. P.<2000.

Workington, mun. bor. (since 1888), par., seapt., and market-tn., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., at the mouth of the Derwent, in the diocese of Carlisle, 7 m. N. Whitehaven, with stns. on the L. & NW. R. and the Cleator and Workington Rlys. As a seaport it has long been of importance. In the 16th century it was the chief port on this coast. Its harbour, sheltered by a breakwater, is partly tidal, with depth of 12 to 18 ft. at high water ordinary spring tides, and 2800 ft. of quayage. Lonsdale Dock, 4½ ac. in extent, has a depth on sill of 10 ft. at high water lowest neap, and 19½ ft. highest spring tides. The town has extensive coal-mines, important iron and steel works, and other industries. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 5700; (1871) 9980; (1891) 23,500.

Worksop, par. and market-tn., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw div., 12 m. N. by E. Mansfield, on the Chesterfield Canal and the M. R. and M. S. & L. R.; manufactures agricultural implements, railway sleepers, &c. Alt. 127 ft. Market-day, W. Mean rfall. (1866–80), yr. 25.6 in. 17,935 ac. P. 12,700.

Workum, tn. and fishing port, Holland, prov. Friesland, on the W. ct., 21 m. SW. Leeuwarden. P. (comm.)<5000.

Worlaby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 16½ m. W. by N. Grimsby, 2½ m. N. by W. Elsham stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Worlaby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Lindsey div., 6 m. S. Louth, 4½ m. WSW. Aby stn. P.<250.

Worldham, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hampshire. East Worldham, Petersfield div., 11½ m. SW. Aldershot, 2 m. SE. by E. Alton stn., P.O., P. 250; West Worldham, P.<250.

Worle, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 1½ m. from the coast, 2½ m. ENE. Weston-super-Mare, on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Worleston, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 2½ m. N. by E. Nantwich, on the L. & NW. R., PT.O. P.<500.

Worlingham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 7 m. WSW. Lowestoft, 1½ m. SE. Beccles, P.O. P.<200.

Worlington, par., Eng., Suffolk, on riv. Lark, Stowmarket div., 11 m. NW. by W. Bury St. Edmunds, 1 m. SW. Mildenhall, P.O. P.<250.

Worlington, East and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Devonshire. East Worlington, S. Molton div., 6 m. NNW. Exeter, P.O., 5348 ac., P.<500; West Worlington, P.<250.

Worlingworth, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 15½ m. NNE. Ipswich, PM.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Worlingworth with Southolt**) P.<750.

Wörlitz, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, circle and 8 m. E. Dessau, near the l. bk. of the Elbe, on a lake; has a celebrated park. P.<2000.

Wormald Green, stn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, div. and 4 m. S. Ripon, on the NE. R.

Wormbridge, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 8 m. SW. Hereford, close to St. Devereux stn., P.O. P.<250. See **St. Devereux.**

Wormditt, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Braunsberg, 30 m. E. Elbing. P.<5000.

Wormegay, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 5 m. SE. by S. King's Lynn, 3½ m. E. by N. Magdalen Road stn., P.O. P.<500; eccles. par. (**Wormegay with Tottenhill**) P.<1000.

Wormeldingen, or **Wormeldange,** vil., Ger., gd.-duchy and 13 m. E. Luxemburg, on l. bk. of the Moselle. P.<3000.

Wormelow, PT.O., Eng., Herefordshire, 7 m. SW. Hereford.

Wormerveer, comm., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. NNE. Haarlem, NW. of Zaadan; important manufactures of paper. P. 5000.

Wormhill, par., Eng., Derbyshire, High Peak div., 4½ m. E. by N. Buxton, 1 m. W. by N. Millersdale stn., P.O.; 4654 ac. P. <1500.

Wormhole, electoral div., Ire., co. Galway, dist. Oughterard.

Wormhoudt, tn., France, dep. Nord, arr. and 12 m. SSE. Dunkirk. P. <2000.

Wormingford, par., Eng., Essex, on the Stour, div. and 6½ m. NW. Colchester, 2½ m. SE. by E. Bures stn., P.O. P. <500.

Worminghall, par., Eng., on the S. border of Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 11½ m. W. by S. Aylesbury, 2 m. N. Tiddington stn., PM.O. P. <500.

Wormington, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Tewkesbury div., 4½ m. S. Evesham, 3 m. SSE. Hinton stn. P. <250.

Wormit, stn., Scot., Fifeshire, on the N. B. R., near W. Newport stn.

Wormleighton, par., Eng., on the E. border of Warwickshire, Rugby div., 8½ m. N. Banbury, 2 m. N. Fenny Compton stn., P.O. P. 250; the eccles. par. is partly in Northamptonshire.

Wormley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 5½ m. SSE. Hertford, on the Lee, PMT.O. P. <1000.

Wormley, P.O., Eng., 1 m. from Witley, Surrey.

Worms, tn., Ger., Hesse, cap. circle Worms, prov. Rhenish Hesse, on l. bk. of Rhine, 20 m. SW. Darmstadt. Its most notable building is the (restored) Romanesque cathedral, dating from the 12th century. Other structures of moment are the Romanesque church of St. Paul (12th century), with an antiquarian museum; the church of Our Lady (Liebfrau), finished in 1467, outside the walls (which in part still stand)—around it is grown the Rhenish wine known as *Liebfrauenmilch*; the Luther monument (1868), designed by Rietschel; the hospital; and the town-hall. The old episcopal palace, in which the German diets met, and in which Luther defended himself in 1521, is now the lower storey of a private house. The Jewish burial-place possesses some remarkable ancient inscriptions. The manufactures embrace patent leather goods, artificial wool, machinery; and the town is a busy river-port. It is one of the oldest cities in the empire. In the time of Ariovistus it was a German chief's residence; and was fortified by the Roman general Drusus in 14 B.C. In the 5th century it was wrested from the Romans by the Burgundians and made their cap. The Frank sovereigns also (*e.g.*, Charlemagne) made it one of their residential cities. Early in the 11th century it fell under the rule of the bishop; but in 1074 was privileged to account itself a free imperial city, and as such it remained down to 1801. Here in 1122 was signed the agreement (*concordat*) between Pope Calixtus II. and the Emperor Henry V. which put an end to the investiture dispute; and here, at a diet held in 1495, the 'Perpetual Peace' was proclaimed by Maximilian I., with the intent to put a stop to the incessant feuds of the feudal nobility; and here, at another diet held in 1521, Luther made his celebrated defence before the assembled magnates of the empire. Worms was taken during the Thirty Years' War by the Swedes, the Imperialists, and the French, and was burned to the ground by the last named in 1689. Between 1801 and 1814 the city was in the hands of the French, who had once more seized it in 1792. Worms is the scene of stirring events related in the great epic, *Das Nibelungenlied*, and figures also as the scene of more than one of the mediæval legends of chivalry (*e.g.*, Eginhard and Emma, daughter of Charlemagne). P. (1815) 6250; (1871) 14,500; (1890) 25,500.

Worms Head, cape, Wales, in the W. of Glamorganshire, at the end of a small island 18 m. W. by S. Swansea.

Wormshill, par., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 7 m. E. Maidstone, 3 m. NE. by E. Hollingbourne stn., P.O. P. <250.

Wormsley, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 7½ m. NW. Hereford, 3 m. E. Moorhampton stn. P. <250.

Wormwood Scrubbs, stn., Eng., Middlesex, Hammersmith bor., 5½ m. W. St. Paul's, London, on the West London Rly. See **St. Quintin Park.**

Worodugu, country, W. Africa, French Sudan, in about 10°–11° N., 5°–6° 20′ W.; forms part of the territories of Samori. See **Wasulu.**

Worplesdon, par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 3 m. NW. by N. Guildford, 1 m. W. of its stn. on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O.; 5289 ac. P. <2000; eccles. par. (**Worplesdon with Burpham**) P. <2000.

Worringen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the l. bk. of the Rhine, circle and 10 m. NNW. Cologne. P. <3000.

Wörrstadt, market-tn., Ger., gd.-duchy Hesse, circle Oppenheim, 13 m. SW. by S. Mainz. P. <3000.

Worsall, High and **Low,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, High Worsall, Cleveland div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 7 m. SE. by E. Darlington, 2½ m. NW. by W. Picton stn. P. (of each) <250.

Worsborough, par. and urban sanitary dist., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Holmfirth div., 2 m. S. Barnsley; has extensive manufactures. P.O. P. 9900; eccles. par. (**Worsborough Dale,** PMT.O., **with Worsborough Common and Worsborough Bridge,** PM.O.) P. 6000.

Worsley, par., Eng., Lancashire, Eccles div., 5 m. WNW. Manchester, on the L. & NW. R. and the Bridgwater Canal; manufactures cotton; coal mined. PMT.O. 6928 ac. P. 26,300; eccles. par. (**Worsley with Ellenbrook**) P. <5000.

Worstead, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., 11½ m. SSE. Cromer, 1 m. NE. of its stn. on the G. E. R. Worstead was settled by Flemish weavers in the 12th century, and is believed to have given name to the yarn and fabric so called which were probably first manufactured in England by these settlers. The church is a fine building, dating from the 14th century. PMT.O. (**Worsted**). P. <1000.

Worsthorn with Hurstwood, par., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 2 m. E. by S. Burnley, PM.O. (**Worsthorn**). P. <1500.

Worston, par., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 2 m. ENE. Clitheroe, close to Chatburn stn. P. <250.

Worston, par., Eng., Staffordshire, 4 m. NW. Stafford. P. <250.

Wortendyke, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Bergen co., 7 m. N. Paterson. P. <1500.

Worth, Ger. *werder,* in place-names *wörth, werth,* a termination denoting rising ground beside a river or lake, or an island in a river or lake; *e.g.*, Wandsworth, Donauwörth, Kaiserwerth.

Worth, vil., Eng., Cheshire. See **Poynton with Worth.**

Worth, par., Eng., Kent, St. Augustine div., 1½ m. S. by E. Sandwich, P.O. P. <750.

Worth, par., Eng., in the N. of Sussex, E. Grinstead div., 9 m. ENE. Horsham, 1½ m. W. Rowfant stn.; has an ancient church on a Saxon ground-plan. P.O. 13,331 ac. P. <4500.

Wörth, tn., Ger., Alsace-Lorraine, on the Sauer R., circle and 11 m. SW. by W. Weissenburg. P. <2000.

Worth, co., U.S., Georgia, S. of 32° N., and crossed in extreme NW. by 84° W.

Worth, co., U.S., Iowa, on N. frontier, W. of 93° W.

Worth, co., U.S., Missouri, in the NW., on the N. frontier, W. of 94° W.

Wortham, par., Eng., Suffolk, 17 m. NE. by E. Bury St. Edmunds, div. and 4½ m. NW. by W. Eye, P.O. P. <1000.

Wortham, Little, 1 m. to the S.

Worthen, par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 7 m. E. by S. Welshpool, 3 m. W. Minsterley stn. A line of stones here is supposed to have marked the old boundary between England and Wales. Has lead and zinc mines. PM.O. 13,911 ac. P. <3000.

Worthenbury, par., Wales, in a detached part of Flint, 6 m. ESE. Wrexham, P.O. P. <500.

Wörther-see, lake, Austria, Carinthia; a canal connects it with Klagenfurt. Its banks, which are well wooded and beautiful, are much frequented, especially by the Viennese. Alt. 1440 ft.; length, 8½ m.; breadth, 4920 ft.

Worthing, tn., SW. ct. of Barbados, about 3 m. from Bridgetown.

Worthing, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 16 m. WNW. Norwich, 4 m. N. by E. East Dereham, ½ m. SE. North Elmham stn. P. <250. See **Swanton Morley.**

Worthing, mun. bor. (since 1890) and fashionable watering-place, Eng., Sussex, 10 m. W. Brighton, at the foot of the S. Downs, with two stns., **Worthing** and **W. Worthing** (for West Tarring), on the L. B. & S. C. R. It is mentioned as a manor in Domesday Book, but has no history. It was formerly a small fishing village. There is a fine esplanade along the shore, excellent sands, a pier 1000 ft. long, and a park of 18 ac. From its sheltered position it has become a winter resort and a place for growing early fruits. Mun. bor. P. (1871) 7400; (1891) 16,600.

Worthington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 4 m. N. by W. Wigan, 2 m. SE. Coppull stn., P.O. P. <500.

Worthington, tn., U.S., Indiana, Greene co., 31 m. SE. Terre Haute. P. <1500.

Worthington, hamlet, U.S., Massachusetts, Hampshire co., 22 m. NW. Holyoke. P. <1500.

Worthington, vil., U.S., Minnesota, cap. Nobles co., 45 m. E. by N. of the SW. corner of the state. P. <1500.

Worthington, vil., U.S., Ohio, Franklin co., 8 m. by rail N. Columbus; seat of the Ohio Central normal school. P. <1500.

Worthington and Newbold, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Bosworth div., 8 m. W. by N. Loughborough, with a stn. (**Worthington**) on the M. R., P.O. (**Worthington**). P. <1000.

Worth Matravers, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, E. div., Isle of Purbeck, 8½ m. SSW. Poole, 3 m. S. Corfe Castle stn., P.O. P. <250.

Worting, par., Eng., Hampshire, div. and 3½ m. W. Basingstoke, 2 m. E. by N. Oakley stn., P.O. P. <250.

Wortley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Hallamshire div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Barnsley, on the M. S. & L. R., G. N. R.

(**Armley and Wortley**), the L. & NW. R. (**Farnley and Wortley**), PMT.O.; 5616 ac. P.<1500.

Wortley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, included in the bor. of Leeds; manufactures woollens. PMT.O. P. 26,900.

Worton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 3½ m. SW. Devizes, 7½ m. E. Trowbridge, P.O. P.<500.

Worton, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 6½ m. SSW. Banbury, 3½ m. S. Bloxham stn. P. (of each)<250.

Wortwell, par., Eng., Norfolk, Depwade union, 2 m. NE. Harleston, P.O. P.<500. See **Redenhall with Harleston.**

Wostock, small isl., Polynesia, Manahiki group, in 10° 52′ S., 154° 42′ W.

Wotchish, range of low hills forming the N. water-parting of the St. Lawrence basin and the N. boundary of prov. Quebec between Lake Mistassini and the Labrador Penin.

Wothersome, par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 3½ m. S. Wetherby. P.<250.

Wothorpe, par., Eng., Northamptonshire, in the Soke of Peterborough. P.<250.

Wothschwien-see, lake, Prussia, Pomerania, 20 m. NE. Stargard. Length 6 m., by 1 m. broad.

Wotitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 16 m. N. Tabor. P.<3000.

Wotje, isl., Pacific. See **Otdia.**

Wotthо, or **Schantz Islands,** isls., Pacific, Marshall Archipelago (Ralik group), 10° N.

Wotton, stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury div., on the Oxford and Aylesbury Rly., 7 m. W. by N. Aylesbury.

Wotton, par., Eng., Surrey, Reigate div., 2½ m. W. by S. Dorking. P.<750.

Wotton-under-Edge, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Stroud div., 17 m. NE. Bristol, 2½ m. E. Charfield stn.; the manufacture of woollens was formerly of some importance. Chief manufactures now are pins, elastic, and silk. Wotton-under-Edge claims to be a prescriptive incorporation under charter of Henry III.; has an endowed grammar-school. The name refers to its position at the base of the 'edge' or escarpment of the oolitic plateau which traverses this part of the county. 4950 ac. P.<3500.

Wotton Underwood, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Buckingham div., 8½ m. W. by N. Aylesbury, 1 m. W. by S. of its stn. (**Wotton**) on the Wotton Rly., P.O. P.<250.

Woudenberg, vil., Holland, prov. and 12 m. E. Utrecht. P. (comm.)<3000.

Woudrichem, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, at the confluence of the Waal and the Maas (l. bk.), 13 m. E. Dordrecht. P.<2000.

Woughton on the Green, par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, on the Ousel, div. and 11½ m. E. by N. Buckingham, 4 m. S. Newport Pagnell, 2 m. N. by W. Fenny Stratford stn., P.O. (**Woughton**). P.<250.

Wouldham, par., Eng., Kent, on the Medway, div. and 3½ m. SSW. Rochester, 1 m. E. Halling stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Woumen, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Dixmude. P.<4000.

Wouw, vil., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 16 m. W. by S. Breda. P. (comm.)<4000.

Wrabness, par., Eng., Essex, Colchester div., on the S. shore of the estuary of the Stour, 5½ m. W. Harwich, on the G. E. R. P.<500.

Wrafton, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the L. & SW. R., div. and 3½ m. W. by N. Barnstaple, P.O.

Wragby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 11 m. ENE. Lincoln, on the G. N. R. Market-day, Th. P.<750. See **Panton.**

Wragby, eccles. par., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Osgoldcross div., 5 m. ESE. Wakefield, close to Nostell stn. P.<1000.

Wramplingham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., on the Yare, 7½ m. W. by S. Norwich, 3 m. NE. by E. Kimberley stn. P.<250.

Wrangell, isl., Alaska, with Fort Wrangell at its N. end, in 56° 26′ N., 132° 22′ W.

Wrangell, Mount, active volcano, U.S., Alaska, in forks of Copper R. Estimated alt. 17,400 ft.

Wrangell (or **Wrangel**) **Land,** or **Long's Island,** isl., Arctic Ocean, off coast of NE. Siberia, separated by Long's Strait, 140 m. wide, from mainland; its W. extremity, Mount Long, under 180° E. Discovered by Long. Length, 68 m.; breadth, 25 m.

Wrangell Strait, or **Narrows,** strait, 19 m. long, in places not more than 100 yards wide, between Kupreanof and Mitkof Is., Alaska, in 56° 30′–50′ N., 132° 55′ W.; noted for its picturesque scenery.

Wrangle, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 1½ m. from the coast, 8 m. NE. by E. Boston, P.O.; 6295 ac. P.<1500.

Wrantage, P.O., Eng., Somerset, Bridgwater div., 5 m. ESE. Taunton, 1½ m. NNE. Hatch stn.

Wrath, Cape, Scot., on the extreme NW. ct. of Sutherland, in 5° W.; composed of gneiss rock rising pyramidally sheer from the water's edge to the height of 300 ft.

Wratting, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., in the SW. of Suffolk, Sudbury div., 15 m. SW. Bury St. Edmunds, 2 m. NE. Haverhill. Great Wratting, P.O., P.<500; Little Wratting, P.<250.

Wratting, West, par., Eng., Cambridgeshire, div. and 7½ m. SSW. Newmarket, 3½ m. SSE. Six Mile Bottom stn., PMT.O. P.<750.

Wratzow, tn., Austria, Moravia, 30 m. SE. by E. Brünn, and 2½ m. E. Risenz. P.<4000.

Wrawby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, N. Lindsey div., 16 m. W. Grimsby, 1½ m. NE. Brigg, 1 m. S. Elsham stn., PM.O. P.<750.

Wraxall, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 9½ m. NW. Dorchester, 2 m. NW. Maiden Newton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Wraxhall with Rampisham**) P.<500.

Wraxall, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 6 m. W. by S. Bristol, 2 m. NW. Bourton stn., P.O.; 4125 ac. P.<1000.

Wraxhall, North, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Bath, 4 m. N. Box stn., PT.O. P.<500.

Wraxhall, South, vil., Eng., Wiltshire, Westbury div., 5 m. E. Bath, 2 m. S. Box stn., P.O. (**South Wraxall**). See **Atworth.**

Wray, eccles. par., Eng., Lancashire, 3 m. NE. Hawkshead, PM.O. (**High Wray**). P.<250.

Wray, vil., U.S., Colorado, Weld co., on the N. Fork of the Republican R., 63 m. S. by W. of the NE. corner of the state. Alt. 3519 ft. (R.R.). P.<1500.

Wraysbury, PMT.O. and stn., Eng., Buckinghamshire. See **Wyrardisbury.**

Wrayton, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 11 m. NE. Lancaster, 1½ m. E. Arkholme stn. See **Melling with Wrayton.**

Wray with Bolton, par., Eng., Lancashire, on riv. Hindburn, div. and 9 m. NE. by E. Lancaster, 1 m. E. Hornby stn., PM.O. (**Wray**); 6526 ac. P.<500.

Wrea, vil., Eng., Lancashire, div. and 6½ m. ESE. Blackpool, with a stn. (**Wrea Green**) on the L. & Y. & L. & NW. Joint Rly., P.O. (**Wrea Green**). See **Ribby.**

Wreak, riv., Eng., Leicestershire, flows WSW. past Melton Mowbray to the Soar, which it joins on the r. bk.

Wreay, par., Eng., Cumberland, on the S. border of the Eskdale div., 4½ m. SSE. Carlisle, on the L. & NW. R., P.O. P.<250.

Wrecclesham, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Guildford div., 1½ m. S. by W. Farnham; hops are largely grown here. P.O. P.<1500.

Wreck Bay, or **Ponto Chico,** port of Chatham I., Galapagos Is., Ecuador, in 0° 54′ S., 89° 37′ W.

Wreck Cove, settlement, Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton I., Victoria co., on the E. ct., 33 m. NNW. Sydney.

Wreckenton, PM.O., Eng., Durham, on the border of the parl. bor. of Gateshead, 3½ m. SSE. Newcastle, 2 m. SE. Low Fell stn.

Wreck Point, cape, on the W. ct. of Cape Colony, in 28° 54′ S.

Wreck Port, small bay, Ire., SE. ct. of co. Down, bar. Mourne, 18½ m. ESE. Newry, with a coastguard station.

Wrekin, The, detached hill, Eng., Salop, 8 m. ESE. Shrewsbury; mainly composed of Pre-Cambrian bedded felspathic lavas and tuff. Alt. 1342 ft.

Wrelton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Whitby div., 17½ m. W. Scarborough, 1½ m. E. by N. Sinnington stn., P.O. P.<250.

Wrenbury with Frith, par., Eng., Cheshire, Eddisbury div., 4½ m. SW. Nantwich, on the Ellesmere Canal and the L. & NW. R., with a stn. (**Wrenbury**) on the L. & NW. & G. W. Joint Rly., P.O. (**Wrenbury**). P.<500; eccles. par. P.<2000.

Wreningham, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 8½ m. SW. by S. Norwich, 2½ m. WNW. Flordon stn., PM.O. P.<500. See **Ashwellthorpe.**

Wrentham, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 8 m. SSW. Lowestoft, PMT.O. P.<1500.

Wrentham, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Norfolk co., 17 m. NW. Taunton. P.<3000.

Wrenthorpe, vil., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, P.O. See **Stanley with Wrenthorpe.**

Wreschen, tn., Prussia, prov. and 27½ m. E. by S. Posen, cap. circle Wreschen. P. (1816)<3000; (1890) 5200.

Wressell, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Derwent, 5½ m. NNW. Goole, with a stn. (**Wressle**) on the NE. R. In the vicinity are ruins of Wressell Castle, belonging to the Percies, built in the time of Richard II. P.<500.

Wrestlingworth, par., Eng., in the extreme E. of Bedfordshire, 13 m. E. by S. Bedford, div. and 4½ m. E. by N. Biggleswade, 3 m. SE. by E. Potton stn., P.O. P.<750.

Wretham (rĕt′am), **East** and **West,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., the former 25 m. E. by N. Ely, 5 m. NE. Thetford, 1 m. ESE. of its stn. (**Wretham and Hockham**) on the G. E. & Colne Valley Rly., PMT.O. (**Wretham**). P. (of each)<250.

Wretton, par., Eng., Norfolk, SW. div., 13½ m. S. by E. King's Lynn, 1 m. W. Stoke Ferry stn. P.<500. See **Wereham.**

Wrexham, mun. bor. (since 1857), contributory parl. bor. [**Denbigh**], and market-tn., Wales, Denbighshire, in the diocese of St. Asaph, on a trib. of the Dee, 12 m. SSW. Chester, 201 m. NNW. London, with a stn. on branches of the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R. Its parish church (tower of 135 ft., completed after 1500) is called 'one of the seven wonders of Wales;' and the town claims to be the 'Metropolis of N. Wales.' Coal and lead are mined in the neighbourhood, and the town has iron and steel works, &c. Market-day, Th. P. (1801)<3000; (1891) 12,600.

Wribbenhall, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, Kidderminster ancient par., PM.O. P.<1500.

Wriezen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, govt. Potsdam, circle Ober-Barnim. P. (1816)<5000; (1890) 7100.

Wright, co., U.S., Iowa, S. of 43° N., and E. of 94° W.

Wright, co., U.S., Minnesota, crossed by 94° W., and bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi.

Wright, co., U.S., Missouri, in the S., N. of 37° N., and to the E. of 93° W.

Wright Green, stn., Eng., Cumberland, Cockermouth div., 6 m. SE. Workington, on the L. & NW. and Furness Rlys.

Wrightington, par., Eng., Lancashire, Chorley div., 6 m. NW. Wigan, 2 m. ENE. Parbold stn., P.O. P.<2000.

Wright's Lake, Canada, Ontario, Leeds and Frontenac cos., 20 m. NNE. Kingston, part of the navigation system of the Rideau Canal.

Wright Sound, channel in the W. of Brit. Columbia, in 53° 20′ N., connecting Fraser Reach with Grenville Channel.

Wrightsville, vil., U.S., Georgia, cap. Johnson co., 67 m. SW. Augusta. P.<1500.

Wrightsville, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, New Hanover co., on the NE. Cape Fear R., 3 m. N. by E. Wilmington. P.<1500.

Wrightsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, York co., on the r. bk. of Susquehanna R., 25 m. SE. Harrisburg; iron ore found in the neighbourhood. P.<2000.

Wrinehill, vil., Eng., Cheshire. See **Checkley with Wrinehill.**

Wrington, par., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 9 m. E. Weston-super-Mare, 2½ m. E. Congresbury stn.; birthplace of the philosopher Locke, 1632. PMT.O. 5913 ac. P.<1500; eccles. par. (**Wrington with Redhill**) P.<1500.

Writhlington, par., Eng., Somerset, div. and 6½ m. NW. Frome, 1 m. E. Radstock stn. P.<500.

Writtle, par., Eng., Essex, div. and 1½ m. W. Chelmsford, PMT.O.; 8624 ac. P.<2500. See **Highwood.**

Wrockwardine and **Wrockwardine Wood,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., the former 3½ m. E. Shrewsbury, 1½ m. E. Walcot stn. Wrockwardine, P.O., 4583 ac., P.<1500; Wrockwardine Wood, PM.O., P.<5000.

Wronke, tn., Prussia, prov. and 30 m. NW. Posen, circle Samter, on riv. Warthe. P.<3000.

Wroot, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, W. Lindsey div., 11 m. NW. by N. Gainsborough, 3 m. NE. Finningley stn., P.O. P.<500.

Wrotham (ru'tam), ancient par. and tn., Eng., Kent, Medway div., 7½ m. N. by E. Tunbridge, 1 m. N. by E. of its stn. (**Wrotham and Borough Green**) on L. C. & D. R.; had formerly a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury. PMT.O., and P.O. (**Wrotham Heath**). Market-day, M. 8883 ac. P.<3500.

Wroughton, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Cricklade div., 2 m. SSW. Swindon, PMT.O.; 7307 ac. P.<3000.

Wroxall, vil., Eng., Isle of Wight, 1½ m. NW. by N. Ventnor, with a stn. (**Wroxall** for **Appuldercombe** and **Godshill**) on the Isle of Wight Rly., PMT.O. See **Newchurch.**

Wroxall, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon div., 5½ m. NW. Warwick, 3½ m. N. Hatton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Wroxall Abbey**) P.<250.

Wroxeter, vil., Canada, Ontario, Huron co., 62 m. N. London, on a railway. P.<1500.

Wroxeter, par., Eng., Salop, Wellington div., on the l. bk. of the Severn, 5½ m. SE. by E. Shrewsbury, 2½ m. SSE. Upton Magna stn. Extensive remains of the ancient *Uriconium* were discovered near this, 1859. P.O. 5953 ac. P.<750.

Wroxham, par., Eng., Norfolk, E. div., on the Bure, 7½ m. NE. Norwich, on the G. E. R., PMT.O., and P.O. (**Lower Wroxham**). P.<500; eccles. par. (**Wroxham with Salhouse**) P.<1500. See **Broads, The.**

Wroxton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 2½ m. WNW. Banbury, PMT.O. P.<750; eccles. par. (**Wroxton with Balscote**) P.<750.

Wrschowitz, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Königlichen Weinberge. P. 8600.

Wryde, stn., Eng., Cambridgeshire, on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., 4½ m. W. Murrow stn., P.O. (**Wryde Croft**) 2 m. from W.

Wrynose Gap, inland pass, Eng., on borders of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, at sources of riv. Duddon.

Wrythe, The, PM.O., Eng., 1 m. from Carshalton (Surrey).

Wsetin, tn., Austria, Moravia, on riv. Ober Beczwa, 38 m. SE. by E. Olmütz; manufactures furniture, cloth, and sugar. P. 6100.

Wubushi, inlet, E. Africa. See **Port Durnford.**

Wuchang, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the r. bk. of the Yangtse-kiang, opposite Hankow and the confluence of the Han-kiang; seat of the viceroy of the provs. of Hupe and Hunan, who has erected here large cotton-mills, lit with electric light, a laboratory, and a college. P. 4–500,000.

Wuchou, tn., China, the commercial cap. of prov. Kwangsi, on the l. bk. of the Si-kiang, two or three miles below the confluence of the Tan-kiang.

Wuerdle and Wardle, tn. and par., Eng., Lancashire, Middleton div., 2½ m. NNE. Rochdale, close to Littleborough stn. Tn. P.<4000; par. P. 10,500.

Wuhu, treaty-port (since 1876), China, prov. Nganhwei, 55 m. SSE. Nanking, on an affluent of the Yangtse-kiang, about 4 m. from the r. bk. of the main stream; important manufacturing town; noted throughout China for its red cord; also for cutlery and other articles in steel. Foreign trade (exports rice, &c.; chief import, opium) has grown considerably since the opening of the port, especially since 1881. The town suffered terribly during the Taiping rebellion. Mean temp. (3 yrs., 1878–79 and 1881), yr. 61.3° F., Jan. 39.0°, Aug. 82.8°. P. 100,000.

Wukari, tn., W. Africa, Sokoto, 28 m. from the l. bk. of the Benue, 220 m. E. of its confluence with the Niger.

Wu-kiang, riv., western China, rises in the W. of Kweichou, and flows E. then N. through the S. of Süchwan, and enters the Yangtse-kiang in about 107° 43′ E.; called in its upper course the Kian-kiang.

Wukung, riv., Manchuria, flows WNW. and joins the Sungari in about 47° 23′ N., a short distance below the confluence of the Hurka and Sungari.

Wülfrath, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Mettmann, 7 m. W. by N. Barmen; manufactures iron and steel wares, keys, and has lead-mines. P.<5000.

Wulsdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, govt. Stade, circle Geestemünde. P.<3000.

Wulúr, lake, India, Kashmír, crossed in the centre by 34° 20′ N., 74° 37′ E.; enclosed on E. and N. by very lofty mountains, and celebrated for its picturesqueness. On the small island of Lanka are the ruins of a Buddhist temple. Breadth, 10 m.; length, 12 m.

Wümme, riv., Prussia, prov. Hanover, flows W. then NW. partly along the frontier of the terr. of Bremen into the Weser at Vegesack; navigable below the confluence of the Hamme.

Wún, tn., India, Berar, in 20° 3′ N., 79° E.; chief town of Wún dist. P. (1881)<5000.

Wun, oasis, central Sudan, to the N. of Wadai, in about 17° 45′ N.

Wunghnu, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., in 36° 10′ S., 145° 27′ E. P.<1500.

Wung-kum, isl., China. See **Montanha.**

Wungu, dist., Ger. E. Africa. See **Miwungu.**

Wünnenwil, vil., Switzd., cant. and 7 m. NE. Freiburg. P.<2000.

Wünschelburg, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neurode, 50 m. SW. by S. Breslau, 22 m. E. by S. Trautenau (Bohemia). P.<3000.

Wunsiedel, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Franconia, circle Wunsiedel, 20 m. ENE. Bayreuth, in the Fichtelgebirge; manufactures hosiery, agricultural and electrical dynamo machinery, mineral dyes, &c. In the vicinity are quarries of granite, sienite, limestone, marble, and soap-stone. Wunsiedel is the birthplace of Richter (Jean Paul), 1763. Alt. 1742 ft. P.<4000.

Wunstorf, tn., Ger., prov. and 13 m. W. by N. Hanover, circle Neustadt. P.<4000.

Wuntho, Shan chiefship in Upper Burma, NE. of Mandalay, brought under British administration in 1891; rich auriferous quartz reported.

Wunyamyanga, country on the N. frontier of Brit. S. Africa, between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, between about 32½° and 33° E.

Wupper, riv., Prussia, Rhine Prov., winds NW. then SW. past Barmen and Elberfeld, and enters the Rhine a few miles below Cologne; not navigable.

Wupperthal, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 22 m. ESE. Clanwilliam, 64 m. SW. by S. Calvinia.

Würbenthal, tn., Austria, Silesia, on riv. Oppa, 23 m. WNW. Troppau; manufactures linens and iron wire; has an acidulated mineral spring. In the vicinity are iron-mines and an astronomical observatory. P.<3000.

Würm, Lake, Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Upper Bavaria, 13 m. SW. Munich; 13 m. long, by 1–2½ m. broad.

Wurnu, tn., central Sudan, kgd. and 15½ m. NE. Sokoto, of which it is the present cap.; occupies a fine position on an isolated rock 130 ft. high. To the N. is the riv. Gulbi-n-Rima or Gulbi-n-Sokoto. P.<2000.

Würselen, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 4 m. NNE. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. (comm.) 8400.

Wursten, dist., Prussia, prov. Hanover, stretching about 15 m. N. from the mouth of the Weser.

Würtemberg, kgd., Ger., lying between Bavaria (E.) and Baden (S., W., and NW.), and touching the Lake of Constance in the S.; divided into the four circles Neckar, Schwarzwald (Black Forest), Jagst, and Donau (Danube). The separate principality of Hohenzollern, an oblong strip of terr., penetrates towards the middle of Würtemberg from the S.

In extent, Würtemberg is the third largest of the states comprised within the German Empire, though somewhat less than the combined area of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Fifty miles of the W. frontier fall within the limits of the Black Forest (loftiest alt., part of Hornisgrinde, 3820 ft.). From the SW. corner of the country stretches in a NE. direction the chain of the Rauhe Alb or Swabian Jura (highest point, 3327 ft.). S. of this last range and parallel to it flows the Danube, and between the Danube and the Lake of Constance is a plateau region (1900 ft. to 2450 ft.), bounded E. by the Iller, which runs up to the Adelegg (3668 ft.), an outlier of the Alps, in the extreme SE., and falls away northwards to the Danube (1522 ft. at Ulm). On the N. side of the Alb, Würtemberg is a region of fertile plateaux (1000 ft. to 2400 ft.) and valleys, watered by the Neckar and its tribs. (the Filz, Rems, Murr, Kocher, Jagst, Eschach, Nagold, Enz, Zaber), and by the Tauber (NE.), an affluent of the Main, and sinking as a whole in altitude towards the NW. (500 ft.). Würtemberg enjoys a temperate climate, the yearly mean in the valley of the Neckar being 45°–50°, and in the mountainous parts about 40° F. Nearly one-half of the surface is devoted to agriculture (vine, fruit, rye, maize, pease, lentils, spelt, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, beetroot, chickory, flax, hops, tobacco, turnips, vetch, cabbage, &c.); about one-fifth consists of meadows and grass; and nearly one-third is covered with forests (principally *Coniferæ* and beech). The wine, fruits, and spelt of Würtemberg are especially celebrated. The keeping of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine constitutes an important branch of industry. Salt and iron are the only minerals of importance, the former extracted at Heilbronn, Hall, Friedrichshall, Wilhelmshall, and Sulz. Turf is pretty widely distributed. The manufactures embrace gold and silver work, cast-iron goods, cutlery, arms, ironmongery, machinery (Esslingen), bell-casting, mathematical instruments, musical instruments (including organs, pianos, and musical boxes), roofing-tiles, cement, glass, chemicals, wood-carving and allied trades, toys, paper, printing (Stuttgart), cottons, silks, woollens, linens, embroidery, beer, flour, confectionery, &c. Stuttgart is the principal centre of publishing in S. Germany. Nearly one-half of the population are engaged in these and other industrial pursuits all over the country, though the principal seats are Stuttgart, Esslingen, Heilbronn, Gmünd, Reutlingen, Kanstatt, Ulm, Tuttlingen, Ludwigsburg, Blaubeuren, Schramberg, Heidenheim, Göppingen, and Ebingen. An active trade is carried on, even with distant parts of the world; the most important trading-centres are Heilbronn, Friedrichshafen (on Lake of Constance), and Ulm on the borders, and Stuttgart in the centre. In addition to the navigable Neckar and Lake of Constance, the country is served by 1000 to 1500 m. of railways and by excellent roads, most of the railways being state property. The government rests in the hands of a hereditary constitutional monarch, assisted by a ministry of six members and a privy council, and by two legislative chambers —that of the Magnates, partly hereditary, partly nominated by the sovereign, and that of the People's Representatives (70), with certain *ex-officio* and class delegates. Würtemberg sends seventeen members to the German *Reichstag* (diet), and has four votes in the Federal Council. The people are mostly descendants of the ancient Alemanni and Suevi (Swabians). The educational status of Würtemberg stands praiseworthily high, attendance at school being compulsory upon all children between seven and fourteen years of age. There is a university at Tübingen, an excellent polytechnic at Stuttgart, an agricultural college at Hohenheim, a conservatory of music at Stuttgart, and numerous good technical and special colleges. Stuttgart, the cap., has a population approaching 150,000; and there are ten other towns with populations between 10,000 and 50,000. The second town of the kingdom in point of size is Ulm (36,000). The earliest historical inhabitants of Würtemberg were the Suevi, who were subdued by the Romans in the 1st century. In the 3rd century the country was conquered by the Alemanni, in the end of the 5th by the Franks, and in the 9th it was incorporated in the duchy of Swabia, one of the great divisions of the empire. The county house of Würtemberg was founded in the 12th century, and in the end of the 15th advanced to the ducal dignity. Duke Ulrich, the most striking personality amongst the dukes, provoked the hostility of his peasantry as well as of the neighbouring princes, but lived to introduce the Reformation into his state. Würtemberg suffered severely during the Thirty Years' War. In 1802 the duke threw in his lot with the French, and was rewarded by a large accession of territory, and the title of Elector, exchanged in 1806 for the higher title of King. In 1866 Würtemberg sided with Austria against Prussia, but five years later joined the German Empire. See **German Empire,** table. [**J. T. B.**]

Würtemberg Bay, Ger. New Guinea, in the W. of Huon Bay, in about 7° 24′ S., 147° 0′ E.

Würtemberg Canal. See **Alexander Würtemberg.**

Wurtsboro, vil., U.S., New York, Sullivan co., 32 m. WSW. Poughkeepsie, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal. P. <1500.

Wurzbach, market-tn., Ger., princip. Reuss Younger Line, circle Schleiz. P. <2000.

Würzburg, tn., Bavaria, cap. of administrative division of Lower Franconia, on the riv. Main, 60 m. E. by S. Frankfort-on-Main. Its memorable buildings include the cathedral, founded 842, rebuilt 1042; the handsome Mary chapel (14th to 15th centuries), in the Gothic style; the Romanesque church of St. Burkard (11th century); the Haug church, in the Italian Renaissance style (1670–91); the New Minster church, which contains the grave and a monument to the mediæval poet Walter von der Vogelweide (died 1230); the royal castle (1720–1744), formerly residence of the prince-bishops of Würzburg, an imitation of the Versailles Palace; and the university, founded originally in 1403, but refounded in 1582, with a celebrated medical school, the excellently equipped Julius Hospital (1576), an observatory, and library of 200,000 vols. The town is overlooked by the fortress of Marienburg, built on the site of a Roman fort and fortified in 1203; it was the residence of the bishops down to 1720. In the vicinity of the town is a pilgrimage church on the summit (1162 ft.) of the Nickolausberg. Würzburg is a busy manufacturing centre; the principal objects of industry are tobacco and cigars, mathematical and musical instruments, wine, printing-presses, machinery, playing-cards, gold braid, railway carriages, and various others. There is an active trade in wine, fruit, coal, and timber; considerable quantities of both wine and fruit being grown in the neighbourhood. Würzburg dates from the 7th century. The bishopric was founded in 741 by St. Boniface. In the 10th century the town was surrounded by walls; it was further fortified in 1650, and remained a fortress until 1866. Several imperial diets were held here during the Middle Ages. In 1525 Würzburg fell into the hands of the revolted peasants, and in 1631 was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Marshal Jourdan, in command of the French Republicans, suffered a defeat under its walls in 1796 at the hands of the Archduke Charles of Austria. Würzburg passed to Bavaria in 1803, and was bombarded and occupied by the Prussians in 1866. Alt. 594 ft. P. (1871) 40,000; (1890) 61,000, of whom 47,500 are Roman Catholics.

Wurzen, or **Wurzen in Sachsen,** tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 15½ m. E. by N. Leipzig, dist. Grimma. P. (1834) <4000; (1890) 14,600.

Wushan-hsien (or **hien**), tn., China, in the E. of Süchwan, on the l. bk. of and at the most northerly part of the curve of the Yangtse-kiang between Ichang and Chungking, in 110° 13′ E.; gives name to the Wushan gorge, 20 m. long, the longest on the navigable part of the river.

Wushek, tn., central Sudan, in the N. of Munio, a vassal state of Bornu, in about 14° N., 10° E.

Wuso-ling, or **Usha-ling,** pass, China, Kansu, over a spur of the Nan-shan range, to the S. of Liangchou. Alt. 9900 ft. (10,080 ft., Michaelis). See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, p. 71.

Wusterhausen, or **Wusterhausen an der Dosse,** tn., Prussia, prov. and 34 m. N. Brandenburg, circle Ruppin. P. <4000.

Wüstewaltersdorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Waldenburg. P. <3000.

Wustrow, or **Wustrow in Mecklenburg,** vil., Ger., Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the coast, 20 m. NNE. Rostock. P. <2000.

Wusung, riv., China, in S. of prov. Kiangsu, issues as the Futhang-ho from Lake Sitai, flows E., takes the name of Hwangphu, and finally flows N. past Shanghai (*q.v.*) and enters the Yangtse-kiang just below the town of Wusung.

Wusung, tn., China, prov. Kiangsu, on the l. bk. of the mouth of the Wusung R., 11 m. N. Shanghai.

Wutach, riv., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, a r. bk. trib. of the Rhine, rises on the SE. slope of the Feldberg (4900 ft.), in the Black Forest, and flows SSW. between the Swabian Jura and the Black Forest, and joins the Rhine SE. of Waldshut, above the confluence of the Aar, after a course of 70 m.

Wutai-shan (improperly **Utai-shan**), mt. range, China, in E. of prov. Shansi, trending SW. to NE., crossed in the S. by 39° N.; in a more special sense an intricate assemblage of ridges separated by narrow valleys and wild gorges in the S. part of the range, celebrated throughout Mongolia on account of its Buddhist temples and monasteries, and the sanctity of the site generally, this being the most sacred spot and the most frequented place of pilgrimage for all Mongolian Buddhists.

Wuting, tn., China, prov. Shantung, 110 m. S. by E. Tientsin.

Wuting-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 40 m. NW. by N. Yünnan-fu.

Wuwei, tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, 38 m. W. Wuhu.

Wy, Cymro-Celtic, 'water.' See *Gwy.*

Wyandot, co., U.S., Ohio, in the NW., bounded on the N. by 41° N., W. of 83° W.

Wyandots, tribe. See **Hurons.**

Wyandotte, co., U.S., Kansas, in the part of the state adjoining Kansas City, Missouri; formerly also the name of a city which is practically a suburb of Kansas City in the state of Kansas, and is now called Kansas City (Kas.).

Wyandotte, city, U.S., Michigan, Wayne co., on the r. bk. of the Detroit, 12 m. SW. by S. Detroit, with which it is connected by an electrical tramway; has iron shipbuilding, boat-building, lumbering, and other industries. P. <4000.

Wyandotte Cave, a remarkable cavern, U.S., near the middle of the S. border of Indiana. It excels the Mammoth Cave in its stalagmites and stalactites; one of its chambers is 350 ft. long, and 245 ft. high; and its branches have been explored for over 20 m.

Wyanet, vil., U.S., Illinois, Bureau co., 109 m. WSW. Chicago. P. <1500.

Wyaston, P.O., Eng., 2 m. from Osmaston, Derbyshire.

Wyberton ((wī'ber-ton), par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Holland div., 1½ m. S. Boston, P.O. P. <750.

Wybons, post-tn., New South Wales, Brisbane co., 70 m. SSW. Tamworth. P. <1500.

Wyboston, P.O., Eng., Bedfordshire, 3 m. SW. St. Neots.

Wybunbury, par., Eng., Cheshire, Crewe div., 3½ m. ESE. Nantwich, 1½ m. WSW. Betley Road stn., PMT.O. P. <750.

Wych, High, eccles. par., Eng., co., div., and 9 m. E. Hertford, P.O. P. <1000.

Wychbold, eccles. par., Eng., Worcestershire, div. and 2 m. NE. Droitwich, P.O. P. <1500.

Wych Chapel, vil., Eng., Herefordshire. See **Colwall.**

Wych Cross, P.O., Eng., 5 m. SE. East Grinstead, Sussex.

Wyche, Lower, PM.O., Eng., 2 m. from Malvern, Worcestershire.

Wyche, Upper, P O., Eng., 2 m. from Malvern, Worcestershire.

Wycheproof, post-tn., Victoria, Kara Kara co., at the foot of **Mount Wycheproof,** 90 m. W. Echuca. P. <1500.

Wychough, par., Eng., Cheshire, Whitchurch union. P. <250.

Wychwood, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, Woodstock div., 4 m. NW. Witney. P. <250. See **Leafield.**

Wychwood Forest, an upland tract, Eng., on the borders of the Banbury and Woodstock div. of Oxfordshire, about 7½ m. W. Woodstock.

Wyck, locality, Eng., Hampshire, Petersfield div., 10½ m. SW. Aldershot, 2 m. E. Alton stn.

Wycliffe with Thorpe, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, on the r. bk. of the Tees, div. and 9 m. NNW. Richmond, 3 m. SW. Winston stn. P. <250.

Wycoller, vil., Eng., Lancashire, Clitheroe div., 7 m. NE. by E. Burnley, 4 m. E. by S. Colne stn.

Wycomb, vil., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 4 m. NNE. Melton Mowbray, 2 m. E. by N. Scalford stn. See **Chadwell.**

Wycombe (wik'am), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., 11½ m. NW. by N. Windsor. P. <5000.

Wycombe, Chipping (or **High**), civic par., mun. bor., and eccles. par., Eng., Bucks, adjoining the parish of Wycombe (the whole of which is included in the mun. bor.), with stns. (**High Wycombe** and **West Wycombe**) on the G. W. R., 29 m. by rail from London, near the base of the Chiltern Hills. It is an old town. In 1774 a tesselated pavement was found near, along with a large number of Roman coins, some of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. It was governed by a mayor as early as the time of Henry III., though it did not receive its charter of incorporation till the reign of Henry VI. Till 1867 it sent two members, and till 1885 one member, to Parliament. It has a free grammar-school and almshouses, originally founded out of funds belonging to the Hospital of St. John, in the town, but confiscated by the crown at the dissolution of the monasteries, now under the management of the corporate charity trustees. It has barracks, and in the 18th century had a branch of the Royal Military College, afterwards removed to Sandhurst. Formerly it carried on lace-making and straw-plaiting, but now the making of chairs is the staple industry. Alt. 225 ft. Mean rfall. (1866-80), yr. 26.7 in. Market-day, F. Par. 6266 ac., P. 11,400; mun. bor. 687 ac., P. (1801) 2350; (1851) 4200; (1891) 13,400; eccles. par. (**High Wycombe**) P. (1891) 14,400; parl. div. (**Wycombe** or **South Division**) P. (1891) 66,900.

Wycombe, West, par., 2½ m. WNW. Chipping Wycombe, PT.O.; 6533 ac. P. <3000.

Wycombe Marsh, P.O., 2 m. from High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, Eng.

Wyddial, par., Eng., Hertfordshire, Hitchin div., 12½ m. N. by E. Hertford, 1½ m. N. Buntingford stn. P. <500.

Wye, riv., Eng., in the NW. of Derbyshire, flows SE. past Bakewell to the riv. Derwent, which it joins on the l. bk. at Great Rowsley.

Wye, par., Eng., Kent, div. and 4 m. NE. by E. Ashford, on the Stour, on the SE. R., with a bridge over the Stour. The church was rebuilt by Archbishop Kempe, and dates from the time of Henry VI. The college, founded in 1431, but suppressed in 1534, was in 1893 appropriated for the South-Eastern Agricultural College, endowed by the county councils of Kent and Surrey. PMT.O. 7349 ac. P. <1500.

Wye, riv., Eng. and Wales, rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, co. Montgomery, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly SE. through a part of Radnorshire, and between the cos. Radnor and Brecon, intersects the co. Hereford near its centre, below Hereford turns S., and after separating the cos. Gloucester and Monmouth enters the estuary of the Severn 2 m. S. Chepstow, which town with Hereford, Monmouth, Ross, Hay, Builth, and Rhayader are on its banks. Principal affluents, l. bk. the Luff and Ithon, r. bk. Caerwen and Irfron. Total course, 130 m.; navigable for large vessels to Chepstow, for vessels of 40 tons burden to Hereford (70 m.), and to Hay (100 m.) for small craft; but its navigation is often interrupted by its shallowness or rapidity. Its course in Herefordshire is renowned for beauty. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester, and has a valuable salmon fishery. The rise of the tide at the mouth of this river, amounting at Chepstow to 46 ft. at the highest spring tides, is believed to be greater than anywhere else except Fundy Bay.

Wye, riv., U.S., Maryland, an arm of Chesapeake Bay, extending for some distance between Talbot and Queen Anne counties.

Wyersdale, Nether and **Over,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Lancashire, on the riv. Wyre, div. and 6–7 m. SE. Lancaster. Nether Wyersdale, 4229 ac., P. <1000; Over Wyersdale, 17,319 ac., P. <750.

Wyevale, vil., Canada, Ontario, Simcoe co., 20 m. E. by N. Collingwood, on a railway. P. <1500.

Wyfordby, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 2 m. E. Melton Mowbray, P.O. P. <250.

Wygnanka, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, dist. Czortków. P. <5000.

Wyham with Cadeby, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 6 m. NW. by N. Louth, 2 m. W. by S. Ludborough stn. P. <250.

Wyhlen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, 4½ m. E. by S. Basel (Switzd.). P. <2000.

Wyk, seapt. vil., Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 21 m. SSW. Tondern, at SE. extremity of Föhr I.; is a trading port, and has sea-bathing. The harbour, 1 ac. in area, with about 500 ft. of quayage, has a depth alongside at ordinary springs of 8 ft. at high water, and nil at low water. P. <2000.

Wyke, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Weeke.**

Wyke, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Ash and Worplesdon ancient pars. P. <750.

Wyke, stn. and PMT.O., Eng., Yorkshire. See **Wike.**

Wyke, or **Week Champflower,** part of eccles. par., Eng., Somerset. See **Pitcombe.**

Wykeham, eccles. par., Eng., Hampshire. See **Wickham.**

Wykeham, vil., Eng., Leicestershire. See **Rothley.**

Wykeham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, Whitby div., 5 m. WSW. Scarborough, on the NE. R., P.O.; 8200 ac. P. <500.

Wykeham, East, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, Lindsey div., 7 m. W. Louth. P. <250.

Wyken, par., Eng., Warwickshire, Nuneaton div., on the Sow, 2½ m. ENE. Coventry; coal mined. P. <250.

Wyke Regis, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, S. div., 1½ m. WSW. Weymouth, PMT.O. P. <4500.

Wyl, tn., Switzd. See **Wil.**

Wylam, par., Eng., Northumberland, Wansbeck div., on the Tyne, 8½ m. W. Newcastle, on the NE. R. and N. B. R. Birthplace of George Stephenson, the engineer, 1781. Coal mined. PMT.O., and P.O. (**West Wylam Colliery**). P. <1500.

Wylam, North, stn., Eng., Northumberland, on the Newcastle, Newburn, and North Wylam branch of the NE. R.

Wyld Crag, mt., Tasmania, Franklin co., in 42° 28′ S., 146° 25′ E. Alt. 4399 ft.

Wylde Green, stn., Eng., Warwickshire, Tamworth div., on the L. & NW. R., 5½ m. NNE. Birmingham, PMT.O.

Wylhof, castle, Switzd. See **Hofwyl.**

Wylie, stn., Canada, prov. Ontario, on the C. P. R., 251 m. by rail W. Montreal.

Wylye (wai'li), or **Wily,** par., Eng., Wiltshire, on riv. Wylye, Wilton div., 10 m. NW. by W., on the G. W. R., PMT.O. P. <500.

Wymering, par., Eng., Hampshire, Fareham div., on Portsmouth Harbour, 3½ m. NNE. Portsmouth, 1 m. NW. Cosham stn. P. <1500. See **Widley.**

Wymeswold, or **Wimeswould,** par., Eng., Leicestershire, div. and 5 m. NE. by E. Loughborough, PM.O. P. <1000.

Wymington, par., Eng., on the N. border of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 11 m. NW. by N. Bedford, 2 m. SE. by E. Irchester stn. P.<500.

Wymondham, par., Eng., Leicestershire, Melton div., 6 m. E. Melton Mowbray, with a stn. (**Edmondthorpe and Wymondham**) on the M. R., 2 m. NE. Whissendine stn., PMT.O. P.<1000.

Wymondham (wĭnd'am), par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 9 m. WSW. Norwich, an important junction on the G. E. R.; manufactures brushes and boots. The church comprises part of a Benedictine priory founded 1107. The old wooden market cross dates from 1616; it was repaired in 1863, and now serves as a reading-room. There is an Edward VI. grammar-school. PMT.O. 10,950 ac. P.<5000.

Wymondley, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Hertfordshire, div. and 2 m. SSE. Hitchin stn., 9 m. NE. by E. Luton, P.O. (**Little Wymondley**), and P.O. (**Much Wymondley**). P. (of each)<500; eccles. par. (**Great Wymondley with Ippollitts**) P.<1500.

Wymore, vil., U.S., Nebraska, Gage co. P.<3000.

Wynaad, sub-dist., India. See **Waināḍ.**

Wynberg, tn., Cape Colony, Cape dist., 7 m. SSE. Cape Town, on the railway to Kimberley. Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 62.5° F., Jan. 69.6°, July 55.3°; mean annual rfall. (17 yrs.), 42.72 in. P.<5000.

Wynburg, tn., S. Africa, Orange Free State, cap. dist., 68 m. NE. Bloemfontein. P.<2000.

Wyndcaleton, par., Eng., Somerset. See **Wincanton.**

Wynd Cliff, cliff, Eng., Monmouthshire. See **Windcliff.**

Wyndham, mining tp., New South Wales, 358 m. S. Sydney by road and rail. P.<1500.

Wyndham, post-tn., New Zealand, South I., Southland co., on the l. bk. of the Mataura, 24 m. E. by N. Invercargill. P.<1500.

Wyndham, vil., Victoria. See **Werribee.**

Wyndham, tn. and harb., W. Australia, Plantagenet co., 7 m. NE. Albany; port and nearest starting-point for the Kimberley goldfield, from which it is 300 miles distant. P.<1500.

Wynford Eagle, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 7½ m. WNW. Dorchester, 1½ m. SW. Maiden Newton stn. P.<250. See **Toller Fratrum.**

Wynghene, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Thielt, 11 m. S. by E. Bruges. P. 7800.

Wynward, vil., Eng., Durham, SE. div., 5 m. NNW. Stockton, with a stn. (**Wynyard**) on the NE. R. See **Grindon.**

Wynyard, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Murrumbidgee R., and crossed in the middle by 148° E.

Wynyard, tn. and port of entry, Tasmania, Wellington co., on the coast, 33 m. NNE. Waratah. P.<1500.

Wynyard River, post-tn., Tasmania, Dorset co., in a tin-mining district, 80 m. E. Launceston by road and rail. P.<1500.

Wyoming, vil., Canada, Ontario, Lambton co., 44 m. W. London, on a railway. P.<1500.

Wyo'ming, one of the United States, admitted 1890, a rectangular portion of the Rocky Mts., whence a small rectangle in the NW. has been set apart by the Federal Government as the Yellowstone National Park (*q.v.*), leaving Wyoming a little larger than Great Britain, bounded W. by Idaho, N. by Montana, E. by S. Dakota and Nebraska, S. by Colorado, SW. by Utah. Only Arizona and Nevada have a smaller population. Cheyenne (P. 11,700), the cap., in the SE., the most populous region, is the only city exceeding 8000. Since 1870 women have possessed equal right with men to vote and take office. The surface is a plateau, with an average elevation exceeding 6000 ft. From this level the higher portions of the mountains rise in ridges and hill groups. S. are the Laramie Hills, connected by Seminole and Green Mts., running W., with loftier Wind R. and Shoshone Mts. (Fremont's Peak, 13,570 ft.), running NNW. to the Yellowstone region. The Big Horn Mts. are N., and the Black Hills NE. Between these high grounds are rivers of corresponding names running to the Pacific, Atlantic, and Great Salt Lake. The rivers are not navigable, but furnish power and water for irrigation. The rainfall is slight; the air dry, clear, and rare; the summer short and cool; the winter long and severe [**Cheyenne**]. Pine forests clothe the higher ground to 10,000 ft. with fine timber, little used. Perhaps one-sixth of the soil is capable of cultivation under irrigation. Farm products are unimportant, but there is much natural grazing. The raising of cattle, sheep, and horses is the chief occupation. Wyoming has a very varied geology; minerals abound, but are little worked. Iron, gold, tin, soda, and salt are possibly capable of development. Petroleum is known to be abundant, but the distance of markets prevents working, and the bores made have been plugged. Coal exists over an area of 4000 sq. m., and is worked extensively along the line of the Union Pacific RR. The yield increases steadily, doubling from 1887 to 1891, in which year but seven states surpassed Wyoming in value of coal mined. Area, 97,890 sq. m. P. 60,700. See **United States,** table. [**W. S.**]

Wyoming, tn., U.S., Illinois, Stark co., 125 m. SW. by W. Chicago, 27 m. NNW. Peoria. P.<1500.

Wyoming, vil., U.S., Iowa, Jones co., 36 m. SW. by S. Dubuque. P.<1500.

Wyoming, co., U.S., New York, in the W., partly bounded on the E. by 78° W., S. of 43° N.

Wyoming, vil., U.S., Ohio, Hamilton co., 10 m. N. Cincinnati. P.<1500.

Wyoming, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 11 m. SW. by W. Scranton. Alt. (station) 588 ft. (R.R.). P.<2000.

Wyoming, co., U.S., Pennsylvania, N. of 41° N., and traversed by the N. Branch of the Susquehanna R.

Wyoming, co., U.S., W. Virginia, on the SW. frontier, crossed in the W. by 82° W.

Wyoming Peak, mt., U.S., Wyoming, Uintah co., 115 m. N. by E. from the SW. corner of the state. Alt. 11,490 ft. (Hayden).

Wyoming Valley, valley, 20 m. long, with an average breadth of 3 m., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., traversed by the N. Branch of the Susquehanna R., and enclosed by mountains of about 1000 ft. high. The river enters through the Lackawannock Gap, and passes out through the Nanticoke Gap. Near the centre are Wyoming Falls. The massacre of Wyoming, the subject of Campbell's poem, took place here, July 3, 1778.

Wyrardisbury (rēz'beri), par., Eng., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe div., near the Thames, 3½ m. SE. by E. Windsor, with a stn. (**Wraysbury**) on the L. & SW. R., PMT.O. (**Wraysbury**). P.<750.

Wyre, riv., Eng., Lancashire, rises in the W. of Bowland Forest, and flows SW., W., and NW., entering Morecambe Bay by an estuary, at the mouth of which stands Fleetwood.

Wyre Dock, stn., Eng., Lancashire, on the L. & Y. & L. & NW. Joint Rly., at Fleetwood.

Wyre Forest, stn., Eng., Salop, on the G. W. R., 5 m. W. Bewdley.

Wyre Piddle, par., Eng., Worcestershire, on the Avon, div. and 6 m. WNW. Evesham, close to Pershore stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Fladbury.**

Wyresdale, the upper part of the Wyre valley, Eng., Lancashire. See **Wyersdale, Nether** and **Over.**

Wyrley, Great, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Lichfield div., 6 m. N. by W. Walsall, ½ m. E. **Wyrley and Church Bridge** stn. on the L. & NW. R.; coal mined. P.O. P.<1500.

Wysall, par., Eng., Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe div., 7 m. NE. Loughborough, 3 m. W. by S. Windmerpool stn., P.O. P.<250. See **Willoughby on the Wolds.**

Wysočan, tn., Austria, Bohemia, dist. Karolminthal. P.<4000.

Wysztyter See, lake, in the extreme S. of E. Prussia, 25 m. SE. Gumbinnen, drained N. by the Pissa, a left branch of the Pregel. Length 6 m., by 2½ m. in its widest part; area, 7 sq. m.

Wytchcross, P.O., Eng., Sussex. See **Wych Cross.**

Wythall, or **Withall,** eccles. par., Eng., Warwickshire, E. div., 7 m. S. Birmingham, PM.O. P.<1500.

Wytham, par., Eng., Berkshire, Abingdon div., 3 m. NW. by W. Oxford, P.O. P.<250.

Wythburn (waith'bern), eccles. par., Eng., Cumberland, Penrith div., at the foot of Helvellyn, 1 m. from the S. shore of Thirlmere, 6½ m. SE. by S. Keswick, P.O. P.<750. See **Castlerigg St. John's.**

Wythe, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SW., crossed in the N. by 37° N., and in the E. by 81° W., with mines of lead and manganese.

Wytheville, tn., U.S., Virginia, cap. Wythe co., 205 m. W. by S. Richmond, 113 m. W. by S. Lynchburg, with manganese mines; favourite tourist resort. Alt. 2242 ft. (R.R.). Mean temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 53.5° F., Jan. 35.0°, July 71.8°. P.<3000.

Wythop, par., Eng., Cumberland, union and 5 m. SE. Cockermouth. P.<250.

Wyton, vil., Canada, Ontario, Middlesex co., 7½ m. NE. by N. London, on a railway. P.<1500.

Wyton, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 1 m. E. Huntingdon. P.<250.

Wyton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Holderness div., 6 m. NE. by E. Hull, 2½ m. SE. by E. Swine stn. P.<250.

Wytschaete, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Ypres. P.<4000.

Wyvenhoe, stn., Eng., Essex. See **Wivenhoe.**

Wyverstone, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 11 m. E. by N. Bury St. Edmunds, 1 m. W. Finningham stn., P.O. P.<250.

Wyville with Hungerton, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven div., 5 m. SSW. Grantham, 3½ m. W. by S. Great Ponton stn. P.<250.

X

Xaintois, dist., France, dep. Vosges.

Xaintrie, dist., France, formerly in Bas-Limousin, now in dep. Corrèze; is a plateau, 1640–2460 ft. high, between the l. bk. of the Dordogne and its trib. the Cere.

Xala, municip., Mexico, Hidalgo, 100 m. NE. by E. Mexico.

Xalanga, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Tembu-land, 80 m. SE. Aliwal North.

Xaltocan, lake, Mexico, in the 'valley,' 15½ m. NNE. Mexico, N. of Lakes Texcuco and San Cristobal. In times of inundation the waters of this lake, prior to the construction of a recent drainage tunnel, used to be a menace to the city; it is almost always dry, being in reality only a large pond without depth; its area varies according to the year and seasons.

Xalucingo, vil., Mexico, Vera Cruz, 125 m. NE. Puebla.

Xanten, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., 33 m. NNW. Düsseldorf, circle Mörs. P. <3000.

Xanthi, Turkey in Europe. See **Eskije.**

Xanthos, site of ruins, Asia Minor, N. of Günek, on l. bk. of the Eschen-Cai, about 8 m. above its mouth, in about 36° 20′ N.

Xaragua, another name for Enriquillo, lake, Haiti.

Xarayes, region, Brazil, on l. bk. of riv. Paraguay, between 16½° and 17½° N.; is subject to frequent inundations.

Xaultegua, large gulf, S. Chile, running E. from the W. end of the Strait of Magellan, in 53° S.

Xavier, isl., off the coast of Chile, just S. of 47° S.

Xenahu, or *Xelaluh,* tn., Guatemala. See **Quezaltenango.**

Xenia, vil., U.S., Illinois, Clay co., 85 m. E. St. Louis (Mo.). P. <1500.

Xenia, vil., U.S., Indiana, Miami co., 55 m. N. by E. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Xenia, city, U.S., Ohio, cap. Greene co., 55 m. WSW. Columbus; seat of the Wilberforce University. Alt. 928 ft. (R.R.). P. 7300.

Xenil, riv., Spain. See **Jenil.**

Xerez de la Frontera, comm., Spain. See **Jerez de la Frontera.**

Xerokhorion (ksirokhori), tn., Greece, in the N. of Eubœa I., 33 m. SSE. Volo. P. <4000; comm. (Histiaia) P. 6700.

Xeros, Gulf of. See **Saros.**

Xertigny, vil., France, dep. Vosges, 36 m. NW. by N. Belfort, arr. and 10 m. SSW. Épinal. P. <2000.

Xieng, or *Xiang,* Portuguese spelling; in English spelling *Chieng;* in Chinese *Siang,* or *Kiang;* Laotian 'capital.' For all such places, see under **Chieng.**

Ximenez, tn., Mexico. See **Jimenez.**

Xingu, riv., central Brazil, formed by streams rising S. of the 14th S. parallel, in N. of the Matto Grosso plateau, and uniting a little N. of the 12th parallel. Below its confluence with the Ronuro and Kuluene it has a deep, rapid current, and a breadth of 1100 ft., and flows N., and in 10° S. leaping a rocky barrier at the cataract of Martius it becomes an impetuous torrent with foaming rapids and cascades, its width at places 6560 ft., again contracting suddenly to less than 655 ft., and bordered by hills of 985–1310 ft. About 3° 20′ S. the X. makes a sharp and sudden curve E. (the Volta). Here it receives on the r. bk. three trib. of some length—still unexplored—the Yema, Ilabagua, and Bacaja. On leaving the Volta the X. becomes navigable when it enters the Amazon plain (75 m. from its mouth). Running amongst numerous islands it spreads over a great width, and finally joins the Amazon in 1° 45′ S., forming a vast lake, in which the ocean tide is perceptible. Its blue waters appear black in contrast with the milky yellow of the Amazon water. Total length, 1300 m. It discharges into the Amazon 140,000 cubic ft. per second, its basin having an area of 152,000 sq. m.

Xirokhori, tn., Greece. See **Xerokhorion.**

Xochicalco, ruined Aztec fortress, S. Mexico, Morelos, about 140 m. S. Mexico, built on an isolated hill (385 ft. high) of blocks of basaltic porphyry, ornamented with hieroglyphics and figures in relief. The name means 'the castle of flowers.'

Xochimilco, tn., central Mexico, 12½ m. SSE. Mexico, on the SW. shore of Lake Xochimilco. P. (comm.) 12,700.

Xolotlan, lake, ancient native name of Lake Nicaragua.

Xoungs, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Hopetown, 100 m. SSW. Kuruman.

Xuandai, bay, Annam. See **Shuandai.**

Xucar, riv., Spain. See **Jucar.**

Xul, vil., Mexico, Yucatan, 53 m. SSE. Mérida. P. 7000.

Xylokastron, maritime vil., Greece, prov. (nomos) Sihaia and Elis, 32 m. ESE. Vostitsa (Aigion).

Xyli, bay, Greece, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Laconia, in 36° 40′ N., partly sheltered on NW. by Cape Xyli.

Y

Y, inlet, Holland. See **IJ.**

Yaamba, tp., Queensland, Livingstone co., 20 m. NNW. Rockhampton. P. <1500.

Yaba, coast tn., W. Africa, Congo Free State, in 5° 45′ S.

Yabebyrí, vil., in the S. of Paraguay, near the Paraná, in 57° 20′ W.

Yablonovoi Khrebet, mts. See **Stanovoi Khrebet.**

Yabrud, or **Yebrud,** vil., Asiatic Turkey, prov. and 38 m. NNE. Damascus, 4 m. WSW. Nebk, on the road to Homs, between two calcareous ranges, with innumerable caves which serve equally as tombs or dwellings; seat of a bishop of the Greek United Church.

Yabucoa, vil., isl. of Porto Rico, SE. ct., 39 m. SE. by S. San Juan, in 65° 47′ W. P. 12,900.

Yacan Guazu. See **Capilla Borja.**

Yacarana, riv., S. America. See **Yavari.**

Yachi (in Marco Polo). See **Yünnan-fu.**

Yachi, or **Yatsi,** tn., Japan. See **Tanichi.**

Yachou-fu, tn., China, Süchwan, on the Ya-ho, 67 m. SW. Chengtu-fu, the centre of the brick-tea manufacture and of the tea-trade with Tibet. Alt. about 2600 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1886, p. 372; *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1878, p. 85; *Supp. Papers R. G. S.,* i. p. 193.

Yacireta, isl., Paraguay. See **Jacyreta.**

Yacka, post-tn., S. Australia, Stanley co., 84 m. SE. by S. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Yackandandah, post-tn., Victoria, Bogong co., 9 m. ENE. Beechworth; has gold-mines. P. <1500.

Yacubia, or **Yagubia,** terr., Algeria, part of prov. and 100 m. SE. Oran, on the S. slope of the Tell; is an elevated region 3000–3700 ft. alt., with peaks 5300 ft. high. P. (comm.) 17,000.

Yacuma, *riv.,* Bolivia, a l. bk. trib. of the Mamore, which it enters in about 13° 15′ S.; navigable to within about 20 m. of Reyes. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1881, p. 406.

Yadagiri, tn., India, Haidarábád, on a trib. of riv. Bhímá, 86 m. E. Bijápur.

Yádiki, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Anantápur, in 15° 3′ N., 77° 55′ E. P. (1881) 6400.

Yadkin, co., U.S., N. Carolina, N. of 36° N., and E. of 81° W., bounded on N. and E. by Yadkin R.

Yadkin College, vil., U.S., N. Carolina, Davidson co., 6 m. NW. Lexington. P. <1500.

Yadrin, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 155 m. W. Kazañ, on r. bk. Sura. P. <5000.

Yafa, seapt., Palestine. See **Jaffa.**

Yâfa, vil., Palestine, *Japhia* in the O. T., 32° 41′ N., 35° 16′ E., 1½ m. SW. Nazareth.

Yafforth, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, div. and 11½ m. ESE. Richmond, 1½ m. WNW. Northallerton stn. P. <250. See **Danby Wiske.**

Yaga, dist., western Sudan; well wooded; grows cotton, indigo, and millet. The population are negro Gurmas, the chief living at Sebba, about 125 m. WNW. Say.

Yagami, seapt. tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 5 m. ENE. Nagasaki. P. 5300.

Yaghistan, region of NW. India and NE. Afghanistan, consists of the principality of **Yasin** in the N., and in the S. of the republics of the **Dards** (*q.v.*), and forms part of the Indus basin, between the riv. Kabul (SW.) and the Karakorum Mts. (NE.). Length, N. to S., 145 m.; greatest breadth, 105 m. P. probably about 300,000.

Yaguachi, riv., Ecuador, flows first S. under the name of the Chimbo [**Andes, B.**], then W. and NW., and enters the Rio Guayas; navigable by steamers all the year round to Yaguachi, about 7 m. from its mouth, in the rains to the confluence of the riv. Milagro.

Yaguachi, vil., Ecuador, 29 m. E. by N. Guayaquil.

Yaguajay, comm., Cuba, prov. Santa Clara. P. 6300.

Yaguaramas, tn., Cuba, 120 m. SE. by E. Havana.

Yaguaron, riv., on the NE. frontier of Uruguay, flows SE. into Lake Mirim.

Yaguas, Indian tribe, on the frontiers of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, between the Amazon and the riv. Içá.

Yaguas, seapt., Cuba, S. ct., 20 m. ESE. Santiago de Cuba, in 75° 35′ W.

Yagubia, Algeria. See **Yacubia.**

Yahl, post-tn., S. Australia, Grey co., 4 m. SSE. Mount Gambier. P. <1500.

Ya-ho, riv., China, Süchwan, flows SE. and unites with the Tung-ho, just above Kiating-fu, in 29° 33′ N., 103° 57′ E.; navigation dangerous, so that few junks are to be seen upon the river; goods sent down on long narrow bamboo rafts.

Yaik. See **Ural.**

Yaila, mts., Russia, on S. ct. Crimea, beginning at Cape Kkersones and ending in Mount Babugan-yaila (5094 ft.) and Chatyr-dagh. S. slope covered with vineyards, summer-houses, and the town **Yalta.**

Yaitskiy Gorodok. See **Uralsk.**

Yakima, riv., U.S., Washington, rises in the Cascade Mts., and flows SE. into the Columbia, which it joins about 20 m. above the place where the river turns W. Its valley is irrigated, and is one of the most fertile in the state. The Y. traverses a region with important coal-mines. Length about 175 m.

Yakima, North, city, U.S., Washington, Y. co., 110 m. WNW. Wallawalla. P. <2000.

Yakla, pass leading across the Chola Range of the Himálayas, on the E. frontier of Sikkim, in 27° 22′ N., to the N. of **Yakla Lake,** in Chambi. Alt. of pass about 15,000 ft. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1881, pp. 332–33.

Yakoba, tn., Africa. See **Yakubu.**

Yakobiye, tn., Asiatic Turkey, on the Diala, 40 m. NNE. Bagdad, on the road to Kirmanshah (Persia).

Yakobshtat (Jakobstadt, Lettish **Iehakaba Meests**), tn., Russia, Courland, 96 m. E. Mitau, on l. bk. W. Drina; ferry to the Jewish town Kreuzburg, on opposite bank. P. 7000.

Yakoma, stn., Congo Free State, in 4° 6′ N., 22° 40′ E., on l. bk. Ubangi, opposite mouth of Mbomu.

Yakubu, or **Yakoba,** tn., central Africa, Sokoto, 140 m. SE. Kano, in about 10° 20′ N., 9½° E.; superbly situated on a high and healthy plateau, in the midst of high wooded mountains, and divided into several quarters by fields, gardens, and small ponds. Alt. 2480 ft. P. 50,000.

Yakûk, ruins, Palestine, *Hukkok* in the O. T., 32° 53′ N., 35° 28′ E., 8 m. NNW. Tiberias.

Yakuno-shima, or **Yaku-shima,** isl., Japan, S. of Kiushiu, from which it is separated by the Strait of Van Diemen.

Yakutat Bay, large bay in Alaska, its mouth in 59° 30′–40′ N., crossed by 140° W.; navigation at all times difficult and dangerous, owing to its being directly exposed to the waves of the Pacific.

Yakutsk, prov., Russia, E. Siberia, including nearly the whole of the basin of the Lena, *i.e.*, nearly one-fifth of the Russian Empire, has the Arctic Ocean on N., Yeniseisk on W., Irkutsk, Transbaikalia, and Amur on S., and is separated from the Pacific (Sea of Okhotsk) only by the narrow Maritime Prov. Has in the SE. the Vitim plateau, 2500–3500 ft., with a border ridge 5000-6500 ft. high, fringed on NW. by a girdle of alpine tracts. Elevated plains 1000–1500 ft. in the NW. of both, a line drawn from the mouth of Vitim to the mouth of Aldan marking the approximate boundary between the two, and *tundras* in the N. The Arctic coast is indented by the bays of Borkhaya, Yana, Omulyakh, Kolyma, and Chaunskaya. Lyakhovskiye, Anjou, New Siberia, and De Long Is., and Wrangel's Land off the coast. Medvyezhiye Is. off the mouth of Kolyma. Watered by the Lena and its large tribs., Vitim, Olekma, and Aldan from right, and Vilyui from left. The Olenek enters the Arctic Ocean in the W. of the Lena, and the Yana, Indigirka, and Kolyma in the E. Climate extremely cold, the pole of cold of the Asiatic part of the N. hemisphere being at Verkhoyansk. At Yakutsk the average temperature of the three winter months is −40° F., and the soil is frozen for a depth of several hundred feet. Notwithstanding this severe climate, some barley, summer rye, and wheat and oats are reaped in the prov. Horses, cattle, and reindeer are kept, as well as several thousands of dogs for dragging sledges. Population chiefly Yakuts, with a few Tunguses (about 10,000), Yakagirs, Lamuts, and Chukchis. Russian settlers along the Lena and at the gold-diggings. The Yakuts (who call themselves *Sokhalar*) belong to the Turkish stem, and speak a Turkish dialect with an admixture of Mongolian words. The chief channel of communication is the Lena, upon which grain and all sorts of grocery and manufactured goods are shipped. The remainder are mere footpaths available as bridle-paths only during the summer. Divided into five dists.: Yakutsk, Olekminsk, Srednе-Kolymsk, Verkhoyansk, and Vilyuisk. There are no towns except Yakutsk. Area, 1,533,397 sq. m. P. (1892) 280,200.

Yakutsk, cap. of above prov., 62° 2′ N., 129° 44′ E., 1800 m. NE. of Irkutsk, on a l. bk. branch of the Lena, Khatystakh; great fair in July. Alt. 334 ft. Mean temp. (35 yrs., 1829–54, 1862–73), yr. 11.9° F., Jan. 45.0°, July 65.8°; mean rfall. (9 yrs.), yr. 13.7 in., June–Oct. 8.9 in. P. (1891) 6570.

Yala, tn. and mining dist., Malay Penin. See **Jala.**

Yalding, par., Eng., Kent, Tunbridge div., on the Medway, 5½ m. SW. Maidstone, 1 m. E. by S. of its stn. on the SE. R., PMT.O.; 6358 ac. P. <3000.

Yale, tn., Canada, prov. Brit. Columbia, on the C. P. R., about 121° 30′ W., 1379 m. by rail from Winnipeg, 103 m. from Vancouver; silver mined. P. <1500.

Yale, Mount, U.S., Colorado, 93 m. SW. by W. Denver, 25 m. S. Leadville. Alt. 14,187 ft. (Hayden); 14,263 ft. (Whitney); 14,121 ft. (Wheeler).

Yalesville, vil., U.S., Connecticut, co. and 14 m. NNE. New Haven. P. <1500.

Yale University, U.S., Connecticut. See **New Haven.**

Yali, small Turkish I., on the SW. of Asia Minor, 5 m. S. of Kos I.

Yalkhar, Kuh-i-, mt. group, NE. Persia, Khorassan, near the frontier of Afghanistan; highest point, 4735 ft.

Yalmal, large penin., Russia, Arctic Ocean, protruding from 68° to 72° 54′ N., between Kara Bay and Kara Sea on W., and Ob Bay on E.

Yâlo, vil., Palestine, *Ajalon* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 35° 1′ E., 13 m. WNW. Jerusalem.

Yalobusha, co., U.S., Mississippi, crossed by 34° N., and to the E. of 90° W.

Yalova, seapt. tn., Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 29 m. SE. by S. Constantinople.

Yalowaj, or **Yalovaj,** tn., Asia Minor, E. of the N. end of Lake Egerdir, 75 m. WNW. Konia (Konieh). Near it on the NE. are the ruins of Antioch of Pisidia.

Yalta, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Taurida, 57 m. S. Simpheropol, on S. ct. of Crimea and S. slope of Yaila Mts., 44° 30′ N., 34° 11′ N.; roadstead open to winds. Galita, or Jalita, of Arab geographers (12th century). Late autumn resort; surrounded by vineyards; enjoying a very temperate climate: yr. 62.5° F., Jan. 38°, Aug. 86.5°; mean rfall. (12 yrs.), yr. 19.4 in., Sept.–Feb. 12.3 in. Permanent P. 6000.

Yalu, or **Amnok,** riv., eastern Asia, flows W. then SW. on the N. frontier of Korea into Korea Bay; navigable, though not without interruptions, to about the place where it turns to the SW.; much used for floating timber. In rainy periods its waters rise 40 ft. Chinese fleet defeated by the Japanese on 17th September 1894. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, pp. 292, 301; 1892, pp. 152, 156.

Yalung-kiang, riv., China, flows S. from Tibet into the prov. Süchwan, and enters the Yangtse-kiang in about 102° E.; not navigable. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, p. 374.

Yalutorovsk, dist. tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tobolsk, 58 m. SE. Tyumeñ, 1 m. from l. bk. Tobol, amidst a fertile prairie. P. <5000.

Yalwal, mining-tp., New South Wales, St. Vincent co., 149 m. S. Sydney by road and rail. P. <1500.

Yam, old Russian for station or relay of horses; root of many names.

Yama, peak, Japan. See **Norikura Lake.**

Yama, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, chief affluent of Sea of Okhotsk. Length about 400 m.

Yamachiche, vil., Canada, Quebec, St. Maurice co., on a railway, 15 m. W. by S. Three Rivers. P. (of sub.-dist.) <3000.

Yamada, coast vil., Japan, E. ct. Honshiu, Swate ken, at the head of Nambu Bay. The harbour is excellent, permitting the manœuvres of the largest warships, and sheltered from the typhoons; has no landward approach, being hemmed in by mountains. P. <4000.

Yamada, tn., Japan, Ise ken, 60 m. SE. by E. Kyoto. P. 21,200.

Yamagata, tn., Japan, 75 m. ENE. Niigata. P. 27,300.

Yamagawa, coast tn., Japan, isl. of Kiushiu, ken and 28 m. SSE. Kagoshima, on the W. ct. of the beautiful Kagoshima Bay. P. 6300.

Yamaguchi, tn., Japan, in the SW. of Honshiu, 135 m. NE. Nagasaki; seat of a higher middle school. P. 12,600.

Yamaka, tn., Japan, Kiushiu I., Kuamoto ken. P. 5500.

Yamanaka, an elevated health resort, Japan, about 3 m. SW. Hakone (*q.v.*).

Yamanashi, a ken or prefecture, Japan, cap. Kofu.

Yamashiro, a kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Kyoto-fu.

Yamaska. 1. Co., Canada, Quebec, on the S. side of Lake St. Peter (riv. St. Lawrence). **2.** Vil., Y. co., 30 m. SW. Three Rivers, on the l. bk. of the Yamaska R., 3 m. above its mouth. P. <1500. **3. Yamaska,** or **Rivière des Savannes,** riv., Quebec, rises in Brome co., and flows W. then N. into the upper end of Lake St. Peter, 90 m. long.

Yamato, kuni or old prov., Japan, now included in Nara ken.

Yamba, post-tn., New South Wales. See **Clarence River Heads.**

Yambara, tribe, Sudan. See **Niambara.**

Yambiga, stn., Congo Free State, on r. bk. Congo, in 2° 5′ N., 23° E.

Yambo, seapt., Arabia. Same as **Yanba-el-Bahr.**

Yamboli, Eastern Roumelia. See **Jambol.**

Yambuk, tp., Victoria, Villiers co., 25 m. E. by N. Portland. P. <1500.

Yamburg, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 81 m. by rail SW. St. Petersburg. P. <5000.

Yambuya, vil., Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Aruwimi, just below its lowest rapid, in about 1° 17′ N., 25° 10′ E.

Yam Creek, mining dist., S. Australia, N. Terr., Rosebery co., 40 m. SSE. Palmerston; locality where the first gold was discovered; the station is now abandoned. P. <1500.

Yamdena, the largest isl. of the Timor-Laut group. Area about 1100 sq. m.

Yamdok-cho, lake, Tibet. See **Palti.**

Yam Hill, co., U.S., Oregon, in the NW., to the N. of 45° N., bounded on the E. by the Willamette R.

Yamina, tn., French Sudan. See **Nyamina.**

Yamithin, or **Yamethin,** tn., Upper Burma, 90 m. ESE. Pagan, 274 m. N. Rangoon stn. P. 6600; Buddhists, 4600.

Yamkanmardi, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. and 21 m. N. Belgáum, 58 m. NNW. Dhárwár. P. (1872) 5300.

Yampa, or **Yampah,** riv., U.S., Colorado, flows W. and enters Green R. near NW. border of the state.

Yampol, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Podolia, 122 m. SE. Kamenets Podolsk, on l. bk. Dniester, at head of Y. Rapids. P. 5950.

Yamskaya, vils., Russia. **1.** Two suburbs of Kursk. P. 6000 and 2500. **2.** SE. suburb of Ryazañ. **3.** Name of several suburbs.

Yamunda, riv., Brazil, flows E. on N. front of Amazonas, forming a series of rapids, traverses Lake Faro (37 m. long), and enters the Amazon, l. bk., in 2° 14′ S., 54½° W. Length, 240 m.

Yana, or **Yan,** riv., Russia, E. Siberia, rises in Verkhoyansk Mts., under 64° 26′ N., 132° 32′ E., flows, generally speaking, N. Enters Arctic Ocean by seven large and many small mouths, under 71° 24′ N., 136° 17′ E., on to W. of Ust'-Yansk, which stands near head of its delta. Length, 750 m.

Yanagawa, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 40 m. NE. Nagasaki. P. 18,900.

Yanaizu, or **Yanaitsu,** tn., Japan, 165 m. NE. by E. Nagasaki, Nagato ken, in the SW. of Honshiu (SE. ct.). P. < 5000.

Yanan-fu, tn., China. See **Yan-ngan-fu.**

Yanáon, tn. and terr., French India, on the l. bk. of the riv. Godávari, near its mouth, 83 m. ENE. Masulipatam. Area of French terr. about 3½ sq. m. P. (1891) 5300.

Yanba-el-Bahr, or **Yambo,** seapt., Arabia, on the Red Sea, in Hejaz, about 125 m. W. by S. Medina.

Yancey, co., U.S., N. Carolina, on the NW. frontier, crossed by 82½° W.

Yanchou-fu, or **Yenchou-fu,** tn., China, prov. Chekiang, 47 m. SW. Hangchow.

Yanchou-fu, tn., China, Shantung. See **Yenchou-fu.**

Yancowinna, co., New South Wales, on the W. frontier, crossed by 32° S.

Yanda, co., New South Wales, bounded on the N. by the Darling R., and crossed in the W. by 145° E.

Yandabu, tn., Upper Burma, on r. bk. of the Iráwadi, in 21° 38′ N., 95° 4′ E., about 40 m. W. Mandalay. Here the treaty of peace concluding the first Anglo-Burmese war was signed, February 26, 1826.

Yande, small isl., Pacific, off the NW. end of New Caledonia, in about 20° 5′ S., 163° 48′ E.

Yandiatuba, riv., Brazil, flows NE. into the Amazon (r. bk.), confluence a little above São Paulo d'Olivenza, about 3° 26′ S., 69° 10′ W. Length probably 270 m.

Yandilla, settlement, Queensland, Derby co., 90 m. W. by S. Brisbane.

Yandoit, postal-tp., Victoria, Talbot co., in 37° 14′ S., 144° 6′ E. Gold-bearing reefs, and an extensive bed of pottery clay occur; has a mineral spring; wine is made in large quantities. P. <1500.

Yandua, isl., off W. ct. of Vanua Levu, Fiji Is., in 16° 47′ S., 178° 17′ E.

Yandun, tn., Burma. See **Nyaungdun.**

Yangasa Islands, group of islets and reefs, in the Lau, or E., group of the Fiji Is., in 178½° W., just N. of 19° S.

Yangching, popular name of Canton, China.

Yangchou, tn., China, S. Kiangsu, on Grand Canal, 35 m. NE. by E. Nanking, called by Marco Polo *Yanju.* Headquarters of salt manufacture; has also manufactures of sweetmeats. Early in the 14th century Friar Odoric formed here a Franciscan house and three Nestorian churches; suffered greatly in the Taiping rebellion.

Yangchu, tn., Korea. See **Yangju.**

Yangchung, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 125 m. SW. Canton.

Yangery, postal-centre, Victoria, Villiers co., in 39° 18′ S., 142° 33′ E. P. <1500.

Yangfang, Yankiafang, or **Hankiafang,** coal-mining vil., China, Pechili, 19 m. NW. Peking. The coal deposits consist of four or five seams of anthracite 10–13 ft. thick.

Yang-ho, or **Jupira,** the northern headwater of the Hun-ho, China.

Yanghwa, tn., Korea, on E. side of island at mouth of Han, 25 m. NNW. Chemulpho.

Yangi-daban (-davan, or **-dawan),** pass across the Kuen-lun Mts., Eastern Turkistan, in 36° N., 79½° E., on the route from Leh (SW.) to Khotan (NNE.) and Yarkand. Alt. 18,500 ft.

Yangi-hissar, tn., Eastern Turkistan, 44 m. SSE. Kashgar, not far from the l. bk. of the Kara-tash. Alt. 4300 ft. P. 10,000.

Yangi-shahr (or **-shehr),** fortress, Eastern Turkistan, 5 m. SSE. Kashgar. The name means 'new town,' and is applied to numerous forts in the neighbourhood of towns in Eastern Turkistan. See **Yarkand.**

Yangju, or **Yangchu,** tn., Korea, 12 m. NE. Söul.

Yanglin, tn., China, Yünnan, 22 m. ENE. Yünnan-fu, on the SW. side of Sung-ming Lake, at the S. end of a large beautifully irrigated plain. *Jour. R. G. S.,* 1876, p. 192.

Yanglutungtse, tn., central China, Hupe, 83 m. SW. Hankow; is one of the most noted tea dists. of China.

Yangtse-kiang, one of the greatest rivers of the world, the principal commercial highway of China, called by the Chinese **Ta-kiang** (Great River) and **Chang-kiang** (Long River), rises, so far as is at present known, on the plateau of Tibet, some 270 m. N. Lhasa, amongst the N. spurs of the Tangla Mts., and in all probability at an altitude of about 16,500 ft., and in 33° 45′ N., 90° 45′ E. (Rockhill). This is on the assumption that the upper course of the Y. is identical with the Dichu (or Kinsha) of Tibet. This river, rising as indicated, flows apparently (for its course is but imperfectly known) E. and SE. The course of the Y. begins to be known at Batang (30° N., 99½° E.; alt. 8530 ft.). At this point the river, known as the Kinsha-kiang, is 130 yards wide at low water, and is crossed by a bridge 1240 ft. above the stream. Its direction is SSE. down to about 25¾° N., 100½° E. It then turns E., describing three or four deep, sharp curves in its efforts to break through the lofty ranges that radiate SE. from the Tibetan plateau. At the (N.) apex of one of these curves it receives (l. bk.) the large riv. Yalung, or Tachung, which likewise descends from Tibet, rising probably on the S. slopes of the Baianshara-ula Mts. (about 34° N., 97° E.), and flowing nearly parallel to the Y. Finally, on reaching 103° E., the great river assumes the direction, namely, NE. and E., which it maintains right through the heart of China to its entrance into the China Sea. Shortly after quitting the prov. of Yünnan it leaves behind it the rapids of the mountainous region, and at Pingshan, 1800 m. from its mouth, becomes navigable for small junks. Native boats are sometimes able to surmount the rapids and ascend nearly 200 m. further up. The city of Chungking, at the confluence of the Kialing and the Y. [**Süchwan**], is the highest point to which large junks penetrate, the river Y. being there 760 yards broad. Nevertheless, between Chungking and Ichang, in prov. Hupe (1100 m. from the sea), the river plunges through deep, sunless gorges, with a depth of more than 100 ft. deep at low water, and nearly 200 ft. in times of flood, when it races along in places at a speed of 10–12 m. an hour. Ichang, where the river is 880 yards wide, and has a nominal depth of 19½ ft., is the present terminus of steamboat navigation. From this point the banks decrease in height and the dangers of flooding begin, though the Chinese endeavour to prevent the dreaded inundations of the stream by riverine embankments and overflow lakes and marshes. The largest of these lakes is Tungting-hu (prov. Hunan), through which flow the rivs. Yüan-kiang and Heng-kiang; both enter the Y. from the right at Yuchou, on the S. frontier of prov. Hupe. Another large lake, Poyang-hu (in prov. Kiangsi), is traversed by the Kia-kiang, which joins the Y. in the extreme N. of prov. Kiangsi. Before leaving prov. Hupe, however, the Y. is increased by its most important trib. the Han-kiang (*q.v.*), which enters it from the left at Hankow. Ocean-going vessels, drawing 16½ ft. of water, are able during the flood season (April–October) to ascend the river as far as this point, 680 m. from the sea. At Hankow the Y. is a stately stream of 1½ m. wide, flowing ½ to ⅔ m. an hour. It then crosses the fertile alluvial plain of the prov. Nganhwei, passing Nanking, and crossing the Imperial Canal, by which it communicates with the Hwang-ho and the N. of China. About 50 m. below Nanking it widens out into its estuary, which has a general depth of 130 ft., in some places 330 ft., and a width at its seaward entrance of 60 m. The entrance is, however, narrowed and impeded by sandbanks and low islands, leaving but two passages for vessels, the Confucius Channel, accessible at high tide only, and the Hervey Point Channel, which can be entered at all times by the largest vessels. Fogs, too, frequent the estuary, and add to the dangers of navigation. The tides ascend the Y. to a distance of 220 m

The Wusung, or river of Shanghai, enters the estuary of the Y. from the right. The islands and sandbanks at the mouth are formed by the river itself, which brings down with it detritus calculated to equal a deposit of 200 cubic ft. in the second. The total length is estimated at 3000 to 3500 m.; the area of its basin at 700,000 to 750,000 sq. m.; its mean discharge at 770,000 cubic ft. per second, and the amount of sediment that it carries down annually at 6429 millions of cubic ft.

Yangyang, tn., Korea, 85 m. E. by N. Söul, near the E. ct., in 37° 55′ N.

Yan-ho, riv., China, a branch of the Huto-ho (*q.v.*), leaving the main stream in about 38° 15′ N., and joining the Hun-ho a little above its confluence with the Huto-ho.

Y'anîn, site, Palestine, *Neiel* in the O. T., 32° 54′ N., 35° 12′ E., 7½ m. E. by S. Acre.

Yanina, Yania, Janîa, Janina, or **Joannina,** tn., Turkey in Europe, cap. vilayet Y., forming the S. half of Albania, on the chief plain of that region, W. side of Lake Y., 80 m. W. Larissa, 50 m. E. Corfu; surrounded by walls; seat of a Greek archbishop. Its trade has considerably declined since the cession of Thessaly and the northern half of Acarnania and Aetolia to Greece. The **lake** is a shallow sheet of water, 5½ m. by 2 m., drained N. into the small Lake Labshistas or Lapshistas, and then W. through the Kalamas into the channel of Corfu. Alt. 1580 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs., 1866-72), yr. 58.2° F., Jan. 41.5°, July 74.9°; rfall. (4 yrs.), 49.56 in. P. 20,000 (Philippson).

Yanitsa, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Yenije-i-Vardar.**

Yanju (in Marco Polo). See **Yangchou.**

Yankalilla, postal-tp. and river-port, S. Australia, Hindmarsh co., 40 m. SSW. Adelaide, 15 m. WNW. Port Victor, on the Bungala. P. <1500.

Yankee Hill, gold-mining vil., U.S., California, Butte co., 20 m. N. Oroville. P. <1500.

Yankiafang. See **Yangfang.**

Yankin, vil., Upper Burma, 8 m. E. by N. Mandalay.

Yankpi-kiang, riv., China, trib. of Lantsan-kiang, or Mekong, l. bk., rises 12 m. W. Likiang-fu, in about 26° 49′ N., 100° 8′ E., flows S. inclining to E., and joins the Mekong a little to the N. of Chuning-fu. Total length nearly 200 m.

Yankton, city, U.S., S. Dakota, Y. co., 180 m. SE. by E. Pierre, r. bk. of Missouri, 980 m. above its junction with the Mississippi; communication by steamers. It is the forwarding point of supplies for military posts and the Black Hills, &c. Alt., Agency (Smithsonian Inst.), 1900 ft.; signal station (U.S. Signal Office), 1228 ft. Mean temp., yr. 45.9° F., Jan. 15.1°, July 73.9°; rfall. (10 yrs.), 28.82 in. P. (1870) 737; (1880) <4000; (1890) <4000.

Yan-ngan-fu, or **Yanan-fu,** tn., N. China, Shensi, 170 m. N. Si-ngan-fu, on the Nganshwi, l. bk. trib. Hwang-ho, in 36° 40′ N., 109° 35′ E.

Yano, tn., Japan, in SW. of Honshiu, Hiroshima ken. P. 6000.

Yanping-fu, tn., China, prov. Fokien, 80 m. WNW. Foochow. P. 200,000.

Yanshan, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 72 m. S. Tientsin.

Yantara, co., New South Wales, crossed by 30° S., and in the extreme E. by 143° E.

Yanteles, mt., Chile. See **Andes, F.**

Yantic, riv., U.S. See **Thames.**

Yantio, settlement, U.S., Montana, Choteau co., 225 m. NE. by N. Butte City.

Yantlet Island, Eng., in Thames R., off Hoo Allhallows, Kent, near the London Stone.

Yanûh, site, Palestine, *Janoah* in the O. T., 31° 16′ N., 35° 18′ E., 30 m. E. Beersheba.

Yanûn, site, Palestine, *Janohah* in the O. T., 32° 10′ N., 35° 21′ E., 6 m. SE. by E. Nablus.

Yanutha, isl., S. of Viti Levu I., Fiji Is., crossed by 180° 20′ S., 178° W.

Yanwath and Eamont Bridge, par., Eng., Westmorland, Appleby div., on the r. bk. of the Eamont, 1½ m. S. Penrith, P.O. P. <500.

Yanworth, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, div. and 8 m. NNE. Cirencester, P.O. P. <250. See **Hazleton.**

Yany-daria, or **Jany-daria,** riv., Russian Central Asia, a branch of lower Syr, which originates 8 m. below Fort Perovsk and flows SW. Said by the Kirghizes to have originated between 1760 and 1770, and to have flowed to the S. entrance of Lake Aral. Existed in 1816, but was desiccated four years later; it began to flow again in 1848, but is now lost in sands about Yan-kala.

Yan Yean, post-tn., Victoria, Bourke co., 18 m. N. by E. Melbourne. The principal reservoir for the water-supply of Melbourne, formed by the valley, with an embankment 3159 ft. across; into this basin the riv. Plenty was diverted, thus forming a lake 1330 ac. in area. An additional supply has been obtained from Wallaly Creek; Watts R. also being brought into the Y., the capacity of that reservoir will be largely increased. P. <1500.

Yao, or **Wa-yao** (more frequently pronounced Wa-hyao), called by the Manganja **Ajawa,** and locally **Machinga,** predatory and slave-raiding African tribe or nation, originally settled and still mainly found in the region traversed by the upper Rovuma and upper Lujende, E. of the S. half of Lake Nyassa, from which they were separated by the mountains overlooking the E. shore of that lake, now found partly on the shores of that lake and in the Shire highlands in British Nyassa-land.

Yao, native tribe, Trinidad, W. Indies.

Yao, Yaw, or **Yau,** people, Upper Burma, between 20° and 24° N., and the Arakan-yoma Mts. and the Pagan dist.

Yao, Yiu, or **Yao-ming,** tribe, in the SW. of prov. Kwangtung, S. China, not far from the frontier of Tongking.

Yao-chou, tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, 190 m. SE. by E. Hankow.

Yao-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 74 m. E. by S. Tali-fu.

Yap, or **Eap,** one of the principal of the Caroline Is., N. Pacific, in the W. of the group, in 9° 25′ N., 139° 0′ E., about 850 m. E. of the N. end of Mindanao; surrounded by smaller islands and fringing coral reefs. Natives uncivilised, but intelligent and courteous. P. 8-10,000.

Yap-hammam, vil. with hot medicinal springs, Asia Minor, 37 m. SW. Angora.

Yapham with Meltonby, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 12 m. E. York, 2½ m. N. by W. Pocklington stn. P. <250. See **Pocklington.**

Yapper, co., Queensland, crossed by 20° S. and 142° E.

Yapton, par., Eng., Sussex, Chichester div., 3½ m. SW. Arundel, 1½ m. SE. Barnham Junction, on the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, PM.O. P. <750. See **Ford.**

Yapura, or **Japura,** called by the Colombians **Caqueta,** riv., S. America, a principal trib. of the Amazon (l. bk.), two-thirds of the course being in Colombia, and the lower third in Brazil, flows ESE. across the plateau of Caqueta, with some cataracts. In about 65¼° W. it turns sharply SE., and reaches the Amazon by several arms between 64½° and 65° W. During the rains it is connected by a branch with an affluent of the Uaupes, one of the headstreams of the Rio Negro. Length 1750 m., of which 970 m. are navigable by steamers, 1550 m. by small boats; area of basin, 120,000 sq. m.

Yaqui and **Yaqui Chico,** rivers. See **Haiti,** isl.

Yaqui, Hiaqui, or **Huaqui,** riv., NW. Mexico, Sonora, rises in the S. of Arizona (U.S.), if we take its longest headstream as the source, but in about 29° N. receives on the left from Chihuahua a trib. also called the Y. After traversing the Sierra Madre in a series of valleys and tortuous gorges it flows SW. and enters the S. end of the bay of the Gulf of California, on which Guaymas (30 m. N.) stands. Its valley yields coal.

Yaquimo, isl. of Haiti. See **Aquin.**

Yaquina Bay, inlet, U.S., Oregon, in 44° 37′ N.; summer resort.

Yar, two small streams, Eng., Isle of Wight, one flowing N. then ENE. into the head of Brading Harbour, the other in the W. of the island flowing N. into the Solent at Yarmouth.

Yara, vil., W. Indies, Cuba, prov. and about 60 m. WNW. Santiago de Cuba, with large tobacco plantations; scene of the outbreak of the insurrection of 1868.

Yaracuy, riv., in W. of Venezuela, on borders of states of Lara (W.) and Carabobo (E.), flows NNE. into the Caribbean Sea between Tucucas and Puerto Cabello; canalisation projected.

Yaramboli, vil., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 60 m. NNE. Aleppo, on r. bk. Euphrates, 4 m. above the confluence of the Sajur; site of the ancient *Hierapolis.*

Yarandale, tn., S. Australia. See **Lipson.**

Yaransk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 148 m. SW. Vyatka; trade in corn, hides, bristles, flax, linen cloth, &c. P. <5000.

Yarborough, par., Eng., Lincolnshire, E. Lindsey div., 4 m. N. by E. Louth, P.O. P. <250.

Yarbutendi, vil., W. Africa, the limit of British terr. on the Gambia.

Yarcombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, Honiton div., 18½ m. E. by S. Tiverton, 7 m. NE. by E. Honiton stn., PMT.O.; 5238 ac. P. <750.

Yarcowie, post-tn., S. Australia, Victoria co., 82 m. SE. by E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Yardley, par., Eng., Hertfordshire. See **Ardeley.**

Yardley, par., Eng., E. div. of Worcestershire, 4 m. E. Birmingham, 1 m. S. by E. Stechford stn., with stn. (**Acocks Green and South Y.**) on G. W. R., PM.O., and PMT.O. (**South Y.**); 7590 ac. P. 17,100; eccles. par. (**Y. Wood**) P. <1000.

Yardley Gobion, par., Eng., S. div. of Northamptonshire, 8 m. NE. by N. Buckingham, 2 m. W. by N. Castle Thorpe stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Potterspury.**

Yardley Hastings, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 7½ m. ESE. Northampton, 3 m. E. Piddington and Horton stn., PM.O.; 4190 ac. P. <1500.

Yardleyville, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Bucks co., on the Delaware R., 30 m. NE. by N. Philadelphia. P. <1500.

Yardville, vil., U.S., New Jersey, Mercer co., 5 m. E. by S. Trenton. Alt. 53 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Yare, riv., Eng., Norfolk; rises about 6 m. SSW. of East Dereham, flows E. past Norwich (of which it forms the S. boundary), and is navigable thence to Yarmouth, where, after expanding into Breydon Water, it falls into the German Ocean. At Norwich it receives the Wensum (*q.v.*) on the left, and at the head of Breydon Water it receives on the right the Waveney, with which it is also connected by a canal (the New Cut) running SE. from Reedham.

Yarengöme, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Yerangöme.**

Yarensk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 475 m. NE. Vologda, on the r. bk. of the Vychegda. P. <2000.

Yaritagua, tn., Venezuela, Lara, 65 m. WSW. Valencia, 20 m. E. by N. Barquisimeto.

Yarkand, city, Chinese Turkistan, 102 m. SE. Kashgar, on Yarkand R., with earth rampart entered by five gateways; residence of a Chinese governor; an important commercial centre; important horse-market; large flocks of broad-tailed sheep and Kashmír goats fed in the vicinity. To the W. is one of the fortresses known as Yangi-shahr (*q.v.*), called by the Chinese **Mangshin,** which is entered from the E. by a double gate over a drawbridge spanning a ditch 30 ft. wide and 30 ft. deep. Alt. 3923 ft. P. 35,000–40,000; according to others, 60,000.

Yarkand River, or **Raskam** (**Raskem**) **Daria,** riv., central Asia, issues from a small lake on the N. slope of the Karakorum Range in about 35° 40′ N., 77° 45′ E., and winds NW. and again N. through the mountains of Raskam, emerges on the plains in about 38° N., and then pursues a N. or NE. course till it joins the Khotan (Tarim) in about 40½° N., 81° 40′ E.; important deposits of nephrite (jade) among the mountains on its banks to the SW. of the city of Yarkand.

Yarker, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Addington, 14 m. by rail from Napanee. P. <1500.

Yarkhill, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Ross div., 7 m. E. by N. Hereford, 1 m. N. Stoke Edith stn., P.O. P. <500.

Yarkhun River, riv., Kafiristan, issues from Lake Karambar-Sar in about 36° 52′ N., 74° E., and flows W. then SW. past Mastuj and Chitral.

Yarlett, par., Eng., Staffordshire, W. div., 3½ m. N. by W. Stafford, 2 m. W. Sandon stn., P.O. (**Yarlet**). P. <250.

Yarlington, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10½ m. NE. Yeovil, 3 m. W. Wincanton stn. P. <250.

Yarm, par. and market-tn., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Cleveland div., on the r. bk. of the Tees, 7 m. SW. Middlesbrough, on the NE. R.; it exports salmon to London. Mean rfall. (Egglescliffe, alt. 80 ft., 1866–80), yr. 26.7 in. PMT.O. P. <2000.

Yarmouth, seapt. tn. and port of entry, Canada, Nova Scotia, Y. co., on the SW. ct., 140 m. WSW. Halifax. Depth of 27 ft. in port and alongside one wharf at high water ordinary springs, 14 ft. at low water. Mean temp., yr. 43.3° F., Jan. 26.0°, Aug. 60.5°; mean rfall. (9 yrs., 1880–88), 39.71 in.; snowfall, 94.4 in. P. (1881) 3500; (1891) 6100.

Yarmouth, the ancient *Eremuth,* par. and seapt., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the Solent, 9 m. W. Newport, on the Isle of Wight Central Rly.; exports fine sand for glass-making. On several occasions it suffered severely from the French; it has a small battery. PMT.O. P. <1000.

Yarmouth, tn., U.S., Maine, Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, 8 m. NNE. Portland; has ship-yards. P. <3000.

Yarmouth, tn., U.S., Massachusetts, Barnstable co., 36 m. E. New Bedford. P. <2000.

Yarmouth, Great, parl. and (since King John) mun. bor., co. bor. (1888), par., seapt., and watering-place, Eng., Norfolk, 20 m. E. Norwich, with terminal stns. (**Southtown** and **Vauxhall**) on the G. E. R. and (**Yarmouth Beach**) on the M. & G. N. Joint Rly., at the mouth of the Yare, chiefly on the left or E. bank between the river and the sea, but including the par. of Gorleston, with the hamlet of Southtown, on the opposite bank, formerly in the ancient co. of Suffolk. The estuary of the Yare, bordered on both sides by quays with a total length of nearly 4 m., forms the harbour. Depth available at entrance to harbour at high water ordinary springs 16 ft., low water 10 ft.; increased during the prevalence of strong NW. winds. Four dry docks, the longest 230 ft. long at bottom. There is an iron drawbridge over the Yare 2 m. from the mouth. The herring-fisheries give employment to thousands, Y. being the chief seat in England of the herring-trade; there is also considerable deep-sea fishing and a little shipping. Y. is also one of the most frequented watering-places in the kingdom, having an excellent sandy beach and a handsome parade along the shore. The spacious market-place is 3 ac. in area. A peculiar feature of Y. is the long narrow streets called 'rows.' On 'the Denes' Nelson's column (Doric), 144 ft. high. The **Roads,** protected by sandbanks, afford excellent anchorage, and are often crowded during S. or W. gales; vessels pass them through one of three gatways or deep entrance channels, marked by buoys and light-ships. Mean temp. (19 yrs.), yr. 48.0° F., Jan. 37.7°, July 60.8°; rfall. (25 yrs.), 27.6 in. P. (1801) 14,800; (1871) 41,800; (1897) 49,300.

Yarmuk, the **Sheriat-el-Mandhur** (or **el-Menadire**) of the Arabs, the *Hieromax* of the ancient Greeks, riv., Syria, chief trib. of the Jordan (l. bk.), formed by the union of three head-streams, one from the N. (descending from an E. spur of Mount Hermon), and two from the E., from the volcanic plateau of Hauran; enters the Jordan 4 m. below the Lake of Tiberias. Length, 115 m.

Yarnfield, P.O., Eng., 3 m. from Stone, Staffordshire.

Yarnscombe, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 7 m. E. by S. Bideford, 3 m. W. Umberleigh stn. P. <500.

Yarnton, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 4 m. SE. by S. Woodstock, on the G. W. R. P. <500.

Yaroslavl, govt. of central Russia, has Tver and Novgorod on W., Vologda on N., Kostroma on E., Vladimir and Tver on S.; occupies a broad depression elongated W. to E., traversed by Volga, with tribs. in N. Marshy and flooded between the Mologa and Sheksna, as well as above Rostov. Soil of moderate fertility. Watered by Volga, which receives the Sheksna and Mologa (Mariinsk and Tikhvinsk systems of canals), Kotorost and Kostroma. Forests cover one-third of area. Climate like that of Moscow, average temps. at Yaroslavl being, yr. 37°, Jan. 6°, July 61°. Rivers are frozen for 118 to 183 days every year. Population thoroughly Great Russian. Agriculture carried on even in the manufacturing dists., and surplus of corn in good years. Large market-gardening, cheese-making. The govt. of Y., with its annual produce of £2,100,000, stands among the chief manufacturing provs. of Russia. Cotton and linen mills (£1,000,000), flour-mills, distilleries, tobacco works, chemical and machinery works. Great development of domestic trades in all villages: linen, boots, gloves, sheep-skins, knitted goods, felts, wooden goods, pottery, and various metallic goods. Considerable trade, favoured by the Volga. Divided into ten dists.: Yaroslavl, Danilov, Lyubim, Mologa, Myshkin, Poshekhoniye, Romanov-Borisoglyebsk, Rostov, Rybinsk, Uglich. Area, 13,751 sq. m. P. (1884) 1,118,130; (1891) 1,126,890.

Yaroslavl, cap. of above govt., on r. bk. of Volga, 173 m. by rail NE. Moscow; suburbs on l. bk. Old town containing many relics of the past, especially in Uspenskiy cathedral, begun in 1215. Has a high school with a faculty of law, and more than the usual educational institutions. Manufactures grow in importance, especially the cotton-mills; considerable trade. P. (1884) 48,310; (1891) 80,340.

Yaroslavskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, prov. Kubañ, dist. Maikop. P. 6000.

Yarpole, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 4½ m. NW. by N. Leominster, 2½ m. ENE. Berrington and Eye stn., P.O. P. <750. See **Croft.**

Yarpuz, Yarput, or **Iarpus,** Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 13 m. E. Adana; cap. sanjak Jebel-i-Bereket. Alt. 3340 ft.

Yarra Glen, post-tn., Victoria, Evelyn co., 31 m. NE. Melbourne by road and rail. P. <1500.

Yarragon (formerly **Waterloo**), post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., 57 m. W. by S. Sale. P. <1500.

Yarram Yarram, post-tn., Victoria, Buln Buln co., in 38° 34′ S., 146° 40′ E.; brown coal found in neighbourhood. P. <1500.

Yarraville, SW. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Bourke co. P. <1500.

Yarrawonga, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., 46 m. NW. by W. Beechworth, on riv. Murray. It has three parks, fine agricultural show ground, manufactures of brick and terra-cotta, and other industries. An irrigation system has been started for the dist. with excellent results. P. <1500.

Yarra Yarra, riv., Victoria, winds through a densely timbered mountain range, starting S. of the Dividing Range in the E. of Evelyn co., flows W. through the cos. Evelyn and Bourke, and immediately after passing Melbourne (*q.v.*) turns sharply S. and falls into Port Phillip Bay at Hobson's Bay. Particulars as to navigability, depth, and so forth are given under Melbourne. Length nearly 90 m.; area drained, 1500 sq. m.

Yarriba, country, W. Africa. See **Yoruba.**

Yarrow, vil., Eng., Somerset, Wells div., 8 m. NE. Bridgwater, 2 m. E. by N. Bason Bridge stn.

Yarrow, par., Scot., Peeblesshire and Selkirkshire, 7 m. W. Selkirk, 5½ m. S. Walkerburn stn., PMT.O.; 41,046 ac. P. <750.

Yarroweyah, post-tn., Victoria, Moira co., 150 m. N. Melbourne by road and rail. P. <1500.

Yarrowford, PT.O., Scot., Selkirkshire, on Yarrow Water, 5 m. NW. Selkirk.

Yarrow Water, rivulet, Scot., Selkirkshire, issues from St. Mary's Loch, and flows NE. into the Ettrick Water about 2 m. above Selkirk.

Yarsuat, or **Muhajirin,** Turkey in Asia, vilayet sanjak, and 33 m. E. by N. Adana, between Shamiran-kale and Ilankale. P. 5000.

Yarûn, vil., Palestine, *Iron* in the O. T., 33° 5′ N., 35° 25′ E., 19 m. SE. Tyre.

Yaruqui, vil., Ecuador, ENE. Quito, in the plain of which

La Condamine and his associates of the French Academy determined the length of a degree of the meridian in 1735–45, measuring a base from Caraburo, in the S., to Oyambaro, in the N.

Yaru-Sanpo, riv. See **Sanpo** and **Brahmaputra.**

Yarwell, par., Eng., N. div. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen, 6½ m. SSE. Stamford, 1 m. Nassington stn., P.O. P.<500. See **Nassington.**

Yary, riv., Guiana, S. America, flowing SE. from the Tumac-Humac Mts., in about 55° W., through an almost uninhabited region to join the Amazon (l. bk.), with several cataracts and falls. Length over 400 m.

Yasalasa, roadstead, Brit. New Guinea, in 150° 2′ E., 9° 40′ S.

Yasawa, string of isls. off the NW. ct. of Viti Levu, Fiji Is.; also the name of the northernmost of the group.

Yashil-kul, lake, central Asia, in the Pamir Plateau, in 37° 45′ N., just W. of 73° E., drained W. by the Gund, Ghund, or Hunt, into the Ab-i-Panj. Alt. 12,870 ft.

Yasin, or **Yassin,** tn., among the mountains on the NW. of India, E. of the range separating the Chitral (Yarkhun) valley from the basin of the Indus, 60 m. NW. by W. Gilghit. Alt. 7800 ft. For the principality of **Yasin,** see **Yaghistan.**

Yasin, or **Yassin,** dist. of the Senegal region, French West Africa, on r. bk. Kazamanza; inhabited by Mandingoes.

Yass, important tn., New South Wales, Harden co., 50 m. W. by S. Goulburn, on riv. Yass, in which gold has been found; copper, silver, and lead exist, but are not yet developed. The town includes **North Y.,** on the opposite side of the river, and **O'Connell town.** P.<2000.

Yassy, Roumanian **Iaşi** (yashĭ), or **Jassy,** tn., Roumania, cap. prov. Y., in a fertile region, on riv. Bahluiŭ, 115 m. SE. Czernowitz. Former cap. of Moldavia; seat of a Greek archbishop (metropolitan of Moldavia and Suciava), and of a Roman Catholic bishop; in ancient times cap. of the Dacian tribe of *Iassii.* Sacked in 1686 by Sobieski, king of Poland, in his wars with the Turks. Alt. 490 ft. P. 72,900.

Yâsûf, site, Palestine, probably the *En Tappuah* of the O. T., 32° 7′ N., 35° 14′ E., 7 m. S. by W. Nablus.

Yaswantgarh, port, Brit. India. See **Redi.**

Yat, oasis, central Sahara, on the route from Tripoli to Bornu, in 20° 34′ N., 13° 40′ E. Alt. 1650 ft.

Yátaiti, vil., Paraguay, 76 m. E. by S. Asuncion, 10 m. N. Villa Rica.

Yatala, tp., Queensland, Ward co., in 27° 45′ S., 153° 10′ E.; has sugar-mills. P.<1500.

Yate, par., Eng., Gloucestershire, Thornbury div., 7½ m. SW. by S. Wotton-under-Edge, with a junction stn. on the M. R.; has coal-mines. P.O. 4081 ac. P.<1500.

Yate and Pickup Bank, par., Eng., Lancashire, 4 m. SE. Blackburn. P.<750.

Yatehouse, vil., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 4½ m. SE. by S. Northwich, 1½ m. N. Middlewich stn. See **Byley with Y.**

Yateley, par., Eng., Hampshire, Basingstoke div., 6½ m. NNW. Aldershot, 2 m. S. by W. Wellington College stn., PMT.O. P.<1500.

Yatenga, dist. of French Sudan, between Massina and Mossi, N. Africa, in the loop of the Niger.

Yáter, vil., Palestine, *Edrei* in the O. T., 33° 9′ N., 35° 20′ E., 11½ m. SE. Tyre.

Yates, settlement, U.S., Illinois, McLean co.

Yates, co., U.S., New York, S. of 43° N., and bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake.

Yates, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., 1 m. from Pottston. P.<1500.

Yatesbury, par., Eng., Wiltshire, Chippenham div., 10 m. SW. by S. Swindon, 4 m. E. by N. Calne. P.<250.

Yates Center, city, U.S., Kansas, cap. Woodson co., 80 m. S. Topeka. P.<1500.

Yates City, vil., U.S., Illinois, Knox co., 2 m. W. Elmwood by rail. P.<1500.

Yatesfield Hill, hill, Northumberland, Hexham div., E. of the Rede, 20 m. SE. Jedburgh.

Yatesville, coal-mining bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., 46 m. SW. by S. Scranton, 11 m. N. Pottsville. P.<1500.

Yathata, or **Cap Island,** Lau group, Fiji Is., in Goro Sea, in 17° 15′ S., 179° 30′ W.

Ya-theh-Myo, ruins, Lower Burma, marking the site of the ancient cap. of the kgd. of Prome, about 6 m. W. of Prome town.

Yatina, post-tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 60 m. SE. by E. Port Augusta. P.<1500.

Yatong, frontier tn., Tibet. Same as **Yatung.**

Yatsauk, vil., Upper Burma, 72 m. SE. Mandalay; cap. Shan state.

Yatsi, Japan. See **Tanichi.**

Yatsuo, tn., Japan, ken of Toyama, central Honshiu. P. 6300.

Yatsushiro, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, 45 m. ESE. Nagasaki, on the opposite side of the bay of Nagasaki. P. 10,000.

Yattendon, par., Eng., Berkshire, div. and 6½ m. NE. Newbury, 2 m. ESE. Hampstead Norris stn., P.O. P.<500.

Yatton, par., Eng., Herefordshire, div. and 5 m. NNE. Ross. P.<250. See **Marcle, Much.**

Yatton, par., Eng., Somerset, N. div., 7½ m. ENE. Weston-super-Mare, on the G. W. R., PMT.O.; 5602 ac. P.<2000.

Yatton Keynell, par., Eng., Wiltshire, div. and 4½ m. WNW. Chippenham stn., 10 m. NE. Bath, PMT.O. P.<750.

Yatung, tn., Tibet, on the Sikkim frontier, about 80 m. S. Shigatse; the first town opened to foreign commerce by the Tibetan government (May 1, 1894).

Yau, people, Upper Burma. See **Yao.**

Yauri, country, central Sudan, on l. bk. Niger, S. of Gandu, of which it is a dependency.

Yaurisque, vil., Peru, dep. and 30 m. S. Cuzco; much frequented for its thermal springs.

Yaus, people, Upper Burma. See **Yao.**

Yautepec, tn., Mexico, Morelos, 42 m. S. by E. Mexico. Alt. 4100 ft. P. 6000.

Yautepec, tn., Mexico, Oaxaca, 187 m. S. Vera Cruz, 50 m. WNW. Tehuantepec.

Yauyos, vil., Peru, dep. and 90 m. ESE. Lima, cap. prov. Y.

Yavapai, co., U.S., Arizona, on the N. frontier, crossed in the middle by 112° W., and traversed by the Colorado R.

Yavari, Hyabary, Yacarana, or **Yaquirano,** riv., S. America, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises in about 11° S., 71° W., and after a N. course of about 450 m. joins the Amazon at Tabatinga; it is navigable for 200 m. Total length about 600 m.

Yaverland, par., Eng., Isle of Wight, on the E. ct., 5 m. S. by E. Ryde, 1 m. SSE. Brading Junction. P.<250.

Yavi, vil., Argentine Republic, Jujuy, 322 m. N. Tucuman. P.<2000.

Yavisa, vil., Colombia, dep. and 137 m. ESE. Panama. P.<2000.

Yavish, tn., Abyssinia, Gojam, 115 m. S. by W. Debra Tabor.

Yaw, people, Upper Burma. See **Yao.**

Yawa, tn., central Africa, in the W. of Wadai, about 12° 40′ N., 18° 0′ E., to the E. of Lake Fittri.

Yáwal, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Khandesh, 108 m. S. by W. Indore. P. 10,800; Hindus, 8700.

Yawata-hama, tn., Japan, on the W. ct. of Shikoku, 185 m. SW. by W. Kobe.

Yawri, bay, W. Africa, to the S. of Sierra Leone Penin., crossed by 8° N.

Yaxham, par., Eng., Norfolk, Mid div., 14½ m. W. by N. Norwich, 2 m. SSE. East Dereham, on the G. E. R., PMT.O. P.<500.

Yaxley, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, Ramsey div., 5 m. S. by W. Peterborough, 1 m. SW. of its stn. on the G. N. R., PMT.O.; 4298 ac. P.<1500.

Yaxley, par., Eng., Suffolk, div. and 1½ m. W. Eye, 18 m. ENE. Bury St. Edmunds, P.O. P.<500.

Yazili-Kaya ('written rock'), a name applied to various inscribed rocks in Asia Minor, especially one in a valley of Upper Sakaria, and another near Boghaz-köi.

Yazoo, riv., U.S., Mississippi, in the W., formed by the confluence of the Tallahatchee and Coldwater, flows S. then SSW. past Y. City to the Mississippi, which it joins on the l. bk. about 5 m. W. by N. Vicksburg; navigable for 290 m.

Yazoo, city, U.S., Mississippi, Y. co., on Yazoo R., 38 m. NNW. Jackson. P.<4000.

Yazor, par., Eng., Herefordshire, Leominster div., 8 m. NW. by W. Hereford, 1 m. N. Moorhampton stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Yazor with Mansell Lacy**) P.<500.

Ybbs, tn., Lower Austria, 35 m. ENE. Steyr. P.<2000.

Ybera, or **Ibera,** lake. See **Corrientes.**

Ybicuy, Brazil. See **Ibicuy-Guassu.**

Ychou, tns., China, provs. Pechili and Shantung. See **Ichou.**

Ydby, or **Ödby,** vil., Denmark, in W. of Jutland, on Lüm Fjord, prov. Thisted, 38 m. NNE. Ringkjöbing.

Ye, tn., Lower Burma, Amherst dist., Tenasserim div., on r. bk. of Ye R., near its mouth. P. (1876–77)<3000.

Yea, post-tn., Victoria, Anglesey co., 49 m. NE. by N. Melbourne; some mining is carried on. P.<1500.

Yeading Green, locality, Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge div., 4½ m. SW. Harrow, 1½ m. NW. Southall stn.

Yeadon, par. and tn., Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Otley div., 6½ m. NNE. Bradford; woollen manufactures. P. 7400.

Yeagertown, vil., U.S., Pennsylvania, Mifflin co., 45 m. NW. by W. Harrisburg. P.<1500.

Yealand (yĕl'and) **Conyers,** par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 8½ m. N. by E. Lancaster, 2 m. E. by S. Silverdale stn., PMT.O. P.<500.

Yealand Redmayne, par., Eng., Lancashire, N. Lonsdale div., 9 m. N. by E. Lancaster, 2 m. SW. Burton and Holme stn. P.<250.

Yealm (yam), small riv., Eng., in the S. of Devonshire, flows into the English Channel, forming a branched estuary known as **Yealm Mouth.**

Yealmpton, par., Eng., Devonshire, Totnes div., 6 m. ESE. Plymouth, on the Yealm, just above the head of Yealm mouth.

A quarter of a mile SW. is a cave in which were found the bones of the elephant and other animals. Marble quarries in the neighbourhood. PMT.O. P.<1000.

Yeanston, vil., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 10½ m. E. by N. Yeovil, 1 m. SE. Templecombe stn.

Yeardsley with Whaley, par. and tn., Eng., Cheshire, Knutsford div., 7½ m. NE. by N. Macclesfield, close to Furness Vale stn. P.<1500.

Yearsley, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 14½ m. N. York, 1½ m. S. by E. Ampleforth stn. P.<250. See **Coxwold.**

Yeathouse (yāt'ŭs), stn., Eng., Cumberland, on the L. & NW. R., 4½ m. E. by S. Whitehaven.

Yeaveley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 10½ m. W. by N. Derby, 4½ m. E. by S. Norbury stn. P.<250.

Yeavering, par., Eng., Northumberland, 4 m. WNW. Wooler. **Yeavering Bell** (alt. 2000 ft.) has druidical remains. P.<250.

Yebenes, Los, comm., Spain, prov. and 22 m. SSE. Toledo, dist. Orgaz, in the mountains of Toledo. P. 5000.

Yebisu, or **Yebisu-Minato.** See **Ebisu-Minato.**

Yebla, site, Palestine, *Ibleam* in the O. T., 32° 43′ N., 35° 28′ E., 14 m. SE. Nazareth.

Yebnah, vil., Palestine, *Jabneel* in the O. T., 31° 51′ N., 34° 44′ E., 13 m. S. Jaffa (ancient Joppa).

Yebrud, vil., Asiatic Turkey. See **Yabrud.**

Yebu, country, W. Africa, Upper Guinea, with cap. Ode, 37 m. NNE. Lagos; under English protection since 1892. P. 400,000.

Yecla, comm., Spain, prov. Murcia, 36 m. NW. by W. Alicante; at some distance relics of an unknown ancient town. P. 17,700.

Yeddingham, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Buckrose div., on the Derwent, 10½ m. WSW. Scarborough, 1½ m. NNW. Hesterton stn. P.<250.

Yedi, tn., central Africa, Bornu, at SW. angle of Lake Chad.

Yedi-burun ('the seven capes'), promontory of the Lycian Taurus, Asia Minor, abutting on the Mediterranean, a little E. of 29° E., over against Rhodes.

Yediyūr, vil., India, Mysore state, dist. Túmkúr, in 12° 59′ N., 76° 55′ E.; annual religious festival attended by 10,000 people.

Yedo, Japan. See **Tokyo.**

Yegge, vil., Upper Guinea, on l. bk. and at head of navigation in the Volta, 250 m. from the sea, 18 m. S. Salaga, of which it is the port.

Yegorlyk, or **Yagorlyk,** two rivs., Caucasia, govt. Stavropol, r. bk. tribs. of Manych; many populous Cossack villages on their banks. Length of Great Y. 200 m.

Ye-gyi-Pan-daw, tn., Lower Burma, dist. and 44 m. NNE. Bassein.

Yeha, vil., Abyssinia, Tigre, 10 m. NE. Adua, with monastery in a former Himyaritic temple, and remains of Sabæan civilisation.

Yehtan, rapid on Yangtse-kiang, China, about midway between Ichang and Wushan-hsien; said to be the worst in winter.

Yehudiyeh, El. See **El Yehudiyeh.**

Yeisk, dist. tn. and port, Russia, Caucasia, govt. Kubañ, on **Yeisk Bay,** on the SE. ct. of Sea of Azov, 46° 48′ N. lat., 38° 12′ E. long.; roadstead protected by a sandbank, but very shallow; exports chiefly corn. P. 35,840.

Yeju (or **-chu**), tn., Korea. See **Yŏju.**

Ye-kin, or **Re-keng,** tn., Lower Burma, dist. Tharáwadi, on the E. bank of the Iráwadi. P. (1881)<2000.

Yelden, par., Eng., in the extreme N. of Bedfordshire, Biggleswade div., 11½ m. N. by W. Bedford, 4 m. SE. by E. Higham Ferrers stn. P.<250.

Yeldersley, par., Eng., Derbyshire, 3 m. SE. Ashbourne. P.<250.

Yeldham, Great and **Little,** two adjoining pars., Eng., Essex, Saffron Walden div., the former on the Colne, 9½ m. N. Braintree, on the G. E. R., with a stn. (**Yeldham**) on the G. E. & Colne Valley Rly. Great Y., PMT.O., P.<750; Little Y., P.<500.

Yelford, par., Eng., Oxfordshire, div. and 9½ m. SW. Woodstock, 3½ m. S. Witney. P.<250.

Yelgandal, tn., India, Haidarábád, on Maner R., cap. Y. dist., 83 m. NE. by N. Haidarábád.

Yell, co., U.S., Arkansas, crossed in the E. by 93° W., and bounded on NE. by Arkansas R.

Yell, isl., Scot., second in size of the Shetland group, separated from Mainland by the Y. Sound. E. ct. generally low, but rocky on W. Fishing is the chief industry. Surface hilly (highest point, 672 ft.) and bleak. The N. part of the island forms part of the par. of Fetlar and North Y., the remainder forming the par. of Mid and South Y. PMT.O., (**Mid Y.**), P.O. (**East Y.**). 35,375 ac. P. isl. 2561; par. Mid and South Y. (including the now uninhabited **Hascussay Island**) P.<2000.

Yelland, vil., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 7 m. SE. by S. Bideford, on the r. bk. of the Torridge, 3 m. SE. Torrington stn.

Yellata Falls, the last falls on the Congo, 25 m. above Vivi.

Yelling, par., Eng., Huntingdonshire, div. and 6 m. S. Huntingdon, 4 m. ENE. St. Neots stn., P.O. P.<500.

Yellow Craig, rocky cliff, Scot., on the E. ct. of Berwickshire, in 55° 53½′ N., 2 m. S. by E. St. Abb's Head.

Yellow Furze, tn., Ire., NE. co. Meath, bar. Lower Duleek, 5 m. ENE. Navan. P.<250.

Yellow Head Pass, pass across the Rocky Mts., on the borders of Alberta and Brit. Columbia, in 52° 53′ N.; one of the passes originally proposed for the passage of the C. P. R.

Yellow Medicine, co., U.S., Minnesota, on the W. frontier, S. of 45° N., bounded on the NE. by Minnesota R.

Yellow River, China. See **Hwang-ho.**

Yellow River, Ire., in the NE. of King's co., l. bk. trib. of riv. Boyne.

Yellow River, or **Yellow Water River,** U.S., Alabama and Florida, flows 95 m. SSW. into the Gulf of Pensacola.

Yellow River, U.S., Wisconsin, flows SSE. into riv. Wisconsin. Length, 80 m.

Yellow Sea, a translation of the Chinese **Hwang-hai,** an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Asia, between 33° and, including its N. extension, the Bay of Korea, 40° N., 120° and 127° E., having W. the Chinese provs. Kiangsu and Shantung, N. Liautung, and E. Korea. It opens north-westward into the Gulfs of Pechili and Liautung, from which last it is separated by the long promontory termed the 'Regent's Sword.' It receives the Hwang-ho, and owes its name to the yellow sediment which that river carries down; numerous groups of islets border its E. and N. coasts. Average depth scarcely 100 ft. Regularly frozen round the shores.

Yellow Springs, vil., U.S., Ohio, Greene co., 50 m. W. by S. Columbus; the seat of Antioch College; has a mineral spring. P.<1500.

Yellowstone, co., U.S., Montana, crossed by 46° N. and 108° and 109° W.

Yellowstone, riv., U.S., one of the principal affluents or head-streams of the Missouri, rises immediately E. the Rocky Mts., in the southern part of Yellowstone National Park (*q.v.*), flows NE. through Montana, and joins the Missouri after a serpentine course of 600 m. on the border of Montana and N. Dakota. Principal tribs., Clark Fork, the Big Horn, Tongue, and Powder Rivs., all from the S. It is navigable to near the confluence of the Big Horn, about 300 m. above its mouth.

Yellowstone National Park, U.S., a rectangular area of 3348 sq. m. in the NW. of Wyoming, containing a marvellous collection of volcanic phenomena, by Act of Congress (1871–72) constituted a National Park. The region consists chiefly of a plateau broken by groups of mountains, and bordered on the E. by the Yellowstone Range; mean elevation 8000 ft., the highest mountains rising to 11,000–12,000 ft. Large tracts are covered with dense forest. In recent geologic times the region has been one of remarkable volcanic activity. It is almost entirely covered by lava, through which, in all directions, rise hot springs, calcareous, siliceous, sulphureous, and iron. The localities in which they group in largest numbers are White Mt., or Mammoth (near the N. boundary), Hot Springs, Gibbon, Lower and Upper Geyser basins, Shoshone basin, Heart Lake, and Mud geysers. The Upper and Lower Geyser basins, on the Firehole, contain thousands of hot springs, including one known as 'Old Faithful' (from the regularity with which its nearly hourly eruptions occur), which throws water to a height of 150 ft., while others throw it still higher. **Yellowstone Lake,** nearly in the centre of the Park, very irregular in shape, with long arms (alt. 7738 ft.; length, 20 m.; breadth, 15 m.), receives the upper Yellowstone R., and from its N. end issues **Yellowstone R.** The Snake, Gallatin, and Madison also take their rise in this region. Other beautiful lakes are Shoshone, Lewis, and Heart Lakes. Within the Park are the Great Falls, and the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone. In the Falls the river precipitates itself over a cliff 112 ft. in height, and about ½ m. lower down it makes a second plunge of 300 ft. into a chasm, at some parts 1000 ft. deep, through which it flows for 12–15 m.; this is the Grand Cañon. The great continental 'divide' crosses the southern part of the Yellowstone Park. The Park is a refuge for the larger game—buffalo, elk, antelope, and bear—which, but for the protection here afforded, would soon be exterminated. On the S. and E. sides is a 'timber preserve,' containing about 1935 sq. m., practically an extension of the Park, making the total area about 5283 sq. m.

Yellow Sulphur Springs, vil., U.S., Virginia, Montgomery co.; its medicinal springs draw many visitors. P.<1500.

Yelmo, mt., Spain. See **Segura, Sierras de.**

Yelvertoft, par., Eng., Mid div. of Northamptonshire, 6 m. E. Rugby, 2 m. S. of its stn. (**Y. and Stanford Park**), P.O. P.<500.

Yelverton, stn., Eng., Devonshire, on the G. W. R., 5 m. SSE. Tavistock, PMT.O.

Yelverton, par., Eng., Norfolk, S. div., 5½ m. SE. by S. Norwich, 4½ m. E. by N. Swainsthorpe stn. P.<250; eccles. par. (**Y. with Alpington**) P.<250.

Yemana, or **Yemame,** dist., central Arabia, S. of Nejd, and W. of El Haza; cap. Salemiye.

Yemba, lake, Africa. . See **Tanganyika.**

Yemen, Turkish vilayet in the SW. of Arabia, bordering the Red Sea from about 17½° N. to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and lying to the N. of the chieftaincies dependent on Aden; cap. Sana. It is the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, or rather the southern and most favoured part of it, that name having been applied to all that part of tropical Arabia enjoying the benefit of monsoon rains, coupled in the mountains with a mild climate. Like most of the other maritime parts of Arabia, it has on the side next the sea a series of nearly level plains, known collectively as the Tehama. In Y. these form a series of terraces, each nearly level, rising one above the other to the base of the mountains, which lie at a distance of about 35–50 m. These plains are arid and nearly desert, covered at most with a scanty and coarse shrubby vegetation. Beyond the Tehama, however, a range of mountains, here collectively known by the name of Serat, gradually rises to the height of about 10,000 ft., and on their outer slopes they enfold a large number of the most fertile valleys in the world, producing a great variety of tropical and sub-tropical produce—coffee, bananas, date, dum and other palms, figs and other southern fruits, durrah, dukhn (*Holcus Dochna* or *Pennisetum typhoideum*), maize and other grains, cotton, kat (*Catha* or *Celastrus edulis*), sesame, &c., &c. For coffee, the most important object of culture, at least in the western valleys behind Mokha and Hodaida, the climate is described by Glaser as almost ideal. Winter and summer alike a thick mist rises from the Tehama to the slopes on which the coffee is grown. About mid-day the plantations themselves become enveloped in mist, and thus protected against the glare of the sun, which the coffee-tree cannot stand very well. This shade continues until after the greatest heat of the day is usually experienced elsewhere, and then disappears. So regular is this occurrence that in certain places there are scarcely twenty days in the year on which the mist fails to rise. By night, on the other hand, the air ascending from the Tehama helps to prevent an excessive lowering of the temperature, so that there is here, as it were, hothouse culture regulated by nature. To take advantage of this admirable climate an enormous amount of labour has been spent in terracing the steep hill-slopes. On the road from Hodaida to Sana endless flights of terrace walls meet the eye on every side. Usually the walls are from 5 to 8 ft. high, and towards the top of the mountain much higher, sometimes 15 or 18 ft., each wall retaining on an average a terrace not more than twice its own height in width. On the top of the mountains beyond these valleys central Y. is a plateau of about 8000 ft. in average altitude, broken only by 'hideous ledges of black volcanic rock.' Farther E., Y. embraces the dist. known as the Jauf, or Jof (different from that so called in N. Arabia), containing many interesting remains of antiquity [**Marib**]. Transport is effected by means of camel caravans, camels travelling with ease over rough mountain roads that seem to strangers almost impassable for a mule. The only port of any consequence now is Hodaida, the former ports of Mokha and Lohaia having both declined, and Ghalefka become silted up. Area about 77,000 sq. m. P. about 750,000.

Yemen-kwan, pass, N. China, in N. of prov. Shansi, across the Mantu-shan, 12 m. NW. Tai-chou, in 39° 15′ N., 112° 50′ E., on one of the principal caravan routes from Peking to Mongolia. Alt. 6150 ft.

Yemiganúr, tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. and 59 m. NE. Bellary; once noted for its weaving. P. 9700; Hindus, 7500.

Yen, riv., Upper Burma, formed by the union of two head-streams which unite a little to the N. of 20° N., after which the river winds W. into the Iráwadi, which it joins below Magwe.

Yena, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Kirk-Kilise, 47 m. E. Adrianople.

Yenang-young, tn., Upper Burma, on the l. bk. of the Iráwadi, 50 m. S. Pagan; petroleum in the neighbourhood. P. <5000.

Yenbai, vil. and fort, Tongking, at the head of regular navigation on the Songkoi (Red R.), midway between Hanoi and Laokai (about 100 m. by river from either); valuable coal strata in the neighbourhood.

Yenching, or **Yenking,** China. See **Peking.**

Yenching, or **Yuencheng,** tn., China. See **Lungtsun-chou.**

Yenchou-fu, or **Yanchou-fu,** tn., China, prov. Shantung, 240 m. S. Tientsin, 60 m. S. by E. Tsinan. P. 60,000. See also **Yanchou-fu.**

Yenchuan, or **Jenchuan,** port, Korea. See **Chemulpo.**

Yendi, tn., western Sudan, N. of the Gold Coast, in 9° 45′ N., 0° 20′ W. Alt. 700 ft.

Yengarie, tp., Queensland, March co., 135 m. N. by W. Brisbane, on riv. Mary. The large Y. sugar refinery is supplied with cane juice from neighbouring plantations by underground pipes, and from others by floating tanks. P. <1500.

Yeng-chen, tn., Korea. See **Yöngchhön.**

Yeng-hai, tn., Korea. See **Yöng-hai.**

Yengheung, populous tn., Korea. See **Yöngheung.**

Yenglabad, tn., Persia, prov. Ardilan, 10 m. NW. Hamadan.

Yenije Focha. See **Focha.**

Yenije-i-Vardar, Turkish, Slavonic **Janica (Yanitsa),** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 29 m. WNW. Salonica. P. nearly 9000; Christians, 3500; Moham. 2000 (G.).

Yeni-khan, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 25 m. WNW. Sivas. P. <3000.

Yeni-köi (Turkish, 'new village'), vil., Asia Minor, in the ancient *Troad*, 60 m. WSW. Biga.

Yeni-köi, vil., Asia Minor, prov. and 37 m. WNW. Brussa, on S. shore of Strait of Marmora; summer resort.

Yeni-köi, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, prov. Chatalja, 24 m. NW. by N. Constantinople.

Yeni-köi, vil., Turkey in Europe, on the Bosporus, 8½ m. NE. by N. Constantinople.

Yenipazar, tn., Turkey in Europe. See **Novibazar.**

Yeni-Pazar, tn., Bulgaria. See **Novi-Pazar.**

Yeni Saghra, Bulgaria. See **Nova Zagora.**

Yenisei, large riv. of NW. Mongolia and E. Siberia, govt. Yeniseisk, rises, from the junction of Bei-khem and Khuakhem, in the NW. Mongolia part of the High Plateau of E. Asia, in the S. of the Ergik-targak-taiga. They flow in open valleys at altitudes of 3000–3500 ft., and make by their junction the Ulu-khem, which pierces the Sayan border-ridge on the Russian frontier, where it assumes the name of Y., as well as a series of parallel chains fringing the border-ridge; it issues from the highlands under 53° 10′ N. at Sayanskoye. Flows next through the elevated plains of Minusinsk, receiving Abakan (l. bk.) and Tuba (r. bk.). In 55° N. bends NE. at the base of a range of a lower plateau, on the N. slope of which flows the Chulym, trib. of Ob′, within 6 m. distance from Y., 440 ft. above this latter. Joined by Kan below Krasnoyarsk, and next by Angara or upper Tunguska, which is now being rendered navigable by clearing its rapids as far as Irkutsk, and possibly as far as Lake Baikal. Approached on the left by several tribs. of the Ob′, one of which, the Ket, has lately been connected with the Y. by a canal with locks, which now only has to be enlarged. In 62° N. it receives from right the Podkamennaya Tunguska and, further on, the Nizhnyaya Tunguska, near Turukhansk (65° 40′ N.), and the Kureika and Denezhkina from the left. Attains the width of 6 m., and at Dudino begins to form an estuary, which is in places 40 m. wide, and contains numerous islands. Navigated by steamers between Krasnoyarsk and Minusinsk, and again below Yeniseisk town, which has been reached by Nordenskjöld on board a ship coming from Norway. The Y. Bay is now regularly visited by steamers from Europe (*viâ* Kara Sea); a regular navigation will be established when the surveys of the bay are completed, and a river-port is established in the estuary for unloading the vessels. Total length, 2500 m. (taking the Angara for its source); area of basin, 792,300 sq. m

Yeniseisk, prov., Russia, E. Siberia, has Arctic Ocean on N., NW. Mongolia on S., Tomsk on W., Yakutsk and Irkutsk on E. Covers one-ninth part of the Russian Empire. Includes in S. the W. Sayans, 7000–8000 ft., bordering the plateau of NW. Mongolia, and the belt of alpine tracts which fringe the plateau on NW. and N., consisting of shorter chains, running mostly SW. to NE., intersected by deep valleys (named S. Yeniseisk Taiga in SE. of Krasnoyarsk); a terrace of elevated plateaux, 1500–2000 ft. high, lies at the NW. of the above. Another system of mountains, the N. Yeniseisk Taiga, rises on the outer border of this last terrace, and consists of short chains, 2500–3000 ft. high, running NE., and containing rich gold-diggings in their valleys. Beyond the N. Yeniseisk Mts. begin the lowlands, 300–500 ft. high, gently sloping towards the Arctic Ocean, and further on, N. of 70° N., spread treeless *tundras*, protruding in Cape Chelyuskin to 77° 38′ N. The Tunguskiy Range and the Byrranga Mts. diversify their monotonous surface. Two great bays of the Arctic Ocean, Tazovskaya and Yenisei, 300 m. long, penetrate deeply into the mainland. Gyda, Taimyr, Thaddeus, and Khatanga Bays are also large inlets. The alpine regions of Y. consist of granites and syenites, as well as of a variety of gneisses, diorite and clay slates, talc and mica schists, intersected by dykes of protogene, diorites porphyry, marble, and quartz. Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Triassic deposits are spread in the plains, and covered in places by fresh-water and coal-bearing Jurassic deposits. Chalk and Eocene deposits are found further N. Traces of glaciation are met with in the hilly tracts, while a wide series of Post-Pliocene deposits are spread over the lowlands, and contain corpses and skeletons of mammoths and rhinoceroses. The S. and N. Yeniseisk Taigas, as also the spurs of the Kuznetskiy Alatau in the SW., are rich in auriferous deposits, and about 8500 lbs. of gold are extracted every year; iron ore widely spread (one small iron-work only, at Abakan); salt lakes in S. Well watered by Yenisei and its numerous affluents. Climate dry and relatively mild on the prairies (Steppes) of Minusinsk. Very cold and dry (want of snow) at Krasnoyarsk. Very cold and wet in the tundras (Taimyr, aver

age summer temp. 45°); the average temps. at Yeniseisk are: yr. 28° F., Jan. −12°, July 66°. Population mostly Russian. Survivals of a variety of Turkish and Samoyedic stems in the spurs and at the foot of the Sayans (Koibals, Kacha Tatars, Sagais, &c.; Karagasses, Kotts, Arintsi disappearing). About 2000 Tunguses and a few Yakuts, Ostyaks, and Yuraks. Chief occupations of Russians and Tatars, agriculture and cattle-breeding, the Minusinsk prairies being the granary of the prov. No manufactures worthy of mention. Hunting and fishing. Divided into five dists.: Krasnoyarsk (the cap. of the prov., now on the point of being connected by rail with Omsk, and later on will be connected with Irkutsk), Achinsk, Kansk, Minusinsk, and Yeniseisk; Turukhansk, chief town of a wide region (*Turukhanskiy Krai*). Area, 987,186 sq. m. P. (1860) 313,350; (1890) 458,570.

Yeniseisk, dist. tn. of prov. of same name, on r. bk. of Yenisei, 200 m. N. by W. Krasnoyarsk, 58° 27′ N., 102° 6′ E.; entrepôt for gold-mines of its wide district; public library; good natural history museum. Mean rfall. (12 yrs.), yr. 15.5 in., May-Nov. 12.0 in. P. 6650.

Yenishehr, or **Yenisheher** ('new town'), coast tn., Turkey in Asia, 25 m. ENE. Brusa, about 2 m. S. of the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Yenking, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 50 m. NW. by N. Peking.

Yenking, China. See **Peking.**

Yenne, tn., France, on the W. border of dep. Savoie, on the l. bk. of the Rhone, arr. and 12 m. NW. by N. Chambéry, 6 m. SE. Belley. P. <2000.

Yenngan-fu. See **Yanngan-fu.**

Yeo, riv., Eng., in the SE. of Somerset, one of the headwaters of the Parret.

Yeoford Junction, stn., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., on the G. W. R., 14 m. WNW. Exeter.

Yeola, tn., Brit. India, Bombay, dist. Násik, 58 m. W by N. Aurangábád; important trade in gold twist, and silk and cotton goods woven here; manufactures of gold and silver wire and thread; the silk trade employs about 7000 persons. P. 18,900; Hindus, 12,800; Moham. 5800.

Yeolmbridge, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, Tavistock div., on the Tamar, 2 m. NNW. Launceston.

Yeo Mill, P.O., Eng., Devonshire, 61 m. W. Dulverton.

Yeotmal Wún, dist., India, Haidarábád, 46 m. SE. by E. Amráoti. P. 6500; Hindus, 5100.

Yeovil, mun. bor. (by prescription) and market-tn., Eng., Somerset, S. div., in the diocese of Bath and Wells, on a hill-side sloping to the Yeo (whence the name), 40 m. S. Bristol, a railway junction connected with the G. W. R. and L. & SW. R.; it is mainly an agricultural centre, its only manufacturing industry glove-making, which is largely carried on both in the town and neighbourhood. Market-days, F. and S. Mun. bor. P. (1801) <3000; (1851) 7700; (1891) 9600; par. 4219 ac., P. (1891) 10,900; eccles. par. (**Y. with Preston Plucknett**) P. 6600.

Yeovil Junction, stn., Eng., Dorsetshire, on the L. & SW. R., 1 m. S. Yeovil.

Yeovil Marsh, eccles. par., Eng., Somerset, Yeovil union. P. <500.

Yeovilton, par., Eng., Somerset, E. div., 4 m. N. by W. Yeovil. P. <250.

Yerangöme, or **Yarengöme,** tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet and 120 m. SE. by E. Smyrna, sanjak Denizlü. P. 9800; Moham. 9400.

Yerbeston, par., Wales, Pembrokeshire, 7 m. NE. by E. Pembroke. P. <250; eccles. par. (**Y. with Loveston**) P. <250.

Yeres, riv., France, r. bk. trib. of the Seine, which it joins at Villeneuve St. Georges; winds W. through the plateau La Brie. Length, 55 m.

Yerim, tn., S. Arabia, Yemen, 68 m. SSE. Sana, with important market. Alt. 9265 ft.

Yerka, vil., Palestine, *Helkath* in the O. T., 32° 57′ N., 35° 12′ E., 8½ m. E. by N. Acre.

Yerkád, sanitarium and tn., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Salem. in 11° 52′ N., 78° 13′ E.; the oldest station in the Shevaroy Hills, with flourishing coffee-gardens. Alt. 4828 ft.

Yerkalo, tn., China, prov. Süchwan, on the l. bk. of the upper Mekong, in about 29° N., 98° 45′ E.; thermal springs near. Alt. 8530 ft.

Yermakovo, vil., Russia. See **Ermak.**

Yermúk, or **El Yermúk,** ruins, Palestine, *Jarmuth* in the O. T. (Josh. x. 3, 5, &c.), 31° 43′ N., 34° 58′ E., 15 m. WSW. Jerusalem.

Yernagúdem, vil., Brit. India, Madras, dist. Godávari, 62 m. NNE. Masulipatam. P. (1881) <3000.

Yerrepá, tn., Ger. W. Africa, Togo-land, in 8° 48′ N., 0° 18′ E. Alt. 650 ft.

Yerri, comm., Spain, prov. Navarre, dist. Estella, 19 m. WSW. Pamplona. P. <5000.

Yerseke, or **IJerseke,** vil., Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, 7 m. ESE. Goes, in S. Beveland, on the so-called Eastern Scheldt; important oyster-beds. P. (comm.) <4000.

Yerville, vil., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 19 m. NW. by N. Rouen, arr. and 8 m. ENE. Yvetot. P. <2000.

Yeshbum, or **Yshibum,** tn., S. Arabia, Hadramut, 163 m. NE. Aden. P. 10,000 (Wrede).

Yeso, isl., Japan. See **Yezo.**

Yeste, comm., Spain, prov. and 50 m. SW. by S. Albacete. P. 6600.

Yester, par., Scot., Haddingtonshire, 4 m. SE. Haddington 8848 ac. P. <750.

Yes Tor, hill, Eng., in the W. of Devonshire, 16 m. E. by N. Launceston. Alt. 2077 ft.

Yetan, rapid on Yangtse-kiang. See **Yehtan.**

Yetholm (yĕt'am) **and Kirk Yetholm,** vil., Scot., Roxburghshire, on Bowmont Water, 7½ m. SE. Kelso, PM.O. **Town Yetholm** is that part of the village which stands on the l. bk. of the Bowmont Water, Kirk Yetholm being on the opposite bank. P. <750; par. (**Yetholm**) 5960 ac., P. <1000.

Yetlington, vil., Eng., Northumberland, Berwick-upon-Tweed div., 11 m. W. by S. Alnwick, 5 m. WSW. Whittingham stn. See **Callaley.**

Yetman, post-tn., New South Wales, Arrawatta co., 140 m. WNW. Grafton, on riv. McIntyre. P. <1500.

Yetminster, par., Eng., Dorsetshire, W. div., 4½ m. SW. by S. Sherborne, on the G. W. R., PM.O. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Y. with Chetnole**) P. <1000.

Ye-u, tn., Upper Burma, cap. of Y. dist., in the NW. adjoining Manipur. P. <4000.

Yeu, riv., another name of the Komadugu (*q.v.*).

Yeu, Île d', isl., in the Atlantic Ocean, 15 m. from the W. ct. of France, in 46° 41′ N.

Yeulba, post-tn., Queensland. See **Yuelba.**

Yeundo, tribe, W. Africa. See **Kamerun.**

Yeuyang-chou, tn., China. See **Yuyang-chou.**

Yevre, riv., France, dep. Cher, and r. bk. trib. of Cher (Loire basin), flowing from 17 m. E. Bourges to Vierzon; the Canal de Berry runs parallel for some distance. Length, 42 m.; area of basin, 1245 sq. m.

Yewbarrow, mt., Eng., Cumberland, N. side of Wast Water. Alt. 2058 ft.

Yeya (**Eya**), riv., Russia, rises in govt. Stavropol, enters Sea of Azov; many populous villages on its banks; fisheries. Length, 150 m.

Yezd, tn., Persia, prov. Kerman, 165 m. ESE. Ispahan, situated in an oasis of mulberries in a sandy plain, between two ranges of heights (containing lead, marble, and rock-salt). The fertility of the oasis depends on the snows and rains which fall on the neighbouring hills, the water from which is carefully collected in underground reservoirs. Centre of the silk industry of Persia (now partly decayed). This town and the dist. round contain the bulk of the 9000 or so adherents of Zoroastrianism, the ancient religion of Persia. P. 70–100,000.

Yezdikhast, vil., Persia, 80 m. SSE. Ispahan, curiously perched on a hump of rock rising out of the middle of a broad trench (upwards of 250 yards wide) which forms a gash in the face of a wide plain.

Yezidi, religious sect in Turkish and Persian Kurdistan and upper Armenia, about 50,000 in number; the name means 'star worshippers.'

Yezo, or **Hokkaido,** the northernmost of the isls. of Japan, is separated on the S. from Honshiu by the deep strait of Sangar or Tsugaru (10–12 m. wide), and on the N. from Sakhalin Is. by the Strait of La Perouse. Its outline is very irregular; but the coasts are tolerably regular and unbroken, in part low and swampy, as on the NE. and SE., in part faced with high cliffs (up to 500–1000 ft. high) in the E., W., and S. The interior of the island is a plateau rising up to 4000 ft., with elevated ridges, studded with volcanic peaks (Nutapkanshipe, 7500 ft.), radiating E., S., and N. A secondary backbone extends right down the W. ct., and is overtopped by several volcanic mountains, *e.g.*, Makkarinobori (6440 ft.). Hot springs are used for medicinal purposes near Mororan and N. of Hakodate, on the shores of Volcano Bay. Lakes (Eniwa and Tayako) exist in the W. and (Kucharo) in the E. On the NE. ct. there are large lagoons (Saruma, Notoro, and Abashiri), and near Akkeshi Bay in the SE. Three considerable rivers (100–200 m. long), the Ishikari (going SW.), the Teshio (NW.), and the Tokachi (SE.), drain the plateau, which is covered with primeval forest. In several respects the animal life differs from that in Japan, the Strait of Tsugaru (Blakiston's line) forming a sharp boundary between them. The winter, which lasts six months, is very severe, especially along the NE. ct., which is usually blocked with drift ice. On the other hand, the summer is very hot, breeding swarms of mosquitoes and different kinds of flies. Fogs prevail during the summer off the SE. ct. For temperature and rainfall, see **Hakodate, Nemuro,** and **Sapporo.** Y. possesses considerable mineral wealth, especially in coal and sulphur. Gold, iron, lead, lignite, and petroleum also exist. Coal is mined in the basin of the Ishikari (at Poronai and elsewhere); other beds exist on the NE. side of Volcano Bay and in the SE., particularly near Kushiro. Sulphur is

extracted on Mount Iwo-san (*q.v.*) or Yuzan and in the SW. penin. The Japanese government have been endeavouring to colonise the island with farmers from Japan, though with comparatively little success. Less than one-quarter of the entire area is cultivated, a large portion of the soil being poor in quality, and nearly three-fourths covered with forest; rice, rye, barley, wheat, and sugar are the crops principally grown. The chief occupations of the people are catching herring, salmon, sardines, oysters (in Akkeshi Bay and Saruma Lagoon), collecting edible seaweed (on SE. ct.), and preparing fish manure. Silkworms' eggs are reared in the SW. There are few roads as yet, though the government are making them by means of convict labour. Two lines of railway have, however, been built—one nearly 60 m. long from Otaru (W. ct.) up the valley of the Ishikari to the cap., Sapporo, and the coalfields (Poronai, Otaussi-noi, &c.); the other from the sulphur-mines of Iwo-san to the port of Kushiro. A third is being built from the Ishikari R. SW. to Mororan, on Volcano Bay. What little industry exists is confined to the production of silk, flour, sugar, and spirits. The principal ports are Hakodate and Mororan (SW.), Kushiro and Nemuro (SE.), and Otaru (W.). The present cap. is Sapporo; but the government have planned a new cap., Hokyo, 140 m. up the Ishikari R., in the dist. of Kamikawa. Other important towns are Esashi and Fukuyama. Both these, as well as Sapporo and Otaru, have each more than 10,000 inhabitants; Hakodate has nearly 60,000. Y. was conquered by a Japanese noble before the 17th century, and ruled by his descendants down to 1868. Since that date it has formed an integral part of the Japanese Empire. Area, 36,000–37,000 sq. m., a little larger than Ireland. P. (1876) 150,000; (1891) 314,000. In addition, there are probably 10,000–20,000 Ainu (*q.v.*), the aboriginal inhabitants of the island.

Yfan Brecheiniog, mt., Wales, Brecknockshire, 13½ m. WSW. Brecknock. Alt. 2631 ft.

Yfan-nedd, hill, Wales, Brecknockshire, 12 m. NW. by W. Merthyr-Tydfil.

Y Foel Fras ('humpy mountain'), Wales, Carnarvonshire, 4 m. SE. Aber. Alt. 3091 ft.

Y Garn, mt., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 3 m. E. Llanberis stn. Alt. 3107 ft.

Y Garnedd-Goch, mt., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 5 m. W. Beddgelert. Alt. 2315 ft.

Yguassu, tn. and riv., Brazil. See **Iguaçu.**

Yi, Chinese, 'courier station.'

Yi, Rio, riv., Uruguay, principal l. bk. trib. of the Rio Negro, which it enters in about 57° 17′ W.; for the greater part of its length it forms the S. boundary of the dep. Durazno.

Yichou, tn., China. See **Ichou.**

Yieldshields and Roadmeetings, vil., Scot., S. Lanarkshire, 4½ m. N. by W. Lanark, 2 m. E. by N. Carluke stn. P. <500.

Yiewsley, eccles. par., Eng., Middlesex, Uxbridge union, PMT.O. P. <3000.

Yilgarn Goldfield, W. Australia, of which Southern Cross (*q.v.*), in 31° 14′ S., 119° 19′ E., is the centre.

Yingchou-fu, or **Yingchou-fu,** tn., China, prov. Nganhwei, on riv. Sha-ho, 190 m. NE. by N. Hankow.

Yingtse, Yingtsu, or **Mukouying,** tn., Manchuria, prov. Liautung, at the mouth of the Liau-ho, 18 m. S. by E. Newchwang, and known to Europeans as Newchwang (*q.v.*), being the present port and seat of the foreign consuls.

Yingwu-kwan ('eagle's nest barrier'), pass, China, Yünnan, on the road from Yünnan-fu to Tali-fu, about one-third of the distance from the latter. Alt. above 8000 ft.

Yining, tn., China. See **Ning.**

Yinklang-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 150 m. SE. Chungking.

Yiu, tribe, China, Kwangtung. See **Yao.**

Yllescas, vil., Uruguay, dep. Florida, 107 m. NNE. Montevideo.

Ylo, tn., Peru. See **Ilo.**

Ymuiden, seapt., Holland. See **IJmuiden.**

Y Mwd, mound, Wales, Carnarvonshire, Aber; here is said to have stood the castle in which Edward I. demanded of Llewelyn the surrender of Wales, and where, later, he put his captive to death.

Yngar, lake, Sweden, 10 m. WNW. Nyköping. Area, 38 sq. m.

Yngchou-fu, tn., China. See **Yingchou-fu.**

Ynirida, riv., Colombia. See **Inirida.**

Ynniscedwyn, stn. and colliery, Wales, in the extreme SW. of Radnorshire, on the M. R., 16 m. W. Merthyr-Tydfil.

Ynisher, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, with a stn. (**Ynyshir**) on the Rhondda-fach branch of the Taff Vale Rly., 8 m. SSW. Merthyr-Tydfil, PMT.O. (**Ynyshir**). P. 5100.

Yniswitryn, Eng. See **Glastonbury.**

Ynisymond, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, Pontardawe union, near Neath. P. <500.

Ynys, Cymric, 'an island.' See *Innis.*

Ynys, stn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, on the L. & NW. R., 3 m. SW. Brynkir stn.

Ynysawdre, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, 3 m. S. Bridgend. P. <1500.

Ynyscynhaiarn, par. and tn., Wales, Carnarvonshire, Eiñon div., 1½ m. from the S. ct., 3 m. W. Portmadoc; 5543 ac. P. 5200; eccles. par. (**Y. with Portmadoc and Tremadoc**) P. 5200.

Ynysddu, stn., Eng., Monmouthshire, S. div., on the L. & NW. & Rhymney Rly., 9 m. WNW. Newport.

Ynyslas, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire, on the coast, 7½ m. N. by E. Aberystwith, on the Cambrian Rly.

Ynysmudw, P.O., Wales, 2 m. from Pontardawe, Glamorganshire.

Ynysybwl, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire, E. div., on the Taff Vale Rly., 6½ m. S. Merthyr-Tydfil; coal mined. PMT.O.

Yoakum, co., U.S., Texas, in the NW., on the W. frontier, crossed by 33° N.

Yobuko, small seapt., Japan, Kiushiu, ken and 53 m. N. Nagasaki.

Yochou, tn., NE. China, prov. Pechili, 62 m. SSW. Siwanhwa-fu, near the frontier of Shansi, in 39° 51′ N., 114° 36′ E.; gold and silver mined near.

Yochou-fu, tn., China, Hunan. See **Yuchou-fu.**

Yockenthwaite, hamlet, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, Skipton div., on the Wharfe, 26 m. ESE. Kendal.

Yockleton, eccles. par., Eng., Salop, Oswestry div., 6 m. W. by S. Shrewsbury, on the G. W. R. and L. & NW. R., P.O. P. <500.

Yodo, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 10 m. S. Kyoto. P. 6000.

Yodo-gawa, riv., Japan, Honshiu, issues from S. end of Lake Biwa, flows SW. and enters Ozaka Bay at Ozaka; receives on the l. the Kamogawa. See **Biwa.**

Yoichi, tn., Japan, on the coast of Yezo, 85 m. N. Hakodate.

Yöju, Yeju (or **-chu**), tn., Korea, 35 m. SE. by E. Söul.

Yokefleet, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., on the Ouse, 4 m. E. Goole, 2 m. SE. Saltmarshe stn. P. <250.

Yoker, W. suburb of Glasgow, Scot., W. Renfrewshire, 1 m. N. Renfrew, with a stn. on the N. B. R.; has shipbuilding yard and distillery. PMT.O.

Yokkaichi, tn., Japan, 50 m. E. Kyoto. P. 12,800.

Yokohama, 'open' seapt., Japan, isl. of Honshiu, cap. ken Kanagawa, 16 m. S. by W. Tokyo, of which city it is the port, and with which it is connected by railway, the first line constructed in Japan. Y. in 1859 took the place of Kanagawa, which was first appointed as the treaty-port on the W. side of Tokyo Bay, the change being made partly for political reasons, partly because of the better anchorage at Y. The harbour is sheltered by a breakwater, within which there is 1 sq. m. of anchorage, with a depth of 24–30 ft. at low water spring-tides, 26 ft. alongside of the pier. There are four government dry docks (including the Tokyo Dock), the longest 502.4 ft. long at the bottom, with a depth over sill of 28.4 ft. Cottons and woollens, metals, sugar, petroleum, and other commodities are imported to the value of nearly five millions sterling; and silk, tea, copper, coal, &c., exported to the value of more than seven millions sterling. In addition to the Japanese town (P. 152,200), there are a Chinese town (P. 3300) and a foreign (European) quarter (P. 1600, more than one-half English).

Yokoska, tn., Japan, Honshiu, prov. (ken) and 32 m. SW. Shizuoka. P. 5500.

Yokosuka, or **Yokoska,** tn., Japan, 15 m. S. by W. Yokohama. P. 23,000.

Yola, tn., W. Africa, Adamawa, on the l. bk. of the Benue, in about 12° 32′ E., in a well-watered district of remarkable beauty and fertility. See **Niger Territories.**

Yolo, co., U.S., California, S. of 39° N., crossed by 122° W.

Yolofs, W. Africa. See **Wolofs.**

Yoma (or **Roma**) **Hills,** two mt. ranges, Burma. The Arakan Yomas commence at Blue Mt. (alt. 7100 ft.), in 22° 37′ N., 93° 10′ E., run S. for more than 700 m., dividing Arakan from Upper Burma and Pegu, and, gradually diminishing, terminate in Cape Negrais. The chief pass is the An or Aeng Pass. The Pegu Yomas separate the valleys of the Sit-taung and Salwín, starting from Yekme-thin, in Upper Burma, and ending near the head of the Iráwadi delta.

Yonago, tn., Japan, 115 m. WNW. Kobe, N. ct. of Honshiu, at the E. end of a bay or lagoon. P. 12,500.

Yonezawa, tn., Japan, Honshiu, 63 m. E. by N. Niigata. P. 28,700.

Yongala, post-tn., S. Australia, Dalhousie co., 70 m. SE. by E. Port Augusta. P. <1500.

Yöngchhön, or **Yengchen,** tn., in NW. of Korea, about 15 m. E. of the mouth of the Yalu.

Yöng-hai, or **Yeng-hai,** tn., Korea, 100 m. N. by E. Fusan, near the E. ct., in 36° 35′ N.

Yöng-heung, or **Yeng-heung,** populous tn., Korea, 15 m. NW. by N. Wönsan, in 39° 20′ N.; gold and graphite obtained in the dist.

Yöng-san, river-port, Korea, adjoining Mapu. See **Han.**

Yonkers, city, U.S., New York, West Chester co., 19 m. N.

by E. New York, picturesquely situated opposite the Palisades, with the residences of many New York merchants. The manor house, built partly in 1682, is used as a city hall; manufactures of felt hats, cloths, sewing silk, carpets, lead-pencils, &c. P. (1880) 18,900; (1890) 32,000.

Yonne, dep., NE. central France, traversed ESE. to NNW. by Yonne R., formed in 1790 out of the provs. of Burgundy (Burgundy proper, Auxerre, and Avallonnais), Champagne (Champagne proper, Sénonais, and Tonnerrois), Orléanais (Gâtinais Orléanais), and Île de France (small part of Gâtinais Français), comprises five arrs.: Auxerre (cap.), Avallon, Joigny, Sens, and Tonnerre. Highest in Avallon in SE., Mount Lapeirouse (2000 ft.), with numerous hills of 1300–1650 ft., this dist. forming part of the Morvan. To the E., between the Cousin and Serein, is the plain, monotonous but highly fertile. Westward are low plateaux, in the SW., forming a distinct region, the Puisaye; this is the wildest region in Y., with marshes, pools, and forests. In the N. is the great forest of Othe. The dep. belongs to two basins, those of the Seine and the Loire, chiefly the former. The Loire drains only a small dist. in the SW.; the Seine receives the drainage by the Yonne and the Soing. The Y. traverses the dep. for 106 m., receiving on r. bk. the Cure with its affluent Cousin, Serein, Armançon (accompanied by the Canal de Bourgogne), and Vanne; the Loing, with its trib. Ouanne, drains the W. The Y. is navigable, and the Cure and Armançon are used for floating timber. Granitic rocks predominate in the Avallonnais, and calcareous formations throughout the rest of the dep. Climate similar to the Parisian; rainfall greatest in the W. Of cereals, cultivated chiefly in the arr. of Sens and the valleys of the Y., Tholon, and Armançon, wheat is the most important, then oats; the vine covers about 5 per cent. of the surface (Armançon valley, Auxerre, Chablis, &c.), production per acre about two-thirds of the average. No manufactures of importance. Area, 2894 sq. m. P. (1891) 344,700.

Yonne, the ancient *Icanna*, riv., France, deps. Nièvre, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne, rises in the mountains of Morvan, about 15 m. W. Autun, and flows on the whole NW. past Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny-le-Roi, Sens, &c., to join the Seine (l. bk.) at Montereau, 12 m. E. Fontainebleau. About 25 m. from its source it strikes the Canal of Nivernais, which accompanies it to Auxerre, where the river itself begins to be navigable for boats drawing 4½ ft. Some 15 m. below this it is joined by the Burgundy Canal. Length, 120 m.; basin, 4160 sq. m. Ordinary discharge about 2650 cubic ft. per second.

Yons Nab, cape, Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, 4 m. SSE. Scarborough.

Yora, riv., Transcaucasia. See **Alazan.**

Yordas Cave, Eng., Yorkshire, W. Riding, 4 m. N. Ingleton, lofty chamber 180 ft. long and 60 ft. high, with stalactites and stalagmites.

Yorgan-Ladik, tn., Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 22 m. NNW. Konia; manufactures of carpets; ruins of *Laodicea Katakekaumene* in the neighbourhood.

York, co., Canada, New Brunswick, bounded SW. by Maine, U.S., crossed in the middle by 46° N. and 67° W.

York, co., Canada, Ontario, stretching from Lake Ontario to Lake Simcoe, crossed by 79½° W.

York, riv., Canada, Quebec, flows E. into head of Gaspe Bay, Gaspe Penin.

York (Latin, *Eboracum;* Anglo-Saxon *Everwye* or *Yvorwye*, both from ancient British (Caer) *Efroc*, probably connected with Celtic *eur*, *ebr*, 'water'; *eabar*, 'marshy soil'; hence 'the town in the marsh'—Egli), episcopal city, parl. and (since Henry I.) mun. bor. and co. in itself, Eng., Yorkshire, at the junction of the rivs. Ouse and Foss, in the diocese of York, 188 m. N. London (almost equi-distant from the English and Scottish capitals). The surrounding country, 'the Plain of York,' is of remarkable fertility. The city, with its narrow antique streets and its preserved walls, still forming a promenade, has a mediæval and dignified character, the crowning feature being the cathedral. The Ouse is crossed by three bridges, and its trib., the Foss, by five. Four great gates still pierce the walls, viz., 'Micklegate Bar' on S., 'Bootham Bar' on N., 'Monk Bar' on the Scarborough road, the most imposing, and 'Walmgate Bar,' retaining its ancient barbican. Y. cathedral is, in several respects, the finest and most remarkable of all English churches. It measures 524½ ft. by 250 ft., with central tower 216 ft. high, and the western towers each 202 ft. On the site of King Edwin's wooden church 'a more noble basilica' (according to Bede) was soon built, to be replaced by another in the 11th century, which was afterwards repeatedly rebuilt or enlarged. A striking and beautiful feature now is the W. front with the great window above the door, which, according to Mr. Britton, 'is an unrivalled specimen of leafy tracery.' Not till 1472 was York Minster completed as it now stands. There are many other beautiful churches. Amongst public buildings are the Guild hall, the Mansion House, the Assembly Rooms, theatre, &c. There is a public library of over 20,000 volumes, two museums, &c., and several endowed schools. The castle (dating from Edward I.) is an interesting object near the river, with Clifford's Tower. The railway station, into which through trains run from the G. N., G. E., M., L. & Y., L. & NW., and NE. Rlys., is one of the most imposing in the kingdom. Under the Romans, Y. was the military capital of *Britannia*. Hadrian resided here in A.D. 120, and Severus died here 211; here, too, the great Constantine assumed the purple, 306. In 627 King Edwin constituted the bishopric of York, a see which from its dignity afterwards became an archbishopric, embracing the six northern dioceses of England, and originally a large part of Scotland. The actual see includes the E. Riding and parts of the N. and W. Ridings; revenue, £10,000. Y. stood a six months' siege by the first Norman king, and in 1644 had to surrender to the Parliamentary troops after a siege of thirteen weeks. Y., as parl. bor., returns two M.P.'s, having done so since Henry III. Market-day, S. Mean temp. (20 yrs.), 47.9° F., Jan. 37.6°, July 60.3°; mean rfall. (25 yrs.), yr. 26.1 in. Area (1891) of both mun. and parl. bor., 3591 ac. Mun. bor. P. (1801) 16,100; (1851) 36,300; (1871) 43,800; (1891) 67,000.

York, tn., U.S., Alabama, Sumter co., 110 m. SW. of Birmingham. Alt. 159 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

York, tn., U.S., Maine, Y. co., 45 m. SW. Portland; favourite summer resort; has a fair harbour, but its entrance is difficult. P. <3000.

York, city, U.S., Nebraska, Y. co., on the Salt Creek, 91 m. WSW. Omaha. P. <4000.

York, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, cap. Y. co., which occupies the angle between the Susquehanna R. on the NE. and the S. frontier, 23 m. SSE. Harrisburg; extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, cars, engines, boilers, mill machinery, &c. P. (1880) 13,900; (1890) 20,800.

York, co., U.S., S. Carolina, on the N. frontier, crossed in the E. by 81° W., bounded on the E. by the Santee R.

York, co., U.S., Virginia, in the SE., bounded on the NE. by York R., Chesapeake Bay.

York, mun. tn., W. Australia, Y. co., 55 m. E. by N. Perth. The dist. is the principal source of sandal-wood supply. Alt. 580 ft. Mean temp. (6 yrs.), yr. 63.2° F., Jan. 76.4°, July 51.6°. P. <1500.

York, Duke of, isls., Pacific. See **Oatafu.**

York, New, PMT.O., Eng., near Lincoln.

Yorke's Peninsula, boot-shaped tract of land, S. Australia, between Spencer's Gulf and the Gulf of St. Vincent, crossed by 35° S., 137° 30′ E. The dist. is not fertile, but contains rich copper deposits.

Yorke Town, postal-stn., S. Australia, Fergusson co., 58 m. W. Adelaide; manufacture of salt from lakes in the neighbourhood. P. <1500.

York Factory, formerly **Fort York,** settlement, Canada, Keewatin, on Hudson Bay, at mouth of Nelson R. Mean temp. (10 yrs., 1875–84), yr. 19.7° F., Jan. 22.0°, July 61.3°; mean rfall. (7 yrs.), 27.86 in.

Yorkhill, stn., Scot., Lanarkshire, in the parl. burgh of Glasgow, on the N. B. R., 2 m. WNW. Glasgow Bridge (stn. for Govan Ferry).

Yorkley, P.O., Eng., Gloucestershire, 4 m. NW. Lydney, 2 m. from Whitecroft.

York Mount, peak, New South Wales, in the Blue Mts., about 70 m. by rail and road W. Sydney. Alt. 3292 ft.

York Peninsula, Queensland, separating the Gulf of Carpentaria from the Pacific, between 10° 11′ and 18° S., with apex projecting into Torres Strait, and terminating in Cape York.

York River, Canada, Quebec, Gaspé co., flows E. into Gaspé Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

York River, the estuary of the Matapony and Pamunky Rivs., U.S., Virginia. It opens into Chesapeake Bay, about 37° 12′ N., forming a wide and deep natural harbour, which large vessels can ascend for 20 m.

York Road, vil., U.S., Maryland, Carroll co., on Monocacy R., 37 m. NW. by W. Baltimore. P. <1500.

Yorkshire, maritime co., Eng., on the German Ocean, the largest in the country, more than twice the area of Lincolnshire, the next in size, more than three-fourths of the size of Wales, containing 26 parl. divs., as shown in the following table:—

Parliamentary Divisions (anct. co.).[1]	Area in Acres.	P. 1891.
1. Thirsk and Malton	339,096	57,183
2. Richmond	544,806	54,439
3. Cleveland	147,352	55,882
4. Whitby	372,832	54,776
5. Holderness	197,726	41,298
6. Buckrose	268,218	50,877
7. Howdenshire	275,343	49,327
8. Skipton	435,285	58,209
9. Keighley	36,324	63,272
10. Shipley	10,173	62,166
11. Sowerby	57,432	63,202
12. Elland	21,405	64,632

[1] Nos. 1–4 belong to the ancient N. Riding, Nos. 5–7 to the ancient E. Riding, and the remainder to the ancient W. Riding.

Parliamentary Divisions (anct. co.).	Area in Acres.	P. 1891.
13. Morley	22,938	65,216
14. Normanton	44,726	72,012
15. Colne Valley	45,122	59,344
16. Holmfirth	75,894	65,159
17. Barnsley	41,075	78,844
18. Hallamshire	70,394	73,249
19. Rotherham	35,931	78,597
20. Doncaster	155,136	73,032
21. Ripon	202,578	54,923
22. Otley	86,544	61,746
23. Barkston Ash	151,735	48,470
24. Osgoldcross	115,311	66,794
25. Pudsey	16,343	49,252
26. Spen Valley	11,873	57,402
Parl. bors.	101,256	1,629,525
Total	3,882,848	3,208,828

Administrative Counties.	Area in Acres.	Pop. 1891.
E. Riding[1]	750,053	341,560
N. Riding[2]	1,360,925	360,369
W. Riding[3]	1,773,782	2,444,931
City of York, co. bor.	3,591	67,004
Administrative cos. of E., N., and W. Ridings and co. bors.	3,888,351	3,213,864

[1] Including the co. bor. of Kingston-upon-Hull. The ancient E. Riding excludes part of the urban sanitary dist. of Filey. Area, 749,513 ac. P. 341,546.

[2] Including the co. bor. of Middlesbrough. The ancient N. Riding includes part of the urban sanitary dist. of Filey. Area, 1,361,465 ac. P. 360,383.

[3] Including the co. bors. of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield. The ancient W. Riding excludes part of the urban sanitary dist. of Todmorden, in the ancient co. of Lancaster, and includes parts of the urban sanitary dists. of Crowle and Mossley, in the ancient co. of Lincoln. Area, 1,768,279 ac. P. 2,439,895.

From its size Yorkshire has from early English times been subdivided into three 'Ridings' (*i.e.*, *Thrid*-ings or *Third*-ings), each being now, with slight modifications, regarded for administrative purposes as a separate county, having its own lord-lieutenant, &c. The area and population of these counties, with their relation to the ancient Ridings, are shown above in the second table. The county is mainly composed of the basin of the Ouse, which is flanked W. by the Pennine Range, E. by the Cleveland Hills and the Wolds, and stretches SE. to the Humber. Outside that basin the county includes a portion of the Ribble basin, a strip along its N. border watered by the Tees, and another along the coast. The NE. ct. is bold and rocky, but from Flamborough Head to Spurn Head it is low. Geologically the great feature of the Pennine Chain on the Yorkshire slope, all over the NW. of the county, is the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone. The limestones crop out on the hill-tops and sides in grey perpendicular-fronted terraces, and form an unmistakable feature throughout the district. To this region belong the highest peaks of the county (Mickle Fell, 2591 ft., in the NW. corner; Whernside, 2414 ft.; Ingleborough, 2373 ft.; Penygent, 2273 ft.). The Yoredale series, chiefly shales, flagstones, and limestone, is succeeded by the Millstone Grit. SE. of the Pennine dist. begin the Coal-Measures. All these members of the Carboniferous system succeed one another from N. to S. (the older in the N.), and are followed on E. by Permian strata overlaid by New Red Sandstone, which forms the low level Vale of York. Further E. occurs Lias in a narrow strip, bounding the great central basin from Redcar on the Tees to the Humber, and succeeded eastwards in the N. by the Oolitic heights forming the 'E. Moorlands' or Y. Moors, near Scarborough and Whitby, which rise to 1489 ft. at Burton Head, and, S. of the upper valley of the Derwent by the chalk tableland known as the Y. Wolds, the highest elevations of the county occur. Y. is noted for the scenery of its river valleys, the chief being the Ouse, formed by the Swale and Ure, receiving (r. bk.) the Nidd, Aire, Don, and (l. bk.) the Derwent, and finally forming with the Trent, the Humber, a broad, tidal estuary. During the Roman period this district was in some respects the most important in the island—*Eboracum* being the cap. of *Britannia*, as well as of the prov. *Maxima Cæsariensis* (see **York,** city). In Saxon times it was a chief part of the kingdom of Northumbria. Under the Norman rule it was often overrun by the Scots, King David in 1138 laying waste the land up to the gates of York, but defeated soon after at Northallerton. Two battles of the 15th century are famous—Wakefield in 1460, and the slaughter at Towton Heath, 1461. Marston Moor, scene of the Cromwellian victory of 1644, is but a few miles W. of the county town. Y. surpasses every county in ecclesiastical buildings—for some of these, and for castles, antiquities, &c., see below, under the respective Ridings. There are many noted mineral wells; *e.g.*, Harrowgate, Scarborough, Guisbrough, Boston-Spa, &c. There is abundant railway communication by the NE. R. and M. R., both meeting at Hawes, by G. N. R., the M. S. & L. R., the L. & Y. R., &c. Y. is in the dioceses of York, Durham, Lincoln, Ripon, Manchester, Southwell, and Wakefield. It returns fifty-two members to Parliament, including the borough members. See **England,** table.

I. East Riding, E. of the county town, extending from the Humber to Filey Bay. The W. dist., in the Ouse valley (called the 'Carrs,' or Howdenshire), has much rich soil, with stiff, clayey moorland in the uplands. The lower Wolds are fertile, while Holderness is mainly red clay and sandy loam. The E. Riding has over 14 per cent. of its area under oats, Chester (the second English county for oats) having only 9 per cent. See table (as above). For other agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. There are valuable stone-quarries. White bricks made at Howden, and various manufactures are carried on at Hull. This Riding has some interesting churches; amongst the antiquities are two priories and remains of ancient Celtic settlements in the Wolds. It returns six members to Parliament, including the borough members. There are three mun. bors.—Hull, Beverley, and Hedon.

II. North Riding extends from the Pennine Range to the coast to N. of the riv. Ure and the E. Riding, containing four parl. divs. (see table). The surface consists of three parts: the W. moorlands, mostly in pasture; the rich district of the Vale of York; and the E. moorlands, with Cleveland, crossed by its beautiful valleys of the Esk and the Leven, and the fertile vale of the Rye. For agricultural statistics, see **Appendix,** pp. 7–9. Cleveland is of very great importance from its coal and ironstone (see **Middlesbrough, Stockton, Guisbrough**). Salt is extracted from brine at Middlesbrough and Cargo Fleet; lead ore is mined in Arkengarthdale and Swaledale; barytes at Mickleton and in Wensleydale; jet is obtained at several places near Whitby. Flagstones and slates are quarried in many parts of the county, and gannister has been obtained near Hawes. Besides the antiquities in and near the city of York, this Riding is noted for the abbeys Rievaulx, Jervaulx, and others, the castles of Helmsley, Richmond, Scarborough, &c. It returns eight members to Parliament, including the bor. members. There are four mun. bors.—York, Middlesbrough, Scarborough, and Richmond.

III. West Riding, separated from Lancashire by the Pennine Range, contains, between the Aire and the Don, a great coal-field of 45 m. by 20 m. in area, and is therefore one of the greatest and wealthiest seats of British manufacture: especially woollens at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield; linen at Leeds and Barnsley; hardware, cutlery, &c., at Sheffield. The W. Riding contains three parl. divs. (see table). The chief centres of the coal-working are Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Sheffield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, &c. There are blast-furnaces at Leeds and Ardsley Junction. Lead ore is mined at Skipton and Pateley Bridge; barytes at Lothersdale. Stone quarries are numerous; among them may be mentioned the grindstone quarries at Wickersley, near Sheffield. The W. Riding returns 22 members to Parliament, including the bor. members. There are 14 mun. bors.—Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Wakefield, Barnsley, Batley, Doncaster, Morley, Ripon, and Rotherham.

York Sound, an inlet on the NW. of the Kimberley div. of W. Australia, crossed by 15° S.

York Sulphur Springs, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Adams co.; pleasant summer resort. P. <1500.

Yorkton, settlement, Canada, dist. Assiniboia, 105 m. ENE. Regina.

Yorktown, coal-mining tn., U.S., Pennsylvania, Carbon co., contiguous to Audenried. P. <1500.

Yorktown, vil., U.S., Virginia, York co., on York R., 56 m. SE. Richmond. Here the revolutionary war was terminated, 1781, by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Washington. P. <1500.

York Town with Camberley, eccles. par., Eng., Surrey, Chertsey div., 10½ m. NW. Guildford, on the borders of Hampshire and Berkshire, 1 m. ENE. Blackwater stn., with a stn. (**Camberley and Y. T.**) on the L. & SW. R. P. <3500.

Yorkville, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. York, 2 m. N. Toronto, with which it was incorporated in 1883. P. (1881) <5000.

Yorkville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Schuylkill co., near Pottsville. P. <1500.

Yorkville, tn., U.S., S. Carolina, York co., 68 m. N. by W. Columbia; has a military school. P. <2000.

Yoro, tn., Central America, Honduras, 98 m. NE. Tegucigalpa.

Yoro, riv., Nicaragua. See **Coco.**

Yorton, stn., Eng., Shropshire, on the L. & NW. & G. W. Joint Rly., 7 m. N. Shrewsbury.

Yoruba, or **Yarriba,** country in W. Africa, W. of the lower Niger. It is a fertile and densely peopled country belonging to

the British sphere of influence (see **Niger Territories**). Agriculture, commerce, and cattle-rearing form the chief occupations of the inhabitants, and native industries (leather goods) are highly developed. Traversed by rivs. Oni, Ogun, and Oshun. Principal town, Ibadan. Area estimated at 18,500 sq. m. P. estimated at 3,000,000. [**H. G. S.**]

Yosemite (yo-sĕm'i-te) **Valley,** U.S., California, on the W. slope of the Sierra Nevada. The valley is nearly level, about 6 m. long, from ½ m. to 1 m. wide, almost a mile below the general level of the surrounding region, and enclosed within almost perpendicular granite walls, 3000–6000 ft. in height. The valley is covered with a great variety of beautiful flowering plants and lofty trees. It was discovered in 1851 by Captain Boling when pursuing a band of Indians. An Act of Congress in 1864 granted the Yosemite Valley to the state of California for public use and recreation for all time. On the N. of the valley the Yosemite Creek makes a vertical fall of 1500 ft., then a series of cascades, and a final leap of 400 ft. Elevation of the valley about 4000 ft.

Yosgad, improper spelling of **Yozgad,** Asia Minor.

Yoshida, tn., Japan, near middle of SW. ct. of Shikoku I. (Ehime ken). P. 5900.

Youghal (yu'awl), mun. bor., market-tn., and seapt., Ire., co. and 27 m. E. Cork, bar. Imokilly, on W. of the Blackwater estuary, sub-port to Cork, on G. S. & W. R. Formerly enclosed by walls, of which parts remain. St. Mary's Church was rebuilt in the 15th century, and restored in the 17th; the site was occupied by an earlier church, existing before the Norman invasion. The house of Sir Walter Raleigh still exists nearly unaltered. The harbour is safe, but the bar prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 20 ft. Exports, corn and live stock, &c. Imports, coal, timber, colonial produce, &c. Salmon fishery is important here. Market-day, S. Par. 4831 ac., P. (1871) 7500; (1891) 6300; tn. P. <4500.

Youghalarra, par., Ire., co. Tipperary, bar. Owney and Arra, 5 m. NW. Nenagh; 7796 ac. P. <1000.

Youghiogheny (yō-hō-ge'nī), riv., U.S., Maryland, in the extreme NW., trib. of the Castlemans, which it joins on the l. bk.; navigable to the beautiful waterfall 30 m. from the mouth.

Youlgreave, par., Eng., Derbyshire, W. div., 6 m. NW. by W. Matlock, 3 m. W. by S. Rowsley stn. Church with ancient font 700 years old. Calcspar and gravel are quarried here. PMT.O. (**Youlgrave**). P. <1500.

Youlthorpe with Gowthorp, par., Eng., Yorkshire, E. Riding, Howdenshire div., 11 m. E. by N. York, 2 m. NE. by N. Fangfoss stn. P. <250.

Oulton, par., Eng., Yorkshire, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton div., 10 m. NW. York, 1½ m. WSW. Tollerton stn. P. <250.

Youndegin, postal-stn., W. Australia, Howick co., 90 m. E. by N. Perth. P. <1500.

Young, cape, Korea. See **Fusan.**

Young, co., New South Wales, bounded on the SE. by the Darling R., and crossed in the S. by 32° S.

Young, tp., New South Wales, Monteagle co., 90 m. WNW. Goulburn. Here are the Burrangong goldfields, principally alluvial. P. <3000.

Young, co., S. Australia, bounded on the S. by the Murray, crossed in the middle by 140° E.

Young, co., U.S., Texas, in the N., crossed in the S. by 33° N., W. of 98° W., traversed by the Brazos R.

Youngstown, vil., U.S., New York, Niagara co., on Niagara R., 28 m. NNW. Buffalo. P. <1500.

Youngstown, city, U.S., Ohio, Mahoning co., on Mahoning R., 63 m. ESE. Cleveland, with extensive coal and iron industries, blast-furnaces, and foundries; has excellent railway communications. Alt. 863 ft. (R.R.). P. (1880) 15,400; (1890) 33,200.

Youngsville, bor., U.S., Pennsylvania, Warren co., 41 m. SE. by E. Erie. P. <1500.

Young Town, post-tn., Tasmania, Cornwall co., 3 m. S. Launceston. P. <1500.

Yoxall, par., Eng., Staffordshire, Burton div., 7 m. WSW. Burton-upon-Trent, 4 m. W. by N. Barton and Walton stn., PM.O.; 5103 ac. P. <1500.

Yoxford, par., Eng., Suffolk, Eye div., 19 m. SW. Lowestoft, 1 m. SW. Darsham stn., PMT.O. P. <1500.

Yozgad, or **Yüzgat,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet Angora, 83 m. NNW. Kaiserieh. P. about 15,000 (Cuinet).

Ypacaray, lake, Paraguay, 19 m. E. Asuncion, 12–15 m. long, drained NW. into the Paraguay.

Ypane, and **Ypanema,** rivs. See **Ipane, Ipanema.**

Yport, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Havre; pleasant beach. P. <2000.

Ypres, French; Flemish **Yperen,** fortified tn., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. NW. by W. Tourcoing (France). The town, celebrated since the Middle Ages, has many relics of that period; among these the markets ('Les Halles'), an immense edifice in the Pointed style, begun by Baldwin, Count of Flanders, in 1201, completed in 1342; façade recently restored; the church of St. Martin, formerly a cathedral, dating mainly from the 13th century, containing the tomb of Bishop Jansen (died 1638); the houses of the Templars. In the 14th century it was noted for its manufacture of woollen cloth, and is said by some to have had a population of 200,000; but in the following century gradually declined, and never recovered. It now has textile and other manufactures on a small scale. Seat of a bishop from 1509 to 1801. Frequently taken and retaken by the French. P. 16,500.

Ypsilanti, city, U.S., Michigan, Washtenaw co., on Huron R., 30 m. W. Detroit. P. 6100.

Ypun, or **Narborough,** isl., off the coast of Chile, in the W. of the Chonos Archipelago, crossed by 44° 40′ S.

Yquitos, tn., Peru. See **Iquitos.**

Yr-Aran. See **Snowdon.**

Yr Arryg, mt., Wales, Carnarvonshire, 6 m. SE. Aber. Alt. 2950 ft.

Yr Eifl, mt., Wales. See **Rivals, The.**

Yreka, city, U.S., California, Siskiyou co., 88 m. E. by S. of NW. corner of state, with rich placer and quartz gold-mining. Is the point of supply for the N. part of the state. Alt. 2731 ft. (Williamson, *b.*). P. <1500.

Yrfon, riv., Wales, Brecknockshire, in the NW., trib. of the Wye, which it joins on the r. bk. at Builth.

Ysabel, one of the Solomon Is. See **Isabel.**

Ysabela, tn., isl. of Haiti, republic and 11 m. WNW. Santo Domingo.

Ysceifiog, par., Wales, Flintshire, 3½ m. SW. by S. Holywell, 1½ m. N. Nannerch stn., P.O.; 6077 ac. P. <1500.

Ysclydach, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, on riv. Usk, 8 m. W. Brecknock. P. <250.

Yser, riv., France and Belgium, rises in dep. Nord, and enters North Sea, 1½ m. below Nieupoort, W. Flanders. Length, 55 m.

Ysgwd-yr-Eira, fall, Wales. See **Hepste.**

Yshibum, Arabia. See **Yeshibum.**

Ysleta, tn., U.S., Texas, El Paso co., 30 m. SE. by S. of the W. corner of the state. P. <2000.

Ysbytty, Welsh, 'a hospital,' 'an inn.'

Yspytty, P.O. See **Yspytty Ivan.**

Yspytty Cynfyn, eccles. par., Wales, Cardiganshire, Aberystwith union. P. <1000.

Yspytty Ivan (or **Evan**), eccles. par., Wales, on border of cos. Carnarvon and Denbigh, 18 m. ENE. Portmadoc, 6 m. SE. Bettws-y-Coed, P.O. (**Yspytty**). P. <1000.

Yspytty Ystradmeurig, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 5½ m. N. by E. Tregaron, close to Strata Florida stn., P.O. (**Ystradmeurig**). P. <250. See **Yspytty Ystwyth.**

Yspytty Ystwyth, par., Wales, Cardiganshire, 8 m. NNE. Tregaron, 3 m. NNE. Strata Florida stn.; 12,929 ac. P. <750; eccles. par. (**Y. Y. with Y. Ystradmeurig**) P. <750.

Yssel, rivs., Holland. See **IJssel.**

Yssingeaux, tn., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 24 m. SW. by S. St. Étienne, cap. of arr.; sulphate of lead mined; manufactures of ribbons, lace, &c. Alt. 2820 ft. P. <4000.

Ystad, seapt., Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, on the S. ct., 34 m. ESE. Malmö; for centuries in close communication with the seaports of Germany. Has fisheries, and a large trade in grain. Its port is the most free from ice of all those in the Baltic. P. 8200.

Ystalyfera, vil., Wales, Glamorganshire, 11 m. NE. Swansea, on the M. & Neath and Brecon Rly.; coal mined. PMT.O. See **Llanguick.**

Ystrad, Welsh; Gaelic *Strath,* 'a vale.'

Ystrad, vil., Wales, Cardiganshire. See **Garth and Ystrad.**

Ystrad, stn., Wales, Glamorganshire. See **Ystrad-y-fodwg.**

Ystradgynlais, Higher and **Lower,** two adjoining pars., Wales, Brecknockshire, 16 m. W. Merthyr-Tydfil, on the M. & Neath and Brecon Rly., PMT.O. (**Y.**); has coal-mines. Higher Y., 9016 ac., P. <750; Lower Y., 13,183 ac., P. <4000.

Ystradmeurig, P.O., Wales, Cardiganshire; has lead-mines. See **Yspytty Ystradmeurig.**

Ystrad Mynach, eccles. par., Wales, Glamorganshire, on the L. & NW. & Rhymney, and G. W. & Rhymney Joint Rlys., 11 m. N. Cardiff; has coal-mining. P.O. (**Ystradymynach**). P. <750.

Ystradowen, par., Wales, Glamorganshire, S. div., 11½ m. W. by N. Cardiff, on the Cowbridge branch of the Taff Vale Rly. P. <250.

Ystrad-Rhondda, PMT.O., Wales, near Pentre, Glamorganshire; coal mined.

Ystradvelltey, par., Wales, Brecknockshire, 8½ m. NW. by W. Merthyr-Tydfil, 5 m. NNW. Hirwain stn., on the Mellte, which about a mile below runs for 250 yards through the cavern of Cwm Porth; 19,355 ac. P. <750.

Ystrad-y-fodwg, par. and tn., Wales, Glamorganshire, Rhondda div., on the Rhondda, 9 m. SW. by S. Merthyr-Tydfil, with a stn. (**Ystrad**) on the Taff Vale Rly.; coal-mines. 19,441 ac. P. 68,700; urban sanitary dist. P. 88,400. The boundaries of the par. were made coincident with those of the urban sanitary dists. in 1894.

Ystradymynach, P.O., Wales. See **Ystrad Mynach.**

Ystwith, riv., Wales, rises in the SW. of Montgomeryshire, flows W. and NW. through Cardiganshire into Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

Ytatiba, vil., Brazil. See **Itatiba.**

Ythan (ai'than), small riv., Scot., Aberdeenshire, flowing SE. past Ellon, and entering the German Ocean 12 m. N. Aberdeen.

Ythanbank, P.O., Scot., 5 m. from Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

Ythan Wells, eccles. par., Scot., Aberdeenshire, Auchterless and Forgue pars. P. <1500.

Ython, riv., Wales. See **Ithon.**

Y Tryfan, remarkable pyramid of rock, Wales, Carnarvonshire, 5 m. SE. Bethesda, rising 2000 ft. above the Llugwy valley. Alt. 3009 ft.

Ytterö, isl., Norway, W. ct., in the middle of the Trondhjem Fjord, 29 m. NE. Trondhjem, 8½ m. long, in places only about ½ m. wide. Area, 14 sq. m.

Yüanchou-fu, tn., China, Hunan, 230 m. WSW. Changsha-fu (in middle of prov.), in 27° 24′ N., 109° 25′ E.

Yüanchou-fu, or **Yüenchou-fu,** tn., China, prov. Kiangsi, 190 m. S. Hankow.

Yuan-kiang, riv., China, Kweichou and Hunan, flows NE. into Tungting Lu; navigable to Chenyuen-fu, within 130 m. of Kweiyang-fu, but with a series of dangerous rapids in about 28° 35′ N., 110⅝° E. *Jour. R. G. S.*, 1876, pp. 177–79.

Yuankiang-chou, tn., China. See **Yuenkiang-chou.**

Yuankio-hsien, Yuenka-hsien, or **Yuenkhio-hsien,** tn., N. China, Shansi, 50 m. SE. Kiang-chou, on l. bk. Hwang-ho, in 35° 5′ N., 111° 4′ E.; mines of copper and lead.

Yuasa, or **Yuwasa,** maritime vil., Japan, Honshiu, ken and 15 m. S. Wakayama, on a bay of the Kii Strait. P. 9300.

Yuba, co., U.S., California, crossed by 39° N., and W. of 121° W., traversed by Feather R., which here receives the **Yuba R.,** a little NE. of Yuba City.

Yuba City, vil., U.S., California, Sutter co., on the Feather R., 40 m. N. by W. Sacramento. P. <1500.

Yucatan (long called by the Spaniards the 'Island' of Santa Maria de los Remedios), one of the states of Mexico, formed by the large peninsula to the N. of Guatemala, on the E. side of the Gulf of Campeche (Campeachy), the town of this name being the centre of the commerce in log-wood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*) of the littoral forests. See **Mexico,** table.

Yucatan, Channel of, separating the penin. of Yucatan from the isl. of Cuba, 120 m. in breadth, 500–1000 fathoms deep in the middle, but having in the W., N. of the Yucatan Penin., a vast submarine bank covered by less than 100 fathoms of water.

Yuching-hsien, tn., China, Kweichou, 74 m. NE. by E. Kweiyang-fu.

Yü-chou, tn., China, prov. and 90 m. SSE. Honan, 205 m. NNE. Ichang, 60 m. SW. Kaifong-fu.

Yü-chou, tn., China, prov. and 80 m. SE. by E. Honan, 33 m. NE. Nanyang-fu, 270 m. NNE. Ichang; tin-mines.

Yuchou- (or **Yochou-**) **fu,** tn., China, prov. Hunan, 140 m. SE. Ichang, at the E. end of Lake Tungting.

Yudanamutana, copper-mining locality, S. Australia, in 30° 6′ S., 139° 44′ E. P. <1500.

Yudinskoye, vil., Russia, prov. Akmolinsk, 115 m. ESE. Omsk; fair. P. <2000.

Yudoma, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, r. bk. trib. of Maya (affluent of Aldan). Village **Yudomo-Krestovskoye** on it. Length about 400 m.

Yuehhsiting, tn., China, Süchwan, in Kienchang dist., 170 m. SW. by S. Chengtu-fu.

Yuelba, Yuleba, or **Yulebah,** post-tn., Queensland, Waldegrave co., 220 m. W. by N. Brisbane; depôt for stock in transit. P. <1500.

Yuenching, tn., China. See **Lungtsun-chou.**

Yuenchou-fu, tn., China, Kiangsi. See **Yüanchou-fu.**

Yuenka-hsien. See **Yuankio-hsien.**

Yuenkiang-chou, tn., China, in the S. of Yünnan, 108 m. SSW. Yünnan-fu.

Yuensan, Korea. See **Wönsan.**

Yuenshing, tn., China, prov. Shansi, 310 m. N. Ichang, 80 m. WNW. Honan.

Yug, riv., N. Russia, unites with the Sukhona to form the N. Dvina; rises and flows in govt. Vologda, with a rapid fall, mostly W.; joins Sukhona at Ustyug. Considerable amounts of corn, linseed, and flax floated from Nikolskoye downwards, to be shipped to Archangel. Length, 330 m.

Yugan, electoral div., Ire., Leitrim, dist. Drumshanbo.

Yugorskiy Shar, strait. See **Vaigach.**

Yugovskiy, copper-works, Russia, govt. and 50 m. due S. Perm, on Yug R. P. 10,800.

Yukagirs, tribe of the now disappeared Omoks, Russia, prov. Yakutsk, nomadic on banks of both Anyui Rivs.

Yukhnov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 169 m. E. Smolensk, on Ugra R., on highway from Moscow to Warsaw; trade in corn, linseed, and hemp. P. <5000.

Yukin, ruins, Palestine, *Cain* in O. T., 31° 30′ N., 35° 9′ E., 3½ m. SE. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Yukon, large riv. in the NW. of N. America, formed at the old Fort Selkirk, in about 62° 40′ N., 137° 20′ W., by the union of two headstreams, the Lewes from the S. and the Pelly from the SE. Of these the Lewes, which has its source in the Hotilinku spring, in 59° 10′ N., 132° 40′ W., is best entitled to be regarded as the true headstream, being larger than the Pelly (about 295 m., as against 275 m. in a direct line from the respective sources), and discharging at the confluence a greater volume of water (37,700 cubic ft. per second as against 29,300). From the confluence the Y. flows first NW., entering Alaska, then SW., and finally enters Norton Sound S. of Bering Strait by a large delta between 61° and 63° N. It is navigable for small steamers from its mouth to the head of Bennett Lake, in about 59° 50′ N., with the exception of a small stretch of about 3 m. above Miles Cañon, in 60° 41′ N. It is already navigated by small steamers to Forty Mile Creek, in about 64° 4′ N. Total length, 2050 m.; area of basin, 205,600 sq. m.

Yulduz, or **Khaidu-gol,** riv., Eastern Turkistan, flows first W. through the Baga (little) Y. valley (about 43° N., 84°–86° E.), then E. through the Chom (great) Y. valley (between 42° and 43° N.) into Lake Bagrach, passing Karashar a little above its mouth.

Yule, mt., Brit. New Guinea. See **Kovlo.**

Yule, isl., off the S. ct. of New Guinea, in about 146½° E.

Yule, riv., in the NW. of W. Australia, flows NNW. into the Indian Ocean, which it enters in about 20° 25′ S.

Yuleba and **Yulebah,** Queensland. See **Yuelba.**

Yule Entrance, a channel leading through the Great Barrier Reef, E. of Torres Strait, in 10° 22′ S., 143° 55′ E.

Yülin-chou, tn., China, prov. Kwangsi, 180 m. S. Kweilin-fu, near the frontier of Kwangtung, on the route from Pakhoi to the valley of the Si-kiang.

Yülin-fu, tn., China, on the N. frontier, prov. Shensi, 400 m. W. by S. Peking.

Yuma, one of the Bahama Is. See **Long Island.**

Yuma, co., U.S., Arizona, in the SW. corner of the terr., bounded on the W. by Colorado R.

Yuma, mining city, U.S., Arizona, Y. co., on the l. bk. of the Gila, 20 m. NNE. from the SW. corner of the terr.; has considerable trade with the interior. Alt. signal station, 141 ft. (U.S. Signal Office). Mean temp. (14 yrs.), 72.2° F., Jan. 53.5°, July 91.8°; rfall., yr. 3.06 in. P. <2000.

Yuma, co., U.S., in NE. Colorado, on E. frontier, bounded on S. by 40° N.; cap. Yuma.

Yumachi, tn., Japan, Kiushiu, in a very fertile valley, ken and 16 m. N. Kumamoto. P. <5000.

Yumas, or **Cuchans,** Indian tribe, U.S., on both sides of the Colorado. P. now scarcely 900, as they have rapidly been decreasing.

Yumbel, tn., Chile, prov. and 58 m. by rail SE. Concepcion, dep. Rere. P. <4000.

Yümon, or **Yumen,** also called **Kiayu-kwan,** both meaning 'jade-gate,' the westernmost gate in the great wall of China, immediately NW. of Suchou, Kansu, at the N. base of the Nan-shan Range, so called because it is the gate by which the jade of Eastern Turkistan [**Yarkand-daria**] is introduced into China.

Yumurtalik, vil., Asia Minor, vilayet and 32 m. ESE. Adana, with excellent harbour on Y. Bay, on W. side of the Gulf of Alexandretta.

Yuna, riv. See **Haiti.**

Yunakovka, vil., Russia, govt. and 95 m. NW. Kharkov, 23 m. NE. Sumy. P. 5000.

Yuncas, a general name for the native tribes of the coast of Peru, who have now become merged in the general population.

Yunchang (or **Yungchang**) **-hsien,** tn., NW. China, in NW. of prov. Kansu, at the base of the Nanshan Mts., in 38° 6′ N., 102° 3′ E.; coal mined near.

Yünching, tn., China, in the W. of prov. Shantung, 240 m. S. by W. Tientsin.

Yünchou, tn., China, Yünnan, 83 m. S. Tali-fu.

Yunda, isl. See **Moskonisi.**

Yunga, riv., Santo Domingo, W. Indies, flows E. through the Vega Real into the head of Samana Bay.

Yungai, tn., Chile, prov. Ñuble, cap. dep. Y., 50 m. S. Chillan. P. <3000.

Yungay, Yungai, or officially **Ancachs,** tn., S. America, Peru, dep. Ancachs, 32 m. NNW. Huaraz. P. <5000.

Yungchang, tn., China, SW. Yünnan, 65 m. SW. Tali-fu, in a flat rice-plain 5 or 6 m. wide. Alt. 5645 ft. (Capt. Gill).

Yungching, tn., China, prov. Shantung, on Yungching Bay, 63 m. E. by S. Chifu (Chefoo).

Yung-chou, tn., China, prov. Hunan, 235 m. NNW. Canton.

Yungchuan-hsien, tn., China, Süchwan, 39 m. WSW. Chungking.

Yung-fu-kiang, riv., China, trib. Liu-kiang. See **Hunshui.**

Yungki, tn., China, prov. Kwangtung, 24 m. S. Canton.

Yung-kiang, riv., China, formed of two branches which unite at Ningpo to form an estuary, whose waters enter the sea 12 m. lower down, opposite the isl. of Chusan.

Yungning, tn., China, in the W. of prov. Shansi, 340 m. SW. by W. Peking, 90 m. W. by S. Taiyuen.

Yungning-hsien, tn., China, in the S. of the prov. of Süchwan, 132 m. SW. by S. Chungking.

Yungnulgra, co., New South Wales, crossed by 31° S. and 143° E.

Yungpeiting, tn., China, Yünnan, 88 m. NE. by N. Tali-fu; the terminus in a northern direction of the Burmese trade with Yünnan, by way of Bhamo and Tali-fu. *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1886, p. 382.

Yungping, tn., China, prov. Pechili, on the l. bk. of the Lan-ho, 105 m. NE. by E. Tientsin.

Yungshan-hsien, tn., China, in the NE. of Yünnan, 205 m. N. by E. Yünnan-fu.

Yungtitien, tn., Manchuria, 2½ m. from a narrow fiord-like inlet called Port Adam, on Society Bay, in 39° 28′ N., 122° 0′ E.

Yungtsing, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 43 m. S. Peking.

Yungtsung-hsien, tn., China, in the SE. of Kweichou, 150 m. E. by S. Kweiyang-fu.

Yunguyo, vil., Peru, dep. Puno, on an isthmus on the SW. of Lake Titicaca. A sacred spot; scene of a great annual fair. P. 7700.

Yunho, Chinese name of the Great and Imperial Canal. See **China,** Means of Communication.

Yun-ho, or **Yunliang-ho,** riv., China, Nganhwei, discharging into the Yangtse-kiang (l. bk.) the waters of Lake Chao-hu.

Yuning, tn., China, Honan, on Shet-ho, 170 m. N. Hankow.

Yunlung-chou, tn., China, Yünnan, 56 m. WNW. Tali-fu.

Yünnan, prov., China, in the extreme SW., lying N. of Tongking, and E. of Upper Burma. In the NW. of the prov. three large rivers, the Yangtse-kiang, the Mekong, and the Salwín, enter close together, hemmed in between lofty mountain chains (15,000–8000 ft.), all alike, rivers equally as mountains, running from N. to S. But the Yangtse-kiang eventually turns NE. and penetrates to the middle of China; the other two streams continue their S. direction. The mountains spread out fan-like over the prov., and proceed down the penins. of Siam and Annam. The SE of the prov. is further diversified by other mountain ranges (8500–7500 ft.), and by the Songkoi (Red River) and other rivers of Tongking. The centre of the prov. is a broken plicated plateau (6500–5000 ft.), inclining from NW. to SE. and E., and studded with lakes (Tienchih, Tali, &c.). Y. is one of the richest in minerals of the provs. of China. Copper, iron, and tin are extensively mined. Several of the streams contain gold-sand. Argentiferous galena is plentiful; and cinnabar, zinc, coal, and rock-salt exist. The prov. is equally rich in precious stones, as jade, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, topazes. It produces also a highly valued decorative marble. The climate varies between temperately mild and severe, according to altitude; whilst at Mengtse (in S.) the winter resembles that of Nice. On the mountains of the N. snow lies all the year round. Although the prov. is in general healthy, yet the plague is endemic. The mountains are in great part covered with forest. The chief natural products embrace rice, opium, wheat, maize, tobacco, aniseed, orchard fruits, mulberry-trees (for silkworm breeding). Furnaces for smelting iron, tin, silver, &c., the manufacture of steel, of metal utensils, silks, cotton and woollen stuffs, and the cutting of precious stones, are the principal industries. An active trade in cottons and similar textiles, salt, tobacco (imports), and in opium (70 per cent.), minerals, drugs, and tea (exports), is carried on with Burma, Siam, Tongking, and with Pakhoi, Canton, and Hong-kong. Mengtse is the only town open to foreign trade. The bulk of the people are Mohammedans; and probably one-half are Shans, Lolos, and Miautse, *i.e.*, not Chinese. Chief towns, Yünnan-fu (cap.), Choutung-fu, Puerh-fu, Tali-fu, Momein, Lin-ngan-fu, and Mengtse. Area, 140,000 to 150,000 sq. m. P. (1890) estimated at 12,000,000. See F. S. A. Bourne, *Journey in S W. China* (1888).

Yünnan-fu (the *Yachi* of Marco Polo), walled city, over 3 m. in circuit, China, cap. prov. Yünnan, in about 25° 3′ N., 102° 42′ E., a short distance from the NE. of shore of Tienchih Lake, with which it was formerly connected by canal. It suffered greatly in the Mohammedan rebellion, but the old and extensive suburbs are gradually being rebuilt. It is the great copper-market of China, and has large metal-works and a mint; an arsenal, with cannon and gunpowder factory; also manufactures of carpets, felts, &c., and is a great commercial centre. Inhabitants chiefly Lolos. Alt. 6420 ft. (Hosie).

Yünnan-hsien, tn., China, Yünnan, 30 m. SE. by E. Tali-fu.

Yunque, El. See **El Yunque.**

Yunquera, comm., Spain, prov. and 31 m. W. Malaga, Ronda dist. P. <5000.

Yunting, riv., China. See **Wen-ho.**

Yünyang, tn., China, prov. Hupe, on the l. bk. of the Han-kiang, 155 m. N. by W. Ichang.

Yura, vil., Peru, dep. and 16 m. NW. Arequipa; the railway here passes the Andes at the height of 9415 ft. Frequented warm springs near. P. <2000.

Yurburg, Polish **Jurburg,** tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. WNW. Kovno, on Niemen R., and highway from Kovno to Taurogen, on Polish and 6 m. from Prussian frontier; very old Lithuanian settlement (11th century); custom-house; river-port of importance. P. <5000.

Yurezañ, iron-works, Russia, govt. and 100 m. E. by N. Ufa, on Yurezañ R., l. bk. affluent of Ufa. P. 5000.

Yuriev. See **Dorpat.**

Yuriev (Polskiy), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 57 m. NW. Vladimir; very old town; big cotton and flax-combing mills (3600 workers). P. 5300.

Yurievets Povolskiy (Povolzhskiy), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 93 m. ESE. Kostroma, on r. bk. Volga; cotton and flax mills, as also a great variety of domestic trades in its dist. P. <5000.

Yurievo, New and **Old,** two vils., Russia, govt. and 50 m. NW. Tambov. P. (aggregate) 6850.

Yurimaguas, or **Yurimahuas,** small vil., Peru, dep. Loreto, present limit of steam navigation in the Huallaga, in 5° 52′ S.

Yurirlapundaro, tn., Mexico, state of and 55 m. S. Guanajuato. P. 6500.

Yurtovskiye Tatars, Tatar stem, Russia, living in a village close by Astrakhañ (*Tsarevo*), and twelve other villages around it. P. about 7000.

Yurt Troitskiy, vil., Russia, govt. Voronezh, dist. Novokhopersk, 25 m. W. Borisoglyebsk railway stn. P. 5780.

Yurua, riv., Brazil. See **Jurua.**

Yuruari, riv., in the E. of Venezuela, rises to the E. of the valley of the Caroni, between 6½° and 7° N., and flows on the whole E. till it joins the Cuyuni in about 61½° W. Its valley contains the El Callao and other gold-mines.

Yürük, Turkish tribe, to which the Seljuks belonged, long nomadic, and still partly so in Asia Minor, though in recent years the government has endeavoured to bind them to a settled life by distributing lands among them, with the obligation of cultivating them. See *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1890, pp. 453–58.

Yuruna, Tupi tribe, Brazil, on the middle Xingu, l. bk., about 5°–8° S.

Yuste, frequently called **St. Just,** vil., Spain, Estremadura, prov. Cáceres, 28 m. E. Plasencia, situated in the midst of woods on the slopes of the Sierra de Vera; has ruins of a famous Hieronymite monastery, where Charles V. spent the last eighteen months of his life and died (Sept. 21, 1558).

Yutes, Indian tribe. See **Utahs.**

Yuthia, Siam. See **Ayuthia.**

Yutien, tn., China, prov. Pechili, 65 m. E. Peking.

Yutien, tn., Eastern Turkistan. See **Khotan.**

Yuttah, vil., Palestine, *Juttah* in the O. T., 31° 27′ N., 35° 5′ E., 5½ m. S. by W. El Khulil (ancient Hebron).

Yuty, vil., Paraguay, 123 m. SE. Asuncion.

Yuwasa, vil., Japan. See **Yuasa.**

Yuyang-chou, tn., China, Sücirwan, 142 m. ESE. Chungking; gold-mines and deposits of salt near.

Yuzan, mt., Japan. See **Iwo-san.**

Yüzgat, tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Yozgad.**

Yuzhakova, Great, New, and **Old,** three vils., Russia, govt. Perm, 55 and 57 m. NNW. Ekaterinburg. Murzinsk quarries of semi-precious stones and lithium-mica near. P. (aggregate) <5000.

Yuzovka, or **Hughesovka,** vil., Russia, on N. shore of Sea of Azov, between Mariupol and Taganrog; iron-works, collieries, and rolling-mills. P. <5000.

Yverdon, French; German **Ifferten,** comm., Switzd., cant. Vaud, at the SW. end of Lake Neuchâtel; has a castle of the 13th century, occupied from 1805 to 1825 by Pestalozzi, the famous educational reformer. Near it a frequented sulphureous spring. Has the works of the Jura-Simplon Railway Co. P. 6400.

Yves-Gomezée, vil., Belgium, prov. Namur, 12 m. S. Charleroi; iron ore mined and smelted. P. <2000.

Yvetot, tn., France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 20 m. NW. by W. Rouen, cap. arr.; manufactures silk, wool, and cotton goods. Anciently the lord of the manor was called 'roi de Yvetot.' P. 6500.

Yvoire, vil., France, on the N. border of dep. Haute-Savoie, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva, arr. Thonon-les-Bains, 15 m. NE. by N. Geneva. P. <2000.

Yvonand, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, on the E. side of Lake Neuchâtel, 5 m. E. by N. Yverdon. P. <2000.

Yvorne, vil., Switzd., cant. Vaud, 7½ m. SSE. Montreux. P. <2000.

Yvoy-le-Pré, vil., France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerre, 19 m. N. by E. Bourges, with iron-mines and important iron-works. P. <2000.

Ywa-taung, tn., now a suburb of Allan-Myo, Lower Burma, Pegu div., dist. Thayet-Myo, in 19° 19′ N., 95° 19′ E., on l. bk. of the Iráwadi; has extensive cotton factories. P. (1881) <3000.

Ywe, one of the mouths of the Iráwadi R., Burma, in about 16° 33′ N., 95° 8′ E.; navigable by river steamers. Length about 60 m.

Y Wyddfa, Wales, Carnarvonshire. See **Snowdon.**

Ystradffyn, eccles. par., Wales, Carmarthenshire, 2 m. N. Llandovery. P. <750.

Yzabal, lake, tn., and dep., Guatemala. See **Izabal.**

Yzerberg ('iron mt.'), a hill of nearly pure iron, near Eersteling, South African Republic.

Z

Za, riv., Morocco, flowing first NE. under the name of the Sharef, then NW. into the Muluya. Length about 150 m.

Zaacha, oasis, Algeria, prov. Constantine, 22 m. SW. Biskra.

Zaal, Teutonic, 'a stone dwelling,' 'hall,' 'house.' See *Aal.*

Zaanaim, place named in O. T. See **Bessûm.**

Zaandam, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. NW. Amsterdam, on the short **riv. Zaan,** by means of which (canalised) it communicates with the North Sea Canal; has paper-works, tobacco factories, &c. Near the port a small hut is shown, said to have been occupied by Peter the Great in 1697 when he came here to learn shipbuilding. P. (comm.) 15,500.

Zaandijk, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, 8 m. NW. by N. Amsterdam. P. (comm.) <3000.

Zab, Great (or **Upper**), Turkish **Böyük-Zab,** called by the Kurds **Zerb,** the *Lykos* of the ancient Greeks, and *Lycus* or *Zabatus* of the Romans, riv., Turkey in Asia, rises 50 m. NW. Lake Urmia, and flows SW., SE., and again SW., and enters the Tigris, l. bk., 23 m. below Mosul. During two-thirds of the year its current is fierce and rapid. Length about 260 m.

Zab, Little (or **Lower**), Turkish **Küchük-Zab,** known in Persia as the **Kalvi,** the *Kapros* of the ancient Greeks, riv., rises in the Persian prov. of Azerbaijan, 40 m. S. Lake Urmia, and flows SE., W., and SW., and joins the Tigris about 65 m. SSE. of the mouth of the Great Z., which it nearly equals in length, and quite equals in volume.

Zabaikalskaya Oblast, prov., Russia. See **Transbaikalia.**

Zabern, French **Saverne,** tn., Ger., govt. Alsace-Lorraine, circle Z., 20 m. NW. by W. Strassburg, finely situated on the Zorn and on the Marne and Rhine Canal. The castle now used as barracks; manufactures of agricultural instruments, grindstones, spectacle-glasses, &c. As *Tavernæ,* a place of importance in the time of the Romans. P. (1861) 5300; (1890) 6900.

Zabłotów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Śniatyn. P. <5000.

Zabola, vil., Hungary, S. Transylvania, co. Haromszek, 33 m. NE. Kronstadt; mines of rock-salt. P. <3000.

Zaborowo, vil., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Grzybno, 25 m. ENE. Glogau. P. <2000.

Zaborze, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Zabrze, 29 m. ENE. Ratibor, 6 m. W. Königshütte. P. <3000.

Zabřech, comm., Austria, Moravia, 17 m. SE. Troppau. P. <4000.

Zábrěh, tn., Austria. See **Hohenstadt.**

Zabrež, river-port, Servia, prov. Šabac, on the Save, 14 m. SW. Belgrade, 2½ m. NNE. Obrenovac. P. <2000.

Zabrze, Alt- and **Klein-,** two vils., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Z. The former, 45 m. SE. Oppeln, has coke-kilns, manufactures of boilers, mines of iron ore, and blast-furnaces. P. Alt-Z. (1852) <2000; (1890) 9400; Klein-Z. (1890) 5700.

Zacapa, vil., Central America, republic of and 65 m. ENE. Guatemala, cap. dep. Z.; an ancient city, formerly an important commercial centre. Alt. 540 ft. P. (with dist.) 10,900.

Zacar, ruins of the ancient *Vasitana Sarra,* Tunis, 65 m. SSW. Tunis.

Zacaspiyskaya Oblast, terr., Russia. See **Transcaspian Territory.**

Zacate (or **Sacate**) **Grande,** the northernmost of the three larger islands in the Gulf of Fonseca, republic of Honduras, Pacific side.

Zacatecas, one of the central states of Mexico, on the plateau, and as far as the N. Bolsones; very important silver-mines (San Bernabi, Sombrerete).

Zacatecas, tn., Mexico, cap. state of Z., 120 m. NNE. Guadalajara; situated on the slopes of a number of deep and winding gorges, commanded in the NE. by an escarpment of porphyritic rock, crowned by a fortress. Rich in silver-mines, which have been worked from its foundation (by Nuño de Guzman in 1540). Numerous hot springs near. P. 60,000.

Zacatecoluca, tn., Central America, Salvador, 27 m. SE. by E. San Salvador. P. 5800.

Zacatlan, tn., Mexico, Puebla, 61 m. N. by E. Puebla. P. 13,400.

Zacatula, tn., Mexico, Guerrero, 220 m. S. by E. Guadalajara.

Zaccar, mt. ranges, Algeria. See **Zakkar,**

Zacualtipan, vil., Mexico, Hidalgo, 90 m. NNE. Mexico; coal mined. P. (comm.) 7400.

Zadonsk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 56 m. NNW. Voronezh, on r. bk. Don, and on highway Moscow–Voronezh. P. 6910.

Zadorra, riv., Spain, prov. Álava, flows W. across the plain of Vitoria, reaching the Ebro (l. bk.) above Miranda. Length, 50 m.

Zafaranboli, or **Zafranboli,** tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 55 m. W. Kastamuni, 90 m. N. Angora, named from the saffron grown here. P. 25,000.

Zafarraya, comm., Spain, prov. and 30 m. SW. Granada, dist. Loja. P. <4000.

Zafarwál, tn., Brit. India, Punjab, dist. Siálkot, 55 m. N. by W. Amritsar. P. 5500; Hindus, 2900; Moham. 2600.

Zaffarano, Capo, cape, on the N. ct. of Sicily, 8 m. E. Palermo, with a lighthouse.

Zaffarines, group of three islets, Morocco, in the Mediterranean, in 2° 26′ W., 7 m. NW. of the mouth of the Muluya; known from ancient times as a protection to ships. They belong to Spain, which has fortified them as outworks for Melilla.

Zafra, the ancient *Julia Restituta,* comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 42 m. SE. Badajoz. P. 6100.

Zafran, or **Marsa-Zafran,** small seapt., Tripoli, N. Africa, in 16° 36′ E., 230 m. SE. of the town of Tripoli.

Zafranboli, tn., Asia Minor. See **Zafaranboli.**

Zaga, comm., Austria, Görz and Gradisca, 26 m. NNW. Görz. P. <2000.

Zagarolo, tn., Italy, 16 m. ESE. Rome, on site of ancient *Bola.* P. 5500.

Zagazig, tn., Egypt, 34 m. ESE. Tanta, 40 m. NNE. Cairo. P. 19,800.

Zaghes, salt-lakes, Algeria. See **Zahres.**

Zaghwan, tn., Tunis, on the Miliane, 27 m. S. by W. Tunis, at the foot of Jebel Zaghwan (4400 ft.) on the N., the springs on which fed the ancient aqueduct of Carthage, now restored for the supply of the city of Tunis; has ruins of the *Nymphæum,* one of the most beautiful of the surviving Roman temples in N. Africa. P. 2000.

Zaglava, small isl., Austria, crownland Istria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, 22 m. E. by N. Pola, with a lighthouse.

Zagon, comm., SE. Hungary, Transylvania, co. Háromszék, 27 m. NE. Kronstadt. Alt. 1920 ft. P. <5000.

Zagora, tn., Greece, prov. Larissa, on the E. ct., 9 m. NE. by N. Volos. P. <4000.

Zagora, Stara and **Nova.** See **Stara Zagora** and **Nova Zagora.**

Zagorich, or **Zagority** (three syllables), tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Koritsa, 33 m. S. Monastir. P. 4000.

Zagórzany, vil., Austria, Galicia, 24 m. SE. Tarnow; petroleum wells. P. <2000.

Zagreb. See **Agram.**

Zagros, general name for the mountain systems of **West Persia** (*q.v.*).

Zagros, Gates of. See **Akabah-i-Holwan.**

Zagubica (zhagubitsa), vil., Servia, prov. Požarevac, on the Mlava, 46 m. ENE. Kragujevac. P. <3000.

Zagyva-Róna, comm., Hungary, co. Nógrád, dist. Fülek. Alt. 1180 ft. P. <4000.

Zahara, tn., Spain, prov. and 63 m. NE. Cadiz. P. <3000.

Zahle, tn., Syria, vilayet Jebel Libnan, 33° 52′ N., 35° 55′ E., 24 m. E. by S. Beirut.

Zahna, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle and 7 m. ENE. Wittenberg. P. <3000.

Zahres, or **Zaghes,** two shallow salt lakes, Algeria, prov. Algiers, the **Eastern Z.,** or **Z. Shergi** (22 m. by 3⅓–9 m.; area, 190 sq. m.; alt. 2750 ft.), about 110 m. S. by E. Algiers; the **Western Z.,** or **Z. Gharbi** (18 m. by 2⅓–7⅓ m.; alt. 2810 ft.), 125 m. S. by W. Algiers.

Zaian, Berber tribe, Morocco, between the coast and the Atlas Mts. They are rich in goats, sheep, camels, and oxen. Dist. of 13,000 sq. m.

Zaichar, Servia. See **Zaječar.**

Zaidam, a German spelling of **Tsaidam.** See **Chaidam.**

Zaidpur, tn., Brit. India, Oudh, dist. Bara Banki, 26 m. E. by S. Lucknow; manufacture of country cloth. P. 9600; Moham. 6200; Hindus, 3400.

Zaire, riv., Congo Free State. See **Inzia.**

Zaiechar, tn., Servia. See **Zaječar.**

Zaïnde-rud ('river of life'), **Zayende-rud,** or less properly **Zende-rud,** riv., central Persia, rises on the slopes of the Kuh-i-Rang, in the Bakhtiari country, near the source of the Karun, winds E. through the mountains, and finally dries up after irrigating the plain of Ispahan. At high water (winter) it reaches the salt-marsh of Gavkhane, about 50–60 m. beyond Ispahan.

Zair, Berber tribe, Morocco, to the SE. of Rabat.

Zaire, former name of the lower Congo (*q.v.*).

Zaisan, lake, Russian Central Asia, prov. Semipalatinsk, near frontier of China (prov. Chuguchak), alt. 1200 ft.; receives the upper or Black Irtysh from the E., the Kokpekty from W.,

and many short streams, and gives origin to the Irtysh; 80 m. long, 10-20 m. wide, depth about 24 ft. Productive fisheries.

Zaisanskiy Post, dist. tn. and small fort, Russian Central Asia, prov. Semipalatinsk, 29 m. SE. of S. entrance of Lake Zaisan. Alt. 2180 ft. P. <5000.

Zaizelles, vil., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. NW. Charleroi. P. <2000.

Zaječar, Zaichar, or **Zaichar,** tn., Servia, prov. Črna-Rjeka, on the Veliki Timok, 29 m. WSW. Viddin; connected by rail with the river-port of Radujevac; coal mined to the SE. Burnt by the Turks in 1876. P. 5900.

Zakarfalu, vil., Hungary, co. Szepes, 2 m. NNW. Göllniez; iron is wrought here. P. <2000.

Zakataly, fort and dist. tn., Russia, 116 m. E. of Tiflis, on the slopes of the main Caucasus range (alt. 1800 ft.), under the fortress, and surrounded also by a wall; chief town of a separate military district or governorship (1541 sq. m.), which includes the peaks of Sary-dagh (12,008 ft.), and several other high peaks and fertile valleys watered by the Alazañ, and peopled chiefly with Lezghians. P. (of dist.) 74,490; tn. P. <2000.

Zakho, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet, sanjak, and 60 m. NW. by N. Mosul. P. 2500; Jews, 1500; Moham. 900.

Zakkar, or **Zakkar Gharbi,** two cretaceous mt. ranges, Algeria, the **Western Z.** (5180 ft.) overlooking the town of Miliana; the **Eastern Z.,** or **Z. Shergi** (5035 ft.), separated from the former by the Riras Pass, traversed by the road from Miliana to Shershel.

Zakopane, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 52 m. S. Cracow. Alt. 2745 ft. P. <3000.

Zakroczim, tn., Russian Poland, 40 m. ESE. Plock, on Vistula. P. 5500.

Zakynthos, isl., Greece. See **Zante.**

Zala, riv., SW. Hungary, flows on the whole NE., with a great bend to the N., and enters SW. end of Lake Balaton. Gives name to a county, the cap. of which is Zala Egerszeg.

Zala Egerszeg, tn., Hungary, cap. co. Zala, 77 m. WSW. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 7800; comm. P. 20,600.

Zalaje, vil., Bosnia, prov. Bihac, govt. Priedor; iron mined. P. <2000.

Zalamea de la Serena, comm., Spain, prov. and 72 m. ESE. Badajoz; lead and iron mined. P. 5300.

Zalamea la Real, comm., Spain, prov. and 35 m. NNE. Huelva; terminus of a railway which conveys the produce of the neighbouring (Rio Tinto) copper-mines to Huelva on the coast. P. 6200.

Zalarin, vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 32 m. WNW. Spalato, at the mouth of the small bay on which Sebenico stands.

Zalarinskaya, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, govt. and 40 m. NW. Irkutsk, on Zalara R., and on highway. P. <5000.

Zalatna, comm., Hungary, co. Alsó-Fehér (Unter-Weissenburg), 50 m. SSW. Klausenburg. P. <4000.

Zaledyeeva, vil., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, 19 m. NW. Krasnoyarsk. P. <5000.

Zalenze, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Kattowitz, 35 m. ENE. Ratibor, and 2½ m. SE. by S. Königshütte. P. <4000.

Zaleski, vil., U.S., Ohio, Vinton co., 56 m. SE. by S. Columbus. Alt. 721 ft. (R.R.). P. <1500.

Zaleszczyki, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, on the l. bk. of the Dniester, 26 m. NNW. Czernowitz. P. 5800.

Zalfar, or **Sulfa,** tn., central Arabia, at the entrance of a valley leading SE. to Riad; of great importance both as a military post and a commercial centre.

Zaliv Terpeniya, bay. See **Sakhalin.**

Zalmon, mt. mentioned in O. T. See **Jebel Eslamiych.**

Załozce, Załosze, or **Załósce,** tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 20 m. NW. by N. Tarnopol. Alt. 1075 ft. P. 6900.

Zalt-Bommel, tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the l. bk. of the Waal, 8 m. N. by W. Bois-le-Duc. Formerly fortified (since 1229), vainly besieged by the Spaniards in 1599, taken by Turenne after a long siege in 1672. P. (comm.) 4000. See **Bommelerwaard.**

Zalubincze, vil., Austria, prov. Galicia. P. (with comm.) 3000.

Za-lun, tn., Burma, dist. Henzada, on the r. bk. of the Irawadi (which is rapidly encroaching on the town), 60 m. NW. by N. Rangoon. P. 6000; Buddhists, 5800.

Zaluze, vil., Austria. See **Rohatyn.**

Zamániah, tn., Brit. India, NW. Provs., dist. Gházípur, in 25° 25′ N., 83° 34′ E., on the r. bk. of the Ganges. P. (1881) 5100.

Zamanti-chai, riv., Asia Minor. See **Selhun.**

Zamarstynów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Lemberg, of which it is a N. suburb. P. <4000.

Zamba, isl., Colombia, 25 m. NNE. Cartagena; before 1840 it was a peninsula.

Zamba, vil., Portuguese W. Africa, near the r. bk. of the Kwango, in 8° 33′ S., 17° 50′ E.

Zambales, tribe, Philippine Is., on the W. ct. of Luzon.

Zambezi, Zembere, Ambezi, Luambezi (native names, all meaning 'large river'), the largest river of E. Africa. Its general direction is first S. and afterwards E. It takes its rise on the highlands S. of the Congo basin, in the Dilolo swamps (alt. 4750 ft.), where it probably forms a bifurcation with the Kasai. Thence it flows southward, as Liba or Liambai, through the Barotse valley (*q.v.*), turning E. near the Gonye Falls. Shortly below Sesheke (the place so well known through Livingstone's explorations) the Z. forms the grand Victoria Falls, or Mosi-oa-tunya (alt. above the falls 2600 ft., below the falls 2200 ft.). Flowing afterwards NE., E., and SE., the Z. reaches the Indian Ocean between 18° and 19° S. lat., forming a large delta, the principal arms of which are those of W. Luabo, Inyamisongo, Koama, Melambe, and Chinde (*q.v.*). Owing to the great number of cataracts and rapids in its upper and middle course (cataracts of Gonye, Katima Mololo, Victoria Falls, Kebrabasa Rapids) the greater part of the Z. is totally unfit for navigation. The Z. has numerous large tribs., Kapombo, Lungo-en-bungo, Kwando, Sanyati, Kafue, Loangwa, Hanyani, Mazoe-Ruenya, and Shire. The Z. belongs to the British and Portuguese spheres of influence, the British sphere separating Angola from Mozambique. Length of the Z. estimated at 1600 m.; area of basin at 550,000 sq. m. See also **Kilimane.** [**H. G. S.**]

Zambezia, a name applied roughly to the Brit. terr. in the basin of the Zambezi. See **Matabili-land** and **Nyassa-land.**

Zamboanga, or **Samboanga,** tn., S. ct. Mindanao, Philippine Is., in 122° 3′ E., cap. prov. Z., which embraces the two penins. in the SW. of the island and part of the third, the town lying near the S. end of the first. P. 5400.

Zamfara, or **Samfara,** one of the states of Sokoto, western Sudan, E. of Gandu.

Zamiran, vil., Baluchistan, 127 m. NE. of the SW. corner of the country.

Zamora, tn., Mexico, state Michoacan, 81 m. WNW. Morelia, 200 m. WNW. city of Mexico; seat of a bishop. P. 12,000.

Zamora, tn., Spain, cap. prov. Z., on the r. bk. of the Douro, 57 m. W. by S. Valladolid. P. (comm.) 15,200.

Zamora, state, Venezuela, crossed by 8° N. and 68° and 70° W.; cap. Guanare.

Zamość, Russian **Zamostiye,** dist. tn. and fortress, Russian Poland, govt. and 50 m. SE. Lublin. P. 10,200.

Zamuri, or **Zamori,** vil., Algeria, on the coast, 30 m. E. Algiers. P. 2500.

Znaga, tribes, Algeria. See **Sanhaja.**

Záncara, riv., Spain. See **Guadiana.**

Zandvoort, vil., Holland, prov. N. Holland, on the W. ct., 4 m. W. by S. Haarlem; now a frequented sea-bathing place. P. (comm.) <3000.

Zan-ei-Hager, tn., Egypt, 32 m. WSW. Port Said, close to ruins of ancient *Tanis* or *Zoan.*

Zanesville, city, U.S., Ohio, Muskingum co., 70 m. W. by S. Wheeling, on Muskingum R., here navigable for steamboats. Extensive facilities for manufacturing purposes are afforded by abundant water-power and deposits of bituminous coal in the surrounding hills. Z. has furnaces, rolling-mills, and manufactures of engines, castings, and other iron goods, tiles, glass, &c. P. (1870) 10,000; (1880) 18,100; (1890) 21,000.

Zanguebar, a former spelling of **Zanzibar.**

Zankle, city, Sicily. See **Messina.**

Zanku, or **Zanka,** riv. and mt. pass, Russian Turkistan. The river rises in an altitude of 11,130 ft. in the Kirghiznyn-Alatau, and flows into SE. part of Lake Issyk-kul. Best pass across the Tian Shan, leads to the upper Narym, and thence both to Kashgar and Aksu.

Zannone, isl., Italy, off the W. ct., one of the Isole Pontine, in 40° 58′ N.

Zanoah, places named in O. T. See **Zanûâ** and **Zanûta.**

Zanow, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Schlawe, 30 m. E. Kolberg. P. <3000.

Zante, or **Zakynthos,** isl., Greece, one of the Ionian Isles, 15 m. W. of the prov. Elis and Achaia, 8 m. S. of Cephalonia, in 37° 38′–55′ N. Entirely mountainous or hilly in the W. half or two-thirds (highest point, Vrakhionas, 2485 ft.), with a stretch of fertile plains extending from the small bay on the NE. ct. to the large bay on the S. ct.; hilly also in places on the E. ct., as in the SE. penin. and immediately N. of the town of Zante. The W. ct. is extremely steep and rocky, and is accessible only in summer weather. The southern bay is exposed to the frequently stormy S. and SE. winds; and hence the town of Z., on the E. ct., is the only good harbour. The plains are almost entirely occupied by the vine (introduced since the middle of the 15th century) and the currant vine (introduced before the middle of the 16th century), the cultivation of which has led to the gradual extinction of the swamps that formerly covered large tracts of the island. Oil and fruit-trees and cereals are grown on the foot-hills, and the villages are mostly so placed along the base of the hills so as to be able to share in vine-land, fruit and oil-lands, and the sheep and goat pastures of the hills. The island is one of the parts of Greece most subject to earthquakes (violent

Oct. 30, 1840; early in 1893, &c.). Area, 165 sq. m. (Wisotzki). See **Greece,** table.

Zante, tn. and seapt., Greece, on E. ct. of isl. of Zante, in 37° 47′ N. Vessels at present load and discharge by lighters, but a pier 1600 yards long, expected to be completed in 1895, is to give a depth of 32 ft. at the harbour entrance. P. 16,600.

Zanûa, ruins, Palestine, *Zanoah* in the O. T., 31° 43′ N., 35° E., 14½ m. NNW. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron).

Zanûta, ruins, Palestine, *Zanoah* in the O. T., 31° 22′ N., 34° 59′ E., 12½ m. SW. by S. El Khulîl (ancient Hebron).

Zanzibar, an Arab sultanate, E. Africa, since 4th Nov. 1890 under British protection, and now practically confined to the islands of Z. (20 m. from the E. ct. of Ger. E. Africa, crossed in the N. by 6° S.; 614 sq. m.) and Pemba (crossed in the N. by 5° S.; 372 sq. m.). Formerly the Sultan claimed authority over a vast but undefined extent of the opposite mainland, where a strip of ten miles in width, stretching along the coast from the mouth of the Tana to that of the Rovuma (about 2½° to 10½° S.) still nominally belongs to the sultanate, though actually under British or German administration. The isl. of Mafia, which formerly belonged to the sultanate, was ceded to Germany Jan 1, 1891. Z. is by far the most populous of the islands (about 325 to the sq. m.). Its most valuable product is cloves. The **town of Z.,** about the middle of the W. ct. of the island, has long been the chief centre of trade in this region—a trade largely in the hands of Indian Baniyas (Banyans). The harbour is an open roadstead; vessels loaded and discharged by lighters. Mean temp. (11 yrs., 1874–84), yr. 79.8° F., Feb. 82.2°, July 77°; mean rfall. (9 yrs.), 56.2 in. Isl. of Z., P. about 200,000; isl. of Pemba, P. about 10,000.

Zapara, isl., Venezuela, separating the Gulf of Venezuela from the lagoon of Maracaibo.

Zapardiel, riv., Spain, flows N. past Medina del Campo, and joins the Douro (l. bk.) near Tordesillas. Length, 80 m.

Zapata, penin., S. ct. of Cuba, between 81° 10′ and 82° 10′ W., E. of the Gulf of Matamano, separated from the mainland by a marshy tract or lagoon traversed by the Atiguanico.

Zapata, co., U.S., Texas, in the SE., crossed by 27° N., bounded on the SW. by the Rio Grande.

Zapatera, isl., Central America, in the Lake of Nicaragua.

Zapatoca, tn., S. America, Colombia, Santander, 160 m. NNE. Bogotá; lead-mines; cultivation of tobacco and indigo; manufacture of hats. P. (of dist.) 8000.

Zaphon (*Amathi*), place named in O. T. See **El Hammeh.**

Zapotal, tn., Ecuador, Esmeraldas, 103 m. WNW. Quito.

Zapotecs, tribes, Mexico, on the Pacific slope, states of Oajaca, Puebla, and Guerrero. P. 677,100.

Zapotitlan, cape, Mexico, Vera Cruz, on the N. ct., in about 94° 50′ W.

Zapotlan el Grande, tn., Mexico, Jalisco state, 90 m. S. by W. Guadalajara. P. 18,000.

Zara, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 40 m. ENE. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak. P. <2000.

Zara, seapt., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, 73 m. NW. by W. Spalato; a flourishing city till it was destroyed by the Venetians, 1127. Held by the Venetians from 1409 to 1797, except for a brief space when it was in the hands of the Sultan Bayazid II. Under the Venetians the small penin. on which it stands was fortified and separated from the mainland by an artificial channel of the sea, but the fortifications have been partly removed to make way for quays. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, and a fine old gateway on the side of the mainland. It is still the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Greek bishop, and has manufactures of woollens, silks, and maraschino. P. 11,500.

Zâra, hot springs, Palestine, perhaps the *Zareth Shahar* of the O. T., 31° 36′ N., 35° 35′ E., 23 m. SE. by E. Jerusalem, on the E. shore of the Dead Sea.

Zaragoza, tn., Colombia, Antioquia, 100 m. NNE. Medellin.

Zaragoza, tn., Philippine Is., Luzon I., prov. Nueva Ecija. P. 6000.

Zaragoza, Spain. See **Saragossa.**

Zaraisk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 40 m. NW. Ryazañ, on r. bk. Osetr. P. 6200.

Zarand, vil., Persia, prov. and 45 m. NW. Kerman, in the middle of the plain of Z.

Zaranda, tn., central Sudan. See **Saranda.**

Zarat, oasis, Tunis, 22 m. SE. Cabes.

Zárate, tn., Argentine Republic, prov. and 52 m. NW. Buenos Aires, on railway to Rosario; flourishing export trade in frozen meat, &c. P. <3000.

Zarauz, watering-place, N. Spain, prov. Guipuzcóa, 10½ m. WSW. San Sebastian.

Zara Vecchia (Italian, 'Old Zara'), vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on the W. ct., 16 m. SE. Zara. P. <2000.

Zard Kuh, mts., Persia. See **Sard Kuh.**

Zared, valley mentioned in O. T. See **Wâdi-el-Hesi.**

Zarephath, place named in O. T. See **Surafend.**

Zareth Shahar, place named in O. T. See **Zâra.**

Zarhun, tn., Morocco, 9½ m. N. Mekines; formerly one of the centres of culture for the whole of Barbary. Near it is the tomb of Mulai-edris. P. 6000. See **Fez.**

Zarlya, tn., Africa, central Sudan, cap. prov. Wurnu, about 95 m. SW. Kano, in about 11° 5′ N., 7° 20′ E., on an affluent of a l. bk. trib. of the Niger. Alt. 2030 ft.

Żarki, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 60 m. SSW. Piotrków, 3 m. from Warsaw–Vienna Rly. P. 5000.

Zarnowitzer-See, lake, Prussia, in the extreme NW. of prov. W. Prussia, receiving at its head the Piasnitz, which likewise drains it N. into the Baltic, this lower part of its course forming the frontier of W. Prussia and Pomerania. Length, 5 m.; breadth, 1½ m.

Zarpana, vil., Asia Minor, N. ct., 80 m. W. Sinope.

Zarren, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Dixmude, 12 m. N. by E. Ypres. P. <3000.

Zaruma, vil., Ecuador, about 100 m. S. Guayaquil, prov. El Oro, founded in 1549, and for half a century after that centre of a very productive gold-mining dist. (quartz); now decayed, but works on a great scale for the re-establishment of the industry projected. P. about 1000.

Zarun, Arab tribe, Morocco, to the NE. of Mekinez, and W. of Fez.

Zarza junto Alanje, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 37 m. SE. Badajoz, dist. Mérida. P. <4000.

Zarza la Mayor, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 39 m. NW. Cáceres, dist. Alcantara. P. <4000.

Zarzis, vil., Tunis, E. ct., 63 m. ESE. Cabes; has a small badly sheltered roadstead; sponge-fisheries. Good salt obtained from the Sebkha-el-Mela adjoining on the SW.

Zarzycz, tn., Austria, Silesia, dist. and 11 m. NW. Bielitz. P. <3000.

Zas, comm., Spain, Galicia, prov. and 31 m. SW. Corunna, dist. Corcubion. P. 5500.

Zaslavl, dist. tn., Russia, govt. Volhynia, 155 m. W. by S. Zhitomir, 11 m. from Shekepetovka railway stn.; sugar-works, woollen cloth and paper mills near to it. P. 11,030.

Zasmuk, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 28 m. ESE. Prague. Alt. 1120 ft. P. <3000.

Zastawna, tn., Austria, Bukowina, dist. Kotzman. P. <4000.

Zatas, small riv., Portugal, flows W. then SW. into the expansion of the Tagus above Lisbon. Also called **Sorraia.**

Zatec, tn., Austria. See **Saaz.**

Zauch-Belzig, circle, Prussia, in the W. of prov. Brandenburg, mostly S. of the Havel, N. of 52° N., crossed in the E. by 13° E.

Zavalla, co., U.S., Texas, in the S., S. of 29° N., crossed in the N., by 29° N., and in the W. by 100° W.

Zaverda, vil., Greece, prov. Acarnania and Aetolia, W. ct., 41 m. NW. Mesolonggi. P. <2000.

Zavjet, vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 18 m. NNE. Razgrad. P. <3000.

Zavod, Russian, 'mining or metallurgical works.'

Zawadzie, vil. colony, Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and dist. Kattowitz. P. <4000.

Zawiercie, industrial vil., Russian Poland, govt. and 70 m. SSW. Piotrków, 10 m. N. Będzin. P. 10,000.

Zawiya, tn., Morocco. See **Tallent.**

Zawoja, comm., Austria, Galicia, at the foot of the Beskid Mts., 33 m. SSW. Cracow. Alt. 1740 ft. P. 5100.

Zayai-chu, riv., in the NW. of Indo-China, at one time believed by some to be part of the headwater of the Iráwadi, but now known to be the upper course of the Lohit. See **Brahmaputra;** also *Proc. R. G. S.*, 1885.

Zayende-rud, riv., Persia. See **Zaïnde-rud.**

Zazovo, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 15 m. NE. by E. Salonica.

Zbaraż, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 12 m. NE. Tarnopol. Alt. 1040 ft. P. 8800.

Zbeschau, vil., Austria, Moravia, 12 m. WSW. Brünn; coal mined. P. <2000.

Zbirow, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 20 m. ENE. Pilsen; iron mines and foundries; fine castle. P. <2000.

Zborów, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. Zloczów, 22 m. NW. Tarnopol. Alt. 1175 ft. P. <5000.

Zdlitz, vil., Austria, Bohemia, 23 m. SW. by W. Prague. P. <2000.

Zduńskawola, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 40 m. ESE. Kalisz. P. 9400.

Zduny, tn., Prussia, on the S. frontier, prov. Posen, 41 m. NNE. Breslau, circle Krotoschin. P. <4000.

Zea, isl., Greece. See **Keôs.**

Zeal, South, vil., Eng., Devonshire, Ashburton div., 17 m. W. Exeter, 4 m. E. Okehampton stn., P.O. See **Tawton, South.**

Zealand, isl., Denmark. See **Seeland.**

Zealla, Eng., Cornwall. See **Zelah.**

Zeal Monachorum, par., Eng., Devonshire, S. Molton div., 15 m. WNW. Exeter, 2½ m. SW. by W. Morchard Road stn. P. <500.

Zeals Green, eccles. par., Eng., in SW. of Wiltshire, Wilton div., 23 m. W. Salisbury, P.O. (**Zeals**). P. <500

Zebak, vil., Afghanistan, 60 m. SE. by E. Faizabad.

Zebbe, vil., W. Africa, Guinea, cap. of the German colony of Togo-land, just N. of Little Popo.

Zebedani, Syria. See **Ez Zebedani.**

Zebid, tn., Arabia, in Yemen, 19 m. from the coast, 56 m. N. Mokha. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked with numerous towers; founded by Ibn Ziad about 825 A.D. Formerly cap. of the Tehama.

Zebid, Ras el, cape, Tunis, in the N., in 10° 5′ E., 11 m. E. by S. Bizerta.

Žebrák, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. ENE. Pilsen, and 2½ m. N. Hořowitz. P. <2000.

Zebu, isl. and tn., Philippine Is. See **Cebu.**

Zebul, chain of mts., E. Abyssinia, 130 m. long, with Mount Zebul (alt. 6540 ft.), in 12° 12′ N., 39° 40′ E.

Zebulun, place named in O. T. See **Neby Sebelân.**

Zedad, vil., Syria. See **Sudud.**

Zeddam, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 16 m. ESE. Arnhem. P. <2000.

Zedelghem, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Bruges. P. <4000.

Zee, Dutch, 'a lake,' or 'sea.' See *See.*

Zeehan, post-tn., Tasmania, Montagu co., 33 m. SSW. Waratah; is the chief centre of the silver-mining dist. P. <2000.

Zeeland ('sea-land'), province in the SW. of Holland, comprising the islands (Schouwen, Sint Philipsland, Tholen, N. Beveland) S. of the Brouwerhavensche Gat and Grevelingen Channel, the penin. (formerly two islands) of Walcheren and S. Beveland, and the maritime portion of Flanders (Zeemosch-Vlanderen) S. of the so-called W. Scheldt; cap. Middelburg, on Walcheren. The prov. is almost entirely composed of riv. alluvium, more than 10 ft. below sea-level; divided into about 600 polders.

Zeeland, vil., U.S., Michigan, Ottawa co., 120 m. WSW. Bay City, 19 m. SE. by S. Grand Haven. P. <1500.

Zeerust, tn., South African Republic, Marico dist., 125 m. W. Pretoria, with gold to the NW. P. <2000.

Zeffun, seapt., Algeria, 36 m. W. by N. Bougie.

Zefre, or **Zefreh,** vil., Asia Minor, on the N. ct., 55 m. W. Trebizond.

Zegartha, vil., Syria, 5 m. ESE. Tripoli. P. 2000 (Maronites).

Zegdu, tribes, E. Morocco, S. of the Atlas Range, occupying plateaux of more than 600 ft. high.

Zehden, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Königsberg, 25 m. NW. by N. Küstrin, in a high position on the Oder. P. <2000.

Zehdenick, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Templin, 32 m. N. Berlin. P. <4000.

Zehlendorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle and 1 m. N. Teltow. P. <4000.

Zeil, tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, Lower Franconia, circle and 4 m. ESE. Hassfurt; noted stone-quarries. P. <2000.

Zeila, or **Zeyla,** coast tn., E. Africa, Gulf of Aden, on a small penin., 145 m. SW. Aden, on the British part of the coast of Somali-land. Vessels are obliged to lie 3–4 m. off shore in a badly sheltered anchorage; nevertheless, being the starting-point of one of the principal caravan-routes to Harrar, it is a place of growing commercial importance, exporting coffee, hides and skins, gum, resins, &c. The town is without water, which is brought on camel-back from the Wadi Takosha. Near the town a large salt-pan. P. 6000.

Zeima, oasis, Arabia, about 28 m. NE. by E. Mecca.

Zeist, vil., Holland, prov. and 4 m. E. Utrecht. P. <4000.

Zeitouni, tn., Greece. See **Lamia.**

Zeitun, tn., Turkey in Asia, vilayet Aleppo, sanjak and 20 m. N. Marash; iron-mines worked. P. 5000; Christians, 4000; Moham. 1000.

Zeitun-Burun, cape, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, in 42° 18½′ N.

Zeitunlu, vil., in the W. of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, 84 m. N. by W. Smyrna.

Zeitz, tn., Prussia, in the S. of prov. Saxony, cap. circle Z., 14 m. S. Lützen, 23 m. SW. by S. Leipzig; carries on iron-smelting, manufacture of machinery, wool and cotton weaving (including dye-works and calico-printing), ribbon and silk weaving, manufacture of sugar, confectionery, &c. Z. is of Slavonic origin. P. 21,600.

Zela, ancient tn., Asia Minor. See **Zile.**

Zelah, or **Zealla,** vil., Eng., Cornwall, div. and 4 m. N. Truro, P.O.

Zelaova, vil., Turkey. See **Zelyahovo.**

Zelaya, tn., Mexico. See **Celaya.**

Zelaya, prov., Nicaragua, the former Mosquitia (*q.v.*) or Mosquito Terr.

Zele, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 4 m. NW. Dendermonde (Termonde). P. 12,200.

Żelechów, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 30 m. SW. Siedlce, near Ivangorod–Łukow Rly. P. 6060.

Zeleni, tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. and 29 m. SSE. Monastir. P. 3500.

Zelhem, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E. Arnhem. P. (comm.) <4000.

Zell, an abbreviation of *Zelle,* or *Celle,* from Latin *cella,* in Ger. place-names 'a cell,' 'convent,' or 'abbey.'

Zell, or **Zell-am-See,** watering-place, Austria, crownland and 35 m. SSW. Salzburg, on W. shore of Zeller-see (4 m. long N. to S., by about ¾ m. wide). Alt. 2475 ft. P. <2000.

Zell, or **Zell-am-Ziller,** vil., Austria, Tirol, in valley of lower Inn. 11 m. SE. Schwaz.

Zell, or **Zell-am-Harmersbach,** tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Offenburg, 21 m. SE. Strassburg (Alsace-Lorraine); noted earthenware manufactures; mineral spring (Kleebad). P. <2000.

Zell, or **Zell im Wiesenthal,** tn., Ger., gd.-duchy of Baden, circle Lörrach, 20 m. S. Freiburg, on the Wiese, in a valley of the Black Forest; has a cellulose factory, cotton spinning and weaving, &c. Alt. 1460 ft. P. <3000.

Zell, in French **La Baroche,** vil., Ger., Upper Alsace, circle Rappoltsweiler, 7 m. WNW. Kolmar. P. <2000.

Zell, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Moselle, cap. circle Z., 30 m. SW. by S. Koblenz. P. <3000.

Zell, vil., Switzd., cant. Zürich, 5½ m. SE. by E. Winterthur. P. <2000.

Zella, tn., Ger., duchy Saxe-Koburg-Gotha, circle Ohrdruf, 20 m. S. Gotha; noted manufacture of arms. P. <4000.

Zella, oasis, Tripoli. See **Sella.**

Celle, Prussia, Hanover. See **Celle.**

Zellerfeld, tn., Prussia, prov. Hanover, cap. circle Z., 26 m. NE. Göttingen, adjoining Klausthal on the N. P. <5000.

Zeller-see, lake, Austria. See **Zell.**

Zeltingen-Rachtig, vil., Ger., Prussia, Rhine Prov., on the r. bk. of the Moselle, circle Bernkastel, 22 m. NE. Trèves. P. (comm.) <3000.

Zeltweg, vil., Austria, Styria, 20 m. SW. by W. Leoben, on the Mur, a l. bk. trib. of the Drave. Alt. 2220 ft. P. <3000.

Zelyahovo, or **Zelaova,** tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Salonica, sanjak and 15 m. E. by S. Seres. P. <3000 (G.).

Zemlyansk, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 28 m. NW. Voronezh. P. <5000.

Zempelburg, tn., Ger., prov. W. Prussia, circle Flatow, 29 m. NW. Bromberg. P. <4000.

Zemplen, in German spelling **Zemplin,** co., Hungary, on N. frontier, crossed by 22° E., partly bounded SE. by the Theiss; cap. Satoralja-Ujhely. See **Hungary,** table.

Zempoala Bank, shoal, in the Gulf of Mexico, a few miles from the coast, 25 m. NNW. Vera Cruz.

Zempoaltepec, the highest peak of the mts. in the E. of the state of Oajaca, Mexico, 135 m. S. Vera Cruz. Alt. 13,100 ft.

Zemun, tn., Hungary. See **Semlin.**

Zenaga, tribes, Algeria. See **Sanhaja.**

Zen, Japanese, 'front.'

Zenati, riv., Algeria, prov. Constantine, the left branch of the Seybus (*q.v.*).

Zende-rud, riv., Persia. See **Zainde-rud.**

Zengan, or **Zenjan,** Persia. See **Zinjan.**

Zengg, tn. and seapt., Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, co. Lika-Krbava, on the Canal della Morlacca, 31 m. SE. by S. Fiume; in the 16th century a resort of terrible pirates, not dispersed till 1617. Mean temp., yr. 58.0° F., Jan. 41.7°, July 76.6°. P. <3000.

Zenica (-tsa), tn., Bosnia, prov. Travnik, on the l. bk. of riv. Bosnia, 34 m. NW. Sarajevo; coal mined near. Alt. 1015 ft. P. <4000.

Zennor, par., Eng., Cornwall, on the W. ct., div. and 4 m. WSW. St. Ives; noted for a large cromlech, 18 ft. by 9½ ft., formerly supported by seven stones; one end now rests on the ground. P.O. 4360 ac. P. <500.

Zenobia, ruins. See **Halebl.**

Zenobia Peak, mt., U.S., Colorado, Routt co., in the Escalante Hills, 30 m. S. by E. of the NW. corner of the state. Alt. 9297 ft. (King).

Zenorsville, vil., U.S., Iowa, Boone co., with coal-mining. P. <1500.

Zenta, tn., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 24 m. SE. by E. Maria Theresiopel, on the r. bk. of the Theiss; scene of a victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks, Sept. 11, 1697. P. (1850) 14,800; (1869) 19,900; (1890) 25,700.

Zephirium, ancient tn., Turkey in Asia. See **Mersina.**

Zephyria, ruins, Greece, in the eastern penin. of the isl. of Melos, formerly a town of 40,000 inhabitants, decayed to 5000 in the 17th century, and now showing only ruined houses.

Zerala, vil., Algeria, prov. and 26 m. WNW. Constantine. P. <4000.

Zerawitz, comm., Austria, Moravia, 30 m. ESE. Brünn, and 51 m. E. Gaya. P. <2000.

Zerb, Kurdish name for the Zab (*q.v.*), riv.

Zerbst, tn., Ger., duchy Anhalt, cap. circle Z., 12 m. NW. by N. Dessau; has a building-school, iron-smelting, manufacture of machinery, silver and gold lace, and gloves, important brewery, and is a great horse and cattle market. P. (1849) 9400; (1890) 16,200.

Zered, valley mentioned in O. T. See **Wadi-el-Hesi.**

Zereda, place named in O. T. See **Surdah.**

Zergin, tn., Africa, Algeria, on the high plateaux 4½ m. from the l. bk. of the Shelif, 45 m. SSE. Boghar; hot spring to the S.

Zergun, riv., Algeria, prov. Oran, rises in the S. slopes of the Saharian Atlas, 50 m. W. Laghuat, and flows 200 m. SSE.

Zeriba, tn., Tunis, 48 m. SSE. of town Tunis; warm baths, dating from the Roman period.

Zer'in, vil., Palestine, *Jezreel* in O. T., 32° 33′ N., 35° 19′ E., 11 m. S. by E. Nazareth.

Zerka M'ain, Wadi, the *Nehaliel* of the O. T., riv., Palestine, flows W. and enters the Dead Sea from the E. in about 31° 37′ N. It is shut in by cliffs 2500 ft. high, and has hot sulphur springs.

Zermatt, French **Praborgne,** vil., Switzd., cant. Valais, 23 m. SW. by S. Brieg, near the head of the Niklaus-thal; great tourist resort and centre of Alpinists; starting-point for the ascent of the Matterhorn. The railway from Visp to Zermatt, opened in 1891, combines adhesive (max. gradient 45 : 1000) and rack and pinion (125 : 1000) systems. Alt. 5315 ft. P. <2000.

Zernest, comm., Hungary, co. Fogaras, dist. Törcsvár, 15 m. SW. Kronstadt. Alt. 2345 ft. P. <4000.

Zernez, or **Zernetz,** vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 18 m. NE. St. Moritz, on the r. bk. of the Inn, in the Upper Engadine. Alt. 4910 ft. P. <2000.

Zernova, or **Zi¬novo,** tn., Turkey in Europe, prov. Seres, 70 m. SW. by S. Philippopolis. P. 4000.

Zeta, riv., Montenegro, flows SE. to the Moraca, which it joins on the r. bk. above Podgorica.

Zetelaka, comm., Hungary, co. and dist. Udvarhely, 7 m. NNE. Szekely-Udvarhely. P. <4000.

Zetland Islands. See **Shetland Islands.**

Zeulenroda, tn., Ger., princip. of Reuss, Elder Line, circle Z., 50 m. SSW. Leipzig, 9 m. W. Greiz; lies high in a woody dist.; important hosiery manufacture. P. 8800.

Zeven, vil., Prussia, prov. Hanover, circle Stade, 24 m. NE. Bremen. P. <2000.

Zevenaar, vil., Holland, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. ESE. Arnhem. P. (comm.) <5000.

Zevenbergen, comm. and small port, Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. NW. by W. Breda. P. 6600.

Zevio, tn., Italy, Venetia, on the Adige, prov. and 8 m. SE. by E. Verona. P. <3000.

Zeya, riv., Russia, E. Siberia, prov. and l. bk. trib. of Amur, rises in the Jugjur (Stanovoi) Mts., in the NW. of Udskoi, flows SW. and W. on the plateau, and, after receiving the Ur, bends sharply SE. to pierce the SE. border-ridge. It maintains this course, parallel to the Amur, piercing several mountains, till it meets on the elevated plains the Selenja (Silimja) from NE., whereupon it turns SSW. to join the Amur 20 m. below Blagovyeshchensk, after having watered in its lower course very fertile plains. Length, 720 m.; area of basin, 860,000 sq. m.

Zeyla, tn., E. Africa. See **Zeila.**

Zezere, riv., Portugal, flows SW. along the base of the Serra da Estrelha, then S. into the Tagus, which it enters a few miles below Abrantes.

Zezras, comm., Switzd. See **Zizers.**

Zgierž, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 32 m. NW. Piotrków, 10 m. from Łódź railway terminus; centre of cotton-mills. P. 14,550.

Zharing-Nor, lake, central Asia, at the source of the Hwang-ho, in 34° 40′ N., 97° 10′ E. Alt. 14,000 ft. (Przhevalsky).

Zhegulevskiya Mountains, range of hills accompanying the l. bk. of Volga, govt. Simbirsk, compelling it to make the great bend of Samara; rise 300 to 800 ft. above the level of the Volga.

Zhelyeznovodsk, Cossack vil., Russia, N. Caucàsia, govt. Stavropol, 130 m. NW. Vladikavkaz, 11 m. NNW. Pyatigorsk, and near to Mineralnyia Vody junction of Vladikavkaz Rly.; mineral waters, 62° to 111° F., visited by several thousands of patients. Permanent P. <1000.

Zhibu, Shibu, or **Shebu,** tn., W. Sudan, Sokoto, on the S. bank of the Benue, in about 10° E.

Zhigalova, vil., E. Siberia, on upper Lena, govt. and 180 m. NNE. Irkutsk; river-port, from which all goods required for Olekma and Vitim gold-mines and lower Lena are shipped; boat-building. P. <1000, considerably increased in spring.

Zhigansk, vil., E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on l. bk. Lena, 66° 40′ N. P. <1000.

Zhitomir, tn., SW. Russia, cap. of govt. Volhynia, 85 m. W. by S. Kiev, on Teterev and on highway from Kiev to Warsaw; steam flour-mills; chief printing offices for Jewish books; manufactures of ready-made cloth and shoes as domestic industries; considerable trade in corn, hides, salt, timber, and wooden goods. P. (1861) 40,460; (1891) 58,400.

Zhizdra, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 97 m. SW. Kaluga, near railway to Maltsov's works (Lyudinovo), on Zhizdra R., r. bk. trib. of Oka. P. 11,800.

Zhmerinka, important rly. junction of SW. Russia, govt. Podolia, 166 m. SW. Kiev, where the railways Kiev–Novoselitsy (on Roumanian frontier) and Odessa–Volochisk–Lwow meet together.

Zhob, riv., Brit. Baluchistan, flows SE. and NE., and joins the Gumál a little N. of 32° N. Its valley, which begins 60 m. NE. of Quetta, was placed under the protectorate of British India in 1889.

Zhuya, riv., E. Siberia, govt. Yakutsk, rises in the Olekma and Vitim highlands, Kropotkin's ridge, flows E. and NE., receiving Chara from right; many rich gold-washings on its banks.

Ziaeddin, tn., Bukhara, 70 m. WNW. Samarkand, near junction of Ak-daria and Kara-daria.

Ziagdin, tn., Bukhara, 78 m. ENE. of it, on l. bk. Zerafshan. P. <5000.

Ziama, tn., Algeria, on the coast, 20 m. E. by S. Bougie.

Ziarat, tn., N. Persia, 11½ m. S. Astrabad; mineral springs; much frequented on account of the delicious climate. P. <2000.

Zibar Mountains, range of mts., on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey and the Persian prov. of Azerbaijan, to the SW. of Lake Urmia.

Zibello, tn., Italy, Emilia, on the r. bk. of riv. Po, prov. and 18 m. NNW. Parma. P. <2000.

Zibevche, tn., Turkey in Europe, vilayet Kossovo, sanjak Ushkub, on the r. bk. of the Morava, 8 m. SW. Vranja.

Zicavo, tn., Corsica, arr. and 20 m. E. Ajaccio. P. <2000.

Zichifalva, comm., Hungary, co. Torontál, dist. Bánlák, 11 m. NW. Versecz. P. <4000.

Ziddim, place named in O. T. See **Hattin.**

Zidlochovice, comm., Austria. See **Gross-Seelowitz.**

Zidur, Plain of, Algeria. See **Ain Temushent.**

Ziebach, co., U.S., S. Dakota, crossed by 44° N., bounded on the E. by 102° W., bounded on the W. by the S. Fork of the Cheyenne R.

Ziebingen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 15 m. SE. Frankfurt on the Oder. P. <3000.

Ziegelhausen, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy Baden, circle and 4 m. E. Heidelberg. P. <3000.

Ziegenhain, tn., Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, cap. circle Z., 30 m. SSW. Kassel; formerly a strong fortress, but razed in 1807. P. <2000.

Ziegenhals, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neisse, 40 m. WNW. Ratibor, 8½ m. W. Neustadt; manufacture of woollen goods, twine, cellulose, &c. In Z. and neighbourhood linen and damask weaving, and large bleaching-works. P. (1816) < 2000; (1890) 6200.

Ziegenort, Gross-, vil., Prussia, Pomerania, govt. and 16 m. N. Stettin, on the W. of the Oder estuary at its entrance into the Grosses Haff. P. <2000.

Zielenzig, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Oststernberg, 22 m. ESE. Küstrin; wool-spinning and manufacture of cloth, &c. P. (1816) <3000; (1890) 5800.

Zielona, vil., Austria, Galicia, circle and 31 m. SW. Stanislawow. P. <3000.

Zierikzee, tn., Holland, dist. of Schouwen, prov. Zeeland, 16 m. NE. by E. Middelburg; has woollen manufactures, salt refineries, boat-building, and oyster-culture. P. (comm.) 7100.

Ziesar, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Jerichow I., 16 m. SW. Brandenburg. P. <3000.

Zifte, Sifte, or **Sifta,** tn., Egypt, on the l. bk. of the Damietta arm of the Nile, 16 m. ESE. Tanta. P. 11,100.

Zig, termination of place-names. See *Ski.*

Zigana, pass, Asia Minor, a few miles to the SW. of Trebizond, on the road to Erzerum. Alt. 6630 ft.

Zige, penin., on S. shore of Lake Tsana (Tana), Abyssinia; noted for its coffee.

Zigi, riv., Ger. E. Africa, flowing E. into the Indian Ocean, in 5° 3′ S., just N. of Tanga.

Ziginshor, vil., Africa, Senegal, on the Kazamanza (l. bk.), 25 m. WSW. Sedhiu.

Zigon, vil., Burma, dist. Tharáwadi, 36 m. SE. Prome, 115 m. by rail from Rangoon.

Zikari, mt., Caucasus, main range, govt. Tiflis, 42° 34′ N., 43° 57′ E. Alt. 12,562 ft.

Zikawei, or **Sikawi,** vil., China, prov. Kiangsu, 5 m. SW. Shanghai, with an orphanage occupying a former Jesuit college, founded in the 17th century, and an observatory in 31° 12′ 30″ N., 121° 36′ E. Mean temp. (12 yrs., 1873–84), yr. 59.4° F., Jan. 36.9°, July 81.1°; rfall. (8 yrs.), 42.44 in.

Ziklag, place named in O. T. See **Asluj.**

Zikwala, mt., Abyssinia. See **Zukwala.**

Zilah, tn., Hungary, co. Szilágy, 38 m. NW. Klausenburg. P. 6500.

Zilan-Deressi, valley 15 m. long, Turkish Armenia, prov. Van, and opening on the NE. of Lake Van; noted for its thermal springs.

Zile, tn., Asia Minor, vilayet and 68 m. NW. by W. Sivas, 25 m. S. by E. Amasia. The ancient *Zela*, on the acropolis of which was built a castle, the ruins of which still dominate the town of Z. and surrounding valley, is said by Strabo to have been built by Semiramis. Alt. 2560 ft. P. 20,000; Sunnite

Moham. 10,500; Shiite Moham. 5200; Gregorian Armenians, 4000 (Cuinet).

Zilga-khokh, peak, Caucasus, main range, 42° 37′ N., 44° 13′ E. Alt. 12,645 ft.

Zillerthal, valley, Austria, Tirol, descending 28 m. N. from the Brenner to the valley of the Inn, and forming one of the most attractive parts of N. Tirol, traversed by a carriage-road. The **Z. Alps** are the W. portion of the Hohe Tauern.

Zillis, vil., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 15 m. S. by W. Chur, in the Schamsthal, at the head of the Via Mala. P. <2000.

Zilwaukee, vil., U.S., Michigan, Saginaw co., on the Saginaw R., 5 m. SSW. Bay City; lumber and salt trade; landing-place for steamers. P. <1500.

Zimapan, tn., Mexico, Hidalgo, 90 m. N. by W. Mexico; lead mined. P. (comm.) 15,000.

Zimbabwe, or **Zimbabye,** remarkable ruins, Brit. S. Africa, to the SE. of Fort Victoria, in 20° 16′ 30″ S., 31° 7′ 30″ E. Alt. 3340 ft. (Swan, *ab.*).

Zimінskoye, vil., E. Siberia, govt. and 170 m. NW. Irkutsk, on great highway to Irkutsk, on Oka R. P. <5000.

Zimme, tn., Siam. See **Chiengmai.**

Zimmerman, vil., Canada, Ontario, Halton co., 12 m. N. by E. Hamilton. P. <1500.

Zimmuri, a Berber tribe, Morocco, to the W. of Mekinez.

Zimniy Bereg. See **White Sea.**

Zimnita, or **Zimnicea,** tn., Roumania, prov. Teleorman, 32 m. WSW. Rustchuk, 2½ m. NE. by N. Svištov (Shishtova). P. <500.

Zimony, Croatia-Slavonia. See **Semlin.**

Zinantepec, vil., Mexico, state of Mexico, 6 m. W. Toluca. P. (comm.) 11,000.

Zindajan, tn., NW. Afghanistan, 18 m. W. Herat. P. 10-12,000.

Zinder, vil., western Sudan. See **Garu and Sinder.**

Zingero, country, Africa. See **Zinjero.**

Zingst, isl. and vil. in the NW. of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, 10 m. NW. Stralsund, to the N. of the Barther-Bodden and the Grabow, separated from the Darss Penin. on the W. by the Prerow, a narrow outlet leading from the Barther-Bodden. P. (isl.) 1776.

Zinjan, Zengan, or **Zenjan,** tn., Persia, on the Zugane, 75 m. WSW. Resht; an ancient city and decayed fortress, destroyed first by the Mongols, and almost entirely burnt down in the middle of the 19th century, in consequence of its having taken part in the Bab insurrection.

Zinjero, or **Zingero,** country, Africa, Abyssinia, SW. of Shoa.

Zinna, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Jüterbog-Luckenwalde, 27 m. S. Potsdam, 2 m. NNE. Jüterbog. P. <2000.

Zinnowitz, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the coast, 28 m. NW. Swinemünde; greatly frequented for sea-bathing.

Zintan, tn., N. Africa, Tripoli, 95 m. SSW. of the town of Tripoli. The inhabitants dwell in caves in the rocks. P. 6000.

Zinten, tn., Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, circle Heiligenbeil, 20 m. SSW. Königsberg. P. <4000.

Zinu, riv., Colombia. See **Sinu.**

Zinzars, a pastoral people of Walachian origin dwelling in Macedonia.

Zionsville, vil., U.S., Indiana, Boone co., 13 m. NNW. Indianapolis. P. <1500.

Zior, place named in O. T. See **Sî'aîr.**

Zipaquira, tn., S. America, Colombia, dep. Cundinamarca, 30 m. N. Bogotá; has a rich mine of rock-salt; lead, iron, copper, and sulphur are also worked. P. (including dist.) 8300.

Zipen, or **Zippang,** Chinese pronunciation of Nippon, the name which gave rise to the forms Zipango, Cipango, or Zimpango, applied in the Middle Ages to a country in eastern Asia.

Ziph, place named in O. T. See **Tell-ez-Zîf.**

Zipiana, Greece. See **Tsipiana.**

Zippnow, vil., Ger., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Deutsch Krone, 62 m. WNW. Bromberg, 9 m. WNW. Jastrow. P. <3000.

Zips, co., Hungary. See **Szepes.**

Zirá, tn., Brit. India, Punjab dist. Firozpur, 40 m. S. by E. Amritsar. P. (1881) <4000.

Zirardowo, manufacturing vil., Russian Poland, govt. and 28 m. by rail SW. Warsaw; cotton, flax, and woollen mills, showing annual returns of £900,000. P. 15,000.

Zirije, vil., Austria. See **Zuri.**

Zirke, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Birnbaum. P. <3000.

Zirkel, mt., U.S., Colorado, Larimer co., in the Park Range, 112 m. NW. Denver. Alt. 12,126 ft. (King).

Zirknitz, comm., Austria, Carniola, 31 m. ENE. Trieste. Alt. 1890 ft. P. 5300. The **Lake of Zirknitz** (alt. 1805 ft.) is 1½ m. S. of the town, and 22 m. SW. Laibach; at certain times the water completely disappears, sometimes for months, being connected underground with the riv. Laibach, and the caves of Adelsberg (*q.v.*).

Zirl, vil., Austria, Tirol, 7 m. W. Innsbruck. P. <2000.

Zirlau, vil., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle and 6 m. WNW. Schweidnitz. P. <3000.

Zirndorf, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Middle Franconia, circle Fürth, 5½ m. W. by S. Nuremberg. P. <4000.

Zirnovo, tn., Turkey. See **Zernova.**

Zirona, or **Drvenik,** vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on an island of the same name, 15 m. W. by S. Spalato. P. <2000.

Zirreh, swamp. See **God-i-Zirreh.**

Zistersdorf, tn., Lower Austria, 28 m. NE. Vienna. P. <3000.

Zitacuaro, tn., Mexico, Michoacan, 70 m. W. Mexico. P. 11,000.

Zittau, tn., Ger., in the SE. of the kgd. of Saxony, circle Z., 19 m. SSW. Görlitz, near the l. bk. of the Neisse. Stands on a vast lignite deposit (20 sq. m.). Has important manufactures of machinery, damask, and linen and cotton goods, dye and bleaching works, iron-smelting, and Imperial Institute for glass-painting; mineral springs. Was raised to the rank of town by Ottokar II. in 1255; in 1757 burnt to the ground in the Austrian bombardment. Alt. 875 ft. P. (1834) 8500; (1890) 25,400.

Zituni, tn., Greece. See **Lamia.**

Zitzikamma, vil. with Moravian mission station, Cape Colony, Humansdorp dist., 82 m. E. by N. Mossel Bay. P. <3000.

Zitzikamma Forest, a tract facing the S. ct. of Cape Colony, Knysna dist., between about 23° 20′ and 24° 0′ E.

Ziu Ziu, or **Ziwe Ziwe,** river-arm, S. Africa, by which the riv. Zambezi, below Sena, communicates with the lower Shire, thus bounding on the NW. the triangular isl. of **Inyangoma;** navigable in height of rainy season for boats drawing 2 ft.

Ziwambo, lake, Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba, to the N. of 6½° S.

Ziwe Ziwe, navigable channel, E. Africa. See **Ziu Ziu.**

Ziz, cliff mentioned in the O. T. See **Hasâsah Wadi.**

Zizers, or **Zezras,** comm., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 6 m. SE. by S. Ragatz, on the E. side of the Rhine. P. <2000.

Žižkow, comm., Bohemia, a suburb of Prague. P. 41,200.

Zlabings, tn., Austria, Moravia, 30 m. SSW. Iglau. Alt. 1695 ft. P. <3000.

Zlas, tribe, Africa, Tunis, round Kairwan, in an extensive country which is partly mountainous and partly composed of plains resembling 'steppes.'

Zlatarica, vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 12 m. E. by S. Tirnovo. P. <3000.

Zlatibor, beautiful alpine region, in the W. of Servia, between Užice (Uzhitse) and the frontier.

Zlatica, vil., Bulgaria, prov. and 41 m. E. Sofia. P. <2000.

Zlatopol, tn., Russia, govt. and 123 m. SSE. Kiev, on frontier of Ekaterinoslav. P. 10,000.

Zlatoust, mining tn., Russia, Urals, govt. and 268 m. ENE. Ufa; first-class meteorological observatory, 55° 10′ N., 59° 40′ E. Chief town of a mining dist. Iron-works, gun factory of the crown, and fabrication of smaller arms. Alt. 1343 ft. Mean temp., yr. 33.0° F., Jan. 2.3°, July 61.5°; mean rfall. (46 yrs.), yr. 18.5 in., May-Oct. 14.1 in. P. 21,100.

Zlin, tn., Austria, Moravia, 32 m. SE. by S. Olmütz. P. <3000.

Zliten, vil., Tripolis. See **Sliten.**

Złoczów, tn., Austria, Galicia, 22 m. SW. by S. Brody. P. 10,100.

Zlonitz, comm., Austria, Bohemia, 20 m. NW. Prague. P. <2000.

Zlot, vil., Servia, prov. Črna-Rjeka, 43 m. W. Viddin. P. <4000.

Zmeinogorsk, or **Zmeyev,** tn., Russia, W. Siberia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, 170 m. SSW. Barnaul, in a hilly tract; well built; silver and copper mine. Alt. 1320 ft. P. 6100.

Zmiev, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 25 m. S. by E. Kharkov, on N. Donets. P. 6200.

Zmigrod, vil., Austria, Galicia, on a r. bk. affluent of the Vistula, 10 m. SSE. Jaslo. P. <3000.

Znaim, tn., Austria, Moravia, on the Thaya, 35 m. SW. Brünn; has tanneries, manufactures of tools, &c.; remains of an old castle of the Margraves of Moravia. Centre of excursions in the beautiful valley of the Thaya. Alt. 950 ft. P. 14,500.

Znamenka, rly. junc., SW. Russia, govt. Kherson, 60 m. SW. Kremenchug, where the railway Kiev to Nikolaiev and Ekaterinoslav meets with railway Kharkov-Kremenchug-Birzula, whence it divides to Odessa and the Austrian frontier.

Znamenskoye (Chadaevka), vil., Russia, govt. and 50 m. SW. Saratov; distilleries. P. 5700. Many other villages having also other names.

Znin, tn., Prussia, prov. Posen, 21 m. SW. by S. Bromberg. P. (comm.) <3000.

Zoa Falls, fall on the Ruo R., Nyassa-land, about 25 m. from its mouth, 200 ft. high. *Proc. R. G. S.,* 1891, p. 268.

Zoan, or *Tanis,* ruined city, Egypt. See **Zan-el-Hager.**

Zoar, place named in the O. T. See **Tell-esh-Shagur.**

Zoar, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. and 11 m. E. Ladysmith, 70 m. NE. by E. Swellendam.

Zoar, Moravian mission station, E. ct. Labrador, in 56° 7′ N. Mean temp. (3½ yrs.), yr. 22.0° F., Jan. 13.0°, July 50.0°.

Zoar, vil., U.S., Ohio, Tuscarawas co., 53 m. NW. Wheeling. P. <1500.

Zoara, or **Zuara,** vil. and seapt., N. Africa, Tripoli, 66 m. W. Tripoli; salt beds here, used by the Venetians in the 13th century.

Zobeir, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 9 m. SW. Busra, on the site of ancient *Busra.*

Zöblitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Marienberg, 18 m. SE. by E. Chemnitz. P. <3000.

Zobten, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Schweidnitz, 20 m. SW. by S. Breslau, at the NE. foot of the Zobten (alt. 2355 ft.). P. <3000.

Zofingen, comm., Switzd., cant. Aargau, 5 m. SSE. Olten. P. <5000.

Zoji-La, Himalayan pass. See **Kashmir.**

Zola Predosa, comm., Italy, Emilia, 6 m. W. Bologna, on the Lavino. P. 5200.

Zöld, Hungarian, 'green.'

Zółkiew, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 15 m. N. Lemberg; has an old castle, once the residence of John Sobieski, king of Poland, and a Gothic church with tombs of the Sobieski family.

Zollikofen, comm., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. N. Bern. P. <2000.

Zollikon, comm., Switzd., cant. and 3 m. SSE. Zürich, on the E. side of the Lake of Zürich. P. <2000.

Zolotonosha, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 110 m. W. Poltava. P. 9800.

Zółtańce, tn., Austria, Galicia, 14 m. NE. Lemberg. P. < 4000.

Żołynia, tn., Austria, Galicia, dist. and 6 m. NNE. Łáncut. P. <4000.

Zólyom, Ger. **Sohl,** comitat in the mountains of N. Hungary, S. of 49° N., crossed in the extreme W. by 19° E., traversed by the upper Gran; cap. Besztercze-bánya (Neusohl). See **Hungary,** table.

Zólyom, German **Altsohl,** tn. with magistracy, Hungary, co. Z. (Sohl), on the Gran, at the confluence of the Slatina, 75 m. N. Budapest. Alt. 960 ft. P. 5100.

Zólyom, Uj, Hungarian name of **Neusohl.**

Zomba, mt., Nyassa-land, 10 m. from the W. shore of Lake Shirwa, in 15° 20′ S. On its S. slope are the headquarters of the Commissioner for British Central Africa and plantations of British settlers. Now being connected by telegraph with Fort Salisbury and Cape Town. Alt. highest peak (Nyenyesi) about 6900 ft.

Zombor, tn., Hungary, cap. co. Bács-Bodrog, 35 m. SW. Maria Theresiopel. This large commercial centre is one of the most characteristic of Hungarian towns; important trade in cereals and cattle. P. (1850) 21,600; (1869) 24,300; (1890) 26,400.

Zongo, stn. of the Congo Free State, on the l. bk. of the Ubanggi, just below the first rapids of that river, in 4° 20′ N., 19° E.

Zonhoven, comm., Belgium, prov. Limbourg, arr. Hasselt, 17 m. NW. by W. Maastricht. P. <3000.

Zonnebeke, comm., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. Ypres. P. <4000.

Zophim (Field of), place named in O. T. See **Tal'at es Safa.**

Zoppot Bad, seaside vil., Prussia, prov. W. Prussia, circle Neustadt, 7 m. NNW. Danzig. P. <4000.

Zor, dist., Asiatic Turkey, on both sides of the middle Euphrates, S. Aleppo and E. of Damascus; chief town, Deïr.

Zorah, place named in O. T. See **Sur'ah.**

Zorbatie, tn., Asiatic Turkey, 95 m. ESE. Bagdad; it is one of the holy places of the Persian Shiites.

Zörbig, tn., Prussia, prov. Saxony, circle Bitterfeld. P. <4000.

Zorita, comm., Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 37 m. SE. Cáceres, dist. Logrosan. P. <4000.

Zor-kul, or **Sor-kul,** lake, Pamirs. See **Victoria Lake.**

Zorndorf, vil., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle Königsberg, 5 m. NNE. Küstrin; here Frederick the Great defeated the Russians in 1758. P. <2000.

Zose Point, cape, Eng., S. ct. Cornwall.

Zossen, tn., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circle and 15 m. SSE. Teltow. P. <4000.

Zoug, cant., Switzd. See **Zug.**

Zoutkamp, fishing vil., Holland, prov. and 12 m. NW. Groningen, on the Lauwers Zee. P. <2000.

Zoutleeuw, Flemish; French **Léau,** vil., Belgium, prov. Brabant, on the Little Geete, 8 m. E. by N. Tirlemont. P. (comm.) <3000.

Zoutpansberg (Dutch, 'salt-pan mountains'), range of mts. in the N. of the South African Republic, Z. dist., trending E. and W. between about 30° and 31° E. Gold occurs along its southern slopes. Gives name to a dist.

Zsablya, comm., Hungary, co. Bács-Bodrog, 54 m. ESE. Zombor. P. 6700.

Zsadany, vil., Hungary, co. Temes, 10 m. NNW. Temesvar. P. <5000.

Zsámbék, comm., Hungary, co. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kun, 15 m. W. by N. Budapest. P. <5000.

Zschopau, riv., Ger., kgd. of Saxony, flows N. past Zschopau and Mittweida into the Freiberger Mulde; not navigable.

Zschopau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, on riv. Pressnitz, circle Flöha, 8 m. SE. Chemnitz; has weaving school, worsted-carding and cotton-spinning, weaving, and hosiery manufacture, &c. Alt. 1115 ft. P. (1834) 5600; (1890) 7400.

Zschorlau, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Schwarzenberg. P. <3000.

Zsebely, comm., Hungary, co. Temes, dist. Csákovár, 13 m. S. Temesvar, near l. bk. Temes. P. <4000.

Zsombolya, comm., Hungary. See **Hatzfeld.**

Zsolna, tn., Hungary. See **Silein.**

Zuano, or **Aios (Hagios) Iannis,** cape, Turkey, in the N. of the isl. of Crete, in 25° 48′ E.

Zuara, vil., Tripoli. See **Zoara.**

Zubaki, vil., British East Africa, near the r. bk. of the Tana, 175 m. N. by E. Mombasa, in 1° 32′ S., 39° 57′ E.

Zuberoa, former dist., France. See **Soule.**

Zubia, comm., Spain, prov., dist., and 3 m. SSE. Granada. P. <4000.

Zubří, tn., Austria, Moravia, 10 m. S. by E. Neu-Titschen. P. <3000.

Zubtsov, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 76 m. SW. Tver, on r. bk. Volga. P. 5000.

Zuckmantel, tn., Austria, Silesia, 31 m. NW. Troppau, and 6 m. W. by N. Hennersdorf; has cotton, linen, and sewing-thread manufactures; gold and silver mines near. Alt. 1365 ft. P. <5000.

Zuera, comm., Spain, on the Gallego, prov. and 15 m. N. by E. Saragossa. P. <3000.

Zuffenhausen, tn., Ger., Würtemberg, circle Ludwigsburg, 3½ m. N. Stuttgart. P. <5000.

Zug, French **Zoug,** the ancient *Tugium,* tn., Switzd., cant. Z., on the E. side of the Lake of Z., 13 m. NE. Lucerne; has manufactures of enamel and articles in metal, cotton yarn, tobacco and cigars, &c. In 1887 a portion of the town was submerged in the lake by a landslip. P. 5200.

Zug, central cant., Switzd., surrounded by the cants. Schwiz, Lucerne, Aargau, and Zürich. Length, 12 m.; greatest breadth, 9 m. Surface mountainous in the S. and SE.; highest point the Kaiserstock, 8258 ft. above the sea. The principal portion lies in the basin of the Reuss, and is watered by the Reuss, which forms its W. boundary, and the Sihl its NE. The greater part of the Lake of Zug, and the whole of Lake Egeri, is within the cant. See **Switzerland,** table.

Zug, Lake of (Zugersee), in the SW. of the cant. Z., Switzd., and bounded E. and S. by the Zugerberg and Righi Mts., which separate it from the cants. Schwiz and Lucerne, is 9 m. long, from 2 m. to 3 m. broad, and 1361 ft. above the sea. Area, 14½ sq. m.; depth, 650 ft. Chief affluent, the Lorze, from the Lake of Egeri, which enters it on the N.

Zuga, or **Botletle,** riv., S. Africa, the outlet of Lake Ngami, flows first E., receiving from the N. the Tamalakan, and afterwards SE., till it terminates in Lake Komadau (about 21½° S., 24° 40′ E.). An old bed of the river can be traced thence northeastwards towards the Makarikari salt-pans, but is only partly filled in seasons of exceptional high water. The river is remarkable for its regular annual inundations, apparently due to underground percolation, probably from the region of the headwaters of the Chobe and the Okavango, either directly into the upper reaches of the Z. itself or (chiefly) into the Tamalakan. The rise of the water begins in April, after the rains are over, and goes on slowly till late in August or early in September, and at the height of the flood the water in the Z. runs both ways, W. towards Lake Ngami, above the mouth of the Tamakan, and E. below that confluence.

Zugspitze, mt. See **Alps,** SUBDIVISIONS, **II. B. 4.**

Zuid, suyd, Dutch, 'south.'

Zuider Zee (*i.e.,* South Sea or Lake), a gulf or deep inlet of the North Sea, in the Netherlands, between the provs. Overijssel and Friesland in the E., Utrecht and Gelderland in the S., and N. Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the isls. Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland. Length (measuring from Terschelling), N. to S., 85 m.; greatest breadth, 45 m.; area about 2000 sq. m. It communicates with the North Sea by the Marsdiep (2½ m. wide), between the N. extremity of prov. N. Holland and Texel, by the Eijerland Gat (1½ m. wide) between Texel and Vlieland, and by the Vlie Strom (6 m. wide) between Vlieland and Terschelling. The E. side approaches to these exits are thickly beset with sandbanks; the northernmost sea passes between Terschelling and Ameland, and between Ameland and the isl. of Schiermonnikoog, are practically blocked by them. (See **Watten.**) The riv. Vecht (from Hanover), the IJssel (an arm of the Rhine), another Vecht (also a branch of the Rhine delta), and the IJ are the principal streams which flow into the Z. Z. This inland gulf or sea is everywhere shallow

(average depth, 10 to 16 ft.), except in the Marsdiep and the Vlie Strom, consequently the tides are but little felt. On the other hand, the winds heap up the waters sometimes against one shore, sometimes against another, to the height of 8½ ft., so that to safeguard themselves against inundations the Dutch have surrounded the Z. Z. with a ring of dykes, extending to a length of 170 m. in all. In Roman times there was here but a small lake; successive irruptions of the sea, especially in the years 1170, 1237, 1250, 1287, and 1395, engulfed portion after portion of the diluvial mainland, and so created the existing Z. Z. Since the middle of the 19th century various projects have been proposed for draining and reclaiming this large bay, and in 1894 the expenditure of £26,250,000 sterling was advised by a Royal Commission appointed by the Dutch government upon a scheme for the reclamation of all that portion of the basin which lies S. of a line drawn from Enkhuizen E. to the isl. of Urk, and thence SE. to the Kamper Sands, an area of nearly half a million acres of land.

Zuidhorn, vil., Holland, prov. and 6 m. WNW. Groningen. P. <2000.

Zuidland, vil., Holland, dist. Putten, prov. S. Holland, 12 m. SW. by W. Rotterdam. P. <2000.

Zuila, tn., N. Africa, Tripoli, Fezzan, 95 m. ESE. Murzuk.

Zujar, or **Sujar,** riv., Spain, Andalusia and Estremadura, rising 50 m. NW. Córdoba; it flows NNE. then W. by N., and enters the Guadiana in 39° 3′ N., 5° 50′ W.

Zujar, comm., Spain, prov. and 48 m. ENE. Granada, dist. Baza. P. <5000.

Zukwala, or **Zikwala,** mt., in the S. of Shoa, Abyssinia, regarded as sacred both by the Christians of Shoa and the pagan Gallas. Alt. 9980 ft.

Zula, vil., on the W. shore of the Red Sea, in the Italian terr. of Eritrea, on the W. side of Annesley Bay, 30 m. SSE. Massaua, on the site of the ancient *Adulis.* In the Abyssinian war of 1868 the English made this the base of their operations.

Zulfikar, vil. and pass, in the extreme NW. of Afghanistan, on the r. bk. of the Heri-Rud, in 35° 36′ N.

Zulia, riv., S. America, Colombia and Venezuela, flows N., becomes navigable at Cachos, 45 m. above the frontier of Venezuela, turns NE. and E., and enters **Z. Bay** in SW. corner of the Gulf of Maracaibo. Length, 200 m.

Zulijana, vil., Austria. See **Giuljana.**

Züllchow, vil., Prussia, prov. Pomerania, circle Randow. P. 6700.

Züllichau, tn., Prussia, in the SE. of prov. Brandenburg, 50 m. ESE. Frankfurt, circle Züllichau-Schweibus, 4 m. from the r. bk. of the Oder; manufactures of cloth and linen, and fustian-weaving, &c. Founded in 1258 as a German town. P. (1816) 5900; (1890) 6800.

Zülpich, tn., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle Euskirchen, 20 m. W. by S. Bonn. P. <2000.

Zulu-land, Brit. protectorate in SE. Africa, administered by the governor of Natal. It is situated NE. of Natal, and E. of the South African Republic. It is a hilly country, with numerous small rivers flowing to the Indian Ocean (Tugela, Umlatusi, Umvalosi). The St. Lucia Bay and the St. Lucia Lagoon are of importance on and near the coast. The coast-belt is hot and unhealthy, but the dists. in the interior are less dangerous. Cattle-rearing, sheep-breeding, and agriculture (maize, millet, beans) are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The country is inhabited by the Zulu, a warlike Kafir tribe. A telegraph line connects Eshowe and Natal. In 1895 a terr. on the N., including Tonga-land and the tract lying to the W. of Tonga-land along the Pongola R. and extending N. to the Maputa, was annexed to Z. by proclamation of the governor. Area estimated at about 12,000 sq. m. P. (1892) 160,700. [**H. G. S.**]

Zülz, tn., Prussia, prov. Silesia, circle Neustadt, 33 m. NW. Ratibor. P. <3000.

Zumaya, tn., Spain, Guipuzcóa, 14 m. W. San Sebastian; fishing port; good sea-bathing. P. 2000.

Zumbo, tn., Portuguese East Africa, on the l. bk. of the Zambezi, at the confluence of the Loangwa, in 30° 21′ E., 160 m. N. by W. Fort Salisbury.

Zumbrota, vil., U.S., Minnesota, Goodhue co., 48 m. SSE. St. Paul. P. <1500.

Zumpango, lake, Mexico, the highest and furthest N. of the six lakes of the valley of Mexico, 22 m. N. of the city.

Zumstein-spitze, Alpine peak. See **Rosa, Monte.**

Zungoli, tn., Italy, Campania, prov. Avellino, circle and 6 m. SSE. Ariano di Puglia. P. 2300.

Zuni, settlement, U.S., New Mexico, Donna Ana co., 111 m. NE. from the SW. corner of the terr. Alt. 6355 ft. (Toner), Zuni Pass (R. R. Surveys).

Zuni, mt. range, U.S., in the W. of New Mexico, N. of 35° N., extending 45 m. from NW. to SE., and rising to 6500 ft. The range is of special interest to geologists. Gives rise to the **Zuni,** a small river.

Zuoz, comm., Switzd. See **Zuz.**

Zuri, or **Zirije,** vil., Austria, crownland Dalmatia, on a small island of the same name, 37½ m. SE. by S. Zara. P. <2000.

Zurich, vil., Canada, Ontario, co. Huron, 18 m. SE. Seaforth. P. <1500.

Zurich, vil., Holland, prov. Friesland, on the W. ct., 17 m. WSW. Leeuwarden, 4 m. S. Harlingen. P. <2000.

Zürich, cant., Switzd., bounded E. by cants. Thurgau and St. Gall, S. by Schwiz and Zug, W. by Aargau, N. by Schaffhausen and the gd.-duchy of Baden. Surface undulating (2250–3700 ft.), mountainous in the SE., where the Schnebelhorn reaches an alt. of 4250 ft. The cant. belongs entirely to the basin of the Rhine, towards which it on the whole slopes gently down. The only stream of any moment within its confines is the Limmat, which emerges from the Lake of Z., and which has one trib., the Sihl. Besides the Lake of Z. it has Lakes Greifen, Pfäffikon, and several smaller ones. Climate mild in the valleys and beside Lake Z., severer in the uplands. The soil is in general fertile, and produces good pasturage and fruit, besides crops of cereals, and hemp and wine. Cattle-keeping is an important occupation; but the most important are the spinning and weaving of cottons and the weaving of silk, supplemented by manufactures of machinery (Z. and Winterthur), bell, type, and other castings, chemical products, paper, &c. The town of Z. is the centre of the textile industries, though both branches are carried on all over the cant. There is a little iron and gypsum, and some mineral springs (at Girenbad and Nidelbad). Education is of a high character, and is compulsory. There are a university and a polytechnic in the cant., both at Z. The people elect directly both their executive (council of government of seven members) and their legislative (one member for every 1500 inhabitants), and every act of this last is controllable by the referendum. Chief towns, Z., Winterthur, Uster, Wädenswil, Wald, Horgen, and Wetzikon. Area, 666 sq. m. P. (1870) 284,800; (1888) 339,000, nearly all Protestants, and speaking the German language. See **Switzerland,** table.

Zürich, tn., Switzd., cap. cant. Z., stands on both sides of the Limmat, at the point where it quits the Lake of Z., 25 m. NNE. Lucerne. The older and larger town, with steep, narrow streets, is on the r. bk. of the river; the newer town, on the l. bk. Principal buildings, the Romanesque cathedral (11th–13th centuries), where Zwingli officiated; the Gothic church of Our Lady (13th century); the church of St. Peter, containing the tomb of Lavater, formerly its pastor; the town-hall (1699); the town library (120,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.) and antiquarian museum; the university (1832) and the polytechnic (1861), both frequented by several foreigners; the national museum of Switzd. (1892–94); and a great number of schools. In the suburb of Aussersihl there is an arsenal which contains a collection of old weapons and armour. Z. is not only an important educational centre, it is also the largest manufacturing town, and one of the principal commercial towns in Switzd. The spinning and weaving of silks and cottons are the chief industries; but there are also manufactures of machinery, paper, soap, candles, &c. The natural beauties of Z., including the views from the Zürichberg (2228 ft.) and the Uetliberg (2864 ft.), attract numerous summer visitors. This city was the birthplace of Lavater the physiognomist (1741–1801), Solomon Gessner the poet (1730–1788), Gottfried Keller the novelist (1819–1890), Pestalozzi the educationist (1746–1827), Orelli the philologist (1787–1849), Gesner the physician and philologist (1516–1565), and Bluntschli the jurist (1808–1881). The Roman *Turicum,* Z. was greatly favoured by the Frankish emperors; asserted its independence in the middle of the 14th century; was beaten in war by the Swiss Confederates in 1443, but shortly afterwards joined their league. Here in 1519 Zwingli began his reformation. In 1799 Masséna, commanding the French, was defeated by the Archduke Charles of Austria, but shortly after Masséna defeated the allied Austrians and Russians; and here, in 1859, peace was signed between Austria, Sardinia, and France. Alt. 1506 ft. Temp. (15 yrs.), yr. 47.5° F., Jan. 30.2°, July 65.7°; rfall. (20 yrs.), 47.01 in. P. 28,200; including its suburbs (Unterstrass, Oberstrass, Fluntern, Hirslanden, Hottingen, Riesbach, Enge, Wiedikon, and Aussersihl) P. (1888) 91,200; (1894) 122,500.

Zürich, lake, central Switzd., cants. Z., Schwiz, and St. Gall, 25 m. long E. to NW., with a curve towards the SW., 1½–2½ m. broad, now divided into two separate portions by a railway embankment crossing the lake, partly by the penin. of Hurden, from Pfäffikon to Rapperswil; the E. (smaller) portion known as the Obersee (Upper Lake). Fed at the E. end by the Linth Canal, conveying to it the surplus waters of Lake Walenstadt, drained from the NW. by the Limmat into the Aar. Area, 33.2 sq. m.; depth, 470 ft.

Zurzach, comm., Switzd., cant. Aargau, on the Rhine, 18 m. NE. Aarau. P. <2000.

Zutphen, or **Zutfen,** tn., Holland, prov. Gelderland, on the r. bk. of the IJssel, 8 m. S. by E. Deventer; has tanneries, paper-mills, oil-works, &c. Taken by the Duke of Alba in 1572; by Maurice, Prince of Orange, in 1591; by the French in 1672. Under its walls Sir Philip Sidney was killed in 1586. P. (comm.) 17,000.

Zuurberg, mt., Cape Colony, 45 m. N. Port Elizabeth.

Zuurbraak, vil., Cape Colony, dist. and 17 m. WNW. Swellendam. P. <1500.

Zuz, or **Zuoz,** comm., Switzd., cant. Grisons, 9 m. NE. by N. St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine. P. <2000.

Zvenigorod, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 33 m. W. Moscow, 10 m. N. of Smolensk Rly., on high l. bk. of Moskva; founded in 1152. P. <5000.

Zvenigorodka, dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 125 m. S. Kiev, 22 m. WNW. Shpola railway junction. Fabrication of tobacco; trade especially in cattle. P. 12,335.

Zvornik, tn., surrounded by forts, Bosnia, prov. Dolnja Tuzla, on the Drina, 50 m. NE. Sarajevo. Occupied by the Austrians in 1688; retaken in 1689 by the Turks, who here inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Austrians in 1717. P. <4000.

Zvyerinogolovskaya, Cossack vil., Russia, govt. Orenburg, terr. of Orenburg Cossacks, on l. bk. Tobol, near where the boundary of Orenburg, Uralsk, and Akmolinsk meet, on high-road Troitsk-Omsk; head of levelling across Siberia. P. <5000.

Zwaluwe, comm., Holland, prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. N. by W. Breda. P. <5000.

Zwammerdam, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 10 m. ESE. Leiden. P. <2000.

Zwartberg Pass, a pass across the Goote Zwarteberg Mts., Cape Colony, about 57 m. N. Mossel Bay.

Zwartkops, settlement, Cape Colony, dist. Uitenhage, 7½ m. N. Port Elizabeth.

Zwartsluis, vil., Holland, prov. Overijssel, on the Vecht, 8 m. N. by W. Zwolle, on the Meppeler Diep. P. (comm.) 4000.

Zweibrücken, French **Deux Ponts,** tn., Ger., Bavarian Palatinate, at confluence of the Hornbach and Schwarzbach, circle Z., 50 m. W. Spires, 23 m. SW. by W. Kaiserslautern; manufactures machinery, leather, cotton goods, silk-plush, &c. Z. belonged from the end of the 14th century to the Rhine Palatinate, in 1654 became Swedish, in 1718 fell to a Roman Catholic collateral line, in 1801 to France, in 1816 to Bavaria. Alt. 725 ft. P. (1840) 7600; (1890) 11,000.

Zweihonnschaften, vil., Prussia, Rhine Prov., circle and 4 m. SSW. Essen, on the Ruhr. P., including the peasant vil. (*bauerschaft*) of Bredeney (comm.) <4000.

Zwei Lütschinen, vil., Switzd., cant. Bern, 4 m. SSE. Interlaken, at the confluence of the Weisse and Schwarze Lütschine. P. <2000.

Zweisimmen, comm., Switzd., cant. Bern, at the confluence of two headwaters of the Simme, 19 m. SW. Thun. Alt. 3160 ft. P. <2000.

Zwellendam, tn., Cape Colony. See **Swellendam.**

Zwellendam Point, cape, Cape Colony, S. ct., in 23° 47′ E.

Zwenkau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle and 8 m. S. by W. Leipzig. P. <4000.

Zwettl, tn., Lower Austria, 46 m. ENE. Linz. P. <4000.

Zwickau, tn., Austria, Bohemia, 18 m. W. Reichenberg, at the foot of the Lausitzer Gebirge; cloth manufacture; cotton spinning. Alt. 1180 ft. P. 5600.

Zwickau, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Z., on the Mulde, 20 m. WSW. Chemnitz. Connected by electric tramway with Kainsdorf and Wilkau. Important industries; iron-smelting and manufactures of machinery, chemicals, woollen goods, hosiery, mirrors, paper, &c. Has the Ernst Julius Richter Institute (mineral collection). Birthplace of Robert Schumann, the composer (1810–56). Alt. 875 ft. P. (1834) 6700; (1890) 44,200.

Zwiesel, market-tn., Ger., kgd. Bavaria, govt. Lower Bavaria, circle Regen, 32 m. NNW. Passau. P. <4000.

Zwijndrecht, vil., Holland, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Maas, 2 m. WNW. Dordrecht. P. (comm.) 5100.

Zwing Uri, ruins of the traditional castle of Gessler, Switzd., cant. Uri, 7 m. S. by E. Altdorf.

Zwischenahn, vil., Ger., gd.-duchy and 9 m. NW. Oldenburg; health resort. P. <2000.

Zwittau, tn., Austria, in the W. of Moravia, 37 m. WNW. Olmütz; has important cotton as well as linen manufactures. Alt. 1425 ft. P. 7800.

Zwoleń, tn., Russian Poland, govt. and 21 m. E. by S. Radom. P. 5500.

Zwolle, tn., Holland, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. N. Deventer, 2 m. from the r. bk. of the IJssel; has cotton and other manufactures. The church of St. Michael is noted for its large organ. The town was fortified in 1223, but its fortifications razed in 1674. Thomas-à-Kempis died here in 1471. P. (comm.) 26,400.

Zwollen, or **Stvolny,** comm., Austria, Bohemia, 21 m. SE. Karlsbad. P. <2000.

Zwönitz, tn., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Chemnitz, 16 m. ESE. Zwickau. Alt. 1735 ft. P. <3000.

Zwota, vil., Ger., kgd. Saxony, circle Auerbach, 26 m. S. by W. Zwickau, and 4 m. NE. Markneukirchen. P. <3000.

Zwötzen, vil., Ger., princip. Reuss, Younger Line, circle Gera. P. <3000.

Zwyndrecht, comm., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. St. Nicholas, near l. bk. Scheldt, just above Antwerp, but on opposite bank. P. <5000.

Zydaczów, tn., Austria, crownland Galicia, 28 m. E. Drohobycz. P. <3000.

Zydowo, vil., Prussia, prov. Posen, circle Posen West, 28 m. E. Posen. P. <2000.

Zyeñkov (Zeñkov), dist. tn., Russia, govt. and 50 m. N. by W. Poltava; tanneries; trade in cattle and animal produce. P. 14,700.

Zygos, or **Lakmon,** pass across N. end of Pindos chain, in 39° 47′ N., leading from the NW. of Thessaly, Greece, into southern Albania (Metsovo and Yanina). Alt. 4900 ft.

Zyrmi, or **Syrmi,** tn., Africa, central Sudan, kingdom of and 110 m. E. Sokoto, in about 13° N., 6° 45′ E., on a l. bk. affluent of the Niger. P. 12,000 (Barth).

Zyryanovskiy, silver-mine, Russia, govt. Tomsk, Altai region, 250 m. SE. Semipalatinsk, and 46 m. ENE. Bukhtarma. Alt. 1590 ft. P. 5000.

Zyryans, Finnish stem of the Permian group, Russia, govt. Vologda and Archangel. P. about 120,000.

APPENDIX

Table showing the Principal Countries and Geographical Divisions of the World, with their respective Areas, Populations, and Densities per Square Mile.[1]

Countries, &c.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Pop. in Thousands.	Density.
EUROPE.			
Andorra	175	6	34
Austria-Hungary	241,466	41,358	171
Belgium	11,373	6,069	535
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19,735	1,336	68
British Isles	121,742	38,105	313
Bulgaria	37,323	3,154	85
Denmark	15,294	2,185	143
France	207,206	38,343	185
German Empire	208,660	49,428	237
Gibraltar and Malta	121	203	1,678
Greece	25,353	2,217	88
Italy	111,406	30,221	271
Liechtenstein	61	10	164
Luxemburg	999	211	211
Monaco	8	13	1,622
Montenegro	3,500	220	63
Netherlands	12,741	4,549	357
Norway	125,593	2,000	16
Portugal[2]	34,508	4,692	136
Roumania	50,588	6,000	119
Russia in Europe[3]	2,095,504	99,806	47
San Marino	23	8	348
Servia	18,762	2,162	115
Spain[4]	194,849	17,257	88
Sweden	173,968	4,785	27
Switzerland	15,976	2,933	183
Turkey in Europe[5]	65,000	4,500	69
ASIA.			
Afghanistan	260,000	4,000	15
Arabia[6]	1,164,000	3,300	3
Baluchistan	130,000	500	4
Bukhara	92,000	2,500	27
Ceylon	25,365	3,008	118
Chinese Empire[7]	4,277,000	359,000	84
Cyprus	3,584	209	58
East India Archipelago[8]	556,700	34,650	60
French Indo-China	210,000	16,000	76

Countries, &c.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Pop. in Thousands.	Density.
ASIA—*Continued.*			
India[9]	1,561,800	288,000	184
Himalayan Independent States[10]	72,600	3,456	38
Japan[11]	161,980	43,719	276
Kafiristan, Chitral, &c.	27,400	600	22
Khiva	22,000	700	32
Korea	90,000	10,500	117
Malay Peninsula[12]	34,800	1,100	31
Persia	628,000	8,500	14
Philippine and Sulu Islands	115,950	7,100	61
Russian Caucasia	180,843	8,200	45
Russian Central Asia[13]	1,548,825	5,860	4
Siam	240,000	9,000	38
Siberia	4,833,496	4,539	1
Sinai Peninsula	23,000	4	.2
Turkey in Asia[14]	552,000	14,500	26
AFRICA.			
Abyssinia[15]	193,000	4,500	23
Algeria	184,474	4,125	22
Basuto-land	10,293	219	21
British East Africa	790,000	...	...
British South Central Africa	960,000	3,500	4
Cape Colony	221,311	1,527	7
Congo Free State	925,000	20,000	22
Egypt[16]	394,240	6,817	17
Eritrea	260,000	6,500	25
French Congo Territory	95,500	450	5
German East Africa	369,000	2,900	7
German West Africa[17]	512,000	3,130	6
Madagascar	228,340	3,500	11
Mascarenes and other Islands in Indian Ocean	4,300	609	142
Morocco	220,000	4,000	18
Natal	20,460	555	22
Niger Territories[18]	500,000	30,000	60
Orange Free State	48,300	208	4
Portuguese East Africa	261,000	1,500	6

1 The details are taken from the several articles of the Gazetteer wherever available. Behm and Wagner's *Bevölkerung der Erde* is drawn upon for supplementary details. For the grand totals, see the article Continents. In some cases these grand totals do not agree with the sum of the entries in these tables, the discrepancies being due to overlapping claims and estimates of different countries.

2 Exclusive of the Azores and Madeiras.
3 Inclusive of Finland and Poland.
4 Exclusive of the Canary Islands.
5 Exclusive of Bulgaria and Bosnia-Herzegovina.
6 Exclusive of Aden and the Sinai Peninsula, but inclusive of Oman.
7 Inclusive of Hong-kong and Macao.
8 Exclusive of New Guinea and the Philippine and Sulu Islands.
9 Inclusive of Upper and Lower Burma, and French and Portuguese India.
10 Nepál, Bhután, and Sikkim.
11 Inclusive of Formosa and Riukiu Islands.
12 Inclusive of Straits Settlements.
13 Inclusive of Russian Turkistan, but exclusive of Bukhara and Khiva.
14 Exclusive of Turkish Arabia.
15 Inclusive of Shoa, but exclusive of Eritrea.
16 Exclusive of Sinai Peninsula.
17 Inclusive of Kamerun and Togo-land.
18 Exclusive of Niger Coast Protectorate (see next page, note 3).

Table showing the Principal Countries and Geographical Divisions of the World, with their respective Areas, &c.—*Continued.*

Countries, &c.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Pop. in Thousands.	Density.
AFRICA—*Continued.*			
Portuguese West Africa	517,160	2,400	5
Sahara [1]	1,500,000	...	...
South African Republic	119,139	490	4
Somali-land and Gallas-land	720,000	12,500	17
Sudan, Eastern [2]	760,000	11,000	14
Sudan, Wn., & Upper Guinea [3]	834,000	33,000	39
Swazi-land	8,000	60	7
Tonga-land	5,000	80	16
Tripoli	350,000	700	2
Tunis	44,920	1,500	33
Zanzibar [4]	986	210	213
Zulu-land	12,000	161	13
AMERICA.			
Argentine Republic	1,117,486	3,203	3
Bolivia	567,240	1,435	2
Brazil	3,124,000	14,483	4
Canada	3,162,256	4,829	1
Central America [5]	181,118	3,169	17
Chile	290,827	2,527	8
Colombia	517,000	3,879	7
Ecuador	116,000	1,270	11
Guiana [6]	185,460	364	2
Mexico	767,005	12,056	16
Newfoundland [7]	160,200	202	1
Paraguay	89,000	330	4
Peru	463,747	2,622	5
United States [8]	3,580,270	62,834	18
Uruguay	72,110	750	10
Venezuela [9]	593,943	2,324	4
West Indies (all)	94,822	4,195	44
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australian Colonies [10]	3,031,169	3,036	1
New Zealand [11]	105,477	674	6
Tasmania	26,215	147	5
ATLANTIC ISLANDS.			
Azores, Canary, Madeira, Cape Verde, Bermudas, Falkland, and other S. Atlantic Islands	12,260	803	7
PACIFIC ISLANDS.			
Melanesia	56,314	642	11
Micronesia	1,366	94	69
New Guinea group	311,870	837	3
Polynesia	6,730	116	17
Sandwich Islands	6,600	90	13
Others	1,970	1	0.5
POLAR REGIONS.			
Arctic Regions	675,000	1	0.001
Greenland	700,000	11	0.01
Iceland	34,850	69	2
Antarctic Regions	252,000	...	...

1 Exclusive of Sudan and Saharan portions of Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli. 2 Corresponding broadly to the former Egyptian provinces.
3 Inclusive of Niger Coast Protectorate, French Senegambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, &c.
4 Inclusive of Pemba. 5 Inclusive of British Honduras.
6 Exclusive of Brazilian Guiana. 7 Inclusive of Labrador.
8 Inclusive of Alaska. 9 Exclusive of the territory disputed with England.
10 For the separate colonies, see the table at the article **Australasian Colonies**.
11 Inclusive of the Auckland, Campbell, Chatham, Kermadec, and other insular dependencies.

Mean Annual Rate of Increase per 1000 of the Population in the Principal Countries of Europe.

Countries.	1840–50.[1]	1850–60.[1]	1860–70.[1]	1870–80.[1]	1880–90, or nearest Census Dates.
Austro-Hungarian Monarchy:—					
W. Austria	5.5	6.9	5.6	7.0	7.6
Galicia and Bukovina	0.8	7.2	10.8	7.8	
Hungarian Crownlands	...	...	...	0.7	10.4
Belgium	7.3	6.2	7.4	9.3	9.5
Denmark	9.6	12.7	10.1	9.8	9.9
France [2]	4.4	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.8 [14]
German Empire [3]	7.7	6.5	8.1	10.1	8.9 [15]
Greece	...	...	9.3 [6]	15.5	11.4 [16]
Italy	...	...	6.7 [7]	5.6 [11]	...
Netherlands	6.6	7.1	8.4	11.7	12.6 [17]
Norway	11.6	14.0	7.8	10.0	6.6 [18]
Russia (excluding Poland and Finland)	...	...	11.4 [8]	14.1	...
Finland	12.4	6.5	1.1	15.3	...
Servia	...	...	19.9 [9]	7.8 [12]	21.8 [19]
Spain	...	...	3.5	...	5.5 [20]
Sweden	10.4	10.4	7.6	9.1	4.7
Switzerland	...	...	...	6.5	3.7 [21]
United Kingdom:—					
Great Britain	11.7 [4]	10.6 [5]	11.9 [10]	13.0 [13]	11.2 [14]
Ireland	−23.3 [4]	−12.9 [5]	−6.9 [10]	−4.5 [13]	−10.6 [14]

1 These columns mainly from *Statistik des deutschen Reichs, Neue Folge, Band* 44, p. 2.*
2 Exclusive of Alsace-Lorraine, even before 1871; 1841–60 exclusive, 1861–80 inclusive of Savoy and Nice.
3 Inclusive of Alsace-Lorraine even before 1871. 4 1841–51. 5 1851–61. 6 1863–70. 7 1862–71. 8 1866–70.
9 1861–70. 10 1861–71. 11 1871–80. 12 1870–79. 13 1871–81. 14 1881–91. 15 1880–90. 16 1879–89.
17 1879–89. 18 1876–91. 19 1879–91 (see note below table in article Servia). 20 1877–87. 21 1880–88.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

In the compilation of this Table, the following works have been generally used:—The last Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and for Foreign Countries; the different Statistical Year-Books of the principal Foreign Countries, the Victorian Year-Book, the Statesman's Year-Book, Whitaker's Almanack, the *Almanach de Gotha*, Juraschek's *Graphisch-Statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde*, and the *Annuaire de l'Economie Politique*. Cols. 9 and 11, Imports and Exports.—These are, where obtainable, the 'Special' Imports and Exports, and include Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie. Cols. 13, Wheat; 14, Maize; 16, Cotton; 17, Wool.—These figures are taken from the United States Department of Agriculture Reports No. 5, Miscell. Series, 1893, and Nos. 113 and 115, New Series, 1894. The Wheat and Maize are given in Imperial bushels, which are larger than Winchester bushels by one 32nd part. Cotton is given in bales of 400 lbs. weight. It should also be stated that the figures given are averages mostly for the ten years 1881–90. Cols. 22–28, Mineral Production.—The figures are given in metric tons (2205 lbs.) for Foreign Countries, and long tons (2240 lbs.) for the United Kingdom and Colonies. They are taken from the Mineral Statistics for the United Kingdom and Colonies, the Parliamentary Paper 'Coal Tables' (No. 317), 1894, and from *The Mineral Industry*, Vol. II., by R. P. Rothwell. Coal, except in the case of the United States, does not include Lignite or Brown Coal. As to Coal, see also table on p. 14 of Appendix.

No.	Country.	Area, sq. m. (000's omit.).	Ratio to Great Brit.	Population (in mills.).	Density (No. per sq. m.).	Revenue. Total value, millions of £.	Revenue. Value per head, £.	Debt. Total, millions of £.	Debt. Per head, £.	Imports (special). Total, millions of £.	Imports (special). Per head, £.	Exports (special). Total, millions of £.	Exports (special). Per head, £.	No.
1	Algeria	184	2 +	4	22	1.96	0.48	...	...	9.70	2.35	9.44	2.29	1
2	**Argentine Republic**	1,117	12+	3.2	2.8	6.50	1.53	44.20	10.40	19.24	4.52	18.91	4.44	2
3	AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—													3
4	**Victoria**	88	1	1.1	13	6.96	5.75	45.97	38.00	13.28	10.97	13.31	11.00	4
5	New South Wales	311	3½ −	1.1	3.6	9.50	7.48	59.33	46.71	18.11	14.26	22.92	18.04	5
6	**Queensland**	668	7½ −	0.4	0.6	3.34	7.42	30.64	68.09	4.35	9.66	9.63	21.4	6
7	South Australia	904	10	0.3	0.4	2.74	8.30	22.36	67.76	8.05	24.39	8.64	26.18	7
8	**Western Australia**	1,060	12 −	0.05	0.05	0.57	9.50	2.87	47.83	1.49	24.83	0.92	15.33	8
9	Tasmania	26	¾+	0.1	5.6	0.71	4.73	7.65	51.00	1.06	7.06	1.35	9.00	9
10	**New Zealand**	104	1½ −	0.6	6.4	4.41	6.68	38.87	58.02	6.91	10.31	8.99	13.41	10
11	Austria-Hungary	241	23+	41.4	171	89.31	2.10	504.00	11.87	69.51	1.63	68.27	1.60	11
12	**Belgium**	11	½	6.1	534	16.08	2.62	92.50	14.82	62.65	10.00	55.66	8.89	12
13	Bolivia	567	6	1.4	3	0.75	0.37	2.40	1.18	1.33	0.65	2.59	1.28	13
14	**Brazil**	3,124	36 −	14.5	4.6	28.53	2.03	112.75	8.05	24.25	1.73	28.96	2.06	14
15	Canadian Dominion	3,070	39 −	4.8	1.6	7.84	1.59	61.66	12.48	26.52	5.36	24.36	4.93	15
16	**Cape Colony**	221	2½	1.5	6.9	4.97	3.00	26.80	16.14	11.54	6.95	13.16	7.92	16
17	Ceylon	25	⅓	3.0	119	1.03	0.34	2.72	0.89	4.14	1.35	3.95	1.29	17
18	**Chile**	291	2½ −	2.5	8.7	9.50	3.26	18.30	6.27	10.91	3.74	11.56	3.96	18
19	China Proper	1,545	17+	350.0	227	25.84	...	12.51	...	36.33	...	27.99	...	19
20	Colombia	514	5½	3.8	7.5	4.98	1.30	3.11	0.80	2.39	0.62	3.17	0.82	20
21	Costa Rica	23	¼	0.3	11	0.54	2.22	2.00	8.23	1.17	4.81	1.92	8.00	21
22	Cuba	43	½	1.6	37	4.95	2.91	32.00	18.82	7.20	4.23	14.47	8.51	22
23	Denmark	15	⅓+	2.2	147	3.09	1.38	10.11	4.51	15.83	7.23	11.57	5.28	23
24	Ecuador	116	1½	1.2	22	0.52	0.41	1.02	0.80	1.32	1.04	1.81	1.42	24
25	Egypt	13[1]	¼	6.8	505[2]	10.75	1.58	109.6	16.10	12.15	1.78	16.99	2.49	25
26	**Fiji Islands**	8	1/11 −	0.1	15.4	0.08	0.67	0.24	2.00	0.28	2.27	0.36	2.92	26
27	France	207	2½ −	38.3	158	130.07	3.39	1040.68	27.03	176.1	4.57	138.14	3.58	27
28	**Germany**	209	2½ −	49.4	237	70.70	1.42	91.11	1.79	206.70	4.07	162.23	3.19	28
29	Greece	25	⅛	2.2	88	3.55	1.62	32.34	14.78	4.77	2.18	3.29	1.50	29
30	**Guatemala**	47	⅛ −	1.5	32	1.75	1.16	2.78	1.86	1.28	0.83	3.82	2.48	30
31	Guiana, British	109	1¼+	0.3	2.5	0.60	2.14	0.88	3.14	1.92	6.86	2.36	8.43	31
32	**Hawaiian Islands**	7	1/15	0.09	13.6	0.78	8.66	0.68	7.55	1.07	11.89	2.16	24.00	32
33	Holland	13	¼	4.5	357	10.56	2.23	92.47	19.55	117.4	24.82	93.05	19.67	33
34	**Honduras**	46	⅛	0.4	8.7	0.52	1.31	6.21	15.68	0.27	0.68	0.26	0.65	34
35	India, British	965	9½+	221.2	229	90.17	0.41	222.76	1.01	95.49	0.43	110.62	0.50	35
36	**Italy**	111	1½	30	271	69.37	2.27	533.77	17.45	49.37	1.61	42.34	1.38	36
37	Jamaica	4	1/25	0.6	138.5	0.86	1.32	1.67	2.57	2.16	3.32	2.08	3.20	37
38	**Japan**	148	1⅛	40.7	276	12.53	0.30	40.42	0.98	14.09	0.34	14.98	0.36	38
39	Java and Madura	51	⅛	23	451	11.33	0.46	...	...	14.25	0.59	18.00	0.74	39
40	**Liberia**	14	⅛	1	71.4	0.04	0.03	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.10	40
41	Mauritius	1	1/125	0.4	523	0.81	2.17	1.37	3.68	3.40	9.14	2.82	7.58	41
42	**Mexico**	767	8½	12	15.6	8.28	0.69	16.70	1.38	10.00	0.83	17.50	1.45	42
43	Morocco	219	2½	4	18	...	...	...	...	2.01	...	1.56	...	43
44	**Natal**	20	⅛ −	0.5	27	1.07	1.84	7.17	12.38	2.48	4.27	1.34	2.31	44
45	Newfoundland	42	¼ −	0.2	4.7	0.37	1.85	1.72	8.6	1.58	7.9	1.31	6.55	45
46	**Nicaragua**	48	⅛	0.3	7	0.32	1.13	0.58	2.05	0.56	2.00	0.70	2.47	46
47	Norway	126	1⅛	2.0	16	2.84	1.42	6.98	3.49	11.36	5.68	7.56	3.78	47
48	**Paraguay**	89	1	0.3	3.7	0.48	1.00	5.52	11.50	0.45	0.93	0.46	0.96	48
49	Persia	628	7	8	12.8	1.62	...	None.	...	2.95	...	1.98	...	49
50	Peru	463	4½	2.6	5.7	1.79	0.68	8.00	3.05	2.99	1.14	2.61	1.00	50
51	Philippine Islands	114	1⅓ −	7	60	2.60	0.37	...	...	4.8	0.70	6.1	0.87	51
52	**Portugal**	36	⅛ −	5	142	9.15	1.95	153.27	32.68	9.96	2.12	7.32	1.56	52
53	Puerto Rico	4	1/27	0.8	225	0.79	0.98	...	...	6.85	8.49	4.00	4.95	53
54	**Roumania**	51	⅛	6	118	7.40	1.28	47.59	8.25	17.22	2.97	14.83	2.55	54
55	Russia	2,096	23	99.8	47	118.03	1.11	539.35	5.07	49.48	0.46	62.10	0.58	55
56	**Salvador**	8	1/11	0.8	100	1.06	1.36	1.02	1.30	0.37	0.47	1.49	1.91	56
57	Servia	19	⅛ +	2.2	115	2.55	1.14	14.37	6.33	1.64	0.73	1.96	0.87	57
58	**Sierra Leone**	15	⅛	0.2	12	0.09	0.71	0.05	0.40	0.42	3.30	0.40	3.15	58
59	Spain	196	2½	17.5	89	30.77	1.67	73.48	4.00	27.40	1.5	25.06	1.37	59
60	**Straits Settlements**	1	1/20	0.5	332	0.47	0.89	...	...	20.24	38.19	18.30	34.53	60
61	Sweden	174	2 −	4.8	28	6.48	1.34	15.22	3.15	18.5	3.84	18.25	3.79	61
62	**Switzerland**	16	1/11	3	183	3.04	1.02	2.31	0.77	34.9	11.68	27.8	9.31	62
63	Tongking	45	1/11	7	155	0.70	0.08	...	...	1.49	0.16	0.91	0.10	63
64	**Tunis**	45	⅛	1.5	33.4	1.00	0.66	5.66	3.77	1.53	1.02	1.18	0.78	64
65	Turkey in Europe	65	⅛	5.6	86.5	16.84	3.52	180.00	37.65	22.10	4.62	13.83	2.89	65
66	**Bulgaria**	37	⅛	3.1	85	3.57	1.08	4.12	1.24	3.09	0.93	2.99	0.90	66
67	United Kingdom	121	1⅛	38.1	313	91.13	2.39	669.1	17.56	441.44	11.58	251.19	6.58	67
68	**United States**	3,580	40	62.8	18	152.68	2.28	174.79	2.61	148.15	2.21	199.32	2.98	68
69	Uruguay	72	1/50	0.7	10	2.77	3.80	22.89	31.44	3.93	5.40	5.54	7.61	69
70	**Venezuela**	594	7	2.3	4	1.45	0.61	5.33	2.26	3.39	1.44	4.09	1.74	70

[1] Excluding Desert.

[2] Nomads left out of the calculation.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS—(*continued*).

In the compilation of this Table, the following works have been generally used :—The last Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and for Foreign Countries ; the different Statistical Year-Books of the principal Foreign Countries, the Victorian Year-Book, the Statesman's Year-Book, Whitaker's Almanack, the *Almanach de Gotha*, Juraschek's *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde*, and the *Annuaire de l'Economie Politique*. Cols. 9 and 11, Imports and Exports.—These are, where obtainable, the 'Special' Imports and Exports, and include Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie. Cols. 13, Wheat ; 14, Maize ; 15, Cotton ; 16, Wool.—These figures are taken from the United States Department of Agriculture Reports No. 5, Miscell. Series, 1893, and Nos. 113 and 115, New Series, 1894. The Wheat and Maize are given in Imperial bushels, which are larger than Winchester bushels by one 32nd part. Cotton is given in bales of 400 lbs. weight. It should also be stated that the figures given are averages mostly for the ten years 1881–90. Cols. 22–28, Mineral Production.—The figures are given in metric tons (2205 lbs.) for Foreign Countries, and long tons (2240 lbs.) for the United Kingdom and Colonies. They are taken from the Mineral Statistics for the United Kingdom and Colonies, the Parliamentary Paper 'Coal Tables' (No. 317), 1894, and from *The Mineral Industry*, Vol. II., by R. P. Rothwell. Coal, except in the case of the United States, does not include Lignite or Brown Coal. As to Coal, see also table on p. 14 of Appendix.

No.	Country.	Agricultural Produce.						Forests per cent. of surface	Mineral Products.							No.
		Wheat mill. bushels	Maize, mill. bushels	Cotton thous. of bales	Wool, million lbs.	Tea, mill. lbs.	Coffee, million lbs.		Coal, million tons.	Iron Ore, mill. tons.	Tin Ore, thous. tons.	Lead Ore, thous. tons.	Copper Ore, thous. tons.	Gold, thous. oz.	Silver, thous. oz.	
1	Algeria	19.00	0.28	...	...	...	...	5.5	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	**Argentine Republic**	**56.75**	...	...	**376.70**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	480	2
3	AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—															3
4	**Victoria**	**11.45**	**0.25**	...	**80.51**	...	...	...	**0.02**	...	...	...	...	654	36	4
5	New South Wales	4.24	4.56	...	329.03	...	...	...	3.78	...	2	130	...	157	351	5
6	**Queensland**	**0.11**	**1.74**	...	**81.12**	...	...	...	**0.27**	...	**2**	...	...	616	225	6
7	South Australia	11.39	...	...	43.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	7
8	**Western Australia**	**0.34**	...	...	**8.78**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Tasmania	0.76	...	...	7.75	...	...	...	0.04	...	5	...	...	...	...	9
10	**New Zealand**	**8.01**	**0.24**	...	**109.1**	...	...	...	**0.67**	**0.69**	...	...	...	238	22	10
11	Austria-Hungary	160.53	109.51	...	54.29	...	...	30.6	10.29	1.90	...	100	10	68	1,672	11
12	**Belgium**	**17.93**	...	...	**4.41**	...	...	19.6	**19.58**	**0.21**	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Bolivia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11,981	13
14	**Brazil**	...	...	**365**	**1.88**	...	**1,800**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**21**	...	14
15	Canadian Dominion	39.90	6.41	...	12.00	...	...	...	3.30	0.13	...	...	...	45	315	15
16	**Cape Colony**	**3.86**	...	...	**52.69**	...	...	...	**0.06**	...	...	...	**30**	...	...	16
17	Ceylon	...	...	...	...	82[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	**Chile**	**15.17**	**0.85**	...	...	...	...	...	**10**	...	...	...	**20**	70	2,276	18
19	China Proper	...	...	1,425	...	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	309	...	19
20	**Colombia**	...	...	...	...	240[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	1,004	20
21	Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Denmark	4.84	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	**Ecuador**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Egypt	10.38	13.34	947	2.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	**Fiji Islands**	...	**0.02**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	France	309.43	26.56	...	104.17	...	...	17.7	25.70	3.71	...	20	...	6	2,286	27
28	**Germany**	**92.86**	...	...	**54.89**	...	...	**25.7**	**73.85**	**11.54**	...	**160**	**570**	...	**6,128**	28
29	Greece	6.97	...	...	...	...	...	13.1	...	0.07	...	20	...	...	...	29
30	**Guatemala**	...	...	...	...	...	**75**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Guiana, British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	31
32	**Hawaiian Islands**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
33	Holland	5.75	...	...	...	...	...	7.0	0.096	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
34	**Honduras**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	India, British	254.93	...	3,005	72.00	120[1]	33.5[1]	About 10.0	2.65	0.04	...	...	...	148	...	35
36	**Italy**	**122.28**	**80.72**	...	**26.39**	...	...	**12.3**	**0.80**	**0.21**	...	**160**	**100**	**6**	**887**	36
37	Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
38	**Japan**	**13.86**	**0.58**	**132**	...	**56.77**	...	**49.4**	**3.18**	...	...	...	**20**	**25**	**1,392**	38
39	Java and Madura	...	...	...	...	10.00	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
40	**Liberia**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
41	Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	**Mexico**	**10.00**	**74.99**	**88**	...	...	**23.34**	...	...	...	...	**60**	**10**	**55**	**45,641**	42
43	Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	**Natal**	**0.01**	**2.78**	...	20.89	0.580	...	...	**0.130**	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
45	Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**25**	...	...	45
46	**Nicaragua**	...	...	...	...	...	**25**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
47	Norway	0.36	...	...	...	...	...	24.5	...	0.001	...	...	20	...	182	47
48	**Paraguay**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
49	Persia	19.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
50	**Peru**	...	...	...	**6.70**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	**2,407**	50
51	Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
52	**Portugal**	**7.78**	**14.46**	...	**10.36**	...	...	**5.3**	**0.018**	**0.011**	...	...	**10**	...	...	52
53	Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
54	**Roumania**	**49.64**	**61.00**	...	**16.77**	...	...	15.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
55	Russia	242.27	19.57	...	291.5	...	...	36.9	6.23	0.32	0.009	...	5	1,139	425	55
56	**Salvador**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
57	Servia	8.07	10.78	...	...	...	...	19.9	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
58	**Sierra Leone**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
59	Spain	73.25	22.13	...	66.14	...	...	17.0	1.53	5.50	...	370	2,200	...	1,656	59
60	**Straits Settlements**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.015	...	...	...	...	60
61	Sweden	3.67	...	...	3.31	...	...	39.7	0.20	1.29	...	20	20	4	118	61
62	**Switzerland**	**2.62**	...	...	...	...	...	18.9	**0.003**	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
63	Tongking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
64	**Tunis**	**4.26**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
65	Turkey in Europe	38.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	65
66	**Bulgaria**	**26.94**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
67	United Kingdom	77.68	...	...	147.48	...	...	3.6	164.33	11.20	14	40	5	3	198	67
68	**United States**	439.77	1,680	7,10,790	280.7	...	...	**23.7**	**163.66**	**11.59**	**0.074**	**213**	**161**	**1,596**	**58,011**	68
69	Uruguay	5.69	3.18	...	42.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
70	**Venezuela**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3**	**48**	...	70

[1] Exports.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS—(*continued*).

In the compilation of this Table, the following works have been generally used:—The last Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and for Foreign Countries; the different Statistical Year-Books of the principal Foreign Countries, the Victorian Year-Book, the Statesman's Year-Book, Whitaker's Almanack, the *Almanach de Gotha*, Juraschek's *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde*, and the *Annuaire de l'Economie Politique*. Cols. 9 and 11, Imports and Exports.—These are, where obtainable, the 'Special' Imports and Exports, and include Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie. Cols. 13, Wheat; 14, Maize; 15, Cotton; 16, Wool.—These figures are taken from the United States Department of Agriculture Reports No. 5, Miscell. Series, 1893, and Nos. 113 and 115, New Series, 1894. The Wheat and Maize are given in Imperial bushels, which are larger than Winchester bushels by one 32nd part. Cotton is given in bales of 400 lbs. weight. It should also be stated that the figures given are averages mostly for the ten years 1881–90. Cols. 22–28, Mineral Production.—The figures are given in metric tons (2205 lbs.) for Foreign Countries, and long tons (2240 lbs.) for the United Kingdom and Colonies. They are taken from the Mineral Statistics for the United Kingdom and Colonies, the Parliamentary Paper 'Coal Tables' (No. 317), 1894, and from *The Mineral Industry*, Vol. II., by R. P. Rothwell. Coal, except in the case of the United States, does not include Lignite or Brown Coal. As to Coal, see also table on p. 14 of Appendix.

No.	Country.	Merchant Navies (mills. and decimals of mill. tons).		Fisheries.		Railways. Length per 1000 sq. m. of surface.	Telegraphs. Length per 1000 sq. m. of surface.	Army.		Navy.			Emigration, thousands.	Immigration, thousands.	Education. No. per cent. unable to read and write.	No.
		Wood and Composite.	Iron and Steel.	Tonnage and number of Vessels (V.).	Number employed, thous.			War Footing, thous.	Peace Footing, thous.	No. of Vessels	Total tonnage, thous.	No. Armour plated vessels over 4000 tons.				
1	Algeria	...	...	...	...	9	220	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Argentine Republic	0.02	0.04	...	...	8	20	65	12	55	29	1	49	84	...	2
3	AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—															3
4	Victoria	...	...	...	...	34	80	...	5	18	21	...	69	63	2	4
5	New South Wales	...	...	...	...	8	40	...	10	...	...	...	53	62	5	5
6	Queensland	...	...	...	...	4	15	...	4	2	1	...	14	15	8	6
7	South Australia	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	2	2	4	...	14	17	4	7
8	Western Australia	...	...	...	...	0.6	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	11	8
9	Tasmania	...	...	...	...	18	70	...	2	1	...	...	24	24	8	9
10	New Zealand	...	...	...	...	20	53	...	6	4	...	...	13	18	2	10
11	Austria-Hungary	0.08	0.2	3,000 V.	13	75	137	1,872	354	123	113	12	74	...	46	11
12	Belgium	...	0.12	11,000 T.	2	260	410	139	51	...	...	...	22	22	27	12
13	Bolivia	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Brazil	0.04	0.11	...	...	2	3	...	32	3	...	3	18	84	84	14
15	Canadian Dominion	...	...	32,000 V.	64	5	10	...	2	7	...	...	...	36	29	15
16	Cape Colony	...	...	...	...	10	27	...	2	...	...	...	8	16	57	16
17	Ceylon	...	...	...	...	8	38	...	2	...	...	...	23	100	...	17
18	Chile	0.06	0.05	...	...	6	50	...	6	23	29	2	...	...	70	18
19	China Proper	...	0.04	...	...	1.0	2	1,000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	Colombia	...	...	...	...	0.5	12	30	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	10	27	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	21
22	Cuba	...	...	...	...	23	52	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Denmark	0.09	0.2	...	...	92	200	44	14	60	41	2	10	...	...	23
24	Ecuador	...	...	...	...	2	10	95	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Egypt	...	0.02	...	...	95	150	...	13	9	10	...	...	...	...	25
26	Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
27	France	0.1	0.98	193,000 T.	143	120	290	3,254	595	444	608	49	6	...	7.4[4]	27
28	Germany	0.22	1.67	17,000 V.	2	134	370	2,550	512	87[3]	256	15	84	...	0.4[4]	28
29	Greece	0.21	0.14	...	...	230	191	66	25	41	33	3	...	...	30[4]	29
30	Guatemala	...	...	...	...	3	50	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Guiana, British	...	...	...	...	0.2	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	31
32	Hawaiian Islands	...	0.02	...	...	8	36	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	32
33	Holland	0.08	0.36	173,000 T.	17	140	266	69	22	99	82	2	6	...	5.4[4]	33
34	Honduras	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
35	India, British	...	...	...	...	19	42	...	220	16	20	...	14	...	...	35
36	Italy	0.42	0.35	56,000 T.	65	80	210	1,494	282	288	331	19	247	...	40[4]	36
37	Jamaica	...	...	...	...	24	308	...	2	...	...	...	1	14	...	37
38	Japan	0.06	0.14	377,000 V.	886	13	60	...	270	58	64	5	...	...	...	38
39	Java and Madura	...	...	...	...	17	80	...	35	19	14	...	...	...	...	39
40	Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	40
41	Mauritius	...	...	...	...	104	122	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	41
42	Mexico	...	...	...	...	9	50	165	37	5	2	...	...	11	...	42
43	Morocco	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	Natal	...	...	...	...	20	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
45	Newfoundland	...	...	...	55	6	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
46	Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	2	26	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
47	Norway	1.23	0.44	17,000 V.	74	8	48	38	20	49	15	...	19	...	...	47
48	Paraguay	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	48
49	Persia	...	...	...	...	.02	6.5	54	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	49
50	Peru	0.01	...	...	...	2	3	89	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	50
51	Philippine Islands	...	...	...	...	0.6	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
52	Portugal	0.04	0.07	4,000 V.	...	40	111	154	34	47	28	...	29	16	82	52
53	Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	3	120	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
54	Roumania	...	...	...	...	31	71	...	49	23	3	...	...	...	...	54
55	Russia	0.25	0.23	...	...	9	37	1,663	714	254	338	25	...	...	...	55
56	Salvador	...	...	...	...	7	23	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	56
57	Servia	...	...	...	...	18	101	337	13	...	...	...	...	...	90	57
58	Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
59	Spain	0.11	0.44	...	...	34	125	1,084	116	95	93	8	66	58	68	59
60	Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	78	255	...	2	...	...	...	14	232	...	60
61	Sweden	0.29	0.21	...	29	32	45	273	39	57	32	...	46	7	1[4]	61
62	Switzerland	...	...	...	...	133	284	488	215	...	...	...	6	...	3[4]	62
63	Tongking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
64	Tunis	...	...	...	...	6	33	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
65	Turkey in Europe	0.2[1]	0.07[1]	...	...	15	310	800	180	103	111	7	...	...	...	65
66	Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	20	80	135	38	14	...	...	...	...	81	66
67	United Kingdom	0.3	11.5	27,000 V.	120	165	273	...	155	558	1,121	78	227	141	...	67
68	United States	1.4	0.75	7,000 V.[2]	131	57	68	...	27	71	206	19	...	311	13	68
69	Uruguay	...	0.02	...	...	14	43	...	3	4	1	...	9	12	...	69
70	Venezuela	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	90	70

[1] Including Asiatic Turkey. [2] Tonnage, 308,000. [3] Excluding torpedo boats. [4] Recruits

Estimated Population, at the dates indicated, of various Countries, on the assumption that the same mean rate of Annual Increase as was found between the last two Censuses is continued down to 1901.

No.	Country.	Date of preceding Census and Population (Thousands).	Date of last Census and Population (Thousands).	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	No.
1	Algeria	(1881) 3,310	(1891) 4,125	...	4.23	4.31	4.41	4.51	4.61	4.71	4.81	4.92	5.03	5.14	1
2	**Argentine Republic**	(1869) 1,830	(1887) estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	AUSTRALASIAN COL.—														3
4	**Victoria**	(1881) 862	(1891) 1,140	...	1.17	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.31	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.47	1.51	4
5	New South Wales	(1881) 751	(1891) 1,165	...	1.22	1.27	1.33	1.39	1.45	1.52	1.58	1.66	1.73	1.81	5
6	**Queensland**	(1881) 214	(1891) 394	...	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.53	0.57	0.60	0.64	0.68	0.73	6
7	South Australia (excluding Aborgines)	(1881) 280	(1891) 320	...	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	7
8	**Western Australia**	(1881) 30	(1891) 50	...	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	8
9	Tasmania	(1881) 116	(1891) 147	...	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	9
10	**New Zealand** (excluding Maori)	(1881) 490	(1891) 634	...	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.82	10
11	Austria-Hungary	(1880) 37,884	(1890) 41,359	41.72	42.09	42.46	42.84	43.21	43.60	43.98	44.37	44.76	45.15	45.55	11
12	**Barbados**	(1881) 172	(1891) 182	...	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	12
13	Belgium	(1880) 5,520	(1890) 6,069	6.13	6.19	6.24	6.30	6.36	6.42	6.49	6.55	6.61	6.67	6.74	13
14	**Brazil**	(1872) 9,930	(1888) estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Canada	(1881) 4,325	(1891) 4,833	...	4.89	4.94	5.00	5.05	5.11	5.17	5.22	5.28	5.34	5.40	15
16	**Cape Colony**	(1875) 721	(1891) 1,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Ceylon	(1881) 2,764	(1891) 3,008	...	3.03	3.06	3.09	3.11	3.14	3.16	3.19	3.22	3.25	3.27	17
18	**Chile**	(1875) 2,076	(1885) 2,527	2.84	2.90	2.96	3.02	3.08	3.14	3.20	3.26	3.33	3.39	3.46	18
19	Cuba	(1877) 1,522	(1887) 1,632	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.78	1.79	1.80	19
20	**Denmark** (excluding Faroe Is. and Iceland)	(1880) 1,969	(1890) 2,172	2.19	2.22	2.24	2.26	2.28	2.30	2.33	2.35	2.37	2.40	2.42	20
21	Egypt	(1872) estimate	(1882) 6,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	**France**	(1881) 37,672	(1891) 38,343	...	38.42	38.50	38.57	38.65	38.73	38.81	38.88	38.96	39.04	39.12	22
23	Germany	(1880) 45,234	(1890) 49,428	49.87	50.31	50.76	51.21	51.67	52.13	52.59	53.06	53.53	54.00	54.49	23
24	**Greece**	(1879) 1,979	(1889) 2,217	2.27	2.29	2.32	2.35	2.37	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.48	2.51	2.54	24
25	Guatemala	(1880) 1,225	(1890) 1,460	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.57	1.59	1.62	1.65	1.68	1.71	1.74	17.7	25
26	**Guiana, British** (excluding Aborgines)	(1881) 245	(1891) 271	...	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.30	26
27	Holland	(1879) 4,013	(1889) 4,511	4.62	4.67	4.73	4.78	4.84	4.90	4.95	5.01	5.07	5.13	5.19	27
28	**Hong-kong**	(1881) 160	(1891) 221	...	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	28
29	India, British Provinces	(1881) 198,791	(1891) 221,173	...	223.54	225.95	228.37	230.82	233.29	235.79	238.32	240.88	243.46	246.07	29
30	**Native States**	55,192	66,050	...	67.25	68.47	69.71	70.97	72.26	73.57	74.90	76.26	77.75	79.04	30
	India, Total	253,983	287,223	...	290.78	294.41	298.08	301.79	305.55	309.36	313.22	317.14	321.21	325.11	
31	Italy	(1871) 26,801	(1881) 28,460	30.22	30.40	30.59	30.77	30.96	31.14	31.33	31.52	31.71	31.90	32.09	31
32	**Jamaica**	(1881) 581	(1891) 639	...	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	32
33	Japan	(1881) 36,700	(1891) 40,719	...	41.15	41.57	42.01	42.45	42.89	43.34	43.79	44.25	44.71	45.18	33
34	**Malta** (excl. military)	(1881) 150	(1891) 165	...	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	34
35	Mauritius	(1881) 360	(1891) 371	...	3.72	3.73	3.74	3.76	3.77	3.78	3.79	3.80	3.81	3.82	35
36	**Mexico**	(1879) 9,908	(1891) estimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
37	Natal	(1881) 403	(1891) 544	...	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.73	37
38	**Newfoundland** (excluding Labrador)	(1881) 180	(1891) 198	...	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	38
39	Norway	(1875) 1,819	(1891) 2,001	...	2.01	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	39
40	**Portugal** (excluding Azores and Madeira)	(1878) 4,349	(1890) 4,692	4.72	4.75	4.78	4.81	4.84	4.87	4.90	4.94	4.97	5.00	5.03	40
41	Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	**Russia**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
43	Servia	(1883) 1,866	(1893) 2,227	...	...	...	2.27	2.31	2.35	2.39	2.43	2.48	2.52	2.57	43
44	**Spain**	(1877) 16,432	(1887) 17,545	18.01	18.13	18.25	18.37	18.49	18.61	18.73	18.87	19.00	19.12	19.25	44
45	Straits Settlements	(1881) 423	(1891) 513	...	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	45
46	**Sweden**	(1880) 4,566	(1890) 4,785	4.81	4.83	4.85	4.88	4.90	4.92	4.94	4.97	4.99	5.01	5.04	46
47	Switzerland	(1880) 2,846	(1888) 2,933	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3.05	3.06	3.07	3.08	47
48	**Trinidad**	(1881) 153	(1891) 200	...	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	48
49	Bulgaria (including E. Roumelia)	(1888) 3,154	(1893) 3,305	...	...	...	3.34	3.37	3.40	3.43	3.46	3.50	3.53	3.56	49
50	**United Kingdom**	(1881) 34,886	(1891) 37,733	...	38.04	38.35	38.67	38.99	39.31	39.64	39.97	40.31	40.65	41.0	50
51	England	(1881) 24,614	(1891) 27,483	27.48	27.79	28.10	28.41	28.72	29.04	29.36	29.70	30.02	30.35	30.69	51
52	Wales	(1881) 1,361	(1891) 1,519	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.70	52
53	Scotland	(1881) 3,736	(1891) 4,026	4.026	4.06	4.09	4.12	4.15	4.18	4.21	4.24	4.27	4.31	4.34	53
54	Ireland	(1881) 5,175	(1891) 4,705	4.705	4.66	4.62	4.57	4.53	4.49	4.44	4.40	4.36	4.32	4.28	54
55	United States	(1880) 50,156	(1890) 62,622	64.03	65.47	66.93	68.44	69.97	71.54	73.15	74.79	76.47	78.19	79 94	55
56	**Venezuela**	(1881) 2,075	(1891) 2,324	...	2.35	2.38	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.49	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.60	56

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

The years selected for comparison are those in which the area under wheat was largest and smallest during the period for which statistical information is obtainable.

No.		Total Area[1] (in thousands of Acres).	Number of Acres per Thousand Acres of Area.																No.
			Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Corn Crops.		Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangold.		Green Crops.		
			1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	
	ENGLAND.																		
1	Bedford	298	178	120	96	82	34	66	405	316	14	31	45	37	14	13	110	108	1
2	Berks	462	140	83	83	68	57	74	330	250	2	5	87	61	9	13	128	105	2
3	Buckingham	476	128	75	60	51	54	65	300	22	3	4	47	35	8	10	77	61	3
4	Cambridge	550	238	179	100	108	68	86	484	416	18	32	37	36	28	31	136	138	4
5	Chester	655	63	15	6	3	70	93	150	119	39	36	13	18	2	3	57	59	5
6	Cornwall	868	64	31	59	42	51	72	174	146	9	6	35	29	13	12	64	57	6
7	Cumberland	970	30	4	11	3	73	81	115	89	13	10	36	35	Fr.	Fr.	53	47	7
8	Derby	658	54	20	22	12	47	43	130	77	5	4	20	20	2	3	35	31	8
9	Devon	1,667	77	37	49	32	53	70	181	140	11	7	51	42	13	17	86	77	9
10	Dorset	632	75	36	62	47	32	46	182	137	5	3	67	58	7	10	94	83	10
11	Durham	647	74	21	19	27	62	58	167	108	12	11	36	35	Fr.	Fr.	55	51	11
12	Essex	986	195	120	106	105	48	62	434	336	10	11	30	30	30	26	106	98	12
13	Gloucester	797	121	63	52	38	21	43	233	161	8	6	54	45	4	5	82	66	13
14	Hants	1,038	112	64	63	45	63	73	257	194	5	5	90	70	9	13	132	113	14
15	Hereford	537	113	53	39	42	22	43	205	149	5	4	50	41	2	4	68	54	15
16	Hertford	407	153	120	113	84	68	91	385	314	4	12	69	48	12	13	113	91	16
17	Huntingdon	234	205	130	87	92	49	58	441	324	15	31	18	16	16	17	86	84	17
18	Kent	976	114	54	42	43	56	54	260	179	15	14	33	27	9	12	80	77	18
19	Lancaster	1,203	34	12	6	7	44	65	89	87	34	31	9	9	1	Fr.	47	45	19
20	Leicester	529	93	43	58	33	42	48	227	131	4	4	30	26	8	8	52	41	20
21	Lincoln	1,695	183	107	85	122	64	74	371	327	25	28	80	82	9	12	135	142	21
22	London	75	...	5	...	Fr.	....	3	...	11	...	8	...	2	...	6	...	38	22
23	Middlesex	149	62	26	13	8	38	23	137	73	19	24	14	9	12	10	72	85	23
24	Monmouth	347	63	22	35	19	22	26	127	69	7	4	28	20	2	3	43	30	24
25	Norfolk	1,312	155	109	148	150	28	39	370	315	5	4	109	100	29	36	156	149	25
26	Northampton	640	129	69	82	76	29	41	298	209	4	4	42	38	7	8	66	59	26
27	Northumberland	1,290	35	5	23	28	51	40	118	75	5	3	40	33	Fr.	Fr.	49	38	27
28	Notts	540	138	73	87	71	39	64	313	228	11	13	68	65	7	7	100	93	28
29	Oxford	485	130	74	106	96	50	71	347	269	3	5	85	66	9	11	116	100	29
30	Rutland	97	109	53	106	105	39	44	288	214	3	1	66	62	3	6	80	76	30
31	Salop	860	105	44	60	60	30	49	214	158	8	7	61	53	4	6	77	66	31
32	Somerset	1,042	75	31	34	28	22	29	151	97	9	5	34	29	11	10	63	51	32
33	Stafford	750	80	29	41	25	41	56	178	115	13	11	37	34	4	5	61	55	33
34	Suffolk	951	163	117	144	148	19	36	417	362	2	2	66	62	39	35	133	106	34
35	Surrey	461	99	50	38	22	57	55	219	140	8	14	43	29	16	19	89	83	35
36	Sussex	933	112	64	25	15	70	70	233	164	4	3	37	30	9	14	78	70	36
37	Warwick	579	138	61	46	31	25	51	274	167	5	9	34	30	7	7	56	54	37
38	Westmorland	501	6	Fr.	6	2	33	34	46	37	4	3	17	15	Fr.	Fr.	22	20	38
39	Wilts	880	117	67	74	54	37	54	256	188	4	3	78	58	5	8	121	101	39
40	Worcester	480	150	71	39	25	14	36	271	170	12	17	33	28	7	8	70	68	40
41	York, East Riding[2]	754	173	76	64	93	104	141	383	325	16	16	101	100	4	7	145	144	41
42	,, North Riding	1,361	64	17	40	56	51	61	169	138	9	8	43	43	Fr.	2	58	57	42
43	,, West Riding	1,774	64	25	37	33	34	49	151	111	16	13	35	35	1	2	59	55	43
	England, Total	32,544	105	55	57	54	46	59	239	183	11	11	50	44	9	10	85	78	
	WALES.																		
1	Anglesey	176	13	2	36	12	136	130	187	144	29	17	30	32	1	4	62	53	1
2	Brecon	470	24	10	19	12	34	30	77	51	4	3	12	12	Fr.	Fr.	18	15	2
3	Cardigan	443	21	14	53	37	71	70	147	122	18	14	9	12	1	2	29	29	3
4	Carmarthen	588	23	15	35	23	72	60	130	100	8	6	6	9	1	2	16	17	4
5	Carnarvon	360	6	1	24	18	37	33	69	53	15	13	6	9	1	2	24	24	5
6	Denbigh	424	48	14	46	37	66	63	165	116	13	8	19	22	1	1	35	33	6
7	Flint	164	108	27	43	37	70	79	238	149	22	16	28	28	2	3	58	49	7
8	Glamorgan	517	31	11	24	18	26	25	82	53	6	4	20	18	2	2	30	27	8
9	Merioneth	428	5	2	12	10	27	24	44	36	6	5	3	4	Fr.	Fr.	9	9	9
10	Montgomery	510	46	22	24	18	44	46	116	87	7	4	17	16	Fr.	Fr.	25	21	10
11	Pembroke	393	24	8	70	50	70	69	165	127	11	7	17	21	3	3	31	33	11
12	Radnor	301	27	12	18	13	40	42	86	67	5	3	22	19	Fr.	Fr.	28	23	12
	Wales, Total	4,771	28	11	33	23	53	50	116	86	10	7	14	15	1	2	27	25	
...	Isle of Man	145	60	6	53	7	82	103	197	157	30	20	52	57	Fr.	Fr.	86	78	...
...	Jersey	29	96	53	7	4	12	10	118	68	94	262	51	4	16	8	201	284	...
...	Guernsey, &c.	20	48	17	28	14	22	34	105	69	58	40	6	5	7	13	186	132	...

[1] See note on p. 9.

[2] Including the city of York.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

(Continued).

No.		Total Area[1] (in thousands of Acres).	Number of Acres per Thousand Acres of Area.													No.
			Artificial Grasses for Hay.		Artificial Grasses not for Hay.	Permanent Pasture.		Flax.		Hops.		Small Fruit.	Orchards.	Market Gardens.	Woods and Plantations.	
			1869.[3]	1893.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1893.	1893.	1893.	1893.	
	ENGLAND.															
1	Bedford	298	37	43	25	251	326	Fr.	...	...	...	1	3	24	41	1
2	Berks	462	72	62	19	248	345	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	1	5	2	78	2
3	Buckingham	476	41	44	11	394	491	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	1	6	1	65	3
4	Cambridge	550	59	48	41	139	201	1	Fr.	Fr.	...	4	5	4	11	4
5	Chester	655	61	78	12	495	553	Fr.	...	...	...	3	3	3	38	5
6	Cornwall	868	122	43	159	166	280	Fr.	...	...	...	2	6	2	35	6
7	Cumberland	970	91	43	77	265	341	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	34	7
8	Derby	658	39	26	9	513	625	Fr.	...	...	...	1	1	1	39	8
9	Devon	1,667	69	40	85	239	379	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	...	1	16	1	50	9
10	Dorset	632	67	42	37	351	470	1	Fr.	...	...	Fr.	7	Fr.	50	10
11	Durham	647	52	59	22	309	421	Fr.	...	...	...	1	Fr.	1	45	11
12	Essex	986	53	55	33	172	255	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	...	2	2	5	29	12
13	Gloucester	797	90	57	48	377	481	Fr.	...	Fr.	Fr.	2	23	3	72	13
14	Hants	1,038	99	70	31	149	255	Fr.	Fr.	2	3	2	2	3	118	14
15	Hereford	537	60	44	30	420	530	Fr.	...	11	13	1	49	Fr.	74	15
16	Hertford	407	55	70	26	221	286	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	1	3	2	57	16
17	Huntingdon	234	38	50	35	252	349	2	Fr.	...	...	2	3	3	19	17
18	Kent	976	41	40	11	306	384	Fr.	Fr.	40	36	21	22	12	99	18
19	Lancaster	1,203	46	53	7	415	490	Fr.	...	...	...	2	2	2	36	19
20	Leicester	529	33	33	13	536	662	Fr.	...	...	...	1	2	1	26	20
21	Lincoln	1,695	77	50	62	247	294	1	Fr.	Fr.	...	1	1	1	24	21
22	London	75	...	3	2	...	136	...	...	...	...	4	3	21	...	22
23	Middlesex	149	16	11	3	515	525	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	26	30	60	20	23
24	Monmouth	347	42	32	9	404	560	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	Fr.	11	1	96	24
25	Norfolk	1,312	100	98	27	170	221	1	Fr.	...	...	2	2	2	40	25
26	Northampton	640	31	37	17	420	530	Fr.	Fr.	...	...	Fr.	1	1	43	26
27	Northumberland	1,290	60	35	32	273	366	Fr.	Fr.	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	1	36	27
28	Notts	540	75	49	54	288	385	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	2	4	2	52	28
29	Oxford	485	71	64	31	284	377	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	4	1	50	29
30	Rutland	97	41	28	37	379	53	1	Fr.	...	...	Fr.	1	Fr.	40	30
31	Salop	860	70	50	30	405	526	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	5	Fr.	57	31
32	Somerset	1,042	41	25	23	497	625	1	Fr.	Fr.	...	1	23	1	43	32
33	Stafford	750	50	41	20	464	568	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	Fr.	2	1	51	33
34	Suffolk	951	61	60	38	155	193	2	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	1	2	1	36	34
35	Surrey	461	48	41	9	225	322	Fr.	Fr.	5	4	3	5	8	112	35
36	Sussex	933	57	47	18	275	400	Fr.	Fr.	10	8	1	3	3	131	36
37	Warwick	579	47	42	17	415	560	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	1	4	2	36	37
38	Westmorland	501	32	13	2	341	410	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	1	Fr.	34	38
39	Wilts	880	76	59	28	350	472	Fr.	Fr.	...	...	Fr.	4	Fr.	56	39
40	Worcester	480	48	36	22	381	515	Fr.	Fr.	5	7	5	40	11	41	40
41	York, E. Riding[2]	754	103	26	99	221	270	4	Fr.	...	...	1	1	1	22	41
42	,, N. Riding	1,361	42	25	28	292	373	1	Fr.	Fr.	...	Fr.	1	Fr.	37	42
43	,, W. Riding	1,774	33	24	18	386	465	2	Fr.	...	...	1	1	2	38	43
	England, Total	**32,544**	**62**	**46**	**36**	**310**	**403**	**1**	**Fr.**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**50**	
	WALES.															
1	Anglesey	176	140	93	71	373	492	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	11	1
2	Brecon	470	35	15	25	259	321	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	3	Fr.	30	2
3	Cardigan	443	69	41	51	324	368	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	36	3
4	Carmarthen	588	58	28	21	440	585	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	38	4
5	Carnarvon	360	73	43	25	305	393	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	32	5
6	Denbigh	424	71	50	43	276	397	Fr.	Fr.	...	...	1	1	1	42	6
7	Flint	164	79	72	30	334	467	Fr.	...	Fr.	...	1	1	Fr.	48	7
8	Glamorgan	517	36	30	12	333	422	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	1	1	50	8
9	Merioneth	428	24	17	15	187	283	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	32	9
10	Montgomery	510	42	31	26	275	374	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	1	Fr.	47	10
11	Pembroke	393	69	43	63	418	536	Fr.	...	...	...	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	25	11
12	Radnor	301	28	23	24	381	423	Fr.	...	...	...	...	2	Fr.	35	12
	Wales, Total	**4,774**	**55**	**35**	**31**	**320**	**419**	**Fr.**	**Fr.**	**Fr.**	**...**	**Fr.**	**1**	**Fr.**	**37**	
...	Isle of Man	145	181	64	210	116	158	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	...
...	Jersey	29	140	90	88	179	142	...	...	...	...	4	37	4	5	...
...	Guernsey, &c.	20	35	45	36	323	250	Fr.	1	...	...	7	12	4	2	...

[1] See note on p. 9.

[2] Including the city of York.

[3] In 1869 the artificial grasses for hay and not for hay were not distinguished; the figures given below are, therefore, the acreage under artificial grasses per 1000 acres of total area.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

(*Continued*).

No.		Total Area[1] (in thousands of Acres)	Number per 1000 Acres of Area. Horses. 1869.	Horses. 1893.	Cattle. 1869.	Cattle. 1893.	Sheep. 1869.	Sheep. 1893.	Pigs. 1869.	Pigs. 1893.	Area under Cultivation (thousands of Acres), 1893.	No. of Acres per 1000 under Cultivation, occupied by Tenants. 1888.	Tenants. 1893.	Owners. 1888.	Owners. 1893.	No.
	ENGLAND.															
1	Bedford	298	40	41	88	119	642	401	74	80	257	824	846	176	154	1
2	Berks	462	39	34	68	96	748	462	67	51	372	681	691	319	309	2
3	Buckingham	476	40	38	124	156	705	461	67	55	402	857	859	143	141	3
4	Cambridge	550	46	57	69	101	582	434	67	73	490	812	828	188	172	4
5	Chester	655	35	38	208	271	200	140	78	94	540	920	920	80	80	5
6	Cornwall	868	36	38	167	232	479	514	59	86	602	892	901	108	99	6
7	Cumberland	970	22	22	121	144	493	526	25	20	581	855	861	145	136	7
8	Derby	658	33	39	186	228	390	319	51	46	509	903	911	97	89	8
9	Devon	1,667	31	35	122	164	575	531	49	53	1,215	862	873	138	127	9
10	Dorset	632	27	26	105	132	868	649	54	74	490	893	904	107	96	10
11	Durham	647	28	31	89	112	314	352	15	15	438	902	910	98	90	11
12	Essex	986	45	42	66	88	464	335	75	82	828	781	779	219	221	12
13	Gloucester	797	36	36	132	153	617	477	65	74	656	809	828	191	172	13
14	Hants	1,038	31	28	51	78	627	380	58	60	711	701	695	299	305	14
15	Hereford	537	40	44	133	176	686	630	43	42	446	872	875	128	125	15
16	Hertford	407	39	37	64	91	511	351	63	60	338	804	795	196	205	16
17	Huntingdon	234	42	52	99	142	690	480	78	77	211	772	855	228	145	17
18	Kent	976	33	29	65	79	1,050	1,000	47	56	750	792	780	208	220	18
19	Lancaster	1,203	32	35	170	197	245	263	28	37	825	914	916	86	84	19
20	Leicester	529	39	38	219	263	870	647	46	37	473	846	864	154	136	20
21	Lincoln	1,695	41	42	111	119	960	752	48	50	1,519	827	867	173	133	21
22	London	75	...	13	...	102	...	73	...	43	15	...	756	...	244	22
23	Middlesex	149	47	45	143	125	288	165	86	82	109	812	808	188	192	23
24	Monmouth	347	33	39	112	142	582	623	41	38	245	892	896	108	104	24
25	Norfolk	1,312	46	53	71	96	616	450	52	64	1,081	807	818	193	182	25
26	Northampton	640	37	36	156	192	885	690	44	38	559	807	835	193	165	26
27	Northumberland	1,290	16	14	67	85	692	787	9	8	712	902	896	98	104	27
28	Notts	540	41	42	131	171	587	446	43	45	450	825	859	175	141	28
29	Oxford	485	40	37	95	126	804	561	68	61	417	811	809	189	191	29
30	Rutland	97	37	33	151	190	1,153	921	29	20	87	870	855	130	145	30
31	Salop	860	37	42	141	199	568	576	59	65	719	907	911	93	89	31
32	Somerset	1,042	33	36	176	214	725	539	74	100	862	880	896	120	104	32
33	Stafford	750	34	36	163	213	430	378	61	61	603	878	891	122	109	33
34	Suffolk	951	47	46	57	74	550	476	89	129	770	771	763	229	237	34
35	Surrey	461	38	27	84	101	254	176	60	46	288	647	628	353	372	35
36	Sussex	933	30	27	94	120	632	536	39	39	683	752	755	248	245	36
37	Warwick	579	37	39	138	185	690	534	62	55	495	824	850	176	150	37
38	Westmorland	501	16	18	111	128	656	713	8	7	249	898	889	102	111	38
39	Wilts	880	29	27	90	121	920	667	64	64	758	845	840	155	160	39
40	Worcester	480	44	44	102	142	534	399	71	67	404	826	858	174	142	40
41	York, East Riding[2]	754	54	60	102	121	716	609	53	68	668	880	894	120	106	41
42	,, North Riding	1,361	31	33	107	128	513	517	34	33	865	913	920	87	80	42
43	,, West Riding	1,774	34	33	126	156	415	401	29	41	1,204	892	896	108	104	43
	England, Total	32,544	35	36	114	146	609	516	50	55	24,898	841	851	159	149	
	WALES.															
1	Anglesey	176	41	42	210	292	274	347	64	85	150	930	855	70	145	1
2	Brecon	470	23	25	73	89	879	962	20	15	202	898	902	102	98	2
3	Cardigan	443	29	35	119	158	441	538	40	44	272	813	791	187	209	3
4	Carmarthen	588	31	35	163	202	357	414	40	50	441	870	864	130	136	4
5	Carnarvon	360	22	23	124	154	556	666	44	58	194	938	910	62	90	5
6	Denbigh	424	29	33	124	163	537	735	43	56	272	890	901	110	99	6
7	Flint	164	38	40	150	214	295	435	66	95	127	907	916	93	84	7
8	Glamorgan	517	31	32	92	107	558	568	27	26	282	912	921	88	79	8
9	Merioneth	428	12	12	88	93	865	946	17	18	154	923	930	77	70	9
10	Montgomery	510	27	31	121	144	631	757	37	38	276	927	917	73	83	10
11	Pembroke	393	37	40	185	242	279	324	48	62	316	863	851	137	149	11
12	Radnor	301	26	33	95	112	954	906	23	14	169	860	897	140	103	12
	Wales, Total	4,774	28	31	123	155	570	650	36	42	2,856	889	883	111	117	
	Isle of Man	145	38	40	125	150	429	497	32	19	97	642	655	358	345	
	Jersey	29	84	83	405	436	21	12	247	193	20	558	586	442	414	
	Guernsey, &c.	20	96	81	355	422	59	26	315	187	11	379	...	621	...	

[1] The areas are those of the administrative counties, including county boroughs as adjusted under the Act of 1888, and as entered in the Agricultural Returns for 1893. They take into account the corrections made in 1892 with the assistance of the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey of the figures previously published based on less exact measurements of the county areas, and it is these corrections (which do not affect the trustworthiness of the figures returned for the several crops) that chiefly account for the discrepancies between the figures for 1869 in these tables and those in similar tables in a paper contributed by the late Mr. William Topley to the *Journal of the Agricultural Society, Second Series*, vol. vii., 1871. In the tables here given the proportions are calculated on the total areas of 1893 both for 1869 and 1893, though in the former case the returns are for the ancient counties; but as the differences between the ancient county and the administrative county, including county boroughs, are slight, except in the counties affected by the creation of the administrative county of London, and, moreover, are mainly due to the transference from one county to another of portions of county boroughs and urban sanitary districts in which little or no agriculture is pursued, these differences do not appreciably affect the value of the figures in the tables for comparison. The administrative county of London is composed of 31,484 acres taken from the ancient county of Middlesex, 23,898 acres from Surrey, and 20,060 acres from Kent.

[2] Including the city of York.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

(*Continued*).

No.		Total Area (in thousands of Acres).	Number of Acres per Thousand Acres of Area.																No.
			Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Corn Crops.		Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangold.		Green Crops.		
			1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	
	SCOTLAND.																		
1	Aberdeen	1,268	1	Fr.	14	16	151	153	167	170	6	6	74	72	Fr.	Fr.	82	80	1
2	Argyll	2,025	Fr.	Fr.	1	1	10	9	12	10	3	3	3	3	Fr.	Fr.	6	5	2
3	Ayr	731	9	2	2	2	72	8	85	72	12	11	13	11	Fr.	1	29	23	3
4	Banff	405	2	Fr.	15	19	134	123	152	142	7	5	61	56	Fr.	Fr.	70	64	4
5	Berwick	294	26	7	63	64	116	122	213	197	11	8	100	95	Fr.	Fr.	116	108	5
6	Bute	140	2	...	2	1	31	37	39	39	8	7	11	11	Fr.	Fr.	20	18	6
7	Caithness	446	Fr.	...	4	2	73	78	78	80	6	4	29	31	Fr.	Fr.	35	37	7
8	Clackmannan	35	38	6	31	13	79	101	172	138	16	10	30	23	Fr.	Fr.	49	36	8
9	Dumbarton	171	9	5	2	1	47	43	61	50	18	13	11	9	Fr.	Fr.	30	24	9
10	Dumfries	688	2	Fr.	2	1	72	68	77	69	9	6	30	29	Fr.	Fr.	39	36	10
11	Edinburgh	236	31	15	49	18	93	109	176	144	32	21	59	53	Fr.	Fr.	97	80	11
12	Elgin or Moray	308	20	4	39	44	70	70	134	121	12	6	51	52	Fr.	Fr.	64	60	12
13	Fife	324	66	29	80	70	121	126	278	233	57	47	88	81	Fr.	Fr.	148	132	13
14	Forfar	562	25	12	46	50	91	94	164	158	30	25	57	62	Fr.	Fr.	88	88	14
15	Haddington	171	75	35	81	80	94	110	260	229	53	45	92	95	Fr.	Fr.	151	146	15
16	Inverness	2,785	1	Fr.	2	3	10	11	14	14	3	2	3	4	Fr.	Fr.	6	6	16
17	Kincardine	246	5	1	43	44	133	126	184	174	13	12	77	73	Fr.	...	92	87	17
18	Kinross	56	10	Fr.	33	7	125	111	168	120	21	10	63	49	...	...	86	61	18
19	Kirkcudbright	583	2	Fr.	1	Fr.	57	50	61	50	5	3	26	23	Fr.	Fr.	32	28	19
20	Lanark	565	11	3	2	1	85	72	101	77	16	8	18	17	Fr.	Fr.	35	28	20
21	Linlithgow	77	36	16	56	39	136	136	240	196	32	22	62	55	Fr.	Fr.	98	82	21
22	Nairn	104	4	Fr.	21	30	57	55	86	88	7	3	38	41	Fr.	...	45	45	22
23	Orkney	250	Fr.	...	27	21	106	132	135	153	14	12	39	57	...	...	54	70	23
24	Peebles	223	Fr.	Fr.	7	2	40	37	48	39	29	2	23	19	...	Fr.	28	22	24
25	Perth	1,633	10	3	12	9	41	41	66	55	11	9	19	18	Fr.	Fr.	31	28	25
26	Renfrew	158	24	9	1	1	89	82	118	94	35	21	16	15	Fr.	Fr.	55	39	26
27	Ross and Cromarty	2,049	4	Fr.	5	5	14	16	23	22	5	4	8	8	Fr.	Fr.	13	12	27
28	Roxburgh	429	8	1	32	29	75	71	117	101	5	3	59	53	Fr.	Fr.	65	59	28
29	Selkirk	172	Fr.	Fr.	5	2	25	30	30	32	2	1	15	17	...	...	17	20	29
30	Shetland	363	...	...	6	6	26	20	32	26	8	9	1	4	...	...	9	14	30
31	Stirling	297	14	6	16	12	67	65	109	93	17	11	17	15	Fr.	Fr.	35	28	31
32	Sutherland	1,345	Fr.	Fr.	2	1	5	6	6	7	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	28	32
33	Wigtown	314	13	1	4	3	106	110	124	115	10	5	50	51	Fr.	Fr.	62	58	33
	Scotland, Total	19,454	7	2	12	11	52	52	73	67	9	7	25	25	Fr.	Fr.	35	33	
	IRELAND.																		
	Connaught	*4,234*	*5*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*54*	*33*	*63*	*36*	*50*	*33*	*9*	*6*	*Fr.*	*1*	*62*	*43*	
1	Galway	1,502	9	3	4	2	43	28	57	34	39	26	12	7	Fr.	2	53	39	1
2	Leitrim	377	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	49	29	49	31	64	41	2	3	Fr.	1	71	49	2
3	Mayo	1,318	3	1	2	Fr.	58	35	64	38	50	33	10	6	Fr.	1	62	43	3
4	Roscommon	585	7	Fr.	Fr.	1	63	34	72	37	59	37	9	7	Fr.	2	71	49	4
5	Sligo	452	1	1	3	1	77	40	81	43	61	38	9	7	Fr.	1	74	50	5
	Leinster	*4,842*	*21*	*3*	*32*	*24*	*85*	*59*	*139*	*87*	*43*	*29*	*22*	*20*	*2*	*3*	*71*	*56*	
6	Carlow	221	25	3	23	21	109	93	156	118	58	40	21	23	2	3	87	72	6
7	Dublin	227	50	13	11	10	85	54	146	77	53	31	13	11	3	4	81	58	7
8	Kildare	418	17	3	40	31	80	52	137	87	27	19	32	27	3	3	65	51	8
9	Kilkenny	507	48	5	26	34	82	67	157	105	50	31	20	21	2	3	78	60	9
10	King's County	493	12	Fr.	31	34	52	42	96	77	37	28	22	20	2	3	64	56	10
11	Longford	258	6	1	Fr.	Fr.	99	51	106	53	62	41	12	9	Fr.	2	79	57	11
12	Louth	202	38	3	102	72	151	126	292	200	71	50	45	47	1	2	125	103	12
13	Meath	578	21	2	4	2	89	44	113	48	30	19	16	11	1	2	50	34	13
14	Queen's County	425	7	Fr.	74	51	53	51	134	102	48	34	33	30	3	4	88	71	14
15	Westmeath	434	5	Fr.	2	1	85	37	92	39	35	21	16	10	1	3	55	38	15
16	Wexford	579	24	7	80	47	118	92	231	148	50	37	30	32	4	5	90	78	16
17	Wicklow	500	12	2	4	1	61	48	78	50	30	19	10	11	1	2	44	34	17
	Munster	*5,935*	*15*	*3*	*9*	*7*	*56*	*39*	*80*	*50*	*44*	*27*	*15*	*13*	*1*	*4*	*65*	*47*	
18	Clare	768	10	2	4	1	28	17	44	21	44	26	9	7	Fr.	3	186	39	18
19	Cork	1,839	12	4	14	9	79	56	105	69	49	30	22	18	2	5	78	58	19
20	Kerry	1,159	1	1	5	2	24	22	30	26	30	22	5	5	1	2	39	33	20
21	Limerick	663	22	5	7	1	47	26	77	32	50	26	11	7	2	3	66	40	21
22	Tipperary	1,049	24	4	10	20	70	42	104	65	47	27	22	20	2	3	74	54	22
23	Waterford	456	34	2	6	3	72	65	112	70	46	28	18	15	3	5	72	52	23
	Ulster	*5,322*	*13*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*134*	*111*	*150*	*116*	*68*	*54*	*16*	*19*	*Fr.*	*1*	*87*	*78*	
24	Antrim	711	15	1	1	1	117	98	135	102	76	58	10	15	Fr.	1	89	76	24
25	Armagh	313	41	5	1	Fr.	202	170	244	176	107	79	19	26	Fr.	2	132	112	25
26	Cavan	467	1	1	Fr.	Fr.	122	79	123	80	70	56	4	6	Fr.	1	80	69	26
27	Donegal	1,190	1	Fr.	2	1	80	77	84	79	42	35	13	16	Fr.	Fr.	57	55	27
28	Down	612	52	14	1	1	198	172	252	188	96	77	25	32	Fr.	1	127	116	28
29	Fermanagh	418	2	2	1	Fr.	69	46	72	49	45	36	9	7	1	2	58	46	29
30	Londonderry	513	9	2	2	2	154	141	167	146	72	60	24	28	Fr.	Fr.	99	93	30
31	Monaghan	319	9	2	6	2	200	143	215	146	85	67	20	23	Fr.	3	109	97	31
32	Tyrone	779	6	2	Fr.	Fr.	157	125	164	128	63	52	20	21	Fr.	1	216	78	32
	Ireland, Total	20,333	14	3	11	8	83	61	109	73	51	36	16	15	1	2	72	57	

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

(*Continued*).

No.		Total Area (in thousands of Acres).	Number of Acres per Thousand Acres of Area.																				No.
			Artificial Grasses for Hay.		Artificial Grasses not for Hay.		Permanent Pasture.		Flax.		Hops.		Small Fruit.		Orchards.		Market Gardens.		Woods and Plantations.				
			1869(a)	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.			
	SCOTLAND.																						
1	Aberdeen	1,268	181	36	(b)	182	22	28	Fr.	Fr.	...	...	(b)	Fr.	(b)	Fr.	(b)	Fr.	(b)	86			1
2	Argyll	2,025	7	5	,,	8	33	37	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	32			2
3	Ayr	731	92	38	,,	100	192	207	Fr.	..	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	36			3
4	Banff	405	145	27	,,	137	22	25	Fr.	Fr.	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	76			4
5	Berwick	294	182	31	,,	178	113	144	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	51			5
6	Bute	140	32	15	,,	50	69	60	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	1	,,	25			6
7	Caithness	446	58	23	,,	49	50	58	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	...	,,	Fr.	,,	2			7
8	Clackmannan	35	58	40	,,	51	128	178	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	83			8
9	Dumbarton	171	53	37	,,	54	98	134	1	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	50			9
10	Dumfries	688	70	25	,,	95	123	153	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	46			10
11	Edinburgh	236	107	51	,,	102	161	205	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	1	,,	Fr.	,,	4	,,	47			11
12	Elgin or Moray	308	111	21	,,	101	28	27	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	155			12
13	Fife	324	159	79	,,	115	118	232	1	Fr.	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	65			13
14	Forfar	562	128	34	,,	111	38	57	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	62			14
15	Haddington	171	139	56	,,	114	74	106	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	2	,,	Fr.	,,	4	,,	60			15
16	Inverness	2,785	7	4	,,	7	13	22	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	61			16
17	Kincardine	246	160	47	,,	132	36	50	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	104			17
18	Kinross	56	192	43	,,	152	153	269	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	49			18
19	Kirkcudbright	583	70	16	,,	89	118	145	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	34			19
20	Lanark	565	88	53	,,	117	176	175	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	3	,,	1	,,	3	,,	36			20
21	Linlithgow	77	136	79	,,	118	215	289	1	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	68			21
22	Nairn	104	88	17	,,	69	16	31	..	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	129			22
23	Orkney	250	90	34	,,	94	54	70	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	Fr.			23
24	Peebles	223	47	9	,,	48	41	73	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	43			24
25	Perth	1,633	51	18	,,	43	55	62	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	57			25
26	Renfrew	158	113	75	,,	65	283	322	Fr.	Fr.	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	1	,,	38			26
27	Ross and Cromarty	2,049	14	7	,,	13	9	13	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	30			27
28	Roxburgh	429	113	20	,,	118	108	126	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	35			28
29	Selkirk	172	33	5	,,	55	38	67	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	30			29
30	Shetland	363	1	2	,,	1	95	107	...	...	...	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...			30
31	Stirling	297	60	41	,,	77	139	153	1	...	Fr.	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	49			31
32	Sutherland	1,345	4	3	,,	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	14			32
33	Wigtown	314	136	13	,,	203	101	97	Fr.	...	...	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	24			33
	Scotland, Total	19,454	61	20	,,	61	57	70	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	...	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	Fr.	,,	47			
	IRELAND.																						
	Connaught	*4,234*	(b)	*8*	(b)	(b)	(b)	*65*	*2*	*Fr.*	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	*12*			
1	Galway	1,502	,,	7	,,	,,	,,	55	1	Fr	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17			1
2	Leitrim	377	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	135	5	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9			2
3	Mayo	1,318	,,	8	,,	,,	,,	33	2	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7			3
4	Roscommon	585	,,	9	,,	,,	,,	111	4	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12			4
5	Sligo	452	,,	12	,,	,,	,,	71	2	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16			5
	Leinster	*4,842*	,,	*41*	,,	,,	,,	*88*	*1*	*Fr.*	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*20*			
6	Carlow	221	,,	68	,,	,,	,,	80	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14			6
7	Dublin	227	,,	56	,,	,,	,,	143	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17			7
8	Kildare	418	,,	40	,,	,,	,,	98	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14			8
9	Kilkenny	507	,,	48	,,	,,	,,	83	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	21			9
10	King's County	493	,,	24	,,	,,	,,	78	1	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15			10
11	Longford	258	,,	19	,,	,,	,,	135	7	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15			11
12	Louth	202	,,	86	,,	,,	,,	44	10	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	21			12
13	Meath	578	,,	26	,,	,,	,,	115	1	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16			13
14	Queen's County	425	,,	46	,,	,,	,,	92	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	26			14
15	Westmeath	434	,,	18	,,	,,	,,	101	1	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,	18			15
16	Wexford	579	,,	64	,,	,,	,,	37	Fr.	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16			16
17	Wicklow	500	,,	30	,,	,,	,,	81	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	36			17
	Munster	*5,935*	,,	*21*	,,	,,	,,	*88*	*1*	*Fr.*	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*17*			
18	Clare	768	,,	7	,,	,,	,,	119	1	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10			18
19	Cork	1,839	,,	32	,,	,,	,,	67	1	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16			19
20	Kerry	1,159	,,	7	,,	,,	,,	77	Fr.	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13			20
21	Limerick	663	,,	13	,,	,,	,,	168	Fr.	Fr.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14			21
22	Tipperary	1,049	,,	29	,,	,,	,,	95	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	21			22
23	Waterford	456	,,	32	,,	,,	,,	21	Fr.	...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	45			23
	Ulster	*5,322*	,,	*54*	,,	,,	,,	*56*	*40*	*13*	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	*11*			
24	Antrim	711	,,	70	,,	,,	,,	66	28	17	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9			24
25	Armagh	313	,,	98	,,	,,	,,	64	73	17	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	11			25
26	Cavan	467	,,	36	,,	,,	,,	117	32	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13			26
27	Donegal	1,190	,,	18	,,	,,	,,	36	22	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5			27
28	Down	612	,,	107	,,	,,	,,	19	61	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	22			28
29	Fermanagh	418	,,	16	,,	,,	,,	141	21	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13			29
30	Londonderry	513	,,	67	,,	,,	,,	23	47	21	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9			30
31	Monaghan	319	,,	64	,,	,,	,,	53	70	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13			31
32	Tyrone	779	,,	52	,,	,,	,,	47	44	15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12			32
	Ireland, Total	20,333	,,	31	,,	,,	,,	75	11	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15			

(*a*) In 1869 the artificial grasses for hay and not for hay were not distinguished; the figures given below are, therefore, the numbers of acres under artificial grasses per 1000 of total area. (*b*) These figures are not given for the years indicated.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH ISLES

(*Continued*).

No.		Total Area (in thousands of Acres)	Number per Thousand Acres of Area.										Area under Cultivation (thousands of Acres) in 1893.	No. of Acres per Thousand under Cultivation, occupied by				No.
			Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Poultry.			Tenants.		Owners.		
			1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.	1869.	1893.		1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.	
	SCOTLAND.																	
1	Aberdeen	1,268	19	24	121	142	125	169	6	6	...	...	629	937	934	63	66	1
2	Argyll	2,025	3	3	27	31	486	519	2	2	...	...	133	802	822	198	178	2
3	Ayr	731	11	13	106	133	459	490	16	18	...	...	323	921	915	79	85	3
4	Banff	405	19	21	101	111	137	180	8	5	...	...	160	944	940	56	60	4
5	Berwick	294	19	20	55	60	906	1,022	12	12	...	...	193	858	855	142	145	5
6	Bute	140	8	10	53	70	275	370	5	5	...	...	26	982	949	18	51	6
7	Caithness	446	12	12	45	52	208	255	3	3	...	...	110	939	901	61	99	7
8	Clackmannan	35	21	19	93	120	319	377	33	65	...	...	16	816	808	184	192	8
9	Dumbarton	171	10	12	69	87	424	439	5	6	...	...	51	866	901	134	99	9
10	Dumfries	688	11	12	67	85	720	738	19	14	...	...	260	867	874	133	126	10
11	Edinburgh	236	20	19	67	86	666	780	18	25	...	...	138	870	854	130	146	11
12	Elgin or Moray	308	16	17	76	77	224	207	9	7	...	...	102	923	895	77	105	12
13	Fife	324	32	32	114	158	189	304	18	14	...	...	257	745	776	255	224	13
14	Forfar	562	18	19	80	93	230	280	10	11	...	...	253	862	867	138	133	14
15	Haddington	171	24	21	47	54	570	760	18	9	...	...	112	810	808	190	192	15
16	Inverness	2,785	3	3	16	19	274	241	1	1	...	...	150	880	872	120	128	16
17	Kincardine	246	18	21	108	112	167	153	9	8	...	...	121	873	895	127	105	17
18	Kinross	56	22	20	116	126	498	645	11	6	...	...	36	707	701	293	299	18
19	Kirkcudbright	583	9	10	62	85	630	647	12	11	...	...	191	864	886	136	114	19
20	Lanark	565	13	15	100	128	375	417	12	10	...	...	257	879	887	121	113	20
21	Linlithgow	77	28	29	132	151	219	361	14	16	...	...	59	840	871	160	129	21
22	Nairn	104	12	13	53	69	436	182	6	6	...	...	26	912	915	88	85	22
23	Orkney	250	24	25	89	110	114	135	15	11	...	...	106	849	844	151	156	23
24	Peebles	223	5	5	24	31	825	837	4	3	...	...	43	826	843	174	157	24
25	Perth	1,633	9	8	46	48	420	451	6	4	...	...	337	823	827	177	173	25
26	Renfrew	158	19	22	144	164	214	235	11	7	...	...	94	880	896	120	104	26
27	Ross and Cromarty	2,049	3	4	18	22	191	163	2	2	...	...	138	872	863	128	137	27
28	Roxburgh	429	11	10	37	42	1,120	1,183	8	7	...	...	182	839	850	161	150	28
29	Selkirk	172	4	4	14	21	956	1,030	2	2	...	...	31	869	841	131	159	29
30	Shetland	363	13	15	57	52	230	273	13	8	...	...	54	814	805	186	195	30
31	Stirling	297	15	17	84	109	385	434	6	7	...	...	118	799	807	201	193	31
32	Sutherland	1,345	2	2	8	10	172	156	1	1	...	...	32	881	921	119	79	32
33	Wigtown	314	17	22	112	154	396	400	25	30	...	...	153	965	950	35	50	33
	Scotland, Total	19,454	10	10	52	63	360	379	7	6	...	...	4,890	871	874	129	126	
	IRELAND.																	
	Connaught	*4,234*	*14*	*17*	*132*	*163*	*317*	*301*	*35*	*43*	*457*	*677*	*644*	...	...	...	...	
1	Galway	1,502	17	20	91	133	465	428	32	39	380	569	202	...	...	...	...	1
2	Leitrim	377	9	12	248	241	62	57	52	53	637	965	82	...	...	...	...	2
3	Mayo	1,318	13	13	113	141	270	259	32	38	397	566	160	...	...	...	...	3
4	Roscommon	585	13	19	159	202	337	322	42	54	599	908	121	...	...	...	...	4
5	Sligo	452	15	19	188	216	147	176	33	47	555	819	79	...	...	...	...	5
	Leinster	*4,842*	*34*	*41*	*176*	*236*	*319*	*304*	*60*	*60*	*602*	*818*	*1,320*	...	...	...	...	
6	Carlow	221	34	41	210	221	341	461	103	96	690	996	75	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dublin	227	91	103	210	300	311	283	82	47	883	1,210	76	...	...	...	...	7
8	Kildare	418	32	37	195	240	379	363	26	32	466	559	115	...	...	...	...	8
9	Kilkenny	507	32	41	213	260	241	224	92	71	676	894	150	...	...	...	...	9
10	King's County	493	27	32	133	164	320	227	43	50	495	633	116	...	...	...	...	10
11	Longford	258	24	33	208	235	139	124	57	70	724	1,050	68	...	...	...	...	11
12	Louth	202	57	54	174	232	269	235	58	81	878	1,355	88	...	...	...	...	12
13	Meath	578	30	32	265	337	384	334	25	27	489	671	129	...	...	...	...	13
14	Queen's County	425	30	36	179	200	264	199	63	73	566	720	132	...	...	...	...	14
15	Westmeath	434	28	32	204	246	371	327	39	38	569	700	85	...	...	...	...	15
16	Wexford	579	44	56	203	233	282	364	102	118	799	1,165	190	...	...	...	...	16
17	Wicklow	500	22	25	155	165	428	442	42	41	367	500	98	...	...	...	...	17
	Munster	*5,935*	*23*	*27*	*190*	*243*	*200*	*174*	*70*	*62*	*458*	*621*	*1,227*	...	...	...	...	
18	Clare	768	19	25	198	225	238	174	53	50	451	571	143	...	...	...	...	18
19	Cork	1,839	28	32	178	231	217	199	73	71	457	661	416	...	...	...	...	19
20	Kerry	1,159	12	13	181	201	125	114	44	40	319	478	165	...	...	...	...	20
21	Limerick	663	23	27	266	341	128	100	89	70	549	704	168	...	...	...	...	21
22	Tipperary	1,049	25	32	201	261	291	246	78	69	563	680	255	...	...	...	...	22
23	Waterford	456	28	35	190	245	150	171	104	74	449	648	80	...	...	...	...	23
	Ulster	*5,322*	*31*	*35*	*199*	*224*	*108*	*120*	*43*	*59*	*608*	*1,050*	*1,687*	...	...	...	...	
24	Antrim	711	39	46	196	224	120	153	62	79	433	811	236	...	...	...	...	24
25	Armagh	313	41	46	237	290	49	70	49	82	900	1,720	146	...	...	...	...	25
26	Cavan	467	22	26	245	256	66	50	66	90	806	1,331	143	...	...	...	...	26
27	Donegal	1,190	20	19	142	158	191	176	21	23	375	600	229	...	...	...	...	27
28	Down	612	52	56	215	255	112	167	52	69	760	1,298	276	...	...	...	...	28
29	Fermanagh	418	16	19	236	236	46	43	41	45	658	1,028	107	...	...	...	...	29
30	Londonderry	513	39	42	196	225	89	119	50	71	512	964	180	...	...	...	...	30
31	Monaghan	319	32	40	237	277	58	57	45	88	971	1,724	121	...	...	...	...	31
32	Tyrone	779	30	32	203	223	86	99	34	48	655	1,110	249	...	...	...	...	32
	Ireland, Total	20,333	26	30	184	220	229	217	53	57	531	792	4,878	...	...	...	...	

Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam), with Cargoes and in Ballast, entered at the Ports of the United Kingdom in the Foreign, Colonial, and Coasting Trade.

	Thousands and Decimals of a Thousand Tons.				Value in Thousands of £; Exports of British Produce.
	1875.	1880.	1890.	1894.	1894.
ENGLAND.					
Aberystwith	26.1	30.9	19.7	22.7	...
Barnstaple	96.4	101.5	176.7	237.6	...
Barrow	315.4	533.6	506.6	418.6	262
Beaumaris	939.3	1,108.1	1,216.3	1,249.4	13
Berwick	44.9	52.4	35.4	37.6	19
Bideford	42.8	44.3	...	...	290
Boston	38.2	35.7	107.3	122.8	4
Bridgwater	219.7	240.5	195.3	180.4	1,055
Bridport	8.2	7.1	...	...	...
Bristol	1,066.4	1,229.0	1,231.0	1,530.7	6,964
Cardiff	1,748.0	3,940.2	6,375.5	8,050.7	...
Cardigan	25.7	28.9	20.9	22.2	...
Carlisle	130.0	118.2	104.3	140.1	...
Carnarvon	175.1	161.5	129.0	157.5	205
Chepstow	26.7	25.4	...	...	...
Chester	163.6	179.1	190.4	133.5	4
Colchester	50.4	55.7	147.1	120.2	2
Cowes	958.5	1,093.7	1,735.2	1,753.5	2
Dartmouth	68.4	81.4	121.4	141.6	2
Deal	13.2	9.9	...	...	...
Dover	532.3	559.2	898.0	936.2	935
Exeter	53.9	55.0	62.6	82.2	1
Falmouth	151.3	167.9	214.2	314.1	12
Faversham	275.0	323.9	421.5	436.5	10
Fleetwood	226.3	388.0	507.1	508.0	62
Folkestone	186.6	205.8	259.9	291.1	1,291
Fowey	138.7	179.1	237.5	225.1	156
Gloucester	412.5	427.8	502.3	506.3	120
Goole	279.5	403.8	543.3	816.6	5,164
Grimsby	567.0	631.7	767.7	929.4	8,542
Hartlepool	1,032.9	916.2	833.7	1,022.6	737
Harwich	251.7	363.8	766.1	859.1	3,846
Hull	1,671.2	1,842.0	2,530.4	2,712.6	14,548
Ipswich	201.7	245.0	277.9	307.0	41
Lancaster	51.1	99.1	138.5	119.0	...
Littlehampton	81.5	85.7	28.6	36.4	...
Liverpool	6,430.0	7,245.0	8,408.4	8,266.6	78,198
Llanelly	158.9	170.3	175.7	187.4	102
London	8,804.0	10,454.0	13,141.5	14,802.8	41,576
Lowestoft	98.1	88.4	102.7	95.7	10
Lynn	129.8	193.2	168.5	200.0	81
Manchester, exclusive of Runcorn	...	...	...	408.6	3,995
Maryport	172.8	243.7	318.5	398.7	389
Middlesbrough	561.8	1,062.8	1,472.0	1,799.1	2,665
Milford	280.8	407.5	350.5	339.3	2
Newcastle. See Tyne Ports.					
Newhaven	165.3	201.9	349.7	465.8	1,954
Newport	756.8	1,582.0	2,024.3	2,291.6	1,753
Padstow	40.5	35.6	35.1	32.5	...
Penzance	67.8	65.7	242.9	264.0	26
Plymouth	673.8	726.9	814.0	876.3	313
Poole	73.4	76.0	150.0	187.6	11
Portsmouth	194.4	201.1	1,418.0	1,552.7	13
Preston	26.3	17.3	22.7	106.0	2
Ramsgate	66.8	112.2	168.3	339.1	...
Rochester	542.9	772.2	686.1	684.3	43
Runcorn	199.0	237.1	349.0	311.8	24
Scarborough	27.9	25.7	44.3	56.8	...
Scilly	14.6	14.4	17.4	19.8	...
Shields N. and S. See Tyne Ports.					
Shoreham	89.9	90.7	90.8	109.1	11
Southampton	1,108.4	1,416.0	1,668.9	2,241.5	7,818
Stockton	95.8	155.6	196.6	257.4	125
Sunderland	2,150.1	2,509.0	2,398.7	2,814.9	927
Swansea	1,018.4	1,215.0	1,423.8	1,413.3	3,714
Teignmouth	70.5	73.1	112.5	129.3	11
Tyne Ports	5,010.3	5,967.0	7,697.7	8,744.8	5,977
Weymouth	62.2	162.4	158.2	208.1	311
Whitby	112.1	127.1	82.2	109.0	...
Whitehaven	211.1	239.5	220.3	297.5	70
Wisbech	55.6	65.2	47.4	44.1	4
Yarmouth	166.5	158.7	164.9	197.5	11
SCOTLAND.					
Aberdeen	441.3	534.0	727.3	853.1	130
Alloa	126.6	140.7	181.3	149.9	74
Arbroath	36.7	38.4	27.2	27.2	2
Ardrossan	304.6	360.3	357.9	536.4	70
Ayr	199.6	224.3	334.9	287.9	11
Banff	39.2	32.9	34.4	38.9	35
Bo'ness	265.5	272.2	284.7	246.7	192
Campbeltown	63.8	86.4	89.3	98.9	...
Dumfries	28.1	30.2	25.0	24.9	...
Dundee	404.5	459.7	556.1	601.5	897
Glasgow	1,536.6	2,273.9	2,874.6	2,985.0	11,871
Grangemouth	369.3	417.7	722.3	869.0	1,385
Granton	281.2	197.2	234.3	222.9	169
Greenock	1,286.1	1,467.6	1,509.6	1,566.6	223
Inverness	266.0	298.9	401.6	395.8	18
Kirkcaldy	271.5	409.2	750.4	572.6	441
Kirkwall	106.0	194.7	299.1	222.3	47
Leith	908.0	952.6	1,150.3	1,414.8	3,513
Lerwick	43.4	48.0	107.8	138.2	185
Montrose	87.2	97.2	85.4	95.7	29
Perth	8.2	11.4	7.9	...	...
Peterhead	79.5	91.7	85.5	132.6	465
Stornoway	82.4	91.7	199.0	278.9	75
Stranraer	112.9	120.0	145.4	176.7	...
Troon	402.1	289.7	259.2	227.8	37
Wick	90.8	149.5	177.0	105.6	71
Wigtown	46.1	39.7	23.7	18.5	...
IRELAND.					
Belfast	1,611.6	1,859.3	1,939.9	2,314.1	87
Coleraine	52.7	54.1	54.0	62.9	...
Cork	698.1	728.6	674.0	718.4	23
Drogheda	136.6	155.0	124.5	143.7	...
Dublin	2,065.7	2,278.0	2,054.1	2,333.8	117
Dundalk	152.9	157.0	122.8	136.5	...
Galway	36.6	51.0	40.8	50.1	...
Limerick	138.9	176.3	178.9	183.9	4
Londonderry	275.1	335.5	363.7	331.2	1
Newry	316.9	312.5	259.2	284.3	3
Skibbereen	21.0	32.3	46.1	47.7	...
Sligo	81.5	105.6	99.5	101.7	...
Tralee	36.3	50.4	69.9	67.8	...
Waterford	531.5	633.3	563.6	528.3	91
Westport	14.5	23.1	38.0	38.7	...
Wexford	67.7	74.1	76.1	81.7	...
Man	300.4	458.0	642.8	702.6	...
Channel Islands	96.3	339.6	111.4	102.8	...

Principal Ports of the World.

Date.	Port.	Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, including Coasting Trade. Mill. Tons. Entered. Cargoes and Ballast.	Cleared. Cargoes and Ballast.	Total.	Increase or Decrease (−) per Cent. in last Ten Years.	Value of Imports and Exports in mill. £.
1893	London	13.95	7.84	21.79	17	218.23
1893	Tyne Ports	8.19	8.32	16.51	22	13.84
1893	Liverpool	7.89	7.90	15.79	3	193.06
1893	Cardiff	7.12	7.13	14.25	39	8.36
1893–4	New York	7.12	6.97	14.09	27	157.0
1893	Rotterdam	9.12	4.62	13.74	49	...
1892	Hamburg	5.52	5.58	11.10	68	134.35
1893	Bilbao	7.22	2.10	9.32	142	4.13
1893	Antwerp	4.65	4.60	9.25	36	60.16
1893	Marseilles	3.38	3.64	7.02	−7	70.65
1893	Shanghai	3.27	3.26	6.53	62	35.40
1892	Genoa	3.03	2.01	5.04	3	...
1893	Buenos Aires	2.52	1.92	4.44	57	26.65
1893	Havre	2.12	2.11	4.23	−7	65.85
1893–4	Boston	1.70	1.43	3.13	47	26.80
1891	Trieste	1.48	1.48	2.96	26	28.00

Average Value of Bar Silver and certain Silver-standard Coins since 1873.

Year.	Annual Aver. Price of Bar Silver in London.	Annual Aver. Value of the Rupee.	Annual Aver. Value of the Shanghai Tael.	Annual Aver. Value of the Mexican Dollar.	Annual Aver. Value of the Japanese Yen.
	Pence.	Pence.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1873	[1] 59¼	[2] 22.35	6 8	[3] 4 11¼	...
1874	58⅜	22.16	6 4	4 9⅜	...
1875	56⅛	21.63	6 2	4 7⅛	4 0
1876	52½	20.51	5 11½	4 5½	4 0
1877	54⅛	20.79	6 0	4 7⅛	4 0
1878	52⅜	19.79	5 11½	4 3⅛	3 9
1879	51¼	19.96	5 7	4 2⅛	3 8
1880	52¼	19.96	5 9½	4 3⅛	3 9
1881	51⅛	19.90	5 6½	4 2⅛	3 8
1882	51⅛	19.53	5 8½	4 2⅛	3 8½
1883	50⅜	19.54	5 7¼	4 1⅛	3 7¾
1884	50⅝	19.31	5 7	4 1⅛	3 7¾
1885	48⅝	18.25	5 3½	3 11⅛	3 6
1886	45⅝	17.44	5 0⅜	3 7⅝	3 3
1887	44⅝	16.90	4 10½	3 8⅛	3 2
1888	42½	16.38	4 8⅜	3 6⅞	3 0
1889	42⅛	16.57	4 8¾	3 6⅞	3 0¾
1890	47⅛	18.09	5 2¼	3 11⅝	3 3
1891	45⅛	16.73	4 11	3 8⅝	3 4
1892	39⅜	14.98	4 4¼	3 3½	2 11⅝
1893	35⅝	14.55	...	2 10⅝	3 4
1894	28⅛	...	...	2 5⅞	3 4

[1] From Messrs. Pixley & Abell's Annual Circular for 1894.
[2] For the year ending March 31st in the year named.
[3] These figures are the average of the highest and lowest price of Mexican Dollar as quoted, in Messrs. Page & Gwyther's Annual Circular.

Production of Coal in Thousands of Tons in the principal Coal-Producing Countries of the World.

Years.	Australasia. New S. Wales.	Australasia. New Zealand.	Austria-Hungary[1] Metric Tons.	Belgium. Metric Tons.	Canada.	France. Metric Tons.	Germany.[1,2] Metric Tons.	India.	Japan.	Russia.	United Kingdom.[2,3]	United States.[2]
1860	369	...	1,948	9,611	...	8,304	12,348	370	...	...	82,043	15,173
1861	342	...	2,268	...	...	9,423	14,133	...	...	...	85,635	...
1862	477	...	2,523	10,350	...	10,290	15,576	...	...	...	83,638	...
1863	434	...	3,970	10,500	...	10,710	16,907	...	...	...	88,292	...
1864	549	...	4,069	...	...	11,243	19,409	...	...	...	92,788	...
1865	586	...	1,309	11,841	...	11,600	21,795	...	...	...	98,151	...
1866	774	...	4,194	12,774	...	12,260	21,630	...	...	390	101,631	...
1867	770	...	5,362	12,755	...	12,739	23,808	...	...	437	104,500	...
1868	954	...	6,092	12,298	557	13,254	25,705	497	...	500	103,141	...
1869	920	...	3,476	12,943	614	13,464	26,774	...	...	610	107,428	...
1870	869	...	3,759	13,697	656	13,330	26,398	...	...	760	110,431	32,864
1871	899	...	4,353	13,733	718	13,259	29,373	...	...	829	117,352	...
1872	1,012	...	4,147	15,658	927	15,803	33,306	322	...	1,097	123,497	...
1873	1,193	...	4,487	15,778	1,099	17,479	36,392	...	...	1,170	127,017	...
1874	1,305	...	4,471	14,669	954	16,908	35,919	...	...	1,369	125,068	...
1875	1,330	...	5,185	15,011	891	16,957	37,436	...	...	1,709	131,867	...
1876	1,320	...	5,595	14,329	849	17,101	38,454	...	...	2,050	133,345	...
1877	1,444	...	5,568	13,938	912	16,805	37,530	...	496	2,360	134,611	...
1878	1,576	162	5,765	14,399	991	16,961	39,590	1,015	676	2,500	132,608	...
1879	1,583	231	6,053	15,447	1,029	17,111	42,026	925	856	2,846	134,008	...
1880	1,446	300	6,695	16,866	1,301	19,362	46,974	1,020	876	3,188	146,819	70,481
1881	1,775	337	7,192	16,873	1,352	19,776	48,688	998	919	3,437	154,184	76,862
1882	2,109	378	7,358	17,590	1,648	20,604	52,119	1,130	926	3,773	156,500	92,219
1883	2,522	422	8,087	18,177	1,636	21,334	55,943	1,316	998	3,800	163,737	102,868
1884	2,749	481	8,131	18,051	1,783	20,024	57,234	1,398	1,134	3,950	160,758	106,906
1885	2,879	511	8,335	17,437	1,763	19,511	58,320	1,294	1,237	4,202	159,351	99,069
1886	2,830	534	8,281	17,285	1,868	19,910	58,057	1,388	1,305	4,580	157,518	100,664
1887	2,923	559	8,583	18,375	2,159	21,288	60,334	1,560	1,492	4,448	162,120	116,050
1888	3,203	614	9,125	19,185	2,373	22,603	65,122	1,709	2,078	5,179	169,935	132,732
1889	3,656	586	9,530	19,810	2,428	24,589	67,341	1,946	...	6,208	176,917	125,299
1890	3,061	637	9,926	20,566	3,118	26,083	64,374	2,169	2,624	5,998	181,614	140,022
1891	4,038	669	10,212	19,865	3,087	26,200	67,528	2,329	3,200	6,018	185,479	150,506
1892	3,781	673	10,293	19,583	... [4]	25,697	71,372	2,538	3,177	6,225	185,479	160,115
1893	3,278	692	...	19,410	3,720	25,250	73,852	2,530	...	...	164,326	162,815
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,278	...

[1] Exclusive of lignite, the amount of which produced in Austria-Hungary is fully 50 per cent. more than the amount of the coal production; in Germany, about one-fourth of the coal production.

[2] The mean rate of increase per cent. per annum in the production of coal in the three principal coal-producing countries, in the periods noted (1860, &c.), representing the mean of the three years including that before and that after the year mentioned, except in the case of Germany for 1860, and the United States for 1860, 1870, and 1880:—

	1860–70.	1870–80.	1880–90.
Germany	8.34	5.25	3.76
United Kingdom	3.33	2.64	2.26
United States	8.04	7.93	7.00

[3] The production of coal in the United Kingdom has been estimated at 2,148,000 tons in 1660, 2,612,000 tons in 1700, 4,774,000 tons in 1750, 6,889,000 tons in 1785, 10,080,000 tons in 1800. The first official returns of the coal produced in the United Kingdom are for 1854, when the amount was returned as 64,661,000 tons; but a mistake was afterwards discovered in the mode of making the estimate, from which it appears probable that the official returns are less than the truth by about 2,000,000 tons.

[4] Returns incomplete.